The New-York Times.

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IRISH ORATOR ARRESTED

THE PROHIBITED MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN CUSTODY—AN ATTEMPT AT RESCUE WHICH CAUSED SEVERAL PERSONS TO BE INJURED.

CORK, June 30.—The Government's proclamation forbidding the holding of a Nationalist meeting here to-day was disregarded, scattered meetings being held at several places in this city and vicinity. The result was that William O'Brien, M. P., and other speakers were arrested. After the arrest of Mr. O'Brien the crowd stoned the police, who in turn charged upon the people with drawn batons. Several persons were injured, including Patrick O'Brien, M. P., who shook hands with William O'Brien after the latter was arrested. The disorder continues.

CORK, June 30.—Mr. O'Brien delivered his speech at Clonakilty. He denounced the Government and the landlords in the strongest terms. The train conveying him to Cork after his arrest was met at Charleville by a band which played "God Save Ireland." A crowd tried to rescue Mr. O'Brien, and the police fired, wounding a railway official and another person. Quiet was restored in Cork this evening. Thirty-eight persons were treated at infirmaries for wounds on the head. Some reported that they had been hit with the butt ends of the policemen's rifles. Patrick O'Brien is in a critical condition.

PORTUGAL'S HASTY ACT.

LISBON, June 30.—It is rumored that the Portuguese Government will agree to submit the Delagoa Bay Railroad question to arbitration. Dispatches from Delagoa Bay say that the Portuguese deny that they fired upon English employes of the railroad company, as was reported. It is asserted that no violence whatever has been offered to the railroad men. Traffic will be resumed Tuesday. The work of rebuilding the destroyed portion of the road and of extending the line will be begun immediately.

LONDON, June 30.—Baron Castletown will make a motion in the House of Lords demanding that the Government take measures to obtain compensation from Portugal for the stockholders of the Delagoa Bay Railroad.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, June 30.—While a balloon was ascending from the exposition grounds to-day the car caught the machinery gallery and was detached from its fastenings. One of the occupants named Meyer broke his leg, and two others caught on a scaffold, where they remained suspended until rescued.

The art jury of the exhibition has awarded to Mr. Sargent a medal of honor. The award is subject to the approval of the general jury.

The dock laborers at Marseilles have gone on strike.

The Bonlenglist papers severely denounce Minister Toevenet for his revelations in connection with the letters seized in Meyer's house, while reserving opinion as to the guilt of the accused. The papers demand the minutest inquiry into the matter.

BERLIN, June 30.—The Russian embassy here is preparing to receive the Czar, who is expected to arrive July 25.

Thirty-six buildings, with a large quantity of machinery, were destroyed by fire at Lunshurg to-day. The roof of the St. Nicholas Church was also destroyed. The fire broke out in cooperas works on the spot. The loss is 12,000,000 marks. Six hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

BRUSSELS, June 30.—Liberals and Radicals today united in giving a banquet to M. Jenson, Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies for Brussels. MM. Graux, Feron, Bula, and other leaders declared in favor of uniting against the Government—the common enemy.

The Shah embarked to-day for England. King Leopold made him a cordial farewell.

LONDON, June 30.—The decision of the arbitrators in the Durham-Chetwynd turf-scandal case is very long. They practically declare that Lord Durham's speech at York constituted a libel. Prominent lawyers question the power of the arbitrators to decide upon the payment of the costs.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The Russian Government has notified the Porte of its readiness to assent to the Turkish conversion scheme.

CETTINJE, June 30.—Prince Danilo, son of the reigning Prince, has been proclaimed heir apparent to the throne of Montenegro.

THIS WEEK'S COMMENCEMENTS.

AMHERST, Mass., June 30.—Commencement week was formally opened at Amherst College to-day, President J. H. Seelye delivering the baccalaureate sermon in the college church this morning. His subject was "The Need of Right Living in Order to Right Thinking." The annual address before the Hitchcock Society of Inquiry was delivered in College Hall in the evening by the Rev. Dr. D. O. Meare of Worcester.

WATERVILLE, Me., June 30.—Colby Commencement exercises were inaugurated this afternoon at the Baptist church. The baccalaureate was delivered by President G. D. B. Pepper, D. D. The church was packed to overflowing. This evening the Rev. L. C. Barnes of Newton Centre, Mass., preached a very practical and interesting sermon at the same place before the Boardman Missionary Society. A large number of Alumni are here and many more promise to come. The president of Gen. Butler will attract many citizens.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 30.—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Middlebury College was preached to-day by President Brainerd from Exodus, iii., 5: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

NO CLUE TO THE MURDERER.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 30.—The dead body of a white man, supposed to be James Gibson, a miner, from Dayton, Tenn., was found at 2:30 o'clock this morning in a ditch, near the Cincinnati Southern Railroad shops. There were three ugly cuts on the head, each of which cracked the skull. They had been made with a car king bolt, which was lying near covered with blood. Footprints in the mud near by seemed to have been made by the wearer of a rubber or lawn tennis shoe, but there is absolutely no clue as to his identity, and the mystery is dense. The dead man was of extraordinary proportion, 6 feet inches in height and with the muscles of an athlete, plainly dressed, with no money or jewelry on his person. It is not probable that he was murdered for his money, and the theory is that on the neighborhood is a trysting place for the most vicious colored people, he became engaged in a quarrel and was killed.

COLLEGE ATHLETES IN CONFERENCE.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 30.—A meeting of representatives of nearly all the colleges belonging to the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association took place to-day on board of Gus Sacke's yacht, now in port here. The nature of the conference could not be ascertained, great secrecy prevailing. Rumor, however, has it that a team of college athletes, representing all American colleges, anticipate visiting England to compete with Oxford and Cambridge for the world's championship. A long interview which took place last night at the Crooker House between the President of the New-England College Association, who represents Wells, the mile winner of this year's championship, and Mr. Sacks would seem to confirm the rumors afloat.

WANT TO EVADE LAND TAXES.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 30.—Some of the farmers of the western end of this State will hold a preliminary meeting at Rochester, N. Y., July 3, to arrange for a State convention, the object of which is to adopt means to increase taxation on personal property and shift it from real. Knights of Labor are invited to send delegates with a view of uniting the farmers and Knights in an aggressive movement. At the Niagara County Convention yesterday Lawrence J. McParlan, a single-tax man and Knight of Labor, spoke by invitation. In an interview he says he believes the farmers and Knights will unite, and is hopeful that the feasibility of the adoption of the single tax will be seen by the farmers who do not at present understand it.

A QUIET SUNDAY AT JOHNSTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., June 30.—This was the quietest Sunday since the disaster. The number of visitors was not as large, and most of them went to the broken dam. Religious services were held on the street corners by the people whose churches had been washed away. Rev. Peter Baker of Ohio was expected to-day, but he did not come. The division of local funds will take place to-morrow.

POOR CROP PROSPECTS.

ST. PAUL, June 30.—Henry Villard and President Oakes of the Northern Pacific, who have just returned from a trip through the North-

A NEW CATHEDRAL.

DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC TEMPLE IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, June 30.—The new Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, the seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence, was consecrated to-day. It is a large red sandstone structure, occupying a commanding position at the junction of High and Westminster streets, on the west side of the city, and fronts on the square in which the statue of Mayor Doyle has just been dedicated. Its erection was planned by the late Bishop Hendricken and it has been eleven years building. Bishop Hendricken, however, died before the completion of the great work and Bishop Harkins has supervised the finishing of the structure. Its two towers now end with flat roofs, but will eventually have spires.

The consecration ceremony in the early morning was performed by the clergy in private, and was one of the most interesting and impressive features of the dedicatory observances. Hundreds of priests were present from the city and Diocese of Boston and from all over this State. At the pontifical high mass at 10:30 o'clock Gov. Ladd, ex-Gov. Taft, Mayor Barker, Postmaster George, and many other civil officials were present. The great church was packed to the doors. The music was by the cathedral choir, assisted by the Palestrina Society of New-York and Reeves's Orchestra, and was brilliantly rendered. The discourse by the Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., was a scholarly and comprehensive effort in the discussion of the theme, "Science versus Religion." The pontifical vesper service was held in the evening, with sermon by the Right Rev. John J. Keane, D. D., rector of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

The erection of the clock and angelus bell in the tower of the new cathedral was opposed by the late Bishop Hendricken. They are in keeping with the magnificent edifice. The tower clock is the first of its kind to be made in America. It strikes the hours on a bell weighing 3,200 pounds, and the angelus on a bell weighing 1,700 pounds, at 6 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. The heavy bell is tuned to D, while the angelus is F sharp. Both bells are accurately tuned with each other, and are called maiden bells.

The clock has a two-second pendulum and four ten-foot faces. The hammer which strikes the hour bell weighs sixty pounds, and is operated by a weight of 1,200 pounds. The angelus hammer weighs forty pounds, and is operated by an eighteen-hundred-pound weight. It strikes three times three blows and then a volley of nine blows. The interval between the several clusters of the clows is about twice as long as the interval between the blows in the cluaters. The intervals between the blows of the volley are somewhat shorter. The clock machinery weighs about four tons, and the weight cords will suspend two tons each.

THE NEWS FROM ROME.

DISCUSSING THE STORY OF ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S SUMMONS.

The special dispatch from Rome published in yesterday's TIMES and giving the earliest information regarding Archbishop Corrigan's call to Rome and the prospect of his being made a Cardinal was read with the deepest interest by Catholics. John D. Kelley of 213 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, a very close friend of Archbishop Corrigan, was rather indignant last night over the story. He thought the story was unfriendly to both Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Corrigan, and also that it evinced animosity toward the Catholic Church as a whole. Several of the statements made, Mr. Kelley said, he knew to be untrue, but he declined to enter into any discussion of them. In regard to the facts in the case he professed to know very little. He had heard nothing of Archbishop Corrigan going to Rome or having been summoned to that city. He had seen the Archbishop in some time, he said, but thought that if such a journey was in contemplation he would have heard of it. Mr. Kelley knew nothing about the prospect of a new Cardinalate for the United States and did not care to express an opinion on the subject.

Dr. Henry Carey, the druggist of Thirtieth-street and Second-avenue, one of Dr. McGlynn's stanchest friends, had read the dispatch and said that he regarded it as setting forth a very proobable state of facts. He considered that the promotion of the Archbishop would strengthen the movement in the country to secure control of the public schools and eventually of the Government. "They know they must begin with the children," he said, "because their parents have already formed opinions regarding their duties to the Church, and these cannot be shaken. Take the Bible out of the public schools and this effort of the Catholic Church to control education will be defeated; keep the Bible there and it will be sure to succeed."

Dr. McGlynn said last night, in speaking of the story: "Such a thing is very surprising to me. It would be a great consolation to the Propaganda to have an American Cardinal who was so abjectly faithful. It is an open secret that Rome hears Cardinal Gibbons no great love. They are afraid of him. He is too much of an American, too ready to lend his heart and hand to promote the country's welfare, to suit Rome. Rome does not care to encourage patriotism in her Cardinals, priests, or laymen. The Church first, last, and all the time is Rome's command. It would be only natural then, that the Pope should desire to offset Cardinal Gibbons's example of love of country by placing Archbishop Corrigan on an ecclesiastical level with him as the embodiment of servility to the Church."

COLORED PERSONS MAY BATHE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 30.—In former years bathing privileges on the beach have been denied to the colored people. They could not procure suits or rooms at any of the bathing offices, and were forced to don their bathing attire at their own homes when they desired to bathe. Founder Bradley, who owns the beach and the bathing grounds, yesterday devised a scheme whereby colored people will be enabled to bathe during certain hours of the day. He has established a branch bathing department, under the charge of a well-known colored resident, where the colored people can procure suits and rooms at a reduced rate between the hours of 5 and 7 in the morning, which will be known as "commission hours." Both departments will be entirely separate, and the suits and towels reserved for the use of the colored people will be marked "commission hours." The innovation has caused great satisfaction among the colored people, and seems to provide a solution for the most difficult part of the colored question. The new arrangement will go into effect to-morrow.

FOUNDERED IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 30.—The largest ferry steamer on the Upper St. Lawrence, the William Armstrong, of Ogdensburg, went to the bottom of the river at 11 o'clock this morning while being used in ferrying railroad cars from Morristown to Brockville, Ontario. As far as can be learned no lives were lost. The steamer's regular work has been between Ogdensburg and Prescott, Ontario, as a freight and passenger ferry for the Roma, Watertown and Ogdensburg and Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroads. She was also used in excursion business. At the time of the accident she was ferrying three cars loaded with coal, which were at one end of the boat. The steamer suddenly began to filly and before anything could be done to save her she went down, being completely submerged. She lies near the Canadian shore. The vessel was valued at about $20,000.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS IMPOSTOR.

A breezy, good-looking fellow, a little over forty years of age, who claims to belong to the navy and professes to have just arrived from San Francisco ahead of his vessel and the mail, calls usually on ladies and says he brings a lot of curios which were given him by some Consul or other parties in Asia and intended as a gift to the person whose house he invaded and from whom he only asks money to pay incidental expenses. He talks glibly of China, Corea, and other places, and looks well dressed by the sun; is strong and manly in appearance, evidently able to engage in most any intimate work. He has practiced his deceptions on members of the Charity Organization Society who desire that the public should be on their guard against the man.

THE CAMP AT MOUNT GRETNA.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., June 30.—This was a quiet day at Camp Meeting Chautauqua. This morning the Trinitarian Bible Society church at Lebanon and heard a sermon by Bishop Rullison. They also attended services this evening, a special train conveying them to and from Lebanon. The week's programme of enjoyment—baseball, and, to-morrow, excursions, and

CRIMINALS GET OFFICES

SOME OF HARRISON'S WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A CONFESSED BRIBER APPOINTED TO OFFICE—REPUBLICANS DISGUSTED—OTHER CASES EQUALLY BAD.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 30.—Some of the Federal appointments which have been made in West Virginia since the new Administration came in are so bad as to be a very decided set-back to those citizens who have been hoping for an improvement in practical politics, while the respectable element of all parties has had repeated cause to blush at the indiscriminate manner in which offices have been ladled out without the slightest regard to the fitness of the beneficiaries or inquiry as to whether they would not better grace the inside of a penitentiary than a fat office under a highly moral Administration.

A case in point is that of A. S. Ray of Cabell County, who goes on the staff of the United States Marshal. Mr. Ray achieved notoriety during the last session of the Legislature in connection with the attempted bribery of Delegate Shelton of Lincoln County, in the interests of Gen. Goff's Senatorial candidacy. It was conclusively proved that Ray was the chief emissary of the Republican hoodlers in this matter, and yet he is rewarded with a public place. Mr. Ray's record is worthy of perusal.

On Jan. 23 last Delegate Shelton rose in his place on the floor of the House and presented a sworn statement that he had been offered money to vote for Gen. Goff for United States Senator. Mr. Shelton's affidavit was read by the Clerk, and was as follows:

CHARLESTON, WEST VA., Jan. 26, 1889.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Delegates of West Virginia:

I feel it my duty to make known to you the fact that before the assembling of this Legislature I have been approached by corrupt propositions, which were made to affect my action as a Delegate, and for a valuable consideration, since the meeting of the Legislature I have been approached with an offer of money in consideration of abandonment of my political convictions and affiliations and of my vote for a Republican candidate for United States Senator. I feel impelled by a sense of duty to disclose this fact to my associates in this honorable body and to the public, in order that the House of Delegates may give such consideration to the matter as the gravity of such action in its judgment may demand. A. S. SHELTON,

Delegate from Lincoln County, State of West Virginia.

Kanawha County, to wit:

This 26th day of January, A. D., 1889, A. B. Shelton, who is to me personally known, appeared before me, W. P. Adams, a notary public in and for the county aforesaid, and in my said county made oath according to law that the statements contained in the foregoing affidavit or statement are true. Subscribed and sworn to before me in my county, this 26th day of January, 1889.

W. P. ADAMS, Notary Public.

The reading of the affidavit was heard in profound silence. There was only one thing to be done, and that was accomplished after a short debate. Mr. Shelton asked for a committee of investigation, and Mr. Hearn of Marshall offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges of attempted bribery, that they be empowered to sit during the session of the House and they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lively of Lewis offered a substitute:

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report upon the charges contained in the affidavit this day presented to the House by A. B. Shelton, and said committee shall have full power and authority to send for persons and papers and investigate and report upon any other similar matter that may be brought before it.

The substitute was adopted, and the Speaker appointed on the committee Messrs. Lively, Spring, Stiles, Hanna, and Goodwin. The following day the committee met and organized, and Delegate Shelton was sworn and partially examined, but the red-hot contest being waged over the Senatorship precluded any further attempts to investigate the matter in a proper way until Feb. 20. At a session held on that day Mr. Ray was himself put on the stand, and he made an open confession as to the main features of the bribery matter. He said that on the 5th or 6th of January he had made an appointment to meet Shelton on important business. The meeting occurred at Shelton's home, on Mills Creek, Lincoln County. There he offered the Lincoln Delegate $1,000 if he would go West with him and engage in some employment for the space of three weeks or a month. Ray did not state what the employment was. The illconcealed effort at bribery was apparent, and Shelton refused it with disdain. Ray swore that he was induced to make the offer by T. J. Matthews, a prominent Republican of Cabell County. He had a conversation with Matthews, in which that distinguished personage promised him $1,000 for himself and $1,000 for Shelton if he would induce Shelton to leave the State. Ray claims that he did not know Matthews's purpose, and did not question it. He himself has no business in which he could employ Shelton; no reason in a business way to want him to go West. When Shelton refused his proposition he told him that he would see him in Charleston, but never did.

On Feb. 21 the committee presented the following report to the House of Delegates:

To the House of Delegates of West Virginia:

Your committee has had under consideration the resolution adopted on the 28th day of January, 1889, by the House to investigate and report upon the charges contained in the affidavit of A. B. Shelton, Delegate from Lincoln County, presented to the House on that day, beg leave to report that they have investigated said charges as well as they could under the circumstances, and that in their opinion said charges contained in said affidavit are sustained by the testimony of witnesses, other than affiant, taken before your committee, except as to the matter of voting for United States Senator. Your committee herewith transmit to the House a part of their report of the testimony of the witnesses examined before them, the summons issued for said witnesses and others who did not appear in answer thereto, with return of the officers serving them thereon. Your committee submit for the action of the House the following resolution, and ask its adoption.

B. D. GIBSON, Chairman.
JOHN T. HEARN,
LEWIS E. STIFEL,
S. R. HANEN,
ALEXANDER C. MOORE.

The resolution called upon the Prosecuting Attorney of Lincoln County to prosecute A. S. Ray for attempted bribery, and the Prosecuting Attorney of Cabell County to prosecute Henry Poteet and T. J. Matthews for attempted bribery. So much for A. S. Ray.

There are others just as bad. One of them is S. C. Burdette of Kanawha, who has been appointed Assistant District Attorney. He was one of the School Commissioners of Kanawha County, and as such stands charged with the embezzlement of $8,000 of the school funds of Charleston. Suit has been brought against him, and his trial is pending. The public to the Kanawha Valley recognize this as an especially bad appointment, but it is apparently going to stick.

John S. McDonald is another appointee who is not above suspicion. McDonald is under indictment in the United States District Court of this State for bribery, but his case has not come to trial, as United States District Attorney Watts, who was pushing the election cases with vigor in order to break up the corrupt practice, was removed from office as soon as the Harrison administration got to Washington. This being insisted upon by the West Virginia Republican ring as the only way to shield them from a thorough exposure. McDonald was conspicuous in the wholesale bribery in this county, and had Watts been permitted to bring his case to trial there is little doubt that he would have been promptly convicted. McDonald was given a place as Superintendent of Construction on the repairs to the public buildings in this city.

S. Perrill affords another instance. He was on the slate for the Newburg Post Office, and had the earnest support of the late S. P. McCormick and other Republican leaders. Two days after McCormick signed his petition Perrill made an assignment, and McCormick, as counsel for the creditors, went into court and denounced the assignment as one of the most barefaced frauds he had ever met with in the course of a long career at the bar. Still Perrill flourished and would have received the appointment had not a needy and estimable lady of the town insisted, through her friends in both parties, that the office be given to her.

These are samples of what has taken place all over the State, to the great disgust of the great mass of the people. Attention has time and again been called to these things, but the Republican bosses persist in recommending for appointment the most objectionable men, and their suggestions are carried out in Washington with a promptness which is humiliating.

IRON WORKERS' WAGES RAISED.

READING, Pa., June 30.—Commencing to-morrow, a number of rolling-mill firms in the Schuylkill Valley will advance the wages of puddlers from $3 to $3 25 per ton. Among these firms are Potts Brothers and the Glasgow Iron Works at Pottstown, and firms at Lebanon, Pottsville, and other places. Three dollars was the lowest figure at which puddlers have worked since 1873, and this advance in wages is due to the better tone prevailing in the iron market.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 1.—The steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York June 20 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

The Cunard steamship Etruria, Capt. Bowles, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

The steamship Slavonia, Capt. Engel, sailed from Hamburg for New-York to-day.

FOR THE SENATE TO EXAMINE.

A CONSULAR APPOINTMENT WHICH SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—When the Senate takes up next Winter the nomination of William T. Sorsby of Mississippi to be United States Consul at Guayaquil, to which office he was appointed by President Harrison yesterday, there will probably be a very lively political discussion. According to statements made by persons who are supposed to know what they are talking about, the appointment of Sorsby ought to be pretty well ventilated before he is confirmed. It is charged that he was a "red-hot" Democrat up to the day of the last election. He was the associate editor of the Greenville *Times*, whose proprietor, Mr. McNeeley, was Chairman of the Democratic committee of the county. Greenville is in Representative Catchings's district. Mr. Catchings was a candidate for re-election, and during the campaign he wrote numerous letters to Editor McNeeley, entering very freely into the details of the political contest. Mr. McNeeley put the letters into his desk. Two days after the election Sorsby resigned and announced that he was going to California. It is now declared that Sorsby came direct to Washington in company with "Jim" Hill, the defeated colored Republican candidate against Catchings, who was once the chief manager of John Sherman's forces in Mississippi.

A short time ago Mr. McNeeley learned that Senator Quay had in his possession a score or more letters written by Catchings to the editor, which were to be read in the contest Hill proposes to make to secure Catchings's seat. Mr. McNeeley then discovered that the letters he had supposed were safe in his desk had disappeared. Putting two and two together, some of Mr. Catchings's friends assert that Sorsby was the medium through which the letters reached Senator Quay, and that Sorsby's reward is the Consulship at Guayaquil. It is taken also as a sample of the methods to be used by the Republicans in unseating Southern Democratic Representatives after the Honse has been organized. All the facts in the case will be laid before the Democratic Senators, and they are expected to have a good deal to say when the Sorsby nomination is reached.

The President went to church, and in Washington, yesterday. Whether he was tired of Sunday excursions, or whether the fishing was bad, or whether he had experienced a change of heart, is not reported, but he allowed Mr. Clarkson to use Mr. Wanamaker's yacht for an excursion. Where Mr. Clarkson went is not heralded. Mr. Harrison dutifully listened to the Rev. Dr. Hamlin's discourse on politics, which the pastor viewed from a standpoint on which he must have stood alone.

A BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

COAL MINERS TO MEET IN CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—A convention of bituminous miners has been called to meet at Altoona, Penn., on Tuesday, and there is a strong probability that a general strike will be ordered at all mines shipping coal to the seaboard. This will include the regions in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md.; Pocahontas, Va.; Elk Gardan, West Va.; Myersdale, Irwin, Gallitzin, Clearfield, Broad Top, and Beech Creek, Penn. The convention will demand that all companies in these regions pay a uniform scale of wages, and that what is known as "dead work" be paid for in all mines. The delegates to the convention have been ordered to come instructed as to whether they are in favor of a general suspension of work at all mines until the demand is granted by every company or whether they will allow mines receiving the district price to continue at work. A determined effort will be made to bring about a general suspension, so that a soft-coal famine may be created in the East, thus forcing the operators to accede to the demand in shorter time.

The miners at Gallitzin are now on a strike for an advance of 5 cents per ton in mining. About a year ago the miners of that region accepted a reduction on the district price, and now, at the request of men in other regions, they seek to have the rates restored. This strike led to the calling of the convention. The delegates will also come instructed on the question of working only eight hours per day, and an attempt will be made to enforce this rule at all places.

If a general strike is ordered by the convention over 30,000 men will be affected, and the result will be a famine of bituminous coal at the seaboard, where coal is now scarce because of the flood.

BULLS IN THE WHEAT PIT.

CHICAGO, June 30.—"There will be hides on the fence this Summer as the result of this week's work," said a member on 'Change at the close yesterday. "This ends the week and the month, and I predict that it ends the hulls in the wheat market for months to come." The crowd went home pretty nervous because of many queer-looking things in the action of the market. From a steady opening prices were "worked" up to about the highest figures since July sold around 75 cents. There they were held for nearly an hour, while the big operators fairly filled the crowd with wheat. "Old Hutch" helped hold the market by buying July, which he needed, and at the same time Bryant and others sold December to the extent of 300,000 to 400,000 bushels. December touched 81¾ cents, ceiling at ⅞ of a cent premium over July, and when the unloading was over went off to 80⅜ cents. The indicators on 'Change were all "set" on September yesterday afternoon, but in wheat the trade has gone into December, where they may coal six long months before being called to deliver.

NEWBURG'S PATRIOTISM.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 30.—The coming anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be more generally observed in this city than in a score of years before. The Newburg Democratic Association has taken the celebration in hand and is meeting with the greatest success. It has secured the services of the Hon. John R. Fellows of New-York as orator, and the exercises in the afternoon of the Fourth will take place at the Academy of Music. Invitations have been extended to ex-President Cleveland, Mayor Grant, to the State officials, and to all the Democratic members of the State Senate. While in the city the orator of the day will be the guest of Senator Peter Ward. A committee consisting of President Horatio B. Beckman, the Hon. Russell Headley, and the Hon. Peter Ward will escort District Attorney Fellows to this city in a special car. Ex-Mayor John J. S. McCroskery will preside at the meeting in the Academy of Music, and Samuel E. D. Dimmick will read the Declaration of Independence. In the evening there will be a large and magnificent pyrotechnic display in the city park.

AN OLD ROGUE IN OUSTODY.

Capt. McLaughlin of the First Police Precinct has in custody Martin Schaffer, alias "Dutch Mastin," for whom his men have been looking for seventeen months. Schaffer, on the evening of Jan. 30, 1888, hired a truckman named Sharp to remove a load of cigars from Sidsman, Lachmann & Co.'s warehouse at 256 Pearl-street. At the warehouse a pal of Schaffer played the rôle of proprietor so successfully that Sharp's sensations were lulled, and he took the cigars—over 30,000 in number, and valued at $2,300—to the place designated by Schaffer. The cigars were recovered by the police and several men were arrested, but were tried and acquitted. Schaffer escaped, and had been living lately at Philadelphia. Four days ago he returned to this city, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Oates and Nugent arrested him at Grand-street and the Bowery. To-day he was fully identified by Sharp, who picked him out from six others ranged for inspection with him.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30.—The First Presbyterian Church, which was almost totally destroyed by fire in September, but after $20,000 had been spent in improving it, was reopened and rededicated to-day. The church, the most beautiful in the city, is far handsomer than before the fire. The dedication ceremony this morning was preached by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff of the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, and a brief report was read by the Rev. Dr. McKnight, the pastor. All the Reformed and Presbyterian churches of the city united in to-night's service.

USED UP THE APPROPRIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The authorities at the navy yard in this city fear that none of the appropriation should go to waste put to work a while are a number of men. The money becomes available on the 1st of the fiscal year of the Treasury Department, eighty-seven

A BLOW AT HIGH LICENSE

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR DEALERS JUBILANT.

A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH PROMISES TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SALOONS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The famous Pennsylvania high-license law, which has done so much to decrease the number of saloons in this city and in Pittsburg, and has given substantial prohibition to many counties, has had the bottom pretty well knocked out of it by a decision announced by the Supreme Court last Friday. By the interpretation of the law laid down by the highest State tribunal, License Courts have no power to refuse licenses to brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, and hotlers if they are of good moral character and temperate and are American citizens. The immediate effect of this decision is expected to be a large increase in the number of such liquor men, thus partially undoing the good work of the License Court.

The decision, which is of immense importance to the liquor interests of Pennsylvania, was made upon an appeal taken from the rulings of the Philadelphia License Court by the Prospect Brewing Company of this city. The brewing company, which has a plant valued at over $600,000, was refused a license by the court on the ground that it had violated the law by brewing a drink called ambrosia, which was a sort of weakened beer, for sale to unlicensed liquor dealers. Naturally enough the refusal of the license, which would practically wipe out the big capital invested, made a sensation, and the brewing company lost no time in asking the Supreme Court to issue a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the lower court to issue the license. The decision has been awaited with much interest, as on it depended the fate of 263 other brewers, wholesale dealers, and hotlers who were refused licenses by the court.

The law, as interpreted by Chief Justice Paxson, who wrote the opinion, and who took no pains to conceal his contempt for the position taken by the license Judges, is that, while the latter are vested with a wide discretion in granting or refusing licenses to retail liquor dealers, they have no such discretion in the case of wholesalers, hotlers, and brewers, who must be given a license if they are citizens, temperate, and of good moral character. Where there is no remonstrance the license must be granted.

The friends of temperance look for nothing but bad results from the decision. The Prospect Brewing Company was given its license yesterday, and it is expected that all, or very nearly all, of the remaining 263 rejected brewers, hotlers, and wholesalers will speedily be given theirs shortly. The trouble is expected to be with the hotlers. The law allows these to sell liquor in quantities not less than a quart, not to be drank on the premises. There is, apparently, nothing to prevent them from selling that quantity in pint measures and from resorting to ruses and wheedles which will practically give them the advantages of retailers. If no objection is made to their moral character they can establish themselves in any numbers in any locality and the License Court cannot refuse them licenses.

Coming so close upon the crushing defeat of the constitutional prohibitory amendment, this decision has had a most disheartening effect on the Prohibitionists. The liquor men are, of course, jubilant, and will avail themselves of the uttermost of their privileges. Fortunately the License Court has finished its work for 1889, and will not meet again until next Spring. It is believed that, carrying out the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision, it will grant licenses to those who were recently refused, but no new ones. If such proves to be the case it is thought that the 1,203 retail liquor places and 640 wholesale, bottling, and brewing establishments. The total, 1,843, still remains very small for a city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

THE OZAMA BRINGS LATE INTELLIGENCE OF HIPPOLYTE'S SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The *Post* this morning prints the following:

"The secret of the cablegram from Hayti which caused such a commotion in the Navy and State Departments a fortnight ago and sent Rear Admiral Gherardi off post haste, with the Kearsarge, to Port au Prince, has at last been discovered. A steamer arrived in New-York last Wednesday from Hayti with news that the Clyde steamer Ozama, owned in New-York, had been captured by the Haytian gunboat La Defense and corvette Dessalines and held for three hours.

"Capt. Kellogg of the United States steamer Ossipee demanded her release. Legitime refused to let her go, except under certain conditions. Capt. Kellogg sent word to Légitime that unless the steamer was released within five hours and $5,000 indemnity paid by Légitime, the Ossipee would bombard the city. Légitime paid the money and released the Ozama, and that was all there was of it.

"But one of the Ozama's passengers has a different account. He says that when Captain Kellogg's ultimatum was delivered to Secretary Tracy, announcing that Légitime had captured the New-York steamer, that news was sufficient to stir up the Navy and State Departments, and the officials of the latter thought it necessary to keep the news secret."

This publication was followed by a telegram this evening, with a request to know if it were true. He replied: "I cannot say anything upon this subject."

The Ozama arrived here late last evening. She reported, briefly, that when she left the port of Gonaives Hippolyte was marching his men to Port au Prince, and expected to have 12,000 men before that city by July 6. The South has arisen and sent to Hippolyte asking that arms and ammunition be sent them, promising to march on Port au Prince in conjunction with Hippolyte's troops.

A CLEVELAND THEATRE BURNED.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—The Academy of Music, on Bank-street, the oldest place of amusement in the city, was gutted by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, everything between the walls and above the first floor being burned out. The loss on the building, which belongs to the A. Montpelier estate, will reach $17,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,000. Harman & Frawley, proprietors of the oyster restaurant on the ground floor, lose $7,000 by water, and Henry Beckman, a saloon keeper, suffered to the extent of $1,200 from the same cause. Harman & Frawley have an insurance of $5,000. The fire started under the stage, but from what cause is unknown.

The Kennard House, which adjoins the Academy on the north, and the Union Toy Company's warehouse on the south, were saved with difficulty. The Academy was built in 1853, and on its boards all the great actors of the country have performed. Clara Morris, Effie Elsler, and a dozen other stars graduated from its stock company, while Uncle John Ehsler was its managers years ago, and pleasant recollections will be aroused in the minds of nearly all theatrical people at the name of the theatre. The Academy was last leased to Capt. J. W. Decker and was used as a variety theatre.

BLOODSHED IN A RIOT.

GLASGOW, Mo., June 30.—A riot between two factions numbering about twenty persons occurred in the streets yesterday afternoon. The difficulty was the outgrowth of a local feud. John Patton saw Louis Watts on the street and commenced throwing stones at him, finally rushing at him with an open knife. Watts drew a revolver and opened fire. Friends of the men rushed in and the fight became general. Aaron Johnson and Lewis Watts received mortal wounds and John Patton was shot dead. Six other persons were injured. The Sheriff's forces finally quelled the riot. A number of arrests were made.

THE BOSTON EXPRESS WRECK.

NEW-HAVEN, June 30.—The cars of the Boston limited express which were ditched near here yesterday were hoisted out to-day and brought to this city. In addition to those reported injured last night, Mrs. O. C. Hutchins and son of Worcester, Mass., received scalp wounds, and Mrs. Headrick and son of Springfield were cut about the face and head. All the injured are doing well, and will not be detained at the hospital more than a week.

SEIZED FOR SMUGGLING.

EASTPORT, Me., June 30.—Special United States Treasury Agent R. M. Johnson seized the schooner Edna May and her cargo of wool at this port yesterday for alleged smuggling. The sctions is considered very important. The vessel and cargo are owned by E. H. Sprague &

THE NEW SOUTH.

INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 30.—The *Tradesman* of July 1 will publish a statement showing the industrial situation in the South as exhibited by the number of new industries established during the last three months. It shows that during the past quarter 1,021 new industries have been established, against 690 in the previous quarter. There were 1,711 new enterprises begun during the first six months of 1889, against 1,290 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing that the South is going ahead at a more rapid rate than ever before.

"What is more significant," says the *Tradesman*, "is the fact that the character of the industries is not a more substantial nature and is on a much better basis than in previous years. The speculative fever has been in a large measure repressed, and industries are now being established more in consequence of actual resources and legitimate enterprise than before."

The most noticeable feature of the past three months has been the organization of 51 new cotton and woolen mills, against 35 in the previous quarter. Georgia leads, with 10 new mills, North Carolina following with 8. Fifty-two foundries and machine shops were organized, a gain of 7 over the previous quarter. Alabama leads in this particular industry, with 9 new works, Tennessee, Georgia, and Kentucky following with 7 each. Eighty-two mining and quarrying companies were organized, of which 17 were in Kentucky, against 61 in the previous quarter. The number of railroad companies organized shows a gain of almost 100 per cent, the number for the past quarter being 130, against 65 during the previous quarter. Texas and Alabama lead in this respect, with 23 and 20, respectively. Two hundred and seven wood-working establishments were organized, against 130 in the previous quarter. Other industries established in the last three months were 7 blast furnaces, 46 oil mills, (16 in South Carolina,) 11 potteries, and 3 rolling mills.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

NO CHANCE OF ITS BEGINNING BEFORE AUGUST.

CHICAGO, June 30.

ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR

ENGLISH ROYALTY AND THE ANAMITE SHOW.

EXPERIENCE IN A RESTAURANT—CROWDS FOLLOWING PRINCES — MARVELOUS PANTOMIMISTS.

PARIS, June 18.—We are in the full swing and tide of the exhibition fever, and it is a grand success, and no one is more surprised or as well pleased, of course, as the French themselves. It now comes out that, in spite of hold assurances and a sort of swaggering bravado, they did not feel quite sure of the success of their efforts themselves, and the joyous result they are wearing modestly as becomes the great heroes of a gigantic commercial and industrial struggle.

There is only one expression heard on all sides, and that is one of regret that so soon must all the splendor of the Champ de Mars he torn down and brushed away, and nothing remain but the desolation of the empty space, and, perchance, the mighty iron conception of the Machine Hall. This seems almost impossible to believe, especially at night when the restaurants are full, and when from every nook and corner comes the Tzigane straine or the more martial sounds of the military bands. All the restaurants have their devotees, with special reasons for such attachment. A funny experience for exhibition year came under my own vision last evening. A party of friends had given an invitation to dinner at one of the chalets. The tables were all full, but an obliging English-speaking waiter stated that if we would wait for a few momente one might he vacated. As every other place was in the same crowded condition, we waited under the shadow of a huge scarlet and white tent umbrella. At last the summons came, and we, a party of eight, were conducted to a table for four, and, to the misery of our good temper, near a canacious table set out for eight. The pompous waiter obligingly remarked that it was ready for "Lord John Sargent and friends," and in a few moments did usher in his Right Royal Highness, John Sargent the painter, wearing modestly the new honors given to him by the defereutial master of ceremonies. Nothing in this is a joke for any dinner point. The simple bill of fare ordered by mine host for the party mounted up to a total of 85f., but among the items was a chicken of sixteen whole francs. One of the guests—and a well-known New-Yorker by the way—said: "Let's see what a mild word of reproof will do to the chicken," and he penciled across the item, *beaucoup trop cher*. The chicken itsm came back rednced 40 cents, which gave an extra fee and a vote of thanks to the head waiter.

The Hungarian bands, by the, way, are getting to be a nuisance in their constant demands for loose coin. Thess gentlemen are above copper, and anything less than a franc excites a murmur, which, being in a foreign language, is only translated by a frown, and even for a five-franc generosity these much-cold-braided musicians scarcely smile. The restaurateurs state that they deem the Tzigaues a veritable calamity, but the public ask for them, and they are the first victims, for the poetical tune-givers are very tedious and hard to please on the bill-of-fare question, it seems.

I shall not, as I have before remarked, endeavor to follow out a given ronte or mark a defined train of thought in these letters from the Champ de Mars, for just where you want to be, and should be, in continuation of plan, project, or forethought, it is just thers that you cannot go. All day recently, for instance, the right royal family upset my programme. Even on the evening previoue the hasts of the Princess of Wales to see the illuminations made havoc with every one's precautions. Each fnl policeman quietly but firmly request yon to move off, because *son Altesse* comes. Then begins the struggle with those who wish to see the Princess, but even their flattering eagerness availe not, and in a very few moments the royal family appear, walking in democratio fashion like any one else. As they neared the tower, M. Eiffel lighted up the big scarlet lights of the inauguration fête, and an extra tea-color touch in the way of instantaneous variety was given to the fountains. The royal family looked pleasd, in a quiet, not-to-be-surprised fashion, and the delighted French crowd—they really do like royalty—cheered and were as happy as if every thing, including the Princess, belonged to them individually. Tho ushers of his Highness and suite were M. Alphana and M. Berger.

I learned from the latter that the Princess would visit her own section, and the Indian one, on the morrow, and the latter courtesy I wished to see. Unfortnnately for my small patience I endeavored to take in first ths Hnngarian Czarda, for the sake of the Lantars. Tbey gave me "William Tell" very badly, and a prolonged mazurka for the benefit of a party of young countrymen, who endeavored to ehow how the national dance came in. I have seen Munkacsy dancs this with his wife several times, and their joyons enthusiasm was a poor introdnction to the limp, trembling, shuffling of these volunteers. Add to this extemporaneous poor tnn the dilatory appearance of a crushed omelet and the accompaniment of a very raw piece of mutton, with a dozen large beans, red peppers, and an anchovy, which represented a supposed Hnngarian *pot au feu*. I am convinced that the cook took me for an idiot, and treated me accordingly. The half bottls of red Hungarian-Batignotte wine was good, although of ordinary title and price. The meal, such as it was, was cheap, bnt it was not comforting to digestion nor conducive to the sweetness of temper that should greet such a charmingly-gracious Princess.

I found her Highness just entering the very inferior Indian exhibit. Entering is a figure of speech, for the lady never leavee her oxhibition carriage. She is pushed nbont by some very swell grandee, pompous in tnll, white hat, unmistakably English clothes, and a white pnk in his button-hole. The rightful dignitary, or walking coachman, assumes an important expression and hovers nsar, as if this sarth were snddenly too small to bear his superiority. The Princess smiles constantly, and indicates what she would like to ses and the object is hronght out. Her nurchases had already been many and of the most extraordinary eslection, incomprehensible until you nnderstood their generosity. She does not huy from the big people; all the modest little showe get a royal franc or two aud an approbation. Her enito and her children followed on foot, chatting and laughing, and seemingly quite pleased with everything.

The Princess stopped thrice in the Indian section, dually deigning to take a cup of tea. Each time all the natives came ont, falling flat on the ground, with their hands clasped ahove their heads, and there they remained until ths whites had obeyed ths errands of her Highnese and she had passsd on. When she took tea each piece of the service was brought out hy a separate party, and one man held the epoen between the stirrings, and the ceremony of tea drinking was never eo complicated before. Tributes were offered to her Highess. Whsnever they were inexpensive, she accepted; otherwise, she emiled and the white-hatted official pushed on.

To say that crowde followed would be to count them by one-half. It was a proceesion, always deferential, respectful, and even sympathetically affectionate. I heard the Princess that day, incinding the Prince of Wales, went up to the highest platform of the tower, hie two eldest sone even climbing np to the electric light above. If royalty can trust the third-station elevator who ehonld not?

I gave up the Indian imperial pilgrimage after the tea husiness and, crossing over, took the steam tram to that delightful corner, the Esplanade. When the sun ehinee, one could not get further away from Paris and into a more fascinating and delightful region. Lotti is ever present, and the Javanese women are quite *mouvé* enough for the needs of local imagination. She seems to be neither child, doll, nor woman, she is so petite and slight and so automatical. Her dress begins under her arms, tied tightly around her hips with a bright-colored sash, and on her head she wears a sort of casque made of fine gold stuffs, binding closely the black hair and surmounting a much-painted face with eyes of extraordinary velvet sweetness and suggestive expression. This expression is undermined with kohl, and her lips are cherry ripe with scarlet paint. Her feet and limbs, hands and arms carry massive bracelets and rings of gold, and when she dances so monotonously and so constantly you wonder which is making fun of the other, she or you.

The Japanese garden is also a picturesque delight. The house is tiny and the garden terraced, and it is all small and all complete. The steps are made of Japanese trees, and inside of the gate of colored woods you enter the garden of chrysanthemums, with the porcelain seats and the ravine and grotto, with its queer trees springing from the small rocks like so many ugly, fascinating hobgoblins. The whole thing cannot measure bnt a trifle over some half dozen yards, yet so nicely is the contrivance jointed, and preserved in proportion that it looks like a landscape seen from afar. The little bamboo house is a toy, so dainty, so clean and neat. The windows are panes of paper, the walls of matting, and the ceiling of varnished bamboo. On the marvelously-embroidered carpet stand porcelain perfnme vases, and on the walls light bamboo appliqnés hold tiger lilies. The flowers are for sale, and Kasawara is proud to explain the value of his product. He has trees 150 years old that are not half a yard high; there is a collection of the dwarf *thuyas* and of that plant also—I forget the name—those stem loops like a big spool of gray silk. It is a miniature forest, this Japanese horticultnral show, and the fashion for a Winter decoration of small *salon* dwarf trees seems to be a coming necessity.

The Tonquin village is as intersting, more varied, but not as pretty. It is also made of hamboo, and the roofs are covered with palms. In each hut the workmen labor, seated on top of a rnde table, with palms to make it softer. They work marvelously well, too, these natives, turning out carved woods quite equal to the Fauhourg Saint-Antoine, to say the least. The Lyons silks are woven on the rude primitive metiers, and the jewelers work with a piece of pointed iron.

The exhibition of the War Department is perfect and to go into its detaile would hea long and complicated history. The somewhat severe building takes up a good portion of the Esplanade. The entrance is moyen-âge, with drawbridge, moats, loopholes, battlements, and so forth. An inside court gives snfficient hospitality to cannon and mitrailleuses, and in outeide buildings are transport traine, cavalry wagons, and the special pavilions for nowder, where every kind of explosive horror is shown from Brnno rifles down to dynamite. Everything that the Government dared to show in connection with national defense can be seen and studied at leisnre. All the progress of electric light as applied to war is especially interesting; the telegraphic systems are ehown, and every little detail of modern warfare can be studied with almost too much ease.

Above ie a miniature camp with soldiers life size. The groniag is perfect, the figures seem to speak, and why is it that the great crowds, even of Whitsuntide, moved round and in and out so silent and so grave. The murmur of comment was painfully quiet, and many a woman I saw pass quickly out and beyond as if remembrance or foresight were painful and tearful. Nothing was said, and not an echo of hravado greeted the martial scene and progress of the work in preparation, and, as the still silence hushed the busy tongue, every one but a bore or an idiot must have loved France more, and turned, ready there and then, to swing a cheer for the bright, merry, scarlet uniform that faces death so bravely, if not with quite as methodically cut and dried decorum, as his Teutonic brethren in their calm placidity and valor of five men to one.

It was time now for the Anamite thoatre repreeentation, and its interest has proved absorbing even to the most imperial critics. As I made my way to the east a man struck a blow upon a drum as big as a bocshead placed to the right of the speciator. It fairly made one's head ring, and when the orchestra—composed of two string instruments, played in pidgeon style, going and two wooden sticks, which are never silent—began its wild, murderous howl, as if all the lunatic asylums in the world had suddenly given liberty to each patient, and each patient had a devilish instrument to command, I concluded that my stay there would be short. Nothing can describe the noise of the Anamite diecord. When efficient oacophony cannot be obtained from the original orchestra, the grato and the twang, the jangle and the yelping huzz are made varied and increased by new instrnments, half copper and half wood, and a most stupendous, crescendo, sar-splitting, and head-cracking, ushers in —the actors.

Their costumes are as interesting, as useful, as wondroue to the eye as their music is barbarous. Gold streams down in every direction to the very rear part of the tetrid plumes in their heads, and their faces are ssmed in colored paints. Only two actors show the natural color of their bronzed skin. The music goes right on and the actors speak their lines. I suppose that there must he another word in the Anamite language for speech, for that they do not utter. They absolutely howl, like so many dogs, and these you would shoot without a moment's hesitation. The Asamite portion of the audience were enthusiastic to the expression of the same wild, gnttural delight. To show this, I can add, that as only a portion of this colony can attend at once and leave any room for outsiders, the authorities have to keep the rest under lock and key until the performances be over.

The play was the "King Dnong." It is one of their classical plays, according to the printed programme, and the plot is very much like our own. The King is persecnted and run out of hie kingdom. His enemy is his own brother-in-law. In Enrope it would be his mother-in-law. He has, moreaver, the lucky fellow, four faithful followers. He loses all his army, but in the end comes back to his kingdom, is recogized, and proclaimed monarch of all he can survey.

Amid all this noise one fact soon became clear—ths Anamites are marvelons pantomimists. Their gesticulation is slow and nnvaried, and all the expression is obtained by the eyes. The hands and legs seem to ho de trop even. If the man gets upon a horse he shows ns this change of locomotion hy putting up one leg for a moment. Then ws know he is sweeping by on a fiery steed. In the fight they move their arms, but entirely in the fashion of pupazzi. The tragsdy is entirely conveyed and made clear and deeply, painfully interesting hy the simple power of play of facial features—by the eyee alono, in point of fact. Terror, grief, and anger, jealoney and revenge, were, turn iu tirn, so wonderfully told that the audience almost rose to its feet, forgetting the never ceasing din. The grief of the actress when he—for sho is a man—wseps for the dead was frightfnlly real. The tears, reel tears, rolled down her cheeks, and her face was the pictnre of absolnte woe. The tale of her suffering was gasped in each evident distress that your very heart ached, and the scene became a real one, and a painful, never-to-be-forgotten impression. The play ended as it began by a prayer and obeisance of the entire troupe to the golden Bouddha, who site on the stage in all his majeety and respect. L. K

RUFFIANS IN A STREET CAR.

Five men who had hsen fishing at Bowsry Bay hoarded a car on the Sisinway and Hnnter's Point Line in Long Island City yesterday morning, as it was going to the Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry. Becanse Condnotor Ahart Belcher insisted npon their paying their fares or leaving the car they, after paying the fares, began to abuse him and to scatter fish from the baskets over the car. The conductor remonstrated with them and was set upon and knocked down. Driver James Laurie stopped the car and went inside to assist the condnctor. He was terribly beaten, the men using their fishing rods. One of the men picked up a car hook, with which he was about to deal Laurie a blow, when two Bowery Bay police officers, who were riding on a car going in the opposite direction, jumped on the car and drove the men off the prostrate conductor and driver. Three of the men, Fred and Emil Schmidt of 382 Evans-street, Long Island City, and Joseph Nemett of 328 East Seventy-eighth-street, this city, were captured after a smart chase and were looked up on a charge of felonious assault. Driver Laurie's condition is said to be very serious.

IN MEMORY OF E. P. ROE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nearly twenty-four years ago Rev. E. P. Roe was ordained as a minister and was placed in charge of the Presbyterian church as Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. It was his first and last place of ministerial labor. The love of the people of the place for Mr. Roe is and was strong and lasting, and to illustrate practically their esteem it is proposed to place a memorial tablet on the inside walls of the handsome church, which itself was built as a result of the untiring efforts and energy of this "knight of the nineteenth century." All desiring to aid in this movement may address the present pastor or Isaac Burdsley, but funds are not solicited. D. M.

SEASONABLE FRUIT.

CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, AND PEACHES.

There will be a liberal supply of fruit here this week, but there will be no overstock of anything unless it is currants. There is not a large crop of this fruit, but a parasite has so effectually attacked the currant bushes that most of them along the Hudson River have been more or less stripped of their leaves, consequently the fruit is entirely exposed to the effects of the sun, and it is ripening so fast that growers will be compelled to get most of their crops to the market this week or lose them. There is not a very large crop of currants, however, and it is expected that they will sell for as much this week at least as they were sold for last week.

There will be a very liberal supply of Oswego and Western New-York strawberries here to-day and on Wednesday. It takes nearly two days for these berries to be harvested and marketed, consequently (as no work is done on Sunday in the Western strawberry section) there is always a very small supply of this fruit in this market on Tuesdays when the supply comes from Western New-York. Only very poor berries will sell for less than 10 cents per quart and the best for not over 16 cents wholesale. With this the strewberry season of 1889 will practically end.

There is undoubtedly a very small crop of red raspberries ripening along the Hudson River this season. The receipt of these berries on Saturday proves the accuracy of the estimates made several weeks ago of a short crop this season. The wet weather has kept the bushes blossoming and maturing fruit, and the crop will hang on for many days, and doubtless it will be fairly profitable on that account to the growers. But there will be no great abundance of this fruit on any one day. There are still a few Antwerp raspberries grown, and these have already been sent here from Milton, Ulster County, the finest in this variety (or any other) ever grown for the market. Really fine berries of the variety will be sold by the commission dealers for from 7 to 10 cents per onp or one-third quart. The Marlborough is a large, firm, light-colored raspberry, much esteemed by retail dealers because of the fine appearance it presents. It le frequently sold for Antwerp, but ite only merit is ite good appearance and ite keeping quality. Its flavor is flat and not at all pleasant. In fact there is no other variety of the red raspberry that is less appetising. The little native berry which grows wild on the hills and mountains is much better. Some dealers sell them as Antwerp, and the evil effect of such deceptian is felt all along the line of middlemen, and finally by the consumer, whose recollection of the Antwerp berry is so pleasant. If the consumer believes this berry to be his favorite Antwerp he soon concludes that his fondness for raspberries is a thing of the past. Brandywines and cultivated native berries will probably wholesale during most of this week for about 12 cents per quart. They usually come in boxes holding either one-quarter or one-third of a quart.

The mountains of this state and of Pennsylvania are now furnishing their usual supply of huckleberries. There is a crop ont of very large crop, and these berries will be sold now for several weeks at from 8 to 12 cents per quart. It costs about 8 cents per quart to pick and get them here from Pennsylvania, and any quantity the market will take at that price and upward will be shipped here.

This will be the last week of this season for cherries. The great rainstorm which prevailed throughout the cherry-producing section of this State on Wednesday last seriously damaged the ripening cherry crop, and but few fine cherries are now left in this section. The few white and red charries which arrive here in good order will be quickly wholesaled at an unreasonably high price. There may be some sour cherries sold at moderate prices, but it is expected that most of those will sell for upward of 8 cents per pound.

There will be a large crop of blackberries this season in Maryland, Delaware, and New-Jersey. The market this week will be well supplied with this berry from Maryland and Delaware, and some few from New-Jersey. Ten cents per quart will be a high price after to-day, and doubtless many thousand quarts of good berries will be sold for less than 7 cents.

The Delaware and Maryland peach season opens this week. On the light early lands of the lower peninsula the early Alexander will ripen, and from this month our market will be well eqpplied with the early variety of peaches. They will come here mostly in poor order, will be sold to a cheap trade and eaten by children. It is fortunate for the children that almost any kind of peaches is healthful. These watery, ill-looking peaches are pretty as sold to eat as the later and finer-looking ones. There will be some really good peaches from Carolina and Georgia, but they will go to the fine fruit-eries, and the Delaware and Maryland peaches will be sold by the street vendors.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The Chicago playhousee have had a mighty competitor the last week in Gilmore's Band, which has drawn audiences of 5,000 to 7,000 to the Exposition Building. This week they will nave Theodore Thomas's concerts and Forepaugh's Circus to pull against. Still, they have no reason to complain. Business for the last week has been good, and as there will be, with one exception, no change of bill et any of the leading houses, even the circus is not terrifying.

The Summer attraction at McVicker's, "The Tempest," was put upon the stage last Monday night. It is a sumptuous prodnction, the first of the play ever seen here, but it is doubtful if the Summer theatregoers will give it the patronage it deserves.

The last performance of "The Spider's Web" was given at the Grand Opera House to-night. The play has met with marked success, and could easily have run longer. Two companies will take it ont for the remainder of the season. The Grand Opera House will be closed a fortnight or more for repairs and housecleaning.

"Blue Beard, Jr.," the Chicago Opera House's greatest spectacular success, is making steady calls on the "standing-room-only" sign. The "first edition" has one week more to run.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" is still doing a good business at the Columbia, with no immediate prospect of its retirement from that house.

E. H. Sothern has had moderate snocess at Hooley's, where he has been playing "The Highest Bidder." This week he will put on "Lord Chnmley," which is sure of capital houses. Mr. Sothern's season closes next Saturday. The profits of the forty-six weeks ending then will, it is said, exceed $65,000.

Newton Beers's revival of "Enoch Ardsn" will follow Sothern at Hooley's. The season, it is announced, will be four weeks. With good business, it will probably be extended.

Messrs. Hamlin and Potter, the authors of "The Spider's Web," had thought of calling their new play "The Scapegoat," but, finding themselves anticipated in that line, will probably name it "The Woodsn Wedding." It is in the nature of a musical comedy.

"Blue Beard, Jr.," after the conclusion of its run in this city, begins a tour of the country in Milwaukee. Thence it will go East to Philadelphia and play in the prominent cities between that town and Chicago. From present indications it is not likely that the prodnction will be given in New-York.

C. W. Roberts's "Nobie Ontoast" company will open a new opera house at Benton Harbor, Mich. It is said to have a $40,000 site, to be one of the neatest and prettiest of the provincial theatres east of Chicago. It is fitted with electric lights and full seis of scenery painted by two Chicago artists. More than 1,100 seats are said to be already sold for the opening evening.

A BIT OF WAR HISTORY.

GEN. DRAKE THINKS TOO MUCH IS CLAIMED FOR THE SEVENTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your magnificent nnmber of Snnday is a sketch of the military career of Col Clark of the Seventh Regiment, a sentence of which is misleading and does injustice to the troops from New-Jersey, whose brigade was the first to reach the national capital in 1861. THE TIMES says:

"The regiment (Seventh) faithfully performed its military dntiee in camp and crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia in the first advance movement, May, 1861, where it was employed in the construction of fortifications nntil after the expiration of the term for which it had been mustered into the United States service."

The New-York Seventh is entitled to much credit for the moral support it gave the Union cause at the commencement and during the war, but it has no rights to lay claim to duty performed hy other commands. The New-Jersey brigade, after crossing the Long Bridge on the night of May 24, 1861, marched hurriedly toward Alexandria, hoping to prevent the destruction of railroad bridges, but were attacked in front by Willcox and Ellsworth, whose commands disembarked from steamcre which had sailed from the navy yard, but Ellsworth's impetuosity forced him to attack alone. Col. Lee, on a train bearing the Confederates dashed away over the Loudon Railroad within sight of the advancing Jerseymen, who had not yet reached the viaduct bridge.

On the following day (26th) the Third and Fourth New-Jersey Regiments, who had encamped on Lieut. Hunter's farm, on hearing of Ellsworth's death marched over toward Arlington Heights, and shortly after the noon hour commenced the work of throwing up intrenchments for the defense of the national capital, and by dusk the Prime of the United States Engineers was marking ont the lines of "Fort Runyon" that Col. Lefferts of the New-York seventh came up and begged permission of Gen. Runyon, commanding the Jersey brigade, to allow his men an opportunity to assist in the task. The Seventh being granted permission went to work with a will, but speedily tired of the labor and marched back to Washington, which it did not again leave until it left for home soon afterward. The Jersey brigade labored on "Fort Runyon" for several weeks, but received less credit for it than the New-York Seventh during its few days' "picnic" at two forts. J. MADISON DRAKE.

Ensign Third New-Jersey Regiment.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Monday, June 17, 1889.

RACING EVENTS TO COME

A FINE PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

SIX RACES AT CEDARHURST—THE CLOSE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY—MONMOUTH'S OPENING.

The most successful meeting ever held by the Coney Island Jockey Club will be brought to a close to-morrow, when the chief attraction will be the race for the Realization Stakes, for three-year-olds, which is the most valuable race for horses of that age ever run for in this country, as the stakes will be worth about $40,000 in the aggregate. Though it is a sort of supplementary race to the Futurity of last Fall, it is probable that Salvator, who ran second, and Eric, who ran sixth, in that race, will be the only two to face the starter for the run of a mile and five-eighths. In addition to these the probable starters are included in this lot: Reporter, Benny, Jewel Ban, Longstreet, Long Island, Madstone, Gypsy Queen, Baymonr, Radiant, Sam Wood, Ransom, Tipstaff, My Fellow, and possibly Orator or the Favorlale colt from Mr. Withers's string. Enough will start to make the race a good one, as the second money will probably be about $3,500 and the third $2,000, which will make it worth while to owners having eligible horses to pay the necessary $250 to enable them to get second or third money, even if they have no chance of getting the biggest prize of the year for three-year-olds.

In addition to the Realisation Stakes the last half of the Double Event will be decided, and Congressman Scott will try to win it with Torso, who won the first heat of the race on the opening day of the meeting. The Stirrup Cup, at a mile and a half, will be the other fixed event of the day, with three other events, including a get-away race over the popular turf course. Such attractions will probably serve to make the attendance larger than on any day since Suburban Day. Senator Hearst, Judge Henry Hilton, J. H. Alexandre, J. J. Alexandre, A. F. Walcott, J. H. Bradford, E. Berry Wall, John Hunter, M. J. O'Brien, Col. John Cockerill, S. D. Ripley, F. D. Beard, W. G. Wheeler, H. Whiting, A. Blumenstiel, E. Cottrell, H. A. Jerome, R. A. Heggin, B. F. Beckell, Philip Bruns, G. O. Bradhurst, W. B. Posey, and C. E. Parker are among those who have engaged horse for the day. All the social lights who are in town will surely be on hand, hoping to see the Haggin Stable win the prize.

On Thursday next the Monmouth Park Association begins its Summer meeting at the Long Branch track, where the association will give away $185,000 for the twenty-day meeting which ends on Saturday, Aug. 14. There will be the usual admirable arrangements for transportation over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and the Pennsylvania Road, and a new boat, so convenient, commodious, and fast as the Monmouth will help carry passengers to the Sandy Hook route. The perfect railroad facilities have always made Monmouth Park an easier and more comfortable track to reach than any other in the vicinity of New-York City. The service will be even better this year than last, and every one then considered it perfect. Eight additional special trains are to be run on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and afterwards that always assemble at Monmouth Park on the afternoon of the Glorious Fourth.

There will be great sport on the opening day, for eight races are to be run, those including the Independence Stakes, for two-year-olds, the Fourth of July Handisap, for all ages, and the Ocean Stakes, at a mile and an eighth, in which Firenzi, Raceland, Hanover, Kingston, Etrus, and others will meet at weight-for-age, without penalties or allowances. It should be the best race of the year. On the following Saturday the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, and the Long Branch Handicap, for all ages, are the two stake events on a programme which includes seven races.

There being no racing at any other point, the regulars will try Cedarhurst again to-day, where the feature of the day will be the Queens County Hurdle Race. There are also three flat races, a steeplechase over the two-and-a-half-mile course, and an open hurdle race of a mile and a half, entries for which will close this afternoon.

The managers of the Rockaway steeplechase meeting have arranged with the Long Island Railroad Company for the running of the 1:05 and 1:30 trains from this city direct to the track without any delay," according to a dispatch from Cedarhurst to THE TIMES. They neglect to say whether the Long Island Railroad Company has succeeded in finding any one who ever saw a railroad before in charge of one of those two trains for them. Perhaps the so-called "managers" of the system have been indnced to stop wool-gathering for a day in order to try and find out what railroading is like. It is to be hoped so.

The entries for to-day's races, which will undoubtedly be materially reduced by a very liberal amount of scratching, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Open handicap flat race, for all ages; purse $300, of which $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Gleninco, 157 pounds; St. John, 155; Brongnton and Crusader, 150 each; Clontarf, 147; Bill Arden, Silver Cloud, Futurity, and Harry Lorrigan, 145 each; Barborough, 130; Alice, 132; La Belle Helene and Sooka, 130 each; Queen Hattie and Boot Black, 127 each; Ban Dance and Our Friend, 125 each; Melody, 120, and Pall Mall, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Open handicap flat race, for all ages, for a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $300 added, of which $100 to second. One mile and a quarter. St. Blaise, 150 pounds; Crusader and Reveller, 145 each; Wickmalley, Costello, and Futurity, 142 each; Mentor, 137; Tom Bland, Dick Turpin, and Passport, 130 each; McLaughlin, 127, and Boot Black, 125.

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second. One mile on the flat. St. Luke and Longstreet, 150 pounds each; Raveller, 145; Bill Brien and Wheatley, 142 each; Donald and Costello, 140 each; Peet and Tornado, 137 each; Southern Belle and Prospect, 135 each; Tom Bland, 132; McLaughlin, 130; La Belle Helene, 128, and Our Friend, 120.

FOURTH RACE.—Queens County Hurdle Race, an open handicap for a purse of $2,000, of which $800 to second and $150 to third. Two miles and a half. Heretic, 165 pounds; Wedmerald, 158; Major Pickett, 150; Bob Miles, 158; Elphin, 155; Merrimore and Bassanio, 153 each; Monte Crieto, 150; Warrington, 147; Wheatley and Sam Brown, 145 each; Harborough, Jim Murphy, Zanghar, and Glen Bar, 140 each; Tarquin, 138; Jake Shipsey and Brynwood, 135 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Open handicap steeplechase, a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $300 added, of which $100 to second. Two miles and a half. Jim Gowan, 160 pounds; Menimore, 150, Glenbar, 142; Schoolmaster and Monte Cristo, 140 each; Experiment, 137, and Willis Palmer, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—Open hurdle race, open handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, play or pay, with $300 added, of which $100 to second. Entries to close at the track at 2 P. M. to-day.

The book programme for the inaugural meeting of the New-York Jockey Club at the track at West Chester has just been issued. It is a novelty in the way of a racing programme, and only needs an index of the horses entered in the several events to make it a model of what a book programme should be. The race on the new track will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 20, and continue for ten days, to Saturday, Aug. 31. During the ten days the club will give $88,500 in added money, no less than $1,000 being given in every race, stake, or handicap. The occasional day of the meeting will be Saturday, Aug. 24, on which day the Great Eclipse Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $10,000 added, and the New-York Jockey Club Handicap, with $5,000 added, are to be decided, the former having closed with 212 entries and the latter with 110. The dates fixed for the several closed events are these:

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.—Larchmont Stakes, for two-year-olds: $1,500 added; three-quarters of a mile; 155 entries. New-Rochelle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward: $2,500 added; one mile and three-sixteenths; 59 entries.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22.—Van Nest Stakes, for three-year-olds; $1,500 added; one mile; 95 entries. Casanova Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; $1,500 added; three-quarters of a mile; 133 entries.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.—Great Eclipse Stakes, for two-year-olds; $10,000 added; three-quarters of a mile; 212 entries. New-York Jockey Club Handicap for all ages; $5,000 added; one and a quarter miles; 110 entries.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.—Electric Stakes, for all ages; $1,500 added; three-quarters of a mile; 88 entries. East River Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; $1,500 added; one and an eighth miles; 68 entries.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.—Express Stakes, for all ages; $1,500 added; seven-eighths of a mile; 88 entries. Fort Schuyler Stakes, for all ages; $1,500 added; one mile; selling allowances; 97 entries.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.—White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds; $3,000 added; three-fourths of a mile; 243 entries. Pelham Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds; $5,000 added; one and one-fourth miles; 108 entries. Baychester Handicap, for all ages; $1,300 added; one and one-half miles; entries to be made Thursday, Aug. 29.

Peculiar features of the programme are two races in which it is required that the starters shall be ridden by maiden jockeys and ale owners' handicap, from which winners of $2,000 since June 1 are excluded and in which ten pounds overweight is allowed. The conditions of several of the races have been made by owners of horses that have not been able to win races elsewhere a good chance to win good money with which to pay oat and transportation bills. Typographically the programme is a model.

Goodwin Brothers have just issued their "Official Stake Entries," a neatly and carefully compiled volume of 400 pages, containing the entries to all stake events now closed for 1889, 1890, and 1891 for the racing meetings of the Monmouth Park Association, the American, Coney Island, Brooklyn, New-York, and St. Louis Jockey Clubs, the Saratoga Association, and the West Side Park Association of Nashville, Tenn. The volume is one of very great value to every one interested in racing either as a means of gambling pure and simple, or as a means of improving the breed of horses. That such an association as the rich Washington Park Club of Chicago does not have its stakes appear in the volume will naturally create much adverse comment, for it could well have afforded to contribute its pro rata to the publication of a handbook so valuable to every horse owner, trainer, and student of racing. Such parsimony might be expected from Col. Clark of the Louisville Jockey Club, who has the reputation of being as near to Scotch as he can be in personality, and could hardly be expected to pay out money for anything; but it is surprising from the Washington Park Club, which has a reputation this year, like the Kentucky Association, the Latonia Jockey Club, the Twin City Club, the Memphis Club, the Maryland Jockey Club, and all others that have future events closed, should be represented in this volume of stake entries, as a matter of justice to owners and trainers. They can well afford the slight expense for the publication is a labor of love with the Messrs. Goodwin to a very great extent, and they can hardly be expected to be very well pleased with without some sort of reimbursement for their trouble. In addition to the stake entries the volume contains a list of the yearlings of 1889 and a very elaborate index, together with a list of declarations already made from the several events, dates for declarations yet to be made, and a variety of other matter. The work is one of which a large number of the volumes have been issued for general circulation at $10 the volume, and can be had of the publishers, Goodwin Brothers, 241 Broadway.

This is the day set for the sale of the Haggin yearlings at the Hunt's Point paddocks. There are 103 head of animals to be sold, and a half dozen of the lot will bring big prices, but hardly enough to make the sale a success, as the California-bred colts have not come up to expectation in their racing so far this year.

John Mullins, a seven-year-old racer of no particular value of late, died of blood poisoning on Friday night. He was by Mortamer-Sallie, and was owned at the time of his death by C. J. Donovan.

NEW-YORK STATE CROPS.

LESS FAVORABLE REPORTS TO THE STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 30.—The following statements are derived from correspondence with fifty-seven stations from counties in the State making special "crop reports" to this office, for the week ending June 29, 1889:

Rainfall.—Abundant rains have fallen during the week, excepting over the counties of Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, and over Long Island, where very little precipitation is reported.

Temperature.—The temperature has been below the average, excepting in the southern tier of counties and in the Hudson Valley, where it has been normal or above normal.

Sunshine.—The weather has been very cloudy, excepting on the Atlantic coast, where fair weather has prevailed.

The following are extracts from the reports of correspondents: *Albany*—Haying has commenced; the grass crop is large and heavy; corn, potatoes, and pastures are looking well. *Cattaraugus*—Corn and oats are looking well, and promising crops. Potatoes are in the condition and promise a large yield. The grape crop will be fully up to the average. Most fruit and garden vegetables are in fine condition. Grasshoppers have appeared. *Erie*—Haying has commenced, but frequent showers have interfered with the work. The new crop is promising. *Genesee*—The wheat, barley, and oat crops promise to be large. Wheat will be but half the average crop of corn. Some potatoes are injured by wet weather. Well-cultivated roots and grains are making a very good growth. *Jefferson*—The grass crop is fair, and sowed grain is in good condition excepting on cold wet soil. Potatoes are doing finely, but beans and corn are ill a weak and backward condition. Haying has commenced. *Lewis*—Grasses and grain are in good condition excepting on low lands, where many fields are under water. The apple crop will be light. Strawberries are doing well. *Livingston*—All crops are in a backward condition. The wet weather keeps the ground so soft that it cannot be properly worked. *Madison*—Haying has commenced. All small grain is doing well; corn, not so; well. Apples will be scarce in this section, but small fruits are in good condition. *Montgomery*—The continuous wet weather retards the curing of clover and timothy. Wheat is somewhat injured by being lodged. *Niagara*—Corn and nearly all other crops are injured by rain. Potatoes are in fair condition, although beetles are doing some harm. *Oneida*—The weather of the past week has been very favorable for the corn and grass crops. Haying has commenced. Strawberries have rotted to a considerable extent, but other fruits is doing well. *Ontario*—The wet weather has retarded farm work. Unless dry weather comes the corn crop will be small and the abundant hay crop cured in bad condition. *Orange*—A great amount of hay is out, but cannot be cured on account of the wet weather. *Oswego*—Grass is very heavy and promises a better yield than other crops from the wet weather, and the yield will be above the average. Small grains are very; spindly, and will give about one-half the average yield. Corn and potato fields are being plowed and buckwheat planted in some cases. It is estimated that the yield of potatoes will be about one-half the average. Pasturage is good. The fruit crop will be from one-half to three-fourths of the average. Strawberries are rotting on low lands, cherries and pears are falling badly, and plums promise a light crop. Blackberries and raspberries promise a good yield. Apple tree worms are reported to have done great damage along the lake shore. The ground is in bad condition and the lands are full of weeds. Plowing is impossible. *Putnam*—Hay is being cut; the amount is above the average. Oats are heading. Corn and potatoes are doing well, though the latter have been injured by the beetles. *Queens*—The weather has been favorable for curing the large hay crop in good condition. Corn is growing rapidly and potatoes will be ready for digging in some localities. *Rockland*—Haying has commenced, but is interfered with by continuous rains. Cultivation of the ground is impossible in some places. *Tompkins*—Corn is improving, but the ground is too wet to work well. Crops which grow on heavy clay soil have been injured by the wet weather. Wheat is looking well and is beginning to head. *Ulster*—The weather during the first part of the past week has been favorable to the growth of all crops excepting corn and potatoes. The grass and grain crops will be heavy. Potato bugs are troublesome. *Washington*—Crops are entirely ruined. Corn and oats are looking well, excepting on low lands. Potatoes are in the condition and promise a large yield. The grape crop will be fully up to the average. Most fruit and garden vegetables are in fine condition. Grasshoppers have appeared. *Erie*—Haying has commenced, but frequent showers have interfered with the work. The new crop is promising. *Genesee*—The wheat, barley, and oat crops promise to be large. Wheat will be but half the average crop of corn. Some potatoes are injured by wet weather. Well-cultivated roots and grains are making a very good growth. *Jefferson*—The grass crop is fair, and sowed grain is in good condition excepting on cold wet soil. Potatoes are doing finely, but beans and corn are ill a weak and backward condition. Haying has commenced. *Lewis*—Grasses and grain are in good condition excepting on low lands, where many fields are under water. The apple crop will be light. Strawberries are doing well. *Living

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A WIFE TO TWO EMINENT MEN.

CAROLINE SCHLEGEL AND HER FRIENDS. By Mrs. ALFRED SIDGWICK. With steel portrait. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889.

She whom we meet with here as Caroline Schlegel was an extraordinary woman in her day and her friends were extraordinary men. Though Mrs. Sidgwick has chosen to use the surname Schlegel, it was not by this that she was known when she died, nor by this probably that she would have wished to be remembered. Besides her maiden name, she had in the course of a rather short life the right to bear three others, the first of which was Böhmer, the second Schlegel, and the third Schelling. In these circumstances the biographer may well have realized a difficulty. While her last name might seem most properly the right one, it was not by it that she was longest known nor by it that she lived the most eventful of her days.

As the wife of William Schlegel she exerted a far-reaching and beneficial influence on the life and literature of Germany in the closing years of the eighteenth century; but as the wife of Frederick Schelling her influence was mainly exerted on a single man, and while the world has shared in the results in that instance, the fact is less impressive. She was a woman lacking only a few months of forty when made the wife of Schelling; the enthusiasm of youth had then become restrained by time, and the Romantic school had been broken up and scattered; Caroline herself could write: "Ah, how the little circle once gathered together in Jena is scattered over the world now teaching the heathen!" Henceforth her interest was centred in her husband, a man considerably younger than herself and who, as a philosophical writer, was destined to do memorable work for German thought and literature. After a marriage of six years' duration Schelling lost her, and he could write of her: "My everlasting gratitude to this noble woman follows her to her grave. God gave her to me; death cannot take her away."

The Romantic movement in German literature, in the very heart of which Caroline's life was passed, and in which she was a very important factor, was coincident with a period of lax German morals. When the German nation found itself relieved of the burdens imposed by the administration and the campaigns of the great Frederick society passed into a state of fermented solution by one license. This was particularly true of towns, and when to literature had come a revolutionary spirit, society simply reflected more and more the results of its teachings. The men who were leaders in this warfare on conventionalities did not respect marriage as a binding obligation apart from the wills and wishes of the contracting parties. It was solely a legal obligation. Schlegel and Caroline were of one mind in these matters, and when a divorce was finally obtained their friendly sentiments did not cease. She still retained a genuine interest in his work, and long after she had ceased to entertain any more personal interest could write to him: "Oh, my friend, say to yourself again and again and forever, how short life is, and that nothing has such a real existence as a work of art. Criticism vanishes, whole races are blotted out, systems change; but when one day the world is burned up like a scrap of paper these works of art will be the last of the living sparks that go into God's house. Only after that can darkness come."

To Schlegel, Caroline's charms had been intellectual. He had first come to know her through his brother, who desired him to assist her when in serious personal difficulties, and the first impression she made on him was one he could not describe. Before he had known her three days he was ready, according to his own story, to lay down his life for her; he heretofore had not known that such a woman existed, and he now felt himself "in contact with a larger mind than his own and a superior intellect"—a statement no one can readily understand after reading some of her criticisms of "Romeo and Juliet" as printed as an appendix to this volume. Well may her critical acumen have delighted and astonished him. After the separation and the new marriage Schlegel was a visitor at Schelling's house, his companion being no less a person than Mme. de Staël. The visit lasted eight days, and Caroline says it gave herself and her husband much pleasure. "Schlegel was very well and in good spirits," she wrote; "we met on the friendliest terms and without embarrassment. He and Schelling were inseparable."

As the wife of Schlegel she had not been altogether a happy woman. Under his influence her literary tastes had every chance of growth and exercise, but her affections were starved, "and she discovered that even scholarship and poetry were not a satisfaction for love." When she met Schelling she was a middle-aged woman and he still a young man, but it was Schelling who alone "succeeded both in stimulating her intellectual powers and in holding fast her affections." She had believed herself capable of curing Schlegel of his want of passion, and thus making his education complete, as she expressed it, but in this she found herself in error "I ought to have been more prudent," she could say when made wise after the event, "and never consented to a marriage that my mother's entreaties rather than my own wishes brought about. Schlegel ought always to have been merely my friend, as all his life he has been so loyally and nobly."

Caroline's first marriage had not been a particularly fortunate one, but in that case relief came to her through death. The marriage had seemed fortunate at the outset. She was devotedly loved by Böhmer, and all her friends had greeted her with faith and good wishes. But her lot was cast in a small mining town in the Hartz Mountains. The climate of the town was bad for her; life there was monotonous and uninteresting, and she learned to hate the dull spot in which she had become an isolated being. She could say when death came that her release had been effected "cruelly," but for all that it was a release. "I look back on that time with horror and trembling," she said, "and speak of it with morbid enjoyment as a captive does of his prison." Now a widow with three children, she returned to Göttingen, her childhood home, and there soon had suitors at her feet. One of these, Mrs. Sidgwick thinks, shares with Schelling the distinction of being a man who secured her entire heart; his name was Tatter, but he finally passed out of her life in circumstances not altogether compatible with absorbing love on his part. Another suitor of that time was Schlegel, whom Mrs. Sidgwick calls her most faithful and enduring friend and admirer, and through her marriage with whom she became so interesting a figure in the Romantic movement in Germany. Not the least important fact in that marriage is the influence she exerted on Schlegel during the time he was translating Shakespeare into German. Of Shakespeare there had existed only inferior versions, but the one Schlegel made and which Caroline helped him to make came to be adopted on every stage in Germany and was instrumental in spreading throughout Germany a general and intimate knowledge of the poet. This fact gives to Caroline's life vital interest for all who are of English race and heritage.

There is much to be pardoned in her ways of life, for the times were not always such as can be judged lightly. It requires some breadth of mind to judge them even charitably. But it is always to be remembered what her young life had been under her own father's roof, what the manners of Göttingen then were, and what was the character of the woman herself, highly endowed by nature and by education, strong, aspiring, and fearless in spirit, devoted in her affections, and singularly intellectual, sensitive, and refined in all her mental equipment. "Her fate," as the author says, "threw her into the company of the very men who were helping to carry on a war with conventional society and conventional literature, and her strongest affections and opinions weighed on their side of the fight."

A SURVEY OF ASSYRIAN ART.

MANUAL OF ORIENTAL ANTIQUITIES. Including the Architecture, Sculpture, and Industrial Arts of Chaldæa, Assyria, Persia, Syria, Judæa, Phœnicia, and Carthage. By ERNEST BABELON. Translated and enlarged by W. H. HOPPIN. Illustrations. British Museum. 241 illustrations. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889.

The spirit of system that governs Frenchmen is apparent in no line of literature more than that of archæology. Germans may write more exhaustive and perhaps profounder works dealing with antiquity, and the English are extremely energetic in gaining first a new field of research, but the French are adepts at sifting the results of discoveries made by the excavators and students belonging to their own country and other lands. Their cool, critical faculty makes them avoid the mistakes that Englishmen are prone to, because the subject has not been sufficiently considered, and the sometimes ludicrous conclusions that learned Germans reach because overburdened by the quantity of facts they have absorbed. The handbook of M. Ernest Babelon is an example of this distinctive quality in the French.

M. Babelon gathers up the information gained by the discoveries in Asia Minor of Place, Layard, Loftus, de Sarzec, de Voguë, Dieulafoy, and others, the conclusions reached by Heuzey in his studies of terra cottas, and the decisions of Perrot and Chipiez on the architecture of Mesopotamia. For the Hittites he consults Wright and Perrot and Chipiez, together with papers in German by Hirschfeld. Jewish art and architecture are supplied from the great work of de Vogüé and from "The Recovery of Jerusalem" by Wilson and Warren, while Renan is the authority most followed for Phœnician and Cypriote remains. But M. Babelon is himself no mean authority on a large range of Oriental subjects, as "L'Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient" attests, written in conjunction with the lamented François Lenormant, one of the most brilliant antiquarians of modern times.

Without entering into the moot question whether the civilization of the Nile or the lower Euphrates is the more ancient, M. Babelon contents himself with a rapid but careful survey of Chaldea and Assyria in four chapters, Persia in one, the Hittites in one, the Jews in one, and Phœnicia and Cyprus in a concluding chapter. George Rawlinson's volumes on the Oriental monarchies cover ten times the number of facts, but although written for the general reader rather than the student they are hardly as satisfactory as this summary, besides lacking the many discoveries which have been made during the last ten or fifteen years. In order to bring the latest information to hear, the English editor, who belongs to the department of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, has edited certain notes. The editing has not been done, however, with scrupulous care, for there are mistakes in references to figures, as on page 289, figure 92 should read 97; page 29, figure 53 should read 56. In the text there are a few obvious mistakes, whether due to the author or his translator would be hard to say; such as on page 46 allusions to scorpions on two Chaldæan engraved cylinders, neither of which bears a trace of them. It may be the translator, since the second foot note on page 187 appears to refer only in part to the Stela from Birejik in the British Museum, as if Mr. Evetts had got two different foot notes mixed up. Such instances of careless editing make one a little loth to charge other peccadilloes to the author.

M. Babelon is disposed to push pretty far the critical facility spoken of and reduce the arts of all these old nations to but two main streams—"that which rises in Egypt and that which issues from Assyria."

"Often they took a parallel course, side by side, sharing like brothers the empire of the arts; sometimes they opposed or obstinately excluded one another, and united their original capacities in a common fund. But if these varying conditions produced in certain countries a local and indigenous art which is neither purely Egyptian nor purely Assyrian, we can always decompose its elements and make a chemical analysis of it, to detect and show we have restored to Egypt that which properly belongs to her, and to Assyria all that has been borrowed from her, we perceive that nothing remains at the bottom of the crucible. Thus it may be said that, properly speaking, there is no Persian art, or Hittite art, or Jewish art, or Phœnician, or Carthaginian art. Everywhere we find the forms of Egypt or those of Assyria grouped, mixed, perhaps altered, in proportions which vary according to time, environment, and political associations."

While it simplifies matters and conduces greatly to clearness to analyze the arts of Oriental peoples into these two great streams, it must be said that perhaps M. Babelon loses something in the way of permanent quality for his book by so much analytical method. Perhaps another view of such matters will soon prevail, and the easy assignment of this or that phenomenon in the art of a given country to the immediate influence of this or that great art centre will have to give up its rôle. Certain it is that in the remote periods with which he deals the trading and warlike relations of distant peoples could have rarely been so intimate that a nation was influenced. Many apparent examples of influence are only similar developments from an even more primitive unity of race. In one land the development proceeds to a high artistic point; in another it is stationary or advances very slowly. Under circumstances of this kind it is plain that it will not do to charge the people on the lower artistic plane with appropriating and degrading the arts of the higher civilization.

It is the Chaldæo-Assyrian stream which M. Babelon presents with much skill and abundant, well-chosen illustrations drawn from a score of costly books.

"This Asiatic art, as we shall see, has no cause to be ashamed by the side of Egyptian art. Chaldæa possesses a genius as spontaneous as that of Egypt, and the valley of the Euphrates is not less fertile than that of the Nile. The ambitions of her architects and sculptors were as high and noble as those of the artists who flourished at the Court of the Pharaohs, and the staged towers were the equals of the Pyramids."

LITERARY NOTES.

—A biography of John Ruskin, by W. G. Collingwood, is nearly ready for publication in London, and a complete bibliography of Ruskin's writings is in preparation at the hands of Thomas J. Wise, an officer of the Shelley Society. The bibliography will be issued in parts, eight in number, and will comprise a quarto when finished. A bibliography of Ruskin was published in this country in book form, about ten years ago.

—Ticknor & Co. announce "The Moral Ideal: A Historic Study," by Julia Wedgwood, a work which is said to be the outcome of twenty years of study, and which is described as "a history of human aspiration after a moral ideal that changes continually in the evolution of time and thought, the highest truth discovered by one age being often found by a revolt against the errors circling round the belief that was the life of a former age."

—James Russell Lowell's preface to the edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler," which will be published in Boston this Fall, is said to contain some facts that are essentially new.

—Max O'Rell's "Jonathan and His Continent" has been translated into German at Stuttgart, and a Danish version is in hand at Copanhagen.

—The volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" which is just ready for publication in London carries the work from Finch to Forman. Sidney Colvin has written the sketch of Flaxman and A. H. Bullen the ones of Fletcher and Ford, the dramatists. The volume does not appear to contain the name of any great historical figure.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mrs. Amélio Rives-Chanler and husband are at present staying in London and that from London they will go to the Isle of Wight to visit Mr. Chanler's sisters, and "a few weeks later they will visit friends who live beside the Thames, after which they will travel until the late autumn." At present Mrs. Chanler is said to be writing a book about the children employed in mills.

—A popular biography of the late Father Damien, by Edward Clifford, his friend and correspondent, who visited him only a few months before his death, will be published by Macmillan & Co.

—The promised "Early Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle, with Some of Later Date, Together with Some of Thomas Carlyle Hitherto Unpublished," are just ready in London. They comprise a small octavo volume and are illustrated with a new silhouette portrait of Jane Welsh, fac-simile letters, seals, and views. The editor of the volume, Mr. D. G. Ritchie, is a Fellow and tutor of Jesus College, Oxford. London papers to hand yesterday give some interesting extracts from the book. The following are from letters written soon after Jane Welsh first met her future husband:

"Mr. Carlyle was with us two days, during the greater part of which I read German with him. It is a noble language. I am getting on marvellously. He reminds me of Faust daily. I must have a pair of carpet shoes and handcuffs prepared for him the next time. His tongue only should be left at liberty; his other members are most fantastically awkward."

"I have just had a letter from Thomas Carlyle; he, too, speaks of coming. He is something liker to St. Preux than George Gray is to Werther. He has no talent, his visit and critiques must be original minds, his vivid imagination, his tendency of soul, and his high-souled principles of honor. But then—ah, these buts!—St. Preux never kicked the fire-irons, nor made gaddings in his tea-cup. Want of elegance. Rousseau says, is a defect which no woman can overlook."

From a letter written after the marriage, when they had been some time settled at Craigenputtoch, the following is taken:

"You would know what I am doing in these moors? Well, I am feeding poultry, at long intervals and merely for form's sake, and I am galloping over the country on a bay horse, and baking bread, and improving my mind, and reading, and sleeping, and making and mending, and, in short, wringing whatever good I can from the ungrateful soil of the world. On the whole, I was never more contented in my life; one enjoys such freedom and quietude here. A question that is asked me so often as I am abroad is, how many cows I keep, which question, to my eternal shame as a housewife, I have never yet been enabled to answer, having never ascertained up to this moment whether there are seven cows or eleven. The fact is, I take no delight in cows and have happily no concern with them. Carlyle and I are not playing farmers here, which were a rash and unnatural attempt. My brother-in-law is the farmer and fights his own battle in his own new house, which one of his sisters manages for him."

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue this week Vols. VII. and VIII. of their new edition of Thackeray's works, the same being the "History of Samuel Titmarsh," &c., and "Barry Lyndon and Denis Duval."

—In the Riverside Paper Series have been issued several thousand copies of "John Ward, Preacher." This series is a continuation of Ticknor's Paper Series.

—The title of the new novel by Mrs. L. B. Walford, the author of "Mr. Smith," "Baby's Grandmother," and "Troublesome Daughters," is "A Sage of Sixteen."

—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer will study the cathedrals of France this Summer with a view to writing about them in her delightful *Century* series.

—"Log Cabins and How to Build and Furnish Them," by William S. Wicks, is announced by the *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company, with many plans and other illustrations.

—Mr. Henry F. Waters of Salem, Mass., who made the recent discoveries concerning the founder of Harvard College, is said to have obtained in England new light on the family history of Washington. Mr. Waters has been living in London for some time and the nature of his discoveries will be awaited with interest.

—The Boston correspondent of the *Critic* writes that Dr. Holmes went to Beverly Farms, which has been his seashore home of late years, week before last. His daughter-in-law is with him, her husband, the Judge—the "Autocrat's" only surviving son—having just sailed for Europe for his Summer vacation. He adds that the venerable author seems to be in very good health and to bid fair to round his eighty-eighth birthday, which occurs on Aug. 29, with flying colors.

—The sale of the six autograph manuscripts of Lord Tennyson in London a fortnight ago realized about $250, more than a previous estimate made of their market value called for. The dedication to the Queen, which differs in many lines from the published version, brought $150. For the manuscript of "The Daisy" $123 was given, and for $92 "The Letters" was acquired. "The Brook" was knocked down at $255. "Stanzas to the Rev. F. D. Maurice" brought $115, and the larger part of the manuscript of "Maud" was sold for $555.

—Dr. John M. Crawford, our new Consul General to St. Petersburg, intends to undertake considerable literary work during his stay abroad. His translation of the "Kalevala," to which public attention was first directed by THE TIMES, has given him much reputation in Europe already, and the Finnish Literature Society has made him an honorary member, with all the privileges of an active member. Dr. Crawford desired the Consul Generalship at St. Petersburg that he might pursue his studies of the Finnish language and history in more favorable circumstances, and it is promised that from his hands will some day come a history of the Fins and translations of the "Kalevipveg," an epic poem, and the "Kanteletas," a book of ballads and folk songs, neither of which has yet been translated.

—William Ishister, the Lombard publisher, has failed, with liabilities stated at £10,639 and assets at £2,122.

—Thomas Nast has become associated with *Time*, the illustrated weekly paper, and it is said that he will devote himself to social and general topics, as well as to political ones.

—Cheap pirated editions of American books are said to be among the best-selling books offered at the railway stations in India. A correspondent says he has bought Lew Wallace's "Fair God" for 15 cents and "Ben-Hur" for the same. Anna Katharine Green's "Leavenworth's Case" is offered for 12 cents, and the works of Uncle Remus are for sale in paper covers. All of Bret Harte's books are pirated, and Mark Twain's books are sold for a song. Longfellow's poems can be had for a dime and Emerson's essays in cloth for 20 cents. Frances Hodgson Burnett's novels are sold at one-fifteenth the price they bring in America.

—Mr. R. M. Leverson has written a pamphlet entitled "Constitution Making," which he trusts may shape the ideas of members of the conventions who are to supply North and South Dakota, Washington, and Montana with Constitutions. Mr. Leverson follows the school of the Johns Hopkins political economists, particularly as to limiting the powers of corporations. He writes:

"Whenever a franchise of any kind is granted, provide that the full value of such franchise shall be assessed for taxation; that the franchise itself may be resumed at any time without compensation, and that no third persons shall by any act of the corporation acquire any benefits or rights to the use of the benefits arising from such franchise so as to hold or enjoy them after the resumption of such franchise by the State.

"Provide, also, that no charter of incorporation shall be deemed a contract, but that the State may proceed at any time to alter or repeal the same, as may seem best; that nothing shall be deemed the property of any corporation on its dissolution, except the products of labor to which it may have become entitled."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE WORLD'S BEST BOOKS. A Key to the Treasures of Literature. By FRANK PARSONS, F. E. CRAWFORD, and B. T. RICHARDSON. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

CLEOPATRA. A Novel. By H. RIDER HAGGARD, author of "She," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

HIS WIFE OR HIS WIDOW? By MARIE WALSH, the author of "Hazel Kirke." New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1889. Paper.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT. From *Blackwood's Magazine*. No. 1. New-York: WILLIAM L. ALLEN. 1889. Paper.

TALES FROM BLACKWOOD. Third Series. No. 1. New-York: WHITE & ALLEN. 1889. Paper.

VALENTINE. A Novel. From the French of LÉON GOZLAN. In English by LÉON MEAD. Washington and New-York: THE UNITED SERVICE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper. 25 cents.

FIFTY YEARS ON THE TRAIL. By HARRINGTON O'REILLY. Illustrations by PAUL FRENZENY. New-York: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1889. Paper.

THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS. By the Rev. MARCUS DODS, D. D. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

A DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. (A. D. 1450-1889.) By Eminent Writers. Edited by SIR GEORGE GROVE, D. C. L. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Paper.

THE WATER SPIRIT'S BRIDE AND OTHER POEMS. By CHARLES J. BAYNE. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

OUR BOY AND GIRL. By ELLEN PATTON, Atchison, Kan. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

A DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Edited by Sir GEORGE GROVE, D. C. L. In Four Volumes. Vol. IV. Appendix. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

A TROUBLESOME GIRL. By "THE DUCHESS." New-York: GEORGE MUNRO. 1889. Seaside Library. Paper.

THE LAST OF THE VAN SHACKS. A Story of To-day. By EDWARD S. VAN ZILE. New-York: J. S. OGILVIE & Co. 1889. Paper.

THE CHILDREN AND OTHER VERSES. By CHARLES M. DICKINSON. New-York: CASSELL & Co., Limited.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES. In two parts. Quarto. London and New-York: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Paper.

THE OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE, PARNELL COMMISSION. Delivered by Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, Q. C., M. P. Carefully revised by the author. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Large 8vo., cloth, 615 pages.

THE DAY WILL COME. A Novel. By Miss BRADDON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 40 cents.

THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC. Compiled from Colonial Histories and Historical Collections, American Archives, and Proceedings of the British Parliament. By DANIEL E. GOODLOE. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Cloth.

BRENDONS LINCOLN. The True Story of a Great Life. By WILLIAM H. HERNDON and Jesse W. Weik. Illustrations of Abraham Lincoln. By WILLIAM H. HERNDON, his Law Partner, and Jesse W. Weik, his Literary Friend. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. 2 vols. Cloth.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 1—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing June 30, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	47½	47	--
American Tel. & Cable Co	80½	80½	--
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	46¾	45¾	24½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	84½	84½	97½
Cameron Coal	32½	32½	--
Canada Southern	64½	63	49½
Canadian Pacific	66	65½	65½
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	20¾	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	49½	49	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	35¾	33¾	--
Chicago Gas Trust	67½	59¾	--
Chicago & Alton	135	135	135
Chicago & Northwestern	110¾	108¾	106
Chicago & North Western pf	141½	139½	136½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	98¾	97¾	112¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72¾	69¾	83¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	112	110	102¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg	14¼	13¾	102½
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	38½	37	91¾
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	112	110	--
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago pf	34	31½	--
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	135	135	135
Chicago & Northwestern	110¾	108¾	106
Chicago & North Western pf	141½	139½	136½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	98¾	97¾	112¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72¾	69¾	83¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	112	110	102¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg	14¼	13¾	102½
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. pf	38½	37	91¾
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	112	110	--
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago pf	34	31½	--
Chicago, Wash. & Baltimore	3¼	2	4¾
C., C., C. & I.	73	71¾	47
Colorado Coal	32	29½	83½
Columbus, Hock. V. & Toledo	18¼	17¾	21¼
Chicago & East Illinois	46¾	45	--
Chicago & East Illinois pf	104¾	102¾	18
Columbia & Greenville pf	25	25	71⅝
Consolidated Gas Company	57¾	56¼	109½
Delaware & Hudson	148¾	148¾	147½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	148¾	147¾	--
Des Moines & Fort D	8	8	16½
Denver & Rio Grande	17¾	16½	44¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	47¼	--
Denver, Texas & Ft. W	25½	24	9¼
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10¾	10¼	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	74¼	73¼	24½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	24¾	24½	10
Green Bay & Winona	6	6	116
Illinois Central	114½	114½	--
Iowa Central pf	21¼	21	63½
Kingston & Pembroke	30¾	60	11
Lake Erie & Western	19¼	18¾	10
Lake Erie & Western pf	66½	66	80¼
Lake Shore	105⅞	103⅞	--
Long Island	94	94	157
Louisville & Nashville	70¾	68¾	35½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	42½	42	22¾
Manhattan consolidated	99¼	98¼	63
Manhattan Beach	9¾	9	11
Maryland Coal	14¾	14¾	10
Memphis & Charleston	60	60	--
Michigan Central	90¾	90	80¼
Mahoning Coal R. pf	110¼	110	--
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	116¾	115	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4¾	4¾	--
Missouri Pacific	74¾	73¾	71½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11	10¾	13¾
Mobile & Ohio	14	13¾	--
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	96	96	77
New-Jersey Central	112¾	110	81½
New-York Central	108⅝	107¾	104⅝
New-York & New-England	53¾	51¾	38¾
New-York, C. & St. L	17	17	14¾
New-York, L. E. & Western	28	26⅝	24½
New-York, L. E. & West pf	68¼	67¼	56
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8	8½
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	64	64	27½
Norfolk & Western	18¼	15	18¾
Norfolk & Western pf	52⅜	51⅜	46½
Northern Pacific	28¾	25¾	23⅜
Northern Pacific pf	65¾	64¾	51¾
Ohio Southern	18	14	--
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	22¾	19¾
Ohio & Mississippi pf	90	90	--
Ohio, Indiana & Western	7	6½	--
Ontario Mining	34½	34½	30
Ontario & Western	18¾	17¾	14¼
Oregon Improvement	55	54	58
Oregon Railway & Nav	99½	96¾	90⅝
Oregon Short Line	49½	48	--
Oregon & Transcontinental	36	33¼	23¼
Pacific Mail	34¾	31¾	33¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	22½	21½	--
Philadelphia & Reading	48¾	47½	--
Pittsburg & Western pf	41¾	40½	--
Pullman Palace Car Co	158½	155¾	157
Quicksilver pf	38½	37¾	35½
Richmond & West Point	25¾	26½	22¾
Richmond & West Point pf	84	83	63
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	103	103	--
St. Louis & San Francisco	26½	27	23½
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	60¾	57	85½
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	112	112	113
St. Paul & Omaha	64½	64	34⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pf	98	97	103¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	101	101	101¾
South Carolina	3	3	--
Southern Pacific	33½	28¾	--
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	4¾	4	12
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39¾	38¼	27½
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	32	31	--
Texas Pacific	21¾	20	20¼
Union Pacific	61⅞	60	54½
United States Express	90	90	--
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	18½	18	13
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	30¼	29½	23½
Wells-Fargo Express	142	142	--
Western Union Telegraph	86½	85⅝	76⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	70	69	51⅞
Wisconsin Central	25¼	24¾	--
Wisconsin Central pf	60	60	--

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,626,275. The banks now hold $7,592,225 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $629,300, a decrease in specie of $1,609,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $559,500, a decrease in deposits of $2,163,700, and a decrease in circulation of $41,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	June 29, '89.	June 22, '89.	June 30, '88.
Loans	$417,458,300	$416,829,000	$377,085,600
Specie	72,812,400	73,922,100	90,707,100
Legal tenders	45,281,500	45,841,000	38,192,800
Deposits	440,006,700	442,170,400	406,330,700
Circulation	3,947,400	3,568,700	7,827,500

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	June 29, '89.	June 22, '89.	June 30, '88.
Specie	$72,312,400	$76,922,100	$90,707,100
Legal tenders	45,281,500	45,841,000	38,192,800
Total reserve	$117,593,900	$119,763,100	$128,899,900
Reserve required against deposits	110,001,675	110,542,500	102,082,675
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	7,592,225	9,220,500	26,617,225

At London British consols for money advanced ⅛, to 98 5-16, and for the account 3-16 to 98 5-16. In United States bonds the 4s declined ⅛, to 131, and the 4½s were unchanged at 108¾. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—American National, 2½; Jacksonville—Augusta and Great Western firsts, 2⅜; Lake Shore, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville, each 1½; Erie, 1⅛; Union Pacific, 1; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞; New-York Central, Illinois Central, Canadian Pacific, and Norfolk and Western preferred, each ½, and Pennsylvania. Barrie was unchanged at 422¾ per ounce. The Bank of England added £361,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 43.53, became 43.75. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 26,682,000f. in gold and 2,300,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 27, 1889	£23,836,509	--------
June 28, 1888	22,180,536	--------

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 27, 1889	£45,829,200	£20,069,354
June 28, 1888	44,603,764	48,932,542

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 27, 1889	£31,727,334	£15,696,000
June 28, 1888	29,753,334	14,938,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 27, 1889	£6,444,000	£15,666,000
June 28, 1888	5,959,000	14,936,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 27, 1889	£5,515,000	£6,990,000
June 26, 1888	5,478,000	8,207,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 27, 1889	£2,779,000	£1,390,000
June 28, 1888	2,684,000	1,342,000

Total last week	£116,231,046	£28,731,020	£28,731,020
Corresponding week '88	113,418,634	29,284,208	29,284,208
Week ending June 20, '89	113,975,700	28,701,493	28,701,493
Corresponding week '88	114,097,525	90,181,614	90,181,614

The stock market was very dull, the trading in the regular list being overshadowed by the dealings in trust certificates. Sugar trusts on Monday sold at 126, subsequently declined to 113, and then recovered to 117¾. Pipe Line certificates and Lead trusts were also active and fluctuated widely. The certificates of the Cattle and Whisky Trusts were also dealt in. In railway stocks the principal changes were a decrease—Ohio Southern, 2½; Chicago and East Illinois, 2; do. preferred, 1⅞; Indiana and Western, 1¾; Mobile and Ohio, 1½, and Columbus and Hocking Valley, 1⅜. *Declined*—Pullman, 2½; Atchison, New-Jersey Central and Pacific Mail each 2¼; Oregon Improvement, Oregon Railway and Navigation and Manitoba, each 2; Northwestern preferred, 1⅞; Oregon and Transcontinental, 1¾; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, and Texas and Pacific, each 1½; Southern Pacific, 1⅜; Northwestern, St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1¼, and Chicago and Alton, St. Paul preferred, Long Island, and Richmond and West Point preferred each 1.

The money market was firmer. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@6 per cent, the average being about 3 per cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was a little more active and somewhat easier. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 87½ for 60-day bills and $4 89 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 86¼@4 86⅜ for 60-day bills, $4 88¼@4 88½ for demand, $4 84⅜@4 84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 85@4 85¼ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅞ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅜ and 95⅝@95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

There was a very small business done in Government bonds. State securities and bank stocks were without feature.

The railway mortgage market was quieter than for many weeks. Prices were well maintained. The principal changes were: Iowa Central 5s, Kansas and Texas 6s, Wabash seconds, and Wheeling and Lake Erie 5s, each 1 per cent.

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending June 29	$744,186,065		
Balance for the week ending June 29	39,950,792		
Clearings for the week ending June 22	726,782,886		
Balance for the week ending June 22	34,782,089		
Clearings for the week ending June 15	712,196,569		
Balance for the week ending June 15	36,428,535		
Clearings for the week ending June 8	736,524,575		
Balance for the week ending June

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OCLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—IL TROVATORE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PARK THEATRE & BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—DONNA JUANITA.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, with stationary temperature, followed by light rain.

Mr. HARRISON'S declaration that "in appointments to every grade and department fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test" seems to have been overlooked in West Virginia, as our dispatches from that State show. One of the persons recently appointed to a Federal office there is A. S. RAY, who was accused in January last of having tried to bribe a member of the Legislature. A committee of the House made inquiry, reported that the charge had been sustained by testimony, and recommended that RAY should be prosecuted. Another, who has been appointed to assist in the prosecution of those who break the Federal laws, is soon to be tried on the charge that he has embezzled $8,000 of school funds. Still another of the lucky office-seekers is under indictment for bribery. After his recent interview with the President, Mr. DEPEW said: "He wants to examine each one [of the applicants for office] himself and make up his own mind, because he knows that the responsibility for any mistakes will rest upon him and not upon any party leader whose word he took without question." Did he by personal inquiry become satisfied as to the worthiness of these men in West Virginia, or did he permit himself to be guided by the advice of Mr. ELKINS and Mr. GOFF?

It is a curious and significant story that is circulated in Washington concerning the appointment of W. T. SARSLEY of Greenville, Miss., as Consul at Guayaquil. It is to the effect that he got his place by peddling correspondence between an associate editor and a Democratic candidate for Congress, likely to be useful in a contest for the latter's seat, SARSLEY having been a Democratic editor up to the late election. The contestant for the seat is a negro and a former manager of JOHN SHERMAN'S political adherents in Mississippi. Our correspondent does not vouch for the correctness of this report, but he says that the facts will be placed in the hands of Democratic Senators, and an effort will be made to get at the truth when the nomination comes up for confirmation. It is odd how often, when a scandal of this sort makes its appearance, especially in the South, the "fine Italian hand" of JOHN SHERMAN can be traced in it.

If it turn out to be really the case that the Dominion Government has asked the British Government to present a proposition to the United States for reciprocity in lumber, it must be regarded only as an evidence of the progress of the sentiment in Canada that practically free trade with the United States is a coming necessity. Reciprocity in the lumber trade alone would have no great attractions for the United States, and it would hardly be worth while to discuss it seriously except as a basis for a more extended arrangement. It will be interesting to see how Mr. BLAINE will be allowed to treat the matter if it really come before him. It is reasonably certain that he will not be allowed to snort and pant and prance over it as he would do in his native State, unfettered by the restrictions now imposed upon his restless spirit by the President.

The reorganization of the navy bureaus, or rather the redistribution of their duties, which Secretary TRACY has ordered, is much in the line of similar reforms undertaken by his predecessor. The chief change effected is one which brings the entire administration of the personnel of the service under the charge of the Bureau of Navigation, whereas hitherto much of that which related to enlisted men fell to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. The result will be to render the former bureau practically the medium of communication from the Secretary to ships in commission, and, as it has been tersely expressed, to make it for the navy something like what the Adjutant-General's office is for the army. This similitude is increased by gathering into that bureau sundry other matters relating to enlistment, education, and so on. A second notable point is the addition of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the board intrusted with the construction and equipping of the new vessels. The Secretary, under the present arrangement, is likely to be more promptly informed than hitherto of what is going on in the navy, as all official communications from ships in commission must be directed to him. Changes of the sweeping character thus undertaken are of necessity somewhat experimental, and leave a fair ground for difference of opinion as to their probable practical working. But the present ones seem to be mainly in the direction of simplicity, economy, and harmony of bureau action, so that good results may be expected from them.

The Cronin memorial meeting in Chicago was the occasion of a very wholesome expression of public sentiment. It is to be regretted that it was neither so strong nor so unanimous as the case required. The time has come when not only in Chicago, but throughout the country, public opinion ought to be thoroughly aroused against the continuance of secret societies composed either of American citizens or resident aliens, and existing for the avowed purpose of achieving political results in foreign countries. The murder of CRONIN is not, in a public point of view, the worst result that has been achieved by these societies. The worst result is the debauchery of public opinion they have brought about, thanks to the cowardice of politicians and of party newspapers angling for the Irish vote. This cowardice has produced a very general impression that swindling, arson, outrages, and even murder are somehow morally improved when they are committed by professional Irishmen. The murder of CRONIN has had the good effect of dispelling this delusion as to the Clan-na-Gael and its leaders.

The prompt action of the military forces has checked for the present, at least, and probably altogether, any dangers of outbreak apprehended on the Flathead Reservation in Northwestern Montana. Not far distant is Fort Missoula, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, garrisoned by four companies of a colored regiment—the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Three of these were hurried to the Jocko Reserve, under Capt. and Brevet Col. GAINES LAWSON. The difficulty arose out of the effort of a Sheriff to arrest three Indians charged with murder. The merits of the case are not yet fully known, but inasmuch as the Sheriff and his little posse killed one Indian, yet were not injured themselves by his comrades, there appears to be no particularly bloodthirsty disposition manifested by the Flatheads. The practical result is that the alleged murderers have escaped to the woods, where, of course, it is useless to hunt for them. One source of apprehension was that the Indians would wreak their vengeance on the railroad, which runs directly by the scene of trouble. Troops are, therefore, left to guard against this, but there is really little to fear. The settlers and the Indians of that region have had several troubles of late which have habitually been exaggerated in the first reports.

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The fiscal year ended yesterday. The period for which all appropriations are made, and as to which all estimates of revenue and expenditure are arranged closed. We gave yesterday morning the chief facts in the statement of the Secretary covering the year. It showed that the total receipts of the year were $388,000,000, of which the customs duties alone furnished nearly three-fifths, or $225,000,000. The total expenditures were $283,000,000, and the surplus was, in round numbers, $105,000,000, ($104,739,073.) These amounts, as shown in our dispatches, agree with surprising closeness with the estimates made by Secretary FAIRCHILD in 1888, and even with those made in 1887. At the close of the year the surplus funds in the Treasury over actual obligations are about $70,000,000.

The ultimate policy of the Administration regarding the Treasury is still a matter almost wholly of inference. Although it has been in power for four months, there has apparently been very little time to spare for the consideration of this question. The Secretary of the Treasury has given no intimation of what he expects or intends to do, and it is doubtful if he has reached any conclusion on the subject. The "claims" of politicians to places of profit and alleged "honor" in the business of collecting and disbursing the taxes have absorbed too much of his limited time and strength to permit him to mature a policy. Nor can it be foreseen what Congress will do when it meets as to either the taxes that yield the revenue or the expenditure of the product of those taxes. What it may do in either direction will not, however, affect the course of the affairs of the Treasury, in all likelihood, for another year. The appropriations are made to July 1, 1890, with the exception of such deficiency appropriations as may become necessary, and no changes in the taxes likely to influence the amount of the revenue are likely to be made to take effect before the same date.

Meanwhile, it cannot be too often or too earnestly pointed out that the present situation of the Treasury is exceedingly abnormal, unhealthy, and may be dangerous. The mere fact of the withdrawal from circulation for an uncertain period of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, to be restored to circulation if at all by uncertain processes depending upon the discretion of the Secretary, or of the Secretary and the President, constitutes an element of artificial and unnecessary risk of disturbance to the entire business community. That risk may be avoided. We confidently hope that it will be, but its possibility is a nuisance to which the country ought not to be subjected. Bad as this is, it is not the worst. Unnecessary taxation is a wanton waste of the productive power of the Nation. It is a withdrawal of its commercial and industrial force, equivalent in its effect to that imposed on European peoples by the support of armies and armaments in time of peace, and it has not the excuse the latter has, that of being the lesser of two evils. Military taxation in Europe may prevent defeat in war. Useless taxation in this country is wholly bad—in effect and in motive. If the now apparent impulse toward an access of business activity and toward speculation continues, and money should become sufficiently in demand to make the unfortunate influence of the Treasury situation apparent, the opinion of the country may be aroused to demand the only sufficient and permanent remedy—the reduction of taxation to the reasonable requirements of the Government.

ANTI-COMBINATION LAWS.

The bill relating to combinations that was passed last week by the Michigan Legislature is said to have been drawn by a lawyer who has been the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. It provides "that all contracts, agreements, understandings, and combinations made, entered into, or knowingly assented to by and between any parties capable of making a contract or agreement which would be valid at law or in equity, the purpose or object or intent of which shall be to limit, control, or in any manner to restrict or regulate the amount of production or the quantity of any article or commodity to be raised or produced by mining, manufacture, agriculture, or any other branch of business or labor, or to enhance, control, or regulate the market price thereof, or in any manner to prevent or restrict free competition in the production or sale of any such article or commodity, shall be utterly illegal and void, and every such contract, agreement, understanding, and combination shall constitute a criminal conspiracy." Organizations of workmen are excepted from the operation of the act. An attempt has been made to embody in the statutes the decisions rendered by the courts whenever contracts or agreements designed to suppress competition have been the subjects of litigation. These decisions have been to the effect that such contracts are illegal and void.

We are not informed whether the bill as passed has been approved. If it has become a law it will demand the attention of the copper mining companies that have combined to fix the price of Lake copper at 12 cents a pound. The so-called Lake copper companies are mining copper in Michigan. All or nearly all of them have been incorporated under Michigan laws. The Michigan Salt Association is a combination maintained in violation of the provisions of this bill, and it is deeply interested in the proposed formation of a combination that shall include all the saltmakers of this country and act "in harmony" with the English Salt Trust. It is stated that the President of this association recently urged the Michigan Legislature to amend the incorporation laws so that a corporation might have a capital of $10,000,000 instead of $5,000,000, the limit fixed by existing statutes. He was not successful. It is also reported that for this reason the proposed combination of saltmakers will be effected by means of a charter obtained in some other State, and this indicates that in this case the Trust plan will not be followed.

The anti-combination laws recently enacted in several States will soon be tested, and it will be known whether the courts will sustain them. Undoubtedly they are imperfect and crude, but it was not to be expected that they would be faultless. They do, however, represent a strong and abiding public sentiment, and in so far as they declare that agreements designed to suppress competition and fix prices are illegal and void they simply follow a long line of decisions made by the State courts. Thus far the Trusts and similar combinations do not seem to be seeking an opportunity to test their constitutionality. The threat of prosecution has caused the dissolution of a combination of coal merchants in St. Louis, and it is reported that one of the Northern corporations controlled by the Cottonseed Oil Trust has recently by purchase obtained possession of the Trust's oil factories in Texas, thus permitting the companies formerly owning those factories to surrender their charters. This appears to be an attempt to forestall the enforcement of the new Texas law against the several corporations in question. It is desirable that these anti-combination laws should be tested without delay, so that the limits of constitutional legislation with respect to the preservation of competition may be defined.

"UNWRITTEN HISTORY."

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, has raked out of some dusty portfolio a number of letters written during the late Summer and early Autumn of 1864 on the Presidential election of that year. It says that most of them were addressed to Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, but it refers to the son of the gentleman who at that time bore that name. Some were written to Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, and apparently some to Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Of the writers of any note, all are dead—CHASE, SUMNER, WINTER DAVIS, CONKLING, DICKINSON, COLLAMER, GREELEY. Of the two survivors whose names are familiar, Gen. BUTLER is in political dotage and Mr. WHITELAW REID in France. With the *Sun's* comments these letters will strike these too young to remember the facts of those days as showing indeed an "extraordinary" movement against Mr. LINCOLN. But these who can remember the facts will not recall the movement as nearly so portentous as it is now made to appear.

It was largely an Ohio mess, and in those days, as since, Ohio politicians were apt to mistake the bubbling of their own teapot for the sound of a continental tempest. Outside of Ohio Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS of Maryland, a brilliant and able but very erratic man, was the only one of marked strength who actively pushed this movement. Mr. GREELEY threw into it some of his remarkable letters, "a charm of powerful trouble" in those days. Mr. SUMNER, who was gravely doubtful of the success of the war for the Union because he was by mental constitution quite unfitted to understand the spirit in which Mr. LINCOLN acted, was still loyal to the decision of the Union party. So was Mr. COLLAMER of Vermont. So was ROSCOE CONKLING, then as audacious as in his later period of power, but less scornful of facts than he afterward became. Even Mr. CHASE, whose failure to exercise the influence to which he felt himself to be entitled, and which his admirers thought that he should have, and who was the spring from which much of the agitation flowed, was cautious and non-committal. Taking the letters published—and many of them are insignificant—and giving them all possible weight, they do not betray a movement of any serious importance, nor was the movement they refer to, we are confident, at any time nearly so threatening as those engaged in it fondly imagined.

What these latter did not understand, what most of them were prevented from perceiving by their own disappointments, was the hold that Mr. LINCOLN had taken on the hearts of the common people of the loyal States. It would be rash, of course, to say what would have been the result of the election of 1864 had not the fall of Atlanta revealed the scope and tremendous force of the plan of operations then going on against the rebellion. It is not easy, even for those who were close observers of or active in the public affairs of the time, accurately to estimate the effect of that event. But it is perfectly safe to say that, if Atlanta had not fallen, and any open attempt had been made to force the withdrawal of Mr. LINCOLN, its authors, no matter how sincere or how eminent, would have been driven into private life by the indignation of the great mass of loyal men. The love of the people for ABRAHAM LINCOLN was intensified by his tragic death; it did not flow from that, and we are firmly convinced that even disaster under his leadership would have been the occasion for a manifestation of their profound affection for him. Meanwhile, the publication of these letters throws still a little more light on the trials that his great spirit was compelled to undergo.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

At first sight, the betrothal of a son of the Prince of WALES to a sister of the Emperor of Germany seems like the preparation of another "dynastic alliance," such as that between the Crown Prince of Germany and the Princess Royal of England, of which so great hopes were entertained thirty years ago, and of which the present Emperor is a result. Certainly the event of that marriage has not been so fortunate as to encourage other essays in the same direction, but, as everybody is aware who reads the newspapers, the proposed marriage cannot be projected with such a view. It is doubtless due to the solicitude of the common grandmother of the high-contracting parties for their settlement in life. The Queen's interest in the disposal of her numerous descendants and her successful activity as a matchmaker are well known, in part from her own literary works. The marriage of her eldest daughter was entirely successful from a domestic if not from a dynastic point of view, and it is perhaps natural that her Majesty should waive even so strong and well-grounded a feeling as that which opposes the union of first cousins in behalf of the settlement of a young woman whose circumstances seem to debar her from the common fate of Princesses, which is to have their marriage made politically and dynastically useful. Nobody would think of ingratiating himself with the present Emperor of Germany by marrying his sister. We do not yet know how the match strikes the British public, the organs of which commonly maintain upon such subjects a discreet reserve in striking contrast with the freedom of British comment in ordinary conversation upon the ways of the royal family.

The British taxpayer will at any rate have no reason to view the proposed alliance with alarm. It must be owned that he has become restive and apt to shy when the subject of royal marriages is introduced. The retention of the monarchy has become an open question in the minds of most educated Englishmen. There are considerations, no doubt, in favor of retaining it, and there are other considerations in favor of dropping it. One of these, and by no means the least serious, is that which Sir CHARLES DILKE expounded at length some years ago, and that is the costliness of the royal family. Queen VICTORIA has contributed to this by being an unusually prolific sovereign, and by exhibiting a disposition to see her children settled for life, not only handsomely, but in a really princely fashion at the public expense. The British taxpayer has borne this with a patient shrug. In the case of the direct or probable heirs to the throne he has even shown himself willing to do everything that the national dignity required to maintain them in a manner suitable to their possible stations. When he was called upon, however, to make extensive grants for the benefit of casual Germans and of their offspring, whose chances of succession to the throne were so remote as not to be worth reckoning at all, he has exhibited a net unnatural impatience, though he has invariably yielded. If he were now asked to take care of her Majesty's descendants to the third generation and to establish them in life on the same scale with her Majesty's children, he would be apt to inquire whether the line was to stretch out to the crack of doom. His overstrained patience might at last give way. By assuming the charges of her grandchildren's settlement the Queen has avoided a discussion that might have occasioned an explosion. It is not at all likely that the marriage will be popular in England or tend to strengthen the feeling of loyalty to the reigning house. Several of the marriages in the royal family have already failed to meet public approval, although the public was invited to bear the expense of them. Now that the public is not asked to pay it will probably withhold its comments from a match which is thus taken into the domain of privacy, and is really no more a proper subject of public discussion than any other marriage in high life. Assuredly it is of very small political significance, either national or international.

THE DELAGOA BAY AFFAIR.

The violence shown at Delagoa Bay is stupid as well as perilous. If the Portuguese Government has the right to cancel its concession to the British railway company on the ground that the company has not fulfilled its engagements, the local Portuguese population will not strengthen that right by tearing up the rails which the British company has already laid. On the other hand, if it can be shown that the failure of the company to complete the road at the stipulated time is not the sort of failure which should absolutely destroy its franchise, the excited performances indulged in by the Portuguese will only involve the Lisbon Government in a liability to pay damages. The London company has a capital of $5,000,000, half paid up and half secured by bonds, and it has undoubtedly laid out a large sum on the faith of the Portuguese concession to it. This concession included not only the right of way and land for the roadbed, but alternate sections of a broad tract on each side of the route, and in addition a quarter of a million of acres of coal lands. Its outlays were justified with a grant so valuable, and should the cancellation of its grant be made permanent it will have to be indemnified.

The vigorous denunciation of Portugal in London apparently arises not only from the material loss threatened, but from a vague feeling that her conduct is marked by a sort of national ingratitude. England has more than once in past generations befriended the little kingdom, and the meeting of the shareholders of the Delagoa Bay and East African Railway Company suggested sundry historic obligations in declaring that the British Government could indemnify them by collecting Portugal's debt of $15,000,000, incurred in 1814. This refers to advances made by England to Portugal with which to pay her troops. The Peninsular wars carried on by England were anything but disinterested; still, they did result in maintaining Portugal's autonomy, and it is argued that that country ought not to stand on the strict letter of the contract in the present case. It is true that Portugal clings with the more energy to her colonial possessions in South Africa from the losses she has experienced elsewhere since those days when she was one of the great maritime powers of the globe, and held so goodly a portion of it by right of discovery. The curtailment of her claims on the west shore of Africa also gives her the keener desire to maintain her control on the east shore. Still, in the present case she cannot fancy that the construction of the railroad by the British company would diminish her control.

Delagoa Bay is a fine inlet of the Indian Ocean, having a width of twenty miles and a length more than twice as great. Its main roadstead is the best in East Africa. The concession granted to the British company was that of building a railroad about three score miles westward across Portuguese territory to the boundary of the Transvaal Republic. This railroad was formally opened some time ago, or rather the greater portion of it. But between the Transvaal and the Delagoa Bay colony is a range of high mountains, the Drakenbergs, and just there is by all odds the most difficult part of the road to construct. The Lisbon Government would argue that the company has not only gone beyond its contract time, but cannot make railroad connection between the Transvaal and the ocean for years to come, so difficult is progress through the mountains. It had secured the monopoly and kept out competitors, but was taking its own time for keeping its obligations.

The reply of the company is naturally that its interest is to open complete communication as soon as possible, and that the difficulties of working in that climate caused the delay. It does not appear that the German company building the railroad through the Transvaal to connect with this one at the boundary has yet finished its work. It is also urged that no Portuguese capital is involved, nor is there danger of rivalry, nor can any other company get to Delagoa Bay. To the shareholders, therefore, the proposal to forfeit their charter and seize and complete their road looks, even with reimbursement of their outlay, like a trick to get possession of their property and to obtain the fruit of their enterprise and toil. Hence they call on their countrymen to boycott Portuguese bonds, to blockade Lisbon, and perhaps even by this time to bombard the Portuguese town on Delagoa Bay.

That the company can have damages under the circumstances is not questioned, but whether it can insist upon the specific performance of Portugal's obligations after having failed, through whatever misfortune, to perform its own is not at all clear. The suggestion of the London *Times* that the company was deliberately entrapped into a time agreement which Portugal knew that it could not fulfill is a mere assumption and a highly improbable one. But there is more in Lord SALISBURY'S assertion that this is a subject to be settled by arbitration rather than by summary proceedings. The fact that some Americans were interested in the original concession caused the rumor that our Government would interfere. Possibly the origin of this report may have been that the *Swatara* chanced to arrive at Mozambique in June, on her way to China. Mr. BLAINE might perhaps score an easy point for apparent promptness of action by having her communicated with by telegraph and ordered back to Delagoa Bay, but it would be a senseless performance.

When you hear a man give you a [illegible] to a room you may be sure he is [illegible] his wife.—*Boston's American.*

LIGHT AND ENTERTAINING.

There appears to be an uncontrollable disposition on the part of mankind to give those who have never enjoyed the luxury what we call "middle names," or at least middle initials, and of all letters in the alphabet H seems to be the favorite. The late Roscoe Conkling used to be greatly annoyed by correspondents who insisted upon addressing him as Roscoe H. Conkling. A number of newspapers throughout the country allude to a well-known resident of Chicago as Alexander H. Sullivan, and in the Memphis *Sunday Times* of a recent date we read that "Leonard H. Swett, who nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, is dead." It really seems strange that some of them do not speak of our martyred President as Abraham H. Lincoln and of the bard of Avon as William H. Shakespeare.—*Chicago Times.*

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry is a man to look after vacant churches in a quiet way and help them get pastors. The other day he said to a Deacon: "Why don't you get —?" "Well," replied the Deacon, "we have thought of him, but he does not seem to be making any move." With a twinkle in his eye and a radiant countenance Dr. Curry answered: "But, Deacon, ought not a church sometimes to adapt itself to the preacher?" The Deacon replied: "I thank you, Doctor; I never thought of that before. We always hear about a pastor's adapting himself to the church; I never before this day heard of a church adapting itself to the pastor. That's worth thinking about. I thank you, Dr. Curry."—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

A valued friend, nearly fourscore years and ten, who has always been a farmer, a wise observer of the weather, an honored man, and a genial companion, remarked to his wife one evening last week while sitting at the door that now we would have settled weather. "What makes you think so?" asked his wife. "Oh, I can tell by the looks of the sky," replied our friend, as he took a pail and started for the pump to get a pail of water. Before he reached the pump a cloud directly overhead broke, and before the sage reached the house he was so thoroughly drenched that he found it necessary to change his clothing.—*Waterville (Me.) Mail.*

A dry goods drummer said that he met at one of the Western railroad stations the man who made the trunks for his horse. "There," said the drummer, pointing to a porter, "is a man whom I am obliged to give Hail Columbia to on every trip, he does more damage to my baggage than all the others combined." "Is that so?" replied the trunk man, and without more talk he walked over and handed the astonished porter $5. "What's that for?" he asked. "That's for smashing trunks, and the next time I come here if you do as well by me as in the past I will do the same."—*Bay Goods Reporter.*

The following extract is from a pupil's composition on "The Blacksmith": "Man in his state of incarnation has various ways of making money to supply himself with nutriment so that the body may be able to exhilarate its immortal tenant, 'the soul.' The one about which I shall speak is the Smith. This trade is of momentous importance. It is quite amusing to hear him when he is mending a piece of malleable iron; he has a way of striking the iron that makes it sound harmonious to the ear, and children very often stop to hear him."—*American Missionary.*

Prof. Wood of the University of Pennsylvania made a statement at New-Haven that was rather remarkable when he said that not 20 per cent. of the graduates of American medical colleges could pass the examinations required in Germany for a license to practice. This is very hard on our colleges; but the worthy professor meant, perhaps, that the reason the young doctors could not pass these examinations was because not 20 per cent. of them were sufficiently familiar with the German language.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A Washington lady who thanks us for proposing statutes for women as well as for men informs us that she has trained six different servant girls within this year, and desires to know if we do not think she deserves a monument. We certainly think she does. Indeed, we are not sure but she ought to have one for each of the six servants. There is more real altruism in training servants for other people to enjoy than in saving a country at $13 a month.—*Washington Post.*

Among the applicants for a marriage license in the Orphans' Court was a nicely-dressed young man. The usual question, "Were you ever married before?" was asked, and the reply came "Yes." How was the marriage dissolved?" continued the clerk. "Oh, pretty well," was the odd answer. "Did your wife die?" pursued Mr. Baxter. "Yes, that's what I meant to say. She died six months ago." The clerk tried to keep a straight face as he filled up the license blank.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Mistress—See here, Uncle Henry, there was as much as a bushel of corn left in a bag out here by the door last night. What do you think has become of it? Uncle Henry—Dun' knew, missis, but 'spec' dem pesky hens eat it up. Mistress, (with small respect for Uncle Henry's ideas of meum and tuum)—Two-legged hens, I guess, Sir! Uncle Henry (gravely)—Well, missis, de hens about hyah am mostly constructed on dat ar principle.—*Harper's Weekly.*

"How much are strawberries?" she asked a Woodward-avenue grocer. "Ten cents, ma'am." "Isn't that high?" "Well, yes; but they are certain to go higher." "Do you think so?" "Why, certainly. If Austria and Russia go to war, as now seems probable, strawberries will jump to 50 cents a quart in no time." "Yes, I spose so, and I 'spose Charles will agree that I ought to buy now. You may give me a pint."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A teacher asked her class in geography where the Turks live. The remarkable reply was, "In the woods." Thinking the pupil had confounded the Orientals with the aborigines, the answer was pronounced to be "incorrect." The pupil rejoined, "Well, I have seen them there roosting in the trees."—*American Missionary.*

Ten millions of documents were circulated in this State by the Prohibitionists during the recent amendment campaign, and the voters to whom they were sent appear to have become so deeply interested in reading them that they forgot to go to the polls on election day.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Nothing would hasten the coming of international copyright more effectively than an attempt to raise the price of "pirated" literature. The American public would see that piracy was unjust, and would abolish it—on moral grounds—the instant stolen books became expensive.—*The Critic.*

The man who was being painted had not many points to be complimented upon. He was not handsome, but the artist thought he must say something to please him, and, dipping his brush, he said blandly: "Your mustache, Sir, takes my most expensive color."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Petroleum V. Nasby Locke left a manuscript novel when he died. It is called "The Demagogue." Somebody who has read it pronounces it "the great American novel." Maybe, maybe. The most of 'em are—at the start.—*Buffalo Express.*

Trumble, (on Labor Day)—Are the men who march at the head of each company the walking delegates? Laborer—No; thim gintlemin what rides in th' kerridzee are th' walking delegates, Sir.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

An Alabama woman heard a ghost in the house. Her husband heard nothing but rats. She stuck to ghosts and he to rats, and they began a suit for divorce the next day on the ground of incompatibility of temper.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Well, Sir, what are your prospects?" "My daughter can't marry a beggar." "I expect to come into a large fortune, Sir." "Inherited from whom?" "Inherited from my wife—that is to say, from my father-in-law."—*Time.*

A Chicago man suggests the building of a tower in his beloved city 2,500 feet high. If the structure is ever built, one may hope some day to have a look over the top of Chicago assurance.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

That class of jealous people who occasionally fling a scoffing remark at Elmira are speechless now in the face of the fact that this city's baseball club has won seven games in succession!—*Elmira Advertiser.*

For protection against the suspicion that they have been [illegible] honorary degree clergymen who have been "Dootored" will be led to write [illegible] the letters N. D. D.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. [illegible] What! Want to get a new maid for [illegible] Beach? Why don't you take the one you have? Mrs. Slimpurse—She knows her work much, we're at home.—*New-York Weekly.*

[illegible] ally understood the inner meaning of the [illegible] "horse sense" until we observed that [illegible] never looks his own tail.—*Washington Post.*

[illegible] of our professional and business men [illegible] wear themselves out resting during the next two weeks.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"He has fallen! We may now pause before that splendid prodigy," &c. We refer, of course, to Proctor Knott.—*Asheville Americus.*

People who are lonesome realize what poor company they are.—*Maryland Traveller.*

LINCOLN AS A LOVER.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Abraham Lincoln's offer of marriage was a very curious one, and, singularly enough, it has but recently come to light. Numerous as his biographers have been, and closely as they have gleaned for new facts and materials, it was left for the latest one, Mr. Jesse Weik of Greencastle to discover this unique and characteristic production of Mr. Lincoln's almost untutored mind. The letter is one of several written, presumably, to the lady he afterward married. Addressed to "My dear Mary," it reads as follows:

You must know that I cannot see you or think of you with entire indifference; and, yet it may be that you are mistaken in regard to what my real feelings toward you are. If I knew you were not, I should not trouble you with this letter. Perhaps any other man would know enough without further information; but I consider it my peculiar right to plead ignorance, and your bounden duty to allow the plea. I want in all cases to do right, and most particularly so in all cases with women. I want at this particular time, more than anything else, to do right with you; and if I knew it would be doing right, as I rather suspect it would, to let you alone, I would do it. And, for the purpose of making the matter as plain as possible, I now say you can drop the subject, dismiss your thoughts—if you ever had any—from me forever, and leave this letter unanswered without calling forth one accusing murmur from me. And I will even go further, and say that if it will add anything to your comfort or peace of mind to do so, it is my sincere wish that you should. Do not understand by this that I wish to cut your acquaintance. I mean no such thing. What I do wish is that our further acquaintance should depend upon yourself. If such further acquaintance would contribute nothing to your happiness, I am sure it would not to mine. If you feel yourself in any degree bound to me, I am now willing to release you, provided you wish it; while, on the other hand, I am willing, and even anxious, to bind you faster, if I can be convinced that it will in any degree add to your happiness. This, indeed, is the whole question with me. Nothing would make me more miserable than to believe you miserable; nothing more happy than to know you were so. In short, I have now said I think, all I cannot be misunderstood; and to make myself understood is the only object of this letter. If it suits you best not to answer this, farewell. A long life and a merry one attend you. But if you conclude to write back, speak as plainly as I do. There can be neither harm nor danger in saying to me anything you think, just in the manner you think it. Your friend,

LINCOLN.

Probably this is the queerest love letter on record and the most remarkable offer of marriage ever made. It is a love letter without a word of love and a proposal of marriage that does not propose. Every line of it breathes admiration, affection, devotion, unselfish desire for the lady's happiness, the writer's sense of unworthiness and his genuine adoration of the lady he was addressing, but it does not mention love.

"LIKE TO HER REGIMENT."

From the Memphis Avalanche.

When the first Western soldiers penetrated into the hilly sections of Eastern Tennessee they were not a little disappointed, for the "East Tennessee Unionist" had been glorified in the Northwest till he seemed in fancy like a superior being. The boys pronounced the region east of Knoxville a "land of rocks, fist fights, and ignorance," but their amazement reached its height when the first Union troops from the North Carolina side met them. These troops had made up a lot of doggerel poetry with which they answered questions, but as they were more hungry than poetic when they reached the main body, they usually sent off their answers to any questions as to their command in some such fashion as this:

"Second North C'liny Regiment,
A fightin' for the Guvament—"

"Sa-a-y! Got any terbacker?"

If it wasn't tobacco it was generally coffee they wanted. As to solid provision, they could live two or three days on a cold "corn pone" or even on a few ears of corn—splendid qualities for soldiers at that time and place. Their Colonel endeavored to instruct his men by having them follow the motions of the Northern regiments, and one of his first orders, when the model regiment "grounded arms," ran thus:

"Second North C'liny Regiment! Put yer guns on the graound, like t'other regiment does."

They were brave fellows, all the same, and when drilled made splendid soldiers.

THE MISSING TEN THOUSAND.

From the Portland Oregonian, June 24.

Nothing definite has ever been heard of the $10,000 package sent from the Post Office here nearly a year ago and lost in transmission. In his history of the Portland Post Office Postmaster Roby gives the following in regard to this matter: "On the 18th of last August I received a dispatch from Postmaster Pearson of New-York City informing me that there was one package missing from the through registered pouch which was sent from this office Aug. 11. Upon immediate investigation I found that the package in question had been duly registered and correctly dispatched as per bill inclosed at the time, and I so informed him. At the same time it was ascertained that the package was addressed to the Chemical National Bank of New-York and contained $10,000 from the First National Bank of this city. This knowledge caused the Post Office officials much anxiety and insured a thorough investigation both at New-York and Portland. The package has not yet been found, and where suspicion rests it is not proper to state at this time, but, in justice to this office, I will say that after the most searching investigation by five inspectors of all connected with said package, lasting more than two months, I was informed by Inspector Stewart, who had charge of the investigation, that the package had, beyond a doubt, left the Portland office regularly, and therefore the office could not be affected by the unfortunate occurrence."

A DESPICABLE ACT.

From the Philadelphia Times, June 30.

The presentation of a gold medal to Major Armes by one hundred citizens of Pittsburg as a mark of honor for his cowardly and brutal assault on Gov. Beaver in Washington is the most revolting instance of indecency ever exhibited by any one hundred people assuming to be American citizens. The assault made upon Gov. Beaver by Major Armes was entirely unprovoked. The Governor had given no offense directly or indirectly, and for an able-bodied man and a professional soldier to assault a one-legged soldier was simply too sublimity of mingled cowardice and brutality. Major Armes was tried for his offense by impartial army officers, and they rendered the third verdict of dismissal from the military service given against the brawling bully. In this case, as in former cases, he was saved from the disgrace he merited by sympathetic friends, who excused his folly on the ground that he was mentally unbalanced, and the "one hundred citizens" of Pittsburg who have medaled him for

POLICY HOLDERS SWINDLED.

INSURANCE MISMANAGEMENT IN CONNECTICUT.

A REVIEW OF THE FRAUDS WHICH HAVE BEEN PERPETRATED DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

HARTFORD, June 30.—The crisis through which the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company is passing furnishes the occasion for an interesting review of life insurance management in this city during the past twelve years. In that period two companies, the Charter Oak and the Continental, have met with dissolution, and the millions of assets which they once controlled have practically vanished. The Charter Oak has been in the hands of receivers upward of three years and the Continental a year and a half.

In 1877 a special commission for the investigation of life insurance companies in this State was authorized by the Legislature. The men appointed to serve on this commission were ex-Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour of Litchfield, Henry M. Cleveland of Brooklyn, and D. P. Nichols of Danbury. Mr. Cleveland is the only survivor. At the time the Legislature ordered the investigation the Charter Oak was in the control of Henry J. Farber, E. R. Wiggin, and Samuel H. White, who in 1878 were the principals in the great insurance conspiracy trial here that lasted through the month of December. The Continental Life was under the manipulation of President Parsons, who is now a fugitive from justice, and Secretary Beecher, who escaped a term in State prison through the technicalities of the law. The Phœnix Mutual Life had been reorganized two years. The late Edson Fessenden, who had owned a majority of the stock and was President of the company, had disposed of his interests on his own terms to Mr. J. C. Goodman, who has since held the Presidency. A year or so after the transfer to Mr. Goodman the Insurance Commissioner, the Hon. John W. Stedman of this city, referred with marked satisfaction to the annual report of the company's condition. He pointed out the fact that there was harmony in its Board of Directors and management. He had been familiar with the history of the Phœnix and knew fully the significance of his statement.

President Goodman has been associated with the same board of officers from that time till now, and by the act passed over Gov. Bulkeley's veto recently, these officers will be continued in their positions until next December, at least. The disaster that overtook the companies here in 1877 had been prophesied as the calamity in the Conemaugh Valley a few weeks ago had been foretold. It received about the same amount of heed prior to its coming.

The special commission began its work promptly. On January 15 it reported the situation of affairs in the Charter Oak Life to Insurance Commissioner Stedman. On the 14th of July that official brought an application before Judge Pardee for the appointment of a receiver. A profound sensation was produced by this course. The directors met the charges, but felt that the downfall of the Charter Oak would be an irretrievable calamity in insurance circles, rallied to the rescue of the company from the state of insolvency and impairment which made the appointment of a receiver necessary. Marshall Jewell purchased the majority of the stock, and the most competent financial managers were associated with him in the Board of Directors. The list included United States Senator William W. Eaton, President John L. Bunce of the Phœnix National Bank, Samuel E. Belcher of the Connecticut River Banking Company, Col. George P. Bissell, Elisha Johnson, George E. Hatch, and President J. M. Allen of the Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. The application for a receivership was withdrawn Aug. 1 by Commissioner Stedman.

In September the new Directors were compelled to ask the policy holders to scale their claims 40 per cent. Even this proposition met with favor, and was responded to with great unanimity. It would, however, save the company. Early in 1878 Marshall Jewell and his associates felt the scales drop from their eyes, and at the very brink of the gulf that menaced their financial reputations they appealed to the Commissioner for a renewal of the receivership application. The Legislature was appealed to by the policy holders for its interference. This resulted in the end in the adoption of a plan for reorganizing the company on a purely mutual basis. The bill was approved by Gov. Hubbard March 15, 1878. On the 18th of April the reorganization was effected. The Board of Directors elected by the policy holders included William Faxon, Jotham Goodnow, at the present time President of the Ætna Insurance Company; George M. Bartholomew, Rowland Swift, Judge Carpenter of the Supreme Court, Gen. E. L. Russell, Superintendent Davidson of the Consolidated Road, Clapp Spooner of Bridgeport, Silas W. Robbins of Wethersfield, Alexander Studwell of New-York, L. A. Sheppard of Philadelphia, D. L. Bartlett of Baltimore, Thomas A. Logan of Cincinnati, George Sherwood of Chicago, and E. G. Stanard of St. Louis. George M. Bartholomew, who was President of the Holyoke Water Power Company and one of the ablest business men in Connecticut, was elected President of the company.

The celebrated conspiracy trial took place in December, 1878. Ex-Congressman John R. Buck was associated with State's Attorney Hamersley in the prosecution. Leonard Swett of Chicago and ex-Asst.-Gov. Dorshimer of New-York were also in the case as counsel for the defense. After a month's trial the jury failed to agree, and the accused were released from the meshes of the law. Sweet, Dorsheimer, and White are dead, and the case has been in the main obliterated from the public mind. President Bartholomew's defalcation and flight to Canada are of so recent a date that their recital is not now needed. The company is in the hands of the receivers, Isaac W. Brooks of Torrington and E. A. Stedman of this city. The millions of property owned by the company are held as a sacred trust for the policy holders has dwindled down to an amount of available assets not exceeding $200,000 in value.

The Continental Life was the object of a special investigation by the commission of 1877. Origen S. Seymour now reported concerning its condition, showing that at that time its management was wholly untrustworthy. The company managed to escape the application of legislative remedies, but it was regarded as a black sheep in the fold for years prior to its ignominious downfall. The ruin of Hubbard & Farmer here two years ago involved the Continental Life and led to criminal disclosures in regard to its management. President Parsons fled from the country, and is living in exile. Ex-Congressman Buck of this city and ex-Lieut.-Gov. I. A. Stoddard of Bridgeport have been in court for a year and a half in the effort to secure something from the general wreckage.

The story of these two companies is a most deplorable one from an insurance point of view. The policy holders, both individually and in the wholesale, and up to the present time not one of the criminals engaged in the financial butchery of widows and orphans has been punished.

The shameless disclosures concerning the Connecticut Mutual Life last spring, as brought to light through the Mower defalcation, involving the policy holders in the loss of a round half-million of dollars, were passed over as if the whole thing was a matter of small consequence in a purely mutual company. The control of proxies obtained by the managers to continue themselves in office. When Bank Commissioner Chapin of Massachusetts wanted a committee of policy holders appointed to investigate the company and report on its condition he was opposed tooth and nail. Insurance Commissioner R. E. Fuller, who was present in the meeting, uniting with the opponents of Mr. Chapin. Unquestionably Bank Commissioner Chapin's demand was right.

When the Phœnix Mutual bill was before the Senate the other day, a remark of great significance was made by Senator R. S. Cleveland, of this city, who was from the outset an unflinching foe of the measure. He said he had never known an insurance company to survive the effort of legislative manipulation. If the Phœnix shall form an exception to the rule which Senator Cleveland has declared from years of observation and experience, it will afford the occasion of profound contentment.

FOR THE LEGION OF HONOR.

United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, gave a musical and literary entertainment at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, last night, which was largely attended, and which, from an artistic and social standpoint, was a success. A large and choice programme of vocal and instrumental music was presented by well-known artists and amateurs, among whom were Dave Reed, late with Mr. Harrigan's company; George Wade, Lindsay Morrison, Jeff De Angelis, and the Misses Grace Hamilton and Lonie Edgar of the Madison Square Company; Ruby Brooks, the banjo soloist; John Carroll and Dan Quinn of Brooklyn, and many others. The solos—tenor, "Blow Ye Winds," by Mr. N. Callan; soprano, "Marguerite," by Miss Grace Hamilton, and "Kathleen Mavourneen," by Louise Searey, and the baritone solo, "The Village Blacksmith," by Mr. Lindsay Morrison—were especially clever. The performance by Ruby Brooke on the banjo was applauded, while Jeff De Angelis with his funny recitation, and Mr. P. Casey with his comic Irish songs, brought forth rounds of laughter and applause from the audience. The entertainment was concluded by an address delivered by Supreme Secretary Adam Warnock.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Hamborough, (Br.) Fraser, Baracoa 5 ds. with fruit to Monos & Co.—vessel to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Steamship Wyanoke, Boss, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Iroquois, Lesmidle, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 ds. with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Yarmouth, (Br.) Thompson, Puerto Cortez and Livingstone 9 ds. with fruit to G. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

GREAT RUSH OUT OF TOWN.

THE SUMMER RESORTS IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK CROWDED.

Coney Island was subjected to all sorts of weather and conditions of temperature yesterday. It began with a clear sky, untempered sun, a breeze from the southeast, and a thermometer which greeted 80° occasionally. Then a black fog came up from the Rockaway inlet and hid the observatory and the big elephant. Subsequently this was raised and the thermometer went down to 65° and humidity 90. Finally humidity ran up the scale again. But this meteorological variety did not seem to dishearten the thousands of pleasure seekers. They came to the beaches in droves from the incoming of the first train and remained long enough to anathematize their luck.

Of course the event of the day was the return of P. S. Gilmore and his Twenty-second Regiment Band to his beautiful pavilion at Manhattan Beach. The recall of his advent was that nearly every one on the island went to Manhattan Beach to listen to the famous band and to the echoing notes of Campanini, Del Puente, Signorina de Vere, and Helen Dudley Campbell, for there is an echo to the human voice in the pavilion, and it is an unpleasant feature of the concert. Mr. Gilmore, when he made his appearance, received as much applause as would satisfy even him, for his audience arose at times and cheered until Mr. Gilmore hinshed all the way under his mustache. But if there was interest at Manhattan there was excitement at West Brighton, for two men with bovine innocence in their eyes got into one of the water carrousels and when the boats in the merry-go-round were swinging their jolliest they both arose and said they were going too fast. They were. They turned somersaults, and their final boots of surprise were drowned in the miniature lake, whence they were fished out and dried in the engine room. They returned to Red Bank, N. J., by the midnight train.

Herr Seidl showed signs of exhaustion after his energetic hunt for "chirpie birds." These interesting birds had an impudent habit of making their nests in the cornices and the rafter angles above his audience, and their twittering not alone interfered with the music, but their flittering interrupted the attention of the listeners. A raid was made upon them Saturday and Sunday, and their nests were deposed, yet Herr Seidl could not restrain himself during yesterday's concerts from glancing nervously toward the eaves.

There were great crowds all day at the Brighton, and they seemed to enjoy themselves, despite the weather. Miss Rose Coughlin was as ubiquitous as usual about the verandas, and her pretty toilets gave the ladies subjects for half-hour discussions. At the Oriental, Fish Commissioner Blackford and Edward Lauterbach, Superintendent of Immigrants at Castle Garden, held their receptions as pronounced successes, while Manhattan could boast of only the usual Sunday multitude.

Down at West Brighton, however, his Royal Highness John Y. McKane saw a chance to win the regard of the religious community, and as Frank Slavin's nine-day walking match in the Sea Lion Park Building was advertised to continue through the holiday he got his judicial frown from storage and sent a message to the pedestrian manager and told him he must not continue his show. Yet all around were catch-penny exhibitions and open bars, where beer and other drinkables were dispensed.

On Sunday Rockaway Beach is not just the sort of place that would suit a Puritan on good terms with his principles. There is one thing that these resorts have, and that is the law relative to the observance of Sunday. Excise rules are disregarded as openly as the breakers pound on the beach. There were upward of twenty thousand persons down there yesterday, and most of them seemed to like it very well. The bathing was enjoyed by a large number of people. The dance halls were, of course, in full blast. Crowds whirled through the waltz and the orchestras piped away in a bewildering harmony of "We've Been There Before," "Razzle Dazzle," and similar prize compositions twisted into waltz and polka time. The crowds that, when the thermometer began to go homeward was terrific. As soon as the gates were opened upon the arrival of a train the crowds would dash in upon it like so many maniacs. Trains were late, and in some respects things were very disagreeable, even for Rockaway.

Ten thousand persons, glad to exchange the heat of the city for the cooling breezes which make Long Island Sound their home, went to Glen Island yesterday, and each one of them spent some pleasant hours in that gem of the Sound. There was music there in plenty, shady walks, glams, Little Germany, and hundreds of other things. There was some trouble, however, about the last boats. The fleet was rather short, and the boat which was to have left at 8 o'clock did not start on her way until in the neighborhood of 9 o'clock. That vessel was very crowded, and about 400 people were left behind to wait for an extra boat, which left about 9:30. However, everybody got away at last, and those who came down on the last boat had the pleasantest sail of all.

A HELPLESS FERRYBOAT.

THE SHAFT OF THE WESTFIELD BREAKS, AND CAUSES A SLIGHT PANIC.

About two hundred passengers were on the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield yesterday evening when she left for Staten Island on her 6 o'clock trip. They were destined to meet with considerable nautical experience in a very short space of time, and many of them were perturbed in spirit to a great degree by the events of which they were a part. When the Westfield arrived at a point about half way between Governor's and Bedlow's Islands a sudden crash was heard, and after a few painful revolutions the shaft was stopped. It had broken squarely in two, and the big ferryboat was drifting with the tide as helpless as a log in the path of the thickly-coming excursion steamers.

The passengers, of course, did not know what had occurred and were filled with that vague sense of something unpleasant that is usual in such cases. They rushed to the rail, craned their necks, and besieged the officers with questions. They were soon pacified, however, and the signals of distress which Capt. Ellis promptly made were soon responded to. The Erastus Wiman came up by the Westfield, followed by the Northfield. The latter was on her way from Long Bridge, and not having many passengers on board stopped and transferred those on the Westfield to her own decks. A tug shortly after took the Westfield in tow down to the repair docks at Clifton, S. I. Meantime the passengers were taken back to the Battery by the Northfield and landed, afterward re-embarking on the Wiman, the third boat they had boarded, and, after a delay of about an hour, proceeded on their journey in safety.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 30—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, followed in Eastern New-York by light rain, stationary temperature on the coast, slightly cooler in the interior, variable winds.*

For the District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, preceded in the District of Columbia by fair, slightly cooler, easterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, showers, preceded by fair in Western New-York, slowly rising temperature, winds becoming southeasterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	66°	70°	3:30 P. M.	81°	85°
6 A. M.	61°	70°	6 P. M.	77°	79°
9 A. M.	68°	76°	9 P. M.	73°	75°
12 M.	73°	82°	12 P. M.	64°	73°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 76½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 69½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. T. Murata of Japan is at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieut. Col. Nugent, C. B., of England, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the New York Court of Appeals, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever and Gen. James Oakes, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Col. Hegan Kennard of England and J. Manchester Haynes of Augusta, Me., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following naval cadets of the Class of 1883, who have just completed their final examination trips, have been recommended to be retained in the navy to fill vacancies:

To be Ensigns—Robert Stoker of Minnesota, Elliott Snow, Utah Territory; Benton C. Decker, Illinois; Mark L. Bristol, New-Jersey; Benjamin K. Wells, Jr., Illinois; Walter S. Burke, Illinois; Newton A. McCully, Jr., South Carolina; Levi C. Bertolette, Delaware; William S. Cloke, New-Jersey; H. W. Stearns, Iowa; George W. Logan, Ohio; Richard Meade, Jr., Montana; Henry F. Bryan, Ohio; Samuel R. Hurlburt, Connecticut; Andrew T. Long, North Carolina; Edward H. Durell, Massachusetts; Archibald H. Scales, North Carolina; H. H. Brown, Iowa; Creighton Churchill, Missouri; Clarence M. Bynes, Indiana; Thomas Washington, North Carolina; Francis H. Baughier, Pennsylvania; A. H. Davis, Ward, South Carolina; Guy M. Burrage, Massachusetts.

To be Assistant Engineers—Frank W. Hilton, Minnesota; Victor Hills, South Carolina.

To be Lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps—Herbert L. Draper, Kansas.

A SENATOR IN HOT WATER.

MR. HIGGINS OF DELAWARE AND HIS SELECTIONS FOR OFFICE.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 30.—Senator Higgins is in hot water over his recent appointments to office, and the disgust that was so freely expressed by Democrats at the time the appointments were made is now openly re-echoed by Republicans in all parts of the State. His evident intention in the distribution of official patronage is to build up a Higgins machine to give him control of the party organization in Delaware, but his selection of henchmen has thus far been so notoriously actuated by an utter disregard of the interests of the public service that even party loyalty will not restrain the objections of his Republican associates, and the chief newspaper organ of the Republican Party of Delaware has felt impelled to protest against his course.

One of Senator Higgins's earliest appointments to office was that of Postmaster for Bridgeville, a little town in Sussex County. In making the selection he consulted no one but Daniel J. Layton, a Georgetown lawyer without practice, who for a number of years was the member for Delaware of the Republican National Committee, and is Higgins's lieutenant in Sussex. But the appointee was also obnoxious to the citizens of the town that fully five-sixths of them, regardless of their political affiliations, protested against his selection, and the local Republican club adopted resolutions denouncing Senator Higgins for permitting Layton to force such an obnoxious official upon them. Despite this storm of opposition, Senator Higgins still sticks to Layton, and only a few weeks ago secured for his brother-in-law, the Rev. John L. McKim of Georgetown, who was the Republican candidate for Congress twenty years ago, but has not appeared in politics since, the office of Commercial Agent at Nottingham, England.

The climax was capped, however, when ex-Judge George P. Fisher was appointed First Auditor of the Treasury and Horace Greeley Knowles Consul at Bordeaux. Judge Fisher's appointment outraged Republican sentiment, on account of his unsavory connection with the safe-burglary conspiracy while District Attorney of the District of Columbia, but the feeling was mitigated by a general sympathy with the appointee on account of his financial condition. He is very poor, and many of his friends thought that in the disgraceful scandals that surrounded the District Attorney's office during his incumbency he was "more sinned against than sinning." As for Knowles's appointment, it was such an open, flagrant instance of reward for a purely partisan service that hundreds of Republicans dsnounce it in unmeasured terms. He is entirely without business experience, and by reason of his youth has not even a record of faithful, long-continued service in the Republican party to recommend him. He received the place simply because, as was stated in THE TIMES, he succeeded in raising $1,000 for the corruption fund that debauched the voters of Sussex County and elected the Republican legislative ticket by bare majority, and to make room for this beardless youth an old soldier who left one leg on the field of battle and carries two rebel bullets in the other is recalled from a post in which he had rendered years of faithful service and in which he was permitted to remain all through the Administration of President Cleveland.

Against such unfit appointments and such disreputable political methods the leading Republicans are now loudly protesting, and their protests have found public expression in the columns of the *Morning News*, the chief organ of the Republican Party in this State. Of Judge Fisher's appointment the *News* declares that "it is unfair and hurtful to the Republicans of this State to be exhibited before the country with a vulnerable candidate for a high and responsible financial office," and "that the Republican Party outside of the State, including the President himself, should be placed on the defensive through an error of judgment in Delaware is a mortification which no rebuke can cure and which must, therefore, be endured in silence." As for Knowles, the *News* declares to its appointment with the court regretting that "a man ought at least to be able to earn a thousand dollars a year at home, where he is known, before receiving some six thousand or seven thousand dollars a year under the Government." Senator Higgins has hardly relished these plain, public protests from his party organ, but the indications are that he will hear even more plainly from party leaders and party organs unless there is a speedy change in the character of his appointments and his methods of distributing official patronage.

A CONDUCTOR'S JOKE.

HOW TREADWELL CLEVELAND WAS MISTAKEN FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT.

A sleeping-car conductor on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who is fond of a joke, had considerable fun out of one on a recent trip West at the expense of a passenger who probably will not know about the part he played in it until he reads this. The innocent passenger is none other than Treadwell Cleveland, the lawyer, a relative of ex-President Cleveland, and of counsel in the celebrated Stewart will case. Just before the conductor went to bed he said to the colored porter: "Mr. Cleveland is in the stateroom; don't let him be disturbed." The porter's eyes opened wide with astonishment, and it was plain that he was curious to see Mr. Cleveland, the ex-President he supposed, and wondering how he escaped notice getting aboard the car. His feelings changed to indignation at the thought that he was not notified by one of the presence of so distinguished a passenger. He decided that the ex-President was traveling alone for private reasons, but the fact that Mr. Cleveland was in the car was too big a secret for the porter to keep. He was a consul for the car company to see. He imparted the interesting piece of information to one of the station hands and it quickly reached the ears of the telegraph operator. He promptly opened his switch and ticked off the private dispatch that transformed Mr. Treadwell Cleveland into Mr. Grover Cleveland. All the operators along the line of the railroad got the tip and the news was passed freely in each community. Alert and excited crowds met the train at each successive station, and the stillness of the night was disturbed by hurrahs for Cleveland in regular political campaign style. Loud wails of disappointment were heard when the train moved away without the ex-President showing himself.

When the conductor saw how far his little joke on the porter had spread he went out on the platform of the last car and had a good laugh. The joke was developing in a way that was too interesting to spoil, so he resolved to say nothing that would check the popular demonstrations. He even went so far as to caution the porter to do likewise, and Mr. Cleveland to be disturbed under any consideration, intimating that he was tired out by overwork, and needed all the rest possible.

Mr. Treadwell Cleveland got up when the train was approaching Buffalo. His sleep had been disturbed repeatedly during the night by noisy crowds, but he hadn't the remotest idea of the real cause of the outbreaks. He was too tired to give them more than a dreamy thought, besides being habitually an uncommonly sound sleeper. He was not sufficiently impressed to make an inquiry, but was considerably puzzled by the homage paid him by the car porter. Mr. Cleveland looked out of the car windows at the landscape panorama, and now and then caught sight of stations at which the train did not stop. He wondered at the demonstrative crowds on the platforms, and once or twice had the curiosity to ask the conductor what occasioned the assemblies. The conductor declared without a blush that it was a common sight, the yokels always came down to see the fast trains pass. While the porter was eating his breakfast in the dining car the brakeman, who had been taken into the confidence of the conductor, entered and flattered the porter by asking him to point out Mr. Cleveland. The porter did so in a quiet way, but with a look that was as pronounced as the words: "Well, I declare, this porter knows Grover." He was surprised the next moment, however, by hearing the brakeman whisper: "That's Grover, and no mistake; I'd know him anywhere from his picture." Evidently the colored porter hadn't studied the ex-President's pictures very attentively, for the two lawyers are as unlike in physique as any two persons could be. When Buffalo was reached the railroad station was overcrowded with expectant citizens, including many old acquaintances of ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Treadwell Cleveland is a comparative stranger in that city, and he made his way from the train to a cab unrecognized, unhanored, and unsung, so to speak, while the duped Buffalonians waited patiently with fluttering hearts and rising cheers for the distinguished man who never came. The porter got the thing all worked off home, and the disappointed crowd melted away like snow under a tropical sun.

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY.

From the London Figaro.

The appointment of the Earl of Zetland to the office of Viceroy of Ireland has been fairly well received, for if a good many Unionists would like to see the post abolished at once, they have certainly nothing to say against the amiable peer who, greatly assisted by his beautiful wife, will reign at Dublin for—well, for as long as the present Parliament lasts. Lord Zetland is one of the few English peers who is rich enough to accept the appointment. He will, of course, spend much more in Ireland than his salary of $20,000. As he is the owner of land in Yorkshire and Scotland which produces £49,324, and derives £7,723 from mining rents in Scotland, not to speak of his mines in Yorkshire, he can afford to keep up the dignity of the Castle. He is forty-four, spends his money freely, and does not easily take offense.

AN ELASTIC STATE CONSTITUTION.

From the Dallas (Texas) News, June 16.

Under that fearful and wonderful instrument known as the Texas Constitution it is construed to be the duty of one administration by an appeal to the courts to set aside contracts and agreements made by former administrations under the same instrument. The most sinuous and dangerous contents of the instrument and the teeming mind of Texas is shown to-day in the work of construing it. It stands ready in the words of construing it. It stands ready in the record of the people.

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AMERICAN ART IN LONDON.

From the Saturday Review.

The American decorative art shown at Messrs. Johnstone, Norman & Co.'s galleries, 67 New Bond-street, forms rather an original kind of exhibition. You pass up stairs between flowering shrubs and showy tapestries, and you find yourself passing from room to room of a very richly furnished American house. The apartments of Passionate Brompton will be left unto her desolate if once the British householder allows himself to be fascinated by all these panels and embroideries, needlework, and stamped leather, high art, and "Low art." "Low art," let us hasten to explain, is compatible with high art, Messrs. J. G. Low and J. F. Low, whose names have reached a great celebrity in America, and whose work is by no means unknown here, having made a delightful speciality of their "Low Art Tiles," of which various and often exceedingly beautiful Renaissance design. But the most charming objects at the American Exhibition are certainly the examples, of which so many have never been seen in London before, of the window glass of Mr. La Farge, which is one of the most original artistic productions that American taste has developed. Mr. La Farge's plan is to set together in a rough design exquisite lumps or jewels of thick glass, in which the light takes an extraordinary brilliancy of tone. Among the specimens specially to be noted here are Pandiant in color are the panels of a hollyhook on a green ground and of a begonia on a dark-blue ground in the first room. Perhaps even more gorgeous, and of an amazing boldness in design, is the stained-glass pseudo-Japanese panel, (90,) with the moon and a maple tree in the centre, set round with a border of broken jewels.

The Associated Artists are a body the honor of founding which rests with an accomplished artist, Mrs. Candace Wheeler. This corporation has done more than any other to spread healthy decorative taste in America. Among their productions elaborate pictures in needlewoven tapestry takes a prominent place. We do not see here any of the needlework landscapes for which Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., was distinguished; but here are some vast achievements by that interesting Penelope of New-York State, Miss Dora Wheeler. Among these, "Minnehaha" (1,) "The Wood Sprites," (73,) "The Winged Moon," (92,) and "The Birth of Psyche," (88,) reveal a very genuine talent, and form a splendid species of mural decoration. We know not why all this profusion of decorative art, with its undeniable cleverness and sumptuousness, does not wholly please us. Perhaps a little more harmony is required. The visitor to New-York is annually taken to examine a certain well-known public building in that city; he is led down a dim and gorgeous corridor, a miracle of American decoration, lighted by dandelabra, which, by the way, are masterpieces of Mr. La Farge, and he cheerfully exclaims:

"Gold glittering thro' the lamplight dim,
And broider'd sofas on each side—"

that he is passing into the apartments of good Haronn Alraschid, at least. Nothing of the sort! He is simply approaching the committee room of an electoral division, and behind the crimson and the azure lights there rises a public bar, with drinks. So at the exhibition of American decorative art we are haunted with the feeling that if we lifted the gorgeous curtain of azaleas (89) which we genuinely admire in itself, we might discover—Mr. Silas Lapham. It is all very handsome and clever, but we dread an incongruity.

JOHN GUY VASSAR'S WILL.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, June 28.

The executors of the estate of the late John Guy Vassar are unwilling to attempt to comply with the provisions of the will and to take the responsibility of saying what Mr. Vassar intended in certain of the clauses; therefore the court (Judge Barnard) will be asked to construct certain provisions. For instance, one clause gives a certain amount to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of this city. Not until after Mr. Vassar died did such a society exist legally, because it was not incorporated. It will be left to Judge Barnard to say if Mr. Vassar could give something to nothing, and if a society incorporated after his death can receive money bequeathed to it before he died. Another clause gives a church a certain amount of his "best securities." Suppose that since the gift was made those "best securities" have depreciated largely? The executors are not willing to answer that question or take any responsibility in the matter. There are several other equally important clauses which will be taken to Judge Barnard for construction. It will take some time to prepare the necessary papers.

SECRETARY TRACY.

From the Philadelphia Record, June 27.

Secretary Tracy of the Navy Department is a genuine, straightforward civil service reformer. He declares that he will neither make nor permit to be made in his department any appointment or removal on party grounds. Merit, he declares, will be the only consideration; and Secretary Tracy is a man of his word.

CORN IN KANSAS IS BACKWARD.

From the Leavenworth (Kas.) Times, June 26.

As a rule, corn is two weeks behind the average of this season of the year, but Kansas always has a Summer after the frosts have come to its late-forever rivals of the north.

GABE CAHEN'S FUNNY STORY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ROAD TRIP TO FLEETWOOD PARK.

The dust on the road yesterday may not have been of quite as high a quality as the March dust that sells for a King's ransom per peck, but it entered the eyes and tickled the throats of the drivers quite as effectively as the high-priced dust, and more than the ransom of a whole royal family would amount to was spent at the roadside hostelries for irrigating fluids. The crowd was a comparatively small one all day long, for the sweltering temperature of the city kept all but the most inveterate roadsters from tempting sunstroke, but those who went out and drove up on Central-avenue met a breeze there that must have come down from the north in a bee line after sweeping over several miles of icebergs. It was as cool and refreshing as well-iced champagne, and, as one delighted gentleman put it, "was worth $1 a breath." Every one that felt across this breeze remained up town as long as possible to get the full benefit of it, and it put massive Gabe Case, who has more (literally) to suffer from the heat than any of his acquaintances, into a pleasant reminiscent mood that brought out a story for the benefit of a group of gentlemen on his wind-swept piazza.

The conversation had turned upon the walking match now going on at Coney Island and upon famous walkers in general, and the mention of "Lepper" Hughes started Gabe off with—"Several years ago, during the progress of one of the biggest walking matches ever held at Madison-Square Garden, Coroner Hughes of Yonkers, who is one of the wittiest men I know, was coming down to the city to transact some official business, and met on the train a gentleman named Smith, I think, who was on his way to the match. Coroner Hughes, who had never even seen the 'Lepper,' regaled Mr. Smith with the story that he and the walker were brothers and said that he was on his way to the walk also. 'But,' said he, 'I am not going to the Garden direct, and if you are I wish you would tell my brother that I will be round to cheer him up in an hour or so.' Mr. Smith promised to deliver the message. When he reached the Garden he saw the 'Lepper' plodding wearily along with drawn face and laborred breathing and general expression of utter weariness. (It was the fifth day of the race,) and he immediately, in the hope of enlivening the old man, perched himself on the track fence and made frantic motions to attract Hughes's attention. When he had succeeded the pedestrian had shambled up to him, he leaned over and exclaimed cheerfully, 'The Coroner will be along for you, old chap, in about fifteen minutes.' Hughes was always an irascible man, and you can imagine how in his worn-out and nerveless state this announcement took him. He made for poor Smith like a mad bull, even trying to climb over the fence to get at him, and finally had his trainers eject him from the building. When Smith found out later that the Coroner was not even an Irish cousin of the walker he was even angrier than the 'Lepper,' and he never spoke to the Coroner again."

A number of trotters were speeded at the Fleetwood track yesterday morning before a good-sized gathering of Driving Club members. Jess Yeamans sent the b. m. Jessie H. two terms in 2:34½ and 2:29 respectively. She will be shipped to Poughkeepsie to-day to take an active part in the meeting of the Hudson River Driving Club that begins to-morrow. She is entered in the 2:35 class, and though she is to meet a number of horses in that class, ought to carry off the prize. St. David, who is also to start for the same meeting to-day and is entered in the 2:31 class, was driven by Jim Farrell yesterday morning against the black pacer Rudy E., driven by Yeamans, and won in 2:29 by a quarter of a second. The gelding's owner, Dan Donnelly, then took the reins and drove him against the pacer again. Rudy E. won in 2:26¾, but St. David was right upon his wheel. He ought to make an excellent showing at Poughkeepsie also. Nathan Straus drove his chestnut gelding Victor Dare on the road wagon in 2:39 and 2:40½, and the bay gelding recently christened Ike Stillings went around three miles, under J. B. Gurney's hands, in 2:40, 2:37, and 2:35. The b. g. Colonel Hawkins, that has not done better than 2:40 for three years, was driven by McCarthy yesterday in 2:32½ and 2:32, going like a bit of machinery, and a green bay gelding, yet unnamed, was sent a good half mile in 1:16½ by Morris Sullivan. Sullivan also drove the b. m. Ella, to road cart, in 2:35.

A good finish came off between the brown mare Nellie C., driven by Harry Williams, and the chestnut gelding Oxford, driven by Pete Mouce. The mare won in 2:29½. Harry Howard drove the bay mare Josetta a mile in 2:41, and Tim Sullivan drove the black filly Astoria, by Kentucky Wilkes, a mile in 2:42. They had a brush together that was won by Josetta in 2:38¾. Andy Wilkinson drove the brown mare Breeze in 2:29¾. Harry Williams made the circuit with the black stallion Hambletonian Peacheen in 2:42, and Charles Reynolds sent his bay gelding Charlie R. around in 2:41. W. G. Brooks made two quarters with a Bob Sprague gray mare in 0:36 and :03⅔, and Dexter Goff sent R. P. Francis, Jr.'s, bay mare Lady R. two half miles in 1:19¾ and 1:14½. Geo. Ide also drove Mr. Hausmann's new purchase Scat two half miles in 1:18 and 1:15½.

Among the more prominent gentlemen at the track and on the road during the day were W. E. Parsons, Jr., George G. Hart, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, E. F. Oppenheim, Dr. John H. Lockwood, F. M. Clemones, and W. McCarthy, who rode, one behind the other, in a queer vehicle called a Russian sig; James Randolph and Judge Paxton behind Minee Pie and Lady Mac; Col. Foster, Fred Gerken, D. J. Hammond, George Floyd-Jones, George Con

FINANCIAL.

THE St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 per cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 55 bonds of $100 each, 11 bonds of $500 each, and 200 bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of JOHN S. KENNEDY, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall-st., New-York, and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of July next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

55 BONDS OF $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
37	293	418	636	774	1075	1343	1697	1915
117	279	474	640	835	1089	1347	1811	2024
144	319	497	676	945	1196	1401	1829	2030
145	383	543	695	1025	1220	1403	1743	2105
198	439	572	751	1056	1244	1457	1788	2142
238	415	619	755	1063	1262	1494	1825	2152
								2183

11 BONDS OF $500 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	No.
31	140	193	245	283	334	
87	150	227	257	307		

200 BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

21	1050	2084	3148	3809	4827	5560	6775
38	1115	2112	3163	3828	4833	5652	6837
52	1122	2139	3198	3894	4905	5679	6886
96	1148	2162	3177	4012	4925	5732	6913
117	1158	2257	3226	4013	4950	5775	6920
177	1162	2264	3243	4043	4960	5784	6939
304	1185	2278	3248	4065	4998	5863	6967
359	1306	2318	3271	4127	5010	5891	6986
379	1404	2358	3281	4193	5013	5932	7093
430	1438	2393	3302	4193	5029	5933	7098
442	1493	2475	3331	4193	5030	6120	7114
461	1525	2491	3335	4329	5130	6132	7115
473	1544	2532	3365	4346	5142	6171	7129
509	1557	2538	3373	4420	5175	6173	7158
515	1563	2640	3450	4459	5163	6210	7180
567	1605	2701	3460	4461	5189	5253	7228
589	1631	2704	3484	4467	5261	6333	7270
630	1667	2747	3517	4507	5283	6338	7277
684	1673	2776	3594	4516	5285	6343	7279
732	1689	2784	3637	4530	5295	6353	7287
757	1833	2953	3642	4534	5332	6388	7396
835	1839	2955	3711	4606	5333	6489	7402
873	1857	3003	3725	4617	5333	6736	7523
941	1868	3140	3738	4621	5453	6740	7533
971	1945	3143	3788	4704	5488	6757	7562

JOHN S. KENNEDY, J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1889.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

$200,000 KANSAS CITY, MO.,

20-Year 4 per cent. Bonds.

$50,000 Western Transit Comp'y

5 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1894.

GUARANTEED INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL BY THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.

$24,000 Township of Chatfield,

FILLMORE CO., MINN.,

10-20-year 5 1-2 per cent. Refunding Bonds,

AND OTHER DESIRABLE INVESTMENT BONDS PAYING FROM 5 TO 6½ PER CENT. INTEREST.

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

5 Wall-st., New-York.

ONLY $3 50 A SHARE UNTIL JULY 2.

PIEDMONT COAL & LAND CO.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, EXPECTED TO PAY 35 PER CENT. on the present price. This company controls a large coal property (under a 99 years' lease) at Walden's Ridge, Rhea County, Tennessee, consisting of FIVE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, underlaid with a fine quality of coal, free from stain and low in sulphur, the estimated available output being OVER SIXTY MILLION TONS.

The road has been a broad-gauge railroad 2¼ miles long, and one mile of narrow-gauge railroad, with chutes, nine cars, horses, &c.; in fact, is now a producing mine, not an experiment, and this company will immediately increase the output to 1,000 TONS PER DAY.

Contracts now made and under way warrant us in saying that the PROFIT WITHIN THE NEXT 90 DAYS WILL REACH THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER DAY, which will enable the company to pay 12 per cent. upon the par value of $10. This would make about 125 PER CENT. upon the present price of $3 50 per share. This is a perfectly legitimate business, and a splendid chance to invest money with the certainty of handsome returns.

W. S. CHAMBERLIN, President; J. D. HENDERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

The stock will be sold until July 2 at the price of $3 50 per share, in lots not less than 10 shares.

Make all checks to order of

W. S. CHAMBERLIN, Trustee,

115 BROADWAY, ROOMS 51 AND 53, NEW-YORK CITY.

WE OWN AND OFFER

$100,000 CITY OF HELENA, MONT. 6 PER CENT, 10-20 SEWER BONDS,

Dated July 1, 1889. Interest payable semi-annually, New-York City.

Real value of property, estimated	$12,000,000
Assessed valuation	8,000,000
Total debt, this issue included	299,500

POPULATION, 20,000.

The city of Helena is the capital of Montana, and its commercial centre. Our July bond circular, containing full particulars, furnished on application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS,

70 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

115 MONROE-ST., CHICAGO.

NEW-YORK. CHICAGO.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

WE OWN AND OFFER:

$120,000 SIOUX CITY, IOWA, 4½s,

$100,000 WYANDOTTE CO., KANSAS, 5s,

$50,000 DUBUQUE CO., IOWA, 5s,

$42,000 BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, 4s,

$31,000 E. SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, 4½s,

and other choice securities. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. KEAN & CO.,

Bankers, 115 Broadway, New-York.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY CO.
RICHMOND, Va., June 26, 1889.

Coupons due July 1, 1889, on Purchase Money Funding Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. will be paid on and after that date at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York.

Interest will also be paid at the same address on Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s Reorganization Certificates for old First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Co., at the rate of $10 on each receipt for $1,000 First Mortgage Bond and $2 50 on each receipt for $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond, pursuant to the terms of the agreement of Aug. 1, 1888, between the Reorganization Committees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. and the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Co., such payments when made to be indorsed upon said Reorganization Certificates, which must be presented for the purpose.

THOS. G. BUSHNELL, Treasurer C. & O. Railway Co.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AND ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY BONDS AND STOCKS.

S. EBSON CROMWELL, 71 and 74 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,

Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

$100,000
5 PER CENT.
NEW-YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
First Mortgage 10-year Bonds.
Principal and interest payable at Holland Trust Co., 7 Wall-st., New-York.
DENOMINATIONS:
$100, $500, AND $1,000.

Property worth half as much again as the total amount of mortgage. Certificates of appraisal filed with Holland Trust Company.

For sale at par and accrued interest from May 1, 1889, by

GEO. W. ROMAINE & CO.,
60 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the World.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED this day upon the preferred stock of this company of TWO (2) PER CENT. payable to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 27, 1889, at the office of the company in the city of New-York, 32 Nassau-st., on and after July 15, 1889. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Thursday, June 27, 1889, and reopen on the 16th of July, 1889.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable on Thursday, the 15th day of August next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 19th day of July, 1889.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1889, at our office as above.

The transfer books will close June 28, 1889, and reopen July 16, 1889.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, 192 BROADWAY, CORNER JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1889.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits for the last three months, payable on and after July 1, 1889.

Transfer books will remain closed until July 1.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1889.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons maturing July 1, 1889, on bonds of the CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City.

GEORGE H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under Car Trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST, MARTIN & CO., No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York, and W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

JUNE 29, 1889. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago and Alton R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons maturing July 1, 1889, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of

JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 William-st., New-York.

THE CLEVELAND AND CANTON R. R. CO. The coupons falling due July 1, 1889, on the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company will be paid at the International Trust Company, No. 40 Mitk-st., Boston, Mass., and at the office of S. V. White & Co., No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. W. C. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 25, 1889.

OFFICE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due July 1, 1889, (No. 4,) will be paid at maturity on presentation at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, 55 LIBERTY-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1889.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 2 1-2 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed June 25 and opened July 3.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of 3 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1889.

Transfer books will remain closed from June 22 until July 2, 1889.

STUART O. NELSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY CO., 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, Wheeling Division, will be paid on and after that date at the Central Trust Company in New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have to-day declared a dividend of Two per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable on and after July 1 prox.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. D. W. GRADY, Cashier.

ST. PAUL EASTERN GRAND TRUNK Railway Company.—Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the above company, due July 1 prox. will be paid on and after that date at the office of Samuel S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. D. ALLISONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

Coupons from the first mortgage bonds of this company, maturing July 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1889.

COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY MATURING July 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Walston H. Brown & Bros., 20 Nassau-st. H. C. WILTON, Treasurer.

THE LYONS & CAMPBELL RANCH AND CATTLE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1889.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST OF FOUR PER CENT. on the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 and 22 William-st., on and after July 1, 1889.

LESTER M. CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATL. WATER WORKS INVESTMENT CO., 34 1-2 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Coupons of the 5 per cent. bonds of this company maturing July 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank of New-York.

CHARLES G. POMEROY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF the City of New-York, No. 37 Wall-st.—The coupons of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company's (of Sioux City, Iowa,) 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due July 1, 1889, will be paid at this office of this company on and after that date.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Secretary.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. has been payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July, 1889.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

DENVER TRAMWAY COMPANY. DENVER, Col., June 26, 1889.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company, due July 1, will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM G. EVANS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. A rate of all tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1889. OLIVER E. BERRY, Cashier.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN RAILway Company.—First mortgage coupons, due July 1, 1889, will be paid on and after July 1 by MORAN BROTHERS, Bankers, Cincinnati.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIdends are due and payable at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on and after July 1, 1889:

ALTON, TERRE HAUTE & QUINCY R. R. CO. 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT.
AMERICAN WATER WORKS CO. 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT. AND 5 PER CENT.
ATLANTIC WATER CO., IOWA, 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT.
AUSTIN WATER, LIGHT AND POWER CO. 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT.
BATH WATER CO.
BELLAIRE, ZANESVILLE AND CIN. R. R. CO.
BRENHAM WATER CO. 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT.
BUFFALO CREEK R. R. CO.
CAHABA COAL CO. 1ST MTGE. 7 PER CENT.
CARO WATER WORKS CO., MICH., 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT.
CHARLESTON WATER WORKS CO., W. VA., 1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT.
CHATTANOOGA UNION RAILWAY CO.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.
COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND R.R.CO.
CORTLAND WATER WORKS 5 PER CENT. AND 6 PER CENT.
DALLAS CONSOLIDATED STREET R'WAY.
DETROIT, BAY CITY AND ALPENA R. R. CO.
DONNELL, LAWSON AND SIMPSON.
DULUTH STREET RAILWAY.
DURHAM WATER CO.
EAST ST. LOUIS CITY WATER CO.
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO.
EVANS, TERRE HAUTE & CHICAGO R.R. CO.
FARIBAULT WATER WORKS CO.
GAINESVILLE WATER CO.
GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.
HARLEM LIGHTING CO.
HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER AND PAPER CO.
HUNTINGTON WATER CO.
IOWA CITY WATER CO.
INDIANA BLOCK COAL CO.
JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.
KANKAKEE WATER CO.
KEYSTONE GAS CO.
KOKOMO WATER CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.
LAWRENCE COUNTY, MISSOURI.
LYONS & CAMPBELL RANCH AND CATTLE CO., LTD.
MANKATO GAS LIGHT CO.
MARSHALL GAS LIGHT CO.
MOBILE AND OHIO R. R. CO. (Ex-to First Mtge.)
MOBILE AND OHIO CAR TRUST, Series D, E, F.
MUSCATINE WATER CO. AND TEST CO.
NEW CASTLE AND SHENANGO R. R.
NEWARK, NEW-YORK, WATER CO.
NORTH ALABAMA IMPROVEMENT CO.
NORTH MONTANA CATTLE CO.
OGLETHORPE HOTEL CO.
OLEAN VILLAGE, N. Y. (WATER.)
OMAHA HORSE RAILWAY CO.
OREGON & WASHINGTON TER. R. R. CO.
OTTAWA, OSWEGO AND FOX RIVER VALLEY R. R. CO.
PENSACOLA STREET RAILWAY CO.
PEORIA WATER CO.
PIERCE CITY (MO.) SCHOOL.
PORTAGE WATER CO.
QUINCY AND WARSAW R. R. CO.
ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO R. R. CO.
ST. LOUIS ORE AND STEEL CO.
SCHUYLER COUNTY, MISSOURI.
STANDARD COAL AND COKE CO.
TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS R.R.CO.
TERRE HAUTE AND LOGANSPORT R. R. CO.
TEXARKANA WATER CO.
THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO. 5 PER CENT.
THOMAS IRON CO.
TOPEKA RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO.
TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND GRAND TRUNK R. R. CO.
TRANSCONTINENTAL TRANSPORTAT'N CO.
UNION RAILWAY CO. 1ST MTGE. AND CONSOLIDATED MTGE.
VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT & PACIFIC R.R.CO.
WATERLOO GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY (N. Y.) WATER CO.
WESTERN EQUIPMENT AND CAR TRUST.
WEST HOTEL CO.
DETROIT UNION R.R. DEPOT & STATION CO.
URBANA WATER WORKS CO.
PORTSMOUTH AND SUFFOLK WATER CO.
SALISBURY WATER WORKS CO.
JULY 5, 1889.
NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN CAR TRUST COUPONS.
DETROIT, MILLSDALE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R. CO. DIVIDEND.
JULY 10, 1889.
CLAY CENTER WATER CO. COUPONS.
ABILENE WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. COUPONS.
JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO.
SALINA WATER CO. COUPONS.
JULY 15, 1889.
NEBRASKA CITY GAS CO. COUPONS.
ST. PAUL CITY RAILWAY CO. 5 PER CENT. COUPONS.
WELLINGTON LIGHT & HEAT CO. COUPONS.
DUNKIN MINING CO. DIVIDEND.
JULY 16, 1889.
PEKIN WATER CO.
JULY 17, 1889.
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO. DIVIDEND.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 15th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 19th day of August next. HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1889.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS TO-day a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared, payable July 1. Transfer book will be closed from June 23 at 12 M. until July 2.

WM. SHARP, Jr., Cashier.

THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKinaw Railroad Company, 10 Wall-st., New-York.—Coupons due July 1, 1889, of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Van Wert and Michigan Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Coe, Cushing & Co., 4 Wall-st., New-York. F. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from now until that date.

C. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WHEELING, LAKE ERIE AND PITTSBURG COAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

The coupons due July 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the WHEELING, LAKE ERIE AND PITTSBURG COAL CO. will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York. GEO. W. LITFELL, Secretary.

THE DENVER CITY CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Coupons maturing July 1, 1889, will be paid on and after July 1 at the office of Taintor & Holt, 11 Wall-st.

H. M. GILLIGAN, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., PAYABLE JULY 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed UNTIL JULY 5, 1889. DALLAS PRATT, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTern Railway Company.—Coupons of the first mortgage, Michigan Division, bonds of the above company, due July 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce, 62 Cedar-st. ODELL NORRIE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

DENVER, Col., June 21, 1889.

Coupon No. 6, due July 1, 1889, of the first consolidated mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York. J. W. GILLULY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1889.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1889. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, June 24, 1889.—The coupons of the bonds of this company, due July 1, will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date.

F. H. SHOAT, Secretary and Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable July 1, 1889. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 21st June, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1889, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the first proximo. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

PENNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of three (3) per cent. free from taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, next. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND MOUNT VERNON GAS LIGHT CO.

Coupons due July 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date at the office of TAINTOR & HOLT, No. 11 Wall-st.

G. D. L'HUILIER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1889.

LINCOLN PARK AND CHICAGO RAILroad Co. first mortgage coupons, maturing July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

J. H. HOCART, Treasurer.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

THE DIRECTORS FROM THE EARNINGS of the past six months have declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on and after July 1.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1889.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND, THREE (3) PER QUENT., payable July 1, 1889. Books close June 20, 1889, and reopen July 2, 1889.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1889, ON THE of Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern R. R. Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the office of CHAS. M. WHITNEY & CO., 36 Broadway.

E. S. LACOSTE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York City, on and after July 1, 1889:

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. 7-10 Bonds.
ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA, County 5s.
COLUMBUS CITY, INDIANA, 7-10 Bonds, principal and interest. Consolidated Funding 5s.
COLFAX, INDIANA, Town 6s.
CLEVELAND & MAHONING VALLEY R. R. CO. Mortgage 6s.
DANVILLE, INDIANA, School 6s.
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, Funded Debt Loan 5s. Funded Debt Loan 4½s. Funded Debt Loan 4s.
FRANKFORD, INDIANA, School 10s.
GRANT COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s. Court House 5-20s. Refunding 5-30s.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. First Mortgage 7s. Muskegon Division 5s.
HANCOCK COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, Fire Department 7-10s. Loan 7 & 10s. Southern Park 7-10s. Union Railroad 6s.
KOKOMO, INDIANA, Municipal 7s.
LAMAR, MISSOURI, School 8s.
LOUISIANA NAT. BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Semi-annual Dividend 5 per cent.
LOUISIANA, STATE OF, 4 per cent. Consols. 6 per cent. Constitutional.
MARION, INDIANA, Water Works 8s.
MASSILLON AND CLEVELAND R. R. CO. First Mortgage 7s.
NORTHERN PACIFIC TERM. CO. OF OREGON First Mortgage 6s.
OXFORD, INDIANA, Town 7s.
PERU, INDIANA, Water Works 8s.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHIC. R'Y CO. First Mortgage 7s, series "A." Second Mortgage 7s, series "G." Special Stock, Quarterly Div. of 1¾ per cent.
TRAVERSE CITY R. R. CO. First Mortgage 6s.
WARREN COUNTY, INDIANA, County 5s.
WHEELING CITY, WEST VIRGINIA. Compromise 6s.

JULY 2.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHIC. R'Y CO. Regular stock, Quarterly Div. of 1¾ per cent.

JULY 12.

BLACKFORD COUNTY, INDIANA, Gravel Road 6s.

JULY 20.

MARION, INDIANA, Funding 5s.

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS,

72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will pay interest on the following bonds on and after July 1st, 1889:

CITY OF DES MOINES, IOWA, Second renewed 4-s per cents.
CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA, Refunding 5 per cents.
CITY OF LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, Refunding 5½ per cents.
CITY OF SPENCER, INDIANA, Refunding 5 per cents.
CITY OF MUNCIE, INDIANA, Refunding 5 per cents.
CITY OF MARTINSVILLE, INDIANA, Refunding 5 per cents.
CITY OF LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, Funding 6 per cents.
CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA, Refunding 5-s per cents.
CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA, Funding 6 per cents.
COUNTY OF WARREN, INDIANA, Refunding Bonding 6 per cents.
COUNTY OF MAHASKA, IOWA, Refunding 5 per cents.
OLIVE TOWNSHIP, INDIANA, School 6 per cents.
PAYNE VILLAGE, OHIO, School 6 per cents.
COUNTY OF VANDERBURGH, IND., Court House 6 per cents.
CITY OF NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Refunding 6s.
SCIOTO CO., OHIO, Turnpike 6s, principal and interest.
SCIOTO CO., OHIO, Turnpike 5 per cents.
SCIOTO CO., OHIO, Turnpike 8 per cents.
PELHAM, N. H., Union School District 4 per cents.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, School District 6 per cents.
MONTROSE BOROUGH, PENN., School District 5 per cents.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED Electric Light Company have this day declared, out of the net earnings for the current quarter, a quarterly dividend of 1 per centum upon its capital stock, payable July 1, 1889, to stockholders of record on that day.

The transfer books will be closed from June 24, instant, at 3 P. M., to July 2, 1889, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders. Please notify the office of any change of address.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEORGE H. LEWARS, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable at this office on Thursday, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 15th day of July next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 19th day of August next.

A. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Illuminating Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Mercantile Trust Company on July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to July 1, 1889, both inclusive.

C. H. JACKSON, President.
J. W. HARTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL R. R. AND BANKING CO. OF GA., (Tripartite.)
MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAILWAY.
COLUMBUS & WESTERN RY.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
COLUMBUS & HOME RY. CO.
AUGUSTA & KNOXVILLE R. R.

Coupons maturing July 1, 1889, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company's agency.

KESSLER & CO.,
54 Wall-st.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL AND SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY COMPANY. MINNEAPOLIS, June 28, 1889.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1889, FROM the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Minneapolis and Pacific Railway and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway and Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, and from the bonds of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction business at the Exchange and Auction Room during the past week has been comparatively quiet, and the only attractions offered were in the way of legal sales. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, June 29, was $1,072,195, as against $436,275, the figures for the previous week. The aggregate sales for the month of June reached the sum of $3,894,100, as against $3,288,939 for the month of May.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following public auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 1.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. T. Gillender, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 26.8 by 19.2, 23 Old-slip, west side, south of Water-st. Also, similar sale, John Whalen, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.10 by 100, 708 Lexington-av., west side, 60.5 feet north of 57th-st.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edwin J. Freedman, Esq., referee, of a house and outbuildings, with plot of land 138 by 354 by 40.5 by 138 by 53.1 by 360, on Palisade-av., west side, 743 feet north of South-av., Riverdale.

Tuesday, July 2.

By James C. Laler, Trustees' sale of a plot of land, 78.7 by 155.6 by 125 by 120, on Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of 145th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction of a three-story frame building, with lot 22.11 by 100, on 10th-av., southwest corner of 184th-st.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Seibels, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 21.6 by 85, 388 4th-av., west side, 24 feet north of 27th-st.

By Horatio Henriquez, foreclosure sale, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick factory, with lot 25 by 100, 62 Thompson-st., east side, north of Broome-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, F. J. Middlebrook, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 92, 437 and 439 East 17th-st., north side, 60 feet west of Avenue A.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, Esq., referee, of the seven-story brick flat Palisade, and plot of land 40 by 100.5, 325 West 56th-st., north side, 335 feet west of 8th-av. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, 152 West 76th-st., south side, 303.8 feet east of 10th-av., and similar house, with lot 20.10 by 102.2, 158 West 76th-st., south side, 241.6 feet east of 10th-av.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Jesse K. Furlong, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100.5, 229 West 60th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 10th-av.

Wednesday, July 3.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Johnson, Esq., referee, of plot of land 50.11 by 100, on 5th-av., northeast corner of 98th-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 29.

Grand Boulevard, s. w. corner of 66th-st., 98.1x100.4x25x36.2x102.2x58.1; James Flanagan to W. L. Flanagan.....$39,480

44th-st., n. s., 236.7 ft. e. of Broadway, 16.6x100.4; George M. Cone to H. B. Hobson, 1-12 part.....1,000

Stanton-st., 314; Agnes Geib to Peter Hess, 24.6x75 ft. s. of 1st-st., s. s., 25x90.8; J. H. Smith to Clara F. Chamberlain.....24,500

6th-av., s. w. corner of 131st-st., 23.7x90; Henry Chamberlain to J. H. Smith.....26,000

Canal-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Division-st., 20 x100; A. Loomis to Joseph J. Cerberry, ⅓ part.....27,000

18th-st., 221, 223, 225, and 227 West; also 222 and 224 West; John M. Moslier to Burr Brewing Company, ½ part.....2,000

Same property; W. H. Burr to same, ½ part.....150,000

125th-st., 426, 428, 430, and 432 West; Thomas Berkery to Henry H. Scott.....50,000

73d-st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of 11th-av., 19x102.2; M. C. Hollister to Allan W. Goodwin.....20,000

Broadway, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Isham-st., 50x 204.4; Emeline Crane to J. A. McConnick.....32,000

Same property; A. J. McConnick to P. W. Sheefer.....4,040

Essex-st., 44; Fannie Boehm to M. Goldstein.....5,000

Same property; M. Goldstein to Samuel Cohen.....34,000

Ridge-st., w. s., 51.10 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 24.6x66.10; Henry Michel to Wolf Cohen.....35,000

7th-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 120th-st., 17x77; R. F. Deyo, referee, to George C. Currier.....22,000

7th-av., e. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 16.11x 77; same to same.....1,700

120th-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16x100.11; same to same.....500

7th-av., n. e. corner of 120th-st., 17.11x77; same to same.....500

120th-st., n. s., 107 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16x100.11; same to same.....1,000

7th-av., e. s., 17.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 17x77; same to same.....700

7th-av., e. s., 34.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 16x77; same to same.....500

120th-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16x 100.11; same to same.....500

Bronx-st., 245; Joseph Kassel to M. Goldstein.....42,690

132d-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11; R. H. Thomson to A. Steers.....8,500

Lydig-av., s. s.; Jannie Johnson to J. Kassel.....28,500

Forsyth-st., 19; Pauline Jacobe to A. Greenberg.....37,000

Washington-av., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Bathgate-place, 50x120; Julia F. Kennedy to Charles Frazier.....1

Webster-av., n. e. corner of 176th-st., 100x 34x100x31; H. Logan to A. Van Beuren.....2,200

73d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; John Vesey to M. Nathan.....2,700

8th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 137th-st., 50x85, also w. s., 8th-av., 50 ft. n. of 136th-st., 25 x85; Whitfield Terry to A. E. Blum.....78,000

60th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Jacob Weiner to Lyman Bloomingdale and another.....18,000

16th-st., 504 and 506 East; William Fritzel to G. P. Andrae.....34,000

Fulton-av., w. s., 343.3 ft. n. of 171st-st., 18.3x103.6x26.4x101.2; Gustave Huerstel to J. McCafferty.....1,225

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE houses, in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:

NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72D-ST.
NOS. 130 AND 132 WEST 94TH-ST.

Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to CHAS. BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ROCHELLE PARK, NEW-Rochelle, a substantial colonial villa for summer and Winter residence; handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; fourteen rooms; eight city lots; five minutes to depot; seventeen miles to Grand Central Station. Inquire of owner, fourth house from main entrance to park.

SAVE YOUR MONEY TO BUILD A HOUSE. The PASADENA, N. J., LAND CO., will GIVE YOU THE LOT, 25x150, on railroad in New-Jersey. Room F, 111 Broadway, N. Y., or 55 Court-st., Brooklyn; Newark office, corner of Bank and Broad sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PASADENA, N. J., LAND CO.—HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet on railroad, two-cent fare; will be GIVEN AWAY to suitable people. Room F, 111 Broadway, N. Y., and 55 Court-st., Brooklyn; Newark office, corner of Bank and Broad sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SIXTEENTH-STREET, A SUPREME COURT, city and county of New-York.—ELIZABETH J. HALL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HALL, Ellen Hall, Catharine Hall, William J. Hall, and Elizabeth Hall, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 19th day of June, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 57 to 61 Liberty-st., in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the erections thereon, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly bounds of Sixteenth-street, two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the west side of Seventh-avenue, running thence southerly and parallel to Seventh-avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and 8 inches; thence westerly and parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the first-mentioned line one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Sixteenth-street; thence easterly along the said Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning. Being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear, more or less, and one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches long on both sides, more or less.—Dated New-York, June 20th, 1889.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Jr., Referee.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 49 and 51 Chambers-st., New-York. je21-2aw4w&16

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st., 3-story
brick and frame store and dwellings, with lot,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
10TH-AV. AND 184TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

THE GREENWICH, 749 5TH-AV.—HANDsomely-furnished apartments for bachelors.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED SEA SHORE COTtage, with eleven rooms, at MANTOLOKING, N. J., fronting on OCEAN and BARNEGAT BAY. Two hours from New-York by P. R. R. Apply to F. W. DOUGHTY, 120 Broadway, New-York, or LOUIS PENNINGTON, 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SEASIDE COTTAGE AT MANHANSET, SHELTER ISLAND PARK.—To let for the season, fully furnished, a desirable new cottage, with bath, running water, &c., for housekeeping parties or take meals at hotel if preferred. Apply to H. S. MOWER, 23 Union-square, Room 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A.M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing in small private family; city or country. Call at present employer's, between 9 and 12 A. M., 60 West 47th-st.; ring basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. Address M. M., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By intelligent young girl in a private family; city or country; best of reference. Call at 226 East 103th-st.; ask for Riordan.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of a child; country preferred. Call at present employer's, 22 West 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman as first-class chambermaid or waitress, with city reference; city or country. Address E. W., 808 6th-av.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls as chambermaid and waitress; go to the country; willing to do the work of a small private family. Call at 68 West 43d-st., shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; assist with washing or do housework in small family; city reference. Address W., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; willing to assist with waiting. Call at 29 West 19th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German girl; can be chambermaid in hotel in country. Call at 313 East 61st-st., one floor, back.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady closing her house would like to find a place for two Welsh girls; one as good cook and other as chambermaid and seamstress. Present employer can be seen this week at 22 East 41st-st.

COOK.—By experienced young woman as excellent plain cook; thorough in all branches; disengaged on July 1. Apply at 11 East 55th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference; no washing. Address S. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; boning, larding, can do all kinds fancy cooking; city house or small hotel; best city reference. Call at 159 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By good cook; willing to do scarse washing; private family; city or country; good reference. Address K. S., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent Scotch Protestant as cook; good baker; willing to assist in washing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 200 West 21st-st., third floor.

COOK.—A lady leaving the city wishes a situation for her cook, who is competent and trustworthy. Call, three days, at present employer's, 671 5th-av., corner 53d-st.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; makes creams, fine bread; good city references. Call at 553 7th-av., two flights.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman as cook; no washing; city or country; very obliging; best city reference. Address D. L., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By good plain cook; will go to seashore; city references given. Address A. O., Box 232 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By reliable young woman; thoroughly understands cooking; country preferred. Seen, Monday, at present employer's, 14 East 76th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young respectable Swedish girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Address Errickson, 225 East 26th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; best city references. Seen two days at present employer's, 245 Lexington-av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 252 West 47th-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes a position for her cook for the Summer months. Call at present employer's, 127 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook in private family; English; good reference from Europe. Call, for two days, at 915 3d-av., first floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; city or country; good baker; references. Call at 113 West 15th-st., rear.

DRESSMAKER.—By French person; takes work home at reasonable prices; makes over equal to new; first-class references. Address Mme. M. Datlet, 258 West 37th-st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady as governess or lady's maid; speaks fluently French and German. Call at 289 3d-av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER OR DO LIGHT HOUSEwork.—By middle-aged woman; would wait on invalid; wages not so much an object as quiet home; city or country. Address G., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By practical woman; understands serving of refined menus; capable of taking full charge. Address Mrs. Jones, 41 West 26th-st., Room 27, (Turkish bath,) hotel.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework; willing to assist with children. Call at 188 East 64th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 301 East 85th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English Protestant; cut and fit; also good hairdresser and packer; city or country; best city references. Address A. B., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German, speaking English and a little French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling. Address A. M., 121 East 18th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By Norwegian as lady's maid or child's nurse; good reference from present employer. Call Monday or Tuesday, at 105 East 57th-st., the Kensington.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German girl as lady's maid or seamstress and nurse; good reference. Address M. S., Box 234, Stamford, Conn.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—By thoroughly competent young woman; country preferred; good city reference. Can be seen in confectionery store, 978 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; no chamberwork; best city references. Address, for two days, M. M., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; assist in chamberwork; city or country. Call at 10 East 42d-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; no chamberwork; three years' best city reference from last employer. Call at 32 East 21st-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German woman; experienced in care of children and teaching in all kinds of exquisite needlework. Address M. R., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of infants from birth; bring it up on bottle; best city reference. Address C. D., Box 861 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French Swiss; thoroughly experienced; take charge of baby or children; good sewer; first-class family; accustomed to travel; best reference. Call or address M. E. E., 206 West 37th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman; understands the full care of infant from birth; excellent with bottle babies; city or country; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 853 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable German woman, age 30, as competent nurse for infant or grown children; willing to travel; city references. Address W., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a lady for her infant's nurse; experienced; middle-aged; excellent with young children; take entire charge of infant; bring up on bottle. Call at 245 East 83d-st.; no cards.

NURSE, &c.—By a German-American girl; 15; would like to take care of children or be generally useful. Call at 430 10th-av., near 43d-st.; ring once.

NURSE, &c.—By a Swedish girl as nurse to grown children and perform other duties. Call at 201 East 41st-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—A lady would like a situation for a nurse; go to country for Summer; best reference from present employer. Call at 56 West 50th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat seamstress by the day or would furnish her own sewing machine if steady position. Call at 1,627 9th-av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, or as chambermaid and waitress; well recommended; city or country. Call at present employer's, 110 East 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for competent girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call, two days, 17 East 26th-st.

WAITRESS.—In private family; highest references. Call or address 58 East 10th-st.; no cards.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress and chambermaid; city or country. Call at present employer's, 16 East 47th-st.

WASHING.—Family washing, 50c. to $1 dozen; hand work. Send postal or call on A. Bell, 501 9th-av.

WAITRESS AND ASSIST IN CHAMBERwork.—By competent girl in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 236 East 42d-st., second bell, left hand.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as thorough waitress in private family; city or country; last employer can be seen. Call at 236 East 42d-st., second bell, left hand.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to go out washing by day; good reference. Call at 453 West 39th-st.

WASHING, &c.—By competent woman washing and ironing by the day. Call at 328 East 56th-st. Janitor.

MALES.

BARKEEPER.—Aged 30; German; desires a position in a big country place. Address B., 217 East 6th-st.

BARTENDER.—Had six years' experience in the business; would work in a grocery store. Apply or address C. H., 424 3d-av.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By an English-trained single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; one year and six months' personal reference. Address T. S., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—In a private family; by thoroughly-competent English servant; thoroughly sober man; age 44 years; has excellent city reference for several years. Address Henry, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent and first-class man; two years' reference from present employer; disengaged 1st of July. Call or address 11 East 55th-st.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent city reference; leaving the city for Summer months; would like a place for the Summer. Call or address H. V., 39 Park-av.

BUTLER.—By young man in private family; been at present employer's. Call or address G. S., 29 East 39th-st.

CELLAR CLEANING AND WHITEWASHing.—By a respectable colored man at very low figures; best city reference. Address B. W., Box 852 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; thoroughly horseman; understands care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class groom; first-class with road and saddle horses; good reference from last employer; is strictly temperate; city or country. Address J. M., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; understands his business well; good driver; first-rate man with saddle horses; neat in appearance; can milk if required; good reference from last employer in city; country preferred. Call or address T. C., 139 West 28th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man; city or country; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; good groom; careful driver; five years' best city reference from former employer and six from last. Address J. M., 109 West 17th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. Call or address J. B., 44 Union-square, trunk store.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; married; no family; experienced in all branches; greenhouse, grapes a specialty; vegetable grower; understands full management of stock, horses, and farm, having had full charge of a gentleman's place; first-class city references. Address Gardener, 180 Perry-st.

GARDENER.—By a single German as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best of reference. Address J. D., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE GIRL WANTED—To take entire charge of babe. Inquire, with references, at 211 West 126th-st.; family will go to country July and August.

WANTED—A first-class cook in private family; Protestant preferred; no objection to colored; must have excellent references. Apply, by letter, including copy of references, Post Office Box 193 Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—Protestant nurse or maid for two little girls to go immediately to country for Summer. Call, to-day, at 58 East 55th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A first-class voicer for church pipe organ. State wages required, and send references to The Cecil Barckhoff Church Organ Company, Salem, Ohio.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route.
Sea Beach Route,
Bay Ridge Ferry,
from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of ELEVATED ROADS.
BROADWAY LINE. HALF LINE.

Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
4TH OF JULY,
A FEAST OF MUSIC,
But no Fireworks.
IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR ORCHESTRA,
THE HUNGARIAN BAND
THE NEW-YORK CASINO SUCCESS,
will give an afternoon concert from 1 to 5 o'clock.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
VIA
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
TO
MAUCH CHUNK, (America's Switzerland,)
GLEN ONOKO and SWITCHBACK.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2 25.
Switchback, 50 cents extra.

Train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Ferries, New-York, and Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. For rail particulars and special accommodations for parties apply to WM. H. SMITH, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 235 Broadway, New-York.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' sail from New-York. Reached by elegant steamboat EMELINE, from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av., 10 and 11 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 6, and 8 P. M. directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c; children, 5c. Excursion, 25c.; also by horse railroad, from 92d-st. (Astoria) Ferry, from 8 A. M. till midnight; fare, 10c.

STEAMER EXCURSIONS.

Boats Now Ready.	9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday.	Season of 1889.
Apply on ...	... descriptive of the ... complete ...	...
FLEET OF ...	... ATLANTIC ...	...
GRAND ...	...	...

EXCURSIONS.



THE most beautiful Day Summer Resort in the world. A World of Pleasure. The Fairest Charms of Nature and a wealth of Naval Attractions form the Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND 100 CONCERTS DAILY. Superior Dinners, à la carte. Glen Island Yacht Yam Bakes. Kiste Deutschland, Menagerie, Aviary and Mammoth Aquarium, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 P. M. 92d-st., East River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island 10:45 A. M., 32d-st. and Pier 18, 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:30 P. M. for 92d-st. and Jewell's wharf; 5, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT Co'e

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT
CONEY ISLAND
AND
LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30, 11 A. M., 12 M.; 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.

LAST boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING:
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:20, (except Sundays,) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, (12:30 Sundays only,) 1:30, 3:30, (1:50 Sundays and race days only,) and half hourly from 2:20 to 9:20 and 9:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

On race days all trains stop at race track to 8 P. M.
GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT MONDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:20 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

SOUTH BEACH. 6 TRIPS FROM NORTH RIVER. 5 TRIPS FROM EAST RIVER.

NEW OCEAN PIER.
From foot Dey-st., (near Barclay,) and Liberty-st., adjoining Cortlandt-st.,) to South Beach, Staten Island.
STEAMER ELIZA HANCOX.
9:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
11:30 A. M., 3:30, 7:30 P. M.
Returning from South Beach 10:15, 12:15, 2:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 8:15 P. M.
STEAMER THOS. A. MORGAN will leave as follows:
Broome-st., New-York, 9:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M.
Bridge Pier, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M., 11:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 7:15 P. M.
South Beach, 10:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
COMMENCE SATURDAY.

EXCURSION JULY FOURTH
To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and fast steamer NORTHAM leaves Peck-slip July 4, 9 A. M., and New-Haven, returning, at 12 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $1 25; no charge for berth.

SUMMER RESORTS.

'FIRE ISLAND BEACH, L. I.
SURF HOTEL---NEW STEAMBOAT.
Paradise for children. Sea voyage without sea sickness. Malaria and chills cured. Trains leave Long Island City 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; foot Pine-st. 4 P. M.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
For terms and other information address
L. U. MALTBY,
Monmouth House, Spring Lake, N. J.,
or Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BERKELEY ARMS,
BERKELEY OCEAN CO., N. J.
Fifty yards from ocean; near Barnegat Bay. Superior table; handsomely furnished; gas, artesian water, and modern improvements. Perfect drainage; surf bathing, boating and fishing. $3 per day. Reduced rates to permanent boarders or families. Now open. Circulars and full particulars sent on application. JULES P. ROUSSEAU, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
Terminus Sandy Hook line steamers to Long Branch, (from Pier 8 North River.) A select family resort. Same management as 1887. Accommodations for 400. PALMER & WHITNEY, Props.

THE FRONTENAC,

formerly Round Island House, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, will open June 15; elevator, steam heat, &c.; splendid fishing, boating, billiards, bowling, tennis, &c.; Kapp's Syracuse Orchestra. For diagrams and circulars address E. D. DICKINSON, Frontenac, Jefferson County, N. Y.

MANHANSET HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.—Healthfully located amid beautiful scenery by land and water; yachting, boating, bathing, driving, music, &c., &c. Conveniently accessible by Long Island Railroad and steamer Shelter Island. Send for illustrated pamphlet and terms to HENRY S. MOWER, (formerly of Gilsey House,) Manager, Manhanset House Post Office, Suffolk County, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
HOTEL WESTMINSTER,
Westminster Park.
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

"Unquestionably the finest location in the 1,000 Islands."—Harper's Magazine, September, 1881. Rates, $2 to $3 a day; $12 to $17 per week. Special rates to families and parties. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. E. INGLEHART, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 20.
Send for illustrated circular, list of hotels, prices, and pamphlet descriptive of bath-houses and European Methods of Using Sulphur Water for CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, and SKIN diseases.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SONS.

WATER GAP HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
A beautiful mountain resort on a spur of the BLUE RIDGE. Hotel modern and complete. Three hours from New-York by D., L. & W. R. R. Open until October. L. W. BRODHEAD.

AVON INN

SEASON OF 1889.
BANDEMAN & SMITH,
KEY EAST BEACH, N. J.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
NOW OPEN. Home and location unsurpassed; 28 miles from New-York. Rooms can now be engaged. 400 feet above the river. T. J. PORTER.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, N. J.—Within 200 feet of the surf; bathing, boating, and tennis. For circulars, terms, &c., address A. R. SANE.

NORWOOD PARK, ADJOINING HOLLYwood, Long Branch, N. J.—Cottages to let as moderate prices, with all the conveniences to be found in a Fifth-avenue mansion; elegantly furnished; magnificent casino, beautiful drives, &c. West End station stages meet all trains.

BRIELLE INN, BRIELLE, N. J.—12 miles South of Long Branch, on line to Sea Girt; first class; all city comforts and conveniences; table a specialty; surf and still water; music, &c.; take Long Branch railroads. ARTHUR S. BRADY & CO.

SPRING HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS,
SEASON OPENS JUNE 15.
T. E. PROCTOR.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.

ON THE ATLANTIC.
OPEN.
23 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
SUPERIOR RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.
Finest Surf Bathing Beach
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MORNING AND EVENING CONCERTS.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

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AMERICAN PLAN.
Special rates for season.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.
OPEN FOR SEASON 1889.
A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,

GREENWICH, CONN.,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor,
situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 28 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., New-York; express time 46 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

NEW GRAND HOTEL, "Western" Catskill Mountains.

Now open. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY. ONLY HOTEL ON MOUNTAIN TOP WITH DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. 4½ hours from New-York. For rates, descriptive guides, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Proprietors, Summit Mountain P. O., Greene County, N. Y

ROADS THAT NEED REPAIR

SUBURBAN PROPERTY OWNERS CRYING FOR RELIEF.

SOME THOROUGHFARES ENTIRELY CLOSED TO TRAFFIC AND OTHERS IN A DISGRACEFUL CONDITION.

A century ago, long before the advent of railroads, two good roads linked the people of New-York City with their neighbors, one leading to the settlements to the north along the Hudson, and the other extending to the eastward toward Boston. The first crossed the Harlem River at the extreme northern end of Manhattan Island, at King's Bridge Village, and was called the King's Bridge road; the other crossed the river at Fourth-avenue, and was called the Boston road. Later, another and more popular crossing of the Harlem River was constructed at Seventh-avenue, called the Macomb's Dam Bridge.

The horsemen of New-York City—and their name is legion—will certify that until this year Macomb's Dam Bridge was the most advantageous crossing of the Harlem River for all kinds of road vehicles. It connected the settled portions of the city, where the horsemen had their homes, with the splendid system of roads above the river leading to and around Jerome Park.

With the building up and increase in population of the city the number of these horsemen has increased and multiplied, while there has been no corresponding increase or improvement in the number and character of the roads. Thousands of dollars, indeed, have been spent on these roads, but after it was done and they were put in good condition they were allowed to run to ruin and decay. The work at public improvement in the district has been by piecemeal, intermittent in its character. Changing administrations have left the work as they found it, and no systematic plan of clearing up the primitive roads and disclosing the hidden beauties of the region has ever been attempted.

Recently the last and most creditable piece of work by the municipality has been completed. The noble arches of the new Washington Bridge convey impressions of vastness and stability greater even than the longer reaches of the Brooklyn Bridge. As an architectural wonder it is well worth going far to see; while the view up and down the valley of the Harlem from its lofty parapets, with the metropolis in perspective in one direction and the Palisades beyond the Hudson in the other, is worth still another such journey. The Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street cable road affords the nearest access for visitors on foot.

But the thoroughfares in and around this region are in a condition thoroughly discreditable to the city and to the municipal departments that are charged with their maintenance and repair, and the taxpayers of this district are up in arms about it. They are for the most part men who have grown up in the city and have been paying taxes in various parts of the city, beginning with their first possessions down in what is now the business section and continuing through all the changes of residence and business with the spread of the city northward, to their present holdings in the big Twelfth Ward and in the annexed district beyond the Harlem. They have formed the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association and the West End Improvement Association, the latter agitating for public improvements in the district west of Central Park and the former devoting its attention to the region north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The causes of complaint in the district west of Central Park are not many. The most serious is that the Park Department is permitting a contractor to fool with one of the principal roads in Riverside Park in a most ridiculous fashion. He has dumped a lot of clean gravel, made up of stones from the size of a cherry to that of a hen's egg, on the road, and for nearly a week has been trying to roll the mass down to a solid surface, seemingly oblivious of the fact that there are none of the elements of cohesiveness about the stuff and that one might as well try to make a road with China nest eggs. The moment a horse's hoof strikes the stuff it flies in every direction.

Another cause of complaint with the management of the driveway in Riverside Park is that the portion of it lying nearest the river is allowed to grow rank with grass and weeds. Interested horse owners would like to see the bridle road moved over to that part of the lane, and the middle section, which is now used as a bridle path, sprinkled thinly with limestone chips and rolled down, making thus a fine soft road about seven-eighths of a mile long, whereon to give an energetic animal a chance to let himself out to a three-minute gait. Such a change as this would be greatly appreciated, and would add materially to the numbers of those who, having once beheld the twenty-mile reach of the Hudson and the Palisades from this eminence, make it one of their favorite resorts in nature's blooming season. It is not unlikely that the Park Department will hear some complaints upon these two subjects unless something is soon done.

But it is in the upper region along both sides of the Harlem that the greatest reasons for complaint exist. It is the great driving district of the metropolis—not for livery hacks and private equipages in which my lady Clara Vere de Vera takes her daily outing of an hour or two; Fifth-avenue and Central Park are good enough for such. But it is the district in which the thousands of owners of cultivated horseflesh find their chief enjoyment every fair day in guiding their flying hoofs and wheels in and out of the rapidly-moving and eddying streams that pour over the Boulevard, Seventh-avenue, and Jerome-avenue, and their branching and connecting roads. The pageant is one of such moving interest and pleasing variety that pedestrians gather in crowds at available points to look on and enjoy the scene. The persistent agitation for road improvements by these patrons of the road has in years gone by brought them so small a measure of return as to be ridiculously out of proportion to the demands made for them and the measure of good they would do.

One of the best-known of these horsemen, whose dashing little quartet of Wilkes stallions are the pride of the road, and who has made it a custom for years to turn out morning and evening, rain or shine, for a spin over the road, took a TIMES reporter on the seat beside him Friday and drove with him over some of the roughest portions of the road system along both sides of the Harlem as far as King's Bridge, pointing out on the way some of the principal causes of complaint.

First of these is the crossing of the river. The convarging streets that pour their volume of vehicles over Macomb's Dam Bridge from the south is at times four and five times greater than the bridge and its narrow and tortuous approaches are capable of accommodating. Men have had to form in slow procession two blocks distant on Seventh-avenue and on the lane leading over from Eighth-avenue, with their excited and impatient horses slowly moving forward for an opportunity to drive over the bridge. The great, gnarled willow that overlooks the entrance to the bridge has seen many a fine equipage come to ruin in the cul de sac beneath its spreading boughs.

Something over a year ago it was resolved by the Park Department to replace the bridge, with a tunnel under the river of sufficient size to accommodate all the vehicles that could at any time gather at its approaches. The residents and property owners of the neighborhood are wondering why the thing is not begun. Since the decision to have a tunnel was reached a year and more has passed and no further steps have been taken in the matter. While the authorities are delaying and hesitating the value of the property they will have to condemn in order to secure the proper approaches is rapidly rising in value, and by the time they are ready to act, at the present rate of progress, the expense of the improvement will be vastly increased.

Just beyond the river, leading out of Jerome-avenue on the left, is Sedgwick-avenue, the great thoroughfare leading along the side of the hill to where the river to the new arches of the great Washington Bridge. In these days when the cooler temperature and rarer atmosphere of high ground are so industriously sought this road is much in demand. Furthermore, the view of the Harlem with High and Washington Bridges, the Croton Reservoir, and High Bridge Park in its range is an additional reason why Sedgwick-avenue should be available to the public, especially at this season. But it is not available at all now. Some time ago somebody was moved to the Park Department about its bad condition, and that immediately closed it up, to remain closed until such time in the slow evolution of departmental affairs as they could inspect it and prepare specifications for its improvement and repair, advertise for bids to do the work and let the contract, and the contractor should do his work and turn the road over to the department again.

Like all the hill roads in the district, it was suffered to go to ruin during the Spring rains. A couple of ordinary road laborers, with a supply of limestone chips, a scraper, pick, and a hand roller, could have kept the road in prime condition all the time. They could have prevented serious wash-outs by timely attention during the wet weather and have filled up the little depressions while the road was soft, leaving it firm and even at the beginning of the driving season, instead of making it necessary, as under the present lack of system, to close the road up entirely when it is most desired in order to make extensive repairs that may take all summer to finish.

Nearly all of the crossroads between Sedgwick-avenue and Jerome-avenue are in a like dangerous condition, full of loose rocks and seamed with ruts and gullies. A large gang of men could find ample opportunity in these roads to work their wages out of the maintenance and repair fund of the Park Department.

Over on Manhattan Island the condition of the roads is still worse. Nearly two years ago attention was called by THE TIMES to the bad condition of the road on the Kingsbridge Road [illegible] Avenue, and the Park Department promised to repair it. Nothing has been done to it yet, and it is now in a shocking condition. Another road, Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, and which it was to have been finished in three weeks, has had those two roads still in a chaotic condition in consequence. Contractors' hands evidently are not to be hurried, however, for the work will be done within the year, and the road will then be said to be paved to make it passable.

Private parties are obstructing a road through from the King's Bridge road at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to the Washington Bridge, in anticipation of the main thoroughfares being put in order. But the same inattention to the roads after they have once been built is observable all over the northern end of the island. Tenth-avenue, through which the cable road runs, is in a dangerous condition. In some places the iron tracks of the street railway are as much as six inches above the street level, and deep ruts run parallel along the narrow strip of Belgian block pavement on each side of the track. The road needs attention badly, and as this is the only passable road leading to Fort George, the demand for its maintenance in good order and condition is great.

Up at Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street the contractors for the National Government are busy with drills and blasts and dredges, making the new channel through which the Harlem is eventually to ebb and flow. But beyond these public improvements are at a standstill. In the extensive tract west of the King's Bride road many of the finest villas of the country are situated on the crowns of hills that command views of the Hudson for many miles. The grounds around these are generally kept as neatly in trim as Central Park, but the roads leading through the tract are all very bad. A few men with shovels to remove the boulders and large stones from the roads and to fill in the ruts would render the roads far less dangerous; but to put them in good condition they need to be paved.

There are several miles of streets and roads in this portion of the Twelfth Ward that are entirely unimproved and that are skirted with thick woods on both sides. The solitary policeman who patrols them knows how many shady nooks and romantic retreats are afforded by these woody tracts. At the next meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association the general subject of repairs will be taken up and a memorial prepared for the advice and encouragement of the Park Department and the Commissioner of Public Works, who all need much prodding in this direction.

WANTED A SUIT OF CLOTHES

A PRIVATE DETECTIVE SWINDLES A CLIENT OUT OF $25.

Edward Hennemeyer, twenty-two years old, of 1,060 Bergen-avenue, Jersey City, an employe of a private detective establishment known as the New-York Detective Agency, at 30 East Fourteenth-street, of which J. C. Foster is Chief, W. T. Henry President, and W. C. Overfield Secretary, was a prisoner yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with the larceny of $25 from Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbons of 130 West Forty-seventh-street. The complainant, it is understood, is being sued for divorce by her husband, and she employed the New-York Detective Agency to procure evidence to support a counter-charge against her husband. Hennemeyer was assigned to this duty.

On Friday Mrs. Gibbons received a note from Hennemeyer asking her to meet him on Saturday morning at Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street and to come prepared to pay him $25 for his services, which, he represented, had had most important results. Mrs. Gibbons met him, as requested, and the pair adjourned to a bench in the Union-square Park, where they had an animated conversation, during which Hennemeyer told her that his employers, the New-York Detective Agency, wanted $25 to carry on the investigation and had authorized him to collect the money from her. Mrs. Gibbons paid him the money, but it was subsequently ascertained by her that he had not been directed or authorized to ask for or accept the money from her and that he had not turned over the money to the detective agency as he told her. He had purchased a suit of clothes with a portion of the $25, and the clothes were found in a bundle under a desk in the office.

When arrested Hennemeyer admitted that he had collected the $25 from Mrs. Gibbons without authority and had retained possession of the money to pay him for services which he had rendered and for which he had not received any remuneration. He said that he had been in the employ of the agency for nearly three months and had not received any pay during that time. On being searched he had paid $5 for a bundle which he had not received. Justice Ford committed him for examination and in default of bail he was locked up. When Overfield appeared in court he had on the trousers of the suit which had been purchased by Hennemeyer with the money obtained from Mrs. Gibbons. He was told that he had no right to appropriate the trousers and was ordered to turn them over to the property clerk with the rest of the suit to await the outcome of the case.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

There will be no Saturday matinées at the Casino for the next six weeks, Manager Aronson having decided to give his company their usual Summer holidays by relieving them from all but evening work during the warmest part of the season. The first performance of "The Brigands" outside of this city will be given in Boston Sept. 16, but it is probable that a company will be organized specially to present it, as the success of the opera at the Casino promises to keep it on the stage with its original cast until the holidays, if not longer. The roof garden is liberally patronized these warm nights.

Col. McCaull passed his Sunday at Mme. Cottrelly's farm, New-Rochelle. This week he intends to start on a riding tour through Virginia, where he has hosts of warm friends to greet him and make life pleasant for him.

The fiftieth performance of "The Oolah" by Francis Wilson's company will be given at the Broadway to-night.

Jay Gould, Barry Wall, Thomas Oehiltree, Herr Moat, "Hunkry Joe," Denman Thompson, and John L. Sullivan, are the originals of some of the characters which Frank Tannehill, Jr., has utilized in his new farce-comedy "Bric-a-Brac," to be produced next season under the management of James Jay Brady. "Joe Gold" is the centre and anchor of most of the fun in the piece.

The American Opera Company was not disbanded when it so suddenly closed its season in Boston last week as has been announced. The company is simply taking a vacation, and will resume its season at the Philadelphia Grand Opera House on July 15.

Arthur Thomas, one of the brightest of the advance agents of the profession, has been engaged to pilot the way for Miss Fanny Davenport next season.

Otis Skinner, formerly with Mr. Daly's company of comedians, will support Adelaide Moore in "The Love Story" next season. He owns play, with which he made a venture in Chicago, has not proved a remarkable success.

Marion Manola will sail for Europe on July 6, to be absent about two months.

THE WHITE PLAINS SHOOTING CASE.

John Morrissey, the young man who was shot in the head by August Ranscht, the keeper of a saloon on Railroad-avenue, White Plains, on Saturday night, regained consciousness about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and was conscious all day. His first words expressed a request that he might be kept out of the way of Constable Edward Bogart, who had a warrant for his arrest and was looking for him at the time he was shot. Nothing has as yet been heard from Ranscht, who, after he had done the shooting, coolly went into his home over the saloon, put on his coat, and disappeared, leaving behind a wife to whom he has been married only about a year.

There had been bad feeling between Ranscht and Morrissey for some time. Dr. Magnes gives it as his opinion that the wound is a fatal one, but says that while the man may live for days, he may also die at any moment. Morrissey bears a bad reputation about town, and no sympathy is expressed for him. At the time he was shot he was violating his promise to the court to leave the village and never return, which he had made on condition that a sentence against him for larceny should be suspended.

YOUNG WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

William Shakespeare is the name given by a young Englishman who was yesterday arraigned before Justice Power, in the Essex Market Police Court, on the complaint of Policeman Sachs of the Fifteenth Precinct. The officer said that he was talking with two lady friends in Fourth-street, Saturday evening, when Shakespeare came along and "boisterously behaved them," so he took him in charge. He was arrested for disorderly conduct. The young Englishman denied that he had made a disturbance, and charged that the policeman overstepped his authority in a fit of mad jealousy. Justice Power said he thought so too, and he could not believe that one bearing the illustrious name of the immortal bard would commit a breach of the peace. The prisoner was discharged.

WILL WAVE THE RED FLAG JULY 14.

The Socialists of this city wanted to celebrate the taking of the Bastile July 14 by a picnic at Oak Point, and they hired the park there for the day. A few days ago they received a letter from the proprietor of the park saying that he had been ordered not to allow them to celebrate there on that day, and that the Captain of Police would not allow the sale of beer. The Socialists then hired Bergen Hall, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and hope to have it finished in three weeks. Until then the road is still in a chaotic condition in consequence. Contractor Lewis evidently is not to be hurried, however, for the work will be done within the year, and the road will then be said to be paved to make it passable.

Private parties are obstructing a road through from the King's Bridge road at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to the Washington Bridge, in anticipation of the main thoroughfares being put in order. But the same inattention to the roads after they have once been built is observable all over the northern end of the island. Tenth-avenue, through which the cable road runs, is in a dangerous condition. In some places the iron tracks of the street railway are as much as six inches above the street level, and deep ruts run parallel along the narrow strip of Belgian block pavement on each side of the track. The road needs attention badly, and as this is the only passable road leading to Fort George, the demand for its maintenance in good order and condition is great.

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WANTED A SUIT OF CLOTHES

A PRIVATE DETECTIVE SWINDLES A CLIENT OUT OF $25.

Edward Hennemeyer, twenty-two years old, of 1,060 Bergen-avenue, Jersey City, an employe of a private detective establishment known as the New-York Detective Agency, at 30 East Fourteenth-street, of which J. C. Foster is Chief, W. T. Henry President, and W. C. Overfield Secretary, was a prisoner yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with the larceny of $25 from Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbons of 130 West Forty-seventh-street. The complainant, it is understood, is being sued for divorce by her husband, and she employed the New-York Detective Agency to procure evidence to support a counter-charge against her husband. Hennemeyer was assigned to this duty.

On Friday Mrs. Gibbons received a note from Hennemeyer asking her to meet him on Saturday morning at Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street and to come prepared to pay him $25 for his services, which, he represented, had had most important results. Mrs. Gibbons met him, as requested, and the pair adjourned to a bench in the Union-square Park, where they had an animated conversation, during which Hennemeyer told her that his employers, the New-York Detective Agency, wanted $25 to carry on the investigation and had authorized him to collect the money from her. Mrs. Gibbons paid him the money, but it was subsequently ascertained by her that he had not been directed or authorized to ask for or accept the money from her and that he had not turned over the money to the detective agency as he told her. He had purchased a suit of clothes with a portion of the $25, and the clothes were found in a bundle under a desk in the office.

When arrested Hennemeyer admitted that he had collected the $25 from Mrs. Gibbons without authority and had retained possession of the money to pay him for services which he had rendered and for which he had not received any remuneration. He said that he had been in the employ of the agency for nearly three months and had not received any pay during that time. On being searched he had paid $5 for a bundle which he had not received. Justice Ford committed him for examination and in default of bail he was locked up. When Overfield appeared in court he had on the trousers of the suit which had been purchased by Hennemeyer with the money obtained from Mrs. Gibbons. He was told that he had no right to appropriate the trousers and was ordered to turn them over to the property clerk with the rest of the suit to await the outcome of the case.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

There will be no Saturday matinées at the Casino for the next six weeks, Manager Aronson having decided to give his company their usual Summer holidays by relieving them from all but evening work during the warmest part of the season. The first performance of "The Brigands" outside of this city will be given in Boston Sept. 16, but it is probable that a company will be organized specially to present it, as the success of the opera at the Casino promises to keep it on the stage with its original cast until the holidays, if not longer. The roof garden is liberally patronized these warm nights.

Col. McCaull passed his Sunday at Mme. Cottrelly's farm, New-Rochelle. This week he intends to start on a riding tour through Virginia, where he has hosts of warm friends to greet him and make life pleasant for him.

The fiftieth performance of "The Oolah" by Francis Wilson's company will be given at the Broadway to-night.

Jay Gould, Barry Wall, Thomas Oehiltree, Herr Moat, "Hunkry Joe," Denman Thompson, and John L. Sullivan, are the originals of some of the characters which Frank Tannehill, Jr., has utilized in his new farce-comedy "Bric-a-Brac," to be produced next season under the management of James Jay Brady. "Joe Gold" is the centre and anchor of most of the fun in the piece.

The American Opera Company was not disbanded when it so suddenly closed its season in Boston last week as has been announced. The company is simply taking a vacation, and will resume its season at the Philadelphia Grand Opera House on July 15.

Arthur Thomas, one of the brightest of the advance agents of the profession, has been engaged to pilot the way for Miss Fanny Davenport next season.

Otis Skinner, formerly with Mr. Daly's company of comedians, will support Adelaide Moore in "The Love Story" next season. He owns play, with which he made a venture in Chicago, has not proved a remarkable success.

Marion Manola will sail for Europe on July 6, to be absent about two months.

THE WHITE PLAINS SHOOTING CASE.

John Morrissey, the young man who was shot in the head by August Ranscht, the keeper of a saloon on Railroad-avenue, White Plains, on Saturday night, regained consciousness about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and was conscious all day. His first words expressed a request that he might be kept out of the way of Constable Edward Bogart, who had a warrant for his arrest and was looking for him at the time he was shot. Nothing has as yet been heard from Ranscht, who, after he had done the shooting, coolly went into his home over the saloon, put on his coat, and disappeared, leaving behind a wife to whom he has been married only about a year.

There had been bad feeling between Ranscht and Morrissey for some time. Dr. Magnes gives it as his opinion that the wound is a fatal one, but says that while the man may live for days, he may also die at any moment. Morrissey bears a bad reputation about town, and no sympathy is expressed for him. At the time he was shot he was violating his promise to the court to leave the village and never return, which he had made on condition that a sentence against him for larceny should be suspended.

YOUNG WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

William Shakespeare is the name given by a young Englishman who was yesterday arraigned before Justice Power, in the Essex Market Police Court, on the complaint of Policeman Sachs of the Fifteenth Precinct. The officer said that he was talking with two lady friends in Fourth-street, Saturday evening, when Shakespeare came along and "boisterously behaved them," so he took him in charge. He was arrested for disorderly conduct. The young Englishman denied that he had made a disturbance, and charged that the policeman overstepped his authority in a fit of mad jealousy. Justice Power said he thought so too, and he could not believe that one bearing the illustrious name of the immortal bard would commit a breach of the peace. The prisoner was discharged.

WILL WAVE THE RED FLAG JULY 14.

The Socialists of this city wanted to celebrate the taking of the Bastile July 14 by a picnic at Oak Point, and they hired the park there for the day. A few days ago they received a letter from the proprietor of the park saying that he had been ordered not to allow them to celebrate there on that day, and that the Captain of Police would not allow the sale of beer. The Socialists then hired Bergen Hall, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and hope to have it finished in three weeks. Until then the road is still in a chaotic condition in consequence. Contractor Lewis evidently is not to be hurried, however, for the work will be done within the year, and the road will then be said to be paved to make it passable.

Private parties are obstructing a road through from the King's Bridge road at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to the Washington Bridge, in anticipation of the main thoroughfares being put in order. But the same inattention to the roads after they have once been built is observable all over the northern end of the island. Tenth-avenue, through which the cable road runs, is in a dangerous condition. In some places the iron tracks of the street railway are as much as six inches above the street level, and deep ruts run parallel along the narrow strip of Belgian block pavement on each side of the track. The road needs attention badly, and as this is the only passable road leading to Fort George, the demand for its maintenance in good order and condition is great.

Up at Two Hundred and Twenty-second-street the contractors for the National Government are busy with drills and blasts and dredges, making the new channel through which the Harlem is eventually to ebb and flow. But beyond these public improvements are at a standstill. In the extensive tract west of the King's Bride road many of the finest villas of the country are situated on the crowns of hills that command views of the Hudson for many miles. The grounds around these are generally kept as neatly in trim as Central Park, but the roads leading through the tract are all very bad. A few men with shovels to remove the boulders and large stones from the roads and to fill in the ruts would render the roads far less dangerous; but to put them in good condition they need to be paved.

There are several miles of streets and roads in this portion of the Twelfth Ward that are entirely unimproved and that are skirted with thick woods on both sides. The solitary policeman who patrols them knows how many shady nooks and romantic retreats are afforded by these woody tracts. At the next meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association the general subject of repairs will be taken up and a memorial prepared for the advice and encouragement of the Park Department and the Commissioner of Public Works, who all need much prodding in this direction.

QUIET DAY IN CAMP.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST FINDS PEEKSKILL A VERY HOT PLACE.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 30.—Taps sounded over white tents shrouded in the stillness of old Dennerstein the morning when reveille sounded, awakening the Seventy-first to the first day's work in camp. But the mist instead of the augury of a longed-for shower proved but the forerunner of the hottest day of the season, affecting the spirits and martial bearing of officers and men alike. The sentries paced back and forth upon their dusty sun-burned beats in a mechanical semi-conscious sort of way, their faces momentarily growing redder and redder under the scorching breeze which seemed rather to intensify than to mitigate the heat.

The drum corps, quite contrary to all precedent, ushered in the day with a tuneful march through the streets of the camp preparatory to the firing of the morning gun. This was so unusual that old soldiers rubbed their eyes in sleepy wonderment, thinking that they had mayhap overslept and breakfast time had arrived. Nothing so direful had happened, however, and the residents of Luxury-row turned over in their narrow cots for another and final snooze.

After battalion inspection, which Col. Smith held for the purpose of finding if the four separate companies were commisely equipped, and which proved most satisfactory, a handful of officers and men with Gen. Porter and Col. Kopper at their head listened to an interpretation of the Gospel by the Rev. Mr. Patterson of Peekskill in the Young Men's Christian Association quarters up in the old apple orchard.

The whole number of men on duty this week is 678, nearly two hundred less than the Seventh regiment will have. The four separate companies strike the uninitiated spectator on parade as not only very much better drilled than most of the companies of the Seventy-first, but better up to their work in every way. This is hardly to be wondered at since the members of the "sparaten," which are recruited in the smaller towns of the State, have very much more time to devote to the technicalities of their duties. The armory is ordinarily the clubhouse of the town or village, the place of general rendezvous, and this close companionship adds to the esprit de corps of the organization and is of direct advantage in their military training. Col. Pfisterer instructed the company Sergeants in the afternoon not in the ways of the godly, but in army regulations, of which they are said woefully in need.

The regiment has appeared on parade in duck trousers, and the contrast of the white with the blue coats is most pleasing. The effect might be still further heightened by the wearing of white cross belts. Capt. William D. Goss has been Officer of the Day, with Lieuts. Wells and Southworth as Officers of the Guard.

Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, who is in command of the battalion, reviewed the evening parade at the request of Col. Kopper.

Last night's amusement was a serenade to Gen. Porter, which was followed by the usual band concert on the stretch of lawn in front of the old farmhouse which has now been pressed into the service as a post hotel. Bandmaster Cleppé, with his gayly-caparisoned associates, made a more than favorable impression. The selections were good and were well rendered. The visitors were not over-plentiful, owing, no doubt, to the fact that Friday's unusually interesting ceremonies were so well attended that people were not yet ready to repeat their visit to the camp. The only excitement of the evening was caused by two soldiers minus their coats. They were greeted by their comrades with expressions not altogether complimentary. Their shirtsleeves were considered a sign of disrespect to their commanding officer, in whose honor the concert was given.

VERZARO'S DEADLY STILETTO.

HE HAD CUSTOMERS WHO REFUSED TO PAY AND KILLED ONE OF THEM.

Copious draughts of beer Saturday night put Thomas Barrett, a laborer, twenty-three years old, who lived with his young wife at 1,338 Second-avenue, and his two cousins, Philip Kennedy, twenty-four years, and Joseph Kennedy, a marine attached to the United States war vessel Atlanta, in a joking humor. They went to a fruit stand kept by Italians at Second-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street and began to dicker for some peaches. Procuring the peaches they turned away as though not to pay for them. Finally, after considerable talk, they paid for the fruit. Policeman Joseph H. Smith came over and told them they had better not worry the Italians or they would get into trouble. The trio moved down to Seventy-seventh-street and Second-avenue, where another fruit stand is kept by Joseph Verzaro, thirty-two years old, of 238 East Seventy-eighth-street. His cousin Philip helps him in taking care of the stand.

Barrett and the Kennedys approached this stand and the former proposed that they have some more fruit. This time they chose oranges and the Italian put up five in a bag while Barrett kept one in his hand. The three cousins then walked away without paying for the oranges, and were followed by the two Italians. They overtook Barrett in the middle of the block and immediately attacked him. Joseph Kennedy threw himself between Barrett and Verzaro and received two slight stab wounds for his interference. Officer Smith, who was attracted by the scuffle, saw Joseph Verzaro repeatedly strike Barrett, but he did not see any knife. As the officer came up the Italians hastened away and the policeman told Barrett to move on. Barrett staggered for a moment in front of a shoe store and then fell bleeding to the sidewalk. He was found to have been stabbed in the lower extremity of the heart, in the groin, and once in the back. A bad bruise also marked his forehead and he died in a few minutes. Both Italians were promptly arrested.

Barrett was killed shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning. Soon after daybreak the Kennedys went to the station house, and it was found that Joseph had been stabbed in the left shoulder, in the left arm, and in the side. They were merely flesh wounds, and were dressed at Mount Sinai Hospital. Patrick Kennedy said at the police station that he did not knew his brother was stabbed when he left him. He had fled to his aunt's, in East Seventy-fifth-street, when he saw Verzaro closing up. One of the Italians had struck him two or three blows on the right arm. Only a penknife was found on one of the Italians.

Subsequently, in the Yorkville Police Court, the Verzaros were remanded on a charge of murder and the Kennedys were held as witnesses.

Coroner Hanly and his assistant, Dr. Donlin, made an autopsy on the body of Barrett. In their opinion either the wound in the region of the heart or that in the groin was sufficient to cause death. The body of Barrett was removed to the room of his cousin, John Sheehey, at 315 East Seventy-eighth-street. Barrett boarded there previous to his marriage, which occurred May 2. He had left his wife visiting at the Sheeheys Saturday night. Barrett's reputation was that of a peaceable and hard-working young man. Joseph Verzaro three or four months ago almost fractured a man's skull with a weight he used on his stand.

CHURCHES TURNED INTO PLAYHOUSES.

The Rev. Charles Spurgeon of London preached in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany yesterday morning to a congregation which filled the auditorium. His text was: "Thanks ha to Jehovah Who Giveth us the Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." In the course of his sermon he said: "I don't believe that the world is getting worse every day as some claim. As the artificial light is becoming brighter and stronger, so the light of the Gospel is growing and spreading. In the fight with the world the first thing is to make the home pure. Then keep the church pure. Some of the churches are no better than dens of thieves. They have been turned into playhouses and the wicked have been called in to help in religious work. It is to please the people now that some preachers speak, cutting and trimming the truth according to the taste of their listeners."

CAUGHT IN AN ELEVATED STATION.

Michael Dowdell, alias Berdy, who is under indictment for stealing a purse from a woman, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for theft. Michael Corcoran, an electrician, was engaged on Saturday in stringing wires in the house 20 West Sixteenth-street, when Dowdell sneaked into the house, the front door having been left open. He was sneaking out again with Corcoran's coat and vest when he was detected. He fled and Corcoran gave chase. Dowdell fled through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street and took refuge in the elevated railroad station at Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, where he was caught by Corcoran. He drew a large-bladed pocket knife and attempted to stab his captor, but was disarmed and given in charge of a policeman. Justice Ford sent him to prison to await trial.

HOTEL GUESTS HAVE A FRIGHT.

The guests of the Aberdeen Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-first-street, had a fright yesterday afternoon that almost threw them into a panic. It was caused by the burning of one of the awnings on Park & Tilford's store, which is in the same building and already beneath the hotel. An alarm was sent out and the Fire Department responded so quickly and in such force that the people in the hotel thought for a while that they were in imminent danger of being roasted alive. The fire was extinguished before it had done much damage.

"SHEPS" BROKEN PROMISES

EXPLOSION OF THE FOUR-HOUR-TOUR DISCONTENTED.

THEY TRACE FOR DIVIDENDS THAT ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD PROMISED FROM THE "MAIL AND EXPRESS."

During the midsummer days, when Old Sol and Old Humidity are getting in their most uncomfortable work for sweltering humanity, there are pangs worse even than their sufferings from the heat torturing the employes of the *Mail and Express*. They are caused by the strange silence of their good and gifted chief, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, in regard to the redemption of a cheering and eloquent promise which he made to them a year ago last March, soon after he bought the *Mail and Express* of his fellow Christian and philanthropist, Cyrus W. Field. Every real believer in the innate nobility of the human race likes to read again and again the correspondence between these great and good men at the time of the transfer of the *Mail and Express* property. Wrote Field:

"It is with pleasure that I resign the trust of its proprietorship, held by me for so many years, into hands so strong, guided by a heart so sincere as yours."

Col. Shepard was not to be outdone:

"It is with the greatest diffidence, and yet with a just appreciation of its possibilities, that I have taken on the *Mail and Express*. Be assured that never with my consent or knowledge shall I lower its standard."

These were gallant words, and Col. Shepard proceeded to bear them out in words by calling the employes of the paper around him and making to them one of his most eloquent and touching speeches. Unluckily, the Colonel's private stenographer, who is accustomed to be stationed behind a screen at the Colonel's private dinners to report the remarks of his guests, in order that they may be published in the *Mail and Express*, (tins adding, as it were, a new horror to indigestion,) was not present, and no verbatim report of this speech can be obtained. But the Colonel's words sank deeply into the hearts of his employes, and they are repeating them often and mournfully nowadays, hoping against hope that he himself may not have forgotten them.

This is the way his sorrowful employes describe the speech: "My men, I want you to feel that you are working in a Christian office, where your welfare is the first object of your chief, and I will tell you what I am going to do for you in addition to paying you your salaries. At the end of the year each man who has worked for the *Mail and Express* twelve months shall receive a dividend out of the profits of the paper in proportion to the size of his salary."

It may well be believed that the men received such an announcement with cheers and smiles.

Encouraged by their hilarity the Colonel became jocular. "I want it clearly understood that if a man has worked for me eleven months and twenty-nine days he can't get any dividend, but if he has worked for a full year he will participate in the profits. In this way I intend to make every one have the interest of the paper at heart and do his best to make it succeed."

On the 20th of last March the first year of Col. Shepard's ownership of the *Mail and Express* expired. The day had been looked forward to with delight by his employes, for they had heard so much from the Colonel of the great success of the paper that they had no doubt of receiving liberal dividends. But the aventful day came and went; no word from the Colonel. April came and went; still no word about dividends; then May and now June; the Colonel, talkative on every other subject, has not had a word to say about dividends. Vacation time has come, and the men would be very acceptable for a brief sojourn in the country by the tired employes. The office boy has been "lotting" on going a-fishing on the banks of the "babbling" brooks, about which the Colonel so delightfully discourses to the admiring Sunday-school classes. He sits on his front stoop on the outside of the Colonel's sanctum, disconsolate. A round trip to Coney Island on a "prigged" pass is the most he can hope for. All is gloom in the editorial room—behind the counter in the office, beside the writing pens in the basement, and during the day distributers in the mail room, from whom even the profane squabbles of the newsboys cannot draw a smile.

What can the matter be? Is it possible that there have been no profits? Has a greater hole been made in the $1,000,000 which Mrs. Shepard gave the Colonel with which to buy the *Mail and Express*—greater even than Cyrus made when he screwed the Colonel up to $350,000 as the price?

There certainly is a great mystery somewhere. In the written solicitations to invest in the capital stock of the corporation into which he recently proposed to turn the *Mail and Express*, at a capital of $1,000,000, Col. Shepard used glowing language in describing the profits which had accrued from the newspaper. Could these statements have been caused by the exuberance of the Colonel's pious imagination, or were they based upon facts?

His anxious employes would really like to know. Their vacations depend upon the promised dividends. Some of them, in secret, actually speak of the Colonel as a humbug, and some—wicked and unregenerate reporters—even use more opprobrious terms. Another oration by the Colonel is certainly in order.

THE SEAWANHAKA'S CRUISE.

IT WILL BEGIN TO-DAY WITH RACES AT OYSTER BAY.

The fleet of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will assemble to-day at Oyster Bay, in the Sound, and begin the annual cruise of the club. The day will be devoted to a special race for forty-foot yachts to be given under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the Oyster Bay Yacht Club, although subject to the Seawanhaka's rules. Five forties are entered in the race, among them being the Liris, Gorilla, and Mariquita, all new boats designed by Messrs. William Gardner, A. Cary Smith, and Edward Burgess, respectively.

The yachts expected to rendezvous at Oyster Bay and proceed on up the Sound on the Seawanhaka's cruise are as follows:

Steam Yachts—Stranger, Capt. Scott; Radha, Capt. Wolfe; Escatera, Capt. Jones, and Empress, Capt. Schermerhorn.

Flagship Sea Fox, Commodore A. Cass Canfield; Medusa, Vice Commodore Robert Center; Iroquois, Rear Commodore R. N. Ellis.

Schooners—Viator, Capt. Upham; Ruth, Capt. Marquand; Crusader, Capt. Cheever; Agnes, Capt. Winslow; Mayflower, Capt. Underhill.

Sloops and Cutters—Bedouin, Capt. Rogers; Mariquita, Capt. Belmont; Clara, Capt. Barron; Kathleen, Capt. Whitlock; Liris, Capt. Wetmore; Sanchez, Capt. S. Pearsall; Vandall, Capt. Stanton; Gracie, Capt. Earle; Tola, Capt. Weeks; Isenit, Capt. Stevenson; Mischief, Capt. Work, and Thistle, Capt. Graham.

A number of yachts not mentioned are likely to join the fleet on the Sound, and several more may start. The two schooners, Sea Fox and Mayflower, are both new and will have lively races, and the

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BOODLERS, TAKE WARNING

CANADA'S EXTRADITION LAW WILL BE APPROVED.

ON THE LINES OF FAVORED ENGLISH POLICY—LITTLE ENTHUSIASM OVER THE PERSIAN SHAH IN LONDON.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 1.—No credence is attached here to the New-York rumor that the imperial Government will veto the Weldon extradition law. An official in the Canadian office assured me to-day that there was no likelihood whatever of such action, since the new law is precisely on the lines of the report of the Parliamentary commission of 1878, which has always been regarded with favor here.

I hear to-night that the Marquis of Lorne is quite likely to get the Victoria Governorship, which, next to that of Canada, is the blue ribbon of colonial posts. The only difficulty in the way is the Princess Louise, who does not want to exile herself in the antipodes.

The Shah's arrival to-day was made the occasion of an imposing display of troops, at least for England, and vast throngs of people stood for hours in the broiling sun to catch a glimpse of the cortége. The Shah, who rode in a carriage with the Prince of Wales, kept his forefinger to his black lambskin fez in recognition of the salutes of the few people along the line. His gloomy, grave face, with his hair and his big moustache, still black as ink but marking his yellow skin, looks wrinkled and old, and his spectacles give him the air of a professor. Nobody cheered him to speak of, and the street boys irreverently guyed his suite of Persians in the rear carriages.

Stead's spectacular career as editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is drawing to a close. His resignation has been accepted and a change is to be made within a few months. It is understood that he has got backing to start a new Radical morning paper in London.

Mrs. Burnett's "Phyllis" came out at a matinée splendidly, in spite of the discouraging shortness of the rehearsals, and the audience was excitedly enthusiastic. Miss Alma Murray made a great hit and H. B. Conway, who will go to America in September, was also admirable. The play itself is sympathetic, strong, and likely to repaat the author's most striking success.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S ARREST.

DUBLIN, July 1.—Mr. William O'Brien, member of Parliament, who was arrested at Cork yesterday for addressing a meeting which the Government had prohibited, was released to-day on bail.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Sexton moved to adjourn in order to challenge the Government to explain the events attending the suppression of the Nationalist meeting at Cork yesterday, which, he said, were memorable and disgraceful even under the present régime of brute force. Mr. Redmond seconded the Government of promoting bloodshed and turmoil. Mr. Madden, Solicitor-General for Ireland, defended the action of the Government officials at Cork.

Mr Gladstone said that the Government had failed to reply to serious allegations which required the fullest explanation. The Ministry must not complain if the matter were raised again.

Mr. Balfour denied that there was the slightest prima facie case against the Government. He said that the Government was anxious to avoid such scenes, but members had shown that they were not willing to surrender when summoned by the courts of justice, and they tried to render the work of the police as difficult and dangerous as possible. The leaders of the mob were primarily responsible. The police were bound to do their duty.

Mr. Sexton's motion to adjourn was rejected by a vote of 212 to 128.

William John Lane, member of Parliament for East Cork, has been arrested for inciting tenants in Ireland to adopt the plan of campaign.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AHEAD.

LONDON, July 1.—The Massechusetts Rifle Team contested with the Honorable Artillery Company at rifle shooting to-day. The American team won by a score of 1,015 points out of a possible 1,260 points to 961. The contest took place at the Nunhead Range. The wind and light were variable, puzzling the visitors. Each marksman fired seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The totals made by the American marksmen at each range were as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sumstead	33	33	23	89
Huddleson	30	31	27	88
Sergt. Bull	28	31	29	88
Farrill	30	32	25	87
Bull	31	32	24	87
Farrow	31	30	26	87
Doyle	28	33	23	86
Hillman	30	27	26	83
Farnsworth	27	30	25	82
Edes	26	28	26	80
Johnston	31	30	19	80
Hussey	29	26	23	78
Total	354	365	296	1,015

The totals made by the Honourable Artillery Company were: At 200 yards, 315; 500 yards, 341; 600 yards, 305.

THE POPE'S TROUBLES.

ROME, July 1.—The Pope, at the secret consistory yesterday, referring to the speech made in the Senate in which Premier Crispi dwelt upon the hopelessness of the attempts made to reconcile the Vatican, and declared that the temporal power of the Pope was dead, said: "I have summoned you at a time of very great difficulty. In my allocution I spoke exclusively of one act done against Rome, but there were many others. Statesmen dare even to bring forward accusations from the Parliamentary tribune, as though we were able to desire or not to desire what relates to our sacred rights."

Secrecy as to the proceedings was imposed upon the Cardinals present and a discussion lasting an hour followed.

THE VICTORIA SAFE.

LONDON, July 1.—The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, Capt. Jamieson, which left New-York June 19 for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head this morning. Some fears as to the safety of the Victoria have been felt, as some bills of lading belonging to her were lately found on the shore off Nantuaket Island.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 1.—The Chancery Court has restrained one of Henry M. Stanley's transport officers from publishing a book called "With Stanley's Rear Column." The court holds that the publication of the book would be a breach of the agreement between those engaged in the expedition not to publish any account of it until the official reports have been issued.

The Valkyrie, Yarana, Irex, and Marjorie sailed a match race off Rothesay to-day over a fifty-mile course. The Yarana and Irex made the best start. The Valkyrie soon overtook and passed those vessels, and secured a lead of fifteen seconds on the Irex, one minute and a half on the Yarana, and two minutes and a half on the Marjorie. The race was won by the Valkyrie. The Yarana was second.

The United States corvette Jamestown arrived at Cherbourg, France, to-day.

BERLIN, July 1.—Emperor William witnessed the naval regatta at Kiel to-day from the decks of the imperial yacht Hohanzollern.

While an express train was running between Warzenco and Mannheim to-day one of the passenger coaches left the tracks and several American ladies and children were badly injured by broken glass. After their wounds had been dressed they proceeded to Baden.

PARIS, July 1.—The Bureau of the Senate appointed a committee to consider the Panama Canal Relief bill. Four of the committee favor the measure and five oppose it.

DUBLIN, July 1.—Alderman James Winstanley, a Parnellite and a supporter of Mr. Parnell, has been unanimously nominated to be Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1889.

JOHN K. MOORE'S BIG CLAIM.

HOW HE BECAME POSSESSED OF LAND NOW PART OF SAN FRANCISCO.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 1.—The surprising statement given to THE TIMES the other day by its San Francisco correspondent to the effect that David D. Houston of Middletown, N. Y., as assignee of John K. Moore, had begun an action in the United States District Court of California against the city and county of San Francisco for the recovery of property in that city now of the value of many millions has a substantial foundation in fact. Mr. Houston is a miller and grain merchant of high social and business standing. John K. Moore of San Francisco, the assignor of the claim, is Mr. Houston's father-in-law.

When the California gold fever broke out in 1848-9, John K. Moore, a boss carpenter and builder of this place, was among the Argonants who went to the Pacific shores. Instead of going to the mines he remained in San Francisco and engaged in building operations and real estate speculations. Among other property acquired he purchased, in 1850, of an old Mexican resident named Fernando Marchina, a tract about one mile square, then vacant sand and pasture lots, but now within the city limits of San Francisco, and devoted to public parks or covered by blocks of valuable buildings. The property had been granted to Marchina in 1843, in compensation for distinguished military services, by the then Mexican Governor of Alta California, Manuel Michel Torenas.

Mr. Moore paid Marchina $25,000 for the tract, and at once proceeded to take possession and to put up a number of buildings on it. Several of the buildings are standing at this day. He held undisputed possession of the property, occupying one of the buildings himself, for three years, when, in 1853, he left on a long visit to his old home at Middletown.

In the meantime the municipality of San Francisco had set up a claim to the ownership on the ground of an alleged fatal defect in the Marchina grant, which opened the way for the city to come in possession of it under a subsequent grant. One of the minor courts, in passing upon a collateral question, admitted the city's claim. The municipality thereupon took possession of the property, and, after driving off Moore's tenants, parceled it out in public parks and building lots. On Moore's return to San Francisco, he began suits in the State courts against the city to establish his claim and recover possession, and the litigation has been going on with varying decisions until about a year ago, when the State Supreme Court gave a final decision against him. He now takes the case to the United States courts under an alleged recent discovery of new and important testimony tending to establish the validity of the Marchina grant, on which his claim is founded.

It is noteworthy, as showing a degree of merit in the claim, that many of the shrewd and rarefoul real estate buyers of San Francisco, in purchasing property on this disputed tract, take the precaution to secure a title from Moore in addition to that coming from the city. As an example, the trustees of the Odd Fellows' Hall, recently built on Market-street, paid Moore $7,000 for a quit-claim deed of his interest in the site. A number of the more eminent lawyers of California have undertaken to carry the Moore claim through the United States courts and speak confidently of the issue.

THE M'DOW ACQUITTAL.

HOW IT IS REGARDED BY THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—The best people in Charleston were stunned by the verdict in the McDow case on Saturday. The lower classes and the negroes are rejoicing at the miscarriage of justice. For twenty years Capt. Dawson was the head and life of the Democratic Party in this city. This will account for the hostility of the negroes. He was a successful business man, and this aroused the envy of scores of people. In his long and active public life he antagonized many factions. The negroes, Republicans, disappointed politicians, and all united to aid in the acquittal of his murderer. They packed the jury, crowded the court with their claquers, worked up public sentiment against Capt. Dawson, and when McDow was acquitted filled the Court House with their yells and thronged around the carriage of the acquitted murderer, shaking his hand, cheering and exulting over his deliverance.

The better-minded people of the city were shocked. A dozen men have told THE TIMES'S correspondent that they felt like moving away from Charleston, and thoughtful folks say that McDow's acquittal will throw the State back twenty years. Except among those who had some private grudge against Capt. Dawson there has not been heard one word approving the verdict.

Yesterday there was some talk of holding an indignation meeting to protest against the action of the jury. The opinion has been freely expressed that McDow should be lynched. He would have been lynched the night of Capt. Dawson's murder but for Dawson's life-long protest against mob law, so that it was the teachings of his victim that saved McDow's life. Yesterday McDow went to St. John's Lutheran Church, quite a number of the members of that congregation greeted him with congratulations. On Saturday night, after he had gone home, baskets of flowers were sent him, and numbers of persons called to congratulate him. The disgraceful demonstration in the Court House and streets had a contrary effect, but the tide of popular feeling is beginning to turn against McDow. He says that he will stay here and practice his profession.

TO DEDICATE A CHURCH.

RED BANK, N. J., July 1.—The opening of Grace Methodist Church in this place will take place on Thursday, July 11, when the Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe will preach at 2:30 P. M. A public meeting will be held in the evening, at which addresses will be given by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. McCabe, and others. A selected choir will furnish the music. At noon a collation will be served in the old church for visitors. On Sunday, July 14, at 10:30 o'clock, the dedicatory sermon will be preached by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. At 3 o'clock a public meeting will be held, when addresses will be given by the Rev. W. W. Moffet, R. A. Masmirhol, and others, after which Bishop Foss will formally dedicate the church. In the evening the Rev. James Moore, Presiding Elder of the New-Brunswick District, will preach. Grace Church is composed of people who formerly belonged to the First Church, and who, about ten years ago, became dissatisfied and branched off. The new church edifice is of brick and cost about $15,000.

SOUVENIR OF THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Cardinal Gibbons has received a beautiful present from Pope Leo XIII. It is a large golden and richly jeweled ostensorinm and was sent to the Cardinal as a souvenir of the Pope's jubilee. Its place will be upon the main altar of the cathedral. It will be used esnecially on the occasions of great celebrations and splendid ceremonies. One of these events will occur the coming Fall, when the rentennial of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States will be celebrated.

The ostensorium sent by Leo XIII. to the Cardinal is twice the usual size of those in daily use upon the altars of Catholic churches, and is about three feet from pedestal to apex. It is new, having been made for the jubilee. Such a present is regarded as a mark of high esteem on the part of the Pope.

OOLLECTOR TROUP REMOVED.

NEW-HAVEN, July 1.—Alexander Tronp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Distrlot of Connecticut and Rhode Island, received notice to-day of his removal by President Harrison. The office will be transferred to his snccessor, John L. Hntchinson of Essex in a few days. Mr. Tronp was asked to resign tha office, hnt declined to do so nhisse it was stated that his resignation was wanted for political reasons. He has written to Commissioner John W. Mason of the office of Internal Revenue, asking that he explain why he was removed. If it was that a Republican might have the office, he asks Mr. Mason to say so candidly; if for other reasons he takes tha gronnd that he is entitled to an explanation.

READING IRON WORKS SOLD.

READING, Penn., July 1.—The immensa plant of the Reading Iron Works, which failed four months ago for ovar $1,000,000, was pnt up for sale hara this afternoon. Thera was a large attendance of leading Iron men of the State. In forty minntes after the bidding began the property in its entirety, which inclndes furnaces, rolling mills, tnbe mills, pipe mills, foundry, forge, &c., besides valuabia tracts of land, was sold to William P. Bard of the city for $150,500, snbject to a mortgage of $800,000. Mr. Bard purchased it for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the works will resnme operations at an early day.

TRYING TO OUST GEN. DUANE

THE MAYOR WILL APPOINT A NEW COMMISSIONER.

GEN. DUANE INSISTS THAT HE IS ELIGIBLE AND A MAJORITY OF THE AQUEDUCT BOARD WILL STAND BY HIM.

Mayor Grant said yesterday that he should not wait any longer to hear from Gen. Dnane, bnt should proceed without delay to appoint an Aqnednct Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Duane's ineligibility. "If Gen. Dnane had communicated with me," continned the Mayor, "and made a proposition for the making up of a test cass I would have been glad to co-operate with him and have the question decided by the courts as soon as possible. But I have heard nothing whatever from Gen. Dnane since the publication of Corporation Counsel Clark's opinion. No one can justifiably say that there is politics in this matter. It is a pnre question of law. I thought nothing about it until I received the letter from Mr. Church, tha consulting engineer of the aqneduct, who said that Gen. Dnane had no right to vote to discharge him, for the reasan that Gen. Duane was not legally an Aqnednct Commissioner. This seemed to me to be very important, if it wsrs true, and I sent Mr. Church's letter to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. It is my dnty as Mayor to have the Aqueduct Commission legally constituted, and that is all the interest I have in the matter."

"Shall yon appoint a civil engineer, Mr. Mayor, in place of Gen. Dnane?"

"Oh, I can't say. I have not yet determined on the appointee."

When the Mayor refused to allow Gen. Dnane his pay for the month of June he also prevented the other three salaried Aqnednct Commissioners, John J. Tucker, Francis M. Scott, and Walter Howe, from getting their pay. The names of all four Commissioners are on the same pay roll, and, in order to cut off Gen. Duane, the Mayor would be obliged to sign it. The matter will be adjnsted by the making of a new pay roll which will not contain Gen. Duane's name.

Gen. Duane will make no attempt at present to get his pay, although he feels, of conrse, that he has justly earned it by performing his dnties in good faith, whether or not he is legally eligible. When the Mayor's new appointee makes his appearance he will not be recognized by Controller Myers, and Messrs. Tucker, Scott, and Howe, who, being a majority of the board even without Gen. Dnane, will proceed to transact the business as nsual. The will bring things to a crisis and will necessitate an immediate resort to the courts.

James C. Carter of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, who has been retained by Gen. Dnane as his connsel, says that he has no doubt of his eligibility. It would be difficult, he said, in language a comparison between the legal learning and ability of Mr. Carter and Corporation Counsel Clark. The question which a Bostonian asked a certain lawyer of the Hub expresses the idea as well as any, and it can be expressed: "Would anybody having an important case be justified in taking your opinion for nothing when he could get Caleb Cushing's for $500?" Substitute Mr. Carter's name for Caleb Cushing's, and let Mr. Clark stand for the other fellow and there is the idea.

It is no more than fair to Mr. Clark, however, to say that his opinion that Gen. Dnane is ineligible is also the opinion of Gen. Roger A. Pryor. Mr. Pryor, actnated by a somewhat remarkable sense of the public obligations devolving upon him, sent, unasked, to the Mayor yesterday a type-written opinion accompanied by this note:

JULY 1, 1889.

DEAR MR. MAYOR: I see some newspaper challenges your power to make an appointment in Gen. Dnane's place. That yon have snch power and should exercise it, I am prepared to show in the accompanying paper. Pardon the liberty I take.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Gen. Pryor, in his jaunty manner, lays down these propositions:

"If the office of Aqnednct Commissioner now pretended to be occupied by Gen. Dnane be vacant, then, of course, the Mayor has power to fill it; and if all the votes and acts of Gen. Dnane as such pretended Commissioner be void, then, in the interest of the public service, it is the dnty of the Mayor to treat the office as vacant."

"By the act providing for the appointment of Aqnednct Commissioners it is prescribed in terms that 'they and their snccessors shall hold no other Federal, State, or municipal office except that of Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.' Thns in plain and imperative terms the Legislature makes a person holding an office, Federal, State, or municipal, incapable of being a Commissioner of Deeds, ineligible to the office of Aqnednct Commissioner.

"If Gen. Duane held a Federal office his appointment was void for want of capacity in the appointee to accept and for want of power in Mayor Hewitt to make the appointment. And if void Gen. Duane is not an officer de facto, bnt a usurper, and all of his acts are void."

Gen. Pryor thus far had got along finely—all he had to do was to asenme the premises and then make the deductions. Bnt at this point he made the mistake of citing as proof for the maintenance of his position, that a retired officer of the United States Army holds a Federal office. His principal reliance is upon the case of the United States against Hartwell, reported in the sixth volnme of Wallace's United States Supreme Conrt Reports, page 393, and he quotes the lnnguage of the Supreme Court there:

"An office is a public station or employment conferred by the appointment of the government and embraces the ideas of tenure, duration, emolument, and duties."

This definition of the necessary characteristics of a public office, made by the Supreme Conrt, is undoubtedly good law, and is relied upon by Gen. Duane as conclusive to establishment of his eligibility. A retired officer of the army, such as Gen. Dnane is, has no duties to perform, nor can the Government force him to perform any. He draws his pension and that is all, unless he chooses to be assigned to dnty at a soldiers' home and the Secretary of War and the Commissioners of the home approve of his selection. If Gen. Pryor had only followed tha old precept of "decide, then hear and give no reasons for the decision," he would have been all right.

Mr. W. Bonrke Cockran, while admitting that he is counsel not only for Brown, Howard & Co. and O'Brien, Clark, Bull & Sears, and Shaadley & Co., all large aqueduct contractors, thinks that he ought not to be blamed therefor. He acknowledges that it makes a scandal for him, the brains of Tammany Hall, the partner of the Corporation Counsel, and the friend of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works, ex officio members of the Aqueduct Board, to be counsel for contractors who are trying to get their claims for many hundreds of thousands of dollars against the city allowed. But he says if he could have had his way the scandal could not have existed. Soon after Mr. Grant's election he asserts that he went to the Aqnednct Commissioners and urged them to make up a test case which should involve all the questions at issne between the contractors and the city, and have it argued before the Court of Appeals as soon as it could be reached ahead. If his snggestion had been adopted, Mr. Cockran says, the whole dispute would have been ended long ago, and he would have had no legal business whatever before the board. The Commissioners, however, told him the making up of a test case then was impracticable, and things have dropped along until now, when Mr. Cockran is trying to get a case made up.

INSENSIBLE FOR TWO HOURS.

RED BANK, N. J., July 1.—Thomas S. Hubbard, the paying teller of the First National Bank, met with a serious accident yesterday. He had, with a number of companions, been out sailing in Dr. Field's yacht, the William Mount. As the yacht approached the stake Mr. Hubbard ran to the bow to slip the painter over it. The boat struck the stake, which was of stont hickory, and bent it over. The vessel slid off and the stake in its rebound struck Mr. Hubbard in the forehead, knocking him back into the boat senseless. He was carried to his father's house, on the river bank, and a physician sent for. Dr. Edwin H. Wilson, the assignee, presented the proposition of the creditors, who accepted it.

TWO DOCTORS MISSING.

A BELIEF THAT THEY HAVE BEEN MURDERED BY THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The reported disappearance of Dr. John Molnerny of New-York has brought to light the fact that Dr. O'Cleary of the town of Lake, a snburb of Chicago, has not been seen for nine months, and some of his friends believe that he, too, has been "removed." The disappearance of McInerny and O'Cleary will awaken much less indignation than that of Dr. Cronin. Both were tools of the notorious triangle, and both are supposed to have had a hand in dynamite outrages in England.

When the old Fenian organization was practically remodeled and finally taken possession of by Alexander Sullivan and his gang the old forms of guerrilla warfare upon England were abandoned for a system which resembled the diabolical tactics of German Anarchists and Russian Nihilists. Sullivan, Boland, and Feely frowned on all open acts of aggression, bnt the dynamite policy was carried on vigorously. The members of the triangle cast about them for fitting tools to accomplish their plans, and became very desirous of having their ranks filled with physicians. Cronin, Dr. McCahey of Philadelphia, and McInerny were already members of the order. Dr. Gallagher of Brooklyn and Dr. O'Cleary joined about that time, and the triangle decided to use them all as amissaries of the dynamite policy in England.

It is doubtful if Cronin and McCahey were ever asked to do the diabolical work of the triangle. McInerny was particularly well qualified for this kind of work, being not only an expert in chemicals but was also a very good civil engineer.

The planning of the work and the fitting out of the expeditions were confided to two men, J. J. Moroney and Dr. McInerny. Moroney was intrusted with the purchasing of the materials for the outrage and the supplying of money and clothes to the men who committed the deed. McInerny decided just what and how much material was required and how the work was to be done.

The doctor frequently disappeared mysteriously, nobody outside of his close friends in this organization knowing anything concerning his whereabouts. Some Irishmen in Chicago are disposed to think that this may account for his absence now.

McInerny as far back as 1885 made charges of dishonesty and fraud against the administration. He knew exactly what each piece of active work should cost, and was in just the position to back up his charges by facts. Immense sums were being claimed for the expense of perpetrating these outrages, and McInerny at first suspected Moroney. In 1885 he sent a vigorously worded protest against the way in which the funds were being disposed of by the executive to every camp in the country. The executive weakened a little and finally consented to have Moroney's career investigated. McInerny was dispatched to Paris to look Moroney up and discovered the dynamitard living in princely luxury.

The doctor was present at a ball in one of the most fashionable resorts of the gay capital one night, where he saw Moroney dressed in the most approved and expensive evening costume. The day following the Executive in America received a letter from Moroney saying that he had spent his last shilling and was absolutely in rags. McInerny returned to America, but what he said caused the downfall of Moroney, and that person lost his position.

McInerny, it is said, was one of the most important witnesses against the triangle at the Buffalo trial last year. He was to have testified, it is understood, before the approaching convention.

A sensation was created among Irish citizens yesterday by the publication of a sensational story of the mysterious disappearance of Dr. John McInerny, recently resident physician in the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth-street, and formerly filling a similar position in the Catholic Protectory. The doctor's friends had missed him since April 19, when he started, as he informed them, for the West. To some he said he was going to Omaha, where some of his people did not know had offered him a good position. Since then his most intimate friends have heard nothing of him, and the murder of Dr. Cronin so worked on their feelings that they came to the conclusion that, too, had met with murderous foul play.

He is said to be a man of exemplary character, although a man of strong views on the Irish national question, and his steady habits precinded the possibility of any spree or irregularity being accountable for his disappearance. It is said to be a fact that the doctor was strongly opposed to the dynamite and dagger policy, and his strong opposition to the famous triangle brought down on him the ire of the extremists.

It was found that he had not gone to Omaha, and that no genuine offer had been made him from there, so the conclusion was reached that the man must have been murdered. Yesterday, however, Mr. William Connolly, the agent of the Irish Society at Castle Garden, an intimate friend of McInerny, who has been out of the city through ill health, turned up and volnnteered the statement that he knew of the missing doctor was alive and well and would be able to give a good account of himself. He refnses to say where the doctor is, but his word is generally accepted by the doctor's friends as conclusive. This puts an end to the murder theory, although not to the mystery.

Dr. Nagel of the French Hospital made a statement last night that he knew that Dr. McInerny was a "Commissioner of the Clan-na-Gael" in Europe and was at Paris. Dr. Nagel, who is a Frenchman, knows the secrets of the Clan-na-Gael in another mystery, as Luke Dillon, who is said to be a member of the Executive of that organization, is one of those who have been most busily hunting for McInerny.

THE PRESIDENT AT WOODSTOCK.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Presidential party will leave Washington to-morrow in President Roberts's private car, which will be attached to the 3:45 train on the Pennsylvania Road, reaching New-York at 9:20. In the party will be President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Noble, Associate Justice Miller, Senator Hiscock, and Private Secretary Halford. The party will be in charge of Mr. Clarence W. Bowen. On reaching New-York, carriages will be taken to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where the party will spend the night. Next morning, at 10 o'clock, they will take a special train at the Grand Central Station for Woodstock.

At Stamford the train will be met by Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley and staff, United States Senators Hawley and Platt, Congressman Simmons, and other Connecticut officials. A brief stop will be made in New-Haven, as citizens of Hartford have arranged some demonstrations in honor of the President on the arrival of the train at 1 o'clock. From Hartford the train will go over the New-England Road to Putnam, which will be reached at 3 o'clock, where there will be another demonstration by military organizations and citizens, to no honor to the President. From Putnam the party will proceed five miles to Roseland Park, Woodstock, where the President will spend the Fourth of July.

R. ROBBINS & SONS' FAILURE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The creditors of R. Robbins & Sons, Philadelphia Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace, which failed last week, met here to-day. A statement of the liabilities and assets of the firm showed that the total liabilities were $126,153 58, and the assets $62,721 22.

The preliminary meeting of the creditors seemed disposed to be lenient and favored a scheme to put the firm on its feet again. A committee was appointed and after a consultation it was agreed to recommend a settlement on a 75 per cent. basis, payable in one, two, or three years with interest. Mr. Edwin H. Wilson, the assignee, presented the proposition of the creditors, who accepted it.

INCREASING NAVY YARD FORCES.

NORFOLK, Va., July 1.—Active operations commence at the navy yard to-day, the beginning of the new fiscal year, and several hundred mechanics and laborers will be put to work. The working forces is to be increased to fifteen hundred man. The work of fitting out the Pensacola will be at once resumed, and she will be ready for sea within five weeks. The monitor Amphitrite is expected here from League Island by the 15th, and work will go ahead immediately. The gunboat Petrel will also receive finishing touches here this month. The force of hands on the battleship Texas is being increased as the work progresses.

DANVILLE'S TOBACOO TRADE.

DANVILLE, Va., July 1.—The sales of leaf tobacco here for the month of June amounted to 4,149,579 pounds, a million and a half more than for June last year. The sales for the first nine months of the tobacco year are 21,301,153 pounds, 4,000,000 less than for the same period last year. Manufactured tobacco was sold from this market from January to July to the amount of 3,352,569 pounds, an increase over the manufactured product sold for the same period last year of 1,089,835 pounds.

WHAT'S DAVID DOING IN JERSEY?

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 1.—Gov. David B. Hill of New-York spent Saturday and Sunday at the Normandie as the guest of Ferdinand P. Earle, who is a member of his staff. On Saturday Gov. Hill took a drive along the river, through Oceanic and Red Bank, and then down the turnpike to Long Branch and Pearce's Cove. Returning the ball striking her in the abdomen. She died at great agony three hours afterward.

A SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.—This morning Mrs. Johnston, wife of Dr. T. B. Johnston, a well-known physician of Austin, went to make up the bed on which she slept. She jerked one of the sheets, and a pistol which she always kept under her pillow fell out and fired. It struck and

PATRIOTS SENT ABROAD

FILLING A LOT OF CONSULAR OFFICES.

A FEW CHOSEN AND MANY DISAPPOINTED—MORE OF COL. MORGAN'S RECORD—MR. FAIRCHILD'S PREDICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Minister Resident and Consul General to Roumania, Servia, and Greece.—A. LOUDON SNOWDEN of Pennsylvania.

Consuls General.—WILLIAM HAYDEN EDWARDS of Ohio at Berlin, AUGUSTUS O. BOURNE of Rhode Island at Rome.

Agent and Consul General at Cairo.—EUGENE SCHUYLER of New-York.

Consuls.—WALLACE BRUCE of New-York at Leith, WILLIAM HARRISON BRADLEY of Illinois at Nice, EDMUND B. FAIRFIELD of Michigan at Lyons, IRVING J. MANATT of Nebraska at Athens, WILLIAM BOWMAN of Kentucky at Tien-Tsin, ADOLPH G. STUDER of Iowa at Barmen, ENOCH J. SMITHERS of Delaware at Osaka and Hiogo, ALEXANDER C. MOORE of West Virginia at St. Thomas, CHARLES F. JOHNSON of Ohio at Hamburg, SILAS C. HALSEY of New-Jersey at Sonnaberg.

Indian Inspector.—ARTHUR M. TINKER of Massachusetts.

Land Office Registers.—A. P. JACKSON of Wisconsin at Menasha, Wis.; GEORGE A. MCKENZIE of California at Stockton, Cal.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—JESSE TAYLOR of Kansas at Garden City, Kan.; E. P. FREEMAN of Minnesota at Marshall, (formerly Tracy,) Minn.

Indian Agents.—ARCHER O. SIMONS of Montana at the Fort Belknap Agency in Montana, CHARLES R. BARTHOLOMEW of Colorado at the Southern Ute and Jicarilla Agency in Colorado, WILLIAM P. MCCLURE of New-Mexico at the Pueblo Agency in New-Mexico, WILLIAM I. PLUMB of Nevada at the Western Shoshone Agency in Nevada.

Special Agent, Indian Land Allotment.—W. S. REYNOLDS of Wisconsin.

Archibald Loudon Snowden of Philadelphia, Penn., who was to-day appointed Minister to Greece, Servia, and Roumania, is a numismatist of repute, having been connected with the Philadelphia Mint in various capacities for many years, ending as Superintendent in 1885. He has made many improvements in coining machinery and bonnty and has written literature upon the subjects of coins and seals. Besides serving for two years as Postmaster of Philadelphia, Mr. Snowden has been prominent in militia matters, and is Captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, the oldest military organization in the United States.

The President appointed a long list of persons to consular offices this afternoon, and has, of course, disappointed about two hundred and fifty men for every one that he has pleased. A. Louden Snowden of Philadelphia goes as Minister Resident and Consul General to Roumania, Greece, and Servia, taking the place of Walker Fearn of Louisiana, who was appointed in April, 1885. Mr. Snowden is a close personal friend of Senator Cameron and Mr. Blaine.

William Hayden Edwards, who is accredited from the State of Ohio to the Consulate General at Berlin, is not known by any of the Ohioans about town, but is well known at the Metropolitan Club in Washington, to whose members he announced a month ago that he would receive the nomination that has just been made. He takes the place of Mr. Frederick Raine of Maryland, who has been permitted to fill a four year's term.

August C. Bourn is unknown in Washington outside of the small circle of people who keep track of the Rhode Island Governors. He takes the place of Mr. William L. Alden as Consul General at Rome. Mr. Alden has held the place since June, 1885.

Eugene Schuyler, who was treated so badly by the Senate when he was nominated for Assistant Secretary of State last March, has been nominated to be Consul General at Cairo in place of John Cardwell of Texas, who was appointed in October, 1885. Mr. Quay had a candidate for the place. Dr. Bedlow of Philadelphia, a popular member of the Clover Club, and a gentleman named Matthews, proposed by Mr. Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia *Press*, were probably both surprised to see another man get the comfortable position.

Wallace Bruce, who is set down from New-York, gets the Edinburgh consulate, taking the place of Willoughby Walling of Indiana, appointed in January, 1887. A man with the magic name of William Harrison Bradley of Illinois goes to Nice in place of Albert H. Hethaway of Connecticut, who had held his office that long year in March, 1885.

Edward B. Fairfield of Michigan, who is sent as Consul to Lyons, will succeed Lawson V. Moore of Iowa, who has served more than four years.

Irving J. Manatt of Nebraska, who goes to Athens, will send back the Rev. William H. Moffett of Nawton, N. J., who has served since July, 1885.

William Bowman of Kentucky takes the place at Tien-Tsin of Enoch J. Smithers, transferred to Osaka and Hiogo, Japan. Mr. Smithers is from Delaware, and was appointed by President Cleveland in October, 1886. This appears to be the first case of approval of any of Mr. Cleveland's original appointments.

C. F. Johnson of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* goes to Hamburg, probably to the intense disappointment of Mr. Wolfson of Buffalo, whose friends had been assured that he would surely get the office.

There is some speculation as to the reasons entertained by the President for assuming that Mr. Schuyler will be more acceptable to the Senate in December, 1889, than he was in March of the same year.

Col. James T. Morgan has reached the capital to take up his duties as Mr. John H. Oberly's successor as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by appointment of President Harrison. Col. Morgan has another interesting chapter in his military career, in addition to that already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, concerning his charge of cowardice against Col. H. C. Corbin, and the prompt acquittal of the latter.

On May 10, 1865, there was another military trial at Chattanooga, Tenn., at which Col. James T. Morgan was the defendant and Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio was President of the court-martial. Col. Morgan was arraigned for violation of the rank of Major in the regiment. He had retained the commission of his brother officer and sent his own to headquarters. Of this charge Col. Morgan was found guilty. Under the same charge the doughty Colonel was accused of having made false charges against Lieut. Col. C. Corbin, and of using disgraceful language to his discredit with the private soldiers of his commend. The finding of the court on this charge was guilty.

Still another charge on which Col. Morgan was tried was that of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in that he had tried to bribe a Sergeant to give up his expectation of a fifteenth article of war, in making false musters of five different companies of his regiment, and ordering an officer to sign the musters after he had proved that they were illegal and false. The making of false musters was to his pecuniary advantage, and, in any other court the charge against Col. Morgan might have been of obtaining money under false pretenses. There were six specifications under this charge, and the court found Col. Morgan guilty on all.

Col. Morgan was also tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The offense charged was that, having been made the custodian of recommendations of himself and another officer for advancement for gallantry on the payment of $2 a head for each man he was to muster. The verdict on this charge was also guilty. Altogether there were three charges and fourteen specifications, and on each the unanimous verdict of the court was guilty.

After the trial Col. Morgan returned Col. Jemee T. Morgan to be dismissed from the army the case came up for review at the department headquarters. The sentence was there set aside on this technicality:

"In the foregoing case of Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fortieth United States Colored Infantry, the court, having found the accused guilty of the first charge, the violation of the Fifteenth Article of War, had not the authority to change the sentence prescribed in that article for such offenses, and the failure to conform to the requirements of the above article in sentencing the accused is an error fatal to the proceedings and judgment of the court so far as relates to the first charge."

The Fifteenth Article of War, as stood in the army regulations at the time of the trial, prescribed that an officer who violated its provisions should "be cashiered and thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States." It was the intention to cashier Col. James T. Morgan, but he "cashiered" that he made it possible for him to accept from President Harrison the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is not expected that the record of Col. Morgan's dismissal from the army by the unanimous vote of a military court will stand in the way of his confirmation as Indian Commissioner by the Senate. It takes a good deal more than such a record to "phase" that body when it is proposed to displace a faithful and efficient Democrat for the benefit of a Republican, especially when, as in Col. Morgan's case, the appointment is due, in part at least, to the recommendation of that eminent friend of Christian endeavor, Col. Elliott F. Shepard.

The corrected report of the receipts and expenditures, as completed at the Treasury Department to-day, justifies still further than the report printed in THE TIMES of Sunday the prediction of Secretary Fairchild to Secretary Tracy, regarding the fiscal year just ended will serve to make the point better than any long-wluded explanation. The comparison is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
Customs	$228,000,000	$224,971,234	*$3,028,795
Internal revenue	120,000,000	131,662,106	†11,662,106
Miscell'n's.	35,000,000	31,958,334	*3

by Eugène Delacroix. Columbus is represented as meaning the steps of the royal palace, at the head of which the King and Queen of Spain stand to receive him. He is followed by a group of American Indians, who are in turn hemmed in by cavaliers and soldiers. The city is in the distance. Canvas, 34½ inches by 45 inches. Sold for $7,200 to Bousaud.

No. 17. "The Tiger and the Serpent," by Eugène Delacroix. An enormous tiger is creeping along the green slope of a mountain, when it is surprised by a huge serpent rising from the midst of a cactus bed to strike. Panel, 13½ inches by 15½ inches. Sold for $7,500.

No. 18. "Othello and Desdemona," by Eugène Delacroix. Desdemona, with dishevoled hair, is kneeling at the feet of Othello, who curses and reproaches her. To the left is a Moorish gallery, where two other figures appear. Panel, 15½ inches by 12½ inches. Sold for $3,000.

No. 19. "Diana, the Huntress," by Narcisse Diaz. Diana appears beneath a tree whose dense foliage is detached from a blue sky. She holds a bow in her right hand and with her left takes an arrow from a rose-colored quiver which Cupid holds up to her. She is depicted with full front and her breast, arms, and right leg are nude and brilliantly illuminated. A white and red drapery is fastened beneath her breast by a string of pearls which extends over her shoulder. She is accompanied by four nymphs, draped in different colors, while at her feet are two large dogs, eager for the chase. Canvas, 46 inches by 22¾ inches. Sold for $14,200 to Montagnac for America.

No. 20. "The Descent of the Gypsies," by Narcisse Diaz. A crowd of gypsies of both sexes and brilliantly costumed is descending a narrow pass through the forest. In the foreground beneath a rock is a spring from which two fine dogs are about to drink. To the left sits a young woman with a child in her lap. Canvas, 23½ inches by 17 inches. Sold for $6,600 to Bousaud.

No. 21. "Venus and Adonis," by Narcisse Diaz. On a rosy-colored drapery thrown over a hillock Venus, entirely naked, leans in a half-sitting posture on Cupid. Close to her right side sits Adonis, draped in blue and caressing a big greyhound. A naked Love is playing on the turf at the feet of Cupid and another directs his flight to the forest, which forms a sombre background. Canvas, 18 inches by 13¼ inches. Sold for $7,200.

No. 22. "Venus and Cupid," by Narcisse Diaz. Venus, with lower part of her body half covered by a white drapery, is leaning against a grassy hillock beneath a tree. With her right arm she caresses a winged Love that contemplates her with admiration. Cupid sits at her feet trying the point of an arrow. Panel, 17¾ inches by 11¾ inches. Sold for $3,560.

No. 23. "The Pool in the Wood," by Narcisse Diaz. In the middle of the painting is a pool of limpid water entirely surrounded by trees. In a green path to the left is a woman bending down to gather herbs. In the background beyond the pool a slope is lit up by the sunlight which breaks through the foliage and here and there touches the trunks of the forest trees. Panel, 8 inches by 11¼ inches. Sold for $1,800.

No. 25. "Banks of a River," by Jules Dupré. In the foreground is a river reflecting a brilliant sky with scattered clouds. To the right is a splendid group of trees, while to the left is a fisherman in his boat. Beyond the river is a meadow lit up by the sun and backed by a horizon of distant hills. Sold for $8,000.

No. 28. "Arab Fantasia," by Mariano Fortuny. A crowd of people in front of a row of houses of Arab architecture are intently watching a dance executed by armed soldiers. Canvas 14½ inches by 18½ inches. Sold for $4,860.

No. 30. "The Cliffs Pass," by Eugène Fromentin. A deep ravine shut in by steep mountains from which falls perpendicularly a limpid stream into a clear sheet of water. Arabs, with their horses, are bathing about the pool. Canvas, 47 inches, by 41 inches. Sold for $8,600 to Bousaud.

No. 31. "Hawking," by Eugène Fromentin. In the foreground on a sandy plain a body of Arab horsemen in picturesque costumes are engaged in the sport of hawking. One of these, mounted on a superb white horse, holds a hooded falcon on his hand and leads the others. Canvas, 23 inches by 28 inches. Sold for $8,200 to Bousaud.

No. 32. "Arabs Alarmed," by Eugène Fromentin. At the foot of a steep hill four Arab horsemen are galloping furiously toward a declivity over which other horsemen are disappearing. Canvas, 23½ inches by 35 inches. Sold for $5,140.

No. 33. "Arab Horsemen," by Eugène Fromentin. An Arab horsemen is halting near a hillock covered with brushwood. Near him is another horseman, and in the background cross a number of others watering their horses. Canvas, 15¾ inches by 12½ inches. Sold for $2,740.

No. 34. "The Arab Children," by Eugène Fromentin. A group of Arab children are playing on a sandy ground near the border of a wood. Panel, 10¾ inches by 13¾ inches. Sold for $2,780.

No. 35. "Starting for the Race at Rome," by Jean-Louis Géricault. In a Roman scene a number of high-spirited horses are kept in their places by grooms and a long, strong rope. Soldiers are seen at the rear of the horses, and a part of the crowd of spectators is shown above to their places of observation. Canvas, 17½ inches by 23 inches. Sold for $1,840.

No. 36. "A Lancer," by Jean-Louis Géricault. He is standing on the ground leaning against his horse, which is pawing the earth. There is a horizon of hills and a sky overcast with storm clouds. Canvas, 18 inches by 17 inches. Sold for $2,800.

No. 37. "Œdipus and the Sphinx," by J. A. Dominique Ingres. Œdipus confronts the sphinx, which has the head and breast of a young woman and the body of a lion. In one paw it holds a human skeleton, while the other is extended threateningly toward Œdipus. Canvas, 42¼ inches by 34½ inches. Sold for $1,400.

No. 38. "A Wedding in the Church of Delft," by Eugène Isabey. A staircase is covered by ladies and noblemen in rich attire, while below is a crowd of spectators. To the left on a rich carpet the youthful bride advances on the armest of a cavalier Panel, 43 inches by 36½ inches. Sold for $15,020 to Sagne.

No. 39. "The Cuirassiers," (1805,) by Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier. On a vast plain sleping to the left a regiment of cuirassiers is drawn up in battle line. In the middle distance is a squadron of marching artillery. To the left is a group of officers on horseback. Behind these are several battalions of grenadiers. On the summit of the hill in the distance is the Emperor Napoleon surrounded by his staff. Canvas, 4 feet ½ inch by 6 feet 6 inches. Sold for $38,000 to the Duc d'Aumale Chantilly.

No. 40. "Playing at Bowls in the Moats of Antibes," by Meissonier. Several men are playing at bowls in the moats of a fork, whose walls are strongly illuminated by the southern sun. Panel. Sold for $8,900, to Montagnac.

No. 41. "The Vicar's Wine," by Meissonier. A Catholic priest and a gentleman are drinking at a table on which are fruits and bottles of wine. The priest holds the stem of a glass in his right hand and calls the attention of his companion to the wine. Panel, 4½ inches by 6 inches. Sold for $18,020, to Gay on.

No. 42. "Painter and Art Amateur," by Meissonier. The amateur regards a painting on an easel with complaisance, while the painter with palette in hand regards the amateur with an amused expression. Panel, 9 inches by 7¼ inches. Sold for $12,820, to Sagne.

No. 43. "Young Man Writing a Letter," by Meissonier. Insan elegant study a young man is seated at a table deeply engrossed in writing a letter. Panel, 8 inches by 6¾ inches. Sold for $13,200.

No. 44. "The Bowl Players at Versailles," by Meissonnier. Several gayly dressed noblemen are playing at bowls in an alley of the garden of the castle at Versailles. Two ladies mingle with the players and others are looking on. Roses and hollyhocks are blooming on the wall and there is a flower bed to the left. Panel, 5½ inches by 7¾ inches. Sold for $14,200, to Bousaud.

No. 45. "The Three Smokers," by Meissonier. Three men are seated at a table smoking and drinking beer. They are engaged in conversation and their faces reflect their emotions. Panel, 6¼ inches by 5 inches. Sold for $8,400.

No. 46. "Bowl Players at Antibes," by Meissonier. Eight bowl players are engaged in the game on the highest part of a shore in front of a wall with buttresses. To the right is a fort near the blue sea, which is kissed by the sunshine. The background is of distant hills. Panel, 4¾ inches by 7 inches. Sold for $12,000, to Tedesco.

No. 47. "The Writer Meditating," by Meissonier. An old man sits at a table and teaches his pipe with his quill pen while he ponders over what he has written. Panel, 6¾ inches by 4¾ inches. Sold for $8,000.

No. 48. "The Reading of the Manuscript," by Meissonier. A young man leans back in an armchair engrossed in a manuscript which he holds in his left hand, while he touches his lips with a quill held in his right hand. Panel, 6 inches by 4¾ inches. Sold for $6,400.

No. 49. "The Reader," by Meissonier. This is another study of a young man deeply engrossed in a book. Panel, 7¾ inches by 5¼ inches. Sold for $12,200.

No. 50. "Troop of Musketeers," by Meissonier. On a grayish road winding round a hill covered with reddish heath is a troop of musketeers on horseback moving together and dressed in different colors. In the foreground is a waste land Panel, 4¼ inches by 7¾ inches. Sold for $7,320.

figure. Panel, 6½ inches by 4¾ inches. Sold for $4,700.

No. 52. "The Reader," (in White,) by Meissonier. Single figure with book held on the knee. Panel. Sold for $7,300, to Gay.

No. 53. "The Kiss," by Meissonier. At a park gate a young man and a young woman exchange a passionate kiss. Panel, 5½ inches by 4¼ inches. Sold for $3,400.

No. 54. "The Painter," by Meissonier. The painter, with palette in hand, leans back and contemplates his work on an easel. Panel, 5½ inches by 3½ inches. Sold for $5,800.

No. 55. "A Chat," by Meissonier. Two gentlemen stand and exchange snuff while they talk. Panel, 4¼ by 2⅝ inches. Sold for $5,200 to Bousaud.

No. 56. "Recital of the Siege of Berg-op-Zoom," by Meissonier. Two old men are seated on a stone bench in the open air, one listening while the other talks. Round medallion on wood, 12¼ inches in diameter. Sold for $4,020.

No. 57. "Field Exercise of a Battery of Artillery at Vincennes." Panel, 5¼ inches by 7 inches. Sold for $2,200 to Mme. Pereire.

No. 58. "Portrait of Madame X," by Meissonier. Portrait of a young woman seated full front in red armchair. Panel, 11¾ inches by 9¾ inches. Sold for $1,420.

No. 59. "Painter and Art Amateur," by Meissonier. The painter is standing and the amateur sitting. Panel, 8¼ inches by 6½ inches. Sold for $3,020.

No. 60. "The Parting Cup," by Meissonier. A horseman drinks from a cup that a girl hands to him from the roadside. Panel, 9¼ inches by 7¼ inches. Sold for $1,800.

No. 61. "The Hussar," by Meissonier. The soldier stands leaning against his white horse near a hillock, from which the group is detached. Panel, 7¾ inches by 5¾ inches. Sold for $3,200.

No. 62. "Study of a Man," by Meissonier. Panel, 11¾ inches by 7¾ inches. Sold for $1,020.

No. 63. "The Angelus," by Jean-Francois Millet. This is Millet's well-known masterpiece, and represents a young couple at sventide standing in prayer at the conclusion of their daily toil. Sold for $111,000, to the French Government for the Louvre.

No. 64. "The Return from the Fountain," by Millet. A young peasant woman is returning from a well with two pails of water. Sold for $4,120.

No. 66. "Andromache," by Pierre Paul Prud'Hon. Andromache, dressed in white, embraces her little son in the presence of three other women, with the messenger of Pyrrhus in the background. Canvas, 4 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. Sold for $2,100.

No. 68. "The Hut of the Cossehman," by Theodore Rousseau. A woman is seated at the door of a cossehman's hut in the midst of an Autumn landscape. Canvas, 50½ inches by 45 inches. Sold for $15,100 to Blakesley.

No. 69. "The Farm in the Wood," by Theodore Rousseau. Panel, 15½ inches by 26 inches. Sold for $11,600 to Knoedler, for the Corcoran Art Gallery.

No. 70. "Jean de Paris," by Rousseau. A shepherd girl minding her flock in a bright landscape in the Forest of Fontainebleau. Panel, 21¾ inches by 17 inches. Sold for $8,400.

No. 71. "Spring," by Rousseau. A delicate landscape, with a peasant woman in the foreground. Panel, 16 inches by 19½ inches. $6,800.

No. 72. "A Hamlet in Normandy," by Rousseau. A peasant woman, mounted on an ass, follows another peasant woman on foot. The road winds around a little green hill dotted with rocks. Panel, 5¼ inches by 9½ inches. Sold for $3,980.

No. 73. "Fording," by Constant Troyon. A peasant woman and her dog drive a herd of cows across a wide brook. To the left is a summit of grassy slope, and to the right a green forest. Canvas, 38½ inches by 51 inches. Sold for $2,440 to Bousaud.

No. 77. "Cows in the Pasture," by Constant Troyon. Canvas, 38 inches by 51 inches. Sold for $900 to Blakesley.

No. 78. "The Setter," by Troyon. Canvas, 64 inches by 51 inches. Sold for $14,000 to Bousaud.

No. 79. "Pasturage in Normandy," by Troyon. A meadow, with cows and sheep. Panel, 15 inches by 21½ inches. $6,200.

No. 80. "Descent of the Cows," Troyon. Canvas, 21 inches by 14 inches. Sold for $7,420 to Walker.

No. 81. "Sheep in a Forest," by Troyon. Panel. 18 inches by 14 inches. Sold for $8,720 to Montagnac.

No. 82. "The Poultry Yard," by Troyon. Panel, 14½ inches by 18½ inches. Sold for $7,240.

No. 83. "A Dutch Caval," by Felix Ziem. Canvas, 27 inches by 41 inches. Sold for $4,100.

The following are the water colors and drawings disposed of to-day:

No. 84. "Jesus Among the Scribes," by Alexander de Camps, 14 inches by 18 inches. $6,700.

No. 85. "Rabelais," by Engène Delacroix, 10 inches by 7¾ inches. $260.

No. 86. "Portrait of the Actor Regnier," by Delacroix. Pencil drawing, 10½ inches by 7 inches. Sold for $30,000 to Constant Coquelin, the French comedian.

No. 87. "Portrait of La Fontaine," by Ingres. Pencil drawing, 8¼ inches by 6½ inches. $320.

No. 88. "Portrait of Poussin," by Ingres. Pencil drawing, 8¼ inches by 6½ inches. $130.

No. 89. "Louis XIV. Presenting the Dauphin to the Spanish Ambassadors," by Engène Lomi, 17 inches by 25 inches. $1,020.

No. 90. "The Meet," Lomi, 11½ inches by 16 inches. $380.

No. 91. "Reception Day at Versailles," by Lomi, 16½ inches by 12 inches. $640.

No. 92. "The Serenade," by Louis Leloir, 40¾ by 17¾. $3,240.

No. 93. "The Chess Players," a sepia by Meissonier, 8¼ by 6¾ inches. Sold for $4,500, to Marigoni.

No. 94. "A Bully," by Meissonier. A sepia 12¼ inches by 8¾ inches. $1,450.

No. 95. "A Trumpeter on Horseback," by Meissonier. A China ink drawing, 13¾ by 10¾. $1,300.

No. 96. "A Gentleman of the Time of Louis XIV.," by Meissonier. Drawing in China ink, 8 inches by 5¼ inches. $1,240.

No. 97. "A Gentleman Curling his Mustache," by Meissonier. A sepia, 11½ inches by 7¾ inches. $2,020.

No. 98. "Portrait of Corneille," by Meissonier. Crayon, 9¼ inches by 6¾ inches. $200.

No. 99. "Portrait of a Man," by Meissonier. Drawing in blue-black, 10½ inches by 7¾ inches. $180.

No. 100. "Peasant Watering Two Cows," by Jean Francois Millet. Pastel, 28 inches by 37 inches $6,200.

No. 101. "The Shepherd Girl," by Millet. Pastel, 14 inches by 18¼ inches. $5,040.

YOUNG RACERS AT AUCTION

GOOD PRICES FOR MR. HAGGIN'S THOROUGHBREDS.

A HALF BROTHER OF KING THOMAS SOLD FOR $22,000 AND A SISTER TO DEWDROP FOR $10,000.

The second annual sale of the Rancho del Paso yearlings, bred by J. B. Haggin, took place at the Hunt's Point sale paddocks yesterday afternoon, ninety-six head being disposed of for a total of $113,800, this giving an average of $1,185 42, a considerable falling off from the average of a year ago, when sixty-four head sold for $112,775, an average of $1,762 10. But that lot included the colt King Thomas, which was knocked down to Lucien Appleby for $38,000. There was nothing quite so sensational in yesterday's sale, though a half brother to King Thomas by Mr. Belmont's imported stallion St. Blaise, out of Maud Hampton, brought $22,000, and a sister to the flying filly Dewdrop was knocked down to Senator Hearst for $10,000. The latter was a bona fide sale, but the former hardly looks to be one, though it may be so. Bidding on the colt was begun by Mart Jordan, with an offer of $2,500, and the Dwyers, Matt Allen bidding for Senator Hearst, and Scott Quintin kept jumping the price by thousand-dollar bids up to $15,000, which was Philip Dwyer's last bid. Then Quintin and Allen kept at it, until at $21,000 Senator Hearst's representative was called off, and Quintin's next bid of $22,000 captured the prize. Quintin is a trainer and driver of trotting horses, and bought this colt as he did a number of other animals for a Montana syndicate by whom he is employed. The nominal head of this syndicate is Marcus Daly, who is the superintendent and manager of the famous Anaconda Copper Mine, owned by J. B. Haggin, who bred the colt, and who, if current rumor is true, is the real head of the Montana syndicate of which his mine superintendent is the nominal head. It would surprise very few racing men, therefore, to see this colt racing under Mr. Haggin's colors next year in the two-year-old stakes, in which he will unquestionably be largely entered. Miss Woodford's first foal, a bay filly by Sir Modred nr Daredevil, did not fetch anything like the price expected, as but two bids were made for her, Mr. Jordan starting her for $2,500 and Mr. Wyndham Walden securing her for the Morris stable by a raise of $50. A half-brother to Eclipse, by Wanzer or Ban Fox, out of Second Hand, brought $5,100, Senator Hearst being the purchaser. A handsome bay colt by Ban Fox, out Queen, was knocked down to Scott Quintin for $6,000 after a lively lot of bidding, the starting price being $1,250.

The attendance at the sale was good and included most of the best-known racing men new in the vicinity. Among these were the Dwyer Brothers, Major B. G. Thomas of Kentucky, President John Hunter of the American Jockey Club, Joseph Sterrett, Col. Frank Rives, Senator Hearst, John Kelly, the popular betting-ring superintendent; James Galway, Walter Gratz, Henry Stine, Lucien Appleby, Jamee E. Kelly, Dan McCarthy and his precocious son, Joseph Clark and Col. Thornton of California, J. A. Morris, A. H. Morris, R. W. Walden, David Gideon, Fred Hoey, Mat Allen, Mart Jordan, William Jennings, Jake Sloan, Billy Hayward, Jester Walden, Alfred Lakeland, Abe Garson, C. Corbachieon, A. Alcock, Walter Rollins, Dan A. Honig, Charles Reed, Thomas Hitchcock, W. H. Sands, William Woolsey, and of course Ben Ali Haggin, and the superintendent of the ranch John Mackey.

Details of the sale in the order the animals were offered are as follows:

Bay filly, foaled April 11, by Kyrie Daly-Ahra, by Alarm; Charles Reed	$400
Brown colt, foaled April 15, by Darebin-Agenoria, by Adventurer; Scott Quintin	1,050
Chestnut filly, foaled March 9, by Darebin or Kyrie Daly-Agoes, by Onondaga; Charles Reed	325
Bay filly, foaled April 13, by Himyar-Alies, by Hurrah; Charles Reed	800
Black filly, foaled April 14, by Joe Daniels-Alfaretta, by Kingfisher; H. Hendrickson	300
Chestnut filly, foaled March 4, by Milner-Alcea, by Glenelg; A. Garson	325
Bay filly, foaled April 4, by Darebin or Warwick-Alcedale, by Alarm; Scott Quintin	400
Chestnut filly, foaled April 20, by Hyder Ali-Awgria, by Lever; Scott Quintin	375
Bay filly, foaled Feb. 7, by Arthur H.-Augusta R., by Monday; Charles Reed	300
Brown colt, foaled March 26, by Darebin-Bevaria, by Speedthrift; Col. H. I. Thornton, San Francisco	2,550
Bay filly, foaled March 4, by Darebin-Bessie Farrow, by Hurrah; Scott Quintin	900
Bay filly, foaled March 26, by Kyrie Daly-Billow, by Longfield; James Sennett	300
Chestnut filly, foaled March 28, by Sir Modred-Bonnie Kate, by Bonnie Scotland; Scott Quintin	1,200
Bay filly, foaled April 25, by Joe Daniels-Carrie, by Wanderer; A. Lakeland	375
Bay colt, foaled March 26, by Sir Modred-Carissima, by Kingfisher; Scott Quintin	3,650
Bay filly, foaled March 4, by Kyrie Daly-Cinderella, by Calabrese; H. Hendrickson	300
Chestnut filly, foaled March 31, by Warwick-Clarissa, by Wanderer; Charles Reed	350
Bay filly, foaled Feb. 8, by Warwick-Cordelia Planet, by Planet; Charles Reed	2,025
Brown colt, foaled April 17, by John Happy-Cuyama, by Glenelg; M. Jordan	325
Chestnut colt, foaled March 14, by Hyder Ali-Delight, by Bramble; Charles Reed	1,000
Chestnut colt, foaled March 4, by Kyrie Daly-Echota, by Enquirer; Mr. Washborn	300
Chestnut filly, foaled March 29, by Warwick-Elisa, by Norfolk; Scott Quintin	375
Chestnut filly, foaled March 17, by Kyrie Daly-Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens; G. B. Eustace	250
Brown filly, foaled April 5, by Faisetto-Explosion, by Hampton Court, (sister to Dewdrop); George Hearst	10,000
Black filly, foaled April 14, by John Happy-Ezra, by Joe Hooker; George D. Widener	275
Chestnut colt, foaled March 26, by Joe Daniels-Fanatima, by Glenelg; Morris Reeves	2,500
Chestnut filly, foaled April 18, by Milner-Fedalma, by Wheatley; L. H. Dahlman	350
Chestnut colt, foaled March 30, by Hyder Ali-Fidelity, by Longfield; George Hearst	500
Bay colt, foaled March 1, by Sarebia-Flora, by War-Dance; E. A. Buek	2,200
Bay colt, foaled March 17, by John Happy-Fleeting, by Longfellow; William Foster	300
Bay filly, by The Ill Used-Flower Girl, by Australian; Scott Quintin	650
Bay filly, foaled April 16, by Joe Daniels-Fortuna, by Spendthrift; Scott Quintin	550
Bay filly, foaled April 16, by John Happy-Glad Eyes, by Onondaga; Col. H. I. Thornton	400
Chestnut filly, foaled April 23, by Hyder Ali-Gracieas, by Glengarry; George Hearst	1,000
Bay colt, foaled March 19, by Warwick-Hadena, by Wanderer; Jordan	800
Brown filly, foaled March 12, by Sir Modred or Joe Daniels-Hindoo Belle, by Hindoo; M. Jordan	500
Bay colt, foaled Jan. 19, by Ban Fox-Illusion, by Alarm; Scott Quintin	1,500
Chestnut filly, foaled April 2, by Kyrie Daly-Irene, by Leinster; E. Woolsey	325
Bay colt, foaled March 27, by Milner-Johanna, by Wheatley; M. Jordan	250
Bay filly, foaled April 26, by John Happy-Jongleuse, by Alarm; Col. H. I. Thornton	500
Bay filly, foaled March 7, by Darebin-Kate Darling, by Longfield; Scott Quintin	750
Brown filly, foaled April 12, by Darebin-Kitten, by Eclipse; Col. H. I. Thornton	450
Bay colt, foaled April 10, by Darebin-Kiss Me Quick, by King Ernest; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,500
Bay colt, foaled Jan. 31, by Warwick-Lady Middleton, by Grinstead; Mart Jordan	800
Bay filly, foaled March 9, by Sir Modred-La Favorita, by Glenelg; Scott Quintin	1,100
Bay filly, foaled May 9, by Sir Modred-Letola, by Lexington; Scott Quintin	1,600
Chestnut filly, foaled Feb. 7, by Sir Modred-Lizzie Lucas, by Australian; M. Jordan	1,000
Chestnut filly, foaled April 9, by Milner-Loto, by Norfolk; T. Hitchcock	300
Brown filly, foaled Feb. 19, by Darebin-Lon Lanier, by Lever; Pierre Lorillard	5,700
Chestnut filly, foaled March 16, by Milner-Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk; I. H. Dahlman	300
Bay filly, foaled March 25, by Milner-Maggie O., by Shannon; P. Osmand	250
Chestnut filly, foaled March 31, by Warwick-Maid of Stockdale, by Shannon; William Benson	250
Bay filly, foaled Feb. 22, by Hock Hocking-Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk; I. H. Dahlman	450
Bay filly, foaled April 15, by Sir Modred-Marian, by Hubbard; J. M. Jeffcott	450
Chestnut colt, foaled April 20, by St. Blaise-Maud Hampton, by Hampton Lexington, (half brother to King Fox, Ban Fox, and King Thomas,); Scott Quintin	22,000
Bay colt, foaled Feb. 1, by Darebin-Mileta, by Lovelace; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,000
Chestnut colt, foaled April 15, by Joe Daniels-Miss Clay, by Hindoo; John Hunter	1,000
Bay colt, foaled April 26, by Darebin-Miss Hooker, by Joe Hooker; M. Jordan	550
Brown filly, foaled Feb. 21, by Kyrie Daly or Sir Modred-Miss Laura, by King Ban; H. H. Leaggreet	400
Bay filly, foaled April 11, by Darebin, or Sir Modred-Miss Woodford, by Billet; J. A. & A. H. Morris	2,550
Chestnut filly, foaled April 26, by Vendidon-Mollie Walton, by Mortemer; Pierre Lorillard	550
Chestnut filly, foaled March 10, by Joe Daniels-Mottie, by Billet; Walter Rollins	400
Chestnut filly, foaled March 8, by Kyrie Daly-Mura, by Leamington, (sister to Monsoon;) J. A. & A. H. Morris	900
Chestnut colt, foaled March 31, by Milner-Nanny Hubbard, by Hubbard; James Garlen, San Francisco	550
Bay filly, foaled April 26, by Warwick-Nellie Peyton, by Jordan	350
Bay filly, foaled April 24, by Joe Daniels-Nonage, by King Ernest; Scott Quintin	575
Bay filly, foaled March 14, by Hyder Ali-Pandora, by Spendthrift; Scott Quintin	1,050
Bay filly, foaled March 4, by Sir Modred-Parthenia, by Alarm; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,500
Bay colt, foaled March 2, by Sir Modred-Presidio, by Grinstead; W. Graham	725
Bay colt, foaled Feb. 13, by Ban Fox-Queen, by Scottish Chief; Scott Quintin	6,000
Brown filly, foaled March 26, by Sir Modred-Rosamond, by Joe Daniels; M. Jordan	450
Bay filly, foaled March 5, by Hyder Ali-Sabrina, by Norfolk; Col. H. I. Thornton	400
Bay colt, foaled March 20, by Ban Fox or Warwick-Second Hand, by Stockwell; George Hearst	5,100
Chestnut colt, foaled April 3, by Kyrie Daly-Shady Van, by Lake Blackburn; M. Jordan	350
Bay colt, foaled April 12, by Darebin-Silk-Stocker to Jim Douglass, by Whiddle; I. H. Dahlman	900
Chestnut filly, foaled May 1, by Joe Daniels-Sly Dance, by Longfellow; Pierre Lorillard	600
Bay filly, foaled Jan. 24, by Darebin-Sovodeni, by Longfellow; Scott Quintin	550
Bay colt, foaled April 12, by John Happy-Sweet Kate, by Wheatley; Charles Reed	650
Chestnut colt, foaled Feb. 25, by Sir Modred-Sweetbriar, by Virgil; J. A. & A. H. Morris	550
Bay filly, foaled April 15, by Darebin-Teacher, by Longfellow; Scott Quintin	575
Bay filly, foaled April 15, by Joe Daniels-Tuna, by Wheatley; H. H. Longstreet	550
Bay filly, foaled April 16, by John Happy-Glad Eyes, by Onondaga; Col. H. I. Thornton	400
Chestnut filly, foaled April 23, by Hyder Ali-Gracieas, by Glengarry; George Hearst	1,000
Bay colt, foaled March 19, by Warwick-Waterloo, by Wanderer; Jordan	800
Brown filly, foaled March 12, by Sir Modred or Joe Daniels-Hindoo Belle, by Hindoo; M. Jordan	500
Bay colt, foaled Jan. 19, by Ban Fox-Illusion, by Alarm; Scott Quintin	1,500
Chestnut filly, foaled April 2, by Kyrie Daly-Irene, by Leinster; E. Woolsey	325
Bay colt, foaled March 27, by Milner-Johanna, by Wheatley; M. Jordan	250
Bay filly, foaled April 26, by John Happy-Jongleuse, by Alarm; Col. H. I. Thornton	500
Bay filly, foaled March 7, by Darebin-Kate Darling, by Longfield; Scott Quintin	750
Brown filly, foaled April 12, by Darebin-Kitten, by Eclipse; Col. H. I. Thornton	450
Bay colt, foaled April 10, by Darebin-Kiss Me Quick, by King Ernest; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,500
Bay colt, foaled Jan. 31, by Warwick-Lady Middleton, by Grinstead; Mart Jordan	800
Bay filly, foaled March 9, by Sir Modred-La Favorita, by Glenelg; Scott Quintin	1,100
Bay filly, foaled May 9, by Sir Modred-Letola, by Lexington; Scott Quintin	1,600
Chestnut filly, foaled Feb. 7, by Sir Modred-Lizzie Lucas, by Australian; M. Jordan	1,000
Chestnut filly, foaled April 9, by Milner-Loto, by Norfolk; T. Hitchcock	300
Brown filly, foaled Feb. 19, by Darebin-Lon Lanier, by Lever; Pierre Lorillard	5,700
Chestnut filly, foaled March 16, by Milner-Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk; I. H. Dahlman	300
Bay filly, foaled March 25, by Milner-Maggie O., by Shannon; P. Osmand	250
Chestnut filly, foaled March 31, by Warwick-Maid of Stockdale, by Shannon; William Benson	250
Bay filly, foaled Feb. 22, by Hock Hocking-Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk; I. H. Dahlman	450
Bay filly, foaled April 15, by Sir Modred-Marian, by Hubbard; J. M. Jeffcott	450
Chestnut colt, foaled April 20, by St. Blaise-Maud Hampton, by Hampton Lexington, (half brother to King Fox, Ban Fox, and King Thomas,); Scott Quintin	22,000
Bay colt, foaled Feb. 1, by Darebin-Mileta, by Lovelace; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,000
Chestnut colt, foaled April 15, by Joe Daniels-Miss Clay, by Hindoo; John Hunter	1,000
Bay colt, foaled April 26, by Darebin-Miss Hooker, by Joe Hooker; M. Jordan	550
Brown filly, foaled Feb. 21, by Kyrie Daly or Sir Modred-Miss Laura, by King Ban; H. H. Leaggreet	400
Bay filly, foaled April 11, by Darebin, or Sir Modred-Miss Woodford, by Billet; J. A. & A. H. Morris	2,550
Chestnut filly, foaled April 26, by Vendidon-Mollie Walton, by Mortemer; Pierre Lorillard	550
Chestnut filly, foaled March 10, by Joe Daniels-Mottie, by Billet; Walter Rollins	400
Chestnut filly, foaled March 8, by Kyrie Daly-Mura, by Leamington, (sister to Monsoon;) J. A. & A. H. Morris	900
Chestnut colt, foaled March 31, by Milner-Nanny Hubbard, by Hubbard; James Garlen, San Francisco	550
Bay filly, foaled April 26, by Warwick-Nellie Peyton, by Jordan	350
Bay filly, foaled April 24, by Joe Daniels-Nonage, by King Ernest; Scott Quintin	575
Bay filly, foaled March 14, by Hyder Ali-Pandora, by Spendthrift; Scott Quintin	1,050
Bay filly, foaled March 4, by Sir Modred-Parthenia, by Alarm; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,500
Bay colt, foaled March 2, by Sir Modred-Presidio, by Grinstead; W. Graham	725
Bay colt, foaled Feb. 13, by Ban Fox-Queen, by Scottish Chief; Scott Quintin	6,000
Brown filly, foaled March 26, by Sir Modred-Rosamond, by Joe Daniels; M. Jordan	450
Bay filly, foaled March 5, by Hyder Ali-Sabrina, by Norfolk; Col. H. I. Thornton	400
Bay colt, foaled March 20, by Ban Fox or Warwick-Second Hand, by Stockwell; George Hearst	5,100
Chestnut colt, foaled April 3, by Kyrie Daly-Shady Van, by Lake Blackburn; M. Jordan	350
Bay colt, foaled April 12, by Darebin-Silk-Stocker to Jim Douglass, by Whiddle; I. H. Dahlman	900
Chestnut filly, foaled May 1, by Joe Daniels-Sly Dance, by Longfellow; Pierre Lorillard	600
Bay filly, foaled Jan. 24, by Darebin-Sovodeni, by Longfellow; Scott Quintin	550
Bay colt, foaled April 12, by John Happy-Sweet Kate, by Wheatley; Charles Reed	650
Chestnut colt, foaled Feb. 25, by Sir Modred-Sweetbriar, by Virgil; J. A. & A. H. Morris	550
Bay filly, foaled April 15, by Darebin-Teacher, by Longfellow; Scott Quintin	575
Bay filly, foaled April 16, by John Happy-Glad Eyes, by Onondaga; Col. H. I. Thornton	400
Chestnut filly, foaled April 23, by Hyder Ali-Gracieas, by Glengarry; George Hearst	1,000
Bay colt, foaled March 19, by Warwick-Waterloo, by Wanderer; Jordan	800
Brown filly, foaled March 12, by Sir Modred or Joe Daniels-Hindoo Belle, by Hindoo; M. Jordan	500
Bay colt, foaled Jan. 19, by Ban Fox-Illusion, by Alarm; Scott Quintin	1,500
Chestnut filly, foaled April 2, by Kyrie Daly-Irene, by Leinster; E. Woolsey	325
Bay colt, foaled March 27, by Milner-Johanna, by Wheatley; M. Jordan	250
Bay filly, foaled April 26, by John Happy-Jongleuse, by Alarm; Col. H. I. Thornton	500
Bay filly, foaled March 7, by Darebin-Kate Darling, by Longfield; Scott Quintin	750
Brown filly, foaled April 12, by Darebin-Kitten, by Eclipse; Col. H. I. Thornton	450
Bay colt, foaled April 10, by Darebin-Kiss Me Quick, by King Ernest; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,500
Bay colt, foaled Jan. 31, by Warwick-Lady Middleton, by Grinstead; Mart Jordan	800
Bay filly, foaled March 9, by Sir Modred-La Favorita, by Glenelg; Scott Quintin	1,100
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Chestnut filly, foaled Feb. 7, by Sir Modred-Lizzie Lucas, by Australian; M. Jordan	1,000
Chestnut filly, foaled April 9, by Milner-Loto, by Norfolk; T. Hitchcock	300
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Bay filly, foaled March 25, by Milner-Maggie O., by Shannon; P. Osmand	250
Chestnut filly, foaled March 31, by Warwick-Maid of Stockdale, by Shannon; William Benson	250
Bay filly, foaled Feb. 22, by Hock Hocking-Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk; I. H. Dahlman	450
Bay filly, foaled April 15, by Sir Modred-Marian, by Hubbard; J. M. Jeffcott	450
Chestnut colt, foaled April 20, by St. Blaise-Maud Hampton, by Hampton Lexington, (half brother to King Fox, Ban Fox, and King Thomas,); Scott Quintin	22,000
Bay colt, foaled Feb. 1, by Darebin-Mileta, by Lovelace; J. A. & A. H. Morris	1,000
Chestnut colt, foaled April 15, by Joe Dani

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Widow Ann Garrison, who sold papers at the entrance to the Roosevelt-Street Ferry for about a dozen years, was knocked down and run over while attending to her business yesterday afternoon by a truck driven by Louis Boldt of 502 Sixth-street. She did not appear to be badly hurt at first, and insisted on walking to the Oak-street station. There she became worse, and died before she could be put in the ambulance that was called from the Chambers-Street Hospital. It is supposed that she died from shock. She was fifty years of age, and lived at 319 Water-street. Boldt was locked up.

Edward Hennemeyer, the young amateur private detective who was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with having fraudulently obtained $25 from Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbons of 130 West Forty-seventh-street, who had employed the New-York Detective Agency to procure evidence to be used in a divorce suit, was discharged from custody by Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Mrs. Gibbons, who had made the charge against him, did not appear to prosecute.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, decided the suit of the Southern Benefical Leaguo, a voluntary association, against the Southern Benefical League, Incorporated, for an injunction restraining the latter association from using the name in favor of the plaintiff. The members of both leagues are colored, and originally all belonged to the volunteer fire department of Jacksonville and the seceders were the first to get their association incorporated.

Judge Holme in the City Court yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to punish Menager J. M. Hill for contempt of court in having prevented a Deputy Sheriff from gatting possession of costumes which had been used in the production of "Adrienne" at the Eaves Costume Theatre. They were owned by the Eaves Costume Company, but Mr. Hill supposed he had made a settlement by which he was to have them, and he put the let into the hands of an auctioneer.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved decision on a motion for a mandamus to compel Controller Myers to reinstate Patrick Clark, a market sweeper, who had been discharged. He was a Union soldier and belongs to the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The Controller says he did not consider that Clark held a salaried position, and thus was not affected by the act regulating the discharge of ex-soldiers.

Carl Herzig, twenty-six years old, a clerk for his brother, F. Herzig, dealer in worsted and knit goods at 40 Lispenard-street, fell down the elevator shaft yesterday afternoon from the fourth floor to the basement and was instantly killed. He was leaning over to hand away a piece of a bale of goods that was being hoisted up when his foot slipped and he fell. He lived at 322 East Seventy-eighth-street and was unmarried.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held Joseph Lillibridge in $8,000 bail for examination to-day on a charge of cruelty on the high seas. Lillibridge is second mate of the ship McLanrin, which arrived here a few days ago from China. Johan Lofstran and Frank H. Palmer make the complaint against him. The latter says that Lillibridge, by blows, hurt him, it is said, and treated them with the greatest cruelty.

The survivors of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., will leave for Gettysburg to-day to dedicate the monument erected on the battlefield to the memory of their fallen comrades. Among those who will revisit the battleground are Col. Tidball, Col. Olmstead, Lieut.-Col. Bruce, and Major Joseph R. Stuber. The oration at the unveiling of the monument will be delivered by Major Stiuer.

Aaron Schobar, a peddler of 86 Christie-street, whose wife Oad caused to live with him, went to her then place of abode, 523 East Thirteenth-street, on May 31 and tried to shoot her. The pistol missed fire, and he struck her several times over the head with the han dle of it. Yesterday he was convicted of assault and sentenced by Judge Cowing to $500 fiee and four years in State prison.

Papers in a libel suit for $50,000 were served yesterday upon Jacob Bals, Consul General of Guatemala in New-York. The action is brought by J. Holland Cox, editor of the *Guatemala Star*, who alleges that Mr. Balz secured the publication of the decree of the Guatemalan Government expelling him (Holiaoder) from its territory.

Yesterday's subscriptions carried the Washington memorial arch fund over the forty-six-thousand-dollar mark. The additions to March's $50 Callahan & Morrisey, W. A. Camp, and J. G. Nelson $10 each, and seven subscribers through the American Zylonite Company, $6 50. The sum total is now $16,005 61.

Ezra T. Gilliland and John C. Tomlinson yesterday demurred to the complaint in the suit brought against them in the United States Circuit Court by Thomas A. Edison. They object to the suit because it is brought against them jointly for distinct causes and think that the complaint is vague nud uncertain.

The Equitable Gas Company has long prevented the public from having access to the foot of East Forty-first-street. It maintains a fence across the street, and yesterday Commissioner Fitzgerald of the Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the fence.

A petition by Harlem residents for the establishment of a ferry between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Long Island City was received by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Ferries and Franchises.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, in a suit brought by the Trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital, that the hospital property is not liable to taxation. In 1882 and 1883 it was taxed $317 80, which it refused to pay.

Gillmore and his famous band will appear for the first time this season in the Last Days of Pompeii at Manhattan Beach to-night, and make the big firework show still more attractive.

J. H. Greau of Marion, Conn., who was run over by a New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford train at the Mott Haven station on Friday last, died yesterday at the Harlem Hospital.

The resignation of Alderman B. Shea, who has become Superintendent of Streets in the Department of Public Works, was accepted by the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen yestarday directed the Public Works Commissioner to pave Wall-street from Nassau to Pearl with asphalt pavement.

"L."—United States 6s, currency bonds, are all registered and the interest is sent by check from the Treasury.

Eben's military band will play at 8 o'clock this evening in Tompkins-square.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle Society will start on a five days' excursion to Saratoga and Lake George to-day. The party, which promises to be a large one, will leave the foot of Fulton-street at 9 A. M. by special boat for Weehawken, where a special train on the West Shore Road will be ready to carry the excursionists up the river. The Rev. Dr. Talmage and family will accompany the party.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution approving plans for the extension of the water supply system to Massepequa Pond, and for expending $4,500,000 for the same, and Mayor and Controller and City Clerk were authorized to issue bonds at 3 per cent. for the above amount, or as much as may be necessary.

The Brooklyn Committee of Relief for the Johnstown sufferers closed their work yesterday. There passed through the committee $95,900 00, and a balance of $5,100 29 remains in the hands of the Treasurer, Gov. Ehen. It has been notified to draw on him for that amount.

Receipts from the sale of stamps in the Brooklyn Post Office for the year ending June 30 emounted to $656,342 82, or an increase of $58,563 22 over the previous year.

Patrick Hayes, the new Warden of the Kinge County Penitentiary, took charge yesterday of the 900 prieonors there confined.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Sunday evening Miss Jane Ford, reddiug, an Prospect-street, West Brighton, was sitting near an open window, when a bullet, fired from an unknown source, struck her in the left side of her head. Dr. Wallace was summoned, and extracted the bullet, which was of twenty-two calibre. There is no clue to the person who fired the shot.

On Sunday night the cafe of Loescher & Stahbe, at South Beach, was broken open and over $100 was taken, besides valuable papers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

There are no new developments in the White Plains shooting case. John Morrissey, who was shot by August Ranscht, was thought to be somewhat worse, and his death was expected at any minute. Mr. Morrisse has given up all hope of saving his life. Nothing has been heard from Ranscht, who escaped at the time of the shooting on Saturday night. A full description of him has been sent to Inspector Byrnes, with the request that he be arrested if he comes to New-York. It is thought an attempt to call on some steamer for Germany.

The free Post Office delivery in Sing Sing went into effect yesterday morning. The four carriers in regulation gray uniform, the same as those of New-York, with big brown canvas bags, started out on their routes loaded with letters and papers and their appearance delighted "the small boys" as much as anybody. The village is regarded them with curiosity and admiration. The village is divided into four districts, one of which is apportioned to each carrier. They make three deliveries a day at present and collect from the lamppost boxes.

Chance Hadley, aged twenty-one, who lived with his parents on Highland-avenue, Sing Sing, went out on the end of Secor & Washburn's dock to fish yesterday morning. Soon afterward his fishing red and hat were found floating in the river. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed that he had one while sitting on the extreme end of the dock and fell into the water and was drowned. His body was grappled for and found soon afterward, and Coroner Purdy was notified.

The residence of William A. Barnham, of the firm of Lord & Barnham, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, was entered early Sunday morning by burglars, who carried off three overcoats, some other clothing, and a small quantity of silverware. They then emptied the contents of the refrigerator out on the lawn and had their breakfast, leaving the dishes on the grass.

The will of George H. Parser of Yonkers was propounded in the Westchester County Surrogate's office, at White Plains, yesterday, but was not filed. The petition did not state what the estate was worth. It was given out that the whole estate was left to his widow during her life, and that at her death it is to be divided equally between his children.

The handsome real estate of the late William E. Toole, at Premium Point, near New-Rochelle, comprising about twenty acres of land and a house, has been purchased by E. F. Molloy of New-Rochelle for $30,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown man, apparently a sailor, was found floating in the Passaic River off the Madison-street docks at Newark yesterday morning. An iron weight of about fifty pounds had been tied around the neck with a heavy rope. The body was decomposed beyond recognition. The police are inclined to think that the circumstances indicate foul play, but have yet learned nothing definite in support of any theory as to the manner of death.

For some months women living in the outskirts of Elizabeth have been badly frightened by an unknown negro who sprang at them and seized them by the throat. On Sunday the police captured Robert Stansbury, who has been identified as the assailant. He proves to be hopelessly insane.

The Jersey City Board of Works yesterday created the office of Superintendent of Streets, and then appointed ex-Works Commissioner Philip Tumnilty to fill it at a salary of $1,300 per year. Mr. Tomnity threateoed at one time to make a great fight against the new charter.

The *Central New-Jersey Herald*, the oldest daily in Elizabeth, now owned by Cook & Hall, is about to change hands. The new proprietor of the paper is said to be an old newspaper man of Brooklyn named Rich. It will continue to be a Democratic paper.

William H. Stephens, who was convicted on his third trial for embeezling from W. A. French & Co., his former employers, was yesterday sentenced at Red Bank by Judge Walling to State prison for a term of two years and six months.

Ex-Judge R. B. Seymour, counsel for the old Charter Boards in Jersey City, says that their appeal from the Supreme Court decision in favor of the new charter will be argued in the Court of Errors to-day or to-morrow.

Letoli Dominico, an Italian laborer, was stabbed by an unknown Italian during a quarrel in Newark early yesterday morning. His injury is serious. His assailant escaped.

Frederick Doriola, a New-York laborer employed at the docks of the Dolsware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Hoboken, fell overboard yesterday and was drowned.

Norman L. Munro, the proprietor of Norwood Park at Long Branch, has begun the organization of a new telegraph company between Long Branch and New-York.

The Long Branch Gaslight Company yesterday reduced the price of gas from $2 to $1 95 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Dr. Stephen Wickes, the best-known physician in Orange, is lying at the point of death from paralysis.

David M. Wright, an insurance broker of 762 Broad-street, Newark, has disappeared.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The report that David Belasco is to give lessons in acting to the woman who lately figured as a principal in a Chicago divorce court, and who now proposes to attempt to coin money on the stage out of her notoriety, is denied at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Belasco's contract with Mr. Frohman as stage manager of the Lyceum prevents him from accepting any outside contracts of the kind mentioned.

Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre was closed last evening and will remain dark to the public to-night to permit of final rehearsals of "Pinafore" by the company of juvenile artists brought together by Messrs. Proctor and Turner. The first performance of the opera will be given to-morrow afternoon. Most of the children in the cast are the sons and daughters of professionals. Luln Hamilton will be the Josephine.

"The Colonel" passed its fiftieth performance at the Broadway Theatre last evening, and a very large and enthusiastic audience greeted Francis Wilson and his associate artists with so many calls for encores that it was a late hour when the final curtain fell. Mr. Wilson introduced new verses in his topical song. Nobody Knows," and Miss Marie Jansen, Miss Moore, and Miss Merville, each seemed to find an inspiritiog influence in the big house. The exterior of the theatre was prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns and oriental flags, and dainty little programmes embossed with wild flowers and gold were distributed. On Monday Miss Nettie Lyford, a young lady who is said to bear a remarkable resemblance to Miss Maria Jansen, will appear as Tuuronionpi.

Telegrams from San Francisco report that Lewis Morrison is doing a fine business at the new Baldwin Theatre. This week he is presenting "Fartners," by special arrangement with A. M. Palmer. His engagement will last until the end of this month. Manager John T. White has arranged, through Mr. Maro Edwards, his representative here, for a succession of new plays to fill the Summer season, and a regular stock season is to be begun in the Fall.

The estate of the late John Gilbert, which he left entirely to his widow, is said to amount to $200,000.

Charles W. Allison, the character actor, has been engaged to support Minnie Palmer during her coming English tour. He will be the only American actor in Miss Palmer's company.

Arthur Wallack has sold "Rosedale," which his father left to him, to F. C. Howard, who will take it on the road next season, with E. P. Sullivan and Rose Stahl as stars.

EXAMINERS IN MUSIC.

The American College of Musicians, which is the outgrowth of the Music Teachers' National Association, and serves as a sort of Board of Regents to persone desiring to be licensed instructore of music, met in the council room of the University of the City of New-York yesterday and received examination papers from thirty candidates for diplomas. The practical part of the examination was conducted with the Board of Examiners in an apartment separate from the candidates, so that no personal influence could be brought to bear on the former's judgment. The announncement of the successful candidates will be made in a few days.

In the evening the Board of Directors of the college met for listening to the Treasurer's report, which showed the institution to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition, elected these officers:

President—E. M. Bowman; First Vice President—S. P. Warren; Second Vice President—C. E. Fillmore; Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Bonner of Providence, R. I.; Board of Examiners—Pianoforte, W. H. Sherwood, Louis Maas, William Mason; voice, Louis Langliant, F. W. Root, C. E. Wheeler; teachers of music for public schools, W. F. Heath, N. Coe Stewart, W. H. Dana; organ, G. E. Whiting, S. B. Whitney, S. P. Warren; violin, H. E. Jacobsohn, Gustav Damrenchen, H. E. Heck; musical theory, E. M. Bowman, W. W. Gilchrist, Dudley Buck.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—O'BRIEN, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Wills of Ellen Burns and Rachel Isaacs at 10 A. M.; Cornelius Dusenbere, Elizabeth Connell and E. A. Carr, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—VAN HOESEN, J. —Motions.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Cattle trade was dull for a while in the morning to-day, but toward the middle of the forenoon fair activity was developed, and the tone of the market, with such grades as are taken for the Eastern and foreign markets, became firmer. While there was no general advance in prices, there were many instances where at, smooth Cattle in all classes brought more by 10c. @ 100 lb. than could possibly be obtained for the same grades on the closing days of last week. Sales were at $1 25@$4 25, inferior Cows and Bulls selling at $1 25@$1 50 and a few loads of extra Steers going at $4 30@$4 25. The native Cattle on sale were generally of good quality, and the bulk of the shipping Steers changed hands at $3 70@$4 10. Sales of good stock showed an average gain of 5c.@ 10c. The poorer sorts were not much more than steady. Texans were in light supply and sold strong, the range of prices being $1 75@$3 90 for thin Cows, Bulls, &c., to choice fed Steers. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 20@$4 30; choice Cattle, $3 80@$4 10; good shipping Steers, $3 75@$3 85; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 65; common to fair, $2 75@$3 25; good to common to choice Bulls, $1 75@$3; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 40; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 85; Texas Steers, $2 15@$3 60; Texas Cows, $1 85@$2 20; Texas Bulls, $1 85@ $2 15.

Hogs averaged a fraction higher than for Saturday. There was a slow and uncertain opening, but later the competition became sharp enough to force prices an upward inclination toward the close. A larger number of Hogs arrived than any one had looked for, but the close of business found only a few scattering loads in salesmen's hands. The quality was fine, and so uniform that a range of 50c. covered the bulk of the trades, while $4 35@$4 52½ became the great bulk of the Hogs. The extreme range was $4 20@$4 55. Light Hogs brought the best named figures. The market closed strong at $4 20@$4 25 for heavy, $4 30@$4 40 for mixed, and at $4 45@$4 50 for light. Sheep were: Cassia, 11,000 head; Hogs, 28,000 head.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $96,400 4½ per cent bonds at 109½. An offer of $5,000,000 at 109½ was refused.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 1—P. M.

The following tables show the movements of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	7,415
Am. Cattle Trust	19½	19	19	19	1,800
American Ex.	116	116	116	116	25
Atch., T. & S. F.	44¾	45¼	44⅝	45¼	29,870
*Brunswick Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	200
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	125
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	200
Ches. & Ohio	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	250
C. & Q. Assp'd	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	117
C. & Q. Bl.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	34
Chi. Gas Trust	90	90	89¾	90	1,310
Chi. & Alton	154	154	154	154	6
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	109½	106¾	109	8,190
C., R. & Q.	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	5,200
C., M. & St. P.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	21,970
C., M. & St. P. pf.	111½	111½	111	111½	212
C., R. I. & Pac.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	1,200
C., St. L. & C.	113½	113½	113½	113½	200
Colorado Coal	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	500
Col., H. V. & Tol.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	900
Chi. & E. Ill.	45¾	46½	45¾	45¾	1,100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	200
Consol. Gas Co.	98¾	97	96¾	97	978
Del. & Hudson	137¾	147½	147½	147½	830
Del., Lack. & W.	148	148¾	147⅝	148¾	3,700
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	46	46¾	45¾	46¾	1,650
Denver & R. G. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	200
Erie.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	300
E. T. V. & G. 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	100
Ill. C. leased line	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
Iowa Central pf.	31	31	31	31	200
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	4,350
Louis. & Nash.	69¾	69¾	69½	69¾	2,620
L. E. & W. pf.	114	114	114	114	100
Manh. B. & L. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	100
Missouri Pacific.	72¾	73¼	72¾	73	1,979
Mobile & Ohio.	15	15	15	15	200
*Nat. Lead Trust.	34½	34½	33¾	34½	73,202
New Central Coal.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	500
N. J. Central.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	450
N. Y. & New Eng.	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	*5,510
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27	27¾	700
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	97	97	97	97	900
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	700
Northern Pacific.	28	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	700
North. Pacific pf.	66¼	69¾	66	66	1,700
Ohio Southern.	16	17	16	16¼	1,900
Ontario & West.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	580
Oregon & Trans.	34	34	33¼	33½	620
Pacific Mail.	32¾	33¼	32⅝	33¼	1,130
Phil. & Reading.	49	48¼	47¾	48¼	9,940
Pitts. & West. pf.	41	41	41	41	300
Phil. Pal. Car. Co.	166	166	166	166	25
Rens. & Sar.	190	190	190	190	54
Rich. & Pet.	24	24½	24	23¾	6,140
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56½	56⅞	53¾	53¾	300
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	20
St. P. & Omaha.	84½	84½	84½	84½	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	120¾	123¾	120¼	123¼	18,925
Southern Pacific.	28¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	920
St. L., Ark. & Tex.	4½	4½	4½	4½	25
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	2,750
Texas Pacific.	97	97	97	97	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31½	31½	31½	31½	200
Union Pacific.	60¾	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	2,950
U. S. Express.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	155
W. Sh. L. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅞	600
West. Union Tel.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	700
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	89½	89	89	89	250
Wisconsin Cent.	24½	24½	24	24	400
Total.					216,220

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st.	98½	98½	98½	98½	$2,000
*At. & Pac. 4s.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	1,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	6,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1. g.	103	103	102⅝	103	34,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	105½	105½	104½	105½	367,000
C., O. & G. W. 1st. 5s.	113⅛	113	113⅛	113⅛	81,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 6s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	93½	93	93¼	93¼	2,000
C., B. & Q. 5s. deb.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2,000
C., R. & Q. 7s.	131	131	131	131	10,000
C., St. P. 1st. 6s.	116	116	116	116	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	73	73	72	72	11,000
D. & R. G. 1st. 7s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	5,000
Den. & R. G. 1st.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	6,000
Den. & R. G. 1st.	119½	119½	119½	119½	2,000
Del. & M. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	3,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st.	105½	106	105½	105½	10,000
Erie 2d con.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Erie 2d.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	97¼	97⅝	97	97⅝	26,000
*Ga. So. & F. 1st.	98½	99	98½	99	7,000
Ga. Pac. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	20,000
O., C. & St. P. 5s.	75	74⅝	75	75	22,000
H. & T. 1st, m. l.	124½	125	124½	125	25,000
H. & T. C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Iowa C. & W. 1st.	86½	86½	86½	86½	1,000
Kan. & T. con. 6s.	61	61	61	61	4,000
*Ky. Central 4s.	63	63	63	63	5,000
Lake S. 1st con. r.	126½	126½	126½	126½	4,000
Lake S. 1st con.	128	128	128	128	1,000
Long Dock 7s.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Long Isl. con. 5s.	119½	119½	119½	119½	10,000
[Long Isl. gen. 4s.	100½	101	100½	101	17,000
L. & N. N. O. Unit.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. gn.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5,000
M., L. S. & W. ex. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
M.	114	114	114	114	4,000
Missouri Pac. con.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
M. & O. ingen.	57	57	57	57	10,000
Mor. & Essex.	124	124	124	124	1,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	109	109	109	109	1,000
M. & E. 7s of 1871.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	13,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	119	119	119	119	6,000
N. Y. C. 6s.	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	6,000
*N. Y. Elev. 1st.	117	117	117	117	5,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st.	138	138	138	138	19,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. Pac. & W. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
*North. Pac. 1st.	117	117	117	117	2,000
North. Pacific 2d.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
[North. Pac. 3d.	105	105	105	105	4,000
North. Pac. con.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
Ohio Southern.	57½	58	57½	57½	9,000
*Pres. & A. C. 1st.	98	98½	98	98½	9,000
*Peon. 4s.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	35,000
Peo., D. & E. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
*Pitts. & W. 1st.	85½	85½	85½	85½	6,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	32½	32½	32½	32½	21,000
*Read. gen. 4s.	92½	92½	92½	92½	66,000
*R. & A. 1st.	96				
M. certs.		96¼	96¼	96¼	13,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36½	63¾	66¼	36¼	1,000
Rich. & Dan.	91	91	91	91	3,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	104	104	104	104	6,000
R. & W. P. T. con.	101¼	101¼	101	101	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	9,000
*Rock Island 6s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
¶St. L., Ark. & T. 1st. ex. c.	79	78	78	78	39,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	12,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. Paul con. s. f.	127½	127½	127½	127½	10,000
*St. Paul 5s.	105	105	105	105	24,000
*St. Paul, M. & M. con. 6s.	118¼	118¼	118⅛	118⅛	13,000
*San F. & N. P. 1st.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	20,000
Selcto V. 1st. t. f.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	3,000
T. C. 1st. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	2,000
Tex. P. 2d inc.	37¾	37½	37½	37½	5,000
T., A. A. & C. ad. 1st.	106	106	106	106	6,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
*Tol., P. & W. 1st.	79	79	79	79	3,000
Union El. 1st.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	21,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Utah Southern.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Va. M. gen. stpd.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Wabash 2d, t. f.	102	102	102	102	20,000
[Wab. 2d 7s, w.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	13,000
[Wab. 2d 7s, w.	97½	97½	97½	97½	12,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	105	105	105	105	3,000
*W. U. col. tr. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	7,000
*West Shore 4s, o.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	20,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Total sales.					$6,180

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn.	103½	104	103½	104	$5,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	30,000
Kentucky C. 4s.	86	86	86	86	5,000
North. Pac. 2s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
P. & R. 1st. inc.	94½	94½	94½	94½	5,000
Rock Island 6s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	92½	92½	92½	92½	10,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	78	78	78	78	10,000
West. Union 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	9,000
Total sales.					$97,000

The stock market was not active, but nevertheless trading unfavorable news from the West was very strong. The trust stocks were active. Sugar closed 4½ higher, at 123¼, and Lead ¾ higher, at 33¾. Other trust stocks were fractionally lower. principal changes were: Chicago Gas, 1¼; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, 1¼; St. Paul Preferred, 1½; Southern Pacific, 1½; Mobile and Ohio, 1, and St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Wabash preferred, each ¾. Decliues: Manhattan Elevated, ⅝; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1; Delaware, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 1; Delaware and Hudson and New-Jersey Central each ¾, and Central Pacific, Erie preferred, and Ontario and Transcontinental each ½. The last sale made was at 2 P. M. The market closed steady at about the best prices of the day.

The foreign exchange market was steady without activity. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at 4 84½ and 4 87½ for sixty days and demand. Actual business was at 4 84@4 84¼ for sixty days, 4 86½@4 86¾ for demand, 4 84¾@4 85 for cable transfers, and 4 86¾@4 87 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $13,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold, ex-interest, at 88¾. In bank stocks 245 shares of Western sold at 99@99½.

The railway mortgage market was quiet, but prices were slightly irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 and New-Jersey Midland firsts, each 1; Chesapeake and Ohio consolidated 5s, 1¼; Chicago and East Illinois firsts, Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, and Lake Shore registered firsts, each 1; Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern firsts, 7s, and Missouri Pacific consolidated and West Shore registered 4s, each ¾. *Declined*—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas 7s, 2; Baltimore and Ohio 5s, Denver and Rio Grande firsts, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe 5s sold 6s, Kansas Pacific consols, and Long Island consolidated 5s, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 92@93@92½. In mining stocks consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2 70.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 1 ₱ cent. declared by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company is payable July 15.

The Tradesmen's National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ₱ cent. payable on demand.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has declared semi-annual interest on deposits not exceeding $3,000 at the rate of 3½ ₱ cent. payable July 15.

The Union Dime Savings Institution has declared interest on deposits not exceeding $1,500 at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. per annum, and on the excess of that sum at the rate of 3 ₱ cent. per annum, payable July 17.

The Excelsior Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 3½ ₱ cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $3,000.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	183	Market & Fulton	190

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BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—3D PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th & 6th cols.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
TEACHERS—3D PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MIN. STRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—IL TROVATORE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PASTOR'S NEW 14TH ST. THEATRE—OLYMPUS.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—PRINZ METHUSALEM.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, showery weather.

Facts are not only stubborn, but stiff and unaccommodating. That peculiar set of theorists, the Republican pretectionists, have a great deal of tronble with them. All dnring the campaign last year they kept up the cry that Mr. CLEVELAND'S "free-trade" message had brought ruin on business, and sustained their statements by the statistics of failures, which were more numerous for the first six months of 1888 than for the corresponding period of 1887, and larger in grose amount, though the percentage of assets was somewhat better. This was all to be reversed if Mr. HARRISON was elected. But now come the statistics for the first six months of this year, and behold, the number of failures is greater, the amount of gross loss is greater, and the percentage of assets is smaller. There is bnt one explanation—the organs were trying to deceive the people.

The remark of disgusted citizens of Charleston that the acquittal of McDOW will throw the State of South Carolina back twenty years only indicates a feverish state of mind. Snch an incident cannot throw the State or the city back one day. It only reveals where it stands, and it is a disappointment to find it at snch a backward stage of human progress. The explanation of the verdict given in our dispatches only makes clearer the deplorable standard of judgment and of action that prevails in Charleston. The conduct of McDOW before the murder excited no aversion. His crime produced no general indignation. Capt. DAWSON'S upright and fearless character caused a general dislike for him, and because he was disliked his slayer was pronounced guiltless. Of conrse these remarks do not apply to the "best people" who were "stunned by the verdict," or the "honest-minded people" who are "shocked," but that such a thing could happen shows that the prevailing tone of the community was in sympathy with the murderer, and nothing more severe than that can be said.

The pretense of Mayor GRANT that he is going to appoint an Aqueduct Commissioner in place of Gen. DUANE merely out of amiety to have the commission legally constituted would be amusing if its shallow hypocrisy were not too disgusting to excite amusement. Does any one suppose that if Gen. DUANE were a Tammany man acceptable to the "bosses" there would be any question made of his eligibility by the Mayor or the Corporation Counsel? Mr. JAMES C. CARTER is reported as saying that he has no doubt that Gen. DUANE was eligible, and his opinion on such a point is worth more than that of all the men learned in the law that Tammany can muster.

The question of the federation of the various parts of the United Kingdom is now fairly an issue in English politics, and may very possibly overshadow the question of home rule for Ireland, which gave rise to it. Mr. GLADSTONE'S ingenious speech in favor of federation has been answered elaborately by Mr. BALFOUR and in a manner that shows this much-hated statesman to be no mean antagonist for even the veteran Liberal. But there is one point that has not yet been clearly treated. The United States are freely cited as a conspicuous example of the permanence and power of a federated republic. But it is precisely because the federation here is *not* based on nationality at all that it has had much of its success. The institution of slavery went far to introduce a difference nearly like that of nationality, and it almost destroyed the Union. Then, again, the federation with us was the result of separate Governments joining their common interests. In Great Britain it would be the abandonment of a stronger bond for a weaker one. The tendency would thus be in exactly the opposite direction, and no argument could be made from our case to the English one.

The sale of the famous Secrétan collection of paintings, which was begun yesterday, is very fully reported in our columns this morning, a description of each picture, the price obtained, and, where possible, the name of the buyer being given. Of the works sold yesterday MILLET'S "L'Angelus," the most celebrated of modern paintings, brought the highest price, $111,000. MEISSONIER'S "Cuirassiers" (1805) was bought by the Duc D'AUMALE for Chantilly, for $38,000. "The Slinger" by A. DECAMPS brought $18,400, but the price brought for the "Monkeys as Art Experts," by the same artist, ($14,000,) was more remarkable. It is noteworthy, also, that the Government bought one of GUSTAVE COURBET'S pictures, the "Deer Cover," for $15,200. The collection is a very remarkable one and the utmost interest attaches to it, not only in France, but throughout Europe and in this country.

The second visit of the Shah of Persia to England will scarcely excite the curiosity of the first, but it will be viewed with considerably more of apprehension and alarm. RED CLOUD or SPOTTED TAIL could not convert a Washington hotel into a scene of more painful disorder than the Persian monarch left behind him in the palace which he inhabited. Along with those unfragrant memories of his earlier visit and the extremely unfavorable impression it made of Oriental civilization are some reminiscences of Oriental wisdom, such as the Shah's refusal to witness the Derby upon the ground that it was already known to him that one horse ran faster than another. London society, however, is about as sorely in need of amusement as any body of equal numbers in the world, and quite as unscrupulous in the means of supplying this need. If the Shah succeeds in amusing London for a week he will, for the purposes of London, have fulfilled his mission.

MR. HARRISON ON AN EARLY SESSION.

Mr. BROWNE of Indiana has been interviewing the President on the subject of an extra session of Congress, and, though the latter did not commit himself wholly, he left the impression that Congress would be called together earlier than the usual time. Mr. BROWNE reports that Mr. HARRISON assigned several reasons why this course might be the better. There are really only two. One is that there may be a long fight over the organization, and the Republicans need all the time they can get to make sure of their little majority, and, if possible, to increase it. The other is that if the majority try to do anything with the tariff it will consume a good deal of time in the effort. Of these two reasons we infer that the President is most interested in the first one. We incline to think that he may understand that very little is possible in the way of tariff legislation, and that he would rather get rid of the discussion that must follow if that is taken up.

In reality, therefore, the question of an early session turns on the plans of the Republican leaders as to organizing Congress, and these are necessarily incomplete. That the majority of two or three votes that is possessed by them is almost worthless is obvious. The most trivial accident would render it wholly so. It can only be increased by action on contested seats. That action can only be taken after a Speaker is chosen and committees are appointed. The very first step in this direction could be defeated if the Democrats chose to avail themselves of the powers conferred on the minority by the rules of the House. Some of the Republican organs pretend to believe that the Democrats will do this. We do not expect it. It would be most unwise, and in the long run would hurt the Democrats more than it could possibly help them. However small the majority of the Republicans may be—if it depend on a single vote—it should carry the organization of the House, and in the end, whatever the delay, it would do so. Let it do so promptly, then, and let the responsibility go with the power. At the present moment nothing would be more unfortunate for the Democrats than to secure the organization of the House for themselves, especially by any means that could not be fully and clearly commended to impartial public opinion.

On the other hand, the Republicans, to use a common phrase, only need rope enough to hang themselves. That is to say, if they find themselves in undisputed possession of a majority in the House and Senate and turn to the consideration of the business that will be forced upon them, they will be compelled to define their policy, and the moment they do that they will betray the divisions in their own ranks and their practical incapacity to deal with the public questions now at issue.

It is the better policy for the opposition to throw no obstacle in their way, to yield them every advantage that can fairly be claimed by them, and then to hold them to the strictest account. If they are ready to swell their majority by unjust decisions in election contests let them do so, reserving only the right and opportunity to expose them thoroughly in each case. The sooner the majority get at the tariff the sooner the education of the public will commence again on that question. Mr. HARRISON is reported to have said: "There is above all the tariff which Congress will have to deal with." He is right. Congress must deal with it, but he will be greatly disappointed with the result when his own party gets to work upon it.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

We have no doubt that the explanation given in our letter from Rome on Sunday last of the motives for appointing in Europe the professors to be employed in the new Roman Catholic University at Washington was substantially correct. It is in keeping with the spirit and policy of the hierarchy that has its head at Rome, and the same spirit is constantly exhibited by the Catholic Church in this country in reference to matters of education. It is a fundamental principle of that organization that the power of the Church is above all human authority, and that unquestioning submission and obedience is due to it. It claims control over education wherever it can be asserted, and is strenuous in teaching the duty of subordinating every relation in life to the authority of the priesthood.

There is no manner of doubt that the spirit and methods of the Catholic Church, so far as they are determined at Rome, are hostile to the institutions of this country, and that it is the aim of the Vatican to keep them so. It fears the effect upon the Church's pretensions of the prevailing spirit of our institutions and the tendency to personal independence which it fosters, and it desires so far as possible to counteract that effect. There would be no difficulty in equipping an institution of learning at the national capital with competent instructors, who were at the same time zealous Catholics, without going to Europe for them; but if they were Americans they would be more or less imbued with the spirit of American patriotism, and they might promote the tendency to adjust the Church to the institutions of the country, instead of trying to produce the converse of that result. What Rome wants at Washington is not an institution of learning for Catholics pervaded with the American spirit, but an institution from which that spirit shall be excluded, and through which a warfare against it may be carried into the lower seminaries and schools. The new university will be devoted largely to training teachers for the colleges and seminaries of the Church all over the country, and in order that the teaching and influence diffused from that centre may be in accordance with the Papal idea it must be placed under the control of men thoroughly subservient to that idea, and they can only be found in Europe.

The plan of equipping the Catholic University at the American capital with professors from France, Italy, and Germany only illustrates the general attitude of the Church and its authorities toward popular education in this country. The aim is to educate the people first of all to obedience and submission to ecclesiastical control, and to make all other allegiance subordinate to that demanded by the Church, with its earthly authority emanating from the Vatican. There have been of late in various parts of the country uneasy symptoms of a renewed contest against the aggressions of Roman Catholics upon the public school system, and even in favor of the suppression of the parochial schools of the Church. The motive of such a contest is not concern about the purely religious doctrines of the Catholics or care about what they teach in matters theological, but a feeling that they are trying to undermine the patriotism of the country, that they inculcate a spirit hostile to free institutions, and teach a doctrine in regard to secular duties that is inconsistent with the faithful allegiance of citizens.

We have no fear that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics can, through any university or system of schools, carry out the designs that are cherished by the head of their church at Rome or produce the revolutionary results at which they seem to be aiming. We believe the American spirit is stronger on American soil than the spirit of Ultramontanism can possibly be and will prevail against all efforts to subdue it to any authority but its own. We believe that progress is mightier than any reactionary force whatever. If the Catholic Church persists in inviting a contest between Americanism and Ultramontanism we have no apprehension as to the result, but it would be better for the spiritual interests and religious influence of that Church to avoid the contest. Within the field of theology and faith it has the same rights as any other Church, but it can hardly be allowed to assert its authority over citizens in matters involving their relations to the State.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Every good Republican knows that the mismanagement of the Post Office Department during the Administration of President CLEVELAND was simply sickening. Since the excellent Mr. WANAMAKER and CLARKSON, that athletic axeman, feared of fourth-class Postmasters, have taken the business of the department into their hands there has been, of course, a marvelous improvement, but trifling mistakes still occur, showing that the new managers have not yet had time to eradicate the evils of slothfulness and blundering engendered under a free-trade Democratic Administration.

For instance, there was delivered in THE TIMES'S mail yesterday a package of four pamphlets relating to a foreign enterprise of great weight and moment, all coming from Belgium and addressed in the French language, but in a beautifully legible hand. One was for the editor of THE TIMES. Another was for a gentleman whose business address is 45 William-street. The third was for Mr. CALVIN S. BRICE, 4 Wall-street. The fourth was addressed to Monsieur P. Honorable JAMES G. BLAINE, Hôtel Normandie, Washington, D. C.

We trust that this awkward incident will not cause the head of the State Department to look with the eye of severity upon the head of the Post Office Department when the members of Mr. HARRISON'S Cabinet shall next gather about the social or the official board. There would seem to be no occasion for reproof. Under a Republican Administration such errors naturally arise from the vast increase in Post Office business incidental to the solid and steady growth of commerce and industry since the election of Mr. HARRISON averted the impending calamity of British free trade, whereas, when the Democrats were in power the blunders of the department were due only to ignorance and incapacity.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

The seizure of the Clyde steamer *Osama* is the most striking illustration we have had of the absurdity of proceeding with regard to Hayti as if it were a civilized or a friendly power. CARLYLE'S famous caricature of a revolution in Dominica as "a concourse of idle niggers with another concourse of idle niggers to see" is no caricature at all as applied to the normal politics of Hayti. A band of armed savages seizes and takes possession of a peaceful steamer, bound on a lawful errand, for the purpose either of loot or of blackmail, prevents her from proceeding on her voyage, and would have subjected her officers and crew to cruel outrages but for the fortunate presence of an American man-of-war. The town in Georgia from which the people of that State have taken away in self-defense the power of local self-government was an image in miniature of what is going on throughout Hayti. If we imagine a black Tammany swaying the destinies of a black people, we shall have a very fair notion of the condition of things with which we are attempting to deal, as if we were dealing with civilized and responsible persons through the usual processes of the State Department.

It is not so clear what measures we ought to adopt toward a black mob pretending to be a Government, whichever of two rival black mobs it may happen to be, as that our present method of dealing with it is entirely unsuitable and absurd. To go through the motions of diplomacy in order to restrain either the Hippolyte faction or the Légitime faction from working out their savage instincts is a most unprofitable exercise. Capt. KELLOGG took the proper line of action when he informed the particular "concourse of idle niggers" under the auspices of which the *Osama* was seized and detained that if they did not permit her to proceed on her voyage he would batter their town about their ears. This would have been a most indecent procedure to take against the civilized representatives of a civilized nation, but it seemed to impress the Haytians much more deeply than they would have been impressed by the most elaborate remonstrances from Washington upon their infraction of "comity."

The time has come when we must determine whether we shall permit Hayti to go her own way or shall compel her to adopt a more decent behavior. This outrage upon the *Osama* is not the first which we have had occasion to resent, and it is not at all likely to be the last. If we punished the gang at present in control of the island, that would not prevent the next gang that obtained possession of the gunboats and the firearms from repeating the outrage. Savages have as short memories as children. The trade of Hayti is not very profitable, and its profits will be still further diminished if it is necessary to send a man-of-war with every peaceable merchantman to enable her to complete her voyage and transact her business. That is the cheerful outlook of our commercial relations with the Black Republic at present, and there are no signs that the outlook will become any brighter as time goes on if the Haytians are left to themselves. In that case the civilized world will simply withdraw itself from intercourse with Hayti, and permit the island to relapse into a savagery if possible even deeper and darker than that which prevails in it now. The alternative is an occupation or "protectorate" by civilized people. There seems to be no good reason why the Monroe doctrine should be invoked to prevent a joint protectorate of several powers, of which the United States might be one. Any single nation would be very ill advised which should undertake to "run" Hayti for a profit with its present assets, its present liabilities, and its present population. It is unlikely that any effective protectorate of any kind can be arranged. But certainly Hayti will never be reclaimed to civilization by any agency now at work within its own borders.

TO DISCUSS EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

ALBANY, July 1.—The twenty-seventh convocation of the University of the State of New-York will be held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 9, 10, and 11. The following papers will be read, each being limited to thirty minutes:

1. "The Claims of the Natural Sciences in the Public Curriculum," based upon (1) the cultural value of their study, both intellectually and ethically, and (2) the utilitarian value of their study, with recommendations of measures to promote their safety, by Prof. Thomas B. Stowell of the Cortlandt Normal School.

2. "Methods of Teaching English Literature," by President Truman J. Backus of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

3. "Examinations," by President Charles Kendall Adams of Cornell University.

4. "The Scope of College Instruction in Pedagogy," by Prof. S. G. Williams of Cornell University. (The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Andrew S. Draper, will open the discussion on this paper.)

5. "Economy of Time in Common Schools;" can our pupils be prepared to enter the high school at an earlier age than they now do, or can they be better prepared to enter at the same age at which they now do? by Principal Elliott R. Payson of the Binghamton High School.

6. "Manual Training: Its Possibilities and Limitations in Our Public School System," by Edgar D. Shimer, Ph. D., of the University of the City of New-York. (The Rev. James J. Dougherty of New-York City will open the discussion on this paper.)

Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Regents of the University, will address the convocation on "University Extension," President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan on "State Universities in the West," and Prof. George M. Forbes of the Rochester University on "The Elective Principle in the College Course."

A general discussion will also be held on the "marking system" as an incentive to scholarship and a means for determining class rank and promotion.

AN ABANDONED SCHOONER.

FALL RIVER, July 1.—The steamer Aries of the Windsor Line, from Philadelphia, arrived this morning. Capt. Briggs reports having passed on the 30th ult. a three-masted schooner in a wrecked condition off Fire Island, bearing north by west thirty miles. She had a large split between her main and mizzen rigging that extended to her keel. All her boats were gone and no name was discernible. She is in a position dangerous to navigation. Large quantities of wreckage lie about her, and she looks as if she had been in collision with a large craft. The Aries passed the same schooner on the trip to Philadelphia on the 27th ult.

ONE RESULT OF A VETO.

ALBANY, July 1.—As one of the results of Gov. Hill's veto of the Capitol Appropriation bill, which provided for repairs to the roofs, among other things, the water found its way into State Entomologist Lintner's quarters and destroyed specimens that it took the entomologist years to collect and prepare. Some were very rare and valuable specimens.

ART NOTES.

A new system of art decoration in wood which produces very elegant effects has recently been introduced into this country from Germany. It is the invention of Messrs. Ludwig and Radeke, and is known as Dalura decoration, and consists in impressing upon wood any kind of art designs, which stand out in relief. It is produced by a small machine having two horizontal steel rollers which are heated internally. The pattern is formed around the top roller, and can be changed for a different design whenever desired; the bottom roller is quite plain. In operation the rollers are slowly revolved, and the wood to be ornamented is passed between them under pressure. The surface of the wood is compressed and the design transferred to it in various degrees of relief, according to the requirements of the case. By regulating the heat and speed of working a rich brown tint of any shade can be imparted to the wood as a background, the design standing out in the natural color of the wood, but slightly toned here and there. The natural grain of the wood is also brought out, and any kind of wood can be used. I recently inspected the Dalura process at the offices of the company, 24 Queen Victoria-street, London, where we witnessed the production of long strips of decorated wood about eight inches wide at the rate of about 1.4 feet per minute. It is claimed for the decorated wood that it is water-proof, and that the pattern is not distorted nor its sharpness destroyed by moisture. This was shown by some samples of wood treated by the process, which, it was stated, had been in water for some days. The decorative wood was shown as applied with excellent effect to various purposes, both for furniture and for rooms and curved as well as straight. Dalura decoration has been used for the paneling of the orchestra stalls and pit at the Lyric Theatre.—*London Times.*

A prehistoric round-tower of two or more stories is reported in a box cañon not many miles from Fort Wingate, New-Mexico. The person who announces this find is named Montzheimer, and the report appears in the *Flagstaff Democrat*. The walls are said to be four feet thick and finely built of stone, with indications of a dome roof of the same material. The tower is about twenty-five feet in diameter. If this report should be corroborated, the sooner the building is visited and an exact model sent to the Smithsonian, the better. It is very important to know whether the Indians built structures of this kind in Mexicana. Excavations would reveal whether the natives alone raised the building or not.

The woodcuts from old Florentine masters by Timothy Cole are still the chief feature of the *Century* in the way of the fine arts. It is hardly possible that the series interests the average reader of magazines, however the cultivated and traveled person may enjoy it. In this case, as in many others, the *Century* leads its readers instead of anxiously striving to hit the vulgar tastes, and by so doing ought to earn the thanks which are due to such wise boldness. Gentile da Fabriano is the master from whose "Adoration of the Kings" the engraver has taken a section including Madonna and Bambino. It occupies the frontispiece, and is accompanied by commentary from W. J. Stillman.

The Art Students' League issues a schedule of classes and lectures for the season 1889-90, which begins Oct. 7 and ends May 31. The large staff of teachers includes Augustus St. Gaudens, William M. Chase, Siddons Mowbray, John H. Twachtman, Kenyon Cox, George De Forest Brush, E. H. Blashfield, and B. R. Fitz. The President is E. D. French, and the Corresponding Secretary Miss Susan M. Ketcham. The league is managed by a Board of Control elected annually, a majority being workers in the classes. The league was a success from the start, but it has never before had such good quarters and received instruction from so many artists of established fame.

Geiert, the sculptor of the statue to policemen slaughtered at Chicago by Anarchists, has made a model for a statue of Fritz Renter, the novelist who wrote in the Plattdeutsch dialect of Southern Germany. Probably his design will be selected by the Germans of Chicago, who propose to give the statue to Lincoln Park. Renter has one hand in his pocket and in the other holds a book from which he appears to be reading a story.

Lord Ronald Gower, the ambitious young sculptor who presented an elaborate fountain in honor of Shakespeare to Stratford-on-Avon, is about to sell at Christie's, London, a very large collection of portraits of Marie Antoinette, made by him. There was a rumor of late that Lord Ronald proposed to give to New-York a number of sculptures of his own handiwork.

Six small and insignificant sketches by Seymour, illustrative of scenes in "Pickwick," were sold in London to Mr. Bernard Quaritch for $2,500. They were pasted in a child's scrap book and were valued at about $300. English papers explain this surprising price by saying that there was American competition which Mr. Quaritch was determined to beat.

The painted portraits of the dead which the Egyptians buried with corpses during the Ptolemaic dynasties have opened a new view of Greek and Egyptian art. Mr. Petrie brought a number to London, but the largest collection is said to be in the hands of an Austrian virtuoso named Theodore Graf, who has lived long in Cairo.

Priestley, the chemist, was also a philosopher and theologian, a fact which has been commemorated recently in the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia by the erection of a tablet surmounted by a bust. He was one of the founders of the church.

Now is the time for rumors about the American millionaire who has sworn to become the owner of this or that masterpiece of the Secretan collection, rumors which the unregenerate trace to the astute dealers who have the sale in hand.

The project of a building for a school of architecture is mooted at Chicago, with medals for competitions among young architects and traveling scholarships like the Arthur Rotch and the *American Architect* fellowships in Boston.

Prof. Maspéro holds that the portraits painted on canvas, found in Greek graves of Egypt, belong to the first and second Christian centuries, during which this fashion obtained.

Engel Gros of Basel has bought for $6,000 the picture by Dagnan-Bonveret called "Bretonnes an Pardon," which received a medal of honor at the Salon.

In one of two stone sarcophagi found at Rome in the prati di Castello, the skeleton of a girl was found along with a wooden doll with jointed arms and legs.

MR. STECKLER TAKES POSSESSION.

Louis Steckler, brother of Civil Justice Alfred Steckler, took possession yesterday of the Corporation Attorney's office, to which he was recently appointed by Corporation Counsel Clark, and thus secured to Tammany Hall one more berth in the ship of State. William A. Boyd, who for over thirteen years served as Corporation Attorney, was on hand early to turn over the records to his successor. At 9:30 o'clock Mr. Steckler appeared and was pleasantly welcomed by Mr. Boyd, who, after bidding a somewhat pathetic farewell to his clerks, gave the keys of the safes to him. Mr. Steckler thanked Mr. Boyd for his welcome.

Mr. Steckler having "received the resignation" of Frederick W. Diehl, an experienced clerk, occupying the second clerkship in the office, at once appointed Henry J. Appel of the Eighth District to succeed him. Appel is a lawyer and will receive a salary of $1,500. Mr. Stiefel, the first clerk, will hold over. To-day Mr. Steckler will make a few minor appointments.

Mr. Boyd was appointed Corporation Attorney by William C. Whitney Sept. 1, 1875. He served under Mr. Whitney. Judge George C. Andrews of the Supreme Court, Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court, and Henry R. Beekman. The salary of the office is $4,000 a year.

THE PRISON LABOR PROBLEM.

ALBANY, July 1.—Superintendent Lathrop and the Wardens of the State prisons met to-night to formulate a plan whereby the 2,700 prisoners in the State prisons may be placed at work on the piece-price plan under the recent law. No conclusion was arrived at because of the perplexities of the question. The law allows the employment of but 5 per cent. of the number of citizens engaged in the same pursuit. The kinds of employment were narrowed down, and finally the officials decided to postpone the matter until to-morrow. They say that it is difficult to get people to enter into any agreement in the face of the action of the Legislature abolishing all contracts abruptly. Warden Brush said to-night that he could have all the laundry work he could handle were it not for this. Persons were anxious to have the work in the prison, but didn't want the system upset just as it got to working nicely.

BROOKLYN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Board of Estimate of Brooklyn completed its task of preparing the city budgets yesterday, and sent it in to the Aldermen, who immediately referred it to a committee of seven to report at the next meeting. The total amount as finally decided upon by the Board of Estimate for 1890 is $9,068,041 20, against $8,440,830 30 allowed for 1889, an increase of $627,710 95. From the estimates sent in from the various departments there was a reduction of $1,187,000. The increase over last year is mostly in the Departments of Public Works, Police, Fire, and Excise. For the latter department $363,750 was allowed, and for charities, $242,450.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BURGLAR."

"The Burglar" is obviously a play made for "the road." It would never be attempted at an important theatre in New-York in the season. All there is in it of artistic value was in the little one-act sketch called "Editha's Burglar," taken from a story by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Mr. Gus Thomas, who made that sketch, is also the author of the four-act play built of the same materials. There is now a first act in which we are told that handsome William Lewis, who had married a rich man's daughter, is a gentleman of fashion by day and a burglar by night. We are told this, but it does not impress us very deeply, because it is not told in such a way as to create a positive illusion. Then, from the second act we learn that Burglar William has been missing for five years and is supposed to be dead, and that his wife has married her old and once-rejected lover, Paul Benton, who, as he is very virtuous, is as editor, and is also dejected and melancholy, as any editor would be who had got himself involved in such a mess. A highly "dramatic" scene ends this act, in which the wife learns that the dark suspicion which has made her sad (for it was not, after all, her liver, as one of her friends blithely suggested) is true, and that her first husband is alive. Everything is ready now for the introduction of the familiar episode.

Little Editha comes home from the party, sits on her papa's (Paul Benton's) knee, prattles about burglars, and is put to bed, only to come out again into the dark room to encounter Burglar William, who has grown very dirty since his supposed death, and has forgotten how to speak English. From being a well-educated young American he has developed in five years into a sooty comic thief of the stage cockney type. Editha prattles to the burglar, gets her jewelry for him, begs him to leave knives and forks enough for breakfast and watches him at his work with calm assurance and perfect security. Then Burglar William recognizes the child as his own, encounters Pani Benton, weeps, kisses Editha good-by, and departs the way he came, by the window. This scene was rapturously received last night, and had the tributes of laughter and tears and prolonged applause. The muddle is cleared as well as possible in the last act.

The piece is rather neatly made, though the sketch, which is a dainty and amusing trifle, is not improved by incorporating it into a long and pretentious play. But there is less nonsense in the text than might be expected, and while the craze for precocious infants on the stage lasts it is likely to be successful on the "circuits." It is not likely to have quite so good a cast as it has now, however, when it is taken from the Madison-Square Theatre. Mr. Maurice Barrymore is the Burglar there, Mr. John T. Sullivan the dejected editor, Miss Emma Sheridan the melancholy wife of both of them, and Mr. Gus Thomas, the author of the play, the wife's father. They all act their parts discreetly and make them as effective as possible with such material. Mr. Sidney Drew and Miss Minnie Dupree are also in the play as an impecunious young lawyer and his pert sweetheart. Mr. Drew is comic in his accustomed way, and everybody likes his way. The child, after the first act, is played by that stunning little girl, Gertie Homan, who made a hit in "Partners." In the first act the two-year-old infant on view is called on the house bill the Baby.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Seidl concerts continue successfully in the Music Hall at Brighton Beach, Coney Island. The programmes for to-morrow afternoon and Friday evening will be given up entirely to Richard Wagner. At the matinée the selections will include many works of Wagner's earlier period, including "The Flying Dutchman" overture, the "Lohengrin" prelude, and the song entitled "Dreams," which was afterward elaborated into the love duet of "Tristan and Isolde." The programme will also contain a new arrangement of the "Rheingold" music, the prize song from "The Meistersinger," the "Siegfried" idyl, and Waldweben the Rhinedaughters' trio from "Götterdämmerung," and the Kaiser March. On Friday the selections will be the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," the "Götterdämmerung" Funeral March, the prelude and finale of "Tristan and Isolde," and the prelude, Flower Girls' scene, "Good Friday Spell" and transformation music from "Parsifal." The programmes this afternoon and evening will include a great deal of good popular music. To-night's selections include the suite of dances from Max Bruli's ballet, "La Champagne," and the first suite of Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" music.

Mr. Morrissey put forward "Il Trovatore" with an English libretto at the Grand Opera House last night. A small audience followed the performance of that familiar opera and applauded rapturously and without discrimination. Miss Ida Klein was Leonora, Miss Eugenie Boner Azucena, Mr. Frank Baxter Manrico, and Mr. W. H. Lee Count di Luna. This is the last week of Mr. Morrissey's experimental season of cheap opera. "The Bohemian Girl" will be done on Thursday night and for the remainder of the week.

Mr. Dockstader and his company reopened their little theatre on Broadway last evening and will remain there for some weeks, giving their customary entertainment of negro minstrelsy. Mr. Luke Schoolcraft is now a prominent member of the troupe.

HAMILTON'S TREES.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association held a meeting last evening at the Mount St. Vincent Hotel, One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue. The attendance was especially heavy, owing to the fact that several important matters were to come up. The meeting was especially called to consider the best steps to take to preserve the thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton from falling in the pathway of improvements. The trees stand at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, on the Heights. A committee of five was appointed to take charge of the matter, with J. D. Butler as Chairman. It will cost $80,000 at least to buy the property on which the trees stand. There is talk of raising this by popular subscription. It may be that the property can be condemned and turned into a park under the so-called small parks laws. When the question of preserving the trees was laid before Mayor Hewitt's administration the authorities strongly objected to pursuing such a course.

The important matter of the discreditable condition of certain popular suburban roadways and drives was brought up by the reading of an article on the subject printed in yesterday's TIMES. The statements published received the unanimous and hearty approval of the meeting. The conditions were too familiar to call for any extended discussion, the sentiment of the meeting finding voice in the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon the authorities and remonstrate against the miserable character of the road bed in laying the Riverside and Central Park drives and Sedgwick and St. Nicholas avennes. It will also be a part of the committee's duty to recommend that the overcrowded Riverside Drive be relieved by making a driveway of the present equestrian road and turning equestrians into the present unused bridle path on the extreme west side of the Park.

AT THE MILITARY POSTS.

A detachment of soldiers of the regular army started for camp at Fisher's Island, at the eastern end of Long Island, yesterday for rifle practice. They will stay there until Aug. 1 and be relieved by the remainder of the men stationed near New-York. Six companies left Governor's Island in the detachment on the Norwich Line steamer City of Lawrence. They were Battery H, Capt. Fessenden, and Battery E, Lieut. Riley, from Fort Hamilton; Battery K, Capt. Brewerton, from Fort Schuyler; Battery C, Capt. Morris, from Governor's Island, all of the Fifth Artillery; Battery M, Capt. Ramsey, from Fort Wadsworth, Second Artillery, and Company B, Lieut. Lewis, from Bedlow's Island, Eleventh Infantry. Major Throckmorton was in command and Lieut. Blunt will act as Quartermaster.

The War Department at Washington sent out orders yesterday to all the military posts in the country for the firing of a salute of seventeen guns and to have the flags placed at half staff out of respect to the memory of ex-Secretary Simon Cameron.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Umbria were Capt. H. B. Cornick, Dr. Henry Conkling, T. F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Brookholst Cutting, F. B. Cutting, William Cutting, Dr. G. Davis, Howland Davis, Mrs. Davis, John Green, Dr. J. O. Green, Mrs. Green, Alfred Harvey, Lathrup Colgate Harper, Miss E. G. Hewitt, Dr. D. Holmes, Bolosay Kirally, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Dr. E. L. Mark, the Rev. David Metheny, Mrs. Metheny, the Rev. A. S. Newman, the Rev. D. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Rives, and George Watson, Jr.

The steamer La Gascogne brought President H. M. Britton of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, Mrs. Britton, D. F. Boyden, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. King, T. D. Howell, Dr. Emile Marillo, Dr. Francois Marillo, Mrs. A. S. Thurber, A. J. Wilbur, H. D. Lyman, and A. C. Lawrence.

DR. CAMPBELL RESIGNS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 1.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Campbell, ex-President of Rutgers College, has resigned the pastorate of the Fourth Reformed Church in this city, on account of failing health. His resignation has not been accepted and he has been urged to withdraw it till September. Meanwhile his son, the Rev. Allen Campbell of Albany, N. Y., will fill the pulpit. Dr. Campbell is sixty-two years old.

OBITUARY.

THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLSEY.

Theodore Dwight Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, died at his residence, in New-Haven, Conn., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He had been feeble for a long time, and months ago his death was daily expected. His hold on life was strong, although his physical power was gradually waning, he continued to be about, and until quite lately was able to take his morning walk to the Post Office and back. Last week he was out of his house for a short time. The funeral will take place Fri

GREAT WORK BY THE LIRIS

THE GARDNER BOAT LEADS ALL THE FORTIES.

SIX FLIERS MATCHED IN THE CLASS RACE AT OYSTER BAY—THE SEAWANHAKA CLUB'S CRUISE.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 1.—The special yacht race open to forty-footers, given by the Oyster Bay Yacht Club to-day, was a grand contest between six of the most conspicuous of the yachts in that class. The Liris, C. W. Wetmore's new forty, designed by William Gardner, finished the race with great honors, having fairly outsailed Admiral Tweed's cutter Minerva, designed by William Fife, Jr.; Mr. Thayer's keel sloop Papoose, one of Mr. Burgess's boats; August Belmont, Jr.'s new Burgess forty, the Marquita; Mr. P. S. Pearsall's sloop Banshee, a production of A. Cary Smith, and Royal Phelps Carroll's centreboard sloop Gorilla, also designed by Mr. Smith.

The excellent sailing of the Liris, with Capt. Tom Sloan at her tiller, was the feature of the contest. It was her second race, and she came out of it in much better shape than she did at the New-York Yacht Club's annual regatta, when she was towed a wreck to Bay Ridge before the regatta was half sailed. Having been rigged with care, and having been given a chance to stretch her sails, the Liris worked splendidly to-day, under all the conditions of the race and gained steadily on her swift rival from start to finish. She had to allow all the others time except the Papoose, which has not been measured. The Papoose carries a smaller sail spread than the Liris and will measure less.

The rules of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club governed the contest, and the race was under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the Oyster Bay Yacht Club, which was on board the famous Mayflower, now a schooner, owned by Mr. Francis T. Underhill the Chairman of the committee. The wind wee blowing fresh from the southeast at the start, but hauled around to south when the yachts finished the second leg of the course at Mattinecock onoy. It was blowing nearly twenty knots an hour at the finish. The course was from Red Ground buoy, inside Oyster Bay, northward to a buoy off Captain's Island, thence westward to Mattinecock buoy, and home to the Ground buoy, passing outside of the black buoy off Centre Island, a distance of eighteen and one-half miles in all. The starting gun was fired at noon and only five minntes was allowed to cross the startinq line between the Ground buoy and the western ehore of Long Neck.

The Papoose was first away, follo wed closely by the Marquita. The rest were handicapped—crossing the line in this order, Liris, Gorilla, Banshee, and Minerva. Spinnakers were set for the run down the first leg of all except the Gorilla, whose spinnaker was not broken out until she had been passed by the Minerva off Lloyd's Neck. The Papouse held her lead until within a mile of the buoy at Captain's Island, with the Mariquits astern and to the westward, the Liris being behind the Marquita. Here she came like a Banshee. The Minerva ann Gorilla were having it hammer and toge for last place, and were to the eastward. Under the lee of Captain'e Ieland the yachts found a northeast breeze. Taking in spinnakers, they jibed all and made for the buoy on the starboard tack. Then the Liris picked np wonderfully and eo did the Marquita. The former was the first to reach the mark, the Marquita the second and the Papoose, with the Marquita a close third. The Banshee, as she felt the shift of wind, hekl closer than was necessary and soon found herself ahead and in the course of the harrv. Minerva, fourth, and the Gorilla last.

Capt. Harry Haff.was calling the Marquita, and he and Capt. Sloan made the race of the day. Before turning the first merk Capt. Sloan made a neat little move, which was greatly to help her. Seeing that the Gorilla was succeeding a position just astern of the Marquita, he took in his spinnaker, and at the first breath of the new current of air jibed over and passed speedily to windward of the Marquita, going by her as though she were moving.

From the first mark to Mattinecock Buoy and back to the Black Buoy off Centre Ieland near the month of the hay the course gave two close reaches, the first heing on the port and the latter on the starboard tack. The force of the northeast wind was not felt until the buoy at Captain's Island was well astern. The Marquita, getting a better wind, outfooted the Boston eloop Papoose on the eail to Mattinecock Buoy and passed her. Then the race received itself into a proceesion until the buoy off Centre Island was reached. In the reach to Mattinecock Buoy the Liris increased her lead on the Merqnita to one minnte and forty seconde. The order and time of rounding this mark were as follows: Liris, 1:40:50; Marquita, 1:42:30; Papoose, 1:43:50; Benehee, 1:45:53; Minerva, 1:47:32; Gorilla, 1:48:18.

After this the wind freshened to the finish, and there was afforded an excellent opportunity to observe how the new forties carry their sails. The Liris stood nn as well as could he desired under working topsail and two working head sails. There was no evidence of over-sparring, unleee it was in the case of the Gorilla. The Banehee sailed well, considering that she was deaigoed as a cruising boat. The Minerva, sailed by Capt. Barr, did not appear to as great advantage as in her previous races until she began to work to windward from the black spar buoy, ahont two miles. Theu she ontpointed the Banehee and Papoose and finished the race third, just behind the Marquita. On this beat, too, the Banshee drew np on the Papoose, having gained on her from a position a third of a mile astern at Captain's Island mark to scarcely two lengths behind at the hlack buoy. The yachts passed thie buoy in this order: Liris, 2:19:00; Marquita, 2:23:50; Papoose, 2:26:35; Banshee, 2:27:00; Minerva, 2:27:48; Gorilla, 2:29:35.

Sailing home on the last stretch of the course the Liris continued to gain on the Marquita, and crossed the line ahout 5 minntes and 45 seconds before her. The Minerva finished third, hnt her liberal time allowance of 3 minutes 10½ seconds over the Liris, against the Marquita's allowance of 1 minute 25 seconds, gave her second place in the corrected results. The Banehee fiuished fourth, Papoose fifth, and Gorilla last. As the Papoose will probahly have to allow the Gorilla, it will put the Smith boat np to fifth place. On the whole, the race was a victory for William Gardner over three prominent designers, and thie is somewhat remarkable from the fact thet he is a new-comer and the Liris is only his second boat. The Gardner's first boat, the Katrina, launched this Spring, which has beaten the Burgess thirties, is here, ready for her races nn the cruise of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. The time taken in the race to-day was as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Liris	12 05 00	2 48 10	2 43 10	2 41 10
Marquita	12 05 00	2 52 53½	2 47 53½	2 45 53½
Minerva	12 05 00	2 52 15	2 47 15	2 44 04½
Banshee	12 05 00	2 55 01¾	2 50 01¾	2 47 06¾
Papoose	12 05 49	2 55 33½	2 49 43½	Not meas
Gorilla	12 05 00	2 56 58	2 50 56	2 48

Twenty yachts belonging to the fleet of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clnb assembled in this attractive harbor to-day to begin the enjoyments attending the annnal cruise of the club. The rendezvous was last year at Glen Cove, the members of the oinh found the spot so convenient and attractive that they selected it again. The vessels here to-day flying the club's colors were as follows:

Flagship Sea Fox, schooner, Commodore A. Cass Candaid; cutter Medusa, Vice Commodore Robert Center; schooner Virginia, Rear Commodore Ralph N. Ellis; schooner Ranger, Capt. G. E. Chisolm; schooner Crusader, Capt. C. A. Cheever: sloop Shamrock, Capt. J. Rogers Maxwell; schooner Corsnna, Capt. Charles Smith; cutter Clara, Capt. J. Barron; cutter Marquita, Capt. A. Belmont, Jr.; sloop Gracie, Capt. J. P. Earle; sloop Thistle, Capt. W. Sutam, Jr.; sloop Banshee, Capt. F. S. Pearsall; cutter Kathleen, Capt. W. Whitlook; sloop Iola, Capt. F. H. Weeks; schooner Mayflower, Capt. F. T. Underhill; cutter Liris, Capt. C. W. Wetmore; sloop Gorilla, Capt. R. P. Carroll; schooner Norsh, Capt. Edward Smith; sloop Sagitta and steam yacht Elcetera, Capt. Jones.

The interest of the day centerd on the race between the forty-footers, and little was done until evening, when the Captains assembled on board the Iroquois and worked until a very late hour, arranging the details of the cruise. The invitation of the Eastern Yacht Club to participate in its coming races was formally accepted, but the meeting refused to approve the suggestion made by the Eastern Clnb that yachts hauled out after July 4 should not be able to race. The Seawanhaks want to put their boats in racing trim before competing.

To-morrow will be given np to social pleeures, and on Wednesday the fleet will proceed to Larchmont to be ready for the races on Thursday. The Minerva interested the Liris after the forties' race, claiming that she interfered with the Minerva's start. The case will be decided to-morrow.

SING SING CLUB REGATTA.

The Sing Sing Yacht Clnb will have its second annual open regatta on the Fourth, npen to all yachts belonging to the New-York Yacht Racing Association. The course will be to the Palisades and return, a distance of twenty miles; boats under 20 feet to Tarrytown buoy and return, twelve miles. The start will be made at 11 o'clock. The steamer Sarah A. Jenks will leave the lower deck at 10:30 A. M. and will follow the fleet over the course. The Regatta Committee is composed of Col. W. Bingham, Charles S. Gowan, and Judge Pierre Reynolds, and the Entertainment Committee are W. W. Washburne, E. B. Sherwood, and Benjamin R. Smith.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 1.—The official vote of the recent election as received and compared at the State Department this afternoon is as follows:

For the prohibition amendment, 296,617; Against, 276,148; majority for, 18,469. For the suffrage amendment abolishing the poll tax, 183,871; Against, 430,325; majority against, 246,454.

GOING TO DELAGOA BAY.

BRITISH GUNBOATS ORDERED THERE TO PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS.

CAPE TOWN, July 1.—The British gunboats Bramble and Peacock have been ordered to proceed from here to Delagoa Bay. The Bramble is a composite gunboat of 715 tons and 1,000 horse power. The Peacock is a composite gunboat of 755 tons and 1,200 horse power.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury stated that, in order to provide against any action by the Portuguese inimical to British interests, England had ordered three ships to proceed to Delagoa Bay. This force would be sufficient to cope with any difficulty that might occur. He considered that Portugal's action in canceling the railway concession was high-handed and unjust, and the Government had informed Portugal that they would hold her responsible for all British losses.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that Portugal had canceled the Delagoa Bay Railway concession notwithstanding the representations of England. The Portuguese Government had been informed hy England that Portugal would be held responsible for any lose which British investors might suffer hy her action. The legal question involved was being considered by the Government, and the proper steps would be taken to protect British residents at Delagoa Bey.

LISBON, July 1.—Dispatches from Delagoa Bay are reassuring. The reports of violence on the pert of the Portngnese are denied. There has been no disturbence. The agents of the railway company have handed over the line to the Portuguese officials and have made a valuation upon the work they have already done.

The Directors of the Portuguese company at Lisbon, with which alone the Portnguese Government hes treated, have informed the Government that they have no intention of resisting the decree canceling the concession, but will seek legal redress. In political circles here it is asserted that the concession and Portuguese laws fully guarantee the repayment of the capital which the railroad company has sunk in the enterprise.

The ordering of two British gunboets to Delagoa Bay in connection with the present tronble brings np at once the subject of Portugal's naval and military resources. It is not generally known that Portngal posseeses a most creditable fleet of small gunboat cruisers, vessels which are for the most part of 800 to 900 tone displacement, recembling in eize the Petrel type of our new navy. Thie fleet of gunboats is kept almost constantly on duty on the African coast, and renresents the sole military force of the kingdom in the colonial possessions. Engaged almost continually in active service in the many numerous rivers and bays of the African possessions, the Portuguese officers are thoronghly acquainted with the nature of the ground, and hy long experience have learned how to turn to advantage every one of the reesonces of the country.

To one acquainted with the high degree of professioeal knowledge posessed by the Portugnese officers, both of the navy and army, but particularly those of the former branch, it is not to be wondered at that they rank among the most intelligent military scholars of Europe. The reputatiou they have earned is the result of lang and continued study, obtained by passing through not only the Royal Navel College of Lisbon, hut doing service for two years afterward, one year in the British Nevy and one yeer in the French Navy. Jnet why it is that the French baye extended this courteey to the Portngnese is not known, but England's object is readily divined. Few are aware that Portugal has been for years to her as a protectorate, one, too, from which she could draw material in the event of a great war. To render this more efficient, she has not hesitated to take the youths of Portugal of the orules aboard her war ships, luetnroing them in all pertaining to naval eclence from e British standpoint. After doing a year each in the Britieh and Frenob navies the Portuguese cadets return to their capital, receive their commissions as officers, and commence a somewhat lunge nne active and ardnous career. The officers of the Portnguese Navy are chosen, as far as poeeible, from the prominent families of the country, and the service is accordingly given the closest attention by the Government.

In strengthening her naval force Portugal has done it with an eye to the mode of defense on which ehe wonld have to rely in time of war, and for this purpose has confined herself in the main to the development of a most efficient type of gunboet cruiers. With theee vessels she hopes to be able to defend the waters of her colonies, protect her lend defenses, and cover all movements. The deep-draught war ehips of her enemy cannot reach them, neither can hie landing forces make any advance to the interior so long as the inland water fronts are defended by these swift and strongly-batteried gunboats.

Evidently Portugal has considered of late that her capital was free from attacks; at any rate, she has done abeolntely nothing in the last dozen years to strengthen the defenses on the Tagus. The water batteries are still mounted with an old and worthless type of guns, and the Belem battery, which fired on the United States frigate Niagara when the latter ship was in chase of the Confederate cruiser Stonewall Jackson, has still in position the same guns which confronted the Niagara on that occasion. The banks of the Tague present admirable positions all along their eurface for the placing of heavy modern batteries, hut as Portugal is without guns it is not likely that one will see strongly-defended positions springing up in a moment. The only real defence that can be discovered in the Tagus appears to lie in the presence of the Vasco de Gamo, a big modern fighting ship, resembling somewhat our own Chicago, and in fighting prowess being about equal to that vessel.

In the defenses of Oporto the same condition of affaire exists that is to be seen ahent Lisbon, and are even less efficient than the defenses of New-York Harbor.

In the mobilization of her forces ashore Portugal is reported to make a very creditable showing, which is anything but the "mongrel display" that Spaniards delight in styling it. In the discipline of her army, in the appearance of her garrisons, her barracks, and poets, there is much that our own as well as European officers could profit by in observing the cleanliness and neatness of their surroundings. No one will presume that Portugal can with effect make a etend against Great Britain should the latter decide to nee force. The "Channel squadron" alone could open up the Tagus and place Lisbon at its mercy. Thie being effected, there would be no tronble in landing as many troops as it would be found necessary to call upon. But ehonld the Lisbon Government instruct the colonists to look out for themselves, and in doing so send to their defence all the naval force of the kingdom, the efforts of any hostile power to force open the rivers and dislodge from their defenses the colonial troops would be attended by a great and determined opposition. In fighting in the defenders of the territory no other type of craft hnt the emallest gunhoat oruiser could be brought into action, provided, of course, that no Portuguese commander would risk an engagement with the squadron outside on the coast. Such a vessel as the British Buzzard could be worked inshore, hnt her size ie abont the extreme limit, and as to batteries, there are Portuguese gunboats that are np to the Buzzard in the strength of her armament. Guerilla tilities on the African coast would mean, literally a fight between miniature war vessels; gunboats on one hand manned by etrangers possessing all the indnmitable will of their race, and on the other hand gunboats manned by sailors acclimated and inured to the hardships of the African coast and officered by men possessing all the higher attributes of the modern navy officer.

Without question the British will have their hands full if they undertake fighting the Portnguese in the African colonies, but when we consider the defenseles condition of the mother country and the support which in the past she has been accustomed to receive from Great Britain it will readily be seen that all will desire to avert any serious trouble arising ont of the present complications.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampehire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair, except showers in Rhode Island and Connecticut, warmer southeasterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, showers, except in northern portion of Eastern New-York, fair, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

For District of Colnmbia and Virginia, generally fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania Western New-York, light showers, warmer, easterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	62°	72°	3:30 P. M.	79°	80°
6 A. M.	62°	71°	6 P. M.	74°	77°
9 A. M.	68°	74°	9 P. M.	68°	74°
12 M.	76°	79 P. M.		61°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.....75°
Average temperature for same date last year...65.5°

COL. CLARK'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Gen. Emmons Clark received the following letter yesterday:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 29, 1889.

Special Orders, No. 65.

Col. Emmons Clark of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., having served as Colonel of that regiment for the continuous period of twenty-five years, is, upon his own request and in pursuance of M. C. 67, hereby placed upon the retired list. By order of the Commander in Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER,
Major General and Adjutant General.

The coal miners of the first and second pools on the Monongahela River Penn., are on a strike for 60 cents per bushel for mining. The miners of the third and fourth pools are still at work, but the strikers hope to have them all out in a few days. About 3,500 men are idle.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY YARD.

OLD EMPLOYES DISCHARGED — THE YORKTOWN IN THE DRY DOCK.

The naval fiscal year beginning yesterday brought with it many changes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Several discharges were given to employes, noticeably to men of Democratic leaning. Among the officers of the yard, Capt. William A. Kirkland gives place to Capt. I. A. Beardslee in command of the receiving ship Vermont. Paymaster Tolfree, late of the Essex, displaces as general storekeeper Paymaster Loomis. Lieut. W. H. Reeder, executive officer of the Galena, left that vessel yesterday, having been detached and placed on waiting orders.

The dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was flooded yesterday forenoon. The gunboat Yorktown hauled into the basin and preparations were made for the experiments which are to determine the position of the vessel's metacentre. Tons of pig iron for heeling the ship have been placed npon the deck, and this, with the aid of the guns and crew collected on one side, is considered sufficient to give the vessel the necessary inclina.

The naval conetructors at the yard will have charge of the operation, which is attended with unusual interest, as it has been suggested that the Yorktown, modeled on the plan of two recently-constructed English gunboats, might develop a similar tendency to turn npside down when in a seaway. The Yorktown carries an nnusually heavy battery for so small a ship, and it is feared that the weight of these guns, mounted on sponsons at a considerable height above the water line, will affect the stability of the heat.

The metacentre, which in a floating body is a point above which the centre of gravity of weight must never be placed on penalty of capsizing, can be arrived at by direct calculation, but the result of this method cannot be relied upon with absolnte confidence, inasmnch as a theoretical knowleage of a ship's stability at a given angle is not coneidered sufficient to determine the more practical question of her capsizing. It being then a matter of safety or sacrifice of many valuable lives, the experiments will be carefully made, with a view of ascertaining the exact heel at which the vessel can incline with safety.

The Quinnebaug has been stripped, and it is expected will be pnt ent of commission during the current week. The Despatch leaves to-day for New-London.

INDIGNANT YANKEE TARS.

THEY WERE EAGER FOR A CHANCE TO SHAKE UP THE HAYTIAN NAVY.

Capt. Rockwell of the Clyde steamer Ozama, which arrived Sunday night from Gonalves and came up from Qnarantine yesterday, had to repeat the story of his struggles with the Haytian Navy a great many times. The account of the seizure of the Ozama by Légitime's entire available naval force, consisting of three small gunboats, as already stated in THE TIMES of last Thursday, is confirmed by Capt. Rockwell. On the arrival of the Ozama and her ceptore at Port an Prince, he at once made known the particulars of his case to Minister Thompson, the United Statee representative there, hnt all efforts on the part of that official failed to elicit any response from Légitime.

When the United Statee man-of-war Osippee arrived in port the situation became radically changed, however, in a wonderfully short epace of time, and Mr. Thompson found it his duty to call upon the Osippee for assistance. Légitime's supporters, was declared by Capt. Kellogg of the Osaipee literally at the muzzle of his guns, and the Ozama was liberated in short order and went on her way. It is said that the crew of the Osaipee were in no trifling mood when they understood the condition of affairs on their entry into the harbor of Port an Prince. Many of them had served on the Yantic under Commander Winslow in the days of Cheer or Capt. Rockwell of the Ozama. They were very anxious, therefore, to show their regard for their old commander by shaking np the Haytian Navy. Cheers were interchanged when the Ozama left the harbor, but there was no occasion for the Osaipee's tars to exert themselves in any other way.

The Ozama brings little additional information as to the condition of things in Port an Prince. It is probable that the city may be in the hands of a mob of southern supporters of Hippolyte and Légitime and the triumph of the northern cause is assured.

At the Haytian Consulate here nothing new was heard yesterday, though it was conceded that the ranke of Légitime's partisans had been greatly depleted by an unconquerable desire on the pert of a great many people to see the World's Fair in Paris this year.

AN INDIGNANT POSTMASTER.

FALSE CHARGES MADE TO SECURE HIS REMOVAL.

NEW-HAVEN, July 1.—Some one in this city wrote to the Post Office Department in Washington recently that Postmaster B. R. English of New-Haven had pnt a political assessment on the clerks in his office. Mr. English is highly indignant, and is now trying to find ont who wrote the letter. He denies that any political assesment which may have been levied in the office had his sanction. He has held the office of Postmaster now for over four years, and although his commission does not expire until January next, Republicans have expeated that he snccessor would be appointed before now. His friends think that this charge has been invented by those who would be benefited by having a Republican epeedily appointed, their idea being to give an excuse for his removal on the ground of offensive participation in politics or something of that sort. Mr. English thinks that the allegation against him was made by some employe in the office, and has interrogated all the clerks as to whether they have been assessed. Started from this false report, all were made to eign an affidavit to their replies. He will not say whether he has found ont the originator of the story, hnt is reported to have demanded an investigation by the authorities in Washington.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS

Bourke Cockran prides himeelf as having the biggest head in New-York. He wears a No. 8 hat and sometimes claims that that is tight.

An old member of the Manhattan Clnb, once a Democratic oracle, hnt who is now a lookeron in Vienna," says that Tammany in the only one of the persone now in control of Tammany Hall who has any real knowledge or judgment of public opinion. The rest, he remarks, never knew anybody of influence outside of Tammany, and the only conversation they hear is that of the ward politicians from whom they take guns and with whom they still associate. If it wasn't for Cockran, he asserts, public opinion would have been decided by Croker and Grant more than it has been, for the simple reason that they have no appreciation of its power.

Robert H. Hunter, the new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourteenth District, proposes to remove his office from Albany to Poughkeepsie, "which," says the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, with a powerful display of wisdom, "will be a great accommodation to the taxpayers of the district, who have for some time been obliged to send to Albany for stamps." Orange and Albany Counties have pnt in bids for the deputy, the former in the person of John J. O'Brien, a ward politician, and the latter James W. Bentley, who held a Federal office under the Arthur Administration, and who has been for the past four years a clerk in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Draper.

The Republicans in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, which comprises the counties of Washington and Rensselaer, in doubt as to the success of any ordinary Republican over the present incumbent Mr. Collins, are doing their best to urge ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh to accept the nomination this Fall. But Mr. Burleigh prefers the Congressional nomination next Fall. Should he decline, it is said that Mr. Collins to run as the Democratic candidate, and a scorching, old-fashioned contest is expected.

During the encampment of the Seventh Regiment at Peekskill last week the commissioned officers fell to discussing politics one evening, and finally voted npon their Presidential preference for 1892. Mr. Cleveland got about two-thirds of the votes, and even the Republicans admitted that, as Harrison was going on, it would be impossible to defeat Mr. Cleveland if he should be nominated next time.

Several candidates as the successor of Mr. Crosby in the Twenty-first Assembly District have begun to sprout. The favorite among the reform Republicans of the district is Mr. De Witt J. Seligman.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland put in six days of good solid fishing on the Long Island coast last week as the guest of Col. Alfred Wagstaff.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who was a candidate for United States Marshal, is being pushed for one of the seven Deputy Collectorships.

TOLD TO THROW OUT CIVIL CASES.

The Grand Jury for July was sworn in yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions by Judge Cowing, who appointed Thomas C. Oakley, the flour merchant, foreman. The Judge then charged the jury and bade them to be particular to throw out purely civil cases which might be presented to them. He reminded them that the criminal branch of the county courts must not be used by creditors to squeeze money out of delinquent debtors. Several indictments of criminal charges in civil cases were found by the last Grand Jury, and Judge Cowing accordingly charged them against the practice. He also charged them against finding bills against persons for libel.

SHEEPSHEAD'S LAST DAY

THE RICH REALIZATION STAKE TO BE RACED FOR.

A GOOD PROGRAMME FOR THE WIND-UP OF THE CONEY ISLAND CLUB'S RACING MEETING.

The Coney Island Jockey Club will bring to a close this afternoon the most successful racing meeting in its history. The programme for the day is one of exceptional excellence, the star feature being the race for the Realization Stakes at a mile and five-eighths, for which nine horses are named as probable starters. It will certainly be a sensational race, with Salvator, Longstreet, Tenay, and Erio, a quartet who will make a great fight for the richest stake for three-year-olds ever raced for in this country. The other two fixtures, the second heat of the Double Event and the race for the Stirrup Cup, will probably be a hnt one, for the place at least, and it may be a very hot one for the first money, as Firenzi will have to defeat Exile, the game winner of the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap, who may be good enongh to beat her. The entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages, of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Kingston, 147 pounds; Gipsy Queen, 108; Seadrift and Reporter, 102 each; Brian Boru, 99; Bohemian end Fitz James, 97 each; Lucy Ed. and Ovid, 94 each; Rizpah, 90.

SECOND RACE.—The Double Event; a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, by subscription of $50 each, half forfeit; starters to pay $50 additional, which entities them to start for both events; $4,000 to be added by the association in proportion of $2,500 to first event and $1,500 to second event; $1,000 additional in plate or money will be given in case the two events he won hy the same horse; the winner in the second event to carry $1,000 of the added money and all the subscriptions and starting moneys, the second $350, and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Torso, by Algerine-Santa Lucia	123
Madison Stable's b. c. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy	118
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. c. Mnchiaga, by Kyrie Daly-Murs	118
Preakness Stable's hr. f. Livonia, by Longfellow-Elkhorn Lass	116
Charles Reed & Son's ch. f. Peterahorough, by Mr. Pickwick-Sarong	115
John Croker's b. c. Prince Howard, by Prince Charlie-Blanche	110
George Hearst's b. c. Anaconda, by Spendthrift-Maid of Athol	110
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Jersey Pat, by Pat Malloy-Jersey Lass	110
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Flathush, by Glenelg-Florida	110

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second; entrance, $15, to be divided between the second and third; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter. First Attempt. 110 pounds; Wynwood and Ernest, 107 each; Boccaccio and Vigilant, 103 each; Lillian, Ten Strike, Reed, Red Prince, and Red Leaf, 99 each; My Own, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Realization Stakes, for three-year-olds; a sweepstakes by the following respective subscriptions: For horses entered as foals before July 15, 1886, $100 each, half forfeit if struck out by July 15, 1888, and only $25 if struck out by July 15, 1887, and for yearlings of $200 each, half forfeit if struck ont by July 15, 1888; all starters to pay $250 additional; all to go to second and third horses provided: the club to add $10,000; the second horse to receive $2,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money; the third $1,000 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. One mile and five-eighths.

	Pounds.
J. B. Haggin's ch. o. Salvetor, by Prince Charlie-Salina	122
A. J. Cassatt's b. c. Eric, by Duke of Magenta-Second Hand	118
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Longstreet, by Longfellow-Semper Idem	118
B. G. Thomas's ch. f. Jewel Ban, by King Ban-Jewel	112
G. M. Pyne's h. c. Long Dance, by Longfellow-La Galatea	112
D. T. Pulsifer's b. c. Tenny, by Rayon d'Or-Belle of Maywood	109
*Pierre Lorillard's ch. f. Katia, by Mortemer-Lou Lanier	109
B. G. Thomas's ch. g. My Fellow, by Fellow-Great Dixieta	109
George Osgood's h. c. Philander, by Wild Idle-Precious	109

*Doubtful starter.

FIFTH RACE.—The Stirrup Cup, for all ages; a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, and only $10, if declared, for horses entered by April 1, or of $100 each, $25; if declared, if entered hy thequeual honr for the closing of entries on Saturday, June 29, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a half.

	Pounds.
J. B. Haggin's h. m. Firenzi, 5 years	127
William Lakeland's b. h. Exile, 4	124
William Astor's ch. c. New Year, 4	112
W. B. Jenning's b. h. Dunboyne, 5	107
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4	104
*D. D. Withers's b. f. Inverwick, 4	102
*William Hendree's b. f. Sea Sweep, 4	102
*W. P. Burch's gr. h. Boaz, 6	97
J. J. Carroll's b. o. Kleve, 4	90

*Doubtful starters.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $1,250 added, of which $300 to second and $150 to third; special weights. One mile and three-eighths on the turf. First Attempt and Tea Tray, 113 pounds each; Ten Strike, Wilfred, Alamo, The Bourbon, Elsin, Le Loyon, Litrell, and Bella B., 112 each; Cortez, Vigilant, and Sam Wood, 108 each; Boh Forsyte, 101.

RACING AT CEDARHURST.

WILLIAM LYNCH BADLY INJURED IN THE QUEENS COUNTY HURDLE RACE.

Mr. J. F. Caldwell didn't go down to Cedarhurst yesterday to start the horses, and David Clark, his assistant, had to try and get the horses in the several races away on their journey. He succeeded very well, except in the first race, where the field of eighteen made life a burden to him, as well as to the couple of thousand who were on the ground to enjoy the spurt. The horses were at the post for nearly an hour and a half, making something like forty starts before the lot were allowed to run the five furlongs. In one of these breakaways several of the riders thought that they had secured a start, and Silver Star, Booke, and Melody ran the entire distance, nearly all the horses going at least half of the course. When the start was effected finally Rosarium and Glenlnco got away in front and had the race between them, the former winning by a length, with the latter six in front of Prospect and the rest well strung ont. The flat race at a mile and a quarter was won by Raveller, who was the choice in the betting, with Costello second, Pasquet third, and Silk Line, the favorite in the betting, fourth. Longitude, the favorite, won the third race, which was at a mile, with Tornadn second and La Belle Helene third, the latter being the good thing of the race which all the club men played because Mr. Arthur Hunt had her.

The great race of the day was the Queens County Hurdle Race at two and a half miles, for which Westmoreland was a hot favorite. Bnt Westmoreland was a little short of work apparently, for when he was called npon for his final effort he was unable to do anything, and Hercules a chance to win the race, which he did by only a neck from Jake Shipsey, the latter beating Westmoreland some twenty lengths. The two leaders had a magnificent race, and both were thoroughly ridden ont. Bassanio went down at the first hurdle and gave his rider, William Lynch, a very ugly fall, the horse not only rolling on the unseated rider, hnt kicking him in the back, thus severely injuring Lynch's spine. The jockey was in a critical condition after the race left the track, being unable to sit up or move about any. The horse Jim Murphy, who bolted in the Maiden Steeplechase last Friday, ran well yesterday for a mile and a half and then bolted and refused to go the route.

Monte Christo won the only steeplechase of the day, in which Mentmore started and was the favorite. But Mentmore refused to go the course, retiring from the race at the double, which it took him some time to get ont of. Then he refused to leap the next hurdle and had to be led from the field. Old Schoolmaster proved himself a pretty good horse by running a good second and beating Jim McGowan for the place.

The last race of the afternoon was a hurdle race at a mile and a half, with five starters. Mentmore, who doesn't fancy steeplechasing, took more kindly to the hurdles and won the race rather easily from Zangbar, with Will Davis third and Mentor fourth. Jim Murphy was also a starter in the race, and his owners, the Queens County Stable, declared to win with him. But Jim Murphy overleaped himself in taking a hurdle in the dip opposite the grand stand and nearly went to grass. He unseated Green, the colored jockey, and threw him nearly over his head. But Green managed to get a good grip on the horse's neck, hung on with hands and heels, and finally got back into the saddle without having to touch the earth, and then scooped the frightened horse, who was trying to run away.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The races at Washington Park were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for three-year-olds. One mile. Kate Malone, 107 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Etruria, 107, (Finnegan,) second, and Plunder, 114, (Richardson,) third. Time—1:43. Betting—4 to 1 against Kate Malone, 2 to 1 Etruria, 3 to 1 Plunder.

SECOND RACE.—Purse for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Bill Letcher, 111 pounds, (Hilke,) won; Harvester, 111, (Barnes,) second, and Gunwad, 111, (Allan) third. Time—1:02¾. Betting—3 to 1 Bill Letcher, 3 Harvester.

THIRD RACE.—Purse for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Abilene, 111 pounds, (Taral,) won; Lottie A., 108, (Steppe,) second, and Tioga, 111, (Freeman,) third. Time—1:02¾. Betting—8 to 1 Abilene, 30 to 1 Lottie A.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes. One mile and an eighth. Benita, 108 pounds, (Steval,) won; Gilford, 100, (Francis,) second, and Lonnie King, 96, (Pinkney,) third. Time—1:55. Betting—7 to 5 Benita, 5 to 2 Gilford.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Ernest Race, 106 pounds, (Overton,) won; Brewster, 95, (Francis) second, and Electricity, 90, (A. Covington,) third. Time—1:44. Betting—5 to 1 Ernest Race, 6 to 1 Brewster, 8 to 1 Electricity.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Ernest Race, 106 pounds, (Overton,) won; Brewster, 95, (Francis) second, and Electricity, 90, (A. Covington,) third. Time—1:44. Betting—5 to 1 Ernest Race, 6 to 1 Brewster, 8 to 1 Electricity.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Longitude, 102 pounds, (Hilke,) won; Tahle Tours, 100, (Finnegan,) second, and St. Nick, 115, (Steptoe,) third. Time—1:43. Betting—2½ to 1 Glenlnco, 3 to 1 Table Tours.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Tom Hood, 103 pounds, (Hill,) won; Catalpa, 105, (Allen,) second, and Bridelight, 114, (Murphy,) third. Time—1:13¾. Betting—5 to 1 Tom Hood, 6 to 1 Catalpa.

TROTTERS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 1.—The hotels are filling up with strangers, who come to attend the July meeting at the Driving Park, which begins to-morrow and lasts four days. There are 196 entries. Eight carloads of the horses came here from Hartford yesterday, leaving there at 9 A. M. and reaching here at 4 P. M. They came by the new railroad connecting with the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Another lot started from Hartford the night before and, coming over the New-York and New-England Railroad, did not arrive until several hours after those that came by the new route. There are two purses to be trotted for to-morrow. The first is for the 2:22 class, the entries being Cleon, Golden Rod, Queen Wilkes, Yorktown, Crescendo, Issaquena, Frank T., Bertha, and Favorite Wilkes. The other is for the 2:37 class, in which there are fifteen entries. Among them are Stephanie, Maud G., Dick, Charles Dickens, Constant, Annex, and Ivanhoe.

WALL-STREET TALK.

One of Wall-street's fads is an apprehension that stocks bought on the eve of a Fourth of July holiday are dangerous burdens, and the result is that the speculative traders keep their boxes as bare as possible at this time of the year. Yesterday's market had a dullness therefore that was natural enough. Few

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

SHARON RAILWAY

(of Pennsylvania)

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, DATED JUNE 1, 1889; DUE JUNE 1, 1919.

Mortgage at the rate of $8,800 per mile on 19 miles of road, which is virtually a double track.

THIS ROAD HAS PAID 30 CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS OF 3 1-2 PER CENT. ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS.

PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM

COFFIN & STANTON,

BANKERS, 72 BROADWAY.

S. V. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS, 5 AND 7 WALL-ST.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

$200,000 KANSAS CITY, MO.,

20-Year 4 per cent. Bonds.

$50,000 Western Transit Comp'y

5 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1894,

GUARANTEED INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL BY THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.

$24,000 Township of Chatfield,

FILLMORE CO., MINN.,

10-20-year 5 1-2 per cent. Refunding Bonds,

AND OTHER DESIRABLE INVESTMENT BONDS PAYING FROM 5 TO 6½ PER CENT. INTEREST.

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

5 Wall-st., New-York.

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS, $560,213.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Twentsche Bankvereeniging, Amsterdam, HOLLAND;

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Allows interest on deposits and interest on balances of active accounts of merchants and others.

Transacts a general banking business.

Lends money on promissory note with New-York or Brooklyn appraised real estate first mortgage, with Title Guarantee policy, as collateral security.

Acts as Executor, Trustee, and Guardian under Will for the fixed statutory charges, also as Registrar, Trustee, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, cities, railroads, towns, and other corporations, and for Real Estate Mortgage Corporations in New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Collects rents, coupons, and dividends.

Negotiates State, city, railway, and corporate loans.

TRUSTEES:

Garret A. Van Allen,	John D. Vermeule,
Warner Van Norden,	John Van Voorhis,
Hooper C. Van Voorst,	W. W. Van Voorhis,
James B. Van Woert,	Geo. W. Van Siclen.
G. Van Nostrand.	James Roosevelt,
John R. Plumb,	Augustus Van Wyck.
Henry W. Bookstaver,	A. W. Vanderbilt Knyt,
Robert B. Roosevelt,	Henry W. O. Edye,
Geo. M. Van Hoesen,	Jotham Goodnow,
William Dowd,	George Arthur Hodgman,
William Remsen,	Peter Wyckoff.
W. D. Van Vleck,	Daniel A. Heald.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
JOHN D. VERMEULE, Vice President.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE 5 PER CENT. GOLD 50-YEAR BONDS OF THE

St. Paul City R'y Co.,

which company has the exclusive field for operating street railways in the city of St. Paul, Minn. Present population about 200,000. About 80 miles (of horse and cable lines) in successful operation. The construction, equipment, and management are of the best character. After personal examination of the property and security we strongly recommend these bonds for investment.

Price, par and interest.

Particulars of this and other desirable investment securities on application.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK. CHICAGO.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

WE OWN AND OFFER:

$120,000 SIOUX CITY, IOWA, 4½s,

$100,000 WYANDOTTE CO., KANSAS, 5s,

$50,000 DUBUQUE CO., IOWA, 5s,

$48,000 BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, 4s,

$31,000 E. SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, 4½s,

and other choice securities. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. KEAN & CO.,
Bankers, 115 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

OUR JULY LIST OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES, WHICH ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS AND TRUSTEES, WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Harriman & Co.,

Bankers,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

Investment Department, Henry S. Redmond, Manager.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

$100,000
7 PER CENT.
NEW-YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
First Mortgage 10-year Bonds.

Principal and Interest payable at Holland Trust Co., 7 Wall-st., New-York.

DENOMINATIONS:
$100, $500, AND $1,000.

Property worth half as much again as the total amount of mortgage. Certificates of appraisal filed with Holland Trust Company.

For sale at par and accrued interest from May 1, 1889, by

GEO. W. ROMAINE & CO.,
60 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY, 15 BROAD-ST., (MILLS BUILDING.)
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 15, 1889, to stockholders of record on the books in this office on SATURDAY, July 6, 1889, at 12 M. No certificates of the preferred stock will be received for transfer after Saturday, July 6, at 12 M., until the morning of July 18 following. T. W. LILLIE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED this day upon the preferred stock of this company of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 27, 1889, at the office of the company in the city of New-York, 32 Nassau-st., on and after July 16, 1889. Transfer books will be closed on the 28th of June, 1889, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 16th of July, 1889.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL R. R. AND BANKING CO. OF GA., (Trimarits.)
MONTGOMERY & EUFAULA RAILWAY.
COLUMBUS AND WESTERN RY.
DOUGLASVILLE & CHESHIRE CO.
COLUMBUS & ROME RY. CO.
AUGUSTA & KNOXVILLE R. R.

Coupons maturing July 1, 1889, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company's agency.

KESSLER & CO.,
54 Wall-st.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 15th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 19th day of August next. HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1889.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at the office of the company, No. 21 Cortlandt-st., in this city, on and after SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business TO-DAY until the morning of MONDAY, JUNE 17. By order of the Board of Managers.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE RICHMOND AND WEST POINT TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY Preferred Stock.—The semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y., on and after July 10, 1889. The transfer books will close July 9, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 11, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. RAUH, Treasurer.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 10, 1889.

COUPONS DUE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company due July 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date at the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY L. JEWETT, Treasurer.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Chicago and Atlantic R. R. First Mortgage Bonds.

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons maturing July 1, 1889, on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of

JOHN PATON & CO.,
52 William-st., New-York.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 2, to which date, from June 29, the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1889.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS TODAY a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared, payable July 1. Transfer book will be closed from June 22 at 12 M. until July 2.

WM. SHARP, Jr., Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., PAYABLE JULY 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed UNTIL JULY 8, 1889. DALLAS B. PRATT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN Railway Company.—Coupons of the first mortgage, Michigan Division, bonds of the above company, due July 1, next, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce, 52 Cedar-st. GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 3, due July 1, 1889, of the first consolidated mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York. J. GILLILY, Treasurer.

OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILWAY AND BRIDGE CO.
OMAHA, June 29, 1889.

The coupons of the bonds of this company due July 1 will be paid at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y., on and after that date. J. H. MILLARD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF the City of New-York, No. 37 Wall-st.—The coupons of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company's (of Sioux City, Iowa,) 5 per cent. debenture bonds, due July 1, 1898, will be paid at the office of this company on and after that date.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Secretary.

ST. PAUL EASTERN GRAND TRUNK Railway Company.—Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the above company, due July 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office of Samuel S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. D. ALLIBONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1889.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
June 21, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. G. E. SOUTER, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. COMPANY, June 24, 1889.—The coupons of the bonds of this company, due July 1, will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York, on and after that date. F. H. KETTLE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable July 1, 1889. The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1889.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
21st June, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1889, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HUXOR, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the first proximo. E. H. HARRO, Cashier.

PENN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1889.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., free from taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, next. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1889.

THE DIRECTORS FROM THIS DAY HAVE declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1889. R. MACGREGOR, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.

Coupons of this company due and payable July 1, 1889 will be paid on and after that date at the office of the [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1889, ON the following bonds will be promptly paid at the bank:

[illegible] Bonds, No. 190
[illegible] (Hamilton) York:
Arkansas City, Cowley County, Kan., School District No. 1.
Albion Township, Neb.
Bird's Opera House Association, Omaha, Neb.
Bonanza County, Neb.
Boise City, Idaho.
Clay County, Neb., School District No. 6.
City of Leadville, Col.
City of Lincoln, Neb.
City of Omaha, Neb.
City of Omaha, Neb.
Douglas County, Neb.
Hitchcock County, Neb.
Kansas Loan and Investment Co.
Madison County, Idaho.
Meagher County, Montana.
Nebraska Mortgage Co.
Nebraska Mortgage and Investment Co.
Palmetto Cattle and Land Co.
Nemaha County, Neb., School District No. 34
School District of Omaha, Neb.
Smith Brothers' Loan and Trust Co.
Shubuck County, Neb.
Shoshone County, Idaho.
Town of Idaho Springs, Col.

NEW-YORK, BUFFALO AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1889.

COUPONS MATURING JULY 1 PROX. from the first mortgage refunding bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the National Park Bank.

J. P. RAFFERTY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1889.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending this date at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF per cent. per annum, on all sums up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000).

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15.

HENRY HAGGERTY, President.

DAVID LEDWITH, Controller.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 1 AND 3 8D-AV.,
(opposite Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1863.
SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1889.

Interest for the half-year ending June 30, 1889 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank and the laws of the State. Interest payable WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1889. Interest from July 1 on deposits made on or before July 10.

S. W. SNEDEN, President.

G. N. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

118 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited depositors July 1, 1889, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to the limit of $3,000, payable to depositors entitled thereto on and after July 15, 1889.

WILLIAM H. CRAFFORD, President.

HENRY V. PASSELL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1889.

76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. as the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third MONDAY in July next. EDWARD SCHELL, President.

R. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1889, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

STEPHEN W. JONES, President.
FRED'K HUGHSON, Treasurer.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

POUGHKEEPSIE AND CONNECTICUT RAILROAD COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company at its office in the Roesel Building, 115 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, July 29, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of the joint agreement heretofore entered into by the Directors of this company and the Directors of the Hudson Connecting Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and the formation thereby, under the laws of the State of New-York, of a railroad corporation to be called the "Central New-England and Western Railroad Company."

ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, Secretary.

HUDSON CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1889.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company at its office in the Roesel Building, 115 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, July 29, 1889, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of the joint agreement heretofore entered into by the Directors of this corporation with the Poughkeepsie and Connecticut Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and the formation thereby, under the laws of the State of New-York, of a railroad corporation to be called the "Central New-England and Western Railroad Company."

ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK, &c.—By two girls to do the work of a family; one as chambermaid, the other as cook and laundress; reference. Call at 321 East 59th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; best reference. Call at 216 East 56th-st., ground floor, Room 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do up-stairs work; willing to assist in other work; private family; references. Address D. F., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American woman as thorough chambermaid or parlormaid; best of references. Address F. K., Box 843 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Call at 158 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person as chambermaid and assist with other work; slight; first city reference; country preferred. Call at 107 West 46d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good city reference. Call at 216 East 42d-st.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Seen at present employer's, 451 West 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; willing to assist with washing. Call at 39 West 19th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German girl as chambermaid in hotel in country. Call at 215 East 81st-st., one floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call at 17 East 17th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do light housework; willing to assist in washing; city or country. Call at 343 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call at 17 East 17th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best of references. Call at 138 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best of references. Call at 17 East 17th-st., present employer's

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, July 1:

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, A. T. Gillender, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 22.5 by 19.2, 23 Old-slip, west side, south of Water-st., for $13,000, to Benjamin F. Dunning. Also, under a similar order, John Whalen, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.10 by 100, 708 Lexington-av., west side, 60.5 feet north of 57th-st., for $26,650, to William P. Williams, plaintiff.

James L. Wells's sale of buildings, with plot of land, on Palisade-av., north of South-av., Riverdale, was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 1.

Mulberry-st., 58; Luigi Mega and another to Giovanni Dibiase..... $22,000
Boulevard, s. w. corner of 85th-st., 102.5x100.11x102.8x93.7; Homer J. Beardsley and wife to Mary O. Nesbitt..... 65,000
30th-st., n. s., 116.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; Joseph Stern and wife to Aaron Stern..... 1
10th-av., e. s., 30 ft. n. of 74th-st., 29.4x18x8.4x19x10.8x12.2x10.8x6.1x7.7x37; Anna V. Tallman to William F. Mott..... 13,000
131st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; James Robertson and wife to Emma A. Ramsay..... 8,000
49th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5; Henry Tourjan and wife to Barbara McGowan..... 30,900
Bowery road, e. s., 25 ft. n. of 9th-st., 25x175; Edward Hornbostel and wife to Benjamin Fisch..... 40,000
39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Louis Marks and wife to Charles F. Lang and wife..... 20,000
9th-av., s. w. corner of 19th-st., 24x99.11; William H. Reed and others to William Drought and another..... 29,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 75.4 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 24.8x100; Martha Schinler to Doris Destjen..... 22,250
74th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.9; Abraham Sonnenstrahl and wife to Edward Crater..... 16,500
109th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; George Bradish and wife to M. Fay..... 1,900
Jennings-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Chisholm-st., 25x95; H. Kelly and wife to Joseph J. Sailer..... 600
Ludlow-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x97.6; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Israel Morris..... 31,000
Jennings-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Chisholm-st., 25x95; Francis Hagan and wife to Joseph J. Sailer..... 600
137th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100; Josephine L. Horton to William Geyer..... 2,250
Seaman-av., n. s., 388.3 ft. e. of Bolton road, 100x120.4x100x135.9; Emeline Crane to John Von Glahn..... 3,240
9th-av., s. w. corner of 57th-st., 25x100; Mosel Ollslo and wife to Louis Bauer..... 70,000
93th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.8; John L. Brewster to Gerrit J. W. Slingerland and another..... 20,000
Railroad-av., e. s., lot 80, 50x100; C. Perry Baker to Yellott D. Deckert..... 2,125
Jumel-place, w. s., lots 427 and 428, 33x8 to Edgecomb-av., 266.9x105x50; William S. Alger to William G. Smith..... 2,000
Jumel-place, w. s., lot 427, 25x84.7 to s. w. s. of Edgecomb-av. x32.7x105.6; William G. Gani to Julie Alger..... 1
West 126th-st., s. s., 198.9 ft. west of Greenwich-av., 19x80.2x19x81.11; Caroline Monnat to Cæsar A. Kranz..... 1
Same property; Cæsar A. Kranz to Caroline Monnat..... 1
27th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 9th-av., 42.8x98.8; executors of Sarah Donnelly to John W. and William M. Hogenkamp..... 23,250
128th-st., 151 West; John N. Stearns and wife to Isabella Wright..... 28,500
128th-st., 166 West; same to Charles O. Coulter..... 26,500
55th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 24.6x100.5; John S. Lindenberger and wife to William Greenthal..... 19,700
8th-st., s. s., 89 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22x76.5x4x21x18x97.5; Charles Hamma and wife to Lodor Hanken..... 1,920
William's Bridge road, s. s., 358 ft. w. of Southern Boulevard, 25x508x25x495; 24th Ward Real Estate Association to Ursuline Convent..... 1
105th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; William Mulgre to William H. Keogh..... 1
20th-st., lots 103 and 105, 17th Ward, 32.2x107x14.8x105.11; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Carl Franck..... 20,500
114th-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. of 3d-av., 25x100.11. William H. Jackson and wife to Eva Mahler..... 6,580
104th-st., 159 East; Samuel Sundersheme and wife to Hedig S. Neumann..... 1,550
Rivington-st., n. s., 54 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 17x69.10x15.4x69.10; Sophia Kuhl to Nicholas Gnentrer..... 10,000
Suffolk-st., 113; George Stormer to M. Volkowitz..... 25,000
Mott-st., 58; same to Jacob Cohen..... 15,000
69th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.4; Jenny Buhlit to Bella Fisher..... 16,500
87th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8; H. Kammerz to A. Elias..... 21,250
2d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 70th-st., 25x70; Abraham Rice and wife to Lasarus Baum..... 24,000
124th-st., 24 West; P. J. Quinn to David Matthews..... 12,000
3d-av., e. s., 46.7 ft. s. of 128th-st., 26x100; S. Davis to M. Isaac..... 28,500
21st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; E. Boeppie to E. Sundraun..... 14,300
Westchester-av., n. s., 89.9 ft. e. of Bergen-av., 25x100; Margaret Lambert, executrix, to Otto Eisle..... 1
Broadway, 5 to 11; also, 5 to 11 Greenwich-st.; Richard S. Newcombe to S. T. Meyer..... 48,700
9th-av., w. s., 61.11 ft. s. of 36th-st., 20.6x100; Mary Chu to Elizabeth Knoth..... 13,000
Willett-st., w. s., 63 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 18.8x50; Solomon Silberstein to Emanuel Heller and another..... 14,000
2d-av., 848; Reuben & Wolfson, Silberstein, 101st-st., 225, East, C. J. O'Brien to Herman Wronkow..... 2,150
141st-st., n. s., 166 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x99.11; Emma H. Kaufman to A. Stumme..... 13,750
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x100.5; Peter Helferich to F. W. Schwiers..... 9,250
127th-st., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x143.7; Franz Schmidt to Leonhard Michel..... 3,000
128th-st., n. s., 478.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.8x99.11; Lonias Rosenbaum to M. Goerl..... 600
Clinton-st., 48; C. Chammel to Mary A. Becor..... 7,500
96th-st., n. s., 74.11 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.6x99.1; Mary Klebisch to Caroline Klebisch. 32,500
Perry-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Sun Hill road, 25x100; same to Hannah Miller..... 28,000
44th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; Russel D. Baird and others to W. Mills and others..... 480
5th-av., e. s., 27.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 23x100; same to same..... 8,000
154th-st., s. s., corner of Madison-av., 60x100; Thomas Zetter to Carrie E. Mares..... 12,000
43d-st., n. s., 128.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 28x100.5; Isaac Kann to Andrew Hirth..... 35,000
72d-st., 47 East; D. Hennessy to K. Heldenheimer..... 27,000
150th-st., 359 East; John Sullivan to K. Dresscho..... 50,000
Grand-st., 465½ to 459, also 272 Division-st., and also 1 Pitt-st.; Samuel Goldstein to P. Chock..... 4,000
Horatio-st., s. s., 75.11 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 19.11x85; James F. Norris and wife to Richard B. Norris..... 72,635
Willett-st., s.s. 193.9 ft n. of Broome-st., 25x100; Michael Gaven and wife to Gabriel Spero..... 10,000
134th-st., s. s., 4 West; also, 10 West 134th-st.; John S. Robinson and wife to Ellen T. Carty Fallon..... 13,000
134th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; Jonathan Blum, Jr., to Catharine O. Reagan..... 52,000
4th-st., s. s., 58.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 54.4x28x20x22x4.1x24.6; executors of William W. Winans to Clara Fairchild..... 17,000
Grand-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x75; Isidore and Simon Cohn and wife to Samuel Cohn..... 10,400
Monroe-place, 1,683; Solomen Friand and wife to C. M. Smith..... 1
Thompson-st., 25; George Awee to John O. Meiser..... 5,125
Grove-st., n. s., 117.9 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 47x59.2 to Christopher-st. 2x6.9 to Grove-st., x 59.10; executors of Eunice D. Van Wagenen to J. W. Gerard..... 11,667
Same property; Joseph Del Bisco and others to same..... 35,000
74th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Roger O'Connor to William Davis..... 15,500
East Broadway, 193; Jonas Weil and another and wives to Morris Mendelson..... 19,250
43d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.4; Dennis E. Lavelle and wife to Jacob Kern..... 45,000
King-st., 37 and 39; L. A. Wray, referee, to Daniel Rosenbaum and another..... 31,350
130th-st., 119 West; Henry A. Hine and wife to Bernard Sendheim..... 18,775
131th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 84x103.8; Sendor Jarmusky, Ascher Weinberg and wives to J. H. Zimmerman..... 55,000
129th-st., 417 and 419 East; Lawrence Dalton to Dennis Smith..... 22,500
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 113th-st., 60x100; Albert J. Rhodes and wife to Edward J. Halligan..... 20,000
83d-st., s. s., 102.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 47.8x102.2; Robert Murray and wife to William J. Hoffman..... 30,000
87th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; George Wolfarth and wife to Louis Fessler..... 9,250
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 113th-st., 100x80; Edward J. Halligan and wife to George W. Pinchbeck..... 25,000
Same property; George W. Pinchbeck to Anna C. Turner..... 1
2d-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 51x100; John Stick and wife to David Moss..... 42,000
Water-st., 184, 186 and 188; Charles S. Beebe and wife to D. S. Rice..... 1,144
Same property; Allen M. Sutton to same, 1-54 part..... 1,145
Same property; Alice B. Hix to same, 1-54 part..... 1,145
Same property; Emma H. Browne and G. Walter Browne to same..... 663
Same property; James H. Browne to same, 1-54 part..... 1,144
Same property; Robert S. Browne and others to same, 49-54 parts..... 56,078
103d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; Samuel H. Keogh to Rachael Whitrow..... 1
Manhattan-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100; Israel L. Prager to J. Stein..... 32,000
Perry-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 18.9½x99.9; Margaret C. Wilson and others to Thomas Mackey..... 1,850
1st-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 120th-st., 25.8x100; George Willey to Henry B. Lamb..... 4,000
Eighth-av., 501; Seaman L. Conner to Elizabeth Koop..... 52,750
Perry-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 25x100; Joseph M. Pratt to W. E. Holder..... 1,800
Same property; W. E. Holder to J. Mc. [illegible]..... 800

LEASES RECORDED.

Ehret, George, to Henry Wicht; store s. e. corner of Manhattan-st. and 129th-st., 5 years, per year..... $1,080
Fish, Hamilton, to Adam Gartner, s. s. of 4th-st. 60 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.9½x2, 21 years, per year..... 425
McLaughlin, Mary E., to Joseph Walsh; 795 3d-av., one year, per year..... 900
Psyeh, Charles, to Louis Reischmann; n. s. 19th-st., w. of 4th-av., 19 years, from May 1892, per year..... 17,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT TARRYTOWN.

"The Castle,"

THE FINEST COUNTRY HOUSE IN AMERICA; MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF HUDSON; NEWLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. APPLY TO W. H. HOYT & CO., 9 VANDERBILT-AV.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE houses, in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:

NOS. 105 AND 107 WEST 72D-ST.
NOS. 130 AND 136 WEST 64TH-ST.

Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to CHAS. BURK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Addresses or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ROCHELLE PARK, NEW-Rochelle, a substantial colonial villa for Summer and Winter residence; handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; fourteen rooms; eight city lots; 5 minutes to depot; seventeen miles to Grand Central Station. Inquire of owner, fourth house from main entrance to park.

PASADENA (N. J.) LAND CO.—HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, on railroad, free and clear, will be GIVEN AWAY to reliable people. Room 2311 Broadway, New-York; 65 Court-st., Brooklyn, and 756 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURNished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 334 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 334 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED SEA SHORE COTtage, with eleven rooms, at MANTOLOKING, N. J., fronting on OCEAN and BARNEGAT BAY. Two hours from New-York by P. R. R. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, 120 Broadway, New-York, or LOUIS PENNINGTON, 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Lend Elberon.—To let or for sale, elegantly-furnished cottages near ocean and depot; $500 to $2,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

NEWPORT, R. I.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, or for sale, estate on Bellevue-av.; all modern improvements and large stable. Address M. A. C. HOLMES.

UNFURNISHED.

ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Honeton and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; with passenger elevator; large light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 and 128 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. PRILLON,
27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMproving the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an aid society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch. President, John Paton; Treasurer—R. B. Minturn, 45 William-st.; Chairman Committee of Ways and Means—R. Fulton Cutting; Chairman Finance Committee—James A. Scrymser; General Agent—F. S. Longworth, 79 4th-av.

BETHESDA

The Fashionable American Table Water.

Acknowledged highly curative in affections of the liver, kidneys, stomach, diabetes, gravel, gout, rheumatism, and malaria.

F. SCHERER & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—FREDERICK H. EHLEN, plaintiff, against HINRICH EOKHOFF, defendant.—Summons.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in county of New-York. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 22d, 1889. H. EHLEN, Plaintiff. ALEX. HOCHSTIM, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address, New-York City, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, N. City.

MOTION.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $5 hereof dated, with interest from June 9th, A. D. 1889, and with costs. Yours, &c.

HENRY ZIMMERMAN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Hinrich Eokhoff, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and dated the 22d day of June, 1889, and the complaint in this action will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1889. The object of this action is to recover the sum of $5 with interest from June 9th, 1889, and costs, being the amount due upon a promissory note made by the defendant to the plaintiff. The relief sought is a judgment for the amount due upon said note. The plaintiff resides in the City of New-York, and his post office address is No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. The defendant resides in the City of New-York, and his last known residence is No. 1 Rutgers-st., New-York City. H. EHLEN, Plaintiff. ALEX. HOCHSTIM, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address, New-York City, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, N. City.

EXCURSIONS

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT
CONEY ISLAND
AND
LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station shortest railroad), half an hour later.
RETURNING:
LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:35, 4:10, 5, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.
☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1, N. R. only.
FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING:
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.
Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS
AND
EXPRESS TRAINS
VIA
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
for the
*MONMOUTH PARK RACES,
THURSDAY, JULY 4.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9:11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.
By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers
MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.
ALL-RAIL LINE.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., North River, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M. 12 noon, special express; 12:15, special express; 12:30, special express; 1:30 P. M.
Pullman buffet parlor cars on all special express trains. By this line passengers can make
QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.
Returning, leave the park immediately after the races.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
Including admission to the field, $1 50. Including field and grand stand, $2 50.
TICKETS GOOD BY EITHER ROUTE.

POPULAR EXCURSION
by
WEST SHORE RAILROAD
JULY 3.

Rochester	$7 00
Buffalo	8 50
Niagara Falls	8 50
Suspension Bridge	8 50

Excursion tickets at above rates will be sold for special train on July 3, leaving Jay-st. station 5 P. M., West 42d-st. station 5:15 P. M.
Good returning until July 5, inclusive.
Excursion tickets, sleeping car accommodations, and information at West Shore offices. In New-York City—1,271, 323, 736, 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1631/2 Bowery. In Brooklyn—398 Washington-st., Annex office, foot of Fulton-st.; 730 Fulton-st., and 215 Atlantic-av. Williamsburg—398 Bedford-av. Greenpoint—210 Manhattan-av. Hoboken—West Shore station and 51 Hudson-st., and in Weehawken station.
SLEEPING CARS WILL BE ATTACHED TO SPECIAL TRAIN.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route, Sea Beach Route, Bay Ridge Ferry.
from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.
Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
LONG BEACH HOTEL.
4TH OF JULY,
A FEAST OF MUSIC,
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IN ADDITION to the REGULAR ORCHESTRA,
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Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:20, (except Sundays) 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, (12:50 race days only), 1:20, (1:50 Sundays and race days only,) and half hourly from 2:20 to 9:20 and 9:40 P. M.
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On race days all trains run at race track to 8 P. M.
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GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PATTI'S LAST APPEARANCE OF "POMPEII"
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT MONDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays)
by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New York, Vesey-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "
Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning leave NEW-YORK at 5:30 P. M. ALBANY at 6 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

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6 TRIPS FROM SOUTH BEACH. From foot Dey-st. (near Barclay, and Liberty-sts. Stations, Cortlandt-st.) to South Beach, Staten Island.
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SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2 25.
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EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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BEATEN IN TEN INNINGS

GIANTS LOSE A GAME IN INDIANAPOLIS BY A RUN.

THE NEW-YORKS DO HEAVY BATTING WHEN THE BASES ARE EMPTY—KEEFE PITCHES A GOOD GAME.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—Ten innings were required to decide the game to-day between the Hoosiers and the Giants, and the former won by a single run. Luck played an important part in the game. The Giants batted in good form, doing 50 per cent. better work than their opponents, but their hits were nearly all made when the bases were empty. As an evidence of that fact three home runs—2 by Gore and 1 by Connor—only yielded 3 runs. Keefe pitched a good game, but the boys did not give him the best of support. The field work of the victors could not be excellent.

Seery got his base on an error by Hetfield in the first, Glasscock made a hit, Hines a sacrifice, and Buckley a single, yielding 2 runs. Gore began the game for the Giants by sending the ball over the centre field fence. Tiernan's double, singles by Connor and O'Rourke, and Richardson's sacrifice in all netted 3 runs, and gave New-York the lead. Seery's base on balls in the third, a sacrifice, a steal, and an error by Whitney allowed him to score. Seery again got his base on balls in the fifth. He scored with the assistance of Glasscock's single and Denny's long fly to O'Rourke. New-York once more went to the front in the sixth. Gore knocked the ball over the left field fence and Connor put it over the fence at right field. In the ninth the Hoosiers "tied" the score. Bassett took first on Keefe's error and tallied on Seery's three bagger.

Denny made a rome run in the tenth and won the game for the local team. Score:

INDIANAPS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l.f.	3	1	1	0	0	Gore, c.f.	2	2	2	0	0
Glasc'k, s.s.	1	2	2	4	0	Tiernan, r.f.	1	2	3	0	1
Denny, 3b.	1	1	1	5	0	Connor, 1b.	2	2	14	1	0
Hines, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Buckley, c.	0	1	3	1	0	O'Rourke, c.	0	1	7	1	0
McG'ohy, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Hatfield, s.	0	0	3	3	1
Myers, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Brown, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	1	0	5	4	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
Boyle, p.	0	0	2	0	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	6	30	14	0	Total	5	9	30	14	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—6
New-York	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 1; New-York, 5. Two-base hits—Hines. Tiernan, (2.) Three-base hit—Seery. Home ruos—Denny, Gore, (2,) Connor. Stolen hases—Seery, Glasscock, Danny, Hines. McGeachy, (2.) Connor. Double plays—Glasscock, Bassett, Hines. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 6. Struok ont—By Boyle, 3; by Keefe, 3. Umpire—Mr. Fessenden.

BOSTON, 7; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Boston ontplayed the White Stockings at every turn this afternoon, Clarkson pitching a steady and winning game, striking out nine of Chicago's hardest hitters. In the first inning two bases on balls by Tener, an error each by Ryan and Farrell, and three hits by Boston, and the bean eaters had the game won. For Chicago Tener was very unsteady, giving many bases on balls, and when he did get the ball over the plate it was generally a hit for the sluggers. As Tener went to hat in the second he was the recipient of a large floral ball from his admirers. He expressed his gratitude by a safe hit to left. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c.f.	2	1	2	1	2	Brown, l.f.	0	2	1	0	0
V.Halv'n, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Johnst'on, c.f.	1	0	3	0	0
Duffy, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Kelly, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Bronh'k, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	6	3	0	Rich'd'n, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	7	2	2	Nash, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0	Quinn, s.s.	1	1	0	2	1
Tener, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Kennett, c.	0	1	8	3	1
Bastian, s.s.	0	0	1	4	1	Clarkson, p.	1	2	0	12	0
Total	3	5	27	21	5	Total	7	10	27	19	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0—7

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Chicago, 1. Home run—Clarkson. Stolen bases—Brown, Richardson. Double play—Burns and Anson. First base on balls—Off Tener, 7; off Clarkson, 2. Struck out—By Clarkson, 9; by Tener, 2. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

PITTSBURG, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Being unable to hit Galvin for more than three singles to-day, the Phillies were shut out for the third time and lost their fourth consecutive game here. Buffinton was not hit hard, but his support was poor. A brilliant catch by Hanlon was the only feature. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADELPH'A.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	2	2	3	0	0	Wood, l.f.	0	0	2	1	0
Sunday, r.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Thomp'son, r.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	1	0	16	0	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Miller, c.	1	1	2	0	0	Clements, c.	0	0	1	8	2
Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	2	4	1	Fogarty, c.f.	0	1	2	1	0
Kneh'ne, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Smith, s. s.	1	0	0	4	0	Hallman, s.s.	0	0	3	1	0
Fields, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Schriver, 2b.	0	0	1	7	2
Galvin, p.	0	0	2	3	0	Buffinton, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	8	27	13	2	Total	0	3	27	15	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Hanlon, (1.) Fields. Three-base hit—Hanlon. Stolen bases—Carroll, Kneboe. First base on balls—Off Galvin, 1; off Buffinton, 2. Struck out—By Galvin, 2; by Buffinton, 8. Passed balls—Clements, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

CLEVELAND, 8; WASHINGTON 2.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The Washingtons were not able to hit O'Brien this afternoon and the Clevelands won very easily. The home club let down, however, in the ninth inning and the Washingtons saved themselves from a shut-out. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASH'GTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
McAleer, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Wilmot, l.f.	0	1	3	0	0
McKean, s.s.	0	2	2	3	1	Clark, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Twitchell, lf.	1	1	4	0	0	Wise, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Faatz, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	Irwin, s.s.	1	0	0	1	0
Radford, r.f.	0	2	0	0	0	Carney, 1b.	1	2	10	1	1
Tebeau, 3b.	2	1	0	3	0	Morrill, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Zimmer, c.	2	2	5	0	0	Daly, c.	0	1	4	4	2
O'Brien, p.	1	1	2	3	0	Healy, p.	0	0	1	3	1
Total	8	13	27	14	1	Total	2	5	*25	16	5

*Faatz and McKean out for running out of line.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5. Two-base hit—Stricker. Three-bases hits—McKean, Zimmer. Stolen bases—McAleer, McKean, (2,) Faatz, O'Brien. First base on balls—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 3. Struck out—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 4. Passed balls—Daly, 1. Wild pitches—O'Brien, 1. Umpire—Mr. Carry.

NEWARK, 3; JERSEY CITY, 4.

It required eleven innings to decide whether the Jersey City Club or the Newarks would win the seventh game of the series between these two clubs yesterday. The fielding at times was ragged, and not a run was earned. A base on balls, a muff, and a fumble gave the Newarks the winning runs after two men were out. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEWARK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	Coogan, r.f.	0	2	1	0	0
Hiland, c.f.	0	0	2	1	0	Johnson, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Fields, 1b.	0	1	13	2	0
Frial, l.f.	0	0	4	0	1	Hayes, 3b.	0	0	0	4	2
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	1	4	3	3	Mansell, c.f.	1	0	1	0	0
Lyons, r. f.	1	1	2	2	0	M'Der'ott, 2b.	0	1	2	2	2
Rofford, s.	0	0	1	4	1	Smith, s.	1	1	0	7	0
Landmann, p.	0	3	4	0	0	Duffy, c.	1	0	5	2	0
Lang, s. s.	0	1	0	2	0	Dooms, p.	0	0	2	5	0
Total	2	*7	*32	11	7	Total	3	4	33	22	5

*Two out when winning run was scored.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Newarks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3

First base on errors—Jersey City, 4; Newark, 4. Left on bases—Jersey City, 11; Newark, 11. Double plays—Duffy and McDermott; Lang, Gerhardt, and O'Brien, (2,) Hiland and Rofford. Stolen bases—Knowles, Hiland, (2,) Gerhardt, Mansell, McDermott, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Knowles, (2,) Hayes, McDermott. Three-base hit—Fields. Bases on balls—Off Landmann, 2; off Dooms, 3. Struck out—By Landmann, 4; by Dooms, 2. Passed balls—Duffy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

OTHER GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 10. Pitchers—Chamberlain and Ramsey. Umpire—Mr. McGinness.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Kansas City, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Kansas City, 2; Cincinnati, 0. Pitchers—McCarthy and Mullane. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	36	16	St. Louis	42	19
Cleveland	35	20	Brooklyn	26	22
New-York	29	20	Athletic	24	22
Philadelphia	27	26	Baltimore	23	25
Chicago	24	30	Cincinnati	31	29
Pittsburg	23	29	Kansas City	26	32
Indianapolis	20	31	Columbus	25	31
Washington	13	37	Louisville	10	38

The fence at the New Polo Grounds is erected and the work on the grand stand is going ahead rapidly.

On Thursday the Brooklyn Athletics will play the Metropolitans.

To-day the New-Yorks will play in Indianapolis again.

Boston finally managed to win a game yesterday.

DEATH OF MALTBY G. LANE.

THE OLD MILLIONAIRE OPERATOR EXPIRES IN A LAW OFFICE.

Maltby G. Lane, a well-known man, and millionaire operator in real estate and street railway securities, died suddenly about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Bennett Building, at Nassau and Fulton streets. Mr. Lane had gone to the offices of Frank Moss and Stephen B. Brague, upon the third floor, to consult Mr. Moss, who is his counsel. He had been engaged in conversation with Mr. Moss about five minutes and had just signed a satisfaction piece in connection with a mortgage when he threw himself back in the chair and became unconscious. Messrs. Moss and Brague, assisted by Lawyer Levien, who was also a visitor, attempted to revive him while Dr. Farrington of the Astor House was sent for. When Dr. Farrington arrived, five minutes later, Mr. Lane was dead. Heart failure caused his death.

Mr. Lane was about seventy-five years old. He was born in Putnam County, N. Y. He came to this city when a young man and made money in the feed business. He became largely interested in the Third-Avenue Surface Railway Company and retired from the feed business. That was many years ago, and he has since given his time and attention to operations in real estate and street railroads. He was a large holder of Third-avenue railway stock at the time of the last strike on that road. Subsequently he parted with most of his holdings, though he was a Director of the company at the time of his death, and was at the company's office yesterday morning. He was a large stockholder in the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway Company, which is one of the best paying lines in the national capital. Recently also he built the large flat opposite the Capitol known as the Melthy House. He also built the extensive pier and warehouses on the Long Island shore of the Narrows, a short distance above Fort Hamilton. He likewise owned a good deal of real estate in the village of Fort Hamilton. He was known as a shrewd operator and an untiring litigant. His lack of education caused him to utter many sayings that amused his associates. On one occasion he said that after looking for a week for a debtor he found him enjoying "a presumptious dinner at Delmonico's." On another occasion he told some of his acquaintances that the Third-Avenue Railroad Company had received a cabiegram from the "Bizarre of Russia."

Mr. Lane, notwithstanding his great age, was remarkably active up to the time of his death. Last week he was sued in White Plains for an accounting as executor of a milkman named Harris who died thirty years ago, and the suit, which worried him greatly, is supposed by his friends to have hastened his death. The Harris estate consisted of $450 in money and a broken-down milk business. Harris left a widow and several children, and the widow was also executrix of the estate. Mr. Lane turned the money over to her and she used it in the purchase of a house. It was a daughter of Harris who brought the suit for an accounting against Mr. Lane. Judge Dykman rendered judgment in his favor on Saturday last. Mr. Lane was also one of the executors of the Brevoort estate, wbund up several years ago. Mr. Lane lived at 66 Park-avenue. He was twice married. His second wife and two children, a son and daughter by the first wife, both grown up, survive him.

EDITOR LLOYD BRYCE.

HE WILL CONTINUE MR. RICE'S POLICY IN THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

Gen. Lloyd Bryce arrived from Europe yesterday on the Umbria. By the will of the late Allen Thorndike Rice, proprietor of the *North American Review*, Gen. Bryce has come into possession of the controlling interest of that megazine. Concerning this matter Gen. Bryce said yesterday afternoon:

"I understand that Mr. Rice left me a controlling interest in the *North American Review*, but further than this I know very little, as I have just returned from Europe and have had no communication with the people in legal control of Mr. Rice's estate. Mr. Rice had often expressed the wish that if anything happened to him I should have control of the magazine, and I am therefore not surprised that he has made such a provision in his will. Although Mr. Rice was a Republican and I am Democrat we were a warm personal friends, and he had no more earnest or ardent admirer than I. He was a remarkable man and commanded the respect of all who knew him, whether they agreed with him in politics or not. In the conduct of his magazine he was absolutely fair and unprejudiced, giving up his journal to the free discussion of both sides of every important question that came up.

"I may say that if I assume the editorial management of the *North American Review*, which is probable, I shall conduct it as nearly as possible on the same lines that characterized Mr. Rice's management. The policy of the magazine shall be marked by that pre-eminent fairness with which he imbued it. Every side of every question shall have an equal chance of discussion. I found while in Europe that the magazine was highly appreciated there, and Mr. Gladstone and many other prominent Englishmen expressed to me their appreciation and admiration of Mr. Rice and their sorrow and regret at his death. I know that the mantle which has fallen from the shoulders of Mr. Rice is one that will be worn with difficulty by his successor on the *North American Review*, but I shall endeavor to follow in his footsteps as nearly as possible."

TENNIS AT LIVINGSTON.

The ninth annuel tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, for the championship in doubles, began yesterday on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club at Livingston. Play began with the match between C. Hobart and A. W. Post on one side and C. J. Post, Jr., and S. V. Coffin on the other. The former won three straight sets, the last one being the best contested of the series. The score was:

C. Hobart and A. W. Post against C. J. Post, Jr., and S. V. Coffin: 6—2, 6—2, 8—6.

Twice the players were interrupted by rain and had to seek the shelter of the sinkhouse. The other contest was that between Deane Miller and A. E. Wright and L. W. Glazebrook and F. L. Hoppen. In the first set Mr. Miller and his partner won the first two games, the other team capturing the next four, when Miller and Wright settled down to steady, strong play at the nets, winning the three games and the set by 6 to 4. In the second set Mr. Glazebrook and partner took five games out of twelve. In the third and last set Mr. Miller's hand driving and strong smashes and beautiful volleying by Wright were too much for the other team, who won only two games to their opponents' six.

These matches finished the preliminary round, and play in the first round will begin to-day.

THE STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Four thousand Principals and school teachers are expected to attend the convention of the New-York State Teachers' Association, which meets in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-day. Many arrived yesterday, including E. H. Cook of Potsdam, who is the President of the association. They got acquainted with Brooklyn during the day, and not a few visited the exhibit of schools at the Pratt Institute.

To-day's session will be opened with the reading of a paper by Principal George E. Hardy of Grammar School No. 44 of this city upon "The School Library a Factor in Education." Miss J. Esta Crane of Potsdam will read a paper on "The Value of Music in Education," and Superintendent Maxwell will speak on "Critical Education." All the papers will be followed by discussions. An excursion down the bay has been arranged by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association for the afternoon. In the evening a mass meeting will be held at the Academy, at which Mayor Chapin is expected to preside, and Postmaster J. C. Hendrix and Dr. F. L. Patton of Princeton are to make addresses.

The headquarters of the association is the Pierrepont House, where many visitors were received by the Executive Committee last night.

THREE NEW EXCISE INSPECTORS.

The Excise Board yesterday appointed three inspectors. They are Peter E. Tarpey, John Delaney, and Myer Elsas. Tarpey has been a public school teacher, with a fondness for politics and contention. He is also the editor of a weekly journal in the annexed district. The Democratic National Committee took a large number of copies of his paper last year, and was scandalized by complaints from his compositors that they could not get their money from him. Myer Elsas used to be in the Sheriff's office, but recently worked himself into the public notice through some questionable proceedings as an auctioneer which compelled him to appear in a court. Both are the representatives of Tammany Hall.

SUIT AGAINST HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

Mrs. Lutie Lawton Frenzel yesterday secured an injunction in the Supreme Court from Judge Andrews, restraining Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer from selling 470 shares of the Recamier Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Frenzel was in the employ of the Recamier Company when she was Miss Hubbard, and alleges that she is entitled to an interest in the business and owns some of the stock. She says that she discharged her when she returned from a visit at the Recamier Manufacturing Company's office, and that the action is of the most dictatorial order of blackmail. She found the papers over to her lawyers, Olin, Sivey & Montgomery, and doesn't intend to lose any sleep over the matter.

CHANGES IN THE POST OFFICE.

DISCONTENT AND ANGER CAUSED BY A NEW CLASSIFICATION.

The Post Office was full of disappointment and anger yesterday. The day opened the fiscal year, and the bill passed by the last Congress near the close of its session regulating the salaries of the employes went into effect. To Postmaster General Wanamaker is left the task of classifying some of the positions, but otherwise he has nothing to do in the matter. He can decide, for instance, whether E. T. Jones, who was Superintendent of the Inquiry Department, shall be known as "inquiry clerk," at a salary of $1,200, or as "foreman of a crew on working section," at $1,400. In either case Mr. Jones's salary drops from $2,000 and he loses his title of "Superintendent." The change in designation is almost as disagreeable to the heads of divisions and the Superintendents as the decrease in pay.

The classification act was strongly opposed by Postmaster Pearson. It is said to have been drawn up at one sitting by a Mr. Scott, a fourth-class clerk in the Department at Washington, and to have been passed without discussion. Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that he considered it a very unbusinesslike proceeding to cut down the salaries of men upon whose shoulders depended the very success of the local service. Although in the bill he is "authorized" to make the reductions, Postmaster General Wanamaker has advised him that he has no choice, but must do so.

The principal changes made by the bill are these:

Executive Division—E. S. Post, chief clerk of records and secretary to the Civil Service Examiners, from $2,000 to $1,200 per year; E. T. Jones, Superintendent of the Inquiry Department, from $2,000 to $1,200 as "inquiry clerk;" foreman of crew on working section, a new title, $1,400; Thomas Coakley, storekeeper, from $1,600 to $1,400 or $1,200, according as he is classified.

First Division—J. M. Wood, chief clerk in Auditor's Department, will become finance clerk at $1,700, or foreman of crew at $1,400; former salary $2,000. E. A. Landers, Superintendent of Mail Inspection, from $2,000 to $1,700 or $1,400; H. W. Connelly, Superintendent of Newspaper and Periodical Postage, from $2,000 to $1,700. As finance clerk.

Second Division—George H. Lounsbery, cashier, from $3,000 to $2,600; R. E. Lovell, assistant cashier, from $1,800 to $1,400; O. C. Brady, wholesale stamp clerk, from $1,800 to $1,700.

Third Division—Mailing Distribution—A. R. Metze, a new appointee, will receive $2,200 a year where his predecessor had $3,500. Five assistants to the Superintendent are reduced from $1,600 to $1,400 each; the salaries of distributors and separators in this department who have been receiving from $480 to $1,380 are graded from $600 to $1,400.

Fourth Division—D. M. Morgan, who succeeds John Richards as General Superintendent, receives $3,200, a reduction of $300 per year. S. B. Bowne, who held the position of Superintendent with a salary of $2,500, will be graded as foreman of crew at $1,400; Richard Ten Eyck, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, is reduced from $2,400 to $2,200. Superintendent M. P. Day of Station F secures an increase from $2,100 to $2,200.

Fifth Division—Money Order Department—William Tilluey, General Superintendent, from $4,000 to $3,200; Joseph Elliot, Jr., Superintendent, from $3,000 to $2,400.

Sixth Division—Superintendent J. J. Phillips of the Registry Department, from $2,500 to $2,400. The Assistant Superintendents in this department, with salaries of $1,600 and $1,800 respectively, are reduced to $1,400 apiece as clerks.

GIFTS TO EX-CHIEF SHAY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MEMBERS SHOW THEIR ESTEEM FOR HIM.

Ex-Fire Chief Shay, who never in his thirty-six years of active fire duty met with a conflagration or danger that could upset his coolness, "shook like a baby," as he himself expressed it, yesterday afternoon, when he was escorted to the gymnasium at Fire Department Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh-street. There he was seated near a table on which was placed a massive antique oak chest containing a complete tee service of silver, and by the side of which a handsomely-illuminated parchment testimonial stood on a big brass easel. Both were the gifts of the "uniformed fire department." The room was crowded with his friends, and the sentiments expressed by Chief Hugh Bonner in his presentation address were indorsed with a heartiness that brought a suspicious moisture to the ex-Chief's eyes.

The address was short and to the point. Chief Bonner said the only drawback to the occasion was the fact that every fireman in the service could not be present, but that all his men had commissioned him to express their love and respect for their old commander as forcibly as he could. He said Chief Shay's record was too well known to need recounting, that the words of the testimonial expressed the department's recognition of his brave, just, and honest conduct as a man and as a fire laddie, and that they voiced the hope that he might soon regain perfect health and use the silver for at least a century to come.

Chief Shay was almost unable to read the little speech of thanks he had prepared and broke down in its delivery several times. He thanked his old comrades for their remembrance. He said it was by long odds the happiest moment of his life, and that, while he had been forced to hid good-bye to the department in an official sense, he could never be forced to take leave of the boys as a friend.

Then everybody came up to shake his hand and examine the gifts. Among those present were Col. Carl Jussen, Secretary of the department; John Hawes, Elliot Smith, Superintendent of Telegraph; Peter Seery, head of the Bureau of Combustibles; Michael Cummings, the recently-appointed Chief of the Bureau of Incumbrances; Enoch Vreeland and Thomas J. Brady of the Building Department, and Fire Commissioner Robbins.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

IT CANNOT BE REMEDIED UNTIL THE NEW AQUEDUCT IS COMPLETED.

Complaints are made daily by householders below Thirty-fourth-street that the Croton water does not rise higher than the first floors of their houses, and in some cases not so high. In houses not furnished with tanks on their roofs, and pumps to send the water up to them, this scarcity threatens the health of their occupants. Public Works Commissioner Gilroy said yesterday: "This condition of the water supply is unfortunate, but I am not able to see how it can be remedied before the completion of the new aquednot. The population of the city is growing, particularly far up town, so that all the water that can be carried hither by the present aqnednot is taken by the public at once. The aqueduct is tested to its fullest capacity by the volume of water it now carries, yet it is no longer possible with it to store up much water in the Central Park reservoirs; and, because of the lack of carrying capacity in our conduit, water is pouring over Croton Dam."

The new aqueduct is expected to be in condition for use by Dec. 1. It will at once supplement the work of the present conduit to a limited extent, but sufficiently to supply upper parts of the city, through mains already prepared, and thus leave the old conduit to provide amply for the remainder of the city. But the full advantage of the new aqnednot will not be known until the lands and reservoirs now building in the Croton Valley are completed, and, according to some authorities, not until a big dam like the projected Quaker Bridge Dam is built.

MANUAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

For the benefit of members of the New-York State Teachers' Association, now in session in Brooklyn, and of others interested in the subject, Superintendent Jasper has issued a circular, naming the schools in which manual training may be seen in practical operation to-day and to-morrow from 9 until 3 o'clock. The schools are as follows:

Grammar Schools—No. 1, 30 Vandewater-street; No. 23, 36 City Hall-place; No. 24, 88 Elm-street; No. 41, 86 Greenwich-avenue; No. 43, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; No. 77, First-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets. Primary Schools—No. 2, 101 Bayard-street; No. 8, 52 Mott-street; No. 12, 33 Roosevelt-street; No. 14, 78 Oliver-street; No. 34, 293 Pearl-street.

Shop work, sewing, and cooking comprise this special course. Shop work may be seen in Male Department No. 1, Grammar Department No. 43, and Male Department No. 77 each of the two days, and in Male Department No. 23 on Wednesday. Classes in cooking will be at work in Grammar School No. 43 to-day from 9:30 to 3, and in School No. 77 to-day from 9:30 to 11:30 and from 1 to 2:30 and to-morrow from 9:30 to 11:30. There will be sewing classes to-day from 1 to 12 o'clock in Primary School No. 23, in School No. 77 to-day from 9:15 to 10:15 and 11:15 to 11:45, and to-morrow from 9 to 10:45 and from 12:50 to 1:50; in Primary School No. 77 from 10:15 to 11:15 to-day, and to-morrow from 10:45 to 11:45 and from 1:50 to 2:50. To-morrow there will be sewing classes in Primary School No. 8 from 9:30 to 10:30, in Primary School No. 14 from 11 to 3, and in Primary School No. 34 from 2 to 3 o'clock.

WITH HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

Park Keeper Thomas Devine of Hoboken is lying unconscious at St. Mary's Hospital in that city suffering from a mysteriously-inflicted wound. On Sunday morning he went from home, saying that he intended to go on an excursion. At evening two men, whom the family do not know, carried him into the house unconscious. For some reason or other no medical attendance was summoned till yesterday. Dr. Pilgrim, who was called, examined him and found that his skull had been fractured at the base and ordered his removal to the hospital. The physicians there say that he will die.

No one knows how he received his injury, nor even by what occasion he attended. The police are working on the case.

TRACKS FOR THE TRUCKS

THE PROJECT OF TWO YEARS AGO REVIVED.

GEN. STONE WRITES TO MAJOR GRANT URGING THAT THE SYSTEM RECEIVE A FAIR TRIAL.

The availability of large appropriations for repaving streets has revived interest in the question of providing means by which heavy trucking may be carried on with less injury than at present, not only to the streets but to horses and vehicles as well. Expert testimony is not needed to prove that no form of pavement yet invented can stand the heavy traffic that goes on every day in the business districts. Along all the streets and avenues on which traffic is heavy, ruts and hollows are silent but conclusive witnesses to the faults of cobblestone and granite-block pavements. This is a matter of small wonder, because the magnitude of the trucking business can hardly be estimated without careful inquiry and investigation. Such inquiry by engineers of the Department of Public Works has resulted in finding that upward of seventy thousand trucks are engaged in daily business in this city. They earn on an average of $4 50 per day, or a total of $100,000,000 per year, which is larger than the combined freight earnings of all the railroads that come to this city. The engineers confess themselves unable to estimate the weight of such traffic, but they are unanimous in the opinion that nothing except steel can be permanently satisfactory.

Such was the conclusion reached by Gen. Roy Stone, General Inspector of Street Pavements, more than two years ago. Gen. Newton, then Commissioner of Public Works, readily shared his views. They found that a system similar to that which they had in mind had been put in operation in Glasgow, but not with entire success. The rails used there were so smooth that injury to horses from slipping on them almost counterbalanced the advantages secured in the way of easy traction. By consultation and otherwise they devised a rail with shallow grooves running its length and so notched across as to prevent a horse from slipping. One of the large steel companies reported upon the model that a special roller would be needed to make the rail at a cost perhaps of $2,000. With this equipment rails could be turned out at about the cost per pound of steel or rails.

The model rail is twelve inches wide, with a maximum thickness of three-quarters of an inch. It is half an inch thick along the grooves. The difference is enough to furnish a foothold and yet not enough to hold a wheel to a groove or to hinder teams in turning. When the project was sufficiently matured for action it was submitted to Mayor Hewitt, who not only gave it his approval, but submitted it in improved form to the Aldermen, the improvement providing that the rail should be depressed enough to leave the surface of the street level. In his communication he showed that the grooves would be serviceable not, only to prevent side slipping by the horses, but also to accommodate wagons of various widths of tire. The Aldermanis Committee on Public Works reported back the Mayor's communication with a resolution to carry it into effect over an experimental section on Hudson-street, in the neighborhood of the heaviest traffic. Some of the Aldermen at this stage became suspicious that the project might hide a scheme for private enrichment, and as the relations of the Mayor with the Aldermen were such that he could not plead with them, and as Gen. Newton would not, the resolution failed to pass.

During the two years since then Gen. Stone has awaited his opportunity to propose the experiment again, meanwhile continuing to study the subject. He has now written a letter to Mayor Grant, suggesting the appointment of a Board of Engineers to pass upon the project professionally, their report to be submitted to the Aldermen with such recommendation as the Mayor may make. Gen. Stone has also solicited the views of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject. Mayor Hewitt's communication was accompanied by a petition in its favor from the owners of 7,000 horses engaged in trucking. Gen. Stone thinks that quite as strong a petition will be presented this time. He hopes also for favorable action, because it will now be understood that the rail is not a patented article and that no private purse is interested in its adoption. It will appear also by expert opinion that the traction over such a rail will be lightened wonderfully, horses drawing thirty-two tons with the effort now expended in drawing eight; that noise and wear and tear on vehicles will be greatly lessened, and that an easy tramway of this kind will take the jam of vehicles off the horse-car tracks. This will be especially advantageous if cable or electric power should be substituted for horses.

The cost of two sets of rails, one set on each side of a street or avenue, is estimated as about $10,000 per mile. They would need to be supported by ties, such as are used on steam railroads, the cost of which would not be large. Gen. Stone thinks that the space between the rails should be paved with compressed asphalt, to give the horses an easy as well as a sure footing. He does not expect immediate wholesale indorsement of the project. It will satisfy him if the rails be laid along a single block, bordering City Hall square or wherever else the rails can have a fair trial with heavy trucking. Then, if the system should seem to be a success, he would advocate its adoption in the busiest blocks for trucking before the work of repaving is completed.

ROADS IN BAD CONDITION.

COMMISSIONER GILROY SAYS HE WILL TRY TO PUT THEM IN SHAP

The New-York Times.

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WILKIE COLLINS STRICKEN

UNCONSCIOUS FROM A STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

THE NOVELIST SUFFERING FROM HIS SECOND ATTACK—DAVITT BEFORE THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 2.—Late to-night I learn that Wilkie Collins has had a stroke of paralysis, which, I believe, is his second, and he lies in an unconscious state at the house where he was to have dined Sunday with Sebastian B. Schlesinger, one of the most prominent members of the American colony here and an intimate friend of the novelist. The dinner was given to the Kendals, and Mr. Collins was anxious to come, but at the last moment he was too ill. Mr. Schlesinger tried to induce him to go into the country, as the heat here had much affected his health, but Collins smilingly said he was too much of a cockney ever to want to leave London.

The Parnell Commission, which has been dragging along with no public attention whatever, to-day revived in interest by the appearance of Davitt in the box. He has been a favorite with the Judges from the outset, and his fine clear story to-day made a visible impression. The cross-examination was begun rather strikingly to-day, and promises to be dramatic to-morrow, when the testimony will touch near the Clan-na-Gael in America.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S STORY.

LONDON, July 2.—Michael Davitt was examined before the Parnell Commission to-day. He declared that there was no truth in the account given by Le Caron before the commission concerning proposals of John Devoy being submitted to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell had nothing to do with the witness's visit to America in 1878.

Mr. Davitt stated that while in America he attended meetings of the Clan-na-Gael, at which he explained the objects of the Land League and tried to win the Clan-na-Gael to its support. The Clan-na-Gael, he said, included some of the best Irishmen in America. There was no alliance between the Clan-na-Gael and the League in Ireland. Mr. Davitt said he never met a better man, as a philanthropist and a Christian, than Patrick Ford. When for a time Mr. Ford openly advocated the use of dynamite the witness wrote to him expostulating, and ultimately Mr. Ford returned to the policy adopted by Mr. Parnell's followers. The witness said he himself was opposed to the use of dynamite because it was an immoral and unmanly style of warfare. He was not opposed to physical force, if in resorting thereto there was a reasonable chance of success. The League did not circulate the letter of John Devoy on "A New Departure," extracts from which were quoted by Attorney General Webster, counsel for the *Times*.

Mr. Davitt believed outrages were due to the agitation of local agrarian bodies, composed chiefly of sons of small tenant farmers. He disliked agitation and would willingly abandon it to-morrow if he saw some justice done to Ireland. He could not abandon it otherwise. In reference to the Phœnix Park murders Mr. Davitt said: "It took all my influence to dissuade Mr. Parnell from resigning. We immediately had circulated throughout Ireland a manifesto condemning the murders. There was absolutely no ground for the suggestion that I or any of my colleagues were in any way privy to the crimes." Mr. Davitt continued: "I believe that murders were committed by members of the Clan-na-Gael, but the perpetrators certainly did not have the sanction of the governing body nor the approval of the leaders."

Mr. Davitt said that, in a letter which he wrote, he had used the word pen, meaning revolver. He declined to say to whom the letter was addressed.

The Attorney-General—Was it Arthur Forrester?

Mr. Davitt—I cannot say without possibly injuring a man who greatly wronged me. Mr. Davitt explained that the man to whom the letter was written had conceived a hatred of another member of the League and wished to murder him. The witness wrote to him appearing to sanction the act he meditated, but really to gain time until he could write to two superior officers and ask them to dissuade the man from carrying out his purpose. The expression used in the letter was "Whoever is employed, do not let him use the pen we have been using." The witness wrote to the two superior officers about the matter. He could not tell their names. He believed that both were now in America. Mr. Davitt said the dear friend to whom was addressed the letter in which the word "pen" appeared was now in America, and he now publicly appealed to him to allow him to divulge his name.

SERVIA'S YOUNG KING.

BELGRADE, July 2.—The young King Alexander was anointed at Saitchar to-day by the Metropolitan, Michel, assisted by the chief ecclesiastics of Servia. The King afterward reviewed the troops. M. Persiani, the Russian Minister, was present at the ceremonies.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says that Russia has the keenest interest in the destinies of Servia, and now, on the occasion of King Alexander's anointment at Saitchar, heartily wishes happiness and prosperity for his reign. It says that all loyal Servians will share Russia's sentiments.

THE AMERICAN CRICKETERS.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The Amateur Cricket Club of Philadelphia and the Dublin Cricket Club played here to-day. The home team went to the bat first and offered a stubborn resistance to the American bowlers. The boys twice missed obnoxious to put out Trotter, a crack batsman, who scored 85 runs. The fielding was generally lax. The Dublin team made a total of 289 in their first inning. The Americans had scored 43 runs, with five wickets down, when the game was called.

BARNUM'S LONDON SEASON.

KINGSTON, Conn., July 2.—P. T. Barnum, speaking of his coming season in London, says: "The entire show known as Barnum, Bailey & Co.'s Unrival and Monagerie, greatly amplified, will sail for England about Oct. 12 next, and will open in the Olympia, London, about Nov. 1, for a Winter season. It will take three large steamers or five of ordinary size for transportation. Forty advance agents will be sent over six weeks ahead of the expedition. The sixty tons of printing, and the whole of Great Britain will be billed for the first announcement, a thing never done before except for the Queen's Exhibition. The attraction to be taken abroad will include 500 people—performers and attaches—forty ponies, zebras, and trick mules, thirty-led animals, such as llamas, buffaloes, elks, &c.; twenty performing elephants, thirty-two camels, twenty-five chariots and musical cars, and Jumbo's hide and skeleton. Five hundred tons of wardrobe and paraphernalia have been contracted for, and a large number of heeves will be supplied to feed the wild animals while en route. The company will include every performer of note in America and the champion of every branch of arena entertainment.

"The Olympia, which has been engaged for the performances, is the largest building in the world, seating 30,000 people, and it will take 360 ring and hippodroma horses to give the performances therein. Excursion trains will be arranged for from all parts of Great Britain during the season. The show will return to America next Spring in time for the Summer tour of the country."

Still Time to Escape the Heat and Noise of the Fourth.

Trains leave Grand Central Station by the cool northern route, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, as follows:

The Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal special, with through Wagner drawing room cars, at 9:00 A. M.

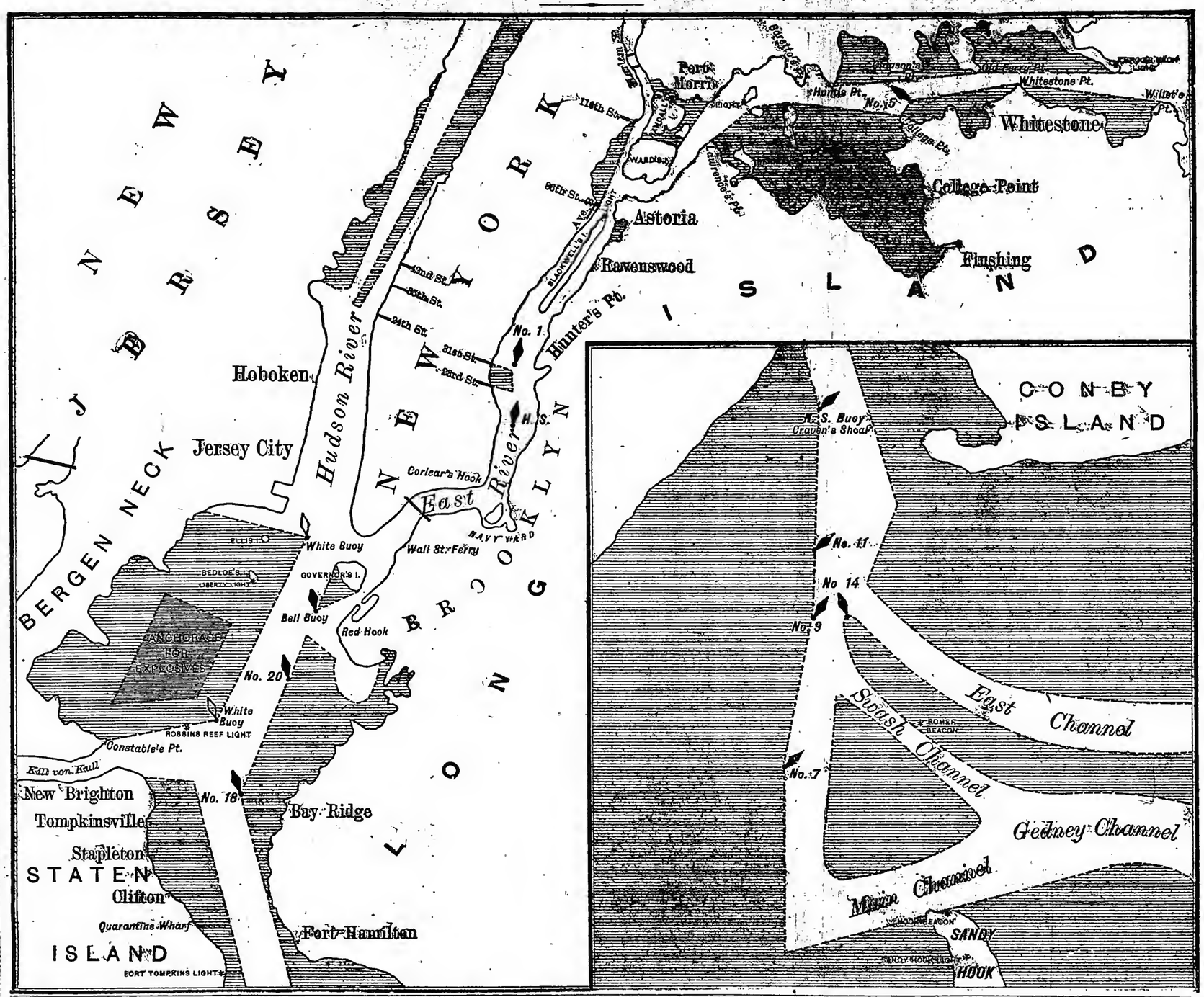
Fanoua Wagner Vestibule Limited at 9:50 A. M. for Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse and Utica.

Express at 5:00 P. M. for Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Alexandria Bay, &c., connecting at Alexandria Bay early next morning with the St. Lawrence among the Thousand Islands, through the Rapids, for Montreal.

Mail and Express at 5:30 P. M. for Rouse's Lake, &c., with through Wagner sleeping car.

At 7:30 P. M. for Montreal, via Plattsburg and via St. Albans, and Adirondack Mountain points.

CHART OF THE NEW ANCHORAGE GROUNDS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.



NEW ANCHORAGE RULES.

The United States Treasury Department has decided to make a number of changes in the anchorage grounds at the port of New-York. These will be formally promulgated in a few days over the signature of Secretary William Windom. The changes necessarily carry with them changes in existing rules and regulations. Just what these changes are will be readily recognized by ship masters, ship owners, yachtsmen, and naval officers, for those portions of the new rules that differ from the old rules are herewith printed in italics for convenience in making comparisons.

The Treasury Department empowers and directs "all officers of revenue vessels at the port of New-York, in cases of necessity, or when a proper notice has been disregarded, to use the force at their command to remove from the channel-ways any vessel found violating the rules."

The revenue steamer Manhattan, Capt. D. F. Tozier commanding, has been designated as a patrol boat to strictly enforce the rules.

Violations of the regulations that require immediate action may be communicated to the Surveyor of Customs at the Barge Office, who, in the absence of the Manhattan, is authorized to detail any revenue steamer to perform the duty required.

A refusal to up-anchor and move over into the prescribed anchorage grounds is punishable by a heavy fine.

All communications referring to the rules and limits of anchorage grounds at this port as defined by the Secretary of the Treasury should be addressed to the Treasury Department.

The above chart clearly defines the boundaries of the new anchorage grounds. It is an exact copy, on a reduced scale, of the chart soon to be officially promulgated.

Following is the text of the new rules as prepared by the board of officers that has just presented its report to the Treasury Department:

EAST RIVER ANCHORAGES.

Vessels shall anchor within the following specified limits:

1. On Hammond flats, to the northward of a line from Throgg's Neck to Old Ferry Point.

2. To the southward of a line from Willet's Point to Whitestone Point.

3. On the north side of the channel north of a line between Old Ferry Point and Hunt's Point.

4. On the south side of the channel south of a line between Whitestone Point and Buoy 1 off College Point, and to the eastward of a line running from said buoy to College Point.

5. In Flushing Bay, to the southward of a line from College Point to the north end of Riker's Island.

6. To the southward of a line from the north end of Riker's Island to the north end of South Brother Island, thence to Lawrence's Point.

7. To the westward of a line from Stony Point to northeast end of Ward's Island, and between Ward's Island and Randall's Island, and between Randall's Island and Port Morris.

8. To the westward of a line from the foot of One Hunnred and *Sixteenth-street*, New-York, to the north end of Avenue B, New-York, *but no vessel shall anchor on this anchorage within 150 feet of any wharf or pier, or so as to impede the movements of a ferry, or so as to prevent ready access to or from the piers.*

9. To the eastward of a line from Hatter's Point to Gibb's Point, (Hallet's Cove, Astoria.)

10. To the southward of Thirty-first-street and northward of Twenty-third-street piers, and to the westward of a line passing through Buoy 1, off Thirty-fourth-street, and Danger Buoy, off Twenty-sixth-street. *Small vessels of the United States Government and vessels carrying a distinctive signal prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy may anchor anywhere within these limits, provided they do not obstruct the approach to any pier or impede the movements of any ferryboat, and the officer in charge of anchorage grounds may, whenever he deems it advisable, moor or cause to moor any vessel not in his opinion complying with this proviso.*

[NOTE.—*No vessel shall be anchored in the East River other than in the places hereinbefore designated, except in case of urgent necessity, and then not longer than the time of the necessity requires.*]

No vessels shall anchor in any of the ship channels, Gedney's Channel, Main Channel, Swash Channel, East Channel, or Buttermilk Channel, or in the channel-ways between the Battery and Governor's Island, or between Governor's Island and Brooklyn, or between Governor's Island and Red Hook, or between Governor's Island and Buttermilk Channel, or in the channel-ways between Governor's Island and Bedlow's Island, or between Bedlow's Island and Ellis Island, or between Ellis Island and the Jersey shore, or in the channel-ways between Ellis Island and Robbin's Reef, or between Robbin's Reef and the Jersey shore, or in the channel-ways between Robbin's Reef and Constable's Point, or between Constable's Point and the Jersey shore, or in the channel-ways between Constable's Point and Port Richmond, or between Port Richmond and the Jersey shore, or in the channel-ways between Port Richmond and Elizabethport, or between Elizabethport and the Jersey shore, or in the channel-ways between Port Richmond and Howland's Ferry, or between Howland's Ferry and the Jersey shore, or in the channel-ways between Howland's Ferry

cuffs of white lace. This portrait is one of the most powerfully painted as well as one of the most famous of this master. Canvas, 28¼ inches by 20⅜ inches. $22,100, to Agnew.

No. 124. "Portrait of Scriverius," by Frans Hals. Painted to the waist in an oval modillion three-quarters and turned to the right. Scriverius is draped in his mantle, with his right hand holding a glove and resting on the edge of a modillion. Signed with the monogram and dated 1626. Panel, 8½ inches by 6¼ inches. $9,100, to Durand Ruel.

No. 125. "Portrait of the Wife of Scriverius," by Frans Hals. Painted to the waist in an oval modillion, three-quarters turning to the left. Companion piece to No. 124. Panel, 6¼ inches by 8⅜ inches. $3,100, to Durand Ruel.

No. 126. "A Dutch Family," by Frans Hals. The mother is seated in the centre listening to her husband, who stands behind her to the left relating some story. Two little girls hold each other's hands and laugh with their parents. In the background is a garden in front of a rich dwelling. Canvas, 44 inches by 38 inches. $6,100.

No. 127. "Interior of a Dutch Dwelling," by Dirck Hals and Jan van Delen. Ladies and gentlemen are gathered in a large room, to which two windows give light. They are variously grouped and are talking together. Panel, 28½ inches by 38 inches. $1,160.

No. 128. "Interior of a Dutch Dwelling," by Pieter de Hooghe. Four figures are groupedaround a table. An officer holds the hand of a young woman, who listens eagerly to what he says. A young man stands in the background and contemplates a maidservant, who is pouring out tea. On the right, in a middle distance, is a bed surrounded with curtains. In the centre of the back wall is the plan of a Dutch seaport, bearing an inscription. The warm and vivid light that illuminates this interior indicates a Summer day. The play of light produces a powerful effect. Panel, 26½ inches by 22¾ inches. $35,200.

No. 129. "Portrait of a Lawyer," by Thomas de Keyser. Painted full length, seated before a desk, which is covered with books and writing materials. Panel, 30½ inches by 20⅜ inches. $4,400.

No. 130. "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Thomas de Keyser. Painted full length and full view. Panel, 30⅜ inches by 20⅜ inches. $4,200, to Count Pourtales.

No. 131. "Dutch Family in an Apartment," by Thomas de Keyser. The group is made up of a mother, who is seated, and a father and son, who are standing. In the background is a female servant descending a stair. Panel, 40 inches by 33 inches. $4,800.

No. 132. "Portrait of Catherine II., Empress of Russia," by Giambattista Lampi. Painted life size and standing. She is clothed in a white silk dress and imperial cloak and holds the sceptra. To the left is a small altar, on which incense is burning. Canvas, 8 feet 8 inches by 5 feet 9¾ inches. $7,220, for the Antwerp Collection.

No. 133. "The Pleasures of Winter," by Nicolas Laucret. Eight young women and two gentlemen are in an elegant drawing room of the time of Louis XIV. They are variously engaged in amusing themselves. Canvas, 45 inches by 36½ inches. $6,850.

No. 134. "Portrait of Mme. Elizabeth de France," by Mme. Vigée Le Brun. Painted half length, with an almost full front. They hair, dressed upward, is slightly powdered and adorned with roses. A muslin veil falls over her shoulders, which are exposed by a low-bodied white dress. Her right arm leans on a stone pedestal and she holds a crown in her hand. Oval canvas, 30¾ inches by 24¾ inches. $1,220.

No. 135. "Portrait of a Woman," by Mme. Le Brun. Half length and draped in a red mantle. Oval canvas, 32¼ inches by 25¼ inches. $700.

No. 136. "The Sultana," by Carle van Loo. She reclines on a carpet and cushions, with her face in side view. She holds a pipe and takes a cup of coffee from the hands of a female slave. Canvas, 51½ inches, by 63 inches. $1,220.

No. 137. "Turkish Girls," by Carle van Loo. They are seated in a room talking and making tapestry. Canvas, 51½ inches by 63 inches. $1,220.

No. 138. "Portrait of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Grand Chancellor of England," by Quentin Matsys. Painted to the waist, life size, and almost full front. He wears a barrette and a white surplice, while he holds in his left hand a book and in his right his spectacles. The background is a landscape, with mountains on the horizon. In the catalogue of the Wilson sale this portrait was denoted as a Holbein. Panel, 29¼ inches by 22½ inches. $6,000.

No. 139. "The Lady and the Servant," by Jan van der Meer of Delft. A young woman seated at a table and presenting a side view of her head is giving instructions to a servant, who holds a letter which her mistress has just written and given to her. Both faces are fine and the coloring is powerful. Canvas, 34¾ inches by 30 inches. $15,000.

No. 140. "The Billet-doux," by Jan van der Meer. A young woman is busily engaged writing a billet-doux, while her maid stands in the background wassing to hear it to the lover. The light comes through the window to the left and illuminates the faces of both the mistress and the maid. Canvas, 27½ inches by 23 inches. $12,400.

No. 141. "Religious Subject," by Hans Hemling. In the foreground a figure kneels under the protection of St. John, who stands behind him. To the left in the background is a saint in a red mantle; to the right a young woman hides behind a rock while St. George is fighting the dragon, and in the sky a woman is giving a child to an angel, while a demon is trying to snatch it away. Panel, 15 inches by 19½ inches. $3,120.

No. 142. "Dutch Interior," by Gabriel Metsu. A young workingman sits at a table lighting his pipe, while a young woman near an open window offers him something to drink. Canvas, 10¼ inches by 13 inches. $12,900, to Agnew.

No. 143. "Breakfast," by Gabriel Metsu. A very old woman is eating soup from a porringer, which she holds on her lap. Her cat lies at her feet, while the table to her right holds some bread and cheese and tableware. Panel, 14 inches by 10¾ inches. $17,000.

No. 144. "Portrait of a Nobleman," by Antonio de Moor. Painted to the waist in three-quarter view turning to the left. Panel, 29½ inches by 21¼ inches. $320.

No. 145. "Portrait of Edward VI. of England," by Antonio de Moor. Full length, life size, full front. Large green curtains and columns form the background. Panel, 5 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 10½ inches. $1,840.

No. 146. "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Antonio de Moor. Painted to the waist and dated 1581. Canvas, 26¼ inches by 20⅜ inches. $880.

No. 147. "A Landscape of a Hilly Region," by Frederic Moncheron. In the foreground is a fallen tree; to the left shepherds are leading their flocks, and to the right a horseman is about to cross a bridge leading to an abbey. The background of hills is illuminated by the setting sun. $210.

No. 148. "Portrait of a Young Woman," attributed to J. M. Nattier. Canvas, 39¾ inches by 31½ inches. $800.

No. 149. "The Interrupted Game," by Adrian van Ostade. Two men are quarrelling over a game of cards in a rustic apartment and threaten each other. One is held in his chair by a friend, and the other, standing to the right, is restrained by his wife. Three other people try to make peace, while a child in the foreground lifts its hand in fright. Panel, 17¾ inches by 14½ inches. $5,300.

No. 150. "The Slingboard of Gersain," by Jean Baptiste Joseph Pater. Lords and ladies are gathered in the shop of a picture dealer, whose walls are covered with paintings. Canvas, 20 inches by 32¾ inches. $4,000.

No. 151. "The Horses of the Stadtholder," by Paulus Potter. Two horses standing in a pasture are approached by a groom, who holds his hat in his hand and conceals a bridle behind him. A dog is barking at the horses. In the foreground is the fallen trunk of a tree, on which is the painter's signature and the date, 1663. Panel, 11 inches by 12½ inches. $4,100.

No. 152. "The Man with the Armor," by Van Byn Rembrandt. Seen to the knees, he is standing full face near a table on which are his helmet and dagger. He has on his cuirass and is buckling his belt. In the background is an official placard on the wall. Canvas, 40 inches by 33 inches. $4,800.

No. 154. "Portrait of Rembrandt's Sister," by Rembrandt. Full front and painted to the waist. She has a round, kind face, surmounted by light curly hair. She wears a plaited chemisette and a dark mantle, with gold embroidery. The painting is in Rembrandt's first manner, and is of a light luminous tone. It is signed and dated 1632. Oval panel, 31 inches by 25 inches. $5,900.

No. 155. "The Widow and Her Child," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The mother is seated in a park with her white-robed baby on her lap. The child grows as it caresses its mother. This is the portrait of Mrs. Seyfourth and her child. Canvas, 4 feet 7½ inches by 3 feet 8 inches. $5,500.

No. 157. "Portrait of a Girl," attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds. Canvas, 17¾ inches by 15 inches. $1,940.

No. 158. "David and Abigail," by Peter Paul Rubens. Abigail has alighted from her palfrey and Abigail, while a company of soldiers are behind David. Canvas, 69 inches by 93 inches. $32,400.

No 159. "Portrait of a Boy of Tunis," by Rubens. Painted to the waist, with a landscape of ruined monuments for a background. Panel, 36⅛ inches by 27½ inches. $4,012.

No. 160. "The Sluice," by Jakob Ruisdael. Built of stone masonry, with a bridge above it, is illuminated by the sunlight, and stands out against a cluster of green trees. To the left is a blossoming alder, while to the right a shepherd sits on the bank of a stream watching his flocks. Panel, 15½ inches by 21½ inches. $7,400.

No. 161. "The Banks of the Meuse," by Solomon Ruysdael. In the foreground are two boats, while on the sloping bank a horseman halts at the door of a tavern. In the background is the steeple of a cathedral, a mill, and other buildings. Sailboats plow the river, which disappears on the horizon. Canvas, 3 feet 5¼ inches by 4 feet 4 inches. $1,060.

No. 162. "The Lacemaker," by Pieter van Slingeland. She sits with her work in her lap looking at a young girl who is trying to amuse a child. In the foreground are several utensils, and in the background is a bed. Panel, 15¾ inches by 14¼ inches. $5,300.

No. 163. "Getting Up," by Jan van Steen. A young woman is seated on the edge of a bed, from which she has just arisen, and is putting on her stockings. A spaniel is asleep on the pillow where her head has just been resting. Panel, 14½ inches by 10¾ inches. $3,200.

No. 164. This is the first of the five remarkable paintings made by David Teniers, the younger, in which he illustrated the five senses. It is called "The Sense of Sight," and represents a young artist sitting before a writing desk and regarding intently a model which he is sketching. To his right is an old man with a white beard and an eyeglass, who seems to be giving him advice. Copper plate, 8¾ inches by 6¼ inches. $2,410.

No. 165. "The Sense of Hearing," by Teniers. A musician, wearing a blue jacket and a fur cap, is playing a bagpipe. Behind him is a peasant holding a sheet of music and singing lustily. Copper plate, 8¾ inches by 6¼ inches. $2,410.

No. 166. "The Sense of Taste," by Teniers. A jolly toper holds up a cup of wine and sings a song before emptying its contents. To the left is another figure holding a stone jug in readiness to replenish the cup. Copper plate, 8¾ inches by 6¼ inches. $2,410.

No. 167. "The Sense of Touch," by Teniers. A peasant sits at a table and makes a wry face as he carefully removes a bandage from his wounded hand. To the right is a woman with an ointment to be applied to the wound. Copper plate, 8¾ inches by 6¼ inches. $2,410.

No. 169. "The Sense of Smell," by Teniers. A gardener is placing a pot of red pinks on a table. He stops and seems to listen to a woman who stands behind him and holds one of the flowers in her hand. Copperplate, 8¾ inches by 6¼ inches. $2,410.

No. 169. "The Farm," by David Teniers, the younger. In the foreground a young shepherd followed by his dog in talking with a peasant woman. Near them are cows and sheep and on the left is a well. The farmer's wife talks with a lad while in the middle distance the farmer carries a trough containing the food for his cattle. Copper, 28½ inches by 37 inches. $2,600.

No. 170. "The Well," by David Teniers, the younger. In the centre of a Flemish landscape is a well surrounded with various utensils. To the left is an old man holding a spade and talking to the busy housewife, while an old woman is watching them from a window. The farm buildings are on the bank of a river and in the distance is seen the village. Panel, 18 inches by 24½ inches. $4,300.

No. 171. "The Temptation of St. Anthony," by David Teniers. The saint is in a grotto with a crucifix and an open book before him. He is surrounded by a host of figures, some singing and others playing on instruments. A woman in elegant dress offers him a glass of liquor. Copper, 14½ inches by 21½ inches. $1,520.

No. 172. "The Dispatch," by Gérard Terburg. An officer in helmet and cuirass is writing at a table while a nobleman sitting to the right gives him instructions. A trumpeter stands by waiting for the message. Canvas, 29½ inches by 20 inches. $2,300.

No. 173. "Christ Taken from the Cross," by Giambattista Tiepolo. The body of Christ is stretched in the foreground, and held by the Holy Virgin and Mary Magdalene. St. John stands by hiding his face. In the middle distance is the cross, the ladders, and the two thieves still in place. Soldiers and civilians leave the place of crucifixion, turning to the left. Canvas, 30¾ inches by 34½ inches. $2,560.

No. 174. "Portrait of Philip IV.," by Velasquez. The King is represented to the waist, three-quarters, turned to the right. He is dressed in black, with the order of the Golden Fleece on his breast. Canvas, 27½ inches by 21¾ inches. $2,400.

No. 175. "Shepherds and Cattle," by Adrian van der Velde. In the middle distance a shepherd and shepherdess are making love beneath a tree. A cow is drinking from a brook, on whose banks sheep are reposing. Canvas, 10½ inches by 13 inches. $1,260.

No. 176. "A Man," by Paolo Veronese. A bare-legged man, wrapped in a white mantle, leans against the fragments of a ruined monument. Canvas, 6 feet 4¾ inches by 3 feet 7¾ inches. $1,000.

No. 177. "An Old Man," by Paolo Veronese. He is seated on a ruined monument and holding a sun dial. Canvas, 6 feet 4¾ inches by 3 feet 7¾ inches. $1,000.

No. 178. Portrait of a young woman in a costume of the sixteenth century. Painted in the Dutch school. Panel, 26¾ inches by 20½ inches. $100.

No. 178. Portrait of a gentleman, life size, full length, and painted in the Dutch school. Canvas, 5 feet 8¼ inches by 3 feet 9¾ inches. $600.

No. 180. "Dutch Family." Painted in the style of De Keyser. Canvas, 39½ inches by 31½ inches. $42.

No. 181. "A Triptychon." Painted in the early Flemish school. The Holy Virgin, seated beneath a baldaquin, holds the Child on her lap and turns the leaves of a book. An angel offers a coral cup to the infant Jesus. On the right panel is a praying figure under the protection of a saint. On the left panel is St. John and his lamb. Panel, 20¾ inches by 29½ inches. $340.

No. 182. "Solomon's Judgment." A composition of the Florentine school, with numerous figures. Round panel, 24½ inches in diameter. $980.

No. 183. "Solomon Receiving the Queen of Sheba." A companion piece to No. 182. Round panel, 24½ inches in diameter. $1,200.

No. 184. "A Girl Looking at Herself in a Looking Glass." Painted in the style of Jean Raoux. Canvas, 25¼ inches by 29½ inches. $76.

No. 185. "Portrait of a Young Lady." Half length pastel in the style of Coypel, 31½ inches by 24½ inches. $150.

No. 186. "Princes in a Park." Several Princes are conversing with a lady who is seated in a sedan chair. One of them is leaning forward to kiss her hand. In the foreground a negro boy leads three little dogs. In the background is a mansion, with terraces and fountains. The picture is of the German school and is painted in gouache, 18¾ inches by 18¾ inches. $2,480.

No. 187. "Portrait of a Man." Half length in the style of Holbein. Panel, 35½ inches by 28¼ inches. $930.

No. 188. "The Piazetta of Venice." It is painted in the style of Guardi, with numerous figures. Canvas, 31½ inches by 42 inches. $1,240.

No. 189. "Lot and His Daughters." Canvas, painted in the Italian school, 3 feet 1½ inches by 17¼ inches. $72.

No. 190. "Portrait of a Grand Duchess of Tuscany." Painted full length, life size, Italian school. Canvas, 6 feet 6⅜ inches by 3 feet 7¾ inches. $160.

No. 191. "The Wedding of Cana." A sketch of broad execution and light, harmonious coloring in the style of Tintoretto. Canvas, 28¼ inches by 37¼ inches. $57.

MILLET'S GREAT WORK.

HISTORY OF THE PAINTING WHICH BROUGHT SO GREAT A PRICE.

The history of Jean-François Millet's painting, "L'Angelus," which was sold at the Secretan sale in Paris Monday for $111,000, as told to a TIMES reporter last night by Mr. Samuel P. Avery, Sr., is a most interesting one.

It was while Millet was in Barbizon in 1859, working in his studio in the little peasant's hut which was his home, that "L'Angelus" was put on canvas. When it was almost finished there came to see the painter one day Mr. Thomas G. Appleton of Boston, a brother-in-law of Longfellow, an admirer of art and a rich man. He saw the partly-finished painting and was greatly impressed by it, so much so that he decided to purchase it. The agreement was made, the price to be paid for the picture being fixed at 4,000f. When Millet had put the last touches upon the canvas Mr. Appleton could not be found. He was off on a yachting cruise somewhere, and letters written to him after

SALVATOR'S REALIZATION

WITH TENNY ONLY HALF A NOSE BEHIND HIM.

LONG DANCE WAS THIRD IN THE RICHEST STAKE RACE FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS OF THIS YEAR.

Mr. J. B. Haggin supplements his successful sale of yearlings on Monday by having his colt Salvator place to his credit, at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, the Realisation Stakes, the richest prize for three-year-olds of the year. It is extremely doubtful if Salvator won the race. Capt. Bradford, who placed the horses, and Mr. Haggin may be satisfied that he did, but there are thousands of people who saw the finish who won't believe anything of the kind, and cannot be induced to believe it. Most of the unprejudiced witnesses of the contest think that Tenny won the race, while even those who backed Salvator claimed for him only the place of honor that comes from running a dead heat. One of the club officials who was in the judges' stand at the time of the finish said that it was a dead heat, and as nearly a dead heat as he ever saw. This statement, however, he supplemented by another that it was utterly impossible for one to properly place the horses unless he was absolutely on the line. This would seem to be the case in this instance, for Capt. Bradford, when asked by what distance the race was won, said that it was by "half a nose," a bit of placing which gives more credit to the eagle eye of the judge than did his decision in the finish for the Double Event, in which Anaconda, who won the race for Senator Hearst, was not seen by the judges. They gave the race to Torso, at first placing Livonia second and Flatbush third, then changing it to Flatbush second and Livonia third, and finally to Livonia second and Anaconda third. The decision in the Realisation will always be looked upon in racing history as an error of similar character to that made by Capt. Bradford a year ago in the Tidal Stakes, when he gave the race to Tristan, although every one else who saw the race firmly believed, and always will believe, that Tea Tray was the winner. As the members of the Coney Island Club are a rule backed both Torso and Salvator to win their respective races, the verdicts of the judges were popular ones in the clubhouse, however unsatisfactory they may have been elsewhere.

That there should have been these differences of opinion between the judge and the public was extremely unfortunate, for the meeting, up to the closing day, had been particularly free from annoyances of this kind. Capt. Bradford is in the stand to officially settle the placing of the horses, and his word is, of course, absolute law, from which there is no appeal. So it must be accepted, and there is no help for it for either owner or better. The decision in the Double Event, however, shows that even Capt. Bradford's judgment is not infallible.

Threats of a rainy and decidedly unpleasant day, with the prospect of a muddy and heavy track, kept thousands who would otherwise have been there from being at the track to see the running of the first Realisation Stakes, which has been looked forward to for so long a time as the race which should settle the question as to the superiority of the three-year-olds of 1889. Unfortunately, the Favordale colt and Freech Park were unable to appear in the race, Spokane, Don José, and Sorrento were not eligible, and therefore the question of superiority is not yet decided, for Jimmy McLaughlin, who rode the winner, is authority for the statement that the stakes did not go to the best horse in the race at the weights which in his opinion, was Tenny. Had the latter been ridden by some hustling jockey like Hamilton or Garrison he would probably have won by two or three lengths, but Littlefield was unable to get his horse into his stride from out of him, then, too, Longstreet went out of it at a point where it looked morally certain that he would have been a very prominent factor in it. He was running very strong, easily, and kindly in second place to My Fellow as the horses were rounding into the stretch for the finish. But instead of making the turn and going to the front, as he had a chance to do, the horse bolted and ran very wide over to the outer rail, and lost so much ground before Taylor could get control of him, that he had no chance in it, and so Taylor eased him up and had to finish in the rock, though, in the opinion of many of the best horsemen at the track, he would have beaten both Salvator and Tenny had he run kindly to the end. His preliminary work certainly warrants this belief, for it was better than that of any of the other contestants. Just how good he was that unfortunate swerve at the head of the stretch prevents the world from knowing. With Garrison up the result might have been different, for he has more strength than Taylor. But Garrison could not ride him because Mr. Haggin had engaged him for the Jerome Park race in order to prevent any one else from securing his services. Mr. Haggin's friend, Senator Hearst, helped him to his victory by starting Philander, with Hamilton up, so as to prevent the latter from riding the very dangerous competitor, Tenny. So everything worked in the opposite kind of favor, and to his colt goes the great credit of having won the first Realisation Stakes. It was stated that Mr. Haggin would present McLaughlin with $2,000 for having won the victory for him, a bit of generosity which will surprise those who are cognizant of Mr. Haggin's economical methods.

As a matter of record it should be stated that, in addition to the horses named above, there started in the race at a mile and five-eighths, for a prize of the gross value of about $85,000, Charles Littlefield's gelding, My Fellow, ridden by William Donohue; George M. Rye's colt, Long Dance, ridden by Williams; R. G. Thomas' filly, Jewel Ban, ridden by Anderson; A. J. Cassatt's colt, Eric, ridden by Hayward, and Pierre Lorillard's filly, Katie, with Keegan in the saddle. The start for the race was made in the dip of the Futurity course chute, and the horses were sent on their journey to as good a start as Mr. Caldwell ever made. The rain had ceased falling just before the race, so that the jockeys rode it with dry jackets. The first half mile was covered in a canter, with all the horses under a pull and fighting for their heads. When a half mile had been traveled, which brought the horses to the judges' stand, My Fellow was in front by a head, with Katie, Salvator, and Longstreet running in a bunch on pretty even terms and followed in the order named by Long Dance, Eric, Salvator, Jewel Ban, and Tenny. When the mile had been covered Katie and Jewel Ban were beaten and fell to the rear, the former being lost by the rest of the horses. At that point My Fellow had a lead of a length, with Philander next, a head in front of Longstreet, Long Dance next, and Salvator, Tenny, and Eric all together a length away. So the lot moved around the big turn, by the stables and Jockey Club, and into the stretch, where the real struggle was to begin.

The horses were beginning to show some speed now, and every jockey was on the alert waiting to take advantage of the slightest break that might occur in the pace that would be made. Every bit of strength that could be saved had been husbanded for the final struggle. My Fellow began to show signs of weakness, and Taylor hustled Longstreet a bit so as to get to the front as soon as My Fellow should give it up. The last part of the big turn was being made and Taylor was using his whip to get the best possible place in the stretch except Tenny, whose rider was relying upon his wonderful spurting powers to carry him through. It looked as if Longstreet was going to bring the Dwyer colors home in the lead, when suddenly the horse, now in a splendid position shot away from the rail and bolted directly across the track toward the feet of the Futurity chute, and was out of the race from that point, for Taylor's attempts to straighten him out in time for a struggle were useless. These or four strokes of his whip across his horse's face alone prevented him from running into the fence.

While Longstreet was destroying the Dwyers' chances for the thirty-five thousand dollar prize Salvator and Tenny, both running very kindly, rushed by My Fellow and Philander and prepared for the final struggle. Salvator rushed on and had two full lengths the best of it at the last furlong pole and McLaughlin was riding him as skillfully and vigorously as he ever rode his life. He wasn't going to try for a sensational finish or a close one, for he knew of Tenny's marvelous speed in a finish. It was well he rode as he did, too, for even with Littlefield riding Tenny came on with a tremendous and dazzling burst of speed that was eating down Salvator's lead in every stride. He was an even terms with Salvator at the last sixteenth pole, and McLaughlin was riding desperately and as if his life depended on winning that race. Whips cracked, spurs stung the reeking flanks of the racers, the crowd roared with excitement, and the horses flew past the judges with Salvator weakening at every stride and Tenny running stronger, and faster at every jump. They passed the judges lapped as they had been for a sixteenth of a mile, and every reporter called Tenny the winner of the race by a head or so. That it might be called a dead heat some old stagers agreed, and the official decision was awaited with interest. When the figure 8 went up on the telegraph board there was a shout of joy from the backers of Salvator, a universal expression of surprise from the reporters' stands, where the decision was received with the usual comment, "The deadly angle has got in its work once more." That "deadly angle" is always the excuse for an apparent misjudging of the lengths in a close finish, but it is rather singular that two acere pair of exceedingly well-trained eyes should have been deceived in such a finish. Three or four lengths behind the leading pair came Long Dance, and two lengths further back came Eric, closely followed by Philander and Longstreet. My Fellow came next, eased up, and a sixteenth of a mile behind the leaders was Jewel Ban. Katie cantered in an eighth or a mile further back.

Reports came early in the day that Taylor had to handle Tenny quite skillfully at the end to enable him to win. The time was 1:41, which, considering the rather heavy track, was a remarkable performance.

The second race was the second heat of the Double Event, the first heat of which was won by Torso on the opening day of the meeting. The first heat was a five furlong, yesterday's at three-quarters of a mile. It was run over the Futurity course, and seven horses contested with Torso, the favorite, in spite of the fact that he had to carry five pounds more weight than any one else. The race was a hot one, three-quarters had resulted in a furious finish between Anaconda and Vyner, the former winning by a neck, with Torso second, a length in front of Flatbush, Livonia, and Devotee, all running together in a bunch. Anaconda finished on the inside of the track next to the rail and directly under the judges' box, while Torso was on the outside, and the former being entirely overlooked, the race was given to Torso, the judges placing Livonia second and Flatbush third. Afterward they tried to correct the error, and did it by placing Anaconda third, which made the error even more palpable.

Then followed a selling race at a mile and a quarter, which Boccaccio won from First Attempt and My Own after the three had had a hard fight through the last quarter mile of the journey. Boccaccio secured the victory by three parts of a length, First Attempt and My Own running, lapped in second place. The judges gave My Own the place, in which decision many of the spectators disagreed, as it looked from the grand stand as if First Attempt had captured the place in the last jump.

The Sheepshead Bay race, which followed the decision of the Realisation, was a farce, only Tea Tray and Barrister starting in it, and the former winning as he pleased.

The last race of the day and the meeting was a dash of a mile and three-eighths over the turf course, in which six horses started, with Bella B. as the favorite and Cortez the second choice in the betting. It was a well-contested race throughout and was won by Cortez by three lengths from Bella B., who was two in front of Eight.

Details of the racing and betting are given in these tables;

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages, of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile.

Dwyer Brothers's br. h. Kingston, 5 years, by Spendthrift-Kapanga, 117 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
S. S. Brown's br. c. Reporter, 3, 102.....(Bergan) 2
J. T. Pyle's ch. m. Gypsy Queen, 5, 104.....(G. Tribe) 3

Seadrift, 103; Brian Boru, 10, Bohemian, 97, and Cornell, Miss Sarah F. Buckeley, Miss E. S. Hankeway, Miss H. L. Clark, Miss Annie V. Fox, and Mrs. E. R. Denton of New-York City; W. J. Milne, Genesee; President Harrison Webster of Union College, Prof. Cain of Cohoes, Prof. Anderson and R. R. Reed of Schenectady; Prof. Barringer of Newark, Superintendent Foster of Utica, Superintendent L. C. Foster of Ithaca, Principal H. M. Lovell of Elmira; Editor Mary E. Simpson of the *Teacher*, of New-York; Principal W. H. Bennett of Fort Henry, Editor C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse, Prof. Henry L. Jones of Geneva, Prof. E. Stearns of Cape Vincent, Superintendent Gardaner Fuller of Batavia, Principal C. E. White of Syracuse, Principal Jared Berhite of Irvington, Commissioner W. A. Baldwin of Volney, Principal Charles W. Carrill of Franklin, Superintendent Lewis McMillan of Ithaca, Superintendent S. E. Gordon of Yonkers, Principal E. F. McDonald, Norwood; M. E. Thew, America; Miss Clara M. Russell, Potsdam; Miss E. S. Hennaway and A. M. Kellogg, New-York; Miss Mary K. Mills, Canajoharie. Commissioner Reed, Payne, Oneida; Principal Frank S. Capen, New Paltz; Institute Conductor Isaac A. Stout, Principal George N. Carman, Principal John H. Haaren, Principal John Gallagher, Principal William A. Campbell, H. P. Smith, Walter B. Gunnison, Miss Ellen E. Kenyon, John H. Wales, Superintendent W. J. Maxwell, Miss S. E. Kenyon, Leon, Horatio C. King, James B. Bouck, William Harkness, Charles E. Teale, Samuel Goodstein, John Mickelborough, Miss S. E. Vosseler, Miss Ellen A. Moriarty, James Cruikshank, Channing Stebbins, William T. Vermilye, E. J. Cahoon, Miss A. E. De Monda, Miss E. P. Fendall, Miss M. S. McLaughlin, John Gallagher, William M. Jelliffe, Almon G. Merwin, Thomas D. Murphy, Prof. Charles West, LL. D., Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. D. R. James, W. H. Murthe, Deimas Strong, Rufus L. Scott, Hayden W. Wood, Miss Ida C. Craig, Gen. A. C. Barnes, and Prof. Walter S. Perry of Brooklyn; Miss J. Etsie Crane, Potsdam; Principal A. M. Wright, Waterville; Miss M. Elizabeth Lombard, Boston; Augusta L. Baloh, Oswego; Prof. F. R. Damrosch of New-York, and Miss Margaret K. Smith of Poughkeepsie.

The formal proceedings were opened by Prof. Oren Root with prayer, after which President E. H. Cook delivered a short address of welcome. A telegram was received from Superintendent James McAllister of Philadelphia in public school spring that he would be present to-day to fulfill his part of the programme. He is to read a paper on "The Kindergarten, Drawing, and Manual Training as Related to Each Other." The announcement was received with applause, for Mr. McAllister enjoys a reputation of being the best city Superintendent in the country, and the teachers of the State have long been anxious to hear from him.

Principal George E. Hardy of this city was introduced as the first essayist, his subject being "The School Library; a Factor in Education." His paper was given the closest attention, and at its close the author was treated to liberal applause. The next address was upon "The Value of Music in Education," and the author was Miss J. Etsie Crane of Potsdam, a little lady whose clear, distinct utterance was an exemplification of the principles she advocated. She was convinced that the real value of music in education is appreciated only by a few. Those who know the most about music are not always those who are of the true value of music in the schoolroom. The demand for physical culture is growing, and the problem as to how it is to be made available to the pupils of public schools has called forth many controversies on the merits of calisthenics, all of which have ended with little satisfaction to those who are interested in the question at stake. Vocal music is now suggested to furnish the kind of physical training most needed. At the very foundation of good singing lies a deep breathing of the lungs. To breathe deeply, make it a habit to which he clings throughout his life, and you have given a preventive to almost every disease to which flesh is heir. Could we but teach all our girls to sing, many of the diseases so prevalent among our sex would be annihilated. The speaker thought that music should be taught by all teachers, but that the teachers should have better facilities for this study and adequate elementary training themselves.

Prof. F. H. Damrosch of this city said that it was the duty of the Government to provide music in the schools. But it must be taught as an art and not like the multiplication table.

Superintendent Maxwell of Brooklyn read a very instructive paper on "Critical Reading," in which he pleaded for the more thorough reading of a few good works, rather than the reading of so-called popular works. After a proper selection had been made, the book should be read three times and each time with a distinct object in view.

Principal Wright, in discussing the paper, which was given much applause, said that everybody would agree with the principles advocated by Mr. Maxwell, but the trouble was that even teachers would not live up to their preaching. He frequently found in the hands of teachers, as in those of other little boys and girls, the lighter literature of modern authors.

At 1 o'clock the convention adjourned to take a trip around the harbor and outside of Sandy Hook, on the iron steamboat Sirius. This sail had been provided, together with a luncheon on board, by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

During the early part of the day session the police were warned to look out for a possible disturbance during the reading of Principal Hardy's address. Peter K. Tarpey, his recent opponent in Grammar School No. 82, had threatened to "show Mr. Hardy up" if he undertook to read his address, and, failing that, to "punch his head" when he caught him out on the sidewalk. But Mr. Tarpey evidently thought better of it, and thought the convention and for he failed to put in an appearance, and at the last accounts Mr. Hardy's face was, as usual, wreathed only in smiles.

The people were slow to assemble in the evening, but when the session was called to order the house was comfortably filled, and many prominent citizens who would not attend the day session were present as interested spectators. The platform was set off with growing plants, and there was a vigorous quartet to help make the exercises interesting. Mayor Chapin presided, but made no address, confining himself with the strict performance of a Chairman's duties. Postmaster Joseph C. Hendrix, who is also President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, made a pleasant address of welcome in behalf of the municipality and the 1,700 teachers of Brooklyn. It was responded to by President Cook, who said the convention represented a body of 31,000 teachers in New-York State.

The event of the evening was the annual educational address of Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton College. President Patton was given a hearty welcome by the audience, who seemed to feel a special interest in the presence of Patton in going to school to the president and embody in his own personal life as much as possible of the great civilization that the race he belongs to has already done."

Judged by their results nearly all methods of education were defective. In some quarters some elements of knowledge were taken to be disciplinary when they were really nothing more than arts—than exercises of the memory. There was an extreme desire to teach children to think. He thought that spelling was the sphere of knowledge in which American genius was showing its most striking originality; that there were defects in the national penmanship, and that English grammar was not taught as it should be.

The educational system provided by the State should in some way be better articulated into the great university system of the country. It would be for the advantage of all concerned if some effort could be made to articulate the two systems.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE AND INTERESTING ASSEMBLAGE IN BROOKLYN—NEW-YORK CITY SCHOOLS NOT REPRESENTED.

An event of ever-increasing importance to all the people of the State is the annual convention of the New-York State Teachers' Association. How much it has accomplished in the expansion of thought on the all-important subject of popular education and in preventing the natural tendency of educational eyetems toward contraction may never be found out; but that it is appreciated by conscientious educators as a sort of exchange or clearing house for educational legal under the twelve hundred or so educators from all parts of the State now in attendance on the forty-fourth convention in Brooklyn are willing to testify.

The conventions of the association have been held at different places in times past, beginning at Syracuse July 30, 1845. A meeting was appointed for New-York in 1849, but owing to the cholera epidemic it dafaulted that year, and was held in this city in August of 1850. Since then it has been held no nearer to New-York City than Yonkers in 1882. The present session is being held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, but will be the last, probably, that will be held under the present "migratory system," as President Cook called it, for the Executive Committee have proposed an amendment to the constitution fixing Saratoga Springs as the regular place of meeting hereafter, and the sentiment of the members seems to be in favor of the change.

There was not much promise of a crowd when the convention was called to order by President E. H. Cook, but by the time the business of the session was fairly under way the main floor and first gallery of the vast hall was crowded and people were standing in rows three and four deep in the foyers. The Department of Education of the City of New-York was conspicuous by its absence. Special invitation had been sent Superintendent John Jasper, because of a manifest diffidence on his part toward intruding on educational essemblies, and special requests were sent him to send to the department of exhibits at Pratt's Institute examples of the manual training and drawing work done in the public schools of this city. But whether it was that he was afraid that any exhibits of work or any opinion that he might furnish would suffer by comparison with the country schools of the State or not, he did not deign to put in an appearance. It was alleged yesterday that he had refused the teachers of the New-York City schools the opportunity of attending this convention.

Among the many prominent teachers and school officials present were John W. Stewert, Penn Yan; Prof. Oren Root, Jr., of Hamilton College, Clinton; Miss Ida Griffin, Mexico; Principal George E. Hardy, Commissioner J. L. N. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent H. C. Calkins, Matthew J. Elcas, Miss M. A. Clark, Miss Julia Birdseye, Henry A. Jameson, Elijah A. Howland, Henry P. O'Neil, Miss M. A. McCosker, Miss Amelia Kierstead, Miss Amelia Mack, Miss Ida B. Cornell, Miss Sarah F. Buckeley, Miss E. S. Hankeway, Miss H. L. Clark, Mies Annie V. Fox, and Mrs. E. R. Denton of New-York City; W. J. Milne, Genesee; President Harrison Webster of Union College, Prof. Cain of Cohoes, Prof. Anderson and R. R. Reed of Schenectady; Prof. Barringer of Newark, Superintendent Foster of Utica, Superintendent L. C. Foster of Ithaca, Principal H. M. Lovell of Elmira; Editor Mary E. Simpson of the *Teacher*, of New-York; Principal W. H. Bennett of Fort Henry, Editor C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse, Prof. Henry L. Jones of Geneva, Prof. E. Stearns of Cape Vincent, Superintendent Gardaner Fuller of Batavia, Principal C. E. White of Syracuse, Principal Jared Berhite of Irvington, Commissioner W. A. Baldwin of Volney, Principal Charles W. Carrill of Franklin, Superintendent Lewis McMillan of Ithaca, Superintendent S. E. Gordon of Yonkers, Principal E. F. McDonald, Norwood; M. E. Thew, America; Miss Clara M. Russell, Potsdam; Miss E. S. Hennaway and A. M. Kellogg, New-York; Miss Mary K. Mills, Canajoharie. Commissioner Reed, Payne, Oneida; Principal Frank S. Capen, New Paltz; Institute Conductor Isaac A. Stout, Principal George N. Carman, Principal John H. Haaren, Principal John Gallagher, Principal William A. Campbell

GIANTS WIN BY TWO RUNS

THEY DEFEAT THE HOOSIERS EIGHT TO SIX.

A VICTORY GAINED BY A STREAK OF HEAVY BATTING IN THE SEVENTH INNING—OTHER GAMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—New-York won today's game in fine style. The Giants kept within hailing distance until the seventh inning, when they made one of those spurts for which they are famous, took the lead, and held it until the finish. Rusie, a new pitcher, occupied the box for three innings, but he was handled so roughly that it was deemed advisable to call on Burdick.

The run-scoring began in the second inning. McGeachy's base on balls, Myers's hit, an error by Gore, and Bassett's short hit gave the home team 2 runs. An equal number was secured by the Giants on singles by O'Rourke, Hatfield, and Whitney, and Brown's sacrifice. Glassock's double, Denny's single, a steal to second, and a wild throw by Brown gave the Hoosiers 2 additional runs in the third. At that juncture the Giants took the lead. Hits by Tiernan and O'Rourke, a base on balls by Connor, and Brown's drive for two bases gained 3 runs and made the figures 5 to 4. The Hoosiers, however, never faltered, but kept pegging away and gained first position in the fifth inning. Seery and Glassecock started off with base hits and they were advanced a base on Denny's out. Hines made a single, sending in Seery, and Glassecock afterward tallied on Bassett's long fly to centre.

For two innings the local players held an advantage of one run, but in the seventh they were forced to relinquish it. At that point the Giants made one of their batting streaks for which they are peculiar, and seldom all doubts as to the game began. Gore began with a double and Tiernan sent him home with a pretty single to right field. Then tall and muscular Connor hit the ball with all his might and the tiny buckskin was lost to sight outside of the enclosure. This made the score 8 to 6 and it was not changed during the remainder of the game. Score:

INDIANAPS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	1	1	0	1	1	Gore, c. f.	1	2	3	0	1
Glassock, s. s.	2	2	1	5	0	Tiernan, r. f.	2	1	2	0	0
Denny, 3b.	1	2	1	1	1	Connor, 1b.	2	1	8	1	0
Hines, c.	0	0	2	1	1	Whitney, 3b.	0	2	1	2	1
Daily, l. f., c.	0	0	2	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	2	2	0	2	1
McGeahy, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Hatfield, c. f.	1	2	4	0	0
Myers, c. & l. f.	1	1	5	3	0	Brown, s. s.	0	1	2	4	0
Bassett, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Whistler, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Welch, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Burdick, p.	0	0	1	1	0						
Total.	6	9	24	15	2	Total.	8	12	27	14	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
New-York	0	2	3	0	0	0	6	9	..	—8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; New-York, 7. Two-base hits—Glassock. Hines. Gore. (2.) Home run—Connor. Stolen bases—Bassett, Hines, Tiernan. Double play—Bassett to Glassock to Hines. Richardson to Hatfield to Conner. First base on balls—Off Welch, 2. Off Welch, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Daily. Struck out—By Rusie, 2; by Burdick, 1; by Welch, 4. Passed balls—Myers, 1. Umpire—Mr. Bessenden.

CHICAGO, 5; BOSTON, 4.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Chicago played an up-hill game to-day, but by bunching their hits in the the seventh and eighth, and with Quinn's error and Duffy's hit in the ninth, succeeded in winning their third game of the series from Boston. With the exception of the bases on balls by Maddan, he pitched a good game. Dwyer was a trifle unsteady at first, but after the fourth inning Boston could do nothing with his delivery. Burns's play at third was very brilliant, otherwise the game was devoid of features of note. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Brown, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Wilmarth, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Johnson, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Kelly, c.	1	1	4	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0*	Breuth'n, 1b.	1	3	12	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	6	0	1	Rich'd'n, 2b.	0	1	4	4	2
Farrell, c.	1	1	1	1	1	Nash, ss.	0	1	1	2	1
Burns, 3b.	0	1	5	1	0	Quinn, c. s.	0	1	0	3	1
Dwyer, p.	1	0	0	5	1	Ganzel, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Bastian, s. s.	0	1	4	1	0	Madden, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	5	5	27	10	7	Total.	4	10*	26	14	4

*Two men out when winning run made.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	—5
Boston	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Bronthers, Nash, Farrell. Stolen base—Maddon. Double play—Bastian, unassisted. Nash, Risbardson, and Bronthers. First base on balls—Off Madden, 5; of Dwyer, 1. Struck out—By Madden, 2; by Dwyer, 4. Passed ball—Farrell, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

CLEVELAND, 5; WASHINGTON, 4.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—In the ninth inning this afternoon the Washingtons read Bakely's signs and pounded out three runs. With one man out and Wilmot on third, the future seemed full of glory for them. They delayed the game at the home plate and Wilmot stepped off third base. Tebeau held the ball concealed and touched him. Wilmot attempted to get back, but Tebeau held him and called to the umpire. He was called out. Carney hit an easy one to short, and the game ended. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASH'GTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Hoy, c. f.	1	1	2	1	0
McAleer, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	0	2	2	1	0
McKean, s. s.	0	0	2	0	0	Carney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	0	1	1	1	Wise, 3b.	0	1	5	1	0
Faatz, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	2	0	4	0
Radford, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Clark, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0	Mack, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Zimmer, c.	2	3	6	2	0	Daily, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0
Bakely, p.	2	1	0	3	0	O'Day, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total.	5	11	27	11	1	Total.	4	12	27	14	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 4. Two-base hit—McKean. Three-base hits—McAleer, Zimmer. Wilmot. Daily. Home run—Bakely. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Zimmer. Wilmot. Carney. Double play—Mack to Clark. First base on balls—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4. Struck out—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 5. Passed balls—Zimmer, 1. Umpire—Mr. Onrry.

PITTSBURG, 10; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Fifteen hundred persons witnessed to-day's game at Recreation Park. The Phillies started out as though they were determined to win at least one game here. Gleason kept the hits well scattered and was well supported up to the eighth inning. Then the club from the City of Brotherly Love went to pieces on all sides, allowing 9 runs to cross the plate in the last two innings. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADEL'A.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	2	2	1	0	1	Wood, l. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Miller, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Thompson, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	2	3	16	0	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	1	2	2
Miller, c.	1	1	6	2	0	Clements, c.	0	0	2	4	1
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	2	0	0	Fogarty, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0
Fields, s. s.	0	1	1	3	0	Fouts, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Smith, s. s.	0	1	2	4	1	Hallman, s. s.	0	2	3	2	1
Fields, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Myers, 2b.	1	0	2	3	2
Staley, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Gleason, p.	1	1	0	1	2
Total.	10	13	27	14	5	Total.	3	9	27	15	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Double plays—Fields, Smith, and Farrar. First base on balls—Off Staley, 1; off Gleason, 5. Struck out—By Staley, 2; by Gleason, 1. Passed balls—Clements, 2. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

OTHER GAMES.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—9
Columbus	0	0	2	4	3	0	2	0	2	—13

Base hits—Kansas City, 12; Columbus, 4. Errors—Kansas City, 6; Columbus, 3. Pitchers—Conway and Baldwin. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Peoples.

AT HARTFORD.

Hartford	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Worcester	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—9

Base hits—Hartford, 3; Worcester, 11. Errors—Hartford, 4; Worcester, 1. Pitchers—Smith and Burkett. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	35	16	St. Louis	32	19
Cleveland	39	20	Brooklyn	32	22
New-York	30	20	Athletic	24	22
Philadelphia	27	27	Baltimore	25	28
Chicago	25	26	Cincinnati	19	28
Pittsburg	24	29	Kansas City	26	33
Indianapolis	20	32	Columbus	24	35
Washington	16	36	Louisville	16	51

Rain yesterday delayed the work on the new Polo Grounds, and if the weather is favorable during the remainder of the week the grounds will be in readiness on Monday.

Myers, formerly of Washington, has been engaged by Philadelphia. He played in Pittsburg yesterday.

The New-Yorks have won eight of the twelve games played on this trip.

Rain caused a postponement of many of the games scheduled for yesterday.

Boston outbatted Chicago two to one yesterday, but failed to win.

Connor is making a record as a home-run hitter on this trip.

Twitchell will catch in the Pittsburg games.

New-York is steadily gaining on Boston.

BITTEN IN BED BY A RAT.

Curiosity and cries of "Rats! Rats!" awakened and alarmed the Maher family, who live at 116 Scorum-place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The cries came from the room of Mary Maher, twenty years old. She had been awakened by a stinging pain in her left leg and seen a large rat jump from the bed. Her mother, who lives with her, and other members of the household were aroused, but when a doctor was called to see the young woman he found that she had been bitten by the rat. Her leg was badly lacerated.

OIL ON THE WATERS.

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS REGARDING ITS USE IN STORMS.

Many hundreds of reports have been published on the Pilot Chart and elsewhere relative to the great benefits derived from the use of oil to prevent heavy seas from breaking on board vessels. By far the greater number of these reports have been received from merchant vessels, very many of which have undoubtedly been saved, with all on board, by the use of a few gallons of oil. The following reports from United States naval vessels show that even aboard men-of-war, with their complete equipment and large crews, the use of oil is regarded as of the greatest value.

Commander W. C. Wise, commanding the Juniata, on the passage from Hong-Kong to Singapore, used oil on three occasions during a typhoon in the China Sea. "Oil was used and marked effect shown in lessening amount of water coming on board." "A bag containing oil was towed from the weather bow and decreased the violence of the seas to a marked degree."

On April 4 and 5, 1889, the Swatara, Commander John McGowan, was in a hurricane in the South Atlantic, lat. 34 south, long. 30 west. The ship had been hove-to on the port tack early in the morning, with oil bags over at the for and mizzen chains. Their effect was such that not a drop of water came on board. April 5, scudding with the wind abeam two points on the starboard quarter and an oil bag towing at the starboard fore chains, "the angry-looking crests simply disappeared, leaving one to wonder what had become of them." Again, on the 8th: "Blowing a living gale of wind, force eleven, having backed from northwest to northeast by west. Hove to and put oil bags over from fore and mizzen chains, with excellent results. The sea was exceedingly heavy and the ship rolled deeply; and although considerable water came on board, yet not once did a sea break over the rail. The angry, towering crests of the large waves disappeared as if by magic."

Lieut. C. F. Norton of the Kearsarge reports that in a storm off Hasteres they used oil with good effect, pouring it through the forward water closet. At first olive oil was used, which did fairly well, but later they used land oil, and that with perfect satisfaction. Keeping the water from coming on board. Oil was used a part of two days while hove-to.

Finally, the Yantic, Commander C. H. Rockwell, encountered a terrific hurricane May 21 in latitude 38° 35' north, longitude 68° 30' west. While on her beam ends, with heavy seas sweeping over her, "oil in large quantities was thrown overboard from the weather bow, and even in that terrible scene its effect was immediately apparent."

FOUR MEN ON FIRE.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF AN EXPLOSION IN A FUR-CLEANING SHOP.

There was an explosion followed by a fire yesterday afternoon in the fur-cleaning establishment of A. Bowsky & Sons, at 220 East Fifty-first-street. This is a four-story brick building fronting on Fifty-first-street, with a two-story brick extension in the rear. On the ground floor of the extension are four large rotary drums which are revolved rapidly by steam power. Into these drums the furs are placed with a quantity of mahogany sawdust and a certain proportion of flour. The furs are cleansed by being thoroughly mixed up with the sawdust and flour, which after being used are allowed to fall into the cellar.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon four Italians named Fergossa Lottozio, twenty-eight years old, of 85 Sullivan-street; Rossi Gosprutti, twenty-seven years old, of 206 East Forty-fifth-street; Antonio Belandelli, forty-seven years old, of 165 Hester-street, and Cardella Barsotti, aged twenty-five, of 808 Third-avenue, were sent into the cellar to gather up the refuse dust and carry it out to a cart waiting in the street to receive it. Lottozio carried a lighted candle. As he passed under one of the drums some of the fine dust fell upon the flame of his candle. An explosion followed, and in a moment the cellar was in flames. The four Italians with their clothes blazing ran up stairs into the main building. There were some sixty men at work in the room building at the time, and they hastened to the assistance of their comrades. The blazing clothes were extinguished, and then it was discovered that the man were badly burned. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The fire burned through the rear extension, and before it was extinguished this part of the building was wrecked. Loss about $2,500.

STREET LIGHTING BIDS.

SOME OF THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES PUT IN LOWER FIGURES.

The Gas Commission yesterday opened bids for the lighting of streets with electric lamps, and found that the bids for the supply of lamps in the subway district were much lower than those which were registered last month, because Mayor Grant and his colleagues did not believe the declaration of the companies that the subway rents were so high as to necessitate very high prices for electric lamps. The United States Illuminating Company bid for 282 lamps at 25 cents each, 176 at 29 cents, and 334 at 35 cents; the Brush Electric Lighting Company for 371 at 35 cents and 76 in the subway district at 45 cents; the East River Electric Light Company for 387 at 35 cents and 21 in the subway district at 44 cents; the Mount Morris Electric Light Company for 378 at 20 cents, 139 at 21 cents, 72 at 22 cents, and 22 at 25 cents; the Harlem Lighting Company for 49 at 35 cents, 14 in the subway district at 44 cents, and 19 in Mount Morris Park at 50 cents, and 2 on the Harlem Bridge at 60 cents; the North New-York Lighting Company bid for 26 at 40 cents and 3 on the Harlem Bridge at 60 cents.

The bids were referred to the Secretary of the commission for tabulation and comparison. They will be acted on at a meeting of the commission in the Mayor's office next Tuesday.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy yesterday reported to Mayor Grant that the gas companies having failed to put gas mains and lamps into 186 streets into which the Board of Aldermen had ordered them to be put he had directed the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas to epur the companies on. If they failed to do the work in a reasonable time he proposed to do it himself, and then proceedings could be begun to annul the franchises of the companies.

MISCHIEF DONE BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

John Fretts, employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, had some lines to overhaul in Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, yesterday, and the wires were put on the sidewalk with an electric light wire which was supposed to be "dead," but was alive or vitalized after it had been taken down. An employe of the restaurant kept by Charles Tupper, at 226 Eighth-avenue, stepped on it and received a severe shock, and his employer went to Fretts and remonstrated, insisting that the wire be "killed" or put out of the way of doing harm. Mr. Tupper was accompanied by a celebrated Newfoundland dog, valued at $600, which had taken prizes at bench shows, and the animal, in frisking about, stepped on the "live" wire and received a shock that killed it. Fretts was arrested, but at the Jefferson Market Police Court Tupper was unable to prove negligence and Justice Smith discharged the prisoner. Tupper will sue for damages for the loss of his dog, and his employe may take legal proceedings.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.

George Carpenter, seventy-five years of age, and a well-known citizen of Woodside, L. I., dropped dead on the corner of Cherry-street and James slip at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Forty dollars in money and a receipted bill for $38 for goods bought from Thurber, Whyland & Co. for E. W. Devis were found in his pockets when the body was taken to the Oak-street police station. Henry Carpenter, also of Woodside and a cousin of the dead man, identified the remains, and they were given in charge of John Broderick, an undertaker at 149 Madison-street. Mr. Carpenter was in delicate health for some time, and his death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure. He was a man of considerable property in Woodside, and has not been in business for some time. He leaves no family.

DR. FORBES'S $5,000 FEE.

When Robert Lenox Kennedy went to Europe in 1887 Dr. William S. Forbes of Philadelphia accompanied him. After the death of Mr. Kennedy Dr. Forbes sent in a bill for $5,000 for professional services to the executor of the estate, Theodore Chichester. The bill was not paid on the ground that the physician had accompanied Mr. Kennedy as a friend and not professionally. The doctor therefore brought suit for the amount.

A referee deciding against the doctor, a motion to set aside his report was argued in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Decision was reserved.

MR. HENDRIX TO BE A PRESIDENT.

Incorporators of the King County Trust Company have decided to tender the Presidency of the company to Joseph C. Hendrix, Postmaster of Brooklyn. The company will be organized with $500,000 capital stock, and shares of half that amount. Among the incorporators are J. T. E. Stevens, J. T. White, J. C. Hendrix, and Frederick Cromwell.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A fourth citizen named Farrell from the Ninth Ward was in Jefferson Market Court some time ago charged with larceny. He got off by lack of evidence, assaulted a man on the same day, and got a term on Blackwell's Island. He behaved himself so badly that he was put in the punishment cell and then transferred to Hart's Island. He escaped by swimming to City Island Monday and beat an Italian until he gave him part of his clothing. Then he bullied another Italian into giving him his trousers and beat his way over the ferry to this city where he was arrested. Justice Smith sent him back to the Island yesterday.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday reported to the Mayor that the average cost of horses purchased by the Park Department is greater than that of those bought by the Police and Fire Departments. In the Park Department the average cost is $295, in the other two departments it is $260 and $300, respectively. In the opinion of the Commissioners, the cost of maintaining horses in same departments is too high, and they suggest that some of the new park land in the annexed district be used for pasturage.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Health yesterday directing Dr. Tracy, the Register of Vital Statistics, to make a daily report of all deaths which occur in tenement houses from tubercular meningitis and pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis, which are to be sent to Dr. Cyrus Edson for investigation. Dr. Edson is also directed to obtain a system of rates for those who may be found in tenement houses suffering from tuberculosis.

The regulation of the Civil Service Commission, requiring examining boards at Custom Houses and Post Offices to meet on the first Thursday in July for reorganization, has been abrogated, and notice to that effect was received by the Custom House Secretary. It appears to be the opinion of many that the commission wanted to have more appointments made at the Custom House here and in other places before the local boards were reorganized.

Terence Duffy, who was clerk of the First District Civil Court several years ago, and was an Assistant Alderman in the Tweed Tammany days, was appointed Calendar Clerk of the City Court yesterday as successor to Joseph Riley, who was translated to the four-thousand-dollar post of Water Register in the Public Works Department last week. The calendar clerkship is worth $2,000 a year.

The papers upon a motion to continue a temporary injunction in a suit against the city, in which it is sought to test the legality of one of the ordinances authorising various alleged encroachments on the sidewalk by William H. Topping & Co., the Sheriff's auctioneers, were submitted to Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, Monday. Decision in the case was reserved.

Controller Myers has received from State Controller Wemple a check for $36,249 38 to cover the expenses, defrayed by the city, for the boodle trials between March, 1887, and April, 1888. The Legislature of next year will have to make a special appropriation to pay subsequent expenses and also for the cost of the approaching trials of ex-Alderman McQuade and Cleary.

Among the passengers who sailed by the Arizona for Liverpool yesterday were Charles Herbert, and Victor Mapes. Mr. Charles Mapes carries the medal which was presented to the Blackheath Harriers of London by G. M. L. Sacks, and on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Harriers about July 15 he will, as Mr. Sacks's representative, convey the medal to them.

The steamer New-York of the Day Line will make a grand excursion on the Fourth of July to Newburg and Poughkeepsie, leaving landings from this city as usual. Excursionists will have one hour and a half ashore at Newburg and at Poughkeepsie a fine view may be had of the new bridge; returning by steamer Albany. A fine band will accompany the excursion.

Treasurer McClave of the Police Department began yesterday the usual quarterly payments to the pensioners of the department. Yesterday was set apart for the payment of the widows and orphans of deceased members, there being 309 widows and 39 orphans on the list. To-day the payment of retired officers will commence. In all, about $105,000 will be disbursed.

Joseph Murray of the Twenty-first district is to be Superintendent of the Custom House, in place of George Hilliar, who died recently. Collector Erhardt nominated Murray yesterday. His selection caused a great deal of quiet blessing and the aggrieved ones over that the Twenty-first district is getting too many of the plums out of the Collector's pudding.

The Trustees of the American Fine Arts Society met yesterday and decided to postpone the closing of the subscription books to pay for the proposed new building in Forty-second-street until July 10. Nearly two-thirds of the stock have been already taken. The fellowships in the society, the President declares, are in considerable demand.

Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to grant Mrs. Lena Dreschfield alimony pending her suit for absolute divorce from Edmund Charles N. Dreschfield. The affidavits handed up were very conflicting, and their perusal led Judge Andrews to the conclusion that some one was committing perjury.

The State Board of Health will meet at the Everett House at 11 o'clock this morning and plans for the construction of drains and sewers in the Twenty-third Ward and the annexed Brooklyn will be submitted for approval. Plans for the proposed sewerage system at White Plains will also be submitted.

The call of the Sixty-ninth Regiment for money for the Parnell defense fund has been answered in a very generous manner. Yesterday Col. Cavanagh and the other members of the committee received a check for $8,500 over to Eugene Kelly as the result of the regiment's work in behalf of the fund.

"A. D."—A device such as you describe is in use on some of the Granger roads in the West. We do not know who invented it. Probably the Chief Signal Officer at Washington could give you the desired information, or you might find it described in the Patent Office reports.

There will be the full forty-five-minute time table to Coney Island and four trips to Long Branch from West Twenty-third-street, North River, and Pier (new) 1, North River, to-morrow by the boats of the Iron Steamboat Company.

Notice was received at the Custom House yesterday, from Washington, that A. A. Tingle had been made General Supervisor of the Special Treasury Agents, in place of Col. Jewell. The latter, however, continues in the service.

James Butterworth Randal of San Francisco, Cal., has sent Treasurer William R. Stewart of the memorial arch fund a check for $25, and Mrs. Benjamin L. Swan, jr., has contributed $100. The grand total is now $48,190 81.

The new and favorite steamer Mary Powell will be put in commission and make excursion up Long Island Sound, leaving West Twenty-second-street pier North River at 11:15 A. M., returning about 6 P. M.

Manager J. M. Hill will not be punished for contempt of court, as was desired by the Bayes Costume Company. Judge Horne, in the City Court, yesterday denied the company's motion.

Milk Inspector F. J. Bowles has resigned, and yesterday the Board of Health appointed Dr. C. C. Cabeen to his place.

Chief's Seventy-first Regiment Band will give a concert to-night at Mount Morris Park.

Controller Myers has gone to Burlington, Vt., to spend the Fourth of July.

"St. Albans."—We have been unable to find the record you desire.

BROOKLYN.

The brewers on Staten Island are talking of establishing a ferry between Brooklyn and Staten Island. The beer trade in Brooklyn is a big one, and the ten Staten Island breweries control a large portion of it. The double ferriage is necessary to get the beverage into Brooklyn is expensive and occupies much travel. The brewers propose to meet the expense pro rata if it is decided to equip a ferry.

George D. Armstrong, a Brooklyn lawyer, was held for examination in Justice Kenna's court in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of passing worthless ten-dollar checks upon Ernest Kling, a Rockaway-avenue saloon keeper, and Charles Bausch of 25 Furman-place.

The report of the Brooklyn Health Department shows that 514 deaths occurred in the city during the week ending June 29, or 60 more than in the week preceding, and 19 more than the corresponding week last year.

The *Brooklyner Eadsen*, recently bought in by John G. Wiechert, has been sold to Col. Henry E. Rood, proprietor of the *Freie Presse*. The two papers will be consolidated.

A number of South Brooklyn policemen presented ex-Police Justice Fred Maxser with a diamond ring yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

While returning from Coney Island late on Monday night Emery Harriott, a railroad mechanic connected with the Sea Beach line, fell from a train on that road and was instantly killed.

STATEN ISLAND.

Commodore R. R. McMurray of the Staten Island Athletic Club, with his sloop yacht Medea, sailed yesterday afternoon from West Brighton on his regular Summer cruise. His family and several guests are on board. They will be absent about a month.

Monday evening, at the closing meeting of the Village Trustees of New-Brighton for the fiscal year, the following officers were sworn in as retiring members, Messrs. Wilbur, Fish, Discoway, and Darcey, were adopted. The new board will organize next week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new schoolhouse at Mamaroneck is now about completed, and is a very neatly finished and furnished with all modern improvements. Prof. Samuel Preston has been engaged as Principal for the next school year. Frank Fuller will be his first assistant.

Thomas R. Webber has been overhauling the roads Recently at his yard in New-Rochelle, and the bill has been entered for the Legislature register, which is to take place on the 15th.

The will of Joel Parker of Yonkers, who died on July 1, makes a grand exposition up Long Island Sound, leaving West Twenty-second-street pier North River at 11:15 A. M., returning about 6 P. M.

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NEW-JERSEY.

A gang of men were cutting down a telegraph post at the Henderson-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, when it fell. In swept John Smith, of Wayne-street, and Martin Johnson, of Henderson-street, ashmen, from their carts to the street. Both were severely injured.

The Union County Board of Freeholders yesterday awarded the contract for the mason work on the Summer-street Bridge at Elizabeth to ex-Freeholder E. S. Newberry for $3,432. Of Wm. Greene and Martin Johnson, of Henderson-street, ashmen, from their carts to the street. Both were severely injured.

The Union County Board of Freeholders yesterday awarded the contract for the mason work on the Summer-street Bridge at Elizabeth to ex-Freeholder E. S. Newberry for $3,432. Of Wm. Greene and Martin Johnson, of Elizabeth, a Democrat, is to be appointed Superintendent of Elections in Essex County, vice Ferguson, resigned.

Silas C. Halsey, who was appointed on Monday by President Harrison to the consulate at Somerberg, Germany, is a brother of ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, and sailed with that gentleman for Europe last Wednesday.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark met last evening to take steps toward the erection of a memorial church to the Rev. J. Fewsmith, on Hudson-street. Twenty thousand dollars has been raised.

The Elizabeth City Council has decided to see if national banks outside the city will not pay interest on city money deposited with them. The local banks do not pay interest on these deposits.

MR. GILROY'S MISTAKE.

THE COURT COMMANDS HIM TO REINSTATE A DISCHARGED VETERAN.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that a writ of peremptory mandamus must issue requiring Commissioner of Public Works Thomas F. Gilroy to reinstate John Sullivan as a laborer in the employ of the department. Sullivan was employed as a street paver. He is an honorably discharged Union soldier, and when he was discharged on May 29 he concluded that the law in regard to Union soldiers in the public service had been violated.

Commissioner Gilroy contended that he had not discharged Sullivan, but had only refused to hire him after May 29. He did not think a day laborer come under the Union Soldier act of 1888, as he was not a person who held a position by appointment. In this Judge Andrews concurs, but as Sullivan put in his claim of exemption from discharge without a hearing and cause shown on the act of 1887 providing for the reinstatement of honorably discharged Union soldiers over other employes or appointees, he decides that whether Sullivan held a position by appointment or not does not come into the question.

Judge Andraws says:

"It seems to me too clear for argument that the relator has not been preferred for the present Commissioner for employment upon the public work of repaving the streets in this city, but that other persons, who, as to their claims are honorably discharged Union soldiers of sailors, have been preferred to him for such employment. Under these circumstances I see no escape from the conclusion that it is the duty of the court to issue a peremptory mandamus requiring the respondent to reinstate the relator in the position of a laborer in the Department of Public Works."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

By a general order issued from Army Headquarters the American Morse code will hereafter be used by the army for all purposes of signaling, whether visual or acoustic, and the use of the Myer Manual of Visual Signals, code will be discontinued. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer with a view to the simplification of signal instruction and to the attainment of greater uniformity in time of war for skilled civilian telegraphers for military purposes. Great errors are supposed to result from the use of the English system, but it is slower than the American system, and its continuance would involve the employment of specially trained experts who could not be procured in sufficient numbers in an emergency.

Col. John C. Parke, Engineer Corps, the present Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, having served forty years, has been retired at his own request. Col. John M. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, is mentioned as a probable successor as Superintendent. Col. Parke's retirement will cause the promotion of the following-named engineer officers: Lieut. Col. David C. Houston to be Colonel, Major William H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. E. H. Ruffner to be Major, First Lieut. T. A. Bingham to be Captain, and Second Lieut. M. M. Patrick to be First Lieutenant. Col. Parke was the senior Colonel.

Secretary Windom has approved the report of the Board of Examiners of the Marine Hospital Service, which recently convened in Washington. These examinations were for positions in the medical corps of the service. There were two classes of applicants, and four were found qualified for appointment and will be recommended to the President for appointment in the order of merit as vacancies occur. The names of the successful candidates are John F. Crosbieveit of Louisiana, George R. Young of New-York, William G. Simpson of the District of Columbia, and Benjamin W. Brown of Virginia. There is now one vacancy at present.

A naval inspection board has been ordered to League Island, Philadelphia, to inspect the yard tug Pilgrim on the 8th inst. If the board condemns the tug they will appraise her with a view to her sale.

Batteries D and G of the Third Artillery, from Fort McHenry, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning for a month's target practice.

The Jamestown, with the naval apprentices aboard, arrived at Cherbourg, France, Monday. All well.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 2.—There was a further strengthening to-day in the price of Cattle. The receipts were quite up to the average for a Tuesday, but as both Eastern and foreign advices were favorable and arrivals at Western points rather light the sellers had the best of the deal. Shipping grades comprised a liberal proportion of the offerings, but the demand was strong enough to enable salesmen to advance prices about 10c. on everything good. The improvement was more marked in fair to good light steers than in anything else. Heifers and Bulls were salable at a small advance, but inferior kinds no more than held their own. Stockers were scarcely mentioned. The market closed firm at the following quotations: Extra Cattle, $4 20@4 40; choice Cattle, $4 05@4 20; good shipping Steers, $3 85@3 95; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@3 75; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@3; good to choice Cows, $2 50@3; poor to medium C

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—IL TROVATORE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8.30—THE BUBOLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—NANON.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE. Matinée.

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DAILY, 1 year, $6 00; with Sunday...$8 00
DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday...$4 00
DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year... $2 00
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1.35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires. The only up-town office of* THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, showery weather.

As nobody ever supposed that Corp. TANNER was appointed Commissioner of Pensions on account of his fitness for the duties of the place, nobody will wonder at the necessity of reminding him of the regulations laid down for the conduct of the business of the Pension Bureau and requiring him to conform to them. His disregard of these regulations and his favoring of the attorneys who were so active in getting the place for him are just the sort of thing that was to be expected, and nothing but a direct exercise of superior authority would ever restrain him from any abuse of power that he might find convenient. But the necessity of "sitting down" on him will, of course, have no effect upon his retention of the office. He has no dignity to be hurt, and there is no danger of his resenting "snubs," and as he was not appointed for fitness, he is not likely to be removed for unfitness, whatever his official capers may be. He was supposed to be the darling of the Grand Army and of the pension agents, and he will be retained even if it is found necessary to put him in leading strings or under a permanent extinguisher.

The growth of the White Lead Trust will not escape the attention of the people. A few weeks ago this organization obtained control of the three leading factories of the West, and it was reported yesterday that the only large company recently doing an independent business in the East—the Atlantic White Lead Company of this city—had been taken in. To a reporter of THE TIMES the Secretary of this company said that the absorption had not actually taken place, but he would not deny that "a consummation of the purchase was imminent." The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* recently stated that after the Western companies had come in, the Trust controlled about 90 per cent. of the entire productive capacity of the industry, and that the absorption of the Atlantic Company would increase its holdings to 95 per cent. "The operations of the Trust," said the *Bulletin*, "are not expected to stop here. It is believed that a control of the lead manufacturing interests, sheet lead, &c., and ultimately the pig lead production, is intended." It is interesting to note that persons who are prominent in the Standard Oil Trust are connected with this concern. The people will not overlook the fact that they must now pay tribute to at least two Trusts when they buy paint, for the linseed oil industry was Trusted two years ago. Nor are they likely to forget that there is a tariff duty of about 40 per cent. on white lead, and one of 54 per cent. on linseed oil.

Some time ago the rumor ran that Americans had bid more than a million dollars for the Secretan collection of old and modern masters. The rumor had a very substantial basis, for it was stated yesterday by a member of a noted firm of dealers that his house had offered $1,250,000 for the entire gallery without result. It is interesting to note that the proceeds of the sale approach that sum very nearly, the modern masters on Monday bringing about $750,000 and the old masters on Tuesday about $490,000. But when the exact figures are known it will be found that the creditors of M. SECRETAN would have done better to close with the American syndicate at the enormous sum offered. Had they done so, the cost of bringing them into the country would have been nearly half a million, of which our congested National Treasury would have seized the major part. The "Angelus" of MILLET alone would have cost something like $150,000 if an American had bought it at the price paid at the sale. Of this picture it may be fairly said that its popularity does not rest entirely on its merits as a work of art. There are several paintings by MILLET of the same calibre, as "The Sower," for example, which are greater than the "Angelus." But the latter became famous as the first picture by the artist around which a combat of purses was waged, and its subsequent change of hands only added to its fame. Very beautiful reproductions in black and white have also made it widely known. The days of the Italian republics seem to have come again when we find a community so determined not to lose a great painting that amateurs subscribe liberally to help the Government keep it out of the hands of foreigners. Seeing how much the French have this picture to heart, Americans will rejoice that it is to remain in France after all.

France has once more blocked the way in Egypt by insisting on a pledge from Great Britain to evacuate that country as the price of her consent to accept the British plan for the conversion of the Egyptian debt. Two years ago there was another French demonstration of a similar sort. England proposed to Turkey an agreement neutralizing the Suez Canal and making Egypt also substantially neutral. She was to withdraw her troops in three years, and then was to have a certain control of the Egyptian Army for two years more, with the right to reoccupy the country to preserve order. France urged the Sultan not to sign this agreement, on the ground that it legalized and continued for a time an occupation by Great Britain which was without right. The Sultan did not sign, and Great Britain quietly retained her troops in Egypt as before. Had the agreement been executed the greater part of the three years would have run out by this time, and England would be bound to get out next year. France has now broken up the Egyptian conversion project by demanding a British exodus, and the first result will be to stop important irrigation projects and to prevent the decrease of taxes. Egypt may possibly be pleased with this peculiar zeal in her behalf, but she must wish that it could take some other form.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Does President HARRISON intend to do anything in regard to the facts in the record of Col. JAMES T. MORGAN, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that have lately been brought to the attention of the public? We respectfully submit that he ought to do something, and we are confident that if he does not he will make a serious mistake both for himself and for his party, to say nothing of the Indian Service. Col. MORGAN was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the place of Mr. OBERLY, who was practically removed. The only reason that can be imagined for the change is that Col. MORGAN is a Republican and Mr. OBERLY was an independent Democrat. We say that this is the only reason conceivable, for no one, not Mr. HARRISON nor even Col. MORGAN, can pretend that Mr. OBERLY'S successor was any better fitted for the place than Mr. OBERLY himself, while obviously he lacked Mr. OBERLY'S experience. In these circumstances the President has made himself and his party more than usually responsible for Col. MORGAN'S character. It is a matter for just condemnation if Mr. OBERLY, whose reputation for integrity is stainless and is thoroughly established by long trial in various departments of the public service, shall be found to be replaced by a man whose record deprives him of the confidence or respect of honorable men. The facts as presented in our columns show very plainly, unless they can be shown to be misstated, that Col. MORGAN'S record is of this sort. To take no notice of them is to avow to the public that not only partisanship is a good ground for a change in an important office like that of the Indian Commissionership, but that partisanship is regarded by this Administration as a sufficient cover for the most scandalous defects in reputation and character.

We suppose that it will be conceded that the Indian Commissioner ought to be a pure and honest man. That is true, indeed, of any public officer, but it is most important in this case, because dishonest or dishonorable conduct may inflict great injury on the Indians, who are peculiarly helpless, and may greatly compromise the Government, which has already suffered deeply from the inefficiency and corruption of its agents. Now, it has been stated in our columns that the records of the War Department show that Mr. JAMES T. MORGAN, while Colonel of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, was tried, in 1865, by a court-martial and found guilty on various charges, as follows: Of having made false charges against a fellow-officer; of having, while custodian of recommendations for advancement for himself and a fellow-officer, retained the latter and forwarded only those in his own favor, and of having made false musters for companies in his regiment to his pecuniary advantage. On these charges, with specifications, Col. MORGAN was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the court and sentenced to dismissal. When this sentence reached the department headquarters it was set aside in the manner thus described in the records:

"In the foregoing cases of Col. THOMAS J. MORGAN, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, the court, having found the accused guilty of the first charge, the violation of the Fifteenth Article of War, had not the authority to change the sentence prescribed in that article for such offenses, and the failure to conform to the requirement of the above article in sentencing the accused is an error fatal to the proceedings and judgment of the court so far as relates to the first charge."

The requirement of the Fifteenth Article of War was that an officer found guilty of violating it should be "cashiered" and thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

These are the facts as they appear from the record presented by our correspondent. We submit that they cannot properly be ignored by Mr. HARRISON. They demand a searching inquiry. If there be anything to show conclusively that Mr. MORGAN is not the Col. MORGAN here referred to, or if he was at any time cleared of this most fatal stain upon his good name, or if even now he can be cleared of it, we shall be extremely glad to know it. But it is the duty of the President, to meet the case as it stands. It should not be allowed to go without notice in the belief or hope that it will "blow over."

TWO GREAT NEEDS.

While the increase in the number and extent of the commercial failures for the first half of the present year in this country over those of the corresponding period of any other recent year is not to be attributed directly to political causes, it does show the falsity of the pretense that business was menaced a year ago by a prospect of changes in the tariff and would be relieved if that "danger" was averted. Moreover it is perfectly fair to assume that the stress and strain upon business which shows itself in the increasing record of bankruptcies is due in no small measure to the abnormal conditions imposed by the present tariff system. It produces two effects to which business disaster can be distinctly traced. It enhances the cost of production in many industries and it restricts the market for their products. To increase the cost of any product is to limit the extent of its sale even in the home market, and if a policy is pursued which prevents it from finding an outlet to foreign markets there is a constant tendency to overproduction and consequent depression.

It has been repeatedly shown that in many of our manufacturing industries the most important element in the cost of production is the price of raw materials. The increase of that price by the tariff occasions almost the sole disadvantage under which our manufacturers labor in competition with those of other countries. But it not only occasions a disadvantage wherever the way would otherwise be open for such competition in the markets of the world, but it also operates to restrict sales in our own markets. High prices limit consumption, and if a tax upon raw materials adds to the cost of production, as it necessarily must, it lessens the amount of the products that can be disposed of even at home. The most serious trouble with our productive industries is the constant tendency to overstock the market, to produce more than there is a steady demand for. The inevitable result is depression and the bankruptcies of those concerns that are least able to bear the strain.

Very many of our manufacturing industries have been developed to the point where they suffer severely from the conditions which restrict the market for their products, and their greatest need is free raw materials. This is becoming more and more generally recognized and admitted, and in New-England especially, where manufacturing interests are most fully developed, there are symptoms of a growing demand for the removal of all taxes from the materials used. We are much mistaken if a year from now, when the canvass for new Congressional elections approaches, this demand does not make itself felt in a way that can no longer be resisted. Another great need of our manufacturing industries is an outlet for their surplus products in those countries which cannot or do not supply themselves with such products. There is no reason why they should not find a large and lucrative market, for instance, in the countries of South America, Central America, and Mexico, which are now supplied chiefly from Europe. Those countries have to sell mainly raw materials, which we need, or natural products which are not grown on our own soil. If we would take those materials and products free of duty and reduce the cost of our manufactures by ceasing to tax their material, there would be no need of talking about subsidies to promote trade. It would spring up and grow to profitable dimensions without other stimulus than private enterprise.

Some of the tariff reform organizations of the country, notably the Massachusetts League, are already making active preparations for the canvass of next year, when this subject will have greater prominence than ever before, in consequence of the election of a new Congress without any complication with the question of party control of the Executive Administration. If the stress upon manufacturing industries and the trade that is dependent upon them should continue, there is every reason to believe that the need of free raw materials and of wider markets for our products will be so clearly understood and so fully appreciated as to produce a very significant effect upon the political action of the people.

THE TWISTINGS OF A NEIGHBOR.

If our neighbor, the *Tribune*, shall stick to its assertion that "the Sugar Trust exists and extorts money without the slightest aid from the tariff," it will be left by its party associates to the undisturbed contemplation of its own ignorance. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, whose loyalty to the Republican Party and the high tariff will not be questioned, on the 18th ult. said:

"If this unlawful and extortionate combination [the Sugar Trust] is allowed full swing it will outstrip the Standard Oil Company in its profits. Sugar is a necessary of life in these days, and when it comes to the consumer the least shade of advance in price is an immense sum in the aggregate. The next Congress should take this matter in hand. The present tariff affords protection to producers, and it is entirely competent for Congress to so adjust and condition duties as to break up this monopolistic Trust."

It is apparent that the *Inter Ocean* does not believe that the Trust "exists and extorts money without the slightest aid from the tariff." We direct the attention of the *Tribune* also to some remarks in the Hartford *Evening Post*, another Republican paper that upholds the high tariff. On the 22d ult. the *Post* published some of the statements recently made concerning the Trust's profits, and commented upon them as follows:

"What is the remedy? Congress has it in its power to break this extortionate Trust, which affects every individual in the land, by revising the duty on sugar."

The *Tribune* is really in a pitiable position. It undertook to denounce with much vigor all combinations designed to suppress competition in protected industries, without perceiving that these combinations were enabled by tariff duties to exact high ring prices from consumers. And now, when almost everybody is beginning to understand that the greed of these combinations can most speedily and easily be restrained by a reduction of the duties that are used by them as instruments of extortion, it will not admit that the "combines" are helped by the tariff. It is welcome to all the comfort and profit and respect for its own wisdom that can be derived from such folly. It is in trouble and we have no heart to rejoice over its misery.

But we venture to point out that it might have retained its self-respect if in dealing with this subject it had been as frank as the *Inter Mountain* of Butte, Montana, for example, another paper devoted to the service of the Republican Party and of certain protected producers in it. The *Inter-Mountain* does not pretend that the tariff does not enable combinations to exact high prices after competition has been suppressed. It defends high duties because they have this effect. It berates Democrats because they are opposed to such a use of tariff duties. Not long ago, speaking of the new combination of copper mining companies by which consumers are forced to pay 12 cents a pound for Lake copper, it said:

"The arrangement is particularly fortunate for Butte, and every miner in this camp should understand that but for the protective duty of 3 cents [4 cents] per pound the conference could not have maintained the price of Lake at 12 cents."

It urged the voters of the Territory to stand by the Republican Party because of that party's "record in regard to copper," saying:

"Were it not for the Republican tariff, copper would be selling at 8 or 9 cents."

It may be noted that the *Inter Mountain* is published within a few miles of the largest copper mine in this country and appears to be the organ of the owner of this mine, who recently boasted that he could afford to sell his copper at 3 cents a pound. We take one more extract from its editorial columns. The following frank explanation for the enlightenment of a contemporary appeared in the *Inter Mountain* of the 21st ult.:

"At whatever price copper may be quoted in this country the *Miner* may rest assured, *that the price is higher than the price in Europe by at least the amount of the tariff on the article.* If the tariff is 3 cents, for instance, and the price 7 cents in Europe, it will be 10 cents in this country. That is as plain as the sun at noonday."

And this statement also was made as showing that the Republican Party deserved support because it had made such a tariff. If the *Tribune* would take a few lessons from the *Inter Mountain* it might gain something in consistency, and would not be forced to avoid with so much tortuosity the logical conclusions of its own reasoning.

Evidently Gov. BULKELEY of Connecticut does not fully appreciate the greatness of the occasion of HENRY C. BOWEN'S celebration of the Fourth of July at Woodstock. He refuses to preside because the honor of introducing President HARRISON is to be bestowed upon Senator HAWLEY, instead of being left to the "President of the day." This is an occasion which can only be adequately graced by many great men. To be President of the day is glory enough for one and as much as he can reasonably expect. It is fitting and proper that the introduction of the President of the United States should be a separate function and an honor by itself, though second, of course, to that of presiding at Mr. BOWEN'S celebration. The honors must be divided, and Gov. BULKELEY ought to be content with his share. He may not have a chance again.

It is not surprising to be told that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is about to retire from the management of that journal. The announcement is equivalent to a confession that sensational journalism, more or less upon the "American" plan, will not pay in London. Mr. STEAD imported all the worst American features, even to illustrations, modifying them to suit the supposed taste of the British public. His retirement shows that the British public does not like them. We should be inclined to congratulate the public but for the suspicion that its absence of appreciation came rather from dullness and habit than from a refined taste. The most sensational thing in Mr. STEAD'S career was undoubtedly the series of articles on "The Modern Babylon," in consequence of which he served a term in prison. It is possible, as his friends maintain, that these remarkable articles proceeded from an honest horror of vice and a desire to secure its abolition. But they had no effect whatever in legislation, nor in any other way that seemed to justify their publication; and they did not disturb the general agreement of mankind that the particular form of vice at which they were aimed is not to be extirpated by publishing minute accounts of it. There is nothing to regret in the failure of Mr. STEAD'S ideas of journalism as they were applied in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 2.—The County Convention of Prohibitionists was held in the Opera House here yesterday for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Asbury Park on July 18. It was the voice of the meeting that ex-Senator Thomas G. Chattle of this place be presented at the convention for Governor. The delegates from this place are: The Rev. George Reed, the Rev. J. G. Evans, the Rev. J. A. Dilks, Lewis Edwards, J. S. Hulshart, H. R. Herbert, Dr. Y. G. Chattle, George H. Green, Dr. J. O. Green, John E. Hollman, Stewart Cook, J. M. Allgor, and William Jeffrey.

AN OFFER REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Windom has rejected the offer to compromise the judgment against the Holy Trinity Church of New-York City for violation of the alien labor contract law and the case will go to the Supreme Court. The Secretary's action is based on the advice of the Attorney-General.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

VARIOUS FEATURES OF TO-MORROW'S CELEBRATION IN THIS VICINITY.

The Post Office clerks this year will join the letter carriers in their Fourth of July parade, and all arrangements for the event have been completed. The clerks will assemble at the old armory of the Seventy-first Regiment at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur will present to them a handsome stand of colors. The clerks will then fall in line and march to Fifth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, where they will meet the letter carriers and form the second division.

At 4 o'clock the procession will move down Fifth-avenue to Clinton-place, then to University-place, to Union-square, where it will be reviewed by Mayor Grant and Postmaster Van Cott. Later there will be a reception at the Everett House, to which many prominent men have been invited. Among them are President Harrison, ex-President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, S. S. Cox, Gen. A. V. R. Cruger, Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock, the Postmasters of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Philadelphia, Col. George Bliss, ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, Edward Cooper, H. K. Thurber, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Collector Erhardt, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Gen. Spinola, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Elihu Root.

The two remaining veterans of 1812—Gen. Abraham Daily and Henry Morris—will meet at Military Hall, 195 Bowery, at noon to-morrow, and, aided by a number of friends, will celebrate the anniversary by a dinner.

There will be a display of fireworks in Brooklyn on the night of the Fourth at the Washington Park ball grounds on Fifth-avenue; at Fort Greene, at the corner of North Twelfth-street and Bedford-avenue, and at a vacant lot at Atlantic-avenue and Herkimer-street.

The Judson Kilpatrick Post Fife and Drum Corps, and several members of the post will assist at the raising of the flag at sunrise to-morrow morning in Mount Morris Park. They have performed this duty for the past four years on Fourth of July morning.

If the arrangements are carried out for the observance of Independence Day, to-morrow will be one of great interest to all who visit National Prohibition Park, Port Richmond, S. I. At 11 A. M. there will be a conference of prohibition workers; at 2 P. M. addresses by Gen. Fisk, Col. Chevis of Kentucky, the Hon. John G. Woolley of Minneapolis, Judge Van Cott, the Rev. Dr. Deems, and others, besides recitations by Miss Maggie King and "Little Emily"; at 7:30 P. M. the eight young ladies, winners of the Demorest silver medals, will compete for gold medals; and at 8 P. M. this the young men's prohibition clubs will have a field day. Members will meet the 10 A. M. Staten Island ferryboat and participate at the park in athletic games, beginning at 1 P. M. There will be a young men's meeting at 3 P. M., with Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes, Secretary of the National Committee, in the chair. The management pledges itself to see that every one has a delightful outing of the rational kind.

At Point Pleasant, N. J., there is to be a remarkable Fourth of July celebration. Elaborate preparations have been made by committees representing every class in the place, and the display will be wonderfully public-spirited and patriotic. The Reception Committee, for instance, is composed of men who never were known to do anything niggardly, and are recognized leaders of public sentiment. They include the Hon. E. H. Murphy, Dr. J. M. Taylor, the Hon. J. G. W. Havens, the Hon. A. Hart Brewer and Dr. Charles Franklin. The celebration will be an all-day affair. It will be opened with a parade of military and civic organizations, besides the school children. This will terminate at Land's End Plaza, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, the new American flag will be raised, and addresses will be made by the Hon. James Buchanan, Capt. E. H. Stahl, and others. In the afternoon the scene will shift to Pleasure Park, where there will be a series of athletic and amusing games for prizes. An exhibition of fireworks will be given at the Plaza in the evening if the weather is favorable.

A Venetian carnival will be held on the Rahway River at Cranford, N. J., on the evening of the Fourth. There will be a procession of boats, gaily decorated and illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while the bridges, boats, houses, and residences along the river bank will be decorated with flags and lanterns. Red fire will be freely burned during the passage of the procession. Commodore Leo Abrig will have charge of the flotilla.

UNABLE TO LET GO.

EXPERIENCE OF WALTER LINNELL WITH AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE.

Walter F. Linnell, a young dry goods clerk, living at 131 West Thirteenth-street, had an exciting experience last evening with an electric light wire, and as a result he is now at St. Vincent's hospital with both his hands badly burned. An electric light lamp of the United States Electric Illuminating Company lights the front of a saloon at 131 East Eighth-street. The wires connected with this lamp have become disarranged a number of times, and several fires have been the result. Linnell and his father had been taking supper in Gibbs's dairy, at 127 East Eighth-street, and at 8 o'clock they left the place on their way home. When they were in front of William Hammersonlag's cigar store, at 129, the electric wire connected with the saloon lamp parted and one end fell to the street. As the end of the live wire fell it struck young Linnell on the head. Instinctively he threw up his hands and with his right hand he caught hold of the wire. He was immediately thrown to the sidewalk, and being unable to let go of the wire writhed convulsively on the wet pavement. His father caught hold of the wire to drag it away from his son's grasp and received a shock which sent him reeling into the roadway. Gibbs, the dairyman, essayed a similar feat with a similar experience. Young Linnell in his convulsions seized the wire with his left hand also, and in a moment was stretched apparently lifeless on the pavement. His hands were enveloped in blue flames, and the sickening odor of burning flesh was apparent to the bystanders. For two minutes young Linnell lay on the sidewalk with his hands burning before anything could be done to aid him. Then Orlando de Ferraro, an Italian who keeps a fruit stand in front of Hegeman's drug store, came up with a sharp hatchet and endeavored to sever the wire. The first blow was ineffectual but at the second blow the wire was severed. Almost immediately Linnell appeared to recover consciousness. He sat up on the sidewalk and spoke a few words. He was carried up from the wet pavement and carried into the drug store. There it was ascertained that both the young man's hands were horribly burned. In some spots the flesh had been completely consumed and the bones and tendons exposed. The pain was excruciating, but it was borne manfully. His hands were covered with linseed oil and lime water, and everything was done to make him as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

An ambulance had been sent for, and while waiting for its arrival Linnell said that he had been entirely conscious throughout the ordeal and had fully realized the plight he was in. He was conscious of a dull pain and did not feel the excruciating pains of the burns until he was released from the influence of the electric current by severing the wire. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital after his burned hands had been dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Hauhold.

The police sent word of the accident to the nearest station of the United States Electric Illuminating Company and a lineman was sent to make the wire safe. He said that the wire belonged to a circuit on which there were fifty-five lamps, and if Linnell had received the full strength of the current he would have been instantly killed. As it was, a portion of the current was carried off by the wire trailing on the wet pavement.

MEET OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 2.—The tenth annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen began here to-day. President Luscomb arrived Monday night and was met by Mayor Louis Delamater and a committee of citizens, who escorted him to the Hotel Hamilton, which will be the league headquarters. Every train has brought crowds of cyclists from all parts of the United States. The town is decorated with bunting and a mammoth arch spans the principal street. The shopkeepers have hung their places with bunting and show the wheelmen every hospitality.

The hotels are crowded, some rooms containing as many as four cots. This was not the official opening day and the business was of an informal nature. In the morning a general meeting was held at the Hose Opera House, at which a number of subjects connected with cycling were discussed, such as, "The Improvement of Roads," "Cycle Touring," "Transportation," "The Rights of the Cyclist on the Road," &c.

An important meeting of the Chief Consuls of States was held to-day. The first question discussed was the league uniform. The Consuls decided that members of States to be given the privilege of choosing league clothing material from the secretary-editor of the league, and have their suits made where they pleased.

In the evening the town was aroused with a lantern parade, the men gliding hither and thither on their wheels, wheels. The night was a pretty one, and the streets were lined with people.

To-morrow the real fun commences, and on Friday the races will be held.

The Rev. J. A. Mackinley, pastor of the North Congregational Church, Newburgh, N. Y., has accepted a call to Hampton, Kas.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

THE AGITATION ABOUT SWITZERLAND—HUNGARY'S EXTRA WAR ESTIMATES.

BERNE, July 2.—The Bundesrath will not adjourn for the usual Summer recess, owing to the political situation resulting from the complaints of foreign powers regarding Socialists in Switzerland.

COLOGNE, July 2.—The Cologne *Gazette* says that Emperor William, during his visit to Southern Germany, repeatedly expressed regret at the Wohlgemuth affair, and said he was confident that cordial relations would be restored between Germany and Switzerland.

PESTH, July 2.—The Hungarian delegation is debating the extra war estimates. It is announced that the Thirteenth Army Corps will be equipped with new repeating rifles by 1890.

PARIS, July 2.—The belief exists in political circles here that a Cabinet crisis will result from the charge made by M. de Cassagnac in the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday, that M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, was the accomplice of M. Meyer in the Crédit Mobilier frauds, for connection with which M. Meyer has been sent to prison. It is rumored that both M. Thevenet and M. Bonvier, Minister of Finance, are determined to resign.

WON BY AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 2.—The Massachusetts rifle team contested with the Royal Berkshire Volunteers' team to-day on Lord Wantage's famous Churn range, although it was thought probable at one time that they would shoot on the new Wimbledon range. Lord Wantage, Viscount Bury, and other notables were present. The sun was shining brightly. The totals made by the American marksmen at each range were as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.
Bumstead	32	32	29
Huddleson	28	27	28
Sergt. Bull	32	31	30
Merrill	28	33	27
Bull	31	31	32
Farrow	31	31	28
Doyle	28	35	34
Hinman	29	32	33
Farnworth	28	33	28
Edes	28	28	27
Johnston	27	29	28
Hussey	26	33	32
Total	335	375	354

The totals made by the Royal Berkshire Volunteers were: At 200 yards, 298; at 500 yards, 349; at 600 yards, 325.

Grand totals: American, 1,064; English, 972.

FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY.

LONDON, July 2.—The Speaker read messages from the Queen this evening commending to the House the granting of a provision to Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Princess Victoria of Prussia on the occasion of their marriage. Mr. Smith, the Government leader, intimated that he would call up the messages for consideration on Thursday. Mr. Labouchère gave notice that he would oppose any votes of money for the Prince and Princess if they were proposed before a commission on royal grants was appointed.

It is reported that Parliament will be asked to grant the Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales and fiancée of the Earl of Fife, an allowance of £3,000 until she is married and after her marriage an annual allowance of £35,000. The grant to be asked for Prince Albert Victor is said to be £10,000 until his marriage and then £25,000. The details have been imparted to Mr. Gladstone, who will meet his colleagues to-morrow to discuss the question of the proposed grants.

MISS PULESTON'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, July 2.—The daughter of Sir John Puleston, member of Parliament for Devonport, was married to-day to Mr. Ashurst Morris. By special permission of the Queen the ceremony was held in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Among the guests were the United States Minister and Mrs. Lincoln, the Dean of Westminster, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, member of Parliament; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Baron and Baroness Erlanger, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. Oakey Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hurlbert, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and Sir John and Lady Pender.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 2.—The World's Sunday School Convention opened its sessions in London to-day. There are 900 foreign delegates present, including over 300 from the United States. Lord Kinnaird delivered an address of welcome, and Count Barnstorff of Berlin and the Rev. Mr. Cuyler of Brooklyn responded in behalf of the delegates from the European and American Continents. The convention is sitting in Dr. Parker's "Temple," Memorial Hall having been found too small to accommodate the delegates. At the afternoon session Mr. Belsey was elected President of the convention.

A discussion was held on "Organized School Work." Messrs. Withrow, Porter, and Jacobs taking part in the debate. Mr. Moore spoke of school work among the negroes.

ENTERTAINING THE SHAH.

LONDON, July 2.—The Shah, after receiving Lord Salisbury and the other members of the Cabinet and the members of the diplomatic corps to-day, departed for Windsor Castle. Upon his arrival there he was received by the Queen at the state entrance.

The Prince and Princess of Wales met the Shah in the vestibule of the Opera House this evening. The Princess and the Shah occupied seats of honor, the Princess wearing gifts presented to her on the occasion of her silver wedding. The house was filled with a brilliant audience. Ella Russell, at the request of the Prince of Wales, sang "Caro Uomo."

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

LONDON, July 2.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that the treaty agreed upon by the Samoan conference at Berlin would not be divulged until it had been ratified by the United States Senate. The statement, however, that England had agreed to retire from her position as one of the three protecting powers at Samoa and act only as an umpire between the United States and Germany was unfounded.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 2.—Mr. Lamont, a Glasgow critic and intimate friend of Mr. John Ruskin, has received a letter from Brantwood, Mr. Ruskin's residence, saying that Mr. Ruskin is so ill that there is no immediate prospect of his recovery.

A sailors' boarding house keeper in Liverpool has been fined £5 for furnishing bogus seamen to the White Star Line steamer Adriatic. He took paupers from the workhouse, dressed them in sailors' garb, and shipped them as able seamen. He compelled the men before leaving here to make over to him their advance pay.

HAMBURG, July 2.—The Columbia, the new Hamburg-American Line steamer, arrived here this morning from a most satisfactory trial trip. The steamer made an average of over nineteen knots an hour, and occasionally exceeded twenty knots.

BERLIN, July 2.—The *Berliner Tagblatt* says that England, Germany, France, Portugal, Belgium, the Congo State, and Italy are making arrangements for a conference to settle the limits of their respective settlements in Africa.

CHRISTIANIA, July 2.—The Norwegian Ministry have resigned.

THE RAIN CAME IN TIME.

ST. PAUL, July 2.—There were heavy rains last night at Grand Forks, Dakota, reaching well out all around there and extending to Park River and Devil's Lake, a trifle only falling at Bismarck. There was also a heavy rain at Jamestown during the night and early this morning. At Fargo there was only a light shower. At Hancock, in Northern Minnesota, there was a light rain, with indications of more during the night.

At Ortonville a heavy rain fell, followed by a brisk north wind to-day and cool weather. "Cool and cloudy" is reported at Huron, with some rain. Rain fell at Mapleton, Dakota, to the extent of half an inch last night, with another good rain to-day.

These rains fell for the most part in just the territory where they were needed most, and the amount of good done by them can scarcely be estimated.

Dispatches from Aberdeen, Redfield, Groton, Bristol, Ipswich, and Ellendale report good rains at most places in the James River Valley to-day. These rains, as well as others covering Northwest Dakota last night, will wet down nearly the whole country needing it most.

The rain is too late to save the crops from damage, but surprising results are possible.

THE MONTANA CONVENTION.

HELENA, Montana, July 2.—The Constitutional Convention convenes here July 4, but it is not probable that anything will be done that day except to form an organization. The Democrats, having a working majority of four, will elect the officers and appoint Democrats to places. The four principal questions which will come up are the disposal of the school lands, taxation, abolition of the Grand Jury, and fixing the salaries of State officers. The woman suffrage question will also come up, as the women have been circulating petitions for the past two months praying for legislation, but no plank of the kind will be put in the Constitution.

GRANT IMITATES HEWITT

HE WRITES AN UGLY LETTER TO GOV. HILL.

BUT IS PERSUADED BY HIS TAMMANY ASSOCIATES TO SUPPRESS IT—TAMMANY SECRETLY DISSATISFIED.

ALBANY, July 2.—It has been learned here that the relations between Gov. Hill and Tammany Hall have been seriously strained, and that the only thing that is in the way of an open rupture is the fact that the Governor's term lasts two years longer, and that if Tammany broke with him now the question of legislation might force the organization to become a suppliant in the end. It is not generally known that a few weeks ago Mayor Grant prepared a letter to the Governor after the fashion of Mayor Hewitt charging him with duplicity and hypocrisy in public matters, particularly in regard to those touching New-York City. The Mayor laid particular stress upon the Governor's attitude toward the Tammany Rapid Transit bill, accusing Mr. Hill of attempting to make party and political capital out of a measure intended to benefit New-York City commercially and not politically.

Your correspondent is informed upon

TANNER GENTLY CHECKED

NO MORE RUSH OF EXPEDITED PENSION CASES.

A REMINDER FROM SECRETARY NOBLE TO HIM AND TO GREEDY ATTORNEYS—MORE APPOINTMENTS MADE.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Internal Revenue Collector.—DANIEL HOGAN of Illinois for the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

District Court Judge.—AUGUSTUS J. RICKS of Canton, Ohio, for the Northern District of Ohio.

Daniel Hogan, the new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District of Illinois, is a well-known merchant of Mound City, and is now serving his second term in the State Senate. He was a telegraph operator in the army during the war.

Augustus J. Ricks, Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, is a prominent lawyer of that State and was strongly indorsed by members of the bar and others. He has served as Clerk of Federal courts and at one time held the office of Master in Chancery. Judge Day, who was previously appointed Judge for this district, was compelled to decline the appointment because of failing health.

Pension Commissioner Tanner's lot is not as happy as it might be. His immediate superior, Secretary of the Interior Noble, has taken pains to inform the public that Tanner suits him, but he has once or twice "sat down" upon the Commissioner's manner very mildly that the Corporal would naturally expect from one he suited so well. The latest reminder that he is not entirely beyond all wholesome restraint received by Tanner is in the shape of very pointed instructions from Secretary Noble to turn his attention to Order No. 108, issued in 1885, concerning the province of expediting cases in the Pension Office. This order was as follows:

"Owing to the pressure brought to bear from all quarters to take cases out of their regular order and to the hardships and disadvantage from further delay can be alleged of almost every applicant alike, therefore; cases will be taken out of their order only when such cause therefor is shown to the Commissioner in writing as would satisfy the other worthy claimants whose claims precede it, should they know the facts, that such action is proper. Hereafter no case will be advanced that is not clearly within this rule."

In addition to calling attention to this order Secretary Noble directs that it be extended so as to embrace cases "only where the applicant is in very great destitution or at the point of death."

The scandalous manner in which Tanner has expedited hundreds of cases for the benefit of a notorious pension attorney of this city has already been told in these dispatches, and is apparently the cause of Mr. Noble's new order. That the Secretary had this in mind when he wrote to Tanner is evident from the fact that he added: "This regulation will not only be strictly enforced, but attorneys, agents, or others persisting in applications contrary to its language or spirit will be debarred from practice before the department." A certain eminent citizen of Indiana, who is not in the habit of visiting at the White House, will read this order with almost as much interest as Tanner himself.

Some of the Republican statesmen now in Washington appear to be considerably worried over the political situation in the Territories which are about to become States. The majority in the Fifty-first Congress is too narrow for comfort, and they feel that no stone must be left unturned to secure Republican success in all of the four new States. They are especially anxious to carry Montana, and among those who talked about it with President Harrison to-day were Senators Cullom, Dolph, Allison, and Chandler. They told the President that the Democrats were doing good work in Montana, and it was agreed that every effort should be made to secure Republican success there. It is quite probable that, as the outcome of these calculations, the Republican National Committee will take an active hand in the Montana campaign, while also standing ready to give any needed help to the party in Washington and the two Dakotas.

The Secretary of the Navy has been considering for some time whether or not he should accept and pay for the open-hearth steel gun, made at Thorlow, Penn., which stood the statutory test of ten rounds without bursting when tried at the naval ordnance proving grounds some months ago. The law provided that the gun should stand the test successfully, and by a liberal construction it can be accepted, but according to a strict construction it did not stand the test successfully, for it developed a very material expansion in the powder chamber and a large number of serious flaws throughout its length. Ordnance officers have been anxious to have the gun accepted, however, so that the tests may be continued until the gun is finally burst. Naval officers are generally of the opinion that cast-steel guns cannot be made that can be compared with the built-up guns, and it is believed in the Ordnance Bureau that a few more shots will demonstrate that the open-hearth gun would be a very dangerous thing to have on shipboard. It is expected that Secretary Tracy will accept the gun at an early day.

As the result of Senator Allison's visit to the White House to-day there is a marked revival of the talk about an extra session of Congress, and unusual sense (?) is displayed in fixing the opening of the session on a date early in November. Frederick Harrison, who has agreed with the Republicans who think it advisable to have an extra session and who believe it should not be called to meet until after the four new States have elected their Senators and Representatives.

People who have been led to suppose that the "sickly green" postage stamp is to be forever banished from the sight of all who use stamps will find themselves badly mistaken. Postmaster General Wanamaker does not propose to do away with the green stamp, but, on the contrary, he intends to promote the color to a stamp of a higher denomination than that on which it now appears. The specifications, for the guidance of would-be contractors for furnishing the stamps, state that it is decided to continue the use of stamps of the present size the four-cent stamps shall be printed in green, while if a smaller size is decided upon, green shall be the color of the ten-cent stamp.

The Fish Commission steamer Albatross is expected to arrive to-day at Victoria, B. C. She will take Senator Dawes and a number of other Senators on board and they will proceed first to Kodiac Island, in the Aleutian group, and thence to Sitka. During her recent trip the officers of the Albatross discovered thirty-four new species of fish and a vast number of hitherto-unknown invertebrates.

The report of the Post Office Commission that went to New-York City recently to examine into the needs and condition of the Post Office there, has completed its report and it has been laid before the Postmaster General. He has not yet had an opportunity to read it, but expects to do so before the end of the week. It will probably be made public by Friday.

Mrs. Harrison will leave here to-morrow morning, by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, for Deer Park, Md., where she will remain during the heated term. She will be accompanied by her father, Dr. Scott, and her two grandchildren. They will be joined at Deer Park by Mrs. McKee, the President's daughter. The President will visit them soon after his return from Woodstock.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters:

New-York.—John R. Fuller at Floral Park, vice Miss E. J. Sellers, commission expired, and Thomas Henderson at Far Rockaway, vice David H. Jennings, commission expired, both of Queens County; Edmund E. Robinson at Ithaca, Tompkins County, vice W. Ward Gregory, deceased; Jacob Moyer at Horseheads, Chemung County, vice N. H. Sixby, removed.

Massachusetts.—Miss Julia E. Seeley at Great Barrington, reappointed.

Illinois.—Augustus G. Hammond at Wyoming, vice James M. Thomas, office become Presidential; Charles L. De Hart at Carthage, vice John D. Stevens, resigned.

Ohio.—Crawford Large at Harbor, vice Webb E. Hermon, office become Presidential; William W. Davidson at Middletown, vice Edward Donahue, office become Presidential.

Wisconsin.—Evan Coolidge at Waupaca, vice George M. Chamberlain, commission expired; Herman J. Rinstad at Washburn, vice Frederick Swain, removed.

Louisiana.—J. Emile Breda at Natchitoches, vice Mrs. Edwina Soodath, nomination not confirmed.

Indiana.—James H. Fearis at Connersville, vice John M. Higgs, removed; George H. Dunn at Shelbyville, vice Squire L. Myer, removed; A. E. Hartman at Columbus, vice George E. Sinney, removed.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

Virginia.—W. W. Breeding, Allisonia; R. E. Goodman, Burke's Garden; William F. Miars, Chorobland; John W. Spencer, Clarksville; George Alderson, Guest's Station; W. C. Collins, Hamilton; William L. Moore, Knob; Charles C. Alderson, Lebanon; J. R. Hudson, Max Meadows; C. W. Bruce, Newcastle; D. E. J. Baskerville, Palmer's Depot; Sidney J. Simons, Powhatan; C. A. Wood, Quarter Mill; D. W. Capps, Princess Anne Court House; Mattie Brown, Snapp's; A. J. Litton, Shirleysville; G. C. Kelly, Theasalia; John Riddle, Turkey Cove; E. K. Harlan, Marcus; W. C. Harlan, New River Depot; Harvey Young, Yokum Station.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. George B. Williams of Indiana is at the Grieey House.

General James B. Eustis of Louisiana is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Col. J. T. North, Dr. William H. Russell, and E. Spencer, member of Parliament, of England, are at the Victoria Hotel.

President Harrison and wife, Secretary Noble and wife, George W. Childs of Philadelphia, Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire, and Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio and Isaac S. Struble of Iowa, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED.

A TRAIN PLUNGES INTO A WASH-OUT IN VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—A fearful accident by which many lives were lost and a large number of people injured occurred on the Norfolk and Western Railroad at 2:30 o'clock this morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and thirty-one miles above the city. Rain had been falling almost continuously, and at times very heavily, for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal state. Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rain and that no danger need be apprehended.

At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed and caused a wash-out about 80 feet long and 50 feet wide. The water at this point was 8 to 10 feet deep. Into this watery gulch the engine made a frightful leap while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck bottom, the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. Débris were thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by flying fragments, and scattering firebrands which ignited the woodwork of the coaches. The flames spread and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter besides spreading panic among the already terror-stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, and were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employees of the Norfolk and Western Railroad refuse to give any facts to the public.

It is impossible to state the number of persons killed, but the most reliable estimate places it at between twenty-five and thirty. The number of wounded will be far in excess of the number of killed. Thirty of the wounded have been taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Buforde-ville, and fifty to Liberty.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thompson of Augusta County was killed, and Mrs. Thompson herself is known to be very badly hurt.

Patrick Donovan, the engineer, and his fireman, a man named Brice, were scalded and burned to death by escaping steam.

Train Dispatcher Lipsey was also burned to death.

Among the others who lost their lives were: J. J. Rose, postal clerk, of Abingdon, Va.

John Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg.

W. C. Stead and the husband and two children of a lady passenger on the train, whose names cannot be learned. Mr. Stead was an Englishman and was agent of an Idaho hunting and fishing expedition. He was on his way to England for supplies when he met his death.

Major J. C. Cassell, Superintendent of the Lynchburg Division of the Norfolk and Western, was on the train, and was seriously injured, as were also Baggage Master Ford and Capt. Rowland Johnston, who was in charge of the train. It was thought that Capt. Johnston was fatally wounded, but a later report says that the condition of him and Baggage Master Ford is somewhat improved.

L. R. Summers, a postal clerk of Abingdon, Va., was badly bruised, but fortunately escaped the fate of his mate, Rose.

There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty, and it is hard to get information from there. A relief train was made up at Lynchburg late in the afternoon to go to the scene of the wreck, and a number of physicians went down on it to do what they could to aid the wounded. The Norfolk and Western people absolutely refused to allow any newspaper men aboard the train, and several who got on despite orders to the contrary were put off. The railroad men also refused to give out any information in regard to the wreck.

A special dispatch which was received about 11 o'clock from the scene of the wreck by way of Liberty says: "Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and Postal Clerk Rose were recognized. The others are not known. Superintendent Cassell, although badly hurt, is on the ground and doing everything possible for the wounded. The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene of the wreck from Roanoke, Liberty, and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned in the conflagration."

TOPICS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

The designs for the Puritan as modeled are coming in from Washington with fair celerity. As fast as they are received Naval Constructor Hoover assigns the work, and now that the new appropriations are available he is able to put on additional workmen. It is estimated that 2,000 men will be engaged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard before the month is over, not counting the officers, bluejackets, and marines at present stationed there.

The order assigning the recently graduated cadets to duty in the Coast Survey is in keeping with the policy established by Secretary Whitney. This policy is to give the newly-assigned officers experience along the coast and the acquirement of practical knowledge concerning the formations of the bottom.

The opposition to give the navy pilots, which is being agitated, is not likely to receive the indorsement of the Navy Department. The bureau heads having anything to say in the matter are known to have not lost faith in the present system. On the other hand, a large number of prominent officers in the service openly protest against the existing order. The plan which the majority of them appear to advocate is the establishing of a regular rank of pilots in the navy, something after the order of that now existing in the Revenue Marine Service.

PROGRESS OF THE BRUISERS.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—John L. Sullivan and party arrived in this city over the Bee Line at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They came several hours earlier than they were expected, so as to avoid a crowd. Johnson and Wakely, the fighter's backers, are with him. Muldoon says that Sullivan will go into the ring in better condition than ever before in his life. The party went to the Burnet House, and after dinner Sullivan went to the gymnasium for exercise. Many here doubt whether the fight will be genuine. When Sullivan was on his way back to the hotel from the gymnasium great crowds followed his carriage. Muldoon says he has no idea who the referee will be. The party will leave here to-morrow at 7 A. M.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Kilrain and his party will start South to-morrow or Thursday over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The pugilist is in perfect condition. The time of the departure of the party is kept secret to avoid crowds.

MOBILE, Ala., July 2.—The Governor of Alabama has telegraphed Sheriff Holcomb of Mobile County not to let the fight come off in that county. The dispatch says: "It is a felony. Take such precautions as necessary to prevent or to punish, at any extra expense."

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—The battleground has been definitely settled upon, and no interference is anticipated. There will be no demonstrations over the pugilists until after the fight. Sullivan is expected to arrive at Spanish Fort to-morrow, and Kilrain is looked for Friday night or Saturday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jacob Duryee, a member of a family of war veterans, died on Monday night of inflammatory rheumatism at 155 Sackett-street, Brooklyn. His brother Isaac is partially paralyzed, and another brother, Gen. Abram Duryee, is a sufferer from paralysis. Jacob Duryee had lived in Brooklyn for forty-seven years and was seventy years old. His father and two uncles were engaged in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was one of those confined in the Jersey prison ship. The young man early became connected with military organizations, and joined the old Twenty-seventh Regiment. When the war came he organized Company H of the Andersons, or the Sixty-second New-York Regiment. He leaves one son.

Mrs. Deborah Cheshire, one of the oldest residents of Flushing, L. I., and widow of Jeremiah Cheshire, who fought in the war of 1812, died of old age on Monday night at the residence of her son, Samuel Cheshire, an official of the Long Island Railroad. Mrs. Cheshire was a member of the Oyster Bay Baptist Church for seventy-five years, having kept her pew and paid her dues up to the day of her death, though she left Oyster Bay many years ago.

Col. George T. Rice, who for four years was private secretary of Mayor Howell of Brooklyn, died on Monday night at his home, 289 Third-street, of gastritis. Col. Rice was born in New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 30, 1817. He came to this city when young and practiced law here. During the war he was engaged in business for the Government. He removed to Brooklyn in 1866. He leaves a widow and one son. The burial will be at New-Haven.

Edward S. Vail of New-Brunswick, N. J., a retired lawyer and one of the wealthy residents of that city, died yesterday at his residence. He was a graduate of Rutgers College in the Class of '39, and was the donor of an art collection to the college which includes oil portraits of most of the leading ministers of the Reformed Church. It is believed that in his will he made generous gifts to his Alma Mater.

The death of Rudolph W. Shaick, formerly one of the most prominent members of the Stock Exchange, was announced in Wall-street yesterday. He was popular, and in his prime did a large brokerage business.

Allison Smith, President of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery Company and owner of large shipping interests, died suddenly yesterday at Halifax of heart disease.

Bishop Lamb'acke of Ghent is dead.

THE LINE DRAWN AT CREED

FRENCH CANADIANS EXPEL A DELEGATE.

THEIR CONVENTION IS CATHOLIC, THEY DECLARE—DISCUSSING SCHOOLS, CITIZENSHIP, AND LANGUAGE.

An examination of the "proclamation" setting forth the nature and objects of the "National Convention of French Canadians" now meeting at Mannerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth-street near Third-avenue, shows that it is a somewhat more exclusive and less national body than its name indicates. In urging a better attendance at the convention this year the proclamation says:

"It is the duty of each parish, each canton, each strong and each organization to be represented at the coming convention by devout men, Canadian patriots, Catholics firmly attached and submissive to the Church. Parish congregations, religious, national, and benevolent societies, clubs and social organizations belonging to the French Canadian nationality and to the Roman Catholic Church, and not having any affiliation with secret societies, have a right to be represented at the convention by three delegates. Members of the clergy do not need to be elected delegates; their sacerdotal character and apostolic mission are sufficient titles, enabling them to take part in all assemblies where discussion is had of questions which interest nationalities and peoples."

Under the circumstances it was not strange that the discussion by the convention yesterday morning of the parochial school question was quite one-sided. As laid down in the proclamation, the question was that of "the means of maintaining and making more efficacious our parochial schools, the kind of instruction which should be supplied there, and the possibility of obtaining classes in French in the public schools."

M. Le May was the first to discuss the subject, and like all who followed him, he took it for granted that parochial schools were what French Canadians wanted. The Rev. A. A. Netabart of Rochester said that such schools could not be established without enormous sacrifices on the part of those desiring them. He suggested that a subscription of 5 cents a month on the part of each parishioner would realize a sum sufficient to accomplish the purpose. He did not want to see the French language taught in schools as a means of preserving French Canadian nationality. The idea that French would ever be the official language of the United States was utopian. The proper place in which to teach the traditions of their nationality was the home, and the parents of children were the proper ones to do the work. He did not object to having French studied in the schools as a language, but if French Canadians wanted to get on in this country they should try to master its language and to otherwise cultivate American ideas. Of French Canadians who had succeeded in this country he would like to name one, but could not recall his encomse to his familiarity with the French tongue. If French was taught in the schools he hoped it would be French as it is printed in books.

The Rev. F. Tetreault of this city evidently considered the last remark a dab at the French Canadian *patois*, and warmly contended that the charge that his fellow-countrymen did not speak pure French was unfounded. "We French Canadians," he said, "talk French much better than, as a rule, it is talked in France. It is the French themselves who are most prejudiced against us in this matter, although even them we should look for nothing but friendship."

The question whether the convention should favor naturalization or the return of French Canadians to their native land was discussed. Prof. George Bachelor not only favored the naturalization of French Canadian immigrants but wanted to make citizens of all Canadians by annexing their Dominion to this country. M. Benjamin Lantier said that in Clinton County, this State, there were 25,000 French Canadians, and every one of them were American citizens, and many of them had fine positions, and had no wish to desert the country of their adoption. During the last Administration 868 French Canadians held positions under the Federal Government.

M. Le Mieux of Quebec, representing Premier Mercier of that Province addressed the convention at some length. He said that while M. Mercier would like to see all French Canadians now in the United States return to Canada and take up farms there, he felt that they were not only a credit, but a source of profit to their fellow-countrymen at home. He insisted that the British Government, under which French Canadians enjoyed local autonomy, was the best in the world.

An unpleasant incident marked the opening of the convention's evening session. The Chaplain of the convention, the Rev. A. Nouvert, had just finished the prayer with which he opened the proceedings when the Chairman's attention was called to the fact that one of the delegates had remained seated during the prayer, while all the other delegates had either knelt or stood up. Chairman Bossne said that he had remarked on each of the occasions when prayer was being offered that one of the delegates, who had come regularly accredited to the convention and therefore should be a Catholic, had noted with marked disrespect during the brief religious performance the opening and close of the meeting. If the man were a Protestant, he was still a Frenchman and, as such, ought to have had the politeness to do as others did on such an occasion.

When the Chairman came to order to a demand for the name of the person, that it was a delegate named Joseph Duval, a little, thin, wiry old man rose from his seat directly in front of the chair and asked what the matter was. It did not take long to tell him, and when he was told he said that he had no excuse for his conduct he as promptly replied that he was not making any excuses just then. Asked what he was doing in the convention, he said that he was a delegate, but that he did not know he was required to bring a "ticket of confession" in his pocket.

This answer aroused anger in all directions, and suggestions were loudly made that the old man be ejected from the hall. Father Chagnon of Chambly counseled calmer action, and reviewing the situation, and calling attention to the fact that only Catholics were eligible as delegates, moved that Mr. Duvalbe expelled from the convention. The motion was carried, and Mr. Duval took the trioolor convention badge from his coat, tossed it upon a chair and left the floor of the hall, saying, "If I had been reported enough to do with the rest of you, you would be glad to let me stay," and he watched the proceedings thereafter from a seat in the gallery. He said while there that he was a delegate from the French Canadian Democratic Club of No. 2,992 Second-avenue, and that he had been harshly treated, though he acknowledged that he was not a Catholic. He is a well-to-do carpenter and builder, doing business at 146 East Eighty-fourth-street.

After quiet had been restored the convention again took up the naturalization question and passed a resolution that "the French Canadians cheerfully pledge themselves to become American citizens, and take the opportunity of their State Convention to proclaim publicly their devotion to their adopted country." After a long debate it was decided not to discuss the subject of annexation.

The members of the convention attend service in the French Canadian Catholic Church, in East Seventy-sixth-street, this morning, and then go to a picnic in Sulzer's Park.

MONMOUTH RACES.

Already some five hundred horses are at Monmouth Park, ready for the racing, which begins to-morrow with a programme of eight races. The track is in fine condition, having been in use for training purposes daily from daybreak to 10 o'clock, after which time it has been worked daily with the harrows. Sixty hookmakers, who pay $125 each daily for the privilege, will furnish conveniences for betting, under the supervision of the genial and thoroughly-competent Superintendent of the betting ring, Mr. John Kelly. The transportation facilities will be better than ever, as the Central Park Railroad of New-Jersey will make a special effort to have its service better than last year, when it seemed to be perfect. Three new steamers, the St. John's, Monmouth, and Sandy Hook, will furnish ample accommodations for such as prefer the water route. Parlor cars will be attached to all the excursion trains running from the new Jersey City Station, which is reached from the foot of Liberty-street. The Central Road has a wharf to itself at the Highlands, to accommodate the boats, and its enterprising managers propose to make it even pleasanter than it has been in the past. The Pennsylvania Road too will furnish its usual excellent service. All the routes will have all the business they can do to-morrow, for Monmouth's opening day is always a great event in the racing season.

Secretary Coster yesterday announced the weights for the Fourth of July handicap, which are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanover	133	Fordham	112
Kingston	130	Climax	112
Inspector B	128	Defaulter	111
Eurus	126	Speedwell	110
Aurelius	126	Compensation	110
Eolian	121	Stockton	110
Leggard	120	Brother Ban	110
Gallopade	119	Kingston	109
Unite	119	Catspaw	109
Sam Harper	118	Prose	107
Yum-Yum	117	Wm. Cook	109
Ban Cloverly	117	Fits Roy	108
Beside Jane	117	Tipstaff	107
Bella B	117	Fittaway	106
Pearl Jennings	116	Adrian	105
Echo	116	Pilot Jones	105
Burch	115	Torchlight	105
George Oyster	115	Peacablow	104
Joe Lee	114	Queen of Elisabeth	104
Belinda	113	Persimmons	104
Defense	113	Blair	104
Richmond	113	Anomaly	102
Now or Never	112	Falcon	102
Volunteer	112	Gold Dust	97
Autocrat	112	Elevo	95
Diablo	112	Mansoon	90
Tenay	112	Ben Ali	82
Telle Doe	112	Lord Murray	80

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $700,300 4 per cent. bonds at 126½. An offer of $170,000 at 126½ was rejected.

ON HIS WAY TO WOODSTOCK

PRESIDENT HARRISON STOPS OVER NIGHT IN NEW-YORK.

President Harrison, Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Tracy's private secretary, left Washington yesterday afternoon in a parlor car under the charge of Clarence W., the son of Henry C. Bowen, and arrived at the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City at 9:30 last evening. There they were met by Gen. James M. Varnum and W. E. D. Stokes of the Centennial Committee, and the President and Secretary and Mrs. Noble were driven to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where the President occupies the Prince of Wales suite, at the southeast corner of the second floor. Secretary Tracy's private carriage was waiting for him, and he went to his residence in Brooklyn.

At the Fifth-Avenue Adjt. Gen. Barbour of Connecticut called upon the President and said that he had come in behalf of the Government of his State to escort him to the capital.

The President, Secretary Tracy, and Secretary and Mrs. Noble and Lieut. Mason will start for Connecticut at 10 o'clock this morning in a private car. At Stamford Gov. Bulkeley and his staff will board the train and welcome the President and his companions to Connecticut. At New-Haven the train will stop for ten minutes, and good Republicans will be permitted to shake the President's hand on the platform of his car. Senator Platt will get on the train at Meriden.

When the train gets to Hartford the Presidential party will find the First Regiment and the Governor's Foot Guard drawn up to receive him, and Senator Hawley will also be there. All the distinguished people will be escorted to the Capitol, where the President will hold a reception and will lunch. The stay at Hartford will be two hours long.

It will be late in the afternoon when the President and his party reach Woodstock. There they will be the guests of Henry C. Bowen, and will form one of the attractions of the Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Bowen has widely advertised, in order to draw a large crowd, that the President will make a speech at his park. The President said during his journey from Washington to New-York that he should not make a speech at Mr. Bowen's, and that he had never agreed to.

GOV. BULKELEY'S DIGNITY.

HE DECLINES TO SACRIFICE IT BY PBESIDING AT WOODSTOCK.

HARTFORD, July 2.—Gov. Bulkeley has positively refused to act as President of the day at Henry C. Bowen's Woodstock celebration on the Fourth. This action was decided on yesterday by the Governor, being occasioned by a letter which he received from Bowen, stating that he had arranged with Gen. Hawley to introduce President Harrison to the assemblage at Woodstock, thereby relieving the President of the day from that duty. Gov. Bulkeley immediately sent a dispatch to Mr. Bowen that he should decline the honor of presiding at the celebration. He also informed Mr. Bowen that he had forwarded the reasons for his decination by mail.

During the Presidential inauguration at Washington in March Gov. Bulkeley, in company with Mr. Bowen, visited President Harrison and extended the most cordial invitation to him to attend the Woodstock demonstration on the Fourth of July. It was arranged, even at that time, that Mr. Bulkeley was to be the President of the day. Not until yesterday was it intimated to him by Mr. Bowen that his duties were to be curtailed. In a letter to Mr. Bowen the Governor says he was not aware that the duties assigned him for the day were of so burdensome a character that relief would be necessary, especially in disobeying the most agreeable portion of the duty, that is, to escort the President upon him to decline all connection with the affair. He will not be present or represented officially in any way at the demonstration.

The handsome reception to be given the President here has been arranged mainly by the Governor, and the courtesies to be extended will be in keeping with the occasion. Gov. Bulkeley, with his full staff, will meet the President at Stamford and accompany him to this city. On arriving here Mrs. Harrison and the ladies accompanying her will lunch with Mrs. Bulkeley, the brilliant young wife of the Governor. The President will be the recipient of courtesies from Gov. Bulkeley in the State Capitol, but the Governor will not proceed with the distinguished party beyond this city.

THE BELL TELEPHONE SUIT.

BOSTON, July 2.—A decision was given this morning by Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court in the case of the United States against the American Bell Telephone Company and others. Plaintiff filed a motion for the appointment of an examiner to take testimony generally covering the case, while Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the defendant, also filed a motion for the appointment of an examiner to take testimony upon the issue raised by his plea filed in the case. The court denied the defendant's motion and granted that of the plaintiff, appointing Commissioner H. L. Hallett examiner.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Letters of administration were issued to Julia M. Watson, widow of Millionaire George Watson, and William Dickinson, by Judge Knickerbocker, in the Chicago Probate Court yesterday. The personal property is placed at $320,000 and the real estate at $730,000. The only heirs are the widow and three daughters. One is Mrs. Julia B. Thompson, wife of Slason Thompson of the *American Magazine*; another is Mrs. Janet Watson Hubbard, wife of Joseph D. Hubbard, and the third is Margaret Watson.

Jack Snyder, died of hydrophobia Monday on the public highway near Danville, Ill. He and his family set out in a covered wagon from Lehigh County, Penn., for Missouri. Shortly after Snyder was bitten by a stray cur. At Danville his condition was so serious that the family came to a halt. They were in destitute circumstances, and the body was buried in the Potter's field.

Eau Claire, Wis., held its first election for a Board of Education Monday. It brought out a heavy woman's vote, prominent society ladies spending the whole day with their carriages taking women to the polls. The anti-Catholic question was made very prominent in several wards, but the candidates alleged to represent the Catholic side were elected.

Preparations are being actively pushed forward for the eighth National Christian Endeavor Convention, to be held in the First Regiment Armory Hall, Philadelphia, July 9, 10, and 11. The number of delegates expected is between six and ten thousand, and every State and Territory in the Union will be represented.

Eglinton Francis, late Manager of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia, dropped dead from heart disease last evening, on the street, on the way to his home on Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Francis was an underwriter in Cincinnati and in Philadelphia for twenty-five years.

Travel on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to Washington is out off. No train south has passed Stony Run since 7:30 A. M. yesterday. The track is washed away for fifty yards. From the Patapsco to Stony Run the country is under water. Construction trains are busy repairing the damage.

Three negroes were drowned by the accidental sinking of a ferryboat at Hatcher's Ferry on the Tallapoosa River, Ala., late Monday evening. Two wagons loaded with merchandise for Wetumpka merchants were also lost. The accident is said to have been caused by carelessness.

Mrs. Hannah Smith, aged fifty-two years, was yesterday, at Troy, N. Y., sentenced to sixteen years in the Albany Penitentiary for arson in the first degree. She set fire to a building in which thirty persons were living late at night on Dec. 5, 1888.

The Canadian Department of Justice will likely issue a warrant next week for the extradition of S. G. Kellmeyer of Butler County, Penn., held in Toronto for forgery and uttering forged paper. The prisoner was committed for extradition a few days ago.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, who was reported to be very ill in St. Paul, Minn., is in the best of health, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Monday he presided at the Democratic Caucus, Dakota, and on July 4 will deliver the oration in that town.

Charles S. Gill, Belgian Consul at Boston for the past fifteen years, has been made a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, and has just received the royal decoration from his Majesty Leopold II., King of Belgium.

The semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the oldest normal school in America, that at Framingham, Mass., was held there yesterday. A large number of graduates and others were present.

Dennis, alias "Spike," Murphy, convicted of murdering the leather dealer Waterman Irons, was given a life sentence in the Court of Common Pleas at Freehold, N. J., yesterday morning.

Charles E. Keeler, a New-Yorker, who forged the name of Mr. Curran, member of Parliament, to several checks, pleaded guilty yesterday in Montreal, and was committed for trial.

Shen Pilgrim and John Kellaher of the town of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., quarreled Monday evening, and Pilgrim drew a pistol and shot Kellaher dead. Pilgrim escaped.

A man, supposed to be W. J. Coster, Cashier of the City Club of Buffalo, committed suicide at Hamilton, Ontario, Monday by cutting his throat with a table knife.

Mrs. I. R. Cameron, Mrs. Losee, and Myra Losee her daughter, were drowned Monday night in Lake Nesseau, Ontario, by the upsetting of their boat.

All the laborers in Duluth, Minn., about two thousand in number, struck yesterday for $1 75 a day, an increase of 25 cents.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Thomas H. Thorn and Oscar Thorn, composing the firm of T. H. Thorn & Co., dealers in coal and wood at 524 Second-avenue and 1,094 First-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Robert A. B. Dayton, giving preference for $2,154. The fixtures and plant of the two yards cost, it is said, $7,000. The business has been established upward of twenty years.

Leon J. F. La Rose and Mrs. Susan Fox, composing the firm of La Rose & Fox, dealers in hallowware and house-furnishing goods at 716 Front-street, made an assignment yesterday to John Fox, giving a preference for $900. The firm was formed about a year ago, with $5,000 capital.

William Lowne & Son, manufacturers of shoes in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, are reported in the hands of the Sheriff on judgments for $5,981, in favor of J. H. Cochran, a New-York creditor; say the liabilities are from $12,000 to $20,000.

A DELAWARE REPUBLICAN IN LUCK.

Marvin D. Wheeler, a Delaware County Republican, yesterday took his place in the Post Office Inspector's Department as successor to Chief Inspector Thomas Ryan. The other Democratic inspectors are daily expecting their successors' arrival.

THE YACHTS AT OYSTER BAY

CRUISE OF THE SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN CLUB.

THE PROGRAMME ARRANGED UNTIL THE ARRIVAL AT NEWPORT—THE FOURTH TO BE SPENT AT LARCHMONT.

ON BOARD THE FLAG SHIP SEA FOX, OFF OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 2, 1889.

The fleet of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has been lying quietly at anchor all day in the picturesque harbor at Oyster Bay. It was in this hitherto sleepy locality that the club took its birth, in 1871, and it is here that the first Commodore, Mr. W. J. Swan, still lives the life of the genial, whole-souled man that he is. Mr. Swan is still an enthusiastic yachtsman, and he recalls with delight the first races of the organization which were held in this bay. The name was taken from the race of Indians which once held sway in the hills around this harbor. The object has always been to encourage amateur sailing, and in the beginning of its history the name Corinthian was made a part of its title, being suggested to the mind of Commodore Swan by the rapid growth of a Corinthian Yacht club in England.

But the young Seawanhakas were not appreciated by the steady people who make up the better part of Oyster Bay, and about 1877 they commenced sailing their annual races on New-York Bay. For years the club did not come back to its birthplace. Its attention was turned to the yachting world at large, and its natural energy was devoted to working out its present success. Enterprise, push, and sincerity in the interest of yachting as a true and honest sport have put the club to the front, and to-day it stands an example of progression, always ready to adopt any measure which tends to foster in a right way the sport it so admirably represents.

The Seawanhaka was the first organization to see the value of a large and easy rule of measurement for time allowance, and being convinced of its superiority over rules then existing, it adopted it, and has since been studying so to distribute the tax on elements of advantage in speed as to do justice to all yachts sailing under its racing rules. The members are now considering a new composition of rules in measurement and classification. Their eyes are fixed on even a broader field for future work.

Considering the natural inclinations of men it is not strange that in their success as a yachting organization the Seawanhakas should have thought of Oyster Bay for a rendezvous a year ago. They came back here as a man of forty will return to his quiet country home after a successful business career in a great city. And the yachtsmen were appreciated here for the first time. They were given a most hearty welcome, and were so pleased that they determined to come again this year and spend a few days before starting on their Eastern cruise. The result is, the good people of Oyster Bay have something to talk about besides the advent of a steam railroad and returns to the natural quiet which has reigned since Revolutionary times.

Oyster Bay is in itself a queer town and contains queer people. The aristocracy seems to be divided into two classes—those on the one hand who point with pride to their acres of fine lawns, handsome homes, and rivers, and those who love to dwell upon the fact that their ancestors helped to mold the grand history of the nation and played an important part in the stirring scenes enacted hereabout years ago. The commoner folk tell strange stories and relate with traditional verve well calculated to interest an inquiring mind. For instance, there is the tale about the blooming Miss Townsend, of the old family of that name residing here, who years ago was carried off to New-York a bride by young Buchanan, a son of James Buchanan, Jr., a merchant in New-York city. Having always been a free country girl she soon became homesick and insisted upon having a cow. Her indulgent husband bought her such an animal and this necessitated a home for the purchase. After looking around Mr. Buchanan junior bought a cow pasture situated exactly where now stands the Windsor Hotel on Fifth-avenue and got rich in time through his wife's fondness for one of the "brindle" species. There is in possession of the Townsend family an old faded touch of which need to add George Washington in preparing his salt pork and onions for digestion.

But to return to the cruise. At the meeting of Captains held on board the Iroquois last evening arrangements were made for the cruise as far as Newport, where further proceedings will be decided upon. It is the general desire of the Captains to reach Marblehead, Mass., as soon as possible, and after Larchmont is left it will be racing from port to port with little delay.

To-day has been given up to social pleasures. The sky was overcast as it was yesterday, and a disagreeable moisture has been in the air, but this has not interfered with the programme laid out. With oilskin coats as protectors, the happy yachtsmen were on deck at an early hour carrying out the routine of the morning. At 10 A. M. the squadron saluted the flag of the Oyster Bay Yacht Club with a roar of a cannon, receiving a salute in return, and at 10:30 the yachts were decked out in full dress in honor of the Oyster Bay Club

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 2, 1889.

COFFEE.—Was urged to sale in the speculative line, in good part on European account, and on active movement, aggregate of option dealings given as 108,000 bags, of which 50,000 September, 30,000 bags, and for December 45,250 bags). Was depressed in earlier hours as much as 60@70 points, influenced, in part, by the adverse cables (from Havre of a break of 3f.), and an estimate that up to about 1,700,000 bags old crop Brazils would be left into the new crop year, with stock at Rio Janeiro now up to 286,000 bags, and delivery to that port fair—since our last, 10,000 bags; visible to Canada, light—only 15,000 bags, and stock there 50 to 55,000 bags—impressed by the receipt of 3,845 bags Rio and 19,238 bags Santos by the steamship Procida..... And here July again closed weak at 13.25c.@13.30c.; August at 13.40c.@13.45c., September at 13.55c.@13.60c., (having ranged from 13.55c.@13.75c.) October at 13.55c.@13.60c., November at 13.55c.@13.65c., December at 13.60c.@13.65c., (having ranged from 13.65c.@14.20c.), January at May, 1890, within the range of 13.65c.@13.80c.....And for prompt delivery Coffee was very dull, lower, and again much unsettled by the break in the option line, with fair invoices of Rio quoted here down 40 15-16s, and in neglect.

COTTON.—Business was again slow, in the speculative interest, (aggregate of option dealings, 55,500 bales, of which 15,300 for August,) but on a generally firmer though irregular basis, opening a trifle stronger, with cables of a slight improvement, and reports from the South stimulating, (from New-Orleans of a two-days' rain), but subsequently stood at 85⅝c.@85¾c., (against 85⅞c. on last evening); August regularly at 85⅞c., (range, 84 13-16c.@85⅝c.,) September regularly at 85¼c., (range, 84⅜@85⅝c.,) October at 86¼c.; (range at 86¼c.@86⅝c.;) December regularly at 88¼c., (having ranged from 87⅞c.@88⅝c.,) and subsequently stood at 88¼c., (against 88¼c. on last evening,) and May, 1890, regularly at 92⅜c., (range, 92c.@92⅞c.,) ...And for early delivery Wheat was depressed, (with the options,) on a tame market, with contract grade of Red Wheat, afloat, at the regular close quoted to equal to 87⅞c. and Centrifugal, 96° test, at 87c. over the July option to local millers,) and free on board from store at 86¾c.@87½c. as to deliveries to vessels, (9,000 bushels went at 87c. to shippers, and unspecified Red, lots, within range of 85¾c.@88⅛c., and no receipts here, and exports hence reported of 2,000 bushels, and from near-by ports exports of 3,996 bushels, and from all the Atlantic ports last week, and season to date, 10,274,013 bushels, (the latter showing a decrease of 12,973,083 bushels, as compared with aggregate for same portion of preceding crop year,) and exports from Europe reported to Wednesday last, 2,112,000 bushels, (an increase for the week of 1,040,000 bushels.)

CORN.—Hardened in price for the day a trifle, partly in sympathy with the West, on a restricted interior movement, and for early delivery reduced offerings here, with increased activity noted, chiefly in the speculative interest, though the export call was more urgent, in good part to cover existing freights.....Arrivals here, 58,400 bushels, and clearances hence, 109,504 bushels, making from four Atlantic ports, 111,696 bushels, and last week, from all Atlantic ports, 1,444,414 bushels, and from Sept. 1 to June 29, 1889, 60,953,396 bushels, against 17,957,876 bushels same time in preceding crop year, and aggregate on passage to Western Europe, 5,384,000 bushels, (showing for the week an increase of 872,000 bushels,) and exports hence of 1,691,000 bushels, on which, on options, 1,272,000 bushels No. 2, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 413,000 bushels, (about 212,000 bushels credited to shippers, mostly for special deliveries in July and into August,) and No. 2 in elevator, at 42c.@42¼c., and delivered, afloat, from canal, at 42¾c.@43c., closing at 42¾c.@43c., and to arrive at 42¼c.@42¾c., as to conditions of delivery here, (in part cost, freight, and insurance form,) and the latter at 42⅜c.@42¾c.; No. 2 Corn, July option, at 41⅝c.@42⅜c., closing regularly at 42⅛c.; do., August, at 42¼c.@42¾c., closing at 42¾c. and do., September, at 42⅞c.@43¼c., closing at 43¼c., and do., October, at 43¾c.@43¾c., closing at 43¾c. bid; No. 2 White, afloat, reported sold at 47½c., and No. 2 Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, at 41c.@43½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS.—Enough much less active, held their own well, on options again showing a slight improvement.....Receipts here to-day, 50,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 587,000 bushels, of which on options 415,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and No. 2 Oats for delivery and early arrival 122,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 33¾c.@34c., closing at 34c.; do., July, at 33¾c.; No. 3 White, in sleepers, at 32½c.@32¾c.; No. 2 Oats, to arrive and here, in store and elevator, at 28¾c., and delivered, afloat, at 29¼c.; No. 2 Oats, for July, at 28¾c., closing at 28¾c. asked; do., August, at 28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; do., September, at 26¾c.; do., October, at 28¾c., closing at 28¾c. bid, and May, 1890, at 32c.; No. 3 Oats at 28c., Rejected at 27c., ungraded White at 32c.@29c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@30c.

PETROLEUM.—Certificates of Crude Petroleum had on a limited call, and receded here for the day ⅛, leaving off easy at 92⅛, (having ranged from 92⅛ @92¾,) and at the Exchange dealings reached only 471,000 bbls.....Interest in moderately active movement reported in Refined Petroleum in barrels, quoted here at 7.20 (cases at 9.10) and at Philadelphia and Baltimore at 7.15, and Crude, in barrels, here, 7.30, and Naphtha at 7.75.

PROVISIONS.—Hog products were less freely dealt in, as a rule, though, in instances, buyers had the advantage.....Pork was easier, with sales of prime to Cuba and Mexico at $13 50@$13 75, and subsequently stood at 85½c.@85¾c., (against 85⅞c. on last evening;) August regularly at 85¼c., (range, 84 13-16c.@85¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, July 2:

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction the three-story frame building, with lot 22.11 by 100, on 10th-av., southwest corner of 184th-st., for $8,400, to John Rohrsen.

James C. Lalor, by order of the trustees, sold a plot of land, 78.7 by 155.6 by 125 by 120, on Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of 145th-st., for $6,000, to Mrs. Dorr.

Heratio Henriques, under a foreclosure decree, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick factory, with lot 25 by 100, 69 Thompson-st., east side, north of Broome-st., for $17,500, to Myer Fing.

William Kennedy & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, E. J. Middlebrook, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 92, 437 and 439 East 11th-st., north side, 60 feet west of Avenue A, for $29,750, to George B. Christman, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by James Bleecker & Son of the building, with lot, 388 4th-av., north of 27th-st., was adjourned to July 9; sale by John T. Boyd, of the house, with lot, 229 West 60th-st., west of 10th-av., was adjourned to July 9; sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the flat, with plot of land, 325 West 56th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to July 13, and sale of the dwellings, with lots, 152 and 158 West 26th-st., east of 10th-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 2.

Clinton-st., 161; Jacob A. Ranth and wife to Joseph L. Gusowsky $39,000
24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x98.9; Edward M. Cutler and wife to Anna M. Good 28,000
8th-av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 18th-st., 23x100; Gertrude Leslie and another to Alexander Lyle 1
Greenwich-st., 769, ½ interest; Jere Pangburn and others to Thomas Johnson 6,466
Same property, ½ interest; Benjamin Turhill and another, executors, to same 9,234
Courtlandt-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 149th-st., 25x100; Adam Janson to Annie Jung 10,350
Willett-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100; Marcus Rosen and others to Frederick M. Kalb 27,000
29th-st., n. s., 344.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22x98.9, 2-5 interest; Joseph Rosenthal and another to Heinrich Dahmer 2,740
Same property, 3-5 interest; Benjamin Rosenthal and others to Heinrich Dahmer 10,119
Market-st., 91; Sarah A. Fanning to G. Imelia and another 9,000
Madison-st., n. s., 92.4 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25x100; Frederick Schnchardt to P. Herter 18,180
24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x98.9; Elisabeth R. Cogswell to E. S. Chilcott 24,500
89th-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.8; Emma L. Gebbert to Frederick B. Frechmonroe-st., 18; Isaac Feinberg to D. Bimstein 1
89th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x93; B. T. Sealey to O. Langer 8,000
9th-av., e. s., 126 ft. n. of 97th-st., 50x100; F. Yost to W. Cowen 18,900
Cottage-place, w. s., 140 ft. n. of 170th-st., 50x100; Mary A. Waterson to E. J. Dunn 60,000
141st-st., n. s., 136 ft. s. w. of St. Ann's-av., 100x125; Edith F. Smith to P. Lynch and others 1,800
Madison-av., e. s., corner of 113th-st., 25x100.11; Presbytery of New-York to M. Laventhal 3,800
Alexander-av., 214; James Gillroy and wife to Jacob T. Nostrand 42,000
38th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24x98.9; Melchior Hoffmann and wife to Friedericn Trope 9,750
74th-st., 123 East; Teresa M. Daniels to Minnie Levy 36,000
124th-st., s. s., 83 ft. e. of 6th-av., 42x35.2; Gilbert B. Hnestis and wife to John R. Kelly 18,000
83d-st., n. s., 94.10 ft. w. of Madison-av., 18.11x102.2; Ellen T. C. Fallon to John S. Robinson 8,000
13th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Katharine Heck to Martin Derx 38,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 87.10 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.8x70; Israel C. Hand and Robert C. Dingeway and wives to Heinrich Wessels and wife 21,500
Hoffman-st., s. w. corner of 137th-st., 100x100; John J. Brady and wife to Eliza Van Schaick 14,000
42d-st., e. s., 391.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9; Catharine Fuchs to Lawrence Dalton 4,500
Henry-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Pike-st., 25x100; B. Mulry to Henry Pasinsky and another 8,500
102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 150x201.10 to 101st-st. x 150x201.10; Thomas C. Jones to William E. Scott 20,000
75th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2; Samuel Kempner to Levi Friedenheim and another 105,500
41st-s., 226 West; George Lauer to Peter G. Banks 13,000
Camdewall-av.; los 4 and 5, 23d Ward, 45x125; James L. Parshall to Henry V. Williams 17,000
Cannon-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20 x100; Joseph J. Carberry to John E. McGuire and another 4,500
Waverley-place, w. s., 175 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 25x100; William R. Holder and another to C. S. Clark 6,000
Edgecombe-av., w. s., 76.10 ft. s. of 159th-st., 27.11x116.10x irregular; Henry C. Bryan to George F. Gantz 800
3d-av., e. s., 26 ft. s. of 115th-st., 25x100; Catherine Hagmayer to Charles Bergenstein 1,950
49th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; J. H. Edelmeyer and wife to William E. Morgan 36,000
88th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Laura A. Maclay and others to Nelson M. Whipple 1
Clinton-st., 127; J. Rosenberg and others to Rosanna Rosenthal 7,500
74th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach and others to Annie Weymann 21,500
74th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; same to same 18,000
133d-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; William T. Washburn and others to Peter Smith 19,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 25 x100; A. W. Einstein and wife to Philip Schwartz and another 16,250
44th-st., 31 East; Hiram W. Sibley and wife to L. B. Bangs 42,000
8th-av., 874, and 274 West 43d-st.; Henry Youngs to Edward Jacobs 71,000
Avenue C, e. s., 50 ft. n. of 2d-av., 20x80; Jacob Roth and wife to Henry Ecker 1
84th-st., n. s., 250.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 15.8x102.2; Charles H. Willcox to H. W. Meyer 12,500
Delancey-st., 330; B. Jonnson to S. Reinhardt 9,300
Park-av., s. w. corner of 69th-st., 67.11x25x irregular, to Market 22; Amory Leland to Joseph C. March 17,000
105th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x201.10 to 106th-st.; H. F. Wells to Thomas A. Robinson 1
Madison-av., n. s. corner of 113th-st., 75x100.11; Presbytery of New-York to M. Laventhal 29,000
Alexander-av., 214; James Gillroy and wife to Jacob T. Nostrand 42,000
38th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24x98.9; Melchior Hoffmann and wife to Friedericn Trope 9,750
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13th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Katharine Heck to Martin Derx 38,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 87.10 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.8x70; Israel C. Hand and Robert C. Dingeway and wives to Heinrich Wessels and wife 21,500
Hoffman-st., s. w. corner of 137th-st., 100x100; John J. Brady and wife to Eliza Van Schaick 14,000
42d-st., e. s., 391.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9; Catharine Fuchs to Lawrence Dalton 4,500
Henry-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Pike-st., 25x100; B. Mulry to Henry Pasinsky and another 8,500
102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 150x201.10 to 101st-st. x 150x201.10; Thomas C. Jones to William E. Scott 20,000
75th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2; Samuel Kempner to Levi Friedenheim and another 105,500
41st-s., 226 West; George Lauer to Peter G. Banks 13,000
Camdewall-av.; los 4 and 5, 23d Ward, 45x125; James L. Parshall to Henry V. Williams 17,000
Cannon-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20 x100; Joseph J. Carberry to John E. McGuire and another 4,500
Waverley-place, w. s., 175 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 25x100; William R. Holder and another to C. S. Clark 6,000
Edgecombe-av., w. s., 76.10 ft. s. of 159th-st., 27.11x116.10x irregular; Henry C. Bryan to George F. Gantz 800
3d-av., e. s., 26 ft. s. of 115th-st., 25x100; Catherine Hagmayer to Charles Bergenstein 1,950
49th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; J. H. Edelmeyer and wife to William E. Morgan 36,000
88th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Laura A. Maclay and others to Nelson M. Whipple 1
Clinton-st., 127; J. Rosenberg and others to Rosanna Rosenthal 7,500
74th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach and others to Annie Weymann 21,500
74th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; same to same 18,000
133d-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; William T. Washburn and others to Peter Smith 19,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 25 x100; A. W. Einstein and wife to Philip Schwartz and another 16,250
44th-st., 31 East; Hiram W. Sibley and wife to L. B. Bangs 42,000
8th-av., 874, and 274 West 43d-st.; Henry Youngs to Edward Jacobs 71,000
Avenue C, e. s., 50 ft. n. of 2d-av., 20x80; Jacob Roth and wife to Henry Ecker 1
84th-st., n. s., 250.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 15.8x102.2; Charles H. Willcox to H. W. Meyer 12,500
Delancey-st., 330; B. Jonnson to S. Reinhardt 9,300
Park-av., s. w. corner of 69th-st., 67.11x25x irregular, to Market 22; Amory Leland to Joseph C. March 17,000
105th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x201.10 to 106th-st.; H. F. Wells to Thomas A. Robinson 1
Madison-av., n. s. corner of 113th-st., 75x100.11; Presbytery of New-York to M. Laventhal 3,800
Alexander-av., 214; James Gillroy and wife to Jacob T. Nostrand 42,000
38th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24x98.9; Melchior Hoffmann and wife to Friedericn Trope 9,750
74th-st., 123 East; Teresa M. Daniels to Minnie Levy 36,000
124th-st., s. s., 83 ft. e. of 6th-av., 42x35.2; Gilbert B. Hnestis and wife to John R. Kelly 18,000
83d-st., n. s., 94.10 ft. w. of Madison-av., 18.11x102.2; Ellen T. C. Fallon to John S. Robinson 8,000
13th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Katharine Heck to Martin Derx 21,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 87.10 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.8x70; Israel C. Hand and Robert C. Dingeway and wives to Heinrich Wessels and wife 14,000
Hoffman-st., s. w. corner of 137th-st., 100x100; John J. Brady and wife to Eliza Van Schaick 4,500
42d-st., e. s., 391.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9; Catharine Fuchs to Lawrence Dalton 8,500
Henry-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Pike-st., 25x100; B. Mulry to Henry Pasinsky and another 20,000
102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 150x201.10 to 101st-st. x 150x201.10; Thomas C. Jones to William E. Scott 105,500
75th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2; Samuel Kempner to Levi Friedenheim and another 13,000
41st-s., 226 West; George Lauer to Peter G. Banks 17,000
Camdewall-av.; los 4 and 5, 23d Ward, 45x125; James L. Parshall to Henry V. Williams 4,500
Cannon-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20 x100; Joseph J. Carberry to John E. McGuire and another 6,000
Waverley-place, w. s., 175 ft. n. of Prospect-st., 25x100; William R. Holder and another to C. S. Clark 800
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49th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; J. H. Edelmeyer and wife to William E. Morgan 1
88th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Laura A. Maclay and others to Nelson M. Whipple 7,500
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105th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x201.10 to 106th-st.; H. F. Wells to Thomas A. Robinson 29,000
Madison-av., n. s. corner of 113th-st., 75x100.11; Presbytery of New-York to M. Laventhal 100
124-st., s. s., 68.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 33.4x75; Auguste M. Lisiewski to Katie Schmid 21,000
3d-av., 2,000 and 2,002, also 176 and 178 East 105th-st.; Allan M. Sutton and wife to Eliza B. Smith, 1-54 part 1,222
3d-av., 2,000 and 2,002; Alice B. Hix to same, 1-54 part 1,222
Same property; R. S. Brown to same, 40-54 part 45,888
Same property; James B. Beebe to same, 1-54 part 1,222
Same property; Emma B. Beebe to same, 1-54 part 1,222
62d-st., 220 East; J. D. Crimmine to M. T. Mott 10,250
Catharine Slip, s. s., 40 ft. n. of Water-st., 70 x55.7x72x83; Aaron Hezekiah to E. Rawings 5,800
24th-st., s. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Mary Ann Morris Reinhardt 21,000
Union-av., w. s., 69 ft. n. of 167th-st., 45x 100; Abraham Goldsmith to M. A. O'Rorke 6,250
Church-st., w. s., 278 ft. n. of New-st., 50x 100; John Law and wife to W. G. McGavan 2,500
Same property; W. G. McGavan to H. H. Law 2,500
Clinton-st., 93; H. Klein to Harry Michel 39,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Joseph Rasen to Lucy Mahon 86,000
Delancey-st., 45; J. H. Weethelm to E. A. Natus 30,750
92d-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; Ezra A. Tuttle to George W. Rinehbeck 1
10th-av., s. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 39th-st., 24.8x 100; Michael Ruah to C. Shilo 28,000
127th-st., n. s., 212 ft. w. of 4th-av., New-York Life Insurance Company to Edward McManus 13,000
84th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 26x102.2; Frederick G. Stephenson to Roth 17,375
41st-st., s. s., 860 ft. e. of 3d-av., 45x98.9; Joseph Rosenfield to J. C. Kirton 22,900
134th-st., n. s., 153 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16x99.11; Mary L. Bloom to Leonie Combs 13,750
Avenue B, w. s., 51.4 ft. s. of 84th-st.; 25x 90; Hugo Kanzle and wife to Jacob Stern 19,500
Ridge-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Rivington-st., 20 x100; Abraham Nussbaum to Manual Schreiber 10,750
97th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; George and Peter Maurer and wives to Mary Blum 1,000
Same property; John Maurer and wife to same 210
Same property; Christina Maurer to same 300
Mulberry-st., s. s., 100.7 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 16x80; Matthias Vosseler and wife to Morris Jones 30,500
Mercer-st., 51 ft. n. of 106th-st., 25.1x100; Isaac Manheimer and wife to Joseph Hughes 22,400

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SAVE YOUR MONEY TO BUILD A HOUSE. SUBURBAN LOTS, N. Y. LAND CO. will GIVE YOU THE LOT, 25x150, on railroad in New-Jersey. Room F 111 Broadway, N. Y., or 65 Court-st., Brooklyn, and 755 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE DWELLING house between 5th and 8th sts., Lexington and 7th avs., not exceeding $30,000; one or two

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A PRETTY FURNISHED COTTAGE AND bathhouse at Eastern Point, Conn., on New-London Harbor, near Fort Griswold House; owner unexpectedly unable to occupy it; will rent to desirable family for the season for $500 or one month for $300; noexceptionable society and surroundings. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

SEASIDE COTTAGE AT MANHASSET, Shelter Island, to let for the season, a desirable new cottage; fully furnished for housekeeping; bath, running water, &c.; parties can take meals at hotel if preferred. Apply to H. S. MOWER, 23 Union-square, Room 7.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Elberon.—To let or for sale, elegantly furnished cottages near ocean and depot; $500 to $2,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

EXCURSIONS

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT
CONEY ISLAND
AND
LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) hourly at 10 minutes past each hour.
RETURNING:
LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.
☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.
FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH;
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING;
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.
Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS
AND
EXPRESS TRAINS
VIA
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
for the
MONMOUTH PARK RACES,
THURSDAY, JULY 4.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.
By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers
MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.
ALL-RAIL LINE.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., North River, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M. 12 noon, special express; 12:15, special express; 12:30, special express; 1:30 P. M.
Pullman buffet parlor cars on all special express trains. By this line passengers can make QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.
Returning, leave the park immediately after the races.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
Including admission to the field, $1 50. Including field and grand stand, $2 50.
TICKETS GOOD BY EITHER ROUTE.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. R., 9:20, (except Sundays,) 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 1:50 Sundays only,) and half-hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.
WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly, 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.
GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."
every evening except Sundays and Mondays.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
VIA
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
TO
MAUCH CHUNK, (America's Switzerland,)
GLEN ONOKO and SWITCHBACK.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2 25.
Switchback, 50 cents extra.
Train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Ferries, New-York, and Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. For full particulars and special accommodation for parties apply to WM. A. SMITH, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 205 Broadway, New-York.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant steamboat EMELINE from Harlem, Brooklyn, at 10th-st. and 26-av., 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 6, and 8 P. M. directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c; children, 5c.; excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad, 92d-st. (Astoria) Ferry, from 6 A. M. till midnight; fare, 10c.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open.	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Daily, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday.	Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most spacious
FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT
Also new and desirable
GROVES AND PICNIC GROUNDS.
Pier 14 F. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

EXCURSION JULY FOURTH.
To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves foot of Dey-slip, July 4, 9 A. M., and every Wednesday at 9 A. M. Fare, $1 25 round trip. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

THE most beautiful Day Summer Resort in the world. A World of Rapid Transit. The Fairest Charms of Nature and a Wealth of Naval Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Superior Dinners, à la carte. Glen Island Clam Bakes. Kiddies' Dominion Island. Managers, AVERY and MAMMEL. Separate Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18 N. R. foot Cortlandt-st., 9:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 P. M.; 364-366, East River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island 10:45 A. M., 324-st. and Pier 18, 11:45 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:30 P. M. for 324-st. and Jewell's wharf; 5, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings.
40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

POPULAR EXCURSION
by
WEST SHORE RAILROAD
JULY 3.

Rochester	$7 00
Buffalo	8 50
Niagara Falls	8 50
Suspension Bridge	8 50

Excursion tickets at above rates will be sold for special train on July 3, leaving Jay-st. station 5 P. M., West 42d-st. station 5:15 P. M.
Good returning until July 5, inclusive.
Excursion tickets, sleeping car accommodations, and information at West Shore offices. In New-York City—1, 271, 863, 785, 949 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 353½ Bowery. In Brooklyn—333 Washington-st. Annex office, foot of Fulton-st.; 780 Fulton-st., and 215 Atlantic-av. Williamsburg—393 Bedford-av. Greenpoint—320 Manhattan-av. Hoboken—West Shore station and 51 Hudson-st., and in Weehawken station.
SLEEPING CARS WILL BE ATTACHED TO SPECIAL TRAIN.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route.
Sea Beach Route.
Bay Ridge Ferry.

From foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.
Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE
BY DAY LINE STEAMER
NEW-YORK, returning by steamer ALBANY, (New opportunity to see new Poughkeepsie Bridge,) From BROOKLYN, Fulton-st. (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d-st. pier, 9 "
A fine BAND will accompany the excursion.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
LONG BEACH HOTEL.
4TH OF JULY,
A FEAST OF MUSIC,
BUT NO FIREWORKS.
IN ADDITION to the REGULAR ORCHESTRA,
THE HUNGARIAN BAND
THE NEW-YORK CASINO SUCCESS, will give an afternoon concert from 4 to 5 o'clock.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day-line Steamers,
NEW-YORK and ALBANY,
From Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "
Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with Hudson River R. R. for Saratoga, reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:30 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

SOUTH BEACH. 6 TRIPS FROM NORTH RIVER. 5 TRIPS FROM EAST RIVER.

NEW OCEAN PIER.
From foot Dey-st. (near Barclay, and Liberty-st., adjoining Cortlandt-st.) to South Beach, Staten Island.
STEAMER ELIZA HANCOX.
9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M.
11:30 A. M., 3:30, 7:30 P. M.
Returning from South Beach 10:15, 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15.
Sick ALLEN M. MORGAN will leave as follows:
Broome-st., New-York, 9:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M.
Bridge Pier, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M., 11:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 7:15 P. M.
South Beach, 10:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
FARE, 15 CENTS.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The Bentley School for Boys,
591 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
Will be Opened on Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Preparation for College or Scientific School.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM JONES, B. A., Harvard, Master in Charge. Circulars on application to Janitor, northeast corner Madison-av. and 59th-st.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New-York.
Address, until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Bankers, 45 Wall-st.

TRINITY SCHOOL, 227 MADISON-AV.—Founded 1709. Rev. B. Holden, rector. Under Trustees of Protestant Episcopal Public School Right Rev. Bishop Potter, president. To prepare for colleges or business. For free benefactions apply to Secretary. Paying pupils received. Further particulars at school. Term begins Sept. 3.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, Writing, Arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day evening; all Summer. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

THE MISSES LEEDS ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children, 105 West 82d-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PENN. Opens 9th month, 10th. 20 minutes from broad-st. station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Location healthful and beautiful, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL. D., Pres't.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—ONE OF THE half-dozen best Classical and Academic Schools in New-England. The Summer Quarter ($61 in advance will cover ordinary tuition, board, washing, room, and heating for the Fall term, beginning Aug. 28. Send for catalogue to G. M. STEELE, Principal, Wilbraham, Mass.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY, BOTH SEXES. John Blair foundation. English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Music, Drawing, Penmanship, Physical Culture, Scholarship, Home influences, Christian training. J. SHUMAKER, Principal, Blairstown, New-Jersey.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass., prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens September 5, 1889. Catalogue and illustrated circular on application. Address Rev. WM. GALLAGHER, Principal.

MRS. HAZEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, PELHAM MANOR-ON-SOUND, NEW-YORK. Will open Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., for boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. R. H. EVEREST, M. A., rector.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON. Col. THEO. ROCKWELL, A. M., Supt.; R. F. HYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes; next year opens Sept. 19. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 26 at 66 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Aurora, N. Y. Col. C. W. WRIGHT, U. S. A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y. For prospectuses address Mrs. R. J. LIVE.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000 WORTH MONUMENTS AT

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.
PROSPECT HOUSE,
PENATAQUIN HALL AND COTTAGES.
SHORT HILLS, LONG ISLAND.
This well-known Summer Resort has been leased by the undersigned for a term of years and put in perfect order. Electric lights, electric bells, and all modern improvements have been introduced. Located on the Great South Bay, 42 miles from New-York, one hour's ride. Prof. Nevin's orchestra has been engaged for the season. NOW OPEN. Mr. A. Busch from the Sanford Riding Academy, Brooklyn, has established a branch at the hotel. For rooms and information addressior call on D. FRANKEL, Proprietor, Clarendon Hotel, 301 to 311 Washington-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND.
THE OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT,
OPENS JUNE 17, 1889.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SON.
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THE NITRATE KING IS HERE

A CHILIAN MONTE CRISTO ON HIS TRAVELS.

COL. JOHN THOMAS NORTH'S MAGNIFICENT CONCESSION FROM CHILI—MILLIONS IN HAND AND MILLIONS TO COME.

Col. John Thomas North, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, is at the Victoria.

This announcement may not make a great impression on the average New-Yorker; but a year ago Col. North was one of the lions of the London social season, the entertainer and companion of the Prince of Wales, and, under the name of the Nitrate King, the hero of countless tales of wealth and magnificence. His story is wonderful enough without any exaggeration, but the Londoners made of him a veritable Aladdin and described his wealth as boundless. A Yorkshire mechanic, he went to Chili when he was twenty-three years old, twenty-two years ago, and riveted boilers in the town of Huasco. Yorkshire cunning is proverbial in England—they are the Yankees of the land—and Col. North must possess a remarkable share of Yorkshire traits. His chance came at the close of the war between Chili and Peru. Among the spoils which Chili grasped from her enemy was the Province of Tarapaca. From the southern province of Peru this became the northern province of Chili. That its mountains were rich in nitrates of soda had been long known; but nobody paid much attention to them or made any money out of them. The Yorkshireman alone saw the possibilities of wealth, and after many struggles he got a "concession" from Chili of certain of the deposits on the top of the Andes Mountains by the agreement to pay a small sum. To-day, eight years after getting the concession, he is really worth $10,000,000, and if fortune should continue to favor him he is likely to be worth a hundred millions before another eight years shall have elapsed.

Yesterday afternoon Col. North was in the Victoria talking with Dr. William H. Russell, the famous "Bull Run Russell" of the London *Times*, Mr. E. Spencer, member of Parliament for West Bromwich, and Capt. Bruce Carrick. The Colonel and Mrs. North occupy the Cleveland rooms, and the remainder of the party occupy most of the second-story rooms on the Broadway and Twenty-seventh-street sides of the Victoria. Col. North gets his military title from his enjoyment of the Honorary Colonelship of the Tower Hamlet Regiment of Volunteer Engineers. He does not look his age of forty-five, and is Yankee in physique as well as in mind. His side whiskers are red, and so is his scanty hair. He is of middle size and weighs about 150 pounds. Unlike most Englishmen he wears diamond jewelry, and his scarfpin is strikingly brilliant. His watch case is gaudy with enamel. He clothes, however, are of the quiet kind which English gentlemen affect, and his flash jewelry is his only indication of the *nouveau riche*. He talks quietly with a strong English accent, from which the Yorkshire burr has not yet been eliminated by a score of years of Spanish.

Dr. Russell looks like Bismarck and also like de Lesseps. Yesterday he wore a traveling cap something like that worn by the officers of our Fire Department, and a dark-blue double-breasted sack suit, and was a good deal worried because Mrs. Russell had caught malaria in crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and was indisposed. Mr. Spencer is a young gentleman, fair, small and smiling. He and Mrs. Spencer leave for home on Thursday; the rest stay here ten days.

Col. North, his daughter, Miss Emily North her friend, Miss Wentworth-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Dr. and Mrs. Russell, Melton Prior, the artist of the London *Illustrated News*, and Mr. Beanclerk, arrived from Aspinwall in the steamer Newport yesterday morning. They found waiting for them, having got here from Liverpool on the Umbria Monday, Col. and Mrs. North, their sons Henry and George North, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth-Smith, John Smithers, and John Smithers, Jr., Miss Hunt, Capt. Bruce-Carrick, Col. North's private secretary and Mr. Jewell, who used to be Col. North's partner and is now British Vice Consul at Iquique, Chili.

Col. North was quite willing to talk, but he said that Dr. Russell, the historiographer of the expedition, could tell the story much better, and he would prefer to listen to him. So Dr. Russell began. "Col. North and his party, except Mrs. Russell and myself, left Liverpool Feb. 6, 1889, on the steamship Galicia. At Lisbon Mrs. Russell and myself went aboard. We proceeded to Rio de Janeiro, where we found the yellow fever, and spent a day or two on the heights. Then we went to Montevideo, where we were quarantined on account of the yellow fever at Rio, and after going through the Straits of Magellan arrived at Coronel, on the coast of Chili, 25 miles south of Concepcion. This was our first objective point, for Col. North owns thirty square miles of coal and iron lands along the Rio Rio River, and he is interested in the construction of a great railway which will insure the development of great coal and iron industries on his property. He is not the only one interested, for associated with him in the enterprise is Mme. Cousino, the richest person in Chili, almost as rich as the Vanderbilts. She passes most of her time in Paris, but her sons are in Chili and anxious for improvements.

"Col. North's chief concern in Chili was not his coal and iron mines, valuable as they are. There are many deposits of nitrates in the province of Tarapaca untouched, and Col. North desires to control them, as well as those already 'conseded' to him. So we went to Valparaiso and thence to Santiago, the capital of Chili. There we met President Balmaceda, and succeeded in getting the Chilian Government into such a disposition that Col. North feels certain of getting all the concessions he desires. President Balmaceda is a young man who was educated for a priest. He now is opposed to the priests and extremely anxious to develop the material interests of Chili. In fact, his extreme patriotism made Col. North's task a little harder than it might have been. Not long before our arrival the President had made a speech in which he had strongly advocated 'Chili for the Chilians,' and against granting any more concessions to foreigners. But Col. North convinced him and the members of Congress that the nitrate fields would lie undeveloped for many years unless he should take hold of them, and they enppressed their patriotic feelings in consideratiou of the revenne which he is to pay the Government for the new concession.

"We had splendid times both at Valparaiso and Santiago. I find in my diary these entries day after day during last April: 'Ball,' 'dinner,' 'picnic,' 'race.' Col. North gave the most lavish entertainments which were ever seen in Chili, and the Chilians, who are passionately fond of galety, appreciated his hospitality. When we left Valparaiso May 1 our party was certainly as popular as any strangers who had ever visited there.

"From Valparaiso we went in a steamer northerly up the coast to Huasco. Huasco is a small place, but it was interesting to Col. North because in it is the shop at which he worked for years driving rivets into boiler iron. In a few days we got to Iquique. This is a town of some 20,000 or more inhabitants, which eight years ago, before Col. North began to develop the nitrate fields, was not visible—a few half-starved Indians occupied the spot. It and its sister town of 10,000 inhabitants, forty-five miles north—Pisagna—are the offspring of Col. North's enterprise. They are built on sand banks. Neither fresh water nor food is produced at either place. Both have to be brought in steamers from long distances. A railroad 125 miles long runs from Iquique and Pisagua, zigzag up the mountains to the nitrate fields. Immense works are necessary to turn the deposits into the nitrate of soda of commerce, which has practically succeeded to guano and superphosphates as a fertilizer in Germany and France, especially for the sugar-beet fields. Last May when we were at Iquique there were forty-seven vessels loading with nitrate of soda, and there were forty-five loading at Pisagua. In consequence of the new concessions which Col. North will get these industries will be enormously increased.

"Keeping still toward the north, we next paid visits to Lima and Callao, in Peru, and going thence to Panama, we crossed the Isthmus to Colon and embarked on the Newport for New-York. Col. North is one of the committee of the Peruvian bond-holders, along with Mr. Grace, but he does not take active part in the negotiations. He met at Lima the President and all the members of the Peruvian Government, and became satisfied that Mr. Grace's plans for the arrangement of the Peruvian debt would eventually succeed."

"Are you going to write an account of your trip, Dr. Russell?"

"Certainly. I shall soon publish a volume describing all I saw and learned. It was wonderful, and well worth describing. That's what I went out for."

Invitations from the Hon. John Bigelow and other well-known gentlemen poured in upon Col. North and his party during the afternoon, but they seemed to be more anxious to see the city than anything else, and the ladies retired to dress for the theatre in the evening.

JOHNSTOWN WANTS MONEY.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Conemaugh Valley relief fund in the Mayor's office yesterday a discussion took place on the appeal sent to the committee last week from Johnstown for the transmission of money thither for distribution in such a way as to enable the impoverished people to make purchases from the impoverished merchants, and so start the wheels of trade again in the valley. Messrs. John S. Crimmins and Wager Swayne thought the money should be sent on for careful distribution. Mr. A. E. Orr and Treasurer J. Edward Simmons opposed the idea on the ground that Gov. Beaver and his advisers were the proper persons to formulate and carry out the plan of relief.

The appeal from Johnstown was ordered to be sent to Gov. Beaver with the request that he choose inform the committee so to the propriety of sending relief money direct from New-York.

BRAVE ADMIRAL KIMBERLY.

SAILORS RETURNED FROM SAMOA TELL OF THE APIA DISASTER.

Twenty-four of the American survivors of the terrible disaster at Apia Harbor, Samoa, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Newport and were taken to the navy yard at once. They were assigned to the Vermont, and during the day spent a good deal of time in answering questions as to the part which they had taken in the now memorable battle with the elements.

The detachment which arrived yesterday was accompanied by Boatswain McLaughlin, who went on immediately to Washington. Chief Boatswain's Mate George Gilspey of the Trenton was in charge of the party which accompanied Coxswain W. H. Shapland, Gunner's Mate John Johnsen, Captain of the Forecastle H. Palmgren from the Vandalia; Sailmaker's Mate J. Jacobson, Blacksmith N. K. Earl, and Captain of the Top George Murray of the Nipsic, and Quartermaster E. J. Eyrue, Bandmaster Di Salle, twelve musicians, and two landsmen from the Trenton.

The sailors of the Trenton were much amused at the reports of the concert give by the Trenton's band during the heaviest part of the blow. "Why, man," said Boatswain's Mate Gilspey, "it was as much as a man could do to keep from being thrown about by the sea and the motion of the vessel. He did well if he held on to himself, without thinking of such a thing as holding on to a musical instrument and playing it into the bargain. It is perfectly true, however, that when the Calliope worked out of the harbor and swung clear of the Trenton, just as we thought she was going to come down on us and cut us in two, we gave her three cheers."

Gunner's Mate Johnsen, an old man-o'-warsman of the Vandalia and a German by birth, though for twenty-four years in the United States Navy, had a peculiarly thrilling experience. He is short and stockily built, or perhaps he would have been one of the men of the Vandalia who went to the bottom. He was among those who were clinging to the rigging of the Vandalia with the tremendous sea dashing over them after the vessel's hull rested on the bottom and the water was three feet deep over her decks. The Trenton, it will be remembered, paid out her cables and lay alongside the Vandalia's wreck for the purpose of taking off the man who were in her rigging. But for an unfortunate accident the loss on the Vandalia would have been much less. Just as the Trenton came alongside, however, a great wave drove her with fearful force upon the main and mizzen rigging of the Vandalia. Down went the masts with all their burden of living men into the furious sea. Johnsen was among those who were struggling in this mass of tangled rigging and angry waters.

A bowline was thrown to him at a lucky moment, however, and he managed to get it about him under his arms, and in a moment more he was on the Trenton's deck. Many others were rescued in the same way, while those on the fore rigging were taken off in safety.

The conduct of Admiral Kimberly during the storm calls forth much praise from the seamen who were where they could see his action. Again and again, they said, he refused to put on a life preserver which members of his staff offered him, thinking probably that the men would gain confidence by seeing him thus coolly facing danger unprotected.

"He did not seem to care about his own safety," said one of the Trenton's survivors. "ont his whole thought was how to get the Trenton down to the Vandalia to save the men in her rigging."

The camp life on land at Samoa was anything but pleasant, according to the testimony of the men who came here yesterday. The food was none of the best, consisting of rice, mutton, and canned provisions, and the work of removing the guns from the wrecked vessels was incessantly laborious in the hot olimate. Six weeks and three days after the disaster all hands went aboard the chartered steamer Rockton and set sail for San Francisco, where they arrived on May 20. Most of the men who arrived yesterday by way of Panama have but a few days more to serve, and will be paid off and discharged as soon as the anthority comes from Washington.

BOUND FOR SARATOGA.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE EXCURSIONISTS BEGIN THEIR TRIP.

Abont two hundred and fifty exonrsionists, members of the Brooklyn Tabernacle Society, started yesterday on a five days' jaunt to Saratoga and Lake George. The start was made at 9:25 A. M. from Jewell's Wharf in Brooklyn on a special boat of the Brooklyn Annex Company, which took them to the West Shore Station at Weehawken, where a special train of five cars was in waiting. At 10:35 o'clock the train moved away amid the shrieking of whistles from engines in the yard and the waving of handkerchiefs from the friends of the excursionists who had gathered to bid them goodbye. The party will remain at Saratoga until to-morrow night. It is expected that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and family, who are now in Maine, will join them to-morrow. On Friday morning the party will proceed to Caldwell's on Lake George, and after dining at the Fort William Henry Hotel and taking a sail on the lake will start for home in the evening.

Among the excursionists are Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Tucker, H. A. Tucker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McLean, Mrs. F. N. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Durling, Alexander Jeffrey-Citjen, Miss Jeffrey-Citjen, Peter All, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eyre Brown, Mrs. C. H. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. Jndah P. Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Taylor, Misses Maggie and Jennie Smith, Miss Boehm, Robert A. Black, W. E. Horton, L. T. Briggs, Mrs. S. A. Saville and daughter, Mrs. K. Daken, Miss A. Bell, Miss E. H. Washington, Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Miss Nellie Fowler, Miss Grady, Mrs. James A. Templeton, M. W. Earl, M. Tietjen and Miss Tietjen, Mrs. C. M. Nichols, Mrs. Wendover, Mr. and Mrs. Longnecker, Mrs. A. J. Shively, Miss Shively, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Voorhees, the Misses A. and M. Mayer, and Mrs. and Miss Stillwell of Gravesend.

THE "CENTURY" FOR JULY.

No reader of the *Century* who takes a vacation will overlook the papers in the July number on inland navigation in this country, the same being an acconnt of lake, river, and Sound steamboats by Charles Barnard and Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Among the interesting illustrations are several showing features of the new Sonnd boat the Puritan. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's share in the enterprise relates to the advances made in the decoration of steamboats. Mr. Kennan's paper this month is also notable. His acconnt of a night visit to political exiles at the mines of Kara is one of the most interesting incidents of his journey thns far recorded, just as Mr. de Kay's chapter on "Woman in Early Ireland" ranks with the best things in his Irish scenes. The Lincoln history is devoted to the renomination of Lincoln, which shows that the end is not far ahead of us. Frederic Remington's experiences among the Apaches and Comanches, Bishop Hurst's discussion of the temperance question of India, and Dr. Buckley's paper on "Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions" add further to the value of this number, which it is a pleasure to find on the desk on the first day of the month to which it belongs. The time was when the magazines were often received two weeks in advance of their dates, and for what really good reason it was always a difficult thing to explain.

ASSAULTED, ARRESTED, AND FINED.

Sergt. Rathgeu of the Hoboken police yesterday visited Park Keeper Thomas Devine, who was mysteriously assanlted on Sunday evening, and, finding him conscious, learned from him his story of the attack. Devine said that he and Capt. Bunt of the ferryboat Paunpeck had been on a chowder excursion. While they were waiting at the horse car stables in Union Hill a crowd of young rowdies attacked them and threw them to the ground. The fall made Devine unconscious. When he regained consciousness an officer was endeavoring to revive Capt. Bunt, who had been badly hurt. When the two men were able to walk they were taken to the lock-up, imprisoned all night, and on Monday morning were fined $5 each.

On his way home Devine fell unconscious at his own door, and was taken into the house by two men who were passing.

Policeman Stillwell, who arrested them, says that when he reached the spot Devine was rolling over in the mud with another man, and Bunt had still another of the assailing party under him. The two others managed to make their escape, and he escorted Bunt and Devine to the lock-up for being drunk and fighting.

Dr. Pitts says that Devine's skull is fractured at the base, and holds ont no hope of recovery.

IN THE WHITE LEAD TRUST.

It was reported and believed down town yesterday that the Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Company had been absorbed into the White Lead Trust. The news was important if true because this company had steadfastly remained out of the trust, and was strong enough to keep prices at the normal level, the trust not daring to push a fight. Offers to buy, however, were put out by the trust long ago. The Atlantic Company named a high figure at which the trust might acquire the property outright, and yesterday's report was that negotiations had been closed by purchase. This implied that the only formidable rival to the trust having been disarmed, nothing would now stand in the way of such a fight in prices as the trust might dictate. At the office of the Atlantic Company Secretary

CLERGYMEN FOR REFORM.

MR. HERBERT WELSH'S PLAN APPROVED BY MANY MINISTERS AND LAYMEN.

Mr. Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia recently suggested to Mr. George William Curtis and other leaders in the movement for civil service reform that, in order to bring before a large number of the people the question of reform, every clergyman and minister in charge of a parish or church be requested to preach on next Thanksgiving Day a sermon in advocacy of the reform. Mr. Welsh's suggestion received the cordial approval of the reform leaders, and a circular letter was accordingly sent out to the clergymen of the land inviting them to preach reform sermons on Thanksgiving Day or such other day as might be convenient and agreeable to them. They were asked only to advocate civil service reform so far as it involves fundamental principles of righteousness, and as upon [investigation] they find the reform to be a necessary means for saving the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments from inefficiency and corruption, and rendering them honest and faithful servants of the people.

This circular letter the New-York *Sun* called a "queer Philadelphia composition." It was, in fact, from the pen of Mr. George William Curtis, and the invitation it contained has been very generally approved and accepted by clergymen of all denominations. It is designed to send to the gentlemen who are appealed to to discuss this question a copy of the Civil Service Reform Primer, and also a historical sketch of the reform movement in England and America. The latter is a condensation of facts contained in Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's "Civil Service Reform in Great Britain" and Miss Lucy P. Salmon's "Appointing Power of the President." The tract is already prepared, but is not yet in print.

Following is a list of clergymen and laymen who have tous far approved the plan outlined above, many of them accompanying their approval with words of cordial sympathy:

The Rev. Howard Crosby of New-York, the Rev. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College; the Rev. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton College; the Rev. James O. Murray, Dean of Princeton College; the Rev. John T. Duffield, professor of College of New-Jersey; the Rev. W. Jay Green, the Rev. Charles A. Aiken, the Rev. Benjamin B. Warfield, the Rev. C. Wistar Hodge, professors in Princeton Theological Seminary; the Rev. Charles Wood of Germantown, Philadelphia; the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island; the Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware; the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota; the Right Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, Bishop of Vermont; the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New-York; the Right Rev. Charles T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri; the Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of Newark; the Right Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago; the Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky; the Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, Ill.; the Right Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Coloral; the Right Rev. Francis M. Whittle, Bishop of Virginia; the Right Rev. David U. Knickerbocker, Bishop of Indiana; the Rev. S. McConnell of Philadelphia, the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston, the Rev. Thomas F. Davies of Philadelphia, the Rev. Charles H. Hibbard of Germantown, the Rev. J. De Wolf Perry of Germantown, the Rev. W. N. McVickar of Philadelphia, the Right Rev. John F. Spalding, Bishop of Colorado; the Rev. James Morrow of Philadelphia, the Hon. George William Curtis, the Hon. Carl Schnrz, and other leading reformers in New-York; the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Messrs. William Brockie and Francis B. Reeves, and other gentlemen representing reform in Philadelphia; Richard H. Dana of Cambridge, Mass., Messrs. Charles J. Bonaparte and John Hemsley Johnson of Baltimore, Jacob B. Swift of Indianapolis, the Rev. J. Andrews Harris of Philadelphia, the Rev. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia, the Right Rev. John F. Hurst, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, George P. Fisher, professor of Yale College; the Right Rev. J. S. Johnson, Bishop of Texas; the Rev. William Ely of Philadelphia.

FOUND IN THE RESERVOIR.

A HEAVY BLAST SERVES TO BRING A SUICIDE'S BODY TO THE SURFACE.

There has been considerable blasting near the northern end of the new reservoir in Central Park recently, the workingmen firing one charge on Monday night which fairly shook the foundation of Reservoir Keeper Hankinson's house, between the storage lakes. The detonation served another purpose, too, for Nicholas Duffy, an aqueduct employe, saw at 1 P. M. yesterday a body floating in the middle of the east basin of the new reservoir. He and Watchman McEvoy put out for the body in a boat, and, towing it ashore, placed it in one of the adjacent stables to await the arrival of the police.

Keeper Hankinson sent word to the park police at the Arsenal but they would have nothing to do with the body. They declared police cases of every kind occuring in the reservoirs were out of their jurisdiction because the reservoirs belong to the Department of Public Works. The police at the East Forty-eighth-street station should be informed, they said. Mr. Hankinson sent there in consequence, and learned that as the suicide occurred within the Park limits, the municipal force had nothing to do with the case. The result of this conflict was that the body remained in the stables until after 7 o'clock, a period of six hours, unexamined for purposes of identification, when the Twenty-seventh Precinct police finally awoke to the necessities of the occasion and took the body to the Morgue.

There is scarcely any doubt that the man's death was caused by deliberate suicide. There was nothing found on his person to give any indication as to who he was. The body was that of a man of medium build, forty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in hight, with light complexion, sandy hair, mustache, and side whiskers. His clothing was of dark material and was new, as were the shoes. He wore a striped linen shirt and at his throat was a black silk cravat. The body had not been in the reservoir more than three or four days. The bloating, in all probability, brought it to the surface.

A SURPLUS OF MILK AND BUTTER.

Dealers in milk and butter feel somewhat demoralized, for both milk and butter are at present almost drugs in the market. The wet weather has caused a very luxuriant growth of grass, and cows are prodnoing very large quantities of milk, which, however, is not rich in quality. The farmers, therefore, can make only a very small profit when they make butter. So they send all the milk they can to this city. Large milk dealers are overwhelmed with offers from farmers to sell. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to this city, and are sold on the platforms in Jersey City at much lower prices than are paid by the Milk Exchange here.

Enormous quantities of butter arrived during June. It is said on the street that all the cold storage houses in this city are filled with butter, and thonsands of packages are coming in daily. The receipts during the last six days have been 25,227 packages, against 60,723 packages for the corresponding six days last year. The wholesale price of the finest fancy creamery butter yesterday was 18 cents per pound, and choice grades almost went begging at 17 cents per pound. The choicest dairy butter is worth only 15 cents a pound, and a good quality can be bought for 15 cents. These prices are fully 2 cents per pound lower than they were last year. Although the probabilities are that dealers who store up very large quantities will realize handsome profits in November and December, yet some large dealers hesitate about investing in this line on account of the large speculation that has already taken place.

THE YORKTOWN'S METACENTRE.

The experiments to determine the position of metacentre of the gunboat Yorktown were completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover, in charge of the tests, said last night that the metacentric height of the vessel had been obtained, but that the results of the trials, so far as the alleged top-heaviness of the vessel was concerned, could not be calculated until to-day. Starting from an even keel, the ship was heeled alternately to port and starboard by means of shifting heavy weights on deck. The water in the dry dock basin being perfectly calm afforded an excellent opportunity of taking the gunboat's draught with nicety.

WEAK LUNGS are cruelly racked, and the general strength gradnally wasted, by a persistent, deep-seated cough, which DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT may be relied on to cure. Yon will derive certain benefit from it, also, if troubled with either Asthma or Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, with constipation, injures the complexion, indoces pimples, sallow skin. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS remove the cause.—*Advertisement.*

Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be indnced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. Be sure to get Hood's.

"In one store the clerk tried to indnce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other." MRS. ELLA A. GUEY, 61 Terrace-street, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

COST OF THE CENTENARY.

THE TREASURER REPORTS A BALANCE ON HAND OF OVER $18,000.

The Plan and Scope Committee met yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of the centennial celebration and adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The committee will not meet again until September, when it is expected that all its accounts will have been adjusted and finally closed. There were present at yesterday's meeting Messrs. Gerry, Bliss, Varnum, Talmage, King, Hamilton, Gardiner, Fish, Stokes, and Potter.

A communication was received from Mr. C. W. Bowen, Secretary of the General Committee, stating that he had, on his own responsibility, since the last meeting of the committee, given his individual check for $15,300 to Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to enable the latter to pay outstanding accounts pending the decision of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Mr. Fish exhibited to the committee a schedule of receipts and disbursements, accompanied by vouchers, showing that when all bills shall have been paid a surplus of about $3,000 would remain in the hands of the Entertainment Committee, subject to the order of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Treasurer.

The following preliminary financial statement was presented by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Treasurer of the Centennial Committee, and ordered on file:

RECEIPTS.

From State of New-York	$55,000 00
From city of New-York	72,831 01
From public subscriptions	42,492 00
Total	$170,323 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Executive Committee	$33,314 18
Art Committee	11,977 74
Army Committee	83,923 94
Finance Committee	1,307 79
States Committee	10,936 96
Navy Committee	3,335 35
Entertainment Committee	7,800 00
Total	$151,689 98
Balance	$18,633 05

The resources of the Entertainment Committee are set forth as follows:

Items.	Amounts. Collected to-day.	Remaining Due.	Total.
Guarantee fund	.....	$20,000	$20,000
72 boxes at $80	$5,760	.....	5,760
7,277 ball tickets at $10	70,220	2,550	72,770
775 banquet tickets at $15	5,625	6,000	11,625
361 balcony tickets at $3	1,083	.....	1,083
354 dress-circle tickets at $2	508	200	708
200 family-circle tickets at $1	.....	200	200
Total	$83,196	$28,950	$112,146

While the returns from the sale of boxes and of tickets for the ball and banquet aggregated $92,146, the total amount actually received by the Entertainment Committee, according to Mr. Fish, was $90,796. Of this sum there was disbursed by the committee $87,419 43, and a cash balance remains to the credit of the committee of $3,376 57. Chief among the items of expenditure were $35,000 paid to C. H. Read & Co. for furnishing the ball, and $14,342 paid the same firm for providing the banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House, the aggregate of these two sums being some $4,000 less than the original contract price; $3,350 was paid to C. J. Kinder for flowers for the ball and banquet, $168 was paid for renovating a coach for the use of the President, $197 for bouquets for the ladies of the families of distinguished guests from Washington, and $196 34 for cockades for coachmen, &c.

WHO THREW THE BRICK?

A YOUNG GIRL'S SKULL FRACTURED BY A MYSTERIOUS MISSILE.

Johanna Alfreda Akerhom, a Swedish domestic, twenty-three years old, who is known to her associates as Mary Johnson, was struck on the forehead by a brick thrown by some unknown person while she was standing in front of her home, 225 East Twenty-eighth-street, with her cousin, Lillie Johnson, engaged in conversation with Capt. James M. Nugent of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, which is quartered at 217 East Twenty-eighth-street. The brick struck the unfortunate girl on the forehead with such force as to fracture the skull and endanger her life. The same brick then struck Capt. Nugent's right foot, the edge of the missile piercing his shoe and cutting his foot so severely that he was compelled to place himself on the sick list. He will be unable to perform duty for several days. Who threw the brick and what the motive for the assault was have not been ascertained.

The Johnsons, as they call themselves for short, are bright, good-looking young women. They are both out of employment, and have been boarding for the past three weeks at the house 225 East Twenty-eighth-street, which is kept by an aged woman as a place of resort for servants while out of work.

The theory of the police detectives who have been working on the case is that some person in the tenement house kept awake by the chatting of the girls and their gallant became enraged and threw the brick out of a window to drive them away, without a thought of the serious result which followed his act. People in the neighborhood, however, say that the injured girl had a lover whose jealousy was aroused by the attention paid to her by the gallant Captain, and the brick was thrown in a revengeful spirit.

DOCTORS TO ATTEND THE POOR.

The Board of Health yesterday appointed the following-named physicians as a Summer corps to visit the tenement houses and give free medical attendance to the sick found in them who are not already under medical treatment. The list includes one female physician:

Antrangi Ayvazino, George S. Knickerbocker, M. J. Foster, F. W. Lesher, J. A. McLoughlin, J. C. O'Donohne, J. A. Shearn, C. F. Walter, C. D. Hunking, C. B. Murray, H. B. Sprague, F. C. Taylor, J. S. Drain, F. Amabile, F. S. Halsey, S. Barnett, F. E. Miller, P. J. O'Hara, M. C. Warsaw, G. A. Tuttle, W. M. Seward, E. A. Meadow, E. J. Gallagher, Arnot Spence, Henry Himan, Mrs. S. F. Unger, M. J. Collins, W. L. Russell, F. C. Husson, W. M. Talley, Davies, Cox, J. J. Bird, P. J. Byrne, F. P. Esterly, J. Phillips, George V. Skiff, M. B. Gilmore, and M. Moran.

The physicians will report to Dr. Cyrus Edson and under his directions will begin their labors on Monday next.

MANY TELEGRAMS FOR THE POPE.

The *Catholic News* of this city has received the following cablegram from its Roman correspondent:

ROME, July 2.—The Pope has received almost 60,000 telegrams expressing sympathy for him anent the Bruno affair. He has ordered his private secretary, Mgr. Angeli, to collect them in a volume and present a copy to all the Bishops of the Catholic world as well as to all the Cabinets of Europe.

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Non-Poisonous Disinfectants

The Best Antiseptics and Deodorants known to science. Donot stain nor corrode.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

Adopted in preference to all other Sanitary Reagents by over 2,000 Hospitals, Boards of Health, and Vestries, and indorsed by many thousand physicians.

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HE WANTED MORE MONEY.

AND FAILING TO GET IT YOUNG HOEDEMAKER KILLED HIMSELF.

The suicide of the disheartened suicide early Monday morning at the Union Square Hotel by taking an overdose of laudanum has been identified as J. E. Hoedemaker, a clerk employed by Druggist Müller at Eleventh-street and University-place. Hoedemaker was only twenty-one years old. Three years ago he came from Amsterdam, Holland, where his family live. His father is a learned and widely-known professor in the Dutch Reformed College there. When the boy came to New-York he had no friends save the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, who, as a friend of the father, acted as a sort of guardian for the son.

Last October Hoedemaker went to work for Druggist Müller. About six months ago he became initiated into and infatuated with early morning life in the Nineteenth Precinct. His boon companion was Theodore Beaupin, the son of a Forty-second-street liquor dealer. Beaupin had plenty of money, Hoedemaker had little, and his inability to "keep his end up" preyed on his mind. About two weeks ago he met one of the habitués of all-night resorts, with whom he became infatuated. It was his inability to provide for her the luxuries she desired that indnced him to commit suicide. He worked all day Sunday, and in the evening dined with his crony, Beaupin. After leaving him he went to the Union-Square Hotel, where he died as told in yesterday's TIMES.

That the suicide was but the natural result of Hoedemaker's inability to keep the pace set by his associates is shown by the notes he left for his friends. He numbered among his acquaintances many young men of whom he had borrowed small sums. Several of these received notes from him on Monday morning, mailed the night before, in which Hoedemaker said he intended to commit suicide. In every envelope was the amount that Hoedemaker owed the receiver. So honest was the young man that he would not appropriate the deadly morphine from the stock kept by his employer, but bought it outside. He sent a letter to Mr. Müller, telling him he was going to commit suicide.

Hoedemaker registered at the Union Square as "Edward Lang of Chicago." A strange fact in connection with the case is that the undertaker yesterday received a telegram from C. L. Hobbs of Chicago saying: "Keep body of Edward Lang until friends come." ...

The Rev. Dr. Ormiston is now in Canada, but it is believed that he will return and take charge of the body.

MAYOR GRANT HESITATES.

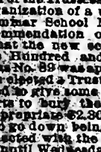
HE HAS NOT YET APPOINTED A SUCCESSOR TO GEN. DUANE.

Mayor Grant has not yet nerved himself up to the task of appointing a Tammany man to attempt to oust Gen. Duane from the Aqueduct Commissionership. He, Chamberlain Croker, and Corporation Counsel Clark had a long conference yesterday afternoon, but apparently arrived at nn satisfactory conclusion. As the Mayor continues to refuse to sign the pay roll of the Aqnednct Board because it contains an authorization for the payment of Gen. Duane's salary for June, the other Commissioners, Messrs. Scott, Howe, and Tucker, cannot get their pay noless they authorize the preparation of a special roll not containing Gen. Duane's name. But they are determined not to thus prejudice the case of their colleague or give color to that of the Tammany crowd. It is their purpose to support Gen. Duane until the courts shall have finally decided him to be ineligible to the Aqnednct Commissionership, a decision which they do not believe will ever be arrived at. In the meantime they will probably sue out mandamuses to compel the city to pay them their salaries. Thus litigation costly to the taxpayers is started by the eagerness of Mayor Grant to get a lucrative office for a Tammany follower.

ADVERSE TO GERMAN AND FRENCH.

Interest in yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education centred in the report of the Committee of Eight. A new recommendation submitted by the majority is that the teaching of the German and French languages be discontinued in the public schools. An opposition minority report, signed only by Commissioner Schmitt, was submitted in conjunction with the other report. The subject matter, however, was not taken up by the board. It was referred back to the committee for consideration until October next.

The application of the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward for the organization of a new female department in Grammar School No. 88 was denied. The recommendation of the Twelfth Ward Trustees that the new school at Lenox-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street be known as No. 89 was approved. George W. Ferguson was elected a Trustee of this ward. The board decided to give some help to Mayor Grant in his efforts to bury the electric wires. They voted to appropriate $2,300 for that purpose, the wires to go down being those of the department connected with the fire lines. The board adjourned until Wednesday, July 10.



NOW MARKED AT $10.00

For Men and Young Men.

Cheviot Sack Suits that were $15

Cheviot Cutaway Suits that were - - - - - $16

NOW MARKED AT $8.00

For Boys, (up to 18 years,)

Sack Suits that were $12.00.

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THE TIMES, New-York.

Hamil Hubbard Ayer

TO THE PUBLIC.

CAUTION.—Alleged formulæ of the articles known as The Recamier Preparations were published

The New-York Times.

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WORK FOR DUDLEY TO DO

A PARTY NECESSITY FOR CARRYING MONTANA.

THE MAJORITY IN CONGRESS MUST BE STRENGTHENED—THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION IN THE FALL.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The report that came yesterday from the White House that the extra session of the Fifty-first Congress would probably not be called before November fits in very well with the talk about the activity that the Republicans are to manifest in Montana in the coming elections for Representatives in Congress. The majority of the Republicans in Congress will be so small, if all the Republicans elected beyond dispute are present, that with a Democratic disposition to contest all points it would be extremely difficult for the Republicans to organize the House. The Republican managers have all along spoken of Montana as likely to be Democratic. If they should elect all the other new Representatives except the one from Montana they would have a majority of six.

Now, however, the Republicans are awaking to the notion that all of the new Representatives should belong to their party, and that the National Committee must "do something" to prevent Montana from falling into the hands of the Democracy. The exigency appears to be great, indeed, for it is suggested that Quay, Clarkson, and even Dudley are to be enlisted in this enterprise. It was supposed that the Administration had had about all that it could stand of Dudley, and a great deal more of him than it is at all willing to pay for, but the association of his name with that of the proprietor of "the mailed hand" looks as though he was to have a new opportunity of making himself the creditor of the President. The election for Representatives in the new States will be interesting to several candidates for Speaker of the House, and it is not at all improbable that several candidates will seize the opportunity to advertise themselves and to bid for personal votes at the same time that they preach for abstract Republicanism and the advantages to the new States of a high tariff on lumber, coal, salt, and other articles for which the people of the Territories already pay a high tariff in the way of transportation tolls.

The campaign of the Democrats, it is said, must be "watched," and it may be found convenient and economical for Quay and Clarkson to send a large number of Government employes into the new States to protect the interests of the party that has control of the offices and the expenditure of the people's money. That the campaign will not be lacking in a certain sort of audacity may be inferred from the fact that the advice of Mr. William E. Chandler is to be taken as to the plan of campaign. He will be a useful assistant to "Blocks of Five" Dudley, if there is to be any more minute figuring required in Montana than there was in Indiana to the days when Mr. Harrison was most anxious that Mr. Dudley should carry the State.

* *

The last session of Congress appropriated $5,000 to defray the expense of an expedition of scientists, to be sent under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy, to the west coast of Africa to observe the total eclipse of the sun that will be visible there Dec. 22. The preliminary details of the expedition were arranged at the Navy Department this afternoon, at a conference ordered by Secretary Tracy and attended by Commodore John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. R. L. Phythian, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory; Prof. Asaph Hall of the Naval Observatory, and Prof. Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac.

It was decided by the conference to divide the expedition into two parties, one under the direction of Prof. Todd of Amherst College and the other under Mr. Joseph Russell of Washington City, who is an expert in solar photography, and will be intrusted with the duty of obtaining photographs of the eclipse in its various phases. The expedition will leave the United States about Oct. 1 in a Government vessel, probably the new steel cruiser Baltimore, and will proceed to St. Paul de Loanda, the capital of the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa. In the meantime this Government will have obtained permission of the Portuguese Government for them to land. They will leave the cruiser at St. Paul de Loanda and proceed inland until they are beyond the malarial belt on the coast. There is no danger from the natives of that section, but the expedition will be accompanied by a guard of marines to protect the instruments from being meddled with or stolen. The two parties will separate at or near Maxima, on the Quanza River, and will take up separate stations near that point. They expect to reach the ground some time in advance of the date for the eclipse, so as to have all three instruments erected and properly adjusted by that date. The line of the centre of the track after the coast at a point about one hundred miles south of St. Paul de Loanda and pass directly over the points where stations will be placed.

It has not yet been definitely determined what vessel will carry the expedition out to the coast, but if nothing intervenes to delay the fitting out of the Baltimore she will be selected, as she is fitted as a flagship and has plenty of cabin and berth room to carry the members of the expedition, which will probably be quite numerous, as the head of each party will select his own subordinates. The Baltimore probably will not ship any of her main battery before going out, but may carry some of her secondary battery of rapid-fire and Gatling guns. It was in anticipation of this expedition that Capt. W. S. Schley has been relieved, at his own request, from the head of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and ordered to command the Baltimore.

* *

Corp. Tanner presented a demand to the Treasury Department yesterday for $16,000,000 out of the amount appropriated for pensions for the fiscal year 1890. It is understood that most of this money will go to the payment of pensions due in June, but for which there was no money available. Tanner has in three months managed to get ahead of the appropriations by his generous policy to this extent, and it is not at all improbable that before the Fifty-first Congress has assembled he will have disposed of the appropriation so rapidly that he will see his way clear to a deficiency appropriation of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000. All he wants, according to his own talk, is a ghost of a reason for spending more than any of his predecessors. Whenever there is a doubt he will settle it on the side of the applicant and the pension agent who shares with the soldier the beneficence of the Government.

* *

Somebody who may or may not be posted about coming events has started a report that Mr. George W. Lyon is soon to be appointed Surveyor of the Port of New-York, and that Mr. Theodore B. Willis will, at the same time, be made Naval Officer. This report involves the setting aside of Mr. John N. Knapp as a candidate for Naval Officer in order to provide a place for Brooklyn's "favorite son." Where the report springs from is not known, but Secretary of the Navy Tracy is about the only person left who appears to have any hope of seeing Mr. Willis appointed to any place. The Secretary has been Mr. Willis's persistent advocate of Mr. Willis's selection that he does not find it easy to give up all hope.

* *

Ensigns John G. Tawresey and Samuel M. Shute and Assistant Engineer Lloyd Bankson have been appointed Assistant Naval Constructors, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.) The appointment of the ensigns makes two more vacancies in the rank of ensign, to be filled by the naval cadets who passed the recent examinations at Annapolis.

* *

Postmaster General Wanamaker will spend a quiet Fourth of July at his home in Philadelphia. His active assistant, Mr. Clarkson, having been allowed to use Mr. Wanamaker's [illegible] by Secretary of War Proctor has gone to [illegible] in Vermont for the holidays.

* *

Mrs. Hunter and her father, Dr. Scott, and the two grandchildren left Washington on the 3 o'clock train this afternoon for Deer Park, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they will spend the Summer.

* *

Father P. J. Garrigan of this city handed to Treasurer Huston to-day the sum of $405, which, he said, had been sent to him from Syracuse, N. Y., to be turned into the Treasury on account of "conscience."

* *

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed [illegible] McKay and Michael Conklin assistant [illegible] of mails at New-York, vice James [illegible] and James Hart, removed.

* *

A statement issued by the United States Treasurer shows that the present indebtedness of the District of Columbia is $20,146,050, a decrease of $1,064,750 since July, 1873.

Dead Letter Office, Post Office Department, has declined the appointment.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—M. J. King, Hartland, and Herman Bennin, St. Johnsburg, both of Niagara County. Philip Snyder, Livingston, Columbia County. William D. Green, Mount McGregor, Saratoga County. Dexter Wheeler, Poplar Ridge, Cayuga County. Mrs. J. Fernan, South Owego, Tioga County. Thomas R. Turk, Warnerville, Schoharie County.

Connecticut.—William Conklin, Salisbury.

Maine.—S. E. Plummer, Detroit; John M. Jewell, Clinton; R. J. Sprague, Frankfort; H. C. Mason, North Vienna; J. W. Black, Searsport; John C. Lamb, West Troy; Thaddeus R. Joy, Winn.

Maryland.—Joseph Condon, Aiken; James B. Brooks, Seedlersville.

New-Hampshire.—W. J. Dudley, Candia Village; Charles W. Cummings, Warren; O. T. Shephard, West Concord; A. B. Lamper, West Ossipee; S. J. Evans, Woodsville.

New-Jersey.—J. D. Vandeveer, North Branch.

Pennsylvania.—Jacob Leonard, Bard; A. W. Hallock, Brownlee; Cary Piper, Coal Centre; John Leary, Cumberland Valley; Mrs. A. Heermans, Jackson Summit; H. Christian, Delmar; Tillie H. Kapp, Ferndale; M. Fore, Knobsville; W. W. Paul, Lone Pine; John B. Miller, New-Paris; Cynthia Griffith, Pavia; T. S. Bair, Six-Mile Run; J. E. Wheeler, Stoneham; David Hewell, West Alexander; O. A. Buckley, West Bingham; Isaiah Phillips, West Elizabeth; Gilbert Donhat, Cochranton.

Vermont.—Clarence N. Hook, Felchville; George A. Bruce, South Shaftsbury; Rufus M. Fray, South Woodbury; Gayford A. Ferrill, Underhill Centre.

West Virginia.—D. D. Depew, Odaville.

THURMAN'S OLD ENEMY.

THE STATESMAN SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.—The unusually wet weather of the past two months has served to increase the rheumatism that has so seriously affected Judge Thurman since last Fall. His sufferings from the old enemy during the past month he describes as simply terrible, and when he once gets fixed in his easy chair and is comparatively free from pain he very reluctantly leaves it for any cause. His immediate friends urge him to exercise more, but to walk about, he says, increases the misery. During a pleasant afternoon he is sometimes indnced to take a walk for a few blocks, but the effort is most painful, and it is seldom now that he goes off of his own premises.

Of late he walks but little, and that little accompanied by one of the family. The rheumatism is in his hips and legs, and in almost any position he suffers excruciating pains. As soon as the weather becomes settled, a condition long looked for, Mrs. Thurman hopes to indnce the Judge to go to the Hot Springs in Virginia. He was there some years ago and received great benefit from the treatment. The venerable statesman remains most of the time in what he calls his den, and passes away the hours in reading and receiving old friends. He seldom retires before 3 or 4 in the morning, and arises about noon. His general health is good and he relishes a good dinner with the best.

"If he will go to Virginia springs for a month," said a friend to-day, "and then come more when he returns home and give up the bad habit of reading all night, I shall be greatly encouraged. But he must reform in this particular or he will be down again as bad as ever."

When called npon this evening, and asked how he was feeling he replied: "I shall have to answer about the same way an old fellow once did when the doctor called and pnt the same question, 'Thank God I think I'm suffering about as much as I can.' That's about the way I feel to-day. The rheumatism does not seem to let up at all, and with it I am practically speaking, of no particular account. I thought the warm weather would help me, but the weather has been so wet I have, as yet, obtained no relief by it. I hope to get about again after a while, however."

MONUMENTS TO UNION DEAD.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 3.—This afternoon the monument of the Fifty-ninth New-York Infantry Regiment was dedicated by the veterans, who arrived last evening. The exercises were held at the Memorial stabding near a clnmp of trees on Hancock-avenue. The monument was unveiled by Miss Dottie O'Mara. Addresses were delivered by Rufus Bell and Capt. Joseph H. Stiner of New-York City. Col. William C. Tidhall of New-York City delivered the oration, and Capt. F. L. Tidhall of Chicago read a poem.

The monnment is fifteen feet high, cottage style, graceful in proportion, and is fully inscribed with all necessary data concerning the regiment.

This morning the veterans of the Second Connecticnt Light Artillery, Battery B, dedicated their monument standing on Hancock-avenne, near the railroad crassing, the second and third day's field. The stone is granite, about ten feet high, and massive in appearance. The majority of the party are from Bridgeport. The battery was in the Second Volnntear Artillery Brigade, nnder Capt. John F. Sterling, and lost five men.

MUST BE MORE THAN A VETERAN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—Judge Williams has decided the case of H. Clay Hall against the village of Little Falls, an action to compel the Trnstees of that village to appoint him Village Attorney under the provision of Chapter 464, Laws of 1887, giving preference to Union soldiers in the matter of appointments. The application is denied on the gronnd that the applicant for the place must not only be an honorably discharged Union soldier, but also fit, competent, and sufficient in business capacity to perform the duties of the position. As to these qualifications it is the duty of the Trustees to determine. Snch determination is judicial, and cannot be reviewed, reversed, or directed by a mandamus.

SHOT BY A MARSHAL.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 3.—Monday night Marshal Phillips went to the house to arrest Charlie Stolle, when Will, an elder brother and a powerful man, seized Phillips by the throat, choking him severely. The Marshal freed himself from Stolle'e grasp and immediately opened fire on both of them. Three shots struck the elder Stolle, one in the lower left side and two in the breast. Charlie was shot in the groin and in the foot. Both are thought to be fatally wounded.

A warrant obarging the Marshal with intent to kill was sworn out and he was placed under a bond of $1,500.

A PARDON ASKED FOR DUNLAP.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Committee on Pardons of the Executive Council to-day gave a hearing on a petition for the pardon of James Dunlap, who was concerned in the famous Northampton Bank robbery in 1876. Dunlap was sentenced on Jan. 1, 1878, to twenty years in State prison, with Scott. The latter died in 1883.

Dunlap's attitude is one of penitence at present. His physical condition is pitiable.

There was no opposition to the pardon and the hearing closed.

A CABINET MINISTER MARRIED.

OTTAWA, July 3.—The Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance and youngest member of the Dominion Cabinet, was married to Mrs. Addie C. Chisholm at the First Baptist Church, Chicago, Monday last.

Mr. Foster and bride arrived here to-night on their way to the seaside. Mrs. Foster is an amiable lady, who has won a natronal reputation as a temperance worker. She recently obtained a divorce in Chicago from her husband, an ex-member of Parliament.

ROBERT BONNER'S OFFER DECLINED.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3.—As a result of the remarkable performance of the three-year-old trotting horse Axtell at Minnehaha yesterday, Robert Bonner of New-York telegraphed the owner of the animal to-day that he would pay $85,000 for him. Mr. Williams refused to accept the price offered.

A BIG HAUL OF CODFISH.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 3.—The schooner Tactis, the first arrival from the Grand Banks cod fleet, to-day brings 250,000 pounds of codfish. Since the appearance of caplin in the missionary day schools and 100,000 in Sunday schools. At the afternoon session Mr. Warren Randolph of Newport, R. I., introduced the subject of the international lesson plan. He said that 10,000,000 people studied the lessons. Mr. Pelouet also spoke. At the evening session the French and Swiss delegates stated that the international lessons were not suited to to France and Switzerland, owing to the length of the cycle and the difficulty of many of the subjects. Dr. John Hall of New-York spoke on the best methods of Bible study.

DELAGOA BAY TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from Lisbon to the London *Times* says: "In an interview today, Senhor Gomes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that, except for the assistance of the Portuguese Government, the Delagoa Bay Railway Company would have forfeited its concession long ago. He said that the official data would clearly justify the Government's action. The Government would adhere to the terms of the concession, although in many points they were contrary to Portuguese interests. Neither England nor America had offered any objection to the proposed arbitration on the basis fixed by a clause in the concession. England had acted in a manner that gave Portugal no ground for complaint. The negotiations were being conducted amicably on both sides. Everything was going on smoothly at Delagoa Bay, and all the old employes of the railway company had been retained."

A dispatch from Durban says the excitement there over the Delagoa Bay incident has subsided. The Government is working the railway.

TWO HUNDRED MINERS KILLED.

PARIS, July 3.—An explosion of fire damp at the coal mines of St. Étienne occurred to-day. About 300 miners were entombed, over 200 of whom are killed.

Two pits were affected by the explosion. One of these is inundated, the other is on fire. Sixteen bodies have been recovered. Ten of the miners who were taken ont alive are so badly injured that they will probably die. Sixty horses employed in the mines were burned to death. The news of the disaster spread quickly, and the mouths of the pits were soon surrounded by crowds of relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface. There is no hope of rescuing any of the men now in the pits, all of whom have already probably perished.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 3.—The race for the diamond sculls between Charles G. Peotta, the American amateur champion, and Edward Hanlan, the English oarsman, was rowed at Henley to-day. Peotta won, beating his opponent by three lengths.

Mr. A. M. Palmer of New-York, the well-known theatrical manager, entertained a party of prominent American gentlemen aboard a steam yacht at Henley to-day. The vessel displayed American flags, and received marked honors as it passed down the lines of the flotilla.

The Society of Authors gave a snccessful banquet at the Criterion this evening. The Earl of Pembroke presided. There were 200 persons present, including Walter Besant, George Augustus Sala, Max O'Rell, Rider Haggard, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, and other well-known writers. The speakers advocated protection of the rights of authors.

The report of the serious illness of John Rnskin is declared to be without foundation.

PARIS, July 3.—The English have removed the French flag from the house of Sultan Bountokon, at Grand Bassam, Upper Guinea. France claims a protectorate over the Sultan's territory. Negotiations concerning the matter are prospecting between England and France.

After a stormy debate, the Chamber of Deputies to-day voted in favor of the abolition of the secret service fund. The vots stood 301 for and 260 against abolition. The question of confidence in the Government was not involved.

It is reported that the Connoil of the Paris Bar has suspended M. Laguerre, the well-known Bonlangist Deputy, for two months, for libeling M. ne Beanresaire, the Procnrsr General, and for owning a newspaper, contrary to the rules of the legal profession.

BERLIN, July 3.—An army contractor named Hogemann has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years more for bribing Paymasters. Another contractor, named Wallach, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a similar offense.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, has arrived at Stavanger, Norway. The next ports to be visited are Bergen and Trondhjem.

BRUSSELS, July 3.—The Governor of the Congo State telegraphs that a steamer of 1,860 tons has ascended the Congo River as far as Matadi, the proposed starting point of the new railway. The Governor says that the fact of so large a steamer being able to reach Matadi shows that that place would make a suitable terminus for the road.

VIENNA, July 3.—The Hungarian Delegation has adopted an address in reply to the speech from the throne. The address approves the principle that the Balkan States shall be arbiters of their own destinies, alludes in sympathetic terms to the progress made by Bulgaria, and reminds Servia that dne regard should be given to international considerations.

PRESIDENT GOODMAN'S SHARES.

HARTFORD, July 3.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company this afternoon the resignation of President A. C. Goodman was accepted. His stock, amounting to 1,002 shares, has been transferred to the Hartford syndicate, the price paid being $250,000. I is now in charge of Major John C. Parsons, as Trustee, who is to hold it until after the meeting of the policy holders, Dec. 3, the date fixed by the Legislature. The contract made with President Goodman for his stock by the syndicate was executed May 7. The members of the syndicate are Newton Case, George W. Moore, Charles L. Goodwin, Draton Hillyer, James Nichols, President of the National Fire Insurance Company; Charles H. Lawrence, John M. Holcombe, and Jonathan B. Bunce. The last named is the Vice President and Mr. Holcombe the Secretary of the company.

The minority of the stockholders controlled 998 shares under President Goodman's management. These shares will be used in harmony with the controlling interest in the hands of the syndicate. A regular meeting of the Directors will be held July 8, when the vacancy in the office of President will probably be filled. Mr. Goodman is now without a dollar's interest in the company.

THE GRACE CONTRACT WITH PERU.

LIMA, July 3, via Galveston.—The extraordinary session of Congress called for July 4 will sit until the opening of the regular session of Congress July 28. Its dissessions will be confined almost exclusively to the Grace bondholders' contract, which, it is generally believed, will be authorized without delay. If passed, the bill will render unnecessary the measure rejected by the session ending to-day calling for repairing the damage to the famous Oroya Railroad by reason of the unprecedented floods of the last rainy season. The bondholders' contract covers, besides these repairs, the extension of the line, the opening up of new and vast fields of industry, commerce, mining, and agriculture, and the honorable extinction of the national foreign debt.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MOURNERS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 3.—A serious accident was harely averted here this morning at a funeral. A coach belonging to ex-Chief of Police John Keron, and which was filled with female mourners, was run into by a team of horses attached to a furniture truck belonging to Oliver Story. The collision was so violent that the tongue of the trnsk punched a hole through the back of the coach, and all the inmates were pitched out of their seats and were badly frightened. Fortunately Thomas Masterson, driver of the carriage, prevented his horses from running away and endangering the lives of the four occnpants of the vehicle.

THE CROPS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 3.—R. G. Dnn & Co.'s Alabama representative ha made a full report through correspondants in every important point in the State as to the condition of crops and trade. The report says there will be at least an average crop. The prospect is that there will be a good corn yield, and fruit is in mere abundance than for ten years past. Trade is a fair average, with some increase at the largest points.

DYING IN HIS STORE.

Francis Tropp, fifty-two years old, of 7 Lewis-street died suddenly last evening in his store, at 403 Madison-street. He was for many years in the express business. He was a large property owner and leaves a fortune to his family. Mr. Tropp's death was caused by apoplexy.

GEORGIA'S FIRST BALE.

ALBANY, Ga., July 3.—Primus Jones brought in the first cotton bale of the season, 900 pounds to-day, being two days earlier than the

THE SHAH IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 3.—The Shah, accompanied by several members of the royal family, members of the diplomatic corps, and other prominant persons, was to-day escorted by a procession to the Guild Hall. The streets through which the procession passed were decorated with flags and hunting and lined with troops. Immense crowds gathered along the ronte.

Lord and Lady Salisbury were late in starting for the Guild Hall, and discovered on reaching the Strand that the Shah had already passed along that thoronghfare. The troops there had also broken up their lines and the crowds of people were roaming about at will. Owing to the dense crowds Lord Salisbury's carriage proceeded very slowly, without its occupants being recognized, until Cheapside was reached. Here it was obliged to come to a standstill, and the official uniform of the Premier attracted the attention of the sightseers, who bantered his Lordship until a body of troops was procured to escort him and Lady Salisbury to the Guild Hall, which they were obliged to enter through the door assigned to ordinary visitors. The police on duty at the entrance stopped several detectives who were following the Premier, and would not allow them to enter until they had explained who they were.

DEFEATING THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, July 3.—An engagement has taken place at Arqnin between a force of Egyptian troops, under command of Col. Wodehouse, and a body of dervishes. The dervishes were defeated and fled. Their loss was 500 killed and wounded. Two English officers were also wonnded.

The dervishes attempted to effect a lodgment on the river bank. Col. Wodehouse immediately advanced and attacked them with a field force. The dervishes made a stubborn resistance, but were finally forced to retire, fighting as they went. They were driven north ward seven miles, but every foot of the ground was hotly contested. Two guns belonging to the enemy and 500 men were captured by the Egyptians. It is expected that further fighting will occur.

THE AMERICAN CRICKETERS.

DUBLIN, July 3.—The game between the Amateur Cricket Club of Philadelphia and the Dublin Cricket Clnb was continued to-day. When the game was called yesterday the Americans had made 43 runs for five wickets. To-day the visitors were in better form and batted with much greater confidence. The first inning closed for 177 runs, against 289 made by the Irish team yesterday. C. R. Palmer of the Philadelphia Club played finely, having 55 runs placed to his credit. The Americans went first to the bat for the second inning. They gave a splendid exhibition of batting, completely mastering the bowling of the Irish players. When the game was called the visitors had made 379 runs in their second inning, with six wickets down.

ASKING FOR ALLOWANCES.

LONDON, July 3.—The Cabinet has decided to appoint a committee on the allowances which Parliament will be asked to grant to Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Louise. The powers of the committee will be limited to a settlement of the amounts to be asked.

The *St. James's Gazette* states that the marriage between the Earl of Fife and Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales, will take place next Spring.

SUNDAY SCHOOL METHODS.

LONDON, July 3.—At the morning session of the World's Sunday School Convention to-day the discussion on "Organized School Work" was opened. Mr. Reed spoke on the subject

TO FRAME CONSTITUTIONS

FOR THE THREE PROPOSED NEW STATES.

THE CONVENTIONS TO ASSEMBLE IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA AND IDAHO TO-DAY.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 3.—To-morrow the Constitutional Convention for the new State of North Dakota will assemble in this city, and already a large number of the delegates are on hand ready for duty. According to agreement the Republicans of the Territory, who are in the majority, allowed the Democrats to have one-third of the delegates to this convention, and there will be a strong effort to keep up the minority representation idea in the new Constitution.

Minority representation is one of the subjects concerning which there has always been something of a favorable sentiment in the Territory, but the Republican papers have many of them recently been advocating regular majority rule. Just what will appear in the Constitution depends on the decision of the Republican majority. At the present time more attention is being paid to the question of the officers of the convention than to any of the principles to be embodied in the new Constitution. The Republicans will probably settle on the officers by caucus, but the Democrats are hoping that there will be a bolt from the decision of the caucus, and that in that way they may be able to secure enough votes to elect at least the presiding officer.

While much attention is being paid to the elections by individuals as a means of stepping into some of the official positions of the new State Government, the subject matter of the new organic law is not by any means being overlooked. The Farmers' Alliance, an organization having a large membership and being very powerful politically, has enunciated a platform of principles which it wishes to place in the Constitution, and it has a sufficient membership in the two conventions and enough power in the State to make its demands of great weight. Among the planks in its platform are the following: Government control of the railroads and of all public necessities; prohibition of the liquor traffic; election of United States Senators by popular vote; courts of arbitration; abolition of the contract system in public works; self-sustaining criminals; woman suffrage; few appointive and many elective officers, and the Australian system of voting.

All of these planks will be presented to obtain a place in the new Constitution, but many of them will make a hard fight for position. The questions of prohibition, woman suffrage, the Australian ballot system, and minority representation will claim a great share of the attention of the convention, and as there has already been a good deal of strong argument in favor of one legislative body. The delegates are prepared to consider any suggestions that may be made which have a foundation of good sense and sound reason.

The Australian ballot system with modifications, together with one or two of the principles mentioned, will undoubtedly appear in the new document. The Constitution already adopted for the State of South Dakota is well thought of here, and may be the groundwork upon which the North Dakota Constitution framers will build. It is undoubtedly a strong paper, and has been approved by some of the best legal talent in the Nation. The great trouble will probably be that the delegates will want to insert too much in the organic law, and thereby get into it matters that belong to statutes. Republicans concerning the matter are prospecting between England and France.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, July 3.—Many of the 175 delegates at the South Dakota Constitutional Convention, which is preparing to pin another star upon Columbia's bosom, are arriving on the trains that are steaming in from all directions. The people by voting to adopt the Sioux Falls Constitution, have left little for them to do. But ambitious brains are seething with pyrotechnic energy and must be turned loose, while politicians are anxiously considering the probabilities for the first campaign of the new State of South Dakota. It seems now that the Hon. A. J. Edgerton of Mitchell will be the President of the convention to-morrow. The convention will not [illegible] It will keep in session, doing not much, if anything, for three weeks or more, using up Uncle Sam's $20,000. Then after its committee to divide the Territory's money and valuables gets back from its Bismarck conference the convention will adjourn.

BOISÉ CITY, Idaho, July 3.—The city is a perfect blaze of excitement. The number of delegates who should arrive is seventy-two, and sixty are already registered. Flags and bunting wave and all the public buildings are wrapped in political adornments, tending to increase the enthusiasm. The local military company known as the Governor's Guard is marching the streets. "Idaho, Idaho, God Saves Idaho," and "The Sovereign State of Idaho" are the legends of the banners stretched across the streets. No one in the East knows the deep feeling for Statehood existing here, nor can comprehend our disadvantages in our present condition. The only trouble in arranging the Constitution will be the test oath, and here centres the whole fight. The provisions of the oath include the abjuration of Mormonism. At 12 to-morrow the most able body of men who ever met in Idaho will meet to determine its future.

President Cleveland appropriately enough signed the bill for the admission of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington on Washington's Birthday. The bill had been introdnced by Representative Springer. It required the Governors in each of the Territories to order by proclamation an election of delegates to Constitutional Convantions to be held May 14. These elections were accordingly held, and delegates were chosen to attend conventions which within three months Constitutions and adopt the Constitution of the United States. The people will be called npon to ratify on the first Tuesday in Octoher the work rendered by the Constitutional Conventions.

The President of the United States is required to issue a proclamation announcing the result of the election in the States and whether the requirements of the incorporating bill have been lived up to. This proclamation is due some time in October. Upon its promulgation the new States will be formally placed in the roll of the sisterhood of the commonwealths.

As for representation in Coogress each State will start off with two Senators; and South Dakota with two Representatives in the lower house, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington contenting themselves with one each. Dakota's Territorial organization dates back to 1861. Ten years later vigorous efforts were made to ont her in two. Then her population was only 14,181. In 1880 it had jnmped to 135,177, and in 1885 the Territorial census showed that 415,263 persons were living within her borders, nearly equal to that of Nebraska and greater than that of Florida, Nevada, New-Hampshire, Oregon, and Vermont. Before this, however, repeated efforts had been made to bring the Territory into the sisterhood of States without success. Similar attempts had been made to divide the Territory. In 1871 and 1872 Congress was petitioned to that effect. In 1874 and 1877 Congress was besought to make a division, calling the northern part Pembina. In 1881 the Legislature asked Congress to divide the Territory into three parts. The next year the Governor vetoed a bill which provided for a Constitutional Convention for South Dakota. The people were not thoroughly aroused to the importance of the movement until 1885, when a convention was held and a Constitution was framed and ratified by a popular vote.

In the Forty-ninth Congress, Gen. Harrison, then a Senator, introduced a bill to admit South Dakota as a State, and North Dakota, to be known as Lincoln. The measure in the Senate passed it, but the House Committee on Territories reported it adversely and that settled its fate. At the same session Representative Springer introduced a bill to admit as a State all that part of Dakota south of the Missouri, but it was strangled in the Committee on Territories. A bill to bring in all of Dakota as a State was favorably acted upon by the committee, but died on the House calendar. It was a bad year for Territorial ambition, for two other bills to divide the Territory went to the committee and were never heard of again. At the first session of Fiftieth Congress Senator Manderson succeeded in getting the old Harrison bill through the Senate, but the House Territory Committee smothered it. The population of the Territory was estimated at 585,000 by Gov. Church two years ago. The total assessment of property in 1877 was $157,084,365.

Montana first began to knock at the doors of Congress for admission to the family of States five years ago, when Delegate Toole in the House and Mr. Vest in the Senate offered bills. The Senate bill passed the Senate house sure enough, but joined the Toole bill in the House Committee on Territories, and there they died together. Next to Dakota, whose area is 149,100 square miles, Montana is the largest Territory, and will rank in size fourth in the total list of States, Texas heads the list with 265,780 California next with 158,360. Dakota third, and Montana with 146,080. Montana's Territorial Government was organized May 26, 1864. Her present population is estimated at 150,000. Her assessable taxable property was valued at $76,876,871.

Washington first set up her claim for State honors in 1878, when a memorial was presented to Congress by the Territorial Legislature. Delegate Brents introduced a bill for the admission of Washington, but it was not reported upon favorably by the House Committee on Territories. Delegate Hanford introduced a bill in the Forty-sixth Congress, which was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Territories, but it was not acted upon by the House. In the Forty-seventh Congress Delegate Hanford introduced a bill for the admission of Washington, which was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Territories, but was not acted upon by the House. In the Forty-eighth Congress Delegate Hanford introduced a bill for the admission of Washington, which was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Territories, but was not acted upon by the House. In the Forty-ninth Congress Delegate Hanford introduced a bill for the admission of Washington, which was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Territories, but was not acted upon by the House. In the Fiftieth Congress Delegate Hanford introduced a bill for the admission of Washington, which was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Territories, but was not acted upon by the House.

Do you want a good [illegible] Advertise in the Times.

HARRISON AT WOODSTOCK

THE CHIEF ATTRACTION OF THE BOWEN AGGREGATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S WET JOURNEY THROUGH CONNECTICUT YESTERDAY IN MR. BOWEN'S SPECIAL TRAIN.

PUTNAM, July 3.—President Harrison and the rest of Mr. Bowen's distinguished guests are sleeping under his roof to-night, tired out with their day's journey, which, to use Mr. Bowen's own eloquent language, has been "one triumphant ovation from beginning to end." Young Clarence W. Bowen, who "personally conducted" the party, certainly deserves the highest credit for the advertising skill which he has displayed.

From start to finish his father, his father's newspaper, and his father's son have been finely kept before the public, and the gain in subscribers, not to say in advertising patronage, at terms to suit, ought to be large. Gen. Harrison deserves the lasting gratitude of Mr. Bowen for the part he has permitted himself to be "worked" for, and no doubt he will receive it, particularly if he should yield at last and make a speech, a performance which he has declined to enact as yet. But there is no telling. Human nature, even Presidential human nature, is weak, and the Bowens are adroit and persistent. They by no means despair of fetching the President yet.

Stamford was the only place between New-York and New-Haven at which Mr. Bowen's train stopped, to the great disappointment of Lieut. Gov. Merwin and State Treasurer Henry, who were at the Bringeport station to join the excursion, and only saw the train whizz by, for which they had to endure the laughter of the rihald crowd on the platform at their misfortune. At Stamford Gov. Bulkeley and his staff, Senators Hawley and Platt, Mayor Root of Hartford, Secretary of State Walsh, and State Controller Wright went on board the train. Gov. Bulkeley escorted the President to the car platform and introduced him to the crowd, who cheered him, and to whom he said—his sole speech during the day: "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you." Secretaries Tracy and Noble were also trotted out for the delectation of the crowd.

In five minutes the train was on its way to New-Haven, where, as it rolled in at noon, cannon were fired, and in spite of the rain about two thousand people were gathered at the station. Mayor Peck and other officials welcomed the President, and Gov. Bulkeley, who had, uninvited, supplanted Clarence Bowen as master of ceremonies, introdnced the President. Secretaries Tracy and Noble, and Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court, who left the excursion here and added still another attraction to the aggregation of celebrities. Justice Miller had this private car of President Clark of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. It was attached to the train, and, being more luxurious than Mr. Bowen's, the President and the most distinguished personages got into it and rode in it the rest of the trip. The rain had spoiled the temper of the New-Haven crowd, and they "kicked" vigorously because the President would not make a speech to them. Gov. Bulkeley took it with good humor with indifferent success. The President finally came on to the rear platform and bowed as the train was departing, which elicited some cheers.

It had stopped raining when the train got to Meriden, and the President left his lunch to allow Senator Platt to introdnce him to his townspeople. They cheered heartily, and all that could shook the President's hand. Senator Platt evidently felt that it was his dnty to give his own folk all the entertainment he could, so he indnced Secretaries Tracy and Noble, Justice Miller, and Gov. Bnlkeley to show themselves, and the loyal people of Meriden cheered them too.

At Hartford great preparations had been made for the suitable entertainment of the Presidential party, and it was too bad that the rain and the lateness of the train tended to spoil the festivities. Many of the houses were decorated, and great crowds of people were at the station and along the streets leading therefrom to the Capitol. The Governor's Foot Guard was drawn up in front of the station. In company with Gov. Bulkeley and Secretary Noble, who did not choose to let slip this chance of advertising the Bowen family, the President took an open carriage, and escorted by the Foot Guards and other troops, was driven to the Capitol. There Mrs. Bulkeley and other ladies, several members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other prominent citizens were waiting, to whom the President was introduced. The drive to the Capitol had been slow, occupying half an hour, so that the President could only stay there a few minutes. The ladies of the executive mansion then drove back along the line of march to the Capitol by Adjt.-Gen. Barbour as soon as the train reached Hartford, and were entertained for an hour by Mrs. Bulkeley and her friends.

Putnam is the station nearest to Mr. Bowen's residence, which is situated on the village of Woodstock, a part of the town of Putnam. It was raining harder than ever when the train got there, but the Bowens had a procession and a brass band ready, and the poor President and the rest had to ride to his house in state through the wet. "It was their only way to get in," Congressman Reed of Maine joined them at the station, and he rods, too, and tried to look as though he liked it. But even with his jolly face it was a dismal attempt.

This evening there was a reception at Mr. Bowen's house from 8 to midnight, and forty-seven Chinese lanterns, left over from previous celebrations, shone brilliantly in the surrounding shrubbery. There was no help for it, and the President, to do him justice, stood it uncomplainingly like a martyr. To-morrow there will be a string of speeches at Roseland Park and original poems "from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve, a Summer's day." Tammany Hall's pow-wow isn't a circumstance to this. Admission is free to all of Mr. Bowen's rural neighbors, but if they are so indiscreet as to come in teams, then the wise men of Putnam see necessities the contribution of 25 cents a steed to Mr. Bowen's patriotic wallet. Cookies and peanuts and—very appropriately—lemonade of the variety popularly called circus lemonade will be for sale in liberal quantities. In this latter respect Mr. Bowen endeavors to indemnify himself for his expense of his celebration.

President Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, and Lieut. Mason, United States Army, Gen. Tracy's private secretary, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, (who got to the hotel before the President was

THE YACHTSMEN AFLOAT

THE SEAWANHAKAS ANCHORED OFF LARCHMONT.

ENJOYING THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CLUB AND PREPARING FOR THE RACE OF TO-DAY.

ON BOARD THE CUTTER CLARA,
OFF LARCHMONT, July 3, 1889.

This smart fifty-three-foot cutter, owned by Dr. J. C. Barron of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, left the Seawanhaka fleet at Oyster Bay soon after noon to-day, and after a run of about an hour and a half in a spanking breeze from the southwest dropped anchor in the harbor of the Larchmont Yacht Club to prepare for the Larchmont race to-morrow. THE TIMES's correspondent was on board with Capt. Barron, his son, Mr. Thomas Barron, and Sailing Master Barr and the crew.

Fleet Captain Tams of the Seawanhakas gave the signal just before noon for the yachts of the fleet to get under way at their pleasure and make this harbor. Owing to to-morrow's race the squadron has become scattered. Several asked permission to leave the fleet, to go on the ways, or make some other racing preparation, and left Oyster Bay to join the squadron again Friday morning. Mr. William Whitlock's thirty-footer, the Kathleen, designed by Mr. Gardner, made this harbor under a trysail early this morning. The Clara and Mr. Stanton's sloop Vandal had a race from Oyster Bay. The cutter sailed under two headsails and topsail set for a trysail, as Dr. Barron did not wish to get his mainsail wet, while the Vandal carried all the sail she could in the strong breeze. The Clara arrived here about fifteen minutes ahead, sailing as close to the wind as though her mainsail were up. The course from Oyster Bay is almost due west. Rear Commodore Ellis followed in the schooner Iroquois in the afternoon and the rest are expected either to-night or in the morning.

The weather this week has been so extremely disagreeable that even the patience of the yachtsmen is about exhausted. The swimming match between the seamen of the fleet was postponed this morning and nothing happened of especial interest to divert attention from the mist, rain, and lowering clouds. Mr. M. Underhill's hail was pronounced very enjoyable. The yachtsmen danced on the smooth floor of his barn.

There are many yachts in this harbor, among them being the schooners Dauntless, Palmer, Azalea, and Iroquois; steam yachts Fedalme, Electra, and Oneida; sloops Papoose, Nymph, Gorilla, and Kathleen, and a flotilla of catboats. Mr. Bayard Thayer intended to start the Boston sloop Papoose in the race to-morrow, but had some difficulty with his crew, and they all left him this morning. They are recommended by Gen. Paine—Volunteer men—and Mr. Thayer is disappointed at losing them. He will go in the special race Saturday, and then he will send his yacht to Marblehead to prepare for the Eastern Yacht Club's regatta.

The Eastern Club's races are attracting great attention among yachting men here, and especially because the Seawanhakas will be represented by a good many of the racing yachts. It will be a contest between the two leading yachting cities of the country. Letters have been received by the Seawanhakas which show that the Eastern Club is making extensive preparations in anticipation of the visit.

Mr. William Whitlock is very anxious to race the Kathleen against Mr. Benjamin Aborn's new yacht, The Guide, designed by Mr. Wintringham. He considers The Guide the most formidable New-York boat in his class, but thus far has been unable to get on a match. The Guide is very fast, and it is regretted that her owner will not try her with the new Gardner boat so that they can be compared.

An error was made yesterday in mentioning any ladies as aboard the Kathleen.

There is still a doubt about the new yachts entitled by Seawanhake Corinthian rules to claim second place in the forty-foot race of Monday. It has been credited to the Minerva, but the Papoose has not been measured, and she is entitled to a good time allowance by reason of the thirty-six-foot load water line length and sail area. Mr. Thayer says the Liris should allow him nearly ten minutes, in which case he would be a close third.

The Papoose will be accompanied to Marblehead by Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's Gorilla. They will start Saturday if possible and make an effort to overtake the Seawanheka squadron. This in all probability inenres a race between the forties Papoose, Gorilla, Minerva, Verona, Helen, and Alice—all new except the Papoose, which is the first of the Burgess keel boats in this class.

At sundown to-night the clouds showed signs of breaking away and the sky promised a fair day to-morrow for the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual regatta.

M. G. Oliver Iselin called at the Larchmont Clubhouse this afternoon and said that there was no prospect of the Titania meeting the Katrina again until on the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which will begin Aug. 7.

Commodore Gerry dropped anchor alongside the Clara at 5 o'clock. He started for Newport, and has his family on the Electra.

There were about fifty yachtsmen at the Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse this evening as guests, and they were entertained admirably. The Larchmont members provided music and refreshments, and the men discussed yachting matters until a late hour, when they went aboard their boats or turned in in the clubhouse.

It is unfortunate for the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club that several other yachting organizations have taken the days of Saturday and Monday next for special races and regattas. Were it not for the special races for forty-footers to occur on both of these days, several of the forties would go eastward on the cruise and add to its general public interest. As it is, however, the Minerva is the only forty-footer sure of going, and she may proceed ahead of the fleet. The Minerva will not race in the Larchmont Yacht Club's regatta on account of the club's length rule of measurement for time allowance. The Minerva was designed to secure a liberal time allowance on the new big-rigged forties by being taxed lightly on sail area, and it is claimed that she would not receive the allowance she deserves in a race where length is the only element considered in the rule of measurement. Considering what the Minerva has done this Spring, this position of her owner is unwarranted. Although the Minerva will be allowed more time under the rules of the Seawanhaka, New-York, Eastern, and New-York Corinthian Yacht Clubs than any others, she was built for racing, and it does not seem that her managers have as much confidence in her speed as they should. When a yacht is held from a race on a difference of about two minutes time allowance on a seven-mile course it is conceived to be down to a pretty fine point. The Minerva need not tear the Liris in the Larchmont regatta, for the latter boat will not start. She is at Bay Ridge again preparing for the special races.

The protest entered by the Minerva against the Liris in the forty-foot race on Monday was for alleged interference at the start, but the Regatta Committee, of which Mr. F. T. Underhill is Chairman, refused to allow it. The Liris was making for the line close to Middle Ground Buoy in Oyster Bay when the Minerva, being astern, luffed and tried to get in between the buoy and Liris. The tide carried the Liris nearer the buoy and left no room for the Minerva, which had to pass outside the buoy and make another tack.

Owing to the annual race of the Oyster Bay Yacht Club, which takes place to-morrow, the Mayflower will not race in the Larchmont's regatta, but will join the Seawanhaka's cruise Friday and sail to New-London. Then will begin the races between this newly-made schooner and Commodore A. Cass Canfield's Rose Fox.

Vice Commodore Robert Center has his cruising cutter, the Medusa, in her usual faultless order. Everything on board is as neat as a pin. The Commodore is noted for the ship-shape way in which he keeps the Medusa, and if she is entered in any of the Eastern's races, but if a gale is encountered along the coast it will find her ready to meet it, and her owner will be in his element. Commodore Center was on board the Liris in her last race, and speaks very highly of her abilities, as do all the yachtsmen on board.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield was invited all the Captains and their guests to attend a 5-o'clock tea on board the Sea Fox each day that the yachts are at anchor in time.

Fleet Captain Tams and Secretary O'Oremieux are on board the Sea Fox, and the details of the cruise falls largely upon their shoulders. Capt. Tams is fairly outdoing himself in planning features to add to the enjoyment of each day, and this is saying a great deal. If the weather is favorable the cruise to Marblehead will be delightful. It has been voted to consider the runs from port to port as each day's sail, and the firing of guns generally on entering a port will be dispensed with, the salute to the port being given by the first flag officer arriving.

The Larchmont Club steamer Albertina will leave the pier at the foot of Thirty-first-street, East River, at 9 o'clock this morning to carry members and their friends to the tenth annual regatta. The entries for this event are as follows:

Class D—Azalea.
Class 5—Clara, Anaconda.
Class 7—Bananee, Liris, Nymph, Marquita, Gorilla, Papoose.

These yachts will be in the race: Bananee, Liris, Nymph, Gorilla, Papoose, Mariquita, and Minerva.

CRUISE OF THE HARLEM CLUB.

The mild but persistent rain that fell yesterday and a curious wind that blew from all points of the compass in rotation, with just force enough to drive the drops to the ground at a gentle slant, kept the mariners of the Harlem Yacht Club from getting away on their first club cruise till nearly 9 o'clock last night. The start was fixed for 2 o'clock and at that hour the clubhouse at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street on the Harlem River was crowded with the expectant voyagers, the twenty-one boats in the fleet were all ready and in waiting, and a magnificent chowder was being prepared at City Island, but no no amount of whistling or mast-scratching could propitiate the weather man, the yachtsmen adjourned to take another meal at home, the yachts sulked as far away from the buoys as possible, and the clam chowder boiled itself cold at City Island.

The yachts that started out last evening before a rattling southwest breeze were the cabin sloops Peerless, (the flagship,) Birdie M., Nereid, Meta, Una, Squire, Welde, Beasie B., Oriole, and Flora, the jib and mainsail boats Gypsy and Lavinia G., and the cats Nellie, Arrow, Jessie, Harry C., Grecia, Jule, Torment, Pathfinder, (a thirty-one-footer,) and Shamrock. The yachtsmen will start from City Island early this morning for Oyster Bay, where they are to be entertained at the Bay View House, and to-morrow morning they will make for Northport. This port will be the furthest stopping place of the cruise. The yachts will stop at Greenwich and Glen Cove on the way back, and the fleet will disband on Sunday evening. Commodore J. F. Lalor is in command and has on board the Peerless with him Clerk Julius Arnold of the Supreme Court, Herman Brunjes, Edgar Welling, and Measurer T. B. Bates.

Vice Commodore James McEvoy goes on the Shemrock, and Fleet Surgeon R. L. Fersenheim sails the Pathfinder. Among the other members who are in the cruise are H. P. McAllister, P. J. Dempsey, W. H. Porter, F. G. Panley, Otto Kerker, Robert Patten, Dr. R. H. Bloch, George Shaw, and Fred Natterer.

COMING REGATTAS.

The American Yacht Club will hold a special regatta for sailing yachts on Monday, July 8. The course will be on the Sound off the clubhouse at Milton Point. It will be open to yachts of the New-York, Atlantic, Seawanhaka Corinthian, Corinthian, Larchmont, Oyster Bay Corinthian, New-Haven, New-Rochelle, New-Bedford, Eastern, and Marblehead Corinthian Clubs, and a prize will be awarded to each class in which two yachts start. There will be two courses, one of twenty miles for cabin yachts and one of ten miles for open yachts. The steamer Dalzell has been chartered to take the judges and members of the club over the course. The Dalzell will leave the clubhouse at 9:30 A. M. and the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 9:04 will take yachtsmen to Harrison's Station in time to catch the steamer. Members' tickets for the Dalzell may be had on application to Capt. George W. Hall, 115 Broadway; Mr. W. R. Alley, 70 Broadway, or at the clubhouse on the morning of the race. A meeting of the club will be held at the clubhouse at 5 o'clock on the same afternoon to fix the date of the annual (steam) regatta.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta on Saturday. The steamboat Pomona has been chartered to take the members of the club and others over the course. She will leave the dock at the foot of East Thirty-second-street at 9:30 A. M. on the day of the race. Among the thirty-foot yachts entered for the race are the cabin boats Anaconda, Vixen, Carrie W., Elephant, Moya, Maida, Guide, Fiona, Roamer, Eurydis, Phantom, Amazon, Empress, Waconda, and Wabasso. The following boats will compete in the class for open catboats: Shrew, Giggle, Apache, Ione, Edna, Ida K., Saidee, and So-So.

The open regatta of the Sing Sing Yacht Club will be held to-day. For the larger boats the course will be to Dobbs Ferry and return, twenty miles. The smaller boats will sail ten miles over a triangular course. The steamer Sarah A. Jenks will leave the lower dock at Sing Sing at 10:30 o'clock.

The annual regatta of the North Shrewsbury Yacht Club will take place to-day at 10 o'clock at Red Bank, N. J. A large number of yachts will compete for the prizes, which consist of silverware.

THE CEDAR POINT CLUB REGATTA.

NORWALK, Conn., July 3.—The second of a series of regattas by the Cedar Point Yacht Club will be called to-morrow off Seaside Park, Bridgeport. It is expected that this will be one of the most exciting contests ever held by the club, as the entries are much more numerous than formerly, and far greater interest is being manifested.

BROKER CARR'S TRIP.

HE HAS GONE TO EUROPE AND JUDGMENTS ARE UNSATISFIED.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment against Alfred Carr & Co., bankers and brokers at 36 Pine-street, for $3,570 in favor of J. A. Yates on a balance claimed to be due on stock transactions up to June 28. The firm is composed of Alfred Carr and his mother, Mrs. Purdy. It was formed June 1, 1887, Mr. Carr having previously been a note broker. The firm has frequently been before the courts and several judgments have been returned unsatisfied. Since Jan. 1 the following judgments have been entered: Tradesmen's National Bank, $2,917; J. De Lagerberg, $2,346; E. J. Wessels, $1,138.

Mr. Carr at one time claimed to own a house in Fifth-avenue in which the equity was $25,000. He resided at Orange, N. J. Deputy Sheriff Burke, who has the last attachment, has been unable to find anything to levy on and none of the other judgments was solicited. The Sheriff's officials have not been able to find Mr. Carr.

It was reported at the office of the firm yesterday that Carr had left for Europe on the Etruria some days ago, and nothing seemed to be known as to the date of his return. It is said that between $30,000 and $40,000 is due the customers and other creditors of the firm, and there was a current belief down town that the broker's trip to Europe was made on account of these debts.

Carr and his mother, Mrs. Purdy, live in fine style on Valley road, in West Orange, and the property is popularly supposed to belong to Carr. Mrs. Purdy said last night that she knew of nothing definite about the trouble. Mr. Carr, she said, had gone to Europe, and she expected him back in a few days. She had no intention of remaining away. Mr. Carr's business has been left in charge of Mr. Breese, one of his assistants in the office, and Mrs. Purdy said that she thought he could show that everything was all right.

HAILEY'S GREAT LOSS.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN ALMOST ENTIRELY WIPED OUT.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 3.—Further details of yesterday's fire at Hailey, Idaho, are to the effect that all the business portion of the town was destroyed except one fire-proof house. There is left but one hotel, two livery stables, one lumber yard, one grocery store, one saloon, and one dry goods store.

The fire did not touch the residence portion of the town, and no suffering exists among the people. The loss is $500,000.

The fire started in the Nevada Bakery, corner of Main and Carbonate streets, and spread with alarming rapidity. Everybody thought the Merchants Hotel, next to the corner, would stop the flames, but, owing to the high winds, that fire swept through one of Hailey's buildings to the hotel, a brick building. The flames swept along Main-street, consuming buildings supposed to be fire-proof as if they were timber. The heat was so oppressive that the firemen had to desert their hose and hose cart, and consequently the town was left to the mercy of the fire.

Word was sent to Belleville, five miles south, and her company hurried to the scene with all available apparatus, but too late to be of service. After leaving the Merchants Hotel, the fire swept south on the east block, jumped the street to the west, and returned north along the street, burning all the houses with the single exception of Fridsman & Co.'s fireproof building. Of four blocks of solid brick buildings nothing is left but the stone walls.

The insurance on the property destroyed will not exceed $150,000. A number of the largest losers were not insured. Among the heaviest losers are Klein & Co., about $100,000, insured for $25,000; Idaho Forwarding Company, $35,000; Merchants Hotel, $40,000; J. Kupert, $15,000, without insurance; Claude Campbell, 25,000, insured for $6,000, and many others who will range in the neighborhood of $10,000 each.

Nearly all the merchants will rebuild as soon as they can get lumber. Hailey is the county seat of Alturas County, and has a population of 2,500.

A SQUADRON OF EXERCISE.

THE TRAINING WHICH OFFICERS OF THE NAVY GREATLY NEED.

The assembling of so many vessels at the Atlantic navy yards, and Secretary Tracy's recent order appointing Commodore Greer President of a board to report on a system of naval tactics, gives color to the statement made not long ago that the Navy Department contemplates organizing these vessels into a squadron of exercise, for the purpose of putting into practice the theories of future naval battles and of devising a system of tactics which the varied and novel types of vessels that compose the new navy has made an urgent necessity.

The vital importance of such a step is fully appreciated by navy officers. Doubtless those of high rank have matured, in their own minds, theories how modern ships should fight at sea, but there is no standard system of manœuvring laid down, and, with the single exception of the war college established by Admiral Luce at Newport, there is no school to teach how to best apply in battle the various arms and appliances with which a modern battle-ship is equipped, and, aside from the work of Commander William Bainbridge Hoff on naval tactics, published in 1884, there is no book furnished the American naval officer which has the slightest bearing on battle formations of the present day. Even this system has not been adopted, for the reason that there has been no opportunity of practically testing the merits of the ideas advanced.

The urgent need of perfecting a system of tactics, testing the value of the theories by actual trial, and the far more important requirement of practice, cannot, in the opinion of naval officers, be overestimated. An eminent authority on tactics says: "A squadron moving on an enemy must do so in some order. An advance as a mob means defeat. Individual dash is inferior to system, even should that system not ha the best."

Another eminent tactician, Capt. Bridge of the Royal Navy, speaking of an engagement between two fleets, asserts: "In the early stage of the action I ventnre to think no great damage will be done on either side. The two, I expect, will pass through each other to a great extent intact till there will arrive the time which shall be the crucial test of the value of the revolutionary practice in peaceful times. The two fleets will have to re-form! Picture to yourself the effect, moral as well as material, of a well-ordered column of fresh ships bearing down at superior speed upon a group of vessels endeavoring to re-form! This is really tactics! movement that of bringing an overwhelming force upon some portion of the enemy's fleet should not be left to chance or signal."

Unquestionably the time when the general order of battle was the Hibernian style of "Where'er you see a head, charge," has passed. All naval authorities now agree that method is of equal, if not of greater importance than individual dash. Since the introduction of the ram has made the ship, formerly a platform for guns, now a missile in itself, the practice essentially necessary to acquire skill and precision in handling this projectile, with its other qualities of a mobile battery, has become one of supreme importance.

A French Admiral, the Count de Gneydon, urges, "Above all, steady nerves, an accurate eye, a cool head, and a firm hand are the chief of these qualities; practice alone can." Among American authorities Commender Hoff says: "Naval officers must not only know tactics theoretically, but they must be perfectly certain of their ships, know what they are capable of, and be able to act to keep them out of the way of friendly vessels, and how best to present them to the enemy to offset their crippled condition. This experience cannot be obtained in the class room or in small vessels. To be successful, the nerve of the Captain must grow with his experience, and this condition of affairs can only be brought about by drilling in fleet tactics in line of battle ships where collision means fatal damage."

This valuable training American officers have not had, and it is perhaps safe to say that the officers commanding the new cruisers and gunboats are unable to judge how their respective vessels would act under different conditions of environment—for instance, the time necessary to describe a circle at various speeds and the diameters of the circles, the degrees of helm necessary to turn at certain speeds, &c. For this training, there are now available at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, or could soon be made ready, the Chicago, Atlanta, Yorktown, Boston, Galena, Yantic, and possibly the turreted monitors Miantonomah. Several single-turret monitors could soon be prepared. The Petrel and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will soon be available. To this list can be added the Lancaster and the Alliance, now on their way home and expected to arrive this month. The Quinnebaug, from Europe, is already here. The Despatch and the torpedo boat Stiletto complete the list. It is significant that, though several vessels are available, none has been ordered to relieve those ordered home from foreign stations, which adds considerable force to the report that the Secretary intends to establish this squadron of evolution. The project, if carried into execution, will be of more importance and value to the navy than anything which has occurred during the present decade.

SWEPT BY HEAVY RAINS.

STREAMS OVERFLOW, MANY LIVES IN DANGER, AND FARMS RUINED.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., July 3.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over this city last evening. It was followed by two cloudbursts that caused a furious overflow of Church Run, which traverses and winds through the city. From an insignificant stream the run turned into a furious torrent in a few minutes, coursing through the streets, filling cellars, and rising in some cases to the first stories of houses.

Fully three miles of streets were flooded and over two feet of water was on the sidewalks. Families along the line of the flood became frantic, and a number of rafts were built on which women and children were taken to places of safety.

The damage to residents in the city is estimated at fully $15,000. The force of the water ripped up hundreds of feet of sewers. Roads in the surrounding country are badly washed out.

At East Titusville a number of residences are badly damaged. Several narrow escapes from drowning occurred in this city.

Water poured down the side hills northwest of the city where the storm occurred in a perfect avalanche, sweeping all before it. What were fertile gardens are now stony wastes, and a number of valuable farms are ruined. Officer Michael Moran, at great personal peril, saved the lives of a man and wife who were in the water clinging to planks. Moran saved the life of Samuel Zudiek, who had fallen into the water and was unable to swim.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., July 3.—The rainstorm of last night caused much damage in this vicinity. The temporary bridge over the Juniata River at Williamsburg was destroyed and the telephone lines south of this city are all down. The mills of the Pennsylvania Iron Works at Duncansville were flooded and the fires put out. The water was higher at Duncansville than in the flood of August, 1885, and the river has behaved somewhat through and destroyed the main street of the town. Several houses were struck by lightning here and the inmates seriously injured. It is estimated that this flood has caused about $10,000 damage.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 3.—The reports in circulation last night about the storm here were greatly exaggerated. The heavy rain has caused no damage to any extent, and trains east and west are running on time. No fears whatever are entertained about the Kittanning Reservoir.

TWO DRUGGISTS LOCKED UP.

Christian Lutz of 309 East Ninety-second-street and Anthony Sieke of 1,678 Avenue A, who are druggists, were locked up in the East Eighty-eighth-street station house last evening for practicing medicine illegally, the complainant being Dr. F. M. Bauer of 218 East Eighty-sixth-street, who was graduated from the New-York University in 1886. The arrests grew out of the illness of Paul Eckel, an eight-months-old son of Charles and Anna Eckel of 1,761 Avenue A. Charles is a journeyman baker. Paul was attacked with cholera infantum on Friday, and on Monday, according to Lutz, Mrs. Eckel came to his store and obtained a chalk mixture. On Tuesday she visited Sieke and got the same medicine, with the addition of a few drops of laudanum. Dr. Bauer was called in yesterday. The child died at 1 o'clock.

Dr. Bauer, on learning that the druggists took upon themselves to prescribe the medicines, complained to the police, and they were arrested. They are wroth, and say that they will punish Dr. Bauer for having them locked up.

FIRECRACKERS KILLED HIM.

Morris Stein, sixty-five years old, of 65 Main-street, Brooklyn, was standing in front of his house last night when a number of small boys playing in the street set off a package of

MONMOUTH'S OPENING DAY

HANOVER AND RACELAND TO MEET THIS AFTERNOON.

A SPLENDID DAY'S RACING FOR THE OPENING OF THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING A CERTAINTY.

Promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon a good field of horses will start for a race of three-quarters of a mile at the Monmouth Park Association's race track. That race will inaugurate a twenty days' racing meeting at the track by the sea, where $185,000 in added money is to be given to the owners of race horses. It will also be the last season of racing at the old track, which has seen so many historic contests and where so much really excellent racing has been enjoyed. Next year the new Monmouth track will be opened, but no matter how great may be its success, it can never be more popular with racegoers than is the present track.

Eight races are on the card for this afternoon, and the entries are of a character which give assurance of a rare day's sport. The principal event of the day will be the race for the Ocean Stakes at a mile and a quarter, in which Hanover, Raceland, and possibly Firenzi and Diablo will meet at weight for age. It will certainly be a grand contest if only Hanover and Raceland run, but if the other two start it will be whet the young men of the race track would call "a hummer." The Fourth of July Handicap will also prove a good race to see, and the Independence Stakes for two-year-olds ought to result in a good hard fight clear to the end. All in all, the card is one of efficient importance to insure an attendance that will tax the capacity of the grand stand, betting ring, and lawn to its utmost. Superintendent Van Keuren has the track in splendid condition, special care having been taken to make it safe rather than fast. In the betting ring there will be sixty bookmakers who will furnish facilities for all the betting that the thousands may care to indulge in. That the ring will be well managed is certain, for John Kelly will have charge, as he did a year ago, and no more competent man for the business exists than he.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will as usual furnish their admirable facilities for getting people to or away from the track both by rail and by water. The new steamer Sandy Hook, which is as fast and comfortable as the Monmouth, has been added to the fleet which carries people by way of Sandy Hook, and combined with certain trains of the rail route, the popular all-rail route from the Jersey City station, which is reached from the foot of Liberty-street, will be even more popular than in past years, for perior cars are to be attached to each train, and as usual the run each way will be made in an hour, which is as good time as one can ask for.

A dispatch from the track last night announces that the weather is clear, the moon and stars shining brightly, the wind from the west, and the track in splendid condition. So a most successful opening may be counted upon. The entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Jay F. Dee, 113 pounds; Dyer, Bradford, Speedwell, Grimaldi, and Fred B., 110 each; Pontiac, 107; Prince King, 103; Pearl Jennings, 105; Yum Yum, 103; Orater, 102; Manola, 101, and Sexton, 99.

SECOND RACE.—The Independence Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $600 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. c. Mnollaga, by Kyrie Daly-Mnre	123
McMahon & Co.'s ch. c. John Atwood, by Rayon d'Or-Voila	113
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhattan-Inverculd	113
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Maximus, by Reform-Rachel	113
M. Byrnes's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario	108
S. S. Brown's bay colt, by Powhattan-Lady Jane	108
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Extra Dry, by Glenelg-Pern	108
J. E. McDonald's chestnut colt, by Prince Charlie-La Faverita	108

THIRD RACE.—The Fourth of July Handicap. A sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $600 to second. One mile.

	Pounds.
A. J. Cassatt's b. h. Enrns, 6 years	126
J. B. Haggin's ch. m. Aurelia, 5	126
E. Corrigan's b. m. Unite, 5	119
Frank Taylor's ch. h. San Cloche, 5	115
M. Jordan's br. c. Joe Lee, 4	113
A. Belmont's b. f. Rediola, 4	113
M. Jordan's blk. c. Defense, 4	113
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Now or Never, 4	112
Castle Stable's br. c. Diablo, 4	112
Lamoney Brothers' ch. c. Climax, 6	112
L. Stuart's ch. h. Stockton, 5	110
D. D. Withers's b. h. Fitzroy, 5	108
Comtesse de Agreda's b. f. Fittawey, 4	108
Corbett & Boyle's ch. m. Queen of Elizabeth	6 104
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 3	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Stakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and an eighth.

	Pounds.
Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Hanover, 5 years	124
A. Belmont's b. c. Raceland, 4	122
*J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5	119
Castle Stable's b. c. Diablo, 5	109

*Doubtful starter.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Innocence, 108 pounds; Nomad and Ben, Premium colt, 106 each; Perversity and Little Ella, 103 each.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $35 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Tristan, 127 pounds; Grenada, 113; Sea, 108; Diadem and Prince George, 105 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; sailing allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Ursula, 107 pounds; Romp, 107; Queen of Elizabeth, 105; Bob Purvey and Ten Broeck, jr., 104 each; Irma H., 101; Katie, 98, and Spectator, 93.

EIGHTH RACE.—The Welter Cup, a free welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. One mile. Banner Bearer, 146 pounds; Unite, 144; Rowland, 142; Diadem, 129; Torchlight, 127, and Bellair, 121.

LAST DAY AT CEDARHURST.

The Cedarhurst race meeting was concluded yesterday, the principal event being the Cedarhurst Grand National Steeplechase. It was over a course of about four miles, seven horses starting for the twenty-five-hundred-dollar purse. Elphin, who was an outsider in the betting, won the race, going out in front at the fall of the flag and remaining there to the end. He had to be ridden out, however, for Jake Shipsey came very strong at the end and was only beaten by a head. Monte Christo was a poor third Westmoreland and Mentmore refused to jump the stone wall and did not go the course. The imported horse Rigolette, who was thought to have a good chance in the race, was never in it. His first appearance on American being a grievous disappointment to his owner and his friends.

That erratic but speedy brute Jim Murphy had a hard day's work yesterday. First he ran in a flat race at a mile and a half, winning by a length from Donald, to whom Wheatley ran third. Then he ran in a hurdle race at a mile and three-quarters, making a dead heat of it with the favorite, Bassanio. That, of course, necessitated another journey of a mile and three-quarters, and could his rider have kept him straight he would have won the run-off. But when he had Bassanio beaten the brute bolted and tried to jump the fence leading to the clubhouse lawn. His rider managed to keep him from doing this, but he couldn't get him straightened out in time to beat Bassanio.

The Consolation Steeplechase over the two-and-a-half-mile course was won by Longbar, with Schoolmaster second, and Willie Palmer third. The only other starter was Jim McGowan, and he did not go the course.

Tornado won the first race of the day, a spin at seven furlongs, but he was disqualified for having fouled Futurity, whom he beat by half a length. So the race was given to Futurity, Silver Star being placed second and Pat Oakley third. A flat race at a mile and a quarter was won by Reveller, with Longitude second, and Costello third.

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 3.—After a delay of twenty-four hours from rain the trotting meeting began at the Hudson River Driving Park this afternoon. The track was wonderfully good after the drenching it got yesterday, and as it dried up became quite fast, as shown by the time of the last heats in the 2:22 class. There was a good attendance under the circumstances, the weather being dark and threatening. In the 2:37 class Stephanie, the favorite, had little trouble with a small field, and won in straight heats. Cleon was the choice in the 2:22 class, but Yorktown Belle showed superior speed in the latter part of the race. Cleon finished ahead in the fifth heat, but it was declared void. D. B. Harrington, manager of the track, got in behind the mare and she won easily. The summaries:

2:22 CLASS—Purse $300.

Yorktown Belle, by Young Volunteer	(Phillips and Herrington)	4	4	1	1	0	1
Cleon	(Orr)	1	1	2	2	2	2
Queen Wilkes	(Weeks)	2	3	3	4	0	3
Issaquena	(Driscoll)	3	2	4	3	0	4

Time—2:25½; 2:24¾; 2:21¼; 2:22; 0:00; 2:24.

2:37 CLASS—Purse $300.

Stephanie	(Orr)	1	1	1			
Lady Wilkes	(Weeks)	2	2	2			
Lady Bird	(Phillips)	3	3	3			

Time—2:30; 2:29¼; 2:29¼.

BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for the races at Brighton to-day, a steeplechase being added to the usual programme of flat races:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Four furlongs and a half. Bailey, Miss W. Gubbiet, Andy Mack, Lew Cooke, Stallion, and Adesso, 112 pounds each; Tourmaline, 110; Saunda and Vivid, 113 each; Kanga, Kink, Riprstia, Pat Moran, Gleniloe, Squanda, J. J. Healy, and Rebellion, 111 each; Dago, 108; Peconoke, Live, Blanchard, and Falsenot, 107 each; Pirate and Mamie, 106 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600, for maidens of all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Yellowstone Kid, Alhemarle, George Corbett, Japhet, Addison, Exchange, Dr. Chase, Kingsmare, Westfield, Victrix, and Vandergrift, 107 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; welter weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Reveller, Shotover, Bishop, and Bralt, 122 pounds each; King Idle, Hahsmiah, and Hector, 120 each; Bob Forsythe, 111; Americus and Meriden, 109 each; Abundance colt and Sequence colt, 113 each; Mamie B., 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Windsor Terrace Handicap; purse $500. One mile and a quarter. Tea Tray, 126 pounds; Sonanea, 117; Silliog, 116; Panama, 114; Elsie, 112; Fell Booker, 110; Osborne, 108, and Tenacious, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; for three-year-old maidens. Seven-eighths of a mile. Meriden, Little Addie, Amélie Rives, Zable, Iceberg, Examiner, Wild Cherry, and Quisal, 110 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; welter weight steeplechase. The short course. Jim McGowan, Wellington, Mentmore, Jester, Littlefellow II., and Referee, 152 pounds each.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The races at Washington Park to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for three-year-old fillies. Laura Davidson, 110 pounds, (L. Lewis,) won; Monita Hardy, 107, (Covington,) second, and Miss Jackson, 104, (Steval,) third. Time—1:24¾. Betting—7 to 1 Laura Davidson, 2½ to 1 Monita Hardy.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Gracie M., 100 pounds, (Steval,) won; Ja Ja, 103, (Hollis,) second, and Outright, 110, (Barnes,) third. Time—1:12¾. Betting—3 to 1 Gracie M., 2 to 1 Ja Ja.

THIAN RACE.—Purse, selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Gloekner, 106 pounds, (Steval,) won; St. Albans, 98, (Francis,) second, and The Ex, 93, (Freeman,) third. Time—1:55 1-5. Betting—4 to 5 Gloekner, 8 to 5 St. Albans.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a quarter. Gilford, 100 pounds, (Steval,) won; Los Angeles, (Murphy) second; Hindoocraft, 103, (Hollis,) third. Time—2:17 4-5. Betting—2 to 1 Gilford, 6 to 5 Los Angeles.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Estelle, 91 pounds, (A. Covington,) won; Cassandra, 108, (Barnes,) second, and Zulu, 108, (Allen,) third. Time—1:11¾. Betting—Even money Estelle, 30 to 1 Cassandra.

The feature of to-morrow's racing will be the run for the Sheridan Stakes, at a mile and a quarter. The starters and the weights are: Spokane, 125 pounds; Dou José and Once Again, 123 each; Come to Taw, 120; Heron, 118, and Proctor Knott, 113.

RACING NOTES.

The Hudson County Jockey Club has just been organized and will hereafter have control of the race track at Guttenberg. The newly-elected officers are Judge E. T. Farton, President; Samuel Whitehead, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. J. Burke, Presiding Judge; George Welbeum, Dennis McLaughlin, and John C. Carr, Executive Committee. The new mile track, which is to open for racing on July 20, will be what John Y. McKane having taken a contract for its construction. The new grand stand will be 45 by 250 feet and the betting ring 100 by 200 feet, the two seating $38,000. Stables to accommodate 500 horses will be erected.

At the Minnehaha Driving Park, at Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday the three-year-old colt Axtell trotted a mile against time in 2:15¾, which beats the three-year-old record by five seconds. The quarter was trotted in 0:33, the half in 1:06, and the three-quarters in 1:40.

No. 4 of *Goodwin's Official Turf Guide* was published last evening, with a record of all races run up to yesterday. It is the most complete list of formation that any racegoer can find elsewhere in such compact and convenient form.

The Great Midland Breeders' Plate, for two-year-olds, run for at the Four Oaks Park meeting in England Tuesday, was won by Garter, by Hampton—Garland, with The Whisp second and The Parson third.

The English jockey Mills was killed by being thrown from his horse in a race at Spa, Belgium.

M'MURRAY GOES FREE.

There was a long examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Smith yesterday in the case of John L. McMurray, one of the proprietors of the Knickerbocker Conservatory of Music and Dancing, at 44 West Fourteenth-street, who was accused of having arranged to set fire to the premises occupied by the conservatory last Friday morning. Fire Marshal Mitchell testified that

DELAWARE'S VOTING LAW

THE PECULIAR ASSESSMENT ACTS OF THE STATE.

HOW CITIZENS ARE DISFRANCHISED THROUGH THEIR OWN CARELESSNESS BY PARTISAN OFFICIALS.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 3.—The assessment laws of Delaware, for years a fruitful topic of public political discussion, have been undergoing a crucial test during the past month, and as a result they stand forth in the paradoxical attitude of being at once the fairest and the most oppressive laws governing the exercise of the right of suffrage that prevail in any State in the Union.

The recent municipal election in Wilmington was the event that brought the peculiar operation of the State suffrage laws into question. The right to vote at the city election is dependent upon a previous registration, and the qualifications necessary for registration are that the applicant shall first be duly qualified to vote at a general or State election. To vote at a general election the citizen must first pay a county tax that shall have been assessed at least six months prior to the election. Having paid this tax, he is qualified to vote at all State elections occurring within two years of the date of such payment. Without paying this tax he cannot vote, except he happens to be between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, and therefore entitled to cast his maiden ballot on age. At municipal elections in Wilmington these qualifications are a prerequisite to the right of registration, and without first being registered no citizen can vote at the charter election.

The assessment laws of the State are, therefore, the basis of suffrage at both city and State elections, for without assessment and payment of taxes, no citizen can vote at either. It is by reason of this condition that the dual claim is set forth that these laws are at once the fairest and the most diabolical that could be devised; the Democrats insisting that they afford every citizen the fullest opportunity of qualifying for the exercise of the right of suffrage, while Republicans have contended for years that they are outrageous measures of disfranchisement, and have recommended as a solution to that they serve to keep the dominant party in power by cheating the county out of taxes and Republicans out of their votes. And yet, as far as the strict letter of the law is concerned on the one side, and its actual operations are considered on the other, both parties are correct in their widely divergent claims.

As a matter of fact, the suffrage laws of Delaware, by themselves considered, are as free, fair, and full of opportunities for the citizen to qualify himself as any laws that could be devised for the regulation of the right of suffrage. They begin by a quadrennial assessment of citizens, which is made during the Winter following Presidential elections, the assessments of that year comprising the additions that naturally accrue as new men come into the State, delinquents become eligible, and young men pass the age of twenty-two years and become liable to assessment. The Assessors of each hundred or district are elected biennially by the people, the idea of the selection of a purely partisan board, and as their compensation is 10 cents per name they have every inducement to make a close canvass and not leave off names for partisan effect. They go from house to house, and the citizen is not obliged to put himself to any trouble at this stage of the proceedings, though he can, if he desires, call upon the Assessor in person and see that his name goes down.

Having completed his canvass, each Assessor is required to arrange the names in books in alphabetical order and hang up copies of the same in "five of the most public places in the hundred," as the law expresses it, for the inspection of the people. The citizen who is ordinarily watchful of his political rights takes care to see that he is duly assessed; the indifferent citizen, who as a general thing is largely in the majority, pays no attention to the matter, although the party organs constantly keep the subject before their readers and importune them to "see that they are assessed." The lists are exposed to public view for ten days.

Having thus given all the citizens ample opportunity to look after their interests, the Assessor follows this up with a public sitting for five consecutive days at some convenient place, for the purpose of making transfers and corrections in addition to the initial name of any taxables he may have omitted accidentally or otherwise. At this sitting, which must also be duly advertised by handbills or in the public press, the applicant for assessment must be accompanied by a responsible freeholder to vouch that he is a resident of the district in which he applies. Having attended to this work, the Assessor again prepares five copies of his lists and hangs the same up for public inspection.

To the average citizen this would seem to be as ample opportunity as one could wish for, but there is still another chance. The Levy Court (the county governing body, similar to the County Commissioners of other States) at its annual March session, carefully revises the work of the Assessors and makes whatever corrections, transfers, or additions may still be necessary. Here, also, the applicant for assessment must be vouched for by a competent freeholder. With the March session of the Levy Court the assessment is completed, and as soon as possible the tax duplicates are prepared and handed to the collectors, who immediately begin the collection of the amounts due. The payment of this tax is the second and last act necessary as a thorough qualification for voting. The collectors receive their books during May, and are required to settle with the county during the following February. At this time all capitation taxables who have not paid their tax, ranging in amounts from 80 cents to $2, are returned as delinquents, or "errors," as they are termed by law. The taxes of property holders are, of course, not allowed as errors, as they constitute a lien against the property and can be collected by legal process. It is only the man who owns no property and are liable for capitation tax alone who are returned as errors.

Here is where one of the peculiar operations of the law comes in. The men whose names are returned as in error list in February cannot be restored for one year, and thus lose their votes for at least that period. This is urged as a great hardship, but as an offset it is claimed that they are allowed nine months in which to pay the tax and make their qualification sure. Another feature, and a very important one, is that the citizen who is once assessed has but to pay his tax each year in order to keep on the lists until the ensuing general assessment, as those who pay are carried over from year to year as only the delinquents are dropped.

These are the essential provisions of the suffrage laws of Delaware, and they certainly seem to justify the claim of thorough fairness set up for them, in that they afford the citizen plenty of opportunities to guard against disfranchisement. But none the less true is the Republican claim that they are mere disfranchising machines in the hands of unscrupulous partisans, for the prevailing indifference of many citizens to their political rights has rendered such a result possible. At the initial step, the general assessment, when the names of all male citizens above twenty-one years of age are presumed to be taken, Democratic assessors have been known deliberately to omit the names of colored men and so to misspell and distort the names of white Republicans that their owners did not know them when they came to pay their taxes. Consequently, they were treated as though they were not assessed and their tender of taxes was refused. Of course, it is urged that they might have saved themselves by a little attention while the lists were hung up for public inspection, but cases are not rare where a citizen has found his name correctly transcribed on the public lists of the assessor, only to see it dropped later on in the transcription of the collector so mutilated as to give the collector an apparently reasonable pretext for refusing the tax on the ground that the assessment was intended for some one else.

Then, while the collectors, who have been selected from the Democratic Party for years, give tax receipts in bulk to the Democratic committees, the Republican committees are denied this privilege, and each Republican voter, black and white, must appear in person and receive his own receipt, which entitles him to his receipts and his right to vote. Naturally they fail to think of this until the eve of the election, when the rush is great and the collectors are full at pretexts for delaying the work. And after election day they are even more indifferent, and the ensuing February finds the names of Republicans by scores and hundreds on the collectors' lists of errors, while, by an arrangement with the Democratic committees, who pay their taxes in bulk, Democratic voters who would otherwise be delinquents are saved and kept in good voting condition from year to year.

With each recurring year of a general election the Republican leaders naturally put forth extraordinary efforts to get their voters assessed, and the political animosities thereby developed inspires the Democratic managers to throw every possible obstacle in their way. Most conspicuously was this spirit manifested a year ago last January, when the Wilmington assessors, in accordance with the requirements of the law, sat for five days in the City Hall for the purpose of adding to their lists the names of those who had been omitted. Hordes of unassessed Republicans crowded into the rooms only to be met with the most exasperating delays and annoying subterfuges on the part of the assessors, who were anxious to do as little work as possible during the allotted time. A Democratic police force, spurred on to the most intense partisan anxiety by the fact that an exciting Mayoralty election was approaching, and that the vote of the man who was striving for assessment would be cast for a Republican Mayor, aided the iniquitous work of the assessors by means that at times assumed the form of actual brutality and resulted in the violent ejection of those who were simply striving for lawful assessment. Five days' session degenerated into a farce, and the defeat of the Democrats for Mayor at the ensuing election, by a majority of one, undoubted Democratic [illegible] qualified vote, was in no small [illegible] to these disgraceful proceedings.

But this year opens the encouraging issue of open and flagitious interference with the attempts of citizens to qualify themselves for exercising the elective franchise. The assessments passed off quickly and with every opportunity afforded to those who applied to have their names placed upon the lists. The tax collectors' duplicates were prepared with unusual haste, and by May 10 were ready for the collectors to begin operations. The date of the city election was June 1, and May 11 and 18 were the days of registration. Without registration no one could vote, and without the possession of a tax receipt procured within two years prior to the election, no citizen could register. So many Republicans having been delinquents the previous year and placed on the lists only at the general assessment of last October, they did not possess any old receipts that were good for registration and had to depend upon receipts for this year's taxes, to be procured from the county tax collectors. These officials, however, with a shameless disregard of public rights and their official obligations, deliberately refused, on the most absurd, trivial pretexts, to take possession of their books and begin the receipt of taxes. Their intent was obvious—to keep Republicans from paying their taxes until after May 18, when it would be too late to register for the city election. Democrats, to voters, meanwhile, were supplied with tax receipts *ad libitum*, the Democratic City Committee paying for them in bulk. The community was aroused at this flagrant political outrage, the newspapers, almost without exception, denounced it in unmeasured terms, and finally the partisan collectors succumbed to indignant public sentiment, and on May 15 took possession of their books. This left only three days before the last day of registration, and during this time the office was crowded with those whose just political rights had been so outrageously trifled with.

Such are Delaware's suffrage laws and such is the manner in which they are administered and have been for years. Republican officials administered them in a like manner during the period when the Republicans were in power and this policy was considered an unpardonable crime, and Democratic officials have but improved upon the lessons then so mercilessly taught. The laws are an anomaly; they are fair and they are oppressive. Just now the tax collectors are idle, and there is ample opportunity for every citizen to pay his tax, but they will neglect this bounden duty, despite frequent appeals, and in February next the Democratic taxables having meanwhile been carefully attended to, hundreds of Republicans will be returned as errors. Even then they will not realize their political decapitation. Not until the Fall of 1890, when an exciting State campaign will be in progress, will they become imbued with the idea that it will be a good thing to procure a tax receipt in order to vote at the election. It will then be too late, for by virtue of being returned as errors they will not be eligible to assessment for another year. But for this predicament they can blame only their own carelessness and neglect.

Perhaps, in the apparently far distant future, when Delaware rejoices in the new Constitution for which her people have been striving, almost hopelessly, so many years, these assessment laws may give way to a system which, though not more fair to the eye, will be less susceptible to partisan manipulation. Until this political millennium arrives they are likely to remain in existence and stand forth conspicuously in their paradoxical attitude of unequaled fairness and unparalleled iniquity.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR A GOOD YIELD.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The *Farmers' Review* publishes in its issue this week careful estimates based on reports from its correspondents relative to the probable yield of wheat in the Winter wheat States. With the exception of Kentucky and Indiana, where drought was experienced in April and May, Winter wheat arrived at the harvesting stage in good condition, and with good prospects of a large per cent. of "No. 1 hard." There is little change in the acreage except in Kansas, where there is an increase of about 25 per cent., and in Missouri and Illinois, where there has been a considerable falling off in the area devoted to Winter wheat. The condition of the crop at the time of harvest as compared with last year is as follows:

Illinois, 115 per cent.; Michigan, 120; Kentucky, 105; Kansas, 110; Indiana, 123; Ohio, 125; Missouri, 130.

Average Yield per Acre.—Illinois, 15 bushels; Michigan, 18; Kentucky, 10.8; Kansas, 20; Indiana, 13; Ohio, 14; Missouri, 13.

Acreage.—Illinois, 2,259,640; Indiana, 2,774,062; Ohio, 1,655,227; Kentucky, 1,013,228; Missouri, 1,402,826; Kansas, 1,312,500; Michigan, 1,612,347.

Total yield for seven States, 195,373,000 bushels.

Assuming that the crop in the other States in the Union will yield the same returns as last year, viz., 117,860,000 bushels, the total Winter wheat crop in 1889 will be about 313,313,000 bushels. The prospects are also very favorable for a good yield of rye, although the area is indicated to be about 10 per cent less than last year. The average yield per acre, however, will be heavy enough to make up any deficiency in acreage. The present indications point to a yield of 28,961,000 bushels, the largest crop since 1884.

SPOILS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 3.—The *Fredonian*, one of the six leading Republican papers of the State, has given an interpretation of the sentiment of the Republicans on the civil service question which is interesting. It published last week a leading editorial, in which it declared that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that "they want them now—not next year, but now." Democratic State papers have taken the *Fredonian* to task for these utterances, and it now follows them up with others equally strong, in which it claims that it differs from the other Republican journals only in the fact that it speaks out what it believes. The *Fredonian* is the paper which recently accused Republican office seekers of paying money to other members of the party for "influence" in getting them positions.

In New-Brunswick a good many Republicans are signing a petition to have the present Democratic Postmaster, Mr. Price, retained. Robert Carson, the financial head of the *Fredonian's* Board of Managers, is a candidate for the Post Office, which he occupied until he was succeeded by Mr. Price.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDARS.

ALBANY, July 3.—Clerk Parks of the Court of Appeals will notify lawyers that they must have their returns filed by Sept. 20 if they want their cases on the new calendar which the court directed to be made up for the court proper. There are already 400 cases noticed, and by the time he is ready to go to work Mr. Parks thinks there will be 200 more. The old calendar, which the Second Division will finish, has remaining on it 600 of the total of 1,390. This was made up a year ago.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Major Gen. Schofield has ordered two troops of cavalry now at Fort Myer, Virginia, and three light batteries—Turnbull's Third Artillery, Cushing's Fourth Artillery, and Brinckle's Fifth Artillery—to concentrate at Mount Gretna, Penn., for Summer encampment in connection with Pennsylvania troops. After the joint encampment the regular troops will remain for further instruction, such as firing 2 rounds of light batteries in open field as well as behind cover, at known and unknown distances.

The projects for field operations to take place during the present Summer in the Departments of the Missouri, the Platte, and Dakota have been approved by the Major General commanding the army, after amendment excepting the troops at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from such projects. Field maneuvres for Fort Lewis troops are left to the discretion of the department commander.

The following changes have been ordered in the stations and duties of the Quartermaster's Department: Lieut. Col. John G. Chandler, relieved from duty in New-York City and assigned to the charge of the general depot at Philadelphia, relieving Lieut. Col. Richard N. Batchelder, who is ordered to relieve Lieut. Col. Chandler at New-York.

Lieut. Commander C. C. Morong has been detached from the New-Hampshire and ordered to the Independence as executive officer. Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Enterprise. Ensign Hall from the Trenton and ordered to the New-Hampshire.

Capt. John R. Myrick, Third Artillery, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the Delaware National Guard, to be held at Brandywine Springs, near Wilmington, during the week beginning July 17.

Ensigns George W. Street and John G. Tawresey and Assistant Engineer Lloyd Bankson have resigned, to take effect June 30, and have been appointed to be Assistant Naval Constructors from July 1.

Second Lieut. George I. Putnam has been granted leave until Nov. 3, and Second Lieut. Robert A. Brown for four months from Sept. 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Rush has been ordered to the Franklin as executive officer.

WORK FOR THE CONVICTS.

BIDS TO BE RECEIVED FOR EACH PRISON SEPARATELY.

ALBANY, July 3.—The Wardens of the State prisons met here yesterday with Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop. The subject under discussion was the employment of the prisoners under the Fassett bill. It was decided to advertise for proposals for the employment of prisoners in each prison separately under the place price plan. Any bidder may furnish his own machinery, or the State may do so, as may be agreed upon. Bids must be submitted before noon on July 15. The kinds of work and number of prisoners to be placed on each kind in the three State prisons are as follows:

In Sing Sing Prison—One hundred on the manufacture of boots and shoes, from 100 to 250 on laundry work, from 100 to 250 on seaming and assorting cloth, from 100 to 500 on manufacturing clothing, from 100 to 250 on the manufacture of overalls and shirts, from 100 to 500 in cutting stone, from 100 to 300 on other industries.

In Auburn Prison—Two hundred on the manufacture of boots and shoes, 100 on stoves or iron hollow ware or both, 100 on the manufacture of pinpoints; iron supplies, castings, furniture, and wooden goods; for dead castings and brass fittings, 75 to 100 on the manufacture of flag and leather horse collars and harness, 75 to 120 on the manufacture of brooms, 100 on cane and flag bottom chairs; 100 to 200 on manufacturing scouring stone; 150 in the manufacture of machinery, 100 to 250 in the manufacture of rag and other carpets and 100 in the manufacture of furniture.

In Clinton Prison—One hundred and fifty in the laundry, 100 to 300 in the manufacture of clothing, 100 to 700 in the manufacture of boots, overalls, underwear, and trousers; 100 to 250 in the manufacture of cigars, 200 to 400 on electrotype plates, 50 to 250 in the manufacture of splint baskets, 50 to 150 in the manufacture of furniture, and 75 to 275 in the manufacture of furniture.

OLERGYMEN SWINDLED.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 3.—Two sleek swindlers, giving the names of Carey and O'Malley, but traveling also under the aliases of "Wilson" and "Haywood," have come to grief here after swindling a number of clergymen to whom they sold large quantities of common cloth, which they represented as "Spanish serge." They said it had been brought to this country free of duty for the New-Orleans Exposition, and the owners were anxious to sell to individual purchasers with a view to making known the merits of the article. The enterprising peddlers were arrested at the instance of Father McManus of Green Ridge, to whom they sold $45 worth of the "Spanish cloth." Among others to whom they sold cloth for suits were Fathers Hart of Hyde Park, Mullane of Scranton, McDonald of Providence, Green of Minooka, Shanly of Archbald, and the Rev. Mr. Platt, the Episcopal minister at Carbondale. O'Malley and Carey were held to bail in $500 each for their appearance at court to answer the charge of swindling.

COMMENCEMENT AT COLBY.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 3.—Commencement exercises at Colby University were held at the Baptist church to-day. The Trustees met and received a check for $500 from Mrs. Edwin Noyes to found the Timothy Boutelle Library of the Coburn Classical Institute.

A plan of college government by the Faculty and students was approved. It contemplates a Board of Conference, to consist of three professors and ten students, the students to be instructed to intervene in order in the dormitory and campus.

Charles L. Colby of New-York, R. G. Shannon of New-York, and Judge George Wilson of Paris, Me., were chosen Trustees.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: A.M.—Leander Libby of Augusta, Me.; Ph. D.—William H. Lambert of Fall River, W. S. Bailey, D. D., of Baltimore was elected Professor of Natural Science.

At Commencement dinner Gen. Butler presented a large oil portrait of himself in army uniform, painted for the field at Baton Gan. The Hon. E. F. Webb accepted the gift on behalf of Colby. A concert on the campus this evening and the President's reception closed the exercises.

TO GET POSSESSION OF A ROAD.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 3.—The old turnpike between this place and the resorts lying on the coast south of here has for many years been in very bad condition. It is owned by the old Deal and Squan Bridge Turnpike Company, though it has long been virtually abandoned by its owners.

An information in the nature of a quo warranto has just been filed by the committee of Neptune Township, the object being to compel or have the road formally abandoned and its control vested in the Overseer of Roads. The papers were served yesterday on James A. Bradley, who is the controlling stockholder. It is understood that no contest will be made, as the turnpike has long since failed to pay.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 3.—Coroner Eli Mix, who has been investigating the recent accident on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad finds that the accident was caused by the criminal carelessness of Thomas Shields, a section boss. Shields was in charge of a gang of men repairing the track where the accident occurred. The way train passed the spot in safety, and Coroner Mix thinks Shields had sent too much work to the men before the arrival of the limited express, and is of the opinion that the new rails which were laid after the way train had passed were only partially spiked. Shields could have easily flagged the train. The matter is now in the hands of State Attorney Doolittle.

CANAL LABORERS MUST GO.

ALBANY, July 3.—Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan has received the data he requested from the canal officials under him, and has come to the conclusion that nearly six hundred of the twelve hundred men employed on the canals will have to be discharged. This is because the law providing $2 a day for laborers makes it impossible to continue the old force with the appropriation he has. He says he has moved carefully in the matter and will discharge the men judiciously.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 3, via Galveston.—Heavy rains during the past two days have partially inundated this city. The heavy pumps which it was believed would secure to the city at least a partial drainage are proving practically useless.

The Commissioners appointed to arrange for bringing negroes into Mexico are receiving every encouragement from the Mexican Government. It is intended that the negroes shall settle in the cotton-producing districts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—The following certificates of incorporation have been filed in the Secretary of State's office:

The Theosophical Society and Universal Brotherhood form an association for "literary, historical, and scientific purposes, and for their mutual improvement in religious knowledge and the furtherance of religious opinion by the distribution of literature, but not on sale, and by associating for the purpose of investigating science and religion." William Q. Judge and Henry T. Patterson of Brooklyn and Alexander Fullerton, William C. Temple, and James R. Connelly of New-York are named as Trustees for the first year. The principal office of the society will be in New-York City.

The Brooklyn Bar Association is formed by James D. Bell, Stephen C. Betts, William B. Davenport, William A. Ford, Benjamin Hall, Joseph M. Fray, George B. Reynolds, Albert H. Lamb, James C. Bergen, Josiah T. Marean, Joseph A. Burr, jr., William S. Ingraham, George H. Fisher, Henry E. Murphy, Charles B. Otis, John J. Bolte, James Johnson, William A. Nyeman, David Barnett, and George I. Murphy, all of whom are practicing lawyers in Brooklyn.

DISAPPOINTED POLITICIANS.

MR. TIBBITS WILL ACCEPT THE BRADFORD CONSULSHIP.

NEW-HAVEN, July 3.—Major John A. Tibbits of New-London, who was appointed consul to Bradford, England, last Saturday, will accept the appointment as the best within his reach, but he is by no means satisfied. The Major wanted to succeed his townsman, ex-Gov. Waller, as Consul General at London, and when that fine berth went to John G. New of Indiana, he fired his eyes upon the consulate at Manchester. He was backed by Secretary Blaine, the Republican members of Connecticut's delegation in Congress, and the leaders of the party at home. But it happened that Vice President Morton had a friend who was desirous of going to Manchester, and the position has been set aside for the New-York man. The consulate at Bradford is worth about $8,000 a year, while the place at Manchester brings the incumbent in at least $20,000—hence the Major's disappointment.

Deacon Erastus S. Day of Colchester, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was also a candidate for the Consul Generalship at London. He expressed a second preference, and when Mr. New's appointment was announced, gave up the idea of going abroad. There are some Republican politicians of influence in Connecticut, however, who would like to see the deacon out of the race, as they have so arranged things that a Constable somewhere in the Argentine Republic has been offered to him. Along with the office goes an excellent chance of catching the yellow fever, and Mr. Day, after looking into the matter, has concluded that his Republican friends have been endeavoring to send him away from the State in the hope that his absence might be made permanent. He has decided to remain in Colchester.

WORK OF THE MILLERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3.—The *Northwestern Miller* says:

"The mills ran a little stronger last week. The aggregate output was 121,000 barrels—average, 19,167 barrels—against 109,800 barrels the previous week and 152,500 barrels for the corresponding week in 1888. Two less mills are running today than a week ago, but these in the operative list are being called on for all they can make, and the output approximates 19,000 barrels daily. The water in the canals is falling, yesterday going down five inches, and some of the mills have begun to feel the effect of the decline. There will be quite a general shut-down on the platform to-morrow for the Fourth, omitting a big slice out of the week's work. The harvest being opened at present, 475,000 to 500,000 bushels per week, is mostly coming from local elevators.

"Prices of flour have been advanced several times during the week, and keep somewhere within range of wheat, and while irregular are 25 to 50 cents higher than a week ago. Jobbers hold light stocks of flour and are buying fairly well for prompt shipment, but the general tendency is checked a good deal by frequent raising of quotations. The available wheat is pretty much in the hands of a few strong holders and millers, as a rule, feel firm as to values of flour. There is some export trade right along, flours being the principal grade in demand. The direct exports of flour last week were 21,470 barrels, against 30,900 for the preceding week."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man, supposed to be an Italian laborer, threw himself into the opening of the Fourth-avenue tunnel at Ninety-eighth-street before an incoming train of the Harlem Railroad about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He was instantly killed. In his pockets were found a pocketbook containing 1 cent, a cigarette holder, a scrap of paper upon which was written, "Vergrese Quiney, Marcy-avenue 486"; a pay envelope of Stoltenburgh & Co. of Newark, on which was written "To Peter," and a Pennsylvania Railroad return ticket from Newark stamped June 30.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street reports the following contributions to the Washington memorial arch fund yesterday: Thomas, Mr. E. L. Moore, a guest at the Berkeley House, F. L. Moore, Henry Evans, E. G. S. John, F. Purdy, E. B. Sexton, and Benjamin Parr, $10 each; Theodore Thomas, Theodore E. Leeds, and Mrs. Murray Livingston, $5 each; total, $75; previously acknowledged, $442,180 61; grand total, $442,255 61. Gen. Tyrus Rath has received $5 from C. L. O. for the fund.

Postmaster Van Cott has received intelligence from San Francisco that the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro arrived at that port on Monday with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hong-Kong, June 6; Shanghai, June 7; Yokahama, June 15. They are due in this city on Saturday evening. Mails will close at the General Post Office in this city on next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock for dispatch per steamer Gaelic from San Francisco July 17.

The Custom House Brokers' Clerks' Association is very much agitated just now because some persons have been selling tickets for the guests of importers, at $1 a ticket, for an alleged picnic of the Custom House Association. The tickets said that this picnic was to take place on June 27. There was no picnic by any such association that day, and the fact is that there is no such association as that mentioned on the tickets.

The Spanish Benevolent Society, La Nacional, had its twenty-first picnic and Summernight's festival yesterday at Washington Park. There was a large number of visitors present who spent the time in dancing. This society is in a very flourishing condition. The officers are: Manuel Diaz, President; José A. Prado, Vice President; Estanislao Ortiz, Treasurer, and Pedro Segni and Tomas Rodriguez, Secretary.

Conrad Schwartz, an aged tailor, was yesterday found dead in his store, 25 Hudson-street. He had been ailing for some time, and on Tuesday was suffering acutely from stomach troubles. He leaves a widow and six children, who live on Staten Island. He is said to have been well-to-do, but lived in a miserly manner in his store, and visited his family only on Sundays.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday issued an attachment against the property in this State of the First National Bank of Joplin, Missouri, in the suit brought against it by C. Westerberg & Co. The Nevada Bank refused to honor a draft in which it was directed by Westerberg & Co. to pay $700 to the North River Bank of this city.

The Quarantine Commission yesterday gave to Ruzzier & Blake a contract to put up a steam-heating apparatus in the Quarantine station on Hoffman Island for $11,760. On motion of Mayor Grant the Attorney General of the State was requested to attend the next meeting of the Commission and advise it as to its organization.

The schooner O. M. Marrett, Capt. Wylie, arrived yesterday after a trip of eight days from Gibana, with fruit. Capt. Wylie reports that while in north latitude 47°, west longitude 74°, July 1, the vessel passed through a large school of whales. They were playful and several followed the vessel for a long distance.

John Baumann, an infant between one and two years old, died yesterday at the home of his parents, 814 Sixth-street, from the effects of paris green taken on Monday. The child, while playing on the floor, found a can of the poison which had been procured to kill roaches and put some of it into his mouth.

Judge Holme of the City Court has issued an order for the examination of Ann O'Delis Kinsella, alias Le Blanc, the princess of spiritualism, in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained against her by Ryerson & Brown for back hire. The examination is to take place on July 13.

The body of the man found in Central Park Reservoir on Tuesday was yesterday fully identified at the Morgue as that of Michael Kelly. He was a tailor, single, sixty-five years old, and lived at 414 East Seventy-ninth-street. He left home last Friday despondent, owing to physical suffering.

Liverpool Jack, who was recently held by Judge Martine in $2,500 bail, in addition to $3,000 previously furnished, on charges of kidnapping, was yesterday released from custody. The additional bail was furnished by Capt. Michael Halpin, a resident of the Eighth Ward.

The Deputy Collectors held a meeting yesterday to decide whether to close the Custom House on Saturday afternoons during the Summer. They decided to close up as far as possible without interfering with the transaction of urgent business.

A scaffold fell yesterday at the pencil factory at the Hundred and Thirtieth-street and the Boulevard and Mr. Farrin and Daniel Nugent, who were painting, were severely injured. They were taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

Frank Gruenthal, the young man who recently obtained a lot of books from D. Appleton & Co. on forged orders in the name of the American Tract Society, was yesterday sentenced to the Reformatory on the charge of forgery.

The Albany boats, "People's Line," Drew and Dean Richmond now make connections at Albany with 7 A. M. special express for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac Lake, Paul Smith's, and all points in the Adirondacks.

A man, apparently a laborer, forty-five years old, and 5 feet 8 inches high, came to the surface of the water in the Central Park reservoir last evening. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Michael Stein, convicted of receiving stolen goods, the proceeds of a burglary at 95 Delancey-street, on May 28, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Cowing to four years in State prison.

A list of roundsmen and detailed policemen is to be made up so that those who can be removed to make patronage for Commissioner Martin may be selected for transfer to police duty.

The Board of Health considers the condition of some of the elevated railroad stations unsatisfactory in a sanitary sense and will ask the companies to clean and disinfect them.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday awarded the executors of Philip A. Kenkele $3,572 for damage by the elevated road to the property at 94 South Fifth-avenue.

In the quarter-ending June 30 the Bureau of Incumbrances removed from the streets 941 telegraph poles and 4,214,861 feet of wire, at a cost of $14,389 34.

The case of William Sally, who is accused of throwing Benjamin Hatton overboard from an excursion steamer, will be given to the Grand Jury on Monday.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint for criminal libel of Max Oppenheimer against Julius Schwartz, editor of the defunct *Hungaria*.

There will be music at East River Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will play at Battery Park to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

Mayor Neenan of St. Louis paid his respects to Mayor Grant yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Miller, alias "Butch" Miller, who was arrested for complicity in the Lyman S. Weeks murder, was discharged by Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday. Miller has been in jail for over two years, and has never been tried either for murder or for burglary, for which he was also indicted. Lack of evidence was the cause of his never being brought before a jury.

Oscar Pearsall, a lineman, who lived at 427 Sonth Fifth-street, in the Eastern District, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the temple with a revolver. Pearsall had acted queerly for some days, and is believed to have become insane when he ended his life. He was thirty-eight years old.

The safe in the office of the Fifth-avenue station of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad was robbed of a small amount of money early yesterday morning. The police are looking for an assistant watchman who is thought to know something about it.

The tugboat William M. Ball, owned by William Wolf, while lying at the foot of Degraw-street yesterday, sprang a leak and sunk. There was no one on board at the time.

The national flag will be displayed on all the precinct police station houses during the day until further notice.

District Attorney Ridgway, who sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Lahn, will be absent two months.

STATEN ISLAND.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1888, the Secretary of War has established the pierhead and bulkhead lines along the north and east shores from New-Brighton to Fort Wadsworth.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Coroner Matthews began the inquest yesterday on the death of John Moriarty, who was shot in the head on Saturday night by August Ransohl, a saloon keeper at White Plains. The taking of testimony began about 3 o'clock and half a dozen witnesses were examined and then an adjournment was made until to-morrow. The testimony simply retold the story of the shooting, as has already been published. Ransohl is still at liberty, nothing having been heard from him since he disappeared after the shooting.

The taxpayers of New-Rochelle, at a special election held on Tuesday evening, voted an appropriation of $2,000 for equipping the Fire Department and incidental expenses, and $3,000 for grading sidewalks. The proposition to raise $10,000 for repairing and improving the streets of the village was defeated.

The Commencement exercises at the Port Chester Union Free School took place at Beard's Opera House on Tuesday evening. There were about 1,100 people present and the exercises were very creditably gone through with by the scholars.

The Board of Trustees of Sing Sing have changed the name of Scott-street to Maple-place.

LONG ISLAND.

Thomas Mackay and T. C. Lyman, the retired millionaires of West Babylon, have gone to law over a narrow road running between their property and forming a dividing line. Recently Mr. Lyman erected a new barn, intending to use the road for his horses. Mr. Mackay planted 1,000 locust posts in the road, so that only one wagon could pass, without room to turn around.

Justice Kavanagh of Long Island City yesterday fined Joseph Neugent $30 and Emil Schmidt $10. They are the two Bowery Bay fishermen who assaulted the driver and conductor of a Steinway horse car Sunday.

The funeral of Alexander Mott, aged fifteen, of Inwood, who died from the effects of incessant cigarette smoking, took place yesterday afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

A boss mason named Rees, living in Central-avenue, Jersey City Heights, stumbled over the low wall that guards the West Hoboken bluff at Grimth-street last evening, and, falling ninety feet into the quarries below, was instantly killed. The perpendicular wall was instantly killed.

The heavy rains have done much damage to sewers and culverts in Elizabeth and flooded the lower stores and dwellings in the low land. Over one hundred feet of the Third-street sewer caved in, as did large portions of those in Stiles and Lexington streets.

D. D. Withers is building very extensively on the Roberts farm, near Leesville. Most of the buildings are stables for Mr. Withers's race horses.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

A GAME MARKED BY GOOD FIELD WORK —OTHER CONTESTS.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Brooklyns beat the Browns to-day in a stubbornly contested game. The Brooklyns were outbatted, but Kinz was compelled to split the centre of the plate with every ball pitched, so severe was Gaffney upon him. The spectators roundly hissed Gaffney for his partiality. The game was characterized by brilliant fielding, in which Corkhill, Fuller, Smith, and Robinson did great work. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Latham, 3b..	1	2	0	2	1	O'Brien, l.f..	1	0	0	0	0
M'Carty, r.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Collins, 2b..	1	1	3	1	1
O'Neill, 1b..	0	0	9	0	0	Foutz, p....	0	0	0	2	0
Comiskey, lb.	0	2	12	2	0	Burns, r.f..	2	2	1	0	0
Robinson, p.	0	0	1	5	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Dunlap, c.f..	0	1	1	0	0	Corkhill, c.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Fuller, c....	1	1	6	0	0	Smith, s.s..	1	1	1	4	0
Boyle, c....	1	1	6	1	0	Caruthers, p.	0	0	0	1	0
King, p.....	1	0	1	5	0	Busbong, c..	0	0	1	2	0
Total.....	4	8	24	15	1	Total.....	7	6	27	14	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

St. Louis.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Brooklyn.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Latham, Comiskey. Home run—Foutz. Stolen bases—Latham, Comiskey, Boyle, O'Brien, Caruthers, Pinkney. Double plays—Latham and Robinson; Comiskey and Boyle. First base on balls—Off King, 5; off Caruthers, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By King, 1. Struck out—By King, 4; by Caruthers, 1. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Baltimore.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Pitchers—Milroy and Duryea. Umpire—Mr. Bell.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Columbus.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	—11
Kansas City..

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAN.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELS.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NAGZI—WAX WORKS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Matinée—IL TROVATORE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8.30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—OLIVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—BLUEBEARD.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE. Matinée.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler, rainy weather.

The four Territories which are to begin to-day the process of framing Constitutions with a view to admission into the Union as States seem likely to get a good deal of political experience during the campaign upon which they will enter after their Constitutions are ready to submit to the people. They are to choose five members of the national House of Representatives, and the Republicans have a prospect of such a slender majority in that body that they are anxious to secure all of these new members. The National Committee proposes to take the matter in hand with a view to a lively canvass in the Territories for their October elections. The probable character of that canvass is sufficiently indicated by the announcement that it is likely to be under the direction of QUAY, CLARKSON, and DUDLEY, with WILLIAM E. CHANDLER as an adviser as to the plan of campaign. It must be a desperate strait if DUDLEY is to be brought out again to save a "working majority" for the party in the House, but he can hardly be expected to come out again to angle for the wary "floater" without pretty definite assurances of his reward. The anxiety of the Republicans to increase their dubious majority in the House is natural enough, but there ought to be no ground for the apprehension that there will be any effort to prevent them from organizing that body without delay if they have any majority at all. The Democrats would gain nothing by such an effort.

There seems to be a mistaken idea in the minds of Grand Army men that because the law of this State provides that preference shall be given to Union soldiers in making appointments no civilian can be legally appointed to office if a veteran is his competitor. Had the law intended to make the appointment of soldiers compulsory, the word "preference" would never have been used. A judicial decision has now been rendered on the question which should set it at rest. Veteran HALL applied for a mandamus to compel the Trustees of the village of Little Falls to appoint him Village Attorney, and Judge WILLIAMS, in refusing the application, declares that it is not enough for an applicant to be a veteran in order to secure an appointment under the law. He must also be competent and of sufficient business capacity to perform the duties of the office. The Trustees are the only persons authorized to pass on these qualifications, and their determination is judicial in its character and cannot be reviewed or reversed by a court. This interpretation of the law covers the question of "preference" thoroughly.

A member of the New-Jersey Board of Education has caused a good deal of stir at Plainfield by an attack upon the parochial schools of the Catholic Church. He charges that the priests coerce their parishioners into taking their children from the public schools and sending them to the parochial schools by threats of ecclesiastical penalties, such as a refusal of absolution or of burial in consecrated ground. He proposes an amendment of the State Constitution prohibiting the establishment of schools in opposition to public schools for the purpose of keeping children away from the latter who would otherwise attend them, and prohibiting also the imposition of penalties accordar or religious, for the purpose of keeping children from the public schools who would otherwise attend them. This will hardly do in a free country. There should be no interference with the establishment of other than public schools on the assumption that they are intended to keep the children from the latter, and it is hardly practicable to deal by law with religious penalties which have effect only through superstition and credulity.

We hardly think that the Springfield *Republican* is justified in the inference that the recent advance in the price of anthracite coal is due to the desire of Pennsylvania "monopolists" to take advantage of the increased demand caused by the Conemaugh flood. The advance commenced before this disaster took place. It has not been greater than has taken place in previous years that can be fairly compared with this. It is based on early indications of an increased consumption, and is not, so far as we have been able to discover, the result of a combination. We regard the tax on bituminous coal as an injustice and a blunder, but we believe it is so quite as much for the anthracite companies as for any others in the community. Certainly, it would be difficult to show that they gain anything by it.

The meetings of teachers of the public schools in Brooklyn have been extremely interesting and profitable to all concerned. Yesterday Mr. MCALISTER, the energetic and progressive Superintendent from Philadelphia, gave an account of the experience in that city with the system of kindergarten training in the primary schools and with the teaching of manual occupations to the older scholars. Though Mr. MCALISTER is at once prudent and progressive and by no means inclined to exaggerate the results attained under his supervision, his report was very encouraging and fairly sustained those who are trying to extend these two relatively new branches of training in the public schools. It is a singular misfortune for New-York that our teachers have not been allowed to attend these meetings. We can imagine no good reason for preventing them. Is it possible that Mr. JASPER is afraid to allow the teachers under him to come into intercourse with others who have been using more advanced methods and who do not regard the New-York administration as perfect?

The excellent Summer work of the Children's Aid Society at Bath, L. I., is languishing for want of money. There is danger that the usefulness of its Summer Home may be very seriously diminished. Every week 250 little girls are sent down from the city for a brief and sorely-needed outing, and this week it has been arranged to give picnics to over 1,000 boys. The society also maintains a Health Home at West Coney Island, to which this week 250 poor mothers with sick children have been sent. The running expenses of each of these homes is over $2,000 a month, and when it is considered that $3 will pay for a week's outing at the seaside for a child, there should be no question that the amount needed will be supplied and that the beneficent work of the society will not be suffered to languish.

THE SPOILSMEN'S VIEW.

We have already commented upon the view taken of the civil service law by that eminent spoilsman, lobbyist, political jobber, and financial schemer, the Hon. "TOM" PLATT, ex-Senator and actual Boss of the State of New-York. This view has recently been practically indorsed by the Hon. Senator BLAIR of New-Hampshire, who could not be so bad a man as PLATT if he wished to be, owing to a congenital defect in his intellect. It has still more recently been approved, with appropriate amplifications, by the Washington *Post*, which is the organ of ex-Postmaster-General HATTON, a spoilsman as conspicuous and as contemptible as PLATT, but of much less capacity; who has PLATT'S talent for making himself despicable and despised, but is entirely lacking in the power to make himself feared. These gentlemen very fairly represent the extremer and least respectable element in the class of politicians who hate the civil service law as the horse-thief hates the halter. It is to be noted, however, that though they are men without the least claim to respect from the public, they have each and all occupied positions the incumbents of which ought to deserve respect. One has been a Cabinet officer, a second is a Senator, the third is a political Cabinet maker, more powerful by far in determining the policy of the Administration as to the division of spoils, which is its chief concern, than any member of the Cabinet itself.

Mr. HATTON'S paper, moreover, claims to represent, and probably does so to a considerable extent, the Senators and members of Congress of the Republican Party, and it is in an appeal to these that he conveys his opinion of the law. He finds that they have been "complaining of President HARRISON because of his vigorous enforcement of the civil servie law," and he says they ought not to do that, because the President is not responsible for the law:

"Let the Senatorial and Congressional gentlemen [he says] who are now denouncing the law and growling at the President for enforcing it reserve their wrath until Congress meets. If they are as mad then as they are now, let them move for a repeal of the law. Three-fourths of the men who voted for it did so not because they believed in the principle of it, but because they were too cowardly to vote against it. They feared the coarse and vulgar abuse of the collegiate dudes who were working the hobby. This is the plain though not very flattering truth."

We have no means of knowing how nearly Mr. HATTON is correct in this estimate of the motives of the men who voted for the law. Doubtless a good many yielded to their fear of public opinion as they understood it. Doubtless also the educated and intelligent men of the country furnished most of the advocates of the law. That is apt to be the case with all reforms, and it is quite natural that Mr. HATTON should refer to these men as "collegiate dudes." If there is anything more obnoxious to a man like HATTON than an honest gentleman it is an educated gentleman. A man of his professions and in his high office, is, to say the least, peculiarly embarrassing.

THE LONG ISLAND NUISANCES.

Every Summer brings complaints of the intolerable stenches that are wafted across the East River from Long Island City and its environs. Again and again there have been official inquiries into the source of the sickening odors and threats of legal proceedings for the abatement of the nuisance, and still the easterly winds bring the combination of vile smells from the purlieus of Newtown Creek. Their quality is tested every day by passengers on the railroad trains to and from Rockaway and other beaches on the south side of Long Island. The reputation of the River Rhine, where it washes the city of Cologne, is eclipsed by Newtown Creek, where it fails to wash Long Island City and Newtown. The local population, so far as it is not concerned in the nuisance-breeding establishments, seems to have lapsed into despair, and left the task of complaining to the people of this city, who receive the stenches attenuated by a mile of purer atmosphere.

It is the duty of the local Boards of Health to take action for the abatement of nuisances within their jurisdiction, but the Board of Health of Newtown seems either to be owned by the concerns that produce the pestilential emanations or to be lulled into apathy by the soporific effects of the air in which it lives. Apparently it cannot be stirred to action. Long Island City has no Board of Health because the Board of Aldermen has long refused to confirm the Mayor's appointees. The Standard Oil Company, the varnish factories, and the bone-boiling establishments seem to be more potent with the Aldermen than the voice of the complaining people. The Mayor will not appoint Health Commissioners who would tolerate the nuisances which these concerns create, and the Aldermen will not consent to the appointment of any other. An effort was made in the Legislature to have the State Board of Health authorized to appoint a local board for Long Island City, but it was defeated, the power of the Standard Oil Company extending even to Albany.

The State Board of Health considered the Long Island nuisances at its meeting in this city yesterday, but seemed to be doubtful of its power to act except through local boards. The Attorney General is to be asked about it. Meantime the production of sickening stenches will go on as heretofore. There is a provision of law which empowers the Governor to direct the Board of Health to "examine into nuisances affecting the security of life and health in any locality," and upon its report to order them "to be changed as he shall direct or abated and removed." Any person maintaining the nuisances after notice of such order is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment or both. This method of dealing with the Newtown Creek nuisances was resorted to once some years ago, but it does not seem to have been permanently effectual. The trouble is not lack of law or of investigation and reports, but of vigorous and sustained action. The concerns that save money by allowing the waste and refuse of their manufacturing processes to run into Newtown Creek and poison the air for miles around evade law and public authority whenever they are not watched. When investigations are made they promise to remedy the evil, and when investigations are over they relapse into their old ways. For the security of life and health in their neighborhood they seem to have no care.

There ought to be a speedy and vigorous concentration of all the public authority there is for dealing with nuisances upon this Long Island plague spot. Unless the manufactories on Newtown Creek can be conducted without detriment to the public health and comfort they should be compelled to remove to a distance from thickly-populated districts. But we have been saying this in behalf of the public these many years, and still public opinion and public interests seem to be less powerful than the capital invested in nuisance-producing industries across the river.

DAVITT AND FORD.

The testimony of MICHAEL DAVITT before the Parnell Commission is in some respects the most interesting and important that has been taken by that body. DAVITT himself is one of the Irishmen who have lent some glow of picturesqueness and of patriotism to even the most disastrous and the most disgraceful of Irish revolutions. Among the crowd of sordid and self-seeking agitators the virtues of such men stand out conspicuous. DAVITT is not a wise man or a sagacious politician any more than ROBERT EMMET was, but from everything that he says or writes there is breathed an unmistakable spirit of sincerity and unselfishness.

The generosity of DAVITT is more obvious than his sagacity in the tribute which he paid from the witness stand to PATRICK FORD. In this country PAT FORD is thoroughly well understood to be a professional Irishman of the lowest type. To most people who have watched his career he appears to be an Irish agitator "for revenue only." His paper has advocated the use of dynamite, but nobody has inferred from this fact that FORD meant to blow up the foundations of the British throne, but only that he meant to make whatever profit was to be derived from the collection of emergency funds and from the circulation of a newspaper breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all Englishmen whomsoever. The Patriot Ford of DAVITT'S eulogy, than whom he had never met a better man "as a philanthropist and a Christian," is not in the least recognizable except by name to those who are aware of the doings of the actual and concrete PAT.

It is perhaps not amiss to point out that in the trustfulness of the Davitts of Irish history for the Pat Fords thereof is to be sought and found one main reason of the failure of Irish revolutions. It is not necessary to analyze the Celtic character in order to detect the explanation of these failures. The obvious fact is that at some stage of every Irish rising it has been deliberately sold out by some pretended patriot, and that the patriot is always the same kind of man as FORD, while his victims are of the same kind as DAVITT. The English themselves despise Irishmen mainly by reason of the British worship of success and the corresponding British contempt of failure. If the Irish had succeeded in throwing off the British yoke the British admiration for them would be as fervent as is the British admiration for our own exploits. Every Confederate victory during the war induced a contempt on the part of representative Englishmen for the cause of the Union and for the men who upheld it, which the final event turned into an admiration of which we almost every day see the willing or unwilling evidences. But Ireland has not freed herself, in spite of every advantage except that of an earnest and united people. It is possible that this advantage may be had in the course of the present struggle. Mr. PARNELL has certainly brought the Irish people nearer to united action than they ever came before. But the testimony of DAVITT shows that the besetting dangers of Irish revolutions, the demagogues and their dupes, are by no means absent from the present struggle for a limited and qualified independence.

Mr. DAVITT'S praise of the Clan-na-Gael needs to be taken with the same allowance as his eulogy upon PAT FORD. It is equally creditable to his generosity and equally discreditable to his good sense. It has been very clearly shown within the past few weeks that the Clan-na-Gael is an association for the relief of its own officers and leaders, and that it has little more to do with the liberation of Ireland than with the discovery of the North Pole. A man who still believes that it is a valuable political agency may be a very chivalrous, earnest, and unselfish patriot, but he can scarcely expect his opinion upon a point of practical politics to be accepted as valuable by adults.

ROJAS PAUL AND BLANCO.

Venezuela treats herself to a Presidential election every other year, so that there is never any undue lack of political excitement in the republic. But the election which is to occur next Spring may prove of unusual importance in determining whether the power of the famous GUZMAN BLANCO is really destroyed there. According to some recent tidings his authority has already been broken, the Government of President PAUL, which his influence is supposed to have installed, having virtually repudiated it. There is something significant in the fact that sundry recent demonstrations of disrespect to BLANCO at Caracas were hailed as "a peaceful revolution." He is not only out of the Presidency and out of the home Government, but has for some time been residing as Ambassador in Paris, endeavoring to settle the old boundary dispute with Great Britain, and conducting other affairs for Venezuela. Pinching up courage from his prolonged absence, some of his countrymen flooded the republic with circulars denouncing him, and marched about in processions requesting that he should be "downed" as a tyrant. Coupled with these outbreaks against BLANCO were praises for the Administration of Dr. ROJAS PAUL. To a reporter of the Paris *Figaro* BLANCO recently denied that he had any dispute with Dr. PAUL; but this does not accord with the news from Caracas.

The career of Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO has been an extraordinary one. For the greater part of twenty years he may be said to have politically owned Venezuela. He first became President in 1870, and has filled the office ever since, with the exception of three or four terms of two years each, when, under the new Constitution, he was not eligible. One of these went, in 1884, to Gen. JOAQUIN CRESPO, and another to ROJAS PAUL last year. When out of the Presidency BLANCO usually goes out of the country, but he has guided its politics hitherto about as effectually in Paris as in Caracas. "The Illustrious American," as he was formally entitled by act of Congress, was in Paris when elected in 1868; and he resigned the Presidency in order to return there in the latter part of 1887, his term of office being filled out by Gen. LOPEZ. The chief candidates for the new term were then Gen. MATOS, Gen. CRESPO, Gen. LARA, and Dr. ROJAS PAUL. The first-named was thought to be BLANCO'S candidate; but as the last was elected it was taken for granted that he represented the absent potentate. CRESPO undertook resistance, but was captured, and, on being pardoned by President PAUL, left the country.

While the antagonism to BLANCO had been more or less apparent for some time, it first resulted in a popular demonstration in April of this year. He had been charged by his opponents with making enormous profits for himself by the purchase of a war ship in Europe for the Government, and by the terms on which he had arranged a conversion of the national debt through the mediation of foreign capitalists. He was also accused of profiting by his concessions to immigrants. Whatever the facts, these charges served to increase the opposition to him. At the same time he seems to have offended President PAUL, the result being the removal from military and civil office of some of his warm adherents. The 27th of April is the anniversary of BLANCO'S capture of Caracas and accession to the Presidency. It has been the custom to celebrate this day by decorating his various statues in the capital and elsewhere. But this year excited throngs in the streets of Caracas refused to allow the customary honors to be paid, and it even required a military guard to prevent one of his images from being torn down. It appears that when GUZMAN BLANCO heard of these performances his rage knew no bounds. He wrote a letter to President PAUL, as it is understood, and the latter, on receiving it, resigned his office. An enormous demonstration of citizens demanded the withdrawal of the resignation and denounced GUZMAN. Congress passed a vote of confidence in the President, and his resignation was accordingly withdrawn. Since then exciting scenes have occurred elsewhere in the republic, all taking the form of eulogizing President PAUL and encouraging him to go on without regard to BLANCO.

This is Venezuela's "peaceful revolution." What the end will be it is difficult to say. Dr. PAUL is not eligible for election next year under the Constitution adopted several years ago, which does not allow the re-election of a President until one term has intervened. But whether BLANCO himself, who is now eligible again, reappears as a candidate, or whether he nominates some follower who will be more obsequious than Dr. PAUL has been, he is hardly likely to resign his power in Venezuela without making a struggle.

THE BUREAU OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Among the changes of importance now in progress in the Navy Department, the approaching departure of the Chief Intelligence Officer from the position he has occupied for more than four years deserves other than passing notice. The office of Naval Intelligence was started upon an excellent foundation by the predecessor of Lieut. R. P. RODGERS, the present incumbent, but it was left to Lieut. RODGERS to perfect the plans and to arrange a system of thoroughly classifying the immense mass of information that had been accumulating from every quarter of the globe, and to improve on the methods for such collections in addition to the regular work of arranging information concerning all navies and the resources for war of all powers, which has been regularly advanced. It being clearly recognized that such collecting, sifting, and arranging of information is an essential in time of peace to insure the rapid opening and vigorous prosecution of any war, whether at home or abroad. The diffusion of necessary and useful information in peace times has been one of the chief aims during the present administration of the office, and this has been brought about by the publication of the "General Information Series," an annual embracing the advance and important changes in ordnance, engineering, construction, and all else pertaining to the naval profession. The influence of the office can also be seen in Congressional committee reports, reports of the Secretary of the Navy, and in all other matters where authentic reference is required. The work of designing vessels, armor, guns, and machinery, and of preparing the specifications for such details, would undoubtedly have been greatly delayed had it not been for this office.

No fact illustrates more forcibly the improvements and advances in modern warfare or demonstrates more clearly the purely scientific principles upon which the conduct and tactics of such warfare are based than the absolute necessity of this refined preparation in order to hope for success in operations against an enemy. The office has now established itself so firmly as a power and necessary feature of the Navy Department that if the lines at present so carefully and wisely marked out are followed it should should grow into a general staff and be the source from which will be drawn our plans for mobilization, manœuvres, and campaigns. Much as it is to be regretted that the established practice of rotation in office necessitates the relinquishing of his present duties by Lieut. RODGERS, to perform a tour at sea, it must be with feelings of pride and satisfaction that he reviews his career of the past four years, which leaves the office of Naval Intelligence in so advanced and flourishing a condition.

ACQUIRED BY "TURF, FIELD AND FARM."

In the summer of 1865 the title, good-will, library, and other effects of the *Spirit of the Times*, founded by William T. Porter, were purchased as a nucleus for the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and vigorous and intelligent management quickly made the new journal a power. It has now purchased *Recreation*, the well-known monthly exponent of the higher literature of manly sport, conducted by Charles Hallock, founder and late editor of *Forest and Stream*, and Fred E. Pond, who was his literary, sports as "Will Wildwood." *Recreation* had worked up a healthy circulation, but the editors and publishers accepted a proposition made to them by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and with the present issue the magazine becomes a part of that paper.

BELGRADE, July 3.—Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar have telegraphed to King Alexander of Servia congratulating him upon his sentiments yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

"PINAFORE" AGAIN.

A very enjoyable performance of "Pinafore" was given at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre last evening. The parts, with the exception of Little Buttercup and Deadeye, were taken by children, and some of them were very smart children. Lulu Hamilton, for instance, the prima donna of the troupe, exhibited all the airs and graces of the heroines of contemporary operetta and saved her voice for the *tours de force* with the discretion of a full-grown artist. She was a very cunning and piquant Josephine, and she had a real train and a real cold. The Captain Corcoran was a youth, named on the bill John W. Perry, with a pure and sweet soprano voice, handsome features, and the supercilious manner of a young man who sought after by the ladies. Rackstraw was a sturdy and pleasing boy who sang well, while Sir Joseph and the Boy's nurse were clever youngsters not yet old enough to possess artistic discretion. The Boy's earnest rendering of "He is an Englishman" threw the audience into ecstasy, and his unsuccessful efforts to begin in the right key each time the song was repeated only added to the amusement. Miss Annie McVeigh, a comely young lady, but certainly not a child, was a creditable Buttercup. Miss Hamilton and Master Parr, however, were the bright stars of the performance.

The chorus was numerous and well trained, and the piping voices were used with zeal in Sir Arthur's melodies. The piece is excellently mounted. The performance was finished before 10 o'clock, so that the children in the audience got to bed in good season to have a full night's rest before beginning the arduous labors of this great day. The children on the stage, of course, will not have much time to devote to firecrackers, because they must do "Pinafore" in the afternoon. They will thus learn, early in life, that an actor's holiday is "saddor than the burial of Kings." There is no reason why "Pinafore" should not draw for several weeks. The house was tolerably well filled last night, and the audience was enthusiastic.

MERRY THOUGHTS.

The Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society generally manages to say what he has to say so that his language will not be misconstrued, but when, at a meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at East Orange, N. J., last week, he said that "thousands of gallons of rum go into Africa for every missionary who is sent there," one of the sisters of that society whispered to another, "Rather a large allowance of liquor for those missionaries!"—*Christian Advocate.*

The grandfather of a little Jackson-street miss the other evening brought home a bunch of firecrackers for her to celebrate the Fourth with. When bedtime came the little miss, kneeling by her mother, repeated her prayers. At the end she lisped: "God bless papa, mamma, grandpa, grandma, and—God bless the firecrackers."—*Syracuse Courier.*

A clever Chicago boy of eighteen years won a prize by his composition on "Drainage," the competition being a novel scheme started by a Congressman. He purposes to drain Chicago thoroughly for $22,000,000. The boy who can spend that much money profitably in draining a city has certainly a great future before him.—*Scranton Truth.*

In looking around for the cause of the death of Mrs. Quinn, who died the other day in Kentucky at the age of 104 years, it has been discovered that she never used a filter to purify her drinking water. The moral to the story of her life and death is so conspicuous that it would be impertinent to enlarge upon it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Dr. McDow's line of defense, as drawn out in his counsel's speech, is not a strikingly original one. In fact, it was attempted by one Adam, the defendant in the famous apple case, and, notwithstanding its indifferent success then, has been popular with his sons ever since.—*Baltimore American.*

A New-England man has set up a school in Paris and advertises that he "will teach any Frenchman to speak the only sensible language in the world in six weeks at a cost of $25." Just think of a Frenchman wrestling with the New-Hampshire dialect!—*Buffalo Express.*

One little fellow, on being asked if he was not sorry that the school term was over, promptly responded: "No, Sir; I'm glad, for I just want to go to some place where I can holler! I'm tired of keeping still."—*Boston Budget.*

If a street car would make anything like the time after the passenger gets aboard that he is called upon to make in chasing one, our dream of rapid transit would be realized. But cars don't run that way.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

How many girl graduates of the season have written their Commencement essays on the "Coming Man" and how few will find him like his portrait when he comes!—*Washington Star.*

Now that Rose Hill, Graceland, Oakwoods, and several other cemeteries have been annexed to this city, a Chicagoan isn't compelled to become a non-resident after dying.—*Chicago News.*

One very curious thing about fireworks is that the roman candle comes from Hong-Kong and the Chinese lanterns are made in New-York State.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Atchison *Globe* asks: "What has become of the old-fashioned girl who said 'Yes, mom?'" As a rule she is taking care of her grandchildren.—*Denver Times.*

We know of no recipe for providing dogs with a pleasurable Independence Day when there are boys in the neighborhood.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

It has developed that the reason carp are considered such poor eating at McPherson is because they can't be caught.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

A sensible fellow said this morning, "If we could use our own good advice, how happy we would be."—*Dover (Del.) Sentinel.*

Here is a baccalaureate sermon and an address combined and condensed: Work hard and be honest!—*Worcester Gazette.*

"What straights are most perilous?" asked the teacher, and a little boy cried out: "Whisky straights!"—*Texas Siftings.*

The Chicago *Times* says that "Chicago is not piggish." No; Chicago has outgrown piggishness.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Education does not hurt a young man if he has good common sense to go with it.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Those who have to live by their wits do not find anything funny in the drama of life.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A cool million will go a long way toward making anybody happy this warm weather.—*Somerville Journal.*

Harvard's entering class is bigger than Yale's. This is a sort of a consolation cup.—*Boston Herald.*

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some can curve a ball.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, rain, cooler, southwesterly winds, becoming high on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, decidedly cooler, brisk southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina, light rain, decidedly cooler, winds becoming brisk northwesterly.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, showers, cooler, northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	62°	72°	3:30 P. M.	85°	81°
6 A. M.	63°	73°	6 P. M.	78°	76°
9 A. M.	72°	76°	9 P. M.	72°	74°
12 M.	78°	80°	12 P. M.	68°	72°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 75.4°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 72.4°

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 3.—The Trinity River is higher than since 1866, and is between three and four miles wide in places. The damage in the city is slight, but the loss to the railroads and suburban property will be a million and a half dollars.

Mrs. Beatty and her son Patrick were drowned. Many poor families encamped on the river bottoms narrowly escaped with their lives. The river is still rising. Great damage has been done to crops.

A HEAVY JUDGMENT.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 3.—In the United States Circuit, in this city, to-day, Associate Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States and Resident Judge Wales presiding, decision was rendered in the case of the administrators of C. Brown Snyder, late of New-York City, against Elizabeth B. McComb, executrix of the estate of the late Henry S. McComb of this city, involving a claim of over $91,000. The case was one of unusual interest and importance. Henry S. McComb was one of the few millionaires of this city and largely interested in Southern railroads. Snyder was the owner of 800 shares of stock of the Southern Railroad Association, which he transferred in trust to Col. McComb by a declaration executed on Nov. 22, 1869. This stock McComb retained, and his executrix after his death also refused to account for it. The claim set forth being that he held it as collateral security for his claim against the late Josiah Bardwell of Boston, who, it was alleged, was possessed of the equitable interest in the stock in question.

The value of the stock at the time of the execution of the declaration of trust was alleged to be $42,000, testimony being given that Snyder paid this amount for it. Action was brought in this city on Jan. 30, 1883, against Col. McComb's executrix, and the trial occupied a long time, much testimony being heard. The defense was the equitable ownership of the stock by the defendant, and also the Statute of Limitations.

Judge Wales read the opinion of the court affirming the declaration of the plaintiff, and Justice Bradley concurred. The court held that the plea that McComb held the stock as collateral was not sustained, the proof being that this claim was not put forward until several years after the execution of the declaration of trust, which contained no reference whatever that the stock was held in any way to be considered as collateral for Bardwell's indebtedness to McComb. The relation of McComb was clearly set forth by Justice Bradley as that of a trustee, while the proof was that he did not give a faithful execution of his trust. McComb was also a large stockholder in the Southern Railroad Association, but in November, 1871, he disposed of his own stock to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $125 per share, under an agreement to repurchase it at the end of two years at an advance, and also transferred the Snyder stock, in trust, to that company to enable it to have full control of the operations in prospect. As to the plea of the Statute of Limitations, the court held that it did not lie in this case, as it was one of pure trust, existing to date, and no time had the trust been repudiated the statute might have run from such repudiation.

The court made a decree for the complainants against the defendant for $42,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from Nov. 22, 1869, the date of the declaration of trust. This makes the total amount between $91,000 and $92,000. The attorneys engaged in the case were William Wilson of New-York and Senator Gray and William C. Spruance of this city for the complainants; for the defendant, ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, and Bates & Harrington of this city. The McComb estate, against which the decree will lie, is rated at about $3,000,000.

THE WHEELMEN'S MEET.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 3.—The bad weather of to-day cast a damper on the league meet. The hundreds of wheelmen were delighted with the beautiful weather which greeted them in the morning, and many runs were projected but the storm changed all this. In this hilly and heavily-wooded country storms materialize very quickly. Before noon the sun hid itself behind heavy clouds, and during the afternoon it was a succession of showers. Between the cloud bursts the sun would shine very brilliantly, but the hopes raised were quickly lost. This kind of game was kept up till dark.

At 10 A. M. a large party set out for the Antietam battlefield. The speed set by the leaders was very warm, the roads were very muddy, the hills numerous, and many falls were taken. Just before the party reached Antietam an unfortunate accident happened to A. O. Goodman of West Hampton, who took a bad header on a peculiarly steep hill, breaking his arm and otherwise bruising himself. The fractured bone was set and splinted by a physician who happened to be with the party. At Antietam lunch was served, and the wheelmen enjoyed a rest. It had been planned to push on to Penmar, but the heavy showers determined the party to ride to the nearest station on the Western Maryland Railroad, and take a train to Hagerstown.

One of the pleasant events of the meet was the excursion to Penmar this afternoon and evening. Penmar is a picnic grove on the summit of the Blue Mountains, about sixteen miles from Hagerstown. A special train of six cars carried the party. As the train ran up the steep hills a beautiful view of the Cumberland Valley disclosed itself. At every turn of the road the prospect unfolded, finally the eye rested on a valley sixty miles broad, and shut in by ranges of Blue Mountains. At Penmar dancing was the principal attraction, though the sports common at picnics were indulged in. At last supper was served, the principal item being the toothsome soft-shell crab, a delicacy in this region at this time of the year. After supper the wheelmen and their ladies returned to Hagerstown.

The streets to-night are kept noisy by rockets and firecrackers. At the principal hotels large crowds of wheelmen are gathered, dispensing liquid hospitality and having a good time generally. To-morrow will be the greatest and last day of the meet. The morning will be given to the parade, always an important feature of the league meet. The men have burnished up their wheels, and to-morrow they will appear in their nattiest suits that they may do honor to their clubs. The run will be through the principal streets, and will occupy forty minutes. The authorities have made arrangements to take care of 30,000 people, who will come into town to see the parade and the races to which the afternoon will be given over. The programme is an attractive one, many fast men from various parts of the country having entered. The track had been rolled as smooth as a billiard table, but it is expected that the rain has rather taken the fine edge off it. The meet will end with an open-air concert in the evening.

A BULGE IN JULY WHEAT.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Wheat was bullish this morning Notwithstanding the copious rains all over the Northwestern wheat sections. The attempt to make September the leading option in wheat having proved unsuccessful, the price indicator was changed to December, and that option opened at 80⅜ cents, an advance of ⅛ cent, and sold in the first half hour up to 80⅞ cents, subsequently falling back to the opening figure.

The sensation of the morning was an early bulge in July, which opened at 83 cents, an advance of ⅞ cent, and was quickly run up to 85 cents. The crowd is timid in trading in this option, as it is afraid of a squeeze, small receipts of new wheat during July being expected by many persons. There is a very large short interest still out in July. If the long interest were concentrated a very bad squeeze would be imminent, but the July long interest is as scattered as the short interest. This exceptional strength in July helped to advance the other options to-day, but they were a good deal below that month.

The July wheat boom created no end of excitement in the way of margin callings, boys rushing around with checks for the July shorts to sign, while commission men were wiring their customers who are short on July that their trades must be closed up, as they do not propose to run the risk of any such experience as they had last September. The shorts, who were thoroughly alarmed, covered their July wheat very freely, and, altogether, it was a remarkably lively time for the day before a holiday.

The buying of July was led by Jones, Kennett, and Hopkins, and W. G. McCormick, and it was common talk that Nat Jones and his New-York friends were short some. Jones is said to have covered 200,000 bushels. Possibly 500,000 bushels of July wheat was covered in all.

During the latter part of the session Hutchinson, Cudahy, Linn, and others sold July, and there was a general break in prices for the options. At the close July stood at 82⅜ cents and December at 79⅞ cents, showing a decline for the day of ⅜ cent in the latter and no change in the former.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 3.—Alumni Day of the Virginia Military Institute brought additional hundreds of old cadets and visitors. The ceremonies for the day were opened in the chapel of Washington and Lee University by a reunion of the Alumni, followed by a historical address by Gen. F. H. Smith, the Superintendent of the Institute.

At a business meeting of the Alumni held this evening a resolution was adopted calling on the Board of Visitors to elect a successor to Gen. Smith as Superintendent before adjournment, and by a unanimous vote Gov. Fitzhugh Lee was recommended to the board for the place. Gov. Lee of Virginia, Gov. Buckner of Kentucky, and G

IN A BOISTEROUS CURRENT

ROWERS TESTING THEIR MUSCLES IN THE SCHUYLKILL.

IN THE TRIAL HEATS NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CARRY OFF FIVE OUT OF THE SIX RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Oarsmen have seldom faced a more riotous river or worse weather to row in than were encountered by the home and visiting crews to-day on the Schuylkill in preliminary trial heats of the people's regatta. As a first-day effort with the men and crews fresh and on their mettle, the contests had a keen and stirring interest, all the greater because of the boisterous current and intermittent heavy rains which made boating for the time being a precarious business.

There were six races—two for junior single scullers, two for four-oared shells, and two for four-oared gigs. The river showing no disposition to behave itself, and getting worse and worse, the heats for the senior singles were annulled and will be rowed to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. They were all, with the possible exception of the second heat of the four-oared gigs, good, stirring races, that put to the severest test the muscles and pluck of the men who pulled the oars.

As a spectacle, too, the number of boats in the contests made a striking sight on the river, though there were few sightseers compared with the multitudes that will doubtless witness the races to-morrow. New-York came stupendously to the front, carrying off almost all the honors to-day. Of the six races, New-York captured five and nearly took all. Four of the winning crews were from New-York City and one from Brooklyn. The home college crew managed to get one of the races.

The victors of the day were George A. Wiss of the New-York Athletic Club in the junior singles, first heat, with George Van Vliet of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy second; the gNew-York Athletic Club crew in the first heat of the four-oared shells, with the Arions of Baltimore second; W. E. Cody of the Nonpareil Boat Club of New-York in the second heat of the junior singles, with Hartley Seaton of the Excelsior Boat Club of Paterson, N. J., second; the college boat crew of Philadelphia in the first heat for four-oared gigs, with the Triton Boat Club of Newark, N. J., second; the Nonpareil Boat Club of New-York in the four-oared gigs, second heat, and the Columbia Athletic Club of Washington second, and the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn in the second heat of the four-oared shells, with the Passaic Boat Club of Newark, N. J., second.

The New-Yorkers were a splendid-looking set of fellows, and proved to be as good as they looked. They were cheered again and again, and no one envied them their well-earned victories. They were good rowers, too, and handled their boats with a skill that was masterly, considering that they must have been more or less unfamiliar with the river and its eccentric currents and eddies, which were puzzling even to the Schuylkill Navy boys who know it so well.

Up almost to the startling time it was a muggy, unfavorable day, with low, rolling, dark clouds, that every now and then dumped down their load of rain. The river was high, and a small Niagara poured over the dam. There were not many spectators in the park, few ladies, especially, and but for the group about the boathouses, a few knots of people along the shore, and the movement of the launches and tugs, there was little to indicate that there was anything unusual going on in the river.

The water had the advantage of being "fast," as the course was down the stream, but the wind being dead the other way, the river was choppy and full of swirls, and at one time was so tempestuous with side waves that Mr. Philipe, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, said it was like trying to row on the Atlantic Ocean.

It was generally supposed that Meade of the Philadelphia Vespers, who was a great favorite, would win the first race, but he didn't. It was thought that the Arion, with Van Vliet, would make this, and at the head of the island he was pulling very hard, hugging the shore, but all his exertions failed, for Van Vliet, who had been a little to the fore almost from the outset, kept there in each succeeding second. The places of the men at the finish and the time were: George A. Weis, New-York Athletic Club, 9:59 3-5; George Van Vliet, A. C. S. N., 10:11; H. W. Meade, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, 10:12; J. M. Yaker, Reading Boat Club, 10:22.

In the second heat of the race the New-York Athletic Club crew were ahead after the first few strokes and staid there. The crews and the time were: New-York Athletic Club, 9; E. W. Kruckerbock, bow; E. Weinsch, 2; J. Commins, 3, and H. Chauman, stroke. Time—9:16 3-5. Ariel Boat Club, Baltimore, Robert Meyer, bow; John A. Neawiok, 2; Robert Van Sant, 3, and E. Slack, stroke. Time—9:18 4-5.

The second heat of the Junior singles was one of the best races of the day. The rowers and time in this race were: W. E. Cody, Nonpareil Boat Club, New-York, time, 10:42 2-5; Hartley Seaton, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson, 10:50; Joseph Harrison, Fairmount Boat Club, Philadelphia, 11:23; Francis Colburn, Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., 11:33; J. J. Sohlie, Union Boat Club, New-York, 11:38.

In the four-oared gig race an unfortunate misbap to the Nautilus Club crew from Brooklyn was the loss of a portion of the outrigging, which put it out of the race. They were fast pulling up on the college boys when it occurred. The crews and time in their order were:

College Boat Club, Philadelphia—J. H. Dewey, bow; C. G. Stevens, 2; J. Heed, 3, and H. Jackson, stroke. Time—8:55.

Triton Boat Club, Newark—A. W. Snow, bow; Dr. Joseph Vinton, 2; Harry Sanderson, 3; Theodore Kerr, stroke. Time—9:9.

New-York Athletic Club—Crew before mentioned. Time—9:15.

Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn, R. Hillman, bow; D. S. Voorhees, 2; Charles Sutton, 3; A. Hillman, stroke.

In the second heat for the gigs it lay most of the way almost from the start between the Nonpareil and the Columbia crew, but the New-Yorkers soon got to the front. The records and order were:

Nonpareil Boat Club, New-York, A. H. Beck, bow; J. H. Beck, 2; E. Nicola, 3; J. I. Delaney, stroke; H. Cook, coxswain. Time—8:45.

Columbia Boat Club, Washington—L. T. Reed, bow; L. J. Harhan, No. 2; H. T. Miller, 3; F. A. Nut, stroke; W. H. Gibson, coxswain. Time—8:55.

Pennsylvania Boat Club—Time—9:09½.

Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia—Time—9:03.

The time made by the New-York Club is the fastest ever known on the National course. In the four-oared shell race the last and best of the day, the Passaic crew broke their rudder at the start, but, letting it go, went on without it and won. This was the result as all saw was in a great measure owing to their No. 2 oar, Mr. Dentz. The Varunas got ahead soon after the start, and kept there. It was a very close pull all the way between the Nonpareils and the Passaics, especially at the finish, when it was quite exciting. There were not many spectators in the park, few ladies, especially, and but for the group about the boathouses, a few knots of people along the shore, and the movement of the launches and tugs, there was little to indicate that there was anything unusual going on in the river.

The water had the advantage of being "fast," as the course was down the stream, but the wind being dead the other way, the river was choppy and full of swirls, and at one time was so tempestuous with side waves that Mr. Philipe, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, said it was like trying to row on the Atlantic Ocean.

It was generally supposed that Meade of the Philadelphia Vespers, who was a great favorite, would win the first race, but he didn't. It was thought that the Arion, with Van Vliet, would make this, and at the head of the island he was pulling very hard, hugging the shore, but all his exertions failed, for Van Vliet, who had been a little to the fore almost from the outset, kept there in each succeeding second. The places of the men at the finish and the time were: George A. Weis, New-York Athletic Club, 9:59 3-5; George Van Vliet, A. C. S. N., 10:11; H. W. Meade, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, 10:12; J. M. Yaker, Reading Boat Club, 10:22.

In the second heat of the race the New-York Athletic Club crew were ahead after the first few strokes and staid there. The crews and the time were: New-York Athletic Club,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, July 3—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	55¾	56¾	54¾	56¼	13,201
*Am. Cattle Trust	18½	18½	18½	18½	305
American Ex.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	34
Am. Tob. & Fd.	116	116	116	116	50,495
*Brunswick Co.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	1,160
Cameron Coal	35	30¾	30	30¾	400
Canada Southern	53	53¾	53¾	53¾	1,175
Canada Pac.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	1,200
C. & O. 1st Pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	150
Chi. Gas Trust	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	2,360
Chi. & N. W.	107¾	107¾	106¾	107	17,099
C., B. & Q.	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	1,150
C. M. & St. P.	70	70	68¾	68¾	32,790
C. M. & St. P. pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	100
C. R. I. & Pac.	94	94	93¾	93¾	1,200
C. St. P. M. & O.	43	43	43	43	100
C. C. C. & I.	70¾	72	70¾	71¾	5,000
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	2,000
Chi. & E. Ill.	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	1,100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104	104	104	104	100
Consol. Gas Co.	87	87	87	87	100
Del. & Hudson	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	500
Del., Lack. & W.	147	147	146¾	147	1,150
D., L. & W. pf.	145	145	145	145	100
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	43	43	42	42	1,900
Den., T. & F. W.	23	23¼	23	23	700
Harlem	260	260	250	250	5
Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	400
Ill. C. leased l.	98	98	98	98	16
L. E. & Western	18	18	17¾	17¾	400
L. E. & West. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	400
Lake Erie & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	2,445
Long Island	93¾	94¾	93¾	94¾	63
Louis. & Nash.	69	69	68¾	68¾	2,850
Manhattan Con.	97	97	97	97	100
Manhattan Pf.	8	8	8	8	200
Maryland Coal	14	14	14	14	100
Mich. Central	90	90	89¾	89½	57
Mil., L. S. & W.	114¾	114¾	114	114	200
Mil. & St. P. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	7,910
Mobile & Ohio	14	14	14	14	150
*Nat. Lead Trust	31¾	33¾	31¾	32¾	47,340
N. J. Central	110	110	110	110	1,370
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	400
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50	50¾	49¾	50	23,775
N. Y. & N. H.	263¾	263¾	263¾	263¾	15
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	2,310
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	87	87	86	86	500
N. Y. S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	500
Norfolk & West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	1,100
Norfolk & W. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	1,120
Northern Pac.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	700
Northern Pac. pf.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	7,157
Ohio Southern	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
Pacific Mail	39	39¾	33	39	700
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	21¾	22	21¾	22	300
Phil. & Reading	47¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	24,000
P., Ft. W. & C.	157½	157½	157½	157½	25
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	166	185	185	185	100
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	850
R., W. & O.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	110
St. L. & S. F.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	175
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57	57¾	57	57¾	240
St. P. & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	350
St. P. & Om. pf.	99	99	99	99	100
Southern Pacific	29	30	28¾	30	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	119¾	119¾	117	117¾	12,735
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	1,900
Tol., A. & N. M.	31	31	31	31	200
Texas Pacific	20	20	19¾	19¾	1,815
Union Pacific	60	60¾	59	59¾	19,844
U. S. Express	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼	20
W., St. L. & P.	16	16	15¾	15¾	1,000
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29	29¾	28¾	28¾	2,200
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	4,951
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	300
Wisconsin Cent.	23	23	22¾	23	350
Total sales					345,128

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	112	112	112	112	$1,000
At., Col. & P. 1st	97	97	97	97	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	76½	76¾	75½	78	61,000
Buff., R. & P. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	99	99	99	99	1,000
C. P. 5s of 1898	118½	118¾	118½	118¾	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	180,000
C. & Q. 4s, 1911	117¾	118	117¾	118	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	1,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	20,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	71	72	71	72	5,000
Col. & H. V. 7s	64	64	63	63	20,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	78¾	5,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	9,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, as. & t.	91	91	90¾	90¾	21,900
D., S. S. & A. 5s	96¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	24,500
D., M. & M. 1 g.	35	35	34	34	20,000
Del. & Man. 1st	110	110	110	110	1,000
E. T., Va. & G. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Evans. & Ind. cn.	111	111	111	111	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	98¾	97	98¾	96¾	42,000
*Ga. Pac. 1st	112	112	112	112	8,000
Ga. Car. & N.	93	93	93	93	20,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	108¾	109	108¾	109	29,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 5s	74	74	74	74	5,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1953	102	102	102	102	10,000
Int. & G. N. 2d 6s	63½	63½	62½	62½	3,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	85	85	85	85	9,000
Jack., L. & S. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	56½	56½	56½	56½	2,000
Kan. & T. con. 6s	81	81	81	81	10,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	108	108	108	108	15,000
L. E. & W. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	8,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
Long Isl. gen. 4s	101	101	101	101	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	115	115	115	115	3,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	130	130	130	130	3,000
M. R. Bridge 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
Mo. Pacific cn.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	56¾	57	56¾	57	2,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s, ext.	105	105	105	105	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	13,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	10,000
N. Y., L. & W. cons.	118	118	118	116	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. Y. S. & W. 1st g.	101	101	101	101	28,000
Nor. & W. 1st, C. V.	97	97	97	97	5,000
North. Pac. 1st	117	117	116¾	116¾	6,000
Northwest. 1½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4,000
Ohio South. Inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	111	111	111	111	5,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	105	105	105	105	1,000
P., D. & E. 1st, Ev.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	10,000
Rend. 1st. pf. inc.	82	82	81¾	81¾	7,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68	68	67¾	67¾	30,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	60,000
Read. gen. 4s	92¼	92¼	92	93¼	51,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	66½	66½	66	66	31,000
Rich. & Dan.	116	116	116	116	4,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s	101¼	101	101	101	18,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	105¾	105¾	43,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111½	111½	111½	111½	8,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, as. & t.	78	78¼	77¾	78	9,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D.	126	126½	125½	126	4,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	114	114	114	114	4,000
San. A. & A. P. 5s of 1926	87	87	87	87	2,000
Shen. Val. gen.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	95¾	96	95¾	96	18,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	94½	94½	94½	94½	6,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	19,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¼	37¼	37	37	12,000
T., A. & A. 2d cons.	106	106	106	106	15,000
Union Pac. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
Utah South. gen.	115½	115½	115½	115½	7,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	97	97	97	97	8,000
Wabash 1st, t. r.	103	103	103	103	5,000
*W. 1st, 5s, n. w.	103	103	102	103	5,000
Wab. 1st Chi. 1st	102¾	103	102¾	103	7,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	50,000
West Shore 4s, g.	106½	107	106½	107	41,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	7,000
Total sales					$1,180,000

*Unlisted. †Including $3,000 at 77¾, sellers 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	100
Crown Point	2.45	2.45	2.40	2.40	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	100
El Cristo	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	1,400
Little Chief	.32	.32	.32	.32	2,000
Middle Bar	.24	.24	.24	.24	400
Mexican S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1,000
Occidental	1.60	1.85	1.60	1.85	250
Plutus	.85	.85	.85	.85	300
Plymouth	9.25	9.25	8.50	8.50	90
Sanpahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,500
Silver King	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	410
Savage	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	150
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	400
Yellow Jacket	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	200
Total sales					8,740

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	56	56¾	55¾	56¼	1,160
Atch., Top. & S. F.	39¾	40¼	39¾	39¾	58,150
Anneston Land	39½	39½	39½	39½	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99¾	99¾	98	98¾	4,600
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	92	93	1,650
Canadian Pacific	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	100
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69¾	70	68¾	68¾	20,010
Chi. & North west.	107¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	3,230
Chi. Gas Trust	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	35
Del., Lack. & W.	146¾	146¾	145¾	146¾	1,000
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	280
Louis. & Nash.	69	69¼	68¾	68¾	20
Mo. Pacific	70¾	70¾	70	70¾	2,180
Manhattan, C. & F.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust	32	33¼	31¾	32¾	6,700
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50¾	50¾	49¾	50	7,270
North. Pacific pf.	65	65¾	63	65	300
Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	100
Phil. & Reading	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	20,000
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Sugar Ref. Co.	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	60
Texas Pacific	20	20	20	20	100
Union Pacific	59¾	60	59	59¾	4,670
Western Union	85¾	85¾	85	85¾	430
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69	69	67¾	67¾	200
Total sales					135,530

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipa Lina certs	92	92¼	91	91¼	441,000
Clearances					1,000,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 4s	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	$3,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
Det., M. & M. 1 g.	35	35	35	35	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	97	97	97	97	10,000
Ga. Pacific 1s	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	16,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	84	84	84	84	14,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	85	85	85	85	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s	61	61	61	61	3,000
P. & R. 2d 5s	74¾	75	67¾	67¾	18,000
P. & R. 3d 5s	82	83	82	82	6,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	55	55	55	55	5,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106	10,000
Texas Pacific 1st. 5s	82	82¼	82	82¼	2,000
West Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Texas Pacific 2d	37	37	37	37	1,000
Total sales					$132,000

The stock market was fairly active and generally lower. The Grangers were weak, and led the remainder of the list in the decline. The trust stocks were less active than usual. Sugar broke 2 points on a report that the trust was about to issue a blanket mortgage on all its properties, but later recovered 2 points. Whisky closed 2 points lower. Lead ruled steady, and cotton oil firm. The principal changes in railway stocks were: Advances—Original, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1, and New Jersey Central, Reading and Manitoba, each 1¼; Northwestern and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1½; Erie preferred and Rock Island, each ¾; Lake Shore, Northern Pacific preferred, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Union Pacific and Wisconsin Central, each ½.

Money on call loaned at 2@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at 4 87½ for 60-day bills and 4 89 for demand. Actual business was done at 4 86¾@4 86¾ for 60-day bills, 4 88¾@4 89 for demand, 4 88¾@4 89 for cable transfers, and 4 86@4 86¼ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

Government bonds were unchanged. The only sale on call was $200 4s coupon at 123½. In State securities $1,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 98. In bank stocks 20 shares of Fourth sold at 167 and 100 of Merchants' Exchange at 124.

The railway mortgage market was not active and was generally lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts, 1, and St. Paul, Southern Minnesota firsts, ¼. *Declined*—Reading third preference incomes, 2¼; American Dock 5s, Atlantic and Pacific 4s, Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, and Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, each 1; Reading second preference incomes, ¾, and New York Central extended 5s, Ohio Southern incomes, and Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, each ½.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 92¼@90¾@91. In mining stocks Caledonia, Black Hills sold at 93 and Plymouth consolidated at 82 75.

Shelton Jaques is the holder of the first mortgage bonds of the Crawfordsville (Ind.) Water Works Company to communicate with them with a view to taking measures for the foreclosure of the mortgage securing these bonds.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	182	Lincoln National	116
American Ex.	152	Manhattan	175
Broadway	235	Market & Fulton	190
Butch'rs & Drov'rs	130	Mechanics'	200
Central National	103	Mech'nics & Traders'	200
Chase National	230	Mercantile	203
Chatham	150	Merchants'	153½
Chemical	4000	Metropolitan	134
City	425	Murray Hill	250
Citizens'	171	Nassau	155
Commerce	192	New-York	243
Continental	120	New York County	190
Corn Exchange	230	N. Y. National Ex.	97
East River	155	North America	160
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	140
Fifth Avenue	1000	Oriental	205
First National	2000	Pacific	165
Fourteenth Street	180	Park	232
Fourth National	165	Phenix	135
Gallatin National	265	Republic	175
Garfield National	150	Seaboard National	170
German-American	124	Second National	325
Germania	265	Seventh National	130
Grocers'	275	Tradesmen's	105
Hanover	445	U. S. National	210
Importers & Trad'rs'	238	Western National	98
Leather Manufac.	230		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	106¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1896	121	....
4½s, '91, c	106¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	....
4s, 1907, r	122¾	123¾	Cur. 6s, 1898	126	129
4s, 1907, c	122¾	123¾	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	112	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$143,847,796 | Balances.....$9,236,464

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	21¾	21¾	St. Paul	69¼	69¾
Reading	23 5-16	23¾	Read. gen	92	92½
Lehigh Val.	53¾	53¾	R'g 1st pf. inc.	82	82½
Nor. Pacific	27¾	27¾	R'g 2d pf. inc.	57¼	....
Nor. Pac. pf.	64¾	64¾	R'g 3d pf. inc.	54¾	....

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	2.95	Ophir	5.00
Bodie Consolidated	1.85	Potosi	1.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.60	Savage	1.90
Crown Point	2.50	Sierra Nevada	2.20
Eureka Con.	2.00	Union Consolidated	3.80
Gould & Curry	2.10	Yellow Jacket	2.90
Hale & Norcross	3.15	North Belle Isle	1.20
Mexican	3.85		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, July 3.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1s. 7s	107.50	Atlantic	9.00
Atch. & Topeka	39.87½	Boston & Mon	36.00
Boston & Albany	218.00	Kearsarge	5.00
Boston & Maine	183.00	Santa Fe Cop. Co.	.65
Bell Telephone	204.87½	Old Colony	174.50
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.50	Wisconsin Cent.	23.12½
Eastern	98.50	Wis. Cent. pf.	57.50
Eastern 5s	125.00	Calumet & Hecla	206.00
Flint & Pere	27.00	Catalpa	1.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	96.00	Franklin	9.00
Mex. Central	15.00	Huron	1.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	66.25	Osceola	9.00
N. Y. & N. E.	50.87½	Parrabio	2.00
Tam. Mining Co.	100.00	Quincy	52.00
San Diego L. Co.	27.50	Bell Telephone	223.50
West End Land	27.75	Boston Land	6.50
Lamson Store S.	61.25	Water Power	6.00

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 3, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate and the demand as follows: Beeves, which opened slow, with a weak tone in values, recovered and closed strong, with an upward tendency in values. Sheep were steady at former values. Lambs advanced ¼c. ₱ lb. Veals and Calves were ½c. ₱ lb. higher. Milch Cows were quite dull and prices reported sold in various small lots at $20@$40 ₱ head. At Sixth-th Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter, all but 14 head of local origin, which were for sale. At Jersey City Yards Horned Cattle sold at 7¼c. @9c. ₱ lb., weighs 4¾ to 8½ cwt. From 54 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, part corn-fed, $4@$4 40 ₱ cwt.; Steers, still-fed, $3 60@$4 25 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 17½@$3 50 ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported, lean to coarse. Sheep sold at 4¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; quil Lambs, 4¾c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Calves, butter-milk-fed, 5c. ₱ lb.; Calves and lean Veals, in mixed lots, 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb.; lean Veals, as, 3¾c. ₱ lb.; Veals of medium quality, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Hogs were very dull. 1 Road, 400 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 1 Hog, 460 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 3 Hogs, 277 lb., 5c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Hogs opened at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixth-th Street Yards—Hume & Mullin sold 13 Calves, 179 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 19 Calves, 140 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Calf, 110 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 1 lean Veals, 141 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 129 lean Veals, 141 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 128 Veals, 148 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 15 State Lambs, culls, 62 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 42 State Lambs, 85 lb., 5¼c. 27½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Veals sold at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs sold at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Jas. Dickson sold 19 Calves and lean Veals, 219 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 179 lean Veals, 151 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb. Jelliffe & Co. sold 6 Calves, 200 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 17 lean Veals, 156 lb., 4¾ 20 ₱ cwt.; 1 lean Veals, 150 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 87 lean Veals, 153 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., with $11 25 off the lot; 214 lean Veals, 148 to 150 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., with $12 50 off on 68 head; 8 Veals, 145 lb., 5c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 39 lean Veals, 138 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 lean Veals, 230 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 138 lean Veals, 151 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 42 lean Veals, 167 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 17 Veals, 167 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 240 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb. Sheep: 30 head, 90 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 320 head, 80 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 75 head, 120 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb. Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 3 Calves, 200 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 296 Calves and lean Veals, 171 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 20 Calves and lean Veals, 149 lb., 3¾ 69 ₱ cwt.; 143 Calves and lean Veals, 168 to 171 lb., 3¾ 65@3¾ 70 ₱ cwt.; 247 lean Veals, 168 to 171 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 30 lean Veals, 144 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 81 Veals, 156 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 127 Texas sheep, 79 lb., 4¼ 60 ₱ cwt.; 36 Kentucky Sheep: 19 head, 90 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 17 head, 97 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 188 Western Sheep, 82 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 228 Kentucky Lambs, 72 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb. Eilenback & Dewey sold 21 Veals, 179 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 263 Western Sheep, 88 head, 82 lb., 5¼c. @5¾c. ₱ lb.; 40 head, 111 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—B. MacPherson sold on commission 35 Western Steers, a mixed herd: 16 head, 1,967 lb., 3¾ 50 cwt., 69 head, 1,400 lb., 3¾ 10 ₱ cwt.; 79 Kentucky Steers, mixed, 1,143 lb., 3¾ lb., 4¼ 15 ₱ cwt.; 36 Illinois Steers: 11 head, 1,217 lb., 4¼ 17½ ₱ cwt.; 25 head, 1,510 lb., 4¼ 40 ₱ cwt. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 71 Indiana Steers, mixed: 41 head, 1,502 lb., 4¼ 25 ₱ cwt.; 30 head, 1,290 lb., 4¼ 15 ₱ cwt. S. Saunders sold on commission 62 Kentucky Steers, mixed: 30 head, 1,232 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 43 head, 1,218 to 1,236 lb., 4¼ 15 ₱ cwt. D. Watzel sold on commission 50 Illinois Steers, still-fed, 1,334 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb. J. Shoaberg sold on commission 50 Indiana Steers, mixed, 1,213 lb., 4¼ 20 ₱ cwt.; 19 head, 1,197 lb., 4¼ 17½ ₱ cwt.; 5 heads, 1,086 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 heads, 1,260 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 heads, 1,297 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 196 Ohio Steers, still-fed: 1 head, 1,240 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 38 head, 1,277 lb., 4¼ 20 ₱ cwt.; 54 head, 1,277 lb., 4¼ 17½ ₱ cwt.; 103 head, 1,266 to 1,316 lb., 4¼ 20 ₱ cwt. M. Gelschmidt sold for self 1 Bull, 1,420 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 111 Kentucky Steers, still-fed: 11 head, 1,196 lb., 4¼ 25 ₱ cwt.; 13 head, 1,229 lb., 4¼ 30 ₱ cwt.; 49 head, 1,180 to 1,213 lb., 4¼c. ₱ cwt., 8 head, 1,268 lb., 4¼ 15 ₱ cwt., 30 head, 1,245 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 120 Illinois Steers, mixed: 1,075 lb., 4¼ 65 ₱ cwt.; 17 head, 1,243 lb., 4¼ 15 ₱ cwt.; 34 Kentucky Steers, still-fed: 27 head, 1,299 to 1,378 lb., 4¼ 30 ₱ cwt.; 7 head, 1,285 lb., 4¼ 25 ₱ cwt.; 24 head, 1,256 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 62 Indiana Steers: 16 head, 1,436 lb., 4¼ 30 ₱ cwt., 17 head, 1,275 lb., 4¼ 20 ₱ cwt., 21 Indiana Steers, 1,154 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 36 Ohio Steers: 15 head, 1,277 lb., 4¼ 20 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,245 lb., 4¼ 30 ₱ cwt.; 209 Texas Sheep, 79 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 278 Ohio Sheep, 96 lb., 4¼ 40 ₱ cwt.; 138 Virginia Lambs, 67 lb., 6¼c. @6½c. ₱ lb.; 6 Tennessee Lambs, 63 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb. Judd &

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 3.

... s. s., 100.5 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x74; Dan... mortgage and note for $17,000 to A. Isenstein and ...

... s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x... Coates to Charles F. ... 1

... s. s., 316 ft. s. of 1st-av., 20x92; ... H. Ohlrogge and wife to Amalia ...

... st., s. w. corner of Desbrosses-st., ... Julia W. and Mary L. Small to M. ... Howenstine and others. ... 5

... property; Minerva C. Howenstine to ... C. Howenstine and another, ½ ... 18,000

... st., n. w. corner of Greene-st., 50x ... yer Foster, and others to Jare... Lyons. ... 193,000

... st., w. s., lot 528, 24x80; Bernard Sil... stein and; wife to Jonas Weil and ... 18,950

Sheridan-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x 75; Samuel Greenfield to Esther Greenfield. ... 1

Houston-st., n. s., 44.9 ft. e. of Avenue D, 12.7x80; Isaac Goldstein and wife to Han... nah Morgenstern. ... 9,000

2d-av., e. s., lot 67, 23.6x98.4; Meier Mandelbaum and wife to B. Anna Cary. ... 13,250

103d-st., s. s., 338, 238, 240, and 242 East; Hau... mann and another to Francis A. White. ... 1

8th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x82.9; James Hughes to Isaac Mandelbaum. ... 15,750

79th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Charles Tillmann and wife to Caroline Schreiber. ... 22,500

Lenox-av., w. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x 65; Nathan Wise and others to Joseph S. Josephs. ... 28,000

Same property; J. S. Josephs to Samuel Jo... seph. ... 28,000

96th-st., n. s., 63 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x102.5; Simon Hoffman to A. Jacobs and another. ... 14,000

127th-av., n. s. corner of 134th-st., 48.11x 100; Margaret C. Hunter and others to Hannah Higgins. ... 8,500

2d-av., s. e. corner of 110th-st., 25.11x100; Henry Guth to Hermann Nestreck. ... 1

2d-av., s. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 110th-st., 25x100; Hermann Nestreck and wife to Henry Guth. ... 1

90th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x 100.8; James J. Loonie and others to Elias A. Alexander. ... 85,500

Allen-st., 19; Hannah Fichter and wife to Barnett Levy and another. ... 26,000

2d-av., s. w. corner of 70th-st., 25x72; Wil... liam Forster, executor, &c., to Rosina Greenlinger. ... 34,825

Madison-av., s. w. cor. of 119th-st., 100x80; Anna E. Tuvie and another to Carrie E. Morse. ... 40,000

89th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100; Gertrude Dornbrach to Henrietta Harris. ... 22,000

99th-st., 223 East; same to same. ... 22,000

119th-st., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Pleasant-av., 26x 100.11; M. Fredricks and wife to William Dempsey. ... 1

177th-st., n. s., 43.3 ft. w. of Catherine-st., 15x286.6; Dennis Powers and wife to ... D. Jackson. ... 5,000

7th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x91; Bruno L. M. Metz and wife to German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Markus. ... 22,500

115th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x 100.11; John McGleenan and wife to Er... nest C. Merl. ... 7,500

142d-st., n. s., 644.1 ft. w. of 11th-av., 24.8x 99.11, &c.; James Hamilton and wife to Louis Hildenstein. ... 2,500

3d-av., e. s., 98 ft. n. of 97th-st., 19.5x70; John H. Drealer and wife to George Siebelhouse and wife. ... 1

Same property; George Siebelhouse and wife to John H. Drealer. ...

128th-st., 227 and 229 East; George C. Hoff... mak and wife to Letitia M. Morehead. ... 25,000

Harlem, 123; John Gillan and others to Moses Baumgarten. ... 17,000

179th-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 33.4x 110.11; Henry J. McGuckin and wife to Michael Cain. ... 30,000

93d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.8; Charles A. Nafz and wife to Louis Bergen. ... 20,000

1st-av., s. w. corner of 93th-st., 25x75; James Adair to Francis Hein. ... 20,000

Eldridge-st., e. s., 19.6 ft. n. of Hester-st., 13.10x50.6; Sarah E. Hinman to Julius J. Lyon. ... 22,500

1st-av., w. s., 125.6 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x100; Dennis Harrington and another to August J. Meier. ... 11,000

113th-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 100.10; E. Fredericks and wife to William Dempsey. ... 1

117th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x 100.10; Bruiget Hahn to Thomas O'Con... nor. ... 20,300

Washington-st., 765, 15x78; Harris Beaver and others to Agnes McGeer. ... 12,760

William-st., 170 ft. s. of 144th-st., 25x80; Edward Gustaveson and wife to H. Flott... mann and another. ... 13,000

84th-st., n. s., 348 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x 102.10; John Siemon to Heinrich Claes and another. ... 17,000

Oliver-st., 15 ¼ interest; James J. Murphy to Patrick H. Maloce. ... 2,125

Division-st., s. s., 19.3 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 17 and 17½; Nathan Magen to Isaac Friedlander. ... 16,500

8th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 142d-st., 50x100; George E. Hyatt and wife to Joseph Stiefel. ... 36,000

Central-av., n. w. corner of Evelyn-place, 150x100, 14 lots; R. M. Henry, referee, to G. S. Carter. ... 9,170

Central-av., s. w. corner of North-st., 50x 125; same to same. ... 2,060

St. George's Crescent, s. s., 522 and 564, 89.9x100.11x irreg.; William H. and Charles W. Opdyke to Marion M. Humphreys. ... 957

126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x99.11; Henry J. Hoin and wife to Michael Malo... ney. ... 18,000

78th-st., n. s., 166.6 ft. w. of 2d-av.; Charles Bauer to Mathilde Stern. ... 7,100

Essex-st., 35; James Well and another to H. ... Eschenbach. ... 37,250

111th-av., s. w. corner of 86th-st., 100.3x100; A. J. Weil and others to Thomas F. Gale, ½ part. ... 10

Same property; executors of Joseph Weil to same, ½ part. ... 15,000

same property; executors of Maxj Weil to same. ... 15,000

Same property; Thomas F. Gale to Martin J. and John Barron. ... 40,000

Meorde-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 29.9x100; Ascher Weinstein and wife to Mary A. Kaufman. ... 38,000

126th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x99.11; Laray S. Dewey to Isabella M. Dewey. ... 8,750

124th-st., s. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 36 West; Isaac Haskel et al. to Elias Lissberger. ... 16,160

Clinton-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 26.1x100; Moses Mayer to B. Silverstein. ... 28,500

52d-st., n. s., 343 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100; Henry Nordlinger and wife to Charles A. Stein. ... 23,000

Counties slip, 23; Clarissa Gest to Robert L. Reade. ... 16,100

47th-st., s. s., 182 ft. e. of 10th-av., 425 West; Henry Harell and wife to W. J. Harell. ... 35,000

Bleecker-st., 198; Max S. Korn to Presby... terian church on University-place. ... 16,000

Walton-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Groland-st., 75x203.4 to So. Boulevard; George J. Ord and wife to Thomas J. Gleason and wife. ... 42,000

Orchard-st., 183, (harips and August Ruff to Thomas Kneer. ... 36,500

113th-st., n. s., 118 ft. w. of Pleasant-av., 25 x100.10; William Dempsey and wife to Edward Fredericks. ... 1

113th-st., s. s., 103 ft. e. of Pleasant-av., 26x 100.11; William Dempsey and wife to same; ½ part. ... 1

Boston-av., s. e. s., 243 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 75x100; Franklin A. Wilcox to H. C. Drenckhahn. ... 6,000

103th-st., s. s., 76.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 178.6x 100.11; Stephen H. Thayer to Joseph Toch. ... 1

85th-st., 120 and 122 East; Joseph Toch to S. H. Thayer. ... 1

96th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.8; Samuel Bernard to Newman Cowen and another. ... 16,000

Washington-st., 481 to 485; Warren Weston and another to J. F. Pierson, 17-18 part... ... 41,000

Same property; George H. Weston to same, 1-18 part. ... 2,278

27th-st., 4 East; also, 9 East 26th-st; execu... tors Jane M. Herrick to B. L. Herrick. ... 1

Broadway, n. w., 75 ft. s. w. of Rose-st., 22x140; E. Meyer to Edwin M. Fliger and others. ... 100

King's Bridge-road, w. s., lot 1,,13 city lots; 8, G. Fry, referee, to Edwin M. Kellog. ... 300

Bathgate-av., w. s., 220.6 ft. s. of Samuel-st., 94.4x28.11x65x23.5x14.6x--; William H. Meade and wife to Adolph Hirt. ... 1,250

124th-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17x 100; Bella R. Montgomery to A. E. Mont... gomery. ...

Same property; Alfred K. Montgomery to C. W. Montgomery and another. ... 1

Tremont-av., n. e. s., 114 ft. n. w. of Vyse-av., 38x50; Charles Meyer to Franz Seibel. ... 500

Tremont-av., n. s. s., 76 ft. n. w. of Vyse-av., 38x50; same to John Podolak. ... 500

LEASE RECORDED.

Banda, Joseph, to Edmund Votopka; part house W. s. of Webster-av., 19.2 ft. n. of Jennings-st., 5 years, per year. ... $108.

Hillyard, Ann P., to Elizabeth Galvin; 291 East Broadway; 5 years, per year. ... 1,080.

Kleinberg, Henry, to Morris Weiss; store 134 2d-av., 5 years, per year. ... 1,260

Schuyler, G. L., to James O'Connor; 1,690 Madison-av., 5 years, per year. ... 900 to 1,000

Schmidt, William J., to Charles F. Petry and another; store 1,780 10th-av., 5 5-6 years, per year. ... 1,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PASADENA (N. J.) LAND CO.—HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, on railroad, free and clear, will be GIVEN AWAY to reliable people. Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 65 Court-st, Brooklyn, and 756 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

DESIRABLE FACTORY PROPERTY WILL be sold at a bargain, situated at Mount Kisco, N. Y., 34 miles from city; water power, gas works, engine, boiler, &c., all condition; easy terms. Inquire SPENCER OPTICAL CO., 15 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 364 Broadway and 59 Broadway.

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"The Castle,"

THE FINEST COUNTRY HOUSE IN AMERICA; MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF HUDSON; NEWLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. APPLY TO W. H. HOYT & CO., 9 VANDERBILT-AV.

... RESTORE, CABINET, FINISHED ... 236 ft. and Second-av., and 27 ... stations; Sixteen-st. and ... 2d-av.; No. ...

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55 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST. BROOKLYN.

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1889.

ASSETS.

$220,000 U. S. 4 per cent. reg. bonds	$282,700
Bonds and mortgages	388,000
Plant (records of three counties)	470,017
Other assets	65,335
	$1,156,052

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Accrued rents, taxes, &c.	7,000
Surplus	149,052
	$1,156,052

Offers the safest examination of title coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

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Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
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Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
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Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body, can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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SEASIDE COTTAGE AT MANHANSET, Shelter Island.—To let for the season, a desirable new cottage; fully furnished for housekeeping; bath, running water, &c.; parties can take meals at hotel if preferred. Apply to H. S. MOWER, 23 Union-square, Room 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER, five-acre place on Grange Mountain, fifty minutes from city, seventeen-room house, with all conveniences; large stable and handsome grounds. W. V. CAROLIN, 10 Wall-st.

AT SIASCONSET, NANTUCKET ISLAND, five furnished cottages, $175 to $250 the season; ocean views; surf bathing; no hotels, malaria, or mosquitoes; circulars furnished. UNDERHILL, 132 Nassau-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, Laud Elberon.—To let or for sale, elegantly-furnished cottage, near ocean and depot; $800 to $2,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

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ELBERON, LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

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TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Honston and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

LARGE STORE TO RENT, 1,748 9TH-AV., Linear 101st-st.; elevated station 104th-st.; splendid business neighborhood; reasonable terms to desirable parties. Tenant, $30 per month. Inquire of owner on premises.

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NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Supt.; S. F. HYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes; next year opens Sept. 17. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 25 at 66 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES — LONG Branch, N. J.—4th of July, Thursday, July 4. SATURDAY, JULY 6, and EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until SATURDAY, AUG. 17. Commencing on July 4 at 2 P. M. Other days at 1:30 P. M.

Central R. R. of N. J. Liberty-st. Ferry, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:45, 1, 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R. Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, P. M. (1 P. M. Saturdays only.) Boats, via Sandy Hook, from Pier 8, foot of Rector-st., 8, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.

Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1.50.

Erie R. R. foot Chambers-st., 8:30, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R. Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, P. M. (1 P. M. Saturdays only.) Boats, via Sandy Hook, from Pier 8, foot of Rector-st., 8, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.

Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1.50.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIATION. Regular meetings. Opening day, THURSDAY, July 4. The next race day Friday, July 5, and every following Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until the close of the season. Five or more races each day, commencing at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Special trains will leave Long Island City at 12:30 and 1:30 P. M., and Hunters Point at 12:45 and 1:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the track at 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Tickets, including admission to the field, $1.50. Trains will also leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12:30 and 1:30 P. M. Returning, will leave the track at 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Tickets, including admission to the field, $1.50.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

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CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

From West 23d-st. North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., Battery, place Station Elevated Roads.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11:25 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:55 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:25 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:25 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:40 P. M.

The last boat from Coney Island lands only at Pier No. 1 N. R.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH.

From West 23d-st., N. R.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R.	From Long Branch, Ocean Pier.
8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

GLEN ISLAND

THE most beautiful Day Summer Resort in the world. A World of Refined Pleasure. The Fairest Charms of Nature and a wealth of Novel Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Superior Dinners, a la carte. Glen Island Clam Bakes. *Klein Deutschland.* Menagerie, Aviary and Mammoth Aquarium, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Jaweli's wharf, Brooklyn, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 P. M.; 3d-st., East River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island 10:45 A. M., 32d-st. and Pier 18, 11:45 A. M. and 1:45, 3:15 P. M. Pier 18 only; 8:30 A. M. for 32d-st. and Jewell's wharf; 5, 6, 7, and 6 P. M. for all landings.

40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPRESS TRAINS VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY for the MONMOUTH PARK RACES, THURSDAY, JULY 4. SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

Leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.

By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS. ALL-RAIL LINE.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., North River, 6:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M. 12 noon, special express; 12:15, special express; 12:30, special express; 1:30 P. M.

Pullman buffet parlor cars on all special express trains. By this line passengers can make QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.

Returning, leave the park immediately after the races.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
Including admission to the field, $1 50. Including field and grand stand, $2 50.
TICKETS GOOD BY EITHER ROUTE.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.
Extra Grand Concert
JULY 4, 1 TO 5 P. M.
THE NEW-YORK CASINO SUCCESS,
THE MAGYAR CIGANY BAND.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Artist Life" ... Elleubegen
2. Csardas, "Balaton vize Zavaros" ... Imrefy
3. Waltz, "Russiana" ... Waldteufel
4. Overture, "Stumme von Portici" ... Auber
5. Gavotte, "Stephanie" ... Czibulka
6. Hungarian selections ... Pongrecz Gyula
7. Medley quadrille ... Conti
8. Serenade ... Schubert
9. Polka, "Ida" ... Funkenstein
10. Waltz, "Where Did You Get That Hat?"
11. Overture, "Semiramide" ... Rossini
12. Mazurka ... Hoffman
13. Un echoes Amo ... Lauder
14. Waltz, "Sweet Sixteen" ... R. Aronson
15. Hungarian dance ... Brahms
16. March, "Our Bachelors" ... Jos. Klauder

The regular MORNING and EVENING CONCERTS will be given as usual by the ORCHESTRAL BAND.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:20, (except Sundays,) 6:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half-hourly from 3:20 to 6:20, and 9:40 P. M.

WHITE STAR LINE.—Trains of elevated railroads, hourly, 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 6:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
every evening except Sundays and Mondays.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do, West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 6:30 P. M. Brooklyn, 7:00 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

SOUTH BEACH. 6 TRIPS FROM NORTH RIVER. 5 TRIPS FROM EAST RIVER.

NEW OCEAN PIER.

From foot Dey-st. (near Barclay and Liberty-sts., adjoining Cortlandt-st.) to South Beach, Staten Island.

STEAMER ELIZA HANCOX.
9:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:30 P. M.
11:30 A. M., 3:30, 7:30 P. M.
Returning from South Beach 10:15, 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15.

STEAMER THOS. A. MORGAN will leave as follows:
East 23d-st., 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 7:15 P. M.
Spring-st., 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 3:45, 7:30 P. M.
South Beach, 11:15 A. M., 2:15, 6:00, 8:30 P. M.

FARE, 15 CENTS.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort in reach from New-York. Accessible by day, July 4, by the elegant steamboats HARLEM, MORRIS PARK, MARY BEST, and EMELINE, from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av. Hourly from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., then every half hour till 10 P. M. Directly at the Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare 15c., excursion 20c.; children 5a., excursion 10c.; also by horse railroad from 92d-st. (Astoria) ferry from 6 A. M. till midnight. Fare 10 cents.

ERIE RAILWAY	SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS, $1.00.	SHOHOLA GLEN — Sundays—From 23d-st., 9:25 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:40 A. M. Wednesdays—23d-st., 8:55 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9 A. M. GREENWOOD LAKE—Sundays, 8 A. M., 23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10 o'clock. Sundays, P. M.—23d-st., 1:55 Chambers-st., 2. Wednesdays—23d-st., 2:10 A. M.; Chambers-st., 2:15 A. M.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. Season of 1889.

Apply for illustrated Book, describing one of the largest and most comfortable FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT Also new and desirable GROVES AND PICNIC GROUNDS. Pier 19 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND RETURN SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889. Steamer leaves Pier 1 N. R. at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
JULY 4,
GILMORE.
Magnificent, Patriotic
PROGRAMMES,
FAMOUS LOCAL SOLOISTS and
ALL THE ARTILLERY.
Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii"
and
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, EMBLEMATIC OF THE DAY.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH. WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route.
Sea Beach Route.
Bay Ridge Ferry.

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line. Best line. Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 2:40 and 10:10 P. M. Sunset, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL
OPEN.
ANTON SEIDL CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BRIGHTON BEACH RAILROAD trains half hourly in the morning and every fifteen minutes in the afternoon. Take Kings County and Brooklyn Elevated Railroads at Bridge to Franklin-av.

Hotel Kaaterskill,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

Parlor cars for KAATERSKILL on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st. (W. S. R. R.) 9, 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and on Saturdays only, 1:15 P. M., (without parlor car.) Leave Jay-st. 20 minutes earlier.

RATES REDUCED.
$21 a week and upward during July.
Address, for descriptive guide, &c.,
W. F. PAIGE, Kaaterskill P. O., Greene County, New-York.

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LONG BRANCH.
OPEN FOR SEASON 1889.
A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,
GREENWICH, CONN.,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor,

situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 28 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., New-York; express time 46 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
"Western" Catskill Mountains.
Now open. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY. ONLY HOTEL ON MOUNTAIN TOP WITH DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. 4½ hours from New-York. For rates, guides, &c., address S. J. Cornell or Romer Gillis, Managers, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster County, N. Y.

ARGYLE HOTEL
and
ELEGANT NEW CASINO,
LAKE HILL, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.

ARGYLE PARK, with its beautiful COTTAGES, spacious LAKE, and fine DRIVES, is unsurpassed on Long Island. Boating, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing on the Great South Bay. Large steam yacht for accomodation of guests. One hour from New-York. For rent of cottages or engagement of rooms apply to T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.
Extra Grand Concert
JULY 4, 1 TO 5 P. M.
THE NEW-YORK CASINO SUCCESS,
THE MAGYAR CIGANY BAND.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME:

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6. Hungarian selections ... Pongrecz Gyula
7. Medley quadrille ... Conti
8. Serenade ... Schubert
9. Polka, "Ida" ... Funkenstein
10. Waltz, "Where Did You Get That Hat?"
11. Overture, "Semiramide" ... Rossini
12. Mazurka ... Hoffman
13. Un echoes Amo ... Lauder
14. Waltz, "Sweet Sixteen" ... R. Aronson
15. Hungarian dance ... Brahms
16. March, "Our Bachelors" ... Jos. Klauder

The regular MORNING and EVENING CONCERTS will be given as usual by the ORCHESTRAL BAND.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.

Terminus Sandy Hook line steamers to Long Branch, (from Pier 8 North River.) A select family resort. Same management as in 1887. Accommodates 400. PALMER & WHITNEY, Props.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH, L. I.
SURF HOTEL---NEW STEAMBOAT.

Paradise for children. Sea voyage without sea sickness. Malaria and chills cured. Trains leave Long Island City 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; foot Pine-st. 2 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
TREMPER HOUSE,

Open June to October. Most accessible by R. R. of any Hotel in the Catskills. All modern improvements. J. TREMPER, Phoenicia, N. Y.
LOUIS F. GOODSELL, Formerly of Cozzen's, new Cranston's.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
HEATH HOUSE.
THIS BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT WILL OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.
Rates Reduced. $12 to $14 per week.
Diagrams, &c., at Evening Post Building, N. Y. (Room 58.)
Send for circular. J. WARREN COLEMAN.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
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LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

A beautiful mountain resort on a spur of the BLUE RIDGE. Hotel modern and complete. Three hours from New-York by D. L. & W. R. R. Open until October. L. W. BRODHEAD.

THE BERKELEY ARMS,
BERKELEY, OCEAN CO., N. J.,

Fifty yards from ocean; near Barnegat Bay. Superior table; handsomely furnished; gas, artesian water, elevator, open fireplaces, perfect sanitary drainage; surf bathing, boating and fishing. $3 per day. Reduced rates to permanent boarders or families. Now open. Circulars and full particulars sent on application. JULES P. ROUSSEAU, Proprietor.

MANHANSET HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.—Healthfully located amid beautiful scenery by land and water; yachting, boating, bathing, driving, music, &c., &c. Conveniently accessible by Long Island Railroad and steamer Shelter Island. Send for illustrated pamphlet and terms to HENRY S. MOWER, (formerly of Gilsey House,) Manager, Manhanset House Post Office, Suffolk County, N. Y.

AVON INN
SEASON OF 1889.
SANDEMAN & SMITH,
KEY EAST BEACH, N. J.

THE FRONTENAC,

formerly Round Island House, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, will open June 15; elevator, steam heat, &c.; splendid fishing, boating, billiards, bowling, tennis, &c.; Kapp's Syracuse Orchestra. For diagrams and circulars address E. D. DICKINSON, Frontenac, Jefferson County, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and terms address
GRANT & CORNELL, Catskill, N. Y.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON.
NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL.

Less than one hour from New-York City; three minutes' walk from South Nyack Depot. Open from June to November. W. W. PALMER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
67th season. Open June 28. Best location in the Catskills. 15

TRAINING MIND AND BODY

THE PROPER WORK OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

ADDRESSES MADE TO TEACHERS ON THREE ALLIED BRANCHES—RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Yesterday was a great day for manual training and kindred branches of study in the convention of the New-York State Teachers' Association at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. The day's programme had been especially arranged for a thorough discussion of the allied subjects of the kindergarten, drawing, and manual training in their relations to education and to each other. There were special papers by authorities on each of the three subjects, followed by a discussion of all three in their relation to each other and to the general system of popular education, by Superintendent James McAlister of Philadelphia.

The attendance was quite as large as that of the first day. A little routine business was transacted and nominations of officers were made, after which the three essays which formed the basis of the subsequent discussion were read. Miss Caroline T. Havens of Prof. Felix Adler's school in this city read the first paper, entitled "The Kindergarten as Related to Primary Work." Prof. Walter S. Perry of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, followed with "Drawing as Related to Public School Work," and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger of the Hebrew Technical School of this city concluded with "Manual Training in Relation to Public School Work.",

Mr. McAlister covered pretty much all the ground over which they went. He is a small man, with a clear, distinct utterance, and he was listened to with marked attention. Form, color, and language, he said, were fundamental studies. Manual training was a most important branch of education, and Dr. Leipziger was right when he said education was valuable only when it was practical. Each of the three branches—the kindergarten, drawing, and manual training—claimed the distinction for itself of being the most important branch of the reform policy of education. By these claims educators had been misled and disconcerted. The fact was they were so intimately related that they were inseparable, and, although it was true that their incorporation into the elementary school system of the country would be a revolutionary proceeding, it was bound to come. The progress of the three branches had not been rapid until within the last few years, in which the whole education of the whole child had come to be demanded. The physical training and development of the physical as well as the harmony with the intellectual training of the child was demanded by every humane, patriotic, and moral consideration. In this all these three things—the kindergarten, drawing, and manual training—agreed. The education of the human being must begin, then, in the development of the perceptive faculties. The spirit of man is related to all the universe around him. His functions are to come into harmonious relationship with his environment. And here the kindergarten furnishes the first elementary steps in education, dealing primarily with the perceptive faculty.

All elements of education should also recognize the self-activity of the child. Formerly the energy of the school was applied to the suppression of the activities of the child; this hadn't quite disappeared yet. The best accepted thought now demanded the training of the child's energies in proper channels. This was the work of the kindergarten, drawing, and manual training. It was not the business of manual training to make boys into cabinetmakers, but to make men and women of broad and cultured intellect and strong constitutions, developed evenly in every natural faculty.

There was a growing distrust of the public schools, said the speaker, because the pedagogues were standing aloof and refusing to accept their system as reaching to the reform idea. There were two transcending problems before the people to-day. One of them was the education of the masses, and the other was the organization of the working masses. When every schoolboy was educated with a view systematically to principles of manual labor as he is now to principles of thought the whole race would be a working mass, every man would be in industrial sympathy with every other man, and the trouble about class distinction and conflicts between labor and capital would be ended. Mr. McAlister was generously applauded.

C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse, who opened the discussion, confessed himself satisfied with the prevailing system of education and opposed to the expansion of the system by the introduction of the allied studies. His idea was that the child should not be taught at school the things he learned at home. He did not believe the people were dissatisfied with the present system, as had been intimated by Dr. Patton in his address the evening before, but confessed there was some room for improvement in it. Mr. Bardeen seemed, in the view of the others, to entirely misconceive what was meant by manual training. He referred to it constantly as if it contemplated the everything of a system of polytechnic or trade schools upon the educational system.

Dr. Bradley, Superintendent of the schools of Minneapolis, and formerly of Albany, said that the introduction of manual training in the Minneapolis schools had proved of incalculable benefit to the system. It was introduced three years ago, when the number of scholars was 13,000. The entire system had been recast in order to admit it. Since then the school membership had increased to 20,000, and the results in a purely education sense, had been such that the new feature had become permanently engrafted upon the system, much to the gratification of all the people. Superintendent Thomes of Newark and others advocated the expansion of the education of the country by the general introduction of the allied studies.

After the morning session the members of the convention went direct to the Pratt Institute in Ryerson-street, near De Kalb-avenue, where the state exhibition of drawing and manual-training work is displayed—the largest display of the kind ever made, and where Mr. Charles Pratt, the founder and patron of the institution, had provided an elaborate luncheon for the visitors. On their way out they voted by ballot for officers of the association for the ensuing year, electing the following uncontested ticket:

President—Walter B. Gunnison; Vice Presidents—A. C. Hill, Mrs. A. G. Benedict, Miss Augusta J. Balch, Elijah A. Howland; Recording Secretary—A. W. Morehouse; Assistant Secretary—Fred L. Dewey; Transportation Agent—Arthur Cooper; Treasurer—C. N. Cobb; Executive Committee—H. P. Emerson, George E. Hardy; Superintendent of Exhibits—John F. Woodhull.

At the evening session there were many visitors. The programme included the important address of State Superintendent Andrew S. Draper, the induction of the new President into office, and a reception.

Judge Draper was welcomed as an old and familiar friend of the schools of the State and their teachers. He would divide his address, he said, into two parts—the first devoted to school work in the large cities, and the second to the school work in the State throughout the year just closed. School statistics of the State showed that last year over half the school children resided in the cities. Educational work in the cities was therefore of the highest importance. The moral tone of the cities of the State is inevitably influential upon the suburban population. The best school work should therefore be done in them. There ought to be uniform legislation with respect to the powers and duties of the Boards of Education in cities, but as most of them were chartered by special laws this was not done. Good schoolhouses should be provided and teachers who have been graduated from a training class or normal school. The tenure of the teachers' office should be permanent and continuing; good work could hardly be expected otherwise.

The most important work a Board of Education was called upon to do was to choose a good City Superintendent of Schools. A good board would choose a good Superintendent and a good Superintendent would lay out a proper course of study and keep his schools up to it. He should be a man of tact and just motives, interested in his work, wideawake, attentive to educational conventions, participating in their deliberations, and doing whatever should be done to keep the standard of education up to the highest notch. Teachers should not be paid according to the grade in which they were employed, but according to length of service. A desirable improvement in the school systems of the city would be in the giving of larger powers to the City Superintendents, Principals, and teachers, each in their respective spheres, with larger facilities for getting rid of them whenever they did not fill the bill. There was no officer in the public school system upon whom so much depended as upon the city Superintendent.

The speaker agreed with Dr. Patton in his desire for closer relationship between the public schools and the great universities. In the language of Dr. Patton, they should be articulated together; but the articulation should be from above downward. The Presidents of the great universities should help in the adjustment of the course of studies in the public schools. The course of study was too superficial. The schools should try to make better spellers, better readers, better writers, and there should be more mental arithmetic. All these things were dependent upon good Boards of Education. Therefore these boards should be divorced from other municipal affairs and organizations. Mr. Draper told how the Boards of Education were chosen in the chief cities of the country, when some one said, "Tell us about Buffalo." He regretted that he was very sorry to say that the school affairs of Buffalo were administered upon a vicious plan that was far behind the times.

Upon the second branch of his subject—the work in the State throughout the year just closed—Mr. Draper said that the most important legislation was the passage of the Compulsory Education law. It was not a law to compel children to go to school, but to compel parents to send their children to school. It was not a law to compel children to go to school, but to compel parents to send their children to school. It would be a severe reflection upon the committee that drew the bill; but the Governor relieved them of anxiety on the matter by subsequently finding that the bill was too faint.

Believing that drawing was the basis of manual training, the speaker had paid a great deal of attention to the proper and thorough laying of this foundation, and he announced that beginning with the examinations in November, drawing would be a feature of the teachers' examinations.

Arbor Day had been better observed than was expected. In the vote on a State tree the sugar maple received 43 per cent of the votes of the children, the oak 25 per cent, and the elm 16 per cent. The birch, hickory, and willow, he observed, with surprise, were unpopular, and the rattan got no votes at all.

The State was making progress in educational matters. Spending $16,000,000 a year, she ought to have the best school system possible to obtain. This could be secured by conferences and the frequent meeting of the people to discuss educational matters. The State Teachers' Association was filling a leading part in this work.

After Judge Draper's address, which was given long-continued applause, a number of resolutions were passed expressing the thanks of the association to the Brooklyn authorities and people for their hospitality, and several reports of committees were received and adopted.

Dr. Marvell of Worcester, President of the National Educational Association, soon to meet in Nashville, Tenn., was introduced. He merely extended an invitation to the members of the convention to be present. Then President Cook laid down the gavel with a short retiring speech, and inducted the new President, Walter B. Gunnison, into office. He made a few remarks, and, the work of the convention having come to a close, at 11 o'clock they turned their attention to the reception and repast provided by the Teachers' Association of Brooklyn.

ASKING FOR ASPHALT.

WALL-STREET BUSINESS MEN VISIT MESSRS. GRANT AND GILROY.

A committee of business men from Wall-street called on Mayor Grant and Public Works Commissioner Gilroy yesterday and requested them to approve the project to put an asphalt pavement in that street from Nassau to Front-street. Both promised to think over the matter, but both suggested to the committee that, as asphalt pavement costs more than granite block pavement, and is not so durable under stress of hard usage such as a pavement is subjected to in a street like Wall, it might be well for the business men who want it laid for their comfort to pay for it themselves.

In several down-town streets asphalt pavements have been paid for by business men who have recognized the fact that the city should not be made to pay for special advantages to themselves. The trouble about the request of the Wall-street men seems to be that to grant it would interfere with the general scheme of paving, and give a color of right to the people who do business on other streets, in which the traffic is great, and therefore noisy, to demand that asphalt be laid for them. The Stock Exchange has already asked that Broad-street be paid with asphalt. The traffic there is almost as great as in Wall-street, though of a somewhat different character. Asphalt would last there no longer than in Wall-street, and not nearly so long as granite. The city would therefore have to repave both streets again in a comparatively short time.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy said yesterday that he had heretofore expressed the opinion that asphalt pavement was only suited to the residential streets, and he had seen no reason to revise that opinion. He intended, however, to propose that in streets containing schoolhouses and hospitals asphalt should be substituted for stone in front of those buildings. He had received many complaints that in warm weather, when schoolhouse windows are kept open, the rattle of traffic over the stone pavements prevents teachers and scholars from hearing one another, and that the rattle of wagons makes sick people irritable and injures them.

A PANIC PREVENTED.

COOLNESS SHOWN AT A LIVELY FIRE IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Rosa Lisner's Palais Royal dry goods store, at 4 East Fourteenth-street, was on fire yesterday morning, and about sixty employes escaped injury because of the cool-headedness and good sense of John Gras, a bookkeeper. The fire was due to the carelessness of Bertha Abels, an employe, who went to the reserved stock department in the rear of the basement to get some articles and used a piece of lighted paper to light a gas jet. She threw the paper aside without proper precaution, and it fell on rubbish which blazed up. She tried to put out the fire and her dress ignited. She, of course, lost her presence of mind and screamed, and Gras, happening to be near, rescued her and bundled her up stairs.

Following her, he warned all the other employes and saw to it that they were not caremonious in the matter of head gear or wraps, but went directly to the street in the meantime. Officer Thomas Logan of the Fifteenth Precinct acted as promptly in sending out an alarm, and a second call for fire apparatus was struck at 8:58 o'clock, three minutes after the first summons was given.

The flames acted as if fate had decreed the entire destruction of the building, but they were nipped on the store floor. Smoke and water played havoc with the stock in the store, however. It was half an hour before the fire was under control. In the meantime George Lisner, acting for the proprietor, hunted up the girls who escaped and provided them with new head gear of the sailor-hat persuasion, and they came to the conclusion that disaster under certain circumstances is lucky.

The fire did not extend up stairs, but smoke and water did $2,000 damage to the belongings of Moreno & Lopez, photographers; W. Amands, tailor, and E. Kallage, trimmings. The loss on the stock of the Palais Royal is not less than $35,000, and it was insured for about $75,000. The building, which is owned by the Spofford estate, was damaged $3,500.

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The object of the suit is to have it decreed that at the time of the sale to Mr. Stone, Folsom Brothers were still the agents of the plaintiffs, and are therefore liable for the difference between the $97,000 and the $110,000, less commissions. The defendants deny any bad faith on their part, and declare that the plaintiffs knew that the property was to be resold to Stone.

CHARLES W. BROOKS, JR., ASSAULTED

An assault, which was made Sunday night upon Charles W. Brooks, Jr., son of the well-known lawyer, who has a country residence near Great Neck, L. I., was made public yesterday. Young Brooks was returning to his father's house from that of a friend, about a half mile distant, late in the evening, when he was struck in the face and knocked down by one of two unknown men, who passed him when he was about half way home. The man had gone a few feet beyond him when one of them turned back and struck him a blow which stunned him, and another which broke open his cheek. He fell to the ground and was unable to gain strength sufficient to make his way home for several hours. The men ran immediately after the assault. That robbery was not their object is shown by the fact that although Mr. Brooks had valuable jewelry and considerable money about him he found it all intact when he reached home. It is supposed the men mistook Mr. Brooks for some one against whom they had a grudge.

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The policemen on the station platforms and the guards on bridge trains are again at their old tricks, and it is merely a question of time when a serious and possibly fatal accident will bring the public to a realization to which they are hourly subjected in traveling by the great highway between New-York and Brooklyn. Several weeks since a passenger in attempting to board a moving train fell between the cars and was only saved by a bold bound from the platform. Yesterday a woman was knocked down by the gate at the Brooklyn Bridge station and narrowly escaped being run over by the train. Both of these accidents were due to the carelessness of the gatemen, who, in their anxiety to get the trains off, pay no attention to the passengers. Complaints have been made to the Bridge Trustees, but they have not yet succeeded in stopping the practice.

TWO MORE PLACES FOR TAMMANY.

The hearing in the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" suit, brought against T. Henry French by Frank W. Sanger, was continued yesterday before Referee Rollins. The cross-examination of the plaintiff went on with considerable vigor for many hours, but absolutely nothing that the witness had not said on his direct examination was elicited. One little thing, however, was somewhat interesting. When French returned from Europe after having secured the play he talked to Mr. Sanger about Mrs. Burnett, who wrote it.

"She is a most difficult woman to approach," French said to the witness. "She keeps you dancing attendance, making you wait for hours before giving you an audience, and when she does see you she expects you to exalt her to the skies, tell her what a great authoress she is, and how much you have enjoyed her works. She is the most difficult woman with whom to deal that I ever met."

The hearing will be continued Friday, when, it is expected, new witnesses will be heard.

TO ELECT A NEW COLONEL.

Special orders from First Brigade headquarters designate Wednesday evening, July 10, as the date of holding an election for Colonel of the Seventh Regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. Emmons Clark. The election will be held in the regimental armory, Fourth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, the polls opening at 8 o'clock. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding First Brigade, is expected to preside at the election. A formal ballot will be taken, in compliance with the law and regulations governing the same, but the result is a foregone conclusion, the withdrawal of Lieut. Col. Smith's name as a candidate for the succession having left a clear field for the promotion of Capt. Daniel Appleton, commandant of "Big Six," or Company F. Very many changes among the line officers of the Seventh are looked for this month.

THE LOSS OF THE GRANADA.

Mr. George Gonld, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, received a dispatch yesterday verifying the report of the wreck of the company's steamship Granada at Punta Tejuhan. The steamer Clyde rescued her passengers and took them into Acapulco. It is said at Mazatlan that the Granada will be a total loss, and that from the nature of the reefs where she lies it will be impossible to save any of her cargo, which is valued at $75,000. The Granada is an iron vessel, and registers 2,372 gross tons. She has three decks, is 280 feet long, 40 feet in width, and 28 feet depth of hold. She drew twenty feet of water loaded. She was built by Eakins & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Del., in 1873. She is valued at $225,000. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company insure their own vessels.

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SHAKEN UP BY THE SWELL.

A COMPLAINT LODGED AGAINST THE SANDY HOOK STEAMERS.

William A. Hall, the owner of the Battery Swimming Baths, has lodged a complaint with the Board of Pilot Commissioners against the New-Jersey Central Railroad's Sandy Hook steamboats, the Sandy Hook and the Monmouth. Mr. Hall says that the swell made by the passing boats is so great that his bath houses are dashed against the rocks at the Battery wall and are in danger of being wrecked every time the boats pass.

Yesterday while the Sandy Hook was passing the swell raised the bathhouses clear of the water while about 200 people were bathing. The houses were dashed against the Battery wall, snapping the hawsers by which they were moored like cotton twine. The houses then settled back into the water with a mighty splash, throwing the water twenty and thirty feet into the air. For a time there was a panic among the bathers, which was subdued, however, before any one was injured.

Capt. Moore, the owner of the Castle Garden transfer boats, also has a complaint against the Sandy Hook boats. On Tuesday, while the barge Harvest Home, with several hundred immigrants aboard, was rounding the Battery in tow of the steamer George Starr, the Monmouth came sweeping past, her swell striking the barge. At once it began to toss and roll, while most of the immigrants rushed toward the land side of the barge screaming with fear. There was a panic for a few moments, and as none of the immigrants could understand a word of the orders shouted to them by the attendants on the barge, there was danger of their throwing themselves into the water. The tumult was finally stilled and the barge moved up to the Castle Garden dock.

As there was a delay in landing the immigrants they were kept on the barge for some time, and just as the gangplank was run out to the dock the Sandy Hook came up the bay, and the barge, with the other boats at the dock, caught her swell. Instantly the three heavy lines which held the barge to the dock snapped, and the gangplank was thrown overboard just as the passengers were about to step forward across it to the dock. Then there was another panic. Women screamed and men made a wild scramble for the other boats lying near as the barge drifted away from the dock. After considerable damage had been done the barge was secured and the steamers were landed.

Commissioner of Emigration George Starr said yesterday that something would be done immediately to make the pilots of the Sandy Hook boats take a different course in passing the Battery, as it was inhuman to land passengers at the Castle Garden dock while those steamers were passing. Besides, there was danger to all vessels lying off Castle Garden of being wrecked on the Battery wall.

CRAZED BY RELIGION.

AN INSANE WOMAN ATTEMPTS TO CRUCIFY HERSELF.

It was discovered yesterday by accident that Miss Leoni Stenvenal, aged 30, of Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., attempted suicide in a peculiar manner on June 26, while insane. Her reason became dethroned by religious studies, and for fear that she would do violence to herself a professional nurse was procured by her relatives. During the temporary absence of the attendant Miss Stenvenal undertook to crucify herself. After removing her clothing, she got a hammer and some hat pins and tried to affix herself to a door of the room.

In this she was successful in a measure. When discovered she had pinioned one foot and one hand to the door and was making frantic efforts to impale the other members. Blood was flowing from the self inflicted wounds, but the woman gave no sign of torture. A surgeon of Bayonne was summoned, but refused to respond to the call, explaining afterward that he had reasons for his refusal.

The next day Miss Stenvenal was removed to this city and taken to Bellevue Hospital. She was received by Dr. Doogiass as an insane patient and was placed in the pavilion. June 29 it was deemed wise to transfer her to the Blackwell's Island asylum, where she now is.

One of the queer features of the case is that if the woman lived in Bayonne why was she not taken care of in Hudson County, N. J.? Those in charge at Bellevue Hospital say that the patient was brought there with a regular permit by her sister. The sister gave her name as "Mrs. Signor R. S. Fontana" and gave the double address of "70 West Thirty-eighth-street and Bayonne, N. J." A reporter yesterday called at the New-York address given and was informed that no person by the name of Fontana, or anything that could be mistaken for it, had ever been a tenant or stopped on the premises.

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MYSTERY IN THIS TRAGEDY

MRS. PROBST DEAD AND HER SON DYING.

EVIDENCE THAT HE MURDERED HER AND THEN SHOT HIMSELF WHILE INSANE—HIS ODD LETTER.

The three-story frame tenement building at 58 Webster-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was the scene of a double tragedy yesterday afternoon. Charles Meisel keeps a butcher's shop on the lower floor and occupies the second floor with his family. On the floor above lived Mrs. Elizabeth Probst, a well-preserved widow of middle age and her thirty-year-old son Herman. The son was a driver for the American Express Company and was in the habit of leaving home early. He did not go out of the house at the usual hour yesterday, but amused himself, as was supposed, to the great discomfort of the neighbors, by firing a pistol out of the windows in anticipation of the Fourth of July.

At 6 o'clock Mrs. Meisel heard one of these shots fired within the room, and later it was observed that a ball had pierced the floor of the Probst apartments and the wall of the Meisels' apartments and fallen into the crib in which Mr. Meisel's little child sleeps. Mrs. Meisel consulted her neighbor, Mrs. Bechtel, about it. They decided that it would be a wise thing to notify the police, and Capt. McNulty was called to the house. When he had reached the room he demanded admittance, but received no response. He pressed his knee against the door to force it. With the crash of the yielding timber came a pistol report, and as he entered he saw young Proost fall to the bed. The wound did not kill him, and when the reporter of THE TIMES reached the house he was still gasping. His mother lay dead in a pool of blood on the floor of an adjoining room. She had been shot through the head—it is supposed in the early morning, when the pistol shot that seemed to be within the room attracted Mrs. Meisel's attention.

Young Probst was removed to the City Hospital in a dying condition.

The neighbors say that Probst was a steady and sober young man, and the warmest affection existed between him and his mother. It is said, however, that words were heard to pass between them just before the shooting yesterday morning, and the disordered appearance of the room suggested the idea that a scuffle had preceded the murder. The bureau drawers, which were open, looked as though some one had gone through them, and it is suspected that the quarrel may have been over money demanded by the young man and refused by his mother, and that he made a search for it after he had done the killing.

This theory is not credited by the neighbors, however. They say that he had been acting queerly of late and believe that he was insane at the time. This theory is fortified by a letter found on the bureau in one of the rooms, and the fact that it is dated June 30 indicates that he had contemplated the murder and suicide for three or four days. It is addressed to his brother August at 87 Kearney-avenue, Jersey City. This is the text:

"I hope you and all of your folks are getting along well. Have us buried in Greenwood in father's plot. Be sure and have as cheap a funeral as possible. Tell the doctors to examine my kidneys and forehead. That will tell why we are better off dead. I did not want mother to live after I am dead. She would worry to death in this wicked world. Also have the coroner and kidneys examined. That will tell all about her sufferings. Me and mother would have been better off dead years ago."

In other parts of the letter he commends Mr. Collard of the American Express Company as a Christian, and leaves "some of my books" to him. He further enjoins that "some of my clothing" be given to the Johnstown sufferers.

Young Probst was a devout member of Waverly Methodist Church. It was learned that he had gone there on Sunday. Tuesday night, probably to fill himself with courage to do the deed he evidently had in contemplation. When his head was examined by the hospital surgeon two bullet wounds were found. It is believed that he shot himself immediately after killing his mother; that the wound merely stunned him, and that the bursting in of the door aroused him. It was then that he fired the second shot into his head.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Frank L. Goodwin, who is to produce "The White Elephant" at the Bijou Theatre on July 15, describes the piece as a "musical farce-comedy of the higher order." Miss Georgie Parker, Bessie Cleveland, Marie Bates, Harry Clarke, E. A. Locke, and Guy Nichols are among the people embraced in the cast. J. Clarence West is arranging the music and the songs. Rehearsals of "The White Elephant" are being held at the Bijou.

The McCaull Opera Company are firm believers in the efficacy of the four-leaf clover as a guide to luck, none more so than Mme. Cottrelly, De Wolf Hopper, Stage Manager Crippe, and Business Manager Stevens. A few evenings ago this quartet were together back of the scenes, when the talk turned on horse racing, and they decided to make up a purse to invest at Sheepshead on the last day of the meeting, all four promising to wear their clover pins on that day, when, according to their superstition, it would be impossible to lose. The result justified their anticipations. They wagered on five races Tuesday and won them all, and as Hopper puts it, "We now have nothing but money and clover. How could they beat us?" impossible!"

The roof garden of the Casino is proving more attractive this Summer than ever before. The continuous concert from 7:30 to 12 o'clock, by the Hungarian band and Casino orchestra, draws hundreds of people who do not linger to hear the opera in the theatre. Particular attention has been paid to the floral display this year, and the entire Broadway front of the garden is now decorated with rare exotics.

Richard Mareton, the scenic artist of the Madison-Square Theatre, will be back from Europe by the first of next month, and will begin work at once on the scenery to be used at Palmer's Theatre during the Salvini engagement. Mr. Palmer intends to give an elaborate setting to each of the Salvini productions.

Mr. Cecil Kingstone, an actor recently from Australia, has been engaged by Manager Robert Fulford for Miss Annie Pixley's company next season.

A SOUVENIR FOR GOV. PEYTON.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Governors of the thirteen original States in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to-day for the purpose of having a jollification. How many of them will be there is not known, but Gov. Green of New-Jersey will there give to Col. Jesse Enlow Peyton of Haddenfield, N. J., an elaborately engrossed testimonial in honor of Col. Peyton's modest claim that he is the originator of the idea of celebrating the surrender at Yorktown, the adoption of the Constitution, and the centennial of Washington's inauguration.

The testimonial is in the form of a book, 24 by 18 inches, bound in cardinal satin. It contains twelve leaves, each leaf a picture of some centennial scene. Among the signers of the dedication to Col. Peyton are C. L. Tiffany, Samuel Carpenter, William P. Clyde, Wilson G. Hunt, George T. Bacher, Edward Holbrook, W. A. Camp, William Dowd, George V. Coe, John Claflin, Samuel D. Babcock, C. J. Jordan, H. E. Garth, Frederic R. Coudert, Norvin Green, T. D. Harper, and Hitchcock, Darling & Co.

DELEGATES AT A PICNIC.

The French Canadians, having finished their convention, enjoyed themselves at a picnic yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. There were not many at the park during the day, and the games for the children that were to have come off in the afternoon had to be indefinitely postponed on account of the rainy weather. So a concert was given. The evening saw a much larger number of visitors. All the delegates to the convention were there and also many young ladies, who enjoyed the dancing greatly. Patriotic speeches were made by George Lemay of this city, Rodolphe Lemieux of Quebec, and Dr. de Grandpré of Fall River.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold in cans.

HIS FRIEND COCKRAN.

CORPORATION COUNSEL CLARK'S PROPOSITION TO THE AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Realizing the anomalous position in which he was put by the fact that his former partner, special friend, and associate in the councils of Tammany Hall, W. Bourke Cockran, was the counsel for the aqueduct commissioners, who threaten to sue for about $3,000,000 beyond what they have received, or will receive on the completion of their work, Corporation Counsel Clark sought yesterday to put himself straight on the record by declining to manage the defense and asking the Aqueduct Commissioners to name six lawyers, from among whom he would select a special counsel for them. His letter to the Commissioners was as follows:

"I learn from the daily newspapers that it is the judgment of at least some of the members of your board that the validity of certain claims made by O'Brien & Clark, Brown, Howard & Co., and Rogers, Shandley & Co., for work performed on the new aqueduct, should be contested by the city. As my former partner is now, and for nearly a year past has been, employed for some of these contractors, I deem it proper that the defense of the city to their claims should be conducted by special counsel. I have, therefore, the honor to request that your board submit to me the names of not less than six leading members of the Bar, and from the number so submitted I will designate one to whom I shall commit the exclusive charge of these litigations."

"That is a good scheme," said Aqueduct Commissioner Francis M. Scott, after he had read the Corporation Counsel's letter. "We shall have no trouble to find six able lawyers in the hands of any one of whom the city's interests will be safe." Bourke Cockran has already filed a claim for $241,286 on behalf of Contractors Rogers, Shandley & Co., the builders of Sections 13 and 14, which have been completed and accepted. They want this sum for extra excavation and for granting they had to put around the aqueduct, by direction of the board's engineers, to make it safe. Brown, Howard & Co. propose to claim about $1,000,000 for similar work, and O'Brinn & Clark about $1,900,000.

Mayor Grant has not yet finished thinking whether to sign or refuse to sign the warrant for the June salaries of the Aqueduct Commissioners because Gen. Duane's name is on it. He is undecided whether by not signing it and so compelling Gen. Duane to sue for his salary the question of the eligibility of the General to the Commissionership could be raised for determination. The Aqueduct Commissioners are willing to give him a reasonable time to make up his mind before suing out mandamuses to compel him to act.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Fireworks enough got into yesterday's stock market to provide more liveliness than Wall-street has had in a good while. The trust "securities" were most conspicuous, every one dealt in scoring a loss.

The Sugar Trust was the special bear joy. Opening around 120, to which point it was worked by sheer manipulation, it dropped without a rally down to 112, where it remained till the professional boosters hurried forward with their "washing" tactics and jacked it partly back to the old fictitious figure; 117 was the final quotation.

All the other trusts were similarly weak, only they did not tumble quite so far. The Lead Trust, which bo

The New-York Times.

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HEARN

23, 24, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

A hundred cases as follows:

At 2½ cents.....Union Lawns.....colors warranted
At 3½ cents.....Dress Ginghams.....best domestic
At 3½ cents.....Calicoes and Cambrics.....the best
At 5½ cents.....Twilled Sateens.....best colors
At 5½ cents.....Best Seersuckers.....100 styles
At 5½ cents.....New Crinkles.....extra fine
At 5½ cents.....New Chambrays.....extra fine
At 6½ cents.....New Batistes.....yard wide
At 7½ cents.....New Challies.....dark and light
At 8½ cents.....Fancy Percales.....yard wide
At 9½ cents.....Tufted Organdies.....were 25
At 9½ cents.....Satin figured Lawns.....new styles
At 11¼ cents....Scotch Zephyrs.....new effects
At 12½ cents....French Sateens.....all colors
At 12½ cents....Chenille Plaids.....very fine
At 19 cents.....Imported Chambrays.....best styles

DRESS GOODS.

Five hundred pieces, as follows:

At 9½ cents..Fancy Summer Mohairs..best shades
At 12½ cents..Plain and Bordered Woof Tamise
At 15 cents..Black Albatross.....all wool
At 14 cents..Fancy Wool Challise.....best styles
At 29 cents..Black Lace Grenadines.....were 50
At 59 cents..50-inch Gray Mohairs.....were $1 00

SILKS.

At Thirty-seven Cents.

FIGURED CHINA SILKS,

large patterns in all desirable shades; splendid quality.

At 59 cents..Plain Black and Plain White Chinas
At 75 cents..Colored Surahs—extra fine—24-inch

LADIES' DRESSES.

At Three Ninety-eight
we will sell two hundred
Fine Sateen Dresses,
French designs.....velvet trim
reduced from $7 00.

At Ninety-eight Cents
we will sell
White Lawn Wrappers,
tucked yokes.....all sizes

At a Dollar Ninety-eight,
Striped, check, and figured
Cambric Dresses—light and dark—
with full-pleated Skirts and Draperies,
plain and bretonne waists—
some with braid trim and some without,
an unparalleled offering.

At Two Dollars and a half,
a small lot of
Fine White Lawn Dresses,
French embroidered insertings.....were $5 00

ALL MILLINERY

at half and less than half value!

300 SUN UMBRELLAS.

$1 18.....were $2 00 $1 98.....were $3 00
PLAIN AND FANCY COACHINGS.
98 cents.....were $2 00 $2 98.....were $5 00

FRIDAY BARGAINS FOR MISSES.

Fancy Guimpes..... 69 cts.; were $1 25
Gingham Dresses..... 79 cts.; were 1 50
French Organdy Dresses..... 98 cts.; were 2 00
Fine All-wool Dresses.....$1 98 ; were 4 00
Flannel Sailor Suits..... 2 48 ; were 4 25
Flannel Mountain Suits..... 4 98 ; were 6 00
Imported Jersey Costumes.... 3 98 ; were 7 50
Handsome Nun's Veiling
Dresses..... 7 98 ; were 17 00

At $1 39 and $1 75,
French Cloth Reefers—gold-embroidered anchors, were $2 50 to $4 00.

FRIDAY BARGAINS FOR BOYS.

Extra fine Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, best shades of Gray and Brown, reduced from $7 00 and $8 00 to..... $3 98

Navy Blue Sailor Pant Suits; were $3 00.....$1 98

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Corset Covers, well made—all sizes } .....12c.
Tucked Drawers.....19c.
Chemises—neat trim.....19c.
Mother Hubbard Night Gowns.....39c.
Tucked Skirts—deep hem.....29c.

DRESSING SACQUES

FAR BELOW THEIR COST.

Two Ninety-eight

will buy some of the finest and handsomest Sacques you ever saw—some with solid embroidered fronts—some embroidered all over, some with fronts of tucks and insertings, and all trimmed with fine embroideries or Platte Val. laces—reduced from Five and Six dollars.

All sizes, 34 to 44.

THREE HUNDRED PAIR

GENUINE C. P. CORSETS,

Coutille and Sateen—popular shapes and styles—which have become a little soiled in handling:

Forty per Cent. off.

At 98 cents..C. P. Corsets.....regular price $1 50
At $1 19.....C. P. Corsets.....regular price 1 75
At 1 89.....C. P. Corsets.....regular price 2 50
At 1 79.....C. P. Corsets.....regular price 2 79
At 1 98.....C. P. Corsets.....regular price 3 25
At 2 39.....C. P. Corsets.....regular price 3 75

In this our Summer Sale you'll find

TRAVELERS' NECESSITIES.

Sachels, Club Bags, and Valises: Spectacles, Opera, Field, and Sand Glasses; Stationery, Toilet Articles, and Perfumery; Fans, Jewelry, and other Notions: Summer and Camping Blankets; Carriage Robes and Rugs for Steamers——all at the most popular of popular prices.

Leather Club Bags.....12 to 16 inch.....98 cents
Extra fine grain leather.....16 to 18 inch..$1 29 to $2 49
Grain leather Valises.....$2 69 upward
Shawl Straps.....5 cents upward
Belts—all kinds.....5 cents upward
Real alligator Card Cases.....69 cents; were $1 25
Ooze leather Chatelaine Bags..69 cents; were 1 25
Brush and Comb Sets—leather case.98c.; were 1 39

Sand Glasses—Coquille lenses.....19c.; were 35
Spectacles—Coquille lenses.....19c.; were 50
Steel spectacles—Periscopic lenses.98c.; were $1 00
Mercedes Opera Glasses.....$1 98; were 3 25
Lemaire's fine Opera Glasses..... 3 98; were 6 00
The same—pearl mounted..... 8 19; were 12 00
Field and Marine Glasses..... 5 98; were 9 50
Verdi's Field and Marine Glasses. 9 98; were 14 00

Traveling Inkstands..15c. Fine wove Tablets...24c.
Best Indelible Ink.....17c. Envelopes—pack.....8c.
Anti-mosquito Pomade.....13c. Linen Tablets.....8c.
Hasan's Play'g Cards..10c. Corresponding Cards..8c.
Celluloid Chips—100..24c.
Fine Glazed Paper....5-quire box. 31c.
Envelopes to match, 31c.
Fine Linen Novelty Stationery, worth 80c. 33c.
"Old Berkshire Mills" Paper and Envelopes, 24c.
Plate and 40 Visiting Cards, 77c.

Palmetto Fans.....7 cents a dozen
Fancy Japanese.....5c. to 29c.; worth 20c. to $1

Tooth Brushes.....large size.....19c.
Hair Brushes.....large size.....25c.
Hair Brushes.....two ounce.....38c.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, were 15.....10c.
Bristle Hair Brushes, were 42.....25c.
Rubber Combs.....10c.

Hair Pins.....3c. Large Bells Tape.....9c.
Hair Pins.....12c. Hair Pins.....1c.
Hooks and Eyes card..9c. Hooks and Eyes card..2c.
Collar Buttons...doz..18c. Collar Buttons...doz..3c.
Shoe Laces.....18c.
Shoe Laces.....8c.
Shoe Laces.....3c.

GEN. HARRISON DID SPEAK

HE WAS THE GREAT STAR OF THE BOWEN SHOW.

CONGRESSMAN REED ALSO SPOKE AND MADE A STRONG BID FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 4.—Henry C. Bowen's Greatest Show on Earth and Grand Aggregation of Republican Statesmen had a hard time to-day owing to the irreverent rain, which was no respecter of persons, and fell alike upon distinguished guests, who were paying for their entertainment with airy eloquence at Mr. Bowen's importunity, and upon rural Yankees who paid for their entertainment in hard cash at the rate of a quarter for the use of a hitching post and a half dime for a portion of red lemonade or red, white, and blue popped-corn balls.

As is generally the case, the deadheads were taken care of the best. They were kept on a covered platform in the midst of Roseland Park, while the rustic swains and their woman folk, clad in white dresses for the most part, had no protection. They stood it stoutly, however, until just after President Gates of Rutgers College had begun his address, the first of the afternoon series. Then the rain began to fall in torrents, and the crowd broke and put for refuge. Some got under trees, others got under the picnic tables, and those who had carriages or top buggies got into them.

When the shower began Dr. Gates had spoken about a quarter of an hour. His style of speaking was of that brief time was such that the shower did not seem to be an unmixed evil, but rather a blessing in disguise. Had they known what Mr. Bowen and the reporters knew by the advance copies that Dr. Gates's address was about twenty thousand words long and would fill ten columns of THE TIMES, they certainly would have hailed the shower with acclamations of joy as their deliverer from an awful bore, for such Dr. Gates's address would surely have been had he not been interrupted by the rain.

By and by it held up for a while, but Dr. Gates did not get another chance. Senator Hiscock spoke a few minutes, and Will Carleton read his poem, "Rhymes to the Day." That started the relentless and avenging rain again, and Mr. Bowen made the entirely unnecessary announcement that the outdoor show was over. He made the announcement to the fleeing backs of the crowd, for no one longer stood upon the order of their going, but started for home in their teams, not having had half their money's worth of the hitching posts, and leaving the red lemonade to become pale with rain water, and the variegated corn balls to melt into one pasty confabulation of no definite color at all.

Mr. Bowen told his distinguished guests that he had reserved for them the privilege of singing the Doxology at his house, and thither they went under his hospitable ears.

Poor President Harrison did yield to the strategy of the Bowens, notwithstanding his stout assseverations of no speech during his journey from Washington to New-York. More then that, he was the first speaker, throwing out as of no account the introductory remarks of Congressman Russell and Gov. Ashkley. By the way in which they rushed him in it was evident the Bowens were afraid that, although they had hooked him, their hold was not very strong, and his might break away unless he should be landed at once. Probably the President did not know of their trick, for he took his seat on the speakers' stand and settled himself down as if he were prepared to listen to the rest, and make the last speech just as he did at the centennial banquet. When Gov. Bulkeley eyeing him upon the crowd he looked annoyed, and every enthusiastic cheering with which he was greeted did not make him smile, as cheering usually does. In his opening sentences he disclosed the way in which he had been worked as a "card":

"It is not my purpose to make an address to-day. I did not know until this morning that the programme would contain any mention of my name, but it would be altogether uncivil if I did not, this opportunity having been offered me, express my thanks to those of you who are gathered here this morning, and to those hospitable friends whose invitation you have gathered, for the friendly and cordial greeting which you have given me, not only here to-day, but in my progress hither yesterday."

This gratified from a live President pleased the crowd and they cheered proportionally. Gen. Harrison's smile and weary face smiled at these cheers, and he became jocular:

"Your patriotism has been put to the test by weather conditions as unfavorable as are possible in the summer season, but you will not, I am sure, hold me responsible for the fact that the bureau having charge of such things has failed to secure to you such weather as we would have desired to-day."

A joke by a President is sure to be well received and great was the laughter at this. It seemed to Gen. Harrison that it was well that beneath the Presidential dignity to jest and he became didactic and even solemn for the rest of his address until he reached the last paragraph, when he dropped into the jocular once more. He said:

"It is very gratifying to know that your love of country and your interest in the perpetuation and right observance of this pleasant celebration at Woodstock has so perfectly triumphed over every impediment. I am sure I look into the faces this morning of a body of citizens filled with honest pride in the story of their country and full of serious purpose to maintain those institutions from all taint of corruption or decay. Nations and todies as a Nation exempt from all fears of foreign hurt. It is not in the power of any people upon earth much to harm us, except our own people. We do not say this in any spirit of boastfulness, but rather in one of thankfulness for that Divine Providence which has given us such location and assignment among the nations of the earth that no people of great power touches us on any side. All the more exempt from thoughts of foreign assault, ought our thoughts to turn to dangers which are internal, and from which alone we can have serious harm. All the more should every thoughtful citizen consider how he may promote the public weal, how he may hold up our institutions in honor among ourselves, securing and promoting both in State and national legislation those measures which have best promoted, not individual, but the special but the general good of all the people.

"I think such meetings as these, the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, have in them very instructive and elevating power. I think you should be, as doubtless you are, very appreciative and grateful to him who has inaugurated and with so much patience and intelligence perpetuated these patriotic meetings. I am glad to be here with you here. I am glad on this anniversary of that declaration which afterward, established by arms, made us a nation, seriously as in the presence of Him whose guidance has been conspicuously present in all our affairs, to unite with you in fresh consecration to duty and to true wealth and happiness all our people. I thank these comrades of the great army of the Union for their escort and attendance here to-day. Surely those who in peril, on the red edge of battle, have shown their love to the flag will not fail to be good citizens now that they have returned to those scenes of peace and civil pursuits. To all of you who have gathered from these Connecticut homes I desire to express my thanks for your kind and friendly reception.

"It seems to be exceedingly appropriate that one like Mr. Bowden, born here on these Connecticut hilltops, drawing in in his youth the vigor and strength which have equipped him for the sharp contests of business life in one great city, should return hither, bringing back to the old hills and to the old State a tribute out of that wealth which he has accumulated to beautify and be-efit a country to which he himself is so largely indebted. [Applause.] It is pleasant to know that his example in this respect is spreading among those sons of New-England who have gone not only to the great cities and marts of trade upon our Atlantic seaboard, but even to the far West—that they are coming back and repossessing themselves of old homesteads of Essex and giving their influence and their means to preserve and perpetuate here that high manhood type of simple but strong citizenship which was the pride of these States in early years."

Gen. Harrison's second joke, in which he indulged after he had really finished his speech, was directed at Congressman Reed and Senator Hiscock, who sat on the platform with him. With a knowing glance at them, he remarked:

"There are behind me several gentlemen with manuscripts in their pockets who are burning for utterance, and I will do again to-day what I have so much formed the habit of doing at Washington—give way to Senators and members of Congress." He turned to go to his seat and the crowd laughed as only farmers who never heard a President try to be funny can laugh. It was rather hard on Reed and Hiscock, though. Reed had no manuscript, and was the only man there except the President, who spoke extemporaneously; and the President would have had a manuscript had he not determined when he left Washington to make no speech. Mr. Halford, his private secretary, always has copies of his speeches and hands them around to the reporters as soon as they have been delivered.

As "one inch in hand the while," in the way of reward, Mr. Bowen called for three cheers for the President, and the admiring and good-natured crowd gave them with a will.

Senator Hawley and Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court made commonplace speeches and Secretaries Tracy and Noble each said a few words. But "Tom" Reed was there for business. He intends to be the next Speaker of the House if he can, and he his rival, William McKinley, Jr., was kept away by the illness of his wife. Mr. Reed, having ascertained that there were plenty of reporters present who would telegraph more or less of his speech, "sailed in" with great vim. He has a great voice, and he could be heard beyond the utmost limits of the crowd. He began with what he knew to be a Democratic fallacy, that the decisive vote this country has pronounced against free trade" he said. He, of course, by a wilful misstatement called the cause of tariff reform "free trade," and asserted that the country by a decisive vote had pronounced in favor of high protection and monopoly. Mr. Reed knows, as well as any one in this country, that tariff reform as represented by Mr. Cleveland received nearly 100,000 more votes last November than did high protection and monopoly as represented by Gen. Harrison.

This deliberate misstatement of facts was the beginning of a long string of demagogery. Mr. Reed seemed to think—and he ought to know—that the way to get Republican votes is to be in favor of everything which will spend the public money, so he had a good word to say for the Blair Educational bill and the Tanner system of "liberal pensions." He waved the bloody shirt and advocated a chance in the rules of the National House of Representatives, on the ground that the wicked Democrats would filibuster if the present rules should be retained, and would thereby delay the passage of the beneficial measures which he had been advocating. Considering that Mr. Reed has been a conspicuous filibuster himself, when he was the leader of the Republican majority, this endless hatred of filibustering which the Republicans expected to be in the majority was good. The whole thing was lost on the rustics, however, and it was not intended for them; it was for Congressional consumption with a view to votes for the Speakership.

The President will leave Putnam to-morrow morning on a special train for New London. He will be accompanied by Secretary Tracy, Lieut. Mason, Lispenard Stewart, W. E. D. Stokes, and Clarence W. Bowen as "personal conductor" of the party. At New-London Gov. Ladd of Rhode Island will meet them, and will accompany them to Newport on the Dispatch. There Secretary Tracy will show the President some Government works, he will have a reception, and will be entertained at dinner by Gov. Ladd.

To-morrow night the President will leave Newport on the Despatch and will go to Jersey City, reaching there in time to eaton the 3:40 P. M. train on Saturday for Washington.

NEW STATES CELEBRATING.

MEETING OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS AMID REJOICINGS.

BISMARCK, North Dakota, July 4.—The delegates to the North Dakota Constitutional Convention were escorted to the Capitol building by a procession consisting of soldiers, civilians, and Indians, and were called to order by Secretary Richardson a few minutes after 12. Temporary organization was effected by the election of B. F. Fanher of Jamestown as Chairman and J. A. Rea of Bismarck as Secretary. After the appointment of a Committee on Rules and Credentials the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, July 4.—At noon to-day, to the music of half a dozen brass bands and the hearty acclaim of thousands of patriotic citizens of Dakota, the seventy-five delegates marched to the Germania Hall and effected temporary organization by the election of Judge Edgerton as Chairman and Editor Caldwell as Secretary. D. Carson, a member of the convention of 1885, called the convention to order, and after the calling of the roll greetings were telegraphed to the Constitutional Conventions of North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 4.—The Territorial Secretary called the Constitutional Convention to order at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Capitol. Only three delegates were absent. Temporary organization was effected by the election of James Z. Moore of Spokane Falls as Chairman and Allen Weir of Port Townsend as Temporary Secretary. Telegrams of greeting were received from the Chairmen of the North and South Dakota Conventions at Bismarck and Sioux Falls. Responses were ordered sent by the Secretary. The election of Moore is said to be a trade and a sign of the selection of Judge Hoyt as Permanent Chairman. It is regarded as a trade to give Western Washington the President and Eastern Washington the State Capitol. It is certain that Judge Hoyt will be chosen Chairman to-morrow. The convention began fighting as soon as organized temporarily over the seating of the contesting delegates from the Northeastern districts. A committee was appointed to look into the matter. Judge Hoyt, who is conceded the Chairmanship, has been Speaker of the Michigan Legislature, Governor of Arizona, and was also appointed Governor of Idaho, but chose the Judgeship here.

BOISÉ CITY, Idaho, July 4.—The Constitutional Convention met promptly at 12 M. Sixty-one of the seventy-two members were present. Gov. Shupe called the body to order. Ex-Chief Justice John F. Morgan was elected temporary chairman by acclamation, and, after he assumed the chair, the business went on in regular course, committees being appointed headed by a United States Senate committee to pass upon Indian affairs and make them the guests of the convention for one day. The convention adjourned until 5 o'clock. A partial report was then made on the part of the Committee on Credentials and an adjournment was had until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. There is no doubt now about the formation of the constitution. All the ability of the Territory is here.

A BURGLAR'S CONFESSION OF MURDER.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Robert Russell, a burglar serving a long term in Joliet, confessed to-day that he was one of four men who killed Frederick Clarke, a druggist, whose mysterious death caused a sensation some months ago. Russell's story, if true, would show that the supposedly highly-dramatic death of the druggist was in reality commonplace in motive. Clarke was a bachelor, and letters found in his trunk showed that he was intimate with a woman who was seen acting suspiciously near his store the night of the murder. Nothing absolutely conclusive in her was the crime developed, however, and she was finally released.

According to Russell's confession the killing was the consequence of one of the burglars knocking down a shelf of bottles and the druggist in alarm reaching for a revolver. A clerk named Mapes has identified Russell as one of a party of men who ran down Hermitage Avenue after the shot was fired. To-night Russell said his confession was only a trick to obtain whisky and cigars from the detectives. Palmer Johnson, Michael Foy, and Bruce Pletz, the supposed accomplices of Russell, are all in confinement under heavy sentences for burglary.

STOOD NOBLY TO THEIR POSTS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Passed Assistant Engineer Harris Webster, who was in charge of the engines of the Vandalia at the time of her loss at Apia, has written a letter to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, very emphatically denying the report that some of the men in the engine and fire rooms of that vessel deserted their posts and that their places were supplied by marines. He says that during the entire storm every man under him stood at his post and did all that was required of him until the ship struck, when he, under instructions from the Captain, ordered all hands on deck. There was no confusion and when the ship struck, her engines were stopped just as if she had been coming to anchor. The story, doubtless, originated from the fact that several marines volunteered as coal heavers during the storm.

MR. CLEVELAND'S "ACCIDENT."

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—The "accident" to ex-President Cleveland was of this nature: He was stopping with Joseph Jefferson at Buzzard's Bay, and yesterday morning, when driving with the two sons of his host from one trout pond to another one horse had an attack of blind staggers. The men slighted and the driver caught the horse by the head, but he broke away and both animals ran some distance and smashed the carriage. Mr. Cleveland proceeded to another pond, and the party arrived home with 250 fish, of which the ex-President caught the most.

Mr. Cleveland has been at Marion quietly all day and will remain for quite a while.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL IN DISREPUTE.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Clan-na-Gael to-day came out of the hole into which the exposures connected with the Cronin case have driven it, and the "Guards" bearing the name of that organization held a picnic. Public sentiment against the organization was shown last night, when every card advertising the picnic hung in street cars on the south side was torn down and destroyed by unknown persons. The picnic itself, indeed, lacked interest and numbers which have characterized the thirteen preceding similar events of the "Guards." It was a tame affair.

THE HEAVY PUMPS USELESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 4.—The heavy rain for the past two days has perfectly inundated the city, proving the uselessness of the heavy pumps to drain the city.

WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—The wheat crops of Minnesota and the Dakotas will turn out much better than has been anticipated. The effect of the rains of the last two days has been highly beneficial for the grain, especially the last sown. The fields thus far have been remarkably free from the ravages of insects. Even the chinch bug, which has done so much harm in previous years, has failed to put in an appearance in any quarter in destructive numbers. Hail storms have been few and local in extent.

About the only unfavorable condition, in fact, that has affected the crop has been the dry weather. In view, also, of the early sowing there is an almost certain prospect that the grain will be harvested before frost makes its appearance to blight and shrivel the kernels as it did last year. The grain will therefore be of a better average quality than last year's crop, and if it fills out as it is heading the plump, round kernels will go a good way toward compensating for the poor stand.

In general terms the crops are in much better condition in Minnesota than in either of the Dakotas, and, notwithstanding the general drought, there are still large tracts throughout the wheat areas where there is promise of an excellent yield. Along the main lines of the Manitoba in Minnesota westward almost to Tintah and Barnesville there is a vast area, including nearly a dozen of the chief wheat-growing counties of the State within which the grain for the most part looks well, and in some sections never gave finer promise at this stage of growth. It has a strong and healthy appearance, is of good stand, and is heading out finely. A good crop is looked for in this section.

In Ottertail County, the banner wheat-growing district of Minnesota, the crop will be above the average. Some of the townships have had plenty of rain, while others immediately adjacent have suffered severely for lack of rain. The drought seems to be confined to the country along the Northern Pacific Road and to the Northwestern corner of the county where the rolling country of the dark region gives way to the flat open prairies.

The crops in Wilkin County, which adjoins Ottertail on the west, are reported to be in excellent shape, except in the northern portion. The towns in all this region which were once timber towns have by far the best wheat. The stand and color are excellent. Where throughout the area headed out quite generally, and in some fields the stalks are not over a foot high. Along the Manitoba and Sioux Falls line from Wilmar to Marshall the wheat also appears for the most part to be in good shape for several miles on both sides of the line.

In the lower Red River Valley the crop is poor and thin, and it is too late for it to receive very much improvement. A large area around Grand Forks, including Grand Forks County and a part of Traill and extending as far west as Larimore, has a very promising look.

George H. Walsh, who last year harvested eight bushels to the acre on his large farm near Grand Forks, anticipates a yield of at least thirteen bushels this season, and his neighbors will fare equally well and a good deal better. Near Reiee and Buxton, in Traill County, there are fields that will yield fifteen to twenty-two bushels to the acre, according to present prospects. In Walsh and Pembina Counties, along the river, the prospect is about the same as at Grand Forks.

On the Minnesota side of the valley in Marshall County, north of Warren, and in a portion of Kittson County a very good crop will be harvested.

A small portion of Polk County east of Crookston will also yield good results, and this area may be extended by continued favorable weather. In Northern Dakota, west of Larimore, and in the Devil's Lake region the yield will be very small, although the prospects have been somewhat improved by the late rains. In the Turtle Mountain region, however, the crop is in good shape.

On the North Dakota crop outside of these areas, it is to be said that it is generally poor, but is spotted by areas of greater or less extent which will turn out a good yield.

Half a crop or even less, however, will be harvested in most counties, and three to five bushels an acre is the best record that can be expected over any of the fields.

The wheat on the Missouri slope is in better shape than in other sections, though it was injured by the hot weather a week ago. In Southern Dakota the crop is in very poor plight, only a very small area north of Aberdeen, in Marshall and Brown Counties, and portions of Day and Clark Counties giving promise of anything like a fair crop.

POISONED HIS WIFE AND FLED.

NEWTON, Ala., July 4.—Mrs. Duncan, the wife of the Rev. Henry Duncan, the resident Methodist minister, died Wednesday, and was buried on the following day. Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Duncan fled, accompanied by Belle Baldsee, a young daughter of a prominent man in the county. A traveler reported that he had seen them going together toward Florida afoot. The citizens immediately organized and set out for the runaways, whose capture at Dalton, Ala., is reported. It has been learned that Duncan bought strychnine on Tuesday. The body of Mrs. Duncan was exhumed yesterday, and it was found that she had been poisoned. The place where Duncan bought morphine and strychnine a week previous to her death was also found. The father of Miss Baldsee is nearly deranged by the developments, and the people declare that if Duncan is brought back to his home he will be lynched.

CLAIMING PROPERTY IN ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—George W. Ewing of Fort Wayne, Ind., has made a claim through an attorney to one-fifteenth interest in property in various parts of St. Paul, estimated to be worth about $2,000,000. Notices of this claim have been served on all the owners of the lots affected. Dec. 31, 1863, George W. Ewing, Jr., conveyed to his father, George W. Ewing, considerable real estate in the county in trust, to receive the income for the maintenance of the grantor during his life, and at his death to revert to his legal representatives. Both the trustee and grantor are dead, and George W. Ewing, third and only son of George W. Ewing, Jr., having now come of age intends to bring suit to recover the property unless a satisfactory adjustment can be made.

A TOURNAMENT OF FIREMEN.

CATSKILL, July 4.—The Catskill Firemen's tournament will be held July 17. Nearly $600 in prizes, cash and otherwise, will be competed for. For the race between hose companies $100 will go to the winner of the first place and $50 to second place.

For the contest between hand engines similar amounts will be given to first and second places. Like amounts will be given to the winners of first and second places in the prize drill, while a seventy-five-dollar silver water service will be presented to the finest-appearing company in the line, and a thirty-five-dollar armchair for the company having the largest body of men. The entries to the contests are free to all outside companies, Catskill companies barred.

MRS. PICKETT NOT TO BE MARRIED.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The published statement that Mrs. George E. Pickett, widow of Gen. Pickett, will be married to Gen. James C. Lynch of Philadelphia next Fall was without authority or consultation with the interested parties, and both the persons named authorize the statement that it is utterly untrue and without foundation.

Gen. Lynch says that he never made any such statement to any friend of his, nor did he state anything to any friend of his which might be so construed. Mrs. Pickett's well-known devotion to the memory of her husband and refusal to entertain offers of marriage preclude the probability of there being any truth in the report connected with Gen. Lynch.

THE FRUIT CROP.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., July 4.—The grape and berry crop in this locality will not be as large as the opening of the season promised, but will probably be more profitable. Prices so far have been high, with a steady demand equal to the supply. Grapes are showing some signs of mildew, although the raisers are using powdered sulphur to some extent to prevent it. Fifteen tons of berries, currants, cherries, and gooseberries were shipped from New-Paltz in one shipment to New-York, via the Wallkill Valley Road, a few days ago.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 4.—The vestibule train east-bound, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, was wrecked by a slide in a cut near Gauley Bridge, about 1 o'clock this morning. There had been a very severe rain about 9 o'clock last evening which caused a slide in the cut. George W. Kelly, the oldest engineer on the road, and Mike Fenton, a fireman, were caught in the wreck and killed. Mr. Smallenberger was injured.

M'QUADE VERY CONFIDENT

FOLLGRAFF WILL DO HIM NO MORE HARM.

THE BOODLE ALDERMAN ANXIOUS FOR TRIAL—GOOD REASONS FOR EXPECTING AN ACQUITTAL.

When happy-go-lucky Col. Fellows begins his pretense of trying to convict another boodler, at Ballston next Monday, he will find among the counsel opposed to him and defending McQuade Senator John Foley of Saratoga. This will be no surprise to Col. Fellows. He knew of it before Gov. Hill called the session of the court. Senator Foley is a wide-awake politician who was for a time District Attorney of Saratoga County, but his most partial friends will not claim that as a lawyer he fills the gap made by the withdrawal of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who led McQuade's defence in his first two trials before Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions, and who succeeded in getting the Court of Appeals last October to reverse not only the rulings of the Recorder but the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court for this district, composed of Judges of the high legal standing of Charles Daniels, Charles H. Van Brunt, and John R. Brady.

It is well understood by the politicians of Saratoga County, however, why Senator Foley has been retained. He is the intimate friend of Edward Kearney, and Kearney's advice led McQuade to select him as his counsel. Why is Kearney befriending McQuade? Precisely why it is difficult to say. In the boodle days of 1884 Kearney and McQuade were both members of the County Democracy, and lived in the same street—East Thirteenth-street. There were more railroad schemes before the Board of Aldermen in 1884 than the Broadway surface scheme. Fullgraff confessed that he got $7,000 from the promoters of the Thirty-fourth-street scheme. Probably Kearney was interested in some scheme in which McQuade was of service to him, and he is now repaying the favor. Kearney, on account of his Summer residence and large property interests at the Springs, has more political influence in Saratoga County than he has in New-York. He and Foley, who has a wide acquaintance in the county, work together, and they will be surprised if of the jurors drawn for the trial of McQuade, twelve cannot be got into the jury box favorable to acquittal. A disagreement is the very worst which they expect. It is not necessary for Foley and Kearney to employ corruption to take end. Political, business, and social influences, three-ply used, can accomplish it. It is some days since the jury summonses were served, and it is only doing Senator Foley's sagacity common justice to say that he knows the name of every juror who will appear in the Court House at Ballston on Monday, his predilections, and his likelihood of being serviceable to the defense.

An inquiry into the nature of the case which Col. Fellows will have ready to present to the jury against McQuade discloses that it will not require a great stretch of conscience for any juror to find a verdict of acquittal. To begin with, Rudolph A. Fullgraff, the most important witness for the prosecution in the two former trials of McQuade, will not be a witness at Ballston. He is living at St. Paul, Minn., and is said to be broken mentally, physically, and pecuniarily. After he was driven out of New-York in consequence of turning State's evidence, he went to St. Paul and engaged in the foundry business. When he came back at the first Kerr trial, his partner got rid of his property for him, and since then he has been penniless. Nobody remembers the wretched exhibition he made of himself at the second trial of Kerr last February and March. He had forgotten most of the principal points in his testimony, and many persons thought that Kerr had bought him off. Persons in St. Paul on both of the trials say that he was not so; that his nervous system was shaken and his memory impaired. It is a fact that during the second Kerr trial, one noon, he completely broke down in McKenzie Semple's room in the District Attorney's office, and said that he should commit suicide before he had a cent more than his original contract price of $18,000 for his vote, and that McQuade told him that he had got his money, and his testimony was supported to a certain extent by Duffy; but Duffy is such a dull, stumbling, shuffling, loud-mouthed creature that an impartial jury is almost certain to hesitate to convict if he should be the only witness to the secret transactions of the "combine."

Fullgraff was the cornerstone of the prosecution when McQuade was convicted, and Katie Metz was the capstone. Without Fullgraff and Katie Metz (or Mrs. Houser, as she is now) is of little use, for she simply corroborates him in his story that the members of the "combine" were accustomed to meet at McLoughlin's house. She corroborates Duffy too, but the trouble with him is that his uncorroborated testimony to his stupid mendacity in such, his whole appearance is so much against him, that decent jurors acquire an antipathy to him. They don't want to believe him if they can help it. Fullgraff, on the other hand, pushed the second Kerr trial made a good impression on a jury, in spite of his admission of perjury before the Senate investigating committee, when, by the advice of De Lacy, he swore that he knew nothing about any bribery. For Col. Fellows to try a boodle case without Fullgraff would be as if Hamlet, and unprofitable as to play Hamlet without the royal Dane.

Nobody knows this any better than Col. Fellows himself, for he is an experienced trier of criminal cases and understands what testimony is necessary to convict, and that he is going to work together with Mr. McQuade without the testimony of Fullgraff raises the question—causes the question to raise itself, in fact, and refuse to down at any lawyer's bidding—whether he is really in earnest. Does he want to convict him at all? Is he simply making a bluff in order to impress on the public, friends there into believing that he is going to make an honest attempt to have justice done to the rascals, while in fact he is laughing in his sleeve at their credulity? Several times since a change in the political situation has been brought about by the defective vote this country has pronounced against free trade" he said. He, Against Mayor Grace, Col. Fellows this would be a splendid chance to make Democrats

HILL'S PERSONAL SCHEMES

HE WILL SACRIFICE HIS PARTY TO HIS OWN INTEREST.

HE WANTS A DEMOCRATIC SENATE AT ANY COST—HARRISON INDIRECTLY HELPING THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, July 4.—To the average observer the political situation in this State in both parties is serene and peaceful. As a matter of fact, while the "shallows murmur, the deeps are dumb." The independent Republicans are disgusted with Harrison's policy so far as it has been developed. They resent his ambition to be a "bigger man" than his party, and while they are not disposed to indulge in threats, they predict that his efforts to organize a Harrison party will in the end recoil upon him and defeat his purpose, namely, a renomination in 1892. Harrison confided to some of his influential friends about inauguration time that he proposed to have an original Administration. He intended, he said, to follow the good points of the Administrations of his predecessors and avoid the rocks on which they lost caste. In many respects his Administration, as far as it has got, resembles that of Mr. Hayes. Civil service is preached on Sunday and flagrantly ignored the rest of the week.

The Republicans are not in a condition to make an entertaining fight for the State officers this Fall. If the truth were to be told, the rank and file of the party are in favor of letting these officers go. They are not exactly pleased with Harrison's course, and assert that it would teach him a wholesome lesson if the State were lost by 40,000 or 50,000 majority. But as the time for this Fall campaign approaches it will be observed that the Federal spigot will be drawn far enough out to let the patronage flow in a more encouraging and reassuring stream. In order to put his party organization scheme on a proper basis, Harrison will dole out just enough patronage to keep the machinery well greased and the politicians in good humor, preventing the people at the same time from suspecting that he is prostituting his office for his own selfish aims.

This brings us down to the Democratic Party, and its acknowledged leader—Gov. Hill. It is were not for Gov. Hill's ambition the Democrats would feel toward this Fall's election very much as the Republicans do. The offices to be refilled—Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and Surveyor—are scarcely important enough to demand the expenses of a State election. By right these places ought to be regarded as adjuncts of the Executive, to be filled by appointment rather than by election. The State will come to this in due time, but until it does elections will take place, and as long as such a greedy, rapacious, and selfish politician as Mr. Hill holds the Executive chair these elections will be utilized for political bargains and deals.

Now that the eyes of the Democracy of the country are squinting in his direction, the Governor feels is incumbent upon him to make it appear that his life and happiness depend upon the success of his party this Fall, although it must not be forgotten that before 1892 rolls around successors to the officers who are to be chosen this Fall are to be elected upon the same ticket with the successors to Gov. Hill and Lieut. Gov. Jones. In other words, while Gov. Hill is openly proclaiming his ambition to have the Democrats carry the State this Fall, he is perfectly willing to lose it, realizing, with a politician's cunning, that by 1891, when the next State election is to take place, the election of 1889 will be forgotten. What the Governor, the new Moses of the Democratic Party, desires above all things is control of the Senate. He cares nothing for the Assembly. His would prefer that things to let the lower body of the Legislature remain in the hands of the Republicans. If the people should indulge in an "extraordinary uprising," such as the Democratic papers are hawking for, and elect a Democratic Legislature, through and through, it is not too much to say that it would prove to be the political death knell of David B. Hill. The Governor wants the Senate badly; he does not wish to be burdened with the Assembly. Such a consummation would seriously interfere with his plans and his ambition.

The Assembly possesses no confirming powers. The Senate does. There is a number of very nice and potential State offices placed completely in the Governor's control with the election of a Democratic Senate, and he is entitled just now for the reason that the Republicans control the upper house and most of the appointed, hold-over incumbents, are Republicans. Still, the Hill machine for 1892 is under way and ripe and potential State officers are great help here. Here are a few of what will fall to his appointment, providing he can get a Senate to confirm:

| Office

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD

BY CHAMPION SCULLERS AND CRACK BOAT CREWS.

LARGE CROWDS VIEW THE PEOPLES' OWN REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL—CORNELL WINS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The high, wooded cliffs at Philadelphia's pet pleasure ground at Fairmount were one extended grand stand to-day from which crowds viewed the people's regatta on the Schuylkill, which gives one of the finest stretches of water for boating owned by any city. In the early part of the afternoon the crowds were not so dense on the shore, although there were thousands who braved a drenching, and many in gum boots and rubber coats and umbrellas stood for hours to see that est of nerve and skill between champion scullers and some of the crack boat crews of the country.

As the day advanced and the chances of clearing weather increased, additional thousands, indifferent to a little wetting, put in an appearance, many of them in stylish conveyances, and some, including parties of ladies on drags and brakes and coaches, but the greater number of those holiday chariots were the flag-decked furniture wagon and the bunting-draped baker's van, that are invariable parts of a Fourth of July spectacle in the park.

It was the people's own outing to witness the people's own regatta, and they were not going to let such a little matter as a shower or two spoil their day's fun. Whatever it may have been to the spectators on the shore, the regatta was enjoyable and rich in interest to those who were fortunate enough to be in crafts on the river, where they could see it all. In the hotness of the contests, the many exciting episodes, the calibre of the men and crews, and most of all in the wonderful records made—the fastest time ever made with oars in shell races on any river—the regatta was one of the greatest that has ever taken place on the Schuylkill.

There were seven races—one for junior singles, won by W. G. Cerf, of Newark; the senior singles, won by E. J. Carney of Newark, N. J.; one for pair-oared shells, won by the Undine Barge Club of Baltimore; the four-oared shell race, won by the New-York Athletic Club crew; the four-oared gigs, won by the college boat crew of the University of Pennsylvania; the double-scull race, won by the New-York Athletic Club, and the eight-oared shell race, won by the Cornell University crew of Ithaca, N. Y.

New-York was again distinguished through its representatives in the regatta, and after the clever performances of so many of the men and crews in the trial heats of the previous day, the spectators were ready to make the New-Yorkers their favorites. No body of oarsmen from another place ever got a heartier welcome on stange wears than did the men from Gotham on the Schuylkill to-day. They were cheered again and again, and it must be said that in their performance, as well as in their appearance and conduct, the New-Yorkers merited all their popularity and success.

Mr. Cody, who won in the junior singles, was incomparably the best in his race, showing out every point against aven so good a man as Mr. Seaton and making the phenomenal record of 8:53½. Anything less than nine minutes for a mile and a half is remarkable for a single sculler.

No finer-looking set of fellows or better oarsmen have appeared on the Schuylkill in a long time than the crew of the New-York Athletic Club, who won in the four-oared shells and in the double sculls. Indeed the prowess of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Harbould in the double sculls was so apparent and so widely advertised that their competitors, after seeing what they could do, dropped out, and of the four boats entered only the Pennsylvania barge came to the scratch to measure oars with them.

Few who had seen anything of the Cornell crew had any doubt as to the result of the eight-oared shell race for the Sharpless Cup. The Cornell crew is, in the estimation of the best judges, the best-trained, the best-disciplined, and fastest eight afloat to-day, not excepting Yale. There was very general regret that the University of Pennsylvania elected not to be in the race. Even though they may have considered that once was enough to be beaten by this splendid crew, the general verdict was that it would have been more courteous if the leading local crew that holds the prize that was to be rowed for had taken the matter fully, instead of resorting to what the judges called "tricks and devices" to escape being in the contest. But the race was a beautiful one. The Cornells did grandly.

Cody got ahead in the opening single-scull race almost at the start and showed that he was able to maintain his position. Seaton, who was dressed entirely in white and makes a handsome appearance, pulled splendidly, but he had to be content with second place. His rowing was beautiful. At the Willows Weis pulled up on him a little, but after this speed Weis began to look tired a little later, and when the Island Seaton was within three lengths of Cody. Van Vliet was left. The first half mile was made by Cody in the stunning time of 4:8 seconds, with Seaton only two seconds behind. The positions at the finish and the time were:

W. E. Cody, Nonpareil Boat Club, New-York; time—8:53½. Hertley Seaton, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson, N. J.; time—8:57. George A. Weis, New-York Athletic Club, New-York; time—9:06. George Van Vliet, Athletic Club, Schuylkill Navy, Philadelphia; time—9:15.

As the result of the trial heats in the morning, for the senior singles J. F. Corbett of the Chicago Iroquois Club, a great sculler, got out by refusing to go on owing to the rough water at the half mile, and a Sewegan of the New-York Nonpareils was beaten, while Stevens of New-York did not row. Of those who won their places, Carney and Huneker made a great race and furnished a memorable episode in boating annals by making a mile and a half in less than nine minutes, which is better than most steam-propelled craft do the distance. Carney did the mile in five minutes and a few seconds. The finish, pieces, and time were:

E. T. Carney, Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., time, 8:46; Paul E. Huneker, Iona Boat Club, Philadelphia, time, 8:45; John V. Cohen, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, time, 9:03; H. W. Jannsen, Staten Island Athletic Club, New-York, time, 9:08.

In the pair-oared shells it was the turn of a home crew to show up, and, although the pair of New-Yorkers was hard to beat, the Undines, Smith and Keath, overcame them. They won by a length, the position and time being: Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, W. S. Runk, bow; Thomas Keath, stroke; time, 8:46. New-York Athletic Club, New-York, G. D. Phillips, bow; M. T. Beard, stroke; time, 8:48½. Philadelphia Barge Club, Philadelphia, William J. Lee, bow; Louis C. Baker, stroke; no time.

The four-oared shells for the Downing Cup was an exciting race. The race was close along the island between New-York and Ariel, and it was a little below the foot of the island that the episode occurred that probably lost the Baltimora boys the race. They were pulling close after the New-Yorkers, right in the course, and fouled, running right on them. As it afterward was learned, the collision broke a hole in the Ariel's shell and they rowed some distance, filling with water. Over near the finish the row of their shell began to sink, and the crew, one after another, disappeared in the water.

Chairman Phillips of the Regatta Committee hurried the judges' boat to the rescue and ropes were thrown by Mr. Hinchman and Mr. Medara and two of the crew got on. The Crescent barge crew, which was near by, also picked up two. They were much exhausted.

The record stood: New-York Athletic Club, New-York—E. W. Knickerbocker, bow; Edward Weinacht, 2; J. Cremmins, 3; E. T. Giannin, stroke. Time—8:01.

Vesta Boat Club, Newark—Monroe S. Brown, bow; S. Outler Dentz, 2; W. H. Pierson, 3; Albert S. Stephens, stroke. Time—8:05.

Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn—Theodore Richards, bow; Fred Olmes, 2; George Laing, 3; Marcus Donally, stroke. Time—8:07½.

Ariel Boat Club, Baltimore—Robert Myers, bow; John Renwick, 2; R. E. L. Vansant, 3; E. Stack, stroke, (sunk.)

In the double sculls the New-York crew led easily from the start, the crews and their time being:

New-York Athletic Club—Oliver J. Stevens, bow; E. Harbould, stroke. Time—7:53½.

Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia—Walter Nagle, bow; Frank R. Baltz, stroke. Time—8:06½.

It was already half an hour beyond the appointed time when the four eight-oared crews that were to compete for the Sharpless Cup put in an appearance. Immediately a series of disconcerting incidents began. All except the University crew were in place at their stations. The University men, who had the outside, or western position, let themselves drift down. The excuse was that the boy in the boat could not hold them. Then they went back and pulled the boat after them into the position a length ahead. Commodore McMillan, going over to them, said: "This is an old trick, and if you don't stop it I will disqualify you." The University crew kept up their jockeying tactics until long after dark, and it was finally decided to row without them.

It was after 8 o'clock when the eight-oared shells rose abreast. Hundreds had left, supposing that the race was off, but the electric lights along the shore showed great throngs still watching. The start was fine and the race beautiful; as beautiful as any ever seen on the river. Carroll rowed grandly, they got ahead soon after the start, struck the middle course, and went away ahead and kept there. The places at the finish and time were:

Cornell—Bow, J. D. Ross, New-York; 2, E. A. Benedict, New-York; 3, A. M. Colman, New-York; 4, W. S. Tobey, Massachusetts; 5, A. W. Marston, Illinois; 6, P. Hagerman, Colorado; 7, S. H. Thayer, New-York; stroke, W. A. Dale, Honolulu; coxswain, L. M. Emerick, New-York. Time—7:03.

Chosenut—Bow, John A. Snyder; 2, Charles Supplee; 3, W. J. Fitzpatrick; 4, E. P. Ebert; 5, D. J. M. Stokes; 6, J. M. Andrews; 7, W. J. Wallace; stroke, C. B. Stokes; coxswain, L. E. Yeter. Time—7:17.

Pennsylvania—Bow, William Brownell; 2, John Waters; 3, E. F. Brownell; 4, John Smith; 5, Jeremiah Mahoney; 6, Edward Pyfer; 7, Dennis O'Neil; stroke, John Snowden; coxswain, George Mitchell. Time—7:31.

GOOD SPORT AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 4.—The principal event of the day in this city was the rowing regatta on the Charles River. The professional single-scull race, three miles, brought out Teemer, Plaisted, Kennedy, McKay, Ten Eyck, and P. H. Conley. Teemer had the inside position and led from start to finish. It was a pretty race for second place between Ten Eyck, McKay, and Conley, Ten Eyck finally getting the place, with McKay third, Conley fourth. Teemer's time was 21:57, Ten Eyck's 22:58. The prizes were $200, $100, and $50.

The second race, for professional local scullers, three miles, between W. F. Conley, J. J. Casey, Samuel J. Murphy, and J. M. Casey, was won by J. J. Casey in 23:00; Conley second.

In the races, for four-oared working boats, three miles, for amateurs, for cups valued at $60 and $40, the Bradford crew finished first, in 21:02; West End second, and Everett third.

The amateur junior scullers' race, three miles, for fifty-dollar and twenty-five-dollar cups, was captured by M. J. Coleman in 25:12. W. A. Panlon second.

The Bradfords were winners of the eight-oared shell race for amateurs, one and one-half miles straightaway, in 8:00; Shawmuts second, in 8:10; Crescents third.

The last race, for four-oared working boats, three miles, prizes $200, $100, and $50, was an interesting contest. The West End crew, composed of Hosmer, bow; Teemer, McKay, and Jack Breen, crossed the line first, in 20:04. The time in the race, composed of J. J. Casey, J. M. Casey, Patrick and William Conley, were second, in 21:05.

A large crowd assembled at Jamaica Pond at 9 o'clock this morning to witness the amateur rowing regatta. In the first race, two miles, for four-oared shells, for gold and silver medals, the Bradford and Jamaica Plain crews competed. This was easily won by the Bradfords in 10:11. In the second race, senior singles, two miles, for medals, there were four contestants, Con Murphy and J. W. Bergin of the Shawmuts, J. P. Neal and D. A. McPhee of the Bradfords. Murphy won by half a length, Neal second, time not taken. The third race, for pleasure boats, one mile, was won by Harrington and mate, Boston, in 8:06. The junior single scull race, one mile, was won by T. Keenan of the Shawmut Boat Club, in 5:22½.

BOSTON CITY REGATTA.

BOSTON, July 4.—The sailing regatta off City Point to-day was the best ever held under the city's auspices. There were a large number of entries and a spanking breeze made the races interesting throughout. The courses were as follows: For forty-footers, 23 miles; first and second classes, 15 miles; third, fourth, fifth, and special classes, 10 miles; mosquito class, 3 miles. The winners and corrected times follow:

Forty-footers—Verena, 2:31:08; First-class keels—Hild, 1:11:04; First-class centreboards—Nimbus, 1:07:14; Second-class keels—Vera, 1:14:46; Second-class centreboards—Duchess, 1:11:49; Third-class centreboards—Foxy, 1:00:44; Third-class keels—Echo, 1:06:59; Fourth-class centreboards—Mabel, 1:03:32; Fourth-class keels—A. S. Astrea, 1:06:34; Fifth-class centreboards—Psyche, 1:14:20; Special class—Auk, 1:03:22; Mosquito class—Victor, 40:53.

RESULTS AN ALBANY.

ALBANY, July 4.—The results in the boat races held here to-day were:

Eight-oared Shells.—Atalanta Boat Club, New-York, 7:36½; Albany, 7:47¾.

Double Sculls.—Metropolitan, New-York, 9:08¼; Albany, 9:09¾.

Senior Singles.—Rogers of Albany Club, Albany, 9:35½; Hawkins, Albany, 9:45.

Four-oared Shells.—Atalanta, New-York, 8:05; Mutual, Albany, 8:09; Metropolitan, New-York, 8:15; Albany, 8:39½.

BICYCLERS' MEET ENDED.

ANNUAL PARADE OF THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 4.—The league meet ends to-night with fireworks and a noise never before heard in Hagerstown. The events of the day were the parade, in which over five hundred wheelmen participated, and the races of the afternoon, witnessed by about three thousand people. The parade started at noon, lasted forty minutes and wound up at the Fair Grounds, where a group photograph was taken. It was captained by President Luscomb, and the line was led by the cyclists of New-York State. After them came Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the other States according to their numerical strength.

The races at the park were interesting, but the time was not fast on account of the heavy rains of the past few days. The result of the various contests was as follows:

Novice Race.—V. L. Emerson, Baltimore, Md., first; W. H. Ash, Baltimore, second. Time—3:24.

One-Mile Bicycle League American Wheelmen National Championship.—O. Bunker, New York, first; W. E. Crest, Washington, D. C., second; W. I. Wilhelm, Reading, Penn., third; A. B. Rich, New-York, fourth. Time—3:08.

One-Mile Safety Hand Race.—H. E. Dayhoff, Hagerstown, Md., first. Time—2:38.

One-half-Mile Bicycle Race.—W. I. Wilhelm, Reading, Penn., first; L. J. Barber, Washington, D. C., second; H. Brown, Washington, D. C., third. Time—1:28 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—W. H. Ashmore, (250 yards, first; C. Kilmer, Reading, (350 yards,) second; L. J. Barber, Washington, D. C., (70 yards,) third. Time—6:43½.

One-Mile Tricycle Championship, League of American Wheelmen.—V. L. Mercer, Baltimore, first; P. S. Brown, Washington, D. C., second. Time—3:30 2-5.

One-Mile Safety, League of American Wheelmen Championship.—W. E. Crist, Washington, first; W. J. Wilhelm, Reading, second. Time—3:06 1-5.

Exhibition of Fancy Riding.—T. R. Findlay of Smithville gave a splendid exhibition on a Star bicycle.

One-Mile Tandem Safety Bicycle.—W. D. Banker, Pittsburg, and A. C. Banker, New-York, first; E. B. Emmet and H. E. Dayhoff, Hagerstown, second. Time—3:12 2-5. The time at the half was 1:26.

One-Mile Team.—Berkeley Athletic Club, A. B. Rich, A. C. Banker, and L. L. Clarke of New-York, 27 points. Reading Bicycle Club, W. J. Wilhelm, J. Kilmere, and Jacob Schmidt, 15 points.

In the evening a concert and "smoker" was held at the Hose Opera House.

BOSTON, July 4.—The bicycle races at Franklin Park proved an attractive feature of the day. The winners were as follows: One-Mile Novice—A. K. Cressey, Newton; time—2:41.

One-fourth Mile, open—J. Berlo, South Boston, first, 0:34 4-5; J. Clark, Dorchester, second. One-quarter Mile for Safety Bicycles—Berlo first, 0:37 2-5; A. P. Benson, Dorchester, second. One Mile Handicap—H. C. Andres, Hyde Park, (200 yards,) 2:16½; E. R. Felton, Somerville, (200 yards,) second. One Mile Safety Handicap—A. W. Porter, Newton, (75 yards,) 2:25 2-5; G. West, Boston, (100 yards,) second. Consolation Race, One Mile—E. J. Clark, Dorchester, 2:38 2-5.

FIVE OUT OF SIX DROWNED.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—Five young women were drowned at Forest Grove to-day. A party of young folks, all of whom were members of the Arch-Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of Allegheny, went to the grove, which is on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, eighteen miles from Pittsburg, to hold a basket picnic. After luncheon six of the party engaged a bateau and went out on the Conequenessing Creek for a boat ride.

The stream was greatly swollen by recent rains, and was running very swiftly over what is known as the "rapids." The boat was a shaky old affair and, it is supposed, was leaking. This caused great alarm among the young women, who, becoming demonstrative, so excited the other occupant, Bert Freeman, in charge of the boat, and it was carried into the rapids. There it was capsized, and before assistance could reach them five of the six who were in the boat were drowned.

Their names are Miss Nellie Burtis, aged 18, an orphan; Miss May Royal, 16, daughter of Jacob Royal; Miss Bert Freeman, 20; Miss Cassidy, 22, and Miss Fanny McComba. Edward Shaeffer was the only survivor of the little party, having been rescued just as he was about to drown. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Patrolman John T. Lloyd of the Southern Police District was shot early this morning and died this evening. Samuel Cooper, formerly a letter carrier, was arrested and held on the charge of having fired the shot. Lloyd said that in patrolling his beat he found Samuel Cooper and three or four others standing on the corner. He told them not to make so much noise. Cooper replied, "What are you talking about?" and, without further provocation, pulled out a pistol and fired three shots at him.

AN ARCHITECT REPORTED DROWNED.

Herbert Wills, an Englishman, who is an architect living in Yonkers, reported at Police Headquarters last night that he and a companion named Hubert Westell, who is also an Englishman, an architect, and a resident of Yonkers, were out rowing on the Hudson River yesterday afternoon. When about two miles below Piermont a squall came up. The boat filled with water and was capsized. Wills swam ashore, but Westell was drowned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large dye stuff manufacturing establishment owned by W. Wasker Fisher of Philadelphia, situated in Stockton Township, on the outskirts of Camden, N. J., was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance not known. The 250 employees over the boiler house and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

The sash and blind factory of Charles A. Wood & Co., at Morris, Orange County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss, $6,000, with no insurance.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN TEXAS.

RIVERS SWOLLEN AND BOTTOM LANDS DESOLATED.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 4.—Several inches of rain fell in this part of the State yesterday, and great damage has resulted. Reports from the West show heavy rains for 200 miles. The Brazos and the Trinity Rivers are booming. At Benbrook, twelve miles west, the bridge of the Texas and Pacific and 500 feet of the track are washed away. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas for two miles ont is submerged. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Fort Worth and Denver have abandoned their tracks north.

The Texas and Pacific has abandoned trains both east and west. At Fort Worth the bottom lands to the north for two miles and to the east for a mile and a half are submerged. The Trinity rose four and a half feet in an hour, and the dwellers on the low lands barely escaped. City Marshal Farmer, Sheriff Richardson, and their entire force for the time became a rescuing corps, and manned the boats which brought the people to the city, where they are quartered in large warehouses. There are 200 men, women, and children thus cared for.

E. Plume and sister are said to have been washed away, and Mr. St. Bantley and Patrick, her son, who lived on the Trinity, are missing and said to be drowned. Their house was carried away. The river there is two miles wide, and all the cabins and tents are gone. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas operator last night received a message that the west fork of the Trinity was coming down with an eight-foot rise. Six inches more of water, and the water works will have to be abandoned. Wheat, oats, fruit, and cotton are badly damaged.

The loss can hardly be computed, but conservative estimates place the figure as $2,000,000. There is some fear for the little villages along the Trinity, above Fort Worth, but there is no telegraph communication and nothing definite can be learned. At 1 o'clock this morning it was still raining heavily.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IN A DILEMMA.

CHICAGO, July 4.—What the Chicago shippers now want is a decision from the Inter-State Commerce Commission that will settle once for all the question as to what difference a railroad may justifiably make between carload and less than carload shipments in the fixing of rates. They want the decision now because they are in a dilemma. Not one of them really believe that the special commodity tariff with which they have been favored by the roads during business between Chicago and St. Paul is illegal. They appreciate any concession that is made to them by the railroads, and, as a rule, are not disposed to underestimate the benefits to be derived from the special rates, but in this case the majority of them think the managers have adopted a plan which would not be sanctioned by Judge Cooley and his associates.

There has been some talk of calling a meeting of the Merchants' Freight Bureau of the Board of Trade to consider this question, but it has been deferred to await the outcome of another movement which the railroads have on foot and which the shippers regard as a more important step in their interest than any that has yet been undertaken. This is the movement that has for its purpose the discontinuance of all pro-rating arrangements with the Eastern roads and the establishment of a basing line extending north and south through Chicago, from Lake Superior through the Ohio region, with but one basis of rates on east or west bound traffic, whether through or local. A conference committee of railroad officials and Board of Trade members will meet to-morrow to discuss this plan, and, if possible, overcome any objections that may exist to its adoption.

THAT B. AND O. CUT.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The committee of the Central Traffic Association at their meeting yesterday afternoon decided not to act hastily in the Baltimore and Ohio cut. Most of the roads are strongly opposed to a reduction in rates, and will do their best to prevent the adoption of the Baltimore and Ohio's new tariff. But it is hard to see how a general reduction can be averted. While the Baltimore and Ohio's new rates will not have the effect of diverting much business from Chicago east-bound roads, because the lake rates are so much lower that the lake lines will continue to take the traffic from Chicago to the seaboard, the situation is quite different as St. Louis, from which point considerable business goes all rail to the seaboard, and for which the Baltimore and Ohio mostly competes. The Bee Line, recently consolidated with the Big Four, is a direct competitor of the Baltimore and Ohio for east-bound traffic from St. Louis, and will be compelled to meet the new rates. The Wabash is also competing actively for the east-bound traffic from St. Louis and Hannibal, and as it is not a member of the Central Traffic Association is certain to promptly meet the new rates.

ANOTHER BIG PROJECT.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—American and European capitalists have guaranteed to furnish all the money required for the building of a new railroad, which shall begin at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and extend across the western borders of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to Morgan City, on the Gulf of Mexico, at which point connections will be made with a line of steamships reaching out for the trade of Central and South America. Over 500 miles of road already built will be made use of, so that the expense of building will be thereby decreased.

THE BURKE EXTRADITION CASE.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 4.—The Burke case, pursuant to adjournment from Wednesday, will be proceeded with to-morrow morning.

When the adjournment took place the prisoner's counsel objected to it, contending that no evidence had been given of Burke's connection with the Cronin matter. Counsel for the prosecution said the confinement of a few days would make no difference to Burke, if the order for extradition, which he had no doubt would be granted on the case, was made, as his trial could not take place in Chicago for some time, and he might as well be in jail here as there. He also said that he would call State Attorney Baker and one or two witnesses, and close the case against Burke Friday. As the proceedings are similar to an ordinary police investigation, Burke will not be permitted to go into a defense, as this is not a trial.

MONTREAL, July 4.—J. N. Greenshields has left for Winnipeg to assist in the extradition proceedings against Burke. He was summoned by State Attorney Longenecker of Chicago and Chief of Police Warren.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT MAN.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—The dead body of Francis D. Cammenu, President of the Kansas City Curbing Works, was found in the alley in the rear of 1,451 Holmes-street this morning. A bullet hole in his right temple told the manner of death, and a thirty-six-calibre revolver clasped in the dead man's right hand showed, in all probability, who was responsible for his death.

Cammann lived at 1,009 East Fifteenth-street with his wife and two children. Mrs. Cammann had noticed for some time that her husband was acting strangely, and yesterday particularly so. He went down town in the evening. Nothing was seen of him until his dead body was found this morning. He evidently feared arrest, for a short time ago sold some mortgaged city contracts without releasing the mortgages. He is known to have been mixed up in several crooked affairs, and some of his friends say he told them that plans were being formed for his former associates to assassinate him.

Coroner Bert Freeman, in charge of the case, the circumstances surrounding the finding of the body proving that Cammann committed suicide.

THEY WANT THE MONEY BACK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Governors of the thirteen original States, who were in Philadelphia in September, 1887, during the time of the Constitutional centennial celebration, have held several conferences for the purpose of devising some plan to commemorate in a fitting manner the great events in the history of the United States in the first one hundred years of American independence. It was agreed that the best method would be to secure from Congress a return of the sum of $1,500,000 loaned by the Government to the Centennial Commission in 1876, and afterward returned by that body to the Treasury, the money to be used for the erection of a memorial in Fairmount Park, this city. A meeting presided over by Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania was held to-day in Independence Hall, where Congress first assembled, at which representatives of the thirteen original States were present. A committee was instructed to prepare a bill to be presented to Congress at its next session asking that the $1,500,000 be given back to be used for the purpose indicated above.

ELOPEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 4.—Miss Susie Rose, who lived with her parents in College-avenue, eloped last evening with Isaac Bennett, a young restaurant keeper. Bennett had in some way become acquainted with Miss Rose and was ordered by her father to cease his attention, as the girl's parents did not regard him favorably. She rebelled and followed her lover. The couple were married by the Rev. J. Ward Gamble at Milltown, to whom they gave the girl's age as nineteen, while as a matter of fact she is but sixteen years old.

TOURISTS AT SALT LAKE

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE CROP THIS YEAR.

THE SIGHTS THEY SEE AND THE PROFIT THEY BRING TO THE RESIDENT—THE MORMON EDIFICES.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 3.—While the products of the soil occasionally disappoint the wind-and-weather-toughened Utah Granger, even here in the Salt Lake Valley, there is one crop that never fails. Independent of wet or dry season, heat or cold, rain, frost, or sunshine, Salt Lake City counts upon its tourists with the certainty of an old clock. At short intervals the streets are thronged, the city filled with them; their name is legion. They cannot all be making their initial tour; there must be repeaters among them, or the supply would have been exhausted long ago. The human being is a creature of habit; we find specimens of the breed pursuing a daily round of duties or haunting certain places year after year, utterly unable to resist the attraction habit offers them. So probably there are seasoned tourists who have abandoned themselves to this mode of existence, and who are recognized at a glance by conductors of these parties as individuals making their sixth, eighth, or even twelfth tour in their company.

Probably no crop pays better than the tourist crop, and the place that raises it in abundance is in a favored situation. Tourists want certain things and they pay for them, but being always on the wing, they do not stay in a place long enough to get even with those who clinch them on the price of their desires. There is no waste in the business, no blanks in the lottery; every tourist is a prize to the drawer. Naturally people in Salt Lake—as in other tourist-affected places—welcome the arrival of a load of excursionists more warmly than they would a long-lost brother equipped with an undeniable strawberry mark and an empty pocketbook. There is the transfer company that gets the first nibble at the cake; their coaches carry the newly arrived to the hotels—Gentile hotels, of course—where they register, while the proprietor of the hostelry stands complacently around in conspicuous places, with a smile on his face that for breadth can be equaled only by the one on the countenance of a whale as he gulps down a bagatelle of a million or so small fish as a midday lunch. The tourists are fed and bedded and turned over to livery-stable keepers that they, too, may have an opportunity to delve in the rich soil of the garden plot.

There are many ways of becoming rich, some fast, some slow; but of all short cuts to wealth I fancy the livery keeper holds the choicest. I should like to be proprietor of a livery stable for one short season and then retire, were it not for my conscience, which would never let me rest again.

The Mormons still keep up their work on their temple in a desultory way, but are not hurting themselves by overexertion. Encouragement is not offered in large sums and quantities. There is a marble slab set in the granite face of the structure, bearing a gilt-letter inscription to the effect that it was commenced in 1852, and completed—when? A blank is left for the date, and from present appearances it will be long before it is filled out. The granite of which the temple is built is quarried eighteen miles away, in the Wahsatch mountains, and is of a fine, even quality, though not strong enough to warrant the section of a large number of cranks who load themselves down with chips of it to carry away as mementos. A better quality can be obtained with less trouble from many Eastern quarries, and would be quite as satisfactory lying in a solitary and isolated temple, as it will be. But people don't seem to think of these things. Have seen a sweet girl graduate in diamonds and horsehair a mmp of dried mud, solely because it was called "adobe," and came from an old Mexican wall.

From the temple to the round-roofed, egg-shaped tabernacle is but a step, both being in the same block. This, as every one knows, is the famous place of Mormon church service—a service conducted each Sunday and open to all. A large and excellent organ is in place, and the effects are produced upon it, due both to the quality of the instrument and the peculiar acoustic properties of the building. A self-constituted guide meets you at the entrance, and in a suppressed, semi-religious tone gives you the points of interest in connection with the building. "It seats 12,000 easily. Its construction is such that the slightest sound is equally noticeable throughout." (He errs egregiously.) By this time you are near the end.

"Please remain here and I will go to the other end and whisper." He does so dramatically. "Can you hear me?"

"Yes," you reply involuntarily in the same awe-struck tone.

"I new will let this pin fall; did you hear it?"

"I heard it strike," murmurs a critical tourist, and we move toward the door, the guide following us.

"Good day, Sir; always glad to shew gentlemen the place; well, no, Sir, there is no regular charge for my services, but if you—thank you, Sir; good day."

In this same sacred inclosure is also the assembly hall, having a standing capacity of 2,500. That next claims the eager attention of the throng. The Endowment House is a near neighbor of these three buildings, but the outer public is rigidly excluded from its interior. Across the street is the Lion House, where the Prophet has twelve of the pick of the worshippers. A high wall—symbolical of Mormon exclusiveness—surrounds this block, inclosing the Lion and Beehive Houses, huge yellow caravansaries, built by Brigham Young for himself and the accommodation of his plurality of wives. His favorite, Amelia, was quartered by herself in an imposing residence called the Amelia Palace, which is straight across the street from the Lion and Beehive. Upon this colgn of vantage Amelia could prime herself before the world, while Brigham, contemplating her magnificence, might suffer some accession or acerbity of temper at the random manner in which fortune ladies out her gifts; let us trust, however, that they witnessed it with philosophical indifference, consoling themselves with the reflection that fortune as well as justice goes it blind.

There are these buildings, all of local fame, and of which the temple and tabernacle possess a nation-wide interest and reputation. They are centres of interest to all except the dwellers in their shadow. Daily association breeds a very familiarity which leads us to class them generally as among the evanescent works of man, and precludes the bestowal of more than a passing thought upon them. To be sure we feel a certain pride in them, as a show-ma, might in an attractive curiosity; they draw well.

A DOUBLE-COLUMN TARIFF.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S PROPOSAL CREATING MUCH DISCUSSION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 4.—Sir Charles Tupper's proposal of a double column tariff between the colonies and England and the colonies and foreign countries, such as France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, the United States, &c., is attracting general attention.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, says: "It is in one way only a revival of what was in vogue thirty years ago. I have not yet read the speech and do not know thoroughly how far it goes or what it says. Sir Charles's idea of a double column is something more than a most favored business scheme; it is a suggestion of differential reciprocity between England and the colonies. In other words, it is a commercial union for an inner circle of Great Britain and her colonies, leaving the rest of the world outside.

"What Sir Charles has said is utterly and entirely on his own responsibility. It has not been discussed among the Ministers here, nor have we gone into it. As to woolens no doubt a reduction of duty on the plan proposed would give a large preference to English goods. At present England, France, and Germany are in such close competition that a lower rate of duty would materially affect the market. The same applies to iron. English and Belgian irons are running close, and a difference in duty would give the preference to England."

Ministers on this side of the ocean have not taken the matter into consideration.

A NON-RESIDENT POSTMASTER.

From the New-Orleans Times-Democrat, June 29.

With regard to the negro Postmaster recently appointed at Covington, and against which nearly all the leading citizens of that town protested, on the ground that he was objectionable, not suited to the place, and, moreover, not a resident of Covington, a correspondent calls our attention to the fact that appointments like this of non-residents as Postmasters are contrary to the postal laws of the country. The Revised Statutes, Section 3,831, declare that "every Postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which appointed." Section 445, page 190, of the Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States for 1887 shows that the Mandeville negro appointed to the Covington Post Office is clearly ineligible.

THE UMBRELLA AS A SUNSHADE.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Gladstone, who disdains an umbrella when speaking in the rain, is not above the use of a sunshade when addressing an open-air audience under a cloudless sky. It would be a public benefit if the Grand Old Man could acclimatize the use of the umbrella as a sunshade in England, as in Holland. With us a man who used a sunshade would be regarded as being almost as eccentric as the philanthropist who last century first braved the ridicule of his fellows by using an umbrella in the rain.

THE GRAND STAND FALL.

ONE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED AT OKLAHOMA'S CAPITAL.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, July 4.—The Fourth of July festivities were brought to a sad ending at 3 P. M. by the falling of the grand stand with its living load of human beings. Nearly one thousand people had secured seats to witness the races, when, without warning, the structure fell, burying the mass of people beneath it. The cries and groans of the injured soon filled the air, and it was feared that scores of lives had been lost. Almost as soon as the accident occurred the militia, under command of Capt. Stiles, were ordered to the scene, and rendered valuable service. Incredible as it may seem, it was found, when the victims had been taken out, that none were dead, though several were perhaps fatally and many badly injured. The only death thus far is the eighteen-months old child of Dr. J. A. Ryan of Jimtown, Indian Territory, which died a short time after the accident. One of the most seriously injured is Mrs. D. H. Martindale of Bowie, Texas. Mrs. Mollie Campbell of Pearls Valley, Indian Territory, also received serious internal injuries, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Harbert Glover, aged eighteen, will also probably die.

Much indignation is expressed against the architect who superintended the building of the grandstand.

Following list of victims:

Killed—Child of Dr. Ryan of Jimtown, Indian Territory.

Injured—Mrs. J. A. Ryan and two children of Jimtown, Indian Territory.

Child of W. Hadley, Perkins, Indian Territory, leg broken.

—— Rafferty, Wichita, Kan., leg broken.

New Antis, Austin, Texas, head cut.

Bert Ripple, Augusta, Kan., contusion of head.

Frank Hippis, Augusta, Kan., head badly cut.

J. F. Luca, Indian Territory.

J. W. Misgus, Harrison, Indian Territory, dangerously.

Mrs. Matt Johnson, Fort Worth, Texas; C. P. Smith, Purcell, Indian Territory; J. H. Tucker Baltimore; M. Conley, Indian Territory; Will iam Haymond, Pearls Valley, Indian Territory

SULLIVAN IN THE SOUTH.

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 4.—A large crowd gathered at the Queen and Crescent station this morning to greet John L. Sullivan and party upon their arrival. A few minutes after 11 o'clock their train arrived, but Sullivan, Muldoon, and two others of the party were not on it. It was afterward learned that the train had stopped at Gentilly Crossing, three miles from the station, and Sullivan, Muldoon, Cleary, and Lynch had alighted, entered carriages, and been driven to private quarters. Sullivan's trainers have determined not to take up their quarters at Spanish Fort until to-morrow. There will be two trains sent to the scene of the fight to-day morning and private police have been selected to go with the trains.

Kilrain, who is expected to-morrow, will doubtless be smuggled in.

A special from Jackson, Miss., to the *Picayune* says: "In response to telegrams asking permission for Mississippi troops to pass through Louisiana and Alabama to prevent the fight if necessary, Gov. Lowry has received reply that from Gov. Shay, also to expect an affirmative reply from Gov. Nicholls." Another special from Baton Rouge says that Gov. Nicholls refuses to make public Gov. Lowry's communication, and says: "Tell them to telegraph Gov. Lowry and get the information from him."

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Kilrain and party arrived this morning at 9:45 o'clock, nearly two hours late, and did not make their connections with the Queen and Crescent train, but will leave to-night by the Louisville route. Kilrain looks well, but says he never felt in better condition, and he is confident that he will win.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 4.—The following proclamation concerning the prize fight was issued from the Executive office to-day:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, }
AUSTIN, July 4, 1889. }

To Sheriff of Orange or any Peace Officer within the State, Greeting:

It may be that Sullivan and Kilrain, if prevented from fighting in Louisiana or Mississippi, will attempt to come into your county to commit an offense against the public peace of this State. Should they do so I direct you to use all lawful means to prevent the same. (Signed) L. Ireland, Governor.

Orange County is on the Sabine River, where the Southern Pacific comes from New-Orleans entering Texas.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

THE SEASON MOST AUSPICIOUSLY OPEN—A FEW PERSONAL NOTES.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 4.—The Summer whirl is on, and the Pier beaches are daily filled with sitters who watch the blue Atlantis. The Pier is at its best. Mead, meadow, and ocean are as fresh and smiling as a June rose, and give cheery welcome to the returning Summer loiterers at this beautiful sp

BALL PLAYERS AT WORK

GAMES PLAYED ON VARIOUS DIAMONDS YESTERDAY.

THE GIANTS WIN AND LOSE, WHILE THE BROOKLYNS STAND OFF ST. LOUIS—CHICAGO WINS TWICE.

PITTSBURG, PENN., July 4.—The Giants split even with Pittsburg to-day, losing in the morning, 4 to 2, and winning in the afternoon, 6 to 4. Exactly 5,279 people witnessed the first contest, the largest crowd that has ever attended a morning game in Pittsburg.

The home team began business right at the start, when 2 runs were scored on safe hits by Hanlon and Miller, Dunlap's sacrifice, and bases on balls for Sunday and Carroll. Fields balked in the second on his own single, Morris's two-bagger, and an out. Pittsburg's fourth and last run was scored in the eighth inning by Kuehne on his own "life," a wild pitch by Crane, and some splendid base running.

The visitors did their run getting in the first and last innings. Gore led off for the Giants by going to base on balls, and Kuehne's fumble and runs at first sent him home. Connor's two-bagger and O'Rourke's single yielded the run in the ninth. Dunlap and Richardson both did brilliant work at second. The fifth inning was cut very short by a sharp double play on each side. Morris was effective throughout and until the fifth inning was not once hit safely. Crane was wild in the ninth inning, alone giving three men their bases, but Buck Ewing's threwing was superb and prevented scoring. Score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	2	1	0	Gore, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Miller, c.	0	0	3	1	1	Ewing, c.	0	0	8	3	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Kuehne, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	Richardson, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Smith, s. s.	0	1	1	1	0	Hatfield, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0
Fields, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Galvin, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Keefe, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Total	4	7	27	16	3	Total	2	4	27	11	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New-York, 1. Two-base hit—Morris, Connor. Stolen bases—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 2. Double play—Ewing, Hatfield, and Carroll; Richardson and Connor. First base on balls—Off Morris, 4; off Crane, 10. Struck out—By Morris, 4; by Crane, 3. Passed balls—Fields, 1; By Ewing, 1. Wild pitches—Crane, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

In the afternoon about 8,000 people filled the grounds and crowded the outfield to such an extent that ground rules allowing a man three bases on a hit into the crowd had to be adopted. Galvin and Keefe were the opposing pitchers, and recollections of the two drawn games played here last season with these pitchers in the box led the enthusiasts to believe that a similarly exciting contest might be looked for. Galvin, however, was out of form, and his wildness was partially accountable for the defeat that followed, although nearly all the players put up a poor game in comparison with the work of the morning. Keefe was hit frequently in the early part of the game, but after the third inning not a hit was made off him. The drooping spirits of the home crowd revived in the third inning when singles by Hanlon and Dunlap, a double by Kuehne, and Smith's base on balls yielded 4 runs, 3 of them earned, and tied the score. That ended the game, however, so far as Pittsburg was concerned. In the first for New-York Gore got first by being hit by the ball. Tiernan landed the ball safely for a base and both men scored on Ewing's sacrifice and Miller's wild throw. In the second inning singles by O'Rourke, Whitney, and Tiernan, and Smith's error gave the men in the Nadjy clothes 2 runs more. Connor's triple and Richardson's single made another run in third. The last run was scored in the fifth on a triple by Richardson and O'Rourke's sacrifice.

The feature of the game occurred in the third inning, when Richardson was on first, with one man out. Hatfield drove a short fly to right that seemed safe for a base hit, and Richardson started for second. Sunday went for the fly, and, taking it on the dead run, never stopped until he reached first, beating Richardson out and completing a double play unaided. Scores:

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	5	0	0	Gore, c. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	8	3	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Kuehne, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1	Richardson, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	2	1	0	Hatfield, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0
Fields, c.	1	1	5	2	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Morris, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Crane, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	7	27	16	1	Total	2	4	27	11	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New-York, 1. Two-base hit—Morris, Connor. Stolen bases—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 2. Double play—Ewing, Hatfield, and Carroll; Richardson and Connor. First base on balls—Off Morris, 4; off Crane, 10. Struck out—By Morris, 4; by Crane, 3. Passed balls—Fields, 1; By Ewing, 1. Wild pitches—Crane, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

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SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	5	0	0	Gore, c. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	8	3	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Kuehne, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1	Richardson, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	2	1	0	Hatfield, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0
Fields, c.	1	1	5	2	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Morris, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Crane, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	7	27	16	1	Total	2	4	27	11	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New-York, 1. Two-base hit—Morris, Connor. Stolen bases—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 2. Double play—Ewing, Hatfield, and Carroll; Richardson and Connor. First base on balls—Off Morris, 4; off Crane, 10. Struck out—By Morris, 4; by Crane, 3. Passed balls—Fields, 1; By Ewing, 1. Wild pitches—Crane, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

TWO GAMES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The Browns won one of the grandest games ever played in St. Louis from Brooklyn this morning after a desperate struggle. Fully six thousand people were present. Terry and Chamberlin did wonderful pitching, the latter, however, having a shade the better of it. He was the steadier of the two. The game was marked by brilliant fielding, in which Fuller, McCarthy, O'Neill, and Smith excelled. Tun Browns' base running was first-class. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Latham, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	O'Brien, l. f.	0	0	1	0	1
M'Carty, r. f.	1	0	1	1	0	Colline, 2b.	0	1	4	3	2
O'Neill, l. f.	3	3	1	0	0	Foutz, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Comiskey, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	Burns, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Robinson, 2b.	2	2	3	2	0	Pinkney, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Duffee, c. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Corkhill, c. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Fuller, s. s.	0	0	1	4	1	Smith, s. s.	0	0	2	4	0
Boyle, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Terry, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Chamberlin, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Visner, c.	0	0	7	3	2
Total	7	9	27	18	1	Total	3	6	27	17	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

St. Louis	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	4	0	—10
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—O'Neill, Robinson, Collins, Pinkney, Corkhill. Stolen bases—McCarthy, (2,) O'Neill, Robinson, Duffee, Collins, Burns, Smith. Double plays—O'Neill and Comiskey; first base on balls—By King, 4; by Lovett, 3; by Caruthers, 3. Struck out—By Lovett, 4; by Caruthers, 1. Passed balls—Boyle, 2. Wild pitch—King. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Kerins.

ANSON WINS TWO GAMES.

CHICAGO, July 4—Morning.—The forenoon game between Chicago and Washington was the most miserable exhibition of ball playing witnessed at the White Stocking Park this season. Chicago fell on to Ferson in the third, and, with all sorts of errors by the Senators, rolled up 9 runs. Healy was sent in to pitch in the fifth and held the Chicagoes down to two hits. With the exception of Ryan's magnificent running catch of Healy's long hit in the ninth the game was wholly without feature of interest. Attendance, 3,900. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	2	2	3	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
V. Hatf'n, l. f.	1	1	4	0	1	Wilmot, l. f.	2	0	2	0	0
Dunly, r. f.	1	0	0	1	0	Carney, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0	Wise, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	2	2	4	1	2	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	2	2
Farrell, c.	0	1	4	2	1	Mack, r. f.	1	1	2	1	0
Burns, 3b.	1	0	2	1	3	Dailey, c.	1	1	8	1	0
Smith'son, p.	1	0	0	4	0	Sweeney, 1b.	0	0	11	1	1
Baumle, s. s.	1	0	2	2	0	Berger, p.	0	0	0	3	0
						Healy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	12	9	27	15	7	Total	4	7	24	12	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—12
Washington	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Anson, Mack. Three-base hit—Ryan. Home run—Dailey. Stolen bases—Sweeney, Wilmot, and Ryan 2 each; Wise 1. First base on balls—By Smithson, 3; off Berger, 3; off Healy, 1; by Berger, 1. Struck out—By Smithson, 2; by Berger, 2; by Healy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Chicago won the afternoon game by bunching hits in the first inning. O'Day pitched a very steady game, but his boys could not bunch their hits in many instances were productive of runs. Gumbert was touched up for ten hits, but managed to keep them well scattered. The batting of Clarke and Hoy's play at centre were the only features of note. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
V. Hatf'n, l. f.	1	2	2	1	0	Wilmot, l. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Carney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Wise, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0
Farrell, c.	1	0	3	1	0	Mack, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Burns, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Dailey, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Sweeney, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Clarke, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0	Denny, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
						O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	7	24	11	0	Total	0	4	30	9	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Ryan, Duffy, Anson, Pfeffer, Farrell, Burns, Clarke. Stolen bases—Ryan, Duffy, Anson, Pfeffer, Burns, Clarke, Hoy, Wilmot, Carney, Wise, Irwin, Mack, Dailey, Sweeney, Denny. Double plays—Pfeffer, Anson, and Farrell; Irwin, Carney, and Sweeney. First base on balls—Off Gumbert, 1; off O'Brien, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Gumbert, 1; by O'Brien, 1. Struck out—By Gumbert, 1; by O'Brien, 2. Passed balls—Farrell, 1. Wild pitch—O'Day. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BOSTON WINS AND LOSES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 4.—Ten thousand people saw the Cleveland-Boston game this morning. The day was perfect, clear, sunshiny, and cool. The Clevelands could not hit Clarkson and he won the game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Strieker, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Brown, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
McAleer, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Johnston, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
McKean, s. s.	0	2	2	4	0	Kelly, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Twitchell, 1. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Beeraln's, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Faatz, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Rich'dson, 2b.	2	1	2	1	0
Radford, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Nash, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	5	5	1	Quinn, s. s.	1	0	1	6	0
Sutcliffe, c.	0	0	6	1	0	Bennett, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Beatin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Clarkson, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	0	4	26	13	3	Total	6	6	27	13	0

*Brown out for running out of line.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	—6

Two-bases hit—Strieker, Brown, Richardson. Stolen base—Quinn. Double plays—Bennett, Nash; Clarkson, Brothers, and Richardson. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Brothers. Struck out—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2. Wild pitch—Beatin. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

The Cinveland-Boston afternoon game was won easily by the home team. Radbourn was batted very hard. The Clevelands virtually gave the Bostons their 2 runs in the ninth inning. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Strieker, 2b.	1	3	3	1	0	Brown, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0
McAleer, c. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Johnston, c. f.	3	3	4	0	0
McKean, s. s.	0	2	2	3	0	Kelly, r. f.	3	2	2	0	0
Twitchell, 1. f.	1	1	3	2	1	Broth'rs, 1b.	2	1	10	1	0
Faatz, 1b.	2	1	11	2	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0
Radford, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	6	0
Tebeau, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Quinn, s. s.	0	1	1	1	0
Zimmer, c.	0	2	3	2	1	Deasl'y, c.	1	1	5	1	0
O'Brien, p.	0	1	2	0	0	Radbourn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	12	27	12	2	Total	7	12	27	11	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—McKean, Zimmer, Brown, Kelly, Richardson. Stolen bases—McKean, Zimmer, Johnston, Richardson. Double plays—O'Brien, McKean, and Faatz; Quinn, Deasley, and Richardson. First base on balls—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 4. Hit by pitched ball—McKean. Struck out—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 4. Wild pitches—O'Brien, 2. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

HONORS EVENLY DIVIDED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—Twenty-five hundred people witnessed a closely-contested game this forenoon. The visitors succeeded in bunching their hits in the fourth inning and scored 4 runs, which gave them the game. There were a number of brilliant plays, about evenly divided. Score:

IND'NAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	0	2	0	0	0	Wood, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Glas'ck, s. s.	1	2	2	2	0	Clements, c.	0	0	2	2	1
Denny, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	Myers, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Hines, 1b.	0	2	7	4	0	Thom'son, r. f.	0	2	1	1	0
Daily, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Mulvey, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
McGeh'y, r. f.	0	1	2	0	1	Fogarty, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Myers, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Farrar, 1b.	1	1	15	1	1
Bassett, 2b.	1	0	5	4	1	Hallman, s. s.	1	2	3	4	0
Getzein, p.	0	0	4	1	0	Buffinton, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	4	8	24	14	2	Total	5	7	27	19	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Farrar, Hallman. Double plays—Bassett and Glasscock; Denny and Hines; Myers and Hallman; Hallman and Myers; Farrar and Thompson. First base on balls—Off Buffinton, 4; off Getzein, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman. Struck out—By Getzein, 2; by Buffinton, 1. Passed balls—Daily, 1; Clements, 1. Umpire—Mr. Fessenden.

In the afternoon Boyle was in the pitcher's box for the home team, and did some very effective work, Casey being the only Philadelphia man who secured a hit. Tun local nine did excellent batting, making a total of nineteen hits. Score:

IND'APOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Wood, l. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Glasso'ck, ss.	0	0	2	3	2	Schriver, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Denny, 3b.	3	3	1	0	0	Myers, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
Hines, 1b.	2	3	10	0	0	Thompson, r.	0	1	2	0	0
Buckley, c.	1	3	3	1	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	3	4	1
M'Ge'ehy, r. f.	1	2	5	0	0	Fogarty, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Myers, c. f.	0	2	4	1	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Hallman, s. s.	0	0	3	2	0
Boyle, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Casey, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Total	6	19	27	16	2	Total	0	2	27	17	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 4. Two-base hits—Seery, McGeehy. Home run—Denny. Stolen bases—Seery, George Myers. Fogarty. Double plays—George Myers to Bassett; Hallman to Myers to Farrar; Hallman to Farrar. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 2; off Casey, 4. Struck out—By Boyle, 1; by Casey, 2. Umpire—Mr. Fessenden.

OTHER GAMES.

AT LOUISVILLE—FIRST GAME.

Athletic	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	8	—	12
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Athletic, 16; Louisville, 5. Errors—Athletic, 0; Louisville, 5. Pitchers—Seward and Ramsey. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	—8
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Athletic, 5. Errors—Louisville, 2; Athletic, 6. Pitchers—Hecker and Weyhing. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT KANSAS CITY—FIRST GAME.

Kansas City	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	—7
Columbus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 4. Errors—Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 6. Pitchers—Swartzel and Baldwin. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

SECOND GAME.

Columbus	7	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	—	13
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	—	8

Base hits—Columbus, 10; Kansas City, 13. Errors—Columbus, 5; Kansas City, 6. Pitchers—Widner and McCarthy. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT CINCINNATI—FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Pitchers—Keefe and Vian. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	5
Cincinnati	0	3	0	3	0	4	1	0	—	11

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Pitchers—Cunningham, Smith, and Mullane. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo	0	2	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	—10
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Buffalo, 13; Hamilton, 1. Errors—Buffalo, 3; Hamilton, 6. Batteries—Chamberlain and Dealy; Blair and Oldfield. Umpire—Mr. Fowers.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	—8

Base hits—Rochester, 9; Toronto, 7. Errors—Rochester, 7; Toronto, 2. Batteries—Teole and McKeogh; Scrad and Grim. Umpire—Mr. Quest.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	—4
Toledo	1	0	0	4	4	5	0	0	0	—14

Base hits—Detroit, 9; Toledo, 10. Errors—Detroit, 9; Toledo, 5. Batteries—Shreve and Wells; Whitis and Stallings. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT AUBURN.

Auburn	4	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	—12
Seneca Falls	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Auburn, 14; Seneca Falls, 8. Errors—Auburn, 3; Seneca Falls, 11. Batteries—Doyle and Ryan; Gallagher and Urquhart.

AT LOWELL.

Lowell	5	2	5	0	3	2	2	0	—	19
Worcester	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—	6

Batteries—Sullivan and Gunnaslo; Campion and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Corcoran.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Hartford	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Batteries—Doran and O'Rourke; O'Connell and Mcolic. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	—		6
Jersey City	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—5

Batteries—Deems and Duffy; Landmann and Burke. Umpire—Mr. Knight.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	36	17	St. Louis	43	21
Cleveland	37	21	Brooklyn	38	23

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACH—WAX WORKS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. FIREWORKS DISPLAY—AT 9:30.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—BLUEBEARD.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

It was in curiously bad taste for the Rev. Mr. MACARTHUR to indulge in a partisan speech to the Post Office clerks on their celebration of the Fourth of July yesterday. When he said that he hoped all the clerks were Republicans, and that if they were not so he was sorry for them, he betrayed his ignorance of this impartial and just system under which they have been appointed, and of the vast superiority of that system over one which either requires or permits public employés to be of one party only. It is peculiarly unfortunate for a clergyman to expose himself to the contempt that all sensible men must feel for such narrow and foolish exhibitions, because partisanship is absolutely opposed to the letter and spirit of Christian teaching, being productive of that envy, malice, and uncharitableness against which Christians are in the habit of praying. And if Mr. MACARTHUR should object to this statement as resting on the Prayer Book of a sect to which he does not adhere, let him think for a moment of the rule that we should do unto others as we would that others do unto us, and realize how completely it is set at defiance by the partisan feeling and practice. He confesses that he is not a native of this country. With all possible respect, we are glad of it. We should be sorry to think that a minister of the Gospel born on our soil would be guilty of such talk as his.

For some years GEORGE RICE, a refiner of petroleum at Marietta, Ohio, has been pursuing in the courts and before the Interstate Commerce Commission the Standard Oil Trust and the railroad companies that have been used by the Trust and its subordinate companies for the suppression of his business. His most notable victory was in the case of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad Company, the receiver of which he caused to be removed from office. This receiver had undertaken to carry the Trust's oil for 10 cents a barrel, to exact from RICE for similar service 35 cents a barrel, and to give to the Trust or its subordinate companies 25 cents out of every 35 cents so paid by RICE. This refiner also brought suit against two railroad companies that had been chartered in Ohio, and the referee who has been taking testimony made his report last Wednesday. It is to the effect that the companies did, as charged, discriminate against RICE and in favor of the Trust. The report now goes to the Supreme Court of the State. The story of RICE'S long fight in defense of his rights is a most interesting chapter in the history of Trust oppression, and all lovers of liberty will hope that in the contest his resources of money and courage may not be exhausted.

To the flood of diluted eloquence that mingled with the rain at Roseland Park yesterday in celebration of Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN'S enterprise Congressman REED of Maine contributed some traces of political sentiment. He spoke upon "The Victory." to him seems more important, and he indicated some hint of the uses to be made of the victory. Now that he is about to pass from the side of the minority to that of the majority in the House of Representatives, and especially as he cherishes hopes of presiding over its proceedings, he is especially anxious to get rid of the rules that enable the minority to be obstructive. He wishes to have the way clear for triumphant action, and he barely hints at what is to be done then, but his hints are significant. The country having "declared against free trade," there must be "wise measures" for the continuance of the opposite policy. What are they to be? Mr. REED'S hints are only as to keeping the surplus out of the way by expenditures for pensions and for education, but these are suggestive. And then "the suppression of votes in the South" is a thing that "must be met." How, deponent saith not, but evidently he is for keeping the sectional question alive and spending the surplus as the result of "the victory."

The return of a party of the survivors of the Samoan disaster to the Brooklyn Navy Yard has caused its story to be retold again and again by these participants. One striking lesson of the calamity is as to the importance of discipline and skill in the steam department of the modern vessel. The courage, constancy, obedience, and alacrity which have distinguished the sailor are all required of the stoker. On the engineer the safety of the vessel and all hands frequently depends. Capt. KANE of the *Calliope*, in his official report of the Samoan disaster, says: "The way in which the engineer, officers, and stokers kept to their work is beyond all praise." And he proposed to submit a special report in the hope of doing them some justice. Staff Engineer HENRY G. BOURKE, in his report, says: "Every man stuck to his post. There was not a sound among them, save in the direction of firing up, and not a single man ventured to ask a question as to danger or otherwise. Not a man attempted to move from his post, and they were all on duty for sixteen hours in the engine room." Engineer BOURKE has already received promotion, and the whole affair shows that there are laurels to be won on the modern war ship elsewhere as well as at the guns.

Mr. HODJI HOSSEIN GHOOLY Khan, the Persian Minister at Washington, is reported to be going home in disgust because of the unpleasant things that have been said about himself and his sovereign during the nine months that he has been here. It seems that he has made a collection of newspaper extracts of an unpleasant character, and the perusal of them fills him with intolerable resentment and annoyance. We are not enprieved at the condition of his mind. Probably the British Minister, or the German, or the French could, if he were foolish enough to wish it, make up a much bigger scrap book, with a wider variety of offensive remarks in it. The Persian Minister says that he has always been treated well by the Government, which is the real representative of the Nation. If the Government had the power to regulate the press there would be some reason in getting angry over the unflattering clippings, but it has not. We suspect that if the Persians were allowed to say what they think, and knew enough about the United States or its Ministers, to have an opinion about them, they would easily match Mr. HOSSEIN GHOOLY'S assortment of offensive comments. We are sorry that he takes it so much to heart, but happily he thinks it will make no difference in the relations of the two Governments, and that some one else—less sensitive, let us hope—will be sent in his place.

The beginning of the cricket match at Dublin seemed to show that the Philadelphian team was by no means as good as its predecessor, which inspired in the British Islands an entirely new feeling of respect for American cricket. The Irish bowlers seemed in the first inning of the Dublin match to be getting the Philadelphian wickets very cheap. Forty three runs for five wickets was by no means a creditable showing for the American batsmen, while the Irish players seemed to have no trouble with the Philadelphian bowling. In the second inning, however, our representatives appeared in great form. Three hundred and seventy-nine for six wickets is an extraordinary performance in a first-class match, and is, we think, better than any inning played by the former Philadelphian team. It cannot fail to give additional interest to the tour of the visiting eleven both in Great Britain and in this country.

FIVE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

It is a fact worthy of some passing notice that five conventions began their sessions yesterday for the purpose of preparing Constitutions for new States, a fact unexampled in the history of the country and not likely to be repeated. In the case of South Dakota the convention has a ready-made Constitution to consider, but it has power to modify and make it new to any extent that it may deem wise. The Sioux Falls Constitution was framed four years ago and ratified by the people of the Territory in anticipation of an application for admission into the Union. In accordance with the act of Congress passed at the last session the people voted again on this Constitution at the same time that they chose the delegates to the present convention and pronounced in favor of adopting it. Still the convention is at liberty to make changes in it if it sees fit, and is likely to modify it in some particulars, and it will have to be enbmitted again for final ratification at the election in October. In the case of Idaho the convention is not the result of any enabling act of Congress, but of the spontaneous action of the people, who propose to have a Constitution framed and then to apply to Congress for admission to Statehood.

It is too late now to discuss the propriety of the admission of South and North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, though it is subject to doubt in at least one case. The question is already practically settled, and when the Constitutions have been Legislatures, and members of Congress have been chosen, as they will be at the October elections, these four Territories will be proclaimed to be thenceforth States of the Union, as a matter of course. The case of Idaho is still open to question, but it will proceed with its preparation, and, no doubt the facts and considerations upon which its claims to Statehood are based will be presented to Congress in due time. It will be time then to give them discussion, but at present there seems to be little but the desire of the people to support the proposition for admitting it to the Union. Idaho has one troublesome problem, from which the other Territories are practically free, in the presence among its people of a considerable number of Mormons, who cling to the prohibited practice of polygamy.

The ready-made Constitution of South Dakota is likely to serve to some extent as a model for the other Territories, and they have, moreover, the benefit of the Constitutions and the experience of all the older States. If their conventions were made up of statesmen conversant with the constitutional history of the States and students of the working of their several Governments, and at the same time anxious only to copy provisions of assured merit and to avoid defects and mistakes, there would be a vast advantage in having a hundred years of constitutional history and experience to work upon. But it is too much to expect of these Territorial Delegates that they are fully equipped for the task of building States. They are in some danger of trying to be too progressive and of indulging in untried experiments.

Perhaps North Dakota may be taken as a fair type of the Territory ambitions of political and constitutional progress. More largely than any other it is made up of agricultural communities, and its strongest industrial organization is the Farmers' Alliance. This organization is largely represented in the convention at Bismarck and is said to be politically powerful in the Territory, and it is credited with having a platform of its own on the subject of Constitution making. Among its announced principles are Government control of railroads, prohibition of the liquor traffic, election of United States Senators by popular vote, courts of arbitration, abolition of the contract system for public work, self-sustaining prisons, woman suffrage, few appointive and many elective offices, and the Australian system of balloting. The method of electing United States Senators is prescribed in the Federal Constitution, and some of the other propositions of the Alliance indicate a disposition to ignore experience rather than to profit by it. There is one maxim which it will be a mistake for these builders of new States to disregard. They should be put into Constitutions only what is fundamental and organic. They should, so far as practicable, have the quality of permanency and provide only the framework of government. That which is matter of policy or expediency and liable to change with changes of party or public sentiment should be left to legislative action. But the work of the Territorial Solons will be watched with interest. They have the confidence of civic youth and political inexperience, and if they venture upon experiments that older communities would shrink from, they have the conditions favorable to trying them without serious peril. Their mistakes may be corrected hastimes, and it is possible that they may contribute something to real progress.

THE CRY OF THE VICTIMS.

We have lately had sent to us a statement accompanying a petition to Congress, showing the injury done to the iron and steel working industries of New-England by the protective tariff on the crude materials of manufacture. The petition is by "proprietors and managers of iron-working establishments in New-England"—members of various parties—and it prays, first, that iron ore, coal, and coke shall be put upon the free list, as they were before the war; second, that the duty upon pig iron and scrap iron and scrap steel which prevailed immediately before the war be restored, to wit, a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem. In other words, the representatives of what once was, and again might be, a prosperous class of industries, ask that the artificial burdens placed upon their shoulders during and since the war for the Union shall be removed.

This petition is reasonable on the face of it. It is made still more so by the facts recited in the accompanying statement, which is a very moderate and temperate one, and absolutely convincive. The present duty on pig iron and scrap iron is $6 72 a ton, or a uniform rate of three-tenths of a cent a pound. This duty was imposed in 1883. In 1872 the duty on pig iron was $6 30 a ton; the average price in that year was $43 63 in gold and the duty was equal to 14.4 per cent. of the American price. The average price of Scotch pig iron was $32 50 and the duty was 19.38 per cent. But the price of pig iron has fallen since, and the duty for the last ten years has been equal to 37½ per cent. of the American price. The duty for the year 1888 was a little over 67 per cent. of the price of Scotch pig iron. At the price at present it is a little over 80 per cent. This is of course practically prohibitory. Pig iron is imported only in small quantities and of kinds in which the quality is more important than the price.

The result has been nearly fatal to the iron-working industries of New-England, the product of which has dwindled 40 per cent. in the last ten years, while the total product for the country has increased over 57 per cent. Nor is it simply the iron works that are being slowly destroyed. All kindred industries, all those of which iron in any shape are the materials, are rapidly disappearing. The same statement is necessarily true of the steel mills and steel-working industries of New-England that depend upon very much the same conditions. "The heavy millwrighting business," say these petitioners, "hardly exists in New-England; the old millwrights are dying off and few are being educated to take their and steel architectural beams, columns, roofing, gas pipes, water pipes, and sewer pipes are made in Pennsylvania. The iron stores and workshops in which New-England men transact their business and do their work are built with Pennsylvania iron, machined by Pennsylvania mechanics, and are erected by Pennsylvania Superintendents, in accordance with plans made by Pennsylvania engineers. Our heavy machinery is also made in gigantic Pennsylvania foundries and fitted up in spacious Pennsylvania workshops."

This state of things is due solely to the tariff. There is no natural obstacle to iron working in New-England. The obstacles are artificial and arbitrary. A tax has been placed on raw material and on fuel. If these were admitted to New-England ports free of tax, the iron ore or the pig iron of England and Scotland, with the bituminous coal of the Canadian Dominion, could be used in New-England to as good advantage as native ore, iron, and coal are now used in Pittsburg. The consumption of New-England alone would, in its supply, support 700,000 of the people of New-England, and a large amount of labor would find profitable employment. The same is true of the steel industries, but we cannot here refer in detail to the facts. The duty on coal is 75 cents a ton, equal to 75 per cent. of the cost at the Canadian mine. The difference in freight is $1 50. The effect is obvious.

The petition for a return to the taxes imposed before the war is based on the fact that one party now controls both houses of Congress, and a revision of the tariff is to be expected. The demands of the petitioners are just. The arguments by which they are sustained are convincing, we may say overwhelmingly so. But the petition is hopeless. It may do good by causing discussion. It will not be granted. "Revision of the tariff" may be made by the Republicans, but not reduction. That is practically impossible. The man whose privilege the party is asked to restrict are the very ones whose money has bought the Government for the party. That tells the whole story. Justice will finally be done, but upon, not by, the Republicans.

WORKING FOR BRITISH SMELTERS.

Some days ago we directed attention to the very interesting comments of a Mexican journal, edited by the Mexican Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon the movement in this country for the exclusion of Mexican silver-lead ores by a reversal of the Treasury ruling in force since 1880. It was pointed out in the Mexican journal that if the United States should thus discourage international trade while Mexico is striving to encourage and develop it, the natural result would be a diversion of Mexican trade to European nations that want it and invite it by expressions of goodwill and an evident desire to promote an exchange of products. It cannot be expected that the friendly comments of the *Economista Mexicano* will have any weight with the ring of politicians and owners of a few carbonate mines that is striving to procure a reversal of the ruling in order that it may be enriched at the expense of a great smelting interest and of the mines that produce low-grade and refractory ores, but they ought to receive the careful consideration of the Government that is urged to take action for the benefit of this ring.

The movement has not escaped attention in England, for the good reason that a reversal of the ruling would serve the interests of English smelters. The following is taken from the *Mining Journal* of London, a paper representing the smelting industry of England:

"The effect of a ruling adverse to the present rendering of the law will be, in all probability, to divert the Mexican ores to European markets, and it is in this fact that the outcome of the agitation is of special interest to the metallurgical industry of this country. What, in the event of *so desirable a decision*, will be a gain to the smelting industry of Europe will be a serious loss to the smelters of the Southwestern States of America, who are in no small measure dependent upon the Mexican supply."

A Republican paper in Montana professes to have trustworthy information that Secretary WINDOM'S decision will be entirely satisfactory to the carbonate ring. It is understood that in the coming campaign in this Territory, soon to become a State, prominent Republican politicians and speakers will take part. The report is published in Montana that Secretary BLAINE himself will be there. If the silver-lead ore ruling shall be reversed, these gentlemen will be able to assure the people of the Territory that for the enrichment of a mining ring, in whose property Secretary BLAINE has a large pecuniary interest, Mr. HARRISON'S Secretary of the Treasury has taken action for the diversion of Mexican trade from this country to "free-trade England," deliberately destroying a domestic smelting industry in which $10,000,000 has been invested. The loss of the smelters on the border and in the heart of the country—at Kansas City and elsewhere—would be the gain of the smelters of England, to whom the trade and the profits of it would be diverted. But if the ruling should be reversed, the campaign orators would not dwell on such facts as these.

We cannot yet believe that Secretary WINDOM will yield to the importunities of the ring. It seems to us that he must see that the question is one that should be decided by Congress; that if any change is to be made it should be made by the legislative branch of the Government. In about four months Congress will be in session. If the matter should be referred to the lawmakers, it is possible that they would make the changes that the ring desires, for Congress once destroyed a considerable copper-smelting industry on the Atlantic seaboard, and thereby blighted a growing international trade with Chili, for the enrichment of certain copper mining companies that afterward combined to extort from American consumers higher prices than those for which their copper was sold abroad. But if the importation of the very useful Mexican fluxing ores is to be forbidden, the bar should be raised by act of Congress and not by the reversal in the Treasury Department of an interpretation of existing law that many years and was recently declared to be sound by the unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The French Canadians do not form a very conspicuous element in the population of this city or of this State, although it is rather startling to be informed that some twenty-five thousand of them are living and working in Clinton County. In those New-England States which adjoin Lower Canada the influx of French Canadians is much more interesting and important. The immigrants, tempted by a more genial climate than their own and a higher rate of wages, have swarmed into the factories and taken up the farms abandoned by the natives as unprofitable. They are so much more prolific than their neighbors that the proportion of them to the whole community, wherever they have established themselves, tends to increase with surprising rapidity.

Whether this immigration is a good thing or a bad thing for the country is a question the answer to which depends upon the same considerations that determine the character of any other immigration. It may be summed up in the general statement that immigration is a source of strength to the country in so far as it is capable of being readily assimilated and Americanized. It is not only, in some cases it is not mainly, our English-speaking immigrants who fulfill this condition best. Of course a foreigner who arrives in this country at a mature age, entirely ignorant of its language and its customs, can become but a very imperfect American. But if he means to become an American his children may be as good citizens as if their ancestors for generations had been born upon our soil. They are sources of strength to the Republic, not only economically, but politically and socially.

Tried by this standard, it must be owned that the French Canadians do not give promise of incorporating themselves with our body politic. Their convention, held on Tuesday in this city, contemplates united action on all questions that may arise from their residence in the United States. The united action of one element of our population in behalf of its own special opinions and customs is, as to the rest of the community, a separate action. It indicates that those who take it mean to remain a foreign body, and such a body, under a form of government and with a structure of society like ours, is a source of political and social weakness. The advantages that we derive from the sojourn in this country of the Chinese, for example, are purely economic. The fact that they remain and thrive is conclusive proof that they are needed and useful, and that they do work which would be done worse or more dearly if they were not here. But their usefulness ends here, and our interests require something more. We need that our immigrants should be not only good workmen, but good citizens. The French Canadians mean to retain in this country, as for two centuries they have succeeded in retaining in Canada, the religion and the language of their ancestors, as distinctive badges of their separation from their neighbors. Comparatively few of them become citizens at all, and those who do rate their citizenship so low and understand its duties so little that the power of voting renders them much less acceptable members of the community than they would be without it.

Of course all this does not furnish any reason whatever for persecuting the French Canadians who are already among us or even for taking measures to reduce the volume of immigration from this source. They will become dangerous only in case they become numerous enough and adopt the practice of naturalization extensively enough to hold the balance of power in American communities. In that case there would be a real danger that they might demand and obtain legislation favorable to their special and separate interests, and in the same degree hostile to the general interests of the community. The danger has scarcely yet become imminent in any American community, but it is foreshadowed distinctly enough to make it a patriotic duty for all Americans, in communities in which the French Canadian population is considerable, to insist upon maintaining American political principles against all assaults.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 4—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, rain, clearing on the immediate coast, cooler, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, cooler, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair to clearing in Southeast Virginia, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair, clearing in western portion of Pennsylvania, cooler, followed by rising temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperatures for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	65°	73°	3:30 P. M.	87°	83°
6 A. M.	66°	75°	6 P. M.	81°	68°
9 A. M.	79°	77°	9 P. M.	73°	69°
12 M.	81°	83°	12 P. M.	70°	88°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 72°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 74.9°

MISS MAY TAINTOR'S PARTY.

Miss May Taintor, granddaughter of the late George W. Jewett, gave a Fourth of July party yesterday afternoon and evening at the family mansion in Port Richmond, S. I. The spacious and attractive grounds were brilliantly illuminated in the evening and the interior decorations of the house were exquisite. Music was furnished by Keller's orchestra of this city and a fine collation was served by Fantozzi. On account of the heavy rainstorm in the afternoon dancing and other amusements were confined to the house.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Miss Boyd, Dr. F. Guyon Clark, Miss Van Rensselaer, the Misses Whittemore, Miss Poole, Miss Carstaers of Philadelphia, Miss Mabie, the Misses Pendleton, Miss Fowler, Miss Ogilvy, the Misses McAlpin, Miss Alexander, Miss Ellie Emmons, Misses Ward, Mr. Clyde Norman of Brooklyn, Mr. Samuel Campbell of Orange, N. J., Mr. A. H. Larkin, Mr. F. G. Speddon, Mr. W. H. Rusk, Mr. H. Waldo, Mr. Tyng, Mr. H. Bacon, Mr. M. De Garmendia, Mr. R. Wyman, Miss Wyman, Mr. E. St. G. Walker, Mr. M. Carrere, Mr. L. Poole, and Mr. M. Freeman.

A BUSY PREACHER.

From the Richmond Religious Herald, June 27.

The Rev. John M. Farrar of Albemarle County, Va., a nephew of the Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, says: "I am pastor of five churches and have six Sunday appointments, and on one Sunday I

MANY SORTS AND SIZES.

It is probable that there is not a man, woman, or child in Georgia who never heard the song "Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye." It is a jolly plantation ballad, used by serenading parties in the rural districts until it has become the midnight reverie of the sleeping citizens in many places. During a recent revival in the Methodist church at Milledgeville its tune was introduced to that sublime hymn, "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood," with a refrain, "By and By We'll See the King." Night after night this new interpretation rang out from the hundreds of throats that attended the services, causing a smile to those who saw its comical side, until its novelty wore off, and it was established as a fixture in the song service of the church. It is one of the most popular songs of the church now, and a tune that would have been regarded as a desecration of the Sabbath a few weeks ago is now whistled on Sundays in good taste.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"This letter is to my husband," she said at the stamp window in the Post Office. "Yes'm." "Will it go out to-day?" "Yes'm." "By first mail?" "Yes'm." "He ought to get it day after to-morrow?" "Yes'm." "And I ought to have his letter by Saturday?". "Yes'm." "It isn't over weight?" "No'm." "And if he gets it, and if I get his answer by Saturday, can I write—" "Please don't obstruct the window, ma'am; there's forty people waiting." "Oh! there are! That's always the way of it. I can't get a word of information out of this Post Office, try as I will. Good day, Sir. I'll go across to Canada after this!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mrs. Ellis Lyles gave a quilting party and dinner yesterday. The entire staff of our *Friend* were invited to dinner, but one of the publishers, being somewhat indisposed, did not go. The dinner was simply splendid, consisting of all the sweetmeats and delicacies known to the culinary art. We regret that our space prevents us from giving a more extended mention of this enjoyable event, but suffice it to say that it was an enjoyable and social affair. Our sick attaché, W. F. S., returns thanks for a quantity of dainties and regrets that he was unable to attend.—*Leesville (La.) People's Friend.*

A lady at the Highlands is going through the ordinary experience initiatory to the securing of a competent servant to answer the door bell. After a few days of trial with one the lady was surprised at the non-appearance of some callers who were expected, and, her attention being attracted to the door bell, she found that its tongue was muffled. Calling the girl, she demanded to know why this was done, whereupon she replied: "Faith, Ma'am, I'd never get done if I didn't fix it when I'm busy, for it do be ringing all the time."—*Boston Budget.*

Praise when it is deserved is of more importance to the giver than to the receiver. Praise does not immediately affect the merit of him to whom it is awarded, but it does immediately affect the merit of him to whom its awarding belongs. If a man deserves praise, he is quite as much of a man without praise as with it; but no man can be so much of a man, nor seem so much of a man, while withholding just praise as while bestowing it.—*Philadelphia Sunday School Times.*

The supply of unrammalated gems is not yet exhausted. A friend sends the flowing: "As I was about leaving a primitive inn in the Pemigewasset Valley, N. H., the landlady said to me in a solicitous voice: 'You aren't very rugged, ain't you?'" This use of "rugged" in the sense of hearty or vigorous is very common, as much so as that of "clever," meaning gentle or good humored. Both terms, I take it, are peculiar to New-England.—*Boston Post.*

Two Irish visitors to the Greatest Show on Earth, after doing the menagerie thoroughly, came to a passage over which was the legend, "Exit." "Begorra, Pat," said one of them, "we mustn't miss the exit, whatever kind of a baste that is." They followed the index finger on the sign, and all too soon found themselves on the outside of the show and denied the privilege of entering again unless they repaid the price of admission.—*Boston Budget.*

The masculine Summer hat has always been a failure. Even the ventilated hats are not cool. A really comfortable hat should not touch the head at all, but should be supported from the shoulders, leaving the head bare to the breezes and always in the shade. This new hat has not yet been invented, and bald-headed men may raise a cry against it, but it must come.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Please, Ma'am, will you give me an old suit of your husband's clothes? I am one of the Johnstown flood sufferers." "Poor man! Of course I will. Come right in. So you were in that dreadful flood, were you?" "No, Ma'am, but my wife sent all my clothes to the people who were."—*Washington Post.*

Vacation is here and a large proportion of the school children are already, in a double sense, gathering roses outside the city precincts. One mother, by the bye, reports the receipt of highly-original letters from her very small girl, airily signed, "Your friend Helen."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

This is a queer announcement: "Bob Ingersoll will discuss the religious aspects of the Johnstown flood." The Johnstown flood has no religious aspects, and Col. Ingersoll knows nothing about religion.—*Buffalo Express.*

Parker Dear is the name of the new Postmaster at Linda Rosa. How nice that name will sound when the Linda Rosa damsels coil him through the office window.—*Pomona (Cal.) Times.*

When a man makes up his mind that he has got to economize, his first impulse always is to begin by inquiring into his wife's personal expenses.—*Somerville Journal.*

We read much in the papers about "foreign intelligence," but we see precious little of it when the immigrant ships come in.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The people who come over the Atlantic this season all see remarkable icebergs. Whales have gone out of fashion.—*St. Paul Globe.*

PROFIT SHARING.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—The plan of profit sharing announced by the Bourne Mills corporation last May went into effect on July 1, and a circular to that effect from the Treasurer has been distributed among the overseers and employes. It states that the firm and its hands have stepped upon the threshold of a six months' experiment and explains the system of sharing to be tried. For every $100 in cash dividends paid to the stockholders within six months the operatives are to receive at least $6. The sum of the operative's wages for the time will be the amount upon which his dividend or share of the profits will be computed.

The second principle of the plan involves the tontine system; that is, a person who leaves or is discharged before the six months are up loses his share, which will be divided among those remaining. The third principle is that the plan shall in no way affect the rate of wages or discipline now in effect.

In conclusion, the Treasurer says:

"I regard the Bourne Mill as the best of its class. We wish all of you to feel that it is the very best place for you. If there is a chance for us to improve let us do it. It is very pleasant to pay out dividends. The amount to be divided cannot be determined beforehand, but will depend upon the success and may be affected somewhat by the part you take in achieving that success. If the plan had been in force during the last six months you would have received upon every dollar of wages earned by you a dividend above the average semi-annual rate of all the savings banks in Massachusetts. That is to say, the savings banks have paid $2 05½ on $10, and you would receive $2 59 on every $10 of wages earned by you.

"We are trying an experiment, and you can help to make it a success by being prompt and industrious, careful about waste, by looking out that the machinery is turning off the best quality of work as well as the largest quantity, and by inducing only the best class of help to apply."

SOME CONNECTICUT INVESTMENTS.

HARTFORD, July 4.—The July dividends of Hartford stock corporations do not vary much this year from those of last. The banks and trust companies pay out $276,200, against $256,375 a year ago; the fire insurance companies, $540,000; the life insurance companies, $126,500, and the other corporations, $116,200, the same as in 1888. These give a total of $1,058,900. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company pays 10 per cent., and the Ætna and Phœnix Fire Companies pay 5 and 3½ per cent. quarterly, respectively.

Connecticut people, and especially residents of Hartford, are largely interested in Illinois farm mortgages. The investment seems to be meeting with much favor. There are held in this State 3,152 mortgages on 563 lots of land, aggregating 361,522 acres. The amount they represent is $9,920,685. This is more than any other State lends. New-York stands second, with $8,412,693. France has $225,527, and England $103,443. It is stated that the ratio of increase in the mortgage incumbrance on these farms between 1870 and 1880 was 21 per cent., and that between 1880 and 1887 23 per cent., which, according to the best information obtainable, is reported as more than twice as much as the ratio of increase in the value of the land.

FROM $13,000 DOWN TO $3,850.

From the London Truth.

A farm in the Isle of Ely, which cost $10,000 about fifteen years ago and on which $3,000 more has been expended, was sold last week at

ART NOTES.

Saratoga is to have another curiosity in the way of architecture differing widely from the colossal hotels, and indeed meant as a piece of refined luxury for an individual. Designs have been made by Mr. G. Hornblower, a foreign architect, for a large villa which will rival if it does not surpass the finest houses unearthed at Pompeii. It will cover about 100 square feet, and have a front about 50 feet long and two stories high. Entering by a door with flat lintel considerably to the right of the centre of the front, on which are raised pencils, but no windows, one crosses the *vestibulum*, and leaving the *ostiarius* or porter in his small room on the right, enters the *atrium*, whose ceiling is supported by six ornate pillars to right and left of the fountain under the *compluvium* or open part of the roof. Off this first hall there are small bed chambers, and it is decorated with large statues on pedestals, casts being obtained from Rome and Paris. Just beyond the *impluvium* or fountain stands the altar on which Mr. Franklin W. Smith of Boston, the owner, may sacrifice to the shades of his ancestors. The library is near the door, the picture gallery (*pinakotheca*) beyond the altar on the left, balanced by the *tritlinium* or dining room on the right. Here the triple couches on which the ancients reclined at meals will be exactly reproduced. The *cubiculum*, exactly in the centre, is reached by low steps, and through it one reaches the largest hall, the *peristylium*, the roof of which is supported by twelve pillars clustered about the *viridarium* or conservatory, with a fountain in its centre. There is a Summer dining room in a wing with a *tararium* behind it, where Mr. Smith can keep the effigies in wax and marble of his deified ancestors together with the little idols of his family, the Lares and Penates. The upper floor is largely composed of the *xystum* or upper garden, with a roof supported by columns and caryatides and a stair outside communicating with grounds of the villa. Mr. Smith proposes to have the upholstery identical with that in Greek and Roman use, the walls and pillars painted in the Pompeiian feshion, the library stocked with books on Pompeii, and some of the walls covered with pictures of Naples, Vesuvius, and other appropriate scenes. To visit Mr. Smith and to read Becker's "Charikles" will be equally instructive as to the manners and customs of Romans and Greeks. It was at first his intention to build this villa at St. Augustine, Fla., but his purpose now is to favor Saratoga Springs with a curious and doubtless beautiful reproduction of the residence of a Pompeiian gentleman of wealth.

Mr. F. S. Dellonbauch writes from Ellenville, N. Y., with respect to the round tower reported near Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, on which a note was printed the other day in THE TIMES, that the Navajo Indians call the people who left such buildings the Nehzuzi. Similar towers, in all stages of ruin, are met with in that region, and many have been measured and photographed for the Bureau of Ethnology. But the point in which the lately-reported tower seemed to differ from the towers found in Yucatan and the cañon lands was in its domed roof, which the man who reported this particular tower said he saw. Lieut. Col. A. W. Evans writes from Elkton, Md., to say that the country is covered with ruins, and to suggest that it was built in the sixteenth century by fugitives from the Pueblo of Zuni when it was captured by the Spaniards. "I was," he informs us, stationed at Fort Wingate twenty years ago; and, on Jan. 26, 1870, riding out with a party to look at some coal beds we came upon a round tower of stone, in two or more stories, standing within a rather small valley, at the foot of a hill which rose, somewhat steeply, just behind it. The tower was partly in ruins, having the appearance as though an irregular slice had been cut from the top on the right or downward. I regret that I could not then make some measurements of this remarkable structure, but remember that I was struck by the fact of its circular shape, of its height, and its position so close to and at the foot of a hill, Pueblo ruins being usually rectangular and on hills of elevations. The reservation of Fort Wingate was then a square of ten miles on a side, with the fort in the centre, and this tower stood near the southwest corner of the reservation, and about seven miles from the post." As photography is now a common accomplishment, it might be well if soldiers and citizens forwarded to the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington prints and descriptions of any remarkable ruins they come across. If these have been already noted by the agents of the Smithsonian, there is no harm done; but if they have not, the trouble thus taken will result in valuable materials for the archæologist and student of American antiquities. Unfortunately such buildings are among the first to be plundered of their stone if a settler thinks of putting up a cabin near by, and the most interesting relic may disappear before the scientific men can reach it. New-Mexico is still so sparsely inhabited that ruins are comparatively safe, but one never knows when a given structure may not be improved off the face of the earth.

A painting by Millet, which is sometimes ranked before the "Angelus," is in the gallery of Mr. W. T. Walters in Baltimore. This is the moonlight scene called "The Sheepfold," in which a shepherd who has thrown his heavy cloak about him opens the

FRANCE'S LIBERTY STATUE

A COPY OF THAT ON BEDLOW'S ISLAND.

CEREMONIES AT THE INAUGURATION IN PARIS OF THE REPLICA OF BARTHOLDI'S GREAT WORK.

PARIS, July 4.—This afternoon President Carnot went to the Isle de Cygnes to inaugurate the replica of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony. The platform was decorated with various emblems and devices in French and American flags. The President took his place at the centre of the platform, while the invited guests were cronped below the platform, which was close to the statue.

M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered an address. He recalled the centenary of 1776 and the Philadelphia Exhibition, at which, he said, France specially saluted the progress in democracy of the mistress herself, under the ægis of a republican constitution. He referred to the old cordial friendship binding together France and the United States for a century, and said that the inauguration of the statue had both a political and social significance as a further bond. American society owed all to labor, to peace under the reign of liberty, to liberty under the law, and equality by the law. Such were the first terms of the republican policy. The two great republics were united in the past by services rendered, united at the present by a common principle, and united for the future by the benefits which liberty would procure for humanity. "Vive la République."

The speech was received with long cheers, the crowd following the speaker with shouts of "Vive la liberté!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Amérique!"

After remarks by the President of the Municipal Council, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister, addressed the assemblage. He referred to the generous reception accorded to the gift. The tricolor flags of the two nations, he said, spoke a language understood throughout the world. They told of fields where they shared in happy triumphs. They recalled the historic names of Lafayette and Rochambeau. They told of an unbroken friendship of one hundred years, and of the progress, civilization, and freedom of humanity. They promised a continuance of the noble rivalry between the two great republics in their generous efforts to broaden the foundations of liberty, equality, and fraternity. He was proud that the souvenir was inaugurated with such an impressive ceremony and in such an imposing presence. He gladly took the French use of the Fourth of July as an augury that the young republic would endure as long as Americans believed their Republic would last. The memorial must always be associated with the expenditure which would be a historic event of the first rank, more important than any battle ever fought, more important than any dynasty ever established, showing as it did the exhaustless resources and superb growth of a nation which lent itself fully and freely under the capacities of a free people. Mr. Reid concluded by thanking the Municipal Council, President Carnot, and the people of France.

At the conclusion of Mr. Reid's speech President Carnot unveiled the statue and immediately afterward entered the Elysée Palace. The guests proceeded by boat to the Hôtel de Ville, where refreshments were served and Mr. Reid held a reception.

BAY STATE MARKSMEN WIN.

LONDON, July 4.—The Massachusetts rifle team shot against the Sussex team at Brighton to-day. The light was clear, but a strong wind was blowing. The Americans won by 988 points, against 910 for the Sussex team. The following are the totals made by the Americans at each range:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Hussey	28	32	32	92
Edes	29	30	31	90
Sergt. Bull	25	32	29	86
Parker	26	32	24	82
Hinman	25	31	29	85
Bull	27	29	27	83
Hutchinson	30	29	32	91
Farnsworth	22	31	26	79
Burnstead	27	26	26	79
Doyle	26	22	30	78
Merrill	26	22	28	76
Johnson	22	24	27	73
Total	316	347	325	988

The Sussex team's totals were 328, 312, and 270 at the several ranges. The Mayor of Brighton gave a banquet to the shooters at the Pavilion this evening.

DAVITT STILL ON THE STAND.

LONDON, July 4.—The examination of Mr. Michael Davitt was continued before the Parnell Commission to-day. In reply to questions Mr. Davitt said he did not know the whereabouts of the books of the Ladies' League. He was also ignorant as to the manner in which the £70,000 that had passed through the Ladies' League had been expended. The Fenians' black list, he said, was a list of persons who had been expelled from the organization either for stealing funds or for blackguardly conduct. He thought the best means of deterring men from crime was to discover the secret criminal when the law had been violated. He considered that the Widow Walsh acted nobly in sacrificing her son rather than turn informer. It was a noble act to sacrifice the life of an innocent person rather than turn informer.

Attorney General Webster here read extracts from the *Irish World*. Mr. Davitt in many instances said he disapproved the sentiments expressed in the articles quoted. He thought the expression of such sentiments was injurious to the Irish cause.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 4.—At the World's Sunday School Convention to-day it was decided to send a memorial to the European sovereigns, asking them to exert their influence in favor of a proper observance of the Sabbath. An English colonial delegate's resolution congratulating the Americans upon their auspicious anniversary was adopted. There was long cheering for Queen Victoria, the President of the United States, the English and American flags were waved, and the national anthems were played. At the afternoon session the Countess of Aberdeen read a paper on recreative evening classes, and several addresses were made on school work. At the evening session the management of Sunday schools was discussed. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen were present, and the former spoke a few words of greeting to the delegates.

THE ST. ETIENNE DISASTER.

PARIS, July 4.—The coal pit at St. Etienne, in which the explosion of firedamp occurred yesterday, is still on fire. Many more bodies have been recovered, but the work is attended with great difficulty and danger. The scene at the pit is harrowing. President Carnot has ordered that measures be at once taken for the relief of the families of the dead miners.

Fourteen miners were rescued to-day with great difficulty. They were nearly dead. The number of the dead is now estimated at 185. Money for the relief of the sufferers is arriving from all parts. Ministers Constans and Guyot left Paris to-night for the scene of the disaster to adopt relief measures.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 4.—The third heat for the diamond sculls was rowed to-day. Charles C. Peota, the amateur champion of America, easily defeated Small, winning by three lengths.

Gen. Boulanger attended a garden party given by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House to-day, at which Queen Victoria and the Shah were present.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, moved that the House refer to a select committee the matter of the granting of a provision to Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Prince Victor of Prussia on the occasion of their marriage. Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion.

BERLIN, July 4.—The *Post* denies that there is to be a meeting between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph in Berlin.

The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes dispatches from Prince Bismarck to the German Minister at Berne, in which the Chancellor denounces the "settlement" treaty, under which Germans settling in Switzerland should be provided with a certificate of good conduct, and indicates an intention to obtain a guarantee for the treaty.

The Post referred to the continued stay in Berlin of the British Commissioners to the Samoa conference, expresses the belief that it is connected with negotiations relating to questions concerning the common sphere of influence of the three interested powers in Samoa.

DUBLIN, July 4.—The court at Lifford has dismissed the appeal of Mr. Charles Conyngeare, member of Parliament, from the sentence imposed upon him for offenses under the Crimes act.

CAIRO, July 4.—The dervishes who were defeated at Arquin by Col. Wodebonse's troops have fled to the hills. The gunboats have cut off the dervishes' water supply.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 4.—Advices from Apia under date of June 2 say that the German manboat Wolf was going to the Marshall Islands to bring Malietoa back to Samoa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—Mr. Hirsch, the new United States Minister here, to-day presented his credentials to the Sultan. He met with a cordial reception.

HAVRE, July 4.—The shipbuilding establishment of Abel & Le Marchant was destroyed by fire to-day.

TWO ICEBERGS SEEN.

The steamer Chester, from Rotterdam, reports that on June 28, in latitude 46° 30', longitude 44° 30', she passed a large iceberg, and the next day passed another large iceberg, and on July 2 passed a third large iceberg, and on July 3 passed a fourth large iceberg, and on July 4 passed a fifth large iceberg, and on July 5 passed a sixth large iceberg, and on July 6 passed a seventh large iceberg, and on July 7 passed an eighth large iceberg, and on July 8 passed a ninth large iceberg, and on July 9 passed a tenth large iceberg, and on July 10 passed an eleventh large iceberg, and on July 11 passed a twelfth large iceberg, and on July 12 passed a thirteenth large iceberg, and on July 13 passed a fourteenth large iceberg, and on July 14 passed a fifteenth large iceberg, and on July 15 passed a sixteenth large iceberg, and on July 16 passed a seventeenth large iceberg, and on July 17 passed an eighteenth large iceberg, and on July 18 passed a nineteenth large iceberg, and on July 19 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THEY SURVIVED SCALPING

EXPERIENCE OF TWO SOLDIERS IN THE FAR WEST.

PRIVATE SANBERTSON'S NARRATIVE OF HOW HE WAS SCALPED—GANZIO'S UNPLEASANT MEMORY.

"I read in a New-York paper the other day old Indian fighter Carroll Henderson's story of how he was once scalped by Indians," said a former resident of Laramie, "and it reminded me that I have met two men in my time, both at Fort Laramie, who were scalped and got well. The story of one of these, a soldier named Delos G. Sanbertsen of Monroe County, Mich., was the first actual description, I believe, that any one has ever heard of how it feels to be scalped. While he was in the hospital at Laramie I heard him tell the story many times, and every time it made me shudder, as it does still whenever I think of it.

"Sanbertson belonged to the United States Infantry, which was part of Gen. Custer's command in his campaign against the Indians in 1869. He participated in many of the engagements of that campaign, the most important of which was the fight with the celebrated Black Kettle's band on the Ouachita. It was in this fight that Sanbertsen was wounded and scalped by the Indians, and I remember that nearly all of the old frontiersmen said that he was the only person they ever knew up to that time who had been thoroughly and unmistakably scalped and lived to tell of it.

"For some days before the meeting with Black Kettle, Custer's scouts had been bringing in reports that the wily chief was camped with a large following somewhere on the Ouachita, and that he was sending out predatory bands of his warriors to plunder settlers and immigrant trains. Custer decided to hunt him up and punish him. The infantry was two miles in advance of the cavalry, when one day, just at daylight, it came in sight of the enemy's camp.

"'We were on a high hill overlooking the valley,' Sanbertson said, in giving the account of the affair, 'and the Indians were below. It was in the middle of Winter, and the snow was very deep. The Indian camp was in a rocky spot, and as the women and children were there, it was evidently the headquarters of the band. It was determined to surprise the village, and a portion of our command was sent through the woods to the right to get in the rear of the camp, while the remainder advanced quietly down the mountain, from the top of which a good trail led to the valley through the thick woods. This maneuvring was so successful that before our presence was discovered by the Indians we were within four hundred yards of the camp, and the detachment that was sent to open fire in the rear had arrived in position. We knew by the yells of the Indians and the great commotion in the camp that we were discovered, and we began the attack. Firing began on both sides of them at once, and this caused what at first promised to be a panic among the Indians that would make our victory an easy one, but suddenly an Indian of enormous stature and build, his face hideously streaked in crossbars with bright yellow and vermillion paint, came dashing into the midst of the surprised and panic-stricken band from some place among the rocks and, in a deep, fierce yell, which could be heard above everything else as he dashed to and fro among his warriors, and the effect of his presence immediately changed the whole situation. In less than two minutes every Indian was in position behind some rock or tree, and we knew that the fight would be a desperate one.

"'We were in a secure position, but the Indians were just as secure as we were. The only way we could hope to defeat them was to charge upon their stronghold, dislodge them, and settle the affair by a desperate hand-to-hand fight. We were ordered to charge up a hill upon the enemy, and we rushed headlong right into the Indian camp, every man of us yelling as hideously as the red devils themselves. As soon as we had emerged from the woods we were met with rifle balls from every side, and a good many poor fellows never reached the camp. The detachment in the rear of the camp came into the conflict from that side, and we forced the Indians out from their hiding-places to the open ground, and the battle waged right among their tents. Black Kettle seemed to be everywhere. His hideous presence alone prolonged the fight. He held his warriors to their ground, and the fight became free and general. The Indian women, and even the children, took part in it, and among the dead that soon strewed the snow-square of peace were mingled. In a few minutes the snow for rods around was dyed as red with the blood from the dead and wounded as the paint on Black Kettle's face.

"'In a hand-to-hand fight like this, of course, it was every man for himself, and I soon found myself one of nine or ten engaged in rifle and bayonetting and clubbing my gun just as the situation for the moment required. A messmate of mine, who was fighting by my side, was killed by an Indian who fired from behind a tent, and the fellow fell across me, knocking me down. As I did that a ball shattered my arm at the elbow, and it fell helpless at my side. Immediately following that shot a big Indian, doubtless the one who had killed my messmate, sprang from behind the tent and rushed at me with a tomahawk in each hand, though the left hand being useless I could not lead. I would have run my bayonet through the advancing Indian, though, before he could have used his tomahawk on me, but an Indian woman had stolen up behind me, and she threw one arm about my neck and jerked me backward in the snow.

"'None of our men were near me, as the thickest of the fight was in another part of the camp. The big Indian who had come at me with his tomahawk seemed to be also the only warrior of his band who was not in the general engagement. The squaw who had jerked me down in the snow held me there by my hair, and a set of my fellow-soldiers and their allies came swarming from tents in all directions to the spot. They surrounded me, spit in my face, jumped on my body, kicked me, pinched me, thrust the points of knife blades in my flesh, and tortured me in every way they could think of. Besides, my arm was paining me tremendously and dyeing the snow all around me with the blood that flowed from the wound. The big Indian stood by with his tomahawk in his hand, and, fortunately for me, he gave the women and their young devils too much time to have their sport with me, for suddenly there came the sound of a gun near by, and two squaws fell dead in the snow by my side. One of our boys has discovered my situation. The other squaws and their young ones scampered away, but the big Indian was determined to run the risk of getting my scalp in any way, and he pounced down on me, with his knees on my chest, drew his knife, and the next second, although it seemed hours to me, the top of my head was in his hand, and he was gone.

"'Imagine some one who hates you with the utmost intensity,' Sanbertson said, in describing the sensation of the scalping, 'and he suddenly grabbing a handful of your hair, while you are lying prostrate and helpless, and giving it a quick, upward jerk with force enough to pull a tuft of hair by the roots, and this painful tension is not relaxed imagine the not particularly sharp blade of a knife being run quickly in a circle around your scalp, with a sawing-like motion. Then let your imagination grasp, if it can, the effect that a strong, quick jerk on a tuft of hair to be released by tearing from any clinging particles of flesh that may still hold it in place would have on your nerves and physical system, and you will have an inkling of how it feels to be scalped. When that Indian sawed his knife around the top of my head, first a sense of cold numbness pervaded my whole body. This was quickly followed by a flash of pain that started at my feet and ran like an electric shock to my brain. That sensation was but momentary, but it was terrible. When the Indian tore my scalp from my head it seemed as if it were being torn connected with cords to every part of my body. The pain that followed the cutting around the scalp had been frightful, but it was ecstacy compared to the torture that followed the tearing of it from my head. Flashes of pain shot to every nerve. My knees were drawn up almost to my chin, and the fingers of my one hand closed convulsively in the snow, those of my left hand being powerless owing to the shattered arm. That was all I remembered. When I came to I was in a tent. The cavalry had come up in the meantime, and the Indians were pounced on. Only a few escaped, but Black Kettle was among its few.'

"Sanbertson lay for weeks in the Government Hospital at Fort Laramie perfectly helpless and suffering untold agony. He finally recovered, and the time for the enlistment of his regiment expired. He had no desire to re-enter the service, and Gen. Custer jocularly remarked to him that he made a mistake in quitting the service. 'For think,' said the General, 'how surprised and staggered the Indians would be if you should stay with us and happen to fall in his hands, when he went to raise your hair to find that some one had been there before him.' I saw Sanbertson several years afterward, and the same pale-red, flat, round, bare spot on the top of his head, though now his scalp had been torn away, as I had seen it when he left the hospital. He said that it was extremely tender, and in damp or cold weather was very painful.

"The other person I saw at Fort Laramie whose head had been tampered with by the scalping knife was Herman Ganzio. The Indian who was after this man's scalp did not have time to complete the job, for he was compelled to abandon it after having got the scalp ready to tear off. Ganzio, I believe, was from Milwaukee, and had been acting as a scout and guide for a party of tourists on the plains in the

Ganzio, I believe, was from Milwaukee, and had been acting as a scout and

FACT ABOUT OLD NEW-YORK

WORTH REMEMBERING IN CENTENNIAL YEAR.

HOW CANAL-STREET WAS LAID OUT AND WHY THE OLD CANAL WAS NEEDED—"COLLECT" AND BROOME.

"I'll bet you the canal that used to run through this street was made for the purpose of shortening the trip around the Battery and enabling the sailing craft of those days to avoid the troubled waters and conflicting eddies caused by the meeting of the North and East Rivers."

"Can't you see that higher land on the other side of Broadway? How could a canal have run straight through the line of this street as you think? You don't suppose they made that hill like the pyramids in Egypt, do you, when they filled in the canal to make a street?"

The above conversation was overheard as two young men were walking along West Canal-street toward Broadway, and the somewhat ingenious statement of the first speaker induced the unintentional listener to overhaul the various histories, annuals, and ordinances on the subject to see what really was the origin of the name of this important thoroughfare.

The portion of the street between Centre and West streets was originally called Duggen-street, presumably after a person of that name who owned a great deal of the adjacent property. That part between Division and Walker streets has had a variety of names, the first of which, Pump-street, was derived from the old Tea-water pump, used quite generally to supply the city with drinking water. This pump was the cause of considerable trouble at one time, as the carts for watering the city used to be about the neighborhood in sufficient numbers to be declared a nuisance, as they blocked up the street and kept people from walking along the sidewalk. Consequently, an order was issued to raise the spout two feet and make it long enough to reach to the outer portion of the walk, so that pedestrians could pass without detention.

The other names were Walker, Nicholas, St. Nicholas, and New Canal. The descriptions of the city at that time, with its gently undulating hills, picturesque variety of weeds, traversed by brooks, and rivulets, with several large ponds here and there, give one the idea that it was a remarkably beautiful piece of country. Where the Tombs now stands was one of the largest ponds on the island, having a depth of over sixty feet, and indeed for a long time it was considered bottomless, which fallacy was, however, disproved when the filling in was undertaken in earnest. This pond was fed by springs at the bottom, which kept the water always fresh and flowing, the outlet being a small stream which ran into marshy ground to the southeast and finally emptied into the East River, near the foot of James-street. In the middle of the pond was an island. It was generally called, was a little island of picturesque appearance which gave lucrative employment to owners of small boats plying between it and the shores of the pond. It was in this object of water, by the way, that the first steam propelled steamboat had her trial in 1796. This pioneer vessel was invented by John Fitch, was 18 feet long, had 6 feet beam, and her boiler is described as being a ten or twelve gallon pot.

To the northward of the pond was an immense marshy tract of land about seventy acres in extent, a mass of briars and reeds, with frogs, snakes, and other unpleasant inhabitants, and connected by a brook with the pond, thus giving with the water courses already mentioned continuous dampness across the island, which in Winter weather afforded rare sport, as it was flooded sufficiently to make some immense skating park from the "Kelck" under the bridge at Broadway and Canal-street over the meadows beyond Hudson-square, and south as far as Duane-street, which seems to have been called at one time Barclay-street. The word "Kelck," or Collect, seems to have been an abbreviation of Kolck-heck, and was applied to the pond. It was not, however, the original name of the pond, but was given by the Dutch to a "point of land on the shore of the pond which was at one time the site of an Indian village and was some forty-eight rods in extent. It is stated that $25 per acre was paid for a portion of this property in 1703.

These shores were the favorite resorts of expert fishermen, and there were fish in great abundance in all the neighboring waters. A considerable amount of real sport in that way was already apparent among the men of that day, as there was a law passed in 1734 for the preservation of fish in Fresh Water Pond. This law imposed a fine upon anybody who should exert a destructive effect upon fish by any means other than angling, and through its instrumentality the sport was carried on until the filling in of the pond began. Although the tanneries that were established here, after the tanners had been obliged to move away from their more habitations in Broad-street and Maiden-lane, were more or less a cause of the dying out of the finny tribe.

Streets had been run and buildings erected some distance above the sweppy ground, and survey had been made with a view toward improving the land, long before any decided step toward the making of a canal was taken. It was fully realized even then that the malarial influence could be overcome by draining and filling in, and in 1790 a committee appointed reported upon a survey of streets with recommendations as to filling in the swampy lands in the immediate vicinity of Fresh Water Pond. From time to time during the next few years committees were appointed and reports made all bearing upon the question of drainage, filling in, valuation of property, laying out of streets, &c., until the large amount of standing water warned the City Fathers that delay was not longer to be thought of, particularly as the Health Commissioners, urged by popular clamor, had taken up the subject. The outcome of this was an agreement between a committee of City Commissioners and the property owners to make a canal 40 feet broad with a street on each side 30 feet wide. The plan included the due attention being given to the planting of trees and the general picturesque appearance of the street.

The work, however, was delayed, and it was some two years or more before the arched bridge across the cut, which is now Canal-street, was finished. This bridge was over ten feet above the level of the meadow, and when the general cutting down of hills and grading of streets were undertaken in this neighborhood all grades were brought up to the same height as the crown of the arch. In March, 1806, Simeon De Witt, Gouverneur Morris, and John Rutherfurd were appointed a committee to lay out a street in the city of New-York, to be called Canal-street, and run from the place commonly known as the Collect—a change of orthography since the earlier days—to Hudson River, to be of such width and so laid out that the same may contain a canal for the reception and discharge of the waste water of the adjacent parts of the said city."

Many disputes arose about the property bordering on the proposed street, as the ordinances of following years bear evidence; but the plan of the street, the landscape features excepted, was carried out as already stated, and in the Winter of 1855 Canal-street was extended from Centre-street across Baxter to Mulberry-street, at which point it intersected Walker-street.

WORK ON THE FORTH BRIDGE.

From the London World.

The completion of the Queensferry cantilever of the Forth Bridge was accomplished last week and was made the occasion of a visit from the Directors of the Forth Bridge Railway, accompanied by the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Tweeddale, Lady Wemyss, Lord Colville, Lord Hindlip, and others. Both sides are complete, and now only the bridging over of the large gap between the two sections remains to be done. The gap is still 350 feet in width, and in the course of the next three months a large hog-backed girder, 350 feet in length and 50 feet in depth will connect them. The girder, which is the largest ever used in this country, will weigh 800 tons. Now that it is approaching completion, the bridge, as regards working operations, is becoming more convenient popular, and hundreds of excursionists come from all parts of the country to inspect it. Three of the most distinguished German engineering professors, under Prof. Müller of the Berlin Engineering School of the Berlin University, with fifty students, were conducted over the works by Sir John Fowler on Thursday, the visit having been officially arranged by the German Ambassador.

GOOD TO HAVE IN THE FAMILY.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 26.

The Japan *Chuya Shimbun* has this item, suggestive of the antiquarian mine in that country:

"There is, at the residence of Marquis Kuroda, who was chief of the Fukuoka clan, a large quantity of old gold money, which was deposited as a war fund at the time of Lord Kuroda Joshui, the founder of the family, who lived 300 years ago. The money has only been inspected when the representative of the family changed. After this had been done, it was sealed up in packages, once more placed in the godown and left remaining there undisturbed. They have now decided to realize, with the exception of that portion of the money presented to the founder of the family by Toyotomi Taiko and that seized by Taiko during the invasion of Corea, which will be retained. The face value of the coins to be sold amounts to $130,000 and includes large and small koban and other ancient gold pieces." Just think of that for a family treasure stored in the godown for three centuries!

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—O'BRIEN, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Wills of Anna Nordstet and Asgati Schmid at 10 A. M.; Carl Weimer, Siebolla Boschor, and Hermann Bernstein at 10:30 A. M.
COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, July 22.
COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—VAN HOESEN, J.—Motions.
COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—4 P. M.—Consols, 98 9-16 for money and 98 9-16 for the Account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustee certificates, 23¾; do. second mortgage, 8; Canadian Pacific, 57¾; Erie, 27¾; Illinois Central, 116; Mexican ordinary, 52¾; St. Paul common, 71; New-York Central, 108¾; Pennsylvania, 62¾; Reading, 24¼. Paris advises quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 84c. 5c. for the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £18,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £235,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 43.75 per cent., is now 41.54 per cent.

PARIS, July 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 41,171,000f. gold and 2,825,000f. silver.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—4 P. M.—Cotton firm, with an active demand; American Good Middling, 6¾d.; Middling, 6¼d.; Low Middling, 5 15-16d.; Good Ordinary, 5¾d.; Ordinary, 5 9-16d. The sales of the day were 14,000 bales, of which 2,600 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 bales of American. Receipts, 200 bales, all American. Futures closed quiet, but steady; American—Middling, Low Middling clause, July delivery, 6 4-64d., value; July and August delivery, 6 4-64d., value; August and September delivery, 6 2-64d., buyers; September and October delivery, 5 47-64d., buyers; October and November delivery, 5 38-64d., sellers; November and December delivery, 5 35-64d., buyers; December and January delivery, 5 35-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 35-64d., sellers; September and October, 6 2-64d., buyers. Breadstuffs—Wheat steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn firm; demand poor. Provisions—Beef, extra India Mess, 56s. Pork, steam-American finest, 46s. Bacon, long and short clear, 32s. Cheese, American finest, 46s. Tallow, fine, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, 33s. 6d. Cheese, American finest, 46s. Turpentine, 23s. 6d. Petroleum, refined, 6d.; spirits, 7d. Linseed oil, 21s. Rosin, common, 4s. Resin, fine, 12s. Rosin, extra pale, 14s. Clover, red, 60s. Sugar, refined, 19s. 6d. Coffee, fine ordinary, 52s. Rice, Carolina, 18s. 6d. Tea, Congou, common, 1s. 3d. Hops, Pacific Coast, 1889, 70s. Wool, Australian, 10d. Tobacco, Virginia, 12d. Iron, Scotch pig, 45s. 6d. Steel, English, 45s. Tin plates, 14s. 6d. Spelter, 19s. Antimony, 38s. Quicksilver, £7 10s. Nitrate of soda, 14s. 6d. Saltpetre, 24s. 6d. Jute, 19s. Linseed cake, £6 5s. Sperm oil, £85. Whale oil, £30. Cod oil, £30. Linseed oil, £21 10s. Petroleum, refined, 6d.; spirits, 7d. Clover, red, 60s. Sugar, refined, 19s. 6d. Coffee, fine ordinary, 52s. Rice, Carolina, 18s. 6d. Tea, Congou, common, 1s. 3d. Hops, Pacific Coast, 1889, 70s. Wool, Australian, 10d. Tobacco, Virginia, 12d. Iron, Scotch pig, 45s. 6d. Steel, English, 45s. Tin plates, 14s. 6d. Spelter, 19s. Antimony, 38s. Quicksilver, £7 10s. Nitrate of soda, 14s. 6d. Saltpetre, 24s. 6d. Jute, 19s. Linseed cake, £6 5s. Sperm oil, £85. Whale oil, £30. Cod oil, £30. Linseed oil, £21 10s.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Savannah, Sa.		
Vannah		3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Fernandina		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Advance, Rio Janeiro	.....	4:00 P. M.
Alps, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bermuda, St. Croix		
Buffalo, Bell	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cuba, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Erin, London	.....	.....
Gallia, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Montank, Avonmouth	.....	.....
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	.....
Reans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sorrento, Hamburg	.....	.....
State of Nevada, Glasgow	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Alesia, Barcelona	.....	.....
Bohemia, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	9:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Aller, Bremen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dorian, Kingston	.....	.....
Hermann, Antwerp	.....	.....
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Neptune, Trinidad	2:00 P. M.	.....
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
State of Georgia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 5.

Aller, Southampton, June 27.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam, June 22.
Belgravia, Gibraltar, June 20.
Britannic, Queenstown, June 27.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 26.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 26.
State of Nevada, Glasgow, June 24.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Egyptian Monarch, Havre, June 25.
Rhaetia, Havre, June 25.
Thetis, Gibraltar, June 23.

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

La Bretagne, Havre, June 29.
Servia, Queenstown, June 30.
Wakefield, Gibraltar, June 23.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

Alvo, Fort Limon, June 29.
City of Columbia, Havana, July 4.
Elder, Southampton, June 30.
Iolani, Hong Kong, May 1.
Polynesia, Stettin, June 22.
State of Georgia, Larne, June 27.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

Muriel, St. Kitts, July 1.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Devonia, Movilla, June 30.
Nordic, Belize, July 1.
Normal Queenstown, June 30.
Niagara, Havana, July 6.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Belgenland, Antwerp, June 29.
Finance, St. Thomas, July 6.
Italy, Liverpool, June 27.
Poonbutta, Gibraltar, June 27.
Santiago, Hull, June 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:35 | Sun sets..7:34 | Moon sets...12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..12:06	Gov. Isl..12:00	Hell Gate..1:49
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..12:31	Gov. Isl..12:49	Hell Gate..2:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, JULY 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool and Queenstown 26th inst., mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:36 A. M.

Steamship El Callao, (Br.,) Breen, Barbados 6 days, with mail and passengers to H. Daniels & Co. Consigned to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

Steamship Nacoochee, Kempton, Savannah 3 days, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Ash, St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, N. S., with mdse. and passengers to Bowring & Archibald.

Steamship Amiral, (Br.,) Gibson, Rotterdam 17 ds., in ballast to H. Sturzberg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Steamship Chester, (Br.,) Tails, Rotterdam 15 ds., in ballast to H. Sturzberg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Steamship Spain, (Br.,) Griffith, Liverpool and Queenstown 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steamship Pavonia, (Br.,) McFarlane, Kingston, 7½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steamship Alvo, (Br.,) Hall, Fort Limon, June 29, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steamship Ardanmore, (Br.,) Hughes, Cardiff, June 26, with coal to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steamship Ardandhu, (Br.,) Hughes, Cardiff, June 26, with coal

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROWNSTONE CABINET - FINISHED Houses, West 124-st. and Central Park; one block from 7th-av. cars; 6 stories; dumb-waiter; &c. No. 17 West 124-st., 25 feet wide; lease 18, 36, and 97 years. No. 20 West 124-st., 22 feet wide; lease 18, 36, and 97 years. Apply on premises or to GEO. A. HAGGERTY, 203 Fulton-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

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Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

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SAVE YOUR MONEY TO BUILD A HOUSE. The PASADENA (N. J.) LAND CO. will GIVE YOU THE LOT, 25x150, on railroad in Jersey, free. From 9 Broadway, N. Y., or 25 Court-st., Brooklyn, and 756 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

DESIRABLE FACTORY PROPERTY WILL be sold as a sacrifice, situated at Mount Kisco, N. Y., 1 mile from city; has 2 water powers, steam engine, boiler, &c., all condition; easy terms. Inquire SPENCER OPTICAL CO., 15 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SIXTEENTH-STREET.—SUPREME COURT. County and county of New-York.—ELIZABETH HALL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HALL, Ellen Hall, Catharine Hall, William J. Hall, and Elisabeth Hall, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 19th day of June, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Nos. 58 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the erections thereon, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly bounds of Sixteenth-street, two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the west side of Seventh-avenue, running thence southerly and parallel to Seventh-avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and 8 inches; thence westerly and parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the first-mentioned line one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Sixteenth-street; thence easterly along the said Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning. Being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear more or less, and one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches long on both sides, more or less.—Dated New-York, June 20th, 1889.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Jr., Referee.
STEPHEN PERLEIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 49 and 51 Chambers-st., New-York. js21-2aw4w&16

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

SEASIDE COTTAGE AT MANHASSET, Shelter Island.—To let for the season, a desirable new cottage; fully furnished for housekeeping; bath, running water, &c.; parties can take meals at hotel if preferred. Apply to H. S. MOWER, 23 Union-square, Room 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER, five-acre place on Orange Mountain, fifty minutes from city, seventeen-room house, with all conveniences; large stable and handsome grounds. W. V. CAROLIN, 10 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., Brooklyn: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 19:55 A. M., 9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, 5:15; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only; Kingston, Rondout, Catskill, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *5:23, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:55 A. M., 4:15 P. M., 12:30 A. M. Drawing room cars through to Saratoga. Lake George, at 11:30 A. M. Drawing room cars to Caldwell, Saturdays only, at 3:45 P. M. Lake Mohonk and Mountain Lake, Cairo, New-York, at 11:30 A. M., 12 M. Saturdays only, at 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Kingston on 9, at 11:30 A. M., at 3:45 P. M. trains. Elaterstill, Hunter, Grand Hotel station, and Phoenicia, at 11:30 A. M., at 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and New-York Hotel Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, at 11:30 A. M., at 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Oatskill on at 11:30 A. M. and at 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sundays. Ticket office, 360 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and 1 Astor House, New-York. Ticket office, 1 Jersey City, at 11:20 A. M., at 3:20 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., at 3:26 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 360 Fulton-st., 750 Fulton-st. Jersey City, Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 288, 736, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 26 West 125th-st., and 96 east shore Stations, foot of Jay-st. and 426-st., foot of 23d-st. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30 (express), 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 Noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:40, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent. H. P. WORTH, Gen. Pass. Agt.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Through express will, on and after July 1, leave New-York, (Grand Central Depot,) via N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., at 9:02 A. M. daily, except Sundays, connecting at White River Junction for Montreal and at Wells River for Newport, Vt., and Quebec. Due at Fabyans at 8 P. M.

Seats in drawing-room cars may be secured in advance by calling at or addressing Drawing-Room Car Ticket Office, N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., Grand Central Depot, New-York.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven on 5:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., *2, *3:30, (White Mountain exp.) 3:44, *4, *4:30, 5:02, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 5:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. *Daily except Sundays. Parlor cars on all trains. Ticket office, 1 Astor House, New-York, and 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av. Depot, Harlem River, 125th-st. and 4th-av. Depot, Harlem River, 125th-st. and 4th-av. Depot, Harlem River, 125th

REJOICING IN THE WIGWAM

TAMMANY'S CENTENARY IS DULY CELEBRATED.

ORATORS PRAISE THE SOCIETY BUT MOST OF THEM FAIL TO TOUCH THE POPULAR HEART.

Fervid oratory is no longer the attribute of the Southern politician, if the exhibitions of the Shepherders who gyrated before the Tammany crowd yesterday are to be taken as a criterion. If it were not for Gov. Biggs of Delaware the celebration of the centennial of the birth of the Tammany Society would have been a doleful affair. He made a ragged speech, but he told some stories which made the crowd laugh and so relieved the severe respectability of the affair. Of course there were many Tammanyites in and about the wigwam, exuberant and ready to cheer, but unfortunately for the liveliness of the celebration they remained down stairs in search of badges. A hedge meant admission to the cave where the beer and chowder flowed. Disinterested Tammanyites, or such as had not had experience, went up stairs. It is only fair to say that they thronged the hall and that they were a very much better looking crowd than was ever before seen in Tammany Hall.

In the boxes were many ladies. Mrs. Eustis, the wife of Senator James B. Eustis of Louisiana, was there with some friends. Mrs. Shively, the bride of Congressman B. F. Shively of Indiana, was near her. Mrs. Eustis certainly was an attractive feature of the scene. She had her white hair dressed à la Pompadour, and she looked very much like the pictures of Martha Washington. She was much interested in all that took place, particularly in Bourke Cockran, on whom she gazed through lorgnettes when he was delivering his most eloquent periods. While her husband was on the platform Mrs. Eustis were an her eyes all the time, excepting when she shivered and let them drop involuntarily because he spoke of "Tom" Jefferson as "Jack."

The ladies in the boxes were more at home at the celebration because, for the first time, the entertainment was not exclusively of a masculine character. Three ladies took part in it—Mrs. C. H. Clarke, soprano; Mrs. C. F. Anderson, mezzo soprano, and Miss Matilda Scott Paine, pianist—and the boys were pleased with their music. The ladies were also interested in the appearance of the politicians, of whom they have read in the newspapers, so they swept the platform repeatedly with their glasses. They had no trouble to discern Sheriff James A. Flack, the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society. He presided, and he wore a crown. It was a high white hat, and as the head of everybody else was uncovered, it made him conspicuous. He is not used to making speeches, but he made one very creditably, telling what a glorious body the Tammany Society was, and how remarkable it was that it had lived a hundred years, and had in its roll the names of United States Senators, Governors, and Congressmen. Yet as the Grand Sachem lacks eloquence, the ladies had time during his address to discover in the audience Mayor Grant, Gov. Biggs of Delaware and C. W. Wilson of West Virginia, Chamberlain Richard Croker, Public Works Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy, United States Senator James B. Eustis of Louisiana, Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feitner, Sheriff-elect J. Sergeant Cram, John M. Bowers, Internal Revenue Collector L. A. Giegerich, Congressman Francis B. Spinola, Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Mayor Grant's secretary, Thomas C. T. Crain, Harry Howard, Assemblyman Joseph Blumenthal, County Clerk Reilly, ex-Judge John McQuade, Congressman Frank T. Fitzgerald, Judge Leicester Holme of the City Court, State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Register James J. Slevin, Bourke Cockran, and Police Justice Charles Welde.

When Grand Sachem Flack had finished his address the Tammany Glee Club, whose members, as they appear before the public only once a year, seem to be kept in a refrigerator in the basement of the hall, sang Tammany's centennial ode with considerable spirit, and Senator Cantor read the Declaration of Independence as if it were a new thing to him. The glee club sang "Columbia, We Love Thee," and then Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Andersen sang a Venetian boat song, which was a prelude to W. Bourke Cockran's long talk on the history of the Tammany Society. Councilor Cockran walked almost as far as he talked. A caged lion is not to be compared to him in pedestrianism.

"It has been said," he said as he walked, "that this generation is a degraded one; that this people are subjected to sordid motives. If this be so then the end of our Government is in sight, and government of the people, by the people, for the people, is an ignominious satire. No! This generation is not degraded. This is an age of progress, of enlightenment; the Republic of 1889 is immeasurably better than the Republic of 1789. The glory of this Republic is no rolled mankood. The spirit and the success of our Republic cannot be obscured by the sneers of the ignorant. We have heard that there is danger from plutocracy, from corporate aggressions, but the fears expressed are the proofs that the dangers will be averted. Danger to a country can never become serious while the hand of the citizen is armed with the weapon of the ballot. And it has been the purpose of this society to preserve this weapon to them and to sustain the principles of democracy. If these remain alive then the merit of this society is obvious."

Mr. Cockran then indulged in a rhapsody on the merits of the Tammany Society, after which he declared that the danger of this country was from the assaults of the rich and prosperous, who fear the overthrow of popular rights. Tammany would resist those assaults. She was their foe as she had been the implacable foe of Federalists, and as the Federalists and the aristocrats hated her, so now the Mugwumps and the Republicans hate her. She had ever come to the front in the historic crises as the instrument for overcoming the real will of the people. Through the efforts of Tammany, Mr. Cockran declared, the President of the United States had become the mere servant of the electorate, and thus the country had become democratized.

Senator Eustis of Louisiana delivered a eulogy of the Democratic Party, which, he said, had done all that was beneficial to this country, but he did not say this in such a way as to draw the applause of his hearers.

Some one had proceeded the "short talks," which proved to be long talks. Gov. Biggs of Delaware shook his white locks and started in to make one of the old-time speeches, filled with tremulous oratory, so familiar to the "boys" of Tammany who used to listen to the declamation of Edwin Eddy in Every Theatre. He stirred them up as Cockran and Eustis had not. He moved their feet and their tongues. They stamped and yelled until tired. Gov. Biggs told them that, although the Democracy went under last year, in 1892 it would revive and bury the Republican Party beyond the hope of resurrection. Republicanism and every other "ism" must go down, and Ireland shall be free, he said, with some discursiveness, but with resistant applause, which spurred him to further efforts. He told how the new Republican Senator from Delaware, Anthony Higgins, had been petted and feasted by the Republicans throughout the country.

"He was the first Republican Senator," said the speaker. "He is the last. He has lost his head. He said the other day in Boston that the Delaware office holders were not fit for Massachusetts men to wipe their feet on. We have no men who would let anybody wipe his feet on them. Six years hence, when this man goes out of the Senate Chamber, let him close its door posts and bid them farewell, saying, 'The place that knows me now will know me no more forever.' I am no Mugwump. I am a Democrat. If I were a member of Congress now I would take the civil service law and wipe it from the record. We have no use for Republicans in office; but if they will, let them have the offices. I am living under a Constitution fifty-three years old. By it every man in office is under my appointment. What would my people think of me if I went out on the highways and hedges in search of Republicans to appoint?"

Gov. Wilson of West Virginia made a stump speech about the Democratic Party and the blessing it has been to the country. He gave a wonderful display of acrobatic skill, but, as he told no catching stories, his efforts did not arouse the crowd as Gov. Biggs had stirred it. He started high, but soon became hoarse. His conclusion was that the Democratic Party had by its Presidential Administrations given the country every good thing for the past 100 years, while the Republican Party had given it only the tramp, the millionaire, and the monopolist.

Congressman Shively of Indiana made a sensible, though not a striking speech, and then Mrs. Anderson and the throng sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." The singing charmed the crowd, and it made a rush for the wine and beer springs in the basement as soon as Grand Sachem Flack's gavel fell.

DENTISTRY AT A DISCOUNT.

One of the most rapidly-growing sections of Brooklyn is the Twenty-fifth Ward, in which the increase of population within the last three years has been almost phenomenal. A peculiar feature of this development is the number of dentists who have located within the boundaries of the ward. A couple of years back the regulation charge for extracting teeth was $1. Competition compelled a reduction to 50 cents, which rate was maintained until the 1889 spring graduations of the dental colleges took place. Then the price was reduced to 25 cents, and the dentists are now doing a rushing business at that figure. Some of the dentists have even gone so far as to offer to extract teeth free of charge, but the Dental Association has frowned down this proposition.

ROWING ON NEWARK BAY.

SEVERAL LIVELY RACES AT THE NEW-JERSEY CLUB'S TOURNEY.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club yesterday succeeded in running off their regatta and starting the lacrosse match before the storm swept over Bergen Point. The management postponed the sports until Saturday, July 20. Then there will be a lacrosse match, athletic sports, baseball, fireworks, and a promenade concert. Having made extensive preparations for celebrating the Fourth, the club felt its disappointment keenly.

For club members only there were rowing races in the morning, all of which were finished by noon. They were over a course on Newark Bay, near the Bayonne shore. The start was in front of the club grounds, then half a mile south to a stakeboat in a direct line with the lighthouse, and return. During the racing there were a stiff south breeze and flood tide. Up the course was against both, and favorable to shore boats; but on the return those outside had an advantage of the current by going out a little. The regatta served for practice better than exhibition. Mr. Charles C. Annett was the referee, and Mr. T. J. Parker acted as starter. No official time was taken. Following was the order of events:

Junior Singles.—The starters were Charles Robinson, A. Beebe, W. E. Burgess, and R. Sunderman. The latter upset when out about sixty yards and retired. Robinson kept a slight lead over the other two and turned first. He maintained his lead, and won by two lengths. Beebe finished second, and Burgess a close third. The winner had the inshore. No time taken.

Pair-Oared Gigs.—Crew No. 1—Samuel J. Mack, bow; R. Sunderman, stroke; E. C. Annetts, coxswain. Crew No. 2—T. D. Day, Jr., bow; F. H. Day, stroke; H. Wilbur Paret, coxswain. Although not a scientific race, both crews kept well together, No. 2 rounding the stakeboat first. Both came down together, and; Crew No. 1 won by a length on a spurt at the finish.

Four-Oared Shells.—Crew No. 1—H. E. Donegan, bow; W. R. Seaman, No. 2; A. D. Stone, 3; M. V. Stringham, stroke. Crew No. 2—R. S. Newell, bow; H. Spencer, No. 2; F. H. Day, 3; C. W. Trask, stroke. Crew No. 3, R. C. Annett, bow; H. M. Popham, No. 2; C. L. Davis, 3; J. J. Carpenter, stroke. Soon after getting away Crew No. 3, who were outside, fouled the middle crew, No. 2. They in turn were forced to foul the inshore crew, No. 1. On the next turn the outside crew surged first and went clear outside. The other two came along, philing close together, and No. 2 again fouled No. 1 to her detriment by several seconds. No. 1 pulled up and obtained a lead of a few feet on No. 2, but in heading with 3 got tangled among some yachts, losing valuable time on the finish. Crew No. 2 crossed the line first, two lengths. No. 3 was second. The time was 3:10. The referee wanted the race rowed over again, but Crew No. 2 refused. Then the race was given to Crew No. 1.

Four-Oared Gigs.—The outside crew, No. 2, had an easy victory by three lengths in 3:50. They were H. W. Paret, bow; W. H. De Fontaine, No. 2; F. D. Voorhees, 3; Charles T. Jensen, stroke; F. H. Day, coxswain. Their opponents were T. D. Day, Jr., bow; O. Croom, No. 2; W. R. Burgess, 3; R. Sunderman, stroke; J. C. Waimore, coxswain.

Four-Oared Barges.—In a close race this crew won by 4 feet; Morgan Chase, bow; C. B. Gardner, No. 2; J. Selvage, 3; H. K. Zest, stroke; T. W. Carpenter, coxswain. This is the defeated crew who had the outside: H. W. Paret, bow; W. D. Voorhees, No. 2; F. R. Farrington, 3; H. W. Fuller, stroke; W. H. De Fontaine, coxswain. The latter crew's rowing was ragged. Time—3:16.

REUNION OF THE CINCINNATI

OFFICERS ELECTED AND A BANQUET ENJOYED BY THE MEMBERS.

The annual reunion and business meeting of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati was held at Delmonico's yesterday. An uncommonly large number of members was present, in consequence of the stimulus exerted upon the society by the recent Washington centennial celebration. At the business meeting, presided over by Vice President Alexander Hamilton, notice was given by Gen. John Cochrane of a proposition to so amend the constitution and by-laws of the society as to admit all lineal male descendants of officers serving in the army of the Revolution to membership in the Cincinnati.

Officers for the current year were unanimously elected as follows:

President—Hamilton Fish; Vice President—Alexander Hamilton; Secretary—John Schuyler; Treasurer—Alexander James Clinton; Assistant Treasurer—William Linn Keese; Chaplain—Manetus Holmes Hutton, D. D.; Physician—Dr. Thomas M. Cheyne; Standing Committee—Gen. John Cochrane, John Barnes Varick, Matthew Clarkson, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, William Henry Crosby, Charles Graham, Richard Varick De Witt, Henry Onderdonk; Delegates to the General Society—Hamilton Fish, Matthew Clarkson, Gen. John Cochrane, Alexander James Clinton, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt; Alternates—William Linn Keese, John Barnes Varick, the Rev. Dr. Manetus Holmes Hutton, John Cropper, De Grasse Bostwick Fowler.

William G. Genet, a direct descendant of Gov. George Clinton, was elected a member of the society.

At the Independence Day banquet Secretary Schuyler was the master of ceremonies. Grace was said by Chaplain Hutton. Vice President Hamilton presided, and Gen. Cochrane was the orator. He paid a glowing tribute to the founders of the Order of the Cincinnati, whose motto was "Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam," and to successors to so direct their energies and efforts as to make the society a power in the councils of the State and of the Nation in the future. There was no other speechmaking, but toasts were drank to "Our Departed Comrades" and "The Memory of Washington."

Among the members of the society at table were Charles Graham, John Cochrane, John Schuyler, William Henry Crosby, Dixon Gedney Hughes, William G. Genet, Alexander Hamilton, William Linn Keese, Alexander James Clinton, John Beekman Westbrook, Henry Kiersted Bloker, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, John Alexander Rutherford, Thomas Mackaness Lndlow Chrystie, Edward Wright Tapp, Cornelius Van Rensselaer, Arthur Morris, John Wheelwright Greaton, John Cropper, Talbot Tappan, and Charles Henry Ward. Conspicuous among the decorations of the banquet hall was the fleur de lis of France, presented to the society by the Marquis de Lafayette in 1783.

DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.

Thomas Parker, Lawrence Collins, and John Doyle, all of 10 South-street, went sailing yesterday morning in a small yacht which belonged to Parker. They left Pier 5 East River at 10:30 o'clock for Bay Ridge. The wind and tide, however, were both against them, and they could not make any headway in the direction they wished to go, so they were driven up the East River and against the bulkhead at Pier 46. The steamer Cape Charles was docking at the wharf and a line from the steamer caught the mast of the yacht and caused her to careen over at a dangerous angle, but she did not capsize.

Parker became frightened and jumped overboard. He was drawn under the yacht and was drowned. His body was not recovered. Collins caught the line from the steamer and clambered on board that vessel. Doyle remained on the yacht until taken off by a policeman of the steamboat squad. He and Collins were detained as prisoners. Parker's body was not recovered.

MALTBY G. LANE'S FUNERAL.

Notwithstanding the severe downpour of rain yesterday at the hour set for the funeral of Maltby G. Lane, at his residence, 66 Park-avenue, there was a large attendance, the parlors being crowded. Several beautiful floral tributes rested upon and around the casket. The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. George Francis Nelson of Grace Chapel. Among the large number present were the widow and children of the deceased and the widow and two children of his deceased son, Richard H. Lane, whose death, curiously enough, occurred July 1, the date of his father's death, just three years ago. Frank Moss, Darius Secor, Henry Brevoort, Mr. Hatfield, J. C. Brevoort, Joseph Brevoort, John E. Haven, Mr. Anderson, Dr. J. T. Kennedy, William Byron, James Lane, Caspar Robertson, W. V. Porter, and James McConnell. The interment, at Woodlawn, was private.

DEATH BY THE PARTING OF A ROPE.

William H. Ferris and Daniel Nugent, while painting the front of Faber's new pencil factory at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, were precipitated to the sidewalk by the breaking of a rope that held the scaffold upon which they were suspended. Ferris received internal injuries from which he died half an hour later in Manhattan Hospital. Nugent was also severely injured, but he rallied from the shock, and it is thought he will recover. Ferris was thirty-six years old. He lived with his wife and children at 288 East One Hundred and Thirty-first-street. Nugent is twenty-two years old, and lives at 1,000 Tenth-avenue.

FLAGS FOR THE CLUBS

DR. MACARTHUR ADVISES POST OFFICE EMPLOYES TO BE PATRIOTIC.

The Post Office clerks and carriers celebrated the Fourth of July, as usual, with a parade. The marchers opened on 3 P. M. at the old armory of the Seventy-first Regiment in Thirty-fifth-street, where the Post Office Clerks' Association gathered to the number of about 200 to receive a stand of colors purchased for them by popular subscription. T. C. Quinn made the formal presentation and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, who improved the occasion by making a campaign oration in which he said that he hoped all the members of the association were members of the Republican Party. He said that he was not a native of this country, but, after all, this American flag was only a rearrangement of the colors employed in the British Union Jack. The Republican Party was formed not of partisans but of patriots, and if any of his hearers did not belong to it he was sorry for them. In conclusion he called upon the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, another Englishman, to address the clerks.

Mr. Spurgeon said that he had heard a good deal about pulling the British lion's tail, but it would have to be twisted a long time before there would be a roar. He added that he had the highest respect for Post Office officials, and hoped that they would live long to march under the beautiful flags just presented them. The speech of acceptance was made by James L. McCarton, President of the Post Office Clerks' Association.

The procession formed at Fifty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. There were in line 592 carriers and 254 clerks. Superintendent George H. Newson was Grand Marshal and had as aides Isaac L. Allen, Jr., Thomas Corderey, William Woods, Thomas Murphy, M. J. Fitzgerald, Bernard Kennedy, Francis Buckley, Patrick O'Malley, and E. L. Denton. The procession was in three divisions of carriers under command of Thomas McNally, George Hance, and James McVey and a division of clerks under command of James I. McCarton. A band of music was at the head of each division. Between the third and fourth division was a carriage containing Assistant Superintendent Jacobs, Mr. Van Wagenen, John Veagh, Post Office veterans, who could not risk the fatigue of the long march. The rear of the procession was brought up by a country carrier on horseback and two mail wagons.

The line of march was down Fifth-avenue to Eighth-street and north to Union-square, where the parade was reviewed by Postmaster Van Cott from the cottage. Standing near him were, among others, Mayor Grant, Roxsane Collector John A. Sullivan, Police Commissioners Voorhis and McCarthy, Judge Fallon, Congressman Quinn, and several of the Post Office Superintendents. As usual, the carriers excited general admiration by their neat appearance and the excellence of their marching.

After the procession all who engaged in it adjourned to the Everett House and partook of a bountiful repast, and when that was over, Postmaster Van Cott was presented with a complimentary set of resolutions and speeches were made.

NO RECORD BROKEN.

THE CITY OF PARIS HAS A COMPARATIVELY SLOW TRIP.

The steamer City of Paris, which arrived early yesterday morning, made an unusually poor record for her. Though the weather was not very unpropitious, the force of green stokers in the fire room was unable to shovel coal fast enough to all the fleet steamship's furnaces to make good time. It is thought now by most steamship men that the backbone of the strike in Europe, which has necessitated the employment of these green hands, is broken. After a struggle that has lasted some weeks it has become evident to the strikers that the ocean lines are able to get along without their services, a vexatious delay of a day or so in the departure of vessels being the only result which they have obtained. Another thing which contributed to lengthen the time of the City of Paris was the extreme southerly course, which was taken to avoid the icebergs which are so plenty and so dangerous this year.

Among the passengers on the City of Paris were A. J. Drexel, Isaac N. Adams, Dr. C. F. Adams, Capt. R. G. Adams, Capt. W. R. Candee, Mr. and Mrs. Fosier Coetes, the Rev. E. R. Donehoo, Dr. William Dougan, Dr. G. M. Emrick, Dr. R. H. Gibboos, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Gwynne, Dr. Walter E. Hall, Dr. Alice T. Hall, Dr. J. G. Herron, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hewitt, Col. J. F. Hobbs, Dr. J. W. Holiday, Jr., Mr. Holland, Col. and Mrs. C. Justice, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Langden, the Rev. W. H. Larom, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lafferts, Mme. Linska, Mlle. Linska, Capt. A. Martinez, John De Witt Miller, F. C. Morehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neef, Mrs. A. C. Pullman, S. S. Pullman, Dr. Wellington Ring, Arthur J. Seaver, Dr. G. W. Serfert, Major J. W. Smith, the Rev. P. B. Lightner, Archibald Wilson, and Dr. A. T. Comer.

TIMELY MILITARY SUBJECTS.

The *Journal of the Military Service Institution* for July opens with an article on "An American War College," by Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner. It is a masterly treatise of a subject so long under disonsation. "Observer," in a short article, treats of mobilization, and holds up to the view of military men of this country the system as employed in Great Britain. He lauds the success of the centennial experiment, and urges that the National Guard give increased attention to this subject. Capt. Dorst writes "More About Cavalry Galts." He considers that a six-and-a-half-mile hour speed is the best consistent with it is easy to make horses trot steadily when they are in a body as large as a troop or battalion, are comparatively fresh, and have had no individual or other special training to make them go trot faster. Capt. Birkhimer has an article on "New Course of Instruction—for Artillery." He denounces the system whereby ignoramuses through influence are allowed to continue in the army, and advocates, in his own words, "some legal sanction to the course, so that when they fail at examination the incompetent and deficient may be weeded out of a service which has no room for them."

"The Infantry in the Field," by Lieut. John P. Wieser, contains many useful hints to commanders on the march, and deals with considerable thoroughness on the manner of posting sentinels, videttes, and pickets. The remainder of the journal is taken up with "Military Notes," "Comment and Criticism," "Reviews and Exchanges," and "Bulletin." Harris, Bernard, Wint, Chaffee, Campbell, Godfrey, and Cushing are contributors.

Take it by the present number of the *Journal* is one of the most valuable that has appeared this year.

BIG RIFLE SHOOT IN PROSPECT.

The success attending the Massachusetts riflemen in England has stimulated interest in the military rifle matches arranged to take place at the State range, Seabright, N. J., in September next. These contests are supplementary to the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, and will comprise an inter-State and international military match with service rifles at regulation distances. Assurances have been received from nearly every State in which rifle practice is a part of the established system of National Guard training that a representative team will be sent forward to participate in the proposed contests. Liberal provision has been made by the State of New-Jersey for the quartering and preliminary practice of competitors, and it is hoped that the attendance will be secured of a team representing the riflemen of the volunteer militia of the Dominion of Canada.

CLOUDS NEARLY EMPTIED.

The sudden burst of rain which deluged this city early yesterday afternoon was, for this season of the year, an exceedingly heavy one. It managed to catch a good many people napping, and many a holiday maker went home later on drenched to the skin. The actual rainfall between 1 o'clock, when the first drops spattered over the pavements, and 4 o'clock, when the rain ceased, was .99-100 of an inch. The rain affected the temperature in the most pleasing manner. The thermometer stood at 84° at 12 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the mercury registered only 66°.

The rain fell pretty much all over the Eastern States yesterday, and the indications are that the clouds are about empty now. Fair, cool weather, the Signal Office officials believe, will prevail for some days.

NOT A VERY NOISY FOURTH

RAIN DRENCHES PATRIOTS AND EXPLOSIVES.

BUT FLAGS ARE DISPLAYED, MEETINGS ARE HELD, SPEECHES ARE MADE, AND BANDS ARE KEPT BUSY.

It was almost as quiet a Fourth of July as New-York ever knew. The rain came in with nearly all of the enthusiasm in connection with which it is usually greeted, and all through it the sharp crackling of the Chinese firecrackers, the ambitious "bangles" of the torpedoes, and the sullen boom of the cannon came so seldom that it made one wonder if all the youth of the city had been bottled up and stoppered to last over the glorious Fourth.

In the early afternoon the rain came down with a sudden virulent swoop, and made things extremely lively for those unfortunate persons who happened to be on the streets at the time. It put an effectual stop to even those desultory explosions which had been heard during the morning, and it ruined many a blithesome suit which was enjoying its first Summer airing. There was no getting away from the rainy blizzard. Umbrellas might just as well have been Japanese fans for all the protection they afforded their owners, and rubber coats were almost as useless, for the wind which accompanied the rain had a pleasing way of elevating the outer garment and letting the falling drops get a chance at the clothing underneath.

However, some little fun was had during the day. At sunrise some members of the Judson Kilpatrick Post, assisted by their fife and drum corps, raised the Stars and Stripes to the sorry breeze at Mount Morris Park and cheered the silken banner lustily as it lazily unfolded its beauties to their gaze. Before that time Trinity Church's silvery chimes had announced that another anniversary of America's most glorious day had come, but only a few persons heard the sweet, far-sounding notes. Then Gen. Abram Duryee and the venerable Lieutenant Gen. Wadsworth DeVeagh, Post Office veterans, who could not risk the fatigue of the long march. The rear of the procession was brought up by a country carrier on horseback and two mail wagons.

There was some attempt made yesterday to decorate the houses up town, but the attempt was not much of a success. The decorations used had evidently seen service during the centennial celebration and were not very imposing. All the public buildings had flags flying and most of the office buildings down town imitated their example.

The rain had an exceedingly demoralizing effect upon the State and municipal flags which began the day proudly waving from the flagstaffs of the City Hall. When the heavy shower had settled down to a persistent rain the blue and white and scarlet had spread themselves over most of the extent of the white bunting and were apparently rivals for the honor of being the first to escape from the banner's fields by running down the staff. The national flags which flanked the others kept their colors as typical of their union, for the probabilities were that they had been purchased during Mayor Hewitt's administration and had become seasoned. The State and municipal flags had been simply stamped with their designs instead of having embroidered ones, and were, in the suggestions of a Hill and Tammany rule, to so much water.

The Anti-Poverty Society celebrated the glorious Fourth by a mass meeting at Cooper Institute. Judging from appearances the society is not as large as it formerly was, not as large as it was last year, when the United Labor Party was making a secret deal with the Republicans. The attendance yesterday was largely composed of the female members of St. Stephen's parish, and all still manifested the same old-time enthusiasm for Dr. McGlynn. That gentleman seemed to have a burden on his mind, and he spoke with great earnestness.

John McMackin was Chairman of the meeting and the programme was arranged so as to keep the audience until the end, for Dr. McGlynn was the last speaker. An orchestra first entertained those present by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other national airs, and then Mr. McMackin opened the meeting with an attack upon Tammany Hall. Although he did not mention the organization by name every one understood who he meant when he said that there was an organization and a church that was fastening its grip upon the City Government and grasping all the departments. He denounced some native-born Americans who were Protestants for supporting that organization. Then Mr. McMackin introduced Dr. McGlynn, and said that although the press blackened the Socialists they were proving that Socialism gave a solution of the questions that are agitating the country, and if the people do not want to see the triumph of Socialism they ought to abolish the charters of the great monopolies.

Sylvester Malone read the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Edward Malone read a speech, and the assembly sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." John H. Eaeleman, after relating a pathetic story of an old man who could not find work in this city, and had been reduced to the condition of a tramp, said that if he could not live decently and had to become a tramp he would be a worse Anarchist than the imported article.

Then Dr. McGlynn was introduced and was greeted with applause. "Let no man," he said, "accuse the Anti-Poverty Society of being unpatriotic or lacking in love for order, but the society is pained to discover a difference between the profession of patriotism and its practice. We find that the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Independence has come where got out of joint, has missed something, if not in theory, then in practice. The national songs sung by the men to-day are not rendered with so much enthusiasm as formerly. Many are asking the question, 'Is there a free land, and are the inducements for us?' Many, through no fault of theirs, are becoming poorer, and many are driven to the verge of despair. The need of poorhouses and prisons is growing too rapidly in proportion to the increase of population. The children of little children and women into the domains of labor is growing larger and larger. The army of tramps, the increase of corporations, poverty, and fear of poverty, corruption of Legislatures, the debauching of the Judiciary have been increasing. All this has proved more than a match for us, and to aspire to the chair that Washington honored.

"It is because the members of the Anti-Poverty Society are Americans, because they love truth and would see realized the dreams of poets and the sayings of prophets that they have sworn to wage no warfare save against poverty. They insist that the Declaration of Independence should be more than a joke, as it has been called—should be more than a string of glittering generalities. They insist that all Americans should be branded as un-American if they refuse to accept the Anti-Poverty gospel. They look for the destruction of the Government, but they are full of sympathy for their brethren everywhere whom oppression has driven to hate Governments, as the Anarchists do, or the Communists, or the Socialists, who feel that all should be owned by the Government."

Council No. 1 of the Benevolent Order of Veteran Firemen celebrated the Fourth yesterday afternoon in Mount Morris Hall, at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. President Andrew J. Fisher presided, and among the guests and members present were Charles W. Dayton, Col. W. E. Chambers, Prof. Walworth, J. B. Hyde, John D. Burns, Col. John O'Byrne, Col. John Hart, Commander Samuel H. Bailey, Henry F. Lincoman, Hugh Masterson, C. H. Hamilton, Walter L. Clarke, Stephen Cartwright, William H. Raynor, James B. Pettit, John F. Ford, A. J. Dayton, and Robert Carlock. After the company had been welcomed by President Fisher, Charles W. Dayton recalled the brave deeds of the volunteer firemen and told many anecdotes of members of the department. Col. John O'Byrne spoke on "The Day We Celebrate," Col. John Hart eulogized the volunteer firemen, Commander Samuel H. Bailey talked of the veterans of the war and Volunteer Firemen's Monument, and Alden Chiuan satirized Mr. Fish's committee in a poem entitled "George Washington's Four Hundred." "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung and the Declaration of Independence was read.

It is the custom of those who have shared in the benefits of the Leake and Watts Orphan House to gather at the institution on the Fourth of July. Yesterday about seventy-five of them met there, and among them were many who had gone but from the house years ago and made fortunes for themselves. Superintendent Hayden and Mrs. Hayden had prepared a pleasant reception for the visitors. There were exercises in the big schoolroom, at which the children sang and the Rev. John Dooly, once an inmate of the house and now in charge of the city missions in Albany, talked of old times, and his daughter, Miss Dooly, who has been a school teacher in North Carolina, gave a quaint description of her experiences there. Then there was a fine dinner for the visitors, and the rest of the day was spent about the house and grounds. Andrew Peek, who is President of the Leake and Watts Association; Thomas W. Kiley of Brooklyn, Mr. McCreanor of Long Island, Henry Brewster, Edward Jahne, John H. Gates, William H. White, and George Hunt were among those there. In the evening Andrew Peek set off fireworks for the children, and besides they had plenty of firecrackers to amuse themselves with during the day.

The Independence Day celebration of the Harlem Democratic Club brought together a

[illegible] Democrats [illegible] Park [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats

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PLACES BOUGHT AND SOLD

SETTING UP A HARRISON MACHINE IN THE SOUTH.

SCANDALOUS CONDITION OF THINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA—USING THE OLD SHERMAN ORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—There does not seem to be any doubt that the Harrison "machine" in North Carolina is to be set up on the remains of the old Sherman "machine," and that it is to have all the characteristics of the old Sherman affair and some of the family features of the President's Administration. There is no end to the talk in North Carolina about the appointments. They appear to have been bought and sold, and if the office holders do not make something out of them the gossips will be very much surprised. Internal Revenue Collector Eaves, who was a mere figurehead for ex-Collector J. J. Mott, has virtually turned the office over to Mott, and Mott, Canaday, and Russell are said, in the story that is in circulation, to have already agreed that the North Carolina delegation in the next National Convention shall be in favor of the renomination of Benjamin Harrison.

The Harrison managers are credited with the discovery that the best plan for them to adopt in the South is to construct their party with the old Sherman organization, which it is supposed Sherman will not have any more use for in the National Convention. The assertion that J. J. Mott has made a deal with Eaves is supported by the nature of the list of appointments made by Collector Eaves and his partners. M. L. Mott, son of J. J. Mott, has been made Assistant District Attorney at a salary of $1,700. Will Mott, another son of Manager Mott, is Chief Clerk in Eaves's office at $1,800. James Mott, still another son of J. J. Mott, is appointed a clerk in the Statesville Post Office at $600. John Sharpe, a son-in-law of J. J. Mott, is Deputy Collector at $1,800. Harry Mott, a brother of J. J. Mott, is a general storekeeper at $1,200. A. C. Sharpe, a relative, is made Deputy Collector at $1,400.

It costs something to get all these places for the Mott and Sharpe families, and the problem of realizing upon the investment has been taken up as a plain business matter. It is understood that the patriots have made an arrangement by which 5 per cent. a year for four years is to be paid to the Washington "ring" of managers who "worked" the President and the members of his Cabinet up to the point of deciding to make nothing but former adherents of the Sherman "gang" the occupants of Federal offices. The salaries paid by Eaves will amount to about $200,000. Four years of that sort will yield $800,000, and 5 per cent. of that sum will bring the beneficiaries under such an arrangement the handsome prize of $160,000 for the arduous services near the fountain of power.

It is the opinion in the State that there is no parallel situation in any other State in the Union. The arrangement by which Eaves has been "run" by Mott in the western district will, it is expected, be made in the district over which White has recently been appointed in the eastern part of the State. Mott and White are said to have him as tightly in their grasp as they have Eaves. The latest report from Eaves's office is that each of the persons appointed Deputy Collectors was required to pay $200 to cover expenses of getting Eaves appointed. There are fifteen Deputies, so the first haul in the sum of $3,200 will be collected by the new Harrison managers. Some of Mott's friends are admitting that the monopoly of the offices by the Mott family does not look like a desire to extend the party in the State, and that there is danger that it may not meet with unqualified approval.

Not long ago "Bee" Mahone secured the appointment as District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia of one of his pets, disappointing the anti Mahone men who had expected some recognition in the filling of the place. As a sop to the indignant opponents of the "Boss," some of the Mahone men thought that it would be a good idea to get Attorney General Miller to appoint Judge Mahone himself to be Assistant District Attorney. So the appointment was served out to Mr. C. A. Heermans, who was the candidate, by P. H. McCaull and several other admirers of Mahone, as an act of great condescension on the part of the little great man.

Mr. Heermans wrote Tuesday to Mr. McCaull to decline the appointment, and used some very vigorous language. Under the circumstances, he says, he cannot accept, learning that the appointment is "at the entreaties of William Mahone," and he goes on to say: "There is an irrepressible conflict in the Republican Party of Virginia that must be settled before I accept office under such conditions, nor should any patriotic Republican accept such at the expense of his manhood. The rule of a centralized power, the people against boss, liberty against tyranny—these are questions not only of vital importance to the Republican Party of Virginia, but to the whole people." Having avowed his strong Republicanism, he adds:

"Whenever a party so far forgets itself as to sacrifice its principles for a mess of pottage—whenever it sacrifices the will of the people to a personal tyrant, whenever it surrenders the rights of the people to one man, then it becomes the duty of every man to rebuke it, and not forget they are servants and assume the rôle of masters. William Mahone, who has driven from the party or tried to humiliate such men as Massey, Fulkerson, Cameron, Newberry, Brady, Groner, Wise, Sims, Scott, Pendleton, Frazier, Mayo, Riddleberger, Lewis, York, and a host of others; Mahone, who kicks men from the party faster than we can recruit them; Mahone, whom the National Republican Party rebuked at Chicago for packing our State Convention; Mahone, who crushed out the great Republican leader, James G. Blaine; Mahone, who, to vent his personal spleen, threw away the Fourth District, thoe giving away the House of Representatives—he (William Mahone) has assumed a dictatorship over the Republican Party of Virginia, and by bulldozing, will, and power forced an apparent recognition that disgraces Virginia and brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest freeman who loves his party and its principles and who hates boasism and tyranny."

He draws a picture of Mahone as the dictator of patronage at Washington: "He engages," he says, "a suite of rooms under the shadow of the White House, surrounds himself with a few satellites whose duty it is to daily pay homage, to fall down and worship, crying: 'Great is Mahone, and Harrison is his prophet!' There he sits, a menace to the Administration, with deep damnation upon its head. The appointment of some petty fourth-class Postmaster who had not consulted him, and whose nappiness reaches ecstasies when the appointment of William Muggins for Postmaster at Muggins Cross Roads is respectfully referred to William Mahone for his indorsement, is hereinafter called leadership! God save us! Feebie as I am, small as my influence may be, so help me God, I will never surrender my manhood by accepting office tendered by such power."

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, to-day disposed of the stories which have been industriously circulated during the past month, to the effect that he and Mr. Blaine were trying to negotiate another fisheries treaty. The Minister had returned to the North of July, the beauties of Washington, and his approaching trip abroad, and then, in response to a direct inquiry, said that up to the present time neither he nor Mr. Blaine had made any attempt to open negotiations looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute between this country and the Canadian fisheries. He went on to say that the time for such a thing had not been opportune since his arrival in this country, as Mr. Blaine has had his hands full with other matters, and as all the leading public men were absent on their vacations he could not have obtained. There did not seem to him to be any particular hurry about resuming negotiations, as the modus vivendi agreement with Canada was still in force, and it was not likely that it would be terminated during the present fishing season. Sir Julian intimated that as the last treaty had been rejected by this Government, it might be the proper thing for the first overtures to come from this side, but from what he said it is plain that the British Government would like to open the controversy.

Asked about the rumor that the British Government was anxious to have the disputed questions concerning the control of Behring Sea submitted to an international tribunal, and that he had sounded Secretary of State Blaine on this question, Sir Julian Pauncefote said that there was no more truth in that statement than there was in the other. He said that he had not brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Blaine, and while possibly Lord Salisbury might have invited Minister Lincoln to consider it, he knew nothing about it, and it was more than likely that he should have been informed if any such negotiations were in progress. Sir Julian thought it not improbable that the matter might be submitted to arbitration, as it was a subject in which all the maritime powers were concerned. He will sail for Europe in a couple of weeks, and will remain abroad until the Fall, when he will return to Washington, accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and his daughters, who have been entered at the Georgetown Convent. While in England he will have several conferences with Lord Salisbury regarding matters now pending between this country and Great Britain.

The appointment of the successful naval cadets to offices in the navy will be made soon after the return of the Presidential party to the grade of Ensign to be filled, two having been made by the appointment of two Ensigns to be naval constructors. The cadets who have been selected to fill these vacancies are in their order of rank as follows: Robert Stokes, Elliot Snow, Benton C. Decker, M. S. Bristol, Benjamin W. Wells, Jr., Walter S. Burke, Newton A. McCully, Jr., Levi C. Bartolette, William S. Cloke, George W. Logan, Edward Mcaleder, Henry F. Bryan, Samuel R. Hurlburt, Andrew T. Long, Edward H. Durell, Archibald H. Scales, Ford H. Brown, Creighton Churchill, Clarence M. Stone, Thomas Washington, Francis Boughter, Archibald H. Davis, Guy H. Burrage, and Benjamin W. Stearns. The two appointments to the Engineer Corps will be Victor Blue and Frank W. Hibbs, Herbert L. Draper will be appointed to the Marine Corps.

The appointments of Ensign Stearns and Assistant Engineer Hibbs will be made subject to examination in September, as both men were sick at the time of examination and unable to be present. Both are expected to pass, however, as they stood high in the class on leaving the Academy, Hibbs being No. 2 and Stearns No. 10. In the meantime Cadets Frank M. Russell and Henry A. Allen will be held on the rolls to await the result of the examination of Stearns and Hibbs and to take their places should they fail. If neither fails, Russell and Allen will be discharged, from July, with a year's pay.

The following cadets failed to receive appointments, and will be discharged with one year's pay: William G. McMillan, Henry S. Peckham, Charles E. Johnson, Richard H. Jackson, Frederick E. Swanstrom, Claude S. Coobran, Charles E. Hudson, James G. Ballinger, Colin S. Craig, and William B. Moseley. The cases of Cadets Samuel P. Edmonds, Heinrich Pigott, and Thomas S. O'Halloran, who failed to pass the physical examination, have been held up to await a decision of the question whether they shall be discharged with a year's pay or put on the retired list for disabilities incurred in the service.

Superintendent of the Census Porter has tendered the place of Special Agent and Expert on Statistics, on Railroads, Steam Navigation, Canals, Telegraphs, and Telephones—one of the most important positions in the bureau—to Prof. Henry C. Adams of Ann Arbor University, Michigan. Prof. Adams preached absolute free trade to the students, and the Republican papers all over Michigan urged the Faculty to demand his resignation, which the Faculty refused to do. Mr. Porter says that he tendered the appointment to Prof. Adams because he regarded him as the very best man in the country for the place, and he had given no consideration to his political views, although he well knew that they were diametrically opposed to his own. Prof. Adams is now the statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and if he accepts this appointment he will have to resign his present position for the time being. He has not yet accepted the appointment.

The name of Capt. Henry L. Howison is the latest mentioned for the head of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department, to succeed Commodore Sobley, when the latter goes out July 31. It was stated with great positiveness at the Navy Department this afternoon that Capt. Howison will receive the appointment, but so far Secretary Tracy has not given any indication that he has come to any one. Capt. Howison is at present at the head of the Steel Board, and is a very capable and efficient officer. He has been mentioned as probable successor to the present head of the Ordnance Bureau.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the case of the twenty-five English glassblowers who landed at Boston April 12, and subsequently secured employment with Chambers, Hobbs & Co., of Jeannette, Westmoreland County, Penn. It is charged that these men were brought over by the Universal Federation of Glass Workers in violation of the alien contract-labor law. The case will be referred to the United States District Attorney at Pittsburg for investigation, with the special purpose of ascertaining the precise circumstances attending the immigration of these people.

Mr. Telsuke Minami, Vice Director of the Commercial Bureau of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Tamejiro Ogawa, one of the promoters of the Tokio Exchange, have left Yokohama for this country for the purpose of investigating the laws, regulations, and customs of Exchanges and Chambers of Commerce in the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day approved the rules and regulations relative to the anchorage of vessels in the port of New-York.

DIVORCED AND DID NOT KNOW IT.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 5.—At a hearing before the Register of Wills to-day Mrs. Nancy Faycock was much surprised to learn that she had been divorced from her husband nearly eight years ago without her knowledge. She claimed the right to administer the estate of her husband, Peter Faycock, who died in Ephrata Township several weeks ago, and that privilege was also claimed by J. J. R. Zerfass, in whose favor three surviving brothers had renounced their right to administer. The renunciation of the brothers was offered in evidence and then, to Mrs. Faycock's astonishment, a document was also offered showing that her husband had been divorced from her in Dawson County, Neb., Dec. 9, 1881.

Her story was that she had lived in Bedford County for a number of years, but that the husband, becoming tired of her, tried to secure a divorce from her in 1873, in which he failed, as she resisted, and he could not substantiate the charges against her. She then entered a proceeding for a separation from his bed and board, which was granted, he not resisting. Soon afterward he went to Nebraska, staying for a short time, and she saw him upon his return, but he said nothing to her about a divorce. The first intimation she had of it was when it was presented at this hearing. She will appeal from the Register's decision against her, have the court pass upon her rights, and also try to ascertain who personated her in the divorce proceedings.

A VISIONARY IDEA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 5.—The report that an organization called the Irish-American Republican Association was formed in Chicago for the purpose of establishing a Franco-Irish republic in Canada has created no little talk in official circles. None of the Cabinet Ministers regard the matter seriously. An officer in the Military Headquarters staff said to THE TIMES's correspondent to-night:

"The idea is visionary. The French and Irish are not homogenous, and the best proof of it is shown in the constant friction between the two elements in the Province of Quebec. Moreover, the greatest opposition to the scheme would come from the Roman Catholic Church, which, with its privileges and tithe system, is sure to oppose any movement of the character referred to.

"Outside of the trade question there is no disaffection in Canada. On the basis of the last census we have over 120,000 men available for fighting purposes, and could give the invaders a warm reception."

THE DIVORCE SUSTAINED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—Judge Field has rendered his decision in the noted Francis M. Ford contested will case. Mr. Ford retired from the ministry in the Presbyterian Church some time before his death and went into the real estate business. When he died he left an estate valued at $1,000,000. He was married twice, having procured a divorce from his first wife in the Indiana courts. To the second wife he left the whole of his property. His first wife contested the will on the ground that the divorce which her husband had obtained was illegal. Judge Field holds that the divorce was legal, and that a partition of the property must now occur.

NOT SWELLING THE SURPLUS.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 5.—George W. Hensel, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District, sent his report for the fiscal year ending June 30 to Washington this afternoon. The total receipts for the year were $1,758,910 87, and among the items are the following: Beer stamps, $69,178 50; tax on whisky, $195,901 30; cigar stamps, $1,418,175 79; manufacturers' stamps, $823 38; tax on tobacco, $3,971 30; special tax, $68,127 48. The total receipts were $34,247 12 less than the preceding year.

FATAL BOMB EXPLOSION.

SALEM, Mass., July 5.—While the fireworks were being set off in the Common to-night a shell exploded in the mortar blowing fragments into the crowd. Georgie, son of Charles Sewall, and Frankie Anderson, five years old, were instantly killed. Martin Ryan's right arm was shattered and was amputated at the hospital. Christina Anderson, sister of Frankie, had her fingers broken; Willie Thompson, ten years, had several ribs broken and is fatally injured internally. Victor Tremblay's nose was broken.

WELCOMED AT NEWPORT

PRESIDENT HARRISON HAS ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED AT THE TORPEDO STATION—DINNER WITH GOV. LADD.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—The United States steamer Despatch, with President Harrison and party, arrived here at 3:30 P. M.

President Harrison arose soon after 5 o'clock and filled in the time before breakfast by planting a tree in the garden before the Bowen residence which he presented to Mr. Bowen. Secretary Tracy, Gov. Bulkeley, Justice Miller, Senator Hawley, Congressman Reed, and other guests assisted at the planting. After breakfast the President was driven to Putnam, where a special train, consisting of a parlor car, baggage car, and engine, was waiting to carry him to New-London. He was accompanied by Secretary Tracy, Gov. Bulkeley, Congressman Reed, Clarence W. Bowen, W. E. D. Stokes, and Lieutenant Stewart. The train left Putnam at 8:05 o'clock. The President shook hands with two hundred or three hundred men and boys while waiting for the train to start.

Along the route to New-London crowds of people had gathered at the railway stations and cheered as the train sped by. At Plainfield a stop was made and the President did more handshaking. At Norwich the President appeared on the back platform and made a short speech. He said he was glad to see that the devotion to American institutions and freedom, which had always characterized the people of Connecticut, was being perpetuated. "We have," he said, "our lines of division, but it does my heart good to believe that in all that is really essential to our great Nation we are one in sympathy and one in interests. I bid you good-morning."

Three rousing cheers were given for the President. The Mayor then introduced Secretary Tracy, Gov. Bulkeley, and Senator Hawley, and the latter two made brief addresses. Mayor Crandall, the Hon. Henry Bill, and A. A. W. Prentis of Norwich accompanied the train to New-London, which was reached at 9:35 o'clock. The party left for Newport, but not until the President addressed a few words to the throng which met the train. Cheers were given for the President as he alighted from the train and was escorted to the boat landing and assigned a seat in the ten-oared barge. Following the President were Secretary Noble, Senator Dixon of Rhode Island, and the other members of the party, who, with Gov. Ladd of Rhode Island and Mayor Aldrich, were rowed to the Despatch in midstream. A President's salute was fired in honor of the Chief Magistrate, and at 10 o'clock the Despatch weighed anchor and started. Gov. Bulkeley left the party at New-London and returned to Hartford.

The city was astir this afternoon over the visit of President Harrison. The Despatch was due from New-London at 2 o'clock, but it was over an hour later before she was signled off Beaver Tail, and fully 3:30 before she steamed into the harbor. Meantime many distinguished people had gone to the torpedo station to meet him. The wharves were crowded with people watching for the steamer.

At last the saints of twenty-one guns from Fort Adams was heard, and almost at the same time the steamer was seen with the President's flag flying at the mainmast. The United States steamship Juniata also fired a salute, the bell on the lighthouse at the entrance to the harbor sounded, the whistles on the steamers blew, and the yachts in the harbor put on their gala dress. The Despatch, having been boarded first by Gov. Ladd, Col. Nickerson of his staff, and ex-Gov. Fay; then by Commodore Sicard, United States Navy, and Commander Goodrich of the torpedo station. The Presidential party immediately embarked in one of the Despatch boats and were landed at the torpedo station.

The party included, besides those named, President Harrison, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Senators Aldrich and Dixon of Rhode Island, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, Representative Reed of Maine, Commodore Gherardi, New-York Yacht Club, Lieut. Mason, United States Navy; C. S. Bowen, W. E. D. Stokes, and Lieutenant Stewart. Twenty-one torpedoes were fired close to the shore in quick succession, with beautiful effect. The water shot up in huge columns and the spray sprinkled the august party in lavish profusion.

An informal reception was held. Besides those mentioned, Admiral Porter, Rear Admiral Luce, Capt. Selfridge, Lieut. Logan, Commander Higginson, Col. J. W. Mackenhall, Col. Bean, Col. G. H. Elliott, officers of the station, and other officers of the army and navy, ex-Gov. George P. Wetmore, Mayor Coggeshall, and many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were presented to the President. During the largest mass of the Bourne proposed programme was greatly changed. Only one building—the machine shop—and the dynamo room were inspected.

Several experiments with gun cotton and torpedoes were successfully performed. A box of wet gun cotton was placed on a burning fire to demonstrate the safety of wet gun cotton when exposed to flame. Water was poured on burning dry gun cotton to demonstrate the ability to extinguish it, and a block of burned gun cotton was exploded to demonstrate its destructive power. The experiments were made by Mrs. Senator Aldrich, a spar was cut off by an explosion of a necklace of gun cotton. The wires were connected by President Harrison and gun cotton was exploded on an iron block, leaving an impression of a seat. The wires were connected by Secretary Tracy and a service spar torpedo was exploded from the launch. A boom was broken by the explosion of two axercise torpedoes.

The party then went in the Stiletto to the United States training station, where the band played "Hail to the Chief." The training in New-Hampshire was inspected, a battalion of apurentice boys being reviewed. By the Stiletto the party was taken to the city, then by carriage to the State House, where for an hour the President, Secretary Tracy, Gov. Ladd, and Gov. Ladd shook hands with about fifteen hundred citizens, introduced by Mayor Coggeshall. Among them was a baby saved from the Johnstown flood, which was taken in arms and kissed by each member of the receiving party. A committee of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati presented a greeting to the President and he expressed his thanks in a prompt and formal response.

The party was then escorted by the Newport Artillery to Gov. Ladd's cottage, where a grand dinner was served. The house was elaborately decorated with flowers. Music was supplied by the Seventy-fifth New-Hampshire Band. The following were guests: President Harrison, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Chief Justice Blatchford, Senators Aldrich and Hawley, Representative Reed, Gov. Bulkeley, Rear Admiral Luce, Commanders Goodrich and Higginson, Col. Mendenhall, Major Bibbs, Capt. Wetmore, Capt. Lieut. Fay, Mayor Coggeshall, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. W. Astor, Ogden Goelet, F. W. Andrews, T. A. Havemeyer, R. L. Gammell, Lispenard Stewart, Jr., J. J. Van Allen, G. H. Norman, H. A. Taylor, W. E. D. Stokes, and C. T. Bowen.

The Presidential party left on the Despatch about midnight amid an explosion of torpedoes, made visible by the operation of the naval search light, making a weird and beautiful sight.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 5.—The Burke extradition trial is proceeding here to-day. George A. H. Baker, Assistant State Attorney, occupied the stand during all the morning. He gave evidence respecting the manner of procedure in murder trials in Chicago and verified and authenticated the documentary evidence brought here from Chicago and submitted to the Canadian court. The case, it is thought, will be completed to-morrow. Extradition is regarded as certain.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The mysterious Cronin suspect about whom the police made so much ado last night and to-day has been released after being in close confinement twenty hours. Notwithstanding the reports that he bore the striking resemblance to Patrick Cooney, "the fox," it turns out that the ex-prisoner is a Frenchman named Frank Tremble. Frank separated from his wife not long ago, and has been resorting to various expedients to conceal his whereabouts. He sought to be locked about Dr. Cronin in a way that, coupled with other matters, led to a suspicion that the young Frenchman was in some manner connected with the great Clan-na-Gael conspiracy.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—Crop reports received by Secretary Mohler of the Agricultural Department of Kansas are to the effect that the wheat harvest is almost finished. The Secretary estimates the total yield at 34,000,000 bushels, which is just double that of last year. The crop may now be said to be successfully harvested. The largest yield is in Sumner County, where bushels 3,000,000 have been harvested.

A CHINAMAN MURDERED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—Lung Sing, a Chinaman, who came here from Baltimore about two weeks ago, was found murdered in his laundry at the corner of Oak and Swan streets this morning. He had been shot through the head. The murdered man had no friends and his case will be investigated by the police.

YOUNG STATES BUSY.

HARD AT WORK FORMING THEIR CONSTITUTIONS.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 5.—The convention which met yesterday perfected its organization by the election of W. H. Claggett, formerly Delegate to Congress from Montana, as its President; James M. Reed, formerly member of Congress from North Carolina, Vice President, and Charles H. Reed, our last Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives in Idaho, Secretary. There are two factions in the Republican Party. One is the Duboise, the other the Pride faction. It is up and down with either day by day. The only trouble in sight is the test-oath business. The test-oath faction won to-day, and it will be a part of the Constitution.

BISMARCK, North Dakota, July 5.—The Constitutional Convention convened at 10:45 this morning. The report of the Committee on Credentials was read and a short recess was taken to secure some correction in the report, which was then adopted. The election of a permanent Chairman was the next business. Mr. Campbell of Stutsman presented the name of F. B. Fancher, the Republican caucus nominee, and it was seconded. W. E. Purcell of Webpeton presented the name of John E. Carland of Bismarck as the Democratic nominee. The oath was taken by the delegates before further proceedings. Fancher was elected on the first ballot, getting 52 votes; Carland, 17; not voting, 6; total, 75. Carland asked that the election be made unanimous, and his motion prevailed. Fancher made a little speech. A Committee of Seven on Rules was appointed, and the convention adjourned until 2 P. M. to-morrow.

A caucus of the Republican members is to be held to select the remaining permanent officers. It promises to be a lively affair, as there are several candidates for each place, and sectional feeling is pretty certain to be engendered. The Republican leaders are anxious to prevent any ill feeling, and will use every effort to distribute the various plums in order to suit all sections and factions. Major Hamilton's friends think he has a sure thing on the Secretaryship, but opposition is likely to develop. D. B. Wellman, ex-Territorial representative, and Editor Fred Falley of the Wahpeton *Globe* are in the field to-day for Sergeant at Arms, and the contest promises to be lively. At the meeting of the Republican State Constitutional Committee to-night it is probable that Aug. 21 will be the date fixed upon for holding the State Convention. The apportionment decided up to last night's meeting is satisfactory to all.

SIOUX FALL, South Dakota, July 5.—The Committee on Rules, J. L. Jolly, Chairman, met this morning and prepared its report on the number of committees necessary and the number of delegates of which they shall consist. The Judiciary Committee will consist of thirteen members, the Executive of seven, and the Legislative of twenty-five. There are about fifty other committees, to which will be referred all matters pertaining to the Constitution. The committee recommended a commission of seven to go to Bismarck to divide the Territories properly. The members of these committees will probably be appointed by President Edgerton. The work of the convention will be largely done by committees.

The convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon and ratified the nomination for officers made by the Republican caucus last night. The Committee on Rules had not finished its work, and members of committees are not likely to be named by Judge Edgerton before Monday. The convention may adjourn over Saturday or may meet a few moments Saturday, but no important work will be done.

There was considerable objection in the convention to a conference committee of seven, as being too large, but the motion prevailed. It was made a special order for to-morrow, when the conference committee on the boundary line will also be appointed. It is held that there are two distinct seventh standard parallels and that it is necessary to determine which to adopt in order to avoid confusion.

The Constitution of the United States was unanimously adopted as a part of the State Constitution.

HELENA, Montana, July 5.—The Constitutional Convention met at 1 o'clock this afternoon. After brief preliminaries a permanent organization was effected, the following officers and attaches being elected: The Hon. W. A. Clark, President; W. H. Todd, Chief Clerk; G. H. Stanton, Enrolling Clerk; Sam Alexander, Sergeant at Arms; the Rev. H. E. Clews, Chaplain. All Democrats. Seventy-four of the 75 members answered to the roll call, divided as follows: 39 Democrats, 32 Republicans, 3 scattering.

No further action of importance was taken, and the convention soon adjourned until to-morrow.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 5.—The Constitutional Convention reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning. After a long discussion the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted. This seats Wallman, who bears a certificate of election, though the returns in the Secretary of Territory's office show that he received ten votes less than Travis, his opponent. This fact was not discovered until very recently. Travis is not aware of it yet and is not here to enter a contest. It was agreed that on his appearance his case would be heard by the convention. The oath of office was administered to the delegates by Chief Justice Hanford.

The Hon. John P. Hoyt of King County was chosen President. During the recess President Hoyt sent a message of sympathy to the sufferers from the fire at Shansburg, embodying a resolution adopted by the convention.

The convention elected for the remaining officers the nominees of the Republican caucus.

KILLED BY HIS SON.

A DRUNKEN FATHER BRINGS HIS FATE UPON HIMSELF.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 5.—During an early morning quarrel on Wednesday, Charles L. Shaeffer of Greenridge flats was killed by his son Walter, a boy sixteen years old. Shaeffer, who was a glass blower by trade, had a comfortable home and a wife and nine children. He went on occasional sprees, and when he did so, developed a most desperate temper. He returned home drunk late on Tuesday night and went to bed. After a while he got up, vowing vengeance on his whole family and saying he would go down stairs for his revolver to fix them all.

At the head of the stairs he encountered a chair and sent it down stairs with a kick. His son Walter, fearing he would kill his mother, rushed down stairs to prevent him from getting the revolver, and when the father saw his son he rushed at him to strike him with the chair. The boy promptly snatched up a convenient hatchet and with a single blow of it crushed his father's skull in, killing him instantly.

When the frightened mother, who told the terrible story to-day before the Coroner, came upon the scene the husband was unconscious, and all the efforts of the doctors could not restore him. Walter Shaeffer admits that he struck the fatal blow, but he did it, he says, because he feared his father would kill his mother.

The boy, who is in a terrible way about the affair, has been placed in the county jail. He has the reputation of being a quiet, industrious lad, and he feels keenly his awful situation.

MURDERED AND CREMATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—The examination of Hampton Holloway before a justice court at Clarendon yesterday brought to light one of most revolting murders ever committed in this State. Some weeks ago Eli Mason, colored, mysteriously disappeared. He was living on a plantation in Monroe County, and his wife was a comely mulatto of whom he was exceedingly jealous. She appeared deeply grieved at his absence, affecting to believe he had deserted her.

Later she went with Holloway to an adjacent county where the latter was arrested. He confessed that Mason was murdered and his body burned in a log heap, every vestige of the remains being destroyed. An accomplice of Holloway, named Smith, has not been captured. The motive for the deed was Holloway's infatuation with Mason's wife.

OFFICERS BEATEN BY TRAMPS.

READING, Penn., July 5.—Joseph E. Kancher and George Wartman of this city, special officers of the Reading Railroad Company, had a terrible fight with two tramps whom they were trying to arrest as illegal car riders on a coal train at Monocacy Station this evening. The tramps used pistols. Officer Wartman was shot through the leg, and will probably lose the limb. Another was shot in the head, and was terribly beaten, receiving severe internal injuries. His condition is very serious. Their assailants have not yet been arrested.

ARRESTED FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—As a result of the investigation into the alleged election frauds of last November the following persons were to-day arrested and held in the sum of $1,500 each: Sophie Lee, foreman of the bottling department of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery; T. C. Barros, Assistant Superintendent of the Union Depot Stead Railway Company; Central Committeeman Goelich Eberhard; Judge Joseph O. Shepley; Judge Leonard Ross, and Henry Wehrs, all Democrats. Wehrs will take

THERE WAS NO FLAGMAN

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY A LONG BRANCH TRAIN.

MRS. SAMUEL M. WARD, HER SON-IN-LAW, HIS CHILD, AND ITS NURSE THE VICTIMS—OTHER ACCIDENTS.

RED BANK, N. J., July 5.—One of the most shocking railroad accidents in the history of this section of the State occurred this afternoon. Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Samuel M. Ward of New-York, Joseph Keating, her son-in-law; Elsie, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. Keating, and a nurse girl employed by Mr. Keating, were killed by a locomotive on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad at Little Silver.

Mrs. Ward is the mother of the Ward Brothers, collar and cuff manufacturers of New-York, and she owns a Summer cottage at Town Neck, a suburb of Little Silver. Her New-York residence is 813 Lexington-avenue. She came down a little over a week ago to take possession of her cottage.

Mrs. Keating and her family, who are in the habit of spending the Summer with Mrs. Ward, accompanied her. The Keating family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Keating and their five children, the eldest of whom is fifteen years old. The Ward cottage is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the South Shrewsbury.

A little after 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Ward, Mr. Keating, Elsie Keating, and the nurse girl left the house for a drive toward Oceanport. They had to cross the railroad track about fifty yards south of the Little Silver Station. The crossing is known as the Schank Conover crossing, and no flagmen is stationed there. Before the crossing was reached the 4:38 train, bound north, was seen crossing the bridge at Parker's Creek. Mr. Keating was driving and he pulled the horse up some distance from the track. After the train had passed Mr Keating started to drive over the crossing. The 4:30 express going south, which was behind time, was not seen by the party, and as the wagon struck the rails the locomotive swooped down upon the little party.

Mrs. Ward, Mr. Keating, and the nurse girl were killed almost instantly. All three bodies were terribly disfigured. Mr. Keating's daughter was thrown some distance from the track. She was unconscious when picked up and died an hour later, despite the efforts of Drs. Whitmore and Crater. She was injured internally, and a few slight cuts on the face were the only evidences of the accident.

Coroner Smith of Keyport was summoned, and upon his arrival he gave an order to have the bodies taken to undertaker Johnson's. Undertaker Bank went after the bodies to-night, and they are lying in his establishment. The Coroner will probably hold an inquest to-morrow.

Mrs. Ward's scalp was torn off and her face was badly cut. She was about sixty years old and had hosts of friends here. Both of Mr. Keating's arms was cut off, and he received severe injuries about his body. Mr. Keating was about forty-five years old. The head of the nurse girl was fearfully cut, and she was also injured about the body. It is said that Mrs. Ward was driving with her two children at the time of the accident. The railroad company is severely censured, as the crossing is a dangerous one and no signalman was stationed there.

Little Silver Crossing is three miles north of Long Branch on the Central Railroad. The express train runs from Jersey City to Long Branch, stopping at Red Bank only. Spectators of the accident say the tragedy was enacted so quickly that they could not distinguish the flying remains. The horse was killed outright, and the carriage went to pieces as if struck by dynamite.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Referring to the reported accident to an express train on the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad near Eastville Station, Va., this morning, an official of the railroad said that the accident was not serious in any sense, and that traffic over the road was restored after an hour or two's delay. A freight engine and one car were derailed at Eastville and a portion of the track was damaged by the accident, but speedily repaired. No one was hurt.

The accident happened about 8 o'clock, just in time to stop a south-bound express train. A north-bound train was also delayed in the same way. Eastville is six miles from Cape Charles, Va., and the road there is single-tracked.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 5.—Last night a freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad collided with an empty excursion train four miles above this city. The excursion train was returning to Twin Springs, a suburban resort, where a big Grand Army picnic was held.

Brakeman William Garrity was killed. The engineers and firemen jumped, escaping severe injuries, except the passenger engineer, who had three ribs broken. The engines were badly wrecked.

Ten thousand people were left at Twin Springs with no train to come in on. The night was very cold and fences were torn down to make fires to keep warm by.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 5.—A collision occurred on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road near Glendale, thirty miles east of this city, yesterday. An east-bound stock train, with two engines attached, collided with a passenger train west-bound. Express Messenger Blackburn was buried in the wreck, receiving what will probably prove to be fatal injuries. A few others were injured but slightly.

The three engines were badly wrecked; considerable of the stock was killed and injured. The wreck delayed all trains for about nine hours.

WANTS A SLICE OF FLORIDA.

ALABAMA'S ANNEXATION SCHEME CONSIDERED IN CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 5.—A convention was held at Chipley, Fla., yesterday, to consider the proposition of annexing West Florida to the State of Alabama. There were about two thousand people present, some from Florida and some from Alabama. A. G. Chandler called the meeting to order and nominated Col. D. H. Herne of Orange Hill as Chairman. He was chosen by acclamation and in a few well-chosen remarks stated the purpose of the meeting and was greeted with a round of applause.

Considerable enthusiasm was displayed in the address of the Mayor, delivered the welcoming address. He was followed by the Rev. A. Richards of High Hill, Fla., who made a ringing speech in favor of the scheme. He said that West Florida belonged to Alabama because all the laws of longitudinal and latitudinal lines, and that the time was near at hand when this section of the State would be transferred to its rightful owner and natural mother—Alabama. Dr. McKennon of Marlen replied from the former gentleman, making a short address against annexation. W. W. Screws of Montgomery made an argument in favor of the project. He dwelt somewhat extensively upon the public institutions of Alabama, her fine system of schools, and the landed interests of her universities. He said that Alabama was ready and willing to adopt the portion of Florida, and thought the time about ripe for some definite action. Major Screws was followed by Editor Blizzard of Geneva, Ala., and Mr. S. S. Booth of Henry County, both of whom brought out many strong points in favor of annexation and were frequently applauded.

No resolutions were offered, the managers of the affair deeming it unadvisable at present, although seven-eighths of the visitors present were enthusiastically in favor of annexation.

THE LATEST ORANGE SENSATION.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., July 5.—Daniel C. Webb, whose wife eloped from Orange last Tuesday with James H. Quimby, a man of family, is a journeyman butcher. Mrs. Webb had charge of the Associated Charities Building, and she and her husband had a joint account of $300 in the Orange National Bank. Mrs. Webb's name had been mentioned for some time in association with Quimby. The husband watched her, but without result. Last Monday she drew a check for the amount of their joint savings and induced her husband to indorse it by pretending that she wanted to use it to invest in a piece of it. She drew the money and disappeared, leaving her two children behind. Quimby had gone to Allentown, and her husband, suspecting that she had followed him, went there. An arrest ensued, but the latter very cleverly managed to escape, but the latest gossip of Orange is that Webb has agreed to live with his wife in her new home and to take Quimby as a boarder.

THE RIGHT OF BURIAL.

MONTREAL, July 5.—The funeral of P. L. MacDonnell took place to-day from his late residence. The coffin was taken to Notre Dame Cemetery, and by permission of Curé Santenne, was placed in a vault awaiting permission from the Archbishop for interment.

This case is precisely similar to the famous Guibord case. Both were members of the Institute Canadienne and refused to have the last rites of the Church administered to them. The Archbishop in each case refused to bury them in consecrated ground. The Guibord case was carried to the Privy

NOT PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

PRESIDENT BLISS'S OPINION OF CANADIAN LINES.

CRITICISMS OF THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW—THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE AT WORK IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—The United States Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, which has under investigation the relation of Canadian railways to the inter-State commerce law and the United States railways, began its session in this city to-day at the office of the State Railroad Commissioners. Senator Cullom presided, and Senators Gorman, Blair, Harris, and Regan of the committee were present. Among those in attendance were President William Bliss of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, Samuel Hoar, counsel for the same company; President Choate of the Old Colony, Assistant General Traffic Manager Mellen of the Union Pacific, President Goodwin and William B. Rice of the Boston Executive Business Association, the Hon. William Claflin, President Spear of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Railroad Commissioners Crocker and Kingsley, General Manager Mills of the Boston and Albany Road, and Traffic Manager Whittemore of the Fitchburg Railroad.

Senator Cullom explained the purposes of the committee's visit, and had read the resolution under which the committee is acting.

President Bliss of the Boston and Albany was then invited to give his views to the committee. He stated that he was not one of those who believed that the Grand Trunk Railroad should be prevented as this late day from doing business in the United States, provided, however, it was subjected to all the rules and regulations to which American roads are subjected. It was wise to restrict the coastwise trade, and had it not been restricted it would have been in just about the same condition as the foreign trade now was. He did not think the Canadian roads no personal knowledge of the Canadian roads were sharing reduced rates, but it was the general opinion that they were. If they made reduced rates to individuals, he considered that they failed to comply with the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act. If the system of rebates to the Canadian roads were continued it would be an injury to Boston in so far as it would divert trade from Boston.

In reply to a question of Senator Blair, Mr. Bliss said he claimed that if it was just to regulate the American roads so that they cannot compete with the Canadian roads, it is just also to regulate the Canadian roads so that they cannot prey upon the American roads after they are tied up. If there is to be any regulation at all, all should be regulated. The witness could not conceive of any condition of affairs under which a foreign corporation should be permitted to prey upon American commerce; and the American roads not be permitted to meet the attack. Doubtless, he said, Canadian competition diverts business from the Boston and Albany Road, but through business is valueless to the road any way.

Senator Blair tried hard to make President Bliss say that if Canadian competition was removed the American roads would surely increase their charges, but the witness would not do so, stating that if the Canadian roads were subjected to the same regulations as the American roads the latter would be obliged to take their chances in competition. He was not disposed to think the Canadian roads the public benefactors that the people thought them. If the American roads raised their rates the Canadians would probably raise theirs to such a point as would take business away from the American roads. He was in favor of uniform rates, and thought they should not be changed oftener than twice a year. The inter-State commerce law had been in the main beneficial, or would have been had it been enforced. The law had not had a fair trial. Witness thought Canadian roads should not be allowed to enter our territory unless under the same regulations to which American roads were subjected unless they paid duties. Considering the greater length of the roads in Canada and other existing conditions on both sides, if the laws were fairly enforced on both sides and both sides carried out its provisions honestly, the business of the American roads would be so increased as to enable them to deliver their commerce and travel from the West into Boston and vice versa at a cheaper than is enabled to be done and cheaper than the Canadien roads could do.

President Choate of the Old Colony Road was next called upon. He said his road was probably less affected by the Inter-State Commerce bill than any road in the United States. As to through business, he felt that the Canadian roads and the resulting competition had an important influence upon it. The competition had resulted in low rates. He doubted if any law regulating the competition of Canadian roads could be enforced, though it would be a good thing to subject them to the same laws as the American roads are subjected to. How to do this he did not know—certainly not by legislation. He believed there had been an increase of business over the Canadian lines since the passage of the law. A large portion of the shipments of New-England mills to China was carried over Canadian roads at much lower rates than over American roads. This business would be taken by the American roads were it not for the inter-State law.

President Choate said it was a shame and injustice required that the American trunk lines should have the same advantages as foreign corporations on foreign soil. The general feeling in New-England was against the law. It had been of no advantage to New-England. The only good effect of it was to temporarily check the building of railroads. Witness knew of no remedy for the existing evils except in the obtaining of higher rates by American roads. The exclusion of Canadian lines from our territory would be disastrous. He contended if the Canadian roads could not, even if they agreed to comply with the provisions of a law subjecting them to the provisions of the Inter-State law and compelling them to pay duty on cars entering American territory. They could not comply with such a law so long as New-England had been of little benefit except in establishing the stability of through rates, which could be better obtained by regulated pooling. The competition of the Canadian roads was an advantage to New-England. He was in favor of permitting Canadian lines to run through New-England entire under the same regulations as American roads. The exhibition of their cars would be unfair. He did not think the law would ever be enforced. The long and short haul clause was wrong. Some system of pooling would be the best thing.

After recess General Traffic Manager Whitmore of the Fitchburg Road was the first witness. He thought the Canadian roads should certainly be regulated in some way in control what they do south of the line from Portland to Wells River Junction. The people of New-England were very little benefited by the Canadian lines, and could get along without them. He believed that this section could get just as cheap transportation without those roads, that their tendency was really to draw away from Boston rather than toward it, and that American roads were being seriously injured by competition with the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Whitmore thought the inter-State commerce law defective not only in regard to roads, but also in regard to building roads in this country—that there is not sufficient restriction in building roads. He believed, however, the situation would be worse without any law, mainly because rates would then be made without being published by either Canadian or American roads.

C. S. Mellen, General Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, said the competition his road felt in connection with Canadian lines was in Transcontinental. He quoted from the Canadian Pacific figures to show the increase in its traffic, and said this was due to two large differentials allowed the Canadian Pacific. These large differentials were given to keep up profitable rates, but the result showed that the Canadian Pacific could charge a lower rate than American roads and thus get the business. If differentials were done away with the Canadian Pacific would come in as a free lance and make such rates that no road could do business as a profit. They could afford it on account of the extent of their land holdings. The Pacific also had the advantage from the fact that it did not have to scale through rated according to local rates, as American roads did.

MASONRY AND LIQUOR SELLING.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, June 29.

The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Masons in annual convention assembled have resolved that saloon keepers and liquor dealers are ineligible for membership, and that those who are already in the ordnr cannot be advanced to highnr degrees. This course has also been adopted by the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, and Michigan. The Masons are a large and influential body, and generally on the side of law and order and morality, and their influence must be large. Their endorsement of the salient shows that they regard restrictions on the liquor traffic essential to the well and welfare of the community. The Masons are not prohibitionists, but generally liquor dealers are not regarded as the wisest and best form of abating the evils of the liquor traffic.

A CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 26.

Mr. Hark H. Colquitt presents a plan for the disposition of the old Capitol in Atlanta, which will doubtless commend itself to the old soldiers in the State. They ask for this building upon a lease of twenty years. The property is to be leased at a nominal rate, and is to be fitted up in a way which, at the expiration of the term, will make it a valuable possession. The survivors contribute to convert this rookery into a library, museum, and picture gallery of Confederate archives, relics and portraits, spending at least $5,000 a year upon it, making it an interesting resort and a historic conservatory. At the end of twenty years this property, with its valuable collection, is to revert to the State.

A DUCKER-SHOP VICTORY.

CHICAGO JUDGES SAY MARKET QUOTATIONS ARE PUBLIC PROPERTY.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Board of Trade received a pretty hard rap this morning by the decision of Judges Horton, Tuley, and Collins sitting en banc on the motion of the board's attorney to dissolve the preliminary injunction to prevent the board from withholding its quotations from the bucket shops. The Judges in their decision deny the motion to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the market quotations are of such importance to the public that they should be considered public property, and that if the injunction were dissolved the tendency would be to create a monopoly of the big board.

Each of the three Judges delivered a separate opinion, based upon the particular case before him, but the cases were all precisely alike in the points involved, and the conclusions reached by each of the Judges were the same, to wit: That while the board continues to furnish quotations to any one it must furnish them to every one willing to pay for them. When the Judges had finished their pronouncements, Judge Smith, attorney for the Board of Trade, arose and moved for a modification of the injunction. He was not sure what the board would now do. It might open the floodgates and let all have the quotations or it might determine to quit the business altogether. He wanted the injunction to read so that the board would be at liberty to do either. As it was, the injunction prevented the cutting off of all.

Judge Tuley consulted briefly with his colleagues and announced that it would be time enough to decide that when the board had come made up its mind as to what it was going to do. He himself thought it a question, and a serious question, too, whether the board could cut off the public from the news of its market quotations altogether. He thought it possible that news gatherers might compel the board to admit them to get the news.

There was a meeting of the Directors of the big board this afternoon, and it was there declined to postpone consideration of the decision until Tuesday next. Asked if the official quotations of the board would be withdrawn, President Seavens said: "Not that I know of. I don't know nor can I say anything about it yet. No official quotations were sent out until 1883. The department of official quotations doesn't quite pay for its maintenance. The telegraph company pays the board about $9,000 a year and the department costs about $10,000. Quotations don't make the market; the buying and selling do it. Over in the oat crowd, for example, there are no official quotations."

"In the event of the official quotations being withdrawn, what would be the effect upon nonresident members?"

"It would have no effect upon the private business of individuals who receive personal dispatches. The board desired to keep its quotations out of the hands of bucket shops or this reputable concern. What action the board will take now I cannot say until after its meeting."

President Cowles of the Open Board of Trade said: "We don't have anything to do with the quotations of the old board. We don't care any more about the news we do about the quotations from Liverpool, Buffalo, Philadelphia, or Liverpool. We make our own market and our own quotations. We are friendly to the old board and always like to have its quotations, but can get along without them. The old board, however, has not been friendly to us."

"Would not the withdrawal of the official quotations by the Board of Trade affect the Open Board?"

"Not in the least. The injunction against the old board was brought by Murphy and the telegraph company. We had nothing to do with it. We open at 9 o'clock, the old board at 9:30. They close at 1:15; we close at 2:30 and give an hour more for closing deals, making nine hours in reality to their four. We open and close the Chicago market. The quotations sent all over the United States as 'curb' prices are really the quotations from the Open Board of Trade."

MACKEREL DISAPPEARING.

A GREAT FALLING OFF IN THE CATCHES FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 5.—Reports from the gulf and Atlantic coast fishing grounds indicate a great falling off in catches of mackerel during the past few years. Not only are Canadian fishermen handicapped by having to pay $2 per barrel duty to get the mackerel in the United States market, but they are obliged to be content with small catches.

Advices received are to the effect that though fishing has been in progress less than a month the ocean has been very widely prospected, and unfavorable reports come from the whole stretch of coast from the Chesapeake Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Large schools have been seen, but no large catches have been made.

The decline in the annual catch falls from 404,000 barrels in 1884 to 48,000 barrels in 1888. That half a million barrels formerly caught as late as 1884 should be so little is naturally regarded as significant. Since the 1st of January, 1889, the imports of mackerel at Boston from the maritime provinces only amounted to 3,105 barrels, compared with 5,348 barrels in the corresponding period of last year, and 15,712 barrels for the same period in 1887.

Between the 1st and 22d of June, this year, the New-England fleet landed 151 barrels of mackerel at Boston, against 1,286 barrels in the first three weeks of June, 1888, showing that there has been a falling off in the American as well as the Canadian catch.

There is no doubt that the use of purse seines and other destructive appliances by mackerel fisherman are exhausting the supply of fish. The reports of our fisheries department show that the quantity of mackerel caught by British and Canadian vessels last year was 60,000 barrels, compared with 145,450 barrels in 1885.

The old contention of some high authorities that the supply of mackerel in the sea could not be exhausted by human agencies is doubtless based upon the supposition that only the hook-and-line method of taking fish would be used. But Commander Gordon of the Royal Navy, the Admiral of the Dominion fisheries protection fleet, in his last report says that the disappearance of the mackerel is due partly to the use of nets in the ordinary means of capture and partly to the use of these means at improper times.

Commander Gordon adds that there is in years of plenty an excessive destruction of immature fish, because, the price being low, only the higher grades can be handled profitably. At present a great deal of capital in the maritime provinces is invested in the mackerel fishery, and thousands of men are employed in taking and curing the fish. If the decline of the catches continues as it has been during the past three years it will soon become unprofitable and fish merchants and fishermen will be obliged to seek other business.

SCIENTIFIC USE OF EIFFEL'S TOWER.

From the London Times.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences M. Janssen, the well-known astronomer, read a paper on some observations he had made to test the truth of the received statement that oxygen rays in the solar spectrum are due to the presence of that substance in the sun. It was known that some of these rays are due to the earth's atmosphere, but it was uncertain whether others of them might not be due to the solar atmosphere. One method of testing the question is to ascend a high mountain and observe the diminution of intensity in these rays as one proceeds, thus learning whether or not they are all terrestrial. Another plan is to analyse the rays from a powerful light at first a continuous spectrum. The light should be placed at a distance equivalent to the thickness of the earth's atmosphere in its action on the spectrum. The Eiffel Tower, with its powerful electric lamp, offered to M. Janssen these conditions. It is situated about seventy-seven hundred meters from his observatory, and the intervening air is practically equivalent to the thickness of the atmosphere toward the zenith. A collecting lens was employed to give the spectrum of the Eiffel light an intensity equivalent to that of the solar spectrum in the same analyzer. The effect was vivid, and the spectral field extended beyond A, while the group B was as bright as that from the meridian sun in Summer. No oxygen band was visible, and M. Janssen concludes that the bands obey other laws than the rays. In fact, while for the rays it appears not to matter whether one employs a thickness of gas at constant density or a thickness equivalent in weight but of variable density; for the bands, on the contrary, the absorption obeys laws according to the square of the density, calculation shows that at the surface of the ground an atmospheric thickness of more than fifty kilometers is necessary to produce them. M. Janssen considers his experiment an approximation, but on the whole it tends to prove that the oxygen rays of the solar spectrum are purely terrestrial. Further experiments will, however, be attempted.

A TALL AND LARGE FAMILY.

From the Lafayette (Ga.) Messenger.

Whenever there is offered in the United States a prize open to the whole country for the family that has the greatest length, breadth, and thickness, Walker County, through the Coulter boys, will be sure to take it. Of the six boys, going up by steps and commencing at the lowest, Jim is 6 feet 4 inches, Mac 6 feet 6 inches, Will 6 feet 8 inches, Tom 6 feet 7 inches, Oscar 6 feet 9 inches, and Richard 6 feet 11 inches. The two girls were 6 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 9 inches, respectively. The boys' weights ran from 200 to 300 pounds, making a total of 1,867 pounds—an average of 311 pounds.

SLY AND AMBITIOUS TEXANS.

From the Galveston News, June 27.

In spite of the fact that not less than a dozen distinguished Texans are earnestly at work to secure the Democratic nomination for Governor, but one of them has stepped to the front and announced himself. Each and every one is standing in the patriotic lobby of sticking his head in the sand to conceal his body.

SULLIVAN AND KILRAIN.

BOTH PUGILISTS EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—The arrival of Sullivan on the Fourth of July and his taking quarters a block away from Canal-street, in the heart of the city, has made him the conspicuous figure, and all attention concentrates upon him. He arrived under good auspices and in superb condition. He has spent several hours daily in practice at the gymnasium contiguous to his quarters, where he has been crowded by his admirers. To-day he picked up a ten-pound solid shot and hurled it some twenty feet against a closed door, which was shattered to splinters.

Frickly heat is breaking out on the champion's back, which is regarded as a good sign. There was much disappointment at the non-arrival of Kilrain to-day. He has a strong following here, and will receive a hearty welcome. The Southern Athletic Club will send out a large delegation on a special train to meet him, and they have fitted up elegant quarters for his entertainment.

Gov. Lowry has taken extra precautions to keep the pugilists out of his State. He has directed his Sheriffs to watch all railroads entering the State, and to spare no expenditure of men and money to arrest the intruders and prevent the fight.

Gov. Nicholls was urged to call out the State militia to prevent the fight taking place in Louisiana. He smiled, but refused to be interviewed. The fact is there is but one company of sixty-five men in the militia in New-Orleans—Battery B of the Louisiana Field Artillery—and its commander, the ever-popular Capt. Beanbam, is named as a possible referee at the fight. Even this company would make a sorry figure trying to head off an excursion train out of New-Orleans.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 5.—Kilrain, who left Cincinnati this morning, passed through here this evening, stopping for supper. On resuming his journey he took the regular southbound passenger train on the Queen and Crescent Lines. He declares that his delay en route was unintentional and that he intends to fight and win. He fears arrest in Mississippi, as one of Pinkerton's detectives is on the train, hungry for the $500 reward offered by the Mississippi authorities. His decline is published report that he had yesterday indulged in nine or ten rounds of beer with his party at a saloon. He declared that he was in excellent condition. Other members of the party denied the drinking story, except that on the assurance of Dr. Wadsworth that it would do him good, Kilrain did drink one glass of beer.

ELLENSBURG IN ASHES.

TEN BLOCKS OF THE BEST PORTION OF THE CITY BURNED.

ELLENSBURG, Washington, July 5.—Ten blocks of the best portion of this city are in ashes. Nearly one hundred families are homeless, and what was yesterday a thriving and imposing business centre is now a mass of ashes and burning cinders. Owing to the excitement and confusion that prevails at this early morning hour, it is impossible to ascertain how the fire originated, but it is presumed that it was the result of the celebration of the national holiday.

The flames started on the north side of the city about 10 o'clock at night, and with a very strong wind blowing from the northeast. The Fire Department could do nothing to check the rapid advance of the flames, which, within an hour, spread to the business centre.

Help was telegraphed for to the neighboring towns, but long before it could reach the scene the flames had literally wiped out the heart of the city, and had commenced to spread among the residences on the south side. It was not until the main portion of the food for the fire had been consumed that there were any signs of abatement, and it was nearly morning before the firemen secured any result from their tireless efforts.

All of the leading hotels, the handsome Nash Opera House block, the City Hall, the Board of Trade Building, Snipe & Co.'s bank, in fact all of the business blocks on Pine and Pearl and Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets, are consumed excepting only the First National Bank Building.

Bloomer & O'Connor's dry goods house, H. Gotzian's boot and shoe store, one saloon, and one general store remain standing to mark the spot where flourished yesterday a beautiful and prosperous business centre.

The loss is about $2,000,000, three-quarters of a million in buildings and a million and a quarter in goods.

There are about one hundred and fifty people destitute. Mayor Abrams has called a meeting of citizens to take action for relief.

ONE YEAR OF EMANCIPATION.

From the Rio News, May 18.

The first anniversary of the law of emancipation occurs to-day. The year just closed has proved to every candid observer that the dangers and evils predicted of emancipation were in great measure unfounded. There has been no breach of the peace by the freedmen, no effort to overturn existing institutions, no threats against the security of life and property. On the contrary, the principal disturbances of the year have originated with the military, who are expected to preserve order, and the only threats against the peace and established institutions have originated with the Republicans, who were very generally opposed to emancipation and are in many places the allies of the anti-abolitionists. So far as they have been concerned the abolitionists and freedmen have worked together as harmoniously and zealously as circumstances have permitted to maintain order and to carry on the industries of the country without any interruption.

To a great extent—much greater than was anticipated by many of their friends—they have succeeded; and they would have secured a still greater success had it not been for the active hostility of a faction which preferred to see the country ruined than that emancipation should prove a success. At the outset the freedmen very generally accepted their newly-acquired freedom quietly, and were willing to remain at the plantations to assist in gathering the large coffee crop. In a great majority of cases they remained with their old masters. Later on, however, through bad treatment, the non-payment of their wages, the tempting offers of other planters who were not too scrupulous in tampering with a neighbor's laborers, and through the unnatural craving for change, a very general movement set in among the freedmen which has resulted in a considerable disorganization of labor. Instead of trying to reconcile their differences and to remove all causes of complaint on the part of the freedmen the planters have done their best to ignore them as a necessary ailment of labor and to fill their places with colonists. This has unavoidably caused bad results and promises to lead to much mischief in the future. All things considered, however, the year has been a good one. The justice of the act must stand unquestioned.

RUBINSTEIN'S COMING JUBILEE.

From the London Times.

On the 30th of November, next (or the 18th, according to the Russian computation) the illustrious pianist Anton Rubinstein will complete his fiftieth year of public life, and a committee has been formed to organize the celebration of this jubilee, under the Presidency of the Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Even among musicians, whose generosity is proverbial, Rubinstein is remarkable for his princely munificence, and his English admirers will be all the more ready on this account to subscribe their shares to the fund that will be raised. In Germany that of Gustemala City; but more healthy, as the death rate shows. A mountain stream, clear and with a rocky bed, flows through the centre of the town, which supplies every house, avoiding the necessity, so often seen in these countries, of peddling around drinking water at a dollar a bucket. Sugar-cane fields and wild cacao trees surround this place, and the sugar planter enjoys a city existence, only being obliged to cross the street to inspect his plantation. The great numbers of beggars found in the other republics are nowhere to be seen, no effort is made to ply the visitor with importunities for alms, but the Americans and English, as a rule, are always given fixed and lowest prices. This honest system, practiced in San Salvador, has created a better feeling between the natives and foreign residents than I have observed in the other republics, where the storekeeper asks what he thinks the purchaser may be able to pay, without regard to the value of the article in question.

At balls and dances the customs are rather more those of civilization than one sees in the other republics, and the young man finds this feature interesting he may remain with her during the interval preceding the next dance without having every neglected female and wall-flower in the room turn her head and eyes away with a look of disapproval at such conduct. Most of the men, during these intervals, do, from preference, retire to a room where refreshing drinks are served, leaving the ladies sitting around the sides of the dancing room. It is a sight worth seeing, because there is a decided peculiarity shown by the ladies of the white and coppery colors, and these rows of pairs of white gaiters under dresses just a little too short, and of every bright color, would cause a smile were it not for the dainty well-shaped feet they cover.

The fleas of the low country make life miserable to the foreigners, but are never known to have considered an delicacy or have any bitten by these pests.

Native women are more careful of their appearance than in other parts of Central America.

A TRIP IN SAN SALVADOR

THE BEST OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

HEALTHIER TOWNS AND MORE INTELLIGENT PEOPLE—SONSONATE AND THE VOLCANO OF IZALCO.

SONSONATE, June 25.—Our steamer dropped anchor at Acajutla, the most northerly port of San Salvador, as the ship's bells sounded midnight, but with the aid of a full moon the passengers were soon landed, escaping the disagreeable experience of passing a hot night on a rolling sea with the swell abeam. The train of the narrow-gauge road to Sonsonate, seventeen miles away, did not pull out until morning, and, with the rest of the hotel guests, I listened all night to the unloading of a great quantity of railroad iron and a variety of corrugated iron, which is now being generally used throughout Central America for roofing instead of the heavy pottery, which, though more picturesque, requires repairs before every rainy season.

The town is on the balsam coast, close to the southern boundary of Guatemala, and is nothing more than a forwarding point for imports to the interior and a shipping port for coffee, balsam, and the little sugar that is exported. The cool morning breeze was very refreshing as I strolled about to get an idea of the village, but the almost naked Indians, and the Europeans and Americans dressed in those suits of white duck, indicated an increase of heat. At 8 A. M., when the train started, the atmosphere resembled that of a Russian bath, and in a car without windows it took some moments to become comfortably cool. For the first few miles the road is built through balsam groves and swamps, and once I fancied I saw the trail over which I rode from La Libertad with the rubber workers. It is nearly all up grade, and the puffing of our engine was the only evidence of civilization—as we were drawn through the masses of tropical vegetation, until we tired of the very color of green. Many small balsam camps were passed, the smoke of their fires rendering the atmosphere almost unbearable. At some points where the luxuriant, tangled vine and bush is barely risen, the mixture of smoke caused that difficulty in breathing which one feels when going through a close tunnel following an engine burning sulphurous coal.

When we had passed the Indian hamlet of San Ignacio the country began to open out, giving promise of better things ahead. The overgrown forests were encroached by meadows supporting grazing cattle that brought the thoughts back to Central New-York, but the white farmhouse, adobe and spanish in a coat of new paint and green blinds, is here replaced by a broken-down adobe and its filthy surroundings. From some turns in the road one catches a glimpse of the volcano of Izalco, and, though the city is some five miles distant from it, when the train pulled into Sonsonate I seemed so close to that I felt I was standing at the foot of this great smoking chimney.

It is difficult to conceive a grander natural object. From a distance it is perfectly conical in shape, its base shrouded in the dense tropical vegetation that gradually toward the summit, to melt imperceptibly into the lighter bushes and grass above the timber line. Then the bare, burned, and rugged rocks, thn new ashes around the crater, and above, floating in heavy volumes ever changing in color with sunlight and crater fire, is its smoky plume. This and Jurullo in Mexico are said to be the only ones which have originated on this continent since the discovery. Izalco arose from the plain as the result of the eruption of 1770, and covers what was then a cattle ranch. At the close of 1769 the dwellers on the estate became alarmed at the frequency and increased violence of the earthquakes and subterranean noises and moved to a place of safety, but the herdsmen who reared the cattle which were left behind reported a constant increase in smoke and flame, and that the flow of lava sometimes ceased, and vast quantities of ashes, rocks, and cinders were emitted instead, forming an increasing cone and crater. This was continued many years, but now no lava is thrown out, though it remains in a state of eruption or "vivo" as the inhabitants express it. About every fifteen minutes, as I watched the peak from Sonsonate, a cloud of smoke would puff up, be followed by a roar, and then all would be quiet; but the interior light at night is steady against the sky, and Izaloo has received in consequence the designation of "El Faro del Salvador," the "Lighthouse of Salvador."

Sonsonate is one of the most beautiful tropical towns I have ever visited. Surrounding the grounds of most of the houses are cactus hedges; looking above these, one sees the brown adobe walls, surrounded with the red roofs and shaded by the foliage of graceful palms. The climate is warm as that of Guatemala City, but more healthy, as the death rate shows. A mountain stream, clear and with a rocky bed, flows through the centre of the town, which supplies every house, avoiding the necessity, so often seen in these countries, of peddling around drinking water at a dollar a bucket. Sugar-cane fields and wild cacao trees surround this place, and the sugar planter enjoys a city existence, only being obliged to cross the street to inspect his plantation. The great numbers of beggars found in the other republics are nowhere to be seen, no effort is made to ply the visitor with importunities for alms, but the Americans and English, as a rule, are always given fixed and lowest prices. This honest system, practiced in San Salvador, has created a better feeling between the natives and foreign residents than I have observed in the other republics, where the storekeeper asks what he thinks the purchaser may be able to pay, without regard to the value of the article in question.

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GERMAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.

From the London Truth.

The German Empire does not pay its functionaries on our absurdly-extravagant scale. Prince Bismark receives £2,700 a year and a residence. The Foreign secretary gets £2,500, including free quarters; the State Secretary £1,800, including free quarters; the State Secretary of the Imperial Court of Justice £1,200 and a house, the State Secretary of the Imperial Treasury £1,000 and a house, the State Postmaster General £1,200 and a house, the Minister of War £1,800, with a house, fuel, and rations for eight horses; the Chief of the Admiralty £1,800 with a house; the Chief of the General Staff £1,500, a house, and rations for six horses. Fourteen commanding generals get £1,500 each, with free furnished quarters and rations for eight horses. With regard to Ambassadors, those in London and St. Petersburg are paid £7,500 each; those in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, £6,000 each. Of Ministers, £5,400 is paid at Brussels, £2,250 at Bucharest, £2,400 at The Hague, £2,700 at Madrid, £2,000 at Pekin, £2,400 at Rio Janeiro, £3,150 at Washington, £2,000 at Stockholm, £2,500 at Teheran, and £2,200 at Yeddo. Compare all these figures with the scale, and I am sure that even our Ministers and our diplomatists are more efficient than those of Germany.

TEWKESBURY FIELD FOR SALE.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

An interesting announcement has been made within the last few days. It was stated that the land on which the battle of Tewkesbury took place—a piece of ground of about fifty acres in extent—was to be offered for sale. Small is it, then, not surprising that the memorable in England than the field whereon the long struggle between the Houses of York and Lancaster was brought to a close.

TO SAVE HUMAN LIFE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue this morning you record the death on Wednesday evening of one man and the serious injury of another resulting from the giving way of the scaffolding on which they were engaged in painting a high building. That same afternoon I witnessed an exhibition of a life-saving apparatus which, it is claimed—and which, from a careful examination, I believe—would completely eliminate the danger of accidents similar to that which befell the painters. From a ninth-story window on the front of Aldrich Court, 45 Broadway, two or three heavy men made, by the aid of an ingenious bit of mechanism and a thin rope, several descents to the ground with such perfect ease and security as to be a marvel to the hundreds of bystanders in the streets who saw the incident. I understand that the person through whose ingenuity the device is recognized by the officials of the Fire Department, and that the machine, which is a new invention, will soon be placed on the market here. I write with the idea of calling the attention of master painters to the necessity of an apparatus by which their men engaged at perilous heights may be rendered secure from accident.

The machine used in such accounts at some point above the platform on which the men were at work and a rope looped around each man's body, leaving them free to move about their work and yet insuring that if they were to slip, fall off, or if the platform gave way, they would descend slowly and safely to the ground without any action or effort on their part. Any one who was present at the exhibition is sure to agree that the apparatus is one that should be supplied before going a step with one of these instruments, which is as light as rope to encounter, and which, when not in use, can be stowed away in a small space. It would be a profitable investment for any employer of workmen to send his men up without being thus equipped.

W. D. M.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1889.

LINCOLN'S LAST NIGHT.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY A LADY MEMBER OF HIS PARTY IN THE THEATRE.

Andrew James Symington, F. R. S. N. A., in the Independent.

In 1865 a sixteen-page letter, written that year by Miss Harris, who was in the theatre box with the Lincoln party when the President was shot, was given me by a friend who had just received it from Mrs. Stowe. Of this letter Mrs. Stowe remarked that under the circumstances it would one day be regarded as historically valuable and of national interest. At all events, in its intelligent and reliable testimony is borne to the domestic virtues of one of the gentlest, best, and wisest of men. It is sad to know that other tragic events followed the party, for Miss Harris, who afterward married her stepbrother, Major Rathbone, was killed by him in Germany, and Rathbone, I believe, is at present in the inmate of a lunatic asylum. Following is the letter:

WASHINGTON, April 29.

MY DEAR M.—: I was very glad to hear from you again, your letter proving that in all the events of your matronly life our old friendship is not forgotten.

You may well say that we have been passing through scenes sad indeed. That terrible Friday night is to me yet almost like some dreadful vision. I have been very intimate with Mrs. Lincoln and the family ever since our mutual residence in Washington, which began at the same time, and we have been constantly in the habit of driving and going to the opera and theatre together. It was the only amusement, with the exception of receiving at their own house, in which the President and Mrs. Lincoln were permitted, according to custom, to indulge, and to escape from the crowds who constantly thronged to see them, more than from any decided taste for such things. They were in the habit of going very often to hear Forrest, Booth, Hackett, and such actors when playing in Washington.

The night before the murder was that of the general illumination here, and they drove all through the streets to see it; a less calculating villain might have taken that opportunity for his crime, or the night before, when the White House alone was brilliantly illuminated and the figure of the President stood out in full relief to the immense crowd below, who stood in the darkness to listen to his speech. He spoke from the centre window of the executive Mansion. I had been invited to pass the evening there and stood at the window of an adjoining room with Mrs. Lincoln watching the crowd below as they listened and cheered. Of course Booth was there, watching his chance. I went in an hour and did not return. Then, probably he knew a better opportunity would be offered. After the speech was over we went into Mr. Lincoln's room; he was lying on the sofa, quite exhausted; but he talked of the events of the past fortnight, of his visit to Richmond, of the immense crowds everywhere through the country; and Mrs. Lincoln declared the past few days to have been the happiest of her life. Their prospects indeed seemed fair—peace dawning upon our land and four years of a happy and honored rule before one. We went to the theatre a little after eight, and the box of a hilled lapidary, fifteen large precious stones of various colors, including rubies, amethysts, sapphires, emeralds, and others. The face of the ostensorium is beautiful with beaten and embossed silver and gold figures of angels, cherubim, chasves, a lamb, and a shepherd's staff, an all-seeing eye, scrolls, spears, golden rays, representing rays of light from stars, and at the apex a cross set with precious stones and upheld by cherubic forms in silver. An hour can be spent in the study of the immense variety of the jewels in the metals of which the vessel is composed. There is nothing to compare with it in any other Catholic church in this country. Cardinal Gibbons was very sensibly affected at so great a mark of friendship of Leo XIII. for the Pope, and said he valued it especially on that account.

YORK COINS FOUND IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

The discovery of a large number of York coins at Neville's Cross, in the North of England, is exciting a good deal of interest. They are believed to be associated with the battle between the English and Scotch armies in 1346. The coins, all of silver, number about 300, and were discovered in an urn. A young man named Markay was bird's nesting near Neville's Cross, and near the foot of a tree saw what appeared to be a pot sticking out of the ground. In picking it up it smashed and a number of coins fell to the ground. The young man first to be checks, he afterward found out what they really were, and sold about forty at Durham, where they were melted down. Others he took to a Town Councilor of Durham, Mr. Fowler, who, perceiving that they were English and Scotch coins in good state of preservation, bought them at a fair price. The rest, with a portion of the urn, were secured by Mr. George Neasham of the Durham University. The urn is about nine inches high and of medival workmanship. The coins are groats, half-groats, and pennies of the two Scottish Kings, Robert Bruce and David II., and the first three Edwards of England. The collection of these interesting coins, all now in the possession of Mr. Fowler, includes a large number of pennies from the royal and episcopal mints of Durham and York. The inscription shew that the groats and half-groats of Edward III. were struck in London and at York. They form an interesting study for numismatists, and it is probable that the collection will be transferred to a museum.

FIVE WEEKS WITH A BROKEN NECK.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 27.

James B. Hill, who puzzled the doctors by his remarkable survival for five weeks after having the third and fourth vertebræ of his neck and his spinal cord crushed by a falling bale of hay, and the injured bones completely removed, died at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 1,211 Folsom-street. His condition until a half hour before his death was the same as for two or three days past. He was unable to move, being paralyzed from the head downward, but his mind was clear and active. At about 11 o'clock he experienced an increase of his general feeling of distress and oppression, but soon after asked his wife to read to him what the morning papers said of his case. About a half hour before his death he slowly passed into unconsciousness. His injuries were received May 23. He was a native of New-Brunswick and was fifty-three years of age. He was a house mover by occupation and had lived in this city for fifteen years. During the war he was master of transportation at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Provisions suffered rather wider fluctuations to-day. Trading opened with the bears, led by Baldwin, inclined to make the market stand a little hammering. Hogs were easier at the stock yards, and, with the week's packing in the West reaching 280,000 Hogs, against only 175,000 for the corresponding week last year, they considered it an opportune time for their peculiar operations. So they inaugurated a downward turn and forced Pork off 12½c., Lard 7½c., and Short Ribs 2½c. On this removal of the pressure, however, the trade speedily recovered and Pork and Short Ribs even sold higher than the morning's first figures.

For Pork the day's final quotations showed a net advance of 1½c.@2c. Lard closed at a depreciation of 10c. and Short Ribs at 5c. Speculation was generally slow and orders received by brokers for cash property were comparatively small. Some 1,450 tcs. of Lard were taken for shipment at $6 32½@6 37½, but the sales of cash meats were insignificant. Interest in options was confined to September. For that month Pork sold at $11 52½@11 70, Lard at $6 45@6 52½, and Short Ribs at $6 27½@6 35. For September Pork sold at $11 65, Lard at $6 50, and Short Ribs at $5 90 bid. The nearer months were quiet, Lady being quoted at a discount from September of 10c.@12c. for Pork, 17½c. for Lard, and 7½c.@12½c. for Ribs.

Outside of July Wheat, in which there was a light and spasmodic trade within 2c. limit, fluctuations in that cereal were narrow, 2c.@2¼c. covering but little change in the deferred deliveries. There were no sales of round lots in store reported here, though vessel room was taken for 25,000 bushels by late shippers. The speculative dealings in September were again the favorite trading month. All futures moved 2c.@2¼c. lower than they closed Wednesday, then advanced 2c.@2¼c., but retain most of such improvement in spite of a decline, or at a decline for the day of ½c.@¾c., September showing the greatest weakness. From 79½c. at the opening the market touched 79¼c.@79¾c., and then sold back to 78½c. under favorable buying. During the latter part of the session the feeling became weak and a gradual shrinkage to 77½c. was witnessed, closing bids being 77¾c.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES

A LIGHT CARD FOR THE FIRST HALF HOLIDAY.

THE HOPEFUL STAKES FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS AND THE LONG BRANCH HANDICAP TO BE DECIDED.

Monmouth Park continues the racing meeting to-day, and though the card is an extremely light one for this track, the small fields will probably furnish a fair amount of sport. There is really nothing sensational on the card, but the racing should be sharp in the small fields. The entries for the races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Brown Charlie, 118 pounds; Pearl Jennings, 116; Grimaldi, 114; Swift, Niagara, and Miss Enos, 113 each; Fitz James and Forest King, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Metropolitan Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $1200 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, by Iroquois—Lelola	120
George Hearst's b. c. Hallaral, by Sir Modred—Pavonia	120
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Flashaway, by Glenelg—Electricity	115
Sanguinale Stable's ch. c. King Ramon, by King Ban—Hasem	115
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Winsome, by Kyrie—Daly-Winifred	112
Constant de Acredo's bay filly, by Sensation—Adila	112

*Doubtful starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Long Branch Handicap, a sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit, with $1,750 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.
*Ramapo Stable's ch. c. Charley Dreux, 4 years	117
J. Leonard's ch. c. Tenny, 4	116
Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Belle R., 4	113
Castle Stable's b. c. Diablo, 3	112
Oakwood Stable's b. m. Countenance, 5	110
W. O. Scully's br. f. Hypocrite, 4	109
L. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4	107
D. D. Withers's b. f. Inverwick, 4	105
Bashford Manor Farm's b. c. Blair, 3	102
W. J. Carroll's br. c. Eleve, 4	100
W. C. Daly's ch. c. Seaport, 3	90

*Doubtful starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile. Entered to start, 114 pounds each: Midstone, 112; Reporter and Brother Ban, 110 each, and Manola, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year olds, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. St. James, 118 pounds; Hezzington, 113; Winsome, 105, and King Ramon, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Falcon, 118 pounds; Long Knight, 110; Sefton and Singlestone, 109 each; Hen Brooks, Jr., 106; Kermesse, 105; Folly, 97, and Spectator, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Carnithian Stakes; a free weight weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Banner Bearer and Kate, 144 pounds each; Wagram, 125; Sam Wood, 123; Kern, Bellair and Gloster, 118 each.

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

There was a good crowd at Brighton yesterday, where the races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; $10 entrance fee; entrance money to go to the second; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05⅘. No bid for the winner.

Excelsior Stable's b. c. Little Bill, by King Ernest—Bijou, 108 pounds, $1,000..... (Penny) 1
Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Congress, 118..... (Taylor) 2
W. O. Rollins's ch. c. by Milner-Bagatelle, 108..... (Lambley) 3

The Miss Annie filly, 106; Rosa Kader colt, 108; Champan, 103; Floretta B., 105, and Uhlan's Daughter, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—6 to 1 Little Bell straight, 2 to 1 for place; 2½ to 1 Congress straight, 4 to 5 for place. Mutuals paid on Little Bell $42 75 straight, $18 50 for place; on Congress, $10 40 for place.

Won by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; $10 entrance fee; entrance money to go to second; selling allowances; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19¾. No bid for the winner.

J. De Lons's br. h. Battersby, 5 years, by Spendthrift—Bertie W., 107 pounds, $1,700..... (Taylor) 1
C. J. Hendrick's b. h. Malay, 5, 101..... (Penny) 2
J. H. McCormick's br. c. Little Jake, 103..... (Taylor) 3

Glendale, 110; Calera, 105; Pocomoke, 100; Gracie, 100; Souvenir, 103; Osceola, 109; Highland Mary, 100, and Lady Winkle, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—2 to 1 Battersby straight, 4 to 5 for place; 8 to 1 Malay straight, even money for place. Mutuals paid on Battersby $18 20 straight, $10 50 for place; on Maia, $17 for place.

Won by two lengths, one length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; $10 entrance fee; entrance money to go to second; for three-year-olds. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:33¾.

C. Cornehlsen's br. g. King Crab, 4 years, by King-fisher-Carrita, 122 pounds..... (Taylor) 1
L. Martin's b. h. Seacliff, 3..... (Sharkey) 2
W. Lakeland's b. c. Miracle, 4, 122..... (Hamilton) 3
B. Morris's b. h. Bine Line, 5, 124..... (Sharkey) 4

Betting.—Even money King Crab straight, 1 to 2 for place; 2½ to 1 Seacliff straight, 1 to 2 for place. Mutuals paid on King Crab $10 30 straight, $6 25 for place; on Seacliff, $5 45 for place.

Won by a head, three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Kings Highway Handicap; purse $500; $10 entrance fee; entrance money to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:01.

D. A. Honigh's b. g. Lelex, aged, by Lelaps-War Reel, 120 pounds..... (Taylor) 1
R. Dwyer's b. c. J. J. O'B., 4, 107..... (Barton) 2
Fordham Stable's blk. c. Vigilant, 4, 104..... (Keegan) 3

Racquet, 103; Benanna, 118; Al Reed, 105, and Le Loros, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—6 to 1 Lelex straight, 2 to 1 for place; 4 to 1 J. J. O'B. straight, 8 to 5 for place. Mutuals paid on Lelex $27 50 straight, $21 05 for place; on J. J. O'B. $11 for place.

Won by six lengths, three between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; $10 entrance fee; entrance money to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:47.

W. Lakeland's b. h. Exile, aged, by Mortemer-Second-Hand, 124 pounds..... (Penny) 1
J. De Long's b. g. Pericles, aged, 114..... (Murray) 2
W. O. Scully's br. f. Hypocrite, 3, 104..... (Doscher) 3

Carrie G., 107; Passport, 99, and Hector, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—1 to 4 Exile straight, no place betting; 6 to 1 Pericles straight, 3 to 5 for place. Mutuals paid on Exile $5 75 straight, $3 50 for place; on Pericles, $7 45 for place.

Won by ten lengths, two between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; $10 entrance fee; entrance money to second; selling allowances. Steeplechase over short course. Time—4:02. No bid for winner.

W. C. Daly's ch. g. Will Davis, aged, by Fadladeen-Betsey, 142 pounds, $1,000..... (Post) 1
A. Lakeland's b. g. Littlefellow II., aged, 142..... (Downing) 2
L. Martin's ch. h. Troy, 6, 142..... (Greene) 3
T. Finncan's b. g. Jester, aged, 149..... (Cameron) 4

Betting.—3 to 5 Will Davis straight, 1 to 3 for place; 8 to 5 Littlefellow II. straight, 2 to 5 for place. Mutuals paid on Will Davis's $11 straight, $5 95 for place; on Littlefellow II., $6 15 for place.

Won by ten lengths; twenty between second and third.

TROTTING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 5.—At last the Hudson River Driving Park Association was favored with weather suitable for trotting, and some excellent sport was seen at the park this afternoon, for the second day of the Spring meeting. The first events were the two classes originally intended for Wednesday, the 2:28 trotting event opening the ball. In this John Turner's Wallkill was the choice against a good field, but the New-York mare Honey Bea got the first two heats in moderate time, and was made a favorite. Then Goldsmith out John Ferguson loose and lowered his record to 2:25¼, but the Philadelphia mare Aline was still faster.

The young stallion Warran was a strong favorite in the 2:34 class, and had a walk-over in straight heats, entering the fast list with a mark of 2:26½.

Goan Smith was the favorite in the 2:19 class, and won it as he pleased. The summaries:

2:28 CLASS.—Purse $800.

Aline, by Chestnut Boy..... (Elliott) 4 2 3 1 2 1 1
Honey Bee..... (Snyder) 1 1 5 6 4 6 2
Wallkill Boy..... (Turner) 6 4 2 2 3 1 2 2
John Ferguson..... (Golden) 3 5 1 3 5 2 3
Kentucky Blanche..... (McDonald) 2 3 4 4 2 3 r.o.
Fantine..... (Kipp) 3 6 6 5 5 r.o.
Time—2:27¾; 2:29; 2:25¼; 2:24½; 2:25¼; 2:26; 2:28¼.

2:34 CLASS.—Purse $800.

Warren, by Ariston..... (Nichols) 1 1 1
Adela..... (Snyder) 2 2 2
Nannie K..... (Peyne) 4 3 3
Sweetwater..... (Peeks) 3 4 4
Dick F..... (Versace) 5 5 5
Blizzard..... (Bradley) 6 dr.
Time—2:26¾; 2:26¼; 2:26¾.

2:19 CLASS.—Purse $800.

Goan Smith, by Dauntless..... (Goldsmith) 1 1 1
Art F..... (McDonald) 2 2 2
David L..... (Peyn) 3 3 3
Pilot Boy..... (Phillips) 4 4 4
Time—2:19¾; 2:19¾; 2:19.

For the last day of the meeting there is a fine card of four races. The 2:25, 2:31, and 2:45 trotting and the 2:20 pacing events. It is now expected that the programme will be cleared up, as the horses will be called at 12 o'clock.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The races at Washington Park to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for three-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Marie Foster, 108 pounds, (Covington,) won; Jessica, 103, (Overton,) second; Lottie S., 108, (Steppe,) third. Time—1:02 4-5. Betting—12 to 1 Marie Foster; 5 to 1 Jessica.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Lillie Lindsay, 118 pounds, (Winebell,) won; Swifter, 118, (Tarsal,) second; Amelia, 118, (Gerhardy,) third. Time—1:03. Betting—2 to 1 Lillian Lindsay, 3's to 1 Swifter.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Commando, 98 pounds, (Overton,) won; Blaze R., 96, (C. Murphy,) second; Electricity, 86, (A. Covington,) third. Time—1:16 4-4. Betting—10 to 1 Commando, 20 to 1 Blaze R.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Blackmail, 97 pounds, (Wortzel,) won; Bessie B., 94, (Williams,) second; Commando, 94, (A. Covington,) third. Time—1:16 4-4. Betting—3's to 1 Blackmail, 4 to 1 Bessie B.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a quarter. Lizzie Dunbar, 104 pounds, (Overton,) won; Champagne Charlie, [illegible]

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Three-fourths of a mile. Lookout, 94 pounds, (Covington,) won; Mamie, 94, (Murphy,) second; Mary Hart, 94, (Wortzel,) third. Time—1:15. Betting—6 to 10 Lookout, 2 to 1 Mamie.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Mollie McCarthy, 105 pounds, (Covington,) won; Carl Arey II., 98, (Hamilton,) second; Lee, 97, (Murphy,) third. Time—1:57. Betting—7 to 10 Mollie McCarthy, 7 to 5 Carnaway II.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 5.—This was the first day of the Kempton Park Summer meeting. The race for the Victoria Cup at five furlongs, was won by Carnival, with Master Charlie second, and The Kelpie third. The race for the Kempton Park Grand Two-year-old Stakes was won by Simorina, by St. Simon, with Alleway second, and Lucknow third.

MADE A SUB-DEACON.

ORDINATION OF THE SON OF GEN. W. T. SHERMAN COMMENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—At the cathedral this morning Thomas Ewing Sherman, the eldest son of Gen. William T. Sherman, passed through the first stage of ordination that will make him a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The final stage of ordination will be reached on Sunday. This morning the order of sub-deacon was conferred upon him, and to-morrow he will be made a deacon. Sunday's ceremony will invest him with the rank and power of the priesthood.

The ceremony this morning, being in the Archbishop's private chapel, was entirely private, only a few members of Mr. Sherman's family, some neighboring priests, and a few worshippers with the cause to hear the Archbishop's mass being present. Archbishop Ryan officiated, and the ceremony was most impressive. Among the members of the Sherman family present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch and their three children of Pittsburg, Mrs. A. M. Thackara of this city, Miss Sherman, Miss Rachel Sherman, and Tecumseh Sherman of New-York, and Mrs. Dougherty and Mrs. Col. Steele, an aunt of Mr. Sherman, of Columbus, Ohio. The young candidate did not send out general invitations for to-day, but it is expected that the final ceremony on Sunday will be largely attended by members of the Sherman family.

Mr. Sherman, in conversation with a reporter to-day, said that he would give at least another year to study at Woodstock College, Howard County, Md., after his ordination. "Before I go there, however," he said, "I will probably spend a few weeks in New-York and the neighborhood. There my family reside and I have many friends. Then I will go to Woodstock. My work will, of course, be in the Jesuit order, of which I am a member, and I will be under the jurisdiction of the Provincial of the Missouri Province of the Society of Jesus."

YOUNG SINGERS IN COURT.

P. T. Turnor, manager of the American Juvenile Opera Company now playing "Pinafore" at Proctor's Theatre in Twenty-third-street, appeared before Justice Smith in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to answer a complaint made by Acting Superintendent Stocking of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for allowing two of the company who are under sixteen years of age to take part in the performance. The two youths who are made the subjects of the complaint are John W. Parr, who is the son of the stage manager of the company, and Charles Heckler, the son of Augustus Heckler. Parr takes the part of Capt. Corcoran and young Heckler personates Sir Joseph Porter.

Agent Stocking made a formal complaint against Turner that he unlawfully allowed the youthful singers to appear on the stage and take part in the performance after Stocking had warned him that he was violating the law. Counsel for the accused said that he had written to President Gerry asking him to investigate the matter and allow the performance to be given, and not having received an answer he took it for granted that there was no objection. He asked for an adjournment of the case and an examination will be held next Wednesday. In the meantime application will be made to the Mayor for a temporary permit to continue the performance pending the result in the Police Court. Last night young Heckler and Parr appeared, but it was said that their places would be taken by substitutes to-night.

ELECTRIC SUGAR IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 5.—There was a lively war of words in Justice Prindiville's court this morning when the case against Samuel B. Leach, the alleged electric sugar refinery sharper, was called. Peter Cass, the man from New-York who made the complaint upon which Leach was arrested, was on hand, and he brushed past prisoner, lawyers, and policemen to the court's desk.

"We desire a postponement until we hear from New-York," he said.

"Here, here! What's that!" shouted Lawyer Condee, who represented Leach. "Has an indictment been returned against Mr. Samuel B. Leach?"

"No; but it will be in a few hours. I expect to hear from Col. Fellows every minute," said Cass.

There was more wrangling, and the court finally concluded to grant the postponement.

"I have evidence that Cass is attempting blackmail," broke out Condee. "He asked Mr. Leach to settle for a consideration to be paid him."

"It's a lie," retorted Cass. "All such propositions come from the other side. Mr. Leach offered to assign to me clear a house and lot down on Wabash-avenue if I would let up."

"No more fussing," the court said. "The bond will be $1,500 until July 9."

Dr. Lawless and Hurst were accepted as bondsmen.

VIOLATION OF THE BANKING LAW.

ALBANY, July 5.—Under Chapter 329 of the Laws of 1885, (an amendment to the revised banking law,) it is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000, for any person or persons engaged in a banking business not subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of the Banking Department to use any office sign at the place where such business is transacted which would indicate that such place or office is a bank. It also prohibits the using of any artificial or corporate name on stationery for any use whatever that indicates that the business done is the business of a bank. Suit for violation of the above may be brought by the District Attorney of the county in which the offense is committed.

In the town of Piko, Wyoming County, there is a company calling itself the Pike Banking Company. The Superintendent of the Banking Department having been inquired of as to this being a violation of the law cited, states that, however plain a violation it might appear to him, the question is one to be decided by the District Attorney of Wyoming County, and the matter has accordingly been called to his attention.

OBEYED THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Mr. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, one of the United States Civil Service Commissioners, who arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, left for Washington this morning. Mr. Thompson had a conference with Postmaster Harrity this morning in reference to the method of conducting civil service examinations in this city, and before leaving expressed himself as highly pleased with some of the rules and forms that have been adopted and followed in this city, which were the suggestions of Postmaster Harrity, notably the use of an identification blank to prevent personations in civil service examinations. Commissioner Thompson also informed Postmaster Harrity that the records at Washington of the work done here showed clear evidence of an intention and desire to comply with the civil service law in every respect.

NATURALIZATION SET ASIDE.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Judge Jamieson this morning entered a decree setting aside the naturalization of Tony Fatario and twenty-two other Italians, who were granted certificates of naturalization in October, 1888, by Judge Allgeld on the perjured evidence of William Walker, who said that he had known the applicants for five years, and that it was their bona fide intention to become citizens of the United States. Walker had not known the men at all before he swore them in, and he was tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary for three years. The naturalization certificates were ordered destroyed.

ATTACKED BY A HOG.

John McDonald, a driver for the Swift Beef Company, is lying in bed at his home in East Newark, suffering injuries sustained by a fight with a hog. Last Wednesday afternoon he was loading a truck with live hogs when a vicious brute jumped at him and bit off one of his thumbs. McDonald fell in a swoon and the furious animal was about to renew the assault when a fellow butcher felled it to the ground with a blow from a club.

CASE OF THE EDNA MAY.

RAMPORT, Me., July 5.—Treasury Agent T. A. Byrne arrived here on June 30 to investigate the seizure of the schooner Edna May. After a thorough investigation he left yesterday. The vessel will be released and libeled. The case will probably come to an end without a decision.

WHIPPED IN PITTSBURG

THE GIANTS COULDN'T BAT THE CURVES OF STALEY.

WELCH WAS HIT HARD BY THE LOCAL PLAYERS, BUT HIS FIELDERS GAVE HIM GOOD SUPPORT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5.—The Pittsburgs won the game from New-York to-day fairly and squarely on its merits. They outbatted and in many instances outplayed the Giants. "Smiling Mickey" Welch was "pie" for the locals. Staley, on the other hand, was very effective. It was not until the ninth inning that the visitors succeeded in gauging his delivery. Then they were aided by a passed ball and Smith's error to help them to get the two runs they scored. Carroll and Dunlap did some great stick work.

In the ninth inning matters looked a little shaky for the home club. The Giants had two runs, one man out, and a man on second and third. Clever battery work, however, disposed of Hatfield, and Whitney closed the game by fouling out to Miller. It was give and take up to the fourth inning, when Pittsburg made 5 runs. Carroll got a single into the left garden, Miller following with a two-bagger to the same district, on which Carroll scored. Dunlap made a long hit down the right field foul line, and Miller crossed the plate. In the fifth inning Hanlon commenced business by a two-base hit to right, Sunday died at first, Carroll got his third hit to centre field, Gore made a wild throw, and Hanlon scored, Carroll taking third. Miller went out at first. Dunlap drove to right field for two bases, sending Carroll home. Carroll opened the ball again in the seventh by a hit to the right-field fence for three bases. Dunlap hit to Richardson, who made a feeble effort to get the ball, and Carroll scored.

In the ninth inning Tiernan led off with a double to centre, Ewing flew to Hanlon, Connor got his base on balls. Miller had a passed ball. Both Tiornan and Connor were advanced a base. Richardson sent a hot liner past Smith and Tiernan scored, Connor going to third. O'Rourke hit to Smith. He fumbled the ball and Connor crossed the plate. This ended the run getting. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	5	0	0	Gore, c. f.	0	1	2	0	1
Sunday, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Carroll, 1b.	3	4	8	0	0	Ewing, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Miller, c.	1	1	6	5	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	8	2	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	4	3	1	0	Richardson, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	1	1	Hatfield, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Welch, p.	0	1	1	0	0	Whitney, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Staley, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Welch, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	5	14	27	8	1	Total	2	6	27	11	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0—5
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Kuehne, Miller, Hanlon, Dunlap, and Tiernan. Three-base hit—Carroll. Stolen base—Tiernan. First base on balls—Off Staley, 1; off Welch, 2. Struck out—By Staley, 3; by Welch, 3. Passed balls—Miller, 1; Whitney, 1. Wild pitches—Welch, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

CHICAGO, 8; WASHINGTON, 1.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Chicago did not hit Keefe hard to-day, but only because they would rather wait for bases on balls. Four of the runs made by the White Stockings were furnished by Keefe in this manner. Tener was very effective for Chicago, and the hits made by the Senators were greatly scattered. The game was wholly without interest from first to last, the Washingtons particularly playing with little life. Attendance, 500. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
McCauley, l. f.	2	1	0	0	0	Myers, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	0	2	2	0	Carney, 1b.	0	0	5	0	1
Anson, 1b.	2	0	12	0	0	Wise, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	1	3	4	0
Farrell, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Mack, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0	Clarke, c.	0	1	2	3	0
Tener, p.	1	1	0	6	0	Dailey, 2b.	0	1	7	4	1
Bastian, s. s.	0	0	1	5	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	8	5	27	20	1	Total	1	8	24	17	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—8
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1. Three-base hit—Wilmot. Stolen bases—Pfeffer, (2,) Wise, Ryan. Double plays—Duffy and Anson; Pfeffer and Anson. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 11; off Tener, 5. Struck out—By Keefe, 2; by Tener, 4. Passed ball—Farrell. Wild pitches—Keefe, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, 11; INDIANAPOLIS, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—The home team was outplayed at all points to-day. Their batting was fairly good, but the hits were scattering and generally unprodnotive. Getzein was superseded by Rusie in the sixth inning, but his pitching was batted fully as hard as that of Getzein. Score:

IND'NAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Wood, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Glasscock, s. s.	0	1	4	0	0	Clements, c.	2	2	8	1	0
Denny, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	Myers, 2b.	1	1	8	4	0
Hines, 1b.	0	2	7	2	0	Thompson, r. f.	3	2	0	0	0
Daley, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Delehanty, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
McGarr, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Fogarty, 1b.	2	1	12	0	0
Myers, c.	0	2	8	0	0	Farrar, 1b.	1	1	2	0	2
Gassett, 2b.	0	1	2	0	0	Hallman, s. s.	0	2	2	8	0
Reseis, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Gleason, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	2	9	24	7	3	Total	11	12	27	18	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	3	—11

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Clements, Hallman. Three-base hits—Myers. Home runs—Thompson, (2,) Fogarty. Stolen base—G. Myers. Double play—Glasscock, Gassett, and Hines. First base on balls—Off Getzein, 5; off Gleason, 1; off Reseis, 1; off Getzein, 1; off Rusie, 3; by Gleason, 1. Passed balls—Daley, 1. Wild pitches—Getzein, 1; Rusie, 1. Umpire—Mr. Fessenden.

CLEVELAND, 2; BOSTON, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Nearly 6,000 people saw Cleveland whitewash the Bostons to-day. The game was a very remarkable one. The Clevelands outplayed the visitors, however, in every respect. Their runs were made with two men out. Tebeau got first on a liner, which was fielded to second, catching Radford. Zimmer then hit to left field for three bases. Kelly misjudged it and when he got the ball threw it wildly to second. In the meantime Tebeau and Zimmer had crossed the plate. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Brown, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	3	0	1
McKean, s. s.	0	1	6	5	0	Kelly, r. f.	0	1	0	0	1
Twitchell, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Brouth'a, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Zeats, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Richardson, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1
Radford, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Sunday, s. s.	0	1	2	2	0
Tebeau, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	Gaisn, a. s.	0	1	2	3	0
Zimmer, c.	1	1	5	2	0	Bennett, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Bradley, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total	2	6	27	9	1	Total	0	4	27	11	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Three-base hits—Zimmer, Kelly. Double plays—McKean and Zeats; McKean, Stricker, and Zeats; Nash, Richardson, and Brouthers. First base on balls—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Zeats. Struck out—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 4. Wild pitch—Bakely, 1. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

JERSEY CITY, 6; NEWARK, 1.

Jersey City outbatted and outfielded Newark at Oakland Park yesterday and easily defeated the Little Giants. It was a one-sided game. Daley had the Newarks completely at his mercy, only allowing them to make three hits. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEWARK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0	Coogan, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Kelly, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Collins, 3b.	0	0	0	5	1
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0	Fields, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0
Friel, l. f.	0	2	0	0	0	Hayes, 3b.	0	1	2	2	2
Lyons, 2b.	0	0	2	4	2	Mansell, c.	1	0	2	0	0
Hoppe, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Burke, m'n'g, 2b.	0	1	2	3	2
Hofford, c.	1	0	10	3	0	Smith, s. s.	0	0	2	4	0
Daley, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Duffy, c.	0	1	8	1	2
Lang, s. s.	1	1	7	2	1	Doome, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Sullivan, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Total	6	11	27	16	3	Total	1	3	27	18	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0—6
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base on errors—Jersey City, 3; Newark, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 12; Newark, 5. Double plays—McDermott, Fields, Hayes, and Smith; Johnson and Smith; Hofford, Lang, Knowles, and Lyons. Stolen bases—Knowles, Friel, Burke, Hofford, Lang, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Kiland, Friel, Lyons, Johnson. Hit by pitcher—McDermott, Daley. Base on balls—Off Daley, 3; off Doome, 5. Struck out—By Daley, 10; by Doome, 7. Passed balls—Duffy, 1. Wild pitches—Doome, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

OTHER GAMES.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Athletic	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	—9

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Athletic, 11. Errors—Louisville, 5; Athletic, 3. Pitchers—Ramsey and McMahon. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT CINCINNATI.

Baltimore	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	—9	
Cincinnati	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—10	

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Cincinnati, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Pitchers—Hilroy and Duryea. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	7	0	—13	
London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Base hits—Syracuse, 14; London, 7. Errors—Syracuse, 1; London, 6. Batteries—Keefe and Briggs, Cann and Kinslow.

AT AUBURN.

Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Auburn, 11; Rochester, 6. Batteries—Sharrott and Taylor; Sheaton and Taylor.

At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Lowell, 8.
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; New-Haven, 7.

SHORT STOPS.

In Louisville yesterday a special meeting of the American Association was held to consider the case of the Louisville players who were fined in Baltimore by President Davidson. The meeting began at noon. There were present Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Club, Whitaker and Sharsig of the Athletics, Byrne of Brooklyn, President Wright and the Louisville Club officers. Mr. Byrne held the proxies for Kansas City and Cincinnati. All the Louisville players were called before the association and made statements after

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—BLUEBEARD.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE. Matinée.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, stationary temperature.

The "old Sherman machine" in the South, which was built up by the distribution of Federal patronage and operated by officeholders for the sole purpose of turning out delegates to conventions in SHERMAN'S interest, was the most corrupt and discreditable political contrivance that ever existed in this country. Bad as it was, it seems that President HARRISON is trying to rehabilitate and strengthen it for his own use three years hence. That at least is the only comprehensible explanation of some of the appointments he is making. Owing to the peculiar political condition of the South and the character of the Republican organization in that section, a Republican President who has no scruple as to the use of the power intrusted to him can easily employ the public offices for the control of political action in his own interest. That appears to be what President HARRISON is doing, but it is pretty risky business. Such a method of securing Southern delegates is sure to weaken him in the North and thereby tend to defeat his aspirations for a renomination. Moreover, if he could buy all the Southern delegates by the use of Government patronage and get enough additional delegates in the North to secure the nomination, the result of the whole miserable business would be certain defeat at the polls.

"I am sure I look into the faces this morning of citizens filled with honest pride in the story of their country and full of serious purpose to maintain those institutions from all taint of corruption or decay." These were the words of President HARRISON at Woodstock on the Fourth. They were accompanied by others expressing thankfulness to Divine Providence for various things, and giving to the brief address that flavor of piety which Mr. HARRISON frequently imparts to his remarks. We do not wish to imply that the piety and the appeal are not sincere, but was there ever a more striking instance of the partial blindness of the human mind than these words from a President who has given almost his entire time since he took office to that distribution of public place as partisan spoil which is the source of more "corruption and decay" in our institutions than any other, while the lips that uttered thanks to Divine Providence are those that pledged the American people *not* to do exactly what he has done? There are many good people to whom these phrases will give an idea of exalted virtue, but there are also many who will contrast them in sorrow and shame with the broken promises of him who uttered them.

In the document to which we referred yesterday, attached to the petition of the New-England ironworkers, there is one point that cannot be too strongly pressed. The petitioners say that what they need, and what in justice they should have, is free iron ore, coke, and coal, and a moderate ante-war duty on pig iron, and that a higher duty on finished iron and steel will be of no use. It is true that the duty on what may be called crude iron, i. e., pig iron and scrap, being specific, has become out of all proportion to the duty on imported finished iron, but if the latter were advanced to a point as high as the former now is, the Pennsylvania monopoly, and would still leave the New-England ironworkers unable to carry on their business. What they demand is that they shall be placed in a situation to take advantage of ocean freights and cheap foreign erude iron and fuel, and not be put at the mercy of iron makers and coal miners in the interior. Such a reduction as they ask would not at all affect the market, except on the seaboard, while it would be of immense advantage there. It is the demand of American industry, pure and simple, for the right to do, without legislative hindrance, what the protective tariff pretends to do, namely, to give employment to home labor and development to home enterprise.

The unlawful agreement of the copper-mining companies to maintain the price of Lake copper at 12 cents a pound appears to have been broken by the Tamarack Company. It will be recalled that this is the company whose officers stated in their last annual report that the average cost of producing its copper and laying it down in this city throughout the year had been only 5¾ cents a pound. It is now charged that the company has been selling too much copper and selling it at figures below the ring price. Difficulties have arisen in the "combine" also on account of recent sales of Western copper at prices below those which are regarded as proportionally in accord with the ring price of Lake. The owner of the great Anaconda mine told the French bankers not long ago that he could afford to sell his copper at 3 cents a pound, and it may be that he has been unloading. But it should not be forgotten by those who hear the tales about a dissolution of the May combination that the Legislature of Michigan—the State in which the Lake mines are situated and under the laws of which the Lake companies are incorporated—has recently enacted a very stringent law for the suppression of combinations. If this law should be enforced with respect to these companies and their officers, the offenders might suffer great annoyance. The sales of copper in the next two or three months will show whether the combination has really been broken.

Gen. DUANE has suggested to the Attorney General of the State that he bring an action to determine the title of the former to the office of Aqnednct Commissioner, and has offered to co-operate with him in securing a speedy decision of the question. In communicating his action to Mayor GRANT Gen. DUANE says that he has no desire to hold the office if he is under legal disqualification, and that he has continued to discharge its duties because advised by counsel that his title is not open to serious doubt. He desires, however, to have the question authoritatively settled. The Mayor coincides with his view of the proper method of attaining that result, and will make no appointment to the place before a decision is reached. This is the manly and straightforward way of dealing with the controversy now that it has been raised.

The departure of the German gunboat *Wolf* from Apia to the Marshall Islands for the purpose of taking King MALIETOA back to Samoa may be accepted as a proof that this restoration of the dethroned monarch to his home was not at all an article of the recent joint stipulations at Berlin, but a voluntary act on the part of Germany. The probabilities are, therefore, that Germany announced her purpose in the matter quite independently of the deliberations of the commission, and without regard to whether an agreement should be reached or not. This piece of diplomacy, certainly, was not lacking in astuteness, since it forbade any claim that the concession was forced; and, inasmuch as the return of MALIETOA will have been accomplished before final action is taken on the compact drawn up at Berlin, it will not even become necessarily a subject of legislative discussion. It is to be presumed, however, that the restoration is of MALIETOA as a private individual and not as a monarch, since Germany would have no more right to restore a ruler as such than to overthrow one. MALIETOA'S wanderings include journeys to Queensland, New-Guinea, West Africa, Hamburg, and Jaliut, on Bonham Island, so that if there is any word or phrase in his native language to denote the most traveled of Samoans he deserves to have it bestowed on him as an honorary title.

THE PERIL OF PLUTOCRACY.

Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, in delivering an address on "Taxation" at Portland, Oregon, recently, declared that it could be demonstrated by statistics which are undisputed that 100,000 persons are possessed of incomes which enable them to save about three-fifths of all the wealth that is annually saved in this country. As wealth is all reproduced within less than thirty years, he calculates that if the existing tendencies and processes continue to operate 100,000 persons may, within thirty years, become possessed of three-fifths of the entire wealth of the United States. This is an extreme statement and ignores many causes that tend to break up and dissipate large fortunes, but it indicates in a broad way the tendency toward the concentration of wealth in a few hands. The danger which Mr. SHEARMAN and others see in this tendency is that the comparatively small number of men who may come to control the bulk of the wealth of the country will have an immense power in its politics and its government—enough to exercise a practical control over the results of elections and over legislation and administration.

It will be remembered that Bishop POTTER in his historic address in St. Paul's Church on the Washington centenary referred to a growing plutocracy, the prevalence of luxury, and the massing of material forces as a menace to the freedom and integrity of the individual. At the Woodstock celebration on the Fourth of July Senator FRANK HISCOCK took it upon himself to make a direct reply to the Bishop's address. After maintaining that the public men and political methods of to-day compare favorably with those of WASHINGTON'S time, he came to the question of the massing of material forces for the production of wealth. He declared that it resulted in an increase of the wages of labor, a reduction of the cost of living, and a more equal distribution of wealth, and therefore could not promote political degeneracy and moral decay or menace the freedom and integrity of the individual.

This question of the perils of plutocracy on the one hand and the beneficence of concentrated wealth on the other has become a common subject of discussion nowadays, and we find ministers of the Gospel enlisted on both sides of the controversy. There is no doubt that the accumulation of capital and the "massing of material forces" have resulted in greater rapidity and economy of production and distribution, and that some part of the benefit has accrued to the mass of laborers. But it is equally true that it has been accompanied by an increasing disparity of fortunes and wider extremes of poverty and wealth. Even if it has resulted in a higher standard of wages and a lower cost of living, it does not follow that it has produced a more equal distribution of wealth. It is notorious that the actual result is quite the reverse of this, for in the large increase of wealth arising from the combined activity of labor and capital and the application of improved methods and larger economies there has been a constant tendency to the aggregation of wealth in a few hands. The proportion of the saving over and above current consumption that accumulates in the possession and control of a small number of persons has constantly increased.

The danger that arises from this unequal distribution of wealth and its accumulation in the hands of the few is altogether real. It increases the power and influence of a plutocratic class, which tends more and more to direct the forces of society, to subsidize the press and even the pulpit, and to control the management of political parties, the results of elections, the action of legislative bodies, and the course of public administration. The real peril at present comes from the fact that a public policy has been adopted in the past and is still maintained which involves the pecuniary interests of capitalists directly in the course of legislation and the action of the Government. The taxing power of the Government is used for their benefit, and so long as it is so used they will endeavor to control its operation. This has done more to build up a plutocracy and does more to maintain it than all other causes combined, and the most effective means of averting the danger of its absolute and permanent control in public affairs is the adoption of a system of taxation that shall give it no advantage.

"FITNESS SHOULD BE THE TEST."

A few days ago Mr. DEPEW was called to Washington by the President, and upon his return he gave to the public what appears to be an authorized statement as to the methods observed by Mr. HARRISON in the making of appointments. "He wants to examine each one himself," said Mr. DEPEW, "and make up his own mind, because he knows that the responsibility of any mistakes will rest upon him and not upon any party leader whose word he has taken without question." If it be true that the President desires above all things to "do right in every case," and that he seeks by personal inquiry to avoid "mistakes," why has he failed to correct some of the many mistakes that he has made?

Many notoriously unfit persons have been appointed to office either by Mr. HARRISON himself or by his Cabinet officers and their chief subordinates. These persons have been selected in open violation of the principle announced by the President in his letter of acceptance that "in appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test." And we have been told repeatedly by Mr. DEPEW and others who are near the President that it is his aim and determination to place in the public service no person who is unworthy. One would suppose that a President committed to the doctrine set forth above and striving to prevent the appointment of unfit persons would hasten to correct the mistakes made by himself and his agents as soon as it should appear that mistakes had been made. In no other way could an upright man make peace with his conscience.

But in spite of his "desire to do right in every case," and in defiance of his letter of acceptance, Mr. HARRISON permits all the unworthy men to hold their places. It has been shown clearly that some who were selected by himself, and many who were appointed by his subordinates with his approval and possibly after examination on his own part, are unfit to hold any public office. The proof has been laid before him by his political friends as well as by his opponents in politics. But from VANDERVOORT down to the group of rascals in West Virginia whose disqualifications were described in THE TIMES of Monday the line of notoriously unworthy selections remains unbroken. Men dismissed in the last Administration for gross neglect of duty, men whose unsavory record stretches back to the days of the old Washington rings, men denounced for bribery by Legislatures, men even now under indictment, and men who have scandalously violated the law since they were appointed, have not been disturbed in the places where a President who is "anxious to do right in every case" or his immediate agents have put them.

To correct these "mistakes" by removals would not be a confession of weakness on the part of the officer who made them. It would simply be a declaration that the President is an honest and conscientious man, determined to keep his promises and do his duty. It would be a warning to those who have misled and deceived him, if any such there be. To retain all these unworthy persons in office in the face of abundant proof as to their unfitness is to invite the conclusion on the part of honest men in both parties that the man who wrote that letter of acceptance is something not far removed from a hypocrite. It is to invite a belief that he consciously and deliberately breaks his promises to the people and that those promises were made solely for political effect and not with any intention that they should be honored by the man who made them.

THE NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Inquiry having been made in the House of Commons respecting the treaties recently negotiated by Japan with Mexico and the United States, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON announced on Tuesday last that the former agreement had not yet been ratified, and that the latter would take effect in February, 1890. Neither of these statements was accurate. The ratification of the Mexican convention occurred at Washington on the 6th of June and was reported in THE TIMES of the following day. Our own treaty is in a less advanced condition and cannot become operative until it shall have received the approval of the Senate. As it will necessarily be a subject of discussion in the next session, a few words in explanation of its origin and purpose may be of service.

For many years Japan has striven to secure a readjustment of her foreign relations, but the attempt has invariably been defeated by the indifference or ill will of the Western powers. More than one Japanese Administration has been wrecked by its failure to deal conclusively with this vital question, which would even yet be in abeyance but for the appointment, in 1887, of a statesman of singular energy and courage, Count OKUMA SHIGENOBU, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Thoroughly understanding his country's needs, this officer reversed the futile policy of his predecessors, and instead of appealing to the generosity of European and American Governments, caused it to be understood that he would at no distant date peremptorily demand the abrogation of the existing covenants. His resolution was cordially commended by the United States envoy, the Hon. R. H. HUBBARD, who, in common with the majority of America's representatives in that empire, has always been disposed to support any reasonable proposition tending to the restoration of Japan's alienated rights. Toward the end of 1888 Mr. HUBBARD asked for a statement of the terms upon which Count OKUMA would open negotiations, transmitted these terms to Washington, requested an immediate response from Mr. BAYARD, and within twenty-four hours received authority to co-operate in preparing a treaty on the stipulated basis. For once diplomacy succeeded in putting a girdle round about the earth with promptness and decision. Mr. HUBBARD'S communication was sent from Tokio on the 19th of December. The answer was given on the 20th, and the contract was completed a few days later. It was retained for two months in the Foreign Office to afford other Governments the opportunity of executing identical instruments, but at that time none of the European States recognized the expediency of quick action. The signatures were affixed on the 20th of February, 1889, and the document was forwarded to the United States; but before it could reach its destination the Senate had adjourned and the State Department had been transferred from Mr. BAYARD'S control to that of Mr. BLAINE. As party interests can be in no way affected by this transaction, the remaining formalities will doubtless be accomplished without unnecessary delay.

Under the new treaty Americans will possess large privileges of residence and trade, which Japan now denies to citizens of other countries, with the single exception of Mexico. They will be permitted to settle in any part of the empire, to enter into business associations with the people, and to participate in the development of the national industries. Their patents, copyrights, and trade marks will be specially protected. In return for these considerations, they must look forward to the abolition of "extra-territorial jurisdiction," and to the recognition of Japan's right to regulate her own customs duties. Neither the judicial nor the commercial system will, however, be changed with inconvenient suddenness. United States consular courts may continue for five years to exercise their functions in the open ports, though Americans dwelling in the interior will be subject to the tribunals and laws of the land. To avert the possibility of complaint it is promised that during a period of twelve years competent foreign Judges shall constitute a majority of the bench in the higher courts wherever Americans are concerned in litigation. With respect to the tariff, it is agreed that while direct interference from abroad cannot be tolerated, Americans shall be liable to no charges in excess of those imposed on Europeans.

The most important provision in the estimation of the Japanese—in fact the only one of high value to them—is that which makes the treaty terminable at the end of twelve years, upon a twelve months' notice from either side. In their eagerness to secure a fixed date at which the present international obligations shall wholly cease to weigh upon them, they do not hesitate to confer benefits for which they ask no sufficient equivalent. They give us without delay all that our merchants have wished for, and are content to wait twelve years for the final removal of their disabilities. They have suffered so many indignities in the past, and their pleadings for simple justice have been so frequently rejected, that they shrink from claiming what they know to be their due; and while resolutely determined to regain their independence, they would rather acquire it gradually and slowly than entangle themselves in further unseemly disputes. The Mexican Government has won their favor by voluntarily proffering immediate and unconditional recognition of their sovereignty. It would be better for us, regarding our material interests alone, to follow this example. Since we mean to relieve them from the burdens which are odious to them, we can risk nothing by doing it graciously and speedily. If we tarry, we may discover that not even the second chance is ours. Great Britain is keenly conscious of her error in spurning Count OKUMA'S advances last December. The language used in Parliament and in the English press indicates a strong disposition to recover the lost ground as rapidly as possible, and a willingness to meet Japan with a far greater liberality than has ever been expected from that quarter. It would be a pity to allow England to occupy the position toward the most intelligent and progressive of Eastern nations which naturally belongs to us, and which a timely and practical assurance of good-will may enable us to hold indefinitely against all competitors.

TAMMANY APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments of the Corporation Counsel in his own office show that the subjection of the people of this city to a Government of Tammany Hall, by Tammany Hall, and for Tammany Hall is to be strictly carried out. The appointments are not professional prizes for lawyers, but there are many capable young lawyers who would be glad to take them and would perform their duties industriously and skillfully, if search were made for them, on the ground of their professional attainments and capacity alone. If this search is complicated with the condition that the candidates shall be members of the Tammany organization, it becomes much more difficult, and it is not unfair to suspect that the Corporation Counsel has not paid much attention to the purely professional qualifications of his assistants. The Tammany condition every one of them fulfills. Tammany has never been known as a nursery of jurists. The strong presumption when a young lawyer joins the organization is that he does so in the hope of getting some professional or extra-professional preferment which he would have no chance of getting without such membership. The claims of Tammany lawyers to public office, like those of Tammany men in general, are founded not upon professional but upon political services.

The chance that the office of the Corporation Counsel is well manned is therefore very small. That his assistants are not generally known to the public is not to their discredit nor in their disfavor. The appointments are not profitable enough to attract lawyers of eminence and experience. The fact that the new appointments are of Tammany men is very much in their disfavor, for it indicates that, as they have relied upon other than professional claims for their appointments, they will rely upon other than professional claims for their continuance and promotion. In order to keep abreast of the work of the Corporation Counsel's office professional capacity and zeal are needed from all the men employed in it. Lawyers are better aware than anybody else, but everybody knows in a general way, what a difference there has been in this respect among the various administrations of the place. Incompetency and slackness and carelessness accumulate arrears of work that are not disposed of for years after the peccant administration has been got rid of, while the blunders arising from professional incapacity have even more serious results.

Evidently the outlook for the Corporation Counsel's office, under its present chief and assistants, is not very cheerful. The luxury of government by Tammany Hall is one for which the people must pay. It should not be allowed to be forgotten that the men who are finally responsible for it and for all the mischievous results that may flow from it are the men—many of them men who had been known as municipal reformers—who put in nomination and supported a "straight Republican" candidate, with the effect of diverting votes enough from Mayor HEWITT to elect Mr. GRANT. It is not likely that the counsel of any of these persons about municipal affairs will be so readily accepted hereafter as it has been heretofore by voters who are much more solicitous for the honest, decent, and efficient government of the city than they are for the party label it may happen to wear. But that the Government of the city should be at the mercy of a band of spoilsmen because it has been subjected to the chances of a municipal election occurring at the same time with a national election is none the less a deplorable thing. What possible harm could come to "republican institutions" or to anything else worthy of respect if the subordinate places in the Corporation Counsel's office were filled by competition instead of by deals among the leaders of the Tammany organization?

A LIFE INSURANCE PROBLEM.

At the end of the recent session of the Connecticut Legislature there was enacted a law so amending the charter of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company as to empower the policy holders to buy and retire the capital stock. We have heretofore spoken of the peculiar condition of the company's affairs that caused its policy holders to ask for such an amendment. The capital stock is only $100,000, in 2,000 shares of $50 each. For some years AARON C. GOODMAN had owned 1,002, or a bare majority of these shares, and by means of them he controlled the company, which has 17,000 policy holders, $10,000,000 in assets, and a surplus of $1,318,000. Although the companys' by-laws required that the annual dividend on stock should not exceed 6 per cent., an annual dividend of 24 per cent. had been paid for six years. "Such misuse of the funds which properly belong to the mutual policy holders," wrote the Insurance Commissioner of the State on May 29, "is improper and illegal in the highest degree," and he then forbade the payment of more than 6 per cent. It became known a few months ago that President GOODMAN had given an option for the purchase of his 1,002 shares to one MACFARLANE of Philadelphia, who desired to make some "experiments" in life insurance. The price was to be $501,000, or ten times the par value. The policy holders became alarmed. They were unwilling that the company and its assets and their policies should be placed at the mercy of any speculative purchaser. They caused to be introduced in the Legislature a bill empowering them to buy up the stock at a price not exceeding $250 a share and to conduct the business of the company themselves. The bill was passed, and was vetoed by Gov. BULKELEY. The Legislature at once passed it again over his veto by a vote of 148 to 24.

It now appears that in May last, after disclosures concerning the MacFarlane option had excited great indignation among the policy holders, President GOODMAN entered into a contract to sell his 1,002 shares to a syndicate composed of eight of the company's Directors for $250,000, or about $250 a share. On the 3d inst., the bill having become a law and the MacFarlane option having been canceled, the shares were sold in accordance with the terms of this contract, and President GOODMAN resigned his office. The stock was then transferred to JOHN C. PARSONS as Trustee, and it is provided that he is to transfer the same to the policy holders if they shall vote to buy it at the price named in the act. It is understood that they can procure the remaining 998 shares at the same price. It is probable, therefore, that the policy holders will soon absolutely control the company's affairs, and that its assets and policy will soon be placed beyond the reach of any one who may desire to subject them to "experiments."

We have shown that the bill was passed over the veto by a large majority. In his veto message Gov. BULKELEY attacked the bill savagely. But his opinions were not acceptable to the Legislature, the policy holders, or the Hartford press. It was generally believed that the stockholders had used their power to deprive the policy holders of profits to which they were entitled. As we have shown, the Commissioner had declared that the dividends had been raised "in an improper and illegal manner." The proposed sale of the company to MACFARLANE was contemplated with great anxiety by all who were familiar with the disgraceful history of the Charter Oak Company. Gov. MORGAN G. BULKELEY is President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. The Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, GEORGE S. MERRILL, in his last report discusses the questions arising in the case of the Phœnix Mutual, and says:

"The shadow of the Charter Oak and the Continental, wrecked by avaricious and unscrupulous management, and of the stock operations of the Ætna, rests too darkly upon wronged policy holders to make pleasant the contemplation of a like tendency in another life company. * * * The Ætna Life, starting with an authorized capital of $150,000, never fully paid, has, by cunningly-devised plans of transferring everything possible to stock, and aided by legislative enactment, swollen its capital, without the investment of one additional dollar from the stockholders, until it amounts to $1,250,000, with permission of further increase to $2,000,000, upon which enormous amount 10 per cent. dividends are paid already, equaling nearly 110 per cent. annually upon the entire cash investment by the stockholders, who are thus enriched at the expense of the policy holders."

We presume that if Commissioner MERRILL had been a member of the Connecticut Legislature he would have voted without hesitation and with some emphasis to pass the Phœnix Mutual bill over Gov. BULKELEY'S veto, and it is possible that some of those who did so vote were of the opinion that the Governor's experience had made him more familiar with the interests and arguments of stockholders than with those of policy holders in a case of this kind.

Although provision for the retirement of the stock by purchase has been made, the trials of the Phœnix Mutual are not wholly passed. But if the policy holders shall act wisely, and if the arrangement made shall be carried out in good faith, it will be possible for them to improve the company's condition and to administer its business for their own benefit. Since the company passed under the control of those who were recently directing its affairs its insurance in force has fallen from $60,000,000 to less than $25,000,000, and its premium receipts have dropped from $2,621,390 to $678,000. The proposed change ought to check this decline, for it may be noted that the value of the assets has not decreased in the period referred to and that the surplus has grown from $139,000 to $1,318, 537.

There is some doubt whether all the bad smells that are brewed in Hunter's Point are hurtful to health. As is well known to people who live on or near Murray Hill and are cursed with sensitive nostrils, they are very nearly as numerous and curious as those of Cologne, which COLERIDGE alleges that he counted to the number of seventy-two. The Standard Oil Company is the worst offender and perhaps contributes more ingredients to the bouquet than any other, but there are also bone-boiling and fat-rendering establishments, yeast works, and varnish works. That these things constitute a nuisance, whether they are unhealthful or not, there is no doubt, and they have been once already abated upon that ground. There is no good reason why the process should not be repeated. The malodorous manufacturers may find it cheaper to suppress the local action of Long Island City than to conduct their business inoffensively; but if the New-York Board of Health takes them in hand, it can force them to disinfect their business or to remove it.

IMPROVING STATE CANALS.

ALBANY, July 5.—The Superintendent of Public Works will, until July 30, receive proposals for lengthening Locks Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 65, and 66 on the Erie Canal, and Locks Nos. 9 and 10 on the Oswego Canal; also for rebuilding Lock No. 12 on the Black River Canal. The work must be finished by April 20, 1890.

The Canal Board will meet in the State Controller's office at 3 o'clock on Wednesday next. Plans for lengthening the canal locks, as provided in the year's six-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation, will be submitted for their approval.

THATCHER AND PRIMROSE TO PART.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Thatcher, Primrose & West, the famous firm of minstrel managers, will dissolve partnership Aug. 30. Having amassed wealth while working together, they have concluded to try their luck alone. Mr. Thatcher claims the right to the original name of the organization, and says he will continue to keep it before the public, but Mr. Primrose asserts that he will take the road with a company under the name of Primrose & West's Minstrels. Mr. West is in the East and has not been heard from on this subject.

FIGHTING AGAINST ANNEXATION.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A bill to declare void the annexation of the town of Lake to the city of Chicago as decreed by the recent special election was filed in the Circuit Court to-day, and an injunction was asked restraining the city from taking possession of the school property of the town. The bill sets forth a number of technical grounds for the nullification of the election. The points raised are applicable in the cases of all the other towns annexed. No action on the application has as yet been taken by the court.

MR. BLAINE VISITS OLD FRIENDS.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 5.—Secretary Blaine arrived last night. This forenoon he called on Gov. Burleigh and took a drive with him, improving the opportunity to call upon a few of his old friends and neighbors. He took a train for Bar Harbor at 2 o'clock. He is in excellent health and is enjoying his outing very much.

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

It is really remarkable how little capital is required to make a man a seventh-day wonder. Take the heroes who are posing to-day in the celebrated "Oroonoko case," who ever heard of them before, and after the "seven days" are passed who will ever hear of them again? We believe there is hardly one man in a hundred who could tell the names of the once important Anarchists. Most of these "wonders" are little men; but who has not noticed that if the electric light is only rightly adjusted what an enormous shadow even a dude will cast—though it is not the dude that is great; the light and the shadow are the only things worth looking at.—*Chicago Standard.*

A former Clevelander who has been absent from the city many years returned last week for a visit. He spent a busy time during his stay looking up the changes made since he left Cleveland. Scarcely anything was found as he left it. Go where he would he found new evidences of enterprise and progress that made him open his eyes in amazement and wonder if this could be the same Cleveland he knew of old. Turning to an acquaintance who had been showing him around the city, the visitor gravely remarked: "Guess there must have been some deaths since I left Cleveland!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A gentleman who has tried it vouches for this story: Taking a gallon jug of whisky he passed a string through its cork, which cork dropped to the bottom of the jug. The twine was then introduced into a watermelon vine by clipping the vine, and the vine was permitted to produce only two melons. When the melons were matured they were served at a private barbecue to six gentlemen. The effect was astonishing. The gallon of whisky got in its work. Not a drop of the liquor remained in the jug when the melons were ripe.—*Savannah News.*

"Bloboon is the most unconcerned man I ever knew. Why, the other day I stopped at his house during a thunderstorm. Pretty soon he drove into the yard, and just as he jumped out of the buggy the lightning struck his horse and killed it as dead as a door nail. What do you suppose that man said? Why, he strolled up to the piazza steps, scraped his feet on the scraper, and says he: 'That was a plaguy lucky thing, Popinjay. I always did hate to be harness in the rain.'"—*Burlington Free Press.*

A Montreal collection plate revealed the fact that 209 of the congregation had contributed a cent apiece to the church funds, while 1,879 had given 5 cents apiece and 868 10 cents apiece. The smaller coins appear to be unavailable for church purposes. It can only be hoped that the argument in favor of half-cent pieces, or farthings, will not succeed.—*Toronto Mail.*

A man who is all the time complaining of the wrongdoing of other people is said to be growing humpshouldered, spiritually, because of the load of other people's sins that he is bearing. His own sins give him no concern—indeed, he does not seem to think that he has any, and yet all who know him know that he is no better than he ought to be.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

An Easton man, homeward bound with a new carpet sweeper, was accosted by a neighbor who is zealous to be thought agricultural, and who asked consent to try that mower on his lawn. He tried it, and finding that he could not make the grass fly he passed it back with an expression of mistrust in "those new patents."—*Allentown (Penn.) Register.*

In Mill Hall, which is a great temperance town, seven votes were cast against the amendment. Now it is announced that those seven are to be presented with a barrel of beer, and as a result thirty-five persons are claiming that they were among the seven.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A young man starting out to life should never make promises unless he knows he will be able to comply with them. There is nothing that detracts more from the character of a man than a failure to keep his promises. This applies especially to promises of marriage.—*Galveston News.*

A late New-Hampshire paper advises young men not to go West to make their fortunes, but to stay at home and earn money to loan the people out West on their mortgages. There is a suspicion of more than poetry and humor in it.—*St. Paul Globe.*

There were once people who jeered at Scotchmen for eating oats, just as there are people today who jeer at French Canadians for eating garlic and pea soup.—*Toronto Globe.*

Lord Tennyson is writing a one-thousand-dollar poem for an English magazine, thus beating his famous charge by four hundred.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The weather of the last month has been unfavorable for the growth of most things, but Chicago has grown amazingly in spite of it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"You applied for a stay, didn't you?" "Yes; got it, too." "How long?" "Twenty years at hard labor."—*Harper's Bazar.*

What a glorious world this would be if people lived up to the epitaphs on their tombstones!—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

A good resolution is a fine starting point, but as a terminus it has no value.—*Scranton Truth.*

THEY WERE TWICE WARNED.

JOHNSTOWN, July 5.—The Johnstown *Democrat* issued its first paper since the flood to-day. In addition to a complete list of the dead to this date the paper contains interesting information relating to the flood. Regarding the mooted question whether warning had been given of the reservoir breaking this statement is made:

"Shortly after noon the following dispatch was received at the Pennsylvania Railroad tower, and was telephoned over town, communication by way of Lincoln Bridge having been cut off: 'Reports from Conemaugh Lake, via South Fork, say the water is running over the dam and the dam may give way at any moment. Notify the people of Johnstown at once to be prepared for the worst.'

"This was signed 'Operator,' but as reports of the dam breaking were always current when we had high water people had become used to such talk and were not easily alarmed. At any rate it was the experience of those who made an effort to warn the people that the matter was treated with indifference. A second message was received at 2:54 which said that the dam was breaking, and the warning was circulated on a few of the streets, but the people had no time nor the opportunity then to get out. As to the part the stone bridge played in the disaster arguments are presented to show that the bridge was instrumental in saving at least 5,000 lives."

This has been rather a quiet day. The workmen are still tugging away at their endless task, and the hot weather is beginning to tell on the surroundings. The stench in places is becoming unbearable. By the liberal use of disinfectants, however, the air is kept remarkably pure. Six more dead bodies were taken to the Morgue to-day. They were all unrecognizable. Four of them were females, one was a child, and the sixth was a man supposed to be James Vonce. The bodies that are found now are in a horrible condition, and Undertaker Henderson suggested to-day that it would be better to cremate the dead that are found now than to bury them.

The Board of Inquiry here has about completed its work, and a report will be prepared and presented to the commission at its sitting at Cresson next Tuesday. The work of the board will comprise data upon which a basis for distribution of the relief fund can be made. The report will also embrace a specific recommendation providing for the immediate distribution of $500,000 in an equitable manner.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan has a check for $1,345, which he will forward to the Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. This money was contributed by employes along the lines of the canal in response to a circular letter to the Division Superintendents from Mr. Shanahan asking for voluntary contributions.

VERDICT FOR GOV. FRANCIS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—Judge Field, in the Circuit Court, this afternoon decided the suit of D. R. Francis (Governor of Missouri) against B. B. Lyons and F. E. Price of Sedalia. The suit was brought to recover the face value of two notes for $5,000 given by the defendants as collateral security for dealing in margins in wheat on the St. Louis market through Francis's firm. A commission to receive testimony was taken from St. Louis to Judge Field's court here. The defendants claimed that the notes were given for gambling purposes and were void. Gov. Francis claimed on the witness stand that the transaction was entirely legitimate and that he was ready to deliver the wheat at any time. Judge Field gave Mr. Francis a judgment for $5,000, with interest at 8 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA MINES IDLE.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—There is every indication that the river mines will undergo an enforced idleness of from two to three months' duration unless the miners recede from their demands of 3 cents per bushel agreed upon at the Monongahela City convention. Advices from up-river points to-day say that all the mines in the first, second, and third pools are closed, the last named going out on Wednesday. The miners say they will stay out for their price if it takes all Summer.

Pittsburg operators say that as long as the market is in the present condition they cannot pay the price, and there are now no signs of improvement. The Southern market is still glutted, and manufacturers are reduced and prices of lumber generally have no prospective upward trend just now.

ONE CAUSE OF FAMINES

MR. DAVITT'S FIRST WITNESS CALLED.

MR. LOUDON TELLS OF A RESULT OF RACK RENTS—MURDERS LAID TO THE HERDS LEAGUE.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Davitt opened his own case before the Parnell Commission to-day. The first witness he called was Mr. Loudon, an ex-member of the House of Commons. He testified that periodic famines occurred in County Mayo, owing to rackrents. The witness assisted in founding the Mayo branch of the League. He never voted a farthing to foment crime. The murders of Lynch, Hudd, and Kavanagh were the work of the Herds League, a part of whose policy was to shoot land leaguers. The Herds League was in the pay of the police. It was organized by Whelan, who lost his life in consequence.

Presiding Justice Hannen questioned the witness, who persisted that the police incited the outrages perpetrated by the Herds League. The witness said he did not inform the authorities because he would not put himself on a level with an informer. He had frequently denounced the Herds League publicly.

Mr. Parnell will make a public address in Glasgow in September. He will also publicly speak in Dundee and Inverness.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INTERESTS.

LONDON, July 5.—At the morning session of the World's Sunday School Convention to-day Dr. MacFadyen and the Rev. Mr. Woodruff read papers on "The Field that Invites Us." Mr. Kelly, Secretary of the Wesleyan Sunday School Union; Mr. Jacobs, and Mr. McNeill spoke on a resolution declaring that every school should inculcate temperance principles in order to fit the rising generation for active and aggressive efforts in every department of Christian work. At the afternoon session Mr. Jacobs moved that the next convention be held in America in 1893, the decision as to the exact date and location to be left to the General Committee. After an amendment in favor of Montreal as the place for the convention had been lost, Mr. Jacobs's motion was adopted.

The closing meeting was held this evening in Exeter Hall. Lord Kinnaird presided. There was a large attendance. Count Bernstorff of Berlin, Messrs. Hitchcock and McKilligan, Dr. John Hall of New-York, and Mr. Jacobs made addresses. Sixty-five pounds were collected for the fund to send a Secretary to India.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AHEAD.

LONDON, July 5.—The Massachusetts riflemen won another victory at the Nunhead range to-day, defeating the London Rifles, with a score of 1,068 to 1,025. The Americans led at the 200-yard range by 28 points, at 500 yards by 4 points, and at 600 yards by 11 points. The totals made by the visitors were: At 200 yards, 360; at 500 yards, 372; at 600 yards, 336. The individual scores of the Americans were as follows, the highest possible score being 105 points: Hinman, 96; Sergt. Bull, 95; Farnsworth, 93; Edes, 91; Bumstead, 90; Merrill, 89; F. R. Bull, 88; Doyle, 88; Huddleson, 86; Hussey, 86; Farrow, 86; Johnston, 80. F. R. Bull made the highest possible score at 500 yards, and Hinman made a full score at 600 yards.

To-morrow the American riflemen will practice with the English Martini-Henry rifle. Sunday they will take up quarters at Wimbledon.

CRICKET IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, July 5.—The Philadelphia cricketers finished their first inning to-day, with a score of 213 runs, against 206 made by the Dublin team yesterday. The second inning of the home team was declared ended when seven wickets had fallen for 300 runs. Petterson, the Philadelphia bowler, took four wickets for 85 runs. The Americans opened badly in their second inning, losing two wickets for 7 runs. Messrs. Clark and Brown, however, by splendid play, brought the score up to 162. Time was called when six wickets had fallen for 189, and the match was declared a draw. The individual scores of the Americans in the second inning were: Stoever, 6; R. D. Brown, 81; Clark, 63; Estlin, 12; Brewster, 0; Thomson, 0; Patterson, (not out), 18; Morgan, (not out), 0.

QUIETED BY POLICE.

MADRID, July 5.—An exciting scene occurred to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The Marquis of Armijo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was defending the Government against an attack made upon it by Señor Martos, when the members of the Opposition raised such a tumult that the speaker was compelled to stop. The excitement spread to the galleries. The President's cries for order were unheeded by the members, and the ushers were unable to restrain the visitors in the galleries. Finally, the police were summoned. With great difficulty they succeeded in restoring order, when the debate was resumed.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Times's* Lisbon dispatch says: "Prime Minister de Castro and Señor Garvia, Minister of the Colonies, agree with Señor Gomes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to submit the Delagoa Bay question to arbitration. The proposition is that there shall be two arbitrators on each side, the four to elect a fifth to act in the capacity of umpire, failing in which the High Court to elect the umpire."

ELECTING A GLADSTONIAN.

LONDON, July 5.—An election was held to-day in the West Division of Fife to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. P. Bruce. It resulted in favor of Mr. Birrell, the Gladstonian candidate, who received 3,551 votes against 2,758 polled by his opponent, Mr. Wemyss, a Radical-Unionist. At the last previous election Mr. Bruce, who is a Liberal, was returned without opposition.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 5.—The fourth and final heat of the race for the diamond sculls was rowed at the Henley regatta to-day. Nickalls easily defeated C. G. Psotta, the amateur champion of America. Nickalls won the sculls last year, and has now again won the prize.

A large fire occurred to-day on the river front. Timber sheds and other buildings extending a distance of 100 yards and over a large area along the Ensaia Dock in the Commercial Docks, were burned. The loss is £60,000.

The Liberal National Club and the Liberal National Federation have abandoned their intention of sending a deputation to President Carot to express the regret felt by those organizations at the absence of Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador, on the occasion of the opening of the French Exhibition. The project has been given up because it was found that only a very few members of Parliament were willing to join the proposed deputation.

The *Daily News* says that communications between the English and American Governments have resulted in an understanding which will avert any collision in Behring Sea during the seal-fishing season.

BERLIN, July 5.—A number of the American engineers now in Europe are visiting Cohlentz. They were received to-day by the Dowager Empress Augusta.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article in reference to the conversion of Russian securities, advises the holders to accept the repayment offered and avoid the second conversion, and thereby reinvesting under more unfavorable conditions than previously.

The *Politische Nachrichten* warns German capitalists relieving Paris of its overload of Russian securities.

MADRID, July 5.—Mr. Palmer, the American Minister, entertained Mr. Loring, American Minister to Portugal, who is en route to Lisbon, and a number of American residents of Madrid at a dinner last evening in celebration of the Fourth of July. Patriotic speeches were made and toasts were drunk. A number of ladies were present at the banquet.

PARIS, July 5.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed the budget. The members of the Right refused to vote, on the ground that the budget showed no desire on the part of the Government for either reform or retrenchments.

The miners at St. Etienne have gone on strike. No disturbances have occurred.

SOFIA, July 5.—The Bulgarian Government has concluded a loan of $5,000,000 with a New-York bank. A syndicate was prepared to advance $20,000,000 to the Government.

The New-York and London Exchanges will be asked to list Bulgarian bonds.

ROME, July 5.—The Pope gave a long audience to-day to Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N. Y.

The *Osservatore Romano* indignantly denies that there is any truth in the report that objects of art in the Vatican collection are being secretly sold.

BELGRADE, July 5.—After the ceremony of anointing Czar Nicholas on Friday Alexander handed a message to M. Persiani, the Russian Ambassador. The King gave a toast to the Czar, to which M. Persiani responded.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES W. SANDERS.

Charles W. Sanders, whose name is familiar to educators in all parts of this country, in Europe and Japan, died at his home, 53 East Fifty-third-street, yesterday, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. He had been ill for nearly three weeks, but his indisposition was not regarded as very serious until a few hours before he died, his cheery disposition, his animation, and the intense activity of his mode of life compelling him to physical and intellectual effort nearly to the moment he died, for he expired with a Bible beside him, from which he had been reading a few moments before, and not a dozen feet from him were sheets of manuscript to be sent to his publishers for a new series of his text books, on which he had been engaged in the morning. His son, Dr. C. W. Sanders, his daughter-in-law, and granddaughter were with him when he died. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. Funeral services will be held at the house in which he died on Monday. That evening the body will be taken to Cortland, N. Y., where it will be buried in the family vault. The Rev. Dr. Armitage of this city will officiate at both services.

Mr. Sanders was, perhaps, as widely known as an educator as any man now living. He was essentially a teacher with a theory, with the ability to demonstrate it and the power to put it to practical and lasting uses. He was born March 24, 1805, in the town of Newport, Herkimer County, this State. His father was a farmer, not well off, but with an ambition to give his children good educations. At that time the country schools were the crudest sort of mental refineries. Sheds and log houses were their edifices, and the instructors were regarded competent if they could read the Bible, do a sum in addition, and spell from Webster's spelling book. When he was four years old he was sent to one of these places, and in the following four years he succeeded in acquiring quite as much exact knowledge as his teacher and he "was graduated."

When he was nine years old his father removed to Homer, Cortland County, and settled on wild lands. At fourteen years he had practically finished his education, and two years later he became a licensed teacher and met with all the adventures that a teacher at that time encountered when he strove to instruct persons bigger than himself. The work told on him, and he at one time considered the advisability of becoming a clergyman, then he decided to go into some business; but finally he got to his natural current and continued as a teacher. When he was twenty-four years old he was made, by election, one of the inspectors of the common schools, serving in that office for several years. After teaching seventeen years in the schools of Homer and Cortland he began the compilation of a spelling book and the writing of a reading book for all classes. From that time readers had been made up from selections from the works of the masters of English literature and in most cases were beyond the simple comprehension of the country children. So, most of the lessons in the First, Second, and Third Readers were from the pen of Mr. Sanders.

Many men and women now in middle life and not a few approaching pretty closely to old age remember the school books of which Charles W. Sanders was the author. Allibone says that 13,500,000 Sanders's Readers had at one time been sold between 1838 and 1860. Mr. Sanders made a very large fortune with his works, and as long ago as 1859 the statement was made in Trübner's "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" that his publishers, Ivison & Phinney, had sold to him about $530,000 a year.

Mr. Sanders's first series of school books, the quaint pictures in which are now held in lively remembrance by the surviving grandparents of their generation, comprised the Spelling Book, the Primary School Primer, (with its highly attractive pea-green cover), and the five graded Readers. The new series, begun in 1860, with many of the delightful illustrations portraying prim girls in long pantalettes rolling hoops in a prim, well-bred way, or weeping over deceased canary birds, displaced by pictures more modern in style, but scarcely more artistic, was more comprehensive. The "Speller and Definer," "Analysis," "German and English Primer," "High School Reader," and "Speaker" were produced to supply the growing demands of the schools. The books were frequently revised, latterly.

But the readers and spellers were not his only books for students. He prepared two elocutionary charts, a test speller of English words, a phonetic chart, metrical stories in chemistry and mathematical philosophy, a series of five juvenile singing books in collaboration with W. B. Bradbury and B. A. Enssell, making forty-two books in all. When he died Mr. Sanders was preparing a fifth series of his books.

By publishing a few pieces of music in his readers Mr. Sanders deserves the credit of introducing singing in public schools. While using these Mr. Sanders and Mr. Bradbury taught the children in the district and Sunday schools of the city how to join in chorals. Mr. Sandere was an enthusiastic lover of music and exerted his influence in favor of its wider adoption in the schools. His First, Second, and Third Readers of the Union series have been translated into the German and Spanish languages, the latter being widely used in the West India Islands and throughout South America. When the Japanese Embassy to this country investigated the public educational system they selected a great number of the Sanders text books, took them to Japan, engaged English teachers, and set up schools of English, believing that it was to be the universal language of the world.

Mr. Sandere was one of the founders of the New-York State Teachers' Association, and at its recent convention in Brooklyn a graceful letter of regret was read from the then ill and venerable teacher, informing the delegates how much he desired to be with them to share in their deliberations. He always took a considerable interest in politics as a Republican, and, though a steadfast one previously, when Mr. Cleveland was nominated in 1884 he voted for him. He was interested, too, in the temperance movement headed by Mr. Demarest, who was an old friend, and wrote several tracts in its favor. When he died he was a member of the Forty-second-Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Sanders leaves two sons, Dr. C. W. Sanders and the Rev. H. M. Sanders, now in Europe. Three grandchildren also survive him, as well as a brother, a lawyer of this city.

GEORGE H. WATROUS.

George Henry Watrous, formerly President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Company, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at his residence in New-Haven. At about 5 o'clock he arose, and, leaving his bedroom, entered that of his wife. He complained of feeling very cold, and sank on the bed. Mr. Watrous began choking, and a maid was sent for a physician, who arrived a few minutes later, but not soon enough to be of any service to the dying man.

Mr. Watrous was born at Montrose, Penn., in 1829, and in early life displayed great energy and a remarkable love of study. By his own efforts mainly he was fitted for college, and when twenty years old entered Yale, and four years later was graduated with honors. He then entered the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1856. Instead of returning to his native State he at once began the practice of his profession in New-Haven, and in a short time won distinction, being called upon, only eight years after being admitted to the bar, to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the New-Haven City Court. He subsequently filled the office of Corporation Counsel, and was also elected a member of the Legislature. At the expiration of his term of office he retired permanently from politics and devoted his energies to the prosecution of his profession. He soon became one of the leading lawyers in Connecticut and gained almost a national reputation by his conduct of the defense in the celebrated Hayden poisoning case. For several years he had been counsel for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and when William D. Bishop retired from the Presidency, in 1879, Mr. Watrous was elected as his successor. His management of the great corporation was marked by great energy, good judgment, and remarkable skill, and it was only two years ago that failing health compelled him to resign. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles P. Clark on March 12, 1887, but continued to hold the office of Director.

Mr. Watrous leaves a widow and seven children, one of whom, George D. Watrous, is a lawyer in New-Haven. Another is Charles A. Watrous of the New-York *Evening Sun*.

JAMES HOGG.

Jamee Hogg, one of the oldest nurserymen and florists in this city, died on Thursday, at his house, 1,640 Avenue B, after an illness lasting several days. The funeral services will be held in the Central Park Baptist Church, Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avennes, to-morrow at 1 P. M. Mr. Hogg belonged to a family of florists. He was born in one of the suburbs of London, England, in 1814, where his father was a gardener. In 1822 his father brought him to this city, and, having saved some money in the old country, the father started a nursery at Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. James Hogg and his brother Thomas assisted their father. They remained there for twenty-two years, when they removed to Seventy-ninth-street and First-avenue. Mr. Hogg senior, died in 1854. His two sons succeeded him, remaining at the same place until 1867, when the opening of that part of the city and the growth of the town in every direction made it necessary to move. They then purchased the present site of the nursery, which was then a wilderness. Thomas Hogg died in 1883, and James Hogg has since carried on the business. In 1860 he was a candidate for election to the State Assembly from the Nineteenth Ward. He was a member of the first Board of Commissioners for Central Park, and throughout his life took the deepest interest in landscape gardening. When he died he was still a member of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association. Mr. Hogg was one of the members of the old Amity-Street Baptist Church, and continued his connection with it when it was moved into Yorkville. He was married in 1842, and leaves one daughter. His brother, Thomas Hogg, survives him.

JOHN NORQUAY.

The Hon. John Norquay, ex-Premier of Manitoba, whose Government was defeated only a year or so ago, died suddenly at his residence at Winnipeg, Manitoba, last evening. Fatty heart was the cause. Mr. Norquay was a native of British America, being of Scotch and Indian parents, and since the entry of Manitoba into the Confederation had been the most central figure in its public affairs. For nearly fourteen years he had been at the head of the Government, and had been member of Parliament continuously since its formation. He complained of feeling unwell Thursday night upon retiring, and yesterday morning when he attempted to walk to his office he felt light-headed and had to return to bed. A doctor was called in and when last evening the patient appeared to be growing worse a consultation of doctors was held.

About 9 o'clock the ex-Premier breathed his last. Only the doctors and his four sons, Thomas, John, Andrew, and Horace, were present at the deathbed. Mrs. Norquay and her daughters are spending the holidays at Strath Clair, a summer resort near Winnipeg. Mr. Norquay was forty-seven years of age. He had his life insured for $20,000 or more, which is about all the family will have for their support, as Mr. Norquay retired from the Treasury benches a poor man. He was conservative in politics and had always been a supporter of Sir John Macdonald's Government.

Mr. Norquay was a native of the Red River country. He was born a few miles from Fort Garry May 8, 1841. His father, John Norquay, was a farmer, and the son early adopted his father's pursuit. He obtained his education at St. John's Academy under the tutelage of Bishop Anderson. In 1870 he was elected a member of the local Legislature, representing the constituency of High Bluff. In 1874 he was elected from St. Clements. He was Minister of Public Works and Agriculture in 1871, Attorney General in 1872, 1878 to 1874, and became Premier and Provincial Treasurer. He married Miss Elizabeth Setter in 1862.

COL. A. B. F. MEYER.

Anton Bernard Frederick Meyer, for many years a prominent figure in New-York German life, who died of heart disease on Wednesday, was buried yesterday from his residence, 392 Bowery. Col. Meyer was born in Oldenburger, Germany, in 1829. At the age of sixteen he voluntarily entered the army and served many years. In 1854 he came to New-York and opened a paper-hanging establishment in Whitehall-street. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fifth New-York Volunteers and served with such distinction through the war that he came back Colonel of his regiment. He started a wholesale and retail liquor business at 151 Bowery, which he conducted until about ten years ago, when he opened Meyer's Assembly Rooms at 392 Bowery. His place was the headquarters of nearly a score of German organizations, of many of which he was a member. The members of these organizations, the veterans of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, and the Duryee Zouaves Association marched in the funeral procession. There were many prominent New-Yorkers to speak words of eulogy, including Gen. Sigel, ex-Coroner Messemer, and Coroner Levy. The body was buried at the Lutheran Cemetery on Long Island. Col. Meyer left a widow and an adopted son.

ISAAC H. SCHOEN.

The Rev. Isaac H. Schoen, who died Wednesday, was buried yesterday from his residence, 350 East Fifty-first-street. He was born in Bavaria in 1849 and came to this country when thirteen years old. For the last seventeen years his position was one that gave him a very extensive acquaintance. Associated with the Rev. Daniel Loewenthal he established a kindergarten at 237 East Fourth-street, which has grown to be one of the largest private schools in the city. He was also assistant rabbi of the Congregation Bnai Sholom, and was a prominent member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 279, of Masons, and of Washington Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order Bnai B'rith. The members of his congregation and lodge attended the funeral in large numbers. Ex-Coroner M. Ellinger, Joseph Kahn, and others made eulogistic addresses. The burial was at Washington Cemetery, Long Island.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Word was received at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday of the sudden death of John Cullen Van Rensselaer of that place at Ortley, where he had gone to spend the Summer. Mr. Van Rensselaer was the father-in-law of Mr. M. Van Rensselaer, the well-known *Century* writer on art topics. He was socially one of the most delightful men of his time, and had been for years widely known in society in New-York. He was born in 1810, his father being James Van Rensselaer of Claverack, N. Y., and his grandfather Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Utica. He married a daughter of David Codwise, a prominent merchant at that time. Mr. Van Rensselaer moved to New-Brunswick seventeen years ago.

Theodore Macknet, a well-known business man of Newark, died yesterday at a private sanitarium in Burlington. For a few years Mr. Macknet evinced signs of softening of the brain, and his family had him taken to Burlington for treatment. Mr. Macknet was born in 1831 in Newark. His father, who was an active business man, left him some property and Mr. Macknet went into the hardware business on an extensive scale when he came of age and was more or less interested in it till he died. He was a Director of the State Bank, Treasurer of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, and a Director in the Firemen's Insurance Company. He ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket in 1879, but was defeated. His estate is about $500,000.

Ex-School Commissioner John H. Schroder of Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly July 4 at Oswego, N. Y., where he was visiting friends. He for years kept one of the largest dry goods houses in Elizabeth and was prominent in society circles. He was a strong Democrat and took a leading part in local politics. Mr. Schroder was 57 years of age and died leaves a widow and family. About two months ago he removed his extensive business to Scranton, Penn.

After sixty years' residence in the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, Edward Murtagh died on Thursday at his home, 143 North Second-street, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Murtagh was born in Ireland, but came to this country when six years old. He was the first letter and newspaper carrier in Williamsburg. He was appointed in the department in 1840 and retired in 1860. He leaves two sons.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Loos, who was prominent in the recent factional troubles in Christ Reformed Church, died at Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday of paralysis of the heart, aged sixty years. He was one of the most prominent and widely-known divines of the Reformed Church in America.

William S. Oliver, a leading lawyer of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday from typhoid fever after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Oliver was well known throughout the State.

NEWARK'S SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.—The second day of the shooting festival was largely attended. Fair scores were made as follows:

Ring target—W. Hayes, 71; J. H. Boyken, 70; H. Rothholdt, 69; F. A. Freeshman, 67; C. G. Zetler, 67; F. C. Watts, 66; A. Begerow, 66; F. W. Hahs, 63; A. Fisch, 55.

Man target, highest possible score, 60—D. Miller, 59; A. Bergsrow, 58; J. H. Boyken, 55; F. W. Hafle, 54; G. Joiner, 54; H. W. Homes, 52; F. C. Watts, 49; C. G. Zetler, 54.

D. Miller made the first bull's-eye in the morning and G. Joiner the last one at noon.

A STEAM SAWMILL BURNED.

LEWISTON, Me., July 5.—About 11 o'clock tonight fire was discovered in the old Lewiston steam sawmill owned by R. C. Pingree & Co., and the building was destroyed.

It was surrounded with piles of lumber, which quickly took fire, making a conflagration covering a large territory. The large mill belonging to the company was saved. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $35,000, and it is said there is no insurance.

CRICKET AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 5.—The St. Paul's School Cricket Club of Concord, N. H., commenced a match to-day with the Toronto Cricket Club. The visitors' first inning netted them 69 runs and their second 30, with eight wickets to fall. The Toronto players made 26 runs in their first inning. The features of the play were Morsley's bowling and Kerner's catching for the visitors.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Bradstreet's reports 152 failures in the United States during the week, against 211 in the preceding week and 149, 141, 158, and 192 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885, respectively. The Middle States had 40; New-England, 39; Southern, 43; Western, 52; Pacific and Territories, 18. Canada had 13, a decrease of 22 from the previous week.

The Woodbee Rubber Boot and Shoe Company, at Providence, R. I., has made an assignment. The attachment placed on the firm by the Sears Commercial Company on Saturday was followed up yesterday until $716,000 worth of attachments swamped the concern. The liabilities are about $1,000,000.

A RATE WAR THREATENED

CHARGES ON GRAIN TO BE THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S CUT STARTS MANY RUMORS, SOME OF WHICH ARE STOUTLY DENIED.

The railroads in the Trunk Line Association, like some sporting people, are wondering whether there is going to be a fight or not. Some of the roads have been training for a big bout over freight rates for some time. The Baltimore and Ohio was the first to come forward with a five-cent cut on grain from Chicago to Baltimore and Philadelphia. This was announced on Wednesday.

Regulations of the Trunk Line Association require that when a road reduces rates it shall give five days' notice, so that this cut will go into operation, officially, on Monday. The regular Trunk Line Association tariff on grain from Chicago to the seaboard is 25 cents a hundredweight. The Baltimore and Ohio is anxious to do the business at 20 cents. This calls for one of two things—a settlement of some sort or a general unsheathing of knives and cutting of rates.

There was no lack of talk yesterday about other roads making cuts to meet the drop of the Baltimore and Ohio. There came from Chicago a dispatch which said that the Pennsylvania had met the cut by making a five-cent reduction, not only on Philadelphia and Baltimore, but on New-York, Boston, and all New-England rates, and that the Lake Shore would meet this. This information started interest afresh in the trunk line situation. Another dispatch from St. Louis said that President Ingalls had authorized a cut of 2 cents under the Baltimore and Ohio in the grain rates on the Consolidated Bee Line and Big Four. This dispatch was denied by General Manager Layng of the West Shore, who is also Vice President of the Big Four and Bee Line combination. He said that he had information from Mr. Ingalls that no such action had been taken. The reported reduction was positively denied.

F. H. Kingsbury, the Eastern Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, had not heard that the company had made the cut. He said: "I have had no information on the subject, but he did not think the report was true. He knew that no cut had been put into effect. That could not be done without giving five days' notice. H. J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central, said that his road had made no cut, and would not until after a meeting at which the matter could be discussed. Samuel Felton of the Erie telegraphed Mr. Hayden that the Erie had made no cut, and suggested that a meeting be called.

Commissioner Fink had nothing to say about the rate cutting other than that he had called a meeting of the Executive Committee for next Wednesday, at which the matter would be taken up. Mr. Fink is hooked to sail for Europe on that day. A meeting has been called for Monday to settle the Commissioner's row, and that for the time being, and no one seems to have any definite knowledge as to who the man selected to fill this fine twenty-five-thousand-dollar berth will be. The trunk line Presidents themselves do not seem to be in harmony on this point. As it is meet likely that Mr. Fink's resignation was accepted, President Roberts asked the other Presidents for suggestions. Not one was offered.

"If the Pennsylvania has started in to meet the Baltimore and Ohio cut," said an official of one of the trunk lines yesterday, "then we will end it. President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio will find that he cannot hold out against the Pennsylvania. Besides, the stockholders are becoming every day more important factors in the management of railroads. They have had all they want of these rate wars."

The New-York, Ontario and Western will not meet the cut, so President Fowler said yesterday. "We would rather give up what grain business we have than make a cut. There would be no profit in it," he added.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The action of the Baltimore and Ohio Road in reducing the rate on corn and wheat to the basis of 20 cents a hundred pounds, Chicago to New-York, was the subject of discussion to-day at a meeting of the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago gave formal notice that it would meet the reduction, and learned its action finally, to take effect July 10. The meeting finally adjourned without action until to-morrow, and in the meantime an effort is to be made to induce the Fort Wayne to defer putting the reduced rates into effect until a conference can be arranged between the officials of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad claims that it was bound to make the new cut rate of 17 cents from Chicago to Baltimore and 18 cents to Philadelphia, as, having no line of connection, it could not get a share of this season of the year at present rates. It is likely the other roads will follow suit and may go further.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The Vandalia to-night announced a cut on wheat and corn in car lots from East St. Louis and all points on that Line to seaboard. The cut amounts to 6 cents per 100 pounds, and is due to the action of the Big Four in following the Baltimore and Ohio cut.

SIX MONTHS' FAILURES.

CHICAGO, July 5.—According to the figures of the *Railway Age*, published to-day, the amount of mileage and capital involved in railways that have gone into the hands of receivers during the six months just ended, exceeds the aggregage for any similar period since the disastrous year of 1885. There were eight roads thus bankrupted, with a total length of 2,690 miles, and an apparent investment of $125,570,000. The St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, the International and Great Northern, and the Chicago and Atlantic make up the bulk of the bad showing. Railway foreclosures during the six months were also eight in number, which would not be an improvement if exhibits were not that the mileage of the roads aggregates 1,575 miles, and the bonds and stock $92,673,000. Nearly two-thirds of these totals, however, were furnished by one company, the Wabash.

RUMOR ABOUT THE WABASH.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—It is announced tonight that the Wabash has joined with the Alton in the demand that the through lines from the West to Chicago break bulk on their through business as per the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association agreement. Both of these roads threaten to solicit business on the through lines, pay the full local rate over the two to Kansas City, and carry it from here to Chicago at any rate that, added to the local, will bring the total down to the through rate on the through lines. The Rock Island refuses to break bulk, and announced that it would make any rate between here and Chicago that the Alton wanted to make. Unless some agreement should be reached a lively rate war is expected.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The receivers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad make official announcement that on and after July 8 they will operate the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad from Paola to Parsons as a part of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, having leased the line, and that they have also made a trackage arrangement with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Road whereby all their trains will hereafter run direct into Kansas City.

A temporary injunction has been granted by Judge Scudder, at New-Brunswick, N. J., to compel the Raritan River Railroad to build a bridge over the East Brunswick turnpike, crossing it above grade. The argument on a motion to make the injunction permanent will be heard on Tuesday.

Contracts have been let for the extension of the Rock Island from its present terminus at Pond Creek, Indian Territory, to Kingfisher, a distance of sixty-five miles. Grading on the first section was commenced yesterday. The indications are that the line will not be built further than Kingfisher this season.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic announces the following rates to go into effect July 15: From Boston to Duluth, first class, 85 cents; second, 78 cents; third, 59 cents; fourth, 48 cents; fifth, 37 cents; sixth, 31 cents.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway reports earnings for the week ending June 30 at $60,077, against $38,968 at the same time last year, showing an increase of 54 per cent.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad has given notice of its intention to reduce the rate on cattle between Kansas City and Chicago from the present basis of 27½ cents a hundred to 22 cents.

THE EAGERNESS FOR LETTERS.

From the Chicago Journal, June 29.

"I wonder more and more, all the time," said an old letter carrier to-day, "what makes people so anxious to get a letter. If a person is expecting to receive a challenge to fight a duel or the reply of his lady love to a proposition of marriage, or even a check for $25, I can understand how he can be eager and excited about it. Why, there are some people on my route who, when I am a block away, will run out to the middle of the street and yell at me to know if I have a letter for them. Sometimes I have to stop and look through my bundle, and then I tell them I have not. Then they will say, 'Are you sure?' and I have to look again. Sometimes I have to look through my bundle three times before they will believe me. Then they will say, 'Are you sure you haven't overlooked it

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, July 5—P. M.

The following table will show the variety of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	100
*American Cot. Oil Tr.	26½	26½	26	26½	5,435
*Am. Cotton Oil Tr.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	100
Alton & T. H.	47½	48¼	47½	47¾	500
Am. Ex. & U. S. Tel.	85	85½	85	85½	193
American Ex.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	50
Atch., T. & S. Fe	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	49,955
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	7	7	100
Boston & L. R.	164½	164½	164½	164½	20
Brunswick Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	1,100
Buf., R. & P.	34	34	34	34	150
Canadian Coal	30½	30½	30½	30½	200
Canada Southern	57½	57½	57½	57½	100
Central Pacific	39	39	38¾	38¾	1,400
Chesa. & Ohio	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	1,125
C. & O. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	45
C. & O. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	70
Chi. Gas Trust	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	1,200
Chi. & N. W.	107	107	106¾	106¾	14,850
C. R. & Q.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	14,250
C. M. & St. P.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	66,150
C. St. P. & M.	49½	49½	49½	49½	500
C. St. L. & Pac.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	6,530
C. L. St. L. & C.	113	113¼	113	113¼	1,600
Chi. & E. Ill.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Chi. & N. Pac.	104	104	103¾	103¾	700
Del. & Hudson	140	140	140	140	500
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	144¾	144¾	8,900
Den. & R. G.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
Den. & R. G. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	400
Des. Y. & S. W.	22¾	22¾	20¾	22¾	475
E. T., V. & G.	10	10	10	10	200
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	300
Hous. & Tex. Cen.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Illinois Central	113½	113½	113½	113½	125
L. E. & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	251
L. E. & W. pf.	72½	72½	69	69	1,200
Lake Shore	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	12,250
Long Island	94	94	94	94	50
Louis. & Nash.	68	68¾	68¾	68¾	1,900
Manhattan Con.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	179
Maryland Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	114	114	114	114	300
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	114	114	114	114	200
Minn. & St. L.	4	4	3	4	100
Missouri Pacific	70¾	70¾	69¾	70	11,280
Mo., Kan. & T.	11	11	11	11	100
Mobile & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	225
Morris & Essex	155	155	155	155	50
Nat. Lead Trust	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	23,300
N. J. Central	111	112	110¾	112	1,500
N. Y. Central	106	106	105	106	472
N. Y. & N. H.	250	250	250	250	6
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	8,910
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	100
N. Y. & Northern	15	15	15	15	129
Norfolk & W. pf.	51	51	50	50½	720
Northern Pac.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	1,000
Northwest. Tel.	94½	94½	93¾	94½	1,245
Ohio Southern	16¾	16¾	16	16	200
Ontario Mining	35	35	35	35	100
Ontario & West.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	250
Oregon Trans.	33½	33½	33½	33½	200
Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	325
Phil. & Reading	47	47	46¾	47	50,235
Pitts. & W. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	325
Quicksilver	6	6	6	6	100
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	2,280
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79	79	500
St. L. & S. F.	57	57¼	57	57	600
St. L. & S. F. pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	25
St. P. & Omaha	33	33	32¾	32¾	200
St. P. & O. pf.	92	92	92	92	150
St. P., M. & M.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	300
Southern Pacific	29¾	30	29¾	30	600
*Sugar Ref. Co.	116¾	117¾	115¾	116¾	8,771
Texas Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	1,400
Tol., A. & K. C.	18	18	18	18	200
Texas Pacific	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	3,350
Union Pacific	59¾	59¾	58¾	59¼	7,052
U. S. Express	91½	91½	91	91	70
U. S. L. & P.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
W., St. L. & P.	25¾	25¾	25	25¼	410
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	86¼	2,517
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67	68	67	68	200
Wisconsin Cent.	22¾	22¾	22	22	600
Total sales					310,428

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Ala. Cent. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	$1,000
Alton & T. H. div.	44	44	44	44	10,000
Ala. & Vic. 1st	107	107	107	107	10,000
At. & Pac. 4s	76	76	75¾	76	18,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	25,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
Canada So. 2d	99	99	99	99	1,000
Ches. & O. 6s, 1908	102½	102½	102½	102½	$1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, dec.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
C., R. & Q. 4s	103	103	103	103	1,000
C. F. & St. L. 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
C. I., St. L. & C. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	30,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	60	60	60	60	1,000
D. & H., P. div.	147	147	147	147	10,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
D. & R. G. 1st	120	120	120	120	2,000
D. & R. G. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1,000
D., M. & M. 1st	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	3,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Erie 2d	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
Evans. & I. 1st	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. 1st	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	8,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st, W.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	16,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d	83	83	83	83	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10,000
G., C. & S. F. 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	10,000
Han. & St. J. 6s	123	123	123	123	4,000
H. & E. gen. 4s	75¾	78	75¾	78	12,000
H. & T. C. 1st, W.	112½	112½	112½	112½	20,000
H. & T. 2d, m. 1	120	120	120	120	17,000
H. & T. 1st, W. 7s	135	135	135	135	22,000
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1952	102	102	102	102	1,000
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1953	107	107	107	107	5,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st	97¾	97	97¾	97¾	1,000
Kan. Pacific 6s	115	115	115	115	2,000
Kan. & Texas gu.	97	97	97	97	40,000
L. & N. trust 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	10,000
L. & N. 1st C. Ch.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P. 6s	110	110	110	110	5,000
L., N. & T. 1st	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	3,000
Mex. Cent. 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st, A.	118	118	118	118	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	113	113	113	113	5,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	2,000
N. J. Mid. 1st	118	118	118	118	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	97	97	97	97	75,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st	118	118	118	118	14,000
Nor. & W. 6s, C.	97	97	97	97	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
North. Pac. 2d	115	115¼	115	115¼	2,000
Nor. Pac. T. 1st	110	110	110	110	13,000
O. L. & W. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	23,000
Ore. R. & N. gu. 5s	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	105	105	104¾	104¾	12,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	85	85	85	85	7,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68	68	68	68	1,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	54	54	54	54	16,000
Read. gen. 4s	92	92¾	91¾	91¾	257,000
Read. & Pitts. ca.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	4,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106	12,000
St. L. & K. & T. 1st, c.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	4,000
St. Paul con. 7s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	9,000
St. P. 1st, D. & C.	102	102	102	102	2,000
St. P. 1st, M. M.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
St. P. 1st, M. & M. ex. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	85	85	85	85	7,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	9,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	4,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	28,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37	37	37¼	41,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	3,000
Union Pac. 4s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	120½	120½	120½	120½	6,000
Union El. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	12,000
Utah South. gen.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Wabash 1st, H.	108	108	108	108	29,000
Wabash 2d, H.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Wab. 1st Chi. Ter.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	10,000
W. U. Col. 1st	103	103	103	103	17,000
West Shore 4s, C.	107	107	107	107	10,000
West Shore 4s, R.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Total sales					$1,995,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asbury	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Apex	9.35	9.35	9.25	9.25	100
Barcelona	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Cashier	.06	.06	.06	.06	200
Commonwealth	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	100
Caledin	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	100
El Cristo	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Horn Silver	.95	.95	.85	.90	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Middle Mar.	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Occidental	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.60	300
Phoenix of Ariz.	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Peppermint	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Sierra Nevada	.11	.11	.11	.11	100
Silver Cord	.60	.60	.60	.60	500
Silver King	.85	1.05	.85	1.05	1,380
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Total sales					6,170

OIL.

Pipe Line certs	91½	91½	90¾	91¼	$98,900
Clearances					149,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¾	940
Am. Sugar Ref.	39¾	39¾	37¾	38¾	36,370
Chi. Gas Trust	60¾	60¾	57¾	57¾	300
Chi. Bur. & Q.	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾	3,800
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	1,020
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	70	67¾	68¾	68¾	13,040
Chi. & North'west.	107¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,250
Del., Lack. & W.	145	146	144¼	144¾	3,330
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	20
Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	3,920
L. S. & M. S.	97	97	97	97	30
Mo. Pacific	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¼	1,350
N. Y. & New Eng.	50¾	50¾	49¾	50	7,160
North. Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	40
North. Pacific pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	4,710
Oregon Trans.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	50
Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	50
Phil. & Reading	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	14,080
Rich. & W. P. T.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	70
Union Pacific	59¼	59¼	58¾	59¼	1,210
Western Union	86	86	85	86	580
Total sales					99,230

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. cs. 6s, 1908	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	$5,000
Erie 2d cs	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
G., C. & S. F. 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	1,000
Ga. Pacific 1st	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	12,000
Long Island 4s	101	101	101	101	20,000
Mo. Pacific cs	113	113	113	113	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 7s	97	97	97	97	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	5,000
Ore. Trans. 1st	105	105	105	105	5,000
P. & R. gen. 4s	92	92	92	92	23,000
P. & R. 2d w. inc.	68	68	68	68	5,000
Read. gen. 4s	92	92¾	91¾	91¾	257,000
Read. & Pitts. ca.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	4,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106	12,000
St. L. & K. & T. 1st, c.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	4,000
St. Paul con. 7s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	9,000
St. P. 1st, D. & C.	102	102	102	102	2,000
St. P. 1st, M. M.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
St. P. 1st, M. & M. ex. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	85	85	85	85	7,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 6s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	9,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	4,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	28,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37	37	37¼	41,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	3,000
Union Pac. 4s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	120½	120½	120½	120½	6,000
Union El. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	12,000
Utah South. gen.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Wabash 1st, H.	108	108	108	108	29,000
Wabash 2d, H.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Wab. 1st Chi. Ter.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
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Mo., K. & T. 7s	97	97	97	97	1,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	5,000
Ore. Trans. 1st	105	105	105	105	5,000
P. & R. gen. 4s	92	92	92	92	23,000
P. & R. 2d w. inc.	68	68	68	68	5,000
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St. P. 1st, D. & C.	102	102	102	102	2,000
St. P. 1st, M. M.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
St. P. 1st, M. & M. ex. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1889.

COFFEE—Though less active in the speculative interest, (aggregate of options dealings given as 74,750 bags, of which for September 11,500 bags, and for March 11,000 bags,) developed more firmness, helped in part by more encouraging cables, (including a prompt and explicit contradiction of the report as to the embarkments of a prominent house at Hamburg,) and here prices were advanced for the day 15@25 points, with quite free covering purchases noted, and fair deliveries to the Brazilian ports of outlet moderate. No Rio Janeiro 9,000 bags; while to Santos 9,000 bags,) and Rotterdam quoted good ordinary Java Coffee dull at 15c, and giving the aggregate of Coffee afloat for Europe as 130,000 bags from Brazil, and 59,000 bags from Java and the far East. And here July closed steadily at 18.55c@18.80c., August at 13.85c@13.70c., (having ranged from 13.40c@13.70c.;) September at 13.80c@13.95c., (having ranged from 13.65c@14c.,) and January to May, 1890, within the range of 13.90c@14.10c. ....And for prompt delivery Coffee was firmer and in some demand, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 16c. A line of 2,000 bags No. 6 and 7 went on private terms.

COTTON—Was somewhat brisker, but irregular, in the speculative line, (aggregate of options dealings, 74,000 bales, of which 29,900 bales for August sent, 19,700 bales for October, and 8,500 bales for January,) opening stronger and advancing about 5 points, partly on rather more favorable cables, but reacting on more liberal offerings, particularly on near options, giving away for the day on current crop deliveries 4@5 points, as on August at 10.51c@10.52c, (having ranged from 10.50c@10.62c.,) while on next crop showing a gain for the day of 1@2 points. And for prompt delivery, 907 bales to spinners and 649 bales to shippers at full prices, with Middling at 11.50c. ....Receipts at the shipping ports today only 246 bales, and for the week 3,682 bales, against 1,936 bales last week and 5,259 bales the corresponding week last year, and since Sept. 1, 5,486,395 bales, (against 5,441,293 bales same time in the preceding year.) Exports, (six days,) to Great Britain, 13,310 bales; Continent, 4,400 bales; France, none. ....Stock at all ports, 180,759 bales, of which here, 148,648 bales. ....Week's exports hence to Europe, 9,460 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was held throughout confidently and had a fair sale in the aggregate (though far from active generally) for both the home trade and shipment, the latter again mostly for other than European ports. ....Arrivals here noon of Wednesday, 8,990 bbls. and 5,294 sacks, and clearances hence, 1,887 bbls. and 8,250 sacks, and from ports direct, 3,454 bbls. and sacks, and hence for the week to Europe, 40,832 sacks and bbls. ....Sales reported of 34,850 sacks and bbls. on spot and here, (about 8,100 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 75@$3 40, mainly at $3 20@$3 25; 2,900 obls. City Mills Extras, of which 1,800 for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 45@$4 65, mostly at $4 50 for standard trade; 10,450 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 4,450 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, at $5 10@$6 15, chiefly in barrels, at $5 50@$6 15 for fair to choice, and 'to $6 25@$6 35 for extra; choice to very fancy brands, with Straight and Clear Extras at full figures, (No. 1 and Bakers' Extras, in sacks, at $3, Kingston and Pembroke at $1 25, and San Sebastian at $5. ....

The Firemen's Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable July 8.

The City Fire Insurance Company of New-York has declared a dividend of 3 ₱ cent., also an interest dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. on the reserve fund, payable on demand.

H. B. Hollins & Co. of this city, E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia, and Wilson, Colston & Co. of Baltimore invite subscriptions for $5,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year gold bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, interest payable March and September by the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee of the mortgage. The mortgage covers the entire property of the Savannah and Western Railroad, including its terminals and equipment now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the company. Subscription books will be opened on Monday, July 8, at 10½ and secured interest, and will close July 11 or earlier. The New-York Stock Exchange has been applied to for listing these bonds. The right is reserved to reject any proposals, to reduce the amount to be awarded, or close the subscription at any time without previous notice.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	182	Market & Fulton	190
American Ex.	140	Mech. & Tr.	200
Bitchcock & Dev'rs	180	Mech'nics & Traders'	200
Chase National	250	Mercantile	203
Chatham	160	Merchants'	162
Chemical	4,000	Merchants' Ex.	122
City	425	Metropolitan	14
Citizens'	175	Metropolis	400
Commerce	192½	Nassau	155
Continental	138	New-York	245
Corn Exchange	140	New-York County	490
East River	150	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Eleventh Ward	150	Ninth National	150
Fifth Avenue	1,000	North America	129
First National	3000	North River	140
Fourteenth Street	160	Pacific	165
Fourth National	167	Park	280
Gallatin National	270	People's	200
Garfield National	300	Phenix	128
German-American	123	Republic	170
Germania	270	Seaboard National	135
Greenwich	140	Second National	325
Hanover	1,000	Seventh National	120
Hudson River	145	Shoe & Leather	154
Importers & Trad'rs'	625	St. Nicholas	120
Irving	175	Third National	270
Leather Manufact.	230	U. S. National	210
Lincoln National	210	Western National	98¾
Manhattan	173		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r	108½	107¾	Cur. 6s, 1896	121	....
4s, '91, c	108¾	107¾	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	....
4s, 1907, r	128¾	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1898	128	129
4s, 1907, c	128¾	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Exchanges	$151,394,638
Balances	8,009,015

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	51¾	51¾	St. Paul	65¾	....
Reading	23¾	29 7-16	Read. gen.	92	92½
Lehigh Val.	58½	53¾	R'g 1st pf. inc

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 5.

22d-st., No. 109 East; Charles E. Mur... and wife to Martha F. Manson.....
Same property; Martha W. Munson to Mar... F. Munson.....
Madison-av., s. w. cor. of Commissioner's... 114.3x24.10.1x irreg.; James Hughes, execu... to John E. Davis.....
113th-st., s. s. 500 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av. 25x111.8x25x110.6; executors, &c., of Dorothea Schaeffer to John Chilvers.....
8th-st., 109; Bridget Vos Au and wife to Charles Lutz and wife.....
Chatham-st., s. e. to w. s. of Only Hall-place; Christopher, orphan of George R. Rogers, 24.10 x11.6x24.10; John W. Wood to Louise H. Wood, a part.....
West 52d-st., s. w. s. 50 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 20 x50; Jane Durfurmatt and wife to Louis C. Richard.....
Same property; Louis C. Richard and wife to Marie Durenmatt.....
130th-st., s. s. 253.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x99.11; Benjamin F. Edsall and wife to Elizabeth T. Roche.....
Hester-st., 128; Barnett Levy and wife to Herman Fleischman.....
Washington-av., e. s., 101.94, 50x135; Samuel T. Ridley and wife to Matilda P. White.....
Same property; Charles W. White and wife to Julius M. Mathews.....
143d-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of Brook-av., 16.8 x100; Henry Wallerstein and wife to John and Annie Maddox.....
8th-av., 1,745.8 ft. s. of Avenue A, 19.7x 96.6x19.11x20x97.8; Franz Chiratal and wife to John Cahler and wife.....
Lenox-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of 126th-st., 25 x50x29x65; Charles R. Perry and another, trustees, to Richard N. Cotter.....
Kelly-st., w. s., 400 ft. n. of 166th-st., 60x 100; Charles R. Perry and another, executors, &c., to Olimpia Bonfiglio.....
Catharine-st., w. s., 134.5 ft. n. of Leonard-av., 34.5x173; Dennis Rowe and wife to Joseph Feiser and wife.....
65th-st., s. s., 258.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x 100.5; John S. Lyons and wife to Nathan Hess.....
Same property; Nathan Hess and wife to Jacob Konsel and another.....
129th-st., s. s., 328.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.6x 99.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society to David White.....
Mulberry-st., s. s., lot 79, p. of Prince-st., 25x92.6x22x85.3; Mary E. Macklin and others to S. Macklin, a part.....
42d-st., s. s., 320.8 ft. w of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Alfred I. Loomis and others to John A. Mitchell.....
Madison-st., 390; Patrick J. Mahony to James Weil and Bernard Mayer.....
74th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; William Tesshner and wife to Marian Davis.....
Greenwich-av., 193; John Totten and wife to John E. Haug.....
1st-av., 2,288; A. Zottarelli to Pauline Lehr.....
105th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 100.11; Charles M. Marsh and wife to Diedrich Tragman.....
Webster-av., s. s., 175 ft. n. of 179th-st., 25 x 129x25.12s; John J. Brady and wife to Frederick D. Van Houten.....
Webster-av., e. s., 222 ft. n. of 179th-st., 25x 127x25x128; same to Joseph K. Clarke.....
Perry-st., 28; John Laughlin and wife to Doris Detjen.....
49th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 356 West; John S. Aitkin and wife to William McKee.....
Railroad-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of 132d-st., 50x 100.11; Arthur F. Kirkham and wife to Felix Prescott.....
Franklin-st., n. s., 99.4 ft. w. of Church-st., 25.8 x 78.9 x 0.8x31.11x25x100.5; Henry Lewis and wife to Henry Green.....
White-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Church-st., 48.11x100.5; Henry Lewis and wife to Elliot Zborowski.....
45th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 5th-av., 27x100.4; John Grede and wife to John McGleenan and wife.....
11th-av., s. w. corner of 73d-st., 51.8x100x 58.4x100; James O. Smith and wife to Hugh Lamb and another.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1889.

ASSETS.

$220,000 U. S. 4 per cent reg. bonds.....	$282,700
Bonds and mortgages.....	336,000
Plant (records of three counties).....	470,017
Loans on collateral.....	27,000
Cash, premiums due, and accrued interest	88,335
	$1,156,052

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	$1,000,000
Accrued rents, taxes, &c.....	7,000
Surplus.....	149,052
	$1,156,052

Offers the safest examination of title coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:
Orlando B. Potter, George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham, Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch, John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann, Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost, Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks, William H. Male,
Charles Richardson, Charles R. Henderson,
Ellis D. Williams, Isaac H. Cocks,
William Trautwine, Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson, Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, C. H. KELSEY,
President. Vice-President.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.
NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT TARRYTOWN.

"The Castle,"

THE FINEST COUNTRY HOUSE IN AMERICA; MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF HUDSON; NEWLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. APPLY TO W. H. HOYT & CO., 9 VANDERBILT-AV.

BROWNSTONE CABINET-FINISHED houses, West 82d-st. and Central Park, one block from 1st station; 51st-st. and 9th-av.; No. 1 West 52d-st., 25 feet wide; Nos. 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., 23 feet wide.
Apply on premises or to
GEO. A. HAGGERTY,
804 3d-av.

TENEMENTS, HOTELS, SPRINGS, MORTgages, plantations, farms, and other sales or exchange. Address OWNER, 1,238 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric-light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure from 5,000 square feet

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PASADENA (N. J.) LAND ON.—HOUSES to be sold as a sacrifice, situated on Mount Ephraim, Camden; will be given away to reliable parties. Apply to 3,111 Broadway, New-York; 59 Caldwell, Brooklyn, and 756 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

DESIRABLE FACTORY PROPERTY WILL be sold as a sacrifice, situated on Mount Ephraim, Camden; will be given away to reliable parties. Apply to 3,111 Broadway, New-York; 59 Caldwell, Brooklyn, and 756 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LEASE.—WEST 125th-st., No. 416, four-story and basement, $350; West 125th-st., No. 425, three-story and basement, $260. All improvements and in good condition. H. HEDDEN, 369 West 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

SEASIDE COTTAGE AT MANHANSET, Shelter Island.—To let for the season, a desirable new cottage; fully furnished for housekeeping; bath, running water, &c.; parties can take meals at hotel if preferred. Apply to H. S. MOWER, 23 Union-square, Room 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER, five-acre place on Orange Mountain, fifty minutes from city, seventeen-room house, with all conveniences; large stable and handsome grounds. W. V. CAROLIN, 10 Wall-st.

UNFURNISHED.

FULLERTON, LONG BRANCH. MONMOUTH Beach, Seabright, and Rumson road houses to let. Information and catalogues from CHAS. S. BROWN & JAS. E. LEVINESS, 59 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—REASONABLE, 150 AND 152 West-st., between Broadway and Centre-st., store, basement, hoist, lofts, elevator; steam power if desired; altered to suit tenant. Apply to B. FRANK HOOPER, 63 Centre-st.

LARGE STORE TO RENT, 1,748 9TH-AV., Lunar 101st-st., elevated station 104th-st.; splendid business neighborhood; reasonable terms to desirable parties; rent, $30 per month. Inquire of owner on premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.

ON THE ATLANTIC.
OPEN.
25 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
SUPERIOR RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.
Finest Surf Bathing Beach
IN THE WORLD.
MORNING AND EVENING CONCERTS.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

POINT LOOKOUT HOTEL.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Special rates for season.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,

GREENWICH, CONN.,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor,
situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 28 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., New-York; express time 45 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This popular hotel opens for the season SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889. Applications for rooms, &c., may be made to the Albemarle Hotel, Madison-square, New-York.
HENRY WALTER, Proprietor. JOHN B. SCHLOSSER, Manager, (late of HOTEL DUQUESNE, PITTSBURG, Penn.)

NEW GRAND HOTEL, "Western" Catskill Mountains,

Now open. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY. ONLY HOTEL ON MOUNTAIN TOP WITH DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. 4½ hours from New-York. For rates, descriptive guides, &c., address S. J. Cornell or Romer Gillis, Managers, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster County, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
Terminus Sandy Hook line steamers to Long Branch, (from Pier 8 North River.) A select family resort. Same management as 1887. Accommodations for 400. PALMER & WHITNEY, Props.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH, L. I.

SURF HOTEL---NEW STEAMBOAT.

Paradise for children. Sea voyage without sea sickness. Malaria and chills cured. Trains leave Long Island City 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; foot Pine-st. 4 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

TREMPER HOUSE,

Open June to October. Most accessible by R. R. of any Hotel in the Catskills. All modern improvements. H. TREMPER, Jr., Physician, N. Y.
Formerly of Cozzen's, now Cranston's.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON.

NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL.

Less than one hour from New-York City; three miles back from South Nyack Depot. Open from June to November. W. PALMER.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

WATER GAP HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
A beautiful mountain resort on a spur of the BLUE RIDGE. Hotel modern and complete. Three hours from New-York by D., L. & W. R. R. Open until October. L. W. BRODHEAD.

THE BERKELEY.
BERKELEY OCEAN CO., N. J.
Fifty yards from ocean; near Barnegat Bay. Superior table; handsomely furnished; gas, artesian water, New-York Tribune. Newsstand. Perfect drainage; surf bathing; boating and fishing. $3 per day. Reduced rates to permanent boarders or families. Now open. Circulars and full particulars sent on application. JULES P. BOUSSEAU, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL,

WOODSBURG, L. I.,
18 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
This is the largest, best furnished, and easiest of access of any hotel on Long Island. Opens in June under a radical and entirely new management; reasonable prices. MARSHALL WHITHED.

MANHANSET HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.—Healthfully located and beautiful scenery by land and water; yachting, boating, bathing, driving, music, &c., &c. Conveniently accessible by Long Island Railroad and steamer Shelter Island. Send for illustrated pamphlet and terms to HENRY S. MOWER, (formerly of Gilsey House,) Manager. Manhanset House Post Office, Suffolk County, N. Y.

AVON INN

SEASON OF 1889.
SANDEMAN & SMITH,
KEY EAST BEACH, N. J.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

67th season. Open June 20. Best location in the Catskills. 15 degrees cooler than New-York. Rates to July 15, $2 50 per day; $14 to $17 50 per week. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO.
(Send for circular.) Catskill, N. Y.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,

NETHERWOOD, N. J.
Now open. 40 minutes from foot of Liberty-st. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 40 trains daily. Elegant brick structure; all modern conveniences.
FRANK E. MILLER.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
Promises success. Accommodation for 200 guests. Gas, baths, electric lights, and electric bells.
CLARK N. SUOFIELD, Manager.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—OCEAN VIEW Hotel open June 27. Fine base and blue fishing; excellent bathing; electric lights and bells; elegant hall; orchestra, string and brass; cable office. Address F. C. CUNDALL, Windsor Hotel, New-York City.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, N. J.—Within 200 feet of the surf; bathing, boating, and tennis. For circulars, terms, &c., address
A. R. SANK.

RAILROADS.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Through express will, on and after July 1, leave

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City

On and After June 30, 1889.

*3 A. M. Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.
8 A. M. Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:55 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with Drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
11:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.
†11 A. M. Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
*3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*†5 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
*†5 P. M., Thousand Island and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
8:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.
*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canadian Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.
*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 3:25 P. M.
*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars.
12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. Wagner sleeping car leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 58 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st. and 398 Broadway, Brooklyn; Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.
A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7:00 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
9 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.
7:00 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Points on Seashore R. R., 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Cape May, 8:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, 9:30, 10:50, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FROM PIER 8 N. R. FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 3 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st.:
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 9:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Through cars and seats can be procured at 71 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 124 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
7 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Parlor and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
5:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY,
PHILA. AND READING R. R.,
and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., North River, for Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M., 12 night.
Through cars and seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 124 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.
Through sleeping cars from PITTSFIELD and

EXCURSIONS.

THE most beautiful summer resort in the world, or Island of Rolling Pleasures. Chasms of Nature and a Realm of Novel Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Superior Dinners, à la carte. Glen Island Club House. Kiosks, Dancing and Promenading. Restaurants, Artery and Mammoth Aquarium, Bowling, Shooting, Riding, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18 N. R. foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3:30 P. M. Jewett's wharf, Newburgh, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 3:45, 7 and 8 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. RETURNING: Leave Glen Island 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 18, 9:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 13 only; 5:30 P. M. for 32d-st. and Jewett's wharf; 5, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings.
40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT Co

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT
CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—6, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., Battery, place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.
RETURNING,
LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:35, 4:10, 5, 6:45, 8:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.
☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.
FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING:
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.
Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS at MANHATTAN BEACH

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.
AFTERNOON, 3:30. EVENING, 7:15.
Special Programme To-day.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route, Sea Beach Route, Bay Ridge Ferry.
from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.
Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES, as follows: Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:20, (except Sundays) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half-hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.
Trains leave Brooklyn, foot of elevated railroads, hourly, 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.
GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
every evening except Sundays and Mondays.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" " West 129th-st.....9:00 "
Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:10 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only twenty minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant steamboat "EMBLEM" from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av., 10 and 10:30 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 8, and 8 P. M., directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 10c., excursion, 20c.; children, 5c., excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad from 26th-st. ferry, Astoria, to A. M. till midnight. Fare, 10c. To-day, steamer "MORRISANIA," extra trip, 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS
SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.
SHOHOLA GLEN—Sundays—From 23d-st., 9:25 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:30 A. M. Wednesdays—23d-st., 8:55 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:00 A. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE—Sundays, A. M.—23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10 o'clock. Sundays, P. M.—23d-st., 1:55; Chambers-st., 2. Wednesdays—23d-st., 9:10 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.
$1.00.
STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.
Books Now Open. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. Season of 1889.
Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and best
FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT
Also new and desirable
GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Pier 19 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

F. F. V.

VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 10:45 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:05 P. M.; Louisville, 8:35 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets, &c., call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 361 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE
EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE
Chambers-st Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M., "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train daily and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamiltondom, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST.: 4, 9:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 P. M. (express, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS.: 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 Noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express, 1:30 P. M., except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M., (express, 9:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. JOHN G. DELAFIELD, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. and Pass. Agt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as follows: 2:01, 3:01, 4:01, 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 10:01, 11:01 A. M., 12:01, 1:01, 2:01, 3:01, 4:01, 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 10:01, 11:01 P. M., 12:01 night. Sundays, 2:01, 3:01, 4:01, 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 10:01, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 6:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M., 12:30 night. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30,

ALL LOST IN WALL-STREET

SO SAYS THE PAYING TELLER OF A HOBOKEN BANK.

FRANK HOYT CONFESSES TO STEALING $18,000—PROBABLY MORE THAN THAT TAKEN—ARREST OF THE THIEF.

Frank Hoyt, who has been for twelve years paying teller of the First National Bank of Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. He had been, as usual, one of the most trusted men in the institution, and when President Syms was first made acquainted with suspicions of his integrity he thought his informant was perpetrating a joke.

The bank examiner visited the bank Wednesday. While looking over Hoyt's accounts he discovered a discrepancy which led him to make further inquiry. The evidence of a course of systematic thieving crowded upon him as he proceeded with the inquiry, and finally he made his suspicions known to the bank officials. These were hastily summoned Thursday afternoon. It was 10 o'clock at night when they got together. They worked well into yesterday morning, and, having convinced themselves that a defalcation of some size had been unovered, concluded to take immediate action.

Hoyt made his appearance at the bank at the usual hour yesterday morning and pleasantly saluted those about him. The Directors watched his movements from the door of their room in the hope of letting him know, by their espionage, that he had been detected, but he did not seem to notice it. Going to his closet, he hung up his hat and changed his coat, and was filling his money drawer from the vaults when Mr. Lyons tapped him on the shoulder.

"The Directors would like to see you in their room," the President said to him quietly.

Hoyt flushed a little and turned to the room. President Hoyt walked as a guard behind him, and when he had entered barred the doorway against his escape. Theophilus Butts, one of the Directors, made known what had been discovered, and Hoyt broke down at once.

"I have been foolish," he said, "and I suppose I have to take the consequences."

They asked what had become of the money he had taken.

"All lost in Wall-street," was his brief response.

President Syms had meanwhile sent word to the police that they might be wanted. Word was now sent to the police station, and Policeman Maonell came and took Hoyt into custody. A formal charge of embezzlement was made against him.

The books of the bank have not been thoroughly examined yet. The prisoner admitted that he had taken $18,000, and insisted that he had lost it in Wall-street, but that he had hopes daily of a favorable turn that would enable him to make his deficiency good. Later in the day he was arraigned before United States Commissioner William Muirheid in Jersey City. He made his confession there anew, and the Commissioner fixed his bail at $15,000.

When first confronted with the charge in the Directors' room the teller burst into tears and bewailed the disgrace he had brought upon his wife and two children. He had recovered his spirits by the time he reached the Commissioner's office and was as bright and chipper as if he had gone there to see a show.

"It's time to eat," he remarked after a little delay. "I think I can eat now." But of course he was not allowed to go out. He was unable to give bail and at 6 o'clock was taken to jail.

It is not believed, as has been already stated, that $18,000 will cover the deficiency. The bank people were very reticent concerning the matter, and Mr. Syms turned from some of the reporters who approached him for information with petulant refusals to supply any. But it was intimated that the examination of the books had gone back into the transactions of the last six months only. It is believed that his speculations have been of longer duration, and the deficiency may turn out to be much larger.

He had been in the habit of abstracting money as he wanted it, and doctoring up his daily balances. He would also withhold deposit slips till he had an opportunity to fix them up so as to agree with his false entries of deposits, and when the opportunity offered he would take from the gold bags what he needed. When he was first confronted with the charge he wanted to arrange a plan for settlement, but the Directors refused to talk with him on that point after they had induced him to surrender $3,000 worth of stock certificates he had in his pocket.

Hoyt is the son of the Rev. Mr. Hoyt of Orange, who was well known in that city during his lifetime. Hoyt's family and his widowed mother reside there yet. They lived in good style, but not extravagantly, and it is not believed that wasteful habits tempted him to his pilferings. He is only thirty-one years of age. Since he has acted as teller he has received $2,500 per year.

RELIEF FOR JOHNSTOWN.

In answer to the request sent to him on Wednesday by Mayor Grant, on behalf of the Conemaugh Valley Relief Fund Committee, for information as to whether the money in the hands of that body should be distributed among the people of Johnstown to enable them to start in business, Gov. Beaver sent a dispatch, which was received by the Mayor yesterday. In it he said that he was obtaining data of the condition of affairs of business men in the flooded district, and asked how much money the New-York committee would place at his disposal.

The Maritime Exchange Johnstown relief fund was increased yesterday by the following additional contributions through D. MacM. Niven & Co.:

Thomas Richir & Co., Cardiff, 5 guineas	$25 46
William Mathnrin & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2 guineas	10 18
John MacAllum, Newcastle, 1 guinea	5 08
George Hallett, Cardiff, £1	4 85
Anderson, Horan & Son, Sunderland, £5	24 25
Turnbull, Potts & Co., Sunderland, £1	4 85
J. L. Miller, Leith, £1	4 85
William MacAllum & Co., London, £5	24 25
Total	$103 77
Superintendent Houghton also acknowledges:	
Behr & Steiner, additional	$25 00
Baker & Carver	25 00
Warren Hay	10 00
Capt. A. M. Douglass	1 00
James A. Walsh	20 00
T. Schrader	10 00
Total	$194 77
Previously acknowledged	$13,258 25
Total	$13,453 02

HE POSED AS A DETECTIVE.

William B. Lynes of Brooklyn, a lawyer who has an office in the Bennett Building, on Nassau-street, went to Coney Island yesterday. He suddenly missed his watch, and was bemoaning his loss to a number of friends when he was approached by a well-dressed individual who introduced himself as a detective. He handed the lawyer a card on which was inscribed the name of "Joseph Denty, special detective, Police Headquarters, New-York," and another which described him as being connected with Coney Island Police Headquarters. Mr. Lynes was impressed by the fellow, and gave him $5, with the promise of more if the watch was recovered. Subsequently the lawyer came upon the fellow, who appeared to have abandoned the case. Sergt. Murphy's attention was called to Denty, and he failed to recognize the man as a detective. On hearing the lawyer's story the officer placed the stranger under arrest. Before Justice Waring Denty pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny and was sentenced to four months in the penitentiary.

The watch was afterward recovered at Mrs. Pierson's "Old Homestead" on the Bowery, where Lynes had left it for safe keeping, but had forgotten the fact.

SEÑOR MATTE ENTERTAINED.

Señor Matte, the Chilian Envoy to the United States, England, and France, who has been sojourning in the city a few days, was entertained at dinner yesterday at the Lawyers' Club by E. W. Scott. Among the guests were Marcellus Hartley, Charles R. Flint, Señor Mathieu, Secretary of the Chilian Legation at Washington; Mr. Pearson, Mr. Macdonald, Louis Honoid of Rio de Janeiro, and A. M. Gibson of Washington. Señor Matte's mission to the three countries mentioned relates to the settlement of the Peruvian debt. While in Washington he had an official interview with Secretary Blaine.

BROOKLYN'S PARK BOARD.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs is reported to have written a letter stating that he would not qualify as a member of the Brooklyn Park Board unless other members of the board promise to be present at the meetings during the Summer. He did not wish to be alone in charge of the department. The Mayor will probably appoint a Commissioner in place of Mr. Jackson next week, so that there will be three members sure to carry on the business of the department. The offices of the board will hereafter be in the Litchfield mansion, in the Park.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

There seems to be some hope of news from the

RELICS OF OLDEN TIMES.

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND QUEER OLD BOOKS FOUND IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, July 5.—A search in the Connecticut State Library has revealed a number of reminders of old times in the shape of important historic papers. On one of them, the commission of John Winthrop as first magistrate at Nannecock, (new New-London,) is the oldest known impression of the seal of Connecticut. The paper is dated 1647, and the seal is firmly and clearly cut. Still more interesting is the original letter of credit taken by Gov. Winthrop in 1661 to old London when he went there from New-London to procure the colonial charter. It is signed by John Talcott, Treasurer, and witnessed by Magistrates Samuel Wyllys, Richard Lord, Sr., and Giles Hamlin. With this document Winthrop succeeded in raising money in London, which was afterward paid back to the mother country in peas and wheat.

Another important original document is a letter from "the Merry Monarch," Charles II., dated Aug. 28, 1666, to the Connecticut colony, concerning the war with the Dutch down New-York way. This old fight, now completely forgotten, was once the greatest subject to occupy the attention of the harassed colonial magistrates. This letter bears the title "Charles R.," written in the King's slender hand, but extending across the entire top of the page. It was from this royal prerogative of writing across the top instead of the bottom of the page that there came the world-wide formula, "Given under my hand and seal."

Sir Edmund Andros, whose red-wigged picture hangs among Connecticut's Governors, has left a document in which he describes himself as "Knight, Seigneur of Sausmare, Lieutenant Governor General, and Vice Admiral." It relates to the disposition of the property in a vessel wrecked on Fisher's Island.

The antiquarian, too, has dug up several hooks of a very ancient date. There is a black-letter Latin dictionary printed in 1477, soon after the discovery of printing with movable types and fifteen years before Columbus sailed for America. There is a Melanchthon book of 1501 and a notable one on logic, a queer old book which belonged to Samuel Parris, the Salem minister, in whose home the witch pandemonium broke out and who himself led the persecution. It bears his signature. The book was printed in 1662 at Leyden.

A lean, small volume, both rare and costly, printed in London in 1656, contains all that is genuine of the famous miscalled Connecticut blue laws. These remarkable enactments, rendered infamous by the untruthful history written in London in 1781 by the refugee Tory, the Rev. Samuel Peters of Hebron, Conn., were never the laws of Connecticut. They were the product of the Hebron colony, a separate and much baser government. The blue laws were taken out of Moses's eternest edicts. Peters was a great story-teller. Probably the biggest tale to be found in his book is his description of the Connecticut River at Bellows Falls, in which he says:

"Two hundred miles from Long Island Sound is a narrow of five yards only, formed of two mountains of solid rock, whose tops intercept the clouds. Through this chasm are compelled to pass all the waters which in time of flood from the northern country. At Upper Cohoes the river there spreads twenty-four miles wide, and for five or six weeks ships of war might sail over lands that afterward produce the finest crops of hay and grain in all America.

"People who can bear the sight, the groans, the trembling, the awful motion of waters, trees, and the thunder of the awful passage will abandon. But one of the greatest phenomena of nature. Here water is consolidated without frost by pressure, by swiftness, between the pinching, sturdy rocks to such a degree of induration that you cannot break it but by force, and even then you be forced into it. Here iron, lead, and cork have a common weight; here, steady as time and harder than marble, the stream passes irresistible, if you will but bring the electric forces rends trees and rocks in pieces with no greater ease than does this mighty water. The passage is about four hundred yards in length and of a zigzag form, with obtuse angles."

This veracious sketch is illustrated with a diagram to make things plain, which is the only illustration in the book.

NAVAL FACT AND RUMOR.

According to information received from the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday the Pensacola is practically ready for sea. She has all her stores and provisions on board, and in two weeks might be ready to start. Much of the work on the Pensacola has been held over until the appropriations for this year become available. Since July 1 nearly all the repairs at both docks have been effected. It is pretty definitely understood that the Pensacola will go to China as flagship on that station. She is of the same type as the Hartford and Lancaster, being what is known as a gun-deck sloop-of-war.

Repairs on the Constellation will be completed within two weeks. The ship will then be ordered to proceed on her Summer cruise. The cadets, who are now on leave, will be ordered to join her at Annapolis, and from that point they will be conveyed by the Academy tenders, the Pilot and Standish, to Norfolk. From Norfolk the Constellation will proceed to sea. The cruise will extend into September. The academic term begins on the first Monday in October.

The steel cruiser Boston is anchored in the lower bay, near the mouth of Gedney's Channel. Yesterday afternoon she carried on a series of experiments, and at night took up her anchorage again. It is said that the Boston is correcting her compasses by the usual method of swinging ship. This is in anticipation of early orders for sea duty.

It was learned yesterday that some of the Class of '83 at the Naval Academy are in business at Panama. They are of those who were unable to obtain commissions in the navy because of the "ten law."

There was not a little comment among military people on the Fourth because the Austrian man-of-war Saida failed to display a single additional flag in honor of the day.

THINKS IT A TEAPOT TEMPEST.

The sudden departure of the Persian Minister to the United States, Hadji Hossein Ghooly Khan, has awakened some interest as to the influence likely to be exerted upon American citizens resident in the far East. The Hon. P. S. Winston, formerly United States Minister to Persia, in conversation yesterday characterized the entire movement as "a tempest in a teapot." The Persian Ambassador, in his opinion, had become homesick, and in order to make sure of a recall he had made the most of the free-speaking privileges of the correspondents of the daily press. The Minister's action would have little or no effect upon the reciprocal and trade relations of the two countries. In the whole of Persia there were not above a dozen Americans, and these were missionaries engaged in the self-denying pursuit of saving the souls of the Armenians. They were not likely to be interfered with. Between Persia and the United States there was absolutely no trade, commercial or otherwise, and all the considerations which bound State and National Governments together were purely sentimental. The Persian Minister, concluded Mr. Winston, must go home in a huff, as appeared to be the case in the present instance, but, whatever he might feel disposed to do or undertake, he would be unable to deprive American tourists of free ingress into or egress from Persian territory.

DR. REEVE TO CLERK SHANLEY.

A notification sent out from the office of City Clerk John Shanley of Brooklyn to "H. Reeve," calling upon him to take out a dog license, fell into the hands of the Rev. Dr. S. L. Reeve, who replied to it as follows:

"Your dogmatic postal card addressed to H. Reeve duly received. As I am not a municipal employe, I politely but firmly refuse to search for and serve your unknown pooh-bah.

"As for myself, I have a high regard for yourself, a kindly feeling for the Brooklyn police, a torpid liver, dyspepsia, sad as few poor relations, but no dog. Was never even bitten by one, have not even barked since the blizzard, and courteously decline both license and collar, as I do not care to be strapped in a city that refuses the usual discount to the clergy. The only dog that ever basked in my warm affection long since left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I am not responsible for debts of her contraction."

HIS WIFE AND CASH VANISH.

Samuel Bloomberg, a tailor, of 169 Seigel-street, Brooklyn, having accumulated $200, thought he would like to be married. A couple of weeks ago friends introduced him to a young woman and finally took him and the woman to 56 Henry-street, this city, where an alleged rabbi performed the ceremony. Saturday night when Samuel came home he found his wife had decamped and taken the $200. He sought a warrant for her arrest in Judge Keune's court yesterday. Samuel believes the marriage was not a legal one and the whole affair was gotten up with a view to getting his money.

O'CONNOR WINS HIS SUIT.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has decided that Charles H. O'Connor, a war veteran, must be reinstated as clerk in the Department of Public Works, Brooklyn. O'Connor

HAUNTS OF THE ANGLERS

FISHING NEWS FROM SALT AND FRESH WATERS.

SPORT TO BE HAD ALONG THE COAST AND IN THE WOODS—DRAWBACKS OF HIGH WATER.

New-York's great army of fishermen, who are accustomed to go forth to the bay resorts, have not had a very good week for the gratification of their sport. For the last few days rain has interfered with their comfort and the fish have been taking a little vacation. The cold wind and rain of the Fourth of July added to the disappointment of very many who had made preparations for a day on the water. The rain was too cold and the fish would not bite.

The weakfishing, barring the days of bad weather, is improving, however, and Prince's Bay is reported to have offered up a few fine ones recently. They have been biting shrimp quite freely down there on a low tide, either the last of the ebb or the first of the flood. Shedder crabs are the best bait as a rule, however, though much more expensive and sometimes difficult to procure. It is a good plan to use both baits, the shedder on the lower hook and the shrimp above.

Weakfish are running fairly large, but not as big as could be desired. The number caught weighing less than a pound is much larger than the number of those tipping the scales above that point. Especially is this the case in Jamaica Bay. At the upper end there has at times been lively fishing, but small size has been the rule.

Kingfish continue scarce for some reason that the old habitués of the bay are unable to explain. It is a most desirable fish to angle for, and when secured makes good eating. Usually before the Fourth fine ones have been taken back of Long Beach, and a year ago there was considerable sport in casting for them from the Rockaway pier. They are a strong, active fish, and vigorous when safely hooked. A weakfish outfit is the proper tackle for them, and they are fond of the same kind of bait. Barnegat Bay is a favorite kingfish ground, but they are often abundant much nearer home. It is to be hoped that, like the weakfish, they are holding off for midsummer, and that they will appear in great numbers.

Sea bass are just about as abundant as ever. Indeed, the Fishing Banks anglers have returned with some large ones. Blackfish are also abundant on the banks.

Big bluefish are again abundant off Sandy Hook. Two weeks ago large schools were plowing the surface of the ocean, off Long Branch coast, causing the oily moss bunkers to leap in the air in their efforts to escape the voracious feeders. In a day or two the bluefish disappeared, and trolling with a squid gave little return for the trouble. Now, they are back again, and the fond of the sport will again be cruising down the coast. The fun is very exciting when a school of fish is run into, and perhaps there is no better muscle developer than hauling in large bluefish.

The word from the Great South Bay is that channel bass are plentiful. Fire Island has continued to be successful. The fish are running from one to two pounds in weight, with an occasional three-pounder.

Members of the Wawayanda Fishing Club, whose clubhouse on Greenwood Lake, have had fair success. Fire Island fishing is not altogether certain, and a storm often sends the fish out of the bay or at least stops their biting for a day or two, but in the long run a fisherman's chances of disappointment are less on the Great South Bay than in any fishing waters near the city. Weakfish and sea bass are now in the bay.

There has been one run of sheepshead in the lower bay, but for the most part they have been scarce. A few were recently taken in the Great South Bay. The market is supplied from Maryland waters.

Weakfish and kingfish are delicate in texture, and never taste so well as when just out of the water. The best way to preserve the fish fresh is to keep them dry. Fish should be dressed within two or three hours after they are caught. They should then have their insides removed, and is the best—and laid away out of the sun. Wrapping them up in linen cloths is better still. Straw makes a fair substitute for the cloth. In cooking, plenty of butter is used, and the fish are well seasoned.

Trout anglers are having fine sport in the Catskills, according to recent reports that have found their way down from the wilds. The new resorts of Lake Edward and Lake St. John have been very popular this Summer, and many visitors journeyed to the charming region of water and woods for the purpose of taking trout. The high water has been a serious drawback to the success of fishermen, and it is remarkable how the streams have kept at high-water mark. Usually, at this time of the year, they are down so low as to drive the front into pools and very wise holes, but this year it is different. The recent rains will tend to hold the streams up for a few days yet. It is certainly the late fisherman who is going to have the big catches. The same complaint of boiling, turbulent streams is made by those who have gone into the Adirondacks. Word from St. Lawrence County on Wednesday was that the streams were yet high.

Canada trout, while not reaching the dimensions of the Maine beauties, are not to be despised, and in the newly-fished sections average fine fellows. Brook trout in the Rangeley Lakes is about over till the Fall run of fish. In midsummer the trout withdraw into the deep water of the lakes, where they hug the bottom, well out of the angler's way. The fishing has been fair this year and the Rangeleys are not played out yet by any means. About Sept. 5 the trout will again run up the streams, and for two or three weeks the fishing will be good. The Fall trout run even larger than those in the Spring, and seven and eight pounders are quite frequently taken. The number of visitors to the lakes that has been very large this season, and it has taken a great many trout to satisfy their wants.

The *American Angler* and *Hook and Line* are merged with the issue of this week. The latter has been published as a special sailor edition of the former. The consolidated paper will be enlarged to twenty pages, the size of *Harper's Weekly*. The subscription price still remains $3 a year, but the retail price has been reduced from 10 cents to 6 cents a copy.

FRENCH FUGITIVES CAPTURED.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday held for examination next Friday Henri Antoine Noll, his wife, Blanche, and Paul Hamant. They were arrested on Wednesday at Far Rockaway, after having been watched for two weeks by Pinkerton detectives. Noll was acting cashier of the Paris banking house of Belisias, Joumel & Co., by whom he had been employed for ten years. He disappeared on May 23, and the police found he had fled to this country and that he was an embezzler to a heavy amount.

His wife, it is said, was the cause of the trouble, through her infatuation for betting at the races. She reached here on May 31, on the steamship Pennland, and, her husband and his companion came on June 3, on the Wasaland. They went at first to the Hotel Brunswick, and then to Far Rockaway, where they hired a cottage, all the while spending money freely. About eighty thousand francs was recovered when the party were arrested.

MORE BAD POSTAL WORK.

Another picturesque example of the "efficiency" of the present administration of the postal department was seen in THE TIMES yesterday. A letter, sent from Ringville, Mass., addressed legibly to a gentleman living at "29 East Twenty-first-street, New-York City," on July 2, was sent to Philadelphia, as though the 29 denoted a block of the Postmaster-General was the character house through which all the United States mails must hereafter pass. The envelope is stamped: "Received Jul. 3, 8 P. M., Phila." From Philadelphia it was sent back to New-York, at least twenty-four hours later than it should have been delivered.

HELP ASKED FOR THE BABIES.

An appeal is addressed to charitable ladies of the city for money to assist in keeping the babies' wards in the New-York Post-Graduate Hospital, at 224-230 East Twentieth-street,

NO MONEY FOR CREDITORS.

SUCH APPEARS TO BE THE CONDITION OF ALFRED CARR & CO.

The wail which went up from some threescore creditors when Alfred Carr of 68 Pine-street went abroad for a vacation after using $30,000 of their money in speculations and packing $10,000 more in his handbag has not diminished. There is a crescendo which cries for satisfaction from somewhere, and unless Mr. Carr comes back from London, which his lawyer, E. G. Davis, says he intends to do, he will find all the milk and honey of friendship here turned into wormwood. Mr. Davis and Carr's former bookkeeper Walter McAllister went over the books of the firm yesterday and discovered what every one else surmised the middle of last week, that there wasn't a cent left for the creditors, and that the furniture in the office might be sold for enough money to pay the rent, but they were not very sure of it. Statements were made during the day that Carr was in London, living as a prince is supposed to live, in an expensive hotel and making ducks and drakes of his $10,000. As a matter of fact, however, no one knows just where Carr is, save Mrs. Purdy, his mother, who lives in Orange, N. J., and who remains discreetly silent.

But there is growing a desire for revenge on the part of J. A. Yates, who first secured an attachment against Alfred Carr & Co. last week. Yesterday he wrote a letter to the President of the Consolidated Exchange informing him, through Leopold Wallach, his counsel, of certain dealings he had with George Bancroft, a member of the Exchange. He said that last month he was desirous of purchasing 400 shares of Lead Trust, and informed Carr of his wishes. The latter gave Mr. Yates a note to Mr. Bancroft introducing him and explaining that Mr. Yates was one of his customers. Mr. Yates says that Mr. Bancroft agreed to purchase the shares for him. Four or five days later the operation showed a profit in Mr. Yates's favor of $1,500. Mr. Yates at once instructed Mr. Bancroft to sell, and the latter soon reported that he had done so. When Mr. Yates endeavored to collect the money, however, he says that Mr. Bancroft refused to pay it to him, declaring that his dealings had been entirely with the firm of Carr & Co. The President of the Exchange summoned Mr. Bancroft before him in the afternoon and told him of the complaint. He declared that the transaction was entirely with Carr & Co., with whom Mr. Yates was a depositor, and that he had paid the $1,500 to them. This explanation, with the complaint, will be referred to the Complaint Committee of the Exchange, which will, it is promised, make a searching investigation into the matter.

There is a story told in Orange that is characteristic of Carr. He boasted of never having been the victim in any of his business dealings. "Why, I smell it," he said, when a broker's office in the Street a fellow came in with some scents to sell. I purchased two bottles, and when I opened them I found them to be no good. Looks as if I was swindled, doesn't it? Well, I wasn't. I kept those two bottles until I was promoted, when I sold them to the fellow who took my place and got square all round."

NOTICES CARELESSLY SERVED.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in refusing to free Robert Johnston from the payment of a one-hundred-dollar fine imposed for neglect to appear for service as a juror when notice had been served on him according to the Commissioner of Jurors, thus freed his mind in regard to the serving of jury notices:

"The work of serving jury notices is sometimes intrusted to men who have but little sense of the importance of their duty, and it has come within my observation that the Sheriff's return has certified the performance of a duty which was made upon men who had for months been in their graves or who had been for years absent in Europe. It is also not uncommon for me to forget that they have been notified to appear for jury duty, and on more than one occasion I have satisfied myself that the Sheriff's officer was right and the delinquent juror wrong."

Mr. Johnston was given leave to renew his application, furnishing the court with fuller particulars. He says he was never served with the notice.

PROTESTING AGAINST A SALOON.

The parents of the girls who attend school at Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street are greatly exercised over the fact that the present Excise Board has granted a license for a saloon at the corner of Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street. An attempt was made some time ago to establish a saloon in the location named, but it was defeated through the influence of property holders in the neighborhood and people interested in the school. An effort is being made now to have the license for the saloon revoked, and a petition to the Excise Board is being circulated. It has received nearly one hundred signatures. Over three thousand girls attend the Lexington-avenue school, and the parents generally consider it an outrage to have a saloon within less than two hundred feet of the school building.

MORE MORMON RECRUITS.

A consignment of Mormons under the charge of two burly and well-built elders named Smith and Anderson were landed at Castle Garden yesterday from the steamship Wisconsin. There were 146 in all, including children and adults of both sexes, 60 being grown women and 30 small children. Although the bulk of the party were Swedes and Welsh, there were several English people among them and a few Germans.

No hindrance was raised to the importation by the Emigration Commissioners, although it is said that the children are almost all gathered by the elders from industrial institutions abroad. To avoid being detained on this ground, however, they all claimed to be children or relatives of the men or women in the party. They left immediately for Salt Lake City, taking the Old Dominion steamer to Norfolk.

MARY'S MEMORABLE HOLIDAY.

Mary Williams, a servant employed at the Hoffman House, went to Rockaway Beach yesterday. She met James Arthur there, and they danced at one of the pavilions. She suddenly accused him of stealing her pocketbook containing $100 and called a policeman. He took the young man and the young woman to the station, and it was decided to detain both for the grand inquest. The woman, protested, and when taken to the detention room drew a knife from her dress and declared she would kill herself rather than remain away from the hotel over night. Sergt. Bergen got possession of the knife after a struggle, and the woman was watched during the night.

THE PROBST MATRICIDE.

Herman Probst of Jersey City Heights, who shot and killed his mother and afterward lodged a brace of bullets in his own head, has rallied from the shock. The bullets were extracted from between the two tables of the skull. One penetrated the inner table and pressed against the brain. The patient asked for a drink of water yesterday, but refused to talk about the tragedy. His sister-in-law states that he had acted oddly for a month past and that he was devoted to his mother, who was a confirmed invalid and frequently grieved over her misfortune.

AMONG THE ATHLETES.

The Adelphi Athletic Club, the recent addition to the National Association of Amateur Athletes, will hold its third athletic meeting this afternoon on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club at Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, beginning at 4 o'clock. The special features will be a match contest at the standing broad jump between M. W. Ford of the Brooklyn Heights Athletic Club and J. W. Rich of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and an attempt by T. P. Conner of the Manhattan Athletic Club to reduce the American amateur record of 20:25 4-5 for four miles. Mr. Ford has not been in training during the past week, but is in very good form. He holds the American amateur record of 10 feet 8½ inches. Mr. Rich will run from scratch in the four-mile race, which will be a handicap contest.

The William S. Earl Boat Club (Limited) filed articles of incorporation yesterday in the Secretary of State's office. William Hopkins, James F. Dodd, Thomas H. Champion, T. Frank Reardon, and John J. Kennedy are named as incorporators. They intend to fit up buildings to be devoted to athletic, gymnastic, literary, and social purposes, and to purchase, lease, manufacture, and sell sailboats, rowboats, canoes, and racing sculls and all necessary attachments. They will locate in Lansingburg, and will have a capital stock of $4,200, divided into ten dollar shares.

The Atalanta Boat Club, of this city, filed yesterday, at Albany, a certificate of an increase of the number of its trustees from three to nine. The Board of Trustees will be as follows: W. H. Wagstaff, Alexander Woods, A. F. Norman, I. B. Fairchild, Benjamin F. Barnes, D. W. Armstrong, Jr., J. G. Grimth, Dudley Van Heiland, and Fred Fullman.

Members of the Berkeley Athletic Club are requested to meet at the Berkeley Oval at 3:30 o'clock to-day to make up cricket teams. The Berkeleys will probably be represented in club matches at intervals during the season.

NUISANCES ON BROADWAY CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no way at compelling the Broadway Railroad Company to respect the rights of the public

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

COPPER MEN DISTURBED.

PRODUCERS AT LOGGERHEADS AND BROKERS DISGUSTED.

The failing out among the American producers of lake copper is said by those interested to be as far from adjustment as ever, and a war in prices is regarded as likely to occur in the early days of next week. The Metal Exchange was not open for business yesterday, but, as a broker somewhat bitterly remarked, as far as the copper market is concerned the opening or closing of that institution is of no actual consequence. "The producers of copper," he said, "have discovered, or rather M. Sécretan discovered for them, an improved way of doing business, and I wonder now that it has been given a prolonged trial, whether they are satisfied with it. They have dispensed with the services of us brokers; we have made no money, and by the time the combination accumulations have been disposed of I fancy they will not be able to claim that the improved way of doing business has been very profitable. When the agreement was entered into in May to dispose of the lake copper accumulations at 12 cents it was hoped that a stable market would follow, but here they are at loggerheads and the market is gone to pieces again. It looks as though there was to be no permanent peace until after a war of prices has cleared the atmosphere. This means copper at 9 or 10 cents a pound and ruin to a lot of the weaker companies."

Up to yesterday evening the situation of the Tamarack Company and other parties to the May agreement remained unchanged. A conference had been held, but no satisfactory understanding had been reached. It was hinted that not only had the Tamarack Company been making heavier sales than it should, but that it had been detected in the more reprehensible act of shading prices to large customers, and that this is what makes the other companies unwilling to enter upon a fresh agreement or a renewal of the old one.

It was hoped by a sanguine few, however, that an amicable adjustment of the trouble would be accomplished, and that possibly by Monday the old arrangement would be again in force. It was pointed out that the twelve-cent rate had not succeeded in diminishing the accumulations, and that something a little more tempting in the way of prices will be necessary to produce the only thing that can reduce stocks—a boom in manufacture.

GEN. DUANE MOVES.

HE ASKS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO TEST HIS RIGHT TO OFFICE.

As Gen. James C. Duane is not desirous to hold the office of Aqueduct Commissioner if he is not legally entitled to do so, he has asked the Attorney General of the State to bring an action to test his right, agreeing to submit the case at once to the General Term of the Supreme Court. He made this request on Wednesday, and yesterday he informed Mayor Grant of the fact and presented him with a copy of his letter to the Attorney General. In his letter to the Mayor Gen. Duane said:

"I am informed that you have declined to sign the warrant transmitted to you by the Controller for the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the Aqueduct Commission for the month of June, and that you base your action as a reason for such refusal that you do not believe that I am entitled to act as such Commissioner. From these facts I assume, (although I have received no communication from you on the subject,) that you have interpreted my duties to the office which I hold and the duties of which I am now performing.

"The ground which the Counsel to the Corporation has taken in support of his opinion prior to my appointment submitted by your predecessor to the then Counsel to the Corporation, Henry R. Beakman, Esq., and he came to the conclusion that I permanently resigned my position in the United States Army was not disqualified for that reason from holding my present office. Since the expression of the opinion above referred to by the present Counsel to the Corporation I have sought the advice of other members of the legal profession, in whom I have entire confidence, and am assured by them that my title to the office is not open to serious doubt.

"Under the circumstances, I shall, of course, continue to discharge its duties, but if your convictions of duty call upon you to deny or ignore my title, a question is raised which should be brought to final decision at the earliest moment. I shall not consent to hold any office for which I am under any legal disqualifications, and I have, therefore, addressed and sent to the Attorney General a letter of which I herewith transmit a copy to you."

The straightforwardness of this missive commended itself to the mind of Mayor Grant, and he answered Gen. Duane as follows:

"I am pleased to see that you have concluded to follow a course calculated to avoid confusion in the public service, and in view of your readiness to submit what I believe to be a proper, because the most expeditious, way of solving the legal questions presented in your case, I feel justified in refraining from appointing an Aqueduct Commissioner until the necessity for such appointment shall have been made apparent by the decision of the court."

AFRAID OF A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mayor Grant and Commissioner Waldo Hutchins, the President of the Park Board, had a long discussion at the meeting of the Street-Opening Board yesterday. The Mayor insisted that some clear and comprehensive plan for opening streets in the annexed district should be prepared by the Park Board before he would vote to open any in detail. It was finally determined that the Park Board should prepare such a scheme and make a map of it, so that the relation of one street to another and the topographical features of the district would be understood by the members of the Street-Opening Board.

The disapproval by the Park Board of the request of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the discontinuance of the proceedings for the opening of Alexander and Willis avenues and Brown-place to the Harlem River, made the Mayor and Public Works Commissioner Gilroy feverish. They declared that the railroad company seemed bent on acquiring possession of the Harlem River front from Brook-avenue to Lincoln-avenue. Commissioner Gilroy said that the New-York Central Railroad Company now practically controls the North River front from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and he did not wish to see the Harlem River front cut off from the use of the people. The matter was laid over to enable the Board of Street-Opening to inquire into it fully. The opening of First-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-first-street to the Harlem River was ordered, and a request from the Southern Railroad of New-Jersey for leave to build a bridge across Newark-street at Pier 8 was referred to Commissioner Gilroy for consideration.

TEACHERS GOING TO EUROPE.

The steamship State of Nevada will sail to-day about 5 o'clock with another teachers' excursion on board, made up of 109 representatives of the pedagogic profession from North Carolina. They are bound for a short vacation trip in Europe, and will have the steamship entirely to themselves. Glasgow will be the first port touched at, and excursions into the surrounding country will be made thence. A visit will be paid to the home of Burns at Ayr, and then the party will proceed by rail to Edinburgh. London will be visited next, where the travelers will attend services at the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's church. A month in Paris and a few days in Ireland, where a trip to the Giant's Causeway will be made, will finish the tour. On Aug. 8 the party will re-embark at Larne on the State of Indiana, bound for New-York. Major Eugene G. Harrell of Raleigh is the leader of the band of tourists.

SHE CLAIMS TO BE MRS. GREGG.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied the motion for alimony made by Mrs. Caroline P. Gregg, who alleges that she is the wife of Joshua Gregg of Gregg Brothers, the carpet dealers at Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Mr. Gregg declares that he never married the woman. He married a Miss Talmage in 1880, and has lived with her since. The alleged marriage between him and the woman who is suing him took place, the plaintiff herself says, in 1883, and was performed by a Police Justice.

MR. SANGER EXAMINED AGAIN.

Mr. Frank W. Sanger was subjected again yesterday to hours of cross-examination in the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" suit, and he was the only witness examined during the day's session before Referee Rollins. Judge Bittenbender, T. Henry French's counsel, had promised to get through with Mr. Sanger in half an hour, but failed to do so. The hearing was adjourned till next Monday morning, and if it is in any way possible, Mr. Samuel French, who wants to return to England, will testify then.

JAIL PREFERRED TO MARRIAGE.

Judge Helms in the City Court, yesterday gave judgment for $200 in favor of Annie Hamlich, in her suit against Abraham Fliegal for breach of promise. The two met in court that

they would marry, and Judge Helms was making ready to perform the ceremony, when Fliegal's resolution gave way. He is now in Ludlow-Street Jail. Miss Hamlich is one of three girls to whom it is said he was engaged at the same time.

NOBODY GREATLY PLEASED.

SIX ALMOST UNKNOWN TAMMANYITES APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

Corporation Counsel Clark made some appointments yesterday which do not commend themselves to the workers in the Tammany ranks, and which, so far as known, have nothing to commend them to anybody outside of Tammany. They were of Edwin H. Hawke, Jr., and William A. Sweetser as assistants, at $3,000 a year each; Charles D. Ollendorf and John J. Delaney as junior assistants, at $2,500 each; James J. Martin as junior assistant, at $1,200 a year, and Cornelius F. Collins as junior law clerk, at $600 a year. The Tammany "workers" are not pleased, because none of these young men, excepting Hawke and Martin, have ever been recognized as of any value to the organization at election times.

Edwin H. Hawke, Jr., is about thirty-two years of age. He has had but little experience in the courts. During President Cleveland's administration he was the chief clerk of a division in the Custom House. He is a pushing young man with a prettily-curled mustache. In Tammany he is merely known as the Financial Secretary of the Committee on Organization and a member of the Twentieth Assembly District Committee.

William A. Sweetser belongs to the Nineteenth Assembly District Tammany Committee, but beyond this is not known in politics. He is a brother-in-law of W. J. Arkell of *Judge*, and is Russell Harrison's attorney in the libel suit of Col. Schuyler Crosby against him. He has been practicing in this city about two years, prior to which he was a clerk in the office of Jere Wernberg in Brooklyn. He has a good baritone voice and would make an admirable member of Tammany's glee club.

Charles D. Ollendorf came here about four years ago from Otsego County, where he was a Supervisor and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Surrogate. He spent some time in the office of Mayor Grant's friend, John M. Bowers, but recently has been practicing as a member of the firm of Barnard & Ollendorf, at 234 Broad

The New-York Times.

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LONDON'S PLEASURE TIME

UNUSUAL GAYETY AND FINE WEATHER FOR IT.

SILENCE AS TO WAR—BOULANGER'S CHANCES—NEW ROYAL DUKES—THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 6.—For more than five weeks now no Londoner has had occasion even to remember whether he owned an umbrella and much less to carry one. The skies have been uniformly clear, and the sun has hung like the diamond in the Shah's cap, visible all day long. No other such heated, rainless June has been known in England in many years. From what I saw of the parched grass and dry, baked fields yesterday it is probable that the British farmer will be willing to get on through the rest of his life without ever seeing another such month.

But more attention is paid to what pleasure seekers want, and no doubt they have been having a tremendously good time of it. Yesterday's great throngs at Kempton Park and Henley, and to-day's vast gathering at the Crystal Palace, where the Shah is to be dined and fêted, bring to a close the most notable season of public gayety England has seen. London's part in the entertainment of the Persian monarch is now finished, and the provincial towns take him in hand, while the metropolis meditates ruefully on the necessity of getting back to work and on its melancholy arrears of tradesmen's bills. More money has been spent here this past month or two than ever before in a similar period. Wine merchants, hotel keepers, milliners, dressmakers, florists, and all the rest of the great company who minister to the polite side of modern civilization have been literally coining gold, and the figures of the receipts of the railways which serve London and its show suburbs far overlap all previous records.

At the Henley regatta yesterday the whole stretch of the river was lined without a break by sumptuous houseboats superbly decorated with banks of flowers, while the entire surface of the water between the races was packed with smaller craft as thick as logs in a jam. Young Englishwomen never come so near being pretty anywhere else as they do in a boat, and yesterday the thousands of novel and splendid riparian toilets presented to the eye probably touched the high-water mark of costliness and beauty of apparel known to the history of middle-class people. Not a few of the boats flew American colors, and A. M. Palmer had a big steam yacht in the middle of the course, where a number of American guests met Mr. Farjeon, Charles Dickens, Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Wyndham, and other British celebrities. But now the play spell is over and we must go to work again.

During the week there has been a strange and almost sinister silence on the Continent, which recently was so disturbed by evil dreams and throbbings of the war drum. Young William is alone with his thoughts in the gloomy stillness of the Norwegian fiords and glacial palisades, and as to the tenor of these thoughts we have no sign. The Czar, too, is off with his wife and family in an equally close seclusion, trying to realize that he is a human being after all, instead of a fly on the driving wheel in the enormous and terrible mechanism of the Russian Government.

But the forces which ceaselessly weave and spin underneath these visible figureheads are not resting. German officials are doggedly keeping alive the quarrel forced upon little Switzerland with a view to preserving a pretext for hurling an army corps across the Jura Pass when war comes. Russian officers, no longer deigning to disguise matters, are swarming up the Danube past Roumanian towns into Servia, and one party of fifty actually landed on Wednesday at Braila and closely inspected the fortifications the Roumanians have built there. The Servian authorities have got a hint to dissemble their readiness to overthrow the Obrenovitz dynasty, and accordingly the boy King is once more being salaamed to; but the work of getting ready to do Russia's bidding goes on untiringly. Here in London diplomatists believe in war more now than they did when the scare was at its height ten days ago.

Perhaps the public man in Europe who believes most firmly that a great armed crash is coming is the Pope. He got private news a few days ago—some say from Vienna, others from Warsaw, and still others from a secret friend in the Quirinal at Rome—which threw the whole Vatican into an immediate panic. Nobody except the Cardinals, who are sworn to secrecy, knows exactly what this news was, but it is practically certain that it was a warning that war is on the way. It is believed, too, that a hurriedly-summoned council discussed a plan of removing the Holy See at once from Rome, and the indications point to Valencia as the place of refuge most favored. Nothing more definite than this has come to light as yet, but developments are likely to come very soon.

The Pope's original preference was the little principality of Lichtenstein, but the fact that Austria is in alliance with the hated Italian Government is believed to have rendered this resort impossible. Spanish Ministers are very close-mouthed about the Valencia scheme, though they do not deny that it has been broached, because they are extremely dubious about the effect of the change on Spanish popular feeling. For one thing, it would warm the Carlist intrigues into life again, and it is equally certain that it would develop new and energetic republicanism as well, so I suspect the Pope is not wanted by the Madrid authorities.

French politics, having stagnated since the opening of the Exposition, promise now to enter upon their livelier stage, and from this on to the general elections there is likely to be excitement enough. The question of how Gen. Boulanger will be tried has arisen to disturb the Ministry. Attorney General de Beaurepaire says there is not enough proof to convict the General before a civil court, and so insists on handing him over to the tender mercies of a military tribunal, which would not hesitate to shoot him to death for endeavoring to seduce army officers from their allegiance to their superiors. The rest of the Council prefer a civil trial on a charge of treason, and out of this conflict a Ministerial crisis may easily come.

The Chamber itself is very near the end of its rope. The work of the session is practically finished, and an adjournment would be possible in the next week or so if the Chamber had decided not to take up sundry measures like the bill against multiple candidatures, which have been proposed to hamper Gen. Boulanger at the coming elections. I hear that there is not much chance of these being seriously attempted, owing to the general conviction that they will be worse than useless if the country really desires to put Gen. Boulanger in power. The plans of the Boulangists, as new formulated, are to elect a majority of new Deputies and then make the General President of the Chamber. This would give him the legal right to hold secret communication with the heads of army corps, and that once attained it is felt that M. Carnot would have to get out. There is a pretty general notion in Paris that the reactionaries and Boulangists will return between 300 and 340 members, and, as 293 would be a majority, the outlook is not encouraging.

Here in London politics are distinctly not exciting. There was an unusual muster of hereditary wiseacres in the House of Lords yesterday, no less than 235 rallying to vote on Lord Salisbury's Land Transfer bill. This Ministerial measure was an effort to enable people to buy and sell land without having to pay to lawyers about one-quarter of the whole sum of money involved. It is not a very sweeping effort, but it does limit to a certain extent the system of legal plunder which now makes an English solicitor as shameless a brigand as any Macedonian Pasha. The solicitors drummed up all the Tory peers upon whose domains they hold mortgages, and so finally beat the bill by a majority of nine votes. There is not much show of indignation, partly because the bill would come to the Commons too late to be passed, but more because it is felt that the Lords only drove another nail in their political coffin by their stupid action.

The fight over the royal grants to Princess Louise and Prince Albert Victor has doubtless been livened by pungent remarks from Labouchère, Bradlaugh, and other Radicals, but it will not otherwise amount to much.

More fun will arise from dull old Mr. Smith's reply to a letter from Walter Besant asking for a pension for the widow of a deceased novelist, in which he declared that the Government never gave literary pensions to writers of fiction, but only to writers of serious or scientific works. The facts are really the other way, and novelists have put up Mr. Summers to ask "Old Morality" some puzzling questions on Monday.

Rumors of Mr. Smith's prospective retirement to the House of Lords are now more persistent than ever, and it is said, with a show of authority, that he will be in the same batch of elevations with Lord Fife, who will be made Duke of Inverness, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, who will get the title of Duke of Kent. This last is going to provoke universal disgust, for the Queen, in bestowing her own father's title on this beggarly and unpopular foreigner, really goes beyond even her own customary disregard for public proprieties. Prince Albert Victor will probably be made Duke of York at the same time.

After a momentary flash of interest over Davitt's appearance in the box, the Parnell Commission has relapsed into dullness and obscurity. All hope of finishing it this Summer is now given up. The next adjournment will be on Aug. 9, when the long vacation begins, and it is thought possible that the evidence will be concluded by that time. If so, the speeches will be made when the commission reassembles on Nov. 2, and that ought to bring the thing to an end before Christmas. Nobody knows when the report will be reached and nobody cares.

Mrs. Maybrick's trial for husband-poisoning at Liverpool promises to be an exciting display of clever work. The case seemed very heavily against her at the outset, but the opinion has veered in her favor somewhat, and the news that Sir Charles Russell has undertaken her defense indicates that her battle for life will be strongly fought. She has no money to speak of, and the great pleader must either have taken up the case for fame and humanity or else she has friends not known to the public.

Lord Charlie Beresford is going to sea in order to prevent his rank in the navy from lapsing under the three years rule, and this will make a Parliamentary vacancy in Marylebone, which will bring on another big fight for a London constituency. It is a Tory stronghold, but the Gladstonians think they can carry it. They are also going to make a vigorous contest for Dover, where death has made a vacancy, and the Tories are going to run young George Wyndham, the Secretary, who writes pertly saucy letters for Mr. Balfour. His opponent will probably be Sir Heronlee Robinson, the able ex-Governor of Cape Colony, whose withdrawal from Africa at the bidding of the colonial Judges is the worst thing the present Ministry has done for English interests.

Val Princeps's novel of the ancient régime in France, the first announcement of which I made in 1887, is at last finished and will be published by the Longmans.

Wilkie Collins has apparently rallied from his paralytic stroke of Sunday, but I am afraid he will do no more work. He had nearly finished his new novel.

I learn from Paris that Jules Massenet will go to America next season to produce his operas, "Esclarmonde," "Herodiade," "Le Cid," and "Manon," leading the orchestra himself. Sixty representations will be given, and Miss Sibyl Sanderson will be the prima donna. The expenses will be paid by a syndicate formed principally among the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House. The tour will extend from Boston to San Francisco, beginning in New-York. H. F.

THE WRECK OF THE GRANADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A private letter from Colima gives the facts about the cause of the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer Granada. It declares that a great hurricane prevailed along the Mexican coast June 22, sea gulls being blown twenty miles inland. The Granada encountered this hurricane and was blown on the point of rocks just below the mouth of the Apsia River. It was 11 o'clock at night when the steamer struck and the sea was extremely heavy. Only the coolness and skill of Capt. Deering and his crew saved the passengers.

Cheap rates to the West via B. & O. R. R. Chicago, $17; Cincinnati, $15 50; St. Louis, $21 25. Corresponding rates to all points West. Time table this paper.—Adv.

CAPTURED IN THE NIGHT

SUCCESSFUL DESCENT UPON THE STATE CAMP.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST HAS A BUSY NIGHT—RELIEVED BY THE NINTH REGIMENT AND ALBANY COMPANIES.

PEEKSKILL, July 6.—There were high jinks here last night—not the sort of jinks with which regiments usually celebrate their last night in camp, but of the kind which should make the heart of every born soldier beat a little the faster, even though he be accustomed to the roll of musketry and sentry duty under not the most attractive conditions.

Seemingly not a bit exhausted by the exciting scenes and hard work of the sham battle, 125 volunteers, composing the grand guard, under the command of Major Wallace A. Downs, left camp at 4 o'clock with instructions from headquarters to picket the approaches, and equipped with all the necessary impediments for a night's bivouac. About 11 o'clock Lieut. Col. Dennison called for 100 men to accompany him in an attempt to break through the lines of the grand guard and capture the post. He was dounly successful. The "enemy" not only outflanked Major Downs's forces, but at 2:30 o'clock came stealthily creeping back, poured a volley into the surprised sentries, and took possession of the camp, Col. Hopper incinded, almost without a struggle. The post was again aroused when the guard wandered in at 4 o'clock full of all sorts of wonderful tales of dangers encountered and overcome. It was hard work, no doubt, but the best sort of discipline and experience for the men.

In spite of the four days of rain, which has materially impeded the work of the Seventy-first and the Provisional Battalion during their week at the State School of instruction, such high authorities as Adjt. Gen. Porter and Col. Phisterer agree in saying that the man's improvement has been more rapid than that of any like body since the camp was established. One of the best known of the State instructors in military tactics said to-day in friendly criticism of the regiment:

"When the Seventy-first came into camp a week ago I could not but note its vast improvement since it was last here, two years ago. The men are willing learners, and time and their guard work has been unusually good. The onions thing about them is that they fail in the very point in which they should excel—the manual. There is no excuse for this, for it is the one thing which can be practiced in an armory as well as here. That is due to me, is mainly the fault of the line officers. The non-commissioned officers are particularly poor, showing a lack of theoretical instruction which is painful. Excellence in the manual would very much improve the appearance of the regiment on the field and would prevent the confusion which has been especially noticeable in battalion drill. The regiment has one of the best staffs of field officers of any in the State service, and its surprising improvement is due almost solely to their efforts. They should not allow themselves to be handicapped in their good work by incompetent subordinates. Almost the same criticism may be made of the Provisional Battalion, except that one at least of the separate companies, the Sixth of Troy, is fairly good in the manual."

That the men have made the most of their week's instruction was evident when they formed on the parade ground preparatory to making way for the Ninth. They marched steadily shoulder to shoulder, with a rigid thumb swing which was in marked contrast to their movements when entering the camp last Saturday.

The post has cost the State this week $13,787—$5,600 to feed the men and $8,187 to pay them. The latter sum was divided as follows: Seventy-first, $5,262 87; fifth Separate Company, $1,011 50; Sixth Company, $684 25; Eleventh Company, $542 75; Seventeenth Company, $538; field and staff, $148.

Col. Seward's Ninth Regiment had a quiet sail up the river from New-York this morning on the steamer Bay Queen. The assembly was made at the armory in Twenty-sixth-street at 9 o'clock, and all was hurry and bustle until 11 o'clock, when, with Conterno's Band heading it, the regiment left its armory and marched to the foot of Twenty-first-street, Hoboken. The Queen took the troops on board. The boat steamed out with the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." There were in all 583 men on board. They arrived at the camp at 3 o'clock and took possession of the tents abandoned an hour later, as the Seventy-first Regiment departed. Capt. Solomon E. Japha of Company E was officer of the Day. Lieut. James H. Maconnell of Company H was Officer of the Guard, and the outpost was bestowed upon Lieut. William Ehrmann of Company F. Following are the field and staff: Colonel William Seward, Jr.; Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas S. Rand; Adjutant—Y. D. Deckert; Surgeon—Alva H. Doty; Assistant Surgeon—Charles N. Thompson; Quartermaster—Daca R. Pratt; Commissary—G. A. Clement; Inspector of Rifle Practice—Keason G. Gibson; Chaplain—The Rev. Newland Mayuard. The Ninth have as neighbors the Tenth Battalion of Albany, under command of Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch, with 218 men, and they have four streets on the north side of the camp ground. They arrived about 2 o'clock. The battalion is made up of four companies, and came down by a special train, which took back the Newburg and Troy companies.

Forty minutes before sundown the regiment and the battalion were drawn up for dress parade. The drill was excellent, and the manual was exceedingly well executed for the first night in camp.

THE MONTANA CONVENTION.

HELENA, Montana, July 6.—The Constitutional Convention reconvened at 10 A. M., but transacted no further business other than the selection of a few minor officers and the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules. The convention then adjourned till 2 P. M. Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Deputy Marshal Swayne arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., Friday, from Chickasaw Mountains, with fourteen prisoners, two dead men, and one nearly dead. One of the dead men was Cornelius Walker. He was approached by the officer near Pauls Valley in the Chickasaw Nation, but resisted and shot one of the posse named Williams, who died next day. Swayne at once returned fire, shooting Walker thirteen times before he fell dead.

The Gentlemen's Driving Association has been formed at Norwalk, Conn., with the following officers: Brookfield Raymond, of Norwalk, President; E. A. Woodward, First Vice President; L. S. Knapp, Secretary; E. A. Woodward, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five. The association has over 200 members and will lease the Fair Grounds for a year, with the privilege of extending the lease to three years.

George Duane, aged fifteen years, was shot and killed yesterday morning by James Allen, a night watchman, at Chicago. Duane and his younger brother, Charles and Thomas Williams, and Allen had robbed a saloon of a lot of liquor and cigars and were dividing the booty when the officer came upon them. They ran and the officer fired three shots after them, the last entering Duane's head, killing him instantly.

Two drowning accidents occurred at Williamsport, Penn., last evening. Edgar Gilmore, aged twenty-four years, was taken with cramps while bathing in Loyal Sock Creek and sank. His body was afterward found some distance down the stream. Later an eight-year-old boy named Andrew Larson, a Swede, got beyond his depth in the river and lost his life.

In the Superior Criminal Court at Boston yesterday Edward Fortier and Thomas Horan pleaded to the indictment charging them with manslaughter in killing Charles Hubbard, on Blackstone-street, on the night of June 16. Fortier pleaded guilty and Horan not guilty. The case against Horan was nolle prossed and Fortier sentenced to four years in the State prison.

President Austin Corbin of the Reading Railroad Company gave notice yesterday that the 1,600 employes of the Reading Iron Works can expect a resumption at an early day. He notifies them that none will be employed who are members of organizations or who indulge in strong drink. They must renounce both and sign a paper to that effect.

Six men, while boat riding on the Mississippi River, near Savanna, Ill., overturned the boat about five hundred yards from the Illinois side. Parties who witnessed the accident from the shore went to the rescue and succeeded in saving three of the party. The others, Thomas Hagan, Edward Howard, and Patrick Dillon, were drowned.

The residence of ex-Gov. Long, on Cottage-street, Hingham, Mass., was entered Friday night by burglars, who forced open a window in the rear of the house. A silver tea set and all the silver spoons and forks, valued at $1,000, were stolen. The thieves made their exit through the front door.

Frank Webb, while intoxicated, rushed into a crowd at Rosh Run, Fayette County, West Va., Friday and began shooting right and left. Charles Waller was shot dead and his brother seriously wounded before the maniac was captured.

Wing Foo, a Chinaman, was arrested at Buffalo yesterday on suspicion of murdering Lung Sing, who was found shot through the head in his laundry yesterday morning. Wing Foo bought a revolver and a box of cartridges on Thursday evening.

The Tenth Royal Grenadiers of Toronto have challenged the Massachusetts rifle team to shoot a match with eight or ten men on a side either in Canada, Massachusetts, or by telegraph.

An anti-Jesuit meeting was held in Montreal Friday night. It was resolved to form branches of the Equal Rights Association throughout the Province of Quebec.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked at Locust Grove yesterday morning by the rails spreading. Twelve cars were derailed and thrown on their sides.

The grape crop at Nauvoo, usually the largest in the Mississippi Valley, will probably be a total failure this year on account of the May frost which has just set in.

GRESHAM AND HARRISON.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDIANA'S REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—The visit of Gen. Gresham to the city this week caused several gentlemen who know both President Harrison and the Federal Judge well to make some interesting comparisons of the two last evening. While they were both residents of Indianapolis these men moved in different circles, and there is nothing more striking than the contrast of their associates and tastes. Gen. Gresham is a cosmopolitan; President Harrison is anything but that. Gen. Gresham has many friends and intimate associates; Gen. Harrison has not. He is not a mixer, and socially not adaptable. He has a restricted range where Gen. Gresham has a large one. The latter's friends here are among the "broad" men, the reading, thinking, professional men, while the President has turned to politicians.

The selection of Don M. Ransdell to be Marshal of the District of Columbia indicates a vast deal more in Indianapolis than it does anywhere else. He is, or was, a leading member of the "Stick Six" organization of county Republican ringsters. In some way Harrison became identified with that crown several years ago, when it was doing its most ingenious work, with all the members in office, except one or two who profited by the office holding of their associates. Harrison had small favors to ask on his own account, but these men warmly boomed him before and at the Chicago Convention and assisted in the killing off of the Gresham movement that so seriously troubled the Harrison men last Summer. Gen. Harrison's sympathy has always been largely with this variety of home politicians. His political friends were men of small calibre. He kept close to his home and had for an intimate no one but the exschool teacher and lawyer who was his partner, Attorney General Miller.

The President had for his neighbors C. W. Fairbanks, John T. Dye, Noble C. Butler, and W. P. Fishback, who are the best lawyers in the State and, more than that, studious, thoughtful men. Fairbanks is interested in various railroad enterprises, Dye is a corporation lawyer, Butler the Federal Clerk, and Fishback the Master in Chancery of the Federal Court. They are all Mugwumps to every intent and purpose. They are students of literature, readers of the current reviews, and appreciant in mental directions that have never been opened to the President. They are the Gresham variety of men distinctly.

President Harrison is not a reader of books—that is, new books. He probably knows nothing of the new American literature that has grown up since his college days. A neighbor of his was speaking of the President's lack in this respect. Matthew Arnold was being discussed.

"Well, why should we worry about Arnold's religious entirely?" said the gentleman, laughing. "Now, there's Harrison. You won't find him troubled in his ancient Presbyterian faith by any of Arnold's criticisms of the Bible. My neighbor probably has not caught up with Arnold yet."

Indeed, Gen. Harrison's life was a narrow one from many sides, and he is probably enjoying himself more now in his White House work and frequent short trips about the country than he ever did before. The amusements to which he can give himself are very few, and his close application to business ever since he was a man makes it difficult to shake off the old habits or get rid of natural tastes and tendencies. If he had had a broader social side and a mind not so acutely and peculiarly legal, he would be better fitted for the Presidency, and further more have a wider vista of the pleasure to be had out of life.

Gresham's kindliness and good-heartedness creep out in many ways. He seeks in every possible manner to aid those who interest him or who have some claim upon him. Loyalty to friends is an important part of his code of conduct and very frequently are heard instances of his kind remembrances. The talk about the Supreme Court vacancy has about died out, and Judge Gresham's presence here did not serve to provoke any new theories in regard to the possible choice of the President. Gen. Gresham will hardly be the lucky man. He and the President are too far apart for any such move as that to be made. They are as different as two men can possibly be, and there doubtless goes with this wide difference that antagonism that exists between unsympathetic spirits and is as strong as any open hostility could be.

In case Judge Woods of the District Court of the State should be raised to the Supreme Court over Gresham's head, he may be succeeded here by Leon O. Walker, for many terms a Judge of the Superior Court of Marion County. In the peculiar division for Gresham on one side and Harrison on the other it is difficult to find a place for Walker, but he is of an independent turn of politics and a liberal Republican, belonging more, perhaps, to the Gresham element than to Harrison's side. He is above all a learned Judge and worthy of a better position than that of a county Judge.

The peculiarities of the two Indianians, Gresham and Harrison, are followed through to their followers, and the division makes an interesting study to all who may care to observe the bearing of a leader's personality upon the political private in the ranks.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 6.—Early this morning passenger train No. 10, east-bound, on the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and freight train No. 85, came together near Kennedy. The wreck is one of the worst that has ever occurred in this vicinity. Both engines were completely demolished, freight cars were piled up, and the smoker of the passenger train was forced clear through the baggage car.

Charles Eiseman of Meadville, Penn., engineer of the freight train, and Louis Wentz, also of Meadville, baggagemaster, were killed. Both firemen were injured. The only passenger hurt was Fred Sibley of this city, who was alone in the smoker. He had time to jump before the crash came, but received a sprained ankle.

It was very foggy when the collision occurred. The blame is said to be on the engineer of the freight train, who should have waited at Kennedy for the passenger train.

GEN. CAMERON'S WILL.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 6.—Gen. Cameron's will has not yet been admitted to probate, but the following are said to be among its bequests:

Harrisburg Hospital, $10,000; Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg, $10,000; his library and $5,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Harrisburg, as the foundation of a library for journeymen and apprentices; Mrs. James Duffy of Marietta, $5,000, in grateful recognition of her uniform kindness to his son Simon; German Reformed Church of Maytown, Lancaster County, $5,000 and a parsonage; John Cannbell, his servant, $2,000; old Donegal Church, $2,000; Harris Park, Front-street, $1,000.

A legacy of $5,000 to his sister, Mrs. Bobbe of Indianapolis, has lapsed by her death.

MEXICO'S NEW BANKS.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 6.—At a meeting of shareholders of the Mexican Mortgage Bank the new by-laws were accepted and five members of the old board re-elected for three years, who will serve on the council of the International and Mortgage Bank after it opens here in October. The Autumn is a favorable time for beginning operations, as then the rainy season will be over and business will be brisk. The entrance of the New-Yorkers into the banking field here will be a signal for lively competition among the banks, but there is ample field for all the present banks and new ones also.

The cash reserve of the newly-organized Bank of London and Mexico has been strengthened.

A SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 6.—A petition was filed in the District Court yesterday by the Littleton (N. H.) Savings Bank against the Des Moines Land Company and others, asking for a foreclosure for possession of the Grand Opera House. The house was built by the defendant company and bonded, the bonds being nearly all held by Eastern parties. The bonds originally were for $55,000, but interest and unpaid taxes have raised the incumbrance to nearly $70,000. Mr. J. B. Weaver, Jr., was appointed receiver pending litigation, and Manager Moore was appointed to run the house as heretofore.

A MILITARY ANNIVERSARY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 6.—Company C, (Phil Kearny Guard,) will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary on Sept. 14. Invitations will be sent to all the officials of the State as well as to military men of distinction, to attend the coming of age of New-Jersey's crack military command. There will be a parade, followed by a fine display of fire works. A banquet and reception to the invited guests will wind up the festivities.

LIGHTS FOR LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—The Commissioners last night granted the new electric light company the privilege of erecting poles and placing lights at will within the corporate limits. The company must, however, pay the town an annual license fee of $250.

"Price of the Kitchen" is the name of the best scouring and cleaning soap. 5 cents a cake.

HISCOCK AS A HUCKSTER

HE PLANS TO PEDDLE THE NEW-YORK PATRONAGE.

GEN. BATCHELLER WILL NOT DISPUTE HIS RIGHT TO WEIGH MEAT AND MEASURE OUT THE CRUMBS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—There was a startling report in the air this morning. It was interesting to New-York, with a Brooklyn flavor that made it diverting if it did somewhat impair its character as a verity. The report was that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Batcheller was to resign and that his place was to be taken by Mr. Albert Daggett or Mr. Franklin Woodruff.

The reasons for Gen. Batcheller's abandonment of the Treasury Department were given with the report. It seemed that after he had taken his position, under the impression that his superior officer was one William Windom, to whom alone he was to look for directions as to how the business of his office was to be conducted, he discovered that there was a dispute as to that matter. When Mr. Windom left any matter of appointment in the discretion of Gen. Batcheller, and he exercised the judgment that he possessed, he found that his best opinion and that of Senator Hiscock did not at all agree. Appointments that the Senator had looked for and that he thought he had a right to expect did not come out. Appointments that he did not expect and that perhaps he did not approve very heartily, did come out, to his great disappointment.

The story appeared reasonable enough in all that had been said. It did not sound so unreasonable to hear that this sort of thing, by which, if the practice was to be permitted to continue, the reputation of Senator Hiscock as a purveying "boss" would be irreparably damaged in his own State, was objected to by Hiscock. He had come here in a passion, of a large and dignified sort, to have it out with the Assistant Secretary. They had met and Mr. Hiscock had told Gen. Batcheller that he must understand that a Senator was not a thing to be "monkeyed" with with impunity. The Assistant Secretary was represented as having been told that he might confine himself to signing such papers as came to him for approval, but that he must keep his hands off the patronage in the State of New-York, which Senator Hiscock proposed to attend to and be responsible for. The Assistant Secretary, according to the reports of this exciting conversation, was indignant at the attempt of the Senator to reduce him to the statue of clerk to one of the New-York Senators and he talked back. If Senator Hiscock did not like the way he was attending to his duties and his discharge of those duties was to prove embarrassing to the "boss," he would resign, and they could find some one who would like that sort of a situation and fill it better than he could, for he did not think that he had been "hulit" that way. As a fitting and reasonable sequel to this exhilarating episode, it was represented that Gen. Batcheller had concluded to go back to Saratoga County and to take the nomination next Fall for State Senator from the district of which he had represented a part in the Assembly.

Assistant Secretary Batcheller was at work at his desk in the Treasury Department when he was asked to inform THE TIMES about the truth of the report just related. He stopped the task of signing his name—a task that occupies most of the time of the Assistant Secretary, for which the Government pays what it thinks is a fair salary—and he listened attentively. He was evidently surprised that the story had gone out. He did not intend to resign. He had had a talk with Senator Hiscock when the Senator was last in Washington. It was entirely a pacific conversation, and, when it was finished, Mr. Hiscock was satisfied that there would be no one in the Treasury Department from New-York who would have the right to have the last word about appointments for the State or in which the State could have any interest.

Gen. Batcheller admitted that at one time, when he had disconcerted that there was an impression that he was exercising too much discretion, he had intimated that if his performances were not satisfactory or were likely to prove embarrassing he would resign. He had concluded not to resign, but was about the junction, it seems, that the suggestion was made that Mr. Albert Daggett or Mr. Franklin Woodruff should step into Gen. Batcheller's place.

Mr. Daggett has been here since the inauguration, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Platt has allowed him to suppose that there was any chance for him to have a place in the Treasury Secretary of the Treasury, even if Gen. Batcheller did resign. He is working hard for the appointment of Mr. Ernest Nathan for Internal Revenue Collector in Brooklyn and confidently expecting the appointment of his friend, Mr. Birkett, to be Naval Officer to pick up the plum which the Nathan people have been shaking the tree for. It is just possible that the same sort of accident may happen to Daggett that he expects to overtake Nathan, for the suggestion has been heard that Franklin Woodruff, who has been rejected by the "machine" in Brooklyn as an inadequate leader, has so commended himself to the admiration of the White House people for his general political sagacity that in the event of Gen. Batcheller's retirement he may be asked to carry out the instructions of Mr. Hiscock in the Treasury Department.

In all this talk it ought not to be forgotten that the name of the Hon. William M. Evarts has not been so much as mentioned in connection with the management of the spoils in the State of New-York. He does not appear to have been taken into account. The idea seems to be that it is best to have one "boss," and that his name ought to be Hiscock and his attributes second only to those of the higher power. Senator Hiscock is understood to have a broad and comprehensive plan for New-York control or at least dictation of Treasury appointments. He proposes to have a sort of State supervision over all leading appointments in the Treasury and to check them when they appear to interfere with or diminish the chances of New-York for securing a fair share of the good things that are to be given to patriots who voted for Harrison and Morton.

The Treasury Department will, in a few days, issue a new circular concerning the anchorage grounds in New-York Harbor, containing the rules and regulations printed in THE TIMES July 3, and approved yesterday by Secretary Windom. The rules had not then been formally approved, but it was known by Capt. Bonnett, the Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, that there were not likely to be any important departures from the text of the report made by the commission to revise the regulations. The rules, as printed in THE TIMES, were correct in almost every particular, and in the exceptional instance the correction made did not affect the correctness of the chart showing the lines within which vessels may anchor.

The change made was with reference to the power to be exercised by the officer in charge of anchorages. The rules as printed in THE TIMES provided that the officer in charge, or his deputy, might remove any vessel from her anchorage if a removal was desirable in his opinion. He was also to exercise the absolute power of deciding whether a vessel was within anchorage lines and there was to be no appeal from his decision. As approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, this rule now reads as follows:

"All officers of revenue vessels at the port of New-York are charged with the enforcement of these rules and regulations and are empowered to remove from the anchorages assigned not anchored within the limits hereby prescribed."

This is not a material change from the recommendations made by Superintendent Thorne of the Coast Survey in offering the suggestions of the commission. The chart that will be sent out to any one who wishes to apply to the Coast Survey and to pay a slight charge for it is the work of that office. The old chart, which appeared to have been made by Lieut. Hunker, was the Lieutenant's only by appropriation, as the real work was all done by the Coast Survey Office.

The Washington *Post* and the Washington *Star* hold widely divergent opinions concerning the merit system. The *Post* is aware to have the civil service law repealed and the old spoils system restored in the interest of party vitality, and it lets itself out to the length of a column to-day in an effort to justify Hatton's opinion. The *Star* has a little paragraph to-night that probably expresses the feelings of the great majority of the people in the Government service, as well as a pretty unanimous business community. It says:

"A stable tenure of office for industrious and intelligent clerks is of so much importance to the prosperity of Washington as a residence city that the Government of civil service reform and a return to the conditions of the period when the clerkships, with their routine duties, were the unquestioned spoils of politics, would be a severe blow to local interests. The principle that merit, and not the mere complexion of a clerk's politics, shall determine the character of his tenure of public office, tends to give to the Government better service for the money which it pays in salaries, tends to relieve the lot of the Government employes of some of the features of hopelessness and demoralizing insecurity, and tends to convert employment from intelligent element of the sailor's population from transitory guests into property-owning, reasonably-permanent citizens."

* * *

It is perhaps unfortunate for Hodji Hossein Ghooly Khan, the Persian Minister to the American capital, that he had not had a wider worldly experience before he was accredited by the Shah to represent Persia in the United States. Since the publication of his touching defense of his noble sovereign there have been some statements by people who move in society that go far toward explaining his disappearance from polite circles. Owing perhaps to his lack of familiarity with our usages, it is related that he became interested in the society of women who do not live in the fashionable Northwest, and that, having obtained a stock of expressions current with them as festive politeness, he took the liberty of tweaking by the nose a lady whom he met at a reception and remarking upon the dimensions of "the bugle" she had "got on her." In his playful Persian way he is also said to have greeted some of the surprised ladies of Washington society by prodding them in the ribs with his thumb and by greeting them with a squeak that usually accompanies that prank of a clown in a pantomime.

Some prolonged festivities at his house in free society, an account of which came to polite ears, led to the erasure of his name from invitation lists, and perhaps explains the isolation to which he was driven, and to which he refers as one of the hardships of his life as a representative of the Shah. These stories are attributed to people of such excellent reputation and such freedom from malice as to justify the impression that the Persian Minister's education for Western service had not been completed when he was sent from Teheren to Washington.

* * *

Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has appointed his wife his private secretary at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and Dr. Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian schools, has secured the appointment of his wife as a Special Indian Agent at a compensation of $6 per day and expenses. Secretary Noble hesitated about making this latter appointment, as there is a prejudice in the minds of many against the selection by Government officials of members of their immediate family for positions under the Government. The Secretary, however, concluded that, as the Indian schools were composed of both sexes of Indian children, a woman might be able to detect faults or to see the necessity for changes which might escape the masculine eye.

* * *

The statement of business transacted in the Pension Bureau during the week ended June 29 shows that 10,308 applications of all kinds were received, 2,652 certificates issued, and 246 claims rejected, leaving 386,662 claims pending. During the week 727 cases were referred to special examiners, making the total number awaiting special examination 15,813. There were 1,486 officers and employes on the roll.

* * *

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed John W. Link of Madison, Ind., a special agent of the Treasury, and assigned him to temporary duty in New-York. He will probably be stationed permanently in the West. Mr. Link was previously appointed an Internal revenue agent, and he resigned that office to accept his present position.

* * *

The Secretary of the Interior has accepted the resignation of Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, and he has been granted ten days' leave of absence. Commissioner Johnston tendered his resignation early in March, but action upon it has been deferred up to the present time.

FIGHTING FOR MILLIONS.

THE REAL STRUGGLE OVER CHRISTOPHER MEYER'S WILL BEGUN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 6.—The contest over Christopher Meyer's will was opened here in earnest this morning, and the real battle over his millions was begun after many preliminary skirmishes. The amount involved in the contest, in which a host of lawyers are engaged, is variously estimated at from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Mr. Meyer died, leaving a wife scarcely more than twenty-two years of age. He had married her two years before, against the wishes of his family, and the contest over the will was begun by her to secure her dower rights. By the will she had been left nothing, except a marriage settlement of $100,000 in lieu of dower. The great bulk of the estate was divided among Meyer's children and grandchildren. The will was filed in the Surrogate's office here, and was admitted to probate, as no caveat was filed against it.

Then a codicil was filed, changing the executors. A long contest over this followed, but it was settled by the death of John C. Meyer, one of the sons, and an executor. It had proceeded far enough, however, to show the likelihood of some interesting testimony, for a nurse testified that Mrs. Meyer had given her husband whisky and morphine against the instructions of the physician in attendance upon him, and that the codicil was signed while he was taking large doses of morphine.

The contest over the codicil ended, Mrs. Meyer's appeal from the Surrogate's decision on the probate of the will was filed. At the same time a copy of the will was filed in New-York, where, it was claimed, Meyer's residence had been, and where, therefore, his will ought to be recorded.

The widow's appeal was followed by one from Mrs. Mollie Rexenberger, whose husband is a leading San Francisco physician. She claims to be a granddaughter of Meyer, through an early wife, one of the daughters of the glass factory, whom he had married when young. Then the guardian of Howard Meyer, another son who was recently placed in an insane asylum, appealed.

The hearing began to-day before Judge Cowenhaven. Ex-Senator A. V. Schenck, counsel for the proponents, offered as the first witness Meyer's bookkeeper, John F. Chunasay of Brooklyn, one of the witnesses to the will. He was cross-examined by ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins of New-York, ex-Gov. Leon Abbett of New-Jersey, and Frank Rudd.

The fact was elicited that the will had been signed one day in June, 1888. Mrs

THE CUT IN GRAIN RATES

REPORTS FROM CENTRES OF DISTURBANCE.

BALTIMORE'S EXPLANATIONS OF THE OPENING MOVE BY ITS ROAD—THE REDUCTION FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's cut of 5 cents on grain rates promises to keep the other roads figuring for some days. It began to look yesterday as if the Pennsylvania had made up its mind to go right in and knock the Baltimore and Ohio out with its own tactics.

Chicago dispatches informed Wall-street yesterday that it was true, as stated on Friday, that the Pennsylvania had announced a cut of 5 cents, only yesterday it was qualified as far as the cut extending to New-England points was concerned. The other roads are waiting for the meeting which will be held by the Trunk Line Association next Wednesday. Commissioner Fink will be an ex-Commissioner then, and on that day he will sail away from trunk line troubles and cut rates to Carlsbad.

A Baltimore dispatch explains that the Baltimore and Ohio does not expect to get much grain traffic from Chicago, but looks to its cut rate to help it to business via Beardstown and St. Louis. Baltimore elevators, it is added, are empty, and the road is claimed to be acting for the interest of that city. The dispatch says, too, that after First Vice President Smith had notified Commissioner Fink on July 1 that on the following day the road would file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission a supplemental tariff on corn and wheat on the twenty-cent basis from Chicago to New-York, he received a telegram from Commissioner Fink deprecating the intended individual action of the Baltimore and Ohio and expressing a fear that it would lead to a reduction on other commodities and tend to a serious demoralization of rates. He said that the present action of the Baltimore and Ohio could hardly be considered to be based upon the Baltimore and Ohio's application for a reduction made May 6. Vice President Smith replied to this that he had intimated that the road would take individual action, and that this was prompted by the action of some of the road's associates. The result of that policy had been such low rates by rail and water lines that all-rail grain movements at a twenty-five-cent basis had been practically stopped.

It was reported in St. Louis yesterday that the cut resulted from a desire to handle an immense quantity of grain which had been bought up by Gill & Fisher of Baltimore for export. This was promptly denied by that firm.

President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday reiterated his denial of a cut by his road. The Vandalia cut from East St. Louis was openly acknowledged, and General Freight Agent Hibbard was quoted as saying: "There is no mistake about the tariff sheets issued last night. It will be effective July 10. It fixes the rate on wheat and corn on a basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New-York. The only difference between our action and that of the Baltimore and Ohio is that we propose to carry corn coming from Nebraska, Kansas, or other points from East St. Louis to New-York for 20 cents per 100 pounds, and we also propose to carry the corn in St. Louis or in East St. Louis elevators at 20 cents. Now the Baltimore and Ohio proposes to carry wheat and corn coming from Nebraska and Kansas, from East St. Louis to the seaboard at 20 cents and wheat and corn in St. Louis and East St. Louis elevators to same destination for 20 cents. I have nothing to say save that I am acting under instructions." Similarly T. M. Mabee, Assistant General Freight Agent, representing all lines of the Pennsylvania west of Pittsburg, wired the freight agents of the Pennsylvania lines in the West that it had been decided to make the rate on wheat and corn 20 cents from Chicago to New-York. The basing rate—and the tariffs were at once printed and sent out, and the new rate will be legally effective on July 10."

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Pennsylvania Road has "seen the Baltimore and Ohio and gone it one better." Yesterday it met the seven-cent reduction to Baltimore and that of 18 cents to Philadelphia, and in addition made a twelve-and-a-half-cent rate to Pittsburg and Allegheny. This morning at the meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association the Pennsylvania gave intimation notice that all the above rates would go into effect July 10. It fixes the New-York basis of 25 cents would be cut to 20 cents, and that it would take shipments from St. Louis as well as Chicago at these rates. These rates apply only on wheat and corn, but the belief is prevalent among the members of the committee that the break will extend to all grain and flour.

During the forenoon the Pennsylvania issued a supplementary tariff applying the rates to Boston and other New-England points. The Chicago committee decided to meet the action of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania at once, some of the members preferring to wait for further instructions from the managers of their lines and others holding off until after the meeting of the joint committee in New-York next Wednesday.

WESTERN RATE TROUBLES.

CHICAGO, July 6.—It developed to-day that the Chicago and Alton's notice of a proposed reduction in rates from Kansas City to Chicago applies not only to cattle but to other commodities as well. The idea is to make the rate on cattle 22 cents a hundred instead of 27½ cents as at present; on dressed beef 23½ cents, instead of 28 cents; on packing-house products 18 cents, instead of 20 cents; on live hogs 18 cents, instead of 25 cents. Furthermore, the Alton proposes to make a reduction in the minimum carload weights of 1,000 pounds on cattle and 2,000 pounds on sheep. The notice of these contemplated reductions will be considered at the meeting of the Western Freight Association Tuesday. It is expected that when the proposition is voted upon it will be defeated, and that then the Alton will give the required ten days' notice of its intention to put the reduced rates into effect, regardless of what its competitors may decide to be the proper thing.

President Stickney of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City has notified Chairman Walker of an intention to extend the special commodity rates to the Missouri River. The significance of this cut, if carried out, would seem clear—a reduction of about 40 per cent in Missouri River rates by all the lines.

The Rock Island proposes to bring suit at once against the Chicago and Alton on the charge that the latter company has violated the inter-State commerce law, in accepting a lower rate of cattle shipments to Chicago, when originating beyond the Missouri River, than it accepts on such business originating at Kansas City. The charge will also be formally made that the Alton has violated its agreement, and Chairman Walker will be asked to take action.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The New-York, Ontario and Western earned $92,913 during the fourth week of June, an increase of $2,502, compared with the corresponding week of last year; Detroit, Lansing and Northern, $23,639, a decrease of $1,249; Ohio and Mississippi, $59,898, a decrease of $2,719; Chicago and West Michigan, $30,804, a decrease of $5,545; Western New-York and Pennsylvania, $89,500, an increase of $5,600; Texas Pacific, $134,785, a decrease of $32,291; St. Joe and Grand Island, $23,337, an increase of $4,351. During the month the Texas Pacific earned $446,622, a decrease of $7,618; New-York, Ontario and Western, $164,583, an increase of $13,757; Ohio and Mississippi, $289,341, an increase of $29; Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas, $171,075, an increase of $26,432; St. Joe and Grand Island, $98,218, an increase of $16,487; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, $201,453, an increase of $65,977; Detroit, Lansing and Northern, $83,134, an decrease of $4,230; Chicago and West Michigan, $106,329, a decrease of $10,011.

The report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, including the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, for the month of May shows: Gross earnings, $2,108,260; increase, $359,075; operating expenses, $1,369,845; increase, $1,365; net earnings, $738,417; increase, $674,742. The statement for the five months ending May 31, 1889, shows: Gross earnings, $9,853,576; increase, $1,831,533; operating expenses, $6,873,076; decrease, $209,524; net earnings, $2,979,891; increase, $2,041,062.

FROM SUMMITVILLE TO KINGSTON.

ALBANY, July 6.—The certificate of incorporation of the Delaware and North River Railroad Company was filed to-day. The company proposes to construct a single or double track railroad, the total length of which will be about forty-five miles, wholly within the counties of Sullivan and Ulster. The road will begin at Summitville, Sullivan County, connecting with the Fort Jervis, Monticello and New-York Railroad, and will touch Ellenville, Napanoch, Wawarsing, Kerhonkson, Pine Bush, Accord, Kyserike, Stone Bridge, Marbletown, and Hurley, ending at the city of Kingston. The capital stock is $500,000. Charles S. Johs, William E. Scott, Peter R. Farnam, and O. P. Howell of Port Jervis, and Edward Lauterbach, Louis Adler, A. J. Hardenburg, L. E. Schoenmaker, Hugo Rothschild, Stephen Pahus, William N. Cohen, and William Norris of New-York City, and H. Cox of Ellenville are named as Directors.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Chairman Fridley of the Trans-Missouri Railway Association at a special meeting yesterday in Kansas City announced that he would impose the stipulated fine upon the Union Pacific Railroad for taking arbitrary action with the Alton in reducing the passenger rate to $36 from Chicago to Denver. All the lines were represented at the meeting, and the representatives all apprehended serious trouble on account of the reduction, which was not only extended to Chicago, but also to St. Louis.

One of Commissioner Fink's last official acts is his decision on the arbitration in reference to the Castle Garden Clearing House question. By its terms the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western goes back into the Clearing House, and the contract which the New-York, Ontario and Western has with the Tidewater Line is to be taken care of by the associations.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

A RIOT OF STRIKERS IN WHICH TWO MEN WERE KILLED.

DULUTH, Minn., July 6.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock the police were at Seventeenth-avenue on Michigan-street, guarding the men who were at work in the sewer trench. The strikers started from Twentieth-avenue, while another body came down from Third-street by Fifteenth-avenue and made a rush with clubs and rocks. The police stood their ground, and then the carnage began. The strikers did the first firing. As they made a rush a single shot was fired, and then crack, crack, crack went the rifles of the police, followed by a fusillade from the strikers' revolvers.

After the first fire came an awful hush, as though the combatants were appalled at the result of their work. On the walk in front of Piedmont as it joins Garfield avenue lay a man shot through the heart, and several more bleeding from serious wounds. The strikers then stationed themselves around buildings in different parts of the block between Garfield and Eighteenth avennes, and poured in a steady fire on the police who were stationed near the sewer ditch. From 4 o'clock until after 5 the horrible work went on, and the battle did not cease long enough for the wounded to leave the field.

It was after 5 o'clock when the last shot was fired, and terrible had been the result. Over fifteen are known to have been wounded, and two innocent victims who were only there out of curiosity paid for it with their lives. Following is a list of the dead:

One striker, shot through the heart.
Tom Pitsimmons, shot through back.

The following are wounded:

— Kilgore, policeman, shot through shoulder.
George Cossin, street-car driver, shot through the head.
— Mee, policeman, shot through the hip.
— Donovan, policeman, shot through the face.
— Kondas, policeman, shot through the hip.
A bystander, fingers shot off.
E. Cummings, cut by a bayonet through the groin.

Capt. De Witt, of Company K, Second Regiment, M. N. G., early this morning, received orders from Gov. Merriam to St. Paul that would allow him to go to the scene whenever needed. The big, deep bass whistle of elevator D had been chosen as a signal to call the soldiers together, and about 5:30 o'clock this was sounded.

In a short time they were bustling for the armory and in ten minutes were piled into busses on their way to the scene of disturbance. A short time after the fire bell also added to call them together. By 6 o'clock they were at the trench where the tragedy had already taken place.

At 5:30 o'clock Company K arrived, and with bayonets drove the crowd from Michigan-street. The Mayor then made a speech from Michigan-street side walk to the corner of Garfield-avenue, ordering the crowd to disperse. The police and militia then drove the crowds from all streets. At 6 o'clock the strikers had dispersed.

At least thirty-five men are badly wounded, some, it is feared, fatally. Five strikers were arrested, all being ringleaders.

AN IRATE ACTRESS.

AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE SHE SLAPS MANAGER MATTHEWS'S FACE.

A well-dressed woman, who claimed to be an actress and, who had evidently been "dining," sailed at the Grand Opera House last night just before the operatic performance began and asked for an interview with Mr. James W. Morrissey, who is managing the company engaged at that theatre. When her request for an interview was granted the woman asked for an engagement and was told that Mr. Morrissey had no place for her. This seemed to enrage her and she made a scene in the lobby by slapping Acting Manager William Matthews's face. She was then ejected, and entering a cenpé drove to Police Headquarters, where she was ushered into the detection bureau and demanded police protection, claiming that she had been assaulted in the Grand Opera House. She remained for some time talking of her woes to Detective Perazzo, but was finally induced to leave. As she was away she asked for the address of a physician, declaring that she would get a medical certificate to establish the fact that she was duly sober. She did not give her name at Police Headquarters, and both Messrs. Morrissey and Matthews declare that they do not know who she is.

JOHN F. PLUMMER'S SLATE.

John F. Plummer, who went to Woodstock with the President, has come back with what he claims is the real slate for the principal Federal offices in this city. He says that John W. Jacobus will be Surveyor, George W. Lyon District Attorney, and Gen. James R. O'Beirne Marshal, and that Mr. Burt will be allowed to remain in the Naval Office until the expiration of his term in 1890.

If Plummer has succeeded in getting the President to make Jacobus Surveyor, it will be a great blow to Platt's followers and a great triumph for him and the other amateur Republican politicians of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Plummer does not like Theodore B. Willis, and has said that he would beat him ever since the April last, that being the time when he went to Willis and asked him to withdraw in the interest of harmony, and Willis told the story with uncomplimentary remarks about Plummer's officiousness, which were published in the newspapers.

Plummer has always affected to be a Warwick, and either the suits of clothes which he gave the President and Russell for inauguration or something else has made the President take a great fancy to him. He claims to have fixed the offices for good during the Woodstock trip, and says that the appointments, as he names them, will be made this week.

GLADSTONE AT CARDIFF.

LONDON, July 6.—The freedom of Cardiff was presented to Mr. Gladstone to-day. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the occasion was notable for compliments paid to America. He referred to her Constitution as a model of political wisdom, exhibiting the benefits of devolution in contrast with the evils of too great centralization, of which France and Italy were examples. He would have liked to have brought with him the illuminated address sent him from New-York, but it was too bulky. He brought instead the address sent from Illinois. These and similar expressions of opinion on the home-rule question from a nation rapidly advancing to the position of the primary power of the English-speaking races ought to give every prudent Englishman material for reflection. "We are the first," he said, "to tell other nations their faults, but we hope last to learn from one's advice."

Referring to the Fife election and the opinions of Mr. Wemyss, the defeated candidate, Mr. Gladstone said that if the Government would allow Mr. Wemyss and he (the speaker) would be able to arrive at a very satisfactory solution of the Irish question.

LEGITIMS STILL LOSING GROUND.

The steamer George W. Clyde arrived last night from St. Marc and Turk's Island and brought the latest intelligence from Hayti, having left there June 30. The Clyde brought as passengers T. Vincent Murphy, J. Charles Bascome, and A. P. Darrell.

Mr. Murphy came direct from St. Marc and reported that at that place were twenty-two cases of smallpox and some cases of fever. There was a good deal of excitement over the condition of affairs, the sanitary arrangements of all the southern coast towns being as bad as possible. Hippolyte's Cabinet is at St. Marc, and it is from that port that he operates, his army being in camp between there and Gonaives.

Legitime's strength is still less than ever, revolts being reported in the towns of Aux Cayes, Jeremie, and Jacmel.

The warmest praise is given Commander Kellogg of the United States steamer Ossipee for his prompt and effective manner in which he brought about the release of the Crame. His officers and men are in good health in spite of the warm weather, but they are anxious to get home, as no one is allowed to go ashore except the Surgeon and the Commander himself.

The creditors of S. Wolf & Co., clothing dealers, of Rochester, N. H., and S. Wolf & Brothers of Brockton, Mass., held a meeting in Boston yesterday. The liabilities of both stores were stated to be $93,000, of which $25,000 is for borrowed money and $37,000 for merchandise. The assets are about $40,000. The creditors passed a vote recommending 50 cents on a dollar to be paid, but it is a question if the assets are worth the 50 per cent. Matters were put in the hands of a committee for investigation.

YACHT RACING YESTERDAY

PAPOOSE WINS THE RACE FOR FORTY-FOOTERS.

A CALM INTERFERES WITH AN OTHERWISE INTERESTING RACE—EDWARD BURGESS SAILS THE MARIQUITA.

The Larchmont Yacht Club was in its usual hard luck yesterday. Its special race for forty-foot yachts was sailed in uncertain winds, and although there were several steady breezes which enabled an observer to form an opinion of the relative merits of the four forties that started, the final result was another unsatisfactory ending of an interesting race.

The event was arranged and managed by the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The facilities for seeing the race did not reflect much credit upon the management. It was announced that a steamer for the use of club members would accompany the yachts over the course, and a number of the members bought tickets and went aboard. They did not see much of the race, however, for the Regatta Committee went off on the steam yacht Inanda and turned the members' steamer into a stakeboat, much to the disgust of all on board.

The wind in the morning was blowing up fresh from the eastward, affording an excellent opportunity for a course to windward and return. The owners of the yachts entered agreed to a course ten miles to windward and return, and consequently the Regatta Committee directed the steamer Dalzell, with club members and representatives of the press, to proceed to windward and anchor off Lloyd's Neck.

The start was unnecessarily delayed over an hour. This robbed the racers of the best part of the day, resulting in their being becalmed under the lee of the Long Island shore. It was claimed that the Liris people worked for the delay in order to strengthen their weak bowsprit, but they declare that this only required about ten minutes. Promptness in starting a race is what every yachtsman in the race most desires, and especially when there is a good breeze blowing and a probability that it will not hold. The Larchmont's annual regatta on Thursday was delayed two hours, and consequently ended in a fluke.

The yachts entered for yesterday's race were Angnst Belmont, Jr.'s, Mariquita, F. W. Flint's Nymph, and Bayard Thayer's Papoose, all designed by Edward Burgess; P. S. Pearsall's Banshee and Royal Phelps Carroll's Gorilla, designed by A. Cary Smith, and C. W. Wetmore's Liris, designed by William Gardner. The Banshee was not in sight at the time the preparatory signal was given, and the Liris met with more bad luck just as she was turning to cross the starting line, which was between two stakeboats anchored off the Larchmont clubhouse. She was sailing under club topsail, mainsail, and two headsails, when her weak bowsprit showed signs of giving way. It had not been changed for a solid one since it was sprung in Thursday's race. The Liris did not start.

Of the remaining four yachts the Mariquita crossed the line first on the port tack. She was sailed by Edward Burgess. Close behind her followed the Gorilla with her designer and Capt. Tom Sloan on board. The Papoose crossed third, being sailed by her owner, Mr. Thayer, and the Nymph last. She was also sailed by Mr. Edward Willard. All of the racers were in experienced hands, which fact added greatly to the attractions of the contest. The breeze was fresh and the water a very little disturbed. The tide was flood, flowing toward New-York, and was the only impediment. The course spread them no embarrassment, and all carried clubtopsails. The Papoose and Nymph carried jibtopsails, but Messrs. Burgess and Smith thought two headsails sufficient for the first tack. The Gorilla, for the first time, had her overdressed with canvas, and the result was she held her own admirably. The Nymph outpointed the others a trifle, but there was no perceptible difference in their speed. After holding well to the Long Island shore the Mariquita went in stays and crossed on the starboard tack to the northern shore. The Gorilla followed the Mariquita's lead a short distance and then resumed the port tack to get out of the influence of the tide, as the Nymph and Papoose were doing, by holding their first port tack as long as possible. When the Nymph went about she also sailed close to the north shore, weathering the Mariquita's bow on the stretch, the latter returning to the Long Island shore on the port tack. The Mariquita stood close in to the Long Island shore and, having the benefit of the tide, stood out and ran up under the lee of the shore nearly three-quarters of a mile. The Papoose followed in the course of the Nymph, while the Gorilla worked near the southern shore. The work of the Mariquita along the shore seemed to be very attractive to her competitors, for they sought and found her breeze and soon all were together again jniffing and tacking and making every effort to creep to windward. The wind there was very light and favorable to the jibtopsails, which held best on the Gorilla and Mariquita. The breeze lessened gradually until there was scarcely none at all and three of the yachts were hopelessly becalmed. Mr. Thayer had held the Papoose away from the Long Island shore just in time with the coming breeze, and he turned the stakeboat an hour and a half in the lead. The other yachts were fighting among themselves as best they could, and, although their skippers wanted to follow the Papoose for luck, none of them would make the break.

The Papoose sailed to Larchmont alone. At 6 o'clock a puff of wind struck the becalmed yachts from the southwest, and in quick time spinnakers were brought out and they began a run to the stakeboat. The new breeze developed into a steady one,

ONE MORE FOR THE GIANTS

THEY DEFEAT THE PITTSBURGS 7 TO 1.

GOOD WORK BY KEEFE AND HIS FIELDERS—BOSTON DEFEATED AGAIN AND THE BROOKLYNS WIN.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Four thousand disappointed Pittsburgers went to Recreation Park this afternoon and witnessed the defeat of the home team by the New-York Club. The score was 7 to 1. There was some very loose fielding by the Pittsburgers, and the New-Yorkers found no difficulty in solving Morris's slow curves.

Gore opened for New-York with a nice single to left, and took third on Tiernan's hit to right. Ewing quit at first on Dunlap's assist. Connor sent the ball to left field for a double, and Gore and Tiernan scored. In the third inning Tiernan led off with a triple to right, but was put out at the plate on Smith's assist of Ewing's grounder. Ewing stole second, and Connor was given first on balls. Richardson hit to right, and Ewing scored. Connor scored on O'Rourke's out at first. In the fourth inning Morris threw Keefe out at first. Gore got a hit into short left, Tiernan flew out to Hanlon, Ewing hit to right, and Gore scored on a wild throw by Dunlap, Ewing taking third and scoring on Connor's hit to left. In the seventh inning Kuehne failed to handle Richardson's grounder, Smith threw O'Rourke and Hatfield out at first, Richardson taking third on the puts and scoring on Miller's muff of Whitney's fly. Keefe flew to Dunlap.

Whitney and Rowe have signed with the home team, and will make their début at New-York Monday or Tuesday. Kuehne will play left field for the present, and Smith will be laid off. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Gore, c. f.	2	3	1	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	1	2	2	0	1
Carroll, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	Ewing, c.	0	2	1	5	1
Miller, l. f.	0	0	0	0	1	Connor, 1b.	1	2	16	0	0
Dunlap, 2b.	1	0	3	4	1	Richardson, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Kuehne, ss.	0	0	1	2	2	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, s. c.	0	0	1	3	0	Hatfield, s. c.	0	1	1	1	1
Fields, c.	0	0	6	1	2	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Morris, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	2	24	11	7	Total	7	10	27	14	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New-York	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	.—7

Earned runs—New-York, 3. Two-base hit—Connor. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Ewing, (2), O'Rourke, (2,) Hatfield. Stolen bases—Hatfield. First base on balls—Off Morris, 1; off Keefe, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Hatfield. Struck out—By Morris, 3; by Keefe, 2. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

CLEVELAND, 9; BOSTON, 6.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Six thousand people attended the last Cleveland-Boston game at League Park this afternoon. The home club won the game in the seventh inning, when McKean and Zimmer each made a three-base hit. Five runs were scored in this inning. The Bostnne hit hard, but their hits were scattered. Bronthers and Quinn made seven of the ten hits. Both teams leave for Boston in the morning. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stricker, 3b.	1	0	4	6	1	Brown, l. f.	0	0	3	0	1
McAleer, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
McKean, s. s.	1	1	5	3	2	Kelly, c.	1	1	0	0	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Brouthers, 1b.	1	1	4	1	0
Faatz, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	Richardson, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Radford, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	5	1
Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Quinn, s. s.	1	2	1	3	0
Zimmer, c.	2	1	0	1	0	Gangel, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, p.	1	0	1	1	0	Madden, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	9	7	27	14	3	Total	6	10	27	13	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	2	1	0	5	1	0	0—9
Boston	0	1	1	4	6	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Radford, McAleer. Three-base hits—McKean, Zimmer. Stolen base—Tebeau. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 3. Passed balls—Zimmer, 1; Kelly, 2. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

CHICAGO, 14; WASHINGTON, 6.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Washington's errors and Healy's bases on balls were responsible for Washington's losing their fourth successive game to Chicago to-day. Dwyer was hit very hard by the Senators, but not hard enough to overcome the lead given their opponents by the miserable field work. Ryan's work at ostcrs was the finest done by that player this season, every chance accepted being extremely difficult. With Farrell's batting these were the next two features. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	3	1	3	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	2	1	0	0	1
V. Halfin, l. f.	3	1	1	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	2	0	2	0	0	Carney, 1b.	1	1	8	0	2
Anson, 1b.	2	0	9	0	0	Wise, 3b.	0	1	1	4	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	2	0	1	1	1	Irwin, s. s.	1	1	1	3	1
Farrell, s. s.	1	1	4	4	1	0	Mack, c.	0	2	6	0	2
Burns, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Clarke, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Daley, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Healy, c.	1	0	8	3	1	Healy, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Total	14	3	27	15	5	Total	6	10	24	15	12

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	4	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	—14
Washington	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0—	6

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Mack, Stolen bases—Wise, Irwin, Hoy. Double plays—Pfeffer, Bastian, and Anson. First base on balls—Off Healy, 7; off Dwyer, 5. Struck out—By Healy, 2; by Dwyer, 2. Wild pitches—Dwyer, 1; Healy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

INDIANAPOLIS, 21; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6.—The Philadelphia Club was badly beaten to-day by the home team. The local batters seemed to hit Buffinton's delivery at will. Boyle pitched a steady but not unusual game, the visitors scoring eight hits, but they were so scattered as to yield but 2 runs. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	2	2	4	0	0	Wood, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Glasscock, s. s.	3	5	4	2	0	Clements, c.	0	2	10	1	0
Denny, 3b.	3	3	0	2	0	Myers, 2b.	0	2	2	2	2
Hines, 1b.	3	3	9	2	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Buckley, c.	3	2	3	0	1	Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Myers, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Fogarty, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1
McCarthy, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Bassett, 2b.	3	2	3	4	1	0	Hallman, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Boyle, p.	2	2	3	0	1	Buffin, p.	0	1	2	0	0
Total	21	23	27	9	1	Total	2	8	27	10	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	7	2—21
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.—2

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 15; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Seery, Glasscock, (2,) Hines, Buckley, McCarthy, Boyle, (2,) Hallman. Home runs—Denny. Stolen bases—Fogarty. Double play—Glasscock, Hines; Myers, Farrar. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 3; off Buffinton, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Glasscock, Boyle, 3; by Buffinton, 4; by Wood, 2. Wild pitches—Boyle, 1. Umpire—Mr. Fessenden.

BROOKLYN, 12; KANSAS CITY, 11.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—Kansas City had the game won from the Brooklyns in the third inning if they had played ball after that. In that inning Terry was hit for seven bases and 2 runs, 5 of them being earned. Carruthers was put in the box in the fifth inning and he held the home team down to four hits. Brooklyn his very hard after that, and their batting, aided by costly errors, gave them the game. Score:

KAN. CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Long, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Hamilton, c. f.	1	0	2	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	2	4	2	0
Barns, s. s.	2	2	2	3	0	Foutz, 1b.	2	0	9	0	0
Stearns, 1b.	2	2	11	0	2	Burns, r. f.	3	4	1	0	0
Manning, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Pinckney, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Donahue, c.	1	2	1	0	1	Corkhill, c. f.	0	1	2	0	1
Barkley, 2b.	1	2	4	4	1	Smith, s. s.	2	1	4	1	2
McCarty, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0	Terry, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Swartzel, p.	1	2	0	3	0	Visner, p.	0	0	0	3	0
						Carruthers, p.	0	2	1	2	0
Total	11	13	24	14	4	Total	12	17	27	12	3

*Winning run made with none out.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Kansas City	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	11
Brooklyn	3	1	2	8	0	1	1	0	1—	12

Earned runs—Kansas City, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Manning, Visner, Smith. Home runs—Burns, (Brooklyn,) O'Brien. Double plays—Long, Barkley, and Stearns; Collins, Smith, and Foutz. First base on balls—Off Swartzel, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Manning. Struck out—By Terry, 2; by Carruthers, 1. Passed balls—Visner, 2. Wild pitches—Swartzel, 5; Carruthers, 1. Umpire—Mr. Mitchell.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Athletic, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Athletic, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Pitchers—Weyhing and Mullane. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—5
Baltimore	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—6

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 8. Pitchers—Ewing and Foreman. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	2—8
Columbus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Coinmbus, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Columbus, 8. Pitchers—Chamberlain and Baldwin. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Kerins.

AT HOBOKEN.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.	4	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	—11
Jersey Blues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Hackett, Carhart & Co., 10; Jersey Blues, 3. Errors—Hackett, Carhart & Co., 3; Jersey Blues, 10. Pitchers—Fricken, Donnelly, and Hughes.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	42	19	St. Louis	34	27
Chicago	39	21	Brooklyn	32	27
New-York	32	22	Athletic	26	24
Philadelphia	29	29	Baltimore	31	27
Chicago	27	29	Cincinnati	24	29
Pittsburg	26	31	Kansas City	23	33
Indianapolis	23	34	Columbus	15	38
Washington	11	40	Louisville	11	36

The delegation of college baseball players which is to visit England and show the students of Oxford and Cambridge how the national game is played in America—at Harvard and Yale sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Umbria. There were eight representatives of the two clubs in the party and they will be followed by others in a few days. An allowance of $20 a week to cover expenses will be given each of the players. Those who have sailed are Capt. Willard of Harvard, the player who occupied first base in the memorable year of 1885, when the nine distinguished itself by winning every game in the inter-collegiate championship series; Captain Boyse of Yale, Henshaw and Poole, catchers for Harvard and Yale respectively; Dean, formerly Harvard's second baseman, and Messrs. Calhoun, Gresay, and Rogers, all well known as the college diamond.

The misunderstanding between James L. White and John C. Rowe, owners of the Buffalo Club, and the National League has come to an end. White and Rowe will carry from Buffalo to-night to play out the season with the Pittsburg nine. They will each receive salary at the rate of $3,500 a year, and will divide over and above this $3,500 of the purchase money paid for them to Detroit. Will White for the present will manage the Buffalo team.

On the trip just finished the Giants gained considerably on the Bostons. They are now only three games behind the leaders. They hold a better position than they did this same last year.

The finishing touches will be put on the New Polo Grounds to-day, and everything will be in readiness for to-morrow's game with Pittsburg.

Brooklyn had a close shave in Kansas City yesterday.

White and Rowe will add strength to the Pittsburg team.

Cleveland's work surprised the Boston players.

The New-Yorks started for home last night.

Ward will be able to play this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

W. H. Crane is spending his vacation at Conasaset, one of the prettiest of New-England Summer resorts, where he has a picturesque home which he has modestly christened "Crane's Cosy Corner." Here with congenial professional neighbors he spends the Summer months, devoting most of his time to yachting and kindred amusements. His own yacht, the Vif, is not in commission this season, but Mr. Crane has the use of the Stella, Henry E. Abbey's fast steam yacht, and he is making the most of it. While he board he is studying his part in the coming season and gaining health and strength for his approaching venture of starring on his own account. There is a constant stream of visitors, professional and otherwise, to his cottage, and for the last few days he has been entertaining David D. Lloyd, the dramatist; Joseph Bronks, his manager, and William Seymour, Mr. Abbey's stage manager, with whom he has been arranging details regarding his coming season as a lone star.

The revival of "Pinafore" as a Summer entertainment at Procter's Twenty-third Street Theatre was a happy thought. The house is cool and comfortable even on warm nights, and the troupe of children employed in the performance sing well enough to make the familiar melodies welcome. It is hoped that Master Parr, who has been removed from the cast by order of the Preventies of Cruelty to Children folks, will resume his place shortly. He is certainly old enough to work for his living, if it is necessary that he should, and under those circumstances there is no reason why he should be forbidden to use his beautiful sieging voice in public.

Miss Beatrice Cameron is the guest of Miss Clarke, sister of the late Rev. Walter Clarke of Derby School, at the vicarage, Bexley, near Bakewell, in Derbyshire, England. A portion of her vacation will be spent in London, with the family of L. J. Lyell, an intimate friend of Toole and E. A. Bunn of the *Spirit of the Times*. She will probably visit Scotland before returning for the season, which opens in October in Mr. Mansfield's predunting of "Richard III."

A burlesque of Gilmore's Band will be presented by Mr. Dockstader and his associates at their Broadway theatre this week, and the travesty of "The Still Alarm" will be continued. To-night A. Minor Griswold will deliver a comic lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views and sketches by Thomas Worth, at Dockstader's.

Robert Mansell begins his season at the new California Theatre, San Francisco, to-morrow evening, presenting "Monbars." His supporting company includes Mark Price, B. T. Ringgold, Archie Lindsey, Keedall Westoe, W. H. Montgomery, Charlotte Behrens, Mary Maddern, Marie Sheldon, and Clara Flagg.

The English Opera Company, which closed at the Grand Opera House last evening, will begin an engagement at the Windsor Theatre on Wednesday night, singing "The Bohemian Girl." This is an enterprise of Manager Murtha himself, in which Mr. Morrissey, who organized the company, has no interest.

Nathaniel Roth will direct the fortunes of "Nadjy" and "Estelle" on the road next season, and is now engaging a strong company to appear in these two Casino successes. Miss Helen Lamont, who is to sing in both operas, has gone to Paris to have her costumes made.

"The Brigands" begins the ninth week of its run at the Casino to-morrow night, with no sensational novelties. It should not be forgotten that on these hot nights music may be enjoyed in the Casino roof garden from 7 o'clock P. M. until midnight.

Georgine von Januschowsky will sing in "Bococcio" at Terrace Garden on Thursday night. For the first three nights of the week the pieces will be "The Merry War," "Blue Beard," and "The Gypsy Baron."

"The Burglar," a play that is certain to satisfy the taste of the general run of theatregoers, will be continued at the Madison-Square Theatre for the present. The acting is excellent.

Leonora Bradley, Jessie West, and Annie Adams are the latest additions to the cast of "The Lion and the Lamb," which is to be produced at the Bijou Theatre on Aug. 5.

It is likely that the cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg will soon be removed to another city.

"The Oolah" continues in prosperity at the Broadway Theatre.

"Monte Cristo, Jr." continues at Koster & Bial's.

"Clover" holds its own at Palmer's Theatre.

CHARGED WITH MUTINY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Musicians Union, backed by the Federated Trades, prevented any union bands from taking part in the procession here Thursday. This was because the Citizens' Fourth of July Committee reduced the price from $8 to $6 for each man. The trades unions declared this could not be tolerated, hence the orders issued to the musicians. Among the union bands were those attached to the First, Second, and Third Regiments of the National Guard. They were regularly-enlisted men in the militia companies, and when they failed to appear in the parade there was a big row. The Colonels of the regiments examined the order and found that the appearance of all members of the regiments was obligatory on the Fourth, and also on Admission Day, in September, so the musicians will be arrested for mutiny and court-martialed.

In his letter to the brigade commander, Adjt. Gen. Orton says: "If some non-military authority in San Francisco powerful as part of the military force stationed in San Francisco than the Commander in Chief, now is a better time to learn it than to wait until an emergency arises and they or other similar societies array themselves against the law and the officers appointed to administer the same."

GERMAN UNITY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The surest bond of fellowship is that of having fought together. The same force has produced the same results in France and Italy. For five centuries Italy had a common language and literature without becoming a nation; five or six years of a national army have sufficed to effect its union before our eyes. France, too, had no real unity till the day "when Provençale and Normans, Alsacians and Bretons, assembled in the same regiments under the same standards, formed the French nation." Is not indeed the recollection of this united French Army which, in M. Grad's opinion, makes one of the strongest reasons why Alsace should belong to France and not to Germany. Similarly, the German army has the greatest effect in keeping up the idea of a common nationality. No other imperial institution has the same influence. The merest suggestion of the possibility of war is enough to silence taedium in Germany. "Barracks and Workmen, forgetting their partionlarist grudges, rush forward to stand shoulder to shoulder with the hated Prussians. Under the national banner there are none but Germans, obeying a common discipline." German discipline is almost a by word in France, where, for the purpose of the book, it is cited to the depreciation of the German soldier. He is a formidable adversary, no doubt, but it is no credit to him; he does not fight because he is naturally brave or patriotic, but simply because his officer tells him to fight, and he dare not disobey. The whole army is a mere machine, an engine of war—a very terrible and dangerous one—but only formidable as an iron-clad or a mitrailleuse is formidable, and taking as little individual part in anything it does. No one speaks in praise of a torpedo, or the hermism of a piece of armor-plating; and it is equally absurd to apply such terms to the German Army, which is just as mechanical a contrivance as any other. There is an element of truth in this view. Fortunately for himself, the German is usually quite content to feel that he is only one of the wheels of a great machine, as he knows that it is these wheels that make the whole thing go. But M. Grad takes a very different view of the German discipline. To him it seems the very foundation of all soldierly qualities: "The fried discipline of the German Army puts in the hands of its leaders a docile and sure instrument, on which they can absolutely rely. The troops of other countries may have more dash, more fire, a more impetuous attack. By temperament and education the German soldier submits himself to a strict obedience, which is all the more valuable a quality in an army which is also excellently officered and very strong in numbers. Obedience and respect for authority, what a security they offer for tranquility at home, and what an advantage in war!"

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

A COUPLE OF ANECDOTES OF THE GREAT BOSTON PREACHER.

From the Boston Home Journal.

Perhaps no man in this city comes so near to living up to the ideal which people have of him as does Phillips Brooks. The good he does in the world cannot be overestimated. He possesses that ready tact and those quick perceptions which did a man not only to do good, but to discover opportunities to do it. He is not a man whose aid springs up only in response to an appeal.

An illustration of that will be found in a story recently told me. Some time ago a lady had occasion to travel from Providence with her father, who was very weak in his mind. Whether it was the excitement of the journey which developed so suddenly in this usually quiet and inoffensive man an unruly disposition, or whether it was merely the ordinary course of his disease, I do not know, but at all events long before they reached Boston he became possessed of a fancy that he must get off the train while it was still in motion; that some absolute duty called him. His daughter endeavored to quiet him, but it was difficult to do it, and she was just giving it up in despair when she noticed a very large man just across the aisle who was watching the proceeding intently over the top of his paper.

As soon as he caught her eyes he rose and crossed quickly to her. "I beg your pardon," he said. "You are in trouble. May I help you?" As soon as he spoke she felt perfect confidence in him. "What is your father's name!" he asked. She told him, and with an encouraging smile he bent over the gentlemen who was sitting in front of her, and spoke a few words in his ear. With a smile the gentleman rose, crossed the aisle and took the vacant seat, and the next moment the large man had turned over the seat, and, leaning toward the troubled old man, had addressed him by name, shaken hands cordially with him, and engaged him in a conversation so interesting and so cleverly arranged to keep his mind occupied that he forgot his need to leave the train, and did not think of it again until they were in Boston. Here the stranger put the lady and her charge in a carriage, received her assurance that she felt perfectly safe, had cordially shaken her hand, and was about to close the carriage door, when she remembered that she had felt so safe in the keeping of the noble-looking man that she had not even asked his name. Hastily putting her hand against the door, she said: "Pardon me, but you received me such a servant—may I not know from whom I am thanking?" The big man smiled as he answered, "Phillips Brooks," and turned away.

As excellent full in this, as showing a different side of his nature is the next yet identical in its ready tact, is another story which was told me recently. The great divine has no stronger interest in the world than that which he feels for the young men who sit within reach of his voice. Last Winter he noticed three young men who came to hear him quite regularly, and as they looked like workingmen he took pains to find out who they were, and to get an opportunity to speak with them. Having ascertained where they lived and what they did, he went one day to call on them. He climbed several flights of stairs and knocked at the door. All three of the young men were in, and they were taking their comfort in their shirt-sleeves. Naturally, they were a little embarrassed at being surprised in that manner by a gentleman with so much respect. Mr. Brooks shook hands all round and then said, with his cheerful smile, "Well, boys, it's a little warm here. I think, if you will excuse me, I will take mine off," and he did and sat down and made his call in his shirt-sleeves. It is needless to say that those boys will never need any better influence in their lives than Phillips Brooks will keep there, for it is remarkable how many men he can carry in his mind and keep safe in his influence.

The man may have been inspired to the eloquence of this divine; there may be more than that number in regard to his originality; there can be but one in regard to the place he has in the affections of the world of the wonderful good that his remarkable life has done in the world, which has too few good examples and where too few men live up to the ideal that one has of what the life of the clergy should be.

MERE FOIBLES.

The other night five or six young men of the listless, self-sufficient variety so familiar just now dined together in a private room at a fashionable restaurant. After cigars had been lighted one of them drawled:

"I'll bet, fellows, that I can throw this knife, and it will stick in the crack at the door every time."

He rose from the table and pointed out the narrow crack between the door and the jamb, and showed how he proposed to place the knife. The five others approached the place and cried out: "We take that bet. For how much?"

"I am to have ten throws. Each time that I fail I pay a ten-dollar bill; if I succeed in putting the knife in the crack ten times, each of you will pay me the same sum."

The young man took his position, and, with a rapidity and accuracy that words cannot describe, executed ten flings in succession this remarkable feat.

When he had finished every one hurrahed with delight. Each one of his wagers being paid, he pocketed a roll of bills with a just pride.

"But how did you ever learn to do this?" asked one of the company.

Then he revealed the secret. For two or three years, having nothing pressing to do and anxious to fill the void which he had given himself up to patient practice at this work. Each morning he locked himself in his room, and, far from prying eyes, he attempted for hours to put a knife into a hole; he had to make innumerable experiments to measure the distance required, the force necessary, and the curve, but his perseverance was invincible. At first he threw the knife into the wide mouth of a Chinese jar; then into the neck of a bottle; finally he succeeded in indicing his projectile in the narrowest opening.

And yet some people say that our dudes are good for nothing, and that we are the earth!

A curious bet was made between a prominent member of a fashionable club and a friend. The clubman undertook to walk, blindfolded, from the vicinity of Grace Church to Madison-Square Garden. He followed Broadway to Union-square, and passing beneath the trees and around the fountain, reached the end of his journey by way of Fourth-avenue, to the great amazement of some of the circus men who were still at work, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. A member of a turf club started from his clubhouse with his eyes bandaged and only a cane in his hand, crossed Fifth-avenue at Twenty-sixth-street, walked with great quickness and steadiness up Broadway to Thirty-fourth-street, turned into the avenue at this point and returned to his starting point without a mishap. Some friends accompanied this daring walker and a few people were attracted to join them. Two men went before to notify any policemen who might be disposed to interfere with this nocturnal journey. The experimenter had, of course, carefully studied his ground before beginning his attempt, for he seemed to count the number of his steps, to recognize his whereabouts, and to move with military precision past the thousand difficulties which threatened him. This attempt only occupied an hour and a half, and before going to bed the winner had the pleasure of hearing the popping of corks and to pay to the winner a very handsome collection of bank notes.

Benedick, a well-known man about town, having resolved to marry, thought it wise to draw a line between the life he had led and the new life which opened before him. To this end he had invited some two dozen cronies to a farewell dinner at an up-town restaurant, at which every one enjoyed the wines and viands, and the feast was prolonged to a late hour. Finally, the host rose and spoke these words:

"Gentlemen, the moment has come to deliver the little speech that I have prepared for this occasion. You were invited to meet me here for the purpose of closing an interesting chapter of my life. I thank you for the many kindnesses that you have shown me during this evening. Be good enough now to give me your serious attention. My idea being to turn over a new leaf, and me to live as a married man the kind of life that I propose to lead, I have to announce to you that from this moment the Benedick whom you have known is dead—dead and buried. I no longer shall circle in your orbit nor you in mine. Permit me, however, before we each go our way, to offer a little souvenir and to wish that each one of you may, as speedily as possible, follow my example. My servant will now read you my last will and testament. Farewell!"

So saying Benedick disappeared; the servant remaining read the will as announced. By this document each one received some portion of the goods of the defunct bachelor. To one he left his card table, to another his sideboard, to a third his collection of photographs. The servant announced that Benedick had gone to settle down in Jersey and lead the life of a country gentleman. There he proposed to spend the greater part of the year, visiting the metropolis for a month or two in the Winter perhaps. When he reaches the city he immediately arranges for a lifting at a fashionable church on the avenue, and there he may be seen every Sunday with his charming wife. Never was there a more complete conversion, and never was penitent more blessed.

KILLED BY THE OARS.

ALBANY, July 6.—Jonas Yunger, a laboring man, whose home was on East Forty-fifth-street, New-York City, fell from a train at West Albany to-day which he was trying to board. The wheels passed over his legs, crushing the right one so badly that it had to be amputated, and breaking the other. Yunger died to-night. He was twenty-five years old and unmarried.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 6.—The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bourgogne, Capt. Pennequet, from New-York, arrived at Havre, passed the Lizard at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

LIBELS ON WASHINGTON

CHARGES OF VIOLENT LANGUAGE REFUTED.

ALLEGED HISTORICAL EVENTS WHICH NEVER OCCURRED—A STORY MADE OF WHOLE CLOTH.

Dr. George H. Moore, the Superintendent of the Lenox Library, has privately printed a handsome pamphlet of twenty-one pages, entitled "Libels on Washington," disproving the often-repeated stories that George Washington was in the habit of losing his temper and using violent language. Following are the principal portions of the work:

"There is a curious propensity in human nature to recognise with readiness, if not to seek with eager interest, for any possible blot on the fair escutcheon of a virtuous and honorable life and character; to spy out defects, if not to magnify them; and thus to reduce the lofter heads more nearly to the average line of elevation. After making every allowance for the unconscious falsity of our judgments respecting those who are nor betters in any respect, there is still a great gulf of envy, if not of hatred, malice, and all unchoristablesse, in human existence, whose foge darken many, if not most, of our views of life, often obscuring the great light of truth itself. This fact may account for, if it does not excuse, a great part of the personal scandals current in our history, and illustrate the morbid taste and fondness for the unwholesome traditions which disfigure an many of its pages.

"When the name and fame of George Washington cease to be honored and cherished among his countrymen, the United States of America will no longer hold an honorable place among the nations of the earth. Yet he could not escape calumny in the height of his fame when living; and since his death there have not been wanting those who would fain distinguish themselves as tale-bearers to coming generations by prolonging the echoes of ancient scandal and recording with painful and elaborate care the weak and wicked traditions of contemporary malice or heredituary hate against the man whose place in human history is well denned in Shakespeare's famous prophasy of an Ecelish King, of

"'Wherever the bright sun of heaven shall shine
His honor and the greatness of his name
Shall be, and make new estions.'

"The libels on his character to which I wish to direct attention at this time were intended to fix and substantiate the charges of a temper so violent as to be ungovernable when roused, and gross profanity on various occasions. They have been growing with the advancing years, in the shape of hints, innuendoes, stories which it would hardly do to repeat, illustrations of weaknesses common to all, even the greatest of men, unnecessary apologies, and all the other forms of insidious depreciation, sometimes rather weak than hostile, but always disgraceful and unworthy, in the estimation of gratitude, honor and justice. Historical criticism can never be better employed than in stamping out these mischievous little fires of malice or folly before they reach and envelop the solar structures which it is a pious duty to preserve.

"The two principal scenes of Washington's alleged violence of temper and gross profanity under its tefluence were the battlefield of Monmouth, on June 17'78, the third year of his command of the Revolutionary Army, and his own house in Philadelphia in December, 1791, in the third year of his Presidency of the United States. Several years ago, in a paper which I had the honor to read before the New-York Historical Society, I said, with respect to the former occasion:

"'Great excitement and want of dignity, culminating in violent threats and even gross oaths and profanity, have been ascribed to Washington in his interview with Lee. There is no evidence of any historical value to sustain this disgraceful charge, and the positive testimony always to be challenged to the proof. If there was one common vice existed which Washington's face was most like a fire, from the beginning to the end of his military career, it was this very habit of profane swearing.'

"If any proof has been offered to confirm the vulgar stories in vogue concerning the language and demeanor of Washington on that occasion I have not heard of it, and it is my firm conviction that nothing of the kind worthy of credit can be discovered, but that any such attempt to substantiate the reports referred to may be very easily disposed of by any right-minded and competent historical critic. A few words will suffice to present a true version of the scenes and events of that day were the subject of a prolonged and very critical investigation while the actors in them were still within reach and, as it were, fresh from the field. Gen. Lee's trial by a general court-martial, beginning on the 4th of July, six days after the battle, ended on the 12th, and was followed by an examination from any command in the armies of the United States of North America, for the term of twelve months. The statements of Gen. Washington and Gen. Lee in the correspondence which led to the court-martial, and the sworn testimony of the witnesses upon the trial, especially in defense of Gen. Lee himself, furnish conclusive evidence of the utter falsehood of these pretended traditions which have gained entrance where they ought never to have been received for a moment. Let the following general orders, distinctly testify what their author was determined to enforce whenever his authority could reach with reference to this matter. In his earliest important command—when placed at the head of the Virginia forces raised for the defense of the front

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce has been seeking light on the question of Canadian competition from New-England railroad Presidents and getting very little. They do not agree, and, moreover, their views, like those of Senators themselves, are distinctly colored by local interest. The Boston and Albany Road is part of a through line which suffers from Canadian competition, and its President is sure that the competition should be restrained and the Canadian roads put under the same regulation as our own. The Old Colony is not in the competition and really benefits by the New-England connections with the Canada roads, and its President thinks there should be no regulation or restriction. The New-England sentiment generally seems to be in sympathy with the Canadian lines because that section benefits by them. Few men seem able to rise above self-interest and judge a public question with reference to its general bearing and effect, and neither Senator BLAIR nor the New-England railroad Presidents appear to belong to that class.

While Mr. CLEVELAND was President there was a great outcry on the part of Republican and protectionist journals and politicians because one of the departments bought for the use of the Government some blankets that had been made in England and imported from that country. It will be recalled also that certain patriots made loud complaint because a contractor hired by the War Department to dredge the channels of New-York Harbor employed an English vessel to do a part of the work. The persons and journals whose indignation was aroused by these acts should turn their attention to certain transactions that are brought to notice by the St. Louis *Republic*. It appears that an English firm gets the contract for supplying 550,000 enameled bricks required for the court of the new Congressional Library Building in Washington. Gen. CASEY is reported to have said: "We bought those bricks because they were the cheapest and best." But bricks of the same kind are made in Philadelphia. By going to England for bricks and procuring a remission of the high duty on them, Mr. HARRISON'S Administration defies the tariff laws that were designed to secure to the domestic manufacturer of such bricks the home market. Of course the Republican politicians and journals that made so much fuss about those blankets will now declare that Mr. HARRISON and his subordinates by purchasing these English free-trade bricks have displayed their love for England and their desire to break down our protected industries.

It was reported that fully three thousand people gathered at the railroad station in New-Orleans to watch for the arrival of the bruiser SULLIVAN, "the small boy being in the majority." The small boy, according to the same report, "climbed upon the roofs of cars, stations, platforms, and sheds, and as the party alighted the air rang with cheers and shouts of 'That's him!' 'Hurrah for SULLIVAN!'" It is such demonstrations as this that emphasize the evils of prize fighting, and make it imperative that every self-respecting State should stamp out the brutal practice. It is the youth of the country who suffer most from such "sports." What kind of citizens can be expected to develop from such a gang as gathered to greet and cheer Bruiser SULLIVAN in New-Orleans? What notions of the claims of humanity are likely to control the mind of the boy who hails this brute in human shape as a hero to be looked up to and emulated? To the credit of the Southern Governors whose States are threatened with being made the scene of the disgusting show to-morrow, they have taken measures to stop it. It will be a cause of satisfaction to all decent people if the fight is prevented; it will be still more so if the two principals are held prisoners in the South until the fight is all taken out of them.

If those people who are trying to "boom" a world's fair to be held in this city in 1892 do not wish to bring certain failure upon the whole scheme, they would do well to drop all suggestion of having the show in Central Park. It will never be permitted there. A similar proposition destroyed the attempt to have a world's fair in New-York in 1883 after an organization had been formed and the preliminary work was well under way. Anything that will divide counsels and prevent harmonious co-operation and general public support will be fatal to any proposal for a grand exposition at a time so near at hand as 1892; and a large part of our people, and the best part too, would rather have no world's fair in New-York than to have Central Park used for the purpose. It would practically deprive the people of its customary use for a year, and it would result in injuries that could not be obliterated in ten years. There are now, as there were not ten years ago, other places available and accessible enough for the purpose. Get up a controversy over having the show in Central Park and the whole scheme will come to a speedy if not a violent death.

The proposal to pave Wall-street with asphalt confronts all the traditions of the Department of Public Works. Since these traditions are not founded on knowledge or investigation or upon anything more respectable than prejudice, it is none the worse on that account. Asphalt has been laid in parts of several very busy streets down town, and in streets up town in which the traffic is represented to be even greater than in Wall-street. It has not been reported that the result has in any instance disappointed the persons who procured it to be laid. If it should be laid in Wall-street, at the cost either of the city or of the property owners, the experiment would be much the most conspicuous that has yet been tried in New-York, and if it were successful, would no doubt work a transformation in the paving of the city. It is not to be denied that the new pavement has been found satisfactory in other cities, except, perhaps, for the very heaviest traffic, and that the prejudice against it here is based upon the recollection of the worthless poultice spread some twenty years ago over Fifth-avenue, with which the pavements of Washington and Paris have scarcely anything in common.

The Lisbon Government's prompt acceptance of Lord SALISBURY'S suggestion to arbitrate will leave little work for the three British war ships ordered to Delagoa Bay. As Portugal could not pretend to cope with John Bull in a resort to arms she must be quite content to leave her case to the decision of an umpire. Still, this is a gain for Great Britain, because she has protected her subjects from high-handed treatment, and the arbitrator may also decide against Portugal's right to withdraw her concession. Even with a contrary decision it will be for the umpire and not the Portuguese Government to determine what compensation shall be made to the railroad company. The reports of Portuguese violence at Delagoa Bay were evidently exaggerated, and it is even said that the company's agents themselves turned over the property to the officials and stood on their legal rights, while the Lisbon directors of the enterprise have all along been considerably less demonstrative than its London shareholders. Practically the whole difficulty is in train of peaceful settlement, but the delay in completing the railroad of which Portugal complained will now be increased, as international arbitration is a slow process.

THE BARRIER TO SOCIALISM.

Some of our contemporaries take rather a gloomy view of the extension of Socialist ideas in the United States, and are particularly impressed by the movement in which Messrs. EDWARD BELLAMY, T. W. HIGGINSON, and E. E. HALE are at present engaged. There is an almost endless variety of the schemes based on the general notion of Socialism, but the notion itself, so far as we have watched recent developments of it, is that the happiness and prosperity of any people can be more adequately provided for through the common agency known as the Government than by the efforts of individuals or private associations of individuals, and that to accomplish this purpose the Government must be intrusted with the control of many property and personal rights that have heretofore been absolutely withheld from it. For instance, the Henry George and Father McGlynn type of Socialists would have the Government take the entire rental of land and disburse it for the general good. The Bellamy type would, if we understand them correctly, have the Government take the absolute direction of all industry, the training for industry, and the distribution of the products. Either of these plans would work a revolution in the conditions of life in this country so vast and sweeping that it is simply impossible to conceive of a tithe of its effects.

We agree with those critics who regard such a revolution as likely to be disastrous; we do not agree with those who think that there is serious immediate danger that the policy of the United States is likely to be directed toward such a revolution. We do not know as it is very well worth while to point out in what regards the revolution would be dangerous and even ridiculous, but it is well to note a few of the obstacles that appear to us to be insuperable in the way of its accomplishment. In the first place, there is no political agency adequate or nearly adequate even to undertake such a change. It could not be done by the Federal Government without a completely new Constitution, and, though there is nothing to prevent a new Constitution if the people wish one, it would require generations, we are confident, to bring it about. It could not be done in any one State with any degree of completeness without a similar constitutional change, and though that would be less difficult, because the State Constitutions contain fewer restrictions upon the power of the voters, it would require a radical alteration of all the principles and methods by which public affairs are now regulated.

That brings us to what is the most invincible defense, as we believe, and will be for a long time in this country, against any practical application of the Socialist notion, the very wide distribution of property among the people. The Socialist theory has some attraction for a limited number of men of education and of means. But it is purely intellectual, and affects them not through but against their interests. Those who are capable of thinking that their interests would be promoted by Socialism are necessarily those who have nothing or little. Of this class there is as yet in this country only a very limited number relatively, and of this number only a very small proportion are capable of grasping any theory whatever except as to its immediate effects. There is a much larger number of those who have something and would like to have more to whom the Socialist idea is enticing, but it is precisely these who would recoil from the consequences of the first attempt to put the theory into actual practice, for it is plain that before society can undertake the distribution of property it must take possession of what is to be divided, and before any one can get his share of the general stock he must give up a part or the whole of what he has. When the demand is made for this the response will be very prompt and very decisive, and it will be most so from those whose support is absolutely requisite to the success of the scheme.

An obstacle of somewhat like nature to this, and one that will be added to this, will be found in the necessity that is curiously ignored in the discussion of this matter, of choosing agents through whom society is to act. Most of the writers on the subject speak of the Government as if it were a Heaven-given instrumentality, whereas it is only a group of human beings, chosen in one way or another, to exercise certain powers. Supposing for a moment that these powers were extended to a degree that would require superhuman wisdom and excellence to use them properly, that would not make the men who exercise them anything more or other than they now are. The moment that anything is really done toward realizing an essential part of the vast Socialist scheme, the question will present itself, who shall be trusted with the extraordinary powers needed to carry it out? To that question we are confident that there will be but one answer. No one will be found deemed equal to the task. That the Government in a moderate way and tentatively will from time to time extend its functions toward the regulation of the distribution of property and the improvement of the condition of those who have little, is very probable. But the very desire for more on the part of those who have not much, which is the basis of Socialism, will prevent its application in practice, because it will prevent the surrender of what these members of society already have. If that were not true, the consummation would still be blocked by the impossibility of finding agents whom the people could or would trust to carry it into effect.

WHAT OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DONE.

The city of New-York still suffers, and for years to come will continue to suffer, the penalty of the official wrongdoing of the past. The enormous municipal plunder of the Tweed ring and the continuance of the political methods that made it possible fill the people with distrust and fear whenever there is any great public work to be done. This feeling has been a terrible check upon the progress and improvement of the city, and the chief obstacle in the way of securing for its authorities full control over its local interests.

The fact that the city is now without proper buildings for the accommodation of public offices, and has long been put to the shift of renting premises at a cost of considerably more than $100,000 a year, is due mainly to the vast corruption and jobbery which characterized public work in the past and the distrust that it produced. Years ago there were plans for a new city prison and criminal court house, both of which were greatly needed, but no support could be obtained for a public work of the kind on account of the fear that the city would be plundered. At last preparations are on foot for the long-delayed building for the criminal courts. The need of a new building for municipal and county offices has been pressing for years, and there would have been real economy in providing it if there could have been an assurance of honest work. The result of the long delay and the increasing need is the authority given to the Sinking Fund Commissioners to have a new building put upon the City Hall Park in accordance with plans approved by them.

Now there is considerable criticism of the methods adopted for obtaining plans; there will probably be still more criticism of the plans themselves, and there is a good deal of opposition to the location of the building in the park, where it will fill space now partly free and where it is pretty sure to be out of all sort of congruity with the adjacent buildings. It must probably be admitted that the best thing to do now is to go on and provide the much-needed building on the site proposed, giving as much symmetry and comeliness as possible to the incongruous group that will then occupy the northern part of the park. But it is a thousand pities that the right thing could not have been done simply because the people of New-York could not or would not intrust the management of their public interests to men in whom they could safely place confidence.

The old City Hall was in its day a handsome building and a credit to the city. It was long ago outgrown, but what really ought to have been done was to replace it on a scale large enough to serve its purpose for a century to come. A building on the same general plan, with the same artistic dignity and beauty and architectural symmetry, should have been constructed with its centre over the same spot, but with an area so enlarged and proportions so magnified as to accommodate all the public offices appropriate to be placed under the same roof. Then no other structure should have been permitted within the area of the park, and with proper surroundings and external embellishments our City Hall would have been worthy of the metropolis of the Western world and an object of pride to our people. Instead of this, popular indifference, the selfish negligence of citizens, and official corruption and rascality have give us incongruity and shabbiness of which we must bear the shame for years to come.

CROSSINGS AT GRADE.

The killing of four persons at a highway crossing on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad at Little Silver Friday afternoon directs attention to the repeated and unsuccessful attempts in this State and adjoining States to procure needed legislation for the elimination of such crossings. The crossing where Mrs. WARD, Mr. KEETING, and their companions were killed is a very dangerous one, but the company has neglected to guard it by a flagman. The victims saw an express train approaching from the south and they stopped at a safe distance from the track until it had passed. They then started to drive across the track and were struck by another express train from the north, which they had not seen. Three of them were killed almost instantly and the fourth lived only an hour.

The crossing is about three miles north of Long Branch on a railroad that does a very large business at this season. The time tables show that fifty-six trains pass it every day, going northward or southward, and twenty of them do not stop at the neighboring station. The road is operated by the Pennsylvania Company and the New-Jersey Central, and although its passenger traffic in the Summer is said to exceed that of any other suburban road in the country, these great corporations have been unwilling either to separate grades at the dangerous highway crossings on the line or to place gates or watchmen at them for the protection of people using the highways.

The condition of the crossings on this road, as well as the notorious failure of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company to guard certain very dangerous crossings in the shore towns of Connecticut, where many lives have been lost, show that even the richest railroad corporations will not maintain safeguards at such traps unless required and compelled by law to do so. Companies should be required to guard dangerous crossings at grade so long as such crossings are permitted to exist, but the constant aim of legislation should be to compel a separation of grades wherever such crossings menace travelers on the highways.

We have heretofore shown how great is the annual loss of life at grade crossings. The mortality has been greater in New-Jersey than in any other State, and while it should not be forgotten that the improvements voluntarily to be made in Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Company will reduce the mortality from this cause in Hudson County, there is great need of legislation that shall protect the people in many other places where they are exposed to great danger at almost every hour of the day. In every State there should be enacted laws providing for the gradual but sure elimination of all grade crossings. Unfortunately the recommendations of the Commissioners in this State concerning this subject have been disregarded by the Legislature. An imperative popular demand in Connecticut for new legislation has caused the old law of that State to be changed, but it does not yet appear that the new statute will be effective. The New-Haven Company has separated grades at all of the crossings on its main line in this State, and it was understood when the company was empowered, a few weeks ago, to increase its capital from $15,500,000 to $50,500,000 that a part of the new capital would be used in separating grades at crossings on its lines in Connecticut. In Massachusetts at the recent session of the Legislature no bill relating to the subject was passed, although the matter was discussed.

The making of new crossings at grades should be strictly forbidden. Within three years the number of such crossings in Massachusetts has been increased by 122, 94 of which are on one road. It was shown a year or two ago that the Commissioners in Connecticut had authorized the construction of fifty-seven new grade crossings. Wherever a new road is built or an old one extended a separation of grades should be required by law, and provision should also be made for the elimination of a certain percentage of the old crossings every year.

A NEW IRISH REPUBLIC.

Chicago does not seem just at present the most favorable place from which a new and ambitious political project concerning the Irish race can emanate. The professional Irishmen of that town are either members of the interesting organization that now stands arraigned as a band of murderers or at least seem to be seriously concerned in concealing the truth about the murder of Dr. CRONIN. Nevertheless, Chicago is the scene of a movement in which "a number of prominent Irish-Americans" are said to be taking part, and which has for its object the establishment of an Irish republic in some country not yet designated, but which is neither Ireland nor the United States of America.

The movement seems to be quite as much commercial as political, since it comprehends the buying up of large tracts of land and the obtaining of a large profit by the increase in their value after they have been improved by the settlement of virtuous and hardy Irish-Americans. Politically, however, the results of it could not fail to be most instructive. The capacity of the Irish race for self-government is still an open question. It has not been fairly tried in Ireland, all the experiments thus far having been interfered with by the disturbing element locally known as the hoof of the Saxon. The Saxon himself iniquitously takes advantage of his own wrong by denying to the Irish the faculty of the exercise of which he himself has deprived them. In this country the race has had a much fairer chance than on its native soil, but it is perhaps fair to say that its achievements, especially in municipal affairs, denote not so much the capacity of self-government as the capacity of governing Americans who are absorbed in other affairs. It has been held that the existence and success of the modern Hebrew require and imply an environment of Christians, and that a community all Hebrews would be impossible. It is upon this ground that some social philosophers, especially in Germany, have betrayed an interest bordering on impatience for the realization of the secular Jewish dream of a return to Palestine, in order that the theory might be subjected to a practical test. However it may be with the Jews, the Irish have never within historical times been intrusted with the care of a society composed exclusively of themselves, in which the governors and the governed, the tax-eaters and the taxpayers, were of the same race. The development of such a society would afford a most interesting study. It can scarcely be established in Ireland itself, for, after all allowance has been made for British misrule, the fact remains that the island can scarcely sustain its population, not to speak of accumulating such a surplus as will support the luxury of high politics. The earnings of Ireland, after paying operating expenses, so to speak, would not suffice for a single good season of the New-York Board of Aldermen. A new and exclusively Irish colony planted on a fertile soil and under a genial climate would alone suffice to show whether Hibernian statesmanship is capable, like the hibernating bear, of supporting existence on its own fat without the aid of sympathetic subscriptions from the outside. Such a colony in Chili, Peru, or Lower California, if it could only be established, would settle this doubt in a permanent and satisfactory way.

The preference of the Irish-American visionaries seems to be for a more or less peaceful invasion of Canada and an alliance with the French Canadians for the purpose of managing the affairs of the Dominion to the exclusion of the Saxon in all his Canadian phases. This would not be a fair test of the question, even if the experiment succeeded and the political control of the Dominion were obtained by the allies. The conditions would then be very similar to those that prevailed in the Middle Ages throughout Europe, where an industrial and subject class provided sustenance for a militant and ruling class, or that prevail now in the United States, where Irish statesmanship flourishes at the expense of American industrialism. The Chilian or the Peruvian or the Californian project would be much more interesting and conclusive, although there is no reason why any American should desire to put any obstacle in the way of any scheme that has for its object the concentration of the Irish race and the building up of an Irish nation elsewhere than on American soil.

PROTECTION FOR KANGAROOS.

It was Artemus Ward who had the hardihood to express a certain skepticism as to the usefulness of the kangaroo, one of the attractions of his "moral show," but set up the plea that the kangaroo is an "amoosin' little cuss." Probably when the lamented Mr. BROWNE was throwing audiences into convulsions of laughter with his inimitable drawl he was unaware that the kangaroo is a beast that is not without importance to some industries of the showman's country and that the time would come when an American would protest against the wholesale slaughter of the kangaroo on its native soil. It appears that the United States is the chief importer of kangaroo skins, which have such excellent qualities that tanners are willing to pay a high price for them, and an American tanner has called for the protection of the animal. But what with dogs that hunt in packs on their own account, with the Australian Englishman, who loves to follow the kangaroo on horseback, and the rabbit, which eats every green thing from under the soft nose of the gentle marsupial, the race of kangaroos is doomed. But worse than all these enemies are the skin hunters who supply the trade to America with the pelts of this dark-eyed creature. They pursue it at all seasons of the year and slaughter it at all ages, just as our bison is exterminated without regard to the future demand.

The does are particularly defenseless in our early Spring when incumbered by their young; for several months at least before that season their peculiar pouches, in which the young are carried, give them the same advantage possessed by our opossums; for the small kangaroos, which have begun to run about and feed, resort to the maternal pocket at the sign of danger. In some parts of Australia kangaroos have also gained in numbers, owing to the disappearance of the natives and the wild dogs, whose prey they were. But at present the intrusive whites, their dogs, and their rabbits have turned the scale against them, and unless measures are taken very promptly they will become as much a thing of the past as are those colossal kangaroos the bones of which are found from time to time in Australia and Tasmania.

If the kangaroo were merely an "amoosin' little cuss" there would be no hope for it. But the American market is not a thing to be ignored; it is more than likely that an animal which was trapped, poisoned, and hunted in battue by the first colonists because it destroyed plantations and took the pasture from cattle and sheep will be protected by the Australians of to-day. Known to Europeans only since 1770, when Capt. COOK took skins and skeletons aboard—the earlier accounts of the Dutch traveler BRUIN having failed to attract notice—the kangaroo has thus had during one century a somewhat checkered career. Just now efforts are being made in Australia to provide a close season for kangaroos, during which it shall be a penal offense to hunt them. It is also suggested that young kangaroos be protected by the imposition of a fine upon any one who at any time of the year possesses a fresh skin that weighs less than ten-twelfths of a pound. The close season is to last from Jan. 1 to May 1, which may be likened to our Autumn. There are many kinds of kangaroo, ranging in size from a large sheep to a common rabbit. They are great favorites with men of science, for in the arrangement of their teeth and feet they offer many curious problems to zoologists when compared with living and fossil forms that partake of one or more of their traits. The large kangaroo appears to have a reputation in its own haunts not unlike that which Artemus Ward gave it, for among the colonists it used to go by the affectionate title of "ole man."

COMMON SENSE AND MOURNING.

A movement has been started in England to put an end, if possible, to the custom which demands that women shall inconvenience and injure themselves physically by arraying themselves in mourning whenever a member of their family dies. Lady HARBERTON is the leader in this crusade of common sense, and she has recently set forth very clearly, in an article in the *Woman's World*, why mourning costumes, as they are now made, should be abandoned by every sensible woman. Lady HARBERTON bases her argument principally on a plea for the health of women. She points out that while the dress of a woman is not calculated at its best to improve the physical condition of the wearer, the dress of a widow possesses every bad and unhygienic quality of the ordinary female apparel intensified fourfold. It is always made extra long and clinging, so that proper exercise is out of the question. It is usually very heavy, and is surmounted by a species of headdress furnished with one or two long streamers hanging aimlessly down behind, which are neither attractive in themselves nor conducive to the comfort of the unfortunate wearer.

This headdress, the peculiarly objectionable feature of which is the long, heavy veil which custom decrees that every widow shall wear, is the worst feature of the mourning costume, both from a hygienic point of view and with reference to the discomforts which arise from it, especially in the warm season. The heavy, clinging black dress is endurable, unhealthy as it is, because its weight falls on a part of the body calculated to sustain it. The veil which trails behind the young widow's head is a very different affair. It is constantly dragging the head backward and downward, and if worn long at a time results inevitably in a headache.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in one of his sermons directed against the mourning system in vogue here and in England, summed up the absurdity of the fashion in the words, "Black is the color of the devil; white is the emblem of the angels." It is not to be assumed that any person dying delights in the thought that his death is to result in physical discomfort for a year or two, and possibly eventually in disease, to his loved ones left behind. When the living have paid the last rites to the dead they can do no more for them. They have a duty then to perform for themselves, and that duty is to see to it that they secure as much of the good of life which was intended for them as they can. No trappings of woe are necessary to tell the world that we mourn our dead. If grief is sincere, it is too sacred a thing to share with strangers or to advertise to the curious crowd. If it is not sincere, the outward signs of sorrow are but hypocritical emblems which are no credit to the wearer and will probably deceive nobody.

The inconsistency of the custom is made conspicuous by the discrimination made between men and women, to the disadvantage of the women. It is to be presumed that a husband who loses his wife has as much affection for her as a wife has for the husband who has been taken from her. The man, however, is not forced to adopt any special mourning habiliments, except to place a plain band around his hat, which neither incommodes nor injures him. It is only the woman who is required to array herself in garments which imperil the health. If there is any foundation of reason for such a cruel discrimination as this in favor of the stronger sex, it has not yet been brought to the light of day.

Lady HARBERTON makes one very good suggestion pointing to a reform in this matter—that persons should provide in their wills that no mourning should be worn for them. Undoubtedly such action on the part of testators would have a very beneficial effect, but no genuine reform will be accomplished until the women, who are the sufferers, take a bold stand and rebel against the tyranny of custom on the question of mourning. If a few leaders of society would begin such a crusade here as Lady HARBERTON has begun in England, and aid it by the force of their own example in discarding the widow's veil, if not the entire mourning dress, a few years, or possibly months, would settle the whole matter in favor of common sense and health. If it be required to have some symbol by which a widow may be known as such, so as to prevent distressing or embarrassing remarks of friends meeting her before learning of her affliction, such a symbol can be easily devised without attaching to it the penalty of a ruined constitution. It is easy enough to devise a symbol of this nature without retaining the uncomfortable and injurious mourning costumes.

HOBART PASHA REMEMBERED.

From the London World.

It is satisfactory to know that there is something in Turkish obligations after all, and that the Sultan is not unmindful of the many services done him by the man he always spoke of as "brave and faithful Hobart." His Majesty not only sent Mrs. Hobart-Hampden some handsome presents on the occasion of the marriage of her daughters, but he has decreed that the pension assigned her should be permanently secured through the Ottoman Bank.

ORDERS FOR WAR BALLOONS.

From the London Truth.

Very large orders have recently been received at Birmingham from the German and French Governments for war balloons. The German War Office has adopted pancakes, as their value for campaigning purposes has been clearly demonstrated by some recent ascents made at Spandau.

LIGHT AND FLIPPANT.

There is a young lady who doesn't carry her purse in her hand any more. It is a beautiful purse, too; made to look as if it had been made in Japan. A lady friend invited her to the matinée. They joined the crowd at the box office, and when their time came her friend went through the usual tussle for seats; at last she got what she wanted and asked the price. She knew the price as well as possible, but the ladies behind her were getting mad, and she knew it, and she put several quite needless questions. Then she opened a little satchel. She had forgotten her purse. The young lady with the new purse stood calmly displaying it in her hand. The one who was standing treat turned to the one with the elegant purse and said very loud, to cover her embarrassment: "Oh, dear! I've left my purse at home. Will you pay for the tickets, and I'll pay you back?" A flush came to the face of the other. The elegant Japanesque pouch was quite empty except for a hairpin and a button hook. And when the two ladies are asked if they went to the theatre they say: "No, we took a little walk." But the giggle of that crowd around the box-office window on that bright Saturday afternoon rings in their ears yet.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

An incident which may be added to the fund of anecdotes that illustrate the present workings of the international piracy which stands in the place that should be occupied by the international copyright happened in the Custom House here not long since. An American author who was traveling in England came across a pirated edition of one of his books and bought a copy to bring home. The volume struck the notice of the vigilant inspector who examined his baggage when he landed here and he seized it. "Well," the author said, when he was told that he could not bring it into the country where it was copyrighted, "I wrote the book; it has been largely sold in England without my getting any royalty; I paid full retail price for it in London, and I supposed that I should be allowed the poor privilege of bringing home a copy for my own library, but if the United States Government is determined to protect my copyright there does not seem to be any way in which I can help myself." The official answered that he had, of course, to obey orders, but he laid the book down on a trunk tray and managed to forget it, so that the author has a copy of his book in the English edition.—*Boston Letter to the Book Buyer.*

We are corrected for saying that the French Canadians eat pea soup. This correction proceeds from Hamilton, where, we infer, they drink pea soup. It depends upon the kind of pea soup. You can drink the kind they serve in the aristocratic mansions and palatial hotels of Hamilton, because it has no peas in it, those vulgar vegetables having been removed before it gets to the table. But you can't drink the good, old-fashioned pea soup that the habitants and other humble people eat, because it is all peas. You might as well talk about quaffing a flowing bowl of porridge.—*Toronto Globe.*

An inexperienced youth who classes himself as "a very funny writer" wishes employment in that capacity on the *Times-Union*. But, alas! how little do we know of ourselves! Three months ago we employed a "funny writer" at $20 a week. In forty-eight hours we had reduced his wages to $5, and now we keep him only to write obituary notices.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

A child with four legs was born in Indiana the other day. We regard this as one of the clearest demonstrations of the theory held by the evolutionists that nature adapts succeeding generations more and more to their environments. Indianians have done little but kick since the 4th of last March. What more natural than that their children should begin to be born with whole clusters of legs?—*Washington Post.*

Outcast—Please, Mum, could you help an unfortunate man who was caught in an elevator and laid up for six months? Old Lady—Poor man; here's a dollar for you. How did you happen to get caught? Outcast (pocketing the dollar)—The police was too quick for me, Mum.—*Time.*

A news note says that the authorities are very strict at Ocean Grove this year, and that everything is done to discourage adults from bathing. When a seaside resort takes to the Anarchist element it is time for the rest of us to keep away.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Buffalo Bill, it is reported, is going to teach 100 French officers to ride in the American style. As illustrated by his bucking broncho, the American style of riding must have great attractions to Frenchmen afflicted with ennui.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"When will that train get to Boston?" asked a waiting passenger of a helper at an out-of-town station as he pointed to a receding freight train. "In tree hours, Sur." "How long will the next train be?" "About six cars, Sur."—*Boston Bulletin.*

An old lady residing on Winter-street has a very large white cat over ten years old to which she has become so attached that she has made provision, in case her demise occurs first, that it be put to death and buried with her.—*Adrian (Mich.) Times.*

The latest medical pronunciamento is that smoking after meals is injurious. Since it is already established that smoking before meals is injurious, the only refuge is to stop eating.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

There is nothing that will help a Kansan through a ninety-degree-in-the-shade day as comfortably as the reflection that it is good corn weather.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

Senator Hiscock took a shy at Bishop Potter in his Woodstock speech. What a lot of hit politicians are fluttering since the Bishop preached that sermon!—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Miss Flyte, do you think Miss Giggle is laughing at me?" "I can't say, Mr. Softleigh. She often laughs at almost nothing."—*The Epoch.*

It is one of the distressing anomalies of modern life that the man who can't sing does sing.—*Burlington Free Press.*

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

That eminent "reformer" Commodore P. Vedder of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, who has served the State in various capacities, is likely to encounter some opposition in gaining a renomination to the Senate. Several candidates have sprouted in his district, which comprises the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus. The former believes it is time it had a turn at the pickings in the Senate. The appearance as candidate of that wily politician M. M. Fenner, who for several years has been doing odd chores for lobbyists at Albany, and has been regarded as one of Vedder's skirmishers around the legislative halls, has led to the suspicion that Vedder has started in to manufacture dummies in order to shorten and smooth his own road to renomination.

One of Gov. Hill's latest devices is to persuade William F. Sheehan, who has been the Democratic leader in the Assembly for the past three sessions, to accept the nomination for Senator from the Erie District. Mr. Sheehan, however, will be satisfied with a sixth term from the First Assembly District of Erie County and the honor of a place on the State Committee. Mr. Sheehan's law partner, Charles F. Tabor, will receive the Democratic nomination for Attorney General.

Out of the half dozen candidates for Collector of the Port of Genesee Henry Hebing, an old resident of Rochester, and one of the Harrison and Morton Electors, is regarded as the successful candidate. Editor Charles Fitch of the Rochester *Democrat*, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the place, concedes the position to Mr. Hebing.

That perennial candidate Patrick Diver is a candidate for Register this Fall—a sort of "mint-julep" candidate. Diver wanted to be Sheriff last year, and he is still ambitious to succeed Mr. Grant in the Sheriff's office.

The annual convention of the State Liquor Dealers' Association will be held at Rochester on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 2 and 3.

The Prohibitionists will hold their State Convention at Syracuse on the 4th and 5th of September.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRINCE OF WALES

From the Toronto (Canada) Globe, June 27.

Some time ago the Indians living on the Wahgoon Lake Reserve, finding that white men were cutting timber on their reserve, were induced to send the following complaint:

To Prince of Wales, London, England:

White men cutting timber on Eagle Lake. Would you kindly come and settle matter? This was given to us. Please advise.

KAH KIWEASH, Chief Wahgoon Lake.

A FOUR-OARED GIG RACE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 6.—A four-oared gig race of one mile and a half straightaway course for the championship cup of Virginia, contested for by amateur oarsmen, was won to-day by the Virginias defeating the university crew by a length. Time—8:10.

A large number of cattle have died on board the Allan line steamer Carthaginian, which sailed from Montreal for Liverpool last Tuesday. The steamer had on board 753 head of cattle and 555 sheep. Reports from Father Point place the number of deaths occurring before that place was reached at over 200. The loss is about $60 per head.

AN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN PUBLIC-SCHOOL METHODS.

THE PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM ONE-SIDED—IT SHOULD HARMONIZE WITH THE HIGHER COLLEGE COURSES.

Some original and important suggestions of improvement in the curriculum of the public schools of this State, made at the recent convention of the New-York State Teachers' Association, have created a far deeper than ordinary impression upon the minds of the few but earnest friends of educational improvement who have been made acquainted with them. The first of these came from the lips of the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton College. In the annual educational address, which forms an important feature of the annual gathering of the associated pedagogues, and which was this year delivered by Dr. Patton, he recommended the more perfect articulation of the common-school curriculum with the courses of study of the great universities.

The practical character of this suggestion and its evident desirability commended themselves to the minds of the teachers present at once and they manifested their approval by long-sustained applause. For although school teachers are upon their own confessions the most conservative of people, refusing to adopt innovations or to consent to changes even that most people would deem desirable until the last doubt of their feasibility has been removed, they are quick to appreciate the value of such a suggestion coming from such a source. Perfectly natural causes have placed the most learned, acute, and able educators of the country at the head of the great universities—men who for the most part have supplemented their university courses of study with long years of experience in the broader fields of human life and conflict and are consequently as thoroughly alive to the proper scope and extent of education as any in the land. They form, indeed, the highest and best authority in educational matters in the country, and this curriculum that they have arranged for the respective institutions, in every instance the evolution of a century of growth contemporaneously and harmoniously with the growth of all the other institutions of the Nation, is accepted as the standard of education for the country.

And yet, in the arrangement of the common-school curriculum, as little attention is paid to the course of study in the universities as if they were foreign and not national institutions. Constructed by local boards and Superintendents of Education, the course of study of each separate community represents the interpretation the local authority puts upon a dim perception of the educational traditions of the land, and these are as variable throughout the country as the commercial activity of the unqualified publisher of school books and the cupidity and misinformation of the School Commissioner or Superintendent can make them. Considering that the course of study in the common schools is dictated by such an heterogeneous authority, it is thought remarkable that it is not more variable and divergent from the course of study the student finds laid out for him by the higher and better authorities when he applies for admission to the universities.

Judge Draper, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was not slow to grasp the importance of Dr. Patton's suggestion, and he seized the opportunity to impress upon the large audience in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Wednesday night the inconsistencies of the present system, and the direction in which it could be improved. He agreed with Dr. Patton and with every other progressive commentator upon the public school system that the severe criticisms to which it has been subjected in recent years have to a very great extent been merited. There are several things, he said, he left out and there were some things that should be added to the common school course of study in order to harmonize it with the higher courses of the universities. But, as Judge Draper pointed out, it was supremely essential that the revising authority should be of the highest; the articulation of the entire educational system should proceed in a natural manner from above to the lower or elementary branches—from the whole to its several parts, and, therefore, he called upon the Presidents of the universities to assist in the work of reforming the public school curriculum. The laws of the States governing educational bodies do not contemplate any such reasonable course. The systems of jurisprudence, religion, and executive authority are constructed upon the natural and practicable basis, each emphasizing an organic head having appellate, final and revisionary authority over all the subordinate bodies and branches. But the educational system is a freak of man's artifice, having its head where the tail ought to be and its multitude of tails, like a bunch of birch rods, in the clouds. The legislative authority in educational matters reposes in the lowest order of executive organization as well as in the highest, and as variable in its results in consequence as the different characters of the men intrusted with its administration.

The effect of all this has been the derangement of a system in this State in which the fancy of the teacher rather than the practical needs of the student have received exemplification. And as only of late years have the authorities and friends of education have been and are steadily working. Conceiving that the true purpose of education is to so develop all the faculties of the student that he shall be best enabled to accommodate himself to his environment and to reproduce in his life the highest civilization of his age, they are demanding of the educational authorities of the day the revision of elementary course so that all which is merely superficial and parasitic shall be cut away and that which is germinal and substantial shall take its place. The contest has been waged against a body of reactionaries in high places, who, either fearful of their own abilities to organize the system upon broader grounds, or too set in their prejudices to yield to the demands of progress and enlightenment, have continued in the harness in which their own narrow natures were trained. But the chemistry of strong public opinion has had its effect upon even their case-hardened characters and they have yielded a reluctant and unfriendly concession in the adoption of some of the studies that are calculated to train and develop the physical powers of the students, to give precision and scope to the eye and deftness and power to the arm. Superintendent John Jasper of this city, while making no effort to conceal his innate hostility to them, has been constrained by the external pressure of public opinion to experiment with the vast organization committed to his supervision and fostering care in drawing and manual training. But his experiments are conducted in the unfavorable spirit of one who hopes they will not be successful.

One of the chief influences that has driven him to a very tardy concession to the demand of progress has been the building up and multiplication in recent years of independent institutions that find their support in the failure of the authorities represented by Mr. Jasper to provide those courses of study that are in demand, while maintaining methods of instruction and branches of study that have received nothing but condemnation from the higher authorities. Of these institutions the Art Students' League, Prof. Felix Adler's school, the Pratt Technical Institute, the Metropolitan Museum of Art Schools, Pratt's Institute, in Brooklyn, and the New-York Institute for Artist Artisans are notable examples. But one of these pretends to supply the deficiency of the public school system in literary branches—all of them seek to supply the deficiencies of that system in the manual training and æsthetic branches. Mr. John Ward Stimson, the Superintendent of the Institute for Artist-Artisans, in his annual report for 1889, now in press, with reference to the public school system, says: "The question of the kind and quality of education given our children is vital and immediate to every citizen, statesman, educator, moralist. The United States Industrial Report claims that on it depends the future prosperity of the Republic, for on it depends the growth of a large and industrious body of productive citizens in place of the parasitic, ignorant, and idle. It rightly asserts that we cannot let them vote while forcing them to tramp, or refuse each training as will give child to earn an honest living. Our children are classes requiring this are least provided for, and the alternative is to provide more poorhouses, prisons, and like wretched institutions. The present school system is utterly one-sided. If it does not actually teach our young to despise honest artisanship, it fosters contempt by ignorance and affectation, and ushers them into active life unbalanced and unprepared, when true education is the development of all powers, creative as well as receptive.

"By a vicious examining and marking system it stuffs the children's memories and the country's marts with crude, sterile, undigested fact, instead of subjective force and germinal principle; with foolish ambition to appear rather than to be; to outdo others rather than one's self. Hill, through many solitudes and its misled school, exhibits, with exhausted bodies and morbid minds, a social and political atmosphere is generated, surcharged with meretricious pretense and feverish ambition; a commerce where half-starved clerks in cheap rented rooms on the streets compete for the dapper but deceptive honor of measuring tape or counting columns, instead of the manlier and more expanding artist-artisanship which by skill and beauty creates permanent values instead of merely recording them. . . . Practically it has artisan training is pre-eminently needed in the United States. Our country is a world republic founded essentially on democracy and industry, recognizing only the aristocracy of respectful, honest, intelligent labor. We should be the first of nations to discard the fossil fallacies which placed art, liberty, and religion among the exotics, the playthings of the dilettante, the monopoly of the few." Therefore he urges the equal development of all the faculties by and through which men express themselves in the civilization of their day and adapt themselves to their surroundings.

These men—Patton, Draper, Stimson, Adler, Pratt—are but a few of an army that is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence. Prominent among the leaders will be the latter, who owes its existence to the observation of the necessity of training the hand as well as the eye and the brain, and who has been certified to the world by the most competent authorities as the most successful experiment in this direction that has been made in this country. Its graduates are in demand in every part of the country, and the Pratt Institute is the model upon which the Industrial

BERLIN'S ROYAL WEDDING.

THE RED PRINCE'S ONLY SON'S INTERESTING ALLIANCE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN SORE IS HEALED—THE CURIOUS TORCHLIGHT DANCE.

On June 23 the Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, bride-elect of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, made her triumphal entry into Berlin. Now in her twenty-third year, she is the second sister of the German Empress, while Prince Frederick Leopold, who was born a year before his betrothal, is the only son of the late Prince Frederick Charles, surnamed the Red Prince, the great cavalry Captain, who is best known as the captor of Metz, but who was also the conqueror of Schleswig-Holstein. Thus the union of his son with one of the daughters of the ducal dynasty is another proof that old scores are forgotten. Prince Frederick Leopold is said not to have inherited the iron constitution or the absorbing military tastes of his father, yet, like every other Hohenzollern, he belongs to the army, and holds a commission as Rittmeister, or Captain, in the Gardes du Corps. A year or two ago he traveled round the world, taking India on his way, where he spent some time with his brother-in-law, the Duke of Connaught. He is described as a tall, slim, quiet, and rather shy Prince, taking more after his mother, who was once the greatest beauty at the Prussian Court, than after his father, with his bluff, robust, and almost rough, soldierly ways. His wealth is great, and he is the lord of some of the finest palaces and chateaus in and about Berlin.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, from whose letter the foregoing statements are taken, proceeds to say that Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein represents German beauty in one of its best and most characteristic types as the Prince's bride-elect. Her entry into Berlin was made from Schloss Bellevue in the Thiergarten, where the Shah was lately quartered—a Schloss which has served as a similar starting point in the careers of Prussian Princesses for several generations, or since the time of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen Louise. For the entry of Queen Louise, he says, "a magnificent gilded coach had been especially built by Gruitzrot of Strasburg, and in this same sorgeous equipage, all gold and silver and glass, which has served as the triumphal wedding car of all subsequent Prussian brides, including the Empress Frederick and the present Empress, the Princess Louise Sophie was drawn softly and slowly into Berlin by eight splendidly-caparisoned horses, forming in the centre group of a long procession of Court and State dignitaries and escorting squadrons of horse, with their respective bands of music. The Princess and her mother, traveling from Dresden in the morning, had been met at the Prussian frontier by a brilliant train of the accommodation by the Emperor and by certain high officials deputed to bid her welcome to Prussia in the name of their Majesties, while at Ballevue this welcome was repeated and accentuated by their imperial Majesties in person, surrounded by their sons, daughters, and all their high household and state officers.

"After lunch the procession formed, and with its gorgeous bridal coach, its series of Court equipages, each drawn by six richly-housed horses, and its shining, jingling squadrons of cavalry escort, it passed in the Thiergarten and down the densely-crowded and flag-hung Linden-avenue to the old Schloss, where again their Majesties, with their Court and Prince Frederick Leopold were in waiting to welcome the bride-elect. As the coach of the young Princess, with her mother by its side, at the side of her future mother-in-law, Princess Frederick Charles, unwearidly bowing her acknowledgments for the cheers and handkerchief waving of the throngs of spectators—as her coach, I say, passed through the Brandenburg Gate, a battery of artillery began to fire a salute, while at the same time the Burgomaster of the city stepped down from a carpeted platform, daintily decked with flowers, addressed a few words of neatly-turned welcome to the princely pride, words to which the Princess replied in a sentence or two, quite as neatly fashioned and as fairly coined; and then she resumed her triumphal progress through the lanes of arm-presenting soldiers and acclaiming crowds down to the grim old Schloss, there to join the Prince of her choice, sign with him her marriage contract, and after a grand sit-down-to-a-grand banquet given in her honor by their imperial Majesties in the White Saloon."

The same correspondent sends an interesting account of the wedding ceremonies on the following day. The ceremonies "were performed," he says, "with all the splendor which such an event demanded, and which showed that the Emperor is willed to abate nothing of the traditional pomp and circumstance of his predecessors, nay, rather to increase them." The scene of the wedding was the old Schloss, where first of all the bridal pair went through the form of civil union in the presence of the household minister. This ceremony over, the princely couple, preceded by their household officers, headed the illustrious procession of their family, friends, and wedding guests into the Lichten Chapel, a circular structure, nearly as big as the dome of St. Paul's, in which had meanwhile gathered a brilliant throng of all that is high and representative in the land, including the diplomatic corps, the ministers of state, and the Emperor's Generals and high state officials.

"The bride and bridegroom, says the writer, took their stand before the altar, the former wearing a dazzling crown of diamonds and arrayed in a magnificent robe of white Duchesse satin, trimmed with myrtle, her train being borne for her by ladies of noble birth, all of estate pink. Prince Frederick Leopold wore his white Life Guard uniform, with heavy crimson purple mantle of the Black Eagle over it. Behind them in a sweeping semicircle stood, ranged according to their respective rank and family relationship, all the most exalted wedding guests, the Emperor with the Duchess-Dowager of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the bride, the Empress sumptuating with jewels between the Kings of Saxony and Greece, with three of her pretty Hohenzollern boys clustering at her side, the Princess Frederick Charles, mother of the bridegroom, between Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the bride, and the Grand Duke of Saxony.

"The religious ceremony was brilliant but brief, its main incidents being accompaniments of vocal and instrumental music, an address from Dr. Rose, the chief Court Chaplain, who was surrounded by all the Dom clergy, including the social agitator, Herr Stöcker, the usual exchange of rings between bride and bridegroom, (which was the signal for the battery of guns outside to give voice and proclaim the marriage *urbi et orbi*,) the kneeling of the wedded pair to receive the benediction, and their rising to accept the congratulations of their immediate relatives, the Emperor shaking hands heartily with both and kissing both on each cheek. Such, I say, were the main features of the ceremony, after which the princely couple, still leading the procession, passed out and took their stand under the throne canopy of the White Saloon, being flanked by their Majesties and their sovereign and princely guests, to receive the congratulations of all those who had been in the chapel. The congratulations, which simply took the form of what is called a *Défilir Cour*, or silent filing past the throne, with bow or courtesy, the Austrian and English Ambassadors leading the way.

"This was followed by a grand wedding banquet, spread in other apartments of the Schloss, after which the whole company returned to the White Saloon to take part in, or witness, what always forms an indispensable conclusion to weddings at the Prussian Court—namely, the traditional fackeltanz, or torchlight dance. But, after all, it is not so much of a dance as of a mere ceremonious walk around the room. There are, on these occasions, twelve in number, are the Prussian Ministers of State, and among them this time whom should the onlookers note, not without a certain feeling of surprise, but that of very Junker Minister who, departure from the Ministry of the Interior toward the close of the Emperor Frederick's reign of ninety-nine days formed so prominent and painful an incident of the time. But there he figured in the fackeltanz, by special invitation from the Emperor, and there is no more to be said. A baton is mailed off by a page, held by pages, in front of the throne, and in this arena the Ministers enter, two by two, holding torches made of long wax tapers about the thickness of a human wrist. They march in and round the room, halting and bowing before the throne, after which the wedded pair rise and follow the torch bearers, to the sound of Meyerbeer's "Fackeltanz March," in grave solemnity round the room. This is repeated by the Emperor and the bride, and by the bridegroom and the Empress, after which the Ministers hand their torches to as many pages, who lead the way again, followed this time by the bride between two partners, the bridegroom similarly giving his hand to two ladies, the bride leading off with the Chief Minister, and then her husband with his mother and his mother-in-law. This ceremonious routine is repeated until the wedded pair have made the circuit of the room with all the princely guests, when they retire to shed apartments, and, after a short interval, still escorted by the torch-bearers, which are then extinguished, and the last incident of all in this curious nuptial pageant is reached when the bride's Mistress of the Robes comes to claim and divide her garter. The princely couple spend their honeymoon at Schloss Glienicke, near Potsdam, whither they went out by special train."

SENATOR VANCE.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger, July 4.

The following letter from ex-Gov. Vance to Dr. S. S. Satchwell will be read with deep interest by a host of the Governor's friends:

GOMBROOK, NEAR BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C., July 1, 1889.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Burgaw, N. C.:

DEAR DOCTOR:—I do not know when one gives an opinion that jumps with our desires we naturally think him a sensible man. Your advice for me to abstain from all work or speech-making this Summer is exactly what my own wishes and views urge me to regard, and I have unanimously voted with us. Vance and I have unanimously voted you to be a well-informed and able physician. Rest is what I must have. The nervous disturbance which followed the operation is not yet very severe. For a long while I could carry nothing to my mouth, not a spoon. But I am just getting my mouth, this morning I shaved myself for the first time. I shall go in my garden and walk up and down the hills with considerable ease. I shall stay here as closely as I can until Congress meets.

With thanks and best wishes I am, dear doctor, Yours sincerely, ZEB. B. VANCE.

A GODDESS AND GREEN PEAS.

LA VÉNUS DE VIENNE.

"Could you recommend your green peas?"

Then the manufacturer of canned vegetables shrugged his shoulders, placed his hand on his heart, and replied:

"Green peas! *Hélas! non!* ask for anything else—the impossible if you please—but green peas—*Jamais!* Beneficent nature has filled your American cornucopia until it runs over. You produce avalanches of green peas, as do your shot towers buckshot. By the purest accident, once in a season, provided you struck the exact instant, say, during a June shower, and you went into the pea vines, umbrella in hand, and plucked the dripping peas yourself, and had a *casserole* with you, selecting the exact peas, and you boiled them on the spot, and dined off them then and there, perhaps, you might eat green peas. That is, however, a difficult thing to do."

"More trouble than is worth it"

"No, not at all; for to eat peas in perfection once in a man's lifetime is to reach the supreme height of human bliss. We have spent no end of money, thousands of dollars, in attempting to perfect the pea in the United States. First, we imported the French seed pea. The crop was large and good for nothing. Then we transgressed the laws and imported a French gardener. It was labor lost. We tried those peas from Meine to Texas, from Pennsylvania to California. It was always the same thing. The product was abundant, green or yellow, fit to put in a pneumatic gun and to shoot at an iron-clad with. What we could not do was to import a *beau soleil de la France*. Quick maturity may be good for a race horse, but not for a green pea. We might produce green peas in hothouses, but then orchids are more profitable. The United States, as far as green peas are concerned, must always acknowledge French supremacy."

"What as to other vegetables?"

"All other vegetables are quite as good in the United States as in France. If asparagus, in its original condition, could be sent to the Paris markets, people would tear out one another's eyes to get it. String beans are just as fine as in France, only there is a queer habit in the United States to like them when they are tough and stringy enough to make into whipthongs. There is a taste arising for the simple carrot, not the sugar beet, insipid root fit for cows, but that pleasantly-sweet and refined vegetable adapted to humanity. As to the mechanical part of canning, American ingenuity has placed that far in advance of any other country.

Posamus—we can."

Now, a Frenchman who made a half Latin and half American joke, (without much respect to its quality,) who talked intelligently about his business, his methods, his hopes, and his aspirations, excited the attention of the casual visitor. This visitor, having partaken of some very excellent canned vegetables at Delmonico's, was desirous of securing a supply of the same for a club, the members of which, exceedingly particular as to their fare, require the choicest dinners served à la Hôtel Bristol wish for the last penny money as would be paid for hash on the Bowery.

Some questions having been asked as to the methods of preparation, the gentleman in charge thought explanations would be unnecessary after an examination of the plant.

"Come, think," said the proprietor, "about which a great deal has been said, and more particularly by Dr. Johnston of Brooklyn, in regard to the muriate of zinc used in soldering, the public should know about. Dr. Johnston is perfectly right in unconsciously use of zinc as a soldering agent. It is rank poison. There ought to be a law prohibiting its use. In France any manufacturer soldering with the salts of zinc has his goods confiscated. Absorbed into the system, zinc in solution is as dangerous as arsenic, and, as we all know, fruit and vegetable solder will dissolve zinc."

The manufacturer led the visitor into his factory, when the former said: "Would you like to see my pack?"

"Back—back—what is that?" Was "back" a new vegetable? Was it edible? Or was it applicable to the person of the fairly-stout manufacturer of *conserve alimentaire*?

Then the manufacturer pointed to something, enveloped in a bit of green muslin, which stood on a rough packing-case.

"And what's a back?" was the question asked.

"It is a story. When I was in Paris, some five years ago, a Meridional came to my father, and my father's acquaintance with art is second to none in France. Well, the visitor talked and behaved just as if he were taken bodily from one of Daudet's romances. His words had all that breadth and volume that buds, blossoms, and flourishes in Marseilles, a patois as unctuous as olive oil with a flavoring of garlic to it. 'Good day, gentleman,' said he, 'I want to sell you my back.'

"'What?' exclaimed my father, astonished, looking at the visitor's portly person.

"'Yes, sir, my back. We found that back thirty years ago, when papa was digging in his vineyard. We own a good bit of land in Vienne. Well, there was that back. We struck that back away in the garret. It was of no use to me, and there it staid for a quarter of a century. Some time ago I had a fancy to move it down stairs. It might have been convenient to hang a hat on or set as a prop for a stick or an umbrella. Visitors used to make fun of my back. Some said it was good, others thought my back improper. I want to get rid of my back. I understand you deal in such things. It is either good for nothing or worth something. I want 5,000f. for my back.'

"'What on earth are you talking about?' inquired my father.

"'My back.'

"'What is it made of?'

"'Marble.'

"Then we had some faint glimmering of what was meant, and we asked questions. Our Provençal repeated the same story, and we understood that the man's father had exhumed some statue or other. Now, finds of this kind may be simply curious. Of the thousands of statues which turn up few have any real value. They may teach a lesson only to the grammar pupil. Use do these horrible Cyprote things. Copies of antique statues made by Greek or Roman occasionally have a certain worth. But is the copying what might have been once beautiful there is retrogression in art, and nothing would more rapidly fall off than did Greek or Roman art. When high standard arrived at in Athens a couple of three hundred years before Christ slid rapidly away. Our Provençal's statue might might have been dear for 100f. It was a 'pig in a poke.'

"I wanted to go to Vienne to look at it. Unfortunately I did not. Then we heard afterward that some one attached to the British Museum—Newton, I think it was—had nosed out the statue and had offered our man 25,000f. for it. At once the Provençal who owned the 'back' came to this conclusion: if it was worth 25,000f. for an Englishman it was worth more for a Frenchman. It needed a Jew living over the Provençal 39,000f. for it. What is its real value? Say a million of francs. It is the finest antique in the world, as imposing as the Venus of Milo. There are those who go so far as to declare the Venus of Milo conventional and unnatural in the extreme. That may be a *rapprochement*. Inasmuch as these statues represent the woman, not the virgin. They both are the mothers of men, of heroes, women superb in the full amplitude of fecundity. They show the grandest breadth of human art. Greek art is not to be satisfied with Diana, who had to be thin and meagre, for a well-rounded woman never could have followed her hounds. Venus was not understood by the Greek unless as a mother. Her charms then were complicated. Nature is not satisfying in the bud, but rather in her fullest flower.

Here was a transformation! The manufacturer of canned string beans and asparagus had become an expanative, a passionate critic of Greek art!

"When I was in Paris I had to study the art of canning, and at the same time go on my knees before the Administration des Beaux Arts to get a perfect plaster cast of my dear Venus. She arrived yesterday. I unpacked her last night, and now you shall see her." Saying this, the manufacturer of *conserve alimentaire* plucked the green calico from off the figure.

What a background for a statue! Piles of tin cans labeled tomatoes stood around her. Here were rusty pipes nailed against the wall to carry steam, and water; there were rough tables, common chairs, boxes, bottles, and all the usual litter of a workroom. But magnificent, regardless of all that was commonplace, stood that Venus. Venus Victrix was she! She shone lustrous, her lovely graciousness poetizing the trash, the rubbish surrounding her. It was a revelation to see the shape of what man did when he idealizes, not coarsens, nature. It was a noble mother—goddess, if you please—soaring far above the most abject and pitiable of limitations. It was the tomato cans, the tins of string beans, the pots and pans which were unpoetizing. The woman alone was true, alive.

Rhapsodies in art are either tame or overstrained. Words will never explain what is a Greek statue or even the plaster reproduction of it. Let us say one familiar with modern Greek art that there is a statue, to make use of a common but expressive phrase, that "can hold a candle" to the Venus of Milo is to raise a laugh at the expense of the person who advances it. Nevertheless, the Venus of Vienne is just as fine as the Venus of Milo, and these two are the grandest of a past art.

This "Venus" is larger than life. It would be difficult to imagine how the form of a woman with legs bent under her as if in the act of repose or just about to rise to the full magnificence of her height could be imposing, but such is her position. She has no head—no arms. She is without feet. The plaster cast has feet to it, nevertheless, which are, as the artistic cannot failed them, "Chicagonian." The arms, or what is left of them, are both turned to the left, and one deprecates the breasts. The figure probably was tressing her hair. On the superb back—that back the impressionable Provençal talked about—whose smooth instrumentness absolutely palpitates, there is left the fragment of a ring hand. There was once there a bracelet, which clung with soft, dimpled fingers, scrambling up his mother's back. The same art which made this Venus a woman must have made this Cupid a child, such as the Greek loved, and not a fetrizzled, diaper cherub, such as Canova carved.

Here and there may be noticed certain roughenings of the marble; these once the long tresses of the Venus made. The modeling of the legs, the thighs, show every soft outline of grace. There never was such a back.

After looking at this gracious figure mounted on a packing box, whether green peas would or would not grow in the United States, or as to the exact time when a French bean has to be cut and shivered, or how corral ought to be cooked, with or without cream, the manufacturer may have been very learned and interesting. With such enthusiasm and knowledge of Greek art as the manufacturer possesses, it seems, however, quite certain that his prepared vegetables must be of the choicest kind.

MACKENZIE ON THE VOICE.

From the Contemporary Review.

There are some buildings which are so utterly bad from an acoustic point of view that even experienced speakers are little better off than novices. The House of Lords has, or used to have, an unenviable reputation in this respect. A story is told of the late Lord Lyttelton, that, after exhausting his voice in vain efforts to make his brother Peers hear a motion which he wished to propose, he in despair wrote it down and asked the clerk at the table to read it out. That functionary, however, was quite unable to decipher the writing, and Lord Lyttelton complained that he was cut off from communication with his fellows. Science has not always been successful in coping with the acoustic difficulty. Lately it was so difficult for speakers to make themselves heard in the French Chamber that a committee, consisting of the leading scientific luminaries of the day—such as Arago, Babinet, Dumas, (the chemist, not the author of "The Three Musketeers,") Becquerel, Chevreul, (the centenarian, who died the other day,) Pouillet, Regnault, and Dubamel—was appointed to study the case and suggest a remedy. After numerous experiments they hit on a contrivance, designed on the most scientific principles, which was to make the orator's voice ring like a clarion to the farthest benches. The first speaker, however, was worse than the first; he felt as if his voice was stifled under a huge nightcap, and the highly-scientific sound reflector had to be removed as a failure. Indeed, modern public buildings are often defective in this respect that I am not surprised to find M. C. Garnier, who designed the Grand Opéra in Paris, exclaiming dolefully: "The sciences of theatrical acoustics is still in its infancy, and the result in any given case is uncertain." So impressed is he with the shortcomings of modern architecture as regards the conveyance of sound that he frankly confesses that, in the construction of the Opera House, he "made no guide, adopted no principle, based his designs on theory, but simply left the acoustic properties of the building to chance. The result has not been altogether satisfactory, though it has been no worse than in many other buildings where the architect did his best to make the acoustic conditions perfect. One of the most remarkable buildings from the acoustic point of view that I have ever seen is the beehive-shaped Temple in Salt Lake City. It holds from 12,000 to 14,000 people, and one can literally hear a pin fall. When I was in the Temple with some fellow-travelers, in 1882, the tuneful corresponding to the verger of ordinary churches stood at the furthest end and dropped a pin into his hat. The sound of its fall was most distinctly audible to all present. The scratching of the pin against the side of the hat was also plainly heard across the whole breadth of the building. The Temple was designed by Brigham Young, who professed to have been directly inspired by the Almighty in the matter, as he knew nothing of acoustics. The resonance of the building is so loud that branches of trees have been suspended at certain places in order to diminish it. It is likely enough that Brigham Young's inspiration had a not very recondite and purely terrestrial source, for his beehive is only a slight modification of the whispering gallery in St. Paul's. Acoustic defects apparent in new buildings may be remedied by what doctors call "palliative treatment." Charles Dickens's experience as a public reader made him a man of ready resource in meeting such difficulties. On one occasion, when he was going to lecture at Sunderland, Mr. Edmund Yates, who lectured in the same hall the evening before, sent him word that the acoustic conditions of the place were very bad. Dickens at once telegraphed instructions that curtains should be hung round the walls at the back of the gallery; by this means he was able to make himself more easily heard.

The speaker should take the greatest care of his voice, which is the instrument both of his usefulness and of his fame, but, of course, it is not always easy for him to do so. Still he should, if possible, refrain from attempting to speak when his voice is hoarse or fatigued, and, when he has a great oratorical effort to make, he should reserve himself for it. Tobacco, alcohol, and fiery condiments of all kinds are best avoided by those who have to speak much, or, at least, they should be used in strict moderation. I feel bound to warn speakers addicted to the "herb nicotian" against cigarettes. Like tippling, the effect of cigarette smoking is cumulative, and the slight but constant absorption of tobacco fumes and smoke makes the practice far more serious in the long run than any other form of smoking. Our forefathers, who used regularly to end their evenings under the table, seem to have suffered little of the well-known effects of alcohol on the nerves, while the moderate tippler, who is never intoxicated, is a being whose whole nervous system may be said to be in a state of chronic intoxication. In like manner, cigarette smokers (these, at least, who inhale the smoke and do not merely puff it "from the lips outward," as Carlyle would say,) are often in a state of chronic narcotic poisoning. The old jest about the overuse of tea and coffee may seem applicable here, but though the process may be slow there can be little doubt that it is sure. Even if it does not kill the body, it too often kills or greatly impairs the victim's working efficiency and usefulness in life. The local effects of cigarettes in the mouth may also be alluded to, as they do not concern those whose work lies in the direction of public speech. The white spots on the tongue and inside of the cheeks, known as "smoker's patches," are believed by some doctors with special experience to be more than mere accumulations of the stomach than in other smokers; this unhealthy condition of the mouth may not only make speaking troublesome, or even painful, but it is now proved to be a predisposing cause of cancer. All fiery or pungent foods, condiments, or drinks tend to cause congestion of the throat, and if this condition becomes chronic it may lead to impairment if not complete loss of voice.

HOARDING IN INDIA.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of gold hoarded in India; but it was approximated before the Royal Commission on Bimetalism at at one hundred and thirty millions sterling, which was the amount imported during the last fifty years, and is exclusive of the hoards for centuries past. The silver was computed at about one hundred and seventy millions. This yields for both gold and silver a sum of three hundred millions, which represents nearly one-third of the value of the total amount of coin (£1,000,000,000) estimated by Dr. Soetbeer to be in circulation in the world. The form which the hoarding takes is that of ornaments, and frequently the metal is made into ornaments, partly used for the purposes of adornment and partly kept as a hoard. As a rule, the native prefers it in the form of ornaments for his family, because it is a hoard and it is also a source of gratification to him to possess these ornaments. The simplest form of jewel or ornament worn by the natives is the thick gold or silver wire twisted into bangles or bracelets. The latter are made by the silversmith, to whom the poor Hindu betakes himself when he has saved a few rupees. These are soon worn to pieces, and then the possessor has article of ornament and hoard. Silver is also hammered into brooches and torques in imitation of knotted grass and leaves, while armlets, anklets, and such like are freely fabricated. Gold in the solid lump in the form of cubes and octahedrons strung on red silk appear as another form of stored wealth. As may be supposed, the gods of India, which are many, absorb much of the molten gold and silver of the country. One notable design is called Swami and consists of an ornamental plate of silver, on which gods in high relief, beaten out from the surface, or fixed by solder or screws. In southern India there are vast stores of gold and silver in the temples. The poor people have no strong boxes or safes in which to place their valuables, and no other ornamental, hard-wearing, and ornaments within brass *tolas* or *bahagunas* and then bury them underground somewhere in the room in which they sleep, preferring for this purpose the ground below their beds or dismed walls of cobra-infested houses. Jewelry stands high commercially in India, for it always commands a ready sale. A jewel there is a veritable "joy-giver," as the origin of the word implies. It is reckoned the most solid kind of wealth; and fortunes are never counted without enormous value of the stock of jewels. They perform a great matrimonial function, the poorest bride having her dowry, often equal in value to several years of the bridegroom's income. One of the greatest beasts of the jewelry owner is that his hoards are not taxed, for he may be possessed of jewelry worth 100,000 rupees and yet pay no income tax, for the simple reason that the hoards yield him no income.

But hoards take also the form of coined money and bullion or bars of gold as well as jewelry. Of the precious metals it is believed that ten millions of British sovereigns are hoarded in India, chiefly in the Bombay Presidency, where the impression on them of St. George and the dragon appears to be valued on religious grounds. There are also vast quantities of the native coinage stored, the mohur being the principal coin in hoards. It is of gold and of the weight and fineness of a silver rupee, its value being about 30s. This hoarding absorbs all the gold that pours into India and very much of the silver, although the latter is the circulating medium. As the natives get wealthy they prefer gold. A wealthy man will prefer ornaments of gold for his family rather than silver, and the very poorest classes use ornaments made of some base metal, neither gold nor silver, but in which there may be some silver. Gold is also distributed in connection with ceremonies. It is a custom among the natives of India to give you what is called "pawn," which is the signal for you to leave after an interview, and some gold is mixed for ornaments betrothed in this way. In Delhi alone it was estimated that £100 a day was used in manufactures connected with "pawn."

AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, June 18.—The northern shore of Lake Superior is, in my opinion, the most pleasant portion of the continent in which to pass the Summer. The nights are always cool, so cool that a pair of blankets are necessary to enable people to sleep warmly. After the middle of July the days are warm and rain seldom falls. Indeed, the climate, as far as humidity is concerned, is precisely that of Central Kansas, the rainfall of the two regions being almost identical. The visitor to Port Arthur can rely on week after week of pleasant, rainless weather during the Summer, and the same is true of the region, timber covered and swamp splashed and cut by creeks and rivers and dotted with beautiful lakes, that lies between here and Duluth.

A short distance back from the shores of the dark, cold waters of the great lake there is a high ridge of crag-bevered hills. Through this ridge streams of dark, swamp and root-stained water have cut; ravines. Every one of these rills, creeks, brooks, and rivers are filled with trout, now just beginning to bite freely. The scenery is rugged and impressive. Crags, some timber clad, others almost naked, rise from the water of the lake as islands. Others rise out of swamps, but it matters not where their bases are, in swamps or hundreds of feet under the water, they are all beautiful and restful and satisfying to the eyes.

Every morning since I have been here a gentle land breeze sweeps over this town, causing the water of Thunder Bay to glisten and shimmer in the strong sunlight. About 11 o'clock the land breeze ceases to blow, then it is calm for an hour, and then the lake breeze, cool and invigorating, springs up to blow, gently at first, but steadily increasing in strength as the sun courses westward, until the great bay is whitecapped and the gulls flock into the harbor. About 5 o'clock the lake wind ceases to blow, the waves cease to roll, and presently the waters are as smooth as a millpond. Then young people push off in boats and canoes and the sound of music floats over the calm water.

One chief pleasure in traveling is to meet strangers and to hear them talk of interesting things. The man who travels without making acquaintances might as well stay at home. He learns nothing, he sees things wrongfully, and he misses stories, and good stories, too. The inhabitants of the northern shore of this great lake have always had plenty of leisure in which to brood in their territory, and by law have traveled over it in canoes with Indians and with gun and fishing-rod in hand very widely. In this town are many men who have spent years of their lives in the northern wilderness, spent years in paddling over lakes not yet named in quest of furs. They paddled up rivers that are not mapped. They have built log cabins in all portions of the great, swampy, and river-cut territory, and wherever they paddled or waded or walked their rifles cracked and their fish-lines swished through the air and fell lightly on water in which trout, bass, and pike lived and grew to great size and to the possession of keen appetites.

Come with me into the hotel office. The time is 10 P. M. Six men sit in armchairs in a semi-circle around a blazing coal fire. Their cigars are glowing and they have settled themselves for two hours' story telling. These are Government surveyors, old Hudson's Bay men, restless, sport-loving Englishmen, keen-witted, bright-eyed Canadians, and myself in the group. A small man with bright brown eyes and face bronzed by exposure, and on whose head rests a Scotch cap, said: "Three years ago I walked from Winnipeg to Alaska and back. It was a long and very laborious trip."

"What impressed you most strongly during the journey?" I inquired.

"Smiling flies, curse them!" he exclaimed emphatically. And then he added, in explanation: "You see I was on one of the north branches of the North Saskatchewan and quite close to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. One afternoon we met a party of four Red River half-breeds. They were traveling south, having been swooping around the far north land in quest of fur during the previous Winter. They had a cart. It was drawn by a lean horse that was covered with sores. In the cart were several saddles. I did not understand the saddle matter, and thought that the half-breeds might be on a horse-stealing expedition, but who ever heard of horse thieves traveling with a cart. I asked a tall, handsome English half-breed why they carried saddles in their cart. He laughed bitterly, and said: 'You will see before camping time.' The Metis spoke truth. The next day about noon we entered a region that was infested with big green flies. They savagely attacked our horses and mules. They were flying bulldogs. We covered the animals with sheets. The flies bit right through the cotton cloth and into the skins of the animals. Long before camping time many mules and horses weakened by their attack that he lay down. We stripped off his harness and put a horse in his place at the light wagon and traveled to camp, a mile or two beyond. The next morning I, accompanied by an Indian, returned to my mule to fetch him to camp. He was dead, and the bulldog flies hovered around his still warm body as bees form a hive when they swarm. I returned to camp to find that the flies had attacked the other mule, and they killed him there and there. We lost every animal we had save our horse—all killed by bulldog flies. The rest of that journey was made on foot. Yes," he repeated, "flies—bulldog, mind you—were by far the most impressive things I saw on that trip," and he ceased to talk and puffed angrily at his cigar as he recalled the scene in that camp on a far northern river that flowed through a wilderness, where the flies set him afoot.

But there was not a word of the difficulties or dangers encountered in the passage across the mountains to the Alaskan coast, not a word from any of the party in commendation of the supreme pluck exhibited in packing his food on his back and in accomplishing the purpose he had been sent to accomplish. He had been ordered by his superior officers to do a certain thing. He obeyed orders, that was all.

The talk drifted to fishing. Said the keeper of the Northern Hotel of Port Arthur: "A few years ago an American from Kentucky came here in early June. He was out of health and wanted to fish and to knock around in the woods for a month. He fished in the streams that are near town for a week, and I kept my eye on him. He seemed to be a very decent sort of man, and I decided that I would direct him to a good fishing ground. In my employ were two Indians whom I kept in the woods to explore for mineral land and for timber. These man had told me that Loon Lake, which is twenty miles from here and close to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was full of trout and bass. I told the American that I would go to the lake with him. He was doubtful of the wisdom of the move, saying that the fishing he was then enjoying was good enough for him. But I took him to Loon Lake the next day. We got a boat, and after trying for bass, without success, then we paddled to a distant portion of the lake. I had begun to think that the Indians had lied to me. The first cast I made on the new ground both of my flies were struck the instant they lighted on the water. The American helped me with the landing net. The flies were three-pounders—one a black bass, the other a trout. It took fifteen minutes to land the fish. Then the American cast. He caught two three-pound trout. The fish continued to bite till I grew tired. I found that we left fishing. Scarcely that American paddled me to land, and then he returned to his sport. He fished till dark, when he returned to shore and to a camp of railroad workmen. To my astonishment he made arrangements to sleep and to eat at this camp and refused to return to Port Arthur. He spent two weeks at Loon Lake for two weeks, during which time he supplied the camp with bass and trout. He sent me word that the lake afforded the best fishing in North America. I wrote to him to go to the Nipigon River. He went, and from there he sent me thanks and the information that the trout fishing on Nipigon River was the best in the world. His health restored, he returned to Kentucky. I lost money on that deal. If I had not thoughtlessly taken him to Loon Lake he would have remained with me all Summer, but he said he came here for fish, and fish he would," and the landlord heaved meek signs as he remembered the Kentuckian who loved to fish from daylight till dark.

Then a gray-haired man of fifty sold of the land grant he used to make from Fort Arthur to Duluth before the Canadian Pacific Railroad was built. Accompanied by two Indians and a dog team he annually traveled over the ice from this town to Duluth, a distance of 200 miles, when the mercury marked 50° Below zero. And after spending a few days in Duluth and St. Paul he would travel back again. His sleeping bag was made of strips of rabbit skin braided, and the separate braids sewed strongly together. He asserts that this rabbit-skin bag is far warmer than one made of heavy fur, and much lighter. He told stories of floating ice, of thaws, of being driven from the ice into the desolate wilderness, where snow lay deep and trees sad brush were thick, and of spending days and days tramping through soft snow and longing for the then rather empty flesh pots of Port Arthur.

The Indians of the English troops through the wilderness that extends from Fort Arthur to Winnipeg, when they marched to quash the first Red River rebellion, was graphically described by a modest man who marched with them. There is good stuff in English soldiers—mighty good stuff. They made this long, toilsome journey through swamps, across barrens and over lakes, hauling their artillery by hand through bogs and morasses, without a murmur. They and their officers had been ordered to go to a certain place, and they went, careless of the condition of the roads. The soldiers of the line did not savagely damn their officers and their Government from the Queen down to the lowest official, as American soldiers would have done under similar circumstances. But the Englishmen kept all this bottled away in their memories the frightful suffering and hardships that they endured on the march and swore at heroes of camp fires to "take it all out of the hides of the bloody red beggars of the Red River country."

Imagine an army of Americans marching waist deep through swamps and tugging at gun carriages the while, and slowly digging mosquitoes out of the swamp and piling it in a long ridge to make a prairie (as it were); imagine them the mounting, at short intervals, the guns and carriages and placing them in boats and canoes so as to paddle across lakes, to again wade swamps and again haul the heavy guns after them, and pretending to do all this, not for days, but for months. What a savage-tempered body of men they would have been when they arrived at their journey's end, and how bitterly they would have denounced their officers and their Government.

A handsome gray-haired man, who sat close to the end of the table near the fire, took his pipe from his mouth and began to talk. Precisely the Saskatchewan Plains appeared. In the valley of the Bow River were 400 Blackfoot lodges. A great herd of buffalo were migrating from the plains southeastward toward the Yellowstone Valley. Westward were the pinecled Rocky Mountains. It was early morning, and the October sun was just beginning to course through a cloudless sky. Out of the camp valley rode 500 warriors, who were mounted on the fastest horses owned by the Blackfoot Nation; behind them walked an army of women and children, who carried skinning knives in their hands. Instantly, almost, the plains became a vast slaughter ground. Rifles cracked, revolvers popped, bow strings twanged, and arrows whizzed through the air to strike against the sides of buffalo with sufficient force to disappear to the feathers. Clouds of dust moving over the plains marked the progress of the hunt. In the clouds, scared buffalo bellowed with fright, buffalo wounded to death stood at bay and tottered and staggered to their last charge. Indians with faces shame galloped among the frightened animals, killing every one they could approach. For hours and for miles the hunt continued. Here an Indian's horse, galloping at top speed and with eyes on buffalo, shrugs its head into the air, throws rider over, throwing his rider far beyond, to strike heavily on the hard ground to break his neck. There charging buffalo, obscured from keenest vision by clouds of dust, struck a running horse on the side or shoulder and killed the silver-mounted Indian before he could rise from the ground, and yonder the buffalo ran over a score of horses and Indians. The hunt ceased when the horses were too tired to run. The course of the hunt was marked by the carcasses of buffalo, and two dead Indians lay on the trail. The great herd, apparently with undiminished numbers, disappeared below the southeastern horizon. The Blackfeet killed sufficient buffalo on this run to supply enough skins to retent the tribe, and meat enough to last all Winter. Enough of Canadian hotel office talk.

About seven miles from Port Arthur, and on the southern bank of the Kaministiquia River, stands a Jesuit Mission that was established in hopes of accomplishing the red man's salvation and elevation. An Indian reservation extends from the river for some miles to the southwest. The Indians are Chippewas, and they do not compare favorably with the Indians of the same tribe who live on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota. These Canadian Indians live in house, some frame, some of logs. Their language, the tongue in which they converse, is that of the giant who lies sleeping on his back with his face to the sky is Nanna-Bijou, who, when he was alive, did many wonderful things, the most wonderful of which, I think, was that he, being a Chippewa, succeeded in frightening a war party of Sioux. I was familiar with both tongues, and the Chippewa took a long half a million from the Government of India in 1887, when he must have been in possession of a large hoard himself; for it is a point of honor with a family not to break into a hoard, which is treated with the sacredness of a family picture. When the Prince in question had to make a payment to the Government of India for a purpose in which he was interested, and was asked when he could make the payment—a payment of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds—he said: "At any moment." Sandbags are undrawn in extreme cases, and it is such calamities as war, or the great famine in Madras or Bombay, that will bring them out. During these famines, bullion or ornaments were taken out of the hoard and sent to the Bombay Mint, as England can lend gold when the native wants money instead. But unless under very special circumstances, the gold and silver of which the hoards are composed are drawn in without any intention of returning to circulation again.

NEW-YORK NOW AND THEN.

Historians are fond of remarking the width of the gulf that lies between New-York to-day and the little town which huddled near the fort that once stood partly on the present Battery-place, partly on the site of those stately old residences on Bowling Green now given up to the offices of steamship companies. The gulf of course is there, but we have heard so much about it that it may be worth while to direct attention to the resemblances between the New-York of to-day and the settlement begun about A. D. 1613 under the auspices of a trading association of the Netherlands.

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Greene County, New-York.

ARGYLE HOTEL

and
ELEGANT NEW CASINO,
BABYLON, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
ARGYLE PARK, with its beautiful COTTAGES, spacious LAKE, and fine DRIVES, is unsurpassed on Long Island. Boating, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing on the Great South Bay. Large steam yacht for accomodation of guests. One hour from New-York. For rent of cottages or engagement of rooms apply to T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,

LONG ISLAND.
Thirty minutes by N. Y. and Rockaway Beach R. R. (new route.) Leave L. I. City via L. I. R. R. for Arverne direct at 7:35, 10:05 A. M., 1:35, 4:00, 5:00, and 6:30 P. M., and on Sundays at 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:35, 2:00, and 3:00 P. M.
ARVERNE HOTEL, NOW OPEN.
Directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling; magnificent bathing beach.
R. H. STEARNS, Proprietor.

SUBURBAN HOMES and PICTURESQUE ERIE. A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plan of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for five cents, or by sending ten cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT,
OPENS JUNE 17, 1889.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SON.
Address (until June 15) WM. M. BATES,
EVERETT HOUSE, Union-square, New-York.

LELAND'S
OCEAN HOTEL.
LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 22. Rooms may be engaged at the Hotel Metropole, Broadway and 42d-st., on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, or at Long Branch. Terms reasonable.
WARREN LELAND, JR.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, NEW-YORK.
Will open June 6 for the season of 1889. A thoroughly first-class Summer resort. Situated in a large and beautiful park three hundred feet above and overlooking the Hudson River. House has been completely renovated and painted, inside and outside, with new and modern plumbing and water closets. Thousands locally to the pure mountain air and healthfulness of the location. For circulars, terms, &c., address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL CO., J. H. BAGLEY, Jr., Manager.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.
A first-class family hotel in the Highlands of the Hudson, 1,300 feet above the sea, via Harlem R. R.
OPENS JUNE 15.
HOWE & GILMAN, Proprietors.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.
One first-class furnished cottage to rent.

ADIRONDACKS.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE,
HAMILTON CO., N. Y.
PROSPECT HOUSE,
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Manager.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.
Accommodates 1,000 guests; rates, $3 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms; by the week, $17 to $28. CLEMENT HOUSE, 6 OOK, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
HEATH HOUSE.
THIS BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT WILL OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.
Rates Reduced, $12 to $14 per week.
Diagrams, &c., at Evening Post Building, N. Y., (Room 33.)
Send for circular. J. WARREN COLEMAN.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND.
Largest hotel on New-York Bay.
Only 30 minutes from South Ferry.
LYMAN RHODES.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
HOTEL WESTMINSTER,
Westminster Park.
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
"Unquestionably the finest location in the 1,000 islands."—Harper's Magazine, September, 1881. Rates, $2 to $3 a day; $10 to $17 per week. Special rates to families and parties. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. F. INGLEHART, Proprietor.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS,
CATSKILL, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and terms address
GRANT & CORNELL, Catskill, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
This famous one hotel will open for the season June 20; cuisine unsurpassed; delightful drives; orchestra, medical baths, grand scenery; no malaria; no mosquitoes. For circulars address
J. V. JORDAN, 303 5TH-AV., CITY.

THE KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
Most central and delightfully located; celebrated for grandeur of scenery and healthfulness; elevator, gas, orchestra, &c. Send for circular.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LONG BEACH.
A FEW COTTAGES TO RENT AT
POINT LOOKOUT.
FULLY FURNISHED, WATER, GAS, &c.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—PINE GROVE-ville; beautifully situated on high ground, giving extensive views of the famous Catskill Mountains; parlor cars direct without change; terms moderate. Address J. B. WINNE, Mount Pleasant, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOFFMAN COTTAGE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—L. I.—Superior board and accommodations; five minutes from depot and six from beach; fine, shady lawn; terms very moderate. For particulars address or apply on premises.

LAURELTON HALL, GOLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I.—Now open; most beautiful location on the island; no malaria; no mosquitoes; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; splendid beach; take train for Syosset. N. P. SEWELL.

WARREN HOUSE, WATERTOWN, LITCHfield County, Conn.—Charmingly located; all the improvements; liberal management; please send for circular.
WM. B. SOUTHWORTH, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—OCEAN-AV.; FINE 1-rooms; superior table; bathing; stabling. Particulars 34 West 33d-st., or Box 73 North Long Branch.

BAY COTTAGE, BAY SHORE, L. I.—FARDistinctly desirable for families; fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Address 10 East 42d-st., or Bay Shore, L. I.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Chatsworth House; high-class boarding; 12-acre grounds; 15 miles from New-York on Sound; large rooms; stabling; circulars.

A LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES in the Catskills, Lake, Summer, Excursion routes. Inclose stamp to Albany Day Line, Vestry-st. pier.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANOR HOUSE,

LAKE HARMONY,
NOW OPEN,
On the Sound, New-York, under new management; thoroughly furnished; electric bells, &c.; prices moderate. EWEN RATHAWAY.

RAILROADS.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *3:35 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and Springdale intermediate stations, 3:15, *3:50 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 8:30 A. M. for Uticaonly;) Kingston, Sangerfies, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 11:30 A. M., ex, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 12:10, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:28 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars through to Saratoga. Lake Georgo, all 11:30 A. M. Drawing room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Kingston, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia 3:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M. 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Grand Hotel Station and Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Monmath House) on 9, all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Catskill on all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡o leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, all 11:26 A. M., 3:38 P. M. For circulars, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 393 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 8:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 182 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 160 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, principal intermediate points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manoh Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manoh Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manoh Chunk.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and suspensoio Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. connect with all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manoh Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manoh Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)
7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Callicoon, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.
*9:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Station, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, White Lake.
3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Station, Middletown, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, Rockland.
‡4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wartsboro, Ellenville.
‡6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining Chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.
‡1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.
*Sundays also to Middletown. ‡Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway.
J. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Table in effect July 1, 1888.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:16, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express.), 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8, 9 A. M.
FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 Noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
H. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD.
Through sleeping cars from PITTSFIELD and LENOX to New-York City, on Sunday, July 7, 1889, and until further notice. The Housatonic Railroad will commence running a special train (with through sleeping cars) from the BERKSHIRE HILLS to New-York City, (Sunday nights only,) leaving Pittsfield 10:00 P. M.; LENOX, 10:18 P. M.; Stockbridge, 10:44 P. M.; Great Barrington, 11:10 P. M., arriving at New-York (Grand Central Depot) 7 A. M. Tickets and sleeping-car berths can be obtained from conductor on train.
WM. H. STEVENSON, A. W. PERRIN,
V. P. and G. M. G. P. A.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Through express will, on and after July 1, leave New-York, (Grand Central Depot,) via N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., at 9:02 A. M. daily, except Sundays, connecting at White River Junction for Montreal and at Wells River for Newport, Vt., and Quabec. Due at Fabyans at 8 P. M.
Seats in drawing-room cars may be secured in advance by calling at or addressing Drawing-Room Car Ticket Office N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., Grand Central Depot, New-York.
O. T. HEMPSTEAD,
General Passenger Agent.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.
Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:55, 10:30 A. M., 12:20, 2:45, *4:30, *5:30, 6:30, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50 *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETHESDA

A SPECIFIC CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, BRIGHTS DISEASE, DIABETES, AND ALL KIDNEY TROUBLE.
"To BETHESDA is due the fact that I am a well man to-day."—Hon. William Windom, Secretary Treasury, Washington, D. C.
"The best water in the world."—Gov. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.
Supplied by druggists and first-class grocers, effervescent or plain. Case, 50 quart bottles, $7 50. Case, 100 pints, $10. Case of 12 half gallons, $5.
P. SCHERER & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
11 Barclay-st., New-York.

EPILEPSY!!

Having had a member in my family cured of this dreadful disease, EPILEPSY or FALLING FITS, I will, for the benefit of those afflicted in this manner, make known how they can find relief by addressing or calling on
Mrs. J. BECKER, 246 West 31st-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA.
Special parties for Texas, Mexico and California, including tourist sleeping accommodations in charge of special superintendent, 45 to 60 days. For circulars and other information apply to E. HAWLEY, G. P. A. Agent Southern Pacific Company, 343 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
DAILY (except Sundays.)
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.
The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
A fine BAND attached to each Steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.
Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY.
Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.
Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:
5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.
6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 9:45; Fall River, 10:30, connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the White Mountains, &c.
SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.
Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in N. Y., at 261, 358, 713, 944, 957, 1,235 Broadway, 1,170 3d-av., 1,204 West 125th-st. and 154 East 125th-st.; 158 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.
Send 2c. postage stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Tours" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Land," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.
For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.
THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER
CAPE CHARLES,
(formerly running to Long Branch,)
leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 31st-st. East River at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.
Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:58 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE LINE,
PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER,
and all points East. Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts will leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st. at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted, for Providence direct, connecting at wharf with express trains for Boston and Worcester, arriving at Boston 7:15 A. M. Longest water route. Shortest rail ride. Reevy's celebrated orchestra on each steamer. Tickets and all information cheerfully given at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on Pier 29, and on steamers, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from residences.
W. R. BABCOCK, A.G.P.A. O. H. BRIGGS, G.P.A.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,283, New-York.

BOSTON VIA STONINGTON LINE.
Only direct line to Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier. Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M., Sunday excepted. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
O. H. BRIGGS, G. P. A.
W. B. BABCOCK, A. G. P. A.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Oranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Maribaro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 49, foot of West 10th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave foot of West 10th-st., (Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st. via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY, POWHell, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, Marlboro, Milton, and Esopus. Pier foot Warren-st. Leave Vestry-st. N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leaves 92d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The Bentley School for Boys,

591 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
Will be Opened on Tuesday, Oct. 1,
Preparation for College or Scientific School.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM JONES, B. A., Harvard, Master in Charge. Circulars on application to Janitor, northeast corner Madison-av. and 56th-st.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New-York.
Address, until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Bankers, 45 Wall-st.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; day evening; all summer. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

THE MISSES LEEDS ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children, 105 West 82d-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

MRS. HAZEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PELHAM MANOR-ON-SOUND, NEW-YORK.
Will open Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., for boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., rector.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, will reopen Sept. 10. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A.—TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, PROFESsors, teachers; all branches supplied; schools and families; circulars; schools to parents; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th, between 4th-av. and Broadway.

A SUCCESSFUL PRIMARY TEACHER IS open to city engegement. Address H., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES—LONG Branch, N. J.—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until SATURDAY, AUG. 17. Commencing at 2:30 P. M.
Central R. R. of N. J., Liberty-st. Ferry, 9:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R., Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30 P. M., (1 P. M. on Saturdays only.) Boats, via Sandy Hook, from Pier 8, foot of Rector-st., 8:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:00 P. M. Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.
J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. J. CASSATT, Pres.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIATION. Regular season. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until further notice. Five or more races, including steeplechase, each day. Races commence promptly at 2:30 P. M. Course can be reached by all routes to Coney Island.
James McGowan, Sect. G. H. Engeman, President.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

BUT TWO OF THEM WIN AT MONMOUTH.

A. J. CASSATT'S HORSES WIN THREE RACES, TARAGON CAPTURING THE LONG BRANCH HANDICAP.

All the Summer residents at Long Branch turned out for the races at Monmouth Park yesterday, and the usual half-holiday crowd went down from the city, so the track was packed with a crowd that tried to beat the bookmakers at their own game. As it was not a favorite day most of the bookers made heavy winnings and kept the money of the public.

The feature of the day was the race for the Long Branch Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which a lot of five fairly good horses started. These were Taragon, Tristan, Inverwick, Bella B., and Diablo. In the betting before the race, which was very heavy, the latter was made the favorite, with Taragon the second and Bella B. the third choice. It was the best race that has been run at the track this year, and resulted in a very hot fight for the stakes, for which there were originally sixty-three entries. Diablo flattered his backers very greatly for a mile, for going out in front at the call of the flag he remained there for just a mile, with Tristan and Bella B. running second and third all the way, Inverwick next, and Taragon bringing up the rear. All seemed to be running easily as they made the last turn into the stretch and started for the judges' stand. Suddenly Diablo stopped, very tired, and Tristan, Inverwick, and Taragon all passed him as the pole was reached, a mile and an eighth of the journey was passed. Then came the final struggle, and a hot one it was, the riders of Taragon, Tristan, and Inverwick working with desperation at their respective mounts. There was a wild rush in the last few yards, and finally, after a supreme effort, Heyward succeeded in getting Taragon home first, beating Tristan only a head. The latter was a scant half length in front of Inverwick. Then came Bella B., who has either lost her speed or else had an attack of the snika. Diablo, eased up, brought up the rear and caused his backers a vast amount of grief.

Ten sprinters had a chance to show their ability in the opening race of the afternoon, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, eight starting with the Western mare Pearl Jennings, the favorite in the betting, and Grimaldi and Bine Rock the second choicee at even odds of 3½ to 1. Mr. Belmont's colt Forest King started off in front in the race, to an excellent start, and led the lot of runners all the way to the head of the stretch, closely followed by Bine Rock, with Grimaldi and Pearl Jennings well up. Both Bine Rock and Pearl Jennings went out of the race at the head of the stretch, and young Littlefield then sent Grimaldi up on the outside and managed to win rather easily from Forest King, who finished under the whip a half length in front of Fitz James, who ran the last half mile of the race quite strong and in such fashion as would seem to indicate that he is coming around to something like racing form. Neither Niagara nor Brown Charlie seemed to have any speed at any part of the race.

Of the anermous lot of entries for the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, but three went to the post, with Cayuga of the Westchester confederacy the favorite in the betting, though a great amount of money went on Senator Hearst's colt, Ballarat. Cayuga made a runaway race of it, never being headed from the time of the start until the victory was won. If Ballarat had any particular speed it was choked out of him by Hamilton, who held him under a strong pull for a half mile. Then when he called on the colt for an effort he couldn't extend himself or show any of the great speed he is supposed to possess and which he certainly showed in the Great American Stakes at Brooklyn. The only other starter, Firenzi's brother, Fletbneb, was never really e contending horse.

Sorrento made his first appearance in the East this year in the fourth race of the day, a sweepstakes of a mile for all ages. A half dozen horses started in the race, with Reporter the favorite in the betting, because of the clever race he ran at Sheepshead Bay recently, when Kingston only beat him out a half length in the fight. Madstone, of Mr. Cassatt's string, who was the second choice in the betting, won the race rather easily from Sorrento, Bine Rock, Brother Ban, who was five in front of Biggonet. Reporter and Sorrento ran next, and it didn't look as if either one tried very hard to get to the front at any time in the race. Manola, who ran well up for the first seven furlongs, stopped at this point and brought the rear of the procession, as the distence seemed a little too far for her.

King Hazem, the light-weight of the quartet of two-year-olds that started for the fifth race, a sweepstakes at three-quarters of a mile, won as he pleased. He had a fling at the end of anoun staying power to last him to the end of the race, beating Burlington, the favorite in the betting, by a length. The latter was a couple of lengths in front of St. James, the second choice in the betting. St James would probably have been much more prominent in the race but for the fact that Garrison could not get through with him at the head of the stretch, as he tried to, because Burlington and King Hazem would not get out of the way, as Garrison evidently expected they would.

The sixth race was a selling affair at a mile, and the winner turned up in "Jack" McDonald's Long Knight, who, for a wonder, took it into his head to run kindly all through the journey, and so won rather handily by a couple of lengths from Sorrento, who had come running all the way in company with the Western mare Kermesse. The latter conidn't quite stay all the course, however, and so was beaten in the end for the place by ten lengths. The rest of the lot were never in the race. Spectator, of Ed Corrigan's string, made a creditable before a sixteenth of a mile had been run, and thus lost whatever chance he may have had to divide the money. Falcon, as nsual, showed no speed, and though Garrisco used the whip vigorously his horse could do no better than finish last.

The final race of the day was a high-weight handicap of seven furlongs, which also went to the credit of the Cassatt Stable, as had both the third and fourth races, thus giving to Hayward three winning monnts for the day. Eolo was the leader all the way from the start to the finish. Dr. Street's Bellair ran second and Banner Bearer third all the way until just at the finish, when the two exchanged places. Banner Bearer finishing second, a length behind the winner and five in front of Bellair, who died away to nothing when the final call on him for a bit of sprinting was made. Sam Wood, who was the favorite in the betting, finished fourth, a very muddy-beaten horse, and one that was never promicent at any time in the race.

Details of the racing and betting of the day are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

D. T. Pulsifer's br. h. Grimaldi, 6 years, by Lisbon—Nora. 114 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
A. Belmont's b. c. Forest King, 3, 110.(Anderson) 2
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Fitz James, 4, 110.....(Brsot) 3
Swift, 113; Bine Rock, 113; Brown Charlie, 116; Pearl Jennings, 115, and Niagara, 113, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pearl Jennings, 2½ to 1; Grimaldi and Bine Rock, 3½ to 1 each; Swift, 8 to 1; Forest King, 10 to 1; Brown Charlie, 12 to 1; Niagara, 40 to 1, and Fitz James, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Pearl Jennings, 7 to 10; Grimaldi and Bine Rock, 2 to 1 each; Swift, 2½ to 1; Forest King and Brown Charlie, 3 to 1 each; Niagara, 10 to 1, and Fitz James, 15 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—The Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, by Iroquois—Letola. 120 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
George Hearst's b. c. Ballarat, 120.....(Hamilton) 2
Dwyer Brothers's ch. c. Flatbush, 115.....(Anderson) 3
Betting.—To win—Against Cayuga, even money; Ballarat, 6 to 5, and Flatbush, 5 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—The Long Branch Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,750 added, of which $300 to second. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:13½.

A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Taragon, 4 years, by Strathford-Tara, 116 pounds.....(W. Hayward) 1
L. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4, 107.....(Anderson) 2
D. D. Withers's b. f. Inverwick, 4, 108.(Hamilton) 3
Bella B., 113, and Diablo, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Diablo, 15 to 10; Taragon, 3½ to 1; Bella B., 4 to 1; Inverwick, 5 to 1, and Tristan, 8 to 1.

For place—Against Diablo, 3 to 5; Taragon, even money; Inverwick, 6 to 5; Bella B., 8 to 5, and Tristan, 2½ to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile. Time—1:43½.

A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Madstone, 3 years, by Vandergrift—Nina Turner, 119 pounds.(W. Hayward) 1
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. h. Brother Ban, 5, 110.....(Reagan) 2
W. B. Jennings's b. m. Biggonet, 6, 114.(Anderson) 3
Reporter, 110; Sorrento, 114, and Manola, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Reporter, 4 to 5; Madstone, 3 to 1; Sorrento, 4 to 1; Biggonet, 12 to 1; Brother Ban and Manola, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Reporter, 1 to 3; Sorrento, 4 to 5; Madstone, even money; Biggonet, 3 to 1; Brother Ban, 4 to 1, and Manola, 8 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.

Ambrumdale Stable's ch. c. King Hazem, by King Ban—Hazem. 100 pounds.....(Bunn) 1
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, 115.....(Hamilton) 2
A. Belmont's ch. c. St. James, 118.....(Garrison) 3
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Winsome, 105.....(F. Littlefield) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Burlington, 7 to 10; St. James, 2 to 1; Winsome, 7 to 1, and King Hazen, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Burlington, no betting; St. James, 2 to 5; Winsome, even money, and King Hazen, 4 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44½. No bid for the winner.

J. R. McDonald's b. c. Long Knight, aged, by Longtailor—Belle Knight, 110 pounds, $1,350.....(Hamilton) 1
T. Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Sefton, 3, 109.....(Hayward, Jr.) 2
A. Taylor's ch. m. Kermesse, 4, 105.....(Anderson) 3
Spectator, 3 to 1; Singlestone, 5 to 1; Tom Brush, Jr., 6 to 1; Madstone, 4 to 1; Nelly and Falcon, 12 to 1 each; Sheridan, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Long Knight, 3 to 5; Spectator, 6 to 5; Tom Brush, Jr., and Singlestone, 3 to 1 each; Kermesse, 5 to 1; Falcon and Polly, 8 to 1 each, and Sefton, 8 to 1.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Corinthian Stakes, a free weight-for-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $150 added, of which $100 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30¾.

A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Eolo, 4 years, by Eolus-Warning, 145 pounds.....(Hayward) 1
Lamsaney Brothers' b. g. Banner Bearer, 4, 145.....(Hamilton) 2
S. W. Street's ch. c. Bellair, 3, 118.....(Anderson) 3
Sam Wood, 128; Wagram, 125, and Gloster, 119, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sam Wood, 7 to 5; Eolo, 13 to 5; Banner Bearer, 4 to 1; Bellair, 5 to 1; Wagram, 15 to 1, and Gloster, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Sam Wood, 1 to 2; Eolo, 4 to 5; Banner Bearer, 6 to 5; Bellair, 8 to 5; Wagram, 3 to 1, and Gloster, 8 to 1.

TROTTING AND PACING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—There was a fair attendance at the last day's meeting at the Driving Park to-day, four events being decided. The most interesting contest of the afternoon was in the 2:20 pacing class. The favorite, Billy Stewart, won the first two heats, after which he was beaten three times in succession by John E. Turner's Mambrino Hennia. Following are the summaries of the four events:

2:25 CLASS, TROTTING.

A. P. McDonald's ch. g. Frank S	1	1	1
Perwille Farm's b. m. Edith S	2	3	3
J. H. Goldsmith's b. g. Barney Lee	7	7	2
W. H. Snyder's b. g. Frank T	3	8	8
L. E. Dunham's b. g. Violin	4	5	5
Reed & Johnson's br. m. St. Elmo	6	4	6
Thomas Moore's b. m. Bessie H	5	6	4

Time—2:24¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¾.

2:20 CLASS, PACING.

John E. Turner's b. g. Mambrino Hannia	4	3	1 1
J. H. Goldsmith's b. r. Billy Stewart	1	1	2 3
A. H. Dees's b. g. Hi Wilkes	2	2	3 2
A. L. Seavy's br. g. Joe Jeffarson	3	dis.	

Time—2:21; 2:23; 2:17¼; 2:20.

2:31 CLASS, TROTTING.

J. H. Goldsmith's br. s. Gillig	1	1	1
John E. Turner's b. m. Snisin	4	2	2
Frank Howell's b. m. Marksman Maid	2	3	3
Bedell & Johnson's br. g. Major Ulrich	3	4	4

Time—2:28; 2:24¼; 2:23½.

2:45 CLASS, TROTTING.

E. C. Walker's b. m. Miss Alice	1	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Tot	2	4	3
W. E. Vesely's b. g. Billy C	3	2	4
Willowbrook Stud Farm's ch. s. Essex	4	3	2
O. N. Payne's b. m. Maud G	5	5	5

Time—2:27¼; 2:27¼; 2:27¾.

HARRY WILKES'S FAST MILE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 6.—Two very interesting trotting events took place here to-day at the Driving Park. A well-contested race of four heats, for the 2:30 class, was followed by an exhibition trot between Harry Wilkes and Rosalind Wilkes, both owned by the Sire Brothers. Much interest was felt in this public performance of Harry Wilkes, in view of his coming match against Belle Hamlin. He won the first heat easily in 2:21½, and in the second heat he led all through, going to the quarter pole in 0:34¾, to the half in 1:09¾, to the three-quarter pole in 1:44½, and finishing the mile in 2:19, though good timers outside of the judges' stand made the time 2:18½. The horse seems in perfect form and this performance, over a rather sandy half-mile track, proves that he has his old-time speed. Rosalind Wilkes appeared splendidly, but did not like the turns. The summeries:

2:30 CLASS—Purse $300.

William Irwin's b. g. Bay Mate	4	1	1 1
L. E. Dunham's b. g. True Love	1	2	2 2
J. Finnigan's b. m. Lady Douglass	2	4	3 3
H. Hedden's ch. g. Jay U. See	3	3	4 4

Time—2:33¼; 2:37; 2:35¾; 2:37.

EXHIBITION RACE.

Sire Brothers' b. g. Harry Wilkes	1	1	
Sire Brothers' b. m. Rosalind Wilkes	2	2	

Time—2:21½; 2:19.

RACES AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Jimmy McLaughlin rode his first winning monnt at Weshington Park today, when he won the Boulevard Stakes with Huntress. These are the results of the several races:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for three-year-olds. One mile. Bannerette, 122 pounds, (I. Lewis,) won; Tenton, 122, (Murphy,) second; Annie Sleckhurn, 107, (Taral,) third. Time—1:43½. Betting—2½ to 1 Bannerette, 8 to 5 Tenton.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Geraldine, 115 pounds, (Tompkins,) won; Little Minch, 118, (Covington,) second; Joe Courtney, 108, (Winchell,) third. Betting—3 to 1 Geraldine, 2 to 1 Little Minch.

THIRD RACE.—The Boulevard Stakes, for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Huntress, 122 pounds, (McLaughlin,) won; Montrose, 124, (I. Lewis,) second, and Robin Hood, 109, (Winchell,) third. Time—2:03¼. Betting—Even money each Huntress and Montrose.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of mile. Dilemma, 100 pounds, (Covington,) won; Gracie M., 106, (Stoval,) second, and Elder Douglass, 90, (Steppe,) third. Time—1:15¾. Betting—15 to 1 Dilemma, 4 to 5 Gracie M.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a sixteenth. Flood Tide, 99 pounds, (Hart,) won; Wabsatch, 94, (Freeman,) second, and Unipoky, 104, (Stoval,) third. Time—1:50. Betting—3 to 5 Flood Tide; 6 to 1 Wabsatch.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a sixteenth. Hindgocraft, 99 pounds, (Hollis,) won; Ed. Mack, 107, (Kessby,) second, and Once Again, 99, (Allen,) third. Time—1:47½.

SHREWSBURY WEIGHTS.

Capt. J. H. Coster last evening announced the following as the weights for the Shrewsbury Handicap, at a mile and a half, to be run on Tuesday next at Monmouth Park:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanover	130	Connemara	109
Kingston	130	Peg Wofington	107
Firenzi	128	Hypocrite	106
Inspector B	126	Diablo	105
Exile	126	Tristan	105
Raceland	126	Barrister	105
Enrus	124	Boaz	105
Taragon	120	Stockton	104
Largard	118	The Boorbon	104
Messenger	118	Inverwick	103
Bob Fisher	112	Falcon	93
Charley Dreux	112	Blair	90
George Oyster	112	Miss Longfellow	90
Bella B	110		

TROTTING AT WAVERLY.

WAVERLY PARK, N. J., July 6.—The trotting races, postponed from July 4, were decided here to-day and were well attended. The summaries are as follows:

2:45 CLASS, TROTTING.—Purse $200.

B. Decker's b. m. Molly Garfield	1	1	1
M. Hand's b. s. Windbeam	3	2	2
I. H. Robbins's b. g. Fred Sigfried	2	3	3
C. R. Hedden's b. g. C. R. H	4	dis.	
A. I. Radel's b. m. Daisy	dis.		

Time—2:39½; 2:36½; 2:38.

SWEEPSTAKES.—$150.

J. Colyer's blk. g. Frank M	1	1	1
H. Hand's ch. s. Mambrino Rose	3	2	2
E. M. Lockwood's ch. m. O. S. B	2	3	3

Time—2:34¼; 2:31¾; 2:33¼.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 6.—At the Kempton Park races today, the Princess of Wales's Stakes was won by the Duke of Portland's colt Johnny Morgan, Thunderstorm second, Martley third.

The race for the Kempton Park International Two-Year-Old Plate, at five furlongs, was won by Lord Hartington's c. Marvel, by Marden: Tostig, by Edward the Confessor, second, and Bert, by Skylark, and White Abbey, by Trappist, ran a dead heat for third place.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

EX-CONVICT BROWN JUMPS OUT OF A POLICE COURT WINDOW

The desperate ex-conviot Charles Brown, who Friday night stole Henry Berliner's cash box, containing $60, from e safe at 124 West Nineteenth-street, and ont Charles Schrader of 153 West Twenty-first-street in the face by throwing the box at him when he tried to stop him, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He engaged a lawyer, and was allowed to go into an examination room to consult with him. Policeman Hussey of the Nineteenth Precinct, who caught Brown, went with them, and Court Officer Evans had charge of the room. The windows are high above Sixth-avenue, and are now barred, although former experiences should have dictated such a precaution. Brown had evidently planned to escape, for of a sudden he jumped on a bench, and, tearing aside the shutters, was half way out of a window before the officers and the lawyer could interfere. Hosey, however, was so quick in following him that he touched the prisoner's foot as he was getting ready to jump into the avenue, but Brown made the leap and Hussey followed more cautiously.

Brown made a dash for the stairs of the downtown station of the elevated railway, but changed his plan and ran by way of Christopher and Gay streets into a barber's shop in Waverley-place. Hussey, who was in close pursuit, had drawn bis revolver, and when he cornered Brown the prisoner seized the weapon and it went off. The bullet took an upward direction and lodged in the ceiling of the shop. Brown, who strained a tendon of his leg in escaping, limped when taken back to court. He was held as an escaping prisoner, for stealing the cash box, and for striking Schrader. He was to be sent to Bellevue, to-day, for larceny, and the police say that he is accused by several persons of till tapping.

THREE SHOTS IN A HEN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J, July 6.—Mrs. James Talman, who lives on Jackson-street, was aroused last night about 10 o'clock by the cackling of her poultry. She awoke her two daughters and with them proceeded to the hennery to investigate the disturbance. On their arrival there they were startled by the flash of a pistol, which was fired three times in close proximity to them. They screamed with fright, and the shots were followed by the sound of a retreating footstep. Mrs. Talman, who is a widow, has been annoyed by the loss of her poultry for some time, and has suspected a neighbor of the theft. She has also been annoyed by the receipt of anonymous letters, and has had a watch set on the premises for the last week. Last night's occurrence is the first that has come to the knowledge of the police.

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. Dr. PARKE'S LAXATIVE PILLS are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy operations of the liver and stomach.—*Advertisement.*

THOSE WHO WISH to practice economy should buy

BOSTON'S VIEW OF THE CASE

CANADIAN ROADS LOOKED UPON WITH FAVOR.

UNTIL THEY ENTERED THE FIELD, IT IS DECLARED, NEW-ENGLAND SUFFERED AND NEW-YORK PROFITED.

BOSTON, July 6.—The attendance this morning at the office of the Railroad Commissioners to hear the evidence taken by the National Senatorial Inter-State Commerce Commission was much larger than yesterday. The expectation was that the morning investigation was to concern itself with trade centring in Portland, Me., but, a telegram having been received that the Maine delegation was delayed, Senator Cullom called upon Mr. Alden Speare, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Speare had a prepared statement, which he read to the committee. It included resolutions passed by the Boston Executive Business Men's Association deprecating any interference with the competition of the Canadian roads with the New-York lines. Mr. Speare gave some statistics and reasons tending to support this position and detailed the efforts of various trade organizations to procure relief from the unfair discrimination against Boston and in favor of New-York before the interference of the Canadian lines. After the latter appeared, he said, the matter began to assume a different aspect, and the American roads began to be more accommodating. The Canadian roads took the hog traffic from the Americans because of superior facilities. The American lines told the dealers in the vicinity of Boston that it was not in the interest of the trunk lines to foster anything but trade channel from Chicago to New-York, and if the firms had located disadvantageously it was their misfortune.

The main thing the witness wanted was the continuation of present conditions. He thought the privileges, as between Canada and the United States, should be exactly reciprocal. If the Canadian competition were eliminated New-England trade would suffer. New-England has to pay from 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds more on everything from the West than does New-York. There is thus a tax of 25 per cent. upon New-England trade with the West as compared with that of New-York. There is a great deal of intercourse between Eastern Canada and the United States that cannot be accommodated by the American trunk lines. New-England roads are largely dependent upon Canadian traffic for support. The witness thought it would be a good thing to let Canadian roads locate their termini in this country. In case of war, if this country had their termini, their roads would not be of much use to them. With their termini under the jurisdiction of the United States whatever commerce develops in Canada will be for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. Speare was not aware, as suggested by Senator Reagan, that the business of the Canadian Pacific Road had been largely increased since the adoption of the inter-State law. He had never seen any evidence to substantiate the statement that the Canadian roads recoup on Canadian business losses incurred in competition with American roads. If the Canadian roads could be placed under the regulations of the inter-State law, it would be agreeable to New-England. New-England, however, was satisfied with the present condition of things.

President H. E. Bocdwin of the Boston Executive Business Association detailed Boston's disadvantages as compared with New-York, and said these disadvantages would be increased should Canadian competition be withdrawn. Forty per cent. of the grain coming to New-England comes by Canadian roads in Winter; in Summer the proportion is largar. The Grand Trunk Road, he said, was the pioneer in giving accommodations to the prodnce traffic, and the American roads were forced to fall into line. The inter-State commerce law affects New-England adversely, he thought, because all its traffic is inter-State, while New-York has one line entirely within its borders. After the passage of the inter-State law through rates were taken from a large number of New-England points. The Canadian traffic tended to equalize the effect this had. The Canadian lines had not been wreckers of rates. Before this the trunk lines seemed to consider New-England a ground for preying upon. Boston for many years had a hard struggle to get her traffic, and it was important that nothing should be done to militate against her interests. If these Canadian roads should arrange to ship from Canadian ports it would hurt Portland, but would not effect Boston. The witness would favor the repeal of the interstate law rather than extend its provisions to Canadian roads.

At the afternoon session William L. Putnem was heard on behalf of the Portland delegation. He said the sentiment of Portland business men was solidly against any legislation which should interfere with the present working system of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Roads. "The Grand Trunk," said he, "we have found to be a road that fulfills all its obligations, although it is governed by too much red tape." What Portland men feared, he added, was that Congress, by some legislation to which it might be urged by the cry of protection against Canadian roads, would drive Canadian roads to their own territory. President Westcott of the Portland and Rochester Road urged the importance of retaining the present handing system, and, in substance, said he would simply have things let alone.

Sidney M. Thaxter and Judge Nathan Cleaves of Portland addressed the committee briefly in support of the position taken by Messrs. Putnam and Westcott. M. Sargent of Boston, representing some freight forwarding and T. E. Edmands, Treasurer of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company of Dover, N. H., said that until the Canadian roads got into New-England the mills had to pay an arbitrary rate of 25 cents per bale on cotton, but after the Canadian roads came in the American roads abolished this rate, not because the Canadian roads actually carried the cotton, but because of the possibility of their carrying it; therefore, the cotton mills were opposed to the elimination of the Canadian roads from New-England.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday morning.

BURGLARS IN HARLEM.

THEIR FREQUENT OPERATIONS THERE AWAKEN MUCH INTEREST.

A gang of apparently expert and certainly successful burglars have for the past two years been robbing dwellings in the neighborhood of Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and the local police, not having been able to discover the thieves or stop the thefts, Inspector Byrnes has taken the matter in charge and detailed Detective Von Gerichten to work it up.

It was a particularly bold and successful robbery which occurred last week at 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, which caused the appeal to Police Headquarters for relief. Living on the fourth floor of that house, which is one of a row of flats extending from 149 to 159, are Charles A. V. B. Hitchcock and his family. Mr. Hitchcock is in the trucking business, and he is also Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At about 2 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Hitchcock locked and left the house, and when she returned at 5 she discovered that burglars had visited the place during her absence. Two doors had been opened with jimmies, and a desk, bureaus, and onpboards had been turned inside out in the attempt to find valuable plunder. This had proved remunerative work for the burglars, who had carried off a diamond ring, two watches, two Ancient Order of United Workmen badges, two pairs of bracelets, three scarf pins and other minor articles of jewelry, and two silk dresses. The day before, Mr. Hitchcock had removed $150 from a box in the bank, leaving $1 50, which the burglars took with them.

The fact that several valuable articles within view of the thieves were left indicates that they were frightened and left in a hurry before they had finished their work. The value of the stolen articles is placed at nearly $600.

Last night the flat occupied by Ambrose Kuehn, on the third floor of 149 One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-st., was robbed in a similar way by thieves, who got $75 in money and about $150 worth of valuables and clothing.

Six months ago a flat occupied by Mr. Hitchcock on the same row suffered in the same way, and it is said that nearly every flat in the block has been entered by burglars with more or less disastrous results to the tenants. Two burglaries are reported as having occurred not long ago at 2,026 Lexington-avenue, and one at 2,028, next door to it. Each of the robberies looked as though the burglars must have been thoroughly acquainted with the premises and the habits of the tenants. The latter complain that they reported their misfortunes at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station, on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Lexington-avenue, but never had the satisfaction of recovering their goods or of hearing of the arrest of the thieves. A TIMES reporter called at the station last evening and supplied the facts of the last of the burglaries to the Sergeant in charge, who said that the affair had, to his knowledge, never been reported at the station. He was not aware, either, that burglars had been robbing residences in the neighborhood unchecked during the past two years.

Detective Von Gerichten has made a very thorough overhauling of pawnshops since the robbery at Hitchcock's in the hope of finding one of the stolen jewels and thus establishing a clue, but up to last night he had not been successful.

A CONSTANT HABIT OF BODY is essential to the health of the system, and this is promoted by the use of Dr. PARKE'S LAXATIVE PILLS. They are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy operations of the liver and stomach.—*Advertisement.*

PITTSBURG'S PETROLEUM TRADE.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The new Petroleum Exchange conference rules in regard to dealing in futures has completely upset the trade in this city. Business has been almost at a standstill since the rules went into effect. Formerly the daily clearances averaged 1,500,000 barrels, but now they are down to an average of 50,000 barrels. To-day's clearances were 19,000 barrels. The Exchange has been crowded to a range of its capacity, and the floor has been filled with brokers and speculators. Many of the latter have been driven out of the business by the new rules, and the brokers are complaining that they will be unable to make a living. The Exchange will meet to-morrow to consider the situation.

A CASE DISMISSED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—The suit for $10,000 for damages between Health Inspector H. K. Herbert and Joseph Cohen of this place was tried before the Board of Health that Richard Cohen, who brought the suit, declared that the Inspector neglected the duty and misappropriated the funds. After a tiresome examination of Mr. Cohen's witnesses, including the Mayor and Health Officer, the case was dismissed.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL).

OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THEIR IMPORTED DRESS FABRICS IN

FIGURED INDIA SILKS AND NOVELTY DRESS MATERIALS AT A LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES, also,

450 PIECES PLAIN AND FANCY

RIBBONS,

13c., 18c., and 23c. per yd.;

REDUCED FROM 25c, 35c, and 45c.

1,200 REMNANTS OF

RIBBONS,

(MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES),

At 23c. per Yard;

REDUCED FROM 55c.

LADIES'

SWISS RIBBED VESTS AT 25c. EACH;

REDUCED FROM 50c.

Children's "C. G." French Ribbed

COTTON HOSE,

ALL SIZES,

At 25c. per pair;

REDUCED FROM 65c.

LADIES' SUITS,

In Gingham, Satine, & White Lawn,

$2.50, $4.50, and $6.75;

Reduced from $4.75, $8.50, and $12.75.

12,000 Yards Handsome Figured

CHALLIES,

at 10c. and 15c. per yard;

REDUCED FROM 18c.

IMPORTED BRILLIANTINES,

Figured, on Cream & Pearl grounds,

At 25c. and 35c. per yard;

REDUCED FROM 75c.

FINE SHOES

IN THE LARGEST VARIETY,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

All Dry Goods (only) delivered FREE of charge to all parts of the country.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

HARRISON AT HOME AGAIN.

PASSING AROUND THIS CITY WITHOUT STOPPING ON THE WAY.

President Harrison and party arrived here yesterday afternoon and at 3:40 P. M. left on the Pennsylvania train for Washington.

After the Despatch left Newport at 11:30 Friday night she steamed along slowly for a couple of hours, and during this time the President and his friends sat on the deck and enjoyed the cool air. They chatted about the many interesting things they had seen during their stay in Newport and did not part until nearly 2 o'clock. The President was up again early in the morning and about 10 o'clock took breakfast with his traveling companions on deck. The run through the Sound was uneventful until the Despatch began to near New-York, when the attentions paid by yachtsmen afloat in their craft provided agreeable breaks in the monotony of the trip. When Larchmont was approached the steamer fonnd itself in the midst of a fleet of yachts whose owners quickly caught the meaning of the Presidential flag flown by the Despatch and saluted it.

As the Brooklyn Navy Yard was passed the steamer ran up a similar flag, which was responded to by the Seth Hawley. The Despatch slowed up and Gen. Harrison boarded the tug, accompanied by Secretary Tracy, Senator Hawley, Congressman Reed of Maine, W. E. D. Stokes, Lieut. Mason, United States Navy, and Clarence W. Bowen. The run round the Battery was quickly made, and at 3:30 the tug landed at the foot of the Pennsylvania Railroad's pier in Jersey City. The waiting room to the south of the pier was crowded with travelers, but none of them knew of the President's coming, and his passage to the train was devoid of incident. Before he entered the drawing-room car Newport, which had been reserved for the party, Gen. Harrison said to the newspaper men present that he had thoroughly enjoyed his trip and felt that it had done him good.

It is not known whether Mrs. Harrison intends to stop at Baltimore and pay a visit to Deer Park, Md., but this excursion was postponed for a week and the party went through to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The train bearing President Harrison and his party arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station to-night on schedule time. Those accompanying the President were Secretary Tracy, Mrs. Noble, Lieut. Mason, and Mr. Clarence Bowen, the son of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, whose guest the President has been while awey. Mr. Bowen acted as an escort to the party on its return to Washington, and he will return home to-night. The trip from New-York was made without incident. On arriving in the city the President immediately repaired to the Executive Mansion. His departure for Deer Park, Md., where Mrs. Harrison is staying, will propably take place the latter part of next week.

A GRAND ARMY MAN DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The body of a young man was found floating in the Schuylkill River to-day in the vicinity of the Fairmount Water Works, which, from papers in the clothing, is supposed to be that of William Darragh of Rondout, N. Y., who came to this city June 19 to accept the position of engineer for the Gloucester Ferry Company. He carried credentials of membership in U. S. Grant Post, No. 566, G. A. R., New-York, and a will bequeathing $4,000 worth of life insurance to Mary Sills.

There are no marks of violence on the body, and it is supposed the man met his death by accidentally falling into the water.

PITTSBURG'S PETROLEUM TRADE.

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Stern Bros.

have made further

REDUCTIONS OF PRICES

in

LADIES' WALKING SUITS, TENNIS & YACHTING, DRESSES, CLOTH, MOHAIR & SILK TRAVELING GARM'TS, BOYS' SUITS, CHILD'S DRESSES, PRINTED

INDIA SILKS

and

PARIS DRESS GOODS,

in all of which and other Departments will be found bargains worthy of immediate attention.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

NOTES FROM THE CATSKILLS.

A RUSH OF CITY PEOPLE TO THE MOUNTAINS—FINE TROUT FISHING.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 6.—There was a great rush of city people to the Catskill Mountains to-day, and every indication points that from now on the season will be a merry one. The outlook for the month of August is hopeful, a larger number of rooms having been engaged for that month than in any previous season.

From West Hurley to Hobart and from South Cairo to Catskill it is estimated that over 5,000 people are being entertained this evening. At the Hotel Kaaterskill, the Grand, the Tremper House, the Overlook, the old Catskill Mountain House, and the other large hotels many society people are registered.

The Hunter region is rapidly filling up with guests. Early next month Methodists will hold a camp meeting on the picturesque grounds near the base of Hunter Mountain. At Winnisook Lodge on Side Mountain arrangements are being made to entertain Washington and New-York people. The honors will be done by Judge Alton B. Parker and ex-Public Printer Thomas Benedict.

All through the

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

OUR SUMMER SALE

nters upon its second week with the following

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS IN

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

At Five Cents and three-quarters,
best Seersuckers, Fancy Crinkles, new Chambrays, and Twill Sateens.

At Nine Cents and three-quarters,
Satin figured Lawns and Chenille Striped Batistes, were 15 to 20 cents.

At Eight Cents and three-quarters,
Fine English Lawns—best styles——were 12½.

At Eight Cents and a half,
Large Plaid and fancy Stripe Ginghams; were 12½.

At Sixteen Cents and three-quarters,
Fine Scotch Zephyrs—Blues, Browns, Pinks, and Grays—extra fine——silk finish;
original price 35 cents.

At Nineteen Cents,
the balance of those fine woven stripe and floral figured Novelty Zephyrs that but a few weeks since were sold at 50 cents and 60—the finest Scotch.

Of all else in Ginghams,
Plaids, Stripes, Plains, and Side Bands—(of which we show a thousand styles and more)——we promise better values with three times the variety elsewhere found.

OF DRESS SATEENS
we have throughout the season led in assortment and in value.....Now, when advance of season elsewhere causes general reduction in variety, we alone keep up assortments—showing all the styles and shades demanded.

Two grades we specialize:
Twelve and a Half and Nineteen Cents.
Qualities and styles matched against any elsewhere to be found at 17 cents and 30.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
we offer

IN SILK DEPARTMENT
THE ONLY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FOULARD SILKS
to be found.

At Thirty-seven Cents a thousand pieces of elegant quality, such as have sold all season at sixty-five cents—more than a hundred designs and colorings.

At same price,
IMPORTED CREPE DE CHINES,
all shades,
For Summer and evening wear; worth $1 00.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
You can buy

IN DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

At Forty-nine Cents,
Mohairs—black and colored.....were $1 00

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Gray Mohairs—very fine—50 inch.....were $1 25

At Fifty-eight Cents,
Finest Tuxedo Stripe Flannels—best styles.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
All-wool Henrietta and Fancy Serges.

At Thirty-one Cents,
Black and White Striped Albatross—all wool.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Black Wool Lace Granadines—double width.

At Fifteen Cents,
Black All-wool Albetross.....were 25

At Fourteen Cents.
Fancy Wool Challies.....best styles

At Twelve Cents and a half,
Bordered Wool Tamise.....all colors

At Nine Cents and three-quarters,
Fancy Summer Mohairs.....best shades

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
You can buy
IN LACE DEPARTMENT,

Black Chantilly Flouncings, 42 inch,
$1 09.....were $1 49 $1 29.....were $1 75
1 59.....were 2 00 1 98.....were 3 50

Black Spanish Flouncings,
18 cents.....were $1 09 $1 49.....were $2 00
98 cents.....were 1 39 1 98.....were 3 00

Hand Run Spanish Flouncings,
beautiful designs,
$3 98.....were $6 50 $5 98.....were $10 00

Real Marquise Lace Flouncings,
$6 98.....were $12 00 $8 98.....were $14 00

Real Thread Lace Barbes,
$1 25 to $5 00.....were.....$4 00 to $10 00

Real Duchesse Lace,
Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Collars, and Tie Ends AT ONE-THIRD COST.

Hand-made Torchon Laces,
Five inches wide, 12½ cents; were 20

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
you can buy
at 12½ and 25 Cents,
Ladies' fine sheer linen Handkerchiefs, fancy hemstitched and embroidered, plain and scalloped edges—white, black, and colored—were 19 cents and 48.

At 12½ and 19 Cents,
Gentlemen's all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—white and fancy colored borders—full size; were 17 and 29.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
CHINA SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Hand-embroidered initials.....were 79.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
we offer,
At Ninety-eight Cents,
Five hundred
EMBROIDERED ROBES,
Ecru and white——all new——worth double.

These are in Embroidery Department,
where you will also find,
At 59 cents and 69 cents,
Twenty-two-inch and Forty-five-inch
EMBROIDERED SKIRTINGS,
close and open work——reduced from 85 cents and $1 00.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
we will close out
IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS
At $2 49 and $3 49
FRENCH FLANNEL TENNIS COATS
that were Four and Five dollars.
all sizes—best styles——best colors.

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNEL
Outing, Boating, Tennis, and Négligé Shirts,
79 cents to $3 50; were $1 25 to $4 75.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS,
the best made—
equal to any sold by any at a dollar.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
HOSIERY OFFERS

At 17c.....Misses' Fast Black Hose.....warranted
At 24c.....Boys' Black Derby Ribbed...double knees
At 19c.....Ladies' Fast Blacks.....warranted
At 24c.....Ladies' Leather Shades and Fancy Stripes
At 39c.....Ladies' Brilliant Black Lisle.....were 60c.
At 69c.....Ladies' Spun-Silk Hose...colored and black

A THOUSAND SUN UMBRELLAS,
Plain and fancy handles.....standard makes
At $1.....$1 89.....$1 97.....$2 49
all exceptional values.

FANCY PARASOLS AND COACHINGS
at half price.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,

OUR SUMMER SALE.

A sale of everything for wear or use at such unusually attractive prices as cannot fail to keep us busy from Monday morning until Saturday at noon.

IN LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT
we will sell two hundred
French Chaille Directoire Dresses
At SIX NINETY-EIGHT,
that cost to make Fourteen Dollars.
At THREE NINETY-EIGHT,
Sateen Dresses.....Velvet Trim
best styles; were $7 00.
At TWO DOLLARS TO TEN,
two thousand
White Lawn and India Linen Dresses,
fresh and new—latest and most desirable styles—
ALL WONDERFUL VALUE.

Tennis and Yachting Dresses.
$7 50 to $12 00; were $12 00 to $18 00

China Silk Dressees,
$16 00; were $27 00. $20 00 were $37 00

Blouses and Fancy Waists.
$1 59, $1 75, $2 75, $3 75, $6 50.
Just half value.

Cloth Jackets	$1 49 to	$8 00	all reduced
Beaded Wraps	2 25 to	19 00	all reduced
Traveling Cloaks	1 00 to	14 00	all reduced
Shetland Shawls	49c to	2 89	all reduced

Embroidered English Scarfs, $1 59; were $2 25
Embroidered Black Fichus, 2 39; were 4 00

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE.

Girls' Gingham Dresses—best styles	79c.; were $1 50
Girls' French Chambray Dresses	$1 99; were 3 50
Girls' French Guimpes	69c.; were 1 50
Girls' White Embroidered Dresses	1 98; were 3 50
Girls' White Embroidered Dresses	2 98; were 4 75
Girls' all-wool Gretchen Coats	3 98; were 7 50
Misses' White Embroidered Dresses	3 98; were 8 cc
Misses' Scotch Gingham Suits, 2 po	3 98; were 6 50
Misses' Flannel Mountain Dresses	5 98; were 9 00
Misses' Nun's Veiling Dresses	7 98; were 16 00
Misses' Flannel and Jersey Blouses	1 98; were 3 00
Boys' Parcals Waists	39c.; were 50
Boys' Frocch Parcale Waists	49c.; were 65
Boys' Knee Pants	98c.; were 1 50
Boys' Blue Flannel Pants	47c.; were 75
Boys' Flannel Sailor Suits	69c.; were 1 25
Boys' finest Sailor Suits	1 98; were 3 00
Boys' Gingham Kilts	39c.; were 60
Boys' 2 pc. Cloth Kilts	1 98; were 3 00
Boys' Chaviot Suits	1 98; were 3 19
Boys' Fine Cassimare Suits	3 98; were 7 50
Boys' Flannel Blazers	2 49; were 3 50
Boys' Fancy Straw Sailors	39c.; were 60
Boys' Yacht Hats	49c.; were 75

In this, our Summer Sale, you'll find
TRAVELERS' NECESSITIES
Sachels, Club Bags, and Valises; Spectacles, Opera, Field, and Sand Glasses; Stationery, Toilet Articles, and Parfumery; Fans, Jewelry, and other Notions; Summer and Camping Blankets; Carriage Robes and Rugs for Steamers——all at the most popular of
POPULAR PRICES.

Raw-Silk Steamer Rugs	$3 59; were $5 00
All-wool Steamer Rugs—fringed	3 69; were 5 50
Cloth and Plush Rugs	1 69 to 10 00
Camping Blankets	1 59 and 2 59
Leather Club Bags—12 to 16 inch	98 cents
Extra fine grain leather, 10 to 16 inch	$1 29 to $2 49
Grain leather Valises	$2 69 upward
Shawl Straps	5 cents upward
Belts—all kinds	5 cents upward
Real alligator Card Cases	69 cents; were $1 25
Ooze-leather Chatelains Bags	69 cents; were 1 25
Brush and Comb Sets—leather case	98c.; were 1 39
Sand Glasses—Coquille lenses	19c.; were 35
Spectacles—Coquille lenses	19c.; were 50
Steel Spectacles—Periscopic lenses	49c.; were $1 00
Morocco Opera Glasses	$1 98; were 3 25
Lemaire's fine Opera Glasses	3 98; were 6 00
The same—pearl mounted	8 19; were 12 00
Field and Marine Glasses	5 98; were 8 50
Verdi's Field and Marine Glasses	9 98; were 14 00

Traveling Inkstands	15c.	Fine wove Tablets	2½c.
Best Indelible Ink	17c.	Envelopes—pack	4c.
Automatic Pencils	13c.	Linen Tablets	8c.
Enam'd Play'g Cards	10c.	Corresponding Cards	8c.
Celluloid Chips—100	24c.		

Fine Glazed Paper.....5-quire box, 31c.
Envelopes to match, 31c.
Fine Linen Novelty Stationary, worth 60c., 33c.
"Old Berkshire Mills" Paper and Envelopes, 24c.
Plate and 50 Visiting Cards, 77c.

Black Japanese Fans	5 cents; worth 15
With Corded Sticks	7 cents; worth 25
Colored Japanese Fans	7 cents; worth 25
Foldiog Fans	19 cents; worth 50
Japanese Silver Fans	29 cents; worth 75

Stockinette Shields.....seamless.....12 cents
Silk Garter Elastic.....ruffled edge.....25 cents
Tracing Wheels.....enameled handles. 8 cents
Furniture Binding.....piece.....18 cents
Black Pins'd Skirt Braid.....piece.....8 cents
Covered Waist Steels.....dozen.....3 cents
English Pins, paper. 3c. Large Rolls Tape.....9c.
Basting Cotton, doz. 12c. Hair Pins, pkge.....1c.
Ribbon Shields.....10c. Hooks and Eyes, card. 3c.
Cotton Belting, per. 15c. Collar Buttons, doz.....3c.

Ladies' Enameled Pins—all styles.....25 cents
Genuine Amber Bead Necklaces.....25 cents
Pearl Beads—all sizes—string.....5 cents
Silver and Oxidized Bonbon Boxes.....19 cents
Side Combs—gilt and silver tops—pair.....38 cents

The only place in New-York City to-day where you can find full assortments of Summer Goods is in our stores.....With us assortments are fully as complete and prices far, far lower than any ever named.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER SALE,
everything in Art Embroideries and Upholstery will be sold at prices in keeping with values to be found throughout our stores.

Embroidered Felt Lambrequins	98c.; were $2 00
Embroidered Plush Lambrequins	$2 69; were 4 00
Plush Dresser Scarfs	4 98; were 8 00
Emb'ded Window Lambrequins	1 99; were 3 00
Plush Table Covers	39 cts. upward
China Silk Mantel Draperies	7 49; were 10 00
Head Rests and Cushions	2 89; were 4 50
China Silk Scarfs—fifty styles	98 cents
Tapestry Table Covers—yard square	29 cents
Tapestry Table Covers—two yards square	79 cents
Chenille Stand Covers	59 cents
Chenille Table Covers—1¼ yards square	$2 98

Smyrna Rugs	36 inch	59 cts.; were	$1 00
Smyrna Rugs	45 inch	89 cts.; were	1 50
Smyrna Rugs	54 inch	$1 98; were	2 75
Smyrna Rugs	60 inch	2 19; were	3 00
Smyrna Rugs	6 feet	2 49; were	3 50
Smyrna Rugs	7 feet	4 98; were	8 00
Smyrna Rugs	9 feet	13 98; were	22 00

Lace Stripe Scrims	5¾ cts.	were	10
Fancy Figured Scrims	9¾ cts.	were	15
Madras Figured Scrims	12½ cts.	were	18
Swiss Spotted Draperies	15½ cts.	were	30
Plain and Figured Muslins	19 cts.	were	29
French Tambour Muslins	29 cts.	were	44
Imported Madras Draperies	39 cts.	were	60
Imported Madras Draperies	49 cts.	were	75

Twilled Cretonnes—best styles	8¾ cts.	were	12½
Finest French Cretonnes	19 cts.	were	30
Double-warp Tapestries	49 cts.	were	$1 00
Satin Brocatelles	$1 98	were	3 50
Venetian Draperies	1 29	were	3 00

ON THIRD FLOOR OF FOURTEENTH-STREET STORES,
(next the restaurant,) customers will find the Ladies' Parlor and Information Bureau; also New-York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn Directories, A. B. C. Guide, the Daily Papers, Monthly Magazines, Writing Materials, and other conveniences for comfort during the warm weather. Please take elevator at entrance of 22 West 14th-st. The other elevators do not run to Restaurant or Parlor.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

PARISIAN GOSSIP IN JUNE

POLITICS, THE IMMORTALS, AND THE EXHIBITION.

BOULANGER IN BAD LUCK—M. DE VOGÜÉ'S ELECTION—STRANGE MUSIC AND AMERICAN ART IN SILVER.

PARIS, June 16.—These days have been hard for the Boulangists, and if Jupiter has not permanently trombled their reason he certainly has given them a good deal of worrying attention. Angoulême was a bad incident, because it failed to give that halo of martyrdom which is always instantaneous here in increasing popularity, and it is not by any means clear at this hour's writing just what Lisieux has produced. The famous history of the decree to equip and arm 600,000 reserve men in spite of the General's voluntary explanation was unusually taken *cum grano salis*; and now comes from the Ministry of War an official statement that if the action was taken by Boulanger under the protection of M. Grévy some trace should be found of 600,000 blouses, pantaloons, and képis, and that even the secret funds then at the disposal of the Minister of War, Boulanger, amounted only to three millions, and these would have been entirely inadequate.

To add to the confusion, M. Grévy has no knowledge of his signature, in spite of its written authenticity, and attributes its existence to an oversight in the hurry and confusion of a morning's signing, and those within the Ministerial circle say that in any case the decree was never carried ont, and that the magnificent patriotism of Boulanger falls to the groundwork of mere speculative venture and enterprise. If this is a forerunner of the coming explanations and results of the mysterious operations of the High Senatorial Court we shall have very lively times between now and the October elections. Pot has long been calling kettle black, and the vocabulary of strong language is pretty well exhausted in the prologue.

Jnles Ferry did not effect the pretty work of reconciliation that he anticipated. The Right saw only outrage, and the Left did not find that showing of the red flag which they so desire. The fun of the joke will be the necessity in the new Chamber for an instantaneous division of opinion on new ontlines. Even if the Boulangists desert their avowed flag they must go somewhere, and it will certainly not be to the Radical camp, and the Imperialists and Monarchists will cling together in common defense of many doctrines bitter to the Socialists. M. Ferry, and even M. Clémenceau, will be forced to join hands with former hosom friends, rather neglected of late, and the prospect of bitter debate will furnish big audiences to the tribunes, whatever it may do to the country.

The Russian alliance has had another very large cornerstone given to its support. The doors of the Academy have been opened to M. de Vogüé before either his talent or his appearance gave that indication of venerable age which is frequently too much the reason, if not the entrance cause. M. de Vogüé did not teach France to love the Russian literature, nor was he the first to indicate its then unknown treasures. Mérimée was the first, I believe, to tell in French about Gogol and Pushkin. Then Turgenieff, who wrote French better than most natives, made the literary world at least entirely familiar with many Russian words; and after the war—and its always lingering and grateful recollections of Alexander II.—came Tolstoi and Dostoïewski, and everybody talked of "War and Peace" and "Anna Karénine," "Katia," and "Crime and Punishment." It was only in 1886 that M. de Vogüé brought forth his volnme of explanation, so to speak, and the book did give the enlightenment demanded and expected by intelligent and well-prepared minds. The fashion of reading Russian literature has settled down into a necessary and constant wish, and if the public have three great favorites—Turgeneff, Dostoïewski, and Tolstoï—they admire in the block anything and everything Russian.

It was no easy task either to accustom French logic and soberness to the prodigious incongruity daily and hourly life amid Russian scenes, but their very strangeness made them interesting and novel until the old Italian, Spanish, English, and German influence—and all of these have had their dominant day—gave way under the kindly prestige of the newer school. This peculiar style of M. de Vogüé is particularly pleasant to the French, because it is highly worked and colored, each phrase is studied and chiseled, and its supreme elegance appeals to the recherché instinct of French littérateurs. It was because of this liking that when the very opposite of Daudet's type of the Immortal, a man scarcely forty-six, looking more like an officer than a diplomat, with his blonde hair cut short, and a thick beard, separated like two fans at the chin, with sentimental blue eyes—when the son-in-law of the famous Gen. Annenkoff was elected by twenty-eight votes, against three given to Admiral de la Barriere, all Paris was happy.

Prince Bibesco is a Parisian in its most comprehensive sense, and, like the Russians, smooths down the fluttering feathers of French patriotism. Every week he takes the modest little *cabaret* in the Champ de Mars, and, preparing there all the splendor of well-organized dinner and fête, he invites the Institute, the press, the artists, and the art patrons to come and enjoy the musical sensation of the moment, the Lantars, with their pan flntes and their melodious song accompaniment. The violin, the string cobra—a cross between a gnitar and a Basque drum—take in turn the slow and melancholy weirdness of their own wild songs, chanting meanwhile, with the most indescribable sadness, a note or a full measure, and then rushing off suddenly into all the mad verve and passion of a Bohemian dance. In 1878 came the tziganes and the czarda, with its solemn, grave andante, and a sort of religious choral like a Lutheran inspiration, until the sigh and the tear fall into silence, and the chef's violin gives that high, piercing trill, the call to arms, when all the instruments join, and in a sort of mad fugue, with the cymbala and the contra-basso striking the revolutionary tocsin note. The violin again wails the love lament and the dance is done.

The Lantars of 1889 are different. Their chant is like Musset's poetry and Chopin's music combined, and when the man begin to sing without change of expression in features he said with evident intensity of feeling, as if their song was forced upon them by some inward spirit, imperious yet tender, it is impossible not to feel the emotion, the keen understanding and joy of a new sensation. The word translations of their songs are dainty inspiration, tronbadour love lines, as if the sentiment were lasting and yet so hopeless. I have seen people go to breakfast in the neat, olsan, little tented inn and night still found them there late in the day listening in a dreamland. To come down to modern sentiment, too, from some unaccountable reason or self-respect the Lantars do not beg; they sit in their white embroidered dresses and smoke.

After a treat of this kind one is in a most amiable mood for the exhibition toil, for if the outside portions of the great show are thoroughly enjoyable the interior is full of delight, but there is considerable labor. According to the French, we are not prond enough of our American exhibit, and yet we are usually supposed to be rather over-inclined that way. People here were much surprised and pleased at the action of our Government in giving anything toward the exhibition fund. They were not prepared for such attention, and they never tire of talking of it and in their very frank appreciation of its ensemble—they do not in this wise enter into detail—they deem that since 1878—in ten years, that is—America has done more, made more progress than all the world. And to the history of the world in the future, as it has been in the past, we owe more than old Europe in the last century. A Frenchman told me yesterday at the races, laughing most heartily at the pretension of the reproach, that a Californian, with a much-injured expression, complained that he had "only been able to find six pieces of redwood." The Frenchman wondered if he expected the exhibition to be built of it. I am also told that there will be unusual generosity in the American section in the way of medals and mentions to testify that France is aware of the effort made by a sister republic.

The Gorham exhibit attracts great attention. The artistic finish shown in silverware, the variety of its shapes and designs, and the usefulness of the selections are pleasing to the Parisian sense of fitness. Table decoration here, except in the singular and rare instances of Sèvres and solid plate, is extremely modest and unpretending, and our national showing has opened new horizons to the wealthy and even to those of modest means, who see that a fair amount of luxury and beauty can be obtained without wild extravagance, and they are astonished here to find that such opportunities are furnished by our new and young land. They are still more surprised to find a large class of patrons demanding such productions; such care and skill in useful every-day articles of wear and tear; for, owing to the number and richness of the several exhibiting firms, they are made to feel that these things are manufactured because a market demands and pays for them.

In the Gorham Company's exhibit they glance delightedly from the Japanese tea service, with its wealth of gold ornamentation in repossé work, including the dainty tray landscape, to the more intricate dinner service of Indian design; and from the now famous ohrysanthemnm coffee service, with its Oriental-shaped ons, and the rich cinstering flowers, with the fine undercut work, almost enticing one to pick a bnd; to the Louis XVI. tea service, showing curious effects of chasing without relief, especially in the waiter. The candelabra are sumptuous, graceful in form, and decorative without vulgarity. Then the wealth and variety of smaller table articles astonish the natives. Their meaning and utility have to be explained again and again, and pretty heads bend over the satin-gathered boxes, and the Snède-clad tapering fingers gather up the curious implements of modern table refinement. These marvels, moreover, are attainable, and the number of vendus attached show that the aristocrats have found that out.

The opposite neighbor, the Meriden Britannia Company, has found at once here a tidal wave of prosperity. Its South American patronage had a whole colony of aunts and nieces as well as pioneers to the hitherto less-favored Parisians. The large, swinging triple mirror, for instance, has scarcely time to count up its duplicated numbers. There they are and there they are not, and still the prestige grows. The exhibition bunch bowl of applqné, old gold, and silver, hand-made, and the duplicate of the lawn tennis club, will both soon reign here in banquet hall and in the concourse of ontdoor sport. Here the manicure and toilet sets have their regular admirers; while the silver quart and pint hottle holders have taken the fashionables by storm. The wise old man with a proper *cave* of forty years' standing, who has never moved his household goods, because he dared not touch his wine treasures, has discovered that the liquid ruby can come up to the dining table under the silver casing intact, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

L. K.

MALTBY G. LANE'S WILL.

IT MAY BE CONTESTED BY HIS DAUGHTER AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

The will of Maltby G. Lane, the millionaire operator in real estate, who dropped dead in the office of his attorney on July 1, will be presented for probate to-morrow, and then it will be determined whether a contest will be made or not. About ten years ago William Henry Lane, the old gentleman's only son, was married and lived with his wife at 60 Park-avenne, three doors below his father's residence. His marriage was sanctioned by his father and the pleasantest relations existed between the two families. Two children were the result of this marriage, one of whom, a boy, was born some months after his father's death, which occurred July 1, 1886.

Immediately after the death of her husband, Mrs. W. H. Lane became involved in a difficulty with her father-in-law. Her husband had owned some unimproved property near Fort Hamilton, on which there were two mortgages of $12,000 each. Shortly after his son's death, Mr. Lane called upon his daughter-in-law and induced her, it is claimed, to convey these mortgages to him, putting the property virtually in his hands, and he then promised to care for her and her children for the rest of their lives. This promise, it is further claimed, was never fulfilled. For some reason, which Mrs. Lane was never able to discover, her father-in-law cast her off entirely and refused absolutely to supply her with money. Mrs. Lane entered suit against him to recover the Fort Hamilton property, but no decision has yet been rendered. Mrs. Lane has, since this disagreement with her father-in-law, supported herself by sewing and taking in boarders. She lives in Harlem.

Maltby G. Lane's other child was a daughter. This lady, after she had passed the thirty-year mark in her life, fell in love with a Mr. George De Metz, a Frenchman, who had once been wealthy, and, much against the wishes of her father, she married the man of her choice. Her father cast her off and steadfastly declined to have anything to do with her. For years she has been in the direst need, ill and, miserable, but her appeals to her father for aid, it is asserted by her friends, were never answered.

About two years ago, when he was seventy-three years old, Mr. Lane married his second wife, a lady of middle age, and up to the time of his death they lived at their handsome home at 66 Park-avenne. The second Mrs. Lane is believed to be hostile to both Mrs. W. H. Lane and Mrs. De Metz. To the former she has shown unmistakable evidence of hostility, for when that lady went to the funeral of her father-in-law last Thursday the widow insisted upon her leaving the house before the ceremonies should be begnn.

What of the estate Mr. Lane made any provision in his will for the benefit of his daughter or his daughter-in-law is not known, but there is strong reason to believe that no such provision was made. If such is the case, these ladies will contest the will and will make the strongest fight they can for a share in the property. Until to-morrow, when the contents of the will are made known, their line of action cannot be determined upon.

TO LONG BRANCH AND THE ISLAND.

Since the building of the iron pier at Long Branch the ontside route has been a popular one for excursion parties, and the problem of a service which should satisfy every one was solved when the Iron Steamboat Company began running their boats. This was several years ago, and the increased travel has been met by accommodations that place the excursion within the reach of those who want a good long sail and at the same time demand comfort and promptness. There is no better view of New-York Bay and harbor and the New-Jersey coast than that afforded by the trip to Long Branch by an iron steamboat. The four trips made to-day are so arranged that boats leave West Twenty-third-street and new Pier 1 North River, during the morning and afternoon, the Tamus running on her regular week-day time and the Capitola at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. from Twenty-third-street, and 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. from Pier 1. Boats leave the Ocean Pier at the Branch at 5:15 and 6:15 P. M., landing at Twenty-third-street on the return. The Coney Island boats have enough work to do during the day, as there is a forty-five-minute time table from 9 A. M. until 8:45 P. M., and the last boat leaves the Island at 10:30 P. M., landing at Pier 1 only.

SUIT AGAINST A CEMETERY.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order requiring Isidor Harris, President of the King Solomon Lodge, No. 7, Kesher Shel Barzel, and the corporation of the Washington Cemetery on Long Island to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue requiring them to permit Israel Isaacs to disinter the body of his wife, Dora. Mr. Isaacs says that in 1888 he agreed to take space for fifteen graves in the lodge's plot, and that he paid the money down. Soon after his wife died and was buried in his plot, but when he learned that the lodge would not allow him to have more than seven lots he wished to take his wife's body up and inter it in a plot in the same cemetery owned by his son. The lodge refused to let him do this, and the cemetery authorities would not give him permission unless he first secured the consent of the lodge.

THE ART OF RIFLE FIRING

PROGRESS IT HAS MADE IN PEACE AND WAR.

HOW THE WEAPON CAME INTO USE—THE NEEDLE GUN—THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

"The nation that takes thoroughly to the rifle," says a writer of the present day, "is impregnable." By this undoubtedly is conveyed the thought that something more than mere drill is implied; that there must be an underlying national spirit which glories in achievement, and that in its desire to excel strength and power develop in company with proficiency.

During the past week cable dispatches from England have announced three victories for an American team of riflemen. This team has been in competition with the riflemen of the volunteer militia, each team using the arm of its own peculiar service and endeavoring to demonstrate, aside from excellence of marksmanship, the superiority of its own rifle over that used by its opponents.

The interest excited in the international competition brings up the subject of rifle shooting in this country, which, to one acquainted with its development, is known to be an outgrowth of comparatively recent years. A hundred years ago there was no doubt as to the nationality of the rifleman. He was peculiar to the only republics then existing—America and Switzerland. The Swiss, until very recently, have maintained their national reputation, but with us the rifle seems to have disappeared as the frontiersman marched westward.

The first use of the rifle seems to have been made for the French in their fights with the Arabs. The use of a weapon that would reach their swift adversaries at a distance further than the guns of the latter would carry became imperative, and, finally resulted in the production of a rifle-grooved gun.

The system of rifling appears to have been learned in this country quite as early as abroad, and as far back as the days when Kentucky and Ohio were a spread to settlers riflemen were known. The weapons used then and for years afterward were very heavy, weighing fourteen and sixteen pounds, fitted with octagonal barrels, and a bore hardly large enough to admit a ball the size of a small pea. The ammunition for a gun of this type for a six months' hunting expedition could be carried in pouches, and consisted usually of one pound of powder and a sufficient number of balls to average two shots per day. The extreme smallness of the bullet and the light charge of powder behind it made it necessary that a riflleman's aim should be struck to do damage. In consequence it was the brain or the heart that the ball of the early rifleman pierced before it brought down any heavy game. Wonderful stories are told of the accuracy of the Kentucky rifles, as they were termed, and when the years were not long in range they were excellent pieces for shooting at distances under 250 yards. In those days every boy learned to shoot, and every cent was saved for powder and ball. With one of the spare rifles the youngsters would begin practicing on birds and other game to bring up as near as they dared and then taking aim from a rest fire. After a great many misses the boys began to do some shooting, and as they developed strength they became able to aim the heavy rifle without a rest, and finally became the expert shots their fathers were.

In Switzerland the rifle of former days is much after the order of the one now used. It was a short, heavy-bored gun, designed to kill outright the chamois on the adjoining rock, for a chamois not killed instantly could always manage to drag itself away from the hunter and the hunter. With the introduction of the rifle into the armies of Europe a new system of drill and practice was made necessary. France originated the modern system. It was then taken up in England, and finally adopted in America. In enlisting large bodies of troops, made up for the most part of raw recruits, it became evident that proficiency with the rifle could never be effected by allowing men to learn how to shoot by missing until they acquired the skill for placing a ball. Again, many men at first deterred themselves by their unsuccessful efforts with the new weapon, and lost all interest in the practice. With careful instruction and a little encouragement these men began to pick up, and gradually developed into excellent marksmen, becoming, many of them, the best shots in the command. The developing of an expert rifle shot out of the youth on the frontier and the instruction of the recruit in the firing of his weapon had the same object in view, but the latter reached its result in a much shorter time. The rifleman of the army does not know how learn to fire by instinct, but by being instructed how to shoot before being allowed to fire at a target.

The first national movement in the use of the rifle was brought ont by the scare of a French invasion in 1859. The English volunteers were hastily equipped with the weapon, and upon the subsiding of the war talk began to practice with it. A movement was set on foot to procure a range for the volunteer forces. A national rifle association was organized, and in a year after its formation Wimbledon was purchased. From this time on British volunteers began shooting in earnest, and as the years rolled round some wonderful scores began to show up from the butts at Wimbledon. The skill of the British riflemen attracted the attention of the expert shots in the little Swiss republic. Their curiosity was aroused, representatives were sent over England to see what was being done. These representatives not only saw, but they brought back with them from England formal challenges to their countrymen to match the English in rifle shooting. It did not take long to arouse the national spirit of the hardy mountaineers, and a month had passed a team of Swiss riflemen was selected from among the most noted mountain shots in the country. It was well along in the Summer when the Swiss and British teams assembled at Wimbledon and began shooting. The interest excited was astonishing, and throughout it all great crowds watched the proceedings. At the short ranges the scores were about equal, with a slight advantage in favor of the British. But at the long ranges the Swiss were badly beaten. The British team at a later date visited Switzerland and beat the Swiss on their own ground.

The commencement of the civil war in this country found most of our militia regiments armed with the old smooth-bore musket. This gun especially gave way to the Springfield rifle, which was supplied to the troops before the war ended. Little or nothing was known on the Northern side of the rifle shooting of to-day. The Southern troops appeared to be possessed of greater skill with the rifle than were their enemies, which was owing partly to the early practice in the majority of the Southern youth had engaged in. But with most troops little else was done in battle than to load and fire at random, the soldier often never seeing at what object his fire was directed. Stories are told of men firing shot after shot into a stump in front of them or shooting with their pieces so elevated that the balls ascended into the air at an angle of about forty-five degrees. With all the demoralizing effect of this random shooting clinging to the soldier, Whittaker considers himself justified in saying that the Northern troops at the end of the war, so far as their rifle shooting was concerned, were a lot of "duffers." This is a rather harsh expression, but, so far as results went, their shooting was effective enough. It is not to be disputed, though, that better shooting on the whole might have settled matters much sooner.

It was the outcome of the Franco-Prussian war that first occasioned a desire for rifle shooting in this country. With the close of the civil war a reaction set in and things military were at a low ebb. The people had just emerged from a great war and for the time they were willing to lay the rifle down. But the reports of the great doings of the Prussian needle gun in the hands of men disciplined to use it kindled a spirit in the country to emulate the deeds of the Prussians. The first seeners to have had an ontgrowth in the mind of Mr. George W. Wingate, a lawyer of New-York, who published a series of articles in the *Army and Navy Journal* on rifle shooting. Through untiring efforts Mr. Wingate succeeded in calling a meeting of gentlemen interested in rifle firing for the purpose of organizing a club. The meeting appears to have been abortive, one as much as anything to the universal apathy. Finally, however, an organization was effected, and Gen. Burnside was made President. The meetings proving ineffective, another organization was formed, and Col. Church of the *Army and Navy Journal* was elected President. With Col. Church at its head the organization appears to have taken on a new lease of life and began to wax strong. An act was passed by the State Legislature appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of a range, and the organization was thus made a State affair. After considerable trouble, the committees in charge of the purchase of the range succeeded in obtaining a section of land on Long Island belonging to a man named Creed, and being at a loss what name to give it styled it after its former owner, Creedmoor. Work was at once begun on the range by the members of the organization, and in a month was ready for use. Creedmoor was dedicated on, there lacked a spirit which was essential to the very life of the organization. It was seen that if Creedmoor was made solely a military range it would exclude many from its confines who would not use it if compelled to do so as a military duty. There were men of strong and eyen desperate, of availing themselves of Creedmoor, but not if in order to do so they must report to the militia. Prefixed speedily ending all trouble a branch organization was started called the Amateur Club. It appealed directly to the sporting spirit, which could not be caught in a militia regiment.

The love of sport and the love of contest are inseparable. This was known to the friends of the association, and they proceeded to cast about and learn how best they could appeal to public interest. At about this time the Elcho match for the year had been shot, and the Irish team was successful for the first time in the history of the matches. Encouragement was at once given the American riflemen in proving that the English and Scotch teams were not invulnerable. The Elcho matches were shot each year at Wimbledon by teams of eight men from three countries—England, Scotland, and Ireland. The trophy shot for was a shield given by Lord Elcho, and named in his honor. Each man in the the team shot fifteen shots at 800 yards, 900 yards, and 1,000 yards, the target being of the size of a group of men, with bull's-eyes the size of two men sitting down side by side. The bull's-eye was 3 feet square; centre, 6 feet square; "outer," 6 feet by 3 feet, and the whole target, 12 by 6. In the competitions up to the year in which the American Association was founded the teams had been successful in the following order, Ireland not winning until the year in question: England, Scotland, England, Scotland, England, England, England, Scotland, England, England, Ireland.

It was at the close of the year's competition that the American team received proposals for a match with the Irish team, and after considerable hesitancy it was accepted. Up to this time no American team had existed and the association at once cast about to get the best men in the country. Men from all parts of the Union were invited to compete for places and men from the plains asked to come. The invitations were hardly heeded, and in this quandary the association cast about to educate men up to the skill of riflemen. A team was got up, comprised mostly of New-Yorkers, and put under the charge of John Bodine, an old shot of considerable repute. With Bodine coaching, the team began work and gradually the percentage of accuracy was increased and approached to that of the foreign teams. The next Elcho match came round and with it the success of the Scotch team. At any rate, the Irish were not invulnerable, and the Americans plucked up courage. At last the day of meeting came, and Creedmoor was crowded with visitors. The national spirit had been caught and brought around by the spirit of contest. The strife began and the Americans led at the short ranges. At the mid ranges the shooting was about even, and as the Irish closed the long ranges they finished with a handsome lead. Now came the last round for the Americans. Gradually and gradually they oozed the cap, until at last only one shot remained to be fired, and this at the 1,000-yard target. Unless the shot proved a bull's-eye the Americans would not win. Should it prove a "centre" the result would be a tie, and should it prove an "outer" the Irish would have the match. Nothing but the placing of that shot in a spot which at the distance of

CURRENT LITERATURE

GIORDANO BRUNO.

JUNE 9, 1889.

I.

Not from without us, only from within,
Comes or can ever come upon us light
Whereby the soul keeps ever truth in sight,
No truth, no strength, no comfort man may win,
No grace for guidance, no release from sin,
Save of his own soul's giving. Deep and bright
As fire enkindled in the cors of night
Burns in the soul where once its fire has been
The light that leads and quickens thought, inspired
To depict and trust and conquer. So he said
Whom Sidney, flower of England, lordliest head
Of all we love, loved; but the fates required
A sacrifice to hate and hell, ere fame
Should set with his in heaven Giordano's name.

II.

Cover thine eyes and weep, oh, child of hell,
Gray sponse of Satan, Church of name abhorred,
Worn, withered harlot, with thy weeping lord,
Now none will buy the heavens thou hast to sell
At price of prostituted souls, and swell
Thy loveless list of lovers. Fire and sword
No more are thine; the steel, the wheel, the cord,
The flames that rose round living limbs, and fell
In lifeless ash and ember, now no more
Approve thee godlike. Rome, redeemed at last
From all the red pollution of thy past,
Acclaims the grave bright face that smiled of yore
Even on the fire that caught it round and clomb
To cast its ashes on the face of Rome.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.
—*The Athenæum.*

CASCO BAY.

If e'er you sail on Casco Bay
When fields are green and skies are sweet,
And watch the foam-capped waves at play
Where land and sea touch hands and greet,
As friend with friend, in rude delight,
Your soul, like birds at break of day,
Will rise for many a joyous flight
Midst Summer isles of Casco Bay:
Of Casco Bay! Sweet Casco Bay!
Where life is joy and love at play
Midst Summer isles of Casco Bay.

Oh, wild and glad and circling far,
The ripples sparkle from your prow
As silvery laughter from a star
When Venus decks the evening's brow;
And where the islands stand apart
The ocean waves roll in to pay
Some tribute from the sea's great heart
To gentle, queenly Casco Bay:
To Casco Bay! Dear Casco Bay!
Your soul imbibes the salt-sea spray
And sings with lovely Casco Bay.

Down smiling channels shadows run
And shimmer on the green-blue tides;
And, booming like a far-off gun,
Where Harpswell sea from sea divides,
You hear the breakers' sullen roar
And watch the waves ascend in spray
While all around, behind, before,
The white sails swell on Casco Bay:
On Casco Bay! Fair Casco Bay!
The white sails fill and bear away
The happy ships on Casco Bay.
—*The Century.* BENJAMIN S. PARKER.

HER INHERITANCE.

CHAPTER I.

In a lonely little room in a dreary London house a woman lay asleep on a sofa, and a man sat near her with an open letter in his hand. It was a lodging-house sitting room, evidently—there is something about a "furnished apartment" which is not to be effaced or disguised without much care and skill, and this room bore token of neither one nor the other. It was a November afternoon, and the rain had been falling all day with that dull, dreary, depressing persistence which is characteristic of November rain in London; and though it was only four o'clock, the room was lighted rather by the flickering fire than by the light from without, which only seemed to intensify the dreariness within, as it brooded over those corners in which it still reigned, seeming to keep its brighter rival at bay.

The shabby specimen of the hard, slippery, horsehair-class of sofa on which the woman lay was drawn up close to the fire, and the dancing flames threw their uncertain light full on her face. It was so white that even the red glow failed to give it color; and as she lay sleeping there, her only expression one of pain and distress, it was impossible to tell whether, in health and animation, she might or might not have been pretty. It was a young face—not more than nineteen, apparently—framed in pale yellow hair, which fell somewhat untidily about it, and it was worn with pain and illness; the mouth was very sensitive and expressive, but lacking in strength, as was the delicate chin. The fading daylight grew fainter and fainter, the firelight triumphed and reigned in every corner, and still she lay asleep, and still the man sat motionless by her side. As he watched her he saw her face lose the strained look of pain and a happy smile curve her white lips. What was she dreaming of? Ah! he knew well enough that her dreams were always the same; he could almost conjure up before his own eyes, as he sat there in the desolate room, the scenes in which she was roaming so happily in dreamland. Had she not told him of them again and again? Were not those dreams the happiness of her life?

She is standing at a casement window, in the early morning light. She has just jumped up from the little wooden bedstead standing in a corner of the room behind her, and opened the window, that the sweet, pure air may fill the little room, as she turns to the oak bureau and dresses herself. On the wide window ledge are pots of sweet-smelling plants—scented geranium, "lemon" plant, and musk, and round the window climbs a rose, whose buds peep in on her as she throws back the casement. As she stands there looking out she sees directly underneath a quaint farmhouse garden, its trim, close-cut grass, its roses—red, white, and pink—its old-fashioned sweet-williams, stocks, and sweet peas, all fresh and dripping with the morning dew. Further away, dim and indistinct in the mist, which the sun has not yet had time to disperse, she sees green corn, and fields, where haymaking is already going on, and as the scent of the hay and the song of a rising lark come to her through the cool, sweet, morning air, she hears her mother's voice cry, "Dorothy, Dorothy!"

This is the low, oak-beamed room where she learned her lessons, and sat at her mother's feet to learn the mysteries of plain needlework. There are her little stool and her book; the leg of the table still bears the marks made long ago by little kicking feet. How often she has watched the pictures in the fire, sitting there in the old oak settle! Into the wide, low entrance hall now! There is the large oak chest in which she used to hide; and up and down those shallow stairs she has passed day by day for eighteen years. Ah, here, at their head, is her own little room. Here, and under the willow down by the brook which flows through the farm, she has looked all her joys and sorrows in the face since first she had any sense of joy or sorrow. The position of the furniture, the pattern of the paper here, the sound of the rustling willow leaves, the look of the clear blue sky as it shines through—these are woven into her very life, for they have associated themselves with her deepest mental experiences. It was in this little room that she shed the first bitter tears of her life—tears for her dead mother. It was under the willow two years later that she heard the words, "Dorothy, I love you. Will you be my wife?"

It was in this little room again—

The figure on the sofa stirred and moaned a little, and the man bent forward and watched it anxiously as the distressed expression returned to the pale face.

"Never to come back again! Never to see my home any more! Oh, my home! my home! Oh!"

The moan became a cry; the thin features were convulsed with pain; and the man knelt down by the sofa and said, softly:

"Dorothy, Dorothy!"

She woke with a start, and opening her large blue eyes, which shone with a wild, hungry light, she stretched out her thin hands toward him and cried:

"Philip, Philip, has it come? Has he answered? Will he let me go home?"

The man made no answer. He gathered the trembling hands to his own and kissed them tenderly.

"Philip, there is a letter! Oh, tell me! I may go home, Philip?"

"My darling, try to be quiet—try to be brave. There is a letter, but—"

"He says—no?"

"He says—no."

He was gazing into her eyes as he spoke with heart-sick anxiety as to the effect of his words. A little shock seemed to pass across her face, leaving it gray and drawn; and she fell back panting a little, her eyes still fixed on him, but with their light gone.

"Dorothy! Oh, my poor love!"

"Read me the letter."

"No, no. Dorothy—"

"Read me the letter."

He obeyed, and by the uncertain light of the fire read:

"SIR: You ask my permission to bring your wife to my house, on the plea that she has suffered severely from homesickness, and that, in her present state of health, her life is endangered thereby. Failing my consent to this, you ask me to 'satisfy her sick fancy' by a promise that her child—should it survive—shall be allowed 'to learn to know and love its mother's home.' In acceding to either of these requests I should break the word which I passed to my step-daughter when she became your wife—that neither she nor hers should ever cross my threshold again. I am, &c., JAMES FARMER."

As he finished reading, the man crushed the letter in his hand with a gestnre of utter loathing and contempt, and, turning again to the woman beside him, he took her into his arms.

"Dorothy, my love, be brave. Don't look like that! Why did I ever come into your life? What can I do for you? Dorothy, Dorothy! Is my love nothing to you?"

She looked up at him with a strange, yearning expression in her blue eyes—the look of an animal that cannot understand or explain its feelings, and only knows that it suffers.

"Oh, Philip, yes!" she said. "You know, you know! Only my home! Oh, if I were strong it would be different; but lying here thinking, thinking all day long, I cannot keep my mind from my past life—my childhood, my mother, and my home. When I sleep I go back there always in my dreams; and when I wake—oh, Philip, I cannot understand myself. I cannot put it into words. I love you, dear, indeed, indeed I do; but I long, I long—I am dying for my old home."

Her weak voice rang with a despairing, yearning cry; and the man who loved her and who was impotent to satisfy the sick craving which he had seen for months eating away her life knelt by her side in the now dying firelight, and with his lips pressed to her thin, white hands while she went on:

"And then I thought that if I could know that my child would know the place I loved so much, that I could leave my love of it to my child, I could bear it. But now—oh, Philip, Philip, Philip!"

It was her last appeal. A few hours later, as her baby opened its eyes on the world, Dorothy's short life, her joys and her troubles came to an end. Her aching, longing pain was soothed by the kindly hand of death; and her husband and her little daughter were alone together.

CHAPTER II.

"Hubert, are you coming? Hubert, it is really getting late! Hubert!"

The speaker was standing with her back against a five-barred gate in an attitude half resigned, half impatient.

"What a pretty little woman!" was what people said at first sight of Mrs. Hubert Ferrars, though she was only three-and-twenty. A certain atmosphere of completeness pervaded her, mentally and physically, which it was impossible to associate with girlishness. Whether it lay in her self-possessed manner, in the self-reliant glance of the quick, observant, blue eyes, or whether, as some people asserted, she owed it to the beautiful way in which her fair hair was dressed—always in the very latest fashion—on the top of her little head, or to the perfect, fashionable simplicity of her always-appropriate dress, no one could decide; but the fact remained that she had been a "pretty little woman," almost as soon as she ceased to be a "pretty little child."

Receiving no answer to her call, she turned and looked over the field, across which she had sauntered ten minutes before, at a man who was sitting before an easel at the top of the green slope, which swept up from where she stood, evidently too deeply absorbed in his work to be reached by a voice from which he was separated—even in a material sense—by the width of a whole field.

Mrs. Ferrars and her husband had come to the neighboring village on the previous evening, that the latter might make studies for a picture, and it was her first experience of English country. Though her parents had lived in England, she had lived all her life in St. Petersburg, and there Hubert Ferrars, on a holiday journey, had met her, loved her—their friends said from force of contrast—and married her. But they had been sitting out of doors all day long, and, though she had been impressed by the scenery at first strangely impressed her husband had thought—Mrs. Ferrars felt that ten hours of it was almost enough.

"Oh, dear old goose," she murmured to herself, "he is buried again, and I really thought he meant to come this time. Must I go back? I'll try another call first."

She made a speaking trumpet of both hands this time, and, with a little laugh in her voice, called, "Coo-ee! coo-ee!"

This time her voice reached him, and he looked up with a start.

"How—much—longer?" the laughing voice demanded.

She kept her eyes fixed on him as he put his things together, lest he should relapse again, and then, as he joined her, she said:

"Well, thank goodness! Do you know how often you have said, 'I'll come,' and have not come, in the course of the last hour? No, don't apologize, Sir! Be thankful that you have a wife who knows the value of your eyesight."

He was a tall, quiet-looking man, with dark hair and very dark-brown eyes, in which there was usually an absent, far-away expression. They were not absent now, however, as he looked down at the little woman at his side; they were full of love and contentment, and their expression was reflected in the nine ones that met them. When their mutual friends had exclaimed at what was apparently such an ill-assorted match, Hubert Ferrars had declared that he was the only person in the world who really appreciated his wife, popular as she was, and Mrs. Ferrars had asserted that nobody ever could, would, or should understand her dreamy, reserved, unpractical husband as she did. It was two years since these theories were first formulated, and they held to them more firmly than ever.

She took his camp stool from him now, slipped her other hand through his arm, and they walked slowly through the fields toward the little cottage where they were staying. On reaching it they paused a moment and looked down the little village street. The sun was setting, and the seven elms that stood in a row a little further down the street, separating the schoolhouse from the little village shop, cast long shadows over the winding road and the primitive apology for a pavement. A tiny, thatched cottage on the opposite side were bathed in a crimson glow, except where the trees threw their shadows, and the little diamond window panes flashed and sparkled in the light.

"How pretty and quaint!" said Mrs. Ferrars. "I never saw anything at all like it. Ah!" breaking off suddenly, "look, Hubert, there is that woman again. Let us see if she will look at me this time."

The woman in question had just come out of the dark little shop and was standing, dazzled for a moment by the bright reflection from the windows opposite, shading her eyes with her hand. She was an ordinary-looking woman enough, with one of those rather stern, strong, wrinkled faces to be seen by the dozen in any country village. She crossed the road, out of the way of the dazzling light, and as she did so she suddenly became aware of Hubert Ferrars and his wife. A sort of spasm passed across her face, and she came slowly up the street, fixing her eyes on Mrs. Ferrars with a look which it was hard to define—half recognition, half question, all perplexity, and—yes, there could be no doubt about it—fear. She never moved her eyes as she went by, and as she passed they turned with a simultaneous movement and looked after her until they saw her at a little distance stop and look back again, and then, with a sudden gesture, wipe her brow and nock with her coarse apron.

They looked at one another in amazement.

"What can she mean, Hubert? She looked like that when we passed her yesterday evening, and again this morning when she was standing at a cottage door as I went by. Let us ask Mrs. Haynes if she can tell us anything about her."

Mrs. Haynes, their landlady, was, after the manner of her kind, loquacious, but not enlightening. The woman was Mrs. Green, she told them, a widow woman fairly well to do. She was a bit proud like; kept herself to herself; but, deary me, she was not mad—nobody less so. She had a brother who was not to be called just right in his head since he lived by himself in the haunted farm; but she were all there right enough, she—

But here her flow of information was interrupted. Hubert Ferrars was a connoisseur of haunted houses. In the ideas connected with them, and often in their material aspect, he found a form of the picturesque in which he delighted, and he took up the word at once.

"The haunted farm," he said. "Where is that, and what haunts it?"

"As to what hannts it, Sir, that I can't say, not believing in such stories nor wishing to hear them. It lies about two miles out in a very lonely part, and a pretty place it must have been before it went to rack and ruin through no one living there, because of—whatever it is as is seen there. The land was sold, of course, all but the garden and a bit of wood at the back, which no one didn't want, and there old Sam lives a-minding of it, he says, though who for no one couldn't say. They do say as him and his sister—that's Mrs. Green, Sir—was servants there years back; but I'm never in those parts, so to speak, and can't tell for certain."

"Is the place in ruins? Can one get in?"

"Lor no, Sir; not to say in ruins. It's whole enough; only deserted like. But it's Mrs. Green as could tell you all about it, Sir, only she don't always care to be questioned. They do say as she have seen—what there is to be seen—times and again; and as for getting in, you could mention it to her, and may be she'd see Sam about it. He's a bit crusty, Sir, old Sam is."

Mrs. Ferrars had turned away. Haunted houses had no attraction for her; she was "too practical," she said. But she was very anxious about the woman who had looked so strangely at her, and she now said:

"Let us do that, Hubert. You would like to see the house, and I should like to see Mrs. Green. Shall we go now? It is not too late, is it, Mrs. Haynes?"

So Mr. Ferrars took up his hat again, and they walked down the street, pursued by Mrs. Haynes's voluble directions, to the little cottage which she pointed out.

The knock was answered immediately by the woman who had passed up the street a little while before; and as her eye fell on Mrs. Ferrars's face, the same expression sprang into them again. She turned them away, however, at once, and kept them fixed on the ground by an obvious effort, while Hubert Ferrars, coming straight to the point, said, pleasantly:

"Good evening, Mrs. Green, I believe? Mrs. Haynes, our landlady, has been telling us about a haunted house in this neighborhood, and, as I was anxious to hear more of it, and if possible to see it, she referred me to you. I shall be so much obliged if you can help me in the matter."

She looked up as he finished, hesitated a moment, then, with another furtive glance at Mrs. Ferrars, she said: "Will you please to walk in, Sir?" They followed her into the little room, Hubert Ferrars apologizing for troubling her, in his gentle, courteous way, and she said: "Would you be pleased to tell me why you want to hear about 'The Glen,' Sir?" Her manner was quite respectful, but guarded and very reserved, and he answered, with a smile:

"Well, I have no special reason; but I have always a weakness for such places and the stories attached to them, and I should be very glad to hear anything you can tell me. What is it that is seen at—'The Glen,' is it called? I am told that you can tell me from personal experience."

The woman's brown face changed color slightly, and she stole another glance at Mrs. Ferrars before she said:

"Yes, Sir; I have seen it often and often."

She spoke very quietly, and Ferrars, who had never before found himself face to face with any one who laid claim to having seen "something" with his or her own eyes, was startled.

"I beg your pardon," he said instinctively, "perhaps you would rather not tell me any more."

There was a moment's pause, and then the woman said abruptly, without looking up:

"You wanted to see the place, Sir? Would you like to spend a night there? Would you like to see—it?"

With a slight exclamation of astonishment he rose and stood with his hand resting on the back of his wife's chair, and Mrs. Green went on:

"If you would like it, Sir, will you go tomorrow night? My brother will be there then, and, maybe, not again for some time, and it would be lonesome for you by yourself. Will you do it Sir?"

Such a chance had seldom presented itself to Hubert Ferrars, and, recovering from his first surprise and from a certain thrill of awe that the woman's words had sent through him, he said:

"I will, indeed, and thank you. Will you arrange with your brother?"

"Yes, Sir," she said, "I'll manage." She hesitated a moment and then added: "The—the lady, Sir—she won't go with you?"

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Ferrars, speaking promptly for herself. "I shall be comfortably asleep in bed. I am an unbeliever and should see nothing."

The woman lifted her eyes and cast at her another of those peculiar looks.

"No, ma'am," she said in a low voice, as her eyes fell again. "No; you would never see the ghost that haunts 'The Glen.'"

It seemed to Hubert Ferrars that there was something strange in the pause that followed, and he was just going to wish Mrs. Green good evening when she said, slowly:

"I—I have a picture of the place. You would, maybe, like to see it;" and, turning to a cupboard in the corner, she took from it a small water-color sketch. She stood for a moment with it in her hand, and then, moving quickly across the room, she laid it on the table before Mrs. Ferrars, on whom she once more fixed her eyes, this time with a look of excited expectation. Hubert Ferrars was still standing by his wife's chair; his hand was on her shoulder; and, as her eyes fell on the little picture, he felt her start violently. Before he could speak, Mrs. Green said, in a tone which she was evidently controlling by a great effort, addressing herself to him, but without moving her eyes from his wife's face; "You see, Sir, there is the principal door. You go in there into—"

"Into a low, wide hall, in which stands an old oak chest. There is a door on the right leading into a low, oak-beamed room. The stairs are very shallow and of polished oak, and at their head is a little room with a casement window, from which one sees a view like that first bit we saw this morning."

Mrs. Ferrars had said all this in a low, absorbed voice, as if unconscious that she was speaking aloud, and her husband had listened with a surprised smile. The faded picture—the picture of an exterior merely—showed nothing of this to him. But suddenly the subtle shock which a human being who is feeling intensely will communicate to others near it passed from the woman, whose face was white and quivering with excitement, and laid its hold on the husband and wife. They looked up suddenly, and there was a silence which seemed to palpitate with something intangible and indefinable. Ferrars, though his finer organization had felt it more keenly than his wife had done, was the first to recover himself and break up the curious strain of the situation.

"Why, Thea," he said, "how can you tell? When have you been there? I thought—"

But she started again and stopped him quickly.

"Yes, dear," she answered, "I know. Shall we say good evening to Mrs. Green now? We are taking up her time."

She was very pale, and there was something about her manner—an unusual excitement in the quick, rather uneven way in which she spoke, that caused him to obey her almost involuntarily, and kept him silent until they were again in their own little sitting room.

Then he said:

"Now, Thea! What is it, dear? What does it mean?"

She had quite recovered herself, and laughed a little as she said:

"Nothing at all tragic, I assure you, dear. You have not stumbled across a hollow mystery in my past life, nor have you unearthed the skeleton of my private cupboard. It is only a rather curious coincidence. I know that house quite well, though of course I've never been there. All my life, ever since I can remember, I have dreamed of it."

"You have dreamed of it?"

"Yes; not every night, of course, but sometimes for months together. Generally about this time of year, and always on my birthday. Oh, don't look so astonished, dear. I am so used to it that it has ceased to seem strange to me, and though I was a little startled when I saw that picture, it is one of those odd things that can't be explained, and it is of no use to think about it. Do you really mean to go there to-morrow night?"

"Yes," he answered, "yes, I do."

CHAPTER III.

Two days later, at about the same time in the evening, Mrs. Ferrars was alone in the little sitting room, looking very impatient and rather anxious. She had set out that morning on the road to what she called "that bogey house," thinking to meet her husband as they had arranged, and, instead, she had met a boy, who stopped her with the inquiry:

"Be you the missus of the gentleman at 'The Glen'?"

On her answering that she was, he had thrust a note into her hands and had retreated, with many backward glances at a person so intimately connected with such a celebrity as the gentleman who had voluntarily passed a night alone with old Sam in the haunted house.

The note was from her husband, and simply said that she was not to expect him until the evening and was not to be uneasy.

She had been uneasy all the same, and, ever since the time had come when she might begin to expect him, she had been restless and disturbed. As the clock struck nine she drew up the blind and looked out of the window.

"I wish he would come," she said to herself; "I wish he had never heard of the place. He is so sensitive, dear old thing, and all his imagination was stirred by the odd connection between that picture and my dream. How vivid it was last night! If he has persuaded himself that he heard or saw something he will never forget it. I wish he would come. Oh, there he is! Well, he doesn't seem to be in any hurry now."

Hubert Ferrars was coming down the street with evident reluctance in his walk and manner. She watched him come up to the cottage door; saw him pause for a moment before he entered; and then she went to the door of the room intending to reproach him, half in fun and half in earnest, for her long, lonely day. But as he came up the stairs toward her the sight of his face stopped her—he was so very pale, and there was a tense look of horror in his eyes. She could see him distinctly the moment he reached the foot of the stairs, but she was hidden by a bend in the staircase until he was close to her. As he turned the corner and came upon her suddenly—she had not moved or spoken in her anxious contemplation of his haggard face, and weary, reluctant movements—he staggered back with a half-articulate cry, and would have fallen but for his instinctive clutch at the banisters. She ran to him with a little pitying exclamation.

"Oh, Hubert, my dear old boy!" she said; "what have you been doing to yourself?"

He did not answer, but he took her face in his two hands and kissed it—long, trembling kisses they were.

"Come and sit down, dear," she said. "Where have you been all day? You are dead tired."

She drew him into the room and made him sit down at the table, still holding her hand in his, as if he needed the sense of touch to assure him of her reality. She would not ask him any questions, or let him speak until he had eaten, and then she put him into an armchair, and, kneeling at his feet, said, with her arms round him and her cheek against his:

"Would you like to tell me now, dear?"

He bent his head slightly, but did not speak and she continued:

"What is it, Hubert? Did you—did you—see something?"

He bent his head again, and his clasp tightened on her, as if he feared to see her slip from his grasp. She waited a moment, and then whispered:

"What was it? What is it haunts 'The Glen'?"

There was a pause, and then she heard his voice—hollow, toneless, almost inaudible:

"You!" he said.

She started from his hold with a shuddering cry of incredulous horror, and for a moment they looked at one another, speechless and motionless. Her first ghastly impression was that he had gone mad; and reading that thought in her white, terrified face, he mastered himself by a violent effort and spoke again in a more natural tone:

"Then, dearest, I am not mad; don't look at me like that. At first I thought I would not tell you, but afterward I felt that the memory would stand between us always; that we must face it together, awful as it is."

He drew her back into his arms, and she let him hold her for several moments without speaking.

"Tell me all about it," she whispered at last, and in a low, thick voice, speaking in short, abrupt sentences, he told her.

"It was about one o'clock. We were sitting in—in the room to the right of the door as you go in—"

"I know," she said; "go on."

He shivered slightly, and continued:

"It was a strange experience to sit there waiting for something supernatural with that old man, to whom it was so familiar as to be no longer terrible. He told me that—it—was only seen occasionally, generally about this time of the year; always on the twentieth of November."

She lifted her head with a sudden start. "My birthday!" she said; and he drew her closer as he went on:

"He told me that no one knew exactly how long since it had first appeared; and that it had altered in appearance as the years passed. 'When I saw it first,' he said, 'about eighteen years ago, it was a little child running about the house as a child might have done; then it was a pretty young girl; and now—ah, Sir!' he said, suddenly, dropping his voice to a whisper, 'look!' He pointed behind me, and I turned quickly. There, in the old-fashioned oak settle, near the empty hearth, I saw—you." He broke off and pressed his lips to the head which was lying on his shoulder. "You were looking, apparently, straight at me; but you took no notice of me and seemed unconscious of my presence. I think the feeling of sick horror that crept over me as I looked at you arose first from that—it was unspeakably awful. I watched you, as you sat there, paralyzed. By and by you rose and left the room and I followed you as you went; into the hall, out into the little wood behind the house, round the garden, back again up stairs, and into the little room at the stair head. It was there—how long after I don't know—but it was there that at last, with a ghastly feeling of terror inexpressible, I saw your form gradually grow indistinct. I saw you fading slowly from my sight, and then—no." A strong and uncontrollable shudder shook him from head to foot, and the strong hands that held hers were icy cold and trembling. After a moment he resumed: "I must have fainted, I suppose, for the next thing I remember is the bright morning light, and old Sam dashing water in my face. I felt dazed and stupefied, and I was only conscious that I must have time to think, so I sent you that note, dear, and I have been walking about ever since."

There was a long silence. Mrs. Ferrars lifted her head, kissed her husband tenderly, rose and walked to the window. The stars were shining brightly, and she stood there looking up at them. At last she turned and came back to him, as he sat watching her, still with the strained look of horror on his face.

"My poor dear!" she said, standing by his side and gently stroking his hair, "my poor dear!"

She was pale, and there was something hushed in her manner and her low voice; but otherwise she was quite herself again, and seemed to be rather sympathizing with her husband than feeling on her own account. He felt this at once, and looked at her in amazement.

"What can we do?" he said.

"You have thought of nothing—of no plan for laying me?" she asked, with a little hysterical laugh.

He shook his head.

"Then I will tell you what I think. It is not to be explained, of course; but there must be some link—of which we know nothing—between my life and this mysterious house, and we must find out what it is. I have known very little of my father and mother. My mother died when I was born, you know; my father two years after; and the Lessons, who were so good to me, knew nothing of their life in England—had never even seen my mother. But we can learn the history of the house, and we will go to Mrs. Green to-morrow, and she will tell us. She knows, I am sure, I—I would rather not go to sleep, I think; but you are tired out, my dear, and now you must rest."

The slow night were itself away, at last. He was too thoroughly worn out to realize her long, and slept the heavy sleep of utter exhaustion, while she sat beside him thinking. She was very far from being an imaginative woman; but the story she had heard, and its connection with her constantly-recurring dream, had impressed her almost in spite of herself. Her husband's horror, too, had to a certain extent communicated itself to her, and she felt as though she would never be able to sleep quietly again. To think that while she was apparently lying quietly by her husband's side she was visible in another place; that there was a force in her of which she had been unconscious, over which she had no control! It was impossible! It was horrible! And Hubert! he would never see her sleeping without remembering that other figure, without thinking that, perhaps, even as he looked at her, it was there in the old farmhouse. He was right—the thought would haunt them always. What did it mean? What could they do?

Mrs. Green received them the next morning without any apparent surprise—early though it was. She darted one keen, eager look at Hubert Ferrars, and waited for them to speak. There was a moment's silence as the three stood together in the dim little room, and then Hubert Ferrars began:

"I think you must know why we have come to you to-day, Mrs. Green. You know what—what I saw last night at 'The Glen'; and you will understand that we cannot rest—my wife and I—until this mystery is cleared up."

His breath came quickly. He paused, and Mrs. Green said:

"How can I help you, Sir?"

"You can tell us all you know about the house and its inhabitants. Who were the people who lived there twenty years ago?"

The woman seemed to be undecided for a moment whether to speak or no; and Hubert Ferrars and his wife watched her anxiously. At last she said suddenly:

"I'll tell you, Sir. There's no reason why I shouldn't, except that I was never a one to talk; and ever since I saw the lady the other morning I've had the horrors as the ghost never give them to me. If I can help you to see through it I will. Seven and twenty years ago I was a maid at 'The Glen.' There was three in family—my mistress, her second husband, and her child by her first marriage — Miss Dorothy Frome."

"Dorothy Frome!" repeated Mrs. Ferrars, excitedly. "Hubert, that was my mother's name—the only thing I know about her. Dorothy is my name, too, though I've been called Dorothea or Thea. Oh, go on, go on!"

The woman looked at her for a moment, and then began again slowly, speaking more easily as she went on, and her habitual reserve gradually gave way.

"She was a pretty, delicate slip of a girl, was Miss Dorothy, with blue eyes and yellow hair, and full of whims and fancies. In the Spring of '68 my mistress died. The place went to Mr. Farmer, and he and Miss Dorothy lived there together. He wasn't not to say unkind to her, but they was never friends together; and all Miss Dorothy's love seemed to go out to the old house and garden. She'd cared about it all her life more as folks care for other folks than for places; but them two years after her mother's death she got to love it so as never was. It seemed to be tied up in her life like. At the end of two years there came a gentleman about the place a-courtin' of her, and she fell in love with him. Mr. Philip Marston was his name."

"Ah!" interrupted Mrs. Ferrars. "It is, Hubert; it is! That was my father."

"But the old man couldn't abide him," continued Mrs. Green. "No one knew why; for there was nothing against him as ever I could hear. And he vowed that if Miss Dorothy married him neither she nor child of hers should ever set foot in 'The Glen' again. She did marry him; for he loved her very true, and pressed her hard, and they went away together. For ten months after I never heard nothing of her; and then one day I got a letter from her, all crushed up like, on the parlor floor. It wasn't the place for a letter, so I picked it up and—well, I suppose I had no call to do it, but I read it. It was from Miss Dorothy's husband, and it begged and prayed of Mr. Farmer to let Miss Dorothy come back to her old home, for she was ill—expecting of her baby—and fretting herself to death for it. It asked Mr. Farmer, if he wouldn't have this, to promise—but I can tell you the very words—they've stuck by me all these years: 'Will you satisfy her sick fancy by a promise that her child, should it live, shall be allowed to learn to know and love her mother's home?' And it said how Miss Dorothy, in her weakness, was just crazy to have her child care for the place she had loved so dear. How she fancied, being so ill, that she could leave her love of it to her child; how she pined and fretted night and day. But Mr. Farmer was a hard man, and stood by his oath; and Miss Dorothy never came home again. After a good bit I began to wonder whether her little child had lived, and whether it would ever come to the old farm. One evening in September, going on for four years from the time when I picked up the letter, I saw, coming out of Miss Dorothy's old room, a little, fair-haired, blue-eyed child. I'd thought so much about how it would be to have a child about the place that, somehow, I wasn't a bit took aback, and I just stood and watched it. It toddled down the passage toward me, and was close to my knees when, all of a sudden—as I stretched out my hands to it—it wasn't there any more. It gave me a bad turn that time, but I saw it so often through the next three months that I got used to it like. Every one about the house saw it at times, and at last, when Mr. Farmer died nobody wasn't willing to take the place. People have tried it now and again; but always about this time of year, from now on to November, the figure come back, always going about the house quite at home and natural like. First, it was the baby, then a slip of a girl, and now—you know what, Sir."

Mrs. Ferrars had sat, since she had understood that she was listening to her mother's story, quite motionless—her eyes fixed on the speaker's face, her hands clasped in one another. As Mrs. Green ended, and silence fell on the little room, she drew a long breath, her face quivered, and she turned to her husband with a low cry.

"Oh, Hubert! My mother, my poor, young mother! Longing, and longing, and dying unsatisfied! Oh, my poor mother!"

He put his arms round her and soothed her tenderly, and then said, turning to Mrs. Green:

"We will see you again before we go away. Thank you for telling us this."

"You're welcome, Sir, I'm sure," replied the woman. "Is it—is it Miss Dorothy's daughter?"

"Yes," he answered; "yes, it is."

And they left the cottage. No words passed between them as to what was to be done next; no words were needed. In about half an hour they stood at the garden gate of "The Glen," and there Hubert Ferrars looked at his wife and hesitated. But she put out her hand to him, and said:

"Come with me." And together they went up the garden path and into the house. All over it they went; through the garden and through the wood, and back into the house, and at last, when they came again to the little room at the head of the stairs, she dropped his hand and went in alone. When she came out to him once more, there was a strange, awed look in her eyes. "Let us go," she said; "let us go. I think she will be satisfied."

After that day she never saw "The Glen" again, waking or dreaming; and her spirit haunted the place no more.—*All the Year Round.*

THE MOUFLON.—These moufion were close above the high road, and as they would obviously be put away by the first person that passed along it that morning, we did not attempt to stalk them, especially as they were all females or kids, and were separated from us by a deep valley. We went on along the ridge till we came to another favorable spying place, and again called a halt. Again the telescope, or rather the practised eye behind it, was successful. This time the moufion were in a shallow hollow in the ridge upon which we stood, and by dropping down to our left and keeping along parallel to the ridge we could reach them in twenty minutes. The Sards assumed an air of profound wisdom, and showed how they were to be driven. I pointed out how they might be approached with certainty if they remained where they were. We compromised. They were to place themselves and the other guns as though for a drive, and I was to make the stalk. A long tramp through drifted snow took us to the rock which we had marked as overlooking the musquis where they were. Lying flat on the top of it we scanned the slope below us with infinite precautions. There was nothing to be seen but the musquis, which was here so high and dense that it might have concealed a hundred. I sent C. back to a point on the ridge 200 yards further back, which commanded the slope from a different angle, and whence I hoped he might see them. But while he was gone I continued to watch the waving covert below me, and at last saw a little brown patch in the dark green. This presently developed into the head and shoulders of a mouflon. It was a long shot, but I had had plenty of time to get my hand steady. She fell stone dead in her tracks. At the sound another, darker and more conspicuous, jumped up and stood for a moment; I rammed in a second cartridge, and as he moved off I felt sure I had hit him. As a matter of fact, he had received as deadly a wound as the other, and had fallen within ten yards, but the covert was so dense that I was some time finding him. This was a handsome young male. The other, I regret to say, was a female, but it was the first one I saw, and though this chance came thus early, I could not tell that I should have another. After this we always left the ewes alone. The natives make no such distinction, but fire a charge of slugs into the brown at short range as they are driven by the "poste." Two of those subsequently killed by us had old wounds thus given.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

DRINKING IN AUSTRALIA.—For some time after I landed I had the impression that, as beer is the national drink of England, whisky of Scotland, and wine of France, tea was the national drink of Australia. Tea made its appearance at the most unexpected times—at lunch and dinner as well as at breakfast. In the stories which people told me about their travels through the bush, the "billy" in which they boiled their water for tea had a conspicuous place. And the Government returns show that the consumption of tea per head in the Australian colonies is much larger than in England. But the number of persons annually fined for drunkenness in the colonies is much higher than in England. In England the proportion for 1881-4 is said to have been 7.1 in every thousand, and it had sunk in 1885 to 6.7 in the thousand. In Victoria—which claims to be the soberest of the colonies, though the claim is contested by New South Wales—the average proportion of persons summarily convicted for this offense during the ten years to 1885-6 was 8.6 in the thousand. The arrests for drunkenness in 1885, according to Mr. Coghlan, were 27 in the thousand in New South Wales as against only 11.6 in the thousand in Victoria. But too much importance must not be attached to these figures. It is probable that the administration of the law differs in different colonies as it differs in different English municipalities. In one town a policeman will put a drunken man into a cab or walk home with him, and in another will take him straight to the lock-up. Where the temperance party is strong they may insist that the law shall be rigidly administered, and there will be a large number of arrests; where they are weak the administration of the law may be more lax and the arrests will be comparatively few. Nor is the quantity of alcoholic liquor consumed per head a safe indication of the amount of drunkenness in a community; liquors of the same alcoholic strength differ greatly in their intoxicating power. And the Australian authorities do not seem to have succeeded in finding a satisfactory common equivalent for the different kinds of alcoholic drinks. Mr. Hayter calculates that, while in the United Kingdom the average annual consumption per head is equivalent to 37.11 gallons of beer, the average annual consumption in New South Wales is equivalent to 35.60 gallons per head, and in Victoria to only 32.88 gallons. Mr. Coghlan reverses the positions of the two rival colonies, and credits the people of Victoria with drinking on the average what is equivalent to 3.80 gallons of alcohol, while the people of New South Wales drink only 3.23 gallons. The two statisticians differ even as to the average annual consumption per head of beer, wine, and spirits in the two colonies. From what I heard I came to the conclusion that a larger proportion of persons are total abstainers in Australia than in England; that, if people drink at all, moderate drinking is rather more difficult in the Australian climate than in ours; that the laborers living in towns are in the habit of drinking freely; that a large number of men living up country usually drink tea, but that when they come into the towns many of them drink very heavily.—*The Contemporary Review.*

DR. JOHNSON AND THE HEBRIDES.—What strikes one very forcibly in the account of Dr. Johnson in the Hebrides is the extraordinary reputation he evidently had even in those remote parts. Of course one must make some little allowance for the infatuation of Boswell, but, after all, Boswell, though infatuated, is very truthful, and his estimate is fully borne out by the letters, given verbatim, of such men as Lord Elibank. It is, perhaps, a little too much the fashion in the present day to run down Dr. Johnson's own writings and to attribute his renown too exclusively to Boswell. But it is evident from this "Tour" that his renown was at least equally high before Boswell wrote at all—higher than that of some who certainly should have ranked before him as men of letters. For instance, it is in this "Tour" that Boswell tells the story of Johnson being called "Doctor Major" and Goldsmith "Doctor Minor." But which was really "Major" and which "Minor," so far as literary work went? The comparison may fairly be instituted because they both worked in the same domain—producing poetry, essays, fiction, plays. Compare them, then, on each of these heads. Will any one for a moment say that "London" or "The Vanity of Human Wishes" is equal to "The Traveller" or "The Deserted Village," "Irene" to "She Stoops to Conquer," "Rasselas" to "The Vicar of Wakefield," or even (though in this case the idea would not be so outrageous) "The Rambler" to "The Citizen of the World"? All the works of Johnson just mentioned are well worth reading, and certainly do not deserve the comparative o

the festive occasion. On the door posts she hung fillets of wool and anointed them with oil as a symbol, it would seem, of fertility. She was then lifted over the threshold, a custom in which we may see a survival of the time when wives were habitually stolen from neighboring tribes and carried by force to their husband's house. In the atrium the bridegroom received her, handed to her a key as a sign of her rule in the house, and offered her fire and water to represent the necessaries of life which were at her disposal. Answering to the fixed formula in which he addressed her, asking who she was, she replied: "Where you are Cains there am I Caia," as we might say, "Your people shall be my people, your house my house, and your life my life." The pair then sat side by side on two chairs covered with the fleece of a sheep and the priest joined their hands. The marriage contract fixing the amount of the dowry and the mode of its administration was then signed, and a banquet followed, during which five wax candles were burned, while from the walls the waxen masks of the husband's ancestors, decked for the occasion with flowers, looked down from their open cupboards with approval.—*The National Review.*

RONDEAU REDOUBLÉ.

It is the Spring, she comes, soft, sweet, and shy,
Touching with magic wand on all she sees;
Her cloudlets flit across the April sky,
Her leaflets peep upon the barren trees:

Her whisper, wooing in the soft south breeze,
Wakens from budding blooms a low reply:
Her subtle stir runs over lawns and leas.
It is the Spring, she comes, soft, sweet, and shy.

The snowdrop chimes the vernal melody
That rang through Paradise fair Eve to please,
The primrose wakes as she goes gliding by,
Touching with magic wand on all she sees;

The violet, loyal to her Queen's decrees,
Gleams through the mosses that around her lie,
The blue waves laugh upon the sunny seas,
The cloudlets flit across the April sky.

Nature, as one that, shaking off disease,
Defies his fate, shouts, "'Tis not time to die,
Earth has fresh glories for glad life to seize."
It is the Spring, she comes, soft, sweet, and shy,
It is the Spring!

—*All the Year Round.*

MUSIC AND LOVE.—That strait-laced gentleman, Haydn, whose pious habit of inscribing his scores with bits of reverent Latin, will go down to posterity, and who, if this failed, would always be held sacred for his oratorio, "The Creation"—even he fell in love with Mlle. Boselli, despite his wife and his piety. He had per portrait painted, and satisfied all her little whims and fancies, which, like those of all prime donne, were not, of course, inexpensive ones. Good old, but incoustant Haydn! Remembering the predilection his wife—Keller the barber's daughter—had for priests and monks, he cannot well be blamed for seeking consolation in the society of one of his most charming singers. It is to be hoped he stopped here, though, from quite a famous compliment which he paid Mrs. Billington, it is to be feared he possessed the knack of ingratiating himself into the favor of the fair sex generally. Reynolds had painted the songstress as Cecilia listening to celestial music. "Yes," said Haydn, upon being asked for his opinion, "it is indeed a beautiful picture—just like her; but—what a mistake." "Where?" inquired the painter. "Why, you have painted her listening to the angels, when you ought to have represented the angels listening to her." By way of extenuation for Haydn, it must be admitted that all the master musicians have been frail in the matter of love and beauty. Beethoven's love letters constitute quite a study in passionate endurance, and are much more creditable to him than the story of his erasing the young English musician Bridgetower's name from the dedication of the famous sonata in A, and substituting that of Kreutzer, a man whom he had never seen, because he had had some quarrel with Bridgetower about a girl—aversion of the story, by the way, which is not Beethoven's. Chopin, we know, pined away for George Sand; Dussek was carried off by a Polish Princess; Stradella lost his life through becoming enamored of Hortensia, a strikingly beautiful Roman lady; Marcello became the victim of a hopeless passion for Leonora Maufrotti; Mark Smeaton, an English musician of the sixteenth century, paid the block penalty on Tower Hill for an indiscreet lingering after Anne Boleyn; Bellini expired of a broken heart for a sweetheart whose father would not let her have him; Leonardo da Vinci died at the hand of his mistress; and there are endless other instances not less tragic—others happier in every way—arising out of this apparently inseparable union of love and music.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

NONSENSE ABOUT THE UPAS TREE.—Superuatural, almost diabolical, influences are attributed to the famous upas tree, which, according to all accounts, is so deadly that if a hot wind passes over it an odor is carried along which is fatal to whoever breathes it. Old letters, written from Paris in 1642 by "The Turkish Spy," describe a plant cultivated in a garden in the city that blasts all that grows within ten cobits of its roots. They call it "ill neighbor." He declares that there was a withered circle around it, while the tree itself was green and thrifty. There is a tradition of a poison or upas tree that grows in the Island of Java, from which a putrid steam rises and kills whomsoever it touches. Foersch, a Dutch physician, (1783,) says: "Not a tree or a blade of grass is to be found in the valley or surrounding mountains. Not a beast or bird or reptile or living thing lives in the vicinity. On one occasion 1,600 refugees encamped within 14 miles of it, and all but 300 died within two months." The falsehood of this story is exposed by Bennett, who says: "The tree, [upas,] while growing, is quite innocuous, though the juice may be used for poison; the whole neighborhood is most richly covered with vegetation; men may fearlessly walk under the tree and birds roost in its branches." Darwin, in his "Loves of the Plants," has perpetuated Foersch's fable when he says:

"On the blasted heath
Fell Upas sits, the hydra tree of death."

It is probable that the fable of the blighting influence of the upas tree has been derived from the fact that there is in Java a small tract of land on which nothing can live. This is caused, not by the "fell upas" but by emanations of carbonic acid gas, which are constantly given on, and at the same time, it is quite true that the juice of the upas is a deadly poison.—*All the Year Round.*

THE HEALTH OF THE MIND.—There is a mutual reaction between the mind and the body, in regard to the health of each, which is most close and important. We know that the state of the body affects the state of the mind; we know that the state of the mind affects the state of the body. These are facts of every-day knowledge; we feel within us the two distinct natures, warring with each other or in accord with each other, or helping each other, and, as it were, reasoning with each other, although it is only the mind which, recognizing itself as well as its body, really reasons. We feel and are strangely conscious of all this, but what we do not feel, and do not appreciate, what we have yet to learn to appreciate, is the independency of the two empires of mind and body, as well as the dependency of the one on the other. We are conscious that the food of the body influences the health of the mind, as when we say of some unsuitable or indigestible thing, "It has made me dull of mind, it has made me sad, it has made me irritable, or has in some other way affected my equanimity." But we do not recognize with like readiness and in the same way the effect of the foods of the mind on the mind and its health; nor is this remarkable, for the body feeds perceptibly, and by one stomach alone, while the mind feeds imperceptibly, by five stomachs, by every sense, which is to it a veritable stomach from and by which it receives its ailment, and be that good or bad, and from and by which it is nourished and from day to day sustained. These foods of the mind entering the mental organization, the *camera nervosa*, largely, if not altogether, mold that organization into set form, according to its quality for molding. They are so like the touch of the sculptor on the clay that to a large extent all men and women born shape their mental surface according as they are fed to give it form and shape. I could not if I should search for years find a better be healthy in order that the material of the body may be good; and the impressions which enter the body by the senses, the foods and drinks of the mind, must also be healthy in order that the mind may be good. Granting, therefore, that the substance is good and the molding or modeling good, all will be good; there will be the *mens sana in corpore sano.*—*Longman's Magazine.*

AN INDIAN HORSE RACE.—An elderly Indian of great dignity of presence steps into the ring, and with a graceful movement throws his long red blanket to the ground and drops on his knees before it to receive the wagers of such as desire to make them. Men walk up and throw in silver dollars and every sort of personal property imaginable. A Winchester rifle and a large nickel-plated Colt's revolver are laid on the grass near me by a cowboy and an Indian, and then each goes away. It was a wager, and I thought they might well have confidence in their stakeholder—mother earth. Two ponies, tied head and head, were led aside and left, horse against horse. No excitement seemed to prevail. Near me a little half-Mexican Comanche boy began to disrobe until he stood clad only in shirt and breech-cloth. His father addressed some whispered admonition and then led up a roan pony, prancing with impatience and evidently fully conscious of the work cut out for him that day. With a bound the little fellow landed on the neck of the pony only half way up, but his toes caught on the upper muscles of the pony's leg and like a monkey he clambered up and was in his seat. The pony was as hare as a wild horse, except for a bridle, and loped away with his graceful little rider sitting like a rock. No, not like a rock, but limp and unconcerned, and as full of the motion of the horse as the horse's tail or any other part of him. A Kiowa, with loose hair and great coarse face, broke away from the group and galloped up the prairie until he stopped at what was to be the starting-point, at the usual distance of "two arrow flights and a pitch." He was followed by half a dozen ponies at an easy lope, bearing their half-naked jockeys. The Indian spectators sat about on their ponies as unmoved in countenance as oysters, being natural gamblers, and stoical as such should be, while the cowboys whispered among themselves. "That's the hay stallion there," said one man to me, as he pointed to a racer, "and he's never been beaten. It's his walk-over, and I've got my gun up on him with an Injun." It was to be a flying start, and they jockeyed a good deal and could not seem to get off. But presently a puff of smoke came from the rifle held aloft by the Kiowa starter, and his horse reared. The report reached us, and with a scurry the five ponies came away from the scratch, followed by a cloud of dust. The quirts flew through the air at every jump. The ponies bunched and pattered away at a nameless rate, for the quarter-race pony is quick of stride. Nearer and nearer they came, the riders lying low on their horses' necks, whipping and ky-yi-yi-ing. The dust in their wake swept backward and upward, and with a rush they came over the scratch, with the roan pony ahead, and my little Mexican fellow holding his quirt aloft, and his little eyes snapping with the nervous excitement of the great event. He had beaten the invincible bay stallion, the pride of this Comanche tribe, and as he rode back to his father his face had the settled calm which nothing could penetrate, and which befitted his dignity as a young runner.—*The Century Magazine.*

THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.—I take the German Army as the highest existing type of the military system and organization which the changes effected in armies by the French Revolution have led up to, and much as I admire that army as a soldier, I admire it still more as a citizen. Great as it is for war, it is infinitely greater as a national school for the moral, mental, and physical training of the people. Designed exclusively for war, it has become the most important of peace institutions. In it all Germans are trained to strength and taught the first principles of personal cleanliness and of health. There they learn to be honest and manly, and are taught the excellence of those virtues which serve to make men good subjects and law-abiding citizens. It is the school of the nation, in which deep love of fatherland is fostered and cherished, and where all classes learn that there is honor in obedience and ability in self-sacrifice. The principle that merit should be adequately rewarded, which according to Carlyle was the unconscious desire of the French Revolution, is realized almost perfectly in the German Army of to-day. The German non-commissioned officer after serving twelve years with the colors knows that he will be offered civil employment on the railways or in the police or the customs forces, and that this civil post will be one higher in honor, and generally with better pay attached to it, than he would have been at all likely to reach in the open competition of life. And so he devotes himself to his duties when in the army with an ardor elsewhere unknown. It is a common complaint in France, on the other hand, that their non-commissioned officers are not as good as they might be, and that they are not extremely energetic may, perhaps, be inferred from the fact that their energy is not afterward rewarded by an assured and high place in civil life. Furthermore, it is said that the gentlemen volunteers of one year are not the source of strength they should be to the French Army. In Germany these young gentlemen, we hear, are required to live for six weeks or so in the barracks with the common soldiers, but after this period, in which they are supposed to have learned the routine of barrack life, they are allowed to take private lodgings, and so relieved from the companionship which is distasteful to them. In France the volunteer is compelled to pass his year in the Chambrée, side by side with the peasant or workingman, whom he not infrequently subsidizes and turns into a servant. In France the spirit of equality seems here to be pushed a little too far, and we are informed the result is that the gentleman volunteer becomes discontented, while the private soldier is not benefited. But however real these causes of complaint may be, it can scarcely be denied that in Germany, and in France also, the army is the great training school of the nation in virtues which cannot be too highly esteemed.—*Gen. Wolseley, in the Fortnightly Review.*

LULBEGRUD CREEK.—Boone has recorded in his own quaint phraseology an incident of his life during this Summer which shows how eagerly such a little band of frontiersmen read a book and how real its characters became to their mind. He was encamped with five other men on Red River, and they had with them for their "amusement the history of Samuel Gulliver's travels, wherein he gave an account of his young master, Glumdsrlick, careing [sic] him on a market day for a show to a town called Lulbegrud." In the party who, amid such strange surroundings, read and listened to Dean Swift's writings was a young man named Alexander Neely. One night he came into camp with two Indian scalps taken from a Shawnees' village he had found on a creek running into the river, and he announced to the circle of grim wildsrness veterans that "he had been that day to Lulbegrud and had killed two Brobdingnags in their capital." To this day the creek by which the two lookless Shawnees lost their lives is known as Lulbegrud Creek.—"*The Winning of the West*"—*Roosevelt.*

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF JAPAN.—Compared to his imperial father, even at the present day, Prince Haru is much more emancipated, and none of the old traditions seem to have any weight in regulating his conduct. There was no precedent to follow in the education of a Japanese Prince in the modern way, and Prince Haru has made many laws for himself. He is a wonderfully bright and precocious little fellow, and his small, twinkling black eyes are full of mischief and see everything. He is hardly taller than an American boy of six years of age, but he has at times the dignity, the pride of birth, and consciousness of station and power of a man of sixty. His eyes are not slanting, nor, indeed, does one often see in a Japanese face the wonderfully oblique eyes beloved of the caricaturists. The peculiarity in the expression of these eyes is given by the eyelids being fastened in either corner, as if a few stitches had been taken there. The result is to make the eyes appear much larger than they really are, for the eyelids must lift in order that the eyeballs can be seen, and gives the narrower slits, through which they gaze, the peculiar Oriental look. One often sees Japanese with as round, wide-open eyes as those of our race, and it gives an especial beauty to their countenances. Prince Haru has the exquisitely smooth, fine yellow skin that is one of the points of greatest beauty in Japanese children, and a bright color sometimes shows in the pale yellow of his little cheeks. He has the rank of a Colonel in the Japanese Army, and wears his military uniform and his cap with the gold star all the time, his clothes being dark-blue cloth in Winter and white duck in Summer. He is fond of riding, and, when mounted, the miniature Colonel trots along at a fine gait, giving and returning the military salute as he passes an officer or a sentry like a young martinet.—*St. Nicholas.*

VENETIAN DANDIES.—One thing in particular about the modern Venetian dandies perplexes me. Why, in the name of proportion, do they wear such absurdly large boots, and with toes ending in an upward curve like the prow of the gondola? Heaven knows their coats are ill-fitting enough, but that is relatively a minor defect. They seem to borrow the prints of their fashion books from two or three continents. For, while their collars are high and obnoxious as our own at present, and their boots suggestive of China or Japan, they cut their hair as close as the French or a New-Yorker. It is indeed a fearfully rare sight to see a young Venetian nobleman on parade, leading a bulldog or a shorn poodle by a string, smoking a long cigar called a Virginia, and twirling a cane with the primrose kid-covered fingers of his left hand. This, however, must be said in praise of him, that, thus weighted with personal cares, he yet contrives to acknowledge a hundred salutations in an hour with due elaborateness and dexterity. Nor is the Venetian lady of our day more contenting than the man. Not one feminine face in fifty delays a passing stranger. Their gait, too, is mincing and self-conscious, as if they still had a touch of the discomfort their granddams must have felt when they wore heels twelve inches high to their boots, and could not move without a brace of crutches. One looks to find in them, as a common and bewitching characteristic, that light red-golden hair which is currently called Venetian, and which Titian gives his "Bella" in the Pitti Gallery. It is in fact rarer in Venice than in London, and much rarer than in the United States. Indeed, as the earlier Venetians gained the fame of it by artificial means, it is but natural that, unless they continued to practice these means, they should fail to confirm their ancient reputation.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE LAWN TENNIS PLAYER.—The professional lawn tennis player, male and female, is also another gain to society. We apologize most humbly for the designation, for we are well aware that (happily) there are no "professional" lawn tennis players in this country. But the game has now become the serious occupation of so many young men and women of leisure that it is difficult not to regard it as a distinct calling. The player of the highest grade is a sad and earnest person whose whole life is spent in trying to get "fifteen better" than anybody else; and when he or she at length attains that exalted position, sleepless nights and laborious days are spent in the effort to maintain it. Those innocent persons who look upon lawn tennis merely as a pleasant pastime would be met by a smile of contemptuous pity from a crack player. Morning, noon, and night, all the year round, the stars do nothing but practice the game. In the Summer they move about from one tournament to another, winning all the best prizes; and when Autumn comes they fly to Cannes, Nice, or Algiers to pursue their favorite occupation. In the case of ladies such devotion is the more praiseworthy, because of the real sacrifices it entails. A lady player who really means business has to let her appearance go. She must play, hail, rain, or shine, her face burned in the sun and freckled in the wind, while all feminine prettiness of apparel is sacrificed to the stout, serviceable garments, heelless shoes, and plain hats which alone are suitable. A flutter of ribbons and laces about her, tight shoes, or a hat perched inseonrely on her head would "put her off her stroke" altogether. Of course there are some who contrive to combine play with prettiness, but they are in the minority.—*All the Year Round.*

THE MANUFACTURED COFFEE BEAN.—We have recently learned from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the consumption of coffee in this country is gradually falling off, and although he attributes this to the rivalry of cocoa, there is clearly another reason which it is not difficult to discover. Few persons, we venture to say, know what genuine coffee is like, and what a delicious and healthful beverage it constitutes. It is mostly sold mixed with chicory, and, it is said, other things cheaper than chicory, and such coffee mixtures contain so little coffee that it is not justifiable to call them by that name. It may be said that buyers can guard themselves against such practices by purchasing the berry whole and grinding it for themselves. This is commonly done in well-ordered households; but the great majority of coffee drinkers will not take the trouble to do so, or are often so situated that they are unable to do so. But even here the fraudulent trader steps in to render such a precaution abortive, for he manufactures the berries themselves in a manner so true to nature that they are difficult of detection. According to a German chemical journal, this nefarious industry is carried on by certain firms in Cologne, where the artificial beans are made by machines devised for the purpose. The material of which they are compounded is burned flour or meal, but they can be distinguished from genuine coffee by the circumstance that they sink when immersed in ether, whereas the true coffee berry will float in that liquid.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE FORTUNES OF A GREAT DIAMOND.—The fortunes of the Pitt diamond have been as various as the winds of heaven. It was first made publicly conspicuous by being placed in the crown arranged for the coronation of Louis XV. in 1722. During the anarchy consequent on the outbreak of the Revolution, the Regent, as the stone was called in France, and the Sancy diamonds were stolen. Two years later, however, they were recovered, and in 1796 and 1798 the Regent was twice pledged to German bankers as security for the cost of horse furniture. At the coronation of Napoleon in 1804 the Regent appeared, set between the teeth of a crocodile, in the pommel of the Emperor's sword. There the jewel remained until it was carried off in 1814 by Marie Louise. It was, however, returned by the Emperor Francis, and was reset for the coronation of Charles X. During the reign of Napoleon III. it was mounted several times, and in 1870 was deposited in the Bank of France, from which it was transferred to the cellars of the Treasury, where it now remains. Pitt resigned his Governorship in 1703, and was succeeded by Addison, a brother of the immortal Joseph. He represented Old Sarum in the Parliament of 1714-15, and died at Swallowfield in Berks in 1726, at the age of seventy-three, having lived long enough to see his grandson, the future Earl of Chatham, finish his careers at Eaton and Oxford, and start on the grand tour, before blossoming into the Cornet of the Blues.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE NOTED BEER DRINKER OF BELGRADE.—Public amusement is even more meagre than such as is provided for each other by the few most recklessly gay spirits of private life. When the theatre is open it affords a certain resource, but otherwise the scene of enjoyment within reach consists in listening to a German band playing in an atmosphere of the foulest description, reeking with the fumes of tobacco, beer, and unwashed Servians, and in absorbing successive glasses of deleterious liquors. Long practice makes perfect in both these accomplishments, but a stranger will find it hard to breathe for more than ten minutes in a Belgrade café. *Per contra*, a famous member of the police force is pointed out who spends his whole evenings between one and another of such establishments, presumably in pursuance of his duties, and who lately imbibed seventy-eight glasses of beer between o'clock and midnight—for them to lift the eyelids as high as we do, and gives the narrower slits, through which they gaze, the peculiar Oriental look. One often sees Japanese with as round, wide-open eyes as those of our race, and it gives an especial beauty to their countenances. Prince Haru has the exquisitely smooth, fine yellow skin that is one of the points of greatest beauty in Japanese children, and a bright color sometimes shows in the pale yellow of his little cheeks. He has the rank of a Colonel in the Japanese Army, and wears his military uniform and his cap with the gold star all the time, his clothes being dark-blue cloth in Winter and white duck in Summer. He is fond of riding, and, when mounted, the miniature Colonel trots along at a fine gait, giving and returning the military salute as he passes an officer or a sentry like a young martinet.—*St. Nicholas.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PUSHING THEIR WAY.

THE WINNING OF THE WEST. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT. From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. Two volumes. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

It has been Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's good fortune to know his own country as not one man in a thousand knows it. He has "rounded up" in the bottom lands of the Little Missouri and helped to shape the laws of his country. Both as ranchman and legislator he has commanded respect for his honesty and capability. Above the general run of men Mr. Roosevelt seems to possess the valuable trait of thoroughness. "The Winning of the West" shows careful study of such papers as are to be found in State archives, for its author has hunted up every possible document which might shed light on the subject. In this endeavor to write the history of the West it is not presumable that the last word has been said. In some minor respects there will be some who may differ from Mr. Roosevelt, but this may be asserted, that it will be difficult to conceive how anybody can ever come better prepared, in a personal sense, for this precise kind of work than the author.

It is not within our province to expatiate on the literary qualities of historians who in their closets seek for highly-clever second-hand inspirations. They try to tell of daring deeds who never saw even a sham battle. Perhaps a very adventurous scholar might have been tempted for the sake of local effects to make a weary journey to a certain creek, a tributary of the Watauga, and be induced to look at a fallen old beech tree so as to see a faint tracery of lettering on the bark. He never could have read there, "D. Boen oiled a bar on tree in the year 1760." As likely as not he could not interpret "oilled," or if he were told it meant killed he would require to have explained to him in full detail what treeing a bear meant. Now, Mr. Roosevelt, who has lost his trail often enough, and has sought eagerly for a sign of friend or foe, would be at once appreciative of exactly what kind of a man was this D. Boen of "har-oilling" fame.

Though there be more than a century separating the early pioneer of Kentucky from the ranchman of to-day, there is still the living bond of human sympathy between them. Both have had to fight their way through the wilderness, and both have felt the delights, the troubles of a free, independent life. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt might have left his ranch on the 1st of a month and been in Paris within the 30 days, while Daniel Boone would have struggled on for three months in trying to reach the banks of the Yadkin; but the conception of the mighty hunter, as Mr. Roosevelt has it—how he doggedly fought the Indians, how he outwitted them, how he made his way through brake and tangle—and exactly what kind of a man he was—is more faithful and truer as the author presents it than has ever been given before.

Too practical to be ever enthusiastic, having lived with just such men, Mr. Roosevelt eschews sentimentality. The backwoodsmen are thus described:

"A grim, stern people, strong and simple, powerful for good and evil, swayed by gusts of stormy passion, the love of freedom rooted in their very hearts' core. Their lives were harsh and narrow; they gained their bread by their blood and sweat in unremitting struggle with the wild ruggedness of nature. They suffered terrible injuries at the hands of the red men, and on their foes they waged a terrible warfare in return. They were relentless, revengeful, suspicious, knowing neither ruth nor pity; they were also upright, resolute, and fearless, loyal to their friends, and devoted to their country. In spite of their many failings, they were of all men the best fitted to conquer the wilderness and hold it against their enemies."

The circumstances which made such men as Boone, Mansker, Wetzel, Kenton, Brady, the most terrible of Indian fighters may not present themselves precisely to-day, but the trails of the thousands who, while this exact passage is being read, are plunging into the forest, or urging their tired horses through the arid plains, do not vary so much from the ways of the early pioneers. Men remain unchanged. The difficulties of nature before she is finally overcome call forth the same will, pluck, and determination. Men die of hunger and thirst to-day just as they did when Boone starved in the wild woods. The social element does not change. Many passages found in "The Winning of the West" explain capitally what we mean. Mr. Roosevelt's own experiences permit him to give his readers a very perfect retrospect of the past. The author tells us that most of the men who went to "hew out homes in the West" were stern, manly, and honest, "but there was also a large influx of people drawn from the worst immigrants that perhaps ever were brought to America—the mass of convict servants, redemptioners, and the like, who formed such an excessively undesirable substratum."

Just as it is to-day on the border land of civilization so was it in 1774.

If a member of a band usually wicked to reform he had every opportunity to do so. If a member of a good family had vicious propensities there was nothing to check them. All qualities, good and bad, are intensified and accentuated in the life in the wilderness. The man who in civilization is merely sullen and bad-tempered becomes a murderous, treacherous brute when transplanted into the wilds, while, on the other hand, his cheery, quiet neighbor develops into a hero, ready uncomplainingly to lay down his life for a neighbor. One who in an Eastern city is merely a backbiter and a slanderer, in the Western woods lies in wait for his enemy and shoots him in the back. He becomes highway robber in the West; but at the same time negative good nature becomes active self-sacrifice, and a general belief in virtue is translated into a prompt and determined war on vice. The unfortunate of a family, who in one place has his debts paid a couple of times and is then forced to resign from his club and lead a cloudy but innocuous existence on a small pension, in the other abruptly finishes his career by being hanged for horse stealing."

The wonder is how these men prevented the Indians from exterminating them, and even how they kept themselves from a retrogression worse than that of the savages. There were many lawless whites who hated "good for good's sake and did their utmost to destroy it." Lynch law is of very ancient date. Regulators are born when they are wanted. Mr. Roosevelt knows what are the advantages and the disadvantages of backwoods justice. "In many of the cases of lynch law which have come to my knowledge the effect has been healthy for the community, but sometimes great injustice is done. Generally the vigilantes by a series of summary executions do really good work, but I have rarely known them to fail, among the men whom they kill for good reason, to also kill one or two either by mistake or to gratify private malice."

There never could be imagined a more difficult existence than these men led. The Indians, a race of warriors, were in most cases hooked up by English, French, and Spaniards. For almost a generation men fought for their own lives and for the lives of their wives and children. There can be no question that the Indian in battle was to be more dreaded a century ago than the Zulu or the Maori in combat to-day. The Indian always had the advantage of fighting according to plans and methods of his own. He selected his own ground. His approach was invariably stealthy, his retreat safe. He was constantly aggressive. It was a part of his tactics to strike suddenly with a superior force. He carried out in a lesser degree the modern idea of war. His mobilization was perfection. He was the cruelest of foes. He fought to kill, with all the advantages to himself, and, generally, he took all the odds in his favor. He could prolong the contest at pleasure. If he were balked for a while he would retreat to the fringe of the impenetrable forest, certain that pursuit was impossible, to appear again at a point least expected. He was not wanting in weapons. He soon became accustomed to the new-comer's weapons and style of warfare. "By the time the English had consolidated the Atlantic colonies under their rule, the Indians had become what they have remained ever since, the most formidable savage foes ever encountered by colonists of European stock."

Mr. Roosevelt, in his appendix to the first volume, treats of the Indian question in the past and the present. The extermination of the Indian we carry out practically. Whether we have been sentimental about him or considered him as no better than a wolf, he has disappeared before us. It seems hardly worth while to cheer over the straw of argument as to the Indian's right to the ground he formerly held. We settled all that years ago, and foot by foot we shall take all the land away from him. A settler tortured to death, a woman violated, babe-murdered at a mother's breast, give title to an Indian's grounds, and the end is the annihilation of the original red-owner or by the white man. That is a brutal answer to those who rave to-day or have gone wild in the past over these sad questions.

In the map, to be found in the second volume, may be seen the line bounding the American colonies of 1774, when the first Continental Congress assembled. It was a narrow strip. There is another of the States in 1783, when our liberty was acknowledged. A fine streak runs about midway on Lake Erie, trends inward through Pennsylvania, following somewhat the line of Western Virginia, then going westward, includes North Carolina, South Carolina, and about five-eighths of Georgia, running straight to the right again until almost reaches the Atlantic, leaving out Florida. That was the extent of the land proposed to be allotted to us by the Spanish and the French. But England agreed to let us have a nominal boundary vastly more extended. This ran through Lakes Huron and Superior to the west, was terribly vague beyond that, but sharply defined southerly, going due west to the Mississippi, and leaving to the Spaniard a fringe of coast line on the Gulf. Later there were pretensions on the part of Spain to hold the mouth of the Mississippi.

Dotted on that map are an infinite number of red spots: they represent American settlements west of the mountains held by the hunters, the backwoodsmen, the farmers, who had conquered the land before and during the war. It was the most fortunate of all fortunate sovereignties, because Boone, Mansker, Wetzel, Kenton, Brady, Logan, Todd, Floyd, Herrod, Shelby, Campbell, Clark, Sevier, and Robertson had fought for this debatable land, and had held their own against Indians egged on by Frenchmen, Englishmen and Spaniards, the claim of the United States for a vast amount of territory held good. Along the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Kanawha, and away off, almost beyond touch on the side of the Mississippi, were the settlements, and from these Indian fighters and their sons and their daughters came the stock which went out further toward the setting sun. Here was the true beginning of that Western republic.

When the battle of King's Mountain was fought and won by these same backwoodsmen led by Sevier, (as Roosevelt says, more than any other man the victory was due,) the right of the new West to recognition won its way. It was as notable a battle as any in the Revolution, and for its effects of the highest moment. It was fought and won when three Southern States lay crushed and helpless at the feet of Cornwallis. These Holston backwoodsmen "suddenly gathered to assail the triumphant conqueror. Crossing the mountains that divided them from the beaten and despairing people of the tidewater region, they killed the ablest Lieutenant of the British commander, and at a single stroke undid all he had done."

Capitally does Mr. Roosevelt describe the gathering of these Indian fighters, how Shelby learned that Ferguson, Cornwallis's best man, was pushing toward the foot of the Smoky and the Yellow Mountains. Shelby hastened on to tell Sevier—"Nolichucky Jack," as he was called—the news. At Sevier's there was feasting and merry-making, "for he had given a barbecue and a great horse race was to be run, while the backwoods champions tried their skill as marksmen and wrestlers." There came Shelby "hot with hard riding, to tell them of the British advance and that the time was ripe for fighting, not feasting." Imagine the situation. There were still Indians to fight. If to the white men's loghouse centres Cherokees, Chickamaugas, and Creeks scarcely ventured to come, the savages were still active on the borders. There were Tories too at home, ready to incite the Indians to strike a blow. It was as if the backwoodsmen were between the devil and the deep sea. If not victors at King's Mountain, then Hoton, Watauga, and Nolichucky would have been but names. It was the grandest exploit of the war, and though that battle was fought by little more than a thousand men on each side it was the most heroic action of the war, and brought about the most remarkable of events. It helped us to gain our cause. It made the West. Mr. Roosevelt has taken the utmost pains to give us the minute details of this battle, and describes it in good style. It is something to be precise and to have true literary art at the same time.

Where "The Winning of the West" is at its best is in the telling of the domestic ways of the backwoodsmen. Mr. Roosevelt knows his Georgia Cracker, who has not yet thrown quite aside the methods of his forbears any more than has the Tennessean, and how the men "eat breast of wild turkey in lieu of bread," and how they were married or buried, how they sang, drank, or fought. In a thousand ways that love of woodcraft Mr. Roosevelt has acquired serves him to appreciate a certain phase of that early life, and his explanations make all the points clear to the reader.

Others before the author have told us of the political condition of our country during its early struggle. Mr. Fiske, Mr. Higginson, have shown us how, even with our liberty granted us, there were many dangers threatening us. The surrender at Yorktown might have been in a measure barren of results. There was an undoubted scheme to strangle the nascent Republic. It is history of late years that a portion of our history has been explained. What Mr. Roosevelt has done has been to show clearly of what vast importance was this Western settlement, and how Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay, and Pinkney saw in the far distance how mighty it was to become. With this impressive sentence Mr. Roosevelt concludes his history:

"The backwoodsmen were, above all things, characteristically American, and it is fitting that the two greatest and most typical of all Americans should have been respectively a sharer and an outcome of their work. Washington himself passed the most important years of his youth leading the wild life of the backwoodsmen, clad in the traditional dress of the backwoodsmen, in tasseled hunting shirt and fringed leggins, he led them to battle against the French and Indians, and helped to clear the way for the American advance. The only other man who in the American roll of honor stands by the side of Washington was born when the distinctive work of the pioneers had ended, and yet he was bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, for from the loins of the gaunt frontier folk sprang mighty Abraham Lincoln."

THE MILITARY ART.

MODERN WAR. By V. DERRÉCAGAIX, Colonel d'Infanterie Breveté, Commandant en Second l'Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Paris. Translated by C. W. FOSTER, Lieut. Infantry. With atlas. Washington: JAMES J. CHAPMAN.

This treatise is avowedly written for Frenchmen. Its preface begins with the words, "In 1867, three years before our disasters"; its main body contains such phrases as "immediately following our reverses," &c.; while its whole purpose is "to expound the methods of warfare which have given victory to our enemies." Yet as a study of strategy and tactics in their latest exemplifications it has interest and value for students of the military art in all nations. Scouting the idea that "fate" caused the French defeats of 1870, the author ascribes them first of all to "ignorance of the new processes of war," and describes these processes. Lieut. Foster's translation is an authorized one, and the accompanying atlas, with its numerous maps and plates, will serve both for the present volume and for the remaining one on grand tactics, now in course of translation and soon to be published.

Col. Derrécagaix treats of strategy under three heads—the organization of armies, preparations for war, and operations—devoting a chapter to each. The chapter on organization contains a summary of the present strength of European armies and discusses methods of making up the proportions of the three arms, the duties of the staff, and so on. In the character of a commanding General decision should hold a prominent place, and after that "stubbornness." The value of the latter quality was illustrated by the success of Gen. Grant, and the author quotes his declaration that the decisive moment in a closely-contested battle is when each army seems to be exhausted, so that the General who can then take the offensive usually becomes the winner. The Prussians have given many remarkable examples of tenacity, that of Frauenkeil's division at Königgrätz meriting especial notice. Tenacity with the English has become a national virtue. Wellington conspicuously illustrating it. The virtues of a soldier are said to be unequally divided in each people; and devotion, discipline, and courage in the war of 1870 imagine the piece of good sense on the French side, so that "one army was sacrificed at Sedan to an illusion and a second in the Jura to a chimerical hope of a diversion."

The preparation for war includes the study of the theatre of operations, the obstacles to be overcome, strategic points, objective, defensive lines, and so on. Interesting examples are given under these heads from Napoleon's campaigns and the Prussian operations of 1870. One conclusion reached is that the principal army of the enemy ought always to be the chief objective. Another is that "an angular base is always the most advantageous." It is said that "angular attacks were the means most frequently used by von Moltke to insure the concurrence of several armies in the same battle," as at Königgrätz and at Sedan. "To be stronger at the critical point" is the prime element of success—or, as the Confederate General Forrest put it, in explaining his own military method, "to get the most fellers there first." Bourbaki lacked this advantage at Héricourt and was beaten by Manteuffel, who also illustrated another rule of strategy in first seizing the adversary's communications and then turning upon his army. Napoleon's campaigns illustrated the principle that an army should have, if possible, but one line of operations. When a double line becomes necessary, from the topography or the enemy's dispositions, simple and interior lines should be taken, in order to concentrate more rapidly than the enemy. Half a dozen pages are given to Sherman's Georgia campaign of 1864 to show the management both of communications and of movable columns, and it is said that the boldness of this campaign in its final stages is worthy to be compared to the skill with which the communications of the Union Army had previously been maintained. But the most elaborate and instructive study under this head is that of the German invasion of France in 1870.

The chapter upon operations takes up the active part of strategy. Here mobilization comes first, and the enormous advantage gained by the skill of the Germans in 1870, contrasted with the faulty dispositions and concentrations of the French, would justify the maxim of the German staff that "mistakes made at the outset, in the assemblement of the armies, cannot be repaired during the entire course of the campaign." Discussing the French defeats at Wissembourg and Geissburg, Col. Derrécagaix holds that if the reconnoissances had been properly made Gen. Douay would have had ample time to fall back and avoid a disaster. But, as it was, "a division of 6,663 men and 302 officers fought against three German army corps," and "for seven hours resisted the attack of 70,000 troops supported by 144 guns." Besides this lack of information as to the strength of the Germans, the French had too few field guns, and these few were not powerful enough. This disaster at the outset was never repaired, and the Germans gained momentum as they went onward. The high importance of cavalry reconnoissances is therefore insisted upon. When Napoleon III. joined the army on the Saar, his mistake was in not taking the offensive at once, on July 29. The author admits that few of the corps were then complete, but he insists that a bold offensive would have forced the Germans to concentrate on the line of the Rhine, and the defeats at Wissembourg and elsewhere might have been avoided.

At Spicheren the Prussians won by prompt concentration of greater numbers, more careful study of the field, a great superiority of artillery, a better use of natural shelter by their infantry, and skillful flanking movements. The author feels sure that had the French there adopted the rule of marching without specific orders toward the sound of cannonading, as in the days of the elder Napoleon, they could have assembled troops and guns enough to win the battle, in which case the course of the war might have been changed. At Sedan the great mistake was in moving there with an army whose coherence and morale had not been fully established. It should rather have been moved back from Châlons upon Paris.

These passages will sufficiently indicate the frankness with which Col. Derrécagaix discusses his subject. Accepting the results of the war as the logical outcome of a more skillful military art and a more thorough preparation, he finds a certain professional pleasure even in lauding the successes of Germany, and holds that the defeat of France is simply a vindication of the immutable principles of the art of war.

NAPOLEON'S CONQUEROR.

WELLINGTON. By GEORGE HOOPER. English Men of Action Series. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

Five volumes have now been issued in this English Men of Action Series, and the present one on the Duke of Wellington, like its predec

NEWPORT'S GAY SEASON

IT HAS BEGUN AND WILL PROBABLY BE LIVELY.

THE FIRST CASINO HOP—FOURTH OF JULY DOINGS—THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY ROW—MANY ARRIVALS.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—The week has been a lively one, full of interesting and important events, and withal a good one for the opening week of July from a Summer-resort point of view. The principal events have been a grand Fourth of July celebration, which was broken into two pieces by the rain, the first Casino concerts and the opening Casino hop, and the visit of President Harrison and Secretary Tracy.

The Fourth of July celebration was a sort of old-fashioned affair. The programme as arranged began with the interminable, insufferable, and excruciating discord of clanging bells, roaring cannon, and fizzing powder crackers, included a big procession of local military and civic organizations, the Light Battery from Fort Adams, the apprentice boys from the training station, the Fire Department, and all the dignitaries from the Governor of the Commonwealth to the small-fry politicians of the place. There were also a baseball game, a swimming match, a tub race, balloon ascension, athletic sports, and evening concerts and fireworks in the public parks. The procession went off all right, but the sports suffered. The balloon ascension, concerts, and fireworks were all postponed and formed a small celebration by themselves on the following day. In all this tomfoolery the cottagers took no part, save for the fireworks and fireworks for the pleasure of the little ones, who enjoy such base things of earth whether their names are Vanderbilt and Astor or Smith and Brown. There was one point in the celebration, however, where two people and cottagers touched elbows. This was the festival which was given in Music Hall to 2,000 school children by Major Theodore K. Globe of New-York, who bore the entire expense himself. This was no small matter, either, for this horde of small boys and girls with unlimited capacities for the good things of life were loaded with an unstinted supply of cake, cream, candy, and bonbons, with a flag apiece thrown in as a spur for patriotism. It required a large number of ladies and gentlemen to keep these lively children in order, and engaged in this work were many whose faces are familiar at the Casino and on the drives. It was really quite a thrilling sight to see these 2,000 children wildly waving their flags in honor of their benefactor.

The Casino concerts began on Thursday, and each morning since has seen an increasing gathering of a long succession of lines of vehicles. Hundred on the horseshoe piazza listening to the sweet strains of Mullaly's Orchestra, which is again in its place. The first Casino hop was given on Friday night, and though not as largely attended as later ones will be, it proved a very pleasant gathering. As a matter of fact, neither the concerts or the hops have been attended by crowds during the first week or two, and a crush at either is not to be expected as yet. The outlook at the Casino is good, however, and a brilliant season is expected.

The visit of President Harrison and Secretary Tracy came about almost with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and was nearly as sharp in its continuance as the flash of lightning which precedes the roll of thunder. Their visit was for the purpose of officially inspecting the training station, the torpedo stations, and the naval show or display. Their coming was not officially known until about forty-eight hours before their arrival, and no arrangements were made for anything except the inspections until less than twenty hours before they reached here. The features of the visit were the inspection of the stations named, the display of torpedo and explosive experiments at the torpedo station, a public reception at the State House, and a dinner with Gov. Ladd at his Summer cottage on Bellevue-avenue. The townspeople crowded the State House to shake the hand of the Chief Magistrate.

The season is booming. Nearly all the cottagers have arrived, fully seven-eighths of them now being at their elegant Summer homes beside the sea. Afternoon driving has begun, and many handsome equipages are daily seen on the avenue and elsewhere. There are certainly more people here than there were a year ago, and the evidences of a gay and lively season increase every week. Though the time for large and elaborate entertainments has not arrived, several of the cottagers are entertaining in a quiet, hospitable manner, and there will be many Casino and private social gatherings as the season advances. The outlook for yachting, polo, lawn and court tennis is excellent, and there will be plenty of these sports later on. The lawn tennis at the Casino has already begun, and several of the courts are occupied daily by ambitious players. Tom Pettit, the expert player, has arrived at the Casino, and is prepared to give instruction as in past years. Business has never been so lively at the bathing beach this early in the season, and bathing is evidently to be popular again this year. Lifeboat patrols will be maintained at both the beach and Bailey's Beach at the end of Bellevue-avenue.

The conflict of the cottagers with the street railway company over the electric railway has been very tame since the denial by the Supreme Court of the petition for an injunction to restrain the running of the cars. The Newport Improvement Society, as the opposers call themselves in their organized capacity, does not seem to know what to do next, and, though the roll of members of the society has been steadily increasing, the members do not appear to be doing anything except paying their dues, which will probably be used to pay the fees of the counsel of the society. The following are the names of those who have joined the society in the last week: Francis Freeman, Mrs. Richard Baker, Thomas Gelvin, W. W. Sherman, Miss Ellen F. Mason, J. J. Post, Edmund Tweedy, Thomas Mott, the Newport Land Trust Company, Julien T. Davies, Gordon McKay, Michael Butler, Herman L. Edgar, Judge H. W. Booketaver, Col. W. E. Prince, T. A. Lawton, J. F. Pierson, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, C. M. Bell, John Osborn, Mrs. H. Gratwick, Le Roy King, Theodore M. Davis, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Richard Baker, the Rev. Dr. Philip Greee, Mrs. George Tiffany, and John H. Glover. The Directors of the railway company expected to have the road in operation before this date, but have been prevented by weather and delay in the arrival of materials; but another week will undoubtedly see the care running.

Cottage arrivals have not been as numerous this week, as the great majority had arrived before. The following are those who have come from New-York since the last letter:

August Belmont, By-the-Sea, Bellevue-avenue.
Theodore W. Phinney, Carroll-avenue.
J. L. Kernochan, Ochre Point.
Dr. E. L. Keyes, Pumpelly's, Gibbs-avenue.
Mrs. Berryman, Newport Land Company's cottage, Easton's Point.
Hugh T. Dickey, Wellington-avenue.
Calvin S. Brice, Bennett's, Bellevue-avenue.
J. J. Herwind, Bellevue-avenue.
Orme Wilson, Russell's, Narragansett-avenue.
Duncan Elliott, Hall cottage, Bellevue-avenue.
R. G. Hone, Wee Holm, Bellevue-avenue.
E. J. Knowlton, Kay-street, Ochre Point.
Ward McAllister, Lyman cottage, Narragansett-avenue.
Smith Clift, Sandy cottage, Narragansett-avenue.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Coles, Bellevue-avenue.
J. G. K. Lawrence, Celrichs's cottage, Kay-street.
Mrs. William Astor, Bellevue-avenue and the Cliffs.
C. Ogden McCagg, Ochre Point.

Rentals have revived again a little, the following having been made during the week: Ward McAllister of New-York, the Lyman cottage, on Narragansett-avenue; Theodore T. Moran of New-York, the Arnold cottage, on Rhode Island-avenue; Harrick Riggs, the Travers cottage, corner of Rhode Island-avenue and Champlin-street; Gerard W. Kidd of New-York, the Hoffman cottage, on Bellevue-avenue, near Bailey's Beach; James H. Beekman of New-York, the Train villa, on the Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Deacon of New-York have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Wein this week; Mr. C. C. Sawyer of Utica, N. Y., the guest of Mr. F. O. French; Mr. Isaac Townsend of New-York the guest of Mr. Setb B. French; Mrs. F. L. Fisk and Miss Bessie of Boston, the guests of Mrs. O. Hoffman Burrowe; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of New-York, the guest of Mrs. W. S. Wells; Mrs. F. J. Child and daughter of Cambridge, Mass., the guests of Mrs. G. W. Wales; ex-Secretary of War W. C. Endicott, the guest of Calvin S. Brice; Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane of New-York, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ball of Florence, Italy, the guests of Mrs. Milton H. Sanford.

Casino subscribers this week include Messrs. E. Parker, Gny Norman, J. P. Kernochan, Calvin S. Brice, Jerome Carty, R. G. Hone, Dunoan Elliott, George C. Sawyer, Richard Irvin, Smith Clift, S. Horatio Whitwell, Atherton Blight, George P. Upham, Gordon Fellowe, Judge S. W. Blatchford, and Dr. Le Roy Satterlee.

The steam yacht Emn, the schooner yachts Adriane, Dauntless, and Atlantic, the cutter Tomahawk, and the sloop yachts Mystery and Vixen have dropped anchor here within the past seven days.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who has been suffering from rheumatism, and whose illness has caused the return of his parents from Europe, is able to walk out.

Seven extra police officers have been placed on duty for the Summer to cover the outlying districts occupied by the cottagers. One officer in the avenue district is mounted. The cottagers will be well protected this Summer.

The death of Mrs. Margaret De Forrest, widow of George B. De Forrest, which recently occurred at New-London, will place several Newport cottagers in mourning.

Mr. Calvin S. Brice has been proposed as a stockholder of the Casino.

Work has been begun on the cellar of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's new house on Bellevue-avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are expected here

Drake, the banker, has passed into the hands of New-York gentlemen, who will erect a handsome hotel on the site some time during the coming Fall. Meantime the roomy and well-appointed cottage is open for guests.

THE BAR HARBOR HOTELS.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE—A LIVELY SEASON LOOKED FOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 6.—From a surface point of view Bar Harbor looks like the same odd, incongruous, happy-go-lucky seaside resort it was years ago, but a few days of close observation reveals differences. It never can be made conventional to the degree that Newport and some other resorts are, for everything in the nature of the place is against them—the wilderness, the rugged unevenness, the unconquerable surprises of the land, no less than the caprices of the atmosphere. But for all this the indoor life here is becoming more and more conventional. The hotels prove this even more than the costly cottages; not that they are not still bare and uncomfortable looking; but their tables are improving, and it has at last been borne in upon the mind of the native landlord that he must provide some of the conveniences of civilized life for his guests. The Rodick had a chance that no other house here ever had. It grew around the nucleus of the first primitive boarding house that "Capt. David," the father of the present men, opened to accommodate stray guests. It grew into the mammoth caravansary it now is; but it never changed its primitive boarding-house character. It kept alive the primitive conditions of the place, the jolly old days of few horses, no backboards, hard oilcloths, thick flannels, and thicker shoes. And then, too, the Rodick held a secret of its own as to how it always contrived to hold the most eligible young men that came to the place. But hold them it did; and so every mother coming to the island with daughters learned en route that Rodick's was the place to take them to.

Now all this has changed, would be too curious a matter to explain in brief space, but changed it has. This Summer the Rodick has waked up, and it is now receiving an elevator and electric bells. It has not yet opened for the season, and some of its old habitues may already be counted among the guests of the Malvern, the Belmont, the Lynam, the Louisburg, and the St. Sauveur. The Rodick has a very spacious hall for dances, readings, private theatricals, &c. At the same time the new Kebo Valley clubhouses may very much do away with the need of this. The new clubhouse has a charming little theatre or casino attached which can accommodate special players coming here, and more especially serve the purpose of private theatricals. Time will tell.

The query as to who would occupy Mrs. Bowler's handsome cottage while she remains in Europe this Summer was answered early this week, when Mr. Robert Garrett of Baltimore arrived and took possession of it. Everybody is glad, as the Garrett family is deemed a most desirable addition to the Bar Harbor Summer colony.

Mr. Edward Coles and family of Philadelphia, who were in Europe last Summer, arrived here in his yacht Sea Bird last fall, are now settled in their cottage, on the Schooner Head road.

The Swiss chalet, on Eden-street, has been again hired for the season by Beron and Baroness Rosen of Washington, who are very popular in society here.

Albert Clifford Barney and family of New-York have just moved into their new cottage, Ban-y-Bryn, on the Highbrook road. They had previously been guests at the St. Sauveur.

The first dinner of the season was given on Thursday evening by Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, now occupying the Marcyes cottage, on Mount Desert-street. A dinner party was also given at Sorrento by Mrs. Isaac Lawrence on Monday last.

Among the guests at the St. Sanveur who will remain throughout the season is Capt. J. Bush of Lexington, Ky., a member of the Pendennis Club and a favorite in society. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neilson of Philadelphia, Miss Florence Neilson, and Miss Burton have settled for the season at the same hotel. Among the late arrivals here are Mrs. Tillman Yarnall of Philadelphia, Mr. Snelling and Miss Grace Snelling of New-York at the Parker Cottage; Mr. Lewis Morris and wife at the Malvern Hotel; Mrs. H. G. Vnil and M. L. Vail, who are at the St. Sanveur. Mrs. John Binney and Mrs. Emily V. Binney of Middletown, Conn., are here visiting Mrs. Binney's mother, Mrs. G. L. Bush, at the Ocean Cottage.

Prof. William Lawrence of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge arrived last Saturday and repaired to his residence on Malden Hill. Mr. Jenkins and family of Baltimore occupy the Albert Higgins cottage on Albert-avenue. Lawyer Edward D. Bettens of New-York and his mother, Mrs. L. E. Bettens, arrived at the Newport Hones lately. Mr. Betteus has returned to New-York, but will be here again later. Among the guests at the Newport Hotels this week are Mr. J. D. Mortimison and family of Baltimore. Miss Olive Risley Seward, an adopted daughter of the late ex-Secretary, is expected to visit her friends, the Misses Hunt, daughters of the late William M. Hunt, the famous Boston artist, at their cottage, Hunt Summer. Mrs. Henry J. Dimock of New-York and Miss Dimock will be at the Louisburg during Anguet. Mrs. Dimock is a sister of ex-Secretary Whitney. Mrs. M. C. Stauffer and family of New-Orleans have engaged rooms at the St. Sauvent. A daughter of the family created something of a sensation a season or two ago when, after having refused an elderly and wealthy suitor, who was devoted to her, he suddenly died, leaving her a large part of his fortune. Bishop and Mrs. Neely of Portland are guests of Mrs. O. M. Shaw, wife of the proprietor of the West End Hotel, at her cottage on Bridge-street. Mr. Ball, the sculptor, who was also to be a guest, has not arrived, owing to the illness of his wife. At the West End last week were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Ward, the latter more widely known as Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. They came to visit Mrs. Ward's father, Prof. Austin Phelps, who is in very poor health.

Co. C's orchestra has heretofore been deemed efficient for Bar Harbor, doing duty in turn at the different hotels, but now the Louisburg promises to have one all to itself. James W. Cheney of Boston and other members of his orchestra are expected to arrive next week and will give an inaugural concert in the music room of the hotel daily throughout the season. Sorrento is not going to be beaten even by this, for the hotel, opened there on Monday with about twenty-five guests to start with, is to have an orchestra also.

The Louisburg, of all the hotels here, is, perhaps, the most unlikely for its success, which ought to be regarded as another feather in the feminine cap, for it has been conducted wholly by Mrs. Balch and her daughters. This Summer it is to have various attractions. Besides the orchestra mentioned a well-known Boston florist has opened a stand in the office, where floral favors of every variety will be on hand. A confectionery counter is in another corner of the Louisburg office. The hotel did not open till last Monday, when twenty-two guests registered, since when a large number more Bostonians, with a smaller number from New-York and elsewhere, and more yet to come. Among the latter were Miss Shannon and Miss Georgiana Shannon of Washington-square, New-York.

The season, despite the early warmth, opens tardily, but now that "the Fourth" is passed things are expected to quicken, and next week will be much more lively. There are a good many people here, but it always takes a certain length of time for social festivities to begin.

A bicycle road to Jordan Pond is now building between the Green Mountain Railway Company and certain citizens of Bar Harbor. The latter cleared and repaired the old and long-disused carriage road to the summit, and carriage parties have lately taken to going up there. This, of course, worked to the detriment of the mountain railway trade. The railway company bethought itself that the mountain was its own sole property. It furtified itself with legal advice and kept its own counsel till, to-day, when a gateway has appeared built across the road. At the gate to-morrow will stand an official, who, whenever a carriage party appears, will demand toll. The toll will be a dollar a head, a dollar for each passenger, and a dollar for each horse, and a dollar for the vehicle. To-morrow will see this new order of things put to the test, and the two or three correspondents who alone, outside of the officials, have got an inkling of the matter, await the result with much interest. The denouement is likely to prove amusing, unless the carriage parties perceive the enare and give up the struggle.

LIVELY DAYS AT LENOX.

THE SEASON'S GAYETIES FAIRLY UNDER WAY—PERSONAL NOTES.

LENOX, Mass., July 6.—The past month has indeed been a "month of roses" in Lenox, and it has been the custom for the cottagers to drive about among their friends to see the roses and compare the different varieties. Among those who have had some of the finest collections are the Bishops, Sloanes, Wards, and Lanlers.

Mr. Struthers and Mr. Chapin are making many improvements upon their already beautiful grounds. George W. Westinghouse has moved into Gen. Bathbone's cottage and will live in it until his own cottage is completed, which will probably be in September.

Mrs. Sloane received for the first time this season on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Folsom has chosen Monday mornings to receive her friends. Miss Del Monte will be "at home" Tuesday mornings, Mrs. Sloane Wednesday mornings, and Mrs. Whitney Wednesday afternoons.

GUESTS AT SHARON SPRINGS.

THE LANDLORDS PLEASED WITH THE PROSPECT OF A BUSY SEASON.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 6.—The Sharon small boy does not hail the approach of the "glorious Fourth" with more joy than the average Sharon hotel man, but there the parallel ends. The small boy, of course, looks upon it as a happy event; the hotel man as a bugbear which must be passed before that happy point is reached when the money comes rolling into his coffers more rapidly than it rolls out. Although he has not been making money, the average Sharon landlord is in a very happy frame of mind. The season thus far has opened very auspiciously, and there is every indication that the wished-for crowd will come now that the Fourth has come and gone.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar of Concord, Mass. was one of the earliest arrivals at Sharon this season. He has been here since early in June.

The Rev. George Z. Gray of Cambridge, Mass., Dean of the Harvard Theological Seminary, is with his family occupying one of the Pavilion cottages.

The Inhalation Building is being well patronized considering the earliness of the season. It is claimed to have within its walls appliances for the use of sulphur water in every way known in this country or Europe.

George A. Belnecker of Baltimore, Md., who spent last season in Sharon, is again at the Pavilion.

Amory S. Carhart, well known in society circles both in New-York and Brooklyn, is, as has been his custom for the greater part of his life, spending the Summer in Sharon. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carhart, old-time visitors at Sharon, are also here again.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eliot of Boston were among the first of the "cottagers" to arrive this season. They are occupying Pavilion Cottage 2.

A patent medicine company is trying to secure the use of the waters here for a sanitarium which he proposed to build. He has received no encouragement, however, and will be forced to look elsewhere for his sulphur water.

The following are among the late arrivals at the Pavilion:

From New-York—Mrs. S. Ward, S. O. Hanwood, Mrs. J. D. Ogden and maid, Miss Ogden, F. L. Ogden, Miss Hayward and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Myers, Miss S. Myers, L. A. Myers, F. B. Myers, Mrs. Richard Ives and Miss Ives, Mrs. Wischenwertky and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Van Arsdale, Mr. W. D. Ellis and wife, Miss Blake, Master Sarah Blake, Miss Clapham, Master Lapham. From Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carhart, A. S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mathews, Henry Ware Jones. From Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Morse, Mrs. M. M. Wheelock. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Felmer. Mrs. Charles Gordon, the Misses Gordon, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eliot, the Rev. G. Z. Gray and wife, G. Z. Gray, Jr., Arthur Z. Gray, Wilson Walters, Miss Walters, Miss Bancroft, Miss Bancroft, Miss Hascrouck. Also, Mrs. A. S. Messer, Henry Messer, New-Hamburg, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Appleton, Newburgh, N. Y.; Mrs. George L. Lyman, Bellport, L. I.; George A. Reinoker and servant, Baltimore; E. R. Hear, Concord, Mass.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 6, via Galveston.—Mr. Remsen Whitehouse, secretary to the American Legation here, left to-day for Europe.

The Mexican press is making fierce attacks upon the scheme to settle colored emigrants from the United States in Mexico, and asks the Government to be patriotic and not to countenance it.

WHEN LANDLORDS SMILE

A CERTAIN SUBSTITUTE FOR THE THERMOMETER.

SOME FEATURES OF THE SEASON AT LONG BRANCH—DOINGS AT OTHER RESORTS ON THE JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—The hotel keepers smiled on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday and Thursday they gnashed their teeth. It rained fiercely and the people staid away; that is, a good many did. Still the hotel registers were pretty well filled with names, and yesterday morning, when the sun came out, the smiles of the landlords reappeared. The countenances of these Long Branch landlords indicate the sort of weather that prevails as well as a thermometer. A guest has no need to look further than the proprietor's face if he wants to know about the atmospheric conditions. In fair weather the ends of the landlord's mouth point upward. In foul weather they take a downward turn and his look is black, like the sky.

The rain made little difference to those fortunate ones who came here for the purpose of spending the Summer. A great many of this class arrived during the week and went to their cottages or to their old quarters in their favorite hotels.

The storms of last Winter did a great deal of damage to that portion of the bluff directly in front of the Howland House, and the driveway has been closed for a distance of about two hundred feet for repairs. Carriages have to go behind the Howland in passing to and from the pier. The cost of the repairs will amount to several thousand dollars. The Commissioners have appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. If that does not cover the expense—and it probably will not—the balance will be made up by the hotel proprietors and the cottagers.

Tuesday night's storm toppled over one of the Summer houses on the bluff in front of the Howland. It struck the bathhouses on the beach below and wrecked them. But the damage was not very heavy.

With the above exception the Winter storms dealt very leniently with Long Branch's water front. It is the general opinion that as far as the bathing is concerned the storms were of considerable benefit. The grade of the beach is gentler. The bathers can wade in most places further out than they could last year.

So far this year there has been an unusually large number of bathers. The water has been very warm and the surf very agreeable. Judge O'Reilly came down on the morning of the Fourth. He and Police Commissioner Martin donned bathing suits early yesterday morning. When they came out they were rosy and jolly. They said the water was fine.

Mrs. Langtry arrived on Tuesday. She was accompanied by her young niece and Mr. F. Gebhard. The actress has taken Miss Hattie Russell's cottage for the season. Two seasons ago she occupied one of Philip Daly's cottages. She paid $2,500 for it. Last year she paid $1,000 for the Brown cottage, and this year she pays $400. People here say that is another little retrenchment. She never was known to be economical before, as far as her comfort was concerned. It may be due, however, to the fact that she contemplates going abroad a little later in the season and does not care to entertain very extensively.

A feature at this Branch this year is the opening of Norman L. Munro's Norward Park. It is a beautiful spot. Twenty new cottages have been built, and there is also in the centre of the park a casino, in the story of which is devoted to athletic recreation, there being billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, and a racquet court. The second story is a fine concert hall. All the cottages have been rented. They are occupied by Mr. Warren S. Silcocks and family and Mr. Theodore Silcocks and family of Brooklyn, Mr. Charles Goodwin, Mr. Clinton G. Baker, Mr. H. J. Begley, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mrs. Theodore Haight, Mr. William D. Harper, Mr. W. B. Wilkins, Mr. M. Plummer, Mr. F. A. Rinkler, Mr. H. Henry Brenois, Mrs. Dr. Deshon, L. Scott, William C. Steele, Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Freshman, all from New-York; Edward S. Ellis of Orange, N. J.; Mr. A. S. Wells and Mrs. A. Crantor, of Jersey City.

Mr. Munro issued invitations for a hop at the casino on the night of the 4th. All the cottagers were there, with many of their friends. Before the dancing began they witnessed a fine pyrotechnic display, which their host had gotten up.

Mr. John Hoey's Hollywood Hotel was full on Tuesday night, and Manager Collentin had to send a respectful but firm reply to quite a number of applicants by telegram and letter for apartments. Among the guests at the Hollywood now are August Belmont, A. J. Cassatt and son, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels of San Francisco, H. J. Havemeyer and family, Martin H. Havemeyer, W. M. Seligman and family, Mr. and Mrs. V. Henry Rothschild and family, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bernheimer and family, and E. A. Loeb of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. David F. Conover and Miss Adele Conover of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin and E. A. Haggin of San Francisco, Mrs. Nicholas Suydam, Mrs. Henry York, Mrs. Richard Ivers and Miss Aileue Ivers of San Francisco, Harrison Grey Fiske of New-York, Ernest Thalman and Carl Thalman of New-York, Marquis de Croissio and wife and Mrs. M. W. Ward and Francesca Wall of New-York. Mr. Thomas P. Cushing and Capt. William M. Connor were at the Hollywood the early part of the week. The latter went to New-York on Thursday. He expects to sail for Europe shortly.

Georga M. Pullman and family arrived at their West End cottage to-day, where they will remain for the season.

Frederick T. Mason and Taylor Dickson, two prominent members of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, are at the West End, and Waldo Sprague, H. D. Whiting, and Georga Brewster of New-York are there also.

At the Scarborough are I. S. Plant, proprietor of the Hotel Vendome of New-York, wife, and niece; Minnie Palmer and her husband, John Rogers; S. M. Rice, wife, Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Binstead, and T. B. Childs of New-York.

The Howland House register bears the names of W. J. Sinclair, Col. A. B. De Frece and family, Miss Julia McDonald and Lawrence Mcdonald, Captain Edward Hastings, Miss Burden, F. H. D. Mason, Robert Hall and daughter, all of New-York, and Miss Adelaide Thompson of Philadelphia.

There is a little theatrical colony here. Oliver Dond Byron and his wife are at their cottage. Henry V. Donnelly and his right bower, Girard, and Edward E. Dowers, with Manager Aaron and Modjeska next year, are at the Brighton. Mrs. D. P. Bowers has rooms at the Ocean. Maggie Mitchell has arrived at her cottage. Marie Jansen is at Pleasure Bay, and Lelia Farrell is at the Ocean.

Count Francisco Gnaccimani of Ravenna, Italy, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Doud Byron.

Norman L. Munro has repurchased the steam yacht Our Mary. It was originally built for him to ply between Branchport and the Highlands, but will now be a pleasure boat for the cottagers at Norwood. The Our Mary conveyed James G. Blaine's family and a party of friends, twenty-five in all, to the Highlands yesterday morning on a pleasure trip. The party was in charge of Edward Mott, Mr. Munro's other yacht, the speedy Say When, lies at anchor at his dock on the Shrewsbury River.

Among the cottagers at the Branch are Joseph A. Booth, brother of Edwin Booth; Mrs. Nicholas de Peyster, Howard Stokes, Victor Dumas, a son of the novelist; J. Edgar Thomson, I. B. Newcombe, A. B. Durand, Carroll Livingston, and John Habberton.

LIFE AT ASBURY PARK.

GOOD FISHING IN RAINY WEATHER—MANY COLORED BATHERS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 6.—Fishing has been the most popular sport during the past week. The rain, which spoiled every other outdoor recreation, has only added to the interest in this sport, for it has been fisherman's weather. Large numbers of persons have gone off on the yachts which ply daily between here and the fishing banks, and have made some very good catches of bluefish. From one to two hundred persons are usually to be found fishing on the pier, many of them remaining all day. The proprietor, James A. Bradley, adds zest to the sport by offering a valuable prize each year to the person catching the largest fish. Last year's champion, Mr. Edge, broke the record yesterday by the capture of a seven-pound weakfish.

The colored people are availing themselves of the arrangement to secure cheap bathing facilities during commission hours, and while members of dusky folks disport themselves in the waves during the early morning, few bathe during the fashionable bathing hours.

A large circular riding track is being constructed on ground adjacent to the beach on North Asbury. It is 300 feet in diameter. A riding school will be established there, and there is some talk of having an amateur circus during the Summer.

Commodore Sartori of the navy is occupying a cottage on Fourth-avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Otis H. Tiffany and wife of New-York are at the Ocean Hotel.

W. L. Loss of New-York is occupying the Home cottage on First-avenue.

Miss Nellie Bailey of the New-York Casino is visiting the Park as the guest of Mrs. Frederick J. Long.

SEA GIRT'S VISITORS.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 6.—All of the improvements of the camp grounds have been completed, and the Summer season is now in full blast. Gen. Sewell, Col. E. A. Campbell, and Col. J. A. Parker, Adjutant-General during the week was R. S. Smiley of the United States Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew F. West, H. L. and Miss H. H. Jeweby, and the family of Dr. A. Du Bois are at the Beach House. At the Tremont are Miss M. Black, Joshua E. Ballinger, Miss Martha Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Price, Mrs. James Robinson, Mrs. Charles Wagner, and M. W. Leeds.

AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

THE HOTELS RAPIDLY FILLING UP—SOME RECENT ARRIVALS.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 6.—Each day adds brightness to the prospects for the season at this beautiful little Jersey paradise. The number of arrivals at the Hotel Breslin is swelling in a way which bids fair to test the utmost capacity of the big establishment before Fall breezes end the season.

Notwithstanding the rainy weather the week has been a gay one within doors and without. The fishing, which is unexcelled so far as American lakes are concerned, is as brisk a sport as ever, and the nine miles of mirror-like surface are dotted with boats as long as daylight lasts. The arrivals of the week at the Breslin have been as follows:

From New-York.—Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Platt, Tilden Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. George Headley, Harry Billings, Misses Florence and Mary Leech, W. B. Howe, Henry W. Schumacher, J. S. Leech and family, W. J. A. Mokim, E. M. Murchison and family, Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duplan, Miss Bessie Greenwood, E. E. Lakemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Kirtland, Mr. Theodore Richardson, John Downey, D. Daiziel and the Misses Daiziel, the Misses Dunlap, F. L. Rea, Mrs. H. Armstrong, F. W. Scarborough, Mrs. F. D. Harmon, W. S. Daland, F. A. Leland, Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Jr., and the Misses Havemeyer, William C. Lusk, and Graham Lusk.

From Other Cities.—Mr. Watson of Plainfield, Mrs. McBride and Miss Agnes McBride and Mrs. Dr. S. F. Stryker of Philadelphia, Theodore F. Jenkins of New-Rochelle, Miss Edith Nast, Miss Mabel Nast, R. C. Logan, and R. H. Porter of Morristown; Leo Datt and family of Plainfield, Dr. G. G. Greene, George H. Bebar, and C. C. Voorhees of Woodbury; Mrs. J. H. Bates of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Shortland of Brooklyn and Mr. James Sprunt Wiley of Wilmington, N. C.

Mount Arlington Hotel.—Mr. H. L. Bahrasi, Mr. and Mrs. H. Elsas, Dr. and Mrs. Kohn, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith of New-York; Eugene F. Cocker, William Doneh, Jr., Henry Spencer, and D. J. Eno of Newark; Louis J. Sellers and O. E. Fleisher of Philadelphia; A. Robertson of Hoboken, and Mrs. Fernandez of Brooklyn.

AT POINT PLEASANT.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 6.—This is becoming one of the most popular resorts along the Jersey coast, and some prominent people make it their home during the Summer. One of the handsomest cottages in the place is that owned by Gen. John C. Fremont. It is situated on the banks of the Sqnan River and can hardly be seen from the river on account of the big trees that surround it. The General has spent several Summers here.

Col. Ingalls and family, well-known Princeton (N. J.) people, are here for the Summer.

Among those registered at the Land's End Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foote of Morristown.

J. T. Duffy, George V. Onderconk, S. S. Wood, Jr., and W. F. Reinhart are among the New-Yorkers who are summering here.

Charles Hall of Trenton will soon move into his new cottage on Trenton-avenue.

John D. Maxwell of Jersey City has moved into his lake cottage.

W. T. Steel, a real estate dealer of Trenton, is sojourning here.

William Sartain, the artist, is at the Edgewater cottage.

Lieut. Commander Drake of the United States Navy will erect a cottage on the river bluff.

W. G. Frost of Jersey City is at the Arnold House.

Among the Brooklyn people sojourning here are Edward E. Barton, A. D. Richey, John W. Parker, and Joseph C. Hughes.

The family of John A. Casey, the Brooklyn realm manufacturer, are occupying one of their cottages.

W. S. Silvers of Cranbury, N. J., has taken possession of his cottage for the season.

Among the weekly visitors is ex-Congressman John Hart Brewer, the pottery manufacturer of Trenton.

ISLAND HEIGHTS GROWING.

ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. J., July 6.—This resort, which a few years ago was hardly known outside of Ocean County, is coming into line with the other famous camp-meeting grounds in New-Jersey. During August large meetings are held in the commodious Auditorium, which attract Methodists from all parts of the State. The Island House is managed this season by Mrs. T. C. Parsons, late of the Perennial. Among the recent arrivals at this house are the following: Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Taylor, New-York; Samuel Fowden, Germantown, Penn.; R. W. Stone, N. W. Brudage, Newark; A. T. Lavalistee, Crisfield, Md.; George D. Wilkins, Mount Holly; W. R. Boswell, Dr. W. J. Rowman, J. W. Irwin, Mrs. H. C. Rohrer, Mrs. Milton Glass, S. B. Richards, R. T. Irwin, Charles Bush, Ralph Peverly, W. N. Trotter, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. Quimby and son, Jersey City; D. G. Langendorf and family, Camden; Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, E. L. Wright, Mattie Wright, Trenton. The Perenulal House, under the management of Mrs. S. P. Singer, was formally opened a few nights ago.

The Ocean County Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Auditorium three days next Saturday and Sunday, July 13 and 14. Mrs. S. J. C. Downs, the State President; Mrs. Lathrop of Michigan, and the Rev. S. Monroe Vansant will deliver addresses.

MOUNT TABOR'S CAMP GROUND.

MOUNT TABOR, N. J., July 6.—This mountain camp-meeting ground of the Methodists received its full quota of Fourth of July visitors. The feature of the day was the oration by "Singing Chaplain" C. C. McCabe. The cottages on the mountain side are now nearly all occupied. At the park three clay courts are to be laid out for tennis players and the turf courts are to be repaired. Many improvements have been made on the grounds by the Trustees of the association. Several avenues have been laid out or improved and are apparatus has been secured as a protection against any serious conflagration. Many families from New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson are already here and others are expected in the course of a few weeks. The transient visitors of camp-meeting times will not be seen for more than a month, for the camp meeting dose not begin until after Aug. 1. Among the present visitors are:

Richard Grant of Jersey City, Thomas James of New-York, Presiding Elder A. L. Brice, D. D., of the Elizabeth District, Mr. Barrett of New-York, E. Allison of Jersey City, W. T. Day of New-York, Dr. W. Stecker of Newark.

RELIGION AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 6.—The appearance of the great camp ground, with its hundreds of tents and bright flags, becomes more animated and Summer-like every day. Most of the tents are now occupied. The buildings on the camp ground are now occupied by large audiences, and daily meetings are being held.

The Auditorium Memorial Tabernacle, on the camp ground, will be dedicated to-morrow. Dr. McGlynn is expected to be in town and will probably address one of the beach meetings in the evening.

Mrs. Simpson and Miss Ida Simpson, wife and daughter respectively of the late Bishop Simpson, are spending the season at the Waverly House.

ON THE SHORES OF OTSEGO LAKE.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 6.—Despite the unfavorable weather, which has not only damped the spirits of those already here, but has also prevented the coming of many expected arrivals, this delightful resort already begins to wear a midsummer appearance. The cottagers are nearly all here, and the hotels, though by no means full, have a sufficient number of guests to add life to the town. Excursion parties from Richfield are also becoming quite numerous, and these, combined with the unusually large number of handsome equipages belonging to the visitors here, make the streets quite gay at certain hours of the day.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach and family of New-York have taken possession of their Lake-street house for the Summer. Frank Waller, the artist, of New-York is domiciled in his handsome lodge over the river for the season. A through parlor car for Cooperstown is now attached to the 9:15 A. M. train leaving New-York on the New-York Central. Travelers by this train arrive here at 5 P. M. Prof. Reese of Columbia College, with his family, are as usual spending the Summer at Templeton Lodge. H. D. Wardwell, who last Fall purchased a valuable farm of several hundred acres at the head of the lake, has taken Woodbox cottage for the Summer. He will next season erect a handsome residence on his new purchase. The Cooper House orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Phillips,

Jerome Allen of the University of New-York, Prof. W. S. Perry of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Prof. W. H. Parker of Boston; Miss Sarah Ann Gould, supervisor of primary schools, Minneapolis, Minn.; Prof. A. W. Norton, Oswego, N. Y.; Miss Caroline T. Haven, free kindergarten of New-York; Prof. L. A. Butterfield, Dartmouth College; Prof. Otto Schevitzky of Leipsic, Prof. R. K. Fitz of New-York, Prof. O. D. Hale of New-England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and others.

ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE.

SOME GOOD FISHING RECORDS—HOTELS AND COTTAGES WELL FILLED.

ROUND ISLAND, St. Lawrence River, July 6.—"When it is too wet to enjoy life anywhere, Summer resorts do not afford relief to suffering humanity." So says a guest at "The Frontenac" on this island, and undoubtedly hundreds of people at other Summer hotels are saying the same thing. Notwithstanding this general disagreeableness, which cannot be helped by hotel men or anybody else, people have been coming to the St. Lawrence in large numbers during the past few days. The cottages are nearly all occupied and the hotels are receiving many guests. The river has assumed its gayest attire, and the islands studding its bosom never looked more beautiful. The wet season has been productive of the most luxuriant vegetation. Added to this is the artificial beauty added by cottagers in the way of architecture and artistic decorations, all of which grow more elaborate year by year. This resort was never more attractive than it is at the present time.

The fishing this season is up to the usual standard, and some unusually large catches of bass have been made by the visitors who find pleasure in handling the rod. Among the catches of bass made in this vicinity the past week was one of 45 by H. M. Cutting of New-York, one of 40 by Dr. Bailey of Poughkeepsie, and one of 25 by the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse. These catches were all made in one day, and the largest fish in the lot weighed 3½ pounds. A Syracuse party took 102 bass in one afternoon; a total weight of nearly 200 pounds. Jacob Russell and George H. Russell of Brooklyn captured 93, the largest weighing 3½ pounds and the smallest 12 ounces. Otto Magnus of New-York took 21 in less than an hour. James E. Easton of Brooklyn hooked a thirty-six-pound muskalonge near his cottage on Tuesday and saved him.

Cape Vincent holds its own so far as fishing is concerned. In fact, some of the finest catches are made there. Thomas J. O'Donohue of New-York, a guest at the St. Lawrence Hotel, took 47 bass in one day, the average weight being 2 pounds. Amos A. Smith of Brooklyn, another guest, captured a twenty-eight-pound muskallonge.

C. W. Sikes of Brooklyn, who claimed that he was gratified with a view of the famous sea serpent near this island last season, is trying to regain his former good standing with the cottagers by persistent angling. He brings in an average of about twenty bass every day.

With better weather there will be better sport and, of course, everybody looks for better weather during July and August. The people now here, however, are making the most of their opportunities. The Crossmon House is filling up rapidly and everything indicates a very lively season. Among those booked at the various hotels are the following:

Crossmon House.—Mrs. William C. Kingsley, Brooklyn; Harry S. Kingsley and wife, Brooklyn; Mme. Frabicotre and maid, New-York; Henry Cornell, Melbourne, Australia; F. W. Mansfield, United States Army; Miss Mansfield, Governor's Island; Mrs. Mansfield, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Miss Dudley, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Miss Philbrick, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Mrs. Schuyler, Philadelphia; George F. Knett and wife, New-York; Miss Creamer, New-Heven, Conn.; Miss Crafser, New-Heven, Conn.; Howard Phelps and family, New-York; Mrs. Wife, Rochester; Mrs. Brewster and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; E. F. Brewster and family, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. R. Newman, New-York; Alfred Wiel, New-York; Jonathan Ford and family, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles H. Johnson, New-York; C. S. Hibbard, New-York; F. Taylor Bryan and wife, St. Louis; Sheridan Shook, New-York; Irving Fraleigh, New-York; Mrs. E. Smith, Philadelphia; W. H. Detmold, New-York; Charles H. Phelps and family, New-York; W. A. Wadkins, Brooklyn; Merritt Peckham, Utica, N. Y.; Otto J. Lang and family, New-York; Miss Lilly Rish, New-York; E. J. Underwood, New-York; Miss Underwood, New-York; the Rev. J. A. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Kadike, R. Newman, H. L. Robinson, New-York; J. M. Clough and daughter, New-Haven. Among those coming are Lord and Lady Battersea, New-York; Thomas G. Carson, Dalton, Mass.; Mrs. Ontcalt and family, Prescott, Ontario.

Thousand Island House.—A. H. Walter, W. K. Kerr, M. Grace Garner, Jr., and Miss Lewis, C. B. Bailey, Mrs. G. E. Hyatt, W. L. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Steckler, Mrs. G. A. Madden and family, Mrs. M. C. Freeman, Charles H. Stone, Lewis Weldon, William Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirsch, Mrs. John O. Ellis, Miss Marion Ellis, Mrs. Kyerson, New-York.

Hubbard House.—P. B. Acker, P. Anderson, M. Strong, A. Gilderslave, Jr., F. L. Carlisle, E. J. Knapp, Jr.; Mrs. E. J. Knapp, New-York; C. P. Kranth, Pittsburg; S. R. Finch, Peekskill; Mrs. H. M. Raine, Miss J. A. Raine, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rodie, Kingston, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bacon Brooklyn.

Walton House.—D. A. Lewis, J. W. Packard, C. P. Bailey, William Hoag, New-York.

Thousand Island Park.—W. J. Wilbro, George R. Davis, C. H. Bradley, W. S. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Kirkner, New-York; Dr. J. M. Turner and family, Jacob Worth and family, George Russell and family, Brooklyn; W. L. Grandy, Baltimore.

The Frontenac.—For the season—Mrs. M. A. W. Thorne and family, James W. Arthur and family, Charles Frazier and family, Mrs. J. D. Townsend and daughter, J. A. Osborne and family, Dr. J. G. Baldwin and family, Thomas H. Newman and family, E. Cleveland and family, New-York; D. E. Cromwell and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Meyers, White Plains; Mrs. Dr. Bennett and daughter, Mrs. F. H. Shannon and daughter, H. G. Mirick and family, Brooklyn.

St. Lawrence Hotel, Cape Vincent.—For the season—L. C. Giles, W. C. Southwick, Mrs. S. Keep and family, O. H. Scott and family, Rolla Thomas and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baldwin, New-York; George W. Wickes and family, Amos A. Smith and family, Chester S. Lord and party of ten, Brooklyn; J. T. Preston and party of fifteen, Orange, N. J.; Howard Grey, Elizebeth, N. J.

CROWDS AT LAKE GEORGE.

ALL THE HOTELS AND COTTAGES FULL —A LIST OF THE GUESTS.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 6.—There has been a large number of arrivals at all the hotels this week, and with the usual Saturday night's addition the season may be said to have opened brilliantly. The cottages are all occupied and it seems as if cottage life were becoming as popular here as at other fashionable resorts. A few years ago the number of cottages could be counted on the fingers of one hand, while today there are at least a hundred. Adjacent to the village is a four-acre grove of pines called the Point of Pines. It extends out some distance into the lake and has been the favorite picnic ground for the village. Last week it was sold to a party of gentlemen for $20,000. It is their intention to erect a casino similar to that at Newport. More than $30,000 has already been subscribed. This will furnish a long-wished-for attraction and no doubt will be well patronized.

President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, and Private Secretary Halford will spend several days at the Fort William Henry Hotel in August. William Demuth and family of New-York are again occupying the pretty Queen Anne cottage on the Fort William Henry grounds. Among the cottagers on the lake are:

H. H. Hayden, A. A. Hayden, Robert Lewis and family of New-York, George H. Cramer and family of Troy, Dr. Paxton and family of New-York, Galloway C. Morris and family of Philadelphia, E. R. Steiglitz and family, Walter Price and daughters, Dr. F. Randolph and family, Frank Dyer and family, Matthew Wilson and family, and Dr. Wilson and family, all of New-York.

Col. George B. Holt of New-York is at the Fort William Henry. The State Forest Commission has not yet decided what to do on the islands belonging to the State, but numerous camping parties have taken up their quarters therein in anticipation of such action. Following are the arrivals:

Fort William Henry Hotel.—Mrs. Adne Allinson and the Misses Allinson of New-Jersey, E. W. Chamberlain and wife of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Morse and Señor V. d'Escoriaza of New-York, George W. Libbey and Miss Libbey of Boston, Miss Dimmock and Miss Chester of Washington, D. C.; John Waldron and Dr. Lawrence Howard of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Clark of New-York, Mrs. G. A. Bullock and G. A. Bullock, Jr., of Philadelphia, H. W. Maxfield and wife of Red Bank, N. J.; Rear Admiral M. Smith, United States Navy; C. P. Fraine, Mrs. E. Fowler, Mrs. Vail, Alonzo Tilden, Mrs. Tilden, Miss L. R. Tilden of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Buddington, the Misses Sudden of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Warren of Philadelphia, the Hon. Joseph Wheelock and Henry Barker of New-York, J. C. Cleveland of Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Pond, and Mrs. J. S. Best, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Col. George R. Holt, Mrs. F. J. Elliott of New-York, C. A. Stitt and wife, Edinburgh, Scotland; T. R. Reed of Red Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pope of Vineland, N. J.; Robert Henderson and Henry B. Henderson of Brooklyn, Charles E. Curtis of New-Heven, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Chester of Buffalo, Miss Sarah Hall of New-York, Miss Hall, Mrs. Mrs. W. H. Prindle and Mrs. C. Abbott of Boston, John B. Marie, Robert C. Alexander, D. Molves of New-York, F. S. Adams and wife of Philadelphia, W. A. Clarke and wife of Utica, A. W. Pope and wife of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George Rust of Denver.

Lake House.—Mrs. P. Van Cortlandt of Croton-on-the-Hudson, Mrs. John R. Mathews, Miss K. V. C. Mathews, Miss Isabel B. Mathews, Charles R. Tarbox and wife of New-York, George B. Grant of Boston, the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., and wife of Brooklyn, F. Voigt and wife of Chattanooga, John Robertson and wife and Miss Carrie Lamson of Bellows Falls, William Robertson and wife and Miss Helen Robertson of Putney, Charles M. Locke and wife of Detroit, T. McDonald and wife of New-York, J. W. Allen, Jr., and wife of Chicago, W. Atchison, Jr., and A. Darling of Montreal, E. S. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. D. McGirr, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wesley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brevoort of New-York, Mrs. F. S. Smith of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. E. Swanzey and Samuel T. Swanzey of St. Louis, Miss Thompson, Miss D. Thompson and maid, and R. S. Mackay and wife of New-York, W. S. Rodie and wife of Kingston, C. D. Joyce, Miss Parry and Miss Knight of Philadelphia, William C. Gorman and Mr. Parkman of Boston, R. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Verity of London, Dr. Joseph N. Henry and W. L. Johnson and wife of New-York, Mrs. A. W. Brocock and maid and Master Brocock of Brooklyn, Charles Sachs and wife of Cincinnati, R. D. Smith and wife of Chicago, J. Buchanan Henry and four children and Alfred Bolte of Brooklyn, C. F. Spaulding and wife of Boston, William G. Hookey, wife and Anthony Gould and wife and maid of Albany.

Crosbyside.—Mr. Burchell and family, Mrs. Paul Harwood, Mrs. M. A. Easton, and Miss Easton, Miss Ward of New-York; K. A. Montgomery of Philadelphia, Theodore Weuts and family of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Toler of Elizabeth, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Pinkney, Marsh Shafer and wife of New-York, G. E. Randall and wife of Providence, R. I., Charles D. Smith and wife, W. V. Baker of New-York, C. H. Carson of Glens Falls, Mrs. and Miss Browne of New-York, Mrs. Wright and Mr. Edward Taylor.

Sagamore.—William H. Brown and wife, Miss Flagler, Miss Catlin, C. R. Conger and family, F. H. Davies and wife, S. H. Rodenbaugh, Mrs. W. P. Ketchum and two daughters, H. H. Man and wife, Miss Howell, George N. Messiter, J. C. Perrin and wife, A. L. Neeson, A. G. Paul and wife, James H. Bailey and wife, Charles K. Bailey, W. E. Ehmendorf, Frederick G. Ely, J. B. Hicks and wife, J. S. Brady, Frederick M. Patrick, L. B. McIver, W. J. Davison, C. A. McMaster and wife, John B. Marie and wife, S. H. Middleton and family, A. G. Dickinson, Jr., F. J. Martin and wife, E. Pfarrins and family, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and wife, Edward G. Shepard and wife, Mrs. W. G. Wallace, W. L. Hollingsworth and family, John Tanner and wife, Brooklyn; A. L. Tomes, R. S. Gulick, W. E. Hongh and wife, Thomas H. Talmage, Miss Talmage, J. S. Talmage, Jr., J. M. Bacon and wife, S. W. Boocock and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Boocock, L. F. Castle and wife, H. F. Winter and Arthur Winter of Orange, N. J.; J. H. Prince and wife of Vineland, N. J., Arthur Dewhurst Skipton of England, George T. Rogers and wife, J. Fairfield, N. J., L. G. Meason and wife, and Charles A. Tier of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NIAGARA FALLS EXTORTIONS.

WARFARE BEING WAGED ON THE HACKMEN—THE WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 6.—The one great drawback to a pleasant sojourn at the Falls is the hackman. He is the greatest nuisance in existence. Saratoga is now waging war upon him, but it is a pigmy effort compared with the struggle which is going on here. Hack fare is a double fleecing process. All hackmen are paid a commission by the bazaar men and photographers for every customer they bring, receiving from 25 to 50 per cent. of the amount expended. This makes it an object for a hackman to take his load to the places which pay him best. If one pays 50 cents to see the Whirlpool Rapids and goes down the elevator, the hackman who carried the load receives one-half the pay. About three years ago a livery stable firm was formed with the object of breaking up this robbery and commission business and redeeming the Falls from its bad reputation. This firm has had a bitter fight ever since with the hackmen. The visitor is now protected from the bazaars and other scalpers, the Whirlpool Rapids admission has been lowered to 25 cents a head, as the drivers do not receive commissions, and many other improvements have been brought about. A visitor knows just what his ride will cost him, and can select his route and the places he wishes to visit.

The hops have begun down the river at the Queen's Royal. A fête one was held on the night of the Fourth. There were fully two hundred guests present. To-night another was given and Toronto people were well represented. There is some talk of a visit from President Harrison, Secretary Proctor, and Secretary Tracy to the Fort Niagara on a tour of inspection. An appropriation must soon be made to hold the sea wall together, as it is toppling over now. A big storm will finish it. The Prospect House had a very large number of foreign arrivals this week, including a number of Englishmen, Scotch, Irish, and South American visitors, and the West Indies were well represented. The International had a party of Mexicans this week. They were most favorably impressed with the Falls. The Kaulenbach took care of some of the German aristocracy, and all the cottages pretty full. The following are the latest arrivals:

Queen's Royal.—Thomas T. Wight, wife, and child, Pensacola, Fla.; J. S. Tarr and wife, Frank McFarland, E. J. H. Bickel, Will P. White, Mrs. A. A. Tath, New-York.

International Hotel.—D. Bliss, Mrs. F. Besse, Mrs. W. T. Salter, Eugene Hoohart, Max Hilard and wife, Mrs. Lovey, Mrs. Wentheilig, Wurter and wife, H. Heindey and wife, Peter T. Rudsker and wife, John J. Brojen, Jr., William Macelland, David W. Herriman and wife, R. C. Gathart, J. W. E. Hayes, Sr., J. W. E. Hayes, Jr., Walter L. Howell and wife, Mrs. A. Campbell, J. Campbell, Mrs. Holk, D. Campbell, David B. Calden, John A. Dowe and wife, James Griffiths and wife, W. J. Walton and lady, J. Williamson and lady, C. C. Chickering, L. H. Wilkins and wife, New-York; Amanda M. Rivas, Ynocnicio Acnni, Leonardi Sandoval, Marcelina Villeunera, Heliaron Rivas, C. E. Halbert, Guadalajara, Mexico; H. H. Pugsley and wife, Peekskill; Dr. and Mrs. Ingalsbe and wife, Brooklyn.

Cataract House.—E. S. French and wife, Miss Kitchering, E. Mear and wife, Willard Black well and wife, Miss A. A. Thompson, Miss A. E. Mersh, F. W. Thompson and wife, New-York; R. Parsons, A. H. Powers and wife, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Miss Streder, C. R. Bailey, B. F. Edsall and wife, D. A. Boody, wife, and daughter; J. Morrow, wife and child; H. W. Kingsland, Mrs. James Whitely and wife, Miss Marion Whitely, N. J. Whitely, Miss Nina E. Drake, F. Perraco, New-York; Charles R. Cowley and wife, Miss Cowley, Miss Cather, Charles Hunt and daughters, Misses Lillien and Grace, C. L. Woodbridge and wife, Miss Woodbridge, Miss Bessie, Elmer Bell, Mrs. L. E. Anderson and son, Brooklyn; A. E. Wilmen, Yokohama, Japan; Mrs. Livery Gordon, Miss Beale, B. Andrews, Henry H. Devison, Newerk, N. J.; Abram Baldwin, Yonkers.

Prospect House.—F. P. Edwards, Birmingham, England; Mrs. Saunders, England; R. B. Taylor and wife, Manchester, England; T. McAndrews and wife, E. N. Disney, London, England; Thomas Kennedy, Dublin, Ireland; Thomas H. Sharp and wife, Jamaica, West Indies; Horace Wilsey, Kingston, West Indies; D. F. Joppett, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; W. E. Nieghsil, wife, and daughter, San Francisco, Cal.; Franklin Putnam and wife, Jolin O'Neil, J. Dunn, the Hon. L. E. Gumphrey, Fred H. Crandall, R. Lee Smith, Miss Rosedzelle, B. F. Reed, W. Schraider, J. C. Mivlin, Edwards Smyrk, New-York; Mrs. Cail Hennage, Texas; Mrs. and Miss John McDonald and family, Austin, Texas; John L. Phelps and wife, St. Louis; E. L. Davis and daughter, Pennsylvania; Jose C. Cadiz and daughter, Alvarez Correin, Chili; Destinto Amozaga y Sonora, Chili; R. Bello T. Bolio, Cuba.

Hotel Kaltenbach.—T. J. Langworth, B. M. Cohen and wife, F. M. Wall and wife and daughter, W. K. Trimble, George W. Reid, William A. Fraser, Miss Tannil Sandlord, Miss Phronis Norris, Miss Emma Fraser, Andrew Green, F. C. Seymour, Paul Trautwein, Louis Runkel and wife, William L. Lipman and wife, Miss Rosenbaum, Miss Hirsch, William L. Tapley, William Lansberry, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, H. M. Lewis, Miss Etta Corell, Mrs. M. Keeler, Miss Addie Stix, Miss Goddard, H. Goddard, Joseph Adams, New-York; Mrs. G. L. Sawin, United States Army; H. A. Meyer, New-York; W. A. Hall and wife and Miss Hanson, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Schneider, Posen, Germany; Capt. Case of the United States Army, Berlin; H. Andrews and wife, London; William Lockhead and wife, Scotland; Dr. J. G. and Mrs. Ellicott Sydney and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Taylor, England; William L. Barton, E. H. Becker, Otto Witte, Miss Lisa Witte, Otto Witte, Jr., and Miss Hattie Adams, Brooklyn; A. Kimberly, Boston; D. Kaufhen and wife, Newark, N. J.; Josena Fluber, Hoboken.

FAVORITE NEW-YORK RESORTS.

MANY GUESTS IN THE SHAWANGUNK AND DELAWARE MOUNTAINS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 6.—The favorite Summer resorts in the highlands of Ulster, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties were slow in filling up on account of the unfavorable weather, but the rush has now begun, with the prospect that the height of the season will see the region more extensively thronged with visitors than ever before. There are no ultra-fashionable and expensive resorts in the region, but here among the slopes and nooks of the Shawangunk and Delaware Mountains, and by the crystal lakes and streams appertaining to the Delaware, Neversink, Willowemoo, Mongaup, Beaverskill, and Rondont Rivers, may be found, at moderate cost, good hotel and farmhouse accommodations, with the accompaniment of pure and invigorating air, wild and picturesque scenery, and plenty of enjoyment in hunting and fishing. Among the village resorts are Monticello, Narrowsburg, White Lake, Liberty, Rockland, Neversink, Ellenville, Delhi, Walton, Sidney, Franklin, Stamford, and Hobart. The district is penetrated by the Erie, the Ontario and Western, the Port Jervis and Monticello, and the Ulster and Delaware Railroads, and any part of it may be reached by a few hours' ride from New-York.

Aside from transient visitors, over 15,000 guests from New-York, Brooklyn, and Newark had Summer quarters here for a month or more last season. Some of these are wealthy city people, who have large estates, on which are elegant mansions, with the accessories of parks stocked with game and lakes stocked with fish. Other regular Summer visitors are those who own pleasant villas or cottages in some pretty village or hamlet, and annually look among the mountains. The bulk of the visitors are families of moderate means, who seldom fail to find agreeable quarters and the healthful pleasures of rural life in the hotels and boarding and farm houses at prices within their reach. The Summer-resort business of the region has grown to its present large proportions within ten years past, and the flood of visitors is swelling every year. Among the New-York and Brooklyn people who have elegant country seats in the district may be mentioned Ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, Robert J. Livingston on Lake Delaware, George E. McKenzie, William F. Proctor, and Leon De Venoge, each of whom owns estates in Lumberland, Sullivan County, comprising several thousand acres; Wm. Pitt Palmer, whose estate lies in the Neversink Valley, north of Port Jervis; Dock Commissioner James Matthews at Loch Sheldrake, the Rev. Dr. Swope of Trinity Church at Delhi, E. M. Knox and A. J. D. Wedemeyer at Liberty. Dr. Bacon, President of the Columbia College Grammar School, will occupy his season on his newly-built Summer villa, situated on the banks of the Delaware River, near Barryville. The Rev. Thomas Richey, D. D., Professor of History at the General Theological Seminary, has recently bought a fine property in Rockland, for a Summer home. Dr. Beekman T. Burnham of New-York is occupying his newly-built Summer villa near Monticello. The Hon. H. W. Cannon of Washington and family are spending the Summer at the Mossey place, Delhi. F. E. Bartlett is painting landscapes at Arkville. The Misses Rogers have charge as Inspector at his own request Samuel Rabbeth, who was appointed an Inspector.

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB.

A DISCOURSE ON THE POWER OF PERSONALITY.

XIII.

I have got in the way lately of putting in an appearance at the midnight conclave somewhat behind time, and I do not always know how the conversation gets started. Last night—for I always try to put these notes in shape on Sunday while the matter is fresh in mind—the Colonel seemed to have been roused by some sort of reference to equality, or equal rights, or something of the kind, for when I entered the room he was saying in his customary vigorous style, from which I always omit the most forcible expletives:

"This talk about equality is all moonshine. Notwithstanding the consecrated phrase, we know perfectly well that all men are not created equal, but that they come into the world with all manner of inequalities and differences inherent in their constitutions. What one can achieve another cannot, though you give them the same chance. Put obstacles in the way of one and he will overcome them and carry all before him. Give another a clear track and he will never get anywhere."

"Well," put in the Judge, "I don't suppose anybody seriously denies so obvious and commonplace a fact as that, do you?"

"Not directly, perhaps; but when a consolave of woman's rights persons or laber agitators or Socialistic cranks get to prating about equality they plainly assume that human beings are equal in capacity if they only have the same chance and that it is circumstances or society or unjust laws that produce differences of condition."

"Oh, well," replied the Judge, "they know better than that, of course, but they talk in extremes for effect. What they are really contending for is equality of opportunities. You know that men with superior capacity and training, especially if they begin with wealth on their side, have an enormous advantage over others, and they are pretty apt to use it selfishly and get more than their superiority entitles them to. They exercise a large control in industrial affairs, in social affairs, in political affairs, in legislation and administration, and they certainly have used that control to increase their advantage over the less capable. The rich and strong are altogether too apt to use their power and their advantages for their own selfish benefit, producing an inequality of condition out of proportion to the inequality of capacity and of usefulness. It seems to me that one of the highest purposes of Christianity is to correct this wrong and induce those who have many talents to use them for the general good and for the relief of those who have few."

"Yes, let us talk Christianity or church to-night," the Colonel interjected; "stick to the text. My notion is that inequality among men is about the most striking fact in life and the most important to human progress."

"No doubt of that whatever," responded the Judge, "a wise philosopher has remarked that a minority of one may be in the right, and I say that in the inequality of men one person may weigh more than all the rest of his day and generation put together. He may include in his single personality all the essential qualities and powers of all around him, and be dominant, and by virtue of that fact may exert more influence in his time than all other living men put together. Put this one man in the scale against all the rest and he will tip the beam. And if circumstances are favorable he may exert an ascendency over a people which they cannot resist, and its effect may last for ages.

"We often notice the vast variety of feature and expression that may appear within the small limits of the human face. There is at least as much variety in the human mind within the limits of the ordinary human character. Assuming that there is a certain aggregate of powers and qualities belonging to that character, they vary immensely in the proportion and combination of details, and they do not get beyond certain limits. One is in part a repetition of another, a little stronger here and a little weaker there, and all the mental power and moral qualities of a million men are no more in quantity, perhaps, than those of some one man among them. This may be said of the most composite photograph of all the other minds, and there might be a man of genius the perimeter of whose intellect would include all and more than all that was in the brains of the rest of the race. There has never been such a one, unless Richardson L. Welch, and Mrs. H. R. Rietschmar.

From other cities:

F. K. Seaman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dewson, Mr. C. E. Mar Phail, Mrs. James G. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fach, and Mr. J. Timbarth of Brooklyn; Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Louisa More, Miss Florence Borden, Mr. John Ivison and family, A. C. Williams, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. A. D. Coursey, J. B. D. Coursey, S. G. Coursey, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Conversett, Miss Ella Longstreet, Mr. and Mrs. Elia Wise of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kirtland and the Misses Kirtland of East Orange; Mrs. M. L. Dishrow, Miss Clark, and E. S. Persons of New-Rochelle; Miss Ida L. Baldwin, Miss Jones of Wellesley, and Prof. Dodge of Cambridge, Mass., and T. Y. Stephen of Newark.

At the Mountain House.—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Masqueray and Miss E. Varet of New-York, J. N. Christopher of Philipsburg, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kunz of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Weaver of Paradise.

At the Central.—R. J. Abercrombie, Mrs. A. Mellen Gordon Mellen, Evelyn Mellen, and R. I. Alexander of New-York; J. Richards and John Richards of Philadelphia, and C. Saunders of Montreal.

The people enjoying Cherry Valley breezes at the Glenwood are:

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Newkirk, Mr. and Mrs. Adriance, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Holleinberg, and Mr. Atwater of New-York; Miss West, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Wyllee, E. M. Pugs, and C. F. Evans of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Simmonds, Mrs. Lees, and Miss Lees of Trenton; Martin R. Sooy of Mount Holly, J. W. Jennings of Galveston, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Maimar, Miss Harriet W. Piper, Mrs. Toreuma, C. W. Dudley, J. F. Young, and Miss Mary A. Mors of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Benedict of Binghamton, and Miss Webber of Avon.

The arrivals at the Riverview inclnde:

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellis, Miss Julia E. Adams, Mrs. C. W. Adams, Miss Adams, Miss Dorothy of John H. Byron, George Clark, N. K. Peters, and H. L. Fairchild of New-York; Hugh Farrar McDermott, Allan L. McDermott, and Robert McDermott of Jersey City; Mrs. J. W. Hawkins, Miss Pateliue, Mrs. Scottsburg, Mr. Frank Scottsburg, W. T. Rich, Ferdinand Theobold, Mrs. Abbart, Mrs. Henshaw, and Miss Naomi Henshaw of Brooklyn; Mrs. G. B. Smith of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. T. Watkins of Chicago, Misses Susie and Fannie Fithian of Camden, P. Howard Tresch, Miss Tresch, and Mrs. Manshaw of Astoria, Mrs. Mann and Miss Mann of Boston, Frank Mann, Miss Louise Mann, Mrs. Louis Jackson, and Mr. Martin of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Carpenter of Brooklyn, Miss Hattie P. Burnett of Plainfield, F. W. Spear, Mrs. W. B. Rosenberg, Miss Foy, and Miss Snyder of Newark, and Miss Olive Mulford of Cedarville.

Highland Hygiene Home.—Mrs. Bowman, Miss Parker, Miss E. L. Osborne, and Mrs. C. R. Parsons of New-York; Mrs. C. H. Jaquith, Mr. Basford, Miss Hurst, Miss Josephine Harvey, and Miss Anna M. Moore of Elizabeth; W. D. Lathrop and family of Boston, Miss Wakelin and Miss Wittick of Newark, Miss Anna Wakelin of Pittsburg, Dr. Pusey Heald of Wilmington, and Miss M. A. Robinson of Hazleton.

C. P. Meyer and family and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanover of Philadelphia are at the Snyder cottage.

The Rev. C. N. Frost and family of Detroit are at the Broadhead cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Scott of New-York are at the Delaware House.

Mr. W. H. MacDermott and family and Mrs. Dean of Philadelphia are at Hoy's Silver Maple cottage in Delaware Village. This village, on the Jersey shore of the river, is becoming an important suburb. Its cottages have all been improved, and a season brightened by the reflected brilliancy of the "Gap" is anticipated.

BURGLARS RIFLE A FLAT.

The apartments of William A. Edwards, manager of Jacobs's Third-Avenue Theatre, at 495 Third-avenue, were visited by burglars on Friday night and between $500 and $600 worth of property—mostly silverware and clothing—was stolen. A little less than two weeks ago Mr. Edwards packed up all his belongings and with his family repaired to the West Brighton Hotel for the Summer. He had arranged with his servant girl that she was to call at the flat daily, and as the theatre was not far distant he determined to make regular visits to the place himself. On Friday afternoon he did so. Everything was in order. Yesterday morning on arriving from Coney Island he visited his apartments again. This time his house looked like a warehouse in disorder. The doors had been burst open, the trunks emptied, and their contents strewn over the floor. Nothing in the house had escaped the vandals' grasp. Mattresses were cut open, bureau drawers taken out, and even machine drawers rifled. The search had been most provably for money and jewels, and the visitors, finding neither of these articles to hand, had evidently concluded to take the next best—clothing and silverware. Detective Mullarkey, of Capt. Ryan's precinct, who had been put on the case, and Mr. Edwards himself, believe that the work was done by novices.

EXCISE BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

The Excise Commissioners yesterday appointed James N. Morris to succeed John Harper as Assistant Secretary of the board. Harper was removed from office for having failed to inform the Commissioners of the existence of a protest against the granting of a license for a saloon at One Hundred and Fourth street and Lexington avenue. The license was granted to Herman Plass, and an application for its revocation is now pending before the board. Morris is a Tammany Hall man and hails from the Seventeenth District. David Hirsch, who hails from the Tenth District, was appointed General Excise Inspector in place of Charles E. Gildersleeve, resigned, and Gildersleeve was sought and appointed Inspector at his own request. Samuel Rabbeth was appointed an Inspector.

LIFE AT THE WATER GAP.

FISHING THE CHIEF ATTRACTION—IDLE LIFE WITHIN DOORS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., July 6.—The gloomy veil of clouds which has overhung the long crest of the Kittatinnies during the greater part of the week has set the season back and robbed the first week of July of its usual busy features. Still the grand old "Gap" is beautiful even in its damp garb, and city folks have found themes of conversation in the shifting panorama of clouds and mist thrown in dim relief against the mountain. Fishing claims the lion's share of attention. The weather has been good for that at least, and oilskin coats and mackintoshes have been moving in every direction about the darkened river and the brook of Cherry Valley and the Jersey foothills. The anglers find the best sport at Paulina Kill, a stream running twenty miles from Blairstown to the Delaware. Black bass weighing as much as seven pounds have been hooked in large numbers in the kill, and the fame of the river is temporarily in danger.

At the big hotels people have been "killing time." The beauty spots along Minsi's slopes have been inaccessible and a general imprisonment of the fair sex has been the consequence. Bowling, billiards, and parlor pastimes have given unusual service. The "Gap" is always visited by the country people from every direction once a year at least, and the Fourth of July is usually the elect of days. The variation of posing as curios before the wondering eyes of the rustics served to gratify the demand for change of the city folk and the pastime seemed the most popular one of the day.

Hugh Farrar McDermott has been at the River view since April hard at work on his new book, "The Pot Boilers of New-York." The rainy spell has kept him indoors so persistently that his work has been finished ahead of time, and on Wednesday the author of "The Blind Canary" went to town to see his publishers. "The Pot Boilers of New-York" is a history of the journalists of thirty years ago told in Mr. McDermott's delightful reminiscent style. It will be eagerly welcomed by the veterans of the town. Mr. McDermott spends every season at the Gap. For many years he found his ideal of mundane paradise at "Elephant Dell," far back among the mountains. Here, at an inn called Bloak House, he wrote and philosophized. The old hostelry was burned in January, but the poet still visits the "Dell," making weekly pilgrimages from the Riverview.

The first "hops" at the hotels are billed for the coming week. Two full orchestras have been engaged for the Kittatinny and the Gap House.

The number of arrivals during the past week has been influenced by the weather, but still is large. At the Kittatinny House those arriving from New-York have been as follows:

Mrs. Fitch W. Smith, Miss Isabel Smith, Wilson F. Smith, Mr. Henry Eagle, Mr. A. M. Dawson, L. C. Purres, Frank F. Reitz, V. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson H. Blackwell, Mrs. Helen C. Seguine, Mr. and Mrs. Hoefe and family, and Charles F. Weeks and family.

From other cities are:

Wilson Torrand of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Riggs of Milton, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Potter of Drakesville, Albert Brodnest of Bethlehem, John Carrol Walsh and family, Miss N. B. Barnes, and Miss Nellie L. Prior of Baltimore, Mrs. J. Kirtland and Mrs. Charlotte Canfield of Morristown, F. Burkley of Scottsburg, F. H. Baker and J. A. Baker of Wilmington, Del., Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Prior, and Miss M. W. Evans of Bridgeton, J. B. Collins, Jr., Frances T. Trinker, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carlisle, Charles F. Richardson, John C. Sims, Jr., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Dr. Forbes and Mrs. Sims and niece of Philadelphia, R. C. Fessenden and W. H. Bowanu of Jersey City, and Martin J. Frankee and family of Washington.

From New-York at the Water Gap House are:

James Benedict and Miss Alice Gertrude Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Owen, Mrs. Southack, Mrs. E. Murphy, H. Schoeffer, Mrs. H. Sloane, Richardson L. Welch, and Mrs. H. R. Rietschmar.

From other cities:

F. K. Seaman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dewson, Mr. C. E. Mar Phail, Mrs. James G. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fach, and Mr. J. Timbarth of Brooklyn; Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Louisa More, Miss Florence Borden, Mr. John Ivison and family, A. C. Williams, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. A. D. Coursey, J. B. D. Coursey, S. G. Coursey, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

Sightseers find no sight of the metropolis better worth seeing than Greenwood, and none harder to see. To "do" the great cemetery faithfully is as laborious a day's work as the most enthusiastic pleasure seeker need crave. No maze of Eastern fable was ever half so perplexing as Greenwood's 450 acres of winding paths and avenues. It is the great American labyrinth, and woe betide the stranger who gets tangled up in it. If he starts in at daybreak with a map and a compass and succeeds in making his desired gateway in time for the "last car" at nightfall without being exhausted he may consider himself good for all the cathedrals, castles, and catacombs in Europe.

Yet it is only by a pedestrian tour that the cemetery may be really seen. Park carriages, charging twenty-five cents ana giving stop-over of transfer checks, make what they call "the round" from the main entrance, incinding some of the leading monuments and exoluding many more. A private carriage is more satisfactory, bnt only by following the tortuous pathe are the most interesting monnments found, and a good guide for walking parties, thoroughly posted in the historio facts and traditionary legends that make many nupretentious graves far better worth a visit than the showy tombs always pointed out, might find profitable employment. Maps of the cemetery may be bought at the office in the northern gate for ten and twenty cents, but the effort to reconcile the topographical peculiarities of map and rolling ground while pacing the hardest of roadbeds in the burning sun is not the enooess it is expected to be. More benchee along the walks would be welcomed by every one walking over the cemetery. Those upon the grass offer conetant temptation to trespe8s. Indeed, after olimbing for a time the hard asphalt paths, eo steep as to make the chain a necessary assistance, the advice of the Irish workman is appreciated, if not accepted: "Och, sure I jist watch your chance an' slip acrost th' grass!"

The city of the dead is like the city of the living in that it includes the beautiful with the ugly, the poetic with the commonplace, the dignified with the indicrous, tender pathos with harsh tragedy. Like all semi-rural reeorts, Green wood is at its best in the early Spring and late Autumn. But at no season is it so perfect in beanty as during the blossoming of the dogwood trees. These who have seen it within the last few weeks will not be likely to see a more entrancingly-beautiful picture until they behold the heavenly landscapes. Heaven seems the fitter comparison for many things that is almost unearthly in its snowy purity. The dogwood trees literally olothe the dells and orown the hills in anow—a snow garden. The sun, whioh turns the waters of the bay to silver, flashes on the marble shafts, flushes the dogwood blooms from the white of death to a living pink, and soatters gold over the green turf. Here and there among the dogwood are the magnolia, the ash, and the hickory, laden with white flowers. Abont the low white stones are spirea, rhododendron, lilac in white masses, and the purple lilac, purple flag, and wistaria, while daisies, candytips, and tulips cluster around the graves. Bnt the tulip, even in purity white, is never found in the graves; clad in gay colors it seems strangely incongruous. The eotly-colored, velvet-cheeked pansy, oheerful but modest, is far better, and it is omnipresent. The pansies, by profusion and beauty of size and coloring, are in themselves worth a trip to Green wood. Their yellow faces shine up at the sun; brave end bright as though death were not or they were promised a share in the eternal life with the dear ones they keep in memory.

Two yellow-flowered locnst trees stand together on a knoll, and a strangely-brilliant yellow flower on a tall bush makes more weirdly desolate by its bizarre effect one lonely overgrown spot. Wild yellow stars twinkle in the grass; buttercups, overbrimming with sunshine, and contenteclly nod to the breeze rocks them; dandelions, weighed to earth by their gold, gaze vainly up at the freed spirits of their kindred, who hover a moment around their old homes, then disappear at a breath; tiny blue violets, pure and uoguarded, look shyly out of green hollows at the carefully-sheltered Scotch bluebells and the blue-eyed myrtle with its glossy leaves; now a little firebush or a big tree with heavy, dark red foliage warms the scene, or a great standing honeysuckle, with its delicate pink and buff flowers, scents the whole air.

The older lots may easily be distinguished by the character of their floral adornment, as the rules of the cemetery now forbid the planting of almost all the flowering shrubs. Since the opening of Greenwood, in 1842, there have been over two hundred thousand burials, and, necessarily, the restrictions now are more stringent. Some trees and plants discolor the marble, and, through various objections, many of the most ornamental shrubs are now forbidden. No more lilacs may be planted or hox; a permit must be secured to plant a rhododendron; the dogwood is one of the very few yet favored. The hedges, within which the graves lie in such quaint seclusion, are not now allowed; a hedge dying out may not be replaced. The mounds over graves may not be higher than 6 inches. "The beauty of the place requires it," says a worsting florist; "they have done what le well. We're improvin' the place handsome—such lots as were once bought for $60 and $100 now cost $1,000 and $1,600." It is to be hoped the whitsla may not be disorded; it furnishes a beautiful contrast to the dogwood blooming at the same time, and its fragrance is the very breath of Acadia. The beanty of its purple clusters, the wealth of its foliage, and its suppleness under training make it an ideal vine. One specimen, spreading a purple canopy of bloom above a granite cross, is very fine, while the vine which twines around the circular railing of Peter Cooper's lot is something too beautiful for desoription. The clusters, perfect in size and fullness, fall over one another in cascades of sweetness—"a thing of beauty" says a child, and so the bees think, for they are thick upon it, bearing its treasure, as the winds its odor, afar off, even as the good deeds of the old philanthropist bore his neme.

Atlantic and Central Avenues sweep around the Cooper lot in magnificent curvee. The circular plots at the junction of the avenues are effective. The names of avenues and paths, hills and nells and lakes, add no little to the idyllio heanty of Green wood. They are condensed poetry, as poetic in stenography of all nature's grand epics, melodious lyrics, charming pastorals. The occasional glimpses of the bay which open unexpectedly are one of the delights of a stroll over the hills of the northern and western portions. The view from the plateau upon which stands the Soldiers' Monument, and a little lower on the Bayview Path, is a fresh suggestion of the glories of the upper land. The sun, whioh fails to pierce the bank of mist concealing the Jersey shore, irradiates it until it becomes but a lower level of the cloud heights, and the shimmering sea seems to lap the hills or heaven. At the head of Sweetgnm Path on Bayside Avenue, is another delightful outlook; just there a grave is marked by a cross hearing the words, "Gone Home." Fonntain Hill offers another view worth olimbing the steep hillside to gain. Bnt perhaps the noblest overlook (for snch it is) is secured at the head of Aurora Path where it branches from Ocean Avenne. The water is not seen, for the view is over the eastern sections through which wind Cypress, Sassafras, and Fir Avenues, to the eye falls from the distant ridge to the templed valee of classio story. The tired tourist blesses the happy thought that placed a benoh at this turn. Following the path to its foot, past the vault with the linge cross and heavy slab forming a curious vestibule, and the Jennings tomb with its great, leaf-like arched doorway, Dawn Path is just below. Significant name for the path which leads to the graves of Henry Ward Beecher and Henry Bergh, lying within a few feet of one another, the former marked by a simple block of granite, and the latter, within the words, "He thinketh no evil," the latter entombed in an Egyptian pyramid. Still farther down the hill are two striking monnments of rough granite, the pedestals completely overgrown with English ivy, the Channcey and the Gonld tombs. The breeze rocks them, as it does scattering roses over the grass, where is already outlined a lovely cross of pansies. This design of flower-strewing women and angels seems to be a favorite, but is not always as successful as here. The ivy pedestals, too, are of worth and beauty, and always with good effect, the dark, glossy green of the ivy bringing the white of the marble into beautiful relief, or its wild luxuriance of growth harmonizing well with the rough-hewn stone.

Tall granite crosses bearing texts are always impressive, as the red granite one in the lot of S. H. Tyng. "For forty years rector of St. George's." "Stand up for Jesus" is the word it speaks. Another minister of God leaves the message, "Christ is All." A pretty cross in one of the Aldrich lots, which face one another on Azalea Avenne, reoiten the promise, "Because I live ye shall live also." In the Aldrich plot across the way is one of the most beautiful monuments of the cemetery, an enormous block of dazzling marble upon which a great sheaf of wheat is waiting to be garnered. The avenue here runs along the crest of Ocean Hill, turning in front of the Stephen Whitney obapel, one of the many temples on the hilleides of which the child asks once and again, "Is that a church?"

None are more imposing than this of brownstone. The Schermerhorn temple stands on the site occnied by the old farmhouse when Greenwood was the Schermerhorn farm. Some of the larger chapels of white marble are most artistic creations, and when overhung by the white blossomed trees—which are themselves overshadowed by the green branches of the forest trees—are no unworthy adornment of the hills and knolls. All of the hills are beautified in themselves, and many notable for the monuments which they bear. Meadow Hill is magnificent with its grand group of forest monarchs. Battery Hill holds the larger lots and mound, crowned with medallion heads and the motto: "I will redeem them." Chapel Hill has the Steinway tomb, the largest private tomb in the cemetery. At the foot of the knoll, encircled by statuary, Lincoln and Battle Avenues, is the head of which stands the lofty Burnham monument, to the Miles P. Howe monument and bronze bust; further out Hemlock Avenue is the Rowe Williams monument, while between is many beautiful plots, made so by lovely floral adornment. The Masonic Temple, Israel Corwin tomb, the some-time carving, and a cross for support. Locust Hill has the far-famed bust of Horace Greeley, erected by the printers of the country. Not far below is Sylvan Water, the largest of the eight lakes.

One of the finest eminences is Bay Grove Hill, which bears no remarkable monument, but a low quiet graves under the great trees, and on a cross the inscription: "Until the day dawns and the shadows flee away." Down Bay Grove Path to Bayside Dell, and the bronze monument of De Witt Clinton is found; so deep is this dell that the head of the statue is just visible looking down. Springs path from Battle Avenue. Another deep dell holds the transplanted graveyard of the old Dutch Reformed church of Fulton-street; some of the stones were quarried 200 years ago. Above this dell is the Cummings lot, holding the largest shaft snrmonnted in the cemetery. Standing on level ground, however, it is not nearly so commanding as many smaller ones which seem to spring off into space from the steep hillside. The Scudder vault is the oldest in Greenwood, and very old it looks with its moldy and moss-grown bricks and iron door opening into an overhanging bank beneath the roots of a big tree.

Across Battle Avenue from the Brooklyn fire monument, around which are buried 105 unrecognized bodies, lie, almost hidden behind the Burr tomb, the graves of Alice and Phoebe Cary. The lot is nearly large enough to hold the two graves and one other, is marked by a clumsy granite monument and has a lonely, neglected look. A large quince japonicain scarlet blossom, a tall rosebush, and a low hoxwood hedge rather add to than relieve the gloom. One of the most massive monments is that erected in honor of J. A. Perry, for so long Controller of the cemetery. Not far from this are the receiving tombs, evidently prepared for an epidemic, as 1,500 bodies may be kept in them at once.

There are many things in Greenwood arousing the momentary curiosity and interest of the stranger. A grand, oirolar plot is curbed high above the avenue with granite; an imposing granite approach leads up to a vacant space apparently the foundation of a spacious chapel; three neglected graves lie, two together, grass-grown, one alone, overrun with straggling ivy, which has clambered the small wooden cross at the head. It has the aspect of an abandoned country graveyard. Again the tiny stone baby sleeping alone in the tall grass in the midst of innumerous marked graves and the big ship out on an iron gate awaken childish interest, as do the oddly-trimmed beeches locking arms with the giant firs on a heavily-wooded lot on Oakwood Avenue. "See, those trees are all falling down!" says the little one.

The bayoneted fence about the Col. Vosburg monument and the statne of the sea Captain (erected by himself before his death) holding the sextant used in his voyages bear odd testimony to the unreasoning desire to rest at last among familiar things.

This feeling and the universal craving to speak after death, alloyed by a dash of morbid vanity, produce some ludicrous results. Smiles come as often as tears in a ride through Greenwood, especially if the drive be taken in a park carriage. "There," announces the driver in stentorian voice and the intonation of a side show drummer, "is the soda water man's monument; there he is on his deathbed; above is his wife in grief; the figure of a child represents him leaving his native country at the age of eleven; when it rains the rain water trickles down through the dragons' months!" "Here is what is known as the 'old maids' plot'; five sisters are buried here, their ages ranging from 106 to 117 years; as long as one of 'em was alive the night lamps burning on those five posts filled with Eden's oil;" Then with a sheer drop to the conversational tone: "Like me, they wa'n't none of 'em disappointed in love, neither, or they would have died young."

Many are the curious footstones; those with a single word or name out upon the top in large letters are the prettiest. One, facing a prominent avenue, says to the passer-by: "God bless you." The pile of broken stones is prettily used for both footstone and head stones. One of the finest of these is that of Andrew Criver, on Mulberry Avenue. Implanted in the stones is a tree broken off near the roots; the bark and clinging ivy are well carved; a gun, a cadet's cap and coat, hooks, and a globe are piled around, and below are the words: "Drowned May 16, 1871: 17 years 7 months 4 days: 'My purposes are broken off.' [Joh, xvii., 11."] Nothing more pathetio may be found in the whole extent of Greenwood. Its rival is the statue of the four-year-old boy, "Frankie," hatchetaded, dressed in a sailor suit. The sun when it slips into Bayside Dell lights a child face of such noble purity that it seems fitter for heaven than earth. The home names, "Father," "Mother," "Sister," "Brother," "Papa," "Mamma," how they appeal to all, and the sure grief waiting—how soon to have another beside it; or the many graves waiting for the one—"Buried at Sea" tells its own sad tale; and the time-worn tombs of elaborate structure, how grand they were in their day! But deeper than pathos is the sadness that hovers over the "public lots," where the graves are crowded so olose to the onter path that a woman's dress must needs brush over them, and se thick together that the black-robed women with their watering pots and rose bushes have scarce room to walk—the tenement districts—$26 for a single grave. The mass of these "tenement" graves looks more overgrown and ragged than would seem necessary with a fund of $600,000 for the maintenance of the cemetery. Certainly not a large part of this fund is paid to policemen, as so scarce are they that the grass may be walked over for an hour at a time and flowers picked from any lot in the cemetery upon which workmen are not engaged.

The cost to private parties of keeping up a lot in the floral decoration is heavy in many cases, and merely to direct the work, unless a florist is given entire charge, requires a large outlay of time and care. Many people spend days of every week working and ordering the work in their lots; a melancholy pleasure to some as the little woman, who, looking mournfully down on a fresh mound, says: "So many of us are here, I almost feel as though this were my home." But, after all, by far the most pleasing to the eye are the well-kept, grassy plots where is only a cross or some simple stone, and where in the Autumn the golden rod waves its tall plumes above the pale blue hydrangea.

The most direct route to Greenwood from the city is by way of Hamilton Ferry; from there cars run direct to the cemetery, a distance of two and a half miles. The buildings at this entrance are very handsome, but all the entrances are pretty, as is the shelter house at the junction of Wood and Locust Avenues, near the centre of the cemetery.

Tarry in Greenwood until sunset; the bands of workmen hasten toward the gateways, a strange silence falls upon the place, the rabbits steal out. Look back from without the eastern gate; the sun still shows through the mass of tender green; it warms the cold white stones into smiles a cheerful good-night. Then, along a rural road in a bobtail car, now swinging through a noble avenne with overarching trees; now running beside the park with its dense foliage, dark in the deepening dusk; then ohanging to a Summer oar and up past the penitentiary, where the wind blows cold over the open country, miles a cheerful good-night. These residence streets, where the great houses stand in their beautiful grounds; down Lee avenue to the Broadway ferry, up the river to Twenty-third-street—that is your homeward trip, stranger. But take your overcoat, or you'll freeze to death.

WATERSPOUTS AT VENICE.

Venice Dispatch to the London Standard.

In the afternoons of these June days thousands rush from the hot stones of Venice to the grateful shade of the Public Gardens at the east side of Venice and to the island of the Lido a mile beyond, where the fresh sea breeze can be felt and a dip in the Adriatic enjoyed. Yesterday a cry arose from these places that was heard far and wide. It was caused by the sight of an enormous waterspout that the terrified people imagined was coming straight toward them to break above their heads and involve them in destruction. There was really no danger, as it was moving parallel with the Lido, and at a safe distance from it. At the same time the extraordinary size of the waterspout, the velocity of its movements, the black storm cloud above, and the agitation of the water around, were all such as naturally created fear as well as wonder and admiration. Don Tono, the Director of the Venice Observatory, calculated its heights to be 300 metres, and its diameter 10 metres. Its duration was brief, occupying only six or seven minutes. As the sun struck upon it, it shone like a huge column of alabaster, before which those of San Marco and the shafts of the Piazzetta seemed as nothing.

Shortly after this another waterspout partially formed directly above what is called the "Basin of St. Mark's"—that is, the portion of the lagoon in front of the Piazzetta and the Doge's Palace. Fortunately, this came to nothing. Had it formed, most certainly damage would have been done to the gondolas and shipping, and probably to the public buildings adjacent. Ten years ago a waterspout actually formed in this place, when boats were swamped and several people drowned. Perhaps the memory of that explains in part the fear of the populace.

RED HEADS AND THE PALE HORSE.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 30.

Bad hair is a point, and a very strong one at that, against a man when he attempts to have his life insured. This is what the Savannah medical examiner for a number of associations told a reporter: "It seems strange to most men when I tell this," he continued, "bnt the facts et hand in the main offices of the insurance companies show that the risk is greater upon persons whose hair is of that color than others. They seem to be disposed toward consumption or other lung troubles. As a result, examiners pay especial attention to them. Even when they show not the slightest trace of a possible pulmonary complaint they often develop its worst form in a comparatively short time. Of course this is not an infallible rule, of course, that red hair means lungs predisposed to disease, but it is so often the case that the insurer feels justified in exercising unusual precautionsin in reference to that class of applicants."

LADY CARLISLE AND HER FARMERS.

From the London World.

Lady Carlisle has been personally conducting her Yorkshire and Cumberland farmers through London. They have been in the House of Commons with her, and the British Museum, and now they are going to the Zoological Gardens, before their return. It is a very pleasant and kindly act of hospitality and quite in keeping

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, July 6—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56⅜	1,640
*Am. Cable Trust.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	230
Atlantic & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	500
American Ex.	115	115	115	115	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	38⅜	38	38⅜	38⅛	9,630
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	7	7	100
*Brunswick Co.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	200
Cameron Coal.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
Canada Southern.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	600
Canadian Pacific.	55½	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	400
Ches. & Ohio.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	500
C. & O. 1st pf.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	110
C. & O. 2d pf.	31⅛	32	31⅛	32	70
Chi. Gas Trust.	60¼	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	600
Chicago & Alton.	139	139	138	138	65
Chi. & N. W.	106½	106⅝	105⅝	105⅞	9,190
C., B. & Q.	99	99⅛	98⅜	98⅜	2,300
C., M. & St. P.	68¼	68¾	67⅞	67⅞	16,936
C., M. & St. P. pf.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅛	119⅛	25
C., R. I. & Pac.	93⅜	93⅜	92¾	93	1,657
C., St. L. & P. pf.	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	190
C., I., St. L. & C.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	400
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	700
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	25
Del., Lack. & Western.	145⅝	146	145¼	145¼	310
Del., Lack. & W.	145¼	145¼	144⅞	144⅞	2,600
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	42½	43⅜	42½	43⅜	880
Den. & R. G.	17	17	17	17	50
Den., T. & F. W.	23¼	23¼	23	23	500
E. T., V. & G.	10	10	10	10	480
Illinois Central.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	100
L. E. & Western.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	120
Lake Shore.	102⅞	103¼	101⅝	103	10,890
Louis. & Nash.	69¾	69¾	69	69	1,400
Manhattan con.	97	97	97	97	25
Missouri Pacific.	70¼	70¼	69⅜	69⅜	1,090
Mobile & Ohio.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	2,600
*Nat. Lead Trust.	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	7,875
N. J. Central.	112	112	112	112	790
N. Y. Central.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	150
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50¼	50¼	49¾	49⅝	6,950
N. Y. & N. H.	252½	252½	252½	252½	5
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	26	26⅛	3,350
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	65	65	64	64½	1,100
N. Y., S. & W.	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33⅛	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	50¾	50½	50¾	50½	400
Northern Pac.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	900
Northern Pac. pf.	66	66	64¼	64¾	3,400
Ohio & Miss.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	200
Ohio & Miss.	22	22	21¾	21¾	550
Pacific Mail.	33	33	33	33	100
Phil. & Reading.	47	47⅜	46¼	46¼	8,400
Quicksilver.	8	8	8	8	100
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	1,900
R., W. & O.	103	103	103	103	100
St. L. & S. F.	27½	27½	27½	27½	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	67	67	66	67	100
St. L. & Omaha.	33	33	33	33	100
St. P., M. & M.	99⅞	99⅞	99	99	300
Southern Pacific.	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	500
Sugar Ref. Co.	117¾	117¾	115⅞	115⅞	1,765
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	40	40⅛	39¼	39¼	2,810
Texas Pacific.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	900
Union Pacific.	69¼	69¼	69	69	380
U. S. Express.	92	91¾	91	91	80
West. Union Tel.	86	86	85⅝	86	630
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	68	68	68	100
Wisconsin Cent.	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	400
Total sales.					107,381

*Unlisted. †Seller 30.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	17	17	17	17	$11,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76	76	76	76	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	99¼	99¼	99	99	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
C. & O. El. gen. 5s.	104	104	104	104	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91,	105	105	105	105	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	82	82	82	82	500
D. & R. G. 1st. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st. 5s.	91	91	91	91	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
G. H. & H. 5s.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	3,000
Gen. Electric.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Ind., D. & St. L.	87¼	87¼	86⅜	86⅜	14,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2,000
Kan. Pacific con.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	57½	57½	57½	57½	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	62	62	62	62	10,000
Ky. cn. 6s.	88	88	88	88	2,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
L. & W. B. cn. as.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	4,000
Long Dock 7s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
L., N. & Chi. cn.	103	103	103	103	2,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	6,000
Mem. & Char. 6s.	107	107	107	107	6,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	95	95	95	95	2,000
Mut. Un. Tel. 6s.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞	2,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113	113	113	113	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st g. 5s.	100	100	100	100	6,000
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s.	118½	117	116½	117	3,000
Nor. Pac. 1st r.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	2,000
Om. & St. L. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½	2,000
P. D. & E. 1st.	71	71	71	71	6,000
Read. gen. 4s.	92	92	91¾	91¾	14,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106	106	106	4,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	122	122	122	122	4,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	126	126	126	126	1,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D.	126½	126½	126½	126¼	5,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94¼	6,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1,000
T. A. A. & Cal. 6s.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	14,000
Tol. & O. C. 5s.	116	116	116	116	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	2,000
Wabash 2d, s. r.	102	102	102	102	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½	3,000
West Shore 4s, c.	107	107	107	107	50,000
Total sales.					$306,500

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Best & Belcher.	6.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	200
Barcelona.	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
Cashier.	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Caledonia B. H.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Oholiar.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	150
Con., Cal. & Va.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	200
Bodie.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	200
Eureka Con.	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.40	300
Gould & Curry.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Horn Silver.	.95	.95	.95	.95	300
Middle Bar.	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Mexican.	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	150
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	300
Ophir.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	100
Plymouth.	8.37½	8.37½	8.25	8.37½	300
Plenty of Air.	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Rappahannock.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Sierra Nevada.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	200
Silver King.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	110
Putna.	.85	.85	.84	.84	200
United Copper.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Total sales.					5,090

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	91¼	91¼	91	91	190,000
Clearances.					908,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¼	60
Atch., Top. & S. F.	38¼	39	38¼	38⅜	12,010
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99	99¼	99	99	250
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93⅛	93⅜	92¾	92¾	390
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	7,370
Chi. & North west.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	40
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅜	145⅜	144¾	144⅝	700
Lake Shore.	102¾	103¼	101⅝	102¾	1,240
Mo. Pacific.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅛	33¼	1,490
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	250	250	249	249	2,750
Pacific Mail.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	10
Peo., D. & E.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜	200
Phil. & Reading.	46⅝	47	46¼	46¼	1,560
Rich. & W. P.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	110
Union Pacific.	59¼	59¼	59	59	20
Western Union.	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85¾	90
Total sales.					23,500

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific inc.	17	17	17	17	$3,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Can. South. 2d.	99½	99½	99½	99½	2,000
Erie 2d cu.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Ky. Cent. 4s.	88	88	88	88	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	113	113	113	113	6,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	10,000
P. & R. gen. 4s.	92	92	92	92	6,000
P. & R. 2d inc. 6s.	68	68	68	68	2,000
West Shore 4s.	107	107	107	107	15,000
Total sales.					$55,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed a decrease in reserve of $22,574,200. The banks now hold $5,018,025 in excess of the legal requirements.

The bonds are coupon bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable to bearer, with provision for registration of the principal.

Application has been made for the official listing of the bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the bond and mortgage may be examined at our offices.

HAVING PURCHASED THESE BONDS FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, WE NOW OFFER THEM FOR SALE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED FROM MONDAY, JULY 8, 1889, UNTIL THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889, AT THE PRICE OF 101 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER JULY 11, AND THE BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY UPON APPLICATION AFTER ALLOTMENT.

The Right is RESERVED to REJECT ANY PROPOSALS, TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT TO BE AWARDED THEREUNDER, OR TO CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION ON ANY DAY WITHOUT NOTICE.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

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139 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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FRED. C. POTTER, Banker and Broker,
44 Broadway, New-York City.
Railroad Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold.
Special attention given to Unlisted Securities.
Accounts received and loans made on margins.
Interest on deposits of $ per cent, compiled weekly.

STOCKS AND BONDS NOT QUOTED ON

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	185½	Market & Fulton.	190
Broadway.	290	Mechanics'.	200
Butch'rs & Drov'rs.	120	Mech'nics & Traders'.	200
Central National.	141	Mercantile.	203
Chase National.	288	Merchants'.	144
Chatham.	250	Metropolitan.	15
Chemical.	3000	Metropolis.	
City.	425	Nassau.	155
Commerce.	192	New-York.	245
Continental.	128	New-York County.	420
Corn Exchange.	230	N. Y. National Ex.	137
East River.	150	Ninth National

LOCK BOOKS.

M. Fernand Drujon's "Les Livres à Clef" says positively that "more than one President of the United States is marvelously chaffed" in Diedrich Knickerbocker's "History of New-York," and that the key to their identity must have been printed at the time of Irving's publication, but a little anachronism like that about Amerloa is nothing—*nous en avons vu bien d'autres*—and to damn the whole work for an unpardonable mistake about a great American book would evoke equivalents of Carl Richter's "Pfui!" to Bismarck from all literary scoadsmlcians of Europe. There are no unpardonable mistakes there about America; proper nonns have no ortbegraphy and Amerloans no inviolability there! Take ont of M. Drujon's work the column nnmbered 478 that meddles with Washington Irving and yon have in it a well nigh indispensable and faultless accessory to the "Manuel dn Libraire," the "Dictionnaire des Anonymes et des Pseudonymes," and the "Bibliographie de la Presse."

It is a catalogue of all the hooks, English and French, bnt overwhelmingly Frenob, that have hidden meanings either in tbeir snbjeste or in the names of their obaracters, provided they are not oconlt or hermetic hooks, hooks on alchemy, the Bible, for whion several have given the Rabbalab, and Shakespeare, for whom one can consnlt the great cryptogram.

Authors have looked thoir thoughts with various combinations since the day that language was given to man that he might deceive his fellows, and these combinations were usually cryptonymic stratagems, to know the names of which is to possess half of their secret.

The adulterism is the simplest alteration of a name: Daumale for d'Aumale. The anagram is a transposition of letters: Voltaire, Valet-Rot. The apoconym is the elision of one or several initials: Rant for Grant. The demonym is the nsage of the popular qualification for the proper nonn: The disciple, the prophet. The boustrophedonism is the writing backward of the nonn: Tom, mot. The hemiapocryph is the name half true, literally, of course: Wanamaker, Moneymaker. The pharmaconym is the usage of the metaphor for the proper nonn: The Plumed Knight, Blaine. The phreonym is the taking of a moral quality for a proper nonn: Mugwump, Cleveland. The pseudaudry is the attributing of a man's name to a woman: Mme. Dudevant, George Sand. The titlonym is the taking of a title or quality for a proper nonn: The Marquis, the Sultan. The transistionym is the translation of a name: Rosenthal, Valrose. The asterism is concealment by several stars. The stigmonym by ons or several dots. The sideronym by the usage of astronomical nouns: Astrea. The synoeplasm by elision of the middle of a name. The telonism by usage of only final letters of a real name. The ironym by irony: Uocrowned King I. The geonym by name of land or place. The pseudonym by invented and nnrelated appellation.

The pseudonym was always the least used cryptonymic, for the reason that it was the least harmful, and the satirists, pamphleteers, and libelers were restive enough under their reticence not to make the plainest possible imputations. In England, wheo the law against libels counted defamation in the absence where the names of the victimized were written in full, the defamer wrote Sussex S-ss-x.

Naturally it was not only satirists, pamphleteers, and libelers that wrote look books, but grave philosophers, and it somehow lent the literary value of their work that they had to play with firs and keep out of its reach dare and not be impulsive, to keep in mind the beantiful theory of M. Jourdain in Molière's about fencing, that the whole art is to give and not receive. Anatole France in Bathyllus says with his peonliar fancy for the paradoxical that in literature one must never tell the truth, and thus proclaims the value of a good censorship, compelling silence or the art of writing, skillfulness in nothing; for if one tells the truth there is a dull or terrible carrative that he givss, wearisome or painful; but if one tells a half truth brigutly enough to let it be wholly discerned by the intelligent, he cannot fail to be interesting, and may make his mark effective. Under the Second Empire in France, when political satire was forbidden and a piquancy that one looks for in vain in the contemporary chartered impertinenos. They were chased in diamonds and emeralds like a dagger of Catnsrine de Medicis and killed; they ere plain, bluot, heavy, and stnc. Compare Paul de Cassagnac to Jobn Lemoinne, to Joseph's "Blasphemes" to Bonaventure des Périers, Zola to Rabelais, Félicien Champsaur's "Le Massacre," not to Boileau or Gilbert, for that would be doing too mnsh honor to Champsaur, bnt to Parieot's plagning "Dunolade," about which Voltaire said: "It is not everything to be wicked; ons must be gay."

If it had not been for the censorship of tbe Vatican and of rulers that orsated the necessity for look books, the best works of Dante, Rabelais, Dryden, Molière, Swift, to note only the moderns, would never have appeared, and we should never have had angut but ohronicles dry as police news or legal messages, and the entire world, the trained and the nntrained, the strong minded and the feeble and the weak at heart, would have been equally enlightened when it must be confessed that the obscurity in which it is better the few should divine than the unlimited know.

The "Cymbalum Mundi" was made capable of two interpretations, ons for its 400 readers, which was that it was an amusing, light, inconsequential *jeu d'esprit*, and the other for the score of the initiated, which was that it was a philosophico-religious treatise. The 400 passed over its four dialognes lightly; the 20 dwelt on them and decided according to their faith that the work was praiseworthy or detestable, impious, deserving to be burned with its author." It was only the 20 that saw in the "Cymbalum Mundi" a satirical allegory against the Roman Catholics. They understood that Rhetulus was for Lutber; Drarig for the alchemist Girard, who translated Roger Bacon; Ardelon for Franois L; la Vérité for the Reformation; Mesianotes for Melanchthon; le Guet for the Inquisition, and Diana for the Church. After three centuries, when bibliographers asked themselves what great crime the work of Bonaventure des Périers had committed to have been so angrily indexed at Rome, it took Prosper Marchand, Bernard de la Monnoye, C. Nodier, Louis Lacour, Paul Lacroix, and Eloi Johanneau to unravel the mystery.

Eloi Johannean, (born in 1770, died in 1837,) a great philologist, learned and industrious, was the most successful of the "Cymbalum Mundi" analyzers, but he had been well trained for snob work by his key to Voltaire, a key that makes interesting even the ponderous Dictionnaire Philosophique, and with his key to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, both unpublished.

Née de la Rochelle (born in 1751, died in 1838) directed his attention to the "Peruviana" of Morisot, "Don Ranucio d'Aletes" of Father Forée, "Taustes" of Mlle. Bonsfons, the "Memoires d'Olivier," de Jean Vineent Audibert, "Tarsis et Zélie" of Le Vayer de Boutigny, "L'Ecole de l'Homme" of Gérard.

There are books that are always great, whether their secret is lost or not; others that make one wonder at their popularity when their hidden significance is forgotten; books that have genius and others only a lock and plenty of talent. Johannoan cared only for the former, Née de la Rochelle only for the latter. Gabriel Peignot, who lived in work like fish in water, cared for both categories of look books, and left in his encyclopedia, and in manuscript copy for two octavo volumes of keys. Mr. Paul Lacroix was to edit it, with the aid of Gnstave Brunet, but Lacroix is dead and Brunet in the quiet, somnifsrous air of Bordsanx has only written about some satirical and allegorical books in the "Bulletin du Bibliophile" of 1853, and furnished an edition of posthumous works of J. M. Quérard relating to look hooks that is interesting chiefly for its recapitulation of all that Charles Nodier had written on the subject, as Nodier knew everything, and there is not a more agreeable figure in all the realm of literatians, and if he had said everything, donbtless it would have been at the cost of some gracefulness. It was with his writings as with his dinners; they were perfect; but the spread was the menu as the politic harangues will; it would be wrong to take Nodier than Cacliostro to feed Gargantua with his dinners and bibliography with his facts.

Dante, whom he revered with all his delightful satching enthusiasm, has among his most useful commentators, not Lamennais, around who gave to the world in 1856 an edition of the Divine Comedy translated in French verse according to the letter and commented npon according to the spirit, and furnished with a key, printed separately in a limited number of copies, now very scarce, to the symbolical language of the faithful of love.

After all, the commeotators of the Divine Comedy have had their turn at ooe's oervousness, and one would write to the latest of them the Russian Ambassador's letter to Auger: "Dear Mr. Molière, I thank you for your beautiful comedies. Why did you let that Auger delay them with his inelpid preface and notes?" It is agreable to look into the work of Mr. Aronx. With it one may enter Dante's workshop, contemplate the facts and the personages that poesed as the models, learn even the details, the accidents of light and shade that affooted his pictnres. He had the imngioation and the mechanism of the artist, was a orestor, as man of genius are, but labored, of course, after nature, that is as exalted as faonlty and science revealing itself differently to ovary vision, grand with one and commonplace with another, and in endless shades of color between the two extremes, as temperaments vary from coldness to ardent enthusiasm. To the student of Dante there can be nothing more instructive than the comparison between the poet's originale and his accomplishment; not for the form of oxpreoation, because that is another matter, but the conception of the artist, his point of view. Given similar models, and better, Voltaire's work an epioce, "la Henriade," and the Princess of Conti, the "Amours du Grand Alcandre."

In the sixteenth century, literature is much concerned with politics and religion; in the seventeenth, with manners and personalities; in the eighteenth, with scandal; now that we have the pretension to sum up everything, the history of humanity, which ought to take the place of political history, family declamations, panegyrics, and diatribes, might be made with a chronological history of look books.

In Frence to Rabelais posed Francis I., Queen Clande, Charles V., Melanchthon, the Council of Trent, Diane de Poitiers, France, Rome, Geneva; to La Bruyère, Louis XIV., his Ministers and courtiers, the magistrates, the men of letters, the shopkeepers; to Mlle. de Scudéry, Condé; to Rémy-Rabutin, the great ladies; to Molière, all but the peasantry that did not count; to Restif de la Bretonne, the *petit peuple*; to Balzac and Zola, the favored and the disinherited of the world, the vowed to wealth and the vowed to poverty, and posed as they would never pose to chroniclers, but in all sincerity to story tellers. With the key to their identity, one who had good judgment and counted the influence of the temperament on the *façon de voir* would have all that may be wanted of human documents for a work that would make convincing the practical necessity of the most elevated morality. That is the only value of history.

Those, not abstractors of quintessence—quintessence signified in Rabelaisian language the philosopher's stone—whom Pernet's Bibelsard has made wary of keys to skeleton closets, may find look hooks that have nothing horrible in reserve. Why, for example, the Government of France in 1785, forced Louis-Edme Billardon de Sauvigny to disguise the real personages of a drama he had composed on an English anecdote published in 1784 by Joseph Mayer, the Government itself may not have known, for M. Drujon is quite sure that the drama is historical. The story is that a young English officer named Sir Asgill, made a prisoner by the Americans, was condemned to death in retaliation for the murder of Capt. Huddy, an American, hanged by order of the English Captain, Lippincott, whom the royal army, in spite of King George's order, refused to surrender. Asgill was led three times to the scaffold, but Washington granted a reprieve at the last hour in the hope that Lippincott would be surrendered. Yet neither King George's order, nor Washington's humanity, nor the intervention of Holland (!) could save Sir Asgill, and "his mother conceived the extraordinary idea of appealing to a natural affection in favor of her own" in sending a petition to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Vergennes, who by authority of King Louis XVI., asked for and obtained Sir Asgill's pardon. In the play Andir is Asgill, Nouddy, Huddy; Wazirkan, Washington; Timurkan, Lippincott; the Persian monarch, Louis XVI.; the plan for America, Tartary. Tartary is not bad; Tarif was a Tartar. The drama, in four acts and in verse, an octavo volnme, bound by Buzerian, the fashionable bookbinder of its epoch, would have matched for tmtnfulness the Greek Testament of Martha Washington, that in a glass case of the Centennial Loan Exhibition displayed without blushing its book plate of George Washington by the side of a real book plate of George Washington.

Piganit-Lebrun's "Charles et Caroline" was founded on fact. The centrial Charles de Vergeuil, as in the play, performed at the "Théâtre Français," at the end of 1789, having taken in marriage a worthy but plebeian young women, was declared dead by a magistrate, at the instance of the misalled's father. Charles appealed to the Parliament of Paris, that decided against the appellant and smphasized its decision that he was not in the land of the living by making him appear in person to pay the judiciary costs.

Franciscque Sarcey, the great dramatic critic of Paris, once signed B. de Suttières, and his name is not Lemaisque, and the rescuing angel has another crime to his obrge. His novel, "Etienne Moret," is a look hook. Etienne Moret lived and was secretary to Consin, (Sincon in the hook,) who really let him dis of misery with an accompaniment of dictatione on the history of philosophy, and the good.

Dumas's Dame aux Camélias was Marie Duplessis, Zoia's Nana, Blanche d'Antigny; Gouconrt's La Faustin, Rachel, and Daudet's Le Nabab, Bravais, who once had a contract to build for the Khédive ships that the Khédive did not want and had not ordered, and were for the Government of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's "Paul et Virginie" is not a mere pastoral, after the model of "Daphnis and Chloe." Saint-Pierre got the tale in one of his voyages to the French colonies, and it was literally true. Virginie's name was Caillon. The *Temps* of Paris in 1882 gave the address of her grandnspbew, who was an advocate at Béziers, and noted the marriage of her grandniece to M. Rosier, a playwright. It may be news to the French that New-York had the honor of harboring another kinsman of Virginie Caillon, an estimable, eccentric, learned, mysterious, lonely old gentleman, who came here from the Antilles, occupied the space of a small desk in a large room, unexpected, entertaining nothing and nobody but the desk with its papers, ink, quill pens, a chair, and himself, in a great business house, whereof he was a privileged clerk; end lived at the Fifux Hotel in a luxurious room thet Fishhooks, as a generation of literatians and literatines and others called the proprietor, had to guard jealously. Its treasure was the edition of 1789 on vellum, with proofs before letters of Moreau the Yonnger's illnstrations of "Paul et Virginie," bound by Trantz. M. Caillon was the living image of Napoleon I. as painted by Delaroche, but detested Napoleon and resented angrily the least allusion to the resemblance. He feered nothing except to be buried alive, but feared that excessively. His hook knowledge was extensive and his conversation brilliant, but he never finished a sentence. He must have delighted in things half done, because of a hundred undertakings he finished only his last breath. That occurred a short time before Cepoul played Paul in Massé's opera comique, that in his illness M. Caillon counted greatly npon the pleasure of hearing.

Other relatives, but not by kinship, of Virginie were black people, who came to New-Orleans as "free men of color" after the emigration from San Domingo. They were as black as ebony and so jealous of their color that they never permitted themselves to kneel on unpolished boards, lest white should come of the rubbing. They took for their petronymic the name of their last owners, and one of the family went to the war with a hnndred men of his race to be heroes, like the Spartan hend at Thermopylæ. It is strange that the negroes who once projoced a monument to Dumas have not thonght of erecting one to Caillon. They went to his funeral in New-Orleans, but their greater number are persuaded that the coffin at the "Salle de l'Harmonie," that made them run hatless, shoeless, undressed, in a mighty torrent, to fill the entire length and width of the Rue des Ursulines, was the coffin of Abraham Lincoln.

There are look books that it is cruel to unlook.

DAVID GAMUT.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 23.

It is gratifying to note that reports from the surrounding country have, during the past two weeks, indicated a growing improvement in the condition of the crops. The scarring of abundant rains has done much to obliterate the effects of the long drought, and although it cannot be said that the crops are as forward as they would have been had the Spring been earlier and the growing season blessed with more moisture, still no worse damage is to be chronicled than what may eventually result from a late harvest and the increased expense involved in handling a protracted growing season.

Sugar cane is now making commendable progress, and if the season continues favorable from now on there is every reason to hope that the yield will be large, in spite of the setbacks that have been experienced. Planting was very late this Spring owing to cold weather and an excess of rain. With so late a start the dry spell came on before the plant cane was well above ground. Hence there was but slow progress made, and in many cases the plant cane came up imperfectly, and consequently presents but an indifferent stand in many localities. With the stubble, however, the case has been different, and, not being affected materially by the causes just mentioned, it now presents an unusually good stand—hence, ontside of being a little backward in point of growth, is in unusually good condition.

Owing to the backward condition of the crop the cane could not be laid by in June as nsual, and this work will have to be done during the coming month, which, in addition to the delay in getting the fields in order, will entail some expense on the planters. Taken altogether, however, the situation as far as the sugar crop is concerned is sufficiently favorable, and when the prosperous condition of the planters is remembered and the bright outlook for high prices during the coming season, the situation can be viewed with considerable satisfaction.

The promise of the rice crop has also improved during the past few weeks. The June rise in the river has given the planters much more water than they had expected, and many of them who have the enormous expense in running their pumps have been much relieved. The more abundant supply of water will unquestionably improve the yield, but it cannot supply the deficiency that has been created by the abandonment of thousands of acres where the planters were not supplied with pumps.

The recent rains have also greatly benefited rice in Calcasieu parish and elsewhere in the western part of the State, so that on the whole the prospects for a rice yield has also improved, although there is no possibility of the crop reaching anything like as large figures as have been the rule of late years. Rice planting has not proved as profitable an industry as had been hoped, hence much of the acreage abandoned is likely to be planted in the future for some other crop than rice.

BEACONSFIELD AND THE PRIMROSE.

Letter to the Editor of the London Spectator.

I have the secret in my possession, and I now gladly give it "without money and without price" to your many readers. Disraeli's fondness for the primrose originated from the time when he was living in Highbury, London: Here he was much attacbed to a young lady residing in the same locality who was the daughter of a gentleman of good property. At a ball given at this gentleman's house the young lady in question wore a wreath of primroses. A discussion arose between Mr. Disraeli and another gentleman as to whether the primroses were real or not. A bet of a pair of gloves was made, and on the young lady being consulted and the primroses examined the bet was won by Mr. Disraeli. The primroses were real primroses, and the young lady gave two or three of them to the future Prime Minister, which he put in his buttonhole and kept and used to wear long afterward.

DARMESTETER, THE LINGUIST.

But scant notice has been given in the United States to Arsène Darmesteter, the Sorbonne lecturer on Mediæval French and literature, who died recently in Paris.

Darmesteter is one of the few examples of astonishing precocity where early ability was sustained in later life. Arsène's father was a poor, erudite Jew, who lived at Château Salins and was a bookbinder. His calling being little in demand in the provincial town, he moved to Paris and carried on the business in a small way. Arsène, born in 1846, must have been then four or five years old. He was sent to a primary school, and the masters were amazed at the rapidity with which the little boy acquired and retained his lessons. As a child his power of memory seems to have been marvelous, and this habit of never forgetting he always retained.

The father had books of every kind, on all subjects, in many languages, sent to his shop to bind, but customers would complain that the work was not finished quickly enough. Sometimes Arsène's father would wonder over the temporary disappearance of books, and set about finding who had carried them away. He discovered that Arsène made it a habit to read, if he could, every book that passed through the workshop. Arsène was at home in French, German, and Hebrew, but English, Spanish, and Italian puzzled him. By dint of study, even at this early age, he learned something of foreign languages. He was a philologist before he was seven years old. When he was eight his masters at the primary school declared that they had nothing further to teach him. Then the hookbinder's customers, delighted with the boy, forgave the borrower of their volumes and advised the father to give him a higher education.

The Jewish Consistory would have made Arsène a rabbi, and as they took him somewhat in charge and he was made to study the Talmud and the Cabala, but it seems he added to Hebrew Latin and Greek. At sixteen he passed a brilliant examination.

Arsène Dermesteter, of course, had a certain respect for Talmudio lore, bnt it must have been that of a philologist. He certainly declined to believe that the soul of a human being could only find grace by means of hair-splitting reasoning, or that his brain should be held prisoner within a leash of cobwebs. He soon burst forth from such flimsy shackles. As he had read a great deal at this early age, he must have known of Solomon Maimon, that remarkable man whose vision would have been clearer and brighter had not the Talmud, that veil of superstition he could never tear asunder, been interposed between his eyes and the sun. What made Arsène Dermesteter turn aside from the devious labyrinthian tracks was something of this kind, having, however, to do with Judaism. In the South of France Jews had settled during the Roman times. Possibly they came to the Mediterranean coast of Gaul after the destruction of the temple. They may have gone thither during the time of Nero. A very curious chapter of early French history is that of the conversion of many of the early Southern French barbarians to Judaism. Precisely the same thing took place in Southern Russia. We have, then, the apparently onrious anomaly of tens of thousands of Jews living to-day who sprang from a non-Semitic stock. Any one who is conversant with Oriental matters as a polyglot will notice the many living variations not accountable for in any other way. This fact is so well known that in the classification of those who profess Judaism to-day these people, not of Arabian descent, have a special place given them. These Frenoh and Italian Jews have been reinforced afterward or held to their belief by Jews who came with the Moors to Spain. Relationships outside of Spain with the Jews beyond the Pyrenees must have been immediate. The strong people always preserve their ancient language at ouos interested Darmesteter.

Troyes had long been celebrated as a centre of Jewish learning in the remote past, and here had said forth a famous rabbi, Rasohi by name. When studying the Hebrew text of Rasohi, Darmesteter lit on these words: "I understand," let us say, in the more ancient Hebrew. To a man of quick perception, like Darmesteter, these words were as precious stones in a setting of gold, and were flashed through the brain of the bookbinder's grandchild, causing him to write a dictionary of old French words of the year 1000 or long before, derivable from these documents. These manuscripts were glosses, known as "laz," where the scribe, for better explanation or easier elucidation, had thrown French into Hebrew, and to be a linguistic creation. The diverse bits, scattered here and there, were to be gathered for a new building.

What Darmesteter did was to seek all the glosses to be found in Paris, London, Oxford, Turin, Rome, Parma, and to go over laboriously every syllable of them. It took him these will, enthusiasm making him forgetful of time. Sometimes a single French word, dug out of the crust of the Hebrew, Darmesteter considered as a full reward for a long day's study. As he became more and more familiar with the subject, difficulties diminished. Darmesteter exhamed not less, than the whole language, over twenty thousand words of old French. Then all those soft flowing words of the South had their explanation, their elucidation. He could give them their geographical limit, and show where they were stopped by a harsher barrier of speech. His plan was it to find this old French written in Hebrew characters. Language has its irony, and Darmesteter came across a painful example of it. In 1288 at Troyes, Jews, Moors, infidels, and heretics were tortured and roasted, and the Vatican, to commemorate the edification, had an exhibition, wrote the eulogy of it in old French, using Hebrew characters. This was like seething the kid in its mother's milk. No one could decipher it bnt Darmesteter, for he had thoronph acquaintance with both languages. Darmesteter was occupied for some time even further back in the origin of French. It was to him, not merely speculative kind of work where the dilettante philologer drawe on his fancy, but it was a task only to be accomplished by means of intense study and a profound acquaintance with all European languages, past and present. As the London *Athenæum* expresses it, what Darmesteter wanted to give the world "was a dictionary of the French language which, for the first time, should give not only the history of the form of words, but the history of the changes and development of their meanings, although in their diversities of modern, mediæval, and ancient French down to the original low Latin."

This vast work Arsène Darmesteter commenced, in collaboration with Hartzfeld, and he had almost finished it when he died. It is more than a monnment of patient erndition. It shows a genius of the rarest kind. It gives all those colorings, those combinations, which such a kaleidoscopio language as French possesses.

Four years ago there was published in England a small work by Darmesteter which had for its title "The Life of Words." ("La Vie des Mots.") It was a translation from lectures delivered by the Sorbonne professor in London. What Darmesteter meant in these lectures as to the laws governing language is of general application. He tells us that languages are living organisms, whose life, "though a purely intellectual one, is none the less real, and is in truth comparable to that of plants and animals." There are those who say languages are in "perpetual evolution." There may be periods of equilibrium, but they are only "mere or less lasting." There must be two forces always at work on a language, one trying to keep it up to this mark, which is the integrity of the mother tongue, the other trying to pull it in other directions. Call them what you please, there are revolutionary forces which will attack the purity of language, giving new pronunciations and forming novel grammatical constructions. If there is no persistent force to hold it, there is danger.

Take the United States, consider the enormous volume of the German spoken, and it is a wonder that common words have not a new spelling or a new sound given to them, or that, inverting our English sign posts in the sentence the substantive and the verb are not placed ever so far apart. But there is, fortunately for present generations, a new force at work, which may for the time being act as a preventive of the spelling of English. It is that factor of rapid movement which does not permit isolation. Even if it be not a positive force, it becomes isolated places, and yet a well-trained ear hears every day a marked difference in the chant of the words, the musical accompaniment of speech. A good many of us in the United States sing English to German airs.

The American man of law is an imperative for words as it is for animals. There must be evolution in linguistic development. Stagnation is fatal. Old Sir John Cheke, as far off as the middle of the sixteenth century, got into a mighty pother because he would not use as many words from foreigners, and he said: "If we take not heed by time, ever borrowing and never paying, she [that is, the English language] shall be fain to keep her house as bankrupt." The dullest thing, and the most unsatisfactory, is to become a philological close-fisted usurer. Tenacity is a good thing, but not of any avail with a living language. A language may suffer from dry rot and crumble of its own accord. Villemain said: "The East is motionless, and no great invasion has ever taken place in Europe since a perfected language of its own. This has been called *stasis* [deconstructed ¶]: hy that law of natnral change which belongs to humanity." New Darmesteter shows pleasantly that when Villemain wrote this, he used the verb "*décontruire*" which was not to be found in the Dictionnaire de l'Académie, although it is found in other French dictionaries. Was Villemain's verb ephemeral? Maybe it was, but still a Frenchman might read this article, take a fancy to "décontruire," use a word he wanted, and so in time New-York might furnish, through Villemain, an addition to the French vocabulary.

There is verbal neologism every day, and the populace issues this new coin, and we, educated or not, in time accept it. What did Voltaire say? "Il est triste qu'en fait de langue, comme en d'autres choses plus important, ce soit la populace qui dirige les pensée d'une nation." Darmeostter, who was happy in his illustrations, writes: "Universal suffrage has not always existed in politics; it has always existed in language. Where the people are always powerful, and it is infallible because its errors sooner or later make the law. Language, in fact, is a natural creation, and not an edifice regularly planned and built up."

But words fight for their life, Darmesteter explains. A sentimental philologer could suggest that the word "pantalon" should be used instead of "culotte," but the sans-culottes of 1793 would have guillotined the word and the man who used it. Darmesteter says that "the word 'culotte' has a history, and a history which is not without interest. It is the diminutive of 'cul,' and originally signified the part of the breeches which covered the cul. Then it was applied to the breeches themselves, and finally to the whole garment. Thus, by a singular irony of fate, the word which was originally the most vulgar has become the most aristocratic, and the word which was the most aristocratic has become the most democratic. Who knows what will be the fate of 'pantalon'?"

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THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

HOW THE TIME OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET IS WASTED BY PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS.

"Flesh and blood cannot long stand the strain to which we subject our President and Cabinet every four years."

This was the concluding paragraph of a letter I received a month ago from the most distinguished American now living, writes Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, in the *North American Review* for July, and was intended to express his contempt for the growing and unseemly demand made upon the time, the patience, and the health of the Executive by the personal appeals of the office seekers and their infinastial friends.

Those who have visited the White House since the 4th of March must have been pained, if not humiliated, at the spectacle of all kinds of people from all sorts of places dinging into the Chief Magistrate's ears the merits, and sometimes the demerits, of candidates, sincerely laboring under the impression that the dispensing of patronage is the chief, if not the only, function of his office, and going away with as little appreciation of the courtesy received as though they had paid a dollar at an intelligence office and "left their characters behind them."

A little while ago I stood in the President's room, with forty or fifty others similarly privileged, while at least twice as many more were waiting for a chance at him in an adjoining room. Mr. Blaine was anxious to present Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who desired to bid the President farewell previous to his departure for Paris; Senator Hawley was looking for a chance to introduce a distinguished Englishman; Gen. N. P. Banks wanted simply to pay his respects; Henry Cabot Lodge was restlessly pacing the room looking at his watch, and the distinguished Senator from the Pacific slope told me he wanted to speak to the President about the discrimination of the Inter-State bill in favor of foreign corporations; yet during all this time these gentlemen were waiting, a delegation of citizens were recommending their candidate, who was present, for the Postmastership of a town which had, perhaps, barely risen to the dignity of a place in the gazetteer.

I heard the President say, apparently in self-defence and as though courteously to end the conference, "Really, this is a matter for the Postmaster General," to which came the ready and premeditated response:

"We have seen Mr. Wanamaker, and we are sure he will make the appointment if you ask him to."

This is, I presume, a fair sample of what happens every day. I confess I had a little ax with me myself; but after what I saw I had not the temerity to submit it to any severe friction, and brought it home with me with its edge about as dull as when I took it there.

Across the street to the State Department, and I ran into a similar collection; little knots of delegations dotted the four walls of the Secretary's room. Mr. Blaine, who had just returned from the White House, asked me to be seated, as he desired to speak to me when at leisure, and then started on a tour round the room, listening in turn to each group, occasionally making a memorandum at his desk. Once or twice during a pause I managed to him by his clerk, answering some visitors "according to their folly," and some "not according to their folly," until he had sent every one away happy, some of them doubtless to the nearest telegraph office to announce to their friends at home that they had "a sure thing."

It must be an immense relief to these gentlemen that there is a droit side to their busy lives. Here were a couple of ladies, who were, perhaps, a part of the household of some recently-appointed Consul who were applicants for European passports, who talked in such holy horror of the ocean that I at once located them in the far interior. At all events, they insisted upon having the Secretary's views upon seasickness, and as to which was the safest line of steamers. How I envied him the possession of that reassuring urbanity which led him to advise them "to take a very large ship, because the larger the ship was the more water she would draw, and therefore the less motion of the vessel," and, when he found his terms too technical, for, of course, they didn't know a pump from a keel, he was lovely to hear him explain what he meant by the "amount of water she would draw."

Gen. Tracy's hours for receiving had expired when I called; nevertheless he kindly insisted upon my coming in, and I found him dispensing both his lunch and a contract at the same time. After disposing of his two engineers and the greater part of his meal, we had a brief chat, during which he confessed that, owing to the demands upon his time from those who desired his acquaintance, this was the first opportunity he had had either to eat or to transact business; yet he looks like a man used to hard work at all kinds of hours, and thoroughly resigned to submit to the onslaught in vogue without complaint.

The next morning I called upon Mr. Secretary Windom's room. That was a sight! Perhaps some of you know that it is one of the largest apartments in the Treasury Building. Well, it was not only full, but it had a "surplus"; and all these were candidates and their friends. Are there really enough houses enough to go 'round? The Secretary stood at his table at the far end of the room, one foot resting upon his chair—already, perhaps, fatigued, for it was now noon—receiving each individual and party in turn, and occasionally chalking a note of what they had to recommend. The tide was still at the flood when I left the room, and I went away wondering where and at what hour of the day or night he attended to the momentous affairs of his department, or whether he was compelled to intrust them to subordinates while he performed the higher duty of receiving the American people.

Now, Mr. Postmaster General Wanamaker, whether by accident or design, has his desk in a very small room. It holds comfortably about six. If a seventh man comes in I should consider him rude; yet the pressure of public service are such, and the demand for new talent in the department is considered so urgent by those who "gave all their time and money for the Republican Party," that there were five or six rude people present besides myself. A Senator from New-York, ever on the alert to take care of those who "have done the State some service," had Mr. Wanamaker all to himself at the front window, and the smile of satisfaction as he departed bespoke envy to many a less throbbing heart whose ordeal was yet to come.

Mr. Wanamaker, I imagine, suffers less physical fatigue and permits his department to suffer less through the exactions of the public than any other member of the Cabinet. He is a young man and his habits of life enable him to get through with a great deal of routine matter before the pressure arrives; besides which he has a quick, yet cordial, method of getting rid of one to make room for another. His "flesh and blood" will not be likely to succumb to the "strain" complained of by my illustrious correspondent.

The fact is that at least three-fourths of the President's and the Cabinet's time is occupied in listening to appeals for office; add to this the hours they would consume if they read the contents of the letters and petitions upon the same subject, and what is there left for the proper performance of the duties incident to their respective offices? The President of the United States is, perhaps, the only man in the world who has absolutely no privacy; even the garden in the rear of his residence is a public park open to everybody; he is not secure against the place hunter in the public street; and I know personally that he and his predecessors have been importuned for years where they went to enjoy the rest in the homes of their friends. In all the fault of our institutions, our democratic notions, our bad manners? Or is it brought about by a too liberal disposition upon the part of the Executive to be considered of and from and one of the people at all times? Perhaps all these ones contribute. But it is no evil—an admitted, growing evil. The President himself would not deny it; no truthful citizen of either party would gainsay it.

Very true, this is an extraordinary epoch in our political history. When the Democratic Party went out in 1861 and Mr. Lincoln came in the patriotic impulse to enlist and the opportunities afforded to obtain commissions in the army and navy relieved him of a multitude of those victors to whom belonged the spoils; and for a quarter of a century Mr. Lincoln's successors, finding the offices already filled by Republicans, had comparatively an easy time of it, but Gen. Harrison succeeds a Democratic Administration with twice as many offices as existed under Mr. Lincoln, with a party at his back clamorous for the places now filled by the opposition, and with no outlet such as helped Mr. Lincoln out of his dilemma.

Yet there must be some remedy for all this. Is the President simply to grin and bear this daily, monotonous, wearing-out process, which I venture to say makes little or no impression upon him concerning the office in question, and in nineteen cases out of twenty is of no possible service to the candidate himself? Is not the President at fault in declaration of the necessity of such an opportunity, in this—that he is perpetuating a system which will make the lives of his successors a greater burden to them than his life is to him? A President is apt to believe that the whole country holds him responsible for a faulty appointment. I do not believe it. Partisan journals like mine may talk so, but they are at best ephemeral; the thinking American people knew better. Admitting, however, that this is so, who are more to blame for the attaching of this responsibility than the Presidents themselves, who administer the Executive office in this respect as it is administered nowhere else on the planet, and as it would be ruinous to administer it in any great corporation?

Imagine Beaconsfield or Salisbury or Gladstone compelled to stand at a desk in Downing-street and listen to the appeals of rival factions from Newcastle-upon-Tyne touching the appointment of an inspector of coal mines! Imagine Mr. Roberts or Mr. Depew or Mr. Fairchild four hours every day during which when "a good man went wrong," could break. "I don't know the fellow; he was appointed by the President of the company!" It would be otherwise, however, if the head of the bureau had been clothed with the appointing power, for then the President could say to him: "Unless this man's indorsement assured his fitness he should not have been appointed," and one such admonition would have secured the future against a recurrence.

The sympathy of the people can always be relied upon by a President who cares for his own comfort so that he may the better equip himself to care for theirs; and as but a small percentage of them are candidates for office, the larger body will, one of these days, demand that all his precious time, and perhaps his life, shall not be given to the few. The desire to avoid mistakes, which in the Presidential office is an uppermost thought, as it ought to be in all official relations of life, is apt to create an oppressive burden, the very weight of which may make him stumble, and the pain and embarrassment of this misstep may cripple him irreparably. These stumbles, unfortunately, illustrate the lives of too many of our Presidents. Their blunders are remembered, while the great things they did for the advancement of the Nation find no place in history outside the musty archives of the State Department.

There is no reason in the world, for instance, why the President of the United States should go bail for a Postmaster. The people do not demand it, his constitutional obligations do not require it; his oath of office covers no statutory mandate that should select the public functionaries himself; on the contrary, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" gives him a crucible in which all appointments suggested by his Cabinet may be tested, and experience proves that this process generally separates the dross from the pure metal.

Let the President announce that the custom of personal application to the Executive, excepting at the suggestion of the head of the department having jurisdiction on the subject, will be considered more honored in the breach than the observance, and he will not only have taken a long stride in the right direction, but the people will applaud him. Cabinet officers can then say: "When this subject comes up I will lay your testimonials before the President, but you will do your cause an injury if you see him in advance." Senators and Congressmen can say to their constituents: "I shall be notified when this place is to be filled and will be on hand to ask your appointment; but don't go near the President or Secretary in the meantime, unless you want to put your cause in jeopardy."

The notion that the American people claim the right to be brought in contact with the President whenever they so desire and that it is his duty to receive them is a mistake. Their estimate of him is in the direction, it is true, but they have an inherent love of fair play, and they believe the President to be as much entitled to rest, comfort, and privacy as any other man. They would feel happier if he and his constitutional advisers would formulate some plan which would enable them so to relieve themselves of the pernicious pressure as to devote more time to the public weal. They will ratify any remedy initiated by those who alone can suggest it. Will Congress do it? Will the President himself, or will his political family insist upon his being relieved? *Nous verrons.*

Let it not be forgotten that the President of the United States is the only head of a nation who could not resolve himself into the burdens of office. A King can abdicate, a President cannot even resign, for there is no constitutional body to which he could tender his resignation. He is bound to stick.

To-day the President, if he had fun enough left in him after his weary day's labor, might listen himself to the gramophone invented by Edison. He is taked to, and talked to, and talked to, all day long; but the next morning, if he turned the crank, he wouldn't understand a consecutive sentence of the confused babble. Therefore I say: "Congress, do something!"

Let not these words of my friend Gen. Sherman become prophetic: "Flesh and blood cannot long stand the strain to which we subject our President and Cabinet every four years."

IN THE COMBINE.

THE ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD COMPANY JOINS THE NATIONAL TRUST.

The Atlantic White Lead Company of Brooklyn has finally yielded to the solicitations of, and been merged into, the great National Lead Trust. Mr. R. R. Colgate, one of the owners and executive head of the Atlantic Company, yesterday stood sponsor for the correctness of this statement. More he declined to say. His refusal to give details was probably actuated by a commendable modesty, for in going into the National Trust the Atlantic Company has carried a point which has been contested ever since the trust was formed. For all partionlars as to the amount of cash and certificates paid for the property Mr. Colgate kindly referred THE TIMES's representative to the Trustees of the National Lead Trust.

The suggestion, from an information-getting standpoint, was of course valueless, for trust Trustees are not prone to give to the public "deal" details. It is known, however, that a part of the purchase money and certificates have been turned over to the Atlantic Company, and it is understood that one of the Colgate will be in the Board of Trustees.

With the Atlantic Company under its control the trust commands the greater part of the white lead output of the country. Two or three Pittsburg companies are still outstanding, but will undoubtedly soon yield to the pressure. The control of the Atlantic Company has long been the fondest dream of the trust, but the terms offered by the Atlantic hitherto have not been satisfactory, and they have steadily refused to combine. That the trust has met the Atlantic Company's demands there is no doubt. The Atlantic Company is the best-known white lead manufacturing concern in this country, its operations in years past have proved it to be a "stickler" for maintaining prices, and in the past few months, though refusing to enter the trust, they have made no attempt to interfere with its operations by cutting prices.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

AN INVALID DAUGHTER OF CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER COMES HOME.

Miss Mary W. Fuller, the daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, arrived yesterday on the Aller from Bremen. Justice and Mrs. Fuller had passed a good part of the day previous on board the revenue cutter Manhattan waiting for the Aller to be sighted, and were anxious to meet the steamer at Quarantine, as Miss Fuller had been reported as suffering from nervous prostration on her setting out from Germany. The first thing yesterday morning they returned to the Manhattan and sailed down the Bay. The meeting was a sad one, as Miss Fuller was in a very weak condition and confined to her stateroom, in spite of the heat of care which had been given her by a professional nurse on the way over. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller accordingly boarded the Aller and came up the bay on her. Arrangements were made for a private car on the 10 o'clock train to Washington, and the invalid was put on a couch and taken to the train as soon as possible.

Among the passengers on the Aller were Dr. Bodamer, A. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bowen, Mr. Doelger, Miss Doelger, Dr. John Guiteras, Dr. Mellen W. Haskell, Mrs. W. B. Miller, F. Oppermann, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Whitney, Alexander Williams, Dr. Edward Wright, and J. L. Wilson.

JUDGMENTS SET ASIDE.

Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday set aside a long line of complicated business transactions brought about by the Universal Rubber Company and Henry W. Lovejoy, its Secretary and Treasurer. The Universal Rubber Company failed in July, 1888. Lovejoy had indorsed about fifty thousand dollars' worth of its paper. He was also a member of the firm of Lovejoy, Son & Co., lithographers. In 1887 the rubber company gave a mortgage to Mrs. Lovejoy for $23,000, principally on indebtedness of the company to Henry W. Lovejoy for money loaned. In February, 1888, Lovejoy sold a part of his share in the lithographing company to his partners, and later in the year sold another part to James Wood of Brooklyn, receiving 338 shares of the Universal Rubber Company as part payment. In September, 1888, Bang entitled to $14,000 from his father's estate, he transferred his interest to his wife. She transferred property given her by the executors for property in Harrison, N. J. In 1888, also, Wallace Bruce secured a judgment against Lovejoy, and was given a note of $2,500 belonging to the estate of Henry Lovejoy and $1,000.

Windmuller & Roelker having secured a judgment on a claim which they had, through their attorneys, Binnenhstiel & Hirsch, attached all these transactions, on the ground that they had been made to defraud the creditors of the Universal Rubber Company and of Lovejoy. Judge Andrews directs that all be set aside, that a receiver be appointed, and that after Windmuller & Roelker are paid, the rest of the property shall be held subject to the order of the court. About $75,000 is restored to creditors by the decision.

TOO MANY RESERVOIR SUICIDES.

The Board of Health have had under consideration the fact of the finding of two dead bodies in the reservoir in Central Park, and will call the attention of the Park Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works to the matter with a view of preventing such occurrences in the future. It is suggested that the reservoir should be surrounded with so high a fence as to render it extremely difficult for persons wishing to commit suicide to gain access to the water, and the Park Commissioners will be requested to increase the police force in unity

FOR BETTER SIDEWALKS

A PLAN TO HAVE THE CITY MANAGE THEM.

HOW THE SECTION BEYOND THE HARLEM IS GROWING—NEW HOUSES AT WHOLESALE.

Pending the expenditure of the money appropriated for repaving the streets of the city, the municipal authorities seem likely to be in receipt of many valuable suggestions whereby money may be spent to advantage for improvements quite as important as, and very closely related to, street paving. Extended mention has already been made of the project devised in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works for a steel tramway along the busier down-town thoroughfares for the accommodation of heavy trucking. There is little doubt that this project will receive due consideration, and it may be hoped that, even though the present appropriation cannot be applied, means will be found to provide for an experiment with this tramway along at least one busy block in order that its merits may be fully tested.

At a conference at the Mayor's office during the past week the subject of provision for better sidewalks throughout the city was brought up and discussed. Several real estate men and property owners were present, and before the conference ended it seemed to be the general opinion that the corporation ought to take this matter in hand. Little argument, indeed, was needed to show that good sidewalks are quite as essential as well paved streets. It was also urged and conceded that anything like uniformity in sidewalks could not be expected unless the city took charge of the work of laying them. In discussing means for a provision of this kind opinion was undivided that the city authorities would have no right to assume the control of the sidewalks except by special act of the Legislature. While the conference was not of a character to invite or justify a formal conclusion, it was understood that during the Summer the gentlemen who attended it would endeavor to frame some measure which could be submitted to the Legislature at the next session to cover this need.

Many interesting data were submitted at the conference showing how large cities abroad provide for the care of sidewalks. In almost every case the corporation regards it as its business to look after this work. The city authorities provide a walk and the owner of the house in front of which it stretches is expected to keep it in repair. The result is that in the ordinary streets of Paris, for instance, sidewalks are in very much better condition than they are in the streets here. It appears to have been demonstrated in Paris that natural stone flagging does not make a good sidewalk. The shifting condition of the ground, and the tendency of flagging to crack and to assume positions out of the horizontal have been enough to condemn the use of this material except for temporary purposes. On the other hand, asphalt has been found to be serviceable and satisfactory. Whenever it cracks it can be easily repaired, and there are no opportunities for dirt to procure, such as the hideous crevices of surface which are apparent in almost every part of the city. Artificial stone, made of various composites, has also been found serviceable, especially when it is laid in one continuous piece for an entire block. The idea is to get rid of cracks and to prevent uneven surfaces, and it is to provide a widely according to the requirements of those who took part in this discussion, that nothing except asphalt or artificial stone has yet been found which is fully adequate to the purpose.

It did not appear from anything said at the conference that the tax rate would need to be raised in order to provide new sidewalks. Owners of property would continue, as at present, to pay for sidewalks in the form of special assessments against their property. As a matter of fact, it would make the work much lighter individual owners were assessed or whether the work were charged in the general tax levy, for sooner or later every owner would be assessed for a sidewalk. Uniformity of construction, however, would certainly be secured, and if the sidewalks were under the direct control of the city authorities means would readily be found for keeping them in order. Moreover, on the whole, good sidewalks would be quite as cheap to all concerned as the poor ones have been. There would be no waste in new sidewalks, whereas by the common method of repairing the flagging laid by the city as a temporary walk in new streets has been thrown away by owners when they substituted permanent walks for it. The total of expense and waste on this account makes quite a large figure in city expenses and diverts money from other channels to a channel that can be in no way satisfactory. It was suggested that, under the new order, a street or sidewalk should not be touched until the owners were ready to build upon that street, and that improvements should then proceed upon a systematic basis.

Incidentally, the meeting developed suggestions which can hardly yet be put to the test, but which indicated on part of the conferees the general opinion that this city has yet much to learn in the matter of keeping in repair most of its streets and sidewalks. Most of these suggestions came from observations in foreign cities, where such devices as kiosks and other street stands for traffic and advertising are made to yield a revenue to the city, and at the same time to inure clean streets and sidewalks. The Mayor approved of the suggestions, but thought that the city was not at present in need of an income from such sources, and that it would probably be early enough to consider such means of revenue after the prime object of securing good sidewalks should have been reached.

Experiences in regard to the subject of keeping sidewalks in repair need not have been drawn entirely from the other side of the ocean. There promises to be room for observation in this city and across the North River. The sidewalks of Jersey City are certainly no credit to the authorities of that municipality, but there is reasonable prospect that they will become a credit as soon as the new charter can have been put in successful operation. A section in the supplement to the new charter authorizes the Board of Water and Street Commissioners to compel owners of property to put their curbs and sidewalks in proper repair. Pursuant to this authority the Commissioners have given notice to property owners by advertisement that they must make such repairs, and upon their failure to do so the Commissioners will see that the work is done and that the cost thereof shall be laid upon the property as a lien, with enforcement for its collection the same as for other assessed improvements, including among these penalties the sale of such property if payment be not otherwise made. The Jersey City Commissioners declare that to be a summary method to be kept for temporary purposes. On the other hand, asphalt has been found to be serviceable and satisfactory. Whenever it cracks it can be easily repaired, and there are no opportunities for dirt to procure, such as the hideous crevices of surface which are apparent in almost every part of the city. Artificial stone, made of various composites, has also been found serviceable, especially when it is laid in one continuous piece for an entire block. The idea is to get rid of cracks and to prevent uneven surfaces, and it is to provide a widely according to the requirements of those who took part in this discussion, that nothing except asphalt or artificial stone has yet been found which is fully adequate to the purpose.

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SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The glorious Fourth has come and gone, and brought with it the close of the suburban season. Now come preparations for the Summer campaign at Newport, Narragansett Pier, Bar Harbor, and the other more fashionable places, the return of many of the birds of fashion who winged their way across the ocean in the early Spring, the closing up of country houses near the city for a short time, and the setting in, in a word, of the ebb tide in and around New-York, and of the young flood at the watering places. As for the Fourth itself, it was an off day, with lowering skies in the morning and a pitiless downfall of rain all the afternoon, which fell alike on the unjust at the races and the just who staid at home, or, from another point of view, on the just who went to the races and on the unjust who remained at home. The aggregate of disappointment the day brought cannot well be told, but American good nature gained its usual triumph, and there was little complaint heard, either from the rain-soaked crowds on returning trains and steamboats or from the many parties at country homes who saw their long anticipated daily pleasure spoiled at the outset.

The house parties at Hempstead, Cedarhurst, and Orange, deprived of their only sports, driving and riding, moped considerably, but toward the afternoon those flirtations which a house party and a rainy day foster more successfully than anything else developed, and made the hours go by more swiftly. The day is always more eagerly looked forward to on the south shore of Long Island than anywhere else, and on a sunny Fourth the great South Bay is dotted with sails from one end to the other, and south shore dinners, the Floyd-Jones and Massepequa to the Otises and Lymans at Bellport, assemble their cohorts and sail forth to eat the succulent clam and drink the sparkling wine of France. Unusual preparations had been made at the new Short Beach Club opposite Babylon this year for the day, but the rain and wind were too much for most of the expected guests and only eight boatloads came over to the beach. There was music, a lunch, and a dance, and John Snedecor, Chauncey Floyd-Jones, and others presided.

At Tuxedo the day was quiet save for some athletic sports, and the occupants of the cottages there settled down to the Summer régime a week or two ago. Mrs. and Mr. T. B. Baldwin have already left their cottage at Narragansett Pier, and when Mr. Baldwin leaves Tuxedo it means that those periods of dullness which will come to even the goyest of places have set in. The pier is not yet gay, but the nucleus of the set which makes it so is already there, and it will not be long before there will be enough going on to satisfy the most enthusiastic of its habitués.

Bar Harbor promises itself a better season than for the past two years, and it is to be hoped for the future of the resort that its expectations may be realized. For a few more such seasons as the last two will make the resort distanced in the race it has been running with Narragansett Pier during the past six seasons.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt from London, and the opening and virtual completion of Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's new and beautiful house, has revived speculation regarding the coming Newport season, and given the cottagers who were already there another topic of conversation than that of the electric railroad, which is now disposed of temporarily, at least, by the Supreme Court's refusal to grant an injunction on their request. The rumor is abroad that Mr. Van Alen intends giving a large fancy-dress ball at an early date, and this recalls the last fancy-dress ball which he gave late last season, one of those leading incidents was the dressing around the room by the goatee of the leader of the "400" by a frisky maiden. This was the ball which the Princess Schleswig-Holstein attended, and, as it was called a surprise party, the Princess afterward said that she thought it was the funniest ball Mr. Van Alen will not have his coming entertainment a masked affair, and that consequently there will not be any opportunity for the incidents or accidents of the surprise party.

The bride and groom of a week ago, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren, have been spending their honeymoon in the old-fashioned Southern way as guests of Mrs. Dahlgren, the bridesmaid's mother, at her beautiful Virginia country seat, where a large party of young people were invited to meet them. Dulles are to be in town the Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, which are to cost $450,000 exclusive of the land, for which $125,000 was paid. Another evidence of the growth of that section has been furnished by the construction of a new public school building, said to be the finest of its kind in the city, which cost $200,000, and will accommodate 3,000 pupils. It is in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, between Willis and Brook avenues. According to report, it is estimated that more than 1,000 buildings will have been put up in that district during the present year at a cost of more than $5,000,000. The increase in assessed valuation of the Twenty-third Ward for 1889 over 1888 has been $1,692,145, a larger increase than for any other ward in the city, except three. The assessed valuations of property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in 1870 was $22,607,100. In 1884 it had increased to but $25,509,000. From 1884 to 1889 the increase was much larger, and now the assessed valuation is $39,206,823. This marks an increase of upward of 60 per cent. in the valuation of property in these wards within five years, in spite of the fact that last year marked a decrease of valuation in the Twenty-fourth Ward, because 2,000 acres were taken from that ward for the new park.

THE MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

To The Company of Gentlemen who Purchased Madison Square Garden.

Why don't you begin to build, gentlemen? Then, and not till then, will you get all the money you need. People do not wish to let their funds lie idle, or only getting small interest in return. They want something tangible, and surely you have a fine opportunity to furnish it. Let the foundations be laid, the walls begin to rise, the roof appear, and then you will have a handsome thing, and don't change your mind about that. People will then see what you mean, but for

SOME CANADIAN HISTORY

A BATTLE ON LAKE ONTARIO IN 1814.

THE BRITISH TROOPS BADLY BEATEN BY AN AMERICAN FLOTILLA—OFFICIAL REPORTS ON THE MATTER.

OTTAWA, July 5.—Canadian historians are loth to admit the contention of American writers that the United States, in the war of 1812, maintained the sovereignty of the great inland lakes. The naval engagements on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, as state documents show, proved the best contested of all the engagements arising from Great Britain's alleged attempt to interfere with American commerce on the high seas during her long and bloody war with Napoleon. If victory perched upon the American ensign in Lake Champlain and at the storming of Little York, (Toronto,) there is abundant evidence in the archives at the Canadian capital to show that the British flotilla, commanded by seamen from the Royal Navy, won laurels on more than one occasion. For many years past the Dominion Government, imbued with a patriotic sentiment, has devoted a large staff to the task of copying, both here and in England, valuable manuscripts relating to the achievements of Canadians in the war of 1812.

Canadian documents at all hazards tend to confirm the manner in which the Americans in one instance redeemed their reputation the day following the successful attack of Gen. Sir George Prevost on Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The following correspondence, taken from the original manuscript, explains the affair of Sandy Creek:

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 1, 1814.

SIR: Having obtained certain information that the enemy's boats, with their guns and stores, had taken shelter in Sandy Creek, I proceeded to that place (having ordered Capt. Spilsbury to accompany me) and reconnoitred the entrance of it shortly after daylight yesterday morning. I landed, accompanied by Capt. Spilsbury and some of the officers, and, having reconnoitred their position, determined on an immediate attack.

The masts of their boats (consisting of eighteen) were plainly seen over the marsh, and from their situation did not appear to be very near the woods, and their not stopping to interrupt our entry into the creek led me to hope that they were only protected by militia. This circumstance, added to the very great importance of the lading of their boats, for the equipment of their squadron, was a strong motive for me to risk the attack, not aware that they had brought their riflemen in their boats and that a body of Indians had accompanied them along the beach.

The boats advanced cautiously to within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's, when Lieut. Cox of the royal navy, with the small army party, consisting of his men on the left bank, and Capt. Spilsbury and Lieut. Brown with the small army party, accompanied by Lieut. McVeagh, with a few marines, on the right bank, landed and formed their respective parties advanced on the planks of the gunboats (which had from their fire dispersed a body of Indians) to a turning which opened the enemy's boats in our view, and supported by the sixty-eight-pounder carronade, on which much depended, was disabled. Seeing no pulling the boat round to bring the twenty-four-pounder to bear, the enemy thought we were going to retreat, and when they advanced with their whole force, consisting of one hundred and fifty riflemen, near two hundred Indians, and a numerous body of militia and seamen, they overpowered us by very few men I had. Their resistance was such as I could have expected from a brave and well-disciplined body, but opposed to such numbers unavailing. Their officers set them the noble example themselves and worthy of a better fate. Capt. Spilsbury for a time checked the advance of the enemy by the fire he kept up with the Cohorn (a field gun) and his party, for which much credit is due to him for his conduct throughout. Lieuts. Cox and McVeagh, who nobly supported the honor of their corps, are, I am sorry to say, dangerously wounded. Our loss is killed and wounded (mostly dangerous) is great.

The winding of the creek, which gave the enemy great advantage in advancing to intercept our retreat, rendered any idea of preservance unavailing, and would have subjected the men to certain death. The exertions of the American officers of the rifle corps, commanded by Major Appling, in saving the lives of many of our wounded, is known to their own men and the Indians were endeavoring to death, were conspicuous and claim our warmest gratitude. I have the honor to be, sir,

STEPHEN POPHAM, Captain.

Commander Sir JAMES YEO.

KINGSTON, July 2, 1814.

SIR: It is with extreme regret that I have to report to your Excellency the unfortunate result of my enterprise by the boats of our squadron under the command of Capts. Popham and Spilsbury of the Royal Navy, with nearly two hundred men, against a flotilla of the enemy's craft, laden with naval stores from Oswego to Sackett's Harbor, at Sandy Creek, from whence the troops were to have been conveyed by land to that place.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult., a large boat, with two twenty-four pounders, and a nineteen-and-a-half-inch cable for the enemy's schooner, was captured by our squadron, having sailed from Oswego the evening before with fifteen others, having on board eighty or ninety soldiers. Capt. Popham was immediately sent in pursuit of the others with two gunboats and some smaller craft to cut them off from the creek, and at night Capt. Spilsbury, with a reserve of boats, was sent in that direction also.

The enemy's flotilla having been discovered in Sandy Creek, parties were landed on each side of the river, consisting of seamen, marines, royal troops, militia, and Indians as well as militia. I am distressed to say that not a man escaped of our brave little force, one hundred and eighteen men having been killed and two officers of marines dangerously, and fifty men wounded.

To replace the casualties arising from which I trust your Excellency will see the necessity of hastening up the reinforcements that have been artificers lately arrived at Quebec in His Majesty's ship Dover, until which time Commodore Sir James Yeo intends taking out the crews of the Magnet and Sophie, except what are absolutely for the purpose of carrying supplies to the head of the lake.

Sir James Yeo intended to have changed the point of blockade to Oswego, but I have written to recommend his continuance of Sackett's Harbor, (detaching one or two of his smaller vessels to the former place,) as the confidence with which the enemy must be already possessed with their success at Sandy Hook would be considerably increased in the idea that, by the loss we sustained on the occasion, we had been driven to the necessity of raising the blockade of that all-important depot, Sackett's Harbor; and besides our communication with the head of the lake, from hence, must be considered very insecure.

My latest communications from Major Gen. Riall are of the 27th ult. All is quiet on the Niagara frontier. The enemy at Buffalo still computed to be about 1,200. A Canadian, who returned to his farm a short time since, at Four Mile Creek, reports them, however, to be at 1,500.

I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant.

GARDNER DRUMMOND,
Lieutenant General.

Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Commander of the forces.

Canada, though apparently a pigmy beside her mighty neighbor, has profited by the experiences of that three years' campaign. The exigencies of the hour led to the establishment of a militia force out of which has arisen the present militia system. Canada to-day has nearly two thousand "regulars" and thirty-seven thousand well-trained men. On the basis of the last census, she could put in the field over one million men.

The possibility of war with the United States in the future is regarded as very remote, as each succeeding year brings with it a better feeling and better understanding between the peoples, if not between the Governments, of both countries.

LITTLE SILVER VICTIMS.

RED BANK, N. J., July 6.—Crowds of people to-day visited the undertaking rooms of Robert T. Smith in Front-street, where lay the bodies of the four victims of yesterday's accident at Little Silver on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad—Mrs. Samuel M. Ward, Joseph Keating, Elsie Keating, and the nurse, Kate Zawvor. Coroner Conover will hold the inquest next Thursday morning. It will be held at the Globe Hotel at 9 o'clock. The bodies will remain at the undertaker's until Monday, when they will be taken to New-York. The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Ward, 813 Lexington-avenue, on Monday night, and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday morning.

The engineer of the express which struck the party is George Chickner. He is one of the best engineers on the Central Road, but it took him followed him during the past few years. He was the engineer of the train that ran on the bridge at Parker's Creek, in the vicinity of yesterday's accident. It was in the Parker Creek accident that Commodore Garrison was killed and Gen. Grant narrowly escaped death.

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

During the week ending at noon yesterday there were reported at the Health Department 956 deaths, 766 births, and 310 marriages. The death rate was 31.62 in an estimated population of 1,572,189. Of the deaths 651 occurred in tenement houses and 162 in public institutions, and 556 were of children under five years of age, and of these 446 were infants under one year. There were 3 deaths from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, 11 from whooping cough, 5 from typhoid fever, 6 from malarial fevers, 2 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6 from erysipelas, 3 from diseases of the brain, 299 were of children under 5 years, 38 from heart diseases, 6 from cramp, 27 from bronchitis, 40 from pneumonia, 70 from consumption, 44 from Bright's disease and nephritis, and 40 from violence.

The record of cases of contagious diseases for the week was as follows: Typhoid fever, 12; scarlet fever, 55; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 63, and diphtheria, 36.

MR. HEREFORD ORDAINED A DEACON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, this morning entered the second stage toward the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. At 7 o'clock he was ordained a deacon. As was the case yesterday, the ceremony was performed in the private chapel of the archbishop's residence, and was a brief one. The attendance were almost entirely of the immediate relatives of the candidate and a few

WAITED FOR A BURGLAR.

AND WHEN HE CAME MRS. SCHLAMM FIRED TWO SHOTS AT HIM.

Mrs. Rebecca Schlamm, the wife of Lewis Schlamm, who keeps a hat store at 455 Canal-street, had a remarkable experience with a burglar early yesterday morning, during which she exhibited astonishing pluck. Mrs. Schlamm is a frail, delicate-looking woman about thirty-five years of age, and her appearance does not indicate the prowess that she displayed in her encounter with the burglar. The store kept by Schlamm is on the ground floor of the building and behind it is a one-story extension which is used as a kitchen and living room. The sleeping apartments of the family are on the second floor

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THE LATEST FROM SAMOA

A TRUCE BETWEEN THE WARRING NATIVES.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S GOOD WORK AT THE ISLANDS—CAPT. MULLAN OF THE NIPSIC RELIEVED.

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APIA, Samoa, June 22.—The Oceanic steamer Alameda tonched at Apia and took away nine officers and sixty men of the United States frigate Trenton, who were left here when the steamer Rockton sailed for San Francisco last month with 450 survivors of the recent hurricane. Admiral Kimberly and his two staff officers, Lients. Rittenhouse and Merriam, and five men will remain in Apia.

The Admiral states that the department had probably issued orders under the impression that the United States man-of-war Alert was here, but as there was no American war vessel at Apia now he did not care to abandon the place entirely. The Admiral intends to remain here until the arrival of the American man-of-war, when he will probably use her for his flagship.

As soon as the mail, which had been received by the Mariposa, arrived here Lieut. Graham, the officer in command, went to the barracks and read a dispatch to the men announcing the fact that they were to return this week. When the Alameda arrived to-day the men and baggage were placed aboard. In a few hours a number of native boats went out to the steamer, and hundreds of natives stood on the shore and gave the American sailors a parting cheer.

During the last six weeks the Samoan Islands have enjoyed a period of quiet such as had not been known for many months before. The native parties virtually declared a truce early in May, and since that time the political situation of the country has assumed a peaceful aspect. The only man-of-war here now is the German gunboat Wolf, which arrived from New-Zealand June 15. The Nipsic, the only American vessel saved from the storm, has gone to Honolulu for repairs under the convoy of the Alert. The two ships left here for Auckland May 9, but in six days they returned, and Capt. Mullan of the Nipsic and Capt. Green of the Alert reported that after going 250 miles they had deemed it inadvisable to proceed further. The Nipsic's rudder broke and she became practically unmanageable. The rudder was repaired, but the vessels made such slow progress that there seemed to be no probability of their reaching Auckland before the last week in May, at which season severe weather might be expected on the New-Zealand coast.

Capt. Mullan desired to proceed, if possible, but he laid the matter before the line officers of his own ship. None of the Nipsic's officers desired to return, and they expressed a willingness to accept the risk of encountering bad weather. Capt. Mullan, however, believed it would be impossible to lower boats from the Nipsic in case it became necessary to do so, and there seemed to be some danger that if the vessel met with rough water she would lose her rudder entirely and then be swept into the trough of the sea and rolled over. Capt. Mullan accordingly gave orders for the ship's return to Apia.

Admiral Kimberly expressed considerable displeasure at the return of the Nipsic and the Alert after having gone 250 miles, and reproved Capt. Mullan for his action. Capt. Mullan asked to be relieved of his command. The Admiral at once detached him and ordered Lieut. Commander H. W. Lyon of the Trenton to take command of the Nipsic. He also issued orders for the ships to go to Pango-Pango and take on coal and proceed to Auckland. The Nipsic and the Alert sailed for Pango-Pango within a few hours after their return here. The orders were afterward changed and Honolulu was made the destination of the ships instead of Auckland. The vessels sailed from Pango-Pango for Honolulu June 1.

The regular mail schooner which runs to Tutuila every month to connect with the Oceanic steamers to and from San Francisco failed to meet the north-bound steamer Zealandia, which passed May 25, owing to a small sailing schooner for America and Europe, [illegible] Capt. Mullan had gone to Tutuila on the schooner to take the steamer for San Francisco, but he was left at Leone, a small settlement on the island, for a month to wait for the next steamer to pass. Chief Engineer G. W. Melville, who was ill with dysentery, was detached from his vessel by the medical board. He was also left at Leone to wait for the June steamer, but died on the 16th inst. His home was Syracuse, N. Y.

During the last two months there has been practically a state of peace between the two native parties. Mataafa wrote to Tamasese expressing a desire that peace be proclaimed. Tamasese replied that he was willing to stop fighting for the present, but he declined to make any negotiations for permanent peace until the result of the Berlin Conference should be learned here. Mataafa abandoned his fortifications early in May, sent his men home, and moved to the eastern end of Apia. He stated that he desired to show Admiral Kimberly and the American people generally that he desired to do all in his power to promote peace. He said he was ready to abide by the decision of the Berlin Conference.

Mataafa gave a feast two weeks ago, to which he invited over a hundred foreign residents and visitors, including all American naval officers here and the American, British, and German Consuls. None of the Germans were present. Mataafa made a speech, in which he thanked Admiral Kimberly for bringing about the present peaceful state of affairs in Samoa. Most of Tamasese's men have left their camp at Luatuanuu and gone home. A number of them have visited Apia recently and have not been molested by the other party.

A fatal accident occurred here two weeks ago, which created much excitement. Two of the Trenton's sailors were in a saloon kept by a German named Volcht. The latter had a loaded revolver in his hand and in swinging it to lower the hammer the weapon was discharged. The ball struck one of the sailors, named Bernhardt Ricklin, and killed him instantly. There was some doubt as to whether or not the shooting was accidental, so Volcht was detained by the order of American Consul Dr. Connell, notary; Father Henry Van Rennselaer, S. J., of New-York, sponsor; Father McQuade, master of ceremonies, and Fathers Mcardle, Gleason, Gallaher, who led the chant of the priests; William McKennon, S. T.; F. X. Brady, S. T.; Caffey, S. T.; Reid, S. T.; Bleuknsop, S. T.; Carroll, S. T., and Prof. Riobards, S. T. Georgetown University. Gen. Sherman was not present.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY GRIEF.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—About 3 o'clock this morning a south-bound fast freight was dashing rapidly under the wooden archway leading to the Long Bridge over the Potomac River, when the engineer was startled by the sight of a young man throwing himself before the engine, which, in a moment, struck him and crushed his life out. The train was stopped immediately and the body picked up and turned over to the police, who, by means of papers in the dead man's pockets, identified him as Artie Shirley. Shirley, who is about twenty-four years of age, was employed up to a month ago in Richmond, Va., as a titleayer, and was engaged to be married to a young lady of that city. She died about a month ago after a sudden illness, and Shirley gave up his employment and came to Washington. He has been despondent ann allowed his grief to take entire possession of him.

ELIZABETH'S TAX RATE.

ELIZABETH, July 7.—The Commissioners of Taxation for this city have practically ended their labors, and it is authoritatively announced by them that there will be little if any reduction in the tax rate for the ensuing year. The present rate is $2.95, and owing to the importance of keeping an unexpended balance fund in the treasury large enough to meet possible emergencies that may arise during the year there is not likely to be any change in the rate of taxation.

The valuation of the city has increased about $525,000 over that of last year, the present valuation being, in round numbers, $18,450,000.

INCENDIARIES IN WATERBURY.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 7.—The fifty-thousand-dollar fires at Danbury Saturday did not satisfy the incendiaries. They fired the barns of Charles Chichester, Thomas Regan, Albert Allen, and one near Pennfield's warehouse this morning between 1 and 6 o'clock. Chichester loses little; Regen loses his barn with twelve tons of hay and several horses ann carriages. The loss to the other barns and houses was slight. The excitement has been intense since yesterday. A citizens' committee offers a reward of

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR.

JOSEPH C. WATERS SHOOTS HIMSELF TO ESCAPE POVERTY.

In an attic room of a lodging house at 30 College-place there has lived for some years past an eccentric old man named Joseph C. Waters, but called by all who knew him "doctor." He was a sort of a recluse and spent most of his time writing. He claimed to be an M. D. Scattered around his room were a number of medical treatises, and on a table he always kept a well-filled medicine case. The landlady of the house is a Mrs. Catherine Exner. She has had the house only a week, yet in that time had come to pity her old lodger because of his evident respectability and poverty.

Yesterday she noticed that he did not leave his room and about 6 o'clock last evening she went up and asked him if he was not hungry. She found him poring over his manuscripts and he said he would take a little tea and toast. At 7:30 o'clock she again went to his room to take away the dishes. She found the old man dead in his han. He had eaten his scanty supper, then carefully undressed, wrapped a sheet around himself, and then with a cheap, rusty revolver, held in his left hand, put two bullets in his head behind the left ear. Death must have been instantaneous, for the old man's glasses were still on his nose, ann he had evidently not moved since lying down.

The police were notified and sent an officer to guard the body until this morning, when the Coroner will take charge of the case. On the bureau were found one letter addressed to James M. Tully, a lawyer at 247 Broadway, and two others addressed to Dr. G. W. Wells of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. From Mr. Tully something of the old man's sad story was learned. Waters was a full-fledged M. D., and up to three years ago had charge of the medical examiners in Mexico for either the Mutual Life Insurance Company or the Equitable. The agency in that country was abandoned, and Waters, then over sixty years old, came to New-York to try and establish a practice. Being a stranger and an old man, he found this impossible, and has since struggled on from hand to mouth, often not wanting a meal then getting it. He has no relatives living except in San Francisco, where some of his second wife's people live in affluence.

FAINTING IN THE PULPIT.

THE REV. DR. CARPENTER'S SUDDEN INDISPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, pastor of the New-York-Avenue Presbyterian Church, the pulpit of that church was occupied at the morning service today by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Smith Carpenter of Brooklyn. A large congregation was present and close attention was being paid to the sermon, when it was noticed that Dr. Carpenter suddenly paused in the middle of a sentence, and pressed his hand to his side. For an instant he went on with his discourse, but after speaking a few words he stopped again and his hand was again pressed to his side. Persons sitting near the pulpit noticed that the clergyman's face had become very pale, and he reeled as if about to fall. Two or three gentlemen ran hastily up the pulpit steps and rescued him just in time to catch him in their arms as he fell over unconscious.

Everybody in the congregation jumped up, and several ladies cried out in alarm, while others left the church. Dr. Carpenter had fallen in a faint and it was several minutes before he recovered consciousness. He wanted to try to resume the sermon, but the men about him, among whom was his brother-in-law, ex-Senator Van Wyck, saw that he was not equal to the task and they assisted him from the church, while the congregation dispersed. The Rev. Dr. Carpenter's health has not been good recently, and to that is ascribed his fainting fit. He recovered quickly after leaving the church, and to-night he attended the services at the Church of the Covenant.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

[illegible] BOUND TO A TREE FOR THREE DAYS.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—The boldest, most successful, and most reckless highway robbery ever attempted in this city occurred in the glaring light of day last Tuesday morning, and has just been made public. Henry Hage came here to be married. Tuesday morning he left the house for the purpose of getting shaved. He found no one at the shop and started homeward. Soon afterward he was accosted by a stranger, who told him he was a barber and would take him to his house and shave him. Hage accompanied him, and they had proceeded but a short distance when the newly-made acquaintance dashed a quantity of vitriol in Hage's face. Hage was then taken out in the woods by the robber and his accomplices.

After robbing him of about $20,000 the ruffians bound him hand and foot and tied him to a tree. Hage remained in the woods bound and helpless for three days. Friday he succeeden in freeing himself and wandered home. He has not yet regained his mind and may become permanently deranged. There is no clue to the thieves. The $20,000 of which Hage was robbed was in the form of two negotiable drafts, one on a Milwaukee and the other on a New-York bank.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SON A PRIEST.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, to-day received the final orders of the priesthood and will henceforth be known to the world as the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. T. The ceremony was held in the Archbishop's private chapel, connected with the cathedral. The altar was handsomely decoraten with cut flowers. The ordination ceremonies were conducted by Archbishop Ryan in person, assisted by Father Sabette, S. J.; Archpriest Father F. J. McCarty, S. T., notary; Father Henry Van Rennselaer, S. J., of New-York, sponsor; Father McQuade, master of ceremonies, and Fathers Mcardle, Gleason, Gallaher, who led the chant of the priests; William McKennon, S. T.; F. X. Brady, S. T.; Caffey, S. T.; Reid, S. T.; Bleuknsop, S. T.; Carroll, S. T., and Prof. Riobards, S. T. Georgetown University. Gen. Sherman was not present.

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A CALL TO GREENBACKERS

A MOVE TO REORGANIZE THE PARTY.

CHAIRMAN JONES CALLS A CONVENTION FOR SEPT. 12—SOMETHING LIKE A LOBBYING JOB.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. George O. Jones, Chairman of the National Greenback Party, has issued an invitation requesting all persons who desire to aid in reorganizing the National Greenback Party to meet in their respective States and Congressional districts on or before Sept. 4 next, and appoint one delegate and one alternate to attend the National Greenback Convention, called to meet at Cincinnati Sept. 12.

The invitation is extended to "those who favor a distinct American policy regarding its finances, who believe that full, legal-tender notes, greenbacks, issued by the Government for value received in promoting the general welfare, constitute the money which marks our advancing civilization, make the best money the world ever saw, and should become the permanent circulating medium of the American people, the life of whose free government they saved, and that a party bearing their name should be perpetuated to keep those great truths constantly before the people. Those who believe with the prophet of old that 'money answereth all things,' and that no other reform can be wisely considered nor honestly determined until the great economic wrongs brought about by bad legislation have been corrected and the money question forever settled in the interest of the whole people; and who are willing to act in accordance with the spirit of the resolution passed by the Continental Congress in 1773, viz.: Not to eat, drink, wear, nor use anything manufactured in Great Britain; nor, after one year, trade with any one who deals in goods brought here under the British flag."

The call says that the reorganized party will also advocate the payment of public dabts according to the original contract under which they were issued; the encouragement of the American merchant marine and of home industries; the limitation of the dabts of corporations to the amount of stock actually paid up; the restriction of dividends of corporations to a fair return on the investment, and the restriction of private ownership of land.

There is a story afloat that the necessity of the Government for a building for the use of the Census Bureau is being taken advantage of by interested persons, who desire to rent a building in the remote northeast, beyond the Pension Office, and far away from the neighborhood of the other Government offices and the usual run of business. The story is told that the manager of the resident female lobbyist and a Kansas Representative, and against the wishes of Commissioner Porter, who would like to have the working offices somewhere in the neighborhood of the main office, which is not far from the Interior Department. That there is a "job" in it is inferred from the assertion that the agent who is conducting the negotiations with the Interior Department is said to have been promised a fee of $5,000 if he can induce the Government to sign a lease of the premises offered.

The understanding of some of the people interested in the controversy about the taxing of Canadian cars entering the United States is that secretary Windom will not make a new decision in the matter unless he is compelled to do so by reasons not yet presented to him. The interests involved in changing the course of this Government are so large that it is not deemed wise or necessary to disturb business by directing a new method of transferring and passing cars across the United States and Canada. The probability is therefore, that things will be allowed to stand as they are, with the imposition of some restrictions to prevent the use of Canadian cars in the local traffic of lines doing an international business. The withdrawal of the application of the Canadian Pacific to be bonded as a common carrier is understood to have been made for the purpose of avoiding any unnecessary irritation about a matter that had provoked more opposition than had been expected. There is a large Canadian interest in the Canadian competitions that makes the Administration delicate about the treatment of the matter, and that will prevent any sudden and indiscriminate interference with lines in which Americans are as much concerned as the Canadians.

PROBABLY A HOAX.

BUFFALO, July 7.—This afternoon a water-soaked letter with illegible address was found on the shore of Third Sister Island by Charles B. Smith of Niagara Falls. It is now in the hands of Superintendent T. V. Welch. It purports to have been written to his brother by a man premeditating suicide, and is dated May 20 and "sailed" "Ed." The writer tells how he helped at Chicago to get rid of "this devilish traitor and spy," and how long he has waited for "the trunk," and now, overcome by fear that the plot has miscarried, and by remorse at his crime he will seek death in the rapids. What lends color to the authenticity of the letter is the finding on June 27 of a decomposed body of a man, which was buried without identification at Drummondsville.

LOST IN SPECULATION AND POKER.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—A Zanesville (Ohio) special reports the disappearance of Heil D. Miller, cashier of the Malta National Bank of Malta, Ohio, 26 miles south of that city. There is a shortage in his accounts, it is said, of at least $32,000, and it may reach $50,000. The discovery of the defalcation was made during the enforced absence from the bank of Miller, who was thrown from a buggy and injured. His father, John Miller, and his brother-in-law, the Hon. E. M. Stanberry, are honorable men, have made good the loss to the amount of $20,000.

Before leaving he made a confession and turned over his property and $10,000 of stock in the bank to his bondsmen. Miller is said to be other in Eugene City, Oregon, or British Columbia. The money is supposed to have been lost in speculation and poker.

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF THOUSANDS.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—A peculiarly sad accident occurred at Lake Harriet, a few miles from this city, about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Charles Ide, Assistant Superintendant of the Minneapolis Gaslight Company, and Miss Langdon secured a boat and started for a ride. When but a few rods from the shore, and while attempting to pass each other in changed positions, the boat was overturned, the couple being precipated into the water, and before assistance could be rendered both were drowned in plain sight of the thousands of spectators on shore. The body of Miss Langdon was recovered at 8 o'clock, but Ide's body has not yet been found. The young people were lovers and were to have been married shortly.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 7.—Capt. A. Goshinski of the Polish Guards of this city fired three bullets into his sleeping wife this morning and then tried to end his own life. Mrs. Goshinski, in her night dress and with the blood spurting from her wounds, jumped through a window and came to a neighbor's house. With two revolvers, one in each hand, Goshinski climbed ont upon the balcony of bis house, where ha defied the police, and the Fire Department was called ont. A stream of water was turned on the enraged Captain, whereupon he placed the muzzle of one pistol over his heart and the other in his ear and pulled the triggers. Both he and his wife are still alive, but have no chance of recovery. Financial difficulties formed the motive for the tragedy.

THE HEATED NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—The weather to-day in the Northwest was of the sweltering, suffocating character, and few cities escaped its intensity. In this city there were no winds pretty much all day, and the mercury mounted up until even the signal office was compelled to acknowledge 97° in the shade, while other thermometers registered over 100°. The hottest place heard from was Huron, Dakota, where the thermometer recorded 106° and the people were kept within doors all the afternoon for safety to health. Fort Sully came up smiling with 104° in the shade, and others came along a little but lower down, but Duluth could not get warmer than 76° in the shade.

THREE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

BUFFALO, July 7.—About 1:30 this afternoon the watchman at the lumber yard of Hayes & [illegible]

THE RIOTOUS STIKERS.

FEARS OF MORE TROUBLE IN DULUTH TO-DAY.

DULUTH, Minn., July 7.—The smoke of the battle of yesterday has cleared away, but the situation is still ominous. There are rumors that the rioters will be reinforced from neighboring towns to-morrow, and, armed with Winchester rifles, will again attack the police. There is little foundation for the reports, however.

With 100 well-armed policemen sworn to duty to-day it is believed the authorities, with the assistance of the militia, will be able to withstand any attack. The militia are lying on their arms, ready to move at a moment's notice, and the police are well deployed in the neighborhood of yesterday's disturbance. The Mayor has given orders to disperse all assemblages promptly, and there is little fear of further trouble. The contractors will resume work to-morrow morning, under police protection, at the former rate of wages.

It is a difficult matter to get at the true facts concerning the number of dead and wounded among the strikers. Many of them were taken away during the battle, and could not be traced to their homes or boarding places. From what can be learned at the hospitals and prominent boarding houses, however, a fair estimate of the wounded would be twenty-five, and several are more seriously injured than was at first supposed. It is not positively known that more than one man is dead, Ed Johnson, aged twenty-five. The death of Matt Mack, aged thirty-five, and Tom Fitzimmons, aged eighteen, is momentarily expected, and it is probable that all the others will recover. Of the police all are doing well and several have returned to duty, limping slightly or carrying an arm in a sling.

The action of the police is unanimously commended and their bravery praised. It is settled to the satisfaction of everybody that the strikers were the aggressors, the police not having fired until they were charged upon by the strikers. Late this evening as an additional precaution the Sheriff swore in thirty extra Deputies, and the force now numbers nearly 200 determined men.

"GENTLEMEN'S" HOPES DASHED

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION DOOMED.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The hopes entertained by Western railway "gentlemen" that the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association would be kept intact, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Chicago and Alton, were almost destroyed yesterday by the announcement that the Denver, Fort Worth and Texas had given the required thirty days' notice of withdrawal from the association. It was expected that the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas would be the first to follow the example of the Alton in giving notice of withdrawal, and rumors were afloat that the Union Pacific contemplated such action, but no one had the least idea that the Denver, Fort Worth and Texas intended to leave the combination. The association might have got along without the Alton, but without the Denver, Forth Worth and Texas there seems to be no possible chance for holding the association together. The Presidents who are members of the association meet at Chairman Walker's office next Tuesday to consider the Alton's notice of withdrawal, and the Denver, Forth Worth and Texas's action will be taken into consideration at the same time. There is every indication that the Union Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, Iowa Central, Wisconsin Central, and Denver and Rio Grande will announce their withdrawal at the meeting, and it is quite probable that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will do likewise.

The reason assigned by the Denver, Fort Worth and Texas for its action is that the Southern, and other lines not in the association, to compete, not being in the association, have managed to divert a large portion of its traffic, to regain which it finds it necessary to assume an independent position.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, July 7.—If the friction electric system as applied to street car propulsion works satisfactorily in the tests which are soon to be made over the Fair Haven and Westville Company's surface tracks, it is intended to organize a new company here for the manufacture of the motor. Should the experiment prove a success car horses will practically be done away with in New-Haven, as the Fair Haven and Westville Company controls much of the rail in the city limits.

Within a year the only strip of old track on the line is to be relaid with steam rail weighing fifty-two pounds to the yard. President Ives says if the car works satisfactorily he believes his company will adopt the system. A large expense would be entailed, as the present care would not probably be strong enough to bear the weight of the electrical equipment. The regular car weighs two tons, while the electric car weighs 8,000 pounds.

The car has been tested in Hartford, but the tracks there were found so light and insecure that it was decided that the car could not be run safely over them. An engine and dynemo room is being built at the company's car house, and very soon now the people of New-Haven can have more rapid transit than horses offer. West Haven will probably become an important addition to the city soon, if the new motor runs as rapidly as expected, and the time to Savin Rock will be cut from forty minutes to ten.

It is understood that C. S. Bushnell, Major F. T. Lee and others have taken an interest in the new motor.

NOTHING BUT THEIR BONES LEFT.

ROANOKE, Va., July 7.—The bones, representing all that remains of what it is supposed were fourteen or fifteen persons who were killed and burned to death in the wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Thaxton's, have been buried in two coffins in the City Cemetery of Roanoke. The bodies of Mr. C. W. Steed of Cleveland, Tenn., and little Pattie Carrington of Richmond, Va., were positively identified, and were sent to their friends for interment. Mr. Steed's body was the only one not mutilated or burned. Memorial services for the dead were held this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church in this city.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—One of the express safes that was in the Norfolk and Western wreck near Thaxton, Va., last week was received at the Treasury Department yesterday. The express company made application to be reimbursed for the bank and treasury notes contained in the safe, amounting to several thousand dollars, but the contents were almost absolutely destroyed, there being nothing left but a few charred bits of paper. There were also some jewelry and watches in the safe, and they were ruined.

TO OBSERVE THE ECLIPSE.

AMHERST, Mass., July 7.—Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst College Observatory has just received papers from the State Department at Washington appointing him chief of the expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun, visible Dec. 22 in Southwestern Africa. Prof. Todd will be accompanied by a large staff of scientific assistants, and intends to leave New-York for his destination, St. Paul de Loanda, in the Portuguese province of Angola, about Oct. 1. He will have placed at his disposal the party and necessary instruments.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Lyman R. Williams, for nearly thirty years Superintendent of Schools in Steuben County, Ind., committed suicide yesterday by hanging. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor College. Mr. Williams served two terms as County Treasurer. Grief over the death of a member of his family and poor health are supposed to be the cause of his self-destruction.

Harry Dixon, the young Mississippian recently appointed to a West Point cadetship by the President upon the statement of the boy's grandmother that her husband and son (the cadet's father) had both been assassinated because of politics, failed to pass the physical examination required of cadets.

Mr. John T. Ford, manager of Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, is getting off a street car in that city last evening, stepped in the way of a runaway

RISING FROM HER RUINS

JOHNSTOWN OF OLD GIVING PLACE TO A NEW CITY.

THE PRESENT SITUATION DESCRIBED—TROUBLE OVER THE RELIEF FUNDS—THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 7.—The Johnstown of to-day presents quite a different picture from that which people looked upon just five weeks ago, when the floods came and almost literally wiped it from the face of the earth. The day after the flood the streets of the once-flourishing city of nearly 15,000 people were defined by long rows of ruined buildings. From end to end the thoroughfares were piled from 10 to 20 feet high with wrecks of houses, huge logs, and all manner of debris. It was utterly impossible to walk three squares in any direction on a given street. To-day all known streets, or, rather, all which have been definitely marked out, are once more passable. There are still a number that have been so entirely obliterated that their location cannot be fixed until a resurvey of the town plan has been made. This resurvey of streets and property lines, reconstruction of sewers and drains, rebuilding of bridges and culverts, will take many months and perhaps years to accomplish. This feature of the disaster is likely to weigh heavily upon the taxpayers of the town for some years to come. Chief Burgess Howell estimates the borough's loss upon public buildings at $15,000; upon furniture, $1,000; parks, streets, &c., $12,000: bridges, $50,000, and sewers, $5,000, or a total of $83,000. Add to this a portion at least of a bill of $14,000, contracted in the employment of special policemen during the first ten days or more following the flood—which the Relief Committee repudiates, the State is not liable for, and the County of Cambria doesn't want to pay—and the taxpayers of the town have not a pleasant prospect at best.

James R. Scott, a member of the State Relief Commission, expresses the opinion that by Oct. 1 the 15,000 homeless people in and around Johnstown will all have been housed in buildings suitable for occupation all the year round. Main-street, which was so completely blocked by debris that reporters walked along it upon the roofs of the houses, is now clear and business men are opening their stores again. The houses in the lower part of the city, in near-by settlements, which, for a time, gave shelter to from ten to as many as thirty survivors each, are gradually being surrendered to their original tenants and the survivors are making their homes in small portable buildings brought by the hundred from Chicago. As quickly as possible it is proposed to erect more substantial structures, and it is hoped to provide all with comfortable homes before the snow flies. Little permanent building can be done until the last one of the bodies is recovered. This will keep a large force of men busy all Summer.

The terrible jam above the stone bridge, which at first appalled the boldest contractor, has been removed and the waters of the Conemaugh and of Stony Creek are now running in their natural channels. The amount of powder necessary to accomplish this undertaking cannot be appreciated by one who has not seen the place. It required the labor of hundreds of men for over three weeks and the expenditure of 18,500 pounds of dynamite to dislodge and remove this débris. The dynamite cost 20 cents a pound. In the course of this work many dead bodies were recovered and some of the bluest sent arms, legs, and heads flying high in the air from the mass of mud in which the victims lay buried. The dynamite work was in charge of Major Phillips, who completed his task on the evening of the 3d inst.

In about a week the State authorities will have entirely completed their labor of clearing the débris and opening the rivers. Then Johnstown will be left to care for herself. Her future is problematical. Much depends upon the basis on which the relief funds are distributed. The majority of the survivors are now self-supporting as far as provisions are concerned. The first few weeks after the flood there were so many dead people about that no one thought of work. The natural result. It was then resolved to put all able-bodied men to work. This has been done by the Cambria Iron Company, the Johnstown Steel Street Rail Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other large employers of labor. The Cambria Iron Company, which has one of the most extensive plants of the kind in America and lost $500,000 by the flood, is rapidly restoring its works. The company is also endeavoring to buy more land, evidently with the purpose of enlarging its establishment. The local street railway company, with lines running to Kernville and Woodvale, was paying 6 per cent. dividends regularly. The flood left nothing but a few bits of track here and there. The line to Kernville will probably be rebuilt in a few months, but the line to Woodvale is now unnecessary, for Woodvale has been wiped away completely.

The business men and merchants are ready and anxious to resume at their old stands, or rather where their stands once were. At a meeting held this week it was found that there were seventy applications for space in the new and Market-squara. It was decided to cut some of the temporary structures on Market-square in two and to erect two more blocks of business houses. Thus far about one hundred and eighty of the little portable houses built in Chicago have arrived, and though many people object to them as totally inadequate there have been twice that many applications acted upon. On Wednesday the Relief Commission contracted for 200 four-room frame houses to be built for $250 apiece. These dwellings will be given to needy persons under lease for eighteen months for a consideration of $1, at the end of that time the building to become the property of the tenant. The idea is to prevent the peoplefrom selling the houses or some creditor from seizing them.

The Johnstown Savings Bank has resumed business and has nearly $800,000 on deposit. Much of this belongs to people who were lost in the flood, and of depositors' books 200 are missing. The clerks are busy getting all these accounts into shape.

Of the sixteen letter carriers in the town fifteen lost home and property. Ever since the flood the mails to and from the town have been enormously swollen during the past few days in amount, in fact. The carriers relied upon friends along their routes for breakfast and supper, but for several weeks got their dinners at the commissary department. Last Thursday Gen. Hastings gave orders that food be refused them on the ground that they had enough to live from the Government. The overworked mail men went without dinner for three days until their April pay came. It seems that Gen. Hastings had been told that the men had plenty of money and would be able to purchase food with their supply under a misapprehension.

One circumstance may have a great deal to do with Johnstown's future and may give the place a more important position in the list of cities than has hitherto been the case. It is proposed to consolidate Johnstown, Cambria City, Prospect, Woodvale, Conemaugh, Moxham, Roxborough, and Cooperdale into one municipality. It is considered that recovery from the shock and restoration to former stability will be more rapidly accomplished under one government. Mr. Joseph Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Consolidation, will report a plan at a meeting to be held on the 15th inst.

The number of lives lost is to-day as uncertain and as far from determination as it was five weeks ago. Father Davin of Cambria City, who has the village census in charge, still holds to the belief that fully 8,000 people were lost altogether. C. B. Clark, who had just completed a directory of the devastated section a short time before the flood, estimates the loss of life at 5,000. He says it may be higher, but certainly will not go lower. Dr. Hamilton, who had charge of the Morgue, had a record of 2,400 bodies recovered when he handed control over to the State. At the Bureau of Information there is a record of only 1,600 bodies. It is known that many of the dead were buried without any registry being made of them. Thomas Richards says that as near as can be judged by the information now at hand, over 9,000 persons are missing and not accounted for; these, of course, are in addition to the known dead. Mr. Clark, who has gone over the country carefully, estimates the loss in Johnstown at 3,000; Conemaugh, 500 to 600; Woodvale, 500; Cambria City, 500. The surviving doctors of the town are quoted as estimating the number of dead at 10,000, and this may turn out to be as any other to go down in history. Mr. Clark says that as near as he can determine by a comparison with his directory, 3,000 houses were destroyed, valued altogether at $6,000,000, and he puts the total loss of property at $10,000,000.

Cambria City is, if anything, in a worse plight than Johnstown. The saving feature there is lumber. Until this is secured the people must remain a charge upon the State, because until they get homes they cannot be self-sustaining. There are 200 vacant lots upon which to put as many houses, and small shelter for 1,200 people made homeless by the flood. Some of the people are willing and anxious to buy for what beds there were. There is said to be work enough at Cambria for 10,000 laborers and 3,000 carpenters for a time.

Although the flood occurred five weeks ago, there has as yet been very little cash relief extended to the 20,000 survivors of the disaster. The distribution of the funds contributed by the people of the world bids fair to cause no end of trouble. When the State Relief Commission was appointed by Gov. Beaver there was in sight about $2,750,000. There has been expended at Johnstown and appropriated to the flooded districts in other parts of the State about $500,000, leaving about $2,250,000 for cash relief. Judge Cummins, one of the Commissioners, is now at Johnstown gathering data and preparing a report to be presented to the full commission at Cresson next Tuesday. The plan of distribution will then be perfected. The commission's first aim will be to help the poor people. It is not proposed to help people who have enough money to help themselves. For instance, one man, who was worth $250,000, lost $50,000 by the disaster, and has since then asked whether he will be given a proportionate share of the relief funds. He will not. A man's age, condition of health, number of people depending on him for support, and the amount of property he still owns will be factors in determining his share of relief as much as the amount of losses. Every applicant or subject for relief will be required to fill out a blank stating his condition and losses, subject to revision by adjusters, and then the lists will be arranged and the money paid over. This will require some weeks of work yet. There are many people who find fault with this system of relief and contend for the percentage plan. No matter what the commission does, it will have a thankless task.

Meanwhile the need of relief is pressing. In some instances four or five families occupy a single house not large enough to hold one family. Some families live in coal cellars, and are thankful for even such shelter. In cases where more than one family occupies the same building all use the same cooking stove, and the preparation of meals is in progress from dawn to dusk, each family awaiting its turn.

With such scenes it is not to be wondered at that there is discontent at the slowness of the distribution of money contributed with so much alacrity by warm-hearted people the world over. If this money is not too long withheld, the new Johnstown will be a better place than the old, and her future prosperity will be assured.

ASSESSING BELOW VALUE.

THE UNEQUAL BURDEN PLACED ON REAL ESTATE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 7.—The State Assessors since they finished their labors in Ulster County have been examining Town Assessors and Supervisors in other Hudson River and also in inland counties. They have found that realty is very unequally assessed, and in many instances personal property is taxed ridiculously out of proportion, provided it can be said to be taxed at all in certain towns.

In towns in the same county assessements on real estate vary from 33⅓ to 100 per cent., and the only excuse that the Town Assessors had to offer was that they had done the best they could under the existing state of public opinion in their respective townships. Everywhere the State Assessors have emphasized the fact that towns will not be made to pay a higher tax because property is assessed at its full value. There is no doubt that the State Assessors have succeeded very largely in impressing that important fact upon town officers, and the results may be made apparent in the new tax rolls to be made ont the coming Winter. The State Assessors have also taken great pains to point out that the failure to assess personal property imposes a great burden on real estate.

In a number of leading farming counties agriculturists have asserted that real estate has been depreciating in value, and that they have made no money farming. Large allowances, of course, have to be made for such statements, especially when the subject matter in hand is equal or unequal taxation. In instances it has been made apparent that farmers believe the local Assessors have done short right when they taxed property at 50 per cent. and even lower, instead of its full value, as required by law. Some farmers were asked if it ever had occurred to them that the Assessors, who had glaringly violated their oaths in swearing to tax rolls, might be indicted for false swearing, and they said they did not believe that such a consummation was probable.

The basis for such an assumption seems to be that pretty nearly everybody, be he a native town, so far as relates to taxation, is in "the same boat," and the inference is that men will not be very apt to give testimony against themselves, particularly so when they are fully persuaded in their own minds that they are "just taxed to death." The moral aspect of the matter, together with the incongruities of the State's political economy in the premises, are furnishing food for thought to thinking people. The next annual report of the State Assessors will undoubtedly contain interesting reading for all classes of taxpayers.

NOVELTIES AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 7.—An oppressive land breeze has prevailed all day, making outdoor exertion very fatiguing and almost unbearable. The religious services, however, were very largely attended, showing a big increase over last Sabbath's monster crowds. The young people's meeting at 9 A. M., in the

VARIED PARISIAN TOPICS

HOME AND FOREIGN POLITICS AND SOME NEW BOOKS.

BISMARCK AND THE SWISS—THE SHAH AND RUSSIANS ON HIS FRONTIER—BOULANGER AS A MINISTER.

PARIS, June 24.—The political horizon was seemingly too clear. Not quite *beau fixe*, perhaps, but too much like it to suit politicians and Bourse speculators. Out of the Swiss question an irritating vexation has been produced, containing sufficient foundation to attract attention and give rise to discussion, while carrying complete conviction that in their present state the Swiss refugee opportunities can only be made troublesome. Owing to the usual Bismarckian skill, Germany receives in this matter the moral support of Russia and Austria. It is rather a precise and delicate business to fix the limitation between political crime and common right, and its restriction does not appear to come exactly within the province of a congress. Undoubtedly there is a latent desire on the part of Germany to stigmatize the Socialist meetings that are to be held here in Paris under the convenient plausibility of exhibition features. One of these meetings has already taken place, and although Mr. Henry George was listened to with courtesy his new land theory found no echo.

No one understands better than the Chancellor the comprehensive complication of a political *olla* prepared for future use, where a taste of every ingredient can add to the general flavor, which can be accentuated according to the liking or necessity of the occasion. As to the neutrality of Switzerland, it is likely that, whenever that great struggle comes which the care and weight of standing armies and their gigantic expense tend to make inevitable somewhere in Europe, little attention will be given to neutral ground. People will simply walk over it, if necessary, and foot or fight out the bill afterward.

As far as France is concerned, there is far too much domestic preoccupation to give much freedom to foreign conjectures, and it requires waste leisure to wonder why the Emperor of Russia is so obstinate in his lukewarm attentions to William II. The visit of the German Emperor has not been returned, and it is only, so to speak, a simple *carte de visite* that the Czar will leave at Kiel on his way to Denmark.

The little incident now occurring the use of French as the medium of diplomatic language which happened a few years ago seems still to be the established method of Russia. Bismarck had found a most insinuating way of proposing the German language as the modus operandi for diplomatic conversations; he sent a long and valuable document to Prince Gortschakoff written entirely in the German tongue, but without comment or explanation. It was like the silent doctor and the rose leaf as told in all the school books. The Prince replied by another official document, magnificently worded in the Russian language, and, to make assurance doubly sure, he added a Russian personal note of thanks, adopting at once the idea of the political escape of the native tongue to which end, every nation. The lesson was understood, nothing more was said on that point, and the French idiom was restored.

Political gossips say that the Shah was rather inquisitive recently, asking a great many questions concerning the number of soldiers concentrated here and there, finally leading up to the Persian frontier. There reply that 100,000 men were permanently stationed there apparently satisfied the Persian monarch in more ways than one. France took great interest in the recent Russian ducal marriage. In the first place, by order of the Empress, the trousseau—her own gift—was entirely made in Paris, and besides this the Grecian royal family are popular here. Like the Prince of Wales and family, they come frequently, openly, and with manifest delight, and the French are gratified, if anything, and they are sensible of good feeling and its expression because they are prone to sentiment. No war can knock it out of them, and those who like them would not have them otherwise. An ounce less sentiment and an inch more of cloven foot would spoil France for the stranger and take away that enthusiastic, spontaneous charm which makes up the fascination of Paris and bide those who come once to come again and to tarry long.

Were Parisians morose or fretful, even about their own troubles, half the delight of the exhibition would be gone. They have learned, too, the lesson of self-control and silence, but they do not sport their tearful wisdom in a rebellious spirit, but wear the martyrdom cheerfully, and recognize that their guests do not wish to contemplate long faces or to listen to a tale of woe; that they have come a long way to be amused, and that even household quarrels must be talked over silently. Neither Angoulême, with its absurd, childish result of 100f., nor Boulanger's protestation as to the coming accusations of the Hante Cour, nor even the manifesto of the royalist and imperial Deputies which, to say the least, is plain spoken, does more than ripple outwardly the common monotony.

Bonlanger, according to the present light, must have the glory, such as it is, of being the last celebrated Minister. The present race is of no present interest. Their names are hardly known, and yet to listen to the list announced at the Elysée receptions is quite a task. His Excellency Minister Thie and his Excellency Minister That come like the drops of water which fall from the cool fountains of the court, and no one knows or cares where either goes. M. Lockroy made the exhibition and M. Tirard gets all the glory. No one wanted, for instance, or believed in, the Eiffel Tower. M. Lockroy fought its battles, and his name in that connection has been forgotten; and yet today, since the permanency of the most beautiful portions of the exhibition is a conclusion, since already another iron edifice *à la* Eiffel—but 10m in height—is planned, since a new exhibition dream is maturing for 1900 or years hence, who knows but that M. Lockroy may again be called upon to elaborate its safe conduct, but who can say even then that he will be allowed to preside at the opening fête? But before politics fairly buzz, and previous to the whirlwind of the general election campaign, I must speak of the new volumes from celebrated pens, which have been published sooner this year than usual.

First comes M. Gny de Manpassant with a title of Russian-like import and brevity, "Strong as death" does nottell its own tale as far as its meaning goes. I have never yet heard two people agree as to its meaning. It is the hard, sad story of a successful painter, who gave his youth, his love, and his life to a married lady, the Countess de Guilleroy. She is the wife of a Deputy, a plain, honest, stupid, ineffective Norman farmer, who takes life as it comes and never asks more of his wife or of his child than pleasant meetings and foutward respectability. The liaison lasts twelve whole years, unruffled by much jealousy and so pleasantly peaceful—almost akin to matrimonial bliss—that the love becomes friendly and unemotional. Contrary to most experiences, the husband is not made ridiculous. The Countess becomes more attached to her lover as years roll on, and her punishment is her daily jealous anxiety. She is a slave to an indifferent, gracious master.

Soon her daughter grows into girlhood, the very picture of her mother. She returns from the convent—where her mother has had the decency to leave her—and in a few months she is the household joy and the new wild, mad passion of the artist Oliver Bertin. The Countess soon discovers this attachment and life becomes to her a long, jealous, desperate agony. The husband remains blind, and pretty Annette adores in her childish fashion, the *brave cher Oliver*, whom she has always known and always loved. Annette is married off almost at once to a young nobleman, and Oliver Bertin becomes mad with sorrow [illegible] and finally, whether by accident or by will, falls under the wheels of a [illegible] death.

The story seems to be [illegible] suffering of all. The analysis of the change of affection from [illegible] whether to her child only because of resemblance, and the birth of a [illegible] ardent passion at an age when [illegible] bring usually consideration and esteem, is a mere sketch. No character is entirely written out. The young girl is pretty and sweet and eager to marry for liberty; the mother is alternately in despair about Oliver, and equally as much so because her beauty fades each day, and her tears hasten this work of destruction. There are none of M. de Manpassant's masterly descriptions in this new book; it would be trivial, in truth, were it not admirably worded. It is delicately told, too, though coarse in story, and full of sentiment; the earthliness is vague, and the prose wording sober, vigorous, and dainty.

M. Albert Delpit undertakes the justification of the women of our century. The first volume of an intended series is called "Passionément." To Americans M. Delpit traces much of the acquired freedom from cant. I cannot say that this relation is always exactly flattering to us, but if some unwelcome truths are told there is much praise and admiration given. It is certain that the French girl has much more liberty, and the mothers are all the better for it—thinks M. Delpit. She reads everything, sees everything and everybody, and acts less like a doll and more like a reasonable being. The author is rather severe upon the eternal French theme of English hypocrisy, or the cant of London, where, he says, prostitution is rife and the streets are full of it, where temperance is a by-word and drunkenness the rule, and where fine dames drink champagne like cool nibbling water. The book runs upon divorce, which M. Delpit thinks will eventually establish itself here, without consideration for religious opposition, simply because, he adds, humanity always accepts anything that lasts long enough to be accepted.

It is a curious fact that all these so-called or would-be physicological authors seem to ignore the existence of a whole class of Frenchwomen, of mothers without a history—*bourgeoises* even if you will—who devote their lives to their homes and to their children. I know of no French mother in easy circumstances who does not take pride and pleasure in the daily superintendence of her children's studies. The professors in large schools almost oblige this excess of care and direction. In many instances they count upon the remunerated aid of *répétiteurs*, they even tell you that this is necessary. As papa finds the daily school quite expensive enough, the average mamma leaves her visits, her pleasures, or her household tasks, and at fixed hours every afternoon or evening can be found busy with book and pen preparing the lessons with her children for the morrow, and if she fails to understand the deportation or hoarding school burial of her son or daughter she does not deem that she deserves a Monthyon prize for excess of virtue; and this mother is not an exception by any means.

Paul Bourget has brought out a new book also, a sort of sermon and advice to young men, called the "Disciple." It is a reading of the Chambige story, only the heroine is a young girl, who dies in the end. It proves nothing, and, like almost all the works of the same class, it is realistic, and sad even unto death. Robert Grealore has been overworked and his only relaxation has been the perusal of modern philosophical works. He has been called upon to become the tutor of a young girl of good family. He soon loves her and is beloved. Her lover, refusing to die with her, becomes an object of contempt and aversion. She takes poison, and Robert is accused of her death, but is saved by the reading of a philosophical study and confession written from day to day for the benefit of his master. He is acquitted by the court, but is shot by the girl's brother as he leaves the Palais de Justice. The philosophical wanderings of M. Bonrget during the story are perfected by the young man's confession, showing a soul as dry as a flint and a degree of sensuality as obnoxious as the pessimism of the man is appalling. If such men do exist it is a pity that some man's bullet is not equally swift in its healthful mission.

L. E.

NAVAL MATTER AND NEWS.

The Quinnebaug, lately returned from the European station, is now wholly dismantled, and lies close to the Brooklyn and Essex in the berth at the Brooklyn Navy Yard assigned to vessels "out of commission." Should the Quinnebaug be condemned by the Board of Survey an effort will be made by those interested in the organization of the naval militia to obtain her for a permanent practice ship to do duty in that capacity, as now performed by the Minnesota. In such event she would serve the same purpose as an armory, and afford ample means to instruct the militia force in great-gun drill, outlaws exercises, infantry and marline-spike seamanship.

For practice at sea some other vessel would have to be called upon, unless it is the intention of the General Government to detail a regular cruising vessel from time to time for the instruction of the auxiliary forces. If the naval militia people are unable to get the Quinnebaug they intend to keep their eyes open and lay hold of the first corvette that is condemned.

The practice ship Chase, with the revenue marine cadets on board, should have made Lisbon by this time, although so far she is not known to have arrived. The Chase is full bark-rigged and the smallest Government craft crossing the ocean. Her tonnage displacement is only 142, but she carries not less than fifty-five people. She is an exceptionally smart vessel, and has made some very quick passages across. Her time to the Azores from New-Bedford on one occasion was ten days. On another occasion she left the States on the same day that the Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga sailed from Newport for Lisbon. The Chase steamed for Brest, France, but having by accident lost a lot of her fresh water and meeting adverse winds off the southwestern coast of Spain, she made for Lisbon. Five days afterward the training squadron made its appearance off the port.

The Jamestown training ship for the apprentices is at Cherbourg, France. Some of yesterday's cable despatches spoke of the lads being in Paris on Saturday and in attendance at the Wild West show. The Jamestown's cruise includes Cadiz and the Madeira Islands in the order named. She is to be home in September. To make sure of reaching the States before Oct. 1, the limit for her arrival, she will have to leave Funchal in the latter part of August. It will take her fully twenty-eight days under ordinary circumstances. Undoubtedly she will take the Southern trades.

The Despatch is in from her recent duty up the Sound. She is moored just astern of the old Vermont. There is some talk of the Despatch being offered for sale. This perhaps may be a mere continuance of the rumor current during the early part of the year. It was said that the Secretary of the Navy had intended having a larger vessel either built or bought for the Despatch's duty. Possibly the present Secretary may have determined to do what his predecessor had in mind. Further than rumor there is nothing in the shape of authenticity to give the report a color of fact.

Now that the Iroquois is in commission our force in the Pacific is as strong as it can be made without putting some of the unserviceable craft at the Mare Island Navy Yard in commission. The Pacific squadron, at the present writing, includes the following vessels: Adams, Alert, Mohican, Monongahela, Nipsic, Pinta, and Iroquois. The Iroquois has not as yet, so far as is known, been formally assigned to the fleet.

The new revenue steamer built at Wilmington, Del., and destined for duty on the Charleston (S. C.) station is all ready for the trial of her engines. It is not understood that any special horse power or speed development has been called for. It is said that this vessel's wardroom is to be an open one with the exception of there being staterooms for the executive officer and Chief Engineer.

The cruise of the St. Mary's appears to be rolling off in good shape. The ship has done Lisbon and Cadiz, and is now on the home passage. If she lived up to her programme she turned her head to the westward on July 2, the date of her leaving Cadiz. She is to leave Madeira July 14, and is dated to arrive in the United States Aug. 8.

Until the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalia are sold or disposed of these vessels will be continued on the navy list.

A BALLOONIST AND HIS DEBTS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A very amusing parachute incident occurred the other day at Vienna. Prof. A. Wewer had announced his intention of descending by parachute from a captive balloon. The Vienna [illegible] demanded that a private performance should be given before a "special commission" in order to show that there was [illegible] coming to grief before the eyes of the public. This was agreed to. Wewer, accompanied by his wife, entered the balloon, which presently rose in midair, and was perceived to their horror that the professor had cut the rope attached to the aether [illegible] into thin air, having [illegible] behind him. His [illegible] short duration, for [illegible] daring aeronauts [illegible] ballast of the air," [illegible] a carrier pigeon, brought the news to Vienna, where the professor and his spouse are now in the safe hands of the powers that be.

PULLMAN'S GREAT EVENT

THE NATIONAL REGATTA OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE JULY 24—ALL ABOUT THE ARRANGEMENTS—A RECORD OF WINNERS.

Only a month is left to oarsmen to prepare for the great annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 8 and 9. In deciding upon the Pullman course for the event the managers of the association acceded to the many requests made by Western athletes for the national championships, and were actuated by a desire to make the event central, so that it would command wider attention and be more easy of access to the Western oarsmen. The Eastern States have been favored by a majority of the rowing championships of the country, and it is only fair that it should be located this year where it will tend to create a new interest in this popular branch of sport.

The National, as it is called by oarsmen, is open only to amateurs, and they must have been members of amateur rowing clubs for at least three months prior to the holding of the event. This will insure only representative men in the contests. The leading men in all branches of amateur athletics appreciate the power of clubs of good standing to keep pure the amateur ranks, and nowadays an athlete to be recognized must be a member of some club, which is held more or less responsible for his entry in any contest. The lines in this regard are not drawn as fine by many governing organizations as they should be, but this does not apply to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. It defines an amateur as "one who does not enter in an open competition, or for either a stake, tankio or admission money, or entrance fee; or compete with or against a professional for any prize; who has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; whose membership in any rowing or other athletic club was not brought about, or does not continue, because of any mutual agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, or to any person who has been employed in any occupation involving any use of oar or paddle, and who shall otherwise conform to the rules and regulations of this association."

Thus it will be seen how very careful the association is to prevent professionals from winning or competing for its prizes. Its rules every means to have its contests conform with its high standard, and to oarsmen its prizes, emblematical of the championship of America, are of the highest value on account of what they represent.

For its competitions next month the association expects a large entry, and for several days the pretty suburb of Chicago where the contests will be decided will be turned over to the visiting oarsmen. Arrangements for transportation are being made with the railroads so that oarsmen in the Eastern States and Canada can reach Pullman with little expense and in convenient time. People in this locality witness the events will be likewise accommodated. Everything will move off with regularity and dispatch, and although it may seem to Eastern rowing enthusiasts that Pullman is a great distance, they will be able to go there, witness the performances, and return to their homes in less time and with less trouble. Pullman is a beautiful and highly-improved suburb of Chicago. It can be reached from the city by trains running at frequent intervals. The rowing course is on Lake Calumet, which is three miles long and a mile wide, and is well adapted to aquatic contests like the one in question. It has been the scene of many great races, amateur and professional, and it is a singular fact that no race announced to take place on its smooth surface has ever been postponed. This speaks well for its locality.

The races to decide the various championships will be senior single-scull shells, double-scull shells, pair-oared shells, and four-oared shells for the challenge cups and plate of the association; eight-oared shells for championship honors; single-scull shells for junior amateurs only, and four-oared shells for junior oarsmen. An individual prize will be given to each winning oarsman and a handsome silk banner to the clubs of the winners.

The association defines a junior sculler as one who has never gained in a senior nor won a junior scull race. A junior oarsman is one who has not pulled an oar in a senior race or been a winning oarsman in a junior race. Competitions with members of his own club, however, will not affect the standing as a junior of any oarsman or sculler. The substitution of a junior oarsman or sculler shall relate to such time of his going to the starting post, whether in a trial or a final heat. All questions of eligibility, qualification, or interpretation of the rules shall be referred to the committee, and its decision shall be final. All the races will be a mile and a half straightaway. Two or more entries are required in each class to insure a race. In entries for the eight-oared race a list of twelve names, for four-oared race a list of six names, and for pair-oared or double-scull races a list of not more than four names shall be sent to the Secretary of the association, W. Howard Gibson of Washington, and from these the actual crew must be selected. In the latter race no substitutes will not be allowed. Entrance fees are as follows: Single shells, $5; double sculls and pair oars, $10; four oars, $15; eight oars, $20. Entries close Wednesday, July 24, with the Secretary, whose address is 2,188 L-street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

In connection with the National, rowing associations are fixing the dates of regattas during the previous week of the National, so as to select oarsmen to contest for championship honors and to insure their being in good rowing form. The regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 6 and 10. Oarsmen of the National Association are invited to enter on terms noted in a circular to be obtained by applying to Everett C. Brown, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The Executive Committee of the National Association is made up as follows: Philip Garfield of Albany, President; C. G. Petersen, New-York, Vice President; H. K. Hinchman, Philadelphia, Treasurer; W. Howard Gibson, Washington, Secretary, and Messrs. James S. Aborn, Providence; Harry McMillan, Philadelphia; Lyman B. Glover, Chicago; M. A. Mullin, Newark; E. C. Parsons, Dixoe, Ill.

In the following carefully-compiled table will be found the winners of events contested a number of years back, their times, clubs, and places where the regattas were held. The letters B. C. signify boat club, R. A. rowing association, and R. C. rowing club:

EIGHT OARS.

		Time.
1880—At Philadelphia, Penn., July 9.		
	Dauntless R. C.	8:55
1881—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.		
	Narragansett B. C.	7:51½
1882—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 8.		
	Metropolitan R. C.	7:51
1884—At Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 13.		
	Columbia B. C., Washington	8:28
1885—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.		
	Columbia B. C.	7:48¾
1886—At Albany, N. Y., July 21.		
	Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia	8:47
1887—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 27.		
	Vesper B. C., Philadelphia	8:33½
1888—At Sunbury, Penn., July 20.		
	Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia	8:32½

FOUR OARS.

1873—At Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 8.	
Argonauta R. A.	8:16
1874—At Troy, N. Y., Sept. 4.	
Beaverwyck R. A.	8:45½
1875—At Troy, N. Y., Sept. 1.	
Hiawatha R. C.	9:36¾
1877—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 15.	
Emerald R. C.	7:50
1878—At Newark, N. J., Aug 31.	
Mutual R. C.	8:04
1879—At Saratoga, N. Y., July 11.	
Hiladale R. C.	8:32¾
1880—At Philadelphia, July 9.	
Iroquois R. C.	8:53
1881—At Washington, Sept. 9.	
Hillsdale, R. C.	8:06½
1882—At Detroit, Aug. 9.	
Centennial R. C.	8:27
1883—At Newark, Aug. 8.	
Ariel R. C.	8:16½
1884—At Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 13.	
Argonauta R. A., Toronto, Ontario.	8:32¾
1885—At Boston, Aug. 13.	
Nanthis R. C. of Hamilton, Ontario.	8:23
1886—At Albany, N. Y., July 20.	
Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia, Penn.	8:01¼
1887—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 27.	
Toronto R. C., Toronto, Ontario.	9:15
1888—At Sunbury, Penn., July 19.	
Passaic B. C., Newark, N. J.	8:47¼

FOURS, JUNIOR.

1882—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.	
Detroit R. C.	10:22
1883—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 8.	
Aloyone R. C.	8:16¼
1884—At Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 12.	
Watkins B. C.	9:01¼
1885—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 12.	
Dirigo B. C., Portland, Me.	8:81
1886—At Albany, N. Y., July 21.	
Toronto R. C., Toronto, Ontario.	8:30
1887—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 26.	
Mutual B. C., Albany, N. Y.	9:37¼
1888—At Sunbury, Penn., July 18.	
Toronto R. C., Toronto, Ontario.	10:30

PAIR OARS.

1874—At Troy, N. Y., Sept 4.	
Smith and Eldred, Argonauta R. A.	9:41½
1875—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 31.	
Smith and Eldred, Argonauta R. A.	9:39
1876—At Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 23.	
Downs and Enais, Atalanta B. C.	10:10½
1877—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16.	
Smith and Kiloran, Emerald B. C.	9:04
1878—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 30.	
Sulzer and Graves, Mutual B. C.	8:58¾
1879—At Saratoga, N. Y., July 9.	
Gorman brothers, Olympic B. C.	9:41¾
1880—At Philadelphia, Penn., July 9.	
Gorman brothers, Albany B. C.	10:07½
1881—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.	
Clegg and Scandish, Detroit Scullers.	9:33
1882—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.	
Bulger and Moseley, Mutual B. C.	10:38
1883—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 8.	
Bulger and Moseley, Mutual B. C.	8:54
1884—At Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 14.	
Bulger and Moseley, Mutual B. C.	9:24
1885—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 15.	
Freeman and Weldon, Ariel B. C.	9:22
1886—At Albany, N. Y., July 21.	
Freeman and Weldon, Eureka B. C.	9:33¼
1887—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 27.	
Medoc B. C., St. Louis, Mo.	10:00¾
1888—At Sunbury, Penn., July 19.	
Schwanhaka B. C., Brooklyn, N. Y. (R. C.)	10:18

DOUBLE SCULLS.

1873—At Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 8.	
Steele and Witmer, Crescent B. C.	9:30
1874—At Troy, N. Y., Sept. 4.	
Yale and Curtis, N. Y. Athletic Club.	9:37¼
1875—At Troy, N. Y., Sept 1.	
Robinson and Courtney, Union Springs B. C.	8:50½
1876—At Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 23.	
Robinson and Courtney, Union Springs B. C.	9:19
1877—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 15.	
McBeath and Henderson, Quaker City B. C.	8:18
1878—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 31.	
O'Donnell and Powers, Hope B. B.	8:37¼
1879—At Saratoga, N. Y., July 10.	
Rathbone and Lyon, New-York Athletic Club.	9:18¾
1880—At Philadelphia, Penn., July 9.	
Whitaker and Holmes, Pawtucket B. C.	9:41
1881—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.	
Appley and Holmes, Pawtucket B. C.	8:37½
1882—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.	
O'Connel and Buckley, Portland B. C.	9:30
1883—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 8.	
O'Connel and Buckley, Portland B. C.	8:16
1884—At Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 12.	
Enright and O'Connor, Toronto R. C., Ontario	9:07½
1885—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.	
Meehan Brothers, Albany B. C., Albany, N. Y.	Forfeit
1886—At Albany, N. Y., July 21.	
Morf and Wienand, Delaware B. C., Chelsea, Ill.	9:18¼
1887—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 27.	
Metropolitan B. C., New-York, N. Y.	10:19
1888—At Sunbury, Penn., July 19.	
Don Amateur R. C., Toronto, Ontario	9:20

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.

1873—At Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 8.	
Charles Mayers, Nassau B. C.	10:08¼
1874—At Troy, N. Y., Sept 4.	
F. E. Yates, New-York Athletic Club.	10:16½
1875—At Troy, N. Y., Sept. 1.	
Charles E. Courtney, Union Springs B. C.	9:48
1876—At Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 24.	
F. E. Yates, Union Springs B. C.	10:38½
1877—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16.	
George W. Lee, Triton B. C.	9:11
1878—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 31.	
George W. Lee, Triton B. C.	9:00¾
1879—At Saratoga, N. Y., July 11.	
F. J. Mumford, Perseverance B. C.	9:50
1880—At Philadelphia, Penn., July 9.	
F. J. Mumford, Perseverance B. C.	10:05¾
1881—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.	
E. H. Holmes, Pawtucket B. C.	9:08¾
1882—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.	
F. E. Holmes, Pawtucket B. C.	10:05
1883—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 8.	
Joseph Laing, Grand Trunk B. C.	8:44
1884—At Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 13.	
Joseph Laing, Grand Trunk B. C.	9:28½
1885—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.	
Daniel J. Murphy, Crescent B. C., Boston, Mass.	9:42
1886—At Albany, N. Y., July 21.	
Martin F. Monahan, Albany B. C., Albany, N. Y.	9:38
1887—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 27.	
J. F. Corbett, Farragut B. C., Chicago, Ill.	9:50¾
1888—At Sunbury, Penn., July 19.	
C. G. Psotta, Cornell Navy, Ithaca, N. Y.	9:55

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS.

1878—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 31.	
George Lang, Amateur B. C.	9:40
1879—At Saratoga, N. Y., July 11.	
W. Murray, Elizabeth B. C.	10:01½
1880—At Philadelphia, Penn., July 9.	
J. A. Whitaker, Pawtucket B. C.	10:48¾
1881—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.	
A. T. O'Brien, Dolphin B. C.	9:42¼
1882—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 9.	
Master Hanlan, Argonaut B. C.	9:48
1883—At Newark, N. J., Aug. 8.	
J. Killon, Bradford B. C.	9:20¾
1884—At Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 13.	
E. J. Muloany, Mutual B. C., Albany	10:01
1885—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 13.	
Peter Snyder, Mutual B. C., Albany, N. Y.	9:34
1886—At Albany, N. Y., July 21.	
H. Howland, Cornell University Navy, Ithaca, N. Y.	10:08
1887—At Jamestown, N. Y., July 27.	
D. Donohue, Nantilus R. C., Hamilton, Ontario.	10:28¾
1888—At Sunbury, Penn., July 20.	
M. Shea, Don Amateur R. C., Toronto, Ontario.	10:09¾

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PEDDLER.

HE MISBEHAVES, IS STRUCK A KNOCK-DOWN BLOW, AND DIES.

Henry Eschen, a young German peddler of ice and coal, a man of intemperate habits, got into some difficulty last Monday with Frederick Schopp, a butcher at Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. Eschen had been supplying the butcher with ice, but on the day mentioned he failed to deliver the daily quantity on time. Schopp then bought his ice elsewhere, and when Eschen discovered this he was furious. At about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon Schopp, who is sixty-five years old and quite feeble, was standing in front of his store, when Eschen, who had been drinking heavily, came along and abused him abominably. The old man said nothing, and his very silence angered the peddler. He struck Schopp a heavy blow, and when the latter ran up to his rooms over the store Eschen followed him, but, being prevented from striking him again, returned to the street. Half an hour later Schopn met Eschen in a saloon at 848 Eleventh-avenne and endeavored to make friends with him again.

Eschen took a drink with the old man, and they went out on the street together. Hardly had they gotten on the sidewalk, when Eschen, turned and struck his companion heavily in the face. Schopp's son, Frederick, came up at this moment, and with one sturdy blow felled the German peddler to the ground. In falling Eschen's head struck with considerable force against the pavement. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was believed that the wound in the back of his head was but a slight one. He was transferred to Bellevue, where he died early yesterday morning. Deputy Coroner Schultz held an inquest and discovered that the skull had been fractured, the result of striking the pavement with his head. The police were notified and search was made for young Schopp. He had gone on an excursion yesterday, but his father offered to surrender himself in his stead. This offer was, of course, rejected, but young Schopp will be arrested as soon as he returns.

Eschen lived at 846 Eleventh-avenue. He leaves a widow and one small child.

FIFTY YEARS A MINISTER.

From the Washington Star, July 6.

On Thursday next a notable event in the history of the venerable St. Paul's Rock Creek parish will be commemorated. Fifty years ago the Rev. Dr. Buck, the rector, was consecrated a priest in the Episcopal Church. He had just graduated from the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Alexandria, and among the members of his class the following survive: Bishop Wilmer of Alabama, the Rev. Dr. Nelson, the dean of the Washington convocation; the Rev. T. W. Leavell of West Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. Scott. With the exception of the first named, all will be present to take part in the exercises which commemorate the golden jubilee of the Rev. Dr. Buck. The clergy of the District and a large number of his older admirers people have been invited to be present. There will be religious services in the morning with the celebration of communion. The Rev. Dr. Nelson will deliver a historical sermon, and at the close of the services a reception will be held in the rectory. The Rev. Dr. Buck has spent all but thirteen years of his pastoral life as rector of St. Paul's, and in point of service he is the oldest minister in the District. His pastorate extends over a period of thirty-seven years, and during that time he has witnessed many changes in the churches as well as in the families in this city. His life work is identified with the parish, whose history goes back for nearly a century and three quarters, antedating for a long period the organization of any church in this part of the country now in existence. The first St. Paul's is one of the pioneer church organizations in this part of the country.

FIVE GENERATIONS.

From the Sanford (Fla.) Journal.

While in Augusta, Ga., recently, I had the pleasure of seeing the five living generations of one family. They are kin folks of mine, and I will tell you who they are, and ask if it can be equaled south of Mason and Dixon's line: 1. Mrs. Jane Butler, ninety years old. 2. Her daughter, Mrs. I. V. Tarver, sixty years old. 3. Her daughter, Mrs. Fannie Tarver Doolittle, forty years old. 4. Her daughter, Mrs. Georgia Doolittle Richards, twenty years old. 5. Her daughter, Clever Richards, one month old at this writing; a fine baby. This is not all, it occurred in the same family twenty years ago, when Mrs. Butler's mother was living, of which the family has pictures, and hope soon to have pictures of the present five generations. They are all fine, healthy ladies, and some of the five very pretty and bid fair to keep up the series of five generations for a long time to come.

PUBLICANS PAY THE CAB FARES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The heads of the Danish police have introduced a way of suppressing intemperance which is both simple and original. If a man is found drunk in the streets or at public places a cab is hired and he is taken home. If he is too intoxicated to be communicated with he is taken to a police station and kept till he is able to give his address, when he is taken home by cab. The best part of the performance is the fact that the publican who has given the last glass of drink to the victim is made responsible for the cab fares, which sometimes amount to a considerable sum.

A BURIED CITY IN TEXAS

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST A LAND OF MARVELS.

A DAZZLING WHITE LAKE SUDDENLY FORMED IN NEW-MEXICO — THE CHALCEDONY PARK OF ARIZONA.

FORT DAVIS, Texas, June 23.—American tourists and idlers in search of strange sights and wonders new never need go abroad. The natural wonders of the world are on this side of the Atlantic. Our country contains miles upon miles of curious, startling, and stupendous marvels, and all within a few days' ride of the most populous cities of the East. The great Northwest has been thoroughly "done" or gone over by travelers, but the great Southwest remains as yet almost an unexplored region. Lack of railroads, hostile Indians, the prevalence of antthroats and "road agents" have been causes sufficient to give the region a bad name, and so this portion of the continent is perhaps the least known and understood of all our territory. Arizona, New-Mexico, and Northwestern Texas have many surprises in store for sight-seeing travelers. Ruins of lost cities, cave dwellings, cliff houses, and other abodes of extinct man are now being uncovered to the light of day, showing that a great and industrious people once inhabited the land, who understood something of the arts and sciences, and who cultivated the fields and plowed the ground at some distant epoch of time much the same as we do to-day.

A few months ago, at Cochite, on the American side of the Rio Grande, Amanda Chavez discovered the ruins of an extensive city, the existence of which had never been suspected before. The place where this hidden city lies has hitherto had the general appearance of a huge swell or rise in the prairie, a perfect desert in outward appearance, for it contained no herb, no root, no plant, no verdure of any kind, nothing save a waste of sand, alkali, and dirt, across which living creatures hesitated to travel unless forced to do so. Beneath this pile of desolation lay the ruins of an ancient city, probably Toltec in origin.

It is not hard to imagine how the old city became buried. Mr. Chavez tells us how he chanced to stumble across it soon after a waterspout and a gale of wind uncovered the ruins to view. Here in the far Southwest, where rains are few and strong winds frequent, the surface of the country, which by ages of drought and disintegrating processes has become crumbled and loose, is picked up and carried about from place to place by almost any wind that blows. Very often these whirligig storms develop into miniature cyclones, and sometimes they grow so large and on such a grand scale that their power and destructiveness are almost beyond belief. Sweeping across the country with not so much velocity as cyclones, but in great volume, and carry along rocks, dirt, stone, trees, sand, and what not, smashing everything they encounter and spreading ruin in their path. They have a habit when reaching a soft, yielding surface of biting down and digging up, and in passing over the sand, leaving the hollow spot barren and clean as far down as bed rock, and this hollow or hole looks for all the world as if some gigantic auger had been employed in doing the work. Hence they are called "sand augers." So dense is the mass of sand picked up by these whirlwinds that sometimes the entire column, whirling about with frightful rapidity, actually reaches the clouds, and joins with the latter in forming a funnel from the earth to the sky.

The first indication of a sand auger was to the people of the region by a dense cloud, resembling at distance, picking up bits of straw, leaves, and other rubbish, and waltzing about helter-skelter with them from place to place. In this valley, from where I am writing, one can see almost any day a dozen or more of the little funnels, looking like tall, slender pipes of smoke, dancing over the prairie in every direction. One or two of them sometimes meet and join forces, but when a dozen or twenty come together and happen at the same time to strike a heavy, low-hanging cloud full of wind and vapor, then the phenomena of a genuine storm and auger of the first magnitude will be generated. Although formed or created by a succession of small whirlwinds, sand augers break up very quickly, collapsing so suddenly that the heavens for a time are a mass of flying, falling sand. Everything below is simply swamped out of existence. Prof. F. E. Clarke, with a railroad engineering party, thus describes a ten seconds' experience he had one Sunday afternoon with a small-sized frolicking sand augur. This particular monster had a diameter of only 18 or 20 feet at the ground, but it kept increased with its height until it was finally merged into the broad surface of a thick, heavy, hanging cloud. "It passed near our camp where I was at work," said the professor, "and carried off a tent which was pegged to

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TEN POUNDS OF OCCULTISM.

THE SECRET DOCTRINE: the Synthesis of Science, Religion, and Philosophy. By H. P. BLAVATSKY, Author of "Isis Unveiled." In two volumes. Vol. I., Cosmogenesis; Vol. II., Anthropogenesis. New-York: WILLIAM Q. JUDGE and C. F. BILLINGHAM.

The mere writing of this book must have occupied many years, and the volumes consulted, speaking only of those which the ordinary human being can procure without help from familiar spirits or supernatural power, are sufficient to fill the learned leisure of a decade. Such signs of industry on the part of Mme. Blavatsky, and the proof she gives that she can write good enough English when it comes to the point of hurling scorn upon her critics, make it all the more surprising that she should continue the humbug method of exposition. One might think that the old creation and nature myths among which she dabbles were interesting enough in themselves as subjects for investigation without the need of a raw head and bloody bones to astonish yokels.

But, having begun to play tricks on human ignorance and credulity, it is probably too late for Mme. Blavatsky to treat any subject in a scientific spirit. She goes out of her way a thousand times to pour the vials of her contempt on true believers, whether they be Jew or Gentile, yet compels her readers to accept, on her unsupported dictum, other marvels and mind-stretchers quite as hard to believe and far more pointless. We may imagine the case of a spirit-rapper and table-turner like the Fox Sisters experiencing religion and desiring to expound the very truth from the platform. How can she ever do it with force or point, when she reflects that her spirit-rapping was made by snapping certain elastic joints in her own untruthful body? The way of the transgressor is hard.

When Mme. Blavatsky lived in New-York one of the stories ran that she claimed to be immortal, and another that the spirits took care that she should live, if not in affluence, certainly in comfort. The latter has certain elements of possibility, for otherwise how can Mme. Blavatsky rove about the world imparting, as she claims, to Col. Olcott and Mr. Sinnett that comparatively paltry knowledge of occultism which, according to her, is all that they possess? And how, without spirit aid, can she afford to publish two five-pound volumes of the kind from which the virtuous publisher recoils in the horror born of the certainty that "there is no money in them"? That she is immortal has also shrewd arguments in its favor; but it would be far more to the point were one sure that the reading of "The Secret Doctrine" would confer some prolongation of his days to the reader. For that person will need all the days he can muster in which to read, mark, and digest 1,520 pages of commentaries on "The Secret Book of Dzyan," the text of which Mme. Blavatsky prints in capitals, as beseems the revelation it contains.

But how to characterize this compilation of Buddhism and cabalistic literature properly is a matter of some doubt, lest one fall within the categories of "howling dervishes in literature," crack-brained slanderers," or "bacilli," Mme. Blavatsky is incapable of plagiarism, or one might suspect that she had heard the anecdote of the Parisian cabman about to be worsted in blackguarding, who bethought him to call his foe a "microbe."

"To my judges, therefore—whether they are serious literary critics or those howling dervishes in literature who judge a book according to the popularity or unpopularity of the author's name, who, hardly glancing at its contents, fasten like lethal *bacilli* on the weakest points of the body—I have nothing to say (!) Nor shall I condescend to notice those crack-brained slanderers, fortunately very few in number, who, hoping to attract public attention by throwing discredit on every writer whose name is better known than their own, foam and bark at their very shadows."

If Mme. Blavatsky feels that way, it will be a bold man who dares to court the fate of occupying in her mind any one of those unenviable positions, among which certainly that of the lethal *bacillus* is the most undesirable. We can only be brought to this pitch of courage, namely, to acknowledge that, so eccteric is her method if not her matter, we rarely understand Mme. Blavatsky for a whole chapter, and sometimes not for a whole page. But we do bear testimony cheerfully to understanding her when she takes scientists and theologians alternately in hand and gives them what is known in the exoteric language of the populace, fats. For our limited intellect it seems that the learned Russian exponent of practical immortality is at her best when pointing out the weak spots of theorists in natural science, though it is perhaps to be regretted that she has little mercy in her castigations, apparently forgetting that even Haeckel, though replete with disgusting errors that Darwin himself did not sanction, is after all a man.

Perhaps it would not be safe to suggest that Mme. Blavatsky is one of those whom much reading of weird, wild books has made mad, or even to insinuate that her treatise is choked and done to death by the vast quantity of indigestible materials. But it may be timidly advanced that until she sees fit to publish, say, in one volume weighing no more than two pounds, "The Secret Book of Dzyan," with its concise history of its origin and only the barest notes that are needful for its comprehension, she must not expect any serious criticism from those interested in honest research among the religions of the past.

A GERMAN IN RUSSIA.

IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIA. By Dr. GEORG BRANDES, author of "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century." Translated from the Danish by SAMUEL C. EASTMAN. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.

"Mistakes About Russia" would be a fitter title for this work, which, judging by its frontispiece—where the author appears with a magnificent head of hair, brushed up and parted in the middle as if for the eye of posterity—ought to be an advertisement of those wonder-working ointments that "crown the wrinkled forehead of age with the golden locks of youth." But it is only a complete summary of social, political, and historical Russia by a man who has spent three months in one corner of it and who seems driven by a fatal impulse to imitate the celebrated gnat, which, perching on the tip of an elephant's trunk, pronounced authoritatively upon the whole internal structure of the mighty beast from that standpoint. After this we confidently expect a new work from Dr. Brandes, entitled, "Half an Hour in Central Africa, by the author of 'Twenty-five Minutes at the North Pole.'"

The confidence reposed by Dr. Brandes, (as his preface informs us,) in his own "capacity for observation and in the soundness of his judgments" is hardly warranted by the blunders with which the whole volume literally bristles. It may, indeed, be charitably hoped that the translator and not the author is responsible for such phrases as "silent quiet" (which matches Dickens's famous "in death expire") or the extraordinary confusion of pronouns recalling the immortal "English as she is spoke." The same thing may perhaps be said of the mention at page 42 of "a large group" of two men, and the rather free translation of the Russian proverb Socialism "Avos" (may be) by "Fire away!"

But the author has quite enough to answer for on his own account. He gravely tells us that "besides the Emperors and Generals in bronze only one single statue is to be found in St. Petersburg," whereas there are four on the Anitchkin Bridge alone and several more in the Summer Park and on the Island of Vasili-Ostroff. He makes 1824 instead of 1825 the last year of Alexander I. With Skobeleff's wonderful career still fresh in public memory he coolly pronounces that Suvoroff (who was crushed like an eggshell by the armies of France in 1799) was "undoubtedly the only genius among the Generals of Russia." It would probably startle the Russian police to learn that the one characteristic of the natives of Russia which especially impressed our author was their "large and broad frankness," and that "nowhere else are men and women occupying the most advanced places in culture heard expressing themselves so openly and without reserve."

It would be interesting to learn by what process of reasoning Dr. Brandes has discovered that the serf emancipation of 1861 gave freedom to "more than 50,000,000 men" in a country where there were only 23,000,000 serfs to be emancipated, the other 28,000,000 peasants being free already. One would also be glad to know how he proves that the Russians, the most stay-at-home and unenterprising race in existence, are "exceedingly well fitted for colonizing a new country," inasmuch as the only attempt at genuine colonization ever made by Russia was the filibustering expedition of a handful of Cossacks last year to the coast of Abyssinia, the result of which was by no means encouraging.

But amid all the blunders and absurdities with which the earlier chapters abound we meet every now and then with some touch of keen observation or of shrewd and vigorous criticism which goes far to redeem them. In the following passage a very important truth looms through a thin haze of exaggeration: "When a Russian has got hold of a thought, a principle, a purpose, he does not rest until he has followed it out to the last results. Therefore the Russians are the most arbitrary oppressors and the most reckless liberators in the world, blindly orthodox, following sectarian religions to self-destruction, free thinking to Nihilism, sedition to attempts at murder and dynamite assaults. If they believe in the idea of authority, they bow down before it till the forehead touches the earth; if they hate the idea, that hate forces explosion bombs into their hands. They are radicals in everything—in faith and infidelity, in love and hate, in submission and rebellion."

Even deeper and truer than this is the striking summary of the dilemma which at present hampers Russia's intellectual life.

"The progressive Russian who desires the broadening and development of the nationality of his people, and that the foreign element should be kept at a distance, soon comes to the conviction that the fragments of Western culture in his land are always worth more than the unquestionable national roughness and the equally national barbarity. He feels the impossibility of wishing for progress and freedom of thought at the same time with the strengthening of national feeling in Russia. . . . On the plane of development that Russia has at this time reached he inevitably finds himself compelled to choose between two forces—either the national, with the sacrifice of the ideal of progressive freedom and culture, or the deified ideal, which then also without any firm footing on Russian soil, and with only a weak connection with the national spirit. All the most remarkable men of Russia have this dilemma to contend with. Minds like Pushkin, Gogol, and Dostoyevski chose distinctly to pursue the former direction; those like Alexander Hersen and Ivan Turgeneff, the latter."

The second part of the book—which treats of Russian literature and art and the leading names in both—is a vast improvement upon the first. The sketches of the chief native authors and artists are full of spirit, and Count Tolstoi's numberless readers will peruse with interest the following brief summary of his present mode of life:

"Tolstoi has a clear, penetrating mind, especially tolerant of such as think otherwise, and of an angelic goodness. He reads everything, is interested in everything, and in his conversation does not attempt any propaganda. Poorly clad, self in rags, he lives in his family, which does not share his convictions, but which honors and idolizes him. His wife is an intelligent woman, and an excellent mistress of her house—a house which is kept up in grand style. The sons, practical men, take care of the estate. The daughter is beautiful and worldly; in her very elegant costume she goes on to walk with her half-dressed father, and worships him. The people who surround him at the present time consist of three classes; finally, the half-mad, who see in him what they want to see, and who get out of his words what they wish. In the second place, the good-for-nothings, who come to profit by his benevolent disposition, and who are often discontented, since he cannot satisfy all their demands. Finally the correspondents of the different newspapers, who write about him entirely according to the tendency of the paper to which they contribute."

The chapters which deal with early Russian folk-lore are well worth studying, for amid the simple, simple, vivid picturesqueness of these grand old legends Dr. Brandes is in his element, and does himself full justice for the first time. It is true that to begin Russian history from the nursery tales of Herodotus and the metrical whinings of exiled Ovid savers of the critic who defined the Homeric siege of Troy as "an abortive attempt to settle the Eastern question." But the analogies traced between the ancient Slavic traditions and the Scandinavian "sagas" of Dr. Brandes's forefathers are full of interest, and prove conclusively that while criticising intelligently the literature of the nineteenth century, he has not in any way overlooked what is good in that of the ninth. In fact, the best method of perusing this work to advantage is to read the second part twice over, and not to read the first part at all.

NEW BOOKS.

—The English Flower Garden. Style, Position, and Arrangement. Followed by a List of All the Best Plants for It. Their Culture and Arrangement. By W. Robinson. Illustrated. London: John Murray.—Mr. Robinson, the great English authority on the garden, who with a special knowledge of plant life combines an understanding of the methods of laying out grounds, has in the present volume compiled a valuable book. He condemns what he calls the "choke muddle methods," and shows how a little art—not too much art—can supplement nature. One purpose of the book is to destroy the notion "that a flower garden is necessarily of a set pattern—usually geometrical—placed on one side of the house. The various wants of flowers can be best met and their varied loveliness fully shown in a variety of positions. The first thing to do is to consider the error of arranging all our flowers in one spot exactly under the same conditions." The pattern bed the author calls "an abomination." Adopt, if you please, large masses of color, but break the form, and try not to make your garden look like a pattern on a carpet. The author's ideas are supplemented by many views of English gardens where the conventional is abolished. One pleasing garden was Kingsley's, at Eversley's rectory. Kingsley had not much money to spend, but with what means he had, supplemented by his good sense, the rectory was always abloom. The church that much-respected man preached in was a rather unsightly brick edifice, but he gradually covered it with roses, ivy, cotoneaster, pyracantha, &c., and in order that his parishioners should look on beautiful objects when they assembled in the churchyard for their Sunday gossip before service, the other part of the churchyard was planted with choice trees, flowering shrubs, junipers, cypress, berberis, and *rosa rugosa*, and the grass dotted with crocuses where it was not carpeted with white violets. All the best climbers, bulbs, roses, are written up in a practical manner, with the flowering shrubs and trees and the annual and biennial plants. Though some of these plants may be specially adapted to English latitudes, the greater proportion are not and thrive in our own gardens. At the conclusion is to be found a list of all the flowers cultivated in English gardens.

—The Wing of Azrael. By Mona Caird. New-York: Frank F. Lovell & Co.—Mona Caird drawe the cold-blooded villain Phillip Dendraith, who sneers from page 1 until at the conclusion, Viola, his wife, sticks him with a paper knife. Viola is an astonishing young woman, and goes so far as to hesitate whether she will chuck the family diamonds ont of the window or not because her husband offers them to her. But like Walpole's Duchess, she keeps them. When the author introduces the little antique knife that came from Italy, "said to have belonged to the Colonna," you know that Philip is going to be made the sheath for that stiletto. To murder or be murdered runs, in fact, in the Dendraith family. Mona Caird's efforts to create a humorous character in Harry Lancaster are depressing essays at being witty, and it requires great patience to get through with this interminable romance, and when done with, it is labor wasted.

—Fraternity. A Romance. New-York: Harper & Brothers.—An anonymous writer shows the strength of human brotherhood, and though the plot of the story is constructed on old-established lines, the art of the writer, in the prodnotion of an interesting story, is not wanting. In Llanfairyddin—in Wales, as the double consonants show—is Pengur Hall, and near it Plas Treror. Pengur Hall is the residance of Earl Rosenthorpe and his family. In Plas Treror lives John Treror, the Earl's factor, and his niece Blowden, Blowden being an old Welsh family name, and this niece has the character and beauty of Boadicea. Edward Haig, who has been a foundling, but educated at Oxford for the Church, throws up the clerical profession and comes to Wales and first awakens Blowden to the consciousness of her own powers. She learns to love the poor young schoolmaster. He sees it, but is too honorable to declare his love to her, and so he leaves her, for their social positions are far apart. Harold Price, a rich young Australian, becomes a fast friend of Haig. The two are brothers by the same father, but do not know their relationship, the mother of Haig having been Price's first wife, and Harold was supposed to have died. The two young men swear an eternal friendship and show in a manful way their devotion. "Fraternity," written in a somewhat old-fashioned way, abounds with strong points. It is especially interesting where it treats of the present manners and onstoms of Wales, which are reflections of its illustrious past.

—Robbery Under Arms. A Story of Life and Adventure in the Brush and in the Goldfields of Australia. By Rolf Boldrewood. New-York: Macmillan & Co.—Old Marston, originally an English poacher and transported to Australia, is the parent of two thorough-faced scoundrels, Jim and Dick. The three ply the business of cattle lifting, and do it in a very wholesale way, under the leadership of Capt. Starlight. The gang vary their performances by stopping mail coaches, robbing banks, and cracking houses. A profession of this kind cannot be successfully carried out without an occasional killing, and in "Robbery Under Arms" some dozen constables and bandits are shot. People in the cattle business in Arizona, Montana, or Kansas may look leniently on the road agent, but stealing cattle—even a poor horse—is generally disdained, and by "discouraged" is meant punishment without giving the culprit any chance to reform; so although cowboy ethics may have been first formulated in Australia, there has been evolution in the United States. If both Jim and Dick had been strung up, as they deserved, there would have been a fitting conclusion of this highwayman's romance, but this brace of rascals manages to get free. The influence of "Robbery Under Arms" is decidedly a bad one, but there is cleverness in the descriptions of Australian bush life, and Rolf Boldrewood comes out remarkably strong when he writes about horses. Rainbow deserved a better fate than did his master Starlight, for both were targets for bullets. As for Crib, old man Marston's dog, he was a lurcher, and a lurcher is a despiseable beast, yet one really felt more pity for him than the swindling poacher who owned him.

—Echoes from the Rocky Mountains. Reminiscences and Thrilling Incidents of the Romantic and Golden Age of the Great West, &c. By John W. Clampitt. Illustrated. Chicago and New-York: Belford, Clarke & Co.—From the Lewis and Clarke expedition, the first pathfinders across the continent, Mr. Clampitt tells the story of the great West. We have the early settlement of California; the discovery of the gold at Sutter's mill race; the establishment of the pony express, of the overland mail, with the building of the three lines of transcontinental railroad. The scenery, the great rivers, waterfalls, the lakes, the mountains, are told of. All those stirring times, when the road agents robbed coaches, when the Indians were bent on massacre, when the vigilantes strung up white men and the pioneers fought the savages, are to be found in the "Echoes from the Rocky Mountains." It is the most stirring story of the last half of this century, and the author, who has been the witness of the marvelous progress, writes about it in an interesting manner.

—Thoth. A Romance. By the author of "A Dreamer of Dreams." New-York: D. Appleton & Co.—The author of "Theth" has blended the past, the present, the future in romance. Daphne is not so far from the woman of to-day, and "Thoth" is the man of remote antiquity who, through knowledge, has discovered all things. There is beauty in the story, but at the same time just a touch of what is painful. It is the unknown incident which renders the story so taking, and at the conclusion, though "Thoth" perishes, he is man regenerated, and no longer an impersonal monster. It is a weird book, showing power of an uncommon kind.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation a series of four volumes devoted to American history. In size and scope they will be similar to the volumes in the Epochs of Hietory Series. The first of the series will treat of the epoch of discovery and of colonization, the second of the French and Indian War and the Revolution, the third of the discussion and adoption of the Federal Constitution after the Revolution, and the fourth of the conflict over slavery, from the rise of the slave power to the end of reconstruction. Writers of eminence are said to have undertaken these works.

—Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers" will be issued this month in London as a volume in the Cameiot Series, with an introdnotion by Will H. Diroks.

—Miss Cummins's famous story, "The Lamplighter," will be published by Walter Scott of London in his Oxford Library of Fiction.

—A work of Alexander Brown of Virginia on "The Genesis of the United States," which is based on original documents and is said to be an important historical enterprise, is in the hands of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for publication. Three hundred and forty-two subscriptions at $12 each are said to have been obtained for it already.

—A life of Adam Smith, said to be exhnnstive, has been written by a Mr. John Ray, and will be published in London at an early day.

—Mr. Edmund Gosse has written for the *Fortnightly Review* for July a paper on Edward Fitzgerald, the so-called translator of Omar Khayyam, although Fitzgerald did much more for that writer's works than act as their translator.

—The Mr. Birrell whom the cable announces as the successful Liberal candidate for Parliament in the West Fife district of Scotland is Augustine Birrell, the author of the "Obiter Dicta" essays published here by Charles Scribner's Sons a few years ago. Mr. Birrell has also written a biography of Charlotte Bronte.

—The *New Review* for July, which will be ready by the end of this week, will contain a paper on the Eiffel Tower by M. Eiffel, one on the Shah of Persia by Lord Castletown, one on "The Eight Hours' Bill," by Charles Bradlaugh, and one on Matthew Arnold by Lord Coleridge.

—A member of the firm of auctioneers who sold the Tennyson manuscripts in London recently, having been asked for the name of the person for whom they were sold, said: "I cannot give you the name, as, of course, our clients' names are given confidentially, but I can assure you that the descriptive catalogue was published at least five weeks before the sale and was distributed among the buyers everywhere, over a hundred copies being sent to America; therefore, anybody interested might have known and objected before the sale had they so desired." It appears that the catalogue was published on May 6 and distributed at once.

—Señor Zorrilla, the leading Spanish poet, was crowned poet laureate in the Alhambra Palace at Granada, a fortnight ago in the presence of many eminent members of learned societies and a great concourse of travelers from various parts of Spain. Zorrilla is not related to the famous revolutionist of the same name. He has a classical style and many of his writings relate to historical events.

—The six drawings in sepia for the original edition of "Pickwick" made by R. Seymour, and of which only two were published, were announced to be sold recently in London.

—Oscar Wilde has written for *Blackwood* a story on the subject of Shakespeare's sonnets, in which he puts forward a new theory as to the identity of the W. H. of the preface.

—Although Lord Rowton's "Life and Letters of Lord Beaconsfield" is understood to be in a very forward state, the statement is made that Queen Victoria, of whom Lord Rowton has had many audiences upon the matter, has not felt at liberty to sanction the public appearance of many of the important communications which are included in the work. It is further said that some doubt is felt whether her Majesty will think proper to permit the publication of all the State papers, without which the volumes would be sadly incomplete, during her reign.

—The committee which was formed to set up in Canterbury a memorial of Christopher Marlowe, the dramatist, has decided, after much discussion, to place it on what is known as the Dane John. A memorial tablet, in addition, will be placed in the King's School, which Marlowe attended.

—Mr. G. Hamerton has suddenly lost his eldest son, Richard Edward Hamerton, whose death occurred in Paris, where he had long been a student, and at the time of his death held a chair of English literature in the University of France.

—Dr. Robertson Smith, who for a short time has been the chief editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, was recently elected Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Formerly Dr. Smith was a processor at the Free Church College, in Aberdeen, and in consequence of holding the opinion that Moses did not write the Book of Deuteronomy was obliged to leave that college. He then made a long tour of Eygpt and Arabia in order to study Oriental languages, and has now become a leading authority on Arabic.

—Lord Ronald Gower's collection of prints and caricatures relating to the French Revolution, which has been described as prodigious in extent, was to be sold at auction in London a week ago.

—The remaining copies of the English edition of the "Life of Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal," by his daughter, Frances Colenso, have been purchased of the publishers by the Bishop's son, who now offers them for sale at a considerable reduction from the original price, the price of the handsome work being now $1 95. The address of the son, Mr. F. E. Colenso, is 21 Cavendish road, West Wellington road, St. John's Wood, London.

—*Harper's Weekly* for July 10 will contain a paper by Charles de Kay on "The Renaissance in Stained Glass: An American Triumph," with many illustrations.

—It is not generally known that the late Dr. Woolsey of Yale about ten years ago issned for private circulation a small volume of verse comprising over a hundred pages. The following sonnet has been recently reprinted from this book:

"As one who, strolling on some Autumn day
Through woods with Summer's life no longer crowned,
Gathers the treasures fallen from many a spray,
And shows his friends the choicest he has found;
So, little book, do I, in life's decay,
And seeing close at hand its wintry bound,
Bid thee, with silent footsteps, go around
To those that know me best, and whispering say:

"'These leaves long pressed within the book of years,
From which the coiers may not quite have fled,
Seek private audience from kindly ears,
To tell what thoughts my Summer hours once bred.

Receive them with mild silence; scorn them not;
Let him that sends them be not quite forgot.'"

—The papers connected with the negotiations for the preservation of the graves of Keats and Severn in the Protestant cemetery at Rome were recently placed before Parliament. The negotiations resulted, it will be remembered, in a convention between the German Embassy and the municipality, whereby the latter undertake, at their own expense, to provide that the tombs of Keats and Severn shall be preserved in their present position, a large space being railed off and ornamented with trees, that all other tombstones and remains shall be removed in such a manner as to avoid offense to religious feeling, and that a considerable enlargement shall be made of the new Protestant cemetery adjoining.

—The Dante collection in the National Central Library of Florence has of late been much augmented. It now embraces no fewer than 420 editions of the "Divina Commedia." Of these 323 are in Italian, 33 in French, 31 in German, 10 in English, 9 in Latin, 5 in Dutch, and 9 in other tongues. Among the latest accessions are a Swedish version of the first seven cantos of the "Inferno," and a Bohemian version of the entire poem—the only complete one in that language.

—A recent visitor to the grave of Buckle, the historian, at Damascus, describes the altar tomb of white marble and black basalt as inclosed in a high wall with a padlocked gate. The Arabic inscription upon it was suggested by the celebrated Emin Abd-el-Kader. Near the spot are buried two remarkable women, the Countess Teleki, who specially desired that her grave should be next to Buckle's; and Lady Ellenborough, whose tomb was erected by her brother, Lord Digby, with an Arabic inscription from the Koran, placed on it by her late husband, the Arab sheik, in proximity to the cross which forms part of the monument.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PROHIBITION. The Principle, the Policy, and the Party. By E. J. WHEELER. New-York: JOHN B. ANDERSON & CO. 1889. Cloth.

MY UNCLE BARRASSON. By MARIO UCHARD. From the French by D. HALL. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & CO. 1889. Paper.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY AUTHORS. By LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS, Professor of English Literature in Wellesley College. Boston: D. C. HEATH & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE POLITICAL PROHIBITIONIST FOR 1889. Handbook for the Aggressive Temperance People of the United States. New-York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

A RIDE ON A CYCLONE. By W. H. BALLOU. Illustrations by H. CLAY COULTAUS. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

THE VENGEANCE OF MAURICE DENAIGUEZ. By SELINA DOLARO, author of "Bella Demonia." Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANKING DEPARTMENT. Report of the Superintendent, WILLIS S. PAINE. For the year 1888. Albany, N. Y.: THE TROY PRESS COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

THE ICE AGE IN AMERICA. And Its Bearings Upon the Antiquity of Man. By G. FREDRICK WRIGHT, D. D., LL. D., F. G. S. A., author of "Logic of Christian Evidences," &c. Appendix on "The Probable Cause of Glaciation," by WARREN UPHAM, F. G. S. A. Maps and illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE POEMS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Selected and edited by ERNEST RADFORD. London and New-York: WALTER SCOTT. 1889. Canterbury Poets.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY LORD CHESTERFIELD TO HIS SON. Selected by CHARLES SAYLE. London and New-York: WALTER SCOTT. 1889. Camelot Series.

SOCRATES AND HIS WIFE. One-Act Comedy in Verse. By THEODORE DE BANVILLE. Translated by permission of the author by CHARLES RENAULD. New-York: THE MARCONI PRESS. 1889. Pamphlet.

CHRIST AND HIS TEACHINGS. Second volume of Selections from the Sermons of the late Alexander Gardiner Mercer, D. D. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1889. Cloth, 75c.

STELLAR EVOLUTION. And Its Relations to Geological Time. By JAMES CROLL, LL. D., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Cloth.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. Its History from the Earliest Settlements. By RICHARD G. BOONE, A. M. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889.

THE AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Decided in the Courts of Last Resort of the Several States. Selected, Reported, and Annotated by A. C. FREEMAN and Associate Editors of the "American Decisions." Vol. VI. San Francisco: BANCROFT-WHITNEY COMPANY. 1889. Full sheep.

AN OBJECT IN LIFE AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT. By F. LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, Jr. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS. 1889. Pamphlet.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH DEPENDENT UPON THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO. By LYMAN ABBOTT, author of "Unwise Laws." Richmond, Va.: EVERETT WADDEY. 1889. Paper, 147 pages.

THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK. With the Text of its Constitution. By ORLANDO MCMACKIN. An appendix to "Our Republic." Boston and New-York: LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN. 1889. Boards.

DAVID: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By the Rev. WILLIAM J. DEANE, M. A., Rector of Ashen, Essex. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1889. Cloth.

LOG CABINS: HOW TO BUILD AND FURNISH THEM. By WILLIAM H. WICKS. New-York: FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

CAPTAIN KIDDLE. By A. M. FLEMING, author of "Joe Bowers," &c. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

WILLIAM DAMPIER. By W. CLARK RUSSELL. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

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WON AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

HOW HORSES AND OWNERS FARED AT CONEY ISLAND.

OVER $178,000 DIVIDED AMONG SIXTY-TWO OWNERS AT THE SPRING MEETING.

As a result of the recently closed race meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club at the Sheepshead Bay track sixty-two owners of thoroughbreds divided among themselves $178,982 50, the lion's share going this time to J. R. Haggin instead of to Mr. Belmont, as it did at both the Brooklyn and Jerome Park meetings. How extremely profitable racing must be to the jockey clubs may be seen by the fact that from May 15 to July 2, inclusive, the three jockey clubs which have held meetings, the Brooklyn, American, and Coney Island, have distributed $474,012 50 among the owners, to whom the necessary checks were paid over. Of course a considerable portion of the money represents entrance fees to purses and sweepstakes and entrances and forfeits in stake races and handicaps, but at least $325,000 represents added money to stakes and purses given by the three clubs. The Coney Island Club's total includes $857 50 paid to second horses under the rule which provides that half the selling excess shall go to the second horse and the other half to the club's fund for disabled jockeys. The amount of each owner's winnings and the winnings of the several horses are given in these tables, fractional parts of the dollar being omitted.

J. B. Haggin	$44,500
Salvator won $41,525, Firenzi $2,625, Fresno $350, Kern $100.	
Dwyer Brothers	23,875
Inspector B. $3,585, Longstreet $2,175, Kingston $2,125, Pontiac $1,000, Beesie June $925, Bella B. $650, Long Island $600, Flathnsh $350, Meridan $100, Benefit $100, Kenwood $100.	
August Belmont	18,800
Raceland won $7,000, St. Carlo $4,875, She $4,710, Fides $1,725, Belinda $350, Zephyrus $200.	
W. L. Scott	14,245
Torso won $14,145, Canteen $100.	
D. T. Pulsifer	6,700
Tenny won $6,550, Brother Ban $150.	
Charles Littlefield	4,618
My Fellow won $3,000, Juhal $1,100, Benedictus $518.	
J. A. & A. H. Morris	4,525
Cayuga won $3,725, Civil Service $300, Druidess $250, Mncliage $250.	
Walter Gratz	4,175
Bine Rock won $3,175, Wynwood $1,000, the latter being sold for $995, of which sum $405 was selling excess, and one-half went to Boccaccio.	
S. S. Brown	4,140
J. A. B. won $2,240, Cortez $1,360, Senorita $250, Reporter $250, Brown Charlie $190.	
A. J. Cassatt	3,855
Eolo won $1,325, Enrus $1,275, Taragon $755, Erio $300, Marander $200.	
William Lakeland	3,430
Tea Tray won $2,340, Tattler $1,090.	
D. D. Withers	$2,815
The Favordale colt won $1,190, Inverwick $375, Slingzard $750.	
C. Corbett	2,540
Won by King Crab.	
D. A. Honig	2,282
My Crown won $1,282 50, Carnegie $1,000.	
Chicago Stable	2,250
Won by Terra Cotta.	
G. B. Morris	1,911
Tanner (owned by Bookmaker Burton) won $595, Harrister $700, Tipstaff $250, Panama $366 67.	
Jetar Waldes	1,775
Won by Drizzle.	
G. M. Bain	1,750
Won by Long Dance.	
Chickasaw Stable	1,750
Won by Ballston.	
Charles Reed & Son	1,605
Won by Peterborough.	
Cotton & Boyle	1,363
Gray Dawn won $1,230, Queen of Elizabeth $133 33.	
William Jennings	1,365
Won by Dunboyne.	
B. Reilly	1,350
Burlington won $1,000, Diadem $250, Neva $100.	
L. Lloyd	1,285
Won by St. Luke.	
W. O. Scully	1,190
Won by Silleck.	
M. Jordan	1,190
Defense won $500, Hyperion $440, (including $202 50 selling excess from Wynwood,) Joe Lee $250.	
Senator George Hearst	1,150
George won $1,000, Anaconda $150.	
McMahon & Co	1,100
Won by Eolan.	
McClelland & Roche	1,100
Won by Badge.	
D. A. Cooper	1,075
Won by Loantaka.	
Alfred Lakeland	1,005
Won by Bill Bond.	
Freakness stable	897
Livonia won $600, Larchmont $250, Gendarme $147 50.	
Louis Mersin	875
Won by Beadrift.	
J. Harris & Co	800
Won by Boccaccio.	
T. Jessen	800
Won by Wynwood, whose owner had to pay $400 to keep him after winning a selling race.	
M. P. Donahue	750
Won by Syntax, whose owner had to pay $785 to keep him, after winning his selling race.	
Mycolator Stable	732
First Attempt won $382 50, Gipsy Queen $350.	
Castle & Sons	710
Won by Susanna.	
J. J. Carroll	612
Won by Vivid, (including a selling excess of $252 50 from Syntax.)	
G. H. Kernaghan	600
Won by Burch.	
H. Warnke & Son	600
Won by Reclaim.	
Bradley Martin	600
Won by Le Logos.	
W. P. Burch	500
Won by Boccaccio, (including $202 50 selling excess from Wynwood.)	
A. Boudy	350
Won by Ben Harrison.	
Empire Stable	350
Won by Favorite.	
Pat Taylor	350
Won by San Cloche.	
E. C. Blunt	250
Won by Seymour.	
Frederick Gebhard	250
Won by Volunteer	
P. H. Grill	250
Won by Wilfred	
F. G. Stanley	250
Won by Onaway.	
Louis Stuart	250
Won by Tristan.	
T. H. Stevens	250
Won by Littrell.	
David Gideon	223
Won by Sam Wood.	
Auburndale Stable	200
Won by Jay F. Dee.	
W. C. Daly	150
Won by Elsin.	
Athesia Stable	110
Won by Red Prince.	
Castle Stable	100
Won by Amos.	
Hempstead Stable	100
Won by Tormenter.	
W. B. Jennings	100
Won by Frank Ward.	
L. Tully	100
Won by Ovid.	
Thorpe & Pitman	100
Won by Perainmuna.	
Costello & Greseer	37
Won by Satisfaction.	

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

This being an off day at Monmouth Park there will be racing at Brighton Beach, and good racing too, as the following list of entries, which includes some thirty horses that have been racing at the Brooklyn, Sheepshead Bay, and Jerome Park tracks will show:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Congress, Daly, Orawida, Malaga, Harrison, Successor, the Rosa Kader colt, the Aqueduct colt, the Bagatelle colt, and the Geneve colt, 118 pounds each; Cecelia, Quintessa, Floretta R., and Mignon, 115 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year-old maidens. Three-quarters of a mile. James, Olivia, Icebery, Old Rye, Hertban, Roger, Furiosa, The Raven, Wabasca, and Topeka, 122 pounds each; Bettie L., Rabbi, Little Addie, Kanta Clarissa, Ponsetta, Rheem Hattie, Lamack, and Meridon, 117 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500. Seven-eighths of a mile. Alamo, Brait, Exile, Greenfield, and Boccaccio, 124 pounds each; King Crab and Savage, 122 each; Seadrift, Sparling, Khaftan, Dalesman, and Ben Eartlett, 119 each; Glory, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Coney Island Handicap; pur

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—KRDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY—Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—OLIVETTE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—BLUEBEARD.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The State Assessors are proceeding with their work of investigation in the rural counties along the valley of the Hudson. They find everywhere very much the same chaotic state of affairs. Local Assessors declare without hesitation that they have valued property at various rates below the market value required by the law, down to as low as 30 per cent. The State officers have succeeded in making some of these gentlemen understand that if there were a uniform rate throughout the State the burden of taxation would be also proportionate, but as a rule it is hard to get admission for this fact in the local mind. Of course, it is equally a fact that a uniform rate in any one county would give an equitable amount of taxation for each piece of property, but this also is difficult of comprehension. There is another element of difficulty in the case that is not usually remembered, and that is that in the present condition of agriculture in the State of New-York the value of any given piece of farming land depends very largely on the skill and intelligence of the occupant, and these are very far from uniform. What may be called staple farming, the raising of the crops that were fairly profitable twenty-five years ago, has ceased to be a paying business and is becoming less and less so with every year.

Two curious appointments were made last week, concerning one of which Secretary NOBLE appears to have had some misgivings. Upon the recommendation of the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, THOMAS J. MORGAN, the Commissioner's wife has been appointed to be his private secretary at a comfortable salary. This appointment was made by the Secretary without hesitation, but he drew a long breath and required some time for deliberation when Dr. DORCHESTER, the new Superintendent of Indian Schools, asked that his wife should be appointed a Special Agent in the Indian Service at a salary of $6 a day and expenses. His objections were soon overcome, however, and Mrs. DORCHESTER was appointed. "The duties of his office," said the press dispatch, "require Dr. DORCHESTER to travel about the country visiting the different Indian schools. The appointment of his wife as a Special Agent enables her to accompany her husband on these official tours." No one of her sex has ever before held an office of this kind, and it has generally been supposed that the duties of a Special Agent were such that they could not be performed simply by journeying in company with the Superintendent of Indian schools. But we do not understand why Secretary NOBLE "hesitated about making this appointment." Mr. HARRISON himself has set the example in matters of this kind, and the Secretary must know that under this Administration "public office is a family perquisite."

There is among those who are in a position to know the President's intentions a pretty strong impression that he will, before the opening of Congress or very soon after, nominate the present Attorney General to the seat of the late Justice MATTHEWS on the Supreme Court bench. We had supposed that if the President ever really entertained such a purpose as this, however vaguely, the expression of opinion already called out by the suggestion of Mr. MILLER'S nomination would have been sufficient to cause him to dismiss it. But if Mr. HARRISON'S friends are correct in the impression to which we have referred, we have overestimated his sensitiveness to public opinion of the sort that should have the most weight in a matter of this moment. We may be permitted, however, again to urge upon the President's consideration the fact that, quite apart from Mr. MILLER'S relative obscurity as a lawyer—which is serious—the American people would not approve of further honors to the President's business partner. The Attorney Generalship is quite as much of a "gift" as Mr. HARRISON ought to dispose of in that direction. And there is another suggestion that should not be without force, though Mr. HARRISON may not fully appreciate it, and that is that the hand that penned, even at the President's dictation, the amazing letter requesting the resignation of Judge SANFORD of Utah should never be intrusted with writing the opinions of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The suggestion has been thrown out that the approaching inquiry into the recent grounding of the training ship *Constellation* near Cape Henry may bring up the question of the employment of pilots for Government vessels. So far as appears, the commanding officer of that ship strictly followed the rule in not taking a pilot, and although she got aground, and was so injured that her repairs will cost many thousands of dollars, yet he could not justly be considered as violating the Navy Department regulations. One of the reports of the accident alleged that the *Constellation* had passed a pilot boat not an hour before she grounded, so that the reason for not employing its services must have been that the case was not within the regulations. These prescribe specifically that a pilot shall be taken in home waters only when necessary; indeed, when the officer in command thinks it necessary to employ a pilot, he must so certify on the voucher for payment. It is further stated in the regulations that under ordinary circumstances, and where there is no special difficulty in the case, officers are expected to pilot their vessels. The case of the *Constellation* seems to have come within this ordinary rule. Whether the rule itself might be modified to advantage is another matter.

The provision made by the last Congress for the publication of the Records of the Rebellion hereafter under the supervision of a board of three persons took effect on the 1st of this month. The effect will possibly be to lessen the liability to the introduction of unofficial matter, as in the unfortunate instance which caused the recent controversy. Still, that was an exceptional instance, and after the vigorous manner in which it was taken up and censured there was much less danger that anything of the kind would occur again. The very exception had thrown into strong contrast the general high character and authority of the great work. While the provision for a board of publication may be regarded as a wise precaution, the most noticeable feature of the legislation which now takes effect is its liberal appropriation. During at least eight years the annual sum set apart for this purpose has not exceeded $36,000, but now it is fixed at $100,000, and as a result the volumes hereafter will come out at least three times as rapidly.

Mr. GEORGE O. JONES is to meet in convention at Cincinnati on the 4th of September next under the corporate title of the National Greenback Party. He has issued an invitation to whom it may concern to meet with him, but we imagine that unanimity of his proceedings will not be seriously disturbed by those whom he has addressed. Mr. JONES announces that when he has reorganized himself he will pledge himself in "the spirit of the resolution passed by the Continental Congress in 1778 not to eat, drink, wear, nor use anything manufactured in Great Britain, nor, after one year, trade with any one who deals in goods brought here under the British flag.'" What time the reorganized Mr. JONES has to spare from boycotting the British Empire he will devote to advocating a lot of things too numerous to mention, but among them is "the encouragement of the American merchant marine," though what it is to be encouraged to do is not mentioned.

WHY THEY DO IT.

We published yesterday morning a statement by an eye witness of the utter waste of time and strength to which the President and his Cabinet are subjected by office seekers. After a recent tour of the White House, the State Department, the Navy Department, the Treasury, and the Post Office Department, our informant made the very moderate estimate that three-fourths of the time of the Executive Chief and his immediate subordinates is given up to listening to the appeal of office seekers. In this he confirms the reports of other observers as well as the statements made by a number of the members of the Administration themselves. The sober people of the United States who go about their daily business and try to earn a decent living honestly have been amazed at statements of this kind, and naturally wonder how the evil comes about and how the President and his Cabinet can be protected. They are wasting their sympathy. The evil is one for which the present President of the United States is largely responsible and one which he could remedy in any given twenty-four hours, if he chose to do so, and his Cabinet officers are in much the same case.

It is true that Mr. HARRISON did not start the spoils system. On the contrary, when he was nominated for the Presidency it had a very firm hold on the politics of the United States, and though its development had been checked by Mr. CLEVELAND it was still intrenched in the service to a most injurious extent. This was true to such a degree that the Republican National Convention, referring to the reform that Mr. CLEVELAND had only partially carried out, made this explicit declaration on the subject:

"The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

This declaration was most unqualifiedly adopted by Mr. HARRISON in his letter of acceptance, and he furnished of his own accord the following pledge, which is in complete harmony with the above declaration and is even more definite:

"In appointments to every grade and department fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office."

Now, it is clear that if Mr. HARRISON had kept these promises neither he nor his Cabinet officers would be worried by place hunters. If he had said to every man who approached him on the subject after he was elected that he would neither make nor permit removals not suggested by "the interest of the public service," he would have had very few vacancies to fill. If he had said, further, that as to candidates for such vacancies as should occur he would listen to nothing except adequate testimony to their "fitness," and would hear nothing as to "party service," instead of giving up "three-fourths" of his time to the mob of office hunters, he would have had ample leisure to attend to his legitimate business. If he would now repent of his treachery to this country, if he would begin to observe the solemn promises he made voluntarily, the nuisance would cease. It would cease equally for his heads of departments, and the work that they are all hired to do would have some chance of getting done. In brief, the simple remedy of common honesty, thoroughly applied, would give instant and permanent relief. This is a fact that we commend to the prayerful attention of our pious President and of those good Republicans who are bemoaning his sufferings in the high office which he has so perverted from its constitutional function.

RADCLYFFE AND HIS CLUB.

Mr. HERBERT RADCLYFFE of Boston is entitled to the sympathy of Mr. WILLIAM W. DUDLEY of Washington, and it may be that these two "earnest workers" will soon be comparing opinions as to this ingratitude of those whom they have served. To the manipulator of the "blocks of five" the temperature of the White House is so cold that it chills his very marrow, and the Home Market Club is trying to get rid of its chief executive officer, who gained considerable notoriety in the last campaign by the wide circulation of bogus quotations purporting to have been taken from English papers. But RADCLYFFE does not propose to be crowded out of his office without a fight, and the quarrel is quite an interesting one as it stands.

He discovered in June that the Directors and Nominating Committee of the club had determined to displace him. Whereupon he addressed to the members of the club an unsigned circular reminding them that the annual meeting was to be held on July 10, and urging them to attend it, because "it is proposed by the present Board of Directors not to re-elect Mr. HERBERT RADCLYFFE, the present Secretary, under whose executive management the club has achieved the most marked triumph ever known in a political agitation." They were asked to send Radclyffe proxies if they could not be present. The next circular was signed by the President and Directors. It warned members that RADCLYFFE'S circular was misleading, and said:

"We deem it best to state that the Directors are unanimously of the opinion that the best interests of the club demand the retirement of the present executive officer and the election of one whose character, ability, and purposes will be in accord with those by whom the club was organized. With this conviction we informed Mr. RADCLYFFE some time since that he would not be nominated for re-election, and in a spirit of friendship to him, desiring that the influence of the club should be unimpaired, we advised that Mr. RADCLYFFE should resign. This he declined to do."

With this was inclosed the report of the Nominating Committee, in which ALBERT CLARKE was named for Secretary, the committee saying that it had been informed "that it was the unanimous opinion of the Board of Directors that a change in the office of Secretary was for the best interests of the club." Members were urged to send proxies for use against RADCLYFFE. It also appears that RADCLYFFE'S salary had been reduced from $5,000 to $3,000, in the vain hope that this action would cause him to relax his hold upon the office.

But the Secretary had not played all of his cards. The members who had received the Directors' circular soon received another, an exact copy of the one first sent out by RADCLYFFE, with the addition of the signatures of forty well-known members of the club. Attached to this were letters from Senator HOAR and Senator FRYE, in which RADCLYFFE was warmly commended. Said Senator HOAR: "I can hear witness to the very great importance and value of your service to the cause of protection and to the Republican Party. As a member of the Home Market Club I hope your official connection with it may be continued, and that its work may go on without interruption with the advantage of your valuable services." Senator FRYE was of the opinion that the "efficient Secretary" of the club should continue "to give it the benefit of his zeal and experience." Not a word had these honorable Senators to say about the use of forged quotations in a Presidential campaign. Accompanying the circular were also letters of commendation written by the Chairmen of Republican committees in eighteen States and the Secretary of the committee in this State. All these—from HUSTON to MANLEY, from COOPER to PAYNE—warmly praised the zeal and wisdom of RADCLYFFE as shown in the publications supplied so profusely for use in the campaign. By Mr. COOPER these publications were characterized as "apt, spicy, and strong," and by Mr. HOBART of New-Jersey RADCLYFFE'S work was described as "systematic, prompt, and satisfactory." In none of these letters can there be found any disapproval of the use of forged or bogus quotations. So the matter stands. RADCLYFFE'S personal campaign will end on Wednesday next.

It does not clearly appear for what reason "the best interests of the club demand the retirement" of RADCLYFFE. AMASA CLARKE, one of the Directors, says that "the board was influenced in no manner by the publication of the forged quotations." He also says: "We have no fault to find with Mr. RADCLYFFE for the manner in which he conducted the campaign." EBEN S. DRAPER, a member of the Nominating Committee to whom proxies for the defeat of RADCLYFFE are to be sent, also declares that the circulation of forged quotations "had nothing to do with the case." WESTON LEWIS, a Director, says that "RADCLYFFE has his ideas about the nature of the work to be done in the time of quiet following an election, but we do not approve of them." Still, he will not explain what these "ideas" are, nor will he admit that RADCLYFFE'S course in the campaign was marred by any blunders. A member who will not allow his name to be used complains that RADCLYFFE was gaining all the credit for the club's work, and had begun to believe that he was the club. There are some indications that envy is the cause of all this commotion.

For honest men the most disheartening feature of this dispute is the refusal of prominent members of the Home Market Club to express disapproval of the circulation of forged or bogus quotations by the club's executive officer. Even when so favorable an opportunity for saying a few words in behalf of honesty in politics is presented, the men who are trying to displace RADCLYFFE will not admit that the circulation of the quotations has been or ought to be permitted to have any weight in the case against him, whatever that case may be. "We have no fault to find with Mr. RADCLYFFE for the manner in which he conducted the campaign."

NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, AND THE CANAL.

At the moment when the organs of the Panama Canal Company are trying to revive the hopes of the people on the isthmus by holding out the expectation that France is about to extend some form of relief which will commit her to the fortunes of the bankrupt enterprise, there comes from that quarter, through the Panama *Star and Herald*, one of M. DE LESSEPS'S beneficiaries, a confused and confusing report of probable war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and consequent hindrance and stoppage of work on the Nicaragua Canal. The circulation of this report is timely in a double sense, as the news of the commencement of operations by the Nicaragua Company is just now attracting attention in Europe, and threats of an international complication over it might serve at once to weaken confidence in that undertaking and to refresh the energy of the Panama speculators in their efforts to secure financial aid.

The representatives of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and of the Maritime Canal Company have declared that the reports from Panama are untrue and that there is no ground for apprehending any outbreak of hostilities or armed interference with the canal work, which, it is stated, has been in uninterrupted progress since the 3d of June. But as long as a vestige of hope lingers in Colombia of a possible resumption of the influx of French gold, periodical alarms of some kind regarding the Nicaragua Canal will come up from Panama. In so far as their source may leave them any title to credit, they should be considered in the light of the true legal and international position of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua and of the enterprise which it was organized to promote.

The canal concession granted by the republic of Nicaragua, in 1887, is a vested right. It is entitled to the same protection that is accorded to any property of an American citizen. It cannot be divested except by due process of law, and it covers the route of the proposed canal from sea to sea. War between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, if permitted, might postpone the company's operations, but it could not impair its title, however the war might result.

A part of the canal will occupy the channel of the San Juan River, where for some distance its right, or south, bank forms the boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and as grants of land, materials, and right of eminent domain in her territory might be of value, the canal company secured from Costa Rica a concession covering such grants and rights—being really in the nature of a quit claim of them—after the arbitration award of President CLEVELAND had defined the boundary between the two republics. Modifications of this contract may be found advisable upon points which affect or seem to affect the conflicting claims of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but they cannot alter the position or interfere with the plans of the canal company, which has a legal and vested ownership in the right of way, no matter in which sovereignty it may lie.

A corporation created by act of Congress, the Maritime Canal Company can invoke the protection for these contract rights which our Government extends to the property and rights of every American citizen in a foreign country, should its operations be arbitrarily interfered with. But it is highly improbable that our Government would permit military operations, were any contemplated, for the possession of the canal route. By our treaty of 1867 with Nicaragua we possess the right and assume the duty of protecting and keeping open the interoceanic transit across that State. The case is parallel in all respects with the one at Panama, where we have been obliged to intervene with force to protect the transit over that isthmus. The work on the Nicaragua Canal being actually begun and in course of prosecution, the treaty of 1867 applies to it as effectually as our treaty with Colombia applies to the Panama Railroad.

TWO LESSONS FOR STRIKERS.

The Musicians' Union of San Francisco has succeeded by means of a "strike" in bringing a number of its members into conflict with the military law of the State of California, and involving them in a court-martial for mutiny, which may result seriously for the misguided culprits. The "union" price for musicians, it appears, is $8 per day on the Pacific coast, and when the Citizens' Fourth of July Committee decided that with the funds in its possession it could pay but $6 per man the union ordered all bands under its jurisdiction to refuse to play in the procession. The bands belonging to the First, Second, and Third Regiments of the State militia belong to the union, and they obeyed the order, refusing to play for their regiments. It happens that these men were regularly enlisted in the regiments to which they are attached, and their decision to obey the orders of the Musicians' Union rather than those of their regimental commanders amounted to the crime of mutiny under military law. They are all to be arrested and tried by court-martial for this crime, and possibly when this proceeding is ended both they and their union will have imbibed a modicum of good sense which will stand them in good stead in the future.

The San Francisco strike has something of the humorous in the manner of its ending to the outside observer, but it should be a lesson to the Musicians' Union, warning them to avoid running upon such a rock as a military court again. It probably will be. A more serious lesson to strikers was taught in Duluth on Saturday, when a gang of infuriated workmen attacked the police with clubs and stones, and were driven off only after the militia had fired on the crowd and killed one man and severely wounded several others. In this case the lesson was a painful one, but it had to be taught, and it was worth the loss of human life which its teaching involved. When any class of men in this country become imbued with the notion that they are above the law, or stronger than the executive arm of the law, they must be put down at any sacrifice. Too much violence has characterized labor agitations in the past, and the only way to prevent it is prompt action at the first signs of trouble. The workingman must learn that he is entitled to the same measure of protection as other citizens, but to no more. When he tramples the law under foot he loses his rights, and the superior right of the community to be protected comes to the front, and that right is imperative above all others in a republican Government.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The report of a special committee, composed of Drs. J. G. TRUAX, J. R. MACGREGOR, and ALFRED L. CARROLL, to the New-York County Medical Association, discloses a singular weakness in our system for the registration of vital statistics. The value of these statistics is, of course, very largely dependent upon their completeness. That is to say, the rate of mortality cannot be accurately ascertained or given to the public unless the number of accessions to the population, both by immigration and by nativity, is as fully given as the number of deaths.

At present no serious complaint is made about the registration of deaths, and there is every reason to suppose that it is reasonably complete. It is impossible to secure a burial in or near the city without a professional certificate of the fact of death and of the cause of death. It is extremely inconvenient to dispose of a dead body except through the usual methods furnished by undertakers and gravediggers, except in the case of cremation, where the requirements are equally strict as in burial and equally well carried out. There is no reason to suspect that the requirements of the law are extensively or successfully evaded. Cases of actual crime are so infrequent in comparison that they may safely be omitted from the account, and it is only in these that it is the interest of anybody to neglect the registration of deaths.

It is necessary that the registration of nativity should be equally full with that of deaths, in order to make comparisons and deductions of value. According to the report of the committee of the Medical Association, this is by no means the case. It seems that the State law puts upon the parents or custodians of children the duty of reporting their births, except only in five specified cities, of which New-York and Brooklyn are two. In these cities the responsibility is put upon the physicians and the few registered midwives. The result is that where no physician is called in at a birth and no responsible midwife, the chances are that, through ignorance, neglect, or shame, the birth will not be registered. As everybody knows who knows anything of the habits of the poor, especially among some foreign nationalities, there is an enormous number of births every year which are not registered at all, do not enter into the tables of vital statistics, and hence render these tables misleading through incompleteness. There is another requirement in the law that it is difficult to comply with even when a physician is employed, and that is the requirement that the name of the mother shall be furnished as part of the record. To comply with this requirement in cases where the mother is unmarried would be to make needless proclamation of an unhappy woman's shame. In order to comply with the law the attending physician is compelled to perform what may be an act of extreme cruelty and at the same time an act that involves a breach of professional confidence. This act is entirely unnecessary for the purpose of the law, which is assured if the registration of births is accurate and complete.

In order to obviate these disadvantages, the committee proposes that the system in the excepted cities shall be assimilated to that which prevails throughout the State. It is said that the adoption of this system, requiring a return from the parents or custodians of newly-born children, was followed by a marked increase in the recorded birth rate. The ignorance of parents of certain classes would doubtless still prevent the record from attaining completeness, but the practical question is whether a nearer approach to completeness would not be attained if parents who do not employ physicians to attend births were required to register the births under penalties than if no such requirement were imposed upon them. To ask this question is of course to answer it. In the same direction of greater completeness of the statistics is the other recommendation of the committee that in illegitimate births the name of the mother shall not be required. It cannot be doubted that the adoption of these two recommendations would tend to make our vital statistics fuller and more trustworthy.

It is not quite a year since a delegation of Clay County coal miners visited Mr. HARRISON at Indianapolis and their spokesman said of them: "They believe that you, Sir, are the typical representative of the great principles that underlie the platform of the Republican Party, such as high wages for our workingmen, &c. This a square-toed fight. On one side bread, beef, butter, and the good things of this life, and BEN HARRISON beside them; on the other side Uncle GROVER, low wages, and such grub as you can get, and be satisfied with half a loaf." These very men to-day are making a "square-toed fight" against a reduction of 22 per cent. in their wages, and would be starving but for the bread sent to them from the ovens of the prisons. They voted for "beef, bread, butter, and BEN HARRISON," and this is what they got. Nor is it a mere chance coincidence. The protective tariff, by giving artificial aid to the employers, and securing them in a practical monopoly, enables them to make exactions such as these, while it restricts the demand for labor.

LIGHT AND AGREEABLE.

Even the Republicans are kicking vigorously at the complete failure of Harrison to carry out civil service reform. This Republican dissatisfaction explains the recent defeat in Montana. The Administration candidates have to suffer for pretty much the same reason that one boy thrashes a neighbor's son. "What are you thrashing him for?" asked a looker-on. "Because his owo daddy never likes him. I'm doing it for charity," was the reply. As neither Harrison nor the Republican Party rebukes corrupt politicians, the people, out of charity, administer the corrective. The Montana Republican candidates are sore about it, but somebody had to rebuke them.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Did you know that ants would make lemonade?" asked a Bridge-street grocer the other day. "They will, for I have seen them do it several times. The other day I left a slice of lemon on the counter, and there happened to be some sugar not far off, and shortly I noticed the ants carrying the sugar to the lemon juice. I thought it was rather queer as well as cute, and to test the matter have tried it several times by putting a piece of lemon on the counter and placing some sugar near by, and the ants never fail to carry the sugar to the lemon. What do you think of that now? It is an absolute fact."—*Tampa (Fla.) Tribune.*

Mrs. Du Ille—John, my dressmaker arrived to-day, and I must have the materials to-morrow. Mr. Du Ille—Eh! What? You said you had written to her not to come until next month. Mrs. Du Ille—Yes, I did, but she never got the letter. Mr. Du Ille (clasping his hand to his breast pocket)—Woman, this is a plot—a vile plot! If you had really wanted her to stay away you would have handed that letter to the postman yourself; you wouldn't have given it to me to mail.—*New-York Weekly.*

If there is any reason on earth or in the heavens above the earth or in the waters beneath the earth why the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum and the Corcoran Art Gallery should not be kept open until 6 or 6:30 o'clock in the evening, we think that reason ought to be put among the other curious things in the museum, and then the museum ought to be kept open until 6 or 6:30 o'clock to give the people a chance to see that reason.—*Washington Post.*

In public life men had better be interesting than great. The names of many men are made immortal because of this subtle spell. Interestingly wise, foolish, eccentric, ugly, ambitious, enthusiastic, or even interestingly wicked, and a man has the ears and eyes of the public! Fame follows even in the train of folly if it possesses interest. Gen. Butler is interesting because he is ugly and unique.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

A customer entered a store in Concord, N. H., not long since and asked for a present of a pocketknife. The proprietor politely granted the request, the party making his selection. The proprietor was some what surprised when the customer asked for the price, and in reply inquired if he did not make a request of a present. "Yes," said the man, "but I always like to know how much I am getting."—*Boston Traveller.*

Editor—Ah, I see you have brought in that dialect story you spoke of. Popular Author—Yes, here it is; it is a short story—only about 5,000 words. Editor—But, merciful powers! from the size of your manuscript I should say it was a story of at least 100,000 words. Author—Oh, but very little of that is the story. Most of it is a glossary of the dialect.—*Chicago America.*

There never was and never will be a man so great as not to be helped by the reflected glory of his ancestors. It is one thing to make laws and another to eradicate instincts; and the instinctive feeling that, other things being equal, a man is more likely to be great and good because his father or grandfather was good and great is too deep-rooted a plant to come up with any legislative tugging at its stalk.—*The Critic.*

It was reserved for a Missouri man who was a candidate for a Post Office to take the official roll of his church to Washington to show to the President that he was a member in good standing. If a man of that kind even succeeded in getting an appointment who would want to go on his bond?—*Kansas City Star.*

"Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but rising every time we fall," said Confucius, but that was long ago. Nowadays most men seem to find their greatest glory in tripping other people up.—*Somerville Journal.*

A man needn't go to the wilds of Africa to get irretrievably lost. All he has to do is to go to the wilds of Chicago and murder somebody, and the thing is effectively done.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A young man of Greene County recently sent his sweetheart a luscious melon, accompanied by a note making the startling request, "Inclosed please find a watermelon."—*Savannah News.*

New-Orleans is now the seat of war on the American continent. The place hasn't contained so many fighting men since Benjamin Butler withdrew.—*Philadelphia Press.*

At the gait new States are coming into the Union there threatens to be a corner in Territories soon unless Alaska be cut up considerably.—*Pittsburg Press.*

"I understand you are one of the fair graduates, Miss Pease!" "More than fair, Mr. Fleecy. I stood ninety-six in all my examinations."—*The Epoch.*

A bad nickel, easily identified by certain marks, has worried the street car drivers of Rome for two years.—*Rome (Ga.) Sentinel.*

EDITOR BULOZ'S WIDOW DEAD.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Mme. Buloz, wife of the founder of the celebrated *Revue de Deux-Mondes* and mother-in-law of M. Pailleron, the dramatist, has just died. Since the death of her son Louis, in 1876, she lived in retirement, and was never present at the social and literary assemblies of her other son, M. Charles Buloz, the present "Director" of the great review. In the *salon* of the deceased lady were to be met at one time Guizot, Molé, Thiers, and the most celebrated men of the century. Sprung from a family of writers, she ably aided her husband, who, although no writer himself, was an admirable "directeur," and knew how to recruit and to manage his staff; yet the *Deux-Mondes* was not consolidated without difficulty, for in 1838 Buloz was sold up unceremoniously, and was sent to a debtors' prison at Clinchy, where he edited his review in company with his staff, and had George Sand to correct proofs. Mme. Buloz was a slight, amiable-looking little woman, and helped to soften down the rough sides of her husband's character. Her name belongs to the literary history of France.

A METHODIST CENTENARY.

ALBANY, July 7.—To-day the Methodists of the city celebrated the centenary of the foundation of their sect in Albany. In the morning the Rev. Bishop D. J. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., of New-York preached the centennial sermon in the First Church on "The Future of Christianity." In Grace Church the Rev. Charles V. Sims, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the Syracuse University, preached. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne of New-York preached in St. Luke's Church, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Heath of Springfield in Trinity Church, and the Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D. D., of Philadelphia, in Ash Grove Church. In the evening union mass meetings were held in the First and Trinity churches. In the former a poem was read by Harvey Wendell of this city, and addresses were made by the Rev. Merritt Hulburd and Chancellor Sims. In Trinity Church Bishop Andrews and the Rev. Dr. G. H. Payne spoke.

SUNDAY AT THE CAMP.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 7.—One of the fairest of days broke over the State Camp here to-day and found the Ninth Regiment and the Tenth Battalion thoroughly settled in their quarters after passing a night almost as quiet as the still moonlight which rested over the camp. During the night the numbers in the Ninth Regiment had been increased by a few late arrivals, and that regiment now numbers 31 officers and 509 men, which, with the 32 musicians, makes its total number 572. The majority of the men "turned in" early and few instances of skylarking came to light. A few of those who were so disposed visited Chaplain Maynard, whose light was seen burning after taps had sounded. The Chaplain was busying himself in arranging his Sunday address, and was interrupted to it by being suddenly precipitated from the couch on which he was reclining while overlooking his notes. The Chaplain took the matter good-humoredly and acquiesced in the gentle hint of his friends to seek his couch.

The morning broke pleasantly, and those who had seen considerable rain here of late began to have hopes of ideal weather. Nor were they disappointed. The air was clear, and a gentle breeze wafted in from the river and stirred the trees on the bluffs, the tent flaps, and the flags. After an informal camp inspection by Col. McGrath the ceremony of guard mounting took place and was witnessed by a number of Sunday visitors. Capt. G. T. Norman, Company A, was Officer of the Day. First Lieut. A. W. Pray of the Tenth Battalion was Senior Officer of the Guard, and the outpost was intrusted to Second Lieut. J. W. West, Company B, and Sergt. F. H. Hoyt, Company A. After being sent back for re-formation, the company details having delayed, the guard mounting was conducted with success.

A little before 11 o'clock the call to church was sounded, and before an altar built of drums, over which was spread the Stars and Stripes, the Rev. Newland Maynard, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, conducted the service, which was for the most part in the Episcopal form. It began at 11 o'clock, and a large number of the members of the regiment and battalion gathered on the hills beneath the shady trees adjoining Lunary-row. The Chaplain chose as his subject the text, "How shall I be saved," and drew several pointed lessons of real worth and sound good sense from the incident from which he took his text. The Chaplain urged the young hearers to place their ideals of manhood high, and then they would become not only good men, but good soldiers. The service was opened with the hymn, "Rock of Ages" and closed with the national hymn, "America," followed by the benediction. Among those who attended were Adjt. Gen. Porter, Col. Story, Col. Phisterer, Col. McGrath, and Col. Seward.

In the afternoon a Gospel service was held at the Young Men's Christian Association tent under the auspices of the association. It was largely attended.

During the day visitors strolled about the encampment and the bluffs. The general air of quietude was broken from time to time during the afternoon by strains of music issuing from the open tents, accompanied by the singing of hymns. One tent possessed the luxury of a piano, and a number of men gathered about it and sang the "Old, Old Story" and other selections appropriate to the day.

Both the regiment and the battalion have settled down to work that is thoroughly business-like, and their efforts to make their work count point to excellent results.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, July 7.—With Forepaugh's Circus and Theodore Thomas's concerts each drawing thousands at every performance, had houses might have been expected at the Chicago theatres the last week. On the contrary, business has been good all around, though nothing new has been offered. The only change of bill was at Hooley's, where Mr. Sothern finished his fortnight engagement, as well as his season, with a week of "Lord Chumley," playing to better houses than were drawn by "The Highest Bidder."

The "first edition" of "Bluebeard, Jr.," at the Chicago Opera House, was exhausted last evening, and the second was put on to-night. In this ingenious way Manager Henderson arranges the changes that are from time to time necessary in his Summer spectacles, each "edition" containing new features in the way of songs, dances, and effects. John Braham has rearranged the music for the spectacle and greatly improved it. It is estimated by attachés of the house that nearly eighty thousand persons have seen "Bluebeard, Jr.," in the last four weeks.

Mr. McVicker's production of "The Tempest" is growing in public favor. The houses last week were much better than during the preceding week.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" continues to draw fair houses to the Columbia at the evening performances, and to fill the theatre at the matinées.

"Enoch Arden" was put on at Hooley's this evening by Mr. Newton Beers and a company selected by him for the production.

The Bostonians are nearing Chicago again after a most successful trip through California. In San Francisco their business was very large, and there last week they played to standing room only at each performance. In Denver they filled the Tabor Grand, and turned people away nightly. So pleased is Manager Will Davis with his successful season that he has entered into a contract for another and longer tour next year with Messrs. Karl, Barnabee, and MacDonald.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 7—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, showers, no decided change in temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York and Western New-York, light showers and stationary temperature in northern, fair and warmer in southern portions, westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, except near the coast, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair, no decided change in temperature, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	72°	64°	3:30 P. M.	92°	86°
6 A. M.	73°	68°	6 P. M.	89°	84°
9 A. M.	80°	71°	9 P. M.	80°	80°
12 M.	86°	82°	12 P. M.	74°	79°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 76.5°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 80.2°

A CHURCH COMMITTEE COMES TO GRIEF.

From the Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

In conversation the other day an old resident related this anecdote, which occurred some forty years ago: "On Shoal Creek there lived a number of old-time gentlemen with their antique notions of life, with the decanter of old liquors on the sideboard as the cornerstone of their far-famed hospitality and the mainstay of the domestic economy. Notwithstanding the universality of whisky drinking, the churches as a rule were more rigid in disciplining their members for drunkenness than they are now. Among those whose membership was at Shoal Creek was Judge L., and to an unguarded moment he took 'too much' and was seen drunk. The next conference promptly appoint

SEA BREEZES WERE RARE

THOUSANDS SOUGHT THEM IN VAIN YESTERDAY.

ALL THE OUT-OF-TOWN RESORTS WERE CROWDED WITH PERSPIRING BUT GOOD-HUMORED NEW-YORKERS.

Much the largest crowd of the season visited Glen Island yesterday, but the reconstruction of the grounds and the addition of two more islands to the resort provided such a sufficiency of elbow room that nobody was crowded. Among the early arrivals there were three smart chaps, evidently the bucks of some rural settlement, with big wads of money, which they displayed with perilous ostentation in even so orderly and select a company as always constitutes a Glen Island pilgrimage. When they arrived at the island they proceeded to conduct and disport themselves as if they owned the place and wanted to impress the visitors with their importance. It took them a scant ten minutes to run their course and find themselves back on board the boat under police surveillance and bound for the city.

They broke for the menagerie as soon as they set foot on the island, and proceeded to stir up the animals. Inside the large circle in which the cages containing the animals are arranged is a grove of lofty trees, and in that grove are three bears, heavily chained to stumps of trees, about which they delight to circle and upon which they are accustomed to climb and perch themselves. Two of these bears are Americans, and clever and playful, but the other, a Russian bear, is a regular Nihilist in disposition—sly, alert, sharp, and malicious. The management have put a railing around his stump to keep inquisitive people at a respectful distance.

Over this the biggest of the three countrymen jumped, and, seizing the bear by his stumpy tail, gave it a jerk. Then he tried to jump out of the inclosure, but before he could get over the rail the bear had seized him. From the terrified shriek of the greenhorn the police thought the bear had effected a hold on something more sensitive than cloth. Whatever it was, it gave way, and the man landed on all fours outside the rail.

The police had not arrived in the meantime, and taking the three verdant visitors in tow they placed them on board the steamer and started them back to the city.

The crowds that visited the island enjoyed as beautiful a view of the long marine panorama as ever was presented. The surface of the Sound was like a mirror, and a long procession of yachts that had started out early found only breeze enough to scantily fill their sails. There were hundreds of these, and their reflection, with that of the headlands along the shore, in the water made a picture rarely equaled on even the placid waters of Long Island Sound. Boat riding, swimming, swinging, listening to good music, and dining in either of the pavilions constituted the employment of most of those who visited the island, but there were many who found enjoyment in sitting in the shade of the trees and watching the moving panorama of pleasure before them, while the cool breezes from the woodlands brought them the comfort they could not find in the city.

Yesterday was the greatest day which Coney Island has seen this season, and it consoled the hotel and saloon keepers for their hard luck on the Fourth. John Y. McKane, Coney Island's boss, was prepared to make an affidavit that there were 75,000 visitors, and he sternly refused to swerve from this figure. There probably were 50,000 people there, each individual one of whom was sorry he or she did not stay at home in New-York where it was tolerably cool. Coney Island was about 10° hotter than New-York all day and ever so much more uncomfortable.

Rockaway Beach gloried in existence yesterday. When the noon hour came around in the course of the day, it was full, and by the time the sun had got to be a big, glowing ball in the West, it was overflowing with crowds and jollity. It was the biggest day Rockaway has had this year. Twenty thousand people went there, drank unlimited amounts of beer, bathed in the pleasing surf, tried the merry-go-rounds, and enjoyed themselves intensely after the manner of Rockaway crowds. There was no kind of an excuse any one could offer, except that on the late trains home passengers were somewhat inclined to be boisterous—just enough, however, to make things pleasantly lively. Perhaps the great heat, caused by a shore breeze, was to blame for this.

Staten Island was found to be a pleasant place by thousands of people yesterday. The ferry-boats and rapid-transit trains were freely patronized from early morning until about noon by numbers of fishermen. The afternoon travelers were mostly young men, women, and children in search of amusement and cool breezes.

South Beach, on the south shore of the island, is becoming a favorite resort for Sunday visitors. The crowd there yesterday was enormous and the frankfurter, the cane, and the baby carriage men reminded visitors of Coney Island. Bathing house keepers came in for a fair share of profit, the beach being filled with bathers all the afternoon. Promenaders did not find their progress altogether pleasant as the sand is not soaked very hard. A plank walk is to be laid on the beach soon.

Although formally opened on the Fourth, Long Beach caught its first share of Summer guests Saturday and yesterday. A number went down from the city Saturday evening and remained over until this morning. The concerts given in the afternoon and evening were listened to by large numbers of people who sat on the spacious hotel veranda and enjoyed the cool sea breeze and music. The cottages and hotel rooms are rapidly filling up.

Bowery Bay Beach the crowd was the largest of the year. The horse cars from the Long Island City ferries were taxed to their utmost and so filled with sweltering passengers that the trip was decidedly uncomfortable. The boats were all well filled. When the crowds started homeward the rush was even greater. All started early, and in the rush for the cars children and women were rudely pushed and shoved, and many hats and dresses were torn. At the beach the crowd spent the hours bathing, eating, drinking, and playing. It was an orderly one, and no arrests or accidents were reported.

FATHER SHUPE'S EXCURSION.

When Father Shupe Columbia got back from his ten-cent excursion to Newburg yesterday he figured that he had made just $22 27 out of the first regular day of his new season. He dropped $30 on the Fourth of July and he is pretty nearly square up to date. The famous river greyhound, Florence, left Veesy-street at 8:30 o'clock and took enough passengers on board at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to make the whole number of paying passengers 150. The greyhound Florence made the trip to Newburg and back again in about fifteen hours, and left all records unsmashed unless it was her own for slowness.

Half an hour's stop was made at Newburg, and as soon as the return trip began, a prayer meeting that lasted all the way from Newburg to Peekskill was held on the deck. President J. M. M. Caldwell of the tenth district in Rome, Ga., made an address, and Father Columbia told of his plans. J. D. Graham also made remarks. There was no music, no beer, and no meat on the boat, the latter failing to be sent to the dock in time. Father Columbia made $22 27 on the food alone. He has fixed his total expenses, including boat, Captain and crew, food, coal, and everything else, do not reach $50, he says.

His followers seemed well satisfied with a very delightful day on the Hudson, only some of them thought that fifteen hours and 20 cents was altogether too much of a good thing. He will ride his hobby to West Point to-day and to-morrow. The prayer meeting came very near stopping the boat altogether. The passengers were all crowded on one side, the steamer listed to starboard, and one wheel was held up out of the water, and the other had to do all the work alone.

OBJECTED TO THE UMPIRE.

About 3,000 persons went out to the Long Island Grounds yesterday to see the game between the Mets and Gorhams. It was a fair contest. Both sides were so evenly matched that they created a good deal of excitement. Ten innings were played with the score standing 7 to 7. In the Mets' half of the eleventh they made 1 run. Miller of the Gorhams was the first man to bat for his side in their half. He objected to the decisions of the umpire. The team left the field, whereupon Umpire Chilom gave the game to their opponents by a score of 9 to 0. The score by innings was:

Mets	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—8
Gorhams	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0.—7

Batteries—Carney and Holbert; Nelson and Jackson. Base hits—Mets, 13; Gorhams, 7. Errors—Mets, 6; Gorhams, 12.

THOMAS PARKER WAS DROWNED.

The body of Thomas Parker of 164 East Twenty-eighth-street was found yesterday in the East River at Pier 50. On the 4th of July Parker and Lawrence Sullivan and John Doyle went out in the former's yacht, sailing on the East River. Opposite Jefferson-street the yacht was upset. Parker jumped out and was drowned. His two companions were rescued. The police arrested them, and they were held for an investigation.

A WILD STEER IN THE BAY.

Edward Barker, who belongs on the towboat McAuley, while cruising down the bay yesterday was astonished to see a wild steer in the water. With the aid of the crew of the boat the animal was secured and brought up to J. J. Syerson's stable, at 130 Elizabeth-street. Brooklyn. The steer is supposed to have escaped from a White Star Line steamer.

THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL.

AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF ITS OLD MANAGERS.

HARTFORD, July 7.—The syndicate in this city which has purchased the stock of President A. C. Goodman of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company is composed exclusively of the Directors. No publicity has been given to this fact here, the public press not even having referred to it since the transaction, which was completed July 3. The trustee in whose hands the stock has been placed, Major John C. Parsons, is also a Director. The only member of the Board of Directors who has not been admitted to the syndicate is Richard F. Goodman of Newark, N. J.

The sworn statement of the Secretary of the company, Mr. John M. Holcombe, which was submitted to the Board of Assessors here Oct. 1, 1888, shows that 683 of the 998 shares of stock not then in the possession of President Goodman were owned by residents of this city. The number of shares owned at that date by the members of the syndicate were: Vice President Jonathan B. Bunce, 140; George W. Moore, 120; Secretary John M. Holcombe, 56; Charles S. Goodwin, 63; Newton Case and Drayton Hillyer, 30 each; James Nichols, 20, and Charles H. Lawrence, 15. The Edson Fessenden estate owned 22 shares Oct. 1; C. L. Goodwin, 15; A. E. Hart of the Society for Savings, 30; J. C. Hart, 12; E. W. Sage & Co., 50; Mrs. J. G. Stillman, 10; J. Hammond Trumbull, 15; Gurdon Trumbull, 15, and Major Parsons of the Directors' Board, 50. The 315 shares not accounted for in the statement of Secretary Holcombe are owned outside of the city of Hartford.

The syndicate paid $250,000 in cash for the 1,002 shares held by President Goodman. In this connection it is an interesting fact to be kept in mind by the policy holders of the company throughout the country that every member of the syndicate has been associated with the management for years, and that it is through them that the annual dividends of 24 per cent. have been declared. In response to an inquiry two or three days ago ex-President Goodman said he had not known of a Director of the company who had not regularly taken the 24 per cent. on his stock. The men who have by act and vote in the Directory for years made it possible to take from the policy holders the excessive dividends that have been paid are now in absolute control of the company.

There is an increasing doubt concerning the security of the policy holders under the act passed by the Legislature during the last hours of the session two weeks ago. It is not mandatory in regard to the transfer of control, and in spite of the fact that the syndicate claim that Mr. Goodman's stock was bought for the purpose of being ultimately placed in the hands of the policy holders, it is in the power of the men now in ownership to block the consummation of the legislative scheme. At the meeting of the Directors to-morrow Vice President Bunce will be elected to the Presidency of the company, John M. Holcombe Vice President, and Charles H. Lawrence Secretary.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.

BASED ON THE LOAN OF ONE MEEK EWE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 7.—M. W. Marvin of Walton, as referee by appointment of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District, after taking testimony and hearing arguments of counsel, has now rendered a report in the novel and remarkable suit of Catharine A. Freer against S. L. Slade, as executor of the estate of Amos Ellison, deceased.

The story of the claim is this: In 1841 Minard Freer, father of the plaintiff and now deceased, let Amos Ellison, who was then a boy, have a teeming ewe, under an agreement that whenever demanded he should make return to the lender out of the natural increase of the flock produced by the ewe in the geometrical progression of two for one every fourth year. Such transactions were quite common among farmers in old times and were popularly known as "letting out live stock to double every four years."

Ellison kept all the progeny of the ewe up to the time of his death, in 1882, no demand having been made upon him, so far as appears, for the share belonging to the lender of the ewe. Recently, however, Catharine A. Freer, as the heir of the lender, Minard Freer, brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Amos Ellison estate to recover the stipulated proportion of the natural increase of the ewe for forty-one years, from 1841 to 1882, amounting to 1,230 sheep, or the equivalent in cash at $3 50 a head—$4,480. The case has attracted wide interest on account of the novel issues raised. Referee Marvin, in his report to the court, does not pass upon the questions of fact in issue, but holds that the suit cannot be maintained, being barred by the short Statute of Limitations, which applies to actions against decedents' estates not brought within six months after having been rejected by an executor. The plaintiff's lawyers, it is said, will appeal and persist in the effort to collect the claim.

QUEER JURY ROOM PRACTICES.

The Jersey City *News* yesterday published a story exposing practices said to prevail in the petit jury room there. It is alleged that where jurors did not agree a penny has been tossed to decide the fate of a defendant. It is charged that this was done at the present term of court in an assault and battery case where there were nine for conviction and three for acquittal. The coin fell tail up, and the prisoner was convicted. In another assault and battery case, in which a German and an Irishman were the principals, the latter being the defendant, two jurymen, who said they would sooner believe the Irishman than the German, insisted on a verdict of acquittal, but finally consented to a verdict of simple assault.

In a case tried a few days ago where a man was tried with receiving stolen goods, a juror refused to convict because it would destroy the defendant's trade, he being a store keeper, and the other jurors not wishing to spend a night in the jury room voted for acquittal. It is likely that an investigation will be ordered to ascertain whether the allegations are true, and if they prove so the jurors who make trials a farce will be dismissed.

HE DIDN'T LIKE THE JUDGE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, July 6.

It was in ante-war times; Androscoggin County was young and Auburn was a scene of unusual hustle, as it was court week. The Presiding Justice stopped at one of the famous old hotels. At the same house boarded one of the oldest members of the bar, who for ready wit had no rival. The fire blazed brightly in the old fireplace of the hotel office. Judge ——, standing before the fire, was chatting with the gentleman when some allusion was made to the personnel of the Maine Court. Our joker, it is suspected, had conceived a poor opinion of the ability of the Justice, and was longing for a chance to "light out" on him. "Yes," said the Judge, in reply to an observation of the party, "I suppose I am the tallest Judge on the bench." "And about the slimmest one, too, I reckon!" instantly responded his imprudence to the surprise and amusement of the listeners.

MURDERS IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 7.—Dr. K. T. Mullen and W. T. Watkins had a dispute about a bill for medical service. Last night Watkins went to Mullen's, near Woodlaw, and tried to shoot him with a rifle. Mullen succeeded in wresting the gun from him and beat him to death with it.

To-day a crowd of negroes were playing crap on Red Mountain, above Gate City, when Henry Nicholls shot and severely wounded Johnson, (white,) and fled. The other negroes boarded a train at Gate City, expecting Nicholls to get on the train further down toward Birmingham. They were mistaken when Nicholls came aboard and saw his pursuers armed he opened fire with a pistol, killing Jack Saunders and Bob Dickson. He was riddled with bullets but jumped from the train, ran a short distance and dropped dead. Jack Chaney, (white,) a switchman, was seriously wounded.

BOUND TO RECOVER HIS MONEY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Ranson of the Eleventh Precinct Station heard a noise in the rear of M. J. Breitenbach's drug store, at Canal-street and the Bowery. Going to where the noise proceeded from, the patrolman found Sebastian Kuhn, a lad of sixteen, trying to effect an entrance to the rear of the building. The boy said that he had got to the rear of the building through a barber's shop which is in the basement. His story is that he had dropped a half dollar into the grating in front of the druggist's, and as he would not be allowed to get it in any other way he waited an opportunity. Kuhn resides at 134 Baxter-street. In Essex Market Court yesterday he was remanded.

WARRANTED TO WEAR.

From the Chicago America.

Joblot—See here, Isaacs, I thought you said you would warrant these trousers to wear.

Isaacs—So I did.

Joblot—Well, look at them. I've only worn them two weeks and you can see through the cloth.

Isaacs—I warranted them to wear; didn't I?

Joblot—Of course you did.

Isaacs—Vall, ain't dey worn? Vot's dar matter mit you?

SIMPSON'S SUNDAY HUNT.

HE BAGGED LARGER GAME THAN HE EXPECTED.

BIG INDIAN, N. Y., July 7.—James Simpson is a resident of Philadelphia who is seeking rest and recreation up here in the heart of the Catskills. Simpson has considerable of a record as a climber, he having "done" Slide Mountain several times, and he is fond of hunting small game. Rain fell for the first five days of last week, and Simpson, who says he hates to get his feet wet, remained indoors most of the time. During the pleasant weather of yesterday he roamed around in quest of game, but bagged little or nothing. Simpson has conscientious scruples about hunting on Sunday, but he broke them to-day, and he met bigger game than he bargained for.

The Philadelphian had climbed half way up majestic Slide Mountain, when the gun he was carrying began to feel heavy, and he stopped to rest in a small natural amphitheatre. Brush and trees were thick all around him. As he lazily lay flat on his stomach smoking, he toyed with his gun and let his imagination run riot. In a moment of abstraction he pulled the trigger of the weapon and the contents of one barrel permeated a thicket. It did more than that, as Simpson very soon found out. Some of the shot hit an old she bear that with her cub had made its lair in the thicket into which the hunter had fired. The average Catskill Mountain bear will run every time, but occasionally when one is wounded and it has a suckling cub it will fight even unto death.

Simpson had that particular kind of a bear to deal with this forenoon. The big shaggy brute growled ominously as it came toward him, and he made ready to fire as soon as brain jumped out into the clearing. The bear wasn't over half a minute coming toward its attacker, but to the hunter it seemed like an hour, and a greater number of texts than Cel. Shepard has printed in his paper during the past year seemingly passed before him all in a jiffy. It was evident from the noise that the bear was making that it didn't care a rap for good resolutions made suddenly on the spur. Its objective point was to get even with the man who had plugged it with shot.

Simpson knew that his only salvation was in shooting straight. He let a nervy fellow end a pretty fair marksman when the bear was within a few feet of him he fired, the shot taking effect in the neck. Brain had received its death wound, but it still retained some vitality. It only took a moment for the hunter to twirl his gun around, and then, grasping the hot and smoking barrel, he used the weapon as a club. Two resounding whacks laid the big brute low.

Simpson was all in a tremble and perspiration oozed copiously from every pore. He has decided, that it is wicked to hunt on Sunday; nevertheless, he will have the skin handsomely mounted and keep it as a constant reminder of his adventure.

MINSTREL GOSSIP.

THE THATCHER, PRIMROSE & WEST BREAK CAUSES TALK.

A dispatch from San Francisco announcing that the famous minstrel firm of Thatcher, Primrose & West would disband after Aug. 30 has set all theatrical people in this city talking. Six or eight weeks ago the company went on a Western trip. Mr. West remained at his Bath Beach villa until Friday last, when he went to New-Orleans to see the fight. The firm were the founders of modern spectacular minstrelsy, and have during the past eight years made over a half million dollars out of it. That they should dissolve therefore occasions much surprise, except to those who know the men particularly well and are acquainted with the causes leading to the dissolution. One of these "insiders" said to a TIMES reporter this evening:

"I have been expecting this. Before the company started West it was practically settled. Mr. West had saved over $200,000, and told his partners he was going to quit the business for good after this season. He's going to retire and live permanently in New-York. Primrose had also saved a good deal of money. Thatcher had spent very freely, and so was the poorest of the trio. When West said he was going to quit Primrose said he would leave too. He and Thatcher never agreed on questions of management. They were continually having words, and for some time past it has been understood that they would part after this year. Some little squabble in 'Frisco probably settled it. West is going to retire, as he says. Primrose will join his fortune next year with his old partner Wilson of Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West's company. Barney Fagan will be a silent partner in the firm. Thatcher will organize a minstrel troupe, to be called the Thatcher, Slavin and Johnson's. Slavin and Johnson's minstrels disbanded in San Francisco just a year ago. This break-up in the firm will give the country more and better high-class minstrelsy next year than it has ever had before. Instead of one company monopolizing the business there will be a lively competition.

WITHDREW FROM THE LEAGUE.

THE PARNELL BRANCH OF PHILADELPHIA INDIGNANT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The regular monthly meeting of the Parnell branch of the Irish National League, the most important branch in the city, was held this afternoon in Philopatrian Hall, Vice President Meakim presiding in the absence of President John M. Doyle.

After the transaction of routine business, P. McFadden, the branch's representative to the Municipal Council, tendered his resignation as delegate. Mr. McFadden said that he would no longer serve as a member of the central body, as he did not consider those in control fit representatives of the Irish race.

The resignation was accepted, and immediately Owen Kelly arose and moved that until a radical change was made in the control of the Municipal Council the Parnell branch refuse to be represented therein. He advocated earnest work in increasing the membership of the branch, the holding of regular meetings, and a continuance of the energetic work done, but hoped until better leaders were in command the members would ignore the Municipal Council.

Mr. Kelly's motion was adopted, and the Secretary, Martin I. Griffin, was instructed to notify the officials of the National League of the action taken by the Parnell branch.

After adjournment Vice-President Meakin said: "The action just taken is one which should be promptly followed by enough branches to force a dissolution of the Municipal Council. A reorganization could then be effected and then given control who would have the confidence of decent, honest Irishman. The disgraceful fight between hot-headed men which has been going on in the newspapers should not be permitted to interfere with the workings of the Irish National League, but it has been and one faction is now in control of the council. Members of the league are disgusted with the whole thing. For my part I wish Parey would perform the Kilkenny cat act and exterminate each other."

A DRIVE OF EIGHT HUNDRED MILES.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Yesterday, as a party of journalists were sitting at lunch at the Press Building in the exhibition, a well-known Austrian writer entered, followed by a stranger whom he introduced as Herr Löwy, the editor of the *Extrablatt* of Vienna, who had driven all the way from that city. Herr Löwy, who had covered a distance of 800 miles in twenty-one days, did not halt in the centre of Paris, but drove straight through, up to the font of the Eiffel Tower. His appearance was sufficiently remarkable; he was dressed in a traveling suit of grayish wool, trimmed round the neck with green velvet, and having cuffs of the same color. His clothes were dusty and grimy, and his face, baked by the sun, bore evidence of the fatigue of the journey. But, notwithstanding this, the traveler was in good health and full of spirits.

DIPLOMACY IN MOROCCO.

Madrid Dispatch to the London Standard.

With the recent visit of the French Ambassador, M. Patenôtre, to the Sultan of Morocco, at Fez, diplomacy has entered upon a period of activity in vindication of the claims of French citizens and in promotion of French influence in Morocco. The Sultan is collecting an imposing array of forces to escort him on his visit to Tangier and the seaboard provinces nearest to the Straits of Gibraltar. The new Spanish Minister at Tangier, Señor Pisnera, will only present his credentials to the Sultan in the course of the Summer. He will urge most strenuously the execution of that clause of the Treaty of 1860 which gave Spain the right to have a factory and naval station on the coast near Mogador, on the alleged site of the factory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, which was established in the eighteenth century.

A BULL FIGHTER KILLED.

Madrid Dispatch to the London Daily News.

A bull fighter who was displaying his skill in the Madrid arena but a fortnight ago was mortally wounded in a small provincial town while in the act of casting his red cloak before a bull to save his own nephew, a promising young torreador. He died the day after receiving his wound. Old Bocanegra had been famous in his day for his agility and daring, especially in Andalusia. Sorely pressed by poverty, this old man still handled the sword and red cloak, though his failing sight and growing weakness exposed him to many perils. But when he was told to take care, because bulls' horns were often wont to give a hard pinch, he replied, "Ay, friend, hunger pinches harder."

FLEECING THE AMERICANS

A CYNICAL OBSERVER AT THE EXPOSITION.

NOTES FROM THE TROCADÉRO AND THE AMERICAN QUARTER—FLOWERS IN THE EXHIBITION.

An attempt to describe the charms of Paris at the present moment would absorb more columns of THE TIMES than it could afford. There is so much to be said that anything less would not do justice to the subject. It is simply the season of its beauty and attractiveness. Paris is Paris at all times, but at this particular time, before the hot weather has wilted a leaf or coated it with dust, everything is refreshingly green and lively. If there is any one thing that Frenchmen can do better than another it is to cultivate and encourage nature to a condition of perfection, and nature has no cause to be ashamed to be assisted with such results as greet the eye at every turn in the lovely parks and grounds that make Paris the model city of the world.

As attractive as are the exhibits constituting the exposition, not in all its entirety is there anything to compare with the grounds and flowers. Beginning at the Trocadéro, standing on its balcony and looking down upon the slope extending to the river, the bewildering gorgeousness of its beds and borders of flowers is a sight to be seen but once in a lifetime. The contrasting colors with the closely-cropped surrounding lawns form a kaleidoscope indescribably beautiful. When to enter the long tents containing the more delicate varieties in such profusion that it would seem as if all France had been impoverished to furnish such an endless variety and display is so fascinating that one cannot but linger hours and hours. You forget all else. The products of art, science, and mechanics awaiting you sink into insignificance, and one turns away at last with a sigh of regret that life is not all like this—a delicious dream of beauty.

Your correspondents who are doing the heavy work of description of the exposition will doubtless give you a faithful account of the most noteworthy features of the grand show. I do not envy them their labors, for they have the world before them to describe. Fortunately for them the exhibit is only about half complete, and there is an opportunity to keep pace with the additions.

It is a lamentable fact that the comfort and harmony of things should be marred by constant conflict with workmen and hare spaces. Stumbling over débris and materiel you meet all sorts of strange gods and goddesses wandering about, beams and wheelbarrows, some in fractional parts, and in search of a place to rest their weary soles, their faces exhibiting an anxious expression of inquiry, as much as to say, "Seen anything of my pedestal anywhere?" I saw Venus in a tiff yesterday. She was on a tram car, and not a first-class one by any means. She was evidently traveling second-class. It was 12 o'clock, an hour when every man, woman, and child in Paris suspends all work and eats—breakfasts, in other words. The workmen who were moving the goddess to her place sat down on the platform of the car, spread out their eatables, and a strong odor of garlic arose to the altitude of the cifacotories of Venus, and, as if endowed with life, there was a most positive and noticeable expression on her face of indignation and disgust, and, to crown all, one of the *canaille*, after finishing his meal, proceeded to give her his attentive admiration, carrying it so far as to pat her on the cheek with his horny hand. These workmen do take most intolerable liberties with these heathen ladies. I saw a Psyche being "tested" for nose rooting place by two or three navvies, one of whom had his arm affectionately around her waist. Altogether, the gods and goddesses are having a pretty rough time of it, and must be disgusted with the offensive familiarity and want of deference on the part of mortals. I noticed particularly the expression of Monsieur Jupiter, whom I had also the pleasure of meeting "en route" to his position as a member of the standing committee. He was being trundled along on rollers, jolted and pushed, and was looking mad enough, and well he might, for thrown back and hand full of thunderbolts seemed to be saying to himself, "I have a blanky-blanketed good notion to give it to you."

A good deal of laughter was caused by a boy carrying two lay figures belonging to some modiste probably. He had an arm around the waist of each, and as he walked they bobbed their heads and inclined very affectionately toward him, which, considering the richness of their costumes, was very nasseuly conduct. It is but a step from the highly proper to the ridiculous, and there are ample instances of it in this mêlée and confusion of preparation. One of the evidences of the location of American exhibits is a couple of inclosures where several gentlemen in Continental uniforms are standing with most ill-fitting boots and an expression of considerable doubt and uncertainty on their countenances as to what they are to do next. One General, presumably Washington, but considerably improved in appearance by the omission of the usual overhanging "jowls," is reading a letter, evidently just handed by an aide, and the contents don't seem to be of a cheerful or pleasant character. It leaves a doubt on one's mind as to whether it is an important dispatch or an unexpected bill from a milliner.

The predominance of cafés and beer saloons suggests a suspicion that this exposition is a big show to attract business for these two prominent enterprises, and the proprietors seem so to view it, i. e., that they are of the most importance, and wail in the newspapers that people have the assurance to bring their own luncheons instead of buying of them. They make grievous complaint, too, that their other conveniences are not patronized, and ask the Government to do something about it. The French Government assumes to be a paternal one, but it would be curious to know how it is going to make the public drink more beer. They could not well drink less and get any at all, for these Frenchmen have acquired the art of giving out a glass of two-thirds froth and one-third beer, and the whole thing is sheer robbery at the price—6 cents per fractional glass, and then two cents to the waiter who brings it. There is a general scheme to pinch the public, and it is so barefaced and open as to excite unusual indignation. The beer is fairly good but very light, and it requires several glasses to quench an exhibition thirst. All other drinks are as bad as the beer, vile concoctions, and in the line of food poor in quality and extortionate in price. There is a showy soda fount with a conspicuous card: "American Soda Water." A trial of it proved it to be merely still water with a teaspoonful of syrup as warm as dishwater, with no fizz in it at all; and when you ask for ice they break off a piece the size of a walnut from a small cake lying on the counter. It melts immediately without cooling the liquid, and you pay 10 cents for this fraud. A genuine soda fount, served as it is in New-York, would be a fortune to its owner, but the French drink the poor stuff under the impression that it is a sample of American soda water. They have soda in bottles, but a glass of it is a guarantee for a first-class cholic.

The Hippodrome, a prominent institution of Paris, is one of the greatest attractions to Americans, where you will meet everybody you ever knew. It is as large as Madison-square Garden, and the performance is varied and free from the objectionable. The Roman chariot races and steeplechase are fine performances, but I have seen better riding. It is a grand place to see people, especially the young swells of Paris, who lounge in languidly and stare at the ladies.

At the hotels the prices have not been greatly increased; at the moderate-priced ones a matter of half a dollar a day only, and not over a dollar or dollar and a half a day at the first-class ones. It is not so much the hotels and the cost of living that has gone up as the luxury in going about to places of amusement, cab hire, the "pourboire," and assessments in the way of perpetual never-ending fees to every flunkey you come in contact with. If you go to the theatre you must purchase the programme and pay the woman that checks you off 5 or 10 cents, and it is a necessity to keep a full supply of small change, as in case you don't happen to have it you are treated to some choice language from these ladies, and have epithets applied to you in which the French language abounds. You are "assessed" in a way to set your blood boiling, and it is a wonder that such impudence to their patrons is tolerated by the principals of the establishments; but the fact that these women have to pay a large percentage of these impositions to the proprietors of such places of amusement is probably the reason no notice is taken of complaints. If strolling in public grounds you take a seat on a bench or rickety old chair, a woman seems to rise out of the ground before you and present a bill to you for its use.

As a rule you may count for expenses that about one-fourth goes for your hotel bill, three-fourths where the woodbine twineth, or, at least, where no fellow can tell. It goes, and that is about all you do know about it. To enjoy Paris you want, first, plenty of money, to speak the language, then more money, to know where to go and how to get there, then more money, and from that time on still more money. If you can rely on remittances you can have a good time, but don't fall into the error of thinking you can have a good deal of a time on a limited amount of money. It can't be done. Since Paris has become the Mecca of Americans by their silly and reckless indifference to cost, every one following is considered a pigeon to pluck, and must suffer the consequences of the folly and vulgar display of their predecessors.

Paris at any time is prolific in American families, but just now is overflowing with them. They settle about the city in colonies. There is a section of an American quarter here, an Italian and Chinese in New-York, and characteristic of the great Yankee Nation and ambition of mothers the most expensive. At least, they soon make it so by paying whatever is asked, and that is generally 100 per cent. more than a French family would pay. You can always know when you are in the American quarter by the hanging of pianos and caterwauling of operatic aspirants in training. Your first impulse is to look around for a stray bootjack or potato under the impression that you are being treated to a rent serenade. Open windows give the public a fair opportunity to criticise the quality of voices and skill on pianos. It is a rich harvest for teachers, who do not forget to charge these rich Americans double prices. The French fight and wrangle and economize, but the lordly American pays whatever is asked, considering it beneath him to dispute prices. The shrewd French man, and particularly woman, soon gets through the weakness at once and very naturally takes advantage of it.

Owing to the prevalence of American young women laboring in the cause—i. e., trying to become Pattis—the owners of apartments insert in the lease that there shall be no singing or piano business before 8 o'clock in the morning or after 10 at night, all by order of the police, who believe neighbors are entitled to some respite, a few hours at least of peace and quietness.

PODGERS.

THE BRUISERS AT THE RING.

GOV. NICHOLLS DETERMINED TO STOP THE FIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—The town is wild over the coming prize fight. Streets in the neighborhood of the stopping places of the two big bruisers were thronged by thousands of people lounging about all day long, waiting to get a look at the men. Both men appeared in fine condition, and both profess anxiety for the fight. Shortly after noon the fighters boarded a special train for the ring site half an hour after the regular train had gone. No more regular trains leave till Monday morning. The two excursion trains will leave shortly after midnight and reach the ring by daylight. If the programme is carried out the fight will be over and the whole party back in the city by noon.

According to orders, the only only two companies of State militia in New-Orleans, Boanham's Battery B, and Capt. Adams's Louisiana Rifles, assembled at their armories to-day. They numbered but 115 and 25 men, respectively. Gov. Nicholls declared that he would stop the fight if he had to go in person. He appears to have met with some difficulty in obtaining transportation for his troops. All the cars of the Northeastern Road were secured by the excursionists, to whom some five thousand tickets were sold. The road courteously tendered the use of their track, and the Governor sought to obtain cars from other roads.

The Governor is peculiarly embarrassed. His division commander, Major Gen. John Glynn, is General Manager of the Northeastern Road, who made the contract with the pugilists; so he could not serve in both positions without some annoyance. He left town last night, turning the command over to Brig. Gen. Meyer. The Louisiana Rifles is composed of members of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club, who are entertaining Sullivan as their guest. Boanham's Battery is the most trustworthy command, and is in good discipline.

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

BAKERSFIELD, IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, IN RUINS.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., July 7.—This afternoon fire broke out in the kitchen of N. E. Kelsey's house in the same block as the Southern Hotel. In spite of all efforts it spread to the adjoining building, also of wood, and then to the Southern Hotel. From there it spread rapidly with the result that every business house in town is burned, besides about forty dwelling houses, involving a loss of perhaps $1,250,000. The insurance is $300,000.

The Fire Department could not begin to cope with the fire, it came so quickly, burned so fiercely, and spread so rapidly. Thirteen blocks are wiped out.

No hotel, restaurant, or business house is left. As soon as the fire subsided measures were taken to feed the homeless. The fire came on so suddenly that there was no time to save stocks of merchandise. One hundred extra policemen have been detailed to guard the little that was saved.

Bakersfield is in the northern part of what is locally termed Southern California and has a population of 5,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO BE TRANSFERRED TO-DAY.

PARSONS, Kan., July 7.—General Superintendent J. J. Frey of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, was in the city last evening making final arrangements for the transfer of the Kansas City and Pacific to that company to-morrow. Superintendent Frey says it is the intention of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to make a through line from Kansas City to Texas over this newly-acquired line, both passenger and freight. The new time card is out over the Kansas City and Pacific Division, which connects here with all trains coming from both South and East. The passenger train leaving Kansas City at 9 o'clock in the evening will arrive at 2 o'clock in the morning, making close connection with the train south on the main line.

A Kansas City train will leave here immediately upon the arrival of the trains from the south at 12:30 P. M. and at 3 A. M., landing passengers in Kansas City in time to connect with all Eastern trains, both morning and evening.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Responses and acceptances already received insure a large and distinguished party for the Golden Gate special which leaves Chicago July 17 for Puget Sound. The Pullman Company has notified W. M. Jones, director of the train, that large numbers of palace cars will be reserved for this service, equal as many possible contingent, the rate of two persons to each section, so that crowding will be impossible. Acceptances come from people of distinction in nearly every State of the Union.

The Summer resort of Newtown, Conn., has a prospect of another railroad. It is probable that if the proposed Sangatuck Road running from Hawleyville to Westport is built, which now seems almost certain, a spur extending from the main track in Dogintown District, about four miles distant from Newtown, will be built to the foot of Grand Central Hill. This hill is near the centre of the town, making it a convenient site for a station.

WILKES AND BELLE HAMLIN.

THEY WILL RACE FOR $10,000 AT BUFFALO IN THE CIRCUIT.

After much deliberation it has been decided by the Messrs. Sire, owners of Harry Wilkes, and Mr. C. J. Hamlin, owner of Belle Hamlin, that the match between the horses above named shall be trotted over the Buffalo track and during the grand circuit meeting at Buffalo. To accomplish this the track makes this match its special race, for which $5,000 has been appropriated. As the match is for $2,500 a side, the amount in sight depending on the result of the race will be $10,000, and a great contest for this handsome span is a certainty.

The race will be one of mile heats, best two in three, in harness. The competing horses are among the best known in the world, and each has a record faster than 2:14. Last year Harry Wilkes was off, and has been considered by many horsemen as one of the "has beens," but he has regained his old-time speed, and will be a formidable antagonist, even for so speedy a trotter as Belle Hamlin.

All the conditions necessary to the match have been arranged between the parties, and it will take place beyond doubt.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Clement Hugh Hill of Boston is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman William C. Mayhury of Detroit is at the Hoffman House.

Judge Henry A. Childs of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Hotel Bartholdi.

Major A. S. Nicholson and Major H. S. Lowry of the United States Marine Corps are at the Grand Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock of Syracuse and Patrick H. Kelly of Minnesota are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck of Ohio and Judge C. W. Fairbanks and Richard J. Bright of Indianapolis are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE SOLID CAST-STEEL GUN.

From the Philadelphia Record, July 7.

There is considerable doubt about the acceptance of the open-hearth steel gun cast by the Thurlow Steel Casting Company of Chester. Secretary Tracy has been considering the subject for some time past, and is puzzled as to what course to pursue. The gun stood the statutory test of ten rounds without bursting when fired at the naval ordnance proving grounds at Washington a few months ago. By a liberal construction of the law the gun can be accepted, but according to a strict construction it failed in the test, for it developed very material expansion in the powder chamber and several flaws through

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 8—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing July 7 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	47¼	44¾	--
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	44⅞	37⅝	39⅝
Atlantic & Pacific	7	6	--
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	84	84	97½
Cameron Coal	30½	30	--
Canada Southern	63½	62¾	66½
Canadian Pacific	55	54⅜	--
Central Pacific	34¼	33½	31½
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	20¼	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	30¾	30	--
Chicago Gas Trust	68¾	68¼	--
Chicago & Northwestern	109½	108¾	107½
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	101⅜	99⅛	112½
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	71¾	67¾	86¼
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	114½	113	104
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	94¾	91¾	104
Chi., St. Louis & Pitts. pf	36¾	34½	33
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	11¾	11¼	--
C., C., C. & I.	73	70½	47
Colorado Coal	31	30¾	34½
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol	15⅞	14¾	15½
Chicago & East Illinois	41	41	41
Chicago & East Illinois pf	104	103½	109
Consolidated Gas Company	87	86¾	71½
Delaware & Hudson	147¾	145½	119¼
Delaware, Lack. & Western	142¾	141¾	130¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	46¾	--
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	24	23¾	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10	10	9½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	73¼	73	63½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	24¼	23¾	23
Houston & Texas	8¼	8¼	--
Illinois Central	114	113	116½
Illinois Central, leased lines	98¾	98¾	--
Lake Shore	91	91	91
Lake Erie & Western	15	14⅞	14½
Lake Erie & Western pf	59¾	59	44½
Lake Shore	104¾	104¼	107½
Louisville & Nashville	69¾	68¾	50½
Manhattan consolidated	97½	96¾	86¼
Manhattan Beach	8	8	10
Maryland Coal	14½	13¾	10
Michigan Central	93	93	--
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	114½	114	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4	4	4½
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	15¾	15¾	24¼
Missouri Pacific	76¾	69¾	74
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11	11	16¼
Mobile & Ohio	15	14	9¾
New Central Coal	8¾	8¾	--
New Jersey Central	112	109	62¼
New-York Central	108	106½	103¾
New-York & New-England	52¾	49¾	69¾
New-York, Lake Erie & W	27¼	26¾	24¾
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	67	64	55¾
New-York, Sus. & West	8¼	8	8¾
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	33¾	33	30
Norfolk & Western	18¾	18	19
Norfolk & Western pf	50	49	47¼
Northern Pacific	28¼	27¾	24½
Northern Pacific pf	66¼	64¾	53½
Ohio Southern	17	16	--
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	21¾	19¾
Ontario & Western	17¾	17¾	15½
Oregon Short Line	43	43	--
Oregon & Transcontinental	34	33¼	24¾
Pacific Mail	34	33¾	34½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	22	21½	--
Philadelphia & Reading	48¼	48¼	--
Pittsburg & Western	21	20¾	--
Pullman Palace Car Co	186	185	159
Quicksilver	6	6	--
Rensselaer & Saratoga	193	193	--
Richmond & West Point	23¾	23¼	22½
Richmond & West Point pf	82¾	79	63½
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	103¼	102¾	--
St. Louis & San Francisco	27¾	26½	29½
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	58¾	58	57
St. Paul & Duluth	32¾	32½	30
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	33¾	38
St. Paul & Omaha pf	92	92	102¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	101	99	102
Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	--
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40¾	39¼	27½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	97	97	--
Tol., Ann Arbor & North M	32	30½	--
Texas Pacific	19¾	19½	21¾
Union Pacific	56¾	55¾	55½
United States Express	90¼	90¼	71¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	18½	16¾	13½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	29¾	29¾	--
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	85¼	76¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	69½	67	53¾
Wisconsin Central	24½	21¾	--

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $2,574,300. The banks now hold $5,018,025 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,946,700, an increase in specie of $842,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,969,400, an increase in deposits of $3,706,800, and an increase in circulation of $6,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	July 6, '89.	June 29, '89.	July 7, '88.
Loans	$423,450,000	$417,503,300	$384,776,400
Specie	74,155,300	72,312,400	90,979,700
Legal tenders	43,312,100	45,281,500	36,814,800
Deposits	445,797,500	442,090,700	413,910,800
Circulation	3,933,500	3,847,400	4,711,300

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$73,155,300	$72,312,400	$90,979,700
Legal tenders	43,312,100	45,281,500	28,814,600
Total reserve	$116,467,400	$117,593,900	$127,794,500
Reserve required against deposits	111,449,375	110,001,675	103,477,700
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	5,018,025	7,592,225	24,316,800

At London British consols for money advanced ⅜ to 98 11-16, and for the account ⅜ to 98 13-16. In United States bonds 4½s advanced ¼, to 113¼, and the 4½s ¼ to 109. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅜; Louisville and Nashville ½, and Erie, Pennsylvania, and Canadian Pacific, each ⅛. *Declined*—Illinois Central, 2; St. Paul, 1⅞; Lake Shore, 1¼; New-York Central, Ohio Pacific, and Northern Pacific preferred, each 1; Reading ½, and Norfolk and Western preferred, ¼. Bar silver advanced ½d., to 42¾d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England lost £225,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 43.75, became 41.54. The bank's minimum sale of discount remained unchanged at 2½ ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 41,171,000f. in gold and 2,825,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 4, 1889	£23,711,692	--------
July 5, 1888	21,708,031	--------

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 4, 1889	£47,476,040	£50,202,354
July 5, 1888	44,495,786	46,940,232

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 4, 1889	£30,361,334	£15,180,866
July 5, 1888	32,916,668	16,458,334

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 4, 1889	£5,430,000	£15,750,000
July 5, 1888	5,949,000	15,015,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 4, 1889	£5,500,000	£6,817,000
July 5, 1889	5,487,000	8,200,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 4, 1889	£2,886,000	£1,848,000
July 5, 1888	2,579,000	1,290,000
Total last week	£115,195,266	£89,100,020
Corresponding week '88.	113,135,483	89,903,586
Week ending June 27, '89.	115,231,043	89,731,020
Corresponding week '88.	113,818,634	89,884,208

The unsettled condition of rates in the West and a cut in grain rates by the Baltimore and Ohio contributed to depress prices in the stock market during the week. The trust stocks were not so active as during the previous week, but there was still a large business done in them at rather wide fluctuations. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, 3; New-Jersey Central, 2; Pullman, 1½, and Southern Pacific, 1. *Declined*—Atchison, 5⅝; Omaha preferred, 5; Richmond and West Point preferred, 4; Erie preferred, 3¼; Missouri Pacific, 3⅛; St. Paul, 2⅞; Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island, each 2¾; New-York and New-England, 2⅝; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, and Wisconsin Central, each 2½; Delaware and Hudson, 2⅜; Lake Shore, New-York Central, and Manitoba, each 2; Cameron Coal, 1⅞; Manhattan consolidated, Reading, and Union Pacific, each 1¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅝; Manhattan Beach, Norfolk and Western, and Omaha, each 1¼; Lake Erie and Western, 1⅛; Lackawanna, Maryland Coal, and Northern Pacific preferred, each 1¼; Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, 1⅛, and Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, East Tennessee second preferred, Illinois Central, and Lake Erie and Western preferred, each 1.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 86@$4 86¼ for 60-day bills, $4 87¾@$4 88 for demand, $4 88¼@$4 88⅜ for cable transfers, and $4 85@$4 85¼ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼@5.15¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝@95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

The money market was firm. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2½@7 ₱ cent., the average being about 3 ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4@5 ₱ cent.

Government bonds were a trifle more active, although prices were unchanged. State securities were very quiet and bank stocks were without feature.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and a little irregular. Reading and Atlantic and Pacific issues were weak. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Minneapolis and St. Louis firsts, 3; Chesapeake and Ohio consol 5s and Rochester and Pittsburg consols, each 2½; Albany and Susquehanna consols, 1½; Mississippi and Northern firsts of 1910, 1½; Chesapeake Ohio and Southwestern firsts, 1¼, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago firsts, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern firsts, Chicago and East Illinois firsts, Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, consols, 4s, main line firsts, trust receipts, Wabash and Toledo 5s, Lake Shore registered firsts, and Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlantic firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, 4; Utah, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 5s, 2½; Duluth and Manitoba firsts and Reading third preference incomes, each 2¼; Michigan Central 7s, 2; Atlantic and Pacific 4s, and Louisville and Nashville trust 5s, each 1¾; Atlantic and Pacific incomes and East Tennessee gold 5s, each 1½; East Tennessee firsts and Louisville and Nashville, Cecilian firsts, each 1¼; Reading second preference incomes and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex-coupon, each ⅞, and Alton and Terre Haute dividend, American Dock 5s, Baltimore and Ohio 5s, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, Lake Shore registered seconds, and Ohio Southern seconds, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,818,456
Corresponding week last year	9,858,147
Since Jan. 1, 1889	362,883,479
Corresponding period last year	350,698,950

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,840,756
Corresponding week last year	4,728,647
Since Jan. 1, 1889	176,675,481
Corresponding period last year	145,964,261

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,576
Corresponding week last year	15,842
Since Jan. 1, 1889	4,877,763
Corresponding period last year	6,350,922

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$97,000
Corresponding week last year	2,114,000
Since Jan. 1, 1889	51,192,195
Corresponding period last year	23,278,757

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

*Clearings for the week ending July 6	67,092,863,157
*Balance for the week ending July 6	32,252,613
Clearings for the week ending June 29	744,135,063
Balance for the week ending June 29	26,967,792
Clearings for the week ending June 22	735,762,883
Balance for the week ending June 22	26,763,036
Clearings for the week ending June 15	712,196,602
Balance for the week ending June 15	26,434,652
Clearings for the week ending June 8	738,224,975
Balance for the week ending June 8	26,778,251
†Clearings for the week ending June 1	689,512,905
*Balance for the week ending June 1	31,935,225

*For five days.

†For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks afloat are worth $6@$6 50 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6@$6 25; Up-River Hard, $5 50@$6; Jersey, $4 50@$4 75; Wall Grade, $3 25@$3 75; Croton Dark and Red, $15@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$15.

.....Rosendale Cement is worth 95c.@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $1 10@$2 35; English Portland, $3 10@$3 25; Rockland, per barrel, $1 30@$2 70@....

Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and do. finishing, $1 10@$1 15; Lump Lime, 60c.@90c.

Hair is worth $2 15@$2 20 ₱ 1,000.....Goat's Hair is worth 24c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 18c.@21c.

COFFEE—Under mere urgent offerings in the speculative interest prices here gave way on the opening to 10@20 points, very moderate improvement, and closed easy, aggregate of option dealings given as 36,250 bags, of which for August and September each 3,750 bags, and for December 19,000 bags, and again fair deliveries to the Brazilian ports of outlet, (to Rio Janeiro since our last 8,000 bags and to Santos 7,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro up to 308,000 bags, against 138,000 bags a year ago, and took here of Brazil Coffee, 397,898 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 493,821 bags.

.....Cables from Europe disappointing, (from Havre reporting renewed depression and giving stock there as 500,000 bags, of which 347,000 bags Brazilian.)

.....And here July closed steadily at 13.35c.@13.45c., August at 13.45c.@13.50c., (having ranged from 13.50c.@13.60c.,) September at 13.30c.@13.70c., (having ranged from 13.45c.@13.75c.) October at 13.70c.@13.75c., December at 13.80c.@13.85c., (having ranged from 13.75c.@13.90c.,) and January to May, 1890, within the range of 13.90c.@14.90c., (against a year ago a range of options here of from 9.90c.@11.05c., nearby deliveries then highest.).....And for prompt delivery Coffee was held steadily, though dull, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 16c.

COTTON—Was again quoted stronger in the option line, current crop delivories advancing 527 points, and next ⅓3 points, on lighter offerings and more stimulating cables, though the speculation was comparatively light, (aggregate of option dealings 70,100 bales, of which 5,600 bales for August, 3,100 bales for September, 4,000 bales for October, 2,700 bales for December, and 2,900 bales for January).....Exports this season to date from all the shipping ports, 2,726,830 bales, to Great Britain, 397,574 bales to Freece, and 1,475,050 bales to the Continent, ngelost, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 2,714,057 bales to Great Britain, 384,670 bales to France, and 1,370,927 bales to the Continent.....And here the July option closed at 10.52c.@10.54c.; August, 10.58c.@10.67c., (having ranged from 10.54c.@10.57c.;) September, 10.20c.@10.21c.; October, 10c.@10.01c.; November, 9.93c.@9.94c.; December, 9.96c., and January at 10.01c.@10.02c., (having ranged from 10.02c.@10.03c.;) February and May within the range of 10.09c.@10.33c.....And for prompt delivery, 920 bales to spinners at full prices.....Low Middling closed at 10 11-16c.@10 15-16c.; Middling at 11¼c.@11¾c., and Fair at 12 15-16c.@13 3-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally firm though less active market was reported for WHEAT FLOUR, the offerings of which were on a moderate scale—in the instance of favorite brands, as a rule, very reserved. Export dealings restricted, in part by want of freight accommodation, particularly for the West Indies. A sample of new crop St. Louis Floor of excellent quality, from the Excelsior Mills, was exhibited on 'Change here to-day by Mr. A. E. Meshurui.....Arrivals here to-day, 9,166 bbls. and 10,511 sacks, and clearances hence for the 29,192 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 179,104 bbls. and bbls. credited to shippers, of which 1,173 sacks and bbls. for Europe.....Sales reported at 40,000 bbls., mainly at $2 90@$3 25; 2,000 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 45@$4 55, mostly at $4 50 for standard brands; 7,750 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 1,000 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, at $5 10@$5 15, chiefly in barrels, at $5 50@$6 15 for fair to choice, and up to $6 25@$6 35 for strictly choice to very fancy brands, with 1,000 bbls. Clear Extras at full rates, (fancy Straights at $5 50;) about 5,300 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which fair to very choice at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 40, and fancy to choice do $5 60@$5 65, a very few fancy brands as high as $5 75,) and Straights and Clears at firm rates; 700 bbls. Southern Extras mostly at $4 95@$4 90 for Straights Extras; 900 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 20@$3 15, as to quality and brand. 1,150 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2 10@$2 85 for Spring and Winter, and 400 bbls. RYE FLOUR, part to arrive, mostly at $2 85@$3 for fair to choice Superfine, and up to $3 15 for fancy, (odd lots,) and 500 bbls. CORNMEAL at previous quotations, including Brandywine at $2 75, and fancy Yellow Western at $2 95@$2 75.....City Bag MEAL selling moderately, chiefly coarse Yellow, at 80c.@83c., and fine White and Yellow at 90c.@91 ₱ 100 lb.....FEED in request and steady, with 40-lb. sacks 55c.@62½c., from mill and track, and 100-lb. and Sharps at 70c.@85c.

WHEAT—Speculative dealings were to a moderate aggregate, while only a limited movement was again reported for prompt and near-by delivery, chiefly for milling purposes, (aggregate trading in options here for the day given as 3,064,000 bushels, of which about 1,508,000 bushels for August, which was the favorite option for the day, against about 56,000 bushels for prompt and nearby, with about 56,000 bushels for September, 1,000,000 bushels for October, 2,700 bales for December, and 2,900 bales for January).....Exports this season to date from all the shipping ports, 2,726,830 bales to Great Britain, 397,574 bales to Freece, and 1,475,050 bales to the Continent, ngelost, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 2,714,057 bales to Great Britain, 384,670 bales to France, and 1,370,927 bales to the Continent.....And here the July option closed at 10.52c.@10.54c.; August, 10.58c.@10.67c., (having ranged from 10.54c.@10.57c.;) September, 10.20c.@10.21c.; October, 10c.@10.01c.; November, 9.93c.@9.94c.; December, 9.96c., and January at 10.01c.@10.02c., (having ranged from 10.02c.@10.03c.;) February and May within the range of 10.09c.@10.33c.....And for prompt delivery, 920 bales to spinners at full prices.....Low Middling closed at 10 11-16c.@10 15-16c.; Middling at 11¼c.@11¾c., and Fair at 12 15-16c.@13 3-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally firm though less active market was reported for WHEAT FLOUR, the offerings of which were on a moderate scale—in the instance of favorite brands, as a rule, very reserved. Export dealings restricted, in part by want of freight accommodation, particularly for the West Indies. A sample of new crop St. Louis Floor of excellent quality, from the Excelsior Mills, was exhibited on 'Change here to-day by Mr. A. E. Meshurui.....Arrivals here to-day, 9,166 bbls. and 10,511 sacks, and clearances hence for the 29,192 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 179,104 bbls.....Sales reported of 40,000 bbls., of which, on options, 280,000 bushels No. 2, and for prompt and special forward delivories, about 269,000 bushels (about 126,000 bushels credited to shippers, mostly for special deliveries in July,) and No. 2, in elevator and store, quoted at 42¼c.@42½c., and delivered, afloat, from canal, 43c.@43¼c., the latter an extreme, mainly at 43c.@43¼c., closing at 43c. bid; and to arrive at 42½c.@43c., as to conditions of delivery here, part coal, freight, and insurance form, and the latter at 43¾c.; No. 2 Corn, July option, at 42¼c., closing at 42¼c.; do., August, at 42½c.@42⅞c., closing at 42⅞c. asked, and do., September, at 43¾c.@43¾c., closing at 43½c. asked, and do., October, at 43 9-16c.@43¾c., closing at 43¾c. asked; No. 2 White, afloat, quoted at 46c. bid, and nngraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 42c.@45¼c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Weakened slightly, on a very slow movement.....Receipts here to-day, 79,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 241,000 bushels, of which, on options 15,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 25,000 bushels No. 2 White, (the latter for July,) and for prompt delivery and early arrival, 101,000 bushels, including No. 2 White in store and elevator, at 28½c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c. bid; do., July option, at 28¼c.@28½c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 27½c.@28¾c.; No. 2 Oats, to arrive and here, in store and elevator, at 28½c.@28¾c., and delivered, afloat, at 29½c.@29¾c.; No. 2, Oats for July sold at 28¾c., and do., August, 28½c.; do., September, at 28¼c., closing at 28½c. asked; do., October, at 28¼c., and May, 1890, at 31½c.@31¾c., closing at 31¾c. asked; No. 3 Oats at 28c., delivered at 28½c.; ungraded White at 31½c.@32c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@30c., as to quality and condition.

RYE—HAY—Hay, No. 1, is worth 85c. [illegible] $1 05; No. 2, do., 75c.@80c.; No. 3, do., 60c.@70c.; Hay, [illegible] 90c.@$1; Clover-mixed, 90c.@$1; Clover, [illegible] 90c.@$1; Long Rye Straw, 60c.@65c.; Short Rye Straw, 55c.@60c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@55c.; Wheat Straw, 55c.@60c.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet and [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business transacted in the auction line at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, July 6. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, July 6, was $103,200, as against $1,072,195, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 8.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 238.5 by 42.2 by 234.8, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to 1503 and 1504 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st.

Tuesday, July 9.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 21.6 by 85. 388 4th-av., west side, 24 feet north of 27th-st.

Smyth & Ryan, assignee sale of the following leasehold premises: Two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, 610 West 40th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 11th-av.; one lot 25 by 98.9, 616 West 40th-st., west of 11th-av.; plot of land 44.6 by 197.10, 628 and 630 West 40th-st., running to 39th-st., one-fifth part of 628, and three-story brick building, with plot of land 50.8 by 197.6, on West 40th-st., running through to 39th-st., 409.4 feet west of 11th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 1,100 1st-av., east side, 25 feet north of 60th-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Jesse K. Furlong, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100.5, 229 West 60th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 10th-av.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William H. Wells, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 61 by about 164, on King's Bridge road, northwest corner of Madison-av., buildings with plot of land 72 by about 147, on King's Bridge road, northeast corner of Cambreling-av., and two lots, each 25 by 200, on Madison-av., running through to Cambreling-av., 164 feet north of King's Bridge road.

Wednesday, July 10.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of two four-story brick buildings, with lots, each 20.6 by 100, 537 and 539 1st-av., northwest corner of 31st-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gardiner Fry, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 92, 421 East 13th-st., north side, 315 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, John C. Sullivan, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-fronted welling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 120 West 41st-st., south side, 260 feet west of 6th-av. Also, similar sale, Rollin M. Morgan, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 88th-st., north side, 550 feet east of 8th-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of the two two-story frame buildings, with plot of land 125 by irregular by 99 by 217, on 164th-st., south side, 135 feet west of 3d-av., and two-story frame dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by about 55, on Bristow-st., south side, 326 feet east of Boston-av.

Thursday, July 11.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Adolph L. Sawyer, Esq., referee, of three five-story brick flats, with plot of land 100.5 by 70.5, 1,120 to 1,128 9th-av., northeast corner of 59th-st.

Saturday, July 13.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, Esq., referee, of the seven-story brick flat Palisade, and plot of land 40 by 100.5, 325 West 56th-st., north side, 335 feet west of 8th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 6.

29th-st., n. s., 800 ft. w. of 8th-av., 150x100.11; John C. Barth and wife to Louisa Schwegler.....$60,000

64th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 329; T. Donnelly to Lyman G. and Joseph B. Bloomingdale..... 950

47th-st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100; James Flanigan and wife to Gertrude E. Shannon..... 22,000

8th-av., s. w. corner of 117th-st., 57.5x150x102.2x156.6; Eveleen L. Fish ann another to Mary L. Townsend.....

Willett-st., w.s., lot 9, 21.10x100; Alexander Grant and wife to Edward Butler; ½ part. 1

1st-av., w. s., 7.35 ft. n. of 43d-st., 50x100; Denis Harrington and others to John J. Harrington..... 1

Fordham Landing road, n. e. corner of Sedgwick-av., 20x641x372x111x601x248x58x 26x132x193x270x37x50x 190 x 30 x 100 x 143x6x28x—; Thomas R. Hidden to Wells Academy and Home for Ship Builders.....

Moore-st., s. s., 80 ft. s. of Front-st., 23x10x 58.7x20.9x82.4x74.11, &c.; Bauman L. Herrick and others to Elias J. Herrick..... 1

Front-st., e. s., 30.5 ft. s. of Moore-st., 28.1x 80x24.8x79.11, &c.; Elias J. Herrick and others to Henrietta L. Warner..... 1

Fordham Landing road, n. e. corner of Sedgwick-av., 20x641x372x111x601x248x58x 26x132x193x270x37x50x 190 x 30 x 100 x 143x6x28x—; Thomas R. Hidden to Wells Academy and Home for Ship Builders.....

Moore-st., s. s., 80 ft. s. of Front-st., 23x10x 58.7x20.9x82.4x74.11, &c.; Bauman L. Herrick and others to Elias J. Herrick..... 1

Front-st., e. s., 30.5 ft. s. of Moore-st., 28.1x 80x24.8x79.11, &c.; Elias J. Herrick and others to Henrietta L. Warner..... 1

26th-st., n. s., 150.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 27x197.6 to 27th-st. x27x197.6; Elias J. Herrick and others to Bauman L. Herrick..... 1

Moore-st., s. s., 80 ft. s. of Front-st., 23.10x 56.7x20.9x82.4x74.11, &c.; Executors of James L. Herrick to Elias J. Herrick..... 1

Front-st., s. s., 30.5 ft. e. of Moore-st., 26.1x 80x24.3x76.11, &c.; Same to Henriette L. Warner..... 1

120th-st., 19 West; James Kilpatrick and wife to Frank Lngar.....

Avenue A, w. s. corner of Elizabeth-st., 24th Ward, 384.5x261.3x421.5x255.6; George W. McAdam sod others to Henry Allen..... 24,250

Amsterdam-place, 26.6 ft. w. of Walton-av., 27x75.6x27x80.3; George McAdam and wife to Patrick McHone..... 12,000

62d-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; Michael Power and wife to Pierce Fitzgerald..... 2,200

146th-st., s. s., lot 233, 50x100; Thomas H. Robbins and wife to Lilian L. Heinberg.. 30,000

Ann-st., 39 and 41; Samuel Trimble to John Trimble..... 20,000

Convent-av., s. w. corner of 144th-st., 99.11 x94.5; William H. Willis, referee, to executors, &c., of Samuel J. Tilden..... 62,000

982d-st., s., 74 ft. e. of 10th-av., 23x100.11.. 17,200

Lorenz Werker and wife to Katie Welker.. 1

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NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

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DESIRABLE FACTORY PROPERTY WILL be sold at Mount Kisco, N. Y., 35 miles from city; water power, gas works, engine, boiler, &c. All condition; easy terms. Inquire SPENCER, OPTICAL CO., 7 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SIXTEENTH-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, City and county of New-York.—ELIZABETH J. HALL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HALL, Ellen L. Hall, Catharine Hall, William J. Hall, and Elizabeth Hall, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 19th day of June, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Nos. 54 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the erections thereon, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly bounds of Sixteenth-street, two hundred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the west side of Seventh-avenue, running thence southerly and parallel to Seventh-avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and 8 inches; thence westerly and parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the first-mentioned line one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Sixteenth-street; thence easterly along the said Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning. Being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear, more or less, and one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches long on both sides, more or less.—Dated New-York, June 20th, 1889.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Jr., Referee.

STEPHEN PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 49 and 51 Chambers-st., New-York. je21-2aw4w&16

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NO. 10 BARCLAY-ST.

Offices and sections to let on stone floor. Inquire on premises.

N. C. WOOSTER.

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Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

DAILY, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" " West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with Hudson River R.R.

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CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

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A fine BAND attached to each Steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, CANONICUS, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY.

Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:

5:30 P. M.—Daily, Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.

6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the White Mountains, &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 363, 713, 944, 1,357 Broadway; 1,170 Broadway; 264 West 125th-st., and 134 East 125th-st.; 153 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Tours" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Land," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.

For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.

THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER CAPE CHARLES, (formerly running to Long Branch,) leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 5:15 P. M., and foot of 31st-st., East River, at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.

Returning, leaves South Norwelk at 7:58 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE LINE,

PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER,

and all points East. Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts will leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted, for Providence direct, connecting at wharf with express trains for Boston and Worcester, arriving at Boston 7:15 A. M. Longest water route. Shortest rail ride. Reeve's celebrated orchestra on each steamer. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on Pier 29, and on steamers, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences.

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PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC BODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

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Only direct line to Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier. Steamers Rhode Island and Stonington leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M., Sunday excepted. Tickets and stateroom accommodations at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

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NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, New London, Norwich, Watch Hill Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Wall-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 North River. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. GEO. W. BBADY, Agent.

FOR RONDOUT and KINGSTON, LANDing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware R. R. for Catskill Mountain and Easterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 10th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE PAUL SMITH, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

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HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWell, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Bendout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, Highland Falls, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st., N. R..... 3:30 P. M.

Leaves 22d-st., N. R.....

SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

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Catskill evening line. Steamers Easterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 3 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with O. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER DAN MARSHALL leaves pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

HUDSON, COXSACKIE, PITTSBURGH, AND Albany Railroad; steamer THOMAS McMANUS leaves Franklin-st. Pier, N. R., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 P. M. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.—LONG Branch, N. J.—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until SATURDAY, AUG. 17. Commencing at 2:30 P. M.

Central R.R. of N. J., Liberty-St. Ferry, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R., Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30 P. M., (1 P. M. on Saturdays only,) Hook, via Sandy Hook, from Pier 8, foot of Rector-st., 8:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:00 P. M. Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.

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BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIATION. Regular season. Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until further notice. Five or more races, including steeplechase, each day. Races commence promptly at 2:30 P. M. Course can be reached by all roads to Coney Island.

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Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:20, 6:50, *9:50 P. M. Sunday, 9:45, *2:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:30, 2:00, 2:50, 3:30, *4:50 *7:20, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

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8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Rochester.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 P. M. next day. Indianapolis 7:45 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with train for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in use.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ruiland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet smoking and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:30 P. M., Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*16 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal and Ottawa. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*†10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

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Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 231, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 880 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follow:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:30 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Marlboro, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mamakating, Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake, 3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wartsboro, Ellenville, 6 P. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway.

CHAS. M. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 8 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:10, 11:40 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

WM. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Penn. R. R.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:03, †6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P.M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:02, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:08, 6:08, 8:30, 11:36 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

EXCURSIONS

GLEN ISLAND

THE most beautiful Day Summer Resort in the world. A World of Rugged Picturesque. The Finest Charms of Nature and a wealth of Novel Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Superior Dinners, à la carte. Glen Island Glen Ellen Baker. Rifles Dentschland. Menagerie, Aviary and Mammoth Aquarium, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st. 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. from the Annex, Brooklyn, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 P. M. 5:30-p. East River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M. RETURNING leave Glen Island 10:45 A. M. and every 15 minutes until 6:15 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:20, (except Sundays,) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half-hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.

RETURNING leave Manhattan Beach, at elevated railroads, hourly, 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

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every evening except Sundays and Mondays.

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NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:20 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

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The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant steamboat EMERALD from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av., 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5, and 8 P. M. directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c; children, 10c. Excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad, from 92d-st., (Astoria) Ferry, from 6 A. M. till midnight; fare, 10c.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

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INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

TRINITY SCHOOL, 697 MADISON-AV.—Founded 1709. Under the direction of the Trustees of Protestant Episcopal Public School. Right Rev. Bishop Potter, President. Prepares for colleges or business. For free benefence apply to Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector. Terms moderate. Further particulars at school. Term begins Sept. 9.

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WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—ONE OF THE half-dozen best Classical and Academic Schools in New-England. The payment of $51 in advance will cover ordinary tuition, board, washing, room, and heating for the Fall term, beginning Aug. 28. Send for catalogue to G. M. STEELE, Principal, Wilbraham, Mass.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY.—BOTH SEXES. John I. Blair foundation. English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Music, Drawing, Painting, Physical Culture, Scholarships, prizes. Large endowment, low rates. J. H. SHUMAKER

DON'T SPOIL CENTRAL PARK

PLENTY OF OTHER PLACES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE QUADRICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY POPULAR, BUT THE BUILDINGS MUST NOT BE IN CENTRAL PARK.

It is proposed to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America with a world's fair in this city. Many persons of public prominence have applauded the proposition, and among them Mr. Waldo Hutchins, President of the Board of Park Commissioners. But while applauding it Mr. Hutchins has given it a setback by saying—with the authority due his office, although as a Park Commissioner he could do nothing definite in the matter—that he would not object to the use of Central Park as a site for the exhibition buildings, it being more easily accessible than any other site available.

Some years ago an international exhibition in this city was projected for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the existence of the United States as a Republic. It moved along very well and the project was likely to become a fact, when the projectors revealed a design to use Central Park for purposes which would impair, if not destroy, its character and would certainly nullify the Park advantages procured by the expenditure of millions of dollars from the city's Treasury. Objection was made at once. Taxpayers had no desire to prove the inutility of putting out money to convert a waste into a park by erecting immense buildings and cutting roads to them, to remove which and again make a park would cost more millions. Their objection to intrusion upon the Park and hickerings among the projectors of the exhibition killed the enterprise.

Now that it has been revived, there is less reason than before for the condemnation of Central Park to its purposes. The population of the city has spread far above that pleasure ground, and the people have got used to traveling long distances for instruction or pleasure. Taxpayers who would welcome a world's fair to New-York and work to make it a success are irrevocably opposed to the destruction of the advantages they already possess in their only completed park. Commissioner Hutchins is thus far the only prominent man who has given encouragement to the ill-advised persons who have their minds set on using it for practical business purposes. Even Mayor Grant, who has not scrupled to sanction the devotion of the already straitened City Hall Park to a public building which could be better provided for elsewhere, is not inclined to speak in favor of giving up Central Park to other than the purposes to which it has been dedicated and for which it has been prepared at an extraordinary cost. Speaking of the matter to a reporter of THE TIMES, he said: "I have not yet even thought of a site for the world's fair. I would like to see it held in New-York, and am working to that end; but until it is decided to hold it here it seems to me unnecessary to make up our minds where we shall locate it. There are plenty of places for it in this city, and we shall have time to select the proper one after a full discussion following the choice of New-York as the city for the celebration. In the meantime I wish to enter into no controversy."

A gentleman who has given much attention to the idea of a world's fair in this city, who knows much about the surroundings necessary to immense buildings such as must be put up for the purposes of an exhibition, and who is convinced that Central Park would not be a fit site for them, even putting aside his objection as a taxpayer to the sacrifice of the money which has been spent on that pleasure ground, said yesterday: "The proper site for world's fair buildings in this city is one of the new parks in the annexed district. I suppose we are not philanthropic in the matter. While we wish to be instructed, and to help instruct our countrymen generally, by the exhibition, we also wish to benefit our city through it. What better way to do this than by making it a factor of our city's growth above the Harlem River? Unless we are willing to make Central Park a pestilential place instead of a pleasure ground we will not hold the fair there, or, if we do hold it there, we must expend immense sums of money for drains, which would be of use only during the fair time, and I assume that that would not be long, as even the men who some years ago clamored for the right to use that park declared that they had no intention to divert its territory from park purposes altogether. The Park drains are not large enough to carry off waste matter from big fair buildings. They would get clogged, and the lakes of the park, now sluggish enough and declared by many to breed dire places of malaria, would become ponds of filth. The earth around the buildings would become sodden with sewage. Is this a pleasant prospect—an epidemic of typhoid following a season of jollity?

"Now," continued the gentlemen, "if we have got to build drains for the fair buildings, let us build them so that they shall become a part of the city's sewer system. Let us hold the fair in Van Cortlandt or Broux or Crotona Park. Then the necessary drains would be permanently useful. No money would be thrown away on them. Then outlets would be through streets which must be sewered, anyhow, in the near future. Think, also, of the impetus that would be given to rapid transit through the annexed district by the location of the fair upon there! Not only would the west side elevated road be protected as far as Yonkers, as it was originally proposed to be, but the east side roads, which are now proceeding tentatively, would strike boldly through and across that territory, giving it those advantages which are now building up the cities and towns beyond Brooklyn and the County villages. Are not these inducements enough for the choice of one of the upper district parks as the site for the world's fair? In view of them can there be any good reason for destroying the beauties which have been cultivated in Central Park at such a great expense in thirty years, for spending money there for things of only temporary utility, and for incurring unnecessarily the cost of restoring things there to the condition in which they now are?"

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Alfred Hamilton, who has been one of Mr. Hoyt's comedians for the last two years, and Lee Hamilton, an eccentric comedian, have been engaged by Manager Goodwin to play two broken-down actors in "The White Elephant," the new musical farce-comedy which is to be produced at the Bijou next Monday night.

The success of "The Brigands" at the Casino has tempted a number of irresponsible managers to produce something like it in different parts of the country, and some of them are bold enough to announce their comoanies as coming "direct from the New-York Casino." Manager Aronson has already taken legal measures to protect his rights against the operatic pirates, and some interesting lawsuits are likely to be reported in the immediate future.

The Daly company closed its season of five nights at the Tabor Opera House, Denver, Saturday night, and to-night and to-morrow will appear before the Mormons and Gentiles of Salt Lake City. In Denver the success which characterized the beginning of the Daly tour was repeated, and throughout the company played was the headquarters of society during the week. Next Monday Mr. Daly will present his people to the citizens of San Francisco for the first time in two years.

Joseph Haworth is going to play "Hamlet" next season as a supplement to his "Paul Kenyar, the Anarchist."

Alfred Hudson, formerly of the Boston Museum, will play old men characters with Helen Dauvray's company next season. James Burrows, who left the Museum to join Richard Mansfield's forces, will return to his old position next September, and until then will support Kate Clayton, whose company he has just joined.

"El Toro Espada" (the Bull Fighter) will be produced at the Union-Square Theatre on Aug. 4 for a run of two weeks. It is described in preliminary circulars issued by the manager as a "picturesque, romantic, scenic melodrama," introducing Don Pedoroo's original Spanish fandango dancers and mandolin serenaders.

RESCUED FROM POVERTY FLAT.

William Baker, forty years old, and his wife, Bella, thirty-seven years old, were arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday on a charge of cruelty to children. The accused, with their six children, ranging in age from sixteen months to eleven years, occupied two rooms in the tenement house 512 West Fifty-fifth-street. Policeman Mead and Agent Loring of Elbridge T. Gerry's society, found the family in a most destitute condition. There was little or no furniture in the rooms, and the parents and children were almost naked. Two of the children, Francis, aged eleven, and William, aged eight, said their parents forced them to go out with bags and baskets to steal coal, which was sold to the tenants of the house, the money being used to purchase liquor. The parents were committed for six months each, and the children will be sent to the protectory.

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HE ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

AN AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH ILLEGALLY DISPENSING PASSPORTS.

Word comes from Austria of the arrest of a very prominent and widely-known official of the Government on a charge of malfeasance in office. The story is of particular interest on this side of the water, for while the official, George Nogradi, closely connected with the Bureau of the Interior, stands accused by his own Government and will have to answer to it, the United States has been the real sufferer. The story is a curious one and shows that in spite of the stringent emigration regulations adopted in this country to prevent the incoming undesirable would-be Americans, their rigid enforcement amounts to nought under certain conditions. The conditions in the case at issue were as follows:

Some time ago the Austrian Government decided that it would not allow emigrants to come to the United States unless they could show that they were worth 300 guldee, or $120. This law was made as a preventive measure against the deluding of poor people by unscrupulous steamship agents. Of course the measure was regarded with great favor in this country, as it was in perfect harmony with American immigration laws. Under it, if a man wanted to come to the New World, he simply went to the Bureau of the Interior, proved his possession of $120 and received a passport that enabled him to cross the frontier. Once out of Austria nothing stood between the emigrant and the United States but the regulations of Castle Garden, and after a little intelligent tutoring by the steamship agents that obstacle could easily be overcome.

The new law of Austria did not seem to have the desired effect. From all parts of the empire hundreds of Francis Joseph's subjects flocked, all bound for America. Mean and ragged as they nearly all appeared, they could not be detained, for they had their passports, legally signed, showing that they were possessed of the necessary money or property. For months past this has gone on. The mind of the Austrian Government was filled with suspicion, but the most rigid investigation failed to substantiate any wrong.

The discovery came suddenly, a short time ago, and the facts brought to light created a howl in official circles. A farmer in a village near Buda-Pesth received a letter in which he was told that if he wanted to go to America and did not have the $120 that the law made necessary for the granting of a passport he could be supplied with a properly-authenticated passport for a nominal consideration. The farmer sent the letter to a Buda-Pesth newspaper, and from there it went to the police. With so tangible a clue to work on they soon cleared up the mystery. Agents were found in all parts of the country dealing out passports officially signed and sealed. By closely watching these agents the detectives claim to have traced the swindle to its fountain head—George Nogradi of the Bureau of the Interior, whence passports are properly issued.

How many Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians, and Slavonians have been enabled to come to this country through Nogradi's doings it is impossible to say. That hundreds have received passports who were not privileged to have them under the law the records show. Arrived at Castle Garden they had but to send for friends who would promise to see that they became self-supporting or show a little money to prove that they were not paupers, and then they were on the high road to American citizenship.

WELSH BAPTISTS.

REVIVAL OF SERVICES AT THE CHRYSTIE-STREET TABERNACLE.

Away back in 1820 Welshmen of the Baptist Church formed an organization and used to worship in a Canal-street building. In 1842 they incorporated the society and became established in what has been known since as the Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, at 141 Chrystie-street, near Broome-street. Up to 1865 services were regularly held, but by that time the members had become so scattered by the commercial growth of the city that the Trustees found it impracticable to continue the evangelistic work. So the life of the organization was allowed to languish and die. Until yesterday more than a quarter of a century had elapsed without the tabernacle being reopened for worship in the Welsh language. The revival is due to a movement started by Isaac Williams, one of the old Trustees. He is confident that the revival will be a success. Although the Baptist Welshmen are widely scattered they are enmerous. It is a matter of statistical record that more natives and descendants of Wales are believers in the Baptist creed than any other religion. The aim is to inject new life into and develop the old organization. If a solid foundation is made the property in Chrystie-street will be sold, and the corporation transferred to a more desirable part of the city. It is expected that when the Welsh portion of the community are made aware of the movement they will rally to the support of it.

The experiment of reviving interest in the religious enterprise tried yesterday afternoon was successful beyond expectations. The weather was uncomfortably warm and Chrystie-street is not the most attractive part of the city in midsummer, but the attendance was fair and the interest in the services, conducted in the Welsh language by the Rev. John Evans of the Herkimer Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was maintained without much effort. Many residents of the crowded tenements, representing many nationalities outside of Wales, were curious enough to crowd about the high-stoop entrance of the landmark edifice and peer through the half-open door. All who entered were welcomed by the right hand of fellowship and made as comfortable as the old-fashioned pews would permit. A new matting was placed on the broad aisle floor and there were other evidences of rejuvenation. Of the old members present there were besides Mr. Williams, Mrs. Margaret Patterson, John T. Davis, another Trustee, John Griffith, Mrs. Mary A. Williams, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones. At the close of the services six persons were accepted as members. Services will be held regularly Sundays until further notice.

PROVIDENCE TRUANTS IN CUSTODY.

Two miserable, famished, and homesick boys, Charles and Forrest Young, sons of Richard Young of 229 Fountain-street, Providence, R. I., who is Foreman of an engine company, appeared to be glad yesterday when a policeman who met them in West-street questioned them and took them in charge as truants. At the Jefferson Market Police Court they said that a comrade, Charles Campbell, who had in some way become possessed of $21, induced them to prepare for a Western trip, and their outfit was bought. It consisted of three spring guns to throw buckshot, a bag of shot, one pair of rubber boots, a quantity of tutti-frutti chewing gum, cigarettes with cachous, and a library of pernicious literature and weekly story papers. Two of the books were "Jack the Indian Killer" and "The Redskin Queen."

They went on the New-York boat at Providence Saturday night, but Campbell sneaked off, leaving the Youngs with $5 and the outfit and taking a sachel of provisions which was to last them on the trip. They did not dare to purchase food on the boat, as they were afraid of being suspected as runaways, so they stowed themselves away until the boat reached her New-York dock. Justice Smith sent them to the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A MERRY GARDEN PARTY.

A gay roof-garden party was given last evening at the Lorena, in East Twenty-seventh-street, by Mr. John Bert, cashier of the firm of Straiton & Storm, to his associates in the business department of the house. The roof was very tastefully decorated, and the music was furnished by stringed instruments played by musicians who were concealed in a perfect bower of flowers. At one end of the roof was a quaint Swiss kitchen, fitted up with gas stoves, from which refreshments were served to the guests. The reception was followed by a concert and a collation.

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Of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any reasonable person that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will accomplish a miracle, but we do know that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does produce positive benefit. Its peculiar curative power is shown by many remarkable cures.
"I was run down from close application to work, but was told I had malaria and was dosed with quinine, &c., which was useless. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling strong and cheerful. I feel satisfied it will benefit any who give it a fair trial."—W. B. BRAMAN, 281 Spring-st., New-York City.
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100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

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SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

BOATING MEN WERE BUSY.

THE HARLEM RIVER CROWDED WITH ALL KINDS OF PLEASURE CRAFT.

To the lover of aquatic sports the Harlem River was a paradise yesterday. From Randall's Island to Cedarhurst, a distance of nearly five miles, the river offered an ever-changing panorama, with the myriads of boats, filled with gaudily-uniformed occupants, flashing here and there, across, and up and down the surface of the stream. All the boathouses from the Triton's at Harlem to the Wyanoke's at High Bridge, with the exception of the Columbia and the Young Men's Christian Association at Morrisania, which are closed on Sundays, were gay with bunting and presented, with the gayly-dressed boatmen, who crowded the verandas and balconies, a pretty sight.

Nothing could have suited the oarsmen on the Harlem better than the condition of the weather and tide yesterday afternoon. The tide was high and in beautiful condition for swimming and bathing. At every boathouse scores of young men were taking a dip in the water, and many more were swimming hundreds of feet from their starting places. No racing was indulged in by the rowers on account of the crowded condition of the river, and no accidents were learned of, although many narrow escapes were witnessed where novices with the oar came near being run down by the High Bridge boats.

Early in the afternoon the crowds began to gather at the boathouses, and soon the river was filled with boats from the different clubs. The Gremercy Club sent out its large eight-oared barge, its four-oared barge, and several single and double sculls early in the day, rowing to College Point, where they played a friendly game of ball.

A large number of the Nonpareil Club members spent the afternoon exercising in their eight-oared shell, four-oared shell, and four-oared gig, while William Cody and John Delaney took a pull to High Bridge in single sheils.

The Metropolitans were represented by their jubilor crew, G. E. Nagle, William Mahoney, Clarence Maze, and James Looney, who won the four-oared shell race at the Long Island Regatta on June 29, and Capt. Pilkington and Nagle, who won the double scull races at Worcester, Mass., June 17, and at Albany, July 4. The two parties from the Metropolitans pulled to Cedarhurst and return. Later in the afternoon they sent out their eight-oared shell for a pull to High Bridge.

A jolly crowd was gathered at the Atalanta boathouse. Early in the afternoon this club sent out its eight-oared shell, eight-oared barge, four-oared gig, double scull, shell, and a large number of single sculls. Their prize eight were also out, training for the International regatta at Pullman, Ill., on Aug. 8 and 9, and many bets were offered, but found no takers, that they would take the pennant.

The Nassaus, having just received their new eight-oared barge from the builder, Christopher, rowed in it to Cedarhurst accompanied by their six-oared barge and several single shells, among which was that of Capt. Abeel. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the new barge.

It seemed to be distinctively a day yesterday for barge rowing, for among the eight and four oared barges of the other clubs rowing toward a common goal at Cedarhurst were also seen the eight-oared barges of the Dauntless and Wyanoke clubs, four of the Nonpareils, four-oared barge and gig and several single sculls of the Danetleas, while the Unions were represented by two crews rowing their great eight-oared barge, their four-oared gig, and several pairs of double and single sculls. Last but not least came members of the Friendship Boat Club in their natty neiforms, pulling their four-oared gig and a number of double sculls.

Many members of the various clubs who are not frequent visitors yesterday afternoon made the round of the clubhouses and exchanged congratulations with members of the Atalanta, Metropolitan, and Nonpareil Clubs over their victories gained at Albany and Philadelphia July 4. The handsome pennants won by the various clubs were on exhibition at the boathouses and were viewed with satisfaction by many of the old club members.

At the old boathouse of the Danetleas Club a busy scene was enacted. The old boathouse will be abandoned to-night for their new house, and a general invitation has been issued to all the clubs to visit them and help with their house warming.

The house of the Triton Club was practically deserted yesterday. The members were away at Pfeiffer's Saengar Park, at Oce Hundred and Sixty-ninth-street, holding a jollification. Some two hundred members of the club and their friends gathered there and sang Bohemian songs and drank Bohemian beer. A mile foot race on a fifteen-lap track was run for a prize of a gold medal and was won by Joseph Hynnek in 6:04.

MR. WESTELL'S BODY FOUND.

SAD TERMINATION OF A VERY PROMISING CAREER.

The body of Hubert W. Westell, the young man who was drowned July 4 while rowing with his friend, Herbert Wills of Yonkers, having been caught in the furious storm of wind and rain when off Piermont, on the opposite side of the Hudson, was found yesterday morning by William H. Lewis and J. Voris, in the middle of the river, opposite Hastings. They towed the body to Hastings and then to Yonkers, where Coroner Nordquist held an inquest and returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Young Westell, who was only twenty-four years of age, was an architect and a member of the firm of Mellen, Westell & Kirby of 39 Broadway, this city. He was graduated from Oxford, England, and also from the Royal Institute of British Architects, and took the Pugin Traveling Studentship prize of that institute of $2,000 after two years' traveling and studying architecture. It was while doing this that he came to this country and finally decided to stay here. He was with Architect Post in this city and made most of the working plans of the Equitable Building. He had also been at work on plans for the proposed Episcopal cathedral. He was an associate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

He leaves a father over eighty years of age, a mother, and sister, all in England, and they have not yet been informed of his death. His body will be taken to England on Wednesday and be accompanied by Herbert Wills, who was with him when he was drowned, and Mr. Millen, with whom he was associated in business.

FORESTERS MEET IN SECRET.

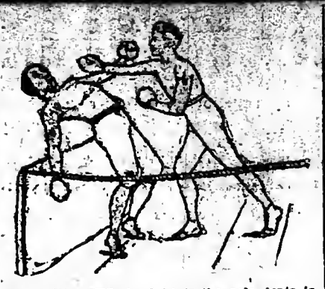
A secret meeting was held in Roone's Hall, Jersey City, Saturday night of about one hundred and fifty delegates from New-York City, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey to the Foresters' Convention, which is to be held in Minneapolis in August. It was said that the conference was for the purpose of arranging for transportation, but the secrecy of the proceedings creates the belief that probably the meeting considered the advisability of the delegates from this section acting as a unit in the convention. A meeting will be held in Brooklyn next Saturday night.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY.
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.



The Sullivan-Kilrain fight is the sole topic in sporting circles. On the other hand, there is a fight going on every day in the year that merits interest. It is A. H. King & Co.'s annihilation of high prices.

Yes, over the ropes they go. High prices have no place around us, and with the neat finish we give them the cheers of clothing purchasers are sounded in our praise.
Well may they. We are offering the handsomest thing known for Summer. Blue, black, gray, and drab feather-weight skeleton serge suits, worth $15, selling at $7.50. Makes a most elegant Summer suit.
In cassimeres, worsteds, and cheviots we are offering a most superb line of Summer-weight suits which we do not wish to carry further into the season. These we sell, as long as they last, at $10. They are worth $20 and $25.
Those who desire a tailor-made suit on the latest lines and of the finest imported texture will be delighted with our best grade of goods, which, though selling at other times for $30 and $35, we offer at the sacrifice price of $15.
Boys' suits reduced to $2 50 and $3. Finer suits, $4. Separate pants, 75c. and $1.
Men's Summer coats, vests, and yachting suits to please the fancy of all in the greatest variety.
STORE CLOSES AT 6:30 O'CLOCK.
A. H. King & Co.,
THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS.
627 and 629 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MID-SUMMER BARGAINS.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Having completed their usual Summer inventory, offer to-day a quantity of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, at prices that make them genuine bargains.
650 yards all-wool Suiting, at 50 cents per yard; formerly $1.00.
550 yards Striped and Figured Mohair, at 50 cents per yard; formerly 85c. and $1.
300 yards Wool and Velvet Novelties, in stripes and squares, at 50 cents per yard; real value $1.50.
Combination Dresses at $5.00 and $7.50; well worth $10.00 and $12.00. Imported Pattern Dresses at $10.00 and $12.50; original prices $20.00 and $22.50.
A new line of silk-and-wool Cheviots, for tailor-made dresses, has just been received.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

DRIVERS STAYED AT HOME.

FLEETWOOD TRACK THE RESORT OF THOSE WHO VENTURED OUT.

The driving crowd yesterday was a comparatively small one. The majority of the regular roadsters have gone out of town for the Summer, and those who still remain in the city stayed indoors during the afternoon rather than face the mild south wind into which the sun had injected enough heat to make it a good imitation of a sirocco. Most of the rigs out yesterday were hired ones, and their occupants emphasized their lack of driving proficiency by causing one runaway and two collisions, all of which, however, were luckily attended with little or no damage.

The exception to prove the rule that it is impossible to run over a hen occurred near Macomb's Dam soon after 2 o'clock. A motherly brown fowl that had strayed from some of the small farms on the west side was scratching for a dinner in front of the big tree on Barry's Hill, and was so clever in dodging the numerous vehicles that rolled over her feeding place that the group of gentlemen on Barry's piazza became interested over her remarkable agility. The unwonted exertion, or possibly the heat of the sun, told on her after a while, though, and when she attempted to make a particularly thrilling hop for safety between the legs of a horse and the wheels of a cart coming in the opposite direction she failed, and a moment later was lying dead on the dusty road. Several turnouts rolled over her before she was tossed from the road way down into the end of Seventh-avenue.

Up at the Fleetwood track during the morning, Dan McCarthy sold the trotter Colonel Hawkins, to George Engeman for $1,000, and the bay team Steinway and California to M. B. Phillips of Brooklyn, for $1,500. He drove his bay gelding Garfield a mile in 2:40, making the half in 1:13½, and repeated in 2:38½, and raced his trotter Hidalgo against the fast pacer Gossip, Jr., driven by Frank Van Ness. Gossip won in 2:29½ and McCarthy then made a good burst of speed with Hidalgo, sending him to the half-mile post in 1:06½. He also speeded the bay gelding Jim Ferrell a half mile in 1:10, and the bay gelding Bedford two miles in 2:32 and 2:29¾.

Van Ness paced Gossip around alone in 2:21½ and beat the pacer Kuby B., driven by Jesse Yerance, easily in a mile spin in 2:22½, making the half in 1:08¼. Yerance drove the black stallion Dundee, owned by J. H. Mersereau of Clifton, N. J., in 2:43 and 2:39, and Mr. Hawes's bay Ike Stillings in 2:39 and 2:36½. Dexter B. Goff, worked Nicholas Houseman's bay gelding Festive a mile to top road wagon in 2:36½, and two half miles in 1:17½ and 1:15; Andy Wilkinson sent the bay mare Breeze around to the half-mile post in 1:13½ and 1:12½; Harry Williams drove the black stallion Hambletonian Patchen in 2:32, (a the half in 1:15,) and the chestnut gelding Irish Jack, forty turns, in 2:40 and 2:33, respectively. Pete Monee speeded a Governor Sprague stallion a half mile in 1:17 and the gelding Oxford twice around in 2:38 and 2:32.

Among the gentlemen out yesterday were Frank Work, George Conklin, George G. Hart, A. Gamble, D. A. Hammond, George Fleet Jones, De Wolf Hopper, F. A. Loveoraft, Col. Kip, Capt. MacDonald, Nathan Straus, Seaman Lichtenstein, Capt. Humfreville, George B. Wright and Chas. Marion.

FRUIT HURT BY RAIN.

THE RECENT WET WEATHER UNFAVORABLE TO THE SMALL FRUIT SUPPLY.

So much rain has fallen during the past six weeks over that portion of the country which furnishes most of the fruit supply of this city that it has been impossible to form any very reliable calculation as to the probable future supply. The season opened most auspiciously for an abundant crop of almost all varieties of small fruit, and nearly all of such fruit has been very badly damaged and in some instances entirely destroyed by the extraordinary rainfall. The cherry crop, a fruit most easily damaged by rains, has been gathered in rain or from wet trees from Virginia to Rochester. There has not been a pound of cherries here except those from California that to the experienced eye has not displayed evidences of rain damage, and 95 per cent. of them did not require a trained eye to see the damage. There may be a few—but only a very few—late cherries here this week from the northern and western part of this State, but they will sell at very high prices. The cherry season is practically ended. To-morrow and Wednesday there will be some sour cherries of the late varieties which will be really fine, although quite dark, and they may be wholesaled as low as 7 cents per pound for the poorer grades, but by the end of the week they cannot be had.

There will be a few more strawberries from Oswego, but of poor quality, but practically the strawberry season ended last week. Raspberries will be here this week in no great quantity, but of much better quality than before this season—provided the rainy season ended last week. Red currants have not been very good nor plentiful and have sold for only moderate prices. They may be bought in small quantities nearly all this month, but there will be a liberal supply of them here this week, and the jelly-making currants may be bought at wholesale for 5 and 6 cents per pound, but after this week currants will be very scarce and high.

This will be "blackberry week" and to-morrow will be "blackberry day." On Friday last blackberries were very abundant and of poor quality. They were sold at from 4 to 10 cents per quart, and the four-cent berries were about as good as the ten-cent. The difference in the price was regulated by the hour at which they were sold. To-morrow the berries will be of fine quality and many thousand quarts of them will be sold by the commission merchants for as low, doubtless, as 4 cents per quart. Few receivers, excepting for single crates of extra good berries, will try to get more than 6 cents per quart. There is now very good reason for assuming that the blackberry season will last until well into August and that this wholesome fruit will be of good quality, abundant, and cheap.

Georgia has been sending to this market for the past week some very fine peaches of the Crawford variety. In that State they are known as Tillsons. They may be seen in great abundance for this season of the year on the Italian vendors' stands. They are small, highly-colored, perfectly free stones, and of delicious flavor. They will be followed this week by the Early York and Mountain Rose, varieties of three times the size of the Troths, also of good color and flavor, and much more juicy and tender; but probably they will not come here in such good condition. There will, however, be a good supply of these varieties and they may be had for about $4 per box or about one bushel each. The presence of such a good quality of fruit here from Georgia at such moderate prices will have the good effect of making unsalable the trash which usually comes here from Delaware and Maryland during this month.

The supply of pineapples in the market last week was very great. It has been several years since they have been of such good quality. The Cat Island sugarloaf pineapples have been unusually large. There are two varieties of them expected here this week. The sugarloaf pineapples from Havana have never been better. They will be abundant and as cheap this week as at any time this season. Housekeepers would do well to make a note of this. They will not be able to get better nor cheaper pineapples at any other time this year.

THE EXPERT DISCREDITED.

STRANGE DISPOSITION OF A CHARGE OF SHORTAGE—LABOR NOTES.

Typographical Union No. 6 met yesterday. The last special committee that had been appointed to investigate the accounts of ex-Secretary Wildman reported that they had employed an expert for $600 to go over his books, and that the expert had discovered a deficiency of $7,000. This announcement created a good deal of discussion. A member moved that two experts be appointed, one by the committee and another by Wildman's friends, but finally the entire matter was disposed of by carrying a resolution to exonerate Wildman from all blame. The friends of Wildman then cheered inetily.

Much of the time of the Central Labor Union yesterday was taken up with the negotiations for a reunion with the Central Labor Federation that were broken off early in the year. Henry Einerich attended the meeting and said that the Federation objected to two members of the Central Labor Union's conference committee—Messrs. Barr and McCaddeen—the former because he had taken a prominent part in politics, and to the latter because he was connected with the Franklin Association that was opposed to the Webb Pressmen's Union. The meeting, after considerable debate, withdrew those men from the conference committee, and appointed others in their places. The conference committees from the Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation will meet to-morrow evening at 145 Eighth-street and decide upon a basis of consolidation of the two bodies.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Federation a strike of members of the Millers and Millwrights' Union at Dobler's, in West Thirty-sixth-street, was reported, and it was also said that several union carpenters and cabinetmakers employed in the same factory was referred to the Non-Intercourse or Boycott Committee. A strike of pie bakers was also reported at Koster's bakery, at Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue, where the men want an advance of wages. The Arbitration Committee was directed to look after the matter.

ELOPERS MARRIED AT JERSEY CITY.

Henry Gibson and Nellie Heury were married Saturday night by Justice Weed at Jersey City. The bridegroom is twenty-one years old and is a son of a wealthy resident of Altoona, Penn. The bride belongs in McKeesport. The couple had eloped, as there were objections to their marriage by the relatives of both. The bride is only seventeen years old, but she insisted that she was nineteen when interrogated by the magistrate. Two sisters of the bride reached the Justice's office two hours after the marriage and told him her real age. Miss Henry's family objected to Gibson because they believed him inclined to be wild, while Gibson's relatives objected to Miss Henry because she is poor. The young couple are said to have gone to Long Branch to spend the honeymoon.

ABOUT THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The British steamer Hondo arrived in port yesterday from Guatemala with a general cargo, consisting mostly of fruit. Among her passengers was Mr. Crowninshield, paymaster of the force engaged on the Nicaragua Canal and brother of Commander Crowninshield of the St. Mary's. From the accounts brought by the Hondo no work has as yet been done on the canal, though men are coming in constantly and there will soon be a large available force on hand. As to there being any trouble with Costa Rica, the general impression exists that the United States would not permit any such interference with the furtherance of the work. Nothing of unusual interest is reported by the Hondo. The vessel expects to take down supplies on her return trip.

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6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.
SUMMER STOCK
OF FINE GOODS MUST BE SOLD PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.
PRICES REDUCED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
HATS FOR SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN.
CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
A SPECIALTY.
SUMMER SUITS, TRAVELING GARMENTS, LIGHT SHAWLS, BATHING SUITS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
INFANTS' OUTFITTINGS, &c.,
MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS,
OUTING SHIRTS & SUITS,
BICYCLE HOSIERY AND ATHLETIC GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER AND FIT GUARANTEED; NOT EQUALED IN PRICE AND STYLE ANYWHERE.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
LIGHT DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.
TRAVELERS' OUTFITS, TRUNKS, BAGS, STEAMER CHAIRS, HAMMOCKS, VERANDA ROCKERS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

FREE SPEAKING WAS ALLOWED

QUEER STORIES TOLD AT A GATHERING OF CRANKS.

Although they have come together but twice, the men and women who compose the "Holy Ghost Meeting" at 512 Sixth-avenue, Sunday afternoons, are already beginning to disagree. Throughout yesterday afternoon's meeting there cropped out from many of the addresses indications of a latent spirit of objection to the prominent part taken in the exercises by certain gentlemen, and just before the meeting broke up, a brother, who disclaimed connection with any church, but who affected the garb of an Episcopalian clergyman, arose, and charged that the brother who had taken upon himself to open the meeting and to call himself its leader ought to have known better. This opinion found many indorsers, but the force of the attack, which evidently did not lack previous organization, was lost when its object arose and made a strong display of intent to push himself into undue prominence.

The clerically-clad gentleman, however, was not to be balked and he again rose, this time for the purpose of urging that in the future the meetings be not advertised, on the ground that if it was God's will that they be attended He would provide the audience without assistance from the newspapers.

Another gentleman objected further to advertising the meetings because the published announcement of yesterday's meeting was misleading. The advertisement in question ran as follows:

"Holy Ghost Meeting, 512 Sixth-avenue, 2:30 P. M. Sunday. None cut off from speaking for lack of time; none put out on account of being cranks; all are welcome; the time is God's and not man's; come, ye straightlaced, come ye crank, for none to come but twenty-five years of age, and lies made all his money by polishing the boots and shoes of brokers, bankers, merchants, and clerks. He prides himself on being able to give a finer shine than any other man in the business, and declares that he has kneeled before more distinguished men than any rival. Antonio is a shining example for his countrymen. He was the proudest and happiest young man in New-York yesterday. He had reason to be, for his bride is a beautiful and accomplished young lady, just eighteen years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carlo Barbieri. Miss Annie looked as pretty as a picture in her bridal robes. She has been employed as a teacher in the Leonerdstreet Italian school. The wedding ceremony was without sensational incidents.

After the wedding a reception was given by the young couple at their own home, 24 Oliver-street. They received many useful and ornamental presents.

YACHTING NEWS.

To-day Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, will receive a communication from the Royal Yacht Squadron in relation to the reissual of that organization to allow an international race to be sailed for the America's Cup under the terms of the new deed of gift. The communication was received at the New-York Yacht Club house Saturday, but as Commodore Smith was out of the city it was locked in the club's safe, to be kept there until to-day. The document, whatever it is, will probably prove interesting.

A Philadelphia writer on yachting matters seems to think that if the leading lights of that city would only be more liberal in their offers of cups the Quaker City would be at once ahead of New-York and Boston in yachting. This may be so, but it is somewhat doubtful. Philadelphia has a long way to go before it will even come up to the yachting standard it claims, much less become a representative yachting city. It has not the natural advantages to encourage yachting, and this fact is probably more directly responsible for Philadelphia's lack of interest in the sport than the scarcity of prizes. There isn't much fun in sailing a toy boat in a washtub.

Mr. Edward Burgess, who sailed the Mariquita in the race of forties Saturday, returned to Boston Saturday night. He said after the race that he is pleased with the Mariquita as she is, and does not contemplate making any change in her s

The New-York Times.

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NO SURPRISE TO ANYBODY

THE NAMING OF PHILADELPHIA COLLECTOR.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO VISIT NEW-YORK—THE STEAM PLATE PRESSES MUST GO.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President has made the following appointments:

Collector of Customs, District of Philadelphia.—THOMAS V. COOPER.

Surveyor General, Washington Territory.—THOMAS H. CAVENAUGH of Olympia, Washington Territory, vice J. Cabell Breckinridge, removed.

Indian Agent.—THOMAS N. FALCONER of Sheridan, Oregon, at Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon, vice John B. McClane, resigned.

Pension Agent.—BERNARD KELLY of Emporia, Kan., at Topeka, Kan., vice George W. Glick.

Probate Judges in Utah Territory.—DANIEL PAGE of Utah, in Iron County; JAMES MCGARRY of Utah, in Uintah County; GEORGE C. VIELE of Utah, in Millard County.

Visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane.—MRS. AMELIA J. ROWLAND of the District of Columbia, Mrs. ANNA M. GANGEWER of the District of Columbia, WILLIAM A. MAURY of the District of Columbia.

President Harrison's selection of State Senator and ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee Thomas V. Cooper for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia causes no surprise beyond the wonder that it was not made before. Mr. Cooper appears to be satisfactory to about every Republican in Pennsylvania, for he was indorsed by Senators Quay and Cameron and by the leading men of all factions of his party. The appointment had been a foregone conclusion from the start. There was once a little talk about ex-Collector Tutton as a candidate against Mr. Cooper, and Postmaster General Wanamaker was at one time inclined to favor Tutton, but the movement amounted to nothing, and all hands joined in recommending Mr. Cooper. Collector Cadwallader's resignation was tendered early in March, and he has stood ready to retire without grumbling whenever his place was wanted.

Postmaster General Wanamaker was asked to-day whether any decision had been reached regarding the charges made against Postmaster English of New-Haven, Conn., of having assessed the clerks and employes under him for campaign purposes. He answered, as he replied that the charges had been investigated, and he could say that unless new ones were brought which had more foundation in them than the last Mr. English would not be asked to resign, and it was more than likely that he would be allowed to serve his term out.

Secretary Windom has decided not to accept the offer of the Milligan Steam Press Company to continue the use of steam plate presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at 1 cent a thousand. There are eighteen of these presses in the Bureau and the work of removing them will begin to-morrow. They will all be out of the building by the end of the week. In place of them Capt. Meredith will put six cent-a-piece presses, two of which are now in operation, twenty-eight hand presses, now in stock. The Chief says that by working an hour longer every day, which was begun today, the Bureau will soon catch up with current business, which has fallen behind because of a few days' stoppage while the changes were in progress. He says the work will be better done, too, and the expenses of the bureau not largely increased thereby.

Secretary Rusk to-day established a new division, charged with the important duty of editing the reports and bulletins issued by the various divisions of the Agricultural Department, so many of which, being prepared by scientific men for scientific eyes, are comparatively lost to the general public, especially the farmers, to whom they are addressed. The Secretary believes that the public which the department is particularly designed to serve—the farmers. Advance sheets of bulletins issued hereafter from any and every division of the department will pass through the Secretary's office, and their contents will be carefully read and digested in the editorial division. A careful mind will then be prepared in the plainest possible language, giving in substance the facts and conclusions of each bulletin. In advance of the distribution of the bulletins themselves there will also emanate from this editorial division a brief synopsis of each bulletin, prepared especially for the use of the press. These synopses being distributed to all the newspapers throughout the country, for whose use they were prepared, are to serve for such bulletins as may be of especial interest to them.

The Navy Department has not yet received any official news of the trouble between Admiral Kimberly and Capt. Mullen, growing out of the failure of the latter to take the Nipsic to Auckland. The opinion is expressed, based on the San Francisco dispatch, that a court of inquiry will follow the Captain's return to the United States. The unauthorized visit of the Nipsic's coal means a month's detention of the ship at Fanning Island and the postponement of her return to this country until September.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, who is now in New-York, will be joined in that city to-morrow by his colleagues, Messrs. Lyman and Thompson, and a call will be made by them on Collector of Customs Erhardt. The commission will fill ten four vacancies now existing on the Board of Examiners at the Custom House, and will also declare the Chairman and Secretary of the board. Experience has shown that too much care cannot be taken in picking out these two important offices, and the Commissioners will be well satisfied if the fitness of the man before they are appointed. While in New-York the Commissioners will confer with Postmaster Van Cott concerning the classification of Post Office employes, and will try to give him a clear idea of who are and who are not exempt from the civil service rules and regulations. It is possible that one of the Commissioners will look into the civil service methods at the Newark and Jersey City Post Offices before returning to Washington.

Three anxious New-Yorkers from the city of Brooklyn visited Assistant Secretary Batcheller to-day and each was in a hurry to have something done in his behalf. Mr. Eugene F. O'Connor, who would like to have a renomination for the State Senate, and who has the assurances of the support of all the "nice" people in Brooklyn, but who has a few wants in the backing of the liquor interests, visited the Treasury to push the appointment of Mr. Ernst Nathan for Internal Revenue Collector. Mr. William H. Grace, who does not take so much interest in Senatorial nominations as Mr. O'Connor, appeared in his own behalf. He thinks Grace ought to be appointed so as to give the opposition papers a chance to match some of the appointments made by President Cleveland and complained of as outrageous because they had been given to men who had "served time." Mr. Aspinall, the third of these visitors, was looking about in the interest of Mr. Harman and giving reasons why the contest between Grace and Nathan should be settled by compromise.

Mr. George W. Lyon is here again, and his coming is taken as an indication that there is a chance that he may yet land the Surveyorship.

No one seems to know when the official trial of the gunboat Petrel will take place at Baltimore. It is now about a month since she was reported ready by her contractors, and the board, with Capt. Skerrett at its head, was appointed to witness the trial, and no one at the Navy Department knows what is causing the delay. The boat went down the Chesapeake Bay for a run on Saturday, and information has reached the department that she did very well and may be relied upon to come up to the contract requirements. One thing was very clearly demonstrated by the run, and that is that a force of trained stokers in the fire room is an invaluable adjunct to the steam of a modern man-of-war. The Petrel was much hampered by having men unaccustomed to firing under forced draught, and if she does not do as well on her trial as is expected green firemen will be to blame, be largely responsible for the result. She has ample boiler capacity to develop the 1,100 horse power required of her if she is properly fired.

The Secretary of the Navy has before him the record in the court-martial case of Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith of the Essex, who was tried in New-York for being absent from his ship without leave. Smith left his vessel on her arrival in New-York on a leave of twenty-four hours, and was not heard from again for several days, when he was found under a physician's care. He had wandered about New-York for some days in a dazed condition, and had received some injuries of which he could give no account. His morals and character were all right. It is understood at the Navy Department that the court has acquitted him.

The order issued to-day directing Lieut. Col. George H. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, at present stationed at New-York, to relieve Col. John M. Wilson as Engineer in charge of the Washington Water Works extension, is the precursor of orders relieving the latter gentleman of all duty in Washington, and it is now generally believed that he is to be ordered to West Point as Superintendent of the Military Academy. It had been decided to fill that place with an engineer officer, and the President was understood to be undecided between Col. Orlando M. Poe and Col. Wilcox. The latter as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds has made himself most thoroughly acquainted with the details of the duties of the office, and his selection at the head of the Military Academy would meet with hearty approval in army circles. Lieutenant Bartlett has not yet assumed charge of the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The gossips of the Navy Department have fixed up a new slate for the New-York Navy Yard, and the rumor to-day is that Commodore Ramsey is to come to Washington as chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and that he is to be succeeded in New-York by Rear Admiral Brainy.

HE IS A CAMERON MAN.

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTOR COOPER GIVES SATISFACTION.

PHILADELPHIA July 8.—The appointment of State Senator Thomas V. Cooper as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia by the President today created no surprise and gives general satisfaction. It has been doubtful only as to the time when the appointment would be made. Cooper is distinctively a Cameron as distinguished from a Quay man. He has been for some years an aspirant for the Governorship. Quay did not want him for Governor, and last year compassed his defeat for Chairman of the Republican State Committee, a position that Cooper had filled with distinguished ability for many years, carrying the State at every election by enormous majorities. Believing that he could not make the next Gubernatorial nomination against the wishes of Quay, Cooper consented to take the Collectorship in lieu thereof. Quay agreed to this, and the deal was made months ago. Quay will largely control the immense patronage of the Custom House, and at the same time take out of the Governorship fight a strong candidate and leave the field clear for his own man.

The only opposition to Cooper's appointment came from James McManes, who wanted for Collector Alexander P. Tutton, who held the office under Hayes. Mr. McManes's chief objection to Cooper lay in the fact that Cooper was not a McManes man. McManes, who, when the chief of the Gas Trust ring a few years ago, was the absolute boss of the town, has so far got nothing under this Administration, and is fast becoming common property. He hates John Field, who is to be Postmaster when Harrity's term expires. He hates David Martin, the new Collector of Internal Revenue. He particularly hates A. Lowden Brewster, Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and he has no love for Cooper. It looks as though the chief purpose of this Administration so far as Philadelphia is concerned is to heap indignities on the devoted head of the old Gas Trust boss.

Cooper's appointment pleases the active politicians who acknowledge allegiance to Cameron and Quay for the new State, as a Cameron-Quay appointment. It pleases the heelers and side-waiters, because they know the petty places will be divided up among them, and it will be fairly satisfactory to the business community, who know that Cooper, while an active partisan, is personally honest and clean.

NEARLY NINE MILLION LOST.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 8.—Secretary Davies of the Board of Inquiry has made a compilation of the losses, reported and estimated, which the board has confirmed. This is not the owners' loss, but a very conservative estimate placed upon all losses by the board. In determining these losses allowance has been made for property that has been saved, hence this is an estimate only of total loss. The following are Secretary Davies's figures:

The aggregate of the local committee's estimates of loss in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 is $4,791,747. The total number of cases in these classes is 3,364. The average loss, therefore, is $1,424. The total loss in Class 6 is $1,112,192; number of cases 445, average loss $2,499. The aggregate loss of borough property, all the boroughs having reported, is $168,180. The damage to school property from seven school districts is $82,132. The five companies, all in number, report a loss of $37,151. Losses on private corporations so far reported amount to $1,731,662.

"We have not yet heard from the Cambria Iron Company, the Lorain Steel Ring Manufacturing Company, or the Cambria and Westmoreland Natural Gas Company.

"Dr. Beale and Father Trantwin have not reported for the churches. The total loss reported to date, including individual losses and the losses of boroughs, schools, private corporations, and fire companies, is $7,894,064. Up to 5 o'clock P. M. to-day blanks for the number of 491 have been filed, in addition to those acted upon, for future action of the board and local committee. Assuming that the average loss in these cases will be equal to the average loss in cases already passed upon, viz., $1,550, there should be added to the total stated above $761,050, making a grand total of $8,655,114."

But one body was found to-day.

A committee from Chicago, having the fund for the sufferers from that city in charge, stopped off in town this afternoon. They will go to Cresson to-morrow, and the action of the State Commissioners there will cause them to determine what to do with their money.

WORK OF THE FISH HATCHERY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 8.—Monroe R. Green, Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery at Caledonia, has just made his report of the fish and eggs shipped and fish turned loose during the season, which commenced Jan. 28 and closed June 24. The statistics are as follows:

White fish fry deposited in Lake Ontario, 1,900,000; frost fish fry deposited in Hemlock Lake, 80,000; salmon trout fry, 1,501,000; salmon trout eggs, 750,000; brook trout fry, 1,525,500; brook trout eggs, 100,000; brook trout yearling, 335; brown or German trout fry, 521,000; brown or German trout eggs, 188,000; brown or German trout yearling, 175; California trout fry, 738,000; California trout eggs, 125,000; California trout yearling, 150; half brook and half salmon trout, hybrids from four to six years old, 200. The above are deposited in inland lakes and streams. Shipment of shrimp, 30,000; shipment of German carp, 23; shipment of bullheads, 20; shad fry deposited in the Hudson River, 6,033,200; grand total, 13,492,603.

THE CONNECTICUT SCREEN LAW.

NEW-HAVEN, July 8.—On the first of next month the new law governing the use of screens in liquor saloons and drinking places, passed at the last session of the Connecticut Legislature, goes into effect. It is expected by the temperance people that it will effectually do away with the sale of liquor after hours. The principal provisions are that no premises where intoxicating liquors are sold shall, during the time such sales are prohibited by law, be so obstructed by any curtain, screen, or other device, as to prevent a full and unobstructed view of the bar and interior of such premises from the main or the entrance, or the street. Boards of County Commissioners are empowered to enforce this act as they deem expedient. Only druggists are exempt from the provisions of the law, the penalty for violating which is $50 or thirty days' imprisonment, or both.

KILLED HIS FAMILY, THEN HIMSELF.

PALOUSE CITY, Washington, July 8.—On Saturday night R. D. Johnson, a well-to-do, respectable citizen, about fifty years of age, living about four miles northeast of here, killed his wife and son, about fourteen years old, and fatally shot his seven-year-old daughter, and then killed himself.

He left a note stating that he did not want to live in this sinful world and could not leave it without his family, so he thought he would kill them, too. He added that he first gave them strychnine, but could not bear the sight of their agonies, so he killed them with a revolver.

The bodies were not discovered until this morning. The horrible crime is supposed to be due to temporary insanity over religion.

A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

AKRON, Ohio, July 8.—The Pittsburg and Western west-bound passenger train was wrecked in a cut about two miles east of this city last night. An axle of the locomotive broke, the engine being thrown across the track. Engineer John Rissel of Williamsport, Penn., was crushed under the engine. He lived for a short time, enduring tortures from escaping steam. Fireman W. H. Rose of Allegheny was thrown on a bank, and is injured in the side. Fireman Boetter was in the cab, riding to Orrville. He was badly scalded and injured internally. All others escaped unhurt.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 8.—Nearly four hundred wheelmen attended the annual meet of the Connecticut division of the League of American Wheelmen here to-day, representing clubs in nearly all the principal towns in the State.

THE NYMPH WINS THE RACE

DEFEAT FOR GARDNER'S NEW YACHT, THE LIRIS.

AN INTERESTING SAILING RACE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN YACHT CLUB.

The first sailing race which has ever been contested under the auspices of the American Yacht Club took place yesterday afternoon on the Sound off the handsome clubhouse of the organization, situated at Milton Point. The race was arranged by Messrs. George W. Hall, Ezra S. Conner, Eugene L. Scoville, Edward S. Jenkins, William Wesber, W. S. Alley, and J. R. Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, and was one of the most satisfactory yachting events of the season. These gentlemen are working to establish a racing week on the Sound, so that yachtsmen will be able with one preparation to compete in the regattas of all the clubs in that vicinity. It is as expensive and troublesome task to put a yacht in racing trim, and it will be an admirable plan if the Larchmont, American, New-Rochelle, and Oyster Bay Yacht Clubs will make it a point every season to arrange their principal races so they will take place in one week.

Although there were not as many conspicuous starters in yesterday's race as there should have been, the event was full of interest. Mr. F. W. Flint's forty-foot Nymph, designed by Mr. Burgess, gave a good defeat to the syndicate forty, the Liris, owned by Mr. Gardner, in a contest comparatively free from calms and flukes. Dr. J. C. Barron's forty-three-foot center Clara, being alone in her class, raced with Mr. A. W. Mott's eighty-foot schooner Magic, the only schooner entered, and beat her only classed time, although the Clara was allowed 5 minutes 31 seconds. The windward work of the Clara won her the match and a handsome cup offered by the club. The defeat of the Magic, however, may be partly excused on account of an accident to her foretopmast on the last leg of the course. The stick sprung, and she was compelled to take in her jibtop sail. She also carried her three boats. The Liris was sailed by Capt. Lovejoy, the well-known amateur skipper. She was provided with a new solid bowsprit in the place of the hollow one which caused her so much trouble last week, and she sailed her race without mishap. The Nymph was sailed by her owner, Mr. Flint, but she appeared in better shape than ever before in her short career.

The Nymph was sailed by Capt. Edward Willard. She looked in excellent racing trim, and was well handled. She gained on the Liris on every leg of the twenty-mile course.

The conditions of the race were quite favorable. A light northwest breeze was blowing at the start, and held true throughout the race, increasing to a force that put the lee rails of the yachts under before the finish. From Hempstead Harbor to Captain's Island and back over the same course, and then decreasing in velocity as the racers worked to the finish line to windward. The tide was flowing toward New-York.

The course for the cabin yachts was from an imaginary line drawn between two stakeboats anchored near the clubhouse, around a stakeboat in Hempstead Harbor, thence about northeast around a stakeboat ane Oered Oalf a mile southwest of Captain Island lighthouse, and return by the same course to the open Sound, only covered half the distance, making around the black buoy off Matthiacock Point and return to the finish for all classes off the clubhouse. They sailed ten miles.

The yachts that started were as follows: Cabin yachts—Magic, Clara, Nymph, Liris, Surprise, and Amazon; open boats—Puzzle, Poelingo, Orienta, Brunhilde, Zelda, Sayonara, Ione, and Giggle. Of the big ones, the Nymph crossed ahead of the Liris, and Magic ahead of the Clara. The Orienta, Ione, Sayonara, and Zelda were handicapped, crossing in the order mentioned. The Nymph and the Liris carried balloon jibtopsails. The Clara was the only yacht with club topsail sail in the race, and she carried at the start her three ordinary head sails. The schooner Magic carried her topsails and flying jibtopsail, and set them before beginning the race. Splonakrus were set to starboard on the sloops, and all laid their course for the Hempstead Harbor mark.

When nearing the stakeboat the yachts found the wind very much lighter. The Liris had had no weather work to do, and so found her way, and the Clara to eastward of the schooner. This was a mistake. Mr. Willard steered the Nymph straight for the stakeboat and was favored by a better breeze that put Our 8 minutes and 1 second in the lead of her competitor, the Liris, at the first mark, by actual time. The Clara gained 1 minute and 52 seconds on the Magic, rounding the stakeboat close behind her, and the Amazon gained 5 minutes and 10 seconds on the Eurybia.

The sail to the outer mark and back to the Hempstead stakeboat was with the wind and sheets. These proved the prettiest ones in the race. The wind was found very fresh, and all of the yachts except the schooner received exciting knock-downs. The Liris carried her jibtopsail about two hours and a half way to Captain Island, when her jibtopsail was lowered and she floated better on a more even keel. The Nymph did not change her sails after her spinnaker and balloon jibtopsail were taken in at Hempstead Harbor and intermediate jibtopsail set. She is very fast in reaching and does not need anything but her mainsail.

Sailing to the outer mark the schooner passed through the Clara's lee and turned the stakeboat ahead, having gained 50 seconds on the reach. The Clara had passed her immediately after rounding the mark, and by the time had gained 5 seconds on the Liris. Being ahead, the farmer had first received the advantage of the fresher wind, but returning to Hempstead Harbor, where was the lighter breeze, the case was the reverse, and the Nymph gained 31 seconds. At the point the Magic had increased her lead on the Clara by 2 minutes and 7 seconds from Captain Island. The order in which the four leaders turned the Hempstead stakeboat on the return sail was Magic, Nymph, Clara, and Liris. There the Nymph was 9 minutes 31 seconds ahead of the Liris in fifth. The windward work home was done with conditions the Nymph gained 7 seconds on the Liris and defeated her on elapsed time, although she was allowed 7 seconds. The Clara crossed the finish line only 5 seconds behind the Magic, having gained 4 minutes 15 seconds in the beat to windward.

When the close reaching the Eurybia outstripped the Amazon and beat her, notwithstanding that she had to allow 13 minutes 38½ seconds' time. The Brunhilde and the Orienta sailed in the same class, and the former won. The other winners were Zelda and Giggle.

The Regatta Committee held a meeting after the race, but did not decide upon the date for the American Yacht Club's annual races. The time of the yachts was as follows:

CLASS A—SCHOONERS MEASURING OVER 75 FEET.

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Magic	1 18 15	4 33 02	3 14 47	3 14 47

CLASS H.—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS 60 FEET AND OVER 45 FEET.

Clara	1 19 52	4 33 07	3 13 15	3 07 44

CLASS III.—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS 45 FEET AND OVER 35 FEET.

Nymph	1 16 55	4 35 18	3 18 23	3 18 16
Liris	1 17 48	4 44 56	3 27 07	3 27 07

CLASS IV.—SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS 35 FEET AND UNDER.

Eurybia	1 18 50	5 07 49	3 48 59	3 48 59
Amazon	1 15 25	5 38 43	4 23 18	4 09 39½

CLASS VI.—JIB AND MAINSAIL YACHTS 23 FEET AND UNDER.

Julie	1 14 51	4 31 50	3 16 59	3 13 49
Poelingo	1 14 46	4 38 52	3 24 07	3 24 07

CLASS VII.—MAINSAIL YACHTS OVER 28 FEET.

Brunhilde	1 19 17	4 10 53	2 51 36	2 51 36

CLASS VIII.—MAINSAIL YACHTS 23 FEET AND OVER 20 FEET.

Orienta	1 20 00	4 03 03	2 43 03	2 36 55

CLASS IX.—MAINSAIL YACHTS 20 FEET AND UNDER.

Giggle	1 19 59	4 02 54	2 42 55	2 42 48
Ione	1 20 00.	4 10 27	2 50 27	2 49 14
Sayonara	1 20 00	4 12 20	2 52 20	2 51 07
Zelda	1 20 00	4 08 12	2 48 12	2 48 12

THE SEAWANHAKA'S CRUISE.

The few yachts cruising eastward under the colors of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club were at anchor Sunday at Newport. The day was spent in exchanging visits and receiving callers from the Newport friends of the Seawanhaka yachtsmen, and in the evening Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, wife of the Commodore of the club, gave a tea party on board the flagship Sea Fox. The run from New-London to Newport was made on Saturday, and the schooner Mayflower, owned by Mr. Francis T. Underhill of Oyster Bay, reached Newport first, dropping anchor there at 3:15 P. M. Yesterday the fleet started for Vineyard Haven, and will sail for Marblehead to-day.

STEAM YACHT SOLD.

Mr. Arthur R. Claflin has purchased, through Mr. O. L. Hughes's yacht agency, the steam yacht Puzzle from Mr. Jordan L. Mott. The Puzzle is 85 feet on the load water line, 96 feet over all, and draws 8 feet 6 inches of water. She was built in 1886 by Samuel Ayres on Mr. J. Lorillard's designs.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $34,800 four and a half per cent bonds at 126⅞.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

BISHOP WHITEHEAD SAYS IT SHOULD BE PREACHED FROM THE PULPIT.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The Right Rev. Bishop Cortland Whitehead, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western Pennsylvania, was asked to-day what his views were with reference to the proposal of the civil-service reform leaders that sermons on that question should be preached generally over the country on Thanksgiving Day. He said:

"I have replied to the circular of Mr. George William Curtis, saying that I would be perfectly willing to exert my influence to have the question of civil-service reform brought before the public in the manner suggested. I am very sure that the movement will receive widespread support throughout the country, and very probably the majority of the preachers will elect to take the question as their subject on Thanksgiving Day. I cannot, of course, lay my commands on ministers of my church to speak on that or any subject, but I shall certainly use my influence as far as possible in furtherance of the movement. Ministers of my church do not preach on Thanksgiving Day, but no doubt these of other denominations, the Methodists and Presbyterians, will speak on the question before their congregations.

"It is a matter which may be very fairly treated from the pulpit, as it is entirely of a non-partisan nature, and one which appeals to the good citizenship of every member of the community. We are all of us interested in the question of civil-service reform for the reason that our individual as well as our national prosperity depends on the class of men who as office holders carry on the administration of our national affairs. So it is necessary to point out that if righteous-principled and capable men are elected to office a pure and trustworthy Administration may be looked for in return, and that if men of opposite character are placed there it is not easy to foresee what must be the result. We don't desire that every Tom, Dick, and Harry that comes along seeking office should be elected because he has sufficient influence to place him there. The question is one on which the public should be thoroughly informed, and when such men as Bishop Huntington of Central New-York interest themselves in it it will be sure to obtain very general attention.

"I have not had an opportunity of forming an intelligent opinion as to the particular manner in which the question should be treated, but the idea recently broached by Mr. Curtis in a quantity of literature throughout the country, dealing fully with the matter, and that as Thanksgiving Day is still some way off, ample time will be afforded everybody to familiarize themselves with the question."

BOTH OF HER LOVERS SHOT.

A DESPERATE FIGHT IN THE CHICKASAW NATION OVER A YOUNG GIRL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—Intelligence of a double tragedy thirty miles west of Tishomingo, Chickasaw Nation, was received to-day. Miss Metta Overman, the eighteen-year-old daughter of James Overman, has been the object of affection of a school teacher named Oscar Prouffe and a young Indian of the name of Richard Singleton. Prouffe boarded at Overman's, the school of which he is Principal being in the neighborhood. Singleton also lived in the vicinity. It was known that the two were rivals, and a bloody sequel of the love drama was frequently predicted.

A week ago Singleton and the girl were together at a singing bee. Prouffe paid much attention to her, inflaming Singleton's jealousy until, overcome with fury, he drew a pistol, but was prevented from using it by the interference of mutual friends. Prouffe set out for the schoolhouse Wednesday morning, and when half way to his destination met Singleton riding toward him, armed with a shotgun. The latter called on him to halt, and Prouffe did so. Singleton then told him he would kill him unless he solemnly swore to give up the girl. Prouffe, before he had done speaking, drew a revolver and fired at the Indian, but missed him. Singleton fired almost simultaneously, wounding Prouffe in the right arm. He instantly fired the remaining load, and Prouffe fell on the roadside mortally wounded. Just as Singleton wheeled his horse to ride away Prouffe, rising with an effort, fired twice at him, both bullets lodging in his body. Singleton rode some distance dancing to the saddle, and then fell on the ground unconscious. Both men are yet living, but cannot recover. The tragedy is deeply deplored. Miss Overman is reported as being almost crazed with grief.

THE M'DOW ACQUITTAL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—The Charleston clergy were greatly stirred by the acquittal of Dr. McDow. At a meeting of the Ministerial Union to-day the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, offered the following paper, which was adopted by the union:

In view of the recent occurrences in our midst, we, the Ministerial Union, feel constrained to adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we proclaim as abhorrence of murder and all deeds of violence which defile the land with blood, and which the laws of God and man, and deprecate all demonstrations that seem to sanction them.

2. *Resolved*, That we will endeavor to stimulate the public conscience by setting forth the divine law against the reckless shedding of human blood and the curse that law entails upon the community which refuses to punish the crime.

3. *Resolved*, That we invoke the pulpit throughout the city and State to unite with us in putting down the needs of violence which have so often disgraced our land, and exposed us to the just reproach of those who honor the commands "Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

A BED OF IRON ORE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 8.—A valuable bed of hydrone peroxide of iron and red hematite, or fibrous red iron ore has been discovered on the Oscar Setterlee farm, on the west branch of the Neversink, twelve miles from the Ulster and Delaware Railroad at Big Indian. The vein of ore is only twenty feet below the surface, and will run at least twenty feet thick, which is an extraordinary thickness for an iron-ore bed.

The ore has been tested, and runs about 65 per cent. pure iron. New-York capitalists have visited the spot, and if on future investigation the bed of ore is found to cover a sufficient extent of territory to operate a mine, it is probable that a branch track to the Ulster and Delaware Railroad will be built to ship the ore to this city, where plenty of coal and limestone can be had for smelting purposes. Experts who have visited the recently-discovered ore bed pronounce it a very superior class of iron.

TO FORFEIT ITS CHARTER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 8.—The order issued by Judge Edwards giving permission to the Attorney General of this State to bring an action against the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn for the purpose of having its railroad charter forfeited because it failed to run cars during the great strike in February last has been filed in the Ulster County Clerk's office in this city. John T. McDonough of Albany appears as the attorney for the Attorney General. Labor organizations have been active in bringing about these proceedings. The company will be awaited with interest by all horse railroad companies. It is understood that the defense of the Atlantic Railroad Company will be that it was impossible to run cars during a certain stage of the strike.

A DESTRUCTIVE WINDSTORM.

WATERTOWN, South Dakota, July 8.—Kronsberg, a little village of fifty people, two miles east of here, was visited by a windstorm yesterday, and every house in the village was more or less injured. Van Dusen's elevator; Moe's store; James Fifield's residence and barn; Dr. McKenney's barn, and the residences of Harrison Franklin, John Nenby, and Benjamin Franklin were blown down. Joseph Maxinbaum received severe injuries by the falling of his blacksmith's shop. Two children are reported to have been killed in the county, but this is not confirmed.

KILLED IN A CHINESE THEATRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Lue Ah Sing was killed in a Jackson-street Chinese theatre last night in a highbinder quarrel. The assailants were armed with hatchets, revolvers, and iron bars, and entered the theatre during the performance and attacked Sing, who was a spectator. His head was chopped almost to pieces. Sing's cousin was also badly cut in the arms and the body. The quarrel is supposed to be a continuation of the highbinder war which is being waged in Chinatown among different societies.

THE STEAMER MAITAL SUNK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Australian mail brings advices that the steamer Maital, bound from Melbourne to Auckland, struck on rocks June 1 and sank. Purser Larsen and the cook were drowned.

THE BIGGER BRUTE WON

KILRAIN BEATEN IN SEVENTY-SIX KIKE ROUNDS.

SEVENTY-FIVE ROUNDS.

THE BATTLE GROUND AT RICHBURG, MISS., AND THE FIGHT WITNESSED BY ABOUT 3,000 PEOPLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Never, during even a Presidential election, has there been so much excitement as there is here now, even when the Orstal exhibition is over and it is known that Sullivan was successful and that seventy-five rounde were necessary to "knock out" Kilrain. All the streets and vacant spaces around the Northeastern Railroad station were crowded until the last train got away, at 2:25 o'clock this morning, and before daylight the streets in front of the newspaper offices were crowded by people waiting for the bulletins that never came.

As early as 10 o'clock last night those holding the fifteen-dollar tickets began to assemble at the station. Later on the crowd grew from hundreds to thousands, and, as the hour approached for the first train to leave the city, there were fully 15,000 people gathered there. The fifteen-dollar train, consisting of fourteen coaches and a baggage car, was stationed in a yard at Goodchildren and Press streets. The only entrance to it was through the road master's office. Two policemen guarded the door, which, upon being opened, was immediately besieged by ticket-holders. Passengers got in at the rate of five a minute, and the managers seeing this, decided to throw open both doors and allow all holding the tickets to enter. This method was successful. At 1 o'clock the fourteen coaches were filled. The train did not pull out, however, until nearly 2 o'clock. Before it left the station trainmen and policemen went down the line of cars and began removing the stowaways. There must have been a thousand of these individuals. They were stowed away on the tops of the cars, which in several instances contained as many as the insides. Those on the trucks were easily dislodged, but the upper-tier passengers positively refused to move, and as no one undertook the task of ejecting them by force the train started with them all perched on the top.

The train was divided into two sections. There was no rushing or struggling for seats, as everybody had plenty of time and room. It was 2:30 o'clock before the train pulled out. Among the passengers on the first train were Attorney General Rogers and Chief of Police D. C. Hennessy. They stated that they were only going as far as the State line, to see that the fight was conducted fairly and honestly, as they failed to return if he presumed that they continued on the way with the others. The excursion party was made up of merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, capitalists, and journalists, and was totally free from the rough and hoodlum element.

At Meridian, Mississippi line there was a party of twenty-five armed men, and the train was detained, but no attention was paid to the signal, and the special dashed through at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. It was just before daylight when the train got into Richburg.

The train bearing the pugilists left here at 1 o'clock. It consisted of an engine, baggage car, and two sleepers. The first one contained Kilrain and party and the other Sullivan and his friends. Kilrain's baggage, in the excitement, got left behind. While the train was moving out of the city Mr. Austin of the Picayune attempted to board Sullivan's car, under the impression that it was the one that contained Kilrain. He claimed that "Jim" Wakely, one of Sullivan's backers, struck him in the face and knocked him off the platform of the car.

Before the last excursion train left the city it ceased to be longer a secret that the fight would take place at Richburg, Miss., a small station in the northwest corner of Marion County, four miles south of Hattiesburg, on the New-Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, 104 miles from New-Orleans, and 95 miles from Meridian. The place is largely the property of Mr. C. W. Rich, who owns 30,000 acres of pine land in the vicinity, and a large sawmill. Mr. Rich has been chosen Chairman of the committee of arrangements, and it was through the solicitation of the pugilists that he shrewdly invited the managers of the prize fight to his grounds, knowing the character of the people who would attend, in order to enable his lands to their inspection, with a view to future trade to them.

The ring used by pine torchlight during the night. A force of about twenty men were at work all night. The stakes were of ash, 8 feet long, two and one-half of which was in the ground. The rope was the best manila, 1 1-16 inches in diameter. There was some little difficulty in driving the stakes owing to the hardness of the soil. The ring was about a mile from the railroad track, on the highest of hills in the rear of Richburg. It was covered with grass, and was dry and firm as could be desired while the fight took place. On day before preparations were made. Outside the fighting ring was a narrow one for seconds and backers and attendants. Outside the latter ring was an inclosure for reporters, then some passageways, and back of these, surrounding the entire ring, was a scaffolding of seats some dozen tiers high. Every foot of standing and sitting room was occupied by 10 o'clock. Two trains from the city, aggregating twenty-five cars, brought 2,000 people to this town, and the village, the neighborhood, and other sources furnished 1,000 more. So at least 3,000 people witnessed the battle.

As the hour of 10 approached the crowd grew impatient and the coming of the fistic gladiators was looked for with anxiety. "Mike" Donovan was the first to appear from either camp. The general opinion was that Sullivan would be the first to enter the ring, but Kilrain preceded him by a few seconds. He was dressed in gray flannel shirt and trousers. Throwing an old hat over the ropes he stepped lightly in after it, amid deafening hurrahs. At the heels of his attendants was the giant figure of Sullivan, who looked very healthy, and was cheered by admirers. Sullivan's fighting rig was hidden by a blanket ulster, which completely enveloped his form.

Kilrain won the toss for corners and the question of referee came up. "Mike" Donovan said his side wanted "Pat" Kendrick of New-Orleans, who is an expert in pugilism, and a veteran light-weight sparrer. Charles Johnston said that, as one of the backers of Sullivan in this fight, he wanted to see it won or lost on its merits. They had only one gentlemen to name for referee. He was an upright, honest, and just man and one well known all over Mississippi. He wished to propose John Fitzpatrick of New-Orleans, the well-known politician and leader of the Third Ward. Mitchell proposed a toss up for choice. The crowd seconded him. Johnston said he would give them another name, James D. Edmonson of New-Orleans. Mitchell proposed E. T. Callahan of New-York. Bud Renaud said they had better toss up and this was done, and Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen.

The principals then divested themselves of their outer garments. Sullivan threw off his ulster, while the crowd, which was both thin all during the battle, cheered lustily. His skin was pink and clear. All his muscles were prominent and looked anxious for the fight. He had a pitch-pine plaster above the belt on the stomach. His were a pair of bright green tights and white stockings. He wore his choice for a belt. Kilrain did not appear so favorably, but was nimble and quick and had a number of friends near the ropes. He wore no colors and had on black tights and stockings. Cleary and Muldoon were Sullivan's seconds and "Dan" Murphy was his bottle holder. Mitchell and Donovan seconded Kilrain, with "Johnny" Murphy as bottle holder. Kilrain bet $1,000 with Sullivan, which the latter was prepared for.

At 10:15 principals and seconds shook hands all together

SITES FOR A WORLD'S FAIR

REAL ESTATE MEN OPPOSED TO CENTRAL PARK.

THE EXPOSITION SHOULD BE FAR UP TOWN AND PROBABLY ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER—THE NEW PARKS.

Real estate men do not believe that the city authorities will ever seriously consider the selection of Central Park for the World's Fair of 1892. They regard the present rumors to that effect as mere conjecture on the part of those who can find nothing more profitable to agitate in warm weather. If the selection of any part of Central Park should by some mischance seem imminent it would surely provoke a movement in which a majority of property owners of the city would join and the resentment would be so widespread as to threaten the political life of any public officials who might favor such a desecration. It seems to be assumed among property-owners that a spot will be selected very far up town, and probably across the Harlem River. Opinion in this regard has not yet been formulated. Everybody seems to know what he does not favor, but, beyond the general expression that a roomy spot should be chosen, and that this site should be suitable for buildings of a permanent character, and should be either readily accessible by means new at hand or by means that can be easily provided, opinion is still somewhat vague.

While there is a general disposition to favor the selection of one of the new parks for the exposition, objections to such a choice are recognized. If Van Cortlandt Park were chosen, for instance, the preparation of the ground might involve serious impairment of some of the natural advantages with which the park now abounds. It is probable that fine woodland would need to be destroyed, and perhaps the surface of the ground might have to be changed to such an extent as to spoil the exceptional scenic beauties of the park. At present Van Cortlandt Park consists of rolling ground except on the rifle range at the southwest corner. This range has been used for several years, and it was chosen because the ground there was nearly level, and could be made entirely so at small cost without interfering materially with the surrounding scenery. Advantages are recognized in Pelham Bay Park, where exposition buildings could be erected and land could be laid out in connection therewith without interfering in any way with the general topography of the park. A site here would also be desirable because it could be easily approached by water as well as by land. For that matter access to Van Cortlandt Park could be had by water over a greater part of that distance than by railroad, for the rest of the way by means already in part provided. The selection of Crotona Park or Claremont or Fleetwood Park is widely favored because those parks are considerably more handy to the city than either of the others, and still sufficiently large to accommodate an enterprise of this kind. In the neighborhood of Clarsmont and Fleetwood Parks, moreover, there is plenty of vacant land and cheap land which could be easily acquired for exposition purposes in case more room were needed than could be spared from either or both parks. Almost all the land intervening between the two parks is at present unoccupied and could easily be acquired. It comprises the section west of the Harlem Railroad from One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street to One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-street.

The feeling among property owners is that no effort should be spared to make the exposition contribute a real enhancement of real estate values in this city. They believe that the construction of buildings suitable for an exposition of the character proposed would be an incentive to projectors of rapid transit lines to build into the annexed district. Every one now appreciates that the term rapid transit, as applied to the present elevated system, is a misnomer. Something that will provide for the conveyance of passengers from the lower part of the city to the Harlem River in from fifteen minutes to half an hour would be regarded by property owners as adequate to present needs in this respect. In considering the selection of a site to which genuine rapid transit lines will be run, it is thought by many that the most remote site within the city limits will be the best.

If passengers could start from the Battery or City Hall and could be landed at the Van Cortlandt Park in from thirty to forty-five minutes, there is no doubt that the value of property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards would be immediately helped, and that the tendency of population to the outskirts of Brooklyn, to New-Jersey, and to Staten Island would be at once checked and turned toward the northern part of the city. Lands are about as cheap in the vicinity of Van Cortlandt Park as they are in any of the suburbs to which people are now moving in search of low rents. As low rents and accessibility are the chief considerations to this majority who move to the suburbs, it is regarded as a fair presumption that among the multitudes who would visit the exposition would be many who would be attracted by the natural beauties of that section, and who would become property owners and house builders there if assured that they could get to business without the infinite delays that now forbid the largest possible growth in that vicinity.

Those who own property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are not by any means the loudest in the demand that this exposition shall be held above the Harlem. They are, of course, very desirous that means of rapid transit be provided for those wards, but they do not feel themselves quite strong enough or possessed of enough influence yet to obtrude their preferences upon those who have the selection of the site. There is also some aversion to the use of the new parks for exposition purposes, property owners in both wards holding that there is abundant vacant land outside the parks which would be quite as suitable for the purpose. Moreover, the growth of population in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards has resulted in the establishment of many industries there, so that the two wards are now almost self-sustaining. In past years a very large proportion of the residents in those wards had to come to the city for business every day. The proportion who do so now is very small, most of the population finding employment in the vicinity to their homes. Naturally they are a little jealous of any invasion of the new park property, especially when there is abundant vacant land quite as well situated as any of the park land and quite as well suited to the purposes of an exposition. At the same time they realize what immense advantages would accrue to property interests in that section by adequate rapid transit facilities, and they will consent to the use of the new parks rather than retard by opposition any such development as is now promised by the plans of those who favor one of the parks for the fair.

Such objections as are raised to Pelham Bay Park come from the fact that a rapid transit line to this park would yield more immediate benefit to the section of Westchester County which it would need to cross than to any land within the present city limits. This opposition is slightly put aside in the belief now forming in regard to the prospect of this part of Westchester County, for they say that it can be a matter of but a few years when all of the territory below the Yonkers line will be inclosed within the limits of this city. Westbeer Pelham Bay Park, Van Cortlandt Park, Crotona, Claremont, and Fleetwood he chosen there will be no trouble on account of the drainage. Excellent drainage indeed can be secured almost in any park in the annexed district, except in Bronx Park and the immediate vicinity.

If the time should come for argument in regard to the choice of a site for the exposition, and if, at that time, historical interest will be of weight in determining the result, there will be much to be said in favor of Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay Parks, especially the former. The old mill in Van Cortlandt Park ground flour for both the friends and foes of American liberty during the Revolution, that entire section at that time being doubtful ground for the belligerents. Van Cortlandt manor, which was erected in 1748, was used by the rival commanders as headquarters at various times, and Vault Hill and Indian Field are both spots of historical interest. Pelham Bay Park furnishes equally interesting memorials of colonial and Revolutionary times. Both of these parks also contain expensive, roomy, and substantial buildings, the property of owners of wealth and taste, which at small expense could be made fire-proof and could be utilized for the display during the exposition of art treasures or other light valuables.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the police yesterday:

John Howard, thirty-five years old, of 16 Gansevoort-street, was prostrated in front of 125 Christopher-street, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Patrick Kavanagh, fifty years old, of Fourteenth-street and Twelfth-avenue, was prostrated at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Bernard Fitzpatrick, twenty-eight years old, of 42 Broome-street, was overcome by the heat at 84 Mulberry-street. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

An unknown man was found unconscious at the corner of the Bowery and Hayard-street last evening suffering from the heat.

THEY SETTLED THEIR QUARREL.

Edward Croker, brother of City Chamberlain Croker, and a United States Inspector of Steam Vessels, and Edward J. O'Keefe, a Custom House officer, who engaged in a fight on Harlem Bridge on Sunday afternoon, were arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Both men were on duty at the bridge inspecting the loading of passengers on the steamboats, and the quarrel arose over a conflict of authority. Croker denounced O'Keefe as an imposter and a coward. Each claimed that the other was at fault. When the case was called in court yesterday each refused to make complaint against the other, saying that the trouble grew out of a misconception on the part of each. The case was then dismissed.

ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 8.—The sixtieth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction was called to order in the Grand Casino at Maplewood this evening, President G. A. Littlefield of Rhode Island in the chair. There was a representative gathering of teachers and educators from all parts of New-England. The sessions were opened with prayer by the Rev. Forrest F. Emerson of Rhode Island. After the singing of patriotic songs and other selections by the Temple Quartet of Boston, the assembled teachers were welcomed to the town of Bethlehem by Gen. George T. Cruft, and to the State by the Hon. James W. Patterson, State Superintendent of Instruction.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Patterson said that New-Hampshire has been prodnctive of teachers whose influence has been a benediction in every latitude; of soldiers whose blood in ten wars has moistened the soil of every State but their own, and of statesmen whose genius has breathed the spirit of nationality into the organic law of the Republic and built new empires of freedom on the public domain.

In conclusion he said: "Let us have a solemn affirmation by public utterance from the teachers of the youth of the Nation that an ignorant ballot is a menace to freedom; that the skill and perfection of mechanical labor, the genius of invention and discovery, the deftness and beauty of artistic industries, the lucrativeness of trade by land and sea, the extent and variety of the products of agriculture and manufactures, that popular enterprise and national character all have their springs in the schools of the Republic. Let it be iterated and reiterated that security to life, liberty, political equality, and domestic happiness would all die in the abysses of barbarism but for the intellectual and moral schooling of the people."

President G. A. Littlefield of Rhode Island responded for the Institute.

President E. B. Andrews of Brown University delivered an address upon "The Indispensableness of Historical Studies to the Teacher." His dwelt upon the importance of the study of history and discussed the value of sympathetic discrimination as a disposing, positive factor in a genuine education, and, in closing, said: "The best thinkers are only just awaking to a sense of the change which the doctrine of evolution, accepted now in one way or another by every one, imposes upon the form in which the various items of human knowledge must be held. All finite facts and things have come gradually to be what they are. Naught but God is; all else unfolds. Now, as history is the correlate of times, it follows that we can know nothing intrinsically and as it is without facts. Hence the application of that organ through which we can appreciate change and evolution. Not only does time thus enter as a determining ingredient into all the matters of our knowledge, but there is one set of realities of which no strict mental notion whatever can be formed apart from the aid of time—that is, the historical categories so-called. Their unity and their notion is wholly historical."

THE POPE AND THE CLAN-NA-GAEL.

TRUTH OF THE REPORT OF OPPOSITION FROM ROME REAFFIRMED.

Rome Dispatch to the London Standard, June 29.

I am in a position not only to reaffirm the exactness of my statements respecting the Pope's condemnation of the Clan-na-Gael, but I can also further state that the present action of the Vatican is not the result of sudden impulse nor the direct consequence of any isolated crime. [These statements were in substance that Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, having made a long report to the Vatican, through Cardinal Simeoni, on the criminal acts of the Clan-na-Gael, the Pope had given instructions that the faculty be granted the Archbishop to take whatever measures he may deem opportune to declare the Clan-na-Gael in opposition to the Church.—Ed.

The question of these secret societies was one of those which largely occupied the attention of the assembly of American Bishops at Baltimore some time ago, and instructions, asked and bestowed, passed frequently between the United States and Rome, but the evidence then adduced, though far less full and detailed than later reports, was such that the judgment sent hence was that the organization and modes of procedure of the Clan-na-Gael must be stigmatized as one irreconcilable. Since then the Holy Office has been incessantly occupied with the matter, and lately evoked the authoritative words from the Vatican which I telegraphed to the *Standard* on Sunday last. The proceedings of the Holy Office are always extremely deliberate and unhurrying, and sometimes the results appear tardily, but there is no wavering about a decree when it has been once pronounced.

I can give a striking instance of this which came to my knowledge to-day. Certain Irish Bishops have made occidentalist representations to the Pope representing the alleged severe treatment of prisoners belonging to the Arrarians League, and have begged his Holiness to take some steps to obtain from the British Government better treatment for these persons, but Leo XIII. does not appear disposed to do anything of the kind. He has been seriously displeased at the want of union and obedience shown by a large portion of the clergy of Ireland, and his reply to the Bishops may be best summed up in effect thus: "If my decree had been obeyed the crimes which led to these punishments would never have been committed."

This, I am assured by those who have the best means of knowing, is the Pontiff's present attitude of mind on the Irish question. He has renounced the idea of continuing Mgr. Persico's mission, but renews his exhortations as to the observance of the decree against the plan of campaign and boycotting.

THE M'QUADE TRIAL.

EVERYTHING READY FOR ITS BEGINNING TO-DAY.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 8.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the McQuade trial to-morrow morning. The village is full of subdued excitement, although it will hardly feel sure of its prize until court is actually called. Ballston has had many serious moments in the matter, and is so accustomed to have Saratoga swallow all plans worth swallowing that she still has a secret fear that her northern neighbor will seize this luscious one from her very teeth. So far, however, Saratoga has only secured District Attorney Fellows, who will reach the United States Hotel to-night, and Assistant District Attorney Semple, who registered there on Saturday. Most of the other legal lights on the trial will be quartered here. McQuade himself, Waite, Fullgraff, with innumerable other witnesses and the defendant's counsel, will sleep here to-night.

Katie Metz has married and become a mother since the last trial, and will be here with her nine-months'-old babe and its nurse, and Mrs. Massett have rooms at a private boarding house in town. The first panel of thirty-six jurors is expected to be speedily exhausted, and a second one much larger is ordered.

AFFAIRS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

There is not the slightest foundation for the report going the rounds of the press that Lieut. Paul was reliaved from duty connected with the Maine because his energy and desire to further the construction of the big cruiser was objectionable to the employers. As a matter of fact both Lieut. Paul and Lieut. Chambers had nothing to no with the construction of the vessel except to keep an account of the supplies received, though far less full and detailed than later reports, was such that the judgment sent hence was that the organization and modes of procedure of the Clan-na-Gael must be stigmatized as one irreconcilable. Since then the Holy Office has been incessantly occupied with the matter, and lately evoked the authoritative words from the Vatican which I telegraphed to the *Standard* on Sunday last. The proceedings of the Holy Office are always extremely deliberate and unhurrying, and sometimes the results appear tardily, but there is no wavering about a decree when it has been once pronounced.

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THE GIANTS ARE AT HOME

THEY OPEN THEIR NEW GROUNDS IN GRAND STYLE.

OVER 10,000 PERSONS WITNESS THE CHAMPIONS DEFEAT THE PITTSBURGS—OTHER GAMES.

Manager Mutrie's classic features were a study for an artist yesterday. He stood at the main entrance of the New Polo Grounds at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, and as the thousands of patrons of the national game filed into the inclosure he smiled as only a successful baseball manager can. Poor playing, bad weather, wretched grounds, and small attendance down at St. George have had a depressing effect upon the enterprising pilot of the Giants and he has been anything but himself. The jingling of the dollars, halves, and quarters as they fell into the treasury box of the New-Yorks yesterday had the effect of restoring the genial "Jim" to his former self, and he stood in the broiling sun nodding and smiling at the old patrons, while he wiped the perspiration from his corrugated brow with a silk handkerchief. The new grounds promise to be a grand success. In the words of Mr. Mutrie, "The Giants have struck the right spot."

To add to the delight occasioned by the big crowd the Giants opened their new grounds with a victory, and this is looked upon by baseball "cranks," who are perhaps the most superstitious individuals in the world, as a good omen. The Pitchburgs have always drawn fair crowds in this city, but they were never looked upon as cards. Over 10,000 persons paid admission yesterday, which is by far the largest crowd that ever witnessed a contest in this city in which the Smoky City players opposed the Giants. The gates had to be closed before the game began. Taking this as a criterion, persons wishing to see the Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia contests had better secure their tickets in advance. There was no attempt at any demonstration at the opening of the new grounds. A morning paper printed a story a few days ago giving the names of every prominent person, from President Harrison to George Francis Train, claiming that invitations were sent to them. As a matter of fact, no invitations were issued and every person on the grounds who saw the game paid for the privilege.

When the gates were closed those denied admission went across the street to a beer garden and watched the game from the window. Others occupied positions on a hilly tract of land on the west side of the grounds, christened Dead-Head Hill, and they were bunched together as closely as cheeks in a dude's trousers. It was estimated that fully 5,000 persons saw the game free of charge. The grand stand was not completed and the rays of the sun here and there on the heads of the occupants of the seats and gave them an idea of what the small boy suffers all Summer on the "bleaching boards." The arrepatitions onlookers, however, enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Those in the beer garden sipped the lager-colored fluid, and the occupants of "Dead-Head Hill" were under the shade of trees and foliage, and evidently enjoyed the efforts of their brethren who had paid admission and were trying to keep cool. Several times when good plays were made, and the shouts of those in the grounds had died away the echoes of applause from "Dead-Head Hill" could be heard distinctly, which proved that the onlookers from the lofty eminence could distinguish the fine points of the game.

As regards the game hut little can be said. The Giants outplayed their opponents at all points, and had the contest well in hand after the third inning. Once or twice the visitors loomed up and made an effort to overhaul the local men, but the clever field work soon discouraged them. White and Rowe made their first appearance with the Pittsburgs, and they were warmly applauded. Beyond making enough errors to give the Giants nearly half of their runs, they did nothing to distinguish themselves. On the other hand, all the Giants played good ball. Crane at first was a little unsteady, but when he warmed up to his work he sent the ball across the plate with rare speed and accuracy. All eyes, of course, were riveted upon Mr. "Buck" Ewing, the catcher plenipotentiary of the New-Yorks. His appearance on the field was the signal for a big cheer, and hundreds tried to grasp the hand of the clever but modest ball player. In the first inning several of the Stock Exchange admirers of the New-Yorks's captain presented him with a gold watch with an inscription. He bowed in acknowledgment of the gift, blushed like a schoolgirl, and went out at first base.

For two innings both sides failed to score, but in the third the Giants forged to the front. Crane, Gore, Connor, and Richardson made base hits, Rowe, White, Hanlon, and Miller errors, and four of the Giants crossed the scoring goal. At that juncture Sunday and Carroll got their bases on balls, and were advanced when White was hit with a pitched ball. They both scored on Rowe's single. O'Rorke got his base on an error by White in the fifth, was advanced on Ward's out and Whitney's hit, and scored when Galvin made a wild throw to first. Gore and Tiernan took their bases on errors in the eighth, and hits by Ewing and Connor sent them in. For Pittsburg, in the eighth Rowe and Dunlap made hits, Ward an error, and Kuehne's two-base drive sent in 3 runs, making the figures 7 to 5 in New-York's favor.

With the eighth inning ended the run-scoring, and of course the Giants were declared the winners. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	2	1	0	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	1	1	1
Tiernan, r. f.	2	2	4	0	0	Sunday, r. f.	1	1	2	1	0
Ewing, c.	0	1	6	2	0	Carroll, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1b.	1	0	3	9	0	White, 3b.	0	1	3	2	
Rich'son, 2b.	0	2	2	4	0	Rowe, s. s.	1	2	5	1	1
O'Rourke, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Dunlap, 2b.	1	1	1	5	1
Ward, s. s.	1	0	2	3	1	Miller, c.	0	0	7	0	2
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Kuehne, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Crane, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Galvin, p.	0	0	0	2	5
Total	7	14	27	9	1	Total	5	7	27	19	9

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	0—7
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. First base by errors—New-York, 7; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 10; Pittsburg, 9. First base on balls—Off Crane, 6. Struck out—By Crane, 6; by Galvin, 1. Three-base hits—Richardson. Two-base hits—Kuehne, 1. Double plays—Ward, Richardson, and Connor; Whitney, Richardson, and Connor. Hit by pitcher—Sunday, 1; White, 1. Passed balls—Ewing, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

WASHINGTON, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Senators broke their long list of defeats to-day by outplaying Chicago in a well-contested and interesting game. The visitors batted safely more frequently than the home team, but the hits were widely separated and they did not earn a run. Sam Wise was the only man of the Washington team who solved Hutchinson's curves, and he virtually won the game in the sixth inning, when, with two men on bases, he sent the ball to the clubhouse for three bases and scored the winning run on Bastian's fumble. The latter, however, played a magnificent game, as did also Dailey for the home team. Score:

WASHING'T'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Ryan, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	1	0	2	0	0	V. Hal'n, l. f.	0	1	2	1	0
Carney, 1st.	0	0	13	0	0	Duffy, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Wise, 3d.	h. 2	2	2	0	1	Anson, 1st.	h. 1	1	14	0	0
Irwin, s. s.	0	2	4	h. 1	0	Pfeffer, 2d.	h.	1	3	3	0
Mack, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Burns, 3d.	h.	0	1	1	0
McCoy, 2d.	h.	0	0	0	2	Hutch'n'n, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Dailey, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Bastian, s. s.	0	0	0	1	1
Ferson, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Total	4	4	27	12	1	Total	3	7	27	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 2. First base on balls—Anson and Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Irwin and Wise. Stolen bases—Ryan, (2,) Wise. Double play—Bastian, Pfeffer, and Anson. First base on hits—Off Ferson, 1; off Hutchinson, 5. Struck out—By Ferson, 1; by Hutchinson, 5. Passed balls—Dailey, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BOSTON, 6; CLEVELAND, 1.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Bostons made 6 unearned runs in the second inning to-day, and would have whitewashed their opponents but for an error by Richardson. The fielding was generally sharp. Attendance, 6,688. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	1	1	3	1	0	Stricker, 2b.	0	0	2	0	1
Johnston, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	McAleer, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	0	1	3	0	0	McKean, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0
Bronth'l, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	Twitchell, 1b.	1	0	9	3	0
Rich'son, 2b.	2	2	2	1	0	Fasts, 1b.	0	0	7	2	0
Nash, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1	Radford, r. f.	1	3	2	0	0
Quinn, s. s.	1	1	1	3	0	Tebeau, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Bennett, c.	1	1	4	2	0	Zimmer, c.	0	1	3	2	2
Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	5	0	Bakely, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	6	9	27	17	2	Total	1	5	27	14	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Brown, Richardson. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Brown, Quinn, (2,) Richardson, Bennett. Double play—Clarkson, Richardson, and Bronthers. First base on balls—Bennett, by Stricker; Zimmer, (2,) Hoy, by Clarkson. First base on hits—Off Bakely, 3; off Brouthers, McKean. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 1; Bakely, 2. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BROOKLYN, 8; KANSAS CITY, 4.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—In the first inning this afternoon five errors by the home club let in 5 runs and lost the game. Score:

Brooklyn	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Kansas City	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 8. Batteries—Carruthers and Visner; Sowders and Conway and Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, 11; INDIANAPOLIS, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The Phillies had it all their own way in the opening game with the Indianapolis this afternoon. The visitors could do nothing with Gardner's delivery, while their support was equally solid. Getzein was replaced by Rusie in the seventh inning. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	INDIANA'LIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	1	2	4	0	0	Seery, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Fillman, s. s.	1	2	3	0	0	Glasscock, s. s.	0	1	2	3	2
Myers, 2b.	2	3	3	2	0	Denny, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Thompson, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Hines, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.	2	1	1	3	0	Daily, c.	0	0	6	0	1
Farrar, c.	2	1	5	1	0	Myers, r. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Gardner, p.	2	1	0	2	0	Farrar, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Gardner, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Sanders, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Getzein, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Rusie, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	11	14	27	12	1	Total	1	5	27	13	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	1	1	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	—11
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Hallman and Myers, (Philadelphia.) Three-base hits—Myers, (Philadelphia) and Seery. Stolen bases—Thompson, Seery, Farrar. Double plays—Hallman and Farrar. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 4; off Rusie, 1; off Sanders, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Sanders, 1. Struck out—By Getzein, 4; by Rusie, 3; by Sanders, 2. Wild pitches—Getzein, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

JERSEY CITY, 14; METROPOLITAN, 11.

Good field work won a game for the Jersey City Club yesterday over the Metropolitans. Both teams batted in a lively manner, but the Mets played rather recklessly in the field. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	MET'POLIT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0	Morrison, 1b.	1	0	8	1	2
Hiland, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0	Troy, 2b.	2	1	6	4	2
O'Brien, r. f.	2	3	1	0	0	Roseman, l. f.	2	2	2	1	0
Friel, s. s.	3	1	1	0	0	Kennedy, l. f.	2	2	2	0	2
Lynn, 1b.	2	1	10	0	0	Jones, c. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	1	6	5	2	Hank'n'n, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Ryan, l. f.	1	1	7	1	1	Becan'n, s. s.	1	2	1	3	0
Williams, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Lynch, p.	1	1	8	1	0
Lang, s. s.	2	2	6	1	0	Reilph'gr, c.	0	0	4	4	0
Total	14	14	27	11	3	Total	11	13	27	20	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	—14
Metropolitans	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	—11

Earned runs—Jersey City, 6; Metropolitans, 3. First base on errors—Jersey City, 4; Metropolitans, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; Metropolitans, 5. Stolen bases—Knowles, Troy, Friel, Lynch, (2,) Gerhardt, Double plays—Lang and Lynn; Gerhardt and Lynn, (2;) Becannan, Troy, and Morrison; Roseman and Morrison. Sacrifice hits—Knowles, Gerhardt, Williams, Hankinson, Lynch, (2.) Two-base hits—Roseman, Friel, Lang. Three-base hits—Knowles, Lang. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 5; off Lynch, 6. Struck out—By Williams, 6; by Lynch, 2. Hit by pitcher—Troy, Becannon, Reipchsinger. Passed balls—Burke, 2. Wild pitches—Williams, 2; Lynch, 2. Umpire—Mr. Carsey.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	6	2	2	0	—11	

Base hits—Athletic, 5; Cincinnati, 13. Errors—Athletic, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Pitchers—McMahon and Duryea. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1—5	
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 6. Batteries—Ehret and Foreman. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	4	0—14	
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Base hits—St. Louis, 16; Columbus, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Columbus, 10. Pitchers—King and Baldwin. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Kerins.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6—12	
Newark	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—7	

Base hits—Wilkesbarre, 21; Newark, 6. Errors—Wilkesbarre, 5; Newark, 5. Batteries—Jacobs and Moore; Miller and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

AT WORCESTER.

Worcester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0—7	
New-Haven	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4	

Base hits—Worcester, 10; New-Haven, 9. Errors—Worcester, 4; New Haven, 2. Batteries—Stafford and Wilson; Doran and Cahill. Umpire—Mr. Corcoran.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit	2	3	3	0	0	1	2	3	3—17	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0—6	

Base hits—Detroit, 20; Buffalo, 9. Errors—Detroit, 6; Buffalo, 11. Batteries—Shreeve and Goodfellow; Chamberlain and Daily. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	
Syracuse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Base hits—Toronto, 7; Syracuse, 3. Errors—Toronto, 0; Syracuse, 1.—Batteries—Titcomb and McGuire; Murphy and Walker. Umpire—Mr. Quest.

AT LONDON, ONT.

London	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1—4	
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—6	

Base hits—London, 10; Rochester, 10. Errors—London, 2; Rochester, 0. Batteries—Cain and Klusslow; Barr and McKeogh. Umpire—Mr. Hoover.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—6	
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Base hits—Toledo, 7; Hamilton, 2. Errors—Toledo, 0; Hamilton, 6. Batteries—Wehrle and Stalling; Gibbs and Benning. Umpire—Mr. Daniels.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	37	19	St. Louis	48	21
Cleveland	39	22	Brooklyn	40	24
New-York	33	22	Athletic	37	25
Philadelphia	30	22	Baltimore	34	29
Chicago	29	31	Cincinnati	35	30
Pittsburg	26	35	Kansas City	29	36
Indianapolis	23	34	Columbus	23	40
Washington	14	40	Louisville	13	55

At Middletown, N. Y., yesterday the Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America, the members of which being to New-York theatres, and of which Digby Bell of the McCaull Opera Company is Secretary, played a game. They were entertained by the staff of the State Homeopathic Asylum, who gave them a banquet in the afternoon. The actors played a game of baseball with the asylum nine, the score standing as follows: Asylum, 20; Actors, 8.

Manager Cosgrove says that he has received no official notice of the disbandment of the Lowell Club. A movement to keep the club alive has received the support of several citizens who will aid the team on condition that a baseball man is made manager. The game announced for yesterday was given to Hartford, 9 to 0, Lowell failing to appear.

Manager Comiskey of the Baltimore Club has engaged Joseph Dowie and W. J. Holland of the New-Orleans Club and they will join him at Kansas City. Both these men have made records in the ill-fated Southern League, and Dowie is a clever all-around man and Holland is a capable short stop.

The New-Yorks and Pittsburgs will play again to-day.

THE RUSSIAN KEROSENE PIPE LINE.

From Engineering of London.

Private letters from the Caucasus state that the arrangements are almost complete for the inauguration of the new kerosene pipe line over the Suram Pass. The works in connection with the undertaking have been in hand for several months past, and have involved the laying down of thirty-four miles of four-inch oil piping. The pipe line starts from the Suram station of the Transcaucasian Railway, and, traversing the ridge of the lesser Caucasus at a height of 5,200 feet above the sea level, terminates at Quirill station, on the Black Sea side of the mountains. The pipe can hold at the same time over 100,000 gallons of kerosene, which, reckoning 300 days to the year, implies an annual capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. Thanks to the pipe line the export of kerosene from Batonm will be considerably increased. Three tank steamers have already been chartered to convey the oil thence to Europe. The kerosene pipe line, which has cost about £70,000 to lay down, must not be confused with the larger one now being schemed. While the former simply carries the kerosene over the Suram Pass to ease the traffic on the railway, the oil, both before reaching Suram and after leaving Quirill, being conveyed in tank cars, the latter provides for the conveyance of the crude article the whole distance from Baku to Batonm. A concession for this was granted some time ago by the Russian Government, and is now being revised to meet the requirements of foreign capitalists. Meanwhile, the petroleum season at Baku has opened under very favorable circumstances. The refineries are all fully employed in manufacturing oil for the European market. Several vessels are constantly employed conveying liquid fuel from Baku across the Caspian to Astrakhan for the use of the Transcaspian Railway, oil fuel alone being employed on the locomotives running from the Caspian to the Samarcand, a distance of over one thousand miles. As yet the Russian authorities have done very little to open up the Transcaspian oil deposits.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. Col. George M. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, now at Newport, R. I., has been ordered to Washington to relieve Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson of his duties in connection with the Washington Aqueduct.

The order directing Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery, to inspect Amherst College, Massachusetts, Orchard Lake Military Academy and Lansing Agricultural College, Michigan, has been revoked.

The naval board appointed to appraise the tug Pilgrim at League Island has reduced the valuation of this vessel from more than one-half the price ($1,200) formerly fixed upon.

Brig. Gen. Holabird, Quartermaster General, has been ordered to temporary duty at New-York and Boston.

Lieut. (junior grade) James T. Smith has been ordered to examination for promotion.

Chaplain William Morrison has been ordered to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk.

Lieut. F. B. Underwood has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy Sept. 8.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.35	Navajo	.40
Bulwer	.35	Ophir	6.12½
Best & Belcher	3.40	Potosi	1.80
Bodie Consolidated	1.20	Savage	1.80
Choller	1.60	Sierra Nevada	2.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.37½	Union Consolidated	3.15
Crown Point	1.55	Utah	.95
Eureka Con.	2.00	Yellow Jacket	2.00
Gould & Curry	2.05	Commonwealth	4.05
Hale & Norcross	2.10	North Belle Isle	1.35
Mexican	2.55	Occidental	1.60

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Coroner Levy held an inquest yesterday morning into the case of Annie Gerner, the three-year-old child who was killed by a delivery tricycle from a panic ride upon the roof of 5th Avenue Amusement Rooms on the evening of July 4. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental shooting by Christian Oertel, Adam Schnitzar, and Hugo Kirst, and recommended that the use of fireworks on roofs be prohibited. The men were held to bail, the action of the Grand Jury in $5,500 bail each. Schnitzer furnished bonds, but the other two were sent to the Tombs.

The body of an unknown man was found in the East River at the foot of Twenty-first-street yesterday morning. It was apparently that of a man about forty-five years old. The right leg was smaller than the left. There was a cut across the centre of the scalp from back to front and a corresponding fracture of the skull. Deputy Coroner Jenkins, who examined the body, thought the wound had been inflicted by the paddle wheel of a steamer.

Henry Kapka, a son of John Kapka, a wealthy Church-street grocer, was arrested yesterday on an order of arrest issued by Judge Allen, in the Court of Common Pleas, last March. Judge Allen decided that Kapka had been guilty of contempt of court in failing to pay his wife, Rebecca Kapka, the alimony which she had been awarded in her suit for a separation. The Sheriff's officers have been trying to find him.

Postmaster Van Cott has been informed by telegraph of the arrival of the steamer Alameda at San Francisco on Sunday with mails of the following dates: Melbourne, June 11; Sydney, June 12; Auckland, June 8, and Honolulu, June 29. They are due in New-York on Friday evening. The next mail for these ports will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 21st inst.

The final arguments in the suit of Charles A. Burt against the Oneida Community to annul its corporate existence and have a receiver appointed to take charge of its $2,000,000 worth of property will take place to-morrow before Referee W. W. Watere at Syracuse. Col. George H. Hart of this city and Thomas F. Fuller will appear for Mr. Burt and Messrs. McClellan & Tracy for the community.

Monday is usually an off day for subscriptions to the Washington memorial arch fund, and yesterday was a warm enough to keep most people from even thinking of subscriptions, but Treasurer Stewart announces that the fund is richer to-day by $28 10, and that the grand total is $46,399 06. Mrs. Samuel Osgood sent $10, and "a few old subscribers" of the *Commercial Advertiser* sent $18 10.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Elder from Bremen yesterday were Senator J. Don Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Allen, Mrs. Gabriel Bishop, Miss Bishop, Henry F. Billings, Mrs. C. J. Chamberlayne, Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge, Miss Eldridge, Emile Gnee, Mr. and Mrs. William Mueller, William Mueller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Schlatter, and Ferdinand Schnell.

Frederick Schopp, Jr., who is accused of killing Henry Eschen, the ice peddler, on Sunday morning, surrendered himself yesterday afternoon to Coroner Levy and was released on $5,000 bail. August Schaefer of 69 Secondavenue, a roommate of Schopp's, has made affidavit that Eschen assaulted his father and that he struck him in defense of the latter.

Mayor Grant was yesterday informed by a committee of the Italian societies, which are to celebrate, on Sept. 20, the nineteenth anniversary of the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome, that he had been chosen Honorary President of the celebration. As he is a Roman Catholic he will probably have some other engagement for Sept. 20.

The Knickerbocker Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, E. D., will have a tournament, parade, and picnic on July 16 at Ridgewood Park. Several out-of-town companies are expected to attend.

After fourteen years of separation from her husband Mrs. Sarah E. Whitney of Brooklyn is bringing a suit of divorce from Thomas E. Whitney.

There were 28,716 visitors to the Brooklyn public baths last week.

STATEN ISLAND.

Charles McCafferty, employed as coachman by the Rev. Mr. Mortimer of St. Austin's School, West New-Brighton, while securing some late on Sunday night was much surprised by finding a baby carefully wrapped up in a black cashmere shirt lying among a lot of bushes. McCafferty took the little waif to the school. It was afterward sent to a nursery.

A bulldog owned by Charles Braun, a butcher of Water-street, Stapleton, went mad last night. It was killed by two policemen.

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A bulldog owned by Charles Braun, a butcher of Water-street, Stapleton, went mad last night. It was killed by two policemen.

LONG ISLAND.

Deputy Sheriffs stopped ball playing at Woodhaven last Sunday. The ball-players dispersed at once and no arrests were made. It is said that next Sunday the move will be general, and all games not on regular grounds will be stopped.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The settlement of the decree admitting to probate the will of Francis W. Lasak, who died at Dobbs Ferry last February and whose will was contested by one of his daughters, took place at White Plains yesterday morning before Surrogate Smith. Chauncey M. Depew, counsel for the contestant, raised the point that the Surrogate had no jurisdiction in the real estate; also that only one will of coure was legal in favor of the executor. The Surrogate reserved his decision. The estate is worth something over $1,000,000.

Aaron Kahn of New-York city has been retained to contest the will of John Pinner of Tuckahoe on the ground that the will is ante-dated 1881, when it was, in fact, made in 1885, when he was insane. Mr. Kahn's client is Mary Jane Thomas, a daughter of Mr. Fisher, who is disinherited by the will. The penal grounds of annulment are insanity and undue influence and the case will have its first hearing on Friday.

An incendiary set fire to a barn belonging to George T. Davis at West Mount Vernon on Sunday night, but the firemen who responded quickly succeeded in extinguishing the flames and saving the building. A bottle which had contained kerosene was found near where the fire commenced.

Frank Jarvis, M. Valentine, and Frank Styles have been elected members of the New-Rochelle Board of Health.

NEW-JERSEY.

A tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men has been organized in Keyport with the following officers: Prophet—William Mattis; Sachem—Frederick Eckhart; Senior Sagamore—William S. Griffin; Junior Sagamore—Timothy Monat; Keeper of Records—Lorenzo R. Armstrong; Keeper of Wampum—Joseph C. Hawkesworth. The new tribe will be instituted on July 19.

Capt. F. W. Vankirk, a prominent farmer and ex-County Collector, living near Princeton,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—SZEDELYI NAGSI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIALS'S HALL—DIRTY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MERRY WAR.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer weather, light local showers.

One of the most striking proofs of the extent to which the President has surrendered the rights and powers of his office to the Senators is an incident that has recently occurred in Maryland. An appointment of a Republican was made to the Post-Office at Laurel. Mr. GORMAN, the Democratic Senator from Maryland, protested to the authorities of the Post-Office Department that this was in derogation of the rights conferred upon him by "Senatorial courtesy," since Laurel was his own home. Mr. WANAMAKER, after consultation, agreed that Mr. GORMAN was correct, and the office was given to a man chosen by the Senator from Maryland. This shows the development of a principle which was originally an offshoot of the spoils system, but which has become stronger than the system itself. It was in anticipation of precisely this kind of thing that Mr. JEFFERSON said of the four years' tenure law in 1820: "It will engage [Senators] in eternal intrigue to turn out one and put in another; in cabals to swap work and make of them, what all executive directories become, mere sinks of corruption and faction."

The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce is finding out that New-England is very generally opposed to putting any restriction upon the competition of Canadian railroads because it works in favor of New-England interests. Traffic that comes from the West over our own trunk lines is pretty apt to terminate on the seacoast short of the ports of New-England, but that which comes around through Canada finds its way to Boston, Portland, or some other New-England port. There is Castine, for instance, which aspires to be a port for transatlantic trade because it is nearer Europe than other American ports, but its hope rests upon low rates for the long haul via the Canadian Pacific. The New-England opinion is evidently determined by the fact that low Canadian rates, whatever makes them low, are favorable to her local interests.

The liberal authority granted by the Legislature for repaving streets in this city is greatly hampered by its other action or non-action. It gave street railroad companies the right to change their motive power without regard to any local authority, and this may involve the right to rip up pavements to lay cables. There is little use in putting new pavements on thoroughfares where private corporations may proceed to tear up a wide strip and put it back in any way they please. The bill which would have given the local authorities control over the taking up and replacing of pavements the Legislature passed, but the Governor did not sign it. The centre-bearing rail is also a great obstacle to good paving, and the Legislature refused to pass a bill recommended by the Railroad Commission requiring this to be replaced with a pattern approved by the local authorities. Then whenever an important thoroughfare, like Broadway for instance, is repaved a subway for pipes, wires, &c., ought to be constructed so that the pavement would not be liable to constant tearing up; but the city has no power to do this work. The people of New-York have little reason for gratitude to the Legislature which will neither give them control of their own affairs nor provide intelligently for their public needs.

Our dispatches of Sunday from Indianapolis pointed out some interesting differences exhibited by the character and tastes of Mr. HARRISON and those of Judge GRESHAM. Additional light is thrown on these differences by the treatment of PAUL VANDERVOORT. This man was dismissed from office by Judge GRESHAM, when the latter was Postmaster General, for the sufficient reason that he had persistently neglected the duties of his office and withheld from the Government the service for the performance of which he was paid. VANDERVOORT had been absent from his post more than 250 days in one year, and under admonition he did not mend his ways. Powerful influence was exerted by those who demanded his restoration, but Judge GRESHAM would not yield. Immediately after Mr. HARRISON became President this man was appointed to office with the President's consent and approval, possibly because it was believed that he could help Mr. HARRISON to obtain a renomination three years hence. The fellow so justly dismissed by Judge GRESHAM was taken up with scarcely any delay by Mr. HARRISON, and if he has any relatives who desire to hold public office we presume that provision for them will be made in due time.

The "screen" law, as it is called, is to be enforced after Aug. 1 in Connecticut. It prohibits, under penalties within the discretion of the County Commissioners, the use of any device to prevent a full view of the interior of all rooms in which liquor is sold during the hours when the sale is unlawful. The rule is good so far as it goes, but does not go far enough. It ought to apply to the premises at all hours, and some penalty not in the discretion of the Commissioners should be provided for that could be enforced on complaint of any citizen.

It is quite clear that there is to be no race this season for the *America's* Cup. The interesting question remains open whether the *Valkyrie* is coming over to race for such trophies as are open to her in races where she will meet boats of her own size. To yachtsmen this question is even more interesting than that of the cup races, in which the victory of the *Volunteer* was a foregone conclusion, though it does not excite the same popular interest. The *Genesta* could doubtless have beaten everything we had of her class except the *Puritan*, and did win all the races in which she took part and that famous sloop did not. It is likely that the *Thistle* could have beaten anything but the *Volunteer*, though her owners were too much disgusted with her failure to win the cup to try for any other prizes. The *Valkyrie* may be comparatively as good as the *Genesta*, though hardly as good as the *Thistle*, while our own seventy-footers are much better than they have ever been before, though they would have been still better if it had been decided to meet the *Valkyrie* with a yacht of her own class. What Lord DUNRAVEN's critter will do with them is a problem of which the working out ought to afford some of the most exciting races that have ever been sailed in our waters.

THE SITE FOR A WORLD'S FAIR.

President HITCHINS of the Park Board could hardly have given more conclusive evidence of his unfitness for the place he occupies than by expressing the opinion that there is no objection to having Central Park used as a site for a World's Fair in 1892. In all discussion of the question of sites Central Park should be positively ruled out as not to be considered under any circumstances whatever. To discuss it at all will beget opposition to the whole scheme, and opposition from any respectable or influential quarter is to be avoided if there is to be any chance of success. The subject was all gone over nearly ten years ago, when it was proposed to hold an exposition to celebrate the centenary of the final achievement of national independence in 1783. The proposal to use Central Park then was one of the causes of the failure of the movement. The argument against it has grown in force since that time, but the difficulty of obtaining a suitable location elsewhere has greatly diminished. To use the section of the Park above the reservoirs for a great exhibition would be to ruin it for the time being and subject the whole Park to great injury, which could not be repaired in many years. The thing is simply not to be thought of.

The acquisition of large areas of land for park purposes within and near the city, the rapid extension of population in the upper districts, and increase in facilities for travel, which are all ready for further development, have greatly simplified the question of choosing a site for the World's Fair, if it should be decided to hold one. If it were to be located in one of the new parks it would promote its improvement instead of destroying improvements already made and compelling a practical reconstruction. The part selected could be laid out with reference to permanent effects, and provision for drainage and for access could be so made as to be of enduring value. The facilities for reaching the grounds would involve an extension of systems of transit already in operation or projected, and thus would have a permanent effect and give a new impulse to the improvement and occupation of the adjacent section and that traversed by the new lines of communication. This would cause an advance in the value of property and work a substantial public benefit. These considerations apply especially to such parks as Van Cortlandt, the Bronx, Claremont, or Crotona. The sole drawback would be the lack of access by water. Facilities for access by land could be provided to any desirable extent.

Pelham Bay Park would afford a beautiful and picturesque site with ample water front, but adequate facilities for access by land would be more costly and there would not be the same incentive of permanent value for those provided. Neither would the same development and improvement of the neighborhood result from the work. Moreover, the park is far beyond the city limits, and the distance, whether by land or water, would be a drawback. These are matters to be considered fully and carefully. But the choice would not necessarily be restricted to the city's park lands. There are still large unoccupied spaces in the upper part of the city, on both sides of the Harlem River, in the hands of private owners that might be made available. The Inwood site, which was finally selected for the exhibition of 1883 before the project was abandoned on account of dissensions and lack of support, would be worth considering again, and the Port Morris site, strongly advocated by some in 1880, may still be available.

At that time Mr. CALVERT VAUX, who was a member of the commission and an eminent authority on questions affecting public grounds and buildings, was an earnest advocate of the Port Morris site and drew plans to show its availability for the purpose. It was then offered by the owners free of cost. It lies at the entrance to the Sound, only a short distance from the East and Harlem Rivers, has an ample water front, with deep water, which would admit of the unloading of exhibits from vessels right at the grounds and afford unlimited facilities for landing passengers, while connections could be easily and cheaply made with the New-Haven, the Harlem, and the New-York Central Railroad and the whole east side elevated railroad system. How far the conditions have changed since 1880 we do not know. There has been some encroachment of buildings upon the space then unoccupied, but the water front is still practically free. Whether a sufficient area could now be obtained and whether the owners would be still willing to surrender it for the purposes of an exposition, are matters that can be readily ascertained.

At all events there can be no great difficulty now in finding a proper place for holding a World's Fair and providing suitable and sufficient means of access, if the matter is taken up in earnest. But one thing should be taken as settled at the outset. Central Park is out of the question, and to insist upon considering it will be to breed opposition that may prove fatal to the whole undertaking.

THE REAL QUESTION.

The *Sun* is entitled to all the comfort it can get from the fact that the internal revenue receipts were rather more last year, and the customs receipts rather less, than the estimate of Mr. FAIRCHILD made nineteen months ago. But we should say that the comfort would not amount to a great deal, and would really be of no account in the *Sun's* present condition of loneliness and neglect. The fact remains that the net excess of receipts over expenditures was almost exactly what Mr. FAIRCHILD calculated that it would be, and that every argument for a reduction of taxation based on that excess is sound and unanswerable. It is all very well to talk of the internal revenue as the "breeder of the surplus," but it contributes less by $100,000,000 than the customs, and only about three-eighths of the product of the two. If reduction is to be made, say of $80,000,000, then these proportions would require that $50,000,000 be taken from the customs and only $30,000,000 from the internal taxes. That is an arrangement that revenue reformers would regard as a great improvement on the present; but the *Sun* and Mr. RANDALL would not like it at all, and the latter has never been willing to accept it or anything approaching it.

The simple fact is that the protectionists have no objection to internal revenue taxes as such—not in the least. They wish to get rid of them only to prevent reduction in the tariff. They know that the internal taxes are as just and rational, produce as much with as little burden to the resources of the country, as any taxes that have ever been devised. They know that if the same test were to be applied to the tariff the greater part of the customs duties would be wiped out at once. But they cling to the latter and cry out for the abolition of the former because the latter are profitable to certain special interests with which they are associated. So that, in reality, when they are appearing to discuss the internal revenue, its merits and defects, its product, and its effect upon the country, what they have in mind is the protective taxes that they are bound to retain by hook or by crook. The only serious objection to this course is that it is not candid. The people have a right to know the actual motives of those who claim to lead them. In the case of Mr. RANDALL and his organs these motives are not the ones professed.

But we think it is fairly safe to assume that in the long run the people will decide upon the facts, and not upon professions. The question which, sooner or later, they will decide is whether the burden of tariff taxation is on the whole greater than that of internal taxation. On that question they have been gaining very clear ideas during the past year, and it is worth noting that the clearer their ideas become the less is the following of Mr. RANDALL, either in or out of Congress. We shall await the final result with a good deal of interest, and also with confidence.

THE RECORD RECALLED.

The defenders of Trusts and Trustism in these days would have us forget all the infamous things in the history of the prototype of these organizations. The unfortunate millionaires who complain so bitterly of the hardships of competition, and even certain clergymen who have been pressed into the service, seem to be ignorant of the foul conspiracies by which the Standard Oil Trust built up its power. One of these clergymen recently asserted in the columns of a religious journal that if independent producers had been forced out of business by any Trust they had suffered in this manner, in his opinion, because the powerful organization was able to manufacture and sell at lower prices than those which they could afford to ask. Why should they complain if the legitimate development of an industry left them hopelessly behind in the race? In one of a series of articles contributed to the Baltimore *Sun* Mr. WILLIAM L. WILSON, a member of the House Committees on Ways and Means and on Manufactures in the last Congress, whose admirable argument in support of the Mills bill was so warmly praised, recalls certain passages in the history of this Trust that many worthy persons appear to have forgotten. Fortunately there was included in the evidence laid before the Committee on Manufactures in the Fiftieth Congress the very important testimony concerning the methods of the oil conspirators that was brought out some years ago in Pennsylvania, and Mr. WILSON has taken up the most interesting parts of it.

The contracts made with the trunk lines by the South Improvement Company were infamous. They provided, not only for the oppression of honest and independent manufacturers by means of great discrimination in freight rates, but also for the employment of railroad men in the service of the ring as spies to seek out and report to the ring the customers of the independent producers in order that other measures for the ruin of these manufacturers might be taken if they should survive discrimination. After the charter of that company had been repealed, and after all parties to the infamous contracts had promised to give up their evil courses, the independent manufacturers still suffered. One after another they fell into bankruptcy or surrendered to the ring, feeling that some mysterious power was being exerted constantly to their disadvantage, but for a time unable to discover what the power was or who were exercising it.

Perhaps the defenders of the Trust will say that they were suffering because a great organization was able to refine oil at a lower cost and thus legitimately to undersell them. But the testimony does not support this explanation. At last the truth came out. In a suit brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its Third Vice President, Mr. CASSATT, admitted that the Standard Oil Company had been receiving from that road a rebate, over and above all rebates allowed to other shippers of similar goods, of from 49 to 64½ cents on each barrel of oil. On this basis the Standard had been enjoying from that road alone an advantage of more than $5,000,000 a year, "an advantage," says Mr. WILSON, "before which the independent refiners had necessarily fallen prostrate almost before realizing the source of their ruin." Mr. CASSATT also declared that to his knowledge the ring had made similar bargains with the other great trunk lines. It was at the same time disclosed that to the American Transfer Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Standard, the Pennsylvania Company had been paying 22½ cents per barrel on all the oil shipped over its road, whether by the Standard or by the unfortunate independent refiners, thus taking a part of the freight money paid by those refiners and paying it directly to a tool of the ring organization. It had been proved to his satisfaction that similar payments had been made to the Transfer Company by other trunk lines. The sum so taken from the independent refiners and paid to this tool of the ring in one year appears to have exceeded $3,000,000.

It is not surprising that the independent refiners were quickly ruined or swallowed by the ring, in the light afforded by this testimony and much other evidence with which we are familiar. It is surprising that a few of them were able to preserve their independence under such conditions. Why the railroad companies consented to pay these great rebates and to support and enrich certain parasitic organizations by similar favors is a question of peculiar interest. In the opinion of Mr. WILSON the conclusion is irresistible that in some cases the money so taken from independent refiners and railroad stockholders did not go exclusively to the oil conspirators, but that a considerable share of it was enjoyed by railroad officers themselves. Light is thrown on this matter in Mr. BONHAM's book on "Industrial Liberty."

It should be noted in connection with the facts recalled by Mr. WILSON that such discrimination as was then practiced by the conspirators who undertook to ruin utterly a large number of manufacturers in an important industry has since been declared by Federal statute to be a penitentiary offense, and that it was by means of acts for which the punishment now is two years in the penitentiary that the Standard Oil ring built up its power and accumulated its vast wealth. If clergymen have defended this Trust or ought to explain away the charges preferred against it, we do not say that they have willfully and consciously spoken in behalf of the most notorious culprit in the American commercial world. Rather do we say that they have been misled and deceived. For we believe that no honest man in the Christian ministry can become acquainted with the history of the Standard Oil Trust and of the ring that preceded it—if only the history exhibited by official documents—without being most powerfully moved by righteous indignation. There is nothing in the history of the industry or the commerce of these days that can more speedily move the intelligent upright man to righteous anger. The accumulated millions of the architects of this combination cannot obscure the infamy of the methods by which the ring's power and wealth were obtained. The record cannot be wiped out. It extends down from the time of which Mr. WILSON speaks to a much later day, as the recent experience of RICE in Ohio and MATTHEWS in Buffalo and the testimony recently taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission shows. But the law under which that commission acts is proof that while the people move slowly for the correction of such evils, the time comes at last when they take some action, however inadequate it may be, in defense of their rights.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

From the point of view of the public morals the only consoling circumstance about the prize fight that was actually fought to a finish in Mississippi yesterday was that it could not have been fought in any more populous part of the country. The laws of Louisiana do not appear to deal with persons who leave the State in order to fight, or to be capable of preventing the carrying out in the State of all the preliminaries of a fight, so long as the actual encounter takes place elsewhere. Within a hundred miles of New-Orleans it is perfectly possible, as it would be difficult within a hundred miles of New-York, to find a region almost a wilderness, where the local authorities are not only absolutely powerless to prevent a fight, but where it would be impossible for them to procure reinforcements for that purpose at short notice. The Sheriff of the county did all that could be expected of him in appearing at the prize ring and in giving to the crowd an order to disperse which he had no means of enforcing.

The brutality of prize fighting is about as clearly manifested in one prize fight as in another, but the fight between SULLIVAN and KILRAIN illustrated the venality of the business in its modern aspects more clearly than almost any other encounter on record. The old ideal of a prize fighter was a person who would never give up so long as he could stand or see and who fought for glory. KILRAIN had quite as much brute courage as any of the historical prize fighters. There are few men who would take such an amount of knocking down as he received not only without flinching but without losing sight of the main chance. When he had satisfied himself that he had no chance of winning he proposed to draw, and when he had been reduced to a helpless pulp his seconds offered to throw up the sponge if SULLIVAN would make their man a "present."

The prize fighter, however, is by no means an astute man of business. If he were, it would occur to him that there is no reason why he should endanger his precious person, which is his only professional capital, in actual fights for stakes the larger part of which is absorbed by his backer, when there is very much more money for him in "sparring exhibitions," which can be brought within the spirit as well as the letter of the law. KILRAIN has nothing, or very little, in spite of his promised "present," to compensate him for his sore bones and the discredit of his profession. Even SULLIVAN has doubtless often received much more money for very much less work than was involved in knocking KILRAIN down sixty or seventy times. Moreover, both the prize fighters are now in danger of the law of States in which they have made preparations for the fight, and of which the statutes on this point are more comprehensive than those of Louisiana. It is to be hoped the law of this State may be put in force, not merely against the fighters, if it be found that they have violated it, but against their backers. The chief promoter and instigator of prize fights, without whom conspicuous prize fights could scarcely be fought, lives in this city, where he is or ought to be wanted by the police for another and obvious offense. If he can be punished, his punishment would do far more than the punishment of the pugilists themselves to discourage prize fighting.

It is odd that prize fighting is almost the only form of professional crime which is not a loss of some valuable potential force. The ingenuity shown in forgeries and burglaries, if it were directed into lawful channels, would be a considerable addition to the working power of the world. A prize fighter, however, is merely a muscular person who is capable of giving and taking very hard knocks. There is no productive industry in which SULLIVAN or KILRAIN could earn two dollars a day more than a man of ordinary muscular power. When we consider that their combat was one which in the Homeric age would have made them heroes, and obtained for them the attribution of a divine descent, and in the Middle Ages would have made each of them worth a dozen of ordinary men-at-arms, we may see what a change the invention of gunpowder has wrought by equalizing the physical force of men.

The changes in the management of the bridge yesterday, made at the meeting of Trustees, were apparently in the direction of economy and concentration of responsibility. A salaried Treasurer, Mr. HAMERSLEY, was chosen, at $4,000 a year, and the duties of Superintendent of Tolls were turned over to him, while those of Superintendent of Transportation, at $2,000, and of trainmaster, at $1,800, were consolidated and given to a chief train dispatcher at $1,800. The President, Mr. HOWELL, was directed to appoint a committee to confer with the Superintendent, Mr. MARTIN, as to "a complete reorganization of the practical management and official service of the bridge." It was reported that Col. PAINE had offered his resignation as consulting engineer. The management of the bridge has been a badly-mixed affair for some time. It has some excellent points, and much difficult work has been performed with great success, but there have been errors in other things that have seemed almost inexcusable. The discipline of the police force is inferior, and the force is not nearly so good as it might be made with the material composing it. The men are allowed to be rude in behavior and slovenly in appearance, and often indulge in audible profanity in talking together in the presence of passengers. The train hands are, as a rule, much better mannered, though they need a more careful supervision than they get. It is to be hoped that the committee and the Superintendent will provide for more careful and adequate inspection and more thorough enforcement of discipline.

It is not unlikely that North Dakota, in her approaching Constitutional Convention, will provide for trying the experiment of a single legislative body. It will be watched with great interest. On the face of it, it ought to succeed at least as well as the double-chamber system, if not better. The latter is a survival of the old colonial system, in which the Governor's Council and the popular body represented distinct interests, and the Council was meant to act, and did act, as a check upon the Assembly. Then the precedent of the United States Senate had much weight with the newer States, but it is plain that there is no parallel between the Federal and State Governments in their need of an "upper" chamber, except so far as this serves as a check on the power of appointment. But that, if it is necessary, can be otherwise supplied, and in practice it has worked probably more harm than good. The conditions are favorable for the new system in North Dakota, both as to size and character of population.

QUEER AND QUIZZICAL.

"Why don't I go to a hotel?" replied a Boston woman the other day to the remark of a friend that it would be a pleasant change from her Summer housekeeping. "This is why I don't board. I have to say 'Good morning' to fifty people I don't care a straw about. Every time I step on to the piazza the other women ask me how I do, if I am going to drive, if my hook is 'nice,' if—well, you know the formula. Now, some of these people I like and some I detest; but I have to be civil whether I feel in the mood or not. If I remain in my room I am called 'reserved,' disagreeable, and so on. I loathe fancy work, and all the boarders expect me to examine or admire what they are making for Christmas and church fairs. Any serious reading out of doors is not to be thought of, because it is impossible to concentrate the average mind in a chatter about the relative merits of a Rosenbaum or a Redfern gown, or whether foulard is preferable to India silk, and what boat or train somebody's husband comes on that afternoon. No, I am not adapted to the Summer hotel."—*Boston Herald.*

One day last week a barn on the Babcock Ranch, near Moore's Station, was destroyed by fire. A couple of days later two young men engaged in the insurance business in Marysville made a tour of the neighborhood in quest of risks. They called on one of the old-timers and wanted him to take out a policy. He looked them over for a few moments and then spoke: "Now, look 'ere! You fellers needn't think I'm a chump. I know well you 'uns, or some o' yer kind, burned that ere barn so ez to skeer us fellers into insuring. I'm one o' them you cawn't skear. I don't want none o' yer policies, ez yer call 'em, an' ef any o' my property gets burned I'll come to Marysville with a shotgun and fill yer full o' lead. Don't you forget it. Skip." They skipped.—*Gridley (Cal.) Herald.*

Mr. Charles A. Case of this city has two fox terrier dogs, and one of them not only objects to wearing a muzzle himself, but dislikes to see one worn by his companion. Mr. Case had leather muzzles made for the dogs, and fastened them on securely. As soon as their master was out of sight the brighter of the two found a projecting nail, and by its use twisted the muzzle off his nose, and then proceeded to relieve his less gifted brother. He did this by tearing the leather straps in pieces with his teeth. He then dug a hole in the ground, and was about to bury the remnants of both muzzles when somebody discovered what he was doing and put a stop to it.—*New-Bedford Standard.*

Simon Greenleaf, the eminent jurist, who for fourteen years previous to his appointment as Professor in the Harvard Law School was a practicing lawyer in Portland, had a charming daughter. A foppish young man, named Barrell, meeting her at a social gathering in this city one evening in early Spring, remarked to her that he had that day seen in Deering's Woods something that reminded him of her. When asked what it was, he said "A green leaf." "And I saw something this morning from my window that reminded me of you," returned Miss Greenleaf. "May I ask what it was?" said the youth. "An empty barrel!"—*Portland Transcript.*

A little resident of the suburbs, the daughter of a Boston banker, has a most emphatic and original way of expressing her likes and dislikes. Not long since she accompanied her mother upon a call at the house of a friend, and while there was served with cake and whipped cream. The latter delicacy was not a familiar one to the child, nor did it impress her favorably. After the guests had taken their departure on their return home as to what she had for refreshment. "Jes' cake an' soapsuds," was her reply.—*Boston Budget.*

Early in the Spring Miss Mary Anderson's English company presented "The Winter's Tale" at McVicker's Theatre with marked success. Hardened theatregoers were surprised to find so many striking passages, impressing such rare and lofty purpose, in a play so seldom read. The fortitude of a woman, who carried silently for fifteen years the secret of a tragedy in which she had been a victim, was practically a new theme in dramatic literature, and the play attracted some of the largest audiences ever assembled in this city.—*Chicago Journal.*

The son of a very eminent lawyer, while awaiting sentence in the felon's dock, was asked by the Judge: "So you remember your father?" "Perfectly," said the youth; "whenever he entered his presence he said, 'run away, my lad, and don't trouble me.'" The great lawyer was thus enabled to complete his famous work on the "Law of Trusts," and his son in due time furnished a practical commentary on the way in which his father had discharged that most sacred of trusts, committed to him in the person of his child.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A citizen of Marietta has a parrot. It is a good talker and very intelligent. It was left alone in a room not long ago, when in its ramblings about the room it got hold of a box of matches, which fell to the floor on the carpet and ignited. The parrot was greatly distressed at the blaze and seemed to comprehend the danger, and it screamed out: "Run here quick, quick, quick!" The timely call was responded to by the good lady of the house, who extinguished the fire.—*Savannah News.*

Not long ago a citizen of Augusta was observed driving about in a sort of a nondescript vehicle. It was so decidedly in the line of an innovation that a staid citizen felt constrained to ask: "What do you call that?" "A phaeton" was the response. "But, my dear man, that isn't a phaeton or anything like it." "Well, I know it's a phaeton." "How's that?" "Why, it was made in Fayette."—*Lewiston Journal.*

"That settles it," said a prisoner whom his Honor sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days the other morning. "Settles what?" asked the officer to whom the remark was addressed. "I have been troubled in my mind whether to go down to Long Branch or up to Mackinac this Summer. Now I won't have to go to either."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I have sometimes thought—" began Mr. Partridge, whereat Miss Rashly gave an exclamation of amazement, and then remarked apologetically: "It may be. Of course I have no knowledge of what you may have done before I became acquainted with you."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

There is a young lady in Virginia who can write two love letters at once—one with each hand. Thus does nature strive to accommodate herself to the evolution of the modern flirt.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Now it is to be forecasts, instead of indications, that we are to receive from the bureau of weather prophets. It used to be "Old Prob," now it will be Old Prog.—*Hartford Times.*

Don't be deceived by appearances nor overestimate your worth. The ocean would drip dry if it had a leak and no source to replenish.—*Tempic (Texas) Times.*

The "National Greenback Party" seems to be in the condition of the gentleman who was dead broke but not conscious of it.—*Hartford Courant.*

Nations move by cycles, says Emerson. Boys move bicycles, too.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 8—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire fair, warmer, variable winds.

For Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, light, local showers, warmer, variable winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, followed by light showers, continued high temperature, variable winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, continued high temperature, variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair, except light local rains along the lakes, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.

For West Virginia and Ohio, fair, slight change in temperature, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	71°	71°	3:30 P. M.	86°	86°
6 A. M.	68°	71°	6 P. M.	80°	87°
9 A. M.	72°	76°	9 P. M.	76°	81°
12 M.	80°	84°	12 P. M.	74°	78°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 79½°
Average temperature for same date last year .. 75½°

FIRE AT AN ASYLUM.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Fire broke out in a frame building attached to St. Peter's Orphan Asylum on Livingston-street to-night, and the flames spread rapidly. The 100 children in the institution were gotten out safely without panic. The asylum was saved. The loss on the frame building, the basement of which was used as a grocery, is $4,000, partially insured.

THE LONDON THEATRES.

LONDON, June 29.—The two new plays this week did not add anything to the dramatic prestige of England and will not be heard of again. The first was "A Man's Love" at the Prince of Wales's on Tuesday, and it dealt with the love of a married man for his wife's sister in a savory fashion strongly reminding one of the limburger-cheese morality common to the Swedish stage. When it was not wicked it had the still greater fault of being stupid. "Penetine's Love" at the Strand on the same day was a peppery salad very badly dressed. The scene was Paris, the heroine a déclassée Parisienne, and the story laden to the Plimsoll mark with seduction and intrigue. The two plays followed the dead level of dramatic incapacity which marked the London year of 1888 and hide fair to continue through 1889.

The Ibsen craze still continues, and nothing could exhibit better than this dreary tastelessness of home products. Ibsen is chiefly great just now from the fact that his methods are new. While the "Doll's House" has not been and never will be a money success, it has a freshness and novelty that appeals strongly to the blasé playgoer. A. M. Palmer is strongly disposed to do it at a matinée at the Madison-Square simply to exhibit a novelty to the clientele of his theatre. The leading part of Nora would, in that event, be done by Annie Russell, and it is a part in which she would surpass Miss Achurch, who created the rôle here. The nervous, impulsive, and slightly daft child-wife offers every opportunity for Miss Russell's peculiarly sympathetic vein.

We are now promised Ibsen's play, "Ghosts," at a private performance. This is the story of a young man who inherits idiocy from a deceased parent and falls in love with his illegitimate sister—a truly edifying state of affairs on which to build a play. Another play of Ibsen's, "Samfundets Stöler," under the name of "The Pillars of Society," is also to be done at Miss Vera Berenger's matinée benefit. Miss Berenger is the London Little Lord Fauntleroy. The piece is said to be free from the objectionable incidents which Ibsen usually deals in, and is a social satire located in a small commercial town.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer's whitehall dinner at Greenwich has created a flattering amount of talk from the fact that it was a pleasant and ingenuous way of spending an evening which had not occurred to anybody before. The party, which included Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hilton of Thirty-fourth-street, Orville D. Lanhade, Mr. Moriarty, Miss Palmer, Mr. Dam, and Mr. Seligman, left the Victoria Hotel at 5 o'clock and drove to London Bridge, where a special steamer awaited them. This took them to Greenwich, where, in the famous old Ship Hotel, a round table banked with roses was set in the large private dining room facing the river. The menu comprised every fish known to the English waters, cooked in every way known to a chef grown gray in the service. The wines fitted the occasion and the speeches from the "host and hostess," toast to the presentation by Mr. Palmer of an elegant blue ribbon and medal to the only temperance member of the party were worthy of the wines. The dinner was as perfect as the Ship dinners are wont to be and much more elaborate than is usual at that hostelry.

This was only the beginning of the evening, however. Upon descending from the dining room the party found landaus in waiting, which they were directed to enter. The night was warm, and the drive followed through roads and lanes heavily embowered with trees and flanked with gardens in full bloom quite surpassed the dinner. In half an hour the sky in front became brilliant with flaming colors, the Crystal Palace, its acres of panes of glass brilliant with light, loomed glittering against the sky. It was Thursday night, the night of the fireworks, and a regular Fourth of July party ensued, the attractions being, first, the pyrotechnic display, and afterward an open air illuminated ballet. Black coffee was taken in the main hall, flavored by an orchestral concert in progress, and then the party resumed the carriages and drove to London. The circuit was an extremely pleasant one, and its discovery due to the managerial eye of Mr. A. M. Palmer, who had evidently been there before.

The next event in theatrical circles will be the dinner to the Kendals at the Metropole in honor of their departure for America. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will preside, and the occasion, including the presentation of a magnificent testimonial, a very notable one.

Mary Anderson has flatly announced that she will not play for a year. Her next appearance will be in America in October, 1890, under Abbey's management.

Sarah Bernhardt's appearance at the Lyceum is by arrangement with Abbey, Grau & Co., who lease her to Mayer, the Lyceum lessee.

Ellen Terry has been laid up this week with neuralgia.

Sidney Woollett is to give two poetic recitals at Prince's Hall shortly.

The arrival of the Shah next week will cause quite a boom in theatrical circles as his resplendent Majesty is exceedingly fond of the theatre and declines to miss anything worth seeing. His first appearance will be at the Covent Garden opera and his second at the Empire, where under the intelligent escort of the Prince of Wales he will view the ballet. The Empire will be closed to the public on this occasion, the lower portion being reserved for royalty and their friends, and the upper doubtless saved for the maids and coachmen of Belgravia.

Christine Nilsson, with her husband, is on a visit to London, and sent a handsome bouquet to Semprich, at Covent Garden, on Tuesday night.

Sarasate, London's favorite violinist, Eugene D'Albert, and little Otto Hegner have signed with Abbey for a visit to America next year.

As an outcome of the Sandringham festivities, Irving entertained the Prince of Wales and a party of thirty at the Lyceum Wednesday night. After the last curtain fell on "Macbeth" the stage was cleared and a banquet was erected, in which the supper festivities lasted until a late hour.

A very exciting scene at the Alhambra Thursday night nearly caused a panic. The ballet had begun, and at 9:15 Mlle. Spotti made her entrance dressed in a beautiful costume and was covered by the coryphees with a cloth representing a rock. During this ceremony it was discovered that her skirts were on fire; a cry was raised and she rushed screaming into the wings, her dress smoking and beginning to blaze. The performance stopped, everybody was momentarily paralyzed, and the audience rose and started for the doors, but were checked and calmed by the striking up of the orchestra. Mlle. Spotti escaped with slight burns, her burning skirts being instantly smothered by a carpenter. She was too much upset to go on, however, and the ballet continued without her.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Terrace Garden, under Mr. Amberg's management, is a real Summer theatre, modeled on the Continental plan. Enjoyable performances of operetta are given on the stage, and in the waits between the acts, which are reasonably long, the entire audience flocks into the garden, accompanied by the orchestra, and there while the band

SATISFIED AS THINGS ARE

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF CANADIAN LINES.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW-ENGLAND CITIES AND RAILROADS APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

BOSTON, July 8.—Another Maine delegation appeared before the United States Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day. It consisted of E. B. Neally, President of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad; Corporation Counsel Charles P. Stetson, and Directors Benjamin B. Thetcher and J. P. Bass. They also represent the Bangor Board of Trade.

President Neally filed with the committee resolutions adopted by the Bangor Board of Trade on July 2, declaring that good faith requires that the Canadian Pacific Railway, having built a road through Maine under a charter granted by the State Legislature, should be granted all the privileges now allowed by the laws of the United States for the transportation of merchandise through the State to and from points in Canada, and that all facilities should be given for the transportation of breadstuffs and other merchandise to and from all points in the Western States over roads in Canada.

Corporation Counsel Stetson said that Bangor began many years ago to build the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to Moosehead Lake to connect with a contemplated road westward, which was to connect with the Canadian roads to the West. The city had put over $1,000,000 into the enterprise. Bangor completed its road, but the originators of the connecting link failed, and later the Canadian Pacific got the charter granted by the State, completed the road, and connected it with the Maine Central, the principal road in the State, thus establishing a route from Minneapolis to Bangor and St. John, the distance between Minneapolis and Bangor being about the same as that between Minneapolis and Boston. The interest of the entire section, he declared, demands imperatively that nothing be done to limit international commerce as it is at present. The new Canadian branch is expected to make a material cheapening in Western rates.

J. M. Devereux of Bangor, representing Castine, Me., read resolutions passed by the Castine Railroad and Navigation Company, setting forth that all freight shipped from the United States by the Canadian Pacific should be shipped from United States ports. Castine has the best harbor on the continent, and it is the desire of the people that it shall be made the shipping port of the Canadian Pacific, since it is only 215 miles further from Europe than Halifax.

Ex-Gov. Smyth said that he represented the Central Vermont Railway. He explained its system of roads and its extensive connections with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific for both Eastern and Western traffic, and also the lake connections through Ogdensburg. The business passing over the road and its branches amounted to 3,000,000 tons annually. It seemed to him that the points raised thus far in the line of imposing limitations upon Canadian traffic were not made on a sound basis of fact. He thought further that the Grand Trunk was complying with the provisions of the Inter-State commerce law in every point. The same was true of the Canadian Pacific. He did not believe the road attempted to recoup on local business for supposed losses on through freight. He believed that there was much that was specious and fallacious in the arguments advanced, and that any legislation looking to non-intercourse, if certain restrictions were not obeyed, would be disastrous to the very roads now asking for it. Restrictions mean either non-intercourse or retaliation. Whatever amicable settlement could be agreed upon would be much better than legislation. The Canadians had allowed American cars to pass freely in bond over their territory, and Americans were more indebted to them than they were to Americans. Until the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law there was no complaint from the American roads which are now hampered by the "long and short haul" clause. He believed Congress went beyond its privilege in regulating matters purely within the State.

Mr. James Purber, Manager of the Boston and Maine system, covering 1,000 miles of territory, next addressed the committee. The Boston and Maine was a distributing system, more particularly for the products of the West, he said, and covered a large manufacturing district, from which large quantities of goods are consigned to the West. He indorsed Gov. Smyth's views, saying any disturbance of the Canadian roads would seriously interfere with the people served by the Boston and Maine.

Allen Speare, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, read a communication from the Lowell Board of Trade embodying resolutions protesting against Congress taking any action hostile to Canadian roads. President Borden of the Fall River Board of Trade, on behalf of the manufacturers of that city, said they were satisfied with the present state of business.

After the recess Jerome Jones was heard on behalf of the importers of Boston. He said that they felt that the success of Boston's commerce was dependent upon the reliable continuance of comparatively low rates to and from Boston. This reliance has been secured by the competition of northern roads, which are part of the Grand Trunk and Canadian systems. He believed these roads should not be hampered.

Ex-Gov. William Claflin, of the Boston merchants and manufacturers, said, so far as he could learn, no one desired any change in the present conditions of competition so far as barring out Canadian roads was concerned. He had found, however, decided opposition to the inter-State commerce law. That law had worked injury to New-England and her manufacturing and commercial interests.

At the conclusion of the testimony Senator Cullom declared the hearing adjourned to Detroit, Mich.

READY TO SECEDE.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The railway Presidents who meet here to-morrow to see if the shaky machinery of their famous agreement can be patched up and continued in operation began to assemble in Chicago to-day. President Charles Francis Adams and Vice-President Holcomb of the Union Pacific were in consultation the greater part of the afternoon, but were non-committal when questioned concerning the position they would probably take in the meeting. President Stickney and General Manager Egan of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Road came down from St. Paul to take part in the consultation, and the official representatives of a number of other interested roads not having their headquarters in Chicago arrived this evening.

The indications are stronger than ever that the Inter-State Railway Association is on its last legs. The proposed withdrawal of the Denver, Texas and Forth Worth is calculated to cripple the trans-Missouri end of it, and if that road persists in its determination the other lines will only be consulting their own interests by also cutting loose from the agreement. If the Union Pacific does not do so it will be because President Adams, as one of the original promoters of the scheme, desires to avoid any of the responsibility of breaking up the association.

Another road that is on the verge of withdrawing from the Presidents' agreement is the Wisconsin Central. It was only after the most powerful urging that this company was induced to subscribe to the agreement last Winter, and when it finally yielded it was on certain conditions, which the other roads readily granted in order to obtain its signature. It is now claimed that these conditions have not been complied with, and that the Wisconsin Central is anxious to free itself from the entanglements of the association. There is little doubt that the company has been an unwilling member from the first, for the reason that its competitor, the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, refused to join.

Notwithstanding the gloomy outlook, Chairman Walker professes to be hopeful, and will not admit that there is any danger of the association going to pieces. He maintains that it will continue to live even if many of the roads withdraw.

THE ALTON DECLINES TO PAY.

CHICAGO, July 8.—It now looks as if the Western States Passenger Association, which has been regarded as one of the strongest railway organizations in the West, was about to be split by internal dissensions. The crisis was precipitated by a private circular issued to-day by Chairman John N. Abbott, assessing a fine of $200 against the Chicago and Alton for violation of the agreement in making an unauthorized reduction in the passenger rate from Chicago to Denver. The reduction was from $30 65 to $26 and was made after Chairman Abbott had refused to authorize it. The agreement provides that any member violating its provisions shall be fined $100 for the first offense and $200 for the second, and as this was the Alton's second offense the higher penalty was imposed.

The Chicago and Alton, however, does not propose to submit to this fine. The officials of the road assert that they had a perfect right to reduce the rate, as the rules of the association provide that a member may at any time meet outside competition. Another reason given by the Alton for refusing to pay the fine is that Mr. Abbott has no authority to assess a penalty against any member. The ground on which this assertion is based is that Mr. Abbott is not actually Chairman of the association, not having been unanimously elected, as the rules of the association provide.

FOR STOCKHOLDERS' ACTION.

HARTFORD, July 8.—The stockholders of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Road will hold a special meeting here to-morrow to decide on the route for the Springfield extension of the line. President Wilson and Director Brock of Philadelphia will both be present at the meeting. So far as the management of the company is concerned, the route has been selected. All that is now required is the approval of the stockholders. Three surveys were made during the Spring for the extension. The route adopted by the managers will leave the main line west of Tariffville and will run through Vineyard Gap into the Suffield Valley, one of the most fertile and productive sections of Northern Connecticut. West Suffield will be especially benefited by this route. Extending from Suffield the road will cross the Massachusetts territory to the Boston and Albany Road in West Springfield, and will enter Springfield over the Connecticut River north of the Boston and Albany bridge. Work will begin on the extension this Summer.

MR. HAYDEN SELECTED.

The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association met yesterday afternoon and selected H. J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee pro tem. He will fill Commissioner Fink's place until a successor is appointed. W. C. Bullen was appointed Acting Commissioner of the Freight Department and Henry C. Bire was appointed General Agent. These appointments were simply confirmatory, as the men have been filling the positions for some time.

The matter of the Baltimore and Ohio cut of 5 cents on east-bound grain, which has been met by the Pennsylvania Company, was not discussed other than in an informal fashion, and the matter was left for the action of the meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held to-morrow.

A NEW ROAD TO THE COAST.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 8.—Surveyors are at work laying out a route for a new railroad, known as the Raritan Valley Road, which will furnish a new route to the coast. The road begins at the Millstone Branch of the Pennsylvania Road, thence to New-Brunswick, crossing the river at Raritan Landing, and following the valley of the Raritan to Ford's Corner. From there it runs to Woodbridge, to Seewarez, and thence to Perth Amboy, and by way of the Long Branch Road to the shore.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The east-bound shipments from Chicago of flour, grain, and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 15,413 tons, against 15,827 for the week previous, a decrease of 414 tons, and against 11,972 for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 3,441 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 49 per cent. of the business, the Pennsylvania lines 20.1 per cent. the Chicago and Grand Trunk 18.8, the Baltimore and Ohio 12.1.

Chairman Finlay yesterday authorized all the roads in the Trans-Missouri Association to reduce the freight rate on grain 2½ cents per 100 pounds from points in Kansas to Chicago. The price of wheat is so low that it could not profitably be moved at the old freight rates, hence the reduced rate.

President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio said yesterday in Cincinnati that that road and the Big Four had not cut grain rates and would do nothing until after to-morrow's meeting in this city.

The Lehigh Valley Company yesterday bought a tract in Golon Township, N. J., two miles west of Elizabeth, for part of the right of way for its new line to Jersey City.

"ARTHUR RICHMOND."

DID GAIL HAMILTON AND JULIAN HAWTHORNE USE THAT NAME?

The world of letters, as well as many men interested in national politics, have been speculating for many months concerning seven letters which were published in the *North American Review* and signed "Arther Richmond." The letters were acknowledged to be signed with a nom de plume, and they awakened curiosity and no little indignation on account of their brutality. It was at first believed that Allee Thorndike Rice, the editor of the magazine, was the new Junius. Though comparisons of the letters with his known writings were made and it was repeatedly decided that the "Arthur Richmond" pen was superior to that of the editor, there were apparently well-substantiated stories coming from Washington declaring Mr. Rice to be the author.

There were, too, several coincidences which went to strengthen the belief that Mr. Rice was the author, though he denied the parentage. Among the letters were two to the then Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard. In one of them appears this paragraph:

"How bitterly you spoke at that time of the new President and of his 'cross indifference' on a matter so vital to you! No one knows better than you do that to-day Mr. Cleveland should be rejoiced, but when you then expatiated to your friends on the traits of 'that delicate dnok, Cleveland,' it certainly was in the vain rather of genius preparing Cassar for the triumph that may come to bery him. That you have since thee done your best to accommodate yourself to the loy facts of the case is denonstrated even. I am sure you would be sorry to hear of the President as a 'delicate dnck.' I even believe that you are entirely sincere in the profession of admiration and 'almost boyish affection,' which you now lavish upon the man whom before election it is the excellent listener and you have always had a high opinion of anybody who would lend you his ears."

This occurrence was at a dinner given by a friend of Mr. Rice and at which Mr. Rice was a guest. This paragraph broke the friendship between host and guest, because the former believed it to be a breach of hospitality. It will be remembered that when Mr. Rice went to England there occurred one of the most unpleasant incidents in the later years of the editor's life. The letters to Mr. Bayard had unsuccessfully angered the Secretary, and some allusions in them to Mr. Phelps, then United States Minister to England, greatly angered that gentleman. Mr. Rice desired to be presented at Court. Mr. Phelps, when the editor called upon him, refused to recognize him, and flatly refused to present his countryman. There was a vast deal of newspaper comment upon the episode at the time, and then it was gradually forgotten. But though it was generally understood that the "Arthur Richmond" letters were the cause of the disagreement between Mr. Rice and the Minister to England, Mr. Rice gave no one to understand that he did not write them.

The letters were business moves, for the editions of the *North American Review* which printed them were sold at more than double the activity which characterized the disposal of others. The first was published in January, 1886. It was addressed to Secretary Bayard. The characteristics of the latter were the extreme bitterness of the personal and partisan feeling displayed and its vigor of diction. Roscoe Conkling and William Henry Hurlbert were declared by various persons to have written it, and then came the coincidences which seemed to fasten it upon Mr. Rice. Then came another letter, one to Mr. Randall, one to President Cleveland, and two to James Russell Lowell. They indicated that the writer had had intimate personal relations with the subjects and wrote of them as one who knew. It was a familiar fact that Mr. Rice was acquainted with these gentlemen and he was attacked on all sides. Then came Mr. Rice's death, with the mystery still unsolved. Since his burial the curiosity has been no less concerning the letters.

The *Commercial Advertiser* last night published an article several columns in length, in which it tells the names of the authors of the extraordinary letters. It says that a man named Sargent, a valet in the employ of Mr. Rice for many years, wrote to the *Commercial Advertiser* that he was absolutely sure Mr. Rice had written "Arthur Richmond" letters, and, now that Mr. Rice was dead, he thought the real author should come forward. There was no response to this appeal and therefore the *Commercial Advertiser* continues:

"We feel constrained to lift the veil from the mystery and disclose the duplicity of this unscrupulous author—of the Arthur Richmond letters, for there were two of them. We have it on unimpeachable authority, in fact, from the mouth of a gentleman who was a close personal friend of Mr. Rice and had opportunities to see the manuscripts, that this series of letters was written by Julian Hawthorne and by Gail Hamilton, the niece of Mr. Blaine, otherwise known as Abigail Dodge. Not in collaboration, but separate letters by each. The writer of this article saw Mr. D. A. Munro, the editor of the *North American Review*, and asked him whether he cared to affirm or deny this statement. His reply was: 'Of course I have no statement to make upon the subject. Obviously, then, the policy of mystery which was inaugurated by Mr. Rice is to be continued.

"The gentlemae from whom this information was obtained said: 'It has seemed to the friends of Mr. Rice that this attempt to fasten the responsibility upon him now that he is dead, was unjust, but it is for this reason only that I have consented to give you the real names of the authors. They have had ample time to acknowledge their responsibility. Yesterday they do not intend so to do, so you can relieve them from the necessity.'"

Mr. Bryce, the present editor of the *North American Review*, continues Mr. Rice's policy of silence. It is a somewhat interesting fact that in October, 1886, Mr. Julian Hawthorne published in the New-York *World* an interview with James Russell Lowell which the latter subsequently repudiated. In it Mr. Lowell is made to speak disparagingly concerning the Queen of England. Mr. Lowell denied the absolutely and declared that whatever else he might have said was spoken by him to the end of his old friend (Nathaniel Hawthorne) and not to the public. Mr. Lowell was one against whom Arthur Richmond's ugly shafts were specially directed.

There is a coincidence in this, too, that the letters to James Russell Lowell were published after Mr. Hawthorne's controversy with the distinguished poet, respectively in April and July, 1887, and they were the last of the series of epistles which Mr. Rice was so anxious to continue indefinitely.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC SAFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8.—The steamer Haytian Republic from this port, which, it was feared, had been damaged or sunk by collision in the Atlantic, arrived here yesterday.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., July 8.—Mrs. R. W. Brown, the wife of Capt. Brown of the steamer Haytian Republic from New-York, received a dispatch to-day from her husband announcing the arrival of his vessel at San Francisco seventy-six days out. This clears up the story about a collision between the Haytian Republic and the steamer Victoria so far as the former is concerned.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN WICKES.

Dr. Stephen Wickes died yesterday morning at his home in Orange, N. J.

Dr. Wickes was born in Jamaica, L. I., March 17, 1813. He was a descendant of Thomas Wickes of the Massachusetts Colony of 1635, his father being Col. Van Wyck Wickes. Having graduated from Union College in 1831, by which institution he was made a Master of Arts in 1834, young Wickes became a student of the natural sciences at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1832, of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833-4, and in the latter year was graduated from that institution. In 1835 he practiced in this city, thence until 1852 in Troy, N. Y., and from 1852 until February, 1886, in Orange. He was the oldest physician in that part of New-Jersey and for twenty years was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Wickes will be best remembered by his literary work. He applied himself very closely to it after his retirement from active practice. He edited the transactions of the Medical Society of New-Jersey from 1860 until 1882; also the old transactions of the society from 1766 till 1858. He published "Topography of Orange," "Water Cure in Orange," memoirs of Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D., of Troy, a memorial volume of the First Presbyterian Church, with which he was so long connected; "Living and Dying, their Physics and Physics," "History of Medicine in New-Jersey," "Sepulture, its History, Methods, and Requisites," and "History of the Newark Mountains."

Dr. Wickes was a member of many societies and organizations, including the American Medical Association and the National Sanitary Association. He became the husband of Mary Whitney, daughter of Isaac Heyer of this city, Feb. 24, 1836, and April 1, 1841, of Lydia Matilda, widow of Dr. Van Sinderen, and naughter of Joseph Howard of Brooklyn. By his first wife he had one daughter and by his second two daughters. The three daughters survive.

DUNCAN A. MACTAVISH.

Duncan Archibald MacoTavish, one of the best-known and best-liked of the older merchants of this city, died yesterday morning at his roome in the Park-Avenue Hôtel of kidney troubles after a three weeks' illness. He was born in Jura, Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1817, and began his business life in an importing house in Liverpool, England, where but sixteen years old. In 1843 he went to Montreal, and after some six years of clerking there and in this city went to California during the "gold fever" times. He made some money there and established a mercantile house and shipping line in Oregon that proved profitable enterprises. Mr. MacTavish returned to this city in 1853, and in the following year married Miss Wotherspoon, daughter of the senior partner in the then well-known firm of Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co. He became a member of that firm shortly afterward, and remained in it till 1865, when he started a grain brokerage business. Thirteen years ago he was made Agent of the Bank of British North America and held that position until his death. Mr. MacTavish was a member of the Prodnce and Cotton Exchanges and the St. Andrews Society. He was a man of marked conservative ability and business talent, and possessed a most kindly and generous nature. His wife, two daughters, and one son survive him. He will be buried in Scotland near his birthplace.

GEN. WILLIAM A. PILE.

Gen. William A. Pile, who died at Monrovia, Cal., on Sunday, of pneumonia, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11, 1829. After receiving a classical education he became a clerkyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was a member of the Missouri Conference. He joined the Missouri Volunteers in 1861 and became chaplain of a regiment, but in 1862 he was in Company C of a battery in Curtis's division, and became a Colonel of infantry. A year later he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, serving under Gen. Lyon in the Missouri campaign, and subsequently with Grant and Halleck at Corinth. He was also at Vicksburg and Mobile, and at one time in command of the broke the rebel lines at Fort Blakely. He was elected a member of the Fortieth Congress in 1866, and served on the Committee on Union Prisoners and Military Affairs and as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department. He was defeated for the next Congress, and was appointed Governor of New-Mexico in 1869 by President Grant. In 1871 he went to Venezuela as Minister Resident, serving until 1874, when he resigned.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex-Mayor William G. Watson of Paterson died at his residence near Hawthorne, N. J., on Saturday night, at the age of seventy years, having been born at Oldham, England, in 1819. He came to this country at the age of 10, and for many years worked at Oldham, near Paterson, subsequently going into business for himself. About 1867 he engaged extensively in building iron bridges for railroads in the United States, Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. A destructive fire visiting his establishment he failed. The business was afterward resumed on a smaller scale, and has prospered possibly more. Mr. Watson was elected Mayor of Paterson in 1865, serving one year, and was defeated in 1871 for a second term. He was President of the Passaic County Savings Bank, which failed in 1877.

Egbert Tanglers Smith of Brookhaven, L. I., died at his home, St. George's Manor, oe Smith's Point, yesterday morning of bronchitis, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His family had owned the St. George's Manor property for over 200 years, and he was the seventh descendant in a direct line of Col. William Smith, one of the settlers of Suffolk County. Mr. Smith was elected to the Assembly from Suffolk Conety when but eighteen years of age, and when he took his seat was the youngest member of the Legislature. In the war he served as a Brigadier Generalship by President Lincoln. He leaves a son and two daughters.

The Rev. P. T. Roche, pastor of St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church at Archbald, a short distance north of Scranton, died yesterday at Boston after a brief illness. Father Roche, who had been sick for some time, left for the seaside a few days ago, intending to spend a month's vacation with friends in New-England. He was suddenly prostrated in Boston, where his death took place. Father Roche was forty-two years old. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, educated at St. Charles's College, Philadelphia, and ordained to the priesthood by Bishop O'Hara of Scranton in 1874.

Edward Conklin, Vice President of the Mechanics' Exchange, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 33 Park-place. He was fifty-six years old and a native of Hempstead. For years he was a shoe dealer in Brooklyn. A widow and five children survive him.

Herr Weber, lately German Consul to Samoa, died at Hamburg yesterday.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS FRIEND.

MALDEN, Mass., July 8.—While Charles W. Carrath, a well-known druggist of this city, and F. H. Miller, a prominent Boston broker, were shooting on a marsh near Malden River this afternoon, Carrath's rifle was accidentally discharged, the ball entering Miller's neck and killing him instantly. The men were strong friends and lived in the same house. Miller leaves a widow and one child. He had only been married about a year. The affair has created intense excitement. There is a mystery about the shooting, and the police are making an investigation.

FATALLY OUT BY BARBED WIRE.

George Mainteu, aged thirteen, lay at the point of death last night in Astoria from an injury which he received in a very peculiar manner. The boy was playing blindman's buff with some companions in the street near his home on Flushing-avenue, when he slipped over an embankment and fell against a barbed wire fence. One of the wires cut his throat almost from ear to ear and to the windpipe. He was carried home, where a physician attended him and pronounced his injury fatal.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The shoe-manufacturing firm of G. W. & P. Terwilliger of Newburg, N. Y., has made an assignment to Wilson Terwilliger for the benefit of the firm's creditors. The schedule of assets and liabilities has yet been made out. The firm employed nearly one hundred men. The suspension is attributed to the failure of firms owing money to the concern. Little is due employees. The firm hopes to effect a settlement with its creditors and to resume business in a few weeks.

Mrs. Catharine Downey, dealer in dry goods at 794 Tenth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Seraph Adler without preference. The assignment was managed by her brother, James Fitzpatrick, to whom it was supposed to belong, he having been unsuccessful in previous business ventures. The present store was opened in October last with a stock said to be worth $2,500.

Mrs. Rebecca Niner, dealer in hats, caps, and umbrellas at 715 Tenth-avenue and 618 Eighth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Moses Marks, giving three months for $3,787. She is the wife of Isaac Niner, who failed in 1884. She carried a stock valued at $5,000 in both stores.

J. T. Letourneau, wholesale dealer in paints and oils at Montreal, has made an assignment. His liabilities amount to $44,000. The Bank du Peuple has a claim of $32,000, partly secured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Redwood Falls, Minn., Sunday, started in the livery barn of J. W. McGetrick from a cigar. The Commercial Hotel sample room, stable, and Anderson's photograph gallery were also burned. The Gale Sulky Plow Company of Detroit, Mich., lost their horses and four wagons, valued at $1,000. McGetrick's loss is about $10,000. J. E. Bailey's loss on the Commercial Hotel and contents is $17,000. The Methodist Episcopal parsonage, on the corner east of the Commercial Hotel, caught fire a number of times, and was pulled down to keep the fire from spreading.

A barn on the premises of Joseph Brash, at Woodbury, N. J., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, giving three horses so badly burned that they were killed. The loss will not exceed $500.

The smelting works of the Eureka (Nev.) Consolidated Mining Company were burned Sunday. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

STREET PAVING PROBLEMS

THE MAYOR IN NO HURRY TO LAY NEW PAVEMENTS.

HE SAYS THAT THE STREET CAR COMPANIES AND OTHER CORPORATIONS WILL ONLY TEAR THEM UP.

Notwithstanding the enactment of laws by the last Legislature which enabled the city to raise several millions of dollars to pay for repaving the streets, and the great need of such repavement of many of the main thoroughfares in the business section of the city, nothing has yet been done by the municipal authorities to avail themselves of the privilege. In reply to a TIMES reporter's inquiries, Mayor Grace said the explanation for this was that it would not be wise to expend large sums of money in repaving where the street car companies would enjoy the privilege of at once proceeding to tear up the street for a width of eighteen feet and a depth of fifteen. It made no difference what kind of a pavement was laid, breaking into it after it was once completed was like tearing a hole in a new coat—the rent could be repaired and the hole be closed, but the evidences of the tear would always remain and the coat would not, could not, be as good as before it was torn. Furthermore, the law as at present existing permitted the tearing up of the pavement by a large number of corporations and individuals. He thought, therefore, that he should single out such streets only for repavement as there was some assurance would not be torn up as soon as finished for the purpose of putting in the sub-surface plant for a cable system of traction for a street car line.

Mayor Grant was especially severe on Gov. Hill for signing the bill which gave the street car companies the right without restriction of opening large sections of the streets for the purpose of changing their motive power from horses to cables. It was an infringement of that home-rule principle which the Governor in his speeches and in some few veto messages of inconsequential bills had taken great pains to advocate. As Mayor he was hampered by restrictive legislation from doing many things he would like to do. The same act which gave the street railroad companies the right to change from horse to cable traction gave the street car companies the right to take a large part of the sub-surface for their cable plant, rendered the prospect of a tunnel for subways in the principal thoroughfares exceedingly remote. Until such a tunnel was built, one which would contain all the water and gas mains, the sewers, steam pipes, pneumatic tubes, and electrical conductors, and one which would be accessible from manholes neder the sidewalks whenever repairs or connections were to be made with any of the pipes or wires, it would be impossible to avoid tearing up the pavements.

The Mayor thought New-York City had attained a growth and character which promised her a permanent and distinguished future, and it was high time that the public improvements in the main thoroughfares at least should be constructed upon a permanent basis. He agreed that a tunnel should be constructed in Broadway previous to the repavement of that great arterial thoroughfare that would be large enough to contain all the sub-surface pipes, mains, and conductors, and to enable men to work inside of it whenever repairs or connections with house service pipes were necessary to be made.

Broadway is crossed and intersected by more sub-surface works than any other street in the city and is broken into oftener to get at the subways for repairs and extensions. It is also the most densely dressed by vehicles. Within the last three years the pavement has been opened in some place or other every day in the year and often in a dozen places at once. The expense of this constant tearing up of the pavement and interruption of traffic is more oppressive in two years than an equally good pavement sufficient to stand the improvement would be that would forever render such tearing up unnecessary. Not a working day goes by that does not witness the wreck of from three to thirty wagons somewhere in Broadway, generally from getting caught in the deep ruts on either side of the excavation centre-bearing rail, but sometimes in collisions in the narrow turnout around the openings in the street. The losses from these wrecks fall with much hardship upon the business community, and they are also reported to the Department of Public Works. There are also many complaints against the inferior manner in which the pavement in Broadway has been laid for over two years and is rapidly growing worse. Since the new laid pavement was torn up by the Broadway Railroad Company for the purpose of laying its tracks it has been broken through and the stones have been turned over in nearly every square yard of its entire length from Thirty-third-st. down to Bowling Green. Its need of repaving is therefore imperative, a fact that is acknowledged by all the municipal authorities having any business or official connection with the matter.

But the tracks of the Broadway Railroad Company also need attention. The rails are of the universally-condemned centre-bearing variety that Mr. Hewitt said were the best for the company and the worst for the general public that could be devised, and the stringers upon which they were laid have so rotted away that they no longer hold the rails in their places and in many places hold quantities of muddy water in their recesses, ready to be splashed over the unfortunate wayfarer by the first heavy truck that jolts down upon them. It would be manifestly unwise to repave the street without requiring the simultaneous relaying of the street car tracks with wide flange rails on metal cushions flush with the new pavement. But it would make no difference how good and substantial and expensive a pavement would be laid, unless there were some method of protection to the sub-surface works besides breaking through the pavement, it would be destroyed, as the present pavement has been, within the first five years of its existence. It was said by ex-Mayor Hewitt and ex-Commissioner Newton, who both favored the scheme, that the ding and dong of the horse traffic was a music that was unexcelled by the frequent openings in the street would amply justify the expense, not to mention the preservation of the pavement, its even and orderly wear, and the saving of the house nuisance of repairs after the pavement has been opened.

Commissioner Gilroy is also in favor of some such plan for preventing the everlasting tearing up and destruction of expensive pavements. He had not looked thoroughly into the tunnel plan when the TIMES reporter called upon him, but he said it seemed to be the only solution of the problem, and it seemed to him that, although the first cost of the improvement might be considerable, it would result in constant and large savings forever after. The tunnel at the extension of Bowling Green to Thirty-third-street, and be large enough to admit all the water, gas, steam, and pneumatic pipes, the sewers and the electrical cables and conductors, together with a very narrow-gauge track upon which small cars could be run, with new pipes to replace old ones. Connections should be provided for with every building along the line and stations be established at necessary intervals so that workmen could gain access to the tunnel from the sidewalk. Then a pavement could be laid in the street that would withstand the wear and tear of the unequaled traffic it has to endure, for many times the lifetime of a pavement under ordinary conditions.

But the power of the municipality is not confided, according to Mayor Grant, for the doing of such a piece of public improvement. Leave to do the work and the power to raise the necessary money for the work must needs first be conferred by the Legislature. And just now the Mayor confessed himself somewhat discouraged with the legislative prospects. He did not pretend to have a Cabinet, as Mayor Hewitt did, which he called together to consult upon all matters of legislation affecting the city, but he made it an imperative rule to consult with the head of every bureau or department upon all matters of legislation that affected their departments in any way. This was one of the subjects, and one of the most important, that would come before the Legislature, and he would give it serious and friendly consideration. But there were inconsistencies in the present law that equally merited condemnation. If, for instance, the law did not prevent the city from taking more property in proceedings under eminent domain for public improvements than was necessary for the work alone, the widening and extension of Elm-street and the building of a rapid-transit line of railroad throughout the length of the island would have been provided without expense to the city. But such rights, rights to do whatever seemed necessary in the interests of the people and the welfare of the city, that all other large cities enjoyed, were between the Legislature and Gov. Hill denied to the Empire City. Of course, he would not refrain from recommending such legislation as was needed for the purposes indicated; but it would be a year, at least, now before any improvement could be made in the pavement of Broadway and other large thoroughfares.

A PIONEER CALIFORNIA SHIP.

From the San Fyancisco Call, July 2.

Monday last was the fortieth anniversary of the arrival in this harbor of the ship Arkansas. She sailed from New-York June 26, 1849, with 107 passengers, being then commanded by Capt. P. W. Shepheard, who subsequently quitted navigation for the law, and became a Police Judge of this city and county. For several years the Arkansas was used as a storeship. Some twenty-five years ago she was hauled from her mud moorings alongside of Pacific-street wharf and broken up. The Arkansas was built in 1833 for the New-York and New-Orleans line of packets, and she was rebuilt and purchased by Capt. Shepheard and four partners for $20,000, expressly for a voyage to California. Her register was 800 tons, and with a fair breeze and plenty of it she could run eleven knots off the long reel. But few of her enterprising and energetic passengers, many of whom arrived at positions of distinction, are now living.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 8.—The Massachusetts riflemen have not as yet come to a decision as to the matches in which they will engage at Wimbledon. The decision of the council excluding Springfield rifles from the general contests was expected. The American team are actively practicing with the Martini-Henry rifle, and showed to-day good form both in the pool practice and in the Alexandra Cup match, which was limited to Martini-Henry rifles. None got first-rank prizes. With seven shots at 500 and 600 yards Hinman made a total of 60; Farrow, 55; Edes, 43; Doyle, 51; Hussey, 50; Johnston, 47; Bindleston, 57. The winner made 68. In the 200-yard pool match Johnston, standing, made two bull's-eyes in five shots.

BEFORE THE WICKETS.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—The Philadelphia cricketers and the Gentlemen of Scotland played here to-day. The home team went first to the bat, and was dismissed for 66 runs. The fielding of the Americans was sharp and accurate. Paterson took four wickets for 27 runs and Clark was credited with five wickets for 32 runs. The visitors in their first inning did excellent work, the batting of Paterson, R. D. Brown, and Clark being especially good. When time was called, the score of the Americans, with six wickets down, was as follows: Paterson, 62; Morgan, 13; Ewing, 4; Scott, 14; R. D. Brown, 40; Clark, 47; Stoever, (not out,) 20; extras, 16.

THE VALKYRIE BEATEN.

LONDON, July 8.—The Valkyrie, Irex, Marjorie, and Yarana raced again to-day in the Royal Clyde regatta. The Valkyrie got the best of a pretty start. The wind was eastern, and all four yachts made a quick passage to Skelmorlie bell buoy. After that the Valkyrie continued to steal away for a time, but in the middle of the firth the Irex managed to get through her lee. The Irex won in 3:34:03 no time allowance. The Valkyrie's time was 3:31:16 and the Marjorie's time 3:42:37.

WILLIAM'S NARROW ESCAPE.

BERLIN, July 8.—Emperor William's Norwegian trip has nearly had a fatal termination. While the Emperor and his party were viewing the Bear Glacier a great mass of ice became displaced, and a fragment struck the Emperor on the shoulder, dashing him violently to the ground. Full particulars of the accident have not been received, but it is known that the Emperor's injuries are not at all serious.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 8.—Sir Andrew Clarke, the well-known physician, paid a visit to Lord Tennyson yesterday and was surprised to find him much improved in health and mental acuity.

The *St. James's Gazette*, in order to avert further scandals, has paid the claim of Frederick Greenwood, its former editor, for breach of contract.

The returns of the Board of Trade, issued to-day, show that the imports for June decreased £1,180,000 and the exports £30,000, as compared with the same month of last year.

There was a slight shock of earthquake on the island of Guernsey to-day.

In the match for the tennis champion cup at Wimbledon to-day W. Renshaw beat E. Renshaw by three sets to one.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is engaged to be married to Miss Fitzgerald, the well-known American Oriental scholar.

PARIS, July 8.—In a rebellion for municipal officers at Cette yesterday the Socialists gained a victory over the Boulangists.

M. Goblet, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address at Lille yesterday declared that Boulanglsm in no way endangered the republic. He said it was only necessary to pursue a progressive policy in order to destroy the movement.

The suit brought by Procureur Général de Beaurepaire against the *Intransigeant* for personal attacks by that paper was decided to-day in favor of the plaintiff. The manager of the paper was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

VIENNA, July 8.—Four thousand weavers at Jaegerndorf have struck work. An official proclamation has been issued warning the strikers against committing excesses.

It is reported here that fifty Russian officers have passed Braila, Roumania, on their way to Berlin. There are also rumors that the Russian Government has been sending material of war and pontons to Reni, in Bessarabia, and to the mouths of the Danube.

CAIRO, July 8.—Word has been received from Col. Wodehouse, commander of the Egyptian troops, that he has sighted the dervishes moving northward. They are 5,000 strong and have 1,000 camels. Col. Wodehouse's force is not strong enough to make another attack upon them, but he is following them with all his available troops in steamers. He advises the collection of a strong force at Assouan to co-operate with him.

BERNE, July 8.—The amount of the loan to be negotiated by the Bundesrath for the purchase of rifles for the army is 25,000,000f. The rate of interest to be paid is 3½ per cent.

Russia has declined to take part in the International Labor Congress at Berne.

ROME, July 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Crispi was questioned regarding Austria's action in suppressing Irredentist newspapers in Trieste. The Prime Minister said he must decline to concern himself in the matter.

BERLIN, July 8.—Mr. Bates, one of the American Commissioners to the Samoan Conference, has gone to Ems, where he will remain two weeks.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The striking seamen have decided by ballot to continue the strike until the companies grant their demands.

ZANZIBAR, July 8.—Dispatches received say that Capt. Wissmann has attacked the Arab forces at Pangani.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The National Convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association was held at Bellaire, O., yesterday and will remain in session all week. Nearly 200 delegates were present from all parts of the country. A strike is expected on the wage question this year, except among the shade and shimney men, who have got been able to settle their differences with the manufacturers.

The Cook County Board of Commissioners, Chicago, has passed resolutions expressing regret at the resignation of Dr. Kiernan. Dr. Kiernan is Superintendent of this insane asylum, and it was under his management that old Robert Burns was poisoned to death by Scientific Christian Science healer, who are now on trial for

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 8—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	150
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	58	58¼	58¼	58	2,160
Am. Tob. Co. Inc.	47½	47½	46¾	47¼	1,600
American Exp.	116½	116½	116½	116½	200
Atch., T. & S. Fé	38¼	38¼	38⅞	37⅝	22,895
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	400
Brunswick Co.	23¾	24	23¾	24	300
Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅝	51¾	52⅜	2,270
Canadian Pacific	55	55	55	55	200
Central Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	200
Ches. & Ohio	20¼	20½	20	20¼	2,100
C. & O. 1st pf.	88	88	87⅜	88	1,288
Chi. Gas Trust	53⅝	53¾	53⅝	53¾	410
Chi. & N. W.	105¾	105¾	104¾	105¾	2,220
C., B. & Q.	98	98⅝	97¾	98⅛	12,150
C., M. & St. P.	97⅞	98	97⅝	97⅞	67,840
C. M. & St. P. pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	1,476
C., R. I. & Pac.	92⅜	93	92	92⅜	6,687
C., I., St. L. & C.	12½	12¾	11¾	12¾	1,800
C., I., St. L. & C. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	100
Colorado Coal	29	29	29	29	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Chi. & K. Ill.	44⅞	44⅞	43⅜	43⅝	700
Chi. & N. Ill. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	400
Consol. Gas Co.	86⅜	86⅝	86	86	500
Del. & Hudson	145	144¾	144⅜	145¾	225
Del., Lack. & W.	144¾	144¾	143¾	144⅝	14,720
Den. & R. G.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	325
Den. T. & F. W.	23	23	22¾	23	500
E. T. V. & G.	10	10	10	10	100
Ross. & Texas.	53	53	53	53¾	100
Illinois Central	113¾	113¾	111¾	113¾	875
L. E. & Western	18¾	18¾	16¾	18¾	100
L. E. & West. pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68¾	200
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	100⅝	101⅜	12,480
Long Island	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	100
Louis. & Nash.	68¾	68¾	67½	67⅝	4,433
Manhattan Co.	98	96	96	98	120
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	25
Missouri Pacific	89	89⅜	88⅜	89⅛	10,370
Mo., Kan. & T.	11	11	11	11	5
Nat. Lead Trust	32⅞	32⅞	31½	32¼	29,169
N. Y. & N. H.	15	15	15	15	20
N. J. Central	113¾	113¾	111	112¾	6,000
N. Y. Central	105¼	105¾	105	105½	1,228
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	16,605
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15¾	15¾	13¾	15½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10	10	10	10	10
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	26	26	25¼	25⅝	8,210
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64	64	63¾	64	500
N. Y., S. & W.	6	6	6	6	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	23	23	21¾	21¾	300
Norfolk & W. pf.	50¾	50¾	50	50	800
Northern Pac.	27¾	27¾	27	27⅜	2,105
Northern Pac. pf.	64	64¾	63¾	63¾	10,250
Ohio & Miss.	21	21	21	21	50
Oregon & Trans.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
Oregon, R. & N.	98	98	96	96	5
Oregon S. L.	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	100
Oregon & Trans.	93	93	93	93	440
Pacific Mail	33	33	32¾	32¾	1,050
Phil. & Reading	46½	46½	46⅜	45⅞	32,095
Philа. Gas	73	73	73	73	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	185	185	185	185	100
Quicksilver	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	100
Rich. & W. P.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅝	2,445
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	78	78	426
St. L. & S. F.	27	27	27	27	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55⅜	55½	55⅜	55⅜	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	111	111	111	111½	240
St. P. & Duluth	30	30	30	30	200
St. P. & Omaha	93⅝	93⅝	92¾	92¾	150
St. P. & M. & M.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	200
Southern Pacific	30	30	29¾	28½	800
*Sugar Ref. Co.	118	118¾	114¾	116⅝	19,068
Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30¾	28	29¾	2,025
Tol., A. & K. M.	31¼	31¼	31	31¼	300
Texas Pacific	18¼	18½	18¾	19¼	1,790
Union Pacific	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	57⅛	23,560
U. S. Express	93	93⅛	92	91⅞	157
W. & m. & St. P.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	50
W. St. L. & P. pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28½	1,250
Wells-Fargo Ex.	130	130	130	130	50
West. Union Tel.	85½	85½	85	85¾	2,980
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67	67	283
Wisconsin Cent.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	490
Total sales					328,806

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	$1,000
At. & Pac. Inc.	39	39	39	39	39,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	4,000
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	87	87	87	87	5,000
Canada So. 2d	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
C. P. 6s of 1898	119½	119½	119½	119½	5,000
Ches. & O. cu. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	275,000
C. & O. 2d gen. 6s	104	104	104	104	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, new	94½	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	32,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	98	98	98	98	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st, Memphis	101½	102	101½	102	15,000
C., St. L. & C. 4s	102	102	102	102	5,000
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	101	101	101	101	25,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½	5,000
Del. & H. 1st 7s, 1894	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	4,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	14,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, sass. tr.	90½	90½	88¾	89⅜	25,000
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1st	110	110	110	110	1,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	2,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	146½	146½	146½	146½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	12,000
*Ga. Pacific 1st	112	112	112	112	10,000
Gt. West. 2d tr.	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	108	108	108	108	4,000
G., C. & S. F. 6s	72	72	72	72	4,000
Han. & St. Jo. cn.	123½	123½	123½	123½	12,000
Harlem r. 1st	131	131	131	131	5,000
H. & T. gen. tr.	79½	79½	79½	79½	15,000
H. & T. 2d inc.	121	121	121	121	3,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1951	107	108	107	108	12,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	64½	64½	64½	64½	3,000
Iron Mount. 1st	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	3,000
Kan. Pacific 1st	115	115	115	115	5,000
Kan. & T. res. 6s	62	62	62	62	10,000
Ky. Central 4s	87½	88	87½	88	35,000
L. E. & W. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	11,000
Lake S. div. 7s	125	125	125	125	1,000
L. & W. R. con. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1,000
L. & N. trust 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	100	100	100	100	17,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	10,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	130	130	130	130	2,000
Mil. & Mad. 1st	120	120	120	120	5,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st M.	114	114	114	114	4,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	7,000
M. & Ohio gen.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	2,000
Mor. & Essex 7s	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	113	113	113	113	19,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Nor. & W. 1st, C. V.	97	97	97	97	4,000
North. Mo. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	10,000
North. Pac. 1st	116¾	117	116¾	117	20,000
North. Pac. 2d	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¼	1,000
Nor. Pac. T. 1st	110	110	110	110	5,000
Northwest cn. 7s	145	145	145	145	1,000
Northwest ry. 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1,000
Northwest s. f. 6s	122	122	122	122	1,000
Ohio & M. gen. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	55	55	54½	54½	17,000
Om. & St. L. 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	81½	81½	81	81¼	80,000
Read. gen. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91½	91⅝	75,000
Rich. & D. 1st, D. & M. certs	56¼	66¼	85½	85½	10,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	116	116	116	116	4,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	92½	92½	92½	82½	3,000
Dioh. & Dan. deb.	104	104	104	104	10,000
Rock Island 1st, c.	135½	135½	135½	135½	1,000
Rock Island 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105¼	105¼	45,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, ex c.	77½	77½	77½	77½	10,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s	75	75	75	75	2,000
St. P. & Dul. 5s	105	106	106	106	2,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	113⅞	114	113⅝	114	11,000
*St. P., E. & O. C. 1st	102	102	102	102	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	18,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st	121	121	121	121	3,000
Union Val. 1st, r.	95	95	95	95	10,000
So. Carolina 2d	54	54	53½	53½	21,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 6s	95½	95½	95½	95½	10,000
S. Pac. of N. M. 1st	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	12,000
Tenn. Cal. 1st	96½	96½	95½	96½	2,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	94½	94½	94½	94½	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89⅜	89⅜	88⅜	88⅜	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36¼	36¼	35¾	35⅞	2,000
T., A. & A. & Cad. 6s	106	106	103	103	2,000
T. A. A. & N. M. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	102	102	102	102	4,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	77	79½	79½	79½	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	117½	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	118¼	118¼	116½	117½	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1908	119¼	119¼	119¼	118¾	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	2,000
Virginia Mid. 2d	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	2,000
V. M. gen. g'd	88½	88½	88½	88½	1,000
Wabash 2d	102	102	102	102	2,000
Wab. 1st Chi.	102¾	102¾	102	102¾	14,000
W. U. col.	103	103	103	103	10,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106⅝	107	106⅞	107	12,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106½	107	106½	106¾	139,500
Total sales					$1,425,500

*Unlisted. †Including $16,000 at 113, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Barcelona	.55	.50	.35	.50	2,700
Denver City	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
East Creek	.01	.01	.01	.01	1,000
Horn Silver	.94	.94	.94	.94	100
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	300
Mutual & Mexico	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Middle Bar	.23	.23	.23	.23	300
Prutus	.52	.52	.52	.52	400
Rappahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	900
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,000
Sutro Tunnel	.08	.06	.06	.06	1,200
Small Hopes	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Total sales					7,850

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	58⅛	58⅜	57⅞	58⅞	630
Atch., Top. & S. F.	38¾	39¼	37⅞	37⅞	21,370
Chi. Gas Trust	53⅝	53⅝	53	53⅝	10
Chi., Bur. & Q.	98	98⅞	97¾	98⅛	4,850
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	92⅝	92⅝	91¾	92⅜	690
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	87⅝	87⅝	86⅜	87⅛	24,760
Chi. & Northwest.	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	1,500
Central of N. J.	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	200
Del., Lack. & W.	144	144⅜	143⅝	144⅜	2,600
Lake Shore	101¼	101¾	100⅜	101⅛	1,740
Louis. & Nash.	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	500
Mo. Pacific	89	89¼	88⅜	88⅛	1,722
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	5,840
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	10
North. Pacific pf.	64	64	63⅜	63⅝	170
Nat. Lead Tr.	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32¼	3,690
Ore. Trans.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33	30
Pac. D. & E.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	270
Phil. & Reading	46¾	46¾	45⅝	46⅞	14,920
Rich. & W. P.	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	190
Sugar Ref. Co.	116¾	116¾	114¾	116⅝	180
Texas Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	40
Union Pacific	56¾	56¾	56⅛	57⅜	6,260
Western Union	85¼	85¼	85	85¼	140
Total sales					92,220

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 4s	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	$1,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	113½	113½	112½	113½	1,000
Can. South. 2d	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
Ken. Cent. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	21,000
Mex. Pac. 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
Om. & St. L. 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½	6,000
P. & E. gen. 4s	92	92	91¾	91¾	15,000
P. & E. 1st m.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	2,000
Texas Pacific 1st	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	6,000
West Shore 4s	107	107	107	107	10,000
Total sales					$87,000

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$5,000,000

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Five Per Cent.

Forty-year Gold Bonds,

OF THE

SAVANNAH & WESTERN R. R. CO.

GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

Due March 1, 1929.

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1 AND SEPT. 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.

The Savannah and Western Railroad Company was organized July 1, 1888, by the consolidation under the laws of Georgia and Alabama of the following companies, being auxiliary lines and branches of the Central Railroad system: The Columbus and Western Railway Company, the Eufaula and Alabama Railway Company, the Columbus and Rome Railway Company, the Eufaula and East Alabama Railway Company, the Buena Vista and Ellaville Railroad Company, the Savannah and Columbus Railroad Company, and the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

The road now finished and in operation comprises a line from Americus, Georgia, via Buena Vista, Columbus, Opelika, and Childersburg to Birmingham, a total distance of 219 2-10 miles; a branch from Opelika to Roanoke, 37 miles; a branch from Columbus to Greenville, narrow gauge, 50 miles; a line from Eufaula to Ozark, 61 miles; total road completed and in operation, 367 miles.

The Savannah and Western owns its proper proportion of rolling stock.

The bonds now offered are a first lien, subject only to the following outstanding bonds:

1st. $860,000 Columbus and Western Railway bonds, due June, 1911, a prior lien on the road from Opelika to Birmingham.

2d. $200,000, first mortgage, Columbus and Rome Railway, on the line from Columbus to Greenville.

An equal amount of the Savannah and Western bonds is reserved in the hands of the Trustee for retiring the above-mentioned outstanding liens at maturity, and a sufficient amount is also reserved to broaden the gauge of the line from Columbus to Greenville.

(In addition to the foregoing, $260,000 bonds have been reserved out of caution for a proportionate amount of bonds of the Western Railway of Alabama, due October, 1890, covering about 29 miles of road of the Savannah and Western R. R. Co., the above amount having already been paid over to the Western Railway of Alabama by the Savannah and Western R. R. Company and the former company having assumed the payment thereof, principal and interest.)

The mortgage covers the entire property of the company, including its equipment, terminals, &c., acquired or hereafter to be acquired.

The total issue authorized by the mortgage is limited to $18,000 per mile of railroad actually constructed, equipped, and in operation.

The capital stock of the Savannah and Western Railroad is owned by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The payment of the $5,000,000 now offered for subscription is guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the guarantee being indorsed on each bond.

The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia is one of the oldest railroad companies in the United States, its charter dating from 1833. Since 1842 it has returned to its stockholders over 407 per cent. in dividends, an average of about 9 per cent. per annum; and although it was practically destroyed in the last year of the war it has in twenty-four years since rebuilt itself and paid its stockholders one hundred and eighty-nine per cent. in dividends without increasing its indebtedness per mile above the capitalization before the war. The system as a whole is paying 8 per cent. dividends, and expending a large sum in betterments yearly.

The last annual statement (June 30, 1888,) of the Central Railroad system shows:

Gross earnings	$5,520,177 88
Expenses:	
Operating and taxes	$2,491,799 97
Betterments and additions to property	309,457 69
	$2,801,257 66
Net earnings	$2,718,920 22
Fixed charges:	
Interest on bonds	$835,017 39
Interest on loans	23,620 64
Rental of roads	459,387 00
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	276,000 00
	$1,594,025 03
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER FIXED CHARGES	$1,124,895 19
Disposed of as follows:	
Dividend, 8 p. c.	$600,000 00
Advanced Georgia R. R. one-half deficit in lease	3,453 21
Sink'g fund, Montgomery & Eufaula Railway	15,000 00
Sink'g fund, Ocean S. S. Co.	100,000 00
	8718,453 21
Surplus	$406,441 98
Surplus last year	239,173 15
Present surplus	$645,617 13

The bonds are coupon bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable to bearer, with provision for registration of the principal.

Application has been made for the official listing of the bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the bond and mortgage may be examined at our offices.

HAVING PURCHASED THESE BONDS FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, WE NOW OFFER THEM FOR SALE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED FROM MONDAY, JULY 8, 1889, UNTIL THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889, AT THE PRICE OF 101 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER JULY 11, AND THE BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY UPON APPLICATION AFTER ALLOTMENT.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY PROPOSALS, TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT TO BE AWARDED THEREUNDER, OR TO CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION ON ANY DAY WITHOUT NOTICE.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
133 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WILSON, COLSTON & CO.,
BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, July 8.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st	117.00	Tam. Mining Co.	95.00
At. & Top. 1st	106.50	Mass. Central	11.50
Atch. & Topeka	37.62½	San Diego L. Co.	27.25
Boston & Albany	218.00	West End Land	27.62½
Boston & Maine	190.00	Lamson Store S.	61.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	98.00	Boston & Mont.	33.50
Cin., San. & Clev.	24.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.70
Eastern	95.00	Calumet & Hecla	208.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	26.00	Franklin	9.00
Mex. Central	15.87½	Huron	1.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	66.25	Osceola	8.50
N. Y. & N. E.	49.62½	Pewabic	2.00
Old Colony	174.25	Quincy	149.00
Rutland pf.	38.00	Bell Telephone	230.00
Wisconsin Cent.	21.12½	Boston Land	6.66¾
Allouez M. Co.	.90	Water Power	6.12½

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, July 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 146 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 1,264 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 25 bales; sales, 109 bales; stock, 19,096 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—O'BRIEN, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned until Tuesday, July 16.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—RANSOM, S.—No. 448, contested will of Patrick Trenor, and No. 518, contested will of T. J. Monroe, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 552, contested will of William Quinn, at 1 P. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk.—Wills of David Lang, B. A. Randell, Joseph Eager, and O. T. Fursiow at 10 A. M.; M. J. Robinson, J. Hall, and otherwise Leonard Cox, and M. A. Bailey at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, July 22.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—VAN HOESEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO. AND CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stock of the above named companies may now be exchanged for stock of the CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, pursuant to the articles of consolidation, at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., 28 Wall-st., New-York.

Certificates of stock to be exchanged must be indorsed in blank, and deposited as above without delay. M. E. INGALLS, President

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8, 1889.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust indenture, dated July 4, 1884, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to noon of the 31st day of July, 1889, inclusive, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, secured by the said indenture, (at a price not exceeding par and 5 per cent. premium, with accrued interest,) to an amount sufficient to use the sum of one hundred and forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars. ($145,325.)

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF N. Y.,
JULY 1, 1889. Trustee, 45 and 47 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1889.

The Directors of the company, at a meeting held June 4th, 1889, resolved to declare a payment of FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 per cent.) of the principal of the capital stock of this company, payable to the stockholders on and after July 15, 1889, on presentation of their certificates. The transfer books are now closed.

JOHN E. VAN RENSSELAER, President.

FINANCIAL.

Piedmont Coal and Land Co.

Stock for Sale at $3 60 Per Share Until July 10.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, EXPECTED TO PAY 24 PER CENT. on the present price. This Company controls a large coal property (under a 999-years' lease) at Walden's Ridge, Rhea county, Tennessee, on the Cincinnati, Southern R. R., containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, underlaid with a fine quality of coal, free from slate and low in sulphur, the estimated available output being OVER SIXTY MILLION TONS.

They also have a broad-gauge railroad, 2¼ miles long, and one mile of narrow-gauge railroad, with chutes, mine cars, houses, &c.; in fact, it is now a producing mine, and as an experiment, and their Company has completely increased the output to 1,000 TONS PER DAY.

Contracts now made and under way warrant us in saying that within the next 90 DAYS WILL REACH THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER DAY, which will enable the Company to pay 12 per cent. upon the par value of $10. This would make about 24 PER CENT. upon the present price of $3 60 per share. This is a perfectly legitimate business and a splendid chance to invest money with the certainty of handsome returns.

In fact, if the Company concludes to go into the coking business the above profits will in all probability BE DOUBLED.

H. S. CHAMBERLIN, President; J. D. HENDERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE STOCK WILL BE SOLD UNTIL JULY 10 AT THE PRICE OF $3 60 PER SHARE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Make all checks to order of

W. S. CHAMBERLIN, Trustee,
115 Broadway, Room 51 and 55,
New-York City.

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS, $560,213.
DIRECTORS:
Twentsche Bankvereeniging, Amsterdam, HOLLAND;
B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Allows interest on deposits and interest on balances of active accounts of merchants and others.

Transacts a general banking business.

Lends money on promissory note with New-York or Brooklyn appraised real estate first mortgage, with Title Guarantee policy as collateral security.

Acts as Executor, Trustee, and Guardian under Wills for the fixed statutory charges, also as Registrar, Transfer Agent, Financial Agent of States, cities, railroads, towns, and other corporations, and for Real Estate Mortgages with coupon bonds in New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Collects rents, coupons, and dividends.

Negotiates State, city, railway, and corporate loans.

TRUSTEES:

Garret A. Van Allen,	John D. Vermeule,
Warner Van Nor

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales of any importance were held at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Monday, July 8. The sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the buildings and plot of land, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st., was adjourned to Aug. 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 8, 1889.

Main-st., n. w. corner of College-av., lot 150, 19.3x50; Charlotte D. Haugh, executrix, to Bertha Fahlan..... $5,050

Mulberry-st., 113; George H. Wurzelman to Anna Nicolini..... 39,250

75d-st., s. s., 66.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 33.4x75; Katie Schmid to Albert Arnold..... 20,000

17th-st., n. s., between 9th and 10th avs., 25x92; Ellen and James F. Kelly to Samuel S. Haddock..... 1

126th-st., n. s., 271.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 33.6x99.11; Stephen Gilbert and wife to Elisha G. Selchow..... 39,500

36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; John Regan to David Korn..... 1

11th-av., e. s., 49.3 ft. n. of 44th-st., 26x74; Bridget Murphy to Frederick H. Nagel and another..... 18,500

89th-st., n. s., 176 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x95; Timothy Harrington to Simon Uhlfelder..... 20,750

113th-st., s. s., 367.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Thomas Martha to Betty Semmes..... 20,500

170th-st., n. s., 340 East; Henry A. Sherwood to Jacob Loeb..... 9,500

Broome-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75; Michael Fay and wife to Isidor Byk and others..... 25,000

1st-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20x100; Charles W. West to John H. Gilbert..... 9,400

Mulberry-st., 241; Michael Rapp to Abraham M. Levy..... 30,500

107th-st., n. s., 175 ft. n. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Herman Heinecks to Dorotha M. Wenskowsky..... 14,000

7th-av., 316 and 318; William Buhler, Jr., to Mary K. Eichhorn..... 10

Same property; Mary K. Eichhorn to Augustus Prentice and another..... 10

36th-st., 462 and 464; Donard Shue to John Regan..... 19,500

95th-st., 172 East; Samson Wallach to Philip Pfeiffer..... 14,250

41st-st., 228-227; Philip Pfeiffer and wife to Karl M. Wallach and another..... 27,000

Suffolk-st., 80; Emmanuel S. Weltmann to Constance Marks..... 30,000

3d-av., s. w. corner of Franklin-av., 62x86x99x45; Theodore J. Hartung and wife to Katharine M. Wilhelm..... 13,000

9th-av., e. s., 21.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 25x75; John C. Barth to Louisa Schwegler..... 1

Columbia-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 60x118; Louis M. Jones and wife to Jacob Miller..... 34,500

152d-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x116.9; John Ohlevein to Philipine Hill.

Fox-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of 163d-st., 29x41; Charles H. Lowntre and wife to John Brockmann..... 2,250

52d-st., n. s., 343 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.8x100.5; Charles A. Stein to Maria A. Kracht.

Bronx River road, s. s., 90.1 ft. n. of Opkyke-av., 59x90; William S. Opdyke and another to Walter E. Scott..... 23,000

134th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18.10x100. Moritz Derlath and wife to Ellen Trainor..... 430

Perry-av., w. s., 335 ft. s. of Old road, 25x118; John H. Eden and wife to George Coburn..... 6,500

2d-av., e. s., lots 150 and 151; Rose Jansveln and wife to Ulrich Schlaeppi..... 380

Perry-av., e. s., corner of Ozark-st., 100x125; John H. Eden and wife to Charles Thyson.

Perry-av., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 50x100; same to Isidor Nenburger..... 23,250

Perry-av., w. s., 925 ft. s. of Old road, 25x130; same to Arthur A. B. Ettinger..... 930

Perry-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Old road, 100x100; same to George Wicheles..... 380

Perry-av., w. s., 189 ft. s. of Old road, 50x100; same to John R. Spencer..... 2,000

Hull-av., s. s. corner of Gun Hill road, 25x100; same to William J. Knox.

Hull-av., w. s., 307 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 50x100; same to Isidor Neuburger..... 780

Hull-av., w. s., 407 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 45x125.34x100; same to Gottfriaud L. Koenig..... 1,210

Hull-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Ozark-st., 25x100; same to Kate S. Bell..... 2,060

Hull-av., w. s., 171.1 ft. n. of Eclipse-st., 50x75.32x29x171.10; same to Elizabeth Griffiths..... 395

Hull-av., w. s., 352 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 50x100; same to Ernst Bilhuber..... 1,235

Jerome-av., e. s., 126.8 ft. n. of Riverside-av., 126x816; Maria Roadman to Frank R. Smith..... 1,120

Jerome-av., w. s., adjoining lands James Punnett, 24th Ward, 128x582x216x125x301; Gulian L. Dashwood to same..... 22,400

112th-st., s. s., 78.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 26.3x100.11; John Just and wife to Richard Hamilton..... 22,313

Bowery, 198 and 200, w. s., 84.8 ft. n. of Spring-st.; Sarah C. Goodhue to Charles E. Butler, n. part..... 2,000

Hnboken-st., s. e. corner of Washington-st., 21.6x60x35.10x20x13.10x15.2x50 to s. s. of Canal-st., 90.7; Henry Da Graff and wife to Benjamin F. Seekman..... 45,500

Willard-av., s. s., 700 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x200; Thomas M. Wyoff and another to John Parsons..... 100,000

Prospect-av., e. s., 420 ft. s. of 167th-st., 84.8x102.10x1x3.3x73.9; Stebbins-av., w. s., 585.5 ft. s. of 187th-st., 126.8x124.5x42.5x85.8; Charles B. Perry and another to Edward H. Kendall and another..... 3,075

35th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 55x53x50x4; Frank A. Steven to Edna A. Gage..... 1

133d-st., 249; Binhard Hamilton to John Turk..... 15,000

Waverley-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100; David L. Woodall to Mary M. Bailey..... 1

76th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Avenue A., 50x102; Philip L. Wilson to F. J. Ledond..... 1,500

8,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL (paid up in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH, RICHARD INGRAHAM, GEO. F. DEMAREST.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT TARRYTOWN.

"The Castle,"

THE FINEST COUNTRY HOUSE IN AMERICA; MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF HUDSON; NEWLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. APPLY TO W. H. HOYT & CO., 9 VANDERBILT-AV.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference from last place; city or country. Call at 733 Madison-av., northeast corner 64th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or do chamberwork and plain sewing; no sards. Call at 310 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid and waitress; can sew; city or country; good references. Inquire over hat store, between 58th and 59th sts., 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress; can sew; city or country; good references. Inquire over hat store, between 58th and 59th sts., 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; understands waiting on ladies or sewing children and sewing; private family. Call at 113 West 48th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a small private family; city or country; good reference. Call at 874 6th-av.; ring first bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference. Address M. F., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or do light housework; willing and obliging. Call at 208 East 38th-st.; ring Rogers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; do up-stairs work; willing and obliging. Call at 48 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Call at 147 East 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German young girl as chambermaid in a hotel; city or country; good city reference. Call at 150 West 28th-st., Room 1.

COOK.—Young woman; first-class family cook; understands French, English, American cooking, fancy made-up dishes, all kinds soups, game, pastry, desserts; city references; city or country. Call at 9 East 24th-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; no washing; first-class at all kinds of cooking; also pressing and pickling; good references. Address K. H., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant young woman as thorough cook in private family; doesn't object to the country; willing and obliging; best city references. Address C. R., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman; several years' best city references; very highly recommended; city or country. Address Competent, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COOK, &c.—By competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron or do housework in small family; country preferred; best references. Call at 252 West 41st-st., third floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By clean, reliable women as good plain cook; good laundress; or do work of small family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 227 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; will assist with washing if required; city or country. Call at 52 East 49th-st., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—By an American Protestant as experienced cook and laundress; reliable and obliging; highly recommended. Address L. V., Box 193 Times Office.

COOK.—By an American Protestant as good cook and baker in small family in country, or do work of genteel couple; best reference. Address Mrs. E. M., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; city or country; reference from last place. Call at 141 West 52d-st.

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COOK.—By Englishwoman; understands all kinds of cooking, bread, and biscuits; city or country; city reference. Address J. T., care Mrs. Boatwright, 625 11th-av., corner 46th-st.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; go in country; make excellent ice cream; understands a hnr business; good city reference. Call at 490 6th-av., Room 9.

COOK.—By good plain cook and laundress; could do entire work of small family; city or country; best city and country reference. Call at 227 East 30th-st.

COOK.—By competent cook; understand meats, soups, bread, biscuit, pastry; assist with washing; good reference; no objection to country. Call at 148 East 43d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a woman as good plain cook; willing to do washing and ironing; no objection to country; city reference. Call at 208 East 38th-st.; ring Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good family cook; by day, week, or month; good references. Call or address 235 East 48th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; work by the week or month. Call at 229 East 45th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; is a good cook and baker; would do some washing if required; good city references. Call at 490 6th-av., Room 1.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook; city or country; best city reference. Call at 182 East 26th-st., second flat.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; assist with coarse washing; good references; city or country. Call at 558 7th-av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city references from last place. Call at 128 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook. Address Klein, 308 East 63d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day cleaning or washing; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Wilsman, 351 East 51st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by day cleaning offices, or do washing and ironing. Call at 507 West 33d-st., one flight, front.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker, disengaged August and September, desires an engagement as maid, &c.; has served in same capacity, and has best city references. Address, by letter, H. W., 45 West 66th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisiannn; will take hnmn; do first-class work; summer dress and evening gown; at moderate price; work nan be seen. Call or address Mme. Dumas, 112 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or at home; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate. Address B. W., 133 West 33d-st.

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LADY'S MAID.—First-class. French middle-aged person; good dressmaker and seamstress; accustomed to travel abroad or country; good hairdresser; best city reference. Address Jeanne, Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking thoroughly; best city references; good pocket. Call or address N. J. K., 990 2d-av., first flight.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, pocket, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. Address D. L., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR seamstress alone.—By competent German; excellent in all kinds sewing, dressmaking, and nacking; first-class city reference. Address M., care of Mrs. Hill, 163 West 31st-st.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-nompetent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; can furnish first-class reference. Call or address Miss Keefe, 416A Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; private family; city or country. Call, for two days, at 40 West 10th-st.

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NURSE.—By reliable woman, to a baby or growing children; recommended for kindness to children. Call at present employer's, 14 East 70th-st., from 10 to 2.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; good needlewoman; best of city references. Call at 248 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—By a young English girl, lately landed, as nurse; city or country. Call at 126 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of children; no objection to the country; one year's city reference. Call at 288 West 33d-st., basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German Protestant as seamstress and chambermaid or walt on lady; understands all family sewing; experienced in packing and repairing; address Protestant, P., Box 999 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a first-class seamstress; would go as chambermaid, nurse, or walt on lady. Address L. D., 159 East 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understanding Wheeler & Wilson machine and children's clothing; by week. Call at 340 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German person as seamstress and to take cars of children. Address O. L., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best reference from last employer. Call at 147 East 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city or country; good city reference. Call or address 62 West 48th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family or do parlor work; city or country; best city reference. Call at 25 East 10th-st.

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COACHMAN.—By respectable man; city or country; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; can take care of lawns, flowers, &c.; excellent references. Address W. F., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; no family; American; can milk; understands care of gentleman's place; first-class horse trainer; understands the management of colts; good city references. Address W. M., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a thoroughly-experienced single man; city or country; will he found willing and obliging; has first-class references; recommended in every way by late employer. Call at 45 West 37th-st., or address Coachman, 110 West 35th-st.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; good stylish driver; best of rafsrence from last and former employer. Address B. G., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an active young man; (age 28; single); thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obligiog; first-class city references. Call or address 118 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN OR GENERALLY USEFUL Man Around Gentleman's Place.—Can milk and take cnre of lawn and garden; five years' first-class city references. Address Thomas, 241 East 45th-st.

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COACHMAN.—By a single man; last and former employers will highly recommend. Address D. Buttego, 16 West 100th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman and groom; aged 28; best city reference; city or country. Call or address S. Levy, 452 4th-av.

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WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character seeks situation in any capacity; six years' experience in city grocery; best references; would accept position as watchman. Address C., Box 211 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference from last place; city or country. Call at 733 Madison-av., northeast corner 64th-st.

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COOK.—By competent cook; understand meats, soups, bread, biscuit, pastry; assist with washing; good reference; no objection to country. Call at 148 East 43d-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a woman as good plain cook; willing to do washing and ironing; no objection to country; city reference. Call at 208 East 38th-st.; ring Rogers's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good family cook; by day, week, or month; good references. Call or address 235 East 48th-st.

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SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a first-class seamstress; would go as chambermaid, nurse, or walt on lady. Address L. D., 159 East 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understanding Wheeler & Wilson machine and children's clothing; by week. Call at 340 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German person as seamstress and to take cars of children. Address O. L., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best reference from last employer. Call at 147 East 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city or country; good city reference. Call or address 62 West 48th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family or do parlor work; city or country; best city reference. Call at 25 East 10th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—By a woman by the day; understands any kind of honsework. Can be seen at 423 West 17th-st., third floor, front room.

WASHING AND IRONING.—By colored woman; week or dozen; calls and delivers promptly; all parts of city or country; terms reasonable. Call at 129 West 26th-st., basement.

THE TRADES.

JEWELER.—By an experienced young colorsd man. Address Jewelsr, Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

A TRUSTWORTHY, STEADY, RELIABLE German man as deliverer and collector; city or country; best city reference. Call or address 158 West 28th-st., Room 14.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; Protestant; thoroughly competent in every respect; just disengaged; two years in present place; excellent references. Call or address Emile, 11 East 55th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable man; city ref'er; thoroughly experienced, perfectly competent, strictly temper

CHANGES ON THE BRIDGE

MAYOR GRANT IS DISPOSED TO STIR THINGS UP.

A TREASURER APPOINTED AT A SALARY OF $4,000—THE ENTIRE BRIDGE SERVICE TO BE OVERHAULED.

It took the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge precisely fifty-two minutes yesterday afternoon to complete the business of their annual meeting, twice previously postponed at the request of Mayor Grant. For the first time in more than ten years every member of the board answered "Here" when the roll was called, the score of Trustees present comprising Isidor Wormser, Abraham Schwab, George Hillabrand, George W. McNulty, Angelo L. Myers, J. G. K. Lawrence, Edmund C. Stanton, Hugh J. Grant, Theodore W. Myers, Edward V. Skinner, James Howell, Seth L. Keeney, George W. Anderson, Alden S. Swan, Alfred C. Barnes, Moses May, Alfred C. Chapin, Aaron Brinkerhoff, Reuben Riley, and John Mollenhauer.

When the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, and the Finance Committee reported that on June 19 it had approved bills amounting to $106,114 and audited accounts aggregating $38,679 51, Controller Myers, from the special committee on the nomination of officers of the board, presented the name of Trustee Isidor Wormser for Vice President. The formality of a ballot was gone through with, Messrs. Myers and Barnes acting as tellers. Nineteen votes were cast for the cancus nominee, and Mr. Wormser was declared duly elected. Then Controller Myers moved the re-election of Mr. Harry Beem as Secretary of the board. The roll was called, each and every Trustee voted "yes," and Secretary Beam was continued in his present office.

The smoothness with which matters were progressing was disturbed when the Secretary read the following preamble and resolution, offered by the New-York Trustee:

Whereas, The increasing revenues of the bridge, and the extent and complexity of its accounts, not only claim the Treasurer's undivided time and attention, but call for the most careful and systematic auditing, therefore,

Resolved, That from and after Aug. 1, 1889, the duties of Treasurer and Auditing Committee be discharged by one officer, under the title of Treasurer and Auditor, who shall receive a salary of $4,000 per year.

Gen. Barnes wanted to know the reason for this action. The Treasurer of the board had always done his duty, the Auditing Committee had met monthly and performed its functions to the complete satisfaction of the authorities of the city of Brooklyn. He failed to discern any adequate cause for the contemplated change, and would like to be informed why the board should be called upon to incur the additional expense of a salaried officer at $4,000 a year.

Controller Myers argued that according to the by-laws the Treasurer could not be a Trustee, and [Mayor Grant] explained that while there was nothing in the by-laws that absolutely disqualified a member of the board from acting as Treasurer, he certainly was disqualified to receive a salary. There was no member but the President who could be a salaried officer of the board. He (Mayor Grant) deemed it imperative that the board should have a Treasurer who should give his undivided time and attention to the performance of the duties of that office, and no member could afford to do this without pay.

Gen. Barnes was not convinced, and pleaded for delay, but the question was called for, and the yeas and nays ordered. The ten New-York Trustees voted solidly for the resolution and were supported by President Howell and Trustees Keeney and Anderson of Brooklyn, the announced result being 13 in favor of and 7 against the resolution.

Mr. Stanton moved "that Mr. Andrew S. Hamersley be and he is hereby nominated for Treasurer and Auditor at a salary of $4,000 per annum, and that he shall, upon election, give a bond to the Board of Bridge Trustees, with two sureties to be appointed by the President, in the penal sum of $25,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office." There was no opposition to Mr. Hemersley's election.

Sixteen members of the board voted for the succeeding proposition of Mr. Myers, "that the office of Superintendent of Tolls be and is hereby abolished, to be dispensed with after Aug. 1, and that the duties of said office be performed by the Treasurer and Auditor from that date without additional compensation." Trustees Swan, Chapin, Brinkerhoff, and Riley were recorded in opposition to this resolution.

Thus encouraged, Mr. Myers offered a resolution that the offices of Superintendent of Transportation at $2,000 and of Trainmaster at $1,500 per annum be abolished and merged in the single office of Chief Train Dispatcher at $1,800, the incumbent of which shall perform the duties of both offices from Aug. 1, 1889.

Gen. Barnes asked if, in the opinion of the President, one man could perform the duties of both offices. Before President Howell had time to reply Mayor Grant suggested that Major McNulty give the board the benefit of his views, as an engineer, on the subject, and Major McNulty responded that of course it was to be supposed that the Train Dispatcher would have subordinates to perform such work as might be necessary.

Gen. Barnes contended that, inasmuch as both of the present officers were very efficient men, the board should not act hastily. He moved that the matter be referred to a committee.

Trustee Anderson wanted to know whether the suggested change was in the interest of economy or simply intended to displace two men to make a place for some favored individual.

Trustee Skinner said that, as a practical railroad man, he believed one man could do the work required, and there was no good reason why the board should be called upon to pay $3,800 for what it could have done for $1,800 a year.

Gen. Barnes contended that it was a very grave question whether this should be done. But Mayor Grant insisted upon the necessity for speedy action, and the suoject was referred by consent to the Executive Committee, with power.

Mr. Stanton offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this board be and is hereby directed to prepare a schedule of all persons employed in the service of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, showing their names, duties, residence, and compensation, and furnish a copy thereof as soon as practicable to the Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor of the city of New-York.

The action of President Howell in dismissing two delinquent bridge policemen was confirmed. It was ordered that the bill of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of $150 for services in the case of John Dwyer be paid, and the suit of Rebecca Fogarty be compromised for $600, and the following resolution, offered by Trustee Skinner, was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That the President be and he hereby requested to appoint a committee for the purpose of consulting with Mr. C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, on his return from Europe, with reference to a plan for a complete reorganization of the practical management and official service of the bridge; and that the committee so appointed be requested and directed to submit a report thereon to the Board of Trustees at as early a date as practicable.

The following standing committees were announced by the President:

Finance Committee.—Alfred C. Barnes, Theodore W. Myers, Aaron Brinkerhoff, Alden S. Swan, John Mollenhauer, Abraham Schwab, Seth L. Keeney.

Executive Committee.—Hugh J. Grant, George W. McNulty, Angelo L. Myers, J. G. K. Lawrence, Edmund C. Stanton, Edward V. Skinner, George W. Anderson, Moses May, Ranben Riley.

Following the adjournment of the board it was stated that Col. William H. Paine had tendered his resignation as consulting engineer of the bridge, but that owing to an oversight it had not been presented at the meeting. It is understood that Col. Paine's resignation will be accepted and the office held by him abolished.

The Treasurer's statement shows that during the month of June there was received from the promenade $1,670 63; carriageways, $6,068 64; railroad, $73,366 22; material sold, $4,538 06; rent, $17,375 91; interest, $391 03; total, $158,550 46. The expenditures during the same period aggregated $95,386 85, and the cash on hand and in bank was increased from $55,139 97 on the last to $63,163 61 on the 30th day of the month. The total number of passengers during June was 2,943,942, or a daily average of 98,131.

A COUNCIL OF APPRAISERS.

The Board of Appraisers met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Appraiser's Stores on Leight-street. Appraiser Marveille W. Cooper, was called upon to preside over the current quarterly conference by the unanimous vote of Appraiser Thad S. Sharretts of Baltimore, F. G. Hayne of Chicago, I. F. Griffen of New-Orleans, Joseph M. Poe of Cleveland, Assistant Appraiser G. R. Snowden of Philadelphia, who will be succeeded in the conference to-day by Appraiser Leach, and Assistant Appraiser George C. Joslin of Boston. The session was a short one, and embraced the consideration of one or two technical questions of minor importance. Several important questions of classification of merchandise will come before the board, whose meeting is expected to last about two weeks.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Margaret Groshon died at her residence, Port Richmond, S. I., yesterday morning at the advanced age of one hundred years, having passed the centennial point last November. She was the widow of Frederick Groshon, a Justice of the Peace of Richmond County, who died in 1872. She was before her marriage a Miss Meyers of this city. She was in possession all of her faculties, except hearing, up to the time of her death. She had been a pensioner of Port Richmond Lodge, No. 66, of Masons since 1875. Husband having been Secretary of. Lodge for several terms. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and will be under the auspices of the lodge. The burial will be in the Moravian Island Cemetery.

DONRAVEN'S MISTAKE.

HE WRITES THAT HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE DEED OF GIFT.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, on his return to town yesterday morning from a several days' outing on land and water found awaiting him a letter from the Earl of Dunraven concerning the Valkyrie's challenge. Inclosed in the same envelope was a copy of another letter written by the Earl to Gen. Charles J. Paine, the owner of the Volunteer, who had been suggested by the Earl as the umpire of the races. The letter to Gen. Paine had crossed the ocean by the same mail and also contained a copy of the letter to Commodore Smith. Under these circumstances Commodore Smith did not feel warranted in making either letter public until he had communicated with and received a reply from Gen. Paine on the subject. He accordingly telegraphed at once to the General asking his permission to make the letters public, but he received no reply up to the time that he left his office to catch the 3 P. M. train for Stamford, Conn. Later, however, Gen. Paine's answer came giving the asked-for consent, and the letters will probably be made public to-day.

Commodore Smith said in relation to the Earl of Dunraven's letter that the Earl assumed the entire responsibility for the withdrawal of the challenge. He had made the challenge in the first instance under a misapprehension of the terms of the new deed of gift, which he objects to because it would not permit an English winner to restrict challengers in the use of the centreboard in accordance with English yachting rules.

From what is contained in the letters Commodore Smith is led to believe that the Valkyrie will come over here this Summer, notwithstanding the failure of the America's Cup races. The object of her coming will be, of course, to compete for the Paine Challenge Cup and take part in special races that may be arranged. It is not likely, however, that she can get over now in time to participate in the races for the Goelet Cup, as it is altogether improbable that she can make the necessary changes of rig and cross the ocean within thirty days.

HE THOUGHT HE WAS AT HOME.

A BELATED TRAVELER TRIES TO SLEEP AT FRANKLIN'S FEET.

One of the drollest of the many bits of comedy that are enacted on the streets during the midnight hours was witnessed by a small knot of night owls in Printing House-square last night. A Third-avenue car had just turned the Franklin Statue and stopped. Its only passenger was a well-dressed man in middle life, who was enjoying the sound sleep of the nibulous.

"End of the route, far as we go!" shouted the conductor, but the sleeping passenger did not budge. The conductor grabbed him by the collar, yanked him off the car, and stood him in the street. The rough handling must have reminded the sleeping one of home.

"G'way," he grunted, "g'way." Then he began to grope around as though searching for his couch. His hands rested on the base of the statue's pedestal and he gave a grunt of satisfaction. Taking off his hat, he placed it carefully on the street pavement. His coat and vest were soon removed and laid beside it. With a jerk he ripped off his collar and necktie. How much further he would have gone had he not been interrupted it is impossible to say. The onlookers, who had been struggling to restrain their laughter, could hold in no longer and let out a perfect roar. It seemed to disturb the retiring one, for he stopped disrobing and muttered "G'way, g'way." This brought forth another shout. It was too much for the would-be slumberer. Satisfied that he could get no peace in what he believed to be his own bed, he staggered to the curbing in front of the Tail Tower, quietly lay down in the gutter and, after a few snorts, was sleeping heavily.

THE NEW RESERVOIRS.

MAYOR GRANT'S TOUR OF INSPECTION THROUGH CROTON VALLEY.

Mayor Grant and Public Works Commissioner Gilroy were weary yesterday from two days of hard riding with Engineer Birdsell of the Croton Water Bureau and Lawyer H. N. Dykman through the Croton Valley and the lesser valleys which debouch into it. The Mayor said he had learned much about reservoirs and dams and the need for them, but he had no information to give the public. He had acquired it for use in the performance of his duties in the Aqueduct Commission.

Commissioner Gilroy said they had found that the rumor was untrue that the Boyd's Corners Dam was unsafe. It was of masonry and it leaked a little, as all such dams leak. They had found the twin Sodom Reservoirs and their connecting tunnel almost completed, and they had inspected the sites of the Titicus River Reservoir, to be constructed by the Aqueduct Commission, and Reservoir A, on the Bascett River, to be constructed by the Public Works Department. Bids for the construction of the dam for Reservoir A are to be opened Friday. It will be 64 feet high and 1,200 feet long. The reservoir will inclose 485 acres, have a capacity for 5,300,000,000 gallons, and drain a watershed of twenty-one miles.

A LABOR AGITATOR MISSING.

Edward Goldsmith, who has been somewhat prominent as a Socialist and labor agitator, has been missing from his home, 73 Second-avenue, since last Saturday, and his wife and friends fear that he has committed suicide. He had not been doing any regular business for some time, and his family were in distress. The last business he was engaged in was running a cooperative hat store on the Bowery, but he failed to make it pay. He had been unable to get any remunerative employment. On Saturday morning he went out after telling his wife that he was going to see Mr. S. C. Phelps, the agent in this city for the Duryea Starch Works, at Glen Cove, and apply to him for work. He had some time ago acted as arbitrator between the proprietors of the starch works and their employes, and he supposed this gave him a sort of claim upon the starch works people.

Yesterday morning Goldsmith's wife received a postal card from him which he had posted on Saturday night. He wrote to his wife that he felt as though he was seventy-three instead of thirty-seven years old, that he was no good to himself or anybody else, and that his family would be better off if he were dead. The police were notified yesterday, and a general alarm describing the missing man was sent to all the police stations in this city.

SUMMER SANITARIAN WORK.

The inspecting corps of the City Health Department began the annual Summer work of examining the habitations of the town yesterday. There are about forty physicians constituting the corps, and they drew lots for the several districts into which the city had been divided for examination by the Health Department. Their labors of yesterday were not sufficiently extensive to form a general comparison of the city's condition of health with that of previous years, but as far as the examination extended the results were satisfactory. In addition to looking after the sanitary condition of the buildings, this corps of physicians pays particular attention to the ills of the children in the tenement districts, prescribing for them and reporting all serious cases to the Health Department. They also distribute tickets for St. John's Guild excursions to all deserving people whom they may encounter.

ADDITION TO THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Daniel Frohman, the proprietor of the Lyceum Theatre, on just bought the house and lot 22 East Twenty-fourth-street, in the rear of his theatre. The lot is 25 feet wide by 150 deep. Mr. Frohman intends to alter the house and add an extension to it, so that he will have a larger and more convenient stage for his theatre, more room for the storage of properties and scenery, and a fine set of private offices for the transaction of his business. The plans for the improvements are now in the hands of the Superintendent of the Building Department, and as soon as they have been approved work will be prosecuted so fast that everything will be ready for E. H. Sothern's engagement in "Lord Chumley," in August. When the Lyceum was first built it was large enough, but during the past year room has been very scanty.

NEW CROSS-TOWN RAILWAY.

The Metropolitan Cross-town Railway Company yesterday petitioned the Board of Aldermen for permission to construct a railroad through Grand, Delancey, and Spring streets, Senth Fifth-avenue, Fourth and Macdougal streets, Waverley-place, Bank-street, Greenwich-avenue, Thirteenth and Horatio streets, Fifteenth-avenue, and Fourteenth-street. It was referred to the Railroad Committee. A. B. Stone, President of the railway company, signed the petition. Alderman Cowie is understood to be interested in the company.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION AT CLIFTON.

The election is to be held at Clifton, N. J., today, for the proposed new borough at that place. The lines are so ingeniously drawn that Freeholder De Mott has all his friends inside, and has left out all the "Reformers." The latter hope to have the election set aside on a review by the Supreme Court. Freeholder De Mott says it will suit him exactly to have the proceedings hung up in the courts for a year or two, as he does not want a borough.

A HOT DAY IN CAMP.

MANŒUVRES OF THE NINTH AT PEEKSKILL YESTERDAY.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 8.—To-day the Ninth Regiment and the Tenth Battalion had their first experience of this year's warm weather on the camp ground. The day opened dry and sultry, with a light haze on the river, and the thermometer rose steadily. At 11:30 o'clock it registered 93° and an hour later marked 98° in the shade.

The men began their day's work with company skirmish drills, which were conducted with precision and success. The First Battery, under command of Sergt. E. Neppel, took the twelve-pounder stationed on the bluffs overlooking the river at the south end of the camp and began active work in limbering, unlimbering, and firing "primers" as early as 5:30 in the morning.

The guard-mounting was much better than that of Sunday, though the slowness with which the details came up caused the guard to be sent back for re-formation. The Officer of the Day was Capt. H. P. Stecpole, Company B, Tenth Battalion; the Senior Officer of the Guard, First Lieut. E. J. Winterroth, Company H, Ninth Regiment, and Second Lieut. A. L. Judson, Company A, Tenth Battalion, and Sergt. W. Taylor had the outpost. The other Sergeants of the Guard were T. I. Van Antwerp, Company A, Tenth Battalion, and H. Bullwinkle, Company E, Ninth Regiment.

At 9:30 o'clock the regiment and the battalion assembled and went through the manœuvres of battalion drill. By this time the heat had become a steady glare, and about a dozen men were compelled to temporarily retire. The drill was witnessed by a number of visitors, who sought the shade of the trees fringing the north slopes of the grounds.

In the early afternoon Col. Seward gathered the officers of the regiment, with the exception of the Officer of the Day and Guard, in his tent, on the west streets and gave them an hour's instruction in theoretical and practical military tactics bearing on battalion drill and routine duty.

The camp looks exceedingly neat and trim, and the men are beginning to get that swarthy tan upon their faces which only a camp sun at Peekskill can give. In the afternoon a large number of them visited Peekskill, others strolled about the slopes and bluffs and found both shade and contentment, others still strolled down the road to Los Epes and took a plunge in the Hudson. It was a fine day for the camera and many of the man who had brought them up here were seen gathering picturesque glimpses along the bluffs.

The Tenth Battalion of Albany are doing excellent work, and their precision in the manual is especially creditable.

Although the heat has been severe and at times intense, the hospitals are free from any cases of prostration, and the few who retired from temporary indisposition completely recovered during the day. The day's work closed with a very effective dress parade. At the close of the parade Capt. John D. Walton of Company D of the Ninth Regiment was presented with a handsome sword by the members of his company as a mark of their esteem.

Last night several officers of the regiment had some mild sport with a negro, in the form of a mock trial, the reprehensible charge being bigamy. Lieut. Col. Rand acted as Judge. First Lieut. Clement was counsel for the prisoner, and Surgeon Doty acted as Prosecuting Attorney. After having an hour's sport the negro was given half a dollar.

DR. WATERS'S SUICIDE.

HE LEFT TWO LETTERS EXPLAINING HIS MOTIVE AND HIS FEELINGS.

Dr. John W. Waters, who committed suicide by shooting himself at 30 College-place on Sunday evening, was at one time a practicing physician in Carson City, Nev., and is said to have had an income of $20,000 a year. He married a widow with three daughters, one of whom is Adele Waters, an actress in Arthur Rehan's company. His wife is dead and his other two stepdaughters are married and living on the Pacific slope. Dr. Waters left a letter written in ink in a fine hand, addressed to James M. Tully, a lawyer at 247 Broadway. In this letter he declared that he had spent his last cent, and being unable to find work intended to kill himself. He said that he intended to take a hypodermic injection of sixty grains of morphine so that his system could not throw it off. He remarked that it seemed very hard that one should want for bread when there was so much wealth around, but he was not one of the many who claim that the world owes every man a living. The world owes no man anything until he earns it, but he thought a man willing to work ought to be able to find it. He also asked Mr. Tully to prevent publicity as much as possible in his case, and, above all, not to let the reporters see his letter.

Besides the letter he left a detailed statement of his feelings and symptoms after taking the poison, addressed to Dr. G. W. Welle of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This statement is written in pencil and toward the end is very illegible. It appears, therefore, that he took the morphine hypodermically thirty-six hours before he shot himself, and in the interim a large quantity of cocaine. Finding that the drugs failed to kill him after the lapse of many hours, he writes: "It seems that I am a tough one." He then refers to his use of the pistol as a last resort, but remarked he was very loth to do so, as he disliked "the idea."

FUNERAL OF CHARLES W. SANDERS.

The funeral services of Charles W. Sanders were held yesterday at his residence, 53 East Fifty-third-street. The face of the dead man had a calm, peaceful look as though he were asleep. On the coffin a large ivy wreath had been laid, and in the middle of the wreath stood a full sheaf of wheat. There were numerous floral decorations from relatives and friends, among them being some sent by Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Kate Britt, Henry Sanders, and Mrs. H. R. Sherman. The parlors on the first floor, where the services were held, were filled with friends, who had come to pay their last tribute of respect. There were Col. Daniel Lamont, Gen. Bruce, W. H. Barker, clerk of the Senate and a nephew of the dead man; Benjamin C. Barker, J. W. Barker, Stephen Barker, Ralph B. Barker, Benjamin Black, and Frederick Clamp. The Rev. Dr. Armitage opened the services by reading a chapter of Scripture. The Rev. Dr. Corbitt of Brooklyn, who is an old friend of the family, delivered a touching address upon the manly qualities of Mr. Sanders, whom he had known during the greater part of his life. This was followed by the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the Rev. Dr. Armitage made an address. He, too, had known Mr. Sanders for nearly forty years. The reverend gentleman spoke in a feeling manner about the widow and children. The hymn "Asleep in Jesus" was sung, and the exercises were closed with a benediction. In the evening the body was taken by train to Cortland, N. Y., to be placed in the family vault there.

SEEKING TO SET ASIDE A FORECLOSURE.

Suit was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by John F. Cook against Anthony Mowbray, a builder; Louis M. Mowbray, his son; Charles L. Tiffany, and Leander Stone, individually and as trustee of Peck, Martin & Co. Mr. Cook has several judgments against Anthony Mowbray which were transferred to him, aggregating about $11,000. He alleges that in June, 1887, Mowbray bought from Charles L. Tiffany property on Seventy-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, and gave him a mortgage of $110,000 on it. Then, he says, in 1888 an agreement was made with Mr. Tiffany that the mortgage be foreclosed, and that Mr. Tiffany should buy the property and convey it to Louis M. Mowbray. In the foreclosure proceedings E. S. Dakin was appointed referee, and in October, 1888, Mr. Cook says he gave a deed of the property to Louis M. Mowbray, Mr. Tiffany having bought it at the sale for $118,500, and then young Mowbray gave Mr. Tiffany another mortgage on it, also giving second mortgage to the other defendants. Mr. Cook asks that Anthony Mowbray be decreed the owner of the property, and that the foreclosure action of Charles L. Tiffany be declared null and void, as obtained with the intent of hindering, delaying, and defrauding Mowbray's creditors.

PRIZES FOR ATHLETIC EVENTS.

The American Athletic Club offers prizes well worth striving for in its fourteenth annual Summer games to be held at its new grounds, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Railroad-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 3:30 o'clock. A gold and diamond medal, that can also be worn as a charm for a watch chain, will be given the winner of the 75, 250, and 880 yard and one-mile runs, the one-mile walk, 220-yard hurdle and 600-yard novice run, and second and third men will receive a gold and a silver medal respectively. The events are open to all amateurs and will be held under Amateur Athletic Union rules. A novel feature of the games will be a handicap heroules competition. Entries will close with L. Oppenheimer, 69 East One Hundred and Tenth-street, on Aug. 14.

A VETERAN'S GOOD LUCK.

Charles Sachs, a Grand Army man in reduced circumstances, has lately been forced to live in a small room. On Saturday he received news that he was entitled to arrears of pension money amounting to $5,378, and that $24 a month would be forthcoming for the remainder of his life. A happier man than Sachs was hard to find in Brooklyn yesterday, as he had been dependent upon the veterans for support.

JOHN H. STRAHAN'S THREAT

SOMEBODY TO SUFFER FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HE FAILS TO AGREE WITH COMMISSIONER COLEMAN AND CONTROLLER MYERS—VOTES LOST BY A TIE.

Another row, or series of disputes, occurred at the Board of Estimate's meeting, in the Mayor's office yesterday, between Tax Commissioner Coleman and Lawyer John H. Strahan. One result of the disagreement is that Commissioner Coleman may have to go to jail for contempt of the Supreme Court, and that if he does go, Controller Myers will accompany him for sympathizing with him in his recalcitrancy.

Lawyer Strahan is counsel for John H. Sullivan, surviving partner of the firm of J. H. Sullivan & Co., which regulated and graded Seventh-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh street some time prior to 1873. The exact time is the thing to be discovered. The city authorities took the work and paid for it in March, 1873, charging the contractors with interest up to that time on advances of money made to them at various dates beginning in 1867. The contractors aver that they completed the work July, 1870, and that, therefore, the city withheld about $56,000 too much of interest from them.

The Legislature of 1888 ordered the Board of Estimate to ascertain the exact date. It undertook to do it through Controller Myers, but when he reported July 1, 1870, as the date Commissioner Coleman and Mayor Grant became frightened. They found that on the fixing of that date as the proper one the city would have to pay $56,000 as principal and $64,000 as interest for nineteen years. This gave them pause. They tried to dicker with Lawyer Strahan, but he would not dicker. He went to the Supreme Court and procured from Judge Andrews a peremptory mandamus to compel the board to fix the date on the matters reported to it by Controller Myers.

At the last meeting of the board, Commissioner Coleman angered Lawyer Strahan by having the mandamus referred to Corporation Counsel Clark, with the request that he procure from the court a stay of proceedings under it, pending a full inquiry into the facts. The Corporation Counsel yesterday informed the board that he had been unable to find any reason on which to apply to the court for a stay, and that an inquiry into all the facts procurable had satisfied him that July 1, 1870, was the proper date.

Commissioner Coleman was yet unsatisfied. He declared that he would not vote for that date without a fuller inquiry and the examination of all the persons who had to do with the Seventh-avenue work. He asked Lawyer Strahan to permit such an inquiry. Mr. Strahan refused to do this without limitation, but said he would give Mr. Coleman a week longer. The concession was not enough, and it was declined. After long discussion, President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen said he could see nothing to do but to act on Controller Myers's report, under the order of the court, and thus fix on July 1, 1870, as the proper date. The board must act, he said.

"It's act or go to jail," remarked Mayor Grant.

"Then let's go to jail," said Commissioner Coleman.

The resolution offered by President Arnold was then read. It displeased Controller Myers, for it recited that he had taken testimony in the matter. He had done nothing of the kind, he declared. Some matters had been submitted to him, and he had submitted them to the board. That was all. He thought that the board should be given more time. Lawyer Strahan was obdurate, so the Controller moved to arbitrarily fix July 1, 1872, as the date of the completion of the work. He and Commissioner Coleman voted for this. Mayor Grant and President Arnold voted against it, and it was beaten. At the request of the Mayor, Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes explained that, from the examination he had made, July 1, 1870, was the proper date. The Mayor and President Arnold voted for this date, but Messrs. Coleman and Myers opposed it, so that it was not fixed on.

Lawyer Strahan went away very angry, declaring that he would have somebody punished for contempt of court.

SOME OF CARR'S FINANCIERING.

Evidence accumulates that Alfred Carr, the insolvent Pine-street broker, carried off much of his creditors' money with him when he started for Europe on the Etruria. About two years ago Jay de Lagerberg went to Carr and obtained a loan of $1,200 on Wabash reorganization bonds, Decatur and Eastern Division. He afterward went to redeem his bonds and Carr told him that he had rehypothecated them as part security for a loan he had negotiated. De Lagerberg wanted his bonds, brought suit, and Judge Van Hoesen decided in his favor. The Deputy Sheriff, however, could get no trace of the bonds. Two days before he started for Europe, Carr, it is understood, sent these bonds to William F. Owens & Co., with the request that they be turned into cash at the Central Trust Company and the money turned over to him. This was done, and the $2,500 so obtained was turned over to Carr, who represented that the bonds were his. The records show that Carr bought the house in Valley road, Orange, N. J., for $12,500 and gave a mortgage on it for $11,500. This was dated April 2, 1888, and Oct. 9, 1888, he got another mortgage for $5,000 on the property.

THE FRENCH-SANGER PARTNERSHIP.

The cross-examination of Mr. Frank W. Sanger in the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" suit—a cross-examination which has lasted for almost two weeks—was ended yesterday in the hearing of the suit before Referee Rollins. Mr. Sanger explained that, in answer to a suit brought against French & Sanger by Miss Emily Rigi, it was alleged by those gentlemen that no partnership existed between them by saying that when he signed the answer he was very ill and simply signed it because his partner had, and supposed it, therefore, to be all right.

At the afternoon session, Louis Aldrich, an actor-author, was put on the stand and testified to having heard Mr. French several times talk of Mr. Sanger as his partner. He saw the former in London, just before he had purchased "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and he, with friends, had then said that "we" were going to make a "barrel of money" out of it. By "we" witness understood Mr. French to have meant himself and Mr. Sanger.

The hearing will go on to-morrow morning.

GRAND ARMY FESTIVITIES.

Great slices of roast ox and huge hunks of bread were devoured with relish by Grand Army men of Kings County and several visiting posts at Washington and Broadway Parks, Brooklyn, last evening. The ox had been roasting on an immense spit all day, and was in fine condition when cut up. It was a great day for war veterans, being the first of the two days' reunion and festival of the Grand Army posts given under the auspices of the Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of Kings County.

The reunion was formally opened by Gen. Horatio C. King, and Mr. Tenney made an address of welcome. Speeches were made by Police Commissioner Bell, Bernard Peters, Andrew McLean, St. Clair McKelway, and O. B. Potter. A concert by the Alma Quartet was given in the evening, and there was dancing. There was an immense crowd present during the day. There will be a clambake and athletic sports to-day.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY IN THE BOWERY.

A horse attached to a wagon belonging to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, driven by Edward Shane, while standing at the corner of the Bowery and Houston-street took fright at a passing train on the elevated railroad and dashed up the Bowery at a rapid gait. At the junction of the Bowery and Fourth-avenue the horse knocked down Edward McDonnell of 310 Bowery, who was crossing the street, and the wagon passed over him, injuring him severely about the head. Anthony Friedman, twelve years old, while stepping off a Fourth-avenue car, was also knocked down and severely injured. Both were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Shane was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, but was discharged by Justice Smith.

TELLER HOYT'S DEFICIT.

Unusual activity was observed in the Hoboken First National Bank Saturday and yesterday, and it is believed that the books of Teller Hoyt, who was arrested for embezzling $18,000 of the bank moneys, are being examined for further deficiencies. Meanwhile, however, the arrangements for a settlement of Hoyt's deficit are going forward.

PROMPT RELIEF in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Advertisement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

REAL SUMMER WEATHER.

THE THERMOMETER WAS HIGH YESTERDAY, BUT HUMIDITY WAS LOW.

As far as temperature goes yesterday was as hot as any day this year, but the scarcity of humidity made the heat almost tolerable. Sergt. Dunn of the Signal Office says that to-day, in this city and vicinity—for which he is now making special predictions—will be about the same as yesterday. The temperature will be as high and the humidity as low. The weather will be such that picnic parties and excursionists need have fears of nothing worse than slight showers, which are always in order at this season.

Mean humidity in this part of the country is from 65° to 67°. During most of the days of last week the humidity was from 75° to 80°. Yesterday it was only 47°.

Philadelphia, of all the Northern cities, took the parched and torrid boa yesterday. It was as hot there as it was at Key West and New-Orleans, though by no means so humid. It is the low barometer in the Southern and especially the South Atlantic States, Sergt. Dunn says, that has made the weather so hot here, and New-Yorkers will not have things much cooler until the barometer rises there. This may not happen for a few days.

In this city, at the United States Signal Office on the top of the Equitable Building, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer indicated 76°. In Philadelphia it indicated 82°, in Chicago 76°, in St. Louis 78°. In Minnesota, Dakota, and other parts of the Northwest, where there was a very hot wave last week, the thermometer going up to 102° one day, it was about the same yesterday as in Chicago. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the thermometer had risen to 88° at the top of the Equitable Building. There, owing to the cooling influence of the west breeze, it went down a little.

At Hudnut's at 3 A. M. the thermometer was 71°; at 6 A. M., 71°; at 9 A. M., 76°; at noon, 84°; at 3:30, 88°; at 4:15, 88°. This was about 4° hotter than it was July 8, 1888.

JAMES R. JESSUP'S STOCK.

Referee Hamilton Cole has reported in favor of Mr. James R. Jessup, who sought to have the receiver of Grant & Ward turn over to him some securities in his possession. He deposited 145 shares of the capital stock of the Ohio Central Railroad Company with the firm in July, 1882, and soon after ordered them to buy 400 shares of the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. In December, 1883, he deposited $8,000 worth, par value, of the stock of the Little Annie Gold Mining Company. On this occasion Mr. Jessup says he was in a hurry to go home, and did not want to take time to deposit the stock in the safe deposit vaults. He thought it would be as well to leave the shares with Grant & Ward. He met Gen. Grant in the office, and the General said it would be all right. The receiver is directed to turn over the securities, and in place of the Rochester and Pittsburg stock the $1,900 for which it was sold.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW-YORK.
RICHARD A. McCURDY,
PRESIDENT,
IN ANNOUNCING THE
REMOVAL
OF THE METROPOLITAN GENERAL AGENCY OF THE COMPANY TO THE EXTENSION OF THE HOME OFFICE BUILDING, ENTRANCE AT
59 CEDAR-ST.,
TAKES OCCASION TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO ITS
Limited Payment Life
AND
Life Option Endowment
Policies,
WITH GUARANTEED INCOME.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS AS TO RATES OF PREMIUM AND DESCRIPTION OF POLICIES,
APPLY TO
CHARLES H. RAYMOND,
GENERAL AGENT,
AND
J. F. MAKLEY,
EXECUTIVE MANAGING AGENT.
W. R. MATTISON, GEO. B. KETCHUM.
LOUIS AARONS, A. D. WARNER.
C. L. CHADEAYNE, JAS. H. KIDDER.
M. B. STAFFORD, SHERW. GILLESPY.
ALBERT C. BAGE, EDW. W. GARDNER.
AT
59 CEDAR-ST.,
TO
Alvah W. Brown, Agent,
145 BROADWAY,
OR TO THE OTHER AGENTS OF THE COMPANY THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

ONEITA
A FAVORITE TABLE WATER IN LEADING HOTELS, CLUBS, AND RESTAURANTS, AS WELL AS FOR FAMILY USE.
ONEITA SPRING COMPANY,
UTICA, N. Y.
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MATTINGS.
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
White, Red Check, and fancy patterns, warehouse samples, not regularly numbered,
AT $5 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
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For the Family Wash; For House Cleaning done by mistress or servant; for china; glassware; fruit jars; nursing bottles; windows; silver; oil paintings; paint brushes; straw hats; wool hats; bead trimming; sinks; closets; wastes pipes, and a thousand other things—in fact, for anything washable—Use Pyle's Pearline.
Makes white goods whiter
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Pearline means perfect cleanliness—quicker—better—with more ease and comfort than anything known; makes a saving all around—no soda-eaten holes in linen; no frayed edges; no buttons and strings rubbed off. Millions use it. Do you? 157 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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The New-York Times.

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A BIG DISASTER REPORTED

A FATAL FLOOD IN JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

RUMORS OF GREAT LOSS OF LIFE, BUT NO DETAILS GIVEN—A DESTRUCTIVE CLOUDBURST AT AIKEN.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—There are reports here that three big dams were washed away near Johnstown; that crowds of people got on a bridge to watch the flood, and it was onrried away and several people were drowned. Johnstown is on the Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, four miles north of Fonda. A complete prostration of wires makes it impossible to communicate with Johnstown at the present hour—10:30 P. M. Every effort is being made hereabouts to get definite information.

A telephone from Johnstown says: The town is in total darkness. Nine bridges were washed away. The electric light plant has been washed away; also three skin mills at Gloversville. One body has been recovered.

The water is three feet deep in the town of Fonda.

At 12 o'clock to-night rain is falling in torrents in Johnstown, and the flood is assuming a terrible aspect. Mills and sheds are being carried rapidly away.

It is beginning to rain here and looks as if it would be a heavy storm.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—Advices from Johnstown to-night are that a heavy rain has been falling there since early this afternoon. The downpour caused the Cayndatta Creek to become a raging torrent, and it soon burst its bounds.

Two dams gave way and the torrent quickly carried with it the several skin factories along its banks valued at many hundreds of dollars. A number of other buildings and outhouses were also swept away.

The Fronda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railway loses some seven or eight bridges. There was another bridge crossing the creek and on it, viewing the flood, were some thirty or forty persons. This bridge was torn from its foundations, but it is not known positively how many persons, if any, were lost.

At Fonda the Central Hudson Railroad bridge was carried away almost bodily, taking with it the telegraph wires, and practically isolating Fonda.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 9.—A cloudburst washed away the Central Railroad tracks between Aiken and Tribe's Hill station, about five miles west of Amsterdam, this afternoon, causing the second delay to-day to all trains. A freight train bound east when about one and one-half miles east of Hoffman's Ferry, in the morning, accidentally broke a truck while passing over a cattle guard, causing a general smash. Fifteen cars left their rails, causing a blockade for five hours. The wreck which blocked all four tracks had just been cleared, and delayed trains began to move both east and west when some of them were caught by this new mishap and a second blockade occurred, more serious than the first.

The west-bound limited and two other express trains which left here about o'clock in the afternoon came back here between 7 and 8 o'clock, and were sent west over the West Shore road.

It seems impossible to get any particulars here this evening of how bad the break is or how long it will take to repair it. Some of the trains arriving here to-night barely escaped the cloudburst, but all did escape.

One house was partially washed away, but no lives have been lost. There is no wire west of Amsterdam, and there is a rumor that the storm extended to Johnstown, in Fulton County.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 9.—A cloudburst four miles west of this city, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, carried away the stone culvert on the Central Railroad, washing away four tracks. The Mohawk River rose six feet in half an hour. In consequence, passenger, mail, and freight, east and west trains, will be delayed until morning. Gangs of men are at work repairing the damage.

As far as possible, passengers east are taken back to Tribe's Hill, where they cross the Mohawk River and take West Shore trains at Fort Hunter.

The loss is very heavy.

CARNEGIE'S DEFIANCE.

THE MEN NOT HAVING SIGNED HE ADVERTISES FOR NEW HANDS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—Thus far this year the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has not caused any friction between manufacturers and workmen. There have been more signatures affixed to the scale since July 1 than in an equal length of time for years.

Now, however, a contest between the association and one of the largest firms in the country is about to begin. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. have given their 5,000 Homestead Steel Mill men several days of grace in addition to an extension of time in which to sign the scale prepared by the firm. The employes having refused to accept it, they now advertise for workmen.

The advertisement contains the scale prepared by the firm, showing how much the various positions will pay, estimated on the May tonnage and the average selling price of blooms and billets for the month. The fact that the firm advertises for men is considered tantamount to an acknowledgment that no considerable number of the old men have signed the firm's proposition.

A significant feature in connection with this step is the statement contained in the advertisement that "permanent positions, steady employment, and ample protection" are guaranteed to all men who enter the firm's employ. The old men are by this means discharged individually and severally, and the gauntlet of defiance to the powerful organization of iron and steel workers is therefore thrown down.

The Oliver Steel and Iron Company, employing 4,000 men, to-day signed the scale.

UNDERWRITERS IN SESSION.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 9.—The Underwriters Association special agents and adjusters of New-York State were in session to-day at the Sagamore, and there was a large attendance. A large number of insurance men from Boston and other cities were also present. The officers of the association are: George M. Ellwood, President, Rochester; John L. Keudig, First Vice President, Albany; T. E. Gallagher, Syracuse, Second Vice President, and Louis H. Morgan, Syracuse, Treasurer.

The reports of the district committees were presented at the morning session and the work for the year was laid out. The old association held a meeting in the afternoon, at which addresses were delivered by the retiring President, James H. Hodges of New-York City, and Col. James L. Cunningham of Glens Falls.

The following officers were elected: C. L. Hedge of Syracuse, President; J. L. Kendig of Albany, Vice President, and J. H. Scotland of Albany, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AYER DIVORCE CASE.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The famous Ayer divorce case was again brought into the Chicago courts to-day on the application of Herbert C. Ayer for a modification of the divorce decree, allowing him to name another guardian in place of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer for his thirteen-year-old daughter, and praying for an injunction to restrain his wife from removing the girl from the care of Blanche Willis Howard, in Stuttgart, Germany, in his petition to-day Ayer says his divorced wife is an unfit person to have charge of a young girl. He asks that the decree be so modified as to allow the substitution of his eldest daughter as a guardian for the younger, Margaret, and prays that his divorced wife be enjoined from removing her from school in Germany, as she has threatened to do. The injunction was granted, and will be served on Mrs. Ayer in New-York.

RELICS OF J. WILKES BOOTH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9.—Manager A. H. Simonde of the Temple Opera House has come into possession of several relics of J. Wilkes Booth, including an autograph letter and a large photograph of the actor, a look of his hair, and a number of old-time programmes of New-York and Boston theatres. They were given by Booth to Manager Simonde's uncle, Joseph H. Simonds of Toledo, Ohio, who was an intimate friend of the actor, and who died recently, bequeathing the relics to his nephew.

THE BURKE EXTRADITION CASE.

WINNIPEG, July 9.—The Court sat to-night, when all the evidence was read to Burke, at the close of which he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied: "Not guilty, my Lord. I know nothing about the matter." Arguments will proceed to-morrow.

Burke was identified to-day by Charles J. Hickey as Frank Williams, the man who rented the Chicago cottage in Chicago.

M'QUADE ON TRIAL AGAIN.

A DAY SPENT IN SECURING FIVE JURORS.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., July 9.—The extraordinary session of the court of Oyer and Terminer called to sit here for the trial of Arthur J. McQuade, one of the New-York boodle Aldermen, was opened this morning, Justice Charles E. Daniels presiding. The defendant was present, and was represented by Judge Edgar L. Fursman of Troy. Judge James W. Honghton of Saratoga, Senator John Foley of Saratoga, A. C. Doke of Ballston, and the Hon. J. S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston Spa. The people were represented by John R. Fellows, District Attorney of New-York, J. McKenzie Semple, Assistant District Attorney of New-York, and T. F. Hamilton, District Attorney of Saratoga.

Judge Daniels took his position on the bench at 10:15 o'clock. Mr. Foley brought up the question of the payment of the expenses of the trial, but District Attorney Fellows remarked that he need have no anxiety on that point, as he had brought the money with him to defray the expenses.

Mr. Hamilton then moved the trial of Arthur J. McQuade, and the roll call of petit jurors was begun.

Judge L'Amoreaux said the people should elect at this time which count in the indictment they intended to proceed upon. Judge Daniels held that that question would be decided upon when it was reached. The names of the people's witnesses were called—forty-nine in number—returnable this morning. The defendant's subpœnas were made returnable Thursday.

At the afternoon session the regular panel of thirty-six was exhausted and but five jurors were secured, as follows: Frank A. White, insurance agent; David B. Eggleston, Enoe Jerome, teamster; James Gellan, farmer, and Adam Phin, mechanic. The counsel have engaged quarters at Saratoga. McQuade will stop at Ballston. Witnesses will not be recalled before Thursday.

ALBANY, July 9.—It is understood that informer Fulgraff, the "ex-boodle Alderman" of New-York City, and his son are registered at the Kenmore here under fictitious names. He was recognized by two gentlemen who are authority for the statement. The clerk of the Kenmore, when spoken to on the subject, admitted that they arrived there to-day, and registered under assumed names. District Attorney Fellows of New-York City has said that he could get along without Fulcraft's testimony in the McQuade trial at Ballston. It is evidently Fulcraft's intention to be within easy reach if wanted.

LOST HER LIFE IN A HEROIC ACT.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 9.—The particulars of a woman's heroic act, which resulted in her death, come from Lake Mohonk. Among the guests at the Lake Mohonk House last week, of which A. K. Smiley is the proprietor, was a family named Brink of New-York City. The care of a bright boy of the family, who is about nine years of age, was intrusted to a German maid, who attended the lad in his numerous excursions about the country. Last Friday afternoon the pair went for a ramble, and, while walking along the bluff just above the lake, the boy ventured too close to the edge of a projecting rock and, losing his footing, disappeared into the water twenty feet below.

Without a moment's hesitancy the woman sprang after the child, and, clutching hold of him, the two struggled in the water until a boating party's attention was attracted to the scene. The brave woman held the boy above water until the rescuing party was close at hand, when her strength seemingly gave out and she sank out of sight before any one could render assistance. The boy was rescued.

By the means of grappling irons the maid's body was recovered some hours afterward. The name of the heroine was Attalie Lange, and she was twenty-four years of age.

THEFTS COVERING YEARS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 9.—George E. Sanders, for many years head clerk at the grocery store of R. W. Rice & Co. in North Plainfield, has left town with a record of peculation and forgery that extends back for many years. His salary was but $780 per year, and recently his employers fancied that he lived too well and spent too much money for that small income. A detective was put on his track and then it was discovered that as far back as 1880 he had systematically robbed his employers, taking as much as $500 per year.

When confronted with the facts yesterday he confessed, but asked for a little time to make a statement of the amount. Then he disappeared. Sanders was very popular here with the young men. He is a pigeon fancier and has many choice birds. He was a great enthusiast on the subject of baseball and kindred sports. It was in this way and in dress, of which he was inordinately fond, that the fruits of his pilferings have been spent. He is about thirty-five years old. The exact amount of his stealings is not known, but it may reach well into the thousands.

SAMUEL B. LEACH SET FREE.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Samuel B. Leach, the expert machinist, who was arrested for alleged complicity in the Electric Sugar Company of Now-York, was discharged by Justice Prindeville to-day. When the case against Leach was called Dr. Peter Coss of New-York, who caused the arrest, asked for a further continuance. Mr. Condee, who appeared for Leach, asked Coss some questions which revealed the fact that the Grand Jury in New-York had adjourned without indicting Leach.

"We want a continuance so that the next Grand Jury can indict him," said Coss.

"Such a proceeding is without precedent," replied Lawyer Condee, "and, furthermore, I object that the action was made for the sole purpose of extortiug money from Leach, and that Coss is to receive 25 per cent of the sum obtained. This action was instigated by Cottrell, the President, and Robertson, the Secretary, of the Wells Company for their own illegal acts."

"The prisoner will be discharged," said the Justice. "I would like a warrant for the arrest of this man Coss," said Mr. Condee, "charging him with false imprisonment."

The warrant was issued.

A TAX COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9.—Deputy Tax Collector Michael Finneran was arrested to-day by Sheriff Glasby for the costs in a replevin suit brought against him and Controller Carlton some months ago by Councilman Noyes.

Collector Finneran was instructed by Controller Carlton to collect the unpaid taxes of the Councilman, and, in case Noyes refused to pay, to make a levy on his personal property. The Councilman claimed that he owned nothing, the property in question belonging to his wife, and when the tax gatherer made his levy Noyes hastened with his lawyer to the Sheriff and got out a writ of replevin, stopping the sale of his effects. The case was afterward argued in the Circuit Court of Union County, and the city was beaten, a judgment being awarded to the Councilman.

Collector Finneran was taken to the Sheriff's office, and would have been lodged in jail had it not been for the timely arrival of City Attorney Bergen, who gave a bond to the Sheriff for the payment of Councilman Noyes's costs.

GROWTH OF NEW-YORK CITIES.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The Buffalo City Directory for 1889 was issued to-day. It contains 82,027 names, an increase of 2,470 over last year. This is indicative of an increase in population during the year of over 8,000 souls and a present population of 266,588 inhabitants. This is figured on a basis of 3¼ persons to the name. Computed by a ratio of 3¼, (Brooklyn uses 4¼,) the population of Buffalo would reach 287,095.

NEWBURG, July 9.—The growth of Newburg in the past two years has been greater than in any other similar period in its history. The erection of eighty new buildings has been commenced so far this season. Last year 200 houses were built. The estimated population of the city is over 28,000.

JERSEY ATTRACTS GOV. HILL.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 9.—Gov. Hill was a visitor here last Friday and Saturday. This is the second time that the Governor has been to Seabright this Summer. He was the guest of Ferdinand P. Earle of the Normandie, who is a member of the Governor's staff. The Governor took a sail in a steam launch belonging to John Duncan, a wholesale grocer of New-York. The party went up the river as far as Red Bank.

RAIN SAVED THE CROPS.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—During the past two days heavy rains have visited the entire State of Kansas. Hot winds during the latter part of last week caused some apprehension regarding the welfare of the corn crop. The rains came in time not only to save the crop, but soaked the ground so thoroughly as to dispel all fear of disastrous effects from possible future hot winds.

FRANTIC FOR PATRONAGE

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS ARE VERY ANGRY.

THEY DENOUNCE THE ADMINISTRATION FOR NOT LISTENING TO THEIR APPEALS FOR PLACES—THREATS.

There is trouble in the Republican camp in Brooklyn, and the boys don't care who knows it. Patronage is at the bottom of it all, and President Harrison and Senator Frank Hiscock are on top of the patronage holding it down. The rank and file of the Kings County organization are asserting that President Harrison's Administration is a failure, that Senator Hiscock is a fraud, and it is all up with the Republican Party in New-York State unless Senator Hiscock and the President take their hands off and give the Brooklyn organization a chance at the plums. As a prominent Republican leader sums up the situation: "One half of the Republican Party in Kings has gone to pieces; the other half is in revolt. And the leaders are having a sorry time of it."

The trouble dates back to the election. Out of 152,559 votes cast for President, Kings County gave Mr. Cleveland 87,507, a plurality of 12,455 over Gen. Harrison. At the same time it cast for Gov. Hill 82,932 votes, or 14,185 plurality over Warner Miller. This difference of 1,700 plurality in the vote for Gen. Harrison led the Republican patriots across the bridge to believe that the incoming Administration out of gratitude would do handsomely by the organization after March 4. The last man to have anything to do with handling Kings County, either before election or on election day, was Senator Hiscock, whatever Senator Quay or ex-Senator Platt might have done. As one of the leaders put it yesterday: "We did not ask nor did we want a Cabinet position. What we did want and did expect was that the Administration would give to Theodore Willis, who did heroican work for the party, a handsome position in New-York. Our people over there are independent and have always been against machines. Their opposition to Senator Conkling was due to his being a machine politician, but they had come to regard Mr. Platt as the master mind in Republican politics in the State and advocated his appointment to the Cabinet. What was their surprise and disgust when President Harrison threw Platt overboard and selected Tracy, whom none of us had asked for or wanted."

But worse was to come. The leaders received assurances that by Summer all the offices out of the pale of the civil service law would be parceled out. The scramble then began in earnest. Every district began to pump for its men for every health head to Democrat. Candidates for special agents, Post Office agents, special inspectors, weighers, inspectors of hulls and steamboats, public stores, and minor places in the Custom House sprouted in every corner in every windmills, and from them there were the more heated became the fusling and the more violent the anathemas over the delay. Delegation after delegation went to Washington to see the President about it. The only satisfaction they received was the stereotyped formula, "Can't you get a Cabinet officer and see if he can't fix it for you." A call upon "this or that" Cabinet officer precipitated a disturbance, for here it was discovered that the junior Senator from New-York, Mr. Hiscock, totally ignored the influence of Willis and Kings in saniority, Mr. Evarts, and taking advantage of the absence of Mr. Thomas C. Platt in Alaska, had left word that no Federal appointment of any description in New-York State should be made without his knowledge or sanction. The King's County Republicans were struck dumb with amazement.

Who was this man who had arrogated to himself the dictation of Federal patronage? What had he done to justify this presumptuous position? "The delegations returned home," said an ex-member of Congress from Kings, "thoroughly mad. The organization desires a chance to show Gen. Harrison what it thinks of his Administration and incidentally of the junior Senator. If an election were to occur to-morrow Harrison would lose Kings County by 30,000, and if ever the Republican politicians get the opportunity they will bury the knife so deep in Mr. Hiscock that he will never meddle in our politics again."

Senator Hiscock never was popular in Kings County. He is regarded by the political workers as a fifth-rate politician and a sixth-rate Statesman. "He may," said one of the leaders, "by packing primaries when salt is necessary, but he don't know anything of our methods, and he ought to keep his hands off." It is strongly suspected by the longer-headed Brooklynites that Hiscock has been retained by Mr. Harrison as the referee and leader of a hundred sports. It was in this way and in dress, of which he was inordinately fond, that the fruits of his pilferings have been spent. He is about thirty-five years old. The exact amount of his stealings is not known, but it may reach well into the thousands.

LOOKING FOR THE BRUISERS.

GOV. LOWRY TALKING WHILE SULLIVAN IS SHINING AT HIS WORST.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "Col. E. W. Merrill, who was ordered to Nicholson, on the Northwestern Railroad, wired Gov. Lowry last night as follows: 'Sheriff of Hancock County refused to allow troops to arrest prize fighters without your further command. They have passed out of the State. I leave with troops at once.' This information astounded Gov. Lowry, as he had by public proclamation called upon all Sheriffs and other peace officers to arrest the parties should they fight in the State. The Governor says that he will at once take steps to have the criminals brought back to Mississippi to answer for the violation of the law."

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—John L. Sullivan began painting the town red this evening. He started in at the Young Men's Gymnastic Club at an early hour in the evening and began drinking heavily. He threw money out of the windows to the mob of boys and men who followed him from his quarters opposite and made things lively. Later on, in the company of "Joe" Coburn, "Mike" Cleary, and John Daily, he drove to Spanish Fort, a lake side resort, and had a champagne supper. He was vulgar and brutal in his conduct. Noticing the crowd of curiosity seekers, he leered at a prominent Canal-street merchant a moment and with an oath grabbed a champagne bottle and attempted to brain the inoffensive looker-on. He was with great difficulty taken from the restaurant by the more sober members of his party, and staggered to his carriage and returned to the city, where he was put to bed. He expects to start for home Friday morning.

At 7:15 o'clock Kilrain, Mitchell, Murphy, Pony Moore, and Dr. Dougherty left in carriages for the Texas and Pacific station and, boarding the train, left for the North via Texas, in order to avoid going back through Mississippi, where they feared arrest. Kilrain was not suffering the least inconvenience from the body blows he had received.

Under caption "The Prize Fight" the *States* says editorially: "The marvelous military genius displayed by Gov. Lowery of Mississippi and Sheriff Nicholls of Louisiana in their combined efforts to suppress the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight served to add fresh lustre to the name of a violation of law and order as was ever committed. Our own Governor arrayed his troops much on the style of a leader in a deer-stalking expedition, and with them he beat the bushes along the highways of his own bailiwick until he had driven the quarry into his friend, Gov. Lowry's ground. There the profound strategy of the gigantic crusade against the prize fighters and the vast host accompanying them began into a most excruciating farce, such as the comical genius of the best opera bouffe can never equal.

"Nicholls forced the common enemy into his ally's country, and, lo! when they huddled there, Lowry's army had either retreated from or become lost in the wilderness in their march upon Richburg. It is impossible to restrain one's laughter at sight of Gov. Nicholls forcing the law breakers to pour into Mississippi, while Gov. Lowry was looking for them everywhere over the immense territory of his State without hearing from Nicholls or his brave Adjutant General or from the General of the Louisiana troops in the field. In all earnestness the *States* never believed that the prevention of crime could be achieved by such a burlesque on military tactics as practised by civil officials in marshalling contraband, establish justice. If Gov. Lowry, after his military fiasco, can gather his wits now and issue a requisition upon the Governor of any State where Sullivan and Kilrain and their backers may be found, and have them apprehended and brought back to Mississippi, to be punished according to law, the example here will do more to deter a recurrence of yesterday's lawlessness than the combined use of all the armies of Louisiana and Mississippi, which yesterday added an element of supreme ridicule to the arrant blunder of a funny pair of Governors."

CROPS DAMAGED BY HAIL.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 9.—The intensely hot weather of to-day was followed this evening by the heaviest rainfall on record here. Water fell in sheets for three minutes. The lower part of Union-avenue, the main thoroughfare, was filled from curb to curb. At the end of five minutes hailstones fell fast and furiously. During the next two minutes there was a terrific display of electricity. In a number of localities buildings were struck.

Dispatches from points in the fruit-growing belt state that the hail riddled grapes as though with grape and canister. Steam and sailing craft had a hard time of it on the Hudson River. In portions of the Catskills the storm is described as being terribly magnificent. During the storm the water in the Esopus was at its height an enormous amount of water fell.

There are people who say that the downpour of rain can best be described by calling it a cloudburst.

ILLNESS ALONG THE HUDSON.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 9.—Physicians at many points along the Hudson Valley say that scores of patients are afflicted with a peculiar disease, which is variously called "muscular rheumatism" and "a new manifestation of malaria."

One physician in Newburg says he has seventy cases on hand. In that vicinity the complaint seems to be epidemic. Doctors here believe that the wet weather all through May, June, and during the first week of this month, together with the intense humidity of the atmosphere, is chargeable with much of the illness.

MRS. HARRISON AT DEER PARK.

DEER PARK, Md., July 9.—Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee remained close to their cottage pretty much all day and did not take their usual evening drive, although this has been a perfect day, the thermometer registering at no time over 70°. The President is expected to reach Deer Park Friday. Among the late arrivals are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Queen, Gen. Sweitzer and family, Col. Kellogg, wife, and daughter; Mrs. Gen. G. H. Thomas, Gen. and Mrs. Cutter, all of Washington; Mr. Frank Frick and family of Baltimore, and the Hon. James E. Campbell of Hamilton, Ohio.

ARRIVALS IN THE CATSKILLS.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y., July 9.—The following is a list of new arrivals at the Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.:

W. E. Robinson, W. N. Robinson and wife, Louis Dietz, H. Meyer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Peter Thrunell and wife, G. G. Craig, Jr., Miss Stone, Herbert W. Stover, W. Shinneck and wife, John W. Chattuck, Charles Widmeyer, Miss Lillie Buttner, W. T. Collins, all of New-York; Prof. Victor D. Wiener, Miss Zeller, Mr. and Miss H. Thraw, James L. Leed, Mrs. H. C. Bennett, J. S. Le Comte, Grace Le Comte, May Le Comte, Millie Le Comte, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Davis, H. S. Smith, Harry M. Hyer, W. H. Johnson, all of Brooklyn.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC HAD A FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The American steamer Haytian Republic, now in port, was on fire May 26. The fire was discovered in the lower coal bunkers, which was only extinguished after eight hours' hard work. The timber work was badly damaged and a large hole was burned through the ceiling. On May 27 the Haytian Republic anchored at Limeneses Spit in the Straits of Magellan. She arrived at Sandy Point on May 31 and remained there until June 4, repairing her boilers and machinery.

THE SIDE DOORS ARE LEGAL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—It has been discovered that the ordinance which was supposed to legalize the enforced closing of saloons on Sunday in this city applies only to open saloons, and permits saloon keepers to admit their customers through the side door. There is another ordinance on the books prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, but its legality is contested, and the police dare not make any arrests on the charge of its violation. The side doors of saloons hereafter will be opened on Sunday.

KILLED BY HIS MOWING MACHINE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 9.—Smith Sondder, a farmer living in Fanwood Township, about three miles east of here, was driving a spirited team to his mowing machine yesterday afternoon, when the horses became frightened. He was thrown from his seat directly in front of the knives. The keen-edged shuttles cut open his side and lacerated him terribly. He died very shortly afterward. He leaves a wife and several children.

WYOMING'S ELECTION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 9.—Wyoming is moving toward Statehood. The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention held yesterday resulted in the choice of 26 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and 3 Independents. The convention will meet Sept. 2. The desire for State government is general.

PREPARING TO BE STATES

THE MONTANA AND SOUTH DAKOTA CONVENTIONS.

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN FORMING THE CONSTITUTIONS—SOME OF THE PRINCIPLES SUGGESTED.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 9.—The Constitutional Convention of South Dakota was in session to-day less than an hour. President Edgerton announced the membership of thirty-two standing committees, averaging ten members each. The Committees on Apportionment and on Submission of the Constitution number twenty-five each. The purpose is to do the chief work of the convention in the committees. The Submission Committee will provide the details of the October election, and is determined to erect every possible safeguard about it, some even suggesting the adoption of the Australian ballot system. The Constitution of 1885 will be read to-morrow and referred in detail to appropriate committees.

A petition was received to-day from the naturalized Russian Mennonite residents, asking the insertion in the Constitution of a provision exempting them from military service, as they left the old country to escape such service. A memorial was presented asking the President to suspend all cash mineral entry of school lands until the State is prepared to contest the claims of parties making the same.

The committee of seven to visit Bismarck to assist in dividing the assets, liabilities, and archives of the Territory between the two States will probably start Thursday. This task is regarded as the most important devolving on the convention. The time necessary cannot be forecast, but it certainly will be two weeks. It will be necessary to carefully schedule the property of the Territory and its cost, and also make arrangements regarding the archives, library, &c. Positions on this commission were regarded as next after the Presidency.

Only three or four things are presented by Congress for the convention to do, such as change of name and boundary from those fixed by the act of 1885, and to make the necessary alterations in the schedule providing for submission. Nevertheless, many delegates are determined to present various other questions, and it is not unlikely that the convention may have warm times. The prohibitionists have three-fifths of the delegates. Woman suffrage probably has the majority of the Farmers' Alliance, and the labor organizations are likely to muster two-fifths, but no manifestation of political division is yet observed, except Republicans and Democrats, fifty-one to twenty-four, as shown by the caucus of both parties. Third party probabilities of any sort are not threatening. Prohibition is already recognized in the Constitution of 1885 by a provision voted on separately, so that particular faction has no opportunity. The anti-monopoly features of the document amply satisfy the Grangers. The State is fortunate in having everybody satisfied, and there is little question of the overwhelming adoption of the Constitution in October.

HELENA, Montana, July 9.—The convention assembled at 10 o'clock to-day. The following resolution was offered by Delegate Hershfield as a preamble to the Constitution:

"We, the people of Montana, grateful to Almighty God, for our own freedom, in order to secure its blessings and a more independent and perfect Government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Montana."

Delegate Joy offered the following:

"We, the people of the State of Montana, grateful to Almighty God for affording us an opportunity so to do, hereby ordain and establish this Constitution."

Both were referred to the Committee on Preamble. A motion for the appointment of an additional committee on irrigation was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Member Goddar, from Yellowstone, offered a resolution in relation to county officers, that they may hold office for two years until the end of the term for which they were elected, and that their bond be in full force for the same period, which was properly referred. This is an important question, as the terms of the present officers do not expire until 1890. A resolution was offered by Mr. Watson in regard to trusts and combinations that may raise or control the prices of necessaries of life; that laws be enacted that may keep these trusts or combinations under State control.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The quarterly meeting of the Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers was held in Boston yesterday, Leonard A. Harris of Cincinnati presiding. After the meeting the Board of Managers went to Gardiner, Me., to inspect the eastern branch of the Soldiers' Home. The party consisted of ex-Gov. Martin of Kansas, Col. John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, ex-Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Sewall of New-Jersey, Gen. McMahon of New-York, Gen. T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me., and Major J. B. Birmingham.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Monocacy was celebrated on the battlefield, three miles from Frederick, Md., yesterday. There were present from Vermont, Ohio, Kansas, Illinois, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. A national association was formed for the object of raising funds for a monument for the battlefield. State and National Governments will be asked to make appropriations.

In order to carry out the wishes of the late George Corliss, the widow of that gentleman has informed the Newburyport (Mass.) Young Men's Christian Association that she will erect an imposing building to be presented to the association. The plans for the structure are already made, and in a few days. The gift is said to be the largest individual one ever made to the association in New-England.

The annual convention of the National Association of Window Glass Workers opened yesterday at Kanfield's Hall, on the south side, Pittsburg, and one hundred and eight delegates representing all sections of the country, were in attendance. The day was devoted to the reading and discussion of President Campbell's report, which showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

A convention of the Retail Shoe Dealers' National Association was held in Boston yesterday. Among the questions informally discussed was "How to Promote the Honesty of Employes." On this question the general opinion seemed to be that adequate pay and a good example of honesty and diligence in business would produce the desired result.

William Miles, who killed Sheriff Brouson of Taney County, Mo., and Deputy Funk on July 4, surrendered to the Sheriff of Greene County, Mo., yesterday morning at Springfield. He is to be tried on Monday for killing Funk. Miles is a Mail Knob leader. Great excitement prevails in Taney County, and it is feared that Miles will be lynched.

William Hilton, a well-known local character at Bradford, Penn., was found dead in the house of "Dutch Annie," in the suburbs of that city, Monday night. He had been stabbed to the heart with a sharp instrument. Annie Miller and Nora Richardson are under arrest charged with complicity in the murder.

L. B. Campbell's Lace Company of Schenectady will hold a tournament on Tuesday next. Sixteen companies are entered for the hose race, hub and hub. Twenty-five companies will take part in the exercises of the day. Rutger Hose Company of Troy will contest with the Schenectady team in a game of football.

The parade and tournament of the Greene County firemen will take place on the 17th inst. at Catskill, N. Y. Fifteen organizations will participate in the parade. There will be hose races for prizes valued at $150, $100, and $50. There will be prizes of a like value for the hand-engine contests and for the prize drill.

Grand Master Swartout and his associates gave a reception at the Masonic Temple, in New-Haven, Conn., last evening. The Masonic centenary will be celebrated to-day with a parade, when more than 4,000 Masons will be in line, and a banquet and concert will follow in the evening.

Michael Rooney, who was sent from Sullivan County, N. Y., for manslaughter, was found dead in his cell at the Dannemora State prison yesterday morning. He had committed suicide by hanging. Rooney was forty-eight years old and was under a ten years' sentence.

Zibeo Shaw, a son of "Josh Billings," who is summering near the Delaware Water Gap, Penn., was bitten on the right hand by a rattlesnake on Monday while picking whortleberries. The lad was well dosed with liquor, and at last accounts was doing well.

Adjt. Gen. Dalton has received a telegram from Secretary of State Blaine notifying him that the permission asked by the Massachusetts Rifle Team to enter France as an armed body had been obtained and will be forwarded to Gov. Ames at once.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago have adopted an address to the temperance women of the world asking them to hold memorial services on Sunday, July 28, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mrs. R. B. Hayes.

Wilson and Arthur Williams, burglars, arrested on their arrival here from Fredericton, N. B., on Saturday last by Ulster County officers, have been sent to the Albany Penitentiary by Justice Merclean of Saugerties, N. Y.

Arrangements are being perfected for the gala day of the Stroms to be held at Catskill, N. Y., on the 17th inst. It is expected that over thirty companies from various points in the State will be in line.

All the leading German singing societies in this State will participate in the Troy Maennerchor's midsummer music festival to be held on the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst.

The New-Hampshire House Judiciary Committee yesterday voted 8 to 5 to report the Option License bill. The measure also includes the repeal of the Insurance act.

John Fries's saw and grist mill, at Millville, N. J., together with a considerable quantity of lumber, was burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $1,500.

The ninth annual encampment of the Pennsylvania Division, Sons of Veterans, will meet at Bellefonte to-day, and will be in session three days.

BERNHARDT'S BAD LUCK.

LONDON DOES NOT LIKE "LENA DESPARD" IN FRENCH.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 9.—There was a great house gathered at the Lyceum Theatre to-night to welcome Sarah Bernhardt to London and see her portrayal of Lena Despard, the character which Mrs. Bernard Beere had "created" and monopolized in England. The distinguished French actress was under considerable disadvantage, being very nervous over the failure of M. Damala to learn his "lines." So hopeless did he seem to be when the time for raising the curtain came that for half an hour, while the restless gallery outside stamped and whistled, it was seriously debated whether to substitute "Camille" or announce that Mme. Bernhardt was too ill to play.

Finally she went on, with an excuse for her indisposition, which the audience did not accept over-graciously. The performance was not in any way successful. The play, which is bad enough in English, is stupid, rambling, and inconsequential beyond belief in the French arrangement, and it is not even a passable vehicle for the display of Bernhardt's powers. Her death scene, to be sure, was striking and unique—perhaps as forcible in its way as any other she does, but many had gone away by that time, and those who staid were too tired to be thrilled.

Luckily, after this week, stronger plays, including "La Tosca" and "Theodora," will be put on and the actress will escape into really strong rôles. To-night's performance pleased nobody, unless possibly Mrs. Bernard Beere was in the house.

MAHONE'S SHOW OF POWER.

TO IMPRESS THE PRESIDENT AND BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 9.—After many weeks of wire-pulling in Washington, Gen. Mahone has come down to Virginia to look after his own fences, and to-night he presided at a convention which was held in Library Hall. Gen. Mahone's opponents in the Republican Party say that he is not only intriguing for the nomination for Governor, but that his convention is also designed to have an effect upon President Harrison, who has been painfully slow in distributing the Virginia offices. Gen. Mahone is Chairman of the State Committee, against which John Wise, Col. Brady, and ex-Gov. Cameron have been kicking most vigorously.

As Chairman of this committee the General called his convention to order to-night and delivered an address in which he declared that he could never, under any circumstances, recognize but one Republican Party in this State, of which it is needless to say he is sole manager and mortgagee. Then he added that his party was about to enter the big fight and the preliminary convention had been called in order that reports as to the condition of the party might be made by every county in the State.

As each county was called some delegate would try to fire off a speech, and it may be mentioned, as a proof of the "little General's" excellent management, that nearly every speaker favored Mahone as the Republican candidate for Governor. Whether the General intends to yield this opinion, which it is said he himself has originated, anxious to anticipate the Democratic State Convention which meets next month, is very evident. But the most salient fact of all is that he desires to impress President Harrison with his power in this State. He is irritated by the delay in doling out the offices in Virginia, and since he is powerless without the control of the offices, he has really a double purpose in summoning his henchmen about him in advance on a call for the regular State convention of the party.

THE HEBREW COUNCIL.

DETROIT, July 9.—The Triennial National Council of American Hebrew Congregations convened in this city this morning and was opened with prayer by Dr. Silverman of New-York. The following were elected permanent officers: President—David Klein, Philadelphia; Vice President—Sigmund Levyu, Buffalo; Secretary—L. Levy, Cincinnati; Assistant Secretary—Frank Block, St. Louis. Short speeches were made by the President and Vice President, after which Rabbi Wise was called for and was given a remarkably enthusiastic welcome. He spoke briefly and thanked his many friends for their cordial reception, expressing his great love for all present.

Prof. Henry M. Leipziger of the Hebrew Manual Training School of New-York was then introduced, and told of his work in building up his school. He secured the appointment of a committee of five to consider its needs. Nearly the entire afternoon session was taken up in considering the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to revise the constitution and by-laws, which consisted of 101 sections.

The delegates to the Sunday School Union held a separate meeting, and listened to a long report from Dr. N. Mielziner,

Party to set up again the cause that was lost at Appomattox in 1865. A vast number of silly readers of silly newspapers insist upon having a good deal of that sort of stuff, or they will complain that they do not get the proper return for their subscriptions. A man who was in the Confederate service, and who got out of it by jumping into the ranks of the dominant party might have been almost anything in the war. If he had only become a Republican his offenses against the Union were to be forgotten. There is one Confederate, and one who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the leaders of the Southern mistake because of his conspicuous ability and zeal, who has enjoyed the favor of the Republican Party to an extent that would have been little short of infamous if it had been shown to him by the Democratic Party: William H. Trescot, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, is "in clover" with the Harrison Administration. As soon as Mr. Blaine entered the Department of State Mr. Trescot was there. He has since been the most trusted and perhaps most necessary and efficient manager of the diplomatic business of the department.

Mr. Trescot has had large experience, is well trained, and in some respects is gifted with special qualities when the Secretary of State does not possess. He has relieved Mr. Blaine of much of the regular work of which, without the aid of Mr. Trescot, Mr. Blaine might not have been able to dispose of. He may be said to have laid out and managed the negotiations concerning the Samoan affair, and to have supplied the newspaper glorification of the yet unknown and unsatisfactory settlement. When Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State with Garfield Mr. Trescot was employed in a like confidential capacity, and was sent with Mr. Walker Blaine to Chili and Peru pending the negotiations for peace between those countries. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty with China, which has fallen into "innocuous desuetude." Mr. Trescot had also the good fortune to be employed by Mr. Evarts, when he was Secretary of State, in similar service. He holds no recognized office, and yet draws large compensation. From what fund does that compensation come, and by what authority is it paid?

The secret service fund is comparatively small, and it is restricted to special objects. Although the accounts are not subject to any official examination, the President is directly responsible for the expenditures, and he takes care that there is no irregular diversion of them. There are funds in the State Department for the payment of Mexican and other claims in dispute which have been invested in Government bonds while awaiting the settlements. That the United States pays no interest to claimants. In the State Department using its accumulations on these investments to compensate Mr. Trescot and others for doing the work of Mr. Blaine and his assistant secretaries? An inquiry in Congress would soon determine from what source this class of non-enumerated employes has been remunerated. There has been no proper and public appropriation for them. There does not appear to have been any great public necessity for being secret in the matter. The secrecy of the department may beget a strong degree of suspicion that there are names which do not appear on the department register or in the biennial Blue Book that ought to be there while their owners are receiving liberal compensation.

During the last Administration Mr. Trescot was the attorney of an interest that filled the opposition press with accusations against the State Department as being controlled by a British and unpatriotic aversion for the fishermen of America, particularly the fishermen of the State of Massachusetts. Is Mr. Trescot now in the pay of the fishermen who resisted the settlement of the fisheries question? If he is he is in the pay of the United States and the attorney of the fishermen to prevent Mr. Blaine from reaching a conclusion of that controversy? If he is being paid by both the fishermen and the Government, it would be interesting to know how much of his income comes out of the pockets of the people who are so greatly blessed in being compelled to pay about $2 a head in taxes each year beyond the necessities of the Government.

* *

It is perfectly evident from the character of the explanation that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thomas J. Morgan has prepared, in answer to the accounts of his career in the army, published in THE TIMES, that he cannot and Secretary Noble have regarded it necessary for him to devise some sort of excuse for retaining him in office until the Senate can be induced to consent to his appointment. The Commissioner's explanation is neither ingenious nor ingenuous. It is a reply only to the account of his trial at Chattanooga, in May, 1865, and in his attempt to sweep out of the way the findings of the court-martial that found him guilty, he plainly exposes himself to the charge of concealment of the record.

Admitting all the facts related in THE TIMES up to his conviction on all the charges and specifications, including that accusing him of having knowingly sworn to false musters, he begins to dodge when he takes up the work of the reviewing board. He quotes the language of the review of the third charge, which was the least important in the case of the court, and then takes up the first charge, which was the most serious in its import and guilt of which entitled him to be forever prohibited from holding office under the Government. He does not deny the truth of the court's finding, but he says he "was only twenty-four years old, and was wholly without experience in such work." He says that he relied upon others, and that "the Captains, with one exception, thought as he did." Capt. Vallette, the one referred to, not only disagreed with Morgan, but he informed him verbally and in writing that the musters he was about to sign and did sign were false and illegal. His also says that he derived and could derive no pecuniary benefit from making a false muster. The court did not suppose, when it found him guilty by a unanimous vote, which he now questions, that he was to be paid anything by anybody for making a false muster, but he knew that the failure to muster a certain number of men would have the effect of depriving him of pecuniary benefit by preventing him from taking such rank as the standing of the regiment would entitle him to with a full muster.

He pleads in his behalf that he was found "scrupulously honest" only, and says that Gen. Thomas and Gen. Steedman were determined that no harm should come to him, but he does not quote them. The rest of Mr. Morgan's explanation is devoted to the reproduction of the kind expression of his personal friends in the army as to his bravery and Christian character. He also quotes as significant that after he had been tried and found guilty he was promoted by Congress to be a Brevet Brigadier General. Since then we have, in his own words, himself to "the cause of humanity as preacher, lecturer, writer, and lecturer, advocating education, temperance, purity in elections, civil service reform, the uplifting of the negro, and the civilization of the Indian."

Of the record of Col. Morgan, as told by the documents, does not look so well as this one, revised and corrected by himself. He does not say anything about the fact that, in September, 1864, he brought Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin to trial for disobedience of orders and for neglect of duty, and that Corbin was acquitted of both charges. Not a word in all this about the fact that, in March, 1865, he accused and brought to trial, upon charges of cowardice, preferred and sworn to by himself, the same Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, and that instead of finding Corbin guilty and sentencing him to be shot, he was "most honorably acquitted" him, and found Morgan's chief supporting witnesses guilty of false swearing. He does not regard it as necessary to state that upon his trial and conviction in May, 1865, when he was found guilty of all the offenses with which he was charged, the "informality" for which the finding of the court was set aside was not his youth and inexperience, but the failure of the court to impose the sentence prescribed by the army regulations, a statement that Gen. Thomas and Gen. Steedman would have pounced upon at once and set aside. The court dismissed him from the army. The reviewing officer made a record that saved him from the disgrace which the court believed he had merited. This record Morgan does not reproduce in his defense.

"In the foregoing case of Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, the court, having found the accused guilty of the first charge, the violation of the fifteenth article of war, had not the authority to change the sentence prescribed in that article of war, and therefore the failure to conform to the requirements on the above article in sentencing the accused is an error fatal to the proceedings and judgment of the court so far as relates to the first charge."

Col. Morgan was promoted by Congress after the trial, but he forgets to mention that the recommendation for his promotion was sent up long before he was put on trial and exposed to the danger of losing his promotion by dismissal. As it stands, the record puts Col. Morgan in the position of having been convicted of his brother officer and once for an offense that was punishable with death, and that he was once tried, found guilty, and sentenced by the unanimous vote of a court-martial, and only escaped because the court imposed an erroneous sentence.

* *

Mr. William B. Sorsby of Mississippi, who was recently appointed Consul at Guayaquil, has found considerable fault with statements that have been made concerning some incidents in his career, and the method by which he obtained the Consulship. It has been charged that Sorsby was a "red-hot" Democrat up to the day of the last election, and was associate editor of the Greenville *Times*, whose editor was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and he has received many letters from Representative Catchings, who was a candidate for re-election. Soon after the election Sorsby severed his connection with the paper and turned up in Washington. Then the editor learned that Senator Quay made a lot of the letters written to Editor McNeeley by Mr. Catchings, which were to be used in the contest for Catchings's seat in Congress by "Jim" Hill, the defeated Republican candidate. Catchings's friends accused Sorsby of purloining the letters from the editor's desk and turning them over to Quay, receiving the Consulship at Guayaquil as his reward.

In a mild sort of way Sorsby has denied the charges. He asserts that he was always a Republican, and for that reason had only a business interest in the Democratic *Times*. His presence in Washington is accounted for by Sorsby with the statement that he was here to take care of the canvass of a Mississippi Republican for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, who has since received a better office from President Harrison. Editor McNeeley's story does not agree with that told by Sorsby. In the last issue of the Greenville *Times* the editor declares that Sorsby was not pretended to be, a Democrat, and was so in dent in his support of Mr. Catchings that some of his articles against Hill had to be suppressed because they were too extreme. When Sorsby left, according to Mr. McNeeley, he said he was going to Salt Lake City, but he came to Washington and became a companion of Hill and the latter's friends. It was then, the editor thinks, that Sorsby dipped into the letters. Mr. McNeeley intimates that if the stolen letters are made need of in the Hill-Catchings contest the Mississippi Senators will demand an explanation of how they were obtained, and fair warning is given to Sorsby that, if he is shown to have had anything to do with the matter, the courts will be called upon to see that he receives proper treatment. There appears to be plenty of material in the Sorsby case for a warm debate when the Senate takes up his nomination.

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The *Star* of to-night carries a paragraph about the President and his work that might be regarded as "inspired" if it were not so absurd as to excite the suspicion that it was intended to be considered as ridiculous. According to this story, the President is keenly annoyed because the newspapers represent him as considering nothing but applications for appointments, and that his entire time, from sunrise to bed hour, is taken up with the study of written applications and with listening to verbal arguments by applicants in their own behalf. But it appears that this is a great mistake, and that office seekers get very little of the President's time. It may be surprising to the public to learn that he has been giving all his and her time day by day to the consideration of the Samoan affair, to the troubles in Hayti, to the condition of the Treasury, and to the necessity for calling an early session of Congress. Then the Interior Department and the Department of Justice have vexed him with many knotty questions that demanded attention, as well as the requests of the office seekers. The *Star* says that he only gives five hours each week to the plaints of office seekers. That may make some of the patriots wonder how long it will be before their cases will be reached.

* *

The ship-building plant in the New-York Navy Yard is to be still further increased and improved by the addition of a lot of new tools, appropriated for by the last Congress and costing in all $50,000. Advertisements calling for bids for these tools have been prepared and will be issued in a few days. The new tools will be nearly all small. The largest piece of tools is to be added to the plant at the Norfolk Navy Yard, including a set of bending rolls 22 feet 6 inches long. A set was bought last year 16 feet long, and after they arrived at the yard it was found that an error had occurred in the specifications and that they were at least 4 feet too short, as most of the plates for the Texas, which were to be passed through the rolls, were to be 20 feet long.

The one-hundred-thousand-dollar plant appropriated for the Mare Island Navy Yard is also being put in position, and the Government will soon have three splendidly-equipped navy yards in which modern war vessels can be built. The next Congress will probably take advantage of that fact and provide for the building of some of the new vessels at these yards. New-York, Norfolk, and the Maine and Texas on hand, but this far the Mare Island yard has not had any of the new ships to build.

* *

The friends of civil service reform who have hugged the delusive hope that the employés of the Government who are to serve in the Census Bureau would be brought in under the operation of the civil service law may as well conclude that they are to be reserved for distribution under the old spoils system. The President has turned the matter over and the politicians have evidently turned the President over at the same time, and the outcome of all the reflection supposed to have been devoted to the subject is the contrivance of a board of examiners, to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for positions in the census office. Rules are to be prepared, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. It will, of course, be regarded as a necessary qualification that the applicant shall profess to be a Republican, and if he has other good qualities Commissioner Porter will have occasion to be thankful for the accident, and not for the system. It makes it almost a certainty that he will be unable to reject a great many applicants who could not expect to get in under the civil service rules now in force in other branches of the service.

* *

A treaty between Japan and Germany was signed June 11 at Berlin by Marquis Saionji and Prince Bismarck, abrogating the existing agreement and embodying the same provisions as those of the new treaty between Japan and the United States now awaiting confirmation by the Senate.

* *

The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

New-York.—Edward Daniels, at Sherburne, Chenango County, vice F. A. Bullis, removed; William A. Ferris, at Lima, Livingston County, office become presidential; George W. White, at Deposit, Broome County, vice E. G. Deane, removed; Emerson W. Addis, at Brewster, Putnam County, vice M. H. Hoyt, removed.

Arkansas.—Thomas J. Hunt, at Fayetteville, vice Jesse L. Cravens, removed; John W. Trne, at Eureka Springs, vice John H. Hamilton, resigned.

Tennessee.—Robert F. Patterson, at Memphis, vice J. H. Llewellyn, resigned; George W. Patten at St. Elmo, office become Presidential July 1.

Mississippi.—Vincent L. Tyler, at Brookhaven, reappointed.

Texas.—William N. Merritt, Farmerville, office become Presidential.

New-Hampshire.—Jessa Tuttle, at Berlin Falls, office become Presidential; Forrest W. Peavy, at Wolfeboro, vice C. H. Brewster, removed.

Massachusetts.—Charles H. Stacy, at West Newton, reappointed.

New-Jersey.—Thomas E. Hayes, at Bloomfield, vice Adam L. Brown, removed; Levi B. Gibbs, at Hackettstown, vice Charles Hittenhouse, removed.

Pennsylvania.—Samuel M. Long, at Manheim; office become Presidential.

Ohio.—Alfred C. Dawson, at Canal Dover, vice Philip H. Miller, resigned.

Michigan.—Caspar C. Stephenson, at Escanaba, vice T. Killian, removed.

Wisconsin.—Thomas E. Reavens, at Faribault, vice John R. Pershal, removed.

Iowa.—S. C. Leland, at Toledo, vice R. J. Harrison, resigned; Edwin Hampton, at Hampton, vice B. B. Harriman, removed; August F. Bergman, at Spirit Lake, vice E. L. Brownell, resigned.

Kansas.—Rush E. Deardoff, at Dodge City, vice F. N. Bramwell, resigned; Mrs. Clara L. Nichols, at Fort Leavenworth, office become Presidential; Robert H. Fisher, at Horton, office become Presidential; Stanley V. Timberlake, at Columbus, vice W. P. Eddy, removed.

Nebraska.—J. H. Stewart, at Geneva, vice W. H. Cooksey, resigned; William E. Campbell, at Tecumseh, vice C. M. Wilson, resigned; Henry J. Streight, at Plattsmouth, vice J. M. Wise, resigned.

Colorado.—Hartley C. Eaton, at Glenwood Springs, vice J. M. Clark, resigned.

California.—James A. Miller, at Santa Maria, office become Presidential.

Washington Territory.—Frederick W. Bier, at Vancouver, vice Hattie Dannison, commission expired.

South Carolina.—George W. Raardon, at Sumter Court House, vice D. J. Auld, commission expired.

* *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—William L. Cook, at Edmeston, Otsego County.

New Jersey.—C. D. Smith, Bernardsville.

Pennsylvania.—Anna H. Griscom, Jenkintown; L. C. Williams, Orangsville; R. W. Wilkins, Wattsburg.

Virginia.—Zandy Herring, Bowlesville; James Carter, Chatham; L. M. Van Over, Clintwood; Jacob Anderson, Dublin; T. B. Mitchell, Dumfries; A. L. Glasscock, Millwood; Mollie T. Wood, Montreal; William P. Rneh, Mountain Grove; Mrs. J. L. Rayland, Seven Berry; William Garland, North Garden; S. O. Whitesell, North River; A. B. Rice, Reese's; G. A. Sommers, Rochella; W. T. Russell, Scottsburg, and D. M. Smith, Union Level.

CONTAGIOUS CONSUMPTION.

The following report on consumption as a contagious disease was yesterday approved by the Health Department:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,
309 MULBERRY-STREET, July 8, 1889.

Rules to be Observed for the Prevention of the Spread of Consumption.

Pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) is directly communicated from one person to another. The germ of the disease exists in the expectoration of persons afflicted with it. The following extract from the report of the pathologists of the Health Department explains the means by which the disease may be transmitted:

"The bacillosis is commonly produced in the lungs (which are the organs most frequently affected) by inhaling air in which living germs are suspended as dust. The material which is coughed up, sometimes in large quantities, by persons suffering from consumption contains teese germs often in enormous numbers. * * * This material when expectorated frequently lodges in places where it dries, as on the floors, carpets, bed clothes, handkerchiefs, &c. After drying in one way or another it is very apt to become pulverized and float in the air as dust."

By observing the following rules the danger of catching the disease will be reduced to a minimum:

1. Do not permit persons suspected to have consumption to spit on the floor or on cloths unless the latter be immediately burned. The spittle of persons suspected to have consumption should be caught in earthen or glass dishes containing the following solution: Corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 1,000 parts.

2. Do not sleep in a room occupied by a person suspected of having consumption. The living rooms of a consumptive patient should have as little furniture as possible. Hangings should be especially avoided. The use of carpets, rugs, &c., ought always to be avoided.

3. Do not fail to wash thoroughly the eating utensils of a person suspected of having consumption as soon after eating as possible, using boiling water for the purpose.

4. Do not change the unwashed clothing of consumptive patients with similar clothing of other persons.

5. Do not fail to catch the bowel discharges of consumptive patients in diarrhœa in a vessel containing corrosive sublimate one part, water one thousand parts.

6. Do not fail to consult the family physician regarding the social relations of persons suffering from suspected consumption.

7. Do not permit mothers suspected of having consumption to nurse their offspring.

8. Diseased pets (animals or birds) are quite susceptible to tuberculosis; therefore do not expose them to persons afflicted with consumption; also do not keep, but destroy at once, all household pets suspected of having consumption, otherwise they may give it to human beings.

9. Do not fail to thoroughly cleanse the floors, walls, and ceilings of the living and sleeping rooms of persons suffering from consumption at least once in two weeks.

By order of the board.

HERMANE CLARK, Secretary.

Ten thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed for distribution.

'TIS SALVATOR'S LORILLARD

BUT IT BRINGS LITTLE HONOR TO THE VICTOR.

HIS STABLE COMPANION, KERN, USED FOULLY TO PREVENT OTHER RACERS FROM HAVING A CHANCE.

It was Lorillard day at Monmouth Park yesterday, and the usual great crowd was present to see this, one of the richest of the three-year-old prizes of the year, run for. A good crowd of youngsters were out for it, Mr. Haggin starting both Salvator and Kern, the Dwyer Brothers Longstreet, Mr. Withers the Faverdale colt, Mr. Cassatt Eric, Mr. McCarthy Sorrento, Mr. Rye Long Dance, and Mr. Littlefield Jubal. It was expected to be a battle for blood between Salvator, who was ridden by Isaac Murphy, Longstreet, piloted by Garrison, and the Faverdale colt. It was known that nothing in the world would please Garrison better than to "get square" with the Haggin party by beating Salvator, because he had been refused the mount on that colt and McLaughlin substituted in the race for the Realisation Stakes. Fitzpatrick has no love for Garrison, and was as anxious to beat him as Garrison was to beat Salvator. Beside this there was honor and a good money prize to whoever won. There was also heavy betting, so that all the elements for a good race were at hand.

Unfortunately, the race was marred by a series of mishaps, which detracted largely from the interest in the race, except to such as looked upon it pursily as a gambling incident and who had backed Salvator to win and Longstreet for the place. Starter Caldwell was in very poor form, and made one of the poorest starts he has made this year in the race. He sent the horses off in a very straggling fashion, the Californian, Sorrento, having the best of it and Longstreet some three lengths the worst. Besides, all but Longstreet were well in their stride when the flag fell. Sorrento, having been given a flying start, was forced to show the way, with Long Dance, Kern, Salvator, and Eric close up, Jubal coming next, followed by the Faverdale colt, with Lohgstreet, three lengths away, bringing up the rear. The horses ran in about this order for a mile, the first three-quarters of the journey being no race at all, all the jockeys riding under waiting orders and obeying their instructions so well that the mile was covered in the slow time of 1:46.

In the next furlong an incident happened which benefited in the liveliest kind of dissatisfaction all around and which might have resulted in a serious accident. A stacie boy named Brant was riding Kern. The horses had begun racing. Sorrento had given up his place as leader to Salvator, in regard to which Jockey Kern, the Faverdale colt, next the rail Eric, Sorrento, and Longstreet, the latter on the outside of the track. It may have been Brant's instructions to try and make a hot pace and "kill off" any dangerous leaders in the early part of the race. Kern, who is a saiting plater, may have been started for no other purpose. The boy was certainly not instructed to "kill" the other horses in the race, except in so far as the word applies to wearing out a dangerous opponent in a race. But Brant apparently took the word to mean slaughter horses and jockeys indiscriminately. So, seeing that Salvator had the lead as the horses swung into the big turn, he deliberately pulled upon Kern and ran diagonally across the track on his outer rail in front of the rest of the field. All the jockeys had to pull up as the result of this murderous trick, and Salvator could alone go on about his business. He had the race in hand from that point on and won about as he pleased.

After Brant's almost devilish action the first horse to get into his stride was the Faverdale colt and Longstreet next. The rest of the lot were practically out of it. Eric, Sorrento, and Long Dance having to be pulled up sharply in order to prevent a collision with Kern. This left but the three in it. Fitzpatrick and Garrison both sat sail for Salvator but the performance of Kern's rider made it impossible for them to ever get near enough to Salvator to make a race with him. So it became a procession home, for though Longstreet passed the Faverdale colt easily enough he was beaten very easily by three lengths by Salvator. The Faverdale colt was five lengths behind Longstreet, Eric three behind the Faverdale colt, with Sorrento, Jubal, Long Dance, and Kern coming home in the order named. The time, 2:37½, was very slow, two seconds slower than that made by Eurns in the race for the Shrewsbury Handicap.

After the race all the jocksys comulained of Brant's foul riding and an investigation of the case was instituted by the stewards. Garrison proved beyond doubt that he was fouled deliberately by Mr. Haggin's stable boy, as did the other jockeys. After the investigation the Executive Committee decided that the horse Kern had been foully ridden and his race was ruled off the course. They also decided that the complaint was made too late to affect the award of the race to Salvator. Has it been investigated in time there is little doubt that the objection would have been taken from Mr. Haggin and given to the Dwyer Brothers. Such action would have been eminently proper, for while Salvator won the race, as he did, very easily, he was helped to do it by the foul riding of another horse in the same interest. Had Longstreet been in condition to get to Salvator when he broke to make his run there is not little doubt that he would have given the big chestnut colt as hard if not a harder race than Tenny gave him when he beat him for the Realisation at Sheepshead Bay, though Mr. Haggin got the money.

The unfortunate incident caused a vast amount of comment among horsemen last evening. No one believes that Mr. Haggin would directly countenance an attempt to deliberately throw down the horses of a competing owner in a race, but grossly careless he was in the choice of the fact that he engaged Garrison for a jockey for the Realization and then prevented him from riding Longstreet, who was unquastionably a dangerous opponent as to-day's race shows, and then put Kern, Senator Sloan's colt, to pilot another opponent, Tenny, that Statesman starting his sailing plater Philander, and thus preventing Hamilton from riding Tenny. These goesips also recall his declaration to win the Titan Stakes with Fresno at Jerome Park last Fall, and thus the winning with Salvator of both events, when the latter is ethics was the wild West; it isn't in the East among true sportsmen. Out West the man who gets the first "drop" on his enemy is considered a hero. They think differently in civilized countries.

The other great race of the day was the Shrewsbury Handicap, also at a mile and a half, in which Eurus, the Suburban winner of 1887, was pitted against Racsland, this year's Suburban winner. Three others, Inverwick, Diablo, and Hyporite, all horses out of condition, started in the race, but played no important part in it. To be sure Diablo, and Inverwick ran first and second for a mile and a quarter, Eurns hsing third and Racsland fourth, but when pressure was applied in the home stretch for a bit of real racing they both quit absolutely. Then Eurns went to the front and won this race in a common canter by five lengths from Racsland, and Hayward didn't once have to call on the ugly eon of Eolne to show the great speed he possessed. Racsland struggled gamely, but the best Garrison could gat him to do was to defeat the gracsful Inverwick by three lengths. Diablo passed ne if he needed a long rest and as if it was a cruelty to work him much longer without giving him one. Mr. Laugleid can well afford to let up on so good, faithful, sturdy, and honest a horse as he is for some time to come. Better rest than he have broken down under injudicious racing.

The first race of the day was a run of a mile and an eighth, which brought nine horses to the post, and was won in the easiest possible fashion by Mr. Belmont's filly Belinda, who was never headed from the fell of the flag until she had passed home by the winner of the race by two and a half lengths. The mare has developed "in-and-out" running proclivities which put her in the same category with Reporter, Eurus, and a log of selling platers. Strideaway, Biggonet, and Ban Cloche made the running and maintained her to a mile, and the end of that distance Ban Cloche had had enough of it, and fell out of the race. Then Burch, who came up very strong from the rear, was left to fight the race out for the place with Biggonet. The latter just managed to get home in front of Burch, who was a couple of lengths in front of Strideaway. The rest of the field was beaten off, while Lslex refused to try.

For the July Stakes for two-year-olds, which was the second race of the day, a field of five answered the call to the saddling paddock. The prize went to the Louisiana Lottery Morris Stable's representative, the erratic Cayuga, who took up the top weight on this occasion and won the race without the least trouble by two lengths from Gloaming, who just managed to beat Banquet out for the honors. The betting was a popular one, for Cayuga was the favorite in the betting. A lot of money went on Mr. Withers's Stonehenge-Ecoola colt, who ran prominently for a half mile and then quit and finished a very poor fourth.

There having been twenty-one entries for the selling race of five furlongs, which was the fifth race on the card, the association decided to divide the race, as it was hsafe to start so large a field, and so eleven of the lot started in the first half of the race, which was won in rum-ning style by W. Cook, a Western horse which was entered to be sold for $1,000. He was bid up to $1,950 by Col. S. D. Bruce and finally honght in by Edward Corrigan for $2,000, Corrigan representing the nominal owner, J. F. Castle, for the track gossip that Corrigan is the soting manager, as he also is for his own stable, and is reputed to be for David Waldo, whose filly Irma H., was heavily backed on her race of last Saturday, though Haramboure and Violante were the two nominal favorites. Irma H. didn't appear to try a yard in the race, though the two favorites did ttv. Horambourn ran the better of the two by far, and though beaten by three lengths, managed to beat Utility two lengths for the place. Violante was prominent only to the head of the stretch, when she ran white, and could get no better than eighth place at the finish. Irma H. finished sixth, just behind Houssionic and Bob Furey. Caputet, who was a rank outsider in the betting, was left as the post.

Killey Brown was the favorite in the betting for the second half of the divided race, with Long Jack, ridden by Garrison, the second choice. It was as easily a won race for Sonrire as the first half was for G. W. Cook. Anderson hustling her home three lengths in front of Sunshine, Fred B., Garmanic, and Village Maid, who made a driving race for the place. They finished in the order named and only inches apark, and it required the pasting of the official numbers to let the public knew which horse had secured the place money. Long Jack brought up the rear, the general impression being that Garrison didn't try very hard to win with him, for he was in good position for the first three-eighths of the race, and then fell to the rear for no apparently good reason.

The seventh and last race of the day was a brush of three-quarters of a mile, in which a half dozen maidan two-year-olds were the contestants. Of the lot the Morrie colt Telephona was the favorite, though the Western filly Marie K., pressed him very closely. The race was by far the best one of the day, resulting in the hottest kind of a finish between Middlestone, Gretna, Cliffwood, and Marie K., who finished in the order named, losing apark. They were stretched across the track in the order named with Middlestone on the outside of the track, nsarest the judges, and Marie K. on the field side. Marie K., Cliffwood, and Telephone ran together in front from the start, while Middlestone, who had a very poor start, looked to be entirely out of the race before a quarter of a mile had been run, he being then twenty lengths behind all the rest. But Fitzpatrick wouldn't give up the race, and continued to nurse his colt along until the home stretch was reached, gaining slightly on the field at each stride. Once straightened in the stretch Fitzpatrick gave the colt a taste of the whip and a tonch with the spur, and the colt rushed up to the leaders, whose riders were watching one another, never thinking of Mr. Grait's colt as a contending element. But he was, and a very livsiy one, for in the last jump Fitzpatrick managed to get him home first, ann just win the race by the shortest of noses. The favorite, Telephone, finished fifth, the unnamed Fremium colt bringing up the rear.

Details of the day's racing and betting are given herewith:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to saoond. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57.

A. Belmont's b. f. Belinda, 4 years, by Kingfisher.
Bellona, 109 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
W. S. Jannings's b. m. Biggonet, 6, 109..(Hamilton) 2
J. J. McCafferty's b. g. Burch, aged, 114.....(Littlefield) 3

Strideaway, 108; Sanorita, 104; Ban Cloche, 115; Lelex, 115; Singgard, 113, and Barrister, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Lelex, 3 to 1; Senorita, 5 to 1; Belinda and Singgard, 6 to 1 each; Ban Cloche, 7 to 1; Biggonet, 8 to 1; Burch, 10 to 1; Strideaway, 20 to 1, and Barrister, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Lelex and Senorita, 7 to 5 each; Singgard and Belinda, 2 to 1 each; Ban Cloche, 2½ to 1; Biggonet, 3 to 1; Burch, 4 to 1; Barrister and Strideaway, 5 to 1 each.

SECOND RACE.—The July Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

J. A. & J. H. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, by Iroquois.
Letola, 122 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
George Hearst's b. f. Gloaming, 107...(Hamilton) 2
W. L. Scott's b. c. Banquet, 117.....(Hayward) 3

The Ecoola colt, 110, and Nashota, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cayuga, 9 to 5; the Ecoola colt, 11 to 5; Gloaming, 3 to 1; Banqnet, 6 to 1, and Nashota, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Cayuga, 1 to 2; the Ecoola colt, 7 to 10; Gloaming, 4 to 5; Banquet, 8 to 5, and Nashota, 10 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—The Shrewsbnry Handicap; a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $600 to second. One mile and a half. Time—2:35.

A. J. Cassatt's b. h. Eurus, 6 years, by Eolus.
Majestic, 124 pounds.....(Hayward) 1
A. Belmont's b. g. Raceland, 4, 126.....(Garrison) 2
D. D. Withers's br. c. Inverwick, 4, 123..(Anderson) 3

Diablo, 105, and Hypocrite, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Raceland, 1 to 2; Eurus and Inverwick, 6 to 1 each; Diablo, 8 to 1, and Hypocrite, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Raceland, no betting; Inverwick, 6 to 5; Eurus, 7 to 5; Diablo, 2 to 1, and Hypocrite, 5 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lorillard Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $250 each, half forfeit, with $10,000 addad, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. One mils and a half. Time—2:37½.

J. R. Haggin's ch. c. Salvator, by Prince Charlie-Salina, 118 pounds.....(J. Murphy) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, 118..(Garrison) 2
D. D. Withers's br. c. by Sensation-Faverdale, 118.....(Fitzpatrick) 3

Eric, 118; Sorrento, 118; Jubal, 118; Long Dance, 118, and Kern, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Salvator, 3 to 5; the Faverdale colt, 7 to 1; Longstreet, 6 to 1 each; Sorrento and Eric, 15 to 1 each; Long Dance, 20 to 1; Jubal, 25 to 1, and Kern, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Salvator, 1 to 4; Longstreet, 6 to 5; the Faverdale colt, 7 to 5; Eric, 3 to 1; Long Dance, 5 to 1; Jubal and Sorrento, 6 to 1 each, and Kern, 15 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; sailing allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01½.

Dilla Edwards's b. m. Lelex, aged, 103.....(Anderson) 3
Housatonic, 111; Bob Furey, 100; Irma H., 108; Lake View, 109; Violante, 94, and Cannlet, 103; Martha, 111, and Cepniet, 97, finishae as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Haramboure, 3 to 1; Violante, 4 to 1; Lake View, Utility, and Housatonic, 5 to 1 each; Irma H., 8 to 1; Bob Furey, 12 to 1; G. W. Cook and Bob Furey, 12 to 1 each; Martha, 20 to 1, and Canulet, 30 to 1.

For Place—Against Haramboure, 6 to 5; Utility and Violante, 2 to 1 each; Housatonic, 2 to 1; Lake View, 2½ to 1; Irma H., 3 to 1; Century, 4 to 1; Bob Furey and G. W. Cook, 5 to 1 each; Martha, 8 to 1, and Canulet, 12 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $250, for all ages; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

Davis & Hall's b. f. Sourire, 3 years, by Eolus-Sans Sonci, 103 pounds, $1,500.....(Anderson) 1
Castle Sloan's ch. f. Sinaida, 3, 98.....(Littlefield) 2
George Forbes's b. h. Fred B., 6, 129.....(Butler) 3

Germanic, 106; Village Maid, 103; Kitty Pease, 108; Rustler, 106; Nugget, 100, and Long Jack, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kitty Pease, 13 to 5; Long Jack, 8 to 1; Fred B. and Sonrire, 4 to 1 each; Village Maid, 5 to 1; Germanic, 10 to 1 each; Sunshine and Rustler, 20 to 1 each.

For piece—Against kitty Pease and Long Jack, even money each; Fred B., 7 to 5; Sonrire, 8 to 5; Village Maid, Germanic, and Nugget, 4 to 1 each; Sunshine, 6 to 1, and Rustler, 8 to 1.

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse $750, for maiden, two-year-olds; entrance money, $125, to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

W. Gratz's b. c. Middlestone, by Billet-Bettie Lewis-Leonatus.....(Fitzpatrick) 1
Davis & Hall's ch. f. Gretna, 110.....(Hamilton) 2
Jeter Waldsn's b. c. Cliffwood, 113.....(Taylor) 3

Marie K., 110; Telephone, 113, and the Fremium colt, 113, finished as named.

Batting.—To win—Against Telephone, 8 to 5; Marie K., 2 to 1; Cliffwood and Middlestone, 5 to 1 each; Gretna and the Fremium colt, 3 to 1 each.

For place—Against Telephone, 1 to 2; Marie K., 4 to 5; Cliffwood and Middlestone, 2½ to 1 each; Gretna and the Fremium colt, 3 to 1 each.

SPOKANE BADLY BEATEN.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Spokane, the Montana wonder, sadly needs a rest, for at Washington Park to-day, in the race for the Drexel Stakes, he was badly beaten by a pretty poor lot of horses that he far outclasses. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for maidsn two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Extravagance, 113 pounds, (allen,) won; Mount Lebanon, 113, (Stovai,) second, and Mary Malloy, 113, (Boulis,) third. Time—1:16¼. Betting—5 to 1 Extravagance, 4 to 1 Mount Lebanon

SECOND RACE.—Purse; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Ed Mack, 118 pounds, (Stovai,) won; Lady Campbell, 94, (Lilley,) second, and Bravo, 104, (Covington,) third. Time—1:45 4-5. Betting—2 to 5 Ed Mack, 30 to 1 Lady Hemphill.

THIRD RACE.—The Drexel Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile. Joe Courtney, 115 pounds, won; Champagne Charlie, 112, (Lilley,) second; Come to Taw, 120, (Blaylock,) third. Vengeer, 118; Spokane, 126; Heron, 118, and Annie Blackburn, 106, finished in the order named. Time—1:41¼. Betting—5 to 2 Spokane, 3 to 1 Joe Courtney, 7 to 1 Champagne Charlie, 12 to 1 Come to Taw, 20 to 1 each Heron and Annie Blackburn, and 50 to 1 Vengeer.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and seventy yards. Gilford, 107 pounds, (Stovai,) won; Castaway, 98, (Stevenson,) second, and Bridgelight, 106, (Lilke,) third. Time—1:45 4-5. Betting—5 to 5 Gilford, 2 to 1 Castaway.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Sea Breeze—Twinkle, 103 pounds, (Stovai,) won; Cupid, 119, (Lilley,) second, and Reward, 101, (Hunt,) third. Time—1:15 1-5. Betting—7 to 1 Brandetta, second heat—Brandetta won easily. No betting.

BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

This will be the ninth day at the Brighton Beach meeting. A good programme is announced, the entries and weights for the several races being as follows.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; sailing allowances. One mile. Brait, 120 pounds; Young Duke, 115; Trifler, 113; Kittrell, Galina Dan, and Lancaster 112 each; Donald, Calera, Bambridge, Palatka, Osceola, Henry George, Brynwood, Lucy H., Glendale, the Janet Murray colt, Longitude, Davo S., Tornado, and Columbine, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $

GIANTS WIN VERY EASILY

PITTSBURG PLAYERS COULDN'T BAT KEEFE'S CURVES.

AS A RESULT NOT ONE OF THE VISITORS SCORED AND NEW-YORK WON 9 TO 0—OTHER GAMES.

It was a New-York day on the New Polo Grounds yesterday. The Giants took a lead of 7 runs in the first two innings, increased that advantage as the game were on, and finally came off the winners by the famous score of 8 to 0. From start to finish only one club was in the race, and the Pittsburgs never had a fifty-to-one chance.

Keefe was in fine trim, and this assertion can be verified if any person takes the trouble to make inquiries of the Pittsburg players. Only four of the latter struck out, but the men were unable to hit the ball safely, only three hits being charged against the New-York twirler. To add to the latter's effectiveness the Giants, with the exception of Whitney and Richardson, all put up a strong game, especially Ewing. He had a dozen chances—eleven outs and one assist—and he accepted all without an error of any description. It was a great achievement worthy of a great catcher, and the genial backstop was applauded vociferously. Staley, the Pittsburg pitcher, was hit hard, but the support given him was enough to discourage a man with an abundance of patience. Only 1,800 persons paid to see the game, but double that number witnessed the contest from neighboring beer gardens and Dead-Head Hill. Baseball here is at fever heat, but until the roof is erected on the grand stand the attendance will not be very large. Of course, the army of "cranks" will turn out en masse, but the sensible patrons of the game see no reason why they should risk being overcome by the heat or having their faces and necks sunburned like crimson.

The Giants opened the game in a lively manner. Gore, Tiernan, and Ewing, the three leading batsmen, led off with base hits. With the bases all occupied Ward went out, Dunlap to Kuehne, and Gore scored. Connor sent a bounder to first, and Tiernan rushed in. Richardson sent a hot one to the good Deacon at third base, which he was unable to handle, and New-York's second baseman got to first. On this error Ewing tallied. After stealing to second Richardson was sent home by Connor, who made a base hit. The lawyer managed to get to third through the kindness of Rowe, who muffed the ball when it was thrown to him by Fields, but he remained there, as Sunday caught Whitney's fly and ended the inning. In the second inning the Giants got their only tallying work. Keefe took first on an error. He was advanced on Gore's out, reached third when Tiernan hit safely, and scored on Ewing's drive fore one base. The latter was handled poorly, and the two runners faced Staley. Tiernan was thirded and Ewing at second. Ward sent a hot one, which Dunlap failed to take care of, and the occupants of third and second bases came home, making the score 7 to 0 in New-York's favor.

Akan, in the third inning, the Giants scored. O'Rourke's three-base hit and Whitney's loog fly to Sunday sent in a run. Seven man went to the bat for New-York in the eighth inning, hot only one tallied. Connor, who got his base on balls, was forced out by Richardson. O'Rourke hit easterly and Whitney took first on Snoday's muff. Keefe forced out Richardson at the plate, and Gore was sent to first on balls, sending in O'Rourke. Tiernan ended the inning on strikes. This ended the ron-getting. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Gore, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	0	0	3	0	1	Tiernan, r. f.	2	2	1	1	0
Rowe, s. s.	0	1	0	1	1	Ewing, c.	1	1	9	0	0
White, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1	Ward, s. s.	0	0	2	1	0
Fields, l. f.	0	1	1	0	1	Connor, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1	Richardson, 2b.	1	1	1	3	2
Miller, c.	0	0	1	0	1	Whitney, l. f.	2	1	2	0	0
Keehoe, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2
Staley, p.	0	0	1	0	5	Keefe, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total.	0	3	24	14	7	Total.	9	11	27	6	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New-York	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—9

Earned runs—New-York, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 4; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; New-York, 5. Two-base hits—Fields, Connor. Three-base hit—O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Miller, O'Rourke, Tiernan, Ward, Richardson. Sacrifice hits—Gore, Ward, Connor, Whitney. Double play—Ewing and Whitney. Base on balls—Off Keefe, 2; off Staley, 3. Struck out—By Keefe, 4; by Staley, 5. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CHICAGO, 10; WASHINGTON, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Very bad fielding and weak batting on the part of the Washingtone was the cause of their defeat at the hande of Chicago to-day. After the third inning, when the visitors scored 4 runs, the contest became nointeresting. There were no noteworthy features. Score:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c.	0	1	10	2	2	Ryan, r. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	V. Haltren, l. f.	2	1	2	1	0
Carney, 1b.	1	0	3	0	1	Duffy, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Wise, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	Anson, 1b.	3	1	9	1	0
Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	1	2	1	3	3
Mack, r. f.	0	0	3	2	1	Farrell, c.	1	2	4	1	0
McCoy, 2b.	0	0	6	9	1	Borns, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0
Clarke, c.	0	0	4	1	3	Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	1	0
O'Day.	0	0	1	0	0	Bastian, a. s.	0	1	1	2	0
Haddock, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total.	2	4	24	11	8	Total.	10	14	27	13	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	—10

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Ryan, Farrell, (2.) Wilmot, (2.) Stolen bases—Carney, Ryan, Van Haltren, Pfeffer, (3.) Burns. Double play—Ryan and Pfeffer. First base on balls—Off O'Day, 4; off Gumbert, 3. Struck out—By O'Day, 2; by Haddock, 1; by Gumbert, 1. Passed ball—Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, 10; INDIANAPOLIS, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Indianapolis outbatted Philadelphia to-day, hnt lost the game through miserable fielding. Gleason was his hard at times, hnt the fine character of his support kept down the run-getting. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	IND'NAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Seery, l. f.	2	2	0	0	0
Clements, c.	0	1	1	3	0	Glass'ck, s. s.	0	1	4	5	1
Hallman, s. s.	0	3	3	7	0	Denny, 3b.	1	1	3	0	1
Ryers, 2b.	1	0	1	4	0	Kinsl., 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Thom'son, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Bockley, c.	0	0	2	1	1
Mulvey, 3b.	2	1	0	4	0	Daily, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Fogarty, c. f.	2	0	3	0	0	Myers, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Farrar, 1b.	2	2	9	0	1	McGehv'r, f.	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0
						Boyle, p.	1	0	0	3	1
Total.	10	9	27	16	4	Total.	8	10	27	18	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	2	—10	
Indianapolis	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—8	

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Indianapolis, 3. Two-base hits—McGeachy, Bassett. Home run—Seery. Stolen bases—Wood, Myers, Mulvey, Fogarty, Farrar, (2.) Double play—Bassett, Glasscock, and Kinsler. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 8; off Gleason, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Boyle, 1. Struck out—By Gleason, 2. Passed ball—Buckley. Wild pitch—Boyle, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BOSTON, 15; CLEVELAND, 5.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Bostone defeated the Cleveiande to-day in fine style. O'Brien, their crack pitcher, was rattled from beginning to end, and when he did manage to put the ball over the plate it was hit hard. The fielding on both sides was very ragged, Quinn and Stricker excelling in bad work. In the middle of the game Bowders took Madden's place, the contest being already won. Attendance, 3,883. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	2	2	4	0	0	Stricker, 2b.	2	2	4	4	3
Johnston, c. f.	2	0	1	1	0	Mosier, s. s.	1	0	1	2	0
Kelly, c.	0	0	4	3	2	McKean, s. s.	0	0	1	5	0
Bronth'k, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Twitchell, l. f.	2	1	2	0	0
Radford, 3b.	2	2	1	2	1	Faatz, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Nash, 3b.	4	1	2	0	0	Radford, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, s. s.	0	0	1	0	3	Tsheau, 3b.	0	1	2	4	0
Ganzel, r. f.	2	3	0	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	4	1
Madden, p.	0	1	2	2	0	O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Bowders, p.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	15	14	27	10	7	Total.	5	5	27	21	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	0	2	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	—15
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Richardson, Ganzel, Madden. Three-base hits—Genzel, Stricker. Home run—Twitchell. Stolen bases—Brown, (2,) Johnston, Richardson, Ganzel, Madden, McAleer, Radford. Double plays—Tebeau, Stricker, and Faatz; McKean, Stricker, and Faatz. First base on balls—Johnston, (3,) Broothers, (2,) Richardson, Nash, O'Brien, Zhomer, Tebeau, Twitchell, Radford, (2,) Struck out—Richardson, Zimmer, O'Brien. Passed ball—Zimmer. Wild pitches—O'Brien, 2. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Columbus	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	—10
Cincinnati	0	1	2	2	0	3	4	4	...	—16

Base hits—Columbus, 18; Cincinnati, 20. Errors—Columbus, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Weidner and O'Connor; Mullane and Baldwin.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Wilkesbarre	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	0	—10

Base hits—Jersey City, 3; Wilkesbarre, 22. Errors—Jersey City, 7; Wilkesbarre, 2. Batteries—Jersey and Buckley; Fitzgerald and Moore.

AT WORCESTER.

Hartford	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Worcester	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	6	—15

Base hits—Hartford, 7; Worcester, 18. Errors—Hartford, 4; Worcester, 2. Batteries—O'Connell and Moolis; Burkett and Wilson.

AT NEWARK.

Metropolitans	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4
Newark	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	...	—6

Base hits—Metropolitans, 8; Newark, 9. Errors—Metropolitans, 4; Newark, 2. Batteries—Carsey and Holbert; Gates and J. Sullivan.

AT LOWELL.

New Haven	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	—7
Lowell	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—New Haven, 7; Lowell, 12. Errors—New Haven, 3; Lowell, 5. Batteries—Sweasey and Sullivan; Sullivan and Gannio.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	38	19	St. Louis	46	21
Cleveland	39	28	Brooklyn	40	24
New-York	34	22	Athletic	37	25
Philadelphia	31	29	Baltimore	25	29
Chicago	30	31	Cincinnati	26	30
Pittsburg	28	36	Kansas City	29	36
Indianapolis	24	36	Columbus	21	41
Washington	14	41	Louisville	13	55

Efforts will be made to have a roof on the grand stand of the new grounds in a few days.

When completed, the New Polo Grounds will be the prettiest ball park in the country.

Rowe and White seem to have lost their speed. They do not play up to League form.

Keefe is once more in his old form. This is bad news for record makers.

Ewing's work behind the bat yesterday was a marvel of perfection.

New-York and Pittsburg will play again to-day.

The Giants are on a fair road for second place.

THE ORDER STANDS.

DUDLEY MUST SUBMIT TO AN EXAMINATION BEFORE TRIAL.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion written by Judge Daniels and concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judge Brady, affirmed the decision made in Chambers denying a motion to vacate an order for the examination of Col. W. W. Dudley as a witness before trial in his suit for libel against the Press Publishing Company. Judge Daniels says:

"This order was made on the ground that it was necessary that the defendant should examine the plaintiff as a witness in the action for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of facts requisite for framing and forming the answer. After the order was obtained, diligent efforts were made to serve it upon the plaintiff personally, but they were unsuccessful, because of the fact that he had left the State of New-York.

"This order, as long as it remains in force, must be held, as it reasonably may be from the affidavits upon which it was obtained, to have been regularly made. And if compliance by the defendant to an examination by the plaintiff as a witness under its directions before he could be obliged to serve its answers in the action. That examination was shown to be necessary to enable a knowledge of facts without which the answer could not be intelligently framed. The inability to serve the order upon the plaintiff furnished a ground, therefore, for the extension of the defendant's time to answer, and that was sufficient to entitle it to a denial of this motion."

If it is still impossible to serve, Dudley Judge Daniels says a case will be presented upon which the defendant may order a substituted service of this order, if the authority can be exercised under the provisions of the code. He adds:

"What the defendant is required to do is to proceed, as far as it may be permitted, to make the service of the order for this examination of the plaintiff effected, and if that shall fail to secure his attendance then a case will appear to arise entitling the defendant to e continued extension of its time to answer the complaint. The plaintiff, by bringing this action in this court, has subjected himself to its jurisdiction, and if he fails to comply with the order legally and properly made, after being by its service brought to the knowledge of himself or his attorneys, he may forfeit his right to proceed in the action, and even entitle the defendant to a dismissal of his compiaint. As the case now appears the order was the proper one from which the plaintiff has appealed, and if should be affirmed, with $10 costs and the disbursements."

STILL AWAITING IDENTIFICATION.

The body of the man found in the Sonnd at the foot of Wardell-street, Astoria, on Monday evening has not yet been identified. It lies in Harran's morgne in Long Island City, and Coroner Robinson has asked the aid of the New-York police in seonring its identification. The body is that of a man of about fifty-five years, with dark brown hair and gray goatee, who was evidently not accustomed to manual labor. The clothing is of good quality, consisting of fine underwear, white ehirt and collar and black tie, black diagonal coat and striped trousers, and a new pair of congress gaiters. There were no marks or pocket contents affording any clue to the identity of the man.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES.

The eighth annual National Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies will begin its session to-day at Philadelphia, in the First Regiment Armory. The Rev. Dr. Charlee F. Deems of the Church of the Strangers of this city will open the diecussions, his topic being "Loyalty to the Church." The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman will speak on "Loyalty to Duty," and the Rev. Dr. T. L. Chamberlain on "Loyalty to Christ." There will be several other addresses, one, it is expected, by Gov. Beaver. Meetinns will be held in the different Philadelphia churches during the convention.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The War Department has made public the results of the court-martial of Sergt. Gustavus A. Weber, Signal Corps. He was charged with disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline in refusing to obey the order of his superior officer to vacate a seat at a desk in the St. Louis office and in using disrespectful language. The court found him guilty of the first charge and sentenced him in the following language: "To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. The court is this instance in consonant of the loose and peculiar state of discipline existing in the United States Signal Service, as shown by evidence before the court." In reviewing the decision the Major General commanding says: "In the foregoing case of Sergt. A. Weber, Signal Corps, the sentence is inadequate under the finding of the court. The accused was found guilty of the gnsolic offense of disobedience of orders and under circumstances that tended to impair the efficiency of an important branch of the military service. In awarding this sentence the court did not base its action upon the previous good character of the accused, for does it seem to have been influenced by anything affecting him in the evidence, but states that it is thus leoient on account of the loose and peculiar state of discipline existing in the United States Signal Service." The court seems not to have been aware that not the Signal Service hnt Sergt. Weber was on trial. It seems to have overlooked the fact that even if its uncalled-for strictures were justified by the fact, (a matter which was not before the court,) it was called into existence for the purposes of correcting, by proper punishment, such infractions of discipline as were properly brought to its notice. This the court has failed to do; hnt the reviewing authority hopes that such action as has been taken will recall Sergt. Weber to that sense of soldierly snbordination which is the foundation of all discipline and efficient military service. Subject to tha foregoing remarks, the proceedings and finding are approved. Sergt. Weber will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

Gen. Howard has been informed that in view of the orders already issued for the Twenty-third Infantry to go into camp with the Michigan National Guard at Gogeac Lake, and of the orders for instructions in the three light batteries and two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, Virginia, aboamp with the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mount Gretna, no further concentration of troops in the Division of the Atlantic would take nlace this season. The Eleventh Infantry, also stationed in the Divtalon of the Atlantic, will receive such field instructions at or in the vicinity of its station and will not incur expense as to transportation, &c., as Gen. Howard may direct.

The Adjotant General has informed Gen. Crook that he is authorised to use the entire regiment of Second Infantry United States Infantry for distribution to the camps of the Iowa National Guard, instead of going to the department camp of instruction (Fort Robinson, Nebraska.) This is done with a view to increasing the efficiency of the instruction of the state troops over and above what would result from the encampment of a single company, as sacked for by the Governor of Iowa.

The Navy Departmeot has received a telegram from San Francisco confirming the reported arrival of a nomber of Coast Survey vessels there last saturday, the death of Chief Engineer Hall, and the detention of the Nipsic at Fanning Island. All of the officers have reported their homes except Dr. Norfleet, who has been ordered to the Monocacy, and Dr. White, who has been placed on waiting orders at San Francisco, with a view to being ordered to sea, at his own request.

Under recent decisions of the Major General commanding it has been held that penalty envelopes may be used by army officers in the transaction of post canteen business. Soldiers may be granted permission to wear civilian clothing outside of post limits, hnt if brought into the garrison the clothing must be turned in for custody.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene on board the New-Hampshire, at Newport, on the 15th inst., for the trial of enlisted men. The following is the detail of the court: Lieut. Commanders Leognecker, Strong, and Morgan; Lieuts. Stacey, Nichols, Wnnder, and Griffin; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Long.

Major Gen. Schofield has directed that Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, (Capt. T. J. Lloyd,) be relieved from duty at the military school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and that Company K, Seventh Infantry, (Capt. J. M. Saoons now at Fort Kinney, Wyoming, be ordered to that post instead.

Leave of absence for four months has been granted Capt. E. L. Randall, Fifth Infantry, and leaves granted inspector General Heyl and Paymaster C. C. Smith have been extended one and three months respectively.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames has been detached from tha Monocacy on the reporting of his relief and ordered to proceed homa and report arrival.

Paseed Assistant Engineer B. G. Denig has been detached from the navy yard, Portsmonth, N. H., and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to Forts McHenry and Carroll, Maryland, on temporary duty.

The officers who arrived recently at San Francisco from Samoa, except Drs. White and Norfleet, have been ordered homa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Norfleet has been detached from the Trenton and ordered to the Monocacy.

Madical Inspector Charles H. White has been detached from the Trenton and placed on waiting orders.

First Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart, First Infantry, has been ordered to appear before a retiring board.

Ensign F. J. Haesler has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy and ordered to the Boston.

Chief Engineer John H. Kelly has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Forty recruits have been ordered to the First Cavalry, in the Department of Dakota.

The Boston passed Fortress Monroe for New-York at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The United States steamer Enterprise has arrived at Southampton.

The Mohican arrived at Callao, Peru, yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A. H. Rogers, Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning, addressed the Mayor a long letter yesterday in reply to the charges of Mr. Austin Corbin that refuse from the dumping scows of his department was constantly coming ashore at Manhattan Beach. He declares that all of the refuse from the scows is dumped outside the refuse buoy, in deep sea, five miles from Stone Beacon light, five miles from West Brighton observatory, five and three-quarters miles from Sandy Hook Light, five and a quarter miles from Scotland Lightship, and six and one-half miles from Sandy Hook Lightship. It is all unloaded at the beginning of ebb tide. Thus all the precautions required by law to prevent the return of garbage to the neighboring shores are observed.

Pretty May Howard, who sang and danced in "The Corsair" and other pieces of that class, and whose marriage with young Albert Lewis in January, 1888, created a stir in professional circles and resulted in a separation before the honeymoon had reached its first quarter, has married the man on whose cholce at last she has gone off on a trip with him in a new steam yacht christened Nadjy by her on the Fourth of July. She is now the wife of George C. Kimmerly, Treasurer of the Chestnut-Street Theatre of Philadelphia, and their marriage took place in that city on Jnly 3, jnst two days after Judge O'Brien, in the Supreme Conrt of this city, had granted her plea for an absolute divorce from Mr. Lewis.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners took another look at the thirteen sets of plans for a new criminal court building that is to occupy the square between the Tombs, running from Centre to Elm street, yesterday, and after swapping opinions about them for some time concluded by referring all the plans to a commission of experts, consisting of Chief Engineer Birdsall, Croton Aqueduct; Engineer Eugene E. McLean of the Controller's department, and Superintendent of Buildings Thomas J. Brady, to examine respecting their arrangamant, ventilation, lighting from windows, and sewerage and report to the commission at an early meeting.

The four fresh-air excursions for sick children and mothers of St. John's Guild began yesterday, and will be continued on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays throughout the Summer. The free seaside hospital at New-Dorp, S. I., is also open for patients. Tickets for the excnrsions may be obtained at all dispensaries, from the Board of Health, Board of Health, and city physicians. Contributions amounting to $448 were received yesterday, awelling the total to $3,798 08, but further funds are urgently needed. Subscriptions may be sent to Treasurer Charles Schwacofer at 21 University-place.

David H. King, an old builder of 233 West Fifty-second-street, has had trouble with the Board of Health about one of his buildings. Last week he sent a note to Dr. Walter De Forest Day, the city Sanitary Superintendent, and in it was a twenty-dollar bill. Dr. Day forthwith sent a reply to the note and the bill, Emmona Clark, the Secretary of the board, and the case was laid before the District Attorney. Yesterday King came to Sanitary Headquarters to explain matters, but was so prostrated by the fear and worry over his folly that a physician was summoned to attend him and he was taken home.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of Charles G. Stevens and George F. Richardson, as trustees of the estate of Paran Stevens, against John C. Malohar and Charles E. Stevens, as executors, and Marietta R. Stevens, as executrix of the astate, denying the appeal of Mrs. Paran Stevens from an order denying a motion for a stay of proceedings while she made certain persons parties to the suit. Judge Daniels holds that as Mrs. Stevens has so long acquiesced in the action as constituted she has lost her right to change it.

A new trial was ordered yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Conrt in the suit of John G. Farnsworth" as receiver of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company. At the trial in the Circuit Court the jory brought in a verdict giving the plaintiff damages on account of the action of the Western Union in cutting the wires of the Bankers and Merchants'. Judge Daniels, who writes the opinion, holds that the plaintiff was allowed at the trial to introd nce improper evidence.

The Board of Health yesterday called the attention of the Department of Public Works and Docks to public nolsances on the water fronts of the North and East Rivers, and suggested remedies. In the East and Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Eighth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Sixty-second, and Ninety-fifth streets the sewers should either be repaired or extended to the end of the piers and obstructions removed from their mouths to prevent accumulations of deposits.

Several weeks ago Albert Orlawsky of 519 West Forty-sixth-street, who suffered from an abscess of the brain, was compelled to go to his bed in Ayer's infirmary. Yesterday, rendered frantic by his ailment, he tied a cord round the transom of a door in his apartment, stood on a chair, put a noose round his neck and shot himself in the head with a revolver. As he fell dead the rope broke and he was found lying on the floor. He had a wife and two children.

Patrons of the New-York Central Chicago express, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M., will be gratified to learn of the intended addition of a new Wagner dining car, which will be hauled from New-York to Albany, serving breakfast. The car will lie over in Albany until 4:40 P. M., and return to New-York, serving dinner on the fast Western express, arriving at the Grand Central Station at 8:50 P. M.

The appointment of a referee in the suit of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque, & Choate against the Bank of the State of New-York, to recover $198,045 50 which the firm lost through its trusted employe, Paul F. Mali, was signed yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court, which refosed to reverse the decision of the Judge in Chambers.

The contributions to the Washington Memorial Arch fund yesterday were: From the Rev. W. R. Huntington, $20; C. Howland Hill, William Findley, D. Sloane, and N. Ray Star, $1 each; in memory of the late Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Wyck, $5, R. P. Courtney, E. T. and L. R., and W. J. McKenney, $1 each, swelling the total to $46,432 06.

The General Term of the Supreme Conrt yesterday affirmed the judgment rendered in the Court of General Sessions, sentencing John R. Dunn to State prison for complicity with Richard S. Scott in the larceny of 150 one-thonsand-dollar gold certificates from the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

William Sally, who is accused of throwing Benjamin Hatton overboard from an excursion steamer and causing his death, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. He will be arraigned to plead before Judge Cowing, in Part I. of the Conrt of General Sessions, this morning.

Postmaster Van Cott is informed of the arrival of the steamship Gaelic at San Francisco, Monday, with mails from Hong-Kong, Jnne 14; Shanghai, Jnne 15, and Yokohama, Jnne 24. They are due here on Saturday. The next China mail will be made up at the General Post Office at 7 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday handed down a decision holding that the Police Commissioners cannot he compelled to reinstate as a policeman John Irving, who was dismissed from the force for fighting on Bleecker-street with Policeman Joseph McGuire.

Julius Harbinger, acting Grand Master of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, will publicly install the officers of Washington Lodge at the hall, 143 East Fifty-ninth-street, to-morrow night.

The sentence of Hermann J. Emeson, the policy man at whose place James E. Bedell lost much of his employer's money, was confirmed yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The body of a men found in the East River at Sixteanth-street yesterday morning was identified later in the day as that of Daniel C. Kennion, a laborer, who was drowned on Jnly 6.

THE TIMES has received $2 from M. W. A. for the Johnstown sufferers. Treasurer Simmons reported yesterday that the Conemaugh Valley relief fund was $311,304 09.

The decree of ex-Surrogate Rollins admitting to probate the will of Prof. William Darling was yesterday affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Ahont two hnndred of the children of the Five Points Mission will set ont at 10 o'clook this morning for their Snmmer outing in Delaware County.

Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday appointed George A. Lavelle to a olerkship in his department at $900 a year.

There will be music in Mount Morris Park this evening by Clappé's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Mr. Edwarde Pierrepont and Mrs. Pierrepont have gone to Colorado Springs for the Summer.

Mr. R. J. Horner of R. J. Horner & Co. sails to-day on the City of Paris.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a drowned man was found at the foot of Irving-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, npon whose person were two letters directed to William Seeley, Ontario, Seneca County, N. Y. One was a request for a restaurant bill owed to Seeley by Mrs. A. Johnston of Ontario. The man was about forty-five years old, and was clad in a gray suit.

After attending the big picnic of the Grand Army man of Brooklyn on Monday night at Broadway Park, Edward Carr want to his home on Atlantic-avenue. He had not been ten minutes in the house when he died. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Lawrence Van Degen, aged thirty-two years, who lived at Butler-street and Rogers-avenne, Brooklyn, while at work on a scaffolding at 384 Grand-avenue yesterday fell to the ground and died before an ambulance arrived.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn has the refusal of property at Bedford and Atlantic avenues for the site of its new armory.

Thousands of Grand Army comrades with their wives, children, and friends thronged Broadway Park, Brooklyn, at the closing hours of the two days' reunion yesterday. A Rhode Island clambake was given in the afternoon, and then there were all kinds of athletic sports and races, for which prizes were given the winners. A drill was also given in regular war-time style. At night there was a concert and dancing followed.

LONG ISLAND.

An interesting legal fight is in progress in Babylon, L. I., between David S. S. Sammis and the heirs of the Carll estate. It is all about a strip of land adjoining Fire Island-avenue. Alonzo Smith recently purchased from the Carll estate ten acres of land at this point. Mr. Sammis, it is claimed, purchased a seven-and-a-half-acre strip east of the land recently purchased by Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith wants his ten acres and Mr. Sammis wants his seven-and-a-half acres, but the trust is not large enough, according to recent surveys, to meet the demands of both.

Richmond Hill Lodge, No. 311, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, will hold their fifth annual reunion and festival at Paul Bauer's Casino, Coney Island, next Saturday, going by iron steamboats from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, and from Pier 1.

Several fields of potatoes on Shelter Island are suffering from the blight, and the late crop it is said will be almost a failure.

The steamer Peconic, Capt. Mark Griffing, this season has taken over 5,000,000 hnnkers. In one day 500,000 were taken.

Work will soon begin on the erection of a big hotel on Bayville Beach.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Thomas Wall, aged forty years, of Yonkers, while watching the departure of a moonlight excursion party from that place last night, fell overboard and was drowned.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Elijah Debbins, the seven-year-old son of a boatman, who had been missing for several days, was found in the Morris Canal at Jersey City yesterday.

Edgar W. Lobher, cashier of the Elsar Enler Company in Hoboken, has disappeared with $500 of the firm's money.

The Court of Errors will not decide the Jersey City charter appeal till the next term of court.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—O'BRIEN, J.—Motions calendar and motions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned until Tuesday, July 16.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjonrned sine die.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjoorned sine die.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjonrned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjonrned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 532, contested will of Patrick Trenor, and No. 516, contested will of T. J. Monroe, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of T. C. Van Brunt, Catherina Xavier, A. M. Jones, and Elian Burns, at 10 A. M.: Wilhelmina Mensel and J. A. Beer, otherwise known as Leonard Cox, at 10

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—SEDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MERRY WAR.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIDGES.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The steady decrease in the surplus reserve of the associated banks of New-York is causing a good deal of speculation as to the manner in which the Treasury will meet the situation that is apparently being brought about. How serious that situation may become it is difficult to say. Our own impression is that there has not been an amount of risky speculation sufficient to produce any very formidable difficulty, and that the withdrawal of gold to the other side, and the preparations for the drain westward that is known to be inevitable, either have checked or will check speculation in time. But in the ordinary course of business a situation is sure to arise sooner or later in which the Treasury will be called on and will probably be compelled to resort to extraordinary measures to restore to business the money taken from it by excessive taxation. As there has been no change in the law, or in the powers of the Treasury, probably Mr. WINDOM will have to do very much what his predecessors found themselves forced to do—buy what bonds they could and increase the deposits with the banks. But this policy is an exceedingly unhealthy and inadequate one, and the longer it is pursued the worse it tends to become. The only real remedy is the reduction of taxation, leaving the money where it belongs, in the hands of the people, and in that reduction those taxes should be first taken off that weigh on industry. Foremost of these are the taxes on the materials of manufacture. "Paint for an inch thick, to that complexion shall you come at last."

Experience has led State Assessor ELLIS to the sound conclusion that all taxes on personal property ought to be abolished. We have long held and advocated that opinion. Only a small part of this kind of property is reached for purposes of assessment, and the tax is mostly evaded. The result is that what remains bears very unequally. Estates in trust, upon which in many cases widows and orphans are dependent, are fully taxed. The most conscientious class of citizens pay their share, and the rich and especially the unscrupulous escape. If real estate alone were assessed, no more money would have to be raised for public purposes and it would be paid unsubstantially by the same persons as now, but the burden would be much more fairly and equitably distributed. Mr. ELLIS thinks such a policy would be unpopular with the farmers. That may be, but it would be in their interest and for their relief all the same, if they did but know it. But it would be well if the revenue for State purposes could be raised from general sources, apart from the direct assessment of property, and then the counties might be allowed to decide for themselves whether they would assess both real estate and personal property or the former only.

If anybody should recall a few years from now the opposition that Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN is making to execution by electricity, on the ground that it is unconstitutional as a "cruel and unusual punishment," it will seem supremely ridiculous. There is scarcely a difference of opinion among experts as to death by electricity, properly applied for the purpose of producing death, being instantaneous and painless. To any person of sense it is plain that it is much less cruel and barbarous than hanging. The punishment for murder is death, not necessarily hanging, and it is not an unusual punishment. The mitigation of the method of inflicting it will hardly make it unusual within the meaning of the Constitution.

Japan's resolution to adopt Count OKUMA'S spirited policy, and to conduct treaty negotiations separately with the Western powers instead of submitting to the system of co-operative diplomacy by which her interests were formerly sacrificed, appears to be justified by successful results in Europe as well as on this continent. A convention identical in all essential details with the new American treaty—an outline of which was recently given in these columns—has been concluded with Germany, and was signed at Berlin on the 11th of June by Prince BISMARCK and the Marquis SAIONJI, representing the respective empires. Although the terms of this instrument are less liberal than those recently conceded by Mexico, they are decisively significant of the readiness of a leading European nation to acquiesce in Japan's claim to absolute independence, and will materially assist her efforts in the direction of complete autonomy.

We pointed out several days ago some indications that the Government and people of Mexico were not favorably impressed by the movement in this country for the exclusion of Mexican silver-lead ores and the discouragement of international trade. It was suggested in Mexico that a reversal of the Treasury ruling would in all probability divert to European countries not only the ore trade in question but also trade in other commodities. Our dispatches of this morning from Mexico state that if the ruling should be reversed a combination of European and Mexican capitalists would build smelting works in Northern Mexico and send the metal to Europe. Already a syndicate of European capitalists has taken steps toward the investment of $2,000,000 in smelting works in Coahuila, and if our Treasury Department consents to serve the selfish interests of the carbonate ring another factory will be set up at Aguas Calientes. The Germans long to obtain control of this industry and of the trade arising from it, and German bankers are encouraging their countrymen in Mexico to make ventures in this direction. But the loss of this very considerable trade in ore, the loss of the related trade in other commodities, and the ruin of a smelting industry on this side of the line in which our citizens have invested $10,000,000, are matters of no consequence to the carbonate ring and its politicians, who urge that the Secretary of the Treasury should act their bidding and for their pecuniary benefit reverse a ruling that has been sustained for years and has recently been commended by the unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Nobody will dispute the pluck and manliness of Lord DUNRAVEN'S attitude, as shown by the letters published to-day. Although he accepts the full responsibility for the failure of the races for the *America's* cup, it is plain that the authorities of the Royal Yacht Squadron have defeated those races. Lord DUNRAVEN shows conclusively that his action is not dictated by fear of the *Volunteer* in expressing a particular desire to meet that famous sloop in a contest for a trophy of the same value as the more famous emblem. The *Valkyrie* is coming out and coming to sail in all the events in which she is eligible, and her performances on the other side show that our seventy-footers will have quite all they can do to beat her. The project insures a very lively yachting season.

THE INDIFFERENT STAGE.

According to an experienced observer, whose affiliations are Republican, and for whose opportunities the *Sun* vouches, Mr. HARRISON has reached a state of mind characterized by the deepest indifference to the annoyances by which he has been assailed. We do not quite like to quote the phrase used by this observer to indicate the extent of the President's don't-care-ativeness. It is a very harsh and unnecessarily profane phrase as quoted by the *Sun* in its editorial columns. Suffice it to say that the President is represented as having reached a state of feeling very comfortable to himself and as not caring in the least whether he is complained of or abused by the office seekers or not. Now, in the case of an honorable man with a keen and active conscience, this state of mind would indicate that he had done his duty as he understood it, and is ready to await with calmness and bear with fortitude whatever may come of it. We are very sorry to say that this does not seem to be Mr. HARRISON'S case at all according to this observer. On the contrary he seems to think that Mr. HARRISON is contented because he has made up his mind entirely to abandon his duties and to let other people perform them, or dictate their performance, and to take the consequences. When he first came to Washington he was nearly broken down by the work of filling the offices and all that it implied. But it must not be supposed that he was worried by the difficulty of getting the best men for the places actually vacant. That would not have amounted to much because there were very few places necessarily vacant, and plenty of good men to choose from. What worried Mr. HARRISON was the work of making vacancies and then filling them so as to suit his own ideas of party advantage, which included the production of "harmony" in the party and a general state of satisfaction with himself by all concerned.

Now when there are many place seekers and few places, it is plain that "harmony" among them cannot be secured by giving places to a few and disappointing the many, and that however highly satisfied with the giver those may be who get what they want, those who do not get what they want will not be satisfied. So long as Mr. HARRISON pursued this physical impossibility, his troubles grew upon him, and bade fair to overwhelm him. But, according to the observer already quoted, he hit upon the happy thought of requiring "harmony" in advance, instead of seeking it as a consequence. He adopted the scheme of requiring the applicants for each place to fix upon the one who should have it, and to pledge themselves to be contented and grateful when it had been given to him. So long as they do not do this, Mr. HARRISON, it is reported, awaits their action in that serene frame of mind so graphically, though improperly, described by the aforesaid observer. We don't really think that this statement is quite true; at least we are sure that it is not the whole truth. We are confident that Mr. HARRISON has made a good many appointments and is all the while making them on quite another plan; that in numerous cases he selects the candidate or the faction that promises most satisfaction to himself or holds out the brightest prospect for the completion of the famous Harrison machine. As to other places, where he does not see his way clear to this fortunate consummation, undoubtedly he professes to follow the plan described, and it is a shrewd one.

It is not, however, in our judgment, an honest one. Mr. HARRISON, as President of the United States, has no right to adopt such a policy. It is not authorized by the Constitution, which he has sworn to protect and defend. It is, in effect, forbidden. He is given vast powers of appointment, but they are not given him to traffic with, or to turn over to a lot of politicians to exercise for their advantage or for his own. They are given to him to use solely and wholly for the interest of the people of the United States, and in that use he is bound to employ his best judgment, and not to trust to the uncontrolled judgment of others, much less to their greed and ambition and selfish lust of personal or party power. The indifference which Mr. HARRISON is said to feel, and, to a great extent, has unquestionably come to feel, is indifference to his public duty. Not to his duty as we or any one else interprets it, but as he has interpreted it himself, and as he voluntarily defined it in the letter by which last Summer he sought the votes of his fellow-citizens. It is tickling to the jaded fancy of political writers who are themselves without interest in the safety and progress of our free institutions to hear that the President has reached the "don't-care" stage, but to those who know, as he knows, that this contemptuous temper is felt toward his obligations as the Chief Magistrate of the greatest of republics, the statement and the fact that it correctly states are not amusing. They are shocking.

REGULATION BY RAILROAD.

The Senate committee which has been pursuing its investigation of the question of Canadian competition with our railroads has learned just one thing during its sittings in Boston. That one thing is that New-England is in favor of the policy that will promote New-England interests and is opposed to any other. We do not mean to imply that public sentiment operates differently there than elsewhere, or that self-interest is any more controlling, for it is likely that in any section whose local interests would manifestly be benefited by a certain policy the local sentiment would be found favorable to that policy, however unfavorably it might bear upon some other section or all other sections. Human nature seems to be "built that way."

It has long been a Boston notion that railroads across the continent should be so managed as to regulate commerce in such a way as to give the great New-England port her share in spite of any disadvantage of position. The natural path of traffic from the West, so far as it is destined to cross the ocean, leads to New-York. It was laid out by nature by way of the lakes and the valleys of the Mohawk and the Hudson. The line of water communication, the easy grades for railroads, and the shorter distance, so far at least as Boston is concerned, would settle that if the matter were left to competition. Commodities could be got to New-York more easily, more rapidly, and more cheaply, and to New-York they would come. Philadelphia and Baltimore could offset her advantages to some extent with the shorter distance from Chicago and St. Louis, but Boston and Portland have nothing to set against them. In all the old trunk line arrangements Boston claimed and got a differential rate on no ground whatever except that she could not keep up her share in the export trade without it. Philadelphia and Baltimore got their differentials on the score of the shorter line, though it was never demonstrated that they were on that account cheaper lines for transportation. It was a matter of regulating commerce by railroad and making it go where railroad managers agreed that it ought to go or bargained among themselves to have it go.

New-England does not like the inter-State commerce law, particularly the long and short haul restriction, because it works in favor of a normal distribution of traffic and not in favor of offsetting the disadvantage of ports that are farthest from the source of the traffic. The line to Boston and Portland being longer and more expensive than those to New-York, anything that restricts the making of abnormally low rates for long distances and making it up on intermediate traffic stands in the way of those cities getting what they consider their share of through business. They do not want railroads regulated in the interest of commerce generally, but they want the railroads to regulate the commerce in their interest and give them advantages at the expense of other people. We are not blaming them for this, but it is a question whether other people should consent to be sacrificed to sustain the commercial interests of New-England under natural disadvantages, or whether relative advantage and disadvantage should not be allowed to determine the destination of traffic.

Now, under normal conditions the longest and most expensive way of getting Western commodities to the Atlantic seacoast is around through Canada to the ports of Massachusetts and Maine, and under normal conditions those that are intended for export would not go there. But there is one Canada through line connecting with New-England railroads and seaports which is in a state of virtually chronic bankruptcy and never pays any profit, and there is another that was built mostly with public money and is in part subsidized for its operating expenses, and neither of them is subject in its through business or in its local business outside of our borders to the restrictions of the inter-State commerce law under which our through lines are forced to operate. They may compete with our lines by reducing rates to any extent they please, making it up in any way they can on their own exclusive business or not making it up at all, and thereby they may give New-England ports the advantages which they seek. This is a manifest injury to our own through lines so long as they are not free to meet the competition, but it is favorable to New-England railroad and commercial interests. Therefore New-England is in favor of letting it continue and getting that regulation of commerce in her interest from Canada railroads which she can no longer get from our own. We are not finding fault with New-England for this, nor are we advocating interference with this Canadian competition. We merely wish to make plain just how much the New-England opinion which the Senate committee has been gathering is worth for the purpose of determining a national policy on the subject.

A SENATOR'S GOOD FORTUNE.

One of the devices by which Commissioner TANNER has gleefully been reducing the surplus is technically called "rerating"—that is, the fixing of a new and higher rate of pension for certain pensioners, on the ground that the nature and extent of their disability call for a larger allowance than they have heretofore received. The use of this device has brought to public notice interesting proof of the good fortune of a Senator of the United States. The story has been told in the Washington papers, and we find it in the *Tribune* of this city as follows:

"Senator MANDERSON went back to his Nebraska home day before yesterday, and departed more than $4,000 richer than he came. The Senator has for a long time drawn a pension on account of a gunshot wound which he received while serving his country during the civil war. He found that under the law he was entitled to an increase of this pension. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Nebraska Senate came on to Washington and attended to the matter so successfully that the Pension Office not only granted the increase, but reissued the pension, which means that the Senator will receive the increased pension to date from the time the first pension was granted, making an accumulation of more than $4,000 back pension."

It is curious that the Senator did not discover that his pension was too small until TANNER gained control of the bureau, and it is interesting that TANNER without delay yielded to the argument offered by the Senator and his friend, the Sergeant-at-Arms. This is said to have been one of the "expedited" cases.

The Senator was a Colonel in the army when he resigned in April, 1865, on account of wounds received in September, 1864, as it is stated in the biographical sketch furnished by him for the Congressional Directory. He was brevetted Brigadier General "for gallant, long-continued, and meritorious service during the war of the rebellion." After his resignation he resumed the practice of law, and performed for some years the duties of District Attorney. He began his first term in the Senate in 1883, and has been re-elected. He is said to be a man of abundant means. It does not appear that as a result of his service in the army he has been prevented from leading an active life and earning a very comfortable living in public office and by the practice of his profession. For some years he has drawn the salary of a Senator.

We presume that there are persons who will say that the Senator might well have refrained from urging his new-born claim for a larger pension and $4,000 in back pay; that he should have been unwilling to permit the use in the Pension Bureau, for his own pecuniary benefit, of the influence of the office of a Senator of the United States; that he might well have been content with the accumulations and honors of an active and successful life without asking the Pension Bureau for this additional allowance and these thousands of back pay, to be taken out of the fund designed to be expended for the aid of the disabled veterans of the war. We presume there are some who in their simplicity will wonder how a well-to-do Senator, brevetted to high rank for "gallant, long-continued, and meritorious service," could have been induced to apply for this money and to take it. Indeed, there may be persons who think that it would have been better for him to strive to uphold the dignity of his high office by steadfastly refusing to put forward this claim. But are not all these persons to be classed with those obnoxious people who are unwilling that their fellow-citizens should "get on"?

The Senator had before him the example of the President and certain executive officers, who have sought in many ways to increase the incomes of their families by placing their relatives in the public service. The Senator has increased the income of his family at the expense of the Treasury; but he prefers that he himself shall be the channel through which the additional allowance comes. As for TANNER, he must feel that upon the support of one member of the Senate he can rely with perfect confidence.

DISTANT MISSIONS.

That the world is growing smaller every day is a truism joyous to globe-trotters and contractors for building railroads and laying cables, and correspondingly grievous to professional criminals and fraudulent debtors. We infer from the tone of our exchanges that there is an element of sadness in it also to the people of the United States when the diplomatic appointments are under discussion. JULES VERNE'S "Round the World in Eighty Days" represents the feasible and normal circuit of our planet now much more accurately than when it was written. There is scarcely any capital in the civilized or for that matter in the barbario world which cannot be reached from our shores, and from which—and here is the sting of the painful geographical truth—our shores cannot be reached, within the space of one calendar month. The most remote and illustrious exile which the list of our missions affords is not more distant than the space of a holiday voyage.

Such as the remoteness of these missions is, however, they supply a favorite theme for local satire in the suggestion of the names of eminent citizens who could gladly be spared to grace them, while in at least one instance the sentiment becomes national. Our esteemed contemporary Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD is favorably mentioned for nothing nearer than St. Petersburg, while the impression prevails that Pekin would afford a still more favorable field for the exercise of his talents.

Whether our esteemed contemporary enjoys this distinction or not, it is certain that the country needs an extension of its diplomatic service. STANLEY has just shown that there are still, in spite of the march of improvement, spaces in which a civilized man can be lost to the sight, whether or not he be dear to the memory of his fellow-citizens, for months or even years. The interior of Africa might well be the scene of a Government commission, such as was beloved of Mr. BLAINE in his younger and epright tier days, for the extension of our commerce. There are men, as is well known, who would accept an office that required them to do what under any other circumstances they would refuse with contempt and horror. If the north pole were to be discovered by a Government expedition the readiest way to secure that result would be to put a hardened office seeker in command of it, and promise him the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Arctic Circle when he attained the goal. How many ancient war horses would revive, at such a prospect, and either reach the pole or lay their bones within a reasonable distance of it—a result which would be equally satisfactory to the acquaintances they left behind! Much could be done with the interior of Africa, as has already been said. There is also an unexplored region in Australia of considerable extent, the establishment of an American mission at the unattained centre of which would afford an excellent method of promoting exploration and of ridding at once the White House and the State Department of importunate claimants, and the neighbors of the claimants of persons whom those neighbors would gladly resign for the national good.

We wish to deprecate, however, the practice of nominating our esteemed and religious contemporary to inaccessible diplomatic posts. The nomination to St. Petersburg, in particular, upon the express ground of the large mortality among American Ministers at that capital, is not merely unchristian, but positively brutal, firmly as the Colonel himself may and must be convinced that to die is gain. But what would become of the *Mail and Express* if the Colonel were to accept any appointment? It seems to have been designed, providentially, as the Colonel would say, that that journal should be a well spring of delight. So it was in the days of our esteemed ex-contemporary CYRUS W. FIELD. So it is in the days of our actual contemporary the Colonel; and nobody not blinded by prejudice can fail to perceive that it is the Colonel's own individuality that makes it a daily feast. It would be tempting Providence to take him from the poet of entertainment and trust to chance for a satisfactory successor.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

The stories about a conference of disgruntled Republican Senators were revived last evening by the presence at the Fifth-Avenue of Senators Allison, Hiscock, and Washburn. Allison came up from the Brevoort and called on Hiscock and Washburn, and then he and Hiscock went to the Union League Club together, where they met Collector Erhardt and Appraiser Cooper. Senator Washburn goes to Europe to-day with his daughter and her friend; Miss Wilson of Minneapolis. As Allison and Hiscock and Erhardt and Cooper have similar tastes, their visit to the Union League may have pertained as much to jollity as politics, and Washburn ought not to be very disgruntled, as he is credited with getting pretty much all he has wanted in Minnesota, and his brother Republican Congressmen from that State are supposed to be a great deal "madder" than he is. The conference of the disgruntled certainly has not yet materialized.

Magee, his wife and sister, William Thaw, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George Van Bonhurst, Chairman of the Republican Committee, Allegheny County; Ex-Senator James S. Kutan, and William A. Stewart and family, all prominent Pittsburgers, go to Europe, to-day, in the City of Paris for a three months' trip. A large party of Magee's political friends, Republican enemies of Quay, like himself, came here to see him off. Among them were E. M. Bigelow, head of the Department of Public Works of Pittsburg; James McDavitt, the Republican "boss" of Lancaster County; Senator Lines, who occupies the same place in Susquehanna County; Wilson McCandless, President of the Allegheny County National Bank, and W. A. Magee, Chris's brother, proprietor of the Pittsburg Dispatch. They are all confident of Quay's overthrow, and say that they will make it "hot" for him this Fall.

"Chris" Magee of Pittsburg was a prominent figure at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel during the past few days. He was there when Senator Don Cameron got back from Europe, and the two had a long private talk. Magee's friends give it out that they settled any little disputes they may have had and that an alliance offensive and defensive against the supremacy of Quay was formed. Magee is Quay's political rival and bitter personal enemy, and undoubtedly he would like to get Cameron to join with him to conquer Quay, but whether Cameron will do it is another thing. To fight Quay, with the Administration back of him, is to take quite a contract just now, and Quay is liable to be able to offer Cameron better terms than can Magee.

Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, the member of the National Republican Committee for Connecticut, and one of Mr. Blaine's devoted adherents, gave a dinner at Delmonico's last evening in honor of Gov. Bulkeley of the Nutmeg State. There were present, besides the Governor, a goodly array of Republican and Democratic politicians of Connecticut, Lynde Harrison, Judge Hall of the Superior Court of Williamtic, Judge Prentiss of Hartford, Samuel Read of Bridgeport, Hugh Dalley of New-Haven; George N. White of Waterbury, Fred. Brown of Waterbury, Frederick J. Blandagee of New-Haven, and John H. Tibbetts, who has just been appointed Consul at Bradford.

Elijah R. Kennedy, one of the "hold over" Brooklyn Board of Park Commissioners, feels badly because Mayor Chapin did not make him the Republican member of the new board of three Commissioners, the law creating which he claims to have got through the Legislature, and he is telling some naughty stories about Mayor Chapin's bad faith toward him. Meanwhile the members of the new board do not qualify, and it is said that they will not. So Mr. Kennedy is still Park Commissioner after all.

DETROIT ALIVE WITH MUSIC.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—The city wears a festive air this evening. The principal thoroughfares, parks, and gardens are brilliantly illuminated, while most of the public buildings and many private ones are tastefully decorated. The occasion is the ninth peninsular Saengerfest. Fully fifteen different musical societies from this State and others are participating. There is also a chorus of about 700 voices, while sixty instruments comprise the orchestra. Several eminent vocalists will also take part.

A liberal programme of choice music, vocal and instrumental, has been prepared. Two performances daily will be given during the next four days.

LARGER SALARIES NEEDED.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 9.—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association began its session here to-day and was addressed by Dr. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania. Dr. Higbee spoke first with regard to the curriculum of the public schools, saying that it should embrace all studies which form the necessary foundation of intellectual life, and which belong to man as man—referring to all, not to some, and, therefore, excinding all trades and professions as having to do only with particular pursuits of life. There are common domestic pursuits of our social life, he said, which, in many sections of a large Commonwealth need the provident care of the schools. Whenever the home life, either by neglect or by the force of circumstances, as in our larger centres of population, and among the extremely and almost homeless poor, proves to be inadequate, provision should be made for practical instruction in the general domestic industries of both sexes. It is not the trade, however, on the one hand, nor any great measure of pedagogic value on the other, but the general usefulness in way of social economy, which must warrant and characterize all efforts in this direction. Continuing, Dr. Higbee said: "The salaries of our teachers are such as to require a spirit of great sacrifice upon the part of the young if they are to spend either much time or much money in preparation. A change in this respect is imperative. It is to be hoped, the State appropriation being next year double what it was two years ago, that the salaries of our teachers will be largely increased. This increase in appropriation has not been made to lessen the zeal of local boards and to diminish their proper levy of tax. It has been made to increase the term of our schools and the salaries of our teachers. A 20 per cent. to the salaries, which can be done without doing more than hitherto, and in a short time the requisite grade of teachers will come more readily to the front. Then our normal schools, which, although hampered, have done such noble work, can safely add another year to their professional course, and furnish the State with teachers whose greater breadth of culture will give them power to put into effective use the better methods they have been taught. They themselves, receiving larger appropriations as well as the ordinary schools, owe it to the State to secure teachers in every department who may be models in their thoroughness of scholarship and skill in teaching."

MEXICO'S LEAD ORES.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.—There is a rumor current that if the United States Government reverses its ruling regarding Mexican silver and lead ores, foreign and Mexican capitalists will unite in building smelters at interior points, sending the metal to Europe instead of to the United States. Already a European syndicate has taken steps toward erecting large smelting works at Barroteran, State of Coahuila, investing $2,000,000. Probably if the ruling is reversed another large smelter will be put up at once at Aguas Calientes, thus providing the miners of that region and far up the Central Railway with home smelting facilities. It is certain that the United States will gain little by changing its lead ore policy, but Mexico will gain in the long run by doing her smelting at home, thus furnishing employment to thousands of men.

European influences here are at work in behalf of home smelting, as the Germans especially wish to capture this business, and have plenty of capital to carry out their plans. German banking houses are at present backing up their countrymen engaged in business here, and everything that capital, brains, and energy can do to keep Americans out of the Mexican trade is being done. German houses in the interior cities refuse to order American goods of American commercial travelers, but will trade with German salesmen. Europeans fear that the Americans will succeed in capturing this market, but think they can beat the "Yankees" by giving long credits and by hard work, and it looks as if they had a fighting chance.

A PAIR OF HILL'S PETS.

ALBANY, July 9.—The two vacancies in the Emigration Commission at the Port of New-York, caused by the death of George J. Forrest and the resignation of Charles N. Taintor, now a Police Justice, were filled to-day by Gov. Hill. His appointees are Gen. Daniel D. Wylie and Edgar L. Ridgway, both of whom are tolerably well known by certain transactions of theirs in the past. Gen. Wylie is appointed in place of Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Ridgway in place of Mr. Taintor. It is needless to say that they are both Democrats.

Gen. Wylie was Commanding General on the staff of Gov. Robinson and Chief of Artillery on Gov. Hill's staff for a brief time. He was mixed up in the so-called armory frauds, which were investigated by a legislative committee a few years ago, but which for some reason were never fully cleared up. In fact, the whole subject may be said to have been hushed up.

Mr. Ridgway was dabbling in business on the Produce Exchange when Gov. Hill appointed him an Aqueduct Commissioner in 1886. His connection with the tainted record of that commission is not forgotten; neither is the fact that in response to a strong popular demand the commission was legislated out of existence.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg is at the Everett House.

Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Commander F. J. Higginson, United States Navy, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Emilio de Murnaga, Spanish Minister at Washington, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and Col. Oliver H. Payne are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and ex-Congressman William Whitney of Massachusetts are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Melbourne H. Ford of Michigan and A. Barton Hepburn of Canton, N. Y., are at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Lucius F. Hubbard of Minnesota and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Gilsey House.

EXPLOSION IN NORTH TARRYTOWN.

SING SING, July 9.—Three explosions of some patent powder very much resembling dynamite and manufactured by the Rand Drill Company at North Tarrytown wrecked a brick building in which it was being packed for shipment this morning about 10:30 o'clock. This building, which stood on the shore of the Hudson River, was about 30 by 15 feet in dimensions and in it at the time were William Gill, Charles Carney, and James Walbreck, the last two boys. No one seems to know what caused the explosion, but about three hundred pounds of the explosive were in some way set off and set fire to the building. The fire finished what the force of the explosion commenced, and, although the Fire Department turned out, the building is a total ruin. It was so detached from other buildings belonging to the company that none of them were injured in the least. The force of the explosion was felt in Tarrytown and North Tarrytown. The boy Carney had one of his hands burned, but he was the only person injured. The loss was probably $1,000.

RETIRING CITY BONDS.

Jersey City's Board of Finance has announced a reduction of $502,000 in the city's debt by redeeming $402,000 of the city of Bergen and Hudson City improvement, water, and public school bonds which mature this month. Provision has also been made to meet another $100,000 of improvement bonds not yet presented. The entire lot bear 7 per cent. interest. None of these bonds will be renewed.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The body of James Warren, the Adjutant on the staff of Geo. William Walker (Filibuster Walker) during his expedition to Nicaragua in 1855, was consigned to the earth in the plot of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cypress Hills Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Mr. Warren was born in Quincy, Mass., in 1827 and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Dr. Joseph Warren, the Revolutionary patriot, who lost his life during the battle of Bunker Hill. During the late rebellion he was a member of the Third New-York Independent Battery, serving through the war. Subsequently he became prominent as a Free Thinker, and later as a Spiritualist, having written several books on Spiritualism. No services were held at his residence, 198 Henry-street, but the burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic was read at the grave by Commander McEntee of Dahlgren Post, No. 113, G. A. R., of which he was a member.

The death is announced, in the Cancasus, of Prince Nicolas de Mingrélie, formerly a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria. He was the representative and head of an old Grusian family. His estates of Zongidi and Gordi, in Mingrelia, are quite extensive. He was born Jan. 4, 1847, received the usual military education of a Russian noble, and was attached to the staff of the Emperor of Russia as a Colonel and aide-de-camp. He married Marie Alexandrovna, daughter of Count Alexander Adlerberg of Russia, April 26, 1874. His widow and two children—the hereditary Prince Nicolas Nicolajevita, who was born Dec. 12, 1876, and the Princess Salome, eleven years of age, survive him.

John L. Hubbard, one of New-York's older merchants, was buried from his home in New-Rochelle on Monday afternoon. He was for thirty-odd years a partner in the house of L. & R. Curtis & Co., importers, and was the last surviving member of that old and well-known firm. Mr. Hubbard had not been engaged in active business life for several years.

TENNIS CONTESTS.

The second round in the contest for the double tennis championship of America was finished at Livingston, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The winners of the two matches were Messrs. Taylor and Slocum and Hall and Campbell, respectively. The former team won easily in three sets from Messrs. Beach and Huntington, while last year's champions met a strong opposing team in Messrs. Willis and Rome. Mr. Campbell did not play as well as he usually does, and it is doubtful if he and his partner would have won the match had J. A. Rome supported Mr. Willis better.

Four sets had to be played in this match. The first and second sets were the most interesting, both teams playing close to the nets. The entire contest was marked by beautiful exhibitions of volleying. The third set was won easily by Hall and Campbell, the score standing 2 to 1 in their favor. Rome and Willis played better in the last set, but were defeated, although they came twice within a point of winning games. In the play for the consolation prizes C. J. Post, Jr., and S. V. Coffin were victorious. The prizes are two handsome silver salvers. Play will begin at 3:30 this afternoon, when Messrs. Taylor and Slocum will meet Hall and Campbell for the championship and the two large silver cups which have been offered as first prize. The prizes for the second team are also silver cups.

The score yesterday was:

Consolation Prize.—First Round—S. W. Smith and M. S. De Garmendia beat L. W. Glazebrook and partner by default; C. J. Post, Jr., and S. V. Coffin beat F. D. Pavey and W. A. Tomes 5—7, 7—5, 6—3. Final Round—C. J. Post, Jr., and S. V. Coffin beat S. W. Smith and M. De Garmendia 8—6, 6—4.

Double Championship.—Second Round—H. A. Taylor and H. W. Slocum, Jr., beat F. G. Beach and R. P. Huntington, Jr., 6—3, 6—3, 6—1; V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell beat J. A. Rome and Mr. Willis 9—7, 3—8, 6—4, 6—3.

The Montclair Lawn Tennis Club will hold an open tournament at their grounds, at Fullerton-avenue and Union-street, Montclair, N. J., beginning next Monday. Handsome prizes will be awarded the winners in gentlemen's singles and doubles. Play will begin on the arrival of the train leaving New-York (Barclay and Christopher streets ferries) at 2 o'clock. Entries will close on Friday.

The annual tennis tournament of the Englewood Field Club will begin at Englewood, N. J., to-day. Prizes will be awarded the winners of first and second places in singles and doubles. Play will begin upon the arrival of the 1:30 o'clock train from New-York.

TO WED A LORD.

A cable dispatch from London announces the engagement of another American heiress to a titled gentleman of the British empire. The fortunate nobleman is Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, the younger brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, formerly Governor General of Canada and now Viceroy of India. The young lady is Miss Caroline Fitzgerald of New-York. The date of the marriage has not been decided upon, but it is believed that the event will occur in the Fall after the season is opened.

Lord Fitzmaurice is a direct descendant of the famous Earl of Shelbourne, who negotiated the Jay treaty. As his wife, Lady Fitzmaurice, will establish a kinship with the royal family by virtue of the fact that Lord Fitzmaurice's brother, the Marquis of Lansdowne, married a daughter of the Duke of Aberoorn, who is a cousin to the Queen.

The full name of his Lordship is Edward George Fitzmaurice, and he is forty-three years old. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1871 was called to the bar. He has always been identified more or less with public affairs. For several years he was a Liberal member of Parliament. In 1880 he was appointed a Commissioner for organizing the European provinces of Turkey under the treaty of Berlin. In 1882 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Miss Fitzgerald is only twenty-one years old, and yet has established a considerable reputation as a scholar and poet. She is the daughter of William J. Fitzgerald, who occupies a massive five-story brownstone structure at Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Caroline, and her two younger brothers have been abroad for a year past, and the old colored servant left in charge of the house said he did not know when they would be back. Miss Fitzgerald is quite wealthy in her own right. Her mother and her aunt, who is in London now with the Fitzgeralds, are the only heirs to the White estate, composed of real estate on lower Fifth-avenue and on the up-town west side. Miss Fitzgerald will inherit the aunt's interest in

DUNRAVEN EAGER TO RACE

FOR SOMM OTHER TROPHY THAN THE AMERICA'S CUP.

HE ASKS GEN. PAINE TO ACT FOR HIM IN THIS COUNTRY—LETTERS TO COMMODORE SMITH.

Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, yesterday gave ont for publication the letters he has received from the Earl of Dunraven and Secretary Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron, explaining, or at least attempting to explain, the reasons for withdrawing the challenge to sail an international race for the America's Cup.

It appears that Mr. George L. Watson, England's great yacht designer, has a treacherous memory about some things, and although he has been very well informed on all negotiations between English yachting organizations and the New-York Yacht Club, he forgot, when advising the Earl of Dunraven about the terms of challenging for the onp, that the New-York Yacht Club had clearly stated that a challenge would be accepted on the condition that the onp, if won, should be held subject to the terme of the present deed of gift. Mr. Watson, in a letter to Lord Dunraven, writes that he "clean forgot" about this condition imposed by the New-York Yacht Clnb.

The Earl of Dunraven tries very hard to take the matter all on his own shoulders, and as for the Royal Yacht Sonadron, its committee appointed to consider the new deed of gift conpdition reported that it wonld compel the Royal Yacht Squadron to inelst upon receiving, should it win the onp, more favorable terme from a challenger than those under which it challenged. Lord Dunraven is still anxious to sail against the New-York Yacht Clnb for some other trophy than the America's Cnp, and has asked Gen. Paine to represent him in arranging snch a match. Whether he has sought Gen. Pane with a desire to prevent the Valkyrie's sailing against the Volunteer can only he guessed at.

Commodore Smith said yesterday: "I have sent to every mamber of the Cup Committee, bnt have been unable to find one of them. Insamnch as the letter from the Royal Yacht Squadron officially withdraws the challenge, and consequently there can be no race for the America's Cup this year, I think the nublio may know the facts of the case, and therefore I give ont the letters to-day for publication. The Cup Committee has done everything in its power to meet what Lord Dunraven asked of them as to conditions of sailing, and its disposition has been to meet every question in a fair spirit compatible with the power with which it was intrusted. The letters will be submitted to members of the committee as soon as they can be got together, when an anewer will be prepared, and there I suppose negotiations for a race for the America's Cup will end. So far as I am concerned perconally, I would be willing to race for a cnp as the Earl desires. I have written a letter to Gen. Paine, and there is nothing further to do in the matter until we learn if Gen. Paine will represent Lord Dunraven in arranging an international race."

The decision of the special committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron in the matter of the America's Cnp challenge is dated Jnne 27, 1889. It was transmitted to Commodore Smith by Secretary Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadon, and le as follows:

DEAR SIR: With reference to yonr letter of the 27th ult., addressed to Mr. Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, relative to the challenge for the America Cup in behalf of the Earl of Dunraven, I am having given it the fullest consideration, we have first to admit that the challenge was sent under a misapprehension as to the terms alluded to in your letter of tha 14th of December last, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Clnb, as the inclosed copies of letters from the Earl of Dnnraven and Mr. G. L. Watson will show.

We therefore much regret that we are unable to confirm the challenge with the condition attached that "if the onp is won by the clnb challenging it shall be held nnder and subject to the full terms of tha new deed," the acceptance of which we consider would preclude the renewal of that friendly competition which it is so desiraole to encourage and maintain, and for which the cup appears to have been originally conveyed to the New-York Yacht Clnb.

We could not undertake the responsibility of entering into snch a covenant, which would make the terms of the new deed of gift binding on any fnture challenger. We would further point ont that the effect of accepting the conditions of the New-York Yacht Cinb would be to compel the Royal Yacht Squadron, in the event of success, should it be successful in winning the ono, more favorable terms from a challenger than those nnder which it challenged. We have the honor to be, sir, yours faithfully, CHARLES HARING,
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
ALLEN YOUNG, C. B.

Copies of the two letters referred to were sent to Commodore Smith. Under the date of Jnne 11, 1889, Designer Watson wrote to Lord Dunraven:

DEAR LORD DUNRAVEN: I told yon ahont a month ago by word of month, bnt now repeat in letter, that I had made a serious overlook when advising you as to the terms of challenging for the America Cnp. Most unfortunately, when we spoke to Mr. Grant on the matter we had not e copy of Mr. York's letter to the New-York Yacht Clnb, where the condition attached to the winning of the cnp is noted. I had letters to Mr. York's letter before I was dispatched, and certainly should have remembered such a very important condition; bnt as a matter of fact I clean forgot about its existence and unwittingly misled yon and Mr. Grant. Will yon, therefore, read this letter to Mr. Grant and to any members of the Royal Yacht Squadron who are interested in this matter, as it would mateially add to my regret were any, one bnt myself blamed for my blunder. I am, my Lord, most faithfully,
G. L. WATSON.

The other letter, written by Lord Dunraven on June 20, 1889, to Secretary Grant, is as follows:

DEAR CAPT. GRANT: There is no doubt that the New-York Yacht Clnb are quite correct in their contention that yon are in error when statiog that Mr. Oddie's letter of April 12 contains a condition "not previously alluded to." I hold myself, however, responsible for the mistake, and can only express my extreme regret at the misnnderstanding. The accompanying letter from Mr. Watson will explain how this misunderstanding arose. When talking the matter over with you I fully believed that the corresondonce between Mr. York, Secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, and Mr. Bird, then Secretary of the New-York Yacht Clnb, showed that a challenge would be accepted on exactly tbs same terms as the Volunteer and Thistle contests, bnt on subsequent examination I find that the correspondence in question may bear two readings. Mr. York, in his letter of Nov. 27, 1888, addressed to the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Clnb, mentions the existence of the proviso, bnt in a postscript says: "In the event of the challenge being beaten by a yacht of not more than 10 per cent larger than the challenger, and that a challenge will be accepted nndar the same conditions as in Genesta, Galatea, and Thistle contests please cable me 'True.'" To this letter the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Clnb cabled the reply, "True."

Now, the conditions that governed the Genesta, Galatea, and Thistle contests can have nothing whatever to do with the question as to the new deed of gift, since that deed was not then in existence, while the reply "True" may be taken to refer either to the body of Mr. York's letter, which recognizes the right of the possessor of the cup to make no reference to the same. Hence, probably, Mr. Watson's mistake and mine. In like manner, your letter of March 31, referring to the same obligations, may or may not be taken to include the proviso, while the words "the same terms would be accepted as in the Volunteer and Thistle matches" can have no reference to the new deed of gift.

Therefore it is evident that while the New-York Yacht Clnb have taken one reading we have taken the other. DUNRAVEN.

In the foregoing letter Lord Dunraven does not mention the fact that he had already told Designer Watson. He simply saye he misnnderstood the New-York Yacht Clnb. In his letter to Commodore Smith, dated June 24, 1889, he says:

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 29 with inclosure. I am exceedingly sorry that a difficulty has arisen with regard to the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron, made in my name, for the America Cnp, and my regret is the greater since I was mistaken as to the terms on which a challenge had been accepted. I did not know that the new deed of gift was in any way involved, and can only express my sincere regret at being under a misapprehension in that respect.

What I intended to do and what I thought I had done was to challenge to sail the Valkyris for the cnp against any vessel the New-York Yacht Clnb might select, according to the conditions governed the last three international contests, and to the spirit of that challenge I wish to adhere. As far as sailing for the America Cup is concerned I am in hands of the Royal Yacht Squadron. If they instruct me to sail, well and good.

Bot, on the other hand, I attach no importance to the nature of the prize. All I care for is the interest belonging to the keen competition between the two vessels, and if the New-York Yacht Clnb find themselves unable to offer the America Cup as a prize, I shall be ready on my part to sail against whatever yacht they may have been selected to defend it, either for a prize of equal value or for nothing at all.

Since there is scarcely time for further correspondence on the subject it would be very convenient that I should be represented by some one on your side of the ocean. I have, therefore, written a letter to Gen. Paine, a copy of which, I inclose. Gen. Paine will act for me, and if he will kindly consent to act for me I will abide by whatever arrangements he makes. I am sending a copy of this letter to Gen. Paine. Yours truly, DUNRAVEN.

Before he would give ont any of the letters Commodore Smith telegraphed Gen. Paine to gain his consent to the publication of the letter written to Gen. Paine. Gen. Paine telegrapbed to Commodore Smith: "I have no objection to your publishing it as a part of correspondence with you. Shall wish to know what action you purpose." The letter to Gen. Paine is as follows:

DEAR SIR: Although I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance I feel sure that you will excuse the liberty I take in writing to you concerning the America Cup. Your name is so well known over here in connection with international yacht racing that it naturally suggests itself to me under the circumstances in which I find myself placed.

The Royal Yacht Squadron challenged for the cup, under a misapprehension—for which I am responsible—as to the terms under which a challenge would be accepted, and it is possible that my challenge may fall to the ground during the discussion between the Royal Yacht Squadron and the New-York Yacht Clnb about the new deed of gift.

I have no wish to express here my opinion as to the correctness of either view of the differens which exists between the New-York Yacht Clnb and the Royal Yacht Squadron. I only desire to say that I am willing to race for any trophy the New-York Yacht Clnb may

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, July 9—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	6
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	7,310
*Am. Cassia Trust	18	18	18	18	100
Atlan & T. H.	48⅜	48⅜	46⅝	46⅝	800
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	89	89	89	89	20
American Ex.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	20
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	38	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	16,957
Atlantic & Pac.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	100
*Brunswick Co.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	1,000
Buf. C. R. & P.	21	21	21	21	100
Canada Southern	53	53¼	52⅝	52¾	1,200
Canadian Pacific	55¼	56⅛	55⅛	55⅝	400
Ches. & Ohio.	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	720
C. & O. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	227
C. & O. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	59¼	59¾	58	58¾	4,550
Chi. & N. W.	106	106⅝	105⅝	106⅜	9,170
C. R. & Q.	98¾	98¾	97⅞	98⅜	5,890
C. M. & St. P.	87⅜	87¾	86¾	87⅜	19,220
C. M. & St. P. pf.	107	107	105	105¼	1,290
C. R. I. & Pac.	92¾	88⅝	82¾	83⅞	7,211
C. I. St. L. & C.	118	118⅜	113¾	113¾	300
C. C. C. & I.	72	72	72	72	10
Colorado Coal	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	400
Col. H. V. & Tol.	15	15	15	15	410
Del. Lack. & W.	144	144⅝	143¾	143¾	700
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101⅜	102¼	101¾	102½	28
Consol. Gas Co.	86¼	86¼	86	86	402
Del. Lack. & W.	144⅝	145¼	144⅛	144⅞	10,700
Den., T. & F. W.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	325
Den. & R. G.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	30
Den. & R. G. pf.	46¼	48¼	45	45	2,835
*Dia. & C. F. Tr.	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	800
E. T. V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	8
Evans. & T. H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	200
Green Bay & W.	5	5	5	5	100
L. E. & Western.	16⅞	18⅞	16¾	18¾	687
L. E. & West. pf.	58¾	58¾	58⅜	58⅜	200
Lake Shore.	107¾	109¾	101⅝	102⅜	4,250
Long Island.	83⅜	93⅜	98⅜	93⅜	185
Louis. & Nash.	68¾	68¾	88¼	88¼	1,440
Louis., N. A. & C.	40	40	40	40	200
Manhattan Con.	97	97	97	97	100
Mich. Central.	89	89	88	89	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	112¼	113¾	112	113¾	770
Missouri Pacific.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68⅞	6,565
Mobile & Ohio.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	32	32	31¾	31¾	18,580
N. J. Central.	113¼	114½	113	114	3,150
N. Y. Central.	105⅜	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜	325
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	5,000
N. Y. & N. H.	250	250	250	250	100
N. Y. C. & St. L.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	111
N. Y., C. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	2,220
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64	64	64	64	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	300
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32	32	31¾	31¾	400
Norfolk & W. pf.	50¼	50¼	50	50	100
Northern Pac.	27	27¼	26¾	27	850
Northern Pac. pf.	63⅜	63⅞	63¼	63⅜	6,900
Ohio & Miss.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	500
Ontario & West.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	870
Oregon & Trans.	33	33	32¾	33	550
Pacific Mail.	33	33	31¾	32	677
Phil. & Reading.	46	46⅜	45¾	46	13,540
Phila. Gas.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	100
Pitts. & W. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	185	186	185	186	452
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	900
Rich. & W. P. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	72¾	72¾	200
R., W. & O.	103	103	103	103	100
St. L. & S. F.	26½	26½	26½	26½	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56¾	56	56¾	300
St. P. & Omaha.	32	32	32	32	200
St. P. M. & M.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼	300
Southern Pacific.	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	550
*Sugar Ref. Co.	114	114⅜	113½	113	9,620
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	40	40	40	40	100
Texas Pacific.	19¼	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	1,240
Union Pacific.	57½	57⅞	57⅛	57⅜	6,400
U. S. Express.	91	91¾	91	91¾	50
W. St. L. & P.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½	815
W. St. L. & P. pf.	28⅜	29	28¾	28¾	800
West. Union Tel.	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85¼	935
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	109
Total sales					185,456

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	$2,000
At. & Pac. 1st	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	7,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75¼	75¾	75¼	75⅝	86,000
Canada So. 1st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	10,000
Can. S. 2d of Cla.	102	102	102	102	6,000
C. P. 6s of 1895	114½	114½	114½	114⅝	2,000
C. P. 6s of 1896	117	117⅛	117	117⅛	11,000
C. P. 6s of 1897	118	118⅛	118	118⅛	2,000
C. P. 6s of 1893	119½	119½	119¼	119⅜	13,000
Ches. & O. Gen. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5,000
C. & R. Ill. gen. 5s	104¼	104¼	103¾	103¾	5,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
C. & E. S. L.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,500
C., B. & Q. 4s, deb.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Den.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	7,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, C.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, & 15	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	12000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83½	83½	83½	83½	3,000
D. & K. O. W. 1st, assn.	89¾	90	88¾	90	15,000
D., S. P. & F. 1st, tr.	90½	90½	90½	90½	5,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
E. T. & C. A. 5s	96	96	95	95	17,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	106	106	105¾	105¾	14,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6,000
Erie 1st con.	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	6,000
Erie 1d. o. 5s	92	92	92	92	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	96¼	96¼	96	96	24,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st, W.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93⅝	8,000
*Ga. Pacific 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
*G. P. 2d, cm. 5s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	3,000
G. Bay & W. 1st, 5s	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	4,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	108	108	108	108	9,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s	70½	70½	70½	70½	14,000
H. & T. 1st, w. tr.	125	125	125	125	9,000
H. & T. 1st, w. tr.	126	126	126	126	7,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1952	102	102	102	102	3,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½	7,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4,000
Iron Mount. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Iron M. gen. 5s	86	86	86	86	20,000
Kan. & Texas gen. 5s	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	4,000
Kan. & T. term. 5s	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼	32,000
Ky. Central 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	15,000
Keok. & Ohio 1st	108	108	108	108	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	7,000
Long Isl. gen. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3,000
L. & N. trust 8s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	15,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	103⅜	103⅜	103	103	15,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	90	90	90	90	1,000
Mem. & Chas. 8s	107½	107½	107½	107½	8,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	8,000
M. & Ohio gen.	116	116	116	116	5,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	143½	143½	143½	143½	8,000
Mut. Lac. & W. 1st	145½	145½	145½	145½	5,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	113	113	113	113	5,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	134	134	134	134	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	35,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	7,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, r.	88	88	88	88	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	2,000
North. Mo. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	32,000
North. Pac. 2d	115½	115½	115½	115½	3,000
North. Pac. 3d	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ohio Southern.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	6,000
Ohio South. 1st	110	110	110	110	11,000
Oregon S. L. 8s	115¼	115¼	115	115¼	10,000
Ore. R. & N. on. 5s	105¼	105¼	105	105	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	105	105	105	105	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¼	6,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	2,000
Read. gen. 4s	91⅜	91¾	81⅝	91⅜	134,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	65½	68	65½	68	11,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	93	93	93	93	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 8s	116⅜	118½	116⅜	118½	5,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	104	104	104	104¼	27,000
Rock Island 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	3,000
Rock Island 5s	105½	105½	105½	105⅝	29,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111	111	111	111	1,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 2d	27½	27½	27½	27½	10,000
St. P. & Chi. cn.	40	40	40	40	1,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d	108	108	108	108	3,000
St. Paul cn. & f.	127	127	127	127	10,000
St. Paul 7s, g.	125	125	125	125	1,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	6,000
St. P. Minn. & M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	9,000
*St. P., E. & G. T. 1st	103	103	103	103	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	113½	113⅝	113¼	113⅜	8,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	113¾	113½	113⅜	113⅜	26,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	89	89	89	88	1,000
St. P., M. & M. cn.	118½	118½	118½	118½	12,000
San. A. & A. P. 8s of 1826	87	87	87	87	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	93	93	93	93	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st, g.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
S. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st	117	117	116½	116½	6,000
S. Pac. of N. M. 1st	105½	105½	105⅝	105⅝	9,000
Tenn. Coal 1st, T.	96	96	95	95	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89⅝	89¾	89½	89¾	18,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	11,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½	1,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	5,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., r.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	9,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97	97	97	97	3,000
W. St. L. & P. 1st, c.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
West Shore 4s, c.	107	107	107	107	21,000
West Shore 4s, r.	107¼	107¼	107	107	2,500
Total sales					$1,152,000

*Unlisted. †Including $8,000 at 108¾, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Alla	1.85	1.45	1.45	1.45	1,000
Caledonia S. H.	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.10	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.50	7.87½	7.50	7.87½	220
Horn Silver	1.00	1.00	.95	.95	800
Little Chief	.23	.23	.22	.22	1,000
Middle Bar	.23	.23	.23	.23	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Occidental	1.65	1.05	1.65	1.85	200
Puritan	.82	.85	.82	.82	300
Potosi	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	200
Rappahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Standard	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Utah	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
United Copper	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	400
Total sales					6,470

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	1,110
Atch., Top. & S. F.	38	38⅞	37⅝	38¼	20,200
Chi., Bur. & Q.	97⅞	98¾	97¾	98¼	1,550
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	260
Chi., St. L. & P.	67⅜	67⅝	66¾	67¼	12,610
Chi. & Northwest.	105⅞	106⅛	105¾	106⅞	980
Chi. Gas Trust	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾	50
Central of N. J.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	20
Del., Lack. & W.	144⅞	145¼	144⅞	145¼	3,310
Den., Tex. & F. W.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
E. T., V. & Ga.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10
Lake Shore	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼	1,220
Mo. Pacific	68⅞	69⅜	68¾	68⅞	920
N. Y. & New-Eng.	42⅝	50	49¼	40⅞	2,050
North. Pacific pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜	110
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26	26	26	26	10
Nat. Lead Trust	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32⅜	5,140
Pacific Mail	33	33	32¾	32¾	00
Phil. & Reading	46	46¼	45⅝	46	26,180
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	260
Sugar Ref. Co.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112⅞	410
Union Pacific	57⅜	57⅜	57	57⅜	840
Total sales					77,550

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 1st	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	$2,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75¼	75¾	75¼	75⅝	5,000
Ches. & O. cn.	102	102	102	102	2,000
Ind., B. & W. 1st	65	65	65	65	2,000
L. E. & W. Col.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. deb.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000

FINANCIAL.

Guaranteed at least 7 per cent.

ISSUE OF

$5,000,000

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Five Per Cent.

Forty-year Gold Bonds

OF THE

SAVANNAH & WESTERN R. R. CO.,

GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST,

BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

BANKING COMPANY

OF

GEORGIA.

Due March 1, 1929.

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1 AND SEPT. 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.

The Savannah and Western Railroad Company was organized July 1, 1888, by the consolidation under the laws of Georgia and Alabama of the following companies, being auxiliary lines and branches of the Central Railroad system: The Columbus and Western Railway Company, the Eufaula and Clayton Railroad Company, the Columbus and Rome Railway Company, the Eufaula and East Alabama Railway Company, the Busha Vista ann Ellaville Railroad Company, the Savannah and Columbus Railroad Company, and the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

The road now finished and in operation comprises a line from Americus, Georgia, via Buena Vista, Columbus, Opelika, and Childersburg to Birmingham, a total distance of 219 1-10 miles; a branch from Opelika to Roanoke, 37 miles; a branch from Columbus to Greenville, narrow gauge, 59 miles; a line from Eufaula to Ozark, 61 miles; total road completed and in operation, 367 miles.

The Savannah and Western owns its proper proportion of rolling stock.

The bonds now offered are a first lien, subject only to the following outstanding bonds:

1st. $800,000 Columbus and Western Railway bonds, due June, 1911, a prior lien on the road from Opelika to Birmingham.

2d. $200,000, first mortgage, Columbus and Rome Railway, on the line from Columbus to Greenville.

An equal amount of the Savannah and Western bonds is reserved in the hands of the Trustee for retiring the above-mentioned outstanding liens at maturity, and a sufficient amount is also reserved to broaden the gauge of the line from Columbus to Greenville.

(In addition to the foregoing, $260,000 bonds have been reserved out of caution for a proportionate amount of bonds of the Western Railway of Alabama, due October, 1890, covering about 29 miles of road of the Savannah and Western R. R. Co., the above amount having already been paid over to the Western Railway of Alabama by the Savannah and Western R. R. Company and the former company having assumed the payment thereof, principal and interest.)

The mortgage covers the entire property of the company, including its equipment, terminals, &c., acquired or hereafter to be acquired.

The total issue authorized by the mortgage is limited to $18,000 per mile of railroad actually constructed, equipped, and in operation.

The capital stock of the Savannah and Western Railroad is owned by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The payment of the $5,000,000 now offered for subscription is guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the guarantee being indorsed on each bond.

The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia is one of the oldest railroad companies in the United States, its charter dating from 1838. Since 1842 it has returned to its stockholders over 407 per cent. in dividends, an average of about 9 per cent. per annum; and although it was practically destroyed in the last year of the war it has in twenty-four years since rebuilt itself and paid its stockholders one hundred and eighty-nine per cent. in dividends without increasing its indebtedness per mile above the capitalization before the war. The system as a whole is paying 8 per cent. dividends, and expending a large sum in betterments yearly.

The last annual statement (June 30, 1888,) of the Central Railroad system shows:

Gross earnings.	$5,520,177 88
Expenses: Operating and taxes	$2,491,799 97
Betterments and additions to property	309,457 69
	2,801,257 66
Net earnings	$2,718,920 22
Fixed charges: Interest on bonds.	$835,017 39
Interest on loans.	23,620 64
Rental of roads	459,357 00
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	276,000 00
	$1,594,025 03
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER FIXED CHARGES	$1,124,895 19

Disposed of as follows:

Dividend, 8 p. c.	$600,000 00
Advanced Georgia R. R. one-half deficit in lease	3,453 21
Sink'g fund, Montgomery & Eufaula Railway	15,000 00
Sink'g fund, Ocean S. S. Co.	100,000 00
	$718,453 21
Surplus	$406,441 98
Surplus last year.	239,173 15
Present surplus	$645,617 13

The bonds are coupon bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable to bearer, with provision for registration of the principal.

Application has been made for the official listing of the bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the bond and mortgage may be examined at our offices.

HAVING PURCHASED THESE BONDS FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, WE NOW OFFER THEM FOR SALE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED FROM MONDAY, JULY 8, 1888, UNTIL THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889, AT THE PRICE OF 101.1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER JULY 11, AND THE BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY UPON APPLICATION AFTER ALLOTMENT.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY PROPOSALS, TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT TO BE AWARDED THEREUNDER, OR TO CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION ON ANY DAY WITHOUT NOTICE.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
139 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WILSON, COLSTON & CO.,
BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1889.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF Union Pacific Railroad Company's six per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, to the extent of fifty-four (54) Bonds, will be received by the Union Trust Company of New-York, trustee, and be opened at the office of said trustee at noon on Monday, the fifteenth day of July, 1889, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed five (5) per cent. premium and accrued interest.

This notice is given in conformity with the instructions of trust.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$5,000,000

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Five Per Cent.

Forty-year Gold Bonds

OF THE

SAVANNAH & WESTERN R. R. CO.,

GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST,

BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

BANKING COMPANY

OF

GEORGIA.

Due March 1, 1929.

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1 AND SEPT. 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.

The Savannah and Western Railroad Company was organized July 1, 1888, by the consolidation under the laws of Georgia and Alabama of the following companies, being auxiliary lines and branches of the Central Railroad system: The Columbus and Western Railway Company, the Eufaula and Clayton Railroad Company, the Columbus and Rome Railway Company, the Eufaula and East Alabama Railway Company, the Busha Vista ann Ellaville Railroad Company, the Savannah and Columbus Railroad Company, and the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

The road now finished and in operation comprises a line from Americus, Georgia, via Buena Vista, Columbus, Opelika, and Childersburg to Birmingham, a total distance of 219 1-10 miles; a branch from Opelika to Roanoke, 37 miles; a branch from Columbus to Greenville, narrow gauge, 59 miles; a line from Eufaula to Ozark, 61 miles; total road completed and in operation, 367 miles.

The Savannah and Western owns its proper proportion of rolling stock.

The bonds now offered are a first lien, subject only to the following outstanding bonds:

1st. $800,000 Columbus and Western Railway bonds, due June, 1911, a prior lien on the road from Opelika to Birmingham.

2d. $200,000, first mortgage, Columbus and Rome Railway, on the line from Columbus to Greenville.

An equal amount of the Savannah and Western bonds is reserved in the hands of the Trustee for retiring the above-mentioned outstanding liens at maturity, and a sufficient amount is also reserved to broaden the gauge of the line from Columbus to Greenville.

(In addition to the foregoing, $260,000 bonds have been reserved out of caution for a proportionate amount of bonds of the Western Railway of Alabama, due October, 1890, covering about 29 miles of road of the Savannah and Western R. R. Co., the above amount having already been paid over to the Western Railway of Alabama by the Savannah and Western R. R. Company and the former company having assumed the payment thereof, principal and interest.)

The mortgage covers the entire property of the company, including its equipment, terminals, &c., acquired or hereafter to be acquired.

The total issue authorized by the mortgage is limited to $18,000 per mile of railroad actually constructed, equipped, and in operation.

The capital stock of the Savannah and Western Railroad is owned by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The payment of the $5,000,000 now offered for subscription is guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the guarantee being indorsed on each bond.

The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia is one of the oldest railroad companies in the United States, its charter dating from 1838. Since 1842 it has returned to its stockholders over 407 per cent. in dividends, an average of about 9 per cent. per annum; and although it was practically destroyed in the last year of the war it has in twenty-four years since rebuilt itself and paid its stockholders one hundred and eighty-nine per cent. in dividends without increasing its indebtedness per mile above the capitalization before the war. The system as a whole is paying 8 per cent. dividends, and expending a large sum in betterments yearly.

The last annual statement (June 30, 1888,) of the Central Railroad system shows:

Gross earnings.	$5,520,177 88
Expenses: Operating and taxes	$2,491,799 97
Betterments and additions to property	309,457 69
	2,801,257 66
Net earnings	$2,718,920 22
Fixed charges: Interest on bonds.	$835,017 39
Interest on loans.	23,620 64
Rental of roads	459,357 00
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	276,000 00
	$1,594,025 03
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER FIXED CHARGES	$1,124,895 19

Disposed of as follows:

Dividend, 8 p. c.	$600,000 00
Advanced Georgia R. R. one-half deficit in lease	3,453 21
Sink'g fund, Montgomery & Eufaula Railway	15,000 00
Sink'g fund, Ocean S. S. Co.	100,000 00
	$718,453 21
Surplus	$406,441 98
Surplus last year.	239,173 15
Present surplus	$645,617 13

The bonds are coupon bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable to bearer, with provision for registration of the principal.

Application has been made for the official listing of the bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the bond and mortgage may be examined at our offices.

HAVING PURCHASED THESE BONDS FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, WE NOW OFFER THEM FOR SALE.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1889.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF Union Pacific Railroad Company's six per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, to the extent of fifty-four (54) Bonds, will be received by the Union Trust Company of New-York, trustee, and be opened at the office of said trustee at noon on Monday, the fifteenth day of July, 1889, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed five (5) per cent. premium and accrued interest.

This notice is given in conformity with the instructions of trust.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

DOUGLAS & JONES,

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
72 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

CHATTAROI RAILWAY CO

Holders of certificates iss

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, July 9:

Smyth & Ryan, under a foreclosure decree, Abraham L. Jacobs, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 1,100 1st-av., east side, 25 feet north of 69th-st., for $25,300, to John Yule.

James L. Wells sold at public auction three lots, each 25 by about 95, on King's Bridge road, northwest corner of Madison-av., Belmont, for $2,100, to E. Sass; three lots, each 25 by 60, on Madison-av., west side, 103 feet north of King's Bridge road, sold for $1,440, to Timothy Donovan and G. N. Seger; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Madison-av., adjoining above, sold for $1,455, to James Hogan and E. G. Mustava; building, with lot 72 by 45, on King's Bridge road, northeast corner of Cambreling-av., sold for $3,152, to H. Budelman; dwelling, with lot 60 by 70, on Cambreling-av., east side, 45 feet north of King's Bridge road, sold for $2,800, to G. N. Seger; one lot, 25 by 70, adjoining above, sold for $480, to T. Walsh, and barn, with two lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, sold $1,450, to G. A. Black and W. Guggolz. The remaining sales were disposed of as follows: Sale by Smyth & Ryan of the buildings, with lots, 610, 618, 628, and 630 West 40th-st., was adjourned sine die; sale by James Bleecker & Son of the building, with lot, 388 4th-av. was withdrawn, and sale by John T. Boyd of the building, with lot, 229 West 60th-st. was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 9, 1889.

119th-st., s. s., 585 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 75x100.11; Wilhelm A. Solchow to Emma A. Stockinger.....$25,500

113th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.11x25.11x1M.7½x43.7, also property adjoining, 1,175; Mark Lavenhal to the Congregation of Mount Zion..... 16,000

91st-st., s. s., between 5th and Madison avs.; Catharine A. Prentice to Mary K. Eichhorn..... 1

Property in 12th Ward, 435 map Harlem Commons; William C. Browning and wife and another to same..... 1

Canal-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Delancey-st., 75x100; Mary C. Edgar to Hieronymus Brennick..... 1

Benson-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 100.6x100; Monmouth G. Hart to George W. Robinson..... 4,700

2d-av., 1,998; Herman Werthelmer to Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer..... 25,000

Park-av., s. w. corner of 89th-st., 25x67.11x18.9x3x52.1x22; Joseph C. Marsh to Emily W. Leland..... 1

2d-av., 1,998; William Solomon and wife to Samuel Davis..... 12,050

West 125th-st., n. s., 75.4 ft. e. of 4th-st., 16.7x92.5; Robert Dick to James Anderson..... 8,350

Rockfield-st., n. s., 925 ft. e. of Marion-av., 25x100; Edward L. Wood to Eurstta V. Wood..... 1

Washington-av., e. s., 498 ft. n. of 169th-st., 85x136; Antoinette Graber to John G. Heintz..... 9,000

1st-av., n. s., 121 ft. w. of 1st-st., 24th Ward, 25x100; Ella L. Barnes to George Pendleton and wife..... 825

1st-av., n. s., 148 ft. w. of 1st-st., 24th Ward, 50x100; James P. Paniding to same..... 800

Ryer-av., n. s., 50x75x25x125, 24th Ward; John J. Brady and wife to Thomas Trainor..... 1,500

Crestoo-av., w. s., lot 100, 50x98x125x50x72x125; same to Ann M. Trainor..... 2,000

Avenue D, n. w. corner of Cedar-st., 25x100; Hugh Oiwell and wife to Sylvanus O. Phelan..... 3,000

Washington-av., s. s., 180 ft. n. of 166th-st. or Bathgate-av., 50x100; Asa B. Kellogg and wife to John F. Van Loon..... 1

143d-st., n. s., 406.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100; William Gallagher and wife to Luke Gleeson..... 1

Same property; Luke Gleeson to Mary Gallacher..... 1

5th-av., n. e. corner of 134th-st., 99.11x100; John W. Haaren and wife to Andrew T. Judge..... 140,000

Same property; Andrew T. Judge to John W. Haaren..... 140,000

134th-st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100; Charles Van Riper to John L. Burgoyne... 3,500

8th-av., s. e. corner of 118th-st., 25.5x75; William L. Baker to Henry Vetsteed..... 1

10th-av., s. e. corner of 34th-st., 20x88; Robert S. Wallace and another to Charlotte B. Flammer..... 1

Same property; William Wallace and wife to same..... 1

8th-av., s. e. corner of 117th-st., 75x100.11; Henry Vehstedt and wife to Isaac Rosenthaland another..... 109,000

142d-st., 266-269; Ephemia S. Coffin to Margaret O'Brion..... 29,000

Waverley-place, 108; James O'Brien to Adelaide Legassick..... 17,500

9th-av., s. e., 50.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 50x100; James Cruikshank and another to Mary J. O'Dell..... 33,500

Creston-av., n. w. corner of 182d-st., 25x125; Isaac K. Zeller to John W. Van Demark.. 650

Berrian-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x200; Berrian-av., w. s., 350 ft. s. of 3d-st., 25x200; Benjamin G. Gerding and wife to Josephine L. Ferris..... 2,100

Arandel-st., w. s., n. e. corner, lot 1,830, 25x100; Rosanna Rosenfeld to Jetta Rosenherz..... 21,500

Gerard-st., n. e. corner of Stanton-st., 32.2x75; Jonas Weil and wife to Herman Wertheim..... 35,800

3d-av., 1,979; Joseph D. Cremin and wife to Eugene A. Philbin..... 20,000

3d-av., 705; James Cruikshank and another to Daniel Mooney..... 30,800

141st-st., n. e., 170 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 80 266.11x100; Monmouth Land and Improvement Company to the Mayor, &c. 1

141st-st., n. e. corner of St. Ann's-av., 80x 843x17.5x666; same to same..... 1

Division-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Ann's-av., 40x669; Collie P. Huntington and wife to same..... 1

Park-av., 223; Thomas Russell to Ann E. R. McMichael..... 59,000

9th-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 97th-st., 75.8x100; James Cruikshank and another to Edward Opnaheimer and Isaac Metzger..... 52,400

Pearl-st., 228; Ann E. R. McMichael to Mary E. Plummer and another..... 59,000

9th-av., w. s., 75.9 ft. n. of 96th-st., 75.8x 100; Edward Cruikshank and wife and another to William C. G. Wilson and another..... 37,000

East-st., s. s., 200 ft. to Rivington-st., all wharfage rights; Sarah G. Hawkins and others to Knickerbocker Ice Company..... 10,666

7th-av., n. w. corner of 18th-st., 23x60; Alexis Godillot to Julia F. Godillot..... 1

8th-st., n. s., between Avenues C and D, 25x 93; George E. Newell to Philip Boyer and another..... 15,900

1st-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20x 100; John Melles and wife to John H. Gilbert..... 1

Water-st., s. w. corner of Dover-st., 26.8x 49x28x49; Allan McCollon to Margaret C. Hyland..... 21,400

101st-st., n. s., 305 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x 201.10 to 102d-st.; Daniel W. Reeve to Frank Nickerson..... 5,000

Fulton-st., 55, and 45 Cliff-st.; Peter B. Olney to Madeline Pierce..... 96,000

75th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x 102.2; Aaron A. Fisher and wife and others to George C. Edgar..... 47,500

136th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20 ft. front; George Matthias to George L. Day.. 1

Cauldwell-av., w. s., 109 ft. n. of Clinton-st., 18x100; John W. Decker to Charlotte D. Strnve..... 7,650

Broome-st., s. s., 129 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 21x87; Henry Hall to Thomas Hall..... 100

66th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; James Cruikshank and another to Newman Cowen..... 29,900

Hull-av., w. s., 139 ft. s. of Onn Hill road, 50x100; John H. Eden and wife to Mary J. Kezhy..... 1,210

Perry-av., w. s., 339.11 ft. s. of Old road, 50x 100; Carl Kuhl to same..... 800

Perry-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Ozark-st., 100x 100; same to same..... 2,030

Eclipse-st., n. w. corner of Hull-av., 75x123 x75x123; same to same..... 1,445

Perry-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Onn Hill road, 50 x100; same to F. C. Miller..... 920

Hull-av., n. w. corner of Ozark-st., 100x125; same to Nordfeldt..... 2,500

Perry-st., w. s., 381 ft. s. of Old road; same to J. Oberwerth..... 1

Perry-st., w. s., 264.11 ft. s. of Old road, 25x 132x264.11; same to F. W. Beasley..... 495

Hull-av., w. s., 107 ft. s. of Onn Hill road, 75x100; same to J. Kuhle..... 1,920

Perry-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Ozark-st., 100x 100; same to L. Hauser..... 1,540

Hull-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Ozark-st., 100x 200; same to J. Wohlforth..... 2,430

Perry-av., s. e., 125 ft. n. of Ozark-st., 100x 200; same to H. Abrens..... 3,260

Hull-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Ozark-st., 100x 100; same to H. Braskel..... 1,552

Perry-av., w. s., 635 ft. s. of Old road, 75x 100; same to J. Curtin..... 1,250

Perry-av., w. s., 289 ft. s. of Old road, 25x 100; same to P. Cooney..... 375

Hull-av., s. w. corner of Ozark-st., 100x100; same to E. G. Duvall, jr..... 2,560

Perry-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Onn Hill road, 100x100; same to J. T. Ferguson..... 1,800

Perry-av., s. s., 425 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 100x100; same to J. Curtin..... 1,145

Perry-av., w. s., 860 ft. s. of Old road, 25x 126x25x122; same to J. H. Leonard..... 380

2d-st., s. s., 100.1 ft. s. of 114th-st., 20x80; Herman Wronkowand wife to G. Tompkins..... 1,900

142d-st., n. s., 543.5 ft. s. of Alexander-av., 99.12x24.6; Augusta Gareiss and wife to Peter Karsten..... 22,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NATURE'S SANITARIUM.

WE WILL

GIVE AWAY

To reliable people, for a short time only, HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, free and clear, ON RAILROAD in NEW-JERSEY; choice climate; SEA AIR and HEALTH-GIVING WATER; TREES; superior high and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; no assessments. Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 65 Court-st., Brooklyn; 36 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and 178 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

DESIRABLE FACTORY PROPERTY WILL BE sold at a sacrifice, situated at Mount Kisco, N. Y., 35 miles from city; water power, gas works, engine, boiler, &c., A1 condition; easy terms. Inquire SPENCER OPTICAL CO., 15 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, MAPLE Grove station, L. I. Railroad; fifteen minutes' ride; carriage one hour. For particulars and descriptive pamphlet address office, 1,278 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR SALE, NORTH-West corner 50th-st. Madison-av. Apply to owner on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story brick building and store on front, with three-story brick in rear, and lot,
NO. 220 WEST 10TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the office of STEPHEN PHILBRIN, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 49 Chambers-st., and at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 324 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NO. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
Offices and sections to let on store floor. Inquire on premises.
N. C. WOOSTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; willing to be generally useful; best reference. Call at 468 7th-av., third hall.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 1,162 3d-av., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; reference from last place. Call at 735 Madison-av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking; desserts of all kinds; jellies, pastry, and ices; competent to serve large dinner parties; where kitchenmaids are kept; full charge of market'ing. Call at 223 6th-av.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as good cook; can wash and iron if desired; in small private family; good city reference; city or country. Address K. S., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl in small private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; excellent city reference; city or country. Address K. M., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman; has excellent city references; very highly recommended; city or country. Address Competent, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By young Canadian woman; in small family; no objection to the country. Call at 239 West 37th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of dessert; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen; country in Summer. Call at 141 West 52d-st., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands soups, entrées, desserts; good bread and biscuit baker; best of reference; last employers can be seen. Call at 224 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; fully capable to take entire charge; city or country; best city reference from last place. Call at 130 West 10th-st., stors.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl in small private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; excellent city reference. Call or address 229 West 20th-st., third bell, left.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook in a private family; thoroughly competent to go as housekeeper and head cook; or to take full charge of all the marketing. Call at 223 6th-av.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman in private family; country preferred; understands milk and butter; do plain washing; first-class city reference. Call at 512 East 14th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By competent Protestant woman; excellent baker; assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 243 West 37th-st., first floor, rear house.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as good family cook; city or country; best city reference; no cards. Call at 300 West 29th-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as plain cook and good laundress, or laundress and chambermaid, or laundress alone; two and a half years' reference. Call at 128 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 21 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing to go to the country. Call at 442 West 54th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as first-class cook; city or country; reference from last place. Call at 735 Madison-av.

COOK.—By good fatoily cook and baker; do plain washing and ironing; city or country; good city reference. Call at 159 West 19th-st., store.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; city or country; best reference; would do washing. Call at 138 West 52d-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as cook and laundress. Call at 200 East 114th-st. Nelson.

DAY'S WORK OR BY THE WEEK.—By respectable woman; washing, ironing, cook, or office cleaning. Apply A. M., 242 East 35th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisienne; will take home; first-class work; Summer dress and evening gowns; at moderate price; work can be seen. Call or address Mme. Dumas, 112 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker few more engagements by the day; city or country. Address R. S., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter, fitter, and stylish draper, a few more customers by the day or week; best references. Address D. D., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—If there is any lady or widower who would value the services of cultured young lady teacher, with best references, to take charge or instruct children during Summer, address L. M., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do general housework in small private family; good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 239 West 37th-st., one flight, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored woman just giving up housekeeping; will do general housework; good washer and ironer. Address Rebecca Harris, 253 West 47th-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; no objection to flat; two years' city reference from last employer. Call at 334 West 49th-st., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman in small family; good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. Apply at 311 East 32d-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for housework or plain cooking; city reference. Call or address 220 East 57th-st., two flights, back.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; good hairdresser; willing and obliging; don't object to grown children; city reference. Address R. O., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; speaking English and a little French; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; good city reference. Address A. M., 121 East 12th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid as lady's maid or for young children. Call at present employer's, 11 East 45th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; can furnish first-class reference. Call or address Miss Keefe, 416 A Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; will assist with little chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 434 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced woman; take full charge from birth; bring up on bottle; take care at night; best city references; city or country. Address M. Q., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By neat young girl, lately landed, to take care of children; assist with chamberwork; city or country. Call at 318 West 49th-st.; ring Cotter'shell.

NURSE.—By French Swiss nurse; competent to take charge of small children; good sewer; first-class family; good reference. Call or address M. M., 206 West 37th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By French Swiss nurse or maid; thoroughly experienced, patient with children; good seamstress; best city reference. Address L. B., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By woman of experience; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; city or country. Address Nurse, care C., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse for children; good city reference. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By respectable girl; take entire charge of baby; best city references. Seen two days, a present employer's, 134 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant German girl as nurse to one or two children; speaks good German and English. Call at 144 East 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent woman, all kinds family sewing; good operator; day, week, or month; city or country; assist in other duties; city reference. Address L. B., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of silver; can make all kinds of salads; best city reference. Address K. T., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; understands salads, wines, care of silver, glass, and flowers; city reference. Call at 231 West 27th-st., first flight, front.

WASHING AND IRONING.—By colored woman; week or dozen; calls and delivers promptly; all parts of city or country; terms reasonable. Call at 129 West 26th-st., basement.

MALES.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; understands all kinds of parties; special hand at silver; age, 36; height, 6 feet; personal city and Newport references. Address George, 270 West 23d-st.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; Protestant; thoroughly competent in every respect; just disengaged; two years in present place; excellent references. Call or address Emile, 11 East 55th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable man; city driver; thoroughly experienced, perfectly competent, strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milk, &c.; city or country; permanent situation preferred. Address Thomas, 48 Beach-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By Protestant young man; medium size, neat appearance; thoroughly understands the business in all branches; sober, industrious, willing, and obliging; city or country. Call or address W. A., 132 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; would make himself generally useful; good driver; civil and obliging; three years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box 217 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a competent, reliable, single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good, careful driver; can milk, and be otherwise useful; good personal city reference. Call or address John, 182 Park-row.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Single man, 30; industrious; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good vegetable gardener; milk, &c.; strictly temperate and trustworthy; country preferred; excellent references. Call or address W. P., 1,276 Broadway, shoe store.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man; city or country; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; good groom; careful driver; seven years' best city reference from former employer; can come from the country. Address M. D., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man in a private family; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good driver; can milk, care lawn, &c.; willing and obliging; good references; last employer can be seen. Address S., Box 188 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, OR USEful Man.—By a single Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all points; country preferred. Address T. B., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful; best reference. Address E. R., Box 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly and can give good city reference; city or country. Call or address 143 West 54th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced young man; single; employers will highly recommend. Call or address D. Bettega, 15 West 106th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman and groom; aged 28; best city reference; city or country. Call or address S. Levy, 452 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; best of references. Call or address D. McCormick, 300 East 78th-st., third floor.

GARDENER.—By young man; single; will work too private place; understands vegetable gardening and care of lawn; also the care of horses and blooded stock; best references. Address H. M., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—By a Scotchman who understands both branches; wife good butchermaker; no incumbrance; best of reference. Address M. S., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; experienced in all branches; wife good butter maker; excellent recommendations. Address Trustworthy, 15 Johnst., cased store.

STENOGRAPHER.—As correspondent; speed 150 words a minute; owns a Hammond typewriter; speaks German, French, and English. Address Reliable, Box 119 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—Englishman; on country place; good gardener, driver, and milker; thoroughly understands management of all kinds of stock, raising poultry, and general farm work; willing and obliging; good reference. Address English, Box 214 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—By a neatly, sober, honest, industrious man; understands the care of horses, carriages, cows, lawn, and garden; good reference. Address James Gargan, Box 195 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A few months from England as groom, coachman, or will take any kind of work in town or country; good references. Address or call at 242 East 35th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; 30; Swede; can drive and do gardening; good reference; city or country. Address H., Box 193 Times Office.

WAITER OR SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands duties in every respect; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class city reference. Address F. N., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—First-class; by colored man in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address A. D., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character seeks situation in any capacity; six years' experience in general grocery; good references; would accept position as watchman. Address C., Box 211 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF SYMMETRICAL FIGure, 36 bust, for cloak saleswoman. Apply, to-day, up to 10 o'clock, 467 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent young woman as nurse and chambermaid; city references required. Apply at 124 East 37th-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—Cook for country; good baker; must be willing, clean, and have reference. Apply at 11 East 17th-st.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress for country; must be quick, tidy, and have reference. Apply at 11 East 17th-st.

WANTED—Girl for housework in country; must be good laundress and tidy; references. Apply 11 East 17th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—Coachman for country; married; no children preferred; permanent position to first-class man; reference required; wages, $30; furnished rooms and fuel; take 9:10 train to Madison, N. J. M. Tilden.

WANTED—An experienced double-entry bookkeeper to go to San Francisco. Address H. E., Box 165 Times Office.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

EXCURSIONS

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND. FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M.; 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later. RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS.—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING:
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BEANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINOLE FARE, 50 CENTS.
Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

GLEN ISLAND

THE most beautiful Day Summer Resort in the world. A World of Rest and Pleasure. The Fairest Charms of Nature and a wealth of Novel Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Sunerior Dinners, a la carte, Glen Island Clam Bakes. *Kissin Deutschland.*

Menagerie, Aviary and Mammoth Aquarium, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 P. M.; 32d-st., East River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. RETURNING —Leave Glen Island 10:45 A. M., 32d-st. and Pier 18, 11:45 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:30 P. M. for 32d-st. and Jewell's wharf; 5, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings.

40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route, Sea Beach Route, Bay Ridge Ferry,
from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line. Belt line.

Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:30 P. M. on Sundays, 8:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:20, (except Sundays,) 9:30, 10:20, 11:20, 12 M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half-hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly, 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 12 M. to 9:40 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
every evening except Sundays and Mondays.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:20 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant steamboat EMELINE from Harlem Bridge, foot 130th-st. and 2d-av., 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 6, and 8 P. M. directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c; children, 5c.; excursion, 10c.; also by horse rail road, from 3d-av. (Astoria) Ferry, from 6 A. M. till midnight; fare, 10c.

Grand concert on the pier every day.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open.	9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P.M. Sunday.	Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT
GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The Bentley School for Boys,
591 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
Will be Opened on Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Preparation for College or Scientific School.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM JONES, B. A., Harvard, Master in Charge. Circulars on application to Janitor, northeast corner Madison-av. and 56th-st.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New-York.
Address, until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Bankers, 45 Wall-st.

TRINITY SCHOOL, 627 MADISON-AV.—Founded 1709. Rev. R. Holden, rector. Under Trustees of Protestant Episcopal Public School. Right Rev. Bishop Potter, President. Prepares for colleges or business. For circulars address Secretary. Paying pupils received. Further particulars at school. Term begins Sept. 3.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening; all summer. PACKER'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery up town, 107 West 34th-st.

THE MISSES LEEDS ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children, 105 West 82d-st.

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COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PENN. Opens 9th month, 10th. 30 minutes from Broad-st. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends; others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. (2 classes.) Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL. D., Pres't.

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WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass., prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens September 5, 1889. Catalogue and illustrated pamphlet on application. Address new WM. GALLAGHER, Principal.

MRS. HAZEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PELHAM MANOR, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
Will open Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., for boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., rector.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, will reopen Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Supt.; B. F. BYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes; next year opens Sept. 17. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

THE MISSES ANABLES' BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 25 at 66 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Cayuga, N. Y. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

DRY GOODS.

CHINA MATTINGS FROM 12 TO 75 ROLL; carpetings, rugs, fancy furniture, special prices; 1,000 Brussels, velvet, and moquette passooks, 25c. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 720-742 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.
ON THE ATLANTIC.
OPEN.
25 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
SUPERIOR RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.
Finest Surf Bathing Beach IN THE WORLD.
MORNING AND EVENING CONCERTS.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

POINT LOOKOU

THE NEW EXECUTION LAW

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY IN QUESTION.

IN THE CASE OF KEMMLER IT IS ASSERTED THAT KILLING BY ELECTRICITY IS "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL."

William Kemmler, who was convicted last Spring of murder in the first degree, was sentenced in Buffalo to be put to death for his crime. The murder was the first that had been committed in this State after the new electrical execution law went into effect, and Kemmler was sentenced to be taken to Auburn Prison and there be executed according to the provisions of the new law. W. Bourke Cockran became interested in the case and objected to Kemmler's being executed by electricity, claiming that the law which provided that means of death was unconstitutional, in that the Constitution expressly provided that no criminal be put to death by means that were "cruel or unusual."

Mr. Cockran claimed that death by electricity would be both cruel and unusual, and asked that the question be decided before Kemmler should suffer the penalty of his crime. Judge Day of Cayuga County, before whom the argument was made, thereupon appointed Tracy C. Becker, a Buffalo lawyer, as referee to take testimony in the case, which is technically known as "the case of William Kemmler against Charles H. Durston, Warden of Auburn Prison."

The hearing is being conducted in this city in the office of Mr. Cockran, and at yesterday's session Harold P. Brown, an electrician who has made many experiments tending to settle the question involved and who bought the dynamos intended to be used at electrical executions, was the only witness examined.

Mr. Brown is a young man who strenuously believes that the alternating or Westinghouse current is the deadliest current and the one which should be used for killing criminals. Naturally the Westinghouse Company objects to the use of its system for such a purpose, and it has been asserted and forcibly denied that Mr. Cockran had been employed by that corporation to defeat the carrying out of the new law. The other lawyers engaged in the case are Deputy Attorney-General Poste and District Attorney Quimby of Erie County.

Mr. Brown said that in July of last year he made many experiments with electricity, using if upon animals to discover the amount of electricity necessary to be used as the method to be employed in effecting death. The experiments were also made to prove that the high-tension alternating current was dangerous and that arc-light currents could be rendered comparatively harmless. The witness explained the method by which he had put to death various animals in Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., in the presence of physicians, electricians, and members of the State Commission, which had been appointed to determine the best means of putting criminals to death by electricity. An alternating current with a power of 700 volts was applied to a horse weighing 1,230 pounds, and the result was fatal. The horse was killed instantly—the current was only applied for twenty-five seconds—and his death must therefore have been painless.

Mr. Brown then described minutely the killing of several other animals in the same manner, and said that, in his opinion, instantaneous and painless death could be produced in a human being by the alternating current. He then explained the apparatus which it is proposed to use in executions. The greater the number of alternations in the current, he said, the lower the amount of pressure needed to kill. With 660 alternations per minute death would be produced by a power of 300 volts, but with alternations numbering 258 per second—the force intended to be used—160 volts would be sufficient. The resistance offered to the electrical current by man was not greater than that offered by animals and averaged about twenty-five hundred ohms.

Mr. Cockran took the witness in hand and induced him to admit that from experiments made with electricity upon animals only an inferential knowledge was gained as to its effect upon a man, similarly applied, and that not even from fatal accidents which had occurred could it be determined absolutely just how quickly or how painlessly death had followed the coming in contact with the current. However, the witness said he could from certain results reason upon known scientific rules as to what would happen with the almost absolute surety of his deductions proving sound. This did not suit Mr. Cockran at all, and he asked the witness a lot of abstruse scientific questions concerning electricity and its uses tending to test his right to testify as an expert. Witness got through with this ordeal with some credit.

Coming back to the subject of electrical executions, Mr. Cockran asked the witness how the amount of electricity to be used in killing a man would be determined upon. Mr. Brown replied that the men's "resistance" would be first ascertained by the use of an instrument known as a Wheatstone bridge, and that a sufficient electrical power would be used to overcome this resistance and produce instant death. The instrument was invariably correct in its measurement of resistance? Yes, it had been ascertained to be so.

"I suppose, however," said Mr. Cockran, "that a mistake was made and an insufficient power was applied, what would be the effect upon the criminal?"

"In that case," the witness said, "the subject would be rendered unconscious and would be unable to feel any pain. The electrodes used would be kept moist, so that the flesh would not be burned."

"Is unconsciousness the inevitable result of a powerful electric shock?"

"Yes."

"Is it possible to inflict torture upon a subject without causing unconsciousness?"

"Yes, if the current were applied at a very low pressure, say 100 or 150 volts."

"At 400 volts?"

"No, I think such a pressure would result fatally."

Mr. Cockran then asked the witness something about lightning. He wanted to know whether it were possible to generate an artificial electric current which would be equal in force to a stroke of lightning, or have 10-1,000 part of its force. As far as concentrated force was concerned, the witness answered, such a thing would not be possible.

"Yet you have heard of a human being having been struck by lightning and not being killed," asked Mr. Cockran.

The witness admitted. "I have."

Some more technical questions were asked Mr. Brown relative to his knowledge of electricity, which rather confused him and he finally said that he claimed to be an expert only in "commercial electricity," that is, as to the use and power of current which would be put to practical and daily use. The abstruse questions of electrical science, he said, which never came into the constant work of an electrician, he had never bothered himself about particularly.

The hearing was then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

A telegram was read yesterday from Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the State Committee referred to, who is on a cruise on his yacht, and who had been requested to attend these sessions, saying that he would be unable to attend. Mr. Cookran said that the matter was too important for Mr. Gerry to put aside merely because of his pleasure, and, at the request of all the counsel concerned, Referee Becker telegraphed again to Mr. Gerry at Newport, urgently requesting his presence.

THROWN FROM A STREET CAR.

A morning paper contained an advertisement yesterday asking that persons who saw a lady thrown from a Broadway car at Seventeenth-street Sunday night, June 30, address H. M. Herman, 35 Wall-street. Mr. Herman is a lawyer, and he made the following statement of the case to a TIMES reporter: "The advertisement was inserted in the interest of Mrs. Hartz, a lady who sings soprano in the choir of Calvary Baptist Church. On the Sunday evening mentioned she was returning from church to her home, in East Seventeenth-street, in a Broadway car. When that street was reached she requested the conductor to stop the car. This was done, and she prepared to alight. Two gentlemen had already started to enter the car, and she stopped a moment on the platform to allow them to pass her. Then, as she stepped from the platform, the car started, and Mrs Hartz was thrown violently to the street. The conductor unheeded from his dignity enough to stop the car and ask Mrs. Hartz whether he could do anything for her, but she declined his assistance and made her way home.

"When the conductor returned to the car he remarked to the passengers that he 'wished the woman had broken her —— neck,' and this evoked from a gentleman passenger the retort that the conductor deserved to have his neck broken, and that he might count if he was not more civil in the future. In answer to the advertisement a gentleman who saw the whole affair called on me to-day, and I believe we have enough testimony on which to establish a case for damages."

CAPPA GOING ABROAD.

Maestro Charles A. Cappa, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, is going to Europe. He is suffering from an affection of the throat, which prevents him from speaking above a whisper, and he hopes to restore his voice by taking a sea voyage. He sails on the Devonia Saturday at 6 A. M., and flowers, fruit, and wine may be sent aboard on Friday night. Prof. Cappa will go to Glasgow, thus protracting the sail as much as possible. From there he will proceed to Paris, visit the Exposition, and climb the Eiffel Tower. Then he will go to London and visit his old friend "Dan" Godfrey, leader of the band of the Grenadier Guards. Whenever the maestro in his travels hears a piece of music which he thinks will tickle the fancy of the New-York public, he will buy it. "I shall go over with a sealed mind and return with a Saratoga trunk," he said yesterday.

HOMES BY THE SEA.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY'S ESTABLISHMENTS.

There stands at West End, Coney Island, a picturesque group of cottages painted in drab tints and giving the sole restful bit of color for a long stretch of beach. Their utility as the Health Home of the Children's Aid Society may be understood when it is known that it is seldom that there are less than 250 children and mothers within the walls of the cottages or enjoying themselves on the sands.

Yesterday the home was filled. Mothers with their pallid children lined the board walks and lingered along the beach, thoroughly enjoying the delicious south breeze which swept in from the ocean. There were 286 persons who had been collected in the poorest tenement districts of the city and had arrived on Monday to remain a week by the seaside. There was a party of fifty, too, which had come down for a day's outing. The regular days for picnics, however, are Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and on these days there is such an onslaught upon the home that Superintendent A. P. Stockwell, Mrs. Stockwell, and the matron, with their corps of sixteen waiters, two men, and four nurses have all their hands well occupied. Just at present the chief need of the home is particularly apparent. The dining hall is too small. The managers of the society are awaiting generous action by their friends to remove this hindrance to their work.

So far as the sleeping accommodations are concerned, they are ample. Nearly three hundred may be able to find much better beds than they have ever known before. There are 196 beds to be always depended upon, while by the use of cots and cribs a hundred more may be improvised. The routine of the home is strict, so far as meals are concerned, for the schedule of breakfast at 7 A. M., dinner at 12:45 P. M., and supper at 5 P. M., is never deviated from. The hours for bathing are not set, for whenever the tide is at its proper height every one may enjoy the surf who chooses.

The comfort of the mothers has been by no means neglected, for in the lower story of the Vanderbilt cottage, which was erected last year by Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, there is not alone a doctor's office, but a big, cheerful sitting room. So far this season the weekly parties to the seashore have numbered more than three thousand, but this average, it is stated by the management, will have to be reduced unless there is an increase in the contributions of the society's friends.

But the admirable Summer work of the Children's Aid Society is not confined to its home at West End, for at Bath Beach there is another and even more elaborate establishment for the aid of the poor. The inclosure containing a half-score of pretty little cottages and buildings of all sorts is particularly attractive to the passer-by, and infinitely more so to the puny little city dweller, coming from a crowded tenement to find good care, abundance of food, green trees, soft turf, and the sparkling waters of the ocean provided for him by his unknown friends. There C. N. Fry, the Superintendent, has abundance of help and much he needs it, for last year there were 2,962 little girls who spent seven days each at the home, and 1,495 boys thoroughly enjoyed the day picnics, snowing a total of 4,457 children who were benefited. During the season the running expenses of the home were $7,448 54 and there was expended for necessary repairs and the construction of cable towers and a cottage for cripples $2,979 56, making a total of $10,428 10, or an average of a little more than $2 for each child. The grounds of the home are provided with everything which might add to the enjoyment of the children. There is a big merry-go-round; there is a switchback cable, swings, lots of buckets and shovels, and nearly as good bathing and much more to the children's liking than at the West End. There are about two hundred and fifty children who are enjoying themselves at Bath Beach. It is somewhat unfortunate for the thoroughness of this work this year, that the Winter storms swept away part of a knoll on which the children delighted to play and endangered several valuable buildings. The necessary repairs will cost, it is declared, nearly $5,000, and are now beyond the society's resources. The proper place to send gifts is to C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, or to George S. Coe, Treasurer, American Exchange National Bank.

ADVERSE TO THE TRUST.

DECISION AGAINST THE NORTH RIVER SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in a decision written by Judge Daniels and concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, affirmed the decision of Judge Barrett denying a motion for a stay of proceedings pending appeal in the suit of the people against the North River Sugar Refining Company. The appointment of the receiver, Mr. Gray, to enter upon his duties in winding up the affairs the company is thus approved. Unless an appeal is taken to the Court of Appeals the receiver can now begin his work.

This decision was not handed down by the Judges until late yesterday afternoon, yet it was known and peddled around Wall-street from the very earliest hour of business on the Stock Exchange, the speculators gambling upon it openly and largely. All the trust stocks were weakened on account of this early information, which, naturally following the Wall-street fashion, was somewhat exaggerated. The General Term, it was generally believed, had not merely denied a stay of proceedings, but had held that the trust "must go." Upon this basis Sugar Trust certificates were knocked down about three points, the fortunate possessors of advance information about what the Judges had decided being able to win handsome speculative profits. Much wonderment has been expressed as to how the actions of courts having a Wall-street value reach the stock speculators before the Judges are ready with official announcements.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Agnes Herndon will open her next season as a star on Aug. 12, in the Windsor Theatre, this city, appearing in a new play entitled "La Belle Marie."

John T. Sullivan will retire from the cast of "The Burglar" at the Madison-Square Theatre, after this week, and start for San Francisco to join Rose Coghlan's company. His part, Paul Benton, will be assumed on Monday night by James S. Moffitt, Jr., who made a decided hit in it at one of the performances in Boston.

H. E. Sanford, who was for several years business manager for Maggie Mitchell, has been engaged by Manager Pitou to do the advance work for Soanlan, the Irish comedian, next season. Soanlan is expected to reach New-York from Europe about Aug. 10, and will open his season in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 2. On Nov. 4 he is to begin a four weeks' engagement at the Star Theatre here, introducing a new Irish play.

Marion Manola has given up the idea of going to Europe this Summer on account of the illness of her little girl, Adelaide, who is suffering from a severe eye trouble. Miss Manola, with her child, will go to Point Lookout, L. I., to-day, where she expects to spend the rest of her Summer vacation, rejoining the McCaull company early in September.

Charles Burnham, business manager of the Star Theatre, having seen the changes in that house well under way, will go to Chesterton, in the Adirondacks, to-morrow to enjoy a brief season of rest.

Agnetus Pitou, manager of Robert Mantell, who began an engagement at the new California Theatre, San Francisco, on Monday evening, telegraphed yesterday: "Mr. Mantell's first night in San Francisco drew a large and representative audience to the new California Theatre. Mr. Mantell was most cordially received, and called before the curtain frequently during the performance. His engagement promises to be a financial and artistic success."

Atkins Lawrence has been engaged by Richard Mansfield to play Richmond in his coming production of "Richard III." at Palmer's Theatre, and Mme. Ponisi will be the Duchess of York. Beatrice Cameron, of course, will play Lady Anne, as the original London production. Dan Harkins is the only gentleman of Mr. Mansfield's company, as it appeared in England, who will be with it in this country.

A short season of opera in English will begin at the Windsor Theatre, in the Bowery, to-night, when "The Bohemian Girl" will be sung there, with Nina Bertini as Arline, Athalie Claire as the Gypsy Queen, Frank Baxter as Thaddeus, Maina as the Count, and Edward Cornell as Devilshoof.

EXTRA QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS.

The New-York Quarantine officers are taking extra precautions at this time of the year to prevent contagious diseases from coming into port. It is known that in the Brazils the yellow fever is at present very prevalent, and that the state of affairs in the majority of Brazilian ports is as bad as in Demerara. Every vessel coming to New-York from a point south of Cape Hatteras is required to "heave to" off Quarantine. The Quarantine steamer at once places health officers aboard, and should any cases of contagious diseases be found to exist, or any which excite suspicion the ship is at once quarantined and the patients removed to the hospital on Hoffman Island. The vessel is then subjected to a thorough fumigation which may be kept up for several days.

Every vessel coming to New-York from a port south of Cape Hatteras must be five days out from that port before being allowed to proceed up the bay to the dock. The majority of vessels occupy more than five days in the run to New-York. Should a vessel be placed "in quarantine" she is shut off from all communication with the shore and compelled to hoist a yellow flag, which is a warning to all other vessels to keep away.

TENEMENT-HOUSE SCENES.

DIRTY ROOMS, SPIRITLESS CHILDREN, AND SLOVENLY WOMEN.

The tenement-house districts of the city are suffering intensely from the hot weather. A reporter for THE TIMES went over the ground traversed yesterday by a physician belonging to the corps of inspectors appointed by the Health Department to look after the condition of the tenement-house districts during July and August. The locality examined yesterday by Dr. Coxe, the physician in charge of District No. 16, was Chrystie-street, south of Grand-street. This was not the worst tenement district in the city by long odds, but it is bad enough.

The street yesterday was filthy, a fact that the housewives along the thoroughfare attributed to itinerant peddlers of fish and fruit, whom they charged with hiding their refuse stuff in ash barrels. But whatever was the cause there was engendered a nauseating stench that came up in volumes under the scorching heat of the sun. But filthy and foul-smelling as the streets, are the habitations are more intolerable in both respects. The floors of the dark hallways are covered with dirt, while the walls are grimy with dust and smoke. In these pig-pen alleys half-naked children that look as though they had never had a bath in all their lives play with each other in a half-hearted way without laughter and almost without smiles. They do not seem to have enough life in their pale little bodies to get up a healthy romp, if such a thing were possible in such an atmosphere.

Each of these tenements has a housekeeper, who is generally unclean, unkempt, and slovenly. The other women in these houses are generally of the same description as the housekeeper. They seem to have an antipathy to water in any form and spend much of their time hanging about the doors and gossiping. They detect a stranger at a glance and their curiosity is not satisfied until they find out what his business is. This was the case yesterday with both the physician and the reporter, and before the tour was ended Chrystie-street was generally well aware of their mission, or at least of the physician's. The rooms in which many of these people sleep beggar description. They are small, badly ventilated, and filled with stifling, foul odors.

What makes it worse is that the apartments are overcrowded to an extent that indicates a great mortality in the event of a contagious disease breaking out. These people generally look upon the visiting physician as a benefactor and welcome him with complaints as to the condition of the street and the malefactions of the hated peddlers. They are also most willing to tell of cases of sickness, either present or past, at some neighbor's, but generally assert that their own instance are in a commendably healthy condition.

It is remarkable that the inspection of Chrystie-street yesterday revealed very little sickness outside of the children. The people seemed mutually to fasten on the filth that surrounded them. The prevalent trouble among the children is a common Summer complaint, although one case of diphtheria was found at 34. The child had died and was buried yesterday. The apartments were at once fumigated by the order of the physician and every precaution was taken to prevent the spreading of the dread disease.

DECIDED BY APPRAISERS.

THEY RULE AGAINST POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER'S CLAIM.

Several cases of public interest were considered yesterday by the United States Appraisers, who are holding their quarterly conference at the Public Stores Building in Laight-street. Recorder Sharretts gave the details of the conference.

"The first case," said he, "was an appeal from Philadelphia from no less a person than Postmaster General Wanamaker. His firm imported a large quantity of useful household articles and they were duly appraised at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The duty prescribed by the law is 30 per cent. ad velorem for willow baskets and for fancy boxes 35 per cent. Now, the articles are constructed of willow, silk, and hemp, and are evidently work boxes. Well, Mr. Wanamaker took exception to the tax and appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming that the importation were only subject to the tax on willow baskets. We find that Mr. Wanamaker is wrong and the duty is 35 per cent.

"Here is a bathing slipper made in the East. It is not as beautiful as you will see at the fashionable seaside resorts, but I dare say it is just as comfortable. We think it comes under the classification of wearing apparel, contrary to the opinion of a New-York importer. He holds that as the slipper is largely composed of linen and flax it should be passed at the five-per-cent rate, but the law provides that wearing apparel, 'wholly or in part of wool,' is subject to a duty of 40 cents per pound and 35 cents ad valorem.

"Our last case was a very palpable attempt to evade the law. The Crystal Plate Glass Company of St. Louis wrote a letter to the Secretary, in which it was stated that polished plate glass of large size was dutiable at 50 cents per square foot, under the tariff law, but that European manufacturers, in order to secure a less rate of duty, were shipping glass to the United States with one side unpolished, and it was being passed at 45 per cent. ad velorem. The Secretary asked us to determine the proper rate of duty, and we have reached a conclusion favorable to the St. Louis company. It is so evident that an evasion of the law was being attempted that, in justice to American manufacturers, there was but one thing to do."

THREE MURDERERS RESENTENCED.

Patrick Packenham, John Lewis, and James Nolan were yesterday morning sentenced by Recorder Smyth and Judge Cowing to be hanged on Friday, Aug. 23. The two Judges sat upon the bench of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and the former sentenced Packenham while the latter sentenced Lewis and Nolan. Packenham, who cut his wife's throat with a razor because she would not give him money to buy drink, was tried before Recorder Smyth in November last, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 4. His case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which recently affirmed the conviction and remitted the case to the court of trial for resentence. Lewis and Nolan were tried and convicted of murder in the first degree before Judge Cowing, the former in December, 1888, and sentenced to be hanged Feb. 1, 1889; the latter in March of the present year, and sentenced to be hanged April 26. Their cases were also appealed and the Court of Appeals affirmed their conviction a few days after passing on the case of Packenham. Lewis, who is colored, murdered Ann Jackson, also colored, in front of her residence on West Third-street, July 17, 1888. Nolan murdered Emma Buch at 9 Second-street Nov. 20, 1888.

The convicts were brought to the bar together. Lewis and Nolan, who are young men and typical New-York toughs, seemed utterly indifferent to their fate. Packenham, who is about fifty-five years old, appeared to be greatly disturbed in mind.

MEETING OF CANDY MAKERS.

The National Confectioners' Association opened their sixth annual convention at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. They were to elect officers for the coming year, admit new members, and discuss several important questions bearing on the high price to which sugar has been forced by the trust, but the weather was rather too warm and they adjourned before noon after a little preliminary business had been gone through with. They will begin the convention in earnest at 10 o'clock this morning. It is understood that the question of purchasing a sugar refinery will be brought before the meeting. The association, if it decides to make such a purchase, might manufacture its own sugar and be independent of the Sugar Trust. The manufacturers say that the recent advance in the price of sugar greatly reduces their profits and they blame the trust therefor. The association will dine at Delmonico's to-night and go on an excursion to-morrow on one of the iron steamboats probably up the Hudson.

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are either laxative or cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the liver and stomach.—*Advertisement.*

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Describes the condition of many persons debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ODDITIES OF ASSESSMENTS

MR. ELLIS RECEIVES POINTS ABOUT STATEN ISLAND.

DOINGS OF STATE ASSESSORS—FARM PROPERTY DECLARED TO BE DEPRECIATING—A SCHEME OF GOV. HILL.

State Assessors John D. Ellis of Antwerp and James L. Williams of Poughkeepsie will begin their investigation of the values of the pieces of real estate in this city to-morrow, and they say that they will occupy ten days in their researches. Michael Coleman, the President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, and his associates, Thomas L. Feitner and Edward L. Parris, have everything in readiness to aid the State Assessors in arriving at a correct knowledge, and are prepared to render them all possible aid. All the State Assessors have to do is to avail themselves of the facilities which the Tax Commission will give them.

There are some indications that the State Assessors, stung by the revelations which have been made in the trial of the tax suit between the State and the city which has been going on before ex-Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany as referee, intend this year really to make a proper investigation into the taxable values of real estate in this city. Hitherto, by their own confessions, drawn out of them with great difficulty by the counsel for the city in the tax suit, their method has been for one of them to come here, talk with a few acquaintances, one of whom was an upholsterer in a little shop up town, come to the conclusion that farmers were poor and townspeople were gorged with money, and mark New-York up a hundred millions or so more than Boss Tweed did.

It is not probable that the city will escape the marking up processathis year. Up to the present time the State Assessors have visited, since May, Monroe, Erie, Chenango, Cattaraugus, Chenango, Broome, Delaware, Sullivan, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Washington, Warren, Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, Herkimer, Oneida, Columbia, Ulster, Dutchess, Suffolk, Queens, Orange, Rockland, Greene, and Richmond Counties. To-day they visit Putnam County. Kings will not be attended to until after New-York has been finished. With Kings their visitations for this year will end. It is their practice to visit only New-York and Kings Counties annually; the other counties are visited biennially, one-half one year, the other half the next. That this year is going to be mulcted again for the payment of much more than its share of the State taxes is indicated by the interviews which State Assessors Ellis and Williams have caused to be published whenever they have got back from visits to any of the interior counties. Thus the associate, State-N. Wood of Hinsdale, does not say much. They are afraid to let him ever since he "gave away" the dodge by which Mayor Chapin, in 1887, when Controller of the State and ex officio a member of the State Board of Equalization, presented to cut down the valuation of Kings County $10,000,000, when in fact it was not cut down a cent. Mr. Ellis is the brains of the State Assessors, and Judge Williams and Mr. Wood do what he tells them to. He and Judge Williams have been over one of the most dismal stories of the depreciation of farm lands and the poverty of the farmers, the natural inference of which is that when the State Board of Equalization meets in September the taxable valuation of the rural counties must be greatly reduced and the taxable valuation of this city increased accordingly. The State Assessors will be obliged to state their reasons, however, in full. Commissioner Coleman will lay each detailed information before them that they will not be able to disregard it without a recklessness of effrontery that it would be hard to equal.

Yesterday Messrs. Ellis and Williams visited Richmond County and had a conference with the County Supervisors and the Assessors of the towns. They eat in the little office of the Trustees of the village of Edgewater, near the Staple ton station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and asked some scorching questions. The most interesting information they got was that when a person thinks he is in a certain place on Staten Island he, as a rule, isn't there. For instance, they supposed they were having their conference in Stapleton. Nathaniel Marsh, the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, told them that they were not—they were in Edgewater, a place they had never heard of before.

"There is no such place as Stapleton," said he, "except as the name of a Post Office. There is no such place as Clifton, except in the imagination of the railroad company. The village of Edgewater is composed of portions of the towns of Middletown and Southfield. I live in it, but don't direct any letters to me there, for there is no such Post Office. My Post Office is named Rose Bank and my railroad station is named Fort Wadeworth, though, by the way, that is a misnomer, for it is a mile from the fort."

According to the statements of the local Assessors of the five towns in Staten Island—Castleton, Northfield, Middletown, Southfield, and Westfield—they don't value property there very high for taxable purposes. The Westfield Assessors owned up that they put in real estate at about 30 per cent of the fair market value, and none of them could make out that he ever thought of valuing real estate at more than 50 per cent. As for personal property, very little of that gets taxed at all. In Northfield there is only $63,000 of personal property in the list; in Castleton, of which the much vilified town of New-Brighton is a part, only $62,500 of personal property is in the list. Middletown has only $68,000. A Northfield Assessor confessed that no mortgages were taxed in his town, and he said that he did not know that they were taxable.

Mr. Ellis was shocked at this and he gave them all an allocution. He asked them if they hadn't taken an oath to appraise property at its full value. They smiled faintly and admitted they had.

"Why don't you do it, then?" asked Mr. Ellis in his severest tones.

Ahout all they could say was that nobody else did, and they didn't want to appear singular. They explained their failure to get more personal property upon the tax lists by alleging that its owners claimed that it was taxed in New-York City, out West, or in other places.

"That's just the same excuse that Mr. Coteman gives in New-York," said Mr. Ellis. "He says that personal property owners in New-York claim that they are taxed in Staten Island. You must tax a man where he votes, if he votes in Staten Island his personal property is taxable in Staten Island."

"Some of them vote here and in New-York, too," ejaculated a town Assessor.

"How can that be?" asked Mr. Ellis.

"Well, they vote here, where their country houses are, at our Spring election, and in the Fall they vote in New-York."

Mr. Ellis was told that farm lands on the island were depreciating in value, and remarked pleasantly that that was the case all over the State. Nathaniel Marsh of Southfield and Robert Moore of Castleton were the only County Supervisors who gave their views to the State Assessors. Their associates, Edward P. Doyle of Northfield, Abram Cole of Westfield, and Julius Credo of Middletown, listened to them with approval. They declared that real property on Staten Island was appraised for taxable purposes as high as property in the rest of the State—65 per cent. But Mr. Ellis was unconvinced. He told them that he did not believe it was appraised at more than 50 per cent of its true value, and that Richmond County's valuation would be marked up at the meeting of the State Board of Equalization in September. Probably Richmond County's valuation for this year will be about $18,000,000.

On the way back to New-York Mr. Ellis talked with a reporter of THE TIMES about the system of State taxation, by which, out of about ten million dollars raised annually, New-York City is about four million dollars. He was asked why this State, like many other States, did not raise its funds for the maintenance of the State Government by taxing the corporations—not the stockholders, but the corporations themselves, according to the business they transact—a method which would entirely relieve the farmers from State taxation and would do away with the State Board of Equalization. He admitted that it would be entirely practicable. "But," said he, "my own idea is to abolish personal taxation. How small a portion of personal property pays any taxes everybody knows. Pay all the taxes on real estate and the thing would soon equalize itself, and everybody would be benefited in the end.

"This is not good politics, however," continued Mr. Ellis, "and if I were a politician I would not advocate it. Gov. Dix, in one of his messages, advocated land taxation solely, and the result was that the plurality of 50,000, by which he was elected in 1882, was wiped out in 1884 and Mr. Cleveland was elected over him by 50,000 majority. The farmers wouldn't have it. You don't hear Gov. Hill advocating raising the revennes by taxing land. He knows better. He is after personal property, particularly corporations. Whenever he makes a speech at a county fair he gives corporations and monopolies a dig and makes the farmers think that the corporations ought to pay all the taxes and would do so if he could have his way. This tickles them, and I heard lots of old farmers say last year: 'I don't like a good many things about Dave Hill, but he says the right thing about taxes. He's our friend there, and I guess I'll vote for him.' Gov. Hill caught lots of Republican votes just that way. He knows that the corporations don't care what he says about them; it won't hurt them any; while the farmers are pleased. Hill will run for Governor again in 1891, unless he changes his mind, and if he should be elected he hopes to have all the New-York delegates at his back at the National Democratic Convention in 1892. That is why he will probably run; he doesn't want anybody else to have the prestige of being elected Governor of New-York the year before the Presidential election."

KILLED HIS LITTLE SISTER.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 9.—In Nippenose Valley, this county, yesterday, Samuel Bowles, a farmer, was mowing grass, and laid his mower down to go into the house. While in the house his eight-year-old son picked up the mower and began to swing it back and forth in imitation of his father. His little sister walked up behind him and the swinging knife struck the child, the broken cutting a little one's throat. She fell over and died instantly.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

CONFERENCES YESTERDAY WITH FEDERAL OFFICERS IN THIS CITY.

Civil Service Commissioners Thompson, Lyman, and Roosevelt had a busy time of it yesterday. Messrs. Thompson and Lyman arrived here in the morning from Washington, and Mr. Roosevelt, who had been applying himself closely to catching up arrears of work at his home in Oyster Bay, L. I., met them at about noon in the Collector's office, where they had a brief conference, in which in a general way they formulated a plan of immediate operations.

The matter of most pressing importance which the commission has on hand is the appointment of five new members of the local Board of Examiners to fill vacancies—three in the Collector's, one in the Appraiser's, and one in the Surveyor's department. Soon after their first visit to the Collector's office the Commissioners paid a visit to Appraiser Marvelle W. Cooper and had him suggest the names of persons whom he considered available candidates for the vacant position in connection with his department. They had personal interviews with several of the persons thus suggested and examined them as to their fitness for the position. Then they returned to the Custom House, where they devoted a couple of hours to hearing suggestions from Collector Erhardt and studying the qualifications of nominees. Today they will call upon Postmaster Van Cott.

Chairman Hugh Thompson of the board was asked during the day whether there was any truth in the report that the board had been asked to have the chief clerkship removed from the control of the civil service law and what the board thought of the suggestion. He said that no such proposition had been made to the board to his knowledge, and added that he would never consent to the change unless very good reasons were given showing that the good of the public required it. He believed that this was the sentiment of the entire commission.

The commission has come to the conclusion that members of the Board of Examiners should be paid for their work, and a recommendation to Congress will be made to that effect. Mr. Roosevelt said: "The fact that the Board of Examiners' work has been so unsatisfactory during the past few years is a reason why we should have a particularly good board in the future. I want men there who are capable of making practical suggestions, who are of absolute integrity and free from partisan views. I want to see half the board selected from the service and half from outside the service, the latter to receive salaries and the former extra compensation. I have been at work on reports for our Western trip, and I think they will be ready to publish in three days."

NEW PARK COMMISSIONER.

ALBERT GALLUP APPOINTED TO SUCCEED STEVENSON TOWLE.

Mayor Grant yesterday afternoon appointed Mr. Albert Gallup Park Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stevenson Towle, who was Treasurer of the board. It is understood that the latter is going abroad and that Mr. Gallup will accept the appointment.

The new Commissioner is a member of the law firm of Johnson, Gallup & Hurry. He belongs to Tammany Hall and was active in behalf of the Mayor last Fall. He is a brother of Howard Gallup of Lapsley & Gallup, the Broadway brokers, and his father, Albert S. Gallup, was a member of the old dry goods firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. The family came from Rhode Island, and the New Park Commissioner was born in Providence thirty-seven years ago. His father was Postmaster of that city under Buchanan, and served terms in the Assembly and Senate of that State. So far as known, Lawyer Gallup has never sought or held a public office before. He graduated from Brown University and from the law department of Columbia College, studying in the office of Miller & Peckham, since changed to Miller, Peckham & Dixon. He is Captain of the National Guard Signal Corps, and belongs to the Calumet and Grolier Clubs.

AN UNRELIABLE "RECORD."

Mr. William G. McLaughlin, Supervisor of the *City Record*, needs some sharp supervision himself by Mayor Grant, to judge from the appearance of the *Record* nowadays. John H. Chambers still appears as Water Register, although Joseph Riley, a good Tammany man, took his place nearly two weeks ago. George E. Babcock still remains in its columns as Superintendent of Streets, although John B. Shea, Tammanyite, has supplanted him, and John Richardson still heads the Bureau of Incumbrances, although Edward Lee Parsons, according to the *Record*, although Tammany Hall is confident that Michael F. Cummings really controls that place.

Mr. McLaughlin, too, seems to be unaware of the change which recently took place in the Bureau of Arrears of Personal Taxes. Henry Bischoff, Jr., an adherent of Tammany, is really its attorney, but the *Record* keeps the name of Charles S. Beardsley there.

As Mayor Grant keeps him as Supervisor of the *City Record* for little else than to spread the names of Tammany appointees before the public, his obstinate retention of the names of removed County Democrats cannot be regarded with favor in the City Hall.

ROBBED BY CHANCE ACQUAINTANCES.

Tuedoe Thayer, aged fifty-seven, a farmer at West Farms, N. Y., while visiting Staten Island on Monday night was robbed by two men. While in a saloon at St. George Thayer had several drinks with two young men whose acquaintance he made in the saloon. Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning the three started for the ferry landing at St. George. After walking several blocks the young men attacked Thayer, and robbed him of his watch and $50 in cash. The highwaymen were arrested yesterday as they were about to board the boat for this city. The watch and money were found in their possession. When arraigned before Justice William C. Casey at Tompkinsville the prisoners gave their names as Thomas Leonard, aged twenty-three, and Charles Parker, aged twenty, both residents of New-Jersey. They were committed for a further examination.

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RATHER TOO MUCH TANNER

HIS SUPERIORS FEARFUL OF THEIR OWN GLORY.

HIS REFULGENCE DIMMING THE BRIGHTNESS EVEN OF THE PRESIDENT, BUT IT CANNOT BE PUT OUT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The President this afternoon made the following appointments:

Consuls—EMMONS CLARK of New-York at Havre, ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON of Colorado at Acapnico, ROSWELL G. HOER of Michigan at Valparaiso, JAMES F. HARTIGAN of the District of Columbia for the port of Trieste and all other ports in the Austrian dominions.

Secretary of Legation—JOHN J. CHEW of the District of Columbia at Vienna.

Postmasters—WILLIAM R. ELLIS, at Franklin, Ind., vice R. P. Brown, removed; WILLIAM R. BUSH at Lake City, Fla., in place of Elijah A. Adams, appointed June 4 last, but not commissioned.

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The question that may, by and by, confront the administration of Harrison seems likely to be: "Was the election of last Fall held to determine who should be President or who should be Pension Commissioner?"

The Commissioner of Pensions is managing to attract a great deal more attention and possibly much more decided approval with his party than the man who named him for office. According to the report brought from Wisconsin by Secretary Rusk, the only members of the Administration outfit yet heard of in that State are Clarkson and Tanner and they are regarded as "jim dandies." That report has been repeated by Tanner's friends with new trimmings wherever it is related. According to the report brought from Wisconsin by Secretary Rusk, the only members of the Administration outfit yet heard of in that State are Clarkson and Tanner and they are regarded as "jim dandies." That report has been repeated by Tanner's friends with new trimmings wherever it is related. No disrespect to the President is intended by them, but they are so interested in the success of Tanner's experiment to solve the question as to what shall be done with the surplus that they overlook the fact that Tanner is not the head but only a lesser member of the administrative body. The Commissioner can no more help being talkative than he could when he was on the stump last Fall. He talks now just as he did then; but no one thought of taking him in earnest at that time, unless perhaps it may have been Tanner.

The President and Secretary Noble could stand a good deal of the Tanner "bloviation" if there were a great deal going on and public attention were not so much absorbed by him. His expediting and repairing and increasing of pensions are not distasteful to the Administration. The old soldier and that well-paid friend of the old soldier, the pension shark, who takes $10 to $25 from every man who is blessed by Tanner's generosity, were promised that the Pension Office should be put in the hands of some one who would tap the Treasury frequently and as near the bung as possible, and the promises had to be kept. But President Harrison does not like to have the prominence he performed at Chattanooga, or in Chicago, or anywhere else, that Tanner is too leading man in affairs here. No more does Secretary Noble relish the discovery that, nearly everybody in Illinois knows who the Pension Commissioner is, the name of the Secretary of the Interior is almost forgotten or not yet learned.

This sensitiveness of the President and the Secretary of the Interior seems to have become known to Tanner, and he has proceeded, with his usual abundance of self-confidence, to ascertain the extent of it. He would not think of sending for the President or even of Commanding Secretary Noble to wait upon him at the Pension Office. He has not quite reached that stage yet. But he can send word, as he did yesterday, that it would be a pleasure to old Secretary Noble and Assistant Secretary Bussey at the Interior Department that afternoon, and they would very much oblige him if they would not run away and compel him to wait upon them twice on the same business.

Mr. Bussey does not say what Tanner had to tell the Secretary and himself when they received him, but it is very plain, from all the reports of the conversation, that Tanner was not prepared to approve what Noble and Bussey had to tell him. The impression that those two superior officers of his department drive of Tanner's performances and his wealth of advice is that, like Fitzhugh, the famous Texas doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, he is growing to consider himself a "bigger man than old Grant." The Interior Department will not allow the President to get rid of Tanner. He suits them as well as he suits himself. It may be unpleasant for the President and his Secretary of the Interior to realize that the tail may wag the dog, but as it would not be quite safe to attempt to change ends of the dog it is likely that they will make an effort to get used to it.

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One of the latest Republican attempts to discredit the merit system and the Civil Service Commissioners, who are working for its advancement, takes the form of an interview with Congressman Joseph D. Taylor of Ohio. Mr. Taylor tells a more or less pathetic story about a messenger boy in the Sixth Auditor's office at $720 a year who does more and better work, passes more accounts, and keeps more accounts with more accuracy than any eighteen-hundred-dollar clerk in the division, but he cannot run the civil service gantlet. "And, although his name stands at the head of the list in character and efficiency of the whole force," said the Representative, "he only receives about one-third the compensation of the civil service clerk who sits by his side and does one-third less work." Mr. Taylor ought to have added in the interest of strict accuracy that this "messenger boy," if there is such a case at all, is holding his present place in direct violation of the law which provides that each employe of the Government shall do the work he is appointed to do and which forbids the employment of a messenger to do a clerk's work.

The story sounds, however, very much like one that is quite familiar to the Civil Service Commissioners. Not long before the last Administration went out of office a young man in the sixth Auditor's office asked the commission to apply to him the rule which allows a non-competitive examination to anyone who may be granted to any person who has served in one grade for two years and has shown conspicuous ability and efficiency in his work. The young man who wanted the benefit of this rule did that much and also concerning his own remarkable abilities as that related by Mr. Taylor, and he brought with him a Tennessee Congressman to back up his claims. The Civil Service Commission investigated the matter, and decided that the applicant had not made out a good case. The Congressman took the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, and finally to President Cleveland. The latter went carefully over the papers with one of the Commissioners, and agreed that there was nothing in his record to call for extraordinary favors for the applicant.

Even after this rejection, the young man and his Congressional friend kept at the commission, insisting that the Secretary of the Treasury was only too glad to make the promotion made. Finally the papers were all sent to the Secretary, with the statement that, if he desired, the commission would give the case further consideration. The Secretary returned the papers with the indorsement that he did not wish any promotions to be made. The representative Taylor probably has good authority for saying the "messenger boy" could not run the civil service gantlet, but it does not appear that he has ever tried to pass a competitive examination, although in order to do so he has only to make out an application and the opportunity will be given him.

Congressman Taylor's proposal that every Congressional district shall have a board of its own to determine who shall make up its quota of national patronage is not new. It was proposed when the matter of extending the classified service to the Railway Mail Service was under consideration, and was rejected as not at all for the good of the merit system.

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Two State Conventions, to be held in Virginia, have already been announced, that of the Democrats, to be held at Richmond Aug. 14, and the Mahone Republican Convention, to be held in Norfolk Aug. 20 or thereabout. The Democrats of the State have not yet settled upon a candidate for Governor, but the nomination is believed to be between Gen. "Phil" McKinney and Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall. Representative in Congress from the Seventh District, McKinney has been a candidate before the Virginia State Convention, and was urged for nomination in the convention that nominated Gov. Lee. Col. O'Ferrall has been an active member of Congress and has won approval of all kinds of Virginia Democrats by supporting the tax reform bills that were introduced by the leading men at the same time that he urged the passage of a bill to repeal the internal revenue taxes.

It may be expected that the anti-Mahone Republicans, led by such determined opponents of Mahone domination as Gen. D. H. Lerper, ex-Gov. William E. Cameron, and Gen. Brady, will soon issue a call for a second Republican Convention. No attention appears to have been given to their proposition to Mahone that the Republicans of the State shall be allowed to select delegates to a State Convention free from the interference of the "bues," and they are resolved not to go into a convention that Mahone has personally selected. The anti-Mahone men will not attempt to prevent the nomination of Mahone for Governor. On the contrary, they particularly desire that Mahone shall receive his own nomination. If Mahoneism is to be fought in the State it will be regarded by his opponents as fortunate if he stands at the head of the ticket in such a contest. No other man could so fully represent the tendency that he has cultivated, and against no other man could his opponents be mustered so effectively or so fatally to so-called Republican pretensions in the State.

Gen. Brady was at the White House to-day and had something to say about Virginia politics. "Concessions must be made on both sides," said he, "if we want to bring Virginia into the Republican fold. It is folly to deny that dissensions exist in our party in that State. Harmony and united action have been lacking for many years, and have contributed materially to Democratic success. We were not invited to attend the conference called by ex-Senator Mahone, and, as far as I am concerned, I do not belong to the party, according to Mahone."

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Secretary Tracy has at last consented that the frigate Constitution, now at the Kittery Navy Yard, New-Hampshire, shall be towed to the Washington Navy Yard, to take the place of the Dale, as receiving ship. Capt. Meade, the Commandant, has complained of the inadequacy of the accommodations of the Dale, and the small vessel will be towed to Baltimore after the Constitution has been brought here and devoted to receiving purposes at that port. The Constitution is also to be brought here as a show piece, the argument being that the vessel will be seen here by a much larger number of persons than would be likely to go to Portsmouth Navy Yard to look upon the veteran. It is tolerably certain that if the Constitution is moored at the navy yard here it will make the place much more interesting to the daily throng of sightseers of the national capital.

A naval officer here suggests the plan of taking from the Constitution all the old material that belonged in the original ship, and incorporating them in a new ironclad to bear the honored name of "Constitution." Thus, he argued, the historic relics would be preserved, and to the sentiment of historic association would be added the idea of utility with a good effect. The Hartford, he continued, is another hulk of the same class, having been repaired and patched until there is but a trace of the original vessel in her. She is now lying at Mare Island. He suggests that she be treated in the same way, and thus the navy would be given two new vessels, of modern type, bearing the flavor of former value and services.

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There is little doubt that Naval Officer Burt will be permitted to hold his place until about May 20, 1890. The Administration has been looking it over and has reached the conclusion that he might as well stay and that Gen. John N. Knapp can afford to wait a few months, or even a few years, before occupying the office. That narrows the list of prizes in sight, and the talk about the Surveyorship takes a strong turn away from Willis and toward George W. Lyon.

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Col. Emmons Clark does not get the Paris Consul General's place, nor one so good in point of salary, but he gets the Havre Consulship, which pays $3,000 a year and an unknown amount in unofficial fees.

Roswell G. Horr, the funny man from Michigan, who was backed by both his Senators and Gen. Alger, first for Minister to Mexico, which he did not get; next for Consul General to Montreal, which somebody else got, and third for Consul to Melbourne, which he failed to receive, drops to Valparaiso, at a salary of $5,000.

The appointment of Col. James F. Hartigan of Washington, who is announced as going abroad to pursue some studies in scientific matters in which he is interested.

Edward Bussey, now going as Vice to Vienna as Secretary of Legation at a salary of $1,800, has been in the State Department since 1870, and is now receiving, at the head of Division A, Consular Bureau, the same compensation that he is to receive at Vienna.

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Assistant Secretary Batchellor this afternoon sent a letter to Capt. Tozier, the officer in charge of seohorages in the port of New-York, in regard to the inquiry made by Capt. Tozier a few days ago as to whether the petrol boat Marchetan, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for a special duty, may be ordered on general service by the Collector of Customs. It is understood that Capt. Tozier's attention is simply directed to the law prescribing the uses to which revenue vessels shall be put, and the fact that the Secretary has the power to assign them to special service. The assumption that the Collector of Customs can vacate, by his order, an order already made by the Secretary is of course one that does not need to be pointed out to Collector Erhardt, and it is supposed that there will be no further attempt to dispute the authority of the Secretary in this matter.

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Hiram Smith of Missouri, who has been a chief of division in the Pension Office only about a month and a half, has learned the tropes by which Senator Manderson climbed up to a prize of $4,000. He has in that short time had his case rerated, and has received about $4,000 back pension.

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Chief Justice Fuller has at last succeeded in getting a house in this city after several ineffectual attempts to buy or rent a desirable house. The unwillingness of the wife of Judge Wylie to sign away the house on Thomas Circle compelled the Chief Justice to look elsewhere, and he talked about taking the house of the late Associate Justice Matthews, for which, however, he considered the price too high. He has now leased the house of ex-Senator Van Wyck at Massachusetts-avenue and Eighteenth-street for three years. It is large, handsome, well located, and well furnished, and the Chief Justice takes it with the furniture. Mr. Van Wyck recently sold at auction a triangular lot immediately in front of his house, and will build upon it. This triangle occupies a space on Dupont Circle directly east of and corresponding to that in which Mr. Blaine's fine mansion was built several years ago. Mr. Blaine has occupied it for but a very short time since it was completed.

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Some days ago the State officials of New-Jersey notified Secretary Rusk of their intention to raise the quarantine against pleuro-pneumonia. To this the Secretary to-day made a vigorous protest, appealing to the State officials to aid the department in protecting the export cattle trade of the country against the ravages of the disease, which is now confined to the territory in the immediate vicinity of Jersey City. In case the local quarantine is raised, however, the Secretary gives notice that he will at once establish and enforce national regulations to effect the desired end.

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Gen. Felix Agnus of the Baltimore *American* visited Washington yesterday and called upon Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. Before he left the department Gen. Agnus gave "Uncle Jere" a very pleasant reminder of the big dinner given last May to the Secretary's country home, Nokoma, when Secretary Rusk made himself famous by driving a four-horse load of newspaper men to and from the railroad station. The horse which "Uncle Jere" rode was a full-blooded Percheron mare, named Maryland Daisy, and Gen. Agnus presented her to the Secretary. Maryland Daisy's mother was one of Mr. William D. Waters's famous lot of Percherons, and her sire was the Sultan, belonging to the Khédive of Egypt. She is a beautiful specimen of horseflesh, and Secretary Rusk may well be proud of his gift.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—M. G. Finkle, Ancram Lead Mines, Columbia County. C. D. Furman, Croton; H. Young, Dewittville, and J. J. Prandergast, Ripley, all of Chautauqua County. U. S. Wood, Hampton, Washington County. C. A. Chandler, Madrid Springs, St. Lawrence County. H. S. Murray, Palatine Bridge, Montgomery County. Edwin Mead, South Ballston, Saratoga County. Elmer Ostrander, Wells, Hamilton County.

Connecticut.—James S. Peck, East Litchfield; Mary E. Lancaster, Hawleyville; Mary G. Anson, Woodville.

Maine.—George Joss, Northport Camo Gronnd; Amos Blaze, Porter.

Maryland.—John B. Hndson, Brady.

Massachusetts.—Omri S. Willis, Becket; Julia Welker, East Northfield.

New-Hampshire.—Alvah G. Barney, Canaan; John L. Chandler, Langdon; Alvan Sargent, Wilmot Flat.

New-Jersey.—F. P. Withsrall, New-Sharon.

Pennsylvania.—F. M. Carnman, Allen; H. M. Yocum, Bernville; George W. Stuart, Broken Rock; John W. Bitting, Dillingersville; John H. Mertz, Egypt; David Woods, Evansburg; A. W. Curtis, Belmont, Sophia E. Hastings, Frisnoville; U. S. Stone, High spire; J. L. Wade, Kriders; D. N. Wright, Lewisburg; A. A. Romig, Lowell; James S. Akers, Locust Grove; W. H. H. Lea, Mansield Valley; Jesse Mesner, Mount Wolf; Jonathan Neff, Relay; Simeon Eberly, Rossdale; John Kinnear, Trunkeyville; D. E. Russell, Windham Centre.

Vermont.—Mary J. Hutchinson, West Addison.

Virginia.—T. H. Bolan, Bentonville; W. A. Childs, Bealeton; James O. Fant, Brandy Station; M. K. Lewis, Brooks; John R. Hornbaker, Bristol; A. H. Green, Brantsville; Charles L. Utz, Graves Mill; John B. Kaster, Middletown; Mary C. Powell, Penlook; M. L. Bowman, Pratts; John W. Pearson, Rectortown; Locy L. Mitchell, Ruckersville; D. W. Taylor, Timber Ridge; George C. Robinson, Thoroughfare; Mary J. Foley, Waterfall.

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DR. M'COSH IN MAINE.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 10.—The venerable ex-President James McCosh of the College of New-Jersey, and wife, have gone this year to the coast of Maine on their Summer vacation. This Scottish metaphysician, distinguished author, and eminent divine has nearly recovered from his late serious illness and appears to be in good spirits. If his health permits, he may lecture at the college next year. The doctor is now seventy-eight years of age and his chief interest seems to be in the success of his books.

THE DOMINION MILLERS.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 10.—The Dominion millers concluded their convention to-day. The chief item of business transacted was the drafting of a memorial to the Dominion Government praying for the abatement of railroad discrimination and asking for the appointment of an independent commission, such as the Inter-State Railway Commission, to settle all disputes over shipments and rates. A "combine" on milling rates was decided on.

LEGITIME ARMING WOMEN

AMAZONS TO FIGHT HIPPOLYTE'S FORCES.

THE KEARSARGE FINDING LITTLE CHANGE IN HAYTI—AN APPARENT DESIRE FOR ARBITRATION.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 29.—Matters are going to an extreme in Hayti, for Légitime is arming women and placing them in the ranks. He is resorting to everything possible to strengthen his position, which is far stronger than currently reported.

The Kearsarge had a rough passage south, but managed throughout to keep great gun drills and small-arm practice going. The corvette first made Cape Haytien, in the province of the North. From this place she proceeded to Port au Prince to observe Légitime's doings. On arriving at that place, all the Haytian flags, as well as the foreign flags present, were found to be at half mast in respect to the memory of Légitime's mother-in-law, who had died the day previous. The only Haytian man-of-war in port was the Dessalines. In the city everything was found to be quiet.

One-half of the garrison was found to be constantly in arms, with the other half always ready to seize their weapons and fall in. Few of Légitime's troops were observed in complete uniform, but all had some mark to show their calling. In some cases it was a cap with a red band; again, an electric blue or gray coat, or, perhaps, a striped pair of trousers of any color. The garrison at Port au Prince is quartered throughout the city in large buildings, no tents being provided. High up the ravine, to the rear and above the town, is an extensive fortification, armed with several pieces of artillery and manned by some five hundred men. From an observation of the environs of the city through a glass every peak and prominent position is found fortified, and though Quaker guns are mounted on not a few of the earthworks, the whole system on defense renders Légitime's position a strong one.

Yellow fever is prevailing, though not to an alarming extent. It is even said that many of the supposed cases are not contagious. People, however, are dying in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, and daily rounds of men are sent out with carts to find the dead. The bodies gathered in day are all thrown in the same hole. No medical or general service is being given.

Port au Prince presents just now a most filthy appearance. The concentration of Légitime's forces in the place is partly the cause of this. The streets are filthy, and the dumping of garbage, the piles of which in some parts of the streets emit a most sickening stench. The ships in the offing get the full benefit of it when the land breezes begin to blow at night.

About the guard houses old men may be seen hobbling at nearly all times of the day. They come to encourage their sons and have it appear that the fathers of the lads do not lack for patriotism. Légitime's army is made up of troops ranging in ages all the way from fourteen to forty-five. All the available male population appears to be doing service, and in consequence the home work is almost entirely neglected. Hippolyte, on the contrary, is leaving at home as many of the men as he can possibly spare, and in this way assures the continuance of work on the farms and in the shops. The result is that his forces have a far better base of supply than has Légitime's, and are well fed.

The women serving in the ranks of Légitime's troops can readily be picked out by a close observer, as their boots do not possess the hardened leather surface of men's. The women show to the officers and to most of the troops, and are shown considerable attention by their comrades. They dress in male attire, and appear to stand the hardships well. They are said to be all young girls, and many of them mistresses of the soldiers.

The defeat of Hippolyte appears to be out of the question. All of his troops are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, which leaves a most efficient lot of men at home to carry on the supplying of food, making up his forces. Hippolyte has decreed that the unmarried men shall be taken first, then the married men without children, and so on to those having the largest families, according as the contingency of the service demands. The keeping of the older men at home is a remembrance that the boys under eighteen will be held in check and made to work by reason of the presence of their seniors. Légitime, on the contrary, has caused a state of great inactivity to prevail by his calling old men and young into the field, and will be compelled to take them. It is thought that this policy of itself will defeat him if continued long.

Légitime is very active in the defense of Port au Prince. He may be seen on almost any day dashing about the city and suburbs by a staff of officers fairly covered with gold lace. All of the party appear to be well mounted, and they dash through the streets and out along the roads at a tremendous gallop. Preceding Légitime are usually three or four mounted policemen, who hastily clear the way. In company with the Governor of the city, the Captain of the Port, the Governor and his staff, and the Chief of Police. The cause of these speedy movements is an inspection of the outposts and occasionally a reconnoissance. At each "guard" is passed the troops turn out and present arms and the people cry "Viva Légitime!" "Vive Légitime!" Not a grain of powder is expended, though, the article being of too great value to be used in this way.

The officers of the Kearsarge were surprised to find Légitime as strong as he is. At Cape Haytien the report was that Légitime would surrender on almost any day, and that the capture of Port au Prince was a foregone conclusion. But on reaching Port au Prince the Kearsarge found a very different state of affairs. Légitime is at home, with a perfect knowledge of every foot of the ground; Hippolyte, on the contrary, is fighting in territory of which he knows little, and his force is none the superior to that of the Southern General. As far as any great advantage having been gained by either side matters are just the same as they were five months ago, and the American Consul and the white people do not feel the least apprehension of any sudden change. Légitime now controls not only Port au Prince but a large tract of territory adjoining. Hippolyte has his headquarters at St. Maro, and holds sway over far the larger portion of the island.

Not a sign of Hippolyte's forces can be seen from the fortifications around Port au Prince, and the foreigners in the latter place do not believe that any of them ever will be seen. Fortified as Légitime is, he is too strong to be taken by Hippolyte, and Légitime, it appears, does not care to advance and risk a battle. The people in Port au Prince are all looking to the United States to bring about a compromise, for it seems to be evident that the difficultie cannot be settled by force of arms.

Admiral Gherardi was in close audience yesterday with the American Consul General, but the subject of discussion was not learned at the moment of writing. The impression prevailed on the Kearsarge before going to Port au Prince that Légitime would not be glad to see the American Admiral, or sooner, however, had the Kearsarge dropped anchor off the place than word was received from the American Consul stating that Légitime was very desirous of seeing Admiral Gherardi. To-day the Admiral and his secretary paid an official call upon the Southern General. On the return a national salute was fired by the Kearsarge with the Haytian flag at the fore. After a short interval the saluta was returned from one of the Haytian water batteries gun for gun.

It is rumored aboard the Kearsarge, as coming from high authority, that arbitration is to be resorted to; that the leaders realize that it is the only means by which the people can be saved from calamity, and that both Hippolyte and Légitime favor it. The United States is the rumored mediator. The most sanguine think that July will see the end of the long struggle.

The Kearsarge has fallen in with the Oesinee. The latter ship is now at St. Maro looking out for the interests of Americans there. The Kearsarge will remain here for some time, possibly until July 20. It is believed. The greatest precautions are being used to prevent yellow fever from breaking out aboard the Kearsarge. Stringent rules have been established which it is hoped will keep the ship in a good sanitary condition.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Ossipee has now been at Hayti longer than was intended, and the department will relieve her as soon as another vessel can be fitted out.

VALUABLE PAPERS STOLEN.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 10.—Oxford Furnace is excited over the stealing of valuable papers belonging to the late Col. William Scranton, who died June 19. At the time of his death Mr. Scranton was identified with Prof. George H. Cooke, State Geologist, and was a chemist and civil engineer. He was founder of the iron works at Oxford and had valuable treatises on the construction of blast furnaces, calm-burning devices, magnetic surveys, mine workings, the manufacture of steel, &c., giving plans and drafts. As soon as he was dead some one entered his office, broke open his desk, and stole all these and other valuable papers and books, worth thousands and dollars, to Bessemer steelmen. The family offer a big reward for the recovery of the property and the conviction of the thief.

BURKE TO BE EXTRADITED.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS BEATEN IN THE COURTS OF WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 10.—The arguments in the Burke case were resumed this morning. The defense, Messrs. Perdue and Campbell, in their speeches, assailed the evidence, which, they held, did not connect the prisoner in any way with the murder of Dr. Cronin; that it did not prove that Cronin was murdered in the Carlson cottage; that Burke knew Cronin, or that he had any malice against him.

The prosecution reviewed the evidence and contended that it made a clear enough case to justify extradition.

Judge Bain delivered judgment immediately. Speaking of the depositions before the Chicago Grand Jury, to which objection had been made by counsel for the defense, he said:

"It only remains for me to consider if the evidence in these depositions and from witnesses is sufficient to justify me in committing the prisoner for extradition. There is no doubt but that the crime is within the meaning of the extradition act. I have in this matter to act in the same manner as if the prisoner was brought before me, sitting as a magistrate or Justice of the Peace, charged with an indictable offense committed in Canada."

The Judge went on to say that the evidence which in the case of an indictable offense was sufficient to justify a committal for trial or without bail was sufficient in the other case to justify a remand for extradition. Continuing, the Judge said:

"The new evidence that I have heard is all circumstantial. It is not directly conclusive of his guilt, but it is evidence that, if I was trying the case before a jury, I could not withdraw from the jury, though I might have to caution the jury that it was very questionable whether it was sufficient to convict. But it has been suggested by counsel for the prisoner that the evidence must be such as would lead a Judge to charge a jury to commit. It seems to me that evidence giving a strong presumption of guilt is all that is necessary to commit a prisoner for trial or to remand him for extradition."

The Judge then reviewed the evidence, and said that it to him supplied such a strong presumption of guilt that he could not take upon himself the responsibility of setting Burke free, as he would do if he did not commit. He therefore, in the terms of the act, committed Burke to the nearest jail to await extradition.

The Judge explained that he had given judgment immediately, as the full court was now sitting, and the question could be brought before them immediately on application for a writ of habeas corpus. The necessary warrant for Burke's committment was then made out and Burke was removed to jail.

It is believed here to-night that Burke will be sent to Chicago without any appeal against Judge Bain's decision being made on his behalf. His counsel, to-night said to THE TIMES's correspondent: "We have fifteen days in which to make an appeal to the Queen's Bench, unless application within a week I don't think the case would be brought on at this term and will have to stand over for several months. We have a great deal of confidence in the success of the appeal, but to be candid we have no hesitation in saying that funds must be forthcoming before we will carry the case further. Thus far we have not received one dollar, and the only reason we have fought the case to this stage is that we could not, in justice to the prisoner, let him go unbefriended after we had been intrusted with his defense. Neither the Clan-na-Gael nor any other organization has put up one dollar."

Burke is completely broken down to-night. Mr. Greenshields, the Montreal lawyer, retained by the prosecution, returned home to-night, so satisfied is he that an appeal will not be made.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Tuley, in the Circuit Court this morning, declined to issue a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John F. Beggs, Senior Guardian of Camp No. 20, Clanna-Gael, now in jail under indictment charging him with conspiracy to murder Dr. Crouin. The writ was asked in order that the prisoner might be brought into court for a hearing on the question of his admission to bail. The State opposed it in order to avoid disclosing the nature of the evidence against the accused at the present time.

Judge Tuley's ground for declining to interfere was that it was an open question whether he in the Circuit Court had jurisdiction in the matter, an indictment having been returned. Judge Horton, in the Criminal Court, to whom the application was next taken, said he would give a hearing to Beggs's attorneys Friday.

An afternoon paper says that young Mrs. Carlson, daughter-in-law of the people who own the Carlson cottage, will swear when Dr. Cronin's murderers are brought to trial that she saw the doctor enter the cottage on the fatal night and heard the struggle in the house. This, if true, is a very important link in the chain of evidence, as there has not heretofore been known to be any direct proof that the doctor was murdered in that cottage.

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CHEAPER GAS AT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, July 10.—The Metropolitan Gaslight Company, composed of a syndicate of New-York, Philadelphia, and Elizabeth capitalists, broke ground here this morning for its works and gas mains. The work of opening the streets for the laying of the sixty miles of gas pipe required is being done under the supervision of Contractor J. D. Crimmins of New-York. About seventy-five men were put on the job, which number will be increased to several hundred before the week ends.

The Elizabethtown Gas Company, of which ex-Congressman John Kean is President and practically owner, has become alarmed over the advent of a formidable rival, and the threatened competition has already had the effect of cheapening gas. The Elizabeth members of the new gas syndicate are said to be ex-Gov. Green, Dr. James S. Green, ex-Freeholder William Oliver, and George Ross. The counsel for the company is Lawyer Edward M. Ward of this city. The syndicate has purchased all the land lying between Third-avenue, the Long Branch Railroad, and the Elizabeth River as a location for the plant. The company's capital is said to be $250,000, which will, if necessary, be raised to $500,000. It is the intention to reduce the price of gas to $1 50 per thousand on big fect.

EIGHT FISHERMEN PROBABLY LOST.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 10.—The schooner Golden Hind, from the Grand Banks, which arrived here to-day, brought in two men of the French schooner Georges, whom she picked up June 13, twenty miles off Sable Island, in a dory.

Capt. Roppell reports that on June 12, on the western part of Bank Qnero, he fell in with the French fishing schooner Georgas of St. Pierre at anchor and flying signals of distress. Her Captain reported that all his crew of eight men had got astray, and asked assistance to get his vessel under way. Nothing was seen or heard of the other men from the Georges. Those picked up were forwarded to the French Consulate at Boston.

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THOUGHT TO BE A POLITICAL TRICK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—Gen. Edgarton, United States Post Office Inspector, is in this city by order of Postmaster General Wanamaker to investigate the charges that Postmaster English violated the civil service rules by allowing money to be collected from the employes in the office for campaign purposes last Fall. Gen. Edgarton has with him three affidavits which were sent to Washington, signed by three letter carriers, making the charges against Mr. English. The letter carriers deny ever having signed the documents. The whole matter is thought to be a political trick.

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A LARGE OYSTER CROP.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—An old oysterman who has dealt in oysters for the past thirty years, most of which time he has passed in command of a dredging vessel, said to-day that the prospects for a good crop next Fall and Winter are unusually good. He had been down to examine the natural rock and the beds, and found an unusually large number of half-developed oysters and spawn. The natural rock and beds were harmed considerably last season by too close dredging, and taking the into consideration the crop, will be extraordinarily large.

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UNION LEAGUE CLUB CHANGES.

Marveile W. Cooper, Chairman of the Union League Club House Committee, yesterday made an important advance in his plan of ratranshment. Steward Wainwright, for several years attached to the staff of the Buckingham Hotel, has been engaged to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Steward Camavite, and he began service at the club yesterday morning on terms mutually satisfactory. Clerk Andrews will be the Acting Superintendent of the club until further notice.

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A LARGE STEAMER BURNED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—The large steamer Queen of St. John's burned to the water's edge at her wharf just above the city to-night. She was owned by J. C. Christopher, and was brought from St. John's River, Florida, last Summer to run as an excursion steamer. She was an immense boat, with capacity for 1,200 passengers. The origin of the fire is unknown. The steamer had been tied up since last season. She is said to have been partially insured.

VICTIMS OF THE FLOODS

HUMAN LIVES SACRIFICED IN JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY AND BUILDINGS DESTROYED—FOUR BODIES RECOVERED AND MANY MORE MISSING.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., July 10.—This city is slowly relieving itself of the terror which came down upon it with the flood yesterday, and with scant knowledge of the loss of life still in its possession wonders at the strange coincidence of name and tragedy with that of the unhappy town in Pennsylvania. Not that the story which the people of Johnstown have to tell equals the horrors of that greater doings, but there was enough destruction to homes and property to make the torrent which has passed by, and whose overflow is being smoked into the earth, forever memorable in this vicinity.

All day yesterday there came rain from the heavy clouds which had been threatening the town for two days with a persistency which was regarded as remarkable for this season. It was known that the mountain torrents had overflowed their banks and were hurrying down with tenfold their usual volume into the pretty Cayadutta Creek which winds through the city. But the people, like the citizens of the Pennsylvania town, had seen swollen streams before, and the recurrence did not alarm them. Between 3 and 5 o'clock the downpour was excessive, and the usually placid stream had assumed the dimensions of a fairly large river, and was tossing, raging, and roaring through the town, throwing the spay from its waves high upon the fronts of the houses as it went by. On the surface of the stream were seen wreckage of all sorts, but none knew where it was from, save that there must have been considerable loss of property east of the town.

As the minutes passed, the people still felting no alarm for themselves, the quantities of wreckage became greater, and between 6 and 7 o'clock the startling intelligence came that the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railway Bridge had given way; that the accumulated wreckage had forced its way through the stone but lightly-built bridge at State-street and destroyed it; that Scriver's big new addition to his leather-dressing mill and Scriver's dam had been swept away, and that all the wreckage from the ruin was rushing down on the bosom of the flood from the back waters of the dam. Finally it was learned that the store and mill of Burtheim's leather-dressing mill and a sawmill were swept away, and the folk in Johnstown, still feeling secure, wondered complacently what effect the destruction of property was to be destroyed. Still there was no loss of life. There was all the magnificence of destruction by one of nature's elements, but it did not bave the quality of horror which grows when human life is lost. That was to come.

There were few persons who did not assemble along the shores of the creek to witness the rush of the flood. The constables whom the town hoasted did all they could to keep the townsfolk away from dangerous places, but onriosity was too strong to be ourbed by any such force, and so it ran rampant. Across the creek at Perry-street, nearly the centre of the town, ran a stone bridge which was one of the prides of the city. The police did their best to keep this clear, but it was of no avail. Men, women, and children swarmed over it and clung to its abutments in the hope that they could obtain their vantage ground and see the queer mass which the flood brought down from the hills. They jostled for the smallest space, and though the electric lights gave a glare over the torrent, the shadows were intensely deep and terrifying.

Suddenly there came a cry from some one on the borders of the mass of sight-seers on the bridge: "Look out! The bridge is giving away!" The cry was sufficient to cause a rush for the ends, but the rush was not sudden enough. A mass of wreckage from the destroyed mills in the west end of town struck the bridge and smashed its stonework as though it had been made of egg shells. Shrieks for help were heard in the darkness, for with the destruction of the bridge came also the blackness of the night. Where there had been lights, the electric light current having been broken.

Like a prairie fire the news swept through the town; rumors that relatives and friends had gone down the flood from the bridge; stories that magnified the terror beyond any possibility of occurrence; fears that the danger could be inundated; that there was no hope but to escape anywhere away from the oncoming deinge. The first impulse was the correct one, for all went to the river bank to see the disaster for themselves and then to search for the lost. It was feared that fatalities were many, for once in the torrent there were few chances of escape. The watchers soon became accustomed to the darkness, and could again distinguish the wreckage as it was tossed along. Two minutes after the crash Conductor Allen of the Fonda Road saw two bodies pass along the current and literally chased the flood to the Main-street bridge, where one of the supposed corpses, a Mr. Ahbott, was rescued by catching a rope thrown to him. The other form was swept away and was found this morning.

Mr. Sohriber, a merchant, was carried away by the torrent and lodged, feet down, in a mass of wreckage, being compelled to remain in that position all night, fearing every minute that the next would be his last. He says that he saw several persons float by him, but besides giving them words of encouragement as they dashed past he could do nothing. Many of these, it has since been learned, were rescued below the station. Police Justice Anderson organized a search party within ten minutes after the first alarm, and the disaster and the tramp for what might lead to a terrible discovery began. The first person sighted was a man who was splashing and struggling in the torrent near the Fonda Road bridge, a quarter of a mile down the city. The search party neared him he cried: "For God's sake help me!"

Scarcely had he spoken when another current caught him and swept him down the stream so close to the shore that one of the party in a boat secured to a stake caught him, but was not strong enough to hold him against the torrent, and so let go. Two men and a man and a woman, rushed down the stream a moment later. They were clinging to a heavy plank and besought persons on the shore in all manner of entreaties to help them. It was of no use. They were swept through the railway bridge and into the night.

But still the search party did not despair. All through the night they worked, until at 4 o'clock this morning they found the first corpse. It was that of Burt Speedwell, fifteen years old. It was found half buried beneath débris at the railway bridge. An hour later the mangled remains of Albert Cokeley were found at the rear of Evans's mill. Then were discovered the body of a man named Treadwell, the resident son of Charles Frear, fifty-five years old, a carpenter. They were discovered where Cokeley was and were equally as badly mangled. These bodies, with others which are awaiting identification, were taken to the Reed cemetery.

Near the station is the débris from the wreck of Scriver's mill and the townspeople got to work early this morning to dig in its still soaked pile for the bodies of the missing, many of whom are still believed to be within. Other bodies, it is believed, were carried still further down the stream and are floating in the Mohawk River. The difficulties of ascertaining who are lost or even the missing are incalculable. No correct list can be prepared for many days, but conservative citizens say that they believe ten persons who were on the Perry-street bridge lost their lives, either by drowning or by being crushed to death by the wreckage. The names of the dead, so far as ascertainable, follow:

Alfred Cokely, a tanner, thirty-five years old. The body is badly bruised and the legs are broken.

Charles Frear, fifty-five years old. Drowned. The head was cut and bruised. Probably drowned.

Henry Steadwell, fourteen years old. Drowned.

Albert Treadwell, a skin dresser, forty years old. Badly bruised and cut. Probably drowned.

Among the missing three far learned are:

James Miller, fifteen years old.

Willie Moyers, nine years old, son of a widow.

Miss Ada Miller, twenty-two years old, employe of a glove factory.

R. D. Simmons, the firm of R. D. Simmons & Co., painters, thirty-five years old.

Dennis Simmons, brother of the above and member of the same

A DAY IN CAMP AT SEA GIRT

HOW IT COMPARES WITH THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

AN EXPERT THINKS NEW-JERSEY HAS SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF AND DROPS A FEW FRIENDLY HINTS.

SEA GIRT, July 10.—Closed upon two thousand troops of the National Guard of New-Jersey are in camp at this point. The organizations under canvas comprise the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Dudley Steele commanding, and consist of the First Regiment, Newark, Col. Edward A. Campbell; the Second Regiment, Hoboken, Col. Edwin A. Stevens; the Fourth Regiment, Jersey City, Col. P. F. Wanser; the Fifth Regiment, Newark, Col. Levi B. Barnard; the First Battalion, Paterson, Major S. V. C. Mussy; the Second Battalion, Hackensack, Major S. A. V. Moore; the Third Battalion, Orange, Major Edward H. Snyder, and Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth, Capt. and Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Madison Drake. The command of Gen. Steele is situated at the New-York end of New-Jersey; the other brigade, composed of three infantry regiments and a Gatling gun company, under command of Brig. and Brevet Major Gen. William A. Sewell, is quartered at the Philadelphia end of the State. Hence it is that the annual encampments of these organizations, held alternately, are distinguished by a local as well as a military rivalry.

By common consent the encampment now in progress at Sea Girt approaches more nearly to the accepted ideal of a camp of instruction than any previous essay in that direction undertaken by the militia of New-Jersey. Six years ago the experiment of sending the troops of the National Guard under canvas for a week's duty and instruction in field exercises was first attempted by Gen. Steele. Sea Girt was then next to a wilderness, or at best a barren waste, which, while presenting natural advantages and opportunity for military manœuvres, was still far removed from being classed as an adequate training ground for volunteer troops. For two years the encampment experiment was tried tentatively. Service at the camp in those years was wholly voluntary, no compensation being received by either officers or men other than the furnishing to them by the State of transportation and subsistence. The outcome of the experiment was sufficiently encouraging to induce the military magnates of the State to erect the Sea Girt camp into a permanent institution, and at its session of 1885 the Legislature enacted a "pay bill," authorizing the Governor, as commander-in-Chief, to expend not to exceed the sum of $25,000 annually in the payment of officers and soldiers of the National Guard for services at the State Camp of Instruction. In accordance with the provisions of this act private soldiers and Corporals receive $1 50 per day; duty Sergeants, $1 75; First Sergeants and all non-commissioned staff officers, $2; subaltern officers, $2 50; Captains and commanding officers of companies, $3; field and staff officers below the rank of Colonel, $4; commanding officers of regiments and battalions, $5, and Brigadier Generals, $6, with $2 per day additional allowance to all non-commissioned officers enlisted men for each horse actually need by them. Major Generals, it will be perceived, are not named as entitled to receive compensation. This is owing to the fact that the annual encampments are imperatively required by law to be held by brigade, and no Major General, accordingly, even though he be the Adjutant General of the State, can by any possibility gain an official footing or assume the powers of command at Sea Girt.

It will be observed from the foregoing that in several respects, financial as well as administrative, the New-Jersey Camp of Instruction differs from the military post of the State of New-York. And the divergence in other essentials is even more marked. The stated camp tour of the New-Jersey troops covers six days. For this term of field service the enlisted man receives the sum of $9, provided he has acquitted himself faithfully and to the satisfaction of his superiors. The enlisted man in the National Guard of New-York is called upon to perform eight days of camp duty, for which he is paid $10, or at the rate of $1 25 per day. The advantage would therefore appear to be in favor of the Jerseyman. But the latter, unlike the citizen soldier of the Empire State, is held liable to trial by general court-martial, which may be convened in the camp by the commanding officer, for absence without leave, insubordination, neglect of duty, intoxication, disorderly conduct, and such other misdemeanors as are subject to punishment under the laws of the State and the regulations of the United States Army, and fined therefor, which fine may be deducted from the pay accruing to him for encampment service. And there is neither escape nor redress from this imposition of Jersey justice.

Sea Girt has little or none of the picturesqueness of the Peekskill encampment, nor is it blessed with the advantage of proximity, without being actual, isolation, which is possessed by the New-York State military post. In extent it far surpasses the latter, covering an area, including rifle range, of within a fraction of 150 acres. Its contiguity and the readiness of access to Manasquan, or "Squan," as it is called here, and surrounding seashore resorts in the immediate vicinity, is not without its effect upon discipline, and renders the keeping of the men in camp at times a matter of considerable difficulty. Picture the Shultis stock farm on the Caney Island Boulevard, within reasonable walking distance of the latter resort, transformed into a camp ground, and a measurably fair idea will be had of the locale and surroundings of the Sea Girt encampment. But there are natural advantages which compensate for its numerous vital drawback. All the railroads in New-Jersey, that is to say, the trunk lines—converge upon Sea Girt. It is competent, accordingly, to mobilize all, or such portion as may be desired, of the State military force at that point within a brief interval. When the troops disembark from the train they are virtually on the camp ground, a short maron, occupying barely five minutes, bringing them to their quarters.

The rifle range, which affords facilities up to 600 yards, is one of the most completely equipped and admirable mounting grounds in the country. The range is not employed systematically for class shooting in connection with the camp, however, it having been demonstrated by experience, as was the case at Peekskill, that rifle practice and camp duties cannot possibly be carried on simultaneously without detriment to either the one or the other. Individual practice, on the other hand, is encouraged during the camp tour.

In anticipation of the acquirement of the property by the State during the current year, through the exercise of the right of eminent domain, the 150 acres have been substantially inclosed with a barbed-wire fence and a driveway laid out encircling the entire grounds which is nearly two and one-quarter miles in extent. The parade ground, which is well-rich as level as a cricket oval, not only affords ample space for the encampments of the seven organizations composing Gen. Steele's brigade, to quarter the officers and men of which requires between one thousand three hundred and one thousand four hundred tents, these being laid out in wide streets and broad avenues with almost mathematical exactness; for the miniature encampment of the brigade commander and his military family, which, while numerically small, bears no comparison either in location or appointments to Peekskill's famous Luxury-row, presided over by Gen. Josiah Porter; for the quaint, old-fashioned farmhouse, surrounded by lawn and flower garden and flanked by the spacious tents of the State officers, which Gen. Greene has taken up Summer quarters for messballs, kitchens, hospital buildings, band barracks, storehouses, stables, shelters for horses and the like, but it presents a parade ground 2,100 feet long and between 600 and 700 feet wide in the clear, affording field room sufficient to manœuvre an ordinary National Guard division. New-Jersey has full reason for being proud of her camp ground, and when it shall have been improved after the manner of Peekskill it will be without a rival within the military training grounds of the country.

The New-Jersey National Guardsman who spend a week, for pay, under canvas at Sea Girt is not pampered as is his comrade who passes a like term of duty at Peekskill, quartered in an "A" tent, for the most part, which is innocent of any other flooring than the native turf. If he be so fortunate as to draw a prize in the lottery of quarters he may occupy a bybrid wall tent with a comrade and enjoy the canvas floor of pine planks 6 inches wide and 9 feet long. He will have a cot and two blankets, one of which he is expected to bring into camp rolled on his knapsack, but as for a mattress the State wills that he should have none, and he must fain be content to shield his body from the chill sea breeze by covering his canvas bed with newspapers—the blanket sheets of Jersey and Philadelphia. He may have a candle to light him to repose between tattoo and taps, and a tin washbasin in which to perform his ablutions. There is plenty of excellent water to be had at the "rosewater" at the head of each company street, pumped and distributed from an artesian well sunk many hundred feet below the bottom of old ocean. Or if he chooses to bathe in the sea he can have a pass to the near-at-hand beach, where the State maintains a bathing master, who is equipped with a lifeboat and every known modern appliance to the end that the existence of venturesome guardsmen may not be imperiled. Each and every organization has its mess hall and kitchen of its own. Rations are issued in kind by the Quartermaster General, upon requisition, to the Quartermasters of regiments and battalions, and the food is prepared under their supervision by the cooks of the organization. Everything, with the exception of bread, in the shape of subsistence issues from these kitchens. The mess halls are long, low buildings, just sufficiently wide to permit of two rough deal tables and benches extending the entire length, with a passage between and on either side. Neither the table furniture nor the service begins to approach that at Peekskill. Condiments are served *en bloc*, in saucers or vegetable dishes, the pepper and salt being frequently mixed together, and each man helps himself by dipping his knife into the receptacle. A critical survey of the mess halls just preceding the breakfast call disclosed the need of careful inspection on the part of the officers, many of the dishes, and particularly the plates, being greasy and bearing soap stains, while the knives were tarnished and rusty and innocent even of the suggestion of scouring. Nevertheless, the food, which, while plain, is wholesome and efficiently varied, was evidently relished by the men, who develop ravenous appetites and permit little or nothing of their daily rations to go to waste. Were the troops at Peekskill called upon to mess after the manner of those at Sea Girt there would be a howl of indignant protest that would shake Luxury-row from centre to circumference. But it is none the less the fact that the New-Jersey encampment, by reason of this feature, surpasses that of New-York in the aspect of actual campaigning, and the officers of the commissary and Quartermaster's department receive practical instruction not obtainable at the latter post.

Gen. Steele aims to conduct his brigade camp on strictly military lines. In this endeavor he is ably assisted and supported by the members of his staff, Lieut. Col. John A. Parker, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. H. H. Hamilton, Inspector; Lieut. Col. A. K. Baldwin, Surgeon; Major Charles Hollwood, Quartermaster; Major Enos Runyon, Paymaster; Major Robert J. Hopper, Judge Advocate; Major Louis H. Broome, Engineer, and Capt. Allec B. Wallace and S. Wood McClave, aides-de-camp, each of whom is intrusted with responsible duties, which are efficiently performed. The troops of the brigade are afforded a reasonable amount of time for recreation, but their play spells are restricted to a couple of hours in the afternoon and the interval in the evening between retreat and tattoo.

At 5:30 in the morning the sunrise gun is fired. There is no Dunderberg to hurl back the reverberation and send it echoing from peak to peak of the Catskill range, and the puny boom of the navy howitzer is speedily swallowed up in the waste of water which washes the further confines of the camp. But immediately there breaks forth the reveille, simultaneously beaten by no fewer than seven drum corps, with a resonance and verve sufficient to wake the Seven Sleepers. Loitering in tents is impossible under the impulse of this stimulus, and 6 o'clock sees every organization in full sewing, engaged in company drills. Herein it is evidenced that the National Guard of New-Jersey, equally with that of this State, stands in need of officers possessed of energy and command, and above all officers competent to impart instruction. Sick call and breakfast disposed of, regimental guard mounts are held at 8:30, followed by brigade guard mounting at 9 o'clock. The latter furnishes the camp or police guard, consisting of sixty privates, three Sergeants, and six Corporals, the entire detail being supplied by a single organization in rotation daily. Each regiment mounts an internal guard twice a day, the second at 5 o'clock, the tours covering twelve hours, the brigade guard serving for twenty-four. Drills, as ordered by regimental and battalion commanders, occupy the forenoon until dinner time, at 12 o'clock; at 1:30 skirmish drills, covering not less than two hours, are held, and then there is a breathing spell until brigade dress parade, at 6 o'clock. In this latter ceremony, which is really impressive, the drum and fife corps are consolidated, and with the brigade band of forty pieces constitute an imposing array of musicians. There is plenty of fun and frolic from retreat to taps, but after "lights out" is sounded the camp becomes almost abnormally quiet, calls of "Corporal of the Guard" even coming only at rare intervals. And thus it continues for four actual working days, the Thursday and Friday being devoted to ceremonial display, the former measurably and the latter almost wholly, it being "Review Day."

Sea Girt might profitably take a leaf from Peekskill's book in the matter of methods of instruction, and particularly in respect of guard and sentry duty. While courtesies are generally fairly, but only fairly, rendered by the enlisted men, the sentry duty in the whole is indifferently performed. The men are left altogether too much to themselves by the Officers of the Day and Guard, and errors of omission and commission are suffered to pass unheeded and uncorrected. The rank and file of Gen. Steele's brigade are composed of a bright, intelligent, muscular, and manly class of men. The gun detachments of the several regiments are especially conspicuous in this respect, and with proper handling they can be molded into a body of trained soldiers second to none in the country.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

A SUIT TO TEST ITS OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY.

SYRACUSE, July 10.—One of the most important suits in many respects that has been tried in the Supreme Court of this State was argued before Attorney M. M. Waters, as referee, in this city to-day. The case is entitled "Charles A. Burt against the Oneida Community." Mr. Burt was formerly a member of the community before it became an incorporate body, and it is claimed, but denied on his part, that he was legally expelled, by which act he is held to be deprived of any interest in the wealth of the organization, which is estimated by some as high as $2,000,000. The importance of the litigation made it seem advisable for a time to call a special session of the Supreme Court, but it was finally stipulated by the parties that the matter might be brought before Mr. Waters as referee.

When, about fifty years ago, the Society of Perfectionists, known as the Oneida Community, was organized by John Humphrey Noyes, the plaintiff's father deeded his farm to the community and became a member. From infancy the plaintiff was one of the society until he was forty years of age. Being considered unusually bright he received a better education than most of the young men associated there, and he was sent to Yale College. Afterward he was put in charge of the mechanical department of the community and finally had charge of the sales of canned goods. At this time he says that by consent of the community he handled canned goods put up at Buffalo, with the understanding that in every case he should sell community goods if possible. While in this department he claims that his health gave out and he was directed by his physician, Dr. John Van Duyn of this city to leave the institution for a time. During his absence it is said that he continued to sell canned goods, depositing the proceeds in the community's bank at Oneida. During that time Burt was declared expelled from the society, and was given no compensation for the interest which he had held before the alleged expulsion.

After this occurred the flight of Mr. Noyes, the founder of the community, to Canada and his death there, leaving the organization somewhat at sea and requiring radical changes. In 1881 the free-love tenets were discarded, and the entire organization was changed by incorporating it into a stock company. The method of holding property by the community was peculiar, and in its respects entirely independent of the State laws, but never questioned, because the members of the society willingly submitted to its social laws. The real and personal property was held in the names of a very few leaders, by whom it was managed for the common good, each member receiving what was deemed necessary for him or her, and the surplus being added to the rapidly-growing wealth of the community. On the incorporation of the society the property was transferred to the incorporators.

Among the interesting points of law to be settled are: Did the leaders of the community to which all the real estate was deeded under the old order of things really own it in fee simple or in trust for all the members? Did those leaders pay a large or very absolute title to the new incorporators of the new organization? Had the old community a right to expel Mr. Burt under the existing circumstances? Even if the social expulsion was proper, could it deprive a member of whatever vested rights he may have acquired in his services to and association with the community?

The community leaders assert that the right to the property was wholly with those by whom it was held, and that Mr. Burt and other ordinary members were only entitled to their board and clothing while they should be members. Col. George H. Hart of New-York, attorney for the plaintiff, commenced his argument this afternoon. He will conclude to-morrow, after which the case will be submitted to the referee.

THE NASSAU TRUST COMPANY.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, for the half year ended June 30 last, makes the following report to the Banking Department:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$427,700
Stock investments, market value	1,051,772
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,547,338
Cash on hand and on deposit	277,614
Other assets	15,794

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Undivided profits	47,446
Deposits in trust	8,564
General deposits	2,734,212
Other liabilities	30,890
Total amount interest and profits received	74,698
Amount of interest paid depositors	13,264
Expenses of institution	8,373
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	2,732,225

PUT A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Zelim Jeanneret, aged fifty-five, one of the most prominent watchmakers of Baltimore, was found dead on a lounge in his workshop this morning with a bullet in his brain. The bullet had entered the head behind the left ear, and the back of the head was blown almost completely away. The Coroner decided that no inquest was necessary. Mr. Jeanneret had been in bad health for a number of years, suffering from asthma and consumption, and the depression caused by his sickness is assigned as the cause for the deed.

GRADY AND GOV. HILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—Senator Thomas F. Grady stopped over here on his way to New-York from Saratoga to-day, and was with the Governor for over an hour. On leaving the Executive Chamber the Senator was asked, "How about the coldness between you and the Governor?" He laughingly replied that he thought his fences in that locality were in no danger.

FIGHTING THE DERVISHES

TRYING TO DRIVE THEM OUT OF EGYPT.

THE INTRUDERS VERY AGGRESSIVE—THE EGYPTIANS OCCUPYING BIMBAN — AID TO GO FROM ENGLAND.

CAIRO, July 10.—Gen. Grenfell has arrived at Assouan. The sheiks have expressed loyalty. The Egyptians have occupied Bimban. The dervishes are very aggressive. The friendly Shaggieh have killed thirty of them at Serra. An Egyptian picket has killed eleven dervish foragers.

Gen. Grenfell has issued a warning to the natives. Although the dervishes were defeated at Argain, they succeeded in marching northward. The English and Egyptian troops going to the seene of disturbance are sent there for the purpose of driving the dervishes beyond the frontier. Any one caught trafficking with the dervishes will suffer the penalty of death. Col. Wodehouse reports that the march northward continues, and that the Egyptians are moving on a parallel line. Four field guns have been sent to Assouan.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, announced that the Government was taking measures to protect the Egyptian frontier. He said the object of the dervishes was to overrun and devastate the country, and it was the plain duty of England to assist the Egyptians.

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE.

LONDON, July 10.—During the debate on the Cruelty to Children bill in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Jennings moved to permit children under ten years of age to perform, an exception being made in the case of acrobatic performances. He read a letter from Henry Irving in which the writer said: "Early years in the theatre are of infinite value to members of our calling. Some of the most distinguished actresses owe their success largely to the fact that they were brought up in the theatre. The stage was to them both nursery and schoolroom." Mr. Jennings instanced Kate and Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Bancroft, and Edmund Kean as artists who had been brought up on the stage. Mr. Labouchère supported the motion. He said children were not ill treated on the stage. Theatrical people were of a kindly nature. The only injury the children were likely to incur was from overmuch cake. They learned nothing wrong behind the scenes, where decorum was maintained. Their earnings assisted many impoverished homes.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Courtney, Mundella, H. H. Fowler, and Sir Richard Temple, and was supported by Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, and Sir John Gorst. It was rejected—188 to 139.

BOGUS DYNAMITE MACHINES.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Michael Davitt appeared before the Parnell Commission again today. He complained that somebody who desired to injure the Irish in the eyes of the British public had placed two bogus dynamite machines within the precincts of the court, and out of this alleged attempt at outrage the *Evening Post* of London has made a sensational article, which said that this incident indicated the danger which the court had incurred and showed how easily the desperate enemies of England, who had recently been in the commission, could blow up the building. Mr. Davitt in an excited manner asserted his belief that the affair had been planned by Le Caron and Houston.

Presiding Justice Hannen said he understood why Mr. Davitt should have a strong feeling in the matter, but he must take the proper course and make inquiries to prove his allegations. The Justice said that he himself regarded the matter as a silly hoax.

A TENANTS' DEFENSE LEAGUE.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Parnell authorizes the announcement that the Irish party will immediately form a Tenants' Defense League for protection against the landlord syndicate. Conventions will be summoned throughout Ireland. The movement will be worked on the lines which Mr. William O'Brien has laid down.

Mr. O'Brien arrived at Tipperary yesterday. It was rent day, but none of the tenants paid. All assembled in the Town Hall. Mr. O'Brien announced that a few days—perhaps a few hours—would see the formation of a league uniting the Irish throughout the world for a final struggle against the landlords. He said that Mr. Parnell himself would probably announce the details.

BERNHARDT INDIGNANT.

LONDON, July 10.—Sarah Bernhardt has written an indignant letter, in which she complains of the unprepared state of the stage settings for her representation of "Lena" last evening. She says that some of the old "La Tosca" scenery was used, and that the artists themselves were compelled to assist in arranging the stage. She expresses her thanks to the audience for their courtesy under these deplorable circumstances.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 10.—Mr. Henry Chaplin has been offered the office of Minister of Agriculture, without a seat in the Cabinet.

The total scores of the Canadian rifle team at the 200 and 500 yard ranges in the match for the Queen's Cup at Wimbledon were 598 for the 200-yard range and 557 for the 500-yard range.

The Clyde shipbuilders have given notice of a lock-out. The chief object is to force the striking riveters to return to work.

BERLIN, July 10.—The *North German Gazette* says the publication by the *Bundesblatt* of Switzerland's notes in regard to the complaints by the powers of the action of Socialists in Switzerland meets Germany's wishes, as it will enable the public to obtain a full knowledge of the facts and form a just opinion of the merits of the case. The says the notes would have been published in Berlin if such publication were not contrary to diplomatic usage.

LISBON, July 10.—Señor Gomez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Cortes to-day that the Government was not connected with any financial combinations in the case of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and that the recent action was solely in the interests of the colony. The session of the Cortes was closed to-day.

PARIS, July 10.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill providing for the purchase of telephones by the State. The session of the Chambers will close on Saturday.

THE CONNECTICUT MASONS

CELEBRATE THE CENTENARY OF THE GRAND LODGE.

NEW-HAVEN, July 10.—The Masons of Connecticut have possession of this city to-day. They are celebrating the centenary of the Grand Lodge of the State. There are present sixty Connecticut lodges and 600 Knights Templar.

The Grand Lodge of the State was instituted at New-Haven on July 8, 1789, and the twelve subordinate lodges which took part in the organization are still in affiliation with the Grand Lodge. From the twelve lodges of 100 years ago the fraternity has grown into a membership of nearly sixteen thousand, with 111 lodges in good standing in the State. William E. Sanford of Brooklyn is the eldest of the surviving Grand Masters of the Connecticut Grand Lodge, and David Clark is next. The present Grand Master is J. H. Swartout.

A procession of over four thousand Masons moved out of the Green past the City Hall, where it was reviewed by Mayor Prescott and members of the City Government, and thence it moved through the principal streets. The parade ended at the armory of the Second Regiment. Here dinner was served to 2,500 men and the remainder were accommodated at the hotels or residences of friends.

In the afternoon the centennial exercises were held in the Hyperion Theatre. The house holds 2,300 and every seat was occupied. Grand Master Swartout presided. The exercises were opened by the singing of a centennial ode, written by Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, who delivered the historical address. The Rev. John K. Pettee, Prelate of St. Elmo Commandery, read the centennial poem, and next came an oration by J. W. Richardson.

The celebration closed to-night with a banquet at the Hyperion. Knights Templar from several States were present.

TO ADMIT BOHEMIANS.

PITTSBURG, July 10. — The American Flint Glass Workers in session at Bellaire, Ohio, had a stormy session to-day over the admission of Bohemians and the hearing of grievances. It was finally decided to admit the Bohemians, provided they thoroughly organized, and the grievances were referred to the proper committee. Amendments to the constitution were proposed limiting cutters and meldmakers to fifty-five hours for a week's work, limiting apprentices to one for each five pots, and to refuse to work molds made by non-union labor.

SENATOR WASHBURN'S MILLS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 10.—On Sept. 1 the Washburn-Martin Company, the owners and operators of the big mills in this city, goes out of existence and will be succeeded by the Washburn-Crosby Company, just organized. The principal change is the entire withdrawal from the business of Senator W. D. Washburn. The new company has a capital of $500,000. The members are John Washburn and John Crosby, now a student in Yale College.



EIGHT JURORS OBTAINED.

AS BAD MATERIAL AT BALLSTON AS IN NEW-YORK.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., July 10.—The McQuade trial is progressing slowly. Long before the hour for the opening of the court this morning the Court House was filled with spectators. The 100 extra jurymen were present waiting for the court to convene that they might present excuses, which every member of the panel seemed to have.

At 9:30 o'clock the Judge took his position on the bench. The five jurymen obtained yesterday were present, as were also the counsel for both sides. An hour was taken up in hearing the excuses of the jurymen. Frank A. White, the first juryman accepted yesterday, was excused by the court on account of sickness. Mr. Furaman, of counsel for the defense, objected to the excusing of the juryman, as he had been accepted by the counsel and the Judge, but his objection was overruled.

Peter Murphy, a farmer of Northumberland, was the first juryman examined. He asked to be excused on the ground that he was not intelligent enough to sit on a jury, but the court thought otherwise. Murphy was challenged, however by the people and excused. John M. Kipp, a laborer of Stillwater, was the next, and he was excused by consent. Platt Mulford, a farmer of Northumberland, was found competent to serve as a juror and qualified as such. This left the jury in the same condition as at the time of the court's adjournment last evening.

John Ford, a farmer of Stillwater, said he would not believe an informer and was excused. Henry Brown, a farmer of Malta, said he had not read the papers and had formed no opinion, and did not know of any reason why he could not serve. Knew that he was very busy at home getting in his hay. He was challenged by the defense and was excused. Patrick Curtin, a railroad employe of Waterford, said he would not believe any information under oath and he was excused. Frank D. Rorda, a farmer of Wilton, was found to be qualified to sit and determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant. This makes six jurymen agreed upon.

John Devereaux, a farmer of Ballston, was the seventh juror found to be qualified. Ezra Sayers of Corinth was rejected as one of the informers and was excused. Benjamin Gniles of Corinth knew nothing about the case; did not know such a case existed. The people were not satisfied and he was excused. Richard Kearney, a farmer of Stillwater, thought he was not right for one man to "squeal" on another. He would not believe accomplices under oath. He was excused. Charles Pitts of Corinth was found to be without objection and was accepted as the eighth juror. The court then adjourned to 2:15 p. m. to-morrow.

There is an evident effort on the part of both the defense and the people to obtain a fair and impartial jury. A great deal of time is being consumed. Two days have elapsed and eight jurymen have been obtained. Both the people and the defense refuse to give information as to the manner in which they intend to proceed or as to the presence of witnesses. It is generally understood that the people's witnesses are in town, among them Fullgraff and Duffy, but that they do not make their presence known. Arthur McQuade's family will come to Ballston, where they will remain during the trial.

The extra panel of 100 jurymen is nearly exhausted, and another panel of 70 has been ordered, returnable forthwith.

ALBANY, July 10.—Informer Fullgraff of New-York City, who with his son spent last night at the Kenmore Hotel, this city, left for Saratoga Springs this morning on the 8:30 train. He arrived here from the West yesterday afternoon on the "flyer," which reaches Albany at 4:05. He was met by his son, C. F. Fullgraff. From what can be learned from his own version with different persons it is evident that he came here direct from St. Paul, Minn., and is subject to the immediate call of District Attorney Fellows. Fullgraff brought no trunks to the hotel.

THE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

PAPERS DISCUSSED AT THE CONVOCATION YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—The convocation of the Regents assembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Prof. S. G. Williams of Cornell University read his paper on "The Scope of College Instruction in Pedagogy." Prof. Waterbury of Albany opened the discussion on this paper. He was followed by Principal Sutherland of the Ulster Academy, Rondout; Superintendent Beattie of Troy, Aaron White of Cazenovia, and John G. Allen of Roebester. It was the unanimous opinion that students could be better prepared to enter the high school at the same age as they do now.

Edgar D. Shimer, Ph. D., of the University of New-York read a paper on "Manual Training: Its Possibilities and Limitations in Our Public School System." The discussion was participated in by Prof. O. D. Robinson of Albany, Principal Cayvan of New-York Normal School, and Prof. S. G. Williams of Cornell University. The opinion expressed was that the manual-training course as a part of the school curriculum had come to stay. The speakers said that the number of schools that had adopted the course was constantly increasing.

THE JOHNSTOWN RELIEF WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—At a meeting of the Flood Commission held at Cresson yesterday a committee was appointed to prepare a brief statement of the general relief work performed. From their report it is learned that in round figures the expenditures to date for relief in the Conemaugh Valley, Johnstown, and vicinity aggregate $1,700,000. This includes the work of the Pittsburg, Johnstown, and Philadelphia committees and the Flood Commission; also disbursements of the State in the abatement of nuisances and payment of the military detailed to staff and police duty. The number of persons to be fed has varied from a maximum of 31,950 to the present commissary roll of 7,000. The number of distinct claims to be passed upon, many of them involving the interests of families or dependent relatives, aggregate nearly four thousand.

VALUE OF THE PEARSON ESTATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Elliot J. Moore of this city, who was one of the executors of Hiram Pearson's will and guardian of young Pearson who was drowned at Chicago last Sunday night, said to-day that the value of Pearson's estate would probably be in the neighborhood of a million dollars, but he could not say positively, as it was a number of years since he had had anything to do with it. It has increased materially since Hiram Pearson's death.

During the past three years the deceased has been actively engaged in mining operations in which he was fortunate. The elder Pearson went to Cairo and there planned to build a rival city on the Missouri side, but about that time gold was discovered in California and he came here, where his operations were marked by great enterprise. Twenty-five years ago he was probably one of the richest men in California.

NINETY-EIGHT IN THE SHADE.

STAUNTON, Va., July 10.—The weather has been excessively warm here for three days. Monday the mercury stood at 90°, Tuesday at 92°, and to-day at 98° in the shade.

TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

SLOCUM AND TAYLOR WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP IN DOUBLES.

The holders of the double tennis championship of America, Messrs. V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell, were defeated yesterday in the final round of the championship contest on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club at Livingston. The opposing team were Mr. Slocum, who holds the championship of America in singles, and Mr. H. A. Taylor, the champion of the Middle States.

The battle was a hard-fought one from start to finish, although it took only three sets to decide it. Twenty-six games had to be played in the first set and the difference in the number of strokes scored during these games was only two, Taylor and Slocum winning 14 games with 83 points to 12 games and 81 points scored by Hall and Campbell. The second set was a procession from the beginning up to the fourteenth game, when the champions obtained the lead for a brief time. Messrs. Taylor and Slocum winning the following three games and the set by 10 to 8. The third set was the shortest and least interesting both teams being tired out by the long contest. Taylor and Slocum won the set by 6 games to 4. The team work of Messrs. Campbell and Hall was not very good and contributed much to their defeat.

The score of the match is as follows:

H. A. Taylor and H. W. Slocum, Jr., beat V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell, 14—12, 10—8, 6—4.

The Englewood Field Club began its annual open tennis tournament on the club's grounds at Englewood, N. J., yesterday. Eight clay courts, all in excellent condition, were in use during the greater part of the afternoon, and a number of interesting matches were played. The preliminary and first rounds, gentlemen's singles, were finished, and the second was begun. Play will be resumed this afternoon, weather permitting.

Yesterday's results were:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—A. Gladwin, Englewood Field Club, beat F. H. Booth of the same club, 6—4, 6—4.

First Round.—A. Gladwin beat A. G. Wheeler of New-York, 6—5, 6—6, 6—0; R. G. Langdon, Montclair Lawn Tennis Club, beat R. Bolles, Englewood Field Club, Beach, New-Haven Lawn Club, beat Tennis Club, beat T. M. Banks, Englewood Field Club, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3; S. V. Coffin, Brooklyn Hill Tennis Club, beat A. E. Wright by default; T. Terry, Brooklyn Heights Tennis Club, beat C. S. Kellogg, Montclair Lawn Tennis Club, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; C. Hobart, New-York Tennis Club, beat G. W. Green, Staten Island Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—2; R. Beach, New-Haven Lawn Club, beat R. Mallory, Trinity College, 6—3, 6—1; D. Miller, St. George's Cricket Club, beat S. Frothingham, Staten Island Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round.—R. V. Beach beat D. Miller 6—6, 6—4, 6—4; C. J. Post beat S. V. Coffin 6—3, 6—1.

THE RUSH TO EUROPE.

FOUR STEAMSHIPS SAIL WITH CROWDS OF PASSENGERS.

The rush of Americans to Europe still continues, the four big ocean steamships leaving this port yesterday carrying a very large number of cabin passengers. The Inman Line steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool, had among her passengers Señor Francisco Bognim, the Rev. J. H. Barnard and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Bartle, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cornell, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Claxton, Major W. J. Cullinan, Thomas J. Clayton, Señor Luis de la Cruse, the Rev. Henry M. Cox, Dr. Gardner Cox, the Rev. Harris R. Cooley, Dr. and Mrs. O. B. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Edwin Gould, Cecil Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Lynde Harrison, Judge and Mrs. John M. Hall, Prof. S. P. Longley, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Logan, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller, Prof. and Mrs. Theodore P. Ness, George E. Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Rutan, Col. George Soulé, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Gen. and Mrs. John B. Woodward.

On the White Star steamship Britannic, for Liverpool, were the Rev. Edward P. Allen, the Rev. R. Heber Boville, Dr. Thomson Bonar, the Rev. F. B. Burgess, Dr. and Mrs. William Gilfillen, the Rev. A. Lloyd, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., William A. Morgan, Dr. J. B. Newby, Prof. H. A. Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Washburn, and Dr. Henry F. Walker.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Aller sailed ex-Trunk Line Commissioner Albert Fink, Judge and Mrs. A. B. Hagner, Prof. and Mrs. George W. Knight, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Lancaster, Prof. L. W. Miebtens, Mr. and Mrs. Simon H. Stern, Steward, wife, and daughter, Frederick Bayard Winthrop, Beekman Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Walworth, and Col. L. C. Washington.

On the Red Star Line steamship Pennland, for Antwerp, were the Rev. Frederick van der Horn, Mrs. Cesena and daughter, Prof. and Mrs. Courtney Langdon, Dr. Henry F. Lyster, Dr. Benjamin R. Morrow, the Rev. Edward McSweeny, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Roosevelt.

CONFECTIONERS AND THE SUGAR TRUST.

The sixth annual convention of the National Confectioners' Association went on yesterday morning at the Grand Central Hotel. A special committee reported their ideas on the subject of preventing fires in confectionery manufactories, on the possibility of securing lower freight rates, and similar questions of interest to the trade. President Mosee and other delegates told a TIMES reporter after the meeting that they had no idea of starting a sugar refinery of their own or of protesting against the Sugar Trust. They said the difference in the price of refined sugar made little difference to them, the jobbers or the consumers, and affected only the middlemen. They also said that, while the present price of sugar was much higher than it was two years ago, it was but little higher than the average price during the last fifteen years, and that the present price was, in their opinion, warranted by the state of affairs in the sugar market.

The 150 delegates dined at Delmonico's last night as guests of the manufacturing and jobbing confectioners and their associated trades of New-York and Brooklyn. This morning the convention will hold its final meeting and elect its officers for the coming year, and in the afternoon will take an excursion trip on the Sirius to Coney Island.

LAND FOR BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS.

A motion was made before Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for the appointment of Commissioners to acquire title to the land on each side of the New-York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, which is wanted for the improvements to the bridge entrance. Mr. Dykman of Bergen & Dykman appeared for the Bridge Trustees and urged that the matter should be hastened as much as possible. The motion was opposed by Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, who appeared for Emil H. Kosmak, who owns property on the south side of the entrance, and for George Ehret, who owns property on the north side. Eugene L. Bushe appeared for Mr. Rand, who is a tenant of Ehret's, with a forty-seven-year lease of the building.

Messrs. Fitch and Bushe declared that there was no necessity for taking their client's property for bridge improvements, and that it was a case in which the right of eminent domain should not be exercised. Mr. Bushe raised the point that any way the Legislature was charged with the matter, and that the Supreme Court was not the place in which to bring the proceedings. A referee will be appointed by Judge O'Brien to take testimony.

TO FORM A SALT TRUST.

There is a prospect of the formation of a salt trust, international in its scope. Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw, the President of the Michigan Salt Association, has just returned from Europe and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he has been joined by R. B. McKnight and W. C. McClure of the same association. Franklin Woodruff of Brooklyn is in the scheme with them, and they are in correspondence with the salt men of this State and Louisiana.

A meeting has been called for this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue, at which representatives of all the leading salt works in the country are

HE CLAIMS TO BE CHRIST

HUNDREDS OF NEGROES LED BY AN IMPOSTOR.

ABANDONING ALL WORK TO FOLLOW A LUNATIC TO THE "PROMISED LAND" IN THE NORTH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10.—Forty miles below here, in the extreme southern part of Liberty County, exists an astonishing and anomalous state of affairs. The negroes have abandoned their patches, have turned their cattle in on their crops, are deserting the turpentine farms, sawmills, and plantations, and are flocking around a pseudo Christ who is preaching to them daily. So thoroughly are they infected with a religious craze that a surprising and interesting evolution is taking place in their material and social conditions.

In obedience to the impostor's commands wives have separated from their husbands, children have left their parents, and in many instances whole families have deserted their homes to follow him. He tells them that on Friday, Aug. 16, he will lead them northward to the promised land, Canaan, and in the meantime they must prepare themselves by prayer and fasting for the march. He is a white man, between thirty and thirty-five years of age, a little above average height, and of spare build. Christopher Orth is the name of his fleshly body, he says, and Jesus Christ of his spiritual body. Long ringlets fall from his head, which is large and of unusually fine proportions.

Over four hundred men, women, and children have been accepted by him and constantly attend him. Women, however, constitute the greater part of his flock. The colored people in this benighted district place wonderful faith in him, and the band of 400 does not begin to represent the number that believe in him.

For two weeks after his sudden appearance the negro preachers did their utmost to persuade their people not to listen to the man. Finding that their advice was not heeded the preachers sought the influence and aid of the prominent white citizens of the county. So they consulted Capt. E. P. Miller, a wealthy planter; ex-Congressman T. M. Norwood, who has a country place in the county; Capt. Gus Fleming, and others. The whites were deeply interested, too, for as the craze spread the question of labor became a serious one. Whether the mesh was a lunatic or sharp working the negroes for money was not certain. The best plan was regarded as to arrest Orth for vagrancy, and a warrant was issued upon the oath of a colored preacher and politician named Stiles, who came within seven votes of being elected a member of the present Georgia Legislature. Capt. Norwood was retained to prosecute Orth. There was trouble at once. Orth forbade his followers to do no violence. He had prophesied that he would be seized and had declared that no harm would come to him. His believers would have torn the officers piecemeal at the slightest word or command from their "Christ," as they called him, but he went willingly and was followed twelve miles on foot under a scorching June sun to the trial place, Flemington, by 900 men and women. Fully half of these were armed, many of the women carrying pistols and shotguns. A hundred or more who supposed that the trial was to take place at the county seat, Hinesville, took a short route across country through the woods and swamps, and missed what subsequently occurred.

When arraigned before the county magistrate Orth exhibited several dollars, and the charge of vagrancy and beaucy without means of support was dismissed. Another warrant was immediately issued charging him with being a lunatic. The law gave him ten days before a commission of lunacy could inquire into his case. On the day set, last week, the impostor appeared with a following twice as large as he had before.

Col. Norwood subjected him to a long and rigid examination. Outside the crowd kept crying a weird chant: "They have taken our Christ! Enoxra man want to kill our Christ, but they can't!"

Orth stated that he formerly lived in Centreville, Ohio. His familiarity with the Bible astonished court, jury, and spectators.

"If you are Christ shew us a miracle," suggested Mr. Norwood.

"Get thee behind me, Satan. I will not be tempted by you" was the response.

"You are charged with being a lunatic, and unless this jury believes otherwise you will be sent to an asylum. Show us the nailprints in your hands and convince the jury that you are the Christ who was crucified," said the lawyer.

"He is the natural body which you see, corruptible, perishable. It is not the body which was fastened to the cross on Calvary. The spirit, though, which is in me is the same living spirit which was in the body that was hung beside Barabbas. My spirit is in every body."

"Was it in George Washington?"

"Yes, and in Abraham Lincoln, too."

"Was it in Jefferson Davis?"

"It was."

Nothing could indnce the self-styled Christ to undertake to perform a miracle. He refused to turn water into wine, on the ground that it would be taken as sanctioning the use of ardent and fermented spirits. "I did that once, and the act has been misconstrued ever since," he observed.

"I am about to take a chew of tobacco. If you can prove my arm and stop me I and the jury will believe in you," said the ex-Congressman.

"I don't care whether you chew or not, and I don't want to maim you for life," Orth retorted.

The commissioner de lunatico inquirendo quickly pronounced Orth to be insane and recommended that he be sent to the State Insane Asylum at Milledgeville. That institution, however, is overcrowded, and the Superintendent has declined to take more patients for the present. Liberty County has no jail, and to send Orth here and have him watched would be an expense on the county. So the lunatic was released until some provision is made for his case by order of one of the Judges of the county. He continues to preach. The negroes regard his release as unquestionable evidence of his divinity. The craze grows, and the fanaticism is spreading with greater rapidity than at any previous time. If the authorities do not remove him in a few days the whites and blacks will run him out of the county without doing him any violence. Therefore, they fear, the negroes' crops are gone, and when Winter comes they will have to be supported.

CHRISTIANS AT WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The second day's session of the eighth National Christian Endeavor Convention took place to-day. The Rev. C. A. Dickenson of Boston spoke of the value of prayer meetings, and thought they were a great good. In answer to the question whether an Elder can become a member of the society he said, "Yes, if young enough," and provoked a laugh.

F. W. Brokaw of Springfield, Mass., answered the question, "How can the business meeting be made interesting and well attended?" by saying that there should be no long-windedness about it.

The Rev. A. H. Hill of Meriden, Conn., spoke in answer to the question, "Are church members to be permitted to join as associate members?" answering with an emphatic "No." They did not wear any such associate members.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems of New-York spoke upon "Loyalty to the Church," and was followed by the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain of Brooklyn on "Loyalty to Christ."

BANK REPORT.

ALBANY, July 10.—The Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, Kings County, reports to the banking Department for the half year ended July 30, as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$946,370
Stock investments (estimated market value)	587,088
Cash on hand and on deposit	180,188
Other assets	94,737
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due depositors	$1,676,665
Surplus	193,719
RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand and in banks, Jan. 1	$139,102
From depositors	542,807
Profit from loans, deposits, mortgages, and other investments	72,285
Other receipts	15,608
PAYMENTS.	
To depositors	$443,439
For loans on bonds and mortgages	122,900
Stocks and bonds purchased	34,889
Other payments	13,399

WELL PROVIDED WITH SHIRTS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 10.—Elizur Fenn, a Terryville octogenarian, has discovered in his house ninety-seven shirts which his wife, who recently died at the age of eighty-four, had made and stowed away for him during the latter years of her life. The shirts were all white, of the old-fashioned kind which Mr. Fenn wears, and will never be of use to any other person. The sewing was all done by hand and without the husband's knowledge.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenn were a quaint old couple, wealthy, and without children. For more than half a century Mr. Fenn had had a hobby of attending all the country auctions in his neighborhood, and in his garret and barn are hundreds of odd articles which were bought for less than their value and never used. Mrs. Fenn did not leave any explanation of her idea in providing so many shirts for her aged partner.

THE MIND READER'S ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Ancillary letters of administration were granted to-day by Register of Wills Gratz to Mabel C. T. K. Bishop, residing at 1,632 Chestnut-street, this city, in the matter of the estate of the late Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, who died in New-York City on May 13 last. The estate is valued at $200, consisting of a deposit with one of the Philadelphia banking institutions.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

CONDITION OF COTTON, TOBACCO, AND GRAIN AT THE END OF JUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The June report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows an improvement in the condition of cotton during the past month. The early-planted areas are well advanced. That which was planted in May and that which had not germinated before the season of drought is late and small. There was frost nearly throughout the cotton belt the last of May and the first of June, which prevented germination already long delayed and arrested the growth of plants. There is general complaint of the effects of a dry and cool season continuing through May and into June, delaying germination and growth and favoring the prevalence of lice.

West of the Mississippi, especially in Texas, the season is considered a week one and the June rains, continuing until the day of report, began at an earlier date than in the Atlantic States. Their effect has been to improve the stand, which was very defective, and advance the growth of the plant. The prevalence of rains left the fields soaked from the 5th to the 1st of July, a condition which a few days of sunshine since may have remedied, except on plantations having too large an area for the number of hands employed. The crop was generally kept clean during the period of drought.

The wide variation in date of germination has had the effect to make the crop lose by a week or two this season of 1889, as the stand is not as good. Some plants came up in April and some late in June. The period of germination has been longer than usual throughout the cotton belt. There are local differences in the length of the period. This refers to the whole of the cotton belt. The percentages of condition by States are as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 97; Florida, 90; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 91; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 90; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 82; general average, 87.6. The caterpillar and boll worm have appeared in Texas and Louisiana and in some parts of Mississippi. The extra cost of labor and catching of the miller that produces the cotton worm have been general, promising the mitigation of future depredations.

The June crop reports make an increase in the area planted in maize of about one and a third million acres and the total over 77,000,000. This is only a preliminary estimate, subject to revision after more thorough certain data now in progress. The largest increase is west of the Mississippi; there is a small enlargement of breadth in some of the Southern States, but in the Eastern and Middle States, taken together, there is no increase. The condition of the crop is only medium, lower than usual at this period of its development. Excessive moisture has delayed planting, and low temperature and a saturated soil have retarded growth on the Atlantic coast north of South Carolina. In the Cotton States May was cold and at most points very much too wet for the crop. On the 1st of July it was in some danger of injury from excess of moisture even in Texas, though the early planted was in the best growing-set stage. And in some places harrested and replanted crop planted.

In the Ohio Valley the condition is lower than elsewhere. Extremely cold weather of the latter part of May and the first week in June was very unfavorable to germination, and the frosts of that period injured or destroyed that which was above ground. The replanting was slow and the plants are in patches small, though thrifty and growing. In Michigan there has been some loss of area by plowing up and seeding to millet from failure to obtain a stand. Cut worms have been very destructive in the West. The advanced height in Illinois, which should have been cultivated four times at this date, have only been plowed twice. The crop is therefore late and dependent on July weather for improvement, while exposed more than usual to possible adverse conditions. The maize of the northern border, from Wisconsin to Dakota, suffered from the abnormal cold of May and early June, but looks quite as well now as in the sub-humid belt and border of the arid region. The crop is generally in fine condition, though injured at points by overflows and excess of moisture. The great American desert is green with the most luxuriant growth in high development. The average of condition is about 90, and the averages of principal states are: New-York, 90; Pennsylvania, 88; Virginia, 90; Georgia, 95; Texas, 98; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 90; Ohio, 94; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 93; Wisconsin, 93; Minnesota, 87; Iowa, 95; Missouri, 92; Kansas, 97; Nebraska, 96; Dakota, 88.

The condition of Winter wheat is well sustained, notwithstanding injury by storm and flood, general condition standing at 92. The former complaints of threatened injury by drought are displaced by harvests of record-breaking number from abundant rains. Occasional reports of injury from the Hessian fly, the chinch bug, the midge, and rust are received, but the local estimates of condition do not indicate much damage. Probably the resulting damage may be more fully disclosed by the books of the threshers. In the heart of the West the harvest was well advanced, and is generally finished by this date. It is entirely completed in the south, and threshing is progress. The averages of condition of principal States are as follows: New-York, 98; Pennsylvania, 96; Virginia, 90; Georgia, 94; Texas, 88; Tennessee, 94; Ohio, 95; Kentucky, 85; Michigan, 94; Indiana, 89; Illinois, 94; Missouri, 94; Kansas, 98; California, 97. The straw is generally short and unusually full in head and plump in grain, though in some places it is somewhat shriveled. Fears were entertained of injury in the shock after harvest, which the change of weather may prevent.

The returns respecting Spring wheat in Dakota are very unfavorable from results of long-continued drought. Rains late in June had improved the situation, but the general average as consolidated is 68; locally, as in several counties, from a good yield down to a bushel per acre. In some sections, as reported, the grain is already heading out with straw six inches high. The averages of Minnesota and Montana are each 94, Wyoming 97, Minnesota 87, the averages of Montana, Idaho, and Washington are low. The general average is about 88, which is very low for this range of years.

Rye maintains its condition, and barley declines to about 92.

A large falling off of the area in tobacco is reported, amounting to over 25 per cent on both cigar and manufacturing leaf, the latter sustaining most of the loss. The preliminary estimate makes a reduction of 30 per cent in Tennessee, 34 in Kentucky, 44 in Indiana, and 30 in Illinois, with a smaller reduction in Ohio and Missouri.

COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—There has lately been unprecedented activity in building new cottonseed oil mills, most of which are independent of the Cotton Oil Trust, though the trust has, it is generally reported, recently virtually secured control of the Southern Oil Company with eight large mills.

The *Manufacturers' Record* publishes this week a complete list of all the cottonseed oil mills in the South, showing 213 mills, with an aggregate capital of about $20,000,000, against 40 mills, with a capital of $3,500,000 in 1880.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

One company officer, preferably a First Lieutenant, from the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Cavalry and the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Eighty-Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Infantry will be selected by the respective regimental commanders soonally with their regiments and ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of Recruiting Service, Governor's Island, New-York City, by Oct. 1, 1889. In making these orders Gen. Schofield says: "As the reputation and usefulness of the army depend in no small degree upon the character and qualifications of the men entering its ranks, it is necessary that the officers charged with the responsible duty of recruiting should fully appreciate its vital importance, as well as the fact that its due performance and exacting and conscientiously performed. No officer should be selected for it who has been for a protracted period on detached service or who desires the detail merely for the purpose of escaping the restraints of garrison and isolation of frontier service, and should any officer be given the detail who is not known to be discriminating in judgment and painstaking exertion will be effected in the discharge of his military duties. Regimental commanders are enjoined to be guided solely by these considerations in making the required selections from their respective regiments. Recruiting officers are required to give close personal attention to all their duties, and every effort must be made to prevent the improper enlistment of minors or of men of vicious or doubtful habits. The Superintendent will see that the provisions of the regulations in this respect are strictly enforced."

The War Department has announced the following detail for the recruiting service for the period from Oct. 1, 1889, to Oct. 1, 1891: Lieut. Col. William H. Jordan, Nineteenth Infantry, to command the Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving Major William L. Kellogg, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Daniel Huston, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to command the depot at David's Island, New-York Harbor, relieving Lieut. Col. Frederick Mears, Fourth Infantry; Major Guy Reben F. Bernard, Eighth Cavalry, to command the depot at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, relieving Major David Perry, Sixth Cavalry. The officers above detailed will report as indicated Oct. 1, 1889. The officers relieved have been ordered to join their respective regiments.

Lieut. Commander William T. Swinburne, Lieuts. William F. Low, Alexander McCracken, Thomas B. Howard, T. M. Potts, and J. M. Orchard; Ensigns E. E. Capland and Harry Phelps, Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon, and Assistant Surgeon C. H. Lowndes have been detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. F. H. Tyler from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth, Assistant Paymaster John S. Carpenter from the Constellation and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood has been appointed a member of the board, of which Commodore J. C. Walker is senior officer, appointed for the purpose of superintending and witnessing the speed and trials of the new steel ships of the navy.

Assistant Surgeon Macruder has been detached from duty at Baltimore and ordered to duty at the Marine Hospital Bureau in Washington, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon Meade, who has been granted leave of absence.

First Lieut. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered, in addition to his present duties, to inspect and instruct the Georgia militia, on Tybee Island, during the week beginning July 15.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, has been ordered from New-York to West Point Foundry to inspect the pneumatic dynamite gun.

The United States steel cruiser Boston, Captain J. O'Kane, from Norfolk July 9, arrived in New-York Harbor last night and anchored at Quarantine.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, has been ordered from as aide-de-camp on Gen. Ruger's staff in the Department of Dakota.

First Lieut. E. S. Curtis, Second Artillery, has been relieved from duty at Cornell College, New-York, and ordered to join his battery.

Commander P. F. Harrington has been detached from the command of the Constellation and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Col. Thomas A. McParlan, Surgeon, has been retired from active service.

BONDS PURCHASED.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—To-day's bond offers aggregated $270,300, as follows: Registered fours—$200 at 128; $30,000 at 128⅛. Coupon fours—$6,000 at 128⅛. Registered four and a half—$243,000 at 106⅞, $100,000 at 106⅞. Registered four and a half—$100,000 at 106⅞. The following were accepted: Registered four and a half—$158,000, $100,000, and $100,000 at 106⅞. Registered fours—$200 at 128.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Owners of west side real estate yesterday induced the Park Commissioners to make preparations for the paving of Morningside Drive, by determining that the roadway should be 40 feet wide and the eastern sidewalk 25 feet wide. The Commissioners seem to be in favor of making the western sidewalk also 25 feet wide, but to do this they will have to acquire 10 feet more, and the owners of abutting land are not yet enthusiastic over that part of the matter. Landscape Architect Olmstead advised the Commissioners some time ago that the drive should be 100 feet wide, but the property-owners objected. As a compromise his partner, Architect Vaux, yesterday suggested 90 feet, but no action was taken.

Capt. O'Connor of the Twenty-seventh Precinct yesterday explained to the Police Commissioners his action in relation to the body or a man who was found drowned in the Central Park reservoir last week. When the case was first reported to him he declined to take action, as the body was within the jurisdiction of the Park police, but when he was informed that owing to a quibble with the Department of Public Works the Park police refused to have the body removed he assumed jurisdiction and had the body removed to the Morgue for identification. The Commissioners approved the action of Capt. O'Connor.

Patrolman Thomas F. Dolan of the Nineteenth Precinct was tried before Commissioner MacLean yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Mabel Lefaire of 132 West Fifty-second-street, whom he arrested on the night of June 22. The woman is the wife of the steward of a yacht, and she was returning with him from the theatre when the policeman arrested her. Mrs. Lefaire said that Dolan had been persecuting her for some time. The officer, when on trial yesterday, endeavored to show that the woman was of improper character, but was not permitted to do so. The case was referred to the board for decision.

More joss sticks will probably be burned while Chinamen swear to tell the truth in the suit of Foo Long against Ohn Fong. Foo Long alleges that Fong cheated him in a bargain in regard to some opium, while after Foo Long had paid him $3,200, turned out to be flour. The trial took place in the Supreme Court before Judge Beach and a jury, and resulted in a verdict for $3,386 for the plaintiff. Howe & Hummel, the defendant's attorneys, appealed the case, and the General Term of the Supreme Court has just handed down a decision reversing the judgment and ordering a new trial.

Capt. McElwain of the Grand Central Station police yesterday called the attention of the Police Commissioners to unpleasant relations which had existed for some time between Sergts. Nelson Hamilton and Isaac Schoefield of his command. The Captain suggested that the quarreling Sergeants be separated. Sergt. Haraden had made application for retirement and Sergt. Mead asked to be transferred to the Thirty-third Precinct, so Capt. Harsen on the Harsimus Cove yards horsed Cattle sold at 7¼c.@8¾c. per lb. Sheep sold at 4½ to 5¼ cwt. From 54 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, corn-fed, $4 25@4 60 per cwt.; Steers, stall-fed, $4 12½@4 40 per cwt.; Oxen, $3 70 per cwt.; Store Steers, $3 25@3 95 per cwt.; dry Cows, $2 10 per cwt.; Bulls, $3 to $. Quality of the stocks as above reported coarse. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@5¼c. per lb. Calf Sheep, 3½c. per lb. Lambs, 6c.@7c. per lb. Yearlings, 6c. per lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Calves, buttermilk-fed, $2 25@3 25 per cwt. Calves and Lean Veals, in mixed lots, 3½c.@4½c. per lb.; Calves, part meal-fed, 4c.@4½c. per lb.; Veals of medium quality, 5c.@5½c. per lb. Hogs were unchanged; 1 Hog, 320 lb., 4c. per lb. Dressed Hogs, 6¼c. per lb. Sheep, 237 lb., $4 90 per cwt. City-dressed Hogs opened at 5½c.@6½c. per lb.; Pigs, 6½c. per lb.

SALES.

At Sixth-ave Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 79 Calves, 194 lb., 9½c. per lb.; 18 Calves, 188 lb., 8c. per lb.; 6 Calves, 184 lb., 8c. per lb.; 7 Calves, 194 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 48 Calves, 166 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 95 Veals, 105 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 315 Veals, 150 to 154 lb., 5½c. per lb., with $5 off on 269 Head; 18 Veals, 181 lb., 5½c. per lb. D. Harrington sold 14 Calves and lean Veals, 135 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 14 Calves, 215 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 8 Calves, 200 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 7 Veals, 184 lb., 6c. per lb.; 10 Veals, 180 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 31 Veals, 145 lb., 5½c. per lb. Egg & Co. sold 5 Calves, 150 lb., 4c. per lb.; 10 Calves, 229 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 88 Veals, 153 lb., 5½c. per lb. Jelliffe & Co. sold 43 Calves, 190 lb., @3 80 per cwt.; 18 Calves, 182 lb., 8c. per lb.; 8 Calves and lean Veals, 188 lb., 8c. per lb.; 12 Calves, 194 lb., 8c. per lb.; 24 Veals, 145 lb., 5½c. per lb., with $13 50 off on 93 head. Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 41 Calves, 198 lb., 2½c. per lb.; 12 Calves, 194 lb., 2½c. per lb.; 9 Calves, 193 lb., 2½c. per lb.; 10 Calves, 170 lb., 3c. per lb.; 158 Calves and lean Veals, 181 lb., 4c. per lb.; 147 Calves and lean Veals, 193 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 14 Veals, 179 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 115 Western Sheep, 88 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 15 State Lambs, 73 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 299 Kentucky Rambs, 69 lb., 7½c. per lb. Dillenback & Dewey sold 30 Calves, 178 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 68 Calves, 178 to 201 lb., 2½c.@3c. per lb.; 57 Calves, 186 lb., @3 33½ per cwt.; 34 Calves, 181 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 22 Calves, 183 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 3 Calves, 146 lb., 4c. per lb.; 9 Calves, 170 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 19 Calves, 164 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 213 Veals, 148 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 23 cull Veals, 79 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 537 Western Sheep, 89 to 98 lb., 5¼c.@5½c. per lb.; 124 Canada and Western Lambs, 74 lb., mixed, 6c. per lb., 7c. per lb.; 24 State Lambs, 73 lb., 7½c. per lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 54 Indiana Steers: 1,161 lb., @3 95 per cwt.; 7 Head, 1,160 lb., @4 10 per cwt.; 9 head, 1,294 lb., 4c. per lb.; 15 cwt., 10 head, 1,293 lb., @4 90 per cwt.; 7 head, 1,321 lb., @4 35 per cwt.; 10 head, 1,134 lb., @4 40 per cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for account of Lewis & Phelps, 1,180 lb., @4 10 per cwt.; 175 Kentucky Steers, stall-fed, 1,116 to 1,313 lb., @4 12½@4 15 per cwt. S. Saunders sold on commission 53 Illinois Steers, stall-fed: 35 head, 1,181 to 1,193 lb., @4 10@4 15 per cwt.; 18 head, 1,145 lb., @4 20 per cwt. J. Shomberg sold on commission 16 Ohio Steers, 1,404 lb., @4 35 per cwt.; 18 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,973 lb., @3 35 per cwt. A. Furst sold for half interest, 1,200 lb., @4 10 per cwt.; 1,100 lb., @4 per cwt.; 1,060 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 8 head, 1,180 lb., @3 70 per cwt.; 3 head, 1,284 lb., @3 85 per cwt.; 205 Kentucky Steers, stall-fed: 59 head, 1,238 lb., @4 30 per cwt.; 96 head, 1,205 lb., @4 20 per cwt.; 100 lb., @4 35 per cwt.; 26 head, 1,307 lb., @4 per cwt.; 84 head, 1,329 lb., @4 40 per cwt. J. F. Sadler sold for half 104 Indiana Steers, stall-fed: 11 head, 1,372 lb., 4c. per lb.; 78 head, 1,445 to 1,542 to 1,648 lb., @4 30 per cwt., 15 head, 1,486 lb., @4 40 per cwt.; 1,632 Kentucky Lambs: 444 head, 66 lb., 6c.@6½c. per lb.; 313 head, 65¼ lb., 7c. per lb. Mayer & Gillette sold on commission 1 dry Cow, 1,710 lb., @4 10 per cwt.; 14 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,121 lb., @4 per cwt.; 10 Indiana Steers: 8 Steers, 1,040 @4 45 per cwt.; 28 head, 930 to 1,275 lb., 4½c. per lb., 15 head, 1,158 to 1,312 lb., @4 30 per cwt.; 17 Ohio Steers, 1,240 @4 35 per cwt.; 250 Ohio Sheep: 96 head, 90 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 152 head, 105¼ lb., 5½c. per lb.; 98 Ohio yearlings, 97 lb., 6c. per lb.; 992 Ohio Lambs: 138 head, 65¼ lb., 6¾c. per lb., 195 head, 81¼ lb., @6 85 per cwt., 38 head, 68¾ lb., 8½c. per lb. Sherman & Hall sold on commission 19 Bull, 1,170 lb., @3 per cwt.; 39 Ohio Steers: 3 head, 1,040 lb., @3 80 per cwt., 20 head, 1,130 lb., @4 15 per cwt., 16 head, 1,484 lb., @4 30 per cwt.; 4 Oxen, 1,640 lb., @3 50 per cwt.; 97 Illinois Steers: 35 head, 1,273 to 1,353 lb., @4 07½@4 15 per cwt., 31 head, 1,186 to 1,334 lb., 4½c. per lb., 31 head, 1,317 to 1,515 lb., @4 50@4 55 per cwt.; 12 Indiana Steers, 1,243 lb., @4 60 per cwt.; 800 Virginia Lambs: 170 head, 70 lb., 6½c. per lb., 379 head, 81½ to 84¼ lb., @5 80@6 10 per cwt., 344 head, 67 to 71¾ lb., 7c. per lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 131 Ohio Sheep, 83 to 128 lb., 5½c.@6½c. per lb.; 1,861 Virginia Lambs: 250 head, 80 lb., 6½c. per lb., 1,100 head, 84 to 85¼ lb., 6½c.@6¾c. per lb., 509 head, 66 to 73 lb., 7c.@7½c. per lb.; 448 Kentucky Lambs, 74 lb., 7½c. per lb. Judd & Bunker sold 19 Ohio Steers, 1,258 lb., 2½c.@3½c. per lb.; 6 Calves, 253 lb., 3c. per lb.; 3 Calves, 168 lb., 3½c. per lb.; 148 Calves, 161 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 67 Calves, 156 lb., 4½c. per lb.; 73 Veals, 154 lb., 5c. per lb.; 61 Veals, 161 lb., 5½c.@5¾c. per lb.; 298 Ohio Sheep, 84 lb., 5½c. per lb.; 12 Ohio Lambs, 57¾ lb., 6½c. per lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 404 head of Beeves, 18 Cows, 3,147 Veals and Calves, 2,931 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-fifth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,171 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,919 Beeves, 1,780 horned Cattle, 732 Veals and Calves, 12,031 Sheep and Lambs, 4,982 Hogs.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,240 head; total for week thus far, 13,900 head; same time last week, 12,100 head; 1,600 head carried through. 3,200 head, 2,780 of which to New-York; 190 for sale; market steady and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 32,500 head; for same time last week, 15,400 head; consigned through, 2,500 head, 600 head of which to New-York; 1,400 head for sale; scarce and firm; choice to extra Sheep, $4 75@5 00; medium to good, $4 25@4 50; common, $4 25@4 50; good to choice Lambs, $6 50@7 25; fair to good, $6 25@6 50; common, $3@6 25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,780 head; total for week thus far, 25,800 head; for same time last week, 24,600 head; consigned through, 2,219 head, 1,100 head of which to New-York; 1,400 head for sale; prices advanced 10c.@15c.; medium, $4 55; Yorkers, $4 80@$4 85; Pigs, $4 80@$4 85; roughs, $3 75@$4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Cattle trade was in a very unsatisfactory condition to-day, receipts were heavy, and reports from other points were discouraging. Buyers made demands for big concessions, and, although they did not get all they asked for, the day's sales show a reduction of 5c.@10c. in good to choice dry-fed Cattle and of 10c.@15c. in grassers. Texans suffered as much as any class, selling 15c.@20c. lower than last week's highest figures. At the reduced prices trade was fairly developed, but a clearance was not made, and the close was not at all encouraging. Sales were at a range of $1 25@$4 25, the latter figure being reached in a single instance only. Quotations were: Extra Steers, $4 15@$4 25; good to choice, $3 90@$4 15; good shipping Steers, $3 75@$3 90; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 60; common to fair Steers, $2@$3 30; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@$3; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$3; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 40; stockers and feeders, $2 @$3 25; Texas Steers, $2 25@$3 65; Texas Cows, $1 75@$2 01; Texas Bulls, $1 65@$2.

There was a fair trade in Sheep on the Horse market. After a little trading around the opening at nearly as good prices as were obtained Tuesday, the market gradually sagged until the close, when a decline of 10c. was plainly apparent. Shippers wanted but few Sheep, and the bulk of the receipts came to the yards for slaughter. Even at the decline the demand from local packers it was found impossible to clear the pens at even lower prices. The early trading was on a basis of $4 10@$5 45, and at the close $4 35@$4 40 bought the same class of stock. Quotations were $4 35@$4 42½ for heavy, $4 45@$4 55 for light, and $4 40@$4 45 for mixed. Receipts were: Cattle, 14,000 head; Hogs, 17,000 head.

NEW-JERSEY.

When they were sworn into service at the opening of the present term of court the Hudson County Grand Jurors resolved not to accept the $2 per day a law passed last Winter allows them. They were discharged for the term yesterday. Before adjourning they reconsidered their action and resolved to accept the fee. They are the first Grand Jury to draw pay in Hudson County. They served twenty-seven days and will receive $1,242 in all.

W. Lahder, the cashier for Keuffel & Esser, ruler manufacturers in Hoboken, who has been missing for several days, was arrested yesterday. An examination of his books had revealed a discrepancy. It is not less than $500, and may be much larger. He returned to his lodgings to get some jewelry he had left behind and was taken into custody. He was sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

The Ivanhoe Paper Mills, which closed down about a year ago, resumed work yesterday under a new management, Mr. Charles M. Whitney being the principal stockholder of a new company which has taken hold of the concern. It is intended to turn out ten tons of fine book paper daily, and improvements are to be made which will double this capacity.

William Gerkins, Captain of a barge lying at the Hamburg Docks, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday for stealing cases of lard shipped by the Hudson River Railroad Company and formiar part of his cargo. Justice Seymour committed him in default of $500 bail.

The coachman in the employ of David Cartwright on the Noroton River, Rowsville, saw two men trying to force an entrance into the house early yesterday morning and fired several shots at them. They escaped apparently unhurt.

The American Union Telegraph Company of New-Jersey at Jersey City yesterday elected Thomas T. Eckert President, Thomas F. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer, and Charles A. Tinker Vice President.

The Paterson National Bank, a new institution, opened for business yesterday at Paterson with $300,000 capital. The stock is controlled by a number of Paterson's wealthiest capitalists.

An unknown man died in consequence of the excessive heat Tuesday morning while being shaved in a barber's shop in Fourth and Garden streets, Hoboken.

The Rev. J. P. Hunter of Newtonville, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark.

A BREAK IN SUGAR PRICES.

Sugar, which has been rising in price these many days, is in danger of taking a fall. Word came from London yesterday that there had been a break of 3s. per hundred in the raw material. Java engar was quoted as selling in the London market at 24s. 6d., and current month at 23s. 6d. Current month had gone off 3s. from Monday's price.

If the decline continues the Sugar Trust will not have a very narrow time of it. The dealers are now growling over what some of them call a trick of the trust. Word was sent them from the refiners on Monday that they had better secure their supplies, as the price would be likely to go up. Many of them bought, and on Tuesday the price went up just an eighth, only to drop back again to 6¼ cents. Some of the dealers now think that they should have waited a few days before buying.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. J. B. Bogart, the physician who attended Dr. Duncan of the ship Colon, when it was thought he had yellow fever, at the home of Capt. Thompson, 127 Hancock-street, and who was arrested for not promptly reporting the case to the Health Department, was present in the Adams-street police court to answer the charge yesterday. The case was adjourned, however, till July 24. Dr. Bogart had just returned from a wedding trip in Canada.

Henry Schreck of 11 Diamond-street deserted his wife over four years ago to become a soldier. He returned recently and lived quietly at home. He became tired of it after a time and had declared for five years. Tuesday night he had a party of friends present to celebrate his departure, when an officer was smuggled in by his wife and Schreck was arrested on a charge of intending to desert his wife. He was held yesterday for examination.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has sustained the setting aside of the assignment of Clarendon & Co., shoe manufacturers, made in 1885. The assignment was attacked by Martin V. B. Smith on the ground that it contained false statements and was made with intent to defraud creditors. The setting aside of a chattel mortgage by Clarendon & Co. to Matthew E. Clarendon on the day before the assignment was also sustained.

Joseph Bernhardt, sixty-one years old, who lives at 196 Meserole-street, attempted enicide yesterday by taking poison. He was removed to St. John's Hospital in a dangerous condition. He had acted strangely recently and was also despondent because out of work. His recovery is improbable.

A burglar smashed a hole in the show window of Smith & Pressinger's clothing store at 567 Fulton-street yesterday morning, crawled in, and stole four pairs of trousers. The only clue the police have to the thief is a piece of flesh which was severed while he was getting in the store.

A delegation of liquor dealers visited Police Commissioner Bell yesterday and promised to aid in the enforcement of the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors. The General Committee of the Long Island Liquor Dealers' Association passed a resolution to that effect.

The Jewish Congregation of Chobra Kadisha filed articles of incorporation in the Kings County Clerk's office yesterday. The incorporators are Hirsh Berlinsky, Isaac Schoefie stein, Abraham Nadeleon, Israel A. Malochovsky, Susman Glass, and Max Levy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John R. Tompkins of Yorktown, L. T. Yale of Tarrytown, and Joseph W. Pierce of White Plains have been appointed by the Supreme Court Commissioners to appraise and ascertain the damage done to land owners for taking lands and extinguishing water rights, &c., for the Sing Sing Water Works.

It has been decided to establish a branch of the dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital at Yonkers for the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. With this in view, Dr. Franklin Soper has been added to the medical staff of the dispensary.

Thomas Nichols, a real estate agent at 200 Broadway, this city, died at his home in Mount Vernon on Tuesday evening. He was about sixty years of age. He leaves a widow.

For a couple of weeks horses in the vicinity of Sing Sing have been suffering with a disease resembling epizootic, which is reported prevailing further up the Hudson.

The people of M

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAH.
BOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S MAIL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLEOPATRA.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—BOCCACCIO.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer weather, showers.

The assertion hy Mr. TANNER that all the criticism of his actions is "mere abuse and billingsgate," and that it is directed to him because he is the "representative" of the soldiere, is at best an impudent assumption, and is probably a downright and conscions falsehood. It is hardly possihle that Mr. TANNER should helieve that veterans of the war, as hrave as any and with honorable records, shonld hate him hecause he represents the soldiers, and yet he knows that there are thonsands of such men who atterly disapprove or his conduct and who despise the demagogic motives that inspire it. He knows that every honest veteran has a deep interest that the Treasnry shall not he hled hy men who are not entitled to a pension, or are not worthy of one, and that every dollar paid out in this way is an insult and an injury to honorable soldiers. This being the case, he can hardly treat the criticism of men far better than himself as mere disloyal abnse of the soldiers, through him, without knowing that he is untruthful as well as unjust. The money paid for unearned pensions is a small matter compared to the wrong done those who have earned their pensions, and whom this policy classes with the "hummers."

The change in the head of the Coast Survey, though not so scandalous as that in the Indian Bureau, is made from precisely the same bad motives. Prof. MENDENHALL seems to be a man of fair attainments and training in scientific pursuits kindred to those with which he will have to deal. He is not distinguished, however, in this direction to a degree to command the unquestioning confidence of those who ought to be the hest jndgos of what is needed. Obviously and necessarily he lacks the experience that the retiring head of the Survey has acquired, and his fitness has not been demonstrated in the complete and convincing manner that the fitness of the latter has heen. The one reason for the change, and the only effective one, recognized hy the Administration is that the new man is a Republican and his predecessor is not. Now, there is no partisan politics in science. A man is no better head for a great scientific work hecanse he is a protectionist or hecanse he is a free trader, hecause he voted for HARRISON or for CLEVELAND, or wonld have voted for BLAINE, or did not vote at all. If he be fit or unfit for other reasons his vote has nothing to do with the office, and ought not to be considered. When partisanship is a motive for making a change that cannot he known to be for the better and may he for the worse, it is an imposition. Such a change, moreover, made hy Mr. HARRISON is a direct violation of his promise that "fitness and *not* party service should he the discriminating test for appointment and fidelity and capacity the *only* sure tenure of office." The consequences to the puhlic are not affected by thie latter fact, but the effect on Mr. HARRISON'S personal reputation for veracity is plain.

That tale of Congressman TAYLOR of Ohio about the "messenger boy" in the Sixth Auditor's office who does a clerk's work for a messenger's pay, does more of it and does it better and with more accuracy than any eighteen-hundred-dollar clerk in the division, but cannot get a clerk's position because he would not be able to run the gantlet of a civil service examination, has a very fishy appearance. In the first place, the law forbids the employment of messengers to do clerical work, and then the story has a convenient vagueness which defies denial or verification. The actual facts wonld probably fall far short of bearing ont its purpose. But if it were entirely true it would signify nothing. A hright fellow long employed in a puhlic office and permitted to try his hand at whatever he could do might piok np the knowledge and acquire the practice necessary for efficiency in clerical work with which he had become familiar, but it does not follow that this would be a safe or economical method to rely upon for getting efficient clerks. We venture to say that as a system that of competitive examinations is a long way ahead of it.

A good, handy word to express the idea of execution hy electricity is a desideratum, but we pray to be saved from such a monstrosity as "electrocution," which pretentions ignoramuses seem to he trying to pnsh into use. It is enough to make a philologist writhe with angnish. The Bowery slang makers are likely to hit npon a better word than that if time is given them.

The change of venue in the McQnade case does not seem to operate very effectively in securing a jury, although the rate of progress made thus far is greater than would probably have been attained in New-York. The case, however, is so old and the memories of most people ahout it so misty that even here a vague prejndice against larceny or informers is the worst that the defense or the prosecution would have respectively to encounter. On the other hand, this is the busiest season of the farmers, and it may he suspected that some of them own to more prejndice than they really entertain. The object of a change is, of corse, not to facilitate the choice of juries, but to obtain an impartial trial, and there is no reason to donbt that "a fair-minded jury" can be selected in Saratoga County, while the case is likely to be at least as well tried, on the part of the prosecution, as if it were tried in New-York.

THE TREASURY NUISANCE.

We have already referred to the revival of interest in the immediate action of the Treasury in case of a considerable hardening of the money market, a revival that has been caused by the recent drain of gold and by the prospect of the westward movement of money in the course of the next month. We are inclined to think that the actual influence of any action that the Secretary of the Treasury may take is somewhat exaggerated, and that the amount of money locked in the vaults as a consequence of excessive taxation, though considerable, is not, relatively to the entire volume of available currency, sufficient to justify either the fears or the hopes entertained in regard to its disposition. Bnt while this may be, and probably is, true, the effect produced is very real, and the question of what the Treasury will do is a serious disturbing element in business calculations. The knowledge hy the public that there are several scores of millions in the Treasnry, and the belief—which is only partially correct—that the Secretary can use them at his discretion for the "relief" of the market, have a very decided influence, and, in our judgment, a very pernicious one. It is undoubtedly greater than would he the direct influence of anything that the Secretary really could do.

For it must be remembered that the Secretary cannot pay out a dollar except for some expenditure authorized hy law, and that he cannot even loan the money in the Treasury except on United States honds deposited as collateral security. If the money market were never so stringent, and the need of currency were never so pressing, Mr. WINDOM could not "relieve" it save on these conditions, and under these conditions any relief that he could give would necessarily be very partial, very indirect, and might he wholly inadequate. The power of raising money on United States honds is one that can he exercised at any time in our markets hy those having the bonds or able to get them. It does not depend on the Treasury, and there is no way in which the Treasnry can contribute to it in a way to make the process any easier. The difficulty is that those who need money in a time of stringency, and whose urgent demand for money creates the stringency, are generally those who have not this class of securities to offer as collateral and who cannot get them hy any ordinary process. The helief that the Treasury is in the possession of some ohsonre and powerful means of supplying money where it is really wanted is a delusion, and may he a very mischievous and dangerous delusion. Yet it is very general, and unquestionahly has a decided effect upon men's minds, encouraging them to run risks that they otherwise would not incur.

This nnisance, for at best it is always this, arises practically, as we have intimated, from excessive taxation. If the collections by the Government were limited to the amount needed for legitimate expenditures, there would not at any time he a very large amount of idle money in the Treasury, nor would it remain there very long. There would be some, of course, for the affairs of the Government cannot he managed with the precision and care of those of a private concern, hnt there would not he enongh to make any strong impression on the minds of bnsiness men. It may be said, as, indeed, it is said frequently, that the remedy for thie etate of things is to spend the money. That, in a very limited sense, is true. If the expenditures were equal to the revennes there would he no accnmulation in the Treasury. Bnt that is a very shallow way of looking at the sitnation. It is not surplne revenue alone that disturhs the commerce and industry of the country, it is eurplns taxation. The money that is taken unnecessarily does not merely represent a drain on the amonnt of available currenoy, but a drain on the actual resources of the country. It takes each year just so much from the product of industry and prevents it from being used productively. So far as it is necessary—that is, so far as the things for which it is spent are essential conditions to industry, such as the maintenance of the courts, the Congress, the army and navy, &c.—it is a burden that ought to be borne, and that pays for the sacrifice it entails. Bnt the money taken unnecessarily is worse than waste in our case, because it is taken by taxes that hamper industry and increase the cost of production and of living. This is the real element of the greatest injustice and injury in our excessive taxation. The surplus is a nuisance in itself; in the methods hy which it is produced it is a great wrong.

BLANKETS AND BRICKS.

Now that a contract for supplying 550,000 enameled bricks to be used in the new Congressional Library Building has been given hy the Government, under the Harrison Administration, to an English firm, certain Republican newspapers should overhanl their files and certain Repnblican politicians should test their memories to recall what was said and pnblished last Summer about the purchase of some English blankets in the early part of Mr. CLEVELAND'S term and the use of a British vessel hy a contractor employed a year ago to dredge ont one of the channels in New-York Harbor.

"English lahor made those blankets for the use of the army," said the *Tribune* of this city, "and American lahor was to that extent hoycotted hy a Democratic Administration." The same journal remarked that in the transaction a "lack of patriotism" was "displayed." Te a resident of this city was awarded a contract for dredging in the harhor. He employed the British steamship *State of Alabama* on the work. When he was asked why he was using this steamer, he replied: "I have contracted with the Government to try and do a piece of work that others have repeatedly failed to do. It is, therefore, an experiment, and I decided at the heginning that it would not do to risk too great an amount of money. I made a fair offer to a number of American vessels, bnt it was rejected by the few that were snitahle in their construction for our work. Therefore I was compelled to go elsewhere."

The employment of this British vessel hy an American citizen who had undertaken to remove from a harbor channel a quantity of material was pointed ont during the campaign as proof that Mr. CLEVELAND and his associates were the implacable enemies of American industries. After the election Senator EUGENE HALE sent to the Portland Club of Portland, Me., a letter described hy the *Tribune* as "a bright picture" of what would be done after Mr. HARRISON should become President. Part of this letter was as follows:

"It needs no prophetic sight to tell what will he the results of thet great triumph. No more army blankets built at British factories; no more river and harhor work given to British contractors."

But after a careful examination of the entire letter we are able to make the assertion that Senator HALE said nothing ahout bricks.

The Senator shonld inqnire as to the purchase of these bricks by the Government—bricks made hy the pauper lahor of England, bricks for the exclusion of which and for the henefit of brickmakers here at home a heavy tariff duty has been imposed hy law. And the *Tribune* should inquire whether "American lahor" has again been "hoycotted," and this time hy a Repnblican Administration. We find in a Western journal the statement that Gen. CASEY says: "We benght those bricks because they were the cheapest and best." They were the cheapest, we presume, because the Government is empowered to import goods for its own use free of dnty. But how was the present Administration indnced to nullify in this instance the sacred tariff it had promised to uphold, and how will it defend to Senator HALE and all the other high-tariff orators, and to the partisans who believed their promises, its course in going for Government supplies to free-trade England, a nation that has been striving, as the high-tariff men say, hy conspiracy, corruption, and many wicked devices, to ruin our industries and degrade our workmen?

OUR MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

It is several years since the need of further accommodation for the pnblio offices of this city was first severely felt. Premises have been leased from private owners to a constantly-increasing extent for the nse of mnnicipal and county offices until the rent constitutes the eqnivalent of interest on a considerable capital. The old City Hall was long ago outgrown, and now hardly affords space for anything hut the Mayor's office, the ohamher of the Board of Aldermen, and a few subordinate bureans. The Court House is required for the oivil courts and the offices connected with them. The provision for important pnblic records, such as those of the Register, the County Clerk, and the Snrrogate, is wholly insnfficient, and it is impossible to bring departments, clerical and jndioial offices, and records into any sort of convenient proximity.

The action of the Legislature and of the local authorities with reference to the matter has been strangely vacillating and dilatory. Two years ago last Winter bills were passed antherizing the construction of a building for the oriminal oourts and another for the Register's, County Clerk's, and Surrogate's offices, and for such municipal departments as might require accommodation. No restriction was put upon the selection of the proper sites, and a year was spent in discussion and wrangling over that question. The general sentiment in the Sinking Fund Commission was in favor of putting the criminal court huilding on the land owned hy the city on Centre-street, adjacent to the Tombs, bnt during that year no final decision was reached. The other building it was propoeed to put on the City Hall Park, and it was suggested that the "huilding" might consist of twe separate and detached "wings," one to flank the City Hall and Court House on the east and the other on the west, making a quadrangle of the four struotures, with such harmony and congruity as could he attained. But nothing was settled.

Since that time the location of the criminal court house has been definitely determined, and the Centre-street site is being prepared for it. Objections were made to placing the municipal building in the park, and one year ago last Winter a new act was passed providing for the erection of a building for the use of the Register, the County Clerk, and the Surrogate, and for the records pertaining to their offices, and a Board of Commissioners was constituted for the purpose, consisting of the Sinking Fund Commission and the Register, County Clerk, and Surrogate. The Commissioners were "authorized and empowered to select and locate a site conveniently sitnated in the neighborhood of the Cennty Court House Building in said city, *but not in the City Hall Park.*" Nothing was done under this act toward definitely locating the site, chiefly because investigation and discussion led constantly to the conclusion that the new building should serve a wider purpose than that designated and that it should he within the park in immediate proximity to the City Hall and Court Honse. For that reason further action by the Legislature was awaited.

At the late session this further action was taken in striot accordance with the wishes and recommendations of the municipal authorities. An act was passed anthorizing the erection of a building for the accommodation of the offices of the Register, Connty Clerk, and Surrogate, "and also sufficient to afford suitable accommodation for the offices and use of snch of the several departments of the municipality," &c., "as the said Board of Commissioners shall designate and appoint." To preclnde all further controversy on that point it was definitely declared to he the dnty of the Commissioners "to select and locate" a site for the purpose "in that portion of the City Hall Park, in the city of New-York, which lies north of the avenue running through the eame sonth of the City Hall from Broadway to Park-row and east of the walk which runs adjacent to the easterly lines of the City Hall and the new County Court House." Within that area there are now three buildings which the Commissioners were anthorized to remove.

No sooner is preparation made to act under this new law than the outcry is again made against putting the building in the park, and even the Park Commissioners raise a protest and ask for another delay until there is "an opportunity for further action by the Legislature on the subject." Thie vacillation and hesitation is getting to be childish. The Legislature would he justified in assuming that the people and authorities of this city do not know their own minds and cannot be relied upon to hold the same opinion for a year at a time. There is now comparatively little open space in the designated area, and it is hardly used at all for any park purpose. The new huilding would presentsome incongruity with the adjacent structures and would somewhat dwarf the City Hall. It would he better to put it outside the park if a fit eite were obtainable. Bnt all this has been thonght of hefore and cannot be helped. Unless the City Hall itself can he replaced by another structure on a large scale, adequate to the municipal needs, there must necessarily be a separate building somewhere. It ought to be near to the present City Hall and Court House. Aside from the question of cost, no proper site can well be secured outside of the park. The only decisive course now open to the Commissioners is to proceed under the mandatory provisions of the law, locate the site where they are required to locate it, and get the best attainable plans for the building, making it as harmonious as possihle with ite surronndings and as dignified and appropriate in appearance as the circumstances will permit.

THE VALKYRIE'S VISIT.

The change made hy the Royal Yacht Squadron in the arrangements for the season's international yachting is unfortunate, in the interest of yachting, only in coming too late. In the interest of patriotism, of the variety known as huncombe, it is of course to he wished that the *America's* Cnp were to he sailed for. That the *Volunteer* could retain it there is no donbt among American yachtsmen, and probably very little among English, since American yachting is much hetter understood in England than it was before the defeat of the *Thistle*. when the London *Times* inquired scornfully, "What chance would the *Mayflower* have with the *Irex?*" and with this derisive question as a major premise demonstrated with scientific nicety that the *Thistle* would heat the *Volunteer* twenty minntes in forty miles. The only yachting question involved in a race between the *Volunteer* and the *Valkyrie* is the question how mnoh the sloop could beat the cnrter, and this is really not important, though it would he hailed anew hy inland journals as a preof of the supremacy of American shiphuilding. We can hardly fail to have very mnch more important results from the contests of the *Valkyrie* with vessels of her own class.

In the first place, the class is one that is far more desirable to encourage than the overgrown and nnmanageable monsters that have been developed since the *Genesta* challenged for the cnp. The mainsail of a first-class cntter, and still more of a first-class sloop, is an unwieldy piece of canvas that requires a larger force of men to handle promptly and sharply than any other sail that is carried on vessels of any description. The main cost of yachting, which is in any event an enormously costly sport, is in the pay and snbsistence of the crew, and the gain of speed beyond a certain point is as expensive in vessels propelled by oanvas as in vessels propelled by steam. The class of boats to which the *Valkyrie* belongs, the class that measures seventy feet on the water line, has the extreme, if not more than the extreme, dimensions to which a one-masted vessel oan be carried without making her rig very inconvenient and very impracticable for any other purpose than racing. The conversion of the *Mayflower* into a schooner foreshows the fate of all yachts of her size when they are exceeded in speed or are no longer needed for racing. If the *Volunteer* were a seventy-foot boat, her spirited owner would very possibly put her in commission not merely to meet the *Valkyrie*, but for the ordinary purposes of pleasure sailing, for which a sloop of her size is very ill adapted indeed. The seventy-foot class, on the other hand, is one which it is very desirable and important to develop. A real yacht of this size can be built which, if she be not quite so handy as a schooner of the same class, is yet manageable with comparative ease, and is so much faster than the schooner as to make her rig a source of harmless pride to her owner in snch casual "brushes" as he may engage in, even when he does not enter more formal contests.

It is a pity that the change has been made so late, simply hecanse it is now out of the question that any new vessels of the size of the *Valkyrie* can be built in time to meet her. Snch yachts would be so much cheaper to build and maintain and so much pleasanter to cruise in than the larger racing machines that a considerable fleet of them might have appeared in place of the three or four which the challenges of the hig cutters have evoked from our huilders. It does not seem likely that we now have anything in this class that can compete with the *Valkyrie*, jnst as the British have nothing in the larger class that can compete with the *Volunteer*. Nevertheless, the visit of the *Valkyrie* is sure to stimulate interest in this class of yachts, and to give ideas both to our designers and to our skippers, and it must thus have an excellent effect npon onr future pleasure fleet.

It appears from the statements of the Concord correspondent of the Boston *Post* that the so-called "valned policy" law relating to fire insurance risks in New-Hampshire has had the effect of a protective tariff. It will be recalled that because of the enactment of this law three or four years ago all of the fifty-eight ontside fire insurance companies doing business in New-Hampshire withdrew from the State. Since that time the old local companies and several new ones have undertaken to do the work. The result is that the cost of insnrance has been largely increased. Farm risks that were 1 per cent. for five years, the *Post's* correspondent says, are now 1¼ per cent. for three years, rates on factories and similar property have been raised from 30 to 60 per cent., and the cost of insurance for church property is 100 per cent. higher than the old price. Protected by a law that has driven ont and that keeps ont the companies of other States, the local companies and their agents have combined, it is said, to fix these high rates and prevent any cntting of them, thus exacting large profits hy suppressing competition in prices in the "home market" under the shelter of a statute that has the effect of excluding competition from abroad.

The special session of the Rhode Island Legislature, called to enact laws to regulate the liquor traffio, which has again become legal in that State hy the repeal of the constitntional prohibitory amendment, has a problem before it which it should not he difficult to solve. The experience of Pennsylvania and other States with high license as the hasis of liquor legislation is before the Rhode Island statesmen and speaks for itself. It has been demonstrated that high license laws can he executed properly, that they keep the number of saloons within reasonahle bounds, and that under them the morals of the community are improved and the revenue of the State is increased. What the Rhode Island Legislators need to avoid now is allowing the saloon men to control them and to become an active power in politics as they have become in this State. The condition of Rhode Island ruled hy whisky would he even worse than it was when prohibition made the State a langhing stock and came very near to hankrupting the Treasnry. High license is the judicious mean between the two extremes, if the General Assembly is only wise enough to see and appreciate it.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VACATION.

NYACK, N. Y., July 10.—The gnests of the Prospect House here were set in a flutter this evening hy the arrival of ex-President Cleveland with his law partner, C. W. Bangs, and T. J. Porter, proprietor of the hotel, who has been a personal friend of his for twenty years. After dinner he spent some time in promenading upon the piazza and being introdnced to many of the guests. About 9 o'clock the Nyack Cornet Bann, followed hy a large crowd of Nyack residents, including the Democratic Club, marched upon the premises and serenaded the ex-President. Mr. Cleveland rose from his seat upon the piazza and removed his hat while the procession moved by. Three cheers were given for the ex-President, and he was called npon for a speech. He declined speaking, bnt took a position on a lower step and shook hands with a large number of persons and then retired.

In conversation with THE TIMES'S correspondent Mr. Cleveland said he expected to end his vacation fishing in the Adirondacks. "That is a good region for fishing, you know," said he. He was favorably impressed with Nyack and vicinity, and said he was surprised to see snch a beautiful locality here.

TWO QUIET WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Amy I. Crooker, a sister of Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, wife of State Senator Fassett of Elmira, N. Y., was quietly married at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday to Henry M. Gillig of Virginia City, Nev. Mrs. Crooker was a daughter of Judge E. H. Crooker of Sacramento, Cal. Senator and Mrs. Fassett, Mr. Elwood Crooker, and Miss Ella Bender of Elmira witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Gillig sailed on the City of Paris for a six months' European tour.

A quiet little marriage ceremony was solemnized yesterday at noon, at the residence of Thomas Shepherd, 48 Vandam-street, Mr. Shepherd's daughter, Miss Margaret, being united in wedlock to Mr. Samuel N. Lippincott. The Rev. De Los Lull, pastor of the Methodist Church at Mount Kisco, performed the service. Only a very few of the intimate friends of the young couple were present, and these were served with a fine collation, after congratulating the newly-made man and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott took an early afternoon train for Western Pennsylvania, where they will pass the honeymoon, after which they will return and make this city their home.

THE CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Smith, attorney for the Board of Trade, appeared before Judge Tuley this morning and asked for a modification of the injunction now in force against the board restraining it from discontinuing the furnishing of instantaneous market reports to all who might pay for them. Judge Tuley decided that the arguments for the modification would have to be made before the three Judges who, sitting en banc, last week declined to dissolve the injunction on the petition of the Board of Trade. The motion to modify will therefore be made in Judge Tuley's court to-morrow morning before Judges Tuley, Collins, and Horton.

MRS. HARRISON'S QUIET VACATION.

DEER PARK, Md., July 10.—Mrs. Harrison, after arranging things about her cottage, seems to have settled down to the quiet life which she doubtless needs. An air of quietude prevailed about the Presidential cottage to-day, which was quite strange to all the others. It is generally believed that there will be an immense crowd here about the same time the President is expected, the latter part of the present week.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

It is reported by trustworthy persons that there will soon be a conference of Republican politicians in this city, some of whom, to put it mildly, are "disgruntled" with Harrison, whatever may be the cause with the distinguished Senators who have failed to materialize. This conference, it is said, will be the result of a strong feeling among the Republican "leaders" in this city that a concerted move must be made npon the President if New-York is going to get anything. The conference is to be composed of "leaders" and "harmony" is to be the watchword. It is not probable that the conference will be held until after the return of Thomas C. Platt, about the 1st of August. The country ■ Republicans are said to favor John S. Smart for Surveyor, while most of the "silkstockings" in this city want George W. Lyon. Plummer and a few desire Jacobus, and Willis has a few friends left in Brooklyn besides Secretary Tracy. Mr. Biglin and the old members of the "machine" would go for Lyon if they only knew how Platt stands. They can hardly believe that he wants Lyon to be Surveyor, and they are for the present waiting. But they sigh for "harmony" as much as the silkstockings and the countrymen. As one of them puts it: "Now, nobody can get near Harrison. Hiscock can talk to him, and Platt can talk to him, and so on, and he listens and says 'hm,' and that is all there is of it. We must unite and agree on our candidates, and then Harrison will do what we ask him to." It must not be overlooked that, with all this talk about harmony, the real Platt men, like Mr. Biglin and Stephen B. French, propose to come out on top, if they can, and have things go as their "boss" wants them to. The conference will certainly be an interesting spectacle when it comes off.

The biennial contest for State Senator is now shaking up Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties. Mr. Vedder, the incumbent, is starting candidates in almost every hamlet. Thus far the following have announced themselves as competitors: Arthur C. Wade, Dr. Fenner, and Lo Sessions, but the suspicion is prevalent that they are all Vedder men with the exception of Sessions. One devout Republican organ has already expressed its disgust "of this stamp of politicians," but a Republican nomination in that district is tantamonnt to election, and enough Republicans will be found to vote for each men as Vedder, Sessions, Fenner, and company as to insure his election if nominated.

Banking united with politics must pay nowadays. Mr. George B. Sloan, the representative of the Oswego district, is President of a bank. Those two inseparable companions, Senators Irwin of the St. Lawrence district and Vedder of the Cattaraugus district, are interested in a banking institution, and now comes Senator Fassett, who, with Senators Sloan, Irwin, and Vedder, is a candidate for renomination, and who has embarked in the banking business, having purchased the Second National Bank of Elmira. Very few aspirants for legislative honors from the city allow their ambitions to run in the direction of owning banks, for many reasons.

The question that is agitating the Republicans of the Twelfth Senatorial District is, "Will Judge Robertson be a candidate for re-election to the Senate?" It is conceded that Judge Robertson is the only Republican who can carry the district, but Judge Robertson is not pleased with the course of the Federal Administration. He desired to be Collector of the Port of New-York, and Gen. Husted, his political chum, was willing to accept the Consulate at London. Mr. Blaine supported their claims, but Gen. Harrison made other dispositions. Judge Robertson's disaffection is by no means isolated.

None of the Republican Senators was at the Fifth-Avenue last evening. Senators Allison and Hiscock had gone home; Senator Washburn had started for Europe, and Senator Aldrich was out. So the great conference of disgruntled Republican Senators still does not materialize. Ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service Drummond called for Senator Hiscock, and was greatly disappointed because he could not find him. He is said to covet a reappointment, a tyrannical Democratic Administration having "fired" him.

Gov. Hill was overheard to remark, not long ago, in a reflective tone: "I don't want to go into history as New-York's whisky Governor." To which the Yonkers *Statesman* makes this reply: "Only one person could put him into history with that title, and Gov. Hill is that person. If he doesn't like the niche he has hewed ont for himself, he has no time to spare but must wall it up at once, and work earnestly during the rest of his term to acquire a better distinction."

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, one of the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Finance who tried to tinker up a high-protection substitute for the Mills bill, was in the city yesterday. He said he believed that the President would call an extra session of Congress in October, although he had no information of the kind from the President. He thought the chief business would be the organization of the House.

While Gov. Hill is working to secure a majority of the State Senate, the Republicans are bending every energy to elect two-thirds of the members of the Senate and Assembly. The Governor wants the Senate to confirm his nominations; the Republicans want the Legislature to carry hills over the Governor's veto, temperance and ballot reform measures excepted.

A bitter and organized effort is to be made to defeat Senator Eugene S. Ives in the Eleventh District if he is nominated. Ives represents all the worst elements of Tammany Hall politics and many of his constituents are tired of that kind of rule.

From last accounts forty-five lawyers have publicly expressed their willingness to accept the candidacy for the Court of Appeals Judgeship.

The venerable Kidder M. Scott is a candidate for the Senate in the Thirtieth District, in place of Edward C. Walker.

TWO LIVES SAVED.

Patrolman Thomas Bennett of the Twenty-third Precinct made a gallant rescue of two boys from drowning yesterday. It was his day off duty, and with his son, Thomas J. Bennett, seventeen years old, he was fishing from the rocks at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, North River. Two boys, James Wortman, fourteen years old of 1,644 Madison-avenue, and Thomas O'Neil, aged twelve years of 2,006 Third-avenue were disporting themselves in the water near by. The steamboat Mary Powell passed up the river a little before 4 o'clock and the wash from her paddle wheels made a great commotion in the water. The boys were carried out beyond their depth and were in great danger of drowning. They cried for help, and Officer Bennett, seeing their danger, told his son to hurry to their assistance.

Young Bennett, who is a capital swimmer, jumpen overboard and swam to the drowning lads. He endeavored to push them toward the shore, but the frightened boys clung to him so as to render him powerless. All three were in great peril, and the patrolman sprang into the water and swam ont to them. It required considerable force to compel the lads to release their hold on his son so as to enable the latter to swim ashore. The policeman shoved the two boys in the shoal water and brought them safely to the land. One of them was almost exhausted, and it was some time before he recovered sufficiently to go home.

OPERA IN THE BOWERY.

The playhouse that formerly occupied the site of the Windsor Theatre in the Bowery was a place of hallowed musical memories. The mellow tones of Carl Formes and the melodious roar of Herrmanns had echoed many times in its multitudinous corridors. The best works of the Italian and German lyric stage were heard there and enjoyed by thonsands of German residents. Bnt it is doubtful if any performance exactly like that of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," presented last night on Mr. Murtha's new and well-appointed stage, was ever heard in the old Stadt. There was one striking scenic reminder of the former theatre, however, a drop scene representing an impossible garden, in which the prevailing tint was copperas green, which surely no one but a good old-fashioned German scene painter could have made.

The familiar opera was sung, after a fashion, by some of the persons lately employed at the Grand Opera House. The house hill, however, was a poor guide to the identity of the singers. The Vina Bertini named as the representative of Arline is generally known as Nina Bertini. A substitute for Frank Baxter appeared as Thaddeus. Miss Athalis Claire was the Gypsy Queen. The gentleman who undertook the role of the Count was named on the bill Sylvian Langlon. Mr. Connell was Devilshoof. There was a large audience, and the principal melodies were vigorously applauded.

ALMOST A DELUGE.

The steamer Muriel arrived yesterday from the Caribbean Sea. Capt. George S. Looke, in his report to the United States Branch Hydrographic Office at the Maritime Exchange, says that the Muriel reached the Windward Islands June 30. He said that during the month of June the weather in the Caribbean Sea, and especially through the Windward Islands, was particularly severe, with an extraordinarily heavy rainfall. On the Shawford estate in the island of Dominica the fall of rain for eight consecutive days was 28.54 inches. Hurricanes were frequent, and blew with frightful violence. The total rainfall for June on the island of Dominica was 44.26 inches, and many of the neighboring islands were similarly deluged. Much damage was done to the roads, hedges, plantations, and other property by the swollen rivers and mountain streams. Such a heavy rainfall during June has rarely been seen before in those latitudes.

THE HOME MARKET CLUB.

BOSTON, July 10.—The annual meeting of the Home Market Club was held this afternoon and there was an unusually large attendance in anticipation of a lively time, owing to a movement to elect a new Secretary in place of Herbert Radcliffe. President Timothy Merrick of Holyoke presided, and after the Directors' report had been read by John Hopewell, Mr. Herbert Radcliffe, the Secretary, made a long statement, in which he reviewed his connection with the club, and explained in detail the points of friction between himself and the Directors. He claimed that he had not used his position to secure personal advancement; that in all he had done he had the interest of the club at heart, and he protested against any action which would thrust him before the community in a position where suspicion and want of confidence would make life a burden.

Treasurer Moore reported receipts during the year of $28,132, expenditures $26,192. After considerable discussion amendments to the by-laws were adopted providing that in future elections the Secretary and Treasurer be chosen by the Directors instead of by the members of the club, and that proxies may be used in voting for officers. The voting for officers then began. There were two tickets in the field, one with Radcliffe for Secretary, and the opposition ticket presenting Col. Albert Clarke for that office, this being the ticket recommended by the Nominating Committee. The club numbers nearly fourteen hundred members, and owing to the large number of proxies the count was not completed this afternoon, and the Committee on Ballots will report the result at an adjourned meeting to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHEAT BULLS EXCITED.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The bulls in wheat were a good deal flurried this morning over a private Liverpool cable received by Jones, Kennett & Hopkins stating that wheat was excited and selling at an advance of 1½d. while the London market was 6d. higher. The dispatch added that the weather in England was unsettled, and the advance was declared to be well established and due to the supply and demand rather than to speculative operations. Still better prices, said the cable, are expected.

These foreign reports were potential in affecting prices here, and December wheat sold a few minutes after the opening up to 82⅝ cents, an advance of ¼ cent, but eo mush wheat was thrown upon the market that the price soon slid down to 81⅜ cents. New-York was a big seller, and W. G. McCormick sold liberally.

The market continued to rule weak, and long before noon July wheat sold off to 83⅜ cents, and December to 81⅜ cents, both options selling 1 cent below yesterday's closing figures. Billy Linn sold 200,000 bushels of December, and Lindblom and Smith were conspicuous sellers. The crowd in the pit was slow to buy, there being a disposition to wait for the Government crop report, which was due at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Many were strongly inclined to take the short side, and this tendency was encouraged by the good news from the harvest fields and orders from the Winter-wheat sections to sell wheat.

The Government report did not strengthen the market, and December finally declined to 80⅜ cents and closed there, making a drop to-day of 1⅝ cents.

HERR VON HORTIG KRUGER.

NEW-HAVEN, July 10.—One of the latest additions to New-Haven society is the family of Herr von Hortig Kruger, the Berlin editor who, until about a year ago was a prominent figure in the political affairs of Germany and who was associated with Prof. Geffken and others in the conduct of the International Consolidated Press at Berlin. It was Mr. Kruger who obtained possession of the diary of Emperor Frederick.

Mr. Kruger made no use of the diary in his own paper, but disposed of it to other publishers. Mr. Kruger refused to divulge the name of the person who gave him the diary, and was obliged to flee from the country to escape arrest. His property at Berlin was confiscated by the Government. His partner, Prof. Geffken, was imprisoned.

Mr. Kruger came to New-Haven last Fall and became an editor of the *Connecticut Republikaner*. His family is now with him in this city, and his son, Gustav Hartig von Kruger, has begun the publication of his musical compositions. The son was educated at Leipsic, and is a highly-accomplished musician and considerable of a litterateur.

The senior Kruger served for several years in the

FRAMING CONSTITUTIONS

PROGRESS OF THE THREE CONVENTIONS.

WORK DONE IN SOUTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA—WAITING FOR COMMITTEES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

HELENA, Montana, July 10.—The seventh day of the Constitutional Convention was one of marked activity. The members are taking hold with a will and a seeming determination to make every hour count. Many members expressed the belief that the convention can adjourn in twenty-one days.

The following were offered as planks:

Mr. Joy of Park offered the following: That every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one who can read and write the English language, who has never been convicted of treason or felony, and who shall have resided in this State one year and in the city, county, or district where he may offer to vote the six months next prior to any election, and no other person, shall have the right to vote in this State; provided that nothing herein shall disfranchise any one who is a legal voter at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

By Hartman of Gallatin—That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of Montana shall be molested, in person or otherwise, on account of religious views; that the people of Montana declare they will in no wise appropriate any unappropriated public lands that are within the limits of lands held by any Indian tribe until such title shall be extinguished by the United States; that no property owned by parties outside the State shall never be taxed higher than the lands of those residing within the borders of the State; that none of the lands owned or to be owned by the United States for its use shall be taxed; that the land of any Indian or tribe of Indians will be taxed as are the surrounding lands when they may be obtained otherwise than by government grant; and specified, as follows: that the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Montana shall be assumed by the State of Montana; that provisions shall be made for public schools in which all the children of Montana shall have access and shall be free from sectarian control; that this ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the people of the State of Montana.

By Luce of Gallatin—That none of the lands granted by Coogress to the State of Montana for school purposes shall ever be sold, granted, or in any way disposed of other than leased; that all moneys accruing from said lands be used for any purpose other than the support of the public schools of the State.

By Calloway of Madison—That no corporation or employe of any corporation shall give to any member of the General Assembly of the State, county, or city officer, a free pass for transportation, or to any member of his family, and no corporation violating any provision of the ordinance shall forfeit $1,000 for each violation hereof, and any officer accepting any free pass shall forfeit his office and emoluments.

By Kennedy of Missoula—That in establishing new counties they shall be named in regard to mountain ranges, rivers, or any natural feature in the vicinity.

By Hogan of Silverbow—Pertaining to the prevention of convict labor under contract: that the State shall have no power to contract the labor of any one convicted and confined to any individual or corporation.

It was agreed to hold one session each day until snob time as the committees make such returns as will justify the convention in holding two sessions.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 10.—This has been a day of rest for the Constitutional Convention, and many of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity offered to make excursions to various near-by points. An adjournment was taken from Monday until Thursday afternoon, to allow President Fanoher time to construct the standing committees of the convention. It is understood that they were finished last night, but the result will not be announced until to-morrow. There is a strong feeling that the composition of the committees will favor no special interests, but that all will be treated fairly and justly. This feeling has developed an opposition to an attempt to make capital out of Mr. Fanoher's official connection with the Farmers' Alliance.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 10.—The sixth day's session of the Constitutional Convention of South Dakota was the longest yet held. The question under consideration was the power of the convention to change the Constitution of 1885. It came up on a motion to refer the different articles of that document to appropriate committees. President Edgerton argued that such reference implied a claim of the convention's power to change any and every article, whereas Congress had limited changes to certain specified provisions.

After the reference of all but three articles, notice was given of a motion to reconsider the vote by which reference was undertaken, and the matter will come up again to-morrow. The question is regarded as specially important, because if anything be allowed looking toward a higher tariff than that passed by the enabling act then the Presidential proclamation of admission might be jeopardized and Statehood deferred. There is almost a unanimous determination to exercise only such powers of change as the Omnibus bill unequivocally confers. Some think even a question of the power of this convention to change manifest errors in construction, punctuation, and orthography in the official copy of the Constitution of 1885. Some fear that if the bars be let down so as to admit anything in the way of change, which, under ordinary circumstances might properly be made, it might be accepted by certain delegates as license to change a host of provisions not contemplated by the Congressional Enabling act.

A FORGER'S OPERATIONS.

HOW HE RAISED MONEY ON WORTHLESS NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

COLEBROOK, N. H., July 10.—It is supposed that Elmere H. Williams, who has disappeared, leaving large liabilities and, it is alleged, forgeries, behind him, is in Canada. Opinion is divided as to whether the missing man has a large sum in his possession realized upon his transactions, but his inexpensive manner of life and the alleged fact that he had invested largely in bonds in Boston, intimating that he did it for his customers, would favor the belief that he has not gone empty-handed.

The heaviest losers are reported to be Portland (Me.) and Colebrook parties, and Bradford and Walls River banks. The collateral securities used by him, and supposed to be all right, proved to be spurious in the sense that they were duplicates and notes bearing forged signatures.

The Bradford bank recently loaned him $12,000 on collateral supposed to be gilt edged, but which at present is said to be entirely worthless. The losses of the Walls River bank are not thought to be as heavy.

The alleged losses so far as rumored are about as follows: Benjamin Albercook, $14,000 or $15,000 in indebtedness and his name forged upon paper to the amount of $6,000; Benjamin R. Gilman, name upon paper in Portland, and perhaps other places, to the extent of from $3,000 to $5,000; also certificates of collateral securities which are claimed to be forgeries; Wm. Ainsworth & Capen, merchants of Colebrook, heavy losses on check indorsements; others in Colebrook and Stewardstown, losers in amounts ranging from $500 to $2,000; John P. Blodgett, notes with indorsements claimed to be forgeries to large but unknown amounts; Mrs. Charles Quincy, of Pittsburg, between $5,000 and $6,000; Mrs. Marshall of Hereford, nearly $2,000.

Notes have also been brought to light, which were held as collaterals, bearing the names of individuals, who assert that the respective names are said to be forgeries, and the securities will be worthless. These forgeries are said to be duplications of securities upon a piece of property. The Coos County records being entirely destroyed by fire a few years ago, he had opportunities to make copies of mortgages, and by way of working was to go to parties and allege that the notes were lost, get duplicates, put them with a copy of the mortgage, and offer them as collateral. These he would duplicate again and again by sets of forged notes, and, being arranged very nicely and marked gilt edged, they would be easily scattered in different places. Each party, of course, supposed a first-class security was held.

Williams operated largely among women and persons unaccustomed to the details of business.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Detective Brett and Hayes of the Nineteenth Precinct last night arrested William Wren of 838 East Seventy-sixth-street on the charge of passing two forged checks, amounting to $37 54, on the Garfield National Bank. The checks were forged on the name of J. H. Graves of 138 West Thirty-third-street. Wren was locked up in the Thirtieth-street station.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday in the four-story granite-front building on Franklin-street, Boston, occupied by the Pope Manufacturing Company and the Municipal Signal Company, caused a damage of $16,000 to $20,000 on bicycles, tricycles, typewriters, &c., belonging to the Pope Company, with other goods. The Municipal Signal Company, which controls the police signal systems of Boston and neighboring cities, estimates its loss on delicate machinery, &c., at $10,000; insurance, $20,000. Loss on building, which is owned by William Minot, Jr., about $7,000; insured.

The planing mills and sash and blind factory of Parsley & Wiggins at Wilmington, N. C., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Two sawmills were also burned. The loss is about $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The schooner Vrooman, lying at the wharf loading with lumber, was also burned. The total loss is about $30,000.

Fire in the town of Kenduskeag, Me., Tuesday night, destroyed a block containing three stores, a bridge, three blacksmiths' shops, and a grist mill. The block was owned by Mrs. Susan A. Bicker of Bangor and occupied by W. B. Shaw and W. J. Clements, grocers, and R. H. Hodson. The loss is unknown; insurance, $4,800. There was no insurance on the bridge.

The chair factory of C. A. Logeman & Co. on North Sixth-street, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss, $24,000; insurance, $16,000.

A paint mill at Lisbon, Me., owned by the New-England Paint Company, was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

Samuel Latham Mitchill Barlow, the widely-known lawyer and member of the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate of 35 William-street, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at his Summer home in Glen Cove, L. I. Mr. Barlow had not been in his usual health for several days, but both he and his friends attributed his slight indisposition to the weather. He was at his office on Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday afternoon, however, ex-Judge Shipman noticed that his associate was not appearing as well as he seemed the day before and advised him to go home and see a physician. Mr. Barlow followed his friend's counsel, and when he arrived in Glen Cove Mrs. Barlow sent for Dr. Smith, the partner of Dr. Fordyce Barker. The physician at once determined that his patient was in danger, and was in constant attendance until he died. With him at the bedside of the dying man were Mrs. Barlow and his two granddaughters, children of Mrs. Stephen H. Olin. Peter T. Barlow, his only son, is now on his way to Europe. The cause of death was heart failure, induced by apoplexy.

Mr. Barlow possessed the reputation of being one of the most successful railway lawyers this country has produced. He had a particularly large circle of friends among men holding official positions in this country, England, and France, and made the law firm of which he was a member the representative of a large number of valuable estates of which he had been chosen administrator. He was, until the death of his daughter, Mrs. Olin, several years ago, a prominent figure in the society of this city, and almost rivaled Sam Ward in his tastes as an epicure. His splendid house, at 7 twenty-third-street and Madison-avenue, he stored with a rare collection, and his library, richer than any other private collection in America, was gathered by him as a labor of love. He had a great fondness for dogs, too, and at successive shows at the Madison-Square Garden his dogs won prizes in several classes.

Mr. Barlow was born in Granville, Mass., June 5, 1826. He was named for his grandfather, who was an intimate friend of Brillat Savarin when the famous Frenchman was giving cooking lessons in this city. His father was a physician, Samuel Bancroft Barlow, who married a descendant of Capt. Joe Wansworth of Charter Oak fame. There were several children by this marriage, S. L. M. Barlow being the eldest. It was intended that he too should become a physician, but the family was poor and was unable to send him to colleges. His parents had removed to this city some time before this, and at the age of fourteen years he entered the law office of Willett & Greig at a salary of $1 a week. By Summer's end he had earned $5 by his ships at this time. He had served three months without receiving a cent, and he needed new boots. He ventured to ask Mr. Greig for his wages. "Wages, Sir," exclaimed the old Scotchman, "you don't receive wages here, Sir. You are engaged at a salary of $52 per annum, payable semi-annually."

While office boy he was sent with a message to Daniel Webster, who took a great fancy to the little chap and kept him with him all day, telling him stories about himself. Mr. Barlow treasured this experience until his death. After an apprenticeship lasting seven years, Mr. Barlow was admitted to the bar, and upon the death of Mr. Greig began business for himself. Four years' work brought him into considerable prominence, and in 1852 he formed the firm of Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow in conjunction with Messrs. George R. J. Bowdoin and Jeremiah Larocque. No sooner had this been done than he began to accumulate large sums of money. A trip to Europe in behalf of an Illinois railway in the year the firm was started brought him $50,000. Another in the interests of the Ohio and Mississippi brought him an equal sum. Nearly thirty years ago Vanderbilt and Aspinwall were fighting for the Nicaragua and Panama routes. They would not speak to each other, so bitter was their rivalry. Mr. Barlow had no interest in the suit beyond being a holder of a few shares of Pacific Mail, but he considered the dispute of sufficient importance to warrant his interference. One day he invited the enemies to his house with the either knowing of his private presence. After a few minutes of Mr. Barlow's exhortations the millionaires shook hands, signed an agreement, and each handed him a check for $5,000. The next morning Panama and Pacific Mail stock went away up beyond par.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war Mr. Barlow received $25,000 for half an hour's work. Commodore Garrison and some friends had a contract with Gambetta to supply arms to the French Government, involving $1,600,000. Before the contract was filled Gambetta had fallen and Thiers had gained power. The latter deemed the terms exorbitant and repudiated them. There was every prospect of great loss and successive lawsuits. The parties were to meet and have a receiver appointed and have the arms sold at auction, when Mr. Barlow appeared as representative of a gentleman who had $10,000 in the transaction. He heard all complaints, invited all the malcontents to dine at his house, and after dinner induced them to sign an agreement which he sent to Thiers, who went to Paris, where he remained for two months. On his return the goods were ordered shipped to Algiers, and the money was received in this city. Garrison was so delighted that he handed the shrewd lawyer $25,000 for his trouble.

The act for which he gained his widest fame was the lawsuit which expelled Jay Gould from the control of the Erie Railway after the death of James Fisk, Jr. The English and other old-asset stockholders of the railroad had long been looking for an opportunity to oust the management from whose hands the property had fallen. Fisk had been a hard fighter and lavished the money he made in keeping the Erie in his power. He and Gould employed distinguished counsel and they kept the two impregnably intrenched. An effort to oust him was made when Fisk was shot. The Grand Opera House, which was used as headquarters for both railway and theatre, was carried by storm. It was held against Gould as well as against the processes of the courts, for, when a writ of injunction was obtained by David Lindley Field from Judge Ingraham and was served upon Mr. Barlow and his associates, they stamped upon it. This was contempt of court, but because of aroused public opinion it was never punished. A suit was begun against Gould for $10,000,000. He retained able counsel to defend him, but after several weeks of consultation and negotiation he was advised to compromise, which he did, paying the big sum of $9,000,000 in full settlement. Mr. Barlow was elected one of the Directors of the road under the new management, and was re-elected at the January contest at a salary of $25,000 a year. This was independent of the fees paid to his firm for its services as attorneys and counselors in court.

Mr. Barlow was a Democrat in politics, and was so during and before the war, when he was an apologist for slavery. He never held any political office. He was a large shareholder in the ill-fated Seawanhaka, on which he was in the habit of making daily trips to Glen Cove. He was aboard of her when she was destroyed by fire. When the Grand Jury considered the case no indictments were brought in, indictments against every one interested in her, Mr. Barlow among the rest. No further action, however, was taken.

Mr. Barlow was a member of the Manhattan and Union Clubs of long standing and was distinguished as honorary member of several political organizations, in none of which did he take an active part. He was also a stockholder in the *Sun* newspaper. Though Mr. Barlow's receipts from his profession were very large, he spent money in speculations very freely. The great fortune of nearly a decade ago cost him, it is said, nearly half a million of dollars.

The firm of which he was a member when he made his first successes was changed in 1868 by the death of Jeremiah Larocque, who was succeeded by his son, Joseph. In 1870 Mr. Bowdoin died and in May, 1873, ex-Judge Shipman became a member, followed in June 1881, by ex-Judge William G. Choate, and later on by Solomon Hanford. It will be remembered that in September last James E. Bedell, the real estate clerk of the firm, swindled it and its clients out of more than a quarter of a million dollars by means of forged mortgages. The shock which this discovery gave Mr. Barlow he never recovered from. He was prostrated at the time and he thoroughly realized the end of his health. Recent litigation concerning Bedell's operations have worried Mr. Barlow, and it is believed hastened his death.

Mr. Barlow leaves one son, Peter T. Barlow, who is married. His fortune is estimated at nearly $2,000,000.

MRS. JULIA GARDINER TYLER.

Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, second wife of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, died at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, Va., yesterday, from a congestive chill.

Mrs. Tyler had only been at the hotel since Sunday evening, having come from a visit to her son, Lyon G. Tyler, at Williamsburg, and was to have left Richmond Monday on a visit to another son, on the James River, but feeling unwell she kept her room. Tuesday at 11 o'clock she was taken with a chill. Dr. Edward McGuire was sent for, and he was soon joined by Dr. Hunter McGuire, but medical skill proved of no avail and she died at 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Tyler leaves four children, Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Virginia; Julia Gardiner Tyler, who lives in Charleston City County, Va.; Dr. Lacklan Tyler of Washington City, and Mrs. William Ellis of Montgomery County, Va.

Mrs. Tyler was born on Gardiner's Island, near East Hampton, N. Y., in 1820. She was educated at the Cheverly Institute, this city, and after a short time spent in travel through Europe she went to Washington with her father, David Gardiner, in 1844. A few weeks after their arrival they accepted an invitation from President Tyler to attend a pleasure excursion down the river, which took place Feb. 28, on the war steamer Princeton. The festivities on that occasion were sadly marred by the explosion of a gun on the vessel, causing loss of life. Among those killed was Miss Gardiner's father. His body was taken to the White House, and Miss Gardiner was thrown a great deal into the society of the President owing to the peculiar circumstances attending her father's death.

President Tyler's first wife had died shortly after he entered the White House, and the President paid Miss Gardiner marked attention, which resulted in their marriage in New-York City, June 26, 1844. For the succeeding eight months of President Tyler's term she presided over the White House with tact, grace, and dignity.

After the 4th of March, 1845, Mrs. Tyler retired with her husband to the seclusion of their country place, "Sherwood Forest," on the banks of the James River, Virginia. She remained in Virginia until after the civil war, her husband having died in the second year of the strife, and then went to reside at her mother's residence on Castleton Hill, Staten Island. After several years' residence there she removed to Richmond, Va., where she died.

Mrs. Tyler was a Roman Catholic in religion.

The interment will probably take place in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, by the side of the grave of her husband.

MAURICE B. FLYNN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 10.—Maurice B. Flynn died last night at the cottage of his father-in-law, on Ocean-avenue. He had been ill for some time, and after coming to the Branch last week became rapidly worse. Internal hemorrhage caused his death. His wife and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss were at his bedside when he died. The body will be taken to New-York on the 8 o'clock train Friday morning. The funeral services will be held at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth-street, the same morning.

Maurice Bennett Flynn had an eventful career. Born at Malden, Columbia County, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1848, of poor parents, his prospects were not promising. His father came from Ballydaff and his mother from Donhill, and they were the first Irish settlers in the hamlet two miles north of Chatham, on the Lebanon Springs Railroad. Maurice was the fourth of five children. He attended the country school as regularly as possible until his tenth year. Incidentally he helped about the farm, and in time became handy and helpful not only to his father and mother, but to the neighbors. For six years he was a jack-of-all-trades and managed to earn many an honest penny. The youth was ambitious and thrifty as well as energetic and bright. At the age of sixteen years he had saved enough money to try a term at the Chatham Academy. There he met Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who was then in this city. His father was a physician, Samuel Bancroft Barlow, who married a descendant of Capt. Joe Wansworth of Charter Oak fame. There were several children by this marriage, S. L. M. Barlow being the eldest. It was intended that he too should become a physician, but the family was poor and was unable to send him to colleges. His parents had removed to this city some time before this, and at the age of fourteen years he entered the law office of Willett & Greig at a salary of $1 a week. By Summer's end he had earned $5 by his ships at this time. He had served three months without receiving a cent, and he needed new boots. He ventured to ask Mr. Greig for his wages. "Wages, Sir," exclaimed the old Scotchman, "you don't receive wages here, Sir. You are engaged at a salary of $52 per annum, payable semi-annually."

While office boy he was sent with a message to Daniel Webster, who took a great fancy to the little chap and kept him with him all day, telling him stories about himself. Mr. Barlow treasured this experience until his death. After an apprenticeship lasting seven years, Mr. Barlow was admitted to the bar, and upon the death of Mr. Greig began business for himself. Four years' work brought him into considerable prominence, and in 1852 he formed the firm of Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow in conjunction with Messrs. George R. J. Bowdoin and Jeremiah Larocque. No sooner had this been done than he began to accumulate large sums of money. A trip to Europe in behalf of an Illinois railway in the year the firm was started brought him $50,000. Another in the interests of the Ohio and Mississippi brought him an equal sum. Nearly thirty years ago Vanderbilt and Aspinwall were fighting for the Nicaragua and Panama routes. They would not speak to each other, so bitter was their rivalry. Mr. Barlow had no interest in the suit beyond being a holder of a few shares of Pacific Mail, but he considered the dispute of sufficient importance to warrant his interference. One day he invited the enemies to his house with the either knowing of his private presence. After a few minutes of Mr. Barlow's exhortations the millionaires shook hands, signed an agreement, and each handed him a check for $5,000. The next morning Panama and Pacific Mail stock went away up beyond par.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war Mr. Barlow received $25,000 for half an hour's work. Commodore Garrison and some friends had a contract with Gambetta to supply arms to the French Government, involving $1,600,000. Before the contract was filled Gambetta had fallen and Thiers had gained power. The latter deemed the terms exorbitant and repudiated them. There was every prospect of great loss and successive lawsuits. The parties were to meet and have a receiver appointed and have the arms sold at auction, when Mr. Barlow appeared as representative of a gentleman who had $10,000 in the transaction. He heard all complaints, invited all the malcontents to dine at his house, and after dinner induced them to sign an agreement which he sent to Thiers, who went to Paris, where he remained for two months. On his return the goods were ordered shipped to Algiers, and the money was received in this city. Garrison was so delighted that he handed the shrewd lawyer $25,000 for his trouble.

The act for which he gained his widest fame was the lawsuit which expelled Jay Gould from the control of the Erie Railway after the death of James Fisk, Jr. The English and other old-asset stockholders of the railroad had long been looking for an opportunity to oust the management from whose hands the property had fallen. Fisk had been a hard fighter and lavished the money he made in keeping the Erie in his power. He and Gould employed distinguished counsel and they kept the two impregnably intrenched. An effort to oust him was made when Fisk was shot. The Grand Opera House, which was used as headquarters for both railway and theatre, was carried by storm. It was held against Gould as well as against the processes of the courts, for, when a writ of injunction was obtained by David Lindley Field from Judge Ingraham and was served upon Mr. Barlow and his associates, they stamped upon it. This was contempt of court, but because of aroused public opinion it was never punished. A suit was begun against Gould for $10,000,000. He retained able counsel to defend him, but after several weeks of consultation and negotiation he was advised to compromise, which he did, paying the big sum of $9,000,000 in full settlement. Mr. Barlow was elected one of the Directors of the road under the new management, and was re-elected at the January contest at a salary of $25,000 a year. This was independent of the fees paid to his firm for its services as attorneys and counselors in court.

Mr. Barlow was a Democrat in politics, and was so during and before the war, when he was an apologist for slavery. He never held any political office. He was a large shareholder in the ill-fated Seawanhaka, on which he was in the habit of making daily trips to Glen Cove. He was aboard of her when she was destroyed by fire. When the Grand Jury considered the case no indictments were brought in, indictments against every one interested in her, Mr. Barlow among the rest. No further action, however, was taken.

Mr. Barlow was a member of the Manhattan and Union Clubs of long standing and was distinguished as honorary member of several political organizations, in none of which did he take an active part. He was also a stockholder in the *Sun* newspaper. Though Mr. Barlow's receipts from his profession were very large, he spent money in speculations very freely. The great fortune of nearly a decade ago cost him, it is said, nearly half a million of dollars.

The firm of which he was a member when he made his first successes was changed in 1868 by the death of Jeremiah Larocque, who was succeeded by his son, Joseph. In 1870 Mr. Bowdoin died and in May, 1873, ex-Judge Shipman became a member, followed in June 1881, by ex-Judge William G. Choate, and later on by Solomon Hanford. It will be remembered that in September last James E. Bedell, the real estate clerk of the firm, swindled it and its clients out of more than a quarter of a million dollars by means of forged mortgages. The shock which this discovery gave Mr. Barlow he never recovered from. He was prostrated at the time and he thoroughly realized the end of his health. Recent litigation concerning Bedell's operations have worried Mr. Barlow, and it is believed hastened his death.

Mr. Barlow leaves one son, Peter T. Barlow, who is married. His fortune is estimated at nearly $2,000,000.

MRS. JULIA GARDINER TYLER.

Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, second wife of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, died at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, Va., yesterday, from a congestive chill.

Mrs. Tyler had only been at the hotel since Sunday evening, having come from a visit to her son, Lyon G. Tyler, at Williamsburg, and was to have left Richmond Monday on a visit to another son, on the James River, but feeling unwell she kept her room. Tuesday at 11 o'clock she was taken with a chill. Dr. Edward McGuire was sent for, and he was soon joined by Dr. Hunter McGuire, but medical skill proved of no avail and she died at 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Tyler leaves four children, Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Virginia; Julia Gardiner Tyler, who lives in Charleston City County, Va.; Dr. Lacklan Tyler of Washington City, and Mrs. William Ellis of Montgomery County, Va.

Mrs. Tyler was born on Gardiner's Island, near East Hampton, N. Y., in 1820. She was educated at the Cheverly Institute, this city, and after a short time spent in travel through Europe she went to Washington with her father, David Gardiner, in 1844. A few weeks after their arrival they accepted an invitation from President Tyler to attend a pleasure excursion down the river, which took place Feb. 28, on the war steamer Princeton. The festivities on that occasion were sadly marred by the explosion of a gun on the vessel, causing loss of life. Among those killed was Miss Gardiner's father. His body was taken to the White House, and Miss Gardiner was thrown a great deal into the society of the President owing to the peculiar circumstances attending her father's death.

President Tyler's first wife had died shortly after he entered the White House, and the

RESULTS OF THEIR VISIT.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS AT POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

Judge A. P. Lyman, Theodore Roosevelt, and ex-Gov. Hugh Thompson, the National Civil Service Commissioners, ended their labors here for the present, yesterday. They will meet in Washington to-day.

They called upon Collector Erhardt and Postmaster Van Cott yesterday and had consultations with them. With the Postmaster they discussed the expediency of retaining the Assistant Postmaster, the heads of divisions, and certain other officers who fill fiduciary places in the "excepted cases"—that is, excepted from the provisions of the civil service law. All these officials are classified by the rules of the civil service and are liable to examination and to compliance with all its requirements, but by the power vested in the Civil Service Commissioners they were early excepted from its provisions until further notice. Under Postmaster Pearson, of course, it did not make any difference. During the eight years he was Postmaster here, civil service reform prevailed all through the Post Office. Nobody, whether Assistant Postmaster, head of division, cashier, or the humblest clerk, was disinclined except for cause or appointed except for merit, and every one was promoted. Whenever there was a vacancy and he deserved it, Mr. Van Cott wants the Assistant Postmaster, the heads of departments, and all the fiduciary offices under his sole control, untrammeled by any civil service rules, so that he may dismiss when and why and whom he pleases and appoint in the same manner. He is strenuous about this.

Judge Lyman said last evening that the Commissioners had as yet made no decision. He recognized the force of Mr. Van Cott's point that, as for the conduct of most if not all of these principal offices his bondsmen were responsible, he ought to have the say, and the natural inference from his talk was that the Commissioners would continue to treat them as "excepted cases." No changes will be made in the examining system of the Post Office. Under Postmaster Pearson that was as good as it can be, and the Commissioners hope it will be as well conducted as it was under him.

With Collector Erhardt the great subject of discussion was the make-up of the new Local Examining Board. They argued that it should consist of three from the Collector's office, three from the Appraiser's office, two from the Naval office, and only one from the Surveyor's office—nine in all. At present there are only four members of the Examining Board—Howard Waldan of the Appraiser's office, John M. Comstock and Theodore Babcock of the Naval Office, and Deputy Surveyor G. O. F. Nicoll. The Commissioners wanted Col. Erhardt to recommend some of his leading men for the three members of the Examining Board. But he thought they were too busy, and prefers to recommend some of the more important clerks. He may recommend Deputy Collector Harry B. Stanwood, Mr. Blaine's nephew, for an Examiner.

Judge Lyman said last evening that the Commissioners would call upon the Collector, the Naval Officer, the Surveyor, and the Appraiser to send to them the names of gentlemen who they deemed competent for Examiners, and they themselves would select from the lists.

"What will you do with the Surveyor and a new Naval Officer shall be appointed by the President?"

"We shall reorganize the Board of Examiners without delay, and we shall reorganize it so that it will carry out in full the purposes of the law, in which civil service reform will be promoted to the utmost."

A little coolness which Col. Erhardt had felt toward the Commissioners vanished during their conference with him yesterday. He has felt that they had treated him rather roughly in their findings upon the testimony they obtained during their recent investigation of the Custom House, and did not send him a copy of the testimony. The Commissioners told him yesterday that they had been unable to get a copy of the testimony made on account of the lack of clerks in the office, which occurs on the 18th of July, or, if agreeable to you, you could be present at such meeting. I will add that anything from you will have the most respectful consideration of our committee."

Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that his seventy-foot sloop Shamrock will not go on either the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club or that of the New-York Club. Mr. Maxwell is evidently through with racing for this season at least.

The judges of the city of Boston sailing regatta of July 4 have decided the protest entered by the owner of the Helen against the Verena, both forty-footers. Mr. C. A. Prince, the owner of the Helen, claimed that when going out Broad Sound the Verena fouled the Helen. The judges found the claim sustained, and awarded the prize to the Helen, but Mr. Prince immediately proposed to let the amount of the prize stand, and as both boats sail in the 40-foot class at Marblehead on Saturday, the one that finishes first of the two will be awarded the amount of $100. Mr. J. A. Beebe, the owner of the Verena, accepted the proposition of Mr. Prince, and so the question of who shall have the $100 will be decided in the Saturday race.

THE IDAHO CONVENTION.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 10.—Mrs. Skelton and Mrs. Hutchinson addressed the Constitutional Convention this morning on the subject of equal suffrage and for prohibition, after which it adjourned until Friday at 10 A. M., the object of such adjournment being to allow committees time to make reports. It is thought the Judiciary Committee will report favorably as to the adoption of the test oath, though it is by no means certain. The interesting part of the assemblage will commence developing itself on the adjourned day. There is a better chance of the permanency of the body than when it convened.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WHAT MR. LEDYARD SAYS.

DETROIT, July 10.—President Ledyard of the Michigan Central is probably quite as well informed on inter-State commerce matters as any railroad President in the country. Anent the arrival in the city of members of the Senate committee to continue their inquiries into the relations of the Canadian railways with transportation questions under the Inter-State Commerce act, he indulged in quite a long discussion on the whole subject to-day. "None of the American companies, so far as I know," said Mr. Ledyard, "are in favor of abutting our Canadian railways. The railroad managers all recognize that such a policy would result in material injury to some section of the country and perhaps to some seaboard ports. What the railroad managers do ask, and they think it just, is that so long as Congress, exercising its undoubted constitutional rights, has seen fit to pass laws inflicting certain restrictions on American carriers and requiring them to do their business in a certain way, Canadian companies should not be allowed to compete for and enjoy the benefit of carrying traffic to and from American points and American trade centres unless they comply with and observe the same restrictions. A railway company has no source of revenue except transportation. The people of the country, through their representatives, have plainly said how such transportation between American carriers should be conducted, and if American to reciprocate commerce between the different States and foreign countries. Congress should require all carriers, whether Canadian or American, to be governed by the same rules when competing for traffic over the routes of which Congress has the undoubted control."

"How about the statement that there is no need of legislation and that the present law covers Canadian competition?"

"Well, the law was no doubt intended to cover this Canadian competition, but it is a question whether it does so in explicit terms in the case that have come before the commission. The commission seems to have been unable to do anything with the Canada connections. The most radical provision of the Inter-State Commerce act is what is known as the long and short haul clause. Now, while the American connections of the Canadian railways are all subject to the same provision, there is no such provision regulating the traffic originating in Canada, and the result is Canadian railways are able to maintain much higher rates locally than American railways. An American railway which would accept traffic at Chicago for Liverpool at any given rate, and should deviate from the same by payment of rebates, is subjected to heavy penalties. Canadian railways, however, may take traffic whose ultimate destination is Liverpool, first having the traffic consigned at the published tariff rate to some point on the Canadian border as a nominal destination, then reconsigned to some seaboard point, and ultimately shipped to Liverpool. Out of the rate which it has charged for carriage between the two Canadian points it can pay secret rebates, and I fail to see how the law can reach it. I have never known a time when Canadian railways were more than willing on all competitive traffic to publish as high tariff rates as American carriers, and my experience has been that Canadian railways have always been the first to secretly reduce such tariffs by payment of rebates. To do away with all underhand methods in the making of tariff rates is the object of the Inter-State act. Under the rules secrecy is a crime, and quite right it should be. The object of the commission is laudable pure and simple, looking to a one-sided view. I am both a Canadian and an American carrier. If the Canada Southern were out of it I would kill the Michigan Central. We don't want it cut off, but we do want it subjected to the same rules that govern the American carrier. We can live under any conditions of government in its wisdom sees fit to make, so long as the rule applies equally to all and is obeyed alike by all."

LEGISLATORS AT WORK.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10.—The compromise Railroad bill to be substituted for the Huntington bill provides for perfecting the Colby act of 1883 for the union of the Boston and Maine Railroad with its leased or operated lines; for the lease for a long term of years by the Boston and Maine Railroad of the Northern Railroad and various other short lines now operated by it in this State, and for the union of the Concord and the Boston, Concord and Montreal Roads; the capital of the new corporation to be $4,800,000, of which the Concord Railroad stockholders would receive $3,000,000 and the Leather Workers' Union, Knights of Labor, was held yesterday. A. B. Thacher, of Lynn, Mass., was present, and settled the strike there. The strikers have returned to work. The committee affected an agreement for three years. Concessions were made on both sides.

The first session of the ninth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Division Sons of Veterans, was held at Renovo, Penn., yesterday. Division Col. J. L. Rake of Reading, with the other division officers, was present. Col. Rake was presented with a diamond-studded Post Commander's cross by the delegates present.

Franklin Kipp, a fireman on the Hudson River Railroad between Rhinecliff and Barrytown, while returning home yesterday was thrown off his engine and killed. He was not over 100 yards from his house, and his wife, standing in the door, saw the engine strike her husband. He had been married one year.

The annual encampment at Peekskill, N. Y., of the New-York Division, Sons of Veterans, was closed yesterday. George Addington of Albany was elected Commander, Bartow S. Weeks of New-York senior Vice Commander, and Wilfred R. Mudford of Syracuse Junior Vice Commander.

In the inquest over the body of the boy Fitzsimmons, killed in Saturday's riot at Duluth, Minn., the jury found that he met his death at the hands of persons unknown, and that he took no part in the riot. The six rioters now in jail will get penitentiary sentences.

The cenotaph to Gen. Alfred Napoleon Duffie is the same lot with the memorial to the French allies in the Revolution, in the North Burial Ground at Providence, R. I., was dedicated yesterday by members of the First Cavalry, Rhode Island Veteran Association.

John Soderberg, boot and shoe dealer of Chicago, who accidentally shot a Mrs. Beck in the leg on the morning of July 4, committed suicide yesterday, shooting himself in Mrs. Beck's presence and with the same weapon with which he had injured her.

The steam yacht Electra arrived at Vineyard Haven, Mass., yesterday afternoon from New-York. Commodore Gerry while there will make arrangements for the New-York Yacht Club races to be held in August.

A cotton mill of 25,000 spindles is to be erected in Kearney, Neb. To secure this a fund of $250,000 has been raised by subscription in Kearney. The mill will be put up and run by Eastern manufacturers.

William Schwartz, a young farmer living near Amboy, Blue Earth County, Minn., was found yesterday with his throat cut from ear to ear. His roommate, whose name is unknown, has disappeared.

The United States steamer Juniata, Lieut. Commander Richard Rush commanding, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning. The Juniata will receive extensive repairs at the Navy Yard.

The second annual encampment of the North Carolina State Guard opened at Wrightsville Sound yesterday. About twelve hundred troops are in camp. The encampment will continue ten days.

The United States exports during June 101,559 bales of cotton, valued at $5,008,746; in June, 1888, 186,009 bales were exported, valued at $8,887,325.

Mrs. August Barneicke of Eagle Lake, Minn., blew out her brains with a shotgun yesterday. She was in poor health and this is the cause assigned.

Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y., is threatened with a diphtheria epidemic. There are 30 cases there at present and four deaths have occurred.

The Board of Inspectors of National Soldiers' Homes arrived at Togus, Me., yesterday and inspected the institution there.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge Thomas Reiosa and Drs. W. J. Harriman and Jonas Jones, the Commissioners appointed to pass upon the mental condition of William Manley, who shot and killed Officer O'Neill in December last at Rochester, N. Y., presented their report yesterday. They say that Manley was insane at the time of the commission of the homicide. The report has not been confirmed.

The New-York State Council of the Order of American Firemen continued its session at Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—W. C. Lawsoe, Newburg; Vice President—Jesse Brown, Jr., Jamaica, L. I.; Secretary—E. J. Sliner, Waverly; State Warden—C. H. Troax, Islip, L. I.; Historian—A. H. F. Bauer, Brooklyn.

A meeting of the conference committee from the Morocco Manufacturers' Association and the Leather Workers' Union, Knights of Labor, was held yesterday. A. B. Thacher, of Lynn, Mass., was present, and settled the strike there. The strikers have returned to work. The committee affected an agreement for three years. Concessions were made on both sides.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	9
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	55¼	56⅛	55¼	56⅛	3,750
Amer. Tel. & Co.	88	88	88	88	50
American Ex.	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe	38	39⅜	38	39⅛	25,730
Atlantic & Pac.	7	7	7	7	600
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	30	30	30	50
*Breeswick Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	500
Canada Southern	53	53¼	53	53¼	400
Canadian Pacific	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	200
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¼	34½	200
Ches. & Ohio	20	20	20	20	1,410
C. & O. 1st pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	5
Chi. Gas Trust	89	89	88¾	89	700
Chi. & Alton	125	125	125	125	300
Chi. & N. W.	106¼	107⅛	106¼	107⅛	16,675
C., R. & Q.	99⅜	100⅜	99⅛	100⅛	24,735
C., M. & St. P.	67⅜	68¼	67⅛	68⅜	38,510
C., M. & St. P. pf.	106	108½	106	108⅜	2,012
C., R. I. & Pac.	93⅛	94¼	93	93¾	10,543
C., St. L. & P. pf.	35	36¼	35	35	1,000
C., C., C. & I.	113	113	113	113	950
Clin., W. & B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	100
Cleve. & Pitts.	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	20
C., C. C. & I.	70	70¼	70	70¼	200
Colorado Coal	30	30¾	30	30¼	420
Chi. & E. Ill.	43½	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	1,600
Chi. & N. Pf.	102¼	102¼	102	102	300
Consol. Gas Co.	86	86	86	86	115
Del. & Hudson	140¼	145½	140	145	1,010
Del., Lack. & W.	144⅞	145¾	144⅞	145½	11,010
Den. & R. G. pf.	46	46	46	46	327
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	414
E. T. & G.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	1,800
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	100
Homestake	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	200
Illinois Central	118	118	116	118	900
L. S. & Mich. S.	108	108⅝	108	108⅜	200
Lake Shore	102	102¾	102	102⅝	10,774
Louis. & Nash.	83⅜	83⅞	83⅛	83	5,321
Manhattan Con.	96	96	96	96	121
Mil., Lak. & W.	113½	114⅜	113½	114⅜	350
Missouri Pacific	69¼	69⅝	69	69⅛	5,920
*Nat. Lead Trust	31¾	32⅛	31½	31⅝	16,480
New Cent. Coal	8	8	8	8	100
N. J. Central	114	115⅛	113¾	113⅞	2,735
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	210
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¾	50⅜	49¾	50½	8,925
N. Y. & N. H.	249½	249½	249½	249½	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	66	68	68	68	101
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	66
N. J., L. E. & W.	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛	1,920
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	63	63	63	63	50
Norfolk & W. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	200
Northern Pac.	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	525
Northern Pac. pf.	63⅜	64⅜	63⅜	63⅞	7,360
Ohio & Miss.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	400
Ontario & West.	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	800
Oregon & Trans.	33	33	33	33	2,000
Pacific Mail	31⅞	32	31¾	32	715
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21½	21½	21½	21½	200
Phil. & Reading	45¾	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	16,470
Rich. & Alle.	16	16	15	16	100
Rich. & W. P.	23⅜	23⅞	23½	23⅞	1,200
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80⅜	80	80½	506
St. L. & S. F.	55¾	57¼	55¾	57¼	335
St. P. & Omaha.	32¾	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	3,000
St. P. & M.	99	100	99	99⅞	350
Southern Pacific	30½	31⅛	30½	31	1,200
*Sugar Ref. Co.	113	113¼	113	113	9,710
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38	39	38	39	10
Tol. & O. C. pf.	52	52	52	52	100
Texas Pacific	19½	19½	18¾	19⅛	1,650
Union Pacific	57⅝	58⅜	57¼	57⅝	10,715
U. S. Express	91½	91½	91½	91½	195
W., St. L. & P.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	15
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29	29⅜	29	29	900
West. Union Tel.	85½	86	85½	86	1,040
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67⅜	68½	67⅜	68½	200
Wis. Central pf.	57	57	57	57	50
Total sales					259,063

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 1st	96⅛	98⅜	93⅜	96⅜	$5,000
At. & Pac. Inc.	17	17	17	17½	12,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75¾	75⅞	75½	75⅞	3,000
Balt. & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	119½	119½	119½	119½	5,000
B. N. Y. & W. 5s	101	101	101	101	1,000
B., O. R. & N. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st	107¾	108	107¾	108	5,000
Canada So. 2d	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
C. P. 6s of 1886	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	3,000
Ches. & O. gn. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅝	93,000
C., R. & N. W. 2d	80½	80½	80½	80½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa	97	97	97	97	5,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	101¼	101¼	101½	101⅝	22,000
D. & R. G. 1st & Ld.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	79¼	79¼	79	79	10,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83½	84⅜	83½	84⅛	28,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st	90	90	90	90	12,000
E. T. V. & G. 5s	105¾	105¾	105	106	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	96⅜	96⅜	96	96⅜	22,000
G., H. & H. 5s	74	74	74	74	1,000
Gen. W. 1st, t.	101	101	101	101	5,000
G. C. & S. F. 6s	72	72	72	72	1,000
H. & T. gen. t. f.	75½	75½	75½	75½	5,000
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1953	102	102	102	102	5,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	1,000
Jack., L. & S. 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1,000
K. & T. gen. 5s	58	58	58	58	1,000
K. & T. gen. 6s	92¼	92¼	88	92¼	12,000
Ky. Central 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	4,000
L. & N. Cin. & L.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	103	103¼	103	103	25,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	6,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115½	115½	115½	115½	3,000
Met. Elev. 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	131	131	130½	130½	6,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
M. & Ohio n. 6s	116	116	116	116	500
Mor. & Essex 2d	109	109	109	109	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	5,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
NY. C. & St. L. 1st, c.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	12,000
NY. C. & St. L. 1st, r.	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	118	118	118	118	7,000
N. Y. C. & W. 1st	113	113	113	113	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. r. 5s	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	26,000
North. Pac. 1st	116¾	117	116¾	117	32,000
North. Pac. 2d	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	1,000
North West. cn. 7s	142	142	142	142	1,000
North west. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	17,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	102	102¼	102	102¼	11,000
Oregon & T. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
P., D. & E. 1st, E.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Read. 1st pf. 1ec.	61⅝	61⅝	81⅛	81⅝	12,000
Reading gen. 6s	91⅜	91½	91⅜	91½	16,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs	66	66	66	66	5,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs	33	33	33	33	1,100
Rich. & Dan. deb.	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
Rock Island 5s	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105½	37,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st, g.	77	77½	77	77¼	22,000
*St. L., N. O. & O. C. & T. 6s	65½	65½	65½	65½	5,000
St. P. & Om. con.	123	123	123	123	3,000
St. P. & M. 1st	127	127	127	127	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	121	121	121	121	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, 6s	120	120	120	120	2,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	96	96¼	96	96¼	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	69½	69½	69½	69½	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36	36¾	36	36¼	137,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	10,000
Union Elev. 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¾	25,000
Wabash cv., r.	93	93	93	93	26,000
Wabash 1st, t. r.	103	103	103	103	4,000
Wabash 2d t. r.	102	102	102	102	6,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., t. r.	102½	103	102½	103	26,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97½	97	97	97	5,000
West Shore 4s, c.	107	107	106⅞	107	83,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	58,000
Total sales					$966,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Alta	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	120
Bullion	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	100
Chollar	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	150
Deadwood	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	10
Eureka Con.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	200
Hale & Norcross	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	400
Little Chief	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	300
Middle Bar	.23	.23	.23	.26	300
North Belle Isle	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Plymouth	8.87½	8.50	8.87½	8.50	350
Potosi	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Rappahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	150
Savage	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Standard	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Union Con.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	50
Total sales					5,630

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	55⅛	56	55⅜	55⅜	240
Atch., Top. & S. F.	38	39⅜	38	39⅛	21,180
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99	100¼	99	100¼	7,710
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	1,980
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¼	21,920
Chi. & Northwest	106¾	107⅜	106¾	107⅛	3,040
Del., Lack. & W.	144⅞	145¾	144⅞	145⅜	2,220
Lake Shore	102¼	102⅝	102	102⅜	2,220
Mo. Pacific	69¾	69⅞	69⅜	69⅝	200
Mon. C. & I.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	500
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	20
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6,810
North. Pacific pf.	64	64⅜	64	64⅜	40
Nat. Lead Tr.	31⅜	32⅜	31½	31½	3,500
Pacific Mail	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	30
Phil. & Reading	45⅝	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛	20,170
Rich. & W. P.	24	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	150
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81	81	81	81	10
Sugar Ref. Co.	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Texas Pacific	19	19¼	19	19¼	200
Union Pacific	57⅞	58⅜	57½	57⅝	2,080
Western Union	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	70
Total sales					94,180

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	17	17	17	17	$2,000
Chi. & N. 1st	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	6,000
Ches. & Ohio 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10,000
Del. & Hud. reg. 7s	105	105	105	105	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2,000
E. T. V. & G. 1st	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1,000
Kentucky C. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5,000
L. E. & W. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	3,000
Mo., Kan. & T. 1st	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	1,200
Mor. & Ess. 1st	117	117	117	117	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	5,000
R. & A. 1st, old	67	67	67	67	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	2,000
St. L. & T. 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	2,000
Tenn. set. 3s	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	1,000
Tol. A. A. & N. M. 1st	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	5,000
West Shore 4s	107	107	107	107	5,000
Total sales					$56,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	91½	92¾	91½	92	369,000
Clearances					238,000

The stock market was fairly active and firm. Confidence that the railway difficulties will be settled at the meeting in Chicago was general and helped the market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul preferred, 2⅞; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 1¾; Illinois Central, 1½; Manitoba and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1¼; St. Paul, 1⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Toledo and Ohio Central preferred, each 1; Atchison, Northwestern, and Rock Island, each ⅞, and Chicago Gas, New-York and New-England, Richmond and West Point preferred, and Western Union, each ¾. *Declined*—Chicago and Alton, 10; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, 2; Richmond and Allegheny, 1¾, and Manhattan Consolidated, 1.

Money on call loaned at 3½@3½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87¾@$4 88 for demand, $4 88½@$4 88¾ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 85 for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ⅛. The sales on call were $17,000 4s coupon at 128¼. In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 104⅜; $10,000 Louisiana consol 4s at 89½, $6,000 South Carolina, Brown consolidation 6s, at 103; $5,000 do., nonfundable, at 4½, and $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74¾, in bank stocks, 59 shares of Commerce sold at 195, and 50 of Broadway at 290.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal chances were: *Advanced*—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 5s, 1½; Northwestern consols and St. Paul and Omaha consols, each ¼, and Colorado Coal 6s and Kansas and Texas 6s, each ⅜. *Declined*—Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, 1½; Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, 1, and Metropolitan seconds and Oregon Improvement firsts, each ¼.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 91@82⅝. Mining stocks were neglected.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending July 6 was 636,576 tons, against 654,082 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 14,968,539 tons, against 16,304,052 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western Railway Company has declared a dividend on its preferred stock of 3½ ₱ cent., payable Aug. 15.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Broadway	290	Pacific	165
Chase National	260	Park	230
Commerce	195	People's	200
Fourteenth-Street	160	Phœnix	140
Garfield National	300	Republic	170
Mercantile	300	Seaboard National	135
Mt. Morris	190	Second National	225
Metropolitan	130	Seventh National	140
Nassau	155	Shoe & Leather	152½
New-York County	1,000	St. Nicholas	120
North America	181	Tradesmen's	100
North River	140	U. S. National	210
Oriental	205	Western National	96½

The following were the closing quotations for the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	51⅜	51⅝	St. Paul	66⅜	68½
Reading	23	23 1-16	Read. gen.	91¾	92
Lehigh	82⅝	83	Read. 1st pf.	81½	82
North. Peo.	27	27¼	Read. 2d pf.	66⅞	..
North. Pac. pf.	63⅞	64	Read. 3d pf.	54	..
Lehigh. Nav.	52¾	53½			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.30	Opbir	4.50
Bnivar	.80	Potosi	1.55
Best & Belcher	4.50	Savage	1.70
Bodie Consolidated	1.10	Sierra Nevada	2.25
Obollar	1.80	Union Consolidated	2.95
Con. Cal. & Va	7.50	Utah	.75
Forest Point	2.25	Yellow Jacket	2.80
Gould & Curry	1.95	Comstock wealth	3.85
Hale & Norcross	3.05	Nevada Queen	1.30
Mexican	2.90	North Belle Isle	1.15
Mono	.75	Occidental	1.80

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, July 10.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka	39 1/2	Allouez M. Co., n.	.50
Boston & Albany	210	Calumet & Hecla	208.00
Boston & Maine	181.00	Franklin	8.75
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100.00	Osceola	8.75
Clin., San. & Clev.	24.00	Pewabic, n.	2.00
Eastern	88.50	Quincy	50.00
Eastern 5s	128.00	Bell Telephone	230.75
Flint & Pere M. pf.	90.00	Boston Land	6.50
Mex. Central	13 5/8	Water Power	8.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	70	Tamarack M. Co.	98.00
N. Y. & N. E.	50.50	Mass. Central	11.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	128.50	West End Land	27.50
Old Colony	174.50	Lamson Store S.	60.25
Rutland	2.00	Boston & Mont.	95.00
Wisconsin Cent.	22.50	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.50
Wis. Cent. pf.	57.00		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Flour quiet, steady. Wheat lower; options opened ¼c. lower, but at once rallied and advanced ½c.@¾c. on firm and higher cables. A relapse followed, and the feeling became very weak and bearish, all other markets declining. The close was somewhat steadier, bet 1c.@1¾c. below yesterday; No. 2 Red, cash, 77c.@77⅞c.; July, 75¾c.@76c., closing 75¾c. bid; August, 75¼c.@76⅞c., closed 75¾c.@75¾c. bid; September, 76⅞c.@78c., closed 76¼c.; December, 79¾c.@81¼c., closed 79⅝c. Corn—Near-by months firm and July advanced 1½c.; No. 2 Mixed cash, 32¼c.; July, 32½c., closed 32½c.; August, 32½c.@32¾c., closed 32½c. bid; September, 33¼c.@33⅝c., closed 33¼c. asked; year, 32c., closed 32c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 28½c. bid, firm; August, 21½c. bid; May, 26¼c. bid. Rye—No. 2, 40c. bid. Barley—Nothing doing. Hay unchanged. Bran lower and active; 39½c.@40c. Lead dull and easy, with sellers at $3 80. Butter in light demand; Creamery, 14c.@16c.; Dairy, 11c.@12c. Eggs dull; 9c. for guaranteed fresh. Corned meats active. $2 15@$2 30. Whisky, $1 02. Provisions dull; weak. Pork, $12. Lard—Prime steam, $6 10. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, $5 25; Longs, $6@$6 50; Ribs, $6 05@$6 10; Short Clear, $6 15@$6 20. Bacon—Boxed Shoulders, $5 75@$5 87½; Longs and Ribs, $6 02½@$6 05; Short Clear, $6 75@$6 80. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye and Barley, none.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Wheat, old No. 1 Hard, dull, but firm, closing at $1 27½; sales, 7,500 bushels; new No. 1 Hard at $1 10, closing at $1 09½; 16,000 beehele old No. 1 Northern at $1, closing at $1 02; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@90¾c.; Winter grades quiet, hot firm; sales, 4 carloads choice No. 2 Red, on track, at 86c.; No. 2 Red, on track, 87c.@87½c.; sales, 5,000 beehele No. 3 Red at 80c.@81c.; extra No. 3 Red, 86c.; No. 2 Amber, 82c.; sales, 3 cars No. 1 White Michigan, on track, at $1; No. 1 White Oregon, in store, 89c. Corn unsettled; No. 2 Yellow, hot quiet, 40½c.; No. 3 Yellow, 40c.; No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39½c.@39¾c., in store. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 White, 31c.@31½c., on track; No. 2 Mixed, 28¾c.@27c., in store. Other markets unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 557,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 149,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 beehele. Railroad shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red, new, 80c.; old, 85c.@88c.; receipts, 2,900 beehele; shipments, 100 bushels. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@38¼c. Oats scarce, stronger; No. 2 Mixed, 26¾c.@26c. Rye dull; No. 2, 44c. Pork easier at $10. Lard dull at $6 10. Bulk-meats and Bacon steady. Whisky steady; sales, 614 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 02. Butter weak. Sugar firm. Hogs easier; common and light, $3 75@$4 05; packing and butchers', $4 30@$4 95; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 460 head. Eggs heavy; 9c.@10c. Cheese quiet. Eastern Exchange steady, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34½c. Rosin dull; Strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 80c. Tar firm at $1 75. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, 80c.; Yellow Dip, $1 80; Virgin, $1 80. Corn firm; White, 53c.; Yellow, 50c.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Petroleum dull but firm; National Transit Certificates opened at 91⅜; closed at 92; highest, 92; lowest, 91⅜.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Turpentine firm at 35c. Rosin steady; Good Strained, 80c.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Turpentine firm at 35c. Rosin steady at 82½@92½c.

FALL RIVER, July 10.—Printing Cloth market practically unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net receipts, 881 bales; gross, 4,87 bales; exports to Great Britain, 983 bales; coastwise, 402 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 18,578 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 9⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net and gross receipts, 1 bale; sales, 5 bales; stock, 1,161 bales.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net and gross receipts, 6 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 542 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—O'BRIEN, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned until Tuesday, July 16.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.: No. 519, contested will of S. A. Keek, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 418, contested will of Hannanah De Bafin, at 2 P. M., and No. 531, contested will of Rosa Gillespie, at 3 P. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Henry Harrison, Sarah J. Hell, and Sophie Peter at 10 A. M.; Peter Duval at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, July 22, at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—Bookstaver, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Holme, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$5,000,000

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Five Per Cent.

Forty-year Gold Bonds

OF THE

SAVANNAH & WESTERN R. R. CO.,

GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

Due March 1, 1929.

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1 AND SEPT. 1 IN NEW-YORK.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.

The Savannah and Western Railroad Company was organized July 1, 1888, by the consolidation under the laws of Georgia and Alabama of the following companies, being auxiliary lines and branches of the Central Railroad system: The Columbus and Western Railway Company, the Eufaula and Clayton Railroad Company, the Columbus and Rome Railway Company, the Eufaula and East Alabama Railway Company, the Buena Vista and Ellaville Railroad Company, the Savannah and Columbus Railroad Company, and the Savannah and Western Rail

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, July 10:

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction two four-story brick buildings, with lots; each 20.6 by 100.5?7 and 539 1st-av., northwest corner of 31st-st., for $32,800, to John Shea.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, George G. Fry, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 92, 421 East 18th-st., north side, 315 feet west of Avenue A, for $14,000, to George H. Quick. Also, under a similar order, John J. Sullivan, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 120 West 41st-st., south side, 260 feet west of 6th-av., for $32,300, to Charles H. Smillie, and under a foreclosure decree, Rollin M. Morgan, Esq., referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 88th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 9th-av., for $20,000, to Matilda Well, as executrix and plaintiff.

James L. Wells sold at public auction two two-story frame houses, with plot of land 125 by irregular by 99 by 217, on 164th-st., south side, 135 feet west of 3d-av., for $11,200, to J. F. Vosatka, and two-story frame dwelling, with two lots each 25 by about 55, on Bristow-st., south side, 326 feet east of Boston-av., sold, for $2,200, to John Pirner.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 10, 1889.

Madison-st., s. a., between Rutgers and Jefferson sts., lot 741; Mary Crosby to James J. Loonie..... $10,000

74th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x102.2; Peter Natobell and wife to Adam Feeger.. 65,800

35th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; Lelie Dowdney and Peter A. Lalor to Charles Guidon and F. R. Walker..... 13,050

68th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.8x100.5; Charles O. Arbogast to Herman Boesel.. 32,000

Delancey-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Cannon-st., 18.9 x75; Daniel Diel and wife to John Barning..... 7,500

Sudlow-st., e. s., 151.4 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 20.10x100; 25.6x100; Emanuel S. Ullman to Angel J. Simpson and another..... 42,000

74th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x102.2; Louis Campers to Lucy B. Mitchell I

Willis-av., s. a. corner of 134th-st., 100x100; William S. Brown to Moses Wels..... 21,500

Delancey-st. 219; Flora Herrman to Louis E. Herman..... 24,600

Greenwich-st., 113; Augustus D. Shepard and wife to American Bank Note Company. 26,500

47th-st., n. e., 275 ft. s. of 1st-av., 100x125; Louis Horst and Sarah Babcock to Louis Campara..... 23,500

9th-av., n. w. corner of 97th-st., 36.5x100; P. H. Dugro and wife to Newman Cowen.. Same property; James Cruikshank and another, as executors of John F. Delapiaine, to P. H. Dugro..... 18,250

V26-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 67.8x 98.9; Trustees of Westminster Church, city of New-York, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church to the West Twenty-fifth-Street United Presbyterian congregation..... 52,000

8th-av., n. w. corner of 74th-st., 51.2x100; Michael Joyce to John P. Ryan..... 50,000

9th-av., s. e. corner of 75th-st., 25.8x100; same to same..... 30,000

Columbia-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Wolf Wolf and wife to Isaac Haft. 65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.2; Daniel W. Reeve to Mrs. H. Tuthill..... 10,000

7th-av., e. s., 64.6 ft. n. of 110th-st., 35x.80x 0.10x.38x59x80; Robert Dick and wife to Eliza Sweeney..... 16,350

Fulton-st., 55, and 45 Cliff-st.; Madeline Pierce to Martin Kalhfeisoh's Sons Co..... 96,000

159th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; Elizabeth J. Von Minden to Agnes Walsh..... 1,600

5th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 18th-st., 25x100; John E. Roosevelt to Robert B. Roosevelt. Avenue B, w. s., 67.11 ft. s. of 85th-st., 16.10 x92; Cornelius Rapelye to Henrietta E. Brandt..... 7,750

Willard-av., n. e. corner of 2d-st., 50x100; Charles Mall to John R. Nugent..... 430

Avenue A, e. s., 75 ft. n. of 93d-st., 25x92; Frederick Braendor and wife to Wendelin Ruckert..... 22,500

11th-st., s. s., 358 ft. e. of University-place, 21x94.9; James F. Malcolm and wife to Matthew H. Beers..... 24,500

New-st., s. w. s., 76.10 ft. s. from New-av., 59.6x175; Samuel W. Milbank to John S. Hayler..... 5,250

83d-st., 409 East; Joseph Gunther to Eliza E. Bankowsky..... 19,750

10th-av., n. w. corner of 85th-st., 100x100.8; John Geagan to Edward O. Goodfellow.... 1

Park-av., s. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 90th-st., 28x88; Mary J. Halliday to Edward F. Halliday.. 1

Same property; Edward F. Halliday to Joseph Halliday..... 1

76th-st., s. s., 223 ft. s. of Avenue A., 50x 102.2; Royal S. Crane to S. F. Moyer..... 4,200

Grant-av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of Central-av., 75x 112; Ann Hawley to Lorie Heaney. Bonfels.... 1

149th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 98.11; Mary E. Field to John Jefferson.... 5,050

32d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of West End-av., 20x 102.2; Charles F. Wills to Edwin R. Holden. 1

63d-st., n. s., 379 ft. w. of 9th-av., 13.6x 100.5; John R. Foley and wife to Alfred Belanger..... 19,000

83d-st., s. w. corner of 11th-av., 93x100.7; Samuel A. McGuire, individually and as trustee, to Samuel K. McGuire..... 1

81st-av., s. s., 51.4 ft. w. of 16th-st., 25.5x 100; Maria Schlomann and others to John Newmann and wife..... 1

87th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 2d-av.; Henry Weil to Christian Volge and wife..... 13,500

Water-st., 138; Marcus Oppenheimer to William Mayer..... 29,500

75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2; James Cruikshank and another, executors to James J. Loonie and another..... 8,100

Broad-st., 40; Lewis S. Samuel to William H. Wickham..... 1

Broad-st., 42; Lewis S. Samuel to William H. Wickham..... 136,000

Same property; William H. Wickham to Edison General Electric Company..... 135,000

Same property; same to same..... 1

32d-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Avenue B, 12.8x 76—x13.4x102.2x28x100; Louis Brandt and wife to Andreas Benzer..... 18,400

125th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x75; 25.4x125; Walter H. Holmes and wife to Joseph P. Smith..... 8,250

Columbia-st., n. w. corner of Rivington-st., 20x48.8; Christian D. Helkemeyer and wife to David Goizler..... 17,000

28th-st., s. s., 146.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.5x 98.9; Ruth S. Beatty to Evelyn W. Clark and others..... 1

75th-st., s. s., 163 ft. e. of 1st-av., 33.9x 102.2; Lellie Dowdney and Peter A. Lalor to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Woolf..

Forsyth-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 50x118; Elizabeth Fols to John Schweon.. 10,250

Same property; Frederick Fols and wife to John Schweon..... 1

Same property; Catharine H. Heimecke and others to John Schweon..... 52,500

Stanton-st., s. e. of Allen-st., 21x65; August Pieper and wife to Charles Fnnn..... 17,500

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1,269 BROADWAY.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A REFINED AND COMPETENT YOUNG woman desires permanent home in Christian family; prefers knowledge of all house duties; take entire superintendence or assist; is an experienced sick nurse; best references. Address Miss Prentice, 251 East 13th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION in store or ice-cream saloon; understands confectionery; best of references. Address A. C., 538 3d-av.

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CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in small private family; good references; city or country. Call nt 874 6th-av.; ring first bell.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; private family; city or country; best city reference. Call for the week, at present employer's, 25 East 10th-st.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl ne chambermaid and waitress in city or country; reference from last place. Call at 141 West 52d-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; city or country; one as cook, washing and ironing other as chambermaid and waitress; do work of small family; best city reference. Address K. C., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman; several years' best city references; very highly recommended; city or country. Address Competent, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman; understands her business perfectly; will do fine washing in small family; city preferred; best city reference. Address F. R., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Young woman; first-class family cook; understands French, English, American cooking, fancy made-up dishes, all kinds soups, game, pastry, desserts; city reference; city or country. 11 East 24th-st.

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COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly and can give good city reference; city or country. Call or address 143 West 54th-st., private stable.

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USEFUL MAN.—By young, respectable colored man to do day's work in private family; can give four years' reference from present employer. Call or address, four days, A. F., 19 East 55th-st.

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NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESter, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 North River. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

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Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

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EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.

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HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWell, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park, leaves New-York, Desbrosses-st., 3:10 P. M. Leaves 22d-st., N. R., 3:30 P. M. SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M., foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER ELM TREE leaves Desbrosses-st. North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

HUDSON, COXSACKIE, PITTSFIELD, AND Lenox, via Boston and Albany Railroad; steamer THOMAS SCRANTOM leaves Catskill-st. pier, N. R., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 P. M. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

A.—TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer for Albany.

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Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

DAILY, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 5:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster and Del. & H. R. for resorts on the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each Steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY.

Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R. (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:

5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.

6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 8:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the White Mountains, &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by Annex Boats daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 353, 713, 944, 957, and 1,323 Broadway; 1,170 9th-av.; 204 West 125th-st., and 154 East 125th-st.; 152 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Life Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 459, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Tourist" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Land," an illustrated summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.

For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.

THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER CAPE CHARLES,

(formerly running to Long Branch,)

leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 21st-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.

Returning trains leave South Norwalk at 7:56 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

*Celtic, July 17, 9 A. M. *Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Germanic, July 24, 6 P. M. Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
Adriatic, July 31, 7:30 A. M. Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P. M. Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

Saloon, $80, $90, $100. Steerage to or from the old country, $30. A limited number of second cabin passengers carried on these steamers. Outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; excursion, $70 and $75. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,000 h. p. Express S. S. Augusta Victoria...July 25, 3:30 P. M. Express S. S. Columbia.....Aug. 15 a. m.

REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Moravia, 10 A. M., July 18 | Wieland, 2:30 P. M., July 23
First cabin, $80 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N. J.

General Office, 37 Bway. | General Passage Office, C. SCHURZ, Dir. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE,

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ROME, Wed., July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.

Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $35.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Devonia, July 13, 6 P. M. | Ethiopia, July 27, 5 A. M.
Circassia, July 20, noon. | Anchoria, Aug. 3, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.

Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST (LARNE),

WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF NEBRASKA...Thurs., July 18, 10 A. M.
STATE OF KINGSTON...Thurs., July 25, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Servia, July 13, 5:30 A. M. | Servia...Aug. 10, 8 P. M.
Etruria...July 20, noon. | Bothnia, Aug. 17, 8:30 A. M.
Aurania, July 27, 5 A. M. | Etruria, Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Umbria...Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Aurania...Aug. 24, 8 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....Tuesday, July 16, 7:30 A. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, July 23, 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, July 30, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 85 Broadway.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

CITY OF CHRISTOPHER...Wed., July 10, 4 P. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., July 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., July 24, 3 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., July 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20. *From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.

New-York, Southampton, Bremen.

Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS

Elder, Sat., July 13, 4 P. M. | Trave, Wed., July 24, 8 P. M.
Saale, Wed., July 17, 9 A. M. | Ems, Sat., July 27, 3:30 P. M.
Werra, Sat., July 20, noon. | Lahn, W., July 31, 8:30 A. M.

From NEW-YORK to LONDON, HAVRE, BREMEN. First cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and $60 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.

BELGENLAND.....Wednesday, July 17, at 9 A. M.
WEST

EXPERT BROWN'S VIEWS

CONCERNING DEATH BY ELECTRICAL METHODS.

HE HAS EXPERIMENTED ON DOGS AND IT IS HIS OPINION THAT THEIR DEATH WAS PAINLESS.

When Mr. Becker, referee in the hearing concerning the constitutionality of the new electrical execution law, reached W. Bourke Cockran's office in the Equitable Building, where the sessions are held, yesterday morning, he found awaiting him a telegram from Elbridge T. Gerry, who is wanted as a witness, saying that he would not be in New-York before July 20 or 22. Mr. Gerry is the Chairman of the State committee appointed to determine the best means by which a criminal could be put to death by electricity. The only other member of that committee within the reach of the referee is Mr. Matthew Hale of Albany, and to him Mr. Becker sent a telegram yesterday urgently asking him to be present at to-day's hearing. It is expected that Mr. Hale will come.

Harold P. Brown, the electrician who was on the stand the day before, continued his testimony yesterday under the ponderous questioning of Mr. Cockran, who represents the interests opposed to the carrying into effect of the provisions of the new law. Deputy Attorney General Poste and District Attorney Quinby of Erie County were present to look out for the State. Mr. Brown was first asked about the experiments he had made with electricity on animals, concerning which he had testified the day before. He said that some of the animals killed by the alternating current had been dissected immediately after death had occurred and others had not been dissected at all. He had heard of men and animals having been revived after having been subjected to an electrical shock which had at first been believed to have proved fatal. The animals, or the majority of them, killed by him had had ample opportunity to recover if life had not been really extinct.

"Did you find it impossible to kill any of the dogs you experimented upon?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"Yes," the witness replied; "there was one dog which the highest pressure failed to kill, but we used the continuous current with him. We did not subject him to the alternating current at all."

"Why did you not? Because you thought he was too tough to kill anyhow and you were afraid of exposing your theory concerning the fatal qualities of the alternating current?"

"No, sir, not at all. The reason we did not use the alternating current on Ajax—the dog's name, you know—"

"Named Ajax, I suppose," interrupted Mr. Cockran, amused at his own remark, "because he defied the lightning?"

"Ha! ha!" responded the witness politely—"was because," he continued, concluding his answer, "we had already used the continuous current, and if we had killed him by the alternating current the advocates of the latter system would have said that he had been so injured by the continuous current as to be practically killed and that the alternating had nothing to do with his death."

Mr. Cockran, referring to the Wheatstone bridge, the instrument used in determining the animal resistance to electric force, wanted to know how the witness knew it to be accurate. It was a scientific instrument, Mr. Brown said, which had been so thoroughly tested by electrical scientists and its accuracy so thoroughly established that it was absolutely relied upon in making such tests. In the electrical execution, however, the Wheatstone bridge would be used solely as a precaution. It would indicate the condition of the wires used in the execution and would assure the executioner that the apparatus was all right before the electricity was applied. It would not be used to ascertain the resistance of the criminal, because a sufficient force would be used to kill him no matter what that resistance might be.

"What would be the amount of that force?"

"From 1,000 to 2,000 volts. Such a current passed through a human body from head to feet would be, in my opinion, inevitably fatal, and death would ensue within fifteen seconds."

"On what do you base that opinion? Upon the fact that persons about the circumstances of those death you personally know nothing have been killed by such a force?"

"Yes, partially, and because of my general knowledge of the effects of electricity."

"Have not persons received the full strength of such an electric shock without being killed?"

"Not when the apparatus was good."

Mr. Brown was then questioned as to his experience in measuring the electrical energy of a shock with instruments, and he said he had none.

"But it is the electrical energy of a shock which kills, is it not?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"Yes."

"And you have never made any computations to test its force?"

"Not with the alternating current," Mr. Brown said; but in answer to Mr. Post he said that he had and could compute the force of an electric shock by following the rules of Ohm's law, a law recognized as a standard among electricians the world over. Under the questioning of Mr. Post the witness then explained some of the statements which Mr. Cockran had permitted him to only half make the day before. He said that in the apparatus proposed to be used by the State in the execution of criminals it would be impossible, or there would be no possible danger of burning the flesh of the subject, a state of affairs which Mr. Cockran had believed would occur. It would be necessary to the electrodes were kept properly moistened the flesh could not be burned and there was no reason in the world to prevent the electrodes from being kept moistened. As to the possible pain a criminal might be subjected to, Mr. Brown said that the velocity of nerve sensation was 170 feet per second; the velocity of the electric current was a million times greater; therefore a fatal electric current must kill without pain.

Mr. Cockran's solicitude concerning lightning and its comparative effect—as compared with artificially-generated electric currents—was next dwelt upon by Mr. Brown, led on by Mr. Post's questions. Lightning, he said, does not follow the ordinary rules followed by currents which are under control. But, as Mr. Cockran had intimated, a person who was never reached the full charge of a stroke of lightning could live. It was impossible. A man might receive part of such a charge and simply be more or less injured.

The witness was then handed over to Mr. Cockran again and was asked many more questions as to his electrical knowledge, what experience he had had, and what books he had read. He underwent the ordeal without being disconcerted, and Mr. Cockran talked fast and hard, and then the referee adjourned the hearing until 10:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Brown will probably not be called upon to go on the stand again.

THEIR FUND GROWS STEADILY.

The Trustees of the American Fine Arts Society, which has as its object the creation of a fine structure in West Forty-third-street for the accommodation of the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League, the Art Students' League, the Students of Painting in Pastel, and the New-York Art Guild, met at 12 West Twenty-third-street yesterday and made an exceedingly encouraging report. It was desired to raise $50,000 for the expenses of building. It was announced at the meeting that shares representing $38,000 had been disposed of, and at the meeting of the Agricultural League the night before a committee of twenty-two members had been chosen to raise the remaining $12,000. It is also wished to raise $40,000 in one-hundred-dollar life Fellowships. Eighty of these have been taken by distinguished men. Since the last meeting, a period of only eight days, twenty were taken. Among the new Fellows are Charles Scribner, George Barrie, W. F. Proctor, Sydney A. Smith, Edmund C. Stanton, William H. McCord, W. W. Law, and Frederick Billings.

PROTESTING AGAINST AN ESTIMATE.

The last meeting of the Board of Education before vacation was held yesterday afternoon. The Principals and teachers in the evening schools for the term of 1889-90 were appointed. Female evening schools Nos. 57 and 71 were declared discontinued for lack of pupils. When the question of considering the award of the Commissioners of Estimate in the matter of acquiring the site on the northeast corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets came up a vigorous protest from several members of the board was entered against the amount of the award—$153,000. Commissioners Galloway and Guggenheimer both said that the property could be bought at private sale for about $85,000, and a letter was handed up from the Trustees of the Sixth Ward also protesting against the acquisition of the property at anything like the committee's figure. The whole matter was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel.

AN ASSOCIATION, NOT A TRUST.

The effort to form a Braid Manufacturers' Association, which should benefit that industry and prevent undervaluation in the importation of foreign goods, took definite shape at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Hotel. About twenty-five gentlemen were present and discussed the project very fully, arriving at the decision that such an association would result in great benefit. Henry W. Jenkins was made Temporary President and H. Lafferty Temporary Secretary. Another meeting will be held soon, when a constitution and by-laws will be adopted and officers will be elected.

The gentlemen interested in the formation of the association deny most strenuously that they have any idea of forming a trust.

STEPHENSON IS SATISFIED.

HE SAYS THAT HE WILL NOT OPPOSE MESSRS. WYLIE AND RIDGWAY.

The announcement that Gov. Hill had filled the vacancies in the Emigration Commission caused by the resignation of Charles N. Tainter and the death of George J. Forrest by appointing Edgar L. Ridgway and Gen. Daniel D. Wylie caused a good deal of speculation in political circles yesterday as to what Commissioner Edmund Stephenson would do about it. One rumor, which had it that Mr. Stephenson, backed up by Messrs. Starr and Hurlbut, would contest the Governor's right to make the appointments, was denied by Commissioner Stephenson last night.

"I have known Gen. Wylie from his cradle up," he said, "and I am very much pleased with his appointment. He has been an intimate friend of my family for years, and I do not intend to place any obstacle in the way of his serving in the Board of Emigration. Mr. Ridgway I am not personally acquainted with, but I understand from Gen. Wylie, whom I saw to-day, that he is an estimable man.

"If Dan Wylie will stand for the office of President of the board he can have my vote, and I think I can answer for the votes of Commissioners Starr and Hurlbut. But I do say that if any scheme should be sprung to place Commissioner Ulrich in the President's chair neither Commissioners Starr, Hurlbut, nor myself would attend a session of the board if it took them until doomsday to get a quorum.

"As far as the employes at Castle Garden suffering for their pay is concerned, that is partially, but only partially, true. I have made several appointments there. So has Commissioner Starr, and we have drawn our personal checks for the amount due these employes. If the other Commissioners had done as well there would be no growling. Our next regular meeting will be on July 25 and the new Commissioners have plenty of time to qualify before that time. I have been with Gen. Wylie nearly all the afternoon, and have given him all the information in my power to aid him in qualifying as soon as possible."

Commissioner Stephenson denied the story that the two new Commissioners were recommended to Gov. Hill by Mayor Grant. "As far as my knowledge goes," he said, "and I think I am pretty correct, these are not the men Mayor Grant wanted appointed."

Commissioner Starr being at Richfield Springs and Commissioner Hurlbut at Saratoga, their course of action toward Messrs. Ridgway and Wylie could not be learned, although it is well understood that they will agree with Commissioner Stephenson in what he has said about the matter.

BURGLARS AT GETTYSBURG.

THE CURIOUS CAPTURE OF TWO INVADERS OF THE CYCLORAMA.

The cyclorama of Gettysburg in the big circular iron building at Fourth-avenue and Nineteenth-street furnished a unique burglary story early yesterday morning. About 1:30 o'clock two men crept out of the darkness on Nineteenth-street, jumped over the fence, and got into one of the office windows of the building on the Fourth-avenue side. They did it very quietly and very quickly, but young Miles Miller, who lives on the corner diagonally opposite, was smoking a cigar at his window and saw the move of the men. He went after an officer and succeeded in getting Policeman Boyle of the Nineteenth Precinct. In ten minutes a dozen policemen were on the scene. Sergt. Thomas Sherlock, District messenger, and Manager Conyers of the Mutual District messenger service also came up. The cause of their coming was onrious. The burglars had hung some tools on the crank of a call instrument and the weight of these gave the alarm.

The officers climbed in through the windows and found that the two men had pulled the sash in which was $200 worth of brass passageway and that they had dropped their tools and run. Searching for them with only such light as was furnished by lanterns was found to be useless. One policeman got hold of one of the stuffed figures which lie in the foreground to represent dead soldiers, and cried out, "I got him! I got him!" He dropped the dummy and felt very bad until another officer made the same mistake.

After half an hour's vain searching Manager George F. Trowbridge was sent for. Half a dozen policemen guarded the building on the outside, and Mr. Trowbridge started the engine that operates the dynamos furnishing the electric light. Soon the scores of colored lights outside of the building flashed out, and then the whole interior was illuminated. The search was resumed, but the burglars could not be found. Finally, Mr. Trowbridge heard a sneeze coming from far above him. He looked up to the top of the canvas, sixty-five feet above him, and saw two men peering over the top. They had climbed up behind the canvas. As soon as they were discovered they slid down and Roundsman Quigley and Policemen Boyle and Neely captured them. They were James J. Donovan, aged thirty-seven, of Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and Edward Lamb, aged twenty-seven, also of Brooklyn. They were held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $4,000 bail each.

At Police Headquarters Roundsman Churchill recognized Donovan as a man he detected in a burglary about eight years ago. At that time Donovan stabbed Churchill severely and Churchill shot him in the jaw. Donovan was sent to State prison for seven years for that offense.

LIABLE ONLY AS EXECUTRIX.

Surrogate Ransom's decision in the proceedings brought in the Surrogate's Court by the widow of ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian against the widow of Lemuel B. Clark, has been upheld by a decision handed down by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Judge Fithian and Mr. Clark were law partners for twenty-five years. When Judge Fithian died, in 1884, he made Mr. Clark his executor. Mr. Clark died in 1884 without having made any accounting of his management of the Fithian estate. Mrs. Fithian claimed about $30,000 as due her from Mr. Clark's estate, and brought an action against Mrs. Clark, the executrix. The matter was referred by Surrogate Ransom to a referee, who reported that Mrs. Clark could be held liable, individually and as executrix. Surrogate Ransom refused to confirm the report as a whole, but decided that Mrs. Clark was liable as executrix.

In considering this question Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who writes the opinion of the General Term, agrees with Surrogate Ransom that it is impossible to hold Mrs. Clark personally liable. "We are remitted," he says, "to the naked proposition that because Clark received this money and deposited it to his own account in the bank that therefore his executrix is to be individually charged with the payment of the same. We entirely concur with the learned Surrogate that there is no such rule of law which imposes any such obligation on the respondent."

JAPANESE ALLOWED TO LAND.

The steamer Veendam, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, brought among her steerage passengers four Japanese. As they claimed to have been employed as stewards in the United States Navy, and as there is no law affecting the landing of Japanese, they were allowed to land. Thomas Barber, an Englishman, was also a passenger in the steerage. He had a circular guaranteeing him steady work, issued by Wright-Knox & Son of London and addressed to Agent Neal of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Seguin, Texas. He was held under the contract labor law.

On July 2 Johann Weinmann, a steerage passenger, aged 23 years and a native of Germany, was discovered to be missing, and it is supposed that he either fell or jumped overboard.

TO COLLECT RENTS IN WALES.

Anna Hughes, an aged Welshwoman, was found early yesterday morning wandering aimlessly through West-street. She was well dressed and plentifully supplied with money and had a second cabin passage ticket of the City of Paris, which sailed yesterday afternoon. She said she had come from Akron, Ohio, on Monday, and was bound for Glamorgan, Wales, where she owned some property, for the purpose of collecting the rents. A bottle of whisky was found in her pocket when she was searched at Castle Garden, and Superintendent Jackson concluded from that fact that she was not insane. He ordered her conducted to the City of Paris, on which she sailed yesterday.

COL. CHUROH STILL IN OFFICE.

Mayor Grant and Public Works Commissioner Gilroy were absent from the meeting of the Aqueduct Commission yesterday, so the question of abolishing the office of Consulting Engineer, held by Col. B. S. Church, was not discussed. Commissioner Scott announced that he would call for action on it at the next meeting.

The penal sum of $1,000 deposited by Messrs. Rider & Donaherty was declared forfeited because that firm declined to carry out a contract to clear the site of the proposed Boy Brook Reservoir. The reason given for the declination was that the firm had made an error in estimating that it would do the work for $53,190.

MUCH TOLD BY ONE CHART.

Roderick R. Smith of 6 Wall-street has just issued a business chart suitable to hang in an office, which, by means of colored lines across a table of dates, shows the course of business in this country for the last thirty years. The lines indicate by years the price of pig iron, the increase of railroad mileage, the average trade failures, immigration, imports and exports, prices of railroad stock, clearings of the New-York banks, and the business of the Stock Exchange. Figures are run along with the lines, facilitating the use of the chart.

HIT HARD BY WANAMAKER.

REDUCTION OF WESTERN UNION'S RATE FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

It is the duty of the Postmaster General to fix the rate of telegraphic service for the Government. The law stipulates that he shall do it annually. From the time that the law was passed in 1866 1 cent per word for dispatches of twenty words and 1 cent for each additional word, with 10 per cent added for service for distances over each 1,000 miles, has been the usual allowance. Each dispatch of less than twenty words cost 20 cents. This rate satisfied the Western Union Company, which regarded it as established for all time.

When the blanks for ordering service for the fiscal year were submitted to the Postmaster General during the last week in June, he filled them out with "1 mill per word" instead of the customary 1 cent, and affixed his signature in due form.

The effect on the Western Union managers was stunning. Their first impulse was to refuse to do the service. Before passing a resolution to that effect they looked up the law. The statutes left no possible doubt of the Postmaster General's technical right to fix any rate he chose. Abundant reasons appear in the statutes to justify such power, the telegraph companies being granted the right to construct, maintain, and operate lines through and over military or postroads or along the public domain and to take from such lands all stone and timber they may need for construction purposes. In return they must give priority to Government dispatches over other business "at such rates as the Postmaster General shall annually fix."

Being armed with its own medicine was not the kind of nocturing the Western Union appreciated. Monosyllabic adjurations in the secrecy of its Directors' meetings afforded scant relief. While fully realizing that they were themselves getting an experience with an overmastering monopoly they were at a loss how to provide a remedy. Government business amounts to a large sum in a year. The rate fixed by the Postmaster General applies to service for all the departments of the Government except the War Department. Cost being fewer the volume of such business at Mr. Wanamaker's rate the worse it would be for the company. There is an allowance of 3 cents for the delivery of each dispatch. Every dispatch of less than thirty words, according to the new rate, would thus be carried below the cost of delivery, a twenty-word dispatch for instance, yielding 2 cents from the Government and costing the company 3 cents to deliver. Figuring on the basis of former business for the Government, a positive loss of thousands of dollars was easily made to see the prospect from each service for the ensuing year.

The Directors have not calmed down enough since this new rate was fixed to justify any expression of opinion or intention. They are about getting over the idea, however, of making war on the Administration, but whether they will try argument or protest to get a new rate from the Postmaster General or will revise their schedules so as to make the public make up the prospective loss to them tenfold is yet to be determined.

EXCITED MR. HUTCHINS.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION BY THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Park Commissioner Waldo Hutchins was in a bellicose mood yesterday, that is as bellicose as such an uncertain gentleman can be. The anger of Mr. Hutchins was aroused by this series of preambles and resolution, offered by Mr. Robb, respecting the proposed municipal building in the City Hall Park:

Whereas, The city authorities propose covering a large portion of the east side of the City Hall Park with a municipal building, which is to occupy land to be taken from said park of 54,000 square feet; and

Whereas, Any curtailment of the present area of said park would, in the opinion of this board, be an injury to the park and to the interests of the people, and not in the line of good public policy, if it be entirely possible to acquire for the city in the neighborhood of the City Hall, by purchase or condemnation, a proper site for the proposed building; be it

Resolved, That this board, having in its charge the care and maintenance of the parks and public places belonging to the city, protests against the taking of any portion of the present City Hall Park for any such purpose, and respectfully requests the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the other city officials charged with the duty of erecting a new municipal building not to take any further steps in the matter until authority or legislation necessary to secure land elsewhere for the erection of the proposed building can be secured.

Commissioner Hutchins sneered as the paper was read. Mr. Borden asked Mr. Robb if the Sinking Fund Commissioners had the discretion to delay work, and was informed that while the act was mandatory upon them to erect a new municipal building not to take any further steps in the matter until authority or legislation necessary to secure land elsewhere for the erection of the proposed building can be secured.

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"I have no doubt," remarked Mr. Borden, "that public sentiment is averse to the taking of the City Hall Park for the building."

"The people have been deceived," responded Mr. Robb. "They have been made to believe that the proposed building would take up no more space than is taken by the buildings now in the park."

"Humph!" said Mr. Hutchins. "I want to offer a substitute for Commissioner Robb's resolution. It is this:

"*Resolved*, That this board requests the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund not to take any action in relation to erecting a municipal building in the City Hall Park until there is an opportunity for further action by the Legislature on the subject."

"But that is the same as my resolution," was Commissioner Robb's comment.

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SPECIALS ON THE WEST SHORE.

The Saturday half-holiday special by the West Shore Railroad, leaving this city at 1 P. M., is already a very popular train. Hereafter drawing-room cars will be attached to this train regularly, and it will run through to the Grand Hotel station. The West Shore also runs a Monday morning special from Catskill and Kingston to this city. This train will also have drawing-room cars attached from the Grand Hotel station to New-York.

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MONMOUTH PARK RACES

FIRENZI AND RACELAND TO MEET THIS AFTERNOON.

KERN ANNOUNCED TO START IN THE MONMOUTH CUP ALSO—THE MONMOUTH OAKS STARTERS.

Racing will be resumed at Monmouth Park to-day with a rather commonplace card. So far no word has been received in the city that J. B. Haggin and his horses have been ruled off the track, the Monmouth Park Association, which is looked upon as representing all that is the best and fairest in racing, being content to let its wrath for Mr. Haggin's, unsportsmanlike conduct in the Lorillard Stakes vent itself upon a poor stable boy. Neither Mr. Withers nor his associates, Mr. Caseatt and Mr. Galway, would be guilty of such performances either in the sale or racing of their horses as Mr. Haggin has been suspected of recently. Sam Bryant and Edward Corrigan have been punished for no more unsportsmanlike conduct than Mr. Haggin looks to have been a party to lately. Why should an exception be made in his favor? Yet the Copper King, who believes implicitly that "might makes right," has the audacity to announce to an outraged public that he proposes to start his sailing plater Kern, who made all the trouble in the Lorillard Stakes, in the Monmouth Cup. If he does so Mr. Belmont should certainly refuse to risk the life of his horse Raceland against this crab, and let Firenzi and Kern run first and second for the cup.

The Monmouth Oaks promises a small but good field of horses. In the several ever-night events there are large fields, and though the Cyclops, 120; Unite, 119; Banburg, Lelex, and Belle Doe, 113 each; Buroh and Benner Bearer, 111 each; Brother Ban, 110; Niagara, Speedwell, and Forest King, 109 each; Fitzroy and Benedictine, 108 each; Jay F. Dee and Stridsaway, 105 each; Tipstaff, 104; Bchemian, 103; Blush, 101, and Wagram, 98.

*Doubtful starter.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $750, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Bellcaps and St. James, 118 pounds each; Innocence and Petersborough, 115 each; Kenwood, Ravelo, and Sam Morse, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a quarter.

The Directors have not calmed down enough since this new rate was fixed to justify any expression of opinion or intention. They are about getting over the idea, however, of making war on the Administration, but whether they will try argument or protest to get a new rate from the Postmaster General or will revise their schedules so as to make the public make up the prospective loss to them tenfold is yet to be determined.

EXCITED MR. HUTCHINS.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION BY THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Park Commissioner Waldo Hutchins was in a bellicose mood yesterday, that is as bellicose as such an uncertain gentleman can be. The anger of Mr. Hutchins was aroused by this series of preambles and resolution, offered by Mr. Robb, respecting the proposed municipal building in the City Hall Park:

Whereas, The city authorities propose covering a large portion of the east side of the City Hall Park with a municipal building, which is to occupy land to be taken from said park of 54,000 square feet; and

Whereas, Any curtailment of the present area of said park would, in the opinion of this board, be an injury to the park and to the interests of the people, and not in the line of good public policy, if it be entirely possible to acquire for the city in the neighborhood of the City Hall, by purchase or condemnation, a proper site for the proposed building; be it

Resolved, That this board, having in its charge the care and maintenance of the parks and public places belonging to the city, protests against the taking of any portion of the present City Hall Park for any such purpose, and respectfully requests the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the other city officials charged with the duty of erecting a new municipal building not to take any further steps in the matter until authority or legislation necessary to secure land elsewhere for the erection of the proposed building can be secured.

Commissioner Hutchins sneered as the paper was read. Mr. Borden asked Mr. Robb if the Sinking Fund Commissioners had the discretion to delay work, and was informed that while the act was mandatory upon them to erect a new municipal building not to take any further steps in the matter until authority or legislation necessary to secure land elsewhere for the erection of the proposed building can be secured.

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"I have no doubt," remarked Mr. Borden, "that public sentiment is averse to the taking of the City Hall Park for the building."

"The people have been deceived," responded Mr. Robb. "They have been made to believe that the proposed building would take up no more space than is taken by the buildings now in the park."

"Humph!" said Mr. Hutchins. "I want to offer a substitute for Commissioner Robb's resolution. It is this:

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events worth $6,000 in the gross, of which $4,000 goes to the winner of each event. The starting will be at 2 P. M., and one half mile and the second as three-quarters of a mile.

Entries may be made with F. A. Lovegrant, clerk of the course, at the office of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-streets, city.

RICH STAKES FOR RACERS.

THE NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB'S RICH PRIZES FOR HORSE OWNERS.

The New-York Jockey Club has apparently not only come into the arena of the great racing clubs as the sprightliest sort of an infant, but it has come as a vigorous factor of the future, and it has come to stay. It bids defiance to its older and antiquated rivals in a vigorous manner. No amateur judges are to have a seat in its stand, no clubhouse element is to control its racing, and no lack of expenditure to retard its progress. It shies its castor into the ring vigorously and means business for years to come. It is to be a track for the owners of race horses, and not for the benefit of club members exclusively. Mr. Morris, its owner, is liberal to a degree, and if he provides music for the ladies, abolishes the petty swindles to which the public is subjected at other tracks, and looks out for the public as well he as has for the horse owners, he can easily make his track the most popular one in America.

On Aug. 15 next a number of rich stakes for events this year, in 1890, and in 1891 are to close, and the terms of these are such as to invite liberal entries. Briefly, these different stakes are as follows:

FALL MEETING, 1889.

FALL TEST HANDICAP, for two-year-olds; $100 each, with $2,500 added; $500 to second, $200 to third. *One mile.*

FAREWELL STAKES, for two-year-olds; $30 each, with $1,000 added; $200 to second, $100 to third; selling allowances. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

GOOD LUCK HANDICAP, for three-year-olds; $100 each, with $2,500 added; $300 to second, $200 to third. *One mile and three-eighths.*

COUNTRY CLUB HANDICAP, for three-year-olds and upward; $50 each, $2,000 added; $500 to second, $200 to third. *One mile and a quarter.*

RECORD STAKES, for all ages; $50 each, $1,000 added; $200 to second, $100 to third; $500 extra to winner if the best record for the distance is beaten. *Five-eighths of a mile.*

ECHO STAKES, for all ages; $50 each, with $1,000 added; $200 to second, $100 to third; selling allowances. *One mile.*

SPRING MEETING, 1890.

GREAT ECLIPSE STAKES, for two-year-olds, of $250 each, with $10,000 added; $2,000 to second, $1,000 to third. *One mile.*

FLEETWOOD STAKES, for three-year-olds; $100 each, with $2,000 added; $500 to second, $200 to third. *One mile.*

ELMS STAKES, for three-year-old fillies; $100 each, $2,000 added; $500 to second, $200 to third. *One mile and an eighth.*

FALL MEETING, 1890.

HICKORY STAKES, for three-year-olds; $200 each, with $10,000 added; $2,000 to second, $1,000 to third. *One mile and a half.*

SPRING MEETING, 1891.

FLEETWOOD STAKES, for three-year-olds; $100 each, $2,000 added; $500 to second, $200 to third. *One mile.*

ELMS STAKES, for three-year-old fillies; $100 each, with $2,000 added; $500 to second, $200 to third; special weights. *One mile and an eighth.*

FALL MEETING, 1891.

HICKORY STAKES, for three-year-olds; $200 each, with $10,000 added; $2,000 to second, $1,000 to third. *One mile and a half.*

Entry blanks can be had by owners from T. B. Kock, Secretary, at the offices of the New-York Jockey Club, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, city.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The races at Washington Park to-day were given with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for three-year-olds. Beth Brock, 107 pounds, (Stoval,) won; Josie M., 117, (Williams,) second, and Clay Tray, 112, (O'Hara,) third. Time—1:42½. Betting—9 to 10 Beth Brock, 6 to 1 Josie M.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a half. Elyton, 107 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Stony Montgomery, 98, (Hyndman,) second, and Montrose, 120, (J. Lewis,) third. Time—2:34½. Betting—6 to 1 Elyton, 15 to 1 Stony Montgomery.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, for three-year olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Willis M., 90 pounds, (Bay,) won; Grace Kelly, 105, (Covington,) second, and Pullman, 93, (Francis,) third. Time—1:17 1-5. Betting—12 to 1 Willie M., 4 to 1 Grace Ely.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Lady Gay, 98 pounds, (Soden,) won; Somerset, 107, (Covington,) second, and Vermont, 113, (Overton,) third. Time—1:15½. Betting—10 to 1 each Lady Gay and Somerset.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Estelle, 98 pounds, (Stevenson,) won; Cousin Jeems, 122, (Weaver,) second, and Gunshot, 111, (Stoval,) third. Time—1:15. Betting—Even money Estelle, 10 to 1 Cousin Jeems.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 10.—At Newmarket to-day the race for the Zetland Plate, for three-year-olds, at one mile, was won by Workington, Larrikin second, and Papyrus third.

WHO SENT THE TWENTY-DOLLAR BILL?

David H. King, who is charged with having sent a letter to Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, inclosing a twenty-dollar bill which, it is presumed, was intended as a bribe, called at Sanitary Headquarters yesterday and denied that he had written the letter or authorized it to be written. He said that he knew nothing whatever about it, and that he did not own the property at 186 Madison-street, to which the epistle had reference.

King is well known to the Health Department officials. The records of the department show that six years ago he was arrested for maintaining a nuisance at 21 Pell-street, and for this he was fined $50 in the Court of Special Sessions. He was again arrested on June 16, 1884, on two charges of violating the Sanitary Code in maintaining a nuisance at 186 and 191 Monroe-street, both of which houses were reported as having defective plumbing and drainage. He was convicted on these charges and fined $250 on each. On May 4, 1886, he was again arrested on charges involving the sanitary condition of 101 Mott-avenue and 1782 to 188 Madison-street. He elected to be tried in the Court of General Sessions and was released on bail. The case has not yet been brought to trial. He was again arrested on June 26 for a nuisance at 186 Madison-street, and Justice Power took bail for his appearance for trial at the Court of General Sessions. The sanitary officials say

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,816. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Now flies the throng from city's heat,
The city's gone, they say—
We're quite content to serve the few
That still in city stay.

IF BUT A TENTH
OF THE PRESENT POPULATION

of this great city can take advantage of this offering we will be fully rewarded for our efforts to give full assortments of Summer specialties far below value.

At Two Cents and Three-quarters,
Figured Lawns—linen finish—colors fast.

At Six Cents and Three-quarters,
Figured Challies—colored grounds—best shades.

At Six Cents and Three-quarters,
Corded, Plaid, and Striped Batistes.

At Eight Cents and Three-quarters,
Best Domestic Ginghams—a thousand styles—light, dark, and medium.

At Nine Cents and Three-quarters,
Boating Cloths—the only complete assortment to be found, including all the pretty gray, tan, and light shades now fashionable.

At 12½.....16.....19 Cents,
the finest Corded and Satin Plaid, Scotch Zephyrs, Ginghams, and Chambrays—plaids, stripes and checks, and vines, in all the popular shades—former prices, 17 cents to 60.

At Nineteen Cents
we will sell
Finest French Sateens—large, small, and medium designs, not excepting those most figures always in demand, but at present very scarce—this reduction takes in the balance of the very finest Sateens that until now were 35.

Gingham Combination Robes. 98 cts.; were $1 50
Scotch Zephyr Robes.....$1 98; were 3·75

SILKS.

Constant efforts to outdo the record of the previous week have resulted in three large purchases, which enables us to make the following

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS:

At Twenty-nine Cents,
A hundred pieces
BLACK CHINA SILKS,
Pure Silk—Real China—Worth 60.
Truly a wonderful bargain.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
Two hundred pieces
COLORED SILK ARMURES,
Soft and lustrous—A wealth of beauty in every yard.
Here are the shades:

White,	Serpent,	Nile,
Cream,	Moss,	Rose,
Canary,	Gold,	Coral,
Beige,	Cardinal,	Pale Blue,
Havana,	Gray,	Sea Foam,
Tehee,	Marine,	Reseda,
Gobelin,	Old Rose,	

Search the city through and see if you can find their equal under 75 cents.

Where else can you find
FIGURED INDIA SILKS
At Thirty-seven Cents?
At this price five hundred pieces——complete assortment of shades and styles——Worth 65 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
Fifty pieces
ALL-WOOL BEACH FLANNELS,
double width——just the thing for inexpensive but durable Mountain, Seaside, Traveling, or Tennis Costumes——regular price 50 cents.

At Thirty-one Cents,
A hundred pieces
ALL-WOOL STRIPE ALBATROSS,
Black and white.....were 50

At Thirty-four Cents,
Twenty pieces
ALL-WOOL CREAM ALBATROSS

BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Children's fast Black Cotton Hose—warranted..17c.
Ladies' fast Black Cotton Hose—warranted.....19c.
Ladies' extra fine fancy Stripes.....24c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests—fancy stitched...11½c.
Ladies' India Gauze Vests; were 31c.....19c.
Wash Poplin and Seersucker Skirts.....49c.
Men's Swiss Lisle Shirts.....were 54c.....29c.
Men's Lawn Tennis Shirts...were $1 25.....69c.
Men's Dress Shirts—extra well made.....49c.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

Extra good Turkish Towels—yard long..... 9 cents
Others—still heavier—1½ yards long.....25 cents

At Six Cents each,
Two thousand Linen Napkins.
Five-eighth size.....formerly 12½c.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
All linen German Table Damasks—extra heavy—usually sold at 50c.

Large Plaid Lawns—cream and white, 9¾c.; were 15
Extra fine Victoria Lawns, 12½c.; were 18
French Swisses—figures and dots, 29c.; were 45

At Eight Cents a yard,
Five hundred remnants of India Linens; were 15c.

LININGS.

Skirt face paddings, 4¾ cts.; were 12½
Large Linings—short lengths, 10 cts.; were 22
Fine Farmer Satins, short lengths, 25 cts.; were 45
Fancy Figured Silesias, 12½ cts.; were 18

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Grand closing out of
PERSIAN TRIMMINGS
that were $3 49 to $10 00——3 to 10 inches wide

LADIES' DRESSES.

Ladies' Sateen Tea Gowns—Fedora front.....$1 98
White Lawn Wrappers—tucked yoke.....98 cents
Calico Wrappers—light and dark.....69 cents
Fancy Cambric Dresses—full drapery.....$1 98
Fancy Gingham Dresses—velvet trim..... 3 98
Fancy Sateen Dresses—velvet trim..... 3 98
Linen Lawn Dresses—embroidery trim..... 5 98
French Challie Directoire Dresses..... 6 98
Blue Flannel Tennis Suits—wide braid trim..... 6 50
Not to be matched underdouble.
White Lawn Dresses—tucked blouse.....$1 75
White Lawn Dresses—French inserting..... 2 25
White Lawn Dresses—all over emb'd basque.. 3 98
White Lawn Dresses—all over embroidered.. 6 98
All positively half value.
Bathing Suits—braid trim.....were $1 49
All-Wool Blue Flannel Bathing Suits.....were 2 50
Jersey Blouses—all wool..... 1 75
Flannel Blouses—all colors..... 1 59
Cream China Silk Blouses..... 2 98
Figured Mohair Connemaras, worth $12..... 4 98

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Children's fancy Organdie Guimpe Dresses—embroidery trim..... 59 cts.; were $1 50
Children's Scotch Gingham with yokes and fancy waists..... 38 cts.; were $2 00
Children's extra fine Scotch Ginghams, plain and combinations, ages 4 to 12..... $1 29; were $3 00
Misses' White Lawn Dresses, two-piece——with sash..... $2 39; were $4 00
Misses' two-piece White embroidery-trimmed Dresses..... $3 98; were $6 00
Children's White and Colored Cross-more Dresses..... $2 98; were $4 50

THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW

AN ENGLISH SCHEME TO EVADE ITS PROVISIONS.

A DECISION THAT WILL GLADDEN THE HEART OF ATTORNEYS WHO DEPEND ON PENSIONERS' FEES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President this afternoon made the following appointments:

Pay Director in the Navy, with relative rank of Captain.—FRANK C. CROSBY.

Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Paducah, Ky.—JOHN W. CONBS of Kentucky.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Ninth District (Buffalo, N. Y.)—ALEXANDER MCMASTER of New-York.

Collectors of Customs.—HENRY H. LYMAN of New-York for the District of Oswego, N. Y.; ROBERT HANCOCK, Jr., of North Carolina, for the District of Pamlico, N. C.; JOHN F. HOBE of Florida, for the District of Key West, Fla.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—FRANK E. ORCUTT of Massachusetts for the Third District of Massachusetts. WILLIAM H. GARRIEL of Ohio for the Eighteenth District of Ohio. JOHN STECKETS of Michigan for the Fourth District of Michigan.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that all immigrants who come to this country under conditions similar to those of the seven English immigrants who recently arrived at New-York per Obdam, are prohibited from landing under the provisions of the alien contract labor law. An investigation of the case in question by the Treasury Department shows that J. W. Wrightson & Co. of London, England, have established an agency for the encouragement of immigration to the United States and that they have agents at Rotterdam and at Seguin, Texas. Persons are induced to emigrate to this country by promises of employment, and are furnished with a circular letter to the Texas agent, whose business it is to procure them work and to care for them until he does. The immigrant is required to sign an agreement to accept the first employment offered him by the Texas agent. Several immigrants holding these certificates have been prevented from landing by the Collector of Customs at New-York, and the British Minister at Washington made formal complaint against his action. He represented to the Treasury Department that there was no contract, either express or implied, in the transaction, and that, therefore, there was no violation of law. The papers were referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and he has given an opinion that the papers which the immigrants are required to sign—in which they agree to accept whatever employment is offered them—is a contract within the meaning of the law, and Secretary Windom to-day acted in accordance with this opinion.

The President will leave Washington for Deer Park to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in a special car of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. He will be accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Windom and the Misses Windom, who have engaged a cottage at the Park for the Summer. The President and Secretary Windom will return to Washington next Tuesday.

The Fish Commission was to-day engaged in fitting out the Summer expeditions for interior investigation under the general charge of Prof. David S. Jordan, President of the Indiana State University. Prof. Jordan and Assistant Davie will spend the Summer in Colorado, investigating the resources and capabilities of the streams of that State with a view to determining the best fish to propagate at the new station to be established this Summer near Leadville on Twin Lake, fed by Rock Creek. In order to preserve this stream for the purposes of the commission, President Harrison has set apart 1,900 acres of ground on both sides from its mouth to its source. Hesius, Woodman, Drew, and Meek will go to Missouri on a similar errand, having in view the establishment of a fish-hatching station at Neosho, in that State, this Summer. Prof. Everman of Depamo University, will assist Messrs. Bollman and Fessler in prosecuting the study of Ozark streams, which has been delayed beyond the usual season by floods.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has reversed a decision of the Pension Office in rejecting the claim of Jasper A. Monroe, late Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, for a pension on account of rheumatism contracted in the service. The claim was rejected by the Pension Office upon the ground that the "alleged rheumatism was not contracted in service and line of duty, and that any disability claimant may have had in service was evidently due to his bad habits." Mr. Bussey, the Assistant Secretary, discusses the evidence in the case, and reverses the action of the Pension Office on the grounds that the claimant was evidently sound man at the date of his entrance to the service; that after a continuous, laborious, and efficient service of months' duration, attending night and day several hundred sick men, claimant was compelled to tender his resignation on account of broken health, nervous prostration, and rhoumatic disease; that inasmuch as he was free from these disabilities at date of enlistment, the inference is irresistible that he contracted them in and by reason of the service, and that claimant has been a continual sufferer from chronic and acute rheumatism ever since he reelgned from the service.

Mr. Bussey says that the point made against claimant, viz., that he occasionally indulged in the use of intoxicants, cannot be accepted as the cause of his alleged disability, inasmuch as it does not appear that such occasional use impaired the efficiency of claimant's service as Surgeon.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Robert D. Layton of Pittsburg and John Milholland to be Immigrant Inspectors under the provisions of the alien contract labor law. Mr. Layton is appointed as a representative of the laboring interests of this country. The Secretary has also appointed John M. Morton, son of the late Hon. O. P. Morton, to be Shipping Commissioner at the port of San Francisco, and Henry Johnson to be Shipping Commissioner for the port of Philadelphia.

The Pension Office recently granted a claim for pension filed by George Hindson, but only allowed the attorney in the case $8 as his fee, notwithstanding he produced an agreement between claimant and himself by which he was to receive $25. The attorney took an appeal to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and in a long opinion on Saturday last to-day the Assistant Secretary overrules the action of the Pension Office and allows the full amount contained in the agreement. He says that the reason assigned by the Pension Office that $8 was considered an equitable amount as fee, taking into consideration the amount of money received on the certificates ($30), may compare well with an appreciative sense of the client's needs, but it has no recognition in any part of the law bearing upon the agreement. This is considered a very important decision, affecting a large number of cases, and it reverses the practice of the Pension Bureau in this respect for some time past.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

Maine.—Joseph W. Sheldon, at Dresden; Charles W. York, Lynchville; Josiah Chase, North Newportland.

Pennsylvania.—Jesse A. Gravee, Delaware Water Gap.

Virginia.—I. P. Baldwin, Manassas.

HIS WEDDING GIFT.

KANSAS CITY, July 11.—A dramatic incident occurred at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. In the parlors of the hotel was being held the reception which was to conclude the festivities attending the marriage of Miss Virginia Riddle to Ethelbert F. Allen. The groom was suddenly summoned by the hall boy to the Sheriff's deputy, who served upon him the papers in a breach of promise suit, in which Laura V. Ashdown asks for $50,000 damages. Mr. Allen listened calmly to the reading of the papers and returned to the reception room to receive the congratulations of his friends. The bride and her friends were in ignorance of the affair, and had not learned of it when the newly-married couple started on their wedding tour later in the evening. Miss Riddle is the daughter of the late Congressman Riddle of Tennessee and Mr. Allen is a prominent young society man.

SEIZED A CARLOAD OF BEER.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 11.—A case that is likely to bring out a lively contest arose yesterday afternoon, when constables seized a carload of beer consigned from Quincy, Ill., to Fremont, Neb. The car was brought by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road and switched off, with the explanation that it was to be sent on to Nebraska over the Northwestern Road. The local constables were suspicions that it was to be unloaded here, and so swore out a warrant and seized the car in the face of the way bill, which showed that it was destined for another State. The officers claim that if the car was intended for Nebraska it would not have been diverted from the main line of the "Q" to come this way.

A BIG OFFER REJECTED.

HAVANA, July 11.—Cienfuegos newspapers state that an American syndicate offered to purchase the port of Cienfuegos for $2,000,000 in gold, but the offer was refused.

A MILLIONAIRE'S PALACE.

THE WADDINGHAM MANSION IN WEST HAVEN SOLD.

NEW-HAVEN, July 11.—It is announced here that Wilson Waddingham, the millionaire ranchman, Western miner, and New-York capitalist, has at last succeeded in disposing of his magnificent private residence in West Haven, and that a Major Barrows, United States Army, of New-York is the purchaser. By the terms of the sale Major Barrows comes into possession of house, land, furniture, and carriages. Major Barrows is a retired army officer, seventy years of age, and has a large family. It is said that he will take immediate possession of the house, which is one of the most remarkable in Connecticut.

The Waddingham mansion is a grand structure. Several years were occupied in erecting it, and over five hundred thousand dollars were expended upon it. Mr. Waddingham was unable, however, to purchase enough property about it to satisfy himself, and it is understood that this mode him dissatisfied with West Haven. It has been reported several times before that the place was sold.

Mr. Waddingham and his family are to Summer in the Adirondacks, and in the Fall they will go West to live. One by one New-Haven's millionaires seem to be deserting the city. But a short time ago one of the sons of the late John Anderson, the wealthy tobacconist of New-York, sold his palatial residence in the heart of the city because, as he claimed, he was taxed too heavily. Mr. Waddingham has been prominent in New-Haven for some time. He was a poor young man and laid the foundation for his immense fortune in Western gold mines. The first impression in looking at his West Haven house from the street would be that it had been transplanted from Italy and had been stranded among country rustics while en route for Fifth-avenue, New-York. Its vastness, elaborate detail, and imposing splendor are really bewildering.

It is an immense pile with a grand portico to the north, under which the carriage road of the grounds sweeps with a majestic curve. All of the rooms are elaborately fitted. The dining room, reception rooms, and parlors are especially fine. A grand stairway runs through the house from top to bottom. At the head of this stairway is a large chamber, where the eye is met by magnificent oil paintings of the seasons, including Summer scenes in Italy and enperb Autumnal scenes in America. The ceiling is handsomely decorated, and in the centre panel is a circle in which are the portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln, and Robert E. Lee.

The billiard room of the house was made especially beautiful. The doors and woodwork were of the finest mahogany and bird'e-eye meple, richly carved. In the floor of this room over 7,000 pieces of various fine woods are inlaid. The chandeliers are of hammered bronze, of costly and elaborate workmanship, done by the finest of European artists. The paintings in this room have always been the talk of the town. There are twelve of them on the walls between the windows, representing "The Landing of the Norsemen" in the year 1009 A. D.; "Meeting of the Norsemen and Weishmen," A. D. 1200; "Pocahontas and Captain John Smith," "De Soto," "Meeting of Fletcher and Wadsworth," "Golfe, the Regicide," "Spluing the Tea in Boston Harbor," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Surrender of Cornwallis," "Storming of Fort Sumter," "Emancipation Proclamation," and "Surrender of General Lee."

Over the windows are eight large paintings, 5 by 8 feet, representing Indians in peace and in war, and also an early settlement and a scene of a modern home. A centrepiece in the ceiling represents implements of Indian and civilized warfare, and also implements of agrioniture. In each window figures were displayed to show the different games of Indians, and over the door in the front window was placed a perfect likeness of Washington in the stained glass. The tiles under the windows illustrated Sir Walter Scott's works, "Mother Goose," and the signs of the zodiac.

The house has not recently been completed. Not long ago Mr. Waddington had his supervising architect there, James Soott, arrested for embezzling from him. It was said that Scott had received bills from merchants for more, than regular prices for articles purchased, and, after paying the bills, divided the balance with them. This may have helped to disgust the rich man with New-Haven.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

ALBANY, July 11.—The State Board of Charities held its quarterly meeting here to-day. Representatives from this State to the next meeting of the national conference of Charity Commissioners at San Francisco, Cal., and representatives to attend the next annual meeting of the State Superintendents of Poor at Plattsburg, N. Y., were appointed.

Commissioner Lowell submitted a valuable paper relating to the care of dependent children in New-York City. He accompanied the paper with suggestions for preventing the abnormal increase in the number of that class.

At Commissioner Van Antwerp's suggestion, to obtain definite information, a circular letter was ordered to be issued asking the institutions of the State receiving public aid for the support of dependent children to report how many inmates thereof have parents, guardians, or relatives who are able to pay for their maintenance. The circular will also ask for information as to what efforts are being made by the officers of such institutions or other public officials to collect payment for their maintenance in such cases.

Reports and memoranda of inspections and of special investigations were submitted and approved and ordered embodied in the annual report.

AN INSANE MAN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 11.—L. Millar, a patient in the State Insane asylum in this city, committed suicide this evening. By some unknown means he got possession of a key which opened an outside door, and escaped. This occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A number of attendants searched for him through the night and to-day, but unsuccessfully.

About 6:20 o'clock this evening he suddenly appeared near the track of the Ontario and Western Railroad on the outskirts of this city, and as a passenger train under high speed was approaching, he threw himself in front of the locomotive and was instantly killed, the train running over him and badly mangling his remains.

He came to the asylum from Phœnixville, N. Y., where his mother and other relatives reside. He was afflicted with alcoholic mania, but had nearly recovered and was about to return home. It is thought that since his escape he got hold of liquor and was in a crazed condition from its effects when he took his own life.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Col. William P. Zollinger, formerly commander of the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., shot himself fatally at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home in this city.

He served in the Confederate Army during the war and achieved a reputation for distinguished gallantry. He commanded the Fifth Regiment during the great railroad riots in 1877, and his resolute bravery and good judgment on that occasion gained him great credit. He retired from the regiment several years ago, but recently accepted command of Company E.

The Coroner issued a certificate of accidental death. Col. Zollinger intended going shooting to-morrow, and left the dinner table remarking that he intended to clean his shotgun. Lying beside the gun was the ramrod and rag, showing that he had been thus engaged. The charge entered the stomach, which also looks as though the shooting was accidental.

MRS. TYLER'S FUNERAL.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—The funeral of Mrs. John Tyler, whose death occurred here at the Exchange Hotel yesterday evening, will take place from St. Peter's Cathedral to-morrow morning, beginning at 11 o'clock. The remains of the distinguished lady will be buried in Hollywood Cemetery between the graves of her husband and daughter. The spot is one of the most picturesque in that beautiful city of the dead. It overlooks the James River and is very close to the graves of President Monroe and Commodore Moore of the Confederate Navy.

SECRETARY PROCTOR IMPROVING.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 11.—Secretary Proctor has been suffering from a Summer complaint, which weakened him considerably, but it is not at all serious, and he is able to be at the Vermont Marble Company's office a short time daily. He is improving rapidly, and it is expected he will be all right soon.

SILVER ORE IN THIS STATE.

TROY, July 11.—John D. Nutting, while prospecting for garnet in the mountains near the County House in Warren County, discovered ore which he believes to be rich in silver. He also found in the same locality Opals, Rubies of

A BREAK IN JULY WHEAT.

AND ALL FEARS OF A CORNER IN THAT OPTION HAVE VANISHED.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Fears of a corner in July wheat have pretty nearly vanished. At the opening of business that option started at 2½ cents premium over December. At the close it was ⅜ cent discount. At the start there was a host of traders, large and small, who believed that Hutchinson was liable to engineer a squeeze in July wheat similar to the one run by him last September. At the close it was a foot race between the July "longs" as to which would sell out first. The arrival of twenty-eight cars of new Winter wheat in this market did the whole business, and demonstrated that anybody who attempted to corner July wheat was very liable to be swamped, especially if the weather should continue fine.

The "sailers" who had bought a little July in the anticipation of a corner recognized the handwriting on the wall and proceeded to sell out. When the selling once began the trade was astonished at the quantity of July wheat which was being held for the expected corner. The little fellows among the local speculators who were "long" fared badly, but the outsiders fared worse. A line of "long" July wheat aggregating 600,000 bushels came to light in the hands of a prominent Minneapolis operator, but there was no indication that it was sold to-day.

The foreigners, who always get caught in a manipulated market, are believed to be still loaded to the guards with July. With the break in July wheat came a slump in the other futures. July broke 5 cents and the other options about 2 cents.

While this shrinkage in values was going on the wheat pit was a lively spot. All the speculative hard hitters were there in force. "Billy" Linn, Cudahy, Mitchell, "Englian" George Smith, and a host of others were hammering away. That Jones firm were deinging the market with wheat, and George Baldwin, who usually makes a pyrotechnic display whenever the market needs raiding, was also on hand.

Hutchinson was the only really large buyer of December, but he was a seller of July. July wheat went down from 83½ cents to 78½ cents, September from 79⅜ cents to 77⅛ cents, and December from 81⅛ cents to 78⅞ cents. In each case the closing price was the lowest of the session.

A significant feature of the day was that Counselman engaged 150 cars of new wheat at Indianapolis at 83 cents, and sold July against it at the opening of the market at 83½ cents.

THE COMPANY CENSURED.

THE INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS OF THE LITTLE SILVER ACCIDENT.

RED BANK, N. J., July 11.—The inquest into the death of Mrs. Rachel Ward, Joseph A. Keeting, her son-in-law; Mr. Keeting's three-year-old daughter, Elsie, and Catherine Lawlor, the nurse, who were killed at Little Silver on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad last Friday, was held at the Globe Hotel to-day. Edmund Wilson assisted Coroner Smith in conducting the examination and also acted as clerk.

The first witness sworn was Dr. Walter S. Whitmore of Red Bank, who described the injuries received by the victims. G. Schanck Conover, W. Tabor Parker, and Charles E. Williams, who live in close proximity to the crossing where the accident occurred, swore that, in their judgment, the crossing was a very dangerous one. Mr. Parker said that the view of the track, both north and south, was obstructed.

George Clickner, the engineer of the express that struck the carriage containing the four persons, testified that he did not see the horse until the animal stepped in front of the locomotive. John Harrington, the fireman, said that when he first saw the party the horse was five feet from the track. As the engine approached it seemed to him as if the driver was whipping the horse and urging it over the track. When the engine reached the crossing the horse was on the track in front of it.

John F. Provost, the engineer on the 4:38 way train, which was bound north, and which passed the party just before the accident, said he put the express as he came up, and in other ways endeavored to inform the occupants of the wagon of the approaching train.

The jury found that the driving party had no warning of the approach of the express, as it was hidden from their view by the north-bound train, and censured the railroad company for not having a flagman at the crossing.

THE REGENTS ADJOURN.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Regents' Convocation assembled in its seventh and last session to-day. Chancellor Pierson appointed the following Executive Committee for the ensuing year: President Taylor of Vassar College, Prof. Forbes of the Rochester University, Prof. Fagan of Manhattan College, New-York City; Prof. Bristol of Cornell University, Principal Farr of Glens Falls Academy, Principal Allen of Rochester Free Academy, Principal Lovell of Elmira Free Academy, and Prof. Stowell of the Cortland Normal School.

A resolution of Prof. O. D. Robinson of Albany, providing for a committee of three to consult with the Association of Associated Principals of the State with a view of having them hold their annual meeting the same time and place as that of the convocation, was adopted.

QUESTIONS OF TRADE AND TARIFF.

MONTREAL, July 11.—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has been appointed Canadian Commissioner to Australia for the purpose of promoting commercial relations with that colony, and left to-day for England in pursuance of his mission.

Mr. Abbott, while in England, will communicate with the British Government and the representatives in London of the Australasian colonies. He will arrive in Australia in the Autumn, in time to attend the intercolonial conference on the subject of trade relations between the members of the Australasian group and other parts of the empire.

Mr. Abbott's commission authorizes him to deal with questions of trade and tariff, as well as with direct steamship communication with Canada and cable connection.

SETTLED WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The Board of Honor in the difficulty pending between G. Gunby Jordan, President of the Georgia Midland Road, and Mr. Ben T. Hatcher, a large stockholder, met again yesterday afternoon in Columbus, Ga., and succeeded in bringing about a settlement between the two principals. When the board adjourned Tuesday night there was a feeling that no settlement could be reached, but yesterday's meeting dispelled that fear. Hatcher had spoken harshly of Jordan's business transactions and the latter demanded a retraction or visit to a place outside the State, which meant a duel. Hatcher insisted that as he was deaf and could not hear commands he would select ten-inch bowie knives and a narrow ring in which to fight. At this stage several prominent citizens interfered, with the result of an amicable settlement.

NEWTOWN'S SILVER MINES.

NEW-HAVEN, July 11.—A company with a capital of $50,000 has been formed for the purpose of working the newly-discovered silver and gold mine at Sandy Hook in Newtown. It is chiefly composed of Meridan capitalists. Specimens of the ore have been brought to this city and are awaiting the decision of mineralogists as to the value of the ore. The people of Newtown, though slow at first to believe that anything of value could come out of her rocks, are now beginning to think that there is something not unlike a layer of gold under the place.

A claim has been made upon the mining land by parties representing Mrs. Samuel Tilson and Mr. Charles Rubbell of Miobigan. The present holders of the land are, however, pushing the work ahead and ignoring this claim.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

READING, Penn., July 11.—During last night's terrific thunderstorm lightning struck a small cottage near Manor Station, Chester County, occupied by a colored family, and killed Thomas Williams, aged thirteen. At Temple, this county, the residence of Augustus Keeling was struck and the house and contents entirely consumed. Mrs. George Haden, a visitor, had her hand paralyzed.

CLARK UNIVERSITY'S PROGRESS.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11.—Preparations are going on steadily for the opening of Clark University. Prof. Albert Michelson, who is to lecture on "Light" before the Lowell Institute in Boston next Winter, is in town developing plans for the physical laboratory. Dr. Owen Bolyn of

THE BIG BRUTE ARRESTED

BUT RELEASED ON HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

A SHERIFF'S POSSE IN HOT PURSUIT OF KILRAIN—REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF BOTH HIM AND SULLIVAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 11.—John L. Sullivan gave an impromptu exhibition in Nashville to-day. Gov. Lowry of Mississippi telegraphed Chief of Police Clack thus: "Arrest John L. Sullivan and his fighting party and deliver to Sheriff here and I will pay you $1,000; charge, crime of prize fighting."

A large number of people were congregated at the Union Station this morning awaiting the arrival at 10:33 of the cannon-ball train containing the fighter and his party. As soon as the train stopped it was boarded by Chief of Police Clack, Chief of Detectives R. M. Porter, Detectives Turner and Sidelhottom, Capt. Burk, and Officers Sande and Bolton. Chief Clack, dressed in citizen's clothes, went up to one of the men and asked him where Sullivan was. The man replied that he was asleep and could not be disturbed. The Chief told him who he was, and that he must see him. The Chief, followed by several of his men, then went forward to the stateroom in the front end, where he found Sullivan, his trainer, Muldoon, and Charles Johns on, his backer. Muldoon and Johnson were sitting up, while Sullivan occupied a berth that extended the length of the stateroom, and was apparently asleep. Chief Clack said:

"Gentlemen, I'm eorry to disturb you, but I am Chief of Police for Nashville, and you must go with me."

Johnson became spokesman, Muldoon remaining quiet. He inquired for what they were wanted. Clack said: "I intend to arrest you."

"On what charge?" exclaimed Johnson.

"I have authority for the arrest of your party, and you must go with me," answered the Chief.

"I will not go without a warrant. You must show your authority. I am a citizen of New-York, a taxpayer, and I stand on my rights as an American citizen."

The Chief insisted that he must go and that it would be better to avoid trouble.

"You don't know who I am nor anything I have done. I am on my way to New-York on business."

By this time the car had filled with people. The police attempted ineffectually to remove them. The object of the prize-fighting party evidently was to palaver until the train pulled out. The Chief told one of his men to go forward and hold the train. The officer returned in a few minutes and said that the train could not be held, as it was a United States mail train. The Chief then told him to uncouple the sleeping car.

The foregoing conversation had passed while Sullivan was still lying at full length, either asleep or pretending to be. The Chief told his friends that they must make room. They declined to do it, and the Chief himself shook him slightly. Sullivan raised himself up drowsily and looked as if he was wondering what all the row was about. The Chief informed him of his business, and asked him to go with him. He said he would not go. The Chief said that he must go, and made a move to arrest him. "Well, what are we going to do about it?" said Sullivan, addressing Muldoon. The latter replied: "Of course, we won't be arrested unless they show us a warrant."

"Then, I won't go," said Sullivan angrily. "You can't arrest me; my name is not Sullivan." He got up from the berth and took a seat with Johnson.

Finding that Sullivan would not go, the officers took hold of him. He arose and called on his friends for help. Muldoon stepped up, but told him that he was dealing with the Chief of Police and advised him not to hit the officers. "No, I will not hit anybody, but I be —— if I will go," exclaimed Sullivan. Chief Clack caught him in the collar. Several other officers crowded into the room, and a desperate struggle ensued. Some of the officers had their pistols drawn and it looked as though a general pistol as well as pugilistic fight was about to begin. Three or four men caught Sullivan, his friends offering him no assistance and no resistance to the officers. Sullivan gave an exhibition of his strength. He jerked and pulled and tried to push the officers off. "Give me a show, I won't hurt you, but I won't go with you," he exclaimed. The officers held him. One of them slipped the nippers on one of his wrists and then on the other. Seeing that he was at this disadvantage, Sullivan gave in.

He was pushed out of the car as fast as the officers could make him move. Johnson was also handcuffed and with the exception of Muldoon was not arrested, but went on with Mike Cleary and other friends of Sullivan. The officers forced their way through the crowd and placed their prisoners in carriages and drove to the police station.

Lawyers were at once engaged and a writ of habeas corpus applied for. It took Judge McAlister of the Circuit Court made his appearance and proceedings were begun. Sullivan and Johnson, or Lynch, as he gave his name, appeared with their lawyers, W. H. Washington, Gen. G. Brieg, A. J. Caldwell, and Thomas L. Dodd. Sullivan was surly, but sat quietly, never moving except to open several telegrams from his friends in New-York and elsewhere offering aid. The city officers and the State of Mississippi were represented by Col. A. E. Colyar, Judge Abram Demoss, and City Attorney Heyden.

Defendant's petition for writ of habeas corpus was read, stating that he had been arrested upon no process known to law, and held without any charge against him and without shadow of legal authority. He declared that he had committed no offense against the laws of Tennessee, and was not subject to legal restraint. He had committed no felony in this or any other State. The answer to this petition recited that Chief of Police Clack had positive information that Sullivan did commit a crime in the State of Mississippi, and that he believed this crime was a penitentiary offense by the laws of Mississippi.

Counsel discussed at length, and finally Judge McAlister rendered his decision. He was very emphatic in his opinion that to hold Sullivan longer would be a most arbitrary act on the part of the court; that officers had arrested him without warrant or authority of law; that misdemeanors were not extraditable by the rulings of Tennessee courts, and by precedents of Gov. Taylor. He therefore ordered Sullivan released.

Sullivan left at 8 o'clock to-night for the East.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 11.—Kilrain and his party unexpectedly appeared at Columbus, Ind., late this afternoon. They came from St. Louis to Seymour over the Ohio and Mississippi Road. At Seymour the news reached the party of Sullivan's arrest. The announcement came unexpectedly and disturbed Kilrain, who evidently feared that his arrest would soon follow. A conference was held, resulting in their resolving to leave the Ohio and Mississippi train and come to Columbus, and if possible reach Indianapolis by another road. Once there they expressed the feeling that they would be taken care of by friends. They entered a hack and were driven to the Bisecll Hotel, where Mitchell registered for all. He attempted to fool the people by giving fictitious names.

The party ordered supper, but before it could be prepared Murphy had slipped out unperceived and ordered carriages at a neighboring livery stable. In about two hours from the time of their arrival a carriage drove up to the rear door of the hotel and the party were hurried into it and driven off at a high rate of speed, passing out of the city and north into Kentucky. It is presumed that they were bound for either Shelbyville or Edinburg, the former being about thirty miles distant and the latter twelve miles. Kilrain and Mitchell left many friends in Shelbyville and it is thought it is their intention to reach that place, where they will take the Big Four train to Cincinnati. To-night William Smith, Sheriff of this county, telegraphed Gov. Lowry of Mississippi, asking if he desired the arrest of the party. The following reply was received:

JACKSON, Miss., July 11.—I will pay $500 reward for the arrest of Kilrain and his party, Charles Mitchell and Pony Moore, delivered to the Sheriff here. Answer if accepted.

ROBERT LOWRY.

The Sheriff has organized a posse and gone on the trail of the pugilists. They are about one hour behind in the start, but it is thought they will overtake them. The Sheriff and his men are well prepared for a desperate resistance.

JACKSON, Miss., July 11.—After the arrest of John L. Sullivan and party at Nashville to-day, it was thought by Gov. Lowry they could be held until requisition papers and officers reached there. This hope vanished, however, when a telegram from Gov. Taylor was received this evening saying that Sullivan had been released on habeas corpus. Gov. Lowry then telegraphed to points beyond Nashville to arrest Sullivan and party, but no response has yet been received.

The Kilrain party are also being pursued, with chance of capture. If the arrests are effected they will be returned to Jackson for trial under the law of 1882. Gov. Lowry intends to prosecute all persons party to the offense, but gives no names at present, though it is believed the referee of the fight and officers of the Queen and Crescent are among them. The latter afforded accommodation to Kilrain from the Tennessee border and were

for twelve months or both for prize fighting. A party causing death is guilty of murder. If mayhem is committed the penalties are provided. Aiders and abettors are subject to a fine of not less than $1,000 or imprisonment for six months or both.

GRACE CHURCH DEDICATED.

GEN. FISK TELLS A STORY OF HIS MEETING WITH A RACING MAN.

RED BANK, N. J., July 11.—The new Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Red Bank was formally opened this afternoon. There was a large attendance, the church being crowded. The chancel rail and other convenient places were handsomely decorated with flowers, and the music was furnished by an orchestra of four pieces. Appropriate hymns were sung during the service by a special choir.

On the platform were Chaplain C. C. McCabe, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the Rev. James Moore, Presiding Elder of the New-Brunswick District; the Rev. J. F. Heilenman of Camden, a former pastor of the church; the Rev. Dr. Chadwick of New-York, the Rev. Mr. Esterbrook, pastor of the Oceanic Methodist Church, and the Rev. J. K. Manning, pastor of the Red Bank Baptist Church. The Rev. W. A. Allen, pastor of Grace Church, was unable to be present on account of sickness. He is now under physician's treatment at Ocean Grove. The Rev. Charles E. Hill, who lives at Red Bank and preaches in the Eatontown Methodist Church, and who is one of the oldest ministers in the New-Brunswick district, sat with the congregation.

The opening sermon was preached by Chaplain McCabe, his text being, "And when they opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh." After his address he asked for money to go toward the indebtedness of the church. He read a statement which showed that the cost of the new church property was $18,227. The sum of $7,170 had been contributed, and the old church property was valued at $3,000. This left a balance of $8,000 to be paid. In an hour's time $2,000, in sums ranging from $5 to $250, had been subscribed.

Gen. Fisk made a few remarks in his usual humorous manner. He narrated an incident occurring in his ride to-day from New-York to Red Bank. This side of Jersey City a stranger, who was on his way to the Monmouth Park races, and who did not know the General, asked him if he was going down to Monmouth. Gen. Fisk replied that he was, meaning Monmouth County. The stranger, who had just begun to make up his book, asked the General what horse he was going to back, and Gen. Fisk told him he was going to put his money on Grace of Red Bank. The racegoer was anxious to know what kind of a horse Grace was, and the General answered that she was nine years old, a thoroughbred, and a tremendous runner. Just before Gen. Fisk left the train at Red

TIMBER FOR NEW STATES

IT IS SLOW WORK SHAPING CONSTITUTIONS.

MONTANA AND THE CHINESE—NORTH DAKOTA'S COMMITTEES—SOUTH DAKOTA'S EIGHTH DAY.

HELENA, Montana, July 11.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day a Committee on Irrigation, to consist of eleven members, was ordered appointed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Chotean providing that "there shall be no new counties established unless the assessed valuation within the limits or boundaries described for the proposed county shall be $3,000,000 or more. No territory shall be taken from any county which would leave the said county with less than $4,000,000 assessed property."

Mr. Eaton introduced a compulsory education resolution, also a resolution providing that no child under fourteen years of age shall by any corporation or person be employed in either mines or manufactories in this State.

By Burns and Clarke, "That the subject of irrigation is of paramount interest to the State of Montana; one which deserves the serious consideration of this convention, as on it depends in great measure the future prosperity of the agricultural interests of this State. In view of this fact the following article should obtain place in this Constitution. The Legislature shall provide for the construction and maintenance of a system of irrigation by canals and ditches in this State; said canals and ditches to belong forever to the State and remain forever under its control."

By Rickard of Silver Bow: "That the Legislative Assembly shall have no power to make an appropriation for any purpose whatever for a longer period than two years."

The following strong anti-Chinese resolution was introduced by Joy of Park: "No corporation now existing or hereafter formed under the laws of the State shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to enforce this provision. No Chinese shall be employed on any State, county, municipal or other public work within this State except as a punishment for crime. The Legislature shall discourage by all means within its power the immigration to this State of all foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States. All contracts for Chinese coolie labor to be performed in the State shall be void. All companies or corporations of such labor shall be punished by such fines and penalties as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall confer the necessary power to incorporated cities and towns of the State for the removal of Chinese without limits of such cities and towns, or for their location within prescribed portions of those limits."

The following, offered by Mazinnis, Lewis, and Clarke, was referred to the Committee on Irrigation to be included in the memorial to be drafted and sent to the Congress of the United States:

Whereas, The Government of the United States has enormously granted to new States all swamp lands within their boundaries; and

Whereas, The quantity of such land in the State of Montana would be very limited and of little value, and the Government should deal as liberally with this State as with any of the preceding; be it

Resolved, That in lieu of swamp lands the Government should grant the State of Montana all arid lands within its boundaries, on such conditions as may provide that the sale of such lands shall be devoted to the purposes of constructing and maintaining reservoirs, agencies, ditches, and other modes of reclaiming the same by irrigation, and making them productive of value.

The convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon. Many members will visit their homes while a portion will remain and attend committee work.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 11.—The eighth day session of the South Dakota Constitutional Convention was marked by another spirited debate. It had been proposed to memorialize the President to suspend mineral entries upon school lands near large cities in agricultural districts until the State is organized and can act upon them. It was feared in case such entries are attempted to obtain such land fraudulently. Strong opposition was offered on the ground that the ordinary operation of the law is sufficient to prevent such fraud, and that to ask the President to suspend an entire class of entries was equivalent to petitioning to do that which is unlawful, resulted in so much criticism of ex-Commissioner Sparks. It was further opposed on the ground that even if parties obtained possession of school lands under cover of mineral land laws and such lands should prove to contain mineral the title thereof could ultimately revert to the public and therefore no loss be sustained. Despite these considerations, however, the memorial was adopted by a vote of 32 to 28.

All opposition to the reference of every part of the Constitution of 1885 to appropriate committees was withdrawn notwithstanding the strong objections of day previous. There is no intention of going outside the strict limitations of the enabling act. It was generally expected that this matter would result in a protracted debate. An examination of the enrolled copy of the old Constitution shows a large number of errors in construction and punctuation. These will be corrected, and the document has been referred to a committee for that purpose.

A petition was received from the Methodist Ministerial Association of Southeastern Dakota, asking the convention to provide safeguards for honest elections in the Constitution, and also that a vote of State offices and temporary location of the State Capitol be taken at a different time than that of the Constitution, where every effort will be made to guarantee an honest election. It is not likely more than one will be ordered.

The work of the convention shows that while a large majority of the members are new and without reputation in public affairs, the readiness and ability of a considerable portion makes the body average very high. The proceedings are characterized by a tone which is certainly very creditable to the convention and the Commonwealth.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 11.—The Omnibus bill made no regular provision for a stenographer, but on the understanding that such an expense would, in all probability, be allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, by reason of that verbatim reports of all debates will aid in the interpretation of the Constitution by the courts, Mr. R. M. Tottle of Mandan will officiate in that capacity during the session of the Constitutional Convention.

West Superior, Wis., formally invited the convention as a body to attend the National Waterways Convention, to be held in that city Aug. 6, and the invitation was referred to a special committee of five.

The standing committees of the convention were then announced by the President. There are twenty-three committees, of which the Democrats receive the Chairmanship of three—that on Judicial Department being under Judge Edgar Allen of Hamarck, E. Appleton of Crystal being Chairman of the Committee on County and Township Organization, while W. E. Purcell of Wahpeton will preside over that committee which has "miscellaneous" matters for its consideration. The Republican Committee Chairmen are as follows: Printing, Edgar Allen of Bismarck; Revision and Publication, J. F. Selby of Hillsborough; Accounts and Expenses, O. G. Meacham of Carrington; Preamble and Bill of Rights, R. N. Stevens of Lisbon; Legislative Department, E. C. Williams of Bismarck; Executive Department, W. H. Rowe of Mandaro; Elective Franchise, A. S. Parsons of Mandan; Education, J. D. McKenzie of Milner; Public Institutions and Buildings, H. F. Miller of Fargo; Public Debt and Public Works, E. D. Wallace of Hope; Militia, P. McGaugh of Langdon; Apportionment, O. Wellington of Jamestown; Revenue and Taxation, J. L. Colton of Burlington; Municipal Corporations, R. Bennett of Grand Forks; Corporations other than municipal, W. N. Johnson, of Larimore; Schedule, W. B. Lauder of Appleton; School and Public Lands, F. M. Clark of Newrockford; Temperance, A. P. Hugen of Reynolds; Revision and Adjustment, David Bartlet of Cooperstown; Impeachment and Removal from Office, Ezra Turner of Bottineau.

Of the committees on municipal matters relating to corporations other than municipal in the above Mr. Johnson is Chairman, and it is worthy of notice that he is classed as prominent among the so-called anti-railroad people. He promised perfect justice to all corporations.

The Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, A. P. Hugen, is pronounced in favor of constitutional prohibition, and his committee is also of the same views on that subject. It is probable that this question will be submitted to a vote of the people in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, to be voted upon at the same time as the new Constitution.

By request of the convention Gov. Mellette delivered an address, in the course of which he emphatically denounced the frauds on the ballot in modern times and urged the closest attention to keeping the ballot pure, and that no man who buys as he who sells a vote should be made to suffer to the fullest extent. He indorsed the secret ballot, and the hearty applause from all the delegates gave good indications of the feeling in that connection. The Governor looked for much good work by the convention, and, although his own home was in the new State of South Dakota, he was with the other sister in the spirit of progress, and expected that the two Dakotas would work together for the good of both, at home as well as at the national capital.

Mr. Purcell called attention to the reported inaccuracy of the boundary line between North and South Dakota and moved that the joint commission of the two States be authorized to effect a temporary agreement regarding that line. The motion was made a special order for to-morrow.

The Rev. E. C. Wiley of the National Reform parties are anticipating a lively campaign. This afternoon Gen. Harrison Allen, the Chairman of the Republican Committee for North Dakota, received a telegram from the Hon. W. E. Chandler at Washington, urging the importance of making a certainty more certain in the fight for Republican supremacy in the new State by pitching the fight all along the line. As suggested in the dispatch of yesterday, the political situation at present in North Dakota is evincing more features of interest for delegates even than more pressing constitutional matters.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 11.—The principal business this afternoon was the debate in Committee of the Whole of the report of the Legislative Committee fixing the number to constitute the State Legislature. The committee recommended that the Senate be half the size of the House; the House to be not less than 64 nor more than 100 members. Numerous amendments were offered, all favoring an increased to 150 for the lower house, and changing the Senate from one-half to one-third.

In the course of the debate it developed that the Democrats nearly all favor a provision for minority representation. The reason universally given for desiring a large body was that it cannot be easily corrupted by corporations. The Committee of the Whole finally arose without action.

The report of the Committee on Preamble and Bill Rights recited that all men have an equal right to live, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; all power is in the people; all Governments founded on their free will; declares the State inseparably a part of the Union; the Federal Constitution the supreme law of the land; confirms religious liberty; forbids voting money to sectarian purposes; guarantees free speech, freedom of the press; right to petition for trial by jury; makes the military subordinate to the civil authority; forbids imprisonment for debt, slavery or granting special privileges to any one; declares that the location of capital and county seats must be by election of the people; guarantees habeas corpus, defines treason, and provides there shall be no taxation without the will of the people.

A number of propositions were introduced, all aimed at corporations; several for the organization of a railroad commission, others restricting or forbidding grants or subsidies.

It is generally conceded that legislation in regard to corporations, trusts, &c., will be very strong and positive.

A number of resolutions were introduced favoring the taxation of unoccupied land held for speculation at the same figures as adjoining cultivated land; also favoring taxation of all property but graveyards and charitable institutions; also forbidding the granting of any money to sectarian schools.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE CLARK.

George Clark of Hyde Hall, Cooperstown, N. Y., who at one time owned more than sixty thousand acres of land in the central part of this State, died at Richfield Springs on Monday of internal cancer in his sixty-eighth year. He was the fourth of his name to possess the magnificent property granted to Lieut. Gov. Clark of the province of New-York by Queen Anne in 1740, and he would have been a very wealthy man but for his mania for buying and holding land. What with paying interest on mortgages and fighting his creditors in every court, Mr. Clark's affairs became hopelessly involved, and two years ago he was forced to make an assignment to George Barnard of Rome, N. Y. It was said to be the largest assignment of general property ever made in this State, and it will be at least two years before his son can hope to have the estate settled up and receive his comparatively small inheritance.

Mr. Clark was born at Hyde Hall in June, 1822, and was educated at Flushing, N. Y. He was a man of fine intellect, commanding physique, and a charming conversationalist. He had a hobby of wearing the dingiest outer garments that he could find. He wore for two years, it is said, a suit made of an old shawl belonging to his wife, and clung to the same high white hat for nearly six years. He was, however, particular about his linen, and wore only the finest quality made. He spent much of his time at the Astor House in this city, where the long linen duster he generally wore was a familiar sight. He allowed the fine old manor house at Hyde Hall, once so martial despite not one time stored grain and housed cattle there, but his son, George Hyde Clerk, who married Miss Mary Carter, a Cooperstown heiress, a few years ago, lately renovated one wing of the hall and now lives there. Mr. Clark leaves besides this son a widow, who was Miss Maria Gregory, daughter of ex-Mayor Gregory of Jersey City, and three married daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Phillips, is a well-known English actress.

The funeral was at Hyde Hall yesterday and the interment was in Christ Church Cemetery at Cooperstown, near the grave of James Fenimore Cooper, to whom Mr. Clark was related by marriage.

AUSTIN WHITE THOMPSON.

Dr. Austin White Thompson, for some time Assistant Superintendent of the Northampton (Mass.) Asylum for the Insane, and for fifteen years proprietor of the Shady Lawn Retreat, died last evening of consumption. He was a specialist on gynæcology and mental diseases of recognized authority, and frequently testified in courts as an expert. He was born at Pelham, May 22, 1834, and was adopted by his uncle, Dr. Daniel Thompson of Northampton. Fitting for college under the Rev. Enfus Ellis, he was graduated at Harvard in 1854 with salutatory honors.

After special study at various hospitals he was appointed Assistant Superintendent at the hospital by Dr. Earle. He was forced to retire on account of poor health at the end of two years. In 1874 he started the Shady Lawn Retreat where many patients have been successfully treated for opium and nervous diseases.

Dr. Thompson was a man of literary tastes and a poetical turn of mind. He was a skilful surgeon, and won national distinction by successfully performing Battey's operation. He leaves a widow and daughter.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John Templeton, F. R. G. S., died at Romford, England, on July 7 last. Mr. Templeton was known among Baptists the world over. He was born in Glasgow in 1825 and at an early age moved to London. Showing great artistic ability he spent seven years studying steel engraving, which he gave up on account of the failure of his business life was devoted to the manufacture of paper. Mr. Templeton was an orator of no mean ability. For a great many years he was Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. In 1851 Mr. Templeton made extensive researches into the geographical history of the far East. The information thus acquired he utilized during extensive lecture tour of Great Britain, designed to awaken interest in foreign missions. At the conclusion of this tour he was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Templeton was the first committeeman appointed by the Libration Society, organized about thirty-five years ago to separate Church and State.

The Hon. Edmund Rice died at his home in White Bear, Minn., yesterday, aged seventy years. He served in the Fiftieth Congress as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election last year. He was a native of Vermont, but went to Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1833, where he studied law and became Register and Master in Chancery. He served in the Mexican war and in 1849 went to St. Paul and practiced law for seven years, when he was elected Speaker of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company. He was also President of the St. Paul and Pacific and St. Paul and Chicago Railroads. He was a member of the Minnesota Legislature for several terms and twice Mayor of St. Paul.

Mrs. Mary Stockton Howell, wife of Rear Admiral J. C. Howell of the United States Navy, died at Geneva, Switzerland, Wednesday.

CARNEGIE'S NEW MEN DRIVEN OFF.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—A party of thirty-one non-union men left this city this morning for Homestead to work in the Carnegie steel blast at that place. When the train arrived at Homestead it was surrounded by a crowd of strikers which frightened the new men so badly that only three succeeded in getting inside the mill. The others ran away, closely followed by the strikers crying "Scab!" but no stones were thrown or blows struck and no one was injured.

The aspect of affairs is serious, and trouble is looked for within the next few days. President Weihe and Secretary Martin of the Amalgamated Association have established a headquarters at the scene and will do all in their power to prevent disorder. The Sheriff has directed the men to keep away from the company's property under penalty of arrest.

The company is preparations to start the plant and will resume operations as soon as enough men have been secured.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

CHAMBERLAIN, South Dakota, July 11.—The commission left Crow Creek this afternoon. One hundred and twenty-seven had signed up to the time of leaving. Many others desired to sign upon conditions which the Commissioners were unable to agree to. The lists were left with the agents, by whom signatures will be received. There seems to be a well-founded expectation that the requisite three-fourths vote will eventually be reached. To-morrow the commission leaves for the Cheyenne Agency, where it should arrive on Sunday.

The Chippewa Commission was successful at Red Lake, and the Indians cede the greater portion of their reservation.

HIS TRIP LIKELY TO BE DELAYED.

Christian Balteman, who lives at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street, New-York, was arrested in Hoboken last night for being drunk and disorderly. When he was searched $3,126 was found in his possession. Chief of

UPROAR IN THE CHAMBER

ANOTHER SCENE CREATED BY BOULANGISTS.

M. LAGUERRE TAKES POSSESSION OF THE TRIBUNE AND HOLDS IT IN SPITE OF THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, July 11.—The Chamber of Deputies today was again the scene of great disorder. M. le Herissé assailed the Government, accusing it of violating the law by the recent arrests of Boulangists at Angoulême.

M. Laguerre stigmatized the affair as a trap laid for himself and friends. The High Court, he said, was a parody on justice.

The President of the Chamber called M. Laguerre to order. The speaker, however, proceeded, using abusive language against M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior. The President then proposed that the House refuse the speaker a further hearing. The proposal was approved and M. Lagnerre was ordered to resume his seat. He disolined, however, to leave the tribune. An uproar arose and the President left the chamber while the public galleries were cleared.

The sitting was resumed after an hour's adjournment. M. Laguerre still occupied the tribune. The President thereupon censured M. Laguerre and exculded him temporarily from the Chamber. The sitting was closed at 5:15 P. M. M. Lagnerre defiantly remained on the tribune until 6 o'clock, suspicions that the House would resume business. When he left, the Boulangist group saluted him with cheers, which were drowned by a storm of hisses and cries of "To the river with him!" The police were obliged to guard the carriage in which he departed. Several persons were arrested.

The *Journal des Débats* says that the Committee of the High Court recommends that Boulanger, Dillon, and Rochefort be arraigned on the charge of conspiring against the State.

THE WIMBLEDON CONTESTS.

LONDON, July 11.—Private Rippon of the Second Essex Regiment won the first prize, a bronze medal, in the shooting at Wimbledon. In the first stage of the contest for the Queen's Cup he made 99.

Some of the Massachusetts riflemen took part in the Windmill contest to-day. Seven shots were allowed at 200 and 500 yards, the highest possible score being 70. Huddleston scored 63, Hinman 58, Farrow 57, and Edss 54. In the 800-yard pool Merrill made four bull's-eyes out five shots.

This evening the American team gave an "At Home," which was attended by a large company, including Lord and Lady Wantage, Earl and Countess Brownlow, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Sir Henry Halford, and all the officers in the camp. Major James P. Frost, Captain of the team, received the guests. After nightfall the team visited the quarters of the other teams, and were everywhere received with jubilation.

THE NEW IRISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Michael Davitt, in an interview to-day, said:

"The new Tenants' Defense League will give a new start to the Irish cause, which will be of immense importance. It will bring men of all shades of opinion on the popular side into a fighting line under Mr. Parnell. The whole of the reserves will move up to his support. The Government will no longer deal with men in the ranks, but with the chiefs. Parnell's position is more emphatically than ever the 'man on horseback.' Mr. Balfour will be better able to appreciate the difference six months hence than to-day."

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley have approved the Tenants' Defense League. Mr. Parnell will be President of the league. The main object is to raise a fund for the purpose of giving legal assistance to tenants against combining landlords, and not to divert rent from the proper channels.

The Nationalist will meet on Monday to consider Mr. Sexton's draft of the new League. A convention, at which the new League will be formally floated, will be held in the Rotunda in Dublin, Mr. Parnell presiding.

Mr. O'Brien, in an interview to-day, said that the chief feature of the new League was a vast national fund to save evicted tenants from the workhouse.

The trial of Mr. O'Brien has been adjourned until Aug. 13, at the instance of the Government.

AMERICANS AT CRICKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—The cricket match between the Philadelphia and Liverpool elevens was begun to-day. The Americans opened against weak bowlers, scoring heavily. Messrs. Morgan, Scott, Stoever, and R. Brown were in excellent form. The following is the score of the Americans in the first inning:

W. G. Morgan, Jr.	63	E. W. Clarke, Jr.	26
G. S. Batterson	6	F. K. Brewster	14
Thompson	22	H. Brown	6
Walter Scott	125	D. S. Newhall	10
D. P. Stoever	86	H. P. Bailey (not out)	17
R. D. Brown	102	Extras	25
Total			445

The Liverpool mads 14, with no wickets down.

THE INVADERS OF EGYPT.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the official estimate of the number of the invaders of Egypt under Nadeljumi was 6,000 men and 800 camels. The invaders had reached a point thirty-three miles north of Wady Halfa. He did not believe the people welcomed them.

CAIRO, July 11.—A dispatch from the scene of hostilities between the Egyptians and dervishes states that a force of Egyptians out off sixty dervishes from the main body to which they belonged, and in the fight which followed all the dervishes thus cut off were killed.

Two hundred and fifty dervish prisoners have arrived at Shellal.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 11.—After a number of members of the National League had been called by Mr. Reid of counsel for the Parnellites to testify before the special commission to-day, he announced to the court that he was not ready to submit further evidence.

Sir Charles Russell stated that to-morrow he would call two witnesses and that their testimony would practically end the case for the Parnellites.

WE MAY HAVE "THE ANGELUS" YET.

PARIS, July 11.—Several papers here announce that the Chamber of Deputies will not vote a credit for the purchase of "The Angelus," and that the picture will go to Americans who are ready to pay $110,600, the amount for which the picture was sold at auction.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 11.—Major T. M. Feild, Assistant Secretary of the British and American Mortgage Company, has been arraigned and remanded to prison for fraudulently issuing coupons to the amount of £25,000.

The French steamer Anadyr, bound from Marseilles for Yokohama, has been sunk outside of Aden har by collision with the French steamer Oxus, from Yokohama for Marseilles. The Oxus was only slightly damaged.

Lord Charles Beresford, member of the House of Commons for East Marylebone, has resigned his seat in order to resume his position as an officer in the royal navy.

Princess Louise of Wales is visiting the Queen at Windsor with her future husband, the Earl of Fife.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Siècle* says the elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies will be held in August, instead of September, as previously announced.

The Senate has adopted the Panama Canal Relief bill. It appended a clause to the measure, however, which necessitates the return of the bill to the Chamber of Deputies for adoption by that body.

The Senate to-day concluded the debate on the budget. During the course of the debate Baron de Lareinty and Senator Lalievre became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in the latter sending the Baron a challenge to fight a duel.

LIMERICK, July 11.—The jury in the case of Matthew Harris against the *Irish Times* for libel for asserting that he was an Invincible has returned a verdict of £1,000 for the plaintiff.

ZANZIBAR, July 11.—The Germans have bombarded and occupied Tanga, meeting with slight resistance. Capt. Wissmann is still at Pangani. One German was wounded during the bombardment.

GLASGOW, July 11.—The striking riveters in the Clyde shipyards have made a compromise with their employers and the lock-out against them has been withdrawn.

VIENNA, July 11.—Six thousand of the striking spinners at Brünn have resumed work. The workmen of three mills continue the strike.

TRYING TO FORM A SALT TRUST.

Mr. Wellington R. Burt and Mr. Franklin Woodruff did not succeed in forming their salt trust yesterday. They called a meeting of salt producers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, but nobody was present except Mr. Burt himself and his two fellow-members of the Michigan Salt Association. Even Mr. Woodruff did not appear. Accordingly Mr. Burt ad-

M'QUADE'S TRIAL.

THE TWELFTH JUROR SECURED AFTER THREE DAYS.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., July 11.—At 9:15 this morning the court reconvened to continue the examination of jurors for the McQuade trial. Seventy more honest farmers of Saratoga County were present to undergo the ordeal, and every one of them had some excuse to plead for not serving on the jury. An hour was spent in hearing their grievances. The eight jurymen already selected came near being rendered incompetent through a collision with the Saratoga express train which passed through this place this morning. The weather is much cooler, and the court will be enabled to proceed with more comfort.

Wallace B. Clayton of Corinth was the first of the panel to be examined this morning. The counsel started out with an evident determination to complete the jury speedily, and Mr. Clayton, being considered competent to serve and without prejudice, was accepted as the ninth juror.

Charles M. Arnold, gentleman, of Milton, had formed no opinion and knew of no reason why he could not decide the case impartially, but he was excused by the defense.

Henry D. Kellogg, a carpenter, of Moreau, was accepted as the tenth juror after a great deal of interrogation by counsel and discussion between them.

The court here requested that the counsel take less time for the examination of jurors, and the counsel for the defense remarked that by using time now they might be able to proceed with better results.

T. A. Kelso, a musician, of Mechanicsville, was the eleventh juryman accepted.

The court took a recess until 2 P. M.

At 4:20 the extra panel of seventy drawn this morning was exhausted, and Judge Daniels instructed the clerk to draw thirty extra jurors from the town of Milton, returnable forthwith. The court then took a recess for one hour, after which John Allen, a farmer, of Day, was accepted as the twelfth juror. The court adjourned until 9:15 Friday morning.

The court instructed the jurors not to converse about the case, and placed officers at their disposal. Three days were required to secure the jury.

YACHTING AT MARBLEHEAD.

EASTERN YACHTSMEN PLANNING FOR TO-MORROW'S RACES.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 11.—A drizzly rain and dense fog have continued all day. It was impossible to get an observation beyond Marblehead Rock. There were many people anxiously waiting the appearance of the Seawanhaka yacht squadron, but it was 12 o'clock before the first showed up, which proved to be the Iroquois. She was followed later in the afternoon by the Gorilla, Crusader, Dauntless, steam yacht Oneida, Rehsco of the Eastern Yacht Club, and others. The colors of the Seawanhaka Club float from the Eastern Club House, and to-night the Salem Cadet Band is discoursing fine music on the lawn in front of the clubhouse. Many ladies are present, and there are also many visiting yachtsmen. To-morrow, if the weather is favorable, a large number of forty-footers will arrive, together with many larger yachts, to attend the race on Saturday. In the evening there will be a reception to visiting yachtsmen by the Eastern Yacht Club and a meeting of Captains on board the flagship Sea Fox. The schooner Sea Fox arrived at noon.

NEWS OF STEAM YACHTS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 11.—The steam yacht Jathniel, D. S. Ford owner, arrived here to-day from Boston and sailed for the Hudson River. The steam yacht Sapphire, John Stetson owner, from Boston, cruising westward, anchored here to-day. The Electra sealed and watered here.

MORE CUPS FOR YACHTSMEN.

A dispatch from Cottage City, Mass., received by the Associated Press last evening, stated that Commodore Gerry of the New-York Yacht Club conferred yesterday with H. A. Tucker of that place relative to having races there Aug. 12 during the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club. There is a probability, the dispatch says, that cups will be offered by citizens of Cottage City.

AMERICANS AT CRICKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—The cricket match between the Philadelphia and Liverpool elevens was begun to-day. The Americans opened against weak bowlers, scoring heavily. Messrs. Morgan, Scott, Stoever, and R. Brown were in excellent form. The following is the score of the Americans in the first inning:

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SPOT AND FUTURE COTTON.

THE SYSTEM CONDEMNED BY A SOUTHERN EXCHANGE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 11.—The following important circular was issued by the Augusta Exchange to-day: "The anomalous condition of the relation between spot and future cotton in New-York, we think, demands the attention of Southern Exchanges, and to that end we take the liberty of suggesting the necessity of some remedy. We suggest that the following questions be considered:

"*First*—The difference in value of August futures and spot cotton to-day is 70 points or nearly ¾ cent. per pound.

"*Second*—If a future month is worth a premium, take for instance the difference between November and December on spot cotton, why this discrepancy? The cost of carrying will be 10 and 15 points.

"*Third*—The basis of a contract as controlling a transaction which reads: 'From strict ordinary to fair,' which means nothing can be tendered under strict ordinary, 'or by fear as 'exchanged' by New-York brokers of 'worthless trash' offered by means of so-called certificates.

"*Fourth*—The reports that were wired all Southern holders of August contracts of large 'tenders' for that month. If spot cotton of the class known as American middling is worth 11¾ cents why is not August contract sold on the basis of middling of equal value?

"*Fifth*—There is no Southern port or interior town where cotton is quoted as low as at New-York for August delivery. Why?

"*Sixth*—Ordinary in Liverpool is quoted to-day at 5 9-16d., which surely is not better than our strict ordinary, and the difference in value is 85 per bale in favor of the former. Why, again we ask, this 'fear of tenders' when there is a margin of $3 a bale in favor of buyer.

"*Seventh*—The statistical position of cotton was never so strong since 1879 as now, and yet New-York, by her system of manipulation, can keep the actual contract seventy points under the cost of actual cotton.

"It is high time that some decisive action be taken to suppress this system now practiced, and we are ready and willing to co-operate with all the Southern Exchanges looking to this reform. This Exchange suggests the appointment of, say, three members from each body, to meet at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., not later than the 15th prox., for the discussion of this most important subject."

THE BURKE EXTRADITION CASE.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 11.—It is still possible that an appeal may be made in Burke's case, as his friends, who are still unknown to the public, are apparently determined to fight extradition to the bitter end. Where the money is coming from could not be ascertained, but one thing is certain, that Burke is not yet despondent over the result. The Chicago reporters have to some extent the intentions was that the witnesses should follow to-day, but last night several indictments on that account. He claimed about $5,000 on the business.

The factory of Conrad F. Kessler & Sons, hat manufacturers at Reading, Penn., was levied upon yesterday by the Sheriff on executions aggregating over $6,000. The firm has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are unknown; assets probably $25,000. Dullness in trade is assigned as the cause of the failure.

Theron A. Richards, meshinist at 78 Fulton-street, was sold out by the Sheriff yesterday, a judgment for $3,805 having been entered against him in favor of L. Johnston. The sale realised about $1,600. He has been in business many years, principally repairing printing presses.

George B. Ashton, dealer in furniture at 161 Grand-street, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to J. G. Abell, giving preferences for $750. He has been in business for 20 years, and claimed an investment in the business of about $5,000.

Wolf Cohen, manufacturer of boys' knee breeches at 244 Canal-street, is in the hands of the Sheriff on a judgment for $619. He commenced business in August, 1888, with a small capital.

T. C. Evans, advertising agent, 294 Washington-street, Boston, has failed, with liabilities of $40,000; assets, $25,000. He has offered to compromise at fifty cents on the dollar.

A chattel mortgage has been issued against the New-Jersey Construction Company in favor of W. G. Carman for $8,185 and in favor of L. E. Carman for $8,005.

FROZEN OUT BY A TRUST.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—Members of the Board of Education were astounded last night to learn that Egbert & Young, who had been awarded the contract for supplying the public schools with coal, were forced to give it up through the plotting of the Coal Dealers' Trust. A statement was made to the board by Commissioner Mascott that Whitney & Kemmerer of New-York, who furnished Egbert & Young with their stock, refused to supply them with any more coal unless they withdrew in favor of the next lowest bidder, who belongs to the trust. A letter was read corroborating this statement. It was signed by R. P. Grady, a representative of Whitney & Kemmerer. The board promptly rejected all previous bids and were highly indignant at this revelation of the corporation's workings.

FOSTER'S COUNTRY PLACE SOLD.

When William R. Foster, Jr., disappeared with a shortage in his accounts of $295,000 he had a Summer residence at Bayport, L. I. Yesterday the place was sold by Referee W. P. Reid at auction for $26,000. Alexander Mann of Brooklyn was the purchaser. The property soon after Foster disappeared was appraised for $40,000.

OLD RATES TO BE RESTORED

THE RESULTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

AN EXCEPTION MADE IN CORN—BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR THE CASTLE GARDEN CLEARING HOUSE.

The much-talked-of rate war arising from the Baltimore and Ohio's cut in grain rates from Chicago to the seaboard will not take place just now. The Joint Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association and the Central Traffic Association wound up its deliberations yesterday on the controversy over the cut. The Baltimore and Ohio sheathed its knife, the Pennsylvania put its sword back in its scabbard, and as Albert Fink, late Trunk Line Commissioner, would say, "everything is harmonious."

After yesterday's meeting Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association dictated this history of the meeting and its results:

"The joint committee to-day unanimously agreed that, taking effect at all points of shipment east of the Mississippi River upon Monday, July 22, the tariff of Dec. 17 last on the twenty-five-cent basis as applied to grain and its products would be restored, with the single exception that upon the articles of corn, but excluding all corn products, the rate via all lines may be made to take effect Monday, July 15, on the basis of 20 cents. The trunk lines agreed that, simultaneously with this advance, they will decline to accept rail and lake insured bills of lading, and on the same date the established rates at Buffalo and Erie on grain from the lake will take effect in advance of those heretofore prevailing.

"The joint committee, being the combined organization of the Trunk Line Association and the Central Traffic Association, was organized by the election of Mr. Hayden as Chairman, Mr. Blanchard continuing as Vice Chairman.

"Application for rates of 1 cent per mile for persons attending the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Milwaukee during the last week in August was declined, and the rate fixed at one lowest limited first-class fare for the round trip.

"A change was made in the classification of wool, by which the minimum per carload was reduced from 15,000 pounds to 10,000. An application to reduce the minimum weight of live stock per car was referred to the officers of the joint committee for a vote and official decision under its rules."

This means that all freight that is offered will be carried at the old rates now restored except corn, in which there is but little movement just now. The heavy movement in corn is not due for two months, and the cut on corn will not do more than accelerate the movement of what is left of the old crop, if it will do that.

Wall-street has done a good deal of talking about the Baltimore and Ohio cut. Even late yesterday afternoon it was gravely announced in certain quarters that no agreement had been reached at the meeting, and the further information was volunteered that it was an absolute impossibility for the roads to reach a satisfactory agreement.

Another thing that made the outlook of the Trunk Line Association a little more rosy yesterday was a letter which President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad sent to Commissioner Tuttle of the passenger department. In it Mr. Sloan said that his road would abide by the decision of Mr. Fink in his arbitration on the matter of the Castle Garden Clearing House dispute. Mr. Sloan also says that he thinks the Clearing House a very good thing indeed, and that his company will do all it can to further the best interests of it.

TO MEET LAKE COMPETITION.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The committee appointed by the President of the Inter-State Railway Association to confer with Vice President Harris of the Burlington and Northern in reference to the Northwestern situation performed their duty this morning in a manner alike acceptable to themselves and Mr. Harris. Not a sign of dissent was provoked by the following resolution, which embodies the whole matter under discussion, and was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the lines interested in the St. Paul and Minneapolis traffic be requested at once to open negotiations, through the Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association, with their Eastern connections, with a view to make such joint tariffs and rates between all points specified by the Canadian routes and lake routes, as shall meet the all rail rates made by said Canadian and lake routes, and that in the opinion of this committee a dissimilarity of treatment of the Canadian and lake traffic justifies the meeting of said lake and Canadian competition, regardless of intermediate rates.

The resolution means that the Trunk Lines and Central Traffic roads will be called upon to lower their proportions of joint through rates, and that competing all-rail rates may be made to meet the lake and Canadian rates. The resolution was not passed until assurances were had that the Trunk Lines and Central Traffic lines would join in the movement.

In consequence of the action of the Chicago and Alton in withdrawing from the association the Presidents of the other Kansas City lines were constituted a committee, with power to take such joint action as they might agree upon at any time in protecting their interests against the competition of the Alton. The association then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The Board of Managers voted down the proposition of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Road to extend the special commodity rates to St. Joseph, Mo., and an appeal was taken to the Executive Board.

AFFECTING MANY ROADS.

CONCORD, N. H., July 11.—The Railroad Committee reported the Compromise Railroad Bill in the House to-day and it was ordered printed. Among the provisions not noted yesterday are: The Concord and the Boston, Concord and Montreal Roads are authorized to unite and form a new line to be known as the New-Hampshire Railroad Corporation. There shall be thirteen Directors in the new corporation, the majority to be residents of this State.

The bill authorizes the lease of the Northern and its leased lines and the Lowell and its leased lines to the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the Mount Washington, Whitefield and Jefferson, New-Zealand Valley, Pemigewasset Valley, Lake Shore, Tilton and Belmont, Suncook Valley, Suncook, Manchester and North Ware, Concord and Portsmouth, Nashua, Acton and Boston, or any of them, to the Concord and Montreal or to the new corporation, or their consolidation by purchase. It also authorizes the Boston and Maine to acquire the Eastern Railroad, the Eastern in New-Hampshire, the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway, the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, the Wolfeborough, Portsmouth and Dover, the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester, the Manchester and Lawrence, West Amesbury Branch; the Dover and Winnepesaukee, and the Portland and Rochester Roads, the purchase by both the Boston and Maine and the new corporation to be on equal rights upon two-thirds of the stockholders in the corporations.

The bill further authorizes the Boston and Maine to purchase any railroad incorporated under the laws of Maine, Vermont, or Massachusetts now leased or operated by it.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

The *Railway Age* in its next issue will report that during the first six months of 1889 there has been new main-line track laid on 123 lines in thirty-one States and Territories aggregating 1,522 miles. This is less than half the mileage for the same period in 1888. The tendency is toward the building of short lines. Six of the

WHAT THE NATIONS DRINK

AMERICANS PREFER MALT TO DISTILLED LIQUORS.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY DRINK LESS THAN HALF AS MUCH AS ANY OF THEIR EUROPEAN COUSINS.

Reports of a statistical character showing the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States for the year 1888 have been made by Chief William F. Switzler of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington to the Secretary of the Treasury. They are accompanied by comparative tables of the like information regarding England, Germany, France, and other countries brought down to the latest date with respect to which authentic information is obtainable.

From these it appears that, while the United States maintains first place in the production of spirituous liquors, she is by all odds the most temperate of all the civilised nations of the earth in the use of intoxicating liquors. She has even fallen behind France in the consumption of spirituous liquors, and, while her consumption of beer and ale has largely increased, Germany consumes just twice as much per capita and Great Britain two and two-thirds times as much. While, unfortunately, the data as to the consumption of wine in Germany and of malt liquors in France are not collected, even without these it appears that the consumption of all kinds of liquors, spirituous, vinous, and malt, is only about half as great per capita here as it is in any one of the three countries mentioned.

It is unfortunate that the statistics regarding the consumption of wine in Germany and of beer in France are lacking, for it would be interesting to know which is the most libulous of the great nations of the earth, and whether a fair reciprocity in drinks is observed by these two politically antagonistic countries. Popular conjecture places France foremost in the production of wine and Germany foremost in the production and consumption of beer, but there is where popular conjecture is wrong. The productions of wine last year in the countries of largest production were, in gallons, as follows:

Italy	796,242,000	Algeria	73,073,788
France	728,704,224	Turkey	Not
Spain	607,691,000	Cyprus	23,624,000
Hungary	Not	Servia	52,234,000
Austria	244,278,500	Greece	44,468,000
Portugal	132,055,000	United States	12,000,000
Russia	92,459,500	Switzerland	36,058,700

Of spirituous liquors the production in gallons was as follows:

United States	71,886,188	France	49,991,988
Germany	37,682,262	England	26,740,131

And of malt liquors the production was, in gallons—

England	1,218,831,016	United States	795,068,789
Germany	1,169,855,044		

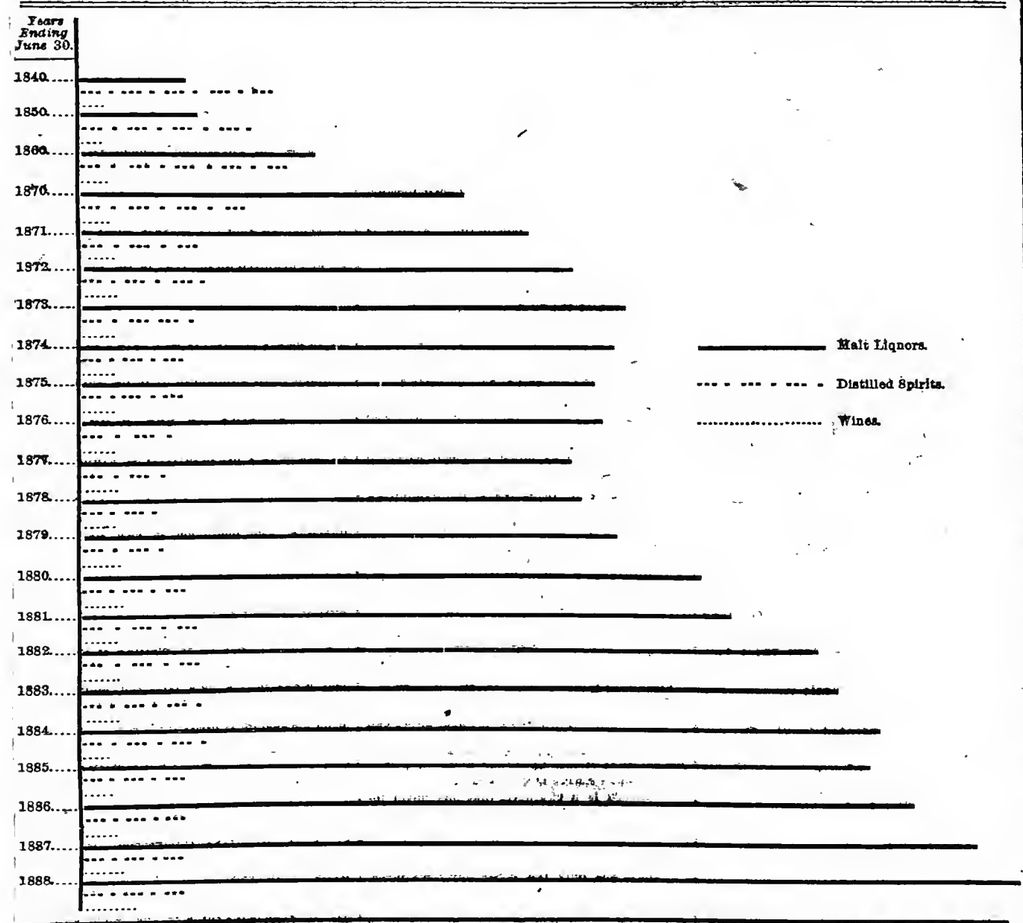
The production of spirituous liquors in the United States was the smallest for ten years. In detail, in comparison with last year, it was as follows: Bourbon whisky, 7,463,609 gallons, as against 17,613,084 gallons in 1887—this extraordinary falling off is attributable to two causes, the high price of corn during the year and the overproduction of the three previous years—rye whisky, 5,879,690 gallons, as against 7,318,640 gallons in 1887; alcohol, 11,075,639 in 1888, 10,887,035 in 1887; rum, 1,991,240—1,897,223; gin, 879,990—747,095; high wines, 1,016,436—2,410,928; cologne spirits, 29,476—913—27,066,219; miscellaneous, 12,609,886—11,084,500; fruit brandy, 1,498,732—1,601,847; total production of distilled spirits in 1888, 71,685,188; in 1887, 79,432,446 gallons. The wine product of this country was about 8,000,000 gallons in excess of 1887, and the beer product about 50,000,000 gallons greater than the previous year, the exact figures for malt liquors being as follows: 795,068,789 gallons in 1888 and 715,446,089 gallons in 1887.

In the consumption of all kinds of liquor in this country there was an increase in 1888 over 1887, slight in distilled liquors and wines, but quite marked in malt liquors. Of spirituous liquors the consumption was 75,845,352 gallons, or 1.23 gallons per capita, against 71,064,733 gallons in 1887, or 1.18 gallons per capita; of wines, 36,335,068 gallons (.59 of a gallon per capita) were consumed, as against 32,325,061 gallons (.54 per capita) in 1887, and of beer and other malt liquors the consumption was 787,587,056 gallons, or 12.48 gallons per capita, against 717,748,854 gallons, or 11.96 per capita, in 1887. The total consumption of all alcoholic beverages in this country for the year ended June 30, 1888, was 873,767,476 gallons, being 14.80 gallons for every man, woman, and child on the basis of the census of 1880, while in 1887 it was 794,746,381 gallons or 13.48 gallons per capita, in 1887. The consumption of beer alone in England and Germany, and of wine in France, far exceeds in dark instances the total consumption of all intoxicating liquors in the United States, notwithstanding the larger population of this country.

But the statistics here cut the opinion that the drinking habits of the American people are becoming more and more every year like those of Northern Europe. The consumption of distilled or strong drink is decreasing, for although the figures show an increase of 6-100 gallon per capita over 1887 when an estimated account of the increase of population to 61,500,000, the true figures would probably show an actual decrease in the average quantity consumed by each person (could the actual figures be known). By the same computation the amount of wine consumed would be about the same quantity per person in 1888 as in 1887, but the increase in the quantity of beer consumed could not be accounted for by the mere increase in population. This can only be accounted for by an actual increase in the quantity of malt liquors consumed. The increase in the consumption of wine is wholly of the domestic product.

Wine importations have hardly held their own, the average for the last ten years being 5,038,877 gallons, and the importations for 1888 reaching only 4,654,545 gallons, while the domestic product has increased from 18,843,113 gallons in 1879 to 31,680,529 gallons in 1888, both exclusive of the quantity exported. On the other hand, both the production and importation of beer and other malt liquors have considerably more than doubled in the same period. In 1879 the production was 342,794,971 gallons, and the importation was 880,514 gallons, while in 1888 the production was 765,086,789 gallons, and the importation was 2,500,267 gallons. The consumption of beer per capita in 1879 was 7.05 gallons, and of all liquors 8.66 gallons, and in 1888 the figures were 12.48 gallons of beer and 14.80 gallons of all liquors. In the meantime the consumption of beer per capita in England and Germany has remained about stationary, as 32.88 gallons in England and 24.99 gallons in Germany, and the consumption of wine in France, 26.74 gallons per capita, is about the average for the years since 1883. There is substantially no difference in the average quantities of spirituous liquors consumed in foreign countries.

The following table sets forth in a striking manner the relative consumption of malt liquors, distilled spirits, and wines in this country since 1840:



HE WAS PUT TO WORK AT ONCE.

MR. WANAMAKER'S SPEECH BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The National Christian Endeavor Convention to-day was largely attended. The prayer meeting at 6:30 this morning was divided into three sections to better accommodate the delegates. One was in the Arch-Street Methodist Episcopal Church and was led by J. Edward Mershon of Newton, Iowa; another was in Chambers Presbyterian Church, led by J. L. Keogh of Minneapolis, Minn.; the third was in Beth Eden Baptist Church, led by C. B. Holdredge of Bloomington, Ill.

The Rev. J. L. Sandder of Jersey City answered the question whether they should fight the liquor traffic by saying "Yes, always and everywhere."

The Rev. J. L. Hill read a telegram from Washington, as follows: "President Harrison sends greeting to the convention. Public business prevents his attendance."

Dr. Hoyt moved that the President and Secretary of the convention be directed to send a telegram of thanks to President Harrison for his courtesy, which was passed by a rising vote.

The Secretary then read telegrams of greeting from societies in California, New York, Maryland, Nebraska, and other places, and while making announcements Postmaster General Wanamaker entered the hall at a side door. He was observed at once and the audience rose to its feet as one man, while the cheers after cheer rolled upward and he was given the Chautauquan salute—the waving of handkerchiefs. Mr. Wanamaker walked upon the platform and Mr. Hill, who presided, said: "I scarcely need to announce that we now have with us our beloved Josh. After your demonstration it hardly need to introdnce Mr. John Wanamaker of Washington." The applause was renewed at this and increased as Mr. Wanamaker stepped forward and stood bowing and smiling and waiting for a chance to speak.

When the applause had subsided Mr. Wanamaker said that he now saw the meaning of Christian endeavor. It was to put a man at work at once. He could not resist the impulse to be with them and look upon this great meeting, and had come to the platform not at the private door, but almost before he could find his breath he was before them speaking. He was glad to be with them and see this manifestation of the power of this work. Say what they might, there was still power in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. To-day the great interest shown in this organization throughout the country was because they had revived the good old things of the Gospel. "God bless you, my brethren. You have done this city an honor in coming here, and I pray that your good influence may remain long after you have said good-bye. God bless you every one and keep you strong-arined and streng-hearted in the promises of God and make you sure of success in this great work."

"I want to say," he said, "to my friend, Hill with Mr. Wanamaker had sat down, "this is the fifty-second birthday of our beloved member, who is a member of two Cabinets. He is a member of President Harrison's Cabinet, and as one of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Endeavor Union claims membership in Clark's Cabinet. God bless the man of two Cabinets."

This announcement caused another round of applause, and then the following telegram, which the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt had prepared to send to President Harrison, was read and approved as the sentiment of the convention:

"The United Societies of Christian Endeavor in eighth annual convention assembled from 6,000 to 8,000 strong, gratefully express their thanks to President Harrison for his interest and sympathy. We crave for our Christian President God's utmost blessing."

The convention adjourned to meet at 2:30 o'clock at Belmont Mansion, Fairmount Park. The exercises at the park consisted of an address upon "Young People and Temperance," by the Rev. W. W. Hamilton, D. D., pastor of the Tennyson-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, East Boston, and another upon "The Missionary Uprising" by R. P. Wilder, the well-known missionary apostle among the students. A social reunion followed.

OMAHA PAPERS TO CONSOLIDATE.

OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—G. M. Hitchcock, editor and proprietor of the Omaha *World*, has purchased the good will and plant of the Omaha *Herald* and will consolidate the two papers. The consideration is not stated. The proprietor of the Omaha *Herald* has received an offer for the paper from Hitchcock and the negotiations are still in progress.

GRABBING FLOUR MILLS.

WHAT AN ENGLISH OR OUTSIDE SYNDICATE IS DOING.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—The *Northwestern Miller* to-day says editorially: "We announced in our issue of May 24 that the rumor which was current to the effect that an English syndicate was figuring to purchase several of the larger mills in Minneapolis and combine them into one corporation was not entirely unfounded in fact. The original scheme was supposed to have been dropped, but either the same parties or others connected with them reopened negotiations, which have been going on ever since, and which may possibly culminate in the transfer of several mills from their present owners to outside purchasers.

"During the last thirty days rumors of these facts have been flying thick and fast and have been of the wildest and most improbable character. It has been stated that representatives of British capital were endeavoring to obtain control of the milling business in various cities, including Minneapolis, St. Louis, Buffalo, and Rochester. Our correspondent at the last-named place quotes the opinions of various prominent Rochester millers on the subject, some of them quite pertinent, but all showing that, while the millers there might be willing to sell if they had a good chance, they are ignorant of any attempt in the direction of a purchase having been made.

"We do not think that even any preliminary figuring has been done in any of the cities named, except Minneapolis. In the latter place there is ground for the supposition that a transfer may be made. An option on several valuable mill plants has been given to certain financiers representing outside capital.

"The properties included in the proposed syndicate are those of the C. A. Pillsbury Company, the Washburn Mill Company, the Washburn Flouring Mills Company, the East and West Side Water Powers, and the Pillsbury system of elevators. This would give the purchasers a combined capacity of 22,000 barrels of flour per day, the control of the water power, and a valuable elevator system. For some time past accountants sent to Minneapolis have been examining the books of the various establishments included in the deal, and verifying the statements of the millers as to their profits. Should the deal be consummated, C. A. Pillsbury will manage the business, which will be capitalized at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. It is known that the sellers receive a good price for the interests, but not an exorbitant one. Even on the capital above given the stockholders will receive a very fair dividend on their investment, basing calculations on the results of the business for the past six years.

"The milling interests included in the proposed deal are the largest in Minneapolis, and several of the mills have been great money-makers in the past and will undoubtedly continue in the same course if properly managed.

"As far as the mills of the Washburn Flouring Mills Company—the Washburn A, B, and C—are concerned, they will be operated for at least a year from Sept. 1 by the Washburn Crosby Company, pursuant to Washburn, Martin & Co., whether the proposed transfer in ownership is or is not made.

"It is probably a little premature to speculate on the effect of this proposed movement on the general milling business of the country, especially of the Spring wheat section. It may not be carried through and the probabilities are otherwise. A large number of millers think that it will be an unfortunate thing for the trade at large, and there is some talk of other combinations being made to compete with it."

ST. LOUIS'S OLD CUSTOM HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—About 8 o'clock this morning an L-shaped space of about 40 by 40 feet area in the old Custom House Building, at the southeastern corner of Third and Olive streets, fell with a great crash, carrying down parts of the third, second, and first floors. The building had been in process of remodeling for some time past and quite a number of men were at work inside of it. Fortunately nobody was hurt. The cause of the accident is not positively known, but as one of the brick piers in the basement is partially crushed it is thought the trouble originated there. The loss is estimated at about $25,000.

ONE MORE FOR THE GIANTS

CLEVELAND BEATEN BY A SCORE OF 9 TO 1.

THE NEW-YORKS WIN THE GAME IN THE EASIEST POSSIBLE MANNER—RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

New-York's aggregation of Giants is playing great ball. If any person feels inclined to daubt this assertion a glance at the scores of the last four games will convince him that the statement is correct. Since they began to play on the new grounds they have not lost a game and have compelled the teams at Pittsburg and Cleveland to shoulder four defeats. In the four games the Giants made just 39 runs, while their opponents tallied 7. With the exception of the first all the games were won hands down, and the victories cannot be attributed to luck. In the last three games only two visiting players scored runs.

Yesterday's contest was a repetition of the other games. The Clevelands arrived here full of confidence and went to work with a will. Before many minutes had elapsed, however, the Giants had a big lead, which they increased as the game wore on, and finally came off easy winners. If the representatives of this city continue at their present gait they are bound to be in the lead before many days. Their work has been a marvel of perfection. They hit the ball hard and frequently, just when hits are needed, ran the bases with speed and good judgment, and their field work has been almost perfect. In short, they have struck their championship form and are playing 25 per cent. stronger ball than they did at any time last season. Manager Loftus of the Clevelands looked on in wonderment yesterday as he saw the Giants score run after run, and at the termination of the game he had a high opinion of the ability of the champions.

"Just as sure as four unfair balls give a man his base," he said, "the Giants will get first honors again this year. They play better ball and have better judgment than any other club in the League. Of course, Boston is a strong team, but the club has only one pitcher—Clarkson—to rely on, and he cannot do all the work. It is only a question of time for the Giants to be in the lead. Third or fourth place will suit me. I never bargained for better than fifth, but the boys made it lively for all hands for a time, and our lead may land us a point or two higher than I hoped for. You can quote me, however, as saying that barring accidents, the Giants are bound to land in first place."

Gore began the batting by hitting the ball for two bases, and his example was quickly followed by Tiernan. Ewing, Connor, and Ward made singles and Richardson a sacrifice, and before the inning closed New-York was in the lead by 4 runs. The New-Yorkers took a breathing spell in the two following innings, but in the fourth they increased their advantage. Ward got his base on balls, O'Rourke made a hit, and Whitney was sent to first. With three men on bases Welch hit a grounder to the pitcher and a double play was imminent. Bakely, however, failed to handle the ball skillfully, Ward ran home, and Welch was safe at first base. This poor piece of playing seemed to unnerve the visiting pitcher, and he served the next half out of the catcher's reach and both O'Rourke and Whitney came home on the misplay. After Gore and Tiernan had been disposed of, Ewing sent the ball against the fence for three bases and Welch cleared the circuit. Connor couldn't gauge the curves of Bakely, and the inning ended with the score 8 to 0 in New-York's favor. Tiernan hit for three bases in the sixth inning, and came in when Ewing hit the huckskin for a double.

At that point the Clevelands scored the solitary run that saved them from the stigma of a "Chicago." Stricker made a hit and gained second, when Richardson dropped McAleer's grounder thrown to him by Ward. McKean went to ons ch a fly to Whitney, and the latter immediately afterward fumbled Twitchell's grounder. On Faatz's out at first Stricker succeeded in reaching the home base and making the only run credited to Cleveland. In the three succeeding innings the Giants managed to hold their advantage, and they won in the easiest possible manner. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	1	1	3	1	0	Stricker, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Tiernan, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0	McAleer, c. f.	0	0	5	0	0
Ewing, c.	2	3	6	2	0	McKean, s. s.	0	0	1	1	0
Connor, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Twitchell, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Richardson, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1	Faatz, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Ward, s. s.	1	1	2	3	0	Radford, r. f.	0	1	4	0	0
O'Rourke, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Whitney, 3b.	1	0	3	2	2	Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	4	0
Welch, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Bakely, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Brown, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Snyder, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	10	27	11	3	Total	1	1	27	7	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Cleveland, 0. First base on errors—New-York, 0; Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Cleveland, 4. First base on balls—Off Welch, 4; off Bakely, 3. Struck out—By Welch, 6; by Bakely, 3. Sacrifice hits—Richardson. Ward, Faatz. Stolen bases—Ward, Tebeau. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Ewing. Two-base hits—Gore, Tiernan, Ewing, Tebeau. Double play—Whitney, Richardson, and Connor. Wild pitch—Bakely. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; CHICAGO, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Hard and sequential hitting in the second and third innings, assisted by two bases on balls, and disastrous errors by Burns and Anson, gave the Phillies a comparatively easy victory over Chicago to-day. The fielding of both teams was good, Bastian and Hallman putting up notably clever games. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	0	0	4	1	0
Hallman, s. s.	1	2	4	5	1	V. Hatt'n, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Myers, 2b.	1	2	3	4	0	Duffy, r. f.	1	2	1	1	0
Thom'son, r. f.	2	2	4	0	1	Anson, 1b.	1	2	6	1	1
Clements, c.	1	2	6	6	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	6	3	0
Mulvey, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Fogarty, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Farrar, l. f.	1	3	0	0	0	Dwyer, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Buffinton, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Bastian, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	9	14	27	18	1	Total	2	9	27	18	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—9
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Anson, Pfeffer. Three-base hits—Fogarty. Stolen base—Anson. Double play—Myers, Hallman, and Farrar. First base on balls—Off Buffinton, 1; off Dwyer, 2. Struck out—By Buffinton, 3. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

INDIANAPOLIS, 8; WASHINGTON, 3.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Hoosier team defeated the Washingtons to-day, principally on account of the damaging errors of Irwin and the erratic work of Clarke. O'Day pitched a great game, the visitors being unable to earn a run, while the home club earned 2. The only bit of good fielding was a clever one-hand stop of a difficult grounder by Denny. Score:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	0	0	4	1	0	Seery, l. f.	2	1	2	0	0
Wise, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0	Glasscock, s. s.	1	2	3	5	0
Clarke, c.	0	0	2	0	2	Denny, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0
Wise, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	Hines, 1b.	1	1	2	11	0
Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	3	3	Darling, c.	1	0	4	1	0
Carney, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Myers, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Mack, r. f.	1	1	4	0	0	McGeachy, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Sweeny, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	Bassett, 2b.	1	1	3	7	1
O'Day, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Gaizein, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	24	13	6	Total	8	8	27	14	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3
Indianapolis	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Three-base hits—Wilmot, Glasscock. Stolen bases—Hines, McGeachy, Hoy. Double plays—Glasscock, Bassett, and Hines. First base on balls—Off O'Day, 3; off Gaizein, 1. Struck out—By Gaizein, 4. Passed balls—Clarke, 2; Darling, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

JERSEY CITY, 4; WORCESTER, 2.

The Jersey City men defeated the Worcesters at Oakland Park yesterday. Landman was hit hard, but clever field work saved the game. During the contest the Worcesters tried to substitute a lively ball, but they were detected by "Joe" Gerhardt. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WORCESTER.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0	Bradley, s. s.	0	2	1	1	2
Hland, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Sheffer, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0	Campion, 1b.	0	0	15	0	2
Fried, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Meister, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Lyons, r. f.	1	0	2	0	0	Annis, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1	Cudwth, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Halford, c.	0	0	9	2	0	Jones, 3b.	1	1	3	2	1
Landman, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Lang, s. s.	0	0	3	5	0	Burkett, p.	0	2	0	0	0
Total	4	6	27	13	2	Total	2	10	27	16	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Earned runs—Jersey City, 1; Worcester, 1. First base on errors—Jersey City, 3; Worcester, 7. Left on base—Jersey City, 8; Worcester, 7. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Two-base hits—Bradley, Meister. Stolen bases—Knowles, Hland, O'Brien, Gerhardt, Annis, Cudworth, Jones. Double plays—Gerhardt, Campion. Bases on balls—Off Landman, 1; off Burkett, 3. Struck out—By Landman, 2; by Burkett, 4. Hit by pitcher—Annis. Umpire—Mr. Cornelius.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Columbus	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Columbus, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Columbus, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Mays and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—12
Athletic	0	2	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	—12

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Athletic, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Athletic, 4. Batteries—Kling and Seward. Umpire—Mr. Holland and Kerins.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Kansas City, 8; Baltimore, 5. Pitchers—Conway and Foreman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	8	—	17
Lowell	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4

Base hits—Newark, 16; Lowell, 4. Errors—Newark, 3; Lowell, 8. Pitchers—Dooms and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Knight.

AT AUBURN.

Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1—4
Canandaigua	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1—3

Base hits—Auburn, 9; Canandaigua, 10. Errors—Auburn, 2; Canandaigua, 4. Batteries—Molbermott and Ryan; Fee and Halligan. Umpire—Mr. Taylor.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	58	20	St. Louis	47	22
Cleveland	49	24	Brooklyn	41	24
New-York	46	23	Athletic	38	28
Philadelphia	43	29	Baltimore	36	30
Chicago	39	33	Cincinnati	37	31
Pittsburg	38	34	Kansas City	30	37
Indianapolis	33	37	Columbus	26	42
Washington	15	15	Louisville	13	56

At yesterday's session of the Central District Court, in Worcester, Henry W. Lynch, a member of the Hartford team, was fined $30 and costs for assault and battery upon Capt. Cudworth of the Worcesters during Wednesday's game.

The Brooklyn Police and Post Office nines played a game of baseball at Washington Park grounds yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the Post Office boys by a score of 6 to 5.

Welch pitched great ball yesterday. The genial Holyoke boy is worth half a dozen new ones.

Ewing made an effort to put the ball over the fence yesterday, but failed by a few feet.

The Staten Island Cricket and Athletic Club nines will play at Livingston, S. I., Saturday.

This afternoon Keefe and Ewing and O'Brien and Snyder will probably be the batteries.

In Keefe, Welch, and Orane New-York has the best trio of pitchers in the business.

Rain postponed the Brooklyn-Lonisville and Boston-Pittsburg games yesterday.

If the New-Yorks win to-day they will be in second place.

New-York and Cleveland will play again to-day.

SECURED AN OLD CHARTER.

THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY TO REORGANIZE.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric Company at a meeting to-day decided to reorganize under the name and charter of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. In order to do this Mr. George Westinghouse secured, by purchase of a majority of the stock, the charter of the Chartiers Improvement Company, an instrument granted by legislative enactment in 1871, which conferred upon the corporation named extraordinary powers and privileges, such as have been impossible to secure under instruments of the same class granted by the State since the new Constitution of Pennsylvania went into effect, in 1874. The name of the Chartiers Company was changed last month, the charter is of the old-fashioned blanket order, empowering those operating under it to do any sort of business or manufacturing, with the exception of running a bank and issuing bank notes.

All of the companies now controlled by the Westinghouse Company will be consolidated as soon as possible and their field of operations extended, the last obstacle having been removed by to-day's action. The company is now doing a business of $12,000 daily and employing 2,000 men. Certificates of the old company are to be exchanged for the new, share for share.

WORRIED BY UNPAID SALARIES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—A secret conference was held last night by the members and ex-members of the City Council to take steps to obtain their salaries or compromise with the city. Under the present law, Councilmen ever, they are entitled to $500 a year, while the City Attorney thinks otherwise. Several former members have begun suits against the city for their salaries. And some have obtained judgments. Almost the latter is the President of the present Board.

After discussion of the matter until midnight, it was resolved to test the law allowing Councilmen to vote themselves salaries. Some members do not want any pay for their services, while others do not feel able to do so financially. It is thought the trouble originated there. The debts are in estimated at about $25,000.

SUING NEW-YORK CITY.

VOLUMINOUS TESTIMONY IN THE CASE OF CHRISTOPHER C. CAMPBELL.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—The taking of testimony in the suit of Christopher C. Campbell against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, which has been in progress here before E. E. Marvin, Clerk of the United States Court, during the past two months, was completed yesterday afternoon for the defense. The suit is on account of an alleged infringement of a relief valve used on steam fire engines. In New-York City alone an accounting has been made, involving $2,000,000. The witnesses who have been examined here include A. W. Roberts, Henry J. Eaton, Chief Engineer of the Hartford Fire Department; Thomas J. Blake of the Board of Fire Commissioners; R. S. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Street Department, and John H. Gibson, Engineer of Fire Steamer No. 6 of this city. All of these witnesses were connected with the Fire Department of the city in 1861, when one of the first American exclusive engines here, Mr. Roberts had been the most important witness for the defense, and his examination lasted considerably beyond one week. His testimony tended to show that he was the originator of the device over which the suit is pending. Not less than 1,700 pages of written testimony has been taken during the hearing. The city of New-York has been represented by the firm of Betts, Atterbury, Hyde & Betts, and the complainant by Lockwood & Norton. The cross-examination has been conducted by Judge Martin B. Anderson, Arguments will be heard at Brattleborough, Vt., next week before the United States District Court, designed to abbreviate the lines of defense in the case. The complainant's side of the case will be begun here the last of July.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Two interesting and valuable pamphlets have been issued by Baker, Voorhis & Co., the law-book publishers of 66 Nassau-street, one on the laws authorizing the incorporation of clubs, societies, and associations for literary, library, social, and recreative purposes, and political clubs, and the other on the partnership laws as contained in the statutes of this State, with the decisions relating to limited partnerships, together with the statutes relating to compromises by partners and joint debtors. The first pamphlet contains in addition to its special subject the general provisions of law applicable to voluntary unincorporated associations, clubs, and societies. It was prepared by William L. Snyder of this city.

Friss Stultz, the bartender in the saloon on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue who stole $2,000 in money and checks placed in the safe of the saloon by Police Justice Welde, and who was captured at Rannelph, Cattaraugus County, was brought to this city by Detective Mott of the Twenty-ninth Precinct yesterday. The prisoner when arrested had spent only $35 of the $2,000, having the balance in money and checks in his possession. He was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning before Justice White, Justice Welde appearing against him. He pleaded guilty, and was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision holding that the Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion must reinstate Dennis J. Crowley as a member of Emmet Council, No. 103. Mr. Crowley was treasurer of Emmet Council, which in 1885 was suspended. The members were told that they would be reinstated on condition that they underwent physical examination. Mr. Crowley was examined, but was informed that he had not passed. Judge Barrett decides that he was all the time a member of the Council in good standing.

Here is a list of the things that Customs Inspector C. A. Du Menin of Surveyor Beattie's staff seized from Capt. J. H. Scheitz, late of the steamship Elgira, from Ciudad Bolivar, yesterday: Twenty-four bottles of brandy, twelve bottles of gin, two demijohns of rum, and a quantity of beer. The liquors belonged to the ship's stores, and could not be legally landed without a permit, which had not been granted. They were sent ashore by the Captain, who had just been relieved of the command, an hour before the vessel sailed.

Carl Arnold, a beer saloon keeper at 523 Sixth-street, who is a member of the Socialistic Labor Party, was found wounded in the breast yesterday, and he said that his pistol was accidentally discharged while he was cleaning it. On Wednesday he sold his saloon, but the transaction was annulled because the landlady of the house would not permit the purchasers to take possession, and it was hinted that he tried to commit suicide. At Bellevue Hospital the hurt was considered severe, but not necessarily fatal.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company announces that all first-class tickets from any point east of Deer Park to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or any intermediate station on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore, and Mobile and Ohio Roads, will be valid for stopping at Deer Park, Mouotain Lake Park, or Oakland. When the passenger wishes to resume his journey, the ticket agent will indorse his ticket as good for a continuous journey to its destination.

Joseph and Philip Verzaro, two Italians, keepers of a fruit stand at Second-avenue and Seventy

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAN.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—SERDELTI NACCI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—BOCCACCIO.
THE CASINO—At 6:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, with no decided change in temperature.

We have read with care the statement sent hy Mr. THOMAS J. MORGAN to the Providence *Journal*, explaining the military record to which we have heretofore called attention. We regret to find it incomplete. It does not at all meet, unless it may he hy some indirect reference which we cannot trace, the facts embodied in that record concerning an unfounded charge of the capital military offense of cowardice in the presence of the enemy, bronght hy Col. MORGAN against a fellow-officer. That seemed to us a very serions matter. Col. MORGAN was found guilty of this charge, and as yet we have no knowledge that he has disproved or even explained it. There are other charges not so serious, hut quite worthy of his attention, to which he does not refer in his statement, and which, with the complete record of action upon them, are printed in our Washington dispatches. They certainly do not improve his case. Mr. MORGAN does, however, prodnce a quotation from a paper asking for hie promotion, and "eigned by the Lientenant Colonels of four regiments of my [his] brigade, one of whem, at least, had eerved as a member of the court." It refers to him as "a gallant and efficient officer and as a cultivated gentleman." Thie paper, he eays, was indorsed by Major Gen. CRUFT, referring to him ae "a high-toned and conscientioue and brave gentleman," and was afterward "approved and urgently recommended" by Major Gen. STONEMAN. There is nothing that we know in the snbsequent career of Mr. MORGAN that ie to hie discredit. He is cordially indorsed, ae to character, hy Mr. HERBERT WELSH of the Indian Rights Association, and he says that he himself, "in company with others, asked for the retention of Mr. OBERLY as Commissioner of Indian Affairs," and that he wae tendered the place without eolicitation by himeelf. He says that in his new duties he will need "the eympathy, counsel, and co-operation of all right-minded people." He certainly will. We regret very mnch that he hae not been able to make a better statement of his early past, bnt he hae ehown that he won the respect and confidence of honorable men who must have known him well. He shall have fair treatment from ue in all efforts to do his dnty, and without prejudice from the record of his youth, hut he must expect to be held to a close account.

It is pretty clear that the echeme of the London agency for the promotion of emigration to thie country ie a device for evading the reetriction of the contract labor law. The agency doee not send emigrants over here under any epecific contract for labor already agreed npon, but it keeps an agent on this side to find employment for those it sends over, and the emigrant is bound hy written agreement to accept the first employment offered by such agent. The result is that the agent here is enabled to agree to furnish workmen for those wanting them and the agency in London can supply them in fulfillment of the agreement. The effect is practically that which the law was intended to prevent, and there is the further objection that it is a direct promotion of immigration to this country, and we have reached the point where we do not desire promoted immigration or imported labor.

Evidently the incentive for the proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law providing for execution by electricity is not a desire to save KEMMLER, the Buffalo murderer, from a "cruel and unusual punishment," but the objection of the Westinghouse Company to having its alternating current employed for the purpose, last people using its apparatus for other purposes should get the impression that the current is dangerous. This fact very seriously impairs the value of the proceedings as a judicial matter, and makes expert testimony furnished by the company quite as untrustworthy as expert testimony paid for by one party to a controversy usually is. There has been plenty of evidence that any powerful current of electricity is dangerous to life, and the alternating current is admitted to be more dangerous than a continuous one. This being known already, the impresein is not likely to be greatly deepened if the deadly current oan he turned to use for the execution of mnrders.

For so small a craft the gunboat *Petrel* has been a long time getting ready, since the act authorizing her construction was passed four years and four months ago. However, ready she seeme to be at last, and should she pass her trial eatisfactorily the only remaining delay will be in getting her guns aboard. She is of ahout 870 tons displacement, and is designed to carry four eix-inch breech-loading rifles, or only two fewer than the *Yorktown*, with 1,700 tons dieplacement. Some recent experiences have indicated that the smaller cruisers and gunhoats bnilt by the English have had too heavy hatteries put into them. Thie may oause a change of calibre for the *Petrel*, eo that the little craft may have to wait some time longer before finding her way to regular station eervice. She will certainly he useful, ae there is a need of vessels of light draught, and while her coet is email, her complement of men (only a hundred) will make the expense of maintenance also small. Onr new vessels are at last coming forward with sufficient frequency, in fact, faeter than their hatteries can be made ready. The *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Yorktown* are still at New-York, and the trial of the *Petrel* will eoon be followed by that of the *Baltimore*.

The reported preference expressed by Pope LEO that his successor ehould be Cardinal LAVIGERIE ie intereeting in eeveral aspects. The orusade which LAVIGERIE ie now preaching againet the horrors of the slave trade in Africa has not only excited the warm commendation of Pope LEO XIII., but hae brought him moet prominently before the religious and political world of Enrope. Having seen, during his long duties as primate of Africa, eome of the terrihle reenlts of this inhuman traffic, he has busied himself with going from Court to Court urging the leading pewere of Christendom to snppress it by force. The statistice which he has hronght together show the almost incredible number of 2,000,000 of people every year falling victims to thie horrible trade. The nnmber is at all events enormons, and hy far the larger part of the captives sink on the long march or are killed as weak and unpromising hy their barbarous drivers. Cardinal LAVIGERIE has heen devoting himself of late years to the task of making known the frightful detaile of this enormous slaughter and appalling suffering, and certainly his eloquence could not he better directed.

THE DUTY ON IRON ORE.

The statement of the ironworkers of New-England, to which we have already referred, eete forth in a very convincing fashion the injury and wrong done hy the dutiee on iron ore, coke, and coal. It ie especially interesting as relating to the duty on iron ore, and this is so essential a part of the whele protective syetem as it now exists, and any attempt to repeal the dnty hae heen so stoutly resisted, that it is worth while again to call attention to the facts. We should eay at the etart that thie particular effort to eecure free iron ore is not in any sense partisan. It is not confined to Democrate any more than to Republicans, and though it necessarily involves the principle of the protective tariff it is inepired by a desire to free a definite American industry from burdene imposed in the name of American indnetry and originally honestly intended to promote it. These hurdens have become unequal, and, eo far ae they are concerned, the system defeats its own end, and should in thie regard be reformed without reference to the general principle.

Undonhtedly the object of the dnty on iron ore was to give the home market to the home prodnct. When it wae impoeed the market was much more limited than it is now, and the area of iron ore minee was also relatively limited. The effect of the dnty was therefore snbstantially eqnal; the prodncers all got practically the eame degree of henefit, and the conenmers all submitted to practically the eame tax. But both these conditione are radically changed. Steel has largely replaced iron, and is conetantly tending more and more to take ite place. The iron ores from which Bessemer steel can be made with profit are now found "chiefly, and almost exclusively, in richness, purity, and large mace in the district around Lake Superior. Lean ores, of the Bessemer type, are fonnd in large masses, and of good qnality, in Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, bnt are too peor to be profitably worked without an admixture of richer ores." Thie being the case, all the steel mills of the country, no matter where they are sitnated, are dependent in great meaenre on the Snperior ores. There is plenty of iron ore to be got from the other side of the ocean, which could be made into steel by the basic process along the limestone coast of Maine, but the dnty ie prohihitory. It is 75 oents a ton, and that represents an extra cost upon the pig iron of from $1 25 to $1 50 per ton. The industry of a large, populous, and enterprising region of the country is thus compelled to suffer for the advantage of another remote district. That surely was not what was intended by the protective tariff when it was established.

It may be said that we are all of one country and that if one section gains what another loses the general result is the same. But it is not the same. Every addition to the cost of a necessary of life, such as steel unquestionably is, tends to restrict its consumption. It not only makes more costly what is used, but it deprives great numbers of any use of it who would use it to advantage if the cost were less. Thie is the essential fact of modern industrial life. If we could have free iron ore, the use of the Bessemer ores of Lake Snperior would, for the time being, be somewhat restricted. That can be granted. But the total consumption of iron and steel would be largely increased, more labor would be employed in their prodnction, industries dependent upon them would be stimulated and would give employment to still more labor, and, what is of still greater importance, the cost of everything into which iron or steel enters would be diminished. This means necessarily that the general coet of living and of doing husiness would he lessened, which ie obviously the greatest benefit that could be conferred on the people of the United States. And this, he it remembered, is not to be brought about by added legislative action, the effect of which le always more or less uncertain, but by the repeal of obstructive lawe and by giving greater freedom to the enterprise and energy of our people. That is a "protection" that extends to all and oppresses no one.

TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

State Assessor ELLIS declared the other day to a TIMES reporter that he was in favor of aholishing the tax on personal property, but that it was not good politice to advocate it hecauee the farmers of the State are opposed to ench a policy. If this latter statement ie trne, it only shows how little the farmers understand their own interests. It is well known that taxee on personal property are very imperfeotly aesessed and collected, and conseqnently that they bear very nneqnally. That kind of property takes many elusive forms which escape the Assessors, and it is impoesihle to devise any system which will prevent the evasion of payment. This is especially true in cities, where capital is invested largely in various kinde of securities, which are easily concealed and transferred and the ownership of which cannot he traced and identified. It ie therefore in oitiee that the largest amount of evasion exists nnder a system of personal taxation.

It is only in reepect to taxation for State pnrposes that the people of one county have any concern with what is paid hy those of another county. The amount to be raised is fixed and determined by the appropriations of the Legielature for State expenees, and it is derived from the several countiee in proportion to their assesements. The personal property of farmere in a rural county consists mostly of visible and tangible articles which can he readily aseessed at about their actual valne. They include cattle and horses, implements and appliances of farm work, and the contents of barne and granaries. Under a etrict eystem of assessment they wonld be inclnded in the levy and contribute toward the State tax. In cities the great bulk of personal property takes forms which the Assessor cannot reach. Moreover, the deductions for debt can he made effective in a populone commercial commnnity as they cannot in a rural district. Wealthy men engaged in business can readily incur debts to almost any amount for a temporary purpose, and that purpose may be to swear off their assessments. This method ie largely resorted to, and yet to abolish the dednction for debt wonld only increaee the injnstice, for men should only be taxed on what they own and not on what they owe, and it would alco multiply and intensify perjury, of which there ie too much already. If the State revenue derived from taxes upon property were raieed from real estate alone, and the assessment were uniform and eqnitable, the farmers wonld find that they paid a emaller ehare than under a eyetem which undertakes to assese all forme of property alike.

So far as local taxes are concerned the farmer has an interest only in thoee of hie own county and his own town. There, too, the sum to he raised is fixed and determined by the expenses to be met. Under a strict system of assessing personal property he would still have to pay his full share, and probably more. If there were rich men in the commnnity with investments of capital in corporate enterprises, they would have the beet facilities for evasion. It would he difficult to aecertain what they owned or what they owed and to get their property fnlly assessed. In fact, it would he impossihle, if they were disposed to evade assessment. If the etocks of traders and manufactnrers were aseessed the tax would he nltimately paid, not by them, but by their customers, heing included in the expenses of their hnsinese and taken ont in increase of prices. The farmers would help to pay them to whatever extent they had to hny the goods. But if the tax were imposed upon real estate only it would eqnalize itself in etrict accordance with the valne of the property. The premisee occnpied for profitable uses in towne would he most valnable, and their value would be closely proportioned to the amount of capital invested and employed upon them.

But it ie in cities that the inequalities produced by personal assessments are most glaring. Vast amounts of property owned by the rich escape through one device or another. Estates held in trust and property in the custody of courts are fully assessed, and a few scrupulous persons may make full returns. The heneet and the comparatively peor pay more than their share, the rich and unscrnpnlous less than theirs. If the personal taxes were swept away altogether there would be far greater equality and justice, for taxes on real eetate are paid in almost exact proportion to the wealth of those who hold or use it. The revenue for State purpose might he raised almost wholly from corporations, if at the same time the effort to tax personal property were abandoned. The largest investments of capital are in corporations and their securities. The taxing of the corporations and the holders of the securities, too, would be in effect double taxation. The same property interest would be levied upon twice. But if the measure were given up of assessing the holder of corporate stocks and bonds for the value of the capital he has invested in them, all the tax that the corporate property ought justly to pay could be collected from the corporations themselves. Revenue from this and analogous sources might be made sufficient to meet all the expenses of the State Government, and then counties and towns could be left to make their assessments upon real estate only, and they would speedily find that it worked far more equitably than the present system.

PUNISHING THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Really, one of the most cheering pieces of news that have appeared for some time is the announcement that SULLIVAN, and his backer have actually been arrested at Nashville on a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi. As we pointed out the day after the fight, that thinly-settled Commonwealth conld not be expected to prevent a prize fight of which the precise scene was unknown heforehand. Indeed, it was hy no means certain on the morning of the fight that it would even take place in Mississippi. All that can reasonably he required of the authorities of Missieeippi is that they shall do their utmost to punish the lawbreakers after the law has been violated, and this Gov. LOWRY seems thoroughly determined to do. Not only the fighters and their seconds and backers, but the epectatore and everyhody who had anything to do with bringing on the fight are liable to arrest and puniehment; and it is to he hoped the punishment may be inflioted npon persone representing all these classes. Gov. LOWRY makee a etrong point when he declaree that the managers of the railroad that furniehed a special train for the use of the combatants are criminally responsible for their action. The old receipt for avoiding collieions by tying Direotors to the enginee is eqnally efficacious for avoiding prize fights. The imprisonment of a railway official or two, or even the fining of the corporation in a larger enm than the profits upon the excursion train would amonnt to, would tend more to prevent prize fighing than the imprisonment of the prize fighters.

Not hnt that the imprisonment of the prize fighters is an admirable and salutary operation. The effect of it upon the people who need moet to be impressed with the ignobleness of pugilism will be very great. SULLIVAN clothed in ehiny and vociferous raiment declaiming in barroome npon his own powers is a very different spectacle from SULLIVAN "doing time" in the State prison of Mississippi, a reoort presumably unfurnished with the comforte and luxuriee to which he ie addicted and accustomed. After he had epent a few months in it, he wonld reach a new and wholesome eense of the inconvenience of law breaking. Even the idleet and moet worthlese of the ronghe, hie admirers, would fail to admire him in such a situation, which ie within the reach of the humblest of them. SULLIVAN'S superior physical powers would then he available to him only for the purpose of doing the State somewhat more eervice in productive industry than hie fellowe—an achievement in which he will take very little of pride or interest, and his admirers as little. It is more desirable that SULLIVAN should be punished than KILRAIN, inasmuch as SULLIVAN has all the glory and all the money, and KILRAIN ie still euffering from the irregular and illegal punishment for prize fighting inflicted on him by SULLIVAN. By all means KILRAIN ehonld he legally punished also, hnt the notion that there is anything glorione abont prize fighting does not need to he diepelled in his cace so urgently as in that of his conqueror.

The hot and evidently eincere indignatiou of the Governor of Mississippi against the prize fighters doubtless corresponds to the sentiment of his State, which has its ludicrous aspects. If two citizens entered the State or two of its oitizens betook themeelvee to a place apart, or even to a pnblic street, for the purpoee of doing each other to death with pietols or ehotguns, it is not likely that the wrath of Mississippians would he very fervid. If the hostile persons met with no other weapons than those with which nature had provided them, like KILRAIN and SULLIVAN, the consequences to them conld scarcely be fatal, and so irreparahle. Yet if KILRAIN and SULLIVAN had taken no deadly weapone against each other, it is improbable that the Governor of Mississippi would be moved for snch a trifle to annoy either of them with requisitione after he had left the State. It is quite true that if prize fighters destroyed each other whenever they met the gain to society might be considerable, but thie is hardly the basis of the Miseissippian distinction. Nevertheless, it is a matter for public congratulation that the Mississippians are sincerely opposed to prize fighting even if they are disposed to condone homicide.

THE NAVY BUREAUS.

The redistribntion of the business of the Navy Department among its bureaus, which has taken effect under the orders of Secretary TRACY, ie necessarily experimental and liable to modification on legal or practical grounds. One such modification, indeed, as our Washington newe hae already noted, was required forthwith, when it was fonnd that the contemplated transfer of the Hydrographic Office from the Bureau of Navigation to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting had to be suspended because the statute creating it had expressly assigned it to the former. This, however, ie a difficulty that can be overcome next Winter hy specific legislation. In general it may he said that the changes appear to be conceived in the spirit of simplifying the work of the department, giving it more businesslike methods, and especially avoiding a conflict in aima and orders. In this respect the new plan pursues the idea of Secretary WHITNEY, although it adopts different methods. Mr. WHITNEY'S work on this subject more particularly addressed itself to the wasteful methods of making purchases and distributing the annual supplies of the navy, the neglect of the property in the navy yards, and the unbusinesslike methods of keeping accounts. In his original plan of bureau reorganization he also included a gathering of all matters relating to the personnel under the charge of a single bureau. But his chief work was done in the reorganization of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing under the charge of the Paymaster General, and the introduction of a new system of purchases, requisitions, and bookkeeping.

The evolution of the bureau system has been singular. The first administration of our navy, during the revolutionary war, was by a Marine Committee, composed of members of Congress, and under them was soon after constituted a Continental Naval Board. A few years later the governing body had become a Board of Admiralty, consisting of five persons, of whom two only were to be Congressmen. The next metamorphosis of naval control was under a Secretary of Marine, soon after changed again to an Agent of Marine. A century ago, under the first Administration of WASHINGTON, the Secretary of War had charge of the navy; bnt nine years later, in 1798, a Navy Department, with its own Secretary, was established. In 1815 the Secretary was aided, under a new law, by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Captians of the navy appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The next change occurred in 1842, when the present eystem of bureaus was established, the number then being five; and during the second year of the civil war the number was increased to eight.

When Secretary WHITNEY undertook the reform of the bureau system he sought to reduce the number of bureaue and to bring all department work under the main divisions in charge of civilian heads, the first comprising the personnel and the fleet, the second having charge of material and construction, and the third of finance and accounts. Soon after, he modified this plan, proposing five bureaue or divisione inetead of the three at first contemplated. When Congress failed to take favorable action npon this scheme the Secretary nsed the power which belonged to him in virtue of hie office to establieh at least the new systems of finance and accounts. It will be remembered hew he reported that he found eight different bureans independently buying and enpplying stationery for ehips, three bnying oil, and seven buying coal. He addressed himself to reforms in that particular.

Secretary TRACY'S reorganization aims to carry ont the idea of gathering together in one bureau whatever relatee to the personnel of the fleet, the Bnreau of Navigation being selected for thie purpose as the most appropriate one. This has caused the concentration in that bureau of various functions heretofore belonging to others, the greatest transfer being that of enlistments and the apprentice syatem from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. As a compensation the latter has received from the Bureau of Navigation the charge of varione enbjects formerly coming under the Bureau of Navigation. It is between these two bureaus, in fact, that the chief readjustment has taken place. While eome apprehension has been expressed that too great power ie now concentrated in the Bnreau of Navigation, the new system of making this the medium of transmission for all official orders to the fleet will check the conflict in instructions which eometimes occurred. The eending of all communications from the fleet directly to the Secretary with the name of the bureau for which they are intended marked on the corner of the envelope will also aid in keeping the Secretary and also the bureau, which is to serve him something like an Adjutant General's department in the army, well informed of what ie going on. The addition of the Chief of the Bureau of Yarde and Docks to the four other chiefs of bureaus now forming a board on naval conetruction and repair also appears to be judicious. The working of thie reorganization and the simultaneous orders looking to new tactics and to the prevention of needlessly accumulating eupplies in the navy yards will be watched with interest.

It is not evident in what essential particular the new Tenants' Defense League in Ireland differs from the National League, which it ie intended to supplant. The "plan of campaign" was a device for resisting the payment of rent which the men who adopted it had agreed to pay, and any league to secure the reduotion of rent in Ireland must involve the eame principle. It may be that the circumstances of the country furnish especial reasone why the occupants of the soil should not be compelled to keep their contracts, bnt as the rents in Ireland are fixed after open competition and by agreemente legally free to resist the payment of them is to reciet the fulfillment of contracts. It is to be remembered that the actnal tenant who complains of the rent is merely the snccessful hidder. So long as Ireland is overpopulated the difficnlty of the present sitnation is likely to continne under any form of Government. The nationalization of the land conld do little to relieve it, seeing that it ie the strife for the ohance to make a hare living from the soil that produces vast rents.

THE STATE TAX LEVY.

State Assessors Ellis, Williems, and Wood began their investigation of the taxable valne of the real estate of New-York City yesterday in order to fix the amount which shall be levied npon for State taxation. They called npon the Tax Commissioners. Mr. Coleman, the President of the board, was absent, and they were received hy Mr. Feitner. They spent their time yesterday in looking over the tax books and in making personal investigations on their own hook. This year they propose to take a new departure toward reformation, and will do some work at least which may lead them to understand what the real valne of New-York property is, and conferences with some of the large taxpayers of the city may constitute a part of their proceedings. They will stay here ten days.

A CLOUDBURST IN NEW-MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 11.—A cloudburst occurred on the Santa Fé a few miles above this city last night and all trains from the North, South, and West are delayed. Those from the South and West are side tracked at Wallace. The tracks for several miles are washed away and two bridges are gone.

It was the most violent cloudburst that has ever occurred in New-Mexico, even steel rails being twisted into all kinds of shapes. Just before the burst occurred a violent storm raged in the mountains, angry black clouds overhanging the lowlands, and rain descended in torrents. The storm subsided when the cloudburst occurred, but miles of track were washed away.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

A. C. Cheney, the President of the Garfield National Bank, was an ardent advocate of the election of Gen. Harrison, but he is not so ardent now. During the campaign the National Republican Committee kept their deposits at his bank, and he was very lenient with them when they overdrew their accounts as they frequently did. At one time they were $80,000 overdrawn, but Mr. Cheney made no complaint, and the bank carried the deficit, until some of Wanamaker's "fat" was fried ont of the protected Pennsylvania manufacturers and the account was squared. This is the way in which he describes the manner of his ceasing to be ardent for Harrison: "I supposed that Gen. Harrison appreciated what I had done for him. I didn't want any office, and, after inauguration I called npon him to pay my respects. A few cordial words of thanks would have sufficed for me. Instead, the President gave me a stony nod, enough to freeze me, and turned away to speak to somebody else. I left the White House and came home."

Kings County Republicans smile whenever they hear Senator Hiscock quoted as charging Secretary Tracy with the responsibility for the failure of the Administration to pour ont patronage more rapidly. A prominent Republican said yesterday: "Either President Harrison has lied to us or Hiscock is misrepresented by the reporters. The President has assured several of our delegations that nominations would be made as soon as Hiscock gave his indorsement. Hiscock does not want to put onr boys in positions; he prefers to pnt in Syracuse henchmen. When he asserts that he has not interfered with our politics, how can he explain the appointment of Jndson Smith of Syracuse Chief of the Animal Bnreau of the Department of Agriculture?"

John E. Milholland, the political reporter of the *Tribune*, and Mahlon Chance, the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, heve been appointed by Secretary Windom Special Inspectors of Emigretion at this port. The salary of each place is $2,000, and the dnties are the investigation of importations of contract labor. The work is not supposed to be very arduous, and neither gentleman will give up his old vocation on account of his new place.

The Rochester *Democrat* believes that David B. has become accnstomed to threats, bnt it observes at the same time there was something forced about his smile when he read the announcement of Mayor Grant that he would run the knife into Gov. Hill and give it a twist. It looks now as if David's body would not be large enough to accommodate all the knives that are being sharpened for his especial discomfort.

A strong effort will be made to persnade ex-Senator Albert C. Comstock of Troy, who was a standing terror to the thieves and highwaymen of the Capitol in 1886-7, to accept the nomination in the Rensselaer district. Rensselaer County is entitled to the nomination this Fall, and the bitter factional fight waging in Washington County between Burleigh and Smart may result in forcing Mr. Comstock into the arena.

Senator Frank Arnold is likely to meet with some opposition in his ambition to be renominated for Senator from the Otsego district. Madison and Herkimer Counties are both searching for available men to dispnte supremacy with Arnold in the convention. Arnold is one of the craftiest and ablest men in the Senate, and is fortunate in having the backing of Congressman Wilbur.

Many Republicans in this part of the State are curious to know how the Administration is to be treated at the forthcoming State Convention. Predictions are freely uttered that history will repeat itself, and that the proceedings of the famous Rochester Convention of 1877, when Senator Conkling paid his respects to Mr. Hayes, will be duplicated this year. But who will be the Conkling of this occasion?

Ex-Congressman William G. Stahlnecker is one of the Democratic aspirants for Senatorial honors in the Twelfth District. It is hard to make Stahlnecker believe that he is a back number. He has as much chance of carrying that district as has Boodler Jachne, who is a temporary resident there.

Mr. John Kean, Jr., is one of the Republican candidates for Governor of New-Jersey. Mr. Kean is only thirty-six years of age, has served three terms in Congress, and is one of the popular and wealthy young men in the State. He is a nephew of Mr. Hamilton Fish.

No call for a Republican State Convention will be issued until Mr. Thomas C. Platt returns from Alaska.

Gilbert A. Deane is hilleted for the Senatorial renomioation in the Fifteenth District.

THEODORE THOMAS ON SULLIVAN.

From the Chicago News, July 10.

Strange as it may appear, Mr. Theodore Thomas was not at all interested in the result of the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight. As near as we can learn he did not risk a penny on the result, and when we talked with him yesterday about Sullivan's great victory he did not seem to understand what we were talking about.

"Sullivan is a character that has never interested me at all," said Mr. Thomas. "He has done some fairly good work, hnt none of it will compare with the work of those who have preceded him."

"Yet it was only the other day," we interposed, "that a gentleman who knew Morrissey and Sayers and Heenan assured us that none of these men could oompare in any particular with Sullivan, and if yon yourself are at all familiar with Sullivan yon mnst concede that in brilliancy and strength of movement he is certainly a marvel. This latest work of his indicates his power of sustaining action, and from what we read in the papers it is apparent that his effects at times are so powerful as to be simply overwhelming."

"I have never met Mr. Sullivan," said Mr. Thomas, "nor have I any acquaintance with the other maestros whom yon mention, exceptiog, perhaps, Mr. Morrissey, who, as I now recall, was at one time associated with Emma Abbott; I did not know that he had ever composed anything. With Mr. Sullivan's work, however, I have some acquaintence, and I cannot say that it has ever appealed to me."

"Mr. Kilrain says that it is full of feeling," we suggested.

"That depends altogether, of course, npon how it strikes one," replied Mr. Thomas. "Sullivan impresses some people strongly, and I will admit that he has a certain knack of exciting certain emotions, but I am not prepared to say that these emotions are such as we should wish to cultivate."

In this calm and indifferent wise Mr. Thomas discoursed of our famous pugilist, exciting our astonishment, if not our admiration. Music must, indeed, be a marvelous science if it deadens to so considerable a degree human interest in physical prowess.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH COUNCIL.

The Executive Council of the Scotch-Irish Council of America, consisting of Robert Bonner of this city, President; A. C. Floyd, Secretary; Mr. Frie, Treasurer, both of Columbia, Tenn., and Vice Presidents from the various States and Territories, met in executive session at the Hotel Glenham, on Fifth-avenne, yesterday. The meeting was enthusiastic and measures for the advancement of the organization were passed. All matters not definitely settled by the council were turned over to an Executive Committee appointed by the Chair. The committee includes A. C. Floyd, Mr. Frie, Col. J. F. Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., First Vice President at Large; Col. T. T. Wright and Dr. J. S. McIntosh of Philadelphia, Prof. George McIntosh of Princeton College, Dr. Robert Pillow and Col. H. G. Evans of Tennessee. The President, Mr. Robert Bonner, was then added to this committee, which will meet at the Glenham Hotel to-day, for the arrangement of some important details, among which will be the publication of the first Scotch-Irish history. Annual dues were fixed at $2. The organization is social and has no political ends.

SAMUEL FRENCH TESTIFIES.

The reference in the suit of Frank W. Sanger against T. Henry French to secure alleged property rights in the play "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was continued yesterday before ex-Surrogate Rollins. Samuel French, father of the plaintiff and head of the theatrical publishing house of Samuel French & Sons, who recently arrived from London to testify in the suit, and was kept npon the stand more than four hours, denied that there had been any agreement between Mr. Sanger and himself, either written or implied, which would have given the former any right to presume that he had any interests in the play other than those he received as part manager of the Broadway Theatre. It was at one time proposed, long after the production of the play in dispute, that a partnership affecting the right of production in this country should be formed between the witness, T. Henry French, and Mr. Sanger, but the proposed agreement was never signed because of T. Henry French's unalterable opposition to it. Mr. French's cross-examination will be held to-day.

A NEW MILL FOR NORTH TIVERTON.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 11.—The stockholders of the Glen Mills to-day voted to build a one-story mill, with a capacity of 25,000 spindles, in North Tiverton. The capital stock is $300,000, to be paid in installments, beginning in August. Joseph McCreery was elected Treasurer, Charles J. McCreery Corporation Clerk, and A. J. Chace, Benjamin C Borden, R. Barker, C. H. Sears, Joseph McCreery, John L. Sherwood, D. H. Dyer, A. J. Davis, Fall River; Arthur L. Kelly, Providence; A. T. Atherton, Pawtucket; E. P. Snelling, Boston, were elected Directors.

WARDS OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, July 11.—The first pensions awarded under the act of the Legislature passed in 1887 for the payment of pensions to member of the National Guard and their families in certain cases, were approved to-day by Gov. Hill. Prior to the act of 1887 any member of the National Guard who might be injured in the service was without remedy, and could not recover from the State any compensation therefor. The act changed this rule and placed National Guardsmen in the same position and npon the same footing as soldiers in the Federal service, giving them the same pensions when injured or disabled while on duty, the law being that pensions may be allowed in such cases upon proper proofs being presented, and upon the certificate of the Surgeon General, the audit of the Adjutant General, and the final approval of the Governor. Several claims have been presented and properly examined and six of them were finally acted upon to-day and approved by Gov. Hill. They are as follows:

Abram S. Aldrich of Norwich, allowed $72 a month for loss of both arms and one eye.

Thomas J. Lawrence of New-York City, allowed $24 a month for loss of use of left arm.

Charles M. Snyder of Saratoga Springs, allowed $10 a month for loss of use of ankle.

George H. Viemer of Rochester, allowed $24 a month for loss of use of right arm.

Carl Meisner of Elmira, allowed $24 a month for loss of right arm.

Charles W. Earl of Danby, allowed $4 a month for loss of thumb of left hand.

These pensions are all to commence from June, 1887, the date of the approval of the State Pension act, and continue during the life of the pensioner. The granting of these pensions, being the first ever awarded to National Guardsmen in the State of New-York, naturally attracts great interest among soldiers generally.

BUCKET SHOPS MUST GO.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Judge Smith opened the Board of Trade quotation fight before Judges Tuley, Horton, and Collins in the formers' court room this morning. He asked that an order be granted allowing the Board of Trade to quit the business of collecting and tabulating market news for the present, and to resume it later on. When it began to furnish quotations again it would do so to every one alike, ontside of the members of the board, at intervals of fifteen minutes. This was for the public good. It was a new thing, but the Board of Directors would never have adopted the resolution calling for such action if they had not been convinced that the interests of the people at large would be conserved by just such a move.

"If we are to believe what the counsel for the Board of Trade says," remarked Mr. Decker, the attorney for the bucket shops, "a great accommodation is about to be forced upon an unwilling public. I would like to say in the beginning that the public does not desire such accommodations. What it wants is the quotations traosmitted continuously." Mr. Decker said that the granting of the modification of the order of the court would really have the effect of establishing a monopoly controlled by the Board of Trade members. After establishing the price of produce all over the country they had come into court asking that the market price they have established shall be withheld from the producer. The Supreme Court had decided that the public had acquired an interest in the dealings of the Board of Trade, and to modify the injunction as asked by the board would be creating an unjust discrimination.

Mr. Decker said he did not believe that the board was acting in good faith. If it succeeded in getting permission to issue quotations every fifteen minutes it was only a question of time when it would assert the right to transmit them every hour.

Judge Tuley announced that decision would be reserved until to-morrow.

BOATING AT RED BANK.

RED BANK, N. J., July 11.—There has been a noticeable increase in interest in boating matters here this Summer, due, perhaps, to the thorough organization of the local boat clubs. The Monmouth Boat Club has been adding many important improvements to its commodious quarters. The boathouse is now lighted by electricity, and more room has been made for the fleet of canoes, working boats, gigs, hatteans, &c. The President of the club, William A. Cole, has had a new boat of the Rushton pattern built for him. This season John A. Barrett of New-York has a novel yacht of the cruiser type. It is the only boat of its kind on the Shrewsbury.

Commodore Robert M. Whiting of Brooklyn recently made his second rowing trip of the Summer from Brooklyn to Red Bank. The trip was made in his new boat, the Sadie, in five hours and forty minutes. The Commodore is seventy-six years old. For many years it has been his custom to make several rowing excursions between Brooklyn and Red Bank. Some of the young men of West Red Bank have organized a boat club. The most active members of the new oinb are Edward Soffell, Charles M. Beattie, George F. Wise, and Henry Denise.

PAGE—MARSHALL.

At the Emmannel Baptist Church in Brooklyn, by the Rev. John Humpstone, Dr. Emmet D. Page was joined in wedlock to Miss Antoinette Woodworth Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Julia A. Woodworth, both of Brooklyn. Dr. Page, the groom, stands well in his profession. He was formerly a tntor

NEW-YORK'S JOHNSTOWN

DETAILED SURVEY OF THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

ESTIMATED LOSSES FROM $30,000 TO $100,000—HOW LIVES WERE LOST—THE STORY OF THE DISASTER.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., July 11.—It rained here last night, and the water in Cayadutta Creek rose to such a height that the search for bodies had to be temporarily abandoned. Following is a complete list of the dead thus far recovered:

Charles Frear, carpenter, fifty-five years old; leaves a widow and three children.

Albert Colclough, twenty-six years old; leaves a widow. He moved here last week from Carlisle, N. Y. The body was taken to that place this morning.

Albert Steadwell, seventeen years old. He was the son of a widow in straitened circumstances.

The following are known to have been drowned, but their bodies have not been recovered:

William Meyers, son of a widow.

Jack Meyers, and R. D. Simmons of R. D. Simmons & Co., thirty-five years old, and married.

A drummer, who was supposed to have gone down, is reported to be all right. A most careful inquiry fails to find any women missing.

Five men were rescued—Charles Abbott, at the Main-street bridge; John Voshurgh, at Bridge-street, Purdy F. Case catching him from a tree as he went by; Benjamin Nellis, caught at the same place by Doré Mason; Adam Putnam, caught by a bush near Market-street, and Peter Davin, pulled out at Perry-street; John Cavanaugh swam out at Perry-street.

Cashier John McLaren of the Johnstown Bank places the loss here at from $30,000 to $40,000, and says it might go to $50,000. Sheriff Sutliffe says the loss will not go much above $100,000. These estimates do not include the loss outside the town. The farmers sustained considerable damage.

Cayadutta Creek is ordinarily a stream from three to fifty feet wide and fordable at all points. Rain fell heavily Tuesday from 3 to 6 o'clock. McVean's dam, about four miles up the creek, did not give way, as was reported, nor did Hale's dam. Schriever's skin mill is situated in the village. The east end of this mill projects over their dam. This dam went out at 8:30 and took the wheelhouse and a large part of the mill with it. The dam was constructed of timber orib work, filled with earth. It was about twenty feet high. The pond covered about eight acres. About one hundred feet north and below the dam Cayadutta Creek is joined by a branch coming from Gloversville. On the northern bank is a cemetery, and if the course of the Cayadutta was straight here, all of the débris would have been thrown on the low, flat part of the cemetery, where there are few graves, all interments having been made on the knoll to the east. The water on this low land was about four feet deep. Cayadutta Creek just north of the dam makes a turn to the west at right angles, running in that direction for about 300 feet, and passing under the Perry-street bridge, which is a small stone arch, whose surface is level with the roadway, and which is crossed by street cars and footpaths guarded by iron rails on each side. Part of the débris of the mill went over the low part of the cemetery, while the roof followed the stream around the bend and floated to the bridge. The stone arch bridge next below Perry-st. on Market street, was injured. Next below was the Bridge-street wooden bridge, which was carried away at 6 o'clock. "A large quantity of lumber was piled on this bridge near the east end. This was carried down on the flood and struck the railroad bridge and carried that away. Just below the railroad bridge Hall Creek enters the Cayadutta and both take a right angle toward the east. The water from Hall Creek left the channel and went across State-street. About 200 feet east of the railroad bridge and just around the bend was the State-street iron bridge, which lumber struck and carried away. At the Main-street bridge, with a stone arch, the next below is the old file factory dam, twenty feet of the east side of which was carried away about 8 o'clock, taking the McLaren sawmill with it. The next below is Stewart's dam, the east side of which went out at 7 o'clock, while the bridge just below was not damaged. Three miles below is the electric light dam, which escaped injury, although the shaft room was flooded and the machinery could not run. A quarter of a mile below is another Main-street bridge. This is partly destroyed.

The true story of the tragic part of the flood is this: The rain had ceased, and it was thought not much, if any, more damage could be done. All points of vantage on the raging creek, swollen to its utmost, were occupied by people watching the boiling, madly-rushing water. At Perry-street it was found that men, women, children, and even babies in arms were crowded on and about the to-be-fatal bridge, watching, gibing, and bantering. Chief of Police McDonald and other officers were at this point, and when the shout went up, thirty minutes before the bridge gave way, they warned the crowd to keep off, as it was deemed to be weakening at the east end. Some did get off and kept off, but the average number on it up to within a very few minutes of its going was perhaps fifty. When the roof of the mill came down it was driven under the arch by the torrent, which nearly reached the top of the span, with such force as to loosen the arch and supporting masonry. The Chief and Trustee Topp became alarmed and peremptorily ordered the people off. In some cases they were compelled to literally drag children off the structure. Twenty minutes before the bridge went Trustee Topp procured ropes with which to close up the roadway. Ten minutes prior to its being carried away a street car passed over it. At 8:30 the east sidewalk toppled into the water. A part of the bridge not over six feet wide was washed out. The rest is intact now, but on the part carried away there stood, as near as can be determined, fifteen persons, ten of whom are certainly known to have been precipitated into the water. The others escaped. Darkness had now set in.

Fortunately at this junctnre the ropes sont for arrived and were used in reseuing people. One man caught a rope, but could not keep his hold and went down the stream. Reliable parties who stood at the railroad bridges state that only two persons passed that point. Other people insist that a woman lies buried under stone and dirt under the Perry-street bridge. The stones are now being removed with a derick. The water was running too fast there to make the search yesterday. Searching parties were at work all day yesterday and the firemen, with ropes, &c., assisted in the work.

Steadwell's body was found at 4 o'clock in the morning, entangled in a willow tree near Bridge-street; Colclough's body was found at 5 o'clock on the bank two blocks below Bridge-street, and Frear's body, buried in the sand, was recovered at 8:30 o'clock. The search was resumed this morning and was continued up to noon.

The débris is filled with thousands of skins from a different factory situated along the banks, and these form the largest part of the estimated loss. Many of these skins will be recovered. They are worth from 50 cents to $4 each and comprise skins of sheep, elk, deer, water hog, &c.

Passenger trains have run regularly between Fonda and this place. The only difficulty is at the railroad bridge here, but passengers are transferred. The bridge at Fonda is gone, but this does not interfere with traffic.

As indicative of the great anxiety which the misleading reports sent out created both in this country and England a thousand of telegraphic inquiries were received. From the tone of many it was evident that the senders supposed Johnstown was annihilated, whereas the busy village is as handsome as ever, barring the debris strewn along Cayadutta Creek. The lower portion of the village is situated on high ground. Reports were sent from other places, and, being based on hearsay evidence, they were, of course, inaccurate. As an instance of this exaggeration, a lady getting on the cars at Fonda this morning was overheard telling her companion that two hundred bodies had already been found, and it was believed that at least thirty were drowned. She also said that the train would not be able to get past Johnstown to-day. As a matter of fact, there has been no time when communication by rail was interrupted for a single hour; even passengers north at 7 o'clock Tuesday went through after half an hour's delay. Trains will go over a temporary railroad bridge this afternoon. To care for the unusual rush at the telegraph office here Agent Struble had to secure the services of a former operator, Daniel Edwards, and a Gloversville operator, I. A. Morse, and four messenger boys could not deliver half the messages received. There was an avalanche of telegrams of all kinds until 2 o'clock this morning, both to send and receive. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon messages had to go by way of Syracuse to reach Albany.

Under Sheriff John E. Leavitt has raised about $250 by subscription for the benefit of the relatives of those who lost their lives. He has just begun to canvass the business section and will unconbtedly get several hundred dollars more. The water was six feet higher than ever before known. In addition to the rain the rapid rise of the water is accounted for by a cloudburst or two storms meeting about four miles east of here on the Perth road at about 5:30.

Cayadutta Creek empties into the Mohawk at Fonda, and is there spanned by a street bridge, which remains, and by the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad's iron bridge, which dropped out of place, as did also the bridges under the four tracks of the Central Road. These bridges were iron girders resting upon masonry piers. These girders and part of the piers were washed down by the waters on 11. The tracks were left hanging. One of the tracks was passable at about 6 o'clock last night, and it was expected that another would be repaired by noon to-day. and that traine would be running regularly. The two wash-outs east of Fonda are repaired. Traine passed over the track there before they did at Fonda. The Mohawk River had little to do with this devastation, and did not get up to high-water mark. The several wash-outs were caused by the small creeks emptying into the Mohawk from the north. These evidently were filled by the same cloudburst and rains. No damage is seen west of Fonda along the Central Road.

RUSHING TO SARATOGA.

THE SULTRY WEATHER DRIVING CROWDS FROM THE CITY.

SARATOGA, July 11.—Metropolitan humidity is proving the ally of the hotel keepers here. The two or three moist, sultry days in New-York have perceptibly swelled the list of arrivals at this village, the majority of whom register from Manhattan Island. Saratoga is little more than a Summer New-York, its contingent of guests being so largely made up of that city's inhabitants.

Music at the States began on Monday morning, Stub, who gave his initial concert at this hotel sixteen Summers ago, still wielding the baton.

At the Grand Union Lohan and his musicians are once more in possession. At Congress Hall Joyce's orchestra, or a part of it rather, holds the piazzas. His full corps of forty men, including the Florentine Mandolin Band, furnishes music during the Winter at the Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, and Cordova Hotels in St. Augustine, Fla.; in the Summer the organization is divided between New-York, Saratoga, and Newport. Joyce's brass band will play at Congress Spring Park, too, daily at 12 o'clock, and it is understood that Manager Hays of the Park has engaged the Florentine orchestra for the evening concerts through August. At the Kensington Justus W. Kooh is the musical director.

The first hop of the season at the States will be given on Saturday evening.

Two garden parties are promised at the Grand Union during August.

The electric road to the Geysers has received a set-back. At their monthly meeting two days ago the Village Trustees deferred the consideration of the matter one month, which effectually kills the project for this season.

The war on the hackman continues, with the result that Broadway is practically free from standing vehicles. The local press has taken it up, and one paper prints free advertisements of liverymen who will not stand or solicit on Broadway. From the fact that only one man takes advantage of the offer it would appear that the hackmen are only yielding temporarily to the pressure brought to bear against them and look forward to a speedy resumption of business at the old stand. Livery facilities at Saratoga are really very good, and the prices charged are not exorbitant. A nice-looking, comfortable two-seated phaeton, with canopy top, for one horse, can be had for a dollar the single hour or a dollar and a half for two hours. There are plenty, too, of three-seated, low, easy-riding wagons, finished in oak, with canopy top, which, with a team of horses and driver, are furnished at correspondingly low rates. These are of decidedly attractive appearance, and are admirable for a family or party of friends. Landaus, victorias, and carts, with liveried drivers and some what more pretentious in get up, are soaied at a little higher rates.

Among the recent arrivals at the Grand Union are Mr. and Mrs. Laytoo, Mrs. Ondersly, the Hon. B. Wood and wife and Miss Wood, E. W. Connett and family, T. Perego, F. C. Roldron, T. E. Smith, Jr., J. Gray, E. B. Cubbell, C. S. Petrash, D. W. C. Falls, Joseph Naylor and wife, all of New-York; U. S. Crooker of Boston, and J. Tennard and family of Worcester.

At the United States are S. D. Babcock, the Rev. N. J. Farrelly, H. W. Johnson, C. Raymond, C. V. Cneding and wife, the Misses Rainsford, R. A. Granus and wife, W. P. Gillette, W. L. Curtis and wife, C. Goldsmith, E. A. Mccondy and wife, R. Sewell and wife, Mary D. Sanford, R. T. Tyson, W. P. Steward, A. W. Waterbouse and wife, W. J. Eaton, and W. C. Moore and family of New-York.

At Congress Hall are D. J. Cook and wife, S. E. Bridge and wife, Miss Cook, J. F. Conlan, D. J. O'Keefe, G. R. Hall and wife, T. F. Gallager, J. A. Nassauer, E. E. Wood, A. R. Gron, J. B. Guttenberg, P. Baker, wife, two children, and maid; F. Putnam and wife, S. Kakelus, and Miss M. Davis of New-York.

THE LAKE GEORGE ISLANDS.

THEIR PRESENT OCCUPANTS OBJECT TO THE STATE SIGNS.

ALBANY, July 11.—There is considerable ill feeling on the part of "onstodians" of islands in Lake George over the action of the officers of the Forest Commission in placing large signs bearing the words, "State Lands" in the most conspicuous spots on the islands they occupy. In some cases these large signs have been fastened to trees directly in front of the cottages of the onstodians. There were some threats that the signs would be thrown into the lake, but this was probably only talk.

The Forester who is stationed at the One Hundred Island House would give THE TIMES's correspondent no information relative to the matter of placing the signs, and declined to say anything about the intention of the Forest Commissioners. He said that he knew nothing about the matter; that his only duty was to conduct camping parties to the islands, and to designate which are State islands. He said further that he had placed the signs on the islands by order of Secretary Train, who he supposed was carrying out the wishes of the Forest Commissioners. Some of the cottagers objected strenuously to the signs being put up, he said, and some threatened to throw the signs into the lake as soon as the Forest Commissioners' posse was out of sight. One of these protests was made to Isaac Hague, where a house was just finished and was being painted. This was erected by a Glens Falls man.

More than thirty of the islands have been placarded with the State signs. There are in this number some of the largest and most desirable. Among those owned by cities are: Sangerfield's, Colvin's, Uncas, Cold Water, Lapham's, Gravelly, Gem, Big Burnt, In Paradise Bay, Mother Bunch, Red Rock Bay, E. A. Howland's, At Hulett's, H. A. Howard, Argne, Odell, At Hague, Watch Tower's, Mather, Kettle Work, Pine, Hen and Chickens, Huckleberry, Log Bay, and Phelps. Besides these there are quite a number unnamed. As soon as the signs can be made the State Forest Commission will undertake the task of classifying the islands by the names they are to be known by in future. They say they have no established names given by what they term squatters. Cold Water Island was named by a club of that name in Glens Falls, and occupants of other islands gave them their own names or some other.

The islands will be designated by euphonious names, Cooper's novels probably furnishing most of them, as the Commissioners lean toward Indian names. As it is, part of the islands bear no names whatever, while others are known by several different names, many of which are altered from the names on the original maps and surveys on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

It is impossible to tall the exact number of the islands in Lake George. A popular tradition is that there are 365, one for every day in the year. A careful examination by the Forest Commissioners in 1885 resulted in their placing the number at about two hundred, the count embracing many that are mere rocks, with only small surfaces projecting above the water. The State owns all but seventeen. In their report of 1885 the Forest Commissioners said:

"They desire to hold this hundred island park for the benefit of every citizen, and extend the invitation to all to avail themselves of its wondrous resources for enjoyment. The Summer visitor, bent on pleasure, need not look for a more attractive locality, while the invalid, wearied of cities, will find needed rest by its placid waters and in the quiet seclusion of its wooded isles."

DAMAGES AGAINST THE ELEVATED.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down decisions awarding damages in the following suits against the elevated railroad company, in which ex-Judge Leo C. Dessa was counsel: Mina Simon, 215 West Fifty-third-street, rental damage, $3,400, fee, $6,000; Geslene Schomeyer, 88 Greenwich-street, rental, $6,045, fee, $9,266 66; George A. Hayunga, 477 Greenwich-street, reutal, $1,134, fee, $2,237 50; Edwin M. Harrison, 317 and 317½ Greenwich-street, rental, $2,865, fee, $5,255; 261 Greenwich-street, rental, $1,894, fee, $3,165; 255, 257, 259 Greenwich-street, rental, $1,894, fee, $4,950; W. F. J. Prelle, 454 Greenwich street, rental, $216 56, fee, $5,400; Christian Schenck, 77 Division-street, rental, $2,270, fee, $3,050; Peter Spiee, 26 Division-street, rencal, $2,270 70, fee, $3,550; Rebecca speesman, 92 Division-street, rental, $1,520, fee, $3,050.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S CHECK.

C. P. Huntington sent Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday a check for $25,000 to satisfy a judgment for that sum obtained by the city against him. In April, 1883, Mr. Huntington bought at anotion the lease of Pier 37 North River, agreeing to pay $70,000 a year in quarterly installments of $17,500. He paid the first installment down, hnt, a contention having arisen between him and the Dock Commissioners as to the terms of the lease, which, he insisted, shonld vest him with the privilege of building a shed over the pier, he claimed that he did not procure full possession until August, and that, therefore, the first installment shonld be apolied to the quarter beginning on the first of that month. The city disagreed with him and sued him for the rental of the quarter beginning Aug. 1, 1883. It won, and the $25,000 paid by Mr. Huntington yesterday represents the rental, with interest, and the costs of six years of litigation.

E. L. M. BARLOW'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. E. L. M. Barlow will take place at noon to-day from St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I. A special train will carry the friends from New-York and Brooklyn. There will be no pall bearers and the services will be very simple. The burial will be at Glen Cove.

COL. MORGAN'S BAD RECORD

TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY BY COURT-MARTIAL.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER CONVICTED, BUT RELEASED ON TECHNICAL ERRORS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Thomas J. Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asked, in the explanation that he has sent out to the press concerning the record of his trial and conviction in the army, that the record should be printed entire. After he had completed the story for publication he struck ont the request for the prodnotion of the entire record, evidently concinding that the purpose of his explanation would be better met by the publication of so much of the story as he had submitted and by its publication in the way in which he had chosen to arrange it. In order to enable everybody who is interested in the matter to form a judgment upon the records, the War Department records in two trials are given. The first is that of the trial of Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, on charges prepared by Col. Thomas J. Morgan, and the second is that of the trial of Col. Thomas J. Morgan of the same regiment. Corbin, it will be observed, was acquitted on all the charges and specifications, and Morgan was found guilty of all the charges and all the specifications. Corbin's verdict could not be reversed. Morgan's could be, and it was:

I.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE DIVISION, ALABAMA, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 14, 1865. } GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

I. Before a general court-martial, which convened as Chattanooga, Tenn., pursuant to Special Order No. 20, from headquarters First Separate Division Army of the Cumberland, and of which Col. L. Johnson, Forty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Fourteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, on the following charges:

Charge First—Cowardice.

Charge Second—Misbehavior before the enemy in violation of the Fifty-second Article of War.

Charge Third—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Charge Fourth—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

Not Guilty.

The court does therefore most honorably acquit him, the said Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry.

The proceedings and finding of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin are approved and confirmed. Lieut. Col. Corbin will accordingly be released from arrest and returned to cuty. By command of Major Gen. Steedman.

L. B. MOR, Major and A. A. G.

II.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION DEPARTMENT } OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 10, 1865. } GENERAL ORDER NO. 23.

I. Before a general court-martial, convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., pursuant to Special Order No. 34, headquarters First Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, March 25, 1865, and of which Col. Thomas F. Wildes is President, was arraigned Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, in the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE I. Violation of the Fifteenth Article of War.—Specification 1—In this, that the said T. J. Morgan, Colonel of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, did allow the original muster-in rolls of Company A, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry to be signed by other officers, the said T. J. Morgan having been at that time aware that the said muster-in rolls contained the false muster of at least one officer, viz: Capt. C. W. Baker, whose Company "A," Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, did not muster the minimum strength until the 11th or 12th day of November, 1863, and who was consequently not entitled to muster as Captain until one of the last-mentioned dates, but who mustered on the rolls so altered to rank as Captain from the 2d day of November, 1863, and was paid as Captain from the last-mentioned date.

Specification 2.—In this, that he, the said Thomas J. Morgan, Colonel of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, did allow First Lieut. Charles Richman, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, to tender his resignation as an officer of the United States Army after comolaint had been made to him, the said Col. T. J. Morgan, by Lieut. D. K. Wright, R. Q. M., Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, to the effect that the said Lieut. Charles Richman had been guilty of stealing and selling one mula, the property of the United States, and after he said Lieut. Wright, R. Q. M., had requested Col. T. J. Morgan to place the said Lieut. Richman under arrest. Furthermore, that the said Col. T. J. Morgan did forward the resignation of Lieut. Richman, approved, without mentioning in his indorsement thereon all the circumstances attending said resignation or the offense of which Lieut. Richman was accused of being guilty—that is, the Lieut. Wright, R. Q. M., Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry. All this at Chattanooga, Tenn., during the month of January, 1865.

Finding of the Court.—Of the first specification to first charge, guilty; second specification to first charge, guilty; third specification to first charge, guilty; fourth specification to first charge, guilty; fifth specification to first charge, guilty; sixth specification to first charge, guilty. Of the charge, guilty.

Of the first specification to second charge, guilty; second specification to second charge, guilty; third specification to second charge, guilty; fourth specification to second charge, guilty; fifth specification to second charge, guilty. Of the charge, guilty.

Of the first specification to third charge, guilty; third specification to third charge, guilty. Of the charge, guilty.

And the court does therefore sentenoe him, the said Col. T. J. Morgan of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

II. In the foregoing case of Col. T. J. Morgan, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, the court having found the aconsen guilty of the first charge, violation of the Fifteenth Artiole of War, bad not the authority to change the sentence as prescribed in the act approved March 3, 1863, and its failure to conform to the requirements of the above article in sentencing the accnsed is an error fatal to the proceedings and finding of the court so far as relates to the first charge. Of the second charge the evidence before the court, as shown by the record, does not, in the opinion of the General commanding, warrant the justified finding made by the conrt. While Col. Morgan's conduct may, on some occasioos, have been somewhat reprehensible, the evidence fails to show a criminality on the part of Col. Morgan that would justify the court in making a sentence of dismissal. As to the third charge, the specifications to which are acknowledged true by the accused, it is evident from the record that Col. Morgan was governed by the best intentions, and a desire to snbserve the interests of the service. In view of these facts the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court in the case of Col. T. J. Morgan, Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, is disapproved, and Col. Morgan ordered released from arrest and returned to dnty.

III. The general conrt-martial convened by Special Order 34, headquarters First Separate Division, A. C., March 23, and of which Col. T. J. Wildes is President, is dissolved. By oommand of Gen. Steedman.

Official copy. HARVEY OFFICER, Captain and A. A. A. G.

UNHAPPY DIRECTORS.

WESTERN UNION OFFICIALS OBJECT TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT RATE.

The announcement that the Western Union Telegraph Company had suffered a severe shock by the reduction by Postmaster General Wanamaker of the rate for telegraphic service for the Government from 1 cent to 1 mill per word, made exoiteilvely in yesterday's TIMES, was not calonlated to make the friends of that corporation particularly jnbilant. The Directors of the company yesterday were still recovering from the tidings they received from Washington to the same effect, and preferred to continne to mourn in eolitude rather than take the sympathetic pnblio into their oeveral confidences. President Norvin Green declared that he was unprepared to make any statement concerning the matter. He was in communication, however, with Mr. Wanamaker, and as the change was an exceedingly important one, it would be subject to the most oareful consideration. The Directors of the company will, it is understood, hold a special meeting next week, and will then act upon the Government's rates.

Vice President Van Horne declared that the average cost of messages over the Western Union wires is about 24 cents. "The old Government rate," he continued, "barely paid the company. I am unable to say what the annual cost of Government telegraphing is, exclusive of the Signal Service business on our system, but it is more than $20,000. I believe that the Signal Service cannot be placed under this new rate, because even precedence would be of no nse to it. The wires for its adequate service must be hunched during the hours of the day in order to satisfy the ordinary demands of the department. There is no existing law to compel us to do that. The company's former advantage, in a money sense, is now set off by messages which are dispatched at a dead loss. The chief nee of complying with the Government requirements has been to give our corporation a legal status as an inter-State commeroe company."

ANCHORAGE PRIVILEGES.

One of the provisions of the new anchorage regulations leaves to the discretion of the anchorage officer the placing of ash scowa in the harbor. No steamer is permitted to dump ashes into either the hay or rivers, large scowa enchored in convenient places being provided as receptacles for all such matter. It appears, however, that the East River is without a scow, save one off the npper end of "Governor's Island. The tug men have found fault with this arrangement, and through Mr. D. A. Nash, the Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, have asked the anchorage officer to permit a float to be anchored in the East River between Fourteenth-street and Seventy-ninth-street.

The anchorage officer has replied that he will approve of a locality within 200 yards of the southwest end of Blackwell's Island. Grounds designated by Rules 8 and 9 of the new anchorage regulations may be used, he snggests, if the above locality is not a desirable place.

The recent dilemma in which Capt. Lozier of the anchorage, Sandy Hook, found himself placed appeare to have been settled by the Secretary of the Treasnry's recent communication. The Manhattan endeavore to do regular revenne outter duty in addition to her patrol work, that is, she boards incoming vessels for manifests and examines the papers of those in port. By so doing she oomes in contact with the Collector of the Port, and would appear to be under his orders. The Collector is now desirous of knowing whether the regular duty can be performed in addition to the work. Owing to the fact that the Manhattan has moved over 900 vessels in the past six months, the natural inference would be, "it cannot." It is thonght that the mistake is made by the anchorage officer in trying to do more than the patrol work. He will let no ordinary revenue outter dnty he will then pase ont of the control of the Collector of Customs.

SOUTHERN LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—The Southern Yellow Pine Lumber Association met here today. Delegatee were present from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi. The report of the Committee on Freight Rates was read and was unfavorable. The committee had waited and written to the officials of the roads running into their territory, and had received meny promises, but no redniction of rates.

The President, J. J. White of Mississippi, stated that the interests of the association are suffering on account of the high rates, and nrged the members to unite in an effort to secure a better rate. J. M. Rivinge, the Secretary, reported that he had statements from sixteen mills showing their annual out for the year 1888 to have been 165,000,000 feet. This represented about half the mills in the association. The next meeting of the association will be held at Birmingham, Ala., in October.

MRS. LYDDY MUST FILE HER ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Charles H. Beckett yesterday applied to Surrogate Ransom for a writ of attachment to compel Mary Lyddy to file her accounts as executrix as Ellen Conklin. Mrs. Lyddy's counsel explained that he had left her at his office with her account, which she had signed but had gone away without swearing to. Mr. Beckett urged that the motion be granted, as he thought he had not been treated fairly by Mrs. Lyddy. It had required several writs of attachment to compel her to file her inventory of the estate, and she had proved an obstacle in the way of getting the affairs of the estate settled. Surrogate Ransom granted the motion, but will give Mrs. Lyddy until Saturday to file her accounts before he issues the writ.

WET WEATHER IN CAMP

STILL THERE IS PLENTY OF FUN AT PEEKSKILL.

CAPT. MARKS'S COMPANY HONOR HIM WITH A PRESENT—OFFICERS LOSE A GAME OF BASEBALL.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 11.—Heavy mists hung over the mountain peaks, completely enveloping them this morning, and the day opened with rolling clonds, light showers, and a sultry moisture in the air. All through the night light showers had descended on the camp, making the sentries seek their boxes from time to time and playing a gentle music on the tent roofs of officers and men.

Last evening, after the usual band concert, the members of Company F of the Ninth Regiment undertook to have a little fun with their Captain, W. W. Marks. Under a pretext of seeking instruction for the morrow he was detained in his tent until the enemy in the form of his company had surrounded him. They drew up in double rank before his tent on the main street. The signal was given and a delegation headed by Commissary J. A. Clemens and Adjt. Yellott D. Deshert approached the tent, having been asked by the company to "do the graceful." The tent flaps were drawn aside and Capt. Marks was requested to come out. Commissary Clement struck an attitude and began an extended oration on Capt. Marks's merits as an officer and the deep respect in which he was held by his men. At the close of it he said: "And it is in token of this that your company have elected you Chief of the Elks and desire to present you with this souvenir of their esteem."

As he spoke he drew from under his coat something which looked exceedingly strange. The souvenir consisted of a tree root, strongly resembling the sharp, angular head of a deer with horns, tied in a barrel hoop. The Captain took the gift and acknowledged it with a few remarks that increased the shouts of laughter which had arisen when he took the gift to his head and heart.

Then a party, headed by Quartermaster Pratt, visited Capt. Billings's tent and placed invitations to levy at startlingly low prices on his entire wardrobe, the dress parade dnok trousers being fixed at "a song by any singer, choose the key yonrself."

This morning the guard mounting was even more exoellent than it has been, and the guard looked thorongh soldiers as they stood on the parade nnder the heavy fire overcoats. Just as the close of the ceremony was announced which showed that the guard were not to be caught napping. They were standing at open order awaiting the order to close up. But Adjt. James B. Sanders of the Tenth, who was in command, gave the order to pass in review. Not a man moved from his place, and their steadiness brought forth some general applause from members of the regiment who were looking on. The applause attracted the attention of Col. Phisterer, who was watching the ceremony hear by, and, walking over to the parade, he reprimanded the regiment apparently a discourtesy to the commanding officer, and ordered several who, on being asked if they had applauded, responded in the affirmative, to report to Col. Seward.

The battalion drill was taken up with the manoeuvres of skirmish drill, using blank cartridges, the Ninth Regiment taking the northwest parade ground. The drill was remarkably snoceseful, especially so in rallying by foure and by companies. As the line of skirmishers was engaged in hanging away at the unseen enemy the heights were thronged by some ladies and children came leisurely ont from the road and faced the line of rolling thnnder and smoke. The horse grew a little nervous and was permitted to pass through the lines.

The Officer of the Day was Capt. E. V. Denison, Company D, Tenth Regiment; Senior Officer of the Guard—First Lieut. Herbert C. Taylor, Company G, Ninth Regiment; Junior Officer of the Guard—Second Lieut. C. F. Van Benthuysen; Sergeants—P. Du Bois, Company A, Tenth Regiment; J. Van Hagen, and C. Vachter, Ninth Regiment, and Corporals H. E. Stuart, G. W. Boser, and E. Bognet.

During the day a number of visitors arrived at camp in spite of the weather, and in the afternoon several of the Veterans of the Ninth Regiment came up. They were Col. William Scott, Lieut. Col. W. J. Kirkland, Lieut. Col. John S. Pryor, Chaplain Ralph Sharook, and Capt. Walter Scott. Among the other visitors were Adjt. Gen. Whipple and Col. Edward F. Gaynor of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Just after dinner Col. Seward gave the officers a discourse on the tactios of skirmish drill, after which the officers assembled in front of the Colonel's tent, and, amid much amusement, went through the ordeal of having a group picture taken.

After the picture was taken the officers remembered an informal engagement they had with the "Non-Coms" to have a game of ball on the east parade ground. The officers' team included Capts. Earl, Willcocks, and Walton, and Lieut. Cooke, McConnell, Fortmann, Hart, and English. The "Non-Coms" were Sergts. Chace, Debes, Seward, and Corpa. Hanford, Kluge, Powers, Buoh, Wyres, and Willink. After a good deal of hard batting and humorous base running, the "Non-Coms" scored 11 to the officers' 8. The game was observed chiefly by members of the regiment and battalion who covered the slopes of the hill at the north end of the parade ground.

In the afternoon, about an hour before dress parade a heavy cloud rolled up in the north and the rain fell in torrents. After the storm had passed, water filled the streets and made pools in the hollows of the parade ground. The storm cleared up, however, in time for dress parade.

NEWS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The new steel cruiser Yorktown will proceed to sea next Monday to test her battery. Commander Chadwick has received orders to this effect, with discretionary power to extend the cruise until Oct 1. It would seem that the Yorktown is to be kept ont a sufficient time at sea to enable her to encounter all kinds of weather. There are not a few persons who claim that the vessel is very heavily armed, notwithstanding the recent experiments and demonstration by accurate calculation. But if the Yorktown is kept outside until Oct. 1 Commander Chadwick will find all the heavy weather he may want. Let him tonch the Gulf Stream and the Yorkshore and he will have weather enough for a seaway. As to testing the cruiser's sea qualities, that was considered amply done in the official trial.

The revenne cntter McCollock, which has just been sold to Légitime for a war vessel, is considered by those officers who have had anything to do with her as unfit to go to sea. She is rotten through and through, and the only available timber in her is machinery. It is said that she can make thirteen knots without any difficulty, but this speed is thought to be due to the shaky condition of her hull, it being a well-known fact that a ship loose in her timbers will develop more speed than a tight one. The reason is there is more tendency to yield to the water pressure on the run of the ship.

The United States cruiser Boston made her way up to the navy yard yesterday morning from her anchorage off Quarantine. The officers aboard the Boston report that no incident worthy of notice occurred during the towing of the Amphitrite to Norfolk. The weather was clear and the sea smooth, and in consequence none of the cables parted or hitts broke out.

Each day additional workmen are being taken on at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Yesterday and the day before saw the enrolling of a lot of new men. Busy as the yard is now, it will be still more so when the Puritan is rotten well under way, and the work advances on the Maine.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 11—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, generally fair, clearing in eastern portions, warmer, except nearly stationary temperature in Western Massachusetts, variable winds, becoming westerly.

For Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Eastern New-York, fair, no decided change in temperature, variable winds, becoming westerly.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, except clearing in eastern portions of Virginia and North Carolina, no decided change in temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, fair, nearly stationary, followed by rising temperature Saturday, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	65°	70°	8:30 P. M.	90°	83°
6 A. M.	68°	70°	9 P. M.	84°	80°
9 A. M.	72°	73°	9 P. M.	80°	79°
12 M.	80°	78°	12 P. M.	79°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.....76½°

Average temperature for same date last year...77°

DETERMINED TO BE BOSS.

The arrest of ex-Town Committeeman Stanford J. Farrand of Bloomfield, N. J., on a charge of abusing his wife has created a social sensation there. Mrs. Farrand charges him with having driven her from the house, and Justice Hall has put him under bonds to appear to-morrow morning for a hearing. The Farrands are wealthy, and until recently Mr. Farrand held a responsible position with the Morris Canal and Banking Company. He says that his domestic troubles came from his determination to be boss in his own house.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SECOND PRIZE IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY DEFAULT.

The tennis tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association of America for the championship in doubles was finished yesterday on the grounds of the cricket club at Livingston, S. I. Three teams were scheduled to play, but no contest took place. The teams were the ones defeated by Messrs. Taylor and Stacum, who won the championship of America on Wednesday. Last year's champions, Messrs. Campbell and Hall, withdrew from the contest for second prize. The second team consisted of Messrs. C. Hobart and A. W. Post. Mr. Hobart played at Englewood, N. J. The New-Haven players, F. G. Beach and R. F. Huntington, Jr., were the third team. They made every effort to have the match with Hobart and Post either postponed until to-day or Saturday, or, if that were impossible, to allow Mr. Post to play with any other player in place of the New-York Tennis Club's representative. The committee decided that the match should be played at the proper time and by the same men who had contested in the tournament. Messrs. Beach and Huntington were the only team on the Livingston courts, and won the second prize by default.

The Englewood Field Club's open tennis tournament was resumed yesterday afternoon. The second round in the singles and the first and part of the second round in doubles were played, the match between Messrs. Hobart and Miller against Post and Coffin being of special interest. The ladies of the club will hold a reception in Armory Hall, Englewood, N. J., tonight, Mrs. J. Wyman Jones, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. E. A. Duncan, Mrs. Sheppard Norman, Mrs. George Cappell, and Mrs. E. D. Foster comprising the committee.

Yesterday's games resulted as follows:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Second Round—C. Hobart beat Terry, 6—2, 6—1; Gladwin beat Langdon, 6—4, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—First Round—Post and Coffin beat Kellogg and Langdon, 8—3, 6—4; Miller and Hobart beat Prosser and Gladwin, 6—2, 6—2; Campbell and Fowler beat Booth and partner by default; Wright and Beach beat Green and partner by default. Second Round—Camobell and Fowler beat Beach and Wright, 6—3, 6—3; Hobart and Miller beat Post and Coffin, 8—3,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, July 11—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot Oil Tr...	56⅝	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	3,575
*Am. Cattle Tr....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Amer. Tel. & Cable.	86½	86½	86½	86½	5
*Am. U. T. & S. Fd.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	17,010
*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	1,210
Canada Southern.	55⅞	56	55⅝	56	1,500
Canadian Pacific.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Chic. & Alton....	139	139	139	139	200
Chic. & N. W.....	107⅜	108⅛	107⅜	108	9,775
C. R. I. & P.....	100¾	101⅛	99⅞	101⅛	19,710
C. M. & St. P....	68⅜	70¼	68⅜	70¼	47,290
C. M. & St. P. pf.	103¾	104	103	104	1,775
C. B. & Q. 4s. reg.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	8,150
C., St. L. & P. pf.	37	37	37	37	100
C., St. L. & C....	113½	114	113½	113½	3,350
C., C., C. & St. L..	90	90	90	90	40
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	400
C., C. C. & I.....	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	500
C., H., V. & T....	15	15	15	15	100
Chi. & R. I. & P....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	1,800
Chi. & Ill. Tr. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	50
Consol. Gas Co....	86¼	87	86¼	86¾	1,500
Del. & Hudson....	145⅝	145⅝	145	145⅜	800
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	146	145¾	145⅞	9,750
D., L. & W. Pf.	144	145	144	144	1,180
Den. & R. G. pf.	49¼	49¼	46¼	46½	120
E. T. & St. W....	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	757
E. T., V. & G....	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	980
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	200
Evans. & T. H....	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Illinois Central..	113¾	114	113¾	114	250
L. E. & Western.	17	17¼	17	17¼	600
L. E. & West. pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	100
Lake Shore.....	103	104¼	102¾	104¼	15,560
Louis. & Nash....	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	1,820
Manhattan con....	95½	96	95½	96	210
Mich. Central....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	160
Mil., L. S. & W..	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅝	250
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼	800
Missouri Pacific..	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	70⅜	5,050
N. Chat. Trust....	81½	81½	80½	80½	99,090
N. J. Central....	118¾	114¼	113¾	114¾	787
N. Y. Central.....	106	106¾	106	106¾	845
N. Y. & Nor. pf..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	200
N. Y. & New-Eng..	50¾	51	50¾	51⅛	11,200
N. Y. & S. St. L..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅜	2,010
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	2,010
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64⅜	65	64⅜	65	320
N. Y., S. & W....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	300
Norfolk & W. pf..	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	820
Northern Pac....	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	840
Northern Pac. pf.	64¾	65¾	64¾	64⅞	5,925
Ohio & Miss....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	1,200
Ohio, Ind. & W...	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Ontario Mining..	35	35	35	35	50
Ontario & West..	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	600
Oregon Imp....	55¾	56	54	55¾	2,000
Oregon R. & N....	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	300
Oregon & Trans..	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾	200
Pacific Mail.....	32¾	32¾	32	32	770
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	22	22	21¾	22	200
Phil. & Reading..	46¾	47⅜	46	46¾	17,740
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184½	184½	184½	184½	14
Rich. & W. P....	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	335
Rich. & W. P. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	200
R., W. & O....	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	21
St. L. & S. F. pf..	57	57	57	57	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	112	112	112	112	10
St. P. & Duluth..	80	80	80	80	200
St. P. & Duluth pf.	33	33	32¾	33	1,300
Southern Pacific.	31¾	32	31	32	2,000
*Sugar Ref. Co....	115	115¾	115	115¾	7,010
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40	1,670
Tol., A. & K. C....	31	31¼	31	31½	200
Texas Pacific....	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	125
Union Pacific....	58	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	5,870
U. S. Express....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	385
Wabash pf.....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	500
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	1,605
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85½	85¾	1,520
Wheel. & L. Erie..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	200
Wisconsin Cent....	23	23	23	23	300
Total sales.....					329,639

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. con. 5s..	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	$5,900
At. & Pac. 1st....	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	2,000
At. & Pac. inc....	17	18½	17	18½	111,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st..	100	99½	99½	99½	2,000
Canada So. 1st....	107⅞	108½	107⅞	108½	4,000
Canada So. 2d....	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	2,000
Ches. & O. gen. 6s.	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	10,000
C. & O. S. W. 2d.	79	79	79	79	4,000
Chi. & R. Isl. con..	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1,000
C. & I. R. con. 5s..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	19,000
C., St. L. & C. 4s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Clev. & Can. 1st..	93	93¾	93	93¾	12,000
Col. & Cin. Mid. 4s.	102	102	102	102	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s...	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	9,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s..	79½	79½	79½	79½	10,000
D. & R. G. 1st....	120½	120½	120½	120½	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.					
5s.....	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	15,000
Dul. & Man. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
D. & I. R. 1st....	102	102	102	102	10,000
E. & Ind. 1st....	102	102	102	102	2,000
E. & Ind. 1st con.	112½	112	112	113	15,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 2d..	144½	144½	144½	144½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	75,000
Gen. Elec. con. 5s.	93	93	93	93	23,000
*Ga. Pac. inc. 5s..	30	30¼	30	30¼	25,000
G., C. & S. F. 6s.	72¾	73¾	72¼	73¼	7,000
Harlem r. 1st....	129½	129½	129½	129½	5,000
Horse r. 1st....	85	84½	84½	84½	12,000
Iron Mount. 1st..	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3,000
Kat. & W. P. 1st.	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	3,000
Kan. Pacific con..	115½	115½	115½	115½	3,000
Kan. & Texas 2d..	96	96	96	96	25,000
K. & T. gen. 5s..	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	4,000
K. & T. gen. 6s..	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	16,000
L. E. & W. 6s....	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Lake S. 2d con....	125	125	125	125	1,000
L. & W. B. gen. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	107½	15,000
L. Island gen. 4s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
L. & N. trust 5s..	114	114	114	114	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F.					
& S.....	100	100	100	100	3,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	2,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Mich. Cent. 7s....	130	130	130	130	2,000
M., L. S. & W. cv..	104	104	104	104	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	125	125	125	125	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext.					
5s.....	103¾	105¼	103¾	105¼	133,000
M. & St. L. 2d....	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	2,000
Mo. Pacific 1st. 4s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
M. & Ohio gen....	57¾	57¾	57	57	3,000
Mor. & Essex 1st..	139	139	139	139	9,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s...	113¾	113¾	112¾	113¾	42,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	119¼	119¼	118½	118½	6,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, 6s.	115	115	115	115	7,000
N. Y. Cen. 5s, ex. ct.	105	105	105	105	3,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	133	133	133	133	10,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	132½	132½	132½	132½	15,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	11,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d.	86	86	86	86	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	101¼	101	101¼	101¼	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	17,000
N. & W. 1st, C. Y.	97	97	97	97	9,000
Nor. Pac. 2d. 1st.	107¼	107	107	107	8,000
North. Mo. 1st....	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st....	117	117	117	117	2,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st.	110	110	110	110	5,000
N. W. ext. 4s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Ohio South. inc..	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102½	102½	102	102	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s..	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	4,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Oregon S. T. 1st.	104¾	105	104¾	105	14,000
O., O. F. & St. P. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
Peon. 4's 2d.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	86	85	85	85	11,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	6,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	67½	67½	67½	67½	1,000
Reading gen. 4s..	91⅝	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	55,000
R. & A. 1st, D. &					
M. certs.....	86	88	86	86	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	93	93	93	93	5,000
Rock Isl. 1st. c..	133	133	133	133	15,000
Rock Island 5s..	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
R., W. & O. con..	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
R., W. & O. 1st..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T.					
1st ex. c.....	77	77	77	77	18,000
St. Paul 1st 7s, g.	125	125	125	125	1,000
St. Paul con. 7s..	135	135½	135	135½	10,000
St. P. Ist. C. & M.					
R. 6s.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
St. P. Ist. S. M....	114	114	114	114	10,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	10,000
St. P., Min. Pt. 5s.	104	105	104	105	17,000
St. P. & M. 1st..	125	125	125	125	500
St. P., M. & M.					
1st con. 6s.....	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.					
M. 4s.....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. con.					
4s.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
St. P. M. & M. con. 6s.	118½	118½	118½	118½	24,900
S. F. & N. P. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	16,000
Shen. Val. gen....	38	38	38	38	2,000
So. Car. 1st 6s....	95	95	95	95	5,000
S. P. of C. 1st. con. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105½	12,000
Tenn. C. 1st 6s, R.	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
Tex. C. & I. 1st 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	10,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	49,000
T., A. & N. M.					
1st.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
Union Elev. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	11,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	11,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	121½	121½	121½	122	2,000
Wab. gen. 6s, tr.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	16,000
W. N. Y. & P. inc.	38	38	38	38	10,000
W. U. col. t. r. 5s.	103	103	103	103	3,000
West Shore 4s, c.	107	107	106¾	107	10,000
Total sales.....					$1,998,500

*Unlisted. †Including $5,000 at 95¼, seller 20. ‡Including $6,000 at 115, seller 10. §Including $10,000 at 138, seller 10.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Alta.....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	900
Commonwealth....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Caledonia B. H...	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Con. Cal. & Va...	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	10
Hecla.....	.15	.20	.15	.20	800
Horn Silver.....	1.95	1.95	1.90	1.90	200
Iron Silver.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1,000
Little Chief....	.32	.32	.32	.32	500
Mutual S. & M...	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Occidental.....	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Plymouth.....	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	100
North Belle Isle.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Rappahannock....	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Standard.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Silver King.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	103
Sierra Tunnel....	.57	.57	.57	.57	200
Standard.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
United Copper....	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15	100
Utah.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	150
Total sales.....					6,111

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	56¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	470
Atch., Top. & S. F.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	$1,030
Chic. Gas.....	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¼	5,430
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	850
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	68¾	70¼	68¾	70¼	22,100
Chi. & Northwest.	107¾	108⅜	107¾	108⅜	1,410
Del. & Lack. & W.	145¾	146	145¾	145⅞	3,210
Lake Shore.....	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	1,700
Mon. C. & L.....	73	75	73	75	300
Mich. Cent.....	89¾	90	89¾	90	200
N. Y. & New-Eng..	50¾	51	50¾	51⅛	6,040
North. Pacific pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	20
Nor. Lead Tr....	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	30,000
Nor. Pac. pf.....	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	2,000
Phil. & Reading..	46¾	47⅜	46	46¾	16,250
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184½	184½	184½	184½	114
Rich. & W. P....	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	700
Rich. & W. P. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	200
R., W. & O....	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	21
St. L. & S. F. pf..	57	57	57	57	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	112	112	112	112	10
St. P. & Duluth..	80	80	80	80	200
St. P. & Duluth pf.	33	33	32¾	33	1,300
Southern Pacific.	31¾	32	31	32	2,000
*Sugar Ref. Co....	115	115¾	115	115¾	7,010
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40	1,670
Tol., A. & K. C....	31	31¼	31	31½	200
Texas Pacific....	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	125
Union Pacific....	58	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	5,870
U. S. Express....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	385
Wabash pf.....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	500
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	1,605
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85½	85¾	1,520
Wheel. & L. Erie..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	200
Wisconsin Cent....	23	23	23	23	300
Total sales.....					129,639

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. con. 5s..	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	$5,900
At. & Pac. 1st....	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	2,000
At. & Pac. inc....	17	18½	17	18½	111,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st..	100	99½	99½	99½	2,000
Canada So. 1st....	107⅞	108½	107⅞	108½	4,000
Canada So. 2d....	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	2,000
Ches. & O. gen. 6s.	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	10,000
C. & O. S. W. 2d.	79	79	79	79	4,000
Chi. & R. Isl. con..	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	1,000
C. & I. R. con. 5s..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	19,000
C., St. L. & C. 4s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Clev. & Can. 1st..	93	93¾	93	93¾	12,000
Col. & Cin. Mid. 4s.	102	102	102	102	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s...	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	9,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s..	79½	79½	79½	79½	10,000
D. & R. G. 1st....	120½	120½	120½	120½	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.					
5s.....	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	15,000
Dul. & Man. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
D. & I. R. 1st....	102	102	102	102	10,000
E. & Ind. 1st con.	112½	112	112	113	15,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 2d..	144½	144½	144½	144½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96	96¾	75,000
Gen. Elec. con. 5s.	93	93	93	93	23,000
*Ga. Pac. inc. 5s..	30	30¼	30	30¼	25,000
G., C. & S. F. 6s.	72¾	73¾	72¼	73¼	7,000
Harlem r. 1st....	129½	129½	129½	129½	5,000
Horse r. 1st....	85	84½	84½	84½	12,000
Iron Mount. 1st..	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3,000
Kat. & W. P. 1st.	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	3,000
Kan. Pacific con..	115½	115½	115½	115½	3,000
Kan. & Texas 2d..	96	96	96	96	25,000
K. & T. gen. 5s..	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	4,000
K. & T. gen. 6s..	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	16,000
L. E. & W. 6s....	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Lake S. 2d con....	125	125	125	125	1,000
L. & W. B. gen. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	107½	15,000
L. Island gen. 4s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
L. & N. trust 5s..	114	114	114	114	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F.					
& S.....	100	100	100	100	3,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	2,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Mich. Cent. 7s....	130	130	130	130	2,000
M., L. S. & W. cv..	104	104	104	104	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	125	125	125	125	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext.					
5s.....	103¾	105¼	103¾	105¼	133,000
M. & St. L. 2d....	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	2,000
Mo. Pacific 1st. 4s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
M. & Ohio gen....	57¾	57¾	57	57	3,000
Mor. & Essex 1st..	139	139	139	139	9,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s...	113¾	113¾	112¾	113¾	42,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	119¼	119¼	118½	118½	6,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, 6s.	115	115	115	115	7,000
N. Y. Cen. 5s, ex. ct.	105	105	105	105	3,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	133	133	133	133	10,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	132½	132½	132½	132½	15,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	11,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d.	86	86	86	86	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	101¼	101	101¼	101¼	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	17,000
N. & W. 1st, C. Y.	97	97	97	97	9,000
Nor. Pac. 2d. 1st.	107¼	107	107	107	8,000
North. Mo. 1st....	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st....	117	117	117	117	2,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st.	110	110	110	110	5,000
N. W. ext. 4s.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Ohio South. inc..	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102½	102½	102	102	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s..	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	4,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Oregon S. T. 1st.	104¾	105	104¾	105	14,000
O., O. F. & St. P. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
Peon. 4's 2d.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	86	85	85	85	11,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	6,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	67½	67½	67½	67½	1,000
Reading gen. 4s..	91⅝	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	55,000
R. & A. 1st, D. &					
M. certs.....	86	88	86	86	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	93	93	93	93	5,000
Rock Isl. 1st. c..	133	133	133	133	15,000
Rock Island 5s..	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
R., W. & O. con..	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
R., W. & O. 1st..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T.					
1st ex. c.....	77	77	77	77	18,000
St. Paul 1st 7s, g.	125	125	125	125	1,000
St. Paul con. 7s..	135	135½	135	135½	10,000
St. P. Ist. C. & M.					
R. 6s.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
St. P. Ist. S. M....	114	114	114	114	10,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	108½	109¼	108½	109¼	10,000
St. P., Min. Pt. 5s.	104	105	104	105	17,000
St. P. & M. 1st..	125	125	125	125	500
St. P., M. & M.					
1st con. 6s.....	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.					
M. 4s.....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. con.					
4s.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
St. P. M. & M. con. 6s.	118½	118½	118½	118½	24,900
S. F. & N. P. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	16,000
Shen. Val. gen....	38	38	38	38	2,000
So. Car. 1st 6s....	95	95	95	95	5,000
S. P. of C. 1st. con. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105½	12,000
Tenn. C. 1st 6s, R.	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
Tex. C. & I. 1st 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	10,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	49,000
T., A. & N. M.					
1st.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
Union Elev. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	11,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sale at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, July 11, by James G. Laion, auctioneer, of the flats, with lots, 1,120 to 1,128 9th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st, was adjourned to July 18.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 11.

Clinton-st., w. s., 276 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 26x100; Joseph L. Gusowsky to Frances Mehn. $20,000

15th-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16.8x 950; Henry M. Beadheim to William H. Muldoon. 125,000

Marion-st., w. s., 191.5 ft. n. of Broome-st., 17.9x194.7; Julia A. Monaghan to John J. Daly. 17,000

144th-st., s. s., 161.8 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x100; Charles Van Riper and another to Agnes E. Kirkham. 7,800

Monroe-st., n. s., 80.11 ft. w. of Pike-st., 23 x100; J. Henry Ostery and wife to Morris L. Mashkowitz. 16,500

65th-st., n. s., 87.7 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21x 82.5; J. Sternberger and others to Clara B. Sternberger. 5,629

93d-st., s. s., 197 ft. w. of 8th-av., 15.2x96.9; Emily Butler to Herman Wrqulow. 1

Morris-av., e. s., 70 ft. s. of 166th-st., 50x 100; Max Weil to Joseph M. Lichtenager.

8th-av., e. s., 20.4 ft. s. of 96th-st., 24.2x 93.3; Joseph M. Lichtenager to Max Weil. 6,000

Prospect-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of lot 80, 50x 156; Anna E. Bartholomaw to Mary A. Riley. 27,000

Vanderbilt-av., s. e. cornar of 186th-st., 50x 100x900x300; Charles A. Rice and wife to Lillie T. Foras. 1,469

1st-av., w. s., 25.10 ft. n. of 114th-st., 25x 100; Amelia Ludwig and another to John Gerhardt. 1

41st-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; John J. Sullivan to Charles F. Miller. 10,500

125th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26x92; Edward C. Pearson and wife to Caroline W. Bailey. 22,300

Columbia-st., n. w. corner of Rivington-st., 20x48.8; Mary A. Dodge to Samuel Geizler. 10,000

80th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125 ft. deep; William H. Meyer and wife to Adeline E. Johnson. 1

3d-av., e. s., n. of lot 86, 81x137.6x81x125; Cora S. Burdick to James Wood. 67,500

46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Martin Mehon and wife to Frederick Weber. 1,500

Hall-av., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Ogark-st., 50x 100; Justin Weinhardt and wife to William H. Stansa. 30,000

Aronlarins-place, s. s., 53.6 ft. w. of Walton-av., 23x70; George W. McAdam and wife to Terence McGovern. 950

Pearl-st., 202 and 204, and 113 Maiden-lane; John A. Loring and another, as trustees, to Louis Sobortmaier. 2,000

Central-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Gerard-av., 50x300; Emma A. Hefe to George Hopp. 38,000

Central-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Gerard-av., 25x200; same to same. 1

3d-av., s. e. corner of 136th-st., 25x134; same to same. 1

Avenue C, w. s., 24 ft. n. of 4th-st., 48x90; Avenue C, w. s., 72 ft. n. of 4th-st., 24x90; Celina Dodin and another, executors, to Alphonse J. Dodin. 15,000

47th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100.5x125; Louis Campora to Peter Mitchell. 1

83d-st., n. w. corner of 9th-av., 150x102.2; D. Willis James to John G. Prague. 93,600

3d-av., e. s., 38.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 20x85; William J. Baldwin and wife to Annis C. Werring. 4,000

77th-st., n. s., 305 ft. east of 3d-av., 12.6x102.2; George J. Frey, referee, to Asher Weinstein. 5,575

Cherry-st., 156; Isabella J. Foghill and others to Marcus and Jacob S. Rosen. 10,500

63d-st., s. s., 447.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., 40x 100.8; J. Romaine Brown and wife to College-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 144th-st., 50x 100; Jordan L. Mott and another, as executors, to John A. Murray. 500

9th-av., n. w. corner of 97th-st., 75.8x100; Newmen Cowen ann wife to Henry Schneider. 46,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR SALE, NORTH-west corner 90th-st. Madison-av. Apply to owner on premises.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
NATURE'S SANITARIUM.

WE WILL

GIVE AWAY

To reliable people, for a short time only, HOUSE LOTS, 25x100 feet, level and clear, on RAILROAD in New-Jersey; choice climate; SEA AIR and HEALTH-GIVING PINE TREES; superior high and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; cars running to New-York every hour; New-York: 55 Court-st., Brooklyn; 35 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and 753 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WATER FRONTS.

Two valuable water fronts in Long Island City for sale or to lease on reasonable terms by JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SIXTEENTH-STREET.—SUPREME COURT. City and county of New-York.—ELIZABETH J. HALL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HALL, Ellen Hall, Catharine Hall, William Hall and Elizabeth Hall, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 19th day of June, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Nos. 55 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the erections thereon, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly bounds of Sixteenth-street, two hundred and fifty-seven (257) feet westerly from the west side of Seventh-avenue, running thence southerly and parallel to Seventh-avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and 8 inches; thence westerly and parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the first-mentioned line one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Sixteenth-street; thence easterly along the said Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning. Being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred and two and one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches long on both sides, more or less.—Dated New-York, June 20th, 1889.

ELBERT NELSON J. WATERBURY, Jr., Referee.
STEPHEN PHELPS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 48 and 51 Chambers-st., New-York. jc21-2aw4w&th

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—PARTITION.—In pursuance of a judgment and decree of sale made in this action by the Supreme Court, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1889, I will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 55 Liberty-st., in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fordham-road, distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fordham-road with the westerly side of Third-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Third-avenue 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with Fordham-road 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third-avenue 100 feet to the northerly side of Fordham-road; thence easterly along the northerly side of Fordham-road 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known as No. 2,363 Third-avenue.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1889.

JOHN H. MCCUNN, Referee.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 49 Wall-st., New-York. jc21-2aw4w&th

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

EXPERIENCED WATCHMAN AND WIFE would take best care of house during owner's absence, or other similar employment. Address J. L. HOWARD, 429 East 79th-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK DAILY, (except Sundays.) ALBANY.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 5:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster and Del. & R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each Steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY.

Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:

5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.

3:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the White Mountains, &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 353, 718, 844, 897, and 1,323 Broadway; 1,170 8th-av.; 204 West 125th-st.; 5 Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y. for copy of "Summer Tours" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Land," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.

For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.

THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER CAPE CHARLES,

(formerly running to Long Branch,

leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:15 P. M. and foot of 21st-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and all intermediate points.

Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:38 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE LINE,

PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER,

and all points East. Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts will leave Pier 99 N. R., foot of Warren-st, at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted, for Providence direct, connecting at wharf with express trains for Boston and Worcester, arriving at Boston 7:15 A. M. Longest water route. Shortest rail ride. Reeve's celebrated orchestra on each steamer. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at office on Pier 29, and on steamers, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences.

W. R. BABCOCK, A.G.P.A. O. H. BRIGGS, G. P. A.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Mansfield, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Johnson, Fishburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,950, New-York.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Newport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sunday excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

BOSTON VIA STONINGTON LINE.

Only direct line to Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier. Steamers Rhoda Island and Stonington leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. Sunday excepted. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

O. H. BRIGGS, G. P. A.

W. R. BABCOCK, A. G. P. A.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Kaopus, connecting with Hudson and Delaware, Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 10th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 20, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.

EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1.25.

Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 35 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. (Sundays 11 P. M.,) connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWell, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roudout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park, Leave Twenty-st., N. R. 6:15 P. M.
Leaves 22d-st. Pier, N. R. 3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER MOHERSHILL leaves pier 88 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

HUDSON, COXSACKIE, PITTSFIELD, AND Lenox, via Boston and Albany Railroad; steamer THOMAS MCMANUS leaves Franklin-st. pier, N. R., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 P. M. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

A.—TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, leave Pier 43 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

RAILROADS.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

8 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

9 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

8 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILroad for Red Bank, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, North Beach, Spring Lake, Spring Lake Point, Pleasant, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., N. R.—11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF BARCLAY AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:30, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
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ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
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Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 6, 1889.

18 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M. FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 8:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:55 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rouland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited, runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

†3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

†3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*5 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Fani Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7 P. M., Special Mail, Lightning Express and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with Wagner car for Raquette Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail, Limited, arrive Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, Pacific Express, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 58 West 125th-st., and 2 Station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st. and 898 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST FITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

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WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
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Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., N. R., as follows:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M., 12 night.

Through and Parlor car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 204 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M., Black Diamond Express, for Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Jay-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later):

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Kill, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Sleepers.

1:39 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway. J. O. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

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AND ALL POINTS WEST.

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Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

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THE COOPER HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Superior accommodations at reasonable prices; halls heated by steam and rooms by wood fires; no hay fever; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new train from New-York via Limited Express leaving Grand Central Depot 9:50 A. M., arriving at Cooperstown 5 P. M. S. E. CRITTENDEN, Proprietor; also manager "Princess Anne," Virginia Beach, Va.

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HENRY WALTER, Proprietor. JOHN B. SCHLOSSER, Manager, (late of HOTEL DUQUESNE, PITTSBURG, Penn.)

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ELEGANT NEW CASINO,
BABYLON, L. I.

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THE OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT,
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JOHN G. WEAVER & SON.
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Sixteen miles west of Albany on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Railroad; new and elegant appointments; luxurious beds; high elevation; superb scenery; invigorating atmosphere; fine drives, lakes, &c. Send for circular.

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Fifty yards from ocean; near Barnegat Bay. Superior table; handsomely furnished; gas, artesian water, elevators, and all improvements. Perfect drainage; surf bathing, boating and fishing. $3 per day. Reduced rates to permanent boarders or families. Now open. Circulars and full particulars sent on application. JULES P. ROUSSEAU, Proprietor.

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SEASON OF 1889.
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Fronting ocean. Accommodation for 200 guests. Gas, baths, electric lights, and electric bells.

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Under one management 17 years; mountain air; fine drives and walks; booklet, &c.; open to December. Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EDGAR G. YOUNGS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL YOUNGS, Henrietta G. Youngs, wife of Thomas F. Youngs, deceased; Alfred Youngs and Theresa W., his wife; Ann M. Youngs, widow of Graham Youngs, deceased; Graham Youngs and Josephine Youngs, infant children of Graham Youngs, deceased; Ada Nan and David, her husband; Lavine J. Meyer and George, her husband; Fannie H. Youngs, Gertrude W. Cheever and John, her husband; Elbert J. Youngs and Anna M. Hennig, his wife; Katherine M. Youngs, Marie Louise Mason, widow of James Mason, deceased; William T. McCoun and Sarah, his wife; Emma McCoun Jackson, Anna V. McCoun Flee and Samuel V., her husband; Sidney McCoun and Mary A. T., his wife, defendants.—Amended summons.—Trial desired in New-York County.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the amended complaint in this

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY

ELECTRICAL CURRENTS ARE APT TO BE UNCERTAIN.

THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY'S EXPERT DOES NOT BELIEVE IT FEASIBLE TO EXECUTE CRIMINALS BY ELECTRICITY.

Having heard from Harold P. Brown a good deal about the deadliness of electricity as applied to human beings, the gentlemen interested in determining the question of the constitutionality of the new electrical execution law yesterday heard a good deal about how uncertain the electric fluid is in the matter of killing from an expert whose views differ widely from those of Mr. Brown. The hearing went on at 11 o'clock yesterday before Referee Tracy C. Bisker in Bourke Cockran's office, and quite a crowd of electricians and other interested persons filled the room.

Franklin L. Pope, an electrician, who said he had been familiar with electricity and its uses for eighteen years, was put on the stand by Mr. Cockran. Mr. Pope is at present employed as an electrical expert by the Westinghouse Company, whose alternating system of electric currents it is proposed to use in the future execution of criminals. The Westinghouse Company objects very strongly to having its system put to such use.

Mr. Pope was asked concerning the accuracy of the Wheatstone bridge in measuring the resistance of human beings to the electric current—an instrument which Mr. Brown had said was infallible—and he said that it could not be relied upon. It was intended to measure the resistance of metals, and did that with absolute correctness. In measuring human resistance it was accurate enough at the moment, but such resistance might decrease or increase materially within a few seconds, so that a measurement obtained was of no value. Then, too, resistance decreased as the force of the electric current was increased. He had that morning made an experiment upon himself. With an electric force of 1 volt his resistance was 6,300 ohms; with 10 volts it was 5,140 ohms; with 50 volts it was 3,950 ohms, and with 100 volts it was only 3,500 ohms.

In measuring the resistance of metal, the witness said, it made no difference how great or how small was the force applied. Metallic resistance would be the same under a force of 1 volt as under one of 1,000 volts. The reason of the variation of the resistance in a living organism was because of the chemical action of electricity upon the fluids of the body, and that chemical action affects the reliability of the Wheatstone bridge.

"Is there any instrument known to science by which the resistance of a human being may be infallibly measured?" Mr. Cockran asked.

"So far as I know," the witness replied, "there is none. With the Wheatstone bridge you get a result, but there is no means of determining the accuracy of that result, nor do I think it possible to do so."

An extract from a book prepared by Mr. Brown was read by Mr. Cockran in which it was said that the dynamo to be used in electrical executions should have a maximum power of 3,000 volts. A Westinghouse dynamo has already been purchased and is at Auburn Prison. Mr. Pope said that the maximum power of a Westinghouse dynamo was 1,050 volts, and that therefore the dynamo at Auburn would not have the power described by Mr. Brown as necessary to the success of an electrical execution. Using a dynamo of a certain power it was possible to increase that power to a certain extent, but not with any more safety than a steam engine could carry more power than it was intended it should. The dynamo was liable to break with the increased number of revolutions necessary to increase its power.

Mr. Cockran then reverted to his favorite subject, the force of lightning as compared to any artificial electric current which could be generated. A stroke of lightning, Mr. Pope said, was capable of shattering any ernotnre hnilt hy man, but no electric current could be artificially generated of sufficient power to harter a pronnstick. "Cockran had been struck hy lightning and had not been killed.

"Suppose," said Mr. Cockran, "that a mad who had recovered from a stroke of lightning had not received the full charge of the thunderbolt, would an electric current be generated which would anywhere approach the force of that part of the charge which he did receive?"

"Not possibly," the witness replied.

It had never been discovered, Mr. Pope continued, just how electricity affects human beings, except in experiments with currents of sufficient force to do any harm to the person experimented upon. Fatal currents generally knocked the persons who came in contact with them senseless and burned the flesh.

"Is the flesh burned at the point of contact," asked Mr. Cockran, mindful of the proposed chair of death, "or does the electric fluid cavort around the body and burn any place?"

"In the case of electricity generated in a dynamo, electricity burns at the point of contact only."

The witness was asked specifically about the electrical apparatus to be used in killing criminals. He said that the current would either kill the enhject or the electrodes would hurn the flesh where they came in contact with it. The object of moistened sponge referred to by Mr. Brown was to lessen the resistance at the point of contact, hut that, while the sponge would lessen the degree of burning by the electrode, it would not prevent it altogether. The constant moisture of the electrode would tend to decrease the amount of heat generated, but would not altogether prevent it from hurning the flesh. The heat, too, would be sufficient to make the water boil, and the enhject might be scalded as well as hurned.

"What effect, in your opinion, would a current of 1,050 volts have upon an ordinary man?"

"Ordinarily, it would hurn the flesh, hnt how far the moistened sponge would modify the heat I don't know. Its effect would depend npon the susceptihility of the enhject. One man might be killed outright hy the current, while another might only be injured hy it."

Mr. Quinby then took the witness in hand and cross-examined him at some length. Mr. Pope said that the Westinghouse Company objected to its system being used in electrical executions, because such "machine" would be calculated to make the commercial public regard the system as dangerous in practical use.

"Has the company engaged counsel to urge this objection?" asked Mr. Quinby, smiling sweetly, and Mr. Cockran suddenly became intensely interested in the architecture of the ceiling.

"Not to my knowledge," the witness responded.

"Do you think the alternating current can produce a painless death?" Mr. Quinby went on, as Mr. Cockran's gaze was brought down to the floor.

"Yes, it's possible," Mr. Pope replied, "hnt it isn't at all certain."

"Do you believe that death hy electricity is painless?"

"On the contrary, I believe it is generally extremely painful."

"Do you know the relative velocity of nerve sensation and electricity?"

"The velocity of the latter is infinitely greater."

"Then if electricity stops the action of the heart before the sensation of pain can reach the hrain the death is a painless one, is it not?"

"Yes."

Mr. Poste then asked the witness some questions relatives to the possihility of increasing the voltage of a Westinghouse dynamo. Mr. Pope said that it could not be done with safety. Mr. Cockran resumed his examination. He asked the witness if, in his opinion, it was possihle to tell definitely the amonnt of electrical force which would inevitahly kill a man, and the witness said it was not. A certain force had killed and had failed to kill. Electricity was more liahle to kill animals than it was to kill human heings.

"Then," asked Mr. Cockran, "you don't helieve that in experimenting with alectricity upon animals much can he learned as to the effect of electricity upon man—such experiments as Mr. Brown condncted, for instance?"

"I regard snch experiments as having little value."

"Is there any difference in the deadly effect prodnced hetween the alternating and continuous currents?"

"Well, yes," Mr. Pope replied, hesitatingly; "I think there is—some. I think the continuous current is less dangerous."

"With a given current—or do you know of any current that would inevitably kill at every distance?"

"No."

The witness was then again questioned by Mr. Poste, and said that he had heard of dynamos capable of generating an electric force of from 3,000 to 4,000 volts, but those were the exceptions currents. The greatest power obtained from an alternating-current dynamo was 1,050 volts.

Referee Becker adjourned the hearing until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Matthew Hale, who was telegraphed for on Wednesday, will be present at that session.

At 10 o'clock this morning the referee and all the counsel engaged in this case, except Mr. Cockran, who is a pall hearer at Maurice B. Flynn's funeral, which occurs to-day, will go out to Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., where, it is possihle, Harold P. Brown, who goes with them, may make some experiments for their benefit. However, this is not the object which indnces the gentlemen to make the trip. They simply want to inspect the laboratory.

FOUR BREWERIES CONSOLIDATED.

Residents in this city have been following the example of English capitalists in buying up breweries. Four breweries of Brooklyn have also been consolidated and capitalised in one hundred-dollar shares at $2,400,000. The breweries are those of Ochs, Freese, Weix & Zerweck and Schutz. On this security is offered $1,200,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, dated in twenty years, and of these amount $1,000,000 has already been placed by Messrs. Speyer, Seligman & Untermyer, who are acting as the purchasers. The brewers, in addition to

HIGH TERMS FOR A THEATER.

WHY MR. TOMPKINS HAS NOT RENEWED HIS FIFTH-AVENUE LEASE.

That Eugene Tompkins, whose lease of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre expires on May 1, 1890, has allowed H. C. Miner to secure the house for the year of 1890-91 has created a good deal of surprise among theatrical people, to whom the terms of the new lease have not to this time been unknown. The surprise will vanish and Mr. Tompkins's business sagacity will be realized when the provisions of Mr. Miner's contract with the Gilsey estate have been explained.

The rent paid for the theatre by Mr. Tompkins is $30,000 per year. It is on leased ground, the lease of which expires in May, 1891. The ground covered by the enditorium belongs to the Gilsey estate, hnt that on which the stage stands is owned by Mrs. Henry Gilsey, and she refuses to renew the lease. The result is that after Mr. Tompkins's next season the theatre as it stands now can be used hnt one more year. The Gilsey estate, however, owns the hnilding adjoining the theatre on the west on Twenty-eighth-street, and the plan is to demolish this honse and hnild a new theatre with the stage on the ground now ooonnied hy the building, so that it will face Broadway instead of Twenty-eighth-street, as it now does. Mr. Tompkins was offered the lease of the theatre for next year at $30,000 on condition that he would expend from $15,000 to $20,000 in repairs and improvements and agree to build the proposed new theatre in 1891 at a cost of from $100,000 to $150,000, the consideration offered for this being a ten years' lease of the new house. He declined to renew his lease on these terms, and the Gilsey estate was forced to look for another tenant. It fonnd him in H. C. Miner, who, it is anthoritatively reported, has agreed to the terms and entered into a verhal contract with the representatives of the estate, although up to yesterday no written document had been filed.

"Mr. Tompkins," said a gentleman yesterday, commenting on the terms of the lease, "has shown good business jndgment in letting the theatre go. In the first place, a ten years' lease at high figures is not an adequate consideration for the building of snch a theatre as is proposed, and in the second place, the new house, unless it is an exception to the general rnle, cannot be hnilt for $150,000. The cost of that was estimated at $150,000, and the projectors had to pnt $200,000 more to it before the house was done. If Mr. Miner really intends to carry out this part of the contract in good faith, he will find himself at the end of ten years in debt. If he does not, it is simply a matter of sharp practice between him and the Gilsey estate, in which the sharpest will come out winner."

PUZZLES FOR APPRAISERS.

SETTLING NICE QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE "PROTECTIVE" TARIFF.

A violin, which hore about the same relation to a Cremona or Stradivarine thnt a broncho hears to Spokane, proved a puzzle to the Board of Appraisers yesterday. It was a very rudely-made affair, about a third the size of the ordinary violin, and had only three strings, and the question was whether it should be classified as a mnsical instrnment or as a toy. After inspection of the dehatable prodnct of foreign cheap labor, the conferring Appraisers were unable to agree upon its classification, and then one of them took the bow in hand and drew it energetically across the strings. The effect was intensely painful and the Appraisers were agreed, unofficially, that the thing ought to be classed as a nuisance and kept out of the country, like contract labor, assisted emigration, and other objectionable exotics. In order that they might be able to pass upon the case with as little prejudice as possible the consideration of it was postponed until to-day.

The Appraisers were informed hy the Treasury Department that it had learned that buttons being classified at 25 per cent. as metal buttons were principally made of brass, ann as such were liable to a duty of 45 per cent. It was decided that specimens of the buttons should be sent to the department for analysis, and that, if it should turn ont that brass was their main component, the duty should be raised.

A letter was received from the Treasury Department forwarding an appeal from a New-York importer against Appraiser Cooper's action in classifying photographic dry plates at 45 per cent. instead of at 25 per cent. The law places the larger duty upon goods of which glass is the principal part, and the importer claimed that in the dry plates the chemical with which the glass was covered was the most important component. The matter had been referred to the department analytical chemist, and on his report the Appraiser's action was upheld.

Information was supplied the board that linoleum was being fraudulently passed into the United States as second and third rate material, which on investigation was found to be of a much higher grade, and it was decided that in the future such importations will snbject the importer to fine and imprisonment.

GONE TO A NEW FIELD.

THE REV. DR. ORMISTON DEPARTS FOR PASADENA, CAL.

The Rev. William Ormiston, late pastor of the Reformed Collegiate Church of this city, departed for his new field of labor at Pasadena, Cal., on Monday night, accompanied by his wife and youngest son. Since his resignation of his pastorate in February Dr. Ormiston has been traveling in the Bermndas, the South, and in the Pacific States. While visiting a sister who resides in Pasadena Dr. Ormiston was invited to occnpy the pnipit of the Presbyterian church of Pasadena, and so well were his hearers pleased with his preaching that they hesought him to stay with them as their pastor.

As he had been compelled to end his work in this city on account of throat trouhle, and as his malady had almost entirely disappeared in California, and, frnrther, as Mrs. Ormiston was greatly benefited by the climate at Pasadena, Dr. Ormiston decined to accept the call under certain conditions. They are that, instead of being installed pastor, he is to become a "stated supply" to the pnipit. This is allowed by the Presbytery and will not necessitate the withdrawal of Dr. Ormiston from membership in the Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church of New-York.

Dr. Ormiston's ministry begins immediately upon his arrival at Pasadena, and by the terms of his agreement extends nntil Oct. 1, 1890. The ohnrch over which he will preside is said to have a very handsome house of worship and a wealthy congregation, among whom are many Scotch and French Calvinists who have settled in the San Gabriel Valley. All of Dr. Ormiston's friends, and especially his old congregation at the Collegiate Reformed Church, wish him the greatest success in his new field of labor.

COLLECTOR ERHARDT ON OATH-TAKING.

Collector Erhardt has started a crnsade against merely formal oath-taking at the Custom House in the matter of manifests and other documents. He wants people to swear as they should swear. A boy called on him with a manifest yesterday from Charles P. Seabury, an importer. The little chap wanted to swear to it. Following is the letter that Mr. Erhardt sent Mr. Seabury:

"A shippers' manifest, hronght to this office by a little hoy, who informs me that he was requested to verify the same under oath, is herewith returned. He knew nothing about the contents of the paper, and evidently did as he was told to and brought it to this office. He was not permitted to take the oath. Probably one of your clerks sent him on this errand. I knew of no worse training that could be given a child than to teach him that the taking of an oath is purely a formal matter. False swearing or snbornation thereof is as heinous an offense when committed in the Customs Service as though it had occurred in a court of justice."

HAD OLEOMARGARINE IN HIS STORE.

Three charges of having oleomargarine for sale were made yesterday before Judge Smith at the Jefferson Market Police Court against Francis Gray, a wholesale grocer at 456 West Thirty-seventh-street. It is charged that the accused does not sell any of the stnff at retail, bnt snpplies a great many grocers and restaurant keepers with it. The agents of the State Dairy Commission found it impossible to pnrchase oleomargarine at his storehouse or obtain the necessary evidence on which to base a complaint against him until a search warrant was procured and a large lot of oleomargarine was found in the place. Gray said that the stuff was in transit to New-Jersey, and was merely in the storehouse temporarily. It was not offered or exposed for sale. He was held to bail for trial on the three complaints.

BLOWS FOLLOW A MEETING.

Blows between Police Commissioner Smith of Flathush and John Moore resulted after a meeting of the Commissioners Wednesday night. Moore is fifty years old and Police Commissioner Smith is seventy-one years of age. Moore has seen he has been trying to get on the Flatbush police force, and he thought the Commissioners would act on the application at the meeting. He learned that they did not propose to appoint his son, and when the meeting adjourned he turned on Mr. Smith, declaring that he intended to get square with him. He seized the old man by the neck and dealt him a blow on the side of the head. Mr. Smith had con-

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

ITALIANS SHOWER EMBARRASSING HONORS ON MAYOR GRANT.

It is likely that Mayor Grant will not take part, on Sept. 20, in the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the entrance of the troops of Victor Emmanuel into Rome and the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope. There are to be two festivals in honor of the event—one in Schnetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., and the other in this city. The Schnetzen Park festival is under the management of Signor Pietro Arata and other representatives of Italian societies. The other has its motive power in Editor Barsotti of *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* and Banker Cantoni, who do not like Signor Arata and claim that more societies are behind them than him. The latter and his associates recently informed the Mayor that they had chosen him Honorary President of their festival. He answered that he was much pleased to have been so honored, hnt did not say he would attend the festival.

A committee, headed by Messrs. Barsotti and Cantoni, called at the Mayor's office yesterday with a letter informing him that he had been elected Honorary Patron of their festival. The Mayor was holding a special conference in his private room with Secretary Crain received the committee, who assured him that the other patrons of their celebration included Prime Minister Crispi, Minister Fare, and the Consul General in this city, so that the Mayor would be in better company than if he went with the Arata crowd; and, besides, the money raised at the festival was to be devoted to founding a home for destitute Italians, to be under the management of the *Istituto Nazionale Italiana.*

The hanking and editorial Italians were impressing all this on Secretary Crain when the Arata committee appeared once more. They wanted a definite answer from the Mayor as to whether he would act as their Honorary President. The two committees wrangled long, to the utter weariness of diplomatic Mr. Crain. He finally wrote a letter thanking the Barsotti committee in the name of the Mayor for the honor done the Mayor, and promising that if other engagements prevented him from being present at their festival he would send some representative—probably Secretary Crain, who, not being a Roman Catholic, has no sorrow for the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope. The Arata committee did not get a definite answer.

ONE POINT FOR THE BANK.

SOME INTERESTING LITIGATION RESULTING FROM AN ASSIGNMENT.

A judgment was entered on Sept. 27, 1888, against Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. in favor of William D. Ryde for $206,843 17. The claim, Mr. Ryde alleges, existed prior to July 6, 1888. On July 16, 1888, Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. made a general assignment. Mr. Ryde began an action to set aside the assignment, and judgment was entered setting it aside on April 15, 1889.

Mr. Ryde was not satisfied, however. The Fourth National Bank on Aug. 11, 1888, had hronght an action against Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. and had accepted an offer to allow judgment to be entered. Judgment was entered for $14,928 21. Afterward the oank began an action to set aside the assignment, and Mr. Ryde, fearing that it would snoceed and secure an advantage over him on account of its judgment having been entered earlier in date than his, began an action against the hank to have its jndgment against the company set aside and to have its action, brought to set aside the assignment, dismissed, or, if it was not dismissed, to have the bank's lien declared snbsequent to his.

Mr. Ryde brought his action on an ingenious ground. He alleged that the hank had only $5,000 dne it from Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. at the time it began its action. The facts were, he said, that on March 23, 1885, the hank discounted for the firm the note of $5,000 due July 20, 1888; on Jnne 6, 1888, another due Sept. 20, 1888, and on Jnne 27, 1888, another due Oct. 19, 1888. The hank in its complaint alleged that its action was for money loaned, and, Mr. Ryde holds, did not set forth that the money was paid on discounts of notes, some of which had not matured.

The bank put in a nemnrrer to Mr. Ryde's complaint on the gronod that it did not set forth facts sufficient for a cause of action. The demurrer was argned before Judge Newburger, and he yesterday handed down a decision sustaining it. He knows of no principle, Judge Ingraham says, that requires a debtor when sued to set forth that the indebtedness has not yet come due, or that would make the failure to interpose such objection a fraud. Moreover, the firm having failed to put in such an answer, he does not see why a third party should come forward ann put it in in another snit. Mr. Ryde is given leave to amend his complaint on payment of the costs.

A DIFFERENCE IN SURVEYS.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted a temporary injunction on application of United States District Attorney Stephen A. Walker restraining the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company from continuing the construction of its new ferry-house at the Battery on the ground that it is infringing on land belooging to the United States Government. The bill of complaint recites the granting to the Government by the city on Jnne 9, 1879, of certain land under water at the Battery as a site for a barge office and a coal-boat landing. The contemplated westerly line of the ferry structure, it is alleged, reaches over the proper line of the lands leased by the city to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company by from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 11 inches through its entire length. If the structure is completed with this infringement, it is urged that it will be a hindrance to the use of the Government slip as a harhor for the hoats running hetween the Battery and Governor's Island and by the revenne cutters. The trouhle arises from a difference hetween the late Lieut. Exbert L. Viele, who was City Snrveyor in 1867, and that of Chief Engineer Greene of the Dock Board. The ferry company claims that its plans conform to the map of Mr. Greene's survey, which they are compelled to follow. A motion to make the injunction permanent will be argned Wednesday.

SAILING THROUGH A SEA OF ICE.

The Captain of the Belle of Bath, a Searsport ship, which arrived yesterday after a thirty-eight days' run from Liverpool, had rather an arctic experience on his wey over. He not only saw an nnusually large iceberg, hnt on June 22, in north latitude 47°, west longitude 47°, his ship fell in with an immense field of ice stretching along the enrface of the ocean as far as the eye could reach. To the northward the ice appeared in one solid field, while to the ecnth there were scattered hergs.

The situation of the ship was a perilous one. If she ran to the north there was danger of getting pinched in the ice, while to the south collision with the heavier masses of ice seemed imminent. With the greatest care Capt. Curtis picked his way to the southward and eastward and in this way snceeeded in clearing the dangerous obstacles. Every day, however, for a week icehergs were sighted, some of them very large ones. The farthest south was the largest of all and was sighted in latitude 43° 50'. No ice was seen west of 49° west longitude.

DEFIED THE POLICE.

Michael Dunn, a trnckman, while on the Guion wharf at the foot of King-street, was assaulted on Wednesday hy one of the hands on the lighter Nameless, lying at the wharf, and was brutally beaten aoont the head and face. After committing the assault the assailant took refuge on board the lighter, and when Patrolman Gannon of the steamboat squad attempted to arrest the fugitive he was stopped by Capt. Charles McKeegan of the Nameless, who stood at the gangway with a capstan bar in his hands and swore that he would brain the first man who attempted to board the lighter. In this defiance of the officer he was aided by half a dozen hands on the lighter. The assailant of Dunn took advantage of the parleying with the officer to make his escape. Gannon summoned two other officers and boarded the lighter. The fugitive having disappeared he arrested Capt. McKeegan for aiding in his escape. Justice Smith at the Jefferson Market Police Court held McKeegan for trial.

INVESTIGATING THE VINEGAR TRADE.

Dairy Commissioner Josiah K. Brown is in this city investigating the ins and the onts of the vinegar trade. By the law of last Winter to prevent deception in the manufaoture and sale of cider vinegar, he is designated to enforce its provisions. On Tneaday, in Albany, he held a consultation with cider vinegar makers, and then it was decided that he should begin his operations in New-York City. The appropriation ($5,000) is so small that but little can be accomplished this year. There are 2,000 cider vinegar makers in the State, each of whom produces from 500 to 40,000 barrels annually. The law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to sell vinegar for cider vinegar that is not the pure juice of apples.

THE ROAD WILL BE FREE.

The Town Commissioners of Flathush have finally decided to do away with the old tollgate that for so many years has been in use on the main street. It was established by the Brooklyn, Flathush and Jamaica Turnpike Company in 1809, and in 1853 was sold to the Brooklyn, Jamaica Railroad Company. The Flatbush Road Board is in the hands of the Flatbush Road Commissioners, and the action of the Board

THERE WILL BE NO MATCH

SALVATOR AND LONGSTREET WILL NOT MEET.

FIRENZI EASILY RUNS AWAY FROM BACELAND IN THE RACE FOR THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Yesterday's racing at Monmouth Park did not cause one-half as much talk or interest among the racing men as did the attempts of the parties interested to get on a race between the Dwyer Brothers' colt Longstreet and the Haggin colt Salvator. This was the direct outcome of the somewhat unsatisfactory result of the race for the Lorillard Stakes for three-year-olds last Saturday, in which Salvator ran first and Longstreet second.

Mr. Haggin had heard that the Dwyers were willing to match their colt against Salvator for $10,000 a side. Mr. Michael Dwyer was interviewed on the snhject as to what were the terms on which he would make the match. He sent back word to Mr. Haggin's representative that he would make the match at $10,000 a side, hoth to carry the same weight as on last Saturday, 118 pounds, the distance to be one mile and a half, and the race to be rnn on any day after Saturday next which should not interfere with Longstreet's engagement, and over the track of the racing association which should offer the largest amount of added money. Mr. Haggin accepted the proposition, and then came the question of securing an amount of added money which should snffice to make the match one worth running for. Mr. Withers was informed that the owners would run their colts at Monmouth on Tnesday of next week if it was made an object for them to do so. The Monmouth Association agreed to add $2,500 in case the race was run over the Monmouth Park track. This was satisfactory to Mr. Haggin, who said he was willing to race for the het without any added money. The Messrs. Dwyer, however, sain that unless $5,000 was added by the association they would not make the match. Mr. Withers said the association could not afford to do this, and considered $2,500 a very liheral sum, for should Longstreet be beaten in the race for the Stockton Stakes on Saturday all interest in snch a match as was proposed would be killed as a means of drawing a crowd to the track, because even now, in his opinion, sight in every ten people believe that Salvator can defeat Longstreet very easily. The latter he did not expect any great popular interest in the race, and as a matter of hnsiness policy didn't think the association could afford to add the sum asked for. The Messrs. Dwyer refnsed to race nnless the $5,000 was added, as they believed the match would be worth that to the oinh. They also offered to match Kingston against Firenzi at a mile and an eighth for $10,000 a side, the race to be run on the same day, without any added money given by the association. Mr. Haggin would not accept this match, and all prospect of a match between Longstreet and Salvator is therefore at an end.

A heavy shower which fell early in the afternoon made things decidedly unpleasant under foot and for a time overhead, hnt late in the afternoon the snn broke through the clouds and cheered every one. The rain had converted the track into a veritable quagmire the time was slow and the racing of a decidedly commonplace character.

Fourteen of the twenty horsees entered for the opening race of the day started in a rnn of seven furlongs. Wagram, who belongs to "White Hat" Dan McCarthy, had a little race of his own before the regular one in which he was to have participated was started. He ran very nearly two miles before the start was made, and seemed to enjoy it immensely. The runaway didn't result in any considerable loss to any one, however, for he was so little ahead of the field after the race that the odds were 100 to 1 against him. The talent had decided that Banner Bearer was about the right horse to win and so made him the favorite in the betting, the speedy Jay F. Dee being the second choice, and about as heavily backed as the favorite. Firenzi, one of the starters, which had flew in very considerable quantities was a victory for Jay F. Dee, who, ridden out, won by a half length from Benedictine, the latter finishing much stronger and less distressed than the winner. Firenzi, one of the Withers stable was a good third, and Banner Bearer, the favorite, a poor one, the rest thoroughly beaten off. Unfortunately for the corrigan string not away badly and made no attempt to win.

Five two-year-olds started in the second race, a dash of three-nnarters of a mile, with St. James and Petershorongh even favorites in the betting and Kenwood a strong third choice, all the horsee being well backed with considerable amonnts of money from the followers as well as the owners of the respective stahlee they represented. It was really a runaway race for St. James, who was never called npon to do more than win in what was an exercise gallop for him, Garrison never having to make his effort. The great tip of the race was McClelland & Badge's colt Heyday, and he carried a lot of money, hnt the best he could do was to finish in sixth place, never having been prominent at any time in the race.

Details of the races and betting are given below in tabulated form:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seventh-eighths of a mile. Time—1:31⅛.

Antbrndale Stable's b. c. JAY F. Dee, 3 years, by Tyrnpanum—Lena, 105 pounds.....(Bergen) 1

C. Littlefield's ch. g. Benedictine, 4, 108.....(Littlefield) 2

D. D. Withers's b. h. Fitzroy, 5, 108.....(Bnnn) 3

Banner Bearer, 131; Brother Ban, 110; Lelex, 115; Speedwell, 109; Wagram, 97; Unite, 119; Bamberry, 118; Bohemian, 105; Tipstaff, 104; Forest King, 109, and Blnsh, 101, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Banner Bearer, 3 to 1; Jay F. Dee, 4 to 1; Unite, 5 to 1; Fitzroy, 8 to 1; Brother Ban and Blnsh, 10 to 1 each; Lelex, 12 to 1; Forest King and Tipstaff, 15 to 1 each; Speedwell and Benedictine, 30 to 1 each; Bohemian, Wagram and Bamberry, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Banner Bearer, 6 to 5; Jay F. Dee, 8 to 5; Unite, 2 to 1; Brother Ban and Fitzroy, 3 to 1 each; Blnsh, 4 to 1; Forest King, Lelex, and Tipstaff, 5 to 1 each; Benedictine, 15 to 1; Bamberry, Wagram, and Bohemian, 100 to 1 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $750, for two-year-olds; entrance, $25. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20.

A. Belmont's ch. c. St. James, by St. Blaise-Nellie James, 118 pounds.....(Garrison) 1

T. Puryear & Co.'s h. c. Ravelce, 108.....(Hayward, Jr.) 2

J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. c. Mnntague, 118.....(Littlefield) 3

Kenwood, 108; Innocence, 115; Sam Morse, 108, and Petershorongh, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—Against St. James and Petershorongh, 13 to 5 each; Kenwood, 3 to 1; Mnntague, 6 to 1; Ravelce and Sam Morse, 15 to 1 each, and Innocence, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Peterborough and St. James, even money each; Kenwood, 6 to 5; Mnntague, 8 to 5; Sam Morse, 5 to 1; Ravelce, 6 to 1, and Innocence, 8 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:16⅔.

S. S. Brown's br. f. Senorita, by Prince Charlie-Condola, 108 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1

A. Belmont's h. f. Fides, 113.....(Garrison) 2

Dwyer Brothers' h. f. Meriden, 109.....(Palmer) 3

She, 113, and Pavanne, 103, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fides, 1 to 2; Secorita, 12 to 5; Pavanne and She, 15 to 1 each, and Meriden, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Fides, no betting; Senorita, 1 to 2; She, 2 to 1; Pavanne, 2½ to 1, and Meriden, 6 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monmonth Cup; a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:10.

J. B. Haggin's h. m. Firenzi, 5 years, by Glensig-Florida, 120 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1

A. Belmont's b. g. Raceland, 4, 122.....(Garrison) 2

Betting.—To win—Against Firenzi, 7 to 10; Raceland, 6 to 5.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17½.

D. Withers's br. h. Cycosure, 122.....(Fitzpatrick) 2

S. W. Street's ch. c. Belfair, 102.....(Bonn) 3

Lyperhon, 106; Mayor, 105; Ivanhoe, 105; Rizpah, 103, and Loosely, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Heyday, 3½ to 1; My Fellow and Cynosure, 4 to 1 each; Loosely and Hyperion, 6 to 1 each; Belfair and Manola, 8 to 1 each, and Rizpah, 15 to 1.

For place—Heyday, 7 to 5; My Fellow and Cynosure, 3 to 5 each; Hyperion, 2 to 1; Loosely, 2½ to 1; Manola, 3 to 1; Belfair, 3½ to 1, and Rizpah, 6 to 1.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The races at Washington Park to-day were rnn with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Va Tont, 105 pounds, (Seamno,) won; Gracie D., 102, (Sodeo,) second; May W, 85, (Decker,) third. Time—1:16. Betting—15 to 1 Va Tont, 12 to 1 Gracie D.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. The Dude, 104, (Stoval,) won; Cashier, 107, (Williams,) second, Cora Fisher, 93, third. Time—1:15¼. Betting—8 to 1 The Dude, 20 to 1 Cashier.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. One mile. Miss Jackson 94 pounds, (Ray,) won; Jessie M., 99, (Williams,) second, Rogers, 104, (Seaman,) third. Time—1:42. Betting—15 to 1, Miss Jackson; 8 to 5, Josie M.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hyde Park Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. El Rio Rey, 118 pounds, (Winchell,) won; Sinaloa, 105, (Barnes,) second, W. C. Morris, 108, (Tarat,) third. Time—1:14¾. Betting—3 to 10 El Rio Rey, 4 to 1 Sinaloa.

FIFTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Kate Malone, 100 pounds, (Ray,) won; Celiente, 110, (Barnes,) second, Robin Hood, 115, (Winchell,) third. Time—1:42.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Uniuoky, 94 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Bledsoe, 94, (Ray,) second, Prophecy, 107, (Enke,) third. Time—1:42½.

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse, for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Landlady, 102 pounds, (Ray,) won; Queen of Trumps, 89, (A. Covington,) second, Clara C., 104, (Barnes,) third. Time—1:47 4-5.

THE BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

Rather small hnt evenly-matched fields of horses will meet in the races at Brighton Beach to-day, the entries and weights for the several events being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for two-year-old; maiden allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Mamie L., Urbana, Bryan, and Reciter, 115 pounds each; Congress, Centura, Major Tom, and Lilly Kinoy, 111 each; Cecelia, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Khaftan, Goldfish, and Masonley, 112 ponods each; Little Addie, 109; Ancenas, 107; Chapeau, and Maude, 106 each; Quesal, 105; Little Jake, 104; Newburg and Rodger, 102 each; Miss Cody, Hot Scotch, Little Barefoot, and Fonsie, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; purse $500. One and one-eighth miles. Wilfred, 117 pounds; Ovid, 112; First Attempt, 109; Banbridge, 105; Sonr Mash, 103; My Own, 100; Al Reed, 94; Schaefern, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, for beaten horses; selling allowances. One mile. Prospect, Gilmer, and Tornado, 115 pounds each; Al Reed, 110; Dago, Vigilant, Refund, and Sevage, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, for beaten horses; selling allowances. One mile. Top Sawyer, 110 pounds; Jephet, Pirate, George Corbett, Fnnurity, Dave S., Henry George, and Kink, 105 each.

A NEW DRIVING PARK.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Auburn Driving Park Association filed articles of incorporation to the Secretary of State's office to-day. G. W. Allen, G. F. Gregory, G. R. Peck, C. G. Curtis, E. C. Burtis, T. K. Smith, D. J. Coykendall, G. S. Fanniog, F. A. Smith, R. Eccles, F. C. Ward, and J. S. Myers, all of Auburn, are the incorporators. They have a capital of $1,000.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 11.—At the Newmarket July meeting the race for the Chesterfield Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Baron de Rothschild's Heanme, by Hermit: Loup, by Mask, second, and Riviera, by Isonomy, third.

The race for the Midsummer Plate, for three-year-olds, at seven furlongs, was won by Anlbea, Pioneer second, and Evergreen third.

ROSSA LOOKING FOR HIS SON.

The Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, minus his beard and plus a hnge sombrero, stalked into Police Headquarters last night and exhibited a postal card mailed at Station D, which called on him to come to this city from Brooklyn to claim the body of his son, Con, who had died. There was no place named on the postal card, and after the resorts had been searched without result Rossa was told to call to-day and examine the records of deaths in the Health Department. Rossa said that Con had for a long time been an outcast and that he had not seen or heard of him for months. He was thirty-one years old.

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Do Not Delay taking Hood's Sarsaparilla if you have a feeling of languor or exhaustion, which is often the warning symptom of approaching sickness. It will create an appetite, overcome that tired feeling, and give you strength.

FIGHTING THE TRUSTS.

THE BATTLE OF THE STATE AGAINST THE SUGAR MONOPOLY.

Speaking last evening of the decision by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the suit of the people against the North River Sugar Refining Company, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for the people, said: "This decision ends part of the litigation. The receiver, who has been in charge all along, but under injunction, can now act, hnt the North River Refinery, being the weak

The New-York Times.

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CORP. TANNER'S AMBITION

HE IS TICKLED BY THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE.

AT THE SAME TIME HIS HEAD IS IN DANGER — NEW-HAVEN'S POSTMASTER—NEWS AND GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

United States Attorney Eastern District of New-York.—JESSE JOHNSON of New-York.

United States Attorney Northern District of Texas.—EUGENE MARSHALL of Texas.

United States Attorney Utah.—CHARLES S. VARIAN of Utah.

United States Marshal Utah.—ELIAS H. PARSONS of Utah.

Judge of Probate in County of Morgan, Utah.—LARS P. EDHOLM.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Bradford, Vt., and was born in February, 1842. He graduated from Dartmouth College and afterward from the Albany Law School. He has lived in Brooklyn since 1864, where his law practice has been large and lucrative. He was a Democrat for many years and as such served as Assistant Corporation Counsel under William C. De Witt from 1869 to 1877. He then affiliated with the Republicans and became a prominent leader in the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn. In 1883 he was the opponent of Willard Bartlett as candidate for Supreme Court Judge. He succeeded in lowering the Democratic majority considerably, but was defeated. Mr. Johnson was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Harrison, whose candidacy he avowed after the withdrawal of Chauncey M. Depew. In local politics he fought the Democratic machine headed by Commissioner John A. Nichols. His popularity in Brooklyn has been constant and his record clean. The office is not worth over $3,000 at present, owing to a falling off of business in the last few years. His unanimous appointment was considered a foregone conclusion. There had been one or two lawyers with aspirations for the office at first, but when it was learned that Mr. Johnson was in the race they quickly withdrew.

Corporal Tanner appears to be "as happy as a lord" about the records that he is to be crowded out of the Pension Office, and yet he is just as well aware as can be that he is marked for the axe and that he cannot expect to stay long with comfort. Since the President learned that Tanner had refused to regard his aversion for Gen. Dudley and that he was actually playing into the hands of the man he particularly detests, Tanner's case has been a hopeless one. He may have matters smoothed over for him for a while, but the end will keep him quiet. Tanner does not feel about Dudley as the President does. He does not share Harrison's opinion that Dudley's skill and services as a politician have always been grossly overestimated. He does not share the opinion of the President that Dudley rendered any valuable service to Harrison at Chicago. He believes in Dudley just as he believes in himself, and he does not care who knows it. But he is adding reason to reason for the President to get rid of him. A gentleman who was in the West during Tanner's recent visit there says that the soldiers in that section have been talking about Tanner as the candidate for President in 1892, and with so much apparent earnestness that Tanner has at last got a very vicious and envious bite at the bait. It is said that it is actually at that stage where Tanner talks with his friends about the possibility of his nomination. He is said to have told a story in a company where some one chaffed him upon aspiring to be Harrison's successor. He did not relate it as a joke, but as a wonderful

"Why," said he, "you forget about that serprised delegate at the Cincinnati Convention of 1876. He was an Ohio man and he had been for Chase. The convention got to running very slowly, and he and a friend went off to rest and to drink a glass of beer. On his way back to the hall after a long absence he met another delegate. He inquired how the convention was getting along. The man looked astonished and replied: 'We are all through. We have nominated.'

"'Nominated? Who's the man?'

"'Gov. Heyes.'

"'What! R. B. Hayes? Great Scott! Whose safe?'"

The charges that were made some time ago by New-Haven Republicans against Postmaster English of that city must have been extremely silly, or Mr. English is a remarkably good Postmaster, for Mr. Wanamaker has concluded that he will not advise any change in the office until the expiration of Mr. English's four years' term. Of course he will be exposed during that time to the increasing appetite of the hungry partisans who think the Post Office ought to be thrown to them, but if he goes along as he has heretofore he need not worry. Mr. Wanamaker will not permit the charges lodged against Mr. English to be seen, nor will he state the character of the complaints offered as a reason for his removal. Without saying anything definite about the nature of the accusations brought, he declared that they had been investigated and the department did not regard any action as necessary. When asked to say who had made the charges that have led to this treatment he answered, with a good deal of charity, perhaps, for the persons concerned, that he did not think it would be fair to the gentlemen making the charges to give their names to the public. That will encourage them to try again being deeper with a sense of security. Mr. Wanamaker expressed his belief that the accusers of Mr. English had made the charges in good faith, but they were ill considered and could not be substantiated. As far as the Post Office Department was concerned the matter was settled and Mr. English could go on with his business with the expectation of remaining as long as he properly attended to it. Mr. Wanamaker said that he had evidently so managed the office as to leave no reasonable ground for complaint.

President Harrison, accompanied by Secretary Windom and his family and Private Secretary Halford, left Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Deer Park, Md. He said that the length of his visit to Deer Park depended a great deal upon circumstances. He expected to return to Washington next Wednesday, but he might find it necessary to stay a little longer. There was no necessity for his presence in Washington, in which event his return would be postponed indefinitely. The chances were, however, he added, that he would meet his Cabinet in Washington next Wednesday. It was learned from another source that Secretary Windom and Private Secretary Halford will return to Washington next Tuesday regardless of the President's movements.

A dispatch from Deer Park to-night says the President arrived there at 10 o'clock.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a circular promulgating rules and regulations relating to the anchorage of vessels in the port of New-York, and saying that "the regulations will be strictly observed, and all officers of revenue vessels at this port will govern themselves by empowered and directed, in cases of necessity, or when a proper notice has been disregarded, to use the force at their command to remove from the channel ways any vessel found violating the rules. The revenue steamer Manhattan has been designated as a patrol boat in connection with this special duty. Violations of the regulations that require immediate action may be communicated to the Surveyor of Customs at the Barge Office, who, in the absence of the special patrol boat, is authorized to detail any revenue steamer to perform the duty required."

The Secretary of Agriculture says that the manufacture of binding twine for agricultural uses is an important and growing industry, and that he will investigate the subject of substituting hemp for the fibrous materials now in use; and as the area of climatic conditions for growing hemp is larger in this country than for other fibrous materials, if can be successfully and economically substituted in the making of binding twine, then so much of the estimated twenty millions of dollars now paid for foreign growth will be saved, and can be applied in the promotion of home industry.

Secretary Noble left Washington this afternoon for Cape May, N. J. He will return to the city on Monday.

William J. Reynolds of Ohio has been appointed an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice vice Benjamin Wilson, resigned.

William J. Pemberton and A. B. Bell of Nebraska and Samuel Lee of South Carolina have been appointed special agents in the General Land Office.

Hopkins J. Hanford of Ohio to-day qualified as Chief Clerk to the Controller of the Currency.

Hodji Hossein Ghooly Khan, the Persian Minister, and his Secretary, Mirza Mahmond Khan, left the city on the limited express to-day for

S. Longfellow, Harmony; George H. Kilbreth, Manchester; Cyrus K. Green, North Pittston; John E. Stephens, Rumford Centre; Mrs. E. Freeman, Southwest Harbor; Joseph W. Read, South Windham.

Maryland.—John H. Allnutt, Pottsville.

Massachusetts.—O. W. Baker, North Leverett.

New-Hampshire.—Charles F. Marsh, Greenville; Abner Frost, Oil Mill Village; John S. Huntress, Salisbury; George B. Jeaness, South Danbury; George E. Woodward, Wilmot.

New-Jersey.—H. E. Butler, Broadway; John W. Forker, Fort Murray.

New-York.—H. J. Brown, Centre Berlin, Rensselaer County; E. W. Saunders, Fosterville, Cayuga County; John A. Raser, Harrison, Westchester County; Asa F. Andrews, Jay, Essex County; A. P. Scoville, Katskill Bay, Warren County; C. T. Robertson, Lonnahnny, Tioga County; J. E. Coon, Leonardsville, Madison County; H. B. Hawley, Richford, Franklin County; E. B. Chase, Stephentown Centre, Rensselaer County; John Mills, Schenevus, Otsego County; R. B. Potts, Addis.

Pennsylvania.—R. L. Jones, Butleyville; Mrs. P. L. Rodier, Centreville; W. H. Sayres, Cranberry; John S. Cummins, Cross Creek; W. H. Rouh, Dallastown; John F. Blair, Dubolstown; Susan Davis, Ennice; Horace Brillinger, Emigsville; W. H. Galbraith, Folsom; John Dunsmore, Glen Rnhey; W. J. Illigus, Grahamville; John W. Reber, Lenhartsville; Thomas Limber, Linesville; Mrs. I. V. Hile, Lumber City; Mrs. S. A. Bnmsey, McKee's Rocks; William J. Rigg, Midway; Mrs. S. M. McEwen, Oakdale Station; Alfred McGee, Ore Hill; S. A. Compton, Radnor; John B. Allen, Rasselas; T. N. Pitt, Salt Lick; John Diener, Swstara; F. L. Hotchkiss, Valionia; John K. Williams, West Bangor; Alexander Rntiegs, Williamsburg; B. F. Morrow, Wind Ridge.

Rhode Island.—O. W. Sherman, West Kingston.

Virginia.—T. S. Carrico, Auburn; Aimee Edmonston, Belfair Mill; W. Gleisner, Bincstown; P. J. Cownig, Cassnova; Mrs. E. Perkins, Flat Ridge; John J. Trice, Frederick Hall; Scott A. Cather, Gainesborough; W. H. Harris, Gladetone; H. Wirshing, Homewood; A. D. Finch, Horton's Store; B. A. English, Kinsale; R. H. Bland, Monaskon; S. P. Childress, Roxton; S. C. Harrison, Stoney Creek; R. W. Coleman, Thornburg.

ROCKAWAY DAMS.

THEIR CONDITION SUCH AS TO WARRANT IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

DOVER, N. J., July 12.—Considerable interest is being manifested about here at present concerning the condition of the dams along the Rockaway River. Most parties are inclined to scoff at the idea that they are menacing to Dover, but the more cautious have advocated their inspection, and the survey was accordingly made, under orders of the Common Council, by Recorder Harris. Mr. Henry Baker, who has long been a resident and has interests in the various water powers, when speaking upon the subject a few days ago, said:

"Every dam along the Rockaway River collapsed Jan. 8, 1841. The break was caused by the heavy ice in the ponds breaking suddenly and pushing out the dams. When the break came it flooded Dover and did considerable damage. I am not certain, but I think the dam at Washington Forge has broken once between that time and last September. The cause of its breaking then was because the flume had rotted away and would not stand the pressure behind it. A big scour in the bank was the result that followed. The two ponds above here have not broken since 1841. The forge was destroyed by fire twelve years ago, but excellent care has been taken of both forge and mill dams. Both ponds are now small, however, and should they break could do but little damage.

"Lower Longwood Pond could do no damage, as it is only about half full, the dam never having been repaired since it broke. Upper Longwood dam has never been repaired since it was rebuilt in 1841. It may have to be, but the timbers are rotting away. It is a very large body of water, held in check by a very high dam. The timbers of the dam are interlocked in the rock escarpment on either side and then deflect up stream, where they are interlocked again.

"If the dam should break it would undoubtedly flood Dover and would, in all probability, tear out the rolling mill dam with the volume of water let down. What the damage would be I cannot estimate, but it would undoubtedly be enormous."

The expressions of Mr. Baker concerning the Rockaway dams has caused no little disturbance among the prophets of disaster in Dover, but the more conservative have regarded it as proof that no danger is to be anticipated from the dams, at any rate not at present.

FUNERAL OF MRS. TYLER.

FATHER VAN DE VYVER'S TRIBUTE TO THE DECEASED LADY.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, the wife of ex-President Tyler, took place from St. Peter's Cathedral this morning at 11 o'clock. The sacred edifice was filled with representatives of every walk in life. Gov. Lee and Judge Joseph Christian headed the honorary pall bearers which included Mayor Ellison, Judges Fitzhugh, Wellford, Witt, and other prominent citizens. The coffin was profusely decorated with flowers. Father Charles E. Donohoe of Fredericksburg celebrated the mass, Bishop-elect Van De Vyver performed absolution and read the prayers for the dead both in English and Latin.

Father Van De Vyver paid a beautiful tribute to the deceased lady. He spoke of her worth as a wife and mother, of her devotion as a child of the Church, and as one who had filled the highest position in the land allotted to her sex with signal ability. No less conspicuous had she been in the private circles where her virtues had won for her the love of all who knew her. Although summoned suddenly, she met death without fear, as she had made her peace with God and died with the full assurance of eternal happiness. She was justly admired for her social qualities of head, and heart. He said that as the world had honored her while living the Church honored her remains, not on account of any social or worldly distinction, but because these remains were once the temple of God, and as the Church prayed for the living to hear patiently their trials and afflictions, so the Church prayed for her soul that God in His mercy would give it rest.

The requiem mass for the dead was beautifully sung by the choir in a very impressive manner. The remains were taken to Hollywood for interment by the side of her illustrious husband, and were followed by a long line of carriages filled with the relatives and citizens. Father Donohoe accompanied the remains to the grave, where he concluded the services. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in Richmond, and the display of flowers was profuse.

FAILURE OF SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

SANDWICH, Mass., July 12.—Samuel Fessenden, Treasurer of the Cape Cod Ship Canal Company, has been petitioned into bankruptcy by the Bass River Savings Bank of South Yarmouth on a claim of $3,000. It is said the canal company, or F. A. Lockwood, the contractor for the canal, is not involved in the case. Fessenden's liabilities are variously estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000, and his assets from $8,000 to $14,000. The indebtedness is mostly to banks in West Newton, Brookton, Falmouth, and Watertown, Mass., with considerable paper out to individuals in Sandwich and other sections.

These proceedings were not entirely unexpected, as rumors concerning his financial soundness have been afloat for some time. It is understood that the West Newton Savings Bank is probably the heaviest creditor and holds mortgages on nearly all of Fessenden's real estate. The bank has within a few weeks granted him an extension of one year. Most of his paper is indorsed or secured by collateral. The cause of what is questioned. Mr. Fessenden claims to have valuable property in the West. His embarrassment is accredited in a measure to poor investments.

It is impossible to ascertain his exact indebtedness, as his estate may become more or less involved in testing the legality of some transactions already made. Mr. Fessenden has the popular sympathy here, as he has always been a hard worker for the prosperity of the town.

THE BURKE EXTRADITION CASE.

OTTAWA, July 12.—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, was engaged to-day in considering the report of Judge Bain in the Burke extradition case. The officials regard the prisoner's surrender as a foregone conclusion. Burke will be given fifteen days within which he can apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Sir John Thompson proposes to go into the case very thoroughly. He has requested Judge Bain to forward a copy of the evidence. The reply came this afternoon. Judge Bain says that the evidence is now being copied on the typewriter, and added that it will be forwarded by mail to-morrow. This means a delay of probably a week before the warrant is issued here.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 12.—It is practical-

THE BALTIMORE A BEAUTY

SPLENDID WORK BY THE NEW STEEL CRUISER.

NINETEEN KNOTS MADE WITHOUT REACHING THE LIMIT OF POWER—THE PETREL'S TRIAL TRIP.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The great four-thousand-ton United States steel cruiser Baltimore, the first of its kind ever built in the United States, and undoubtedly the finest ship in Uncle Sem's navy, returned from a three days' trial trip this afternoon. The Baltimore left her dock at Cramps' shipyard, where she was built, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and again tied up there at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Joe Steel, a veteran merchant skipper, was in command on the trial trip.

Among those on board were Mr. William Cramp, Mr. A. C. Busil, a naval expert representing Mr. Charles Cremp; Capt. W. S. Schley, United States Navy, who is to commend the Baltimore; Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, commender of the Vesuvius; Lieut. W. F. Fullam, also of the Vesuvius, and Chief Engineer Abel, who is to have charge of the Baltimore's engines.

The trip was in every respect highly satisfactory. Capt. Schley and the other naval officers aboard expressed themselves as delighted with the vessel. William Cramp, the only member of the shipbuilding firm who was aboard, said to his nephew, Henry, as he came ashore: "We are ready for the official trial trip."

During the trip the Baltimore's machinery was thoroughly tested, and not a flaw could be detected with the engines working either separately or in unison. At no time during the trip were the throttles opened to their full extent.

In going down the river on Wednesday the run from Walnut-street to Brandywine Light, a distance of about seventy-eight knots, was made in 5 hours and 36 minutes. The engines were run under natural draughts and the vessel was only jogging along. When the ornisr started on the trip she drew 15 feet 2 inches forward and 15 feet 10 inches aft. By the time she reached Wine Light was reached enough coal had been burned to raise her 6 inches forward.

After passing Brandywine Light Wednesday night the Baltimore was got under way at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and about two hours were spent in swinging ship to adjust the compasses. At 11 o'clock the vessel steamed outside of the whistling buoy. No attempt was made at first either to test the power or speed of the vessel. The object of the trip was primarily to test the power of making steam, the steering apparatus, and to see that the machinery was properly adjusted and everything in good working order. The vessel was "circled" to test her turning powers and the workiers of the tiller. The engines were run separately and together; each screw was worked by itself and then two in unison. Every kind of manouver was tried, and in each case it was found that all parts worked in perfect harmony. In steering she did as well as a pilot boat.

Yesterday afternoon was taken up with the various manœuvres, and in the evening the vessel was put through a hundred knots' spurt, outside the breakwater. At 6 o'clock this morning she was off again, ruening due east. Running at the rate of 17 knots an hour it was found that she could complete the circle in 3 minutes and 45 seconds. The artificial draughts were used for the first time to test the blowing power. Several hours were spent in manœuvres similar to those of yesterday, but one or two short runs were made at full speed. No efforts were made to put her to the four-hour test nor to develop the full horse power. Five-knot runs were made under a total of 8,780 horse power at the rate of 19 knots an hour. At the conclusion of the trial William Cramp expressed himself satisfied and ordered the vessel to return. The run up the bay and river was made with both engines working.

The Whistling Buoy was passed at 10:32, Braudywiee Light at 10:41, Fourteen Foot Bank at 11:01, Cross Ledge Light at 11:31, Middle Buoy at 11:45, and Ship John Light at 12:12. The run from Buoy No. 14 to Ship John Light, the old Years courses, a distance of 4.57 miles, was made at the rate of seventeen knots under natural draughts. About one hundred and sixty tons of coal were burned on the trip, the steaming time of which consisted of the run down the river and back, seven hours 36 hours on Thursday, three hours yesterday morning, and the return.

No rough weather was experienced and there was, therefore, no chance for testing the stability of the ship in a heavy sea. The forward engine was in charge of John Patterson and the one aft of Peter Nelson. Fifty firemen were about seventy firemen and engineers and thirty deck hands. The entire number on the vessel was between 140 and 150. In speaking of the horse power obtained on the trip the members of the firm expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. The contract called for 9,000 horse power, but from results obtained on the trip it is estimated that the power can be run up to 10,000, which would give the firm $100,000 in premium. The official trial trip will probably be made about the end of next week.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—The Petrel will start on her trial trip to-morrow morning, leaving Fort McHenry by 9:30 o'clock. She is expected to reach the Capes, about one hundred and eighty miles distant, by evening. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday the trial will be made and everything is ready for the most thorough test possible. Altogether, four days will be spent in the Chesapeake and on the ocean. The Petrel carries 130 tons of coal for each trip. Superintendent William T. Malster of the Columbian Iron Works is in charge. The Government board and several newspaper reporters make up the list of passengers.

As the Petrel is unique in naval architecture, much interest is taken in the test, and the feeling in Baltimore is accentuated by the fact that the city is trying to regain its former prestige as a shipbuilding centre. The Columbian Iron Works, which built the Petrel, is the largest concern of its kind on the Patapsco.

WALL-STREET STARTLED.

FIGURES ABOUT TRUSTS DISMAY STOCK MARKET SPECULATORS.

Wall-street was treated to some exceedingly sensational reports yesterday. Two or three prominent operators were reported in financial trouble. It was a day of more excitement than had been known in a long time on the Stock Exchange. Everything was weak, and all quotations tended downward. But the excitement was largely centred in quarters where the new-fangled trust "securities" are dealt in.

The announcement in yesterday's newspapers that the Stock Exchange had called for information about the trusts and had proceeded in eliciting sensational facts about their colossal capitalization had a good deal to do with the day's speculation. The figures of the Lead Trust and Sugar Trust were particularly astounding. The Lead Trust's friends and boomers have been blandly talking about $40,000,000 of capital and booked on that basis, but their estimates, so closely hitched has been every movement of the blind pool. The authority of the Stock Exchange showed that more than twice $40,000,000 was the real figure—$83,000,000—with no information whatever about the property that certainly capitalized supposed to represent. When the market opened Lead Trusts sold around 31, Sugar Trusts were 116, and Cotton Oil Trusts were about 56. Over 70,000 shares of trust stocks were sold on the first hour, and every one showed quotations downward. Insiders, it was evident, were selling, whether of their own free will or not could not be determined. Commission brokers, too, were clearing out the accounts of customers for whom they were carrying trusts on margin. Then, there were sales for the account of Standard Oil magnates.

Before the day ended Sugar Treats had sold down from 116 to 108, Lead Trusts had slumped from 31 to 25½, and Cotton Oil Trusts were at 53, or 3 points below the highest. Chicago Gas and Cattle Feeders' Trusts held the unique position of really being strong while the rest were weakest, and they even scored a small advance during the height of the activity. A small rally carried up all the certificates slightly at the close of the day.

It was evident from the excitement and wide fluctuations of the day that Wall-street had begun to wake up to the dangers that attend upon crazy trading in a collection of water-logged properties which hide their every movement away from public scrutiny.

THE MATTIE WINSHIP'S SEIZURE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 12.—The American schooner Mattie Winship was recently seized by a Dominion cruiser for illegal fishing within the three-mile limit of the coast of Cape Breton. The vessel was released at the time on payment

HARRISON BACKS MAHONE.

AND THE EX-SENATOR WILL PROBABLY BE NOMINATED.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12.—Some of the prominent Republican leaders of this State who took part in the conference held by Mahone in Petersburg Wednesday night, who are in this city to-day, declare positively that Mahone will be the nominee of his party for Governor this year. This point they say was practically settled at the Petersburg conference. That Mahone can easily secure the nomination if he desires no one doubts.

It has only been a question whether with the Democrats in control of the State affairs and always ready for a fight the honor of a Republican nomination is not an empty one. Mahone's leaders, though not overconfident that he will be nominated and accept the nomination, think he is the strongest man they can put up. They argue that Mahone is the best organizer in Virginia; he is a rich man, and will contribute largely of his own means to secure his election. Not only that, but Mahone's active adversaries say that he will have the influence of Harrison's Administration behind him if he makes the race. So far as the ex-Senator's record is concerned, one of those who took part in the Petersburg conference to-day said that the Democrats had ventilated all that was to be said against him, and the repetition of these charges during the coming campaign would be an old story.

This is the view the Mahone Republicans take of the situation and the prospective nomination of Mr. Mahone, who, by his characteristic shrewdness and with an eye on the main chance has practically settled that the Republican Convention is to be held at Roanoke City Aug. 20. Roanoke is in the heart of the mining regions and the seat of some of the most important industries of the State. It is in a portion of the State where there are few or no negroes, and remote from the great beech hills. His object in carrying the convention to Roanoke is two-fold. First, the delegates will be surrounded by tariff arguments and be imbued with their ideas; in the next place, the distance of the point from the sections in which the negroes are in the majority will prevent their influence from making itself felt in the deliberations of the body. In other words, Mahone organizes his convention so as to be sure to be fully in accord with President Harrison's views of forming a Southern Republican protective tariff party.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

THEY USED TO GET COMMISSIONS ON STAMP SALES, BUT THAT IS CHANGED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12.—A good many of the fourth-class Postmasters who are being appointed by the hundred by the Postmaster General are surprised when, on taking office, they find that they must count all the letters they seed away by each mail. "I had always supposed," said one of them, "that we received our pay according to the number of stamps sold; but I find that it is not on that basis that our salaries are computed, but on the basis of the amount of matter mailed, so that before every mail we must count the letters to make up our report. It was not always thus.

"The change was made for an odd reason. When the fourth-class Postmasters were paid according to the number of stamps sold, the officials at Washington were sometimes surprised at the unprecedented growth of an office. Soon the growth became general, and it was a matter of surprise with what rapidity the sales of stamps at the small offices increased. At the same time a terrible falling off was noticed in the sale of stamps in New-York, Philadelphia, and other large Post Offices. It was not long before the cause was discovered. Most of the fourth-class Postmasters are country storekeepers. The honest men of these purchased goods authorized agents to offer to take payment for their goods in stamps instead of cash. Of course in all cases the offer was accepted, for, as the Postmaster got a percentage on the sale of stamps, this amounted practically to a reduction in price. Large lots of goods were purchased by country storekeepers who were also Postmasters. They were paid for in stamps, and the stamps were reported to Washington as among the sales. Salaries jumped up at a marvelous rate. And in the meantime the New-York and Philadelphia merchants used the stamps received from the country and bought none at home. The Government lost thousands of dollars in salaries before the swindle was discovered."

EDITORS GO TO LAW.

ALL BECAUSE HARRISON DID NOT APPOINT AN OLD SOLDIER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 12.—Two Republican editors of Sullivan County, after a bitter war of words through the columns of their respective newspapers, are now fighting in the courts. The controversy arose out of that fruitful source of trouble in the party ranks since Harrison's election, namely, the proper apportionment of the spoils of victory. At Livingston Manor, Eli Starr, a war veteran with a good record and editor of the *Times*, a weekly paper printed there, was a candidate for Postmaster. Starr was pretty generally indorsed by the soldiers, but the politicians of the county were against him almost to a man. The politicians prevailed, and C. B. N. Hull, who was in his grade while Starr was following the flag, got the appointment.

In the bitterness of his disappointment Editor Starr indulged in some bitter criticisms of the hypocrisy and ingratitude of the Republican politicians. The Wurtsborough *Dispatch* hastened to defend the Republican machine and retorted that Starr had no claims on the party, inasmuch as he had on two occasions supported Democrats for office. The *Dispatch* insisted that it was "boodle," and not merit, that had influenced his antagonist's course, and he made the special charge that at the last election Starr took $50 from the father-in-law of a Democratic candidate for School Commissioner as a consideration for support. At this stage of the contention Editor Starr brought an action in the Sullivan County Supreme Court against Editor Hayes, of Wurtsboro, the *Dispatch* for publishing a criminal libel and demanded $2,000 damages. The controversy is making quite a stir in local politics.

FIREMAN GORDON'S DEATH.

PATERSON, N. J., July 12.—Engineer Charles Davis, with Fireman Joseph Gordon, employed in the Erie yards, took a train of freight cars from the main station to a siding near the Newark Branch road early this morning and then ran back to the station to get some passenger cars. In some way the freight cars got started on a down grade, and, running half a mile, dashed with great force into the engine. Davis saw what was coming, and shouting to his fireman to jump set the example and escaped unharmed. Gordon was caught between the engine and tender. When he was got out his right leg had been burned off and his left leg and arm were shockingly burned. Through it all he had stood the torment like a hero without flinching. He lived but a few hours after being taken to the hospital. He was unmarried, and about thirty years of age. He formerly lived at Niagara Falls, but of late boarded in Jersey City.

KILLED ON A FREIGHT TRAIN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12.—Alexander F. Parker, a twenty-two-year-old son of James Parker of Perth Amboy, and a nephew of Cortlandt Parker of Newark, was killed last night on the Long Branch Railroad. He and a son of the Rev. Dr. Poet of Orange had been at South Amboy and on returning missed the passenger train. In a spirit of daring they jumped aboard a freight train to ride over to Perth. The young men clambered upon one of the cars and Parker fell off. A brakeman called to him to drop down, but instead of doing so he turned to hear what the man had said and was struck by the bridge, swept from the car, and instantly killed, his skull being terribly crushed. Parker's father is a member of the law firm of Parker, Whitehead & Dexter, 71 Wall-street, New-York, and he himself was a graduate of Columbia College in the Class of '88 and an assistant in physics at the university.

FOULED THE LIGHTSHIP.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 12.—The schooner Amelia F. Cobb of Sedgwick, Me., Capt. Johnson, from Blue Hill, Me., for New-York, with paving stones, while coming over Nantucket Shoals last night, in thick weather, fouled the Handkerchief Lightship. The Cobb had her starboard side badly damaged and was cut down below the water's edge. She lost one anchor and was obliged to jettison 800 paving stones. She arrived here this morning.

ROUGH ON THE MAYOR.

NEW-HAVEN'S STATE HOUSE GOING.

NEW-HAVEN, July 12.—After a struggle of years' standing between members of the New-Haven Colony Historical Society and citizens of this place the work of tearing down the old Capitol building on New-Haven's lovely green has been commenced. The beautiful old building, in the Grecian style of architecture, with many immense stone columns, was much loved by older citizens for its age, history, and imposing appearance, and they wished to repair it, but a majority of the voters have long believed that it should be torn down.

Contractor W. J. Montgomery is now at work removing the building. A trial of the case between the two parties to decide the title is still pending in court, but the building will be razed before a hearing can be had.

The building was erected in 1829 from plans drawn by Ithiel Towne, and was made a meeting place for the State Legislature until 1874, after which date Hartford was made the sole capital of the State. Prior to that time the Legislature met on alternate years at Hartford and New-Haven. The building has been gradually falling into decay. Within its walls the Historical Society has several rooms filled with ancient collections. The structure was of brick and stone, and cost the State $41,560. It was the fourth Capitol building to be erected in Connecticut. The first was at Hartford in 1720, the second at New-Haven in 1763, and the third at Hartford in 1796. This latter is now occupied as the City Hall.

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A COLORED WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 12.—At Mouns Pleasant, Fla., Tuesday, Frances Cooper, a colored woman, invited three other negro women, neighbors, to dinner. After dining the three guests were taken with convulsions and one expired in great agony.

Investigation established the fact of poison-

A BIG CONFLICT ON HAND

THE FIGHT BETWEEN CARNEGIE AND HIS EMPLOYES.

TURBULENT SCENES AT HOMESTEAD—APPROACHES TO THE TOWN GUARDED—BLOODSHED EXPECTED TO-DAY.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The troubles and turbulent scenes at Homestead caused by the strike of 2,500 employes of Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s steel mill are on the increase. To-day Sheriff McCandless sent up a small army of deputies, 124 in number, to preserve order. At the mill they were met by a large crowd of strikers and their sympathizers, and mostly through entreaties of women and children all but fifteen deputies returned to Pittsburg and left the strikers in possession of the town.

President William Weihe of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers counseled peace, but a determined crowd surrounded the gates to the mill yard, which the company did not open.

One hundred Pinkerton detectives arrived from Philadelphia this morning for Homestead. They were armed with rifles and revolvers, and were under the command of the celebrated Capt. R. J. Lindee, who achieved fame during the Molly Maguire disturbances in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. The vast army of Pittsburg workingmen say this is a test battle between labor and capital, and in view of the fact that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has said he will spend a million dollars before he surrenders the interest in the fight exceeds that of any other strike in the history of Pittsburg.

The three special cars hauling Sheriff McCandless's deputies, headed by Colonel Col. Joseph Gray, reached Homestead about noon. Here a hundred strikers got on board, and, as the train proceeded to Munhall, the station nearest Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s works, they signaled to their comrades all along the line to gather at the point of disembarkation.

At Munhall at least a thousand men, women, and children were assembled about the station. The deputies stepped off both sides of the train, forming two lines, which were completely surrounded by the strikers and their families. Another large body of the strikers stationed themselves in front of the gates to the mill yard. About this time President Weihe, who is a giant in stature, elbowed his way toward the deputies, and to the strikers he shouted: "Gentlemen, be calm; the success of our struggle depends in a large measure on how you conduct yourselves to-day. These men did not come here to work, and have the right to enter the mill."

Mr. Weihe was prevented from further speaking by deafening cheers. The front rank of the strikers then began a friendly conversation with the deputies and pleaded with them to resign their positions. In ten minutes a dozen deputies had deserted. One took off his blue coat and badge and threw them up in the air and the multitude cheered. The wife of a striker succeeded in persuading three deputies to take off their badges.

One deputy who deserted the service of the country said: "A coorly-dressed woman with a babe suckling at her breast came up to me and said: 'For God's sake go home. If you men stay here and help take the bread from the men you will drive us to starvation.' She then began to cry, and said her husband had died but a few weeks ago and that she was trying to earn a living for herself and children by boarding employes of the steel works. I could not stand such an entreaty and threw up the sponge."

Ex-Alderman James Berry of Etobaroogh, this county, and forty other deputies returned to Pittsburg on the same train. They all told the same story. They could not withstand the pathetic appeals of the women and children. Considerable ill humor was displayed by some of the men. No blows were struck, but in some instances deputies had their coats, hats, and badges torn from them.

Some women were armed with car-coupling pins and stones, but did not utilize them. They did their fighting with their mouths, and some of the deputies got a severe tongue lashing.

Secretary William Martin of the Amalgamated Association, who had charge of the strike yesterday, returned to Pittsburg to-day for the purpose of engaging a competent attorney, should any legal complications arise. He was replaced by President William Weihe and Vice President James Nett of Youngstown, Ohio.

Beginning at the city limits, each station on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, on the north side of the Monongahela River and every station on the Monongahela Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Homestead side is watched by a group of strikers who will at once notify headquarters of the progress of any body of imported workmen.

The clerks at the mill refused to put on badges and be sworn in as special policemen. They said their lives would not be safe. They were dismissed at once. Ten special policemen appointed by the Town Council of Homestead are all strikers. Business men say it throws the responsibility of preserving peace on the shoulders of their labor organization.

When the Pinkerton detectives arrived in Pittsburg to-day they remained in their respective cars, luncheon being sent in to them. Their cars were hauled to Homestead by an extra engine, via the Pennsylvania main line and its Monongahela Branch. Many of the Pinkerton men carried cases in which were Winchester rifles. Save their leader, they did not know their destination until they reached the Pittsburg station and were informed by newspaper reporters. All they had previously known was that in Philadelphia yesterday morning they received sudden notice to report at the Broad-street station for duty near Pittsburg, where a strike was in progress. They were accompanied by their own cooks, and their first work in Homestead will be to establish a headquarters for the Pinkerton detectives to be. They have experienced some trouble heretofore in having to depend upon the people of a town for their supplies. At one time a number of them were badly poisoned. Some one had slyly put some poison in a spring from which they obtained their water. All these things will be provided for this time.

Up to a late hour to-night the Pinkerton detectives had made no attempt to enter Homestead. They are expected between 3 and 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the strikers openly declare that when they do come they will be driven out, come what may, and that is all there is of it. The prospects are therefore that there will be stirring scenes, if not actual bloodshed, at daybreak to-morrow.

Every approach to the town is guarded, and behind every hush there is a sentinel, so that when the Pinkertons come the whole army of strikers may be called out. One Deputy Sheriff who dropped into town this afternoon was asked who he was. His reply was "None of your d—d business." He was then taken by a deputy lay on the turf with his cheek split open from a terrific fist blow. He scrambled to his feet and has been more polite ever since.

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NEW STATE CONVENTIONS.

NEW PROBLEMS STILL POURING IN UPON THE COMMITTEES.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, July 12.—This was the ninth day of the South Dakota Constitutional Convention. About three-fourths of the delegates met and adjourned after

PARIS AND THE SHAH'S TRIP

REPORTS THAT THE TOUR IS NOT WHOLLY SATISFACTORY.

DESIRE TO SEE AMERICA—SOME ENGLISH PICTURES AT THE EXHIBITION—ROBIN AND HIS WORK.

PARIS, June 26.—I doubt that the coming of the Shah of Persia will kindle the expected enthusiasm either for him or from him. Since 1878 Teheran has been gifted with the telephone and electricity, too, I believe, and there is, I am told, assumptuous railroad station, so that in the most modern things the Persian has not so much to learn, and it turns out that the Champ de Mars in its general attraction is singularly Oriental, with all the ceramic decoration, painted domes, and luminous fountains. The Shah in one short hour, if he can afford a carriage like the Princess of Wales, can go from Algeria to Madagascar, from Cochin China to Tunquin, from Senégal to New-Caledonia. Not only will he find these places, but he will see the inhabitants, with their homes, their gardens, their music, and their labor. In the Champ de Mars he will find Japan, Persia, India, Egypt, and Greece. He can breakfast at Siam, dine in Bucharest, have his tea served by real Indians, and wind up with a Khédive cigarette at the Egyptian concert, where the dance girl Aïcha does not seem to be distant, to say the least. Hu will not see the Parc Monceau *en fête*, and its pictures might have interested him, but he will arrive in time for the other popular fêtes at the Palais Royal and at the halles, and there no aristocrats will be able to protest against republican light by the dark and premeditated obscurity of their mansions.

It is to be wondered whether his silent Majesty will bring any new developments of the Eastern question. If he is a philosopher he must smile to hear M. Kalmoky take pains to contradict pleasantly and pumice off the sharp angles of the Emperor of Austria's discourse; only the Shah knows that the Servian Regents have any amount of domestic anxiety; that they would enjoy some outside safety valve, and that Russia is too pleased now to compromise results obtained, and Austria has too much home bother with the double Hapsburg monarchy to wish to complicate matters more at the present date. People here will shake their heads and say that the slender string suspending a General has grown very short and unresisting, but the Shah has been to all the Courts, and in his grim, abstract Eastern fashion he has looked a good deal and taken in a good many points, and he knows that no one is quite ready, and no one quite strong enough to risk a venture, even with strong alliance as protection. The year 1890 may pass, but the year of friction will be its successor, when the treaty of Frankfort will come into immediate discussion, and Germany will have to prepare for economical weakness.

The Shah may arrive too late, also, to hear all the amiable things said in the Chamber of Deputies, and the members may even treat him to the surprise of a chapter of the budget discussion, as by that time all the naughty boys will have been expelled, and their names will be written on the black board of public nuisances for political offense and incivility of speech. Court gossips write already that Persian dignity has not been impressed thus far, and that his Majesty conats upon the exhibition to relieve the monotony of his journey, which he will not repeat very soon. First, because he was not a bidden guest and is not overwelcome, for he is a costly luxury, and because thus far he does not consider that any great preparations have been made for his reception; there is nothing new, and he has seen it all before.

There is only one country, I am told, that now excites the curiosity of the Shah, and that is our own land of freedom. Could he be sure of hospitality without cost he would visit America and write a book abont us. The Vanderbilts or the Astors or some railroad king should confer this blessing and treat the United States to genuine royalty. There are only about a dozen way-up orders from home for the purchase of Millet's "Angelus"—not because it is a work of art, but because it is thought to be a good speculation. Every one can't get it, and the disappointed capitalists might insist in a patriotic demonstration and show up a Persian monarch.

To return to the exhibition. Besides the royal family of Naleus from Senegal, whose chief is a superb negro, King Dinah Salifou, whose intelligent color eye has seiected a scarlet mantle heavy with gold embroidery for every-day wear, and who speaks French and English as well as President Carnot and the Prince of Wales, besides the native dialects of Yolof, Sousou, and Foulah, we are to see next week an Indian Prince and his suite, and after that a mighty Hungarian Magyar. King Diuah, like a good, decent husband, brings his wife with him. she bears the sweet name of Philis, and is as small as her husband is large. Her life and destiny are like the large, brown mantle and thick mantille that she wraps around her slight figure in impenetrable folds. She is not to be seen if ehe oan see. The Senagalian sovereign brings with him a eon of twelve, his Prime Minister, and a nephew and brother; also an orchestra of four musicians, who play upon a sort of primitive guitar or beat a xilophone. His Majesty only tastes of the viands prepared by his own cook, differing in that from the Parisian, whose best mission at the Champ de Mars is to eat of all the foreign and unknown dishes and be sorry for it afterward.

The long line of habitations, representing the history of ages, made by M. Garnier is at last finished. This imaginative retrospection was greatly aided, of course, by epigraphies; these where purely architectural documents were missing. The superficial interest of the crowd is entirely satisfied, and even the wisest are willing to let well enongh alone and take it as it is.

Geology asserts the existence of the man of the cave in the stone ages, when a sharpened silex made a hatchet, and it was not a hard matter to collect plenty of these without going to the Cluny Museum. To be entirely prehistorical, even the lacustrine cities have not been forgotten, and no one minds particularly if they are quite fresh and new. Dolmens and *menhirs* are abundant. There is a superb Etruscan mansion which does not appear to be quite clear as to date or origin, but rather a pretty fancy of the author—a sort of combination puzzle, pleasing to the eye and suggestivn to discussion, whence comes intelligent light, say the French. Persian and Hindn specimens of architecture are most curious, and the Jewish house, if violently discussed by M. Renan, is noble in its ensemble. The house of Pericles is most elegant in simplicity and size. It is covered with inscriptions, but some kind of exaggeration must be made to attract and interest the masses. The Roman habitation is the reconstruction of a Pompeian honse; only the shop next door, while true to local colorings, perhaps rather interrupts and distnrbs one's intelligent running into past ages. There is an inn of the sixteenth century near an Indian hut, preumedly of the Incas, and at every step there is much to observe and a great deal to criticise. All the schoolboys are taught that first there was a cavern and then a hut and then a house, and M. Garnier's tangible demonstration is very much like Jnlns Verne's novels, amusing if not quite true, and in any case not sufficiently offensive to document to become the subject or object of broad discussion.

It is almost a rest after the long tramp over the pebblestones and in the mud, if it has rained recently, to enter the picture sections. I have found that the only way to understand anything of the different schools is to go repeatedly and only remain a short time. In this manner the paintings seem to stamp themselves comfortably on mind and eye, otherwise all is confusion. The English section grows upon one sensibly, but always with a fading restriction in favor of the great revelation of 1878. It was then the sudden development of a new and original school, and since then we have kept better run of novelty and progress across the Channel, and this must of necessity defeat breathless surprise and delight. Herkomer, for instance, was in 1878 a perfect novelty, and Millais was not known at all in landscape.

Among the six numbers exhibited by M. Millais two portraits are absolutely superior: one of the old English artist Hook and the other of Mr. Gladstone. The first gentleman is in his labor costume, with a wool cap on his head and his palette in hand. The statesman wears the conventional black. Prince Albert. The head must be lifelike, you feel that, and all the tenacity, the patient energy, the will, the intelligence of the grand old man have been thoroughly felt and understood by the artist.

Mr. Herkomer has two portraits, a lady in black and a lady in white. All the sincerity of the artist is shown here, especially in the one I will call the white portrait; there is no attempt to attract the vulgar eye, the dress is scarcely fresh—just as it was probably—and the long tan suede gloves could almost be rolled off the long tapering hands, so natural are their color and their folding. It is truthful work, earnest and artistic, but above all delightfully true.

Mr. Orchardson is a new artist to the French. I have seen his work only in reprodnction, which is a poor way to judge of anything except to retain the name. His portrait of Cardinal Manning is remarkable. The head, with its grave, sweet expression, is speaking, and all the dress, with its white lace and ermine, and the deep purple, shadow tones, is capital in color and in brushwork.

Mr. Holl shows the portrait of an old Englishman, jovial and merry. It must be true to life, and this one picture is all the more to be remembered here, because the artist is no longer in life to enjoy the new Parisian enthusiasm.

Clausen, I know is familiar to you, bnt he is comparatively unknown here, except to those who must or who do make it a business to study np art as far as possible here, there, and everywhere. The peasant lad of Clausen, shown in the English section, with the pale-blue eyes and yellow, tawny, uncombed hair, is much in the style of Bastien Lepage, and an excellent piece of work as a whole.

Whistler shook off the American exhibition dust from his feet, the reasons whyfore are enumerated in a list as long as Don Juan's *mille e tre*, and for a few days the event threatened European complication. Since then more Americans have growled and the atmosphere thunders still, so perhaps Whistler was right to drop down on the other side of the fence. If he did not hurt himself he certainly injured no one else. I have always liked this artist's dark, slowly-creeping, gradually-intelligent portraits. I think that when you get them it is worth the trouble. In Paris his *eauxfortes* are thought to be unrivaled, but his portraits are misunderstood.

The English Cabanel, Sir Frederic Leighton, gives his "Andromaque," and M. Watts "The Judgment of Paris" and a Mammon. The "King and the Beggar" of Burne Jones and the "Venetian Women" of Luke Fildes come next.

Alma Tadema, since his long English sojourn, has quite given up our Salon here in spite of continued success. He was at once popular, and his name and prestige have never known less admirative interest. The curious reconstruction of antique scenes, his wonderful marble work, so soft and brilliant, has never been forgotten. The artist has two paintings. One shows the Menades falling with lassitude, to the marble floor after their exhaustive dance, and the second—a small one—is exquisite. On a circular marble bench sits a young woman looking out upon the Gulf of Naples. Over her head hang the rich, clustering pink branches of an almond tree. Tadema has talented followers, such as MM. Waterhouse, Prinsep, and Rivière, but they are suggestions, not facts, in comparison to the great master.

If you like and enjoy subject painting, something with a story, you must delight in the English school. A good instance of this is the painting called "Après" of Orchardson, and "The Baby," by the same artist, as well as M. Stone's work. It takes a great deal of explanation to make the French understand these. They like them in photographs, but consider the painting of them waste of time and brush. The landscape portion of M. Reid's "Bohemians" is charming, as also "The Setting Sun," by M. Macbeth, and the "Cornfields" of Stokes. The water colors are always marvelous in the English landscapes. Halloway, Anmonier, Collier, and Wimperis are among the strongest.

I wanted to go through the Italian and Spanish exhibits in this letter, but must leave the exhibition to go to Petit's Gallery for the Rodin Exhibition. It is very hard work to accomplish any thing in Paris now. There is too much to be seen, and too much to be done, and every day brings new matter. One might, I can almost add should, have spent all this week at the Sécretan exhibition, and the number of private picture views is dreadful to think of.

Rodin, the sculptor, however, is a personality and the marble impressionist of our day. It was only a few years ago that Rodin—now a member of the Salon jury—saw season after season all his work refused. Just like Rousseau, Millet, and Manet. He was refused also several times at the school de Beaux Arts, and finally, at seventeen, he concluded to strike out for himself. He says now that it was only between thirty and forty that he was a success—to please himself. Hn had to work meanwhile for every body, to pot-boil in every way. He was thirty-seven when he exhibited the "Age d'airain," which stands at the foot of the stairway in the retrospective gallery of the exhibition. At the Petit Gallery is the famous torso of Ugolin, made by Rodin, and familiar now to every student the world over. There is a Gallathée still half unfinished, a head of St. John, and a Walkare, which is a dream of loveliness.

The great interest of the exhibition, however, ie a number of figures intended for Rodin's great life work. "The Doors of Hell," executed *après* Dante. If the artist can carry it ont as we see it now, half designed and half molded, it will be a magnificent creation. Hardly less in interest and art is "The Calais Bourgeois," intended for the city of Calais. The moment chosen is when the six voinntary martyrs appear before the throng in white shirts with ropes around their necks. Duty has spoken, but nature and love of life gives one last moment of regret and weakness, and it is this passing instant that Rodin conveys in all its sentiment of despair and agony. However one may understand or like his subjects none can deny the vast strength of intellect and its strong artistic rendering.

L. K.

VERY CHEAP GAS.

OFFERED TO AMERICAN CONSUMERS BY AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

CHICAGO, July 12.—A morning paper says: "A London syndicate is in Chicago, or at least some of its representatives are. They know how to make cheap gas over in the Old World. They can make it at 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet in the holder. It surprises them that Americans keep on paying from $1 to $2 for what they might have at 25 cents. This syndicate therefore proposes to give the American people cheap gas. The syndicate proposes to organize a company with a capital of $20,000,000, and to put in plants for making cheap gas all over the United States, following the line of least resistance and largest profits. If the local capitalists accept the proposition made by the syndicate, the work will begin at once. as plenty of capital is said to be behind the Englishmen. Their names are withheld for the present, hnt they are well known to Chicago bankers, and the quality and extent of their financial backing are said to be above suspiolon.

"The syndicate will strive to pnt its plant into Eastern cities, big and small, and into Western towns and cities wnerever the consumption of gas is large enough to warrant the effort. Local capital, it is understood, will not be debarred from chances to profit by the new process. The idea is to organize local companies in the different cities whish will pay a certain royalty to the parent concern, and also at the start receivn financial aid from it. Thus the twenty-million-dollar company which the English syndicate now hopes to organize is intended to be not exactly a gas trust, nor a gas company, but a promoter of gas manufacturing, and its dividends will accrue partly from the sale of its 'right' to make water gas, and partly from thn returns made on its advances to gas companies operating under its system."

MARY DRISCOLL'S PITIFUL STORY.

Pretty little Mary Maud Driscoll, a child of thirteen, told a pitiful story in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning of the wrongs and brutality which she had received at the hands of her aunt, Catherine Driscoll of 105 East Tenth-street. She told how she had been repeatedly assaulted by thn woman, and exhibited scars which proved beyond a doubt that she told the truth. The aant under examination told a most curious tale of the child's birth and subsequent life which the little girl fully corroborated. Her mother, a native of Cardiff, Wales, came to this country a couple of years ago, and went out to service in Boston. In 1887 she was murdered in thn presence of her little girl by a man who desired to get possession of the child.

The Driscoll woman acknowledged that she had whipped the girl, but claimed that it was necessary because of the child's misbehavior. She was held in $300 bail to answnr the charge of assault. The child will remain for the present in the custody of Mr. Gerry's society.

ELEVATOR MEN IN TROUBLE.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PROMINENT BUFFALO FIRM.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—Reports were in circulation to-day that the firm of Sherman Brothers & Co., (Limited,) managers of the Associated Elevators, were involved in serious complications. It is alleged that certificates for a large amount of grain in the International and Lake Shore Elevators are out and that there is no grain to represent them in the elevators. The banks holding the receipts are said to be amply secured.

It was stated later that a warrant was sworn ont against W. H. Sherman, a member of the firm, on a charge of grand larceny, but he has not been arrested. It is rumored that he has gone to Canada.

E. C. Hawkes, who owns a large interest in the International Elevator, said this afternoon to a reporter in a conversation on the subject of the grain trade rumors: "I don't like to say much about the matter, inasmuch as S. F. Sherman, who has the management of the Associated Elevators, is on his way home from Europe and will reach hern early next week."

"Was Mr. Sherman's return the result of some action on the part of those interested in the elevators?"

"Fred Bell, James A. Roberts, and others interested with myself in the elevators communicated with Mr. E. Michael, who is also interested and he rose to the occasion on the subject, and he sabied back that Mr. Sherman would come back with him and make an explanation of the matter. They were to sail on the Etruria, and will be home, as I have said, early next week. Mr. Sherman will have to explain whether it is true that there has been any grain mixing, and that certain warehouse receipts are out for which there is no grain in store.

"The mixing of grain is now being investigated. I cannot say anything about it from personal knowledge. Mr. Sherman is the manager of the elevators and he can explain. The warehouse receipts for which, it is said, there is no grain in store, are also under investigation; but there seems to be a likelihood that the statement is true. We are in the dark about the shortage. It may amount to $200,000 worth. The stocks at the elevators are being measured up. The last complete account was taken March 1. At that time the stock of grain in elevators corresponded with the warehouse receipts per standing."

"In what way do you think the shortags has coms about?"

"I suppose grain has been delivered without the warehouse receipts having been deposited with the elevators. If Mr. Sherman as manager ordered the shipment of grain from the elevators to thn order of Sherman Brothers & Co., (Limited,) and thn latter concern did not deposit the warehouse receipts with Mr. Sherman as manager, the matter was easy enough. We are trying to find out if that has been done. It is supposed that Sherman Brothers & Co. (Limited) have got two prices for wheat taken from elevators on the order of S. F. Sherman. In other words, they have obtained advances from certain banks upon the warehouse receipts which should have been deposited with the elevator managers, and they have also sold the wheat which the warehouse receipts were supposed to represent.

"Who will make good thn loss?"

"The elevators are to see owning them. No one who has come by elevator warehouse receipts in good faith will loss a cent. I do not know whether S. F. Sherman has been speculating heavily. Some time ago, I believe, there was a rumor to that effect. Mr. Bell questioned Mr. Sherman on it, and he said that he had not a cent invested in speculation. I have generally understood that S. F. Sherman did not take any active part in the business of Sherman Brothers & Co., (Limited,) which was chiefly conducted by W. H. Sherman."

"What steps do those interested in the Associated Elevators intend to take?"

"We have agreed to let matters rest until Mr. Sherman arrives to explain."

"Do yen know anything about the tronble between the banks and Sherman Brothers & Co. or W. H. Sherman?"

"I have heard something said about a check for $6,000 sent by C. B. Gaskill of the Niagara Milling Company of Niagara Falls to Sherman Brothers & Co., (Limited,) that had not been used as Mr. Gaskill intended, but I know nothing about it except hearsay."

It was further ascertained that the business men who are interested in the different elevators are of high mercantile standing and financial responsibility, and if there had been questionable transactions in the management of elevators they have in no way been cognizant of the fact; and further, that they will see that no loss will accrue to any one innocently interested.

AFTER EX-SENATOR DORSEY.

AN ORDER ISSUED FOR HIS ARREST FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Messrs. Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, as counsel for the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, havn procured from the Supreme Court an order adjudging ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey guilty of contempt of court, and fining him the amount of their judgment against him and the costs, between $3,000 and $6,000.

The suit is upon a note of which Mr. Dorsey was an indorser, and Mr. Dorsey says that he does not want to pay it for the reason that he never received any of the proceeds. If he should not pay the fine he is liable to arrest and imprisonment in Ludlow-Street Jail. He is now sick at his residence, 61 East Fifteenth-street, suffering from a wound he received in the army. The matter will probably be settled without recourse to extreme measures.

THE INTER-STATE COMMITTEE.

DETROIT, July 12.—The Inter-State Committee resumed its investigations at the Russell House this morniag. The result of the proceedings here seems to leave the idea that for the protection of the American roads the Canadian roads must come under the Inter-State commerce law or the law must be repealed. The committee adjourned this afternoon to meet in Chicago Monday next.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Members of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, consisting of Senators Cullom of Illinois, Reagan of Texas, Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, and Frank Hiscock of New-York, met at the Russell House, Detroit, yesterday to hear the testimony of the merchants, vessel men, and railroad men as to the proposed legislation affecting the Canadian railroads. Witnesses were examined upon different points of the case, but nothing of great importance was elicited.

At East Leavenworth, Mo., Wednesday, a number of Polish miners became involved in a wholesale row, and, dividing into factions, fought with knives and hatchets until five of their number were dangerously wounded. A Deputy Sheriff and posse, armed with rifles, stopped the fray, and imprisoned the miners in freight cars. During the night all escaped with the exception of one.

After fifteen months of contention with members of the union, the employers of Indianapolis stonecutters have acceded to the demand for recognition of eight hours as a day's work. The persistent agitation by the union brought the contractors to terms, and under the agreement by which the strike is ended, none but members of the union will be employed.

A report is in circulation in Philadelphia to the effect that the Southern Cotton Oil Company has been absorbed by the American Cotton Oil Trust. The officers of the Southern deny the truth of this report and state that their company is to-day entirely independent of the cheap gas. The syndicate proposes to organize a company with a capital of $20,000,000, and to put in plants for making cheap gas all over the United States, following the line of least resistance and largest profits. If the local capitalists accept the proposition made by the syndicate, the work will begin at once, as plenty of capital is said to be behind the Englishmen. Their names are withheld for the present, hnt they are well known to Chicago bankers, and the quality and extent of their financial backing are said to be above suspiolon.

At the result of Inspector Edgerton's investigation at the New Haven Post Office Henry M. Dunning, a carrier, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with soliciting political assessments. The names of the three men who prefarred charges against Postmaster English have not yet been disclosed.

The water in the canal of the Underhill Tool Works at Nashua, N. H., broke through an embankment near Pennsstock yesterday afternoon and washed out a portion of the canal wall and nearly wrecked the building, taking out part of its foundation. The damage to the company is $5,000.

A certificate of incorporation was filed with the Illinois Secretary of State yesterday by the Carpenter Type Making and Composing Machine Company of Chicago. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Incorporators, Stephen D. Carpenter, S. E. Wetzel, A. M. Drake, and others.

Articles of incorporation of the Miller Fire Extinguisher Company were filed at Albany yesterday by Edmund F. Nexsen, Charles F. North, and Lewis A. Mitchell; capital, $500,000. The company propose to manufacture patent fire extinguishers in this city.

The President has granted a respite till Aug. 8 in the cases of Jack Spaniard, Joseph Martin, and Elsie Jayne, convicted of murder in the Western District of Arkansas, of murder in the Indian Territory, and sentenced to be hanged July 17.

An oil building at Moline, Ill., formerly a brewery, while being torn down Thursday snddenly collapsed, and one of the workmen, Henry Hagger, was caught by falling timbers and killed. Four others were severely injured.

Acting Secretary of State Wyatt of Colorado was arrested at Denver Thursday afternoon for refusing to comply with an order of the court Tuesday, and was locked up in the county jail to serve his sentence of ten days.

The steamer Switzerland, from Antwerp, on July 10, in latitude 38° 48', longitude 72° 18', passed a wattier-logged boat painted white, with bright gunwales, smashed in on starboard side, apparently the lifeboat of a schooner.

Ed Handrahet, a gambler, shot his mistress, Bella Thompson, at Denver, Thursday night, inflicting a serious wound, and then committed suicide. Handerhoit's father is a prominent citizen of Oshnmwa.

TWO SENSATIONS IN PARIS

CORRUPTION CHARGED TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

THERE WILL BE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS—SAVAGE ROW IN THE CHAMBER AND A DUEL.

PARIS, July 12.—The party of the Right has decided to bring impeachment proceedings against M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, on a charge of corruption and dishonesty while serving as Governor of Indo-China. M. La Martinière has been deputed to make thn motion looking to impeachment in the Chamber of Deputies.

When M. La Martinière offered his motion in the Chamber of Deputies this evening looking to the impeachment of M. Constans, Premier Tirard said he could with difficulty restrain his indignation at the monstrous charge made against one of his colleagues. Since he entered the Cabinet he had seen no document that justified the present proceeding. It was the custom in Indo-China to make presents. If the charge of corruption and dishonesty was based upon the acceptance of presents, the same charge might bn made against himself, as he had recently accepted a present. His sole reply to the motion was to move the previous question.

M. La Martinière—In that case the country will judge for itself.

M. Tirard said that in spite of the efforts of slanderers the Government knew how to fulfill its mandate and to maintain order.

The previous question was agreed to—343 to 179.

LATER.—Laur and Thomson fought a duel this evening. Neither was hit.

M. Thomson, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Constantine, Algeria, became involved in a quarrel to-day in the lobby of the Chamber with M. Laur, member for the Department of Loire, and struck him. M. Laur has challenged M. Thomson to fight a dual.

During the fight in the lobby M. Thomson severely kicked M. Laur, who was so badly injured that it was necessary to call a surgeon to attend him.

The duel, which will be fought to-morrow, will be *a l'outrance*. Pistols are the weapons chosen.

PARNELL'S LATEST MOVE.

HE GIVES SIR CHARLES RUSSELL WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, July 12.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day Mr. Soames was recalled. He testified that he had not made ont a list of the payments made to the witnesses. He could not tell when he had first corresponded with Le Caron. There was no definite arrangement as to how witness should pay him. Already several payments had been made to him. Mr. Macdonald, manager of the *Times*, said it was understood that Le Caron would be provided for. He had lost his employment in the Government service. As long as it was needed he was to receive assistance.

Mr. Honston, Secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, was recalled. Hn testified that Lord Stalloridge first mentioned Pigott to him as a nsefnl witness. The articles on "Parnellism and Crime," published by the *Times*, were an elaborated reprint of "Parnellism Unmasked," which was compiled by Pigott, and for which witness paid. Witness stated that hn was willing to place the books of the Loyal and Patriotic Union before the court, hnt he objected to their being examined by its political opponents. Witness borrowed £250 from Lord Stalbridge and Sir Roland Blennerhassett and £250 from Dr. Maguire to buy the letters printed by the *Times*.

Mr. Houston purchased a voncher for £100 paid to Eugene Davis.

Sir Charles Russell—Don't yon believe that voucher is in Pigott's hand writing?

Witness—They were similarly. I don't believe it is in Pigott's handwriting.

Under repeated questions the witness persisted that it was Davis's voncher, though obtained through Pigott.

Sir Charles Russell demanded the prodnction of the books of the Loyal and Patriotic Union. He said he desired to show that the whole indictment contained in "Parnellism and Crime" proceeded from the union. Pigott had been used by a powerful political organization to concoct the plan

Presiding Justice Hannen—This relates to charges against persons not before us.

Mr. Asquith, also of Mr. Parnell's counsel, submitted that the court had to inquire into the origin and growth of the charges against the Parnellites. The union's books would disclose how Pigott set to work to supplement "Parnellism Unmasked" by the sensational articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," inclnding the letters the *Times* had printed.

Attorney General Webster contended that thn books were wanted in order to give the Parnellites free range upon matters of their political conduct.

The court decided against the application for the prodnction of the books.

Sir Charles Russell then intimated that he had received written instructions from Mr. Parnell regarding the further condnct of the case which he wished him to ask for an opportunity to consider his position.

Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, and Lewis, and Sir Charles Russell hereupon withdrew from the court room.

The commission adjourned until Tnesday.

Mr. George Lewis, solicitor for Mr. Parnell, in a subsequent interview professed ignorance of any intention of Mr. Parnell to withdraw his case from before the special commission.

Mr. Parnell, Sir Charles Russell, and thn others of the Parnellite counsel will meet Monday to discuss the position of the Parnellite case. Mr. Parnell has given no definite instructions in the matter.

WINNERS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 12.—In thn shooting at Wimbledon to-day *Ogg*, Canadian, won first prize in the Windmill contest, with a score of 68. In the St. George's contest Rogers, Weston, and Armstrong, Canadians, won money prizes. In thn Stewart contest, seven shots at 200 yards, standing, the Massachusetts riflsmen scored as follows: Hnddleson, 34; Hinman, 33; Sumstead, 31; Hnssey, 30; Edss and Marrill, 29 each. Americans using open sights are entitled to compete in the military breech-loading contests.

In the Perinet and Bertram contests, seven shots at 500 yards, Hinman made 34 and 32, respectively. In the all-comers' aggregate he made 179.

IT WAS A SLAUGHTER.

CAIRO, July 12.—The dervish prisoners arriving at Assouan are terribly emaciated, having suffered greatly from hunger and thirst. Among them are many women and boys. An Italian woman named Marietta Cavacolo says she was brought from Kordofan by Nad-el-Jumi. There were five nuns and two priests still alive at Khartoum. The dervishes left Dongola with 8,000 men and six guns. Nad-el-Jumi hoped to reach Simban without fighting. On the march many died and deserted, while many others were killed. Col. Wodnhouse estimates the dervishes killed and wounded at 2,500.

PANAMA RELIEF BILL PASSED.

PARIS, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Panama Canal Relief bill in the form in which it was adopted by the Senate.

M. de Herisse asked leave of the House to continue his speech, which he began yesterday, on the arrests of Boulangists at Angoulême. His request was refused.

The entrances to the chamber were strictly guarded to-day to prevent the entrance of M. Laguerre, who was yesterday censured for his disorderly condnct.

ONE MORE FOR AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—The Gentlemen of Liverpool finished their first inning to-day for 123 runs. They could make no headway against thn bowling of Patterson of the Philadelphia team, who took 8 wickets for 36. The Liverpools immediately followed with their second inning, making only 170. Clarke took 5 wickets for 22, and Brown 3 for 16. Thn Americans won by an inning and 152 runs.

THE CZAR'S SECRET MESSAGE.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Cologne *Gazette* gives prominence to a statement that thn Russian War Minister, who is staying at Vichy, has received a very important dispatch from the Czar. The missive was of snch importance that it could not be intrusted to an ordinary military courier, but was delivered by an officer of the Russian Guard, a relative of the War Minister.

BIG FIRE AT KOENIGSBERG.

BERLIN, July 12.—A fire which broke ont today among somn hemp warehouses on the docks along the River Pregel at Koenigsberg, oansed a loss of 500,000 marks. During thn progrnss of the fire the English steamer Tortona was burned. Her crew at first took refuge in the rigging and thence, after various exciting escapes, finally got to shore.

THE SUGAR RING COLLAPSES.

LONDON, July 12.—The Magdeburg Sugar Ring, being unable to meet the settlement, was compelled to ask a week's grace, which the Sugar Export Association declined to grant. The collapse caused a fall of 4 marks in Hamburg yesterday.

VALKYRIE BEATEN AGAIN.

LONDON, July 12.—The Yarana beat the Valkyrie in the Bangor regatta to-day.

TIME—Valkyrie, 5:36:05; Yarana, 5:39:03; Irex, 5:02:11; Beetlehead, 5:06:08. The Yarana won on time allowance.

WILKIE COLLINS SINKING.

LONDON, July 12.—Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is sinking.

HALF A TOWN IN RUINS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—One-half of the town of Djarkend, in Semiretchinsk, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

SURPRISING HIS FRIENDS.

PRINCIPAL DEMAREST CHANGES HIS CREED AND THEN GETS MARRIED.

Principal Peter E. Demarest of the Fifth Ward (Steinway's) Public School, Astoria, has caused a little sensation by, first of all, being received into the Roman Catholic Church as a convert from Protestantism, and then running away with Miss Madge McLoughlin, daughter of John McLoughlin, a wealthy contractor of 127 East Seventy-eighth-street, New-York. They were quietly married in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel by the Rev. Father Walsh on Wednesday evening. None of the bride's relatives was present at the ceremony.

Her father had refused his consent to her wedding Mr. Demarest. On Wednesday evening she went out, it was supposed, to make a call on a friend near home. Instead she took the Ninety-second-Street Ferry to Astoria, where she was met by Mr. Demarest with a coach. They were driven to the church, stopping on the way to take in Mr. Richard Bamber, Mrs. and Miss Bamber, and Mr. George Anderson. The two former were witnesses to the marriage. Miss Bamber acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Anderson as best man. Father Walsh quickly performed the ceremony and the party left. A telegram was sent to Mr. McLoughlin by his daughter telling him of her marriage. None of the McLoughlin family has yet called on Mrs. Demarest. Principal Demarest surprised his friends almost as much as his wife did hers, not only by his marriage, but by his conversion to Catholicism.

SULLIVAN IN CHICAGO.

NEW-YORK WOULD NOT BE A SAFE RETREAT FOR THE BRUISER.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Prize-fighter Sullivan and his backer, Charles Johnston, reached Chicago at 11 o'clock to-day, having come through from Indianapolis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. They alighted from the train at Twenty-second-street and disappeared. The police are not looking for them. They took a carriage and were driven to Ed Smith's clubhouse at Sixty-seventh-Street and Grand Boulevard.

Sullivan remained in Chicago to-night and arranged to leave for New-York to-morrow at 9 A. M. by the Grand Trunk. The route chosen will take him through Canada, and is the road furthest possible away from hostile Ohio. He kept himself secluded from observation as much as possible, but managed to visit two or three places where he could enjoy himself thoroughly in private.

JACKSON, Miss., July 12.—In a long interview to-day Gov. Lowry expressed the opinion that the New-Orleans and Northeastern Railway had made itself liable to forfeiture of its charter by the recent acts in connection with the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, and said that he will soon direct the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the road with a view to obtaining cancellation of its franchises.

Sullivan and Kilrain, if they come here, are very likely to find that New-York will offer them little protection from arrest for their recent battle in Mississippi. The release of Sullivan in Nashville on a writ of habeas corpus is no precedent for a repetition of snch a course here. At the District Attorney's office yesterday Mr. Lindsay said that the Constitution of the United States is very explicit upon the subject of nxtradition between States, for it declares that not alone capital crimes are subject to it, hnt adds, with sweeping emphasis, "all other crimes." This is so general that even a person who offends against thn law by drunkenness may be extradited, for according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, any violation of the penal laws shall be regarded as a crime. There have been many instances where offenders have been extradited for misdemeanors. Not long ago the authorities of this county secured the extradition of a man from New-Jersey for conspiracy, and of another for sending a challenge to fight.

The action of the Judge who released Sullivan was probably, Mr. Lindsay thought, based upon a dissinlination to hold a man on the receipt of mere telegraphic instructions. "Yet," he continued, "it was only two weeks ago that we held a man in Liverpool by telegraphic communications to the English authorities, and subsequently secured his extradition. It would seem to me that what is done in courtesy between foreign countries should be done between States."

The only adequate defense which Sullivan can have, should he be arrested for extradition, is to prove mistaken identity—that he was not the man who fought a prize fight in Mississippi. If he is able to do this, then he may go free on a habeas corpus. Possibly, if the hearing is before the Governor, he may demand proof that he has violated the laws of Mississippi, but when Gov. Lowry sends on requisition papers it is not likely that he will neglect to send abundant depositions as to the circumstances and participants in the fight.

It is understood that Gov. Hill has notified Inspector Byrnes that if Sullivan should come within his jurisdiction he may arrest him.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 12—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, no decided change in temperature, southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, slightly warmer, except nearly stationary temperature in the northern portion of Eastern New-York, southerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, no decided change in temperature, variable winds, generally southerly.

For thn District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, fair, followed by showers Saturday night, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, showers, no decided change in temperature, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

For Ohio and Indiana, showers, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally southeasterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	67°	71°	3:30 P. M.	74°	88°
6 A. M.	67°	71°	6 P. M.	97°	85°
9 A. M.	71°	75°	9 P. M.	69°	79°
12 M.	77°	80°	12 P. M.	69°	76°

Average temperature yesterday.....78.5°
Average temperature for same date last year..68.5°

A ROWBOAT RUN DOWN.

The Charities Department steamer Thomas S. Brennan ran down a rowboat in the Harlem River off One Hundred and Twenty-first-street yesterday afternoon, in which John Ryan, nine years old, of 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and William Gaertner, 14 years old, of 217 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, were taking a ride. The rowboat was struck by the steamer's paddle wheel and stove in pieces. Little Ryan went to the bottom at once and his body was not recovered. William Gaertner had a no less than miraculous escape. The wheel that stove the boat and killed his companion picked him up and whirled him once around inside the paddle box. Then the wheel stopped and he dropped into the river, whence he was picked up half dead with fright and shock, but otherwise unin jured.

NO INTERNATIONAL SALT TRUST.

Wellington R. Burt and his fellow-members of the Michigan Salt Association went home yesterday morning without forming an international salt trust. The Kansas and Louisiana salt men did not materialize. Franklin Woodruff expressed disappointment at the failure, but said it was only temporary, and that the idea would not be dropped, but would be prosecuted to success at a more propitious time.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. L. C. Jones, Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railroad, died at Wilmington, N. C., of heart failure last night, after a sickness of four days. He was an accomplished civil engineer and one of the most popular men in thn State.

The Rev. Robert F. Doyle, pastor of St. Edward's Catholic Church, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is dead. His disease was inflammation of the brain. He was fifty years old and had been sixteen years with St. Edward's Church.

Louis E. Warner, head of the firm of Warner Brothers & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers of Buffalo, N. Y., died yesterday, aged forty-three years.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Finance, Zolling, Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Para, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas 27 ds., with mdse. and passengers to United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Colon

RACING AT MONMOUTH

LONGSTREET TO RUN FOR THE STOCKTON STAKES.

THE ATLANTIC STAKES FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS AND THE MIDSUMMER HANDICAP TO BE DECIDED.

Racing will be continued at Monmouth Park to-day, and though to the general public there has been no break in the race meeting, yet to the sable mind of the gentlemen who run the meeting this is the opening day of the midsummer meeting. Whether or no that means anything, there is something in the fact that the Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, the Midsummer Handicap, for all ages, at a mile, and the Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a quarter, are to be run means a great deal. It means a day of splendid racing, for there are in addition four other races to be decided, all of them bringing together good fields.

The Stockton Stakes will be the sensational feature, for in it Longstreet will have a chance to show how good he is by defeating a field of seven horses that are to start against him. Mr. Withers will not start the Fayerdale colt, a fact which will disappoint many, but will depend upon Tomboy and Cynosure to win the ten thousand-dollar stake for him. Longstreet will have to carry but 111 pounds, and has an excellent chance to show how good he is, and if he is really good enough to make a race against Salvator, as so many horsemen believe him capable of doing. Sorrento, who ran second to Spokane in the Chicago Derby; Eric, Reporter, and Philander are also in, while Mr. Haggin will depend upon the selling plater Kern to win the race for him. It should be a good contest, and may the best horse have a fair chance to win on this occasion.

Tenny and Badge ought to make a great race in the Midsummer Handicap, from which Kingston and Hanover were forced out by the handicapper, who seems determined to keep the best horses in the stable by his adjustment of weights. The TIMES has always believed in a good stiff system of weights, but never in one which will keep the best horses in the stable and permit only the moderate-class horses to accept the allotments. Races at weight for age to get the good horses together are badly needed, but no programme maker seems willing to make such races, preferring to cater all the time to the second-rate horses.

Mr. Belmont will introduce a new St. Blaise youngster to the public to-morrow in his colt Clarendon, who is reputed to be very fast, and the Dwyers will bring out Binabird, a brother to Capt. Sam Brown's very speedy colt Bingwing. Mr. Withers, too, brings an unknown quantity to the track in Adamant, who may prove a surprise to the talent.

The entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Belle Dee, 113 pounds; Jay F. Dee and G. W. Cook, 112 each; Barch, 111; Orator, Salisbury, and Niagara, 109 each; Sir Joseph, 103; Tipstaff, 102, and Servia, 95.

SECOND RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $30 each, $15 forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Torso, by Algerine-Santa Lucia	118
A. Belmont's ch. c. Redlash, by St. Blaise-Santana	118
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Jacquelin-Vandalite	115
W. McMahon & Co.'s ch. c. Kempland, by Milner-Glorianne	113
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. c. Dr. Helmuth, by Sir Modred-Sweetbriar	108
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bluebird, by Billet-Mundane	108
D. D. Withers's bay colt by Stonehenge-Ecosia	108
D. D. Withers's b. c. Alamand, by Stonehenge-Adage	108
A. Belmont's b. c. Clarendon, by St. Blaise-Clara	108
W. O. Scully's ch. f. Marie K., by Enquirer-Beersheba	105

THIRD RACE.—The Midsummer Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile:

	Pounds.
McClellan & Roche's b. c. Badge, 4	124
Creole Stable's blk. g. Erebus, aged	118
E. Corrigan's b. m. Unite, 5	116
D. T. Pulsifer's b. h. Tenny, 4	112
G. B. Morris's br. c. King Idle, 4	112
S. S. Brown's ch. c. Defaulter, 4	111
J. R. McCormick's b. c. Antonzat, 4	111
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bill K., 4	111
L. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4	108
D. D. Withers's b. h. Fitzroy, 5	107
J. B. Haggin's br. c. Fitz James, 4	104
O. Bonnell starter.	

FOURTH RACE.—The Stockton Stakes, for three year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $250 to third. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.
A. J. Cassatt's b. c. Eric, by Duke of Magenta-Second Hand	118
D. D. Withers's br. c. Cynosure, by Tom Ochiltree-Cyclone	118
S. S. Brown's br. c. Reporter, by Enquirer-Bonnie Meade	111
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tumboy, by Tom Ochiltree-Majority	111
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, by Longfellow-Semper Idem	111
D. J. McCarty's ch. c. Sorrento, by Joe Hooker-Rose D	111
George Hearst's ch. c. Philander, by Wild Idle-Precious	106
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Kern, by Ten Broeck-Kathleen	106

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $35 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Estar, 115 pounds; Stockton, Inverness, and Jubal, 109 each; Millie K., 106, and Hindoo, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Endurer, 121 pounds; Banburg, 118; Bine Wing and Syntax, 115 each; Housatonic, 112; G. W. Cook, Umpire, Bohemian, and Redmond, 110 each; Sam Reed and Sorcery, 109 each; Boccaccio, 108; Long Knight, 106; Karmesse, 105; Maia, 101; Irma H., 97, and Vivid, 92.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Elberon Stakes, a free welter weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Ban Cloche, 140 pounds; Speedwell, 135; Adolph and Theodosius, 130 each; Schiedam, 127; Ben Harrison, 125; Huntoon, 123; Village Maid, Gloster, and Bellair, 115 each.

RESULTS AT BRIGHTON.

FIVE RACES RUN OVER THE TRACK BY THE SEA.

There was an unusually light card run off at Brighton Beach yesterday and the racing was not specially noteworthy in any way. Just before the last race the boy riding Futurity ran into and knocked down Starter Gabe Caldwell, but the accident resulted in no further injury than slightly stunning Mr. Caldwell. After this week the bookmakers will be excluded from the track and auctions and French mutuals will be the only means for betting. Yesterday's races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second; for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04.

H. Warnke & Son's br. f. Reclare, by Reform-Clera, 115 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Mamie B., 115.....(Palmer) 2
Louisiana Stable's b. f. Lilly Finney, 112.....(Thayer) 3

May Queen, 112; Major Tom, 112; Centurion, 117; Urbana, 117; Congress, 111, and Cecelia, 108, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Reclare, 2 to 5 straight; no place betting; Mamie B., 5 to 1 straight, 7 to 10 for place. Mutuals paid on Reclare $7 45 straight, $5 70 for place; on Mamie B., $6 25 for place.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $150, to second; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17½. No bid for the winner.

D. A. Honig's br. f. Quesal, by Himyar-Queen Bess, 105 pounds.....(Thayer) 1
W. P. Carey's b. g. Rodger, 107.....(Barnes) 2
A. W. Weigardt's gr. f. Little Addie, 109.....(Palmer) 3

Macaulay, 112; Little Barefoot, 97; Miss Cody, 97; Fonsie, 97; Solstice, 112; America, 107; Khartan, 112; Newsboy, 102; Chapman, 106, and Master, 106, finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Quesal, 10 to 1 straight, 2½ to 1 for place; Rodger, 7 to 2 straight, 4 to 1 for place. Mutuals paid on Quesal $44 30 straight, $11 65 for place; on Rodger, $6 90 for place.

Won by a half length; the same between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Manhattan Handicap. Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:00.

P. H. Gruli's ch. g. Wilfred, 6 years, by Williamsburg, 117 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
D. A. Honig's ch. f. My Own, 4, 108.....(Clayton) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. c. First Attempt, 4, 109.....(Taylor) 3

Al Reed, 94; Bambridge, 105; Sour Mash, 103, and Subaltern, 92, finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Wilfred, even money straight, 2 to 5 for place; My Own, 5 to 1 straight, 8 to 5 for place; First Attempt, 4 to 1 straight, 2 to 5 for place. Mutuals paid $3 70 for place; on My Own, $12 75 for place.

Won by three lengths; one-half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:46. Bid in by owner for $385.

C. J. Kelly's blk. c. Vigilant, 4 years, by Eolus-Vigilime, 103 pounds, $300.....(Bergen) 1
W. J. Carmody's b. g. Dago, 6, 105.....(Barnes) 2
F. Bassone's ch. c. Prospect, 4, 116.....(Doane) 3

Gilmer, 115; Al Reed, 110; Tornado, 115; Rolfnad, 105, and Savage, 105, finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Vigilant, 2 to 1 straight, 4 to 5 for place; Dago, 5 to 1 straight, 2 to 5 for place. Mutuals paid on Vigilant, $11 25 straight, $7 65 for place; on Dago, $12 50 for place.

Won by five lengths; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:47. No bid for the winner.

H. Streit & Son's br. f. Nora S., 5 years, by Pantaloon, 103 pounds.....(Jones) 1
J. R. Hardy & E. Henry George, 5, 105.....(Morgan) 2
M. F. Flannery's b. c. Kirk, 5, 108.....(Taylor) 3

Nora S., 107; Ben Harrison, 105; Charity, 104; Artist, 106, and Pilgrim, 109, finished as named. Top Sawyer, 110, pulled and did not run the entire race.

Betting.—Against Nora S., 40 to 1 straight, 12 to 1 for place; Henry George, 10 to 1 straight, 3 to 1 for place. Mutuals paid on Nora S. $202 25 straight, $45 50 for place; on Henry George, $10 50 for place. Mutuals paid on Nora S. $202 25 straight, $45 50 for place; on Henry George, $10 50 for place.

Won by a half length; same between second and third.

MAORI'S FAST MILE.

ONLY A TWENTIETH OF A SECOND BEHIND TEN BROECK'S RECORD.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Maori, an imported filly owned by West & Co., came very near to making a mile over the Washington Park track today in the fastest time on record. The official time recorded was 1:39 4-5, which is a fifth of a second faster than the records made by Sunyvesant in 1887 and Badge this year over the Sheepshead Bay track, where also the absurd system of trying to split seconds into fifths is practiced, as it is at the track here. Just what Maori's time is, and whether she beat Ten Broeck's record of 1:39¾, is a question. According to the official time it was one-twentieth of a second slower than the great Ten Broeck's record made in 1877, with 110 pounds up, in a race against time at Louisville over a specially-prepared track.

Maori's fast time, whatever it may be, was made in the sixth race of the day, she carrying 105 pounds, with Barnes in the saddle, in a race for a purse of $600, with $1,000 extra added. In spite the Ten Broeck record was beaten. The other starters in the race were Little Minch, 110 pounds, ridden by George Covington; Laura Davidson, 94 pounds; Hindoocraft, 99 pounds, and Alalo, 108 pounds. The horses finished in the order named after a bruising race. The electric clock used in timing the races made the time 1:39¾, and a number of watches held by experienced timers made the mare's time 1:39¾. This was very probably the correct time, but the official record of 1:39 4-5 was announced, so that the club, which cares about as much for sport and has the same love for dollars that characterizes other jockey clubs, saved the $1,000 extra, and at the same time saved Ten Broeck's record. Amateur systems of timing exist here, like the amateur methods of judging, but there is nothing amateurish in the management of the club's finances.

The other races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Tulle Blackburn, 105 pounds, Beauman, won; Hapsiphus, 108, (Sloval), second; Can Can, 105, (Tarat,) third. Time—0:55 1-5.

SECOND RACE.—Purse for two-year-old fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Amelia, 110 pounds, (Tarat,) won; Sis O'Lee, 105, (Allen,) second; Lulls B., 102, (Kilks,) third. Time—0:55 1-5.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Spalding, 100 pounds, (Covington,) won; Crispiner, 92, (Doggett,) second; Dancing Kid, 105, (Williams,) third. Time—1:14½.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Blaze Jerome, 102 pounds, (Williams,) won; Winning Ways, 97, (Barnes,) second; Cupid, 104, (Field,) third. Time—1:14 4-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a sixteenth. Ganymede, 97 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Champagne Charlie, 94, (Frank,) second; Annie Blackburn, 86, (Stevenson,) third. Time—1:48¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and an eighth. Monita Hardy, 92 pounds, (Mazea,) won; Cohilion, 87, (Decker,) second; Catalpa, 109, (Sloval,) third. Time—1:55 4-5.

A VALUABLE FILLY DEAD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 12.—The high-bred suckling trotting filly by Belmont, dam Mattie Wilder, dam of Abbey, 2:28¼, is dead. Only a few weeks since her owner, W. C. Goodloe, refused $1,500 for her.

WORK OF THE PHILOLOGISTS.

THE PAPERS READ BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION AND OFFICERS ELECTED.

EASTON, Penn., July 12.—The twenty-first meeting of the American Philological Association, which has been in progress at Lafayette College, this place, since Tuesday, has concluded. The meeting was a very successful one in every respect, and the visitors seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly while here. The attendance was larger than was expected, considering that many of the members of the association are attending the Paris Exposition. Prof. Thomas D. Seymour of Yale, the President of the association, presided at the sessions, and on the evening of the opening day delivered the President's address before a large audience in Pardee Hall. His subject was "Philological Study in America," and in it he spoke of the great progress made in philology in this country during the twenty years of the association's existence. Dr. Knox, President of Lafayette College, on the same occasion extended the philologist a cordial welcome in the name of the college Faculty.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of the association in a body visited Parinoss Inn, the handsome mountain resort near Easton, and more than seventy-five sat down to a dinner there prepared, after which an informal reception was held which many prominent society people attended. During their stay here the philologists were given free access to the orchid collection of Mr. John Eyarman of Easton, said to be the finest in the Lehigh Valley. Many of the visitors were quartered in the college dormitories, which probably brought back to memory the days when they had slept in similar places as undergraduates of educational institutions in the capacity of students.

On Thursday, the business session, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—Prof. Charles R. Lanman of Harvard; Vice Presidents—Dr. Julius Sachs, New-York; Prof. H. Wright, Harvard; Secretary, Treasurer, and Curator—Prof. M. W. Smyth, Bryn Mawr. The Executive Committee consists of the above-named officers and Profs. M. L. D'Ooge, Michigan University; B. L. Gildersleeve, Johns Hopkins University; Francis A. March, Lafayette; B. E. Perry, Adelbert, and W. D. Whitney, Yale. Invitations for the place of holding the meeting were received from Princeton and Smith Colleges and Norwich, Conn. The latter place was chosen and the second Tuesday of July, 1890, was set as the time.

The following new members were elected, swelling the membership list to about four hundred: Prof. Charles W. Bain, Savannah, Ga.; Warren J. Baker, Detroit; Charles W. Ballard, New-York; Mr. Cappe, Yale; James U. Egbert, Columbia College; E. W. Fay, Johns Hopkins; Dr. A. L. Fuller, Adelbert; Dr. A. Gudeman, New-York; Prof. J. L. Hall, William and Mary's College; Lorenzo C. Hall, Lawrenceville School; C. H. Moore, Harvard; Benjamin Norton, Houlson, Me.; Rev. Endicott Peabody, Groton, Mass; Edwin H. Pickop, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Sanford, Yale; Henry A. Scribner, Plainfield, N. J.; Prof. Albert Smyths, Philadelphia; Mr. Tolman, Harvard; Mr. Tolman, Yale; J. W. H. Walder, Harvard; Hamilton Wallace, Tulane, Cal.; Miss Sarah E. Wright, Staunton, Va.; the Rev. A. C. Zenos, Hartford, Conn.; Charles S. Knox, Concord, N. H.; John B. Kiefer, Lancaster; B. F. Harding, Chicago; Jerge Rodgers, Cambridge, Mass.; George P. Garretson, Austin, Texas, and F. Gurard Tisdell, Columbia College, New-York.

During the sessions of the society twenty-one papers were read on subjects interesting chiefly to philologists. They were as follows: "The Greek Optative," Prof. William W. Goodwin, the famous Greek Professor at Harvard; two papers, "Metre of Paradise Lost" and "English in the Public Schools," by Dr. F. A. Maron of Lafayette College; "Some Syriac Legends," by I. H. Hall, Assistant Scholar of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New-York; "Roman Element in English Law," Herbert L. Baker, Detroit, Mich.; "Pronunciation near Fredericksburg, Va.," Prof. Sylvester Premier, Charleston College, South Carolina; two papers, "Maximus Planudes" and "Pintarob's Life of Cicero," Dr. A. Gudeman, New-York City; "Notes on Anecodes," Prof. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Ohio; "John Reuchlin," Morris H. Stratton, Salem, N. J.; "Phonology of the Ionic Dialect," Herbert W. Smyth, Bryn Mawr; "Judith Text and West Saxon Phonology," (Leitfie), Prof. Albert S. Cook, Yale; "Verbs of Saying in Plato," Dr. George B. Hussey, Princeton; "Sanskrit a-Kara," Prof. Edward W. Hopkins, Bryn Mawr; two papers, "An Unstable Element in English" and "The Enchantment of Grammar," C. P. G. Scott, New-York; "The Dramatic Construction of 'The Winter's Tale,'" Prof. Thomas R. Price, Columbia College; "Open Questions in English Philology," Prof. Thomas W. Hunt, Princeton; "The Text of Richard de Bury's Philobiblion," Prof. Andrew F. West, Princeton, and "Sex-denoting Nouns in American Languages," by Albert S. Gatschet of the United States Bureau of Ethnology.

The Committee of Arrangements, headed by Prof. W. B. Owen, was composed of many of the most prominent men of Easton, and they are to be congratulated on the success of their plans.

Among the prominent philologists present were Prof. Thomas D. Seymour, Yale; Prof. J. H. Wright, Harvard; Prof. A. March, Lafayette; Prof. Thomas R. Price, Yale; Prof. C. L. Smith, Harvard; Prof. T. R. Price, Columbia; Prof. Maximilian Vere, University of Virginia; Prof. M. L. Denham, Vassar; Prof. Samuel Hart, Trinity; Dr. Isaac H. Hall, New-York; C. P. G. Scott, New-York; Dr. Theodore W. Hunt, Princeton, and many others.

After the adjournment of the Philological Association the Spelling Reform Association held a meeting. Dr. F. A. Maron, the President of the association, made an address, dwelling chiefly upon the work of the Committee of Amended Orthography on Stale Documents, its aid in advancing the reform, and also of the aid to be derived from the new Century Dictionary, now being published.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President—F. A. March; Vice Presidents—W. W. Whitney, I. H. Hall, and others; Secretary—Melville Dewey; Corresponding Secretary—P. G. Scott; Treasurer—Charles P. Sprague.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $2,700 4 per cent bonds at 128, and $25,000 4½ per cents at 104½.

GIANTS WIN BY ONE RUN

CLEVELAND'S LEAGUE TEAM DEFEATED 4 TO 3.

IT WAS A GOOD GAME AND THE CLEVELANDS MADE THE GIANTS WORK—OTHER CONTESTS.

Victory again crowned the efforts of the champions yesterday in their contest against the representatives of Cleveland. But it was after a hard struggle, in which the visitors made matters very lively for the Giants. They played a great game of ball and stubbornly contested every inch of ground. The New-Yorks held the lead twice in the early part of the contest, but the Clevelands took it once, and another time they managed to "tie" the Giants. The staying qualities of the latter, however, told as the game wore on, and they won by the closest possible margin.

As usual, Gore began the run-scoring in the opening inning. He hit a hot grounder to Tebeau, which the latter was unable to handle, and scored on Tiernan's hit for two bases. For two innings the Giants held this advantage, but in the third the visitors went to the front. Zimmer made a hit, and after Gruber had come out Stricker forced out Zimmer at second. McAleer hit for a base, and 2 runs came in when Gilks managed to hit the ball with sufficient force to make two bases. This state of affairs did not suit the Giants, and they gave evidence of their disapproval by the lively manner in which they started to work in the fourth inning. Ewing, who got his base on balls, was advanced on Connor's out and scored on Richardson's hit to the right field fence. Then the second baseman got to second when the ball was thrown to the plate in an effort to head off Ewing. He reached third on Ward's out, ran home on Tebeau's low throw to first of O'Rourke's grounder, and the champions were once more in the lead. The Clevelands, however, never lost courage, but continued their up-hill work, and their efforts were rewarded in the fifth inning. Zimmer, who made a hit, was advanced two bases on the outs of Gruber and Stricker, and came home when Tiernan muffed McAleer's fly. This made the score even at 3 to 3.

The seventh and deciding run of the game was scored by the Giants in their lucky seventh. Whitney was given his base on balls and got to second on a passed ball. Keefe's sacrifice allowed him to reach third, and Gore picked up his bat. "Line her out, George!" cried Capt. Ewing, and the clever player obeyed the order to the letter. He sent a long fly to centre field, and on the out Whitney easily scored the run that won the contest. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
McAleer, c.f.	1	1	3	3	0
Gilks, s. s.	0	1	0	3	0
Twitchell, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Pears, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Radford, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	0	1	2	4	2
Zimmer, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Gruber, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	7	24	14	2

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, r. f.	0	2	1	1	1
Ewing, c.	1	1	8	1	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
Richardson, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Ward, s. s.	0	0	2	3	1
O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
Keefe, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	3	7	27	16	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
New-York	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; New-York, 1. First base by errors—Cleveland, 3; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Gruber, 3; off Keefe, 1. Struck out—By Gruber, 1; by Keefe, 7. Two-base hits—Gilks, Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Stricker, Pears, Gruber, Gilks, Ewing, Connor, Ward, (2,) Keefe. Wild pitch—Keefe. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Philadelphias were outbatted and outfielded by Chicago this afternoon, but they managed to pull out a victory by reason of the visitors' two errors, each of which led in a run. Healy pitched a strong game and Pfeffer gave a superb exhibition at second. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Hallman, s. s.	0	0	5	4	0
Myers, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Thompson, r. f.	1	1	0	0	1
Sanders, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Fogarty, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Farrar, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Total	2	4	27	10	3

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Van Haltren, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Dwyer, s. s.	0	0	4	2	1
Healy, p.	1	0	1	3	1
Total	2	3	27	12	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Sanders, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Ryan. Double plays—Pfeffer and Dwyer; Hallman and Farrar; Hallman and Mulvey. First base on balls—By Sanders, 3; by Healy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Farrar. Struck out—By Sanders, 2; by Healy, 1. Wild pitches—Sanders, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

WASHINGTON, 7; INDIANAPOLIS, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Washingtons batted Boyle's usually effective curves all over the field to-day and defeated the Hoosiers without any trouble. The visitors played an errorless fielding game, but were unable to bunch their hits. The features of the game were the batting of Wilmot and Daly, and the catching of the latter. Score:

WASHINGT'S.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	2	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Daly, c.	0	2	8	3	0
Wise, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	2	2	6	1
Garney, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Mack, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Sweasy, s. s.	0	0	1	3	0
Haddock, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	7	14	27	15	2

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	0	2	5	0	0
Glasscock, s. s.	0	0	2	2	0
Denny, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Bassett, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Daly, c.	0	0	1	4	0
Myers, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
McGarr, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Springer, p.	0	0	1	0	2
Conway, s. s.	0	0	3	3	0
Total	1	5	16	7	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Foutz, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Foutz, Corkhill, Weaver, Strat'han and Lally. Double play—Lovett, 2. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien, Burns. Struck out—By Springer, 1; by Lovett, 3. Passed balls—Cook, 1. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

JERSEY CITY, 7; WORCESTER, 3.

By superior field work and good batting at opportune moments the Jersey City Club won a game yesterday. At times the Worcesters played good ball, but they were clearly overmatched. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 2b.	2	3	0	0	0
Hilland, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Lyons, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Friel, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Lyons, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Earle, c.	0	1	10	2	1
Burns, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Williams, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Lang, s. s.	0	0	3	5	0
Total	7	9	27	8	1

WORCESTER.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bradley, s. s.	1	2	1	2	1
Sheffler, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Cameron, l. f.	0	0	1	2	0
Meister, 2b.	0	0	8	4	5
Annis, 1. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Conway, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Hoover, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
Terrien, c.	0	2	6	1	2
Stafford, p.	1	2	0	2	1
Total	3	9	27	13	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	—7
Worcester	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Jersey City, 3; Worcester, 1. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; Worcester, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Worcester, 3. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Stafford, 3. Two-base hits—Knowles, Hilland, Stafford, 2. Three-base hits—Lyons, Bradley. Double plays—Knowles, Gerhardt and Friel; Bradley, Meister and Hoover. Hit by pitched ball—Sheffler. Passed balls—Earle, 2; Terrien, 2. Struck out—By Williams, 2; by Stafford, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYN WINS AND LOSES.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Two games were played here to-day, the first being the postponed Friday's game. Louisville won the first on Brooklyn's errors, combined with good all-round playing of the home team. Both Hecker and Terry pitched effectively. Springer, a Detroit man, was put in to pitch for Louisville in the second, and lost them the game. Burns was hit hard in the fifth inning and Caruthers took his place. Game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness from a storm. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Shannon, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Wolf, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Weaver, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Hecker, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Raymond, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Stratton, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Ehret, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Cook, c.	0	0	6	5	0
Toomey, s. s.	1	1	5	0	0
Total	4	7	27	17	1

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Van Haltren, l. f.	1	3	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
Foutz, 1b.	0	1	14	1	2
Burns, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Corkhill, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Smith, s. s.	1	1	1	9	1
Visner, c.	1	2	4	0	0
Terry, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Total	3	10	27	19	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Weaver (2,) Shannon, Ehret. Three-base hits—O'Brien, Weaver. Stolen bases—Ehret. Double plays—Shannon, Toomey and Wolf, (2.) Pinkney, Foutz, and Visner. First base on balls—Off Hecker, 3. Struck out—By Hecker, 4; by Terry, 2. Passed balls—Crook, 2; Visner, 2. Wild pitches—Hecker, 2. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f.	3	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0
Foutz, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0
Burns, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Corkhill, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, s. s.	0	1	0	0	0
Herbert, c.	0	1	5	0	1
Lovett, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Caruthers, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	8

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 6:30—THE BURGLAR. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—BOCCACCIO.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PINAFORE. Matinée.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, slightly warmer than yesterday.

It is by all means to be hoped that Gen. MAHONE will get himself nominated for Governor of Virginia and that his Republican opponents will put up a candidate of their own. It is the only way of subjecting the power of the "boss" to a fair test. If he owns the Republican Party in Virginia and can do anything he pleases with it, that fact should be made known, and it will be interesting to ascertain how large the party is under his ownership. Whatever there may be of it independent enough to rebel against his dictatorship may as well "get together" and have itself counted. MAHONE will have all the help from the National Administration that it can give him by way of sympathy and "spoils," and it will be another interesting thing to see how much good it does him. There is unfortunately little doubt that MAHONE can get the larger part of the Republican vote in Virginia, but it takes more than a majority of one party to control the State, and possibly experience may teach the Republicans that a leader who can lead them only to defeat is not entitled to perpetual control of their organization.

There was a great outcry in Dakota when Land Commissioner SPARKS sought to prevent the stealing of public land in that Territory by suspending entries believed to be fraudulent until careful examination could be made. But now the people of South Dakota are begging the President to do what Commissioner SPARKS did, and for the same reason. The Constitutional Convention has adopted, by a vote of 32 to 28, a memorial addressed to the President urging him to suspend all mineral entries on school lands because there is ground for a belief that a great many of these entries are fraudulent. Certain delegates who recalled the abuse of Commissioner SPARKS opposed the memorial on the ground that its adoption would be an admission that the Commissioner was only doing his duty when he was so violently assailed, but they were overruled.

The Sioux Commissioners have practically finished their work at one more agency, that of Crow Creek. If not quite as successful there as at Rosebud and Lower Brulé, yet they were decidedly more so than at Pine Ridge. The ultimate result cannot be known until the two remaining agencies on the reservation have been polled for signatures to the proposed contract. The Commissioners have naturally desired to obtain a three-fourths favorable vote at each of the six agencies, but that is obviously impracticable, and it will be considered a complete triumph if the aggregate of all the agencies shows a three-fourths vote in favor of the scheme of purchase as set forth in the act of Congress. So far as can be ascertained, Rosebud, which is the largest of the agencies, and Lower Brulé, which is one of the smallest, have given more than three-fourths each. Pine Ridge is pretty nearly divided, with a majority apparently against the proposal to sell, the expectation of securing RED CLOUD'S influence for it there by allowing him and his followers compensation for the seized ponies, having been disappointed. Crow Creek has yielded a majority for the bill, and as the agency is very friendly to the whites, it is hoped in time to make it up to three-fourths from those who have not yet taken decided ground. Standing Rock and Cheyenne Agencies will settle the final statistics of the voting, and there is a good hope that the reservation will be opened.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S attitude with reference to the strikes in Pittsburg can scarcely seem heroic, even to its occupant. Common rumor has credited him with a contribution of $500,000 made to the Republican campaign fund, with the avowed intention of maintaining the tariff so as to prevent a reduction in the wages of American workingmen. Now the same Mr. CARNEGIE, the election being well over and the tariff preserved, avows his intention of spending $1,500,000 if necessary, or three times the amount of his contribution for the benefit of American labor in general, for the purpose of forcing a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages of the particular American workingmen in his own employ. Both the money he contributed to maintaining the rate of wages and the money he proposes to contribute to reducing the rate of wages comes out of the exorbitant profits secured to him by the duties on steel, which from any point of view but that of a protected steel maker, form one of the most scandalous schedules in the whole tariff. The workingmen who are resisting the reduction of their wages may not be able to understand very clearly how their own interests are identified with the tariff, but they cannot fail to see where Mr. CARNEGIE "comes in."

There is some likelihood that the naval board intrusted with examining the condition of the single-turreted monitors and determining the expediency of preparing them for service will report favorably upon this project. The argument for it has been strengthened of late by the various devices adopted for using high explosives in shell firing. It has been found that great as may be the destructiveness of these shells, many of those now under experiment could be kept out by a moderate thickness of armor, against which they would explode by concussion before penetrating the sides of the ship. Hence against such shells even the thinly-armored single-turreted monitors, which have survived from the civil war, might be found efficient. Besides, they could be improved in battery power and in speed enough to become at least good auxiliaries in the defence of certain harbors, for which their light draught would render them peculiarly available. Lying low upon the water, they present only a small target to an enemy's fire, and the turret, which is the chief mark, has a fair thickness of armor, although undoubtedly not of the most effective modern sort. Whatever repairs and alterations should be effected would not be very expensive, so that the experiment with one or two of these vessels would risk very little.

Collector ERHARDT has made a wise move in putting an end to the system of formal oath taking that has become such a pernicious feature of business at the Custom House. Importers, it appears, have been in the habit of sending office boys to swear to manifests, concerning the correctness of which the boys certainly know nothing but what is told them, and as matter of fact every boy who has taken such an oath has been guilty of technical perjury under the law, which requires that persons swearing to manifests shall do so of their own knowledge.

It may be that the Board of Aldermen has no authority to direct the pavement of Wall-street with asphalt without a recommendation from the Commissioner of Public Works, but that does not settle the question of the propriety of using that material. If asphalt pavement is laid in the best manner it is said to cost more than granite block, but that consideration alone ought not to be decisive. Neither is the distinction between business and residence streets necessarily the proper one upon which to decide what kind of pavement should be used. There is a great difference in business streets. Some are used chiefly for the trucking of heavy goods, and in those no doubt a granite pavement would be more durable and smoothness and quiet less important if not quite unattainable. In a street devoted to banks and offices, where there is little occasion for heavy teaming and more use of carriages and cabs, there may be reasons for laying an asphalt pavement which cannot be urged in favor of thoroughfares devoted to strictly commercial purposes.

THE RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

The outcome of the meeting of the Inter-State Railway Association, which occupied the greater part of the present week at Chicago, is not very promising for the accomplishment of the object for which it was formed. The association continues in existence, but it appears to be impotent to overcome the difficulties with which it is confronted. The meeting of Presidents could do nothing with the seceding lines, which had determined to look out for their own interests, and very little toward meeting the competition of the lines that have remained outside from the start. The proposition, founded upon the provisions of the original "gentlemen's agreement" to fight the competition of recalcitrant lines southwest and northwest from Chicago by appointing an association line to carry on the war of rates in each case and then to equalize the business every month, was found to be impracticable. The only thing done to meet the independent competition of the Alton was to authorize the Presidents of the Kansas City lines still in the association to protect themselves in any way they might see fit. This practically means that they are at liberty to meet any cutting of rates by the Alton, which to that extent nullifies the purpose of the association.

The Northwestern competition was dealt with by requesting the lines interested in St. Paul and Minneapolis traffic to open negotiations through the Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association with their Eastern connections for the purpose of securing joint tariffs and such through rates as may be necessary to meet those of the lake and Canadian routes. The assumption is that the trunk lines and the roads of the Central Traffic Association will be willing to lower their proportion of the joint through rates to meet the necessities of this lake and Canada competition. The arrangement would disregard the long and short haul restriction of the inter-State commerce law, or rather, it is assumed not to be in violation of that restriction, inasmuch as a substantial difference in the circumstances and conditions of the traffic would justify it. This will doubtless be a matter for the Inter-State Commerce Commission to decide. If the arrangement is carried out, it may be used, not only as a means of meeting the competition of the lake and Canada routes on through traffic, but to some extent as an instrument for regulating competition between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. For this end it is rather too cumbrous and involves too large interests to have much effect.

One thing is pretty clearly demonstrated by the practical failure of the Inter-State Association. A combination of that kind, based only upon the voluntary agreement of railroad Presidents, can only be effective if it is complete. So long as certain lines involved in the general competition stay out and others are at liberty to go out whenever they find that the combination is working adversely to their interests the association is little better than a rope of sand. Not only will the pressure of outside competition speedily relax its cohesive force, but it can have no adequate means of preventing a cutting of rates by its own members, which will finish the solution of all cohesion. It has no legal power behind it to enforce its decrees or to execute penalties for their violation, and it could only hold together by guaranteeing an equitable division of traffic or of the receipts from traffic among the members of the combination. This could only be accomplished by some pooling arrangement such as the law absolutely prohibits.

Talk is again revived of a far wider and more cohesive form of association, a sort of railroad trust, under which there would be a virtual consolidation of the ownership and management of lines competing within the same territory, and an affiliation of these territorial trusts in a grand confederation of the whole system. The cohesion would be supplied in such a scheme by a common proprietary interest and a common control. Anything of the kind, supposing it to be practicable, if railroad managers were left to their own devices would be certain to meet with a strong popular and public opposition. Such a tremendous aggregation of corporate power and resources wielded by an oligarchy of capitalists, such a confederation of railroad lines and systems overspreading the face of the country and dominating its business and industrial interests, would be regarded with dread. In the way of its construction would stand the authority of States to regulate transportation within their limits and the authority of the Nation to regulate transportation between States, and this would never be surrendered. Whatever is done must be done under that authority, and it will permit no such "plastering" the country "all over" with a railroad trust. If consolidation of railroad management must come it will come under Government control and not under the control of corporation magnates constituting Boards of Trustees. Much of the difficulty of the present situation has sprung from over-construction of railroads, and still more from over-capitalization, and a scheme to make the whole system hold together and retain all its watered capital and perhaps receive a new injection, and to draw from the business of the country a profit on all its diluted mass of stock and bonds, will not be tolerated. If the Government should ever be forced to take it in hand it is probable that it would be drained.

THE SUGAR TRUST DECISION.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries have fallen into error concerning the meaning and effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in this State relating to the Sugar Trust. For example, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* remarks that Judge BARRETT'S original decision has been affirmed by our Court of Appeals, and that this "makes an end of Trusts between incorporated companies in the State of New-York, unless, indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States, to which only appeal now lies, should reverse the decision of the Appellate Court." "The action of the National Supreme Court," it adds, "will be awaited with great interest."

It is desirable that the bearing of the recent decision should be clearly understood. The *Inter Ocean* has been misled. The Attorney General in the name of the people brought suit against one of the corporations in the Trust on the ground that by entering the combination and surrendering control of its business to the Trust it had forfeited its charter. Judge BARRETT decided that the ground was well taken, that the charter should be annulled, and that the property of the corporation should be placed in the hands of a receiver. A receiver was appointed. The Trust, or the corporation directly affected, asked for a stay of proceedings under the judgment pending an appeal, so that the receiver might not act or take possession until a decision of the main question on appeal should have been made. Judge BARRETT denied the application for a stay of proceedings. From his action with respect to this matter and also from his decision on the main question the defendants took appeals to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The recent decision of the General Term relates to the appeal from the order concerning the receiver. It affirms Judge BARRETT'S order, and states that under its terms none of the defendants' rights or interests can be affected injuriously during the pendency of the appeal by any action he may be permitted to take. Upon the appeal from Judge BARRETT'S decision on the main question no decision has been rendered by the General Term. It may be that this decision will be delayed until October.

If the General Term shall support and affirm Judge BARRETT'S decision as to the forfeiture of the charter, the Trust, in all probability, will take an appeal to the Court of Appeals. On the other hand, if the decision shall be reversed, the Attorney General will appeal to the same court, which is the court of last resort in this State. It will be seen that no action has been taken with respect to the vital question beyond that of Judge BARRETT, and that after the General Term shall have rendered its decision on this point an appeal will lie to another, and the highest, court in the State. The possible reference of some part of the question to the Supreme Court of the United States is too remote for consideration.

Counsel for the people are confident that Judge BARRETT'S decision will be sustained. If it shall be confirmed by the Court of Appeals, suits like the one against the North River Sugar Refining Company will be brought, they say, against all the other corporations in the Trust that were chartered by this State, and against other New-York corporations that have been merged in other Trusts. It is predicted that if the General Term's decision shall be unfavorable to the Trust and thus foreshadow defeat in the higher court, the Trust will endeavor to escape, by means of assignments or transfers, the punishment provided for its corporations. The Cottonseed Oil Trust some months ago undertook to avoid a decision in Louisiana by procuring the sale of the property of its corporations in that State to one of its corporations in the North, and it is reported that, owing to the enactment of an anti-combination law in Texas, the property of all this Trust's corporations in that State has been sold to another of its corporations in New-Jersey. This action may suggest the course that might be taken by the Sugar Trust. The decision soon to be rendered by the General Term will excite much interest throughout the country, not only because the Trust controls the price of sugar, but also because the laws of many other States concerning the powers and duties of corporations closely resemble those of this State, and they will eventually be tested in order that it may be shown whether those who procure from the people by charters certain privileges and powers are to be permitted to abuse those privileges and powers by combining to tax unjustly the very people by whom the grants were made.

NORTH RIVER MALARIA.

An epidemic of a malarial nature is reported from towns along the upper Hudson, one physician in Newburg reporting more than seventy cases under his care. Newburg is famous for its breakneck streets, and cannot be accused of having stagnant water within town limits; yet malaria is popularly thought to proceed from marshes and stagnant pools. Unfortunately, it has been proved time and again that no simple answer exists to the question how to prevent malaria. Physicians are at loggerheads regarding the medical term itself, some narrowing it down to disease of an intermittent nature, like the fever and ague, others broadening the conception to rheumatic complaints, and yet others considering malarial any fever in the course of which the blood of the sufferer rises to a certain degree Fahrenheit. Nor is there any certainty whence the disease proceeds; there is some question still how it reaches human beings. A family living in an overflowed tract may escape, and another, living on the nearest dry ground somewhat elevated, may be constant sufferers from malaria. Places in the neighborhood of New-York on the East River and Staten Island which once had bad reputations for malaria have been almost free from this infliction for a score of years, while the old strongholds against the disease in Connecticut and Massachusetts have had their turn.

Several curious facts have been established, however. Thus, a flood stops malaria, while the lowering of water in ponds, rivers, and marshes is almost certain to increase the pest. A certain degree of heat is also necessary to the growth of malaria. Cases in point are the classic one from Sicily, when EMPEDOCLES saved the people of an Italian town from destructive fevers by flooding the marshes round about, and the historic one from Holland in 1748. The dikes having been cut to embarrass the Austrians, the drainage of the submerged districts caused an outbreak of fever. Whereupon the flooding was renewed, and drainage only attempted again in Autumn, when it was safe because of the cold. Thus certain empirical methods to lessen malarial attacks have been practiced for centuries with effect.

A wholesome dread exists of the mists that rise over moist depressions or the surface of streams, it being supposed that "miasma," a term for a vague thing whose effects are unmistakable, spreads itself abroad on this innocent-looking vehicle of disease. Some scientists claim that they have bottled and bred the germ that causes malaria, and it is they to whom we chiefly owe some workable hypothesis by which we can meet the enemy. For if it is a germ, and is carried by the mist, we can suit our behavior to the state of the case, shut doors and windows against the moisture, and if business compels us to brave the air, wear respirators to sift the atmosphere before it enters the lungs. It would explain the contradiction that exists in the present epidemic on the North River.

Now, the Spring and early Summer have been uncommonly wet, so that, according to the established rule that floods stop malaria, there should be none. But on high ground like that at Newburg, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, there is a natural drainage into the river. While, therefore, the ponds in the back country, being full, may not give out as much malaria as usual, the drained land finds in the very moist atmosphere the vehicle needed for such germs as it possesses. It has been found, indeed, that malaria lurks in dry ground which has remained long undisturbed, and often follows the line of a new railway through counties in which the disease was hardly known. Here, then, we have the situation on the upper Hudson. Though artificial and natural drainage in these towns keep the disease at a minimum as a general thing, and though a heavy rainfall is good because it drowns the fever germs, yet air continually humid and sufficiently hot permits the germs to circulate everywhere, attacking the best drained town as well as the villa of the millionaire who has spent a fortune on the sewerage of his house and grounds.

Those who think that they have bagged and grown the malaria seed believe that it does not require marsh, or wet earth even, when once started, but actually reproduces itself in the moisture of the air, like yeast placed in a liquid suited to its propagation. Dr. NICHOLAS, who studied the question on the line of the Panama Canal recently for the French Government, calls for the "aerial marsh" in which the germs reproduce themselves. Most authorities agree that the danger lies neither at the point of great dryness nor of great moisture, but midway, a slight rain often being enough to start the germs on their course, while a long, heavy rain is not followed by such bad effects. And as to the efficacy of salt water to destroy the germs, there is no great comfort to be had in the statement that a mixture of fresh and salt water in seaside marshes appears to increase the trouble. Instances cited are towns on the Adriatic which have grown on spots formerly fever-stricken but healthful ever since the fresh water was separated from the salt by a dike.

But with regard to drainage there is no difference of opinion as to its necessity, only as to the way in which it does good. Drainage increases malaria at first by leaving exposed to the air a surface which is dry on top and moist underneath, where the germ appears to flourish at its best and adapt itself for entering the "aerial marsh." A light shower, a fog, or the mist that is produced by variations in the temperature of different strata of air offer the carriage to the fever germ and the wind furnishes the propulsive force. Walls, hedges, screens of trees probably do something to turn the worst aside when they are properly arranged about a house, but closed windows are more effective still. Of course these are mere palliatives. But drainage that goes deep pays in the second stage, for it brings fresh air into the earth and makes it unfavorable to further growths of the germ. Indeed, it appears to be the only cure of malaria which is at all permanent. This is the opinion of Mr. GEORGE E. WARING, an expert who in 1878 studied the case on the east bank above the city, between Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown.

According to Mr. WARING about one-half of the whole shore between those towns was at that time swampy for a greater or less width, partly owing to ponds on private places, partly to the marshy beds of the river cut off by the railway and exposed by the fall of tides. Since then the west bank has its railway, which forms ponds imperfectly freshened by the river. Another point on which Mr. WARING lays stress is surface ventilation by the cutting away of underbrush and trees. He has found that property owners as a rule hate to cut their trees, and willfully or through neglect allow their country places to become a dense mass of woodland in which the natural beauty of trees is sacrificed for lack of room to expand and health endangered by keeping the sun and wind off the ground. Drainage ventilates the earth by letting air in where it can stop the growth of fever germs and help the growth of food plants. Felling and clearing ventilate the surface and keep it dry enough to discourage the formation of the fever germ on top. He does not promise that malaria will entirely disappear, for that no sensible man would care to do; but he is of the opinion that we can reduce the scourge to a minimum by letting pure air scour the earth within and without. Malaria is no new thing. Any State history will show that epidemics of a malarial kind raged at intervals during colonial times in nearly every part of the seaboard. But there are two things which oppose systematic deep drainage on a scale sufficiently large to secure results that are not merely local—its immediate effect of increasing fevers for the time being and its great cost. We would recommend to patriots whose hearts bleed for the workingman just before an election the subject of drainage of swamp lands. Money thus used would not be utterly thrown away, but might be considered as capital invested in popularity, even as in the legend of Samson honey was found in corruption.

EXECUTIONS AND ELECTRICIANS.

The rivalry of electrical inventors and companies has for some years been very active. It has never taken a stronger form than in the competition for the honor and profit of putting criminals to death, or for showing that this result cannot be attained by a particular application of electricity. This seems to be the real matter of contention in the argumentation and experimentation now going on before a referee. The nominal party in interest is one KEMMLER, who is appointed to die by electricity, but his name seems to be used as a convenient legal fiction for getting the electricians a standing in court.

The attitude of the eminent counsel who profess to represent KEMMLER is a little puzzling. They are by no means satisfied in their own minds that the apparatus devised for the purpose and accepted by the State will suffice to kill their client. It is safe to say that this demand of his counsel for an absolute certainty that he will be killed is not shared by KEMMLER himself. Such solicitude of the counsel for the condemned man that he should be executed is without any precedent in jurisprudence, and their points seem not a little fantastic. Any mode of execution is liable to misadventures. When a court sentences a man to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, it does not contemplate decapitation, which has, been known to occur, but the possibility of decapitation would not be accepted by any court as a reason for denying the execution of the sentence. There is necessarily something experimental in the first trial of a new mode of execution. Civilized nations have not the advantage of the Oriental potentate who ordered in a casual slave to be beheaded in order to convince a painter that he had made an anatomical mistake in representing HERODIAS with the head of JOHN the Baptist. The putative counsel of KEMMLER refuse to recognize the cautionary experiments tried upon animals other than men. The decisive experiment must be tried on somebody. Unless we are to take a citizen of unexceptionable standing and character, upon whom can it be more fitly tried than upon a condemned murderer? *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili* is a maxim highly applicable to a man under sentence of death, who is civilly dead already and incapable of doing any act that has legal validity.

The counsel maintain that if the current to be employed, which they declare to be innocuous, does not kill their client instantaneously it is liable to do him serious bodily harm. Of course the intention of the law is that death shall be instantaneous and painless, but if it be not, the only resource is to repeat the experiment until it succeeds. When the rope breaks in a hanging the culprit may suffer serious bodily harm, but that has not been held a reason why he should escape scot free or why hanging should be abolished. Injuries less than death, if they occur in the course of an attempt to inflict it legally, are merely incidents and, so to speak, easements of the process of execution. The time for the criminal to consider their disagreeableness was before he committed his crime.

In fact, the whole contention seems too fantastic and unsubstantial to deserve serious consideration. Everybody knows that electric currents less powerful than it is proposed to employ do kill men instantaneously and without pain. That a current that has proved fatal to many innocent workmen and passers may possibly fail to kill a particular criminal is a very shadowy reason for not trying it on him, when the law explicitly directs that he shall be killed by electricity, and when the chances are overwhelmingly in favor of his instantaneous death.

SHORT AND READABLE.

A Maine youngster, becoming provoked with his father, angrily exclaimed: "You're a naughty fool!" The father charged it to the youngster's account and bided his time. That evening they had strawberries for supper, the first of the season. The head of the family served all around the board with generosity except his precious son. "Ain't you going to give me some, papa?" the little fellow asked. "No; a boy that calls his papa a 'naughty fool' doesn't deserve any strawberries." "Oh, you ain't a naughty fool," the youngster cried in distress; "you're a good fool, papa."—*Lewiston Journal.*

A little St. Albans girl, who has her own idea of things in general and a cute way of expressing it, went home from church on a recent Sunday and said: "Oh, papa! there was lots of fun at church this morning. While they were taking the collection four men popped up and sang all alone. It was real pretty—something about 'the frog shall be harder and his eye shall fail.'"—*St. Albans Messenger.*

With the annexations it is making, to get ready for the census, Chicago will have 174 square miles of territory, most of which is excellent farming land. It is folly for any one to go to Oklahoma when hundreds of Chicago farms are lying idle, waiting to be tickled with a plow as an excuse for laughing with a harvest.—*St. Louis Republic.*

"Why, my dear child, what is $3,000 a year? It won't more than pay for your breakfasts and lunches. The engagement is out of the question." "Well, I'm sure, mother, that is enough. I never care for more than two meals a day, and if we are particularly hungry we can dine with our friends."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

A young journalist said yesterday: "I believe that the limit of intellectual progress has been reached. Hereafter there will be progress in material things, but look for no book, poem, or speech superior to those of the past." Many thoughtful men agree with the young journalist.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Down in Cuthbert the other day a rattlesnake frightened a cat that scared a hen that knocked a jar from a shelf, which hit the faucet of a barrel of molasses, which turned the faucet, causing the loss of a barrel of syrup. The snake was killed.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

That West Virginia ghost which goes about smoking cigarettes must have been a pretty wicked man in its time. To be doomed to go about West Virginia is punishment enough for any ordinary sin without having to smoke cigarettes in the bargain.—*Washington Post.*

Husband—Your sister Jennie has run away and got married—eloped. Wife (faintly)—What was she married in? Husband—Silk. Wife (relieved)—Then she didn't disgrace the family after all. Whom did she marry?—*Harper's Bazar.*

One of the best-known female writers of the day says that "women are born gamblers." It is a decidedly broad statement, but there cannot be any doubt that they sometimes play hearts to catch diamonds.—*Baltimore American.*

There is at least one thing to do which is rather easier in the performance than rolling off a log. It is to become convinced that one is "run down" and needs a Summer vacation.—*Pittsburg Bulletin.*

"Poor Bagley! I'm sorry for that man. Did you ever know a person to lead a more desolate and cheerless life?" "Yes. I once knew a man who wrote jokes for a living."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A Pennsylvania man has declined a place in the Dead Letter Office. He possibly thinks there is no money in dead letters.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Texas Bureau of Immigration died of too much map and too little railroad sympathy. The mourners are few and far between.—*Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.*

The finger of scorn should be cut off or crooked by rheumatism. Its pointing has never yet made a human being better.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

First Slugger—Wonder what Kilrain'll do now, seein' as he's knocked out? Second Slugger—Jake! Oh, he'll talk.—*Philadelphia Record.*

ART NOTES.

Mr. Frederick Wedmore of London is disgusted that people should laud the "French Romanticists"—"people quite admirable in their way, but just now exalted even above Turner himself by the unbalanced or the imperfectly educated"! He finds nothing charming in Decamps and Delacroix. "They may be masters, perhaps, of an accomplished brutality." More lenient to others, he says: "Rousseau, Troyon, Diaz, are three charming artists." Mr. Wedmore is considered, after Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the leading art critic of England.

A Scotch gentleman who does not relish the depreciation of his copy of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" consequent on the appearance of a new edition has seized the venerable writer of picturesque books on art before the courts. It is claimed that buyers of the original *édition de luxe* were promised that no other edition should be published.

The Royal Society of British Artists, of whom Whistler, the irrepressible, was whilom President, will hold an Autumn exhibition, the proceeds of which will go to the society's reserve fund. If Whistler can be induced to attend, the exhibition will draw great crowds.

A tomb like the prehistoric tombs found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ has been opened at Vaphion, near the ancient Sparta. Two gold vases decorated with reliefs, silver and bronze jars, gold rings, and carved stones are among the spoil.

Pupils of the French School at Athens are at work on the island of Corfu, where they have opened the site of a temple in the old town. There are many terra cottas of crowned women armed with bow and javelin.

Rembrandt's famous "Night Watch," which the authorities of the Amsterdam Museum undertook to renovate in places, will probably have to be entirely relined with a fresh canvas.

Another Etruscan tomb near Orvieto, Italy, has yielded local and Greek vases, iron and bronze arms and ornaments, and other objects buried with the dead.

THE M'DOW VERDICT.

From the Charleston News and Courier, July 10.

The verdict which was rendered in the Charleston Court House on June 29 does not in the least concern Capt. Dawson. He is beyond the reach of human tribunals, of Jury Commissioners, of the machinery of courts, of the petty revenges of personal enemies, of the bitter hatred of false friends. But it is a verdict that affects every man, woman, and child in Charleston and South Carolina. It concerns the very civilization of the State. It threatens the fair and impartial administration of justice. If it means anything, it means that the gunshop is the supreme court in this State; that the law is the plaything of prejudice and passion; that the courts are established for the protection of criminals, not for the punishment of crime; that lust is a high moral attribute, and that the shedding of blood is a virtue.

The cold, and what under other circumstances we should consider the heartless, comments of the press of the country upon the result of the McDow trial are sufficient cause for serious reflection. The indictment of the entire people of the State for the failure of the jury in the McDow case to discharge their duty according to the law and the evidence is flagrantly unjust, however much good men may feel that they are in a measure responsible for such a condition of society as made the verdict of the jury in this case possible. The oft-repeated charge that any large part of the respectable or law-abiding people of this city or State approved the verdict of the McDow jury is without foundation. All true citizens of the State regret that even as many as five white men could have been found in this community who would consent to such a verdict.

The severe criticism of the manner in which the prosecution of the case was conducted has not been warranted by the facts. We doubt that the verdict would have been different if Capt. Dawson had been shot in the back in the very presence of the court, and, after the frenzy of three hours' waiting with his silent guest, the defendant had with moistened jewel tenderly wiped away from the cold, still face the white wash and mould from the grave in the closet, underneath the stairs. We doubt that, under the circumstances, the result would have been different if in his confession Dr. McDow had admitted that he shot his victim in the back as he was leaving the office. In view of the result of the trial the defendant's attorneys might have saved the State the unutterable shame of this judicial travesty had they moved to quash the indictment for murder upon the ground that there was no statute of South Carolina providing that the killing of F. W. Dawson was a punishable offense.

The *News and Courier* kept silent after the murder of Capt. Dawson and before the trial of its slayer because it did not intend that there should be the slightest ground for the charge that it had attempted in any way to shape the course of public opinion. The *News and Courier* has kept silent since the trial because it was well aware that whatever views it expressed would be attributed to personal feeling and individual prejudice. It has preferred to await the judgment of the country, and to set up against the verdict of the jury in the Court of Sessions the verdict of the larger jury of the country.

We have published during the past week the views of newspapers in all parts of the United States. There is substantial unanimity of opinion in regard to the result of the McDow trial. Good men everywhere, without regard to sectional lines or political bias, have been shocked by the outcome of this case. Upon no subject of public interest has there ever been manifested so deep and widespread indignation. No verdict ever rendered in a court of justice has been subjected to so just and withering rebuke. Do the class there are some in this community who approve of the verdict, just as there were some who rejoiced at the murder of Capt. Dawson, but the large majority of the thoughtful, intelligent, God-fearing, law-abiding people of Charleston regard the result of the trial of this case as an indelible stain upon the administration of justice. While smarting under the savage assaults of the press of the country, they feel that somehow a just censure has attended the true event.

It is manifestly unjust to denounce the people of Charleston for the verdict in this case, and yet it was a Charleston jury that found the verdict. It is a serious reflection upon this community, and it is false to say that the shouts which greeted Dr. McDow upon his acquittal voiced the sentiment of the better classes, and yet it is true that this disgraceful exhibition of popular passion occurred in the Charleston Court House, and in the very presence of the court itself. It is a perversion of truth for any one to intimate that the people of South Carolina approve of the finding of the jury. The newspapers of the State have spoken upon the subject with no uncertain sound, and the voice of the press is the voice of the people.

But, however earnestly we may protest, the city of Charleston and the State of South Carolina will have to bear the opprobrium of this outrage upon the honor of the State. If, however, the acquittal of Dr. McDow shall lead to the sterner enforcement of the law; if, for very shame, no guilty man shall hereafter escape; if the honest and respectable people of the State shall form an alliance for the preservation of the remnant of their boasted civilization, Capt. Dawson will not have lived and worked in vain, and his blood will not have been shed in vain.

RUSKIN "GOES FOR" AMERICA.

In the last number of his "Præterita," otherwise his autobiography, John Ruskin gives the following description of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, the editor of Carlyle's Letters and critic of Froude's Carlyle books:

"The meeting at St. Martin's with Norton and his family was a very happy one. Eminently sensible and amiable, all of them; with the further elasticity and acuteness of the American intellect, and no taint of American ways. Charles himself, a man of the highest natural gifts in their kind; observant and critical rather than imaginative, but with an all-pervading sympathy and sensibility, absolutely free from envy, ambition, or covetousness; a scholar from his cradle, not only now a man of the world, but a gentleman of the world, whom the highest born and best bred of every nation, from the red Indian to the white Austrian, would recognize in a moment as of their caste."

Ruskin thinks his friend has been spoiled by his American environment, for he adds: "Since that day at Sallenches it has become a matter of most curious speculation to me what sort of soul Charles Norton would have become if he had had the blessing to be born an English Tory, or a Scotch Jacobite, or a French gentilhomme, or a Savoyard Count. What a grand, happy, consistent creature he would have been, while now he is an hopelessly out of gear and place, over in the States there, as a runaway star dropped into purgatory; and twenty times more a slave than the blackest nigger he ever set his white scholars to fight the South for; because all the faculties a black has may be fully developed by a good master, (see Miss Edgeworth's story of the grateful negro,) while only about the thirtieth or fortieth part of Charles Norton's effective contents and capacity are beneficially spent in the dilution of the hot lava and fruitlessness of the cold ashes of American character, which are overwhelming—borne now on volcanic air—like life of Scotland, England, France, and Italy."

WHERE WAS HILL'S PROCLAMATION?

From the Rochester Union, July 11.

Speaking of the Sheriff of Allegany and the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi, has anybody seen a stray proclamation signed by one David B. Hill, Governor, warning Sullivan and Muldoon not to leave this State to engage in a prize fight and calling on the Sheriffs of the counties of this State to do their duty? Sullivan had been in training for that fight for weeks. The Governor must have known it if he reads the Rochester *Union*, yet he maintained absolute silence about it and permitted the men named to defy and trample on the laws of the State without even a protest. He doesn't appear to have had the pluck to do even as much as the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi did. No wonder the Sheriff of Allegany and other Sheriffs failed to interfere with such an example before them as Gov. Hill afforded.

GRAIN IN ELEVATORS ASSESSED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—There is gnashing of teeth just now among the grain elevator men in Minneapolis because of the action of the City Assessor in assessing the wheat he found—in all 8,000,000 bushels. The action of the Assessor in this matter is not in accordance with custom, but that makes no difference to him. In past years this wheat has never been assessed. The elevator men claim that the wheat receipt change hands so often that they are unable to say to whom the wheat belongs after the receipt has passed out of their hands. They are working hard to get the Board of Equalization to look at the question in the same light as they do, but the board professes to have no disposition to do anything.

ANOTHER STREET-CAR VICTIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the article in THE TIMES of Saturday headed "Nuisances on Broad

FIGHTING HARD FOR DELAY

THE ELEVATED ROAD WANTS ANOTHER COMMISSION.

CASES IT ASKS TO HAVE TAKEN OUT OF THE COURTS—AN ENORMOUS AGGREGATE OF DAMAGES FEARED.

The elevated railway company is inevine every power and means known to the law to delay and, wherever it san, defeat the actions of property owners against it for damages to their property. After a number of cases had been tried in the Supreme Court against the company and, upon appeal, the large judgments of the Supreme Court had been sustained by the Court of Appeals, it became apparent that it would be required to pay several million dollars, within as little time as the courts could move in the matter, for property for which it had been advised by eminent counsel it would have nothing at all to pay. It was practically paying over twice as much for the plant as had been contemplated.

The Vice President, undoubtedly voicing the sentiment of the stockholders and other officers, said a few days ago that the road would never have been built had it been supposed that the court would enstain these immense damage cases. Before the company fairly realized, where it stood a large number of judgments had been awarded against it and some of the main thoroughfares had not been completed. Then it was determined to take the initiative in condemnation proceedings that under ordinery circumstances would have preceded the building of the road.

Delay on the day of payment of the judgment of the court was the imperative necessity of the occasion, and the resort to every device of dilatory coort tactics and technicalities of the law were availed of to put off the evil day. Wherever pending cases were approaching the day when trial could no longer be postponed, application was made for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the damages to the property and the value of the easements taken by the company without the due compensation guaranteed by the Constitution. By this proceeding it was hoped, not only to remove the cases from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, but to creot a tribunal over which the company's influence would be effective in a lower range of verdicts for the property owners. Besides, it hoped to be able, of such complication as the machinery of the law, to operate its machinery of delay with greater success. And so it has resulted. While the courts have been rolling up big judgments against the company at a rate that threatens to require an assessment upon the stockholders the commission has done all for the company and the little other property owners as the most grasping stockholder—even Mr. Jay Gould—could reasonably expect.

Appointed just about a year ago, the Commissioners, George W. Lyon, Edward V. Loew, and William N. Armstrong, to whom some two hundred of the condemnation proceedings were referred, have enceeded in trying just twenty cases, in nineteen of which they have made awards aggregating $63,057. During this time their perquisites of $10 per hour and $30 per verdict for each Commissioner have been cheerfully and promptly paid by the company. At the rate of progress made by the commision it will ho seen that it would require 550 years to dispose of the 11,000 cases of damages that are likely to be brought, and at the rate of the verdict per lot, thus far found by the commission, the company would escape with a hundred and $26,632,320 for damages. And now the commission has adjourned until September. This rate of progrese accords so well with the sentiments of Mr. Gould and his partners that he is evidently content to suspend the work of the commission over the ordinary everyday coort in condemnation proceedings, and accordingly his lawyers yesterday made application to Judge Morgan J. O'Brien for the appointment of another commission to take testimony and report upon the value of the easements to property in a large batch of cases.

As a judgment of the court has been secured to the effect that such condemnation proceedings may be instituted even after the decision of a court awarding damages to the property owner, many of the applications for the appointment of a commission have reference to such cases. Yesterday, before Judge O'Brien, a motion was made by Davies & Rapallo for the elevated railroad company for the appointment of a commission to appraise the damages to 121 West Fifty-third-street, owned by J. H. Watson, and 138 West Fifty-third-street, owned by Mrs. Mary Hughes. In the former case the Superior Court some time ago awarded $17,000 damages and in the latter $13,000 damages, and ordered that the amount be paid on or before Sept. 5 next or an injunction would issne against the further running of trains. Edwin M. Felt, counsel for the property owners, opposed the application, and Judge O'Brien set the matter down for argument on July 22 at 3 o'clock. The law relating to these cases has been so construed as much to the distaste of Mr. Gonld and his allies by all the other Judges that the present application is made to Judge O'Brien, who has not yet passed upon any of these cases, in the spirit of a drowning man clutching at straws.

The elevated railroad lawyers also published notice that they would apply to Judge O'Brien, in Chambers, on July 30 for the appointment of Commissioners in the case of Philip and Elias Sohsi, owners of 160 Greenwich-street, in whose case the Supreme Court, Judge Ingraham, awarded damages of $12,600 some time ago. They have also served notices upon the following owners of property that they would make similar application before the same Judge on July 22, to wit:

Augustne Vogt and others, 64 West Third-street; Charles D. Brown and others, 70 West Third-street; Caroline W. Astor, 75 West Third-street; Daniel S. McElroy, 89 West Third-street; Frederick A. Vogt and others, 100 West Third-street; Anna Maria Hoch and others, 104 West Third-street; Levi Morris, 111 and 113 West Third-street; Smith Ely, Jr., and others, 118 West Third-street; Abrahsm Beers and others, 120 West Third-street; John J. Aaron and others, 125 West Third-street; Alfred B. Dunn and others, 134 West Third-street; John Durenmatt and others, 136 West Third-street; John S. Ferguson and others, 139 and 141 West Third-street; Henry Van Schaick, 108 West Fifty-third-street; William Sommer, 112 West Fifty-third-street; Louisa L. String and others, 114 West Fifty-third-street; Mary Ferguson and others, 116 West Fifty-third-street; Amy H. Kellogg, 134 West Fifty-third-street; William Knight and others, 151 West Fifty-third-street; Robert Morrison, 152 West Fifty-third-street; Abby Hines and others, 154 West Fifty-third-street; Catharine Dalton and others, 158 West Fifty-third-street; Jane A. Dorland and others, 219 West Fifty-third-street; John Mulford, 235 West Fifty-third-street; Elizabeth Hall and others, 256 West Fifty-third-street; William Mickens, 308 West Fifty-third-street; Samuel Thompson, 310 West Fifty-third-street; Mary Thompson and others, 316 West Fifty-third-street—in all twenty-eight parcels.

In four cases of the precise character of these West Fifty-third-street cases the commission appointed a year ago awarded an average of $8,250 each. In the judgments rendered in the courts ranged from twice to three times as much.

That the faith of the elevated railroad company in the commission is not misplaced appears very clearly from the comparison of a few of its verdicts or awards with those of the courts under similar circumstances and on property in the same thoroughfare. John C. Miles, owner of 208, 210, and 212 South Fifth-avenue, was awarded $2,740 damages to his property by the Lyon-Armstrong-Loew commission. The property is at the northwest corner of Grand-street and is darkened by a station. Samuel Stern, owner of the corner next north on South Fifth-avenne, with a less frontage and no station fronting his property, was awarded $16,000 damages to the fee and $1,200 per annum to the rental value from the time the road was built to the date of the judgment in the Supreme Court. K. Ode, 131 South Fifth-avenne, was awarded $12,600, ann Bertha Kenkele, 94 South Fifth-avenue, $10,500—both in the branch for them in the Supreme Court by Peckham & Tyler. Philip Sobel ann Elias Sobel, 160 Greenwich-street, were awarded $12,600 damages by the Supreme Court. William Kehoe, 167 Greenwich-street, that appeals the sobels and similarly affected by the road, was awarded $1,800 by the commission.

In applying for Commissioners to condsmn in cases where, as in the Sobel case, judgment has already been entered in the Supreme Court, it is perfectly apparent that the application is made solely for delay. For it is hardly to be supposed that the agents of the elevated road expect to secure a lower award from the commission than the Supreme Court has already made and to escape the judgment of the Supreme Court by paying the amount awarded by the commission. None of the cases of this character has yet reached a decision before a commission, but it is the opinion of competent lawyers that the award of the Supreme Court would constitute the measure of damages to be found by a commission upon a retrial of the case. The commission would have no appellate or superior jurisdiction to the court that appointed it, but its awards could be reviewed and increased by the court.

The company's lawyers have all along striven to avoid the entry of any large judgments against it in Third-avenue, but have finally had to submmb. The commission heretofore alinded to tried a case of the company against James Renwick, the architect, owner of 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 Third-avenue, some time last October, Lockman & Purdy appearing for Renwick, but it never reached a decision in the case. Counsel for the owner appealed from the order appointing the commission, having long before begun his main action in the Supreme Court against the company, and rather than have the appeal tried the lawyers for the company took the case out of the hands of the commission and paid all the costs and lawyers' fees of the owner in both proceedings. In the meantime about a week ago the Supreme Court awarded Henry Moss, owner of 1,328 Third-avenue, next door to the Renwick property, $8,000 for damages to his property. Two other awards have been made for damages to property in Third-avenue, one in the United States Circuit Court in favor of the Fifth National Bank and one in the Supreme Court in favor of the Third-Avenue Railway Company.

These cases and decisions establish a precedent for the future action of the courts with respect to Third-avenue cases and defeat the efforts of the company's lawyers to make it appear that all the damages were confined to the narrow streets down town and the cross-town streets 25 town, like Greenwich, South Fifth-avenue, Amity or West Thirty-third, West Fifty-third, and Allen streets. If the judgments of the Supreme Court against the company shall be sustained—and there is no present reason to doubt it—the elevated railroad company is in for the payment of over sixty millions of dollars damages to property along its various routes, and that, too, within much less time than the slow process of a condemnation commission would allow for the payment.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

AN OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT WORK NOW IN PROGRESS.

Advanced sheets, with maps, have been issued by the Nicaragua Canal Company of a pamphlet which presents the first complete description of the work of constructing the great ship canal across Nicaragua. This pamphlet will enable any one a stranger to that part of the tropics to obtain at a single reading a very good idea of this vast undertaking. One part of the pamphlet is devoted to a description of the engineering work upon the canal, and another part to a recital of the climatic and other advantages in which Nicaragua is pre-eminent. The canal traverses the lowest depression of land in the cordillera between the Arctic Ocean and Cape Horn. This depression is occupied by the large inland seas of fresh water, Lake Nicaragua, and by its outlet, the San Juan River. The western border of the lake is within twelve miles of the Pacific coast, from which it is separated by a low divide of forty-two feet. The lake is 110 feet above sea level. It drains toward the Atlantic Ocean through the river. This great natural facture is to be utilized in the proposed canal, both the lake and the river being navigable throughout a number of the route proposed for the canal. Following is an extract from the pamphlet:

"The details of work to be done are, roughly, a breakwater at Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, dredging thence to the westward 10 miles through alluvial ground; then a lock of 31 feet lift. At two miles beyond there will be a second lock or double lock of the combined lift of 75 feet, and a dam across the small stream Dasesao, above which will be a basin about 3 miles of free navigation, and then a rock cut about 2¾ miles in length, followed by 12 miles of free navigation in the valleys of two small rivers, the San Francisco and the Machado. Also the valleys inclosed by dams and embankments, and the basins will connect directly with the San Juan River above a large dam across that river, which will raise the surface level in the river and lake and create additional free navigation of 64½ miles in the river and 56½ miles across the lake. On the western side of the lake the canal enters a cut of slight depth in the earth and rock, 9 miles long, leaning thence into the Tola basin, with 5¾ miles of free navigation obtained by damming the small stream, the Rio Grande. At this dam a series of locks in several lifts, level 35 feet, and the canal recedes in excavation down the valley of the Rio Grande, a distance of 2 miles, to the last lock, a tidal lock of 20 to 30 feet lift, below which the canal enters the upper portion of the harbor of Brito, 1½ miles from the Pacific Ocean."

From ocean to ocean the canal will be 170 miles long. There will be 16 miles of excavation on the east side, 11¼ miles on the west, ¾ mile for six locks, making a total excavation of 28 miles. There will be a total navigation in the several basins now existing and to be created of 115 miles. Free navigation will be had in the San Juan River of 64½ miles and in Lake Nicaragua of 56½ miles, a total of 121 miles. With the exception of the rock cuts in the eastern and western divides, the canal in excavation will be at all points wide enough for two ships to pass each other in opposite directions. Through the basins and in the lake and river vessels can pass each other and navigate with entire freedom.

The traffic of the canal will be limited only by the time required to pass a ship. On the basis of 45 minutes as the time for this operation and that but one vessel shall pass in each lockage, the number of vessels which may pass through the canal in one day is calculated at 32, or in one year 11,680; which, based on the average tonnage of vessels going through the Suez Canal, will give an annual capacity for traffic of over twenty million tons. The locks, however, are 650 feet long and 70 feet wide in the chamber, and two vessels each of 2,000 tons displacement can be passed in one lockage, thus materially increasing the estimated capacity. The time from ocean to ocean by steamers is estimated at twenty-eight hours, which includes one hour and twenty minntes for possible detentions in narrow cuts.

In regard to the supply of water for the canal, the lowest flow of the lake in the dry season is 11,390 cubic feet per second. Its average discharge is 14,724 cubic feet per second, or in one day 1,272,530,600 cubic feet. The water required for 32 lockages in one day is 127,400,000 cubic feet. Consequently the lake supply alone is ten times the maximum needed for the operations of the canal.

A LONG-DELAYED TEST.

HOW GEN. BENÉT AND AN IRON WORKS COMPANY CAME TO DISAGREE.

There is tronble between the Sonth Boston Iron Works of Boston and the Ordnance Board of the United Statss Army. Some time ago the iron worke built for the Government a coast-iron steel-hooped breech-loading mortar, which is now at Sandy Hook. This piece was tested by an ordnance board under the direction of Gen. Benét, and it is alleged that though Gen. Benét did all in his power to burst the gun, the number of rounds fired from the piece was 200. Gen. Benét, it is charged, conceived a decided prejudice either against the Sonth Boston Iron Works or against the type of gun, for in testing the piece he directed large pieces of oak planking to be driven into the muzzle and rammed down with a sledge. The contract called for no such treatment of the gnn, and in consequence its makers nttered a protest against the conduct of the ordnance ehief.

When Gen. Dyapamet became cognizant of the success of the steel-hooped gun it was decided to see if a cast-iron gnn without hoops could be made possessing the same tensile strength. The Sonth Boston Iron Works had declared their ability to make a cast-iron gun which would stand a strain equal to that given the steel-hooped gun. The department determined to give the firm a chance. Gen. Benét, however, strongly objected to any breech-loading cast-iron mortar.

The War Department enceeded in getting through a bill which provided that from nity to one hnndred gnns of the cast-iron type should be furnished by any firm which could demonstrate the ability of the cast-iron gun to stand a strain equal to that imposed on the steel-hooped gun. The price of each gnn was not to exceed $6,500 each. The Sonth Boston Iron Works made a cast-iron gun. It has been delivered at Sandy Hook, along with the ammnnition, and now awaits trial. The delivery was made several months ago. Since the delivery President Hnnt has been informed by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, which was named in the bill to make the test, that it proposed to fire each iron mortar without regard to the limitation of 200 rounds, as mentioned in the bill. To this President Hunt has entered a protest, which has been filed with the department. To this protest the board has made reply that the condition relative to the firing prevents the gun's acceptance for a test.

OBJECTING TO THE PRICE.

A HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A HUDSON COUNTY PARK.

The Hudson Cennty Park Commissioners met yesterday to act npon the sites offered to the commission for sites for the new cennty parks. Among those that had been offered to the commission was King's Woods, in Weehawken, the scene of the famous Burr-Hamilton dnel. The suggestion that county park sites be selected and a million of dollers spent npon them was made originally by John H. Bonn, the President of the North Hndson Railway Company, and it was largely through Mr. Bonn's efforts that the bill authorizing the purchase of park sites was passed by the Legislatnre.

Jnst after the passage of the act Mr. Bonn, in the confidence that, of all places in the cennty, King's Woods would be needed, purchased forty-one acres of the tract for $50,000. When the commission had been organized, he offered that part of the tract which he had acquired for $150,000. Adjoining parts of the wood, which might have been taken in connection with his tract, were offered by their owners at about $7,000 per acre. The commission believed that, in view of the price at which part of the tract had been sold to Mr. Bonn, the prices demanded by him and the other owners were exorbitant, and so notified the owners. Mr. Bonn replied putting a cash price of thirty days upon the county's option upon his tract.

The commission met yesterday and notified Mr. Bonn that he might withdraw the option if he saw fit. The probability is that the price will be reduced.

POSTAL AGENT LATHROP REMOVED.

A diepatch from Washington yesterday announced the ramoval of Alfred G. Lathrop from the office of Assistant Postal Note Agent at New-York. At Mr. Lathrop's residence, 331 East Thirtieth-street, it was stated last evening that he was absent from the city and that nothing had been heard by his family respecting his whereabouts for several days, although he had given directions to forward all letters to him at Vicksburg after the 15th of July. Mr. Lathrop, it was further stated, was an invalid, and had applied for and received a month's leave of absence from June 9, at which time he went South for his health, with the understanding that the leave would be extended for another month if found necessary.

Mr. Lathrop was appointed Assistant Postal Note Agent by President Arthur. He served throughout the war of the rebellion in the navy.

SUNSHINE AT THE CAMP

THE SOLDIER BOYS ENJOYING FINE WEATHER.

FACES PURPLED AND THE ENEMY ROUTED IN A GLORIOUS SHAM BATTLE—SEVERAL PRESENTATIONS.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 12.—The storm of yesterday has cleared the sky, and the members of the Ninth Regiment and the Tenth Battalion and their friends have been enjoying fine weather to-day. Last night was the finest night the men have had this week, and the samp looked remarkably picturesque in the light of a full moon with a cloudless sky. Soon after dress parade last night Capt. Lorigan of Company A was asked to assemble his company at the tent of Col. Seward, and when they arrived Col. Seward introduced to them Col. W. J. Kirkland, Lieut. Col. John S. Pryor, and Capt. Walter Scott, the veterans of the Ninth Regiment who had come up and who had desired to present to Company A the veteran prize trophy for reeruiting the greatest number of men during the year. The trophy is given yearly.

When the company had drawn up before the Colonel's tent and the committee, consisting of these three veterans of the regiment had been introdnced, the object of the assembly was explained by Col. Seward, and he congratulated the company upon their energy and success in recruiting to the limit. The presentation of the trophy, which was a statne of a national guardsman in bronze, was made by Capt. Scott, and the trophy was acknowledged with a few appropriate remarks by Capt. Lorigan. This is the third trophy the company has won from the veteran corps.

The usual evening band concert was conducted in the main street last night and just opposite Col. Seward's tent, the ground being too wet from the rain for comfort. The men gathered about in large numbers, and the street presented a very cozy appearance, as the men sat close together, completely filling the four corners of the street at that point. The concert was warmly applauded. Many of the company streets were illuminated with the well-known camp "pail lanterns," in which the lids of candles is reflected by placing the camp tin wash basin at the bottom of the pail. Before the concert began many of the company streets were alive with mock parades of a grotesque character and many other forms of diversion.

This morning the day opened pleasantly with company drills devoted to the manœuvres of skirmishing. The guard mounting was well done, with the exception of getting up the company details in time, and the guard was sent back for re-formation. The feature of the morning was the battalion skirmish drills. The Ninth Regiment took the east parade ground and began work by throwing a line of skirmishers across the parade from the entrance at the steps on the hills to the left for the centre of the line extended into the woods on the hill slope, and when the firing began the smoke and noise gave the beholder some idea of what a battle in the woods is like. Smoke arose in intermittent puffs all along the line, and the scene from the hill on the north side of the camp was very picturesque.

An amusing incident occurred which showed woman's irresistible desire to get away as far as possible from a gnn. When the left flank of the line came plunging up the hill, then halted and began firing blank cartridges in close proximity, the ladies stood for a while; then there was a general stampede, and with one accord they rose, put their hands gracefully to their ears, and fled for safety on the slopes below.

The display was an excellent one, and Col. Seward put the men through right and left flank movements, rallying in front and companies, and gave them an opportunity to burn powder to their hearts' content. While the Ninth assanlted an unseen enemy on the east, the creak of muskstry rolled over from the north west parade ground, where the Tenth Battalion was drawn up in a full line of battle, and was pouring in volleys by whole battalion at an invisible enemy on the heights opposite. The echoes from the crash of the discharge rolled about the mountain peaks with a music that in itself was inspiring to soldier or artist. The honrs' vigorous assault, by which time, judging from the number of rounds fired, the enemy was considered vanquished, the men ceased firing and came into camp with enthusiasm and zeal standing out upon their features purpled by the day's work. But it was all play, and their faces were wreathed in smiles.

Visitors kept arriving all day. They strolled about the camp, sat under the trees, and rambled about the bluffs. Bright dresses, bright smiles, gayly-colored parasols were every where, and the camp took on a holiday appearance by reason of the scene. In the afternoon the taking of company picture groups was universal, the camera playing almost as active a part as had the guns in the skirmish drill earlier in the day. Group after group stole out to the trees on the bluffs, and, amid incessant giggling, jeering, rollicking, and joking, faced the camera and were "shot." One incident in these picture groups was rather touching. The artillery stationed on the bluffs has a pet pigeon which has been with it for three weeks. It is exceedingly tame, and at the scheme of the battery, Sergt. Jerry Neppel's tent and sarveya the movements with a kindly air, ooeing encouragement the while. When the battery had its picture taken they grouped about the brass Napoleon on the bluffs and the pigeon sat placidly surveying them from the gun's mouth until the picture was taken.

Two other pets have found their way into camp. They are mud turtles of gorgeous shell, and were presented to Surgeon Larkin, who placed them under a skillful bandage and sent them down to the Colonel as his team and invited him to ride over to Roa Hock.

The offenders detailed for police duty to-day had a warm time of it manning the road to Roa Rock, where it had been washed by the rain of yesterday. They were seven in number, and were started ont with shovels early in the day to clear away the sand which had slid in upon the road leading down the bluff to Roa Hock.

Cept. F. A. Gale, Company H, Ninth Regiment, was Officer of the Day; First Lieut. A. V. S. Gage, Ninth Battalion, was Junior Officer of the Guard, and the Junior Officer of the Guard was Second Lieut. C. A. Meyer, Company D, Ninth Regiment. The Sergeants of the Guard were A. Vachris of the Ninth Regiment and A. Wasdin of the Tenth Battalion, and the Corporals of the Guard were C. A. Patterson, G. Connellan, and G. H. Walker of the Ninth Regiment, and A. Duffert and R. S. O'Brien of the Tenth Battalion.

Just before dress parade Capt Cochen of Company B, Ninth Regiment, the color company of the regiment, was presented with a handsome badge by the members of his company.

The dress parade, the last of the two regiments, was most effective. A beautiful sunset and a large number of visitors, in carriages and standing on the slopes, made the scene one to linger in the memory of the men. A marked improvement was noticeable, and applause was abundant as the different companies passed in review to their respective company streets.

At the close of dress parade Surgeon Alva H. Doty had an agreeable surprise in the presentation to him of a sword by the enlisted members of the ambulance corps, consisting of Sergt. D. Callanan, Corps. G. W. Klune, G. M. Roser, and Privates E. Grenville, C. Kennedy, J. Stanton, G. M. Reloke, and S. Stewart. The presentation was made at the Adjutant's tent, and the presentation speech was delivered by Commissary G. A. Clement. The surgeon acknowledged the gift gracefully.

In the evening members of Company D gave a concert in their company street, Lieut. Winterroth's piano furnishing the accompaniment. Those who took part in it were Prof. Heitzman, Capt. Walton, Lieut. Winterroth, and Private Farley.

BLOWING UP A REEF.

TREMENDOUS DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN THE BAY YESTERDAY.

There has been an unsuspicious-looking dredger anchored off the South Ferry slip, about half of the way over toward Governor's Island, for the last few days, and nobody has paid much attention to the awkward craft. Yesterday, however, something occurred which attracted universal notice in the vicinity, and, moreover, caused vessels of all kinds to steer clear and give the mud digger a wide berth. The dredger is a Government boat and has been actively engaged in hacking away portions of the old Diamond Reef, which has so many times proved a serious obstruction in the channel. Divers were sent down and dynamite charges placed in position. Yesterday afternoon these cartridges were exploded, shattering the reef like granite stone, although from seventeen to twenty-seven feet under water.

The passing vessels had been warned to keep away from the spot by the display of a square red flag from the dredger, but no one was prepared for such a tremendous explosion as that which followed. The ground shook perceptibly under the feet of people on the Battery, and out in the river over the Diamond Reef a sheet of water white as snow rose straight in the air, looking in the sunlight for all the world like a big iceberg. Then in an instant it fell again, leaving the surface of the bay like a foaming, boiling caldron. The dredger will continue her work until the rock is entirely removed to a depth allowing vessels of the deepest draught to pass over in safety.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky is at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge of Illinois is at the Astor House.

Ex-Senator William A. Sewell of New-Jersey is at the Fifth-Avenne Hotel.

Senator C. P. Veddar of Ellicottville, N. Y., and ex-Senator D. P. Wood of Syracuse are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur and Lieut. Commander Beah M. Ashton, United States Navy, and E. C. Venn, Austrian Minister at Washington, are at the Ogdensburg House.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

IT STARTS ON ITS ANNUAL CRUISE EASTWARD TO-DAY.

To-day at 9 A. M. the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club will rendezvous at Whitestone, L. I., preparatory to the club's annual cruise. Commodore Hogan was unable yesterday to name all the yachts which will go on the cruise and will not know until they report this morning, but it is expected that there will be a good many of them. The flagship Cavalier, Mr. Edmund Blunt's schooner Azalea, the sloop Gracie, and enter Chispa are quite certain, and it is thought that the Katrina will go also.

The cruise will be devoted principally to friendly racing from port to port up the Sound. To-day the fleet will sail to Black Rock, where it will spend Sunday. On Monday the yachts will sail to New-London, Tuesday to Shelter Island, Wednesday to Stonington, Thursday to Newport, and Friday to New-Bedford, where further, or final, orders will be given.

There will be two divisions of the fleet during the cruise. All schooners and sloops over forty-one feet on the load water line will comprise the first division, and smaller yachts the second division. The second division yachts will start fifteen minutes ahead of the first on each sail. The run from New-London to Shelter Island will be a special race, for which prizes are offered by Commodore Hogan. It will be open to all yachts which shall have accompanied the fleet from Black Rock. A prize, in addition to that offered for the special race, will be given to the yacht of each class making the best average time on the runs from port to port during the entire cruise.

The only parties invited to join the Atlantic Yacht Club's fleet are Mr. F. W. Flint's Nymph, Mr. N. D. Lawton's Chispa, and Mr. Bayard Thayer's Papoose, all Burgess boats. The Papoose is at Boston preparing for the Eastern's races, and hence will not start, and it is somewhat doubtful if the Nymph, although the owner may decide to go expressly to try the Nymph with the Chispa, which has been withheld from racing since she was built this last Spring.

YORKVILLE CLUB'S REGATTA.

The Yorkville Yacht Club will have a club regatta to-morrow, starting at 11 A. M. from Oak Point. Prizes will be awarded to winning boats in four classes. The larger boats will go to Gangway Buoy and return, and the smaller ones to Stepping Stone Light.

YACHTING BRIEFS.

In last Saturday's issue of the London *Field* Dixon Kemp, its famous yachting editor, says:

"Our experience with American yacht owners, when they visit our shores in their beautiful vessels, is that they act, as it is mildly, in a very coquettish manner about match sailing. Our courses are wrong, our measurement rules are wrong, and in consequence our time allowances ought to be suspended. Our yachts are wrong, and our weather altogether unsavory wrong, and so no wonder that American yacht owners never compete in our regattas, as they say some foolish English owners have competed in American regattas. This is the history of the last forty years, from the present time downward to the advent of the America in 1851.

"But a delusion of a very different character prevails in the United States, and, according to the latest articles of faith, American yachts miss no opportunity of visiting our shores and snatching up anything available in the way of a prize. If Americans believe this, why do they make so much fuss about the America's Cup, and where are the other cups they have won? We can direct their attention to the three May Cup, the Brenton Reef Cup, and many prizes won by the Cambria, Madge, Maggie, and Clara; but, with the exception of the Sappho, we can think of no American yacht which has carried off an English trophy since 1851, and she, like the Americas, had a shortened-to-one foundation on account of her owner refusing to start unless time allowances were suspended."

Commodore Garry of the New-York Yacht Club stated yesterday that Dr. H. A. Tnoker, President of the Martha's Vineyard Yachting Association, had offered two cups, valued at $250 each, or one worth $500, to be raced for about Aug. 12 by yachts of the New-York squadron off Cottage City. Commodore Garry will lay this matter before the meeting of the Regatta Committee in New-York July 18 next.

The Kill Von Kull Yacht Club has leased property at the foot of North-street, Port Richmond, and will immediately begin the erection of a clnbhonse.

The steam yacht Seneca of Boston arrived at Hyannis, Mass., yesterday, and the steam yacht Sapphire sailed from Vineyard Haven.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Buffalo has already put in claims for the State Convention this Fall. The *Express* opens the campaign in a double-leaded editorial pointing ont the beanties, advantages, resources, and famous hospitality of that city. One of its arguments is that when conventions meet "the Saratoga" season and "hotels will have closed. Saratoga," it continnes, "is the only place in the State, outside of Buffalo and New-York, where a large convention can find anything resembling adequate accommodations. The metropolis is never thought of in such a connection, however. Hence Buffalo is the natural place for one or both meetings." People in this and of the State who attended the last two Buffalo Conventions want no more of that town for convention purposes. Buffalo is a fine place, but it is no more adapted for conventions than a horse railroad is for rapid transit.

John J. O'Brien and his lieutenants had a conference yesterday as soon as they read in THE TIMES the fact that a committee of their enemies had been appointed to reorganize the Eighth District. They considered the "ohnnks of solid truth" about the local Republican leaders which their coadjutor, George Kranss, had spoken, and, while they were of the opinion that Kranse had been somewhat too frenk, they echoed his expressions of contempt for whatever the Reorganization Committee might attempt to do. In their opinion the committee will not undertake to re-enroll the Eighth District Republicans, but will simply start "a paper organization," of course will be in violation of the rules of the County Committee, but it will be excused on the ground that evil diseases need strong remedies. It's going to be a very pretty row, and the O'Brien crowd propose to show that if they are bad the Solon Smith-Jacob Patterson crowd are no better.

It is likely that the Reform Club will never be able to present its case against Assemblyman Charles Smith of the Eighth Assembly District before a jury. District Attorney Fellows's slowness has been an obstacle to the club hitherto, but now a greater obstacle intervenes. Smith is on the verge of eternity. He has suddenly been attacked by diabetes, and within three weeks has lost eighty pounds weight. From a strong, hearty fellow of 260 pounds he is now reduced to 180, and his friends say it is a question of days for him. "Jnst Fellow" is the jovial "Silver Dollar" Smith of the past.

Ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts is a candidate for Senator in the Rochester district. He was defeated in the convention two years ago by John Hannan, who was beaten at the polls by the better element of the district. The latter preferred an honest Democrat to a Republican identified with liquor and the lowest elements of society.

"The ways of the State Board of Assessors," says the Utica *Herald*, "are always mysterious, and the results of their deliberations past reconciling with reason and fairness. Their work this year differs from the past only in spots—the spots standing for places which have lost 'friends in the board.'"

Col. F. A. Conkling has published a card in the Saratoga *News* in which he says: "I have not taken, and shall not take, any part in the preparation of the forthcoming biography of my brother Roscoe."

THE CROPS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., July 12.—The *Register* to-morrow will print special crop reports from the counties of West Virginia, Eastern Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. The hay crop is unnenally fine throughout the State. Oats are injured by the rnet in a few sections. Wheat is more promising than it has been for years. The continued wet weather has retarded the corn in many counties, and it will be late in reaching crop. The potato crop will be very large. Berries have been plentiful, and peaches and apples will be abnndant in a few counties, but the crop will average lower than last year.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC AFFAIRS.

The leading athletes belonging to National Association clubs will compete this afternoon in games to be given by the Manhattan Athletic Club at the Manhattan Athletic Club's grounds, Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenne. The most interesting event will be a five-mile run, handicap, the winner of which will receive a gold watch as a first prize, the second man a diamond scarfpin. The entries include T. F. Connell, placed on scratch; A. S. George, allowed 25 seconds; W. T. Young, allowed 1 minute and 10 seconds; D. Lloyd, who has been given 1 minute and 25 seconds. The other events will be a seventy-five-yard dash, three-hundred-yard run, eighthnnored-and-eighty-yard run, running high jnmp, and one-mile novice walk. The contests will begin at 2 P. M.

In connection with the all-round championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held Sept. 7, will be the following handicap events: One-hundred-yard dash, 220-yard hurdle, mile walk, half-mile run, and mile bicycle race. Three medals will be given in each event.

The Board of Managers of the National Association of Amateur Athletes will meet Tuesday evening at the Windsor Hotel. It is announced that business important to the association will be transacted and plans for the Fall season decided npon.

The championship athletic contests of the Knights of Temperance will be held to-day on the athletic grounds of the Brooklyn Athletic Association, at De Kalb and Classon avenues, Brooklyn, beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. R. McMillen, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, has reported that the Atlantic City, N. J., and standing on the slopes, made the scene The next meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held Aug. 7.

FOR A BIG RAILWAY TRUST

PLANS BACKED BY GREAT BANKING HOUSES.

A COMBINATION TO STOP RATE CUTTING, SECURE ECONOMIES, AND PROTECT THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Talk of a big railroad trust has been in the air for some time. Wall-street generally has regarded it as a good thing to scoff at. Those who think they are the knowing ones—and they are as plentiful in the Street as complaints about the weather—have averred that such a thing was not probable, even in this era of trusts. But now the gossip takes a different character, and, while the whole matter is in an incipient state as yet, there is a promise of developments which will give an entirely new aspect to the railroad business in this country.

Interest in the question has been quickened by a circular sent ont by John J. McCook, whose office is with Alexander & Green in the Equitable Building. He was the Secretary of the meetings of bankers and railroad managers at which the Inter-State Railway Association was formed and at which the famous "agreement between gentlemen" was adopted. His circular is as follows and is under date of July 8:

"On May 25, 1887, I addressed to you and to a number of other prominent officials, managers, and large shareholders of railroad companies throughout the country a communication, a copy of which is inclosed. In answer to the suggestions contained in that communication I received many replies, hardly any two of the writers taking exactly the same view of the question, especially as to the legal and practical difficulties incident to the present railway situation, will you not kindly favor me with your views as to whether the time has not come for the controlling stockholders of the chief lines of the country, acting at first within territorial groups, to resort to some such course as the one outlined in the letter inclosed?"

The circular of May 25, 1887, to which Mr. McCook refers was spoken of at the time in these columns. In it he sets forth that, as the Inter-State Commerce bill has abolished pooling arrangements, the necessity for some system of controlling traffic is greater than ever before, and a new plan should be devised. Such a plan, it was claimed, could be found in railroads, not only as between the railways themselves but also between their stockholders. It should continue the legal and all other relations of the railways to the United States and the several States and secure unity of interest upon an absolutely equitable basis between the railways in the net earnings of all the lines. This, the circular says, will remove the temptation to cut rates, and the power of large shippers to play off one line as against the other will be reduced to a minimum. Says the circular:

"The above, and many other desirable points, which will be readily suggested to you, can, in our judgment, be readily secured, and secured only by placing at least a majority of the shares of each of the competing Eastern trunk lines, the coal lines, the Western and Southwestern lines, and the transcontinental lines and their respective affiliated companies, arranged by territorial groups, in trusts similar, in many respects, to the Standard Oil and other existing trusts, which in each case should be organized for the control of the business of any group of lines, it would naturally result in the establishment of similar trusts controlling the other territorial groups. These could finally be worked separately or in one trust, as experience and policy might dictate."

Although Mr. McCook puts ont his circular as a personal matter, it is positively known that his scheme has the approval of some of the largest banking houses in the country—Drexel, Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co. Mr. Magonn of the last-named house said yesterday that a scheme was in contemplation, but he could say nothing as to the details of it. They had not been arranged. The formation of the trusts, he thought, might be a matter of months or years.

Mr. McCook said, in speaking of his original circular: "My only object was to attract the attention of the managers to the subject and to suggest a method of removing some of the difficulties likely to follow the enforcement of the Inter-State bill. The recent troubles threatened by the Baltimore and Ohio ont and the threatened withdrawal of one of the chief lines from the Inter-State Railway Association recalled the matter to my attention and I sent ont the circular letter referred to.

"This was done without a conference with or the knowledge of any railroad manager or official, and if any gentlemen are engaged in working ont the plen as suggested I have no knowledge of it."

The fact that the bankers are behind this scheme gives it a great significance. Wall-street thought that the idea would not find a backing, but those who are supporting it now are able to put even such a magnificent undertaking as this one through. There is a growing feeling among seonrity holders that something should be done to make values more stable. The idea is to centralize the power and cut off ruinous competition. The, too, they regard it as a means by which economies could be practiced and the money returns to the shareholders materially increased. The conduct of certain of the Granger roads, whose policies have led to the demoralization of rates, and the misfortune of the stockholders, it is claimed, could be checked and piratical methods could be done away with. It was learned yesterday from a banker of prominence that most of the great roads in the West, including the Union Pacific, would favor such a scheme as the bankers are fostering, and that the Gould and Vanderbilt interests would look at it in the same light.

A FIVE-DAY CUT.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad indnlged in a little rate cutting yesterday on its own account. It gave notice, according to Trunk Line Association regulations, five days ahead, that it would make a five-cent reduction on grain, and it also announced, according to regulations, ten days ahead, that it would restore rates on July 22. This little move was made so as to gain the advantage of lower rates for five days. The Grand Trunk simply meets the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania cut in the hope that it will get more grain contracts snonsh at the lower rate, for the five days, to reap some benefit. Wheat rates are to be restored on all the roads on July 22.

TO BOYCOTT

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Extract, July 12, P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in, on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	149	150	200
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	55¾	56	55¾	56	20,415
Am. Cattle Tr.	13¾	16	16	16	200
Alton & T. H.	46	46	46	46¾	400
Atch., T. & S. F.	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	28,650
Brunswick	20	20	20	20	1,000
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	705
Canadian Pacific	58	60	58	60	450
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	22
Ches. & Ohio.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	1,550
C. & O. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	200
C. & O. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	59	59	57	58	6,600
Chi. & Alton.	127	127½	127	127½	900
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	165	165	165	100
Chi., W. & B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	100
Chi. & N. W.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10,420
Chi. & N. W. pf.	141	141	141	141	100
C. B. & Q.	101¾	101¾	99¾	99¾	13,400
C. M. & St. P.	70¾	70¾	67¾	67¾	46,921
C. M. & St. P. pf.	109¾	109¾	105¾	106¾	750
C. M. & Pac.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	7,100
C. C. C. & I.	113¾	113¾	113	113	550
C. C. C. & St. L.	60¾	60¾	58¾	58¾	50
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	96¾	98¼	96	96¾	1,600
Cleve. & Pitts.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	100
C. C. & C.	70	70	70	70	100
C. H. V. & T.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	250
Chi. & E. Ill.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	450
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100
Consol. Gas Co.	86½	86½	83¾	86¼	173
Del. & Hudson.	145¾	145¾	140¾	145¾	61
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	143¾	143¾	3,900
Den. & R. G.	44¾	45¾	44	45¾	600
Den. & R. G. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	100
D., T. & St. W.	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	400
E. T., V. & G.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	100
Lake Shore.	104¾	104¾	102¾	103¾	7,300
Louis. & Nash.	70	70	68¾	68¾	3,470
L. N. A. & C.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Manhattan.	90	90	88	88	573
Mich. Central.	90	90	90	90	175
Minn. & St. L. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	70¾	67¾	68	8,859
N. Pac. Pref. Trust.	89	89	26½	26½	21,200
N. J. Central.	114	114	113	113	850
N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	51¾	51¾	49¾	49¾	14,640
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	26	26	2,800
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	300
N. Y., S. & W. 1st pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	51	51	51	51	500
Northern Pac.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	800
Northern Pac. pf.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	5,285
Ohio Southern.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	300
Ohio & Miss. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	50
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	25	25	25	25	100
Oregon R. & N.	17¾	17¾	17	17	882
Oregon S. L. & N.	96¾	97	96¾	97	20
Oregon S. L.	48¾	48¾	48	48¾	400
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	400
Pacific Mail.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	1,300
Phil. & Reading.	47	47	45¾	46	23,100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾	41
Rich. & Alle.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	79	79	79	79	100
St. L. & S. F.	57	57	56¾	56¾	20
St. P. & Omaha.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	600
St. P. & Om. pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94	200
St. P., M. & M.	101	101	101	101	100
Southern Pacific.	31¾	32	31	31	1,000
Southern Ry.	115½	115½	103¾	111	22,150
Texas Pacific.	18¾	19	18¾	19	1,060
Union Pacific.	58¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	13,220
U. S. Express.	92¾	92¾	91¾	92	30
W. St. L. & P.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	300
W. St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	28¾	29	800
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	25
Western Union Tel.	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	7,510
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Total sales.					404,549

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. con. 6s, r.	124	124	124	124	$2,000
Amer. W. W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	3,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	97	97	97	97	500
At. & Dan. 1st.	98¾	98¾	93¾	93¾	3,000
At. & Pac. inc.	18	18¼	18	18¼	14,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	62,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	20,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	12,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	4,000
Cal. & So. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
Canada Sha. 1st.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¾	2,000
C. P. 6s of 1908.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	14,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	101¼	102¼	101¼	101¼	50,000
C. & N. W. gen. 6s.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	1,000
C. B. & Q. 5s deb.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3,000
C. M. & St. P.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	20,000
C. & S. C. & P.	113	113	113	113	2,000
C. & S. C. & St. L.	113	113	113	113	1,000
C. C. C. & St. L. gen.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Chic. & Alton 1st.	165	165	165	165	2,000
Chic. & Can. 1st.	94	93½	94	93½	12,000
Col. & H. 1st.	69	69	69	69	5,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	60	60	59	59	15,000
D., L. & W. 7 per c.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	3,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	83	83	84	84¾	18,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	121	121	121	121	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st					
ss., r.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	1,000
Erie 1st cn.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	6,000
G. H. & S. A. 2d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
G. C. & S. F. 5s.	72	72	72	72	17,000
Housatonic 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
H. & T. gen. 6s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	4,000
H. & T. 2d m. 1st.	120¾	120¾	120	120	10,000
Ill. C. 4 per 1951.	105	105	103	103	4,000
Ill. & Iowa 8s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Ind., D. & St. L. 5s.	95	95	95	95	4,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Iowa Mid. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	86	86	86	86	2,000
Iron Mt. 1st. ark.	105	105	105	105	4,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
K. & T. 4s.	83	83	83	83	4,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
Lake S. 2d cn. c.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	3,000
L. & W. B. 5s.	107	107	107	107	4,000
L. Island gen. 4s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
Long Island 5s.	115	115	115	115	2,000
L. & N. gen. 5s.	105	105	105	105	2,900
L. & N. U. L. N. C. & M.	116	116	116	116	2,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	104	104	104	104	1,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
L. N. & T. H. 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	130	130	130	130	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	6,000
M. & St. L. 1st, 1912.	107	107	104¾	107	26,000
M. & St. L. W. 1st. 5s.	105	105¼	105	105¼	35,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	93	93	93	93	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	13,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s. r.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,500
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	97	97	96¼	96¼	12,000
N. Y., S. & W. r. 5s.	100½	100½	100	100	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	83	83	83	83	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Northwestern con.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	1,000
Northwest g. f.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	1,000
Northwest g. f.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	2,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½	5,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	32	32	29¾	29¾	5,000
Ohio & M. s. f. 7s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10,000
Ohio & M. cn.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10,000
Ohio River 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
Ohio Southern inc.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	3,000
Ohio South. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	3,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	9,000
Oregon S. L. 5s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Oregon & T. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Phila. & W. 1st.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Penn. 4½s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	4,000
P., D. & E. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
P., D. & E. 2d.	70	70	70	70	1,000
Phila. & R. C. & I.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
Read. 3d. pf. inc.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	5,000
Reading gen. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	23,000
R. & A. 1st, D. &					
M.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¾	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	93	93	93	93	13,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
Rock. & Pitts. 1st.	120	121	120	121	7,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	15,000
R., W. & O. cn.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Rut. & Bur. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T.					
1st, ex.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	1,000
St. L., N. O. & O.					
C. & T. 6s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	5,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	123	123	123	123	6,000
St. Paul Ter. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.					
R. 5s.	101¼	101¼	104¼	104¼	3,000
St. P. 1st. La C.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
St. P. & M. 1st.	126	126	126	126	2,500
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, r.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	85	85	85	85	1,000
So. Carolina 2d.	53	53	53	53	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	89¾	89¾	80¾	89¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	10,000
T. P. & W. 1st.	77	77	77	77	1,000
T. & L. & K. C. 1st.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¾	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	2,000
W. 1st 5s, n. w.	103	103	103	103	3,000
Wabash 2d t. r.	102	102	102	102	13,000
Wab. 1st, det. & C.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97	97	97	97¾	23,000
West Shore 4s. c.	107	107	106¾	106¾	20,000
West Shore 4s, r.	107	107	107	107	500
Total sales.					$829,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Allen.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Belcher.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	200
Crown Point.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	135
Challar.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	150
Eureka Con.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Horn Silver.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Iron Hill.	.37	.37	.37	.37	100
Little Chief.	.22	.22	.22	.22	400
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Nevada Queen.	1.35	1.65	1.35	1.65	100
Occidental.	1.85	2.80	1.85	2.30	700
Plymouth.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	100
Silver Hill.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
Sutro Tunnel.	.06	.06	.06	.06	200
United Copper.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Total sales.					3,725

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	92¼	92¾	91¾	91¾	141,000
Clearances.					280,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	13	13	13	13	$1,000
At. & Pac. gen. 4s.	76	76	76	76	10,500
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Int. G. N. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Long Island 4s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3,000
L. & N. gen. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Mex. C. N. I. 1st.	118¾	119¼	119¼	119¼	10,500
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	83	83	83	83	2,000
Om. & St. L. 1st.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	4,000
Ore. R. & N. con.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	5,000
Read. gen. 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	86	86	85	85	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	2,000
West Shore 4s.	107	107	107	107	5,000

Total sales. 154,990

The stock market was not active, but prices were lower. The weakness was the result of the decline in the trunk stocks, to continued uncertainty as to the railway situation and to the resumption of gold exports. The close was irregular and feverish. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago and Alton, 2¾; Omaha preferred, 2¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 2¾; Michigan and Allegheny, 1¾; Manhattan, 1¾; and Norfolk and Western preferred, 1. *Declined*—St. Paul preferred and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, each 2; Missouri Pacific, 2½; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred and St. Paul, each 2¼; Atchison and New-York and New-England, each 2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1¾; Chicago Gas and Northwestern, each 1¾; Richmond and West Point preferred, 1½; Rock Island, Lake Shore and Union Pacific, each 1⅜; Oregon and Transcontinental, 1¼; Canada Southern, Louisville and Nashville, and New-Jersey Central, each 1⅛; Manhattan Consolidated, Northern Pacific preferred and Southern Pacific, each 1; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, Lackawanna, and Western Union, each ⅞, and Columbus and Hocking Valley and Chicago and East Illinois preferred, each ¾.

The trust stocks were the features of the day's speculation. Sugar Trust certificates were particularly active and closed 4⅜ lower than yesterday, at 25¾, on sales of 121,325 certificates. Sugar Trust certificates were less active, but still there was a large business done in them. They declined from 118¾ to 113¾, but recovered to 116, a loss at 5¼ points for the day. Cottonseed Oil declined 2¾, and Cotton Trust certificates 1¾.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The last load was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. There were $1,500,000 gold engaged for export to France. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86¾@4 86¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87¾@4 88 for demand, $4 88¼@4 88¾ for cable transfers, and $4 84¾@$4 85 for commercial. Continental was quiet and steady. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅜@95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call in State securities. $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 74½ and $5,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, at 8. In bank stocks 17 shares of New-York sold at 246.

The railway mortgage market was not active, but the business was unusually well distributed. Prices were irregular, the majority of changes being downward. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—New Jersey Central first consolidated 5s 1¾; Cairo and Fulton firsts, Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, Headingfund preference incomes, Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 5s, each 1; and Louisville and Nashville general 5s, Oregon Improvement firsts, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, or coupon, and St. Paul, Chicago and Missouri River 5s, each ½. *Declined*—Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio seconds, 3½; Long Island 5s, 1½; Houston and Texas Central 5s, 1; Wabash, Pacific firsts of 1893, each 1¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 5s, and St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, each 1⅛; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlanta firsts, and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville seconds, each 1; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts, and Kansas and Texas 4s and New-York, Susquehanna and Western refunding 4s, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 92¾@91⅝. Mining stocks were dull.

Messrs. Grant Brothers and Turner, Manuel & Co. announce that they offer to investors at par and interest a limited amount of Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company first mortgage fifty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds. This road forms a connecting link between the navigable waters of the Columbia River and the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Its line touches the Columbia at the Little Dalles, from which point boats will run northerly to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The bonds are a first lien upon the road itself, and not upon any other property, which are issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile and secured by a first-class lien upon the road, its franchises, equipment, terminal, and other property. The road is 130 miles in length.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	192	Manhattan.	175
American Ex.	134	Market & Fulton.	260
Broadway.	280	Mechanics'.	200
Botchers & Drovers'.	180	Mechanics & Trad'rs.	200
Central National.	142	Mercantile.	202
Chase National.	250	Merchants'.	150
Chatham.	260	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chemical.	4000	Metropolitan.	135
City.	425	Metropolis.	325
Citizens'.	170	Nassau.	140
Commerce.	192	New-York.	343
Continental.	137	New-York County.	420
Corn Exchange.	230	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.	120
East River.	150	Ninth National.	150
Eleventh Ward.	150	North America.	180
Fifth Avenue.	1100	North River.	140
First National.	2000	Oriental.	300
Fourteenth Street.	160	Pacific.	165
Fourth National.	165	Park.	230
Gallatin National.	275	People's.	200
Garfield National.	340	Phenix.	140
German-American.	120	Republic.	175
Germania.	270	Seaboard National.	125
Greenwich.	140	Second National.	325
Hanover.	240	Seventh National.	130
Hudson River.	140	Shoe & Leather.	135
Importers' & Trad'rs'.	525	St. Nicholas.	120
Irving.	170	Tradesmen's.	100
Leather Mfrs'.	220	U. S. National.	210

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	106¾	107¼	Our. 6s, 1896.	121	----
4½s, '91, c.	106¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	----
4s, 1907, r.	122¾	123¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	128	130
4s, 1907, c.	123¼	123¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	----
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	----			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $120,741,782; Balances, $6,699,819

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	57¾	57¾	St. Paul.	67¾	68¾
Reading.	23	23 1/16	Read. gen.	91¾	91¾
Lehigh Val.	53¾	54	Read. 1st pf.	81¾	82
North. Pac.	27¾	27¾	Read. 2d pf.	66½	67½
North. Pac. pf.	63¾	64	Read. 3d pf.	54¾	55
Lehigh Nav.	52¾	53¾			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, July 12.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	116.00	Calumet & Hecla.	268.00
At. & Top. 1st 7s.	104.00	Franklin.	8.75
Atch. & Topeka.	37½	Hancock.	75
Boston & Albany.	216.00	Osceola.	8.50
Boston & Maine.	195.00	Pewabic.	2.00
Cal. Hnr. & C.	46.00	Quincy.	46.00
Eastern R. R.	99.50	Bell Telephone.	230.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	86.00	Boston Land.	6.50
K. C. St. J. & C. B.	13.00	Water Power.	6.00
Mex. Central.	7½	Tamarack M. Co.	185.00
Mass. Cent. 1st.	66.25	Mass. Central.	11.00
N. Y. & N. E.	49 3/32	San Diego L. Co.	27.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	128.75	West End Land.	37.75
Old Colony.	177.00	Lamson Store S.	66.50
Rutland pf.	40.00	Atlantic.	8.50
Wisconsin Cent.	23.00	Boston & Mont.	84.50
Wis. Cent. pf.	62.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.60
Allouez M. Co.	.40	Anniston City L. Co.	70.00

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.35	Ophir.	4.75
Best & Belcher.	3.15	Potosi.	1.50
Bodie Consolidated.	1.10	Savage.	1.80
Chollar.	1.45	Sierra Nevada.	2.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.50	Union Consolidated.	3.00
Crown Point.	2.20	Utah.	.80
Eureka Con.	1.00	Yellow Jacket.	2.00
Gould & Curry.	2.00	Common wealth.	4.00
Hale & Norcross.	2.25	Nevada Queen.	1.25
Mexican.	3.00	Belle Isle.	.25
Mono.	.60	North Belle Isle.	1.45
Navajo.	.45	Occidental.	2.80

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—Cotton steady: Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; Net and gross receipts, 96 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 18,991 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,249 bales; gross, 1,480 bales; exports, to the Continent, 533 bales; coastwise, 285 bales; sales, 2,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—Cotton quiet and firm: Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net and gross receipts, 24 bales; exports, coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 9 bales; stock, 1,143 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 220 bales; exports, coastwise, 182 bales; sales, 54 bales.

GALVESTON, July 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, none; sales, 5 bales; stock, 7,241 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 81 bales; exports, coastwise, 581 bales; sales, 41 bales.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 25½c. Rosin dull; Strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 80c. Tar firm at $1 85. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 40; Dip, $2; Virgin, $2 80. Corn Rum: White, 34c.; Yellow, 30c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Turpentine firm at 26c. Rosin steady; Good Strained, 90c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—Turpentine firm at 25½c. Rosin steady; Good Strained, 90c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 12, 1889.

COFFEE—Speculation trading has again of respectable proportions (aggregate of option dealings since P. M. 74,000 bags, of which for August 6,750 bags, September 14,000 bags, December 8,000 bags, January 6,000 bags, and March 3,500 bags, all at the close), with accounts of cables from Europe somewhat conflicting, but generally showing a firmer feeling. Interpretations of the latest cables favored weaker and more values to-day, on realizing orders being quite free, but not offering. Holders are quoted good ordinary Java up to 17c. and the firm claims from Brazil were quoted at 16½c. Rio is commercially unsettled, owing to the Brazilian basis of coinage. The Jamaica crop for last season is reported at 15,000 bags, of which 12,000 bags have been exported. Stocks of all kinds of coffee in this country on the 1st inst. were 1,414,000 bags, showing reduced movement from the 1st to the 10th inst. of 14,250 bags, or 1,425 bags daily, against 1,900 bags daily in the corresponding period of 1888. Receipts at Rio and Santos from September 1 to 10th inst. were 1,000,000 bags, against 1,014,000 bags in the same period of 1888, showing reduced movement from the interior. Receipts at Rio on the 10th inst. were 14,000 bags, against 14,000 bags on the 9th inst. Closing prices were: September, 14.85c.; October, 14.70c.; November, 14.60c.; December, 14.45c.; January, 14.30c.; February, 14.20c.; March, 14.10c.; April, 14.00c.; May, 13.90c.; June, 13.80c.; July, 13.70c.; August, 13.60c.; September, 13.50c.; October, 13.40c.; November, 13.30c.; December, 13.20c.;

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business in the auction line was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, July 12. The auction sale announced for Saturday next by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors, of the flat known as Palisade, with plot of land, 325 West 56th-st., west of 8th-av., has been postponed until Tuesday, July 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Friday, July 12.

Interval-av., s. w. s., block 474, map of H. D Tiffany; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to David J. Brown and another..... $350
Woodstock-st., 185; Charles A. Klein to Frederick W. Klein..... 10,000
Washington-av., w. s., 378 ft. s. Talmadge-st., 23x100; Ephraim C. Gates and wife to Alfetta Kreemer..... 2,600
106th-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.11; Martin C. L. Decker and another to John Townshend..... 70
154th-st. s. s., 325 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., 100x100; Margaret McCormick to James Morrow..... 10,400
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 80x102.2; William J. Ehrlich and wife to Henry Gelsheim..... 100
St. Nicholas-av., s. s., 34 ft. e. of 132d-st., 31.8x181.3x25.4x151.3; Mary A. McGuire to Micolino Brothers..... 1
38th-st., 146 East; William H. Chrysler and wife to Katharine Moss..... 1
37th-st., 123 East; John F. Lord and wife to James C. Fargo..... 90,000
Lenox-av., s. s., 100.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20.9x103.8; Ann E. Smyth to Bridget C. Duffy. Same property; Patrick Ferrigan and others, executors, to same..... 13,750
2d-av., s. e. corner of 123d-st., 50x100; Mary Hane to Rerer Hillman..... 38,750
135th-st. n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; Philip Bohnet to Carrie Rogers..... 1
Jerome-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 183d-st., 160x100; William W. Niles and wife to William B. Timpson..... 1
Jerome-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 183d-st., 160x100; William B. Timpson and wife to Josephine L. Peyton..... 7,750
Bathgate-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 8d-st., 25x100; Edward Haight to same..... 2,394
Green-wich-st., 432; James H. Bird and wife to James Slevin..... 5
Buchanan-place, n. s., 165 ft. e. of Grand-av., 26x258.2x26x100; John J. Bannon and another to Edward C. Redden and wife..... 650
111th-st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Philip L. Wilson, referee, to Thomas Rusk..... 5,750
115th-st., s. s., 142 ft. w. of 5th-av., 127x100.11; Daniel R. Kendall to Thomas S. Williams..... 1
Bathgate-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 174th-st., 50x100; Margaret Cooper and others to Henry F. Taylor..... 3,500
St. Nicholas-av., e. s., 34.8 ft. s. of 162d-st., 31.8x181.3x28.4x151; Margaret A. McGuire, executrix, to Micolino Brothers..... 7,000
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 80x102; Henry Goldman to Carrie S. Kanneby..... 50,750
Interior lot, between 7th and 8th sts., e. of 103d-av., 50x100; Joseph A. Cain to Benjamin F. Fairchild..... 18,292
Same property; Clara Fairchild to Morris Steinhardt..... 1
Stone-st, 10; Jefferson M. Levy to Gideon E. Moore..... 1
100th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; William S. Rankin to Warren B. Sammis..... 1
West-st., 173; Richard M. Heary, referee, to Sarah E. Ray..... 24,900
52d-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.10x100.5; Richard M. Heary to Celestia M. Ray..... 23,250
123d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.4x100; Latham G. Reed, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank..... 13,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

45 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

Statement, June 30, 1889.

ASSETS.

$220,000 U. S. 4 per cent. reg. bonds.....	$282,700
Bonds and mortgages.....	388,000
Loans on collateral.....	27,000
Plant (records of three counties).....	470,017
Cash, premiums due, and accrued interest	38,335
	$1,158,052

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	$1,000,000
Accrued rents, taxes, &c.....	7,000
Surplus.....	149,052
	$1,158,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams.
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Martin,
Emil Oelhermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
Ellis D. Williams,	Isaac H. Cocks,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matiack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice-President.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.
NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR SALE, NORTH-west corner 80th-st., Madison-av. Apply to owner on premises.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NATURE'S SANITARIUM.

WE WILL

GIVE AWAY

To reliable people for a short time only, HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, free and clear, ON RAILROAD in New-Jersey; choice climate; SEA AIR and HEALTH-GIVING PINE TREES; superior high and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; no assessments. Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 69 Court-st, Brooklyn; 35 Montgomery-st, Jersey City, and 766 Broad-st, Newark, N. J.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 361 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
DAILY (except Sundays).

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex,) 8:05 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" " West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster and Del. & R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A BAND attached to each Steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY.

Splendid orchestras attached to each vessel:

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:

5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.

6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the White Mountains, &c.

SUNDAYS leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M., Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 363, 713, 944, 357, and 1,323 Broadway; 1,170 9th-av.; 264 West 125th-st., and 134 East 125th-st.; 153 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Tours" and "Old Colony of Pilgrim Land," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.

For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.

THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER CAPE CHARLES,

(formerly Harlem,) foot of Lorg Branch,) leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st, at 5:15 P. M., and foot of 31st-st., East River, at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.

Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:58 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st, New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East, most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaves Pier 28 N. R., foot of Fletcher-st, daily at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and stateroom secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and STONINGTON leave new Pier 38 N. R., one block above Canal-st, at 5:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Hooking, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 100th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Illustrated Brooklyn, Fulton-st, via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights all on rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 3 DAYS,) $1 25.

Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. (Sundays 11 P. M.,) connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 344 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st, N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leaves 22d-st, N. R.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 5 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Calro R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

HUDSON, COXSACKIE, PITTSFIELD, AND Lenox, via Boston and Albany Railroad; steamer THOMAS McMANUS leaves Franklin-st. pier, N. R., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 P. M. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

SISTERS OR SWEETHEARTS.—A TALE OF Summer travel through New-England, giving routes and rates, issued by Passenger Department Providence and Stonington Steamship Co. Free on application to Post Office Box 3,011 New-York City.

A.—TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY, leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

*7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmaston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:45 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake, 3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:00 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hasbrouck, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

†11:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway.
J. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE. EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

8 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G.P.A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1:33, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P.M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 6:32, 9:03, 9:06, 9:08, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. For narticulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:45, *5:04, 9:50, *3:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:30 *4:30 *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 6, 1889.

8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George,)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6:40 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

8:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on Sunday at 11 A. M.

*7:30 P. M., Moosrsn, Adirondack and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad. Also to Plattsburg and Rouse's Point with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua, daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping car to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 793, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 76 Astor-place, 275 West 125th-st., and 138th-st station, New-York; 338 Washington and 728 Fulton-st., and 388 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 135th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars. Leaves Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sunday, at 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass't Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *8:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *7:15, *9:55, a11:30 A. M., a4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:20, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 9:30 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga special, special express, 3:40 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, a11:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell, Lake George, 4:30 P. M. Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, a11:30 A. M., a4 P. M. Saturdays only, a3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, a11:30 A. M., a3:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, and Hotel station, and Phoenicia, 3:15, 9, a11:30 A. M., a3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Grand Hotel station and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, a11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, a11:30 A. M., a3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Catskill on a11:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a Leave Jersey City, N. R. station, at a11:20 A. M., a3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, a11:28 A. M., a3:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, and information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 1726 Fulton-st., Annex office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 783, and 942 Broadway, 158 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 69 West 125th-st., and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderhilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

VIA

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore: 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M., 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 350 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 238 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 241, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. G. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILroad FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. 8, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 8:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FOOT OF 23D-ST., HOBOKEN, AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:40 A. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. of N. J. R. R. of N. J.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibuls Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by renvable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

3 P. M., Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

*4:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Look Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 8 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Perkiomen, Pottsgrove, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

For BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH, "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 5:40 P. M., arrive Washington 8:12 P. M.; express trains, 7:45, 8, 11 A. M., 5:10, 6:10, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 8 A. M.; 8:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Shenandoah Valley Route, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 2 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (5:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 8:40 A. M., and 6 P. M. (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, (8 Chicago Limited,) 10, 11:45 A. M., Pier 18 only; 3:30 P. M. for 32d-st. and Jewell's wharf; 5, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings.

40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

GILMORE

AND HIS LITTLE ARMY CORPS OF EMINENT MUSICIANS IN

TWO GREAT PROGRAMMES,

To-day and To-morrow,

ASSISTED BY SPLENDID VOCALISTS.

INCLUDING

SIGNORINA ALIDA VARENA,
THE FAVORITE SOPRANO, AND
MR. JOSEPH LYNDE,
THE POPULAR BASSO.

THE LOVELIEST SEASIDE RESORT ON EARTH,
THE GREATEST SHOW IN THE WORLD, and the
MOST BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,

INCLUDING LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

GO! GO! GO! GO! GO!

TO MANHATTAN BEACH
EARLY AND OFTEN.

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPRESS TRAINS, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOR THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, July 8 to Aug. 17, inclusive.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Leave NEW-YORK, Pier 8 N. R. 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00 P. M.

By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.

ALL-RAIL LINE.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot Liberty-st., N. R., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30 special express, 12:45 special express, 1:00 special express, 1:30 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS ON ALL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS.

By this line passengers can make QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.

RETURNING, LEAVE THE PARK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACES.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
Including admission to Field, $1 50. Including Field and Grand Stand, $2 50.
TICKETS GOOD BY EITHER ROUTE.
Tickets for sale at 71 and 415 Broadway.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

THIS EVENING.
PAIN'S
GREATEST SUCCESS,
"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
and
GRAND EXHIBITION OF FIRE-WORKS,
THE MOST GORGEOUS AND RESPLENDENT
OPEN-AIR SPECTACLE
EVER PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
BRILLIANT COSTUMES, CLEVER ARTISTS,
LARGE BALLET, FINE CHORUS,
REALISTIC SCENES,
ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS
and
DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY.
Finale,
THE LARGEST DISPLAY OF THE MOST BRILLIANT FIREWORKS EVER SEEN IN THE WORLD.

CONEY ISLAND.

BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.

Culver Route,
Sea Beach Route,
Bay Ridge Ferry,

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.

Boats connecting at Bay Rid

A NEW WORLD'S FAIR SITE

SOME OF THE MERITS OF BARRETTO POINT.

ROOMY AND CONVENIENT AND WITH ALL THE PRIZE QUALITIES—TWICE CHOSEN FOR PUBLIC USES.

The desirability of ample water frontage for the grounds to be chosen for the world's fair of 1892 has suggested Barretto Point as an excellent place for this purpose. For several days those who are interested in a suitable location have been considering the spot and have come to the conclusion that its merits are so conspicuous as to be well worth the careful attention of the authorities who may have the final choice in the matter. Barretto Point is situated about three miles on a direct line northeast of the Harlem Bridge at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. It is just beyond Port Morris. Already it can be reached quite handily by various means of transit, and it possesses natural beauties quite as attractive as those of any spot within convenient access of the city.

This site was examined in 1882 by the gentlemen who were interested in preparing for an international exposition during the present year to celebrate the centennial of Washington's inauguration. These gentlemen secured the services of James L. Wells to select for them a spot in the Twenty-third Ward or the Twenty-fourth Ward, and of the various places which he submitted to their inspection they considered that this was incomparably the best. They authorized him to enter into negotiations with the owners of the property, and the business went so far that contracts for its purchase were actually drawn up and signed. Then a series of mishaps befell the International Exposition Company for a Permanent Exposition and Zoological and Botanical Garden, which was the title of the aspiring organization, and the contracts fell through. Such men as William H. Guion, L. M. Bates, Thomas B. Atterbury, George S. Scott, George B. Loring, Hiram R. Dickson, and Russell Sage were interested in the enterprise, and at the time the contracts were made they were willing to stake some $300,000 in the acquisition of this property.

Barretto Point was chosen by this company even in preference to Port Morris. The advantages of the two places were nearly similar. Both enjoy a particularly fine water front, and the land in both cases rises well from the water and affords good drainage. The site selected was preferred not simply because it could be bought a little cheaper than a site at Port Morris, but because it seemed to provide a little more convenient access by water, and was practically almost as near to the city by land.

The property again came prominently into notice when the New Parks Commissioners examined it with a view to acquiring it for the city as one of the new parks. They debated the question for some time and were finally led to choose Pelham Bay Park instead because they believed that Barretto Point would soon be needed as part of the city water front and that a wider choice of a water-front park could be made further down in the city. It was the only reason that the Commissioners had in the choice of Pelham Bay in preference to Barretto Point.

The Barretto estate, which owns the property, still holds about one-hundred and twenty-five acres which would be available, and could no doubt be bought on very easy terms and at a price quite cheap compared with values in the vicinity. There are several means of access to the point. A railroad has already been built along the Southern Boulevard from Harlem Bridge to Hunt's Point road, and the extension of these two thoroughfares is but a short distance from the point. No cars yet run on this road, but it is thought likely that cables will be laid for that means of locomotion. The Southern Boulevard is 100 feet wide, and is macadamized beyond the junction, making a pleasant drive to the point. The Harlem River Branch of the New-Haven Road has a station at the Hunts Point road, distant only five minutes' ride from the Harlem Bridge. The easterly line of the suburban Rapid Transit system heads directly on to Point. At the bridge a loop-line to the suburban road there is a switch over which cars can run down to the New-Haven tracks, and elevated trains could thus carry their passengers direct to the Point as fast as steam can carry trains over a well-ballasted surface road. The channel between Barretto Point and Randall's Island is sixty feet deep. It was through this channel that the Great Eastern came in, anchoring off Port Morris, and most of the large steamers which travel on the Sound pass in and out through this channel. A steamboat dock has already been built at the Point and others could be constructed at short notice.

All of the land comprised within the estate and bordering on the water front rises abruptly from the water and forms a bluff which extends back for quite a distance, and is covered with large buildings and a magnificent outlook. The land of the estate slopes in all directions toward the water, insuring easy and perfect drainage. The drainage on one side is into Long Island Sound and on the other side it is into Leggett's Creek and the various inlets from the Sound and Bronx River.

Nearly all of this land is clear. Some handsome old trees remain upon it, but they would serve as ornaments to it in case it were selected as a site for the fair, and would not in any way interfere with the erection of the buildings. The land is free from rock, and is in a condition to be developed and built upon easily. One satisfaction in buying this property would be that the purchasers would not need to pay fancy prices for useless buildings on them. The expensive cottage is the only building now upon it. Formerly a handsome stone mansion stood upon it, which was built and occupied by Francis Barretto, but it was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Those who have looked at this property are loud in its praises for the purposes of an exposition. Even Mr. Wells is still of the opinion that it is one of the best sites across the Harlem River. He is not so fully committed to it as are many others, for he believes that land in the vicinity of 155th-street and the Harlem, especially near Claremont and Fleetwood Parks, would furnish a site in every way suitable for fair uses, and at the same time would secure rapid transit much further into the annexed district than would be secured by the choice of Barretto Point. Those who think that a water front should be had at the exposition grounds cannot be diverted, however, from their preference for the Barretto Point site. There will be practically no opportunity for water display in any of the new parks except such sports as might be improvised on Van Cortlandt Lake.

Barretto Point possesses much historical interest. Mr. Barretto was a public-spirited man who thoroughly impressed his personality upon the section and the generation in which he lived, and who was especially fond of preserving, not only for himself, but for those who should come after him, everything that might tend to inspire patriotism and love of country. The landmarks upon his estate were of Revolutionary times, and accordingly faithfully preserved by him, and students of history would find much to interest them in a visit to the estate. A lane that cuts across the upper corner of the estate was named by Mr. Barretto for Lafayette, because that distinguished soldier passed that way on his visit to this country in 1824, when he was journeying from New-York to Boston. Lafayette road the lane is now called. Mr. Barretto was the commander of the force who welcomed Lafayette to this country on his arrival in New-York on the occasion of his visit.

A site at Port Morris, which has been mentioned lately by some water-front champions, is not so easily to be had as it was a few years ago. There is still unoccupied land there, but manufacturing has been having a boom, and some expansion plans have been laid at Port Morris. One plant on a site that was especially admired by the projectors of the proposed exposition this year is said to have cost $1,000,000, and it would be of no use in running an exposition, although worth its cost to the present owners.

MR. GILROY AND STREET RAILROADS.

Commissioner of Public Works Thomas F. Gilroy addressed a circular letter to all the surface railroad companies in the city over a week ago asking them whether they intended to change their traction system from horses to cables, under the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature giving them that privilege, and, if so, when they proposed to enter upon the work; also asking them whether they intended to substitute the broad-flange rail now required by the department for the universally condemned centre-bearing rail they now generally have in use. The object of his inquiry is to do such repaving as the streets occupied by the railroad companies may require simultaneously with the work to refer to avoid the tearing up of new pavements should any such be laid. But he said it was almost certain that no repaving would be done in streets occupied by the railroads until all prospects of alterations or repairs that would disturb the pavements were laid at rest. He did not propose to spend the city's money for pavements for the mere sake of giving a lot of corporations and contractors the pleasure of immediately proceeding to destroy them. Up to yesterday Mr. Gilroy had received no responses to his letters from any of the companies.

RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT A $4,000 PLACE.

Here's a marvel! A Tammany man who is reluctant to accept a four-thousand-dollar place! Andrew S. Hamersley, Jr., is the man, and he comes from the Seventh Assembly District. He helped Mayor Grant very much in handling the funds for the Johnstown sufferers, and caused the latter to think him a good man to be Treasurer and Auditor for the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees. He told the Mayor he would take the place, and the Trustees appointed him. Now he is unwilling to give up the practice of the law and sacrifice his judicial aspirations for mere money, and especially as Mayor Grant hopes to be able to induce Mr. Hamersley to relinquish his ideals and take the Treasurership, so he thinks that a man who has to be pressed to take office is more to be intelligent than one who seeks office.

BURIAL OF S. L. M. BARLOW.

MANY DISTINGUISHED PERSONS ATTEND THE FUNERAL AT GLEN COVE.

Rarely is such a representative body of men of national as well as local reputation seen together in these days when an hour from business is counted an hour lost, as that which assembled in the picturesque little church of St. Paul's, in Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday morning to take part in the last sad rites over the body of Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow. A special train had left Long Island City at 11 o'clock well filled with the members of the Bar Association and the Union Club, in both of which Mr. Barlow was a well-known figure. From the station they were taken to the church, which has but recently been completed, and in which Mr. Barlow was deeply interested. It is Gothic in architecture, and nestles back among the trees surrounded by the old-fashioned graveyard; a fit resting place for a man wearied with the struggles and buffetings of life.

It was only necessary to look at the tear-stained faces of the villagers who clustered about the church doors to know that Mr. Barlow had gained their love and esteem of those who knew him best, his neighbors.

Preceding the service at the church, a private service was held at Elsinore, the Barlows' Summer residence, at which only the relatives and intimate friends were present. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the hour set for the church ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. Isaac McKay Pittinger, rector of St. Paul's, entered the chancel from the vestry, followed by the surpliced choir chanting the processional, "O Paradise." The solemn Episcopal service was read by the rector over the casket, which stood in the centre of the chancel covered with a mass of white roses, the gift of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. The only other floral offering at the church was a superb wreath of roses from the Bar Association. After the service Dr. Pittinger said that although it was contrary to the usual custom of the Episcopal Church, he felt that it was not out of place at the present time to say an additional word of eulogy of a man who had endeared himself during a long and eventful life to all with whom he had come in contact. He said that it would be impossible to estimate the obligations which St. Paul's parish and the people of Glen Cove felt and would always feel toward Mr. Barlow. He then read a letter from George Hoskner Certis, which has never before been published. Mrs. Lincoln sang "I would not live always" and the choir then preceded the casket to the grave, singing the "Nunc Dimittis." At the grave, after the reading of the final prayer and the singing of the hymn, "Abide with Me," the body was laid in its last resting place.

Among the well-known people present were ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, Judge Shipman, Joseph Larocque, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, John Du Fais, George A. Halsey, De Lancey Nicoll, Theodore M. Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Edward MacGrane Coxe, Henry Carroll, F. Cooper Clerk, Joseph Harper, ex-Mayor Grace, Allen W. Evarts, J. R. Loomis, Francis E. Parker, Paul Fuller, ex-Assistant Secretary of State George L. Rives, James E. Keene, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Senators Townsend D. Cox and John Birdsall, Col. Robert Townsend, Gen. James B. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, J. H. and A. E. Barlow, C. W. H. and N. H. Hand, A. Butler Duncan, Surrogate Owen T. Coffin, Dr. Albert Vanderveer, William Watson, Dr. Shafer Storms, W. Morton Grinnell, W. W. Niles, Gen. Fitz John Porter, E. S. Caldwell, Joseph B. Daly, and Congressman John J. Quinn.

Peter T. Barlow, Mr. Barlow's only son, who sailed for Europe last week, has been cabled for. His father's will will not be opened until his return.

VESSELS IN PERIL.

HUGE MOUNTAINS OF ICE FLOATING IN THE TRACK OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

The amount of dangerous ice floating in the track of transatlantic vessels this year is something phenomenal. The experience of the bark Crusader, Capt. Scott, which arrived yesterday after a passage of forty-eight days from London, adds still another narrow escape to the long list which has already been recorded since the ice began to run. The Captain of the Crusader also reports sighting a large amount of floating wreckage in the neighborhood of dangerous ice, a fact which seems to point to the conclusion that some other vessel was not so lucky as the Crusader in avoiding the destructive bergs.

The Captain of the Crusader says that he met with a great deal of very thick fog and had been suspecting the proximity of large quantities of ice. On June 22, in latitude 46° north, longitude 46° west, the vessel was making fair time through the fog, when suddenly the air became nippingly cold. At the same time the fog seemed to lift slightly and the steep sides of a huge iceberg were seen dead ahead. The bark's course was changed as soon as the wheel could be thrown over and the braces hauled, but not before she had come within about forty feet of the monster did it seem that she was making any headway. Then she passed it, and the sound of the sea as it dashed against the ice mountain was distinctly heard and the crew of the Crusader were very badly scared. The next day two more icebergs, still larger than the first, were sighted.

One of these last was about a mile in length, the other slightly shorter, and both were as high as fifty feet. On July 2, in latitude 44° north, longitude 55° west, the Crusader sailed through an immense quantity of white pine timber, which had evidently been washed overboard from some passing vessel. A number of other articles which indicated that a wreck had taken place in the neighborhood. Some of this wreckage was too far away for Capt. Scott to distinguish its precise character, but it was evidently made up of pieces of cabin furniture and the interior fittings of a large vessel or steamship.

The steamship Seale of the North German Lloyd Line, which on her last trip had such a narrow escape from destruction by collision with an iceberg, arrived yesterday after a very quiet trip from Southampton, and reported that on the voyage also a very large iceberg had been seen from her decks. This time, however, it had been at least ten miles distant on the starboard beam, in latitude 44° 28' north, longitude 47° 45' west. It was remarkable chiefly for its unusual and ominous shape. It was without the usual pinnacles and minarets for the sun rays to glisten upon, but was on the contrary an oblong, square-edged, massive block of ice taking the form of a huge coffin of the old, high-shouldered type.

ALLEGED COTTON FRAUDS.

A TEXAS BROKER ARRESTED ON COMPLAINT OF NORTHERN CUSTOMERS.

Axford Hicks, a young cotton broker of Houston, Texas, came north a few days ago with his wife. He left her in Philadelphia and reached this city yesterday morning. He had not much more than set foot in the city before he was nabbed by Deputy Sheriff McGauigle and a private detective, who had an order for his arrest issued by Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court, in a civil suit brought by Blaisdell & Co. of Chicopee, Mass. Edward J. Carrigan, the firm's agent, made an affidavit charging Hicks with cheating the firm by sending it inferior quality and short weight of cotton. He had thus, it was alleged, swindled them out of about $8,900, but had repaid $2,700.

Mr. Hicks declares that he is guilty of no fraud on the firm. There is always more or less shortage in every bale of cotton, he says, and claims were frequently made by Blaisdell & Co. arising from this shortage. These claims were settled, thus explaining the payment of $2,700. He considered Blaisdell & Co. very unfair in the matter, but as they were customers to whom he had sold $500,000 worth of cotton in a year, he did not feel like making strenuous objections to their claims and thus losing their trade. The cotton sent was of different grades, but always of the quality ordered.

Judge Ingraham late in the afternoon listened to an application made by Hicks's counsel, Charles F. MacLean, to have the order of arrest vacated. This Judge Ingraham refused to do, but he allowed Mr. Hicks to depart under $750 bail.

FUNERAL OF MRS. RUTH S. BEATTY.

The funeral of Mrs. Ruth Strickland Beatty, who died at Daneville, N. Y., on Tuesday last of erysipelas, was held yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 358 West Twenty-eighth-street. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Deems, the Rev. Dr. Martyn, and the Rev. Brady E. Beokus, each of whom spoke at length of Mrs. Beatty's strong Christian character and of the good work done by her during the last forty years in the cause of charity and for the advancement of woman-kind. The parlors were crowded with her coworkers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Sisters of the Stranger, the Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor, and kindred organizations, and her sister Alumnae of the Van Norman Institute. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

A DIAMOND DEALER IN TROUBLE.

Edward Giro of E. Giro & Co., diamond dealers of 2 West Fourteenth-street, who lives at 227 East Fourteenth-street, was at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as defendant in a quasi-civil proceeding brought by Mattie Kortright, the divorced wife of a New-Orleans sporting man, who keeps a restaurant at 241 East Seventeenth-street. According to her she and Giro were interested in her restaurant and she gave him $710 to buy diamonds with, and he never made the purchase nor accounted for the money. Giro says he has started her restaurant and that she only gave him $60 on an accounting of profits. As the complainant was not in court the case was put over until to-day, and Louis N. Henriques of 24 West Sixtieth-street became surety for Giro's appearance.

EDITOR STONE IRRITATED

HE REPUDIATES A BOOK THAT HAS BEEN INDORSED.

A DEMAND FOR AN EXPLANATION FROM THE PUBLISHERS OF THE BOOK CAUSES AN ANGRY OUTBURST.

The heated spells in the staid old office of the *Journal of Commerce* received a shaking up on Thursday that still causes them to bend over their books and exchanges with unusual earnestness. In that office, where peace and quietness wont to reign and harmony is supposed to be uninterrupted, a storm cloud burst that caused a tremor to run through the entire establishment. The storm centre was over no less a place than the private sanctum of the venerable editor in chief, David M. Stone, and as its mutterings and thunderings were wafted into the less sacred outer precincts, the frightened listeners caught such expressions, uttered in stentorian tones by him whom they had come to regard as imperturbable, as:

"A man that would do such a thing ought to be kicked until his nose bleeds," and "If any one comes to see me about it I will kick him down stairs."

Then as the clouds broke and the thunderings ceased a young man was seen to emerge from the office of the editor in chief with a letter in his hand, and wearily make his way to the street below. 'Twas his mission that had caused this unusual and surprising outburst, the story of which can be briefly told.

For many years past it has been the custom of the *Journal of Commerce* to devote a column of its valuable space to "Replies and Decisions" on questions that puzzled its readers. In 1881 a young man, Charles Putzel, now a well-known lawyer in this city, called on Editor Stone and said that it had occurred to him that it would be a profitable idea to publish a compilation of the most valuable of these decisions, those bearing on the common perplexities of commercial life being especially chosen, and he asked Editor Stone if he could not help him in getting the material. Editor Stone, according to Mr. Putzel, said that he much regretted his inability to do so, but unfortunately the files of his paper had been destroyed in a fire a few years previous.

The would-be compiler of the *Journal of Commerce's* "Replies and Decisions" was not discouraged, however, and after diligent search succeeded in completing his file of the paper and compiling his book, giving it the title "Commercial Precedents." The compiler took no credit for the work upon himself. The credit for the matter contained within its covers was due to "the *Journal of Commerce*—in its binding, on the title page, and in the preface. Furthermore, it was respectfully dedicated to Editor in Chief Stone. The compiler says that Editor Stone expressed pleasure at the courtesy thus shown him and his paper, but firmly refused any interest in the publication, in royalty or otherwise.

Compiler Putzel turned his manuscript over to the American Publishing Company, an extensive concern still doing business in Hartford, Conn., and in 1881 put on the market and at once met with approbation. Its success has been unbroken up to this time. Edition followed edition until upward of 20,000 volumes had been sold, over four thousand going into the hands of New-York business and professional men, much of the success of the work was due to the magnificent welcome accorded it by the *Journal of Commerce* in an editorial published on Oct. 17, 1881, which said:

"Commercial Precedents.'—We have often been asked to publish a volume of the 'Replies and Decisions' given in this paper, but have never found time to make such a compilation. Two young men of this city, one a member of the bar, purchased a file of the *Journal of Commerce*, extending back several years, and have compiled therefrom a volume of nearly six hundred pages, containing the most important of the questions and answers, or such as they believed to be of the greatest public interest. This has been published under the title 'Commercial Precedents,' and dedicated to the editor in chief of this paper. We have no interest whatever in the work, * * but we have examined it, and the work appears to be well done as far as it goes. * * We do not see how any banker, merchant, manufacturer, or man in any branch of business can afford to be without it."

The editorial wound up by giving the price of the book and the sources from which it could be obtained.

With such an indorsement as this it is not surprising that the book met with success. It was sold by subscription, and one of its most successful agents had charge of a district in the dry goods district for the *Journal of Commerce*. The surprise of the compilers and publishers was therefore unbounded when on July 8, 1888, eight years after publication of the book, the *Journal of Commerce* devoted nearly a column of its editorial page to denouncing in the strongest terms the book. In 1881 it had also warmly editorially indorsed. In this denunciatory editorial of July 8 the *Journal of Commerce* said:

"About ten years ago a young man called upon us and asked the privilege of copying from our files enough of these answers to make a book. We declined. * * Finding a lot of the *Journals* in a merchant's loft he scissored out enough to complete his volume. The subjects were really very well arranged, and the index was particularly well done. All we ever received was a single volume of the book. Our trouble and annoyance began with the first issue of the volume. The common impression was that it was published in our interest. * * * Upon such an assurance enthusiastic subscribers took a half dozen copies. * * The purchasers could not be disappointed in the work. * * Let that volume of 'Commercial Precedents' entirely alone. The law in many States has changed since the replies were printed, and from the narrow compass in which they were given they are now, for the most part, very incomplete and unsatisfying. * * * In the meantime we caution all our readers against the temptation to make the purchase."

President Bliss of the publishing company and compiler Putzel, on reading Editor Stone's warning, wrote him a very polite letter asking why the editorial opinion of the *Journal of Commerce* had, after so long a lapse of time, been entirely reversed, so far as their book was concerned. This letter said that so far as the interest that the *Journal* had in the book was concerned, no attempt had ever been made to claim that it contained all the *Journal's* "replies and decisions," but only those which business men would be most likely to need. So far as changes in the law was concerned, such changes had been made in various editions as they had been published. Regarding the editorial comment, "all we ever received was a single copy of the book," Mr. Stone was informed that he might have received a thousand, and in fact had been offered an interest in the book. The letter concluded by requesting Editor Stone to retract the obnoxious editorial, or at least allow the accused to make a statement through the columns of the *Journal of Commerce*. This was the last straw. A friend of a trusted clerk for delivery to Editor Stone. Its delivery was what caused the storm that disconcerted the clerks in the *Journal of Commerce* office on Thursday last. The trusted messenger, not having the temerity to present Editor Stone's reply to the letter in person, made a written report, from which the "kicking" quotations are taken.

A HARLEM DOG STORY.

One of the most remarkable dogs in point of inventive intelligence that has ever gamboled upon this mundane sphere is Bob, a small animal of shadowy pedigree and light yellow color, who is owned by the senior member of a prosperous firm of plumbers in West Harlem. Bob's full name is Robert L. Smear, so called from a way he has of smearing himself and the walls of the shop with the contents of the red lead pots and other color-holding utensils that belong to the place, but he is called by the shorter name for various and obvious reasons. Bob is a bright dog in many ways, but his chief claim to notoriety is the following performance: He reaches the shop every morning at an early hour with the senior partner, with whom he lodges, and before operations by dipping his long, thin tail into a tin of pot-black and with it drawing a fresh target on a small bit of board that always stands at the end of the store and is sacred to his use. He then proceeds to the putty kag, bites off a big mouthful of the oily compound, and repairs to the front steps. There he sits facing the wind with extended jaws, and lets the cool morning air pour down his throat until his bronchial tubes get in a state of wild irritation. Then he sits down on the floor at the end of the room facing the target he has prepared, coughs small putty balls with remarkable accuracy at the bull's-eye. He guides his aim by squinting along his extended right foreleg, and has been known to make a score of 75 out of a possible 100. Bob often has an admiring audience during his daily target practice, and his owner would not part with him for a five-carat diamond.

MAYOR GRANT HAS A VETO READY.

Mayor Grant has prepared for transmission to the Board of Aldermen at its meeting next week a veto of a resolution passed by it on July 1 to change Eighty-sixth-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues so that the sidewalks shall be thirty feet and the carriageway forty feet wide. His reasons for vetoing the resolution are that the land taken by the city under the exercise of the right of eminent domain for the purpose of a roadway or carriageway cannot be diverted from that purpose and used for sidewalks, and that, anyhow, the sidewalks should be of uniform width throughout a street.

THE NEW MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

The Directors of the Madison-Square Garden Company are in the best of spirits over the prospects of their enterprise. At a meeting held at the company's office, 30 Broad-street, yesterday afternoon Secretary J. T. Hyde reported that the entire capital stock, $1,500,000, had been subscribed. This statement occasioned general rejoicing, and it was decided to carry out the original project for a grand exposition building, to be opened on the 1st of April next. Secretary Hyde was instructed to advertise for proposals for the construction of the building, and the Directors will meet on July 25 to consider the bids.

ELECTRIC EXECUTIONS.

TESTING THE WHEELER-STONE BRIDGE AT THE EDISON LABORATORY.

Thomas A. Edison's finely-equipped laboratory at Orange, N. J., was visited yesterday morning by Referee Tracy C. Becker and a party of gentlemen interested in the electric execution law case, now being heard before Mr. Becker. Among the party were Deputy Attorney General Poste, Harold P. Brown, Charles S. Haseltine, counsel for the Buffalo murderer, Kemmler, upon whom, if the law is held to be constitutional, the electrical death apparatus will first be tried; Charles Wirt of the Edison Electric Light Company, and several others.

The visitors were driven to the laboratory from the Orange station, and were put in charge of Dr. Louis Berger, who showed them all over the building, and explained the mysteries of some of the machines in it. They went up into the phonograph room, and heard a cornet solo played by one of the instruments, and then they went down into one of the experimental rooms where a Wheatstone bridge had been prepared for them. Mr. Becker had been said to this instrument by the witnesses already heard that Mr. Becker desired to see one in actual operation.

Mr. Wirt was the first victim. He dipped his hands into jars containing sulphate of zinc, the liquid being connected with the instrument by the usual wires, and his resistance was promptly measured at 1,310 ohms. Mr. Hatch then tried the experiment. When the test was first applied his resistance was 1,360 ohms, and tests made at other times made it 1,300 and 1,390 ohms. Other people were thus experimented upon in this manner and then Mr. Hatch sat down, took off one shoe, and placed his bare foot upon a felt-covered electrode saturated with sulphate of zinc. Mr. Becker applied another electrode to the top of the "subject's" head, and the resistance thus measured was 9,870 ohms, or over 8,000 ohms greater than it had been when just the hands had been placed on the electrode. Mr. Hatch's resistance was 8,170 ohms.

A reporter, whose resistance with his hands exposed to contact was 2,500 ohms, tried the head and foot experiment, and his resistance at first was 7,097 ohms. Afterpenge, however, soaked with salt water, which was used in his case, instead of the belt placed upon the head, and better contact was thus afforded, diminishing the amount of resistance. Within 15 seconds after the first measurement had been made in that case the resistance had dropped to 6,297 and then to 6,090 ohms. The electro-motive force used in all these experiments was 4 volts, generated from four La Clanché cells.

W. Bourke Cockran, who is opposing the carrying into effect of the new law, was not present, but after Becker had arrived one of his assistants, Mr. Keunison, came in, accompanied by a young man whom nobody knew. After a little while, however, this young man was recognized as one of the employes of the Westinghouse Electric Light Company, and at once he was ordered to leave. He went, but soon returned invited to come, and was considered to have overstepped the bounds of courtesy in entering the establishment of a rival, where experiments might be going on. The matter was finally arranged by Mr. Becker, who said he thought that as the State was represented there the other side might also have an electrical expert present at the experiments they proposed to make with the Wheatstone bridge, provided, of course, the Edison people did not object. The Edison people did not object, and everybody saw the experiments.

A CALL TO MR. FAUNCE.

CHOOSING A SUCCESSOR TO THE REV. DR. THOMAS ARMITAGE.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees and the deacons of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church was held yesterday and sanctioned a formal call which has been made to the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, at present pastor of the State-Street Baptist Church in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Faunce will, should he accept the call, of which there is scarcely any doubt, succeed the venerable Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, who resigned from his long and eventful pastorate. The action of the meeting was in pursuance of a unanimous call extended at a meeting of the congregation last Wednesday evening. Some time ago a committee composed of J. A. Bostwick, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, J. F. Comey, L. M. Lawson, J. D. Rath, and B. F. Judson, was appointed to visit Springfield and listen to Mr. Faunce, with a view of extending a call to him. Several visits were made to Springfield and the successive ones simply strengthened the committee in its desire to secure the services.

The clergyman is only 30 years old, and is a son of the Rev. Dr. Faunce of Washington, D. C., who is reputed to be a remarkably brilliant orator and excellent minister. Mr. Faunce is an Alumnus of Brown University and of Newton Theological Seminary. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. A. K. Potter at the Springfield church, whose pastorate had extended over a period of twenty-five years. When Mr. Faunce took the pulpit it was his first charge, and yet his ability so pleased his congregation that it is only with the most sincere regret that they contemplate losing him. He is married. He has been six years in Springfield and is regarded as a speaker of great force. He uses notes, but generally merely as a guide to the delivery of his sermons. He is very popular among the younger and more active element of the congregation.

Dr. Armitage resigned his pastorate a year ago last April, but continued to act until a successor could be secured. Dr. Armitage is now in his seventy-first year. He will devote himself hereafter to congenial literary labor, having already written an exhaustive history of the Baptist denomination. Ample provision has been made by the church for his comfort during the remainder of his life.

JUDGE WATERBURY'S BILL.

THE TAMMANY CORPORATION COUNSEL CUTS IT DOWN FROM $10,000 TO $2,000.

The Tammany office holders are determined that the limit of extravagance in the expenditure of the city's money shall be reached when the money is likely to go into the pockets of County Democrats. Ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury has learned this fact. He is a power in the County Democracy and one of the best-fed members of the New-Amsterdam Club. While County Democrats held the office of Corporation Counsel he was frequently retained as special counsel for the city. When Mr. Henry R. Beekman retired from office and Mr. William H. Clark, Mayor Grant's legal mainstay, succeeded him, ex-Judge Waterbury had a bill for $10,000 against the city for services in the proceedings to condemn land for a new approach.

Mr. Clark examined the bill and said it was too high. He thought $2,000 was enough for ex-Judge Waterbury's services, but the latter refused to take such a sum. He presented his bill to Judge Barrett, who spoke kindly of it, but probably astonished at the result, for the Judge fixed his compensation at the sum stated by Corporation Counsel Clark.

An interesting story was spread around the City Hall yesterday afternoon. It was that while the Corporation Counsel and ex-Judge Waterbury were disputing the latter's son visited Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, the Corporation Counsel's former partner, and asked him to prosecute or "expedite" the claim for $10,000, and that the sharp Bourke met the sharp scion of the house of Waterbury with the remark: "I am not expediting such matters."

STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION.

A great deal of valuable information regarding the Government and material resources of the Dominion is gathered into convenient form for reference in the "Statistical Abstract and Record for the Year 1888," just issued by the Department of Agriculture of Canada. The book, which contains 522 pages, gives a description of the physical features of the Dominion, its climate, and industries, with a record of the principal events in its history from the landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé, in 1534, to the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the United States last March. A chapter each is devoted to the Constitution and Government of the Dominion, population and vital statistics, finance, trade and commerce, the Post Office and telegraphs, lands and inland revenue, agriculture, railways, marine and fisheries, mineral statistics, social and art statistics, banks and savings banks, the Dominion lands, militia and defence, and insurance, and in the appendix is given the census returns of the Dominion for the present year. The book is an invaluable work for merchants doing business with Canada and for all persons interested in the progress of the Dominion.

EDWARD W. FOSTER EXONERATED.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the proceedings instituted about a year ago against Edward W. Foster, the advertising agent at 10 Spruce-street. Mr. Foster was arrested on the Cunard Pier just as he was leaving for Europe with his wife on an extended pleasure trip. The charge of perjury was made against him by one Charles A. Clegg, a speculator in patent rights. Mr. Foster waived examination at the time, gave bail, went to Europe on the next steamer, and is now traveling there. His counsel have made repeated attempts to have the case placed before the Grand Jury, but were disappointed, succeeded in getting a postponement on each occasion, until it finally came up yesterday and was dismissed on Clegg's own testimony, and Mr. Foster was honorably discharged.

The alleged perjury was committed over a year ago in the matter of a suit brought by Foster against Clegg to restrain the latter from practicing "bulling" on the stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company. Foster claimed that Clegg's operations were injuring the value of his own holdings in the stock, and Clegg swore that Foster had not. Clegg's own testimony yesterday showed that he had been employed by Foster to "bull" the stock, and that Foster had not been injured by his operations.

SPORT ON OCEAN AND LAKE

SOME INTERESTING HINTS FOR THE ANGLERS.

FISHING IN THE SURF—TRICKS OF UNRELIABLE BOATMEN—RECORDS OF VARIOUS RESORTS.

It is sometimes a satisfaction to disappointed fishermen to know that there are plenty of fish in the bay, though they have been unable to attract them to the hook. The memories of their pleasures gives cause for reflection as to the reason of their failure to bite, and to speculate upon the probable time when they will be eager for chance bits of food. The word can now be fairly given that there are lots of fish near the city, and big ones at that.

Those shoals of big bluefish which were skirmishing along the Jersey coast and off Sandy Hook, making the life of the poor menhaden fry of uncertain tenure, have skipped across to the Long Island side this week. Off Long Beach several shoals have been noticed, and of no small-sized fish. They are running up to fifteen pounds, and are as voracious a collection of bluefish as ever visited the coast. A good many boats were out yesterday, and some nice fish were taken with a squid. The abundance of bluefish is a matter of congratulation to epicures as well as to anglers.

Weakfishing is improving with the warmer weather, and this weak has been a fair one. Prince's Bay has been thronged with fishermen, and luck has been with many of them. On the mussel beds off Hoffman Island big ones have been caught. Three-pounders were quite plentiful, and no angler can complain of that size. No enormous takes are anthenticated, but there have been neat little catches of a dozen fish or so. At Keansville, in the Kills, fifty-three recently caught, weighed ninety-three pounds, the number fully compensating for the small size. In Jamaica Bay one or two five-pound weakfish have been caught within a week.

From the pier at Rockaway Beach kingfish are being caught more freely, as many as fifteen to the pounder is reported from Dardenburg. A seventeen-pound plokerel is the record at Cape Vincent in the Pickerel line.

Blackfishing is due at Nantucket.

Fluke are very abundant at Sandy Hook.

White perch have been secured in good quantities up the Hudson and Raritan Rivers. Shrimp and crabs prove the best bait.

A WOMAN CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Mary Pierney, one of the guests at Harry Failing's boarding house at Rockaway Beach, was wakened early yesterday morning by a noise in her bedroom. By a dim light which was burning in the room she saw a strange man standing in front of the bureau ransacking the drawers. Mrs. Pierney seized a revolver which was under her pillow, and, jumping from the bed, pointed the weapon at the head of the astonished visitor.

"If you attempt to move, I will kill you," she exclaimed. The thief, being unarmed, surrendered. Mrs. Pierney then cried for help, and soon had the entire household aroused. Policemen responded to the call, and the fighting Amazon was escorted by the servants and took the thief into custody. At the station house he described himself as Richard Lennon, saying that he was a carpenter, and that he lived at No. 424 West Forty-first-street, New York. He was committed to prison by Justice Goetting in default of $500 bail.

FUN FOR ALL BUT THE BOY.

YOUNG AMERICA'S SUFFERINGS AS THE VICTIMS OF A POPULAR CRAZE.

A new fashion has recently been put upon an American public which, for want of a better name, might be called "the Little Lord Fauntleroy mania." There are enough of them running around exhibiting their Little Lord Fauntleroys to make life burdensome at times. An excellent example of the craze was necessarily endured by a carful of people on the Sixth-avenue elevated road yesterday morning.

A fond mother got on at Eighty-first-street to come down town—a little, consequential woman, rather prettily dressed, leading by the hand a big, overgrown boy of eight or nine years. "My little pet" was the endearing term by which she addressed him. Some people might have seen in that boy the signs of a brilliant future, as an Alderman or Congressman; but his appearance certainly would not justify a general use of his mother's fond appellation; for he walked sheepishly along, vainly attempting to conceal himself behind his mother, looking thoroughly ashamed of himself, as he doubtless was. His lank body was covered with the regulation Little Lord Fauntleroy jersey, the waist having a rolling sailor collar that exposed half of his chest. A wide, bright red sash was tied about his waist, the ends of the strands bow knot reaching nearly to the floor. Patent-leather slippers on feet that could comfortably fit No. 7 shoes were fastened with two gorgeous silver buckles. His tawny, yellow hair was hanged almost to his eyes, and cocked on the side of his head was a man-o'-warsman's hat with a great red pompon on its top. As a crowning glory the boy was made to carry a little ivory-headed riding whip.

The poor boy seemed to suffer under the curious gaze of the passengers, but not so the fond mamma. The boy shrank back into his seat. This did not suit her ideas of nosing, and she placed her little pet in a most indicrously stiff attitude, then looked admiringly on him and gave him a reassuring kiss. This abashed the youngster, and he caught seclusion by pulling the big sailor's headgear down over his eyes. This horrified the mother, and it took a full minute to arrange her pet's bangs and give his hat the proper pose. By this time the passengers were giggling, but their amusement changed to disgust before the couple left the car. If the boy raised a hand she was on the alert to see that he in no way disarranged his queer costume; if he blew his nose, she replaced his handkerchief. To see that only enough of the linen protruded from the pocket. As she led him off at Twenty-third-street a solid-looking gentleman was heard to say to his neighbor:

"We growl at and make fun of boys for developing into dudes, and say that the race of young men is degenerating. But I say that boys, as good or as bad to-day as they ever were, and under half decent training make just as good men; but what can be expected of a youngster pampered and restricted as that one is? Such cases ought to receive the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

WALL-STREET TALK.

The stock market got a little foretaste yesterday of what, some day, is going to happen on a good deal bigger and more substantial scale. Apprehensions growing out of the recent wildcat speculation in trust "securities" gave the market a panicy appearance all day long.

A conspicuous Chicago operator having been obliged to throw overboard a big load of Lead Trust certificates, his friends proceeded to show their kindly spirit by helping him sell; for every hundred shares he had carried they tossed over a thousand, and the

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WILL PARNELL WITHDRAW

CONSIDERATIONS WHICH MAY RESTRAIN HIM.

A GREAT TENANTS' DEFENSE LEAGUE IN PLACE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE—LATEST PARIS GOSSIP.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 13.—After a long season of dry weather, with visiting monarchs, royal pageants, vast crowds flocking to Henley, to Wimbledon, and to every other pleasure resort, where bright toilets reigned and money was scattered as never before, the sun has gone in and rainy skies, work, and politics have returned to us with the Irish question, which, despite a sanguinary encounter between the people and the police across the Irish Chanuel, had slumbered here in England, but is now once more to the front. The decision to organize a great Tenants' Defense League is accepted as a serious step upon which much in the near fnture will depend. My information is that the National League is to disappear in Ireland, just as the old Land League passed out of existence, hut it is net so clear that any change will be proposed for the League in England or America.

Hostile critics pretend to believe that the new movement is a retrograde step and that Mr. Parnell, by falling back once more npon agrarian grounds for agitation, admits the failure of the purely political agitation by means of the National Leagne. In reality this is not so. As a matter of fact the change is made more for the purpose of nniting all the varying forces of Irish leadership in political harmony than with any view to altering the character or aims of Irish agitation as a whole. Since 1885, when the sharp, vibrant note of discord was struck at Galway, there has been no real union inside the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary party.

The dissension theu was chiefly personal, and for the sake of the common canse the Irish members all made public obeisance to Mr. Parnell's dictum, unpalatable though it was, but next year there will come a genuine political schism. The advanced section typified rather than controlled by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Healy, and Mr. Dillon started the plan of campaign in spite of Mr. Parnell's dissent and took the bulk of the party with them. Ever since there has been a latent conflict between this ardent wing, which could not sit still while evictions were proceeding and the police were bludgeoning peaceful crowds, and Mr. Parnell's smaller following of men, who attached principal importance to posing in stained-glass attitudes for its effect upon the British electorate.

This new Tenant's League means that a way has been found to bring them both together again. All the big lawyers in the Gladstonian party are at work sifting the scheme into unassailable legal form, so that the Coercion acts as they stand will he unable to touch it at any point, and its meetings and actions will be guarded completely by trades union legislation.

If it were not that Sir Charles Russell's position before the English courts may be at stake Mr. Parnell would not hesitate a moment about withdrawing his defense in the commission and contemptnously leaving it to do what it likes without the presence of himself or his lawyers. That certainly was his deliberate purpose yesterday when the Jndges refused to allow that inspection of the Irish Loyal Patriotic Union's books which was necessary to show the mainsprings of the conspiracy that foisted Pigett and the forged letters npon the public. The written note which Mr. Parnell then handed to Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Aisquith was a peremptory order to throw up the briefs and retire from the case. If this course is not followed on Tuesday it will he because the lawyers have lacked the courago to brave professional criticism and the enmity of the bench, which are so much dreaded in the English bar, but I lean to the notion that they will have the necessary courage and that an attack will be begnn upon the grossly partisan Jndges which in the end will give them an unenviable place in the annals of English justice.

The commission was never meant to be fair by the Parliament which created it; but these Commissioners dnring the past month have been scandalonsly and openly nnfair, addressing honest witnesses whose only offense was a refnsal to betray the secrets of an extinct order to which they in their early youth belonged with angry insnlts, though they were able to treat the swindler Honston, the spy Le Caron, and the forger Pigott with nnvarying courtesy. Mr. Healy was so disgnsted with all this months ago that he denonnced the commission in the Commons and refused ever to attend or defend himself before it. It would have been better then if the whole party had followed his example.

All at once, with scarely a word of warning, England finds herself holding conncils of war, nervonsly hurrying troops to ports of embarkation and keeping the military factories at Woolwich and Enfield at work by night. Ostensibly this new commotion has been stirred np by the advance of some five thonsand dervishes down the Nile toward Wady Halfa. According to the official story, the Connaught Rangers, who were playing cricket at Aldershot on Thursday when they got snmmons for instant preparation and who sailed from Devonport to-day, are going to Malta to replace the Black Watch, who proceed np the Nile with the other regiments.

Bnt there is something more seriona in the air than a brush with the Sondanese. Daily councils of war are being held here, and the utmost haste is used to get the other regimenta in condition for foreign service. There is more widespread activity and a vastly greater haste than when England was preparing for Wolseley's grand expedition to Khartonm, and it is ridiculous to assume that all this flnrry is occasioned by the advent of a few thonsand half-shaved, flint-consumed barbarians above the second cataract in Upper Egypt. Just what this something else is is not at the moment apparent, bnt it is tolerably safe betting that the Connaught Rangers will see the Straits of the Dardanelles before they do the minarets of Alexandria.

Perhaps there is a clue to this sudden flurry here in the rumors which are excitingly afloat to-day. These are to the effect that Russia is again going to attack Bulgaria, the pretext apparently being Prince Ferdinand's alleged intention to assume the title of King of Bulgaria next month. Nothing substantial is known of this here, bnt the Servian regency yesterday ordered 80,000 rifles distributed promptly among the peasantry belonging to the third reserve. The measure is officially described as intended to suppress brigandage, bnt Vienna laughs at this as a pretense and believes firmly that an attaok on Bnlgaria under Rnssian anspices is intended instead. Simultaneously there come reports of fresh arrivals of Russian troops on the Posen border, authoritative announcements that the Czar will not visit Germany at all this year, and news of increasing disorders in Crete. Ont of these things will come a new war scare.

While yonng William is ruminating under the shadows of the Norweglan mountains his two chief lieutenants are making Berlin hum with the energy and neise of their deep personal quarrel. The Bismarcks are anxious to keep out of war as long as they can. Connt Waldersee, who is von Moltke's snccessor as chief of staff, is the visible head of the aggressive party, which wants to force the fighting. There is a wordy wrangle proceeding in the Berlin papers, and, indeed, the leading German journals generally, between these opposing factions, bnt thns far there is little in it to help one to guess the relative strength of the combatants. The Bismarckian dynasty is by no means as firm on its legs as it was during the lifetime of the old Kaiser, bnt it has still great resources at its command at Court and has a powerfnl commercial and financial backing. Its struggle to hold its own against the new generation of sword-clankers who surround the young Emperor will at least be vehemently waged.

The past week's scenes of disgraceful lawlessness in and about the Paris Chamber of Depnties afford, by a curions paradox, a very striking illustration of the strength which law-abiding instincts have obtained among the French people. The toleration of blatant bullies and adventnrers like Lagnerre and the other Bonlangist Depnties, who were allowed to trnn the Chamber into a hear garden simply because the law surronnds the person of a Deputy with a sort of sanctity, wonld not be dreamed of in Westminster or at Washington.

There seems to be no change in the pessimistic views which thoughtful Frenchmen take of the result of the coming elections, bnt Paris herself is all bunting, music, and sparkle in preparation for to-morrow, the crowning centennial anniversary. Bands have been playing all night in the streets for crowds to dance by on the asphalt since Thursday, and will continue well into next week. The throng of visitors in Paris paralyzes the recollection and fatigues the imagination. Beds simply can't be had, and scores of thonsands of peasants from distant parts who have never seen Paris before have come, bringing their own provisions, and are camping ont in the Bois.

It looks, after all, as if the "Angelus" of Millet might go to America, for the Depnties are expected to refuse to vote the public share of the pnrchase money which, in the enthnsiasm of the international contest, it was assnmed wonld he forthcoming. In case this happens, the Americans will be allowed to take the pictnre at 553,000f. plus some donation to Mme. Millet.

There was an American concert at the Trocadéro to-day nnder the leadership of Frank Van der Stncken, attended by the vast swarms of transatlantic visitors now in Paris. Selections were given from the works of Messrs. Foots, MacDowell, Chadwick, Hnss, Paine, Bird, and Dudley Bnck, and two American sopranos sang.

The Boston Lotos Clnb Qnartet, which leaves for home next week, has had a phenomonal snccess in London. No snch perfect balancing of voices has been heard here since the old north country glee singing went out, and the yonng men have been in eager request at high prices for private houses and semi-private entertainments.

London remains as nnprecedentedly full of Americans as if there were not prodigious attractions across the Channel. Michael P. Grace, who continues to get from Lima telegraphic bnlletins as to the success of his bondholders' propositions before the Congress which is holding an extra session there, gave a big dinner party at Greenwich the other night, and similar festive gatherings nnder the ægis of the American eagle are going on nightly all throngh London's fashionable hotel region. W. M. Ivins, who came here from Brazil, sailed today for New-York after an absence of four months.

Robert Browning astonishes the reading world to-day by a virulent apostrophe in verse to the shade of Edward Fitzgerald, the celebrated translator of "Omar Khayyam." A voluminons memoir of Fitzgerald, who died six years ago, has jnst been published, and the editor somewhat inexonsably has published certain letters of the poet's which had better been left nnprinted. In one of these Browning seems to think that Fitzgerald, apparently for no other reason than a dislike for her verse, said, "Thank God, Elizaheth Barrett Browning is dead!" This mistaken reading is the *raison d'être* for these two remarkable verses which the venerable, but still virile, author of "The Ring and the Book," publishes in the *Athenæum*:

"To EDWARD FITZGERALD.

"I obanced nnon a new book yesterday,
I opened it, and where my finger lay
'Twixt page and nnent page these words I read—
Some six or seven at most—and learned thereby
That you, Fitzgerald, whom by ear and eye
She never knew, thanked God my wife was dead.
"Ay, dead, and were yourself alive, good Fitz,
How to return you thanks would task my wits.
Kicking you seeme the common lot of ours,
While more appropriate greeting lends you grace;
Surely to spit there glorifies your face—
Spitting—from lips once sanctified by hers."

So far as I am able to form an opinion, Mr. Browning's friends sincerely lament that he yielded to the impulse of dictating these lines.

The *Academy* devotes nearly two entire pages to a enlogistic review of "Dragons' Teeth," a great novel from the Portuguese, translated in America by Miss Serrano and pnblished by Tioknor & Co. It does not mention, however, that America steadily prodnces ten good translations of valuable Continental books to every one made here in England, and that great numbers of authors like Franzos, Ebers, Heyse, Freytag, and Galdos are well known there whose names have scarcely been heard in England.

H. F.

"Pride of the Kitchen" is the name of the best scouring and cleaning soap. 5 cents.—*Adv.*

THE NINTH LEAVES CAMP

CAPT. JAPHA NOMINATED FOR MAJOR.

A LOVING CUP SENT THE REGIMENT BY GRATEFUL PENNSYLVANIANS—ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 13.—The day opened with a stir in the air that was the forerunner of the activity that animated the camp throughout the day. Wheelbarrows were busy, and the work of getting the camp in proper condition for departure went on with clock-like regularity until spotless streets and neat tents, with scrubbed floors, awaited the arrival of the Twenty-third Regiment from Brooklyn.

The Ninth Regiment and the Tenth Battalion passed a very lively last night in camp. Company streets were illuminated, mock dress parades were conducted with great zest, the men were as wild as hawks, and the sky-larkers made the peacefully-inclined groan as they made frequent raids on those who tried to sleep, rushing them out into the streets and calling their attention to the moonlight by leaving them to scramble back to their tents. Long after taps were sounded, sleep was out of the question and the air re-echoed from time to time with hursts of laughter or with threats from the tormented.

In the early evening the excitement was begun with several presentations, and the cheers which accompanied them made the camp ring. Company E gave its Captain, Solomon E. Japha, a gold-beaded cane. The presentation was made by Col. Seward. The gift was gracefully acknowledged by the recipient. Capt. Japha was in high feather last night with the whole regiment and came in for another mark of esteem in the form of a unanimous nomination for the post of Major, made vacant by the retirement of C. A. H. Bartlett, who took the Judge Advocate Generalship on Gov. Hill's staff a year ago last June. While the officers were assembled at the Colonel's tent Col. Seward read a petition by the line officers addressed to Capt. Japha desiring his acceptance of a nomination, and the officers unanimously nominated him last evening. The election will take place some time after the regiment's return, and there is little doubt but that he will be elected. Capt. Japha received his commission fourteen years ago yesterday, and it was in honor of the anniversary that the occasion of the presentation was chosen.

As the officers sat grouped in the Colonel's tent they had an agreeable surprise in the presentation to the regiment of a silver repousse loving cup by the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania in recognition of the courtesies received by that body at the hands of the Ninth Regiment during their stay in New-York at the time of the Washington Centennial. Accompanying the gift was a letter from Robert P. Deonert, Colonel of the Pennsylvania regiment.

To-day began with the excitement of departure, and Quartermaster Pratt started on the still hunt for packing cases, hoods, shovels, rakes, pitchers, &c., early in the morning. The usual company drill was abandoned for a battalion drill, which was largely devoted to the movements of the street-riot drill, the corners of the streets being marked by the guard-fires. Blank cartridges were used, and the drill was effective, both as a scene to look upon and as a military performance. The guard mounting was excellent and was by far the best the men have performed since they were in camp, and the marked improvement was commented upon by the visitors who witnessed the ceremony.

To-day was pay day, and it was not long before the men assembled at the Colonel's tent, where Col. Pbisterer gave them slips of paper which caused a stampede to the restaurant adjoining the grounds, to which the men exchanged them for cash. Sergt. Morris of Company H of the Ninth had a mishap which caused him to mourn. He left his check in his tent when he went to dinner and missed it on returning. The check was for $16, was numbered 4,833, and was drawn in the Mechanics and Leather Bank. Payment on the check was stopped as soon as the matter was reported. Thirty-one officers and 514 men were paid off, and the sum for the Ninth Regiment was: Field and staff, $849; Company A, $945; Company B, $542 25; Company C, $852 25; Company D, $572 50; Company E, $486; Company F, $534; Company G, $147 50; Company H, $493 75; Company I, $720; Company K, $436. Total, $6,543 25. The Tenth Battalion's roll was: Field and staff, $164; Company A, $459; Company B, $499; Company C, $717, and Company D, $473. Total, $2,430. For rations for the Ninth Regiment $4,099 was paid, and $1,586 33 for the Tenth Battalion.

The battalion left for Albany by special train, leaving the camp at 2:25 and taking the train at Hoe Rock station. The grand old guard service in spite of the demoralization occasioned noon the break-up of camp. The Officer of the Day was Capt. John D. Walton, Company D, Ninth Regiment; Senior Officer of the Guard, First Lieut. H. C. Copeland, Company B, Ninth Regiment; Junior Officer of the Guard, Second Lieut. J. Wolf, Tenth Battalion; Sergeants, F. Weber, C. Peters, and Corps. J. Gleno, F. Buck, and S. Weidennusen.

Abont 3 o'clock the bluffs overlooking the Hudson began to grow animated with visitors and the Chiepa steamer Long Branch made to turn the point with the Twenty-third Regiment on board. Col. Seward and the staff visited post headquarters and paid their farewell respects to the officers. Shortly after 5 o'clock the line was brought to and the word was quickly passed along the bluffs. An hour later found the regiment and the First Battery stowed away on the steamer, and at 4 o'clock the Long Branch steamed down the Hudson. The regiment was conducted home by Lieut. Col. Rand, Col. Seward leaving at Peekskill to join his family.

It was just 3:30 when the guard of the Twenty-third appeared at the crest of the hill and relieved that of the Ninth. Ten minutes later the main body appeared. The Twenty-third found the camp in excellent shape so far as policing was concerned.

"We leave it as we received it," said Col. Seward, "and it could not have been in better shape when we arrived."

The Twenty-third boys made themselves at home in short order. They were here two years ago, nnder the command of Col. Alexander S. Bacon, and the hard and arduous work he put them through then helped the regiment inestimably in attaining the splendid organization it possesses now. It was a matter of pride in the tents occnpied by the Tenth Battalion, stockings, papers, cigar stumps, and packs of cards were found, but the Brooklyn boys were suspicions enough to obarge this to the mischievous propensities of some of the Ninth.

The Twenty-third brought 619 men to camp. Its officers are Col. John N. Partridge, Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith, Major Charles E. Waters, and Adjt. Theodore Sillocks. The Officer of the Guard is Capt. Ezra de Forest, Company C. Officers of the Day are Lieuts. Emil and Close.

The Twenty-third showed the stoff of which it was made at dress parade. In the manual of arms and evolntions it displayed the highest proficiency and won many an ontburst of applause from the spectators. It has maintained its reputation in a sense as a crack regiment, and so far as battalion drill is concerned very little room is left for improvement.

The improvement in the Ninth Regiment since its tour of duty has been the theme of general congratulation among State officers. "You would not recognize it to-day as the regiment that came in early in the week," said an old officer. "The willingness and obeerfulness of the men to work and obey orders were the features that attracted the most attention. Col. Seward and his officers have every reason to feel gratified with their command."

A SCHOOL COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 13.—William Purdy, a school collector of District No. 9, town of Newburg, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn ont by his bondsmen and one of the Trnstees, who charged that he had collected $1,200 and accounted for only $700 of the amount; and that he had neglected to make good the deficiency, though requested to do so. He was brought before the Recordar here today for a hearing and pleaded not guilty, but regnested a postponement, which was granted. Purdy was held in $500 bail to appear for examination next Tnesday.

A FERRYBOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.

NEWBURG, July 13.—Work is being rapidly pnshed at Marvel & Co.'s shipyard on the new iron ferryboat to ply between Highland and Ponghkeepsie. She will be ready to launch week after next, and ready to take her place on the ferry route during the latter part of September. The new boat will be 120 feet long and 50 wide amidships. She will have upper deck accommodations and will be the finest ferryboat on the Hudson River north of New-York. The engines are being built by W. & A. Fletcher of New-York.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 13.—A wreck occurred at 9 o'clock last night on the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad at Butler, N. J. The milk train leaving this place at 5:20 ran into a coal train bound west. The accident was due to mistake in orders. Both engines and three cars containing milk were demolished. Fireman Charles Smith of this city was caught under his engine as it turned over, and received injuries from the effects of which he died this morning.

OASHIER RUDD'S METHOD.

IT WAS PECULIAR AND NOT IN THE BANK'S INTEREST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—Every one was startled to-night by a published charge of dishonesty against Zebulon Rudd, who recently gave up his position as cashier of the First National Bank. For weeks, however, it has been an open secret that President Robert Slee of the bank named made the charges. Some time ago either Mr. Rndd was asked to tender his resignation or be voluntarily offered it, and it was accepted, to take effect July 1. It was understood at the time that this was because he was, while he was an officer of the bank, selling securities and pocketing the commissions. The President of the bank beld that all of his business transactions should accrue to the bank's interests. When the Directors met July 1 an election occurred for a cashier in place of Mr. Rndd. Mr. John P. Adriance, Vice President of the bank and a brother-in-law of Mr. Rndd, nominated Mr. Rndd for re-election, bnt he was beaten. In consequence Mr. Adriance and his son, I. R. Adriance, withdrew from the board and took their deposits away from the bank.

President Slee, being interviewed in relation to the whole matter, said to-day: "It came to my knowledge, and I reported it to the Board of Directors, that customers who brought securities to be sold for their own account were not credited with the amonnts received for those securities. The sale of securities by the cashier of a bank does not come under the supervision of the President or the Board of Directors. It, however, came to my knowledge one day in the sale of securities for an aged woman, who ordered the proceeds to be placed to her credit in the bank, that she was credited some one hundred and sixty dollars short. As President of the bank I at once ordered the account to be rectified, and it was. On investigation, this proved to be only one of nnmerous similar cases. When Mr. Rudd was confronted with this he confessed and made restitution some time in January last. From what I now know, these transactions have been going on for years. I have no hesitancy in making these charges. We have taken counsel with a very prominent criminal lawyer, and he tells us that in all his experience of twenty-five years he never saw a clearer case. Everything connected with this charge is as clear as sunlight."

MR. HORR IS VERY MAD.

DETROIT, July 13.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr of Saginaw returned last night from a brief lecturing tour in Iowa and Pennsylvania. He expressed indignation at even the mention of the Valparaiso Consulship, to which he was appointed on Wednesday last, and stated emphatically that he should not consider it a moment.

"When the news first reached me through the papers," he said, "I was mad, and I have not got over it yet. I am surprised beyond measure that such a makeshift arrangement should be made. I cannot help regarding the whole matter as an insult."

In answer to an inquiry from this city to-day, he telegraphed: "I shall most certainly decline the appointment. Have never sought any snch paltry place, and cannot take one."

There is, of course, no honor attaoben to the position, and the witty ex-Congressman can make twice as much at lecturing as the salary amounts to at Valparaiso. Republicans generally are disgusted and mad, as Mr. Horr is very popular with his party in the State.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE WEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—The intense glare and heat of yesterday preceded the most severe rainstorm of the season, which came suddenly at abont 5 o'clock. For two hours the rain fell in sheets, and in the city and country adjoining business was practically suspended for that time. In the snburbs of Woodruff Place a small cloud-burst added to the unusual rainfall. Here cellars of many residences were submerged and a large lake occnpied a prominent place in the landscape.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 13.—A very heavy rainstorm visited this vicinity yesterday. The streets were flooded and great damage was done. The storm was particularly damaging to the fields of oats, which crop is very heavy and almost ready to be harvested. Many fields were badly blown down and the oats so badly injured that they will not be harvested. The storm was attended with terrific lightning. A barn belonging to John Perry, one of the largest and finest in the county, was strnck, and together with its contents was consumed.

TWO LOVERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

BERLIN, July 13.—Advices from Mnnich announce the suicide of Lady Acton, the sister of the German Minister at Washington. She was residing with the family of Count Drechsel in a villa adjacent to Tegernsee. Yesterday she took a small boat and went rowing alone on the lake, and when she was some distance from the shore she jnmped into the water. She had previously shown symptoms of mental disorder. Her husband died recently.

A sensation has been caused by the suicide to-day of Count Waldemar von Binmenthal, the Prussian military attaché at Munich. It is believed that he was engaged to Lady Acton, who committed suicide yesterday, and that he had quarreled with her. The Count shot himself with a revolver.

ROSCOE CONKLING'S MONUMENT.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—The monnment erected at the grave of Roscoe Conkling in Forest Hill Cemetery, this city, was completed to-day. It stands in the family plot just north of the monnment to Horatio Seymonr. It is of Quincy (Mass.) granite, and is in the form of a sarcophagus, with two heavy bases of ont, unpolished granite, a cnbical die, with polished columns at each corner, and a massive cap surmounting the whole. The die is polished, and oears on the east side the name "Roscoe Conkling," and on the west side, in addition to the name, the words, "Born October 30, 1829. Died April 16, 1888." The design was selected by Mrs. Cookling abont a year ago, and work on the monument was at once begun. The monnment is not over nine feet in height and weighs about twenty-five tons.

TO UTILIZE NIAGARA'S FORCE.

ALBANY, July 13.—Among the companies incorporated to-day is one that probably aims to harness the all-powerful current of Niagara, although the papers filed do not establish the fact. They state that the United States Water Works Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of buying, selling, and operating water plants, franchises, rights, and privileges, and to supply cities, villages, and towns of the State with water for all uses. The business will be carried on in the United States and Canada with a capital of $50,000. The company's principal business office will belat North Tonawanda, Niagara County. George P. Smith, Edwin A. Crown, H. M. Fales, James H. Rand, and Augustus J. Hathaway are the incorporators.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

HARTFORD, July 13.—The accommodation train leaving this city at 6:20 this evening for Springfield on the Consolidated Road came in collision with a freight train going in the opposite direction, at Avon-street in this city. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. Both trains were running slowly, and no serious damage was done to the passenger train. Several freight cars were derailed, and the one first struck by the engine was thrown on its side. Trains were run around the wreck with little delay. Nobody was hurt.

A NEW EXCURSION RESORT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 13.—G. Stephensons of Cornwall has leased Polpel's Island, in Newburg Bay, for a term of ten years. He proposes to grade and fit it up with all the necessary conveniences of a first-class excursion and picnic ground. Polpel's Island lies directly at the north entrance of the Highlands in the centre of the Hudson River and contains about three acres of ground. It is a charming spot.

THE BLACKBERRY CROP DAMAGED.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 13.—From down the State come reports of great damage to the blackberry crop by the heavy rain of Thursday night, and complaints of nnremnnerative returns from berries marketed during the past few days. A Laurel dispatch says that from these two causes nearly a million quarts will rot on the vines unpicked in that section of Sussex County.

A COLORED MURDERER HANGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13.—Thomas Jefferson (colored) was hanged in the corridor of the jail at 1:23 o'clock this afternoon. His neck was not broken by the fall and he was strangled to death in 16 minutes. The crime for which Jefferson suffered the death penalty was the murder of White—Rachael (married) on Oct. 26, 1887.

SPINNAKERS WERE BROKEN

START OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB FLEET.

FOUR SCHOONERS, SIX SLOOPS, AND SEVEN "WEE UNS" RACE TO BLACK ROCK—ONE TRIVIAL ACCIDENT.

BLACK ROCK HARBOR, Conn., July 13.—Ten minntes after 9 o'clock this morning a gun sounded aboard Commodore Jefferson Hogan's schooner yacht Cavalier, the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Clnb's fleet. A few seconds later, and the annnal cruise of Brooklyn's most popular yachting organization was under way. The Cavalier was anchored at Whitestone in the Sonnd, and around her were eighteen of the yachts belonging to the clnb. The cruise will be given largely to racing, and the yachts have been separated into two divisions. The first includes yachts over forty-one feet on the load water line and the second the smaller boats. It had been decided to start each day, the second division 15 minntes earlier than the first, and consequently, when the signal was given 10 minutes after the preparatory gnn was fired, the smaller boats began their race to this harbor, the first stopping place and a run of about thirty-five miles from Whitestone.

The weather to-day has been delightful, and the yachtsmen have congratulated themselves more than once. There might have been more wind to add to the enjoyment of the sail, but as there was a comparatively steady breeze along the southern shore of the Sonnd, good judgment on the part of the Captains enabled them to take advantage of all that was offered. A light southern breeze blew in the morning, scattering the mist which hung over Whitestone as the yachts weighed anchor and got under way. The ones which started first were the new Burgess forty the Chispa, Capt. N. D. Lawton; the Arab, Capt. Edmnnd Fish; Beatrice, Capt. C. A. Post; Mabelle, Capt. R. Bainbridge; Gem, Capt. J. Bliss; Polly, Capt. T. L. Arnold, and Monette, Capt. F. M. Smith. Fifteen minutes after they started the signal was given for the larger boats to start. They were the schooners Cavalier, Commodore Jefferson Hogan; Azalea, Capt. Edmund Blunt; Republic, Capt. T. H. Hall, and Fearless, Capt. H. H. Hoglns; sloops Anaconda, Vice Commodore J. G. Pragne; Fannv, Rear Commodore T. P. Fiske, Athlon, Capt. E. B. Havens; Roamer, Capt. P. G. Williams; Concord, Capt. H. C. Roome, and Venitzia, Capt. A. Colburn of Philadelphia.

Spinnakers were set to starboard and carried until the course changed with the eastern slant of the Long Island shore, where they were either taken in or carried at an apoarent disadvantage. The Republic left the Cavalier, the Azalea passed both pressed up among the leading small boats, and the Anaconda and Athlon began a close race soon after the start. Nothing of especial interest happened until the yachts were well into the open Sound, where the race to this harbor really began. The better wind was found near the Long Island shore, and the Azalea, by good judgment of her skipper, got the advantage of it.

At Hempstead Harbor a stronger breeze was found, and the sailing became enjoyable indeed. The fleet was well together, the Chispa being in the lead and Cavalier guarding close from Manhasset Bluff to the Black Buoy off Oyster Bay the Azalea and Fearless had a pretty race for first place, with the Athlon and the Anaconda fighting a few boat lengths' away, the Athlon being slightly in the lead. The Fannv was a short distance away, and the Roamer was near the two leading schooners. Passing the stretch of water at Oyster Bay the wind freshened considerably and there the Azalea made her way to the front, weathering the Fearless and passing her to a good marter. The Fearless was next by and when she caught the stronger wind her topmast broke square off, about eight feet above the head of the mast. She luffed into the wind, forcing the Fearless ont of her course, and after a delay of ten minutes started again in pursuit and two headsails and with topsail down.

The Anaconda pushed the Athlon for several miles, neither gaining much on the other, and they had a luffing match which carried them very close in shore. At Eaton's Neck the Anaconda took the fleet and headed for this port, the Fannie and Athlon following. The Azalea and Anaconda kept on a few minutes, and then also luffed their course for the harbor. The Fannie was the first to drop anchor. She caught a new breeze from the eastward, which increased to the finish, and under its force she assumed a good lead. The Azalea followed her as soon as she felt the wind, and with the Anaconda and Fearless made a close race for the honor of anchoring first.

The Azalea rounded the Fannie's stern 15 seconds after she saluted the port. The Anaconda finished 30 seconds later, the Fearless 45 seconds after the Anaconda. Then the Athlon, Chispa, Cavalier, and Venitzia arrived in the order mentioned, the last named being the only one by one for half an hour, the Arab being last. Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell joined the fleet with his seventy-foot sloop Shamrock at Eaton's Neck and sailed in with the other yachts. He will probably continue as far as Shelter Island to race against the Katrina.

The Chispa sailed the greater part of the race under working topsail, mainsail, and balloon jibtopsail, and sailed admirably. There was no other "forty" to hurry her, so a good opinion of her speed could not be formed, but she appears to be a very likely boat.

There were several yachts flying the Atlantic Yacht Club's colors in this harbor when the fleet arrived. Among them were the Dot, with Mr. C. T. Pierce, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, on board; the Daisy, Stella, and Olga. The Stella came from Port Jefferson to join the cruise, and is sailed by Capt. J. L. Marcellus, Commodore of the club last year.

Commodore James D. Smith of the New-York Yacht Clnb is here in his yacht, the Pocahontas, and there are anchored here for the night the steam yachts Sentinel and Unqnowa.

A meeting of the Captains held at 5 o'clock aboard the flagship Cavalier to receive notice of the religious services on the flagship to-morrow morning. The fleet will get nnder way Monday at 9 A. M., to sail for New-London.

When the evening meal was was finished and the Cavalier's cannon han announced "colors," the hearty yachtsmen, arrayed in their cleanest flannels, went ashore to join in the jollity occasioned by a hop at the George Cod, where are registered many prominent Bridgeport and New-York people.

Part of the Larobmont fleet is here on a cruise.

RACE FOR THE HOVEY CUP.

THE SCOTCH CUTTER MINERVA SURPRISES BURGESS.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 13.—New-York's representative in the Eastern Yacht Clnb's special race to-day for forty-footers for a cnp given by Commodore Hovey finished fonrth. Bnt it should be said of Mr. Carroll's Gorilla that she may do better in the Eastern race Monday, after she has been hauled np at Lawley's to recieve a needed cleaning. The Scotch cutter Minerva, sailed by a Scotchman, Capt. Barr, (a brother, by the way, of the man who beld the tiller on the Thistle,) and designed by Fife, led the whole fleet to-day and had plenty of time to spare. Yet her victory was a surprise to all who saw the boats get away, for the Burgess boat Verena, with the great and only Burgess aboard, started out a clear winner, bnt made a mistake in bunting for a breeze and lost the victory. Those, however, who try to make ont that this race proved the superiority of Fife over Burgess as a designer of fair-weather boats have little to stand npon. It was to a certain extent a piece of luck for the Minerva and Papoose that they split tacks with the rest of the fleet just as they did, for they struck the breeze that wafted them to victory.

The race, however, has demonstrated one thing pretty clearly—that the precocious McVey is not a yacht designer. His boat, the Helen, with all the advantage of being sailed by the celebrated Capt. Aubrey Crocker, the best skipper on the coast, finished fifth, and took fonrth place on time allowance. His other craft, the Alice, never was in the race at all.

The race was over a nineteen-mile triangular cruise, the first leg being a beat to windward from Marblehead Rock to Graves Whistling Buoy. At 10:30, when the preparatory signal was given, there was a thick baze in the bay and a light breeze from the southwest, with a smooth sea. At the warning signal, five minutes before the starting time, the Minerva was across the line, a minute before she was soon discovered and libed around the judges' boat quickly, not losing much by her error. The Verena was the first to cross, followed by the Minerva and Gorilla, with the latter to leeward. The Papoose, Chiquita, Alice, and Helen came along in the order named, all crowding for a windward position and being on the port tack. The Verena took the lead and, catching the first breeze, increased her lead every minute and fifteen minutes from the start she led by a quarter of a mile. At the end of an hour the relative positions of the yachts was unchanged, bnt then the boats began to split tacks, the Minerva standing off shore, followed by the Papoose. They caught the breeze over there and came waltzing ahead, taking the lead and keeping it to the finish. The boats rounded the first stake at the Groves as follows:

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	S.
Minerva	1	06	45	Gorilla	1	20	40
Papoose	1	09	30	Chiquita	1	21	55
Verena	1	13	49	Alice	1	30	43
Helen	1	18	17				

New spinnakers were broken and with booms to port the yachts flew away before the wind on the run to Half-Way Rock, the second turning point. Half way there, the wind shifted to the west again and spinnakers came in with a rush and were replaced with big balloon jibtopsails. Under this sail the Minerva showed some of her best points, and, gradually increasing her lead, rounded Half-Way Rock considerably over a mile ahead of the Papoose. A short reach of two miles brought the boats home in this order: Minerva, Papoose, Verena, Gorilla, Helen, Chiquita, and Alice. The summary:

Name.	Owner.	Length.	Sailing Time.	Actual Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Minerva	C. H. Tweed	44.07	3 36 19	3 28 48	
Papoose	Bayard Thayer	42.60	3 44 40	3 37 20	
Verena	J. A. Beebe	47.00	3 40 08	3 43 16	
Helen	C. A. Prince	45.50	3 55 27	3 52 56	
Chiquita	A. Hemeway	46.98	3 55 34	3 52 43	
Gorilla	R. P. Carroll	48.50	3 54 35	3 54 35	
Alice	P. D. Wheatland	47.00	4 06 48	4 04 66	

While the "forties" were bowling toward the finish line the Corinthian Clnb started one of its clnb races off the old bbouse at Corinthian Point. Over twenty of the fleet in the several classes responded to the sterting gno, bnt the chief interest centered in the contest of the crack New-York "thirty" Katbleen against the Saracen, Elf, Mignon, Butler, and others. A special prize of $50 was offered in this class, bnt the New-Yorker failed to capture it and was ontsailed by most of her class, the Saracen being first. The Kathleen's crew took the defeat in good part, however, and cheered the Saracen's crew as the yachts passed each other after the finish, a compliment which was duly returned. The boats will meet again in the special class of the Eastern race Monday, when the Kathleen's crew hope to do better, and at least "split even" with the Saracen to equal the latter's record in New-York. The cruise for Monday's races is in the open sea, and, therefore, there is less advantage to be gained from a knowledge of tides and currents.

TESTING THE PETREL AT SEA.

BALTIMORE EXPECTS WONDERS OF THE NEW GUNBOAT.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The new gunboat Petrel started on a trial trip to-day. As she steamed down the river from the Columbian Iron Works dock in the midst of a heavy thunderstorm her white hull made a bold picture against the dark waters and the lowering clonds. A oborus of steam whistles gave the saucy-looking craft a lively greeting. Those on board were President Malster and Walter Green of the Columbian Iron Works, several Baltimore newspaper men and the following naval officers, who comprise the official Board of Engineers appointed by President Harrison to report on the results of the trial: Capt. R. L. Skerett, senior member; Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley, Chief Engineer C. H. Devalin, Chief Engineer S. L. Ayres, Chief Engineer F. J. Whittaker, Naval Constructor John H. Ellanson, Passed Assistant Engineers Hall and Freeman, and Assistant Engineers Kammerling, Redgrave, and Rommel.

Capt. Johnson, who is Chief Engineer in the Navy, accompanies the party, but not in an official capacity. Capt. Thomas Lewis of the Baltimore Pilot Association is also on the trip. The vessel is in command of President Malster, and when he is off duty Lient. Commander W. H. Bronson will have charge. A crew of about fifty men is aboard, although when the Petrel's guns are in place the complement of men will be 100.

As soon as the vessel was in motion the Board of Engineers repaired to the engine room to watch the machinery. The instructions to the board are the same as those given the boards that conducted the trials of the Charleston and Yorktown. Report will be made on the maneuvring qualities of the vessel, as to the quality of the material nsed in building, and on the workmanship. The members of the board during the trial will be placed in the fire room, engine room, and other places where the workings of the machinery can be observed.

Dnring a four-hour run under forced draught the Petrel's horse power will be tested, and indicator cards will be taken every fifteen minutes. The contract

TROUBLE OVER THE CANAL

THE POSITION OF NICARAGUA CLEARLY STATED.

SHE DOES NOT ADMIT ANY JURISDICTION ON THE PART OF COSTA RICA OVER ANY PORTION OF THE CANAL LINE.

PANAMA, July 4.—The Foreign Minister of Nicaragua recently presented the following report to Congress on the subject of the Nicaragua-Costa Rica Canal controversy:

I wish to explain to you the reasons on which Costa Rica based its right to protest against the canal contract.

1. That until the arbitration award should declare the 1858 compact to be null and void it continued binding on both republics.

2. That even if it has been declared to have ceased to be in force, it should still remain in the statutes, as provided by the Guatemala Convention, until the boundary line shall have been definitely determined.

3. That the canal contract seriously wounds the national interests of Nicaragua.

4. That the positive right which springs from the treaty of 1858 renders valid and with power based on legitimate titles the old boundary line formed by the lake, the river San Juan, and the river La Flor. Thus matters were referred back to their primitive position.

The Government of Costa Rica, in its arguments, asserted that its rights would be endangered by Nicaragua employing the waters which Costa Rica claims the right to navigate, and with respect to which it advances the foundationless theory that the liberty of transit by a water route, when conceded to any nation, implies a proprietary right. And conveys a power of dominion. Nicaragua at once answered that it would pay due respect to an arbitrator's award. Meanwhile the arbitration treaty was being carried into effect, and on March 22 the President of the United States made his award and declared the treaty of April 15, 1858, to be in effect. Commissioners have been appointed by the two Governments.

The road having thus been opened for the realization of our great interoceanic canal, an unexpected and regrettable circumstance has arisen which has caused serious complications. The representative of Costa Rica and the agent of the Nicaragua Canal Association signed a contract in Washington May 17 for the construction of this great work. The Government had not anticipated that this contract would involve an attack on the sovereign rights of the republic and a violation of the treaty and the award, which both parties are bound to respect. The fact that Nicaragua, as the principal party to any canal contract, was not asked to participate in this arrangement at once attracted the attention of this Government, and, to its surprise, it read in the stipulations that they did not treat of the arrangements for the indemnity to which Costa Rica is entitled, but a contract was made which really copied that made by Nicaragua, and which established a basis for building the whole canal, and in which Costa Rica, as if it were permitted to take part in concessions granted by Nicaragua, conceded privileges and reserved rights which can only be conceded and reserved by the owner of all the canal route. Gen. Isidro Urtecho was theo sent to Costa Rica, but his efforts were unavailing, and finally he delivered the communication he carried with him, dated Sept. 8 last, in which his office explained to the Government of Costa Rica the reasons which support its right to formally reject that ossel contract, owing to the Government considering it to assume sacred rights which were never placed in doubt, which the 1858 convention stipulates to be exclusively in favor of Nicaragua and which the award of the arbitrator confirms and clearly recognizes.

The Government declared that if the contract that no arrangements would be reached, proposed that the question should again be submitted to the same arbitrator, and that the proposition should be based to be that Nicaragua refuses to recognize that Costa Rica possesses the right to effect canal contracts which have as their base the lake, the Sao Juan River, and the bay of San Juan del Norte, and that Costa Rica only possesses a right to demand indemnity in the event that its interests should suffer by the execution of the Nicaragua Canal. The matter cannot be satisfactorily explained as to how, upon the 10th mile, the boundary line of the canal will touch some point of Costa Rica, this republic can grant a privilege for the whole work. And the more particularly in the case of Punta Arenas when it is remembered that, even should the canal pass along in front of the territory of Costa Rica or a portion of it, this fact does not grant that republic authority or dominion over it.

Costa Rica wishes to suppose the existence of co dominion or co-sovereignty in Nicaraguan waters—but these rights cannot be inferred to exist from the fact that the Greytown (San Juan del Norte) bay has base lines of the shape of the two countries—and over the waters of which, to the Bay of Greytown, there has only existed a 'community of use.' Now Costa Rica seeks to advance the untenable doctrine that the right to navigate in waters which are connected by one nation to another also authorizes the latter to legislate as if proprietorship in the waters were common.

After further explaining the question the Minister concluded by stating that the difficulty with the neighboring republic has been most satisfactorily settled by the arrangement for "further arbitration," and he alludes in most flattering terms to the "good and most opportune services of Mr. Cridler, the United States Minister, and the representatives of Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras at the Central American Diet."

The *Star and Herald* of June 29 prints a letter from its Managua (Nicaragua) correspondent, dated June 14, about a conference at Masaya concerning the Nicaragua Canal. He says: "The conference resulted in no measures being adopted for the solution of the canal dispute, save that it was unanimously agreed that so long as the obnoxious Menocal-Zeledon contract is not cancelled in its favor it should not be allowed to proceed." Great excitement was caused in Masaya by the receipt of a cablegram stating that Mr. Blaine was entirely in sympathy with those who considered the Menocal-Zeledon contract to be null and void, and would morally assist in any scheme if it were carried out under the Cardenas-Menocel compact, and under no other. The dispatch proved to be a hoax, and the inventors of it are credited with being parties interested in transcontinental railroad stocks.

The impression prevails that they are not averse to the canal being built under an amalgamation of the two contracts, and the discussion of this proposition might lead to matters wearing a more peaceful outlook than they do at present, now that Nicaragua and Costa Rica are both preparing silently so far as possible, but too evidently, for the probability of strife occurring at any moment. The chief leaders of the opposition to the Government, who convert the canal contract into a party weapon, are Gen. Zamala, Señor Chamorro, and Señor Anacimo Rimes. These with several of the other members of the opposition, were invited to attend the Managua conference, but they remained away.

DESPONDENCY LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Edwin O. Seers of the firm of Headden & Sears, coal dealers, committed suicide at his home, 54 Monticello-avenue, Jersey City, last evening, by cutting his throat. His wife died two years ago, and two of his children have since followed her to the grave. Despondency from these bereavements was made the deeper by his physical ailments. Two hemorrhages within the last three days greatly depressed him. Last evening he went home and cut his throat.

ACCOUNTS TO BE EXAMINED.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 13.—Justice Scudder to-day appointed Frank McDermott Special Commissioner to take evidence in behalf of the taxpayers who applied for an investigation of the accounts of Monmouth County.

LITTLE MARY CECILIA BRUNOLD

Has just been cured of the worst Eczema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. From head to feet a mass of diseased skin. Several physicians, a medical college, and all remedies fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

My little daughter, Mary Cecilia Brunold, was afflicted with the worst case of eczema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. She was literally covered from head to foot with scabs. These physicians tried their best to cure her, but I believe they were only experimenting. They kept on experimenting for over ten months, but instead of getting better the child got worse, and I did not know what course to pursue. My wife took her, after we had paid all we could afford for medical treatment, to a medical college, where there were some twenty or thirty doctors assembled, but the case baffled them all. My wife had to go every day, and sometimes twice a day. In fact, the medicine they gave my child did not have time to act, even if there was any virtue in it, it was changed so often by orders of the doctors. The latter part of January, after everything had failed, and patience and money were both exhausted, I made up my mind to quit all doctoring and try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did so, and now I can say that my daughter is cured, sound in health, and well, to the surprise of hundreds.

The druggist, Mr. H. M. Krueger, corner Chautean and Ewing avenues, who sold us the CUTICURA REMEDIES, is as much astonished as any of us. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked a complete cure, and we have used but a little more than three-fourths of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and a proportionate amount of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. I am ready at any time to make affidavit that my daughter had the worst case of eczema, as the doctors all admit, ever seen in this city, and that she had been cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, after the best physicians and remedies failed.

I shall be glad to have any one call upon or write me who has a child similarly afflicted, or any person who is troubled with a skin disease, that he may see for himself what your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done. I do this in gratitude for the cure that has been effected in my child's case.

CHAS. B. BRUNOLD, 2,905 Gratiot-st., St. Louis.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

LOVELIEST, Whitest, Clearest Skin and Softest Hands produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK PAINFUL KIDNEYS



With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts.

CLOUDBURST IN MARYLAND.

LIVES LOST—THE WORST STORM IN SIXTEEN YEARS.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—A cloudburst this afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, did considerable damage in the county. A small creek, Herring Run, rose in a few moments from six to sixteen feet deep. North of the city, on the Belair road, two men named Powell and Schreschker were standing on an iron bridge spanning Herring Run, when the bridge was swept away, drowning both men. The road in places was covered with water to the hubs of the reporter's carriage. News of the damage reached the city only late to-night.

On the Philadelphia road a Mrs. Otto Seifert was driving across an open wooden bridge when it gave way, and she was carried down the stream, but saved herself by clinging to a tree floating past. George Cline, who was also driving over the bridge, cut the traces of his team and saved himself by catching the same tree. A number of persons were going to market and helped them from the water. Both teams were drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. Quille Cunningham, who lived near the bridge, took refuge in the second story of their house, where they were found when rescued. After the water subsided it left a foot of mud in their parlor. Five road bridges were washed away by the stream. Some cattle were lost and the crops in the immediate vicinity of the creek were lost. The residents say that the storm is the worst in sixteen years.

BISMARCK'S USELESS BLUFF.

THE BRAVE ANSWER OF SWITZERLAND TO GERMANY.

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BERLIN, July 13.—The reply of the Swiss Bundesrath was received at the Foreign Office yesterday evening. Though civil in tone, it is none the less defiant. It does not recede a step from the position previously taken by Switzerland, and is, throughout, a vindication of the rights of refugees and of Swiss action toward German police agents. The note persists that the arrest and expulsion of Wohlgemuth was fully justified, and says: "The Bundesrath must further adhere to its interpretation of Article IL of the settlement treaty of 1876, which in nowise restricts the right of the two Governments to receive in their respective territories any one they deem fit. The Bundesrath must insist all the more upon its rights being respected, as it is firmly determined to fulfill its international obligations."

The tenor of the reply was communicated to the German Minister at Berne early in the week. This communication was the signal for the adoption of various seemingly vexatious measures of travelers crossing the Swiss frontier, baggage being mercilessly overhauled and goods wantonly searched and delayed. To-day's *National Zeitung* denies that these regulations are reprisals, and declares that they are due to directions from the imperial customs officials, uninfluenced by the Government. The Swiss Cantonal authorities, believing otherwise, direct travelers to proceed through Austrian territory, via Bregenz. The attitude of the Swiss Government is probably strengthened by the knowledge that Prince Bismarck's menace to Swiss neutrality occasion dissatisfantion. The Emperor was not consulted concerning the dispatches. His Majesty has advised Prince Bismarck to modify his tone, and thus avoid aggravating the difficulty. As a result, the semi-official papers are moderate in their expressions of hostility toward Switzerland.

The *North German Gazette* to-night, commenting on the situation, contains no suggestion assailing Swiss neutrality, nor even a denunciation of the "settlement" treaty. The *Gazette* explains that the dispatch of June 5 was the outcome of an understanding with Russia, and proceeds to show that its object was, by giving it the tone and tenor of an identical Russian note, presented at the same time, to accentuate the impression it was intended to produce. Its purpose so far has been attained, the Swiss authorities giving due consideration to the Russelo representations, and it is expected that they will ultimately recognize the German claims, though in a less friendly and less expeditious manner. The diplomatic action of Germany is aimed at the Social Democracy in Switzerland. Against Switzerland itself this policy is directed only in so far as elements hostile to the German Empire are protected and promoted there. In consequence it will be the task of the imperial policy, and the fight will not be abandoned until the task is fulfilled.

Court circles are talking about the conversion of the Empress Augusta Victoria to the Catholic Church. She made a profession of faith before Abbé Radkewski, who is attached to the household of Prince Radziwill. Count Reesel weit, the Empress's Grand Marshal, himself a Catholic, witnessed the ceremony in company with Prince Radziwil. The Emperor had previously been apprised of her intention.

THE SECRETAN SALE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 13.—Seventeen pictures from the Secretan collection, which had been sent to London by the owner as security for a loan, were sold at auction to-day at Christie's. The total amount realized was £28,499. The famous painting "San Donato," by Hobbema, which cost M. Secretan £12,000, brought only £5,600. "Hamilton Palace," by Hobbema, for which £4,252 was originally paid, went for £3,460. All the others were disposed of at lower prices than was expected.

PARIS, July 13.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has voted to recommend to the Chamber a measure empowering the Government to purchase Millet's picture, "The Angelus."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, July 13.—The *Journal des Débats* says that Gen. Boulanger, besides being indicted for a felony against the State, is charged with embezzling the sum of 252,000f. The same paper says that the Procureur General reserves the right to prosecute Gen. Boulanger for other peculations after the latter's trial by the Senate.

DUBLIN, July 13. Mr. Michael Davitt in an interview in this city to-day declared that he would never enter the Parnell Commission Court again.

THE STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD.

A CONFERENCE BRINGS ABOUT A VIRTUAL SETTLEMENT OF THE TROUBLE.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—The great strike at the Homestead Steel Works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. is practically over, and quiet will reign once more in the thriving town. The conference between the Amalgamated officials and the firm arranged by Sheriff McCandless was in session from 3 o'clock this afternoon until after 11 o'clock to-night, and when it adjourned it was officially announced that as a result of the conference certain essential points had been agreed to, but other matters of importance remained for discussion.

Another meeting will be held on Monday. This is regarded as a virtual settlement of the trouble, and it is expected that the immense plant will soon again be in full operation. The good news was the occasion of general rejoicing in this vicinity, and especially at Homestead. All the saloons were closed there this evening at 6 o'clock, and everything was extremely quiet.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD CUP.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 13.—The Executive Committee of the Martha's Vineyard Association sent a letter to the New-York Yacht Club to-day proffering a cup to be known as the Martha's Vineyard Association cup to be raced for on or near Aug. 12, terms and course to be decided by Commodore Gerry and the New-York Regatta Committee. Dr. H. A. Tucker, Gen. Rodney Ward, Major T. K. Boggs, Willard C. Vanderlip, and W. F. Young were elected the Regatta Committee for the association. The course off Oak Bluff up the Sound to Gay Head and return, as last year, is favored by Commodore Gerry and is likely to be adopted. The open triangular course not being as desirable on account of shoals and flats. The Electra is lying off the Bluffs. Commodore Gerry will return with her to New-York Monday.

HOW A LADY LOST HER WATCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An honest citizen whose name we have not permission to use, being in a hurry to catch a train, accidentally brushed against a lady on Cortlandt-street going in the opposite direction, and in so doing tore away a watch and chain which she wore, which fell at his feet. Thinking it was his own which had been torn from his pocket he picked it up and hurried on, but immediately finding out his mistake and not caring to retrace his steps as he would miss his train, he left the watch in our store with a hurried explanation, which takes no longer to write than it did him to explain. If you will kindly publish this it may aid the lady who has lost the watch to regain it.

BRILL BROTHERS,
Men's Furnishers, 45 Cortlandt-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1889.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Gov. S. H. Elbert of Colorado is at the Windsor Hotel.

Rufus Magee, recently United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War; Arthur Sewall of Maine, Attorney General John M. Wood and State Treasurer E. T. Noland of Missouri, Senator George Z. Erwin of Potsdam, N. Y., and A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FORMING THE NEW STATES

WORK OF TWO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

NORTH DAKOTA'S COMMITTEES HARD AT WORK—DESIGNING A SEAL FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, Dak., July 13.—At to-day's session of the Constitutional Convention a large number of proposed articles were presented. Messrs. Flemington, Rowe, Pollock, and Haiger introduced articles providing for constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Johnson offered a compact with the United States providing for the toleration of religious beliefs; disclaiming all right to unappropriated public lands within the limits of the State; exempting United States lands from taxation; assuming a due proportion of the debt and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota previous to the adoption of this Constitution, and ordering the establishment and maintenance of public, non-sectarian schools. Mr. Johnson introduced a long article with nineteen sections relating to corporations. Among other provisions in this proposed article is the following:

"No corporation should be created, or have its charter extended, changed, or amended by special laws, except those for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes, which are to remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the Legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created; and existing privileges not of taken advantage are declared invalid; property and franchises of corporations are made subject to public use; no stocks or bonds shall be issued by any corporation except for money, property, or services actually rendered; the Legislature is empowered to alter or annul charters if no injustice is thereby done; no officials employed by corporations is permitted to furnish supplies or material of said corporation; annual reports to the public officials are required; railways are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; munition of exit or action in raise shall be prevented by legislative enactment, and just compensation must be rendered for public use of private property."

Mr. C. P. Parsons of Roulette County offered an article making Bismarck the temporary capital, providing for its permanent location by a vote of the people, and forbidding any expenditure for buildings until the permanent location has been decided on.

Mr. Camp presented an article providing for a Board of Pardons to consist of the Governor, Attorney General, and Judges of the Supreme Court, a two-thirds majority of which body will be required to decide in favor of any desired pardon or commutation.

Mr. Clark, by an article presented, makes the new Constitution provide that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to establish courts of arbitration, whereby differences may be settled without submitting them to trial by jury except as a last resort.

Mr. Roife offered an article to provide that taxes shall be uniform on real and personal property assessed according to legislative enactment.

Mr. Gray offered the following article on minority representation:

"The number of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three Representatives shall be elected in each Senatorial District at the first general election held after this Constitution takes effect, and every two years thereafter, and every two years thereafter, in all elections of Representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, and may distribute the same as equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be elected."

Mr. Bartlet wished to provide for a Legislature consisting of two Houses, a Senator from each county, and a house consisting of from seventy-five to one hundred members. His amendment to Mr. Bartlet also offered an article to consider as fraudulent all ballots purporting to be a regular party ticket but having other names printed thereon. He further proposed to empower the Legislature to provide for the qualifications for office holders.

President Sprague of the Grand Forks University was requested to address the convention. He made a strong plea for the educational franchise as the panacea of all ills of Government.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic has numerous advocates, but the majority of the convention favors its enbmission, as an amendment, to the vote of the people and such will be the method of its disposal. The one legislative body plan is rapidly losing strength and will scarcely have a hearing in the convention. Only a few members are now thought to be in its favor, and they feel the weakness of their number too much to make needless attempts to carry through that principle. It was also decided that there shall be a biennial representation for some, sparsely-settled districts, and they now hope to secure this by means of one Senator from each county. As regards the subject of minority representation the best that its friends are expecting is that it may be submitted to a vote of the people, but of even this much, they now express little hope. When the Judiciary Committee met it appointed Judge Carland to draft a judiciary system for the new Constitution and he is now at work on that subject.

It is uncertain whether the Supreme Court will be elected by the State as a whole or by the three districts, although the former plan seems to find greatest favor. On the disputed point of county courts a minority report is to be made, whatever may be the decision of the committee. The friends of the county court advocate the abolition of Justices of the Peace and Probate Judges and the addition of their duties to those of the County Judge, some of whose present duties will then become the portion of the six District Judges whose appointment each district seems resigned to.

At a meeting held last night by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation there was appointed a sub-committee to draft an article for the consideration of the entire committee. This has been prepared and will be discussed Monday, but it contains one of the more etronzly-disputed points which the committee will have a busy and a lively session. Altogether the convention is now well at work, and promises to labor earnestly for the good of all, with no special interests having preference. The South Dakota part of the joint commission for the division of the Territorial assets and liabilities arrived to-day, and the commission will at once begin work on their tedious but important task, which seems sure to keep them for some weeks.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 13.—In the South Dakota Constitutional Convention to-day thirty delegates met and attended to the formalities of opening the convention. The only feature of business was the adoption of a design for the great seal for the State of South Dakota, as provided by section 1 of the constitution. The design was referred to the proper committee and the convention adjourned till Monday.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ANDREW J. BIXBY.

Andrew J. Bixby, who for some years has held the responsible position of chief bookkeeper at the Sub-Treasury in this city, died suddenly at his home in Fordham late on Friday from apoplexy. He had been complaining for the past week or two that he did not feel as well as usual, but nevertheless refused to leave his work, and was at the office all day on Wednesday. Thursday morning he was taken with an apoplectic fit, and although somewhat recovering from its first attack during the day, the shock had been too great for a man of his age, and Friday he passed away.

Mr. Bixby was in his sixty-second year. He was appointed to the Sub-Treasury clerkship by Assistant Treasurer Candee. From then on he had been connected with the firm of Fisk & Hatch, and had also at one time been bookkeeper for the Union League Club. He leaves a daughter and two sons. The funeral will be held from his late residence this afternoon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. N. H. Farquhar has been detached from the command of the Trenton on the 7th inst. and placed on waiting orders. Lieuts. R. M. Brown, S. L. Graham, L. L. Reamey, and W. H. Allen, Passed Assistant Engineer Hershel Main, Boatswain J. McLaughlin, Gunner John Westfall, Acting Gunner E. Pressell, Carpenter H. K. Ferrell, and Sailmaker S. H. Bontwell, from the Trenton 7th inst. and placed on waiting orders; Pay Inspector A. J. Clark from the Trenton ordered to settle accounts and wait orders; Lieuts. J. C. Wilson and J. W. Carlin, Ensign Charles S. Ripley, and Surgeon H. P. Harvey from the Vandalia and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Commander Stanton of the vessels lost at Samoa, and although their ships have for months been under the sea their connection has been technically continued and their full sea pay has gone on. The Secretary has decided on July 7 as the date upon which these wrecked vessels are to be considered as having gone out of commission.

The United States man-of-war Adams arrived at Honolulu July 4, and it is announced she will proceed to Samoa as soon as possible. When the Oceanic steamer Umatilla sailed from Honolulu, July 5, the United States Consul-General was still in harbor there, loading with coal preparatory to her departure for Fanning Island to the relief of the Nipsic.

Worth Bagley of Raleigh, N. C., Fourth District, has been appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor has been ordered to examination for promotion.

MATTONI'S GIESSHUBLER WATER.

Dr. H. B. Millard of New-York, foreign corresponding member of the Society of Hydrology and a well-known writer and authority on diseases of the kidneys, considers the Giesshubler Water

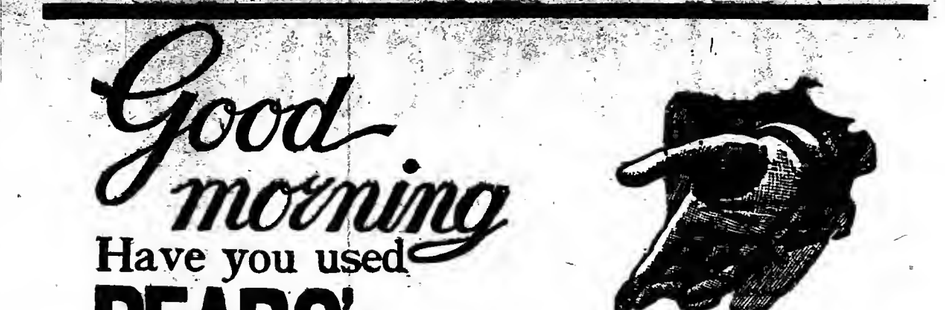
"THE BEST TABLE WATER WE HAVE."

Prof. v. Liebig says:

"Mattoni's Giesshubler is not only a mild, pure, sodinous Spring, really eliminating the nervous functions, and thus causing an increased action of the digestive organs, but also THE HEALTHIEST, MOST AGREEABLE AND MOST REFRESHING OF BEVERAGES."

Price, $7 50 per case, (50 quart bottles;) $10 50 per case, pints, (100 bottles.)

EISNER & MENDELSON COMPANY,
Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st, New-York.



THE JOHNSTOWN FUND.

CITIZENS DEMAND THE RIGHT TO EXPEND IT THEMSELVES.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 13.—The Presbyterian church, with a capacity of 1,200, was filled this afternoon with a thoroughly-representative body of citizens to protest against the manner in which the relief fund was being distributed. Burgess Horrell was called to the chair, and in a brief speech outlined the object of the meeting. He said that the people of the valley should themselves have the disbursement of the contributions intended for them, as the State commission has shown its incapacity for the work. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed and the following adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request that the fund contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous flood which devastated the Conemaugh Valley be as speedily as possible distributed in money directly to the people for whose benefit it was given, and that all purchases, contracts, and all expenses to be paid for out of this fund immediately cease; that any hoarding up of this fund to meet problematical future wants will materially diminish its usefulness, and only result in delaying to a more distant time the restoration of homes, of business, of industry, and of confidence. It will do more good in the hands of the people now than at any time hereafter; that we repudiate as insulting to the manhood and intelligence of our citizens, now that the avenues of trade are opened up, the imputation that they cannot and will not wisely and economically disburse any funds placed in their hands, and because of this imputation the arrogant assumption that guardians must supervise our expenditures, control our disbursements, purchase our supplies, and make our contracts.

Resolved, That if the statement imputed to his Excellency Gov. Beaver that "a million and a half of dollars has already been expended in Johnstown and vicinity" has any foundation in fact it is the strongest possible argument in favor of sending relief funds in contributing for buildings, quartermaster and commissary supplies is not a wise, judicious, or economical way of disbursing such funds, when the ordinary sources of supply as opened up only by gross extravagance and carelessness could such a sum have been used here, and the people have received no adequate return for the expenditure of so large an amount.

Resolved, That the disbursement of the fund subscribed for relief directly to the sufferers by the flood will stimulate business, will provide work for our idlers and trade for our merchants; will provide labor for our artisans, and will tend to restore confidence in the community, and will thus directly and indirectly help those for whom the fund was intended, while any contribution to the fund which finally redounds to the benefit of non-resident contractors and business men having no interest in this community, and unjustly discriminates against our own citizens.

Resolved, That it is unfair and unjust to exact an oath as to private income and relief before the bounteous charity of our countrymen can be distributed to its beneficiaries.

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the custodians of funds at Philadelphia, New-York, Pittsburg, and other localities to transmit the funds in their hands intended for Conemaugh Valley sufferers direct to our local finance Committee, to be distributed by that committee immediately in each upon requisitions of the Board of Inquiry upon such fair and equitable basis as may be adopted, and we invite the co-operation of such custodians in making such distribution.

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Speeches were made by Col. Linton, Col. Rose, Capt. Knox, ex-Burgess Chas. Dick, the Rev. D. J. Beal, and Rev. H. H. Bates, the Hon. John M. Rose, Mr. A. J. Hawa, Frank H. Martin, John Thomas, and a number of other leading citizens, supporting the resolutions, and they were unanimously carried. There was a strong expression of opinion throughout that the fund was not being handled for the best interests of Johnstown, and at the close an additional resolution was passed requesting the State Commission to furnish an itemized statement of expenditures to date.

BARRED OUT UNDER THE STATUTE.

WALTON, N. Y., July 13.—In the neighboring town of Franklin, forty-eight years ago, Minard Freer, a wealthy farmer, loaned to Amos Ellison, the son of a neighboring farmer, a teeming ewe under the practice then common among farmers known as "letting out stock to double every four years." The principle of the transaction, as described in THE TIMES of last Monday, was that the borrower accepted the ewe, agreeing to fodder her and her offspring and return to the lender upon demand, but of the natural increase of the flock, two sheep for every fourth year. Both parties to the aforesaid transaction are dead, but during their lives no demand was made upon Ellison for the return of the stipulated share of the ewe's increase.

Now Catherine A., the daughter of Minard Freer, the lender, as representative of her father's estate, brings an action in the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District against the estate of Amos Ellison for the recovery of her share of the increase of the old ewe under the contract entered into forty-eight years ago. She calls for forty-one years' increase of the ewe up to the date of Ellison's death in 1882, claiming that she is entitled to the return of 1,230 sheep or their equivalent in money at $3 50 per head, amounting to $4,480.

The case is exciting considerable interest in this locality, as it is probable that in Delaware County there are many more claims of the same kind in existence. Eminent lawyers tell Miss Freer that her claim is perfectly valid and that she can collect it.

The referee, M. W. Marvin of this place, however, has decided that the plaintiff's claim is barred out under the Statute of Limitations relating to claims against estates. The plaintiff's lawyers will appeal from the decision of the referee.

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NEW SOCIAL CLUB IN THE SEVENTH.

The members of Company D of the Seventh Regiment are constantly exercising their ingenuity to provide additional means of social enjoyment. Through the instrumentality of Private Charles Kelley a social organization has been formed which will be known as the Independent Order of Eye Openers. The preliminary gathering was held Friday evening in the Hotel Hungaria. Capt. Allen was elected President, and it was resolved that a weekly banquet should be held conforms to the by-laws of the club. Insignia of office have been prepared, consisting of a laurel wreath surmounted by the figure 7 and upheld by the number 4. An elaborate enamel button in the shape of an eye will be worn as a badge on the left lapel of the vest.

NO REST FOR THE PRESIDENT.

DEER PARK, Md., July 13.—Rain has fallen at intervals nearly all day. The President has remained in his cottage, but this afternoon the family, accompanied by Senator Davis and Mr. Elkins, drove out toward Oakland.

It is believed the President will not return to Washington Wednesday, as expected, but will remain until the first of the following week. It is said he will make a number of appointments from this place. Secretary Windom and Private Secretary Halford return to Washington Tuesday. The day has been quietly spent. Among the arrivals to-day are J. Lowrie Bell, W. T. Harris, J. L. Phillips, and Henry C. Adams of Washington, D. C.

OBITUARY.

E. F. REMINGTON.

Persons who have passed through City Hall Park of a Sunday during the last two or three years will remember seeing a tall, spare old man, with a gray beard and a most energetic style of delivery, preaching the Gospel from the steps of the City Hall. He was always listened to with interest by crowds of from 100 to 500 persons, for he spoke pleasingly. His labors are over, for he died last Wednesday evening from heart failure, at the home of his son-in-law, A. G. Atkins, in the Orange Mountains.

His name was E. F. Remington, and he was an ordained clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was born seventy-three years ago in a little village in Vermont, and by means of teaching accumulated sufficient money to enable him to study for his profession. During the Winter he lived in Berkeu-street, Brooklyn, but he set himself tasks requiring the most active ministrations and so spent most of his time out of doors. He always avoided church preaching as much as possible, devoting himself to evangelistical duties in the open air or giving his services whenever desired to prisons and jails, particularly in this city and Brooklyn. In the prisons he had boots of friends, for the most hardened criminal respected him for his evident earnestness. He was connected with the city mission of this diocese.

The funeral services will be held in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The burial will be in Greenwood.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Abraham Gray, who died on Friday at 29 Bank-street in his eighty-third year, was born in Bucks County, Penn. He came to New-York City fifty-five years ago and engaged in the clothing business. In 1883 he retired from active mercantile life with a competence, having been identified with the firm of John Paret & Co. for a period of forty-five years as employe and partner. Although not participating actively in politics, Mr. Gray was a life-long Republican. He was a prominent member of the Fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, in which he held the office of Steward for a number of years, and during this period of his residence in this city by strong perseverance and carelessness could such a sum have been used here, and the people have received no adequate return for the expenditure of so large an amount.

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NEW SOCIAL CLUB IN THE SEVENT

A DAY OF QUEER RACING

LONGSTREET EASILY BEATEN BY REPORTER.

STRANGE RUNNING BY TIPSTAFF AND TENNY CAUSES MUCH GRUMBLING AMONG RACEGOERS.

If the Monmouth Park Racing Association had the least bit of backbone in its make-up its Executive Committee would yesterday have ordered Capt. S. S. Brown, Green B. Morris, and David T. Pulsifer, their stables of horses, and every one connected with them, from the track for the remainder of their natural lives. But the Monmouth Park Association is not of that order. Backbone gives way to policy in its management, as well as at other race tracks. Its present policy is to take no notice of such flagrant pulling and hauling of horses and such in-and-out running as would promptly result in the ruling off of owners, trainers, and horses at Guttenberg in midwinter. Yet the Monmouth Park Association affects to look down on Guttenberg. Unless a radical change is made at Monmouth what is facetiously termed "Moomouth Park form" in racing circles will become even more of a laughing stock, a delusion, and a snare than it is to-day. It is a favorite stamping ground for people of the Ed Corrigan, Dave Pulsifer, and Capt. Sam Brown stamp, the latter being a new accession to the list of owners of "queer" racing stables. Capt. Sam Brown has been popularly supposed to be a sportsman in the best sense of the word. He may still be, for he doesn't train his own horses, but some one connected with his stable is not. Had Ed Corrigan executed the "coup" that Sam Brown executed yesterday with Reporter, no one would have been surprised—that is, if it had been done at Monmouth Park or at the West Side Park at Chicago. But to have Sam Brown do it simply astounded people, who supposed the Pittsburg millionaire was above that sort of thing. Just the week before the colt was badly beaten in a mile race in 1:43½ by Madstone and such cattle as Brother Bau and Bizgonet. Yesterday he won the rich Stockton Stakes in very clever fashion, though in very poor time, beating so good a colt as Longstreet. A week ago Reporter was the favorite over Tipstaff, yesterday he was a "long shot." The stable was probably out for the money, and so he won. The judges, Col. Simmons and Mr. McDowell, didn't think this wonderful change of form worth inquiring into. That was presumably because of the "policy" of the Monmouth Association. A new track is being projected; a racing meeting at Saratoga will soon be under way; there is a prospect of a war of dates next year. Under these circumstances it wouldn't be policy to offend owners and trainers from whom lost they must run their horses to win every time they send them to the post, or else leave the track.

It is money, money, money, all the time at Monmouth as elsewhere, and in this continuel striving for gain the racing associations, one and all, great and small, are forgetting that a little something is due the public which enjoys racing as a sport, supports it, and enables the clubs to earn the enormous dividends they do on their original investment every season's book. If the Monmouth Association had cared to protect the public they would have tried to find out why Tipstaff was not ridden out in the first race, and why Tenny was sent to the post as he was in the race for the Midsummer Handicap. Littlefield who rode Tenny, said he could not or would not run a yard. He did not say so to the judges because one was not asked. Both water and hay are very handy in Mr. Pulsifer's stable, and his horse may have got at one or both of them. Of course neither the owner nor trainer knew of it. The horse didn't know how much money Mr. Pulsifer was taking to in his book against his own horse. Neither does the association know about either. It might have hurt Mr. Pulsifer's feelings had they inquired about it. Mr. Pulsifer is very sensitive about any matter that touches his high sense of honor, and particularly about what an honorable horse owner is doing. He is almost as sensitive as Capt. Sam Brown. Neither is the public sensitive also, but in a different way. It likes to know what these honorable gentlemen who own horses are doing, and why their horses are not run to win. They have a right to this information from the racing associations which ask them to gamble on the races and promise to protect them from being swindled in their gambling operations. They have a right to this protection just as they have a right to a pack of cards that are not marked ones when they go out near the sea in Monmouth County and do their gambling in Phil Daly's clubhouse. A stacked deck or cards is just as bad in horse racing as it is in poker. Why in the world doesn't the Moomouth Park Association insist upon shuffling the cards and throwing out the marked ones is what a greatly wondering and bewildered public wants to know. Mr. Withers owes it to his patrons to find out. He also owes it to the public to make the judges absolute in their power instead of mere creatures working in accordance with a certain financial policy of a money-making association. Col. Simmons knows what racing is, and he has seen enough crooked racing to know what that is. He should be made absolute monarch, unhampered by any oinh policy, and compelled to exercise his judicial functions without fear or favor from any owner or set of men on or about the race track. If Monmouth doesn't do something of the kind soon the association will not need any new track to race over, and can cut its present track up into farming lands. A policy with honest racing as its chief feature, instead of the almighty dollar is very badly needed, and if Mr. Withers could hear the racegoers talk he wouldn't hesitate long about adopting and enforcing it. If he doesn't Moomouth will sink to the level of the Saratoga and New-Orleans race associations. He knows he cannot afford to do that.

It wasn't es unpleasant at Moumouth Park yesterday as it might have been. A rain in the morning had made the track heavy and a light shower in the afternoon made it unpleasant for a rather small Saturday crowd. Open pool rooms in the city are reducing the attendance at Monmouth Park at least a thousand and possibly two thousand people daily.

The great race of yesterday was the Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a quarter. It was the fourth race on the card, and brought Longstreet, Reporter, Erie, Sorrento, Cynosure, and Philoeder together. In the betting Longstreet was an overwhelming favorite, made so in part by the money of the Dwyer Brothers, who had one of their old-fashioned pinnoge bets on their colt to win by a severance of their relations with their jockey, George Taylor. He was very angry because he had to stand aside and let Garrison ride the colt Longstreet. So he resigned his position, a resignation which was promptly accepted by the Dwyers. Dwyer was glad to get aside because they did not think him strong enough to ride the colt, who got away from him in the Realization Stakes at Coney Island. So Taylor is now at large and the Dwyers without any regular jockey.

As to the race. Mr. Caldwell got the lot away well, and Sorrento and Reporter at once went to the front. The latter took the lead at the end of the first furlong, and was never headed from that time, winning in the end rather easily by a half length from Longstreet, who only beat Sorrento a nose for the place. Eric was a good fourth and Philoeder fifth, the other two runners, beaten away off. The race was a very poor one, the time being but 2:12¾, and as Longstreet was beaten by Reporter, a horse that has proved of no particular account in the past, it apherently puts an end to all talk about Longstreet being in any way the equal of Mr. Heggio's colt Salvetor, who seems to be the champion of the East as surely as Spokane is the champion of the West. The only racing there was was in the home stretch, when both Longstreet and Sorrento made desperate efforts to catch Reporter and failed. Clearly, Longstreet having to be ridden out to the last ounce in order to oefeat Sorrento for the place honors, though the latter had an attack of the "slows" at the end of a mile.

The day's reoing began with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, in which eight horses started, with Mr. Withers's colt Orator the favorite in the betting. He ren prominently for a half mile and then gave it up, end Jay F. Dee won just as he pi-ased. The horses were delayed a half hour at the post by Burch end his amateur jockey and owner, one McCafferty, who refused to break away from the post in time, and was finally left at the post. Mr. Caldwell did just right in this instance, as the fault was entirely McCafferty's, he apparently knowing nothing about a donkey's business. Green Morris started Tipstaff in this race and Martin, who doesn't know any too much about ridiog at any time, seemed to forget everything in the stretch, end, instead of trying to get the place, as it was perfectly apparent he could have done, permitted the colt Winfield Weaterner, a W. Lorok, to take it from him by four lengths. Neither the judges nor Mr. Morris seemed to see eoything wrong in Martin's riding, though every one else on the ground thought it passing strooge.

The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, the second race of the day, brought a field of eight to the post, Mr. Belmont bringing ont a new candidate for racing honors in Clarendon, a strapping big colt by St. Blaise, who promises to do better in the future. Congressman Scott's colt Toreo had the favor of the public in the betting, closely pressed by Mr. Belmont's Padishah, these two carrying the bulk of the public money, the other six being rank outsiders nibbled at by the occasional race-course visitore for a place at the universally long odds offered. Before the horses were sent on their journey the Morrie oolt, Dr. Hellmuth, ran away for the furlong in top speed, and made nearly the entire circuit of the track before Littlefield oonld get him under control. When the lot did start, Toreo and the unnamed Withers colt by Stonehenge-Ecoila went out in front and under the rail together, Blinehird and Marie K. falling out of the race before a quarter of a mile had been run. In making the turn by the railroad tracks Toreo slid around in the mud, and the Ecoola colt rushed up to the front, and from that point on led the race in hand easily. The Belmont pair made a bold bid for the race in the stretch, but they could never quite reach Mr. Withers's colt, who won by four lengths from Clarendon, who was two in front of Padishah on sufferance. Toreo being a poor fourth, and the rest eased up.

Eight horses started for the third race, the Midsummer Handicap, at a mile, which every one supposed would be a hot fight between Tenny, Badge, and Bella B. But Tenny was never in it, could not run a yard, and had the appearance of a horse that had been doctored before the race was started. The way he ran was absolutely scandalous, and owner and trainer ought to be forced to tell what his jockey could not—the reason for his utter lack of speed. Tristan and Fitz James made the running for three-quarters of a mile, while Tenny labored heavily and acted as if he would like to stop and give his digestive organs a fair chance to work. When Heyward, who had been waiting on him with Badge, found ont that Tenny was "stiff," he set out for the leaders, came on with a rush, and won the race by a length from Bella B., who beat Tristan home by a head for the place, Defaulter being well up. Tenny brought up the rear in company with Ed Corrigan's fast mare, Unite, who didn't act at any time as if she took much interest in racing. Mr. Withers's colt Fitzroy started in this race, Martin riding him, a proceeding which soured Mr. Withers's usually sweet temper so much that Trainer Hanrahan won't allow Martin to ride for him again for several centuries to come.

After the Stocktoo Stakes had been decided and people had got over growling anont Capt. Sam Brown's coup with Reporter, a race at a mile and three-eighths was run in the rain, a half dozen horses competing, and Charles Littlefield's colt Jubal finally winning after a terribly hard fight with Barrister, who had made all the running and who was beaten by only a head. Stockton was a good third, and Mr. Whitney's Inverwick, an erratic beast, a very bad fourth, a mile having been all she cared for in the heavy going. The finish was about the best of the day.

The sixth race was a selling affair at a mile, which was won by Charles Littlefield's Benedictine with the greatest of ease from Long Knight, who beat Kermesse, the Western trick, a length for the place. After the race there was a lively scene in the paddock. Benedictine was entered to be sold for $1,500, and "Jack" McDonald bid him up to $2,500. A further bid of $5 enabled Mr. Littlefield to keep the horse. Mr. McDonald got one-half of the selling surplus of $1,005, because his horse ran second. Then Mr. Littlefield got his revenge. Mr. McDenald had entered Long Knight to be sold for $1,125. Under the rules governing such races Mr. Littlefield could claim the horse by doubling the selling price the value of the purse, $750. This he did, and Mr. McDonald had to give up his old campaigner for $1,875.

A heavy-weight race at three-quarters of a mile brought the day's racing to a close. Bellair cleverly winning it by a nose from Ben Harrison on the last jump. These two were the only ones in the race, the rest of the field being beaten off, with Adolph leading the rear guard home.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

Anburndale Stable's b. c. Jay F. Dee, 3 years, by Tympanum-Lena, 112 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. N. Carlile's b. g. G. W. Cook, 4, 112..(De Long) 2
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 103.....(Mertin) 3

Orotor, 107; Sir Joseph, 106; Telie Doe, 113, and Niagara, 109, also ran. Burch was left at the post and old not go the coorse.

Betting.—To win—Against Orotor, 12 to 5; Jay F. Dee, 3 to 1; G. W. Cook, 4 to 1; Tipstaff, 8 to 1; Burch, 10 to 1; Sir Joseph and Telie Doe, 12 to 1 each, and Niagara, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Orotor, 4 to 5; Jay F. Dee, even money; G. W. Cook, 8 to 5; Tipstaff, 2 to 1; Telie Doe, 3 to 1; Burch, 3½ to 1; Sir Joseph, 5 to 1, and Niagara, 10 to 1.

SECONO RACE.—The Atlaotio Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, $75 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17½.

D. D. With-rs's bay colt by Stonehenge-Ecoile, 108 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
A. Belmont's b. c. Clarendon, 108.....(Taylor) 2
A. Belmont's ch. o. Padishah, 118.....(Garrieon) 3

Toreo, 118; Starlight, 115; Dr. Helmoth, 108; Blnehird, 108, end Marie K., 109, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Toreo, 6 to 5; Padishah, 2 to 1; the Eccola colt, Clerendon, eod Dr. Helmoth, 15 to 1 each; Starlight, 20 to 1; Bloebird, 25 to 1, and Marie K., 60 to 1.

For place—Against Toreo and Padishah, 2 to 5 each; the Eccola colt, 2½ to 1; Clarendon, 4 to 1; Dr. Helmoth and Starlight, 6 to 1 each; Blnebird, 8 to 1; and Marie K., 20 to 1.

THIRO RACE.—The Midsummer Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile. Time—1:44.

McClelland & Roche's h. o. Bedoe, 4 years, by the Ill Used-Baroness, 124 pounds.....(Hayward) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Bella B., 4, 110..(Hamilton) 2
L. Stnart's b. c. Tristan, 4, 108.....(Hayward, Jr.) 3

Defaulter, 111; Fitz James, 104; Fitzroy, 107; Tenny, 114, and Unite, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tenny, 6 to 5; Bella B., 3 to 1; Badge, 4 to 1; Fitzroy and Fitz James, 12 to 1 each; Tristan and Unite, 15 to 1 each; Defaulter, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Tenny, 8 to 5; Bella B., even money; Badge, 7 to 5; Fitzroy, 3 to 1; Fitzroy and Fitz James, 4 to 1 each; Unite, 5 to 1; Defaulter, 8 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second; special weight ta. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:12¾.

S. S. Brown's br. o. Reporter, by Enquirer-Bonnie Meade, 111 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, 118..(Garrison) 2
D. J. McCarthy's ch. c. Sorrento, 111.....(Barbee) 3

Eric, 118; Cynosure, 118, and Philander, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Longstreet, 3 to 5; Reporter, 4 to 1; Eric, 8 to 1; Cynosure, 15 to 1; Philander and Sorrento, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Longstreet, 1 to 5; Eric, even money; Reporter, 8 to 5; Cynosure, 3 to 1; Sorrento, 5 to 1; Philander, 10 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $35 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Time—2:27½.

C. Littlefield's h. o. Jubal, 3 years, by Jim Johnson-Avoca, 104 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Berristar, 4, 104.....(Martin) 2
L. Stnart's ch. h. Stockton, 5, 109..(Hayward, Jr.) 3

Inverwick, 109, and Syntax, 116, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Inverwick, 9 to 5; Jubal, 2 to 1; Stockton, 6 to 1; Lelex, Barrister, and Sillock, 8 to 1 each.

For place—Against Jubal and Inverwick, 3 to 5 each; Stockton, 2 to 1; Lelex, Berrister, and Sillock, 3 to 1 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; eelling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45¾. Bid in by owner for $2,505.

C. Littlefield's ch. g. Benedictine, 4 years, by Hurrah-Zeka, 110 pounds, $1,500.....(Littlefield) 1
J. E. McDonald's h. g. Long Knight, aged, 103.....(Hamilton) 2

R. Tucker's ch. f. Kermesse, 4, 105.....(Martin) 3

Vivid, 108; Miss Molly, 101; Sam Wood, 109; Boccecolo, 108; Syntax, 116½; Endnrer, 121; Irma H., 97; Bohemian, 110, and Honsetonio, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Benedictine, 11 to 5; Long Knight end Irma H., 4 to 1 each; Sam Wood, 8 to 1; Maie, Honsatonio, and Endnrer, 12 to 1 each; Vivid, 15 to 1; Kermesse and Syntax, 20 to 1 each, and Bohemian, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Benedictine, 8 to 5; Long Knight and Irma H., 8 to 5 each; Sam Wood, 8 to 1; Boccecolo and Maia, 4 to 1 each; Endnrer, 5 to 1; Honsatonio and Vivid, 6 to 1 each; Syntax, 7 to 1; Kermesse, 8 to 1, and Bohemian, 15 to 1.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Elberon Stakes; a free welter-weight handicap swa-pstekes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾.

S. W. Street's ch. o. Belleir, 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Florence I., 115 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
H. Bondy's ch. g. Ben Harrison, 3, 125...(Taylor) 2
P. R. Ryen's ch. g. Adolph, aged, 130..(Hayward) 3

Village Maid, 115; Hunsoon, 118, and Gloster, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bellair, 3 to 5; Ben Harrison, 4 to 1; Adolph, 5 to 1; Gloster, 6 to 1, and Village Maid and Huntoon, 12 to 1 each.

For place—Against Bellair and Ben Harrison, 3 to 5 each; Adolph, even money; Gloster, 8 to 5; Village Maid, 3 to 1, and Huntoon, 4 to 1.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The races at Washington Park to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. W. G. Morris, 111 pounds, (Barnes,) won: Kero, 111, (Stovel,) second; Bohby Beach, 111, third. Time—1:07.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Sir Joseph Bell, 108 pounds, (Barnes,) won: Lottie S., 108, (Rav.) second. Cameo, 108, (Eilke,) third. Time—1:06¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Leo Brigel, 102 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Cassedora, 102, (Williams,) second; Vermont, 109, (Overton,) third. Time—1:20¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Mamie Fonso, 107 pounds, (Stoval,) won; Angelus, 107, (Williams,) second; Cora Fisher, 102, (Gerhardy,) third. Time—1:20¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Great Western Handicap. One mile and a half. Elyton, 93 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Flood Tide, 97, (Hart,) second; Gilford, 103, (Stovel,) third. Time—2:44¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Sweepstakes. One mile end an eighth. Kate Malone, 96 pounds, (Ray,) won; Bledsoe, 95, (Barnes,) second; Lela May, 109, (Covington,) third. Time—2:02¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile heats. Famine, 114 pounds, (Breckenridge,) won; Dad, 109, (Barnes,) second; Unlucky, 104, (Williams,) third. Time—1:49 and 1:48¾.

THE HARVEST HANDICAP.

Secretary Coster announced the following as the weights for the Harvest Handicap, to be run at Monmouth Park on Tuesday. The distance is a mile and a quarter:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanover	129	Buddhist	109
Kingston	129	Tristan	107
Enrns	128	Brother Ban	107
Exile	126	Catsnap	107
Hacelind	125	Wagram	105
Firenzi	124	Stockton	105
Inspector B	124	Inverwick	105
Badge	124	Hypocrite	104
Tea Tray	120	Forest King	104
Tatagrin	120	Flirt	104
Marender	119	Persimmons	104
Laggard	119	Bronzomarte	104
Anrelia	117	Fitz James	103
Beasie Jane	116	Diablo	100
Unite	116	Bohemian	100
Eolian	114	Falcon	98
Charley Brent	114	Hunter	90
Judge Murray	113	Monsoon	90
Richmond	112	Khatan	90
George Oyster	112	Violante	90
Defaulter	111	Rebecca	90
Tenny	110	Dudley	90
Bella B	110	Donley	90

KENTUCKY HORSES SOLD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.—At Fairlawn Stud M. A. Shallcross of Louisville, Ky., has bought for $2,500, the b. m. Augusta, eight years, by Pancoast, dam Augusta, the dam of Chanter. 2:20¾. Other important recent sales at this establishment are: B. c. Earl of Aberdeen, two years, by Aberdeen, dam by C. M. Clay, Jr., for $1,750, to Justice Johnson of Barre, Mich.; b. f. Lizzie Medium, three years, by Happy Medium, dam by Magic, for $1,500, to the same; b. c., Aberdeens, three years, by Aberdeen, dam by Atmont, for $1,500, to L. C. Stevenson & Co. of Malvern, Iowa; b. f. Whippoorwill, four years, by Aberdeen, dam by Edwin Forrest, for $1,500, to W. T. Withers, Jr., of Lexington; g. c. Fayette Medium, four years, by Happy Medium, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, for $1,200, to W. B. Lucil, Pontiac, Ill.

The thoroughbred b. f. Metallo, two years old, by Himyar, dam Booty, has been bought by W. S. Barnes, formerly of the Melbourne Stable, for $4,500, for L. Des Cognets of this city.

HILL'S GUIDING HAND.

IT WILL DIREOT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

When Charlie N. Tainter was taken from the Presidency of the Emigration Board and put on the police court bench by Mayor Grant last May, THE TIMES found in the event the handiwork of David B. Hill. The voice was the voice of Grant, but the hand was the hand of Hill. Mayor Grant called Commissioner Tainter because the Governor's hands were outstretched and lingering over the Emigration Board, but could not safely descend upon it until that Commissioner had been tempted elsewhere. When he succumbed to temptation no pledge was exacted from him by the Mayor. Tammany gave itself up absolutely to the purpose of the Governor, with the result that it has not yet become able to take to itself the police court patronage, for shares in which its followers yearn.

With Republican Justice Tainter unpledged to it, and determined to get for himself all the patronage possible, and with Justice Duffy objecting to wearing the collar of his old foe, Richard Croker, unless he gets compensatory patronage, Tammany finds itself in a bad plight.

David B. Hill induced Tammany to clear the way for him by removing Tainter. Death helped him further by removing Commissioner Forrest, leaving another vacancy for his enemies to succeed those Commissioners, he proposes to-morrow to begin the carrying out of his scheme to establish a special constituency for himself in the city. The Tammany crowd now know his purpose but cannot nullify it. Their representative, Mayor Grant, as an ex-officio member of the Board of Emigration, will help to organize it as the Governor directs, in the hope to procure some of the places at Castle Garden and on Ward's Island. Commissioner Ulrich will back up the Governor because he has long been at loggerheads with the other three Republican Emigration Commissioners—Starr, the present Sanitary Superintendent—as with Commissioners Tainter and Forrest. President Rorke of the Irish Emigration Society and President Hauseit of the German society, both ex officio members of the board, will also help to organize it in Hill's interest for a similar reason.

Commissioner Stephenson, innocent in his old age, has been quoted as expressing the belief that because he used to rock Gov. Hill's appointee, Gen. Wylie, to sleep in the latter would allow himself now to be swayed by him in board politics. It is said that this trustful old gentleman should he disappointed, as he is going to be. He would have been somewhat prepared for the disappointment had he seen Mayor Grant and Messrs. Bidgway, Wylie, and Stephenson in the Mayor's office on Friday afternoon. It is, perhaps, more correct to say that the last-named three were in consultation, for the Mayor took but little part in the whispering. They have Gov. Hill's commands, and the Mayor will do their bidding simply because there is a prospect of something to be got for Tammany which it could not get otherwise.

Some politicians think that Commissioner Ulrich will be elected President of the Emigration Board at its meeting to-morrow; yet Ulrich has no aversion to the other politician members of the board that it is possible he is willing to forego that honor for the mere advantage of destroying their power and profiting by a large share of the patronage to have to himself. Ulrich is quick to take advantage of a man's disposition, so it need not be surprising if Ulrich accepts a minor place and lets the administrative places go to Ridgway and Wylie, the engineers of the new Hill mashine. The patronage of the Emigration Board offers are head of the office at a Secretary's help worth $4,500 a year, clerkships from $1,200 to $700, many gatekeepers and laborers at $2 a day each; the superintendency of the Landing Bureau, now occupied by Mr. Simpson, the Republican leader of the Sixth District, with a salary of $2,500 a year; a baggage contract, now held by Barnard Biglin, the Republican leader of the Eighteenth District; the restaurant contract, held by John R. Nugent, the Republican leader of the Sixteenth District; a place for a physician, to succeed Dr. Senner, and nice quarters in Castle Garden, and other places for physicians and workers on Ward's Island, got to speak of the advantageous position for a money changer in Castle Gardeo and of railroad connections at that place which may be made beneficial to Gov. Hill through the Castle Garden and Ward's Island makes apparent Hill's motive for securing a firm grip on the Emigration Board and for so cleverly making use of the Tammany coterie to obtain it.

TWO STRIKERS' SHOT.

THE SHERIFF THOUGHT HE FIRED IN THE AIR BUT HE DID NOT.

BRACEVILLE, Ill., July 13.—The strike here, which has been carried on peaceably for so long, resulted to-day in the shedding of blood. A largely-attended meeting of striking miners was held in Braidwood last night, at which it was resolved that all present should go to Godley at daylight and induce the miners there to refrain from going to work, peaceably if possible, but by force if necessary. At 6 o'clock this morning the strikers were on hand expostulating with the workingmen and frightening some of them so that they returned to their homes.

There were three gangs, one from Braceville, one from Braidwood, and one from Eureka, numbering in all 200 men. The Eureka crowd advanced on the road dividing Will and Grundy Counties, and when opposite the shaft the Sheriff warned them repeatedly that they could trespass no further. He knew most of them personally.

They answered with insulting taunts and jeers and when the Sheriff flourished a hickory whip they snatched it from him. He then tired twice, se he supposed in the air, and then ordered his squad of fourteen men to charge and use the butts of their pistols as clubs, they did so, dealing many heavy blows, when the crowd, numbering over one hundred men, ran and dispersed on the Grundy County side of the line.

Dan Lillis received a very severe scalp wound from a pistol ball, and Lawless, a striker, was also shot in the head close to the ear. The Sheriff says he intended to shoot over their heads.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

There was nothing done about the case of Senator Cantor at the Harlem Club last evening. There was no meeting of the members of the club to which the Trustees could report and there will be no meeting of the Trustees until September. Senator Canton was out of town. The belief becomes stronger that the Trustees have not yet voted upon his application, but have postponed action until their next meeting. There were many members at the club last evening, and some excitement was created for a time by a report that Commissioner of Public Works Thomas F. Gilroy had been blackballed by the Trustees. It turned out that his application had not been received.

Mayor Grant took a trip to Connecticont yesterday to rest until to-morrow. He is not well, and has been compelled to give up his favorite exercise—horseback riding—for fear of a reonrrence of a debilitating malady, the symptoms of which have appeared, and which has at times distressed him for months.

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OBTAINED MONEY ON FORGED NOTES.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 13.—L. H. Meneau, Louisville, Province of Quebec, was arrested in this city to-day on the charge of obtaining $15,000 from the Nova Scotia Bank of Montreal by a forged note. He was arrested under a Vermont law which permits a non-resident to be held for debt. He is in jail here awaiting requisition papers.

WON SIX STRAIGHT GAMES

THE RECORD MADE BY THE GIANTS LAST WEEK.

THEY COMPLETED THEIR TASK YESTERDAY, DEFEATING CLEVELAND 11 TO 5—RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

Six straight victories is the record achieved by the Giants on their new grounds last week. They completed their work by winning a game from Cleveland in the easiest possible manner yesterday, thereby bettering their hold on second place. The clever work of the team seems to have increased the interest in the game, and when the ball sounded for the contest to begin the gates were closed and thousands were on the outside clamoring for admission. The grounds were taxed to their utmost, and only those who had taken the precaution to get there early secured good seats. A canvas awning was placed over the grand stand, and the spectators viewed the game with comfort.

It was an interesting game up to the sixth inning, when the Giants went to the front and secured a big lead. The batting on both sides was good, and the field work, har O'Brien's wild pitching, was of a first-class character. Ewing bit for a double and a triple, Gore, Connor, McAleer, Gilks and Radford made three-baggers, and Tebeau, the talkative little third baseman, duplicated Connor's hit of a few days ago by sending a ball over the centre-field fence for a home run. True to his promise, Mr. James Coogan presented the successful batter with a check for $100. On account of the heavy hitting and the grand field work, the spectators were kept busy applauding the players. And they were generous in their applause, treating the visiting and the local players alike. Ewing came in for a good share of the plaudits, especially in the third inning, when he made a strong effort to hit the ball over the fence when three men were on bases, but failed by a few feet, sending in, however, 3 runs.

Whitney got his base on balls in the third inning and began the scoring. Gore was hit with a pitched ball, Tiernan made a hit, and Ewing drove the ball to the left field fence, sending in 3 runs and taking third base. He was left there. In the fourth Cleveland scored twice. Radford got his base on balls and Tebeau hit the ball over the centre-field fence. New-York increased her lead in the fifth. Tiernan was hit with a pitched ball, Ewing made a double and Connor a triple, the first two scoring. The Giants tallied enough runs in the sixth inning to settle all doubts as to the winner. Ward led off with a hit, stole to second, and scored when Whitney hit safely. Welch got his base on balls, and a three-baser by Gore sent in two runs. The latter scored on a wild pitch. At that junotura Pitcher O'Brien lost his patience. He gave Tiernan and Connor their bases on balls and afterward made three wild pitches, allowing four runs to score. Before the inning ended the New-Yorks had added half a dozen runs to their score and were in the lead 11 to 2.

With that advantage Welch probably thought it unnecessary to strain himself. He allowed Fessa, Radford, and Tebeau to make hits and 2 runs were the result. In the seventh McAleer and Gilks made three-bese hits, and with the assistance of Twitchell's out 2 additional runs were tallied. After the seventh inning rain put an end to the game. Score:

NEW-YORK. R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	2	1	0	0	Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Tiernan, r. f.	3	1	1	0	McAleer, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	2	1	0	Gilks, s. s.	1	1	0	4	0
Connor, 1b.	1	1	7	0	Twitchell, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Rich'son, 2b.	0	1	2	3	Faatz, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Ward, s. s.	1	2	3	0	Radford, r. f.	1	2	0	0	0
O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	0	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	0	0	1
Whitney, 3b.	1	2	0	1	Zimmer, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Welch, p.	1	0	1	0	O'Brien, p.	0	2	0	3	0
Total.	11	9	21	8	1	Total.	5	9	21	10	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	—11
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—5

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Cleveland, 5. Two-base hit—Ewing. Three-base hits—G. re, Ewing, Connor, McAleer, Gilks, Radford. Home run—Tebeau. First base on balls—By Welch, 3; by O'Brien, 3. Struck out—Off Welch, 2; off O'Brien, 2. Double play—Stricker and Faatz; Ward, Richardson, and Connor. Stolen bases—Tiernan, (2,) Connor, Ward, O'Rourke. Sacrifice hits—O'Rourke, Whitney, Twitchell, Tebeau. Hit by pitcher—Gore, Tiernan, Gilks. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Wild pitches—O'Brien, 5; Welch, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

BOSTON, 6; PITTSBURG, 4.

BOSTON, July 13.—The Bostons' fielding won for them the game. Madden was hit hard. In the third inning Pittsburg made three hits in succession and could not score. In the fourth they made five hits and only 1 run. This affords an indication of the Bostons' work in the field.

Johnston and Ganzel each made double plays by magnificent throws to the plate. The batting by Johnston and Fields were the features of the game, together with the fielding of the former and Dunlap. Attendance, 4,776. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	3	1	0
Kelly, c.	0	0	1	4	0	Miller, o.	0	1	1	2	2
Nash, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Rowe, s. s.	0	1	0	3	0
Brodie, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0	Fields, 1b.	0	2	2	0	0
Rich'son, 2b.	3	3	5	1	1	White, lb.	1	1	13	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	1	2	3	1	1	Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1
Quinn, s. s.	0	1	1	3	0	Fields, l. f.	1	2	2	2	2
Ganzel, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Ganzel, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Madden, p.	0	1	2	1	0	Staley, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total.	6	11	26	17	2	Total.	4	12	27	18	5

Batted for Madden in the ninth.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0—6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Richardson. Three-base hit—Richardson. Home run—Fields. Stolen bases—Brown, Kelly, Nash, Ganz

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The Interior Department sent CORNELIUS MCBRIDE to Oklahoma as a special agent to be present at the opening of the district and to report concerning the enforcement of the law, and the St. Louis *Republic* now states that he is to be retired from office because in his report he told the truth as to the violation of the law by certain officers of the Government and other persons who have since been appointed to office. It will be recalled that one of the United States Marshals, whose numerous "deputies" were permitted to enter the district prematurely and to take land, has been removed and that the other—a Republican who has the powerful support of the Senators from Illinois—has not been disturbed; also, that prominent Republican papers have published serious charges against several Republican Federal officers, who were in the district at the hour of opening, and against one CLAYTON of Arkansas, who was afterward appointed United States District Attorney. It is said that MCBRIDE'S report contained some interesting statements as to the exploits of these persons and of the newly-appointed officers of the Oklahoma land offices, and that for this reason he was very coldly received when he returned to Washington. It may be expected, however, that Congress will call for his report next Winter, for it will be hardly possible to avoid an investigation concerning the scandalous proceedings to which it relates.

In making a contract for the construction of the Muscoot Dam the Department of Public Works is interfering with a matter which was specifically placed in the hands of the Aqueduct Commission by the law under which it was constituted. The explanation has been given by Engineer BIRDSALL that the department has $1,000,000 a year to spend on the Croton water supply, and that it concluded to go ahead and build this dam because the Aqueduct Commission is so slow. It looks much more like a grab of Tammany at the work which properly and legally belongs to the commission, and which the public would much prefer to have it attend to. The contract has been given to a Tammany leader. His was the lowest bid, but in the Department of Public Works it has always been easy to manage that. Moreover, the lowest bid is not always the safest or best for the public, and the Aqueduct Commission has authority, very properly, to reject it for good reason. It is more important to be sure of the thorough construction of the dam in accordance with the best designs and specifications, and the public will have much more confidence of this if the matter is in the hands of the Aqueduct Commission, where it belongs. Mr. BIRDSALL'S remarks about the present lack of water have no application to the case. He knows very well that the whole difficulty at present is the inadequacy of the old aqueduct and not lack of storage in the Croton Valley. There is water enough, but insufficient means of getting it to the city. Of course, provision for storage is important with reference to possible failure of supply in dry times, but the commission is attending to both branches of the work and can take care of the Muscoot Dam. In fact, it should insist upon doing so.

We are told that "the strongest point" in favor of a great railroad Trust is that it would so reduce the cost of management that the saving would be sufficient to insure fair dividends to investors. Oh, yes; that is also the "strongest point" in favor of the Trusts, according to their apologists and defenders, but it has not prevented them from watering their capital so as to conceal or try to conceal very unfair dividends and keeping up prices just as if there were no reduction in the cost of management. The railroad capital of the country has been so watered in the past that it will be very hard to convince the public that the so-called "investors" are entitled to "fair dividends" on the whole diluted volume. If that is the object of the proposed Trust, it will not specially commend the scheme to public approval.

The Yankee riflemen have by no means distinguished themselves during the past week at Wimbledon as they had done the week before at Nunhead, Churn, Rainham, and Brighton. The reasons are not far to seek. In their earlier team matches they had met organizations analogous to their own in limit of membership, the Royal Berkshires, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, the Sussex Volunteers, the South London Club, and the London Rifle Brigade, representing local areas and populations from which to select representatives. All of these they beat by margins of from 43 to 92 points, in scores ranging from 988 to 1,068. But during the past week they have been engaged in individual matches, and have been pitted against the best marksmen of all Great Britain and Ireland. Again, in their first week's matches they used a Springfield rifle, with windgange, sights against opponents armed with the Martini-Henry and an open sight. That gave them an advantage. At Wimbledon their rifles did not come within the shooting rules, only open sights being allowed on the range. Hence they had to use Martini-Henrys, to which they were less accustomed. Still the Massachusetts men have made several good scores, and have done themselves credit.

The reluctance of John Bull to leave Egypt, even at the request of France, can be understood by observing what is going on in the Nile Valley. Near the Nubian frontier the dervishes are raiding in every direction, threatening the garrisons at Wady Halfa and its neighborhood. Col. WODEHOUSE, who commands at the former point, has sent news of various victories, and of the slaughter of a good many of the assailants; but they are swarming about with no diminution of vigor. As a result, British troops have had to be forwarded from Malta to Cairo, precisely as they were forwarded to the relief of Suakin during OSMAN DIGNA'S last attack on that place. Unless the Mahdist movement northward is checked, Assouan itself will be threatened. Of course, on the lower Nile the British and Egyptian forces have the great advantage of their gunboats to patrol the river; but at a short distance from the banks the dervishes appear to circle about very much at their pleasure. While the Mahdi's power remains unbroken, and while he holds not only Khartoum, but even Dongola, Egypt will be continually threatened, and England is not likely to comply with French suggestions that she should move out.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

We are gratified to see the protests in leading Southern newspapers against the criticisms that are passed upon the state of public sentiment in that section, as indicated by such incidents as the McDow acquittal, the toleration of prize fights, and failures to enforce law, because they give evidence of decided progress in that same public sentiment. If the intelligent and respectable people of the South and the newspapers which represent their opinions and feelings showed an indifference to criticism, it would go far to justify it. The protests show that they are sensitive to it, that they deprecate the grounds for it so far as they are real, and that they desire to rectify the evils which work an injury to that section in the estimation of the rest of the country. This is indicative of progress and in itself a hopeful sign.

It is probable that the "better element" of the South will have to suffer for a good while yet from the comparative backwardness of society in many respects in their section, which is no doubt due to causes over which they have little or no control. When we remember the state of things there only a generation, or say, thirty years ago—within the memory of men now in middle life—we can only wonder at the advancement that has been made during the latter half of the intervening period. Under the old slavery system there was practically no public sentiment, as we understand the term, and society was to a great extent barbarized by the "peculiar institution," socially and politically. The South was divided from the North by a barrier more impenetrable and insurmountable than any mere physical or political boundary would have been. It had a state of society upon which Northern opinion had no effect except to exasperate it, and it may almost be said to have had no "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" outside of its own limits. The terrific conflict between slavery and freedom which emancipated the South from a thralldom worse for its welfare than bondage was for the blacks, prepared the way for a new era of progress for that section, and it is hardly fifteen years now since it really began to move forward in earnest.

When we remember slavery and its effect upon society, when we recall the long and bitter contest between the sections, with its Kukluxism and its "outrages," we ought not to wonder that in some important respects the South is still backward in its social condition and in its regard for the wholesome restraints of the law. There is a large element in its population which the spirit of progress has not yet been able to regenerate, and sometimes it gets the upper hand. The Charleston verdict seemed to indicate that McDOW'S offenses against decency and morality were not condemned as they ought to have been by public sentiment, and that his dastardly crime in shooting down an eminent and respected citizen who interfered with his disreputable conduct was practically approved by the community. To assume this was perhaps going too far, and yet the significance of that verdict, rendered by a jury drawn in the ordinary way from the body of the people and openly applauded in the court room, could not be overlooked and it cannot be explained away. It showed at least that at the bottom of society in Charleston, and to some extent permeating the whole fabric, there was a disregard of moral principle, a contempt for the sanctity of human life, and a disposition to override law and justice that should not escape criticism and condemnation. It showed that the leaven of progress and improvement has come far short of leavening the whole lump. But, on the other hand, the protests to which we have referred and the indications that have been given of how keenly the McDow incident is deplored and felt to be disgraceful afford evidence of a strong tendency in public opinion toward a better state of things. That tendency is displayed by those who will by their intellectual and moral superiority and by their earnestness exert a constantly-increasing influence for the improvement of society. They are really the educating and the guiding force in the work of progress.

The fact that the two Northern brutes of foreign extraction who wished to make an exhibition of their prowess as fighters had to resort to a Southern State in order to present their disgusting spectacle to an admiring crowd; that they were not only tolerated, but lionized and followed with keen interest; that law and public authority were practically powerless to interfere with their brutal "sport," and that in Tennessee a Judge was found who would trample upon the law to allow one of the offenders to escape, was another indication of the backward state of public sentiment in that section. But the resolute and apparently earnest effort of the Governor of Mississippi to prevent the fight, and, when baffled by a timid or corrupt Sheriff, to secure the violators of the law for punishment—an effort not yet given up—shows the working of the sounder sentiment that incites and sustains his action. But regarding this particular incident the people of the North cannot boast any great superiority of sentiment. It is not many years since the Sullivan-Kilrain fight might have taken place with impunity in this section. SULLIVAN and his backers violated the law of this State in preparing for the contest within its limits, and leaving the State to engage in it, and no hand or voice was raised to put the law in execution. The brutal exhibition was followed even at this distance from the scene with an interest that gave little indication of public condemnation. Whether SULLIVAN, if he returns to the jurisdiction of New-York, will be punished for violating its law, or surrendered to the authorities of Mississippi for punishment there, is not altogether beyond doubt. The South is undoubtedly somewhat behind in social progress, but it has an excuse which cannot be pleaded elsewhere, and, moreover, it is showing a spirit of advancement which bids fair to bring it speedily in line with the sentiment of the time, and make it a helper in the work of social improvement.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

The petition of the property owners in Wall-street brings to a head the dispute about pavements that has been going on for some years. Everybody who lives or does business in a street covered with stone blocks is aware of the disadvantages of such a pavement. These are especially grievous in residential streets, in which the occupants have a right to expect quiet, whereas commercial thoroughfares are necessarily noisy and bustling, and the racket can be only mitigated, and not completely allayed, by a comparatively noiseless covering of the streets.

What is most curious about the whole business is that the Department of Public Works, being intrusted with the expenditure of a very considerable amount of money in improvements, concerning the best way of making which there is a decided difference of opinion, does not think it necessary to take any advice upon the subject. Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS once wrote a treatise "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," which, according to BAGEHOT, "was described by a hasty thinker as a book to prove that when you wanted to know anything you asked some one who knew something about it." The sarcasm, of course, lies in the inference that this is what everybody does, but in point of fact it is what the Department of Public Works does not do. Mr. GILROY would have admitted before he became Commissioner that his judgment about pavements was no better than that of any promiscuous citizen. He appears to consider, however, that by the mere fact of his appointment he has been made the object of a special and ex officio illumination, as if he had been elected Pope, insomuch that his decisions upon matters of paving are to be accepted as infallible by all good citizens. This is nonsense, of course, and it is equally nonsensical to suppose that he can have derived from his subordinates the information he himself lacked. There was nobody in the department when Mr. GILROY took charge of it whose opinion upon the subject was entitled to be regarded as expert, and if there had been Mr. GILROY would have promptly got rid of him, since it is certain that an official who knows anything in particular does not know how to get a political "pull." Unless a public officer has himself carefully investigated a question like this, or has had it investigated for his benefit, he is at the mercy of the representations of informed but interested persons, or else of his own crude conjectures, which is perhaps even worse.

In Philadelphia, a few years ago, when the same question arose that now presents itself to us in New-York, the authorities exhibited a wise distrust of their own judgment on a technical question, and took the sensible course of employing a commission of several experts. This commission, as we remember, recommended a differentiation of the paving into three classes, according to the several characters and uses of the streets. The conditions of traffic in New-York and Philadelphia are, of course, not identical, though they are probably as nearly similar as in any two American cities. The report of this commission might be a valuable aid, but it could not be a safe guide. We should have done expressly for New-York what was then done for Philadelphia, and not until this is done shall we be able to set about an extensive project of repavement intelligently and with a reasonable hope of permanent improvement.

It is unfortunate that there are no impartial experts in paving, for the men who have devoted themselves especially to the study of the subject have naturally done so in the interest of particular systems. Under a proper municipal civil service the experts would be the officials themselves, and this was actually the case when Capt. GREENE of the Engineer Corps was in charge of the paving of Washington. It is quite Utopian to expect that a similar arrangement will very soon be made in this city, but it does not follow that we must go to work and pave without any regard to the question whether we are getting the best and most suitable pavement. A commission of engineers might readily be formed who, although they were not at the outset experts in pavement, would be enabled by their training and their intellectual habits to arrive at more valuable conclusions within a few weeks than Mayor GRANT and Commissioner GILROY could attain by their unaided and unenlightened exertions in the course of their natural lives. A very small fraction of the amount appropriated for the repaving would suffice to secure the intelligent advice upon which it depends whether the whole amount is to be wisely expended, or whether it is to be in great part squandered. Such a commission should be able to suggest effectual means for maintaining as well as for laying the new pavements. If, as seems probable, it should conclude that the only trustworthy means of maintenance is a system of subways, there is no reason why the expense of their construction should deter such a city as New-York has grown to be from providing them, and even, if necessary, for delaying the repavement of principal thoroughfares until they are provided. It is more important that the repavement shall be done well than that it should be done soon, and this is especially a matter in which it is wise to make haste slowly. We can and should avert the scandal the streets of New-York have long constituted to foreigners and to traveled citizens, as well as such minor scandals as are excited by the fact that if a body of property owners desire the best and most suitable pavement in front of their property they are forced to provide it for themselves, or by the fact that the Commissioner of Public Works takes infallible airs in discoursing upon a technical subject of which he has no claim whatever to speak with the authority of an expert.

TRADE WITH CHILI AND MEXICO.

The *American Economist*, published by the Protective Tariff League, points out that Chili is "doing a business of $100,000,000 a year, and less than $8,000,000 of it with the United States." It would like to see our trade with "the Yankees of South America" largely increased, but in the course of an article of some length relating to this subject it suggests no action except the "establishment of direct and substantial communications under American control between the United States and Chili." It is encouraged, however, by the fact that citizens of this country are building railroads in Chili. Concerning this undertaking it says:

"Quite recently a company of American contractors, headed by Gen. FIELD of Buffalo, have secured from the Chilian Government a contract for railroad building involving an expenditure of $20,000,000. This will undoubtedly require a large amount of American railroad supplies."

The contractors will need supplies, it is true, but they have set out to make money and will buy their supplies where they can procure them at the greatest advantage. The following from the *Railroad Gazette* of the 12th inst. indicates that the supplies will not be bought here:

"It is stated that the American contractors have placed in Berlin an order for 10,000 tons of rails for the Chilian railroads, and that contracts have been concluded with German makers for nearly all of the rails that will be necessary for the new roads. The price is not given. Naturally, United States makers cannot compete for these orders."

The *American Economist* will be pained to learn that contractors from this country have been so unpatriotic as to go to Germany for their rails. But they have bought German rails because they procure supplies where they are the cheapest. The people of Chili buy other supplies in England and Germany for the same reason, and because those countries buy the products of Chili and encourage an interchange of commodities. The subsidizing of new steamship lines between this country and Chili at the expense of our taxpayers would not overcome the disadvantages that prevent large sales of our manufactured goods on the west coast of South America.

It will be recalled that when our South American Commissioners were in Chili their interview with the President was not very satisfactory. He told them that the Chilian merchants "must be allowed to buy where they sold and where they could trade to the greatest advantage." The following remarks, published in one of the leading journals of Chili soon after the Commissioners' visit, have not lost their force with the lapse of time:

"Now, we do not think that trade [with the United States] languishes for the want of lines of steamers, nor because there are few Consuls, nor because there are few American houses of business established here, nor because of a scarcity of banking facilities; on the contrary, all these are rather the consequences of the evil, the causes of which are the subject of inquiry.

"The want of business, or rather the reduced scale upon which it is carried on, does not admit of the establishment of steamship lines, nor of American houses, nor of banking connections, neither does it require a more extended consular service than the present one. The cause is, therefore, somewhere else. It is to be found in the protectionist and almost prohibitive system adopted by the United States.

"The Government of that country, in impeding by means of high import duties the introduction of foreign merchandise, has struck a death blow at its own trade, inasmuch as the latter consists of a series of exchanges—exchanges that cannot be carried out with those who absurdly expect to sell without buying.

"Protectionism, the result of which if not the object thereof is to raise the price of goods and increase the cost of production, makes it impossible for North American goods to compete in South American markets with those of England, France, Germany, and Belgium, since those countries, while they produce at less cost, can sell cheaper and attract customers.

"These are the causes of the decay of the North American trade with these countries, and until in the Republic a current sets in sufficiently powerful to effect a liberal modification of the customs revenue system it will be in vain that they send us embassies, unless for them to extol their wares, and needless for them to talk of the right they have to expect that we should leave the Europeans in order to give the preference to them."

We presume the people of Chili have not forgotten how our Congress, in response to the demands of a ring of copper mining companies, imposed on copper ore a tariff duty that not only practically excluded the ores of Chili, but also closed several smelting factories on our Atlantic coast—all for the enrichment of a ring that afterward sold American copper abroad at prices lower than those exacted from consumers here at home by the combination.

And now another ring, composed of the owners of a group of carbonate silver-lead mines in Colorado, is urging the Secretary of the Treasury to change an interpretation of the law that has not been disturbed for eight years, in order that the very useful fluxing silver-lead ores of Mexico may be shut out. This ring seeks a reversal of the Treasury ruling in order that its members may be enriched by the enhancement of the value of the ores that they control, and with which the Mexican ores enter into competition for fluxing purposes. To gain its point it is willing and even anxious to discourage international trade with Mexico and to cause the ruin of a domestic smelting industry in which $10,000,000 of home capital has been invested. Its members know that a reversal of the old ruling would tend to divert at once to England and Germany a considerable trade now carried on with us by Mexico. And if this carbonate ring should be successful, its members would undoubtedly continue to urge that our trade with the countries south of us can be and ought to be encouraged and extended by large subsidies paid out of the public Treasury.

ORANGE DAY GONE.

The twelfth passed so quietly in this city and in the Lesser Ireland across the Atlantic that the mournful fact is borne in upon the world, how one more of its sensational holidays is gone. Even in Canada, where for some occult reason the Presbyterian Irishman retains an amount of bigotry quite abnormal, there was no effort to knock anybody on the head because of the Pope of Rome. The Twelfth of July, with its glorious memories of a runaway King, a battle that was no battle, and its annual free fights, has dwindled to a day of meeting for Orange societies, during which the awful immorality of the Pope is rarely mentioned and the speakers content themselves with harangues against the political aspect of the Roman hierarchy. All this is in the interests of peace and good fellowship, but it sadly mars the picturesqueness of a fine old holiday engrafted with all the generosity inherent in the Celtic blood upon a republic which never had the energy to provide a sufficiency of holidays of its own.

The shrinkage of Orange Day has had an effect upon St. Patrick's Day. Processions still trudge the streets, but they lack the alertness and electric air of former years, when the sight of orange lilies in a window would madden the wearers of the green, or some base slave of the royal Dutchman might stir up the shamrocks with a brickbat. What is the use of being truculent if nobody will insult you? What is the use of taunting the other faction if the result is to land you in the police station? But meanwhile the ructions that once made political contests and factional holidays so picturesque in Ireland have now disappeared, even in Canada, and will soon belong to those matters which are the cause of lies innumbered on the part of men who say they were there, matters like the Astor-place riots and the mobs at the time of the draft. For this Mr. PARNELL is largely to blame.

This demagogue is a Protestant Irishman, and by all the canons of bigotry ought to hate a Catholic fellow-countryman as a frontiersman hates an "Injun." He is a landlord, and, to his eternal shame he it spoken, he has led a crusade against the men of his own class who reckrented and evicted at their own sweet will the poor men who tilled their land, men for whom they never lifted a finger, and with whom they generally had not even a speaking acquaintance. He who might have lived at the best club on St. James's-street and performed all the social obligations of an absentee landlord in London deliberately went back on his own class and made himself the champion of boctrotters and Papists. Of course, the sacrifice of such pleasures was a calculated one, meant to be of short duration and to be repaid by the results of some sinister plot to which the disruption of the British Empire was the immediate step. Among the things he has already effected are such reductions in rent as have only to be named to prove the truth of the charge that landlords were grinding the faces of the poor and depopulating a fertile land. He has made people look into the case of the Scotch islanders and the Welsh laboring classes and discover iniquities much the same in kind borne by men and women who have become too miserable to complain. These are some of the wicked things for which British and Irish landlords can never forgive PARNELL.

But we on this side of the Atlantic have to thank him for destroying our liveliest festivals, St. Patrick's and Orange Day. He has educated the Irish masses by agitation up to the pernicious point when they see that their quarrels have been over hugbears of the imagination and more than suspect that these quarrels were kept alive in order that placemen and politicians might land their own fish from the muddy waters. If they no longer "kill each other for the love of God," but perceive that Protestant as well as Catholic, Orangeman as well as Nationalist, are alike victims of British misrule, and that it therefore behooves men of all sects to make common cause against their common enemy, the culprit is PARNELL. He and that other demagogue whom he has persuaded, GLADSTONE, must suffer the reward of every man who attacks old privilege, abusive of men and women ignorant of their rights, intrenched among its foul abuses, suborning press, Judge, and jury by money and the social boycott, and crying to the world that all is fair within.

The Scotch-Irish Congress which met recently listened to much eloquence in the nature of a retrospect upon what distinguished Irishmen and Scotchmen of the United States have done in past centuries. At the meeting of the Executive Council in this city on Friday it was resolved to issue a history of the race in the United States. That this can be made an interesting history is self-evident; the question remains, however, will it so be made? Will the writer of it lay aside the foolish and criminal feelings bred in Scotchmen and Irishmen by their long-enforced subjection to bad government, and give us truth in place of the usual farrago of one-sided nonsense? The Scotch-Irish race in America cannot be considered at all without close and constant reference to the state of things in Great Britain and Ireland which did more than anything else to force them to become colonists. Nowadays people will not be put off with the old partisan stuff; they demand that the worse shall have the benefit of what good it possessed, and particularly that the losing side shall not be held up to ridicule and opprobrium because it pays to herd with the successful. Let us have no works like those of Prof. JOHN INGRAM, who writes on Irish topics with all the bitterness and willful ignorance of the political pamphleteer of King CHARLES'S day. Let him copy LECKY rather, who has the good sense to state things as they are, although these tell against the prejudices and the class in which he has been educated and lives.

AN UNWISE POET.

When Mr. WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT was known to be the executor of the late EDWARD FITZGERALD in a literary way, people heard a sigh of relief and gratitude that the man who made of the quatrains of "Omar Khayyam" one of the most beautiful of modern poems was not, like CARLYLE, to have an unutterable FROUDE to make sensational capital out of his letters. But Mr. WRIGHT has not edited these epistles carefully enough to save all the living a pang. The cable dispatch shows that one of EDWARD FITZGERALD'S "Thank Gods" has found its way to the tenderest spot in the heart of England's most worldly wise poet, and also that all the worldly wisdom of the latter has not sufficed to keep him from an unwise rejoinder. The venerable but alert ROBERT BROWNING will be sorry for the verses he has published against the memory of EDWARD FITZGERALD. In the first place, that genial, kindly spirit cannot answer him. In the second, it is an ill defense of ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING to use coarse words and make disgusting suggestions. In the third, FITZGERALD'S letter to W. H. THOMPSON, dated Woodbridge, July 15, 1861, was a private note to a friend, and his allusion to Mrs. BROWNING expressed a literary man's distaste for women who write, not a personal dislike to the poetess. These are the words: "Mrs. BROWNING'S Death is rather a relief to me, I must say. No more AURORA LEIGHS, thank God! A woman of real Genius I know; but what is the upshot of it all? She and her Sex had better mind the Kitchen and their Children and perhaps the Poor. Except in such things as little Novels they only devote themselves to what Men do much better, leaving that which Men do worse or not at all." This passage in an offhand letter merely states what thousands of Britons believe and say; for FITZGERALD, in spite of a name associated with Ireland, was an admirer of Tory England beyond most Englishmen, and was not only English by birth, but mainly English by descent. It is unfortunate that he did not admire the poetry of Mrs. BROWNING; he admits again and again in his letters that he finds himself unable to appreciate this or that poet. But that is not warrant for the abusive stanzas by BROWNING, whose wit is not very clear, but whose vulgarity is only too apparent. One is tempted to believe that they were written on hearing a report of what FITZGERALD wrote, not with the printed words before him, and that some such outrageous and needless piece of brutality as the words, "Thank GOD, Mrs. BROWNING is dead!" stung the old poet into fury. But whether he wrote with the real words before him or not, he has reason to regret his hasty outbreak.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

One of the popular professors in a Maine college once had a pupil (now grown to be the Mayor of a Maine city) who was decidedly skeptical—and uncomfortably inquisitive very often. He was always asking if a demonstration could not be made in some other way, or if there were not some different method of performing a problem. "Couldn't this be done by a shorter process?" he inquired one day up in the recitation room. "Very likely," said the mildly-exasperated professor. "You know that if you should wish to go down stairs you might jump out of the window. That would be the shortest way—but perhaps not the best way."—*Lewiston Journal.*

If Senator Ingalls begins to steal Massachusetts jokes about the liquor law, it is feared that he will next take that of Mr. Charles P. Thompson—now Judge Thompson. Mr. Thompson, in discussing this subject in 1870 in the State House of Representatives, brought down that body by the remark: "Why, Mr. Speaker, the heroic age of New-England was the time when rum was sold here at 3 cents a glass!" There was truth as well as wit in the statement.—*Boston Herald.*

An honest man, who wishes that the newspaper he and his family read shall be worth their reading, ought not to encourage the growlers who come around him with their complaints about the paper. In nine cases out of ten it is the crankiness of the growler and not the fault of the paper that causes the trouble. Any paper would be wrecked in a little while if it did not pursue a course which raises up a troop of such opposers.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

We all remember the reply of the woman whose husband had been made Corporal of a militia company. "Ma," asked one of the children, "are we all Corporals?" "No," she answered; "only your pa and me are Corporals." But in the case of some of the office holders under this Administration, the appointment includes all the family.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Strawberries are at their best in California eleven months in the year, with a color that shames art and a flavor that would have made the gods of Olympus quit their nectar and ambrosia.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The decimal system applied to the numbering of houses is a practical paradox. It is actually a block aid to facilitate travel.—*Baltimore American.*

A Hoboken defaulter pleads for clemency at the hands of the courts that his family may be saved from disgrace. On this principle he should be transported for life. He is the one who has brought the disgrace on his family, and if he is properly taken care of they will be spared any further disgrace from him.—*Waterbury American.*

Should the unoccupied lands lying in Chicago since the annexation be opened to settlement there would probably be a rush of immigration equal to that at Oklahoma.—*Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.*

"A child with four legs was born in Indiana the other day," says an exchange. This sort of thing should be encouraged. Just think how it would affect the shoe trade.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

It was Carlyle, we think, who said a false man could invent nothing. The noted Scotchman forgot that the man in question might successfully invent lies.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

The man who, when the mercury is down to 10 minus, drinks beer to keep warm, is now pouring in the beverage to keep cool in an atmosphere of 90 plus.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Now, if we only had a party that would give wealth to every man and sense enough to keep it we all might be happy yet.—*Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.*

How Uncle Tom would have been amazed at reading the heading of the latest picture sale: "Old Masters at Auction!"—*Albany Argus.*

"Forker is all backbone," cries one of his Ohio supporters. So glad to know. We thought he was all jaw bone.—*San Francisco Alta.*

It is said that women are hardly ever stammerers. They have so much to say that they can't stop for it.—*Burlington Free Press.*

It usually happens that those people who are always looking out for a soft snap meet with hard luck.—*Harper's Bazar.*

MR. WANAMAKER EXPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Solicitor of Internal Revenue.—ALFONSO HART of Ohio.

Postmasters.—MARTIN W. QUINN at Decatur, Ind., and SAMUEL H. ATKINS at Columbia, Mo.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has given out an official statement concerning his recent action in proposing that the rate to be paid by the Government for telegraphic service shall be 1 mill per word instead of 1 cent as heretofore. The Postmaster General carefully refrains from admitting or denying that he has actually fixed the rate at any figure, but says he "suggested" the one-mill rate to the parties concerned. Some of the telegraph companies objected to the heavy reduction, and to these Mr. Wanamaker wrote that his action was taken because information had been furnished to the department that certain large corporations had been given the low rate. This being the case, he did not feel justified in permitting the Government to be charged a higher rate. He felt that the Government should be given the minimum rates, especially in view of the privileges and benefits enjoyed by telegraph companies and given to them by Congress. Mr. Wanamaker does not give the names of corporations alleged to have been given such favorable terms.

The United States Treasurer has ordered that in future the redemption of legal-tender notes by the Treasury Department shall be made on the basis of the three-fifth rule in vogue in the redemption of national bank notes. Heretofore the former were redeemed on the basis of the tenths; that is, a mutilated note was redeemed at a value proportionate to the part presented, counting in tenths. Under the three-fifth rule, if that part of a note is presented, it is redeemed at its full face value, but if less than three-fifths is handed in, nothing is paid unless an affidavit is filed, together with evidence to support veracity, that the missing portion of the note has been destroyed. Thus under this rule the person presenting the note gets all or nothing, instead of a proportionate number of tenths of the full value.

An examination will be held on the 23d inst. at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission to fill the position of assistant in the section of vegetable pathology, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. The competitors should be familiar with the use of the compound microscope and its accessories required in botanical studies; they should have the ability to prepare plant tissues, by sections or otherwise, for microscopical examinations, and to make neat permanent mounts of the same, also sufficient botanical knowledge to determine readily the different species of fungi, and the requisite skill to delineate intelligently and accurately these objects seen through the microscope or by the unaided vision. They must have familiarity with the mounting and care of fungi in the herbarium and ability to determine the hosts upon which these are found.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—Charles E. Ford, Bushnellsville Greene County. Charles M. Lane, Pleasantville Station, Westchester County. John A. Jurup, Scotchtown, Orange County.
Connecticut.—John G. Stevens, Monroe.
Delaware.—Charles Anderson, Rising Sun.
New-Hampshire.—Mrs. M. C. Plummer, Lee; James Ewins, Salem.
New-Jersey.—James H. Cox, Tabor.
Pennsylvania.—J. A. Torrence, Woodlawn.

BRICE NOT IN THE RACE.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The Hon. Walter B. Ritchie, a prominent attorney of Lima, Ohio, and who has been prominently mentioned as the Democracy's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is in the city to-day. Mr. Ritchie said in answer to an inquiry as to his candidacy:

"I am not a candidate for the place and would not accept the nomination if tendered me. The Democrats of our district are all for Campbell. I do not think Neal has any following at all in that region. Col. Brice still retains his residence in Lima, although he has sold his old homestead. I am sure that the reports going the rounds to the effect that he had acknowledged that he is in the field for the United States Senatorship are without foundation. Mr. Brice and I are intimate friends, and our business relations are close, and I speak by the card when I assure you that he will not be a seeker for that honor. He has within the past two weeks said as much to me. His tremendous business interests would not allow of his accepting any public station. I know, too, that he is not being considered at all in that connection in the quarters where the matter would naturally receive the most attention. He has no political ambition and would not accept a Cabinet position, though he has had an opportunity to secure a portfolio in case a certain Democrat is nominated and elected to the Presidency."

"Among Mr. Brice's great enterprises is the furnishing of towns and cities with natural gas, and he is connected with the Northwestern Company, which, I believe, has presented Cincinnati the very latest proposition in the way of furnishing it with gas. I believe from what I know of the territory controlled by this company that it can furnish Cincinnati, Chicago, and all the other cities within a radius of several hundred miles with gas for the next fifty years, without the least danger of the supply diminishing. There are at least 75,000 or 100,000 acres in that portion of the Indiana gas belt owned by Mr. Brice's company."

Coming just at this time, before the Democratic primaries, Mr. Ritchie's remarks are understood here to be by authority, and are so taken by the Democratic leaders to whom he has expressed himself. It is also understood that this clears the way for McLean or Pendleton.

ACCIDENT TO A FAST TRAIN.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The south-bound Pennsylvania limited express train ran into a shifting engine at Perryville, Md., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Both engines were badly damaged, and the trucks of one of the parlor cars were displaced. The passengers were severely jostled and frightened, but escaped injury. The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping just before the crash. Travel was delayed about four hours. The shifting engine was on the main line when the limited, which had the right of way, was due.

MORE PIERS FOR HOBOKEN.

It is generally reported in Hoboken that the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company is preparing to equip the river front for the accommodation of steamship lines. A railroad is to be run to connect the piers with the various railroad termini in Jersey City and Hoboken. It is said that Stevens Castle, the home of the Stevens family, is to be sold in pieces. All the firms doing business along the river front have received notice from the company to quit.

VIRGINIA'S POLITICAL POT.

STAUNTON, Va., July 13.—The contest for delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention to-day resulted in the choice of delegates who favor John T. Harris of Rockingham county in Staunton and four out of the six County districts, two yet to be heard from. The defeated candidates were for Richard Bierne of Richmond.

NOT CONTROLLED BY THE TRUST.

Edward Flash, Jr., manager of the Southern Oil Company, writes to THE TIMES denying the truth of the dispatch from Baltimore, printed July 11, stating that the company had been absorbed by the Cotton Oil Trust. He says that his company is in no way controlled by the trust.

AT THE SECRETAN SALE

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT OCCASION.

EMINENT PERSONS WHO FILLED THE ROOM—INTENSITY OF THE INTEREST SHOWN—MILLET AND MEISSONIER.

PARIS, July 3.—Although the Secrstan sale had been a promised sensation for several months, no one had taken much thought as to the possibility of attending until the last moment. This was not owing to lack of interest, but to want of time. There is so much to do and so little leisure for its accomplishment. A very good instance of this is the scarcity of the illustrated catalogue. When this was first published it was courteously distributed by Messrs. Bonssod & Sedelmeyer, but it can now only be purchased for about 60f.—when it can be fonnd.

On Monday last at 12 o'clock the doors were not yet opened leading from the street into the Sedelmeyer gallery, when the hall was full. Besides the main entrance there are two side doors giving exit into the beautiful garden of M. Sedelmeyer's private hotel, and the knowing ones had obtained the magic card allowing them to sannter in over the bright green lawn and amid the luxury of flower beds and sparkling fonntains. When the big door was finally pushed aside, there came a howl of despair, and for a few momente it looked as if a general disturbance might frighten away a few timid sonls. Those seated remained, and the patient waiters ontside, to mock the proverb, lost every advantage but an occasional peep and the satisfaction of being there *quand même*.

The gallery wae crowded to suffocation, private carriages filled the run-up-hill la Rochefoncauld-street, clear away down to the Rne St. Lazare and Place de la Trinité, and on the ascent away up to the Rue d'Aumale, and there was over an hour and a half to wait. A few of the largest pictures of the collection were hung ahont, and time passed quickly in their contemplation and in the wise prediction of all that was to come. It was astonishing to note how very much less people knew after the sale than they did before it.

Many personages were present. On both daye just in front was Christine Nilsson, her hnehand, Count Miranda, and Mlle. Vallejo. Near by were the Pereires, the Drummonds, from Canada; M. Ferris Thompson, Count and Countess de Pontales, M. Marinoni, the great press inventor; nearly all the elders of the Jockey Club, all the press men and critics, headed by de Blowitz; M. Antonin Pronst, near Georges Petit and a party of friends representing the power and majesty of the French Government. It was a scene never to be forgotten. Every one was nervous, impatient, and anxious; even those who could not dream of buying and who only came to see or to be seen. In vain had M. Etienne Bouessd tried to keep place and epace for purchasers; people would snap up the reservé cards and fill the chairs. If ejected they would move further on and begin the game anew. The French absolutely forgot to be afraid of draughts, and in time, owing to the heat, these became a necessity.

At leaet one-half of the andience was from Yankeeland. Mr. Carnegie moved about considerably. Mr. Suttou sat very quietly near M. Montagnac, representing the American Art Association. Roland Knoedler was in the front side row of the elect with the Corcoran Gallery deputation, and soon it was generally known that these gentlemen had arrived by special train, and that the engine wae smoking in readiness to carry off "The Angelus." The Fine Art Association had an engine—also smoking—for the same purpoee, and the French looked at these amiable smiling innocents with murderoue frowns. Mr. Herman Schane sat in the centre hall with catalogue and pencil. Mr. William Schane wae present, as also Mr. Blakesley; M. Henri Bulla, M. Edward Knoedler, Albert Wolff, Cogneliu, the Rothschilds, M. John Hodges, M. Daniel, representing Mr. Agnew and the Kensington Mnseum; Mr. Bague, representing, *dit-on*, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Durand-Ruel & Son for Mr. Havemeyer; Mr. Groult, the manufactnrer of *pâtés alimentaires* and the owner of the finest collection known of the Lonie XV. period; Boucheron, the Palaie Royal jeweler, and a host of Americans who wanted to buy something and who did not get it. One gentleman near me, a Frenchman whose name I did not learn, owned thirty Delacroixes. If the man is not dead from excitement and conseqnent exhaustion, he will outlive Chevreul.

Nothing can describe the frenzy, the emotional passion of the honr. Yes, perhaps one picture may—the vision of the gambling table at Monte Carlo when a lncky player bids fair to break the bank. When smiling M. Chevalier took up the hammer and M. Sedelmeyer rose to permanent station on the right of the tribune, and M. Etienne Bonssod to the left, the silence wae intense. Sales are conducted here with the most profound secrecy as to purchasers. When the deed is done a card ie handed in to the auctioneer, and mnm is the word. This ie the rule even in the sale of a tin kettle; yon can judge of the mystery surrounding the purchase of a work of art for a collection and still more so for a dealer. This will explain the scarcity of names. Where everything ie hearsay and surmise mistakes will occur, and Americans are getting to be just as particular as the French in this wise, and many were the injunctione given by those intending to buy through third partice. In the sales the regular numbers of the catalogue were not followed, and thie confused nots-taking very frequently, and it took considerable time after the calee to avoid possible errors.

The water colore and drawings were sold first, just to steady the crowd, and the portrait of Poussin by Ingres was the first onsent off, at 950f., jumping in Nr. 2 at 1,600f. for La Fontaine's portrait by the same artiet. Coqnelin, who said he came to hny largely, got only—as far as I know—the portrait of actor Reynies by Delacraix at 1,000f. Leloir's "Serenade," sold for 16,200f., ie to go to America. The "Chess Players" of Meissonier wae bought by M. Marinoni for 22,500f. All the drawings and water colors of thie artist sold well, except the portrait of Corneille and a very ineignificant portrait of a man, which went for 900f. and the former for 1,000f. Millet's "Peasant Giving Water to Two Cows" was esteemed very low at 26,000f. Decamp's "Christ Among the Doctors" cansed the first gennine excitement, being the eighteenth nnmber and the last of the water colors.

The first painting pnt np was Fromentin's "Arab Children." Bousaod Valadon entered the arena, at least openly with Gericault's "Lancer," giving nearly three thousand dollars for it, for M. Cheramy, the lawyer. Then Roussean came to the hammer with the "Chemin" and the "Normandy Hamlet." There was no insistence made npon any one artiet. When M. Chevalier had shown him np in gilded fashion he passed to another signatnre, skillfully maintaining thus the feverieh atmosphere of expectation and eagerness. Delacroix appeared now with his "Tiger Surprised by a Serpent." It brought 37,000f. My little red-faced, bald-headed Frenchman who owne thirty Delacroixs, popped np and down like a champagne cork, inforning every one in the most conecgnential know-it-all manner that the very Delacroix was originally bought for 500f. Then with a funny little gasp, he added, *Mais il n'était pas mort.* He wae very amusing, and I am sorry I can't look him up, for he certainly had all the artists' names, fame, and antecedents at his finger's ends, and if he didn't know it at all, it sounded very well.

It was quite apparent now that prices were to rnn high and that each canvas wae to be covered with golden louis, and still the "Angélus" was far off. The Troyons came next; one, the "Descente des Vaches," went to M. Blakesley—this one for an American—also the "Vaches au Paturage" and the "Hutte des Charbonniers" of Roussean to the same dealer. Bousaod's firm bought very largely.

The Meissoniers were run off, four or five in snccession, all attaining large figures and giving deeper conviction to the glorioue renown of an artist who realized fortune and prestige during his lifetime. It was during this sale, very quietly and privately, that the ceremony of Meissonier's second marriage took place, uniting the fortunes of Mlle. Besançon, the daughter and sister of well-known lawyers, and a very accomplished woman of about fifty, it is said, to the celebrity of the famous French painter.

Iturbe bought the "Joneurs de Boule a Antibes." M. Vanier, the champagne merchant of Rheims, bought the "Vin du Curé". Several went to the Vandsrbilts through the dealer Bague, if gossip speaks the truth. The Vanderbilts is a comprehenive term, as no one here knows the respective names. The "Cuirassiers," (1805,) the medal of honor of the Salon of 1878, was started at 100,000f., easily reaching 190,000f., and being cheap at that. It was a large canvas for an amateur, but ie just suited for the Duke d'Aumale's palace at Chantilly. The "Diana" of Diaz was purchased by M. Montagnac, presumably for the Snttons.

And now came the "Angelus." Even the man who carried it seemed touched, and every one felt like saying "Be careful," bnt it reached the ewinging table safely, and there was a moment of repose. Only a second, and a rnsh was made. Frenchmen said audibly "Adieu," and every man in the room tried to get down to the front. MM. Bousaod and Sedelmeyer had to bsg for breathing room and promise to send the painting down the hall to the door, which was done kindly and with dne time given to all to take a last look. I mnet say that the Americans, while anxions to get the "Angelus," were far nicer in speech and method than were the French. There was quite an understood and appreciated sentiment that Millet's most celebrated work shonld belong to France, and if America did want it she wished to obtain it with honor and full coin, and without malice. It was a moment of intense satisfaction for every American to see so young a nation as our own—besides private wealth and appreciation represented by single hidding—coming breaet to breast with old Europe for the acknowledgment and purchase of a work of art. One hundred years ago who could have dreamed of it, and even fifty years since who would have believed it? Perhaps it is beet thns, and we can all see the "Angelus" here without envy and with delight.

So great was the excitement that M. Pronst came to the battle with his own shont of onward and upward, and the bidding men looked angry and defiant. An American stepped np to M. de Montagnac and said quietly: "If yon haven't money enough, I'll stand by you." Frenchmen cried the same to M. Prouet, whose sympathetic, aristocratic features became achy white and tremnlous with emotion. Women broke their fans and men threw their hats in the air, and down came the hammer just on the bid of M. de Montagnac. It was for a thousand francs, and M. Chevalier had not waited! To be fair, even the French protested and the picture was put np again. It ran np not quickly, bnt with evident neck-or-nothing resolntion, to 553,000f., and M. Proust remained victor. A new rueh was made to congratulate him, for it was really his own work. To buy the "Angelus" M. Pronst had indnced art patrons to put their nameedown for 860,000f., of which 200,000f. need not be repaid. For the balance the Chamber of Deputies mnst pass a law and give the picture to the Louvre, allowing a credit for the same. The Courbet wae also bought by the State.

I happened to be surrounded by Conservatives who did not lose the opportunity of saying that one must be a Communist to be eo honored by the republic, and the story of the Vendôme Column was again told. For the "Angelus," they thought the Lonvre needed many other painters more than Millet. This ie a hint of politics versns art, which will come np in the Chamber when the "Angelus" honr rings. It will be a change any how from Jacques Meyers and Thévenet. After thie sale matters went more quietly, although the room remained full to the close, and the last bids were not made before 6:30.

Yesterday there was less anxiety, but the same people came back and the old paintings went for fabulous prices. The two famous Hals, the portraits of Scriverins and his wife, were bought by Durand Rnel, and report says that they will really belong to Havermeyer. In any event, thie dealer bought very largely, standing ground sometimes for at least fifteen minntes against M. Daniel, representing the Sonth Kensington Museum. The competition was very great, and thousand-francs were jerked ont like sous. Lancret's "Winter Pleasures" was bought by a Paris amateur, Mlle. Delaveque; the Antwerp Museum paid over 34,000f. for Keyser's "Holland Interior." The two Metsn pictures, small and deliciously finished, went to the Kensington for sixty and eighty odd thousand francs. Durand Rnel bought all the "Senses" of Tenier for 12,050f. sach, and for Nsw-York also.

Seventeen paintings belonging to the Sécretan Gallery are to be sold in London on the 13th. These compriee Patere, Hobhemas, Ostade, Van de Velde, Wouverman, one Perugino, a Decamps, Delacroix, the famous "Vanneur" of Millet, and the "Garde-Chasse" of Troyon. L. K.

RACES ON THE BAY.

WINNERS IN THE CONTESTS OF THE CLIFTON BOAT CLUB.

The seventh annual regatta of the Clifton Boat Club took place yesterday afternoon at Clifton, S. I., under very favorable auspices. The first race was for double-scull working boats, for which there were three entries—the Yum-Yum, with George H. Betts bow and W. D. M. Lord stroke; Seaside, H. D. Comfort, bow; T. J. Walsh, stroke; Nan-ki-poo, George Keutgen, bow; C. E. Hoyer, stroke. The race, one mile and return, was won by the Yum-Yum. J. B. Eccleston, in a single shell, was an easy winner over A. P. Morrell.

Two crewe contested the pair-oared gig race, which was from start to finish very exciting and close. It wae won by H. D. Comfort and G. H. Bette over George Bayaud and C. M. Smith.

In the first race for four-oared hargee there were two boats entered, the winner being the crew composed of A. Butler, bow; A. P. Morrell, 2; J. B. Eccleston, 3; George H. Betts, stroke, and David Marsh, coxswain. The second race was won by the barge in which Lovrent Stone wae coxswain and Ferd J. Ficker bow. No time was taken in any of the races.

Among the ladies who watched the races were: Mrs. J. Frank Emmons, Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. G. S. Scofield, Miss Emmons, Mrs. Nathaniel Bland, Mrs. G. O. Lord, Miss Wilder of Bloomfield, the Misses Wright, Miss Post, the Misses Lequesne, Miss Lizzie Morrison, Mrs. White, Mies Macfarland, Mise Parmelee, the Misses McKean, Mrs. T. F. Bourne, Mrs. G. D. L'Hullier, Mrs. Davis, Miss Dennison, Mrs. C. R. Parmelee, Mr. Thurber, the Misses Cuthbertson, Mrs. James M. Davis, Miss Hopkins, Miss Alexander, Miss Minnie Turl, Miss Hazard, and Mies Barbey.

The Regatta Committee were: Clarence M. Smith, Chairman; John B. Eccleston, David Marsh, T. Fred. Bourne, C. Eckert, J. Frank Emmons, and Ferdinand J. Ficker. The referee was Charles R. Parmelee, and the judges were S. M. Dix and E. A. Scnultze.

AMERICAN FISH IN GERMANY.

Count von dem Borne, a well-known fish cultnrist of Germany, writes under date of June 27 to Mr. Fred. Mather, Superintendent of the New York Fishery Commission, as follows: "I am greatly pleased to inform you that the rock bass, *Ambloplites rupestris*, which you sent me two years ago on account of the United States Fish Commission, have spawned this Spring, and the eggs have hatched well. This fish will be a valnable addition to our limited number of perooid fishes, in which your country is so rich. The black bass which you sent us are now firmly established here, and when we receive the white perch which you promise we will be further indebted to America for valuable fishes of a family in which all Europe is poor." Before the introdnction of the black bass into Europe the only fresh water members of this family, which has enoh a variety of species in America, which they had in European waters was the yellow perch and the zander, the latter being one of the pike-perches, sometimes called the wall-eyed pike.

LEASING MORE ROADS.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has decided to lease half a dozen more street-car lines, which will give the company a mileage of 125 miles, over 1,500 cars, and 5,000 horses. The roads to be added to the already long list are the Brooklyn Cross-Town line, which runs from Hunter's Point to the Erie Basin; the Calvary Cemetery, Greenpoint and Brooklyn, the Greenpoint and Lorimer-Street, and the Williamsburg and Flatbush line.

President Lewis of the City Railroad Company says the acquisition of the new roads is caused by a desire to concentrate and consolidate in order to run the lines on a more economical basis. By means of the new roads certain available tracks can be used and a profitable transfer system established at several points. The old drivers and conductors will be generally retained, but among the offices of the newly-acquired roads there will be some changes.

The stockholders will formally determine upon the leases at a meeting on July 29.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS FORM A TRUST.

THEY WILL WORK IN HARMONY AND DISPENSE WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELING SALESMEN.

The trend of the times in the direction of trusts is indicated by a combination recently entered into by the school-book publishing houses of the country having for its object the control of the production of educational works, the doing away with competition in their introdnction, the division of the field of distribution, and the reduction or expense in securing the adoption of standard publications by local school boards. The agreement, according to the understanding of the publishers, is to go into effect on July 15, and from to-morrow, accordingly, the school-book trade will be subjected to cast iron rules and regulations from which there can be no digression on the part of the contracting parties.

Henceforth the sale and distribntion of school books will be conducted entirely by the producing centres—the publishing houses themselves. The army of local agents and traveling salesmen will be dispensed with, and the salaries of those heretofore useful and indispensable servants and employes will go to swell the profits of the capitalists who constitute the trust.

The combination between the principal school-book houses is not the result of a sudden impulse. For a long time past a school-book syndicate has been in existence, composed of a mejority of the chief publishing houses in the country. At the head of the syndicate was the powerful firm of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. of Cincinnati, with whom were associated Clark, Maynard & Co. of that city, Cowperthwaite & Co., Porter & Coates, and E. H. Butler & Co. of Philadelphia, and D. Appleton & Co., Ivison, Blakeman & Co., Taintor, Brothers & Co., and Ginn & Co. of New-York City. Opposed to the syndicate from the ontset was the firm of Harper & Brothers and the J. B. Lippincott Company and the Christopher Dewer Company of Philadelphia. Between Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. and Harper & Brothers certain agreements existed which precluded the parties thereto from seriously conflicting with one another. In anticipation of the termination of this private agreement it is stated that in May last the Messrs. Harper proposed to the chief syndicate firm that the established system of traveling salesmen and the present high prices of school books should be abolished, and from this suggestion there ensued a meeting of all the school-book publishing firms, irrespective of syndicate connections, of which the present combination or trust was the outcome.

The immediate effect of the agreement will be the decreasing of the expenses of the firms acceding thereto. Harper & Brothers are reported as having refused to subscribe to the combination contract, urging that their word was as good as their bond, and promising solemnly to live up to the provisions of the agreement, with which assurance the other members of the trust expressed themselves as being fully satisfied. By the operation of the agreement every house which is a party thereto will be relieved of the necessity of paying salaries ranging from $1,000 to $3,500 to from fifteen to fifty agents and salesmen which each had in its employ, together with their traveling expenses, which were enormously heavy. While all the syndicate houses sold books at the same price, they were compelled to meet the reductions in rates made by their competitors, and this concession, coupled with the enormous expense of maintaining an army of agents and traveling salesmen, resulted in a material contraction of profits.

"If the new arrangement will stand," a leading representative of a school-book publishing house is quoted as saying, "it will be a big thing. Corruption was responsible for the selection of books in many schools. Salesmen and agents had it all their own way. They traveled through the country visiting members of different School Boards, and if they had the consent of the home office could bribe the School Board—if it could be bribed—and gain a profitable onstomer, even if their books were not the best. The new system will save thousands of dollars to the publishers."

A member of the firm of D. Appleton & Co. said that the charge that corruption was responsible for the introduction of school books was a gratuitous and wholly nefounded assumption. The agreement between the school-book publishing houses, this gentleman continued, was an old story, a "chestnut," as he termed it. For a long time it has been apparent that something must be done to reduce the expenses of introdnction and control the distribution and production of school books. But it was a mistake to assert that a School Book Trust had been formed. The publishers had simply combined for mntual protection and in order to restrict ruinous competition. They had, in fact, merely entered into a plain, common-sense business agreement which had been delayed altogether too long, and that was all there was to it. The firms noted as having entered into the combination were correctly named, and the facts leading up to and being the cance of the new order of affairs were correctly stated. So far as school-books were concerned, the representative of the Messrs. Appleton added, the publishing houses wonld hereafter dispense with the services of traveling salesmen and agents. But this understaeding wonld not preclude any firm in the combination from sending ont travelers to dispose of its miscellaneous works published by them. The enforcement of the agreement would have the effect of ending the warfare between the syndicate and the several publishing houses opposed to it, and, while this result would redound directly to the benefit of the publishers, it would also indirectly prove of benefit to the general public, which would be afforded a wider choice of school books at oheaper rates than heretofore.

ARRESTED IN COURT.

There was to have been an examination yesterday before Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Edward Giro, a diamond broker, having an office at 2 West Fourteenth-street, who is accused of having swindled Mrs. Mattie Kortright, the owner of a restaurant at 141 East Seventeenth-street, out of $710, which, she alleges, she gave him to invest in his diamond business after he had promised to marry her. He did not keep his pledge to wed, and she did not see any return for her money.

When the case was called Mrs. Kortright failed to appear. Giro told the magistrate that he had only received $95 from the woman, and that was for his services in managing her restaurant. He said that on Friday evening, when he called on Mrs. Kortright at her establishment, he was assaulted by Charles Rios, a Spaniard, who lives at a boarding house in West Eleventh-street. Giro pointed Rios out to an officer in the court room and he was arrested. Rios explained that he had warned Mrs. Kortright to have nothing to do with Giro, and this was the cause of the affray. He declared that Giro had assaulted him with a cane.

Justice Smith adjourned the examination in both cases until this morning, when it is supposed Mrs. Kortright will appear to prosecute. Rios was released on parole.

MR. FITCH DENIES A DOMINIE'S STORY.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Spalding of Syracuse has been telling in the *Standard* of that city an interesting story of how, last Summer, when he was on his way home from Europe on the Etruria, Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch and Kilrain, the pugilist, were his fellow-passengers; how Mr. Fitch, not knowing Kilrain, occupied the same stateroom with him for three days, was greatly surprised when he found it out, and declared that Kilrain behaved like a gentleman. Mr. Fitch reading the story, has written a letter to the *Standard* saying that he is true to his colors, that he did not room with Kilrain; I did not return on the Etruria last Summer; I have not been in Europe for four years; I never saw the Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D., and never heard of him until now, and moreover, a newspaper friend tells me that the story is an old one which used to be told with John Morrsey's name instead of Kilrain's, and has been often printed." Mr. Fitch calmly awaits an explanation by Dr. Spalding.

A CHANCE FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The Earle Guild will begin its twelfth season of summer work to-morrow. Its headquarters are at 173 Centre-street, Earle's Hotel. Mothers with sick childrcn can there get free tickets for fresh milk and ice. They will have to show notes or certificates from their dispensary or private physicians, giving the ailment of the child, and bearing witness as to the worthiness of the applicant. Free tickets for Bedlow's Island or Cohey Island will also be issued, good for children and a person accompanying them. Children suffering from contagious diseases will be excluded from these exonerions. The office hours of the Guild are from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M. Contributions may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. A. Chichester.

MR. COTTERELL'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Freeman Electric Manufacturing Company of this city is formed for the manufacture, purchase, and trading in, as well as licensing others to do the same, of all kinds of dynamos, motors, machines, or plants for the production, transmission, or application of power or light by means of electricity. The capital is $50,000. Warren F. Freeman, J. W. Bocerison, William H. Cotterell, R. W. Morgan, and S. Bloveit are the incorporators.

ON OUTGOING STEAMERS.

THE PERSIAN MINISTER, MRS. LANGTRY, AND MAESTRO CAPPA SAIL.

Perhaps the most generally all-around disgusted passenger on board the French steamship La Bretagne as she steamed down the bay for Havre yesterday was the disgruntled Minister of the Shah of Persia to the United States, the Hon. Hodji Hossein Ghosly Khan. It was not disgust at leaving American shores, however, which affected the Minister. Neither was it prospective seasickness or icebergs which cast their shadow npon him. It was that feeling of depression, rather, which comes home to the soul of him who definitely ascertains that he is not appréciated. He was disgusted, in short, at the irreverence of the Washington-street gamin and at the inconsiderate familiarity shown by the press.

Representing, as he claimed, the entire Persian natioe, its monarch included, in his own person, and having endeavored, with little success, to impress upon America the dignity of so mighty a representative, he had shaken the dust of this continent from his feet. His ways hereafter will not coincide with American ways, because American ways do not at all agree with his. He was the first Persian representative at Washington, and, for all indications at present, may be the last. He was accompanied in his departure by a suite of two, consisting of his secretary, Mr. Mirza Mahmoud Khan, and his valet, Mr. Abdul Ali Khae.

Among the passengers on the Bretagne were Dr. Simon Adler, R. F. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Boyd, Mrs. W. Bond Banks, the Rev. J. Riley, R. Chalmers, Count Depasqual, the George Draper, Dr. Gregory Doyle, Mrs. Blanche Stowe Gill, W. F. Garrison, Mrs. L. Harrison, John J. Hnhbell, E. A. Matthiesen, J. S. Merriam, Count G. de Masaol, Dr. M. C. O'Toole, Mr. and Mrs. A. Adet Pereas, Dr. N. J. Ponce de Leon, Judge E. Rost, J. W. Ronrke, Jr., W. D. Snow, Charles Sharpless, H. P. Sinolair, Jr., Major and Mrs. H. C. Truman, Miss Trnman, Lieut. F. W. Toppan, United States Navy; Mrs. Mrs. Toppan, and Judge H. H. Wheeler.

As was announced in yesterday's TIMES, Mrs. Langtry was a passenger on the Servia when that ship sailed for Liverpool in the early morning yesterday. She was accompanied by her maid and by Miss Jeanne Le Breton, and drove down to the dock about 5 o'clock. Col. North and his party were also passengers on the Servia. Besides Col. North and Mrs. North, Miss North, Harry North, Gamble North, Mr. Beauclere, Capt. Brough, Capt. Carwick, J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith, J. Smithers, Miss Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. Dr. Russell, the well-known correspondent, also a member of the party, was obliged to remain in New-York by the illness of his wife.

Maestro Charles A. Cappa, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, was a passenger on the Devonia when she left for Glasgow early yesterday morning. In spite of the unseasonable hour—5:30—at which the steamer sailed, a number of the professor's friends gathered at the dock to bid him good-bye and a pleasant voyage. A very gratifying collection of farewell tributes in the shape of flowers and delicacies was sent on board the Devonia on the eve of her departure. Mr. Cappa goes abroad for his health, as he is suffering from an affection of the throat which has almost completely destroyed his voice. Paris, London, and Marseilles will be the objective points of his tour.

Other passengers on the Devocia were Capt. James Chester of the Third Artillery, United States Army; the Rev. Hugh Elder of Philadelphia, the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Hardie of Paris, Ontario; William Thomas Jamison of Jamaica, West Indies; Mrs. George E. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKune, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McCurdy, Miss Murdoch, the Rev. and Mrs. John D. McKinnon of Dumfries, Scotland; Dr. George J. Preston of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Patterson, Gordon Patterson, and Miss Eleanor Patterson of Waterloo; Col. Edward J. Riley, Miss Louise Riley, Mrs. G. H. Radcliffe, Miss W. M. Radcliffe, Dr. J. T. Shoemaker, Dr. J. E. Stillwell, Mrs. Ralph Walker, and Prof. and Mrs. George H. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Miss Laura Williams, and Miss Mary Williams of Chicago were passengers on the Elder, which sailed for Southampton and Bremen yesterday. Dr. J. M. Crawford, United States Consul at Strasburg, was also on board, accompanied by Mrs. Crawford. Among others who sailed were Col. and Mrs. Herman Beudel, Dr. H. G. Brunner, Dr. F. F. Durand, Miss Durand, the Rev. Isaac Jennings, Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Jacobson, Miss Jacobson, Duncan M. Livingston, Edward P. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Nolan, David Nolan, H. A. V. Post, the Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson, and Judge Walter Lloyd Smith.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

SIX MONTHS' PROGRESS—ACTION OF THE REGENTS.

ALBANY, July 13.—Chief Librarian Dewey enhmitted to the Regents of the University at their recent meeting a report as to the progress in the State Library the past six months. All the books of the law and general library have been moved into their new quarters and the actual hnying le yet to be done, the officers merely keeping up the old lines. With the more than doubled appropriation the new system which has been worked ont ought to be in operation by Oct. 1. It has been arranged to buy serials and American and foreign books from thoroughly reliable firms. Recommendation slips have been provided and a complete system for thorough bnt economical work in ordering and receiving has been devised. Resignations amounting to $2,800 a year have taken effect, bnt by reorganizing and systematizing the work quite as much will be accomplished as before and these salaries will be saved. The mere safety of the books requires a man in large force in the twenty rooms in use, sufficed in the three old ones. As the $10,000 in the supply bill for this purpose was vetoed, it becomes necessary for the committee to ask the Legislature in January to reappropriate this sum, otherwise it will be necessary to stop much important work and close part of the library rooms. In the general library the large books and one-half the smaller books, making about 40,000 volumes, have been given their proper places in a scheme of about 5,000 topics. No effort has been made, neither is it practicable till the rooms are completed, to encourage the use of the library.

A long series of resolutions were adopted that the officers of the Board of Regents be directed to enhmit to the annual meeting an ordinance providing for a system of certificates, diplomas, and degrees, which, under proper restrictions, shall be granted by the Regents in official recognition of superior fitness, ability, and special training for service in the various institutions of the State, or in recognition of conspicuous services already rendered to the cause of education; also, that examinations or attainments in college and university studies be established, and open to residents in this State who can furnish satisfactory evidence of having pursued the subject on which examination is asked long enough to justify the request. Those who pass in accordance with the ordinances of the Regents shall be granted suitable cards, certificates, and diplomas, and those completing the full course prescribed shall have suitable academic degrees conferred upon them.

The Regents recognize as an important feature of their work the extension of university learning and culture to those who are nnable to take a regular course at the colleges and universities. A committee of three will report to the annual meeting such plans as they deem practicable for carrying out the work. It was decided that the bulletin which is to be published four times a year by the Regents be sold at 50 cents a year to all not connected with the university.

SENATOR WASHBURN'S FINANCES.

Stories which have been widely published over the country in references to the financial embarrassments of Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota were made the subject of an authoritative statement in this city yesterday by Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis, who has been his business associate. Senator Washburn sailed for Europe on Wednesday before the publication of the stories affecting his credit. Mr. Lowry said: "A few months ago Senator Washburn was somewhat embarrassed, owing to the fact that his time was occupied in politice instead of paying close attention to his various business interests. He, however, promptly converted securities which he had in hand and paid all maturing obligations. Senator Washburn is financially sound, and his moral and personal integrity is such that he would sacrifice the last dollar he possessed, including his homestead and all personal possessions, to pay one hundred cents on the dollar."

RIFLEMEN AT CREEDMOOR.

The fourth of the series of National Rifle Association matches was shot at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was fair and warm, bnt an uncertain wind was very troublesome to the competitors. Following were the winners:

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
G. W. Happy, Co. B, 7th Regt.....	20	25	45
A. McDougall, Co. C, 7th Regt....	20	24	44
C. H. Cadwell, Co. F, 7th Regt..	22	22	44
A. W. Conover, Co. A, 7th Regt..	22	22	44
A. D. Emery, Co. G, 7th Regt.....	21	22	43
W. E. Taylor, Co. I, 14th Regt....	21	22	43
G. L. Hoffman, Co. H, 7th Regt..	23	20	43
MEDAL WINNERS.			
J. D. Foot, Co. F, 7th Regt.....	20	24	44
J. W. Cochran, Non-Commissioned Staff, 7th Regt.....	20	23	43

INVESTIGATING THE CLERK'S ACCOUNTS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 13.—A committee of the Common Council has begun an investigation of the accounts of City Clerk H. B. Cook, whom a local paper, the *Fredonian*, has charged with being short in his accounts. It is not believed that the charges will [illegible] but many think that the investigation [illegible] cal enrollement on the eleventh [illegible] keeping of records, &c.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Well, the Sugar is getting its experience in trust stocks. It knows more about that than it did, but it does not like it. A couple of years ago, when cotton oil stock came on the market, and the Stock Exchange was first introduced to the novelty of a trust stock, the traders and others got just such a dose as they have been treated to now in lead and sugar stock. Cotton oil stock went up very high on mystery and points from certain insiders; it went down again with lightning rapidity on facts, and smashing sales from another set of insiders. It lay for a long time pretty dead, and since then its advances and declines have been about the same as those of other active stocks. This will probably be the way the lead and sugar stocks will act. But the public will want to know more about the properties than they know now. Two weeks ago it was said here, concerning these various industrial stocks, that "although for a time the public may be content to deal mainly on 'points,' as it is largely doing now, this will not last. The first great smash in their price will shatter the feeling of blind faith, and while this or that stock lies dormant at bottom figures, and the great crowd who were caught at the top are feeling over their losses, a searching and critical spirit of inquiry will be roused." The crowd always buys first and inquires after. The inquiry now is as to lead stock, which has just had a sensational break of about ten points in three days. Everybody had some of it, and the soreheads are numbered by scores. It was obvious when the stock was twice rushed up to 35 that the movements were made to sell on. Outsiders thought that it would be rushed up a third time, but it was not. The insiders got out of their speculative lies, and were prepared to smash it. Thus ccms the sensational announcement that the capitalization of the trust had been swollen to $83,000,000 and that it would be further increased. Coincident with this certain brokers proceeded to execute their smashing orders. They sold the stock in unlimited quantities apparently as low as they could possibly make the quotations at each sale; no device was spared to create a panic among outsiders, who in wild terror threw over their holdings, and from 33 the price continued to sink until yesterday it struck 23, at which figure there was enough buying to cause a rally of a couple of points. The demoralization extended to sugar stock, which from 115 went to 108, and the whole market was badly shaken. It shows how wide had been the speculation in lead stock when the fellows on the inside had been able to float out of the enormous lines they must have taken in the course of swelling the capital to $83,000,000. It is well known that the recent purchases of mills had been made for cash, and the people who advanced the money took certificates. It is understood that the properties were put in at 25; that is, a cash valuation of one million was represented by four million in stock. The Atlantic Mills, it is said, were taken in at $5,000,000 cash; but this may be too large a figure.

The trust stocks are here to stay, there is no getting away from that. Consequently, there will have to be some changes in methods. First, it must be absolutely known of each what the capital is, whether it can be increased, when and for what purpose. This information should be accessible always, the same as with a railroad company. It should also be required that due notice of increase should be given. It is stated that the capital of the Lead Trust is to be further increased. When, and how much? What is the increase for? How much actual property does the present capital represent? What is its earning capacity—that is the important question. If the trust can earn $4,000,000 net per year, then it can easily pay a dividend. The amount of capitalization may seem large, but it may not be large as compared with the earning capacity. There appears to be no mystery about the capitalization of the other trusts whose stocks are on the Exchange. It had been officially notified to the Exchange that the capital of the Sugar Trust was $50,000,000, and the amount of shares registered as now outstanding falls a little below this figure. There should not be, and in future probably will not be, another opportunity to spring on the Street such a surprise as this Lead Trust business. We shall have corrector methods. Meantime, it has hurt all the trust stocks, and it comes just at the time when something called a trust is proposed for the Western railroads, as the only real exception of the complicated problem of their management. The very name will probably start a popular outcry against the scheme, and yet is a plain common-sense proposition, that if you have a series of roads which it is impossible to work independently of each other, some good way should be found to work them jointly. The various great railroads which start from Chicago, and branch off northwest, west, and southwest, through St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and other central points, are so interwoven with each other that the rates made by one affects the business done by all. You cannot separate them. Their geographical position makes it impossible. They must be managed more or less in combination to be managed at all, and the real question is, what degree of combination is necessary, and how shall it be made? The necessities of the case make it sure that combination will finally come, but it is so large a matter, involving so many problems, that a year or so of active public discussion will be necessary to prepare the public and the railroad men themselves, for the change. Discussion will bring out facts, suggest methods, and prompt procedure. In such a scheme the rights of investors are to be considered as well as the rights of the public. While investors in railroad property are protected against ignorant local legislation, the users of the roads, the public, must be protected against the abuse of power by railroad managers. In other words, such a combination must be under the protection and in the restraint of the law.

The alleged "settlement" made the past week is at the best a mere patching, but it may serve the purpose for the time being. It amounts to an agreement by the Western roads to do something if the Eastern roads will join them in it, which there is little reason to expect they will. The Western roads want to keep down the through rates and want the Eastern roads to join them in standing a portion of the reduction. At the same time they will keep up their local rates, standing on the ground that the lake competition justifies them under the law in doing this. The Street had been led to expect by various rumors and more definite statements, that something much more solid than this was about to be done; that the disturbing Chicago, Burlington and Northern Road had been bought by the others, and the first steps taken to form the great trust spoken of. When the facts became known the market, which had rallied, became weak again and the Granger stocks were sharply attacked. It appears now, however, as if bottom had been struck for a time. The further drive made at Lead Trust yesterday morning, and at Chicago Gas stock at the same time, was quite evidently done to enable operators to cover in other stocks. The trusts being the weakest things on the list, they afforded the best point of attack; but while they dropped for the moment, the rest of the market was firm and there seemed little stock for sale. A bank statement which was regarded as favorable, started a rally all round, and the close was generally firm. After such a break as we have had, it is the usual experience that short selling is dangerous. The liquidation appears to have been very thorough, especially in lead trust, which was smashed as easily after it had once started, because there was next to no short interest in it. With lead holders generally shaken out of the market, it is fair to expect some improvement in prices the coming week.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

There were recorded last week at Sanitary Headquarters 744 births, 260 marriages, and 1,187 deaths, an increase in deaths of 231 over the week ending July 6. The following cases and deaths of contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 12—1; scarlet fever, 47—10; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2—3; measles, 49—4, and diphtheria, 84—28. The death rate, estimating the population at 1,573,627, was 39.24. In institutions 180 persons died, and there were 897 deaths in tenements. Of children under 5, 764 died. The other principal causes of death were: Whooping cough, 19; diarrhœa, 475; heart disease, 85; bronchitis, 19; pneumonia,

NEWS OF ATHLETIC RIVALS

PEACE BETWEEN THEM IS STILL AFAR OFF.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS WHICH ARE NATIONAL IN NAME ONLY—SOME LONG-DELAYED MEDALS.

Activity in athletic circles these hot days is largely confined to the young men who are pushing the Adelphi Athletic Club, the organization recently formed by the prominent supporters of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, to provide games far every Saturday and holiday throughout the remainder of the outdoor season for athletic sports. This club is a National Association institution pure and simple, and is very near the hearts of the leading gentlemen in that association, while its officers are athletes who adhere to the association's methods and laws. The young Adelphie are very enthusiastic over their games, and say that the National Association athletes have no cause for complaint on account of few competitions, and as for the prizes, the club, or rather its backers, offer an event each week the winner of which receives a gold watch worth about $60, and the second man a handsome diamond scarfpin.

There is no denying the fact that the National Association, in starting up this new club, has done so solely with a desire to please athletes—National Association and Amateur Athletic Union alike. The games are open to all amateur athletes of good standing in the country, although only local athletes of National Association affiliations compete. The men belonging to Amateur Athletic Union clubs are very loyal to that organization, feeling inclined to compete for a gold watch at the expense of being debarred from the Union's contests.

In the two leading associations themselves nothing of great interest is being developed. They are taking advantage of the dull Summer months in preparing to resume their athletic warfare in the Fall, when college athletics will be revived and a new interest created in the sport. They are busily engaged in closing up loose ends, strengthening their lines, and locking dentally pulling as many wires as possible. Several mysterious expressions have been seen on the faces of the National Association's managers during the past week, and it has been given out that "something surprising is going to happen," but just what is hard to tell.

It is evident that the National Association anticipates an increase in its membership, which would undoubtedly add to its strength, and Western clubs or associations are the ones needed to give it anything like the national jurisdiction it claims. At present it is merely a local affair. No association possesses what may be correctly called a national jurisdiction in athletics, as the Times has stated, the American Athletic Union has more power, being the larger body, than any other American association, but the Amateur Athletic Union can hold nothing but the championships of its own organization as long as it bars amateur athletes from its championship meetings. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this union of clubs last week it was decided to hold the field championships on Sept. 14. It will proceed to call toeee events the championships of the United States, but they will not be what they profess to be.

There is probably no Eastern athlete who can press Mr. M. W. Ford in the standing broad jump, and yet, because Mr. Ford has competed in games given by the Vatronage Association of Amateur Athletes, he is not eligible to enter the Union's alleged championship events. It is possible that Mr. V. E. Schifferstein of the Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco will come East to enter the Union's contests, and a match between these two athletes, especially at the running long jump, would be full of interest. Under the Union's rules, since the boycott resolution of last August was passed, Mr. Ford and all others who have competed under the National Association's laws are professionals, because they have violated that part of the Union's definition of an amateur which declares that he must have conformed to all the rules of the Union. Yet every one acquainted with athletics knows that Mr. Ford is as free from professionalism as any athlete within the Union's ranks.

The championships of Sept. 14 will decide probably who are the best athletes belonging to the Union's clubs, but the championships of the United States will not be decided until the winners of the Union's 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, hurdle races, distance runs, &c., meet Messrs. Fred Wessing, H. P. Copland and T. F. Connell, respectively. The Union claims that Mr. Copland is a professional, although its investigating committee has not proved him to be one. Mr. Ford has been requested to apply to the Union for reinstatement of penalty, but he will not make such application, and now that he has given his word to compete in the National Association's championships he intends to stand by it.

The same argument about a national championship may be brought against the National Association, with the exception that the contests are open to Union athletes if they choose to compete. This association, however, has one serious drawback. Its champions are nearly all members of the Manhattan Athletic Club, which either develops or absorbs all the best athletes, leaving other clubs in the background. Everything in the association bows to the Manhattan's will, and until it secures supporters in other States and cities, which it will be compelled to recognize in the government, it will have little power to stop the athletic strife.

To a close observer the athletic warfare seems to be gradually resolving itself again into a personal fight between the New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs. It is well known that these two clubs possess nearly all of the champion athletes, and each is ready for any prestige in this direction. How long the other athletic clubs of the country will allow themselves to be mixed up in the difficulty is not known, but it is certain that the trouble will continue indefinitely unless the other clubs realize that they are being used only to keep the fight going on. On the New-York team names of such athletes as Sherrill, Dunn, Skillman, Carter, Baxter, Downes, Lee, Condon, and Gray, while the Manhattans have Connell, Copland, Weston, Young, George, Lambrecht, Walker, Rowe, and others. These clubs are stronger athletically than any others in the country, and there will always be a feeling of rivalry between them in winning championships and securing athletic members. As long as the New-Yorks can remain a power in the Amateur Athletic Union, which is backed by the Staten Island, New-Jersey, and Schuylkill Navy Athletic Clubs, they will secure the majority of the Amateur Athletic Union's championships; but it is an assured fact that if the New-York Club's athletes compete with the champions of Oxford and Cambridge, and thus for the first time establish an intercollegiate world's championship decision. It is Mr. Sacks's desire to crown his athletic work by bringing about this meeting, and if he is successful he will surely effect one of the grandest of athletic climaxes.

The general sentiment among athletes and athletic trainers is against hard training during the warm months. Capt. Bradish and Trainer Goldie of the New-York Athletic Club have cautioned their men against any violent exercise until Fall. A rest, they argue, will do them a great deal of good. A rest of only a week put Walter C. Dohm into such good form that he ran a half mile in the fast time of 1:55¾, beating the best American record for the distance. It is doubtful if the Amateur Athletic Union will allow the record. The matter has been referred to a committee, which will report in a month. Few doubt Mr. Dohm's ability to beat even this time. He will train hard this Fall, and whatever speed he possesses will be brought out by Prof. "Jim" Robinson of Princeton College.

The Pacific Athletic Club, which was organized last Spring in San Francisco, intends soon to affiliate with the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, and will adopt the custom of giving club games every month. The club has found a clubhouse in a deserted camp of the Salvation Army. The other amateur athletic clubs of San Francisco are sleeping, apparently, there being little athletic news on the Pacific Coast. On July 4 the Olympics defeated the California Athletic Club in a four-cared rowing race. On that day, also, at Monterey, W. Taylor won the Western championship. He is thinking of coming East to compete in the Newport tournament.

The rule of the Amateur Athletic Union forbidding clubs to select their own dates for athletic events has been the means of bringing the organization into another difficulty with the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City, which postponed its July games until Aug. 31, the same date selected by the New-Jersey Athletic Club. The New-Jersey club has the date, and if the Scots desire to choose another time for their athletic meeting they will be out of the union for the second time.

It is no difficult thing for a good athlete to join the New-York Athletic Club, notwithstanding that its list of applicants for membership numbers several hundred. Its constitution provides that an athlete can be allowed the preference, while the rest must take their turn. The membership is constantly falling below the limit by deaths, removals from the city, &c. Mr. W. G. Downes, the Harvard runner, is the latest addition to this club's athletic roll.

A number of Trenton (N. J.) canoeists have formed a stock company and bought an island of twenty-six acres in the Delaware River, about two miles above the Forrest wharf. They will change the name of the island from White's to Park Island, and their association will be called the Park Island Canoe Club. The price paid for the tract, which is beautifully shaded and much used for camping out by canoeists, was $1,000. William M. Carter is President of the association and F. D. Hudnet Secretary.

TO COLONIZE IN URUGUAY.

A PLAN TO INDUCE IRISHMEN AND ITALIANS TO EMIGRATE.

DETROIT, July 13.—J. H. Coverde, a son of ex-Congressman John Coverde of Pennsylvania, has been visiting one or two points in this State, and in an interview to-day he disclosed the nature of his business. He is from Montevideo, the capital of Urugnay, South America. "I came up to the States," he said in answer to an inquiry, "to confer with some leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in regard to trade with Urnguay. I represent Edward Cassy, a very wealthy resident of the republic, who has in mind some large schemes for the development of the country. A company called the 'National Company of Public Works' has been organized, who propose, under Government auspices, to deflect immigration to Urugnay and to colonize vast tracts of land there —3,000,000 acres. These immigrants, it is expected, will come chiefly from the North of Italy and from Ireland. Mr. Casey is an Irishman himself.

"It is not yet decided what inducements will be offered to draw the immigrants, but the granting of homesteads or some such plan will probably be adopted. In connection with Mr. Casey's colonization plan it has been decided to build from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles of railroad from Montevideo northward, toward Brazil. It will run through the 3,000,000 acres intended for colonization purposes. The road will cost from $7,000,000 to $9,000,000."

"What is the feeling in South America regarding more extensive commercial relations with the United States, and fewer dealings with European countries?"

"The feeling is all-favorable to the States. I traveled for several weeks with Gen. Walker, who, you know, was sent to South America by ex-Secretary Bayard to make inquiries about commercial relations. He was very much impressed with the well-defined sentiment there in favor of traffic with the United States. The idea that the American countries concerned are republics seems to make a fraternal feeling that is not felt toward the monarchies of Europe. I think the commercial conference at Washington will be highly profitable."

"What kind of a country is Urnguay?"

"Well, it is a good place to live in. The chief industries at present are cattle, sheep, and horse raising, for the lands are fertile and well watered, and I believe that agriculture will in time become the greatest industry. All cereals grow well there. Wheat grows from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. The mercury never rises above 85°. It never freezes. Mr. Casey has a very large ranch there, embracing nearly one thousand square miles. He raises horses, cattle, and sheep. He is a man of great strength of purpose and resolute will and has an immense amount of enterprise. Mark what I say, you will hear from Urnguay."

Mr. Covode left the evening for Chicago to confer with the Milwaukee Company. Then he goes to South Bend, Ind., to talk with the Oliver plow folks, and after that to Troy, N. Y., for an audience with the Wood Reaper and Mower Company.

ARGYLE CASINO OPENED.

MANY GUESTS ENJOY A DELIGHTFUL EVENING AT THE RESORT.

ARGYLE PARK, L. I., July 13.—The season at the Argyle Hotel is now at its height, and to-night was the formal opening of the Argyle Casino, with a full-dress hop, to which the hotel guests as well as the cottagers and most prominent residents of the vicinity were invited. There were about five hundred people dancing and promenading, and with the clear, cool evening and bright surroundings the hall was one of the most enjoyable ever given on Long Island. The famous old trees, the shrubbery, and the flowers added greatly to the beauty of the scene.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Harnett, Miss C. A. Eldridge, Miss E. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kareisen, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leaman, L. Lincoln, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coman, T. J. O'Donohue, Rugh O'Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Barnnm, Mrs. T. B. Martin, Mrs. J. Parry, and Mrs. James Baird, Charles Baird, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. V. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rant, Mrs. A. Martenez, Miss Martenez, Mrs. M. L. De Barril, Mrs. F. L. Barreda, Miss Barreda, Miss A. Sonng, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. F. Genger, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Munzenheimer of New-York.

Among others were Mr. and Mrs. V. Snedeker, Miss Snedeker, W. R. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregory, E. S. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Logan of Brooklyn, Miss Richards of Albany, Gen. J. A. Williamson, and Miss Williamson of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ryder, Miss Alice Browning, Miss Edith Browning of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goodsell, Poughkeepsie.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 13.—The eleven days' session of the Sunday School Assembly began this morning. The first day of the session was, as nsual, devoted to the interests of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which has branches in all the principal cities of the country.

A young people's meeting was held by the Rev. C. H. Yatman at 9 o'clock, and a holiness meeting was conducted by Mrs. Palmer. Addresses were made by the Rev. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Association; the Rev. J. T. Kerr, President of the New-Jersey State Union; W. H. Stokes and F. B. Everitt. The history of the Christian Endeavor Society was told by its founder and President, the Rev. F. E. Clark.

The evening services in the Auditorium were largely attended, and addresses were made by the Rev. W. W. Halloway, Jr., and Dr. E. B. Loomis. To-morrow will be Christian Endeavor Sabbath and Monday will be teachers' day.

A MONUMENT FOR THE REV. E. P. ROE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 13.—An effort is being made in Cornwall to have a monument erected to the memory of the great novelist-divine, the Rev. E. P. Roe, in the village, where all who visit the place may be reminded that it was his home. It has been suggested that the monument shall be simply a huge boulder, and that it be placed on Storm King Mountain, overlooking his late home. The most feasible plan is suggested by a Philadelphia gentleman—that a small plot of land be purchased from the Roe estate, on the main road, fenced off, and the boulder suitably inscribed placed thereon. The estate is now for sale, and the proposed site could be obtained at nominal figures.

The Maimonides Rint and Benedi Society of New-York City was incorporated Friday by Michael Barnet, Marcus Schlenger, Alois Prat, Simon Cohen, and Adolph Mnllen.

STORIES OF WELLINGTON

HIS PRACTICAL NATURE AND DISLIKE OF ATTENTION.

THE BISHOP AND THE "WATERLOO BREECHES"—ASSAILED BY THE AUTOGRAPH FIEND.

Sir William Fraser, Bart, wrote some interesting letters to London newspapers a year ago in regard to the famous ball given in Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo. He has now followed them up with a book on the Duke of Wellington which has considerable fresh interest. It is entitled "Words on Wellington," and the following passages contain a few of the many interesting stories that are told:

"Among the incidents of Waterloo it is startling to find that Below's division, whose advent first alarmed Napoleon, might have completely failed but for the judgment of a single Belgian peasant. On leaving the woods of Frichermont, to the right of the French Army, two roads diverge. The man who guided the column hesitated, and for a few minutes considered which path he should take. He chose the left one, saying: 'Now we shall take them all.' Had he led by the other, the Prussian division would have found it impassable by their artillery. The rain of the previous night had rendered the ground extremely heavy, and, in fact, a mistake might have changed the destiny of Europe. I should have thought that every inch of ground in the neighborhood of Waterloo would have been surveyed, for it is well known that the Duke reconnoitered in position the previous year, and had previously determined where the fight would be for the protection of Belgium.

"Brilliant as were the abilities of the Duke, he, like other great men, could not talk twaddle. He found no difficulty in speaking to children, whose naive manners and originality of thought delighted him, but the wretched trash talked by grown-up children was to him intolerable. The story is well known of his saying, 'I have no small talk, and Feel no manners.' We cannot fancy the Duke asking, even in a railway carriage, 'Have you seen Malvina?' or 'Do you admire Mrs. Langtry?' The Duke's whole nature was practical. Instead of considering and theorizing as to various arms, garments, belts, &c., worn by the British soldier he sent for a man of the line regiment. Having provided a large pair of scales, he said to the soldier, 'Step into that scale with your musket, pouch, knapsack, shako, &c.' He had the weight written down. 'Now, then, get out, strip yourself naked, and then get into the scale again.' This settled the question. There is, or was, at the clothing department in Pimlico a quaint old infantry shako. It bears Roman numerals on the front. With it was this memorandum: 'The Duke of Wellington has worn this shako for seven hours to-day. He considers it an excellent headdress for the soldier.' Most men who have tried it on would be very sorry to wear it for seven minutes, and would differ with the Duke. However, there were giants in those days.

"The Duke detested being helped; not from ingratitude, but from two distinct feelings—one, that he did not like to be thought, what he certainly was not, decrepit; the other, that he knew very well the misery of those persons who helped him simply did so in order to be able to say that they had done so. This was to him revolting. Standing opposite to Apsley House in the evening in Piccadilly, when the street was even more crowded than it is now, the Duke was heard to say to a nurse and a gentleman nearly as old as himself made some demonstration of assisting him to cross the road, endeavoring to check the tide of cabs and other vehicles that was setting strongly. When the nurse reached the gate, the Duke, Bonus he touched his hat and said, 'I thank you, Sir.' The elderly stranger immediately uncovered. Holding his hat at his knee, he addressed the Duke as follows: 'My lord, I have passed a long and not uneventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to so great a man as he ever lived.' The Duke looked at him calmly, and, in a voice not in the least choked by emotion, replied, 'Don't be a d—d fool!' and walked into Apsley House.

"His writing and handwriting is indistinct. It is the handwriting of a man who has written a great deal; in fact, he was always writing. One would be curious to know what the verdict of those who read character from hand writing would be. The Duke, when sitting in the Lords, received a letter from the eminent landscape designer and great authority on cottage matters, J. C. Loudon. The Duke had lost sight of him for some years. It was a note to this effect: 'My Lord Duke: It would gratify me extremely if you would permit me to visit Strathfieldsaye at any time convenient to your Grace, and to have a few minutes' conversation with you.' Your Grace's faithful servant, J. C. London.' The Waterloo heeches were trees that had been planted immediately after the battle of Waterloo as a memorial of the great fight. The Duke read the letter twice, and then said, 'I know not very clear; and with his usual promptness and politeness replied as follows, having read the signature as 'C. J. London' instead of 'J. C. Loudon': 'My dear Bishop of London: It will always give me great pleasure to see you at Strathfieldsaye. Pray come there whenever it suits your convenience, whether I am at home or not. My servants have orders to show you so many pairs of breeches of mine as you wish, but why you should wish to inspect those that I wore at the battle of Waterloo is quite beyond my power to guess. Yours faithfully, Wellington.' This letter was received, as may be supposed, with great surprise by the Bishop of London. He showed it to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to other discreet persons; they came to the melancholy conclusion that the great Duke of Wellington had evidently lost his senses. The Bishop of London (Blomfield) dedicated these to the Duke of Wellington for two years, and to receive this extraordinary intimation puzzled the whole bench of Bishops. Explanations, however, of a satisfactory kind followed, and the friendship of these worthy men was not checked.

"On one occasion the Duke received a letter in the following terms. I correct the spelling: 'Mr. Tomkins ventures to address the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Tomkins's mother is a washerwoman; Mr. Tomkins regrets to say that, having worked for the Duke's family for many years, his mother has been unable to obtain payment for the last three years. Mrs. Tomkins is very poor and cannot afford to lose the money. She hopes the Duke will kindly pay it. Mrs. Tomkins's address is ' " After carefully reading and considering the letter, the Duke sent the following reply: 'Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has received a letter from Mr. Tomkins stating that the Marquis of Douro is in debt to his mother, Mrs. Tomkins. The Duke of Wellington is not aware that Douro is in debt. The Duke regrets to find that his eldest son has not paid his washerwoman's bill. Mrs. Tomkins has no claim upon the Duke of Wellington. The Duke recommends her, failing another application, to place the matter in the hands of a respectable solicitor.' Some six weeks later the Duke had a dinner party at Apsley House. One of the guests asked the Duke if he was not tormented by applications for his autograph. The Duke replied, 'Oh, yes; constantly.' The friend then said: 'A few days ago I was examining a most interesting collection, with Queen Grace's in the place of honor in the book.' 'What was that?' asked the Duke. "Well, the collector's plan is to write to every person of eminence, and to accuse his eldest son of milking his washerwoman. He pastes his own letter and the reply face to face.' 'I should like to have seen the Duke's face when he heard the first Prussian cannon at Waterloo; I should also like to have seen it on this occasion.

"Soon after the Duke's death, Roebuck, the member for Sheffield, told a story in a speech at that place, which he subsequently withdrew. It was precisely true. Staying in a country house, he heard the news of the Duke's death. He spoke in the early morning to the gardener, an elderly man, who was mowing the lawn. He said: 'There is bad news come.' 'Is there, Sir?' said the man. 'Yes,' he said; 'the Duke's dead at last.' 'Who, Sir?' 'The Duke of Wellington.' 'I'm very sorry for the gentleman,' replied the man, going on with his work; 'hnt I never heard of him.' Walking with Disraeli, he told me the following story. I have never made up your mind whether he believed it to be true or not. He spoke as if he implicitly believed it. Speaking of the small circle in which even the greatest move, he told me that the First Napoleon, a year after he became Emperor, was determined to find out if there was any one in his world who had not heard of him. Within a fortnight the police of Paris had discovered a woodchopper at Montmartre, within Paris, who had never heard of the Revolution, nor the death of Louis XVI., nor of the Emperor."

SOUTHERN SOCIETIES IN NEW-YORK.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 7.

The go-ahead spirit of the age is commendable. It has made our country great and glorious. But on the march for conquest there should be found some quiet resting places for "Auld Lang Syne," where old soldiers of the same army may tell their stories of the past, sing their songs, and drink from the same canteen. There has recently been organized in New-York a new association called "The Harlem Southern Auld Lang Syne." The chief officers of this association are: Andrew H. Dawson, President; the Rev. W. W. Page (formerly an aide to Gen. Lee) and John W. Overall, Vice Presidents; L Edward Grayhill, Secretary; Col. Richard Salter, Treasurer, and Major J. R. McNulty, President of the new Democratic club, the Sagamore.) Chairman of the Board of Managers. The club is flourishing. The officers are from Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana, and Maryland. In January it will celebrate in grand style the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, when Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia or Hampton will be present with other distinguished gentlemen. Vice President Overall was deputed to write for the occasion "The Southern Auld Lang Syne," which is to be sung at the time. The song has been written. There are now in New-York three Southern societies—The Southern Society, the Society of Virginians, and the Harlem Southern Auld Lang Syne—and all in a flourishing condition. Here is a bumper to their health, success, and long life, for the sake of "auld lang syne."

HENRY C. BOWEN BETTER.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 13.—Henry C. Bowen, the victim of Friday's runaway accident, is better this morning. His left hand is maimed.

THE VOYAGE OF THE THETIS.

IT IS TO ESTABLISH A STATION FOR ARCTIC WHALERS.

SITKA, June 8.—The United States steamship Thetis sailed out of Sitka Bay this evening at 6 o'clock to really begin her long cruise for months to Point Barrow and return. This vessel is better adapted to ramming ice in the Arctic Ocean than any other in our navy. She is a wooden craft of about 1,000 tons burden and has a bulkhead of solid timber ten feet thick in her bows. She was built in a Scottish shipyard for whaling, and through the British Government became the property of the United States for arctic service. While called a man-of-war and officered and manned by the Navy Department, she is as peaceful-looking as an ordinary merchantman. She carries only two Gatlings and a Hotchkiss rifle. Under the command of Lieut. Commender C. H. Stockton she sailed from Tacoma to Sitka in six days and three hours, taking the inland passage, by way of the Alexandrian Archipelago. She has stores for the cruise, which is to end about Nov. 1, when she will reach here on her return, and carries 450 tons of coal.

All her officers and crew were in excellent health and spirits except Paymaster Lovell, who was ill all the way up, and one seaman, the latter having been discharged at this point on that account. Her next stopping place will be at Kodiak Island, 500 miles from here. Then, after a short stay there, she will steam to Ounalaska, and meet the revenue cutter Bear, and with that vessel proceed to the seal islands St. Paul and St. George. Thence she will go to Point Barrow in the Arctic Ocean.

The business of catching whalee has been reduced to such a small compass that many whaling vessels are compelled to penatrate, at great risk, far into the Arctic Ocean. The result is that every year numbers of vessels are totally wrecked, and the seamen cast away on that inhosnital coast with little or no hope. Last year, when the Thetis came ont of those seas, she brought to Sitka a large number of such castaway seamen, who had been rescued by her crew. Commander Emory was in charge of the vessel in that orulse, and when the ship returned to Mare Island to Winter, his representations, joined with the pleas of others who appreciated the perils which the crews of whaling fleets had to encounter, induced the Government to establish a house of refnge at Point Barrow. Lieut. Ray of the army spent two years not long ago at Point Barrow as a station for scientific observation, and when the stetion was abandoned left some houses and quarters standing, which are still intact. The outter Bear has left San Francisco with the materials properly framed and ready for the erection of a comfortable wooden building about twenty-five miles long, with 150 barrels of provisions and fifty tuns of coal, to be stored at Point Barrow for the benefit of wrecked and castaway seamen in the arctic waters who may be able to reach that point. A detachment of men properly selected for the duties will be left in charge by the Thetis and the Bear, and after their proper installation, the Thetis will return without giving any attention to contraband sealing vessels, while the Bear will finish its cruise in Behring Sea, looking after our sealing interests in those waters.

Speaking of that matter suggests another important feature in connection with the destruction and capture of fur seals off the coast of Alaska. These seals are now migrating in immense herds from the North Pacific to the breeding islands on St. Paul and St. George Islands, where the Alaska Commercial Company has its principal stations. On these islands the females give birth to their young. Shortly after their arrival at the rookeries the Alaska Commercial Company, according to the terms of its twenty-year lease about to expire, kills the young and takes their skins under a privilege provided in the contract with the Treasury Department. The track of this immense herd in the water lies from fifteen to forty miles off the shores of the large islands which belong to the territory of Alaska. These fat animals in their migration often pause for hours to rest and sleep by simply lying on the surface of the water. When thus asleep thousands of them are killed and taken and their skins brought into market.

From quite a number of points between Victoria and this place small schooners of from twenty to forty tons have this season gone out to the path of the seal migration with small crews who are engaged in taking seals. These small vessels, the Alpha, the Sitka of Sitka, and the Alic, a schooner lately seized, none of them over forty tons capacity, left here a month ago for that purpose. Each vessel has a crew of five or six white men and from three to five Indians, who do the seal taking. These Indians sally from the vessel in their long, black-painted canoes, and under the charge of the coast guard, who accompanies each vessel, use the old-fashioned percussion rifles. While the seals are reposing on the surface of the water the Indians steal up to them and shoot them. It requires a great deal of expertness to secure the animals after they are killed, for the tendency is always to sink suddenly to a great depth beyond reach. It is for this reason the destruction compared with the number of seal carcasses recovered is frightful. In very many instances not more than one in ten killed is eventually recovered.

I have talked with quite a number of old and experienced sealers who have for years followed their vocation along the track of the migration, who say that the recovery of the carcasses is about one in five killed. Even that estimate is more than one is justified in constantly going on in that way. The skins are taken off and packed in the canoes, and when a load is obtained the vessel runs for a shelter in some bay or inlet, where the Indian hunters, who have a little cabby hole to themselves separate from the quarters of the white crew, subsist on the flesh of the seals and secure the oil, which in Winter in their villages along the coast is used as a lamp and forms a very desirable article of food. It is not a very refreshing sight or smell, either, for a white man to go into one of their houses in Winter when everything is closely shut and take in the fumes of this rancid oil as it stews and simmers over a very smoky fire built on the ground in the middle of the dwelling.

A sealing schooner when it returns from one of these sealing expeditions requires as much fumigating as a yellow-fever infected ship to render it safe for a white man to spend five minutes under the open hatches. One of the most serious considerations in connection with this indiscriminate slaughter of the fur seals while they are thus migrating is the destruction of the females when far advanced in pregnancy. The killing being done with a rifle, the balls are perforated just as the skill of the hunter determines; consequently they are invariably of less commercial value than those taken by the Alaska Commercial Company on the seal islands. Females in this condition are killed, and the males slaughtered for their skins are carefully selected from the herds with special reference to the character and value of the pelt.

These seal hunters, in small vessels, have learned something by experience, and since the seizure of a large number of them by the revenue cutters and their condemnation and confiscation, in which the Government, in the United States District Court at Sitka, they give the seal islands and the immediate approaches thereto a wide berth, and now haunt the track of the migration, much further south than formerly, and to this well out into the waters beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. None of them lay off at a distance more than fifteen miles from shore. There seems to be no way of preventing this destruction of the animals. The track of the migration to which the small sealing vessels resort is on the high seas and beyond the maritime jurisdiction of the United States or of any other country. To ply their vocation successfully they are not obliged to go into Behring Sea, for they intercept the animals long before they reach that body of water, which has become an irritating subject of international contention.

Our own vessels might be prevented from intercepting the seals on their way to the rookeries, to which we have an indisputable title, and confiscated if found obstructing and destroying the seals, even to the three-mile limit and beyond our actual maritime jurisdiction. Conditions might be attached through Congressional enactment to the clearance of all American vessels, so that a breach of these conditions, by contraband sealing along the path of the migration, would work a forfeiture of the vessel and the catch, but that could only be made to apply to American ships. British Columbia is not interested in the preservation of our seal rookeries at the Pribylof Islands. The fact is that many of the vessels captured, condemned, and sold under the order of the court here, because of contraband sealing in Behring Sea, in the vicinity of the seal islands, were fitted out at and sailed from Victoria and were owned there. To impose strictnres, then, upon American vessels, to prevent them from intercepting the seals in migration beyond the limits of Behring Sea, which we claim is a closed sea so far as the seal fishery is concerned, would simply exclude Americans and leave the sealing schooners of all other nations, including the British, to exterminate the seals in that way, with a still freer hand and a more redonhtable enterprise.

The only consolation apparent is that notwithstanding every precaution we can take to protect the fur seals on our seal islands, and in the immediate approaches to them in Behring Sea, and notwithstanding other nations may concede to us the jurisdictional question regarding our control in that sea to the full extent of our claim, the fur seal is doomed to eventual extermination, as was the buffalo on our Western prairies. The same causes are at work and the means rapidly increasing. Whether there is any remedy for it is exceedingly donhtful. The sea otters, not many years ago almost as plentiful in all the waters of Alaska as fur seals are now at the proper season at the seal islands, are so rare that a single skin is worth here more than twenty times the market value of a sealskin. For 2,000 miles of coast—from the British Columbia boundary north and west—the sea otter is almost a thing of the past. The animal was exterminated just as the seal is being slaughtered along its present path of migration.

HOW BEACONSFIELD DIED

THE EXERCISE HE NEEDED AND WOULD NOT TAKE.

A CALL FROM BISMARCK IN BERLIN—THE LAST DINNER PARTY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—AT THE DEATH BED.

Dr. Kidd, the English physician who attended Lord Beaconsfield in his last years, has just published in the *Nineteenth Century* his reminiscences of his distinguished patient, and a brief note of them has already been sent over by cable. The article is, however, of sufficient interest to bear reprinting at some length, as the following passages will show:

"The greatest difficulty was to get the patient to take exercise. 'My grandfather,' he said to me, 'lived to ninety years; he took much open-air exercise. My father lived to eighty, yet he never took any.' Lord Beaconsfield tried to steer a middle course, but the utmost he could be persuaded to take was a short walk two or three times a week if Lord Rowton or some other pleasant friend called to accompany him; otherwise he easily found an excuse for not going out. His slow pace in walking prevented him from getting much benefit from it. [At Constantinople in 1830 he was greatly gratified by a certain Mehemet Pasha telling him that he could not be an Englishman, but rather one of an Eastern race, because he walked so slowly—*Quarterly Review*, p. 23, January, 1889.] Riding he had given up, although in his early days passionately devoted to it. For many years his life had been a sedentary one; presuming on his hardy constitution and the fact of his father's great age without open-air exercise, he considered a master spiritual in his case. He had the stones of urinary occupation in his political and literary life to hinder it. Yet nature has a 'Nemesis' power of revenging herself on the man of sedentary life. In the end she lets suffers. In one of his letters in his sister he says, 'I have recovered from the horrors of a torpid liver which has overwhelmed me the last few days.'

"The character of Lord Beaconsfield was most singular. To those without, his manner was that of reserve and coldness, with a portion expression of power and lofty aim. But to the charmed inner circle of his friends there was a bright, genial glow of kindness shown which made all feel at ease. At first a manner apperently cold and distant, but directly you struck the chord of sympathy, most cordial and responsive. In the company of ladies his face became most animated. All the activity of his mind became freshened into new life, and he spered neither time nor trouble to interest them. An old lady, Mrs. De Burgh, bearing of his sickness, sent him a pot of Strasbourg jar, with a note advising him to expose it in his bedroom at night. It proved helpful. An ordinary Prime Minister in full work might have written an autograph note of thanks. Lord Beaconsfield found time to visit her in Eaolston-square to thank her for her kind present, much to her delight.

"After the London season his life at Hughenden was very quiet, his walk round the 'German Forest'—a lovely clump of young trees that Lord Lyndhurst named the 'German Forest'—and a look at the beautiful shrubs and trees on the terrace, most of them with a history, one planted by friend and one by that. He delighted to recall the memories of old friends from the trees planted by them. After his walk, to write or to read was his chief occupation. He was a great reader—of the many journals and reviews on his table the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was his favorite. Over it he spent much time.

"As the time of the Berlin Conference drew near Lord Rowton, his dearest and best friend, urged that I should accompany him to Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield was unwilling, satisfied with my promise to be in readiness to start as once for Berlin if telegraphed for. But Berlin in health was suddenly disturbed by its severe chill. An urgent telegram summoned me there. I found him suffering from a fresh attack of congestion of the kidneys and liver, but was enabled to afford prompt relief, and he recovered his natural vigor of body, and got through the work of the congress with ease. I remained with him till the treaty of Berlin was completed, and returned with him as far as Calais. Three or four days before the treaty was signed I was sitting with him in his private room when Prince Bismarck was announced. He walked into the room, giving his hat to the servant. After being introdnced to the Prince, I retired, and found the servants outside the door trying to Prince Bismarck's hat. 'Why,' said the latter, 'the hat is almost big enongh to take nur two heads into it.' The day after Lord Beaconsfield said to me, 'I can tell you to-day the object of Bismarck's visit yesterday, as it is no longer a secret.' The congress was on the point of coming to an untimely end that morning, as Count Schouvaloff refused to alter his plenipotentiary's conditions, and I left the conference room saying I should have to return to London at once to concert other measures. Bismarck heard of this and rushed off to the Russian Ambassador, persuaded him to withdraw the point, and then called to stop my return to London.

"In the Spring of 1881 he felt the cold most keenly, and seldom went out for a walk, his only exercise. Yet he could not deny himself the pleasure of going into society in the evening. He thought the fur rug and shut carriage he might risk it. But on one of the worst nights in March he went out to dinner, and returning home was caught for a minute by the deadly blast of the northeast wind laden with sleet. Bronchitis developed the next morning, with distressing asthma, loss of appetite, fever, and congestion of the kidneys. Asthma is a most peculiar disease. It comes on often in the most healthy places and vanishes in the crowded close streets of the town. In the low-lying Downing-street, near the Thames, he had come to die, but Grosvenor-gardens, where his bedroom was a small, stuffy one with fluffy paper and old-fashioned curtains. From the first, asthma followed him in Curzon-strsat.

"During one of our 11 o'clock sittings of the bulletin the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, fresh home from the funeral of the murdered Czar, came in upon us, asking anxiously as to the progress of our illustrious patient. Among the many distinguished callers Mr. Disraeli was the most frequent, and especially after his old opponent. We, the doctors, had a hard time in reading the many hundreds of letters, telegrams, and postcards, with suggestions for infallible cure. One card to Lord Beaconsfield delighted him much; it was:

"'Don't die yet; we can't do without you.
"'A BRITISH WORKMAN.'"

"Lord Beaconsfield's love and regard for Earl Cairns was unbounded, and during his illness Lord Beaconsfield said to me: 'I want specially to see Lord Cairns. He is admirable in council. I want to explain my views to him.' After spending upward of an hour with Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Cairns said to me: 'With so near a prospect of death, can you not get Canon Fleming to visit him? He is especially the one Lord Beaconsfield would listen to on matters concerning the soul and eternity.' Obstacles were put in the way and the opportunity was lost. To myself sitting by his bed at night he spoke twice on spiritual subjects in a manner showing a full appreciation of the work of Christ and of the Redemption. At Hughenden he was a diligent attendant at the communion service and when in London at Whitehall Chapel.

"During his last illness there was no pain nor acute suffering, but at times much distress and weariness, all of which he bore with the most exemplary patience and endurance. To all those around him he showed the greatest kindness and consideration. At midnight there was a visible change for the worse, and the heaviness gradually passed into the calm sleep of death. Lord Rowton remained up all night with Dr. Mitchell Bruce and myself. At 1 o'clock we summoned Dr. Quain, Lord Barrington, and Sir Philip Rose to witness the end. Lord Barrington was the first to arrive, and at once joined Lord Rowton in holding the dying hand of Beaconsfield's right hand; his left hand was laid in mine. Soon afterward Dr. Quain arrived. It touched us all deeply to see the dying statesman rise up in the bed and lean forward in the way he used to do when rising to reply in debate. His lips moved, he sank back on his pillows, and in about ten minutes, without suffering or distress, his spirit passed away."

A MURDERER ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

BOSTON, July 13.—Mrs. Catherine Smith, aged forty-five, and her son Thomas, aged fourteen, were murdered at Somerville early this morning by Augustne Rosenberg, who lost his own life while escaping from the scene of his crime. Three younger children of Mrs. Smith were wonnded by the murderer, one fatally. Mrs. Smith ved il at the corner of Dane-street and Dane-court, and had, since the disappearance of her husband, Charles Smith, who is supposed to have jumped from a Portland steamer a year ago, kept a small grocery on the ground floor. Since the disappearance of Smith, Rosenber

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; understance his business well; good driver; first-rate man with saddle horses; neat in appearance; can milk if required; good reference from last employer in city; country preferred. Address P. S., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; single; not afraid of work; long experience in care of fine horses, harness, carriages; careful driver; city or country reference excellent; very neat; medium size; willing to be generally useful if required. Address D. C., Box 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, married, who has 23 years' experience as coachman in the country; will furnish first-class references. Address Coachman, care of Dr. Sanger Brown, 178d-st., Fort Washington.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant young man of good address; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best city references. Call or address John, 107 West 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By married man, one child, with long experience in city and country driving; country preferred; present employer can be seen. Address A. O. H., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; will take a place for two months, as his family has gone to Europe; first-class city references. Call or address J. R., present employer's, 24 North Washington-square.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages. Apply or address Advertiser, 5 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced coachman in a gentleman's establishment; married; no incumbrances. To be seen at, or address T. M., care of Harris & Nixon, 13 West 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; ten years' reference from last employer. Address 893 3d-av., second flight, back.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; single; country preferred; employers will highly recommend. Call or address D. Bettega, 15 West 100th-st.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober, honest, capable, willing, and obliging; best city reference. Address J. M. O., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER WHO has had experience and can furnish city references; accustomed to assisting with general office work; reasonable salary. Address Harry, Box 153 Times Office.

STEWARD OR HEAD WAITER.—By an Englishman position of trust in a club or hotel as steward or head waiter; good testimonials; bonds or cash security if required. Address H. A. H., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By single young man; willing to do as handy useful in store or private house; understands waiting; city or country; best reference. Address J. M., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Englishman; on country place; good gardener, driver, and milker; thoroughly understands care of all kinds of stock, raising poultry, &c.; can do any useful job around house; good references. Address English, Box 214 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; Swede; age 30; can drive and do gardening; good references; city or country; honest. Address A. D., Box 208 Times Office.

VALET.—To single gentleman, or second man in private family; English; age 25; good appearance; excellent references. Address W. G., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET.—For an invalid or elderly gentleman; first-class recommendations. Answer to A. M., 2,348 8d-av.

WAITER—COOK, &c.—Man is a good waiter; understands the care of plate perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; wife is a first-class cook and laundress; no incumbrances; good references. Address W. M., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER OR SECOND MAN.—By young man; understands duties in every respect; willing; city or country; first-class references. Address R. M., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST WAY TO GO. THE ONLY BOATS LANDING AT THE IRON PIERS AT

CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

From West 23d-st., North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R. Battery-place Station of Elevated Roads.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11:26 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:55 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:26 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:26 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:25 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands only at Pier No. 1 N. R.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH.

From West 23d-st., N. R.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R.	From Long Branch, Ocean Pier.
8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

GLEN ISLAND

THE most beautiful Day Summer Resort in the world. A World of Refined Pleasures. The Fairest Charms of Nature and a wealth of Novel Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Superior Dinners, à la carte. Olen Island Clam Bakes. *Kliene Deutschland.* Menagerie, Aviary and Mammoth Aquarium, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30

WILL STICK TO MR. FRENCH

TOMMY RUSSELL BREAKS WITH MANAGER WOOD.

THE HARLEM MANAGER DISCHARGES THE BOY ACTOR'S STEPFATHER, AND A BROKEN CONTRACT IS THE RESULT.

After many months of advertising the fact that Tommy Russell was to star under the management of A. H. Wood, the manager and proprietor of the unbuilt West End Theatre, in Harlem, it now happens that this widely-exploited scheme will not bear other fruit than a lawsuit, for Mr. Wood and the parents of Tommy Russell have had a serious quarrel and are at daggers' points.

This unpleasantness has been growing for some time, but its culmination was not reached until Friday last, when Mr. A. P. Lambrecht, the stepfather of Tommy Russell, was summarily discharged from the employ of Mr. Wood. The facts in this case are remarkable, and, while the statements of the interested parties are at variance in detail, they agree in the main fact that Master Russell has been bound by two separate contracts to two distinct managers since the 7th day of last February. These managers are Mr. Wood and Mr. T. Henry French. Master Russell has been playing under Mr. French's management all this season, and by the terms of a contract signed and sealed in January last is to continue to play under the same management for the season of 1889-90, beginning about the 1st of next September. The contract with Mr. French, however, contains the customary clause permitting either of the interested parties to terminate the contract at a two weeks' notice. It was with a view to taking advantage of this clause that a contract was entered into between A. H. Wood and Tommy Russell whereby it was mutually agreed that the latter should star under the management of the former for a term of three years, the engagement to begin whenever Wood should give three weeks' notice to Master Russell to break his contract with Mr. French. By the terms of this contract Master Russell was to receive $6,500 a year, to be paid in weekly installments of $125 per week, beginning from the date of the contract, Feb. 7, 1889.

When seen by a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday Mr. Wood was considerably agitated over the turn affairs had taken, and told his side of the story with ill-concealed sorrow and no little show of indignation.

"I feel," said he, "that I have been very shabbily treated in this matter. I saw Tommy Russell play in 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' and took the liveliest interest in the boy. I thought that I could take hold of him, and under a three years' contract make a man of him to our mutual profit. It was in consequence of this desire that I made the contract with him. But I was willing to do more for him than the mere terms of the contract stipulated, and I have done so. Since the 7th of last February I have been paying him regularly each week the sum of $125. This amount was received from me by Tommy's mother and his stepfather, Mr. A. P. Lambrecht, and always with expressions of gratitude and pleasure from them. At the same time Tommy was drawing a salary of $80 per week from Mr. T. Henry French. At the time I made this contract Mr. Lambrecht was a banana clerk in a down-town fruit store. In order to better his condition I took him into my employ at a salary of $30 per week, a sum that I have paid him regularly since Feb. 7. This makes in all $155 per week that I have paid the Russell family since the date mentioned. But I did not stop there. I also engaged Tommy Russell's sister Marioo, at the request of Mrs. Lambrecht, so that the lad's mother would not be compelled to travel with him. Marion's salary, however, was not to begin until her engagement commenced. Meantime I did everything that I could to help Tommy along. I presented the lad with horses, dogs, diamonds, and other gifts, and when an effort was made at the Broadway Theatre to push Elsie Leslie forward at Tommy's expense I came to the front and spent my money liberally to keep the boy ahead in the race. I was fond of the boy, and at the same time I desired to keep his value unimpaired when he should come under my management.

"While Tommy was playing at the Broadway Theatre I paid out from $100 to $200 each week for tickets to that house, which I distributed in order that the attendance on the nights he played should exceed the attendance on the nights that Elsie Leslie played. Why, during the week of the Centennial celebration I expended over $1,000 for this purpose. I also paid out a large sum of money for photographs of the boy. These photographs were retailing for 50 cents each, but I distributed them broadcast over the country for nothing. Tommy Russell's parents were well aware of this, for his stepfather, Lambrecht, was my private secretary, and all these matters were freely discussed by us. Both Lambrecht and Tommy's mother were pleased, for they brought the boy all the way from Chicago to lay the corner-stone of my West End Theatre in Harlem some six weeks ago, and they never expressed by word or deed any dissatisfaction with my course. I also went to considerable expense to have a play written especially for Tommy. I employed a number of authors for this purpose and finally accepted a drama, which I submitted to Mrs. Lambrecht for her approval this week. She read the work and returned it to me only Thursday evening with expressions of approval. But as all these things were developing Mr. Lambrecht was becoming exceedingly obnoxious. He finally became so intolerable to me for a number of reasons that yesterday I summarily discharged him. Out of revenge he and his wife have now repudiated my contract, and declare that they will adhere to the French contract, which antedates mine.

"Of course this will interfere with my plans, for I had intended to start Tommy on a starring tour in August. But you may rest assured that I shall assert my rights. I do not propose to lose the benefit of all the moneys I have expended in advertising Tommy Russell. The contract with French does not begin until September, but I shall certainly force the contract that I hold by making a demand for Master Russell to take advantage of the two weeks' clause in the French contract. I have had nothing to say or do with Mr. French, but every newspaper in the country has had notices of Master Russell's contract to star under my management, and Mr. French must have seen how I was advertising the boy. Yet he made no protest. I feel that I have been very badly treated all around."

Mrs. A. P. Lamorecht, the mother of Tommy Russell, was seen at her flat in West Twenty-ninth-street yesterday afternoon. She was engaged in the very housewifely occupation of making preserves, but stopped long enough to give her version of the separation.

"Mr. Wood knew all about the French contract," said she, "and forced his own contract upon us after we had repeatedly stated that under no circumstances could we act in bad faith toward Mr. French. He said that he wanted Tommy to open his new theatre when it was completed and was willing to pay out his money to secure the boy for that purpose. He read the contract with Mr. French and then framed his own so as to cover that. In that contract he mentions the French contract and makes his claim upon Tommy's services only after the French contract is broken or expires. But it was further understood between us, as can be proved by witnesses, that Tommy was not to tour the country as a star under Mr. Wood's management until after the boy had appeared as the opening attraction of the new West End Theatre. With this understanding and with the belief that the new theatre would not be completed until next Spring, we signed the contract, expressing at the same time our determination to keep faith with Mr. French. We were surprised, therefore, when Mr. Wood disclosed his plan of having Tommy begin a starring tour in August next. Not only did the French contract make this impossible, but the proposition included an absolute cruelty to my boy. He is now playing in the West, and may continue there two weeks longer.

"To start him on tour in August meant that he would have no rest at all after his hard work this season. It also meant that Tommy would have to study an entirely new part within a month, undergo the fatigue of rehearsals, and be subjected to many other annoyances. The idea was preposterous and I absolutely refused to approve of any such plan. As to my sanction of the new play, 'The Earl's Heir,' which Mr. Wood had purchased for Tommy, I may say I read one act of it and fell asleep over the second. With regard to Mr. Wood's presents to my boy the true story is this: He gave Tommy a dog, but always spoke of it as his dog and finally took it back after we had been at considerable expense for its traveling fare and board. He gave Tommy a pony, for which he had to pay a board bill of $60, and after the lad had ridden the horse about fifteen times Mr. Wood took the animal back and sold it. He said that he would put the money received from the sale in the bank to Tommy's credit, but he has not yet made the deposit so far as I know. He also gave Tommy a small diamond ring, which the boy lost. That is the list of presents made to Master Russell by Mr. Wood and the history of their disposition. Now, as to the salary paid Tommy by Mr. Wood. Since Feb. 7 my boy has received weekly $125 from Mr. Wood, but there has been deducted each week by Mr. Wood all the salary that Tommy received from Mr. French. This was always at least $80 per week, and sometimes more, as Mr. French paid no additional for extra performances. My husband, Mr. Lambrecht, gave up a position of trust, which he had held for seven years, to enter Mr. Wood's employ at no advance of salary. When we calculate the additional expense entailed upon us by our connection with Mr. Wood and the trouble he has caused us, we are but little gainers for knowing him. I am heartily sorry that I ever met him. He was extremely assertive with regard to Tommy, and because I objected to this he became angry and made it so unpleasant for Mr. Lambrecht that my husband had to resign the position of secretary and treasurer which Mr. Wood had given him with much ostentation. I do not know what legal complications may arise from this matter, but I am determined, as I have always been, to hold to my contract with Mr. French."

Mr. T. Henry French said with regard to this matter that he had a contract with Tommy Russell for next season, and that Mrs. Lambrecht had assured him that the contract would be kept. That is all that he knew about it.

Mr. A. H. Wood, however, added that he should produce "The Earl's Heir" with some other child than Tommy Russell if he found that he could not force the latter to come under his management.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO., RETAIL.

TO REDUCE THEIR SUMMER STOCK LARGELY THEY OFFER

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

2,000 YARDS

PRINTED FOULARDS

At 30c. Per Yard,

REDUCED FROM 75c.

27-INCH

REAL CHINA SILKS,

50c., 60c., & 85c. per yard;

Reduced from 85c., $1, and $1.25.

2,500

FANCY PARASOLS,

IN THE BEST STYLES OF THE SEASON,

50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. each;

Reduced from $1.25, $2.25, $3.50, and $5.

1,000 DOZEN

LADIES' SHEER LINEN LAWN, HEMSTITCHED EMBROIDERED

HANDKERCHIEFS,

WHITE AND COLORED,

At 12½c. Each;

REDUCED FROM 25c.

650 LADIES' FINE WHITE

LAWN WRAPPERS,

$2.50, $3.50, and $5 each;

Reduced from $4.50, $6.00, and $8.50.

FINE FRENCH CASHMERE

TEA GOWNS,

SILK FRONTS,

AT $9.50 EACH;

REDUCED FROM $14.50.

FINE FRENCH FLANNEL

TENNIS SUITS

AT $7.50 AND $10 EACH;

Reduced from $12.50 and $18.50.

All Dry Goods (only) delivered FREE of charge to all parts of the country.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

777 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 15, TO REDUCE STOCK PREVIOUS TO INVENTORY.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

20,000 YARDS OF DRESS GOODS, IN LENGTHS OF 3 TO 10 YARDS EACH, AT ONE-THIRD VALUE.

SUITS, WRAPS, AND JACKETS, HALF PRICE.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, LACES AND SWISS FLOUNCINGS, DRAPERY NETS, &c. ALL AT SUCH PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO INTEREST.

JACKSON'S,

777 BROADWAY, bet. 9th and 10th streets.

POWDER CONFISCATED.

A BOATLOAD OF EXPLOSIVES DISCOVERED ALONGSIDE THE COLUMSIA.

There was an occurrence on Thursday night at Pier 16 North River, occupied by the Ward Line, which considerably alarmed some of the officers of the steamer Columbia, which was lying at the dock, and secured to the Bureau of Combustibles 250 pounds of gunpowder, the occasion of all the alarm. Some of the crew of the Colnmbia found, about 9 o'clock, a yawl moored alongside the vessel, suspiciously near the porthole of the cabin occupied by one of the officers. They found it nearly filled with little tin kegs labeled "Gunpowder—Explosive" in big letters. Tales of dynamiters came to their recollection, and they aroused everybody on the ship. Not every man aboard expressed as much surprise as the occasion seemed to warrant, but as the owner could not be induced to come forward and identify his property, the following morning it was turned over to the police of the steamship squad.

Capt. Gastlin at once notified the Fire Department, and Fireman Andrew B. Sweet of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15 was detailed to watch the gunpowder until it could be removed. The removal was effected yesterday. There was no attempt to blow up the ship. But there was a carefully-laid scheme to get the powder aboard ship, the police say. About six years ago a boatload of powder was seized and two men were arrested at the same place while the men were endeavoring to get the gunpowder aboard one of the Havana steamships for the purpose of smuggling it through the Cuban Custom House. The fact that employes of vessels plying between this city and the Spanish West Indies often bring cigars into New-York which have never been on the steamer's manifest is well known. As gunpowder is contraband in Spanish West Indian ports, the person who is able to smuggle it through is in a position to make considerable money. The police declare that some of the Columbia's crew knew a good deal about the boatload of powder which was placed near the ship for convenience. The Ward Line was blameless, however.

OIL MEN TO CELEBRATE.

FRANKLIN, Penn., July 13.—A movement has been started in this city having for its object the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the striking of the first oil well by Col. Drake. It will be just thirty years on the 20th of next August since the first well was completed on Oil Creek, near Titusville, and it is proposed by the producers to celebrate this event in the history of the petroleum industry in a manner worthy of such a great occasion. The officers of the movement are: George W. Cass, referee; C. W. Whitney, C. E. Lyell, J. H. Miller and Edgar Tate, judges; George N. Avery of Titusville, secretary; and Thomas Connelly of Franklin, treasurer. The committee of arrangements is composed of one man from each of the most prominent oil towns in the country, and all the producers in the country will be asked to participate, including the Standard Oil Company.

Stern Bros.

In order to close out the remainder of their Spring and Summer IMPORTATIONS and Garments of their Own Manufacture, will offer Monday the following exceptional inducements;

LADIES' DRESSES,

in desirable Combinations and Cheviot Cloths,

at $25, $29.50, $32.50, $39.50.

IMPORTED COSTUMES

at $25.00, $39.50, $49.50, $59.50, $69.50;

Less than half of Former Prices.

The Waists of the above will be fitted and finished without Extra Charge.

TRAVELING GARMENTS

of Mohair, Surah, & Armure Silk,

$5.75, $11.50, $16.50, $21.50.

LADIES' BLOUSES AND JERSEY WAISTS

at $2.48, $3.25, $3.71, $4.50, $6.75;

Former Prices,

$4.75, $6.50, $8.50, $12.50.

Ladies' Sateen & Gingham DRESSES

at $3.50, $4.98, $6.19, $7.50, $10.50, $13.50.

LADIES' HOUSE ROBES,

in desirable styles of French Challies and Flannels,

at $2.98, $4.39, $5.98, $9.50, $12.50,

TENNIS and YACHTING COSTUMES

of French Flannel and striped Surah Silks

at $12.50, $15.00, $19.50;

Reduced from $16.50, $21.00, and $27.25.

The above-described Garments will be found worthy of immediate attention, and in all other Departments corresponding

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

32 to 36 West 23d-st

ADELPHI CLUB GAMES.

THERE WERE WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS, BUT RECORDS REMAIN UNBROKEN.

The Adelphi Athletic Club held the fourth of its series of open games yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Club grounds, at Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, and a bad day it was for the contests, too, for the heat was so intense that the athletes were in more danger of doing permanent injury to themselves than to the records. Owing, no doubt, to the oppressive weather, the spectators were few, but they were well rewarded, for the various events were well contested, though the time made in each was not extraordinary.

T. P. Conneff, who was entered for the five-mile and 880-yard runs, did not appear, owing, it was said, to a sudden illness. The first event was the 75-yard handicap, for which there were five entries. Only eight men appeared, however. The final heat was won by Fred Westing of the Manhattan Club in the good time of 8 1-5 sec. T. M. Smart of the same organization finished second.

In the 880-yard race A. B. George easily vanquished his two opponents in 2:04 1-5. J. C. Devereux was second.

Four men toed the scratch in the one-mile novice walk, but they were not hunched again during the race. W. F. Folger setting a pace altogether too hot for the others, two of whom fell by the wayside. The time was 8:10. J. F. Cortelyou was second.

The great race of the day—the five-mile handicap—proved to be less interesting than some of the other events. A. B. George was the only scratch man. He gave W. T. Young 1 minute, J. D. Lloyd 1 minute 25 seconds, and A. H. Grieve and B. Devnin 3 minutes 30 seconds. George did not run in his usual good form and, though he passed the others, was unable to cut down Young's lead. Young won easily in 27:53. The prize for this event was a gold watch to the winner and a diamond pin to the second man.

The running high jump was won by W. M. Christie of the Titan Athletic Club, with a record of 5 feet 4½ inches to his credit. J. C. Devereux was next with a jump of 5 feet 1½ inches.

The final race, a 300-yard handicap, was the prettiest race of the day. In order to expedite matters, the fifteen entries were started together and not in heats as was intended. J. C. Devereux came in first with barely a foot to spare. W. M. Christie and D. B. Tompkins were tied for second place. The judges decided that the latter was entitled to the place.

The officers of the day were George W. Cass, referee; C. W. Whitney, C. E. Lyell, J. H. Miller and Edgar Tate, judges; George N. Avery of Titusville, secretary; and Thomas Connelly of Franklin, treasurer. The committee of arrangements is composed of one man from each of the most prominent oil towns in the country, and all the producers in the country will be asked to participate, including the Standard Oil Company.

Daniell & Sons.

Monday, July 15, 1889.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

OF OUR ENTIRE ACCUMULATION OF REMNANTS OF

SILKS,

Black and Colored Printed Chinas.

DRESS GOODS.

Plain and Fancy

BLACK DRESS GOODS,

All Styles.

WASH FABRICS.

Scotch Ginghams, French Challies,

Fine Satines, Domestic Goods.

IN ALL ABOUT

1,000 Remnants.

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT

ONE-HALF

OUR USUAL REMNANT PRICE TO INSURE A POSITIVE SALE.

PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS., N. Y.

CARPETS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Broken lots, single pieces, and patterns of every description, WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, which we will close out

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Also a special line of

EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS

at clearing-sale prices.

RUGS.—A large line made out remnants of Wilton Velvets and Body Brussels, suitable for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences, at $15, $20, and $25 each.

MATTINGS.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

White, Red Cocck, and fancy patterns, warehouse samples, not regularly numbered,

AT $5 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.

UPHOLSTERY.

Furniture Tapestries and Plushes in all the newest designs and colorings at lowest prices.

500 pairs SILK CURTAINS at $6; worth $8.

300 pairs (odd) CHENILLE CURTAINS at $4; worth $6.

SUN-FAST HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES. (A SPECIALTY.)

FURNITURE, OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

INDICTED FOR FORGERY.

MR. GILL BORROWS FROM SURROGATE RANSOM ON BOGUS SECURITY.

James J. Gill, an elderly man who claims to be a New-Jersey farmer, was arrested on Friday evening by Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten and Kernan of the District Attorney's office on a bench warrant issued under an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury for forgery. Gill has been for several years a client of Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, who is the complainant against him. On Sept. 7 last he borrowed $300 from the Surrogate and gave a three months' note secured by a chattel mortgage on the furniture and fixtures of a restaurant and oyster saloon which he said he had opened in Harlem. On Dec. 10, when this note became due, it was taken up by two new notes for $150 each, one at two months and the other at three months. The interest was paid in cash. On Dec. 24 he secured another loan of $350 from the Surrogate, giving a note secured by a warehouse receipt for two ice boxes and three barrels of rye whisky stored at 416 Washington-street, purporting to be signed John McCallum; a note for $415 63 made by Lyon, Riley of Albany, and an accident insurance policy on his life for $1,000 in favor of Surrogate Ransom.

Gill failed to pay the notes, and when a Deputy Sheriff went to levy on the furniture in the Harlem restaurant he found only an old range, which was claimed by some one else. He experienced no difficulty in getting into McCallum's warehouse was similar, and equally unsatisfactory. There were some ice boxes, also claimed by other persons, but of whisky there was none. It was discovered, however, that the warehouse receipt hypothecated with Surrogate Ransom was a forgery. Meanwhile Gill made his signal. Edward Riley was presented to three men of that name in Albany, and repudiated by all of them. These facts were laid before the Grand Jury, and Gill's indictment followed. Detectives have been looking for him for two months. He will be arraigned to plead to the indictment to-morrow morning.

GINSENG IN THE CATSKILLS.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF THE ROOT NOW BEING GATHERED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 13.—Large quantities of ginseng are now being gathered in the Catskill Mountains. The root commands a high price, being considered of great value as a medicine by the Chinese, who believe it to possess extraordinary powers in the preservation of health and the prolonging of life. At certain seasons the Chinese ginseng is said to be worth its weight in gold at Pekin. Large roots gathered in the Catskills were sold to New-York dealers last year as high as $3 10 per pound. The large roots are considered the most valuable.

It is a perenial root, and it is claimed that its age must be from twenty to forty years before possessing any value. The fruit is a kidney-shaped scarlet berry, the root dusky and from one to two inches in length. When dried the color is a yellowish white and the taste slightly aromatic, resembling that of licorice root. It grows on the sides of the mountains, and is said never to appear twice in the same spot.

One of the roots was shown to a Chinaman here. He expressed delight and immediately began chewing it, exclaiming as he did so, "Melloan ginseng velly good."

WANDERINGS OF A LETTER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 13.—A letter has just turned up addressed to a firm of druggists at "Milltown, near New-Brunswick, N. J.," that has been on quite an extended tour. It started from Somerville, N. J., Dec. 5, 1888, at 8 A. M., and proceeded regularly to New-York. It remained there but a short time, and at 12:30 P. M. started on its way again. But, unfortunately, the "N. J." was blindly written and looked something like "N. S.," and so the next place to which the letter was traced was Milltown, Shelburne, N. S. For some reason the postal authorities there forwarded it to Liverpool, N. S., where it arrived Dec. 18. From there it went to Annapolis, N. S., putting in an appearance Jan. 4, 1889. Next on Jan. 12, it visited St. Stephen, N. B. Then it returned to Annapolis, N. S., and started in various directions till June 19—over six months after—when it reached the Dead Letter Office. The letter received its last stamp at Halifax, N. S., on June 20.

ADELPHI CLUB GAMES.

THERE WERE WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS, BUT RECORDS REMAIN UNBROKEN.

The Adelphi Athletic Club held the fourth of its series of open games yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Club grounds, at Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, and a bad day it was for the contests, too, for the heat was so intense that the athletes were in more danger of doing permanent injury to themselves than to the records. Owing, no doubt, to the oppressive weather, the spectators were few, but they were well rewarded, for the various events were well contested, though the time made in each was not extraordinary.

T. P. Conneff, who was entered for the five-mile and 880-yard runs, did not appear, owing, it was said, to a sudden illness. The first event was the 75-yard handicap, for which there were five entries. Only eight men appeared, however. The final heat was won by Fred Westing of the Manhattan Club in the good time of 8 1-5 sec. T. M. Smart of the same organization finished second.

In the 880-yard race A. B. George easily vanquished his two opponents in 2:04 1-5. J. C. Devereux was second.

Four men toed the scratch in the one-mile novice walk, but they were not hunched again during the race, W. F. Folger setting a pace altogether too hot for the others, two of whom fell by the wayside. The time was 8:10. J. F. Cortelyou was second.

The great race of the day—the five-mile handicap—proved to be less interesting than some of the other events. A. B. George was the only scratch man. He gave W. T. Young 1 minute, J. D. Lloyd 1 minute 25 seconds, and A. H. Grieve and B. Devnin 3 minutes 30 seconds. George did not run in his usual good form and, though he passed the others, was unable to cut down Young's lead. Young won easily in 27:53. The prize for this event was a gold watch to the winner and a diamond pin to the second man.

The running high jump was won by W. M. Christie of the Titan Athletic Club, with a record of 5 feet 4½ inches to his credit. J. C. Devereux was next with a jump of 5 feet 1½ inches.

The final race, a 300-yard handicap, was the prettiest race of the day. In order to expedite matters, the fifteen entries were started together and not in heats as was intended. J. C. Devereux came in first with barely a foot to spare. W. M. Christie and D. B. Tompkins were tied for second place. The judges decided that the latter was entitled to the place.

The officers of the day were George W. Cass, referee; C. W. Whitney, C. E. Lyell, J. H. Miller and Edgar Tate, judges; George N. Avery of Titusville, secretary; and Thomas Connelly of Franklin, treasurer. The committee of arrangements is composed of one man from each of the most prominent oil towns in the country, and all the producers in the country will be asked to participate, including the Standard Oil Company.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167 & 169 6th Ave.,

CORNER 19TH ST.



CANVAS SHOES FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.

LADIES' CANVAS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS, IN COLORS OF TAN, GRAY, BROWN, AND BLACK..... $1.50

MISSES' CANVAS BUTTON AND LACE BOOTS, SPRING HEEL, IN COLORS OF TAN, GOLD, BROWN, AND BLACK, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.25

CHILD'S CANVAS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS, SPRING HEEL, IN COLORS OF TAN, GOLD, BROWN, AND BLACK, sizes 5 to 10½..... 1.00

MEN'S BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED..... 1.00

MEN'S WHITE OR TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED..... 1.25

BOYS' WHITE OR BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.00

BOYS' GOLD, TAN, OR DARK BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.50

BOYS' TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.25

YOUTHS' TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 11 to 12..... 1.00

YOUTHS' GOLD CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.25

ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE FOOT COVERING FOR MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD FOR LESS MONEY THAN SAME GRADE OF GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR ELSEWHERE.

Send for Catalogue, Mailed Free.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth Ave., Cor. 12th St.

CARPETS.

Special Attraction This Week.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT A LARGE SURPLUS STOCK.

BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT 65c.
REDUCED FROM 90c. THE YARD.

BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAIN AT 55c.
REDUCED FROM 75c. THE YARD.

HEAVY AXMINSTER AT $1 25.
REDUCED FROM $1 75 THE YARD.

ALSO ALL GRADES CHINA FANCY MATTINGS AT COST OF IMPORTATION.

J. & J. DOBSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

40 AND 42 WEST 14TH-ST.

SHE TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

AN UNKNOWN YOUNG WOMAN QUIETLY ENDS HER LIFE.

A young woman who had occupied a furnished room at 152 Third-avenue and had given her name as Miss Dane committed suicide there on Friday night by taking carbolic acid. The house is occupied by Charles J. Morris, a stenographer, his wife and two daughters. Miss Dane took the room a week ago yesterday. She was a good-looking young woman of the type best described as a fair brunette of slender figure, and apparently about twenty-five years old. According to her account of herself given to Mrs. Morris, she came to this city about three months ago from Toronto, Canada, where her father was employed in the Queen's Hotel. She worked, she said, as stenographer and typewriter for a firm down town, but would not give the name, and was on a short vacation. Her object was to get a cheap room where she could be quiet. Her selection was the back room on the second floor, at $2 a week. Her trunk was brought by an expressman the same afternoon. Mrs. Morris had no idea where it came from, and the owner offered no information on the subject. She remained in the house the greater part of Saturday and Sunday, and impressed Mrs. Morris as being a refined and cultivated young woman.

On Tuesday Miss Dane complained of being sick and vomited freely. In the afternoon she went out to see a doctor, and on her return said the latter had told her she was suffering from nervous prostration. On Thursday she felt better and said she expected to return to work on Saturday. Mrs. Morris asked her why she did not get a longer vacation and go home for a while. Her reply was, "You don't know everything." On Friday she felt worse again, and in the evening sent Mrs. Morris's eight-year-old daughter Edith, whom she had previously got to make purchases of fruit and eatables, for 10 cents' worth of carbolic acid. The child says she went to Collins's drug store, on Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and bought the poison. A boy who was in charge of the store. After receiving the carbolic acid Miss Dane went to her room and was seen no more until she was found dead in bed about noon yesterday. She had concealed the vial and drank the poison—about two ounces—from a glass. The right side of her face was badly burned by the acid. Her trunk contained an ample supply of clothing of good quality, but nothing to reveal the identity of the young woman. In a reticule was found a purse which contained $10 75 and a clipping from a newspaper on which were printed the following lines:

"If I were dead, and thon should venture
Near the coffin where I lay,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it,
And no look of mildest oeneure
Beat upon that face of clay.
Shudder thon kiss me, conscious flashes
Of love's fire through death's cold ashes
Would give back the cheek its red
If I were dead!"

THE M'CULLOUGH IN PORT.

The old revenue cutter McCullough, which was reported some time ago as having been sold to New-York people to be fitted out and resold to Légitime, the Provisional President of Hayti, arrived here from Baltimore yesterday, in tow of the tug Blackstone. The McCullough is an old boat, but a stanch one, and looked, as she lay at Atlantic Basin yesterday, as if she might be made a serviceable addition to the Haytian Navy. She was consigned to John G. Bolander, 15 Stone-street, and the story of her intended sale was absolutely denied by those in charge of her. She is to be overhauled, however, and her name is to be changed to Sea Lion.

The McCullough was built in 1866 by the War Department, to be used as a dispatch boat. She is of 185 tons burden, is 120 feet long, 20 feet beam, and drawn 11 feet of water. She is schooner rigged, and carries an inverted direct-action engine, which will produce a speed of from 9 to 13 knots an hour. Mr. Charles Preston of the Haytian Legation denied that any measures were under way to accomplish the purchase of the McCullough.

"That story is false, and it was originated by an impostor," said Mr. Preston, excitedly. "The Haytian Navy is big enough to seize the Haytian Republic if she should come down again."

TWO MEN FATALLY STABBED.

IONIA, Mich., July 13.—This usually peaceful town was disturbed by two tragedies yesterday, one in the State insane asylum, the other in the House of Correction. Alf Algren, an insane Swede, seized a butcher's knife while in the asylum kitchen and stabbed James T. Jackson to the heart. The wounded man fell dead, with the knife sticking in his heart.

Trouble had long existed between George De Weight and Charles Stanley, two men confined in the House of Correction. Yesterday De Weight approached Stanley's usual working place, and viciously stabbed the man in the back. It was not Stanley, however. A desperate struggle ensued between the wounded man and his assailant. The noise of the struggle attracted a crowd of convicts and several keepers, whom the infuriated assassin kept at bay for a short time. Meaney, the wounded man, is not expected to live.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 13.—William Hagerman of Asbury Park, N. J., who was employed as a brakeman on the Central Railroad, died today at the City Hospital from injuries received by being thrown from a train on the Central Railroad at Cranford on Wednesday. It was

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

BARGAINS IN

COLORED SILK.

100 pieces magnificent quality PRINTED INDIA SILK, at 39c.; recently sold at 75c.

50 pieces real PONGEE, at 24c., per yard; worth 35c.

1,000 yards CREAM WHITE CHINA SILK at 58c.; worth 90c.

200 pieces INDIA SILK, all the leading shades, at 49c.; worth 75c.

27-inch PRINTED CHINA SILK, best quality imported, 59c.; reduced from $1 25.

HOSIERY.

General reduction throughout the entire department.

AS SPECIAL BARGAINS we mention:

50 dozen MEN'S LISLE HALF HOSE, in mode and tan colors, 25c.; worth 37c.

50 dozen MEN'S UNBLEACHED COTTON HALF HOSE, 12c.; worth 20c.

50 dozen MEN'S FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE, 17c.; worth 25c.

100 dozen FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE, 19c.; worth 30c.

200 dozen FINE FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE, 24c.; worth 40c.

Full line of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK HOSIERY.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BLAZERS.

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

Our entire stock, in all the new colors, $1 89; reduced from $3 16 and $3 36.

DOMESTIC BLAZERS, good enough for any body to wear, 99c.; worth $2.

NECKWEAR.

Finest line in the city at prices no other house attempts.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

We are offering all the latest novelties at BOTTOM PRICES and wish to call SPECIAL attention to a large lot of CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS at $1 32½ yard, worth $1 75, and 48-inch DRAPERY NET at 71c., 84c., 91c., $1 08; worth double the prices. They must be seen to be appreciated.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

A large assortment of CHILDREN'S COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES at 49c., 59c., 66c., 74c., 88c., and upward. These goods are marked at less than HALF the ORIGINAL COST, and will well repay a careful investigation.

We also have an unusual assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR of OUR OWN MAKE. These goods are made on the premises, and CANNOT BE COMPARED WITH FACTORY-MADE goods sold everywhere at HIGHER PRICES.

DAMASK.

62-inch BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 49c. and 58c.

68-inch BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, extra heavy, 77c.; worth 90c.

68-inch DOUBLE DAMASK, 99c.; worth $1 25.

⅝ BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, 98c. dozen and upward.

¾ BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 28 dozen and upward.

NOTIONS.

BLACK SKIRT BRAID, 2c. per piece; worth 5c.

10 yards BLACK TWIST, 11c. per dozen; worth 20c.

STEEL SCISSORS, 14c. per pair, all sizes.

SILK GARTER ELASTIC, 15c. per yard; worth 25c.

TENNIS BELTS, 29c., 39c.

BASEBALL BELTS, 12c. and upward.

PLUSH PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, $1 99; worth from $3 50 to $4.

IMMENSE line of LINEN HORSE SHEETS, 72c., 84c., 91c., cannot be bought elsewhere for DOUBLE the price.

STEAMER and TRAVELING RUGS, in great variety, of our OWN IMPORTATION, $4 49 upward. Best values in the city.

CROCHET and MARSEILLES SPREADS, 89c., 99c., and upward.

SHOES.

We make to order at short notice any kind of FANCY SHOES or SLIPPERS at our well-known POPULAR PRICES.

RED GOAT OXFORDS, regular toe and heel, $2 69, worth $3.

LOUIS XV. heel of same, $3 44; worth $4.

LADIES' OLIVE and ROSE-COLOR OOZE OXFORDS, calf-trimmed, $2 49; worth $3.

LADIES' BROWN and BLACK CANVAS OXFORDS, $1 88; worth $2 25.

LADIES' BLACK SERGE SLIPPERS, best quality, 94c.; worth $1 25.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BATHING STOCKINGS and SHOES, 38c., 58c., and 94c.

MEN'S TENNIS SHOES, $2 19, $3 13, and $3 74; sold elsewhere at $2 50, $3 50, and $4.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT TO ALL TOWNS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES ON PAID PURCHASES OF $5 00 AND OVER. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

R. H. MACY & CO.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 39, 40, 41, and 42 Park-row.

The new Times Building is one of the most complete Office Buildings in the City; thoroughly fire-proof, with light, airy rooms, three passenger elevators, steam heat, gas, and electric lights throughout.

Corporations and others requiring large space can be accommodated. Rooms partitioned to suit tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

ANN O'DELIA'S PROPERTY.

SHE SAYS THE POLICE ARE KEEPING ABOUT $20,000 AWAY FROM HER.

Ann O'Delia Solomon, who prefers to be called Editha L. Diss Debar, materialized in the City Court yesterday, where she played a secondary part in a séance which she seemed to enjoy. Judge Hoime presided, and Lawyer Leopold Leo plied Ann O'Delia with questions. Having, while she sojourned in her temple in this city, like ordinary mortals sometimes used a carriage, she had, as ordinary mortals sometimes do, failed to pay for it

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

Our Summer Sale.

Success is proof of popularity.

Our enormous trade in
WASH DRESS FABRICS
makes our store the outlet for the trade.

During past ten days we have bought hundreds and hundreds of cases of the finest goods at next to nominal prices.....In all the retail stores of the city of New-York—in all combined you will not find the stock we have on hand to-day.....In none prices to compare.....We can and will sell this week thousands of pieces of the most desirable styles at half the prices any other firm will name. .....Hundreds of thousands of yards of new and fashionable wash dress fabrics will be sacrificed. .....That these are not idle words let the following explain:

New Calicoes.....best styles.....	2¾ cents
Fancy Figured Lawns.....fast colors.....	4⅞ cents
Fancy Figured Challies..300 styles.....	6¼ cents
New Seersuckers and Chambrays.....	5¾ cents
Fancy Figured Challies..colored grounds	5¼ cents
Corded Plaid and Stripe Batistes.....	6¾ cents
Best Domestic Ginghams.....	8¾ cents
Danish Cloths——leading shades.....	8¾ cents
Boating Cloths——extra fine—best styles	9¾ cents
Chenille Stripe Batistes.....	9¾ cents
Plaid and Stripe Scotch Ginghams.....	11¾ cents
Satin Plaid Chambrays.....	13¾ cents
Scotch Novelty Zephyrs.....	19 cents
Finest French Sateens——large, small, and medium designs——all shades.....	19 cents
Finest Scotch Zephyrs——were 50 and 60.....	29 cents

At SIXTY-NINE CENTS—GINGHAM ROBES. best combinations; were $1 and $1 50.

SILKS.

Constant efforts to outdo the record of the previous week have resulted in three large purchases, which enable us to make the following
EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS:

At Twenty-nine Cents,
A hundred pieces
BLACK CHINA SILKS,
Pure Silk——real China——worth 60.
Truly a wonderful bargain.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
two hundred pieces
COLORED SILK ARMURES,
soft and lustrous——a wealth of beauty in every yard. Here are the shades:

White,	Serpent,	Nile,
Cream,	Moss,	Rose,
Canary,	Gold.	Coral,
Beige,	Cardinal,	Pale Blue,
Havana,	Gray,	Sea Foam,
Tabac,	Marine,	Reseda,
Gobelin,	Old Rose,	

Search the city through and see if you can find their equal under 75 cents.

Where else can you find
FIGURED INDIA SILKS
At Thirty-seven Cents?
At this price five hundred pieces——complete assortment of shades and styles——worth 65 cents.

IN ART DEPARTMENT
You will find
A varied assortment of Draperies and Lambrequins, suitable for Summer home decorations, all splendid value.

Embroidered Felt Lambrequins....98c.; were $2 00	
Embroidered Plush Lambrequins..$2 69; were 4 00	
Plush Draperies.....	4 98; were 8 00
Emb'd Window Lambrequins.....	1 99; were 3 00
Plush Table Covers.....	39 cts. upward.
China Silk Mantel Draperies.....	7 49; were 11 00
Head Rests and Cushions.....	2 89; were 4 50
China Silk Scarfs—fifty styles.....	98 cents
Tapestry Table Covers—yard square.....	29 cents
Tapestry Table Covers—1½ yards square...	79 cents
Chenille Stand Covers.....	69 cents
Chenille Table Covers—1¼ yards square.....	$2 98

UPHOLSTERY.

Imported Madras Curtains	
Egyptian and stained-glass effects; were $2 69	
.....$1 29	
Triple Twisted Scotch Lace Curtains, Irish point effects.....were $3 25.....	1 97
Extra heavy French Guipure Renaissance, and real Cluny effects.....were $5 00.....	2 98
Turcoman Portieres—chenille cross stripe dado, were $2 69.....	1 49
Elegant Silk Chenille Portieres, were $8 00.....	4 98
New Cretonnes—stripes and figures, were 12½.....	7½c.
Finest French Cretonnes.....were 50	19c.
Fancy Lace Stripe Scrims—40-inch, were 10	6¾c.
Figured Silkolines—all colors..were 25	15c.
Imitation Madras Draperies...were 18	9½c.
Tapestry Borders, with fringe..were 100.....	53c.
Smyrna Rugs, 4x7 feet.....were $8 00.....	$4 98
Cable Corn Hammocks, with spreaders and ropes.....	72c.
Curtain Poles, extra quality, brass trimmings.	28c.
Pillow Shaw Holders.....were 85c.....	59c.
Mosquito Net Canopies—complete.....	$1 19

At Forty-nine Cents,
a thousand
SMYRNA DOOR MATS,
bordered all around, best styles,
JUST HALF VALUE.

QUILTS, BLANKETS, AND ROBES.

Fine Marseilles Quilts.
$1 98.....were.....$3 00 $3 45.....were.....$5 00

Crochet Quilts.
65 cents..were.....$1 98 98 cents...were.....$1 29
85 cents..were.....$1 09 $1 25.....were..... 1 59

Tufted Batiste Comfortables.
Full sizes.....$1 39; were $1 98

Fine California Blankets.
10-4...$4 19...were $5 50 12-4...$7 39...were $9 50
11-4... 6 39...were 8 50

White Summer Blankets.
89 cents..were.....$1 25, $1 59.....were.....$2 19

Lap Robes.
Mosaic.....85 cents up. Cloth.....$2 19 up

Horse Sheets and Coolers.
$1 25 to $4 00; splendid value.

Raw Silk Steamer Rugs.....$3 69; were $5 00
All-wool Steamer Rugs—fringed. 3 69; were 5 50
Cloth and Plush Rugs..... 1 69 to 10 00
Camping Blankets..... 1 89 and 2 59

IN LEATHER GOODS

We offer a number of
Grain Leather Traveling Bags,
Canvas lined, 10 to 16 inch size,
at the following reductions:

$1 75 Bags now	$1 29	$2 59 Bags now	$1 89
2 00 Bags now	1 49	2 89 Bags now	2 00
2 39 Bags now	1 69	3 29 Bags now	2 49

At Sixty-nine Cents,
Real Ooze Leather Chatelaine Bags, fancy oxidized silver trimmings; worth $1 50.

On Third Floor at Fourteenth-st. Stores (over the Restaurant) customers will find the Ladies' Parlor and Information Bureau, also New-York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn Directories, A.B.C. Guide, the Daily Papers, Monthly Magazines, Writing Materials, and other conveniences for comfort during the warm weather. Please take elevator entrance of 22 West 14th-st.——The other elevator is now run to Restaurant or Parlor.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Our Summer Sale

this week increases its attractions by a
WONDERFUL OFFERING OF
LADIES' FINE WHITE DRESSES.

Our New Departure.

Keeping full stock of Summer Specialties throughout July is a grand success.....All who have Summer goods to sell first come to us, because we are the only firm who now will buy quantities.....We buy, but buy at prices that enable us to quickly sell.....This great purchase of White Embroidered Dresses is one of the events that specially deserves to be recorded.....At half price, bought at half price, they will quickly sell.....All the very finest quality——all remarkable for style and finish——all new this season——all as fresh as the day they were made.

Herewith a short description, with prices:

White Lawn Dresses—Kilt plaited skirts—inserting between—embroidery trim—
regular price $5 00.....$2 25

All over Embroidered—Basque to match—
regular price $7 00..... 3 98

India Linen—tucked, ruffle, or kilted fronts—deep tucked back—
regular price $9 50..... 4 98

With four embroidered ruffles and all over embroidered Waists—
regular price $13 00..... 6 98

With French drawn insertions and white and black ribbon trim—
regular price $14 00..... 8 98

White dotted Swiss—moire ribbon trim and exquisite French Mull Dresses, with hemstitch tucks and hem—
regular price $15 00..... 7 98

Another lot—still finer—with puffed sleeves and satin ribbon trim—
regular price $17 00..... 8 98

Magnificent embroidered Panel and deep hemstitch Dresses, with fancy waists and elaborate ribbon bows—
regular price $22 00.....10 98

At $11 98.....	$12 98.....	$14 98

Two hundred of the finest and richest all over embroidered Dresses—Irish Point, and hemstitch effects—with moire and satin-edge ribbon trimmings;
regular prices $24 00 to $35 00,
of each and every one—all sizes—34 to 46.

In connection with this great sale we offer our entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Gingham, Sateen, and Chambray DRESSES, Cotton and Wool Challie DRESSES, Foulard and China Silk DRESSES, and White and Black Lace DRESSES
At Less Than Half Value.

MILLINERY.

For City, for Country, for Seaside, for Mountain,
The Sailor is The Popular Hat.
Of these, 200—all colors—trimmed.
NINETY-EIGHT CENTS.

FLOWER SPRAYS AND WREATHS,
already reduced, are again marked down:

$2 50 Wreaths.....	98c.	$1 50 Wreaths.....	69c.
2 00 Wreaths.....	79c.	1 25 Wreaths.....	49c.

Black and White Wings.....	15 cents
Black Birds.....	49 cents

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

AT GREAT CONCESSIONS
we offer the finest stock of Misses' and Children's Summer Dresses that we ever showed in July——all new and fresh—best colors and combinations.

Children's Scotch Gingbams, with yokes and fancy waists.	98 cts.; were $2 00
Children's extra fine Scotch Ginghams, plain and combinations, ages 4 to 12.....	$1 29; were $3 00
Misses' White Lawn Dresses, two-piece——with sash.....	$2 39; were $4 00
Misses' two-piece White embroidery-trimmed Dresses.....	$3 98; were $6 00
Children's White and Colored Cashmere Dresses, fancy stitched.....	$2 98; were $4 50
Children's fancy White Gumpes,	59c. were $1 25

EQUAL VALUES FOR BOYS.

Boys' Flannel Sailor Suits....	69 cts.; were $1 25
Jersey and Sailor Suits.....$1 98	; were 3 50
All-wool Cheviot and fine Cassimere.....	3 98 ; were 7 00
Boys' Flannel Pants.....	47 cts.; were 75
Boys' all-wool Pants.....	98 cts.; were 1 50
Boys' fine Cassimere Pants...	1 25 ; were 1 98
Boys' Flannel and Percale Waists.....	49 cts.; were 69
Boys' Straw Hats.....	49 cts.; were 75

OPTICAL GOODS AND STATIONERY.
Fourteenth-street entrance—No. 22.

Sand Glasses—Coquille lenses.....19c.; were	35
Spectacles—Coquille lenses.....19c.; were	50
Steel Spectacles—Periscopic lenses.49c.; were	$1 00
Morocco Opera Glasses.....$1 98; were	3 25
Lemaire's fine Opera Glasses.....	3 98; were 6 00
Field and Marine Glasses.....	5 98; were 8 50
Verdi's Field and Marine Glasses.	9 98; were 14 00

Traveling Inkstands..15c.	Fine wove Tablets..2½c.
Rest Indelible Ink...17c.	Envelopes—pack.....4c.
Automatic Pencils...13c.	Linen Tablets.....8c.
Enam'd Play'g Cards..10c.	Corresponding Cards..8c.
Celluloid Chips—100..24c.	Tourist Pads.....7c.
Fine Glazed Paper....5-quire box,	31c.
Envelopes to match,	31c.
Fine linen Novelty Stationery, worth 60c.,	33c.
"Old Berkshire Mills" Paper and Envelopes,	24c.
Plate and 50 Visiting Cards,	77c.

STILL OTHER BARGAINS ARE

Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs...	8 cents; were 15
Ladies' Hand-emb'd H'dkers'fs..12½ cents;	were 25
Men's Hemstitch—col'd h'rdr's...12½ cents;	were 29
White Pearl Buttons—all sizes—doz.	5c.; were 15
Fancy Colored Dress Buttons.....12½c.;	were 25
Colored Bone Buttons.....	4c.; were 8
Black Japanese Fans.....	b cents; worth 15
With Corded Sticks.....	7 cents; worth 25
Colored Japanese Fans.....	7 cents; worth 25
Folding Fans.....	19 cents; worth 50
Japanese Silver Fans.....	29 cents; worth 75
Stockinette Shields.....seamless.....	12 cents
Silk Garter Elastic.....ruffled edge.....	25 cents
Tracing Wheels.....enamsled handles.	8 cents
Furniture Binding.....piece.....	18 cents
Black Pl'ad'd skirt Braid..piece.....	8 cents
Covered Waist steels....dozen.....	3 cents
English Pins, paper. 3c.	Large Rolls Tape.....9c.
Basting Cotton, doz..12c.	Hair Pins, pkg.....1c.
Rubber Shields.....9c.	Hooks and Eyes, card.2c.
Cotton Belting, pc...15c.	Collar Buttons, doz...3c.

IN SHAWL DEPARTMENT

You will find all the latest novelties in white, cream, cardinal, blue, and pink Berlin wool Shawls; embroidered Shoulder Scarfs and Fichus and other Summer Wraps, together with a complete assortment of Steamer and Traveling Shawls.

Shetland Shawls.....	69c.; were $1 00
Traveling Shawls.....	$4 98; were 8 00
Steamer Shawls.....	5 98; were 10 00
Black Embroidered Fichus.....	1 79; were 4 00
Silk Emb'd Scarfs—all colors.....	1 69; were 2 25

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

$40 SUIT MADE TO ORDER FOR $16

SPECIAL LOT OF EXTRA FINE SERGES, SIMONIANS, PIN-HEAD CHECKS, AND SCOTCH TWEEDS.

THESE GOODS ARE POSITIVELY AS FINE FABRICS AS CAN BE HAD. THEY ARE NOTED FOR HOLDING SHAPE, COLORS ABSOLUTELY FAST AND WORN BY SOME FOUR AND FIVE SEASONS, ALWAYS LOOKING LIKE A NEW SUIT AFTER PRESSING, WHICH WE DO GRATIS FOR TWO SEASONS.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, THUS ENABLING ONE TO ORDER BY MAIL AS SAFELY AS IF MEASURED IN OUR STORE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment.

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DECLINED THE DEGREE.

HARTFORD'S SHINING LIGHT OF "MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY."

HARTFORD, July 13.—The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of this city, who has declined the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by Williams College at its recent Commencement, has been the pastor of the Asylum-Avenue Congregational Church here for twenty-five years. The church of which he has so long been the leader was founded by the late Prof. Calvin Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and has grown up in one of the most intelleotual and wealthy sections of the city. The regular attendants include Gen. Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner, Mark Twain, and Judge Carpenter of the Supreme Court. Mr. Twichell is one of the brightest preachers in the State, and is not infrequently an occupant of the Yale and Trinity pulpits. He is a member of the Yale Corporation, being in the clerical line of descent.

If there is one thing which he hates more than another it is the annual attack on "the minister from Squash Hill," who represents the interests of Yale College, in the Corporation. He has rung the changes on the New-York witticism hundreds of times, and is not likely to forgive the coinage of the phrase for a long time to come. Mr. Twichell was a member of the famous Yale crew which defeated Harvard on Lake Saltonstall before the rules, and he rowed the pluckiest oar in the shell. He has been an example of muscular Christianity ever since, and is a superb athlete. He came to Hartford from a Chaplaincy at Gen. Joe Hooker's headquarters during the war, and that gallant chieftain never lost a more enthusiastic admirer.

Horace Bushnell was the leading religious spirit here. When Mr. Twichell began his pastoral career, the late Dr. Nathaniel J. Barton and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker were also young divines here, just as they now are. The great theologian was regarded by them with singular affection and awe. He was during the closing years of his life, however, a father to them from a spiritual point of view. Many an occasion in the wilds of the Adirondacks has been immortalized in the memory of Mr. Twichell by association with Horace Bushnell.

Why he should not accept the degree which Williams College has conferred upon him, with the training that he has had, cannot be divined here. To outsiders all he is the open-hearted, frank, and cordial neighbor, a preacher well known and honored, but not distinotively the theologian. The degree from Williams could not add anything to his position, while it might distract from it. His strong common sense led him to see the facts as they stood.

Mr. Twichell is a native of Southampton, in this State, and was graduated from Yale in 1859. He was one of the founders of the old Freshman society, Gamma Nu, which has been a successful competitor for twenty-five years with the secret societies of Freshman year for college honors and triumphs.

WHERE TO GO FOR AN EXCURSION.

There is a rush ont of town on Saturday afternoons for the over-Sunday excursionists, and there is a rush on Sunday for the out-for-the-day folks, who want all the fresh air and recreation possible in a few hours. To each the routes to the Iron Piers at Long Branch and Coney Island commend themselves, and the Iron Steamboat Company has boats enough to do all the business of the day between West Twenty-third-street, North River, or Pier 1 North River and the watering places. No other boats land at the ocean piers, and the time table upon which the steamers run gives abundant facilities for reaching the island and the Branch either in the morning or afternoon. The first trip to the Island is at 9 A.M. and the last at 9 P.M., and to Long Branch there will be four round trips, so that those who wish merely to enjoy the five hours' sail on the excursion will have no delay, as the boats leave New-York at 8:30, 9:30, 2, and 3:30 P.M. from Twenty-third-street, and from Pier 1 thirty minutes later, and leave Long Branch at 11:15 A.M., 12:15, 5:15, and 6:15 P.M., landing at Twenty-third-street on the return.

FLOWERS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, who, for the last three Summers has had a flower mission in his newspaper office at 303 Mulberry-street, has made another appeal to the public for flowers to be sent to him that he may distribute them among the children of the poor, particularly among those unfortunate little ones confined within the pestilence-laden quarters of the tenement-house districts. The flowers are about the only things the little ones see that suggest to them the possibilities of open fields of "nature filled with the breath of God," and when they receive the blossoms they are more grateful than the average adult can well appreciate. Mr. Riis invites contributors to his flower mission to bring their gifts to his office that they may see how thankful the children are, for the scene accompanying the distribution is a pretty one and a strange one, too, for Mulberry-street. If the flowers cannot be brought, Mr. Riis asks that they be sent by express, for all companies will forward them free of charge if marked plainly with Mr. Riis's address.

A FLAT-RENTING SWINDLER.

The unique and somewhat extensive operations of a clever swindler have given wholesale grocers of this city considerable trouble for some time. The fellow's method is to hire a flat, representing himself to be a member of some large wholesale grocery house, and to bind the bargain he tenders a check drawn by "his firm" for the payment of the first month's rent. The check, of course, is always for a larger amount than the rent, and he pockets the difference, amounting to from $5 to $15. Of course, the check proves worthless. This swindler has been at work for over a year, and he invariably uses the name of some grocer. Efforts to catch him have proved fruitless, and now Austin, Nichols & Co. and Burkhalter & Co. intend offering a reward for his capture. Other names used by this man are those of Francis H. Leggett & Co. and Park & Tilford.

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NEW AMERICAN WAR SHIPS

THE VESSELS THAT WILL CONSTITUTE THE NEW NAVY.

RAPID PROGRESS IN COMPLETING THE BOATS— TRIAL TESTS YET TO BE MADE—ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY YARD.

The first six months of 1889 have been important ones in the development of the new navy. During the time intervening between Jan. 1 and June 30 much of the work laid out during the recent Administration has been brought to a head, and, if not completed, has at least approached a state very near to completion.

The new Secretary of the Navy, since the commencement of his term of office, has been called upon to issue contracts for some very important work and to pass judgment on the merit of work begun by his predecessor. At the close of the year 1888 there was in process of construction throughout the navy yards and private works of the country nine unprotected cruisers and one armored cruiser, while indifferent work was being done on one battle ship and one double-turreted monitor. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius awaits the official Government test, having during the month of December undergone the private trials of her contractors.

With the opening of the new year were seen the wonderful speed runs of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, the little vessel making a mean of 21.646 knots over a measured course, a speed unprecedented for her tonnage class. Since then, however, the Vesuvius has not only been beaten, but beaten by a large cruiser of over double the tonnage displacement of the Vesuvius. Prior to the achievement of the dynamite vessel there was no official record to show that 21.646 knots an hour had been reached, except in the case of the Arite torpedo boat, a craft a little less than 100 tons displacement, which made on the measured mile over 26 knots an hour. The Vesuvius and Arite, however, were considered wholly out of the pale of comparison. Reports concerning the doings of El Destructor of the Spanish Navy and the Tripoli of the Italian Navy showed that the Tripoli had reached 21 knots on the measured mile, and that the Destructor had done 22.68 knots as a mean of three hours' run. The Vesuvius, in her maximum speed over the measured mile, outdid the mean speed of the Destructor on the three hours' continuous run, but it is most likely that the Destructor is the fastest vessel over the mile course. The Vesuvius, however, can count herself out of the tonnage class of the Destructor, the displacements of the two vessels on trial being, respectively, 810 tons and 385 tons. Since the speed test of the Vesuvius has been concluded, the cruiser has been laid up at the Champ d'Mars, undergoing firing tests from her three pneumatic dynamite tubes. The accuracy test of these guns was concluded at Fort Lafayette during the month of February, and was considered satisfactory to the Government. Since then the pneumatic dynamite gun people have been at work endeavoring to eliminate a defect in the air valve. It so happened that when the order was given to fire and the firing valve was immediately opened, a hissing sound issued for some seconds later from the muzzle of the gun in the shell. He has been an example of muscular Christianity ever since, and is a superb athlete. He came to Hartford from a Chaplaincy at Gen. Joe Hooker's headquarters during the war, and that gallant chieftain never lost a more enthusiastic admirer.

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war vessels of the new navy. Her secondary battery will be placed during the present month, and it is then expected that the Yorktown will be sent on a foreign station.

Following the trial of the Yorktown came the test for accuracy of the dynamite guns. After a series of preliminary experiments the official test finally came off, and though Capt. Zalinski did not perform what he had declared he would, still the official board found the result of the shooting sufficiently accurate to warrant the recommendation for acceptance. The tests of the dynamite gun were the final trials conducted by the recent Administration. With the advent of Secretary Tracy have occurred the tests of the cruiser Charleston, resulting in the discovery of great defects in the machinery of that vessel. The cruiser is again under the contractor's hand, a four months' extension of time having been allowed to rectify the trouble.

The gunboat Petrel, properly known as a gunboat cruiser, is still awaiting her official test. The Petrel is overdue something exceeding a year, and the forfeit penalty on the vessel has reached nearly $25,000. The contractors are the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore, Md., a firm said to be embarrassed financially. This is the rumored cause of the Petrel not being ready for trial at an earlier date. The official trial board for the Petrel has been ordered and only awaits information from the contractors that they are ready for the trial before stepping aboard.

The cruiser Baltimore will have her official trial some time during the present month. She left Philadelphia last Wednesday on a private trial for the contractors, and unless serious defects are discovered she will undoubtedly be prepared to undergo the official test at short notice. The Baltimore is the largest of all the new cruisers save the Chicago. But in point of efficiency the Baltimore will be far ahead of the Chicago.

The Newark and Philadelphia are still in process of construction at the yards of the Cramps. It is not likely that they will be ready for trial before next Spring. Down at the old Roach shipyards the Concord and Bennington, vessels of the same type as the Yorktown, will soon be ready for launching. They are nearly completed, and only await the erection of their machinery before being ready for launching. The contract for the Concord and Bennington is in the hands of the Quintard Iron Works of New-York City, the Roach people having a smaller contract to construct the hull. The coming Fall will undoubtedly see the speed trials of these two cruisers. The battle ship above referred to as having at the beginning of the year indifferent work performed on her is now in full process of construction. She is the Texas, building at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The big Maine, an armored cruiser, is well along; her sub-let work is nearly all awarded, and the progress on the vessel can be noted from day to day.

Away out on the Pacific coast the Union Iron Works of San Francisco are busy with the cruiser San Francisco, a vessel of almost the same displacement as the Baltimore. Along with the San Francisco is the powerful coast-defense vessel, the contract for which the Union Iron Works also obtained. This coast-defense vessel is to carry the heaviest gun of any vessel in the new navy, if indeed it will not be one of the largest in the world. The battery of the coast-defense vessel is set down at one 16-inch 115-ton breech-loading rifle, one 12-inch 48-ton breech-loading rifle, and one 15-inch dynamite gun. Of the above vessels the Vesuvius, Yorktown, Petrel, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Charleston, and San Francisco were awarded during the past Administration. The Maine and Texas are being built in Government yards, portions of their fittings being given out to private firms. The Quintards of New-York have obtained the contract for the Maine's machinery, while the Tredegar Works of Richmond have the contract for the machinery of the Texas.

One of the last contracts given out by the past Administration was that to the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I., for a first-class torpedo boat. The speed of this boat the contractors estimated at 23 knots per hour. The time for the trial of this boat was set in May last, but the Herreshoffs evidently doubted the ability of their boiler, for they have asked permission to substitute in its stead an English Thornycroft boiler. This is a virtual acknowledgement of the superiority of the Thornycroft fabulous boiler. It was the Thornycroft that succeeded in getting over 26 knots an hour out of the Arite torpedo boat. The Herreshoffs endeavored to compete with the Thornycrofts at one time, and even offered work to the British Government in comparison with that offered by the Thornycroft people. But the latter secured the torpedo boats' contracts and have maintained their position ever since.

During the coming year the Secretary will have the issuing of contracts for the building of one cruiser of 5,300 tons displacement, two cruisers of 3,000 tons displacement, and three cruisers of 2,000 tons displacement; also a practice ship of 800 tons. Besides, the completion of some of the double-turreted monitors has been begun. The Puritan has been brought around from Norfolk, and is to be converted into a barbette battle ship. The Amphitrite has been towed to Norfolk, and is to be completed there, while at the Brooklyn Yard the work on the Miantonomoh and the Terror is pushed steadily. The Miantonomoh will be completed during the coming Fall, but it will be over a year before the Terror will be ready to go into commission. At the Mare Island Navy Yard the double-turreted monitor Monadnock is being completed. The double-turreted monitors have been in course of construction for the last fifteen years, but the work has been sadly neglected. The last Administration took the matter up, pushed it, and now leaves to the present Secretary the work of completing the vessels.

The accompanying table will give the names of the new vessels in course of construction and the extent of work performed upon them:

ARMORED VESSELS.

Name.	Length Between Perpendiculars.	Breadth.	Mean Draught.	Displacement.	Type of Engine.	Armor. Side.	Armor. Turret and Barbette.	Main Battery.	Condition.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Tons.		In.	In.		
Maine	310	57.10	21.6	6,648	Twin-screw, vertical, triple expansion.	11	10½	Four 10-in. B.L.R., six 6-in. B.L.R.	Building B'klyn Yard. Hull well under way. Machinery commenced.
Texas	290	64.1	21.6	6,300	do.	12	12	Two 12-in. B.L.R., six 6-in. B.L.R.	Building Norf'k Yard. Hull well under way. Machinery commenced.
Coast Defense	250	59	14.6	4,000	Twin-screw, vertical, inverted, triple expansion.	16	16.14	One 16-in. B.L.R., one 12-in. B.L.R., one 15-in. dynamite gun.	Awarded to Union Iron Works. Work just commenced.
Puritan	280	60.1½	18.2	6,060	Twin-screw, horizontal, compound.	12	11½	Four 10-in. B.L.R.	At B'klyn Yard undergoing alterations.
Terror	250	55.6¼	14.1¾	3,815	Twin-screw, inclined, compound.	7	11½	do.	At Norfolk Yard. To be completed.
Miantonomoh	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Monadnock	do.	do.	do.	do.	Twin-screw, horizontal, triple expansion.	do.	do.	do.	At Mare Island Yard. Nearing completion.

UNARMORED VESSELS.

Name.	Type.	Engines.	Battery.	Condition.
Charleston	Protected cruiser.	Twin screw, horizontal, compound.	Two 8-inch B. L. R., six 6-inch B. L. R.	Four months' extension also of time.
Baltimore	Protected cruiser.	Twin screw, triple expansion.	Four 8-inch B. L. R., six 6-inch B. L. R.	Ready for official test.
Petrel	Gunboat.	Single screw, horizontal, compound.	Four 6-inch.	Ready for official test.
Newark	Protected cruiser.	Same as Baltimore.	Twelve 6-inch.	On stocks.
Philadelphia	Protected cruiser.	Same as Baltimore.	Twelve 6-inch.	On stocks.
San Francisco	Protected cruiser.	Same as Baltimore.	Twelve 6-inch.	On stocks.
Concord	Gunboat.	Same as Baltimore.	Six 6-inch.	Nearly ready for launching.
Bennington	Gunboat.	Same as Baltimore.	Six 6-inch.	Nearly ready for launching.
Torpedo boat	.....	.....	Eight automobile torpedoes.	Four months' extension of time.

NOTE.—The Vesuvius awaits tests of guns. The Yorktown is in commission.

In addition to the vessels enumerated in this table there are the three cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta and the dispatch boat Dolphin, all of which were completed and added to the list during the last Administration. There are also two new cruisers and a submarine vessel to be bid for, all of which were authorized during the last session of Congress. It now looks as if the last six months of the present year will be as notable in naval events as was the first half. The trial of the Baltimore, Petrel, Charleston, Concord, Bennington, and the torpedo boat ought to be completed before the last of December, and the vessels should be in commission by the Spring following. There was never a time when vessels were more needed for foreign duty than at present. The European station has but one vessel, the Enterprise, the Despatch, now at Alexandria, being on her way home. The China station has the Marion and Omaha, with the Sarntoga en route; the South Atlantic, the Tallapoosa and Richmond, and as for the Pacific the recent Samoan disaster has acquainted most readers with the strength of the forces there. In face of the pressing need for new ships the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, and Yorktown lie at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, their officers putting in an active "navy yard cruise." It is said that the Chicago and Atlanta are to go to Europe and the Boston somewhere else, but the efforts of the cruisers to break away from their moorings appear futile.

COLLEGE STUDIES FOR WOMEN.

The managers of the classes for advanced instruction for women have issued their report for the past year, which was the beginning of the experiment, and their prospectus for the second year, which will begin in October. The object of the classes is to promote higher education among women by making it possible for those who are unable to attend college to obtain advan

CURRENT LITERATURE

"WHATEVER THY HAND FINDETH—"

Red, red the sunset flames behind
The black, black elms and hedges,
All through the noon no least leaf stirred,
But crickets hummed and beetles whirred—
Now comes a breath of fresh, sweet wind
From silent pools and sedges.

All through hot noon the reapers stand
And toil, with jests and laughter,
Beneath the blazing skies that burn.
Then, laughing still, they homeward turn
By three and fours; and hand in hand
Go two that linger after.

And here we linger hand in hand,
And watch the blacking shadows.
Had we been born to reap and sow,
To wake when swallows stir, and go
Forth in chill dawn to plow the land,
Or mow the misty meadows.

Had that been nobler? Love of mine,
We still had only striven,
As now we strive, to do our best,
To do good work and earn good rest—
All work that's human is divine,
All life, lived well, makes heaven!
—*From Lessons of Life.* E. NESBIT.

THE LILY AND THE ROSE.

The Lily and the Rose and the boony leddy Moon—
I ha'e lo'ed them 'a' my days, I ha'e lo'ed them late and sune;
Should I lo'e them nae mair noo my heart lo'es alane
The bonny and the sweet, wee, true-hearted ane
That wi' sanse and wi' wit, and wi' sweet, smiling face,
Has cheered my darkest days, gi'so the brightest a new grace?
Na! I lo'e her the mair, but wi' her late and sune,
The Lily and the Rose and the boony leddy Moon.
—*The Spectator.*

NO ROBBERY.

I.

Mrs. Christie's was anything but an unpleasant house, and the people who were staying in it were anything but unpleasant. My preconceived notion had been that the folks one would meet in a boarding house were of a doubtful sort; at the best it seemed inevitable that there would be social cats purring inquisitively and treacherously all about. So it was a welcome surprise to find the house so different from my anticipations.

Mrs. Christie herself I knew but slightly. She was the widow of a mining engineer who had done good service to our family in my father's day. She had set up a boarding house in Russell-street, and when it happened that I had to go up to town to consult my old college friend Marton, now a barrister, about some business, instead of putting up at my usual quarters, I went, at my mother's request, to Mrs. Christie's, not without some misgivings about the wisdom of the step I was taking, but I thought that anyhow it would be a new experience, and that was just what it did prove to be eventually.

The company was made up of an Indian army doctor and his daughter, she being a damsel fair to look upon; two spinsters from Shropshire, a west country parson and his wife, Mrs. Christie's nephew, a clerk in a bank; myself, and a couple about whom no one knew anything—save Mrs. Christie, and she not much—but whom everyone allowed to be the most charming and delightful people they had met for many a day. Mr. and Mrs. Walcot had traveled much, and were evidently well read, but they neither wearied one's ears with the glories of Capri or Granada nor pestered you with talk about books they had read and you hadn't; they made no display, and though brilliant conversationalists they were just the pleasant kind of people in whose company you could sit without wanting to talk at all.

He was a tall, sparely-built man, well set up, with regular features, a man of fine bearing, yet not quite like a soldier; she was hardly so distinguished-looking as her husband, hardly so handsome: her features just missed regularity, but eyes and mouth had a fascinating piquancy of expression which made her the most attractive woman I had ever met; I thought so then, and I think so still, though I have considerably extended my experience since those days when my mother guarded her fledgling from the attacks, rapacious or insidious, of every breed of harpy. But the most pleasing trait in this couple was that though so plainly devoted to one another, and satisfied with their own company, they were not wholly eaten up with mutual admiration; their nature seemed to have a sympathetic feeling that molded itself to suit the dispositions of those around without sacrificing its own individuality. No wonder all liked them; I was particularly grateful for their courtesy, not being blessed in either looks or style; I had unfortunately inherited my mother's manner and my father's face; had it been the other way about, I should doubtless have proved the social success which I was painfully conscious that I now was not. And it must have been out of pure good nature that they were so friendly; for I had made it a point with Mrs. Christie—whether she kept her promise I do not know—that she should say nothing to her guests about Earnshaw Hall, or the mines, or the plate and pictures, or my mother's famous diamonds, or the glories of a country house that women love.

The only one who did not take kindly to them was Marton. On the Thursday after we had concluded our business I prevailed on him to dine with me at Mrs. Christie's, and I remember noting how every one seemed to be at his best; even Marton's severe features relaxed, and he showed himself almost more than courteous to the Indian girl, between whom and one of the Shropshire spinsters he was sitting, evidently satisfied with his environment, as he owned when I was "settling him back," as they say in the north, to his chambers, "but—but—"

"But me no buts; what is wrong now?"

"Why, those people to whom you have taken so violently, the Walcots."

"What about them, Mr. Censor?"

"They give me an uncomfortable feeling; not that they look uncanny, but I am haunted by the ghost of some forbidding reminiscence, as if I had seen that woman's eyes before—and I am sure I have—but when or where I cannot recollect; and I am equally sure they were connected with something shady—what that too was I cannot bethink me; a hazy indefinite recollection it was, but one that clung to me all the while."

"May I suggest dyspepsia? too hard work indoors, too little exercise."

"Maybe you are right, but do you too use a pinch of caution in cementing your new friendship. Good-night."

II.

A few evenings before I went home, as Walcot and I were in the smoking room, I asked him if he would not bring Mrs. Walcot down to Earnshaw for a few days. It was near the end of May, May-fly fishing would be on during the next ten days, so there would be something to do besides seeing the country, which was magnificent; there were a few show places for those who cared for them, and the season was at its prime for drives over the hills. I put forward all the attractions of the place to induce him to come down; I could see that Mrs. Walcot would hit it off with my not too easily pleased mother, especially because being married she could not possibly be a siren, and the man had plenty to talk about, yet never tired one with talking of himself.

I was rather surprised, then, when he hesitated about accepting an invitation so unreservedly given. Why should he stammer and, I thought, positively blush and hesitate about so simple a matter? especially as at first he seemed eager to come, for his face had lighted up so cheerily, but was obscured directly afterward by a gloomy look, almost one of sadness; there was certainly a tone of distress in his voice as he said: "You are very kind. I and my wife—I know I can speak for her—should greatly like to come northward, but it is scarcely possible." This came with more warmth of desire to accept the invitation than depth of conviction about its impossibility. After some further pressure, evidently yielding, at last he said:

"You are so really friendly that it would be no less ungrateful than ungracious to keep back from you the real reason why we shrink from what promises to be so pleasant a visit; and what we have seen of you in the past week frees me from any doubt that you will not let what I tell you go further than yourself. My wife, to whom, as you know, I am devotedly attached, has a sad affliction. Until her illness two years ago there was not a trace of what would now make her life an intolerable burden were she not supported by our strong mutual affection and confidence. After that illness she developed kleptomania. Till then the most scrupulously honest and precisely exact woman I have ever known, she now has a strange passion for secreting, not anything and everything, but only jewelry; strangely her aimeot only runs in this groove. By keeping a strict watch I have hitherto been fortunate enough to restore whatever trinkets she has surreptitiously removed. A few intimates only know of our trouble, and as they understand how things are we feel less unhappy; still, one is anxious, and this is why we have rather shrunk from accepting the many invitations we receive from the friends who we believe have a genuine regard for us."

"I think you might reckon me among them," said I, "and, now that I know and am, so to speak, forewarned, why should you hesitate? I could tell my mother what you have told me before you come, unless"—seeing something of a doubt in his face—"you would rather I didn't."

"To tell the truth," he said after a pause, "if the knowledge could be confined to yourself I think it would be better. Possibly there may be no trouble while we are with you—I am assuming that you would still be willing to have us—and then there would be no need to have thus bared our wounds."

"Very well; if anything does happen we shall find it out, and you can send back whatever is taken, and then I can explain it all to my mother; and if nothing is taken nobody will be any the wiser. You see, too, Mrs. Walcot need not know anything about my mother's jewels."

"Pray, are they very valuable or attractive?"

"Both; and my mother is rather careless, as I think, about these treasures, which are chiefly family; she will keep them in a cabinet in her boudoir, the last place, she says, where a burglar would search, if one could get in; the windows look out on the cliff over the river, and our servants are trustworthy. She says she will not have them long, and we must indulge an old woman's whims. Still, we will not parade them, or even speak of them at all, before Mrs. Walcot."

"Yes," said he, looking relieved, "that will be best; we will not let her know of their existence. And, now that you know all, I shall be happy to bring my wife; only, by the way, pray don't breathe a word to madame to intimate to her that you know what I have just told you; for if she even suspected you knew nothing on earth would induce her to come northward."

"So be it. My mother will write—let me see, this is Tuesday—you'll get her invitation on Thursday, so that you can accept and come down, if it suits your convenience, on Saturday; then our arrangements will fit in."

III.

A few leaves from my diary:

"Friday, May 30.—M. wrote to the Walcots; marvelously civil. Signed deeds. Lunch with Marton. Walcots cheery at dinner, evidently pleased with prospect of visit; especially as M. had not forgotten to invite 'Venus.'

"Saturday, 31st.—Down by 10 express. Wonder of wonders, M. at station with the piebald ponies; but she takes marvelously to Mrs. Walcot. Two days' rain. There'll be a good water to-morrow, of course, when we mayn't fish.

"Sunday, June 1.—Lively as usual, but take the Walcots up the glen in the evening to my favorite spot. Mr. Walcot is enraptured with the place.

"Monday, 2d.—Off early in the drizzle to fish. Really a good day, thirty-four brace of trout. Walcot not half a bad hand. Have to leave the womankind at home; hope they won't get into mischief.

"Tuesday 3d.—A really good day, fifty-three brace and three sea fish. M. drives Mrs. Walcot over the hill to see the mines.

"Wednesday, 4th.—Sessions. M. drives the Walcots to Ulleswater. At dinner telegram for Walcot. Says they, or at least he, must go early to-morrow. M. wants him to leave madame till Saturday. She consents, keeping Venus. The dog's useless as a guard; heard the beast snuffing in the corridor during the night.

"Thursday, 5th.—Veons rambling again; heard her when stable clock struck 2. Walcot goes. Stroll in woods all morning; teach Mrs. Walcot to fly-fish in afternoon.

"Friday, 6th.—Much as yesterday, but fish with Mrs. Walcot in morning. Drive after lunch.

"Saturday, 7th.—See Mrs. Walcot off at eleven. Dreadfully dull day. Hope Marton anyhow won't disappoint me; he's sure to come as I asked him, now the Walcots have gone.

"Sunday, 8th.—As per usual; yet I survive.

"Monday, 9th.—Here's a strange matter: Walcot writes that after all she did take my mother's diamonds; luckily he found it out immediately on her arrival, and has sent them heavily insured by train from Leamington to Penrith to wait there, not wanting to attract attention at Earnshaw by a registered packet of that size coming by post. Drive to Penrith, find parcel, mighty thankful to get diamonds, quietly replace in the cabinet. By greatest luck M. had never discovered their absence. By the way, how did Mrs. Walcot know about the diamonds? Walcot would not tell her, of course. Suppose she and the mater got talking, and they must have been exhibited one of those days we were fishing. Can't ask M.; must wait, I suppose. Perhaps the poor thing felt the beginning of the craving, and concealed her knowledge from her husband; or just possibly didn't see them till he had gone. However, all's well that ends well.

IV.

Had all ended well? The night after Marton came he made many inquiries over our pipes about the Walcots, and still seemed to have an unaccountable prejudice against them. It was no good to show how much my mother also thought of him, and how taking yet simple his wife was, till at last I grew quite warm in defense of my new friends, and for proof positive told Marton in what a straightforward way Walcot had informed me of his wife's failing, and how quickly he had taken pains to remedy what had happened. Marton listened very quietly to my arguments with his sphinx-like face, which, only as I concluded, relaxed into a grim smile almost more aggravating than his former impenetrability.

"What on earth makes you look like that?" said I, a trifle hotly.

"Dear boy," said Marton dryly, "if I told you you would only be more angry than you are now, so what's the good?"

"Nay, out with it. I know I'm inclined to champion my friends; but I should not, you may be sure, if I had not the fullest confidence in them."

"That is 'plain for all men to see,' and you will be annoyed if I speak out, but I'll risk that, for your wrath will soon blow over. My thoughts come to this: I am not sure there is not something wrong about those diamonds."

"Wrong? how could there possibly be?"

"I haven't analyzed the thing clearly yet. Have you examined the stones carefully since you got them back?"

"To tell the truth, I never thought of it; only just opened the case, and laid them in the cabinet as quickly and quietly as possible. But what could have happened to them? Mrs. Walcot only left here on Saturday, and the diamonds were back on Monday. What could have gone wrong in that time?"

"Nothing in that time, certainly, but—"

"But what?"

"Don't be hasty. I was thinking—. By the way, have those stones been seen by an expert jeweler lately?"

"Yes, not two months ago. Some fastening had come loose when we were up in London, and my mother took them to Rockell's; I was with her, and remember what the man said of them."

"I'll ask one thing of you, then. Let us have those diamonds examined. If there is anything wrong it is full time you should know. If they are all right you will have a legitimate crow over me, and you may crow as long as ever you like."

I still felt provoked with Marton, but here was a chance, indeed a certainty, of proving his suspicions unfounded, and showing that even the astute Marton was not infallible, so I assented more readily than I should otherwise have done.

"All right; but how are we to get them away to be looked at without my mother knowing?"

"Bring a man over from Penrith or Carlisle when Mrs. Eaton is out, and ostensibly for some other purpose."

And this is what was done. The man for whom I sent had more knowledge, as I knew, than most local jewelers, and was safe. He came the next afternoon, and while my mother was paying a call examined the parure with Marton and myself. To my unutterable confusion and horror, he pronounced the stones no stones at all, but paste, and not very good paste either.

V.

Marton did not laugh now, he was too much concerned about my obvious distress and annoyance. To find one's idols so utterly shattered was a stunning blow; but I had to arouse myself, for there were others to be considered. What on earth was to be done? The original stones were worth many thousands of pounds; I did not like the loss, but the prospect of my mother's trouble, when the truth became known, vexed me infinitely more.

"Anyhow," said Marton at last, "let us keep it quiet for the present. I have no doubt Mr. Rawsthorne will say nothing about it to any one."

Rawsthorne, whom we had known for years, promised silence, and I am sure he kept his promise. After he had gone Marton said:

"I don't know exactly what made me suspicious, except the conviction that I've seen that woman before, and in connection with something that wasn't straight. You said there wasn't time to get those stones changed between the Saturday, the day Mrs. Walcot left Earnshaw, and the Monday when you got them back. But how if it wasn't Mrs. Walcot at all who took them on the Saturday, but he, on the—which day did he go? Wednesday?"

"No, on Thursday, by an early train."

"Well, if he took them on the Thursday, he could get them changed by the Saturday night; no doubt he had the false ones ready, or somewhere within easy reach—Birmingham most likely; he posted them, you said, in Leamington."

"But how could they have got the diamonds?" I made one more struggle in my unwillingness to believe. "I don't think that they were out of our sight at all, except, perhaps, when dressing for dinner, and at that time my mother would herself be dressing in the next room with the intervening door open; and when they went to bed."

"Ah! *were* they in bed all night? Your bedroom is next the boudoir; did you hear any one enter, or any noise?"

"Nothing. I slept soundly—by the way, yes, but I did. I heard that wretched Venus snuffing about, and told Mrs. Walcot in the morning that Venus was not much to depend on for a guardian, the creature rambled about so."

"What did she say?"

"Nothing that I remember."

"Be sure he got hold of them then, and took the dog either to give warning or to afford an excuse, if he were found at that side of the house, by saying the dog had slipped out and he had followed to find her. A pretty piece of work you will have to get them back. If you go at him straight he will declare the stones are as his wife brought them, and that you are not acting as a gentleman should—that is where he will have you—in suggesting that they have changed them. So often husbands have sold their wives' diamonds and substituted paste that he can easily insinuate you have had them changed yourself to spend on larks, without the mater, your agent, your banker, or any one being the wiser, and he will say you have taken advantage of what he told you as a trusted friend; he can make out a specious case, and a man of that stamp can invent other fictions hardly less annoying. Mrs. Walcot stayed alone with you, I think you said, from the Thursday till the Saturday. I suppose you don't mind spending a hundred or two over the business, if you can only recover them?"

"Certainly, and twice as much for the thing never to have happened. I can hardly persuade myself even now that they could be guilty of such knavery."

Marton said no more, but laid hold of a Bradshaw and dispatched a telegram, the reply to which gave a plausible excuse for his going off the next morning, and since I was too uncomfortable to rest quietly at home, I said I would go with him for three or four days.

But there was another thing to be done; take the trinkets with us we must, yet we could not take them without my mother's knowledge. Marton's readiness and decision solved the difficulty. He asked me to show him the jewels; he then deliberately snapped a bit of the setting, so that two of the stones were loosened. I stared in amazement, but he simply said, "Wait," and put the case back in the cabinet. After dinner, as it was a rainy evening, Marton made as though he wanted to be amused, and asked my mother, like a spoiled child, to be allowed to look at her diamonds for a treat. She was rather surprised at such frivolity on the part of the sedate and stern Marton, but of course had them brought. As soon as the case was opened, and she became aware of the accident, my mother was lond in her lamentations, and had no thought about anything except how the misfortune had happened, and what was to be done; but she was somewhat pacified when Marton suggested that we should take the jewels up to town in the morning and get the mischief remedied. I wish I had that man's promptitude and nerve.

The next night saw us in close conference with a detective—I hate those crawling creatures, but there was no choice—and we reviewed the situation. Where were the Walcots? Since they would doubtless brazen it out, if directly challenged, they would probably not be specially anxious to conceal their whereabouts. They had spoken of returning to Mrs. Christie's for a couple of days, and then visiting some friends before going over to Paris, so Mrs. Christie would probably be able to inform us where they were. Had they the stones with them? We guessed so, and that these stones were to be shipped off across the Channel. So no time was to be lost; if they once went beyond seas, good-bye to our chance of recovering them. How on earth were they ever to be got hold of?

VI.

(Letter from Mr. John Dene.)

KEMPSTON, June 18, 1886.

SIR: On leaving you after receiving your instructions I started for this place, the nearest station to Lythe Court. There was likely to be considerable difficulty in getting a foothold at the Court, but I decided to make my approaches as a groom changing his place and taking a few days' holiday in the neighborhood, having lived as a boy at Newmarket, and knowing considerable about horses. Not to take up too much time in the telling, I may say I was soon at home there, and made free of the servants' hall, where by means of a civil tongue with the upper servants, and a chirrupy manner with the maids, being also able to sing a lively song, if called upon, I became friendly with the lot, so could consider who was likely to be useful, and learn the ways of the visitors. I found Mrs. Walcot didn't have no maid with her; the housekeeper's niece, who was visiting her aunt, ladies'-maid to her; but she was no good, nervous, and no spirit about her. There was a middling lot of servants, what with the visitors, but at last I fixed on one, sir, as you might not think. She was an Indian woman, a nurse, ayah, they call them, to the nieces of the mistress, Mrs. Hamilton, as had come from India in the Spring. She was uncommon dark, rather small, but had a firmish look about her mouth, and her beady black eyes missed nothing. I guessed she would not stick at trifles, and would know as well as most our common language, which was £ s. d., and it seemed best to fabricate the machinery freely. When we had come to an understanding how I wanted something done particularly quiet, I told her who I was and what I was after, and how the couple was supposed to be in possession of the stones known to have been changed. I wanted her to find out if they had the stones with them, and if so to get them into her hands, changing them if possible for the false ones, but anyhow getting the real ones. And I promised a sovereign down on the nail for every stone, big or little, and there was known to be 157. You should have seen her eyes glisten when I told her how much it was in their money, rupees, and when I showed her the bag of shiners. I proposed we should pretend to be keeping company, and then we should have nothing to bother us but the others' chaff. She caught on directly.

That same night she told me in the shrubbery she had discovered that Mrs. Walcot dressed early for dinner, and always locked her trunks before coming down and carried the keys in her pocket; the little dog Venus slept in their room; they locked the room door regularly every night, and there was a small revolver in her dressing bag.

The first supposition was that the stones, if they had them at all, were in their trunks. This I much doubted, still the search had to be made, and to do this either the locks must be picked or Mrs. Walcot's keys be got hold of; the former alternative seemed harder, as the locks would probably be well made, but it would take less time than waiting to secure the keys, and time was an object. Accordingly I put into the ayah's hands a bunch of skeleton keys to try her luck with the locks, and if they offered no resistance to overhaul the trunks that night while they were at dinner. This venture was successful in one way, but not in another. The woman's skillful fingers mastered the locks, but there were no diamonds. "Plenty of pretty things," she said, "but no diamonds;" she had the wit to see if the trunks had any secret receptacle. I told her to examine the high heels of her shoes, the thick ivory hair brushes, and all coils of hair, but it was no use.

Then he or she carried them about? Which? She for choice, because if found on her it could be attributed to her kleptomania, which wouldn't apply to him. Besides, the complications of a woman's dress afford hiding places which the secretiveness of her character delights in.

Concluding then that she had them about her, we had these difficulties to counteract:

1. The presence of her husband.
2. The little dog.
3. The locked door.
4. The revolver.
5. Finding the whereabouts of the stones.
6. Getting them.

An hour's quiet walk in the lanes settled my plans. I concluded that the business must be done at night, if it was to be done without resorting to violent measures, and

1. The husband must be got away for one night.
2. Venus must be dosed with a soporific, (and her mistress, too, if necessary.)
3. I knew how to overcome this.
4. The mechanism must be disarranged or the cartridges damped.

5 and 6 depended on the skill and nerve of the ayah.

And the steps I decided to take with regard to each particular were these:

1. To get the husband off the grounds he must be summoned away elsewhither by a telegram; but from whom, so that he would believe it genuine and act on it? I set Safiyah, that was her name, to watch the letter bag—not that he was very likely to intrust anything important to that, which any one might see—and then strolled down to pick up what scraps of information I could, by hook or crook, at the Post Office. And here I had a fine piece of luck. As I entered the office whom should I see but Mr. Walcot himself just handing in a telegram. "What's this name? Barrett, is it?" asked the official. "Yes, it's plain enough," was the reply in a sharp tone of annoyance. "B, a, r, r, e, double t," slowly spelt the unmoved operator, "and are these letters E.C.?" "Yes, can't you read?" replied Mr. Walcot very wrathfully. "E.C.," repeated the man in the same monotonous way as before; "affix the stamp, please." This was the last straw. "—— you," said my gentleman, and quitted the office slamming the door; the telegraph man had to lick the stamps himself; that wasn't my business, though I'd have licked a hundred stamps for the information I had got. Returning at once to my rooms, I wrote to a friend I often work with to send this message without fail next day from some office in the E.C. district: "To Walcot, Lythe Court, Kempson. Meet me at the Grand ten to-night. Barrett." And also I asked him to dispatch this at 9:30 next night: "Walcot, Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square. Had to go suddenly, Paris. Barrett."

I should thus get Walcot away and too late for him to return that night; he would come back next day without having his suspicions unduly aroused, and without hunting up Barrett, whoever he was, supposing him off to France. I guessed he would take the bait, because he seemed so riled at any one hearing Barrett's name in the telegraph office. I warned my co-operator by wire to expect an important letter.

2. Half a dozen drops of laudanum in a bit of chicken at 8 P. M. would settle Venus comfortably for the night, and two or three in madame's cocoatina would be just enough to make her sleep rather heavily.

3. I told the ayah to bring me the key of the bedroom door at 7:45, when the guests would have sat down to dinner. I had dealt with such before, every key of this kind has a solid stem ending in a knob or boss, which stands outermost in the locked door; with a narrow flat file I divided this boss vertically in a slit an eighth of an inch deep, making it like a screw. By inserting a small screwdriver or broken penknife in the slit it was possible to make the key revolve and open the door; in the same way the bolt might be shot back again and the door relocked, and apparently all he just as before. Of course the lock should be oiled so as to work easily. Most people think it safer to leave the key in the lock, but this is no good if the key has been filed like the one I held, and it never occurred to Madame Walcot to examine hers.

4. With a hypodermic syringe which Safiyah hunted up—it belonged to one of the fine ladies—I injected a few drops of water through the paper sheath of each cartridge the revolver held: They were safe enough now.

All these points were duly dealt with; in the first only did we risk much, but our chances were as good as the enemy's, and as yet the enemy were unsuspecting.

As five and six did not depend on me, I could only wait; but relied on the ayah; there was a look about her slender brown fingers that reminded me of wonderful tales of Indian jugglery. I wanted her to take some chloroform in case of accident, but she despised this.

Next morning, soon after sunrise, she met me in our usual walk in the shrubbery with a calm face, but in reply to my inquiry "What luck?" unfastened her headgear and poured into my hat, which looked in the bright early sunshine like a shower of sparkling dewdrops. I said not a word till I had counted out into her hands 157 sovereigns; and when she had stowed them away I asked for the history of her adventure. This she told me at length, but I don't give it here, for she has to take the children to Loudon to-morrow to meet some other relations, and as she will stay at the "Arundel" on the Embankment, no great way from the Temple, I thought you, Sir, might like to see her yourself and hear her tale from her own lips.

She had hardly ended when we heard a window open above, and, peeping up through the screen of leaves, saw the face of Mrs. Walcot, looking bright and fresh in the early morning light. I'm a hard man, but still I could not help feeling sorry for her, deceiver though she was, when I thought how much on the wrong side of the balance her accounts were likely to make up.

I shall return by the midday express and bring the diamonds to your chambers in the afternoon. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN DENE.

SIDNEY MARTON, Esq., Temple, London.

P. S.—We were only just in time. I heard at the Court this forenoon, where I strolled so as not to seem to leave hurriedly, that Mr. Walcot was coming down by midday and they are off to Paris on Friday. J. D.

VII.

"Well," said Marton, as he folded up Dene's report, "I suppose that is about the end of the business, except interviewing the man and getting the diamonds; it is to be hoped that the supple-fingered Indian hasn't tricked Dene after all, and kept the genuine articles herself. By the way, I should rather like to hear what that woman has to tell us. Step down with me to the Arundel and we will try to find her."

I did not much care to hear anything more about the abominable business; but as Marton seemed to wish it, and I was so indebted to him in the matter, I smothered my disinclination and went.

Safiyah was not hard to find, and this is the tale she told us:

"As soon as I heard the gentlemen dispense from the smoking room and the house at last began to be still I crept down stairs and quietly sat down in the window seat at the southern angle of the corridor. I had taken care to open the casement before, and the night was perfectly calm, so that I could catch whatever sounds came from Mrs. Walcot's rooms, as they were reached from the opposite wall; I heard her talk to her dog Venus, 'Poor dear creature, what makes it so sleepy then?' (I could have told her;) I heard her open and shut with a click her traveling bag, and soon followed another hard metallic sound, which I guessed came from laying the revolver on the little marble table by the bedside; I heard the clinking of the spoon in her cup of cocoatina, then the sound of the cup and saucer set down; then ten minutes of shuffling, then a long yawn—of which I was glad, for it meant drowsiness—the light went out; but at this time of year there is a dim instre clear enough to see by all night. Soon all was still. I waited there a full hour, that her sleep might be settled and deep. Next I looked to see that all the doors in the corridor were closed, so that there might be no draught to shut any of them with an awakening bang, though as the night was calm there was little chance of that; still, it was well to be on the safe side. Then with the small screwdriver Mr. Dene gave me I softly turned the key, pushing back against the spring, but not relaxing my hold after the resistance was overcome, so that there was no sound; then I turned the handle, and as this, like all at the Court, was well fitted, it made no noise; inch by inch I opened the door, and at last I stood inside; I had nothing with me but the bag containing the false stones, a delicate feather, and my own skill and courage.

"I stood and considered. I could see a little and hear more; the dog was breathing heavily in her basket near the marble table, Mrs. Walcot had her face turned the other way and was fast asleep. Then I slipped silently round the bed and observed the sleeper. One hand lay outside the coverlet, the other was placed beneath her cheek and parted lips, but whether it held anything could not be seen, nor, as she then lay, could I pass my hand beneath the pillow. And now began my task. You have heard of the Indian thieves, and how by making a sleeper toss about restlessly they can steal away the very bedclothes on which he is lying. All this I knew, and many another trick of hand-cunning.

"And now, one slightest touch of the tiny feather, she moved her head; another touch, her hand stirred; a third, her head turns half round, and held loosely in her fingers appears in the shadowy twilight a small leathern bag, one for the test of delicate skill; hardly a brush, hardly more than a fanning of the surface of those slender fingers and the hold relaxes; I touch the bag, the treasure is mine—no, not yet—the hand slowly begins to close again. Shall I snatch the prize? No; such roughness is only for clumsy hands; let be a while; yet one more subtle stirring of that satin skin, the faintest ruffle; her hand once more unclosed and remains unclosed. Softly I grasp the bag, untying the thick cord of silk, and hurry it in my pocket, where the diamonds make no sound as they fall; then withdrawing my hand I untasten the other bag and insert it in the neck of hers, smothering the two in my shawl, as I reverse their position, to drown the noise of the moving stones. And now it is done, the silken hand is tied again—still she sleeps peacefully—and lastly I replace the bag near her hand as it was before. Was it a part of my natural cruelty or the pride of triumphant skill that made me yet once more touch her hand, which, as it opened and reclosed, again grasped the bag, to complete the unhappy woman's deception? All over now save an easy retreat; one look round to see that no traces are left; softly I open the door, softly pass through, softly close it again. I go down the stairs and pass out into the cool night air, where I walked in the shrubbery till Mr. Dene came, and I gave him the real diamonds. Ah, Sahibs," she added, "you are our masters, but you have a great deal to learn from us."

VIII.

But I had an experience yet to come. The next morning Marton and I decided to finish the business by taking the stones, with the settings, to be replaced; and when that was done I vowed I would make my mother keep them in a safe; indeed I had written the night before to Gaskell, the agent, to order one suitable for the wall in my mother's boudoir. We were just turning into the jeweler's when—good heavens!—whom should we meet face to face but—the Walcots! I stammered out something, and felt hot all over and utterly miserable, hardly knowing whether I was standing on my heels or my head; and they did not seem much more at their ease—at least Marton said so afterward. He was calm and imperturbable, and never, he said, enjoyed a scene so much in his life, though the actors played their parts in a manner that was beneath contempt. At last after some of the tritest and most trivial remarks we got disentangled, and managed to say "Good day." It was natural to me to be awkward at a crisis, but they were people of the world; presently, however, we found what it was that had disconcerted them. We were just unfolding our business to the jeweler, the same man who had so greatly admired these stones a few months before; he remarked how much more fortunate we were in our possessions than the lady and gentleman who had just gone.

"How so?" asked Marton.

"They wished to dispose of some valuable diamonds, they said, and we were not unwilling to become the purchasers of really good stones; but when they unlocked the little leathern bag which contained them, and poured them on the counter, I saw at a glance that they were not genuine stones, and told them so. I have never seen people more surprised or amazed. He muttered, 'After all that trouble,' but she had not a word to utter; in fact, she seemed dazed and stupefied. Pray can you tell me, Sir, who they are, if I may take the liberty; I think they spoke with you as you entered?"

"Their name is Walcot, and that is about all that I can tell you."

"And, Gerard," he said as we departed, "that was about enough; to any one who knew them it spoke volumes—aye, whole libraries—didn't it? Anyhow I think we have been 'upsides' with them, as they say in your county, this time." And I thought so, too.—*John Paslew, in Belgravia.*

THE ADVANTAGES OF "THE FORTY WINKS."—Sleep is closely connected with the question of diet; "good sleeping" was a noticeable feature in the large majority of Dr. Hunphry's cases. Sound, refreshing sleep is of the utmost consequence to the health of the body, and no substitute can be found for it as a restorer of vital energy. Sleeplessness is, however, often a source of great trouble to elderly people, and one which is not easily relieved. Narcotic remedies are generally useless; their first effects may be pleasant, but the habit of taking drug upon them rapidly grows until they become indispensable. When this stage has been reached, the sufferer is in a far worse plight than before. In all cases the endeavor should be made to discover whether the sleeplessness be due to any removable cause, such as indigestion, cold, want of exercise, and the like. In regard to sleeping in the daytime, there is something to be said both for and against that practice. A nap of "forty winks" in the afternoon enables many aged people to get through the rest of the day in comfort, whereas they feel tired and weak when deprived of this refreshment. If they rest well at night there can be no objection to the afternoon nap, but if sleeplessness be complained of, the latter should be discontinued for a time. Most old people find that a reclining posture, with the feet and legs raised, is better than the horizontal position for the afternoon nap. Digestion proceeds with more ease than when the body is recumbent.—*Dr. Robson Roose, in the Fortnightly Review.*

A NIGHT IN BRAZIL.—The long line of sweet singers who have chanted the praises of silent night has evidently been unbroken by the "Cantigos" from the wilds of Brazil; for there "the voiceless earth and silent air" are all unknown, and night is but another name for—noise. The approach of sundown is announced by the cicada, which, after a preliminary noise like the winding of a clock, sends forth into the air a long shrill sound like the whistle of a locomotive. From all directions the strange note shrieks in different keys, recalling the far-off Carlisle or Clapham, and waking thoughts of "home" in the stranger's heart. The "cigarra," as it is called in Brazil, is an immense brown beetle, about four or five inches long, with large and beautifully transparent wings. It flies rapidly from tree to tree, and rarely utters its unmelodious note except at sundown, on account of which fact it has received from the English the appropriate name of "the 6 o'clock express." So wonderfully close is the resemblance that in districts where they abound it has been found necessary so to vary the locomotive whistle as to distinguish it from the note of the cicada. No sooner have the "cigarras" heralded the night than the sun sinks in a splendor undreamed of in the cold north, even by our most imaginative artist, the brilliant coloring of Turner being often rivaled or rather surpassed. At times the sun presents exactly the appearance of a globe of fire, blood-red and almost terrible in its brilliancy, it lights up the sky with a crimson glory, bringing out into marvelous relief whatever stands against the horizon, it may be the waving branches of the cocoa palm or the long harp's-tongue-shaped leaves of the banana. Rapidly through many an opalescent tint the sky fades into darkness, no sweet twilight interposing a shadowy border land, but in a quarter of an hour day has become night, and then—the time for the singing of insects is come! Not insects alone, birds are equally active; one which the natives call "Petigne" is an evening rather than a night bird, and usually sings just as the sun is setting, beginning with a very prolonged note, and then rapidly descending an octave in regular chromatic intervals, a species of bird music which has rather an extraordinary effect. Sometimes from far off is heard a sound, doleful and eerie in the extreme, like the cry of a human being in distress. Oh! Oh!! Oh!!! Oh!!!! four notes descending the scale, in long-drawn sighs or rather moans of agony, and when heard for the first time one is inclined to fly to the rescue; but the poor victim is only a bird, said to be a kind of goatsucker, which amuses itself in this peculiar fashion.—*Good Words.*

CIGARETTE SMOKING.—It tends to produce that indiscriminate and tasteless consumption of liquors, which, next to a foolish abstinence from them, is the greatest evil of the day. We shall be told, of course, that cigarettes add "relish" to wine, and even to food. *Chansons que tout cela!* What nations invented, what nations have largely practiced the mixture of cigarettes with eating and drinking? Russians—barbarians of genius and varnish, no doubt, but still barbarians; who like champagne of the consistence and taste of syrup, and kümmel that literally can dissolve no sugar candy any longer, and whose meats, though not to be despised, are certainly not delicate; Spaniards, European and American, who poison everything with garlic, (a most excellent servant in the kitchen, but a horribly bad master;) South Frenchmen and Italians, who cultivate overpowering flavors in the same way with cheese and saffron and what not. Of course, a cigarette may be tolerable enough, and perhaps a relief between a bouillabaisse and a risotto, (again excellent things, he it remembered, but barbarous, barbarous,) washed down with Saint Peray (again an excellent thing in its kind) or Asti Spumante. But if anybody says that he can taste White table oysters or salmon out of a kettle of fish, grouse kept and done to a turn, or venison in similar condition, asparagus or sea kale, even much more highly-elaborated matters as a good roast-beef or a sole *à la* Joinville, better for cigarettes; if, much more, he says that he can taste better or as well for such help 1874 Rauzan, 1864 Pichon Longueville, 1858 Romanée Conti, 1857 champagne, 1851 port, or even, though the Rhine wines certainly do lend themselves with some kindness to tobacco, any of the finer Auslese hocks—why then we shall be obliged to borrow a phrase, and say, "My dear children, do not believe that man, for he speaks not the truth." The things may taste better to him because the poor creature can now taste nothing but Turkish tobacco hemped, or opiated, or simply perfumed, or whatever it is. But to say that they taste more of themselves, that their virgin virtues emerge untainted from this ordeal, is to say wicked things which only the late Mr. Bright has in our time been allowed to describe as they merit among decent folk.—*The Saturday Review.*

FOOD IN OLD AGE.—With regard to food, we find from Dr. Humphry's report that 90 per cent. of the aged persons were either "moderate" or "small" eaters, and such moderation is quite in accord with the teachings of physiology. In old age the changes in the bodily tissues gradually become less and less active, and less food is required to make up for the daily waste. The appetite and the power of digestion are correspondingly diminished, and, although for the attainment of a great age a considerable amount of digestive power is absolutely necessary, its perfection, when exercised upon proper articles of diet, is the most important characteristic. Indulgence in the pleasures of the table is one of the common errors of advanced life, and is not infrequent in persons who, up to that period, were moderate or even small eaters. Luxuries in the way of food are apt to be regarded as rewards that have been fully earned by a life of labor, and may, therefore, be lawfully enjoyed. Hence arise many of the evils and troubles of old age, and notably indigestion and gouty symptoms in various forms, besides mental discomfort. No hard and fast rules can be laid down, but strict moderation should be the guiding maxim. The diet suitable for most aged persons is that which contains much nutritive material in a small bulk, and its quantity should be in proportion to the appetite and power of digestion. Animal food, well cooked, should be taken sparingly and not oftener than twice a day, except under special circumstances. Dr. Parkes advocates rice as a partial substitute for meat when the latter is found to disagree with old persons. "Its starch grains are very digestible, and it supplies nitrogen in moderate amount, well fitted to the worn and slowly-repaired tissues of the aged." Its bulk, however, is sometimes a disadvantage; in small quantities it is a valuable addition to milk and to stewed fruits. The amount of food taken should be divided between three or four meals at fairly regular intervals. A sense of fullness or oppression after eating ought not to be disregarded. It indicates that the food taken has been either too abundant or of improper quality. For many elderly people the most suitable time for the principal meal is between 1 and 2 P. M. As the day advances the digestive powers become less, and even

of pictures by Herring. Moreover, we may go further and express a doubt whether artists, as a rule, will even now venture to draw horses in the positions which they actually assume when cantering and galloping. The world is hardly yet prepared for such an astounding innovation. The question presents itself why it should be that drawings of horses look so much more lifelike when represented in their conventional than in their natural positions in the gallop. It can scarcely be because our eyes have been educated to look for the former in pictures; for, if a child were to be shown a painting of a horse with one foreleg stretched out to the utmost in front of him, the other foreleg stretched out equally far behind him, and his hind legs in the air—one of the actual positions in the gallop—he would not know what the horse was doing; whereas, if he were to be shown a picture of a race by Herring, he would understand at once that the horses were intended to be galloping.—*The Saturday Review.*

ORIGINAL VERSE.

Bury her at even
That the stare may shine
Soon above her.
And the dews of twilight cover:
Bury her at even,
Ye that love her.

Bory her st even,
At the shut of flowers
Softly take her;
They will lie beside nor wake her:
Bury her at even
At the shut of flowers.

Bury her at even
In the wiud's decline.
Night receive her
Where no noise may ever grieve her!
Bury her at even,
And then leave her.

—*The Academy.* MICHAEL FIELD.

SPANISH WOMEN OF THE LAST CENTURY.—The Spanish woman of the eighteenth century forms a marked contrast to her French sister at the dawn of the Revolution. Whereas the French woman of the last century is perhaps the most witty, skeptical, and free of those who have a place in history, the Spaniard is the most "dévote," docile, and ignorant—notice that I have said "dévote," not pions, for pisty, in my opinion, existed in a better and more solid form among the famous women of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, chief among whom shines the great Queen Isabel the Catholic. At the time of the Renaissance Spanish women, whose learning equaled their piety, far from contenting themselves with no edncation, or with only a superficial one, held professorships of rhetoric and Latin, like Isabel Galindo, or widened the domain of philosophic speculation, like Oliva Sabuco. In the eighteenth century these traditions were so utterly lost that it was considered dangerous to teach girls the alphabet on the ground that if they were able to read and write they might correspond with their sweethearts. I have heard it told of a great-grandmother of mine, of noble family, (grandeee, in fact,) that she was obliged to learn to write alone, copying the letters from a printed book, with a pointed stick for pen and mulberry juice for iuk. A salutary ignorance, absolute submission to paternal and conjugal authority, religious practices, and complete self-effacement formed the régime under which the Spanish woman of the last century lived. These abuses were lashed by the satiric scourge of our famous Moratin, in "El si de las Niñas," "El viejo y la Niña," and "La Mojigata." The resnlt of the teaching of these comedies amounted to a complete transformation of the female character. The Spanish woman of the time of the Cortes of Cadiz has become the classic type, as classic as the "garbanzo" and the "bolsro." Ths woman of this pure and simple national type never went out except to mass, and that very early, for, as the proverb has it, "Good women don't walk." Her dress consisted of the tight petticoat of fine clotb or serge, white kerchief fasteued with a gold piu, and velvet bodice and lace mantilla. Her only luxnry when dressed in her best (for she never walksd) was the openwork silk stocking and the satin slippsr. She employed her time in maunal labor, irouing, knitting, embroidsring on a frame, or making preserves or sweetmeats. Patchwork was fashionable in spite of its danger to the eyes. As lately as my girlhood my mother used to show me as a work deserving of admiration, cnshions worked by my great-grandmother in patchwork so fine that the work almost formed a new texture. Even if ehe knew how to read this woman was acqnainted with no other hook than the breviary, the "Christiau Year," and the Catechism, wbich she need to teach to her children by force of blows—for to cbastise childreu was at that time a kiud of rite, which it would have beeu incorrect to curtail, for the proverb says, "Qui diligit filium assidnat illi flagello." She led the prayer of the roeary surronnded by her servants and family; at night she gave her blessing to her sons, who kissed her haud, even though they already were beards and were married; she consulted with some friar or other on the affairs of her household, and had home-made remedies for all knowu infirmities. So thoronghgoing a female figure was bonnd to disappear at the advent of sociсty as at present constitutsd.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

THE HUASO, CHILL.—Houses of varying pretensious horder the Alameda behind the trees. At its upper end the streets of the town are reached, and beauty yields to commerce. The streets are roughly paved and dirty; the honsss, painted white or of pale tints, are plain and rectangular, their smooth walls broken only by light verandas before the npper windowe and by the flagstaffs projecting over every door. Ths sheps are poor. But the street scenes are interesting enough. Creaking wagons, drawn by oxen, inmher noisily over the stones, the dark skins and high cheek bonss of their drivers showing Indian dssceut. Ligbter horse-drawn carte and shabby hackney coaches pass by, bnt very few respectable private carriagee are seen. Outside a saddler's shop stauds tbe picturesque figure of a "Huaso," mounted on a small bnt strong and spirited horss. The "Huaeo" is a distinctive personage of Chili, answering somewhat to the Guacho of Eastern South Americe. He spends his life mounted on his horse, which he managss with conenmmate skill, his occnpation—when he has one—usually being cattle-driving on the "haciondas," or farms, of the country. More than half Indian, dark, silent, fierce, he is an unpleasant individual to meet at nigbt in a lonely conutry road, for he is unscrupulous and ready with his knifs, especially when, as is frequently the case, he has imbibed a qnantity of "aquardiente" in the low drinking places of the town. A wide hat of well-worn straw shades his nnshaven face; a "poncho"—in appearance like a striped blanket with a hole in its centre, through wbicb his head emergee—conceals bis shabby dress. From hie heels project mousirons spurs, cruel ae the powerful bit which rendere bie horse obedient to a tonch. At his saddle, of Mexicau pattern, hangs the "lasso," his implement of office, in the use of which he is astonishingly dexterous. Hie high leather boots rest in gigantic wooden stirrnps—blocks of carved wood—which protect hie feet from the prsss of cattle.—*All the Year Round.*

MENTAL CONTAGION.—Outbrsaks from mental contagion, in which one victim has followed another, have takeu what, in regard to more ordinary known diseases, is called the sporadic form—that is to say, have been developed or have broken ont in some particular locality, and have not extended beyond the boundarles of the locality. An outbreak of a convulsive type arising from fear once occurred at a manufactory at Hodden Bridge, in Lancashire, in which outhreak over twenty persons, taking the contagion from one individual, were attacked most severely, bnt without communicating the affection beyond the place where it broke ont. Like the sommon contagione diseases, these diseases of mental contagion have been known to have their seasonal proclivities. The ordinary spreading diseases, ench as measles, scarlet fever, cholera, typhus, have each their favorable seasons of intensity and decline, their maximums and their minimum periods. It is the same with the affections of mental type which spring from contagious influences. Which Shetland Islands, a contagious convulsive affection, which was ultimately cured and prevented by moral means alone, [illegible] in the year 1857 during the summer months, and recurred every year during the same months until it was finally disposed of. In like manner suicide, which may be looked on as a distinct form of mental disease, is of a contagious character, so contagious that during the reign of the first Napoleon the sentry boxes of a station had to be burned, because one soldier set the example of hanging himself in a sentry box. Suicide also has its season of height and decline, its maximum being reached in June and its minimnm in February, like a true epidemic. Another singular and important characteristic quality of the contagious mental diseases—one of immense importance to remember, and one which links their phenomena very closely with those of the common contagious diseases—ie what may he called the line and order of development, course, and decline. The common contagious diseases usually commence from a single point, rapidly increase in intensity, and then decline often as suddenly as they came on the field. The same is seen in the contagious mental diseasa. Despiné illustrates this very cogently from the contagion of the duel. In the beginning it is necessary to have some great cause to induce the disease of mind which leads to a first contest of dneling. But let the contagion go on, and soon the merest pretext is sufficient to excite the phenomenen, until at last it ceases altogether for the time, as if it were worn out by its own excessive fury and folly.—*Longman's Magazine.*

MALARIA.—What, then, is this invisible agent which carries sickness and possible death so far afield, and has the power to weaken the energy and stunt the growth of those who are doomed to live on malarious soil? "We do not live," said an inhabitant of the Pontine marshes to a stranger; "we die." Malaria constitntes the chief obstacle to the exploration and colonization of the African continent, and threatens to rednce to the condition of a desert vast tracts of the Southern States of America, which flonrished so long as they were cultivated by the negro race, which, better tban any other, resists its action. Cicero, in allusion to Romulus having built Rome, remarks that he selected a healtby spot in a pestilential region, ("locum delegit in regione pestilenti salnbrem.") At one time a terrible epidemic visited Rome, which carried off multitudes of the inhabitants, including Camillus the Dictator. Toward the close of this visitation the earth opened in the middle of the forum, (doubtless by volcanic action,) which was probably also the cause of the poisonous miasmata rising from the bowels of the earth. Indsed, ths volcanic nature of the Italian peninsula generally may be taken into the list of causes which contribnte to its insalubrity. The volcanic soil of Italy, we are told, acts as a sponge in absorbing and retaining an immense quantity of moisture. Hence, after a period of drought, the tropical rains, which fall steadily for days together, make hut little impression on the surface of the parched earth till the underlying sponge is saturated. The overflow then becomes sndden, ths brooks rapidly fill, every extinct crater bscomes a lake replenished, every vallsy a bog, and the country a universal swamp. So long ago as 300 years before Christ the connection between the fever and the swamp was fully recognized in tbat region of the earth. But, although true that the disease is more prevalent in the low-lying grounds, it may also be fonnd in the higher altitudes, where soil, temperature, and moisture favor its production. Still it does not haunt the damp and marshy places alone; for even in dry, sunbaked parts of the earth the malaria finds egress through the fissures of the soil, keeping its hase of operations in the moisture far beneath. If the upper crust is nnbroken and dry it acts as a barrier against the egress of germs from below, just as a coating of water over malarious land neutralizes, for the time being, the necessary conditions of activity. When the surface water is withdrawn by the heat of the Summer sun, and the oxygen of the air comes into direct contact with the decomposing vegetation, underneath, there, in all probability, may be discovered the bome of the deadly malaria.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

NEW CRICKETING RULES.—The "five balls an over" rule is an innovatiou which ought to be tseted in all sorts of weather, on every description of ground, and under every variety of conditions as regards the score of each side in its first innings, before we can say exactly how it will work. But on the face of it it must tell against the bowler if at all, and to that extent it seems a change of doubtful wisdom at the prssent stage of the development of this game. The mere fact that it is not ostensibly aimed at the bowler—being designed only, it is supposed, for the saving of time and the prevention of draws—is not a fact of much importance. If it he absolntely necessary to shorten matches, as it may well be, the dsired object ought to be attempted by some other means than snch as tends to weaken that side of the game which bnt a little while ago, at any rate, was supposed to stand in urgent need of being strengthened. It smacks, to say the least of it, somewhat of inconsistency that within a few years after the actual mooting of a proposal to widen the wickets so as to give the bowler a better chance against the batsman we should actually be increasing the strain on the energise of the former for no better reason than a desire to "hurry up" and get matches finished quicker. The contention that the bowler, especially the fast bowler, will not he a loser by the new rule appears to me to be quite nnteuable. It has been argued that the longer rest which he gaine between the overs will make up to him for his extra exertion—an amnsing arithmetical fallacy which can only dsceive those who forgst that the dimiuntion in the nnmber of these panses will in any given space of time (say an hour) balance the increase in their length, while the bowler will farther be a clear loser of that extra nnmber of rests which he wonld have had while the field were chauging places, when that operation repeated itself one-fifth mere times within the honr. As to the statement that the new rule will infinitesimally favor the bowler on a bad wicket and the batsman on a good one, the second advantage is certainly more apparent than the first. To have to bowl a fifth ball after having been hit four times to the ropes is a dnty of which every howler will appreciate the nnpleasantness. To be allowed to bowl a fifth ball after having "established a funk" with the other four will be an occasionally valuable privilege no donbt, but it is not likely to occur often enough with honest bowlers to recouelle them to the other aspect of the new obligation.—*The English Illustrated Magazine.*

HAWAIIANS.—The time for the little native service was 10:30; bells began their snmmons, bnt I delayed, thinking that, as I could not nnderstand the language, it would be best to go only for the last part of the service. So I eet ont ahont 11. When I get to church I was the only person there—so leisurely and late are the Hawaiians. By and by came in some tall, giggling schoolgirls, then three womsn with a baby, then three men and the minister. At last we were nineteen, and the service proceded. The women look just pleasant, good-natnred creations, handsome, large, fat, with a ready smile; they have beautiful curving mouths, bnt cheap, nntinished eyes. They lolled freely, and did not feign more attention to the servies than they felt. (This was, as it were, only a small country ont-etation. In Honolulu I found a large attendance of natives at church and a keen interest and devont behavior.) The manners of both men and women are simple and dignified. They take no thought for tomorrow and very little for to-day. "Why should we bother? What does it matter?" Mr. Sproull told me that a Hawaiian did not much mind even having something deducted from his pay when he shirked his work, for the man felt no poorer when threatened with the dednction, and when pay day oams he got a good bit of money anyhow and felt rich. What a native does dislike is to be laughed at. Their ways are very unlike ours. For instance, a white man wishes to buy a horse, bnt the native entirely refuses to sell it till a day comes when he wants some money, perhaps for his child's birthday feast. Then he accepts the price offered, and it is agreed that he is to bring the horse in a week and be paid. But in two days he comes back and says he cannot sell it after all, because his mother-in-law cried and did not want it to go. At a later stage he again agrees to sell, but the white man does not get the horse, for when the seller reaches home another buyer comes in and offers half the price that had been promised, and the money is paid down and the horse is gone away with its new owner. Nearly all the natives make speeches, but with little matter in them and full of negatives. "What do I say of Queen Victoria? That she is a tall woman, with red hair and tusks? No. Do I say that she has only one leg? No." And so on indefinitely.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

SOME FACTS ABOUT WORDSWORTH.—It may be said that in Wordsworth the poet and the man were constantly thwarting and overlapping each other, and that hence come our varying verdicts about him. The man was rather a narrow, conceited, envious, and dogmatic person. The poet was lofty, pure, and every now and then inspired. But the poet in Wordsworth was not always like a star and did not always dwell apart from the man. The man, again, insisted on intruding on the poet. Hence the long lapses of flat egotistic dullness in the poetry. Hence, too, the frequent nobilities of the man when the poet in him raised his soul above his self-apprebation and conceit. We seldom get Jekyll without Hyde, or Hyde without a strong mixture of Jekyll in Wordsworth's life or verse. It is pure Hyde when he calls "Cristabel" "an indelicate poem" or finds "Genevieve" too "sensnal." It is pure Jekyll when he composes the sonnet on Scott's departure for Italy:

"A trouble not of clouds nor weeping rain."

Bnt the elsments are mixed when Wordsworth makes his own theory of poetry the rule for all poetry, and makes ont Scott to have bsen no poet, for reasone equally fatal te the poetic reputation of Homer. The chief charges against Wordsworth are his political change of side and his intolerance of contemporary genius. As to his politics, most men change sides, and if the Revolntion which Wordsworth foresaw did not come when he and Scott expected it, it will be none the milder for waiting. He was a cruel young prig when he denounced the "modish" lament over Louis XVI., and he was an egotist etill in his later apprehensions, justifiable as they certainly were. Of the two alternatives, both dubions, disbelief in the nltimate reasonableness of human nature is not the more becoming to a moral poet. The Radical of 1790 became the timid aristocrat. Natural as the change was, and even reasonable, Wordsworth did not present his later ideas more pleasingly than his earlier fanaticisms. He spoke much of freedom and liberty, by which he mainly meant freedom for himself, to live his chosen mode of life as a poetical Sybarite, though ascetic enough in daily manner of existence. Even when we agree with Wordsworth in his politics, we do not feel that he makes the best possible statement of opinions that tend toward mere obscurantism.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE OLD JEWISH LAW.—The clerics and their lay allies commonly tell us that if we refnse to admit that there is good ground for expressing definite convictions about certain topics the bonds of human society will dissolve and mankind lapse into savagery. There are several answers to this assertion. One is that the bonds of human society were formed without the aid of their theology, and in the opinion of not a few competent judges have been weakened rather than strengthened by a good deal of it. Greek science, Greek art, the ethics of old Israel, the social organization of old Rome, centrived to come into being without the help of any one who believed in a single distinctive article of the simplest of the Christian creeds. The science, the art, the jurisprudence, the obief political and social theories of the modern world have grown out of those of Greece and Rome—not by favor of, but in the teeth of, the fundamental teachings of early Christianity, to which science, art, and any serions occupation with the things of this world were alike despicable. Again, all that is best in the ethics of the modern world, in so far as it has not grown ont of Greek thought or barbarian manhood, is the direct development of the ethics of old Israel. There is no code of legislation, ancient or modern, at once so just and so merciful, so tender to the weak and poor, as the Jewish law; and if the Gospels are to be trusted Jesus of Nazareth Himself declared that He had nothing but that which lay implicitly or explicitly in the religious and ethical system of His people.

"And the scribe said unto him: 'Of a truth, Teacher, Thon hast well said that He is one, and there is none other but He; and to love Him with all the heart, and with all the understanding, and with all the strength, and to love his neighbor as himself is much more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices.'"—*Mark, xii.* 32, 33.

Here is the briefest of summaries of the teaching of the prophets of Israel of the eighth century. Does the Teacher, whose doctrine is thns set forth in His presence, repudiate the exposition? Nay. We are told, on the contrary, that Jesus saw that he "answered discreetly" and replied: "Thon art not far from the Kingdom of God."—*Huxley, in the Nineteenth Century.*

A CRITICISM.—If one were to shave the hair of your Herenles there wonld not be skull enongh left to hold his brain; it saye that it is impossible to distinguish whether his featurss are these of a man or of something between a horse and an ox; the face, too, is turned away from the action of the figures, and is so badly set npun the nsck, with snch poverty of art and so ill a grace, that nothing worse was ever seen; his sprawling shonldsrs are like the two pommels of an ass's pack saddle; his breasts and all the muscles of the body are not betrayed from a man, but from a big sack full of melons set npright against a wall. The loins seem to be modeled from a bag of lanky pumpkins; nobody can tell how his two legs are attached to that vile trunk; it is impossible to say on which leg he stands or which he nses to exert his strength; nor does he seem to be resting npon both, as sculptors who know something of their art have occasionally set the figure. It is obvions that the body is leaning forward more than one-third of a onbit, which alone is the greatest and most insupportable fault committed by vulgar, commonplace pretenders. Concerning the arms, they say that these are both stretched ont without one touch of grace or one real spark of artistic talent, just as if you had never seen a naked model. Again, the right leg of Heronles and that of Cacne have got one mass of flesh between them, so that if they were to be separated, not only one of them, bnt both together, would be left without calf at the point where they are tonohing. They say, too, that Hercules has one of his feet under ground, while the other seems to be resting on coals.—*Benvenuto Cellini—Symonds.*

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.—Any one nnconvinced by a sight of the canal itself that the task of making it is a serions one would assuredly be converted if he saw the plant and machinery at work. Though the canal is only 35 miles loug, there are about 200 miles of railway line laid down on or near its banks, and 150 locomotives are at work upon them to remove the soil dug out by 15,000 human and 80 steam navvies. One of these latter has been known before now to feed full 650 railway wagons, holding four enble yards apisce, in the course of a day. But when there are 50,000,000 enble yards to be excavated 2,600 is a mere flea bite. In all, the plant on the ground at the present moment is valued at upward of £700,000.—*Murray's Magazine.*

PIGS AND SERVIANS.—Men and women alike wear huge sandals with a wilderness of straps bound abont the leg np to the knee, and the women display multi-colored aprons worked by themselves, short skirts, and short, thick-qnilted jackets, with a gaudy kerchief over their hair. The aprons aforesaid are among the few pretty objects a traveler can take away with him from Servia as specimens of native industry. They are worked in a sort of bastard Turkish style, and, though rough in material and crude in color, are effective as chair or small table covers. The best prodnot of the country is the Pirot carpet, worth about a ducat or ten shillings a square meter. The designs are extremely pretty, and the rugs, without being so heavy as Persian, or so ragged and scant in the web and woof as Caramanian, wear forever. The manufacture of these is entirely confined to Pirot, near the Bulgarian frontier, from which place they take their commercial name. The real industrial wealth of Servia lies in its pigs. Out of a population of nine millions, seven millions walk on four legs with an independent air, a sort of "a pig and a brother" assumption of coequal rights and privileges. The Servian pig is certainly a remarkable animal, and no other pig is so self-assertive, so strong, or so hairy as he. We have seen one of them, while driving along by the side of his master, insist on alighting where he pleased, which happened to be over the splash-board. No persnasion or argument could induce him to alter his mind, and it was not till he had tripped np the pony and upset the cart that he was satisfied. The mature hog's coat is of a deep red brown and as curly as a retriever's, turning to long gray bristles down his back as he advances in years. His presence is everywhere visible or audible. He creeps out of every hillside and from every thicket and copse, and lines the banks of the Danube in hundreds, while the train that carries you away from Belgrade will cross tracks packed with squealing porkers and taxing imagination to conceive by what ingenuity the beasts were ever indneed to enter and be penned. When we remember that King Alexander's great-grandfather was a swineherd at Takovo, we must further allow the pig his niche in Servian history to add to his commercial importance and artistic value.—*The Saturday Review.*

SOPHIE ARNOULD AND OTHERS.—One goes back to the days of Sophie Arnonld to meet one of the rarest of beauties and wickedest of women even of her brilliant time! She—originally a poor hotel keeper's daughter—awoke one morning to find herself surrounded by the cream of Parisian society. Her wit, beauty, grace, singing, intelligence, ahandon, startled even that glittering age. She was hardly out of childhood when, being implored to appear at the opsra, she replied: "To go to the opera is to go to the devil." Whither she speedily went mnsically and morally, if one can believe the chroniclers. Voltaire himself fell a victim to her beauty; and a conversation between the siren and the philosopher shows the pert and impudent woman, later on in life, without a shadow of remorse. "Ah! Mademoiselle," said Voltaire one day, "I am eighty-four years old, and I have committed eighty-four follies." "A mere trifle," responded the impertinent and impenitent Sophie, "I am not yet forty, and I have committed more than a thonsand." The same Sophie was admired by Count de Lauragais, who, judging by his presnts, loved her desperately. This lasted for four years, when the witty woman found cause for a split, and forthwith dispatched their carriage filled full with lace, ornaments, jewelry, and two children. The fawnful Countess met all this. She accepted the children and returned all the rest to Sophie. But let these stories end. The impudence and thoughtlessness and the wasteful notions of these over-adnlated and admired women find outrageous whims—well represented in one anecdote told of Cuzzoni—Handel's notable prima donna. An English gentleman became so enslaved by her beanty and singing that, among other penalties in the shape of costly presents, he promised her a complete costume in point lace. This failed to meet with her ladyship's approval, and, angrily nttering something about "meanness," she hurled the whole suit onto the fire! Tesi, a vocalist of two centnries back, set an examnle to a series of solicitations and enconragements which it were well did all actresses and pretty singers adopt—for the sake, say, of those admiring gentlemen who have wives. Tesi went through the formnla of marriage with a journeyman baker in order to say "no" to a Count of high distinction who sought her.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

JOHNSON AND LAMB.—Johnson did not look on himself as a solemn man. "I sometimes say more than I mean, in jest," he said, "and people are apt to believe me serions." Rather oppressive to him must have been the serions spirit in which most of his contemporaries were inclined to take him. And nothing did Charles Lamb more deprecate than to be literally interpreted when in his jesting moods. "If you wrest my words beyond their fair construction, it is you, and not I, that are the April fool," is one of his protests on the matter. In both this native buoyancy of spirit, existing along with constitutional melancholy, was apt to break forth inopportunely, in insonsiderate sallies which with dullards might pass for want of feeling—as when Lamb would jest upon the snbject of insanity, that black and ever-threatening thnnder cloud from which the bolt had fallen which destroyed his peace; or as when the old doctor, after that extraordinary frolio with his young friends, Beaucierk and Langton, the details of which have been brought out for us in such life-like relief, turned off Garrick's snbsequent remonstrance with the sly comment, "He durst not do such a thing. His wife would not let him"; an allusion which to Croker's mind seemed inconsistent with that almost morbid regret he so long had felt for the loss of his own wife. It was with a more reckless abandon, bnt at the cost of a heavier conscience than Charles Lamb, that Dr. Johnson indnlged in such rambles; the sorer-strioken nature possessing the art, as few of the sanest spirits have ever possessed it, of distinguishing between what was allowable for him in the way of diversion and amusement, and what hie better angel absolntely forbade. Yet both considered it a duty to be gay. "Entertain yourself as yon can with small amusements or light conversation," writes Johnson to a lady who had been ill, "and let nothing but your devotion ever make you serions." It was not his devotion that could make Lamb serious. Nay, rather, it formed perhaps a part of his devotion to be merry. Speaking of an actor who had exchanged the surplice of a cathedral chorister for "the robe of motley," he supposes that a cheerful heart, if kind and humble withal, may be a part of sanctity—a remark in perfect keeping with Johnson's eulogy on Garrick—"Garrick was a very good man, the cheerfulest man of his ags."—*Temple Bar.*

WHAT A BULL FIGHT COSTS.—The cost of one of these corridas may be safely reckoned at not less than £1,500. There ars generally six bulls killed, and these average from £70 to £100 each. Horses are contracted for, and are bought at simply "knacker" prices; sometimes as many as twenty-five are done to death. There are generally three espadas, and theee, with their cuadrillas, may be taken, one with another, at about £250 each. Then there is a very large number of assistants and attendants; a very heavy rent is paid for the plaza, and the Government tax, or "contribucion," is also a considerable item. The "gate" may be estimated, given a "full house"—and it is almoet always fairly filled—at some £2,000. I am told that as regards the amount a famous espada may make that Guerrita, a very famous espada, though hardly more than a boy—for he is still in his twenty-fourth year—has already at only the beginning of the season, signed engagements for sixty-four corridas, at £220 each! When it is calculated that, at the outside, his following will not take more than about £70 of this, the amount that is left appears a very fair salary for a man—or, to speak more correctly, a lad—who probably had a difficulty in attaching his signature to his contracts.—*All the Year Round.*

WALTER SCOTT'S MISFORTUNES.—His publisher, Constable, failed and the failure involved the smaller house of Ballantyne, in which Scott had been for many years a partner. He might have taken the advantage the law allowed him and declared himself bankrupt. But this he would not do; no man, he said, should lose a penny through him; if they would give him time the debt should be paid in full. The snm was close npon £120,000, and Scott was fifty-five years old; yet so strong was the trust in him, so universal the affection and pity felt for him, that it was unanimously agreed to give him the time he asked. The blow fell at a cruel moment. His wife was dying—she was dead within four months of the bad news; his own health was breaking; his children were no longer round him; the eldest son, Walter, was married and with his regiment; the second, Charles, had just gone to Oxford; one of his daughters, Sophia, was married to Lockhart and settled in London with children of her own; only Anne, the second girl, was left to comfort him. Yet this brave man addressed himself without a complaint or reproach to his tremendous task. His house in Edinburgh, where he had lived since his marriage, was sold; all the gay life at Abbotsford was stopped; his servants, indeed, he could not get rid of, for they all refused to leave him, working on diminished wages as happily as ever, and more than ever fond and proud of their master. Never was man in his adversity more amply repaid than Scott for the good deeds of his prosperity. Offers of assistance poured in on him from all quarters, the highest and the lowest, including an anonymous one of £30,000, bnt he refnsed them all. "Unless I die," he wrote to Lockhart, "I shall beat up against this foul weather. A penny I will not borrow from any one." And in the same letter he tells his friend not to think he is writing "in the heat of excited resistance to bad fortnne." "My dear Lockhart, I am as calm and temperate as ever you saw me, and working at 'Woodstock' like a very tiger." Figures, Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have said, are the most deceptive things in the world, except facts; but facts and figures allke show that Scott had made no rash promise to his creditors. Within two years they were paid very nearly £40,000; when he died there remained only £30,000 nnpaid, and within fifteen years this sum also was extinguished by the sale of his copyrights.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CURRENT LITERATURE OF TO-DAY.—If we had to speak at large of the cnrrent literature of the age we should be obliged to confess that there has not been for many years a period more absolntely devoid of originality and genius. The fire which burned with snch intensity in the earlier half of the present century is in its ashes. That astonishing array of writers of the first rank in poetry, in fiction, in history, in philosophy—writers so eminent and so original that their fame went forth into all lands and seonred them a place in the records of all time—is extinct. Perhaps in science and in history some exceptions may still be found, but even in these branches the most eminent names belong rather to the past than to the present. In the myriad of books which are poured forth in ever-increasing numbers by the press it is rare to meet with one which will ontlive the year or which deserves a longer life. The reason is plain: Snch books are not created by the energy of the mind, but are manufactured from old materials. There is no greater proof of the extremely superficial character of modern edncation than the superficial character of the cnrrent literature. In place of grasping the snbstance of the great men and the great writers of old, people content themselves with their shadows on the wall. Biography, which is at this moment the most popular form of literature, consists in rednoing to the smallest possible compass the heroes and sages of the past, and in inflating the posthumous reputation of the men of yesterday by ransacking their desks and publishing their private letters. Indeed, it is a curious characteristic of the literature of the day that biography preponderates to an enormous extent over every other branch of composition. It would seem as if the present generation had nothing better to write about than the personal lives of their predecessors, and even of their contemporaries. That "additional terror of death," which Lord Campbell was said to have invented when he wrote his Lives of the Chancellors, has become as inevitable as what is called the "debt of nature." No man can be sure that he will escape the insatiable biographer who haunts the graveyards, Ancient and modern, old and young, in books for the library, in books for the railway stall, in reviews and magazines, even in our pages and in those of our most distinguished contemporary, biography claims the first place and reigns supreme. It is a proof that the public care more for persons than for things, for the details of daily life than for originality of thought.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

SENDING A MAP OR PICTURE BY TELEGRAPH.—The fac simile telegraph, by which manuscript, maps, or pictures may be transmitted, is a species of the automatic method already described, in which the receiver is actuated synchronously with its transmitter. By Lenoir's method a picture or map is outlined with insulating ink npon the cylindrical surface of a rotating drum, which revolves under a point having a slow movement along the axis of the cylinder, and thus the conducting point goes over the cylindrical surface in a spiral path. The electrical circuit will be broken by every ink mark on the cylinder which is in this path, and thereby corresponding marks are made in a spiral line by an ink marker npon a drum at the receiving end. To produce these outlines it is only necessary that the two drums be rotated in unison. This system is of little utility, there being no apparent demand for fac simile transmission, particularly at so great an expense of speed, for it will be seen that instead of making a character of the alphabet by a few separate pulses, as is done by Morse, the number must be greatly increased. Many dots become necessary to show the outlines of the more complex characters. The pantelegraph is an interesting type of the fac simile method. In this form the movements of a pen in the writer's hand produce corresponding movements of a pen at the distant station, and thereby a fac simile record.—*Scribner's.*

CARLYLE AS HIS WIFE SKETCHED HIM.—"A certain goosish man, my quondam lover"; "the same sentimental-looking person with the open mouth, who used to go about catching flies in Edinburgh"; "he retired to his inn and vapored back in the course of an hour or so in all the pride of two waistcoats, one of figured velvet, the other of sky-blue satin, gossamer silk stockings, and morocco leather slippers." * * * "He is something liker to St. Preux than George Craig is to Wolmar. He has his talents, his vast and cultivated mind, his vivid imagination, his independence, and his high-souled principles of honor. But then—ah, these bnte!—St. Preux never kicked the fire irons, nor made puddings in his teacnp. Want of elegance! Want of elegance, Ronsseau says, is a defect which no woman can overlook."—*Early Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle—Ritchie.*

FATHER AND SON.—There is the well-known story of the clergyman who was preaching in his son's church. The son was addicted to what his fathsr considered foolish excesses in ritual, and when the old gentleman gave out as his text, "Have mercy upon my son, * * * a lunatic," the smile which went round the church might be well excussd. Here the unexpected fitness of the application was enhanced by the nnhitnses of the place for jesting.—*All the Year Round.*

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A FLYING TRIP TO CUBA

ACROSS THE FLORIDA PENINSULA BY RAIL.

PORT TAMPA, A TOWN ON STILTS—ON THE GULF OF MEXICO IN THE LIVELY OLIVETTE.

A journey across the Florida peninsula from the Atlantic coast to the Gulf is something of an undertaking even with all the facilities of railroads and fast trains; in former times when there were no railroads it must have been almost equal to emigrating to the plains. It is possible now to breakfast on the Atlantic side and eat supper on the shore of the Gulf—to he up with the sun at Titusville, and, following his course, to see him sink into the waters of Tampa Bay or the Gulf beyond. The distance in a straight line between these two points is less than one hnndred and fifty miles, but that would be a week's hard journey without the cars, in this wild country of forests and lakes, rivers, and impassable swamps. These difficnlties, however, flew swiftly past our car window, and we were set down after a short time in Sanford, to wait there for the West India fast mail train from New-York, which was to carry us the remainder of the way to Tampa.

Sanford opened ont very attractively. I see it before me now in three or four little pictures that made an impression. The first is the railway station, which, though small, I think is the finest one in Florida, with its brick walls and handsome windows, and all its parts so conveniently arranged that it seems to belong rather in some progressive New-England town. But a group of colorsd men at one end carried us back to the South. They were evidently colored preachers, and had been attending some convention, and diecussed their points of theology and discipline as freely in the station as they had in the church, with great fluency of gesture. They were as merry and full of laughter, in their high hats and white ties, as their fathers were half a century ago in check shirts and bare feet. A Sanford restaurant is not to be forgotten—a restaurant in a brick building near the station, in a large room full of chairs and tables, but without a single customer. We had some time yet to wait for the train, and eating is always a capital way of passing the time in such a case; besides we were tired and warm from walking about the town, and the restaurant offered shelter. The room was so large that from our table, near the front door, to the rear door that opened into a back yard was something of a walk. After a long wait, with nobody in sight, a pretty little girl entered through the back door, came up to us, and asked, with a strong foreign accent:

"What would you like to have?"

"Something to eat," I told her. "What have you?"

"I don't know," she replied: "I'll go and see." And she came back presently to say that she could give us a beefsteak.

"Have you any oysters?" I asked.

"I don't know," said she; "I'll go and see."

She went and saw, and came back to say that she could give us oysters, and we ordered some. After a long delay, long enough to have prepared them in any way known to a New-York oyster cellar, the little girl came back and inquired:

"How would you like to have them cooked?"

This important question decided, and the girl having returned again to bring spoons and other tableware, we ordered some tea. Then a man appeared, walked out the front door, and after a lapse of about ten minutes returned with a very small parcel in his hand—a parcel of such shape and general appearance as left no room for doubt that he had been out to buy our tea. They had first sent out to buy the oysters, for the little girl said afterward that she had to go to several places before she could find any. As we were only trying to kill time the delays were of no consequence; bnt that systsm of keeping a restaurant opened up grave doubts of what might happen if anything should be ordered that might have to be killed or caught before it could be served, such as game or fish.

At length the fast mail came along and started us off across the State at a great pace. At Sanford the journey was only begun, for that town is not more than thirty or forty miles from the Atlantic coast. Our route over the South Florida Railroad was almost in the form of a semicircle, first south and then west, for Tampa is about seventy miles further south than Sanford. We were to go through Orlando, Kissimmee, Lakeland, Plant City, and a number of other places of some importance, but it would be after dark and we would see little of them. The train was provided, as most Florida trains are, with a smoking car divided into two compartments, the front one for smokers, and the rear compartment for colored people. The fast mail bowled along across fifty miles more of Hillsborough County, and late in the evening reached Tampa. It happened that five years ago I was in Tampa when the first train ran through on this road, so I was familiar with the part of the town in which the station was, and I looked around with some interest to see how much things had changed in that time. Although the whole place was bright with electric lights I could not find a single familiar object. All the old buildings were gone, even the streets seemed to be differently situated, and the station was a busy place, with crowds of people about, more than half of them talking Spanish. The cars were immediately filled up with Cubans, all bound for Port Tampa, where they were to take the steamer for Key West and Havana. This, too, was new. Five years ago Port Tampa was not thought of, and the place where it now stands was nothing but the open Tampa Bay. We also were bound for Port Tampa, not to take the steamer that night, but to spend the night in the snug little hotel there called The Inn, to be on hand early in the morning to catch the boat for Palma Sola, where we were to establish a headquarters before starting for Cuba.

Port Tampa, about ten miles down the bay shore from Tampa, was built and is owned entirely by the Plant Railroad establishment. At old Tampa the harbor is too shallow for the Cuban steamers to come up, so the railroad was extended ten miles further to deep water, and Port Tampa was built. The new town, if I may call it a town, is built over the water, a mile out from shore, and the railroad track runs out to it over a long causeway of piles. About a mile ont the train runs first past The Inn, then past a restaurant connected with it, and then, last of all, up to the steamship dock, where lay on one side the Mascotte and on the other the Olivette, the former looming up in the night like a great, gloomy house, and the Olivette a blaze of light, for she was the ship to go out. The train ran direct to the dock to let off the steamship passengers and freight first, then to be backed up to The Inn to land the dozen or so of us who were to spend the night there. Everything about the dock was as bright as day with electric l

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FIRST OF THE TUDOR KINGS.

HENRY THE SEVENTH. By JAMES GAIRDNER. Twelve English Statesmen Series. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

Henry VII. is the sixth of the twelve English statesmen whose lives are to be written for this series, Cromwell, Wolsey, Henry II., William III., and William the Conqueror being the five others already incinded. In spite of some effort we have never yett been ahle to distinguish this series from the English Men-of-Action-Series, except as to the name. Each of these six men might very properly have gone with the other series; indeed there was room for Henry VII. in that series if there was room for Henry V.; room for Cromwell if there was room for Wellington; room for Wolsey if there was room for Lord Lawrence. Confusion inevitahly results from the two seriss, and this is increased by the almost identical styles in which the books are brought out. Possibly the situation is due to the faot that the Statesmen Series was projected first and the limit imposed hy the word twelve afterward found an impediment the way around which was best sought in a new seriss of wider scope.

James Gairdner as a writer on Henry VII. for snch a seriss was a happy choice for an editor to make. History, and especially the history of England, has long been a study particularly interesting to him, and his wide knowledge and trained mind fittad him admirably for the task which the life of Henry VII. imposed npon him. We therefore find him writing with an admirable grasp of details and with singular fullness of knowledge. His opening chapter on the early life of the King discloses all this perhaps better than any other in the hook, for the early life of this English monarch was not only varied, hut in many ways it was picturesque, complicated, and romantic.

Certainly the history of England does not offer many examples of a career equally romantic and equally unexpected in its greatness. That of Queen Victoria may rival it in one way, as may also that of Qneen Elizabeth, both of whom in their early childhood conld have dreamed as little of attaining the throns of England as this hoy, Henry Tudor, the only son of the Earl of Richmond and already the possessor of that title in consequence of bis father's untimely death. This fonnder of the Tudor dynasty, this father of Henry VIII. and grandfather of Elizabeth, hnt for the tyranny of Richard III. might have remained to the very end of his days the exile and refngee that he was in his yonth. Perhaps the rareless reader who knows his English history mainly from seeing the plays of Shakespeare on the stage is apt to overlook the fact that it was the man who defeated Richard on the field of Bosworth that gave to England the illustrious Tndor dynasty. And yet the strangest of all things in the rise of this Henry is probably the character of his claims to the English Crown. They were not the clearest and most impressive claims, and they came not through his father, bnt through his mother.

On his father's side Henry had royal relationship, bnt no royal blood, at least no English royal blood. His father was half-brother of the late King Henry VI., that unfortunate son of Henry V., who was an infant when his father died. The widow of Henry V., the beautiful Katharine of France, familiar to us in the play that Shakespeare wrote, accepted for her second husband and for a stepfather to her infant son one Sir Owen Tndor, a simple Knight of Wales, who had had the boldness to sne for her royal hand. By this widowed Queen Sir Owen had a son, Edmund, and this son was raised by his half brother, Henry VI., to the eminence of Earl of Richmond. When to this Earl of Richmond was soon to be horn a child, he conld scarcely have fancied that the child would live to sit upon the throne of England. This Earl died sre he knew whether his child was to be a son or a daughter, and there are certainly few stranger things in the beginnings of dynasties than this posthumous child of a newly-created Earl becoming the fonnder of a dynasty perhaps as illustrious as any in modern history.

Bnt, as already said, it was through his mother that Henry VII. derived his hereditary title to the English throne. His mother was Margaret Beaufort, who, like her husband, was her father's only child. John Beanfort, her father, was the Duke of Somerset, and through him she was the lineal heiress of John of Gaunt, and hence the heiress of whatever claims the House of Lancaster still had to the throne. What is very carious in her claims, however, is the fact that her grandfather, John de Beaufort, was only a natural son of John of Gaunt; Parliament, however, had made the son legitimate on the marriage of his father and mother and John of Gaunt's issue by previous marriages having failed. Margaret's right to the Lancastrian claim was very evident. Bnt neither Henry nor Parliament appears to have rested the case upon this hereditary claim. Indeed, had that claim been set np by them it is quite certain that Henry would not have been King; he could not have won the victory of Bosworth, for the followsrs of the House of York in that case would not have joined him against Richard.

The enpport of the Yorkists had really been won by a promise which Henry made to Mary Elizabeth of York, but Henry, with that practical mind which he never deserted him on great occasions, was careful never to make public recognition of any Yorkist theory that he owed his right to the throne to Elizabeth. Amid the tumult of rejoicing that ensued on the defeat of Richard, he allowed the crown of Richard, which had been found upon the field, to be placed upon hie own head, and himself to be saluted at once as King; he went even further and assumed to exercise the rights of a King by knighting eleven of his lieutenants ere he had left the field. He appears to have understood full well what Lord Bacon in his life of Henry has pointed ont, that if he was to be King only by right of Elizabeth he would be King only by courtesy, and hence only so long as she was living. Accordingly he was in no haste to fnlfill his promise to marry Elizabeth. He desired first to have his title confirmed hy act of Parliament. This having been done, he was ready, five months later, to have the marriage proceed.

Henry's reign was interesting and of signal importance to England for two other marriages. Indeed, the marriage of the Tndor race may he said to have had an influence on English history compared with which most other things become insignificant. It was in Henry's own lifetime that occurred the marriage of his son Arthur, and on Arthnr's death of his son Henry, (the future King,) with the famous Katharine of Aragon, which was destined to influence so largely the course of Henry in the reformation of the English Church and to lead to many other momentous results. But another marriage was to be, perhaps, in its remoter results even more interesting. This was the alliance between Henry's daughter Margaret and James IV. of Scotland, which, in a century of time, led to the union of the English and Scotch crowne under the house of Stuart. Henry in this marriage had his usual clear sight. Had he shared the prejudices of his day he might have hesitated to ally his family with the house of Scotland, and thus prepare the way for a Scottish King on the English throne. Some of his advisers are said to have raised this objection to the match at the time and Henry's answer has come down to us as, in effect, that a union with Scotland was safer for England than a union with France, and that England wonld naturally absorb Scotland, not Scotland England, since England was the greater power.

Lord Bacon, who wrote in the time of Henry's granddaughter, declares that Henry was "a wonder for wise men." He had few counciors and he needed few, being essentially his own Prime Minister, and the men best able to form judgments of him were of one mind respecting his mastery of affairs and wisdom in directing them. Henry's masterful nature was inherited by his son Henry and by his granddaughter Elizabeth. Their like him were competent to govern in fact as well as in name, and on many occasions demonstrated their ability to dispense with the advice of Ministers. To Henry has been accorded credit for superior taste in art, and especially in architecture, a signal example of which survives in his burial place, the famous chapel at Westminster, for which he provided shortly before his death. The glories of the house of Tudor have been chiefly worn by Elizabeth and her father, but the founder of the house really deserves an equal share with them, in that the greatness which came in their time came so largely as legitimate fruits of his foresight, wisdom, and devotion.

A RECENT AGE OF ICE.

THE ICE AGE IN NORTH AMERICA. And its Bearings npon the Antiquity of Man. By G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, D. D., LL. D. Appendix by WARREN UPHAM, F. G. S. A. New-York: D. Appleton Co. 1889.

Much has been written about the ice age in Europe, and there are valnable works which contain information abont the same period of titanio changes of the earth's surface in our own land, hnt hitherto a comprehensive work on the latter was lacking. This was not at all because America presents less complete or less interesting phenomena connected with an age when plants, animals, and in all likelihood the human race underwent profonnd alterations. On the contrary, just as the study of geology cau be pnrsned nowhere with such magnificent documents in the stratified deposits before the student as it can in Canada and the United States, so it comes abont that nowhers else have the bodies of ice that once covered the land left snch ahnndant traces in river valley, in ocean bed, in cliffs of sand, in lines of moraine, in hills of pecnliar shape, and in rocks gronnd smooth or scored with grooves. The regions of the great lakes and hsyond were the citadel of the resistless army of ice. One great detachment crossed the St. Lawrence and overwhelmsd New-England, another Lake Ontario and crossed New-York into Pennsylvania. Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri were covered with an ice sheet whose edge appears to have rnn northward again high np into Montana. Moraines fonnd on Long Island, Cape Cod and the islands southward of that cape show that it reached the sea, very much, we may snppose, as the glaciers now rnn down to tidewater on all the coasts of Greenland and in many shores of Alaska. But beyond the moraine lines, wherever a river valley is suitable, the signs of drift are visible almost to the sonthern limit of the United States, particularly in the wide hasin of the Mississippi. In fact, there is no part of North America that is not directly influenced by the ice age, and it may be said that there is no part of the globe from which some effects of its presence are lacking.

Ice on the grand scale as well as on the small has been studied so thoronghly that most people are aware of its fixibility and power to adapt itself to uneven surfaces. They know that glaciers act more as if they were composed of a very viscous, slow-moving fluid than the brittle material we know as ice. But few realize what an agent it has been in the distribution over the globe of trees, shrubs, plants, insects, animals, and men. They do not know, unless they have kept pace with the more recent works and contributions to scientific magazines, that by the study of the glaciers and by comparing the results of snch studies with the tracks of extinct glaciers and ice sheets, it has been possible to explain many strange facts in the distribution of living things about the earth, snch as the appearance on southern peaks and mountain ranges of plants, insects, and animals found almost the same in the arctic regions, though the intervening land shows nons.

Butterflies, for example, seem to be independent of locality, having to their easy flight; they are often met at sea hnndreds of miles from land; yet there are speoies which are only found on certain mountains and seem never to venture down into the lower lands. They have no relatives below them, hnt if one goes to the Arctics, there the family is discovered again. To explain their presence we have the ice sheet which lingered on the mountain and afforded the arctic speciee the air and food they required, hut melted away from the lower lands to the north and left soon too wide a stretch of what we may call *terra calienta* for the hutterfly to pass. This is merely an example of the argument which is applied to plants and animals in all parts of the world.

Arguing from this, Prof. Asa Gray explained the singular fact that the trose and plants of the Atlantic States bear a general resemhlance to those of Japan and Eastern Asia, while the widest possible difference exists between those of the Atlantic States and the Pacific slope. But these differences were not always. The record of the rocks and strata show that many if not all were identical hefore a catastrophe arrived, which is called the ice age, and is reasonably supposed to have slowly fitted a cap of snow, consolidated into ice, upon the northern hemisphere.

The period when the ice age osme and the number of times it came are high questions of debate among scientific men. For the present these may be roughly divided into the astronomical reasoners and the terrestrial, the former arguing from a law of the movement of the earth abont the sun, which is thought to occasion, at epochs enormously wide apart, the refrigeration of the northern hemisphere and of the sonthern alternately. The latter, among whom is the writer of this hook, helieve that the ice age had nothing to do with this recnrrent psrtion of the earth as regards the sun, hnt was occasioned hy a change of altitude of the land prodnced hy the same internal forces that show themselves in volcanoes.

The argument is chiefly hased on two observations. One is that in countries like Switzerland, already elevated, there needs only a slight increase of moisture deposited as snow through the year and a slight decrease in the heat that melts yearly a certain proportion of ice, in order that it should become, like Greenland, a sea of ice ont of which only the tall mountain peaks emerge. The other argument is that the gradnal rise and fall of certain seacoasts has been proved, and the nps and downs of coasts in the past are writ large in geology. Given this movement of the earth crust and the necessary moisture, the land that is pushed np to a certain point must hold more snow and ice than it discharges, and a Greenland is the resnlt.

Prof. Wright has laid down with the greatest clearness the facts that cause one to believe in the reality of the ice age and the inferences drawn therefrom hy various writers. He is a professor in Oberlin Theological Seminary and assistant on the United States Geological Survey. In 1886, he spent a month on the Mnir Glacier of Alaska, discovered as lately as 1879 hy the Rev. Mr. Muir, and though he appears never to have visited Greenland, he has followed the tracks of the ice age in the United States for several years. The first six chapters relate to glaciers and glaciation here and in other parts of the world; an important chapter is given to the line which marks the once glaciated area here; Chapters 8 to 16 take np such questions as the depth of the ice sheet, the powers of transportation it possessed, the drainage of the land hefore the ice age and during it, and the meaning of moraines, "drumlins," (little ridges left by the ice sheet like the sand reefs made hy rivers,) "kames," (Geikie's term for hummocks of sand and gravel left by the ice sheet,) and the "loess" (a chalky loam that is deposited on an enormens scale in China and North America.) Then he considers "The Flight of Plants and Animals During the Glacial Period," and the cause and date of the ice age. He closes with two chapters on man and the ice age.

All this is illustrated with an abundance of maps and pictures giving an excellent idea, not only of the arguments advanced, but of many wonderful scenes of our own country which hardly one person in a hundred thousand has seen. The illustrations are 143 in number. The volume is based on lectures delivered by Prof. Wright hefore the Lowell Institute in Boston and the Peabody in Baltimore, bnt the snhject of those lectures has been greatly widened, so that the volume, while not containing everything, is at present the fullest and hest review of the whole subject in its connection with North America. That it should contain everything, or that it should give positive account of the cause of the ice age, will hardly be expected.

"The sum of the whole matter, so far as theory is concerned, seems to be that as yet we do not know what was the ultimate cause of the glacial period. But even this is in the present case a conclusion of no small importance, since it clears the field for an impartial survey of the terrestrial facts bearing upon the date of the glacial epoch and of some other allied questions of great interest. Our inability to assign a definite cause to the glacial period is, however, no har to our believing in snoh a period. We are, indeed, in the matter of glacial theory, troubled with an embarrassment of riohes. A great many things may have prodnced the glacial period. There is no lack of seemingly adequate causes to be invoked. There is, for all we know to the contrary, always moisture enough in the air and instability enough in the crust of the earth to make a glacial period imminent. A little change in the direction of the aerial currents may readily be snpposed to start a period of glaciation, and when it is once started it is somewhat difficult to see how it can stop."

Prof. Wright is by no means inclined to accept the astronomical theory of Croll, because observations made in America do not warrant the passage of such long periods since the ice age as are necessary to that theory. Plants, trees, and animals destroyed by the ice age are too well preserved to belong to that remote period when the earth's axis was inclined toward the sun in such a way as to make longer Winters in the Northern Hemisphere, and so (by Croll's reasoning) to prodnce the ice cap. Moreover, the astronomical explanation involves a number of ice ages, separated by long periods of warmth. But the American facts do not warrant more than one such glacial epoch. How far he has been swayed by his geological leanings would be hard to say; indeed, he would be unable to say himself. But this should be remembered, that when hnt a single glacial period is understood, and that period not much more than 10,000 years ago, the acceptance of so short a time deals a rude hlow to the evolntionists who need a far longer period than that in order to establish the possibility of development in time for the later links in the chain of life on the globe.

Niagara Falls and the Falls of St. Anthony, which are considered to date from this end of the ice age, are held to be not more than 10,000 years old, reckoning by their present rate of wearing. "The waves of Lake Michigan cannot have washed the shore for a much longer time, and the smaller lakes and kettle-holes of New-England and the Northwest cannot have existed for the indefinite periods sometimes said to have elapsed since the glacial era, while eternity itself is scarcely long enough for the development of species if the rats of change is no greater than is implied, if man and his companions, both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, were substantially what they are new as long ago as the date often assigned to the great ice age."

Into this matter, however, the professor does not go very deeply, perhaps because it is a subject so difficult, requiring consideration of so many complex facts from all parts of the globe, that it would require another volume to treat it fairly. The chapters on man in the glacial period are also of necessity less thorough than they might have been were space ready. They show, however, the presence of man in North America during and probably before the ice age, without coming to any decision as to what men they were, a preference being suggested rather than held for men of the Esquiman stock. "American scholars who are ambitious to carry on archæological investigations need no longer go to the valley of the Enphrates or the Nile or to the languages of Central Asia to find the oldest relics of man in the world, or the surest means of determining the greatest of his antiquity. A boundless, comparatively unworked, most promising, and most interesting field lies before the American investigator in the glacial problems of his own country."

Whatever conclnsions a man may tend toward in the great combat for and against evolution, he will thank Prof. Wright for the clear, painstaking, and scholarly work he now offers. It takes its place beside the great work of Gelkie in the same general field. The essay hy Mr. Warren Upham of the United States Geological Survey in the appendix is extremely interesting. It is on "The Probable Causes of Glaciation" and snpports the view that the cause was elevation of land arising from changes going on deep below the surface, in an inner shell of molten matter if not an interior entirely melted. To the same nltimate cause he assigns the formation of the grand mountain chains about the globe.

CHESTERFIELD.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY LORD CHESTERFIELD TO HIS SON. Selected by CHARLES SAYLE. The Camelot series. London: WALTER SCOTT. New-York: W. J. GAGE & CO.

Selections from the letters of Lord Chesterfield may be said to he always in order. With the immorality carefully pointed ont, when it oannot be taken ont, they are not only good to read, bnt good for one's instruction. Never did man know human nature more thoronghly than Chesterfield. That he did not always know it and judge of it in a noble way, is the misfortune of his letters. Chesterfield's life was not a happy one. His scheme was one in which contests for high stakes formed a conspicnous element, and he was often the loser. When old age came npon him, he was a disappointed man. Few pictures are more saddening, few offer a better theme for the moralist, than the one we have of this aged worldling awaiting in the splendor of his lonely home the arrival of his dead son's widow and her children. Well might he say he was "extremely weary of this eilly world." Silly the world donbtless did seem to one who had taken snch a coldly-selfish view of its opportunities and of man's dnties while in it.

Lord Chesterfield's view of life was essentially sordid and dishonest. The rewards he has obtained are, however, the rewards he merited. In this there is a good deal to console ns, for these rewards are to have his personal and political eminence and prestige utterly forgotten by the world of to-day, and to be remembered as an author, not hy the things he pnblished, hnt by a series of private letters that he never intended the world should see. Mr. Sayle cites this as another example of the fact that "onr best work is that which is our heart's prodnction," which is true enough, hnt it shows further that, in the other achievements of Chesterfield, there having been nothing that was gennine and disinterested, its pnrpose was very speedily fonnd ont. Mankind, having judged it at its true valne, proceeded to forget it.

In these letters he disclosed himself; therein, as nowhere else, was written down the things this man actually thought and believed, and, bad as some of them were, they have lived because there was trnth, and not lies, in them. We vaine Chesterfield's letters for very much the same reason that we valne the diary of Samnel Pepys. The man is there, naked and not ashamed. Nothing, after all, interests mankind so much as human nature, and every hit of truthful exhihition of it, whether it be virtuous or vicious and so long as it has some artistic valne, may be sure of enduring remembrance and appreciation.

The artistic valne of Chesterfield's letters offers by no means their slightest claim to the appreciation of later ages. A man who could write such charming prose in private letters to a son possessed a mind highly endowed and carefnlly trained. Every sentence of these letters bears the marks of rare intelligence and of real artistic nnderstanding of the force and meaning of words. Many of the letters, moreover, are to this day brimful of wholesome and sage advice so that nothing to supersede them could be desired. The misfortune is that along with the wholesome one finds so much of the nnwholesome, and that the animating pnrpose of it all is felt to be sordid—an eye for the main chance in life and a desire solely for the things that best make for success of a kind altogether worldly. Chesterfield unexpnrgated is no safe gnide for the yoting and can never be. The pity of it all is that those to whom he can he safely enongh intrusted are those who have become too old and settled in mind ever to be much changed by the good advice to be fonnd in his pages.

NEW BOOKS.

—The Bacteria in Asiatic Cholera. By E. Klein, M. D., F. R. S. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.—Dr. Klein resumes the controversy begnn by him in the *Practitioner* in 1886, in which he differed from Koch as to the presence of cholera microbes as appearing with Asiatic cholera. The anthor states now that since the time when the action of what Koch designated as the pecnliar bacilli belonging to Asiatic cholera was first noted no addition has been made to the study. It is rather difficult to perceive exactly what Dr. Klein means, because, not understanding the drift of his former papers, it looks as if he had not made himself very clear. He writes then that he has been credited by various writers with contrary statements, and that he never has been able to correct the erroneous statements. It is even now rather difficult to understand him. This is what he says: "I fully agree with Koch and others as to the constant presence of comma bacilli in the cholera intestines and cholera discharges during the early stages, but here our agreement ends." Whether there be pecnliar bacteria or not in Asiatic cholera, Dr. Klein does his utmost to belittle Koch, and it seems to us goes a great deal ont of the way in his endeavors to demolish this particular German. Notwithstanding Dr. Klein's great experience with cholera in India, which was of a scientific and practical character, we should say this volume would be just the one not to be put in the hands of the nnscientific reader. The snbject of an epidemio of cholera he treats as if it defied human skill to eradicate it. Of course he never can mean such a thing, hut an ignorant person, not interested in the Koch dispute, if he followed Dr. Klein too closely, might be inclined to use a minimum of precaution in a cholera region. Every exception Dr. Klein can find to the general course of cholera he takes up as bearing against Koch. Certainly this is the object intended by the author, only he is at fault throngh excess of zeal. Study the cure of the disease and apply it unhesitatingly, whether the bacilli are straight, spiral, or wavy in form. Qnibbles of this kind rather detract from one's faith, not in Dr. Klein, but in his arguments. He admits of infection through drinking water, as in the case of the "Broad-street pump," from whence a London epidemic most positively sprang, hnt he wants to know what it all amounts to, because if fresh cholera dejecta had been ponred into that source of water it has not been proved that it would produce infection. With dull-headed and obstructive minds, jnst as there is an association whose members would much rather die of smallpox than he vaccinated, from the imperfect understanding of a book like Dr. Klein's there might arise a sect who will insist that pump water in the middle of a popnlous district is not to be considered as unhealthy. Because the Koch bacillus has not been yet clearly defined, the pros and cons of its being yet disputed through controversial excesses, the general public might be rendered indifferent as to the precautions necessary to prevent an epidemic.

—Lace. A Berlin Romance. By Paul Lindau. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.—An honest Berliner tailor's wife, in reading of the many betitled people in Paul Lindau's "Lace," mnstfacl awe-strioksn. There is a multitudinousness about German distinctions which begets reverence. That honest woman has her breath taken away when she learns that Engelbert, Prince of Eyckhof-Menthin, has sent ont circulars announcing the engagement of his niece Juliane, Countess Wiking, to his Excellency the Actual Privy Councilor and Presiding Justice Albrecht Count von Iseneck. Then the excitement begins. Jnliane is eighteen, the Privy Councilor fifty, and, familiar with the German romance, the good bourgeoise knows that it is going to turn ont badly. Juliane loves lace, theoretically and practically, and makes her own trimming. Prince Ulrich von Engernheim Kypstein is a gay young man and the owner of a famous hit of Renaissance lace. He lends the lace to Juliane, and she makes a faithful copy of it. Prince Ulrich is represented as a limping athiete, which is a rather difficult conception. There is a Berlin thief, Fritz Wildieke, who has made np his mind to reh the Countess Jnliane of her jewels, and, queerly enough, Fritz has the precise limp of Prince Ulrich. The Berliner tailor's wife must know that the limp of the Prince and Fritz furnishes the theme for a complicated romance. The Countess Juliane's casket is broken open and her lace and jewelry stolen. Jnst before the thief has done the job, Prince Ulrich has paid Jnliane a visit nnder rather peculiar circumstances. The thief and Prince get mixed up. A rather thick-witted detective makes a mess of it. The Privy Councilor suspects Juliane. Prince Ulrich, who has tired of the lace-making Juliane, marries Elex, a cousin of Juliane's. The Privy Councilor and the Prince fight a duel, the Prince is killed, and Jnliane poisons herself with chloral. Then the Berliner tailor's wife has been in agony ever since the first page of the story, which abounds with incidents relative to thieves, and Princes and Counts, melts into tears, and possibly prevents a fit by drinking beer, for Paul Lindan has written a romance admirably adapted for people wanting in common intelligence. We are indebted to Germany for books of erudition and for artillery practice, bnt owe them nothing for fiction. There is one notable exception in the general sweeping character of this remark, for Germans do possess Franzos, who ranks as high, if net higher, than any English or American novelist of to-day. When Heine died, the mnse of German fiction became hrave and dropsical. In "Lace" Paul Lindan has written an interminable German detective story as inartistic and commonplace as is a sansage.

—Lectures on the History of Preaching. By the late Rev. John Ker, D. D., Professor of Practical Training in the United Presbyterian Church. Edited by the Rev. A. R. Macewen. Glasgow. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1889.—The present volume is a valuable contribution to a snhject of general interest in a Christian community. Preaching is one of the most common as well as most difficult of pnblic performances in which to reach success. The number of really good preachers is very small compared with the thousands of those who undertake thle work and obtain hnt meagre results from their efforts. The pulpit orator is a *rara avis* indeed, and is seldom seen in onr churches and places of worship, while the plain, dry, nninteresting preachers are to be found everywhere. Consequently, anything which shall avail to increase the nnmber of effective preachers is welcome and deserves encouragement. The volume named above comes from a Scotch source, and from a man who was reported to he a good exemplar of what he desired others to be in this respect. His hook consists of lectures on the subject generally, illnstrating his theme in partionlar hy the examples of great preachers in early times, snch as Chrysostom, Cyprian, Ambrose, Augustine, and hy notable names since the days of Martin Luther. The larger portion of the volume is occupied with a history of preaching in Germany and its schools, where Spencer, Bengel, Zollikofer, Steir, and others left their mark indelibly upon Christian life and practice. The last lecture, the twenty-first, contains "Lessons for Onr Preaching," and has in it many nseful suggestions and hints for students as well as for those already in pulpits. Dr. William M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle furnishes a brief introduction to the volume, and commends it to all for whom it was written.

—Kopheiua, the Thirteenth. By Julian Corbett. New-York: Macmillan & Co.—This is romance writing verging on the incomprehensihle. Mr. Corbett's "The Fall of Asgard" was a story possessing power and directness. In "Kopheiua" we find a wildness of snhject and vagueness of treatment which make fiction nothing short of a riddle. Oneiria may he in the Canary Islands, and is a model kingdom where all the sovereigns are Kopheiuas. They have been so handsome that the Oneirian language (which is half Spanish) has been exhausted in describing their personal charms, and so at last they are forced, as far as his present Majesty ie concerned, to call him "The Thirteenth." Penelophon is the beggar's maid, and Mr. Corbett introdnces ue to a second "Cœur des Miracles," only he wants Victor Hnge's powers. Bnt The Thirteenth does not marry the beggar's maid; it is Capt. Fertinax who does. There ie a grand wind-np and finale, where all hands engage in a hout with swords and pistols, and in the full red glare of every form melodrama the curtain drops. The story has many queer personages in it, and among them Mlle. de Tricotrin, who dresses in the Mme. Tallien manner, described best as very little of a garment, and diaphanone at that. "Kopheiua" may he classed as a romantic freak.

—A Sage of Sixteen. By L. B. Walford New-York: Henry Holt & Co.—Mrs. Walford writes the swell novel, and nobody must figure in her romancee hnt titled personages. Elma, who is the niece of Lady Alferton, and Lady Mabel, the Dnchess of Mertoren's daughter, are the heroines. The lowest personage is Miss Exeter, who keeps school in a not fashionable neighborhood. Lady Mahel is at first horrified because Elma goes to Miss Exeter's school, but Elma is so blessed good that by her example the Dnchess's wayward daughter in turn comes to see things in their proper light. What is more, Elma marries her cousin Piers Alferton, and so an ultra snobbish novel concludes. The moral is all right enough, if it were not that the setting of it is so decoratively aristocratic as to diminish the value of that moral. How are plain Americans to understand the awful sublimity of a Dnchess?

THE WATERS OF RICHFIELD

A HEALTHFUL RESORT FOR THE SICK AND THE WELL.

PLENTY OF SOCIAL ENJOYMENTS THROWN IN—SOME REMARKABLE CURES—THE COMING RACES.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 13.—"Two weeks has done it, Sir, and there are no waters in the whole United States which could accomplish it but Richfield," was the emphatic, if not overelegant, exclamation of an enthusiast on the way to the fountain in Spring House Park. He is an erect, strong-looking man who arrived here two weeks ago almost bent double with sciatica. To-day he is a walking advertisement of the advantages to be obtained from these sulphur springs. Indeed, when intelligently used, the waters have produced some wonderful cures, while the convenient arrangements, clean linen, and competent service of the porcelain baths are a feature of this inland watering place hardly appreciable to those who have not tested its attractions. Mr. Proctor of the Spring House is the fortunate owner of these natural white sulphur fountains, and by the judicious introduction of artesian wells and various novelties in heating and applying their water has so controlled its properties that cures like the above are not so miraculous as would otherwise appear. Yet one is forced to wonder where the subjects for these various cures keep themselves, for, with the exception of a few comfortable-looking invalids in wheel chairs, there are no signs that this attractive little village has any more serious object for existence than to form a picturesque background for society's various allnements. While the surrounding country has been literally flooded with rain, the more fortunate sojourners at Richfield have lived in an even temperature of 76°, and taken their daily promenades to the springs under cloudless skies. Spring House Park never looked so handsome as now. The drives, for which this region is noted, have proved the greatest attraction so far this season, and the roads between here and Albany are so good that they tempt many travelers to come by the overland route. Mr. R. W. Tailer's English drag, drawn by four spirited horses, with Mr. Lee Tailer handling the reins, created no little excitement upon its arrival last Tuesday, while his saddle horses, team, and single carriage which followed, made up to the brilliant display of turnouts which daily pass the Spring House.

Just at present Richfield seems to be running to equine diversions of all kinds. There is an unusual interest manifested in the races, and the second meeting, which is to take place at the driving park next Saturday, bids fair to be an exciting event. There will be four speed contests, two running and two trotting races. The first will be a mile dash for gentlemen riders, for which prize cups are offered to first and second winners. A purse of $350 is provided for the free-for-all trotting and running races, and there are enough good trotters in the vicinity to warrant a red-hot contest. Among the gentlemen who will ride are Mr. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. Clarence Lavin, Mr. Robinson Beard, Mr. W. F. Earle, Jr., Baron Paul Vielinghoff, Mr. J. H. Shults, Jr., Mr. G. e. Brodme, and Mr. Ed Annan, Jr. Their horses all come of racing stock and are in excellent condition. Mr. Lavin's Arabian is a beautiful bay horse and so well matched that there will be close work in that quarter, while the horsemanship of Baron Vielinghoff places him at an equal advantage. There is a flutter of expectation among the belles of the various hotels as to whose colors will lead in this contest. After the races a pleasure-seeking element will divert itself with a supper at Thayer's, and having refreshed the inner man, will retire until the strains of music call them to the first hop of the season, to be given in the spacious parlors of the Spring House. This will be a grand dress affair, and dame rumor has it that among the costumes will be some of Worth's choicest prodnotions in gauze and lace. Be this as it may, the affair promises to be worthy the reputation which the Spring House balls have gained during many past seasons, and this alone is a guarantee of success.

Those whose good fortune it was to attend the sacred concert in the Spring House last Sunday heard some good music. Mrs. C. J. Hines of St. Paul's Church, New-York, Miss Lascell and maid and Miss Lascell, Whitesville, Mass.; Mrs. R. R. Clark, Miss Clark, Mrs. F. N. Valentine, and Mr. T. W. Strong, New-York; George P. Nash, Syracuse; E. P. Jones, Utica; Hunt Russell, Cooperstown; Miss Lucie Russell, Cooperstown; Mrs. George Clark, Hyde Hall; Mrs. Torry, child, and maid; Priscilla; J. J. Barnet and son, Little Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Rnsbach, Mr. and Mrs. Sanger, Clarkson, Mr. Henry L. Lamb, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hothle, Saratoga Spa; L. N. Littauer, Miss K. Goulding, J. Goulding, Mr. Fred Ashcroft, Mr. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. Brooken, John Keiser, Nelson Henry, Jr., New-York; the Hon. Morris S. Miller, Alder Creek; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hayes Pratt, Miss Pratt and maid, Mr. F. D. Beard, Mr. J. S. Melvin, Mr. W. A. Melvin, Mr. and Mrs. Rnsbach, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Potter, New-York; Mrs. W. H. Otis, H. A. Munson, Mr. N. J. Cullen, Brooklyn.

Huntington.—J. H. Conselman, J. W. Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, New-York; Miss Randolph, Mr. A. E. Stocker, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Heliver, Miss Heliver and maid, Mrs. A. Heliver, Miss Gussie Heliver and maid, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Miss Lillan Rogers, William L. Rogers, Troy; Mr. William White, Mrs. Washington White, Miss Van Rlanoom, Miss Frances Hoyt, Mrs. Barton and maid, Miss Barton, New-York.

Tannstcliff Cottage.—Miss Anchencloss, Mrs. James Maxwell, Miss Emilie Maxwell, Mr. Theodore Ross, Mrs. Theodore Ross, Miss Ross, Miss E. C. Ross, New-York.

Cary Cottage.—Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Haynes, Mr. Nisson, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, Cleveland.

NEW-YORK'S FAMOUS SPA.

CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENTS THE LATEST FAD OF THE COTTAGERS.

SARATOGA, July 13.—The spa has not wholly escaped the sultry weather which has afflicted New-Yorkers during the past week, hnt the warm, "moist unpleasantness" has been much less in degree and quantity than down the river, and the hotel people and cottagers have been able to sit npon their piazzas and read about sweltering New-Yorkers with a pious sigh of gratitnde, no donbt, that their lines were cast in pleasanter places. The frequent showers of the week have been most accommodating, invariably holding np long enongh to permit the daily afternoon drive to take place. The people who detest this sort of "falling weather" are the fashionable footmen and coachmen. In the dress parade on wheels, which occurs from 5 to 7 every day, it is an nnwritten law that the horses, carriages, harness, and statnes on the box shall alike be reckless and refulgent. This is not accomplished without eternal vigilance through the brightest dry weather, hnt on damp days even eternal vigilance fails to banish the taint of dnlness. Statnes that ought to glitter ought to shine and silver that ought to glitter, over brass buttons that ought to reflect and beavers whose gloss should rival that of polished ebony. Only those who endeavor to accomplish it know how difficult it is to keep "nnlady's" victoria up to the qniokstep standard when the atmosphere is so charged with humidity as has lately been the case.

In the cottage colony the fashionable caprice for the moment is charity. Not the "charity that suffereth long and is kind," nor the charity which opens the purse and sets a watch upon the lips, hnt the charity that poses itself in tableaus, serves at fairs, and presides at kaffee klatsches. The cottagers are somewhat divided in their charitable pursuits. The entertainment first in the order of occurrence is the one given by the Social Society, an organization of much more than local celebrity, on Wednesday evening next at Putnam Hall. This is for the benefit of the St. Christina Home, which is a home for invalid children, on Ralston-avenue. It is the offshoot of an Albany hospital, and is a pet charity of Bishop Doane. Spencer Trask has been and is a most liberal patron of this institution, he having recently hnilt and given to the home a the building on the same grounds which are to be used as a child's hospital. Mrs. Minor, a prominent cottager and a woman of wide social influence, is also devoted to this charity, and the success, already assured, of the coming concert is largely dne to her labors. The affair is to be, socially, a very prominent one. After that the Bartlett Tableaux, to be held July 23 and 24, are announced. In these the cottagers will be active participants. Mr. Bartlett, the director, is from Boston, and has acquired considerable reputation in conducting similar affairs. The proceeds of the tableaux will be given to the Home of the Good Shepherd, a local charity of social prominence. Mrs. John Manning is one of the cottage leaders in this affair.

After the tableaux comes a "Fête Champêtre," to be given by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, on July 30 and 31 and Aug. 1. The Patrick cottage, on North Broadway, has been secured for this, and again the fashionables will be enraged. Bethesda Church, the Episcopal church of the village, has arranged for a most unique entertainment early in August. It is called the Feast of Days and will last a week. Washing, ironing, baking, sweeping, reception, and various other days in the domestic calendar are to be duly represented. The wisdom of the promoters of these affairs, in thus planning them at the villages, when the spa is full of people who are full of money, is not to be guessed.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton is in town for a week or more. He is staying at the cottage of Mr. Clarence Rice, on North Broadway. Mrs. Morton is not with him, being still with their eldest daughter at Carlsbad, Germany. The other members of his family are at his Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson country seat.

Baltimore society is represented at Congress Hall by Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Murphy and the Misses Murphy.

The hop season at the Clarendon opened quite brilliantly on Thursday evening.

Dr. Burchard of New-York, son of the Rev. S. D. Burchard, is at the Grand Union.

At Congress Hall is A. G. Menocal of the navy, who is the Chief Engineer of the Nicaragua Canal, of which scheme he speaks with the greatest confidence. He especially comments on the healthful element of the undertaking as compared with the Panama Canal, which is left so deadly a wake. The climate of that part of Central America through which the canal will be cut is sainbrione and delightful. The fatal Panama fever is unknown. Natives of the United States who have been on his staff have been entirely free from sickness. Mr. Menocal is a native of Cuba and still speaks with a slight Spanish accent, although he came to this country at an early age and was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institnte. He is on a year's leave of absence, and with Mrs. Menocal is passing the time in travel and recreation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robert of New-York are visiting at the cottage of Mrs. John Manning. Mr. Robert is one of the sons of the late Christopher Robert, the founder of Robert College in Constantinople.

Mrs. John Kelly of New-York and her two children are at the Windsor.

Mrs. John Farrer of New-York and her mother, Mrs. Horace Theall, are in their usual quarters at the Grand Union. These ladies have occupied the same apartments at this hotel from the beginning to the end of the season for the past twenty years.

Princess Engalitcheff, a live Russian Princess, is staying at the Kensington.

Ward McAllister will soon review snch of his "four hundred" as are quartered at Saratoga. Cottage apartments at the States are engaged hy him for August.

The bids for the Saratoga armory were opened in Albany yesterday. Andrew Robertson of Saratoga was the successful competitor

Mrs. C. Quarrie and Miss Douglas Quarrie of Louisville, Ky., and Mr. C. Kelsey of Chicago.

The International gave a banquet Thursday to the Freight Agents' Convention, which was held at Buffalo this week. The American Railroad Auditors' Convention was held at the Cataract.

AT THE CATSKILL RESORTS.

THE NUMBER OF SUMMER VISITORS GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 13.—Up in Rip Van Winkle's land all is bustle and activity, for there has been a great rush to the mountains this week. All the hotels and boarding house keepers are happy, for the season is now in full swing, and it promises to be the most profitable and gayest on record. All the way from Guide Dutcher's log cabin resort on Panther Mountain to Hobart, from Big Indian to West Hurley, from Phœnicia to Hunter, from East Jewett to Catskill Village, and at Lanesville, Pine Hill, Edgewood, Chichestertville, Brown's Station, Mount Pleasant, Olive Branch, Halcottville, Cairo, South Durham, Acra, the Windhams, Ashland, Prattsville, and Lexington, the number of arrivals is large. The bookings for the remainder of July and all of August are in excess of any previous Summer.

Manager W. F. Paige has a large company at the Hotel Kaaterskill. At the Grand Hotel, the Overlook Mountain House, the Laurel House, Beach's old Catskill Mountain House, the Tremper House, Kogger's Mountain Hotel, Minford's Mountain Summit House, the Rip Van Winkle House, and at the other larger resorts many New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston people are being entertained.

Where the attractions of the Catskills are most thickly massed is at Kaaterskill Park. In this magnificent domain are the Hotel Kaaterskill, the Old Mountain House, the Laurel House, Kaaterskill Falls, the Kaaterskill grand view, which extends from West Point to Albany; Boulder Rock, Palenville Overlook, Rip Van Winkle House, the path through the Lemon Squeezer, Mossy Path, Druid Rock, Hyrcla Spring, North and South Lakes, Sunset Rock, Inspiration Point, Connoll Bluff, &c. At George Mead's house, on the foothills of the Overlook Mountain, "old-fashioned hospitality" is dispensed. The views obtainable from the plateau are extensive and peculiarly charming. The view of the Hudson Valley from Overlook Mountain is the grandest in the range. The house on its commit has the highest situation of any in the mountains.

A romantic place for Summer boarders who prefer the valleys to the higher altitudes is to be found at Brodhead's Bridge. This pretty hamlet looks most inviting in its mountain setting. Among the places of interest in the vicinity are Bishop's Falls on Esopus Creek. There are delightful walks, the climbing of High Point being one of them.

The New Lake House at Shandaken is nearly filled with guests. It is advantageously situated, and there are charming walks and drives in the vicinity. In the "olden time" the house that stood on the present site was a "starting place" for trout fishermen. Trout fishing is one of the attractions of the place at present.

In order to reach Hunter a few years ago one had to run the gantlet of almost incredible discomforts and fatigue through the length of three valleys. Now the valleys are filled with Summer guests, and Hunter is one of the most popular of Catskill Mountain resorts. It is charmingly situated on the Schoharie Creek, the silvery waters of which unite with the Mohawk River before joining the Hudson near Albany. The village boasts of many modern improvements, and its numerous large boarding houses and hotels are fitted up in comfortable style. The Colonel's Chair is the most prominent nearby peak. The permanent camp-meeting grounds of the Methodists are established close by.

Tannersville, which only a few years ago was considered "in the woods," is now coming into the clearin'," and every successive season finds it advancing more steadily in favor as a mountain resort. It is widely known as one of the most healthful locations in the range. The ground is high and the views unobstructed. Unlike most Catskill Mountain villages, Tannersville has quite an extensive cottage colony, so that life may be said to be a bit exclusive. Mrs. Thurber of New-York and other prominent people have cottages there. A project is on foot to build an artificial lake for boating, and when that is accomplished Tannersville will have nothing left to be desired.

Twilight Park might better be named Sunlight, as it is one of the brightest places in the breezy hills. Its scenery reminds one of the Highlands of Scotland and attracts much attention from passers-by on the railroad. A score of pretentious cottages peep out from the wooded mountain side and occupy prominent places on the cleared ground.

Stony Hollow is a point on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad that attracts the attention of no climber. The railroad name is not agreeable, but the beauties of the Hollow are not in harmony with the general scenery. It more closely resembles a hamlet of decay than one of success.

A nesting place of wild cranes has been discovered on the State lands near the Peekamoree Mountain. Hunters in the vicinity say they intend capturing some of the young birds alive. People who are acquainted with the habits of the feathery bipeds say that the old birds will fight anything that comes near their nests, be it man or beast. The birds have been known to put the best dogs to flight with their strong beaks.

Trout fishing has been better this season than for many years, despite the hoggishness of a certain class of people whose catches have been sold in the New-York market. The outlook now is that there will be plenty of trout throughout the season, as pot fishermen are being prevented from depleting the streams.

At Delhi many "fresh-air children" from New-York City are domiciled.

At Grand Gorge, one day recently, a "blouse waist parade" by city folk provoked much merriment.

Among the guests at Hobart are Silas McDonald of Ione Valley, Cal., and Prof. H. F. Wilcox and wife of Baldwin, L. I.

Henry Merten, a relative of Vice President Morton, has leased a cottage at Pine Hill. There is no Episcopal church as yet at this point, but the Bishop of New-York has appointed the Rev. G. A. Carstensen to preside over services during the Summer months.

A porcupine that weighed a twenty-five pounds was killed by L. G. Allerton of Gayhead one day recently. Porcupines are rare in the range, only three having been killed in several years.

Four Roxbury men went fishing one day recently and caught twenty-two pickerel. The fish had an average length of twenty inches.

Mrs. and Miss MacCollum of New-York are spending the Summer at the Catskill Mountain House.

FISHING AT THE WATER GAP.

SOME GOOD SPORT—RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 13.—Fishing has never been better and a reign of terror has prevailed among the black bass of the river. The little fishes continue to bite whenever a hook is proffered and good catches reward the zeal of every angler. At the hotels dancing and every other gayety absorbs attention. A church excursion from Middletown captured the Kittatinny on Tuesday and the guests enjoyed the day as much as the pilgrims. A gay August is anticipated. The number of engagements for the month is unprecedented. Among the New-Yorkers registered at the Water Gap House during the week are the following:

Bayard Dominick, Daniel W. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Davis, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Gerald N. Stanton, C. C. Marble, Mrs. A. E. Crawford, J. A. Cleomar, L. Leaman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. Francisco. From other cities: Miss Florence Paul, W. H. Hessel, Miss Minnie Hensel, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Baker, Charles Linford, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruten worth, Miss E. W. Buttenworth, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Freed, Jr., Walter S. Cramp, Dr. J. F. Herbert, Barton Genlol, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merrick, Benjamin P. Dunlin, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Richards of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spurr, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Dix, William F. Dix, Andrew R. Lee and Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Reeves, Florence Reeves, and A. Amy Reeves of New-York; George L. Bruen, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Daley, Miss Cecilie Lehn, Mr. and Mrs. Haggins and Miss Haggins, and Tonis G. Bergen of Brooklyn; Miss Mary Mitchell of Jersey City; E. M. Allen of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Clark of Baltimore.

At the Kittatinny House.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Esch, Miss J. Limbarth, Miss Limbarth, J. C. Prior, Fred Kelsch, A. Dixon, R. S. Mahorneen, John P. Dunn, Mrs. E. C. Seguine, Mrs. R. S. Scott, C. R. Cross, Leigh Leggett, F. J. Bell, F. H. Wall, W. E. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Briggs, Miss Sadie Briggs of New-York. From other cities: Mrs. H. Frankie, Harold Frankie, and Miss Frankie of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carlisle, Mrs. and Miss A. Hunter of Philadelphia; B. D. Richardson, Mrs. M. E. Kennedy, W. L. Rushton, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cuthbert of Philadelphia, J. F. Roelfes of Hoboken, Charles D. Kellogg and C. W. E. Douglas of Syracuse, George Melendy and H. H. T. Eagles of Orange, N. J.; F. W. Knowles and W. E. Howell of Newark, N. F. Moorson of Elizabeth, D. B. Clark of Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cogan of Irvington, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rogers, Miss Belle Hadley, Fred H. Ponch, and Dr. A. J. Watts of Brooklyn.

IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

A natural bed of a substance resembling shoe blacking has been discovered in Rush Valley, Utah. Analysis shows that it contains 16 per cent. carbon, 34 per cent. sinminnm, and 50 per cent. clay. When properly applied to leather it produces a fine polish that is not easily destroyed.

A new method of preparing flax fibre for spinning is being experimented with, in which a finer, softer, whiter, and more flexible fibre is produced without the usual long and tedious processes of retting, scutching, and bleaching.

Great experiments made in Richmond, Va., with electric motors it seems probable that a passenger coach can be kept warm at an expense of 2 cents an hour, the current being supplied by a dynamo on the locomotive or tender.

One of the novelties to be seen at the Paris Exposition is a drop-a-coin-in-the-slot machine which takes photographs "while you wait." It is operated by electricity and is said to do good work.

Out of a total of 1,258 deaths from accidents for the year ending July 1 in this city only 5 were caused by electric light wires, while 14 were caused by illuminating gas.

A few crushed crystals of nitrate of ammonia dropped into a small vessel of water will reduce the heat, 32° or 50°.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL BEGUN

NEWPORT MADE LIVELY BY FASHION'S VOTARIES.

SOME OF THE SEASON'S OPENING ENTERTAINMENTS—POLO AND TENNIS—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The week has been a quiet one, marked by a sort of lull after the excitement caused by the visit of President Harrison. The tide of pleasure and folly, however, is gaining volume and force, and cannot much longer be kept within bounds, but within a week or two will break away and engulf all the gay society people in its rush. Already there have been ten days of Casino concerts, which are every Monday drawing large crowds of fashionable people to that haunt of the cottagers; there have been three Casino hops, at each of which a larger number of familiar faces has been seen than at any of the preceding ones, and next week the polo season is to open, which will probably let down the last barrier of reserve and quiet, and start the whole colony of cottage occupants off on the wild whirl of pleasure seeking which marks the latter half of July and the whole of August.

Nearly all the cottagers have now arrived, and it is not wide of the mark to say that more of them are here than usual at this time in the season. This argues that the season is to be a successful one. The Casino is to be very popular this year. The gatherings thus far have been attended largely by young people, but it is early for the older ones to enter into the season's gayety. The Casino restaurant is open two weeks earlier than last year, and is already patronized both for day luncheons and evening dinners. The Sunday night concerts have begun, and draw large audiences. The Governors have again extended the privileges of the institution to the army and navy officers resident here.

The polo season will probably be an improvement on that of last year. The play last Summer was rather slow, and no very exciting matches took place. This year, however, good play is promised. Capt. Blake, Superintendent of the grounds here, and they will be put in order at once and play begun next week if possible. As yet there are only one or two players here, but others will be along in a few days in time for the opening games. Thomas Hitchcock, one of the best players, is already here, and Messrs. Stanley Mortimer and Foxhall, who are also among the leading wielders of the mallet, have taken rooms at the Berkeley and will soon be ready for the sport. Capt. Blake promises some exciting matches, although the hoped-for English match is off, the British players having decided not to come over, even with the anticipated pleasure of so overwhelming a victory as they scored over the American players two years ago. Their coming would give the sport another boom, but it is possible to have good polo by home players, and that is what is expected this Summer.

Lawn tennis promises also to be more popular then ever this year. Almost every lawn has its net and party of young people actively engaged in the sport, the patronage of the Casino courts is unusually large, and several Newport players are looking for tournaments. The annual tournament of the National Association for singles will be held at the Casino next month, and judging by the lively interest already manifested in the sport, will attract large crowds of enthusiasts to witness the fine work of the expert players. There is also the possibility, not to say certainty, of one of the games arranged between Thomas Pettit, the professional champion of America, and Kerr, the English champion, for the world's championship being played on the Casino grounds, which are in charge of Pettit.

Bathing has fallen off somewhat this week, not from lack of inclination on the part of lovers of the water, but on account of the condition of the weather, which has consisted largely of a cool atmosphere and a cooler drizzle of rain. Business has been brisk, however, on warm days, however, and the proprietors of the bath houses expect to fill their pockets with shekels before the season is over.

Driving is indulged in extensively whether the weather is fine or not, so long as it does not actually rain, and the display of equipages on the avenue this week has been handsome and imposing. Many new importations are seen, and the grand array includes a variety of styles in carriages which is truly astonishing, and probably could not be equaled anywhere.

"Wild Field Farm" is the poetic name of the Summer home of the great boar, Mr. Cammack.

The new Rhode Island law covering the matter of obtaining drinks stronger than water does not seem to interfere with the procuring of "something" of almost any degree of strength but a few steps away.

One of the most prominent arrivals among the ladies lately has been Mrs. Courtney O'Donnell at the Lockwood cottage.

Mr. Stanley Burdick is contemplating the erection of a fine residence near the Hazzard Castle.

SURF-BEATEN WATCH HILL.

THE SEASON GIVES PROMISE OF MUCH BRILLIANCY.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 13.—Serene, beautiful, surf-beaten old Watch Hill is quietly sleeping out the July days under a hot Summer sun. It is a quiet place, but many rich New-York and Southern people will go nowhere else. They have been coming here for years. As an instance of the "pull" Watch Hill has upon the affections of its patrons it may be mentioned that Gen. Edward Harland of Norwich, Conn., has been occupying the same room here at the Watch Hill House with each succeeding season for more than twenty years.

The fresh Summer gales and the white sand draw the people out of doors continually. Then there is sailing, fishing, crabbing, bathing, and rowing to take up the mind. The water is a bit too cold yet to make bathing a great success. There is already a large crowd of people at the Hill, and the prospect for a good Summer here is good. Consequently the Bonifaces are happy.

Among the guests at the Atlantic House thus far are W. J. Gilbert, E. I. Tracy, and M. Toplit and family of New-York; Mrs. D. R. Smith of Springfield, Mass., and Dr. Charles Fisher of Providence.

The steamers Block Island and Ella are now making daily trips to and from Norwich, New-London, and Stonington, and the New-York papers now reach the Hill about noon. This is a decided boon and brings the place within the pale of civilization. Besides these boats, some small steamers ply between Stonington, Fisher's Island, and Westerly.

Mrs. Admiral F. A. Roe from Washington is at the Plimpton House, where John W. Pierce of Bryan, Texas, was the first arrival this season.

The old Ocean House has been rehabilitated for the Summer. The season has opened with a boom there. Among its patrons are H. F. Perkinmon of Chillicothe, Congressman Richard Parsons of Cleveland, the Hon. Silas R. Mills and family, R. L. Wheeler, President of the Hazard Powder Company of New-York; the family of New-York Emmets, and the family of Philadelphia Coddingtons, Hiram Kendall of Providence, John T. Davis of St. Louis, J. S. Wayne of Kentucky, and Mr. Bonnes all of New-York. Prof. Joyce of the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine has the old Hoffman House band at the Ocean House.

Places of frequent visit are Noyes Beach, Brightman's Pond, and Quonochontaug Beach. At the latter twenty-one cottages have been erected, fronting on one of the finest beaches in the country. A life-saving station is soon to be erected there, and there is a lingering hope that the Sea View Railroad (the name it was surveyed under) will yet connect Quonocontaug with the New-York, Providence and Boston Line at Ashaway. The Café St. George is the only new building at Quonochontaug this year.

The Hill is changing yearly. But a few years ago not a cottage could be found here. Only hotel life could be enjoyed. Now the eligible lots at the rugged bluff, with the fringe of snowy sand running beneath them, are bordered with many pretty Summer villas. The new mode of living seems to be becoming very popular.

There are lots of wrecks on the beach this year and correspondingly good opportunities for the young people for lovemaking. At the life-saving station, where Keeper Nash has been stationed for nearly a decade, it is stated that there have been seven wrecks here within the last year—an average.

At the Watch Hill House are quartered Mr. Wesson, the pistolmaker of Springfield, Mass.; J. A. Richmond and Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel of New-York, the Rev. L. C. Seelye of Smith's College, and the Rev. J. H. Seelye of Amherst, Mass.

Among the Larkin House guests are Mrs. Pliny Jewell and Mr. Walter Sanford and family of Hartford, and W. B. Timm and family of New-York.

The Plimpton House is included this year under the management of the Bay View, Dickene, and Narragansett Hotels. Hntchison cottage will be used as an annex to the Larkin House.

COMFORT AT THE VINEYARD.

THE SEASON FULLY UNDER WAY—FISHING AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

OAK BLUFFS, Mass., July 13.—To appreciate the comforts and beauties of this place one must visit it during the heated term. Wheelmen have already appeared in large numbers, and the Massachusetts division of the League of American Wheelmen will hold their annual meet here. The season is at its high tide already, not only here but at the neighboring places of Vineyard Haven, West Chop, Edgartown, and Katanis. The large hotels have not yet had a rush, and some of them board as many servants as guests, but the indications already point to a large July travel, and August always brings a crowd that tests the capacity of the place.

Commodore Gerry anchored the flagship of the New-York squadron, the Electra, off Sea View Pier last Wednesday evening, and with his father-in-law, Robert J. Livingston, visited the Oak Bluffs Club. Mr. Gerry's family accompany him, as is their custom on his cruise prior to the regular cruise and races of the New-York Yacht Club. They are all enthusiastic admirers of the island and its waters. Commander E. C. Benedict, with the Oneida, has been here frequently of late, and is another admirer of the island, having relatives who own a cottage here. Early Thursday morning the Iroquois, Mayflower, Sea Fox, and cutter Medusa passed the island, boating to windward against a stiff northeaster, bound for Marblehead.

Senator and Mrs. Dolph are spending the Summer at Vineyard Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are with them.

Miss Ada M. Reason, Miss Laura I. Birdsall, Brooklyn; Mrs. J. E. Daly, Washington; George T. Wilson and family, J. Williams Macy and family, Miss E. A. Rand, Miss Eleanor Hilditch, New-York, and Judson Todd, Arizona, are registered at Oklahoma Springs.

Bluefish are being caught in great numbers and of large size. Fishing parties return from a day's sport with from twenty-five to one hundred.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fuller Tufts of New-York are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tufts of Boston at Wahan Park.

The Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., with his family, arrived from New-York on Wednesday and will remain during the Summer at his cottage.

Miss Magnola Fisher of Trenton, N. J., is at her delightful cottage in Hartford Park. Her brother, late Chief Engineer, United States Army, is expected here on his return from Europe.

Mr. Frederick E. Bristol of New-York has opened Oklahoma Springs as a Summer school of music. Many musical celebrities come each year for rest and study.

Miss Jennie Keith of Brooklyn, after a visit to friends at Rochester, will spend the Summer here as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker.

Mr. M. E. Curtis, cashier of the First National Bank of Fishkill, with his wife, are at Wood's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore of Brooklyn are spending some time here.

Miss Virginia Lyman and Mr. Stuart Lyman of Englewood, N. J., are spending a few weeks here.

William Webb and family, Brooklyn; William Chambers, New-York, and Mrs. J. A. Slamm, wife of Lieut. Slamm, United States Revenue Marines, are among the Summer guests at the village of Edgartown.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT LENOX.

THE FIRST MORNING RECEPTIONS—A COMING FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

LENOX, Mass., July 13.—There has been so much rain this week that the cottagers have not enjoyed riding and driving as much as usual. Mrs. Folsom had a large number of ladies at her cottage Monday morning who enjoyed the first "At home." Her place has been one of the liveliest in town. The young people especially delight to meet at her house to enjoy contests in archery and to go out on the lake boating. The Del Monts received their friends for the first time Tuesday morning, and Mrs. Goodman Friday afternoon. Mrs. Turnure received this morning.

The Lenox Club has been organized with these officers: President—W. R. Robeson; Vice President—Judge Tucker; Secretary and Treasurer—John Winthrop. A committee has been appointed to consider the matter of enlarging the grounds and buildings. The membership of the club has now become so large that the present clubhouse has not been found large enough to accommodate them comfortably. The plans for the new building have not been completed.

The Archery Club met with Mrs. Barclay this week, on her beautiful lawn near the Stockbridge Bowl. There were a large number of the young people present. Mrs. Sands has organized a boating club, composed mostly of young people, which will be a popular pastime during the Summer. The members of the club are arranging to have boats made in New-York. It is said that toward the end of the season, when the young ladies become experts with the oars, there will be races.

Henry A. Barclay has been out with his four-in-hand this week. Among the party of young people who were with him on a drive over the Stockbridge road were Miss Ives, Miss Turnure, and Miss Backsmann. On Thursday he took a party to Dalton, where they had supper at the Irving Hotel. The party drove back through Pittsfield by moonlight. Mr. Shattnck has had out his four-in-hand coach for the first time this week. Among those who were seen driving with him was Mrs. Neilson, who was on the box.

The young people are already beginning to talk about the coming marriage of Miss Thoron and Mr. Endicott, son of ex-Secretary Endicott, which will take place in the new Episcopal church later in the season. It will be a notable society event, and bring together many distinguished people from New-York, Boston, and other cities. It will be the first wedding to take place in the new Episcopal church.

WHERE SEA AND MOUNTAIN MEET.

BAR HARBOR GROWING RAPIDLY—HARRISON TO VISIT BLAINE.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 13.—Bar Harbor is growing steadily, but no one hostelry can hope to reap a harvest as of yore. The hotels are many, and their seasons shorten. while the cottage seasons lengthen. Every house here is crowded throughout August. The highest-priced hotel, the Malvern, has every room engaged, ann no wonder. It is a little paradise, with its artistic appointments, exquisite flower garden, and pleasant surroundings. The Lonisburg follows close in the line of success, and for a similar reason; its interior suggests the comforts of a home, with its luxurious furnishing and row of private parlors, where people can entertain friends and hold receptions as if they were at home.

Cottage receptions began this week. The first was held by Mrs. W. B. Howard at Moseley Hall. Afternoon teas have also begun, the first being given by Mrs. F. H. Peabody, wife of the Boston banker, at her cottage, The Tides.

Dr. J. W. Haynes and wife of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the West End. Dr. Beecher Bleecker and family, sister of ex-Secretary Whitney, are at the Louisburg; Gen. James Oakes, United States Army, and family are at the St. Sauveur; H. W. Smith and family of Orange, N. Y., are at the Grand Central; Admiral Steadman and family are at the Newport House; Gen. Parke and family are at the Lynman House. The McLane family of Baltimore will be well represented here this Summer. Mr. Louis McLane comes to Northeast Harbor, and Mr. James McLane comes soon to join his family at the Stephen Higgins cottage, Bar Harbor. Both gentlemen are brothers of the ex-Minister to France.

Mrs. T. B. Musgrave of New-York intends giving many small entertainments this Summer, several small dinners and other little gatherings this month, and some larger affairs in August. Mr. Augustine Heard of New-York and Mrs. Heard are at the Belmont. Mrs. E. T. Snelling and daughter of New-York have taken apartments in Parker cottage No. 2. Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Parker of New-York, occupying the Marcyes cottage on Mount Desert-street, were the first to give a dinner party this season.

The President and Mrs. Harrison are expected to visit the Blaines this Summer. The Blaines themselves admit it. But whether the visit will be a long or short one they do not know. The Sorrento people seem equally sure that Mrs. Cleveland will visit Mrs. Daniel Lamont there this Summer.

MAKING THE WAVES WORK.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 13.—The streets of the Grove are now sprinkled with sea water which is drawn from the ocean by pumps operated by the force of the waves. The machinery by which the vibratory motion of the waves is utilized as mechanical energy is on a newly-erected pier, which extends a hundred feet out into the ocean at the foot of Wesley Lake. Beneath this structure a series of iron gates are suspended from a horizontal axis, so as to oscillate in the direction of the waves. These gates are constructed of wrought iron, strongly riveted, and are about 4 feet wide by 10 in depth. A great lemon-shaped iron buoy is also placed in the water to utilize the rise and fall of the waves and tides. The gates and other works are constructed in the strongest manner, and, while sensitive to the slightest swell, are expected to withstand the heaviest Winter storms. The vibratory motion of the float and gates is conveyed by rods to the pumps, which are placed in a machine house at the shore end of the pier. By means of the pumps the water is raised to a tank, placed thirty feet above the sea. Wesley Lake will be converted into a salt water lake by means of one of the wave machines.

Religious meetings are now being held all day in the various buildings on the camp ground, and the season is rapidly approaching its height. The Sunday School Assembly began its eleven days' session in the Grove to-day.

SEABRIGHT'S GUESTS.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 13.—The past week has been a busy one for the hotel proprietors, who are getting fat and wealthy as a result of the prosperous season. The Peninsula, as Seabright is sometimes called, is just now the home of many prominent people, a number of whom arrived this week. Hermann Oelrichs has been a guest of William E. Strong, a New-Yorker, who owns a handsome cottage on the Rumson road. Mrs. J. B. Cornell of New-York and her two daughters have been guests of W. J. Hntchinson. E. H. Bonner, a Wall-street broker, is with his family at the Shrewsbury. David and James Barnes, members of the New-York Stock Exchange, are at the Octagon. Among the guests at the Peninsula House are E. L. Harding and Edwin W. Sanborn of New-York.

Dr. William A. Hume, a New-York physician, and his family are at the Normandie. Mr. and Mrs. J. Harts are late arrivals at the Normandie. Mr. Harte is the son of Bret Harte. Charles A. Poole and wife of New-York are at the Octagon. Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall of New-York are guests at the Peninsula House, and W. F. Melbourne, Mrs. Wall's father, is at the same house. Miss Marion Simms of New-York is at the Shrewsbury. Judge W. F. Muller of Elmira accompanied Gov. Hill to Seabright last week.

The beach meetings will begin to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Archdeacon Alexander McKay-Smith. The services will take place on James R. Mingh's beach.

The Kobbe Cottage is occupied by Stephen Preston, Minister of Hayti.

LONG BRANCH GAYETIES.

LOUD BATHING COSTUMES AND GAMBLING—WHERE NEW-YORKERS STOP.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—The Branch is at its best. The hotels are nearly all filled. So are the cottages and so are the boarding houses. Every afternoon that there is no racing, Ocean-avenue is crowded with carriages and promenaders. During the bathing hours the surf is crowded. The tastes of the ladies in the matter of bathing suits more than ever run to startling colors. A very stout and very blonde lady yesterday plunged about in the water clad all in red. The dress was cut low above and high below. She would have fainted if she had been seen in the corridor of her hotel in such a costume. But the ocean is a great leveler. She was stared at by hundreds of pairs of eyes and she appeared to like it.

The first drowning of the season, that of young Bathing Master Frank Kirby, and the narrow escape at the same time of William H. Hirsch, a well-known New-Yorker, seem not to have affected the number of bathers. But they are certainly more cautious. The young men are less anxious to show their best girls what really daring fellows they are, an indication of common sense which is welcomed by the bathhouse proprietors. There has been some moonlight bathing during this week. This is a great boon to ladies afflicted with diffidence.

Gambling, which is as much of an institution here as surf bathing, goes on as freely as ever. So far this year there has not been any great individual loss or winning. The well-fed proprietors complain of a lack of business. But they take comfort in the reflection that the season is young. A game of chance which has, heretofore, only obtained favor among the colored people here has come into fashion at the hotels. It is called "craps." People who are down town in New-York at night have observed newsboys very greatly interested in the gyrations of dice which they roll on the pavement. They are "shooting craps." In Long Branch the billiard tables are pulled as a surface for the dice, and the stakes are of a size that would make a newsboy's breath grow short. Even the ladies have learned it, and "I'll shoot you craps" is a not unfamiliar invitation.

The actors' colony is filling up. Among those here are Olive Byron and her husband, Wife Manager; John Rogers and his wife, Minnie Palmer, Charles Berlinger and his wife, Leonard Grover, Edward Clayburg and Frankie Kemble, who in private life is Mrs. Clayburg; Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore and Mrs. John Drew, her mother. The latter two are guests of Oliver Doud Byron, at his cottage, on Ocean-avenue. Little Marguerite Field, the child actress, is also with Mr. Byron. One day this week Mrs. Langtry went from Hattie Russell's cottage over to that of Mr. Byron. She was ill all the time she was here with throat trouble, and it was the first time Mr. Pemberton had permitted her to go out. She was sitting on the veranda. Little Marguerite was singing to herself in the parlor. Mr. Byron invited her to come outside and sing. She accepted the invitation. Mrs. Langtry's morning dress was caught up in front just sufficient to show the sandals. Mr. Byron praised her on singing. But suddenly she stopped, looked at Mrs. Langtry, and exclaimed: "Pull down your dress, sis; you're gettin' a big girl now." Mrs. Langtry shrieked with laughter; so did Mrs. Barrymore, Mrs. Drew, and Mr. Byron.

A fair for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital was held at the West End Amusement Hall Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights of this week under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, of which Mrs. Hugh J. Hastings is President, Mrs. S. D. Conover and Mrs. Edward M. Bannard is Treasurer, and Mrs. J. L. Morrison is Secretary. The proceeds of the fair and of an actors' benefit which will take place at the Ocean Theatre on the 29th, are to be devoted to a building fund. The hospital was started three years ago largely through the efforts of Dr. S. H. Hunt of New-York and Mrs. Hastings. It is a charitable institution. It has outgrown its present quarters, and a new building is very greatly needed. The fair realized a goodly sum of money. Many of the articles were given by the guests of the hotels and the cottagers, and they were extensive purchasers, too. Some of the ladies who had charge of the tables were Miss Maud Howard, Mrs. Dr. H. H. Pemberton, Mrs. Tabor, Mrs. Howard Stokes, Mrs. John Steinbach, Mrs. W. D. Campbell, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Nellie Ward, Miss Mabel Whitney, Miss Florence Lisell, and Mrs. J. B. Emannel.

The employes of Van Dyke's fishing station, at the foot of Bath-avenue, captured a shark in the net on Friday. He was towed ashore and killed after a struggle that lasted a quarter of an hour, and which was watched by a number of people on the bluff with much interest. He was laid on the grass by the side of the fishing building and his measure taken. He was 14 feet long and weighed about 600 pounds. Many of the visitors inquired apprehensively of the fishermen if there were "any more sharks in the ocean." Their reply was that there were undoubtedly a great many more, but whether they had been attracted to the Jersey coast by the bait in the fishers' nets and were hovering about, hungry for a leg or an arm, they were unable to state. This is the first shark captured at Long Branch for several years.

The body of Frank Kirby, the young man who was drowned while attempting to assist in the rescue of Mr. Hirsch, has not been recovered. His widow lies dangerously ill and his mother's reason has been affected. She ran down to the beach one night this week and wandered up and down calling her son's name. She had to be taken home. Mrs. Kirby is the victim of a couple of days after his lucky rescue. He went to New-York on Wednesday. Before leaving he sent word to Abner Herbert, who saved his life, that he was very grateful. The guests of the Scarboro Hotel were more practical. They have raised $75 for him and $200 was subscribed for Mrs. Kirby.

The death of Maurice R. Flynn was a great surprise to the Long Branch friends. It was known to but a few that he was here. Theodore Morse, his father-in-law, brought him down on a tug from his Summer residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson about a week before he died. His widow will remain here with her father and mother during the rest of the season.

It was published on Friday that Mr. George Law, the New-York millionaire, who occasionally does some very erratic things, had lost $30,000 in one night at the Pennsylvania Club. Mr. Law was here last Sunday, but he had no such luck. The fact is he won $1,500. He was accompanied by Charles Schaefer, a New-York sporting man. They dined jovially at the club, and then Mr. Law handed Mr. Schaefer $1,000 and told him to see what he could win. When Mr. Schaefer was $1,500 ahead Mr. Law tapped him on the shoulder and told him that it was time to stop. Then they divided the profit.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, portly and ruddy, came down to the West End early this week with Mr. T. B. Baldwin.

Cyrus F. Hunn, General Manager of the elevated roads, is at the Scarbore with his family. He goes to New-York every morning and returns in the evening.

D. H. Bates, General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is occupying his cottage here.

Millard E. Jones, Vice President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, is at the Scarboro.

Hugh O'Neill, the dry goods merchant, and P. W. Gallandet, the Wall-street banker, are also at the Scarboro.

Banker Edward A. Quintard is at the Howland Hotel.

Ex-Senator J. B. McPherson also arrived.

David Belasco, the dramatist, is spending his vacation at the Ocean Hotel.

A. Seligman, a member of the banking family, has rooms at the Howland.

ASBURY PARK IS LIVELY.

BATHING, DANCING, AND FISHING MAKE LIFE PLEASANT THERE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 13.—The social season at the Park is well under way, and hope are of nightly occurrence. Full-dress balls were given this evening at all the principal hotels, and informal dances took place at most of the minor houses. A children's fancy-dress hop occurred at the West End on Thursday evening under the management of Prof. L. E. Dare of New-York. Nearly a hundred children participated in the dancing, which continued till midnight. Bathing was never better than at present. During the past week the waters has been unusually warm. A low ledge of sandbars, which skirts the beach just off the principal bathing grounds, effectually breaks the force of the waves, making the surf excellent.

The Law and Order League has begun a crusade against the druggists, who are suspected of violating the Sunday and liquor laws. Several arrests have been made, and a few convictions before local Justices have taken place. The town is overrun with ambitious amateur detectives, and their wild efforts to procure cigars on Sunday and liquor without a prescription are sometimes laughable. One of the beach pharmacists, recognizing the medical properties of tobacco, now dispenses his cigars on Sunday on physicians' prescriptions, which are readily procurable on the premises. Others employ as clerks young physicians, whose duty it is to supply upon application the necessary liquor prescriptions.

The New-Jersey State Prohibition Convention will meet here on the 18th inst. to place a candidate for Governor in nomination.

The Rev. W. E. Daw, an Episcopal clergyman from Crosswicks, N. J., on Friday caught a nine-and-a-half-pound bass from the Fishing Pier with a rod and reel, and William Volz caught a seven-pound drumfish with a drop line. Both are now champions in their respective classes for the prizes offered by James A. Bradley, the proprietor of the pier.

HOPATCONG FISH STORIES.

THE "HIGH HOOK" OF THE LAKE—MANY ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 13.—The big Hotel Breslin is receiving scores of guests daily, and the cottagers about the five-acre park find congenial society among the new-comers. Better transportation facilities are heeded between the railroad station and the head of the lake. At present the lake steamers meet only certain trains, and inconvenience is a matter of hourly occurrence.

Howard P. Frothingham still continues the "high hook" of the lake. His skill in angling has been rewarded with more and larger fish than any one else has been favored with. Only a few days ago he caught twenty-four handsome black bass in one catch and a number of silver-gray pickerel. After this trip he presented Mr. George M. Brookway, the manager of the Hotel Breslin, with six small-mouthed bass, weighing from four and one-half to five pounds each.

Wesley Redmond of New-York on Wednesday last while fishing off Halsey's Island captured a bass weighing nearly six pounds and a number of others running from two to three pounds. It will be observed that no fish are reported as being taken from Hopatcong fishing less than one and one-half pounds. There is an unwritten code of honor among fishermen here, and nobody but pot hunters would care to be seen with fish under two pounds in weight.

Miss Lotta Crabtree, the actress, is occupying her pretty cottage, and has Miss Helen Barry for a guest. Among others who have moved into their cottages during the past few days are Mr. Walter Kulaht and family. Among those registered at the Breslin are:

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Petersen, Mrs. F. W. Allen, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. John Bogot and the Misses Bogot, John N. Chapman, Graham Lnes, G. L. Robertson, E. C. Lockwood, Miss Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Keith, Miss Lulu Keith, Mr. C. Lazemeyer, Mrs. L. Friedman, Miss Tracy, Miss Nettie Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bassier, E. F. De Cato, Frank J. Eckhart, Miss Pearl Mankin, C. Lefferts and family, Miss May Harrison, Bernard Landeners, R. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Searles, Alexander R. Morten, W. S. Daland,

"THE SCIENCE" EXPLAINED

AN EXPOUNDER'S CONVERSIONS AT THE CENTRE.

HOW TO CURE A COLD BY RESOLUTELY DENYING IT—A LUCID EXPLANATION OF AN ABSORBING DOCTRINE.

THE CENTRE, May 28.—I was sure I had a cold. All my friends who heard and saw me were also convinced of the same fact. It was just at this time that Mrs. Laura C. Meadows came to "The Centre" to expound the philosophy of mental science, or "The Science," as it is generally called. It was believed to be an excellent opportunity for me to consult her. I did so. She told me that I had a cold, but that it was purely optional with me whether or not I should continue to have it. I assured her that it rested with me I should not insist on retaining it a moment longer, and asked her to tell me what I was to do with it.

She was a large, resolute kind of a woman, and I had a good deal of faith in her as soon as I saw her. I hinted as much in my first interview with her. She smiled as she remarked that one did not ask any one to have faith in her personally. Faith was a clear understanding of the truth. One must believe without a doubt before one can have even a glimpse of this science in its soul-satisfying reality. You must believe when you begin to study or nothing will be revealed. To the doubter all glories will be closed.

As well as I could for sneezing and wheezing I let her know that I had never been a doubter. I was always looking for new truths. I thought new truths were always better than old ones. She said that truths were always new and always old.

Then I brought her back to my physical condition. She instructed me that all I had to do was to say firmly that I had no cold, no stuffed head and nose, no sore throat. It must be said firmly or it would do no good. In my great anxiety to be firm I clinched my hands, raised my voice, and denied having a cold, a stuffed head, or a sore throat. I was careful not to omit a symptom lest that symptom might linger about and spoil the cure.

As I thus proclaimed Mrs. Meadows involuntarily put her hands over her ears and advised that a quiet firmness might be more efficacious, and that perhaps the solitude of my own room would be a good place in which to continue to give the lie to my condition. I turned hot and uncomfortable at this and took another branch of the subject. I explained that I had sat in a draught at the last occlable at the Baptist vaatry. Like every one who has a cold I was persistent in telling where I took it.

She shook her head and responded that though a cold might be taken in a draught, a lit of anger was far more likely to induce such troubles. Had I been angry of late?

"Just think, pleaee, and tell me when you were angry last."

While I was trying to think she said that undoubtedly I was living in the race-thought, and that fact alone would produce disease. Disease was absence of ease, as dark was absence of light. A person in the race-thought was a great deal more likely to be sick than a person dwelling in the God-current. Indeed, when one was really in that current, nothing could injure him. He might be in a burning ship, even on an elevated railway, and nothing would harm him. He would probably have an intuition as to what car or ship to take in thus avoiding accidents. But if an accident overtook him it would elide right off him on to some one who did not practice mental science. I received to get out of the race-thought as soon as I could. It was dangerous remaining in it for one hour.

Mrs. Meadows digressed to say that she and her followers did not agree with the Boston cliquo who said there was no matter, that all was soul. She looked at me fixedly and asked it I did not think I had a body. I told her that I was sure of it. Our business was to make our bodies perfect because they were the dwelling place of the Most High. This fact was one of the most important and fructifying truths upon which the science rests. God dwells in matter, in minerals, vegetable, human, everything—"We are God, and God is in us."

Mrs. Meadows restrained herself from saying more at that time. She was about forming her class, she said, and should be glad to have me join. I left her and went home. After a few days I was greatly better. I ascribed this change to the interview I had with my cold when alone with it in my chamber, and to the uncompromising attitude I then assumed in regard to it. I gave it the lie up and down. No self-respecting cold could have remained after that.

Clorinda enggests, in view of my being better, that it might have been the aconite or belladonna or the poultices. But Clorinda is not a believer in anything. Sha does not hold her mind in a receptive state for new truths to oe dropped into it, as a small bird receives food from its parents.

A class was formed and I was one of its members. We have listened to two lectures and I am enre I see sleame of light. Our teacher says that before she is through the illumination will he dazzling. I think I ought to say that since I began to strive for knowledge, which is faith, I have had one narrow escape from injury. I was going to Boston to do a little shepping for Clorinda. I intended to take the 9:30 morning train, but at the last moment I could not find my only respectable pair of gloves. They were not found until too late, and I decided to wait until noon. To my horror I learned that the earlier train had gone wrong on a misplaced switch. Though no one was killed there might have been, and there were a great many bruises and broken bones. Mrs. Meadows said that this was an instance worthy of being dealt with in a smile of contempt on his face. Every time the class broke up he walked round among us and shook hands warmly with each, exclaiming:

"Isn't it wonderful? Well put! Incontrovertible! It's what we've been wanting all our lives."

Then he would go ont and walk down the street with his hands behind his back. He boarded at the hotel and spent his entire time in reading novels of the kind now classed as "erotic."

The young man never spoke to anyone save once to Miss Sweeting. He then said he thought the personal atmosphere of Mrs. Meadows was stimulating. Miss Sweeting was about thirty and dressed young enough for sixteen. She was all flutter and ribbons and crimps. She was always strongly perfumed with Lubin's heliotrope, which has a striking resemblance in many recipils to vanilla. Perhaps it was for that reason that when in her presence I thought of ice cream. She had the appearance of having oxidized after vramnagin all over her person. When she moved it seemed as if bells on her tores would jingle. She had a shiny notebook bound in oxidized silver, and attached to it with the same metal was a sleader pencil case, also of this kind of silver. Her eyes were large and prominent and light-blue. She had a little mouth faintly resembling a squirrel's mouth with retreating chin. Her skin was of dazzling fairness. She wore a great many rings, and you saw them a good deal when she handled her notebook and pencil, as she did constantly. She asked more questions at each lecture than all the rest. She used to look intently at Mrs. Meadows, then suddenly she would say:

"Pardon me, but why not?" or "Excuse me, but what for? Will you explain? I am very stupid, but your remarks are so valuable that I must try to understand them."

At first Mrs. Meadows was very patient. She would explain. I put it to my one if it would not soon become almost maddening when you had made a particularly fine statement to hear some one say, "But what for?" or "Why not?" I grew to feel a kind of fascination in watching for Miss Sweeting's say and "What for?" and in seeing the trainer's face darken when she heard those words.

The remaining four were enthusiastic listeners, who began like me from the very first to live in the new life and be, as Miss Sweeting effusively said, "real mental scientists, so that nothing bad would ever happen to us."

In her first lecture Mrs. Meadows told me that the scientists had discovered all secrets. It was when she said this that Miss Sweeting asked for the first time "What for?" She was answered by something that is was for the good of all created beings. The reply seemed to satisfy her, and she took a note, her pencil chain clinking as she did so. Our instructor went on:

"There is no longer any unknowable, for we have penetrated into the darkness and thrown on light there. We have found that evil has its source in good and that we are in a circle. We may seem for a time to be under the influence of evil, but we shall move around the circle until we come to the good. We know God thoroughly. He is all things. There is no time, no past, no future. All is now. Accept this and you will be born again, free from disease. It is the old way to talk of inherited disease. The science tells you to refuse to accept inherited disease. Look it in the face and say, 'I will not,' and it will slink away conquered. Don't talk about your aches and pains. Don't say you are tired and you will not be tired. Look at every one from the lumest where God dwells in you, then you will think nor speak no ill, since you look from God's standpoint at the God in them."

Here there was a general murmur of approval. I thought Clorinda must approve of this.

A tall, thin woman, who had not spoken, here colored deeply and said in an embarrassed manner that it was extremely difficult to see the God in some people. She would like a receipt to see this invisible lover of whom Him in two men she knew over in Mill Village. She was assured that the only way was to gaze from her inmost at the inmost in them. She made an inarticulate protesting sound, but she said nothing more then. She told me after we had left the room that she had a good mind, and she was bound to believe it. She had got to believe it, or she couldn't get along with her life anyhow. She looked very sober. I was corry for Her.

Mrs. Meadows instructed us that there was no death, and that we were law. God was law, love, wisdom, force, and we also were all these. It was disorderly to pray, to thank God. We must never be disorderly. If we had believed this before there would have been no sickness, no ills, no poverty. I knew by the way Miss Sweeting twirled her pencil that she was going to ask one of her questions, and she did. She inquired: "Why not pray?"

Mrs. Meadows was very firm in her answer. "Because out attitude toward life would have been such they would not have approached. The soleica teaches us to vanquish them. More, it teaches that there are really no such things, if we look at their inmost, it was are not disorderly. It is disorderly to say we sick, complain, or to pray, as I told you. You need not pray. The good things are yours by right. Take them."

Soon after this the lecture closnd. Miss Sweeting and I walked down the street. I was waiting for Clorinda to come after me with the horse and democrat.

"It is a beautiful philoeophy," said my companion, looking in a helpless way at me. "But don't you suppose that some of it is allegory, or parable, or something?"

THE TIRESOME GOUT.

ONE OF THE PENALTIES OF GOOD FORTUNE AND PLENTY.

From All the Year Round.

This tiresome disease is sometimes looked upon as a penalty for the luxurious living of comparatively modern days; but, as a matter of fact, it has afflicted men from the earliest times. Not long ago a mummy was unwound in Egypt, which was shown by inscriptione to be the mortal remains of one of the Pharaohs, and the knetted fingers proved incontestably that the monarch—who reigned 3,000 yeare ago—was a victim to gont.

The Romans, we know, from several passages in their literature, were no strangers to its attacks; and in their times, as in ours, it was largely attributed to high living. A curious fact in connection with gout, in the days of the Cæsars, is that it is said to have then found its victime chiefly among the weaker sex, who nowadays are comparatively free from it. The writings of Galen, Hippocrates, and other Greek physicians show that gout was as common in ancient Greece as in her great Latin rival. Galen said of it that it was a distemper which none but the gods could cure—an opinion that must be shared by many sufferers who have tried in vain to obtain relief from its twinges.

The doctor who deserves the monument as high as St. Paul's, as wide as the Thames, and as enduring as time—which Dr. Johnson declared awaited him who found a cure for gout—is still to come, for though its attacks may no doubt be modified by regulating the diet and taking abundant exercise, no one has yet been able to prove himself a master of the art of healing this most difficult of the many difficult diseases to which flesh is hair. The variety of the ramadies recommended for a complaint is a sure index of its susceptibility to treatment; and at one time or another the doctore have professed themselves to he believere in almost every conceivable method for neutralizing the effects of this one. It has been attacked with solds and with alkalies, with fire and water, cauterization having been once the favorite form of remedy for it, as "aqua pura" was in the early days of this century.

Elizabeth's Minister, Lord Burleigh, was recommended a cure for an obstinate attack of gout by the Archbishop of Armagh, whioh, had it proved as efficacious as it was nasty, should have placed him out of reach of its clutches for the rest of his life. The following was the form it assumed:

"Take two spaniel whelps, two days old, scald them, and cause the entrails to he taken out, but wash them not. Take four ounces brimstone, four ounces turpentine, one ounce spermaceti, a handful of nettles, and a quantity of balm, and put all this aforesaid in them, stamped, and serve them up, and roast them, and take the drops and anoint you where your grief is."

Stafford was advised by Land to treat an attack of gout by running up and down with bare feet on dewy grass. Cardinal Zinzendorf believed that he could obtain relief by bathing his legs daily in pig's blood, and Horace Walpole was gravely advised to try the effect of putting his feet in hot water. Sir Sydenham, the celebrated English physician of the seventeenth century, who knew by painful experience what gout was, declares it to be almost the only disease which destroys more rich men than poor men, more men of great intellect than men of ordinary capacity and understanding. He says: "Great Kings, Emperors, Generals, Admirals, and philosophers have all died of gout. Hereby nature shows her impartiality, since those whom she favors in one way she afflicts in another."

Gout is, in short, according to this authority, one of the revengers of good fortune and plenty; but however true this may have been in Sydenham's time, the ailment is more democratic now, and shows no such nice distinotion of class. Laborers who keep away from the beer shop are hardly ever attacked by it, but overindulgence in malt liquors is one of the surest paceports to gont; and the life of fresh air and exercise, which is, broadly speaking, so antagonistic to this scourge of mankind, is powerless against its ravages unless accompanied by moderate abstinence from this particular beverage. Brain workers who, though enjoying good health, do not take much exercise, are most subject to gont. It is a curious fact that the poorer Irish, who live to a large exvent upon potatoes, are said to be absolutely free from its attacks. Gout is undeniably on the increase, and this fact has been put forward as an evidence of our growing wealth and prosperity. A nation must be prosperous to maintain any considerable proportion of its inhabitants in the luxury of gout.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 12—4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £54,000. Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rente at 85f. 70c. for the account.

LONDON, July 13.—Produce.—Beet Sugar, July, 22s. 6d. Cocoanut Oil—Ceylon, 23s. 6d. @24s. ℔ cwt.

4 P. M.—Produce—Sperm Oil, £44 ℔ ton; Whale Oil, £22@£23 ℔ ton.

LONDON, July 13.—At the wool sales to-day there was a buoyant feeling in the lowny qualities. Prices were weak. The amount offered was 9,000 bales. A large proportion of this amount was New-Zealand wool, which sold at very firm prices. Following are the offerings in detail and the prices realized: Wethers, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 8½d.@1s. 7½d.; do., locks and pieces, 5½d.@1s. 3½d.; greasy, 7½d.@1s. 6¾d.; do., locks and pieces, 6¼d.@1s. 4d. New South Wales, 400 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1½d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 3½d.@1s. 6d.; greasy, 6d.@1s. 5d.; do., locks and pieces, 5½d.@9d. Queensland, 600 bales—Scoured, 7d.@1s. 6d.; greasy, 10½d. South Australian, 400 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 11½d.; greasy, 7½d.@10d.; do., locks and pieces, 8¼d.@9½. New-Zealand, 6,100 bales—Scoured, 8½d.@1s. 9½d.; do., locks and pieces, 9½d.@1s. 7½d.; greasy, 7½d.@1s. 7½d.; do., locks and pieces, 7¼d.@11½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 900 bales—Scoured, 7½d.; do., locks and pieces, 4¼d.@7d.

ANTWERP, July 13.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 22f. 75c. paid and 22f. 87½c. sellers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, July 13—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	33¾	34	33¾	34	6,100
*Am. Cattle Tr.	14½	15	14½	15	300
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	38¾	38⅞	37⅞	38¾	8,625
Atlantic & Pac.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	50
Buff., Roch. & P.	92	92	92	92	100
*Brunswick Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	1,100
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾	650
Canadian Pacific	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	125
Ches. & Ohio.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	200
C. & O. 1st pf.	56¾	57	56¾	57	500
Chi. Gas Trust.	56¾	58	56¾	57¾	10,990
Chi. & Alton.	128	128	128	128	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	300
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	93	93	93	700
Chi. & N. W.	107	108	107	107¾	2,125
C., R. I. & Pac.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	4,200
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	69¾	68¼	69¼	10,795
C., M. & St. P. pf.	107	108½	107	108½	900
C. R. I. & Pac.	93¼	93⅝	93	93⅝	3,100
C., St. L. & C.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	400
Cin., W. & B. pf.	3¾	3¾	2½	2½	800
Colorado Coal.	29¼	29¼	29	29	200
Cit. Gas Brklyn.	88	89	88	89	1,000
Col. & E. Ill.	44	44	44	44	300
Del. & Hudson.	144½	145	144½	145	715
Del., Lack. & W.	145¼	145¾	144½	144¾	1,500
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	20
D., T. & H. W.	92¾	93¼	92	93	500
L. E. & Western.	17	17¼	17	17¼	650
L. E. & West. pf.	58⅝	59⅜	58½	59⅜	600
Lake Shore.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4,265
Lous. & Nash.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¼	5,460
Manhattan con.	95	95	95	95	300
Mstropitan Coal R.	40	40	40	40	100
Missouri Pacific.	68¾	69	68¾	69	2,550
Mobile & Ohio.	18	18	18	18	100
Morris & Essex.	154½	154½	154½	154½	650
Nat. Lead Trust.	25	25¾	23	24⅞	60,755
N. Y. Central.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113½	2,955
N. Y. Central.	106	106	106	106	500
N. Y. & New Eng.	50	50⅜	49¾	50⅜	4,290
N. Y. & N. H.	250	250	250	250	20
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16	16	15½	16	600
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	1,100
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	500
Norfolk & W. pf.	51	51	51	51	100
Northern Pac.	27½	27½	27½	27¼	430
Northern Pac. pf.	64	64½	63¾	64⅜	945
Ohio & Miss.	22½	22½	22	22⅜	500
Ontario Mining.	35	35	35	35	20
Ontario & West.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	1,920
Oregon R. & N.	94	94	94	94	120
Oregon S. Trans.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	200
Pacific Mail.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	520
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅝	600
Phil. & Reading.	46⅛	46⅝	46	46⅝	4,200
Pitts. & West. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184	184½	184	184½	100
Rich. & Alle.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼	100
Rich. & W. P.	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¾	2,010
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57	57	57	57	100
St. P. & Omaha.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	110
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	99	99	100
Southern Pacific.	30½	31⅛	30½	31⅛	800
St. L. Alt. & T. H.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	50
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109	111⅜	108	110⅝	15,747
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39¼	39½	39¼	39⅜	690
Texas Pacific.	19	19¾	19	19⅛	1,015
Union Pacific.	57⅛	58⅛	57⅜	58⅜	3,400
U. S. Express.	92	92	92	92	85
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29½	29½	28⅞	29½	700
West. Union Tel.	84¾	85	84¾	85	1,835
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68½	68½	68¼	68½	200
Total sales.					172,373

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	17½	18	17½	18	$28,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76⅜	76½	76⅜	76¼	7,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	2,000
Canada So. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102¼	102¼	101	101	38,000
C., L., St. L. & C.	102	102	102	102	10,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	94	94	94	94	4,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	70	70	70	70	1,000
D. & R. 1st 7s, '91, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78¾	79¼	79¼	79¼	2,000
E., T. V. & G. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5,000
Erie 1st, ext.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Fa. W. & D. C. 1st.	96¼	96	96	96	5,000
G. C. & S. F. 6s.	72	72	72	72	1,000
Ill. C. 4s.	104	104	104	104	15,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	84	84	83¾	83¾	4,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	115½	115½	115½	115½	10,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	57½	57½	57½	57½	25,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	68	68	68	68	10,000
L. & W. S. cn. 4s.	119	119	119	119	2,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s.	102½	102½	102¾	102½	1,000
Mo. Kansas & T. 4s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	107	107	107	107	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113	113½	113	113⅜	17,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, deb.	115	115	115	115	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	8,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¼	3,000
North. Pac. 2d.	105½	106¼	105½	105½	3,000
Ohio South. 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
Ore. Tr. & N. 1st.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81½	81¾	35,000
Read. 3d. pf. inc.	54¼	54¼	54	54	10,000
Reading gen. 4s.	91½	91½	91½	91⅝	33,000
Rich. & Dan.	93	93	93	93	12,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111	111	111	111	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, ex.	77½	78	77½	78	17,000
St. P. & Dul. Ed.	106	106	105	106	10,000
St. P., Min. & M. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	3,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st con.	99¾	99¾	98½	99½	1,000
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36	36	36	36	1,000
T., A. & G. Cad. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	7,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	120	120	120	120	2,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
Total sales.					387,990

*Including $5,000 at 141½, seller 30. †Seller 90.
‡Including $10,000 at 77¼, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	120
Alice	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,000
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Best & Belcher.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	100
Belle Isle.	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Challar.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Crown Point.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Chrysolite.	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	250
Commonwealth.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Hale & Norcross.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	200
Little Chief.	.23	.23	.23	.23	500
Middle Bar.	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Mexico.	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Oxidan.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Nevajo.	.50	.50	.50	.50	400
North Belle Isle.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Occidental.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	200
Plutus.	.82	.82	.82	.82	400
Silver King.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Sierra Nevada.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
United Copper.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	150
Utah.	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Total sales.					8,980

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S.F.	38¼	38¾	37⅞	38¾	8,820
Am. Cotton Oil.	53½	54½	53⅝	54½	1,780
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99¾	100¼	99⅜	99⅝	1,090
Chi. Southwn.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	50
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93⅜	93½	93⅛	93⅜	540
C., L., St. L. & C.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	100
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68¼	69¼	68½	69¼	5,820
Chi. & N. pref.	147	147	146½	146⅝	70
Chi. Gas Trust.	56¾	58	54¾	58	740
Del., Lack. & W.	145¼	145½	144⅞	145½	400
Lake Shore.	103⅜	103⅝	103½	103⅝	370
L. E. & West.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
Louis. & Nash.	69⅜	69⅜	69	69	950
Mo. Pacific.	68¼	69	68¼	68⅞	820
N. Y. & New Eng.	50	50¾	48⅝	50⅝	1,080
N. Y., O. & W.	17¾	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	230
North. Pacific.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	200
North. Pacific pf.	63⅞	64	63⅞	64	300
Nor. Pac. Trust.	23⅝	24¼	23¼	24¼	11,720
Read. & Reading.	46⅛	46⅝	46	46⅝	3,240
Rich. & W. P.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	50
Sugar Ref. Co.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10
Texas Pacific.	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅛	230
Union Pacific.	58⅜	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜	690
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29¼	200
Western Union.	84¾	85	84⅝	85	100
Total sales.					39,540

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	17½	18	17½	18	$15,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
Clev. & Canton 1st.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Ill. C. 4s.	95	95	95	95	2,000
Nor. Pac. 2d.	105¾	106¼	105¾	105⅝	7,000
Nor. P. & M. 1st.	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¼	3,000
Ohio & Miss. cn.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	3,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
Rich. Ter. 5s.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	6,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	107	106¾	107	4,000
Total sales.					$58,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	130,000
Clearances.					440,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed an increase in surplus reserve of $1,612,075. The bank now holds $6,630,100 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	July 6.	July 13.	Differences.
Loans.	$428,405,000	$426,838,700	Dec. $2,516,300
Specie.	73,155,800	74,241,300	Inc. 1,085,000
Legal tenders.	43,812,100	42,376,100	Dec. 96,000
Net Deposits.	445,797,580	443,943,200	Dec. 1,848,300
Circulation.	3,953,500	3,933,600	Dec. 19,900

The stock market was not active, but prices were strong. The misapprehension as to the railway situation being removed, confidence was restored. The principal changes were: A decline of 1 in Burlington and Quincy, 2½; Preferred, 2; do. common, 1⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1¼; Atchison, Northwestern, Missouri Pacific, New-England, and Union Pacific, each 1, and Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, and Lake Shore, each ⅞. *Declined*—Oregon Railway and Navigation, 2¾; Manitoba, 2; Pullman, 1⅞; Colorado Coal, 1½; Kobile and Ohio, 1¼; Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore preferred 1, and Lake Erie and Western, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, and Richmond and Alleghany, each ½.

The liquidation in Lead Trust certificates continued, the price breaking to 23. After that it recovered to 25½, and closed at 24⅞, a loss of ⅜ on the day. The sales were 60,755. Sugar was irregular. It opened at 109, declined to 108, advanced to 111⅜, and closed at 110¼, a gain of ⅜ over yesterday's closing price on sales of 15,747 shares. Cotton oil advanced 1, on a fair amount of trading, and Cattle declined 1 on small transactions.

Money on call loaned at 2½ ℔ cent. throughout the day.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,600 4s registered at 123½. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 100 shares of Citizens' sold at 178 and 40 of Fourth at 154.

There was very little done in railway mortgages. The only changes worthy of note were: *Advanced*—Union Pacific firsts of 1898, 1¼, and Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 1. *Declined*—Kansas and Texas 5s, ¼, and Iowa Central firsts and We. Pacs, Milwaukee Fours 54, each ¼.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 91¾@91⅞, in mining stocks Alice sold at $1, Brecce at 18, and Deadwood at $1 50.

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable Aug. 1.

Messrs. Coffin & Stanton are offering (subject to sale) a few village of Barre (Vt.) sewer bonds.

Chairman J. L. Robertson gives notice to holders of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's certificates for first mortgage bonds of the Scioto Valley Railway Company that by an arrangement made through their committee they can now sell the same at 119 by presenting their certificates to the trust company.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,853,544, of which amount $2,105,139 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $18,374 and the exports of specie were $1,909,831.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	192	Manhattan	175
American Ex.	144	Market & Fulton	1,000
Broadway	290	Mechanics'	200
Butchers & Drovers'	180	Mechanics & Trad'rs.	200
Central National	113	Mercantile	200
Chase National	250	Merchants'	160
Chatham	260	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chemical	4800	Metropolitan	13½
City	425	Metropolis	400
Citizens'	177	Nassau	155
Commerce	198	New-York	245
Continental	128	New-York County	420
Corn Exchange	230	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	127
East River	150	Ninth National	145
Eleventh Ward	150	North America	182
Fifth Avenue	1100	North River	140
First National	1600	Oriental	200
Fourteenth Street	160	Pacific	165
Fourth National	164	Park	232
Gallatin National	260	People's	200
Garfield National	300	Phenix	140
German-American	123	Republic	172
Germania	270	Seaboard National	135
Greenwich	140	Second National	325
Hanover	260	Seventh National	170
Hudson River	147	Shoe & Leather	154
Importr's & Trad'rs'	530	St. Nicholas	128
Irving	175	Tradesmen's	100
Leather Mfrs.	230	U.

PETS OF TWO COMPANIES

FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSES WITH GOOD RECORDS.

JIM'S MANY FRIENDS AND HOW THEY MAKE HIM HAPPY—WHY HE SOMETIMES PICKS POCKETS.

More than two hundred times a year the "jigger" and gong in Engine Company No. 33's quarters, in Great Jones-street, strike an alarm to which the company must respond, and they who are near the engine house when the doors slide open and the apparatus starts enjoy a sight that they long remember. The fire, dash, power, and almost perfect beauty of Jim, one of the engine team, attract the attention of even those who, under ordinary circumstances, neither admire nor notice horses.

He has a partner, a handsome, well-built slate roan, but the mate is unnoticed. Jim is admirably molded, but just a little bit corpulent, almost daintily limbed, and tremendously chested. He has an immense neck, a perfect head, the broadest of foreheads, the largest and most lustrous of eyes, and delicate, ever-moving, nervous ears. He has a coat of the color known as crushed rose leaves. His head is light seal brown, his muzzle is dark slate, his legs are jet black, his tail is dark, his ears are dark brown, and his arched neck, always carried high, is ridged with a black mane, cut close in Roman fashion.

As he reaches the pavement and settles down to work he almost drags his sombre mate along, and when he gets his full stride he needs no urging, for, nose in air, eyes ablaze and dilated, and ears pointed ahead, he seems to be looking for the fire and eager to reach it. Once at the hydrant, he subsides into condescending amiability with the crowd that always gathers to admire him, and it is rarely that he is not treated to candies or fruit.

Jim was foaled in Ohio fifteen years ago. He is half Clydesdale, and in January, 1879, the purchaser for the Fire Department bought him for about $300. The commander of Engine Company No. 33, who is now Chief of Battalion, John J. Bresnan of the Sixth Battalion, wanted to be rid of a stupid and vicious brute, mainly because it did not match a handsome half Clydesdale, New-York State horse, Jack. So, on Jan. 16, 1879, Alexander D. Aiken, the driver of the company, who is now Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 13, went up town to Giles Bull's Head, took Jim out of his stable and led him to quarters. Bresnan admits that he fell in love with the new-comer. "He was such a handsome fellow, so kind and yet so gallus," was Bresnan's explanation of his sudden infatuation.

Jim was affectionately welcomed and tenderly dealt with when he was initiated into the mysteries of electricity, "jiggers," googs, "running to the pole," and swinging harness. He was not in the house many minutes before he was introduced to Jack, and there was much head tossing, nipping, and romping for a quarter of an hour, when they were fast friends.

Then came the first lesson. Jim was put in his stall and haltered. The members of the company formed a lane from his stall to the engine pole and Bresnan, as master of the ceremonies and instructor, gave the signal to tap the goes and loosen the halter, which was held by electricity. When the first tap came Bresnan urged Jim by chirping and patting, and the good fellow passed down the lane and stood at the pole without a sign of nervousness or rebellion and his collar was snapped round his big neck. "He stood it like a major, and was a born fire horse," said one of the witnesses of the lesson. Later in the day signal 232 came for a fire at Bank and West streets, and Jim went under the harness like an old stager. The signal did not call out the company on first alarm, so Jim went back to his stall, but a second or so later came a second alarm, which called him to the company to a fire in C. Hauren & Co.'s oil works, and seven seconds later Jim was making his first run.

In those days gentlemen and ladies were frequent visitors at engine houses, and Jim soon became a prime favorite, and was saved from an early death of indigestion by restraining the generosity of those who came loaded down with sweets, apples, and carrots for him. Miss Sara Jewett, the actress, may be said to have brought him out. She confessed that she was devotedly attached to him after her first visit, and never missed an opportunity to see and pet him. Jim, always well behaved, discriminated between the fair and the sterner sex. He is a little bit of a gourmand, and, to put it bluntly, is not only greedy after good things, but a rank pickpocket if the door doesn't hurry up the offerings. When petted by a woman he is on his best behavior and puts on ridiculously nice ways. One of the officers of the company who thought a good deal of him taught him to kiss him and often in the kissing him would say, "Kiss me, Jim," and give him a loud smacking kiss when he held out his big slate-colored lips. Many a fair visitor who was given the hint has blushed when the big horse acted as if he expected his invitation to osculation to be accepted. There is a story that one very enthusiastic lady visitor—well, it was talked about a great deal at one time, but the members of the company are now very reticent about it. Anyhow, Jim made many envious. He had a way of caressing small gloved hands and fanning his nose much fair ears and investigating the mysteries of bonnets that was aggravating to less privileged persons.

Jim is to-day as handsome and as useful as he was ten years ago. He has a clean record, and some of the firemen say he should go on the "roll of honor" of the department. He has been immortalized, for his portrait is in A. E. Costello's "Our Firemen." His first great grief was over the loss of his mate Jack, whose ending was tragic. In 1881 Hugh Golden was Captain of No. 33, and he sought by dint and temerity to eliminate Bresnan, who made the command the smartest in the city. His chief ambition was to reach the "signal" hydrant—the one nearest the box on which the alarm was pulled—before any company called out by the alarm, and in consequence there was always a great deal of dangerous racing. On the afternoon of May 30, 1881, a defective fine set fire to 56 South Fifth-avenue, and Box 236, at Houston-street and South Fifth-avenue, was pulled. Engine No. 33 made a dash for the signal hydrant to beat Engine No. 13, and Golden's engine and the tender of No. 13 came together with a crash at the hydrant. John T. Needham, the driver of the tender, did all he could to prevent injury to the horses, and No. 33's driver, Clement L. Daniels, did the same, but one of the poles of the tender was run into Jack's breast and inflicted a horrible wound. He died the next day. Jim remembered him for a long time, and never took kindly to his successor. Oddly enough, when this horse was taken away and Jim's present mate came, Jim fraternized with him at once.

Jim's life nowadays is a comfortable and privileged existence. He is a hearty eater, and to be certain that he is not forgotten he begins to tap with one of his hind feet a quarter of an hour before his rations are due and keeps up the signal until he is served. So wedded is he to this habit that his stall where he kicks is padded with old hose. His manger at the house book is 60 and Capt. Bermingham says he got that number because he goes like it.'

Jim has a very singular taste in winter when unhatered. To keep water at boiling point there is a furnace and boiler in the cellar, and the attachment is under the ash pan of the engine a few feet from Jim's stall. After a run Jim's delight is to go to the ash pan, hend down, and inhale the steam which escapes from the attachment, grunting his satisfaction every now and then. He dislikes tobacco, but is not averse to beer, and, if permitted, would drink a bucketful. He is the easiest horse to clip in the department and the operation can be performed in his stall while he is eating. He has never been known to kick viciously.

Billy, a big bay horse attached to the fire engine house in East Thirteenth-street, is a great favorite among all his neighbors. He is gentle and intelligent, and, in consequence, he is often given the freedom of the street between Third and Fourth avenues. He does not seem to care to go any further nor to extend his acquaintance. Although everybody in the block knows Billy, and he knows everybody, he prefers to cultivate the warm friendship of those who can be of use to him. A particular friend of his is a grocer near Third-avenue. The grocer sells cabbages and carrots and other vegetables. Billy is very fond of vegetables, especially of cabbages, so he frequently pays a visit to the grocer and begs for something by whinnying. If there is no one around the door of the store Billy helps himself. On these occasions he always takes a cabbage if any are lying loose. He selects the largest and trots away up the street.

Another place that Billy frequents is a neighboring livery stable and carriage salesrooms. He will walk in quietly and calmly look around him. He does not care to associate with his own kind, whom he seems to regard as far beneath him, but prefers to go up to where people are and where light inoches are probable. Sometimes he is given a lump of sugar and sometimes a little salt. He seems to enjoy both equally.

The other day he paid a visit to the stable and saw a nose bag hair filled with feed hanging from a post. Billy soon had his nose in the bag and was chewing away at the stolen feed with exquisite delight when some one who had been watching him struck him a stroke. Billy stopped and, making for the door, listened as though to ascertain from what part of the city the fire alarm had come. But, as there were no more strokes on the gong, Billy looked disgusted, shook his head, and went back to the nose bag. The gong was struck again, but Billy paid no more heed. He kept on eating. When he does hear a genuine alarm he rushes into the engine house and places himself in front of the engine to be harnessed like the other horses.

GEN. BRAGG AND THE GRAND ARMY.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 8.

The Edwin A. Brown Post, G. A. R., of Fond du Lac has by formal vote dropped Gen. Edward S. Bragg from its roll of membership. Gen. Bragg, as a fighter in the war of the rebellion, made a record honorable to Wisconsin which Wisconsin will always proudly cherish. The Grand Army Republic post of Milwaukee could hardly do a more popular or creditable thing, provided the by-laws permit, than promptly to invite Gen. Bragg to membership here.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

The morning reports of the recent tour of duty of the Seventh Regiment at the State Camp of Instruction show an average attendance of 700 officers and men, or 67.50 per cent of the enrolled strength of the command. The daily parade strength, exclusive of musicians in band, is thus given: Saturday, June 22, 748; Sunday, 747; Monday, 712; Tuesday, 676; Wednesday, 671; Thursday, 692; Friday, 677; Saturday, June 29, 677. The four camp tours thus far undertaken by the Seventh show a constant falling off in duty-doing strength, although the regiment has steadily increased in numbers since the military post on the Hudson was instituted. According to the official figures the attendance at Peekskill for the four covering June 22 to 29, 1883, was 708 officers and men, or 78.40 per cent. of the enrollment, the highest number present being 783 and the lowest 693; from June 20 to 27, 1886, the average present for duty was 712, a percentage of 72.90, the highest daily attendance aggregating 758 and the lowest 674; in 1887 the highest number present for duty was 770 and the lowest 688, the average being 720 officers and men, or percentage of 71.42, while during the current season the extremes of attendance stood at 748 and 691 respectively. These figures are at least suggestive, and would seem to indicate that enthusiasm for camp duty is slowly but surely on the wane so far as the Seventh is concerned. Considering the exceptional conditions attending the recent encampment, it was reasonable to expect an average attendance of not less than 80 per cent. of the enrollment. That it should have fallen off nearly 4 per cent. from that of two years ago is a matter of profound surprise.

The Seventh Regiment *Gazette*, in reviewing the duties and incidents of the camp of 1889, says: "If every man who attended camp is not a better soldier then he was a week ago it is his own fault, and he did not earn the money the State paid him." The reviewer makes no bones of admitting that there were infractions of the rules and regulations established by the State authorities, but makes light of them after the following fashion:

"'At taps every light must be extinguished and absolute quiet must prevail.' The first part of this order was more fatally enforced than the latter, owing to slight differences of opinion among the different men as to just what 'absolute quiet' meant. The ideas on the subject ranged anywhere from a popping of a cork to a young riot. But after midnight the quiet of the camp was generally unbroken save by the guard on their relief, and the only sound which escaped from the tents was the lusty mewing, braying or crowing of the 'camp pets,' and the unconscious noise which resulted from sleeping out loud with the mouth open."

He thus proceeds to show the effects of the more or less mild dissipation referred to in the foregoing in the succeeding paragraph of vivid and graphic description:

"The scene in the company streets as the 5 o'clock assembly, immediately after reveille, beggars description. If a man ever felt 'racky' and looked as bad as he felt, it was then. The gathering was very informal as far as the uniform was concerned, and the men shuffled into whatever garments were the handiest and quickest to put on. Arrayed in jackets, blouses, or overcoats, pantrousers if there was time, without them if there was not, in pajamas or bath robes, in slippers, or in shoes if they were fortunate enough to have kept them on all night, the men, with half-opened eyes, would tumble out of their tents in the damp, misty morning air, and with a thick maroon taste in their mouths and tin cups in their hands would fall in at the tail end of the company street with yawns and groans, and with squeaky, husky larynxes answer to their names at roll call. 'Look at those eyes, would you!' 'You're the rocked-lookin' seed in the company!' 'If I looked as tough as you do, I'd lay down and die!' The company streets were full of these remarks, but it was the pot calling the kettle black, and it would be difficult for the witness to award the palm for superior demoralization to any one individual. After roll call, refreshed by bread and hot coffee and warmed by the brightening sun, the men settled down to the work of preparing their tents for inspection, which was seldom completed until after company drill and breakfast."

His remarks upon the subject of the stated camp inspection will be generally concurred in:

"There was one thing in camp much complained of which ought to be remedied hereafter. When the morning guard mount was over and the old sentries were relieved, the men who had been on guard all night and needed sleep and rest had no place to go to. They were not allowed to enter their tents to change their uniforms or to lie down until after inspection, and the consequence was they had to wander around, in full dress uniform and tired condition, for two or three hours, until the Inspector had made his rounds. These men ought either to have been allowed to lie down in their tents before inspection, if they wished, or else inspection ought to have been so greatly delayed. In such a case the comfort of the men ought to be the first consideration."

Last the admissions of the editorial reviewer of the *Gazette* should be discredited the following statements in substantiation by the historian of the Third Company are here quoted:

"It is surprising how little sleep some men get while at camp and yet keep in good condition. There were about fifteen men who made it a rule to roam around the company street till the small hours in the morning deviling those who wanted to sleep. Of this several were guilty by these midnight marauders was Corp. Blackmar, who was carried out of his tent on his cot and carried to tent No. 19, occupied by Corp. Kane and Private Brainard, who were called in upon to drink in the refreshment. They produced a bottle, which was passed to Blackmar, who proceeded to drink from it, but desisted, as the contents proved to be hay rum.

"Private Pete Halstead treated the boys on Friday night to two cases of champagne, which with a ham and plenty of crackers, (which were manipulated by Corp. Kane and Private Brainard) made a feast fit for the gods. Several speeches were indulged in, and when the séance broke up it was past midnight."

Comment upon the foregoing is unnecessary. The fact remains, however, that no other organization of the National Guard would be allowed the latitude permitted the Seventh Regiment by the State authorities, and in view of such incidents as these, held up to the admiration and emulation of future generations of citizen soldiers in a reconstructed military review "devoted to the interests of the Seventh Regiment and the National Guard," it is slight wonder that the general public is prone to regard the State Camp of Instruction as a picnic ground maintained at public expense for the purpose of enabling the organizations of the uniformed militia to successively indulge in a huge lark.

The election for Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, which means the promotion of Capt. Daniel Appleton to be the successor of Col. Emmons Clark, postponed from the 10th inst. is to be held in the regimental armory on Thursday evening of this week. There is much rejoicing throughout the regiment over the appointment of Col. Clark as United States Consul at Havre, and steps have already been taken looking to giving "the old man" a fitting and characteristic send-off on the occasion of his departure for his new field of official duties.

The list of marksmen of the National Guard of the State of New-Jersey for the year 1888 is headed by the name of Gov. Robert S. Green, Commander-in-Chief. No other State, so far as appears, can claim a like distinction. Gov. Green is an excellent shot as well as an enthusiast in rifle practice. On Tuesday of last week, at the State range, Sea Girt, he scored 41 points out of a possible 50 at regulation distance, coming within one point of winning a Hamilton pocket rifle. All his personal and official influence is being exerted by Gov. Green in promoting the success of the Inter-State and United States Army military match which is to be contested on the New-Jersey range in September next, and which promises to enlist more entries than even the established matches open to State teams of the National Rifle Association. Should the enterprise finish the anticipations of its projectors it is within the limits of possibility that the Sea Girt range may be elevated to the prominence and dignity of a national military shooting ground.

New-Jersey provides for its National Guard with uncommon liberality. The transportation system of the State is a model of completeness and availability, and the equipment of its troops for all occasions of camp or field service is unsurpassed by that of any other State. Any reasonable expenditure for the maintenance or advancement in efficiency of the National Guard is cheerfully authorized by the Commander in Chief, whose approval of bills incurred is alone required to secure their payment, there being no occasion, as in this State, to go to the Legislature for appropriations for military purposes. The affairs of the militia establishment are administered by a Military Board, consisting of two State officers, the Major General commanding the division, and the two brigade commanders, the three latter, who have the balance of power, holding office for life or during good behavior. Matters, consequently, move smoothly, without friction, and to the best advantage of those immediately interested. Within the current year it is expected that close upon $75,000 will be expended in the erection of permanent buildings and the improvement of the State camp grounds at Sea Girt.

An immense amount of work is exacted of officers and men at this point, but nothing is left undone by the authorities charged with the conduct of the camp to promote their comfort. The rationing of the troops is carried out on a strictly United States Army basis, the subsistence stores subject to requisition including pork, bacon, ham, salt beef, fresh beef, mutton, lamb, fresh bread, flour, hard bread, cornmeal, crackers, beans, peas, rice, hominy, coffee, tea, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, pepper, mustard, molasses, cabbage, green corn, tomatoes, onions, beets, carrots, green beans, turnips, pickles, butter, milk, cheese, fish, dried apples, and dried peaches. With such a bill of fare to draw upon there is no occasion for any one to go hungry.

In the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Dudley S. Steele commander, the Ambulance Corps System has recently been instituted, under the direction of Lieut. Col. A. K. Baldwin, Brigade Surgeon, with the most gratifying results, a body of company bearers having been brought to a high state of efficiency in each organization of the brigade.

The hopes of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of securing a new armory at an early day have been greatly encouraged by the succession of Col. James Cavanagh to Col. Clark as a member of the Armory Board. Col. Cavanagh is now the senior regimental commander in the National Guard, he having been commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-ninth in 1867. On the 29th of November he will have completed twenty-two years' continuous active service in that position, and the question is being agitated whether, three years hence, when he shall have rounded out a full quarter of a century, the then Governor, following the precedent established by Gov. Hill in the case of Col. Clark, will pay an official visit to the State Camp and there publicly present to Col. Cavanagh a commission creating him a Brigadier General by brevet.

On Saturday next the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp, will relieve the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. John N. Partridge, at Peekskill. The present and succeeding week promise to be among the most interesting tours of the entire season. Both organizations have been engaged ever since the close of the indoor working season in preparing for camp, and a strong rivalry in respect both of attendance and and performance has been developed. The Twenty-third is going for a record, and, whatever that record may be the Twenty-second is determined to surpass it. Superb ceremonies are assured, and the practical work of the encampment promises to be of excellent quality and well worthy the observation of military critics.

The admirable record made at the State Camp of Instruction during the past week by the Ninth Regiment will go a long way toward rehabilitating Col. Seward's command in the esteem of superior headquarters. There have been only words of commendation for the organization and even the loafers at State Headquarters have become convinced of the injustice of characterizing the members of the Ninth as "wild Indians." In the conduct of the camp and the instruction of the troops Col. Seward had an invaluable assistant in Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand, a veteran of the war of the rebellion and a thoroughly posted officer.

Preliminary to its tour of field duty at Peekskill, from Aug. 3 to 10, the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Thomas H. Barber, has been applying itself to rifle practice at Creedmoor, and with excellent results, two days having been devoted to that profitable occupation during the past week. Since the opening of the current encampment season Col. Barber has been a frequent and observant visitor at the State camp, posting himself in respect of "points" which are likely to enhance the high reputation rightfully enjoyed by the Twelfth as a reliable and duty-doing organization of the National Guard.

The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, will furnish the artillery details at the State Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, from July 13 to Aug. 3. Capt. Wilson has made application to General Headquarters to have his command converted into a light battery, accompanied by the request that the organization be equipped with the new battery of steel breech-loading field guns, which the State is shortly to receive from the United States Government. Capt. Wilson's command is engaged in furnishing its remodeled armory, and an excursion is to be held on Aug. 21 to secure funds for that object.

The next great military "event," according to Col. George D. Scott, will be the opening of the new armory of the Eighth Regiment. It is proposed to make a monster demonstration of the affair and thereby promote the boom in recruiting from which Col. Scott's command is substantially prospering.

All of last season's recruits in the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, have had a tour of duty at the State Camp, and have been returned to their command trained soldiers. Capt. Wendel's battery has given a good account of itself at Peekskill.

Col. Fred Kopper, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, is satisfied that the admirable showing made by his command at the Military Post will result in an accession of nearly two hundred recruits between now and the beginning of the next drill season.

SANDERS AND HIS READERS.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, July 8.

Charles W. Sanders is dead. Don't know him? Nonsense! Sanders has made you weep, he has made you laugh, he has kept you from your pew, and he has helped to knock some ideas into that stupid head of yours. It is base ingratitude to say that you do not know Sanders.

Think back a little. There was the first, and the second, and the third, and the fourth, and the fifth readers, and they took you from the time you were six till you were sixteen to get through them, and Sanders's name was at the head of every page.

How would one have known anything about the Boy who saved the Dikes of Holland, or the Little Match Girl, or the Bad Boy who would not give his Sister a Drink of Cold Water on the night before she passed over the Silent River, or the Industrious Boy who picked Red Raspberries and took up the Mortgage on his widowed Mother's House, if it had not been for Sanders? How could you be able to repeat, "Sister, Thou Wast Mild and Lovely," if it had not been for this same bennfactor, or which of you all could have told anything sensible or rhythmical about the "Battle of Blenheim," or "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," &c., but for Sanders?

"The rose had been washed, lately washed in a shower, which Mary to Anna conveyed," Sanders told us—with the assistance of Cowper. And did Sanders hint that it was the shower that Mary conveyed, considered from a grammatical standpoint? He did not. He showed himself a man who could be trusted. He had ideas, too, about the functions of the imagination. He thought the imagination should be awakened. What, therefore, did he do? Print a thing like Hawthorne's "Snow Maiden," or some sweet fantasia of Hans Anderson? Not at all. He printed stories in which Violets conversed fluently with Oaks, and Grasshoppers were entertained by Humming Birds. He meant to give milk to babes. Then there were those sweet stanzas of the fifth reader—"Jewels five words long, which on the stretched fore-finger of all time glitter forever." There were words that it was a positive gymnastic exercise to pronounce and which were looked upon with such awe that they were carefully avoided during the remainder of the term. There were moral sentiments so high that even a Chautauquan could not object to them, and general directions for climbing the Hill of Science and the Rungs of the Ladder of Fame, that have been indelibly stamped upon the memory.

And Sanders is dead—that guide, philosopher, and friend. What if he made hot tears flow over his obstinate spelling pages and caused the impatient blood to surge to the head on dread examination days? It is all forgiven and forgotten. He was a close companion and a safe one for many years. His methods are obsolete now, and the schools have learned a trick or two since then, but he was the first to venture to entertain while he instructed, and a great debt of gratitude is due him.

A QUEEN AS A BALLOONIST.

Madrid Letter to the London Daily News.

Queen Christina has given another proof of her coolness and pluck which has created great enthusiasm among her soldiers. A detachment of the Royal Engineers, with their officers, were about to make a first trial of some military balloons recently purchased in France, and were working knee deep in mud in the Royal Park, some miles outside Madrid, when suddenly a royal carriage appeared, in which were seated the Queen, Countess Serondegui, (Mistress of the Robes,) and Col. Ayalion (aide-de-camp.) The Queen picked her way, not easily, through the mud to where the Engineers were preparing the balloon, and she asked everybody for saying that she had come for the express purpose of joining in the first ascent. Her lady in waiting declined to accompany her, when her Majesty lightly stepped into the balloon with Col. Ayalion. The order was then given to let the cable go, and, held by two slender ropes, the balloon, bearing the Queen, the Colonel, and four soldiers, rose to a height of about three hundred yards. After enjoying a splendid view of Madrid and its environs, her Majesty gave the signal to lower the balloon, which stopped when 20 yards from the ground to allow a photograph to be taken, and the Queen landed, welcomed by enthusiastic cheers from the soldiers. The balloon has been christened Marie Christina of Hapsburg.

VIENNA'S DEAD WHALE.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A singular fate has befallen a dead whale which has lately been exhibited in the Prater. Of gigantic dimensions, and in this respect a sight indeed well worth seeing, it had been captured in the Cattegat, and after having been put to death had been prepared in such a way as to admit of its being shown at Copenhagen and Berlin for several weeks. The conveyance of the huge animal from Copenhagen, by way of Berlin to Vienna, was attended with great difficulty and involved an expense of no less than £7,000. It now appears that in spite of every precautionary measure the monster has not been able to resist the laws of nature, and has gradually passed into a state of complete putrefaction. The effluvia arising from that vast mass of abomination is almost overwhelming, and has pervaded the whole Prater to such an extent as to compel the Board of Health to interfere and cause the immediate removal of the body. But this is no easy matter. The proprietor wanted to endow the museum with it, but the gift has been declined. So the big whale has just been given over to the public flayer, who at the owner's expense will cut up and bury it.

FIVE DOGS KILLED IN ONE DAY.

Augustus L. Cook of the "Fascifation" Company, killed five dogs supposed to be mad at his Summer home, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., one day last week. The first animal to get the rabies was his own black retriever, a handsome dog of which he was very fond. Not long after he had shot it he was besieged by neighboring farmers, who complained that their dogs had been bitten, and before night fall Mr. Cook had shot five dogs.

SHOES AND THEIR WEARERS.

TOO MUCH SOMETIMES EXPECTED—INTERESTING ITEMS.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter, July 11.

There never was a time in the history of shoe manufacturing when the production was so thoroughly well made in proportion to the cost as it now is. Whatever else may be said of machinery, its employment has insured almost perfect uniformity of work. Hundreds of shoes are made every day that are positively indistinguishable one from another. Within moderate limitations, one pair of any given variety will fairly represent the quality of the entire brand of that grade. Of course, there are occasional instances of faulty and damaged work, but by far the greater number of complaints are caused primarily by errors of judgment in the consumer when making his purchases. Shoes cut from fine calfskin, for example, are now so low in price that they are not infrequently subjected to wear that heavy split leather would have been better calculated to withstand. Similarly, the new manners of glazed kid that are now so successfully produced make possible the manufacture of fine footwear for women at extremely moderate rates. The reduction in the cost of fine kid boots, however, does not by any means render them able to resist the sort of treatment to which oil, pebble, or grain leather is adapted.

Most of the natty-looking tan shoes put on early in the season are now dingy and soiled. This is especially apparent in the cities. They were bought so low that the wearers probably don't care to go to the expense of the polish to renew the leather. Although some have been sold, the demand is not so great as one would infer from the extent of the "army of the brown-footed." A dealer says the best way is first to rub the shoe with lemon juice and afterward use the polish; then apply a cream made for the purpose and they look about as good as new. Coachmen's boots are also treated in this way.

Russet shoes are in greatest favor with women having small feet, and many who have more generous bases are a little shy about donning a light shoe, which looks so much larger than a black one. But the use of russet shoes is so general that most of them have waived their objections. Colors seem to look a trifle better on children than on grown people. The little brown shoes are so cheap—costing from 50 to 75 cents—and fit so well that many of the toddlers wear them.

Wearers of the finest shoes prefer narrow toes, especially in colored footwear. "A broad toe on a Russia leather shoe spoils the look of a woman's foot," says a national salesman. "It gives it a kind of flat appearance and destroys the neat, narrow, petite effect she desires."

By means of new conformators, applied to foot measurements by some manufacturers, it is shown that the length of the shoe may be reduced a full size without impairing the comfort or grace of contour.

Boston women are noted for nicely-conformed feet, with neither a high nor a low instep, nor a broad nor narrow ball, but a similar formation of all parts.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

LEONARD SWETT'S LITTLE DOCTOR AND THE MAN WHO KNEW IT ALL.

From the Chicago Journal, July 9.

In Lusk's "Eighty Years of Illinois Politics and Politicians" are found many incidents and anecdotes of the most pleasing character, and from that source we extract the following:

U. F. Linder was one of the great lawyers of Illinois who was contemporaneous with Abraham Lincoln and was never so happy as when he had a crowd around him listening to his jokes, but sometimes the joke returned to plague him. About 1856 he was sitting one summer evening outside the door of a hotel in Terre Haute, Ind., telling a company of interested listeners of the exploits of Leonard Swett, one of Illinois's noted lawyers.

"This man Swett," said he, "is the sharpest lawyer in Illinois. He clears his man every time, especially if charged with murder."

"How does he do it, Linder?" ventured one of his hearers to inquire.

"Do it?" replied Linder, "he proves they are all insane—every cursed man of them."

"Well, how does he do that?"

"Pll tell you, sir. He comes with him a little doctor who knows all about insanity and swears 'em all crazy as loons. The jury comes in with a verdict of insanity every time."

Then he recited several cases which had occurred where the parties had been thus acquitted, when the lawyer would "just as sane as I am, Sir—just as you are," said Linder.

At that moment a gentleman who had been sitting inside, but had been an amused listener, walked outside, and offering his hand to Linder, said:

"Good evening, Mr. Linder. I have the honor to be the little doctor you are talking about—you tell it very well."

"What might your name be?" said Linder, though he knew very well.

"My name is Roe," said the gentleman.

"Not Dr. Roe, of Bloomington?"

"Yes, Sir, Dr. Roe of Bloomington—the man you call Swett's little doctor."

"Why, I know you, Sir—of course I knew you, Dr. Roe," said Linder. "My God, Sir! are you the man I beg your pardon, Dr. Roe. I did not know that you were Swett's witness. I beg your pardon a thousand times. What a blunder I made—indeed, I did not know the man was Dr. Roe of Bloomington. Doctor, I can do nothing else but beg your pardon—and I would not do less if I could. Gentlemen, if this man ever swears I am insane, I will believe him myself."

TURGENIEFF'S VIEW OF BERNHARDT.

A correspondence between the Russian writer Turgenieff, and a Vienna friend, which appears in the *Neue Freie Presse*, contains rather a savage criticism by the great Russian upon Sarah Bernhardt. "I grant," wrote he, "that she is a prudent, smart, clever woman, one who knows her own *métier* to its very smallest detail, and is further gifted by nature with a splendid voice, which has been well schooled. But she is utterly without naturalness, and without artistic temperament, the defect of which she attempts to supply by Parisian sensuousness. She is *pourrie de chic*, advertisement, and pose, monotonous, cold, dry—or, to gather up all in one sentence, she has not a spark of that which we call talent in its highest sense. Her step is like that of a hen, the movements of her hands are intentionally pignent. Her whole performance, to my thinking, smells of the Boulevards, *Figaro*, and pacolina." Turgenieff's correspondent seems to have protested against this "Slavonic" criticism, and to have called Zola as an authority on behalf of Mme. Bernhardt's greatness upon the stage. "If you want authorities, and French authorities, I refer you to a paper dated 2nd ins. One day Emile Zola lunched at my house, and gave his exact words:) 'Cette femme n'a aucun talent. On dit d'elle que c'est un paquets des nerfs. C'est un paquet de ficelles.' "But to whet, then," continues Turgenieff, "does she owe her world-wide fame? World-wide fame does not trouble me. I speak only what I observe, and I am delighted when I find another whose observations have led him to the same judgment."

CURIOUS CITY ORDINANCES.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, July 8.

Augusta has so many funny things in her city ordinances that she has engaged an expert to overhaul and compile them. Some of the passages in the laws are put down as ridiculous and others are so ambiguous as to be misleading. "It shall be the duty of all green grocers to exhibit the ears of such animals as they offer for sale to the clerk of the market" is one of them. The regulation seemed to anticipate that all sales of animals were to be to the clerk of the market. Of course this stipulation has never been complied with. Here is another: "After the votes have been counted and returne consolidated, as hereinbefore provided, the ballot boxes shall be properly sealed and deposited with the Clerk of Council, in whose office they shall remain for thirty days, at the expiration of which time they shall be destroyed by the Mayor." However, the ballot boxes have never been destroyed, as the law stipulates. The Superintendent of Streets and Drains has to suffer a very peculiar hardship. "It shall be the duty of said officer to remove or have removed all trash, &c., together with all dead animals, from the streets, &c., to a place to be designated by the Mayor and City Council, and there he burned or otherwise destroyed as he may from time to time be directed." Poor fellow!

GERMANS LOST TO GERMANY.

From the London Times.

A Berlin journal publishes a synopsis of German emigration since 1871. The total for the period is 1,769,297 persons. Of these emigrants, the destination of no fewer than 1,618,816 was the United States, 33,443 went to Brazil, 15,599 to other parts of South America, 16,341 to Australia, 4,780 to British North America, 4,047 to Africa, and 1,086 to Asia. There remain unaccounted for 74,685 emigrants sailing from French ports, though it is believed that nearly all of these went to the United States. The year of highest emigration was 1881, when 220,902 Germans left their Fatherland. The lowest number of emigrants during any year of the period is found in 1877, viz., 22,896. Brazil received most of her Germans long ago, nearly 9,000 going to that empire in 1872-3. Latterly the tide has run much more strongly to other parts of South America, 1,723 going there in 1888, for example, while only 1,229 went to Brazil. The total emigration in 1886 amounted to 83,218, a lower figure than for the preceding seven years. In 1887 it was 104,659; in 1888, 98,568; but in the latter year the returns from Havre were missing.

WHEN PEOPLE MARRY.

CURIOUS THINGS SHOWN BY RECORDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philadelphia Record, July 11.

Thirteen per cent. of all the men married in Pennsylvania last year married women older than themselves. Seven per cent. took wives of their own ages, and the remaining 80 per cent. married women younger than themselves. The average age of the men was 27 years and of the women 23 years. These interesting facts are found in the annual report for 1888 of Secretary of Internal Affairs Thomas J. Stewart, which contains much other curious information about the matrimonial propensities of Pennsylvanians. Thus it appears that more men are married at the age of 23 than at any other and that among women 21 is the favorite age. The youngest wife of 1888 was only 13 years old, and the oldest was aged 71. Two boys of 16 were married, and two old graybeards of 86 ventured into matrimony, probably not for the first time. Of 14,726 women married, and whose ages were given, 4,065, or 27.5 per cent., were less than 20 years old. Among the men there were only 402 who were so young. There were 23 girls of 14 years married, 105 of 15, 353 of 16, 816 of 17, 1,333 of 18, 1,434 of 19, 1,322 of 20, 2,041 of 21, 1,517 of 22, and 1,140 of 23. After the latter age the numbers of these who found husbands rapidly decline. These figures show that if a Pennsylvania girl is not married by the time she is 23 years old the chances are that she will become an old maid.

Men proceed more leisurely about matrimony. Besides the two 16-year-old husbands in 1888 there were 38 aged 17, 139 years old, and 825 19 years old. The figures then take a jump to 637 at 20 and reach the maximum in 1,565 at 23. They decrease slowly after that. There were 487 men married after they were 50 years old, but only 171 women.

There was a remarkable disparity in the ages of some of the couples. A woman of 59 years married a man of 31, and an old man of 74 wedded a maiden of 24. The youngest couple were a 17-year-old husband and a 15-year-old wife. The girl of 13 wedded a man 19 years older than herself. A man of 54 married a girl of 18, his age being just three times hers, and a man of 48 did nearly as well, taking a 17-year-old wife.

In the marriages where the women were older than the men the differences in ages rarely exceeded five years. There were eighty-three marriages where one of the parties had previously been divorced.

It is estimated that there were 6,000 marriages of couples from this State in Camden alone, and, of course, there must have been very many more in cities and towns in other States bordering on Pennsylvania.

NEWSPAPERS SPAIN HAS.

From the London Times.

A statistical memorandum issued lately by the Spanish Ministry of the Interior informs us that there are 1,161 periodicals (including newspapers) in Spain, appearing at all sorts of intervals. Of these, 143 are published twice a week, 369 are published daily, and 113 are religious. The remaining 315 deal with all kinds of subjects—literary, theatrical, humorous, musical, bull fights, &c. The 496 political papers and magazines issue 783,652 copies, which would give one to every twenty-three persons of the whole population of Spain. Of these political periodicals 370, with an issue of 513,782 copies, represent monarchical opinions; 104, with an issue of 269,883 copies, support republican views. But a more detailed classification would be all but impossible, so numerous and minute are the party divisions in Spain. Madrid publishes 327 of the whole; Barcelona has 117, Seville 38, Cadiz and Valencia each 32, Alicante 30, Tarragona and Murcia each 29, Saragossa 28, and the same number in the Balearic Islands.

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SOME SHARP SKETCHES MADE IN UTAH.

THE MORMON IN TRADE, IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS, AND ON THE FARM—BISHOP FARR'S WIVES.

OGDEN, Utah, July 13.—Utah, the land of saline and alkali, mountains and meadows, beneath which flow the waters of health-giving springs, the waters of life! I sit at a window enjoying the cool breeze wafted down the cañons of the Wahsatch Mountains, that gird the northern shore of the Great Salt Lake. Below the verdure-clad panorama lies Ogden; really a pretty city, and with many buildings that would do credit to a thriving Eastern city, but I see no thrift here. It is the hopeless life of a Dead Sea existence. To be sure, there are schools here, and railroads and telegraphs, daily newspapers, and a street car line that runs regularly. I found, however, that a man could save time by walking, as the cars ran half hourly. Ogden is a place of 10,000 inhabitants, but looks like a straggling country village until you come to Main-street, where there are some very handsome brick blocks. Saloons predominate, for the Mormons are a class of hard drinkers, and prefer the coat eaten off their stomachs to putting one on their backs. Being a stranger and searching for information I stepped into a dry goods store and purchased a handkerchief.

"Are there any Mormon merchants here," I ignorantly asked.

"Yes, I am a Mormon," replied the storekeeper.

"How is business?"

"Kinder rushin' just now." There wasn't a soul in the store but the proprietor and myself. He saw a smile on my face and asked:

"From the East, ain't you?"

He invited me to sit down, and I enjoyed a pleasant chat with him. This man was a Mormon, but he had only one wife. His stock in trade was worth $30,000 and his annual profits were $5,000. On this he lived "on the top of his whisk," as he expressed himself. Indulging me, he explained that he sold goods for 35 cents a yard that cost him 6 cents a yard in New-York. It cost him about half a cent a yard to get it here by freight, therefore his profit was 29½ cents a yard. A bottle of vaseline, though marked 15 cents, sold for 25 cents. "I don't got much trade," he said jocularly, "but I get a fair profit on what I do sell."

"Why don't Gentiles open stores?"

"Oh, they do, and understand it, but nine times out of ten they are forced out of the market. I'll tell you why. Take a Mormon farmer, for instance. He pays tithes to the Church and taxes on his land, which also goes to the Church. If his crops are poor he must get tick. The Gentiles won't trust him, because he won't pay them. We trust him, because we can make him pay. I am sorry for this tick business, for it is ruining our farmers."

"Why can you compel them to pay any more than a Gentile can?"

"That I had rather not explain. It's a Church matter, and I care say nothing more."

I found this man quite well read, but he had fallen into the habit, peculiar to Mormons, of using words that were uncouth, yet expressive. Accepting the invitation of Judge Henderson of the Federal Court, I occupied a seat on the bench with him during a criminal trial. Bishop Lorin Farr, one of the upriehts of the Mormon Church, had transgressed the law, inasmuch as he was charged with living with and maintaining five different wives. He sat by his lawyer, also a Mormon. Bishop Farr is a man sixty years old, tall, with stooping shoulders, bald head, with tuft back from the forehead over each ear of his ears. For whiskers he wears a fringe under his chin. His nose is long and pointed, and his eyes are like a ferret's, small, restless, and piercing, yet there was a pained expression in them. Perhaps it was not a very pleasant thing to have, after all. His dress and general appearance proclaimed a New-England farmer of the Joshua Whitcomb type. Yet this man is one of the bloodthirstiest leeches of the Mormon Church. The jury filed into the box—twelve Gentiles—for Mormons are not allowed to sit in judgment on a fellow lawbreaker.

It is quite a job to get a Gentile jury, yet it is done by scouring up and down the bailiwick. Farr was put upon the stand and swore that ever since the promulgation of the anti-polygamy law he had been living with only one wife. At this instant his five wives filed into the court room, and were ushered into a bench seat. This being all the testimony required of Farr, he was excused, and one of his wives called to the witness box.

She gave her name as Mary, and age as sixty-five. She was a kind, grandmotherly old lady, dressed plainly in black, with a Quaker bonnet on her head. She said that she was Lorin's first wife, and it was against her wishes that he moved from the Territory to Canada, but as he was bound to come, and, being a good wife, and "seein' he had his heart sot on it," she came along. She told of their early struggles with poverty, and there were tears in her eyes when she told of the time when "Lorin got sealed" to his second wife, but that was all. Where she didn't mind it much as it was their religion. She had twelve children.

The second wife, Emeline by name, forty-eight years old, was slim and looked like a seamstress in hard luck. She was a schoolmarm and came from Maine to locate in the Territory. Farr taught her how to shoot. She married Farr thinking she had feathered her nest. She had nothing to complain of and had eight children.

Wife No. 3, Emma by name, was forty-five years old, and as she walked to the stand she moved all the colors of the kaleidoscope. A plaid dress, green silk waist, red shawl, black hat with pink feathers and impossible green grapes for trimming made her look like a back-woods girl at a circus. She evidently thought herself got up regardless of expense, as she spread her dress complacently and beamed on the jury and audience in a way that betokened her a flirt. She married Mr. Farr "cos" he asked her to. It was her religion and she "didn't see what folkses was botherin' them for when it wasn't any other folkses business." She had twelve children and was brought up in York State. She came ont to Utah as a servant and married Mr. Farr six weeks after she arrived.

Wife No. 4, Margaret by name, thirty-five years old, was born in Manchester, England, and was converted there by Mormon missionaries. She married Mr. Farr three days after her arrival and believed she did right to do so, and she considered she was his wife by law. She was now living with Mr. Farr, and didn't know or let the others know of her existence. This was the crafty Bishop's favorite wife. She was from the lowest class of English serving women, and weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds. Her features were coarse and shiny from a plentiful application of soap and rubbing. She was dressed better than the others and she made some pretensions to style, some ten years old, but from her make-up she reminded one of an east-side washerwoman off on a Terence O'Reagan Association picnic. She had six children.

The fifth and last wife was named Natoma, and from appearances a good-sized river of Indian blood flowed in her veins. She was the ugliest one of the lot, and was covered with a profusion of cheap jewelry and gaudy clothes. She didn't know how old she was, and said that Farr was drunk when he married her. The jury smiled, and evidently thought this to be needless testimony, as any man in his right senses would commit suicide before marrying such an oddity. She was cross-eyed, and there was a knob on the end of her nose as large as a crab-apple. Two tusks stuck from her mouth. When she took her seat and a dog belonging to Judge Henderson saw her he got up and went to the door and whined to get out. Natoma had four young Farrs to look after.

It was a noticeable feature of the four wives' testimony that they were shielding Farr, inasmuch as they said that he was not living with them now, but simply providing for them, the favorite alone admitting that he lived with her.

It was proved by the prosecution that Farr was seen daily going to and coming from each wife's house, and the point was well taken by the prosecuting attorney that the fact of Farr's visits to his different households was just as injurious to the morals of the rising generation as though he did live with them openly. It was known to school children that Farr had five wives, and even now little boys and girls were bargaining with each other that when they reached men's and women's estate they should marry like Mr. Farr and Natoma. It is this injury to children's minds and morals that they were trying to crush out, and not for any personal spite against Mr. Farr.

The attorney for the defense delivered a long-winded harangue in which he made only one assertion, and that was that Mr. Farr had endeavored to live within the Edmunds law. Judge Henderson charged the jury that they could not fail to convict this man on the evidence given, but they didn't convict him, for they brought in a verdict of not guilty. It was openly said upon the street that Farr was a fake Sharp in a small way and that his money won his case. The jury enjoyed an oyster supper, which by the way is a luxury here, and which was paid for, so the restaurant keeper said, by Bishop Lorin Farr.

I visited a Mormon church last Sunday. It was a barnlike structure, without any attempt at ornamentation, and was filled with a congregation that resembled the rag, tag, and bobtail of all creation. Wishing to be unobserved, I took a seat in the back of the church, but I did not escape the eye of the collector, for he toddled down the aisle, holding an old hinn china saucer in his hand. He insinuated it under my chin. I put in a cent, whereupon a scowl came over his face.

"That all you've got?" he muttered.

I actually thought he would order me to throw up my hands and go through me. He was a fair sample of the rest of the males in the church. His clothing was of the cut of fifty years ago, and hung on him like a bag on a bean pole. I think in a nude state he would have rivaled the late living skeleton, Isaac Sprague. The harangue—I cannot call it a sermon—was interesting, intensely so, it was so blood-curdling. The preacher, who looked like a stage robber, preached without a text, and gloried in the horrors for those who did not obey the teachings of the Mormon Church. Damned the efforts of the Federal officers, and swore that he would willingly lay down his life to avenge every Gentile in Utah murdered, but before he laid down his life he would like to drink their blood.

The next day I saw this preacher at the station in a beastly state of intoxication and trying to get into a fight with the General Ticket Agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. He was locked up in the baggage room and then vented his spite in awful curses. He is a fair sample of a Mormon preacher.

Wishing to study the "destroying-angel" element of Mormondom I took a run down to Salt Lake. I asked the clerk at the Walker House where I could find a destroying angel.

"The saloons are full of them," he replied.

I started out on a tour. I was in luck, for in the first saloon that I visited I found four as villainous looking cutthroats as could be found in the world. I knew they were destroying angels because they were destroying "valley tan" in large quantities and at frequent intervals. I selected one who did not look quite as murderous as the others. I plucked him by the sleeve and requested a few moments conversation with him.

"Well, what cher want?" he growled, moving over near the wall.

"Excuse me, Sir, but are you a Mormon?" I asked this very politely.

"That's what I be," he growled again. He was not at all polite about it.

"Now, I want to ask you something about your life as a Mormon?"

"Wall, whatcher wanter know?"

"In the first place, how many wives have you got?"

Some people would have staid right there after the reply I got, and argued with him, but, then, all people are not possessed of the same amount of caution as I have. I didn't even bid the gentleman good day. This breach of manners he doubtless overlooked. He was killed an hour afterward in the same saloon, and I feel safe in apologizing now at long range. This little episode disgusted me with my idea of personal contact with the rough element of Mormondom.

I visited the library, which is a mine where much information can be gained. The Mormon library holds the journals of Discourses, which are the printed sermons of the Tabernacle since old Brigham Young began to preach. I found them rather monotonous reading until I struck the following passage. It is a sermon eulogistic of the Mormons, and is found in Volume IV., page 77:

"I have many a time in this stand dared the world to produce as mean devils as we can. We can beat them at anything. We have the greatest and smoothest liars in the world, the cunningest and most adroit thieves, and any other shade of character you may mention.

"We can pick out Elders in Israel right here who can beat the world at gambling; who can handle the cards, cut and shuffle them with the smartest sleight of hand face of God's footstool. I can produce Elders right here who can shave their smartest shavers and take their money from them. We can beat the world at any game. We can beat them because we have men here who live to the light of the Lord; that have the holy priesthood and hold the keys to the kingdom of God.

"Rnt you may go through the sectarian world and you cannot find a man capable of opening the door of the Kingdom of God to admit others in. We can do that. We can pray the best and sing the best. We are the best-looking and finest set of people on the face of the earth; and they are not in any game they please and we are on hand and can beat them at anything they have a mind to begin.

"They may make sharp their two-edged swords and turn, and the Lord will slay Rulers in Israel with greased feathers and whip them to death."

There's blasphemy for you. As to their being mean devils, smooth liars, adroit thieves, and gamblers—admitted. He says they are the best-looking and finest set of people on the face of the earth. From what I saw of them they are the most hell-fired mortals on the face of the earth. They can sing and pray the best, he says. I can find no fault with their singing, for what I heard was good, but their prayers are a commingling of spleen and awful oaths directed against the Government of the United States in general and the Constitution in particular. And, strange to do so many of the tenets of religion—for they are still taught—are accepted as a gospel by the semi-idiotic class of people who sit under the droppings of a Mormon sanctuary.

And the Book of Mormon. What does it teach? Nothing. I purchased the Book of Mormon and sat down to read it. It took me six hours to finish it. The next time I have six hours of spare time I will hunt up a poor widow and split wood for her. It is a compilation of senseless jargon. In "Roughing It" Mark Twain has given a fair idea of what the book is.

Taking these things apart and looking at the country as a place for law-abiding and frugal settlers from the East who are not imbued with Mormonism, I find Utah to be a country that is a country of a great deal of consideration. The Church of Mormon is more of an institution than Eastern people think. This Church is virtually the Government of the State, as the Mormons do not believe that the laws of the United States are in any way apply to them, and openly preach in their pulpits and advocate in the courts that their Church is a theocracy governed from a power on high, to which the lawmakers of Congress are subservient.

Wishing to get at the bottom facts of this defiance of the Government, I visited Judge Baskin, one of the most prominent Gentile lawyers in the Territory. Judge Baskin has been fighting the Mormon Church for twenty years and has been several times to Washington to argue the case before the Committee on Territories. He is proposed Legislature for Utah. In brief, Judge Baskin said that there were at least twelve thousand Mormons living in a polygamous state in Utah in open defiance of the law. There have been arrests and trials by the score, but he only knew of two convictions for polygamy in all the proceedings in the Territory. When a polygamist was brought to trial and asked if he would obey the law and he replied in the affirmative, then he was ostracised from the Church, which meant financial ruin unless the man was of the better class of Mormons who live on the people like a vampire at best. Many of them promise to abide by the law, yet as soon as discharged return to their several families again, at first *sub rosa*, but soon openly.

The Mormons have taken up every available piece of land and will not sell or rent such an exorbitant price that the would-be purchaser will look elsewhere. No Mormon of the lower class, analogous to the serfs of Russia, can own property. He owns it in one sense and doesn't own it in another sense. Right here is where Brigham Young showed his wonderful shrewdness and cunning. He sent his agents abroad among the so-called slaves of Europe, where it is the dream of a man's life to own a farm. To these poor people was pictured a princely life. In Utah was land which was theirs for the asking. They could own it in their own right. They came by hundreds and by thousands, and were settled on land wherever it suited the Church to establish a new stake. But was this land given to them? No. So much of their crops was taxed for tithes each year to support the Church. So much was taxed in payment of the land and their ticket from the old country. This taxation was regulated so that the poor farmer had barely enough left to live on half way through the Winter. Consequently they were compelled to run in debt to Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Stores, which is a branch of the Church. Their bill was taken out of their earnings each harvest and, with the tithes, the farmers were kept with their nose to the grindstone year after year, yet getting no nearer the goal of their ambition, and thus fattening up this theocracy to their sorrow. Yet they still retain the proud distinction of being a landowner if in name only. Brigham Young, though a leech drawing the lifeblood from these miserable creatures, brought them by his preachings to look upon him as their benefactor and they actually believed him.

It reaches to fanaticism, as is illustrated in the trial of Abraham H. Cannon, son of George Q. Cannon, for unlawful cohabitation. In answer to the Judge he said that he had been taught that the Constitution of the United States was sacred, but now that he was a member of the Mormon Church he would stand by its tenets, for it was a higher law than the Government, and that he considered his honor more than the law. Yet this man was living in a polygamous state in open defiance to the law of his country. This defiance was openly expressed by Brigham Young. A short quotation from one of his sermons on the interference of the Federal Government in their affairs reads:

"We have a Territorial Government and I am and will be Governor and no power can hinder me until the Lord Almighty says: 'Brigham, you need be Governor no longer.'"

Judge Baskin quoted this paragraph, because, though Brigham Young is dead, the laws and teachings laid down by him have never been revoked. The creed of the Mormon Church is to hate Gentiles and revile our laws.

Speaking of the mercantile condition of the Mormons, the Judge said: "They have the institution referred to above and I can only reiterate that the principles of the word 'ring.' This institution, backed as it is by the Church, oonsplres to crush everything in its path. Mormons outside of the larger towns like Salt Lake and Ogden are compelled to buy of this Z. M. I. or Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. They sell anything from a darning needle to a reaper and manage to make about 500 per cent. profit. The Mormon stores are like the Chinese. When you give a Mormon a dollar it's good-bye dollar, for the chances are you will see only a small fraction of it again in the channels of trade.

"The Mormons are prompt at paying their bills in the Eastern markets, as they can well afford to be; if they were not their supplies would be stopped. There are very few skilled artisans among them, and any intricate machinery need must necessarily be imported. The complexion of affairs is slowly changing, but nothing short of a complete elimination of the Mormon Church will open this Territory to a respectable class of settlers."

I find that Utah is rich in minerals, and as a breeding place for thoroughbred horses is unsurpassed. The rich table lands and the warm valleys, with their nutritious grasses, being without equal in the world. The whole Territory abounds in health-giving mineral springs, and at some future day the whole country will be a vast sanitarium. I have been deeply interested in visiting Mormondom, but have no desire to tarry with them. They do not have that companionableness which reaches out and enfolds the stranger and makes him think that he is at home where he can loaf around in his shirt sleeves if he wishes. On the contrary, he is repelled; he wants to get away as soon as possible, and the generally does. Even to the most conservative mind the Mormons are not to be reckoned as part of the salt of the earth.

CANVASSING FOR GOVERNOR.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, July 7.

By a letter received in this city yesterday we learn that ex-Gov. John M. Stone, who is now canvassing the State in the interest of his nomination for Governor, will visit Natchez for the purpose of looking over the field here. Ex-Gov. Stone has many personal friends in Natchez who will be gratified to meet him.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, July 13.—Northern tourists ought to see more of this beautiful Valley of Virginia. A new arm of the Pennsylvania Railroad will before August connect it with Harrisburg direct. Already Winchester is, by way of Washington and Baltimore, within eight hours of New-York, say as far in line as Boston, Syracuse, and the Adirondacks. That is near enough for the pleasure or health seeker. For searchers after the historical, a greater distance need be little regarded in view of the associations they would find here, especially in this Washington year. A bastion of his fort of 1755 still overlooks the city. His office, one story high, one room, front, still stands. The court records run back to the days of his Surveyorship, Coloneloy, and election as a delegate to the House of Burgesses. The names of the citizens of Frederick County, who voted for and against him in his three contests for the high first elvic honor are extant for the study of their descendants. You may traverse the roads he located, those over which he marched to the Monongahela, and the farms he owned. The Clerk's office of the Colonial County Court, where he was wont to transact business of divers kinds, disappeared during the civil war. It stood on the beautiful lawn of his friend, the first Clerk of the court, Col. James Wood, father of Gov. Wood of Virginia. He was made clerk at the organization of the county in 1743 and had but two successors down to 1824, James Kirk holding the place to that date from 1762. No field for civil service reform there!

Col. Wood's pocket and memorandum book, lettered and strong enough to outlast half a dozan of the pocket books of to-day, is before us. An entry in his handwriting of the circumstances of Washington's first battle and first defeat is worth putting in print. It stands sandwiched between the following two items:

"The King v. Lamon & Pearis, 20sh. each; 320 lb. Toba. to be p'd to me for Mr. Secretary, 50 lb. Mr. Attorney's fee to be paid to me."

"23 November, 1754. Measured the corn made on the new fields and found it no more than 80 bushels of shelled corn."

From corn crops and clerk's fees to be the Father of his country:

"May 31.—Cody. Fry died."

"June 16. Snod.—Colo. Washington, contrary to the advice of the half King, marched from Fort Necessity with the Virga. Companys, intended to the mouth of Redstone, in the face of Contrecoeur's from the F. Fort. Capt. McCoy with the Carolina independent Company remained at F. Nacess. Marched to Gnss's (Gist's) house. Eleven Mingos from the F. Pay'd me the legal price for a pack saddle they were there or came to them; also the half King & King Shingus w'th Eight Delawares. Field Officers & Indians sat in Connoll 3 days; the Captains not permitted to be in the Council. Lewis was detached with a Lieut., an Ensign, two Cornorals, & 54 mus. ordered to clear a Road from Gness's house to the mouth of Redstone. Ponlaoo detached to go to the Dinkard's, ordered to Build canoes & to bring corn down as Mooongahela to the mouth of Redstone."

"Escolop was heard to say how glorious it would be to take the F. F. without the assistance of Cap. McCoy. Remained with Washington all one hundred and thirty men. Monacatoocha arrived. Informed Washington that his with sixty Indians were marching to him, and were stopt by the French and detained in the F. F., that the French were reinforced with 1,000 men, and ordered immediately to attack them, that he made his escape in the night. On this they got together all the Nalin on Gness's plantation and made a Hog pen fort with trees felled with their heads pointing from the ground. Sent to call in the parties and for Capt. McCoy's comp. He marched all night and joined them. A council of war called; the Captains admitted for the first time. Agreed to Retreat to Fort Necy. Lieut. Waggener ingaged to haul the great guns. Sunday arrived at F. Necessity. Monday and Tuesday employed in getting Logs to make a Stockade. Tuesday morn. 9 July about 9 o'clock an Indian arrived informed them the French and Indians were withio 4 miles. In the greatest confusion fell to work to fix the stockade, abt. 11 in the forenoon, the French & Indians coming down a hill. We marched to take possession of a Point of Woods. Mnss called to halt, the French would take possession of our Fort & Trenches, an hook in the utmost confusion, happy he that could get into the Fort first. The French firing at 600 yards dist. got possession of the Tress & commanding ground in a semi-circle. Kept a constant fire till dark & then beat a Parley."

So ended the first lesson—one, the stripling Colonel never forgot.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Frédéric Febvre has determined to withdraw from the Comédie Française and retire to private life next year. The date fixed for his retirement is July 1, 1890. He has ten years of the sociétarial of Mlle. Bartet elected July 1, but the committee has renewed her engagement—if that word can be used to denote the relations of sociétaires to the Théâtre Français—for another term of ten years. It was expected in Paris that the promotion of Coquelin to be Chevalier of the Legion of Honor would be conferred on Sunday (June 14) upon Monnet-Sully, and the Comédie Française, as a body, wants to have the same distinction conferred upon Worms. Paul Ferrier and Abraham Dreyfus, the dramatists, and Harwey, the manager of the Opéra Comique, are also expecting decorations.

A new play will be put on exhibition at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night. It is called "The White Elephant"—a first-rate name for a midsummer play, and John Fowler is its author. It is a "farce-comedy" after the prevailing pattern, and its intrigue concerns the efforts of a young playwright, who is unable to get a producer a play without the knowledge of his wife and mother-in-law, who do not know his calling and object to the stage on principle. The cast will be as follows: Hezekiah Sultry, Harry C. Clarke; Timothy Tottles, E. A. Locke; Frank Risk, Guy Nichols; Gesmon Hampton, Takeman Bunn, Lee Harrison; Enby, George Parker; Geraldine Risk, Bessie Cleveland; Mrs. Sultry, Frances Arline; Maud, Miss Francole; Belle, Miss Tremaine.

Mr. Dockstader has been spending part of his Summer at home, apparently with profit. This, however, is not to say that he showed his whole season. His little theatre is open every night and his minstrel company is as good as ever. William Carroll, the banjoist, has joined the troupe, and Mr. Schoolcraft's famous afterpiece, "Mrs. Didimus's Party," will be revived.

The evolutions of the "Gaiety Dancers," a troupe of young women who are said to dance in the manner of Lydia Thompson's Blondes, form the aerial flights of the Austin sisters, and the burlesque of "Monte Cristo" are the principal features of the long and varied programme at Koster & Bial's.

Mr. Amberg's prosperous season of German operetta continues at Terrace Garden. This week Georgine Januschowsky will appear there in familiar works. She chooses "La Belle Hélène" and "La Grande Duchesse."

Jane Hading will "create" the principal parts in two other important new plays besides Jean Richepin's "Sita" at the Menus Plaisirs next season, the other dramatists being Jules Lemaître and Guy de Maupassant.

The *Journal des Débats* intimates that Gounod, as well as Massenet, is contemplating a tour of this country in search of American dollars. Massenet, Parisian gossips believe, is to receive $80,000 for his services here.

Mr. Francis Wilson has added new verses to his topical song in "The Oolah"; new and gorgeous dresses are worn by Miss Moore, Miss Lyford, and Mr. Ferguson, and the prosperity of the operetta is unabated.

There is no truth, of course, in the reports of the severe illness of Neil Burgess, the caricaturist of the Yankee termagant. He will fill all his engagements as usual next Fall and Winter.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett will return from Germany Sept. 1 to begin the rehearsals of "Ganelon." Mr. Booth will spend the whole Summer at Narragansett Pier.

Alphonse Daudet has delivered to Koning, manager of the Paris Gymnase, a new play in five acts and six tableaux called "La Lutte pour la Vie."

The Fourteenth-Street Theatre will be entirely redecorated before it is opened for the Fall, Aug. 19, with the sensational melodrama called "Mankind."

The roof garden concerts at the Casino attract crowds every night and the performances of "The Brigands" in the theatre are as popular as ever.

Miss Ada Dyas has been engaged for the part of Elizabeth in Mr. Richard Mansfield's production of "Richard III."

"The Burglar" continues to defy the weather at the Madison-Square Theatre.

The Battle of Gettysburg Cyclorama will soon be taken to another city.

"Clover" is still the piece at Palmer's Theatre.

COLONIAL HONORABLES.

From the Montreal Witness, July 9.

The Imperial Government has decreed that when colonial "Honorables" visit the United Kingdom they are prohibited from using that title; it is only for home use. In England "Honorables" are sons or brothers of peers, and it is to prevent the English people from mistaking men of merit for men of birth that the decree has gone forth. Colonial Honorables will hardly care enough about the matter to raise a fuss; it would, perhaps, be wise and dignified to drop the title altogether, the use of which in many cases seems ironical. But it in spite of the decree of the Colonial Office, Colonial "Honorables" stick to the titles in England, how is the Colonial Office going to enforce its authority in such a matter? At a time when the most prominent statesmen are anxious to promote unity of feeling it is surely unwise for the Colonial Office to force a disability upon "colonials."

A PASTOR REFUSED A VACATION.

From the Richmond Religious Herald, July 11.

Once when Dr. Jeter was pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city he arose in church meeting and asked very meekly that he be given a week or two vacation to visit his old friends in the Northern Neck. A brother, now living, arose and opposed the church's granting the request. He said that Dr. Jeter was in good health and that his time belonged to this church, and that he was needed here. The church voted that he must remain in Richmond and not go to the Neck. But the times have changed, and it is best for the church as well as the pastor that he have a little vacation.

A BIG COUNTY WITHOUT A DOCTOR.

From the Tombstone (Arizona) Epitaph.

Apache County is now without a practising physician within her borders. An extent of territory larger than the State of Massachusetts and a population of several thousand people without a doctor is enough to make the stoutest-hearted go into spasms and wobbly. What would be regarded as utterly impossible by people who live in the overcrowded Eastern States,

LOWER RATES OF INTEREST

MONEY FOR MORTGAGE LOANS AT FOUR PER CENT.

RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES SPRINGING UP FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR—DOINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Although the past week was not as active in real estate sales as was the week preceding, or any week in the month of June, the market had many encouraging features. Private inquiry was reported at almost every office and there seemed to be no abatement of the disposition of investors to place their money wherever they could do it advantageously.

The down-town brokers report that inquiry continues quite as active for all property below the boundary of Central Park as it was early in the Spring, and that the demand considerably exceeds the supply. This may perhaps be in part accounted for by the fact that offerings of real estate in the entitled districts are unver numerous at this season of the year. Such property within this territory as was offered at the Exchange found ready sale at figures entirely satisfactory. In regard to property in the upper sections of the city, the offerings remain abundant, but prices are so firmly held and owners are so little disposed to concede anything, even with the temptation of cash purchases, that the number of transfers was not large. Buyers hardly expect that the market will yield to them, even in the upper parts of the city, but they have been accustomed for years to concessions during the Summer months, and they find it difficult to adapt themselves to the new order, wherein they are obliged to be seekers for property at high prices. Heretofore property has usually sought buyers during July, and there has been a general willingness on the part of those who wished to sell to scale their own appraisements in order to realize.

The week was remarkable in its showing in respect to loans on bond and mortgage. This is the time of year when builders, having their houses partly constructed, release the temporary loans which they obtained upon them at the beginning of their building operations and in their place put permanent loans. Temporary loans usually yield a large rate of interest, not quite the legal rate, but nearly the usually 6 per cent. and rarely below that. The abundance of money available for permanent loans upon improved real estate has hastened the operations of builders, and they are now coming into the market in large numbers to save interest charges by obtaining permanent loans at a lower rate. There are no means of estimating the amount of money which will be loaned during this month and August in this way. It is only certain that negotiations mount into the millions, and it is quite probable that, in spite of the improved financial condition of builders, there will be no loaning on real estate this Summer than for several years past.

This is explained by the low rate of interest consequent upon an almost unexampled abundance of idle capital. It is possible now, for the first time in the history of New-York real estate, to obtain loans with which to build at 4½ per cent. up to 60 per cent. of the value of property upon which the loan is obtained. Still larger loans can be obtained at 4½ per cent., and the capitalist who thinks to get more than 5 per cent. for his money in this city is either blind to the financial situation or else he is willing to make a loan so close that he would have no margin as to take enormous chances of becoming the owner of that property by foreclosure proceedings.

There is a great advantage to borrowers and a great benefit to property in a mortgage which will bear as low a rate of interest as 4½ per cent. Many experts in the real estate market are of the opinion that the steady advance in the general values of property all over the city and the firmness with which such property is held are in large measure due to the decreasing rate of interest on mortgage loans. The very fact that money can be borrowed on property at a low rate recommends that property to purchasers. When the rate was 6 per cent. purchasers estimated the value of property according to the amount that could be borrowed upon it at that rate. With the possibility of borrowing an equal amount at a lower rate the property naturally acquires a larger market value. Builders were very quick to perceive this and fact, and wherever borrowing has occurred at a low rate of interest property has advanced or at least the difference in principal represented by the difference between 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. It is said that several loans have been made on particularly desirable property at 3½ per cent. These loans are, of course, exceptional, and there are few capitalists who would be willing to place their money on real estate at any such rate at present. The fact that money has been placed at that rate is an indication not only of the abundance of idle money, but also of the growing confidence in the prosperity and stability of real estate values in this city.

Talk about rapid transit has been revived of late, and almost everybody interested in the various projects put forward during the past dozen years for furnishing this city with the genuine article has come forward with some new and with some kindred scheme. This talk is not wholly in the line marked out earlier in the season when Mayor Grant's bill was pending before the Legislature. It follows that agitation in part, but it is in large part, no doubt, due to the widespread interest in the proposed World's fair of 1892. The idea seems to have taken deep root that a site for the fair will be chosen either in the Twenty-third or the Twenty-fourth Ward. Rapid transit projectors are as quick as any one to see that there will be a rush of money for any company which can provide easy means of access to the exposition grounds. As is already apparent, the present means of reaching the Harlem River are anything but satisfactory. The good sense of those who are behind the schemes now under discussion is illustrated by their unanimous recognition of this fact. No one now speaks of any scheme of transit as rapid which will not provide conveyance to the Harlem River from the Battery in at least thirty minutes. There are various schemes which propose to do it in much less than that time. Nothing tangible seems yet to have been developed from the talk that is everywhere afloat. The Manhattan Elevated Railroad managers are quite as anxious as ever for permission to build a third line along their present structures and they promise that, if this shall be allowed, they will run express trains the entire length of the city as rapidly as the public may desire and will guarantee to provide ample accommodations for all travel.

There are now considerations, indeed, the construction of an entirely new road. Its route has not yet been definitely fixed, but the Boulevard has been discussed in this connection. A very large obstacle to the construction of a new road by any company is the law which provides for damages to individual property owners along the line of that road. The managers of the elevated company are just now trying to devise some means by which they may be relieved from the liability in this case. There is only one way in which this can be done, and that is by obtaining from property owners a release exempting the company from all claims for damages against the company on account of the property, with which in the hands of such property owners it rests. It has been proposed that the company shall issue a guarantee to property owners that a new road, providing genuine rapid transit, will be built within a specified time in case the property owners may be willing to enter into this sort of a contract.

Many think that there would be a good deal of dickering before a contract satisfactory to all parties could be drawn. The owners of property along the Boulevard, while great sufferers from the depreciation of values on that thoroughfare on account of its remoteness from rapid transit, are still almost as intolerant of the present elevated system as are owners of property in other parts of the city. There can be no possible doubt that the Boulevard owners would welcome any plan that might promise to secure to them real rapid transit. They are quite aware that property values would be immensely increased if the Boulevard could be made reasonably accessible from points down town. At the same time, they are by no means ready to have the street defaced, wide as it is, and they will probably be very slow to enter into any contract with the present elevated road managers which might threaten to put a long line of iron stilts in front of their property. On the other hand, there does not yet seem to be any disposition on the part of the elevated road people to obstruct their system. In any new structure they would want to build with the present tracks to the new ones. If, by chance, a site for the World's fair should be chosen somewhere on the upper end of the Boulevard, means would undoubtedly be sought by the elevated road people to provide a switch or loop or some other means of transferring trains from one track to the other. This hitch in any negotiation that may be begun between the elevated road people and property owners along the Boulevard will probably come over the style of structure to be built. In spite of much to discourage them the Boulevard owners are confident that an underground road will be built on the upper end of the island through the Boulevard, and although any such project is not yet definitely in sight, their patience is almost as strong as their hope and confidence. Accordingly, they feel some degree of independence in talking of what any proposition which may involve another kind of structure.

S. M. Blakeley has sold for P. F. Ferrigan 222 West Fiftieth-street, a three-story brick house, with a frontage of 20 feet, for $13,000. The estate of Augustus Myers has sold to Belmont, near One Hundred and Eighty-second-street, the installed thereon every excellent average of nearly $300 per lot. Lewis B. Brown has sold to Moses Weis four lots at the southeast corner of Willis-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street for $21,500.

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB.

TOM GETS LIGHT ON THE BEARING OF PREVIOUS REMARKS.

XIV.

I made one of my rare visits to Tom Benedict's fireside last night and we walked down to the club together. It looked as though Tom had been imprudently taking his wife into his confidence in the matter of the discussions of the "Owls." She had an uneasy, half-anxious way about her that was not usual, and I felt more constraint in her presence than before, though I never could get on any sort of easy terms with the too-angelic creature. She said nothing to betray her anxiety, but I could see that she really wished that Tom would not go out, and half resented my presence as an obstacle to her saying so. When we were on the street Tom said:

"I have been thinking a good deal about the application of those last two talks, and of course I see, the drift of them, but I am really interested to hear Judge Truman carry out his ideas to the conclusion on the religious question. Do you suppose he will take the subject up again to-night?"

"I don't believe he will," I replied, "unless somebody else starts it or invites a continuation of the discussion. He is a man who seems to be full of ideas which he is just as willing to keep to himself as to express, unless somebody shows a desire to hear them. He is as likely to talk about arctic exploration or the stock market as anything else if nobody indicates a preference."

"Well, I believe I will try to start him on the old track, for my mind is full of the subject," said Tom, "and as I cannot get it out of my head I may as well go on to some kind of satisfactory stopping place with it."

"I am afraid you won't reach it," I replied, "but you may be carried far enough so that you can worry along alone and find rest for yourself as best you may."

We completed the walk in silence, and found the Judge and the Colonel in what we had come to regard as a sanctum of our own for the late hours of Saturday night quietly conversing upon their excinsive and inexhaustible stock of common interests.

"Well," exclaimed the Judge in his cheery way, "you old fellows are getting averse to meeting before midnight, while we youngsters would like to break up without encroaching too much upon the Sunday. I hope you haven't lost any friends, Tom, you are looking a bit gloomy."

"Oh, no; not gloomy, I hope, only serious," Tom responded. "I have been thinking a good deal of late and studying some, and perhaps it doesn't agree with me. Do you know, I have spent all my spare time for the last two or three weeks reading the Old Testament in the original. You were saying to us about it, and I must confess that I am more than ever of a different view of it, but really I do not see that it makes much difference with the Christian faith. I do not find that after all that depends very much upon any thing in the Hebrew Scriptural, except perhaps in the Commandments."

"Why, Tom," I said, "I never questioned the honesty of doubt, they could maintain a high standard of moral purity and integrity, as a lofty a form of a worship and as spiritual a view of religion—aye, more so—and greatly increase their power and influence for good.

"But I am talking too much and making it too much to myself. I wish the rest of you would interrupt and stop me more, and have your own say about these things. Suppose we wind up the whole subject next time with a symposium in which each shall express his particular view, for in two weeks from to night I expect to be on the ocean, bound for a two months' stay abroad."

"Count me out!" ejaculated the Colonel, who had sat grim and silent throughout. "The whole thing wearies me to death. I am glad you speak of winding up next time so far as this subject is concerned, but I am sorry you are going abroad, though I suppose I shall be off somewhere myself pretty soon."

"But you must help wind up, for I particularly wish to hear what you will say after thinking the matter over," responded Judge Bridge.

"All right; if I find I can think it over, I will, and let you know the result. And Tom will come around with the latest and most approved weapons of orthodoxy. And our silent friend, here, I hope we may hear from him."

"No, I thank you," I replied. "I have no views, and prefer to be the audience, making up in attention for lack of numbers. Silent and listen are anagrams, and I prefer to be a silent LISTENER."

THE TAMMANY CRUSADE.

GILROY AND MARTIN HAVE NO USE FOR COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy was not at his office yesterday. He remained at Far Rockaway wooing the cooling breeze which are certain to strike his pretty cottage; yet, in the early morning he did some work for the advantage of Tammany. It was to approve the removal of three County Democrats from places in his department, and to send the papers to his deputy, Bernard F. Martin, who announced their result. It was that Samuel Seaman, third assistant engineer at High Bridge, must give way to Patrick O'Hare, the salary of the place being $1,000; that James Roche, an engineer in the Public Works Department Building, must relinquish his post to Tammanyite Thomas J. Curran, and James Reilly must depart to make room for Tammanyite Robert McGuire as engineer of the General Sessions Court Building.

All the men removed from office passed civil-service examinations.

The New-York Times.

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BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENT

THE MAINE MAN'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

A LULL IN THE WORK OF DECAPITATING DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTERS—THE BALTIMORE'S FINE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The only man about Washington who is supposed to know that Secretary of State Blaine has resigned is Mr. W. H. Trescott, and the fact that the announcement has been made through the paper that receives exclusively Mr. Trescott's interpretation of the value of Mr. Blaine's diplomatic undertakings is the strongest support of the report. It is difficult to find any one here to-day who has heretofore known anything about the Administration's purposes and who might be suspected of knowing that one of the members of the Cabinet had resigned or will resign. Secretary Rusk says it is "all nonsense." Assistant Secretary Wharton says that there is no truth in it. The President is at Deer Park. If he were here nobody would be any better off so far as information is concerned, for the President makes a point of being without information on all points in which the newspapers are interested.

From all that can be learned, the situation between the President and Mr. Blaine is not so much different now from what it was in March as to justify the conclusion that there is any reason for Mr. Blaine's resignation in July that he could not have given in March. The relations of the two men have been, outwardly, friendly. They have met almost daily, and they have repeatedly driven out together in Mr. Harrison's buggy. Mr. Blaine has not had his way, and he has not seemed to worry because at times it appeared that the President had chosen to go in the opposite direction after he had found out which was Mr. Blaine's way. The alliance with the Mahone men in Virginia, after it had been discovered by the President that the Mahone people were the anti-Blaine men of Virginia, might have been accepted by less indifferent men than Mr. Blaine as an indication that he was to be regularly snubbed. His reference to the appointment of Mr. Lincoln as merely a "respectable appointment," was a revelation of his entire lack of control in making the foreign nominations. If there is any particular reason now for leading him to declare his purpose of withdrawing from the Administration, it is his infirm health. That he is not as well as he was a year ago is admitted by his friends. That his continuance in office depended upon his finding some honorable and reasonable stipulation for him to make when he accepted the place. Since the inauguration he has had more bad days than good ones. He had one term of illness that kept him in his room for a fortnight. It is supposed to be lame with lumbago or some other superficial trouble, but he was really under treatment for a trouble that is more deeply seated than the lumbago. Before he left the capital for Bar Harbor he is said to have remarked to a friend that he hoped by vacationing at the shore until late in September to recover some of the elasticity that he appeared to have lost. If he did not, it seemed to him that he could not hope to be well in Washington.

That is probably the nearest Mr. Blaine has come to saying that he intends to resign. He will give nature a chance to assert itself, and if it does not manifest a determination to rebuild him he will have to abandon the attempt to do the work of the State Department. It was probably this remark, made in the hearing of Mr. Trescott, that enabled Mr. Blaine's friends to say that Mr. Blaine would not return to Washington as Secretary of State. As Mr. Blaine's return was apparently made conditional on improvement in health, and as Mr. Trescott has had better opportunities of judging whether Mr. Blaine is likely to improve by September than most people, his announcement at this time of Mr. Blaine's intention to resign may be taken as an indication of his lack of faith in Mr. Blaine's recovery.

For some time past the work of Postmaster General Wanamaker in removing Democratic Postmasters has been growing less and less satisfactory to the rank and file of the party, and some who do not really know the man have wondered if he was becoming less enthusiastic in "the cause." The number of Democrats kicked out of Post Offices by Wanamaker has fallen off until during the week just ended but 500 removals were made, and the total for the present Administration is only about 12,000. The patriots are grateful to the present clowness of the Postmaster General should remember that he has recently had to devote some of his attention to such things as changing the color of the two-cent postage stamp, cutting down the rates for Government telegraphic service, and arousing the enthusiastic admiration of the members of the National Convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor. Besides this, the good Mr. Wanamaker has been handicapped for consideration of the Democratic scalps by the absence of First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, whose special duty it is to select the men to be ousted, and whose zeal in the good work is almost equal to that of his chief. Mr. Clarkson is at his post now, but the dog days are also on hand, and it is very likely that the record of 1,016 removals in one week, which now stands as the best performance of the Postmaster General will be equaled before the close of the heated term.

The reports received in Washington of the private trial of the new cruiser Baltimore are of the most flattering nature, and there is very little doubt of her being able, on her official trial, to exceed greatly her contract requirement of 9,000 horse power, and her builders are talking about the possibility of her reaching 10,750 horse power. Although this was the power that her English designers originally intended should be developed by her engines it is not likely that she will reach it, and it is thought that her builders will do very well if they maintain 10,500 for four hours. The speed of the new cruiser has been rated in the reports of the Navy Department at nineteen knots, but whether she will be so fast or not depends altogether on how much power she can develop above her contract figure. She is said to have developed a speed of nineteen knots on Friday, with 8,700 horse power, but it must be taken into consideration that she was running between five and six thousand tons light, and that if she had been weighted down to her full displacement, as she will be on her official trial, her speed with 8,700 horse power would probably have fallen short of eighteen knots an hour. If she makes 10,500 horse power on her trial she will, without much doubt, go on the naval lists with a record of nineteen knots, or possibly a fraction over, and will be the fastest vessel so far in the new navy. It is not likely that in actual service she will ever go above eighteen knots, however, as the navy is woefully deficient in trained stokers, without which on a modern war ship skilled officers and seamen are at a great disadvantage.

The naval vessels Trenton and Vandalia, which were wrecked in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, on March 15, have just been stricken from the naval lists, and thus they have ceased to exist officially, over three months after they were actually lost. The effect of carrying them on the list so long was to give the officers attached to them sea pay for all that time. All the money on the ships was saved, and also the guns, except a nine-inch gun belonging to the Vandalia, which must have gone overboard before the ship struck, as it cannot be found by the native divers.

MCQUADE'S TRIAL GOES ON TO-DAY.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., July 14.—Ex-Alderman Fullgraff will again take the witness stand tomorrow morning to undergo the ordeal of Judge Forsman's cross-examination in the McQuade trial. His ideas were swarming when on the stand last Friday, and the two days' rest will give him a chance to hive them. Mrs. McLaughlin, widow of Alderman McLaughlin, is present and ready to testify.

The New-Yorkers who have been here are: Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, A. Ashman of the Sinclair House; Ira Shafer, who was counsel for Cleary; the Rev. J. Slattery, Dr. Dimon, and John J. Halligan, a silent attorney in McQuade's employ. McQuade spent to-day in New-York with his family, while Fullgraff and Waite remained in Ballston. The counsel returned to their quarters at Saratoga to spend the day.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, July 14.—The National Assembly of Guatemala has ratified the treaty for the formation of a mixed commission on Mexican claims.

The French people here and at San Luis Potosi are to-day celebrating on a grand scale the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. They are aided by the authorities of Cordova.

Eighteen kilometers of the Agricola Railroad have been opened to traffic.

Archbishop Labastidie is dangerously ill.

The editor of the *Diario Espanol* has been sent to jail for publishing a libelous article concerning the Acting Spanish Minister.

TWO KILLED, THREE INJURED.

RED POND, IN PITTSBURG, BREAKS ITS BOUNDS SUDDENLY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—Red Pond, a body of water at the corner of Centre-avenue and Soho-street, in the Hill district, caused by the choking of a sewer, swept the harriers away about 2 o'clock this morning, drowning two men and injuring three others.

John Daly, aged twenty-six years, unmarried, and Andrew McGregor, aged thirty-six years, married, were killed. Robert Munn had a shoulder and an arm broken and was injured internally. William McClay was cut and badly bruised about the head and body and injured internally; he may not recover. Joseph McCartney was slightly bruised and cut.

The pond had been a source of much annoyance, and fears were entertained that it would break and wash away the houses in the upper part of Soho-street. For several weeks past men have been engaged cleaning the sewer which formed the outlet for the pond, and the men named were at work when the dam broke and swept them through the sewer and down the ravine a quarter of a mile. Daly and McGregor were almost instantly drowned. The others were more dead than alive when rescued, but were soon resuscitated and will survive, although McClay's condition is very serious. The men were all residents of this city.

FATHER AND SON SHOT.

MYSTERIOUS AFFRAY AT A NEW-JERSEY ROAD INN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 14.—A deadly shooting affray, the outcome of a drunken brawl, occurred at midnight Saturday at the St. George Hotel, a road inn, situated on St. George-avenue, half way between Elizabeth and Rahway. The victims are a father and son, the latter, it is feared, being mortally wounded. The shooting was done by the proprietor of the place, Charles Roder, a German. George Walker, a lad of seventeen, who lives on Ninth-avenue, Roselle, was drinking in the place and, as he was becoming quarrelsome, word was sent to his father, John Walker, to come and take him home. He went to the place, but did not take his son away, and the pair were still drinking there nearly two hours later.

When the shooting took place, they allege, they had left the hotel and started for home, when Roder followed them into the street and deliberately emptied the chambers of a revolver at them. The bullet struck John Walker in the thigh, alongside the femoral artery; another pierced the son's skull just over the right eye and is imbedded somewhere in his head. The injured men were taken to Dr. Henry C. Pierson of Roselle, who probed for both balls, but was unable to locate them.

Justice Mulford of Roselle issued a warrant to-night for the arrest of the hotel man, but as the latter has had an entire day to escape it is believed he has left the State. He has not been seen since the shooting occurred. The Walkers have the reputation among their neighbors of being inclined to stir up strife. It is difficult to say who were really the aggressors in the affray.

SERVICES IN OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 14.—The services in Ocean Grove to-day were largely attended. The early prayer meeting was led by the Rev. John Handley of Bridgeton, and the young people's and the holiness meeting at 9 A. M. were led by Evangelist Yatman and Mrs. Dr. Palmer, respectively. The morning sermon at the Auditorium was listened to by over five thousand people. The preacher was the Rev. F. E. Clark of Boston, who chose as his text: "Beloved, we are now the sons of God." His theme was the magnitude and possibilities of a human soul.

The Seaside Assembly Sunday School attracted nearly two thousand scholars in the several departments, and over fifteen thousand people listened to short sermons and participated in the singing and the responsive readings at the surf meeting, held at 6 o'clock on the shore front. The evening sermon drew together another big congregation. The Rev. John Handley of Bridgeton was the preacher.

The National Association of Principals of Methodist Seminaries closed its annual session Saturday, when the following officers were chosen: President—George M. Steele of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.; Vice President—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon of Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.; Secretary—Tde Rev. A. H. Flack of Claversack College and Hudson River Institute. The Rev. Merrick Hulburd, D. D., of Philadelphia, will lecture Monday night before the Sunday School Assembly on "The Natural History of an Idea."

A CHARTER OAK DIVIDEND.

HARTFORD, July 14.—The receivers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, Messrs. Isaac W. Brooks of Torrington and E. A. Stedman of this city, will apply to the courts in October for an order to declare the first dividend to the policy holders.

The receivers have $300,000 in bank deposits at present and expect to realize from $50,000 to $75,000 more in the settlement of the company's affairs. The claims against the company, aside from those of the policy holders, will not exceed by the present estimate $25,000. The holders of policies have been waiting two years for a portion of the sum that belonged to them. Under a law passed by the last Legislature and approved April 3, unclaimed dividends will be held by the receivers for a term of six months after the final dividend is declared, and then transferred to the State Treasurer, who will retain the amounts for the persons entitled to them. When this action is taken the receivers will be discharged from all responsibility concerning the unclaimed dividends.

END OF THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The strike at the Homestead-street plant of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was definitely settled this evening and work will be resumed just as soon as the furnaces are heated. The conference begun so favorably yesterday was continued to-day, and at 8 o'clock to-night an amicable settlement was effected.

The terms of the settlement are not positively known, but it is understood that concessions were made on both sides. The workmen, it is said, have agreed to accept a 20 per cent. reduction, instead of 35 per cent., as proposed by the Scale will remain in force for three years, ending in 1892, and instead of the scale year beginning with January, as proposed by Carnegie, it will commence upon July 1, the same as the Amalgamated Iron scale. The work of repairs will go on to-morrow, and by Wednesday it is thought the 3,000 men will again be working, with steady employment promised for three years.

STEPHEN BURGER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, July 15.—Stephen Burger, ex-Treasurer of the Robinson Foster Motor Company of Peabody, Mass., was arrested Saturday afternoon, on the alleged ground that he was about to leave the State to avoid payment of debts. The company claim that Mr. Burger sold 5,000 shares of stock of the company for which he turned in $1 per share only, when he should have turned in $3 per share. Mr. Burger claims that his transactions with the company were entirely within the terms of his authority and the agreement and that the whole thing is a piece of persecution. Mr. Burger is a well-known business man. He was at one time a member of the Salem Common Council. His friends say he had no idea of leaving the State for the present. Bail was obtained, the amount being placed at $30,000.

FIVE PERSONS HURT AT A FUNERAL.

FREEPORT, Penn., July 14.—A bad accident happened by a runaway team this afternoon, when the people were returning from the funeral of Alexander Anderson. The horses became unmanageable and the occupants jumped out. Mrs. Skiles had a leg broken. Mrs. Hill had an arm broken, and two boys, James Becker and Frank Harrigan, were knocked down and badly hurt. Mr. Gus Sweeney was thrown from his buggy and considerably injured. Several wagons and buggies were demolished. The team was run into a hayway or several persons would have been killed.

DEATH OF GOV. MANUEL LOPEZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 14.—The Italian schooner Cefalu, from Ruatan July 7, with fruit, arrived to-day, bringing intelligence of the death of Manuel Lopez, Governor of the Bay Islands, after an illness of three days. His death was very much regretted by the people, who held him in great esteem. The British man-of-war Partridge was at Ruatan, intending to sail forthwith for Belize, the recent excitement having subsided.

IN THE ROCK-RIBBED STATE

DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL OF VICTORY NEXT YEAR.

THERE IS A DOMESTIC ROW IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP WHICH MAY SWAMP CHANDLER, AND GALLINGER.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—One of the burning issues of the recent Senatorial fight between Chandler and Gallinger was the personal indignity which Chandler allowed Senator Blackburn to inflict upon him in Washington. Mr. Chandler, since his election, has denied the whole story as the invention of malicious enemies, and his friends continually reiterate the denial. They say that Mr. Chandler is only a featherweight, anyway, while Senator Blackburn is a heavy-weight, against whom no other United States Senator could stand up for a single round. There is in the city for a few days a gentleman from Washington who knows all about this meeting between Chandler and Blackburn, and he stated that he had no doubt Mr. Chandler was the aggressor, in that he made a remark which no gentleman of the character of Senator Blackburn would permit without rebuke. Mr. Blackburn then pulled Mr. Chandler's auricle, but on the interposition of his friends did Mr. Chandler no further violence, the latter submitting without a word or a struggle. There was quite a little by-play, but that was all there was to it, so far as actual results were concerned.

The friends of Mr. Chandler say that if Senator Cullom would only speak he would convince the people who are not entirely convinced that the ear-pulling never took place, but Mr. Cullom is silent, and the gentleman previously quoted says that when he does talk, if he ever does, on this subject he will not sustain the statement of William E. Chandler. If he could do that he would have spoken long before this.

Since the Senatorial contest closed Mr. Chandler has been very busy through the columns of his newspaper here making vindictive assaults upon the men who opposed his re-election, endeavoring by such action to disprove the charges of bribery made in the convention by Cyrus A. Sulloway and others. His attacks upon his opponent, Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger, have been of the most vengeful order, and it is plainly evident that he will brook no rival in the Granite State. His is now in Washington, but before he went away he promised on his return to show us the men who, he alleged, had slandered him in charging that he bought the office of United States Senator from New-Hampshire outright. If he should wake up Dr. Gallinger to a certain point he might find that the latter has a knowledge of several unwritten chapters in the political career of Mr. Chandler which might be slightly interesting reading during the heated term.

The result of all this family unpleasantness will, it is claimed, be the election of a Democratic Legislature and Governor in 1890. The indication all point that way. The fight between Chandler and Gallinger in the first place was bitter enough, but the newspaper attacks on the latter through the *Monitor* have increased that feeling tenfold. The friends of Dr. Gallinger believe that Chandler's intention now is to injure his enemy the same way that he killed Baisbridge Wadley politically, through similar newspaper attacks. They cite one amusing peculiarity of Mr. Chandler, and that is his extreme sensitiveness in regard to bribery charges, whether made against himself or some one else. When such charges were made against the Legislature of 1887 and were known as the Gov. Gay investigation, a reason for his veto of the Boston and Maine Railroad bill, Mr. Chandler pooled out the vials of his wrath upon the Governor in some very malignant editorials in the *Monitor*. The charges against himself affected him scarcely more than those which were general in their nature. Very likely a reason may be found for his sensitiveness in the fact that it gives the Southern Congressmen a chance to talk back when he cries out intimidation and fraud in the South. When hostilities have fairly opened between Chandler and Gallinger some startling disclosures may confidently be looked for. Then the grand old party in the rock-ribbed State will suffer a fearful strain. With Dr. Gallinger it looks as though it was a fight for political life; with Chandler it is a fight for supremacy—the dictatorship of the party.

A SMALL BOY LOST IN THE WOODS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 14.—Emil Bonahatel, a boy of three years, living in Salisbury, Litchfield County, has just been recovered after having been lost in the forest, barely escaping a most terrible death. The child strayed away from home into some woods just before nightfall, and as it grew darker he became confused and plunged deeper and deeper among the trees. His parents were speedily alarmed, and searching parties with dogs set out to beat the brush. A violent rain came up, however, and obliterated all traces of the little one's tiny footsteps.

Bonahatel was not found until four days afterward, when he was picked up unconscious near a stream in the woods fully five miles from the father's farm. He had taken there, and after partially covering himself with leaves to keep warm, he had fainted away. The child was in a most pitiable condition, and would have soon died. His limbs were so swollen from the effects of the rains that the flesh looked as though it had been parboiled. His clothes were torn almost off, his flesh was cut and bleeding, and his fingers were sucked to a point in his childish eagerness for food. Traces of green leaves were found in his mouth, and he said that he had been eating them. The little fellow is recovering.

A CUSTOMER OF LIVERPOOL JACK.

ELIZABETH, July 14.—Michael Angelo Capihianco, a well-known Italian contractor of New-York, was arrested to day at Linden by the Chief of Police and is lodged in jail here awaiting a requisition from the New-York authorities. There are three charges against the prisoner, namely, larceny, assault, and robbery in the first degree.

His brother, who is said to be an accomplice in the alleged crimes, is in custody in New-York City. Capihianco, it is said, has 300 men working on the new aqueduct and a gang of Italians working on the sinking of the tracks for the New-York and Harlem Railroad. He also has a big gang of his countrymen working on the new race course at Linden.

It is alleged that he and his brother hired poor foreigners at Liverpool Jack's place, and after getting them out on the aqueduct fleeced them of their money and clothing and then drove them with clubs off the ground. It is expected that a requisition for the prisoner from the Governor will arrive to-morrow.

PROBABLY NO EXTRA SESSION.

CHICAGO, July 14.—"I do not think there will be an extra session of Congress," said the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, in response to the query of an Associated Press representative this evening. "In the first place, we would want the Representatives of the coming new States to be present when we met, and that would necessitate a certain delay. Then, the several States holding Fall elections would be under distraction, and so we could hardly get together for business before some time in November. Thus there would be an economy of only twenty or twenty-five days, and the expense of an extra session is so enormous that I don't think the President will think it worth while to call one."

Mr. Cannon said as to the result of the election in the new States, he thought the greatest thing the Republicans have to fear is overconfidence.

STRIKES ARE EXPENSIVE AFFAIRS.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 14.—Reliable information received from the Flint Glass Workers' National Convention indicates that there will be no important changes in the wage scale this year, and no trouble is apprehended. Some interesting information in regard to the great strike which was inaugurated in December, 1887, has leaked out. The association has paid out $1,250,000 as the result of the part engaged in it, and there were originally 2,760 of them involved in the strike for 21 weeks, 1,000 of them until August, 1888, and they have been paying benefits ever since to from 400 to 466 members, the minimum being still on the roll for benefits.

DISCOURAGING SUNDAY BASEBALL.

WHEELING, West Va., July 14.—This afternoon the Dayton and Wheeling Baseball Clubs of the Tri-State League started the first Sunday game on the local grounds. A Justice of the Peace and five deputies raided the grounds and arrested the players and the umpire. They had previously been quietly arrested by another Justice, and gave bail for their appearance to-day. The second Justice also exacted bail. The statute provides a fine for any employer whose employes labor on Sunday, but not for the employe. The game was very quietly until the arrests were made, then great excitement prevailed. The local club declares its intention to play next Sunday.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

GOSSIP AND NEWS ABOUT THE FLEET ON THE SOUND.

BLACK ROCK HARBOR, July 14.—The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club on its annual cruise has been lying at anchor in this picturesque harbor the greater part of the day. Several of the yachtsmen took advantage of a stiff northwest breeze to take a sail, but they were only the owners of several of the smaller yachts who left for Thimble Island before sundown to shorten the sail to New-London to-morrow. They were the owners of the Arab, Gem, Beatrice, and Monette, and they will join the fleet to-morrow between here and New-London. The sun has shone through the day and the weather would be extremely hot if it were not for the cool breezes which usually prevail here. The quiet of Sunday is quite refreshing after the jolly time the yachtsmen enjoyed last evening at the George Hotel, the Summer resort of many New-York, Brooklyn, and Bridgeport people. It has been the custom of the club for several seasons to spend a short time of pleasure at this haven, and the yachtsmen will leave to-morrow with very agreeable recollections of this place. They were met last evening by many people well known in New-York and the city across the big bridge.

Among the guests of the hotel ere Police Commissioner McClave, Walter G. Schuyler, Vice President of the New-York Athletic Club; Mrs. W. A. Pond, C. A. Harned, J. H. Dailey, C. E. Birdseye, John McGoey, Peter Miller, H. C. Stetson, L. Greenwood, F. W. Harding, Judge M. J. O'Brien, Mrs. J. D. Leary, F. M. Kerr, R. A. C. Smith, Miss Barchell, the Hon. G. K. Anderson, W. N. Cromwell, Col. Hugh Duffy, Mrs. Rad way, Thomas J. Lynch, William Hart, J. L. Bussing, F. F. Clark, Miles M. O'Brien, T. T. Houston, E. Crimmins, Warren Pond, J. J. Brandouline, C. E. Ansell, M. E. Hulburt, D. O. Edson, and Franklin Edson, Jr., of New-York; J. C. King, A. J. Sheldon, Clarence Burrer, H. Stanwood, I. Mason, and L. B. Jones of Brooklyn; J. Saville of Washington, H. L. Frary of Baltimore, and Richard McCauley of Detroit. Most of these have their families with them and are spending the Summer here.

They gave the yachtsmen a cordial welcome, and even the heart of Mr. Williams of the Roamer, who broke his topmast on the run here, was so cheered up that to-day men have been working diligently to make a new stick, and Mr. Williams will continue with the fleet to the end of the cruise. Mr. N. D. Lawton of the Chispa said that yesterday was the first time he ever has set a spinnaker on his new forty-footer, designed by Mr. Burgess. He declares now that he has everything in shipshape, and he will enter every race during the remainder of the season that is made open to "the forties." Mr. Pearsall's forty, the Banshee, is anchored here, where she spends her Summer. Her owner has a handsome Summer home on the bluff overlooking the harbor, and will keep the sloop here until the New-York Yacht Club's cruise, at least. Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell sailed out of the harbor in the Shamrock this morning, and will probably not continue with the cruise, although it was supposed when he joined the yachts yesterday that he would at least go to Shelter Island to race the Fanny.

This morning at 11 o'clock religious services were held aboard the flagship Cavalier and were conducted by Fleet Chaplain W. H. Thomas, whose text in his sermon was "The Word of God in the Light of Modern Thought." It is true a number of the yachtsmen had engagements ashore or outles to perform on board their various craft, but nevertheless there was a good attendance.

There is considerable discussion among the yachtsmen regarding the time taken on board the Fanny yesterday, and the precedent established by Commodore Hogan of figuring time allowance in reckoning the best average time of the yachts in the various classes throughout the cruise. A prize is offered in each class, and it is questioned whether, owing to the poor facilities of taking the time, it is just to allow the time in the classes. But arrangements have now been made whereby the time will be taken very carefully and handed at once to Commodore Hogan, who will figure the corrected time and then announce the prizes were so many time records taken yesterday that it was somewhat unsatisfactory. The arrival was reported accurately in yesterday's TIMES, although not official.

Ex-Commodore Hogins of the schooner Fearless wishes to correct the report that he has Wagner's boat, he will beat the schooner Azalea on any run. The rivalry between these schooners, however, is spirited.

Fleet Capt. Barlow will act as judge in the special race Tuesday from New-London to Scelter Island.

An invitation extended by D. P. Hathaway, proprietor of the Prospect House at Shelter Island, to attend a ball there Tuesday evening, has been accepted by the Commodore in the name of the Captains of the fleet and their guests.

The yachts leave here to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock for New-London, fifty-five miles distant.

The boats belonging to the Larchmont Yacht Club which were here last evening left early this morning for New-London, and will probably be at Shelter Island Wednesday if not before. There are only a few of them and they are cruising along by themselves. Yachting men predict strong winds for to-morrow, and they are eager to begin their race to New-London.

The names of the guests have not yet been sent to Commodore Hogan, but among them are: On the Cavalier—Fleet Capt. George F. Barlow, T. Hogan, Fleet Chaplain Thomas, W. H. Tweedell, and Lieut. W. N. King; on the Macondes—Thomas Reid, L. D. Morrow, J. Corlies Lawrence, ex-Commissioner William Andrews, and Capt. J. C. Summers; on the Azalea—Capt. Henry Gonge, Henry Van Wyck, and C. B. Hendricks; on the Roamer—Mrs. F. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hart; on the Chispa—George Newton, L. D. Huntington, R. C. Fisher, Jr., and W. D. Pinokney; on the Fearless—E. P. Hamilton.

IDAHO'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

BOISÉ CITY, Idaho, July 14.—During the past week, in the Constitutional Convention, everything was confined to committee work. The convention was called to order yesterday morning by Vice President Reed, and an effort was made to procure an adjournment in order to allow further time for the committees before making their reports, but the effort failed. The Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights made a report, in which occurred this section:

"The exercise and enjoyment of religious faith and worship shall forever be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege, or capacity on account of his religious opinions, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations or excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify polygamous or other pernicious practices inconsistent with morality or the peace or safety of the state, or to permit any person, organization, or association to directly or indirectly aid or abet, counsel or advise any person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy or any other crime."

The Committees on Public and Private Corporations also reported. The report is a piece of literature directed against railroads and all other corporate bodies. It is radical enough for an Anarchist.

It is understood that the Committee on Suffrage is in communication with Senators Edmunds, Teller, and others, as to the probable effect the incorporation of the test oath in the Constitution prohibiting the suffrage to Mormons would have upon its acceptance or rejection by Congress. There will probably be great excitement during the next fortnight.

SUICIDE OF A FARM FOREMAN.

RED BANK, N. J., July 14.—William Goss, aged twenty-nine, foreman on the farm of Albert Polhemus of Scobeyville, left his home at 3 o'clock Friday morning. He did not return, and to-day his dead body was found in the woods about a quarter of a mile from his home. There was a deep gash on one of his wrists, and he had bled to death. An open razor was found by his side. Goss had been in Polhemus's employ for the past eighteen years, and was a sober and industrious workman. He was sick with fever a few months ago, and since that time his mind had been impaired.

AT THE SURF MEETING.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 14.—To-night's surf meeting in the Fifth-Avenue Pavilion was attended by over five thousand people. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, but Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Catholic clergymen participated in the interesting services. The principal speaker was the Rev. Edward McGlynn, the deposed pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, New-York. His subject was "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

SEATTLE CITIZENS RETURN THANKS.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 14.—Citizens of Seattle, through J. R. Lewis, Chairman of the Relief Committee, have issued an address through the Associated Press, in which they return thanks for sympathy and material aid tendered them by the people of the country since the late disastrous conflagration here. The address states that this city is being rebuilt as fast as money and men can do it.

A SUNDAY MOB IN PARIS

ALMOST A RIOT AT A BOULANGIST MEETING.

THE POLICE CLEAR THE STREETS AND MAKE A NUMBER OF ARRESTS—KILLED IN A DUEL.

PARIS, July 14.—M. Déroulède, M. Laguerre, and other Boulangist members of the Chamber of Deputies assembled in the Place de la Concorde, before the statue of Strasburg, to-day, intending to hold a meeting. A crowd of several thousand persons had gathered, and M. Déroulède was about to begin a speech when a police Commissary named Clementi forced his way through the crowd and, approaching Déroulède, forbade him to speak.

Déroulède protested, but the police official was obdurate. Déroulède then began affixing floral wreaths to the railings around the statue, at the same time leading the crowd in shouts of "Vive Boulanger!" Clementi tried to arrest Déroulède, but the latter stoutly resisted, saying that he had not made a speech and had only sheered for Boulanger. His refusal to accompany the officer to the police-station. Clementi thereupon seized him, but the crowd came to Déroulède's rescue and took him away from the officer.

Clementi was being roughly handled by the mob, when a large body of police suddenly appeared upon the scene and charged the crowd, driving them in all directions and rescuing the unfortunate Commissary. A large number of persons were arrested. Laguerre and Déroulède during the scrimmage jumped into a cab and were driven to the office of *La Presse*, where a mob gathered and indulged in noisy demonstrations. The police cleared the streets and made many more arrests. The incident has caused a sensation throughout the city, and dangerous developments are feared.

The hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was celebrated by public meetings and fêtes in Paris and throughout the provinces. Transparencies bearing representations of Gen. Boulanger were displayed in the windows of the League of Patriots and at other Boulangist resorts. These devices called forth a few hootings from passers by.

A band of roughs to-day gathered at the Imodas Cafe, on the Rue Royale, and demanded that a flag be hoisted. An Italian flag was displayed, which so enraged the mob that they tore it down and trampled it in the mud. They then made an attack on the café and completely wrecked the place.

The fireworks at the fêtes this evening were somewhat marred by rain, but the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, the Eiffel Tower, and the Trocadéro Palace were a blaze of light. An immense thousands of persons thronged the Bois de Boulogne, and there was no sign of any abatement of the fun.

M. Beiz, the Secretary of the Boulangist committee at Marseilles, to-day killed in a duel M. Pradal, editor of the Opportunist paper *Le Petit Provençal*, a Marseilles journal.

LONDON, July 14.—M. Waddington, the French Ambassador here, gave a banquet this evening to prominent members of the French colony. In a speech after the banquet the Ambassador declaimed against Boulangism. He denied that Boulangism had its parallel in America, because, he said, in America the President is elected, by universal suffrage, but by delegates of the States. Moreover, in America there was practically no standing army, and a coup d'état was therefore impossible. The triumph of Boulanger must end in disaster for France. He himself did not believe that Boulanger would succeed, but, nevertheless, he considered it necessary for his countrymen to rally around President Carnot in defense of the republic.

DOWNFALL OF THE BASTILE.

ITS CENTENARY ENTHUSIASTICALLY CELEBRATED HERE.

The tricolor of France came out in this city yesterday as it had not done before in many a day. It appeared in sashes and streamers from the waists and shoulders of girls, in ties at the throats of women, in rosettes and badges at the breasts of men, and in flags and hunting on the fronts of houses. But of all places French for the day Washington Park, at the foot of East Sixty-ninth-street, was most like a section of Paris itself. Everywhere were the colors of France. The tricolor festooned the street entrance. It clothed the monument in the park with gorgeous draperies. It hung in tasteful designs along the entire length of the decorated galleries. It waved from the flagstaffs. The band stand in the dancing hall was generously beautified by it, and it hung from the rafters overhead. There was no neglect of the Stars and Stripes in these decorations, but on all sides the tricolor was the base and summit of patriotic display.

All day long the French residents were alive with excitement. The centennial of the fall of the Bastile was an event whose celebration had roused the most enthusiastic anticipations. Yesterday they began to be realized. Guests found the homes of the French colony south of Washington-square decked for the celebration with all the lavish taste and overflowing profusion which an event so important justified. When the people came outdoors they were in holiday dress. Hospitality and good fellowship, pledged during the morning hours in groups of neighbors, were multiplied tenfold at Washington Park in the afternoon, when patriots came in from all parts of the city and Brooklyn and Jersey City with their wives and families.

The park was a converging point of travel for the holiday makers from 1 o'clock on. A concert by the Thirteenth Regiment Band began at that hour in the pavilion. At 3 o'clock the broad walk near the entrance was occupied by the Gardes Lafayette and Kochambeau. Henry Maillard, President of the societies under whom the celebration is conducted; Edmond Bruwaert, Acting French Consul, and the various officials and heads of committees were promptly at the entrance, and marched under escort of the military to the pavilion, where 3,000 people rose to greet them with waving handkerchiefs and flags and tumultuous cheers. When the band had finished its overture, the distinguished company went to the platform, where an address of welcome by President Maillard formally opened the ceremonies. He said:

"It is only within a few months that America, our adopted country, has celebrated the centennial of her independence, and how we, the children of France, assembled in our adopted country, animated by the same sentiments of gratitude and respect, honor the memory of events which have made us, as well as all, the exponent of national liberty, equality of man, and the supremacy of the ballot by the people.

"All honor and glory to the heroes of the French Revolution for their sublime self-sacrifices on the altar of patriotism, for principles which will always live within us, and which they have taught us to honor, respect, and defend. Paris, the City of Light, whose brilliant rays are felt in all parts of the globe; Paris, the most beautiful city in the world, can produce! Once more the Parisians of their forefathers have given to us a universal exhibition, surpassing in beauty and extensiveness all former attempts, and illustrating the grand success of our republican form of government.

"It is the people who make our republic; it is our duty, as French patriots, to show what they are to-day. In your national rejoicings in their honor, we join you. Your children are here assembled to-day in brotherly love and charity, without feeling or dissension, but that all may unite in one common thought, to say, Long live France! Long live the republic!"

Acting Consul Bruwaert, being introduced, expressed his pleasure at the assured success of the celebration. Referring to the blessings conferred on the world by the French Revolution, he said that it was not enough for nations to make revolutions, but they must learn how to profit by them along the lines of self-government. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the generous hospitality of this Republic in welcoming people of less favored nations to its shores. The speech was loudly cheered, and cheering continued while the band dashed off "Hail Columbia" in stirring style. Speeches were afterward made by Charles Villa, Paul Gibier, J. Bergeret, Joseph Thoron, L. Lafen, and Victor Fortwangler. While the speeches were going on, visitors and delegations kept arriving at the pavilion, and all who would be distinguished even by those in front. Mr. Maillard heard it all, however, and, as he smiled, the vast audience shouted with laughter; when he nodded approval of the speaker's sentiments there was hand clapping below, and when he clapped the multitude simply rose and shouted. So the speakers successively sawed the air and presented to the general view a varied facial pantomime, with all the incentive and inspiration within the bestowing power of as thoroughly harmonious a multitude of hearers as if every word told.

A concert followed the formalities, and then singing for a gold and a silver medal by four societies—the Swiss Society l'Helvétienne, the Union Choral of Newark, l'Orphéon Français, and the Jura Mannercher. Mr. Mesnier also took part in this competition, playing Weber's "Le Croise," with orchestral accompaniment. Competition lasted late, but it was thoroughly enjoyed, the favors of the audience being distributed impartially. Messrs. D'Auria, F. F. Aghett, and Harrison Millard will decide upon the merits of the competitors and make the award. Night had well advanced when the second band concert ended. Everybody staid, however, and when the compositions of Henry Morin, a young local composer, were played, there were outbursts of approval that may fairly be said to have recorded a triumph for him. One of them, a cantata, "La France de '89," words by Prof. A. M. Cottè, called for voices as well as orchestra. The other, closing the programme, was a march "Fraternité," dedicated to Henry Maillard, which set all the French heels to keeping time.

To-day's ceremonies will be quite pretentious and elaborate. About 3,000 men are expected to fall in line at Washington-square at 9:30 o'clock and to march through Waverley-place to Broadway, thence to Bleecker-street, to South Fifth-avenue, to Fifth-avenue, to Seventeenth-street, to Union-square, passing Mayor Grant in review, dwelling past the statues of Washington, Lafayette, and Lincoln, and then disbanding. Mr. Maillard, of course, will ride ahead, and with him will be Messrs. A. J. David, J. A. Wolf, Adolph Lajonquiere, and E. J. Miannay. Grand Marshal Marx Eninger will lead the various societies in the parade, among them the Ontario, Huron, and Idaho tribes of Red Men, the Fraternelle Cosmopolite, l'Amitié, the Culinaire Philanthropique, the Alsace Lorraine, the Solidarité, the Gardes Laf

THE EVILS OF NEPOTISM

PRESIDENT HARRISON NOT ALONE AS AN OFFENDER.

DEMOCRATS WHO TOOK GOOD CARE OF THEIR FAMILIES—THE WORLD'S FAIR AND WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Nepotism is not popular in either the party of the majority or the minority, except with the people who practice it. Everybody who was reading the newspapers at the time of the Grant-Greeley campaign can remember the fuss that was made because the Administration at that time was manifesting a lack of regard for public opinion in providing places for personal favorites with little regard for other qualifications for holding office. Nepotism was offensive then to many Republicans, who overlooked that fault in the President in remembering many other good qualities that made him acceptable. When President Cleveland came to Washington it was the expectation, and perhaps the hope, of his political adversaries that he would at once find places of profit for a great many of his political as well as personal friends and for members of his family. Ha disappointed everybody who held any such expectation. Not only did he refrain from asking his family to take advantage of the fact that he had a great many offices at his disposal, but he also contrived to so regulate the visits of his relatives to the White House that even the most captious critic was never furnished with a chance to complain that he was using his opportunity to force his family upon the attention of the country. He set an example in that respect that his party in Congress would have done well to imitate. If Democrats in Federal offices and in Congress had treated their opportunities as the President did the Democrats would now be in a better position to criticise President Harrison and his officers for treating public office as if it were "a family snap." Auditor Shelley, in the Treasury, provided many Shelleys with office. Pension Commissioner Black gave an office to his mother-in-law. Senator Reagan made his wife his private secretary. Senator Pugh employed his son in a like capacity. Representative Taulbee of Kentucky, who is a violent opponent of the merit system, illustrated his aversion for civil service reform by making his boy, a very immature lad of twelve years, clerk to the committee of which he was Chairman. The prevalence of the Vance family in office has become so well known that it is only necessary to speak of it to recall a long list of them.

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The defenders of the Harrison Administration are remembering all these cases now that the newspapers have found it necessary to direct attention every day to the common practice of the new managers in treating the public offices as proper spoils to be appropriated for family use. The President may have had the example of Senators in mind when he made out his schedule of offices to be distributed to his kin. Corp. Tanner could not have been expected to take higher ground than the President in disposing of the places about his person. Private Secretary Halford was right enough, if the President was right, when he rewarded Pullman car porter who assisted his wife in the Cincinnaugh disaster by giving him a Government office and by having his wife's brother made a Postmaster in Illinois. If the Democrats in the departments and in Congress could have waited for a few years before getting the example they would now be in a much better position than some of them are in to rebuke their opponents for lack of the old Washington spirit that discountenanced the appointment of blood relations and connections also by marriage. The fact that the Democrats who filled all the places in their gift with relatives made a mistake does not protect them from a share of the criticism that the President and his imitators are receiving. Not even the best of Presidents could make nepotism acceptable to the good sense of the people. The thoroughly-zealous Democratic partisan could not have a more mischievous wish than that the pattern of the President and Tanner and Morgan should be followed by every Republican appointed to a Federal office. The best President that could be produced, with a retinue of officers selected on the family principle, could not expect to retain his position over one term, and his party would not hold together for him for the first term of four years. The country is too large, and it has too many hungry families in it to permit an Administration to be conducted with political success on the family plan.

* * *

Then came in Indian Commissioner Morgan, who straightway appointed his wife to be his private secretary. Commissioner Oberly had made his daughter his Secretary, after he had declined for several years, while in the Civil Service Commission, to permit her to come in even under the civil service rules and an examination such as all applicants must stand. But these are not all the instances in which the insensitiveness of the President finds ready imitation. Superintendent of Indian Schools Dorchester wanted to have his wife employed by the Government. There was no place for her that would enable her to enjoy the work and his companionship. Secretary Noble found a way out of the difficulty. He made her a special Indian Agent, at a salary and with an allowance for expenses. The law only provides for five special agents, but that did not deter the Secretary. He appointed Mrs. Dorchester as the sixth special agent, thus creating an office that the Congress had failed to make. There was not sufficient money available to pay her, so the Secretary directed that she be paid out of the fund for the support of Indian schools. The department has always been careful not to use this school fund for any other purpose than that of the education of Indians. The Congress has been careful to appropriate $4,000 to pay the salary of the Superintendent, and $1,500 for traveling expenses. When the Commissioner first appointed his wife she was paid out of the accumulated expense account, a vacancy in the office having permitted part of the fund to remain unused. Now, however, the school fund will have to be used, and to the extent that it is encroached upon to pay the Commissioner's private secretary the means of the schools will be abridged. The Secretary has also created a new office in assigning Mrs. Dorchester to be Acting Assistant Superintendent. There is no such office known in the law, and it will be a surprise to the committees of Congress to find it in the next estimates sent in from the Interior Department. Neither of the women referred to in this paragraph is regarded as at all subject to reproach for taking the offices that were so easy to get. The readiness of everybody under this Administration to do things that would have been rudely and vindictively criticised under the last suggests the propriety of directing the attention of a part of the public to these instances of the use of the service as a "crib" at which no opportunity to fatten is to be thrown away.

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Extraordinary efforts are being put forth by the promoters of the international exhibition of 1892 to develop interest in the demand of the Washington managers that it shall be held in this city. It has been announced that the next session of Congress will be asked to appropriate $5,000,000 for the construction of buildings, and that other provision shall be promised conditional upon what outside investors may resolve to do to make the exhibition a success. The local newspapers, aware of the fact that the present hotel accommodations of the city would be inadequate to hold the vast crowd of strangers that would visit the exhibition, are already talking about putting up additional hotels. The Government may be asked to guarantee the builders a fair profit on their ventures. If no assurance were given that they should earn enough to pay themselves for constructing expensive buildings, it is very doubtful whether any one familiar with the hotel business in this city would care to put his own money in new buildings that would only do a paying business an average of six months in each year. It is because the season is broken here, and that the busy term with the hotel keepers is begun and ended with each term of Congress, that there has been no hotel building except one erected in many years. The newest one is [illegible] An old hotel that was reopened about the time of the inauguration failed a week or so after the rush of that season was over, and the present proprietor is making a commendable effort to struggle through the quiet season. A handsome family hotel, or rather an apartment house, was opened on Capitol Hill in the Spring. The Sheriff took away the furniture soon after, and any one who would like to have the building and try his hand at hotel keeping here can rent it at a reasonable figure. The Arlington Hotel, which has enjoyed more than common prosperity, is extending its building, but no other hotel cares to pay the interest on any extension of its present plant. The papers direct attention to the fact that there are private houses ready to open their doors for a consideration. They forget to mention that there are always a considerable number of householders in New-York who are similarly hospitable, and that the holding of an international exhibition in that city would greatly increase the number of offers to let apartments.

* * *

In many of the hotels and barrooms of the capital there are on view large posters illustrating the plans of the persons who have proposed to hold the exhibition in Washington. They are printed in colors, and show the entire area to be occupied between the Capitol and the White House. The temporary and permanent buildings are set up in the midst of beautiful lawns along the plats thrown up by the excavators that are at work upon the Potomac River improvement. A good deal of grass that has not yet sprouted, because the ground for it is still under water, has reached in these posters a rich growth, and the lawns are cut by drives that would now be practically only for push-pole navigation. These hoped-for buildings are all south of the Washington Monument and between it and the Potomac shore. This matter is referred to with some minuteness as to the relative positions of the monument and the buildings of the proposed exhibition, because only a few weeks ago the writer saw all of the area included in the prospectus of the exhibition completely covered with water, so deep that fleets of boats sailed about over the whole tract and found their way up to the mound from which the monument rises. The flood brought in so much water that it was anywhere from a foot to twenty feet deep over the spots marked for the buildings of the proposed show. Yawls, skiffs, and extemporized rafts were used to enable persons who live beyond the exhibition grounds to reach their homes. As Pennsylvania-avenue at many points is only fifteen feet above mean high-water mark, and most of the avenue is higher than the exhibition site, it is easy to understand that this estimate of the depth of the flood is reasonably correct. If Congress is to make an appropriation to erect handsome buildings for exhibition purposes on these low grounds it ought to be borne in mind that this same state of things has happened twice in seven years, and that it has been feared as regularly as Winter has come around. If it still persists in being the low reservation it ought in reason to make sufficient appropriation for the construction of excursion steamers of light draught to be used in emergencies for the transportation of visitors to and from the exhibition. Precautions in the way of life preservers might be supplied in all the halls, and life rafts and self-righting lifeboats kept in readiness in case an unusual shower should bring the Potomac into the show.

* * *

A recent writer to a Washington paper, who appears from his own account to be a Washingtonian, calls attention to what he regards as a peculiar characteristic with New-York women. He has noticed that they never use a crosswalk except by the "cross-walk," and that they will go half a block out of their way to reach the regular crossing. This critic is informed that it is considered "vulgar" in New-York to use the roadway for crossing. It is entirely natural for a Washingtonian to notice this fashion in New-York of avoiding the street pavement, particularly by ladies. In Washington the sidewalks are nearly all, except upon Pennsylvania-avenue, made of bricks, and are extremely rough and uncomfortable, while the roadways, in nearly every street, are of asphaltum and as smooth as a board floor. There are no cross-walks anywhere, and pedestrians who are not old or extremely timid, or who have not at one time or another been the victims of the homicidal tendencies of Washington drivers, resort to the road with a sense of relief to the feet that is superior to any notion about the essential vulgarity of using a crossing not at right angles to the corner of two streets. Then the peculiar arrangement of the streets, forming unexpected combinations of angles and junctions, makes it impracticable to enforce any rule of propriety in crossing that would be applicable to the whole city. One trait that he forgot to speak of as being peculiar to New-York and entirely missed in Washington is the general acceptance of the rule of the road to "keep to the right." A pedestrian who tries to force that on the Pennsylvania-avenue promenader would find that it was an unlearned trick, and that it is the fashion here to walk to the right or left, as fancy dictates, without concern about the inconvenience it causes to everybody.

* * *

The Washington people are fond of operatic performances. They patronize them well all the year round, and once for no other form of theatrical entertainment in the Summer. So it happens that we have the opera at the two leading theatres, and both houses are doing a great deal better, night in and night out, than they were during the regular season. The season at Albaugh's began in May, and there is yet no notice of abridgment. At the National the performances did not begin until three weeks ago. The Albaugh company is an unusually good one, the merit of the performances being quite up to that of most of the "aggregations" that visit the capital in the Winter and charge a great deal more to hear and heard. Now it is a twenty-five cent show, and people think nothing of going two or three times a week. Here in Washington, where everybody's grandmother wears white frocks on the street, the Summer audience is apt to suggest a picnic to a stranger. The patrons of the theatre stroll along in light and airy costumes, some of the ladies without bonnets, just before the 8:15 performance is to begin, and ladies and gentlemen flock to the sidewalk to promenade between the acts. The audience and the performers are on very good terms with each other. The encouragement of favorites has a tendency to make some of the ladies who have won special admiration to play across the footlights rather too much, but the people are as considerate of such freedom as they are indiscriminate with their recalls. The management at Albaugh's does to some extent reprehensible in requiring the ushers to converse at the back of the house during the performance. Some of the patrons think that 25 cents a night is an excessive charge for this sort of diversion, and would probably be just as well satisfied if these useful auxiliaries were excused from conversational exercise while the curtain is up.

E. G. D.

OVERHEARD IN THE CARS.

From the Youth's Companion.

"The other day, in a railroad journey of seven miles, I heard several queer or funny remarks by people sitting near me," said our minister. "My mind was on my next Sunday's sermon, too, and these things kept breaking in upon my meditations in a very annoying way. I shan't try to give you my train of thought, but here are the remarks of some of my neighbors:

"'He is a very serious young man,' said a pretty girl to the friend sitting with her. 'I don't believe that he ever lets a smile cross his face. He always looks like one of those Chinese idols preparing to eat the chopsticks as a penance.'

"In front of these ladies sat a meek-looking little old man, with longish hair parted down the middle of the back of his head and combed up over his ears. One lock kept falling down, and he had a habit of combing it up with his fingers. He was talking to his seat mate in an excited way about somebody of whom he disapproved.

"'I'd like to see that fellow kicked out of town by cripples!' said the little man with vindictive energy.

"Presently he added, 'Yes, I suppose he is as good as I am myself, and that's clearing up his character plenty.'

"'What's them trees, Henry?' I heard an aged woman ask her husband as the train stopped at a country station. She was looking from the window.

"'Them's popples,' he replied.

"'Say pop-*lar*, Henry,' she corrected him in kind tones.

"'No, popple,' he persisted. 'The pop-*lars* is tall, slim trees, but trees spreading out like them is pop-*pulls*.'

"He was so certain of his position that I was almost ready to look in the Dictionary or a botany on my return home to reassure myself that poplars are always poplars and that there are no 'popples' on this green earth."

BUSHNELL IN THE TOILS.

A LONG-SOUGHT OFFENDER TO BE BROUGHT BACK FROM CHILL.

William A. Bushnell, the former bookkeeper of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, who in 1878 stole $75,000 worth of securities out of the safe of that firm, hypothecated them for $35,000 and fled with the proceeds, and who in December was arrested by Detective Sergeant Phil Reilly in Santiago, Chili, is now on his way to this city in custody of the detective. After eight months' delay the Chilian authorities finally surrendered the fugitive, and yesterday a cablegram was received from Detective Reilly that he had left Santiago with his prisoner.

Although the theft and hypothecation of the securities and the flight of Bushnell occurred in 1878, no trace of the fugitive was obtained for ten years. On March 10, 1888, Chief Inspector Byrnes received a letter from F. W. Jones, the agent in this city of the West Coast Telephone Company of South America, inclosing a photograph of one Gerald F. Hanson, who had been living for seven years on the west coast of South America, at Santiago, Valparaiso, and other points. He had become very popular in Chili, and, through introductions from reputable residents of Santiago and Valparaiso, he had secured the position of General Agent of the West Coast Telephone Company. While acting in that capacity during 1886 and 1887 he had embezzled about $18,000. He was arrested in Santiago for that crime, but was promptly released on bail. The company was anxious to ascertain as much as possible of his antecedents. He was the leader in all athletic sports in Santiago, and the most expert billiard player in the place, and although nobody knew whence he came he had a host of friends.

The Inspector put the matter in the hands of Detectives Titus and McCarthy. For several months they learned absolutely nothing. An advertisement brought to their notice a lady who had met Hanson in Valparaiso. He had spoken of being a classmate of Daciel Lockwood of Buffalo. Mr. Lockwood wrote to Inspector Byrnes that the only classmate he could recall as having gone wrong was one William A. Bushnell. This case was looked up, the photograph of Hanson was shown to Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and the picture was at once identified as that of Bushnell.

Extradition papers were obtained, and on Nov. 3, 1888, Detective Sergeant Phil Reilly started for Santiago, where he arrived Dec. 1.

Bushnell, alias Hanson, had made a host of friends, and at first all he would say was that he was put in the way of the officer, and at times he became discouraged and felt like giving up the whole case in disgust. He, however, held on and his patience was finally rewarded by the surrender to him of the fugitive for whom he had waited so long. He did not expect to arrive for a month, as he would have to come in a roundabout way to avoid touching on territory where the prisoner could appeal to the authorities for his release, owing to the absence of extradition treaties. He will take the prisoner to Valparaiso and thence sail on the steamer to Panama. Arrived at Panama, the prisoner will be placed on board the United States vessel stationed at that port and kept there until transferred to the steamer for San Francisco, whence he will come overland to this city.

ANGRY ANARCHISTS.

THEY DENOUNCE JOHN MOST AS A FRIEND OF ARISTOCRATS.

The New-York Anarchists, or, as they call themselves, the International Workingmen's Association, held a convention yesterday at 197 East Fourth-street. There were delegates from this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, Union Hill, Orange, Paterson, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Providence, R. I.; Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn. A standing agitation committee was appointed to see that Anarchistic propaganda is properly carried out by agitation in lager beer saloons, speeches at Anarchistic meetings and places of amusement, and the publication and distribution of pamphlets. It was also decided to enlarge the Anarchistic paper, the *Freiheit*, from eight pages to twelve. The *Freiheit* was founded by Most in London, and was transferred to this city when Most came over and adopted this country as his own. It used to be an extremely radical and bloodthirsty sheet, but for the past year or two it has toned down somewhat, greatly to the disgust of the New-York Anarchists, who denounced Most as a traitor to the cause and a tool of the hated "Polizei" and the capitalists.

Accordingly when the question of enlarging the *Freiheit*, edited by Most, came up the delegates from the New-York Group, No. 1, of Anarchists raised a howl and declared that they did not want Most at all. The delegates from the New York Arbeiter Band joined in the howl and denounced Most as an aristocrat, a despot, a tool of the capitalists, a friend of the blue-coated bloodhounds, and not at all a revolutionary Anarchist. They protested against his controlling the *Freiheit* any more, and threatened that if their wishes were not complied with they would start another Independent Reform-Go-As-You-Please Anarchistic party.

The Anarchists also denounced most of the trades and labor organizations in the country for refusing to make common cause with them, but they directed their Agitation Committee to keep on preaching Anarchistic doctrines to all workingmen.

JOHN NIK'S PENSION PAPERS.

HIS WIDOW RECOVERS THEM AFTER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

HARTFORD, July 14.—Mrs. John Nik of Rockville, whose husband was always supposed to have perished in the civil war, has just come into possession of papers that will enable her to obtain a substantial pension in a very remarkable manner. Nik enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company F, Connecticut Volunteers, was honorably discharged in 1863, and took steps to secure a pension. He disappeared the following year, taking his pension papers with him. Since that time his wife, who is not in affluent circumstances, has been trying to solve the mystery attaching to his disappearance and to establish her claim as a pensioner.

A few weeks ago J. A. Latto of Tippecanoe, Harrison County, Ohio, caused a letter to be published in the newspapers stating that he had in his possession the discharge papers of an old soldier named John Nik, and giving dates and names that led to their being identified as the property of Mrs. Nik. They have been forwarded to her and she is now setting about to procure a back pension.

It appears that Nik could not forego the excitement of the war, for he enlisted again. A few days before the assassination of President Lincoln he was shot through the body and instantly killed. Another soldier, Bazzie Richards of Tippecanoe, saw him fall and took the papers from his body. They have been stored away for twenty-four years among others belonging to Mrs. Richards, who was recently showing them to Mr. Latto. The latter suggested the newspaper publicity for them, with the above happy result. The beneficiary of this remarkable chain of events is now being warmly congratulated by her neighbors.

TWO AGED LEGISLATORS.

Concord Letter to the Boston Traveller.

All strangers remark on the youthful appearance of President Taggard of the New-Hampshire State Senate and Speaker Upton of the House—the former being thirty-one and the latter thirty years of age. The two members for whom there is the most inquiry undoubtedly are the Hon. Gilman Marston, Republican, of Exeter, and the Hon. Harry Bingham, Democrat, of Littleton. These men are representatives of their parties and have been repeatedly honored. Gen. Marston, who is seventy-seven years of age, is the eldest member. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and a lawyer by profession; has been a member of the New-Hampshire Legislature thirteen terms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850 and again in 1876; has had two terms in Congress, and recently was a member of the United States Senate by appointment of Governor Sawyer. He is Chairman of the important Judiciary Committee, to whom a majority of bills are referred. The Hon. Harry Bingham has the appearance of being as advanced in years as Gen. Marston, but is seven years younger. He has had much legislative experience, in fact, the longest service of any person in the State, having first been elected to the Legislature in 1861, and has been continuous in the House since, excepting the two terms from 1866 to 1870. Probably no man living has been supported by his party as many times as a candidate for Speaker of the Senate or Judge Bingham, and at no time has he had a reasonable prospect of success. He also is a member of the Judiciary Committee.

NO FURTHER NEED OF THE LAMP.

Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Record.

Over beyond Kate's Mountain the colored brethren were holding a series of "shouting services" in a little meeting house with one big lamp. Late one evening a big youth got up to "'fess his sins." He made the frankest and fullest confession of the series. He owned up to every crime in the calendar and every sin in the Decalogue. He kept on and on with a florid fluency which roused his hearers almost to the hysterical point. Suddenly a voice from the rear broke in: "Put out dat lamp." "Why for?" demanded the presiding clergyman excitedly. "Kase the yiller sinner done 'fessed," said the voice. And there the confessor collapsed.

THE MILK RIVER SWINDLE

MANITOBA'S REFORT TO SETTLE THE VALLEY.

A NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD THAT HAS NO PROSPECT OF FREIGHT TRAFFIC AFTER A SHORT SEASON.

MILK RIVER, Montana, July 10.—The competitive and dividend-destroying railroad construction epidemic that started in Kansas and Nebraska in 1886 was highly contagious. It spread rapidly throughout all the region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The disease appeared in almost every railroad office in the West. This epidemic, now being stamped out, has cost the people of the United States more money than all epidemics of actual disease that have swept over our land put together. To the cost of building the new and uncalled-for lines must be added the sum that represents the actual shrinkage in value of the stocks and bonds of the corporations that built the extensions, and this shrinkage is close to $300,000,000, if an accurate estimate of the cost of the railroad construction epidemic is to be made.

The course of almost all the newly-constructed railroads was from the Mississippi, or Missouri, or Red River westward across the grassy American desert to the Rocky Mountains. Conservative bankers, who served as corporate boards of direction, repeatedly warned their fellow-Directors and their stockholders that there was not the most remote possibility of the territory that was being gridironed with parallel bars of steel ever supplying sufficient quantities of freight to enable the transportation companies doing business in the region to earn enough money to pay for the cotton waste used to wipe alkaline dust from the piston rods of the locomotives used to haul empty cars to and fro across the desert. The arguments advanced by these conservative men were based on well-known facts that related to the soil and climate and agricultural possibilities of the desert, and of the freight-producing capacity of the Rocky Mountains. These men were scorned by their misguided fellows, and many of them were dropped from the lists of transportation corporation Directors.

A few months ago THE TIMES published a series of articles that related to the central south western group of railroads. That work was purposely confined to statement of facts and to the presentation of logical deductions drawn from them. For two months I have traveled extensively in the Northwest to examine the Northwestern system, composed of the Manitoba, the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific, and the Northwestern railroad, and the corporations that operate along the shores of Lake Superior. The examination has been confined to the freight-producing capacity of the territories tributary to the railroads and to the physical condition of the roadbeds, both of which bear on the dividend-earning or interest-earning capacity of the several corporations. Incidentally during many talks with railroad officials, contractors, and the managers of town-lot and water power and mining speculations, I have heard stories of official corruption that have not been paralleled since the time when the agents of the Crédit Mobilier debauched Congressmen and transformed scores of the people's representatives from reputable men into thieves who prostituted their official position and influence for money that was stolen from their constituents. I have heard of transportation corporation, town-lot speculations that were conceived in perjury and consummated by murder; of railroad construction contracts conceived in dishonesty and consummated in forged books in which the cost of construction of a link in the line was increased by $1,000,000, this previous to purchase at cost; of mining schemes that were indorsed by transportation corporations, and then alluringly dangled before the eyes of Eastern investors, and which have not paid as much as a cent of profit, and which the transportation corporations, after having sold the stock, have persistently refused to attempt to carry to successful issue. These stories are repeated wherever intelligent men congregate in the West, in the cafés in St. Paul, at Duluth, in West Superior, in the shadows cast by the Red Mountains, at Helena, at Butte, and at Tower. If they were told to Wall and Broad street men they would cause the sharpest of brokers and bankers to unclasp their pockets, to lock their safes, and to place armed guards at their office doors when they read of the arrival of some forceful Western financiers in New-York.

To return to the Northwestern Railroad extensions and the regions which they traverse, and beginning with the northern most American line. Previous to 1886 the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad corporation operated in the United States. The line was well built, thoroughly equipped, and ably managed. Its stock in October of 1886 was quoted at 124, and was justly considered to be gilt edge. For years it had paid from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. dividends and had earned them, too, which is an entirely different thing from paying them. The construction period for this powerful corporation had passed. Its lines ran north and south. It fully occupied its territory. All its early financial troubles had been met and overcome. Apparently the corporation had entered upon an enduring career of dividend-earning prosperity. Its future was assured. As I have written, the period during which it was necessary for this corporation to construct railroad mileage was over, but with the passing of this period went the large profits derived from construction. In an evil day for the stockholders of this powerful corporation, that had previously avoided entering the unproductive agricultural region that lies far west of the Missouri River as a healthy, sensible man avoids entering a leper settlement, it decided to trust its line westward across Dakota's northern desert to the sterile Missouri Valley, and up that valley through the bad lands to Great Falls, and from there southward to Helena and Butte. In the hazy distance and on the shores of Puget Sound stood the absurd phantom of Asiatic trade, that siren-like beckoned the Manitoba to her. Quickly the Manitoba's army of graders was at work. Fifteen cents per cubic yard was paid for moving earth. Eighteen years ago the Northern Pacific's great engineer, Milnor Roberts, paid 12 cents per cubic yard for similar work in Dakota. Here worked Dakota's men. Here by the banks of the turbid Missouri Montana's man labored, and yonder in the cañon of the prickly pear the men employed by the Montana Central Railroad Company (really Manitoba) worked in intense heat. The construction of this extension from Church's Ferry in Dakota to Helena, Montana, is probably the greatest feat of railroad building this country will ever see. The wonderful energy and executive ability displayed in the construction of this wholly uncalled-for line blinded investors and bankers to the real merits of the case. The appetites of speculators and adventurers were excited to keenness by the opportunity offered to speculate in lots in towns situated in a desert, in a water power created by a river that plunged over a ledge that was remote from all possibility of manufacturing, and in alluring but fraudulent mining schemes. Presently the truth became known, and the truth was and is that the No. 1 hard-wheat territory, that is the region in which wheat can be raised with probability of success, does not extend over 150 miles west of Grand Forks on the lower Red River, that from that point westward to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains the land is arid and wholly unproductive of freight. In considering the shape of the arid belt it must be remembered that the northern boundary of the belt trends from Mexico to the northeast and that the western boundary is the Rocky Mountains, which trend northwest from Mexico; therefore the arid belt is much wider in the North than it is in the South. Conservative men who are powerful in their influence thought not considered over these truths, and also over the fact that no transcontinental line had earned a dividend for years, though they were virtually able to charge the utmost the traffic would bear. In addition to these unfavorable conditions was the fact that the military highway, called the Canadian Pacific, was then just opened for business. This piratical railroad, heavily subsidized by the Dominion of Canada, entered the field to compete for the carriage of through freight from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard. This road, that would stretch grasping fingers into the Treasury of the Dominion to make up the losses incurred by transporting freight at tariffs below its cost of carriage, set the rates on through freight so low that none of the American transcontinental lines could have the freight on a dividend-earning basis. These facts being given due consideration the Montana extension of the Manitoba's system tended to weaken the confidence of investors in the wisdom of the management of the corporation. There, as the embankment rose above the plains, the stock of the road declined in value, and it is on the slide down which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, and the Santa Fé have shot to the great financial distress of their stockholders.

There never was and there never will be sufficient quantities of freight produced in the region between Church's Ferry and the Rocky Mountains to support the Montana extension of the Manitoba Railroad. To-day this extension does not begin to earn enough money to pay its operating expenses. I make this statement after a careful examination of the territory through which it runs, and a sirocco-blasted, drought-cursed region it is, too, and I am careless of all maintenance statements of the earnings or operations of the corporation that any of its officers may issue. One passenger train, carrying but few passengers and a large portion of those using passes, and one light-loaded freight train per day each way cannot possibly earn sufficient money to pay the operating expenses of 650 miles of railroad, and the coming dividends on Manitoba stock will prove my statement to be true.

Here is the region from Church's Ferry, Dakota, to Great Falls, Montana. And after the bankers who have advised their confiding customers to invest in the bonds and stock of wholly uncalled-for and competitive railroads have read the description, I ask: Have you done well to invest your customers' money in bonds predicated on steel rails and crossties and a small outfit of rolling stock, all in a desert that is and ever will be unproductive of freight?

From Church's Ferry westward the land adjacent to the Montana extension of the Manitoba steadily deteriorates as west longitude and altitude are arrived at. The soil in Northwestern Dakota is a thin layer of sandy loam resting on alkaline-coated gravel. The soil is heavily charged with alkaline salts. When a pond dries—all the smaller lakes and ponds are dry at present—their checkered, sun-cracked bottoms are thickly coated with alkaline deposits. Long before the Missouri River is arrived at the country is uninhabitable. The cold is intense in the Winter, the heat overpowering in the Summer. Mexican siroccos course across the arid wastes in Summer. Arctic-like blizzards chase each other in quick succession across it in the Winter. To-day the short, brown grass that rustles on these desolate northern plains could be turned off. There are but few people living on the land adjacent to the extension west of Devil's Lake, and these few are discouraged. Last year their wheat was frosted. This year it has been blown and burned out. The wheat plants are thinly scattered over the fields. They are short, and brown in many instances. Most of the farms are heavily mortgaged, and the money received for the land mortgage was spent long ago. There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of acres of wheat adjacent to this railroad that will not be harvested. It is the same old story that I have told in THE TIMES of Western Kansas and Nebraska and Eastern Colorado—a story of general poverty, of people in shabby clothing, of tearful children and women, of blasted crops and disappointed hopes of farm and chattel mortgages, of high transportation charges, and of lives wasted in vain attempts to reclaim a desert.

For two years the Manitoba people have steadily and widely advertised the worthless Milk River Valley. They have sought to create the belief that those arid, alkaline wastes were desirable. The agents of the Manitoba have represented that the valley was so situated that its soil did not require irrigation—they forgot to say that in normal years there is not sufficient water in the Milk River to moisten a toad's back.

In a note book that I kept years ago when I hunted buffalo on the northern plains I talk:

"July 19, 1871.—In camp on Upper Milk River, fifteen miles from the mountains. River stands in alkaline pools. Course of river blazoned on the gray desert by white, alkaline-coated boulders. No trees, no green plants, no game. A sunburned, wind-swept desert over which mirages of flaming fire course, moving pictures of an active hell."

"July 23, 1871.—The mountains have disappeared below the western horizon. Horrible, bowel-racking trouble with the waters of the shiny, brine-like pools. There are a few twisted cottonwood trees near the dry bed of the so-called river. They are distorted, as though the alkaline water that their roots had absorbed had gripped their intestines, and their appearance shrieks of physical pain and suffering. Country uninhabitable. Start for the mountains early to-morrow morning."

"July 29, 1871.—In camp in a grove on Milk River at base of Rocky Mountains. High bunch grass all about us, but our horses do not relish the grass. Water in river low and slightly alkaline. No game, no fish. Nearly out of provisions. Shall ride to St. Mary's River to-morrow. Must get out of this burning, arid hell or I shall starve. Alkaline water has disordered my kidneys and intestines. Used up, weak, nervous. No rain has fallen in this desert for months."

That is sufficient of old note books. As the valley was then, so it is to-day. The only difference is that the grass has been gnawed close to the ground and the region appears to be less hospitable than of old. It is this wind-swept, arid, sun-baked, sirocco-blasted and blizzard-cursed and uninhabitable region that the poor, ignorant agriculturists of the productive Mississippi Valley have been invited to enter by the land agents or emigrant agents of the Manitoba Railroad. The arts of bunko steerers of polished craft have been surpassed by these Hungry Joes of fraudulent and wicked emigration schemes. The Manitoba Railroad officials have induced poor, ignorant, and confiding men to sell their small holdings in Illinois or Missouri, Iowa and to enter a desert where certain failure and utter impoverishment await them—a desert in which the only visible remunerative industry is to pick up the whitened bones of buffalos, long since dead, and to haul them to the railroad stations to sell to cotton-seed oil companies.

I arraign the management of the Manitoba at the bar of sacrificial public opinion, not because of their official acts in connection with construction or humbug town-lot speculations or mining schemes or water power improvement companies, but because they have whitewashed tooter-like writers and publishers to issue lies and misleading information to ignorant people so as to induce them to enter a desert, and a desert that every intelligent man who is connected with the Manitoba knows is uninhabitable by agriculturists because of the aridity of its climate. They have broken up happy homes in the corn-producing region; they have lured men and women and little children into an alkaline desert; they have caused women and children to shed tears of hunger and sorrow; they have made of poor people wretched of spirit and bankrupt of pocket; they have drawn money from the lean pockets of poverty to buy railroad tickets; they have caused scores of their fellows to lose faith in mankind, and almost to lose faith in a providential God. The settlers in the Milk River Valley is morally no better than an organized and predatory raid on the stocking-savings of the poor.

I have seen almost all the land schemes that have been devised to empty the pockets of trustful men during the twenty years past, and I do not hesitate to assert that the Manitoba's attempt to settle the Milk River is the most barefaced fraud of all of them. This year the plowed land of the valley will not yield the seed that was sown on it. There will be a few bushels of potatoes raised, and that is all. The grass is very short and very scant. Most of the stock that now wanders over this grassy desert will die during the coming Winter if it be at all severe. Large areas of grass land have been burned off by deceived settlers and hungry half-breeds, so as to enable them to plainly see the bones of the buffalo. These bones, as I have written, they pick up and sell, and they form a large portion of the freight now supplied to the Manitoba Railroad in Western Dakota and Eastern Montana. When the bones have all been picked up and all hauled out the region will supply no freight.

FRANK WILKESON.

FAMILIAR FACES GONE.

LIVERY TEAMS MONOPOLIZING THE ROAD IN MIDSUMMER.

Gabe Case and a few of his fellow-lovers of horseflesh sat on the broad piazza of his roadhouse yesterday and disconsolately viewed the procession of turn-outs passing up and down. The display was as magnificent in point of numbers as is usual on Sundays, but something was lacking. The elite was furnished by Mr. Dan "Whitehat" McCarthy, who, sitting by the side of Manager "Jim" Hill, was heard repeatedly to unconsciously hum with great feeling that touching old ballad:

"Do you think of the friends that are gone, Jamie?
Do you think of the friends that are gone?"

It was of the friends that were gone that all the old-timers on the road were thinking. Of the friends gone to the country, to the beach, and the mountains, taking their horses with them and leaving Central-avenue to be monopolized by strangers in hired vehicles. It was the first Sunday of the season that the Summer exodus had been really felt on the road. Now that the change has come, it will continue through August, and during that time the road will be but as each of its former self. There will be just as much driving undoubtedly, but the high steppers, the exciting spurts, and the magnificent handling of high-spirited animals have gone, to stay away until September at least.

Still a few familiar faces were seen yesterday and a few well-known fast horses served to break the monotonous jogging of the livery stable Dobbins. Among the old-timers who were out for a farewell spin were George G. Hart, George Conkling, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Carl Jansen, ex-Judge S. E. Hyatt, James C. Beach, Frank Work, Dr. I. Stillings, Gadden Gerken, and David S. Hammond. A party of Boston men, Thomas J. Barry, A. C. Smith, John Graham, and John H. Dea, were out as the guests of Manager "Jim" Hill.

Some very good miles were trotted at Fleetwood in the morning. Dan McCarthy drove the b. g. Jim Farrell in 2:32 and 2:33¼, and the br. g. Bedford in 2:34½ and 2:30¾. He drove the b. g. Colonel Hawkins a mile in 2:28½. Jerome Whelpley drove the blk. g. Daunt a half in 1:20 and the br. m. Pottery Girl in 1:20½ and 1:19. P. Fleming's b. g. Barnum went a mile in 2:36½, and Jesse Yeraance put Beesie H. over a mile in 2:31, 2:28, and 2:25. J. D. Fleming's b. m. Lady Wellington made a half mile in 1:11½. P. McDonald drove the b. m. Corona a mile in 2:30 and drove the blk. m. Cora in 1:17. Harry Howard's b. m. Jessetta made the mile in 2:37¼.

HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.

From the Toronto Monetary Times, July 12.

On the subject of too frequent saints' days and other statutory holidays in the Province of Quebec, a correspondent of the St. John's *News* unburdens his mind thus: "Three holidays in succession is a very satisfactory state of things for any one who wants to go a-fishing, but rather annoying to the individual from the country who doesn't know anything about holidays and comes to town to find banks and public offices closed on him. The numerous holidays in this province, statutory and ecclesiastical, are a curse to its working population." It may be a satisfaction to this unpatriotically-minded writer, as it is to some others who wish to see Quebec artisans get an even chance with workers elsewhere, to learn that the Hochelaga Cotton Company recognizes only two holidays in the year, Christmas and New Year's. Consequently the mills were not closed on Dominion Day, nor yet on St. Jean Baptiste, nor yet on the Day of Saints Peter and Paul.

HOT WORK AT PEEKSKILL

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT IN CAMP.

OLD SOL AND HUMIDITY GREET THE BROOKLYN BOYS AND INTERFERE WITH THEIR MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

PEEKSKILL, July 14.—At 6 o'clock this morning the Twenty-third Regiment lay baking in the camp with the thermometer at 80° and old humidity somewhere around 100. The night had been cool and pleasant. The boys, pretty well tired out after their tramp through Brooklyn with all their accoutrements of war, and after the march up to camp from Roa Hook, with the incidental fatigue of putting their tents and "fixin's" in order, slept well, undisturbed by the carousing and disturbances that come with better acquaintance with camp.

The echoes of the sunrise gun had reverberated between the hills and notified Gen. James William Husted, in his Peekskill home, that the time for extinguishing his five-thousand-dollar electric light plant had come, when the entire camp was humming with the life of a new day. The sentinels had found their overcoats and leggins none too heavy during the night, but after the sun settled down to business overcoats and leggins were soon discarded, and the sweltering boys would have been willing to shake more of their apparel. By 7 o'clock, however, a gentle breeze began to swish down through the Highlands, and old humidity at once took his leave.

At 10:30 the regiment

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A PRESBYTERIAN PHILOSOPHER.

PHILOSOPHIA ULTIMA; OR, SCIENCE OF THE SCIENCES. Vol. II. The History of the Sciences and the Logic of the Sciences. By CHARLES WOODRUFF SHIELDS, D. D., LL. D., Professor in Princeton College. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889.

Dr. Shields is one of the strong men in the old established Presbyterian college in Princeton, N. J., where McCosh, the Hodges, Young, and others have helped to give it a distinguished name in the world of religion and science. He has been a diligent worker in a special department, and the fruits of the best part of a lifetime ("thirty best years of his life," he says,) are exhibited in an earnest, unwearied effort to bring about a reconciliation of conflicting views of truth both natural and revealed. As far back as 1861 he published a volume with the title, "Philosophia Ultima," which passed through two editions, and in a revised form was brought out anew a few years ago. It constitutes Vol. I. of the complete work and contains "A Historical and Critical Introdnction on the Final Philosophy as Issuing from the Harmony of Sciences and Religion." It was received with unusual favor by those competent to judge as a very important contribution to advanced philosophical thought, and was pronounced to be admirable for use not only by students and scholars, but also by general readers and all sincere seekers after truth.

The second volume, now in hand, completes the author's design and gives, as above stated, both "the history and the logic of the sciences." In a volume of this size and extent, and covering so large a field, it is difficult, in the space at our command, to present anything like a full view of its contents. The introduction, which must be read without fail, states clearly what Dr. Shields aims to accomplish, viz., to provide sufficient answers to the three chief philosophical questions, that is, "What can we know?" a science of the sciences; "How can we know?" an art of the sciences, and "Why should we know?" a science of the arts. We cannot go into details of special criticism or attempt to follow the author in his learned and elaborate expositions of science and philosophy in their multiform aspects and relations. We must be content with calling the reader's attention to a few points desirable and important to be well understood. The venerable professor is not so vain of his acquirements and ability as to suppose himself capable of dealing with all science and reaching what nothing short of omniscience could reach. He modestly acknowledges that he has fallen short of his high aim, yet, as he says, "he hope to that the aim itself may have been made clear and attractive to other minds, who shall pursue it with increasing success in time to come."

One of the first things which will strike the reader is the remarkably clear, incisive, well-sustained, almost brilliant style of the writer. The philosopher is one who must be born such, quite as certainly as the poet, otherwise his mission is likely to be a failure. It is a positive pleasure to those who take any interest in these topics to read the well-printed pages in this volume, which is wholly free from the distraction of foot notes or other hindrances, although one may be unable to agree with or follow him in all matters. Next, there is in Dr. Shields that quality, rarely possessed by writers on subjects involving dissonance and conflict of being able to state fairly and candidly the position and views of opponents and gainsayers. Still further, he furnishes evidence on every page of the vast range of his reading and research in the topics which he undertakes to discuss and hopes to settle. He is a Presbyterian in church position and principles, and does not conceal the fact in anywise, but he is not bigoted at all, and is able to speak of other denominations and their claims without bitterness or undue partiality. In the same way, as a Christian, he must believe and place himself before the world as such, but he does not deem it necessary to employ abusive or sarcastic language toward infidels and skeptics, whose principles he cannot do otherwise than abhor. A single passage may here be quoted as a specimen of the author's style and mode of expressing his sentiments. He avers that the substantial concord of science and religion is more significant than the seeming discord: "The majority of divines and naturalists can and do agree already in accepting the evidence of true science as well as the authority of pure Scripture, much as they may differ as to the dogmas derived from the one and the hypotheses broached in the name of the other. And if, therefore, we will go behind the clouds of conceit, passion, and prejudice which obscure them from view, we shall find them massed together on a broad common ground of all but axiomatic truths and principles such as we have been considering. Instead of perpetually tearing up the foundations and building them over again, we shall be able to accept something as settled by the wisdom of ages and consent of nations, and continue to erect thereon the temple of truth and knowledge. Instead of ever returning on our own track in vicious circles of controversy we shall keep the ground we have fairly won and advance from it to new conquests. Instead of staking the whole common truth of science and religion upon every new hypothesis or stale dogma that comes in dispute we shall fall back upon that great essential mass of knowledge, divine and human, which has lived and grown through all sects and schools, and which is likely to outlast even the caprices and fashions of our own times."

The author in conclusion gives a full index of subjects in the order of their treatment, and an index of authors whose opinions have been cited; but there is no general index of matters, which is certainly desirable in a work of this kind. We are sorry to find a number of typographical errors, chiefly in proper names, such as Zenophanes for Xenophanes, Dalemhert for D'Alembert, Wordrow for Woodrow, satirio for satyric, millennarian for millenarian, millenial for millennial, Mahomet, Mahomedan, Mohammedan, Mnlloch for Mulloch, Curtiss for Curtis, &c.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Art of Selling, with How to Read Character, Laws Governing Sales, &c. By F. B. Goddard. New-York: The Baker & Taylor Company.*—The author puts the question directly to the reader in this way: It is one thing to produce or manufactnre, something else to sell. Estimating the total trade of the country at $60,000,000,000, this vast interchange of commodities is due to the growth of population. But who shall do the bulk of the selling? That depends mainly on price relative to quality, and no little on the peculiar methods of the individual who disposes of the goods. Competition is increasing and profits decreasing. Profits are in a measure due to superior ingenuity used in manufacturing, but no man keeps those secrets long. Superior business tact and capital accomplish a great deal, and some of the success of a firm is due to "honorable, intelligent, and experienced salesmen." Mr. Goddard gives an example. A firm sends out two salesmen to allotted districts, and one disposes of $50,000, the other of $100,000 worth of goods. The profit comes from the salesman who has disposed of the larger quantity. He possesses talents for selling goods superior to the other one. There are men born with what is called the drumming instinct, and it is a gift not very easily described. The salesman who can command trade, who carries his market with him, is in eager demand in New-York. Lord Chesterfield, describing his model ambassador, portrays him as a man joining to moderation "dexterity, temper, and tact," above all, he must have patience, and these are just the qualities the traveling salesman should possess. The necessity of employing salesmen is no longer discussed. The conservatism of old houses who have declined the services of the drummer has often resulted in their having to close up their establishments. No dry rot destroys the wood faster than do bad methods that house which is not keenly awake to the newer order of things. Mr. Goddard tells us of the New-York jewelry trade, of the 374 jobbers in that line, each employing from one to thirty-five salesmen. One very extensive concern told the author that in regard to commercial travelers when they withdrew a man from a district or failed to have an efficient man there, their orders at once fell off. Good and efficient men—there are not many of them—make from $5,000 to $8,000 in their vocation. Whether the English chapman or the French commis-voyageur be the older has not been determined. In the United States before the civil war the drummer was rather a rarity. Now he is to be found representing any branch of business. M. Goddard's little book is a good one, and, holding that honesty is the best policy, he represents what are the true interests and aims of a very large and by no means unimportant class of men. Without the traveling salesman, trade would languish, for methods of distribution would be at a standstill.

—*The Statesman's Year Book. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the Civilized World for the Year 1889. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. New-York: Macmillan & Co.*—The present Year Book is now in its twenty-sixth year of publication. Excellent as it was when first issued, there has been no falling off in its value. The amount of labor necessary for the preparation of this volume is very great, because the facts always change. Even Kings and Queens pass away and others replace them. Tables to be consulted as to the financial condition of countries never are the same. To keep track of absolute events, and at the same time to be accurate, has been just those two points which have made the "Statesman's Year Book" so invaluable. Last year, in examining one table—that of European populations—and comparing it with areas, the difference between the two showed reasons for the exalting of some and the depreciating of others. According to the last enumeration Great Britain and Ireland had in 1888, 37,453,574 inhabitants; Italy, 30,260,065; Germany, 46,855,704; France, 38,218,903; Russia in Europe, 88,205,353. Among the commercial tables, that for 1886, when the last total was made up, shows that the total value of imports of the British Empire in the triennial year from 1884 was £590,284,000, and the value of exports during the same period £495,920,000. Looking at the United States the information is very complete. As far as concerns England nothing of importance has been overlooked.

—*Zit and Zoe. A Novel. By the Author of "Lady Bluebeard." New-York: Harper & Brothers.*—If things had only come to pass as the author of this anthropological skit fancies they should, then perhaps there would not have been so much misery in this world. The writer of "Zit and Zoe" is an archæological optimist and entirely at variance with the Schopenhauers of the present. Did man eat his grandmother? Zit, when born, without a tail, is forced, because of the want of a caudal appendage, to swing from tree to tree by means of a rope. Then comes the idea of a bridge, because Zit, if he is anything, is inventive. The story does not carry the hero far enough, or undoubtedly he would have been at the head of an oil or copper ring. In the brief span of Zit's life he does, however, accomplish a great deal, and though he does not get beyond the stone age, he nears the bronze one. Where "Zit and Zoe" is pleasing is in the prettiness of it and the happy picture of a primitive man and woman. Zoe talks nice English, has feminine logic, and the love of the mother for her firstborn, the little Pip, is charmingly told. It is the idyl of the neozoic age, and there is certainly this about it, for it teaches the lesson of man's rapid progression. If the story bears a dreamlike aspect, it is, nevertheless, a very pleasing state of mind to get into.

—*Beechcroft at Rockstone. By Charlotte M. Yonge. New-York: Macmillan & Co.*—"There was an old woman" who, according to the chronicles of *La Mère Oie*, had a numerous progeny. In good old style, however, the elderly person gets rid of her incumbrances and of the story, too, in short time and metre. With no disrespect to Miss Yonge, in "Beechcroft at Rockstone," what with the adventures of Valetta, Ada, Lois, Gilian Fergus, Jenny, Lofty the Persian cat, Rigdum, Funnidos, Lady Rigdum, Ruff and Rnng, the guinea pigs and doves, the author might have copied Mother Goose with advantage. A very practiced, patient, and ingenious reader, after having settled the individuality of the different children and the idiosyncrasies of their pets, has next to study the various aunts, uncles, and cousins introduced. English parents or children may be more painstaking than all our American ones. Such traits may be highly creditable to our cousins across the water, but life, even for those who are young, is too fleeting for the perusal or understanding of "Beechcroft at Rockstone."

—*Near to Happiness, (A Côté du Bonheur.) Translated from the French by Frank H. Potter. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.*—"Near to Happiness" tells of the misfortune of Stenié, who does not marry happily. The author of the romance construots all the marriages in the story as ill-assorted ones. The character of Stenié is a beautiful one. She does her duty, though her temptations are many, and at last, when near happiness, comes her death. There is a great deal which is pathetic in the romance, and the translation is excellent.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Arrangements are said to have been made by one of the leading publishing houses of London for a book by Dr. Nansen on his recent journey across Greenland, an account of which was published in THE TIMES several days ago.

—The Rev. Charles E. Stowe is now seeing through the press his biography of his mother, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and expects to see it published early this Fall. It will be sold by subscription and will be issued in handsome form, with portraits and other illustrations.

—Ednah D. Cheney's biography of Miss Alcott will be published by Roberts Brothers early in October. Mrs. Cheney was Miss Alcott's life-long friend, and her book is the only life of that author which the family has authorized.

—Lord Tennyson has ready for publication a new lyrical poem, and several short pieces will be issued along with it as a volume very soon.

—*Scribner's* for August will have for its frontispiece a portrait of Lord Tennyson engraved by Krnell from a recent photograph. It is a birthday occasion that *Scribner's* thus observes, the poet's eightieth birthday occurring next month. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will contribute a short essay on the poet's earliest poems, and Prof. T. R. Lounebury will discuss his attitude toward life in youth and old age as seen in the two Locksley Hall poems.

—Now that the sixteen-volume edition of Robert Browning's works is on the verge of completion, the poet is reported to have a new volume of verses in his desk.

—A narrative of the life and education of Laura Bridgman, the famous pupil of their father, has been undertaken by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. They desire papers and letters relating to the subject. Mrs. Hall may be addressed at Scotch Plains, N. J.

—A series of twelve biographies of American orators and reformers is announced by Funk & Wagnalls, the editor being the Rev. Carlos Martyn. The authors of the volumes are not yet announced, but the titles are given as follows: "Wendell Phillips, the Agitator"; "John B. Gough, the Apostle of Cold Water"; "William E. Dodge, the Christian Merchant"; "Thaddeus Stephens, the Commoner"; "Dorothea Dix, the Prisoner's Friend"; "John G. Whittier, the Poet of Liberty"; "Horace Greeley, the Editor"; "William Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist"; "Horace Mann, the Educator"; "Frederick Douglass, the Negro Orator"; "Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator"; "Charles Sumner, the Scholar of Politics."

—"A Century of Revolution," by W. S. Lilly, will be published in London soon by Chapman & Hall. It is described as a philosophical study of the French Revolution viewed in the light of a hundred years' experience, and with special reference to questions of the day.

—A cheap edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's first novel, "Miss Brotherton," will be issued by Macmillan & Co. at once.

—W. M. Rossetti has in the press his long-promised biography of his brother, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. It will be ready in the Autumn.

—"*Life and Phantasy*" is the title of a volume of poems by William Allingham, soon to be published in London, with a frontispiece by Sir John Millais.

—A life of the late Duke de Morny by the present Duke will be issued in Paris in the Autumn. It will relate chiefly to the man's public career. Events connected with the coup d'état and those following the Crimean war will be traced in the light of documentary evidence. Some of de Morny's personal views of men and affairs will be given.

—In London next month will be sold at auction the library of the late Frederick Perkins, which is rich in Shakespearean books, among the treasures being these: The first, second, third, and fourth folio editions, between twenty and thirty of the plays in quarto, some being first editions, notably "Love's Labor's Lost," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Pericles," and "Othello," and the exceedingly scarce "Lucrece" of 1594. A large number of original editions of plays of Mrs. Behn, Shirley, and other seventeenth century authors, are also included in the sale.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report a sale of from a thousand to fifteen hundred copies weekly of the paper-covered edition of Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." They have just issued a German translation of the work made by Rabbi Solomon Schindler of Boston.

—*Harper's Weekly* issued on July 17 will contain a detailed account of the contests for the America's Cup, written by W. J. Henderson and illustrated with twenty-one engravings.

—*Santa Claus* is a weekly paper for young people that is soon to be started in Philadelphia, with offices also in New-York and Boston. The first number will be published in October. A long list of eminent writers has already been secured and the projectors will aim to make a high-class, original journal of a kind quite new in this country. Topics of the day will be discussed in a manner to interest the young; industrial pursuits will be made prominent, and there will be serials on travel and sports to instruct as well as to amuse the minds of the readers of the paper.

—Leading German papers have recently taken special note of Walt Whitman's seventieth birthday by publishing articles in praise of his life and writings. His "Leaves of Grass," as translated by Karl Knortz and Mr. Ralston, have attracted a great deal of attention in that country.

—Mr. Spurgeon's new book, entitled "The Salt Cellars," being proverbs and quaint sayings, together with homely notes thereon, will soon be published by A. C. Armstrong & Son, by arrangement with author and publishers.

—Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," has written for the August *Century* a story entitled "A Positive Romance."

—Sir William Fraser, Bart., whose "Words on Wellington" was freely quoted from in yesterday's TIMES, may publish, at a not distant day, his recollections of Lord Beaconsfield.

—It is stated that the firm of A. & G. Black, after a hundred years of existence in Edinburgh, is about to change its headquarters to London.

—From one of Edward Fitz Gerald's newly-published letters it appears that Froude's "Life of Carlyle" had an unusual effect upon him; it raised his opinion of Carlyle's character. "How beautiful," says he, in a letter to Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, "is the story of that home and the company of lads traveling on foot to Edinburgh, and the money which he sends home for the paternal farm and the butter and cheese which the farm returns to him. Ah! it is from such training that strength comes, not from luxurious fare, easy chairs, cigars, Pall Mall clubs, &c." "Yes," he writes to another correspondent, "you must read Froude's 'Carlyle' above all things. I regret that I did not know what the book tells us while Carlyle was alive, that I might have loved him as well as admired him. But Carlyle never spoke of himself in that way. I never heard him advert to his works and his fame, except one day he happened to mention about the time when men began to talk of me."

—A volume on George Eliot for the Great Writers' Series has been undertaken by Oscar Browning.

—Mr. Gustav Kobbé's "New-Jersey Coast and Pines," being an illustrated guide book with road maps, has already found its way into the hands of many hundreds of visitors to the Jersey resorts. It is in every way an admirable guide book—just what such a book should be. It may well serve as a model to future makers of such publications. Nowhere in America has this kind of work been better done than Mr. Kobbé does it here.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CLOUD AND CLIFF; OR, SUMMER DAYS AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. By WILLIS BOYD ALLEN, author of "Pine Cones," &c. Boston: D. LOTHROP COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

SIGNS OF PROMISE. Sermons in Plymouth Pulpit, Brooklyn. 1887-9. By LYMAN ABBOTT. From stenographic reports. New-York: FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT. 1889. Cloth.

THE SEARCH FOR BASIL LINDHURST. By ROSA NOUCHETTE CAREY, author of "Aunt Diana," &c. New-York: FRANK F. LOVELL & CO. 1889. Paper, 30 cents.

SOPHY CARMINE. By JOHN STRANGE WINTER. New-York: FRANK F. LOVELL & CO. 1889. Paper, 30 cents.

BRAWN AND BRAIN. Considered by Noted Thinkers. Compiled by ARTHUR F. ALBINOK. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

MILTON NOBLES'S "SHOP TALK." Author of the plays "Love and Law," &c. Published by the Author at Milwaukee, Wis. 1889. Paper.

A CROOKED PATH. A Novel. By Mrs. ALEXANDER, author of "The Wooing O't," &c. New-York: HENRY HOLT & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THREE DAYS. A Midsummer Love Story. By SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth, $1.

LA TERRE-NIVERNAISE. Story of a River Barge and its Crew. By ALPHONSE DAUDET. Introduction and Notes by JAMES BOÏELLE, B. A., Senior French Master in Dulwich College, England. Six Illustrations. Boston: D. C. HEATH & CO. 1889. Paper.

AMERICAN ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS, Statistical, Financial, and Political. For the Year 1889. Edited by AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, New-York and Washington: THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

THE DAY WILL COME. A Novel. By Miss BEADDON, Author of "Joanna Haggard's Daughter," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 45 cents.

LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. Edited by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT. In three Volumes. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

DANTE'S PURGATORIO. Translated by the Rev. HENRY FRANCIS CARY, M. A. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Cloth, 50 cents.

TALES OF THE BIRDS. By W. WARDE FOWLER. Illustrations by BRYAN HOOK. Second edition. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Vol. XV. Dramatic Idyls. Jocoseria. London: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 1889. Cloth.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN. Vol. XIX. Finch-Forman. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

THE HISTORY OF A SLAVE. By H. H. JOHNSTON. With forty-seven full-page illustrations from the author's drawings. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

BIRCH DENE. A novel. By WILLIAM WESTALL. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 45 cents.

STUDIES IN THE SOUTH AND WEST. With Comments on Canada. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889.

TWO SIDES OF A STORY. By GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP, author of "Behind Time," &c. New-York: OSSGOOD & Co. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN'S STORY; OR, PLEASURES AND TRIALS OF AN AMATEUR GARDENER. By GEORGE H. ELLWANGER. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth.

DAYS OUT OF DOORS. By CHARLES C. ABBOTT, Author of "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home." New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth.

OUR JOURNEY TO THE HEBRIDES. By JOSEPH PENNELL and ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

THE BATTLE OF THE BIG HOLE. By G. O. SHIELDS ("Coquina"). Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1.

A PHILOSOPHER IN LOVE AND IN UNIFORM. By the authors of "Napoleon Smith." Illustrated. New-York: THE JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

A BROOKEN PATH. By MRS. ALEXANDRE. New-York: GEORGE MUNRO. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

THE PRINCESS AND THE JEW. By I. I. KRASZEWISKI. New-York: GEORGE MUNRO. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL SEASON, 1888-9. Appendix, Survey of Choral Work in America. By H. E. KREHBIEL. New-York and London: NOVELLO, EWER & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

CLEOPATRA. Fall and Vengeance of Harmachis, the Royal Egyptian. By H. RIDER HAGGARD, author of "She," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889.

ELITE DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE FAMILIES. For New-York City and Suburban Towns. Classified by Streets. New-York: W. PHILLIPS & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE ART OF SELLING. With Hints on Good Buying. By F. B. GODDARD. New-York: THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY. 1889. Flexible cover.

KANSAS FOR PROHIBITION

HER PRESENT LAW UPHELD BY THE PEOPLE.

THE RESUBMISSION MOVEMENT LIKELY TO FALL FLAT—HOW THE FIRST PROHIBITORY LAW WAS PASSED.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 14.—Just now there is talk in Kansas of a resubmission of the prohibition question. One hears little of it in the interior, but it is an engrossing topic in such border cities as Leavenworth, Atchison, and Fort Scott, and in Wichita, "the peerless princess of the plains." These cities have for years fostered a strong resubmission element and have furnished the strongest opposition to the prohibitory law. With the possible exception of Fort Scott, the consumption of liquor in each is as great as in the days when open saloons were tolerated. It must be added that the saloons of these cities were the last to close their doors. Since then "bootleggers" and the express companies have supplied the wants of the thirsty citizens.

The success of the anti-Prohibitionists in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States has brought about the cry for resubmission. The gist of the arguments in favor of the proposed movement is that the people of Iowa and Kansas will not consent, in the face of almost national opinion, to stand much longer as the two Western States in favor of sumptuary laws. Speaking for Kansas in particular, the resubmissionists assert that inside of two years the change in sentiment will be so great that there will be no difficulty in bringing about another vote on the question. They were never wider of the mark.

THE TIMES's correspondent has canvassed this question of resubmission carefully since the result of the Pennsylvania election became known. He has had interviews with many prominent politicians and business men from all parts of the State, and talked with scores of representative farmers. The conclusion he has reached is this: Resubmission is as remote now as it was five years ago. If all the voters in the cities of Kansas should unite in favor of it to-morrow it would still be an impossibility. Kansas is an agricultural State, and the vast majority of the farmers are prohibitionists first, last, and all the time. They have demonstrated this fact in every election since the adoption of the original prohibitory amendment. Kansas may have suffered through the passage of this law—and the writer is reasonably sure that she has—but, nevertheless, it will not be changed, at least not now. If prohibition were the issue at the polls this Fall it would be reaffirmed by at least 100,000 majority. This is conceded by many anti-prohibitionists who are not blinded by their hopes. The stock argument in support of the present system is this one, made to THE TIMES's correspondent to-day by a Granger member of the Legislature: "The law as now constituted has closed every saloon in the State, killed the power of ram or politics, and made of this a comparatively moral Commonwealth. We do not claim that drinking has been stopped, but we do claim that it has been largely restricted and that the tendency is toward still further restriction. Why should we return to the old order of things?"

Many former anti-Prohibitionists have changed their views during the past year. The writer sought J. G. Waters, who in the old days was a prominent attorney for Topeka saloon keepers, and who carried many cases to the Supreme Court, only to meet with final and complete defeat.

"What is the outlook for resubmission?"

Mr. Waters's eyes twinkled. "I can tell you in a few words," he said. "We have enough Sunday schools, women, preachers, and men who vote in favor of prohibition without springing to retain prohibition in Kansas and make it fairly a success. It is so much the inevitable and kick against impossibilities to try to get it changed. If Kansas, and especially Topeka, know what they are about, in the face of disaster to prohibition elsewhere, they will make big capital out of the present conditions. Topeka ought to spend $10,000 in the big newspapers advertising it as the only city of 60,000 people on the globe without a saloon, and inviting people to come here as a safe place to raise a family."

"But I thought you were on the other side of the question?"

"So I was until I discovered that I was on the wrong side. I know that prohibition has been a good thing for Topeka, and so, like a sensible man, I have withdrawn my objections."

Ex-Gov. Anthony said on the same subject: "I was violently opposed to prohibition at first and fought it to the best of my ability. I now see that it has benefited Kansas and would vote for it if it again became an issue. The people of Kansas will never consent to resubmission."

Ex-Gov. Osborn was not a Prohibitionist ten years ago. To-day he is in favor of the present law. He says that in the course of events the people may grow tired of prohibition and go in for resubmission. "But it will not be for many years," he made haste to add.

Of fifty-six representative men whom THE TIMES's correspondent talked with yesterday on this topic all but three pronounced in favor of the law as it now stands. Every banker in Topeka is for prohibition. Resubmission as set by it. No man in Kansas would have the temerity to run for office on an anti-Prohibition ticket. The plain truth is that prohibition has a hold in this State which outsiders have no conception of and advocates of resubmission are apparently determined not to see. The people of Kansas are radicals—many delight in terming them cranks and fanatics. They are possessed of the idea that prohibition is not only right but practicable, and will not be influenced to any extent by outside opinions. They have loved a "cause" ever since the cause of slavery ushered the State into being. The Republican Party in the State follows public sentiment rather than leads it. In this respect it differs materially from the Democratic. One year the Republicans, in obedience to public sentiment, had only four planks in their platform. Prohibition was one of these and woman suffrage another.

It is well for Eastern people to know the exact condition of affairs in Kansas. Drinking there certainly is here, and the thirsty person who "knows the ropes" can generally manage to get beer and whisky in any of the cities of the State. But the prohibition sentiment reigns notwithstanding. What better evidence of this could be brought forward than the fact that members of the Legislature will go in a body to Kansas City, get gloriously drunk, and then return and help add a more stringent clause to the prohibitory law?

How did prohibition become intrenched in Kansas? In the surest way imaginable. In 1879 Senator J. T. Bradley offered in the State Legislature an amendment to the then existing dram-shop law, requiring that the Councils of cities of the first and second class should not grant licenses unless each petition presented to them contained the signatures of two-thirds of the male and female residents of the ward wherein the proposed saloon was to be situated. This amendment also related to townships, imposing strict duties upon the Commissioners, and made the signing of fictitious names to petitions a penitentiary offense. Senator Bradley made a strong fight in behalf of his measure and it began to attract attention. One day Mr. Detweiler, a noted temperance advocate, went to Bradley, complimented him upon his work in behalf of the cause of temperance, and then showed him a draft of joint resolution which Judge N. C. McFarland of this city had drawn, proposing a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This was the identical amendment which has since turned the eyes of the world to Kansas. Detweiler begged the Senator to father the resolution, but Mr. Bradley declined, not being in accord with its purpose. He, however, introduced Detweiler to Senator George F. Homlin of La Cygne, who agreed to and did present the joint resolution. It was placed on the calendar and lost to sight for the time being. In the meantime Bradley's dram-shop amendment was made a special order from day to day and gained friends rapidly. Finally its opponents held a caucus and decided that the only way to kill it was to substitute the Hamlin prohibitory resolution. Their idea was that this would either be killed on final passage or lanched out of sight by the people should it by any means come before them. So they rallied around it, and when Bradley and his friends saw through the game and realized their inability to pass the dram-shop amendment, they turned the tables on the conspirators by changing bases and making the vote on the joint resolution unanimous.

The House of Representatives was quick to detect the scheme, and when the resolution came before it gave it the necessary two-thirds vote. Then the now-famous measure went to Gov. St. John and received his signature. St. John, strange to say, had not shown his fine Italian hand in any of the preliminary work. The resolution had been prepared in haste and with no hope of success, and its passage seems to have dazed its friends for the time being. He was certainly apathetic up to the time it went to the people in 1880.

There was an awakening in the Fall of that year such as the State had not known since "Free Soil" days. The Radicals took the warpath and the anti-Prohibitionists, disgusted with the unlooked-for turn of affairs, made strenuous but ineffectual efforts to stem the tide. The Republicans had not previously urged prohibition, but they had sense enough to "catch on," and helped bring about the success which followed in February, 1881. Year by year the law was strengthened until it assumed its present shape. The men mainly instrumental in passing the original resolution were bitterly opposed to prohibition. Senator Hamlin, its putative parent, was a pronounced anti-Prohibitionist, and he worked assiduously to undo the result of his previous thoughtless action. All these men were laughing-stocks for a long time after the people came to appreciate the rich joke which they had played upon themselves. Senator Hamlin is now dead.

Mrs. Willowly—Have you ordered your new dress yet? Mrs. Gushington—Not yet. I am waiting to see what Bridget is going to wear.—*Boy Goods Reporter.*

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

A REPORT THAT CONNECTICUT TEACHERS ARE DISCUSSING.

NIANTIC, Conn., July 14.—Midway between the mouths of the Connecticut and the Thames the Sound throws out a sandy loop of coast which men call Niantic. The "Shore Line" encircles the bay, having its station almost directly in front of the Morton House. The lamps of Plum Island and Montauk are in the near and far horizon. A half dozen small hotels face the water. Two or three piers and bathing houses can be found down on the sands. Quite a little village, with churches and a schoolhouse, is further back, and that is all there is to it. Here gather the Connecticut militia for their annual drill, the Spiritualists for their annual camp meeting, and the Connecticut teachers for their annual Summer school. The latter institution is now in midsession, and it is about it and its success that this is written.

The last two or three annual reports of the Connecticut State Board of Education have not been perfunctory documents. The one issued in January last has been particularly entertaining—entertaining to some, but exasperating to others. The schools of a certain county—New-London—lying within a few miles of the city and principal villages were minutely inspected and examined by an agent of the State Board of Education and fac similes of the papers written and results obtained printed in the report. The farmers, who rule the State by the rotten borough town system, feel particularly cut up in sorts. The schools were good enough for their fathers and are good enough for them. The one merit of a good school, as they understand it, is that it be run on the State money without any district tax.

This man whom Connecticut teachers love to honor is Henry Barnard. Twice Superintendent of our schools, once United States Commissioner of Education, President of the University of Wisconsin, editor of a widely-known educational magazine, he is perhaps the best-known man in the American educational world. Night before last he gave a lecture. "Is it possible," he said, "that after fifty years of educational work we still have such a state of things as this report would indicate?" Mr. Barnard doubtless does not forget, though he did not say so, that in fifty years the character of our population has completely changed, and it has changed because of the change of our leading industries and because of immigration. Fifty years ago we were a homogeneous, farming people. Since that time the population has descended on the hillsides to labor by our watercourses and to engage in manufacturing. Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, and French Canadians have flocked to our manufacturing centres. The country schoolmaster and his female—a good type of a vigorous manhood—is no longer abroad. The feebler country school mistress stays behind to teach the few children left, while the schools in the valleys are gathered into large structures officered by a commander-in-chief called a "Principal" and others called "assistants." These schools are called "graded," and are in an efficient condition.

What to do with our country schools—that is the question. Few of their teachers gather at the sessions of a school like this; it is to be doubted if they would understand much of the work done if they did come. Few of them are graduates of our normal schools, for normal school graduates are in too great a demand in the centres. Few of them possess experience. The committeeman's daughter, who has just finished her course of study in the school, is now to preside. She can board at home and can afford to give her poor services for the poor pay, and is too often the successful applicant for the post of teacher. Thus by a system of inbreeding we perpetuate our ills.

There is a rumor that the country schools of New-Haven County are to be submitted to the same kind of examinations and inspection of the State Board during the coming year. Whether that rumor be true or not, one thing is certain, the State Board of Education cannot now afford to draw back. Either the farmers of Connecticut like it or not, the schools of Connecticut must be improved. The chief obstacle to efficient action is the obsolete district system. Each township is divided into a dozen districts, more or less; each district has its school, managed by three men, who are known as "committee." This system is directly traceable most of the evils affecting country schools.

The school now in session here is in every way a success. There must be 300 teachers here. That is a small part of Connecticut's thousands, but it is an earnest part. They are well led by the organizer of the enterprise, C. D. Hine, Secretary of the State Board, and a corps of assistants. C. D. Robbins of Hartford, another member of the State Board of Education, is also present to advise and assist. Prof. Sumner is also here. Some of the subjects taught are reading, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, language, psychology, manual training, stereopticopy, botany, and history. Among all these, teachers can assuredly find instruction in such subjects as they wish. This is the third year in which the school has held a session.

THE PERPETUAL OBJECTOR.

From the Christian Union, July 11.

Did the reader ever happen to live in the same house with the logical objector? He is a very wise person, is the logical objector. His positions are unanswerable. He is one of the seven men spoken of by Solomon who can render a reason. And, what is more, his reason is usually a good one. Notwithstanding all this, the writer in making his way through the world is careful to keep as clear as possible of this wise person. The logical objector is never weary. He is ready for you at every turn. You propose, it may be, to cut out a violet root in a certain spot. He will bring up at least half a dozen arguments for a spot six feet away. You suggest a morning stroll. He will make it as clear as daylight that you had better attend to that little matter of business this morning and take the walk in the afternoon. You stir up the evening fire. He will prove to you by all the laws of physics that you should not have inserted a log at a different point. Now, one may accept the wise conclusions of the objector or he may resist them. But in either case his life is made a burden to him. Nothing is more depressing than to have the lightest suggestion confronted by argument and dissension. It takes the zest out of pleasure. It is like drinking boiled water or breathing air that is filtered through flannel. It is like the "don't do this" and "don't do that" which brings such a pathetic weariness and uneasiness to many a childish face. There are plenty of impulses in all our natures which must be crushed—poor things! If there are any at all that are innocent and admissible we beg you, dear objector, let them now and then have their way.

HUNGRY REPUBLICANS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 12.

In Philadelphia the appointment of Mr. Cooper to succeed Mr. Cadwalader as Customs Collector has not had the effect of stilling the murmurs of the wearily-waiting hosts. They declare that there is nothing in the Custom House; that the places there are so few, while their number is so great. They want the Mint, and the Post Office thrown open to them. These are to them as the land of Canaan was to the wearied followers of Moses in the wilderness. They see therein the grapes, the milk, and the honey of the promised land, but it is barred against them. They demand that the bars shall be cast down, that they shall be permitted to enter in and enjoy the luscious fruits after their long denial. For four years they wandered through the Democratic wilderness, and now that their enemy has been driven out they cannot understand why they should not be allowed to enter. Their plaint is pitiful.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

LONDON, July 14.—During the past week discount hardened owing to decreased supplies of money, being quoted at 1 and 1⅛. On the Stock Exchange speculative business continued stagnant, but in investment dealings there was a healthy activity which kept the best securities firm. English railway securities maintained their strength, solely through the steady investment demand. American railway securities fluctuated widely and closed week yesterday in response to the depression in New-York. The variations of the week in American railway securities include the following: Increases—Louisville and Nashville, 1; Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific, and Wabash preferred, ¾ each; Central Pacific shares and Wabash ordinary, ½ each; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, Union Pacific shares and New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgages, ¼ each; Illinois Central, 1½; Erie seconds, 1; Erie ordinary, ½; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ¼. Decreases—Mexican Central seconds, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and New-York, Ontario and Western, ¼ each; Atlantic and Great Western seconds, ½; New-York Central, ⅝; Reading, ⅝. During the past week Canadian Pacific shares firm, and Grand Trunk of Canada securities were strong, owing to expectations of a continued increase of weekly returns. Grand Trunk of Canada second preferred advanced 2½; and do. first preferred, do. guaranteed stock, 1½, and do. third preferred and ordinary, ¾ each. Mexican was steady; firsts advanced 1½, and seconds and ordinary ½. Brewery securities were weak; Allsopps dropped 1¼, owing to the resignation of two of the Directors. This fact, coupled with adverse dividend rumors, has checked the upward boom generally. There was a decline of one Stock at 92 premium. The city of Mexico loan closed firm at par, ex dividend.

PARIS, July 14.—Business on the Bourse was limited during the past week

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BUROLAS.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—LA BELLE HÉLÈNE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, showers, cooler weather.

The "organs" throughout the country have taken the cue supplied to them by the Philadelphia *Press* and are stontly iterating and reiterating (1) that Mr. HARRISON has given to the office seekers only so much time as was necessary to pick out the very best man for each place, and (2) that Mr. HARRISON has given a great deal of time and attention to legitimate public business. By sticking to this statement long enough and dinning it often enough in the public ear the organs hope to obtain some credence for it. But it is unfortunate for the success of this scheme that the very great number of changes made in the offices attract public attention, and nothing else done by Mr. HARRISON can be brought forward; that the plea of personal attention by Mr. HARRISON to these changes makes him responsible for the very bad character of many of them, and that whenever these changes are discussed by those interested in them their partisan bearing is absolutely the only feature mentioned. These facts, which are constantly and necessarily before the public, make it impossible to deceive by the fanciful tale woven by the *Press*, no matter how sedulously it is spread.

The unexpected announcement last week that the capital stock of a certain Trust, in the shares or certificates of which there had been very large transactions on the Stock Exchange, was $83,018,800, although the common belief had been that it did not exceed $60,000,000, appears to have opened the eyes of many persons to the irresponsible character of such organizations, and to have checked speculation in what are called their "securities." Still, it ought to have been well known that a Trust is not governed by the laws that apply to corporations, and that it is in the power of the managers of a Trust to increase the number of its certificates at will without making any official report or taking the people into their confidence. In the case of the Lead Trust it was known last week that for two or three months the Trustees had been engaged in obtaining control of five large concerns that had been doing business outside of the combination, and that all of these had been taken in at very high valuations, the payments having been made partly in cash and partly in new certificates of the Trust. Those who furnished the cash received a very liberal allowance of certificates in return. It is the custom with Trusts to issue certificates at a rate of about four for one when taking in properties, and when by skillful manipulation these certificates have been made active and attractive on the Exchange the owners of them may prefer to take the prospective profits of the Trusted industry at once by selling to a foolish public rather than to wait for dividends on the heavily-watered stock. We shall be surprised if the events of the last two or three weeks do not lead the Governing Committee of the Exchange to inquire with some care concerning the so-called Unlisted Department and to impose additional conditions upon the irresponsible organizations that use this Department for the distribution of their certificates.

The large number of regular officers declined to visit militia camps this Summer as inspectors furnishes a proof of the closer relations between the professional and the citizen soldiery. The War Department desires to be called upon for this purpose, but, whatever the pressure of other duties, manages to find officers enough to supply all calls. It sends, too, thoroughly competent inspectors, whose suggestions on the spot will be valuable and whose elaborate reports will give the Adjutant General's office useful information while pointing out to the militia possible improvements. Occasionally, in a most rare exception, a difference of opinion arises, as in Connecticut a year or two ago, in regard to the functions of the army officer thus detailed; but the general sentiment is well illustrated by the words with which the Governor of Wisconsin recently announced the assignment of Capt. JOSEPH HALE and Lieut. PHILIP READE, both of the Third Infantry, to duty in the Wisconsin encampments: "The assurance of a most cordial and fraternal welcome is tendered to these officers, and the hope is expressed that they may find their visits as pleasant to themselves as they are certain to be profitable to the guard." Such visits doubtless produce greater uniformity in the troops of the various States by bringing them nearer to the regulations and customs of a common model.

"The only way to get satisfaction out of a public office is to please yourself while you are in it." This is a sentiment credited (or charged) to Mr. HARRISON by the Burlington *Free Press*. We have no doubt that he feels it, whether he ever expressed it or not. Whether it is a good or a bad sentiment in this case depends upon what is required to "please" Mr. HARRISON. If that goes no further than providing his relatives with good places, rewarding as many partisans as he chooses, and winning the praise of editors who hold or seek office, then Mr. HARRISON can get a good deal of "satisfaction" out of his present office. But it is a very cheap article.

The conclusion is reached by our Sitka correspondent that in spite of all precautions, and even with free police jurisdiction in Behring Sea conceded to our revenue cutters, the fur seal is doomed to extermination there, like the buffalo on the prairies. This view is based on observing that the shooting of seals in the open sea, in which wasteful form of hunting four out of five thus slaughtered sink and are lost, is now carried on outside of Behring Sea, during the northward migrations of these animals to their breeding grounds on the Prihylov Islands. Hence, it is argued, the protection of all Behring Sea cannot stop the great inroads made upon seal life in the North Pacific, where no jurisdiction is possible. It must be said, however, that the Government experts reject this gloomy view, holding that seals enough have their habitat in Behring Sea alone to supply the world, if protected from wasteful slaughter. Treasury Agent NOYES reckoned the number of breeding seals on St. Paul and St. George Islands two years ago at more than 6,500,000. Agent TINGLE estimated them at about 5,000,000, but added that "it is certain that this vast number is still on the increase, and seal life, if protected by law, may be perpetuated indefinitely." In any case, judicious international co-operation to regulate seal hunting is an urgent duty.

The Boulangist managers in Paris evidently have concerted a scheme to produce the greatest possible disorder, to bring the Government into as much trouble and difficulty as possible, and to stir the spirit of discontent in every quarter. M. DÉROULÈDE, who made a most scandalous disturbance in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, yesterday undertook to cause a riot in the streets. Having been forbidden by the police to make a speech in front of the Strasburg monument, he, with his colleague, M. LAGUERRE, encouraged the crowd with shouts for BOULANGER, resisted arrest, incited the crowd to attack the police, and when the crowd was dispersed drove to the office of *La Presse* and began operations over again. These tactics are exceedingly annoying to the Government, but it is quite likely that they may do the Boulangist cause more harm than good. However much certain classes of the Parisian populace like a row, the great body of them, who are making money very fast and steadily from the visitors to the exposition, will not relish any serious or continued disturbance of the peace, and will be rather thankful to the Government for promptly and vigorously repressing attempts at such disturbance.

MR. HARRISON'S TROUBLES.

We do not attach much importance to the rumor telegraphed from Washington that Mr. BLAINE has definitely announced to the President his intention to resign the State Department. That is an incident that may come before the close of Mr. HARRISON'S first year, but we hardly think that it is likely to take place until some time after the assembling of Congress. The plea of ill health would, of course, be a valid one at any time, if Mr. BLAINE were really ill, but there have been no authentic indications that his health is suffering, and we imagine he would have to be so sick that every one would know it to abandon his post just yet. Undoubtedly Mr. BLAINE is weary. His experience has been such as to make him, in the expressive popular phrase, "very tired." He has been caged by Mr. HARRISON, confined in the highly-decorated prison of the State Department, and pretty well deprived of the power of doing anything that he very much wanted to do. The big prizes of the Diplomatic Service have been awarded with very little reference to his wishes, and though his ardent follower, Mr. W. W. PHELPS, has finally been sent to Berlin, this is the only case in which a distinctively "Blaine man" has been honored, and it was not done in this case until after another and relatively obscure person had been named for the place and rejected by the Senate. There has been no chance accorded to Mr. BLAINE to distinguish himself in the policy of his department, and he has suffered a very obvious eclipse from the moment he took charge of it.

But it is precisely because the matter has been so conspicuously one-sided that we take it that Mr. BLAINE is not now ready to get out. If he should do so, it would be to retire practically from public life. Once separated from the Administration, he would have loosed his hold of the only lever by means of which he could move it or lift himself again to that position of prominence to which he feels himself entitled, and to which, in the opinion of a large number, probably the majority, of the Republican Party, he is entitled. When Congress reassembles the situation will be changed, and Mr. BLAINE must have lost completely the capacity that he has so many times shown if he is not able to bring Mr. HARRISON to "a realizing sense" of the change. Then the era of spoils distribution will, to a great extent, if not entirely, be closed and the multitude of antagonisms to which that process necessarily gives rise, will be disclosed in Congress. The Administration will be brought face to face with the representatives of its own party, with men who control political opinion and political action in every district in the domain of the party. With these there will have to be an accounting, and in that process, which will not be the easier because it will not be public, Mr. BLAINE will be ready to take a hand. We have little doubt that he will await the result before he decides to retire from the Cabinet and from politics.

It is still uncertain, however, as to what the result may be. Mr. HARRISON has so far shown himself no mean foe, on his own ground, for the veteran of the party. He has a great deal of firmness, and of a certain stolid kind, that stands him in good stead. He is entirely confident of himself and his future. He is thick-skinned in some respects to the point of unscrupulousness. He is capable of making his own bargains and of carrying them out in his own way. He seems to have no special policy involving the sway of public opinion, so that Mr. BLAINE'S skill in manipulating the manifestation of public opinion will not be as useful to him as it otherwise would be. He is quite content to do his work in the party organization and to rely on the strength of that organization to carry him through. The question will be how far he has succeeded in getting a hold that cannot be shaken upon the organization. There is where Mr. BLAINE will have to make his fight if he concludes to make one. If he gets out now it will be equivalent to an admission that he does not intend to make a fight. If he does not get out, the next session of Congress will bring some developments that the late HORACE GREELEY would call "mighty interesting."

THE TARIFF LEAGUE COMES TO THE RESCUE.

After our neighbor, the *Tribune*, has declared twice that "the Sugar Trust exists and extorts money without the slightest aid from the tariff," it is hard that it should be accused by its friends in the Protective Tariff League of having "excited popular prejudice against the continuance of protection for American sugar interests." The *American Economist* is the organ of the League, and it takes the *Tribune* sharply to task for an article published on the 24th ult. We have already pointed out that this article indicated a desire to repudiate the *Tribune's* previous assertion that the Trust "exists and extorts money without the slightest aid from the tariff." The *Tribune* showed in it that "the refiners now exact $1 94 per 100 pounds for their services between the raw and the granulated sugar, and $2 44 per 100 pounds between the raw and the crushed," as against $1 50 and $1 68, respectively, two years ago. It characterized the operations of the Trust as "a conspiracy to extort money from consumers," and declared that "the amount of money extorted has been large." It asserted that it would be the duty of Congress next Winter to consider "in what way the duties can be so changed as most effectually to defeat that combination."

The organ of the Tariff League comes to the support of the Sugar Trust boldly. "We have regretted," says the *American Economist*, "to observe in a leading Republican paper what seems to be an unreasonable assault upon the Sugar Trust." Taking up the statements of the *Tribune*, it declares that one of them is "more like the mischievous harangues of an irresponsible demagogue than the thoughtful, well-considered reflections of an intelligent, sober, metropolitan editor!" As to the difference between the price of raw and the price of refined, which the *Tribune* cites as showing that the Trust by combination has raised the profits of refining by half a cent a pound, the organ of the League remarks that this "can hardly be made the ground for the charge of extortion," although the entire cost of refining is commonly believed to be not more than half a cent, and it also says that "combination to protect themselves [the refiners] and those in their employ would seem to be not only legitimate, but for the advantage of the community." The assumption that the combination was made for the protection of the workmen employed in refineries will be news to the hundreds who have been thrown out of work by the closing of sugar factories and also to those who are retained.

The Tariff League's organ appears to be alarmed, and we presume its fears have been aroused as much by the emphatically-expressed opinions of other Republican papers as by the shifting sentiments of the *Tribune*. It asserts that the people "may be easily misled by unfair and unconsidered statements into a public policy which will in the future prove an incalculable injury." We are glad to believe that the extortion of tariff-sheltered and tariff-aided Trusts and similar combinations will lead the people to insist upon a public policy that shall restrain the greed of these conspirators. Probably the *American Economist* has not overlooked the recent remarks of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and the Hartford *Evening Post*, all prominent Republican journals, concerning the Sugar Trust and other Trusts and the necessity for such revision of the tariff as shall prevent them from robbing the people. The *Globe-Democrat* of the 8th inst. said: "The tariff is responsible for the Sugar Trust." The same paper also said recently:

"We contend that if the Trusts organized to increase the price of protected commodities cannot be regulated by the ordinary processes of law, then the duties on these commodities should be either reduced or removed altogether. Foreign competition in that contingency should be invoked by every legitimate means so as to break down the 'combines' and permit the natural laws of trade to resume sway. If this can be brought about by a slight reduction of duties, then let the reduction be slight; but if the entire removal of duties be necessary, let the duties be swept away promptly, mercilessly, inexorably."

And for saying this it was accused by another Republican journal of trying to "weaken the protectionists' lines" just when they needed support. The Cleveland *Leader* demands the removal of the duties on copper because the copper companies with "base ingratitude to the American people" have combined to exact a high price for the metal. The Boston *Advertiser* recommends that the protection afforded to the combined refiners of sugar be partly withdrawn by reducing the duty on refined sugar to ½ a cent a pound and removing entirely the duty on raw sugar. The *Inter Ocean* attacks all Trust combinations with much force and ability.

If the Tariff League shall undertake through the agency of its organ to discipline all the Republican journals that are opposed to the Sugar Trust and other similar combinations, it will set for itself a formidable task. And it is possible that some of these journals will prove to be incorrigible if they shall be told by the League's organ, as the *Tribune* has been, that their editorial opinions on the subject are "more like the mischievous harangues of an irresponsible demagogue than the thoughtful, well-considered reflections of an intelligent, sober, metropolitan editor."

THE DELAY AND DENIAL OF JUSTICE.

In the long session of Congress that will open next December, or earlier, there ought to be time to mature and enact some adequate measure for righting the great and shameful wrong now caused by the delay in getting decisions from the Supreme Court. It is not a new question, and though it is not a simple one, as to the solution of which there can be but one opinion, there can be but one opinion as to the need of a solution and a prompt one. The one undisputed fact that in any one of the many cases over which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction it is a physical impossibility, in the ordinary course, to get a hearing in less than about four years, is conclusive as to the duty of Congress. No perfect remedy can be devised. It is not given to human agencies to reach perfect action, but if Congress is to wait on perfection in the remedy the evil will go on, and the longer it goes on the worse it will become. The responsibility in the matter, therefore, is a steadily increasing one, and whatever may be the defects in the action taken they cannot possibly work so much mischief as would be caused by taking no action.

Most of the litigants before the Supreme Court who were thirty years of age when this evil first caused a proposition for relief in Congress are dead now, for it is fully thirty-five years since the matter was first taken up. When the court was organized, about a century ago, it was more than adequate to its work, and the average of cases on its calendar did not exceed ten at the beginning of the present century. But we are now nearing the close of the century, and the conditions are radically changed. During the last ten years the average number of cases disposed of has been 431, but the average number of new cases added to the calendar has been 461, so that in that time 300 cases, or two-thirds of an ordinary year's work, have accumulated. In five years more, at this rate, another full year of delay will have been added to that endured in 1880. By the close of this century, if no remedy is applied, a hearing could not be had in the Supreme Court under at least five years, and a still longer time would be needed for a decision. It is unnecessary to point out that this is a delay that in many cases is equivalent to a denial of justice, and in all cases is a most outrageous effect of an inexcusable neglect on the part of Congress. What emphasizes the inequity—we might fairly say the iniquity—of this state of things is the fact that this delay is often used as a means of oppression by wealthy litigants against those who have but little. Every year that Congress refuses to act in this obvious and urgent reform it does in effect favor the rich as against the poor.

That we have not overstated the case is plain from the following earnest presentation of it by the late Chief Justice WAITE, made in 1887:

"The law which fixes at this time the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was enacted substantially in its present form at the first session of Congress nearly one hundred years ago. With few exceptions * * * the jurisdiction remains to-day as it was at first, and consequently with a population in the United States approaching 60,000,000 people and a territory embracing nearly 3,000,000 square miles the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in all of the classes of cases it had when the population was less than 4,000,000 and the territory but little more than 800,000 square miles. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the appeal docket of that court has increased from 100 cases, or perhaps a little more, a half century ago, to nearly 1,400, and that its business is now more than three and a half years behind—that is, to say, that cases entered now, when the term of 1887 is soon to begin, are not likely to be reached in their regular order for hearing until late in the term of 1890.

"In the face of such facts it cannot admit of a doubt that something should be done, and that at once, for relief against this oppressive wrong. * * * * What is needed is relief for the people against the ruinous consequences of the tedious and oppressive delays which, as the law now stands, are necessarily attendant on the final disposition of very many of the suits in the courts of the United States because of the overcrowded and constantly-increasing docket of the Supreme Court. It is the people that need relief, not the court, and the sooner this is felt by those on whom the responsibility rests of adapting the courts of the country to its judicial necessities the sooner will that work be done. * * * My present end will be accomplished if the attention of the public is called to the subject and its importance urged in some appropriate way on Congress. What is required is a reduction of the present appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and if this is insisted upon, it will be easy to find very many classes of cases which need not necessarily be taken to that court for final determination, and which can be disposed of with much less expense and quite as satisfactorily by some proper inferior court having the necessary jurisdiction for that purpose, and having sufficient character and dignity to meet the requirements of litigants. Such a court will not be the Supreme Court, but it will be the highest court of the United States which can, under the Constitution, be afforded for the hearing and determination of such causes."

We shall not now discuss the precise nature of the remedy to be applied. That is obviously a matter for the legal profession. Justice WAITE'S suggestion shows that the remedy can be found. It may be that the full effect can only be got by a constitutional amendment. That only renders the duty of Congress more imperative, and it does not preclude legislation that would mitigate the evil in the mean time.

LAKE GEORGE PARK.

The "custodians," so-called, of certain of the islands which belong to the State in Lake George show a disposition to make a great deal of trouble because the Forest Commissioners have decided to give the people of the State the full benefit to be derived from these beautiful retreats. For the first time the Commissioners have undertaken this year to designate the State lands, and they have invited camping parties to make use of them during the Summer and enjoy the blessings that nature offers without expending what to a man of moderate means is a small fortune in the hotels scattered along the lake shore. The designation is made by means of a sign marked "State Lands," attached to trees on the islands, and the "custodians," who, in most cases are simply gentlemen who have been allowed to build cottages on the islands, without even being required to pay rent for the land—we should call them "squatters" in New-York—have entered a loud protest against this "desecration" of the beauty of the lake, some even threatening to throw the signs into the water. So far, however, nobody has been bold enough to execute this threat, and the Forest Commissioners stand firm in the position that they have taken.

The action of the commission is, in fact, simply a formality, as it really gives to the people of the State no right that was not theirs before. The State lands in Lake George, like those in the Adirondacks, have always been accessible to respectable citizens for camping purposes, but a comparatively small number of those who would avail themselves of the privilege have, up to this time, known anything of their rights. To the average visitor to Lake George the presence on the islands of the beautiful Summer cottages of the "custodians" was presumptive evidence that they owned the land, and that an intrusion upon the grounds would be in the nature of a trespass. What the Forest Commissioners have now done is simply to give notice to the people of the State that these lands are theirs to enjoy if they will, and to invite camping parties of respectable people to make use of them during the Summer months. This notice should have been given long ago, but thousands of people will be grateful that it has come at this late day.

The fear that has been expressed in some quarters, prompted, it is charged, by the alarmed "custodians," that bands of "hoodlums" and disreputable characters will take advantage of the opening of these lands and monopolize the islands, to the exclusion of the better class of campers, is hardly worth discussing seriously. Any person who has visited Lake George knows that it is not a place calculated to attract this class of persons. Rough and disorderly characters find no pleasure in the simple beauties of natural scenery which are the main features of the lake, or that quiet and health-giving camp life, which is all that can be enjoyed there. If they did, however, they would find no place at Lake George, for the Forest Commission, in giving notice that the islands are free to camping parties, has taken care to make provision for excluding from them all but respectable persons. A Forester is on the ground to conduct parties to the islands, and it is part of his business to see that none but proper people are allowed to make use of them.

Under the new order of things Lake George will become what it should be—a grand island park or reservation for the benefit of every citizen of the State who desires to avail himself of its wonderful facilities for quiet, reasonable, and healthy enjoyment during the Summer months. The number of islands in the lake is placed at about two hundred, and of these all but seventeen are owned by the State, and are now open to occupation by anybody who cares to take advantage of their resources. There is room on the islands for at least a thousand camping parties, and already educational and college clubs, societies, and orphan schools are in communication with the Forest Commission with a view to camping there. Where parties of even moderate size are made up the expense to individuals of a two or three weeks' sojourn in camp is comparatively very small, and many an underpaid clerk and saleswoman in New-York will find it within his or her means to spend vacation in one of the most delightful spots on the face of the globe.

The waters of the lake teem with fish to supply food for the camp, and are so clear that on a sunny day one can penetrate their depths with the eye for a hundred feet and watch the movements of the fish that he has doomed for his dinner. All along the shores are little settlements where other necessaries for the table can be secured at reasonable prices, and canoeing and boating can be indulged in to the heart's content. The fresh air from the mountains, with which the lake is encircled, is invigorating and full of health for the overworked city man, and on many of the islands the foliage is luxuriant and beautiful. Lake George Park will hardly become popular known this Summer, but when the returning campers tell the story of their sojourn and spread a knowledge of the wondrous beauties of the place, the future of the State's great reservation for camping parties will be assured.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

BANGOR, Me., July 14.—One of the most violent thunderstorms that ever passed over this region occurred Saturday night. The lightning was incessant and the thunder heavy. A barn at Harmon, owned by Mrs. Hughes and used by F. H. Small, was struck by lightning and burned, with four horses, four cows, two tons of hay, and many farming tools. The house of Bradley Patten at Hampden was struck and burned, with all of its contents. The family escaped.

PERT AND PLEASANT.

I was thinking yesterday of a peculiarity to which we are much given of affixing eccentric names to a gathering together of anything—a collection of materials, whether animate or inanimate. I saw a sign with the words "Odds and Ends" hanging over a shop door. This was not bad, for there were ends of remnants of calico and cloth, many of these being of odd patterns, and in the general confusion of the whole one article seemed to be quite "at odds," as the saying goes, with another. There was much stuff on the counter that could not be matched, I was told by a clever lady at my elbow, and the man who controlled the sales remarked as he offered my friend some yards of ribbon at a nominal price: "It is odds if we do not close out this sale by the end of the week." I thought it an original use of the word "odds," but I afterward found that Bishop South had employed it in a similar way. "Where a man," he says, "neither loves nor likes the thing he believes, it is odds but in a little he may be brought also to cast off the very belief itself."—*Boston Post.*

One of the ablest men among many able men whom the State of Maine has ever sent to the United States Senate was William Pitt Fessenden. His father, Gen. Samuel Fessenden, was also a keen lawyer, and it was not an uncommon thing for father and son to be pitted against each other in a case. At one time, when they were on opposite sides of a certain suit, the younger man had made some pointe which his father could not get around, and, finding himself cornered, exclaimed angrily: "Young man, I did not bring you up to pick my eyes out." "Oh, no, father," was the quick reply, "not to pick them out, but to open them."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

"You can have the property for $6,000 cash down. You couldn't build the house itself for less than $4,500," said the owner to the man who had come to look at it. "I think I could," was the reply. "I built two years ago for the man who sold it to you. I made a fair profit on it at $2,750. But," he added, reflectively, "that is about as cheap as you can put up a house of this description." "It is, is it?" exclaimed the owner, forgetting himself. "You just come with me to the next block and I'll show you a row of houses a thundering sight better than this that I'm getting built for $2,500 apiece!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Says the Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D.: "You can no more take the ballot from the negro than you can put a last year's chicken back into the eggshell." Well, Brother Galusha, we do not wish to "put a last year's chicken back into the eggshell." As a matter of fact, we have never done such a thing. Instead of putting the chicken back into the eggshell we put it into a pot and make a bowl of soup, and then bake the chicken and call in the other preachers and eat it. The preachers in these parts are too fond of chicken to justify their sending any chicken back to its shell.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

In a circular issued by the Health Department of New-York City on "Rules to be Observed for the Prevention of the Spread of Consumption" this advice is given: "Household pets (animals or birds) are quite susceptible to tuberculosis; therefore do not expose them to persons afflicted with consumption." This is very humane advice, as there is no reason why the life of even a dog should be unnecessarily endangered; we only hope, however, that mothers of consumptive children who dote on pet dogs will not insist upon the children leaving the house instead of the dogs.—*The Epoch.*

A teacher here says she has a pupil who is an anomaly. He is a boy who studies hard. He can commit his lesson so that he can repeat it with the book closed any time during the day, but if he goes to sleep, when he awakes he has entirely forgotten all that he learned. This has occurred many times, so that the teacher is almost discouraged in her efforts to instruct him. There seems to be but one way to give him an education, and that is not to allow him to sleep.—*Kingston Freeman.*

"Will you pass me the butter, please?" asked a stranger of a waiter at a restaurant table. "That's the waiter over there, Sir," was the supercilious reply. "I beg your pardon," returned the stranger, "I did make a mistake." "You're only adding insult, Sir," broke in the snob; "nothing could induce me to believe that you mistook me for a waiter!" "Certainly not," returned the stranger, "I mistook you for a gentleman."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A disreputable-looking boy, on being censured for having spent an entire Sunday in fishing, declared he had done no harm, as he hadn't caught any fish. We know of about a score of persons now lying around the cheap boarding houses at Washington who, when they return home, will be able to plead a similar excuse for having wasted so much time in office seeking.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

It would add a good deal to the picturesque in our State, and be also of historic interest, if the railroads were compelled to put up a large red cross wherever they killed a brakeman or slaughtered a wayfarer at a grade crossing.—*Hartford Courant.*

A man who kicked in a hand organ got two years in the penitentiary yesterday for his offense. If this tariff is to be regularly enforced it would be cheaper for a suffering and infuriated listener to kick the organist.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Humor has been defined in a variety of ways; and of all the significations we have ever come across the one that strikes us as truest and happiest is this: "Humor is wit tempered by love."—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

We wish some one would figure out how often the same crop can be destroyed in one year and yet be a pretty good crop at the end. Wheat seems to have as many lives as a cat, and as for pesches!—*Louisville Recorder.*

"How's your friend Baggs?" "He isn't my friend any longer." "Why! how is that?" "He did me a deadly injury, and I don't suppose he'll ever consent to forgive me for it."—*Chicago Ledger.*

When a man has his life insured for a million dollars he should not calculate on having a great deal of unmitigated grief wasted around his hier.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

THE MYSTERY OF THE RAIN.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 11.

We know very little about the methods of the transportation and concentration of moisture in the atmosphere. We can determine the proportion of moisture in the air within our reach. We can discern by the formation of water drops on the outside of an ice pitcher that there is a greater or lesser quantity of moisture in the air around the pitcher, and instruments are in use to declare the relative amount. What can we know of the vast bodies of water stored up in the clouds above us, and ready at a moment's warning to pour out their floods upon us? We may theorize about the vapor of water being carried between the atoms of the air as water is contained in the pores of a sponge, but we have no proper idea how the tons upon tons of rain, snow, or hail are held aloft in the clouds or transported from place to place over a continent. We have recently had all the rain clouds carried over us from the Gulf to the North and Northwest, to be poured down in floods upon the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia, while the rice and cane fields of Louisiana were parched and arid. Now the rain-laden skies are giving all their stores to us and the drought is being paid for with interest. It is easy enough to predict rain to-day, but what, after all, do we know of the great climatic laws which burn our fields with drought in June and cover them with a downpour in July?

MRS. BURNETT'S POWER.

From the Boston Traveller, July 11.

The failure of Mrs. Burnett's new play "Phyllis" in London is of no especial importance, regarded as merely one play more or less; but regarded in the line of its author's exceptional career, it is a matter of some speculative interest. Mrs. Burnett's literary achievements are in the line of the wonderful, not because they are so intrinsically great, but because her work is produced from no apparently adequate power; that is to say, here is a woman without education in any trained sense, without the culture of thought that is achieved by severe study; with only a very limited acquaintance with literature and the great productions of art, and who has no marked intellectual ability; there are none of the positive and logical mental causes for mental production, yet the quality of the production far exceeds, in flexibility, vividness, and spontaneity, that of any other American woman writer of fiction. The solution of this problem is in her possessing, in an amazing degree, the impressionable temperament. Her mind takes an impression as a mirror does the reflection of an object before it, and she has the alchemy of genius to transmute it into artistic form. Not that her stories are wholly artistic; there are many crudities, but there is also a subtle art that mainly prevails over these, and that carries the reader on an irresistible tide of interest. But her work is of a quality that depends on various subtle causes, and each new undertaking is an experiment to her that may or may not succeed. Altogether, her literary personality is a rather curious study in human nature.

CAIRO, July 14.—In skirmishes with the Egyptian troops the dervishes have lost ninety men. There are persistent rumors in this city to the effect that a combined British-Egyptian advance will be made on Dongola in the Autumn.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The result of the test of Messrs. John Brown & Co.'s (Sheffield) steel plate, which took place recently on board the Nettle at Portsmouth, has been issued. From the United Services *Gazette* we learn that the first shot (steel) was broken and thrown back on impact, and left a bruise about six inches high on the back of the plate. The second (steel) obtained about the same amount of penetration, but remained lodged, as did the fifth, (steel,) which got its point a little further through. The third and fourth (drilled cast iron) produced so slight a bulge at the back as hardly to be perceptible, and broke to pieces. The lower half of the plate is without a crack of any kind, but radiating from the point struck by one of the chilled shot near the right-hand top corner are four deep cracks, which, however, did not sever the continuity of the plate. The deepest bruise to the wooden backing behind the plate was eight or nine inches deep, so that had this plate been part of a ship's armor, and had it received five shots (of which three were steel) from any enemy's six-inch gun of ten yards range, the effect would have been simply *nil*.

The Trafalgar has just had another speed trial. The run was for four hours' duration, the engines working throughout under forced draught. The ship had to make four runs on the measured mile, the mean speed giving a rate of 17.28 knots per hour, which is considered exceptionally fast for a heavy turret ship of 12,000 tons displacement and 75 feet beam, and drawing 27 feet of water. The rate was more than three-quarters of a knot in excess of the contract. As with the speed obtained, so with the horse power developed. The Admiralty bargained with Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, the builders of the machinery, for 12,000 collective horse power at forced draught. The engines in the very first half hour of the trial gave 12,511 horse power, and in the last 13,029, giving a mean collective horse power for the whole trial of 12,818, or nearly 1,000 horse power above the stipulated amount. The pressure of steam was from 123 to 125 pounds. The vacuum ranged between 26 and 27 inches. The vessel is under orders to complete for sea. She is to be the future flag ship of the channel squadron.

Yarrow & Co. have just delivered to the British Government two of the first-class torpedo boats, of which they have several under contract. These boats, it is said, have many features of novelty, being of a much-improved type when compared with the first-class torpedo boats now in the British service. They are 130 feet in length, with a beam of 13 feet 6 inches, and on trial obtained a speed of over twenty-two and one-half knots during a continuous run of three hours, having a weight of twenty tons on board. As regards manœuvring powers these boats have exceptional capabilities, it being found that at full speed they can turn within a circle the diameter of which is twice the length of the boat. They will at once have their armament fixed on board so as to be commissioned and ready to take part in the naval review before the German Emperor.

The subject of British coast defence is being pushed to the front again, and before Parliament closes efforts will be made to extract from the Government a vessel of its invention. Thereon *Broad Arrow* says: "It is surprising, but it is true, that there also exists that want of touch which it is the aim of modern service organizers to provide for. In Germany the coast is mapped into districts, and specific officers are responsible for each district. With us the only districts that are marked out consist of what we may call the depot centre commands, such as Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Pembroke. The officer commanding is responsible for nothing beyond the walls of his own forts, and the report of the committee which sat upon the subject has condemned this want of continuity of responsibility."

The Mersey war ship (British) has been undergoing a protracted series of trials with her under-water torpedo tubes at Portsmouth. The special discharges with which she is fitted are known as improved Polyphemus tubes; the guide bar and shield are made stronger than those of the torpedo ram, with the object of preventing the vibration which is set up by the pressure of the water when driving at great speed, and the curves have also been modified. The trials have not proved a perfect success, but good runs have been obtained from the broadside up to about fourteen knots.

The new British war vessel Lapwing has just had a twelve hours' full-speed trial. The run was made outside of Portsmouth. The engines worked satisfactorily. After steaming for eight and one-half hours the boiler tubes commenced to leak, and the trial was consequently discontinued. The results of the eight hours' trial were: Mean steam in boilers, 135 pounds; vacuum in condensers, 27.5; evolutions of engine, 165; indicated horse power, 825, being 73 in excess of the specification, and averaging a speed of 12.5 knots. The vessel returned into harbor and will make good defects.

Recently at Corfu a curious discovery was made aboard the British man-of-war Téméraire of a supposed spy in the person of a private marine. The man, who is well connected and speaks several languages, is reported to have been in correspondence with various foreign officials, and in his possession a notebook was found giving detailed information of the vulnerable parts of the Téméraire, against which an enemy's attack should be directed. The matter has been reported to the authorities and will be investigated.

The manufacture of the new six-inch gun, of which 100 have been ordered for British land and sea service, has been stopped until a cartridge case of solid drawn metal can be devised which will stand the shock of discharge of twelve pounds of smokeless powder, and which can be used over and over again. This the authorities have not yet been able to do, and the machinery engaged in the manufacture of these guns is all standing idle, as well as the guns already manufactured.

The keel plate for the second-class protected cruiser Pallas of the British navy has been laid down at Portsmouth. Her length will be 265 feet, breadth 41 feet, mean load draught 15½ feet, and displacement 2,575 tons. She is to be provided with engines capable of developing 7,500 horse-power with forced draft, and is expected to realize a maximum speed of nineteen knots. Her armament will consist of sixteen quick-firing guns.

Capt. Zalinski, United States Army, has been lecturing before the Royal United Service Institution in London. *Broad Arrow*, in speaking of his description of the dynamite gun, says: "The whole apparatus, its advantages and possible def

THE LONDON POLICEMAN

A MENDICANT IN ILL-FITTING UNIFORM.

BUT HE DOES SERVICE THAT WOULD ASTONISH THE MORE DIGNIFIED MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK'S "FINEST."

LONDON, July 6.—The London policeman would afford an unlimited amonnt of amusement to the irreverent street gamin of New-York. The "bobbies," or "peelers," as they are called, after Sir Robert Peel, who fonnded the Metropolitan Police force, number at present 10,000, and they have charge of a district comprising 720 sqnare miles. Bnt the most inexperienced militiaman who ever tripped over his own sword could not fail to decide, after a morning's stroll down the Strand, that the New-York police wonld, in case of pitched battle, "go through" the Loudon "peelers" in a most finished style.

These London policemen are a light-bnilt, blender lot of fellows. One looks in vain for the brawn and muscle of the stalwart men who stand alonz Broadway on a crowded afternoon. Whan one calls to mind the conspicnous figure of the Adouis at Twenty-third-street and coujores op the image of Alexander S. Williams or of Max Schmittberger, he is inclined to turn aside and laugh in his sleeve while he exclaims: "I have fonnd the small thing in this great city."

The uniform is unquestionably a sad detriment to the men here. It would be difficnlt to conceive of anything more thoroughly fitted for the bnsiness of makiug a man look like a monkey on a parade than the uniform of the Loudon police. And when, in a ramble along the Strand, one runs against an nncommonly small policeman he naturally turns to look for the organ grinder. The hat is a very bad imitation of a mediæval helmet. The blouse has a short skirt, which the belt at the waist causes to stick ont in an absurd manner, and the trousers are invariably too large, especially at the npper part of the legs. The result is that the wearer looks narrow-shouldered, flat-chested, and extremely loose and baggy aronnd the hips.

It is impossible for any man to strike terror to the heart of a malefactor under these circumstances. No one can be very much afraid of a person who cannot fill his clothing, and I have been unable to find a solitary London policeman who could accomplish that seemingly simple feat.

Bnt this is not all. As if the man's appearance were not enongh to deprive him of all municipal dignity and importance, the laws of his native land do not permit him to swing the triumphant club with that freedom and force which are allowed to the "finest." In fact, a London policeman is not supposed to draw his club till the point is passed at which a New-York officer wonld draw his revolver and scatter its contents over as many points of the compass as there were chambers in the "gun." It is a serious matter for an officer to club a man in London. In New-York a policeman is as good as any one else. Here he is not. That makes a difference. Here the policeman's uniform is a badge of servitude. He is a public menial. He knows it; and the people know it. As a resident of London said to me a night or two ago: "The difference between a policeman here and one in New-York is simply this: In New-York the policeman wipes his foot on yon; here you wipe your foot on the policeman."

The gensral resnlt of the restrictious, nniform and otherwise, on the Londou policeman is that he becomes a very hnmble person in some respects. Bnt he does enjoy certain liberties which are not on the list in New-York. A few eveniugs ago, for instance, I stopped to ask a question of two officers who were standing in Holborn, near Gray's Inn road. Instead of answering my question briefly and passing on as New-York officers would have done nnder similar circumstances, they entered into a long conversation with me, their manner all the time being very respectful and frequently somewhat anpliant. The significance of the latter quality dawned upon me presently, and I snggested the propriety of adjonrning to the nearest resort and indulging in half a pint of "bitter." The presentation of a qnarter to a Park-row beggar never called forth more hnmble gratitnde. One policeman remained on watch in Holborn while the other walked boldly into the front door of an alehouse with me and took his drink. Then he retnrned and the other came in. Then we three walked slowly westward along the street till we came to a coortyard, where one of the officers stopped me.

"That's my post, Sir, that court," he said. "It's full of tramp lodging houses, and it's one of the worst thieves' holes in London. I'm on duty here to see that no one is run in there."

Then he turned and walked on to the westward with his compànion and myself. I parted from them half a block west of Chancery lane.

Last night I stopped to talk to another policeman in Picoadilly, and invited him to indulge in the costomary half pint of bitter. He readily consented, and led me off his beat altogether and dowu Dake-street. A short distance down we saw a crowd, and the officer ran on ahead. A fight was in progress, and my man assisted another in ordering about a hundred people to march on. Coming up, I saw that the other officer had gold stripes on his shoulders. He was a police Sergeant. At the same moment a body of policemen came marching up the street to go on dnty. My man could not walk into an ale house just then, bot he lingered behind the Sergeaut and the other men and whispered to me:

"I can't go in there just this minute, Sir, but give us the price of the drink and I'll 'ave it by myself by and by."

I gave the uniformed beggar three half peuce, and he tonched his hat with a "Thank ye, Sir," and departed. I resumed my walk toward Piccadilly Circus, wondering what Superintendent Murray wonld think of the occnrrence. I wonder if any one can conceive of a New-York policeman begging the price of a beer from a citizen, or touching his hat, or saying "Thank ye" to any one beneath the rank of Gov. Hill.

And yet, one is so ready to go the junction of the Strand and Wellington-street to realize that somehow or other these hnmble, restricted, distignred mendicants know their bnsiness. A vast tide of traffic rolls over the great Waterloo Bridge from the Surrey side of the Thames and under the imposing façade of Somerset Honse. At the Strand it meets at right angles the enormons rush and hurry of the mighty stream of hnman life that sweeps through this big artery of Loudou. And just at the present time one-half the street pavement is torn np at this very junction.

Imagine what such a combination of conditions would produce in New-York. Take Chambers-street and fill it with heavy trucks, swiftly-moving cars, and half a dozen lines of heavily-laden omnibuses. Then fill Broadway with a dozen lines of omnibuses and hnndreds of cabs, all going at a rapid pace. Tear up half of Chambers-street right at the corner; pnt two policemen without clubs on duty; and what would happen? In ten minntes there would be a free fight and a blockade which would not end for three hours.

Here two policemen direct the whole of these conflicting tides of travel with ease and certainty. All vehicles must keep to the left in driving. No one ever sees an attempt to defy this law. No heavy truck comes lnmbering along the wrong side of the street. The result is that the policeman in Wellington-street simply walks out before the column of advancing vehicles and spreads ont his arms. Like a regiment of well-trained cavalry, the advancing column halts. Then the column in the Strand moves forward. When the policeman in the Strand sees that his street is tolerably clear, and that Wellington-street is becoming choked up, he halts his column, and the Wellington-street policeman allows his to move. There is no attempt on the part of any driver to break through the lines. There is no shonting, no swearing, no clubbing, and no arresting. The whole bnsiness is smoothly and safely directed by two miserable-looking "peelers," who would be knocked down and run over in half a second if their silent directions were disobeyed.

The secret of this order in chaos is not difficult to find. The laws have awe living force, and every driver in this great city knows it. If a driver is arrested for transgressing the laws made for his government he is punished. The law definitely prescribes the penalty for each offense, and fines of 40s. or fourteen days' imprisonment stare the offenders in the face. And they know they will not be discharged at the Police Court. That is the grand secret. No Alderman will come dowu and use his "infinence" in behalf of the prisoner, and the sitting Justice has no option about enforcing the law. He must do it. Politics do not enter into these matters here at all. Hence these humble and snppliant policemen have much less trouble in mauaging the daily traffic of this vast city than our far finer body of men have in handling the daily business of the streets of New-York.

There is one other thing which adds to the ease with which the police handle the traffic of the streets here, and that thing is the superb pavements. They are worth a week's study in themselves. There are three kinds of pavement in use in the Londou streets. The least used at present is that of stone. Where it does exist, however, it is much better than ours in New-York. The stones are long and are set on end, the upper surface being much smaller than our Belgian blocks. Under those stones is a heavy bed of gravel and stone, the whole pavement being about eighteen inches in thickness. The wooden pavements are also formed of much smaller blocks than those tried in New-York. But the most extensively-used pavement in London is that of concrete. I saw one torn np for repairs a day or two ago, and had an opportunity to discover how it was built. First a fonndation of stone is laid down in good substantial blocks. That is covered with tar and gravel, and upon this are set blocks of wood on end tightly pressed together. Over these, cementiug them together, and when rolled smooth forming the surface of the street, is pnt on the concrete. The entire pavement is over two feet thick, and is as solid as natural rock. It is as smooth as a billiard table, and over it the heavy vehicles roll kinds used in London roll smoothly and easily. One never sees a team of horses vainly struggling to pull a heavy load ont of a hole in these streets. The stream of vehicles moves along smoothly and steadily onward, save when checked by the silent majesty of the inexorable English law, represented by the extended arms of an insignificant London "bobby."

W. J. H.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OPPOSED TO A POPE FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Standard's* Rome correspondent says: "The Italian Cardinals oppose the soggestion of several foreign Cardinals that the election of an American Cardinal as Pope would tend to solve the Romen question.

"The Pope has asked three Cardinals whether it is advisable that the conclave to elect his successor be held at Rome or elsewhere."

THE VALKYRIE COMING.

LONDON, July 14.—The Valkyrie sails for America from Southampton. Tom Draper will have charge of her in the American matches.

DUBLIN, July 14.—At the Royal Ulster regatta at Bangor yesterday the Yarana beat the Valkyrie.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 14.—Adherents of Mr. Parnell almost nnanimously incline to the belief that an inspection of the books of the Loyal Patriotic Union would afford proof that the late witness Pigott either wrote or fully inspired the "Parnell Commission" papers.

There has been some slight improvement today in the condition of Mr. Wilkie Collins, the novelist.

The Shah of Persia is at Eaton Hall, Chester.

The bank swindler, McKie, has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment at Hamburg.

VIENNA, July 14.—The workmen's strike at Brünn is dying out. The Zwittau weavers have obtained the advance they desired. The soldiers of Upper Styria are riotous and the military on gnarn in that region are obliged to be vigilant.

PARIS, July 14.—A brilliant review of the troops was held to-day at Longchamps. President Carnot was heartily greeted by the great crowds that gathered to witness the sight.

BERNE, July 14.—In view of the modified attitnde of Germany, and the improved outlook, the Bundeerath has grantad M. Groz leave of absence.

A KEG IN THE ENGINE HOUSE.

BEER-DRINKING FIREMEN GET THEMSELVES INTO TROUBLE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—A good deal of stir has been caused in New-Brunswick dnring the past week over the investigation of a charge that a small boy had been forced by a number of the members of Neptune Engine Company to drink beer. The charge was made by City Missionary Allen, who says that he first learned of the circumstance when a little fellow rushed up to him and said that "Tom Cravatt was drnnk and the firemen had made him drink the beer."

Following his yonthful informant down the street, the missionary fonnd young Cravatt so intoxicated as to be unable to stand. The little fellow said that he had been playing about the engine house and had run inside, and then the proposition was made by one of the men to get him drunk. The lad repeated his story before the Recorder, and a searching investigation followed. It failed in any way to substantiate the story, and when Cravatt's father was asked to bring the boy to a company meeting that he might pick ont the man who gave him the beer. The boy said he could do it, but he and his father failed to appear at the meeting, and the charge has been dropped. It does not seem to be decided, however, that the firemen of the Neptnne Company had a keg of beer in their engine house and were drinking, and it is thonght that Cravatt ran about draining the glasses as the men finished.

An outcome of the trouble has been the arrest of James Sweeney, one of the members of the company, who is charged with threatening the city missionary when the latter entered the engine house to investigate the boy's story.

A PROPOSED RAILROAD TRUST.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The attorney for one of the largest railway companies having offices in this city said to-day in regard to the proposed Railroad Trnst: "The injnnction obtained against the Oregon Transcontinental Company, preventing it from voting its controlling stock at the Oregon Navigation election a month ago, following the decision refusing to allow the East Tennessee to vote its Memphis and Charleston stock, killed all hopes of a railroad trust ever being formed."

A good many railroad men say that the circular was issued in order to call out new views, using the old territorial trust scheme simply as a feeler. It is intimated that some steps are necessary to remove the Chicago and Alton and Burlington and Northern Railroads from the positions now occupied by them, and that a proposition has been made to purchase the stock of both companies and then operate them by union committees. Another scheme proposed is to follow ont the plan nnder which the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, and the Cairo and Vincennes Road were consolidated and form the railways into four great systems, the stocks of the old companies being canceled and their individuality destroyed.

MURDERED BY A WOMAN.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—James Coates, colored, was shot this morning by Elizabeth Ellen Groves, and died a few minutes afterward. The woman's statement is that Coates began quarreling with his wife about the children, and struck her, and she interfered, saying it was a shame to hit a woman. Coates replied that he would strike her and murder her before morning. This apparently ended the trouble, and Coates went to bed. Shortly afterward Mrs. Groves, who is a pleasing mulatto about twenty-five years old, started up stairs to go to bed, and on the landing she met Coates with an open razor in his hand. He threatened to kill her if she advanced a step further, and this woman pulled a Smith & Wesson five-shooter and fired a bullet in his right breast. The man sank to the floor instantly, and died a few minutes afterward.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS AT MARBLEHEAD.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 14.—Intense interest is manifested in the first class race to-morrow. The Merlin will sail her maiden race in these waters, and the Mayflower will sail her first race in Eastern waters in her rig as a schooner. Hopes are entertained that Geo. Paine will sail the Babboon. He is believed by many to be a mascot and may give the foreign competitors a lesson. It will be a great race if the weather conditions are favorable, and hnndreds of people will witness the largest regatta ever sailed in Massachusetts waters. Old fishermen predict a good, strong westerly breeze to-morrow.

Chatterton & Webb's furniture factory and the chair factory of George Chipman & Son, in South Frederick-street, Baltimore, Md., were badly damaged by fire last night. The first firm lost $10,000.

GRACE CHURCH, RED BANK.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BUILDING DEDICATED YESTERDAY.

RED BANK, N. J., July 14.—The dedication services of the new Grace Methodist Episcopal Church were held to-day. The new church is situated on high ground, at the corner of Broadstreet and Branch-avenue. Its surroundings are elegant, the handsome property of the late Hon. Anthony Reckless being directly opposite. The church, which is of brick, was designed by B. D. Price, the well-known Philadelphia architect, and is a model of architectural beanty and neatness.

The interior decorations are nnusually elaborate for a rural church. The church is 50 by 75 feet in size, with a steeple over 100 feet high. A bell will be placed in position in a few days. All of the windows are of stained glass and most of them were given in memory of deceased relatives and friends. The chandeliers, which are brass, are conveniently arranged. These were given by the wife of Capt. John A. Wortnley, one of the most influential members of the church. Large decorated glass windows separate the audience room from the Sunday-school room. These can be raised and thus the two rooms can be thrown into one. The combined seating capacity of the two rooms is 500.

The organ, which is being manufactnred to order in New-York, will be placed in an alcove at the left of the pulpit. The instrument will be put in the church some time in August.

The church furniture was given by Mrs. James S. Throckmorton, who gave the pulpit furnishings; Miss Ella Throckmorton, pulpit desk; Miss Julia Little, book-marks and pulpit scarfs; George F. Spiudle, communion service; Miss Edith Spiondle, chairs; Irving and Ethel Patterson, baptismal font; Jennie Patterson, tablets; Miss Mamie Hendrickson, Bible stand; Miss Kate Nevius, flower stand; Miss First of Philadelphia, Bible and Hymnal for pulpit.

The opening services were held last Thursday afternoon, when addresses were made by Chaplain C. C. McCabe and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

When the dedicatory service began this morning at 10:30 o'clock the church was crowded. Allstrom's orchestra furnished the music, and appropriate verses were sung by a choir consisting of Mrs. William Stevens of Eatontown, Mrs. Harry Edwards, Mrs. Lloyd Smith, Miss Sadie Child, and Whitall Hill of Red Bank, and John Meyers of New-York. Hymn No. 190 was sung, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. W. W. Moffatt of Mount Holly, formerly Presiding Elder of the New-Brunswick district. Upon the platform with Mr. Moffett sat Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, Presiding Elder Moore, and the Rev. James R. Mace of Cape May City, a former pastor of the church. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and family formed part of the congregation.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Foss, his theme being founded on the following three texts: Matthew xvi., 26; John xvi., 7, and Philippians i., 23, 24. The sermon was devoted chiefly to contrasting the death of Christ with that of the Apostle Paul. He claimed that by the death of Christ the Church lost nothing, but on the contrary there was a gain. This he explained by saying that the death of Christ seemed meant a hope of salvation for the people. Although the Church lost nothing by the death of St. Paul, still it was largely benefited by his writings. The Bishop declared that the Apostle was one of most logical reasoner and the profoundest philosopher that ever lived, and his writings have done more for the human race than those of any other man. The Bishop spoke intelligently and eloquently, and his powerful words greatly impressed his hearers. After the sermon subscriptions amounting to $2,000 were taken up, leaving an indebtedness of $2,000 on the church.

The church was formally dedicated at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Bishop, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Nelson A. Macnichol, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Moffett. Before the dedicatory services were began the balance of the indebtedness was subscribed and the church was dedicated free of debt. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D. D., President of Pennington Seminary.

SULLIVAN AND KILRAIN.

THE CHAMPION HAVING A GAY TIME IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Jake Kilrain arrived in Chicago to-day at 6:30 A. M. at the Polk-street station, having boarded a train at a small station near Indianapolis about 10 o'clock Saturday night. He was accompanied by Johnny Murphy. They were a sorry-looking pair. Both were broke, and Parson Davies loaned Kilrain $100 and started him East at 3:15 on a Pennsylvania train.

John L. Sullivan has been on one of his old-fashioned "tears" for the last twenty-four hours. Friday he "sipped" a little champagne. Yesterday he began paying attention to other liqnors, and to-day he has been drinking "Levee" whisky and enjoying himself. "Levee" whisky is not immediately fatal, but it is powerful. A man does not have to say "More power to your elbow" when he drinks that sort of stuff with a friend. Sullivan reached the "Levee" at 10 o'clock this morning and took a drink at Tom Curley's saloon in Third-avenue. Other drinks followed, and pretty soon the brute was drnnk. "Pete" Jackson, the negro pugilist, and "Sailor" Brown, another pugilist, who, with Jackson, gave a scarring exhibition here the other night, dropped in, and whisky ran like water. Finally a dispute arose between "Sailor" Brown and Sullivan, and Brown was insolent enough to call Sullivan a liar. Sullivan promptly struck Brown in the face, flatteuing the latter's nose and knocking him down. Then one "Professor" Conley, a friend of Brown, interfered, and Tom Curley knocked him down. Finally Sullivan drank himself into a state of insensibility and was put to sleep in a back room of the saloon, where he was on exhibition. Hnndreds of people gathered around the saloon. A drink at the bar was all that was necessary to entitle a man to the privilege of looking at the pugilist. The show was a big success, and Curley is said to have done a great business. At 5 o'clock Sullivan was roused and taken over on the west side by three friends. The exact time when he will be ready for the reception which his New-York friends propose to give him is not known.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14.—A special to the *Journal* from Noblesville, a town twenty miles north, says that Kilrain and Murphy were there Saturday, driving in from Edinburg. Kilrain has written to his wife to sent him $3,000 to Toronto, Canada.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14.—Charley Mitchell, the trainer of Kilrain, arrived here to-night and registered at the Mansion House as the "Rev. Edmund Edwards, Westminster, England." He left on a late train for New-York.

THE CROPS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling (West Va.) Register, July 13.

The *Register* has been at considerable paine to get an exact and comprehensive ennmary of the state of the various crops in West Virginia. For this purpose we have sent qneries to every portion of the State, and to Western Pecosylvania and Eastern Ohio. We have received fifty answers from responsible parties. They cover the State fairly, and present a more thorough forsesat than has ever before been given of West Virginia crops. Hay, oats, corn, and wheat are the crope covered. The only serious drawback has been the exceedingly wet weather. From every section of the State comes the same complaint from the farmers of too much rain. Flooded in isolated cases have destroyed crops, but luckily the instances are few. Hay is reported exceptionally good everywhere, and is probably the finest crop of all. Oats, however, push hay hard for first place. Except in a few cases where the crop is damaged by rust, it is exceptionally good, promising an unusually large yield. Wheat, the most important crop, is almost everywhere reported in fine condition. In some instances it has already been harvested, and is of the best quality and of a large yield. Regarding corn the reports are not so good. The continuous wet weather has interfered with proper cultivation and retarded it considerably almost everywhere, but it is rapidly recovering and, with ordinary good weather, will be a fine average crop.

HIS BROTHER REMEMBERED HIM.

From the Montreal Gazette, July 13.

Yesterday morning Chief Hughes received a letter from Mr. John O'Mahoney of New-York, asking him to make inquiries about his cousin, Andrew O'Neil, who was last heard of in Montreal, as O'Neil's brother had left him $15,000. The lucky man was soon spotted as Andy O'Neil, a former constable on the police force, and now proprietor of the Montreal Honse on William-street. Mr. O'Neil was sent for through the Central Police Station, and warmly congratulated by his former confreres. He had heard nothing of his brother for seven years, but knew that he owned considerable property in Paterson and Newark, N. J. Mr. O'Neil will leave for New-York on Monday to claim his property. While on the police force Mr. O'Neil was a most efficient officer, and earned the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON A BOY.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—An unprovoked and murderous assault was made to-night in Summit-street on a nine-year-old boy named Terrence Gilshrist. Philip Roach, a mechanic, came ont of a boarding house, met the boy, and, without a known cause, picked him up and threw him down on the sidewalk with such violence that it is thought impossible for the boy to recover. Roach was subsequently arrested and locked up at the Fourth Precinct. He was not drunk, but is said to be of brutal disposition, and has before assaulted boys at mischief. The boy is still unconscious.

HOOSIERS ARE NOT HAPPY

HARRISON'S APPOINTMENTS EXCITING ENMITY.

GOOD AND POPULAR MEN IGNORED AND PERSONAL FRIENDS GIVEN OFFICES —THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—It is natural that the State which has furnished the head of an Administration should be affected directly by the acts of that Administration, particularly in such respects as a President may indicate preferences by appointments to important offices. The double campaign of last year in Indiana, for the nomination of Harrison over Gresham and for the election of Harrison over Cleveland, required careful work on the part of Harrison's followers, so that the distribution of offices by Harrison to Republicans of his own State has been attended by peculiar circumstances and has called for careful judgment.

Taking them all in all, the Indiana appointments have not been of a kind to indicate that the President has appreciated the importance of these selections. In almost every instance his appointments have been prompted by some obvious necessity, either of general policy or growing ont of personal preference.

From a political point of view the selection of Mr. W. H. H. Miller to be a member of the Cabinet was ridiculous, and has made the workers in the trenches grind their teeth. It is believed that with the President it was not so much a matter of doing a clever thing by a partner in his profession as it was to have at court a friend who might be depended upon to keep the Executive informed of any tricks the Blaine apparition might attempt. The nomination over Miller's appointment was at first smothered pretty well, but is now beginning to break forth under further provocation.

Locally the President's choice of public servants has not been at all felicitous, and some of Gen. Harrison's friends express themselves freely with regard to the inaptness of his appointments. Postmaster Wallace immediately attracted the attention of the country through the investigation of the Civil Service Commissioners, and his coordinates will not pass muster except as partisans of the bitterest kind and hungry spoilsmen.

Strange to say, Gen. Harrison has seen fit to ignore the soldier element in Indiana—an element that is more sensitive than any other to slights, and he will pay for it. Mr. Merrill, appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, was only a private in Harrison's regiment, and was appointed not on that accoonnt, but because of his industrious Harrisonism through many years. In selecting him and appointing the unknown drummer, Hildebrand, the Collector of Customs, a slap was made direct at Mr. Samuel Merrill, who succeeded Harrison as Colonel of the Seventieth Regiment, and who was thought to be looked for a good home office.

The treatment of Merrill, who is of one of the oldest families in Central Indiana, and an honorable and creditable gentleman, assumes large proportions here in Indianapolis, where there is a clearly-defined conjunction of society and politics. Merrill was thought to have a clear way to the Post Office, but in order to please "Ben Har" Wallace, who would accept nothing for himself, William Wallace was appointed and Merrill ignored. So here at the capital the ex-soldiers and the old citizens (the latter having great dignity and prestige for a new country) are fromuing over the neglect of Merrill, while such appointments as that of Collector Hildebrand are troubling the hearts of the truly treachnus.

While Indianapolis alons is echoing to the first July skies that have looked on Harrison's Administration so ominous rumble, a little study of the situation in other sections of the State is even more interesting, for Indiana is an interesting County" at any time, and has politics occasionally that are unique. The Republican press is now trying to ignore a break in the ranks to Southern Indiana, which looks dangerous enough, but which is a much bigger affair than it seems to be on the surface.

It may be remembered that Southern Hoosierdom was strongly for Gresham, and that it required a great deal of throttling by the "Slick Six" organization of Indianapolis (of which Marshal of the District Ramsdell was a leading light) to get convention delegates who would not go to Chicago with a threatening Gresham boom from Harrison's State. One of the best Republican dailies in the State is the Evansville *Journal*. It was savage in its attacks upon the Harrisonites who went to the Ohio River to kill Gresham's schemes. The *Journal* pulled off through the campaign, but it now comes into its own with a howl that may be heard as far as the White House. To all intents and purposes it has got out of the traces, all because no appointments have been handed out to Southern Indiana Republicans.

Doubtless Harrison's indifference to the needs of the Republicans along the Ohio River is due to a reveogeful spirit. That the southern half of the state preferred Gresham, and that it required assiduous squelching to get the boom for the Judge ont of the way, are facts which undoubtedly hurt Harrison. Still he can make nothing by punishing the Gresham Republicans in this way. The soreness among the Republicans in Southern Indiana who wanted Gresham will not be relieved by the President's childish shorts for sons there who are friends, though of another house. The method may add largely to the army of Hoosier Mugwumps, an army which is getting many civil-service and tariff-reform recruits.

Hunt's appointment to the office of Treasurer was a good deal like the appointment of Ramsdell to the District Marshalship, and the two are the same kind of Republicans. Huston is a rich manufacturer at Connersville and has politics for a fad. As Chairman of the State Central Committee he was in the line of promotion, but his selection did not please any large number of Indiana Republicans. Huston's personality is not pleasing and his friends seem to be few. Indeed, his appointment was altogether in the nature of a reward for services rendered, and the country will be out to the Administration. The office is too important for a new incumbent, and it would have been better to put the new Treasurer in some smaller place. Nobody in Indiana was anxious for his appointment to anything.

Now there is a possibility of trouble similar to that brewing in Southern Indiana in the northern section of the State. In the fight here for the Lieutenant Governorship, growing out of a question of snccession upon the resignation of that officer, Robert S. Robertson of Fort Wayne made great sacrifices for the honor and glory of the Republican party. It was necessary for him to subject himself to frequent humiliations and to spend a great deal of time and money in order that the enemy might gain no advantage. Robertson's cance was finally lost, but in some way Harrison's brethren began turning the cold shoulder to him, and in many ways ignoring him. It was thought when Harrison was elected that Robertson would do well and promptly cared for. After a great deal of delay the Fort Wayne man was put off with a Utah Commissionership which had some appearance of being dealt him reluctantly. Robertson is a strong man in Northern Indiana and has a following that makes it unwise and impolitic to treat him lightly.

John C. New's appointment was another instance of open reward. If it had not been for New, Harrison would be sweltering in his Market-street law office to-day. With all his faults and defaults, Col. New has the good quality of being faithful to his friends, and for years he persistently kept Harrison before the public, perennially and through his newspaper. Col. New is a popular in the political sense of that term, and his appointment can have no effect either in pleasing or displeasing any Republican. He has managed and directed campaigns much as he would conduct his own business, and takes a mercantile view of politics.

A really popular appointment was that of ex-Gov. Porter to the Italian Court. This, too, was a political necessity, for although Porter made the speech nominating Harrison at Chicago, the two men have never been close together. They are of different tastes and strike out on different political lines. That Porter is a friend of the lamenting man became prevalent at the time of Porter's election to the Gubernatorial chair and has kept going ever since. It was to please the laboring element, which had always regarded him with suspicion, that Harrison chose Porter for a foreign mission.

It is interesting to note these tendencies and influences. They are hardly appreciated as yet here in Indiana. The broad humor of some of Harrison's appointments is obvious when the necessity that impelled them to be made is known.

The interest in politics in Indiana now runs to the election of a United States Senator to succeed Voorhees a year from the coming Winter, and already there is a good deal of speculation in regard to the outcome. The President in his appointments and in every act bearing upon Indiana will have a hand in the next State election. Just where his own sympathies are is not known. Gov. Hovey is a possibility on the Republican side, but there are younger men who would better fit the place. Hovey began playing for the place during the recent session of the Legislature, taking attitudes in the vetoing of bills and like matters which would tend to win the popular heart. Ex-Gov. Porter is easily ont of the way in Italy, but if he were on the ground would be a formidable candidate before a Republican canons.

On the other hand, the Democracy is looking forward to a vigorous fight on the part of ex-Gov. Gray for Senatorial honors. He is one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, and is already actively at work to succeed Senator Voorhees. He has an able second in the person of his son, and they have opened a law office here, from which plans of campaign will be arranged. If he succeeds, he must overcome the enmity of Joseph E. McDonald, which is warm and virile. They do not love each other. Indeed, Mr. McDonald was so appalled at the "nervy" fight Gray made for second place on the ticket at St. Louis that he wrote a letter vigorously assailing the man, whom he likened to Oliver Twist, with his plate always ready for more. This enmity cannot be attributed to jealousy, for the ex-Senator is quietly practicing law and so far as can be ascertained meditates no return to active politics. But Mr. Voorhees is by no means on the retired list. He made to-day one of the brainiest men the Hoosier State has produced, and has a hold on the Democrats of Indiana that no other man ever had except Taoma Hendricks. Ex-Congressman Matson, whom Hovey defeated for Governor, has apparently dropped from view, for a time at least.

A figure will appear in Congress this Winter, by the way, that will attract some attention. This is Mr. Jason B. Brown, a new Hoosier Congressman, who hails from Jackson County and whose Democracy is of the old-fashioned Jacksonian variety. Brown has been a picturesque delegate to the State Senate for several sessions and is a criminal lawyer of repute in his own hallwick. He is a short, thick-set person, with a pug nose and reddish whiskers. One arm is withered, and in speaking he carries it behind him. When he speaks, which is often, he has something to say that is interesting, and his voice is ample for the wildest oratorical ambition. He is the ideal wild West Congressman and will have fun out of his term at Washington. He has a barrel of brains, and in all conventions of the Hoosier Democracy it will be well to watch him. He is well able to take care of himself, and in affairs political knows a dangerous chips from a wholesome, wholehearted popularity when the Hoosier breeze is southerly.

CONNECTICUT'S BALLOT LAW.

IT WILL BE PRACTICALLY TESTED AT NEXT OCTOBER'S ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14.—The secret-ballot law will become operative in this State on the 1st of August and will apply to all State elections and all regular town and city elections thereafter. It has been generally thought that the October elections this year would escape the provisions of the act, but the statute, as officially published, will disclose the inaccuracy of the popular view. Town meetings will be held in every town in the State except New-Haven and Bridgeport on the first Monday in October for the election of town officers. In New-Haven the annual town meeting will occur on the first Tuesday in December, and in Bridgeport on the first Monday in April. In each of these towns, however, a special election will be held this year on the first Monday in October to vote on the prohibitory amendment.

There are 168 towns in the State, and a large amount of work will have to be done between now and October in order that the provisions of the law may be carried ont in respect to booths and voting places. It will devolve on the Boards of Selectmen to consummate the arrangements. The interior of the rooms or booths must be secure from outside observation, one room or booth being provided for each 150 names on the registry list of the town. The official paper on which tickets must be printed and the envelopes will be furnished by the Secretary of State. The paper is to be provided at cost, but the official envelopes will be furnished at the expense of the State. Not less than 300,000 envelopes will be necessary at each election, the law requiring "twice as many official envelopes as there are names on the registry list to be used at the election," to be delivered by the Town Clerk to the envelope booth tenders at least thirty minutes before the opening of the polls. All ballots are to be printed on plain white paper, uniform in size, color, quality, and thickness, these points to be determined by the Secretary of State. The official envelopes are to be not less than three inches in width, nor less than five inches in length, uniform in color and size, self-sealing, and stamped with the seal of the State. Every envelope used at the ballot box must bear the indorsement of the two persons in charge of the envelope booths. The Secretary must furnish the envelopes to the Town Clerks at least five days prior to the election. The paper for the printing of ballots may be furnished thirty days before the election. The law is opportunely for obtaining it will be five days prior to the date of the election.

The Secretary will have less than eight weeks after the law goes into effect for completing his part of the work in connection with the October elections. The relief that was felt in the States three weeks ago in the view of what was thought to be a fact, that Massachusetts would be the first to test the practical character of a secret ballot in this section of the country, will now give place to apprehension and concern. The Connecticut voter may have turned the corner, but not before the States have turned, and, slipping from the rake, fell bank into the water. Soon the body of Charles was caught in toe rake and brought again to the surface. It was dragged into the boat and brought ashore. An hour later the body of Emanuel was fished out. Both the bodies were taken to the police station. Emanuel was employed in a paper box factory in Washington-street and Charles worked in a shoemaker's shop at 4 Fourth-avenue.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Thomas Fulton and his cousin, Miss Ella Anit, were killed by a Baltimore and Ohio freight train near Bellaire, Ohio, yesterday while driving in a cart. The horse became frightened and ran on the track ahead of the train. Fulton's body was carried nine miles on the pilot of the locomotive before the engineer discovered that there had been an accident.

Edward Meyer, a longshoreman, aged thirty, was shot and killed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning on Seventh-street, near Maggzine, New-Orleans, by George Kleyl, a gambler. Meyer was accompanied by two men, and the theory is that they robbed Meyer and then killed him. The murderer was arrested, but his two companions are still at large.

Mamie, the twelve-year-old daughter of Christopher Donlan, was drowned in the Tombigbee River at Birmingham, Odun., yesterday. She was playing in a boat, which some boys pushed out into the stream. Fearing that the boat would be carried over the dam, the boys said the girl must jump, which she did, but the boys were unable to rescue her.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Davenport, Iowa, Saturday night more than five inches of water fell in six hours. The Mississippi rose seven inches during the night, but began subsiding yesterday morning. It is feared that much damage has been done to crops.

Secretary of War Proctor, though not fully recovered from his recent illness, has returned to Washington from Rutland, Vt., accompanied by his son, Fletcher D. Proctor, and his private secretary, F. C. Partridge.

The tanks of the Consolidated Oil Company in St. Joseph, Mo., were struck by lightning early yesterday morning and destroyed by the resulting fire. The loss was $75,000, and the property was insured.

Near Hickman, Ky., Saturday, John Staem, a farmer, was shot and killed by James Thompson, a neighbor. A posse is searching for the murderer. The cause of the shooting is not known.

Six new cases of diphtheria and two deaths are reported at Salem, Mass., since Saturday noon, and the scare is greater than before. This makes seventeen cases since July 1.

CINCINNATI'S BIG STORM

11 CAUSES A PANIC AT THE BALL GROUNDS.

AN ACCIDENT ON A CABLE ROAD IN WHICH ONE PERSON WAS KILLED— A VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The most destructive storm Cincinnati has known for years visited this city this afternoon, coming up with a suddenness that was dazing. A torrent of rain leaped from the sky and swept the city like a mighty wave. The sewers could not carry off the waters fast enough, and the streets were shallow but angry rivers. The rainstorm lasted for two hours. About the middle of the storm a glare of light overspread the whole sky, lasting but a moment. This was followed by a crash of thunder that seemed to shake the whole city. It had scarcely died away when a mighty wave of wind swept by, lasting only an instant, but doing immense damage.

At the ball park 5,000 people were watching an exciting game between the Cincinnatis and Brooklyns when this wind wave came. Its first move was to pick up 150 yards of the high board fence and dash it down upon a score of vehicles, completely wrecking half a dozen of them. Several frightened horses dashed into the grounds and rushed madly about. The women and children in the grand stand set up a cry of terror, which was accentuated a moment later by a section of the roof going, while at the same time the big canvas curtains to four were ripped into shreds with a noise like a thousand rifles. A rush for the exits was made. By a prodigious effort loss of life and limb was averted.

While the panic at the ball park was in progress a serious tragedy was occurring on the line of the Vine-Street Cable Railroad. An inexperienced gripman was in charge of a train of two cars, which, owing to the rush of waters and slippery track, became unmanageable on Vine-street Hill, a long, tortuous street winding down a steep declivity. As the train gathered speed in its wild rush through blinding sheets of rain, the passengers became more and more excited, until in wheeling around a corner they saw ahead of them another car into which it seemed they must dash. With one impulse parents threw their children out on the asphalte-paved street, following them with a wild leap.

Men and women fought for chances to jump off, and when the last passenger lay stunned and bleeding on the stones, he was only one of two score scattered along several squares. Hundreds of people rushed to the scene through the torrents of water, and the sufferers were quickly cared for, but it was found that one lady was dead, another fatally injured and several seriously hurt.

About the same time a car on the Mount Auburn Electric Road became unmanageable and ran away, but without serious loss.

A bulletin from Hamilton, Ohio, says that Christian, a village of 100 persons, was wiped out by the storm and several killed. There are no details as yet, as there is no telegraph office at Christian.

SEEKERS FOR COOL SHADES.

ALL

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 15—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing July 14.
Adams Express	148	146	146
Alton & Terre Haute	47¼	40	41½
American Express	112½	108	108
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	40¾	37	37
Atlantic & Pacific	9¾	8¾	9¼
Canada Southern	54¾	52½	51½
Canadian Pacific	55¾	53	57¼
Central Pacific	34¼	34	34
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	20	20
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	59	56¾	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	34	32	--
Chicago Gas Trust	60	54½	59
Chicago & Alton	138	136	136
Chicago & Northwestern	108¾	104¾	110¾
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	107	97¾	115¾
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	70¼	68¾	71
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	108	106	108
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	94¾	92	106
Chi., St. Louis & Pitts. pf	37	36	36
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Om	114	111¾	75½
Chin., Wash. & Baltimore	1¾	1¾	5
Chin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	2¾	2¾	--
C., C., C. & St. Louis	53½	53½	--
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	98	98	--
C., C., C. & I	70¾	70	50
Colorado Coal	30¼	29	34¾
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol	15	14¾	23
Chicago & East Illinois	48	45½	40¼
Chicago & East Illinois pf	102¾	101¼	--
Consolidated Gas Company	87	86	74
Delaware & Hudson	145½	144¾	113¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	140	138¾	138¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¼	44	--
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	23½	22½	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10¾	10	10½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	32½	32½	28½
Evansville & Terre Haute	93¾	93¾	14
Green Bay & Winona	5	5	11
Homestake	9½	9	11
Houston & Texas	64¾	63	15
Illinois Centrals	114	111½	117½
Lake Erie & Western	18	16¾	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf	59¾	58¾	49¾
Lake Shore	104¾	103¾	94¾
Long Island	93¾	93¾	94
Louisville & Nashville	68¾	67½	69½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	40	39¾	37¾
Manhattan consolidated	97	96	86½
Michigan Central	90	69	81¾
Mehoning Coal Road	40	40	--
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	91¾	91¼	56
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	114¾	92	92
Minneapolis & St. Louis	9¾	9¾	10¾
Missouri Pacific	70¾	67¾	77
Mobile & Ohio	14¾	13	10
Morris & Essex	154½	154½	--
New Central Coal	8	8	6¾
New Jersey Central	114½	111	63½
New-York Central	108½	105	107
New-York & Northern pf	23½	22½	--
New-York & New-England	51½	49	48¾
New-York & New-Haven	250	249¾	--
New-York, Chi. & St. L	16¾	15¾	15¾
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	86	86	--
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	35½	35½	33
New-York, Lake Erie & W	26¾	25½	26½
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	65	58¾	57½
New-York, Sus. & West	9¾	6	9¾
New-York, Sus. & West pf	32¾	31¾	31½
Norfolk & Western pf	51	50	49
Northern Pacific	27¾	26¾	25¼
Northern Pacific pf	65¼	63¼	55½
Ohio Southern	16¾	16½	--
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	21¾	21¾
Ohio, Ind. & Western	7¾	7¾	--
Ontario & Western	17½	17	15¾
Oregon Improvement	55½	54	62
Oregon Railway & Nav	96¾	94¾	94¾
Oregon Short Line	48¾	48	25½
Oregon & Transcontinental	33¾	32½	25½
Pacific Mail	33¾	32¾	35¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	22	21½	20¾
Philadelphia & Reading	47¾	45¾	--
Philadelphia Gas	76½	76½	61½
Pittsburg & Western pf	39¾	39¾	--
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	156½	156½
Quicksilver	6½	6¾	--
Richmond & Alleghany	19¾	18	--
Richmond & West Point	23¾	23¼	24¾
Richmond & West Point pf	70¾	67	67¾
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	103	103	92
St. Louis & San Francisco	27	26¾	31¼
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	57¼	56¾	45¾
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	111½	111	113¾
St. Paul & Duluth	60	60	58¾
St. Paul & Omaha	33	32	36¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	94¾	94	107
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	101	98	105¾
Southern Pacific	32	29¾	--
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40¾	39	27¾
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	32	32	--
Tol., Ann Arbor & North M	32	31	--
Texas Pacific	19¼	18¾	23
Union Pacific	58¾	56¾	56¾
United States Express	74¾	73½	72¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	29¾	28	25½
Wells Fargo Express			141
Western Union Telegraph	66	64¾	76¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	39	37	53¾
Wisconsin Central	23	21¾	--

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in surplus reserve of $1,612,075. The banks now hold $6,620,100 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,515,300, an increase in specie of $1,086,000, an increase in legal tenders of $64,000, a decrease in deposits of $1,848,300, and a decrease in circulation of $19,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	July 13, '89.	July 6, '89.	July 14, '88.
Loans	$420,889,700	$423,405,000	$379,406,500
Specie	74,241,300	73,155,300	93,694,200
Legal tenders	43,376,100	43,612,100	38,598,700
Deposits	443,949,200	445,797,500	418,234,000
Circulation	3,923,600	3,953,500	7,734,700

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$74,241,300	$73,155,300	$93,694,200
Legal tenders	43,376,100	43,312,100	38,598,700
Total reserve	$117,617,400	$116,467,400	$132,292,900
Reserve required against deposits	110,987,300	111,449,375	104,558,500
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	6,630,100	5,018,025	27,734,400

At London British consols for money declined ⅛, to 98 9-16, and for the account ¼, to 98 9-16. In United States bonds the 4s declined ¼, to 131, and the 4½s were unchanged at 106. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Mexican National, 3; Illinois Central, 1½, and New-York Central, ¼. *Declined*—Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼; Union Pacific, ⅞; Erie and Norfolk and Western preferred, each ½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝; Kansas Western firsts, ⅜, and St. Paul and Canadian Pacific, each ⅛. Bar silver advanced 1-16d., to 42 3-16d. ℔ ounce. The Bank of England lost 2726,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 41.54, became 39.05. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2½ ℔ cent. The Bank of France gained 22,950,000f. in gold and lost 3,600,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 11, 1889	£22,985,573	.....
July 12, 1888	21,401,866	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 11, 1889	£48,430,501	£20,058,856
July 12, 1888	44,196,085	46,545,652

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 11, 1889	£30,013,334	£15,005,666
July 12, 1888	33,014,000	16,507,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 11, 1889	£5,486,000	£15,822,000
July 12, 1888	5,949,000	15,098,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 11, 1889	£5,539,000	£6,503,000
July 12, 1888	5,554,000	5,184,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 11, 1889	£2,729,000	£1,364,000
July 12, 1888	2,635,000	1,318,000

Total last week	£118,133,408	£88,559,682
Corresponding week, '88	115,195,268	88,597,852
Week ending July 4, '89	115,195,268	89,100,020
Corresponding week '88	113,155,363	89,803,566

The lowest prices of the week in the stock market were made on Monday. After that day the outlook regarding the railway situation became more encouraging and prices moved upward. On Friday there was a revival of reports of renewed troubles which proved to be unfounded. The market was strong on Saturday. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 2½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1¾; Omaha preferred, 1½; Northwestern, 1¼; Lake Shore, 1¼; St. Paul, Jersey Central and Southern Pacific, each 1½; Wisconsin Central, 1⅛, and Central Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, and New-York and New-England, each 1. *Declined*—St. Paul and Duluth, 2¾; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 2¼; St. Paul preferred, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Colorado Coal, and Manhattan Consolidated, each 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred and Mobile and Ohio, each 1¼; New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, 1⅛, and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Oregon and Transcontinental, St. Louis and San Francisco, do. preferred, Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, and Western Union, each 1.

The speculation in trust stocks was very active, particularly in lead. The price of lead certificates broke 7½ points on the announcement that the capital stock had been increased to $34,000,000. Sugar declined 5⅛. Cattle, Chicago Gas 2⅜, and Cotton Oil 2. Whisky advanced 1½.

The money market continued easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2½@3 ℔ cent., the average being about 3 ℔ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 3½@5 ℔ cent.

The foreign exchange market was variable, but for Continental and Paris francs it remained strong. There was nearly $2,000,000 in gold shipped to France. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 86¾@4 86¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@4 88 for demand, $4 88¼@4 88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 84¾@4 85 for commercial. Continental was strong. Francs were quoted at 5 18¾@5 18¾ for long and 5 15⅜@5 15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¾ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were quiet and firm. State securities were without feature. There was very little done in bank stocks.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular, and without special feature. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Richmond and Danville 5s, 3; Louisville and Nashville trust 6s, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1926, each 1½; Central Pacific 6s of 1897, 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Northern 5s, 1⅝; Chicago and East Illinois consols, 1⅜; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western extension 5s, 1⅜, and Central and Banking of Georgia 5s, Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Central Pacific 6s of 1896, Colorado Coal 6s, Denver and Rio Grande firsts, Illinois Central 4s of 1951, Kansas and Texas 6s, Milwaukee, Lake Shora and Western convertibles, Northwestern consols, 6s, 25-year debenture 5s, Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s, Southern Pacific of California firsts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Tennessee firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio seconds, 3½; Western New-York and Pennsylvania seconds, 3¼; New-York and Northern seconds, 3; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, 2¾; Erie funded coupon 5s, 2½; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, and Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, trust receipts, each 2; Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas firsts, 1⅞; Ohio Southern firsts and St. Paul, Minneapolis, 1¾; Eastern Minnesota registered firsts, Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, Iowa Central firsts, Long Island 5s, Texas and Pacific second incomes, and Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan firsts, each 1½; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, 1¼; Konsatonic 5s, Lake Shore seconds, St. Paul, Wisconsin, and Minnesota 5s, and Toledo, Peoria and Western firsts, each 1¼, and Chesapeake and Ohio consol 6s, Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, Honston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, Interoceanic and Great Northern 6s, do. firsts, Kansas and Texas consols, Lake Shore registered seconds, Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlanta firsts, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts, Ohio Southern incomes, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville seconds, Manitoba seconds, and Union Pacific firsts of 1899, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$7,333,544
Corresponding week last year	6,221,672
Since Jan. 1, 1889	270,417,017
Corresponding period last year	258,350,841

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,886,405
Corresponding week last year	5,214,657
Since Jan. 1, 1889	176,507,886
Corresponding period last year	151,179,348

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$18,874
Corresponding week last year	16,943
Since Jan. 1, 1889	4,896,136
Corresponding period last year	5,350,923

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,909,631
Corresponding week last year	2,413,000
Since Jan. 1, 1889	63,103,824
Corresponding period last year	23,279,757

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending July 13	$702,035,028
Balance for the week ending July 13	38,745,020
Clearings for the week ending July 6	702,863,157
*Balance for the week ending July 6	38,353,613
Clearings for the week ending June 29	744,133,065
Balance for the week ending June 29	39,959,792
Clearings for the week ending June 22	728,762,836
Balance for the week ending June 22	36,762,036
Clearings for the week ending June 15	712,196,859
Balance for the week ending June 15	36,426,895
Clearings for the week ending June 8	736,524,573
Balance for the week ending June 6	36,778,451

*For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $7@$8 50 ℔ 1,000; Flahkills, $6@$6 25; Up-River Hard, $5 50@$6; Jerseys, $4 50@$5; Pale Bricks, $5 25@$8 75; Croton Dark and Red, $12@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$15.....Rosendale Cement in store, 90@92½c ℔ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 30; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 40@$2 70.....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ℔ bbl., and finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and do. finishing, $1 10; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.....Laths are worth $2 15@$2 25 ℔ 1,000.....Goat's Hair is worth 24c.@28c. ℔ bushel; Cattle Hair, 18c.@21c.

COFFEE—Less favorable cables has a depressing influence here, and in the early part of the week speculative trade was in instances 10 points, on very moderate transactions, to rally subsequently, on reduced offerings and small sales, and in the instance of December, close firmly at an improvement for the day of 5 points, while on other options somewhat irregular, (aggregate of option dealings given as 37,250 bags, of which for December, 17,250 bags,) and freer deliveries noted to the Brazilian ports of outlet, (to Rio Janeiro since our last, 10,000 bags, and to Santos, 7,000 bags,) and this season, commencing with July 1, to date, respectively, 93,000 and 67,000 bags, against same time last season, 149,000 and 25,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro up to 335,000 bags, against 149,000 bags a year ago, and stock of Rio, 1,023,000 bags, (361,000 bags Brazilian,) against 600,000 bags a week ago, and stock here of Brazil Coffee, 265,261 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 479,693 bags, and here July closed steadily at 14.40c.@14.50c., August at 14.50c.@14.55c., (having ranged from 14.40c.@14.50c.,) September at 14.65c.@14.70c., (having ranged from 14.50c.@14.65c.,) October at 14.85c.@14.90c., November at 14.70c.@14.75c., December at 14.75c.@14.80c., (having ranged from 14.60c.@14.75c.,) and January to May, 1890, within the range of 14.70c.@14.80c., (against a year ago a range on options here of from 9.95c.@11.45c., nearly deliveries then highest.).....And for prompt delivery Coffee was held to firmness, with fair invoices of Rio at 17c., though quiet; 2,000 bags of Maracaibo were placed at full figures.

COTTON—Was offered quite freely, especially on near-by deliveries, which were depressed for the day 7 points, closing easy, while next crop receded 1 point and left off steady on a light speculation, aggregate of option dealings 27,200 bales, of which 15,500 bales for August. Cables rather adverse in tenor.....Exports this season to date from all the shipping ports, 2,726,569 bales to Great Britain, 897,874 bales to France, and 1,477,639 bales to the Continent, against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 2,739,626 bales to Great Britain, 895,644 bales to France, and 1,373,140 bales to the Continent..... And here the July option closed at 10.45c.@10.48c.; August, 10.44c.@10.46c., (having ranged from 10.42c.@10.51c.;) September, 10.13c.@10.14c.; October, 9.94c.@9.95c.; November, 9.86c.@9.87c.; December, 9.88c.@9.89c., and January at 9.94c.@9.95c., and February to May within the range of 10.00c.@10.26c.....and for prompt delivery, 559 bales to spinners and 262 bales to shippers on a steady basis, Middling standing at 11¼c.@11¾c., (as oil vests to-day.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—Little further alteration was reported in WHEAT FLOUR, which had, as a rule, only a moderate call, though a few houses reported a fair business, partly for shipment, but the advantage on the less desirable qualities continued with free, partly daily arrivals at St. Louis mostly exports of only 300 bushels, while the week's deliveries to prominent interior points were 1,259,000 bushels, against 981,000 bushels in the preceding week and 1,826,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.

COAL—Anthracoal moved better, and had only a very moderate share of attention, even on specific occasions.....Arrivals here for the week, 109,200 bushels, and cleared, 50,000 bushels, (making from four Atlantic ports, 149,686 bushels.....Sales reported as 395,000 bushels, of which on options, 245,000 bushels, for 2 and for prompt and special forward deliveries, about 150,000 bushels, (about 50,000 bushels credited to shippers, mostly for special deliveries into early August, and No. 2 in steady demand, afloat, from canal, prompt and near by, at 42c. closing at 42c asked, and to arrive at 42½c.@43c., as to conditions of delivery, (per 18 cars, freights and insurance form as 42c. to receivers;) No. 2 Corn, July option, at 42¼c.; do., August, at 42½c.@42¾c., closing at 42¾c. bid; do., September, at 42 15-16c.@43c., closing regularly at 43c., and selling subsequently at 43⅞c.@43⅝c., and do., October, at 43⅝c.@43¾c., closing at 43¾c. bid.; No. 2 White, afloat, quoted at 44½c. bid, and ungraded Mixed and Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 41c.@42½c., as to quality and condition, (16,000 bushels Yellow Western, afloat, to the local trade, at 43⅛c.@43¼c.)

OATS—Though light, dealt in, hardened, on options generally, 1c.@2c., on restricted offerings, and left off steadily.....Receipts here 29,100 bushels, and clearances include engagements, which were by the way of berth freights by the steam carriers, on restricted offerings of accommodation for early use, the tendency was to higher figures, with a fairly active inquiry reported, chiefly for Mixed Grain, Flour, Provisions, Leather, Oil Cake, Resin, Cotton, (this mostly for forward shipment,) Tobacco, and other heavy and bulky commercial goods, part through, (90,000 bushels Corn nenoe, by steam, for London at 3½d., and 16,000 bushels Grain from Baltimore at 3s. 6d.; 32,000 bushels Grain hence, for Copenhagen, at 4s. 3d., and 30,000 bushels for Antwerp at 4½d., and 152,000 bushels from Montreal for Cork and orders quoted at 3s. 9d.)

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Provisions recovered in a measure in tone Saturday. The late raiders in Pork bought back some of the property they sold, as their change of policy induced a good many of their trailers to follow suit, depression gave way to a strong feeling. For Saturday, business all around made quite a good showing; values were steady and fluctuations comparatively limited. Actual price changes, however, were unimportant. Pork at the adjournment stood unchanged, as compared with Friday's closings, to 5c. higher, Lard unchanged to 2½c. better, and Short Ribs unchanged to a trifle easier. Future trading was centred mainly in September, which sold at $11 25@$11 40 for Pork, $6 32½@$6 37½ for Lard, and $5 72½@$5 75 for Short Ribs. Short Ribs and Lard for the same month closed at the best prices obtained, and Pork at $11 35. For January Pork was quoted at $10 bid, and Short Ribs, at $5 75, and January Lard sold at $6 02½@$6 05. Shippers' purchases of cash Lard amounted to 550 tcs., at $6 22½@$6 27½. Cash Meats were again slow, 16 lb. green Hams being quoted at 8½c., and 16-lb. sweet-pickled Hams at 10c.@10½c.

Closing prices for Wheat as compared with those of Saturday, July 6, show a decline of 2½c. in December and 3½c. in May. Receipts of the latest kinds were within a small fraction of bottom. The opening Saturday was quite strong, and, price, after a few minor fluctuations, were advanced ½c. @¾c., and closed by reason firm reports of wet weather in England and damage to the Russian crop. The advance did not hold, however, as speculative sentiment was again overwhelmingly bearish and domestic news was generally more all favorable for lower values. There were 53 cars of Winter Wheat, including 38 of new inspected in, (24 of No. 3,) and estimates for Monday were for a total of 101 cars, of which 40 will be new Winter and 63 cars of No. 2 Red. For the entire month of June the Chicago receipts of Winter Wheat (all grades) were only 241 cars. Reports of expected heavy receipts at St. Louis Monday were accompanied by heavy selling orders from there, and these offerings, in conjunction with the heavy selling by Bulls, Richman, and Plankington, the Pittsburg operator, caused great weakness. There was also heavy selling of July against Wheat bought in the country and about ready for shipment, by the *Dearborn*, which carried July down from 79½c. to 76½c. September from 77½c. to 75¾c.@75⅞c. together, and December from 79¾c. to 77¾c., there was general and liberal unloading by longs, which intensified the weakness. At no time since the break started has the scalping crowd been in more wretched mood than Saturday, though a great many of the smaller class of shorts covered to secure accrued profits as around bottom. Final scalping quotations closed at 76¾c. for July, 75¾c. for August, 75¾c.@75⅞c. for September, and 77⅞c. for December. Based on Friday's latest bids this was a net loss of 2c. in July, and ¾c.@1¼c. in the more deferred deliveries. Vessel receipts were 240,000 bushels, and 90,000 bushels of Wheat. In the cash markets No. 2 Spring Wheat, in store, was in light demand. No. 2 ceiling at 77¼c., and closing at 77c.@77¼c. Winter Wheat was in better request under the influence of increased receipts. Old met with some demand to fill small milling orders, and the new was taken for delivery on contracts. New No. 2 Red sold and closed at 77c., in store, with some sales of Old do. at 78¾c.@80c. In the sample trading No. 3 Spring sold, free on board cars, at 75c.@77c., choice No. 4 at 73c., No. 2 Red at 77c., and No. 3 Red at 75c.@77c., with the outside for choice; old No. 4 Red at 69c.@71¾c., and no grade Red at 67½c.

Corn in the speculative market was quiet most of the session, though a fair aggregate amount of business was done. Fine growing weather and the depression in Wheat exerted a weakening influence upon prices and had a tendency to increase the offerings for future delivery. After opening at about Friday's closing range the market eased off ½c.@¾c., became quiet, and closed at ½c.@¼c. decline. September opened at 35¾c., ranged at 35½c.@35¾c., and reacted at 35¾c.@35⅝c., on the split. July and August closed at 35¼c., October at 36¼c., and May at 37½c. Friday's withdrawals from store here were smaller than the recent daily average, but Lake engagements were larger, bringing up 438,000 bushels. Cash offerings were quite liberal, and so only a moderate demand existed prices averaged about ¼c. lower than Friday. No. 2 sold at 35¾c., and closing at 35¾c.@35⅝c., on the split. No. 2 Yellow at 35¾c.@35¾c., No. 3 at 34½c.@34¾c., and No. 3 Yellow at 35c.@35½c. Sales by sample on track and free on board cars were as follows: No. 2 at 35¾c., No. 3 at 35c.@36c., No. 3 Yellow at 36¼c., and No. 2 White at 38c.

Oats were again quite active, but the market was extremely narrow—a feature of the trade was the continuance of free buying orders for May and all offerings at 25c. were quickly taken—prices closed in the same notch for all futures as on Friday, or at 21¼c. for September, 22c. for October, and 25½c. for May. July sold fairly at 22½c.@22¾c., and closed at 22¾c. Car lots of No. 2 Oats, in store, sold at 22¼c., and samples on track and free on board cars were easy at the following range: No. 3 at 21c.@22¾c., No. 2 White at 26c.@27¼c., No. 2 at 28c.@24c., No. 2 White at 27½c.@28½c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 13.—Nothing was done in Spring Wheat to-day; the market was lower; old No. 1 Hard closed at $1 20½; new do. at $1 08¾; old No. 2 Northern at $1 01; Winter No. 2 red, all unsettled; choice No. 2 Red, 95c.@96c. on track, 92c. in store; No. 2 Red, 80c.; new No. 2 Red, July delivery, 82c. on track; 80c. in store. White Michigan in the market; No. 1 White Oregon, 89c. in store. Corn quiet, but steady; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Yellow at 39¾c.; No. 2, 39½c.; No. 3, 39¼c. in store. Oats unsettled; sales of 14 cars No. 2 White at 29½c.@29¾c. on track; No. 2 White, 31c.; No. 2 Mixed, 26½c. asked in store. Flour quiet, but steady. Millfeed steady and unchanged. Canal freights quiet, firm, and unchanged. Receipts of Flour, 31,000 bbls.; Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 37,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 179,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour easier. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Red, 70c.@80c.; receipts, 14,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. Corn unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c.@36c. Oats, 24½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 26c. Rye dull; No. 2, 47½c. Pork dull; $11 75. Lard quiet; 5c.@6c. 10. Bulk-meats firm. Bacon quiet. Whisky steady; sales, 742 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 09. Butter quiet. Sugar steady. Hogs weaker; common and light, $3 85@$4 80; packing and butchers', $4 25@$4 40; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 750 head. Exchange, 10c. Sheet Clearings, $1,169,300. Eastern Exchange firm, unchanged.

PEORIA, July 13.—Corn active; High Mixed, 34½c. @35c.; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c.@34¾c.; Rejected, 32½c.@33½c. Oats firm; No. 2 White, 26½c.@26¾c.; No. 2 White, 25½c.@25¾c.; No. 2 Mixed, 24½c.@24¾c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 08; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 18,600 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 1,650 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 11,100 bushels; Rye, 550 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Flour quiet and easy; unchanged. Wheat—The opening for options was weak, and 1@2c. advance, selling letting up and buying improving. After advancing ¼@¾c. it turned weak again and broke rapidly until ⅞c.@1c. was lost, subsequently showing very little change and closing weak and ½c.@¾c. below yesterday.

FALL RIVER, July 13.—The Print Cloth market is firm and steady; 64x64s, 3 15-16c.; 60x56s, 3¾c. The shipments for the week was as follows: Production, 175,000 pcs.; deliveries, 170,000 pcs.; stock, 2,000 pcs.; sales, 39,000 pcs.; spot, 20,000 pcs.; futures, 9,000 pcs.; 64x64s, 20,000 pcs.; odd, 9,000 pcs.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35½c. Resin dull; Strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 80c. Tar firm at $1 85. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, 90c.; Yellow Dip, $1 40; Virgin, $1 85. Sales firm; White, 53c.; Yellow, 50c.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Petroleum dull; nothing doing; National Transit Certificates opened at 91⅜; closed at 91¾; highest, 91¾; lowest, 91⅜.

BRADFORD, July 13.—National Transit Certificates opened at 91⅜; closed at 91¾; highest, 91¾; lowest, 91⅜; clearances, 368,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Turpentine firm at 35½c. Resin steady; Good Strained, 80c.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Turpentine firm at 35½c. bid. Resin steady at 82½c.@82½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 3 bales; exports, to the Continent, 161 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 18,833 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net and gross receipts, 7 bales; exports, constwise, 10 bales; stock, 1,140 bales.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 223 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—O'BRIEN, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned until Tuesday, July 16.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—RANSOM, S.—No. 418, contested will of Hausmann De Bant, at 12 M.; No. 532, contested will of Edward Hill, at 2 P. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Will of William Sohnell, Frederick Baer, and Thomas Mallon, at 10 A. M.; H. D. Gibson, J. E. Kelemen, and Anne Mary H. Countess de M. Moitfiadet, at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, July 22, at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—No. 1—Boston Terra Cotta Company vs. Niebuhr.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JULY 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 16.		
Nevada, Liverpool	.....	7:30 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wylo, Porto Rico	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.		
Belgenland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manhattan, Kiota	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 18.		
Alisa, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 19.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

INC

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The market during the past week has shown no signs of improvement, and all the sales made have been under legal orders. The total value of the property sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, July 13, was $127,800, as against $102,200, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 15.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale, William H. Willis, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick and frame house, with lot 21.3 by 65.3 by 20.10 by 64.10, 249 Centre-st., west side, 121.3 feet south of Broome-st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 99.11, 271 and 273 West 146th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.; also, similar sale, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., referee, of one lot, 30 by 100, on Monroe-av., west side, lot 57 on map of Belmont Village, (mechanic's lien.)

Tuesday, July 16.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of two lots, each 30 by 100, on Tiffany-st., west side, 99 feet south of 165th-st., and six lots on Rogers-place, west side, north of Westchester-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., referee, of the five-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 103.3, 2290 3d-av., south side, 287 feet west of 7th-av.; also, foreclosure sale, C. De Kay Townsend, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.5, 128 East 95th-st., south side, 217 feet east of 4th-av., and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.5, 132 East 95th-st., south side, 253 feet east of 4th-av.

Wednesday, July 17.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, of the three-story frame and brick building and two-story frame house, with lease of lot 24.9 by 91.11, 337 West 19th-st., north side, 375 ft. east of 9th-av.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., referee, of three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 75.6 by 106, on Boulevard, southeast corner of 95th-st.

By Jere Johnson, jr., public auction sale of a plot of land, 529 by 833 by 515 by 945, bounded by Jackson-av., Railroad-st., and Rock Hill road, at Creedmoor, L. I.

Thursday, July 18.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of three, five-story brick flats, with plot of land 100.5 by 70.5, 1,120 to 1,128 9th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of a three-story dwelling, with plot of land 101 by 163 by 100 by 167.1, on Franklin-av., northwest corner of 2d-st., New-Brighton, S. I.; 9 lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-st., south side, 163 feet west of Franklin-av., and cottage, with lot 25 by 200.2, on 2d-st., running to 5th-st., west of Franklin-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 13.

2d-av., s. w. corner of 123d-st., 100x80; Myer Hallman and wife to Eva Miller.....$41,000
63d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; John Booker and wife to John Broadbeck.. 17,000
Jerome-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 183d-st., 25x100; William B. Timpson to William W. Niles..... 1
Forest-av., n. w. s., 25 ft. s. e. of lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x100; Owen Taynor to Robert H. Schanfelberger..... 796
Same property; Robert H. Schanfelberger to Mary Taylor..... 796
79th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.10x100.2; Lena Levy to Morris Steckel..... 1
Pearl-st., 249, and 251 Cliff-st., 24; Isaac H. Cary and wife to Samuel Trimble..... 1
Same property; Samuel Trimble to Joseph D. Eldridge..... 160,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—SALE IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
five-story brick building and store on front, with three-story brick in rear, and lot,
NO. 2290 WEST 3D-AV.,
Maps, &c., at the office of STEPHEN PHILBRIN, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 42 Chambers-st., and at the auctioneer's, 1 Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET—PORTSMOUTH, 338 to 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; rents, $900, up.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let, 57 to 75 East 54th-st.; one a corner; rents low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
DAILY, (except Sundays.)
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" " West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE with down trains.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; at ALBANY and TROY with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.
The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.
Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY.
Splendid rooms, unsurpassed by any vessels.
Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:
5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.
6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport noon, 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the White Mountains, &c.
SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 6:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.
Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 353, 713, 944, 957, and 1,323 Broadway, 1,170 9th-av.; 264 West 125th-st., and 134 East 125th-st.; 153 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.
Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Tours" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Laed," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.
For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.
THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER
CAPE CHARLES,
(formerly running to Long Branch,)
leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 31st-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with the Housatonic and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.
Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:58 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East, most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyans and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at wharf with express train for Boston. Tickets and stateroome secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at office New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book, which will be mailed free.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence. Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Inasred bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959 New-York.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st. (next pier above Desbrosses-St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and stateroome secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill. Steamers BRIDGE, ISLAND and STONINGTON leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and stateroome secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 10th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and every Friday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 9 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 8 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays 11 P. M.,) connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWell, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Hampton, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leaves 22d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER CHODOS BECKMAN leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

HUDSON, COXSACKIE, PITTSFIELD, AND Lenox, via Boston and Albany Railroad; steamer CHODOS BECKMAN leaves Franklin-st. pier, N. R., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 P. M. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

SISTERS OR SWEETHEARTS.—A TALE of Summer travel through New-England, giving routes and rates; issued by Passenger Department Providence and Stonington Steamship Co. Free on application to Room 3, Pier 8,011 New-York City.

A—TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY, leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 8 P. M. Sunday steamer to nche Albany.

RAILROADS.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE
for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 8:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Cheesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BEACH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., N. R., NEW-YORK. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 3:20, (express.) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FOOT OF BROMLEY AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express.) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS SLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Pass. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.
Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:20, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 9:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 15, 1889.

‡8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.
9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
‡10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.
‡11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Benuington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet smoking and library cars.
3:30 P. M., Pacific Express, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects at Albany for Montreal and Ogdensburg, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*4:0 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
‡4:30 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily except Saturday.
6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the ‡8 A. M. train.
*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake, and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.
*9 P. M., Special Mail, limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:35 P. M.
*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 58 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
‡Sun daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 8:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. O. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *8:15, *9:15 P. M.; Buffalo, *8:55 A. M., *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, *9:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, 10:15 P. M.; Albany, *1:30 A. M. (Parlor Car only,) Kingston, Sangerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all:30 A. M., s4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Weehawken, 12:35, 1:15 P. M.; Tuxedo, 9:45 A. M. Saratoga Special, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturday's only, 2:20 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Catskill Mountain Express, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phoenicia, 3:15, 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House Station, 9, all:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Catskill on all:30 A. M. and s3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, s a seats Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at all:20 A. M., s3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all:26 A. M., s3:35 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 942 Broadway, 152 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 58 West 125th-st., and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. O. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderhuit-av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 8:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30, 5 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 8:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. O'DELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)
7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.
*8:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Harleysville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.
3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.
‡3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.
*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway. J. O. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE
Chambers-St. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," the solid Pullman train of dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
8 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Rochester, Buffalo, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Through express will, on and after July 1, leave New-York, (Grand Central Depot,) via N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., at 9:02 A. M. daily, except Sundays, connecting at White River Junction for Montreal and at Wells River for Newport, Vt., and Quebec. Due at Fabyans at 8 P. M.
Seats in drawing-room cars may be secured in advance by calling at ticket agencies. Drawing Room Car Ticket Office N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., Grand Central Depot, New-York.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven and principal points beyond as 2:01, 3:01, 7:01, *8, 9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, 4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11; *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 3:30, 5:04, 5:30, 6:04, 6:06, 6:30, 8:02, 10:02, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:
ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889,
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie and 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, Pacific Express, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M. Express, 8:15, 9:30 A. M., 12:20, 3:30, 4:30 P. M., 12 night. For Annapolis, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Long Branch, 8:40, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:50, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 12:15 P. M., Toms River, 9:55 A. M., 12:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FROM PIER N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Highland Beach, Sea Bright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 8:40, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
ROUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6, 8, *12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Stanington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
9:30 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Munnh Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route,
Sea Beach Route,
Bay Ridge Ferry,
from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated road, Brooklyn, and Bay Ridge, Belt line.
Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.
The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant steamboats EMERELINE from Harlem River, foot 130th-st. and 2d-av., 10 and 11 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 6, and 8 P. M. directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare 15c.; excursion, 25c.; children 5c.; carriages, $1. Also by horse railroad from 34th-st. and 4th-av. (Astoria) ferry from 8 A. M. all midnight; fare 10c.
Grand concert on the pier every day.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE BEST AND ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 N., 1:45, 3:30, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station, elevated railroad,) half an hour later.
RETURNING,
LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS.—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.
☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.
FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING:
LEAVE OCEAN PIER.—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.
Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 34av. passengers.

GLEN ISLAND
THE most beautiful Summer Resort in the world. A World of Refined Pleasure. Charms of Nature and a wealth of Novel Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort of the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Snperior Dinners, a la carte. Glen Island Clam Bakes. *Klein Deutschland.*
Menagerie, Aviary and Mammoth Aquarium. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, 9

THE LUCKY TWENTY-FIRST

A DISTRICT THAT GETS ALL OF THE PATRONAGE.

THE PRESIDENT'S STRANGE PARTIALITY TOWARD A DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT MAKES MANY REPUBLICANS ANGRY.

Politically speaking, the richest soil in America is the square mile of ground which constitutes the Twenty-first Assembly District in this city. No State, no county, no city, no town in the country can boast of as many residents appointed to office by Gen. Harrison. No previous President ever appointed as many in any small political division, and it is doubtful if any future President ever will, judging by the jealousy which Gen. Harrison's acts have excited. Most of these offices are lucrative; one of them, the Collectorship of Customs of this port, in which Col. Joel B. Erhardt rejoices, is the most lucrative of all the Federal offices. The most distinguished office given to a resident of the Twenty-first District is the Secretaryship of the Treasury, held by William Windom. Windom was credited by Gen. Harrison to Minnesota, but he really belonged in New-York, and boarded at the Buckingham Hotel. After the rejection of his Senatorial aspirations by the Minnesota Republicans in 1882 he came here, hired a portion of a little office on one of the upper floors of the Mutual Life Building, and took rooms at the Buckingham, in which he and his family were living when Stephen B. Elkins recommended him to Gen. Harrison. Next (after Windom's place in dignity) comes Whitelaw Reid's French mission, whose salary is $17,500. Then Col. Frederick D. Grant is doing pretty well with the Austrian mission; salary, $12,000.

Among other residents of this favored district who have good places under this Republican Administration are Ernest Crosby, Judge of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt; Theodore Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner; John F. Plummer, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad; Col. Emmons Clark, Consul at Havre, and Joseph Murray, Custodian of the Custom House.

The Twenty-first Assembly District is bounded on the south by Fortieth-street, on the north by Eighty-sixth-street, on the east by Lexington-avenue, on the west from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street by Seventh-avenue and the rest of the way by Eighth-avenue, the boundary line from Seventh to Eighth avenue running through Fifty-ninth-street. If one cannot live in this district it seems to be a good thing to live near it. Marvelle W. Cooper, the Appraiser of the Port, ($4,000,) lives in the Union League Club, Thirty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, in the Eleventh District, just a block south of the boundary line, and Deputy Collector John H Gunner ($3,000) lives at 336 East Sixty-ninth-street, in the Twenty-second District, some rods east of the boundary line.

Republicans residing in the Assembly districts which cast pluralities for Harrison in 1888 are asking why the Twenty-first District, which went Democratic, should get so many of the fat offices. The Assembly districts in this city which went Republican at the Presidential election were the Eighth, (John J. O'Brien's, the "banner Republican district,") with 875 plurality; the Seventh, with 239 plurality, and the Eleventh, with 174 plurality. The Twenty-first gave Mr. Cleveland 750 plurality, casting 5,591 votes for him, and only 4,841 for Harrison. The Republicans of the Eleventh rejoice in Appraiser Cooper, and the Republicans of the Seventh in Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott and Pension Agent Frank C. Loveland. The Twenty-second, which cast a much larger Republican vote than the Twenty-first—7,748—gets the Deputy Collectorship of Gunner, and the Seventy-third Assembly District, which cast the largest Republican vote of any district in the city—10,559—gets just one bit of patronage, the appointment of Donald McLean as General Appraiser, at a salary of $3,000. These little pieces don't make much of a show in comparison with the places of the Twenty-first District, where salaries and fees amount to about $150,000 annually.

Every time the Republicans of the other Assembly districts think about the favoritism which has been shown to the Twenty-first District they lift up their voices and—well, call it that they protest. They see no prospect of better things in the future either. George W. Lyon, who seems to stand the best chance of being United States District Attorney, lives in the Twenty-first; so does Gen. Henry A. Barnum, who expects to be United States Marshal. They say that the partiality of Gen. Harrison for the Twenty-first District would not be so glaringly unjust if it was a place where the Republicans were making strong fights and gradually wiping out the Democratic pluralities. On the contrary, they say, these very gentlemen who have got all the fat offices found the district when they moved into it—for most of them are new-comers—Republican, and under their party management it has turned Democratic.

John Wesley Jacobus is the only Republican in this city outside of the Twenty-first District ever mentioned for appointment to anything good. John F. Plummer says that he will be Surveyor, and he has hopes himself, should Platt is against him. He lives in the Ninth District, which cast 5,900 votes for Cleveland to 4,679 for Harrison; so his appointment would be another slight of the Republican districts.

The Republicans of this city are by no means a happy family.

UNEASY STOCKHOLDERS.

THEY GREET THE MANAGER OF THE BUFFALO ELEVATORS.

S. F. Sherman, manager of the associated grain elevators in Buffalo and a brother of W.H. Sherman of Sherman Brothers & Co. (Limited), arrived yesterday on the Etruria, accompanied by his legal adviser, Edward Mohael, also of Buffalo. A number of stockholders in the Buffalo concern were awaiting him anxiously at the dock, the published reports that W. H. Sherman had fled to Canada after hypothecating $200,000 worth of the stored grain having aroused them considerably.

Mr. Sherman was very sensitive upon the matter of the alleged crookedness at Buffalo, and denied all knowledge of the transactions of Sharman Brothers & Co., with whom he said he had had no connection for two years. He said, however, that he was confident that there had not been as much trouble in Buffalo as had been reported, and that he had no doubt that the matter would be easily and quickly settled.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SERVICES.

A special service was held in the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church last night, at which all the delegates to the Christian Endeavor Convention, held in Philadelphia July 10 and 11, now stopping in this city, were invited. The meeting began at 6:30 o'clock with singing, followed by a missionary service, led by Mr. William Stone. This was a service of testimony and prayer. Many young ladies and gentlemen took part and spoke of their personal experience in Gospel work and their recollections of the late convention. The meeting was enthusiastic and showed that a great awakening had taken place among the young people toward Christian work. Remarks were made by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Worrall, after which there was a consecration meeting, followed by the regular Sunday night services, consisting of a sermon by Dr. Worrall.

A POLICEMAN BUYS A POOL TICKET.

Patrolman McCarthy of the Mercer-street police went into the pool room at 143 East Eighth-street on Saturday afternoon and bought a ticket on the horse Inverwick, who ran in the fifth race at Monmouth Park, for $1. He paid the money to Harry Shephard, who gave him the ticket, and he saw Isaac Henderson enter the bet on a score sheet and pass the money over to Leland Price. Then he arrested the three men and secured the score sheet on which the bet was recorded. He had the prisoners locked up at the Mercer-street station, and yesterday arraigned them before Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and produced the ticket and the sheet on which the bet was recorded as evidence against them. The magistrate held the accused for trial in $300 bail each.

THE "METS" WIN.

About one thousand people saw the "Mets" defeat the York (Penn.) team at the Long Island Baseball Grounds yesterday afternoon. It was a very good game, and though the "Mets" won, they were obliged to hustle in the sixth inning to do it. Carney pitched a good game, and Holbert caught him in excellent style. The score was:

Mets	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	0—8
Yorks	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Mets, 2; Yorks, 4. Base hits—Mets, 8; Yorks, 7. Batteries—Carney and Holbert; O'Neill and Brisl.

DON'T WAIT until you are sick before trying CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, but get a vial at once. You can't take them without benefit.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold in cans only.

THE HORN SILVER MINE.

PECULIAR ACTION OF EASTERN DIRECTORS REGARDING DIVIDENDS.

The Horn Silver Mining Company, whose mining property is at Frisco, Utah, and whose stockholders number some four or five hundred people residing in various parts of this country and Europe, is again causing talk in mining circles by the curious conduct of its Directors. Seven or eight years ago the Horn Silver was one of the great mines of Utah. Among the wealthy men who then became interested in it was Sir Bache Cunard of steamship fame. A rich New-Yorker named Francklyn, a relative of Sir Bache, succeeded in having himself elected President of the company, and, although the mine did well for a few months under his management, it suddenly ceased to pay dividends, and the stock gradually fell from $18 and $20 a share to 80 and 90 cents. In 1884 there was a great cave-in at the mine, and from that time on it was next to impossible for the stockholders to get any satisfactory statement of the doings of the company. Finally, about three years ago, at the annual meeting at Frisco, the minority shareholders succeeded in securing representation on the Board of Directors, and in that way were enabled to obtain an inspection of the books of the corporation. It was learned that Francklyn had lent $600,000 of the funds of the company, and, although attempts were made to recover this amount, up to this time not one cent has ever been scored for the stockholders. Francklyn was placed in Ludlow-Street Jail under an enormous bond, but after languishing there a while managed to secure his release. At the next election of the stockholders, held at Frisco, the anti-Francklynites carried the day, and it was then believed that a new and more businesslike policy would pervade the counsels of the Directorate.

Early last Spring, when funds began to accumulate, the three Utah Directors wrote to the four New-York Directors recommending that a quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share, or $40,000, be declared. The New-York Directors held a meeting, when it was decided that it would be for the best interests of the stockholders to allow a surplus of $150,000 to accumulate as a working capital, and that the further sum of $100,000, the amount of one year's dividends, be secured before declaring any dividends. In May last the Eastern Directors passed a resolution authorizing James T. Little of Salt Lake City, a Director and also Treasurer, to lend the money on hand. He found upon investigating that under the law the company had no right to make loans, and in reply suggested that the money ought to be distributed among the stockholders in dividends. He also stated that should he lend the money, and, should any loss result, he and his bondsmen would be liable, and he did not care to assume any such responsibility.

Mr. Little further reminded the New-York board that a few years ago Mr. Francklyn made a loan of the company's funds without the knowledge or consent of the two Utah Directors, and that when the present board came into power they instituted suit against the Utah Directors, holding that, as they permitted the loans to be made, they were responsible for the loss. Mr. Little thought that if these gentlemen could be made liable for the loss when they did not know that the loans were going to be made he would be doubly liable, knowing the purpose of the Directors.

The New-York Directors then held another meeting and passed a resolution relieving Mr. Little from all responsibility for any loss, but he found that they had no power to relieve him, and wrote them to that effect, at the same time tendering his resignation as Treasurer and Director. The board met in New-York on June 25, accepted Mr. Little's resignation, and appointed Mr. Harrison to succeed him. Mr. Little has just remitted to Mr. Harrison $153,602 83, that being the total amount on hand. The mine has been paying well this year, the net earnings amounting to about $100,000, and the local Directors favored the idea of paying two quarterly dividends of 10 cents per share.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Lyceum Theatre company ended it four weeks' season at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, last Saturday. The business during the entire engagement was large, but "Sweet Lavender" was the most successful play in point of receipts, Mr. Pinero's comedy having met with surprising success at the Golden Gate, and it had to be repeated for a second week. The Lyceum company plays this week in Los Angeles. Mr. Daly's company follows Mr. Frohman's organization at the Baldwin this evening.

Col. McCaull is traveling with his family in Virginia, and the reports which come from him to Mr. Stevens, the manager of his opera company, are to the effect that his health is steadily improving. He allows nothing in the way of business cares to worry him, and with the exception of receiving by telegraph daily an account of the receipts from "Clover," which are calculated to cheer him, takes no active part in the management of his organization.

The 50th performance of "The Brigands," which is now at hand, will be made somewhat of a feature at the Casino. "Waltz Nights" are to be the novelty at the roof garden concerts this week, the latest compositions of Waldteufel, Suppé, Frankenstein, and Strauss comprising the programme.

"La Belle Marie," the new play in which Miss Agnes Herndon is to make her first appearance at the Windsor Theatre on Aug. 12, is the work of Mr. H. Boyd, a prominent young lawyer of Minneapolis.

Frederick Warde is negotiating for a Broadway theatre in which to begin his season each Fall with an imposing production. His plan is to make an elaborate production of some new or old drama of classical worth at this house, and then begin his usual road pilgrimage. His theory is that plays of genuine literary and dramatic worth, properly produced and acted at this city, are sure to win commercial and artistic success, and from that result will accrue greater honors and larger profits abroad.

Nat Roth will direct the fortunes of the Rudolph Aronson opera company which is to sing "Erminie" and "Nadjy" on the road next season. Miss Helen Lamont, the prima donna of the organization, will reach Paris this week. She is to see Chassaigne and go from him a few new songs to be introduced into "Nadjy," and she will have her costumes for both operas made in the French capital. W. S. Daboll is to join Mr. Roth's company in September and play his old part of Ravennes in "Erminie."

Henry E. Abbey is to sail from Havre for New-York in the Bourgogne next Saturday.

Wilson Barrett will open the new theatre in Halifax, England, on Aug. 5, and will deliver an address on the occasion. Halifax is Mr. Barrett's native place.

Rosina Vokes is at Lake Hopatcong, the guest of Lotta.

A HOT SUN AND LIGHT BREEZES.

The absence of wind yesterday made the day seem much warmer than the thermometer indicated, and those who sought to be enlightened on the subject and consulted the thermometers turned away with purpled faces and perplexed brows, wondering at the mercury standing at only 89° at 3:30 o'clock, when it seemed as if it ought to stand somewhere among the nineties.

The light breeze which blew was a very feeble breeze, and just whispered over City Hall-square and turned the parched leaves. It moved along slowly from the west at the moderate gait of seven miles an hour. But it was enough to give the sun a good chance, and without making much fuss the sun made itself felt. The thermometer for the same day last year was 84° at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, being 4° less than that of yesterday's highest point. The range of the thermometer yesterday was 80° at 9 A. M., 84° at noon, and 85° at 3 P. M. It was coolest at 5 A. M., when the mercury marked 73°. The humidity was 70 at 8 o'clock in the morning and 53 at 8 o'clock in the evening.

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From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, strengthens the whole system, purifies the blood, regulates the digestion.
"My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could."—WILL R. D. TRIBBEY, 174 East Main-st., Wiggonsville, Ohio.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

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ELEGANT ALL-WOOL SUIT IN SACKS, CUTAWAYS, OR FROCKS, USUALLY SOLD AT $15.
CHEVIOTS, DIAGONALS, CASSIMERES, AND SERGES.
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WHITE DRESS SHIRT, LINEN BOSOM AND CUFFS, BEST FRUIT OF LOOM MUSLIN, USUALLY SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR.
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PAIR OF FINE SUSPENDERS, USUALLY SOLD AT 50c.
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ELEGANT DERBY HAT, SILK TIP AND BAND, ALL NEW SHAPES, USUALLY SOLD AT $2 50.

SUIT,	$15.00
SHIRT,	1.00
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TOTAL,	$19.50

THE ENTIRE LOT,
AMOUNTING TO $19.50 IN VALUE, WILL BE SOLD DURING TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
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THIS WONDERFUL SALE WILL LAST FOR
24 HOURS.
WE WILL COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AND CLOSE AT 9 TO-MORROW NIGHT.
London & Liverpool CLOTHING CO.,
86 & 88 BOWERY,
CORNER HESTER-ST.

BLACKBERRIES AND PEACHES

THE MARKET WILL BE WELL STOCKED WITH FRUIT THIS WEEK.

The small fruit season is fast drawing to a close. A few weeks more and nothing will be left but huckleberries, and they are only terminated by frost. The continuous rains have kept in vigorous bearing condition the raspberry bushes, and that fruit will be in this market for two weeks more, in no great quantity, but as the demand will be limited they will not sell for higher prices than they have been sold for during the past week. The soft berries will probably be bought by the druggist trade for syrup and juice at about 8 cents per quart. They will doubtless be fully as good this week as at any time during the season.

There will be a great many blackberries here this week, mostly from New-Jersey. The prices obtained for the Delaware and Maryland blackberries last week were so low that many growers who shipped really good berries will get no profit from them, and some shippers of blackberries of an inferior quality will find that their labors have brought them in debt. Thousands of quarts were sold for 3 cents, and the greater part of the Delaware berries were wholesaled on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday for about 4 cents per quart. The berries which will come here this week, it is expected, will be of a better quality than the Delaware berries, and may sell for little higher prices, but large quantities of good New-Jersey blackberries will be wholesaled to-morrow for 4 cents per quart or less. Doubtless the best blackberries of the season will arrive here this week.

A good many grapes are now being shipped from North Carolina and Tennessee. So far they have not been very inviting in appearance, but there will be some good grapes from there this week, and after this week grapes will not be an expensive fruit for several months to come. The attractive fruit of the market now is the peach, and those which attract most attention come from Georgia and Alabama, although there are some very fine ones from North Carolina. The season in those States this year has been favorable for the proper development of this fruit, and those growers who know how to ship peaches properly are reaping a good reward. Among such growers John H. Parnell is most prominent. Peaches bearing his stencil mark may be seen in the stores of all the fine fruiterers of this city. Mr. Parnell is the younger brother of the great home rule leader of Ireland and a grandson of Rear-Admiral Stewart—Old Ironsides—of the United States Navy. Mr. Parnell ships his peaches from a railroad station in Georgia, but the larger part of his orchards are in Alabama. Mr. Parnell used to wrap his peaches in paper, as the Californians do, but with indifferent success. He next experiment was in raw cotton. This he found expensive, and in looking for a less costly material he found the best packing yet discovered. This packing is a wood substance known to every housekeeper and furniture maker as Excelsior. Mr. Parnell's agent in this city has received from him a full carload of peaches shipped in Excelsior as regular freight, and which was several days in transit, and they reached here in perfect condition. These peaches command to-day market in such good condition have almost superseded the California peaches.

The market will be well supplied with this fruit this week, and they will be wholesaled at about $1 a basket. Peaches are now coming here from Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey. They are of the very early varieties, and are so much inferior to the Southern peaches that it is with difficulty that they can be marketed.

RELATING TO THE SAMOAN TREATY.

Secretary Harold M. Sewall of the Samoan Commission arrived from Liverpool on the Etruria yesterday. He, of course, refused to divulge anything as to the exact nature of the treaty arranged by the Commissioners, but said, however, that the abstract as already published in certain New-York papers differed materially from the actual conclusions of the Commissioners. Mr. Sewall said that he was still in Berlin when the news of Mr. Phelps's appointment as Minister to Germany was received and that the other two Commissioners had both been pleased at the President's choice. The German press was, however, silent on the subject, though the German people were by no means surprised at the appointment. The other American Samoan Commissioners will return in about a month.

A DETECTIVE'S MISTAKE.

In accordance with orders received from the Swiss Consul, Detective Peter Groden of Castle Garden arrested an immigrant who arrived on the Celtic yesterday, a baker by the name of Jacob Weidmann. The immigrant corresponded in name, description, and occupation to a fugitive from justice wanted in Zurich, Switzerland, and the Consul's agent, H. Handrich, met the Celtic down the bay and concluded that Weidmann was the person he wanted. Strange to say, after a verbal examination of the immigrant it turned out that he was not the criminal at all, although the appearance had been so convincing to the detective. Weidmann was accordingly set at liberty.

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Non-Poisonous Disinfectants

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
In order to arrange for the display of our Autumn Novelties, we shall close out, beginning Monday, July 15, several most desirable lines of Plain and Fancy Silk Dress Fabrics, at unusually low prices.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
White, Red Check, and fancy patterns, warehouse samples, not regularly numbered,
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THE WOODS FULL OF THEM

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS ALL OVER THE LAND.

HOW BRONX PARK MAY BE REACHED AND WHERE ITS PRETTIEST VIEWS ARE TO BE FOUND.

Amateur photographers are well scattered over the country at this season, and there is a comparative dearth of them in the city. The woods of the Catskills, Adirondacks, White Mountains, and Blue Ridge are full of them. The young knights of the camera are not bad subjects for their own art as they sally forth from their hotels in mountain costumes of picturesque tints, with their neat little russet boxes swung jauntily over their shoulders. They are inoffensive in appearance, but well armed with dangerous weapons to those who may fall in their way. Of course, pretty girls are their natural prey, and how earnestly the young photographer will plead with the vision in bright colors to allow him to try just one plate, and how, if successful, he gloats over the operation of developing the plate!

If the young lady refuses he will perhaps strive to get her picture when she is not on guard just out of spite, and herein lies the danger of the little detective. It is unassuming, can be easily concealed, and no one is the wiser of its work. Pretty girls are not averse to being photographed as a rule, but the plainer ones think it is awful and raise a great fuss and cry about the young men who probably never thought of taking them. True disciples of Daguerre will never take a picture of a girl when she is opposed to it, and most amateurs are gentlemen. So a great deal that is said of the art as a nuisance is owing to misplaced judgment.

It is a question of debate what rights the amateur has in securing pictures, and of course there are some who consider a party of young women as free subjects of photography as the waterfall or olump of trees. But they are few in number, and the collections are small that contain pictures that should not be there. The girls have no right to be down upon the photographers, who are of just as much use to dance and flirt with as any other young men. Besides, if they are careful, nowadays the usual objection of stained fingers, which was caused by close proximity to pyro developers, is not necessary. There are other developers among the two thousand or so that do not stain.

Some of the Summer hotels are paying attention to the suggestion made in THE TIMES of fixing up dark rooms for the use of the amateurs and giving them better facilities for their work. The art has become so universally adopted that such courtesy has become almost necessary. Good treatment is appreciated, and the landlords lose nothing by doing all in their power to accommodate their guests of photographic tastes.

Never have there been so many amateurs at work as now. There is not a mountain hotel of any size that does not contain its quota. Undoubtedly the lantern-slide exhibitions this Winter will be replete with fine views gathered in the Summer campaign. A few parties of photographers have gone forth from this city, but the question seems to be for two or three to go off together. The big photographic excursions are not as popular as they used to be.

The camera has also become an adjunct to the fishing basket, and not a few anglers coming down the mountain streams have had the deceptive on one side and the creel on the other. Beautiful views can often be obtained from the middle of a river, and when the fish are not biting picture-taking can be indulged in.

There are many who cannot go on long trips, but are compelled to do their camera work in odd afternoons or perhaps on holidays. For them there are places near at home. Bronx Park is of easy access and there is not a prettier spot or finer place for taking photographs. Dozens of artistic scenes and bits of natural scenery may there be photographed. The park can be reached by train from the Grand Central Station or by the Suburban Elevated Railway, which connects with the Third and Second avenue elevated to its last station, and thence by horse cars to Fordham.

At Fordham he should take St. John-avenue, which commences at St. John's College, and walk down the street until he comes to a bridge over a river. He must not cross the bridge, but should enter the woods at the left hand. He can easily walk along the banks of the river. On the other side he will soon see some buildings—the old Lorillard snuff mill, where was laid the fortune of the Lorillard family. The best time to photograph the old mill is in the afternoon about 3 o'clock. Above the mill are the rapids, which are hard to take, the best day being one when the sky is slightly cloudy. Further on is the mill dam, best taken from the right-hand side of the river, (the photographer is going north,) but one must cross a small bridge some distance further up the river to get on the other side. The photographer will notice paths leading down to the water's edge from the high bank he is on. The small bridge will soon be reached, and must be crossed. At the bridge is a restaurant called François's.

If the photographer wishes to continue his tour he will take the path in front of this restaurant, follow it, go through a gate into a meadow, through which is a wagon road leading to another gate, over which he climbs, and he is then on a road which leads to William's Bridge. He will see several restaurants where he can obtain a dinner. After leaving the restaurant his road leads him to another road going over an iron bridge. When over this he will see the railway track and the station. The park is well worthy of several visits, for not only can many beautiful pictures be made of the river views, but also of the woods bordering the river.

An English firm is offering prizes to the amount of $400 for photographs taken on their plates—for landscapes, four prizes of $125, $25, $15, and $10; for instantaneous pictures, four of $100, $25, $15, and $10; for interiors, three of $50, $15, and $10.

A new developer is out, called Eikonogen, invented by a Dr. Andresen, and is a secret preparation.

The English photographic societies are endeavoring to get the metric system more generally used.

Western amateur societies are reporting a rapid increase in their membership, and that much more interest is being taken in the work of picture-making. There is not a city of any size that has not its camera club.

O'NEILL'S,
6TH-AV., 20TH TO 21ST ST.
CLEARING SALES
WILL BE CONTINUED THIS WEEK.
Further Reductions Made in the Prices of Summer Goods.
STRAW HATS.
FANCY BRAID, LACE BRAID, AND MILAN HATS,
25c. each; reduced from $1.48.
English Milan Hats, black and colors,
48c. and 98c.; formerly $1.75 and $1.98.
Children's Straw Hats trimmed with Silk Ribbons,
25c. and 48c.; formerly $1.25 and $1.98.
Ladies' Trimmed Rough-and-Ready
Sailor Hats, all colors, $1.98 each.
RIBBONS.
3,000 pieces pure Silk Ribbons, 3½ inches wide, black, white, and colors, plain and moire, 25c. per yard; worth 50c. to 65c.
1,000 pieces black Satin and Velvet Ribbons,
numbers 12 and 16, 25c. per yard.
UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS IN OUR
LADIES' SUIT AND CLOAK DEP'T.
400 Silk-lined Beaded Capes, deep fringe,
$3.50, $5.50, and $7.75; worth $6.75 to $19.75.
OUR FINE IMPORTED WRAPS, JACKETS, AND TRAVELING GARMENTS
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
500 Ladies' White Suits in Linen de Inde, Nainsook, Spanish, Swiss, and fine Lawn, trimmed with embroidery,
$3.75, $4.98, $7.75, and $9.75.
1,000 Ladies' White Lawn Suits, deep plaited fronts, with Basque to match, $1.49; worth $2.75.
Sateen Suits in a variety of styles and colors,
$2.98 to $4.50; worth $4.75 to $8.50.
All-wool Cashmere Shawls, a variety of colors,
89c. and $1.25.
LADIES' BATHING SUITS.
Silk Jersey Waists, $3.98 and $4.98.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

YOUNG FELDMAN'S WORTHLESS CHECKS.

A. L. Feldman was dropped from the employ of the American Protective Tariff League about six weeks ago when a reduction of force for economical reasons was made. In order to keep up appearances among the sporting fraternity of Sixth-avenue he fell to passing worthless checks for small amounts on tradesmen along that avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets and wound up by swindling E. F. Smith, a fish dealer of that neighborhood, out of about $55. Feldman forged the name of Henry M. Hoyt, Secretary of the League, to a check for $22 about two weeks ago, and, as Smith did not have that amount to spare in cash, he took Feldman to Philip Seefried's saloon at 406 Sixth-avenue and had the check cashed after indorsing it. Feldman had previously borrowed over $30 from Smith, and the fish dealer's loss, when he settles for the worthless check, will be about $55.

Feldman is about thirty years old and of pleasing manners. His name is not in the Directory, and the people in the league, if they know it, refuse to give it. His friends there say he has simply been indiscreet and believe that he will in a short time make full restitution.

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH FOGARTY.

The burial of Joseph Fogarty occurred yesterday. He was the assistant keeper of the Morgue, and had superintended many a funeral in his day. A large number of his friends gathered about his casket in the little front parlor of 349 East Thirtieth-street, said many good things about him, and then passed on to make room for others. The display of floral pieces was really wonderful. They were big and beautiful and in all fitting designs. One was sent by the ambulance drivers and others came from relatives and friends. No prayers were read over Mr. Fogarty's body. Years ago he was a Roman Catholic, but he neglected his religious duties, and when he died and his friends asked the parish priest for permission to bury him in Calvary it was refused. The interment was in Greenwood.

JUSTICE SMITH SNUBS A DETECTIVE.

Detective Sergeant Fogarty took to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday James Wilson, a middle-aged man living at 125 Sullivan-street, and asked Justice Smith to remand him until to-day. The magistrate asked the detective what charge he had to make against the man, and Fogarty replied that he had none, but in company with suspicious characters. That was all the complaint the detective had to make, but he said that Sergt. Bird, who is in charge of the detective office in the absence of Inspector Byrnes, requested that the man be remanded to see if a complaint could be found. Justice Smith, fairness to represent, the latter was under such circumstances, and discharged him from custody, to the great chagrin of the detective.

HOW THE COFFEE WAS DAMAGED.

The following odd advertisement, printed in a New-York newspaper, has doubtless excited some curiosity:

DID IT RAIN IN THE VICINITY OF FULTON Ferry, Brooklyn, on the night of July 1 and 2, 1888? Reliable record information wanted; exclusive of Signal Service records. Address POTTER & POTTER, 38 Park-row, New-York City.

This advertisement was prompted by a case that came up recently in the City Court before Judge Ehrlich, the complainant being the Western Transit Company, against Jacob Passbender, Captain of the canalboat Ida Meyer. The Captain had a contract with the company to deliver 996 bags of Rio Janiero coffee from New-York to Buffalo. About six thousand pounds were damaged when delivered, but the Captain when sued maintained that the coffee was damaged by rain which fell on the night that he loaded it. That night was either July 1 or 2, 1886. The prosecution showed by the Signal Service reports that from June 26 to July 10 no rain fell, but more accurate information was desired, and memoranda of eye witnesses backing the canalboat Captain came out ahead on the case, and whether or not rain fell before or after he loaded the bags in his canalboat remains a mystery.

GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR MICHAEL BRIEN.

Michael Brien was convicted in May, 1888, of complicity with Andy Roberts and others in obtaining $15,000 worth of silks from the Public Stores, at Laight and Washington streets, by means of forged orders, and Recorder Smyth sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment. He was sent to Sing Sing and thence transferred to Auburn. An appeal from his conviction and sentence was taken by his counsel, and on Wednesday the General Term of the Supreme Court reversed the sentence and granted him a new trial. The District Attorney, finding that it would be impossible to convict him on the original charge, had Brien indicted for receiving stolen goods, and Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten left last evening for Auburn with a bench warrant for his arrest. He will be arrested at the prison to-day and brought back to this city for trial. Two old indictments which have been pigeonholed for years have also been revived, and Brien will have to answer them if he escapes on the other.

LOTS OF FISHERS, BUT FEW FISH.

Gifford's and Princes' Bay never had such a crowd of fishermen in all their history as went to those places yesterday. Every boat in both places were let before noon, and the late comers had to satisfy themselves with fishing from the piers. Both weakfish and sea bass were few and far between, and it was a lucky fisherman that took home six good-sized ones yesterday. The sun shone so brilliantly that even the hardest fishermen were sunburned, and some men went back to New-York nursing great white blisters along their noses.

BOATING ON THE HARLEM.

THE RIVER CROWDED YESTERDAY—ABOUT THE CLUB OARSMEN.

The asthmatic little tugs that ply between the Third-avenue bridge and High Bridge, on the Harlem River, had to keep their shrill steam whistle tooting almost continuously yesterday as a warning to the innumerable small craft that filled the river. In spite of the intense heat that prevailed, boatmen were unable to supply the demand. From early morning until long after sunset there was the usual Summer Sunday carnival all along the river. No accidents were reported that resulted in anything more serious than an upset and a ducking.

There was very little doing among the oarsmen. The Tritons put out a new four, which will soon go in training to compete in Fall regattas. The crew are Gus Sinhyhondek, George Henry, William Vesalsky, and Joseph Chobot, coxswain. The men are light but promise well. The Atalanta's dandy eight took three or four spins up the river, showing up in splendid form. This is now the only club on the river whose crews are doing actual training. The Atalanta's four and eight will go on to Pullman, Ill., to compete in the national regatta on Aug. 8 and 9. These will probably be the only crews entered from New-York City. The Metropolitan eight were out in a gig, heat marely on pleasure. The numerous other clubs had a rowing gig crew on the water, but no attempts at speed were made.

This is undoubtedly the dullest season that Harlem River oarsmen have known. Clubs that in years past have kept doubles, fours, and eights in perfect form for racing are doing nothing this season. The sporting blood seems to have left the river and the men now simply hang around the boathouses, take an occasional swim, and once in a while a short pull in a gig to limber up. In former years it was no unusual sight to see a dozen good crews and scores of singles gliding up and down the river on a Sunday. Now a crew is a novelty and the number of singles rowing in any kind of form can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Atalantas are the only club that retain the old-time vim and spirit. The prime reason for this is the fact that the National Amateur Regatta is held this year so far west. It is an expensive matter to send crews and boats to Pullman, Ill., and few clubs can afford to do so. The National has always been the great incentive to good crew work, and this taken away, the local regattas do not offer sufficient stimulus. Unfortunately there has been a steady growth of petty jealousies between clubs during the past season that has supplanted the old-time healthy rivalry and given local contests a bitterness that robs amateur sports of their true charm. The more liberal Harlem oarsmen are much regretting these conditions, and an effort is to be made to overcome them.

Capt. T. Van Raden of the Atalantas is going to wait upon the rowing clubs of New-York and vicinity and lay before them a plan to form a rowing association to give a grand Fall regatta. If the clubs would heartily enter into such an association, and support it with well-trained crews, the result would undoubtedly be a great revival in aquatic sports, and in a year or two New-York amateur oarsmen would lead the country, as they should.

There has been talk of a race between the Atalanta and Metropolitan fours. At the Albany regatta on July 4, the Atalantas won the race for fours, the Metropolitans taking third place. A short time after, the Metropolitans issued a challenge to the Atalanta four, which was very promptly accepted. As the challenged party, the Atalantas had the right to select a course, and chose the Passaic. The Metropolitans objected, said it would cost them money to take their boat to Newark, and wanted to row on the Harlem. Capt. Van Raden replied that it would cost his club just as much to bring its boat from the Passaic to the Harlem, and insisted on the right, as the challenged party, to select the course. That is how the matter stands now.

The Atalantas are exulting greatly over the victories they won at Albany, which somehow obtained no notice in the New-York papers. Albany oarsmen have heretofore met and defeated all comers. The Atalantas sent a single, a four, and an eight up on July 4 and swept everything before them, bringing back two handsome banners and thirteen silver cups.

THE PLUMBER LEAPED SHORT.

A drowning on land is an uncommon occurrence, yet such was yesterday almost the fate of J. T. Nelson and James Simpson, a plumber, of Coney Island. On Friday the mechanism controlling the volume of water which flowed over the canvas in the miniature Niagara Falls at Coney Island refused to perform further duty in the right direction, preferring to clog and trickle through the falls by a shorter and unseen route. The damage was but slight, but a plumber was necessary and Mr. Simpson was called. It took but a few hours to remedy the evil, and yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. Nelson, he climbed the falls, mounting the blu

The New-York Times.

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EUROPE'S FAILING CROPS

A SCARCITY OF WHEAT IN RUSSIAN GRANARIES.

THE UNITED STATES LIKELY TO COMMAND THE MARKET IN EUROPEAN FOOD-IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 15.—Monday's weekly report from Bombay by cable settles the fact that the Indian wheat crop ie going to be no factor at all in the question of the world's food supply this year, and there is a sudden and anxious effort now being made to get at the facts upon which to base an estimate of what the world's crop will really be like. I spent to-day with a number of the best-informed English specialiste and discovered that they believe that the sitnation a few months hence ie going to be fnily as bad ae it was last year. One or two say they expect it to be worse.

Of course the state of European crope is still susceptible of certain fluctnations and cannot he accnrately mapped out until the annnal seed fair at Vienna, which, owing to the general anxiety this year, has been advanced in date to Aug. 24, but while climatic contingencies may injure good crops, they will be able to do little to improve those already doomed, and the condition in October is more likely to be worse than better.

The demand for wheat in the big purchasing countries of Europe bids fair to be smaller than usnal. England and France both promise harvests conciderably better than last year. As the fields and stacks now stand, the yield of these two countries is expected to be 40,000,000 bushels in excess of that of last year. Spain aleo will he above the average, and Italy only a trifle nnder. Germany, east of the tenth parallel, ie almost as good—perhape the present weather will make her qnite as good—as last year. Bnt there the favorable pictnre abruptly etops. Indeed, thie tenth parallel may be taken as fairly dividing the good from the bad. East of that line wheat crops have gone all to pieces. Two great exporting conntriee, Russia and Anstro-Hnngary, will this year find it difficult to feed themselves.

Russia, which had big harvests the last two years, and forced the market to get rid of all its grain in order to float loans, the last of which was concluded the other day, now confronts a rather serious situation. Her big granaries, like those at Odessa, have never before been so empty of wheat, and the present crop in many large districts is a complete failure. There ie a mass of confirmatory evidence of this from private sources, but the most conclnsive is the fact that the official bnreau, which last year for the first time sent ont lots of encouraging bulletins, this year gives no eign of its existence.

The long dronght and then the cyclonic storms, which destroyed the wheat and oats prospects in Russia, have done the eame for wheat, rye, and harley in Austro-Hungary, Roumania, and Eastern Germany. In short, thongh crope west of the tenth parallel are quite definitely better than in 1888, this is more than balanced hy the failure in the far more important grain fields east of that line. England, France, and Italy mnst alwaye bny so much grain that the qnestion exactly how much they need is not epecially important, bnt the failure of big exporting conntriee ie serious, considering the collapse of India and the very deficient crops of Anstralasia. It is now estimated here by experts that the eastern hemisphere as a whole is worse off than it was a year ago at this time. There is, therefore, almost tearful interest in what the American crop will be like. The shortago over here will be eo great that the market will be more at the mercy of the United States than ever before, and the next report from tho Washington bnreau is eagerly watched for as an indication of how severe a eqneeze may be expected.

Dnring the last few days Russian wheat has been going np here, and a panic is only prevented by the fact that everybody in America seems so confident.

LITTLE WHEAT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

THE CROP WILL FALL SHORT BY ABOUT 30,000,000 BUSHELS.

GRAFTON, North Dakota, July 15.—The wheat crop of Dakota is 30,000,000 bnshels short. The figures are large, but not in the least exaggerated. The total prodnction for the Territory cannot, under the best possible conditions from now until harvest, which will begin in the North by tha 25th, exceed 20,000,000 bushels, and to pnt it that high is a liberal estimate.

The causes of this stupendous falling off are obvious to the resident of Dakota who has been here long enongh to observe the conditions essential to successful wheat growing, and none of those essentials have in any degree obtained this season except in a few favored localities. The great bnik of the crop will, of conrse, come from the Red River Valley, and that not so much from the superiority of the soil and climate as from having a greater area under cultivation than any other portion of the Territory. The greatest detriment to a successful crop this year has, of course, been the exceedingly dry season, and only along the streams will there be any crop at all. In the Spring the most terrific winds ravaged the entire Territory, and for days at a time every part of the air was filled with flying particles of soil that should have been furnishing nutriment to the seed that was lying exposed and burning on the surface. Hnndreds of acres were sown for the second time, and while it would have been a very good thing for the country if the entire acreage had been eown again.

When the winds were stilled the grain was for the greater part tojured,so toat no amount of nursing would bring it back, and it is altogether likely that, outside of the valley of the Red River, all the grain grown will not fill 500 cars. The best crope, and, in fact, the only fair yield, will he in the conntiee of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, a small portion of Traill, the centre of Cass, and Northeast Richland. Elsewhere the ground is as bare and almost as brown as thongh a prairie fire had crossed it. Nelson County, famously prolific in wheat, will not yield as much grain as was seeded; Ramsey is bare, except in the immediate vicinity of Devil's Lake, and the Turtle Mountain region, the rich soil of which has hitherto been regarded as drought-proof, has encountered, and there will be but little wheat for export in that section.

Along the main line of the Northern Pocific, in the once famous "Bonanza Farm" district, the elevators are closing np, and the country tributary to this market is as barren as a sand hill. The Jim River Valley will barely feed its people. In short, nowhere in Dakota will there be any wheat for export, save along the main line of the Manitoba road from a point thirty miles north of Fargo to the honndary. The cry of famine that was raised last Winter in the western part of Walsh County will find an echo all over the Territory the coming Winter, and the prayer for a mild Winter will go up from many hearts in North Dakota.

Aside from this impoverishment of the people by the failnre of the wheat, there is another loss, which will be felt almost as severely, and that is the want of feed for the stock. What crop is near the meadow, away from the river hottoms, and the fields are as parched as the prairie. This ie the most serious feature of this year's failure. While there is feed for the cattle there is always a ready means for the farmer to relieve his wants.

Not alone will Dakota suffer, hnt a trip through Montana reveals the same state of affairs. The range cattle will not find enough to live on until cold weather, and all the extra care of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba had been ordered to Montana to pull out the steers so soon as the lack nf feed necessitated a reductinn in nnmbers of the range stock. In antiolpation of this promised famine, the Montana Mercantile Company of Missoula, the largest company doing business in the country, has directed its agents at every point in Montana to hoy all the hay offered for sale, regardless of price. This year is, for the farmer and stockman, full of the promise nf rnin, and the promise must he consummated if Natnre's course be not changed.

VIRGINIA'S MILLSTONE.

MAHONE, BACKED BY HARRISON, WILL TRY AND SMASH IT.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.—It is stated here on high authority that information has been received from London that the foreign bondholders after mature delliberation have declined to treat with Messrs. H. C. Parsons of this State and Henderson of Missouri on the snbject of the Virginia debt. These gentlemen went to London some weeks ago for the purpose of having a conference with the English holders of Virginia bonds with a view of formulating a plan of settling this question. The gentlemen named have no authority to speak for the State in any conference or in behalf of any scheme for settling the debt.

In his speech at the conference of his political leaders at Petersburg a few nights ago Mahone declared that the debt of this State could be settled, and intimated that his party would make that issue a burning one in the coming campaign in this State. It is not improbable that Mahone's views have been communicated to members of the council of foreign bondholders with the view of seoring the aid of their influence in the coming contest. Mahone, though, is well known among English bondholders. His connection with the loan of large sums of English money to the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad Company while he was at its head is not such as to encourage the holders of Virginia bonds in that country to take much stock in his schemes. Mahone's onlef purnose in posing as favoring a settlement of the debt of Virginia on liberal and businesslike terms is not so much to curry favor with Englishmen as it is to placate the leaders of his own party North. He has played the repndiation game for all it is worth and, seeing no signs of a chance to make anything out of that side, he proposes to go to the other extreme on this qnestion. It is more than likely that Mahone's whole plan of conducting the campaign in this State, especially so far as relates to its financial phase, has been fully agreed to by President Harrison and approved by him.

MR. COOPER IN POSSESSION.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW COLLECTOR ASSUMES HIS OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—John Cadwalader, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia dnring the Democratic Administration, formally vacated his office to-day to Senator Thomas V. Cooper, the new incumbent. Collector Coopor, who had just arrived from Atlantic City, was accompanied by Appraiser Leach and Special Deputy and Anditor Ellery P. Ingham. Private Secretary Jaqnette nshered the three gentlemen into the Collector's private office. Before the hungry office seekers knew what was going on the new Collector was olcsated with his predecessor and the colored messenger stood at the door leading to the Collector's office, effectnally harring it to the entrance of some of the place seekers who insisted on going in.

After the transfer had been formally made, ex-Collector Cadwalader condnoted his successor to the various departmente and intrndnced him to all the heads, who in turn greeted the new Collector with evident cordiality. The first official act of the new Collector was to receive the resignations of Charles Henry Jones as Special Deputy and Auditor, and John McDevitt as chief weigher. Mr. Jones had prepared his resignation a week ago and tendered it personally as soon as Mr. Cooper became installed. Mr. McDevitt was unable to wait to see the new Collector, who found the envelope containing the resignation awaiting him in his private office. Later on a number of people oalled to pay their respeots to the new official. Among them were Congressman Smedley Darlington and State Senator Harlan of Chester County, both of whom were closeted with the Collector in his private office for quite a while; ex-surveyor of the Port George Leland, U. F. Mnck, private secretary to Congressman Kelley; Representative Horatio P. Connell, E. C. Knight, Senator George Handy Smith, Mercantile Appraiser Harry Hunter, and a nnmber of lesser lights, all of whom shook the new official warmly by the hand.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 15.—Abont 400 representatives of the local Brotherhood of Engineers of the State held a secret meeting here yesterday. Little oonld be learned as to the object of the meeting, bnt it is thonght preliminary steps were taken for the amalgamation of the brotherhood with other railroad organizations. Chief Arthur was present and addressed the men, bnt he is nnderstood to be opposed to amalgamation. What decision was reached by the delegates cannot be ascertained.

A well-known railroad official said last night, however, that it has been known in railroad circles for some time that the engineers are dissatisfied with the outcome of the strike on the Burlington system, and it has been understood that this meeting was to consider the best plan of regaining their former power. To do this, it is thought, a general strike of the engineers and firemen on every Western road was proposed. This, of course, was strennonely denied by the officials of the board, but there seems to be good grounds for believing this move was discnssed. Representatives of the brotherhood as far east as Ohio and from the Western States were present.

SUING THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Goodlander Mill Company of Fort Scott, Kan., has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the Standard Oil Company in a plea of trespass on the case for $200,000. In November, 1887, the Standard Oil Company shipped a tank car containing 6,000 gallons of kerosene to Fort Scott, where it was placed npon a side track behind the extensive mills and elevators of the Goodlander Company.

Workmen desiring to empty the car of its contents nnscrewed the cap of the outlet pipe which should have been closed on the inside by a valve. This was out of order, and when the cap was removed the 6,000 gallons of oil burst ont, flooding the first story of the mill. When the stream of oil reached the furnaces in the heller room it was ignited ann in an instant the mill and elevators, valued at $200,000, were in flames and were totally destroyed.

A STALKED CRINOID.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—When the Fish Commission steamer Albatross was making the trip up the Pacific coast, some months ago, occasional dredges were made for deep-sea material. Portions of this, sea urchins and crinoids, were referred to Prof. Alexander Agassiz for examination and report. Col. McDonald, Fish Commissioner, has received from him a very enthusiastic letter respecting the stem and arms of a stalked crinoid, found at a depth of 392 fathoms, off Galonagos Islands, which, he asserts, is the best thing in the way of stalked crinoid that has ever been dredged. He says it is a modern apiocisnus, not differing, he thinks, from a jurassic apiocisnus.

SIXTY NEW DOCTORS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 15.—The annual Commencement of the medical department of the University of Vermont occurred this evening, the exercises being held in the Howard Opera Honse. There were sixty graduates. The annual address was delivered hy ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, who spoke on "The True Standard of Success in Life." Prizes of $50 and $25 for best standing were divided equally between G. E. Davenport of Randolph and J. C. Smith, of Granville, N. Y. At the conclusion of the exercises a recention and hanqnet were held at the Van Ness House.

VETOED BY MAYOR OREGIER.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The ordinance granting the Standard Oil Company the right to construct and operate a pipe line to the centre of the city was vetoed by Mayor Cregier to-night.

An attempt to pass the ordinance over the veto failed. Mayor Cregier in his veto messages took the ground that free franchises were a thing of the past, and that the proposed enterprise was too great a possible menace and nuisance.

THEY HAD A ROARING TIME

YACHTS SCATTERED BY A BLINDING STORM.

THRILLING VOYAGES BY ATLANTIC CLUB SKIPPERS ON THE SOUND—ALL HAD TO RUN TO COVER.

MORRIS COVE, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—A very severe storm has been raging over Long Island Sound, and a number of the yachts belonging to the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Clnb have been tossing about on the choppy sea all day long, making strennous efforts to accomplish the second run of the clnb's annual cruise, which was to be from Black Rock, where the yachts spent Sunday, to New-London, a distance of abont fifty-five miles. The storm is an unusually heavy one for this season of the year, and it has created a great deal of disturbance all along the Sonnd. The winds have changed several times, hnt have been eweeping across the water at a tremendous rate, hinwing a gale since noon from the northeast. The yachts have had a hard time of it. As stated in yesterday's dispatch to THE TIMES the smaller ones in the fleet sailed to Thimble Islands yesterday afternoon, intending to join the rest during the run to New-London. The only yacht of the second division that remained at Black Rock over night was the Chispa, so she was the first boat to leave that port this morning, being allowed 15 minutes start on the other yachts.

The first gun was fired from the Cavalier's side at 5:35 A.M. The second was fired at 5:45, when the Chispa got under way, and the last gun sounded at 6 o'clock. It was a disagreeable morning, a stiff wind blew a wet drizzle against the sails of the yachts, and not anywhere in the sky was to he seen an encouraging sign. Nevertheless, the plnoky yachtsmen hoisted sail and at the last gun the Cavalier, which was anchored out further in the harbor than the rest of the fleet, bore away to the eastward, and, close-hauled on the port tack, laid a course in the Chispa's wake. The Anaconda was the next to start, and she was closely followed by the schooner Azalea, on board which was TIM-TIMES's correspondent. The Athlon was next, and then the Fanny. The Philadelphia sloop Venitzia was last of the fleet. This is all that started while the harbor was in sight of the Azalea. Mr. Jordan L. Mott's schooner, Magic, was behind the Atlantic yachts, but was flying the Lnrchmont Yacht Club's colors. All sail was carried at the outset, and the yachts began racing at once.

The yachtsmen had predicted a storm last evening and the aspect of the sky soon verified the accuracy of their predictions. The Anacondo outpointed the fleet and rapidly picked up by the Chispa. The place between the Cavalier and the Fanny passed through the Athlon's lee. They had almost a dead beat against wind and a strong flood tide. When about an hour out of Black Rock the wind hauled around to the sonthward and the work of the day began in earnest. The first accident was the breaking of the Anaconda's throat halliards, which occasioned her to rnn free for some time. Soon she was lost to sight. The Venitzia stood across to the Long Island shore soon after starting. The Chispa took in sail instil she displayed mainsail and jib, which carried her steadily. The force of the wind increased rapidly, and the three schooners sailed to the Long Island shore to try and get off the high seas which were rolling. The wind had a long sweep np the Sound, and at the point where the yachts were opposite Morris Cove it blew a regular gale. The tide was wide, giving the wind free away. Over under the southern shore the Azalea met with the eame fate as the Anaconda. She threw out her anchor and was delayed half an hour. In the meantime the Cavalier and Magic continued up the shore. About this time, 11 o'clock, the northern sky began to assume an ominous look. It was overcast with very black clouds hanging above gray pilots. There came a oalm and then a northern breeze. The olonds were whirling and overhead in all directions, and it became necesoary to prepare for a blow. Sail on the Azalea was reduced to reefed jib and mainsail.

The first breeze increased to a gale, and drove a cold rain in the faces of the yachtsmen until they were nearly blind. The seas began to make the waves choppy, and the schooners rolled and dipped in grand style. Tons of water were piled on the Azalea's deck, hut she lifted ont of it nicely, and to get into better water she was headed back for the Connecticut shore, where she hove to without making in Morris Cove. There was already anchored the Cavalier, hut she was the only yacht in sight. The others had made for the most convenient harbors to avoid any risk of being chased out of ornhan into. The Cavalier reported having had a tough time of it, although she met with no accidents. The ees rushed over her lee rail as she was pressed through the water, and spray from her how was dashed all over Commodore Hogan and his guests until they deserved a good scrubbing, which was made perhaps more agreeable by their drenching with the fresh water from the clonds. When Commodore Hogan reached this cove at 3 o'clock he saw it would be useless to try and make New-London to-day alone with the rest of the fleet scattered, so he immediately went to New-Haven, where he inquired by telegraph for news of the other yachts. He found the Anaconda at Black Rock, the place from whence she started. She had sailed back under two head sails. The colonial Clarisse and sloop Concord had not left Black Rock. Commodore Hogan gave orders to tha yachts at Black Rock to proceed to New-London to-morrow morning, thus delaying the cruise one day. The special to the Keller Island will therefore leave Wednesday. The Azalea arrived here about 4 P. M. and will start for New-Loudon with the Cavalier early in the morning.

When last seen the Chispa and Athlon were well out in the Sound going eastward and riding in fine style. Everything is looked after in short, and they probably made the Thimble Islands. The sloop Fanny was located by wire at Bridgeport, having pnt back there. The Magic kept on up the Sound, sailing easily under reefed sails. Nothing else was to consider the best plan of regaining their former power. To do this, it is thought, a general strike of the engineers and firemen on every Western road was proposed. This, of course, was strennonely denied by the officials of the board, but there seems to be good grounds for believing this move was discnssed. Representatives of the brotherhood as far east as Ohio and from the Western States were present.

SUING THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Goodlander Mill Company of Fort Scott, Kan., has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the Standard Oil Company in a plea of trespass on the oase for $200,000. In November, 1887, the Standard Oil Company shipped a tank car containing 6,000 gallons of kerosene to Fort Scott, where it was placed npon a side track behind the extensive mills and elevators of the Goodlander Company.

Workmen desiring to empty the car of its contents nnscrewed the cap of the outlet pipe which should have been closed on the inside by a valve. This was out of order, and when the cap was removed the 6,000 gallons of oil burst ont, flooding the first story of the mill. When the stream of oil reached the furnaces in the heller room it was ignited ann in an instant the mill and elevators, valued at $200,000, were in flames and were totally destroyed.

FORTY FOOTERS IN A RACE.

VICTORY FOR THE MINERVA — THE GORILLA SECOND.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 15.—A pelting rain, a heavy sea, thick weather, and a topsail breeze, from the east-northeast increasing later to a lower-sail wind, were the conditions for the annnal regatta to-day of the Eastern Yacht Clnb. Only abont 100 members of the clnb and their ladies took passage from Boston on the steamer Star of the East, which was to follow the race, and if there had been any spectators on the Marblehead shore they could have seen hnt little of the race on account of the fog. The failnre of a tugboat Captain to place the stake raft in position off Harding's Ledge spoiled the race for the first and second class schooners and fourth and fifth class sloops and cntters, and they will try it again to-day.

The Scotch cutter Minerva again carried off the prize in the "forty" class, but Mr. Carroll's Gorilla of New York took second place, doing much better work than on Saturday. In the special class the little Cape Cod catboat Harbinger left all New-York's crack, the Kathleen, took second place, hnt lost it on time allowance.

Mr. P. D. Wheatland, the owner of the Alice, met with an accident which nearly cost him his life. He was tending sheets on the Alice and while jibing around Harding's Ledge lost his balance and fell overboard. For five minntes he struggled in the water, when the Papoose came along and rescued him.

The boats in the first, second, and fifth class sailed over a course of thirty-six and three-quarter miles, from Half Way Rock to a snpposed mark twelve miles sontheast of Harding's Bell Buoy. The forty-footers and special class were given a conrse of twenty-three and one-quarter miles, to the sonthwest mark off Harding's Ledge and return.

The schooners in the first class were sent away at 10:15 o'clock. the Fortnna crossing the line first, with the old cnp defender, Mayflower, Commodore Canfield's Sea Fox, and the Merlin following in the order named. It looked as if the Mayflower was having harder work to carry her canvas than her comrades, for she heeled over considerably. On board his latest creation, the Merlin, was Edward Burgess, and the boat stood up like a house, although badly handicapped at the start. Soon however she began to gain on the Sea Fox, as the cutter was slowly doing the Mayflower. Before half the first leg of the race had been completed, the Merlin had passed both the Sea Fox and the Mayflower and was chasing after the Fortnna. Now there was trouble, for no stakeboat could he found. None of the boats would turn short, however, as long as the Fortnna, which was leading, kept her course. After a few minntes, however, the Captain concluded that the stakeboat had gone astray and all eqnared away for home. The Merlin passed the Fortnna and got home first, the other boats meanwhile shortening sail.

The failnre to find the stakeboat caused the race to be declared off and it will be sailed to-day. The tugboat which should have pnt the stake rafts in position was under the lee of Point Allerton, her Captain, much to the disgnst of the yachtsmen, not daring apparently to ventnre ont. The schooners in the second class, Oenone and Quickstep went across the line ten minutes after the six boats, and the Oenone at once took the lead and proved herself too speedy for her rival. They, like the others, could not find the stakeboat, and meeting the returning boats also pnt back to the harbor, as did the Clara, Alga, and Fanita, of the fonrth and fifth class sloops and cntters, and their race will take place to-day.

There was much interest felt in the race for the forty-footers, Saturday's events having whetted the curiosity of all the yachtsmen. The start was made at 11:30, the Gorilla of New-York crossing the line first, with the Papoose, Verena, Chiquita, Minerva, and Alice following along.

The Gorilla, Verena, and Chiqnita were carrying club topsails, while the others had only working topsails. All had balloon jibs up except the Minerva, which was satisfied with a baby jib topsail. Fifteen minntes after the start the Verena caught up with the Papoose, and soon these two were on even terms with the Gorilla. For the next mile it was a fine race between these three boats, and neither seemed to gain any advantage. Then the wind increased, and the Verena, catching it first, went to the front, with the Papoose second, and Gorilla third. At noon the Gorilla found she was carrying too much sail, so she took in her balloon jib and set a forestaysail and small jib topsail. All this time the Chiquita had been putting in some good work and was drawing up on the three leaders, while the Minerva, with less sail than the others, was holding her position easily. In a few minntes the Chiquita had caught the Gorilla and both had passed the Papoose. And soon the Minerva had passed the latter boat. Jnst before Hardlog's Ledge was reached the wind increased until all the yachts had to shorten sail. The Verena, in taking in her balloon jib, made a mess of it and lost about ten minutes, and the Miner's the first to get topsail was taken in handily, hnt on the Papoose the balloon jib came down on the run, the halyards getting away, and the sail went into the water, making her lose time so that the Alice passed her.

It was lucky for Mr. Wheatland, for the Papoose was at hand to save his life when he went overboard from the Alice. There being no mark, the judge ordered the boats to round the buoy, which they did in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Verena	12	56	30	Minerva	12	58	07
Chiquita	12	57	10	Alice	1	02	30
Gorilla	12	57	47	Papoose	1	03	47

Leaving Harding's Ledge the yachts were close hauled and made a long reach toward the shore. The Minerva, under jib and mainsail, soon began to ontfoot the others and pointed better as well. Two miles from Harding's the Minerva took the lead of the fleet and kept it to the end, coming in 7 minutes and 30 seconds ahead of the Gorilla. The Verena lost on the windward, and was passed hy the Chiquita. The Alice and the Papoose gave np the race.

The Ramona had a walk-over in her class, the Hilda not coming to time.

The wonderful time in the race of the special class was the work of the Harbinger, a Cape Cod catboat that carried a small jib in this race and walked away from all the fleet, and this, too, in the face of a heavy sea. The Saracen, Kathleen, Harbinger, Evelyn, and Beetle started, and crossed the line in a bunch. The Saracen held her lead to Harding's Ledge, the Harbinger carring her sail like a pilot boat and overhauling and passing the Kathleen on the first leg of the conrse. The boats turned the bell buoy, the first mark, in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Saracen	1	11	20	Kathleen	1	21	35
Harbinger	1	11	55	Beetle	1	21	15
Evelyn	1	15	16				

On the heat home the Harbinger ontfooted and ontpointed the fleet, crossing the Saracen's bow on the second hitch. The Kathleen did some fine windward work, beating the Saracen and crossing the line second, hnt losing the place on time allowance.

Through the kindness of Mrs. A. Cass Canfield there were in addition to the regular cash prizes offered by the clnb, the following cups for the best corrected time made by any yacht of the Eastern or Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs, provided two or more yachts oomplete the conrse for each: A cup valned at $250 to schooners of the first and second olasses; a cnp valned at $150 to sloops, cutters, and yawls of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes; a cnp valned at $100 to schooners of the third olass and sloops, cntters, and yawls of the sixth olass and smaller.

The following is the snmmary of the sixth-class sloops and cutters:

Name and Owner.	Length.	Sailing Time. H. M. S.	Actual Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Minerva, J. Townsend	46'07	3 22 18	3 22 18
Gorilla, R. P. Carroll	48.50	3 26 28	3 26 28
Chiquita, A. Hamenway	46.88	3 34 32	3 32 04
Verena, J. Arthur Beebe	47.00	3 38 38	3 37 15
Papoose, Bayard Thayer	46.80	Did not finish.	
Alice, P. P. Wheatland	47.00	Did not finish.	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Harbinger, J. R. Hooper	3 56 48	3 37 56	
Saracen, W. P. Fowle	4 00 09	3 56 50	
Kathleen, W. Whitlock	3 59 56	3 59 15	

The Evelyn and Beetle did not finish, so the Minerva wins the prize of $75 and the cup offered by Mrs. Canfield, valned at $100, while the Harbinger wins the special prize of $50 in her class.

DEATHS ON THE RAIL.

TWO MEN, ONE WOMAN, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CATTLE.

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—Yesterday afternoon two heavy freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway came together with terrible force at the foot of a steep hill two miles south of Boonville, Mo. The trainmen escaped injury by jumping, but 150 head of cattle consigned to Chicago cattle were killed. Both trains were demolished and twenty-one cars were destroyed. Loss, $40,000.

LYONS, Iowa, July 15.—Five persons endeavored to drive across the Chicago and Northwestern tracks late Saturday night between Clinton and Camanche, hnt were struck by a freight engine. Mrs. Fred Burkenshaw of Low Moor was instantly killed, and Miss May Buckman perhaps fatally injured. The other three received slight bruises. Both horses were killed and the rig was demolished.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—William Heareley of Ashland, Md., was killed late Saturday night near his home by a freight train of the Northern Central. Lloyd Dennison, aged seventy-two years, of Franklin County, Ohio, was run over and instantly killed yesterday by a Baltimore and Ohio train near Cumberland, Md.

PORT JERVIS, July 15.—John Whalen of Parker's Glen, in company with fifteen companions, went to Shohola on Saturday night for a good time. They had it, and Whalen becoming tired on his way home Sunday morning, lay down to rest alongside the Erie Railway track. A train came along and ont Whalen's head from his body. He was thirty-two years of age and unmarried.

JOHN GUY VASSAR'S WILL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—The will of the late John Guy Vassar is to he brought into court, probably one day this week, by the executors. They are unwilling to constrne certain important clauses of it and will lean on the court in their dilemma. Homer A. Nelson, who is attorney for the will, says that the summons and complaint will he very voluminous and that it has been decided to allow every beneficiary, heir, legatee, &c., to he represented in order that each shall give his or her view of the doubtful clauses, so that the court can act understandingly. It will be a long litigation, involving the expenditure from the estate of thousands of dollars. It is even estimated that because of some law of long ago recently revived the money left by John Guy Vassar for the establishment of an orphan asylnm on College Hill cannot be expended for that purpose, and also that the amounts left in his will for Vassar College is jeopardized by the same law.

The will also mentiona as heirs two Rnfus Vassars. One is the nephew of John Guy, who now resides in New-York and is a daily frequenter of the St. James Hotel and Hoffman House and is known to all of the best sporting men of the country. The other is a child of one of his sisters, named Rufus after the New-York Rufus. The executors cannot tell by the clause in the will referring to Rufus which Rufus is meant. The legal construction of this clause will make thousands of dollars difference to one or the other Rufus.

A CAPTAIN LOST OVERBOARD.

A cablegram from London last night announced that Capt. Le Bosquet of the steamer New-York City of the Bristol City Line, had been lost overboard while the vessel was bound from this port to Havre. Nothing could be learned last night concerning the missing Captain. The vessel is represented as a fine sort by James Arkell & Co. of 19 Whitehall-street.

A FORMIDABLE "STRIKE"

BOLD PLAN TO CAPTURE THE SPEAKERSHIP.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN FROM THE SOUTH THREATEN THE CONTROL OF THE HOUSE BY THEIR PARTY.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There are some Southern members of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress who are as anxious to have an early session as are Messrs. McKinley, Reed, Cannon, Burrows, and the other candidates for the Speakership. These are the men who were referred to in a recent dispatch to THE TIMES announcing that several Southern Republicans had signed an agreement of some sort to stand together in the Speakership fight for recognition of the kind that they did not appear likely to command from the Northern Republicans unless they exercised some sort of restraint on their party brethren. A great deal of dissatisfaction with the President has been uttered through the newspapers by the Southern Representatives, hut not half of the complaints have been made public. It has evidently been assumed by those who guide the President in his Southern policy that it would do to ignore the complaints of Congressmen from that section; that members of the lower house from the South do not amonnt to much, and that a Democratic Senator with a capacity for political "deals" is a man of much more consequence in any Southern State than half a dozen Republican Representativss. The latest report concerning the attitnde of the Southern Republicans looks more like a serious "strike" than anything that has yet been said of them. It is learned from a well-informed member of the last Congress that the Southern members in the next House have determined to take advantage of the fact that the Republican majority is now only three, and is not likely to be greater than seven, to pnt a candidate of their own in the field, and to make support of him the condition of their support of a Republican candidate. They propose to have a Southern Republican for Speaker or else to refrain from voting.

This is certainly a "strike," hnt it looks as thongh it might prove a very troublesome strike to accommodate. This conclusion has been reached by the Southern members thongh no dislike of any one of the men who are now candidates for the place. It is maintained by these dissatisfied persons that the Administration, in so far as it could, has placed the Republican Party in the attitnde of being sectional. They declare that the President has persistently ignored the South, not only in the selection of his Cabinet, but also in the selection of men for every place of prominence under the Government. Of all the chief Secretaries, all the Commissioners but one, all the law officers, all the Ministers to important posts, not one is a Southern man. It can scarcely be claimed, say these Southern men, that in all the South there is no one sufficiently competent for any of these positions of honor. The only policy mapped ont by the President seems to them to consist of deliberate and studied neglect of the party in that section. These Southern members feel that that section of the country which furnished seventy-five members to a House which has a majority of only three is entitled to some consideration as a matter of right and jnstice, to say nothing of good, sound party policy. They assert that they have refrained from making any extravagant requests, but think it is their right to be placed in the position before the country of being repudiated by the party they have served loyally, if not successfnlly. While they have not been able to give any Elsctoral votes to the party's candidates, they are misrepresented in the party, and are a part of the people of the United States. They have been forced to conclude that the opinion held by the Administration of Southern Republicans is hnt a reflection of the "abuse and vilification heaped upon them" by Southern Democrats. They cannot have been fond of the latter, hut the ill-treatment received, when ordinary kindness was expected, is a little more than they can carry; and they have taken the position they now occupy after great hesitation, believing it absolutely necessary in order to save the party in the South from total destruction.

Unless something of this sort is done no answer can be made to the charge that will inevitably be made, that the Republican Party is a sectional one. These men are not ready to abandon the party or surrender their organization in the South. They had earnestly hoped that such a course would be taken that several of their States would be induced to throw off the yoke of Democracy, but with a continuation of such a benighted policy as nnder Honk Of Tennessee in the Senate and Gorman of Maryland is another. One is now serving his sixth and the other his fifth consecntive term in Congress. They are both able, skillful, and experienced politicians and good parliamentarians. They have made their mark in former Congresses, having served with satisfaction to the House on its most important committees.

A number of perplexing questions have been presented to the Treasnry Department in regard to the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, so far as it applies to persons employed in this country bnt who reside just across the Canadian and Mexican borders. Complaint has been lodged against an officer of a bank in Vermont, near the Canadian border line, who has his residence in Canada. He has crossed the border line to his business nearly every day for the past forty years. It is charged that his employment is in contravention to the contract labor law. Complaint has also been made against the practice of allowing Canadian and Mexican laborers to enter the United States territory for day's work. These matters are all under investigation.

Acting Secretary Batchelier was in telegraphic correspondence with Mr. C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to-day, in regard to the case of twelve Chinese coolies who recently arrived at New-Orleans en ronte to China via San Francisco. The Collector held that their landing was prohibited by the Chinese Exclusion act, while the railroad company contended that they were entitled to the privilege of transit through United States territory as tourists. Acting Secretary Batchelier informed Mr. Huntington that the Collector's action was in accordance with previous decisions of the department, hnt that he would comply with the request of the transportation company to postpone further action until the question can be presented in a diplomatic way through the Chinese Legation at Washington. In the meantime the Collector was instructed to detain the Chinese, hut not to allow them to land.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

New-York.—F. L. Dodge, Ashland, Greene County; Fred W. Smith, Candor, Tioga County; John P. Bull, Chester, and Jennie F. Barne, Thompson Ridge, both of Orange County; Alonzo Locke, Crown Point, and David Jones, Minerva, both of Essex County; W. E. Vandeliter, De Kalb Junction, and James E. Chattee, Henvelton, both of St. Lawrence County; L. S. Davis, Kiantone, Chautauqua County; A. A. Goodman, Tappantown, Rockland County; C. J. Strang, Thompson Ridge, James O. Morse, Woodbourne, and D. E. Parsells, Wurtsborongh, all of Sullivan County; William H. Gifford, West Camden, Oneida County, and J. F. Pease, West Leyden, Lewis County.

Pennsylvania.—J. A. Hopler, Breneman; A. W. Robinson, East Springfield; Louis Hartenstein, Great Belt; J. D. Myers, Markleysburg; Jacob M. Schaeffer, Pine Forge; E. Longnecker, Longnecker, Plainfield; Edmund Williams, Utahville.

Virginia.—T. J. Longlord, Skepners; R. L. Martin, Unionville.

Vermont.—E. F. Woodworth, Arlington; T. A. Trevillian, Barnard; George H. Streator, East Wilmington; William M. Shepard, East Arlington; H. J. Eaton, Coventry, and Charlington Johnson; W. H. H. Mears, Marshfield; G. T. Parker, Pownal; J. E. Townsend, West Dummerston.

Maine.—Patrick Hayes, Chelsea; Charles A. Owen, Webster.

New-Hampshire.—George A. Robie, Hookset; S. D. James, Northwood Ridge; P. B. Dow, Northwood Centre; L. F. Walker, Rye.

TAMMANY-LIKE ACTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Judge Dennis to-day filed an opinion in the petition of W. Irvine Keyser and other taxpayers for an injunction restraining the Mayor, Controller, and Superintendent of Lamps from contracting with the Brush Electric Light Company for the lighting of the city by electricity. The case grew out of the competition for the contract by the Brush and Westinghouse Companies. Judge Dennis granted a preliminary injunction.

After reviewing the terms of the ordinance and the advertisement for bids Judge Dennis speaks of the manner of opening the bids in the Mayor's office, when the Board of Awards decilined to receive the Westinghouse bid because it had been filed with Superintendent of Lamps King, and that official did not reach the Mayor's office until a few minutes after noon. "This action of the board, to which they were committed through failure to notice the terms of the advertisement, was, I think, clearly unwarranted and illegal," says Judge Dennis.

PURSUING THE PUGILISTS.

SEVERAL PERSONS WHO AIDED THE BIG BRUTES ARRESTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—John Fitzpatrick, who was referee in the famous Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight, left here for Jackson, Miss. He arrived there late last evening and this morning, as soon as Gov. Lowry's office was open, he informed that official that he had come to answer whatever charges might he lodged against him for

ALL THEIR MEMORIES GONE

FULLGRAFF, DUFFY AND KATIE STRANGELY AFFLICTED.

NONE OF THEM POSITIVELY IMPLICATES M'QUADE—COL. FELLOWS "MORTIFIED" AND M'QUADE HAPPY.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., July 15.—No one need be surprised if by to-morrow night McQuade is a free man, acquitted by the order of the court. If he is not, it will be principally because the testimony for the prosecution is unfinished. As it is, the defense will move for an order of acquittal, and it hard to see how Judge Daniels can refuse it.

The prosecution is obliged to prove McQuade's guilt beyond a probable doubt, and not only Fullgraff, but Duffy and Mrs. Heuser, the Katie Metz of the old trials, have lost their memories and have actually testified to nothing which will warrant a conviction. Where the main witnesses are in doubt how can the jury help being so too? Col. Fellows looked worn and discouraged when court was adjourned this afternoon, and well he might. So lamentable a showing has rarely been made by a prosecuting officer in a criminal trial. What ought to add to his mortification, but probably does not—he is such a happy-go-lucky kind of a person — is that he has caused the expenditure of some thousands of dollars of the public money, well knowing that he had no strong case against McQunde. He must have known it when he made his great flourish of trumpets and started the trial called here in Saratoga County at a large extra cost. Assuming that he took the most ordinary precautions, he must have ascertained by talking with Duffy and Mrs. Heuser several days before the beginning of this trial, that they had failed to be of use as witnesses, and, as for Fullgraff, he learned that his testimony was no longer of value at the second trial of Kerr, last March. Every lawyer who does his duty ascertains what his witnesses will testify to when he is preparing his case. Of course it is a violent presumption to presume that Col. Fellows ever does his duty. But if he talked with his witnesses before the trial, ascertained how little they would testify to, and then put them upon the stand, he is playing the most hardened game of bluff that is ever practiced.

Judge Fursman can hardly conceal his scorn. His cross-examinations are of the most perfunctory nature, only just enough to be able to say that he has cross-examined and not lay himself liable to be in the predicament of the lawyer who, refusing to reply to his opponent's presentation of his case, because it was so weak, was astonished to hear the jury render a verdict against him.

"How did you do that?" he gasped; "the other side had no case."

"That's what we thought at first," answered the foreman; "but when you could find nothing to say against him, we made up our minds that we must be mistaken."

Judge Fursman evidently does not intend to be caught that way, so he asks a few questions and then lets the witness for the State go. They haven't hurt McQuade any, and he knows it.

Fullgraff went upon the witness stand again as soon as court reassembled this morning, and his cross-examination by Judge Fursman was resumed. Judge Fursman drew nothing of importance out of him, unless the confession that he has sworn falsely on more than one occasion be important.

On his redirect examination by Col. Fellows he disclosed his real feelings. "I think I am in sympathy with McQuade. I have communicated with him in writing since he has been here, in which I gave expressions of sympathy. I dropped the note where I thought he would pick it up. I did not see him pick it up." This made a sensation, and Col. Fellows dropped him "like a hot potato."

It is very likely true. He blurted out on his cross-examination that he was sorry to be a witness against McQuade, and Col. Fellows asked him why. "Because I would rather stand the punishment than endure what I have and he bounded as to informer." It really was pitiful to hear him say this. He looked like a man who has lost good name, wealth, and friends, and has no spot on earth where he can be at peace. One looking at him could easily believe that in the District Attorney's office during the second Kerr trial he longed for death rather than the deadened existence of cessation, and declared he would commit suicide before he would face it again. He has faced it, but he has escaped the worst of the torture by testifying to nothing of account.

Adversity seems to agree with Duffy. Not only has he been able to escape by his old admirers and constituents because he turned State's evidence, but his creditors have been pursuing him in supplementary proceedings and making life miserable for any one not as long-suffering as the goose of Harlem, among whom Duffy was born and brought up, that he has lived all the forty-one years of his life where he lives now, at 156 East One Hundred and Second-street. Duffy is as bold, as defiant as ever. He has changed the current of his testimony materially, however. He started in to do what he could for McQuade without any finessing. He was asked if he remembered the meetings at the "combine."

"Oh, yes. I remember the meeting at Fullgraff's place. I don't think McQunde was there."

He said there were three or four meetings at Alderman McLoughlin's house in the Summer of 1884, but he could not say whether or not McQuade was present, but he thought he was. That was as strong as he could be got to put it. He could not be induced to positively implicate McQuade, as he did on the first two trials. In regard to the boodle he testified that he received $10,000 in two payments, $5,000 each time. I had a talk with McQuade and asked him: 'Did you get yours?' He asked: 'Did you get yours?' We would say each other about it."

On cross-examination he came on with his old brilliancy, and Judge Fursman easily got him to blurt out, "I don't think McQuade ever got a dollar." But his best thing was this, said after almost gleefully admitting that he was bribed by the Thirty-fourth-Street Railroad people, and possibly the brand of the boodle he had intrusted with the distribution of their "boodie" and had given Fullgraff $1,000 of it: "I did not think I violated my oath of office and don't think so now. My moral standard and my conscience in no way revolt for what I have done."

Katie Metz's great feat in testifying in McQuade's second trial—the first time she testified in a boodle trial—was her positive identification of McQuade as one of the men she saw go into McLoughlin's house, next door to Mrs. Harriett Massett's house, 456 West Thirty-fourth-street, where she worked in the Summer of 1884. McQuade, on his second trial, was made to stand up in court while she was upon the witness stand, and she, looking upon him, swore positively "That is one of the men who called at my house and asked where Alderman McLoughlin lived." When O'Neil and Cleary were on trial she identified them in the same way. To-day she exhibited a lamentable loss of power. McQuade stood up, as he did in the Court of General Sessions in December, 1886, and Katie looked at him, as she did then; but she would not say that he was the man. All she would say was that some one called at her house; "I don't know whether I saw McQuade or not; think I did; looked like him; I saw Fullgraff, Cleary, and O'Neil."

McQuade looked positively happy. He felt that both the cornerstone and the copestone of the prosecution had failed to stand the test, and the jury must reject them. Judge Fursman let her go without annoying her, and she sooo left the stand. All her ingenuousness and attractiveness are gone. She has a nursing baby with her, and has become coarse and sodden. There is none of the modest confidence in her manner which used to make jurors believe every word she said, because they knew it was the truth.

The rest of the day was unimportant. Mrs. Massett, Katie's former mistress, told how she was placed at Saratoga by Senator Hill, calling at her house for Mr. Loughlin's. John Thompson, a stock broker at 64 Broadway, testified to sailing McQuade 100 shares of Western Union in December, 1884, for $5,937 50, but he couldn't remember what Mr. Quade paid for them in one-thousand-dollar bills or not—the size to which the "boodie" was paid. Toomey's and Gilroy's depositions were read, and other formal testimony was put in, and Col. Fellows made an attempt to prove that the Broadway Surface was a mere dummy of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Company. Judge Daniels, the defense objecting, refused to admit the testimony. This ruling probably keeps John H. Murphy off of the witness stand. He is one of the Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, and Col. Fellows hoped to prove by him the raising of the "boodie" which was paid to the Aldermen in 1884 for the granting of the Broadway Surface franchise. Mr. Murphy is here and very anxious to get off.

To-morrow morning the prosecution will rename its testimony.

RESULTS OF A DOG FIGHT.

During the progress of a dog fight in Peter Seibler's saloon at 169 Essex-street last night, Henry Smith, a spectator, and John Lntz, who occupies rooms over the barroom, became involved in a fight. There were about forty persons present. When Smith received a blow in the face he rushed over and told Patrolmen Cohen and Holzer that Lntz attempted to shoot him. The officers entered the place to secure Lntz and were held till the dog fight was over, the proprietor having locked the doors. Lntz was taken to the Eldridge-street station house and while he was explaining the affair to the Sergeant, the proprietor of the saloon came in. He wanted to give bail for the prisoner. The officers charged Seibler with holding a brutal exhibition in his place of business, and also with restraining them from doing their duty. On these charges the men were locked up.

SUNDAY BASEBALL PLAYERS HELD.

WHEELING, West Va., July 15.—The Dayton and Wheeling baseball teams were arraigned before Justice Phillips to-day, and, on examination being waived, they were held to the Grand Jury. Twenty-five dollars bail was exacted in each case. The examination on the second appeal before Justice Arkle was deferred until to-morrow evening.

DISCUSSING THE DETAILS

MAKING CONSTITUTIONS FOR THE FOUR NEW WESTERN STATES.

BISMARCK, North Dakota, July 15.—The discussion in the various committees of the reports of sub-committees occupied the earlier part of the day, and few Constitutional Convention delegates had much, if any, leisure, even for talking politics. In the meeting of the Committee on Judiciary the court system, as blocked out by Judge Carland, came up for discussion, but no decision was reached. As constituted in the present territorial system there are no county courts, and the scheme proposed simply looked to the prpetuation of the system heretofore established. The friends of the County Court, however, are not idle and are pushing that idea vigorously. They have the support of eight out of the fifteen committeemen, but their strength in the convention is uncertain. The only proposition in the convention for their consideration was by Mr. Wallace, and it defines the Circuit Court duties and limits appeals to that court.

A new suggestion was made by some of the delegates this morning in speaking of the movement in furtherance of the one legislative body idea, calling attention to the fact that many of the strongest advocates of that plan are closely identified with the old corporations. The remark was made that it seems to be a scheme to help railroad and other corporations to log-roll their pet measures through the more easily. On the other hand, it is asserted that one body will be less expensive and closer to and more easily influenced by the people. A carefully-managed fight is being waged in favor of one House, the outcome of which cannot now be predicted definitely. At to-day's session Mr. Stevens introduced, by request, the following:

Resolved, That the Constitution provide that the legislative authority of this State shall rest in a single body to be called "Legislative Assembly," which shall consist of not less than one hundred members to be elected by the people, provided the Legislative Assembly may from time to time increase the number of members as necessity may require.

While the introduction of this proposed article is a further evidence that the friends of one legislative body are at work, the advocates of the older and more generally known scheme of two houses are not idle. Last week two articles were proposed, one which provided for two bodies while the other took that number for granted. To-day two more similar resolutions were introduced. Mr. C. P. Parsons of Roulette County, in an article enhmitted, wished to provide for independent Senatorial and representative districts, while Mr. Fay wished a census to be taken in 1895, and every ten years thereafter, upon which basis the Legislature must work in making apportionment of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Some delegates are pronounced in favor of measures regulating railroad and other corporations, but many more take the view that much good has resulted from the presence of these very corporations and that no injustice should be done them. This idea of adherence to strict justice in all particulars is having great weight with the members. It has caused the introduction of a number of very similar measures to cover the question of double taxation. This point was not considered by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation at its meeting to-day, but several measures have been introduced to cover it, and the committee will have sufficient work to do. It is desired to avoid taxing a man for more than his net worth, and the article proposed by Mr. Rolfe on Saturday was the pioneer in this line. Besides providing that taxes shall be uniform on real and personal property, it requires that the Legislature shall in its laws pertaining to the assessment of real and personal property provide for any deduction to any person and corporation by reason of any bona fide indebtedness of such person or corporation existing at the time of such assessment, such deduction to be made from the total assessment to such individual or corporation."

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 15.—In the South Dakota Constitutional Convention twenty-six delegates sat through a five-minute session. The only feature of business was the adoption of a resolution calling upon the standing committees to report with as much dispatch as possible in order that the enrolling and engrossing clerks may begin their work. The Schedule Committees are wrestling with the Australian ballot system, and it is understood that they will recommend its adoption.

HELENA, Montana, July 15.—After a recess from Friday afternoon, the Constitutional Convention reassembled to-day prepared for business. Reports from the committees mostly occupied their attention. The matter of universal suffrage was sprung upon the convention by the introduction by Mr. Joy, by request, of a petition signed by 148 citizens from eight or ten small towns in various parts of the Territory asking that consideration be taken of the question. It was referred to the Suffrage Committee, where it may slumber. There were no prominent names attached to it. During the absence of the members at Great Falls at the reception, small printed circulars headed "Universal Suffrage, reasons why women should vote," were pasted on every member's desk, stocking so closely that they could not be scraped off, and in every spot about the convention hall where a conspicuous space could be found.

The proposition reinting to compulsory education for children between the ages of eight and fourteen was recommended not to pass by the committee. A preamble in regard to a bill of rights and provision for the publication of all general laws as passed in the Legislature was reported without recommendation. Mr. Watson said he was not present at the meeting; but he considered the publication of the law necessary and that a minority report be submit. Privilege was given to submit the report at any time. There may be a fight over this.

The Committee on Labor asked for further time to consider the propositions relating to the eight-hour law under contracts and discharged employes. A great deal of interest is manifested in these matters.

R. C. Wylie, District Secretary of the National Reform Association, presented an article for a proposition in regard to a moral principle in civil government, in which the statements are made that nearly all the State Constitutions contain acknowledgments of Almighty God, more or less clearly expressed, but the association desires something more definite. God should be acknowledged as the source of that authority which is vested in the majority. His will should be taken for a supreme law on all moral issues in the sphere of political life. The Lord should be recognized as the King of Nations. Besides this a foundation should be laid for just and necessary legislation on the questions of marriage and divorces, the Sabbath question, and moral instruction in the public schools.

The committee submitted a proposition for the establishment of a bureau of labor and the appointment of a Superintendent. A delegate objected on the plea of being absent, and privilege to submit a minority report was given. A provision that no officers except Senators and Representatives under the law of the new State should hold office more than two years was embmitted. A resolution was passed that a State Examiner be appointed to investigate the accounts of all officials at least once a year.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 15.—There was a smaller attendance than usual at the roll call to-day, though it was expected the Judiciary Committee would report. The committee, it is understood, has practically adopted the California system. There will be three or five of the Supreme bench, and eighteen district judges to probate. The principal difficulty is in arranging districts. Salaries will be $5,000 on the Supreme Bench, and $4,000 for other Judges. There is no question but this report will be adopted without much opposition or change. The committee, however, could not agree on minor details, so the report was not made to-day.

A letter was read from Francis Minor of St. Louis in favor of woman enfrage. Three propositions were introduced, one by Schoby to divide the school lands according to their value; one by Joy that special laws shall be submitted always to a popular vote, and one by Kinnear that no armed body of men can be brought into the State. This is aimed almost especially at the detective agencies.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Constable De Mott of Hempstead, found a man who said he was Frank Meyer of 137 East Thirty-seventh-street, this city, running a shell game on Sunday at Rockaway Beach and arrested him. He was about to transfer him to Far Rockaway when he was requested by Capt. Kavanagh of the Rockaway police to put him in the station house there. A conflict of authority arose, and Under Sheriff Sharkey ordered De Mott to take Meyer to Long Island City and look him up in the county jail. De Mott did so. Yesterday Meyer was to have been taken before Justice Hewitt at Far Rockaway, but when De Mott called for the prisoner at the jail he was told that Justice Kavanagh, a brother of Capt. Kavanagh, had taken bail late on Sunday night, and the Constable was obliged to return to Far Rockaway without his prisoner. De Mott declares that he will have five Constables at the Beach next Sunday and make things decidedly lively.

BURGLARS AT WORK DOWN TOWN.

The cigar store of Blanchard & Larcada, also occupied by M. Copings as a barber's shop, in the basement under the New-York Central Railroad's offices, at Broadway and Beaver-street, was entered by thieves about 10 o'clock last night. The thieves on leaving dropped a quantity of cigars, and when the burglary was discovered they were scattered all over the steps and sidewalk. The burglary was reported to the Old-etip police station and officers were sent to survey the premises. On their arrival they found that the showcase had been rifled and every box of cigars and tobacco in the place emptied. The till of M. Copings, the barber, had also been broken open.

SENATORS SWITCHED OFF

A CURIOUS TURN IN THEIR CHICAGO HEARING.

THEY HEAR THE BOARD OF TRADE AND DRIFT FROM CANADIAN COMPETITION TO HOME ASSOCIATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee resumed its work to-day. It began with the hearing of a special committee of the Board of Trade. Secretary Stone read a report on questions submitted by the committee to the Board of Trade on July 10. Among the questions and answers were these:

"Do Canadian lines of transportation in the United States affect the commercial interest of the United States favorably or unfavorably?"

"Probably as a whole they affect them favorably, in so far as commerce is favorably affected by having open to it as many channels of trade as possible."

"In what manner do they affect such interests?"

"First, by smashing pools and all traffic arrangements that have existed between such roads as the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central, and, second, by the equalization of freights to points in New-England, when American lines charged exorbitant rates under the inter-State commerce law. The Grand Trunk line of Canada was the pioneer in the dressed-beef trade, which, before they encouraged it, was continually discouraged by American roads to the interests of their live-stock trade and yard commissioners."

"Is traffic originating in the United States and which naturally belongs to American roads diverted from them by Canadian roads?"

"It has not been, except in the case of perishable goods. The Canadian lines were among the first to build and operate transfer elevators here for the preservation of identity and the weighing of grain in bopper scales, as required by the law of the State, which law is now openly defied by some of the American lines entering here. The Canadian lines have the larger share of this business from the West by such and kindred measures, and by uniformly just and equitable treatment of their patrons, and not by favoritism to one shipper over another as is evidenced by the unfair regard had for those lines by Western merchants."

The committee added:

"We do not consider any additional legislation necessary. No further instructions upon the commerce between the United States and Canada by the water routes should be entered, but this committee would recommend the enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce act and such laws as pertain to the bonded regulation of the United States provinces passing over the great commercial highways of Canada as will allow them to pass untrammeled in the future as in the past. The adoption of any legislative measures calculated to restrict the transportation facilities now enjoyed by all will, in the opinion of the committee, bury in impenetrable oblivion the party that accomplished it."

The committee also suggested additional legislation to make it "unlawful for railway corporations, to combine for the formation of railway associations like the Trunk Line, Central Traffic, Southwestern, and Inter-State Railway Associations, or railway trusts of any description, believing they destroy competition and evade the law."

This statement appeared to come unexpectedly to the Senators and created something of a sensation. They immediately abandoned, temporarily, the consideration of the relations with Canada to develop the Board of Trade idea of traffic associations and pools.

"This is indeed an important question," said Senator Hiscock, "and the attitude of the Board or Trade in this city is considerable of a surprise to me. The consensus of public opinion, both among railroad men and shippers, particularly in Boston, where we were last in session, is that these associations and traffic agreements are the only salvation of the present complications. I would like to ask whether the denunciatory sentences in your report are a deliberate opinion or are merely rhetorical?"

The committee evidently did not anticipate this turn of affairs and evaded an immediate answer on the protest that they did not understand that they were consulting on the question of pools. Individual members of the committee were then examined on this and other points, and from each was elicited the strongest opposition to any traffic agreement or differentials for the weaker roads, on the ground that it was free competition they wanted.

George F. Clarke was asked if he thought the present traffic arrangement and differentials should be abandoned for the old out rates, and he replied by saying he thought the traffic associations had never been successful. He also said he thought rates were higher under traffic agreements and since the adoption of the inter-State law.

Senator Reagan asked: "Is the policy of a stronger road allowing a differential to a weaker road a good one?"

"It might prevent a rate war," said Mr. Clarke.

William J. Polk opposed traffic associations because they were un-American and induced an indifference to the wants of the trade. A. M. Wright, formerly President of the Board of Trade, said pools always operated against Chicago, affording lines opportunities to cut before and after the adoption of the inter-State law. H. F. Donsman and W. W. Wicker, Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, were examined. The latter explained the making of seaboard rates.

The committee finished its work this afternoon and left for the East, with the exception of Chairman Cullom.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE SOO.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—Judge T. M. Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, made another of his mysterious visits this morning. This time it was to United States Attorney George N. Baxter, and the subject under discussion was the charges which have been preferred against the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Road, for a violation of Section 2 of the inter-State commerce law, which prohibits discrimination in making rates for one shipper over another.

Several weeks ago Attorney Baxter received a letter from Judge Cooley, instructing him to proceed in securing indictments against the officers of the Soo Road for violating this section. The case was filed by Judge Cooley at one where the Soo Road was alleged to have carried 1,800 gallons of alcohol from St. Paul to New-York for 47½ cents per hundred, a cut under the published rates. Before proceeding with the case the United States Attorney wrote to the Inter-State Commission under date of this morning the two had a long conference. As a result Attorney Baxter says: "I will proceed with the case against the officers of thie road. The information will be laid before the United States Grand Jury next October. The principal charge is made on the complaint that 1,800 gallons of alcohol at a rate below their special rates to the East. This is all I am prepared to say at present."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Union Pacific has given notice of a restoration of the passenger rates from Denver to Chicago to the old basis of $30 65. It does this on the promise of the other lines to withdraw all tickets of theirs that may be found in scalpers' offices and to prevent, as far as possible, the manipulation of rates by scalpers in the future. It is understood that the Chicago and Alton is willing to restore the west-bound rate on the same conditions, reserving the right to reduce it again whenever it finds that any of its competitors are not acting in good faith.

The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Roads gave notice yesterday that they would reduce the rates on all grain and its products to the basis of 20 cents a hundred pounds, Chicago to New-York, taking effect July 18. All the Vanderbilt lines are now in this harmonious arrangement, having removed its tariff Saturday, following the lead of the Chicago and Grand Trunk. The Pennsylvania and the Chicago and Atlantic have notas yet applied the reduction to their grain tariffs, but will no doubt.

The east-bound shipments from Chicago of flour, grain, and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 16,223 tons, against 15,418 for the week previous, an increase of 815 tons, and against 14,308 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 1,925 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 4,167 tons of this traffic, the Pennsylvania lines 20.7, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 17, the Baltimore and Ohio 15.8.

N. O. Foster of Fairchild, Wis., President of the Sunit Ste. Marie and Southwestern Road, and James McIntire of Eau Claire, Wis., have come East, it is replied, to confer with Henry Villard. Their road is about twenty-five miles long now, and it is planned to extend it from Shingleton, on the Soo, to Sioux Falls and Council Bluffs, a distance of 525 miles. It is said to be backed by the Canadian Pacific.

The trains of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad have begun crossing the Kentucky and Indiana bridge under a new agreement.

DEMANDS OF GLASSBLOWERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—The most important work of the Glassblowers' Convention to-day was the setting of the scale of prices, which is to remain the same as last year. Manufacturers will be allowed one apprentice to every fifteen journeymen. A dispute of each of both districts a motion was offered and carried to the effect that a telegram be sent to the Cumberland Glass Company of Bridgeton, N. J., asking whether its factories would be run hereafter according to the regulations of the Knights of Labor. An unfavorable reply, it is said, means trouble for the 350 men employed at the Bridgeton works.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

James A. Patterson, Jr., of Staunton, Va., made an assignment yesterday to R. G. Braxton, an attorney of Stannton. His assets are ever $60,000 and debt less than $10,000. Patterson owned and operated the largest flouring mill in the valley and did a large business. He had lost the confidence of reason is assigned for his accepos or for his assignment. He was a prominent and influential citizen and was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

The failure of C. B. Hallowell, a well-known horse dealer of Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, Penn., was announced yesterday. Since Saturday noon judgments aggregating $8,800 were entered, and execution has been issued on two amounting to $4,000. The People's National Bank of Norristown holds Hallowell's notes for $1,200 and have sotered judgments. The indications are that the failure will be complete.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire at Pueblo, Col., yesterday morning destroyed F. C. Taff's dry goods house and a number of small dwellings adjoining. Loss, $35,000; insurance, about $30,000.

A vacant one-story frame stable at One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Morris-avenue, owned by J. Hewlett, was burned down last night.

FIGHTING OVER LICENSE.

A LONG STRUGGLE IN PROSPECT IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.—Rhode Island's license law is not likely to go on the statute books without a good deal of trouble. The hitherto harmonious joint committee of the Legislature, which is drafting it and will report to the adjourned session to-morrow, divided for the first time to-day on party lines, and the division was a bitter one. The matter of license fees was agreed on by compromise without much friction. Wholesale licenses are to cost from $500 to $1,000, in the discretion of the License Commissioners; $400 is the fee for the retailer in the city of Providence, and the fee runs down to $250, on a basis of population in the several towns. There is but one class of retail license provided for, and the seller of lager beer, the restaurant that serves a bottle on its tables, and the grocery store must pay the same fee as the palace with a mahogany bar and lots of plate glass.

A section was adopted that the State shall receive no part of the license fees, and here the first struggle came and the committee divided into six Republicans and six Democrats. It was agreed that that section would force every town into license; that if it became necessary to increase the town taxes for the benefit of the State treasury, already bankrupt from its experience with the prohibitory law, the towns existing under "no license" would have to come into line as license towns or be placed at a serious disadvantage with those that had their license fees to draw from for any extra assessment. The Democratic members, who had been gradually warming up to the fight, now showed their hand, and declared that this was just what they were after; that every town ought to be a license town, and if it was foolish enough to insist on local prohibition it must pay the fiddler for its confonnced sanotity. The section was permitted to go into the bill just to complete business.

Then the Democrats came to the front again and insisted that Meyors of the cities should appoint the three License Commissioners rather than give the Board of Aldermen the appointing power, as under the old law. They spoke right out in meeting, and said they expected to elect Democratic Mayors in future, and proposed to give them the power to get the plums. After a division, this, too, was allowed to go through, and the report was completed and sent to the printer, every man of the committee reserving the right to act as he pleased when the bill is reported.

The bill will be reported in the lower house to-morrow, and the Senate will wait for it to come to it. The lower house is Democratic and the Senate is Republican. The Democrats are going in to rule or ruin, and will assume the aggressive on the two matters of to-day's contest, and probably on others, where apparently harmonious compromises have been reached. The Senate will stand by the principles of the Republican members of the committee and there will be a deadlock. The members of the committee are the leaders of their respective parties in the Legislature. They will do most of the talking on the floor, and any committee of conference that may be appointed will have to include them and be practically the same committee that framed the law.

The faith and hope for a prompt adoption of a license law lay in the conviction that the committee would force a bill, and that it would go through on the joint on the strength of their deliberations. As it is, the committee will report a bill on the main features of which they are at loggerheads, and which they will not support. Once the Legislature begins to amend the bill there is no knowing where it will end, and the big body will find itself doing the work that the joint special committee was appointed to do. If the Democratic caucus to-morrow decides to push the campaign avowed by their leaders to-day the Legislature will make a sweltering spectacle of itself till the end of July or later. The numerous country member, however, may suddenly see the problem by going home to his crops, when will need him the badly before a license law is adopted, as things look now.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT CLOSES.

PARIS, July 15.—The Senate has adopted the budgat in the form in which it was passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The bill for the defense of ports and the bill for additional war ships were referred to a committee and the Senate adjourned until 9 P. M.

The Chamoer of Depnties met at 9 o'clock and passed the Amnesty bill. President Melline then read a decree closing the session. Fifteen minutes later the Senate reanmed, when Vice President Humbert, who was in the chair, announced that the Chamber, having decreed the close of the session without notifying the Senate, the latter body was no longer competent to oelliberate. Premier Tirard cootested the correctness of this view, but M. Humbert read extracts from the constitution in support of his position and declined to listen to Senators who insisted that the body had a right to meet to be passed. Finally, amid intense excitement, a decree was read closing the sesslop.

The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 461 to 12, approved a hill providing for a oredit of 58,000,000f., spread over five years, for the building of war ships.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET GAME.

LONDON, July 15.—The Gentlemen of Gloucester opened the game with the Philadelphia cricketers to-day, making a total of 311 runs in their first inning. H. Brown of the visiting team took three wickets for 72 runs. The Americans, in their first inning, lost four wickets for 8 runs. Then Messrs. Scott and Patterson, by carefnl play, improved the position of the visitors. When the game was called the Americans had a total of 68, with five wickets down. Their score is as follows:

D. P. Stoever	1
R. H. Brown	0
Newbold Etting	2
G. S. Patterson	27
E. W. Clark, Jr.	0
Walter Scott, not out	35
W. O. Morgan, Jr., not out	1
Extras	2
Total	68

THE NEW IRISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, July 15.—The Parnellites held a meeting in a room in the House of Commons today for the purpose of taking action relative to the proposed Tenante' Defense League. Mr. Parnell moved that it was "imperatively necessary that the tenant farmers in Ireland combine for self-defense against their attempted extermination by the landlord conspiracy." Thomas Power O'Connor seconded the motion. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for the new League. The committee is composed as follows: Messrs. Parnell, Justin McCarthy, Thomas Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, William O'Brien, Timothy Harrington, and T. P. Gill.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 15.—The *St. James's Gazette* says that the Widow Acton, who committed suicide by drowning in Tsgeresee Lake, Bavaria, on Friday, was a relative of an Italian family of the same name. The report that the suicide was Lady Acton, the sister of the German Minister at Washington, was not true. Lord and Lady Acton are now at their villa at Torquay.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Viscount Dnnlo, aged twenty, the heir of the Earl of Clancarty, has been married to Belle Bilton, a beautiful music hall artist.

There was no conference to-day between Mr. Parnell's counsel, who are expected to appear in the Commiseon Court to-morrow as heretofore.

The German squadron escorting Emperor William will arrive at Dover Aug. 1 and proceed next day to the Isle of Wight. The Emperor will remain with the Queen at Osborne until Aug. 7. On the 8th he will review the troops at Aldershot.

The English rifle team to-day won the National Challenge Trophy with a score of 1,748 points. The scores of the other contesting teams were: Scotch, 1,709 points; Welsh, 1,681; Irish, 1,678.

Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, and his wife, and Mr. Russell B. Harrison, son of President Harrison, dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday.

A race has been arranged for Sept. 9 between Henry Searle, the Australian oarsman, and William J. O'Connor, the Canadian champion. The articles of agraement were signed to-day.

VIENNA, July 15.—The elections in Bohemia have been completed. The result ahowe the return of 71 Germans, 70 Conservatives, 54 Young Czechs, 43 Old Czechs, and 4 Bishops.

The strikes initiated by the miners and iron workers in Styria are extending to the Leoben, Koflach, and Voltaberg districts.

Violent storms, accompanied by whirlwinds, prevailed throughout Austria-Hungary to-day. Heavy losses of life and property are reported. Many bridges were destroyed and railway traffic is seriously interrupted.

CAIRO, July 15.—Col. Wodehnuse, commander of the Egyptian troops which have been following the dervishes, telegraphs that the movements of his force are greatly hampered by the fact that he has to make provision for the most of prisoners and sick and wounded. He says two guns have been taken which were abandoned by the dervishes.

ROME, July 15.—The Pope gave a reception to the Cardinals and diplomats to-day. The reception lasted four hours, and during the entire period his Holiness continued to extend greeting, and converse with his guests. The Pope will remove to-morrow to his residence in the Garden Casino, and audience will be suspended until further notice.

PARIS, July 15.—A collision occurred at Grenoble to-day between a passenger train and a goods train on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad. Twenty persons were killed or injured.

BERLIN, July 15.—Delegates representing the miners met as Bochum to-day and decided to grant an indefinite extension of the period for the settlement of claims.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, SPRING No. 2;

OR, THE PORTABLE HOT SPRING.



Hot Springs Physicians use it in their own cases and prescribe it for patients for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Rheumatism. Its value in Bright's Disease, &c., &c.

Dr. Algernon S. Garnet, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"My experience in the use of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is limited to the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, and that hybrid disease, 'Rheumatic Gout,' (so-called,) which is in contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.

"I have had *excellent results* from this Water in these affections *both in my own person and in the treatment of Patients for whom I have prescribed it.* Of course, the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their solvent properties.

"Hence it is a prophylactic *as well as a* remedy in Nephritic Colic *and forming* Calculi, *when due to a redundancy of* Lithic Acid."

Dr. Wm. B. Towles, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia. Former Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Va.:

"BUFFALO LITHIA SPRING No. 2 belongs to the ALKALINE, or, *perhaps, to the* ALKALINE-SALINE Class, *for it has proved far more efficacious in many diseased conditions than any of the simple* ALKALINE waters.

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, STONE in the BLADDER, and in all diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, *I know of no remedy at all comparable to it.*

"*Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of* Albumen *from the urine.* In a single case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys *I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and, from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease.*"

The late Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, Ex-President Medical Society of Virginia:

"I have been a frequent visitor to the celebrated Hot Water Resorts, and also at the BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS. Close observation of the action of the different waters has satisfied me that among sufferers from Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, and *diseases generally dependent upon a* Uric Acid Diathesis, *a much larger percentage are relieved by the* BUFFALO LITHIA WATER than by any of the Hot Waters. Experience has shown this water to be a powerful agent for the removal of Vesical Calculi. It has proved equally efficient in effecting the solution and preventing the deposition of the Phosphatic and the Uric Acid Sediment.

"When used at an early stage, while enough of the renal structure remains to answer the purpose of purifying the blood, it is of decided efficacy in Bright's Disease *of the Kidneys*, and, indeed, in some cases where the destruction of the Kidney has been greater, its use has resulted in partial restoration and prolongation of life."

Dr. T. B. Buchanan, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Arkansas:

"*Send me five cases* BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, SPRING No. 2. I have made use of this Water for GOUT *in my own person and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering with the most decided beneficial results.* I take pleasure in advising Gouty patients to these Springs."

Springs open for guests. Water in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles $5 at the Springs.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

A DISHONEST GRAIN FIRM.

THE SHORTAGE WILL REACH THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Stephen F. Sherman of the grain commission firm of Sherman Brothers & Co., (Limited,) arrived home this afternoon, accompanied by Edward Michael and James A. Roberts, both attorneys, the former of whom had been his companion at sea, the latter of whom had met them at New-York and informed them of the trouble brewing at home. Mr. Sherman was closeted with his lawyer friends for a time, and then drove swiftly to his home.

Wilson H. Sherman has not yet put in an appearance, and it is whispered that he is in Fort Erie, Ontario. He left Van Buren Point last Friday, or the day that rumors of the firm's embarrassement became known, and his whereabouts have not since been known, except perhaps to his intimate friends.

The charges against the firm are briefly these: Early in July the grain inspector was informed that the firm delivered bad wheat, and one of his aides detected a shipment of mixed grain made to the East. Following this came the disclosure that the firm had been getting two prices for wheat. Advances had been obtained from different banks upon warehouse receipts which were deposited with the bankers, and tha wheat had been sold and delivered without taking up the warehouse receipts. There was a conference between the stockholders who were associated with the Sherman Brothers in business. It was decided it was time that the truth of the rumors should be tested.

It had leaked out that the banks were having some trouble with the firm, and that in one instance a check of $6,000 from C. B. Gaskill of Niagara Falls to Sherman Brothers & Co. had not been need as was intended. These stories made them believe that an explanation was needed, and a message was sent by cable to Edward Michael, who was also interested with these gentlemen in the elevator. He replied that he would come home to-day to see and explain. The accounts for their sudden return. Pending their arrival ex-Postmaster Bedford has been engaged as expert accountant upon the books of the firm. How great the embarrassment is cannot be learned.

Associates with Mr. Sherman in the elevator business state that it may amount to $200,000, and members of the board say that $300,000 is not too large. They assert the wheat shortage will reach at least 300,000 bushels of grain. Edward Michael said to-day that Stephen F. Sherman was guilty of no crime except that of culpable negligence. The losers will be the stockholders of the Associated Elevators, (the firm was interested in four.) Mr. Michael claims for Mr. Sherman that the latter was ignorant of the double use made of the warehouse receipts, which is the basis of the dubious speculation. "Where the money is or has g

RACING AT MONMOUTH

A BIG FIELD FOR THE LASSIE STAKES PROMISED.

THE BARNEGAT STAKES FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND THE HARVEST HANDICAP ALSO TO BE DECIDED.

Racing will be resumed at Monmouth Park this afternoon, and for the sake of the racing public it is to be hoped that both Col. Simmons and Mr. McDowell, who sit in the judges' stand, will today have the use of a pair of strong field glasses and be permitted by the Executive Committee of the track to exercise their judicial functions without fear or favor. It is about time they awoke to the fact that the public have come to the game which they alone pay to support. No more loaded dice, please, gentlemen. A fair field and no favors of any kind to rich or poor.

The card for the day is a fair one, and the Lassie Stakes and the Harvest Handicap should furnish races which every one should be able to enjoy. The entries for the several races and the weights are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $750, for maidens of all ages; special weights. One mile. Hyperion, Prince George, Wardie, Cannack, and Hanover, 109 pounds each; Village Maid, Dauphins, Germanic, Roma, Verdeor, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Lassie Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
J. A. and A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Ironmonger-Vandalite	115
W. L. Scott's ch. f. Peradox, by Rayon d'Or-Lizzie Cox	115
Charles Reid & Son's ch. f. Peterseborough, by Mr. Pickwick-Saronia	110
M. Jordan's b. f. Fannie J., by Sir Modred-Sosie G	108
R. Tooker's b. f. Millie Williams, by Glengarry-Arizona	108
John Daly's b. f. Carrie C., by Sensation-Ferida	105
D. D. Withers's chestnut filly, by King Ernest-Knicknack	105
A. Belmont's b. c. Leda, by Kingfisher-Leightonia	105
S. S. Brown's gray filly, by Springbok-Jennie V.	105
Empire Stable's b. f. Miss Rhodie, by Milner-Rebecca	105
*Colton & Boyle's blk. f. Eminence, by Kyrie Daly-Elisabeth	105
Aoburndale Stable's ch. f. Unadaga, by Onondaga-Lida	105
Preakness Stable's b. br. f. Livonia, by Longfellow-Elkhorn Lass	105
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b.f. Homœopathy, by Reform-Margie B.	105
D. J. McCarthy's b. f. Pandora, by Rayoo d'Or-Blue Grass Belle	105
*Doubtful starter.	

THIRD RACE.—The Barnegat Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second; penalties and allowances. One mile and a half.

	Pounds.
*Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet	117
Charles Littlefield's b. c. Jnhai	117
D. D. Withers's br. c. Tomooy	112
D. J. McCarthy's ch. c. Sorreoto	112
P. H. Dougherty's b. c. Kern	107
*Doubtful starters.	

FOURTH RACE.—The Harvest Handicap, for all ages, of $50 each, with $1,750 added, of which $500 to second. One mile.

	Pounds.
McClelland & Roche's b. c. Bedze, 4	124
William Lakeland's br. c. Tea Tray, 4	120
A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Tarascon, 4	120
Ramapo Stable's ch. c. Charley Drenx, 4	114
L. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4	107
*W. C. Daly's ch. g. Bronzomartic, 5	104
W. O. Scully's br. c. Hypocrite, 4	104
*Doubtful starter.	

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and no eighth. Long Knight, 114 pounds; Ernest, 110; Umpire, 108; Kermisse, 107; Rooster, 106, and Listo, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile. Unite, 113 pounds; Sluggard, 110; Swift, 105, and Bellair and Setton, 100 each.

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

There was a very good day's racing at Brighton Beach yesterday in spite of a very heavy track, and stormy, threatening weather. The absence of bookmakers probably lessened the attendance, betting being confined exclusively to the French and auction pools. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $110, to second; for maidens two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05⅔.

P. Halpin's h. c. Prince Howard, by Prince Charlie-Blanche, 118 pounds (Bender) 1
T. B. Ivewell's b. c. Major Tom, 118 (Taylor) 2
Louisiana Stable's b. f. Lily Kinney, 110 (Taylor) 3
Millerton, 118; Crawfish, 118; Harrison, 120; Mignon, 115; the Wild Rosebolt, 121, and Dotchess, 118, finished in the order named.

Betting.—Prince Howard, $50; Lily Kinney, $50; Millerton, $15; Harrison, $10; the field, $25. Mutuals paid on Prince Howard, $17 20 straight, $11 15 for place; Major Tom, for place, $15.

Won by one-half length; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $120, to second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:47¾. No bid for the winner.

W. Lakeland's b. c. Miracle, 4 years, by Falsetto-Miranda, 117 pounds, $2,000 (Hamilton) 1
D. A. Honig's b. f. Quesal, 3, 89 (Garrison) 2
Ivanhoe Stable's ch. c. Keycote, 4, 107 (Hyslop) 3
Pericles, 114; Lemon, 107; Lancester, 112; Jacobus, 109; Wickham, 114; Jim Murphy, 119, and Little Barefoot, 92, finished in the order named.

Betting.—Miracle, $140; Pericles, $85; Quesal, $35; Lancaster, $25; the field, $30. Mutuals paid on Miracle $8 75 straight, $3 15 for place; Quesal, $9 30 for place.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $130, to second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:49¾. No bid for the winner.

J. De Long's br. h. Battersby, 3 years, by Spindrift-Bertie W., 117 pounds (Palmer) 1
H. C. Meyers's b. h. Bonnie S., aged, 113 (Mosher) 2
H. J. Goldford's ch. f. Theora, 4, 112 (Hoy) 3
Annie M., 93; Miss Line, 114; Albemarle, 107; Leap Year, 109; Little Addie, 94; Specialty, 105; Ariel, 109, and Blanche, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—Battersby, $60; Miss Line, $35; Bonnie S., $25; Theora, $20; Specialty, $20; the field, $30. Mutuals paid on Battersby $9 85 straight, $8 for place; on Bonnie S., $12 35 for place.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $140, to second; selling allowances; for beaten horses. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:17. Winner bought by L. Stuart for $500.

J. T. Carmody's h. g. Dago, 5 years, by St. Cyr-Lady Bohemia, 105 pounds, $300 (Barton) 1
Louisiana Stable's b. g. Red Leaf, 5, 105 (Taylor) 2
E. Harper & Co.'s ch. m. Maid of Orleans, 5, 110 (Maynard) 3
Troy, 105; Beobridge, 110; J. J. Healy, 105; Al Reed, 110; Tornado, 115; Kink, 105; Elpretic, 105, and Exchange, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—Red Leaf, $65; Troy, $20; Banbridge, $15; Kink, $15; the field, $25. Mutuals paid on Dago $73 65 straight, $16 40 for place; on Red Leaf $9 05 for place.

Won by six lengths, ten between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $110, to second; special weights. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:03.

W. Lakeland's br. f. Miss Cody, 3 years, by Billet-Miss Palmer, 94 pounds (Penny) 1
T. N. Miller's b. g. Ten Booker, aged, 104 (Bender) 2
D. A. Honig's ch. f. My Own, 4, 97 (Clayton) 3
Juggler, 117; Glendale, 115; Donald, 106, nod Glory, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—Juggler, $30; My Own, $30; Miss Cody, $25; Ten Booker, $25; the field, $20. Mutuals paid on Miss Cody $39 90 straight, $15 for place; on Ten Booker, $13 60 for place.

Won by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The races at Washington Park to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Aunt Kettle, 98 pounds, (Ray,) won; Pullman, 97, (Francis,) second, and Fast Time, 96, (Finnegan,) third. Time—1:08¾. Betting—Even on Aunt Kettle, 2 to 1 Pullman, 3 to 1 Fast Time.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Teddy Veotore, 98 pounds, (Allen,) won; Jed, 103, (Barnes,) second, and Romaioe, 106, (Covington,) third. Time—1:07. Betting—4 to 1 Jed, 5 to 1 Teddy Veotore and 5 to 1 Romaioe.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. One mile. Alphouse, 92 pounds, (Wellington,) won; St. Nick, 105, (Stoval,) second, and Golightly, 102, (Overton,) third. Time—1:49¼. Betting—12 to 1 Alphouse, 2 to 1 St. Nick, 3 to 1 Golightly.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. One mile. Winning Ways, 94 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Chilbowie, 100, (Covington,) second, and Mirth, 92, (Ray,) third. Time—1:48. Betting—8 to 5 Winning Ways, 2½ to 1 Chilbowie.

FIFTH RACE.—A handicap of sweepstakes. One mile and three-eighths. Prather, 100 pounds, (Stoval,) won; Armuel, 106, (Williams,) second, and Tenacity, 100, (Ray,) third. Time—2:31. Betting—3 to 1 Prather, 3 to 1 Armuel and 3 to 1 Tenacity.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a sixteenth. Maori, 107 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Lewis Clark, 107, (Williams,) second, and Bridgelight, 112, (Covington,) third. Time—1:53¾. Betting—7 to 10 Maori, 2½ to 1 Lewis Clark.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile; for all ages. Madolin, 104 pounds, (Overton,) won; Lulie B., 76, (A. Covington,) second, and Biz Three, 124, (Richardson,) third. Time—1:48. Betting—6 to 5 each Madolin and Lulie B.

THE NORTHFIELD PICKS UP A BOAT.

While the Staten Island ferryboat Northfield, Capt. Joseph Smith, was making her last trip from this city on Sunday night, she picked up a large oyster skiff which was floating down the bay off Robbin's Reef. The boat is painted white and has a red star on the stern. When picked up it was half full of water. Two oars were lying in the boat. Capt. Smith thinks that the crew have been drowned.

The boat is now lying at the ferry landing at Clifton awaiting an owner.

DECISION BY THE PROPAGANDA.

The *Catholic News* has received the following from its Roman correspondent:

"The Propaganda has rendered a decision in the controversy between Bishop McQuaid of Rochester and Father Lambert. It is decided that Father Lambert is still connected with the Diocese of Rochester. This is a point against the Bishop. It is further decided that Father Lambert by his acts greatly deserved suspension. As to the future course of priest and prelate, it recommends that Father Lambert make a retract of expiation and seek reconciliation with his superior who, in return, must provide a place for him in his diocese."

STABLES AT SARATOGA.

EVERYBODY ANXIOUS FOR THE RACES TO BEGIN.

SARATOGA, July 15.—The interest of people here is beginning to centre now out Union-avenue in Horse Haven and the race track opposite. Over a hundred horses are quartered at the former place, and flyers are arriving daily. M. Hogan's stable, W. G. Brien's Chickasaw Stable, Ottman's stable, and J. W. Smyth's are the New-York stables so far represented, with the Hurricane of Amsterdam, Duffy's of St. Louis, F. L. Greenough & Co.'s, Nashville; the Patten Stable, St. Louis; the Hendrie Stable, Hamilton, Ontario; Bashford Manor Farm Stable, William Walker & Co.'s Stable, Lexington and J. Brophy's and George Ayres's Saratoga Stables. With such as are already here and the number expected to arrive during the next ten days for whom applications have been made the resources of Horse Haven will be fully taxed to provide for the racers.

The continuous rainy weather has delayed, or rather interfered with, work on the track, much that was done having to be done over again, but everything about the course is in readiness, and the track itself will be in first-class condition by the opening day, Thursday, July 25.

Hotel men and all others who invest their money to get it back during "the season" are pinning their faith to the racing meeting to recoup themselves for the poor July. It is an open secret that, though everybody is whistling to keep his courage up, things here are not cheerful to those who expend enormous sums to attract Summer guests. There are, without doubt, a great many people here, and the place never seemed more delightful than this summer, but the swarming crowds who alone can make a season pay have not arrived. It seems to be accepted that the Paris Exposition has been Saratoga's fatality this year. A gentlemen on the States' piazza last evening, who is just back from his run across the water, said that he was told at the Cunard office that all the big steamship lines together had booked 100,000 passengers to cross this Summer, and a large percentage of this number are Saratoga frequenters.

Saratoga still has August before her and the talk is very confident of the racing season, so that it is possible the reign of the dog star will see the drooping fortunes of the spa revived. And when all is said Saratoga seems full and there is a great deal going on. Enough people to run half a dozen ordinary watering places are here at this moment, and amusements and diversions to last all day in another place are daily crowded in Saratoga between 9 o'clock and midnight.

Yesterday Sankey divided himself and his tuneful songs between the First Presbyterian and Baptist churches, carrying from one to the other in the evening and speaking and singing at the Young Men's Christian Association meetings morning and afternoon.

Philip Phillips sings here to-night.

Miss Ohnstrum, the Swedish prima donna, has returned and will again delight the audience at Congress Park with her exceptionally fine voice. Arthur Foote, pianist and composer, will lend his services at the same place this week.

Vice President Morton was present at Bethesda Church yesterday on the occasion of the formal presentation of the beautiful rood screen which Mrs. Ebninger has presented to the church in memory of her late lamented husband, Mr. John W. Ebninger. The screen is of wrought iron, of exquisite design and workmanship.

A large number of runners reached Horse Haven to-day.

The Eusian Princess staying at the Kensington is to give a series of readings upon Russian home life shortly in the parlors of the hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Charles Collis, the author, is at the Victoria.

Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly is at the Hnestis.

The water of Saratoga Lake is six feet higher than usual, a fact which is due to the heavy rains and the damming at the outlet. The effect breaks almost with sea violence on the curved shore of the northeast end of the lake, and this is one of the picturesque points of a drive down to the White Sulphur Hotel. The graceful little craft, Erminie, also plies from Moon's to this hotel, and is winning golden opinions from all who ride in her; she is particularly effective in the rough, choppy water to which Saratoga Lake is inclined.

HOW A BEAR CAUGHT TROUT.

AND HOW TWO HUNTERS DIDN'T CATCH THE BEAR.

PINE HILL, N. Y., July 15.—As the Ulster and Delaware Railroad locomotive goes puffing and snorting in its stiff climb over the horseshoe curve just above this village one of the last cottages seen by the handkerchief-waving city folks is Bonnie View, the proprietor of which is Wilson Bertrand, editor of the Pine Hill *Sentinel*. A famous little trout stream gorgies along within a few feet of the house and numerous speckled beauties disport within its limpid depths.

Just back of Bonnie View House a sort of a dam has been erected, in which were placed a week or ten days ago over a hundred good-sized trout. On visiting the dam the following morning it was discovered that a raid had been made on the fish, and that the despoiler had not only made way with over a score of the largest trout, but that he had discarded a dozen or more smaller ones and left them high and dry in the bushes near by. Further search developed the fact that the treepasser was a four-footed rather than a two-footed desperado, as the tracks of a large specie of animal were discovered in the soft ground near the edge of the dam.

Mr. Bertrand and a New-York City gentleman named Wilson, secreted themselves behind a pile of wood the next evening to watch for the thief or thieves, but they waited in vain. The next night they watched again, and this time their perseverance was rewarded. At about 10 o'clock a good-sized bear came shuffling out of the woods, and without a break made direct for the dam. It put in its big paw and scooped up a trout, which it ate with an apparent relish, but it did not wait for more. The New-York man became so excited at sight of a Catskill Mountain bear that he fired prematurely at the brute. It immediately turned tail and ran for the dense underbrush on the side of the mountain near by. Bertrand fired and wounded the animal, as tracks of blood were discovered for over a mile the following day. The bear got away, however, and has not been found.

GETTING A GRIP ON THE MILLS.

THE SYNDICATE'S PLAN OF AMALGAMATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—At last the rumors about the purchase by English capital of a big interest in Minneapolis flour mills are becoming more definite. The statements that options had been given on the Pillsbury and Washburn Mills is bringing out the details. The options were given as a result of a thorough examination of the properties by experts from the East, who went over the accounts of all the firms. These options expire July 25, and though it was at first believed the deal would go through there is now understood to be considerable doubt about it.

The scheme, in brief, is this: The property in question, including mills with a daily capacity of 22,000 barrels, or two-thirds of Minneapolis's total capacity, is to be capitalized at $10,000,000. Controlling interest in this amalgamated organization, in the shape either of stock or bonds, is to be sold to the English syndicate. C. A. Pillsbury is to be retained as manager, perhaps of the entire business—certainly of the Pillsbury Mill.

The financial negotiations are being conducted through the Eastern bankers, Drexel, Morgan & Co. If the bond scheme is adopted it will consist in the loaning of money at a low rate of interest, probably 4 per cent., where it now costs the interested firms 6 or 7 per cent. to borrow. Of the $10,000,000 capital, $3,000,000 represents J. J. Hill's interest. Speculation, however, is idle until July 25 arrives and it is seen whether the options are taken advantage of.

PAINTER BAEHR'S ROMANCE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 15.—The man who gave his name as Carl Meyers and committed suicide at the Occidental Hotel in New-York Saturday was Hugo Baehr of this city. It was no surprise to some of his friends here. At various times he had said he would take his own life because a young woman in New-York City whom he loved had recently married another. He said he had never avowed his love for her, and she had no means of knowing his feelings. He was a German and an artist, and well known here. The last work he did was to paint a portrait of the woman, and then he left here he took it with him to New-York, saying that he intended to give it to her and then take his life. He fulfilled his threat. The name of the young woman is not known. Baehr came here from Berlin six or seven years ago, and had been doing a prosperous business.

A NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Yesterday morning Swan Bures, a negro charged with the murder of a young white man named Whitehurst, was lynched at Iuka, Miss. A mob of 100 men forced the jailer to give up his keys and took Bures a short distance away and hanged him to a tree.

One night last May young Whitehurst started from Tuscumbia for Burnsville on a freight train. The conductor and his two brakemen raised a difficulty with Whitehurst which resulted in his death, the proof showing that the conductor and Swan Bures, one of the brakemen, shot Whitehurst and then threw him off the train where the wheels would pass over his body that they might conceal their crime.

SEVEN STRAIGHT GAMES

THE GIANTS STEADILY GAINING ON THE BOSTONS.

CHICAGO MADE IT INTERESTING FOR NEW-YORK, BUT A HOME RUN BY RICHARDSON SAVED THE DAY.

Capt. Anson and his band of tourists were received on the New Polo Grounds yesterday by Capt. Ewing and his team of pennant winners. After pointing out the various places of interest in the vicinity of the new diamond Capt. Ewing told Brown to handle Keefe's curves and show the visitors how the Giants play ball on their new grounds. He did so in the most approved style. From the outset the Giants showed their superiority, and held the lead up to the eighth inning. At that point the Chicago men made a spurt, but the New-Yorkers again went to the front in the last inning and won easily.

Healy, better known as the "Egyptian," the young man who pitched for the All-America team on the tour around the world, has been engaged by Chicago, and faced the Giants yesterday. He was hit hard at times, but on the whole his work was very good, and he promises to strengthen the ex-champions. Nearly half of the hits made by the Giants were secured when the batsmen had two strikes called, and two of the eleven hits were of the scratch order. Healy is a valuable man, and under the skilful eye of Capt. Anson he ought to make his mark. Keefe pitched for New-York, and he had the Chicago men at his mercy for seven innings. In the eighth, however, they touched him up for three singles and two doubles, and for a time made matters rather interesting. But the New-York pitcher soon recovered his form and saved the game. Little Richardson distinguished himself by good hitting at opportune moments. He made a single and a home run, and these two hits contributed 5 of the 7 runs tallied by New-York. Gore, too, batted well, making two doubles and a single. Few errors were committed, but the field work was not of a very brilliant character.

Gore, as usual, began the batting. In the opening inning he hit the ball to left field for two bases and reached third when Tiernan made a single. Then big "Bill" Brown, who had taken Ewing's place, hit a hot ball to right field, but it struck Tiernan, who was running to second, and in consequence he was declared out. On the play, however, Gore scored. After Connor had gone to first on balls a double play retired the side. During the five succeeding innings both sides failed to tally, but in the seventh the New-Yorks increased their advantage. After Whitney had gone out Keefe got first on balls and Gore sent a hot one to right field for two bases. Tiernan fouled out and Brown took first on balls, filling the bases. Connor, too, was given first on balls and Keefe ran home on the play. Richardson at that juncture came to the rescue with a timely hit and Gore and Brown touched the home base. Ward ended the inning by sending a fly to right field. This made the score 4 to 0 in New-York's favor and the spectators were happy. But this state of affairs was of short duration. In the eight inning the Chicago men suddenly found the whereabouts of the ball and in a few minutes they were on even terms with the Giants. After Burns had been out at first Healy sent a safe one past Ward. Dwyer followed his example. Then "Jimmy" Ryan hit a fly over Gore's head to the fence for two bases, sending in as many runs. Van Haltren dropped one to left field and Ryan scantered home. Little Duffy at that point hit the ball with all his might and it fell in centre field far enough out of Gore's reach to give him two bases. Van Haltren tallied on the hit and the score was even. Anson went out—Ward to Connor—and the latter afterward distinguished himself by catching with one hand Pfeffer's fine hit, thus retiring the side.

This change evidently did not suit the Giants, and they gave evidence of their displeasure by the lively manner in which they began the last inning. Gore hit a hot grounder which Pfeffer was unable to hold, and a joyous shout went up from the assembled throng. Tiernan popped out and Brown went out, and all eyes rested on his Connor as he faced the Chicago pitcher. The New-York first base man has a national reputation as a "singer," and Healy kept the ball out of his reach, preferring to give him his base. Much little Richardson surprised the Chicago men and sent a thrill of joy to the heart of nearly every onlooker. In the vernacular of the profession he hit the ball in the "nose," and its journey to the North River was stopped by the fence in left field. The sphere, however, rolled under the fence seats, and before the Chicago fielder found it the bases were all empty, and New-York was in the lead 7 to 4. This ended the run getting. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	2	3	1	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	1	1	1	1	0
Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Duffy, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Brown, c.	1	1	5	1	1	Dwfy, r. f.	0	2	1	1	0
Connor, 1b.	1	0	17	0	0	Anson, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Richson, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0
Ward, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0
O'Rourke, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Borne, 3b.	0	1	3	2	1
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	Healy, p.	0	1	1	5	0
Keefe, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Dwyer, s. s.	1	1	3	3	1
Total.	7	11	27	15	1	Total.	4	8	26	18	2

*Tiernan declared out for being hit with a batted ball.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Chicago, 0. Left on base—New-York, 8; Chicago, 4. Base on balls—Off Keefe, 1; off Healy, 7. Struck out—By Keefe, 6; by Healy, 1. Home run—Richardson. Two-base hits—Brown, Gore, Ryan (2,) Ryan, Duffy. Double plays—Burns, Dwyer, and Pfeffer; Anson and Dwyer, Ryan and Pfeffer. Stolen base—Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Anson, (2.) Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; CLEVELAND, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Sanders's pitching was too much for Cleveland to-day. Gruber was hit freely and generally at the right time. The fielding of Stricker, Myers, and Mulvey was first-class, the latter's exhibition at third being the finest seen here for several seasons. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Stricker, 2b.	1	2	5	6	0
Hallman, s. s.	0	1	1	2	1	McAleer, c. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Myers, 2b.	1	0	5	5	0	Gilks, s. s.	0	1	0	3	1
Thompson, r. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Twitchell, l. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Sanders, p.	1	4	2	1	1	Faatz, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	1	1	1	7	0	Radford, r. f.	1	0	2	1	2
Fogarty, c. f.	1	2	0	1	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0
Farrar, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	5	1	0	Gruber, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	7	14	27	17	2	Total.	3	9	27	16	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Thompson, Fogarty. Home run—Tebeau. Stolen base—Fogarty. Double plays—Radford and Zimmer; Hallman, Myers, and Farrar. First base on balls—Off Gruber, 3; off Sanders, 1. Struck out—By Sanders, 5. Passed ball—Zimmer, 1. Wild pitches—Sanders, 2; Gruber, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

WASHINGTON, 10; PITTSBURG, 4.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Although the Senators played poorly in the field to-day they batted Galvin's pitching in every direction and defeated the Pittsburg team without any difficulty. The visitors, after the first inning, in which their fielding was bad, played a sharp game, but were puzzled with Keefe's deceptive curves. Of the five hits made by them four were scratches. The best feature was Daly's catching and batting. Score:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	1	2	1	0	1	Hanlon, c.	1	0	5	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	1	0	4	0	0	Rowe, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Daly, c.	2	1	4	1	0	Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Wise, 2d b.	2	2	3	3	0	White, 1b.	1	0	11	1	1
Clark, s. s.	1	2	0	3	2	Miller, o.	1	0	3	0	0
Carney, 1st b.	1	1	10	0	0	Sunlap, 2b.	0	1	4	5	1
Mack, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Johns, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Sweeny, 3b.	1	2	3	0	1	Smith, 3b.	1	3	1	1	0
Keefe, p.	1	1	1	1	0	Galvin, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	10	14	27	9	7	Total.	4	5	27	14	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 7. Two-base hits—Daly, Keefe, Smith, (2). Three-base hits—Daly, Hoy. Home run—Clark. Double plays—Rowe, Dunlap and White; Dunlap and White. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 1; off Galvin, 2. Struck out—By Keefe, 3; by Galvin, 1. Umpire—Mr. Phil Baker.

BROOKLYN, 6; CINCINNATI, 4.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—The Brooklyns defeated the Cincinnatis to-day in one of the most exciting games that have been played here this season. Ferguson's poor umpiring the spectators thought contributed to the victory won by the Bridegrooms, and at the conclusion of the game several beer glasses were hurled at him. The fielding of Corkhill was the feature of the game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Holliday, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Collins, 2b.	2	0	3	1	0
Pfeffer, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0	Foutz, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Reilly, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Burns, r. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Carpenter, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	0	5	1
Tebeau, l. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Corkhill, c. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Nicol, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Visner, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Keenan, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Terry, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Duryea, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Smith, s. s.	0	1	2	3	1
Mullane, p.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	4	10	24	7	2	Total.	6	12	27	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cincinnati	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Carpenter, Mullane. Three-base hits—Burns, O'Brien. Home runs—Keenan, Collins, Tebeau, Keenan, (2.) Double plays—Corkhill and Terry; McPhee and Reilly. First base on balls—Off Duryea, 1; off Mullane, 1. Struck out—By Duryea, 1; by Mullane, 1. Wild pitches—Duryea, 1. Passed balls—O'Brien, Visner. Time—2:05. Umpire—Ferguson.

OTHER GAMES.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	—5
Columbus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Columbus, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2; Columbus, 4. Pitchers—Ehret and Baldwin. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1. Pitchers—Silvets and Foreman. Umpires—Messrs. Holland and Kerins.

SHORT STOPS.

Negotiations for the release of Denny, the third baseman of the Indianapolis Club, to Washington, which were suspended some weeks ago, have again been reopened, and it is probable that within a few days he will become a Senator. An offer of $3,000 by President Hewett was made for his release, but it was declined, and as the Hoosier team needs a pitcher the arrangement contemplates the transfer of O'Day and a pecuniary consideration. Mr. Sullivan, who has just returned from Europe, will, it is understood, be appointed Manager of the Washington team. He is now in Philadelphia, Pond, endeavoring to secure his release from that club of Fitzgerald, pitcher, and Pettit, right-fielder, the latter formerly of the Chicago Club.

Mr. N. E. Young, President of the National League, said yesterday, with regard to the letter of Mr. A. G. Spalding concerning the classification of baseball players, which was printed in THE TIMES, that he had mailed a copy of the letter to each club President with a recommendation that he give it careful consideration. He also appointed a brotherhood committee on the part of the League, consisting of Messrs. Spalding of Chicago, Day of New-York, and Rogers of Philadelphia, to consider the matter formally and report thereon as soon as possible.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Clubs.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Boston	46	19	St. Louis	30	23
New-York	39	22	Brooklyn	44	25
Cleveland	40	27	Athletic	39	28
Philadelphia	35	29	Baltimore	33	32
Chicago	30	35	Cincinnati	28	33
Pittsburg	26	37	Kansas City	31	39
Indianapolis	23	39	Colnmbus	27	44
Washington	18	42	Louisville	18	42

One pleasing feature of the Chicago games is that Anson and his many ball until the last man is retired in the ninth inning.

The team of the Brooklyn Athletic Association will play the Gorham nine at the De Kalb and Classon avenue grounds to-morrow afternoon.

Rain yesterday postponed the Boston-Indianapolis, Jersey City-Lowell, Wilkesbarre-New-Haven, and Worcester-Newark games.

An even bet of $1,000 was made yesterday that New-York would have a better percentage than Boston this year.

Crane and Ewing will be the battery of the New-York Club to-day.

The Giants are only a few points behind Boston for first place.

Burns, Pfeffer, and Ryan are big favorites in this city.

Gore is looking for the batting championship this year.

New-York and Ch

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTREL.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BIJOU.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—LA BELLE HÉLÈNE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in displacing Superintendent FINN of the District Prisons with a new and inexperienced man backed by "PAT" DIVVER is a mere matter of political favoritism and has nothing to do with Mr. FINN'S efficiency. The place was created at the time FINN was removed from the position of Warden of the Tombs to make way for "Fatty" WALSH, merely to let him down easy, and probably its abolition would be justified. The Superintendent merely exercises the supervision over the Wardens of the district prisons which it is the business of the Commissioners themselves to exercise, without the power to remove them or to correct their deficiencies which the Commissioners have. Though a Tammany man, Mr. FINN does not seem to be much of a politician or a spoilsman, and besides "PAT" DIVVER insisted on having his man LEDWITH provided with a better place than he had in the Register's office. This is the whole explanation, and it is as disgraceful to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as the former removal of FINN from the Wardenship of the Tombs because WALSH insisted upon having that place, for which he turned out to be utterly incompetent.

Further evidence of how opinion on an important question is affected by the local interests of those holding the opinion was obtained by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce at Chicago yesterday. The special committee of the Board of Trade of that city, which had drawn up answers to the Senate Committee's question, thought that the effect of Canadian competition in transportation upon our commercial interests was favorable and should be subject to no restriction. The reason plainly was that it was considered beneficial to the trade interests of Chicago, just as it is beneficial at the other end of the line to the trade interests of New-England. The effect upon other places and upon the railroad interests of the United States was regarded as a matter of minor importance. For analogous reasons the Chicago Board of Trade declared against all railroad associations and combinations for controlling or checking competition in transportation. They "always operated against Chicago," said Mr. WRIGHT of the Board of Trade. The question with which the Senate committee is dealing is broader than the interests of Chicago or those of New-England, and it has not got a great deal of light upon it from either of those quarters.

In the Idaho Constitutional Convention the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights has reported a section in which it is provided that "no person shall be denied any civil or political right or privilege on account of his religious opinions" with the qualification that "the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to justify polygamous practices or to permit any person, organization, or association to directly or indirectly aid or abet, counsel or advise, any person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy." It will be recalled that under a Territorial law that has been sustained by the Territory's highest court the Mormon residents of Idaho are disfranchised for their connection with the Mormon Church. Monogamous members of the Mormon Church cannot vote there. Before they were disfranchised the Mormons of Idaho held the balance of power at the polls, for some of the most thickly settled southern counties are inhabited almost exclusively by Mormons. The Constitutional Convention evidently desires to incorporate the so-called Test Oath act on the Constitution, but it is feared that a Constitution containing such a provision would not be well received at Washington. To disfranchise a man for the sole reason that he is a member of the Mormon Church is to disfranchise him on account of his religious belief, without reference to his acts, and this is a policy that does not commend itself to the American people. The Mormon should suffer the utmost reasonable penalty of the law if he be guilty of bigamy or polygamy, but the fact that he is a member of the Mormon Church should not be held sufficient to deprive him of the right to vote.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is by no means so powerful or so respected an organization as it was before the Burlington strike. It is quite natural that it should desire to regain its power, but the means it is said to be contemplating in order to attain that end are by no means likely to be effective. One of these means is said to be the amalgamation of the engineers with other classes of railroad hands. It was precisely by refusing to make common cause with these that the brotherhood gained its unique position. Its membership had a virtual monopoly of a certain kind of skill and experience necessary in operating a railroad, and could therefore safely demand terms which no organization not so situated could obtain. If the engineers give up this advantage and make common cause with unskilled workmen who can readily be replaced, they will necessarily be losers. It is noteworthy that Chief ARTHUR opposes this injurious proposition.

The apprehension recently felt in Arizona that the 380 Apaches now in Alahama were to be sent back to their old home will be removed by the actual disposition of the case. The War Department is quite likely to approve the plan reported by Capt. JOHN G. BOURKE, Third Cavalry, that all the Indians now at Mount Vernon Barracks should be transferred to the Onalla Reservation in Swain County, North Carolina. A representative of the Indian Rights Association who has accompanied Capt. BOURKE in his quest of a site will arrange for the purchase of Onalla from the Cherokees, who now own and occupy it, and then probably not only these Apaches but GERONIMO and his comrades will be removed thither. The Indian Rights Association originated the scheme in conference with Gen. HOWARD, and the ordering East of Capt. PIERCE, stationed in California, to consult in the matter, created an apprehension among the people of Arizona which was certainly not without excuse. For many years to come that much-harassed Territory is entitled to be assured of its present riddance of one of the worst Indian scourges it has ever known.

AN INDIANA VIEW.

While Mr. HARRISON, through the serviceable Philadelphia *Press*, is trying to persuade the country that the spoils distribution has occupied a relatively small part of his time, one of his home organs, the Indianapolis *Journal*, is trying to quiet the office seekers by showing that he has done all that could possibly be expected in the time he has been in the office. The two views are not exactly harmonious, and both of them cannot be true. Their difference comes obviously from the difference in the motives of their authors. The *Press* addressed itself to the decent people who are much disgusted with the President's absorption in matters that concern only his party and himself—and himself much more than his party—and the *Journal* directed its remarks to the droves of place hunters who are mad with greed. The probabilities are all on the side of the facts as stated by the *Journal*, which can show the 12,000 changes made in the Postal Service alone, and can sustain itself by the daily reports from Washington in its own columns, in those of the *Press* and of the papers generally. The *Press*, on the contrary, racking its brain to find something besides the spoils that can have engaged Mr. HARRISON'S attention, can think of nothing definite except the Samoan Conference, which was conducted on the lines laid down by the Cleveland Administration. Any one who has watched affairs with attention will see that the *Journal* is right and the *Press* wrong.

Here is the description given by the Indianapolis organ of Mr. HARRISON'S experience:

"He found the offices mainly filled by Democrats; his own party four years out of power, flushed with victory, and eager to enjoy its fruits; the number of offices at his disposal utterly inadequate to the number of deserving applicants; himself embarrassed by the limitations of his position, and his hands partially tied by the civil service law, with every section of the country and every element of the party demanding first recognition; with Senators, Representatives, committeemen, spellbinders, party workers, and tried and true Republicans from every State and from almost every part of every State, urging their claims through every possible avenue, and almost in utter disregard of every consideration except personal success—certainly no President was ever placed in a more trying or thankless position."

Then it rehukes the sentiment of discontent which is evidently rife among its readers:

"No President should be expected to change the entire personnel of the Government in a few months. Even with the civil service law out of the way, that would be an impossibility. If the President has not yet fully recognized all elements of the party and all classes of party workers, reasonable men should remember how many there are to be recognized and how limited the means of recognition. Besides, he has recognized a good many in the first four months of his Administration, and will doubtless recognize others in the months and years to come. Such impatience and such groundless criticism are unreasonable and unmanly."

This unquestionably represents the real state of mind of the great mass of "active" Republicans. They are absorbed in the pursuit of the spoils, and nothing else interests them. It is the feeling to which the President has sought to give satisfaction. He now perceives that in doing so he has offended another and more respectable portion of the public. His organs are trying to conciliate both, but it is impossible. They cannot change the facts, and the facts are, first, that Mr. HARRISON has given about all his time and strength to the single question of dividing up the spoils, and second, that he has not been able to please those for whom he has sacrificed the dignity of his office and his obligation to the Constitution and violated his explicit promises.

THIS YEAR'S STATE CANVASS.

It is intimated that the Republican State Committee is disposed this year to wait upon the action of the Democrats and have the party convention held after the Democratic platform has been announced and the Democratic candidates for State offices have been nominated. It is further intimated that the Republicans have no intention of making an effort to elect their State ticket, but will devote their energies to making sure of a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The State officers to be chosen this year are Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Engineer and Surveyor. They hold office for terms of two years, and those elected this year will consequently go out of office at the same time with the present Governor and Lieutenant Governor. As the Hill Administration will cover that period in any case and the minor executive officers are of comparatively small political importance, there is probably no great anxiety on the part of the Republicans to secure them in their interest. At all events, there is little talk about candidates for the places and no apparent ambition on the part of politicians to secure the nominations.

It seems to be a recognized fact that the dominating influence over Republican plans and purposes is not the State Committee, but Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, and to him is credited the design of sacrificing the State ticket to secure the Legislature. There is nothing inconsistent with his political theories and methods in securing any object upon which he has set his mind by sacrificing all other party interests whatever, and according to the same theories and methods there is an advantage in making the sacrifice. It will afford a chance for dickering and trading to promote his object. Democratic candidates for State offices will naturally have a considerable following and will be desirous of success, and with five of them in the field there may be opportunities for picking up a good many votes here and there for legislative candidates by the Platt process. The Republican candidates for the same offices may be put up with the distinct understanding that they are to be used for the promotion of PLATT'S scheme and may be ready to accept defeat with meekness. Those of the obedient type which the "boss" favors have got used to that method of conducting political campaigns.

It does not appear that the Republicans are specially desirous of securing the Legislature for the purpose of carrying important measures of legislation or effecting reforms of any kind. In fact, so long as Gov. HILL remains in the executive chair they have very little chance of success with party measures. They made as strong an effort for ballot reform at the last session as they can be expected to make, and there would be no better prospect of success with a new Legislature. They can have no consuming desire for another high-license campaign after the manner in which they dealt with the excise question last Winter. Moreover, it is not conceivable that "TOM" PLATT desires to control the Legislature for the purpose of effecting reforms. There is no evidence that he cares anything about restrictive excise legislation or the protection of the ballot box, and the presumption from his political methods is quite the other way. What he is really after is, perhaps, a matter of conjecture rather than of certainty, but it seems to be pretty well understood.

The State Senate to be chosen next Fall will take part in the election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. EVARTS in 1891, and it will doubtless be easier to elect a Republican Assembly of the desired stripe next year, after a successful effort with both Senate and Assembly this year. It is believed that now, after his power as a political boss has been fully developed, Mr. PLATT proposes to retrieve his disastrous blunder of 1881 by getting himself elected to the Senate in 1891. The present National Administration has been strengthening his hands in every way in its power, and he doubtless feels confident that he can use the Republican Party in this State for the promotion of his own ends. This he expects to do through the Legislature, while the State offices would be of little use to him. This supposed plan of campaign presents the Republican Party of New-York in the position of entire subserviency to one of the most selfish and unscrupulous politicians that this State or any State has yet produced. Whether that position is one calculated to strengthen the party and beget public confidence in it is a question upon which the result of the campaign will throw some light.

TANNER AND HIS POLICY.

There are signs that the demagogue at the head of the Pension Bureau is falling into disfavor with the President and his Secretary of the Interior. They find that TANNER has undertaken to exhaust the surplus in his own way without permitting his superior officers or Congress to deal with the subject. They see his widely-advertised policy in full force in the bureau, and TANNER himself explaining it and glorifying his liberality in various parts of the country. They know that in connection with the enforcement of this policy some very scandalous transactions have taken place in the bureau, and now, when the people are getting hold of the facts, they perceive how great a burden TANNER may soon become.

The new Commissioner was the candidate of the pension claim agents, and especially of the chief of these, who has accumulated a very large fortune in the business. It is the aim of these agents to increase the number of pensioners, for in this way their profits are increased. They are advocates of all the wild schemes for enlarging the pension expenditures—schemes that call for the payment of $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 in addition to the sums required by existing laws. At the beginning of TANNER'S term it was disclosed that the pension applications of the chief of these agents or attorneys were treated with distinguished consideration, apparently in order that he might be rewarded for his labors in behalf of the Commissioner. But this was a small matter in comparison with subsequent acts that are a manifestation of TANNER'S policy.

We directed attention a few days ago to the good fortune of Senator MANDERSON of Nebraska, a man reputed to be very wealthy, whose pension was recently "rerated," or increased, by TANNER. The order for the higher rate was made retroactive, so that the Senator was able to carry back with him to Nebraska the snug sum of $4,000 in arrears. It now appears that the Commissioner has been doing a large business in the rerating of pensions, and it is reported that the award to Senator MANDERSON has been used and was designed to be used as a precedent that should excuse or protect the similar action of the bureau with respect to a great number of cases. It should be understood that when a pension is rerated the bureau decides that the rate originally fixed was not high enough, raises it to the sum determined upon, reopens the original judgment, and awards to the applicant the higher rate from the day when the pension was granted. No statement as to the number of pensions so rerated by TANNER has been given to the public, but it is understood that the work of this kind already done and the probability that a very large expense in the near future has been incurred, have led the President and Secretary NOBLE to look upon TANNER'S schemes with some anxiety.

The employés of the bureau have been, it is said, among the first beneficiaries of the new policy. Many of them have hastened to procure a rerating, and have thus obtained not only a higher rate for the future, but also sums ranging from $2,000 to $4,000 for arrears. A Western paper points out several cases of this kind, and asserts that it is estimated that the reratings already made and those to be made under TANNER'S decisions will increase the pension payments by $20,000,000 in the next twelve months. Such a case as that of Senator MANDERSON is very useful to the advocates of this policy, for they say that after a wealthy Senator has gained a rerating it will not do to refuse a similar readjustment to veterans who are not rich.

So much of this work has been done, it is said, that there will be a great outcry if it shall now be discontinued. If Senator MANDERSON, for example, is entitled to a readjustment and $4,000 in back pay, many others will assert that their claims are as good as his. But if the new policy shall not be abandoned the increased cost of the Pension Service will not commend the Administration to a large majority of the people, who cannot be convinced that TANNER is right when he says that "this is the best and easiest way of distributing the surplus."

The present condition of the bureau and the acts of the Commissioner should remind the President and his advisers that it is not always expedient to select for an important public office a man who posses as the direct representative of all those persons whose pecuniary claims are to come before him, and who is capable of carrying into force, so far as his power will permit, all the wild and demagogical promises made to those persons in a heated political campaign by stump speakers who were bidding for their votes. But Mr. HARRISON and his advisers knew very well what kind of a man TANNER was, and what were the influences supporting him. They selected him with a full knowledge of his character, calibre, and obligations.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILE.

Considering the moderate size of the French colony in this city, the demonstration that it made yesterday as part of the centennial celebration of the fall of the Bastile was creditable alike to its enthusiasm and its good taste. It is noticeable that one naturally speaks of the French "colony," a phrase that nobody would employ with regard to the permanent residents in this country of any other nationality in Western Europe. It is a proof of the attractiveness of French civilization to those who have grown up under it, or, if one chooses, of the provincialism it engenders, that the Frenchman abroad remains for at least one generation, and commonly for more, a stranger in a strange land, an exile indeed rather than a colonist. The proportion of our French population that can be said to have become Americanized is very small indeed. In Canada there is not only a large but a very rapidly-growing French population which remains distinctly French after more than a hundred years of the political domination of the English, a fact that is extremely discouraging to believers in the possibility of effectually Germanizing Alsace-Lorraine.

It is especially unfortunate that the incident of the celebration in Paris itself which has been most widely reported and most discussed should have been a squabble created by the efforts of some of the Boulangist leaders to seize for themselves and their faction the notoriety of the occasion. Assuredly the ideas that have come to be especially connected with the fall of the Bastile are not such as the followers of Gen. BOULANGER or of any other "man on horseback" can fairly claim. Twice since the French Revolution occurred a reaction against popular government has been successful, once by force of military genius and the second time by force of political jugglery. But disinterested observers can scarcely fail to admit that the Government of France under which the centenary of the Bastile is celebrated embodies more nearly the ideas of the Revolution than any of its predecessors, and that it is under this Government that France is likely to attain her fullest and freest development.

It is not at first sight clear why the taking of the Bastile should have been selected as the most appropriate event in the history of the French Revolution for a celebration. The meeting of the Constituent Assembly seems to be considerably more significant of the real change that occurred, which was the destruction of privilege, as crystallized in the feudal system, and the resumption by the French people of the government of France, which had before been delegated to, or, rather, usurped by, select classes of the French people. The Bastile undoubtedly represented to the Parisians of 1789 all that was most hateful and oppressive in the system of privilege. It was there that whoever in Paris offended against that system, whatever his own rank might be, was likely to pay the penalty of his offense and to be imprisoned by an arbitrary command without the chance of an appeal to the regular course of law which in England had been secured by the Habeas Corpus act much more than a century before.

But what has fixed the taking of the Bastile as the act worthiest of celebration, although it was the act of a mob and although it was followed by a shameful massacre, is that it was the first demonstration that the people had and were ready to use their own power. It was a notification of this truth to the people themselves and also to their rulers. It was on the evening of the 14th of July that the King at Versailles, learning of the capture of the prison, exclaimed, "Why, it is a revolt," and was answered by the Duc de LIANCOURT, "No, Sire, it is a revolution." This is the fact that makes it as proper to celebrate the fourteenth of July as the birthday of the French Republic as it is to celebrate the fourth of the same month as the birthday of the American Republic. That nations in which privilege still retains its sway, and in which the power of the sovereign is still more or less arbitrary, should refuse to take part in such a celebration or to recognize it was to be expected. That a nation like Great Britain, which is politically a democracy in all but name, though socially it is so different, should join these reactionaries at the expense of the British trading classes in whose behalf England has no scruple about making wars all over the world, is a curious proof of the power which the prejudice of privilege still retains.

Judging from the report of THE TIMES'S correspondent in London, America will be in a position to command the wheat market of the world when the crops are harvested. In the European countries which export food products, and upon which England, France, and Italy chiefly rely to make good their shortage, droughts, followed by destructive storms, have had a disastrous effect upon the growing crops, and Austro-Hungary, which has hitherto helped to feed her neighbors, has before her the prospect of becoming a bidder in the open market for wheat herself. The granaries of Russia have been depleted, and that country is likely to export little food products next season, while the India wheat crop is now known to be a failure, and that of Australasia is only moderately good. In these circumstances the demand for American wheat is likely to place the market for that commodity practically under the control of this country, and in view of this the last weather crop report from Washington, which declares favorable conditions for both Spring and Winter wheat, is very acceptable reading to the farmers and merchants of the United States. There is ample promise that we are to become the great food dispenser of the world for the present year, although our own crop will probably fall short of those of some former seasons. We could suffer a very serious reduction of the average crop and still have enough and to spare.

The court-martial which has been ordered to convene to-day at Annapolis for the trial of the commander of the practice ship *Constellation* is consequent upon an opinion unfavorable to that officer, expressed by a court of inquiry. The subject matter of the trial is the recent grounding of the vessel near Cape Henry Lighthouse, and the point to be determined is how far this was due to not taking suitable precautions. It appears from the evidence that a haze had settled down upon Chesapeake Bay before the disaster, and that the *Constellation* continued her course in it until a shock showed that she was hard aground. She had the naval cadets on board for their Summer cruise, and this had to be postponed for many weeks, while the repairs on the ship, which will probably cost about $15,000, could be made. At least three vessels of the navy have been ashore in this same neighborhood within as many years, and the comparative frequency of groundings and collisions among Government craft in home waters has long been food for satire. We take it that the point in such cases is not that these vessels can fairly expect exemption from disasters which so often fall to the lot of the merchant marine, but rather that, having usually abundance of time for their movements in home waters, they should take the benefit of it by running no risks like those of a hurried ocean racer, to which delay means loss. Negligence or carelessness seems particularly out of place in a practice ship, with cadets aboard, since it is hardly the thing to teach seamanship as in the old story temperance was inculcated, by the "horrible example." It is sincerely to be hoped that in the present instance facts may be adduced that can fairly modify the conclusion reached by the earlier inquiry.

TO DISCUSS EDUCATION.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—The city is rapidly filling up with visitors to the session of the National Educational Association, the opening project of which occurs to-morrow. A grand barbecue at Richland Park with an address by Gov. Taylor and the Mayor of Nashville and responses by the President and members of the Association will open the day. In the evening the subject of manual training will be discussed, and papers read by prominent experts in that line. On Wednesday the questions of denominational schools will be the topic, and papers by Bishop Keane of Richmond, Cardinal Gibbons, John Jay, and E. D. Mead will be read. The weather is beautiful, the temperature being 70°. The city is handsomely decorated and the people are doing everything possible to make the Educational Association meeting a grand success.

CATTLE DYING FROM TEXAS FEVER.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 15.—Arrivals from the Cherokee strip to-day report that Texas fever is playing havoc with cattle there. Forty head were seen in dead one pasture yesterday, and in others from seven to twenty-five carcasses were lying around. Hundreds of cattle, they say, are dying in Oklahoma, and they predict that not a hoof will be taken from there to the north for some months.

DENTISTS AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—The New-Jersey State Dental Society will open its annual meeting in the ballroom of the West End Hotel on Wednesday morning. About two hundred members will be in attendance. The meeting will continue three days.

ART NOTES.

The chance of MILLET'S "Angelus" coming to America grows less and less as the days move on. The native art dealer is a shrewd man, and backs his offer with a certified check for a fabulous amount; but the question has become international. The republic, which in one sense is nearly as old as ours, but in another is a mere infant of a democracy, does not care to see herself outdone by the United States, even in a matter which would reflect glory on herself. For certainly it is a national glory that for a few square feet of perishable canvas painted by one of her peasants more than half a million francs will be gladly paid by merchants from the sister republic. But France was always crassly athirst for glory, and suffered defeats and mortifications time and again in consequence of that thirst. It is highly improbable that a Legislature willing to revive the corpse of the Panama Canal will appoint as committee to consider the "Angelus" matter any one who is not prepared to keep the picture for the Louvre. And the Louvre needs it badly. It is twenty years that the authorities of the Louvre have understood perfectly the important place held by J. F. Millet in French art, yet his paintings were bought when bargains offered. He has been dead fourteen years and the prices of his works have moved steadily upward. Owing to the failure to secure good specimens while they were reasonably dear, France has now to pay for a fine example a sum out of all reason. There is outcry against this huge price, persons alleging that several equally fine works by him can or by old masters could be got for the sum; but when this idea away there will be only satisfaction that the National Museum owns an example of Millet's finest style. The ultimate explanation of Millet's want of success, even after the finest critics had become enthusiastic in his praise, must be found in the fact that he was a man of the laboring class, and painted that class. This found no favor with the rich and the nobility; it was even less tolerated by the *bourgeoisie*. A parallel in the present day would be a Scottish crofter or an Irish peasant who attempted to succeed as an artist in London by painting the wretched people among whom he was bred, in all their rags and misery, starving over their handful of peat. Though a few enlightened critics might be fearless enough to hail such a phenomenon among the smug worldlings who produce British art to-day, the peasant painter would not get into the Academy, and would starve before the upper class patronized him. It was fitting that citizens of the United States should be given Millet his first effectual encouragement, for Americans have managed to free themselves from some of the worst prejudices that linger in Europe. To us the peasant is as interesting as the man who calls himself the superior.

The Phœnicians were supposed by Greek historians to have lived on the Persian Gulf before they settled on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean and gradually spread northward and westward. The Persian Gulf has certain islands, early famous for pearl fisheries, where thousands of grave mounds exist. Last Winter Mr. J. Theodore Bent opened two of these mounds near the Arab village of Ali, on the southwest side of the main island. The arrangement of tombs and the objects found are very similar to those in graves on the Mediterranean, for instance in Sardinia, which are also attributed to the race from whom we get the alphabet. Each mound contains two chambers, one above the other, formed of rude slabs of stone. A slab-lined passage leads up to these chambers and a circle of stones or a circular wall surrounds the earthen mound, which covered graves and gangway. The conical top of the mound appears to have been made of compacted clay, as hard as cement. In the upper chamber (30 feet long and 4 feet 6 inches high) were found bones belonging to a horse, tablets perforated with holes, ivory fragments decorated with rosettes and circles, bronze bits of bracelets, and fragments of pottery both glazed and unglazed. There were pieces of ostrich shells, scratched in patterns and colored; shells, ornaments, and bits of copper vases. The lower chamber was the same in length, but 6 feet 7 inches high, and its interior smooth, with a thick cement full of holes at regular intervals. These holes are supposed to have carried the wooden supports of canopies and curtains about the corpse. The earth in this chamber being sifted yielded human bones. No sarcophagus or coffin was used.

The artist, G. P. A. Healy, writing from Paris to the Philadelphia *Times* about the French pictures at the International, has this to say of Couture: "Couture's masterpiece, the 'Decline of the Romans,' evokes many thoughts of years long past. Couture was one of my oldest and best friends, and I saw the progress of this work and witnessed his disappointment when it was first shown to the public. The Salon in those days was held in the long gallery of the Louvre, where the modern pictures hid the old masters' works. When the King, Louis Philippe, visited the exhibition he managed to turn his back on Couture's picture both going and coming. Couture was then considered as a bold and dangerous spirit, and the King feared revolutions even in art. What would Louis Philippe have said could he have seen the works of Manet, for instance, so well placed at this retrospective show, who, in his turn, looked upon Couture as very old-fashioned, if not quite a visible perruque."

The Russian artist and traveler Vereschagin will place his paintings in a large studio museum at Novgorod, and give the building and contents to the city on condition that the proceeds of entrance fees shall go to a fund for the widows and orphans of soldiers from Novgorod killed in war. Once a month the collection is to be open to the public for a day without charge. The larger pictures by Vereschagin are unsuitable for any other purpose than this, but it may be that those which show the bloodiness and dull reality of war will not be very acceptable to the Government.

A publication that will interest students of art is *Academy Architecture and Annual Architectural Review*, which contains no letter-press at all, only process prints of architectural drawings shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition and buildings, designed or carried out during recent years. The Academy drawings show the tendency of British architecture, and the *Review* part includes buildings in other countries. The American edition of this volume results from the success it obtained in London some months ago. It is published by William Mueller, 695 Broadway.

It has been estimated that it will cost $50,000 to gild the dome of St. Paul's, London, if a suggestion to that effect receives attention. The *Athenæum* advocates gilding the ribs of the dome with some cheaper preparation, in order to see how it will appear. This has been done at the Invalides in Paris.

In Mexico a wall has been built by the Government about the famous Indian palaces of Mitla. The ruins of Xochicalco and the pyramids of Teotihuacan are about to be explored.

THAT SALT COMBINATION.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—E. D. Wheeler of Manitee, Mich., one of the most prominent salt manufacturers in the West, is in Milwaukee today, and gives an outline of the plans of the proposed international salt trust. The association will be organized with a capital of $20,000,000, and will be incorporated under the laws of New-York.

"There has been a disastrous war waged between producers in Michigan and Kansas and New-York," Mr. Wheeler said. "We have been shipping salt from Chicago, the distributing point, to places in Kansas, paying $1 per barrel freight, and selling it at $1 20. We have also shipped it East at the same exorbitant rates. The Kansas and New-York producers have been sending salt into our territory with like results—loss to them and to us. After the association is formed each manufacturing point will be apportioned its own district. The loss on the long freight haul will be adjusted and prices will go up 10 cents a barrel."

The association will begin business Jan. 1 next. Mr. Burt, the defeated candidate for Governor of Michigan, will be the first President. Of the stock $5,000,000 will be held by English capitalists.

Franklin Woodruff said last evening, in regard to the above dispatch, that he did not know Mr. Wheeler very well or what interests he represented, but he thought the information given was just a trifle premature. He said that nothing so definite had been decided upon at the meeting held last night at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and he did not know when a meeting to settle the details of forming a salt trust or "company" would be held. A capital of $20,000,000 would not be needed to start the association, and whether $5,000,000 worth of stock would be subscribed for by English capitalists was more than he or anyone else could say. He thought the company would be organized in the near future and went on to say that it would be a great thing both for the salt industry and the American public. The company if started on a fair commercial basis and run on intelligent business principles should lower the price of salt in a short time rather than raise it, and the consumer would be given a better article. The plants that produce salt from brine of but 6¾ per cent. saturation, and are able to keep their men employed but eight or nine months of the year, could be shut down and the establishments that work brine of 90 per cent. saturation could be equipped with the latest improvements in producing machinery and turn out greater quantities of better salt and keep their employes at work the year round. The company would be an especially good thing in the Warsaw district of this State, where brine has been discovered within the last three years that will produce salt fully as good as the best English salt now imported to this country. With capital and intelligence this salt could be sold to dairymen, for whom it is especially fit, for about $1 50 per bbl., while the English salt that the hotter makers have to buy now costs them $2 50. Many of the factories at Syracuse that have been shut down for the last two years could be reopened, and altogether so much good salt could be made in this country that it would be unnecessary to import a pound of it. "Salt is so very cheap an article, anyway," said he, "that even a tremendous rise in the wholesale selling price of it could only affect the pockets of each American citizen but from 5 to 10 cents a year."

OBITUARY.

THE HON. A. N. COLE.

The Hon. A. N. Cole, "Father of the Republican Party," died at his residence, "Home on the Hilliside," at Wellsville, N. Y., at a late hour Sunday night.

A. N. Cole was one of the most prominent citizens of Western New-York. Father Cole, as he was familiarly called, passed threescore and ten several years ago. When twenty-one years old he engaged actively in local politics, and soon built up a name as an active partisan, not only in "old Allegany," but in the southern tier of counties of the Empire State. His name became a household word, and his advice was sought by many. He became a recognized leader of men, and this was an incentive to the conception, nurturing, and bringing forth the idea of the formation of the Republican Party. This Mr. Cole is said to have done in 1853, when the first Republican conference was held in Friendship, Allegany County, N. Y. The meeting was held in a bedroom, Mr. Cole and two other citizens only being present. Another conference was held soon afterward, when the Republican Party was duly proclaimed.

These meetings were afterward followed by a County Convention at Angelica, when candidates were nominated and resolutions setting forth the principles of the party were adopted. Mr. Cole was the leader in the meetings and convention, and was at once called "Father Cole" in honor of the part he took in giving life to the party offspring.

From that time Mr. Cole took great pride in his home-born offspring until the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Greeley and Cole had been warm personal and political friends, and the latter abandoned his party, became a Presidential Elector on the Greeley ticket, and worked zealously for his friend. The defeat and subsequent death of Greeley had a depressing effect on Mr. Cole, and soon after the fiasco of 1872 the prodigal returned to Republicanism.

In 1876 Mr. Cole again strongly advocated the principles of Republicanism, and his influence was felt among the hills of "old Allegany." His fidelity to his party was again shaken when he refused to indorse local candidates, and party relations of Mr. Cole were somewhat strained until 1887, when, to the surprise of the public, he issued a communication setting forth his claims to the fathership of the Republican Party, that the party managers had stranded on the rocks of destruction, and that he would abandon what he characterized as a wreck, and in so doing joined the labor movement, the party to which he said he would thenceforth cling, believing it to be the beacon light to the American ship of progress.

His friendly relations with labor leaders were short-lived, however, and when Gen. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency last June Mr. Cole became a strong supporter of "Tippecanoe," and his voice reverberated from hill and dale throughout Allegany County.

Mr. Cole's early training was on a farm, but he subsequently followed the business of journalism until age prevented further activity in that line.

Mr. Cole spent many Winters in Albany during the sessions of the Legislature, and was a conspicuous figure on the floors of the Senate and Assembly when important bills were under consideration. He was frequently referred to as a lobbyist, although his connection with matters of legislation never brought him into serious trouble. His acquaintance with public men was large, and his knowledge of State legislation equally as great.

An amusing incident occurred while Samuel C. Taber was city editor of the Elmira *Advertiser* and Mr. Cole edited his paper, the Wellsville *Free Press*. The subject of agriculture was under discussion by the papers, although "Sam" said he did not know anything about farming. Cole said Taber did not know how to fertilize a farm. The latter acknowledged his ignorance, but said Cole knew all about it, as he was full of the subject. By mistake, and through this discussion, Taber got a reputation as an agricultural editor, and when the *Rural New-Yorker* was in need of a farmer-quill-driver, Horace Greeley wrote to Cole to get Taber to accept the position. This made Cole even with Taber and the joke on the Sage of Chappaqua.

Mr. Cole's latest financial venture was the invention of the "New Agriculture." This method of farming was extensively tried at the "Home on the Hillside," the name by which Mr. Cole's home is known. The result of the experiments were not satisfactory. Several thousand dollars was sunk in the enterprise. Litigation followed, and one of the suits at least is still in court, an Elmira man being interested to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. Cole was a widower several years, and married his second wife about five years ago. He left three sons. Asher P. Cole for many years held a position in the New-York Custom House, Henee, Wiley is a Pullman conductor on the Erie and Atlantic and Pacific Roads, and another son is a journalist.

In all his ventures the "father of his party" was not a great financial success, although he laid by a competency for old age.

JAMES RIKER.

An adept in genealogical research has passed away in the death of James Riker of Waverly, Westchester County, who for upward of thirty years contributed much to local and neighboring history, and whose familiarity with family ramifications in the vicinity of New-York was wonderfully extensive. Mr. Riker was born in this city in 1822. He studied for the ministry until his health failed him. In 1849 he became principal of the public school in Harlem. After six years of teaching he resigned and became connected with the American Home Missionary Society. Finding time to prepare "Annals of Newtown, Long Island," he was urged to follow this work with a history of Harlem. The work was finished in 1881, but his habit of close research and tireless energy, as continued in this task, impaired his health. He never regained normal vigor, but he remained a student in his peculiar line and contributed much of value to the records of the various societies to which he belonged, among these the New-York, Massachusetts, Long Island, and Pennsylvania Historical Societies, the New-England Historico-Genealogical Society, the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the Holland Society.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Harris H. Beecher, late Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, and a well-known writer and speaker of the Shenango Valley, died at Norwich on Sunday, aged sixty-nine years. He was a son of Parson Beecher of Salem, Mass., but was born in Coventry, this State. He served through the war, during which he received a disabling injury, but was never pensioned. He wr

TAMMANY'S SHARP TRICKS

EVASION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

A SUSPICION THAT TAMMANY APPLICANTS ARE INFORMED IN ADVANCE OF QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

It looks as though Tammany Hall had at last found a way of getting around the stumbling-block of the civil service law, which for a time prevented the "boys" from entering upon the heaven so tantalizingly visible in the Department of Public Works—so near and yet so far.

At first Commissioner Gilroy made some bad "breaks." He tried to remove veterans without a hearing upon charges made, and to put Tammany men in their places. These cases were mostly janitorships, which are outside of the civil service provisions, and therefore open to Tammany Hall's invasion were it not for the statute protecting incumbents who are veteran soldiers. These bad "breaks" served the useful purpose of teaching Mr. Gilroy and his political friends that there were some laws which they must either obey or circumvent; they must not openly violate them.

One thing was in their favor, their control of the machinery of the civil service examinations. James Thomson, William Hildreth Field, and Henry Marquand, the Supervisory Board, are nice gentlemen appointed by Mayor Grant. They have not at all interfered with Mr. Gunther K. Ackerman, the chief examiner and executive officer of the city civil service boards. Mr. Ackerman is truly a man after a Tammany spoilsman's own heart. To him civil service reform is a loathing and a scorn, a thing to be spit out and trodden upon, and he would have nothing to do with it if it did not yield him a salary of $4,500 a year, and it were not necessary for the purposes of his masters, the controllers of Tammany Hall, that he should be the executive officer of the Civil Service Board, so that under the pretense of administering the law he can really thwart it. These statements are not at all unjust to Mr. Ackerman, they only embody what he has himself said over and over again in the presence of parties whom he believed to be sympathizing and discreet.

Of course Mr. Ackerman's great mission is to so conduct the examinations that their products will be Tammany men. That's what Mayor Grant put him there for. It is only fair to say that recently he has earned his pay for so doing. At first he did not act on very well, and there was a time, it is said, soon after Mr. Thomas Costigan started his training school, that Ackerman's official head was in danger. Mr. Costigan's school was for the purpose of supplying County Democracy candidates whenever civil service examination was to take place, especially informed upon the subject in hand, so that the Tammany candidate would be sure, in most cases, to get the prize. This worked pretty well for a while, and disturbed Tammany not a little. There was no use in ejecting County Democrats from the Department of Public Works, or any other department, if they were to be succeeded by other County Democrats who had got the highest number of marks at the civil service examinations.

Within a few weeks, however, a change has taken place, and Mr. Costigan's candidates no longer win. Tammany men have in some way or other acquired an astonishing knowledge of every subject of examination, and they are at the head of the eligible list every time. They always know what examinations are to be held and when, because somebody kindly gives them the information. The examinations are not advertised. Notices of the assignment of their occurrence are published, even in toe *City Record*, where they would cost nothing. In fact, it is difficult for a plain every-day person, not a member of Tammany Hall coming to Mr. Ackerman with a proper recommendation, to find out anything about examinations that are going to take place. Why should they? The examinations are for the benefit of Tammany Hall, and what have other folk to do with them?

How are Tammany men enabled to pass such fine examinations? Have they a training school? Not that anybody knows of. It may be that they have something in comparison with which traiole schools, even when under the astute management of Mr. Costigan, are of little account in assisting candidates to make correct answers to the questions upon the examination papers. When Mr. Roosevelt and his fellow-members of the Municipal Civil Service Board investigated the Custom House in this city some weeks ago, they discovered that there had been a systematic predelivery of the examination papers, so that when the time arrived to have all answered, so that all they had to do was to go into the examination room and write out the answers which had been previously furnished to them. This made the obtaining of places tolerably easy, and all went well for a while.

What could be done in Federal examinations can be done in city examinations. And the ease with which uneducated Tammany men have been answering questions which require considerable technical training to understand raises the suspicion that, if Messrs. Thomson, Field, and Marquand, the Supervisors of the City Civil Service Boards, will only pay a little attention to what is going on in the Cooper Union nowadays they will discover several things which need a vigorous reformation.

For instance, for example, the case of the men who last Saturday were appointed to be engineers in the Department of Public Works by Mr. Gilroy—Patrick O'Hare, at High Bridge; Thomas J. Curran, in the building of the Department of Public Works in Chambers-street, and Robert McGuire, in the building of the Court of General Sessions. They appliant men who passed an honest and thorough civil service examination, and who are confessedly competent engineers, but they do not belong to Tammany Hall. The duties of the places are the care and management of boilers and steam engines, and they require considerable knowledge of mechanics and some knowledge of physics. Loss of life and property may be caused by incompetent persons in such positions. Hence the nature of the examination prescribed by the old Supervisory Board—Messrs. Everett P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin, and E. Randolph Robinson—required the candidates to answer the main questions requiring technical knowledge. The examinations were very practical; such as a man qualified to run a stationary steam engine could readily answer; others could not. Now, neither Mr. O'Hare, nor Mr. Curran, nor Mr. McGuire is an engineer by profession, nor has any of them ever been accustomed to manage a steam engine, nor has any of them ever received a good education, at least to judge by his handwriting and his general literary skill. Yet each answered the examination questions with the ability of an expert who had had special training, and they stood at the head against five other competitors. How was this? The questions were prepared (some time ago it is said) by Horace Loomis, the Engineer of the Department of Public Works in Charge of Sewers, who was appointed as examiner by the old Supervisory Board, and who has maintained the high standard of examination set by them.

O'Hare is a porter and a benchman of Commissioner Gilroy in the Twenty-third Assembly District. McGuire is James Fitzpatrick's man, Tammany's leader in the Fifth Assembly District, now one of the clerks of the Court of Special Sessions. The latter is a plumber by trade. Curran is a "worker" for Assemblyman Mitchell of the Fifth Assembly District, and has no ascertained occupation. It is the handwriting of these men in their answers to the questions which "gives them away" the worst. It is very improbable that men who have not learned much about anything by long practical experience can be so illiterate as these men are shown to be by their handwriting and yet master by study (as they must have done to be able to answer the questions honestly) the details of engine and boiler management.

So important does the State consider the place of stationary engineer, which these men are to fill, that in the Consolidated act there is a special provision requiring the Police Board to see that none is employed until he has a certificate that he is qualified by practical examiners and countersigned by the Police Commissioners. Sergt. Washington Mullin for some years has had charge of the police inspection of steam boilers and has had the decision as to the competency of persons aspiring to be stationary engineers. His fitness for such duties and thoroughness has been good. O'Hare, Curran, and McGuire cannot enjoy the places which Tammany has given to them as its faithful henchmen unless he shall consent. It behooves him to be very careful about his action, and not to let certificates to be issued to those men until he shall be fully satisfied as to their competency.

Messrs. Thomson, Field, and Marquand could get considerable insight into the way the civil service examinations are conducted if they would only visit Cooper Union, a pleasure which they have not granted themselves for a long time. An examination for watchman will go on there to-day. It is a desirable place for an ordinary Tammany "heeler," for the pay is good and the work easy. So there are plenty of candidates. There are also plenty of places. It would be a good day for the Commissioners to call upon Mr. Ackerman and ascertain how the examination papers are given out, and if it is possible for improper persons to see them in advance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Glisey House.

Congressman John W. Candler of Boston is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

T. F. Oakes, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Count F. von Rothenburg, Count W. von Rothenburg, and Baron von Krane of Germany are at the Hoffman House.

Sir G. Molesworth of England, Frederick Billings of Vermont, Edward S. Isham of Chicago, and Gen. T. A. McParlin, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

A CENTREBOARD STEAMER.

A ST. LOUIS MAN'S DEVICE TO COMBINE OCEAN AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

The problem of providing some method by which ocean-going cargo ships may reach river cities has been taken up by Andrew H. Lucas of St. Louis. He has invented a twin-hull adjustable-keel ship, which can be made serviceable for the navigation of the ocean and of rivers of ordinary depth. The inventor is at present in this city for the purpose of consulting with Naval Architect Walfred Sylvan in reference to the plans of the vessel, which is to be built by Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia.

"The Mississippi River," he said yesterday, "is too shallow to accommodate ocean steamers of ordinary construction, and it is the purpose of the adjustable-keel vessel to overcome this difficulty. To this end a craft has been devised combining a river steamboat and an ocean steamship. The ship has two hulls, united at their forward end by a solid bulkhead, and having an open space between them toward the stern. These hulls are intended as holds for the cargo and will also afford space for the accommodation of part of the machinery used in propelling the vessel. Each will have a stationary keel. Between these hulls will be an adjustable keel which can be lowered and raised at pleasure. In short, this adjustable keel is the old principle of the centreboard adapted to seagoing ships of considerable tonnage.

The false keel can be lowered by proper machinery in the space between the hulls to twice the ordinary immersion of the loaded ship. That is to say, suppose the ordinary draught of a 1,000-ton loaded ship should be seven feet, under which conditions she could run up a river like the Mississippi as far as St. Louis at nearly all ordinary stages of water, when she should be called upon to go to sea her false keel can be lowered to fourteen feet below the line of her normal draught, giving her a total practical immersion of twenty-one feet, with corresponding resistance to storm or wind pressure above.

"When in use the upper part of the drop keel is held firmly in place or stout steel braces constructed along the entire length of the inner sides of the two hulls. The mechanism for raising and lowering it will be mounted in connection with the engine shaft of the vessel. From the bow to a point over the forward end of this keel the ship is to be built solid, with water-tight compartments. Her engines are to be of the triple-expansion type, and her motive power the twin screw. If our new system of propulsion should be found practicable an extraordinary rate of speed is assured, as the construction of the ship affords admirable facilities for the use of auxiliary twin screws placed near the stern of each hull. The experimental ship is to be called the St. Louis. It will be built of steel and in the best possible manner. It will be built to make twenty-five miles an hour on the ocean, and cannot be sunk or burned."

BROOKLYN'S LITTLE WAR.

A MESSENGER AND TELEGRAMS GO TO WASHINGTON IN NATHAN'S BEHALF.

That warfare among the Brooklyn Republicans in reference to the office of Internal Revenue Collector, incited by the diminutive bomb exploded in camp by the Hon. Joseph Aspinall with the expectation of playing havoo with the interests of Ernst Nathan, was kept up yesterday, when it was Nathan's turn to make an attack.

Mr. Aspinall's remarks deprecatory of Nathan were to the effect that the latter had not contributed a cent to the Republican Campaign Club last Fall, and that he could prove the truth of his statement by reference to the campaign books. Such a man, according to Mr. Aspinall, was not worthy of an office worth $4,000 a year. Another annoying little shot that served to irritate the Nathan backers was a report that a formal doonment was being drawn up in the shape of a paper setting forth several documents why Mr. Nathan should not be appointed, and referring to his connection with the tobacco business.

Yesterday the Nathan faction rallied to the defense and sent Silas B. Dutcher on to Washington in Nathan's interests, and supplemented dispatches to President Harrison, running about as follows:

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THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE

A SETTLEMENT IN THE NATURE OF A COMPROMISE.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM A VICTORY, BUT THE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS APPEAR TO BE ON TOP.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The settlement of the strike at Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s Homestead Steel Works effected yesterday means the establishment of a new system of paying and computing the wages of iron and steel workers. Officials of the Amalgamated Association conceded this to-day. They say that after this year a sliding scale of wages will have to be generally adopted. The sliding scale agreed upon yesterday is, with billets as the base, $26 50 per ton, with the minimum at $25, as at first proposed by the firm. The wages in the blooming, converting, armor plate, and basic mills were not disturbed. That is, the rate of pay agreed upon is the same as last year's scale. In comparison with the same scale reductions were made in the 23, 38, and 119 inch mills varying from 30 to 15 per cent. This rate is somewhat higher than that proposed by the firm.

To-night the strikers are holding a jollification meeting at Homestead over the concessions they have secured from the firm. By a sliding scale wages advance with the increase in market prices and drop when prices drop. There is, however, to protect the men, a minimum rate below which the pay of the men cannot go. The members of the Amalgamated Association have persistently refused heretofore to acquiesce in any sliding-scale arrangement, claiming that there was constant temptation to employers to cut too close to minimum rates in order to secure contracts.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, several years ago, however, made up his mind that his men would have to work under the sliding scale or not at all. He determined to carry his point at any cost. The settlement, though a partial victory for both sides, really gives Carnegie, Phipps & Co. what they most desired. Mr. Carnegie has all along contended that the sliding scale is the only fair and profitable basis on which to pay wages. More than this, the scale is to continue in effect three years, and the so called glit-edge wages of certain workmen have been cut down from 20 to 35 per cent. Under the sliding scale the rate of wages is to change, if prices vary, every three months. Although the workmen claim a victory in that the firm has made certain concessions, there is a growing feeling to-day that Mr. Carnegie has really gained his point, and that he is in a position to have his own way in the making of certain lines of steel. He has also forced the Amalgamated Association to make a scale for his firm differing from any other in the country.

The systematic way in which he has broken down the walls of labor organizations and wrung from them concessions no other firm has dared to press for years is an interesting page in the history of the struggles between capital and labor in America.

When July 1 had come and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. had failed to sign the scale for 1889-90 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the 2,000 employes were under the constitution of the organization, declared to be on strike. This scale was binding for one year, and by its terms the workmen were assured fixed wages for that period. At the same time the employer was relieved of the risk of strikes for an advance in wages and could, if he chose, with safety, as far as cost of labor is concerned, take contracts for a year ahead and guarantee to fill them. There are about seventy-five iron and steel mills operated under the rules of the Amalgamated Association. They employ, together, about fifty thousand men. Under the annual scale arrangement they usually run steadily from July 15 to Aug. 1 of one year and to June 30 of the year following. During this period, in almost every instance, they are free from strikes, save now and then when men "stand out" for a raise, perhaps on account of some trifling disagreement.

For a year or two past Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is said to be from fifteen to twenty times a millionaire, has contended that steel making under the Amalgamated Association failed to realize the profits which should not be appointed, and referring to his connection with the tobacco business.

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Thursday the entire party of them were ordered to leave the town. They didn't leave, however. Every person had to give an account of himself. If satisfactory he was permitted to stay; if not, he was compelled to go.

MINERS HOLDING OFF.

ACTION OF GLASSWORKERS—STRIKERS ORDERED TO WORK.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 15.—The Executive Committee of miners disbursed Saturday $256 62 among 5,839 dependents. The dependents have increased by 75 since Wednesday and the relief fund has decreased $300 since that date. Of 23 towns and cities contributing to the relief fund 21 mining centres in the Hocking Valley (Ohio) were represented, with 1 in West Virginia and 1 in Illinois. The latter two States give $19 only. Hocking Valley coal is competing with Indiana block, and while with one hand the operators and miners there are bestowing charity, with the other they are rapidly filling contracts for Indian block coal with Hocking Valley coal. In a few days, if they can keep the strike on that long, they will have captured the year's trade.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The session to-day in Bellaire, Ohio, of the Flint Glass Workers was the most interesting of the convention so far. The Prescription Committee reported in favor of an advance of 10 per cent. on part of their list and two months' vacation. After a spirited discussion the report was adopted. A conference on this branch will be held with the manufacturers in Pittsburg Wednesday. The Paste Mold Committee reported some changes, but their character could not be learned. To-morrow a proposed reduction of officers' salaries to $1,000 each will be voted on, the reports of the Shade and the Grievance Committee railroaded through, and the work of the convention pushed as rapidly as possible. The convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

WESTBOROUGH, Mass., July 15.—The workmen at George B. Brigham & Sons' shoe and boot factory, who have been on strike the past three weeks, resumed work to-day by order of the local assembly Knights of Labor, who insisted on the advice of the State Board of Arbitration. The hands returned at the old wages. The firm agree to settle differences with the men individually or by arbitration.

A PROPOSED HOTEL TRUST.

THE PHILADELPHIA BONIFACES TALKING OF A BIG COMBINATION.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 15.

A Hotel Trust is the latest scheme proposed for the consolidation of capital and business in Philadelphia, and the proprietor of one of the most flourishing and best-paying hotels in the city, Thomas H. Green, is an ardent advocate of the scheme. Yesterday Mr. Green and another hotel man were earnestly discussing the plan on the porch of the Hotel Brighton, at Atlantic City, when Mr. Green outlined a plan for a trust. He proposes that each of the hotels in Philadelphia become a part of the trust, and that the capital be the amount of the business done by each hotel, with the value of the furniture and leases added; in other words, to form a "pooling" arrangement, the ownership in the real estate to remain in present hands.

With this general introduction to the subject the business of the several hotels was discussed, and the Atlantic City man estimated that the thirteen hotels named did a yearly business of nearly five millions of dollars. This is the way he arrived at the grand total: Continental, $700,000; Lafayette, $700,000; Girard, $500,000; Bingham, $500,000; Green's, $500,000; Colonnade, $400,000; Aldine, $300,000; Stratford, $300,000; Bellevue, $300,000; Windsor, $250,000; Doorey, $200,000; Washington, $150,000; Guy's, $100,000. Taking these figures, which are only estimated and would, no doubt, be materially changed by an examination of the books, Mr. Green proceeded to elaborate his plan, claiming that at least 30 per cent. could be added to the present profits on the $4,900,000 of business done, which would represent a saving of $1,470,000 in the expenses of the hotels as now run.

Certificates, of course, would be issued in proportion to the valuation of each hotel, and the dividends declared on that basis. The advantages of this system, Mr. Green claims, are many, but principally in the matter of expenses. In the first place the trust would purchase all supplies in the largest quantities to be had from first hands. Consequently large discounts could be obtained. The trust would run its own storage house for these supplies, and run its own bakery for the bread and pastries for all the hotels. All the articles, many of which are now wasted, could be utilized, even to the soap fat, which could be manufactured by the trust's own boiling establishment into soap for the hotels.

Then the help could be utilized in such a way that in certain seasons a full force would not be required at each hotel. Waiters could be sent at any two or three hotels, the help could be transferred from the other hotels, which would not be doing so much business. All the linen, which is a big item in hotel expenses, could be bought in such quantities as to greatly reduce the price, but the greatest saving would perhaps be in the cost of the whisky and other liquors, which would be bought in such enormous quantities through one purchaser that they could be purchased directly from the distillers, thus saving the large profits of the commission merchants.

"Not least among the advantages to the stockholders would be the fact that better control would be provided through a trust," said Mr. Green. "Of course the members of the trust (the proprietors of the hotels being the only stockholders) would retain a general manager and a superintendent for each hotel, who would probably be the present managers; but even were other managers selected the present proprietors would naturally take an interest in the management of their own hotels, as it would be to their interest to make the profits of the trust as large as possible.

"To the patrone the trust would be a great advantage, as it would greatly improve the service at the hotels. It would enable the houses to furnish better supplies, and in some instances at a reduced rate of charges, although in the leading hotels the regular prices would in all probability be maintained.

"Not a small item in the matter of service and one which would be greatly appreciated by the guests," said Mr. Green earnestly, "would be the increased facilities in the matter of carriage accommodations. The trust would have two or three broughams for the service, in its own stables, horses and drivers, all under a superintendent, who would be a responsible man, and the prices could be so regulated as to be a source of gratification to the patrone as well as profit to the trust.

"Another innovation would be the utilization of the supply wagons for transferring baggage to and from the railroad stations. For this purpose the trust would be put to no additional expense, as the teams used at the bakery and storage house could be brought into requisition by the trust.

"I don't know how the other hotel keepers view the scheme," smilingly concluded Mr. Green; "but to my mind it is a good one, and one which, I am certain, would pay, and at the same time relieve the present proprietors of their responsibilities and care."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 15—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, clearing in eastern portion of Massachusetts, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature on the southern coast, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, no decided change in temperature, except slightly warmer in northern portion of Eastern New-York, northwesterly winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, slightly warmer, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	68°	72°	3:30 P. M.	85°	86°
6 A. M.	68°	81°	6 P. M.	81°	80°
9 A. M.	70°	80°	9 P. M.	78°	85°
12 M.	77°	84°	12 P. M.	71°	83°

Average temperature yesterday.....68½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....74½°

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 15.—This was the third day of the annual meeting of the Sunday School Assembly in the Grove, and was celebrated as "Teachers' Day." Mrs. B. B. Loomis conducted the boys' and girls' meeting at 8 o'clock this morning, giving the first of her series of talks on "The Books of the Bible."

Addresses were made at the morning's session by Prof. J. F. Clymer, Dr. B. B. Loomis, and others. The evening session was largely attended, the address being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Merritt Hurlonrd of Philadelphia, on the "Natural History of an Idea." The meetings will continue for eight days more.

ADDRESSES BY TEACHERS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—The Summer School of Pedagogy began its sessions this morning at Educational Hall. Prominent educators were present from nearly every State in the Union. Lectures were delivered by Prof. J. M. Green of Trenton, Principal of the New-Jersey State Normal School; Prof. William M. Griffin, Principal of the Newark Grammar School, and Prof. F. E. Demarest, principal of the Long Island City Grammar School. The programme of the school for the next few days contains many prominent names. The meetings to-day were all largely attended.

RAIN-SOAKED MILITIAMEN

GEN. PLUVIUS RUNS THINGS AT PEEKSKILL.

ECCENTRICITIES OF SOME TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT SENTINELS—FIVE VICTIMS IN FIVE MINUTES.

PEEKSKILL, July 15.—The Twenty-third had a wet experience of it to-day. The stiff northeaster struck camp at 2:30 this morning, and the reveille roll call was performed in a driving rain. The wind blew too strong and the rain drove too fast to allow the tent flaps to be loosened for any length of time, and by the time the call for breakfast was sounded many tent pegs had been started by the shrinkage of the guy ropes, and details from each company went out with huge mallets to straighten up this part of the camp paraphernalia.

It poured all the morning. Guard mount took place under circumstances that tested the soldierly qualities of the boys. The guard appeared in undress uniform, with leggins and overcoats. Their appearance was the signal for Gen. Jupiter Pluvius to increase the size of his shower buckets and accelerate his speed in emptying them. The guard stood this charge of the elements unflinchingly. Adjt. Silliocks expunged from the ceremony every unnecessary detail, the officers of the guard half skipped, and jumped through inspection, and the detail were hurried from the parade to the guard-house, soaked through and through, every man of them carrying a small cascade, which jumped from his cap to the back of his neck and trickled down his backbone, reminding him what a glorious life is that of a soldier and how beautiful is the art of war. A visitor to the camp who was possessed of more humanity than military discipline asked one of the officers why guard mount could not take place in inclement weather under cover instead of in the open air.

"I seem to have no manias," he urged, "to have the men drenched when they are compelled to go twenty-four hours without changing their clothes or removing their accoutrements. The inspection is really the only special ceremony and that could be done at the guard-house or under cover by the Officer of the Guard."

"My dear Sir, that ceremony is laid down in the regulations, and it must be carried out. The minute you make babies of man your discipline is gone. All this is part of a soldier's life. The men know it when they enlist, and they must submit to it."

The regiment's weak point is sentinel duty. It was dangerous for any one to pass the guard last night after 10 o'clock. Ordinarily the countersign is not required till "taps"—10:30. Last night, owing to confusion of the noncommissioned officers of the sentinels started in to challenge at "tattoo," which is sounded half an hour before "taps." The consequences were as ludicrous for the unfortunates who were "stood up" as they were embarrassing and mortifying to the Officers of the Day and Guard. The sentinel who paced the beat covering Epaniet and Newspaper rows had a particularly trying and busy time of it. In the space of five minutes he had on his hands a Tramp, two Jews, a tall and a short man, five victims. The first was Paymaster's Clerk Burton of the Tenth Battalion, who was halted at 9:50. Argument and coaxing were of no avail.

"I have my orders, and I know how to obey them," was the sentinel's response, ending with, "Corporal of the Guard, Post Number Six!" The excitement attendant upon this episode brought a large number of soldiers and artillerymen to the scene. Burton, who took the position of a soldier as soon as was satisfied, was invited to "smoke," "run," and finally to "slide," by the spectators. A member of the Twenty-third who politely offered him a camp chair narrowly escaped a challenge. Burton was held twenty minutes, and was only released by Capt. Thurston, Doctor of the Guard, whom he sent for, and who informed the sentinel, and also the Corporal of the Guard, that the sentinel was either laboring under a misconception of orders or had been improperly instructed. "You are not to challenge until 10:30," exclaimed Capt. Thurston.

In the meantime the sentinel had halted the doctor and hospital steward and one of the band, who were on the way to the hospital, in direct violation of regulations, which specifically prescribe that persons going to or returning from the hospital shall not be challenged. Hardly had Thurston taken his departure before two newspaper correspondents who had crossed over the line to hear the sentinel's explanation, were challenged, and were only released upon the return of the Corporal of the Guard.

This morning THE TIMES correspondent saw Lieut. Hamilton of the Irregular Artillery make a tour of the chain of sentinels. Lieut. Hamilton was in uniform, but wore a cape which, of course, concealed his shoulder straps. The button on his cap, however, gave sufficient indication that he was a commissioned officer. One of the dozen sentinels whom he passed face to face only one saluted him. On the other hand, Private McBride of the Second Battery sailed down past the sentinels on Luxury-row this morning, and because he carried his sword was saluted by every one of them, which goes to show that so far as homage from sentinels at the State Camp goes it is sometimes better to be a private in the Second Battery, National Guard State of New-York, than to be a commissioned officer in the Fifth Artillery United States Army.

Col. Partridge ordered the command out for battalion drill at 2 o'clock, unaware of the fact that a bigger soldier, Gen. Jupiter Pluvius, had made his appointment for another tussle with the troops. Hardly had the companies of the Twenty-third formed are Gen. Pluvius sent out a strong skirmish line to feel the troops. The latter were in fatigue dress without overcoats. The ground was wet and soggy and not in condition to permit graceful and skillful evolutions. Col. Partridge, mounted on a fine but restless bay charger, was in command, and about the same time that Gen. J. Pluvius started in. For fifteen minutes the contest raged with the result much in doubt, but old Jupiter hurried up a line of reinforcements that toe troops could not withstand, and Col. Partridge reluctantly gave the order to retreat. It is needless to say that the boys obeyed with alacrity, eight of the companies returning to their quarters in double quick, while the two crack companies, C, Capt. De Forest, and B, Capt. Candee, covered the retreat in dignified walk. Having accomplished this victory Gen. Pluvius himself abandoned the field, and in an hour's time the sun was struggling to fight his way through the bank of thick clouds, and the northeast gale was swinging down the Hudson River, taking sailing vessels along under double reefed sails.

Since Col. Phisterer became post Adjutant he has striven to put the newspaper correspondents on a plane of high discipline. One of his first orders was that the newspaper men should only appear at headquarters with coats buttoned to the chin. And next week we will have them in white gloves," exclaimed one of the orderlies sardonically, "and next year we will have uniforms for them."

The Second Battery is in a state of loud exultation, and all because Col. McGrath, who is one of the best and most popular officers in the service, brought down the Quartermaster and First Sergeants of the Twenty-third to the artillery camp to give them a model on which to police their company streets and tents. Sergt. McConnell, who commands the detachment, has grown a foot taller since Col. McGrath's visit.

THE WEATHER.

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*For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 15—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.s	58¼	58¼	54⅞	54⅞	7,700
Am. Cattle Tr.s	18	18⅛	18	18	600
Atch. T. & S. Fe	38⅜	39⅜	38¼	38⅜	13,305
Buf., Roch. & P. pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Cannon Coal	29	29½	29	29	300
Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	800
Ches. & Ohio	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	121
C. & O. 1st pf	57	57	57	57	110
Chi. Gas Trust	57½	59	56	58	5,100
C., C., C. & St. L.	69½	69¾	69⅝	69⅝	703
C., C. & St. L. pf	96½	98½	98½	98	8,277
Chi. & N. W.	108	108½	107⅝	107⅞	4,600
C., R. & Q.	101	101½	100⅜	100⅜	6,183
C., M. & St. P.	69⅝	70	69	69⅛	29,125
C., M. & St. P. pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	150
C., R. I. & Pac.	94	95⅛	93⅞	94¼	5,930
C., St. L. & C.	114	116	114	115⅞	24,154
Chi., W. & D. pf.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	400
Cit. Gas. Brklyn.	68	59	68	68	100
C., C. C. & I.	70	70	70	70	200
Colorado Coal	29	29	29	29	1,020
C., H. V. & T.	14⅝	14⅝	13¾	13¾	1,020
Chi. & E. Ill.	44	44	44	44	600
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101	101½	101	101½	300
Consol. Gas Co.	87	87	87	87	20
Del. & Hudson	145⅞	146	145⅞	145⅞	800
Del., Lack. & W.	145¼	146⅛	145¼	145⅞	9,300
Dis. & C. F. Tr.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	200
D., T. & E. V.	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	180
E. T. V. & G.	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	300
E. T. V. & G. 2d pf.	26¼	23¼	23	23	705
Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	132
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	100
L. E. & Western	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	100
L. E. & West. pf.	59¼	59½	59	59⅜	500
Lake Shore	101⅜	102	101¼	101⅜	6,200
Lou. & Nash.	70	70	69⅜	69⅝	2,120
Manhattan con.	96	96	96	96	100
Mich. Central	88	88	88	88	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	114	114	114	114	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	99½	99½	99	99½	200
Missouri Pacific	69⅞	70¼	69¼	69⅜	7,510
Nat. Lead Trust	25¾	26¾	25⅜	26¼	87,742
N. J. Central	112¼	112⅜	111¾	111⅞	1,755
N. Y. Central	105⅛	105⅛	105	105	400
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅞	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	6,200
N. Y. & New-Eng. pf.	95	95	95	95	100
N. Y. & Northern	32	32	31¾	31¾	600
N. Y. & N. W.	103	103	103	103	100
N. Y. & N. W. pf.	139	139	139	139	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	1,120
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	54¼	54¾	54⅛	54⅜	100
Norfolk & West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	51¾	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	400
Northern Pac.	27⅞	28	27¼	28	600
Northern Pac. pf.	64⅜	65⅜	64⅜	64⅜	5,620
Ohio & Miss.	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	200
Ontario & Ship.	35	35	35	35	100
Ontario & West.	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼	500
Oregon Imp.	54	54	54	54	100
Oregon R. & N.	98	98	95	95	430
Oregon Trans.	33¼	33¼	32⅞	33⅞	200
Pacific Mail	32	32¼	32	32¼	250
Phil. & Reading	46½	47	46¼	46⅝	10,130
Pitts. & West pf.	40	40	40	40	100
Pull. Car Co.	152½	155⅜	152½	155⅜	109
Rich. & W. P.	23¼	23¼	23	23	2,253
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	100
R., W. & O.	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	100
St. L. & S. F.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅞	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56	56	56	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	112	112	112	112	20
St. P. & Duluth pf.	82	82	82	82	40
St. P. & O. pf.	92½	92¾	92½	92⅝	5
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	99	99	215
Southern Pacific	31½	32	31¼	31¾	600
St. L. & K. of Tex.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	100
Texas Pac. Co.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	1,100
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	40	39¾	40	800
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	280
Union Pacific	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	7,570
U. S. Express	92¼	92¼	92	92	35
W., St. L. & P.	15½	15½	15½	15½	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	1,050
Western Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	2,859
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65⅜	65⅜	68⅜	68⅜	100
Total sales					200,098

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	$2,000
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	20,000
B., O. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	3,000
Canada So. 1st	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	20,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d	80½	80½	80½	80½	2,000
C. & E. I. gen. 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s Iowa	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	2,000
C., R. I. & P. 4s	102	102	102	102	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	69½	68¾	68¾	68¾	93,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	2,000
D. & Rio Imp. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	3,000
D., S. F. & P. 1st, r	91	91	91	91	20,000
Del. & Mac. 1st, D.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	6,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106	106	3,000
Erie 1st con.	142	142	142	142	5,000
Fla. C. & P. 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	20,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	7,000
Gt. West. 1st, r	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5,000
Ga. Pacific 1st	112¼	112¼	112	112	5,000
Ga. Pac. inc. 5s	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	6,000
G. & S. F. 5s	72	72	72	72	11,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1951	108	108	108	108	3,000
Int. & G. N. 6s, r	65	65	65	65	2,000
Iowa Central	23	23	23	23⅜	3,000
Iron Mount. 2d	110	110	110	110	2,000
Jefferson 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
Kan. Pacific con.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	25,000
K. & T. gen. 5s	68	68	68	68	25,000
K. & T. gen. 6s	68	68	68	68	7,000
Lake S. 2d con., r	125	125	125	125	5,000
L. Island gen. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5,000
L. & N. con. 6s	102	102	102	102	10,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	115	115	115	115	1,000
L. & N. trust 6s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	1,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1,000
L. & N. & Chi. con.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d	107	107	107	107	10,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913.	107	107	107	107	5,000
M., L. S. & W. inc.	105	105	105	105	3,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st ext. 5s	104¾	105	104¾	104⅜	50,000
Mo. Pacific 1st	4s. 102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	9,000
M. & O. new 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
N. J. R. con. 5s	113	113	113	113	11,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	15,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st	113	113¼	113	113¼	5,000
North. Pac. 1st	113	113	113	113	9,000
North. Pac. 1st	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	7,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	10,000
North Western con. 7s	146	146	146	146	1,000
North West'n g. con.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	22,000
Ohio & M. con. 7s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	10,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103	103	103	103	25,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	5,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	10,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	25,000
Oregon S. L. 1st, r	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	10,000
Penn. 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81⅝	85,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	54	54	54	54	5,000
Reading gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91	91¼	123,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs	66	66	66	56	20,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs	33	33	33	33	20,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	116,000
Rock Island 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	13,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st, s. f.	77½	78	77½	78	7,000
St. L. & A. & T. 2d	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	5,000
St. P. & Om. con.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	4,000
St. Paul Ter. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	106	106	106	106	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. & S.	89	89	89	89	6,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	121	121	121	121	10,000
S. F. & N. P. 1st	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	22,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	12,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	25,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	12,000
T., A. & G. 2d	66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	12,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1,000
Union Elev. 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
Wab. gen. 5, r	44	44	44	44	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	37	37	37	37	2,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	104	6,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	6,000
Total sales					$1,151,000

Including $10,000 at 95¾, seller 20. †Unlisted. ‡Including $10,000 at 113, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	20	20	20	20	900
Caledonia B. H.	3.05	3.20	3.05	3.20	900
Bonds & Curry	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Horn Silver	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	1,500
Iron Silver	33	33	33	33	100
Anaual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	400
Ophir	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	150
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	300
Rappahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	110
Centre Tunnel	.58	.58	.58	.58	100
Union Con.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	200
United Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Total sales					5,400

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	50	56	55	55¾	1,180
Atch. Top. & S. F.	39	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	15,180
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100¼	101¼	100⅜	100⅝	2,140
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94⅛	95¼	94	94½	1,340
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	69⅜	70¼	69⅛	69¼	24,750
Chi. & Northwest	108¾	108¾	107¾	108¼	670
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅜	146¼	145¼	145⅞	9,300
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	100
Lake Shore	101¾	102¼	101¼	101½	1,760
L. E. & West. pf.	59¼	59¼	59⅛	59⅛	300
Mo. Pacific	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70¼	2,610
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅞	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝	6,200
North. Pacific pf.	64½	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	540
Norfolk & W. pf.	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	100
N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	200
North. Pacific	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust	25¾	26¾	25⅜	26¼	7,900
Phil. & Reading	46½	47	46¼	46⅝	5,980
Rich. & W. P.	23⅛	23⅜	23	23	480
Sugar Ref. Co.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	50
Tenn., C. & I.	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	300
Union Pacific	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	930
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	200
Western Union	84¾	85	84¾	85	250
Total sales					83,450

OIL.

Pipe Lines certs	92	92½	91⅞	91⅞	129,000
Clearances					44,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. con. 5s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	$7,000
Can. South. 1st	108⅜	108⅜	108¾	108¾	1,000
Cent. of N. J. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Erie 7s, gold	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
G. C. & S. F. 2d	73	74	73	72	5,000
Knox. Valley 5s	69½	69½	69½	69½	5,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10,000
Read. gen. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	5,000
Read. inc. pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d	106	106	106	106	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	2,000
Union El. 1st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	2,000
West Shore 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	3,000
Total sales					$60,000

Stock speculation was very quiet. Until the last hour the movement was upward. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, however, room traders sold and prices declined. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, 1⅛; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1½; Pullman, 1⅜; Manhattan consolidated and Oregon Railway and Navigation, each 1; Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅝, and Northern Pacific, ⅛. *Declined*—Oregon Improvement, Lake Shore, Gas of Brooklyn, Columbus and Hocking Valley, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1, and Cameron Coal, ⅛.

The trust stocks were less active, but were all stronger. Lead advanced 1⅜, Sugar 1¼, Cattle 1, and Cotton Oil ⅛. Whisky declined ⅞.

Money on call loaned at 3@3½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was extremely dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged, at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86¼ for 60-day bills, $4 88 for demand, $4 88½ for cable transfers, and $4 85 for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $25,000 4s coupon at 128¼@128⅜ and $30,000 4s registered at 128⅜. In State securities $14,000 Tennessee settlements 3s sold at 73¾@74 and $500 do., small issue, at 71. In bank stocks 25 shares of Western sold at 98⅜@98.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and generally lower. Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s were particularly heavy. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Railway and Navigation firsts, 1¼, and Western Union collateral trust 5s, 1. *Declined*—Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s, 2½; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 1¾; Louisville, Nashville collateral trust 5s, Mobile and Ohio new 6s, and Wabash generals, trust receipts, each 1½; Iowa Central firsts, 1⅜; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western incomes, 1¼; New-York Elevated firsts, 1, and St. Paul, Chicago, Pacific Western 5s, ⅜.

Lime certificates sold at 925@91¾. In mining stocks Deadwood sold at $1 50, Horn Silver at $1@$1 20, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .57@.55.

The following were the bide for bank stocks:

America	192	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	134	Mechanics'	145
Broadway	420	Mechanics & Trad'rs	200
Butchers & Drovers'	160	Mercantile	205
Central National	143	Merchants'	162
Chase National	250	Merchants' Ex	115
Chatham	150	Metropolitan	14
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	300
City	425	Nassau	165
Citizens'	175	New-York	245
Commerce	193	New-York County	420
Continental	128	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	127
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	145
East River	150	North America	139
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	140
Fifth Avenue	1100	Oriental	200
First National	2000	Pacific	185
Fourth National	195	Park	235
Fourth National	275	People's	200
Gallatin National	275	Phenix	140
Garfield National	300	Republic	172
German American	125	Seventh Ward	135
Germania	270	Second National	325
Greenwich	140	Seventh National	130
Hanover	275	Shoe & Leather	150
Hudson River	150	St. Nicholas	120
Importers & Traders'	580	State of New-York	104
Irving	175	Tradesmen's	100
Leather Manufrs'	270	U. S. National	215
Lincoln National	300	Western National	95
Manhattan	175		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
4s, '91, r	106¾ 107¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.	121 ----
4½s, '91, r	106¾ 107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124 ----
4s, 1907, r	125½ 126	Cur. 6s, 1898.	128 129
4s, 1907, c	125¾ 126¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130 ----
Cur. 6s, 1895	118 ----		

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges....$66,960,650 | Balances.....$5,000,773

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
Penn	51½ 51⅝	St. Paul	69⅛ 69¼
Reading	23 5-16 23⅜	Read. gen	91¼ ----
Lehigh Val.	53¾ 54	Read. 1st pf.	81⅝ 81¾
North. Pac.	27⅞ 28	Read. 2d pf.	67 ----
North. P. pf.	64⅝ 64¾	Read. 3d pf.	54 ----
Lehigh. Nav.	52¾ 53		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, July 15.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. L.	7s. 108.00	Calumet & Hecla	206.00
Atch. & Topeka	38.37½	Franklin	8.87½
Boston & Albany	218.00	Osceola	8.50
Boston & Maine	206.12½	Pewabic, n	2.00
Bost., Hoo. & E.	4.00	Quincy	85.00
Bell Telephone	226.00	Boston Land	6.50
Eastern	101.00	Water Power	6.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	96.50	Wamsutta	140.00
Mex. Central	15.2½	Mass. Central	11.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	66.25	West End L. Co.	27.75
N. Y. & N. E.	50.62½	Lamson Store S.	61.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	128.75	Atlantic	24.00
Old Colony	175¼	Boston & Mont.	38.00
Rutland pf.	40.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.50
Wisconsin Cent.	23.00	Anniston C. L. Co.	69.75
Wis. Cent. pf.	60.00		
Allouez M. Co., n.	.75		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.20	Mono	.80
Bolwer	.30	Ophir	4.45
Best & Belcher	3.10	Potosi	1.45
Bodie Consolidated	1.15	Savage	1.60
Challenge	1.40	Sierra Nevada	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va	6.75	Union Con	2.80
Crown Point	2.10	Utah	.70
Gould & Curry	1.65	Yellow Jacket	2.60
Hale & Norcross	2.85	Consumer's	4.25
Mexican	2.70	Occidental	2.30

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 15, 1889.

COFFEE—Stronger cables contributed to quicken speculative trading, and, on a fairly-active movement, aggregate of option dealings given as 83,500 bags, of which for September 18,500 bags, and December 35,750 bags,) values were advanced here for the day 25@30 points oe more confident buying, though the close was only barely steady, with, however, only moderate deliveries noted to the Stealing point of Number 7, 16c Rio Janeiro store per last—two days—13,000 bags, and to Santos (4,000 bags).....Purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United States 8,000 bags, and at Santos 10,000 bags. Receipts and stock at Santos, 260,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 316,000 bags, against 146,000 bags a year ago. ....Warehouse deliveries of Coffee here last week, 41,626 bags, at all the distributing ports, 50,580 bags....And here July closed at 14.70c@14.80c, August at 14.80c@14.85c, September at 14.90c @15c., (having ranged from 14.75c.@15c.,) October at 14.85c@15c., November at 14.95c@15.05c., December at 15c@15.05c., (having ranged from 14.85c@15.10c.,) and January to May, 1890, within the range of 15c@15.10c.....Rotterdam quoted good ordinary Java at 35c., and firm, at 36c., and firm. And for prompt delivery Coffee was moderately sought after and held very firmly, with fair invoices of 19,000 bags, sales embraced 1,000 bags Maracaibo, 800 bags Mexican, and 1,000 bags Bonavilla at full figures.

COTTON—Had only a very moderate share of attention, though without material change, yet, with somewhat firmer cables, prices on options were advanced here for the day 2@3 points, bringing August to 10.47c., September to 10.15c@10.16c., December to 9.90c.@ 9.91c., and January to 9.97c., (aggregate sales 29,900 options dealings 41,000 bales, of which 23,000 bales for August.).....Deliveries to shipping ports limited, (since our last, 581 bales).....And for prompt delivery, 448 bales to spinners on a steady basis, and 792 bales for export not previously made public.....Middling stood at 11¼c@11⅜c.

FLOUR—Was dull and weak.....WHEAT FLOUR sold to a fair aggregate for hooie use and shipment, though not generally active, but in most instances the tendency of values was to degression, particularly on Winter Wheat and the less desirable of the opening Wheat product, the offerings of which, partly to arrive, were increasing in volume and urgency, (favorite brands of Spring Wheat Extras held to former rates, but moving slowly.).....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 11,510 bbls. and 19,891 sacks, and clearances hence, 5,538 bbls. and 10,333 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 35,905 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 24,250 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 8,600 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which 1,702 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at 2.75@3.10, mainly at $2 90@$3 15; 2,650 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 45@ $4 65, as to brands and packages, mainly at $4 50@ $4 60, and 1,000 sacks Spring Wheat Extras, within our former range; 6,300 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, 1,000 bbls. Southern do. and 1,569 sacks and bbls. Superfine, and 1,200 sacks and bbls. Low Extras, at, in instances, a shade easier figures, and 500 bbls. RYE FLOUR and 700 bbls. CORNMEAL at unaltered quotations.....FREIGHTS as last quoted and in request.

WHEAT—Specie dealings were to a moderate extent only, while for prompt delivery and early arrival rather more inquiry was noted, chiefly for milling purposes, (aggregate trading in options here for the day given as 2,284,000 bushels, against 1,106,000 bushels for prompt and near-by delivery, of which about 46,000 bushels credited to shippers, partly to cover recent prompt contracts, in addition to considerable purchases via near-by ports of new crop Red Wheat reported mostly for special shipment in August, and about 56,000 bushels to local millers.).....And, though very variable, prices hardened here in the day slightly, partly through disappointment as to the deliveries to certain points, which, though liberal, fell short of the general anticipation, to the extent of 700,000 bushels to-day reaching 2,- 561 bushels, of which 143,000 bushels to St. Louis, against 181,948 bushels on Saturday and 104,551 bushels a year ago, and to Spring Wheat points today, 189,000 bushels, (more in close here was only about a steady.....Freer deliveries looked for tomorrow at interior points.....Later cables of renewed depression.....And here the July option closed regularly at 85c., (against 85¼c. on Saturday evening;) August regularly at 83⅞c., (range 83½c@83⅝c.,) and subsequently at 83⅜c@83½c., latest at 83¼c., (against 83⅝c. on Saturday evening;) September regularly at 83⅜c., (range 83 5-16c@83⅝c.,) against 83½c. on Saturday; October regularly at 84⅝c.; December regularly at 86⅜c., (having ranged from 86¼c@86 13-16c.,) and subsequently up to 86⅝c., (against 86¼c. on Saturday evening,) and May, 1890, regularly at 90⅝c., (range 90⅞c@91c.).....And for early delivery Wheat had a moderate sale, but followed the options closely and left off weak, (what few sales reported at 84c., (said to have been to some extent from speculative holdings,) with contract grade of Red Wheat, afloat, at the close noted as equal to 87½c., (about 34,000 bushels were placed, chiefly at 2½c. over the July option,) and, in store, 24,000 bushels at 85¼c. to a local miller, and free on board from store at 89¾c@87c., as to deliveries from vessels, (about 22,000 bushels sent within the range of 86¾c@88¾c. to shippers, mostly for recon freights.) No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (8,000 bushels for export,) new at 87c., and for prompt 5,000 bushels Red Wheat, in lots, within the range of 83½c@87½c., (16,000 bushels Detroit Red, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, sold at equal to about 86c. here delivered,) 22,000 bushels here and receipts here of 32,200 bushels, and exports hence reported of 24,110 bushels, (this by steam to ports in Brazil,) and from near-by ports exports of 5,288 bushels, and stock in Western elevators and here reduced for the week 830,384 bushels, or to 1,780 bushels, (1,206,666 bushels contract grade of Red,) and stock afloat 32,000 bushels, and in sight 12,711,185 bushels, (the latter a decrease of 1,364,783 bushels,) against 27,418,268 bushels a year ago.

OGAN—Though only quite moderately dealt in, even in the speculative line, was quoted, on options, a trifle firmer, on restricted offerings, and for prompt and early delivery steady; export call somewhat freer.....Stock in warehouse and elevator here decreased within the week 182,925 bushels, or to 847,- 569 bushels, (against 971,495 bushels a year ago.)

and stock afloat now, 116,900 bushels, and aggregate in sight, 4,866,506 bushels, (the latter showing a decrease for the week of 143,000 bushels).....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 210,650 bushels, and clearances hence, 16,747 bushels, (making from four Atlantic ports, 71,802 bushels).....Sales reported of 471,000 bushels, of which, on options, 288,000 bushels No. 2, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 183,000

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, July 15.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., in partition, William H. Willis, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick and frame house, with lot 21.3 by 65.3 by 20.10 by 64.10, 249 Centre-st, west side, 121.3 feet south of Broome-st., for $15,000, to A. Trunkmann.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 89.11, 271 and 273 West 146th-st, north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av., for $35,540, to George C. Gray, plaintiff. The sale of one lot on Monroe-av., Belmont Village, was adjourned to Sept. 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 15.

Perry-av., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Ozark-st., 100x100; John H. Eden and wife to Louis Erokwort $1,540

Hull-av., w. s., 282 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 75x100; same to Frederick W. Buderus..... 1,800

113th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Henry Franke and wife to Thomas W. Sharkey 40,980

9th-av., n. w. corner of 81st-st., 102.8x134; Shaan L. Roberts and another, executors, to Charles A. Fuller..... 95,000

Columbia-st., 140 and 142; Juline Wiesiao and wife to Elias Jacobs..... 39,500

65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100.5; Annie W. Scofield to Edward Martin..... 32,000

Same property; Emline A., Edward W. and Hattie C. Camden to Annie Wm. Scofield..... 10

114th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.11; Lucy A. McMahon to Louisa Edmonia Easley..... 58,000

116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; Jacob Levi to Olga Bornstein..... 17,000

5th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 138th-st., 49x85; Jacob S. Hausman to Daniel Chisholm..... 56,900

5th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 138th-st., 24x85; same to Henry Hahn..... 19,000

136th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; same to George W. Kniffen..... 16,770

46th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x100.5; Joseph Schwarzer and wife to Alexander Bnderns..... 1

18th-st., 418 East; Morris Lowenstein and wife to Mendel and William Joachim..... 13,300

11th-st., 283 West; Elizebeth J. Guion to Samuel G. Blakley 18,000

2d-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. s. of 114th-st., 20x80; Orrilus Tompkins and wife to Hermen Wronkow..... 19,000

Madison-av., 100.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x80; Mary G. and Edward H. Landon to Horace F. Phelps 83,000

2d-av., s. w. corner of 96th-st., 765x100.11; Francis A. Clark and wife to W. A. Middleton..... 88,000

Avenue B, n. s., of 182d-st., 25x123x25x111; Stephao D. Ditchett to Lnov A. Baird..... 450

Aveone B, lot 112, map of Prospect Hill estate, 70x113x75x112x111x125; Emily C. Ditchett to Lnoy A. Baird..... 1,350

96th-st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 44x100.11; Emeline Johnson to Henry Diedel..... 41,000

85th-st., s. s., 313.7 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.9x97.8; George B. Newell, referee, to Margaret Sutterath..... 12,500

105th-st., s. s., 800 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Rosa Eberman to Berthe Volkening 9,000

Monroe-av., s. w. corner of 173d-st., 100x100, Ellen and Anthony Lavella to George Andrew..... 5,800

93d-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.8; Hanoorah Murphy to Louis Bergen..... 1

East Hooston-st., 436; Marke Levin to Moses Oppenheim..... 24,000

9th-av., 1705; Sophia and Edward Westermayr to Max Simon..... 23,000

Courtland-av., w. s., 160.6 ft. n. of 148th-st., 25x100; Lizette and Franz Werner to Carl A. Brumm 8,400

115th-st. n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 26x110x 36.7x138.8; Theresa L. and William C. Graham to Thomas Hall..... 11,000

Franklin-st., n. e., lot 38, 25x100; Henry Newsestader and wife to John W. Love..... 66,000

72d-st., n. s., 218.6 e. of Madison-av., 21.2x 102.2; Eugene and Ludwig Rothschild to George I Tyson..... 65,000

79th-st., s. e., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Augusto and Andreas Bergen to Henry Volz.

St. Nicholas-av., 20 ft. n. of 147th-st., 17x70; George Deike and wife to Effingham M. Van Sinren..... 19,000

59th-st., 206.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x 100.5; Horace H. Hanke and wife to Francis G. Landon..... 21,000

Interior lot, between 11th and 12th sts., e. of 5th-av., 24x94.9; Emil Celbermann and others to Douglas Taylor..... 10,800

Same property; Flavins J. Allen and wife to same..... 10,800

150th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; Mary E. Field to Thomas Rhodes..... 500

83d-st., 130 West; Fanny McGuire to Charles A. Oakes..... 40,000

Attorney-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x75; Theresa Wolf to David Bohbet..... 25,200

2d-av., s. w. corner of 101st-st., 25.8x90; John W. Hoare and wife to Louis V. Combs..... 28,000

88th-st., n. e., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Frederick Schnck to Mary Reinherd..... 21,000

45l-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.4; Jacob Korn to William Williams..... 17,500

124th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100; Emanoel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf to Moses Greenwald and wife..... 16,000

10th-av., s. w. corner of West 150th-st., 24.11x100; Mary E. Field to Joseph H. Cain..... 8,750

Avenne C, e. s., 68.2 ft. n. of 9th-st., 23x85; Hanne L. and Max Taylor to Aaron and Simon Hirsch..... 21,500

Dorothea-place, n. e., lots 40 and 41, 24th Ward, 75.5x241.67; Hugh N. Camp and wife to Bernard Lnoy..... 1,100

Cbrystie-st., 174; Matilda Jahn and husband to Solomon Gerber..... 81,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SIXTEENTH-STREET.—SUPREME COURT. City and county of New-York.—ELIZABETH J. HALL, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. HALL, Ellen Hall, Catharine Hall, William J. Hall and Elizabeth Hall, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of June, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited), No. 59 to 63 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of July, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the erections thereon, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the city of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth-street, two hnndred and eighty-seven (287) feet westerly from the west side of Seventh-avenue, thence southerly and parallel to Seventh-avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and 3 inches; thence westerly and parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the first-mentioned line one hnndred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the snntherly side of Sixteenth-street; thence easterly along the said Sixteenth-street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning. Being twenty-five (25) feet front aod rear, more or less, and one hnndred and three (103) feet and three (3) inchee long on both sides, more or less.—Dated New-York, June 20th, 1889.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Jr., Referee.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 49 and 51 Chambers-st, New-York. jy21-Sw6w&16

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction TUESDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty-st, to close partnership estate.

34th-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th avs.; plot 46x117.6 feet, prominently situated in one of the most desirable locations in the city.

Also on north side of 38d-st, on the rear of above, 89x80 feet.

70 per cent. at 4 per cent may remain for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NATURE'S SANITARIUM.

WE WILL

GIVE AWAY

To reliable people, for a short time only, HOUSE LOTS, 25x100 feet, free and clear, ON RAILROAD in New-Jersey; choice climate; SEA AIR and HEALTH-GIVING PINE TREES; superior high and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; no assessments. Our property is 100 feet higher than LAKEWOOD or any other Summer or Winter resort in New-Jersey. (See official reports of the State.) Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 65 Conrt-st., Brooklyn; 35 Montgomery-st, Jersey City, and 758 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURNished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMED FLATS TO LET. E—Hampshire, 46 to 50 West 9th-st.; best arranged in city; also small apartments of five rooms, without kitchen, very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

MASON, 8 EAST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANT Flats to let; elevator; steam heat free; coal and wood for range, &c.; rents low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manoh Chnnk, Wilkesbarre, Scrantoo, Reading, Herrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Rethlehem, Allentown, Manoh Chnnk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Rethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Rethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Betblebem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sndays for Easton and Lake Hopatoong. 7:00 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Ashnry Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Eiberon, Ashnry Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 8:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, (Limited, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5, 8:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (Ex. except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,823 Broadway, 787 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 184 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chnk.

*2 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrishrg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car conp'g to L. and B. Jnnction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Sbtington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

*7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyone and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mananoy and Hazleton coal regions.

*SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

*7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington, 8:30 A. M.; 12 Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 8:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 191, 415, 944, 1,140, 323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st, New-York; 4 Conrt-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE
for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, thence Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, reaching Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Through under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 8:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:30, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via
SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M., Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.

O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 15, 1889.

‡3 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracnse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

‡11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

‡3:30 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*‡8 P. M., Fast Ohicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*‡8 P. M., Thonsand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Satnrday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracnse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigna on the 7:30 P. M. train.

7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*‡10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Rnffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigna on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and parlor-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 842 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 88 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Fulton-st., Washington and Lafayette aves., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sunday, at 10:35 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., ‡1:45 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal Intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 1:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Sangerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all:30 A. M., e4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:15, 5:35, *9:15, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 5:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga special, all:30 A. M., e3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill Saturdays only, e3:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 8, all:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, e8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston, all:30 A. M., e3:45 P. M. Catskill trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 8:15, 9, all:30 A. M., e3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 8:15, 7:15, 8, all:30 A. M., e3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars 8, all:30 A. M. to Catskill and all:30 A. M. and e3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Daily. Finally except Saturday. Other trains daily except Sunday. Cars Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all:20 A. M., e3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all:26 A. M., e3:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 383 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 285, 785, and 942 Broadway, 152 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. tickes offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

‡10:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*5:45 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Hole, Kingston, Newburgh, Cornwall, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Sandy Ville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Snspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free in Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

‡1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway. J. O. ANDERSON.
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE
Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting for Watkins and Watkins Glen, Elmira, Sbihohur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

10 P. M., VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Through under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 8:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:30, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via
SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M., Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.

O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1888,

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 8 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie and 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 night.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M.; arrives Washington, 12:40 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Cincinnati through 2:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 2 and 4 P. M. (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 3, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Ashury Park.)

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 8:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 P. M.; 32d-st., East River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island 10:45 A. M., 32d-st. and Pier 18, 11:45 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:30 P. M. for 32d-st. and Jewell's wharf; 5, 8, 7, and 8 P. M. for all points.

40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.

Culver Route. Sea Beach Route. Bay Ridge Ferry,

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line. Belt line.

Boats and cars connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10. 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY E

POWER OF ELECTRICITY

ITS EFFECT ON ANIMAL LIFE SAID TO BE VARIABLE.

OPINIONS ELICITED BY THE INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ELECTRICAL EXECUTION LAW.

Very interesting was the session held yesterday by the gentlemen who are engaged in settling the question as to whether the new electrical execution law is constitutional or not. The hearing went on in Bourke Cockran's office, before Referee Becker, at 10:30 o'clock, and during the day several witnesses and a dog were examined upon the question at issue. District Attorney Quinby of Buffalo was absent. His assistant, William L. Marcy, is compelled to remain in New-York at present, and if Mr. Quinby staid too, it would leave the office of the District Attorney of Erie County vacant. So Mr. Quinby went home and his assistant took his place at the hearing yesterday.

Daniel L. Gibbens, the youngest member of the Board of Electrical Control, was called by Mr. Cockran as the first witness and said that he was quite familiar with the manifestations of electric currents. He had made them the study of years. From his knowledge of electricity—Mr. Cockran pinned that question at the outset—Mr. Gibbens thought it was entirely uncertain whether an electric current could be generated which would inevitably kill any animal—man, or any other—to which it was applied. No human being, he said, could, with any degree of certainty, determine the amount of electromotive force which would in all cases prove fatal. The same current might kill one man and only phase another.

"What is the average resistance in a human being?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"I don't know. But," the witness went on, smiling complacently, "the greatest amount of resistance that I ever heard of is shown by the electric light companies who do not want their wires to be put under ground."

Mr. Gibbens said he had seen some of Harold P. Brown's experiments with electricity upon animals. He was present when Mr. Brown tried the electric fluid upon some dogs at Columbia College. He could not remember the date or the number of dogs operated upon, but he had a most distinct recollection of the effect of the electric current upon the brutes.

"What was that effect upon dogs which were not killed outright?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"Oh! they suffered the most horrible agony. In fact," said the witness, his youthful features contracting at the horrid remembrance, "it was one of the most frightful scenes I have ever witnessed. The dogs writhed and squirmed and gave vent to their agony in howls and piteous wails until at length, exhausted, they fell upon the floor of the cage worn out with their sufferings."

"And were you alone at that ordeal?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"Well, yes. My colleague, Mr. Moss, went with me to the place, but when the experiments were begun he could not stand the suffering of the brutes and he left. He could not be comfortable while they were so very uncomfortable."

Mr. Poste, to whom Mr. Brown had just whispered that on the occasion referred to only one dog had been experimented upon, and he did not suffer such agony as had been described, then cross-examined the witness, who said, in answer to questions, that both continuous and alternating currents had been used in these experiments. He had no idea as to the amount of force which the currents had possessed. He did not know whether any of the dogs had been killed. The thing which had most impressed itself upon his susceptible nature was the awful suffering of the dogs. He had no personal knowledge of the effect of electricity upon human beings. Several deaths had been reported to him as having been caused by electric shock, but he never had made any investigation concerning them. The deaths reported to him were said to have been caused by linesmen having accidentally come in contact with wires of the United States Illuminating Company and the Brush Electric Lighting Company, and both those corporations used the continuous current.

"Don't you think," asked Mr. Poste, after the witness had explained the rules laid down by the Board of Electrical Control governing the management of electric wires, "don't you think that the electric current, as used for illuminating purposes, is a menace to human life?"

"Yes," Mr. Gibbens said, after cautiously regarding the top of Mr. Cockran's head for some moments, "that is my impression."

"By menace," he continued, prompted by a question from Mr. Cockran, "I don't mean that the current is necessarily fatal. It might or it might not injure a man so that he would die from the injury or it might set fire to a house and thus indirectly endanger human life."

Mr. Gibbens, being questioned by Mr. Poste, said that the electrical energy of the currents employed by the companies using the alternating system was about on a par with Brush's. Asked again about the deaths which were said to have been caused by electricity, he said he did not know anything definitely about them. "Hie" inspectors and "hie" expert had reported them to him, and that was all he knew about the matter.

"Have you any doubt that an electrical current can be produced which, if scientifically applied, would kill in every case?"

"Yes, I have very grave doubts."

"Upon what theory do you base them?"

"On the theory that the effect of an electric current is decidedly different when applied to different organisms, just as the effect of whisky varies when used by different men. The only way I can account for people having been killed by electricity—if anybody ever has been killed by an electric current—is that they have been killed by the shock. If the shock is not sufficient to produce death, and the blood is merely polarized, the subject, though seemingly dead, is very likely to be kept alive and finally resuscitated, as the depolarizing effect of the opposite electricity, with which the human system is stored. The nervous resistance in some men is greater than in others. One man might endanger in the dark run across a burglar in his own house, and his only impulse might be to grapple with the intruder and bring him over to justice. Another man under the same circumstances might faint away from the effect of the sudden shock. So it is with electricity, and knowing all of its uncertainties of deadly effect, and not knowing that any current generated will always kill even animals, I have reason to entertain grave doubts as to the power to generate an electrical power which would inevitably kill."

Having delivered this somewhat lengthy address, young Mr. Gibbens picked up his hat, beamed pleasantly upon the gentlemen present, and departed. His place in the witness chair was taken by John H. Noble, the employe of the Westinghouse Electric Light Company whose unexpected advent in the Edison laboratory last Friday caused a considerable amount of unpleasantness. Mr. Noble, who is a very young man, too, gave the result of his experiments which were made in the laboratory that day and which were described in Saturday's TIMES. He described the great variation in the amount of resistance showed by the same man, and said that, if metal had been tested by the Wheatstone Bridge instead of human beings, its resistance would have been uniform. In the case of a man the experiments went to show that it was impossible accurately to determine the amount of his resistance to an electric current. In answer to Mr. Poste witness said he had been an electrician for seven years and never personally knew of a man having been killed by electricity.

Mr. Cockran then called into the room a young man who never seemed quite able to get rid of a feeling of surprise at finding himself in the position he occupied in the witness chair. He said he was Alexander McAdie of this city, and described himself as "a student of atmospheric electricity and a specialist on the subject of lightning." He had been educated, he said, at the public schools and at Harvard, and had for some time been employed in the United States Signal Service Laboratory at Washington, where he made many experiments. He was not employed there now, however; he was only engaged in study, with the design of ultimately applying the knowledge so acquired to the saving of life and property from the effects of electricity. He had made a study of the effect of lightning on human beings. What was the effect? Well, it first produced unconsciousness, then paralyzed the nerves and muscles, and then suspended respiration and circulation.

"What, in your opinion, would be the effect of an electric current applied to a criminal in the manner which it is proposed to try it?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"Well," the witness responded, halting through his answer, "it is a question whether it would kill or not. Its deadly effect would depend upon the subject's resistance and upon the route through the body which the current took. It might only paralyze one half of his body and leave the other half unharmed. The route taken by the current would largely depend upon the subject's physical condition."

"Does it follow that because an electric current is sent into a man it will pass through any vital spot?"

"Not at all. It might kill him, and if it didn't kill him instantly it might carbonize him—burn him up."

The moistened sponges which it is proposed to use in the death chair to lessen the heat at the point of contact, the witness said, would not inevitably prevent the burning of the flesh. The current might burn up the sponges too.

"If the sponges were kept wet and the current were kept up, as the law provides, until the subject is dead, would it burn the man up, provided it did not kill him at first?"

"Yes, I think it would char his flesh," the witness responded, and Mr. Brown and other experts present laughed quietly at the reply.

Mr. McAdie then went on to say that lightning did not always kill. He read from the *Medical Journal* of a case where a woman had been struck by lightning, thrown several feet across a chair, and had recovered fully from the shock. He did not think that any safe conclusion could be drawn from experiments on animals as to the effect of electricity upon human beings or as to the electro-motive force which would inevitably kill. There is no known means of generating a current which would always kill.

"That is," he added, "when we deal with electricity we are not sure of anything. We have no means of knowing whether a man who has been killed by electricity was killed instantly or not, or painlessly. We don't know how it kills; we simply know that the man is dead."

The witness said he saw the body of Foreman Quinn who was recently killed by coming in to contact with a Brush wire, and that it was considerably disfigured. Mr. Poste then cross-examined Mr. McAdie at considerable length. He asked the witness some questions about books which he had read, and the witness seemed to experience a good deal of difficulty in replying. Mr. Poste enumerated several works by stalwart authors which Mr. McAdie had never read, and finally he admitted that he had never read any book upon the effect of lightning upon human beings, and had never observed the effect of a stroke of lightning upon a human being. He was asked as to his opinion of the works of Sylvanus Thompson and other writers upon electrical subjects, and said that he would prefer not to express an opinion, his manner conveying the impression that he regarded Mr. Thompson and the others as of no account, but he would not wound their tender natures by saying so out loud. Mr. McAdie was then further questioned concerning his right to testify as an expert, questions which he did not answer in a very satisfactory manner, and a recess of half an hour was taken.

When the gentlemen reassembled at 2 o'clock they found a splendid-looking dog in the room. He was a big fellow, a cross between a Scotch collie and a St. Bernard, and his legs were done up in bandages. He was introduced as Dash, the dog which had been revived after it was supposed that he had been killed by an electric shock. Charles Tupper, an excitable gentleman, who keeps a restaurant at 226 Eighth-avenue, is the dog's owner, and he told of the animal's experience. On July 3, he said, the dog stepped upon a telegraph wire lying on the ground which had been crossed by some electric light wires. He jumped about four feet in the air and fell back upon the wire, where he lay for several minutes. When he was taken off he was, as far as anybody could see, absolutely dead. Somebody suggested that if the body were buried the earth might draw out the electricity from the dog's body. He tried the experiment, half buried the dog in loose earth, and watched the result. In a few hours the animal began to show signs of life, and he kept on getting better and better until, barring the wounds on his nose and legs, which were rapidly healing, he was as well as ever.

Mr. Tupper finished his story and departed with his dog, and the unfortunate Mr. McAdie was again put on the stand. He described to Mr. Cockran an experiment which he once tried upon himself. He stood on top of the Washington Monument in Washington, he said, during a heavy thunderstorm. His electrometer finally registered the potential of the electrified air at 3,000 volts, when it became uncontrollable and ceased to act. The witness then insulated himself by standing upon a heavy Navajo blanket, and touching the collector of his instrument, received the full charge of 3,000 volts. Then he put his other hand upon the iron frame about the monument, forming a connection with the earth, and the electric spark was discharged from his body into the ground below. The experience did him no harm that he discovered. This went to show, he thought, that the mere question of voltage employed had no definite bearing upon the deadly effect of electricity.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. Elbridge T. Gerry telegraphed Mr. Becker yesterday that he would attend at to-morrow's session, and it was therefore decided not to call upon Mr. Hale, the other member of the State Committee, to testify.

TREATED LIKE A SLAVE.

A HUNGARIAN'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS SUFFERINGS IN YUCATAN.

Barth Lamasai of 2,404 Third-avenue called at Castle Garden yesterday with a letter received from a Hungarian named Landemao, now in Progreso, Yucatan. The letter is written in Hungarian. Laodsman calls on Lamasai to secure his release from Progreso, where he is held in slavery.

He writes that three months ago he was sent from the employment agency at 32 Greenwich-street, called Little Castle Garden, and kept by "Liverpool Jack" Fitzpatrick. He understood that he was to work on a railroad and that he was to receive $60 a month. On his arrival at Progreso he, with thirty companions, was put at work on the steamship docks. So hot was it that their flesh blistered. They had understood when they started that they could board where they pleased, but on arrival they were forced by the Superintendent of the Docks to board in an adobe shanty kept by him and to pay $5 a week for their board. The shanty was alive with rats and vermin. Mexicans, mestizoes, negroes, Indians, and whites were all crowded in together and were obliged to sleep on the bare ground.

At the end of the first month, when the party received their pay, instead of getting $60 they were paid at the rate of $1 a day. When they remonstrated they were clubbed and otherwise maltreated. After that a strong guard of armed soldiers and police was put over them, and they were driven to their tasks like so many felons. One day, while resisting the attack of a brutal Mexican policeman, Landsman was struck across the back with the butt of a musket and so disabled that he had to be taken to the hospital. There little or no care was taken of the sick. They were obliged to suffer for want of proper food and medicines, and had to drink brackish and stagnant water, strongly impregnated with alkali, which caused their teeth to loosen and their joints to become swollen and stiff.

During the three months that Landsman has been in Progreso six of his party have died, he writes. He appeals piteously to Lamasai to procure his release, saying that unless he gets help from New-York he will never get away from Progreso alive. When he applied to the steamship people to bring him back to New-York they told him that he must first have the permission of the Dock Superintendent. When he applied for this he was refused.

MAYOR AND PRIEST AT ODDS.

There is a dispute in Long Island City which is likely to be continued until the next city election. It is between the Rev. Father McGuire of St. Mary's Church and the city administration. Ever since Mayor Gleason assumed the charge of the City Government Father McGuire has given strong evidence of his dislike for him, but Sunday was the first time he denounced the administration from the pulpit. At the 9 o'clock mass he denounced a Sommer garden run by C. T. Burgin, about three hundred feet from the church. The patrons of the resort made so much noise, he said, that it interfered with him in the confessional and at church services. "The time is soon coming," he went on, "when we will have a moral Government with a pure head, and this it is in your power to obtain at the next city election."

Excise Commissioner Slattery was in church at the time, and it is of some of the remarks were directed at him. When church was dismissed he repaired at once to Burgin's saloon and ordered him to close up. This he did.

Father McGuire used to be assisted by Father Doherty, who was a stanch admirer of Mayor Gleason. A few weeks ago Father Doherty was missed from the parish, and it was learned that he had been transferred to Hempstead. The parishioners, with whom he was a great favorite, now believe he was transferred on account of his friendship for Gleason.

THE NEW ANCHORAGE GROUNDS.

Notwithstanding the new anchorage laws have gone into effect, the old buoys have not yet been changed. The work of placing anew the buoys devolves upon the Lighthouse Service, and from all accounts no instructions have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to its chief. Mariners can, however, anchor on the grounds as defined by the new laws, and the Anchorage officer will not attempt to keep them within the old limits, which are still marked off.

The buoy off Communipaw flats will have to be moved 300 feet further out into the stream and on the line that marks off the northern boundary of the Communipaw anchorage. This buoy will be replaced by a new one, and it is just possible that the lighthouse people will not attempt to mark off the new limits until all new buoys have been made.

PRIMITIVE WATER PIPES.

While excavating for a sewer at Peck-slip on South-street yesterday the workmen brought to the surface several sections of wooden pump log water pipe, which at one time constituted part of the distributing pipes of the first water works built in this city. These pipes were laid early in this century by the corporation of which Aaron Burr was President and which was afterward transformed into the Manhattan Banking Association, now known as the Manhattan Company and situated at 40 Wall-street.

The logs dug up yesterday are of cedar, about twelve inches in diameter, cut up in sections about eight feet in length. Through the centre is bored a hole about two inches in diameter. The logs are well preserved, and with few exceptions show but little decay. They form a remarkable contrast to the enormous iron mains now in use.

QUEER WAYS OF A WEAVER.

James Connelly, an eccentric carpet weaver, was buried at Jamaica yesterday. He was over eighty years of age and had lived in the village over fifty years. He leaves a widow, whom he married twenty years ago. He had always made it a point to keep his financial matters to himself. He died without telling her where his money was deposited, although she had previously seen his bank book showing that he had between $40,000 and $50,000 on deposit. She kept a little store and earned her own money. He paid her his board regularly every week.

THE MUSCOOT DAM.

PERFECT ACCORD BETWEEN MR. GILROY AND THE AQUEDUCT BOARD.

"It is true, as THE TIMES stated on Sunday," said Public Works Commissioner Gilroy yesterday, "that the advertisements for bids for the construction of the Muscoot River dam and reservoir were not published until after I had been in office for a month. It is true, also, that their publication was begun two weeks before Mayor Grant and I made a journey through the Croton watershed; and, furthermore, it is true that I was not enthusiastically in favor of the building of many reservoirs in the Croton River region. I am not convinced that it would not be better to build the big Quaker Bridge Dam at once. But that is a matter not necessary to discuss now. The fact I wish to make clear is that I am not responsible for the determination to build the Muscoot River reservoir. Its construction was in contemplation by my predecessor. When it was brought to my attention I told Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Bureau to confer with the Aqueduct Commission respecting it. The result of the conference was that the commission agreed with Engineer Birdsall that the reservoir might properly be built by my department in view of the fact that there was here money sufficient for it. The commission also relinquished its purpose to build Reservoir D, on the west branch of the Croton River, and confined itself to Reservoir M, on the Titicus River, because the latter, with the Muscoot reservoir, would be sufficient for several years."

"You will see, therefore, that I have not acted discourteously to the Aqueduct Commission," continued Commissioner Gilroy, "and have not gone on recklessly to use up the public money. As to the theory that I was anxious to control the building of the reservoir for the purpose of helping Tammany Hall in some way, I have nothing to say, and I do not know that the Tammany leaders are anxious to get rid of the Aqueduct Commission, so as to throw all its work into my department. It may be worthy of comment, in view of the fact that I am Commissioner of Public Works, that a member of the Tammany Hall organization has got a contract for $540,000 to build the Muscoot River reservoir. But it is worth notice also, it seems to me, that this contractor bid below every other bidder and more than $100,000 below the official estimate for the work; and that when a County Democrat was the head of the Department of Public Works—my predecessor, Mr. Smith—this same Tammany contractor received the contract to build a reservoir on the Byram River for $300,000."

BUTTONS, TRIED, AND BRICK.

QUESTIONS PASSED UPON AT THE CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

The Board of Appraisers met yesterday and discussed several questions of classification. Metal buttons again claimed attention on the ground that many imported as such, under a duty of 25 per cent., should be classed as brass buttons, under a duty of 45 per cent. The result of the discussion was the general opinion that the fashion in buttons changes so quickly that it would be impossible to form a general rule, and in cases of doubt or protest the metal buttons in question should be subjected to chemical tests and classified accordingly as brass buttons, slit buttons, on which the duty is 35 per cent., or metal buttons.

The question of toy or musical instrument came up again in settling the classification of a mouth-harp, a forty-cent affair, which, on a crank, emitted a feeble reminder of what popular airs sound like when produced from a street hand organ. All the Appraisers agreed that the article should be classed as a toy, and not as a musical instrument.

A difference of opinion arose as to whether glazed brick, used for lining the corners and ledges of buildings, should be classified as tiles or brick, but after a lively discussion it was decided to sustain the invoice, which placed it in the brick class at 20 per cent. The duty on tiles is 35 per cent.

NO PEACE FOR ALDERMEN.

THEY DECIDE TO TAKE A VACATION AND CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

The Board of Aldermen decided yesterday to adjourn until Aug. 5. Immediately after it had taken this action Alderman Carlin asked his colleagues to pass, over the Mayor's veto, a resolution to permit the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas to build a vault under a sidewalk. It was then discovered that ten days had not passed since the veto was received, and that, therefore, under the rules, it could not be overruled. The Alderman appealed to his colleagues not to adjourn for so long a time that the veto could become operative, and they reconsidered their resolution.

They will meet again next Tuesday, and it is probable that they will not again decide on so long adjournment, because after their meeting yesterday they discovered that Public Works Commissioner Gilroy stopped the heads off some of their constituents on the ground of economy. They at once made up their minds that it would be well for them to be in readiness to onrb Commissioner Gilroy by any means they could devise, and which could only be put into operation at their meetings.

A SKEWER TRUST.

ITS SECURITIES TO BE LISTED IN THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Yet one more trust appears. This time it is the Skewer Trust. Wall-street heard about it yesterday. A brokerage firm on the Consolidated Exchange is to bring its securities out. And what is the Skewer Trust? Why, a trust in skewers of course. Every well-regulated American who has been to market or been obliged to be a martyr with a carving-knife over a bit of roast beef knows all about skewers.

Now, it seems, if this latest Wall-street prospectus is to be trusted, the most of these overgrown wooden toothpicks, so dear to the butcher's heart, are whittled out in the vicinity of one Western city where half a dozen factories are engaged in skewering. But none of the half dozen can make money, competition being so brisk, wherefore this new trust, which, according to Consolidated Exchange authority, is to have a capital of something like $60,000. And thus nobly goes on the Nation's tendency, of which so much has lately been heard, toward "industrial securities."

PROSPECTS OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

The fine old mansion at the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, which has been owned and occupied for so many years by the Goelet family, has departed entirely from the range of stately dwellings along the thoroughfare. It is being so altered that it will be scarcely recognizable when the work on it is completed. It will be occupied as a restaurant, and will be fitted up elaborately.

Last Spring there was considerable gossip about the Manhattan Club acquiring a leasehold of this property and converting it in part and in part rebuilding it for the club's use. The scheme fell through because the club was assured that it would secure the Stewart mansion. A member of the Building Club informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that it was now exceedingly improbable that the club would change its quarters this year at least. There is still a hitch in the negotiations which tended toward the securing a long lease of the white marble mansion, and now, it is said, the negotiations have been entirely discontinued. There is a probability under these circumstances that now the Manhattan Club will endeavor to secure the site of the old church on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

AN INCORRIGIBLE RASCAL.

John Pender, the man who became notorious through the De Bary diamond robbery some years ago, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with felonious assault. He lives at 409 Hudson-street. An aged woman named Margaret Breem lives in the same house. Pender, while drunk yesterday, demanded entrance to the woman's apartments, and when she refused to allow him to enter he burst the door open and stabbed her on the forehead with a pocketknife. He was held for trial.

Pender and another thief named Thomas Flynn attacked Mrs. De Bary, the wife of F. De Bary, the wine merchant, in Fifth-avenue, and tore a pair of diamond earrings out of her ears. When arrested Pender turned State's evidence, and the diamonds were recovered. Flynn was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and Pender got a ten years' sentence. They were subsequently pardoned. Pender was also suspected of having been concerned in the murder of a man on a tugboat at the foot of West Tenth-street some years ago.

THE QUESTION OF NEW PAVEMENTS.

The Aldermen yesterday withdrew from the hands of Mayor Grant the resolution they adopted two weeks ago for the repavement of Wall-street with granite blocks. It was not based on a certificate from the Commissioner of Public Works that the street needed repaving and that granite blocks were the proper material. Commissioner Gilroy has not yet decided on the kind of pavement which should be used in Wall-street. He is merely somewhat averse to the use of asphalt on a sidehill. There were other repaving resolutions withdrawn from the Mayor yesterday by the Aldermen, and most of them will await the selection of a general scheme of repaving by Commissioner Gilroy.

FINN VOTED OUT OF OFFICE

TAMMANY WANTED A PLACE FOR A WORKER.

ONE COMMISSIONER VOTED ONE DAY, ANOTHER THE NEXT—MR. SHEEHY OUT-GENERALED—WHAT FINN WILL DO.

Another change "for the good of the service" was made yesterday in one of the small offices which became a Tammany perquisite according to the local political notions as a result of the last election. In this instance, however, there exists the political anomaly of one Tammany man making way for another. It appeared that the pressure from the ones within the ranks of Tammany was so great that it was necessary to find an "inefficient" man somewhere. And there being no more County Democracy "inefficients" over whom Tammany had the power of removal, she had to find one within the ranks of her own adherents. And as something more in required of a Tammany appointee than that he should be a simple adherent of the machine and an efficient office holder according to the popular conception, no difficulty was experienced in discovering an inefficient Tammany man.

James Finn was Warden of the Tombs, and a good Warden, too, as was generally believed, but Mayor Hewitt and his County Democracy allies found him inefficient and appointed "Fatty" Walsh in his place. Not to drop Mr. Finn too suddenly and too deeply the office of Superintendent of District Prisons—meaning all the city jails except the Tombs—was created, with a salary of $1,700 a year, and to this Mr. Finn was appointed. He wasn't much of a politician, but to all outward appearances he was a faithful official.

While Thomas S. Brennan was a member of the Board of Charities and Correction, his colleagues, Commissioners Porter—nominally a County Democrat, but, now that Tammany is ahead, no foe to Tammany—and Dr. Simmons, Tammany Democrat, found no fault with Finn's administration. But then the County Democracy held the appointing power to the board and zeal in Tammany's interest was not required of subordinate office holders. When Commissioner Brennan gave way to Commissioner Sheehy and Tammany was on top, the other Commissioners were suddenly aroused to the apparent inefficiency of Mr. Finn. Something over a week ago Commissioner Sheehy informed the other Commissioners that a change would have to be made in the office of Superintendent of District Prisons—and they agreed with him. He intimated at the same time that he would have a candidate for the place—Capt. Bergen, Warden of the Harlem Jail—but no action was taken in the matter at the time. It was Commissioner Sheehy's understanding that no vote would be taken on Finn's successor until Saturday. But Alderman Patrick Divver had a constituent for whom he wanted a better berth—James W. Ledwith, a clerk in Register Slevin's office at $1,200 a year. Now Commissioner Simmons spends his Saturdays with his family at Garrison's. Therefore he took time by the forelock, and on Friday framed a resolution in terms appointing Mr. Ledwith and notifying Mr. Finn that his resignation would be acceptable, called himself to order, moved the resolution, seconded it, put the question and voted for it, wrote up the minutes of his meeting, and left town for his colleagues. Then he started for the country. Next day, Saturday, Commissioner Porter came in and found the pending resolution with Dr. Simmons's vote in its favor. He accommodatingly voted for it, signed it, deposited it upon the minutes of his meeting, and departed for the department farm at Central Islip. Commissioner Sheehy was not present either day and did not learn until yesterday morning that the matter in which he had so deeply interested himself had been decided without his assistance.

Secretary Britton sent Mr. Finn a written notice of the action taken by the board on Saturday, and he, having hunted up Commissioner Porter, told him he would not resign. He felt like fight at the time, but further consideration showed him he had appointed a chance to talk to Mr. Divver, and with appeared yesterday morning he merely told him he would not resign. This action was reported to the board, and, all members being present, resolutions were unanimously adopted, formally removing Mr. Finn and appointing Ledwith in his place. The meeting of the board was private, and how matters were smoothed over between Commissioner Sheehy and the others, who outmanœuvred him in the appointment, was not learned, but Messrs. Simmons and Porter said that Mr. Sheehy "voted" for the change. Commissioner Simmons said Mr. Finn had not demonstrated that efficiency in the office which the board desired and the removal was made for "the good of the service."

The office itself is a sinecure. Its duties are identical with those required of the Commissioners themselves. Specifically, they require the Superintendent to visit the jails every day and see that their Wardens keep them in good order and condition, to collect the fines imposed in the police courts daily and make return of them weekly to the Chamberlain, and to report to the Board of Charities and Correction monthly on the jails in his charge. The spirit of retrenchment in the present administration, that proved so fatal to a number of County Democrats in the Department of Public Works, does not apparently extend to the abolition of this useless office.

Secretary Britton sent a note to Deputy Warden L'Estrange yesterday informing him that Mr. Finn had been removed and Mr. Ledwith had been appointed in his stead. Accordingly, when Mr. Ledwith appeared a little later he was recognized as Warden of Jefferson Market Prison and Superintendent of District Jails.

Mr. Finn was undecided last night what course to pursue. There was a clause in the law governing each cases which gave him the privilege of a trial "to be heard in defense of his case against the board?" he said. "If I should demand reasons they will say the administration of this or that jail has been poor in this or that respect—a thing I know very well myself, and they have known it a long time—and they have the power of removal of derelict Wardens and jail keepers, not I. I do not know what I shall do about it. I shall see some of my friends and talk the matter over with them."

A WOODHAVEN ROMANCE.

The residents of Woodhaven, L. I., are discussing the elopement of one of their most promising young women with a young man to whom her parents had objected. The young lady was Miss Alice Cauling, and she now is Mrs. George Nostrand. The young man whose name she now bears was formerly an express messenger on the Long Island Railroad, and it was through a little flirtation that she made his acquaintance.

After dinner on Sunday she told her father she was going out for a walk. She did not return that night and the family thought that some accident had befallen her. Yesterday morning the anxiety was somewhat relieved and parental anger increased upon the receipt of the following letter, dated East New-York and written the day before:

"I am married. I was married this afternoon to George Nostrand. I came right here and met him this afternoon when I told you I was going for a walk."

Mrs. Cauling is prostrated with grief, while Mr. Cauling has gone to find the young couple. He promises to make it very interesting for his son-in-law.

SITES NEAR THE BALL GROUNDS.

The city's title to the ownership of the land bounded by Eighth-avenue and the Macomb's Dam road and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets is disputed by Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and the heirs of James Connor. Pending the determination of the question of title the city leases the land from month to month, heretofore receiving but small rentals. Since the base ball grounds have been opened on the opposite side of Eighth-avenue many persons have sought to get possession of the property. A dozen of them called on Controller Myers yesterday, and competed for parts of it to use for saloon and other purposes. Theodore Allen, who has charge of bucolic pursuits, bid highest, at the rate of $2,000 a year for a corner. The Controller took the bids under consideration. He thinks that he can get an income of $4,000 a year out of the ground from persons hiring from month to month, and enjoiced to ejectment on ten days' notice.

SOME BIG BONFIRES.

Along the line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway as far east as Bridgeport, Conn., are bonfires big enough to set an east side boy wild with enthusiasm. The railway has been placing large numbers of new ties along various parts of its tracks, and, as the old ones would scarce repay the work of carrying them away, they are burned by the side of the road. The ties are piled up somewhat after the fashion of a log house, and then the interior is filled with inflammable pitch wood chips and oil is poured upon the heap. When a torch is touched to a pile it flares like a great beacon, casting a glow against the heavens at night which suggests a very extensive conflagration. To-day the heat from the fires is so intense that passengers in express trains which pass them at full speed instinctively withdraw from the car windows, and even when the windows are closed the warmth is felt.

FOUND IN AN UNUSED WELL.

The body of seven-year-old George Engelhardt, whose home was at 148 Bayard-street, Brooklyn, was found yesterday morning in the bottom of an unused well at the corner of Meeker-avenue and Leon-street. It was discovered by some boys who visited the well. The child is believed to have fallen into the well while going some of his playmates.

FIGHTING FOR CONTROL.

A LEGAL BATTLE OVER THE DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

The affairs of the Dixon Crucible Company, which is now in the hands of Receiver Edward F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, came to the notice of Chancellor McGill yesterday on a motion for a new election of Trustees. Mayor Cleveland was, at the time of the failure, the President of the Dixon Crucible Works, and for several months there has been a warm contest on his part for a new control of the works. In this he has been opposed by many of the stockholders.

The Chancellor ordered an election on the application of the holders of 800 shares of the stock some time ago, and the Cleveland party triumphed, the Mayor being selected President. The concern remained, however, in the hands of the Receiver. Yesterday the anti-Cleveland party asked the Chancellor to order a new election.

Ex-Mayor Cottice, by whom the application was made, showed that, by the death of Senator Randolph and President Buckley of the Bank of the Republic of New-York, and by the death of J. R. Gillette, nearly all the responsible people elected under the previous order were out of the present board; that there remained only President Hoxsenamp of the Second National Bank, representing 400 shares; Mayor Cleveland with 103 shares, and Mr. Allison with 3 and Mr. Smith with 8; that the petitioners held over one-third of the shares and that they are dissatisfied with the present board. He also said that the receiver has paid 75 per cent. of the debts and had arranged for another dividend of 5 per cent., and that the remaining 20 per cent. could be arranged for with a new board, to direct the affairs of the company.

Mr. Linn, on behalf of the Cleveland Directors, urged that the settlements made by the receiver did not include the interest, and that the sum yet to be paid is $600,000. The present board, he said, had partially completed arrangements for securing the money to meet this claim, but the absence in Europe of a material factor in the arrangement forced them to ask for a delay.

The Chancellor ordered the election to be held on Oct. 15, with W. R. Williams and William A. Lewis as tellers.

THIEVES IN STREET CARS.

LADY PASSENGERS IN THE "BOBTAILS" FREQUENTLY ROBBED.

The inconvenience to passengers riding in bobtail cars is not the only evil of those unpleasant vehicles, for recently the police have frequently had their attention called to robberies, small, indeed, but nevertheless particularly annoying, which the method of running these cars seems to give a peculiar facility to. The victims are women or children and the time chosen for the robberies after nightfall. The unfrequented streets through which the bobtail cars run and the inability of the driver to care for his horse and also guard his passengers permit the thieves to ply their trade without the slightest hindrance.

The line which seems to be the favorite one for the work of the thieves is that which runs to the Christopher-Street Ferry and thence to the Twenty-third-Street Ferry. Within the last month half a dozen women have complained to Capt. Clinchy in the East Twenty-second-street station that they have been robbed of their purses or parcels by lads scarcely yet out of their teens. The thief chooses a car in which there are no male passengers. He rushes into the car, snatches such pocketbooks or parcels as he sees most convenient to his grasp, and darts out of the car and disappears. The robbery is done so rapidly that the victim has scarcely time to realize her loss before the young ruffian is beyond capture. The police have stationed detectives and patrolmen in civilian's clothing along the routes of the bobtail cars, with the hope of catching the thieves, but the latter have thus far proved very wary.

Last Saturday night Charles Graham, about fifteen years old, entered a car in Seventeenth-street near Irving-place and enabled Miss Christine Schafer's pocketbook. He was about to escape when he was caught by the driver of the car and a passenger. Mrs. Murphy of Greenpoint reported a few days before that she had been relieved of a pocketbook in which was $50, and by her description the thief Thomas Dolan, twenty-four years old, was arrested. Both prisoners were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and were remanded in order to give the victims of the supposed thieves opportunity to appear against them. Dolan denies his guilt, but the police are confident that in him they have the leader of the gang.

HUDSON COUNTY'S DEBTS.

A COMPLICATION CAUSED BY DIRECTOR STEGER'S PROPOSED TRIP.

Director Emil Steger of the Hudson County (New-Jersey) Board of Freeholders is preparing to go to Europe this week or next with the design of staying till October. The Director is the presiding officer of the board, and in that capacity is required to sign all warrants for the pay of the 150 county employes and for the settlement of other claims against the county. No provision is made for the discharge of his functions by any other officer, and if the Director should stay in Europe for three months the county would practically be forced to suspend payments during his absence.

Some of the creditors of the county, whose claims still remain unpaid, have given notice that unless their claims are paid and signed by Mr. Steger before he is ready to leave for Europe they will apply to the Chancellor for a writ of ne exeat or for an injunction or for some other process that will restrain the Director from sailing till their bills have been paid.

County Collector Dugan says that the absence of the Director in Europe will bring great hardship to the county employes, and he suggests that the only way of getting around the embarrassment is for the Director to resign his position and allow the board to elect some one else to act as its head till his return from Europe.

DEATH OF GEORGE THEISS.

George Theiss, the proprietor of a Fourteenth-street concert saloon, died of heart disease on Sunday evening at his country place at Whitestone, L. I. He had gone there from the city during the day with his wife and a party of friends. About 9 o'clock in the evening he went to his room saying that he was feeling ill. Shortly afterward his wife found him in a dying condition. A physician was summoned from Flushing, but Theiss died five minutes after his arrival.

In July, 1886, Theiss became involved in a controversy with the Carl Sahm Musical Union by his refusal to discharge two non-union men who were employed in his orchestra. As a result a man named Paul Wilzig, accompanied by five others, paraded to and fro in front of his place carrying placards on which was printed "Boycott Theiss's." This, however, did not bring Theiss to terms, and committees of the union went to see George Ehret who held a mortgage on his place. The outcome of Ehret's intervention was that Theiss paid the union $1,000 and discharged the non-union men. Afterward, satisfied that he had made a mistake, Theiss brought an action against Wilzig and the other men who paraded with him for conspiracy. The men were convicted and sentenced by Judge Barrett to the State Prison for terms varying from one to three years. Those were the first convictions secured in this State under the conspiracy laws and they shocked the popular tendency toward boycotting.

FROM CHURCH TO LOCK-UP.

George A. Kilmer, a baritone singer in the choir of St. John's Church, at Bedford-avenue and Wilson-street, Brooklyn, was arrested as he went to church on Sunday night. The policeman allowed him to sing and then took him to a station house. He was arrested upon a warrant obtained by his wife, who charged him with abandonment. She was formerly Carrie E. Clark and they were married nine years ago. He left his wife two months ago and has since begun proceedings for divorce. He has also begun a suit for $5,000 damages against Andrew McIntyre for alienating his wife's affections. Kilmer was held for examination yesterday by Justice Kenna.

FOUR LUCKY ANGLERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

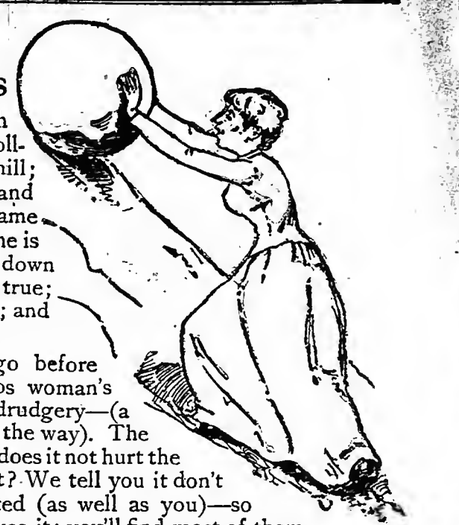
Reading in your issue of this day of the poor luck attending the efforts of the fishermen yesterday, I would like to have you tell them of a catch of yesterday morning. Dr. E. Oppenheim, A. Brill, and two other gentlemen, all from the Long Beach Hotel, caught in three hours fifty-eight bluefish, which weighed when cleaned 191½ pounds. They were all caught with rod and reel, and among them were several which weighed seven and a half and eight pounds each. They were on exhibition at the hotel in the evening, dressed and cleaned, and excited admiring comment.

A. S.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 15, 1889.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Washing Clothes



or cleaning house with ordinary soap is like rolling a heavy stone up hill; it

The New-York Times.

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THE "GENEROUS" CORPORAL

TANNER'S LIBERAL POLICY IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

A SYSTEMATIC RAID ON THE TREASURY ORGANIZED — UNCLE JERRY RUSK TALKS OUT OF SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It will only take a few more weeks of Corp. Tanner's management of the Pension Office to so demonstrate the incompetency of the man and the absolute necessity of getting rid of him that the President and Secretary Noble will be compelled to cancel Tanner's decision that he is absolutely satisfactory to both of them. The Pension Office is in a thoroughly demoralized condition. Ever since Tanner took hold of it the entire force has been animated with a purpose to push to a successful conclusion every application for a pension, for rerating, for arrears, and for every advantage not already secured, that the greed of pension sharks could discover. Everybody who could be employed to help this attack upon the surplus appears to have been enlisted in the service. The usual forces employed in examining applications for rerating could not work fast enough to suit the "generous" Commissioner, so everybody has been put at work preparing opinions, and the exigencies of the occasion have been so pressing that even female clerks have been required to write medical opinions on subjects about which none but a female physician could be expected to have the knowledge necessary to write. It was but natural in this state of things that the employes in the office, many of whom are pensioners and could not help but observe how easy was the process of rerating, became infected with the desire to be rerated themselves. If the Commissioner was in earnest in desiring that all pensioners should have a proper pension, these pensioners in the Pension Office could discover no reason why they should not benefit by the course of a "generous" Commissioner. They have acted upon this sort of reasoning, and those pensioners who have not already been rerated, and received from $1,500 to $3,500 each as the result of this rerating policy, have hopes that they will yet be as fortunate as most of their associates.

Among the employes of the office who have been rerated are Drs. Bell, Mason, Carpenter, Darling, and Baxter, all, as might be inferred, employed in the Medical Division. Capt. Phillips, chief of the Medical Division, who was receiving a pension of $4 a month, was advanced by rerating to $30 a month. Capt. Smith of the Certificate Division was advanced from $4 a month to $30 for lumbago, which was diagnosed by the reviewing medical officer as a disease of the spine. Capt. Butts of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division was liberally rerated, receiving about three thousand dollars as the result of the advance in his case. Capt. George R. Squires had an opinion written in his case upon which he secured a rerating and a purse of $3,000.

Corp. Tanner was not appointed Commissioner by the pension attorneys for nothing. He prides himself upon his sense of justice as well as his generosity. He would not permit Dudley to render him a great service and then give him a cold shoulder. He has a sort of golden rule for the pension agents that he would be glad to see the President adopt in his treatment of the "blocks of five" here. They have been rewarding the men who helped to make him what he is. Edward Rogers is a pension attorney and a pensioner. He has been twice rerated since Corp. Tanner broke his "generous" administration. By the first rerating he received about $1,000, and a second rating has given him $1,500 more.

This helter-skelter scramble in the Pension Office was becoming a mad rush by everybody concerned in it, when the discovery was made by a member of Congress that it was getting to be dangerous. Medical officers were rerating each other, not exactly in "blocks of five," but sometimes in blocks of three. All manner of employes were intent upon helping themselves their way with the surplus. Dr. Charles McMillan, an elderly gentleman, who had been appointed to reorganize the Medical Division, was about as badly scared as a self-possessed old gentleman could safely be when the situation was revealed to him. Tanner was away in the West, telling everybody how much Bell, Mason and Noble were getting along in the Pension Office," with what they considered a sufficient amount of testimony in their possession to the members of Congress. McMillan described the situation to the President. The result was that in Tanner's absence several of the medical officers who had been assisting him in his work of expedition and increase found themselves without their heads. This was regarded by these decapitated officers as a very unkind cut. They called at the White House to tell their troubles, but whenever they had found a host of reasons for increasing pensions they had advanced the rate, not forgetting to include the rare exception among the beneficiaries. The generosity has offended the new medical force, who does not share all of Corp. Tanner's "generous" impulses. It begins to look as if there were a "scare on." A weeding-out process is going on with the approval of Secretary Noble, and without much reference to the opinion of the Pension Commissioner. Upon the recommendation of Dr. McMillan, Dr. Ormsby Gray of Kentucky, Dr. C. M. Freeman of New-Jersey, and Dr. Jonathan Russell of Tennessee, Medical Examiners, were to-day removed, and their places were filled by Drs. James Laws of Pennsylvania, Thomas Landers of Texas, and James E. Morgan of Illinois. At the same time A. B. Coolidge, William Mason of Indiana, and W. S. Ball of Missouri have been promoted from the second to the third class and advanced from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred dollars salary. Two of these men, it is understood, owe their advancement to the removal of Dr. William L. Goodlove and W. E. Braudt, and some curiosity is felt as to how they secured their advancement. While praising that they were permitted to take a non-competitive examination, unless the examination papers prescribed for testing the qualifications of Medical Examiners.

Dr. McMillan is said to be greatly concerned about the extent of the demoralization that Tanner's heedless course has produced in the Pension Office. Tanner has heard something about it, for Secretary Noble made it the text of a sermon to him. In a recent interview, which Tanner said he had "arranged" to suit his own convenience, the Commissioner was made to understand that he was in a fair way of getting himself and the Administration into hot water, and that he had got to slack up. Dr. McMillan, emboldened by the attitude of Secretary Noble and discovering that Tanner was not to be permitted to ride the high horse he had mounted, took the first opportunity to tell Tanner, without mincing any words, that he had got to stop; that no more cases of rerating were to be passed upon without consulting him; that he had been appointed to see that the business in the Medical Division was conducted with decency and propriety, and if he was to be responsible for it he was determined that every exportation of the Secretary of the Interior should be fulfilled. There the matter rests just now, and it remains to be seen in what degree the Secretary's expectations are to be realized.

"Uncle Jerry" Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President Harrison, has confirmed the stories and conjectures about the desire of Mr. Harrison to have a second term. It is only one hundred and thirty-five days since the President was inaugurated, so that he has acquired a taste for "more" in a much shorter time than any of his predecessors since Johnson. To any one who has watched the course of events in the Southern States, where the President is building up his "machine" out of the abandoned wreck of the Sherman "machine," it has been evident that there was a strong purpose somewhere to put the old manipulators at work for somebody, and it was not to be imagined for an instant that the President would deliberately clothe them with the power to set up Sherman for another campaign. So, to a lank and lean man, a reporter, the Secretary, after saying that he did not accept the gift of a Percheron mare that Gen. Felix Agnus of the Baltimore *American* had sent to him, was sounded as to the character of the noom for his nomination for the Presidency in 1892. He ridiculed the idea that he would be a candidate and then added: "I have said that I am not a candidate for anything. Mr. Harrison will be the candidate, and a right popular and successful one he will be, too."

"You have no doubt Mr. Harrison will be the candidate?"

"None whatever."

"And that he will win?"

"Of course he will. He will win. He is making a most popular President, especially with the common people."

"By the common people you mean whom?"

"The mass of the voters. Of course, there are some politicians who think he is not making removals rapidly enough and that things generally are not running as fast as they would like. But President Harrison is a level-headed man and knows what he is about, and will prove himself one of the best [illegible] popular of Presidents. But there, if I go on any further, you will be printing an interview with him, and don't you go and do it."

The President may think that he made a mistake in not taking Secretary Rusk to Deer Park instead of Secretary Windom.

* *

While the Civil Service Commissioners and the President are giving the advocates of the merit system an idea that the laws being regarded, instances of deliberate violation of it are occasionally coming under observation. That there are many cases of violation of the letter and spirit of the law is frequently asserted, but the hope that discharged employes have of being reinstated keeps many of them from furnishing the evidence to support the complaints that they make. H. C. Smith, however, a colored Democrat, who was recently dismissed, does not expect to go back, and he has no concern except to show the apparent disregard of the civil service law in his case. Smith was examined at Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1884. He passed the examination with the rating necessary to give him a place on the eligible list, and on July 22, 1884, he was appointed a clerk of Class 1 in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. Having served nearly a year under the Arthur Administration, all through the Cleveland Administration, and about four months under the Administration of President Harrison, he on Saturday last received a note from Sixth Auditor Coulter, of which the following is a copy:

JULY 12, 1889.

H. C. SMITH, Esq.: I respectfully ask your resignation, to take effect Monday, July 15, 1889. Respectfully, T. B. COULTER, Auditor.

Smith went to Auditor Coulter to ask the reason for the request. Were there any charges against him on account of the character of his work? He was told that there were none. "We want your place," said the Auditor. "You see," said he, "the old soldiers are clamoring for places, and we can't put them off any longer, so you had better hand in your resignation, to take effect July 15." Smith then resigned, to take effect Aug. 1. Smith has already directed the attention of the Civil Service Commission to the case. He has made no secret of the fact that he is a Democrat, and he is known as one to all the Tennessee Republicans. He does not look for a reinstatement, but he hopes that some benefit may accrue by publicity of the facts to others who do want to stay, and who believe that the President meant what he said when he declared the civil service laws should be enforced.

* *

The Army Board on Fortifications and Ordnance will meet in New-York at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and will consider a number of matters, including the selection of a site for a new army ordnance proving ground in lieu of the present ground at Sandy Hook. They will visit a number of sites along the shores of Connecticut and New-Jersey and in the interior of New-York State. They will report their selection to the Secretary of War.

* *

The Post Office inspectors who went up to Waverly, N. Y., to investigate the methods by which Frederick M. Snook secured his appointment as Postmaster submitted their report to the Postmaster General in full to-day. The report is not given out for publication, but it is understood that the inspectors found matters badly as bad as charged. The result will be the cancelling of Snook's commission, which has been held up while the investigation was pending, while Postmaster Andrew A. Slawson will be removed in short order. The fact that Snook paid Slawson $500 to get out of his way is reported to be only one of the queer things unearthed by the inspectors.

* *

The Construction Bureau of the Navy Department has completed the detailed drawing for the new 2,000-ton cruisers, 9, 10, and 11. A noticeable feature of the internal arrangements, and one which will be peculiarly acceptable to the younger officers who are assigned to the vessels, is the transfer of the wardroom and quarters for the juniors from the small cramped space where they are usually located, to a broader and more commodious part of the ship. Standing hunke—a naval luxury—are provided, as well as a winding staircase under the after pivot gun. bathrooms, and other accommodations, giving the junior officers' quarters as comfortable as those formerly enjoyed by the Captain of a ship.

* *

The Civil Service Commission to-day submitted to Postmaster-General Wanamaker a report upon the condition and management of the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Mich. The report says: "Certain charges were made against the Postmaster, Mr. Blair, and against the then chief clerk, Mr. Hudson. The charges are backed up by sworn affidavits, and are of so serious a nature that the commission, in view of their lack of power to subpœna witnesses and administer oaths, deem it proper to turn the whole matter over to the Post Office Department, and accordingly they submit to the department the affidavits of John McConville. George J. Ergenzlegner, Lant K. Salisbury, Moses H. Winslow, William Weller, Charles D. Conover, and Ira Barnes. The only affidavit affecting Mr. Blair is that of McConville, which asserts that Mr. Blair was present in the Government building at Grand Rapids one day in October, 1888, and assisted the clerk, Hudson, in attempting to extort from him (McConville) a contribution of money for political purposes. The statements in the affidavits unsupported by any others, while it is explicitly contradicted by the affidavits of both Mr. Blair and Mr. Hudson, and the Commissioners do not consider that it is in itself sufficiently important to warrant any action to be taken thereon. But in the case of Mr. Hudson all seven affidavits charge him with having collected, or attempted to collect, money for political purposes from Government employes in the Government building at Grand Rapids last Fall."

* *

The Postmaster General appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters to-day:

New-York.—H. Kirchner, Valatie, Columbia County.

Pennsylvania.—Z. T. Kimmel, Berlin; W. S. Montgomery, Conduenes; J. W. Carnahan, Goodall; F. Berkey, Hollsopple; P. J. Blough, Hooversville; B. B. Ball, Hope; John Vaughn, Lack; O. H. McKown, Oakland Cross Roads; R. R. Coen, Pine Bank; Henry C. Matthews, Pineville; Andrew W. Troxel, Turcotville; George C. Wheaton, Windham.

Maryland.—R. J. Booker, Merricion; R. F. Powell, Newark.

Virginia.—Charles R. Drake, Belmont; J. F. P. Good, Cedar Point; A. P. Presgraves, Hope Mills; Fannie Bumgardner, Kountz; W. B. Kennall, Marksville; R. S. Pritchett, Milnes; S. R. Franklin, Tunstall City.

Maine.—James E. Chase, Litchfield Corners; C. F. Snow, North Brooksville.

AN EVICTED TENANT GETS $1,000.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—Sheriff Glasby of Union County had a singular suit brought before him to-day. Francis O'Brien, nearly two years ago, leased a house, with a saloon attached, from William Morton of this city for three years, agreeing to pay $660 for the entire rental. After remaining in the place sixteen months O'Brien sublet it to Moses Marsh for the remainder of the lease for $250. Morton, when he learned this, refused to sanction the bargain or accept Marsh as a tenant, and had a dispossess warrant issued and the tenant evicted.

Marsh at once brought suit for $5,000 damages. The hearing was fixed for to-day but, to the surprise of the plaintiff and the Sheriff, Morton failed to appear and let the case go by default. After hearing the evidence of the plaintiff, together with that of the constable who evicted him, and also the statement of O'Brien, who originally leased the place from Morton, Sheriff Glasby instructed a jury of twelve to review the evidence and assess proper damages for the plaintiff. Marsh was awarded a verdict for $1,000.

DESTROYED BY A WATERSPOUT.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16, via Galveston.—A waterspout destroyed the town of Chilapa, State of Guerrero, at noon yesterday. No particulars.

Chilapa was a provincial town in the State of Guerrero, built on a small tributary of the Rio de las Balzas, about 150 miles south of Mexico City and 10 miles east of Tixtlan, the State capital. It had some excellent delft manufactories and was a Bishop's see. With the exception of the cathedral, which was built of stone, the houses were all constructed of adobe and were seldom above two stories in height.

GRADE-CROSSING VICTIMS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 16.—Two laboring men, Francis Mulligan and Neils Neilson, were struck by a train at the grade crossing of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at South Amboy last night. The flagman had lowered the gates while a freight train was drilling near by, but the men ran under the gates and across the track in front of the train. They had failed to notice, however, a passenger train on the other track and both were struck by it. Mulligan was killed and Neilson so badly injured that he will die.

SETTLING THE TAX RATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—The Union County Board of Assessors finished their work last evening, and the apportionment of the tax rate for the year 1889 will be: State schools, .36; county tax, .53; interest tax, 1.04; city tax, 1.06.

A SPLIT IN HILL'S STAFF

RESIGNATION OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SCHAEFER.

FOR TWO MONTHS THE GOVERNOR HAS DELAYED ACTION UPON IT—HOW THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

Rumors of a rupture in the military family of Gov. David B. Hill have been rife for some time. These rumors have at last assumed definite shape in the announcement of the resignation of Brig. Gen. Emil Schaefer, Inspector General of the National Guard. The first report of this action on the part of Gen. Schaefer was made in the Seventh Regiment Armory, according to concurrent testimony, by Col. Fred C. McLewee, formerly an assistant in the Inspector General's Department, just prior to the departure of that command for the State Camp of instruction. The report was then almost universally discredited. Investigation shows, however, that Gen. Schaefer has not only resigned, but that the acceptance or declination of his resignation is held in abeyance, for reasons known only to Gov. Hill.

Inspector General Schaefer is in Europe, whither he went soon after May 30. This resignation is said to have been tendered at this time of his departure. Ordinarily, resignations of positions of trust and responsibility are not permitted to simmer, and the question has become paramount in National Guard circles as to the exceptional delay in acceptance or declination in this particular instance.

"It seems certain to me," said a State official high in military authority, yesterday, "that there are no political reasons involved in this case. Inspector General Schaefer has resigned his office in due form, and his resignation is supposably in the hands of the Commander in Chief, and is held by him for reasons which Gov. Hill personally deems good and sufficient. The act of resigning on the part of Gen. Schaefer, it may be taken for granted, was wholly of his own volition. And it may safely be assumed that his resignation was not requested nor compelled in any way.

"That Gen. Schaefer stands as the representative of a powerful and influential political faction is the following which he has enlisted. But the grounds of his withdrawal, as they are understood at Albany, are personal, and the disposition of his resignation is likely, therefore, to be based wholly on its effect upon the military establishment of the State. Since his appointment as Inspector General, 1883, Gen. Schaefer has been merely the nominal head of the Inspector General's Department. All previous Inspector Generals performed the active duties of their office in person, or the greater part, in person. But these duties, comprehending the annual inspections and musters and general oversight of the condition of the troops, since the advent of Gen. Schaefer have been performed altogether by the Assistant Inspector General. The only branch of his duties in which Gen. Schaefer has been personally prominent or active has been the work of the Commission for the Erection of Armories, of which he was a member.

At the time of Gen. Schaefer's reappointment by Gov. Hill, on Jan. 1, he had as Assistant Inspector General Col. Thomas H. McGrath. Associated with Col. McGrath was Lieut. Col. Fred C. McLewee as an assistant in the department. The latter was a Seventh Regiment man, between Schaefer and Gen. Schaefer a strong bond of *camaraderie* existed, as was but natural, seeing that his chief was promoted to be Inspector General from Sergeant in the Seventh Regiment. Col. McGrath enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, in 1860, rose from the ranks by successive promotions to his present rank, and, with the exception of a brief interval, has been actively identified with the National Guard for close upon thirty years. In the turn of events Gen. Schaefer determined to reverse the positions of his subordinates, by making McLewee Assistant Inspector General and McGrath the assistant in the department. In February, accordingly, he demanded the latter's resignation and got it. But at this juncture the Adjutant General stepped in. Col. McGrath was a faithful and efficient servant of the State to be thus summarily disposed of. The interposition of Major Gen. Porter enlisted the personal and official interposition of the Commander-in-Chief, and under the pressure of these conditions the resignation of Gov. Hill's truce was patched up, Col. McGrath's resignation was returned to him, and he resumed his functions as Assistant Inspector General.

"Just why Gen. Schaefer should have desired to rid himself of Col. McGrath is a mystery, explainable only on one supposition. It can only be surmised that Gen. Schaefer's desire to displace Col. McGrath arose from his disappointment of the steadfastness with which the latter upheld the administration of Gen. Porter. It is an open secret that a bitter fight was made against the reappointment of Adjt. Gen. Porter by several members of the original staff of the Commander in Chief when Gov. Hill was re-elected, and with that party of opposition Gen. McGrath was believed to be actively identified. However that may be, it is certain that since the virtual enforcement of the retention of Col. McGrath in his present position by the united influence of the Adjutant General and Gov. Hill over the stains of affairs in the Inspector General's Department has been one of armed neutrality.

"Gen. Schaefer has chosen to settle the differences of opinion existent between himself and his superiors by resigning his commission on the eve of his departure for Europe. The better course for him to have pursued would have been to resign his commission at the time it was made apparent that his personal desires and wishes would not be permitted to be gratified. The alternative was then given him to either 'fish or out bait.'"

An intimate friend of Gen. Schaefer said that his resignation, while not demanded or requested, was nevertheless virtually forced upon him. No officer nor gentleman having due regard for his self-respect could or should submit to the domination and dictation to which Gen. Schaefer has been subjected. The military law and the regulations were on the side of the Inspector General. He had the right, legally and by the customs of the service, to say who his Assistant Inspector General should be. He had the right to support his Adjutant General in an arbitrary action, which should impose upon Gen. Schaefer a subordinate he did not desire, there was but one course left for him to pursue, and that was to divorce himself wholly from a service and relation which had grown irksome and unbearable. The withholding of the acceptance or declination of Gen. Schaefer's resignation was simply in accordance with the recognized political tactics and underhand methods for which Gov. Hill would be praised. It would, perhaps, be found that there was more politics in this matter than appeared on the surface. Adjt. Gen. Porter appeared now to be in the ascendant, but it remained to be demonstrated whether Gov. Hill would not eventually discover that in permitting Gen. Schaefer to be forced out of military life he was not committing a political and official blunder.

LAWYERS ABSORBED THE ESTATE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 16.—Two houses in this city owned by the Knyer estate were recently sold under a mortgage foreclosure. There were in all twenty-two defendants and fourteen heirs, ten of the latter being infants. The value of the properties combined was $2,000. The mortgage and costs involved amounted to $1,999, leaving $1 to be distributed among the heirs. The father of the Knyer family died previous to the foreclosure. He had made a will in which he gave his wife a life interest in the estate, after her death the property to be divided into five equal parts. The widow is still alive, and she will receive, on a basis of $1, interest on $1 during her life.

At her death the $1 will be divided as follows among the children: Two will get 20 cents each, five 4 cents each, four 5 cents each; one will receive interest on 20 cents during his life, and after his death the 20 cents will be divided among the remaining two children or heirs. One of the heirs lives in Florida. It is stated he come here to look after his interest in the estate.

The lawyers secured the lion's share of the proceeds. E. Oughletree was counsel for the plaintiff.

CASHIER RUDD HEARD FROM.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., July 16.—Zebulon Rudd, late cashier of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, against whom charges were made in a Poughkeepsie afternoon newspaper Saturday and in New-York City morning dailies Sunday, has issued the following card:

I have read and considered the articles published the past two days in reference to my acts while cashier of the First National Bank, and now feel called upon to briefly say that one of the privileges or perquisites of the cashier was the buying and selling of securities. This I have done, and have always been led to believe, to the general satisfaction of my customers. Nearly every case of purchase and sale has fallen to my own, and my dealings have always been exclusively between my customers and myself, to whom my accounts have in all instances been rendered and to whom I hold myself responsible.

The charges made against Mr. Rudd have caused much comment in Dutchess and Ulster Counties.

A SHORT CONVENTION.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS NAME A STATE TICKET.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—The Democratic Convention to nominate State officers was called to order to-day at 2:30 P. M. by J. S. Kyle, Chairman of the Executive Committee. R. C. Petty was elected Chairman. The names of ex-Gov. J. M. Stone and J. R. Cameron were placed in nomination for Governor. Stone was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 154 votes to Cameron's 86. The following were nominated for the other offices: Lieutenant Governor—M. M. Evans; Secretary of State—George M. Govan; Treasurer—J. J. Evans; Auditor of Public Accounts—W. W. Stone; Attorney General—T. M. Miller; Superintendent of Public Education—J. R. Preston.

Govan, Stone, Miller, and Preston are the present incumbents, and were renominated practically without opposition. Col. W. L. Hemingway, the present Treasurer, was defeated on account of his long tenure of office, he having held the office fourteen years. The convention at one time promised to be very spirited and interesting, but it turned out to be the tamest and of the shortest duration of any held for years. Stone, the nominee for Governor, was Governor of the State from 1876 to 1882 and made a most acceptable officer. He is a plain, practical man, being both a farmer and merchant, and will make a good, safe Governor. The people have great confidence in his integrity and honesty.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of the principles of the national Democratic Party, promulgated at St. Louis in 1888, as the basis of and essential to the continuance of a Government which is to be Republican in spirit as well as in name; deprecated monopolies and trusts on one hand and communism on the other; condemned the tariff formulated and maintained by the Republican Party, which nourishes the unhealthy growth of the money power at the expense of every industry, swells the fortunes of the rich by saddling burdens upon the laboring poor; deprecated unnecessary, unequal, and discriminating legislation; repudiated and any feeling of sectional prejudices, was gladdened by every indication of full and free sympathy between all parts of the Union and would hail with delight a better knowledge each of the other, and the dawn of a hearty feeling of brotherhood where hatred finds no exponent in party measures; favored immigration, encouragement to all industries, and especially to new investment of capital in manufactures; favored a liberal policy toward humane and benevolent institutions, recommended that the question of a convention to revise the State Constitution be made an issue before the people in 1890, and, however, heartily approved the faithful discharge of duty, wisdom, and capability which have marked the present State Administration, and commended our Senators and representatives in Congress. The resolutions continue:

"We approve the vigorous acts of Gov. Lowry in his attempts to prevent the violation of our laws in the late brutal prize fight, and his efforts to arrest the criminals, and insist that our State shall not be made the theatre for the brutal sport of criminals from abroad; and we ask the Legislature to continue its exertions to arrest and bring to punishment violations of the law, whether the offenders be corporations or individuals."

TO REDEEM CONNECTICUT.

DEMOCRATS TO CONFER REGARDING WAYS AND MEANS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 16.—Clinton B. Davis, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, after a tour of the State and talks with leading men of his party, has issued a call, in pursuance of which some fifty prominent Democrats will meet in Hartford July 25 and discuss the situation. The death of William H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Committee, it is given out, had much to do with the call. Mr. Barnum largely controlled the management of Democratic campaigns in this State, and provided a large part of the money spent at election times. Mr. Davis hopes at this conference to provide for measures by which the party can go into the next campaign on an equal footing with the Republicans.

The next Legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator O. H. Platt. There are at least twenty towns in the State which send Republican Representatives to the Legislature, ranging from five to twenty-five, and these managers are scoured, so the Democratic State Central Committee has reason to believe, by questionable methods. In some of the shore towns, for instance, men are hired by the year to work for the oystermen, with the expectation that they will vote the Republican ticket, and in this expectation their employers are seldom disappointed. The same thing is said to prevail in inland towns, where farmers are the employers. Where no money in towns or offices will control the Legislature, and in spite of the big Democratic majorities of New-Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, and other large cities, the towns that elect Republican Representatives by from five to twenty-five majority under Connecticut's peculiar rotten borough system control the Legislature, was the burning question at the State officers, and make the laws. One of the objects of the proposed conference is to counteract this influence, and under the operations of the secret-ballot law the Democrats have hopes that they may obtain more justice than heretofore.

Members of the Democratic State Committee assert that the Republicans have retained control of the State for years by a systematic plan. A careful estimate of close towns has been made, and by encouraging immigration to these towns enough votes have been secured to carry them. For six years or more the Republicans have left the State ticket to take care of itself, trusting in the strength of the Prohibition and Labor tickets to defeat the election into the Legislature, as in this State a majority over all is necessary for election. The result has been that while the Democratic candidates for State offices have received more votes than their Republican opponents, they have failed of a majority over all, the election has gone to the Legislature, which, being Republican, has chosen the minority candidates. It is the belief of the Democrats instrumental in arranging this proposed conference that in the present condition of Connecticut politics the party can secure a majority, and the time to do so is before, not after the Legislature. Among those who are to be asked to attend are A. E. Burr, editor of the Hartford *Times;* ex-Congressman R. B. Vance of New-Britain, Carlos French of Seymour, recently elected a member of the National Democratic Committee; John C. Byxbee of Meriden, Collector of Internal Revenue for the New-Haven District; Milo B. Richardson of Salisbury, son-in-law of the late William H. Barnum, and Congressman W. F. Willcox of Chester.

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STEAMBOAT MEN PROTEST

THEY DON'T LIKE THE NEW ANCHORAGE RULES.

A REMONSTRANCE SENT TO SECRETARY WINDOM BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The National Board of Steam Navigation is up in arms against the new anchorage regulations for the port of New-York. This at least would appear to be the case from a recent communication to the Secretary of the Treasury from the Executive Committee of the Board of Navigation. That committee, which is represented by F. W. Vosburg, M. E. Staples, and Isaac L. Fisher, includes steamboat men in New-York Harbor who control a large number of tugs and steamboats.

The following protest of the National Board of Steam Navigation is on file in Washington:

NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1889.

The Hon. William Windom Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this board the letter of the Assistant Secretary, George S. Batcheller, of June 29th inst. relative to the anchorage limits in the Hudson River, was duly considered. Your attention is earnestly called to the following change in those limits proposed to be named, namely:

"Men-of-war of all nations and small vessels of the United States Government and vessels carrying a distinctive signal prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy may anchor in Hudson River, east of the centre of said river, north of Twenty-fourth-street and south of Thirty-fifth-street, provided that no such vessel shall anchor within 200 yards of any pier."

This board most strenuously protests against such a change being made, as it will in every respect be a most serious detriment to the commerce of the river, affording an impediment and obstruction apparent to every practical navigator.

At Twenty-fourth-street, by reason of the formation of the land on either side of the river, there is no line set of the tide, and vessels anchored within the designated limits swing on both tides toward the west shore and narrow the limits of an already greatly-embarrassed navigation.

This section of the river is subjected to an enormous amount of traffic—ferry boats, car floats, sailing craft, tows, and vessels of all descriptions—and the approach to the bend, or knokle, which deflects the tide from a true course up and down the river, should for that reason be as free and unobstructed as it is possible to make it. Any restriction of or encroachment upon the natural breadth of the channel at such a point will make navigation difficult and even dangerous, will subject property to continual risk of disaster, and make passenger traffic hazardous.

The former southern boundary at Thirty-fifth-street certainly answered the purpose of war vessels, which always occupied all the space allotted to them, and to which they were restricted; however, a serious menace to passing travel. To extend that limit, not only to the southward, but down to a bend in the river and confine the channel to the eastward in 1,500 feet, will increase that dangerous fourfold and be of incalculable injury to the navigation of the river.

The safety of the war vessels is equally assured by an anchorage above Thirty-fifth-street, while the comfort and convenience in passing to the shore, now a matter of slight moment through the use of steam launches, will not be affected by such increased distance to ask the ferry to take a fare.

This board, having full confidence in its objections, most earnestly protests against the proposed change of the southern boundary of Thirty-fifth-street and respectfully asks a full and fair examination of its ground of protest. Very respectfully yours,

F. W. VOSBURGH,
M. E. STAPLES,
ISAAC L. FISHER, } Committee.

P. S.—Is it the intention of the department to move the White Buoy to the north and east of Ellis Island further to the eastward? If such is the intention it will tend to obstruct a channel that is now in constant use and which carries more heavy traffic than any other waterway in the United States.

This channel way as left open for the immense traffic to and from the Hudson River, as defined by the present location of the White Buoy off Ellis Island, is no more than adequate for present needs. Moreover, a glance at the inclosed map shows at once to the practical mariner that the question mere matters the propriety of a straight entrance to the Hudson River, and the necessity of keeping the channel from the White Buoy to the New-York shore as wide as possible.

The committee also desires to enter a protest against changes in Anchorage No. 13.

It is understood that Capt. Tozier, United States Revenue Marines, has been directed by the Department to observe personally the effect of the alteration in the rules and report any practical difficulties which may arise to passing commerce.

Notwithstanding the specific protests entered by the committee, an impression prevails that Capt. Tozier, United States Marines, is back of the movement. Lieut. Hunker was the first officer placed in charge of the New-York anchorages, and the limits, as originally drawn up, were based principally on his ideas. Many of the limits as formerly established have been found wholly incompatible with the needs of the harbor, and since the charge of the anchorage duty was turned over to the Revenue Marine the faults became daily more apparent. Accordingly the Secretary of the Treasury referred the matter of the anchorage grounds, and detailed Superintendent Tome of the Steadfastness with which his corps conducted the Legislature, and in spite of the big Democratic majorities of New-Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, and other large cities, the towns that elect Republican Representatives by from five to twenty-five majority under Connecticut's peculiar rotten borough system control the Legislature, was the burning question at the State officers, and make the laws. One of the objects of the proposed conference is to counteract this influence, and under the operations of the secret-ballot law the Democrats have hopes that they may obtain more justice than heretofore.

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MOSES WILLIAMS, CHILD OF THE FLOOD.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 16.—This morning's train for New-York had among its passengers on their way to Wales an interesting Welsh family, consisting of Griffith Williams, his wife, and their four children, who were miraculously saved from the fearful flood at Johnstown, the most interesting member of the group being the little baby, Moses Williams, who was born on the flood at the very moment when thousands of lives were swept into eternity by the torrent. The family had fled to the attic of the frail frame enanty, that was tossed about by the fearful torrent, and there, in the darkness and the dreadful tempest, Mrs. Williams gave birth to her babe. After the flood had subsided somewhat the family were rescued, and mother and child were carried to the hillside, where shelter and

THE PETREL'S GEAR BROKE

SHE WAS RUNNING ONLY FIFTEEN MILES AN HOUR.

ANOTHER SPEED TEST OF THE BALTIMORE GUNBOAT WILL HAVE TO BE MADE ON MONDAY NEXT.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The United States gunboat Petrel, which was built at the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company's shops in this city, returned this morning after her trial trip.

The Petrel, under command of Capt. Thomas Lavis, President of the Maryland Pilot Association, left her pier Saturday at noon in a terrific rainstorm. She ran under half speed with both engines working all the way down the Patapsco River into the bay. When the bay was reached the seas were running high, and the chances for clearing weather looked very small, but about 4 o'clock the weather cleared, and with the wind behind the steamer she went along at about ten knots. The mouth of the Potomac River was reached at 9 o'clock, and both anchors were let go. The Petrel up to this time had given complete satisfaction, but the most severe test of all, the four hours' run, to test the full capacity of her horse power, was yet to come. The anchors were hauled up, and at 8:05 Sunday morning the Petrel started for the Capes. The run to the Capes was made shortly after 5 o'clock.

After going about five miles outside, running at the rate of ten knots, the engines were slowed to seven, and for more than a half hour the Petrel made rapid circles of about eight hundred feet in circumference. The shifting of the wheel from hard-a-port to hard-starboard was made in thirty seconds. After maneuvring around for some time the Petrel was headed up the bay, and at 6:20 P. M. Sunday was anchored off the Wolf Trap, it being determined to give her the four hours' speed trial early Monday morning and try to make Baltimore the same night. At 9 o'clock Monday morning everything was fixed for the trial.

She was started at half speed, which in ten minutes was increased to full, the propeller making 128 turns a minute, and her indicators marking 1,088 horse power and going up to a third mark. The log showed that she was making 13¼ knots, which is equal to 15 miles an hour, and if her present speed kept up would go much higher. After going along for about fifteen minutes the strap connecting the radius bar on the valve gear of the low-pressure engine broke, and she was hailed to slow up.

It could not be repaired outside of the shop. The Petrel was stopped and the machinery was taken to pieces.

By 1 o'clock the affected parts had been discovered, and the steamer was started up the bay under the high-pressure engine. The average speed attained on the up trip with the one engine working was six knots. This city was reached at 8:30 this morning.

The necessary repairs will be made to the Petrel, and she will be ready for the speed trials which will decide her fate at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The course will be down the channel almost straight away, and will occupy four hours. The Petrel will be taken to Norfolk if she is accepted, and her mast, furniture, and armament will be placed in her. Lieut. Commander W. H. Brownson expects to command the Petrel.

The Navy Board appointed by President Harrison to report upon the results of the trial is as follows: Capt. J. S. Skerrett, senior member; Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, Lieut. Commander R. F. Tilley, Chief Engineer C. H. Devalin, Chief Engineer S. L. Ayres, Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker, Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, Past Assistant Engineers Hall and Freeman, and Assistant Engineers Kammerling, Redgrave, and Rommell. President Malster was in charge of the vessel for the builders and Lieut. Commander William Bainbridge Hoff for the Government. The engine room of the Petrel was in charge of Chief Engineer J. L. Boyd.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S GREAT PROJECT BELIEVED TO BE ASSUMING FORM.

Austin Corbin, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and of the Rapid Transit Steamship Company, has been in conference with capitalists in Philadelphia during the past day or two. These conferences, together with his reported purchase of 3,200 acres of land at Moetauk Point, L. I., have revived interest in his proposed new steamship line. The latest reports have it that orders for eight steamships are soon to be given to American builders.

The project of running a line of very large and fast American-built steamships from the harbor of Fort Pond Bay, in the eastern end of Long Island, to the harbor of Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire, in the southeastern corner of Wales, has for several years been an acknowledged pet scheme of Mr. Corbin's. His name became first associated with it in December, 1881, when Jacob Lorillard, who had already suggested the formation of a company to run steamers across the ocean in six days, announced that the line had assured success. Mr. Corbin having bought a big block of the stock, and at the same time advised that the steamers do not come to New-York but land their passengers at Fort Pond Bay. Long Island, where there was a harbor a mile and three-quarters long by from three-quarters of a mile and a half wide and 30 feet deep.

To increase the safety of the harbor, Mr. Corbin, who soon became the acknowledged leader in the enterprise, agreed that the Long Island Railroad Company would supplement and that across its opening in a breakwater, and in order to make sure of the promised gain of from eighteen to twenty-four hours over the passage via Sandy Hook, with frequent delays of fog, sand bars, and Quarantine, the railroad company could run trains from the harbor to the city in two hours, or at the rate of about a mile a minute.

It was promised at that time that three vessels would be ready for the service by the Spring of 1883, and that by that time the Long Island Railroad Company would have steel rails laid along its entire route to the harbor. The steamers were to be of American build, the largest afloat, and capable of maintaining a speed of twenty-four knots an hour. So hopeful was Mr. Lorillard at this time that he was reported as saying, "I believe we shall virtually monopolize passenger traffic between this city and Great Britain."

The harbor of Milford Haven, which is distant 2,781 miles from Fort Pond Bay, was claimed at the time by the sanguine proprietors of the scheme to be the deepest, safest and most commodious port in Great Britain, 220 miles distant from Liverpool and 260 from Liverpool, without tides to encounter and with only one well-marked group of rocks as an obstruction to navigation. Its docks at that time covered an extent of forty acres and included a graving dock, said to be the finest in the world.

MGR. JAMES A. CORCORAN DEAD.

MGR. James A. Corcoran, Professor of Moral Theology at the Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Charles, Philadelphia, died last evening. He had been ailing for some time from Bright's disease and his death was expected. Mgr. Corcoran was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1820, and received an elementary education in that city. When quite young he was sent to the Propaganda at Rome by the late Archbishop England. There he completed a course of theology, and on the 21st of December, 1842, was ordained by Cardinal Franzoni. He then returned to Charleston, where he ministered for some years. He was sent to Rome as one of the United States delegates to prepare the theological matter for the Vatican Council, and on his return was offered the Professorship of Theology at St. Charles Seminary by the late Archbishop Wood.

Mgr. Corcoran prepared the theological matter for the second and third Plenary Councils of Baltimore, and besides being a regular contributor to scientific magazines was editor in chief of the Catholic *Quarterly Review*. He was a profound Hebrew and Syriac scholar, and as a theologian had no equal in the Roman Catholic Church of the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ryan, who are at Cape May, were apprised of his death last night, and the funeral will take place when they have made arrangements to attend.

OURIOUS MISHAP IN CENTRAL PARK.

An accident happened in the Central Park at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which narrowly missed having a fatal termination. Mr. H. C. Deane of 123 West Thirty-ninth-street was driving a horse and buggy at the west side of the Park, opposite Sixty-sixth-street. His father was in the wagon also. Another horse and dog-cart, in which was John J. Slater of 47 West Fifty-sixth-street, were coming in the opposite direction. Slater's horse shied at a baby carriage and he plunged into Deane's wagon, putting one of his fore feet right between Mr. Deane and his father. Their horse also jumped and, curiously enough, put one of his fore feet into Slater's dog-cart.

For a few seconds the horses stood thus, and then they began plunging and tearing to extricate themselves. Mr. Deane jumped out of the wagon, and his father, who is a feeble man, was out severely about the side of the head and face. Their horse had no sooner freed himself from Slater's wagon than he fell, breaking his leg and smashing the wagon. Slater's horse and wagon were little damaged.

A POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

ERIE, Penn., July 16.—United States Marshal Garring of Wilkesbarre, Penn., left for that city last night, having in custody James E. Farrell, the missing Starrucca (Penn.) Postmaster, who is charged with robbing the mails of registered letters. Farrell fled to Canada, but was enticed to the American side and arrested.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

RAILROADS OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 16.—The Housatonic Railroad Company has by the terms of the New-Haven and Derby Railroad lease guaranteed to the Derby Road stockholders dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum for three years from July 10, 1889, at the rate of 3 per cent. for three years from July 10, 1892, and at the rate of 4 per cent. from July 10, 1895, to the end of the lease. The dividends are to be paid directly from the office of the Housatonic Company to the Derby stockholders on Jan. 10 and July 10 of each year. The Housatonic Company agrees to pay the interest on all bonds and other interest-bearing obligations of the Derby Road, and to pay each year all taxes, rates, charges, and assessments. The charges assumed by the Housatonic Company are: Total debt, $1,577,000; interest, $88,870; capital, $470,000; interest, $9,400; estimated floating debt, $9,000; interest, $450; estimated taxes, $7,500. This gives a total each year in interest of $106,220. The annual charges which the Housatonic Road assumes are largely in excess of the net earnings of the Derby Road, as stated in the last report to the Railroad Commissioners.

The number of miles in each of the principal Connecticut railroads and the capitalization per mile is as follows: New-Haven and Derby, 16¾, $122,500; Housatonic, 80, $78,346; Boston and New-York Air Line, 51½, $33,683; Danbury and Norwalk, 26¾, $34,330; Naugatuck, 58½, $63,842; Northampton, 137½, $48,198; New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford, 153, $127,243; Shore Line, 48¾, $24,727.

SETTLING A RIGHT OF WAY.

The legal fight between the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company over a layout in the vicinity of Hancock, N. Y., has been decided in favor of the latter. Judge Forbes of the Supreme Court has decided adversely to the Erie in passing on the application of the Hancock and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to acquire the land at this point. This last-named corporation was organized by the Ontario and Western Company, and its claim is the land was disputed by the East Branch Connecting Railroad Company, which was organized in the interest of the Erie. The court sustains the claim of the Hancock and Pennsylvania, and finds that the New-York, Ontario and Western is entitled to exercise the right of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring the property, and commissioners have been appointed in the condemnation proceedings.

By the decision the New-York, Ontario and Western declares that it has secured rights of way for the entire distance between its main line and Scranton, Penn., and the coal fields, and work on that important extension will be pushed rapidly so that the line will be ready for operation early next year.

LIVE STOCK RATES.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Western roads to-day agreed to modify their tariffs on live stock from the Missouri River, confining the reduced rates to Kansas City. The Chicago and Alton's twenty-two-cent rate on cattle will be met only at Kansas City, and 25 cents will be charged from St. Joseph, Omaha, and Council Bluffs and 27 cents from Sioux City. The twenty-five-cent basis on hogs will be maintained at all points, even at Kansas City, against the Alton's rate of 18 cents. By this action they voluntarily surrender the live hog traffic from Southwestern Missouri River points to the Alton. The object of confining the cut rates to the Southwestern territory is to keep them out of Iowa, so that the local rates on live stock in that State can be held firm.

SHORE LINE IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 16.—Chief Engineer Curtis of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad is at work on plans for double-tracking the Shore Line Division between South and East Lyme. It is expected that the new rails will be in use by the middle of August. They are needed there more than on any other section of the division, because many trains pass at that place. It is not probable that any further double-tracking will be done on this division before the return of President Clark from Europe.

A spur track from the Shore Line Road will probably be run to the State camp ground of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic in order to facilitate the handling of troops and supplies.

THE OUTSIDE AGENT.

The Passenger Agents of the Trunk Line Association met yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Tuttle presided, and the chief matter under discussion was the "outside emigrant agent" at Castle Garden. The outside agent is an old bone of contention. Boarding house keepers and others have been paid good commissions to sell their patrons tickets, and the majority of the roads want this stopped. The tickets, they claim, should all be sold through the Clearing House. The return of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad to the Clearing House has made the question a conspicuous one again. No deciding was reached yesterday, and the meeting adjourned until this morning.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The International Association of Tickets Agents has been formed at Cincinnati with these officers: President—William Brown, Cincinnati; First Vice President—J. O. White, Boston; Second Vice President—Harry Lilon, St. Louis; Secretary—M. G. Carreb, Cleveland; Treasurer—F. W. Veusman, Evansville, Ind.; Executive Committee—R. C. Bliss, Cincinnati; S. H. Thompson, Lake City, Fla.; J. A. Miller, Lafayette, Ind.; K. K. Bleckley, Wichita, Kan.; S. H. Wallace, Philadelphia; A. O. McDonald, Jacksonville, Fla.; George Deming, Jacksonville, Fla.; John C. Hackett, St. Paul. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Jacksonville, Fla., the second Tuesday in February, 1890.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday, in the complaint of J. Hoose of Mexico, Oswego County, against the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, decided that the road's proportion of the through rate on cheese from Mexico to Philadelphia via Syracuse should not be greater than its local rate on cheese from Mexico to Syracuse. They also decided that its proportion of the through rate should be the same whether the cheese be shipped to New-York or Philadelphia.

Acting Commissioner Hayden of the Trunk Line Association and Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association had a conference yesterday over the cut in grain rates at the West by the Lake Shore and other Vanderbilt roads. Many telegrams were sent off in an effort to straighten matters out, but it was understood that nothing definite had arrived up during the day.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company's statement for May, for its whole system, shows gross earnings of $3,041,124; expenses, $1,819,542; net, $1,224,582. Compared with May, 1888, this shows an increase of gross earnings of $30,130; decrease in expenses, $302,721; increase in net, $232,351.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced yesterday a reduction of 50 cents a ton in the rates on anthracite coal from the mines to Chicago. Beginning on July 18 the rate will be $3 50 instead of $4. The new figure is the lowest ever made.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

ROANOKE, Va., July 16.—The arrest of H. M. Sloan last Saturday for counterfeiting was followed last evening by the arrest and lodgment in jail of Dr. Benjamin Sheppard and Benjamin S. Witter of Bedford County, by the Roanoke police and Bedford officers. United States warrants have been prepared and Marshal Watts has been asked to send a deputy here at once.

Sloan was bailed in the Hustings Court yesterday, but will be arrested again. A considerable amount of spurious coin and counterfeiters' tools have been captured. The gang operated here and in Bedford, and put a large amount, fifty, twenty-five, and five-cent pieces in circulation.

FALL OF A DERRICK.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 16.—This afternoon a derrick fell upon eighteen of Contractor Crane's workmen at work on the approach to the railway bridge, two miles below here, on the Groton side of the river. Fifteen were slightly and three seriously injured. Henry Dignan's head was cut open from the forehead six inches back, requiring twenty stitches. He was also injured in the side and back. John Doran was struck on the shoulder and received a long gash in the head. An Italian received cuts in the head and his side was bruised. The three men received surgical aid, but are not considered out of danger.

LABOR TROUBLES.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 16.—Fifty men struck at the boiler works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company to-day. Two months ago a reduction of 10 per cent. was made in the pay. A week ago the men gave notice that unless the reduction was restored by Monday night they would quit work. The reduction was not restored and the men went out.

A second strike also occurred to-day on the suburban railway lines. A reduction of 15 cents a day was made in the pay of the motor men and conductors, and many quit work.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, July 16.—The Fort Madison Light Company, capital $300,000, and the Fort Madison Water Company, capital $200,000, both to operate in Fort Madison, Iowa, are incorporated with these Trustees: Dudley Bete, Joseph Watson, New-York; Charles S. Kehan, William S. Cole, Joseph M. Dunwan, John F. Duley, Eugene A. Dike, all of Brooklyn; Hugh M. Gilligan, Plainfield, N. J., and William Wheeler, Bogota, N. J.

ARRANGING THE GAMES

FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETES.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America met last evening at the Manhattan Athletic Club, fixed dates, arranged programmes, and transacted other business. The members present were Edgar Tate of the Titan Athletic Club; J. D. Douglas, West Side Athletic Club; G. L. M. Sachs, Allerton Athletic Club; C. J. Harvey, Star Athletic Club; Walton Storms, Manhattan Athletic Club; F. L. Lambrecht, Acorn Athletic Club, and E. J. Riordan, Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association of Jersey City. The Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association was elected a member of the National Association, and its delegate, Mr. Riordan, who was in waiting, was admitted to a seat in the meeting.

August 17 was fixed as the date for the swimming championship meeting, at which there will be contests at 1,00 yards and one mile. The place was not decided on, but it will probably be the Harlem River. The annual championship meeting was fixed for Sept. 21 at the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds. The following programme was adopted: 100-yard run, 220-yard run, quarter-of-a-mile run, half-mile run, one-mile run, five-mile run, two-mile steeplechase, including water jump; 120-yard hurdle race, 220-yard hurdle race, two-mile walk, three-mile walk, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, putting the sixteen-pound shot, throwing the sixteen-pound hammer, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, three-mile bicycle race. For the first time in its history the association has omitted the tug-of-war from its programme.

It was also decided to hold on Oct. 19 a new championship meeting, over courses not given in America. This is called the Junior Championship and is open to all athletes who have never won first, second, or third prize in the National Association games. An athlete who has won in one event is out, however, debarred from taking part in all events except the Junior Championship. The programme for this last meeting will be the same as that of the other.

The National Association, as a complainant to its English counterpart, has adopted the English standard championship medal, with modifications of the inscription and design, to make it suitable to this country. The past-due medals, about the delay in the issuance of which there has been a good deal of talk, will be ready within four weeks, and those for the September meeting will be on exhibition before the date fixed therefor. It was announced that the delay in issuing the souvenir medals won at the indoor meeting of last March was due to a misunderstanding. These medals are now ready for delivery, and those entitled to them may get them of Walton Storms, 120 Broadway, on surrendering the certificates exchangeable for them.

The Adelphi Club of this city was seconded the privilege of giving the following events: A ten-mile run, standing high jump, standing broad jump, running hop, step, and jump, and three standing jumps. The Manhattan Athletic Club was also given leave to hold all-round championship games on Aug. 24, and the programme therefore, already published, was indorsed.

The recent medal play tournament of the Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco, at that city on June 9, 1888, of 10 seconds for 100 yards, was indorsed by the association. This equals the world's record, which has been made by Westing and one or two others. M. B. Bailey of Brooklyn, who was expelled from the association for skating for money under a misunderstanding of the rules, was reinstated.

M'QUADE SLEPT IN COURT.

DULL PROCEEDINGS ALL DAY IN THE BOODLE TRIAL.

BALLSTON SPA, July 16.—To-day's proceedings in the McQuade trial were not as lively as yesterday's. In the forenoon particularly they were dull, so dull that McQuade went to sleep, and some of the jurors closed their eyes so calmly that if they had not been jurors, and therefore bound to listen to every word of the testimony, they would have been suspected of slumbering too.

The counsel for the prosecution read from the records of the Board of Aldermen, especially of the proceedings of the meeting of Aug. 18, 1884, when Mayor Edson's veto of the resolution granting the franchise to the Broadway Surface Railroad Company was received, and of the proceedings of the special meeting of Aug. 25, when the Lyddy injunction was served, restraining the Aldermen from passing the resolution over the Mayor's veto, which injunction Lyddy later agreed to withdraw. It was from the famous secret meeting of the board, Aug. 30, 1884, in consideration of the payment of $12,000 to him by Osborne E. Bright, of Robinson, Sterne, Bright, Jacob Sharp's counsel.

The prosecution having got through with this part of their formal testimony, then began one more important—the proof of the connection of the Broadway Surface and the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company and the raising of $500,000 on its bonds by the latter company in the Sunday, Sept. 1884. The witnesses were Thomas H. McLean, now Secretary and Superintendent of the Twenty-third-Street Railroad, and in 1884 Secretary and Treasurer of the Broadway Surface; William J. Ramsey, auditor and bookkeeper of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue; S. Shirley Smith, a Director of the same company; George Law, another Director; Jacob Lowenhaupt, the lithographer who engraved the 500 one-thousand-dollar bonds which the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue issued; Roger L. Rendle, a stock broker who sold $200,000 of the bonds for Fenaay and Kerr; Martin Joost of the Grand-Street and Newtown Road, who bought $57,000 of the bonds from Kerr; Ebenezer S. Mason, cashier of the Bank of New-York; William D. Fairchild, an employe of E. Frank Coe, who took $115,000 of the bonds; Charles H. Rollinson, paying teller of the Fulton Bank; William H. Male, President of the Union National Bank; N. M. White, and Samuel C. Marwin, cashier of the Pacific Bank. Minutes of the testimony of Henry C. Robinson of Robinson, Scribner & Bright, and of the testimoney of J. F. Freeman, given on one of the other boodle trials, were read.

What the prosecution claim to have proved by all this testimony is that the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, having raised this $500,000, none of it went into the company's treasury. Mr. Ramsey, the auditor and bookkeeper of the company, testified explicitly that from July 22 to Dec. 31, 1884, the company never had $50,000 in its treasury. Col. Fellows's theory is that the money raised from the sale of the bonds was used to bribe McQuade and the other boodle Aldermen.

All the testimony was admitted subject to the defendant's objection, and after it was in Judge Fursman made a motion to strike it out, which was overruled.

It is expected that the prosecution will finish its testimony to-morrow, and that the first act of McQuade's counsel will be a motion to order an acquittal. Some lively arguments will be made in behalf and against this motion.

James M. Lyddy, who was brought here in custody because he had failed to obey a subpœna, was released without testifying. The prosecution did not want him after all.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, generally fair, except light local rains in northern portions, warmer, westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York and Western New-York, fair, except light local rains in northern portions, warmer, westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair Wednesday and Thursday, with slowly-rising temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For District of Columbia and Maryland, fair Wednesday and Thursday, with slowly-rising temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair, warmer, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	66°	61°	3:30 P. M.	86°	80°
6 A. M.	70°	61°	6 P. M.	78°	76°
9 A. M.	73°	67°	9 P. M.	70°	73°
12 M.	77°	74°	12 P. M.	68°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.....70½°
Average temperature for same date last year..73½°

HE HAS THE HARRISON GRIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—After the Civil Service Commissioners had fumigated the Indianapolis Post Office, a few weeks ago, and suggested the retirement of Alderman Tousey from the clerkship which had been his reward, that gentleman appealed to President Harrison. This was rather presuming on his part, but the Republican Aldermen of the Hoosier capital are not modest. Postmaster Wallace has received a letter from the President stating that if any of the kind help about the Postal Department is taken sick and a place cannot be otherwise filled, then Mr. Tousey may be put on as a "sub" until the sick man is able for duty.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 16.—The steamship Delhi, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from Calcutta for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New-York June 29, arr. at Para yesterday.

The steamship Politz, (Br.,) Capt. Dauchears, from New-York June 30, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Westernland, (Belg.,) Jamison, Antwerp 10 da., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

THE SEA FOX WON EASILY

SHE DEFEATED THE GRAND OLD CUP DEFENDER.

THE FORTY-FOOTERS' RACE SPOILED BY AN ACCIDENT—THE VERENA LOST HER CENTREBOARD.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 16.—A New-York schooner, the Sea Fox, owned by Commodore Canfield, swept by all her rivals, including the old cup defender Mayflower, and grandly won the prize in to-day's postponed races of the Eastern Yacht Club. The Sea Fox was handled from start to finish in a masterly manner and her victory was fairly won, although before the race the penny Marbleheaders, with their faith in Burgess, were quite sure that the Merlin was to win.

The wind was northwest by north and blowing quite brisk in shore, but was considerably lighter as the yachts moved further away from the land. Nearly all the yachts in the harbor went out to see the start, and most of the larger ones followed the racers over part of the course. Through the courtesy of E. C. Benedict of the steam yacht Ide of New-York, that vessel was used as a judges' yacht. To make the races more interesting Mr. Bayard Thayer of the Papoose offered a cup, valued at $100, for the forty-footers, and it was expected that all of them would try for it, but through some misunderstanding only two of them made their appearance at the starting line. They were the Peppoosa and the Verena. The two yachts made a most beautiful race for about ten miles. They went off before the wind and carried all sail, including spinnakers. Neither gained an inch, and they looked as if they were lashed together, so even was the sailing.

When about ten miles out the Verena appeared to be in trouble. The cause was soon discovered. She had lost her centreboard. How the accident happened it is impossible to tell. The Verena kept on and would have made the race had it not been for the sportsmanlike spirit of Capt. Thayer of the Pappoose. No sooner did he discover what was the matter than he withdrew from the contest and so gave the Verena a chance to either keep on or give up the race likewise. Mr. Beebe of the Verena appreciated the courtesy extended by Mr. Thayer, and soon put about and made for Marblehead. When he arrived he immediately telegraphed Lawley for a new board that he might sail with the fleet today.

All classes but the forties were sent to Hardie's first. This gave the yachts a reach to that landmark, a run to the southeast mark, and almost a dead beat home. The sea was smooth as glass, which gave the yachts nothing but plain sailing.

The starting whistle for the first class was blown promptly at 11:15 o'clock, and almost before the sound had died away the Sea Fox came soaring down and crossed the line first. Just behind her and lying on her quarter was the Merlin, with the Mayflower and the Fortuna some distance behind. Just after the start the Mayflower set her balloon jib, but it did not seem to help her much and the two leaders drew away. Fifteen minutes after the start the Merlin went into the lead and held it, gradually increasing it to over three minutes. On turning Herding's Ledge the Mayflower and the Fortuna were fighting some distance behind and seemed to be having a race all by themselves. On turning the bell buoy, spinnakers were set for the twelve-mile run to the southeast mark. The spinnaker went out like a flash on the Sea Fox, while the crew of the Merlin were slow in getting the canvas in position. During the time the Sea Fox was rapidly gaining, and five miles from the buoy had taken the first position and was leading the fleet. She seemed to run better than the others and held her position easily, even after the Merlin had her spinnaker in ready for the turn. To-day there is a half way over the wied shifted and the spinnakers were taken in, the yachts setting their balloonjers instead.

On turning the southeast mark it was seen that the Sea Fox had gained considerably on the Merlin, while the Mayflower and Fortuna seemed to hold about the same relative positions. After turning the mark, sheets were hauled in for the windward work and everything was made snug. The sails of the Sea Fox set as flat as could be desired and she was getting the benefit of every bit of the wind. She almost made Half Way Rock on the first hitch. She found she could not do it and so stood by some distance before coming about. On the next hitch she went to leeward of the stakeboat and had to come about again. On this hitch, by getting in shore, she just grazed by the rock and went over the line a winner.

During this time the Mayflower and the Fortuna were having quite a race between themselves in which the Mayflower excelled and so came in third.

In the second-class schooners there were only two starters, the Oenone and Quickstep. Both yachts are of Burgess design, and it was practically their first race. The Oenone is much the larger vessel and has to allow the Quickstep 9 minutes and 16 seconds. At the signal for starting both yachts went over the line together and neither gained a second on the reach to Hardie's. Rounding that buoy spinnakers were set and still the yachts kept side by side. They rounded the southwest stakeboat almost together, the Quickstep being if anything a trifle in the lead.

On the beat home the yachts held the same tacks, and though the Quickstep would have won handily on allowance she would not have crossed the line first had she not outmaneuvered her rival. On the last hitch both yachts were on the same tack, the Quickstep having the right of way. When she could cross the line she did not come about but kept on, thus forcing her rival to do the same. On this hitch the Oenone outlanked the Quickstep, but could not get ahead far enough to cross her rival's bow. The Quickstep, after forcing the Oenone some distance behind her course, came about and crossed the line some distance ahead, the winner of the race.

There was no competitor for the Clara in the fourth class, nor for the Alga in the fifth class. These two yachts started together and made a very pretty race, though the Clara proved an easy victor. The following is the summary:

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name and Owner.	Length.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sea Fox, A. Cass Canfield	91.42	5 04 02	5 01 22
Merlin, W. H. Forbes	93.45	5 05 43	5 04 50
Mayflower, F. Tenderhill	90.32	5 16 05	5 12 30
Fortuna, H. S. Hovey	94.26	5 16 32	5 16 33

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.

Quickstep, Frad'k Grinnell	70.18	5 20 00	5 08 25
Œnone, Hugh Cooc'rane	75.60	5 20 28	5 20 28

FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS.

Clara, J. C. Barron	53.90	5 20 34	5 20 34

FIFTH CLASS SLOOPS.

Alga, C. A. Longfellow	51.83	5 35 33	5 35 33

The Sea Fox wins the first prize of $250 and the Canfield Cup. The Merlin wins second prize of $100. The Quickstep wins the Canfield Cup in the second-class schooners and first prize of $200. In the fourth-class sloops the Clara wins the Canfield Cup and the prize of $75. The Alga takes the prize of $75 in her class.

The annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club begins to-morrow and Bar Harbor is the destination. The Seawanhaka yachts will accompany the club in its cruise.

CRUISING ON THE SOUND.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES BY ATLANTIC CLUB YACHTS.

NEW-LONDON HARBOR, July 16.—The yachts on the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which were so unceremoniously scattered by the baby cyclone that swept and whirled over Long Island Sound yesterday, have been arriving at this harbor all day, and now the fleet is together again and will sail a special race to Shelter Island to-morrow. Every yacht brought interesting accounts of its experience in the gale, and many exciting stories are told by the yachtsmen about the way they managed their craft during the day. As to the force of the wind and roughness of the Sound, they have not been exaggerated in the least. Old sailors who have known the Sound for years, when interviewed to-day, said that this usually beautiful sheet of water was harder to ride out yesterday than they have ever known it to be before. It was what yachtsmen term a nasty day throughout, and it is somewhat remarkable that several of the yachts were not completely swamped. Sound vessels sought the protection of harbors early in the day, and during the blow the yachts were the only boats on the Sound in this vicinity.

Capt. A. Colborn's sloop Venitsia had from all accounts the toughest time of it. She is a Philadelphia boat and is going on to the end of the cruise. Like Mr. Edmund Blunt of the Azalea and Commodore Lowden of the Cavalier, Mr. Colburn sought the Long Island shore during the southeast gale and was caught in the northeaster which followed it. Mr. Colburn says his yacht pounded and plunged alarmingly and broke the hatten underneath the gaff, which left him without a mainsail. He had his three daughters aboard, and fear for their safety influenced him to put back to Black Rock under two head sails. He staid there until evening and then proceeded to Morris Cove, anchoring there at 8 P. M. He left Morris Cove early this morning and arrived at this port half an hour before the schooner Azalea.

The only yachts to push on to New-London were the sloops Azalea and Chispa. The Cavalier and Azalea could have reached here, for they rode out the gale, but Commodore Hogan, on being informed by a passing steamer that all the yachts had gone toward Morris Cove and Black Rock, determined to reach a harbor as soon as possible to give orders to rendezvous here to-day. Mr. Blunt followed the lead of the Cavalier, and both laid at Morris Cove over night.

The performances of the Chispa and Lawton's new Burgess fore is surprising indeed, and is worthy of special mention. She is one of the few boats which could be seen running in unseaworthy and overpowered, but her behavior in the storm does not warrant the chance of her name. Mr. Lawton is highly pleased with her. He was at her wheel almost most of the day, his sailing master being ill, and as two of his sailors became sick most of the work devolved upon his engineer, George Newlet. E. E. Fisher, L. M. Huntington, Jr., and W. D. Finckley. When off Westbrook, Conn., the Chispa was leading the Athlon, and Mr. Lawton, thinking he was the only one sticking it out, and being unable to make the shore on account of the mist, worked his way into Duck Island roads, where he was anchored for two hours. He saw the Athlon fighting her way up the shore, and at 4 P. M. he started on. The storm was at its height at noon, so the Chispa was out in the worst of it. She passed her topmast before she went into Duck Island roads. She carried away her topping lifts, which was her only accident.

The Anaconda did not part her throat halliards yesterday; she lowered her mainsail to reef it, and as it was being hauled down the slides came for her disabled appearance from a distance could be arrived at. She put back to Black Rock, and came on here during the night, having had a delightful sail by moonlight. The schooner Anaconda and sloop Leonard also arrived here early this morning. The sloop Fanny arrived from Bridgeport this afternoon, and the sloop Roamer and schooner Republic reached here to-day. The Roamer took shelter at the Thimble Islands.

Early little fellows the Arab and Monette left the Thimble Islands early yesterday morning and put back there, arriving here to-day. The Polly, Moya, and Beatrice left the Thimbla Islands, but anchored at Seaben's Head during the blow. The Gem left Black Rock Sunday, but as far as Pequot Light she had to beat, and brought up back at the Thimble Islands with topmast gone. She went to-day to Greenport to get repaired. The Stella sailed from Black Rock to New-London to-day. The Daisy and Mazelle have also arrived here.

The schooners Cavalier and Azalea had a pretty race from Morris Cove to New-London this morning. They did not know of the Venitzia's anchorage in Morris Cove during the night or all three would have arranged a race. The latter boat started out about 4:30 o'clock and dropped anchor here only thirty minutes ahead. Commodore Hogan and Capt. Blunt agreed last evening that they would begin a race five minutes after a gun fired on board the Cavalier. If it had not been for Capt. Blunt's habit of sleeping with both eyes open he would have been left. He was awakened by the noise of the hoisting of the Cavalier's mainsail and immediately routed out all hands on board the Azalea. The mee fell to with a will and at 5:25, when the Cavalier's gun sounded, the Azalea was already beating the mee, which covered a distance of sixty-two miles. Commodore Hogan fired a starting gun and the Azalea was under way in less than two minutes afterward, being followed by the Cavalier, six minutes later. The morning was delightful, a wholesale breeze was blowing from the northwest, making it free sailing along the Connecticut shore. The Azalea gained steadily until this side of Fanituer's Island Light, when the Cavalier got the better breeze and crept up to within a boat's length. She carried her big balloon jib topsail and maintopmast staysail. The Azalea's spinnaker was broken to port and she did batter, but could not luff, and the Cavalier took advantage of this to pass her to windward. Then Mr. Blunt took in his spinnaker and tried the Cavalier's game, finding it quite effective. He blanksted the Cavalier just before reaching New-London Light, and ran away from her on the windward work up the harbor and Thames River to the city. The Azalea dropped anchor at New-London at 12:50 and the Cavalier a few seconds after 1. The run of sixty-two miles was made by the Azalea in 7 hours and 18 minutes. She sails well, and in Mr. Blunt's hands is a very fast schooner. Sailing Master Walls has put her in good trim for to-morrow's race, which will begin at 10 A. M.

Fleet Captain Barlow has provided a steamer for himself and representatives of the press. He will judge the race. Shelter Island is twenty-five miles due southwest of here. On reaching there the yachtsmen will prepare for a ball to be given in the evening by the proprietor of the Prospect House. To-day has been a quiet one in the harbor. The yachtsmen have been laying in "ballast" and trimming their yachts in various ways for the races.

OPPOSED TO THE STAGES.

AN EFFORT TO STOP SUNDAY TRAVEL FROM DEAL TO ASBURY PARK.

RED BANK, N. J., July 16.—Owing to the religious character of Asbury Park, the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company is not allowed to stop trains at that place on Sunday. The nearest station north of Asbury Park at which the trains stop on that day is Deal, and travelers bound for Asbury Park either walk

BUT ONE FAVORITE WINS

OWING TO THE MUDDY TRACK AT MONMOUTH.

GREEN B. MORRIS WANTS THE RUNNING OF HIS COLT TIPSTAFF ON SATURDAY INVESTIGATED.

Mr. Green B. Morris had a large and bothersome grievance with him at Monmouth Park yesterday. He aired his grievance in the presence of various people, and was astonished because they couldn't see with him that it was one that was liable to bring his gray hairs with sorrow to an untimely grave. The wicked reporters who are in attendance at the races had decided with wonderful unanimity that his colt Tipstaff was run in sash a way in the first race on Saturday as to force them to believe he didn't try to win. Green Morris thought he did try. He was surprised that every one else didn't agree with him. So he asserted that the reporters always bet on the races, and that when the horses they back do not win they find solace for the rents in their pocketbooks by "going for" an honest owner and trainer. All of which is rather amusing to the reporters who can't agree in any one race as to which horse should win, because they don't find any very large number of horses that run at all consistently, and are continually forced to make what owners regard as impertinent investigations in behalf of their respective newspapers as to when horses are "out for the money."

Failing to find the sympathy he wanted, he carried his grievance to the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association and aired it there. He wanted an "investigation." He wanted a searching inquiry made into the running of Tipstaff; wanted the reporters who made accusations against him ruled off the track, and wanted his character and that of his colt relieved from the stain cast upon them by the scribes in the various newspapers of Sunday last. It was reported about the track that Mr. Morris was to be accommodated with an investigation on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock. No such official announcement was made, however, and whether such a "horse court" is to be held was unknown up to the hour of going to press. Mr. David T. Fulsifer hasn't demanded any investigation as yet. Capt. Sam Clement is reported to be on his way here to take a whack at the investigation business. Mr. Pierre Lorillard wants all the newspapers axed for libel.

There was a good deal of smoke floating around and a little bit of fire. That blazed up a bit after the first race, in which Hyperion, who was heavily backed to win, couldn't run a little bit. Col. Simmons informed his owner that the colt must not be started at Monmouth over a heavy track in the future, as it was apparent the horse could not run in that sort of going. He did not tell Mr. Jordan not to enter the horse again, but simply gave him a sharp poke under the short ribs to remind him that toe judges had their eyes on his colt. It was a dig that will certainly increase the public confidence in the management of the Monmouth Park Association, and will also have a healthy and, it is to be hoped, beneficial effect on owners and trainers generally who have formed a notion that they can do about as they please on the race tracks without any regard for the public.

The racing yesterday was rather poor as a whole, which fact was due to a track that was so heavy and holding that the horses could run over it at all only with the greatest difficulty. It was a good day for outsiders, for not a favorite, Swift, landing the money for her backers.

Ten horses started in the opening dash of a mile, with Hyperion and Verdeer the favorites in the betting at odds of 3 to 1 against each. That former was the favorite on the previous day, which was certainly good enough to beat the crowd he was in against. But Hyperion either could not run in the mud or else he was only out for work, so as to get weight off for some future handicap. Verdeer, who came on from the West recently, disappointed her backers, for although she took somewhat prominently she couldn't quite pull off the good thing which her people thought her good enough for. Instead, the prize went to Vardee, a colt owned by "Billy" Donohue, who, hidden by his owner most cleverly, Donohue could hardly have had much faith in him, or else the odds would not have been 12 to 1 against him, as they were. Donohue permitted Village Maid and Germanio to make the running just ahead of him until the head of the stretch was reached, when he let out a link and, coming away, won by two lengths from Village Maid, who was the same distance in front of Germanio. As Hyperion finished eighth in the field of ten, Col. Simmons, the presiding judge, told Matt Jordan, the owner of the colt, that he must not start him out at Monmouth when the track was holding, as it was perfectly apparent that he could not run on such a track.

A field of thirteen two-year-old fillies started in the race for the Lassies' Stakes, at three-quarters of a mile. There were an innumerable lot of tips out for the race, though Livonia and Carrie C. carried the bulk of the money among those who back the favorites, the Belmont filly Leda and the Morris filly Homeopathy being well backed, however, on account of the previous form shown by them. The race was the liveliest sort of a scramble when once they left me way. Before it, however, Parasdox and Eminences badly injured their chances by running away for a quarter of a mile over the heavy track, which, of coorse, tired them badly, as the jockeys pulled at them steadily until they got them under control. Both fared badly on their return to the post when the field of horses were sent off for the race, the start being a straggling one, with the Jennie V. filly, Faunie J., and Unadaga getting a trifle the best of it, though all but Paradox, Millie Williams, and Pandora were well up to the leaders. In the first eighth Leda got up to the front, and, followed by Unadaga, Eminence, and Homeopathy, showed the way into the turn. Livonia came up from the rear then, and it looked as if the lot named would fight it out to the end, but Eminence tired in the mud and gave it up at the end of the half mile. Leda and the same aiter running an eighth of a mile further, and then Carrie C. came through and joined the leaders. Homeopathy had enough strength, for there was no speed shown in the race, to finally land the prize for her millionaire owner, the Messrs. Morris, she winning by a length from Carrie C., who had no trouble in beating Livonia a couple of lengths for the place. With Capt. Brown's filly a good fourth and the rest badly strung out. Leda, who was keyed up in the stretch, finished next to last. It was no race at all, for the time, 1:21, was abominably slow.

The Barnegat Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a half, amounted to very little except to show that Mr. Withers has in his strapping big colt, Tomboy, a horse that will be liable to be heard from rather prominently when he can be sure, he had only Sorrento and Jubal to beat, and the latter was never able to run even a little bit. As it was, Tomboy defeated Sorrento by five lengths, he finishing six in front of Jubal, the latter making the best time—2:48. Tomboy never had to extend himself at any time in the race, and fairly reveled in the mud.

Billy Lakeland showed the public what a remarkably clever trainer he is by placing the Harvest Handicap at a mile to the credit side of his bank account. He did the trick with the Dwyers' cast-off Tea Tray, who has been running so well at Brighton recently. Tea Tray had a field of five to beat, including the Suburban "up" Badge, and he did it in the easiest possible fashion when Hamilton called upon him to do so. Tristan, Chantey Drew and Badge running in close company, were the leaders from the start until the horses swung into the home stretch. Then Hamilton gave Tea Tray a shaking up, and the colt, happy at having a chance to extend himself, went on about his business, cut down the leaders one after the other, and finally won by two lengths from Tristan, who beat Badge a length for the place, the rest beaten away off. The race was too far for Badge.

Charles Littlefield did a clever thing in claiming Long Knight out of a selling race on Saturday, for yesterday the erratic old brute won a selling race at a mile and an eighth in the cleverest possible fashion. Though Dr. Street's knock-jumper, Umpire, headed Long Knight during the first quarter mile of the run, he was allowed to do so on sufferance only. When Umpire had reached the end of it, Littlefield sent Long Knight up to toe front, and there he and Ernest, who joined him, fought it out to the end, the former winning rather easily by three lengths from Ernest, who had some trouble to beat Umpire a length for the place.

The only favorite to win a race was Swift, who put the last race to the credit of her owner, thereby rejoicing the plungers greatly.

The race was never in doubt for a moment, Swift getting off in front and remaining there until she had won the race by four lengths from Sharpsburg, who had run second and close throughout. It was a procession rather than a race.

Details of the day's racing are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $750; for maidens, all ages; entrance, $25. One mile. Time—1:52¼.

Willie Jones's ch. c. Vardee, 3, 112 lbs., (Donohue) by Virgil—La Traviata, 111½ pounds.....(W. Donohue) 1
Jere Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 3, 105.....(Sorgson) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. f. Germanic, 3, 108.....(Littlefield) 3

Verdeur, 104; Rema, 104; Cammack, 109; Fonsetta, 104; Hyperion, 109; Prince George, 109, and Violante, 104, finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Verdeur and Hyperion, even; against Hyperion, 3 to 1 each; Fonsetta, 6 to 1; Germanic, 7 to 1; Cammack, 10 to 1; Vardee and Village Maid, 12 to 1 each; Violante, 20 to 1; Prince George, 30 to 1 and Rema, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Verdeur and Hyperion, even money each; Fonsetta, 2 to 1; Germanic, 2½ to 1; Vardee and Cammack, 4 to 1 each; Village Maid, 5 to 1; Violante, 6 to 1; Prince George, 10 to 1, and Rema, 15 to 1.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Lassie Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21.

J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Homeopathy, by Megaera—Magnolia B., 106 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
John Daly's b. f., Carried, 105.....(W. Donahue) 2
Freakness Stable's br. f. Livonia, 106½.....(Hamilton) 3

The Jennie V. filly, 106; Knickknackfilly, 106; Pandora, 105; Millie Williams, 105; Paradox, 113; Eminence, 109; Starlight, 115; Faunie J., 106; Leda, 107, and Unadaga, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Carrie C. and Livonia, 2½ to 1 each; Leda, 5 to 1; Homeopathy, 6 to 1; Paradox, 10 to 1; the Jennie V. filly and Millie Williams, 12 to 1 each; the Knickknack filly, Unadaga, and Pandora, 20 to 1 each; Starlight and Faunie J., 25 to 1 each, and Eminence, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Livonia and Carrie C., 5 to 8 each; Leda and Homeopathy, 2 to 1 each; Paradox, 3 to 1; Millie Williams, 4 to 1; the Knickknack filly, 7 to 1; Unadaga and Pandora, 8 to 1 each; Starlight and Faunie J., 10 to 1 each, and Eminence, 20 to 1.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Barnegat Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a half. Time—2:48.

D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tomboy, by Tom Ochiltree—Majority, 112 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
D. J. McCarthy's ch. c. Sorrento, 113.....(Hamilton) 2
C. Littlefield's b. c. Jubal, 117.....(Littlefield) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Sorrento, 1 to 2; Jubal, 11 to 5, and Tomboy, 10 to 1.

Won by five lengths; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Harvest Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,750 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:17¼.

W. Lakeland's ch. c. Tea Tray, 4 years, by Bayou d'Gr-Ella T., 120 pounds.....(Hayward) 1
L. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4, 107.....(Hayward, Jr.) 2
McGlelland & Keche's b. c. Badge, 4, 124.....(Fitzpatrick) 3

Taragon, 120; Charley Drenx, 114, and Hypocrite, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 2 to 1; Tristan, 3 to 1; Tea Tray, 4 to 1; Taragon, 6 to 1; Charley Drenx, 8 to 1, and Hypocrite, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Badge, 7 to 10; Tea Tray, 4 to 5; Tristan, even money; Charley Drenx, 2½ to 1; Taragon, 3 to 1, and Hypocrite, 5 to 1.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:03¾. Na bid for the winner.

C. Littlefield's b. g. Long Knight, aged, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 114 pounds, $1,500.....(Littlefield) 1
W. Lakeland's ch. g. Ernest, aged, 110.....(Hamilton) 2
S. W. Street's ch. c. Umpire, 4, 108.....(Doane) 3

Kermesse, 107, and Rustler, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ernest, 9 to 5; Long Knight, 2 to 1; Kermesse, 14 to 5; Umpire, 10 to 1, and Rustler, 12 to 1.

For place—Against Ernest, Long Knight, and Kermesse, 3 to 5 each; Umpire and Rustler, 3 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; one length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile. Time—1:47.

W. S. Jennings's br. m. Swift, aged, by Great Tom—Mariposa, 105 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
D. D. Withers's br. c. Shurard, 3, 110.....(Hamilton) 2
S. W. Street's ch. c. Bellair, 3, 100.....(Buna) 3

Sefton, 100, and Unite, 113, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Swift, 8 to 5; Singgard and Nick Sefton, 18 to 5 each; Unite, 4 to 1; Bellair, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Singgard, 3 to 5; Swift, 7 to 10; Sefton, 9 to 10; Unite, even money, and Bellair, 4 to 1.

Won by four lengths; three between second and third.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The races at Washington Park to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Prodigal Son, 108 pounds, (Allen) won; Bill Letcher, 108, (Seaman,) second, and W. G. Morris, 108, (Barnes,) third. Time—1:17¼. Betting—2½ to 1 Prodigal Son, 15 to 1 Bill Letcher.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. One Mile. Mamie Fonso, 104 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Ohlhowie, 104, (Covington,) second, and Stony Montgomery, 117, (Williams,) third. Time—1:45 1-5. Betting—8 to 5 Mamie Fonso, 5 to 1 Chilhowie.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Annie Blackburn, 112 pounds, (Covington,) won; Cassina, 122, (Taral,) second, and Tenton, 122, (Murphy,) third. Time—1:57 1-5. Betting—8 to 1 Annie Blackburn, 25 to 1 Cassina.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a quarter. Brown Princess, 95 pounds, (Stevens,) won; Homespatch, 101, (Barnes,) second, and Bridgelight, 106, (Freeman,) third. Time—2:09. Betting—2½ to 1 Brown Princess, 7 to 10 Brandoletta.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Cotillion, 88 pounds, (Decker,) won; Gay Gray, 93, (Ray,) second, and Frogsey, 115, (Barnes,) third. Time—1:30. Betting—2½ to 1 Cotillion, 4 to 1 Gay Gray.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Woodcraft, 112 pounds, (Taral,) won; Lady Hemphill, 98, (Hay,) second, and Aleha, 110, (Doggett,) third. Time—1:30. Betting—5 to 1 Woodcraft, 2½ to 1 Lady Hemphill.

THE BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

Racing at the Brighton Beach track will be continued to-day, the entries for the several races being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for two-year-old maidens; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Duchess, 115 pounds: Centura, 112; Emily S., 107; Sunnyside, 105; Millarton and King William, 104 each; Grand Mistake, 100; Daly, 98, and Floretta B., 95.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $500; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Clestral, 120 pounds; Gold, 119; Miracle, 108; Battersby and Bryan, 105 each; Dalesman, 103; Wilfred Jay, 102; Glenlace, 99; Tourmaline, Nina W., and Highland Mary, 97 each, and the Bazatelle colt, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Hector, 122 pounds; Young Duke, 110; Tessa K., 108; Endurer, 106; Dynamite, Jim Clare, and Kisa'e Mate, 104 each; Calera, Hermitage, and Ivy, 99 each, Speedwell, and Fanny H., 97 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Fire Island Handicap; purse $500. Seven-eighths of a mile. Young Duke, 122 pounds; Brynwood, 121; Ovid, 116; Speedwell, 115; Krebs, 114; White, 112; Sis Himyar, 110; Merrill, 109; Brian Boru, 108; Eastonwyn, 100; Bonnie S., 104; Theora, 101; Malachi and Saluda, 100 each; Trifler and Glory, 99 each; Gardner, 98, and Sonvenir, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $500; beaten allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Duff, 119 pounds; Mala and Baveller, 109 each; Glendale, 107; Bronzomarte, 104; Blanche, Berdelaise, and Frosia, 99 each, and Pelham, 98.

TROTTING AND PACING.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The Summer trotting meeting of the Belmont Driving Club began today at Belmont Driving Park. The three events on the programme were well contested, the following being the summaries:

3:00 CLASS—Purse $500.

Tippia	4	5	1	1	Stanley
Admiral Bristator	1	1	2	3	Medlin
Willie Jones's b. m. Vardee, 3, by Virgil—La Traviata, 111½ pounds					(W. Donohue) 1
Jere Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 3, 105					(Sorgson) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. f. Germanic, 3, 108					(Littlefield) 3

Verdeur, 104; Rema, 104; Cammack, 109; Fonsetta, 104; Hyperion, 109; Prince George, 109, and Violante, 104, finished in the order named.

Betting.—To win—Against Verdeur and Hyperion, 3 to 1 each; Fonsetta, 6 to 1; Germanic, 7 to 1; Cammack, 10 to 1; Vardee and Village Maid, 12 to 1 each; Violante, 20 to 1; Prince George, 30 to 1 and Rema, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Verdeur and Hyperion, even money each; Fonsetta, 2 to 1; Germanic, 2½ to 1; Vardee and Cammack, 4 to 1 each; Village Maid, 5 to 1; Violante, 6 to 1; Prince George, 10 to 1, and Rema, 15 to 1.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

2:23 CLASS, PACING—Purse $500, (unfinished.)

Joe Jefferson	3	2	3	1	Joker
Spider	5	5	1	3	2 Donald R
Victor	2	6	6	4	5 Jessie N
Time—2:20¾; 2:20¼; 2:22¼; 2:21¾; 2:23½.					

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 16.—At the Leicester Summer meeting to-day the race for the Zetland Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by The Whanp, by Barcaldine; Far Niente, by Gallard, second; Haresy, by Harmit, third. There were twelve starters.

The race for the Midland Derby Plate, for three-year-olds, at one mile and a half, was won by Lord Zetland's b. c. Pinzon; Gulliver, second; Tragedy, third. There were eight starters.

WELL-BRED SUCKLINGS DEAD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16.—By death F. B. Harper has lost the suckling colt by Rossington, dam Early Light, by Longfellow, and the suckling filly by Rossington, dam Mid Air, by Ten Broeck. They were regarded as among the finest foals dropped at the famous Nantura stud this season.

STEEPLECHASES FOR NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—A meeting of cottagers interested in steeplechases was held today at the residence of ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmora and an organization was effected under the name of the Newport Steeplechase Association. The organization is to be permanent, and races will be given every year.

Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. Louis L. Lorillard, J. G. K. Lawrence, Prescott Lawrence, J. G. Heckscher, Theodore Havemeyer, George R. Fearing, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Three committees were chosen—one on finance to attend to money matters, consisting of L. L. Lorillard, Chairman, Prescott Lawrence, T. A. Havemeyer, J. G. Heckscher; one to lease or buy land suitable for the purpose, consisting of F. W. Vanderbilt, Chairman, Fairman Rogers, George R. Fearing, and one to arrange for horses and other essentials, consisting of J. G. K. Lawrence and J. G. Heckscher.

Races this year will be held Sept. 21 and 23. No gambling or bookmaking will be allowed, and no admission fee will be charged to witness the races, but liberal purses will be offered for riders.

There has been no steeplechasing here for a dozen years, and this sport will be a pleasing event during the Summer sporting season here. The affair is in good hands and cannot fail to be a big success.

A MORMON MURDERER HANGED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16.—Tom Conder, who murdered Jack Riley near Trey, Obion County, in September last, was hanged yesterday. Gov. Taylor several days ago received a petition asking for the commutation of the sentence, but declined to interfere.

Conder and Mrs. Riley, wife of the victim and mother-in-law of the murderer, were arrested for the killing of Riley and tried. Conder was sentenced to be hanged and Mrs. Riley to imprisonment for life. She made a confession, saying that Riley was shot and killed by Conder, and that she was present at the time the crime was committed. Conder was forty-three years old and a Mormon.

STATEN ISLAND WANTS THE FAIR.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, Messrs. Doyle, Cole, and Moore were appointed a committee to urge the selection of Richmond County as a site for holding the proposed World's Fair in 1892.

A VICTORY FOR CHICAGO

CAPT. ANSON'S MEN DEFEAT THE GIANTS BY 8 RUNS.

THE NEW-YORKS PLAYED GOOD BALL, BUT CRANE'S POOR PITCHING LOST THE GAME—OTHER CONTESTS.

At last the New-Yorks have been beaten on their new grounds. For seven straight games the Giants were successful, balking the efforts of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Clubs, but it remained for Capt. Anson and his team of tourists to accomplish the feat. "The New-Yorks are record makers," the big Captain remarked after the game, "but Mr. Ewing and his men seamed to have overlooked the fact that the White Stockings are record breakers."

The game, although not a good one, was rather interesting from the fact that the Giants played with rare vim and determination and proved their gameness by the manner in which they played an up-hill contest. Crane was the only drawback. He had a very bad off day, and pitched as perhaps he has never pitched before. On two occasions—the second and eighth innings—he seemed to lose his effectiveness altogether, and the Chicago men piled up run after run. His colleagues tried hard to overcome this disadvantage, but the handicap was too strong. They caught up to Anson and took the lead after he had the best of it by 7 runs, and for a time it looked like New-York's game. But the Giants were doomed to disappointment. In the eighth inning Crane again showed up poorly, the visitors tallied half a dozen times, and the game was lost. It was a hard one to lose, but Capt. Ewing looked at the defeat philosophically and remarked: "It's better to lose to Chicago than to Boston." As the Bostone lost yesterday to Indianapolis the defeat does not affect the Giants' standing in the race. If the New-Yorks had won, however, they would have been close on to the heels of the Boston aggregation.

Both sides were put out without scoring in the first, but in the second the Chicago men had Crane at their mercy and scored enough runs to win nineteen games out of twenty. Farrell started with a double and Burns hit to Crane. The latter threw to third, but too late to catch Farrell, and both men were safe. Burns started down to second and Ewing made a poor throw, allowing Farrell to come in. After Hutchinson had been retired on strikes Gumbert and Ryan were given their bases on balls. Van Haltren made a hit, Burns scored, and three men were on bases. Duffy sent the ball to centre and Gumbert and Ryan tallied. Anson hit a fly to Tiernan and Pfeffer hit safely, sending in Van Haltren. Farrell made his second hit of the inning, sending Duffy and Pfeffer home and making the score 7 to 0 in Chicago's favor. The Giants never lost heart, but started to work to overcome the ground lost through the poor work of Crane. In the third Crane got his base on balls, Gore was hit, and Tiernan made a single. Crane scored on a wild pitch, and Connor sent in Gore and Tiernan by hitting the ball for three bases. Tiernan in the fifth inning got his base on balls, stole to second, and tallied when Connor made another hit for three bases. The latter scored on a wild pitch. Richardson and Ward were given their bases, and the former touched the home plate on O'Rourke's single.

This placed the Giants within one run of their opponents and the excitement was immense. Thereafter play was watched eagerly and the spectators were kept busy cheering and applauding. For the first time during the contest the Giants forged to the front in the sixth inning. Anson, not liking the manner in which Hutchinson was being treated, called in Tait and Hanky Dewes. He started off by giving Crane and Tiernan their bases on balls. Connor received quite an ovation as he walked to the plate. "Lose the ball!" "Ta the score!" "Make Coogan's hundred!" and various expressions greeted his ear, but he paid no attention to any of them. After picking out a ball, he hit it with all his might, and away it sailed to left field. Gruzbert got under it, but he could not hold the sphere, and Connor ran to third base. Meantime Crane and Tiernan tallied, and the Giants were in the lead. A wild pitch once more enabled New-York's big first baseman to score, and the inning ended with the figures changed as follows: New-York, 9; Chicago, 7. The Giants increased their lead in the seventh inning. Gore, who got first on Van Haltren's error, stole to second and third, and finally crossed the plate when Farrell made a wild throw to head him off.

The admirers of the Giants were congratulating themselves on the success of their favorites when the eighth inning began, but before it ended sorrow reigned in the heart of every New-Yorker. Crane made one of the worst efforts for which he is peculiar, or, more properly speaking, Crane had another off inning, and victory was changed to defeat. To allay the fears of the New-Yorks Tom Burns, who is generous to a fault, went out at first. Toner made a hit. Gumbert followed his example, and Ryan took first on balls. At that juncture Crane made a wild pitch, and Toner touched the home base. Van Haltren hit for two bases, allowing Gumbert to tally and Ryan to reach third. A wild pitch sent in Ryan. After Duffy got his base on balls Anson planted the ball in right field far two bases, which sent in Van Haltren and Duffy. After Pfeffer had gone out Farrell made another two-baser and Anson touched the home plate. Farrell ended the inning by trying to take three bases on his hit, and the score was: Chicago, 13; New-York, 10.

This state of affairs seemed to unnerve the Giants. They had played a pinoky up-hill game, but Chicago's lead at that stage was too much to overcome and they gracefully accepted their first defeat on the new grounds. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	2	1	2	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Tiernan, r. f.	3	1	2	0	0	V. Halt'n, s. s.	2	2	0	3	2
Ewing, c.	0	0	6	1	2	Duffy, r. f.	2	1	2	0	0
Connor, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0	Anson, 1st b.	1	2	11	0	0
Richardson, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Pfeffer, 2d b.	1	2	3	3	0
Ward, s. s.	0	0	1	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	3	6	2	2
O'Rourke, l. f.	0	1	0	1	1	Burns, 3d b.	1	0	2	2	0
Whitney, 3d b.	0	0	1	1	0	Hutch'n, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Crane, p.	2	0	0	1	0	Gumbert, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
						Toner, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	10	6	24	8	3	Total	13	18	27	12	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	3—10
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	5	0—13

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New-York, 4; Chicago, 0. Left on base—New-York, 6; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Crane, 5; off Hutchinson, 4; off Toner, 3. Struck out—By Crane, 3; by Hutchinson, 3. Passed ball—Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Gore, (3,) Ward, O'Rourke, Ryan, Burns. Three-base hits—Connor, 2. Two-base hits—Richardson, Ryan, Anson, Farrell, (3.) Hit by pitcher—Gumbert. Wild pitches—Crane, 2; Hutchinson, 2; Toner, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpires—Mr. McQuaid.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Clubs.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Boston	40	21	St. Louis	31	17
New-York	39	23	Brooklyn	24	19
Cleveland	40	28	Athletic	39	28
Philadelphia	36	26	Baltimore	38	28
Chicago	31	25	Cincinnati	29	28
Pittsburg	36	28	Kansas City	31	33
Indianapolis	24	36	Columbus	28	31
Washington	19	42	Louisville	15	28

An interesting game between the nines of the *Star* and THE TIMES was played at Ridgewood Park yesterday. The pitching of Richelieu and the batting of THE TIMES nine, especially that of Carter and Ditchie, deserve special mention. On the part of the *Star*, the fielding of Jennings and Butler was worthy of notice. When Richelieu came to the plate for the first time he was presented by Mr. E. Horton, on behalf of THE TIMES Club, with a handsome gold-headed cane. The score was: *Star*, 5; THE TIMES, 21.

It was a day of surprises. Few people could pick the winners yesterday.

Hutchinson is not up to the standard of a League pitcher.

New-York and Chicago will play again to-day.

Connor did his share of the work yesterday.

MURDERER BOLAK HANGED.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 16.—Michael Bolak, the Hungarian murderer, was hanged in the jail yard this morning. He retired at 12 o'clock last night and slept soundly until wakened at 4 o'clock. He then slept till 6, when an early mass was held. At 9 o'clock the religious services for the dying were held. He made his own toilet, and, throwing back his chest, said: "This is Michael Bolak, and he is a brave man." He then bade his fellow-prisoners good-bye, telling them that he would be back at night and tell them all about it.

Bolak walked to the jail yard without any assistance. He then stepped under the rope, and, with crucifix in hand, asked the Sheriff to send his clothes to his wife. Then, turning to the witnesses, he said: "Boys, good-bye, everybody. You hang me for nothing. God knows I am not guilty." As the signal was given, and the seven-hundred-pound weight fell five feet. A slight twitching of the muscles was the only movement noticeable after the body fell. The heart action ceased in eighteen minutes, and seven minutes later the body was cut down. It was taken to Washington, where it was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.

The crime for which Bolak was hanged was the killing of his friend and countryman, Michael Bollingshire, at Oxford on Sept. 21, 1888.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Gen. Schofield left here last night for New-York, where he will attend a meeting of the Board of Fortifications and Ordnance, of which he is a member. The board usually holds its meetings in Washington, but at this time there are certain works in progress that render it advisable for the members to go to Sandy Hook, where numerous experiments are to be made. The pneumatic dynamite gun, now under construction for the Government, will be inspected.

Admiral Greer's Board on Naval Tactics met at the Navy Department yesterday and organized. Several meetings will be necessary to formulate plans for the work before the board, which includes a complete renovation and revision of the present system of naval tactics, made necessary by the change in line of years from old broadside wooden vessels to modern steel cruisers, monitors, barbette ships, and dynamite boats.

Andrew E. Williams, Ninth Texas District, (Mayfield;) G. B. Perkins, Sixth Kentucky District, (Covington,) and W. O. Wolf, First Iowa District, (Madison,) have been appointed cadets at the Military Academy.

Lieut. Commander H. N. Manney has been ordered to duty as the Naval Home, Philadelphia; Ensign William Traxton has been ordered to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

The leaves of absence granted Capt. J. W. Reder, Fourth Artillery, and Capt. H. P. Perrine, Sixth Cavalry, have been extended four and six months respectively.

Commander Harry Glass has been detached to duty as a member of the Board for the General Organization, tactics, and drill of the navy.

First Lieut. R. H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, has been detailed for duty at the Fort Leavenworth Military School.

First Sergt. Joseph Turner, Company C, Battalion of Engineers, has been retired.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 16.—There was a limited supply of good dry-fed Cattle on to-day's market. Although the aggregate receipts were more than ordinarily liberal for to-day, there was a smaller number than usual of desirable shipping and export grades, and holders of the latter class entertained pretty firm views. They generally asked higher prices than prevailed Monday, and the two days' sales showed an advance of 5c.@10c. Grass Cattle were weaker. There were 1,000 Cattle on sale in the market for Texas Cattle. Owing to the heavy arrivals for the last two days, a total of about 6,000 head, they are 10c.@15c. lower than Saturday. Native butchers and canners took very little notice of the market, and it was hard work to get former prices for stockers and feeders. Incoming sales ranged from $1 25@$1 50 for scrubs to $4 15@$4 35 for extra stall-fed steers, the bulk of the trading was at $3 95@$4 10 for Cows and Bulls, at $3 65@$4 for shipping Steers, and at $2 50@$3 for Texans. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 15@$4 35; choice Cattle, $4 05@$4 15; shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 60; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 50; common to fair Steers, $3 2@$3 30; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@$3; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3; poor to medium Cows, $1 40@$2 40; stockers and feeders, $2 25@$3 25; Texas Steers, $2 25@$3 35; Texas Cows, $1 75@$2 10; Texas Bulls, $1 65@$2.

Hogs were active for a while in the early morning, and all descriptions sold as high as Monday. An hour after the opening there was a lull in the heavy Hog branch of the market, however, and prices before 10 o'clock had declined fully 10c. Heavy packers drove as low as unheard of before. Light mixed sold at about steady prices, and straight light were firm from opening to finish. Closing quotations were: $4 20@$4 30 for heavy, $4 25@$4 40 for mixed, and $4 45@$4 70 for light. A few singers sold at $4 75. Receipts were: Cattle, 11,000 head; Hogs, 15,000 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts last week, 4,600 head; last week's shipments, 2,760 head; for same time last week, 9,160 head; consigned through, 560 head, all to New-York; 100 head on sale; prices steady and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last week, 24 hearers, 1,200 head; total for week thus far, 16,000 head; for same time last week, 26,250 head; consigned through, 2,500 head; 600 head to New-York; 300 head on sale; prices steady. Hogs—Receipts last week, 26,850 head; total for week thus far, 22,140 head; for same time last week, 21,900 head; consigned through, 430 head; none to New-York; 500 head on sale; market quiet, active and steady; medium, $4 65; Yorkers, $4 95; Pigs, $4 25@$4 35.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 900 head; market steady; choice heavy native Steers, $5 5@$5 30; fair to good do., $3 10@$4 90; butchers' grades and feeders, $2 10@$3 15; rangers, corn-fed, $2 75@$3 50; grass-fed, $2@$3 15. Hogs—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market higher; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4 45@$4 50; packing, common to prime, $4 30@$4 45; light grades, ordinary to best, $4 15@$4 40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 400 head; market strong; fair to choice, $3 25@$4 75.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Nothing further concerning Capt. La Bosquest of the steamer New-York City, who was lost overboard while the vessel was bound from this port to Havre, could be learned yesterday. Funch, Edye & Co. of 27 South William-street were the consignees of the vessel the last time she was in this port. They knew nothing further about the Captain than that he was a native of the Isle of Jersey and that he was about thirty-six years old. The New-York City is a tramp vessel making irregular trips to this port, and does not belong to the Bristol City Line. She sailed from this port for Havre with a mixed cargo on June 22.

Michael Brien, whose conviction of receiving stolen goods in connection with the fifteen-thousand-dollar silk robbery of several years ago was recently set aside by the General Term of the Supreme Court, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, to plead to the old indictment for grand larceny found against him at the time of his arrest. Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Brien, declined to plead, for the reason that he intended to fight every inch of ground. Judge Cowing ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered for Brien, and remanded him to the Tombs.

The Fort Madison Light Company and the Fort Madison Water Supply Company were incorporated yesterday for the purpose of supplying light and water at Fort Madison, Iowa. The capital of the former is $300,000 and of

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BUSOONS.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—FANCHON.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—THE BAT.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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DAILY, 1 year, $6 00; with Sunday....$8 00
DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday....$4 00
DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday....$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

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Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Our dispatchee from Washington show how disgracefnl is the condition of the Pension Bureau under the management of the worthless demagogue, TANNER. We have heretofore spoken of the practice of "rerating." It now appears that no less than five of the physicians in the Medical Division have procured reratings for themselves, with the accompanying emoluments, and that several of the chiefs of division have been getting away with a part of the surplus in the same way. It appears to have been the first work of many of the employés under the supervision of TANNER to fill their own pockets out of the public Treasury. Some of the pension attorneys who united in procuring TANNER'S appointment have not been forgotten. One of them has had his pension rerated twice, carrying away $1,000 after the first change and $1,500 after the second. Encouraged by the utterances and acts of the head of the bureau, all of the employés appear to have besieged the Treasury and many of them to have taken enough to make themselves comfortable. The greed of these men and the demoralization of the bureau have become so notorious that an attempt to apply a remedy was made yesterday, when several of the offenders were removed. But the worst offender of all is still retained in office.

There is no worse place in the country for judging of the state of public sentiment on political matters than the city of Washington, and no persons so blinded to its actual condition as those connected with the National Administration. They exist in an atmosphere so permeated with official and partisan mists that their vision is distorted and perverted until they see men like trees walking. "Uncle JERE" RUSK of the Department of Agriculture is one of the men who assume to know all about "the people" and their opinions, and it was he who lately found TANNER so popular, though he is exciting the disgust of most sensible persons and even giving the Administration some alarm. "Uncle JERE" now proclaims the wonderful popularity of the President, and says there is no doubt of his nomination and re-election. He thinks the people have a special admiration of HARRISON'S way of doing things, and it is just possible that the President himself is a victim of the same delusion. The real state of public sentiment is something that official circles in Washington know nothing of.

Every time any announcement is made regarding the completion of the new aqueduct, the date seems to be put further off. Chief Engineer FTELEY is quoted as stating that in consequence of the extensive repairs that had work has made necessary it is not expected that the water will be let on before next Spring. The people are suffering more inconvenience this Summer than ever before from the low pressure and scanty supply of water, and the sanitary condition of tenement houses is rendered very risky. The anxiety for the relief promised by the new aqueduct is constantly increasing, but that relief will not be permanent until the provision for the storage of water against dry times has been greatly increased. It will not do to set expectation of the results of the opening of the aqueduct too high, for water will have to be sparingly used at times until ample storage has been provided for.

It now seems likely that the "Angelus," the most famous work of one of the most famous of French painters, has been secured for this country. This is all the more gratifying because Congress has handicapped the citizens of this Republic in all international competitions for great works of art, as well as for small, by a duty on such works of nearly one-third of their value, which is notoriously not needed for revenue, and operates merely to put American collectors at a disadvantage as compared with the collectors of other nations. In the case of works so renowned as the "Angelus" the tax is in effect a tax upon public spirit, for such has been the admirable result of the magnificent gifts lately made to the Metropolitan Museum that it would be extremely difficult for any purchaser of such a work to retain it in his own private collection. Every great picture that comes to our shores hereafter is almost certain to find its way to a public gallery for the enjoyment and instruction of all the people, and it is this admirable and patriotic work that the continuance of the duty on works of art obstructs.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LATEST VICTORY.

Before he began last year that memorable journey to his castle in Scotland in company with Mr. BLAINE, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE reduced the wages of his workmen at the mills in Braddock. That reduction was not accomplished without some difficulty. For many weeks after the lock-out had been declared about two thousand men refused to accept the new rates, but at last they surrendered and Mr. CARNEGIE scored his first notable victory over the Amalgamated Association and its scale. He returned from his coaching trip full of vigor and took a prominent part, both with his money and with his voice, in the campaign, declaring that wages were upheld by the existing tariff and that the re-election of CLEVELAND would impoverish workingmen while the election of HARRISON would insure to them prosperity and good pay.

A few weeks after the inauguration of HARRISON, Mr. CARNEGIE began to complain loudly that his business was suffering by reason of high freight charges for the transportation of raw materials on the Pennsylvania Road. As a result of his complaints these charges on this road and two other roads were reduced, and not long afterward the price of pig iron became lower, but these changes did not affect his determination to reduce wages in his large mills at Homestead. In May last he sailed again for Europe, but before his departure some thousands of workmen at Homestead had been told that on July 1 they must submit to a reduction of their pay. The departing employer left instructions that the rates must be reduced, and it is understood that after the strike began he declared that he would spend $1,500,000 if necessary in carrying out his purpose.

The wages scale prepared by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers for the year beginning July 1 was accepted on that date, or a few days later, by substantially all of the seventy-five mills that have been controlled in the matter of wages by the Association, but by the mill at Homestead it was rejected, and the men employed there were required to accept a scale fixed by Mr. CARNEGIE and his associates. This scale provided for an average reduction of about 25 per cent. of the wages of skilled workmen. The men would not take it. A strike took place, with the usual accompaniments of imported cheap labor, Pinkerton guards, and violence. On the 13th inst. a compromise was reached, in which nearly all of the concessions were made by the workmen, and a scale providing for an average reduction of about 20 per cent. was accepted for a period of three years. The wages are, however, determined by a sliding scale governed by the selling price of the manufactured goods, and they are to be readjusted from time to time in accordance with that price.

In defense of his action Mr. CARNEGIE alleged that owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery at Homestead the rate of wages under the Amalgamated scale—which depended upon the quantity of the product—had become higher than the rate for similar work in other mills in Chicago and Eastern Pennsylvania with which he must compete. So far as the wages paid to a comparatively small number of skilled workmen were concerned, the facts seem to support this assertion, but it should not be forgotten that to the high wages of these very men Mr. CARNEGIE pointed with pride during the national campaign as proof that the tariff insured to workingmen in this country a rich reward for their toil. As to the wages of the other workmen, there is a decided difference of opinion concerning the trustworthiness of his statements. The workmen at public meetings produced tables that seemed to prove that wages higher than those they had received were paid for work of the same kind in Chicago and in the well-known mills of JONES & LAUGHLIN at Pittsburg. Whatever the truth may be with respect to this matter, Mr. CARNEGIE is victorious.

In all probability the change from the Amalgamated scale to a sliding scale fixed by the employers will not be confined to Mr. CARNEGIE'S mills at Braddock and Homestead. We have said that the Amalgamated scale has been accepted by substantially all of the other mills for the coming twelve months. But it is believed that by the reduction made at Homestead Mr. CARNEGIE has obtained a considerable advantage over several of his competitors. This reduction was opposed by the Amalgamated Association strenuously on the ground that it would weaken the Association, and, if effected, would eventually compel the abandonment of its scale and a general reduction of the wages of iron and steel workers throughout the industry. And now it is admitted, as our dispatches have shown, that at the end of the coming twelve months the Association will be unable to prevent at the other mills a similar reduction and the adoption of a scale like that in force at Homestead.

The workmen at Homestead must understand now, and the workmen in the other iron and steel mills will probably understand next year, that the tariff does not hold up their wages. They know that before the election of Mr. HARRISON they were told by Mr. CARNEGIE that to prevent a reduction of their wages they must vote for the Republican candidates and the Republican policy, which was to uphold the tariff. They were told that if they should vote for CLEVELAND they might thereby compass their own impoverishment and degradation. And they know that immediately after the inauguration the same Mr. CARNEGIE set out to reduce their wages, declaring that he was ready to spend $1,500,000 in the attempt; that he was successful, and that as a result of his work a similar reduction in all probability will be made in nearly all of the mills next year.

Soon after the notice of the Homestead reduction was given the organ of the Protective Tariff League belabored certain workingmen who complained through one of their journals. "Is it necessary to remind them," it said, "that the legislation promised by HARRISON'S election is not yet enacted, but merely placed in the course of enactment?" But the duties on rails and other steel and iron products are not lower now than they were a year ago or two years ago, and the duty on rails is prohibitory, and would be so if it should be reduced one-half. The iron and steel workers will not care for such empty suggestions. They will read with more satisfaction this warning uttered by the *Tribune* of this city the day after the notice of reduction at Homestead was published: "If manufacturers wish to break down the protective system they have only to make the working people feel that it is not for their benefit."

HIGH LICENSE IN RHODE ISLAND.

As the State of Rhode Island has demonstrated the failure of prohibition and has now to start anew in the matter of excise legislation, it has the opportunity to adopt a model license law, one which will not only prove a benefit to its own people, but constitute a valuable object lesson for other States. There seems to be great danger, however, that the matter will be muddled by the intervention of partisan motives and aims in the Legislature. The present session has been called specially to consider this one subject. A joint committee of the two houses has been appointed to frame a bill, and by a series of concessions it has agreed upon a measure which was reported in the lower house yesterday and made a special order for consideration to-day, but this apparent harmony of action seems to have been attained for the sake of getting a bill before the Legislature and does not represent any real agreement as to what the provisions of the law shall ultimately be. It so happens that the upper branch of the Legislature is Republican and the lower Democratic, and the parties were equally represented on the joint committee. These circumstances might be favorable to judicious action if a non-partisan spirit prevailed in regard to the subject to be dealt with, but if partisan advantage is to be sought, it is likely to produce a long contest and either a hopeless dead-lock or a compromise measure which will be satisfactory to nobody.

It is not certain upon just what points the division will come, but the committee seemed to be substantially agreed upon the essential features of the proposed law. The license fees are fixed in the bill reported at from $500 to $1,000, in the discretion of the Excise Commissioners, for wholesale dealers, and at rates ranging from $400 in Providence to $250 in the smaller towns, graduated according to population, for retail dealers and all who sell for drinking on the premises. It is proposed to have but one class of retail licenses, the same for saloon keepers as for restaurants, hotels, and grocers, and the same for selling spirituous liquors as for the lighter beverages. It is well enough to make no distinction between those who sell the same kind of drinks, but there are cogent reasons for making a distinction, and a very substantial one, between dealers in distilled and those in fermented liquors. The use of ales, beers, and light wines is innocuous in comparison with that of the more fiery liquids, and it is from indulgence in the latter that the worst consequences of intemperance spring. By making the restrictions upon beer selling comparatively light it would be possible to maintain those upon the traffic in strong drinks at a point of much greater rigidity. The more widely the two can be separated in their treatment by the law the more chance will there be of discouraging and diminishing the use of the more pernicious liquors. It has been said that under the old license system strong liquors were surreptitiously sold under beer licenses, but if the distinction is made wide enough it will become the interest of every holder of a liquor license to help in the suppression of the illicit sale.

One of the suppressed points of difference in the joint committee is said to have related to the question whether the proceeds of license fees should be paid wholly into the local treasuries or partly into the State Treasury. The bill as reported provides that no part shall be paid to the State, and this is the position favored by the Democrats. In principle they are right. The money collected from liquor-selling in any community is paid by the people of that community, and the revenue from that source should be for their benefit. If it were to be regarded in the light of a tax equitably imposed it would not much matter, for a certain amount of revenue would be raised for local and for State purposes, and in what proportion it came from excise moneys and from other sources would not signify so long as the contribution to the State Treasury was not increased or diminished. But with license rates varying according to population and the volume of the liquor business varying in a still greater ratio, it is objected that the towns would be compelled to issue licenses and get as much revenue as possible from liquor-selling in order to escape more than their share of taxation upon property. But if the familiar economic arguments of temperance advocates are sound, there would still be a gain in restricting licenses and even in granting none at all. The no-license towns would avoid the waste and loss entailed by the liquor traffic, and those places that derived a large revenue from it would have no adequate compensation in that for the injuries inflicted by the pernicious business.

Another point of disagreement appears to be the manner of appointing License Commissioners in cities, the Democrats favoring appointment by the Mayors and the Republicans the old method of election by Aldermen. Here again it seems to us that the Democrats hold the sounder position, the one that would fix and concentrate responsibility and give the people themselves a more direct control. It is said that the Democrats take this position because they expect to elect the Mayors, but it strikes us that if this question of the appointment of Commissioners and the enforcement of the license law is involved in the election of Mayors the temperance people and the law-abiding citizens will have an increased influence in determining such elections without regard to party lines. It is to be hoped that no differences will be developed and insisted upon in the Rhode Island Legislature that will prevent the enactment of a judicious and effective high-license law. Prohibition having been swept away because it did not lessen the evils of liquor-selling, but rather increased them, it should be shown now that they can be lessened by means of judicious restriction and regulation.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The withdrawal of the Irish members of Parliament and their counsel from the Parnell Commission must put an end to the public interest in the proceedings of that body. Such interest has indeed become very feeble since the exposure of PIGOTT'S forgeries. The strength of the case against PARNELL and his associates lay entirely in those forgeries and in the importance the *Times* gave them by publishing them and assuming the responsibility for them. No other newspaper in England certainly, or perhaps in the world, had it in its power to do so much injury to the reputation of a public man. Some of the younger among the London journals had long equaled or exceeded the *Times* in their enterprise in securing early accounts of important events. None of them, however, had exactly the same reputation with the British public for caution, and this reputation was accepted as an equivalent for enterprise. It has been considered by the solid and satisfied classes for which the *Times* is especially made that it were better to have the unquestionable truth, even a day later, than a doubtful and unverified narrative. The intrinsic improbability of the writings attributed to PARNELL, himself one of the most cautious and least offensive of men, and by far the most cautious and least offensive of Irish agitators, would have been considered much more if these writings had appeared in any other newspaper. With the reasoning part of the public they constituted the case the special commission was appointed to try, and they derived their importance from the vehicle of their publication. Of course there are thousands of Englishmen, who argued that PARNELL wrote the letters because he was a villain, and that he was a villain because he wrote the letters, and who still continue contentedly to pursue this logical circle without the least regard to the evidence. Neither the testimony taken before the commission nor the findings of the commission upon it can have the least effect upon such minds, except to strengthen their previous convictions of the depravity of Irishmen in general and of PARNELL in particular.

The case against PARNELL and his associates thus resting entirely upon the publication of the forgeries, there seems to have been no good reason why the Irish members implicated should not have withdrawn themselves from the jurisdiction of the commission as soon as the forgeries were exposed. All that could be proved against them, outside of the charges thus sustained, was that they were not law-abiding British subjects, and they do not pretend to be. An Irishman who professed to hold the Crimes act in reverence, passed as it was against the virtually unanimous vote of the representatives of the people concerned, and imposed upon that people by a foreign power, would at once have lost his position as a representative Irishman. All that it was necessary for the inculpated persons to repel was the charge that they had committed what are rated as crimes, not by special British statutes, passed for the purpose of preventing Irishmen from governing Ireland, but by the general sense of mankind. This they had really done when they had shown that these latter charges rested upon forgeries concocted by a needy scoundrel and eagerly adopted by the *Times* without any process that could fairly be called an investigation. They could very well afford to disregard any testimony taken after the exposure of PIGOTT. There was a very strong reason why they should do so in the burdensome cost, to men most of whom are not rich, of retaining counsel to look out for their interests through the interminable explorations of the commission. This is an expense that could be put upon the party responsible for it, if the procedure were an ordinary suit for libel, but which, apparently, the accused have to bear in the special form of investigation adopted for this case. There is no reason why they should continue to bear this expense. Although their withdrawal is avowedly based upon the unfairness of the rulings of the commission, they might have based it upon the ground that no evidence affecting their moral character was before the commission, except, indeed, Mr. PARNELL'S astonishing statement that he had deliberately attempted to misinform and mislead the House of Commons.

Among other things the collapse of the commission seems to show the unsuitableness of a quasi-legal tribunal like the Parnell Commission, which is yet not a court of justice, for the determination of questions essentially political. It cannot really determine these questions, but only supply the data upon which public opinion can act. It is safe to say that no intelligent Englishman will have his opinion of the relations of "Parnellism and Crime" changed by the findings of this commission, though it may and must have been modified by the evidence upon which those findings are based. The Electoral Commission that decided the contested election of 1876 is the only body analagous to the Parnell Commission in our recent history. That was a political necessity, for it was doubtful where under the Constitution the power was lodged which was given by a special act to this extra-constitutional body. Drawing lots, if it had been equally ordained and equally acquiesced in, would have been equally decisive, and, indeed, equally satisfactory, for no American citizen entertained a different opinion after the decision from his opinion before, while the spectacle of a body of men sitting in a judicial capacity, some of them actually Judges, and deciding upon every question that arose according to their party politics, was not calculated to strengthen the public respect for the administration of justice. A commission may be useful to collect evidence in political cases, though even here it almost always betrays a political bias; but its decisions will not be accepted by anybody as so valid and binding as to close discussion.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

A correspondent, who says he does not write for publication, but simply to ask if we would be willing to answer the questions he raises, wishes, so far as we understand him, to know our opinion of the following proposition: "That it is a simple act of justice to raise all public revenue by taxing land values, and that those industries in which no one can engage without concessions from the people, such as railroads, telegraph lines, water and gas supply, and electric light, can be managed more advantageously to the public by the Government than by incorporated companies."

Concerning the first part of this proposition—which has little to do with the second—our correspondent would know the opinion of THE TIMES if he had taken the trouble to read the paper. That he has not read it or any others very closely is plain from the following silly statement: "Of course I understand that if a man owns slaves or land or railroads or a telegraph line, or if he is closely affiliated with or employed by persons who do, he is not likely to consider on its merits any proposition affecting these classes of property, however just and humane the proposition." And this he politely submits as an explanation of an article from THE TIMES which has attracted his attention. In discussion with a private gentleman, our correspondent may be surprised to learn, an insinuation like this would bring the conversation to an abrupt close, because it would show the man who made it to be quite beneath the task he had rashly undertaken; but it is on his part apparently so candid and sincere an exposure of the state of his mind that it is an act of benevolence to ignore his impertinence.

We have advocated for some fifteen years or more the raising of all revenue needed for the expenses of the State or Municipal Government by taxation of real estate. We have been convinced by patient study and observation that this would be the most just, the simplest, and the most economical mode of supplying the means for the necessary common expenditures. We do not base this view on any theory of the common right to all land, and do not see any need of introducing that very vague and fanciful notion in the problem. We believe that real estate, including the buildings with the land, while it does not by any means constitute all property, does substantially represent all property, so that a tax levied upon it would be fairly distributed according to the means of each taxpayer. We would not confine the tax to land alone because we cannot see that land by itself possesses this quality, and, on the contrary, are quite sure that it does not possess it. The second part of our correspondent's proposition is quite distinct from this and is connected with it only in that it involves the question of how much real estate shall be taxed. It is a fair question for discussion how far all enterprises requiring concessions from the public can be advantageously managed by the Government. Undoubtedly such enterprises, which are more or less in the nature of monopolies, are open to great abuses by corporate owners, and in all the cases mentioned by our correspondent have been greatly abused.

Whether the abuse would be greater or less under Government management is not a theoretic question, and no solution of it is necessarily more "just" or "humane" than another. It is purely a practical question, and the answer depends in the first instance on the character of the Government, *i. e.*, on the character of the men chosen to administer the Government and on the security afforded by the mode of selection of these men that their character will be generally trustworthy. At present we confess that we know of no Government, State or city or Federal, that could be any more safely trusted with such work than the incorporated companies. Certainly the officials who were bribed to give a charter to the Broadway Railroad, or those who have been engaged in a perfunctory effort to punish that bribery, are not specimens of trustworthy material for managers of a railroad franchise. The men in our neighboring city of Brooklyn who have been trafficking in their official honor to make money out of the electric lighting of the city are not examples of the safest administrators of this branch of the public service. It is true that there are many better men in the public service than these, but under our present system there is no security that the better men and not the worse will be chosen. It is our judgment, therefore, that the condition precedent to any extension of Government activity is the improvement of the Governments themselves, and that this is a much more important and much more fruitful field of labor for "just" and "humane" progress than the advocacy of general theories.

OBITUARY.

COL. JOSEPH C. TIFFANY.

Col. Joseph C. Tiffany, who died last Monday at Deming, New-Mexico, was well known throughout New-Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado as a man of great activity and enterprise. He was born in Baltimore Dec. 13, 1827, and was a son of Comfort Tiffany, one of the well-known merchants, and was educated at the University of Maryland. Leaving there he engaged in agriculture at Coxsackie, buying Judge Anthony Van Burgen's place. He married Miss Amanda Cuyler Stontenburgh and a few years later gave up his property to go South. He then went to Norfolk, Va., and became actively engaged in the lumber trade.

Col. Tiffany was one of the first to start the ice business on the Kennebec River, and carried on his lumber business in the Summer and the ice business there in the Winter. While at Norfolk he took a deep interest in the education of the negroes and was active in their care all through Princess Anne County, of which he was District Judge. He became interested in the production of cotton and tobacco, and invented a gas machine which was used largely in the different navy yards. In 1878 he went West as the Indian Agent for the Government at the San Carlos or White Mountain Reservation in Arizona. There he took a great deal of interest in the Indian question, built schoolhouses, and worked hard for their enlightenment. In 1881 and 1882 he had charge of the scouting party which subdued the Apaches after their outbreak in that section when they killed Capt. Hendig. A year later he left and went into New-Mexico, where he began the ranching of horses and cattle at San Marcial, near the San Mateo Mountains, and was among the first to introduce there Eastern methods of agriculture. He was public-spirited, built a school and a church at San Marcial, and was Superintendent of Construction and agent for the Deming, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad.

For a time he was in this city before he went West, and was Superintendent of construction of the Second-avenue elevated railroad under J. B. & J. M. Cornell, and was connected with the Asbury Life Insurance Company of New-Brunswick, N. J. He was a Director of the Las Vegas Seminary, President of the De Meier Electric Train Signal Company, Trustee of the San Marcial Church, and President of the Bonque Bonita Land and Cattle Company of San Marcial. He leaves a widow and three sons, Walton C. Tiffany of Newburg, Charles Otis Tiffany, and Joseph Burr Tiffany. The funeral will take place at Newburg, N. Y., at the residence of W. C. Tiffany, the eldest son of the dead man.

MICHELE AMARI.

Michele Amari, the Italian historian and Oriental scholar, died yesterday in Florence. He was born in Palermo July 7, 1806. In 1822, while he was holding an office under the Ministry of State, his father was condemned to death for a conspiracy against the Government, and he was left at the head of a large family, and being suspected himself, he was banished to Naples in 1837. After his return to Palermo he wrote his principal work, "The War of the Sicilian Vespers." It was a great success, and has run through many editions and translations, but he was persecuted so much on account of it that he was compelled to exile himself.

In Paris he gave great attention to Arabic and modern Greek. In 1848 he was recalled to Sicily as a professor of law, but upon reaching Palermo he was given the Vice Presidency of the War Committee, the revolution then being in progress. He afterward represented Palermo in the Chamber of Deputies, and soon became Minister of Finance. In 1849, while in Paris, he published a pamphlet on "Sicily and the Bourbons." When hostilities began in Sicily again he started back, but the cause was already lost and he again became an exile. He went back to Sicily again in 1860, was made a Senator by Victor Emmanuel, and afterward was President of the Department of Sicily, with the portfolio of finance. Later he became Governor of Modena and Minister of Public Instruction under Premiere Farrini and Minghetti.

He contributed learned articles on Arabic language and history to "Revue Archeologique" and "Journal Asiatique," and he also said to have translated Scott's "Marmion" into Italian blank verse. Besides many other things he published a "History of the Mussulmans in Sicily."

GEORGE SHERMAN.

George Sherman, an old retired hardware merchant who stood very high in business circles, both in this city and New-Haven, died at the residence of his son, E. G. Sherman, at 67 West Seventy-third-street, last Monday. Mr. Sherman had been in failing health for several weeks, and death was finally caused by dysentery. The funeral will take place this afternoon at the Transfiguration Chapel, Sixty-ninth-street and the Boulevard.

Mr. Sherman was born in New-Haven in the year 1807, and was a descendant of Roger Sherman. For a long time he was engaged in the hardware business in New-Haven, with a branch store in this city. After closing out his business he removed to this city, where he became connected with the Empire Stone-Dressing Company.

Mr. Sherman was at one time Secretary of the American Coal Company, and for many years First Vestryman in the "Little Church Around the Corner." He leaves three sons, all cashiers, E. G. Sherman in the United States National Bank, 1 Broadway; another son, William A. Sherman is cashier of the Produce Exchange, and the third son, A. W. Sherman, is cashier of the Gallatin Bank, on Wall-street. He leaves also one daughter, who is married to James E. Pulsifer, the former manager of the London and Liverpool Insurance Company in this city.

JUDGE LOUIS WYETH.

Judge Louis Wyeth died at his home in Guntersville, Marshall County, Ala., July 7, and his death was mourned by the entire community as a personal loss. For fifty-three years of his busy life of over seventy-seven years he had resided in Marshall County, and by his philanthropy and universal kindness had endeared himself to all the people of all classes. He was born in Harrisburg, Penn., June 29, 1812, where he also acquired his education. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1836, and three years later settled permanently in Guntersville, Ala. In 1837 he was appointed County Judge, and afterward was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1864 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. At the close of the war, when his community was suffering for want of the ordinary necessities of life, Judge Wyeth—"the little man in gray," as the papers described him—came to the North, and, in public meetings, begged for assistance for his neighbors and friends, and was successful in securing the alleviation of all their pressing wants.

Judge Wyeth leaves surviving him his three children, Mrs. Hugh Carlisle and Mrs. William H. Todd of Guntersville, and Dr. John A. Wyeth, a well-known surgeon of this city.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Osmyn Brewster, for fifty years a publisher in Boston, died in that city Monday night, aged ninety-two years. He held many public offices during his lifetime. He served five years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and one year in the Senate and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1856, 1857, and 1858. He was treasurer of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association for twenty-five years and a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

The death is reported of Charles H. Hollman of the National Fish Commission in the swamps of Southern Georgia, where he was engaged in scientific work for the Government. He was a recent graduate of the Indiana State University, and had acquired a national reputation as a naturalist.

Mrs. Anna E. Bray died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at her residence in Washington. She was a sister of Dr. Townshend, the Health Officer, and of the late Representative Townshend of Illinois.

Orrin P. Ramsdell, for many years a prominent wholesale boot and shoe merchant in Buffalo, N. Y., and the head of the firm of O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Co., died yesterday, aged seventy-eight years.

Dr. C. C. Mason, Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of California, died at Chico, Cal., Monday night after a long illness.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge William J. Wallace of Syracuse is at the Hoffman House.

Paymaster Green Clay Goodloe of the United States Marine Corps is at the Grand Hotel.

A. Leo Knott of Washington and Col. John C. Haskell of South Carolina are at the New-York Hotel.

B. F. Jones of Pittsburg and Norman B. Ream and John W. Doane of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressmen John Hancock of Texas and Stephen C. Millard of Binghamton, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

John R. McLean of Cincinnati, Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut, and ex-Congressmen William L. Scott of Pennsylvania and Horace B. Strait of Minnesota are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

OFFICERS OF A NEW COMPANY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 16.—It is said the President of the new gas company, which is about to begin operations in this city, and has begun the laying of its mains, is Charles G. Francklyn, formerly agent at New-York for the Cunard Line of steamships, and who owned the cottage at Elberon where President Garfield died. The Treasurer of the company will be ex-Freeholder William M. Oliver of Elizabeth. The bulk of the stock is controlled by New-York capitalists.

ALMOST WRECKED AT SEA.

The British steamer Whylo arrived yesterday from Hayti, after a voyage which nearly reunited in her loss. She cleared from Philadelphia for Havana, and on the second day out encountered a gale which gradually increased to the violence of a hurricane. The Whylo was fairly hurricaned each sea. Her hatch coverings were torn off, the combings were loosened, and the port cutter was swept off its davits and smashed against the side of the ship. The bridge was torn off, and with the water on deck level with the gunwales and partly pouring down the hatchways, it seemed as if the ship could live but a short time. With the fireroom flooded and the fires nearly out, the Whylo was for twenty-four hours rolling in the trough of the sea. The rudder finally began to yield, and an examination showed that it was supported by but one pin. A jury rudder was got ready to be placed the moment the old one gave way, and with this increased cause for anxiety the Whylo's officers clung throughout the night to the remnants of what was once the bridge. Morning came and with it a lull in the storm, and before many hours the fires were going again. Putting into the Virginia capes, some Norfolk wreckers were given the work of supplying the parts of the vessel destroyed. This the wreckers did with material obtained from a steamer sunk off the coast.

With her rudder repaired the Whylo again started for Havana, which she reached without further incident. From Havana the Whylo proceeded to St. Marc, Hayti, and on arrival was compelled to lie in the harbor for three weeks. This delay was caused by the scarcity of lighters, Hippolyte having pressed nearly all of them into his service.

The Whylo's officers report all quiet at St. Marc. Hippolyte is now using the place as his headquarters, and though lull of his followers, St. Marc is orderly. Great numbers come in daily from the country round about to enter the service, until now Hippolyte has an army that, so far as numbers go, makes a fairly respectable showing. No one at St. Marc seems to know when the war will end, but all have unbounded confidence in Hippolyte's power. There is no yellow fever in the place. At this time of the year there are few foreigners there. Those who are there are connected with shipping interests.

The Whylo loaded with logwood for this port. She is under the command of Capt. Rodgers.

FAILED TO CORNER THE MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Latest reports from Sydney show the recent attempts of New-Zealand farmers to control the wheat markets of New South Wales and Queensland to have resulted in a disastrous failure. It caused the market to be glutted with California wheat and a general decline in prices. American shippers will be seriously affected, but only for a time. New South Wales and Queensland will average a general consumption of about 700,000 bushels. This amount is supplied from the crops of the neighboring colonies or California, South Australia, Victoria, and New-Zealand. They have heretofore supplied the United Kingdom, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius. This year's crops, however, proved insufficient when the foreign markets had been supplied. Three colonies found that they had not enough of their own products to answer the demands of the home consumption. New-Zealand farmers failed to figure on California being a heavy producer. The farmers held their crops back for a higher market until advices from here showed California's crop to be unusually large. Brokers of New South Wales and Queensland showed a preference for California wheat. Owing to lower prices and to save themselves, the New-Zealand farmers were compelled to unload rapidly and at low prices until the New-Zealand crop was consumed.

THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS.

LONDON, July 16.—The game between the Philadelphia Cricketers and the Gentlemen of Gloucester was continued to-day. The Americans finished their first inning with a total of 183. Brewster played vigorously and carried out his bat for 50 runs. Scott and Newhall, by careful play, scored 53 and 39, respectively. The score of the visitors in the first inning was as follows:

	Runs.		Runs.
D. P. Stoever	1	F. E. Brewster, (not out)	50
R. D. Brown	0		
Newbold Etting	2	D. S. Newhall	39
G. S. Patterson	27	H. P. Bailey	0
E. W. Clark, Jr.	0	H. I. Brown	4
Walter Scott	53	Extras	6
W. C. Morgan, Jr.	1		
Total			183

The Americans followed on for their second inning, and showed an improvement in their batting, Morgan, by patient play, making 47 runs. When stumps were drawn the visitors had a total of 195, with six wickets down. The score was as follows:

	Runs.		Runs.
W. C. Morgan, Jr.	47	F. E. Brewster, (not out)	29
G. S. Patterson	8		
R. D. Brown	25	Newbold Etting, (cot	11
Walter Scott	21	ont)	
E. W. Clark, Jr.	38	Extras	6
D. P. Stoever	8		
Total			195

SIXTEEN MEN LOST AT SEA.

BOSTON, July 16.—The fishing schooner Edith Emery, Capt. Patrick Sullivan, arrived to-day with only three of her crew of nineteen men. Sunday morning, when the Emery was about seventy miles off Highland Light, the missing men set out in dories to tend trawls. The weather was very thick and the fog became so heavy as to shut out all sight of them from the vessel. A search was kept up until Monday afternoon, fog horns being blown and as much noise made as possible to attract their attention, but nothing could be seen or heard of the men. The Captain is nearly distracted over the loss of the men, although he believes they have been picked up by a passing vessel, as fishing vessels were numerous at the point where they were lost. The wind was not blowing heavily and he sees no reason for fear of capsizing, even should the men be adrift forty-eight hours before being picked up. All but two of the crew are married and have large families.

A BANQUET TO THE KENDALS.

LONDON, July 16.—A banquet was given this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who are about to depart on a tour of America. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presided. Among the distinguished company present were Lord Rowton, Lord Londesborough, Lord and Lady Ardilaun, Sir Charles and Lady Russell, the Marchioness of Waterford, Sir Morell and Lady Mackenzie, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, and most of the leading artists of the London stage. Mr. Chamberlain in offering a toast to Mr. and Mrs. Kendal bespoke for them from his American kinsmen a gratifying reception, promising in return a presentation of characters of the highest artistic merit known on the English stage.

Mrs. Kendal, in acknowledging a present of a splendid diamond star, expressed herself as sanguine of the result of the venture, the Americans having exalted canons of art

PARNELL HAS WITHDRAWN

NO LONGER REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

JAMES O'KELLY AND MATTHEW HARRIS TESTIFY BEFORE THE COMMISSION REGARDING THE FENIANS.

LONDON, July 16.—Upon the opening of the Parnell Commission this morning Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Mr. Parnell, arose and, addressing the court, stated that after full consideration of the situation Mr. Parnell had instructed him and Mr. Asquith, also of counsel, to no longer represent him before the commission.

In reply to Sir Charles's statement, which virtually was a notification that Mr. Parnell declined to make any further presentation of his case before the commission, Presiding Justice Hannen said:

"Mr. Parnell will of course remain subject to the jurisdiction of the court."

Messrs. Reid and Lockwood, counsel for other members of Parliament against whom charges were made by the *Times*, then also withdrew from the case.

Mr. Parnell made a personal application to the court, requesting that if there was any design to further examine him such examination be proceeded with without delay. He complained of Attorney General Webster's action in postponing for three months his re-examination on the subject of the checks drawn by Mr. Parnell. The court, Mr. Parnell declared, ought to appoint a day for his re-examination or else discharge him from further attendence.

Presiding Justice Hannen promised to try to meet the convenience of Mr. Parnell by recalling him on Thursday.

After counsel for Mr. Parnell and the other members of Parliament had retired, Presiding Justice Hannen said that the scope of the inquiry would not be altered by their action. The persons hitherto represented by counsel could appear in their own defense if they desired. The taking of testimony was then resumed.

Mr. James O'Kelly, member of the House of Commons for North Roscommon, was called. He declared that he had no statement to make. On cross-examination he admitted that he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood from 1865 to 1870. In 1871 an attempt to arrest him was made when he was leaving Ireland under the name of John Smith. Letters were found in his luggage from an agent who was shipping arms to Ireland.

Sir Henry Lucy, of counsel for the *Times* produced several letters written by Mr. O'Kelly partly in invisible ink, in which reference was made to the shipment of arms and the doings of the Fenians. One of the letters, referring to a remittance of $21,500 from America, contained a passage reading: "We are ready to take the field when the proper orders are issued to the regimental commanders." The witness admitted that the letters were authentic. While witness was in America he joined the Cleu-na-Gael. This organization sent him to Ireland as a military officer to reorganize the men. He received $3,000 for his services. He did but effect the object of his mission, finding that the asents in Ireland declined to co-operate with him. He therefore considered his mission ended and went to France. He sent his resignation to America and returned $3,000. Since that time he had no connection with the Clan-na-Gael or the Fenians. During his career in Parliament he had received no money from America. He denied spending $10,000 which had been intrusted to him for election purposes.

Mr. Matthew Harris, a member of the House of Commons for East Galway, testified that he joined the Fenians in 1865. The death penalty to traitors was not an essential feature of the Fenian constitution. Mr. Harris instanced the case of the informer, Kickham, and said that the society after discussion decided that he should not be shot.

Presiding Justice Hannen—The fact that there was such a discussion implies much.

Continuing, the witness said that the Fenian Council of 1881 was held in Paris for the sake of security. Mr. Davitt had been arrested, and they did not know whose turn would be next. It was therefore thought better to meet out of Ireland. He admitted saying in a speech that he did not go about from platform to platform "catering and cavorting over the death of Lord Frederick Cavendish." His language was used in the heat of controversy and was not meant to justify murder. He had qualified the speech made by him in which he said he should not mind seeing "landlords shot down like partridges."

Mr. T. W. Russell, Unionist member of Parliament, in an interview to-day, declared that the only reason for opposing an inspection of the affairs of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was the fact that hundreds of persons had subscribed to the movement under a pledge of secrecy. He said that Mr. Sexton, a member of the Union, asked him in 1887 whether a letter which he showed him was in the handwriting of a certain Parnellite member of Parliament. He replied that he thought not, and after that neither he himself nor the other members of the Committee of the Union heard anything more about the matter until a fac simile of the letter was published. In November, 1888, he cautioned Houston against having dealings with Pigott, of whom he had never heard any good.

DUBLIN, July 16.—Timothy Healy, M. P., presiding at a meeting of the National League to-day, declared that the withdrawal of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues from the Commission Court would greatly please the Irish people both at home and abroad. For the report of the commission the Parnellites did not care a rush. Regarding the Tenants' Defense League he said there was nothing new in the movement, but it would put new life and vigor into the old movement.

AMERICA GETS "THE ANGELUS."

PARIS, July 16.—M. Pronst has written a letter in which he announces the withdrawal of the request to the Chamber of Deputies for a credit for the purchase of Millet's "Angelus." The painting will, therefore, become the property of the American Art Association.

WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

LONDON, July 16.—The winner of the Queen's prize in the rifle shooting at Wimbledon was Private Reid of the First Lanarkshire Regiment, who made a score of 281.

Private Farrow of the American team took a minor prize in the Albert contest. The victory of Reid, the winner of the Queen's prize, delighted the Scotch riflemen, and the Americans were invited to their camp to join in the rejoicing.

The Duke of Cambridge to-day inspected the Canadians who are taking part in the rifle matches at Wimbledon. He congratulated them upon their loyalty which led them to take part in successive contests at Wimbledon. After inspecting the Canadian marksmen the Duke visited the American camp, where he was received by Lieut. Newton, Major Marion, and Private Farrow. Private Farrow showed him the action of the Springfield rifle, in which he was much interested. The Duke will urge the council to arrange a match between the Americans and a select team of British marksmen.

A SYNDICATE SUGAR BANK.

LONDON, July 16.—A conference of delegates from the counties engaged in the production of beet sugar was held in Brussels Monday. The conference founded a syndicate bank which will establish brenches and agencies in all the principal cities of the world. The capital will be £3,026,000. The bank will do no speculative business, but will sell sugar on commission and make loans to manufacturers. The profits of the bank will be divided among the members of the syndicate. The bank will also furnish the members with news concerning the sugar markets. The books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened simultaneously in the European centres in a short time.

THE DERVISHES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, July 16.—Advices from the front state that Gen. Grenfell has assumed command. The Egyptian troops occupy a position two miles long near the village of Bellana. The artillery is in the centre and the cavalry is stationed on the river for the purpose of watching the dervishes. Nad-el-Jamil, the dervish leader, occupies a strong position at Khor. The dervishes number 2,500 fighting men. Several thousand reinforcements are coming to them from Dongola.

TROUBLE OVER AN ARREST.

It is probable that serious trouble will result from the case of Frank Meyer, the gambler arrested at Rockaway on Sunday, as told in THE TIMES yesterday. Justice Hewlett was in Jamaica yesterday consulting with District Attorney Fleming. The Justice said that he had requested the District Attorney to compel Justice Kavanagh of Long Island City to turn Meyer over to Constable De Mott, who made the arrest. If this is done the Constable will take Meyer to Far Rockaway and arraign him before Justice Hewlett. The latter said further that he intended to prefer charges against Capt. Kavanagh of the Rockaway police for interfering with Constable De Mott.

NO MORE TRACKS IN TENTH-AVENUE.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy yesterday refused to give the Forty-second-Street and Tenth-Avenue Railroad Company a permit to lay rails in Tenth-avenue from Seventy-second-street to Manhattanville. He took the ground that the roadway should not be incumbered with railroad tracks—that is, that four tracks should not be permitted there. There are now two tracks in the avenue. Unless the Forty-second-Street and Tenth-Avenue Company can procure the right to make use of those tracks, Commissioner Gilroy will refuse to give it a permit to enter the avenue.

CALLED THEM "ASSES."

KINGSTON OFFICIALS DISAGREE ABOUT EXCISE LICENSES.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 16.—When the Board of Excise met for the first time last Spring a committee from the local branch of the Evangelical Alliance waited upon the Commissioners. The committeemen stated that they represented many churches, business men, and the better element of this city generally. They made a strong plea for the board to restrict the number of licenses, particularly to men who say they keep hotels and who have no hotel accommodations nor ever have had. The Excise Commissioners said they had been duly impressed, and later on they announced that only eight hotel licenses would be granted in the entire city. The opponents of the liquor traffic generally, and the members of the Evangelical Alliance in particular, were elated over the success of the moral influence they had brought to bear on the Commissioners. That was some time ago, however. To date fifty-one hotel licenses have been granted.

At a recent meeting of the Alliance the President, the Rev. Dr. Van Slyke, pastor of the old Dutch Church here, addressed the Alliance at length. He deplored the action of two of the Commissioners in granting so many licenses. The third member of the board, John J. Groves, was commended for "standing firm in his integrity and in his convictions of the moral interests of the city in refusing to yield to the importunities of the saloon keepers." It was stated that no license piece had been given a license. The board was scored generally for having failed to keep the promises made to the Alliance.

Then the Board of Alms Commissioners held a meeting, and one or two of the members said hard things about the Excise Commissioners. Alms Commissioner Turner said that the excise men had "made asses of themselves" and were now "trying to make asses of the Alms Commissioners." From the discussion that followed it appeared that the Alms Commissioners at a previous meeting had decided to engage a detectives to secure evidence against men who were selling intoxicants contrary to law. The Alms Commissioners said that the Excise Board had failed to furnish them with a list of places that had been licensed. It was decided then and there to dispense with the detective's services. It was asserted that places of vice had been granted a license.

Messrs. Winchell and Maver, presumably the members of the Excise Board attacked by the Evangelical Campaign Fund and the Alms Commissioners, gave made a vigorous reply. They admit that they have granted fifty-one hotel licenses and a large number of other licenses to saloon keepers and others, but they point out that, compared with last year, the number of hotel licenses granted is 55 per cent. less. They show that for the support of the almshouses nearly $9,000 has been collected this year, which amount is only about $400 less than the total sum collected last year. They deny that houses of bad repute have been granted licenses, they denounce the insinuation made in a speaker at the Evangelical Alliance meeting that a man could get a license by paying $50 as bribe money, and they conclude by saying that the laws of the State give saloon keepers certain privileges and rights, and they are entitled to the same when they comply with the law. The Commissioners say that the Excise Board is appointed for the purpose of seeing that the saloon keepers have their aforesaid privileges and rights. They make no reference to the fifty-one hotels licensed as to whether or not the orders have the accommodations for man and beast called for in the statute. It is a rather pretty triangular fight as it stands and is attracting a good deal of attention along the Hudson River. The Excise Board will hold another meeting on Monday.

LOST IN THE CATSKILLS.

A TRUE STORY ABOUT TWO DISTINGUISHED PRESBYTERIANS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 16.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby and the Rev. Dr. McCracken (the latter is the Vice Chancellor of the University of New-York) are two of the most prominent cottagers at Pine Hill. Prior to a day or two ago Dr. Crosby was fully persuaded in his own mind that he knew every point of the Catskill Mountains for miles and miles around his pretty Summer home. What he didn't know Dr. McCracken was quite sure that he did. Neither of them, however, on this head is as positive as he was, and just how they arrived at this conclusion runs something in this wise:

The two doctors are great cronies. They are fond of taking long pedestrian trips together. They say that some of the brightest thoughts of their lives have come to them while tramping through the mountains. The other day they started out for a long walk, but by the time they reached home again they had had considerably more than they bargained for. Their objective point was Shandaken, but they tramped for hours and hours without reaching it. Finally they both had to admit that they were lost, and in the most thickly timbered and sparcely settled portion of the range. Their hallocs only brought back an echo from some distant crag. The only thing that remained for them to do was to keep on tramping, taking a rest once in a while by the way. It was mostly uphill work in more senses than one, but the doctors are as noted for their grit as they are for their brains. They reasoned that if they kept it up long enough, and did not travel in a circle, they would reach some point from which they could take their proper bearings, and they would finally get out of the woods without anybody being a bit the wiser.

At the end of several hours they found themselves at a point near Lexington, Greene County, miles away from where they imagined they were. While they dined they talked their experience over and decided that they would not drive back, but that they would walk to Pine Hill. And walk they did, though they were footsore and weary in body when they reached their respective homes. The few people in Pine Hill who are aware of the fact that Messrs. Crosby and McCracken were lost have promised not to say anything about it for a soul, as they are all Presbyterians, it is reasonable to presume that they will keep their word.

THE DOWNS & FINCH FAILURE.

Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday reserved decision on a motion for a stay pending an appeal from an order signed by Judge Andrews just before he called for Europe, allowing the receiver of Downs & Finch to accept an offer of settlement made by Mrs. Sarah A. B. Downs. The firm had paid Mrs. Downe just before its failure $68,500, and had given her a mortgage of $30,000 on property in New-Jersey. She, on the other hand, had indorsed promissory notes to the amount of $80,000 held by the bank, with about $30,000 in accounts due the firm as collateral security, and had claime against the firm for $28,000. Mrs. Downs's proposition was to pay the promissory notes and have the collateral security turned over to the receiver, cancel the mortgage, and come in as a general creditor of the firm on her claims against it, as a set-off to the receiver's not taking any action against her to recover the $68,500. Mr. Anthony R. Dyatt, counsel for the Importers and Traders' Bank; ex-Judge Ditten hoefer, counsel for the Mechanics and Traders', and Mr. Kingsbury, counsel for Root & Childs, argued yesterday that the settlement on Mrs. Downs's proposition would not be advantageous to the creditors, and that it was obvious that unless a stay was granted their appeal would be of no avail.

RECEIVER O'BRIEN SUED.

The Twenty-third-Street Railway Company has a suit pending in the Supreme Court to recover $13,680 paid to John O'Brien, as receiver of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, a rental for the use of the Broadway company's tracks between July, 1886, and November, 1888. The Twenty-third-Street Company now claims that the rental was fixed at $15 per day under an agreement that the company should have the privilege of bringing suit to recover it. Mr. O'Brien refuses to return the money. In his answer he refers frequently to the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company, and says that he received money also from that company. He set up also that as receiver he had made disbursements amounting to $29,899 31, and asked that these disbursements be apportioned between the roads. Judge O'Brien yesterday granted a motion of the plaintiff to strike out from the answer the references to the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Road, and to compel Mr. O'Brien to furnish a bill of particulars giving the items of the disbursements which he made.

GAS IN THE SUBWAYS.

Dr. Edward A. Martin, chemist of the Health Department, made a report to the board yesterday in relation to the electrical subways in this city in which he says that there are about 1,100 miles of gas mains in the city. The leaky joints and imperfections in these mains allow nearly 10 per cent. of the gas made to escape into the earth and air. Dr. Martin says: "About 8,660,000,000 cubic feet of gas was made during the past year, 10 per cent. of which would be 866,000,000 cubic feet. A large amount of this leakage finds its way into the subways. Many of the complaints of gaseous odors in this city are, in my opinion, due to the gas escaping from the electrical subways. The danger of explosion, should the gas accumulated in the subways be ignited, is great." Dr. Martin recommends that the electrical subways be properly ventilated to prevent the dangerous accumulation of illuminating and other gases, but he does not suggest any definite plan for such ventilation. A copy of the report will be sent to the Board of Electrical Control.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK

DEEPENING THE CHANNELS AROUND NEW YORK.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THIS STATE AND NEW-JERSEY AND THE APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Col. G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the River and Harbor Improvement in New-York Harbor, Hudson River, and neighboring streams, has filed his annual report with the Chief of Engineers. Work on the Hudson River has been carried on between Troy and New-Baltimore, being chiefly devoted to keeping the dikes in repair. Col. Gillespie criticises the work by the State of New-York, and says that dredged material is frequently deposited so that it will be washed directly back into the channel. An appropriation of $200,000 is asked for continuing this work for the next year.

Work has been begun in dredging a channel 150 feet wide and 9 feet deep across the bar at the entrance to Saugerties Harbor, and $20,000 is asked to complete it, so as to permit vessels of 12 to 14 feet draught to enter. At Rondout Harbor steps have been taken to repair the dikes, and $25,000 is asked to continue the repairs and dredge the shoal at the entrance to a depth of 12 feet, mean low water.

In the Harlem River most of the work during the year was devoted to the excavation of a rock out through Dyckman's meadow, and 43,488 cubic yards have been removed. During the current year this work will be continued. Col. Gillespie asks for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the next year, as the work cannot be done well or economically except on an extensive scale.

The work of removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate has been continued, most of it being at Flood Rock. The continuation of this work is recommended, together with the removal of a line of reefs and isolated rocks in midstream, extending a mile and a half downward from the foot of Blackwell's Island, and the continuation of work on Heel Tap, Frying Pan, and Pot Rock Reef in midchannel, off Sunken Meadow and the small reef off Hunter's Point. Four hundred thousand dollars is asked for the next year.

During the year 7,738 cubic yards have been removed from Newtown Creek, giving a channel 20 feet wide and 21 feet deep at mean low water, beginning at the bar and running eastward toward Vernon-avenue bridge. An appropriation of $100,000 is recommended for extending and widening the channel.

A contract has been let for the entire removal of the remaining shoals and obstructions in Buttermilk Channel, and the work will be done during the year. Work will also be begun under the appropriation of 1888 in dredging the channel in Gowanus Bay to a width of 400 feet and a depth of 21 feet; 38,938 cubic yards have been removed, and $100,000 is asked for continuing the work.

During the year dredging was continued in Gedney's Channel, Bayside Channel, and the main ship channel. In Gedney's Channel a depth of 30 feet was obtained, in the main ship channel 28 feet, and in the Bayside Channel 25 feet, making a good channel for the largest vessels to pass in and out over the bar without regard to the state of the tide. For continuing this work $160,000 is asked.

In Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, a contract has been let for the removal of 120,000 cubic feet of material from the channels leading to Seguine's Point and Cheesebro's Amboy, as a beginning of the proposed channel, 300 feet wide and 21 feet deep, from the main channel in New-York Bay to Perth Amboy. For the continuation of the work $100,000 is asked.

Col. Gillespie's report is accompanied by the report of Capt. Thomas L. Casey on the works under his charge in the neighborhood of New-York. The improvement of Sheepshead Bay by dredging a channel 60 feet wide and 5½ feet deep at mean low water has progressed during the year as fast as is believed possible with the $1,034 40, and $8,200 would still be required to complete the work according to existing plans; but inasmuch as there is no probability that the bay will be used for anything but pleasure boats, it is thought no further appropriation is recommended. At Canarsie Bay a channel 100 feet wide and 6 feet deep has been dredged, from Canarsie landing to the deep water of Jamaica Bay, and a cut 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 6 feet deep has been made on the east side of the channel leading to Canarsie for the convenience of boats in turning. The dikes already constructed appear to maintain the channel, and until the effect of floating ice can be observed it is recommended that their extension be deferred. An appropriation of $10,000 to complete the channel and repair the dikes is recommended. The estimate to finally complete the improvement is $45,000.

For continuing the work of dredging a five-foot channel at the entrence of Sampawamus Creek, Long Island, $10,000 is asked.

No active work has been done during the past year on the improvement of the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey. In regard to this improvement Capt. Casey recommended this Spring that the project of building dikes along the channel be abandoned, and that the entire available funds, $15,000, be devoted to dredging. This plan was approved by the Chief of Engineers. Plans have been prepared to carry on the work and contracts for dredging have been entered into. An appropriation of $20,000 is asked for the next year.

The projected improvement of the Arthur Kill has been delayed in acquiring title to the land which it is proposed to cut off at the point on Staten Island where a short distance south of the railroad bridge. The amount available for this work is $9,025 65, and an additional appropriation of $16,500 is asked for.

No work has been done on the Passaic River improvement above Newark. The channel is free from rapid obstruc; $9,012 is asked for to complete the work. For the lower Passaic $10,000 is asked for widening the channel and for the construction of dikes. For Elizabeth River, New-Jersey, $16,160 is asked to complete the dredging of the channel to 60 feet wide and 7 feet deep, from the mouth of the river to the head of navigation. For Rahway River $2,025 is asked to dredge a channel 125 feet wide and 8 feet deep at high water, from Bricktown to Milton-avenue Bridge, and 100 feet wide from that point to Main-street Bridge.

The work on Raritan River, New-Jersey, during the year carried the channel one and one-half miles up the river and within one and five-eighths miles of New-Brunswick. The authority to extend $100,000 in carrying the channel further up the river toward New-Brunswick is asked for.

No active work has been done on improving the channel of South River, New-Jersey, but $30,000 is asked for next year, $10,000 be asked to complete the dredging of the channel to a width of 200 feet and a depth of 8 feet in Keyport Harbor, New-Jersey, and $40,062 for completing the dikes and dredging the shoals in the Shrewsbury River.

Gen. W. F. Smith, in charge of the work in Manroe River, New-Jersey, reports that a channel 100 feet wide and 5 feet deep has been obtained to within one mile of Millville and a channel 50 feet wide and from 5 to 6 feet deep to within 300 feet of the bridge at the town. He asks for $20,000 for the next year.

POLITICS IN OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 16.—The convention called some time ago to protest against the formation of a provisional Government for Oklahoma, as contemplated in the call for a convention at Guthrie July 17, met at Frisco, fifteen miles west of here, yesterday. Over two hundred delegates were present, half of them being from the town of Oklahoma and Kingfisher. The report of the Committee on Resolutions strongly favors deferring action upon the formation of a Territorial Government until steps looking to that end are taken by Congress. The Oklahoma City delegation are jubilant over what they term Guthrie's downfall. They appear confident that Oklahoma's capital will be situated at Oklahoma City, inasmuch as yesterday's proce dings showed that every town in Oklahoma was arrayed against Guthrie.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

ALBANY, July 16.—The Mayors of the cities of Watertown and Schenectady are the only two Mayors of the eleven cities in the State who have not adopted civil service rules and who have not appeared before the State Civil Service Commission. The Mayor of Schenectady was excused from attending the last meeting of the commission, at which the other Mayors were present, on account of previous important business engagements. The Mayor of Watertown positively refused to attend that meeting, and at the instance of the Civil Service Commission the Sheriff of Oswego County has served him with a subpœna, and he and the Mayor of Schenectady will appear before the Civil Service Commission Thursday at 3 P. M., when they will be instructed as to the requirements of the State civil service laws.

ESCAPED ON A TECHNICAL POINT.

GRAND FORKS, North Dakota, July 16.—The city has been in a state of excitement yesterday and to-day during the trial of Alderman Ryan for fraud in miscounting ballots for Martin Walsh, Superintendent of the water works, and giving him the office. Six Aldermen swore they voted against confirmation, while Ryan and Kennedy, as tellers, said that only three were against him.

The case was this morning taken from the jury by the court and the defendant discharged on the ground that the ordinance under which the indictment was drawn had never been published. This puts the city in an awkward shape, all the business under the revised ordinance transacted during the past two years being illegal.

THIS CONCERN IS BADLY OFF.

THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE RESERVE FUND ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, July 16.—Under directions by State Superintendent of Insurance Maxwell, Chief Examiner Michael Shannon has made a second examination into the condition of the Equitable Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York and the matter has been presented to the Attorney General. The substance of Examiner Shannon's report is given herewith:

The total receipts on account of death assessments from the beginning of business, in 1883, to June 22, 1889, inclusive, and the manner in which the officers account for the money are set forth in the following statement, viz.:

Receipts.

From assessments to pay death claims	$239,860 73
Interest on deposits credited on bank book	415 94
Total receipts	$240,276 67

Disbursements.

Paid death claims and adjusting expenses	$156,786 56
Paid other expenses (contingent fund)	11,993 03
Loans on bond and mortgage	37,000 00
Cash in office	2,527 64
Cash in American Loan and Trust Company	20,807 72
Cash in Merchants' National Bank	16,989 00
Deposited in court as security in suit	2,842 66
Total disbursements	$238,926 67

This leaves a deficit of $1,350, which the Secretary says was advanced from the "contingent fund," that is to say, to the President and Secretary. The foregoing statement is made up from ons furnished us by said officers, the original of which is annexed hereto, marked Exhibit "A," and the various items of which we find to be substantially correct as stated. But, for reasons given in our report of Oct. 25, 1888, we do not believe that all of these items are proper or valid charges against the assessment fund. It would, therefore, seem that aside from payments on death claims the maximum sum that can be properly charged against the funds received on death assessments is 5 per cent. on the amount of such assessments collected since March 8, 1887. The death assessments collected since March 8, 1887, amount to $135,740 23, 5 per cent. of which is $7,787 01. The amounts actually taken from the death fonds for purposes other than the payment of death claims are as follows:

For expenses of adjusting, investigating, and contesting claims	$11,765 50
For cash on delivery for assessments and officers' salaries, (contingent fund)	11,993 03
Advanced to contingent fund	1,350 00
Total	$25,108 53

The officers have, therefore, improperly and without authority, misapplied $17,321 52 of the moneys contributed by members for the payment of death claims. The item of $11,993 03 paid for expenses, contingent fund, and in other irregular character; there is no record of the purposes to which it has been applied, and there are no vouchers to show what has become of it. The President and Secretary say that it is given to them on account of salary and to pay for postage, &c., in levying assessments. No salaries have been fixed by the Executive Committee. Exhibit "A," as having been "advanced to the contingent fund," is simply a shortage in the cash which, cannot be accounted for otherwise. "Advanced to the contingent fund" is only another way of representing an advance to the officers.

The effect of the late heavy assessment and of the other three to be collected this year, and the failure to obtain sufficient new members to counterbalance the loss by death and withdrawal from membership, with a corresponding inability to pay even the small proportion heretofore allowed on death claims; and it is only a question of time when the deaths and lapses will reduce the membership to the few who, having inside information, will continue the payment of assessments, so as to share in the final division of the reserve fund. The reserve fund now amounts to $60,384 12, no part of which can at present be applied to the payment of death claims, and which will, therefore, be quite a plum for the half dozen who may be in the association when the reserve fund can be taken at once to secure this large fund for the benefit of those entitled to it. Otherwise they will be forced out of the association by heavy assessments, which may be terminated at the pleasure of the officers by means of the convenient and easily-procured "amendments to the constitution."

President Hibbard said yesterday that practically the same report had been made to Mr. Tabor by Superintendent Maxwell last October, but the former had evidently not deemed it advisable to take any action. So far as the intentions of the corporation were concerned they must necessarily pursue its business under its constitution and by-laws and await any initiative by the Attorney General. The association has at its command the full amount of the reserve fund, which the constitution calls for, $60,000, and there is but one death claim previous to April 23 which has not been paid, the money for which is in the bank and ready to be turned over to the claimant when the claim is proved. The association has recently had an unfortunate experience with its death rate being quite two and a half times what it should have been according to the indications of the standard table. Since April 9 there have been claims aggregating $15,000, and June 1 there was an assessment from which $12,000 had already been collected with an excellent probability that $4,000 more will be sent in. Some of the death certificates which have been received have not yet been proved. In regard to the charge that $17,321 52 had been misapplied, Mr. Hibbard said it was merely a matter of disagreement between Superintendent Maxwell and himself as to how the constitution should be construed. The charge concerning the manner of making assessments, he contended, is unfounded, because it is in the line of legitimate insurance to provide a sufficient sum to pay all claims made. It is only a step or two in advance of the action taken by other companies, and it should be regarded with favor by the department and public rather than with distrust. At present there are about 2,000 subscribers to the association, and of these fully 95 per cent. pay their assessements promptly.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

UPWARD OF SIX THOUSAND LIVES LOST AND VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The steamer City of New-York arrived this evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama. The Japan *Gazette* of the 29th ult. contains the following:

"Intelligence has been received at Hong Kong from Klaying Chan, a prefecture in the northeast of Kwangtung, that early on the morning of the 2d the Chang Piog and Plog Ynen districts were flooded by the breaking of a very large tornado, described by Chinese as water dragon, and the lower country was flooded with nearly thirty-six feet of water.

"The villages of Chee Kon and Ha Kn Kun, in the Ping Ynen district, and Cheong Tan, Hop Lui, Ngai Kn, Sem Chan Kin, and San Po Hui, in Chang Ping district, were overflowed, many houses being wholly swept away, while others were inundated. Upward of 6,000 lives were lost."

ADRIFT WITH TWO JUGS OF RUM.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., July 16.—Capt. Blaisdell of the schooner Tarbox arrived at New Harbor yesterday with the mate and a boy from the schooner Billow, sixty-five tons, Boston for Millbridge (Me.) Light. Capt. Blaisdell reports that he sighted the schooner at 6 P. M. Sunday, twenty miles southeast of Monehegan, flying signals of distress. He ran up to her and offered assistance, which was refused by the Captain. At the request of the mate he boarded the schooner. She had been ashore on Green Island, was leaking badly, and her rudder was gone. Her Captain was drunk and could not be induced to leave the vessel or take a tow. Capt. Blaisdell stood by till 10 o'clock Sunday night and then sailed for New Harbor, taking the mate and boy and leaving the Captain aboard with two jugs of liquor. The mate and boy will return to Millbridge to-day.

THE SALT TRUST.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 16.—W. C. McClure, one of the heaviest salt men on the Saginaw River, who has just returned from New-York, where he went with W. R. Burt for the purpose of forming a salt trust, says there is considerable difficulty in forming the new trust, because the New-York and Southern manufacturers are placing fabulous prices on their plants. "It is no small matter," he said, "to get rid of $15,000,000 worth of stock. All men who sell to the union do not necessarily become stockholders. All options which have been secured were sold on a cash basis, but I think it is not understood in Michigan." Mr. Burt did not go to New-York to meet the Louisiana salt men, as was reported in the New-York papers. There is no question that the salt union will be a go.

COAST SURVEY OPERATIONS.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 16.—The Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache, which is at anchor off here to-night, is setting signals on prominent points in the western part of this island, (Martha's Vineyard,) preparatory to running a line from No Man's Land to Nantucket, from which ship lines will be run southward. The work will last about six weeks in this vicinity, during which time the vessel will make her headquarters here. Senior Lieut. J. F. Mosher, United States Navy, is in command, with Ensign H. A. Bisham as acting executive officer.

MR. BLAINE'S NEPHEW MARRIED.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—Miss Anna Kelly, daughter of Anthony Kelly, and James F. Blaine of St. Paul, nephew of J. G. Blaine, were married at the Immaculate Conception Church at 9:30 this morning. The bride's father and J. R. Corrigen accompanied them to the altar. It was a very quiet wedding.

FATAL FIGHT WITH SMUGGLERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, July 16.—A fight has taken place at Puerto del Aqua, State of Nuevo Leon, between a party of thirty smugglers and a force of Custom House guards, in which two guards and three smugglers were killed. A quantity of contraband goods was captured.

BUSY HOURS AT PEEKSKILL

PLENTY OF DRILLING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD TO SEND OUT A GRAND GUARD AFTER ALL—A STORY OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

PEEKSKILL, July 16.—The cool, bracing air was taken advantage of to-day by the Twenty-third, who were kept busy from reveille to retreat. Col. Partridge had the boys on the parade ground early, and for an hour and a half kept them going in the skirmish drill by companies. All the field officers, mounted, participated. After breakfast a battalion drill followed, consuming another hour and a half. It was intended to send a grand guard out this afternoon, but it has been learned that a vehement opposition has sprung up in the regiment, particularly among the officers, against the scheme. The basis for it all is that the officers were disgusted with the exhibition made by the Seventy-first and did not want to repeat it.

Lieut. Hamilton of the Fifth Regular Artillery desired to deliver a lecture on the grand guard at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but Col. Partridge, who from the first has discountenanced having a grand guard, and who, in the absence of Gen. Porter, was Post Commandant, ordered a battalion drill, and the school of instruction had to be abandoned. The Colonel had a misconception of Lieut. Hamilton's purpose. The latter's idea of a grand guard is that laid down in the Regulations. He proposed to take about one hundred men out, post them, go through the duties to be performed by day and those by night, and bring them in quietly by 10 o'clock or midnight, without surprising the regiment, making a disturbance, or firing a shot. Col. Partridge imagined that the grand guard meant a repetition of the performance played by the Seventy-first, with a charge on the enemy, a surprise of the camp at midnight with blank shots, blackened faces, bruised feces, and fractured limbs, and members. He consulted to let the matter lie in abeyance until Gen. Porter arrived. The General got back last night. His bias always has been in favor of the grand guard for the reason that a sentinel learns more under it in the course of an hour than he does on post in twenty-four. The General did not approve of the performances of the Seventy-first, but was satisfied with the Seventy-third's grand guard. It is now pretty well settled that the Twenty-third will send out a grand guard at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, which will return about 10 P. M. or midnight.

Lieut. Hamilton, with Capt. Thurston and Private Geuffrean of the Second Battery proceeded this morning to lay siege to the several hulks that lay at the foot of the bluffs. He first began in the clipper-built canal boat Ariadne, whose checkered career came to an untimely end one quiet afternoon in June ten years ago. Three pounds of dynamite did the business this time for the Ariadne. She was blown to the height of twenty-five feet in the air in a curtain of Hudson River aque pura, and sank, as the obituary poet says, to "rise no more." The stern post of another wreck, which has been a question of the officers of the post, was laid low by the faithful engagement of two pounds of dynamite by Capt. Thurston, who has developed into a perfect dynamite sharp.

The guard mount to-day was technically the best of this tour of duty, and in consequence Capt. Yerdell, Officer of the Day, and Lieut. Hamilin and Despard of the guard are justly pleased. The inspection of camp, however, was not satisfactory, and Col. McGrath, Assistant Inspector General, found many tents in a slovenly and disreditable condition, unworthy of a regiment with the Twenty-third's reputation. The Inspector and Field Officers of the day should be taken again to the camp of the Second Battery to learn how to police properly and thoroughly.

Col. Loder of the Fifth Regular Artillery, commandant at Fort Wadsworth, who is detailed by the War Department to watch the troops and report, arrived in camp last night, and speaks of the marked improvement in the troops since he saw them two years ago.

The presence of the Twenty-third in camp recalls to the minds of a few persons a good story illustrative of the happy faculty of blending good-nature and justice by Mr. Cleveland. Col. Bacon, who then commanded the regiment, is a graduate of West Point, and, out of compliment to him, a dozen cadets rode over to pay the command a visit. The Twenty-third boys took them in, hospitably and generously. The cadets literally owned the camp while they were here. They visited one company street where the good cheer of Kentucky was concealed from view, but the cadets declined the honor. They did not decline the ginger ale that was offered to them with a prodigious profusion. When the time came to leave for the Point several of the cadets acted suspiciously. On the road they became hilarious. When they reached their quarters it was only too apparent that the cadets were—the truth must be told—drunk. Of course the wine was to blame for it, and a dozen cadets were court-martialed, in spite of Col. Bacon's protests and explanations that the lads were not guilty, but had been imposed upon. The boys were found guilty, three of the most fractious were sentenced to be dismissed and the remainder to be set back a year or two. Gen. Farnsworth and Gen. Porter repaired to Washington and appealed to the President. All the influence possible from the relatives and friends of the unfortunate boys had been exerted in vain. Gens. Farnsworth and Porter explained to the President that the boys had been deceived and were really unconscious of the fact that they were drinking liquor.

"Why, Mr. President," said Gen. Farnsworth earnestly, "it is impossible for any one to detect whisky if it is mixed with a liberal quantity of ice-cold ginger ale."

"How is that, Dan!" asked the President, turning to his faithful friend and Secretary. "Can we believe that?"

"If Gen. Farnsworth says so," responded Col. Lamont.

"I am skeptical about it," said the President, "but General, I will be lenient with the boys this time, but no more ginger ale for cadets when they visit camp," and with a smile he revoked the order, and the boys were restored to their original places in their classes.

The fine weather this evening brought a large number of visitors to camp, in contrast to that of last night, when not more than a dozen persons outside of the militia were present. One of the changes in the ceremony was the introduction of the detachment of the Second Battery in charge of Sergt. McConnell in the review, which has not been done previously, as the regiment marched off the field *en echelon*.

DEATH OF AN OLD CIRCUS MAN.

William B. Carroll, one of the oldest circus men in this country, died at his home in the village of West Chester last Sunday and will be buried there this morning after funeral services in St. Peter's Church.

Mr. Carroll had been in the circus business for more than sixty years. He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1815, and at the age of twelve ran away from home and joined a small traveling circus. In 1830 he was apprenticed to George Sweet for three years. The lad worked hard and soon became famous as a rider of one and two horses. He was a feature of Dan Rice's circus in 1849 and was subsequently connected with the Floating Palace Circus Company, the Crystal Palace Show, which gave performances on the site of the Forty-second-street reservoir, and the Great Eastern Show, the first circus to travel by rail.

Meantime Carroll had taught his wife to ride, and she is credited with being the first woman in America to jump over an object while riding a horse. He also taught his children to ride. One daughter, Marie Ellee Carroll, attained a great reputation. Another made a leonard performe tricke in a cage, an act then considered remarkable. His daughter afterward became the wife of Ben Maginley, the actor. In 1867 Carroll

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, July 16—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	65¾	66¼	64⅞	64⅞	5,960
American Ex.....	117¼	117¼	115½	115½	20
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	38⅛	38⅜	38	38⅛	12,985
*Brunswick Co..	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	1,100
Canada Southern.	62	62¼	61¾	62¼	900
Ches. & Ohio....	20½	20½	20½	20½	272
C. & O. 1st pf....	57	57½	57	57½	80
C. & O. 2d pf....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	20
Chi. Gas Trust..	58⅝	59	58	58	2,975
Chi. & Alton.....	128	128	128	128	125
C., C., C. & St. L.	80¾	82¼	80¾	82	7,075
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	100¾	98¾	99¼	7,332
Chi. & N. W.....	103	106¾	103	106¾	1,500
C., B. & Q.....	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	2,810
C., M. & St. P....	69	69⅜	68¾	68⅞	14,685
C., R. I. & Pac....	64⅜	65¼	64⅜	64¾	5,450
C., St. L. & C....	116	118	116	118	400
Clin., W. & B....	1½	1½	1½	1½	100
Clin., W. & B. pf.	2¾	3¼	2¾	2¾	100
C., C., C. & I.....	70	72	70	72	1,600
C., H. V. & T....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	110
Chi. & E. Ill.....	44½	44½	44½	44½	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	400
Consol. Gas Co....	86¾	86¾	86⅛	86⅛	205
Del. & Hudson....	145¾	146¼	145¾	146¼	138
Del., Lack. & W.	146⅜	146⅞	145⅞	146	3,420
*Dis. & C. F. Tr..	43⅞	44	43⅝	44	600
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	600
†Georgia Pac....	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	100
L. E. & Western.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅜	615
L. E. & West. pf.	58⅜	58¾	58⅜	58¾	200
Lake Shore.....	101¾	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	4,405
Long Island....	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	105
Louis. & Nash....	69	69¾	69	69	1,050
L. N. A. & C.....	42	42	41	41	250
Manhattan Co....	96¾	98⅛	96¼	98⅛	100
Mich. Central....	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	400
Missouri Pacific.	69¾	70⅛	69⅛	69⅞	1,457
*Nat. Lead Trust.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25⅝	23,980
N. J. Central....	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	700
N. Y. Central....	105¾	105¾	104¾	105	300
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅝	50¾	50¼	50¼	600
N. Y. C. & St. L.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	100
N. Y., O. & St. L.					
1st pf.....	67	67	67	67	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¼	26¼	26	26	1,200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64	64	64	64	220
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	28	28⅛	28	28	3,424
Northern Pac. pf.	64⅜	65⅞	64⅜	65⅛	18,699
Ohio & Miss.....	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	100
Ohio., Ind. & W..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	25
Oregon R. & N....	96	96	93	96	2,000
Oregon & Trans..	33¼	33⅝	33	33	2,750
Pacific Mail.....	32	32	32	32	60
Phil. & Reading..	46⅜	46⅞	44¼	46⅛	8,100
Pitts. & West pf.	40	40	40	40	500
Quicksilver pf....	37	37	37	37	150
Rich. & Alle.....	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	100
Rich. & W. P.....	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	710
R., W. & O.....	103	103	103	103	100
St. L. & S. F.....	26	26	26	26	100
St. L. & S. F. pf..	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	155
Southern Pacific.	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	800
*Sugar Ref. Co....	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	2,625
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39¾	40	39¾	40	500
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	100
Tex. Pac. Land Trust.....	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	50
Texas Pacific....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	210
Union Pacific....	58⅝	59⅛	58¼	58⅝	6,900
U. S. Express....	92	92	92	92	10
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29⅜	29⅝	28¾	29	1,000
West. Union Tel.	85	85¼	84¾	84¾	1,147
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¼	68¼	68	68	200
Wisconsin Cent..	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	200
Total sales.....					154,369

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s....	112	112	112	112	$10,000
At. & Dan. 1st....	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	3,000
At. & Pac. inc....	18	18	18	18	5,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	78⅝	78½	78⅜	78½	24,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	5,000
C. P. 6s of 1895..	114½	115½	114½	115½	10,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	18,000
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	124½	125	124½	125	10,000
C. & E. I. gen. 5s.	104	104	104	104	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Iowa.	97	97	97	97	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	20,000
Col. Coal & Iron 6s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
*Col. & H. V. 5s..	68¼	68	68	68	84,000
D. & R. 1st & 7s, 91 r.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
D. & R. G. 1st....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	84⅞	84⅞	84	84	31,000
D., S. F. & P. 1st, tr.	92	92	92	92	5,000
D. & I. R. 1st....	101	101	101	101	5,000
Dul. & Man. 1st..	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s..	106	106	106	106	1,000
Erie 2d con.....	102½	102½	102½	102½	4,000
Erie 5th g. 4s....	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	3,000
F. W. & R. G. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	24,000
†Ga. Pacific 1st..	112	112	112	112¼	5,000
†Ga. Pac. inc. 6s.	30	30	30	30	10,000
†Ga. Pac. 2d con. 6s.	82¾	82¾	82	82	10,000
Ill. Cen. 1st, W. tr.	125¾	126¾	125¾	126¼	22,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1951.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	5,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1952.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3,000
Int. & G. N. 1st....	103	103	103	103	13,000
Iowa Cen. 1st....	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10,000
Iron Mt. con. 2s..	86	86	86	86	3,000
K. & T. gen. 6s....	68	68	68	68	7,000
Long Island 1st..	119½	119½	119½	119½	1,500
L. & N. gen. 6s....	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s....	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, E. & N.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.....	117	117	117	117	5,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st....	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1,000
Mex. L. & E. W. ext. 5s.....	104⅞	104⅞	104½	104⅞	28,000
Mo. Pacific 1st. 4s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	6,000
M. & O. Ohio gen....	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	15,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	146	146	146	146	5,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s..	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	135	135	135	135	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	96½	96½	96⅛	96⅛	3,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st..	117	117	117	117	2,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st.	136	136	136	136	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1,000
†North. Pac. 1st..	117¾	117¾	117¼	117⅜	16,000
North. Pac. 2d....	106	106	106	106	6,000
Ohio Ind. & W. 2d.	32	30	30	30	16,000
Ohio South. inc..	55¾	56	55¾	56	17,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
Oregon N. & T. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	85	85	85	85	1,000
Reading gen. 4s..	91	91¾	91	91¼	80,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. cons....	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	5,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100	4,000
Rock Island 5s..	105½	105½	105½	105½	23,000
R., W. & O. 1st..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
R. & S. D. 1. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, ex c.....	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	106¼	106¼	106	106	12,000
St. P., W. M. & M.	105	105	105	105	1,000
St. P. & M. 1st..	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	2,000
†St. P., E. & G. T. 1st.	102	102	102	102	2,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1916.....	85	85	85	85	1,000
San. A. & A. P. 2d, of 1926.....	87	87	87	87	1,000
S. F. & N. P. 6s..	101	101	101	101	17,000
Shen. Val. 1st, tr.	95	95	95	95	5,000
S. P. of Cal. 1st..	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
S. P. of O. 1st, con.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	15,000
Tenn. O. & I. 1st, B.	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	1,000
T., A. & A. & G. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	6,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st.....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	5,000
T. & K. & K. C. 1st.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6,000
Wabash ov., t. r.	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99¾	5,000
Wabash 1st, t. r.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	1,000
Wab. Ill. Div. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	10,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s..	104	104	104	104	15,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	12,000
Total sales.....					$720,500

*Including $20,000 at 68, seller 20. †Unlisted. ‡Including $9,000 at 117¾, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argenta.....	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Astoria.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	800
Alta.....	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Belle Isle.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Belcher.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Con. Cal. & Va...	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	50
Cashier.....	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Commonwealth....	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	800
Homestake.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	25
Horn Silver.....	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.15	650
Mutual S. & M....	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	300
Ontario.....	35.12½	35.12½	35.12½	35.12½	30
Occidental.....	2.20	2.95	2.20	2.95	300
Plutus.....	.81	.81	.81	.81	200
Plymouth.....	8.00	7.87½	7.87½	7.87½	300
Rappahannock....	.06	.07	.06	.07	1,700
Silver King.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Santa Tunoel.....	.07	.08	.07	.08	1,000
Sun Tunnel.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
United Copper...	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	500
Total sales.....					6,625

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc....	18	18	18	18	$2,000
Ont. & Ill. on....	125	125	125	125	2,000
Tex. 2d con. 6s....	102½	102¾	102¼	102¾	2,000
A., C. & S., F. 2d.	72	72	72	72	1,000
Rock Valley 5s..	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	5,000
Int. & G. N. 1st..	103	103	103	103	12000
Mil., L. & W. 5s..	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s..	63	63	63	63	2,000
North Mo. 1st....	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	2,000
St. R. & N. 1st..	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	77	77	77	77	10,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	85	85	85	85	5,000
Ph. & Rdg. g. 4s..	91⅛	91⅛	91	91	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc..	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	4,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st..	105	105	105	105	2,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s..	86	86	86	86	3,000
Penn. sect. 3s....	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	4,000
West Shore 4s....	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	6,000
West. Union 5s..	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2,000
Total sales.....					$72,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	55⅛	55¾	54⅞	55	1,620
Atch., Top. & S. F.	38⅛	38⅜	38	38⅛	28,360
Chi. Bur. & Q....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	640
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94¾	95¼	94¾	94⅝	450
Can. Southern...	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61¼	150
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	19,450
Chi. & North west.	108¾	108¾	107½	108¾	860
Clev., Col., C. & I.	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	146⅛	146⅞	145¾	145⅞	11,700
E. T., Va. & Ga....	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	50
Lake Shore.....	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛	980
Louis. & Nash....	69⅛	69¼	69	69	150
Mo. Pacific.....	69⅝	70¼	69⅜	69⅞	1,880
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	500
N. Y. & New Eng.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	1,620
North. Pacific...	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	800
North. Pacific pf.	64⅜	66	64⅜	65⅜	8,100
Nat. Lead Trust..	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	4,530
Oregon Trans....	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	890
Phil. & Reading..	45⅜	46⅝	45⅜	45⅝	3,260
Pac. D. & E.....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	150
Rich. & W. P....	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	300
Penn. & Ga.....	40	40	40	40	250
Sugar Refin....	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	2,180
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	100
Total sales.....					78,540

OIL.

Pipe Line certs..	92	92½	92	92¼	185,000
Sentrances.....					380,000

The stock market was very dull, but the tone was strong. There was an engagement of 500,000 in gold for shipment to-morrow. The principal changes were: Canada Southern, Chesapeake, Cincinnati, Hocking Valley, St. Louis and Chicago, 2's; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 2's; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 2; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 1; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 1; the Oregon Railway and Navigation, 1, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred ¾. *Declined*—Michigan Central, ¾.

The trust stocks were very quiet. Whisky advanced ⅞. Lead declined ⅛, sugar ¼, and cotton oil ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and only fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86@$4 86¼ for 60-day bills, $4 87⅞@$4 88 for demand, $4 86¾@$4 88½ for cable transfers, and $4 84¾@$4 85 for commercial. Continental was quiet but fully steady. Francs were quoted at 5.15¾@5.15⅛ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $14,500 4s registered at 128. In State securities $146,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 74½@74 and $500 6s, small issue, at 71½. In bank stocks 50 shares of Manhattan sold at 180 and 35 of Western at 98.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and was without feature. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, 1¼; Denver, South Park, and Pacific firsts, trust receipts, and Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile firsts, each 1, and Louisville and Nashville, Evansville and Nashville firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Duluth and Iron Range firsts and St. Paul Eastern and Grand Trunk firsts, each 1; Denver and Rio Grande improvement 5s, ⅞, and Houston and Texas Central thirds, trust receipts, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 91½@92¼. In mining stocks Hale & Silver sold at $1 10.

Messrs. Unger, Smithers & Co. announce that they are prepared to receive applications at 88 and accrued interest for an issue of $1,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent 100-year gold bonds of the Kentucky Central Railway Company. These bonds are listed in the New-York Stock Exchange. A simultaneous issue will be made in London by Messrs. Borthwick, Wark & Co., thus securing an international market.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	192	Manhattan.....	178
American Ex....	115½	Market & Fulton....	200
Broadway.....	297	Mechanics'.....	200
Butchers & Drovers'.	180	Mechan. & Traders'.	200
Central National....	103	Mercantile.....	205
Chase National....	125	Merchants'.....	160
Chatham.....	250	Merchants' Ex....	120
Chemical.....	4000	Metropolitan.....	133
City.....	425	Metropolis.....	300
Citizens'.....	175	Nassau.....	165
Commerce.....	193	New-York.....	240
Continental.....	127	New-York County..	420
Corn Exchange....	230	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.	127
East River.....	150	19th National.....	145
Eleventh ward.....	150	North America.....	180
Fifth Avenue.....	1000	North River.....	140
First National.....	2000	Oriental.....	210
Fourteenth Street..	180	Pacific.....	165
Fourth National....	183	Park.....	230
Gallatin National..	276	People's.....	200
Garfield National..	300	Phenix.....	125
German American....	123	Republic.....	170
Germania.....	270	Seaboard National..	135
Greenwich.....	140	Shoe & Leather.....	150
Hanover.....	420	St. Nicholas.....	175
Hudson River.....	145	State of New-York..	104
Importers & Traders'.	550	Tradesmen's.....	100
Irving.....	177	U. S. National.....	215
Leather Manufact'rs.	230	Western National....	95
Lincoln National....	200		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91. r....	106¾	107¼	Chr. 6s, 1896.	121	....
4½s, '91, c....	106¾	107¼	Chr. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, r....	128½	128¾	Chr. 6s, 1898.	128	129
4s, 1907, c....	128¼	128¾	Chr. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cnr. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$158,161,578 | Balances.....$6,842,753

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	51⅛	51⅜	St. Paul.....	68⅞	69
Lehigh Val..	53¼	53½	Read. 1st pf..	81⅝	81⅞
North. Pac..	28½	28¾	Read. 2d pf..	66¾	67¼
North. P. pf.	65⅛	65¼	Read. 3d pf..	53½	53⅝
Lehigh. Nav.	52⅞	53⅛			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, July 16.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. l. g. 7s.	116.00	Osceola.....	8.50
Atch. & Topeka..	38.12½	Pewabic, n.....	2.00
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Quincy.....	40.00
Boston & Maine.	200.00	Bell Telephone..	232.00
Chi., Bur. & Q..	100.62½	Boston Land.....	6.60
Eastern.....	11.00	Water Power.....	6.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	96.00	Tamarack M. Co.	97.50
Mex. Central....	5.35	Mass. Central....	11.25
Mex. Cent. 1st..	66.00	West End L. Co..	91.00
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50.75	Lamson Store S..	61.00
Wisconsin Cent.	23.00	Atlantic.....	8.50
W. Va. Cent. pf.	59.00	Boston & Mont..	36.00
Calumet & Hecla.	208.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.37½
Franklin.....	8.87½	Anaiston C. L. Co.	69.00

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Bulwer.....	85	Ophir.....	4.65
Best & Belcher....	8.35	Savage.....	1.70
Bodie Consolidated.	1.30	Sierra Nevada.....	2.25
Belcher.....	4.45	Union Con.....	4.90
Con. Cal. & Va.....	7.12½	Utah.....	.75
Crown Point.....	2.05	Yellow Jacket.....	2.90
Eureka Con.....	3.95	Nevada Queen.....	1.80
Hale & Norcross...	2.60	North Belle Isle....	1.10
Mexican.....	2.85	Occidental.....	3.30
Mono.....	1.00		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1889.

COFFEE—A stronger though variable market was reported in the speculative line, on a fair movement, aggregate of option dealings given as 68,000 bags, of which for September 28,500 bags and December 23,250 bags, with a resulting gain here for the day of 15@20 points, and, at the close, steadiness, helped by the more encouraging cables from Europe, (from Havre, of an advance of 2¼ francs,) and hardening of Jennie, and from Rotterdam, good ordinary Java Coffee up to 48½c., on purchases to provide for early needs,) though the cable from Rio Janeiro mentioned continued dullness there, and fair delivering to the Brazilian ports of outlet, (to Rio Janeiro since our last, 10,000 bags, and to Santos 7,000 bags.)....And here July closed at 14.90c.@14.95c., August at 14.95c.@15c., September at 15.05c.@15.10c., (having ranged from 14.90c.@15.10c.) October at 15.10c.@15.15c., November at 15.10c.@15.20c., December at 15.20c.@15.25c., (having ranged from 15.05c.@15.25c.,) and January to May, 1890, within the range of 15.20c.@15.25c.... And for prompt delivery Coffee was in more favor and again bigger, with fair invoices of Rio up to 17½c.....Sales aggregate 1,000 bags Rio No. 7, part at 15½c.; 2,000 bags Santos, Nos. 7 and 10, cost and freight, at respectively 13⅝c. and 13¾c.; 1,000 bags Maracaibo at 18½c., and 1,000 mats Java at 20¾c.@21c.

COTTON—Business in the speculative interest was again limited, (aggregate of option dealings 36,300 bales, of which 14,300 bales for August,) but the tendency was rather upward, favored by the stronger cables, and the outcome for the day was as advance of current crop options of 3 points and on September of 1 point, other options leaving off as on Monday, on deliveries to shipping ports extremely light, (since our last, only 67 bales,) and stock at the ports down to 149,915 bales, (here 126,523 bales.)....And here the July option closed nearly at 12.05c., August, 10.45c.@10.50c., (having ranged from 10.47c.@10.50c.;) September, 10.16c.@10.17c.; October, 9.66c.@9.67c.; November, 9.38c.@9.39c.; December, 9.20c.@9.21c., and January, 9.18c.@9.19c., and February to June within the range of 10.03c.@10.35c....And for prompt delivery, 551 bales to spinners at previous prices....Middling closed at 11¼c.@11⅜c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR met with a readier sale for home use and shipment, and, in the instance of favorite brands, at generally steady figures, though on the less known and less desirable qualities the advantage contrasted with buyers, offerings of new crop Winter Wheat prodnct, to arrive, increasing, especially in sack form, with more or less of hesitancy yet apparent in the bidding on export movement.....Arrivals here to-day, 11,930 bbls. and 8,552 sacks, and clearances hence, 9,422 bbls. and 25,397 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 33,175 bbls. and sacks, and from all Atlantic ports last week to Europe equal to 127,760 bbls., and to all ports, 182,501 bbls., against 124,996 bbls. in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 6,864,700 bbls., against 9,288,858 bbls. same time last year.... Sales reported of 24,700 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 10,150 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which 1,850 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 75@$3 35, mainly at $2 80@$3 15; 2,700 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 45@$4 65, as to brands and packages, mainly at $4 50@$4 55, and Patent Extras, in sacks and bbls., at $5@$6 20, mostly in barrels at $5 40@$6 20; 5,500 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 3,400 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, at $4 85@$6 25, chiefly in barrels, at $5 35@$5 85 for about fair to very choice, and up to $6 30@$6 40 for strictly fancy, and very poor, in sacks, as low as $4 85@$4 90, and fair to strictly fancy straights at $4 75@$5 20, mostly at $5 05@$5 50, and No. 1 and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 50@$4 65, mostly at $3 75@$4 50, and No. 2 Extras, in sacks, at $2 85@$3 35, (3,000 sacks ungraded went to a local buyer on private terms, quoted as $2 75@$3 20;) about 10,300 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras, chiefly at $4 75@$5 85, in sacks and barrels, mainly at $4 90 @$5 50, mostly at $5 20@$5 50, and No. 1 and Clear Extras, at $4 10@$5, chiefly at $4 40@$4 90, (3,000 sacks new crop, to arrive, early August and in through freight form, to Liverpool and Glasgow, went on private terms,) and Clear Extras at former rates, mainly in barrels, at $4 15@$4 50; 750 bbls. Southern Extras, 1,100 sacks and bbls. Superfine, 1,350 sacks and bbls. Fine, 550 bbls. RYE FLOUR, and 650 bbls. CORNMEAL at unchanged quotations (900 bbls. Brandywine Cornmeal at $2 75;) and City coarse Yellow Cornmeal, in sacks, at 82c.@84c., and Fine Yellow at 90c.@95c., and Fine White at $1@$1 05.....Feed in moderate demand at hardening prices, with 40-lb. at 92½c.@95c., 60-lb. at 57½c.@62½c., and other kinds as before.

WHEAT—speculation developed more life, quickened in a great part by the weather reports from London in relation to Wheat. Increased activity was reported in the speculative line, with only a moderate movement in prompt and early delivered, contrasting, in regard to options here for the day, given as 3,672,000 bushels, against about 71,000 bushels for prompt and near-by delivery, of which about 54,000 bushels credited to shippers and 24,000 bushels to local millers).....And on a very sensitive market and as influenced in great part by the special cables to THE TIMES from London commenting upon the unfavorable position of the Wheat crops of Russia and Hungary, and pointing to the early chances of supplies of any magnitude for importing countries from other sources than America, and also as stimulated by the comparatively moderate deliveries of Wheat to the prominent interior markets, (to

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, July 16.

James L. Wells sold at public auction two lots, each 20 by 100, on Tiffany-st., west side, 87 feet north of Westchester-av., 23d Ward, for $1,000, to James G. Patton; two lots, each 25 by 75, on Rogers-place, north side, 133 feet north of Westchester-av., sold for $880, to O. Carpenter; two lots, each about 23 by 75, on Rogers-place, 410 feet north of the above, sold for $980, to James G. Patton, and one lot, 20 by about 75, on Rogers-place, running through to 165th-st., 115 feet north of the above, sold for $750, to William Kaufman.

A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., referee, sold the five-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 103.3, 220 West 16th-st., south side, 287 feet west of 7th-av., for $22,800, to Elisabeth J. Hall, plaintiff; also, under a foreclosure decree, C. De Kay Townsend, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.8, 128 East 95th-st., south side, 217 feet east of 4th-av., for $14,900, to Mary E. Schorese, and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.8, 132 East 95th-st., south side, 253 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $14,400, to Martin Disken.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 16.

Flat-st., s s., 173 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.4; Marie and Christian Reichart to Bernhard Eybel..... $6,000

84th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; Philip Mulligan and wife to Philip L. Meyer..... 22,500

Monroe-st., n. s., lot 438, 25x100; Jacob Gestermae and wife to Solomon Jacobs..... 15,000

114th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.11; Abraham Sehenaider to Peter Behrens and another..... 16,000

84th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x102.2; Josephine S. Topping to Antonio Lavisda.

Vanderbilt-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 124th-st., 25x100; Lillie T. Yeran to Frank T. Brady..... 17,000

114th-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of 2d-av., 42x100; William Man to John M. Magur..... 26,000

67th-st., s. s., 304.3 ft. s. of 4th-av., 17x100.8; Matilda and Charles Struppmann to Henry W. Meyer..... 1

Same property; Louis C. Muller and others to same..... 1

103d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Riverside Drive, 25x100; Charles A. Fuller and wife to Robert B. Baird..... 15,950

83d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; John N. De-s to John Schneider..... 19,500

121st-st., n. s., 209 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Joseph Reshower and wife to Margaret Fagae..... 11,250

122d-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100; Charles Wise and wife to Alfred J. H. Sneider..... 50,000

87th-st., s. s., 304.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.8; Matilda and Charles Struppman to Henry W. Meyer..... 2,500

114th-st., 179 East; William Richards and wife to Oermen Lachat..... 16,500

105th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.9; Robert L. Harrison to John S. Hinrisen..... 6,000

93d-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x57.4; Daniel McDougall to Michael Power..... 1

Hester-st., 128; John F. Moletyre to Joseph Prensky..... 6,000

Nostrk-st.; Lewis Krulewitch and wife and others to Joseph Kassel..... 100

Same property; Joseph Kassel and wife to Jacob Paskus..... 18,000

Roosevelt-st., s. s., 57 ft. e. of New-Chambers-st., 27x99.11; Margaret E. Shortell to Mary A. Brady..... 16,500

Madison-st., 110; Jacob Paskus and wife to Joseph Kassel..... 65,000

Monroe-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Scammel-st., 25x71.6; Frederick Hoob and wife to Charles A. Hull and wife..... 24,500

Same property; same to Samuel Wilson and wife..... 24,000

83d-st., s. s., 356 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102; Margaretto Hoffmane to August Oross..... 20,000

Mangin-st., n. w. cor. of 125th-st., 78x186.7x20x104.7x129; Edward Hammer and wife to William A. Inch..... 1

47th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.7x100.5; Adelbalt Bachter a.d another to Asca M. B. Kruse..... 22,000

87th-st., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15x100.8; John J. Hughes and wife to Mary E. Murphy..... 18,500

Manhattan-av., n. e. corner of 106th-st., 25x100; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Jennie Mitchell..... 52,000

129th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Boulevard, 100x99 11; Joseph L. O'Brien and wife to Elias Wiene..... 28,000

Heil-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Ozark-st., 25x100; John H. Eden and wife to Charles E. Whittlemore..... 540

Crestoe-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 20x75x15x75; Charles L. Caeman to Nathaniel W. Folsom..... 1

116th-st., s. s., 143.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x127; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Alexander F. Ketchum..... 44,000

Ludlow-st., w. s., 137 ft. n. of Orsedon-st., 25x87; Isenman Mander to Margarethe Reppenhagen..... 1

Same property; John W. Rappenhagee and wife to Hermane Meeder..... 1

St. James-st., n. s., 94 Grotoe Apeelects George T. Davidson to Elmer A. Allee..... 59,000

5th-st., e. s., 114.9 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x98.9; Isaac White and wife to Theresia Huber..... 28,000

Avenue B, w. s., 45 ft. n. of 13th-st., 26.9 ft. front; Raphael Deezger to Charles Mettler..... 19,500

84th-st., 126 East; Benjamin F. Carpenter and wife to Charles G. Neumann..... 26,000

Lawrence-st., s. s., lot 120, 24th Ward; Charlotte and Fanny Thronheses to Frederick W. Turner..... 6,800

131st-st., 260 West; Isaac T. Smith to Jella A. Gilmore..... 14,000

112th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x100.11; Eliza Wiener and wife to Joseph L. O'Brien..... 48,000

5th-av., e. s. corner of 56th-st., 50x150x irregular; Andrew H. Bonner and wife to William W. Astor..... 925

Bowery, s. s., 76.2 ft. s. of Staetoe-st., 26.7x112; James Cruikshaek and another to Jons Hese..... 45,000

Broad-st., s. s., 91.1 ft. n. of South William-st., 38.2x99.9; Harmoe Hendricks and others to Marian Schremme..... 90,000

17th-st., n. s., 344 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92; Erwin P. H. Martin and wife to Philip Fischer..... 15,200

83d-st., 130 West; Charles A. Oakes to Henry J. Bachel..... 40,000

86th-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8; Mary L. Coppell to Katharine Roeber..... 23,000

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Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

SCOTT & MYERS will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

under the direction of Ed. H. Schell, Esq., referee, at the Real Estate Exchange sed Auction Rooms, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

NO. 150 MADISON-AV., s. w. corner 32d-st. 4-story high-stoep brownstone dwelling, size, 24.8x 97.2x94.8 about.

NO. 12 PINEHURST., n. w. corner Suffolk-st. 5-story brick tenement, size 25x about 69.6; lot 75.

Nos. 11 SUFFOLK-ST., adjoining the above. 4-story brick tenement, size 25x about 46, with 2-story and attic frame house in the rear; lot 75 feet.

Further particulars of referee, 159 Broadway, or the attorneys, Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, 48 Wall-st., or the auctioneer, 146 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

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Offices and sections to let on store floor. Inquire on premises, N. C. WOOSTER.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 90, 1899.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chenk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

7 A. M. Seedays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7:09 A. M. Seedays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbery Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:30, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sneday traine do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amhey, 4, 6, 3:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 9:10, 8:40 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIERS N. R. FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Moemouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:90, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st. N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 660 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Susquehanna Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisberg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:45 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and to Niagara Falls.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hasleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Niagara Falls.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

3 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hasleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Niagara Falls.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

Ticket offices, 241 Broadway, 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., New-York; 264 Fulton-st., and Brooklyn Arcade Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

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CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,

General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *6:50 P. M. Sunday, 6:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 3:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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SEASON OPENS MAY 18.

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PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:30 A. M., 6 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SOULL,

Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M.: for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Sleepers.

†1:30 P. M. Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway. J. ANDERSON,

Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE CHAMBERS-ST. STATION, NEW-YORK:

9 A.M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

3:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices. W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

Trains leave NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:30, 3:10, (express) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Saturday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via

SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.

O. E. WELLS, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

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ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 15, 1889.

†3 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ruiland, Saratoga, Ticonderoga, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:00 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Hudson.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner Drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*5 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canadaigua Accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirodeack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Montreal. Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Moetreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*8 P. M., Montreal Express. Boston Express, Special Mail, 2 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be had at Central Station, 76, 353, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 128th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-ave., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 6:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,

Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, daily, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:35 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. St. Louis, *9:15 P. M. Toronto, *9:35 A. M., *9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:35 A. M., *9:15, *8:15 P. M., (and 11:30 P. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:35, all:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *9:35, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Saratoga special, all:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell through on day trains. Pullman Sleeping Car Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all:30 A. M., s9:45 P. M. trains, leaving Kingston for New-York, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Statioe and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Monetain House) on 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room car to Grand Hotel Statioe and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Monetain House) on 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all:30 A. M. and s3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. s Leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Ferry, 20 minutes earlier. Hoboken, West Shore Station, all:26 A. M., s3:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Depot Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 942 Broadway, 163½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 253 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:30 A. M., 6 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SOULL,

Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by electric lights. Runs daily from Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily, for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily, for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Pacific Express, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Look Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie and 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, and 11:55 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 9:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through at 3:40 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 3 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ohio, 3 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) 10, 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4

EXPERT OPINIONS DIFFER

REGARDING THE DEADLY EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY.

DR. F. PETERSEN SAYS CRIMINALS CAN BE EXECUTED INSTANTLY AND PAINLESSLY BY ELECTRIC CURRENTS.

Referee Becker was about the only person who arrived yesterday morning at Bourke Cockran's office on time for continuing the hearing in the electrical execution case. All the other gentlemen were late, and when the first witness began to testify the hands of the clock pointed to 11. Mr. Cockran was not present during the day's session, having to attend a case in court. His place was taken by Mr. Hatch, counsel for Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer who is so deeply interested in the question of the new law's constitutionality.

Dr. Frederick Petersen, a specialist on nervous diseases, who assisted Harold P. Brown in his experiments with electricity on animals, was called by Deputy Attorney General Poste. Commissioner Gibbens had testified the day before that when he witnessed Mr. Brown's experiments at Columbia College several dogs had been operated on. Dr. Petersen was asked how many dogs were used on the day the Commissioner was present and he said only one. The witness was positive in his opinion that an electric current could be artificially generated which would inevitably kill in all cases when scientifically applied to human beings, and that it would kill instantly and painlessly. The electrodes, he believed, could easily be arranged so as to prevent burning of the flesh at the point of contact.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hatch, the doctor said that there was a certainty that an electric current of sufficient force, properly applied, to a human being, would take a direction that would prove fatal. There was less resistance afforded by the surface of the skin than by any other portion of the human body, which would tend to induce the current to take that direction, but if the skin were moistened the resistance would be increased to such an extent as to send the current elsewhere. There was very much more certainty about the probable direction which would be taken by an artificial current than by a stroke of lightning, and the direction taken by an artificial current could, in a measure, be directed.

Returning to Mr. Brown's experiments, the witness said that he had dissected some of the dogs killed within a few moments after their death. Asked how he determined that they were dead, he said they had ceased to breathe, there was no heart pulsation, and he had applied the nasal tests. Mr. Hatch asked him if he had ever heard of people who were supposed to have died but who came to life again. There was no scientific record of any such case, he replied, and he did not believe that any such case had occurred. He had read published accounts of them, however. Continuing his testimony, witness said that in the case of one of the dogs he dissected the right auricle of the heart continued to beat for thirty-six minutes after the body had been cut open. There were cases where one of the auricles of a dog's heart had kept on beating for hours after dissection, and in the case of a frog pulsation in one auricle of the heart had continued for ten days after the organ had been removed from the body.

The pathetic story of Dash, the dog who was revived after he had to all appearances been killed by an electric shock, was related to the witness, and he said he would not believe there had been no sign of life after the shock unless a physician or an expert had so reported. There must have been some indication of life. The dogs he saw experimented upon with the alternating current of sufficient power to kill did not suffer at all, but were instantly killed.

"How many volts—alternating current—in your opinion, will inevitably cause death in a human being?" the witness was asked.

"In the neighborhood of 1,500—between 1,000 and 1,500."

He had formed that opinion, he said, from the results of experiments upon animals. A lot of hypothetical questions were then asked by Mr. Hatch, who finally asked if there might not be persons who could receive an electric charge of 1,500 volts, alternating current, and survive.

"There may be," the witness replied, "but to me it is inconceivable."

"The mechanical application of a noose to a man's neck," Referee Becker here broke in, "and his being suspended by that noose results in either suffocation or the breaking of the neck, doesn't it? That's a dead sure thing."

"Yes," the witness replied.

"On the other hand, in the electric appliance for executing criminals, are there not many elements of uncertainty, any one of which might result in making the execution a failure? For instance, the belt on the dynamo might slip, parts of the dynamo might become disarranged, the wires insulated, and the electricity might not be properly applied, and then there's the element of uncertainty concerning the amount of the subject's resistance. Do you think that there are more or less elements of uncertainty about an execution by electricity than by hanging?"

"Well," the witness said after he had digested this long question from the referee, "I think that more care would be required in the arrangement for an electrical execution than for hanging a man."

"Is hanging painful?" asked the referee.

"Not when the neck is broken. When the criminal dies from suffocation, it is."

"How is death from electricity caused?" asked the referee.

"That is not known to science."

"How is death caused by hanging?"

"By the breaking of the spinal cord or by suffocation."

"Then we do know how hanging causes death. Death by hanging is mechanical. How about death by electricity?"

"Well, it is mechanical and chemical."

"And because of the tremendous velocity of electricity, death by that means, you think, is painless?"

"Yes."

Mr. Becker having concluded his questions, Joon H. Noble, the Westinghouse expert, was recalled to the stand by Mr. Hatch, and told of an inadvertent experience he once had with an electric current. About fifteen months ago, he said, he was making some repairs on a switch board in a Westinghouse station at Denver, Col., and he accidentally put one hand on one pole, having an iron screw driver in his hand resting on the other. There was a pressure of 1,050 volts on the current, and he got the whole discharge. It dazed him, and when he came to his senses, in a few seconds, he was standing several feet away from the board. The ends of his fingers were badly burned—they soon, however, were healed—and that was all the effect, beyond making him very nervous for a few hours, that the shock had upon him. That experience led the witness to believe that no man living could tell absolutely what electric force would inevitably kill.

Francis W. Jones, General Manager of the United Lines Telegraph Company and Assistant General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, gave the results of experiments made upon himself and others with the Wheatstone bridge in order to test resistance, tending to show its great variation. In one instance, experimenting upon himself with a ten-cell battery, his resistance dropped from 80,000 ohms to 16,000 ohms in ten minutes. He, too, was positive that it was impossible to tell what electric force would always kill. From what he had read of Mr. Brown's experiments he regarded them as having but little practical value.

FRIGHT ENDS A FIGHT.

An amusing incident occurred in Broadway, near Reade-street, yesterday morning. There was a big truck laden with a great heap of empty and coverless packing boxes and driven by a big man whose face resembled the rising sun through a fog bank. Behind it, entirely hidden from the driver, was a small messenger boy, whose object in life seemed to be to thoroughly masticate a bit of gum and to prevent a boy attached to a rival company from sharing the free ride. The boxes were not secured on the truck with much stability, and as the horses strode along the packing cases surged from side to side.

The pursuing boy was getting the chewing one in such a state of indignation that something must have occurred or one of them would have been pretty badly whipped. Finally the chewing boy jumped off with the statement: "I'll smash yer eyes." Just as he did so, however, the truck struck one of Broadway's pitfalls and gave a great lurch, precipitating one of the big packing boxes downward. The coverless side was lowest, and as the case fell it imprisoned both boys beneath it. There was a howl of fright from the packing cases, and as the truck driver stopped his team he leaned so far backward that up flew his heels and he too fell into a box behind him. The noise was going on in the packing box in the street all the while, and did not subside until a free fight policemen, after hauling out the truck driver, lifted the box. There sat the chewing boy with his arms around the neck of the pursuing boy, chewing and howling with impartial vehemence. All thought of fight was gone.

A CARELESS GIRL'S LOSS.

Rosa Behrens, a German girl, who is employed in a restaurant at 173 Monticello-street, Jersey City, was to have been married yesterday, but owing to a mishap which occurred to her on Monday the marriage has been postponed. Rosa came over to this city on Monday and drew her entire fortune, amounting to $460, out of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, at Third-avenue and Seventh-street. The girl put the money into a hand satchel and boarded a Third-avenue car in the Bowery, en route to the ferry. She placed the satchel on the seat beside her, but when she reached Grand-street it had disappeared. She then remembered that a young man of genteel appearance had entered the car immediately after her and took a seat near her. When she missed her satchel the young man had also disappeared, and she believes that he is the one who took her property. The unfortunate girl reported the facts at the Detective Bureau yesterday, and search is being made for the missing man.

CLUBS USED AT FORT LEE.

EXCITING STRUGGLE IN A RAID BY THE LAW AND ORDER ASSOCIATION.

Fort Lee had a turbulent experience last Sunday, and even yet the population is divided in opinion as to which party had right on its side. Persons who have been to that resort on Sunday know that there are places where all sorts of liquor may be procured for the regulation price as easily as on a week day, but it seems that a part of the population object to this Hobokensaque freedom. They declare that the value of property there has diminished because of the ruffianly character of the crowds that visit the place to get drunk every Sunday and declare that they will do all in their power to stop it.

The place of contention now seems to be the Fort Lee Pavilion, which stands on the rise of the bluff from the steamboat landing. The steamboat company owns this hotel and it is run, the Fort Lee people say, in a manner to attract crowds of Sunday excursionists who fancy beer and kindred drinks. Last Sunday afternoon this place was raided by the members of the Law and Order Association of Fort Lee, who used clubs and displayed revolvers with such effect that Thomas Collins, the proprietor of the place, and his wife, together with several of their employes show very significant marks of the encounter. The ground upon which the raid was made, was that the Commissions systematically violated the Sunday excise laws.

But the accused declare that the raid was made without provocation; that there was no liquor being sold in the pavilion at the time of the raid or at any other time that day; that the members of the association acted in a brutal manner in clubbing women and men who were in no sense concerned in the dispute and woo, though they endeavored to get out of the men's way, could not do so. Collins declared yesterday that the attack had been made upon him by a lot of "cranks, prohibitionist mainly," who thought they owned the county and who, when they are arrested for assault, "as they certainly will be by to-morrow, will find that they don't amount to much anyway." He said that he had endeavored to make the pavilion a family resort, and that on Sunday particularly no liquor was sold on the place.

Hon. Law and Order Association tells an altogether different story. It seems, according to this account, that the residents have been annoyed by the pavilion as well as by many similar resorts along the bluff. Last year the pavilion was kept by a man named Sulzer, who also runs the Harlem River Park, on the Harlem River. The association succeeded in having Sulzer convicted of violating the Sunday excise law and having his license revoked. This season, through the exertions of Capt. Leary of the steamboat Pleasant Valley, which plies between Fort Lee and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, a license was obtained for his son-in-law, Thomas Collins. Four Sundays ago a committee of the Law and Order Association, led by J. L. Abbott and C. Prosch, visited the pavilion and by going into the upper part of it, free of the public room, found that they could secure all the liquor they desired. The following Sunday they went again to the place to secure more evidence, but were refused admission. The officers of the organization then secured legal advice, and, acting upon this, employed an agent who last Sunday went to the upper part of the pavilion and there found dozens of persons, it is declared, served with cod drinking beer without restriction. By an understood signal he informed the members of the association who were without the pavilion, of what he found, and a dozen of them went to the entrance and tried to get in. Collins and his wife, as before, tried to prevent them. Several other men joined in and a fight followed, during which Messrs. Abbott and Prosch were knocked down and kicked. The members of the association, finding that they were outnumbered, used their clubs to defend themselves. They captured one barkeeper and locked him up.

The members of the association declare that there is but one Prohibitionist in their organization—the remainder being men who are determined that their families shall not be endangered nor their property ruined by the hordes of drunken men and women. Next Sunday, they declare, there will be no liquor sold in the pavilion, for they intend, with the evidence they succeeded in collecting, to break Collins's license as they broke Sulzer's.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists has been formed by ex-Gov. Bunn of Idaho, owner of the *Transcript*, to send a company through the country with "Miss Esmeralda" and "Monte Cristo, Jr.," the two successes of the London Gaiety Company. Mr. Comley, formerly of the firm of Comley & Barton, is to act as manager of the organization. Scenery and costumes have already been purchased and a number of English dancers are to be imported. Mr. Comley's greatest trouble is to secure a competent comedian, and thus far he has not succeeded in finding anybody willing to risk his reputation in the effort to rival Fred Leslie in his own peculiar characters.

Digby Bell goes to Block Island on Monday with his wife, Laura Joyce-Bell, to enjoy the roar of the ocean for six weeks. He has made no engagement for next season yet.

On Monday night, when all his friends thought he was enjoying the mountain air of Virginia, Col. John A. McCaull suddenly made his appearance at Palmer's and had taken in quite a little of the melody of "Clover" before it was generally known to his friends in the house that he was present. He looks much better than when he went away, but he is by no means a well man yet. He is now enjoying the hospitality of Mme. Cottrelly at her farm in New-Rochelle.

There is no longer any doubt of the success of "The Oolah," of which Francis Wilson is the central figure at the Broadway. The opera has been whipped into such a shape by Mr. Wilson and his stage assistance that it is provocative of one scream of laughter from beginning to end. It is sure to be an attractive road piece, and there is no intention of taking it from the stage here during Mr. Wilson's season.

The success of comic opera in this city this Summer has put a new idea into the heads of Philadelphia managers. Mr. Fleischmann, who is building the New Park Theatre in that city, and Mr. Kelly, manager of the Grand Opera House, have both decided to devote their establishments to comic opera next Summer.

The company which is to support Rose Coghlan next season started for San Francisco Monday. Miss Coghlan will begin her tour at the Baldwin Theatre in that city on Aug. 5 with a prodnotion of "Jocelyn."

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the American Forestry Congress at its meeting held in Atlanta, Ga., last December, have just been published in a pamphlet of fifty-five pages, the contents of which will prove interesting and instructive to all who take an interest in the preservation of our forest lands from the rapid destruction which threatens them. In the pamphlet are printed, in addition to the minutes of the routine work done by the congress, the full text of all the papers read and addresses made before it. The congress is not to be understood as indorsing all the views advanced by the papers, but its object is to promote a liberal discussion of the question of forest preservation, believing that in this way some practical results will be achieved through the awakening of the people to the importance of the subject. The next meeting of the congress will be held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, beginning Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, and closing on the following Friday evening. Persons desiring to present papers at this session should notify Mr. Herbert Welch, Chairman of the Local Committee on Speakers, 1,305 Arch-street, Philadelphia, or C. R. Harrison, Corresponding Secretary, at least two weeks before the time of meeting. The Finance Committee of the congress is trying to raise a fund of $10,000 by securing 100 subscriptions of $100 each, and each subscriber to this fund becomes a life member of the congress. Subscriptions to this fund may be sent to Dr. H. M. Fisher, Treasurer, 919 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, and no subscription will be payable until at least 100 life members have been secured.

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING.

A report on the plans for the Criminal Courts Building, to be erected in Centre-street, just above the Tombs, was presented to the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday by Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Public Works, Engineer McLean of the Finance Department, and Superintendent Brady of the Bureau of Buildings. It was that the plans known as No. 5, marked with an angelo trumpeter bearing a pair of scales; No. 6, marked with the motto, "Examine me Well", and No. 10, marked "Droit et Avant," were the best. The estimates of the cost of these buildings—made by their designers—were, respectively, $1,000,000, $1,340,060, and $1,030,268. In the opinion of the official examiners the first estimate was not sufficient by 50 per cent, and the last by 25 per cent. The Sinking Fund Commission referred the report to a committee composed of Recorder Smyth, Chamberlain Croker, and Controller Myers for consideration, and Mayor Grant asked the committee to report on Friday which plan should be adopted.

FIVE MORMON CONVERTS.

Five buxom, red-cheeked Finnish girls were landed at Castle Garden yesterday from the Guion steamship Alaska, from Liverpool. They are Mormon converts and are bound for Utah. They were tagged with instructions to turn them over to the Old Dominion Steamship Company, which had a messenger waiting for them. They will be taken to Newport News and from there by rail to Utah.

EFFECTIVE BENEVOLENCE.

THE GOOD WORK DONE BY THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

One of the worthiest of the many benevolent associations of this State that depend for their support and effectiveness upon the contributions of the public is the Prison Association of New-York, now in the forty-sixth year of its existence. Its work, which, as specified in the act of incorporation, is "The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial or finally convicted, or as witnesses; the improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties, or States, and the support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood and sustaining them in their efforts at reform," has for its field the whole State of New-York.

In this city the association has an agent, Mr. D. E. Kimball, who visits the courts and prisons daily, affording such relief as he can within the resources of the association to such as are unjustly or trivially accused. In the report of the association for 1888, just published, several instances in which innocent persons, unable to defend themselves, were secured their rights under the law by the association's means are recited in interesting detail. During November thirty cases calling for the interference of the association were taken up in the Tombs alone. Several similar ones were taken up in the General Sessions. In one of these a muscular young Irishwoman asked the assistance of the association. She was charged with assault. She was certainly the taller and stouter woman in Mulberry-street when an Italian came in and insulted her. In a very few minutes he had to be carried away by his friends and Bridget was looked up for assault. On inquiries being made among her neighbors it was learned that Bridget bore an excellent character and had always worked hard at laundry work and housecleaning. The facts were made to appear and she was discharged.

In every county in the State there is a county committee of the association that regularly inspects the jails of the county and reports upon their condition to the association. This work is very thoroughly performed and has the undoubted effect of arousing Wardens and prison keepers to a stricter performance of their duties.

The most important and extensive branch of the association's work, however, is the care of discharged convicts. "Every unreformed criminal at large," they say, "is at once a burden and a menace to society. He must live, and is singularly handicapped in his efforts to make a livelihood. He rarely is master of a trade, and, even if he has a trade, the labor organizations are unfavorable to his plying it. Having completed his sentence he is quits with the State, and it is in the interest of the people for the public that he be possible merged into the ordinary currents of industry." The report of the association shows scores of instances in which men discharged from prison and who were desirous of living upright, honorable lives were put in the way of doing so. Some of the instances are pathetic in the extreme, revealing a degree of moral courage on the part of the ex-convict that would hardly be expected.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., is President; the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, William P. Letchworth and Walter Howe are Vice Presidents; W. M. F. Round and Eugene Smith Secretaries, and Cornelius B. Gold, 18 Wall-street, is Treasurer of the association. Contributions should be sent to Mr. Gold. Last year's receipts of the association amounted to $7,691 22, and its disbursements to $7,040 80.

BROOKLYN APPOINTMENTS.

MAYOR CHAPIN FINALLY SELECTS TWO PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Chapin straightened out the muddle in reference to the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn yesterday by appointing two new members of the board in place of Gen. George B. Woodward and Theodore F. Jackson, who declined to serve. Gen. Woodward, Mr. Jackson, and the Rev. Dr. Storrs were the men selected by the Mayor three weeks ago under the act of the Legislature making the board three in number. Gen. Woodward was appointed for the short term, and as he was about to sail for Europe decided not to accept the position. Mr. Jackson was in Europe at the time, and as he proposes to spend the Summer there he did not care to accept the place. The Rev. Dr. Storrs refused to qualify if the others did not, on the ground that he could not alone attend to the affairs of the parks during the summer.

As a result, the Mayor gave to-day two new appointments, appointing George V. Brower in the place of Gen. Woodward and Marvin Cross to succeed Mr. Jackson. The appointments gave general satisfaction and are considered excellent ones.

Mr. Brower, who will hold office until Jan. 31, 1895, is a well-to-do lawyer, who resides in the Twenty-fourth Ward, where his Democratic principles have been fully tested. He was General Appraiser in the Custom House during the Cleveland Administration, but resigned immediately upon the inauguration of President Harrison. His tastes run in a horticultural direction, and he is Secretary of the Tree Planting Association in Brooklyn. His experience and taste will aid largely in beautifying the parks.

Marvin Cross is a member of the firm of Cross, Austin & Co., a large lumber firm. He lives in a fine mansion in Bedford-avenue, near Wilson-street, in the Eastern District. He is a Democrat and a Trustee in the Thomas Jefferson Association. Mr. Cross entertained Mr. Cleveland when he visited Brooklyn to witness the Grand Army parade on Decoration Day.

It is believed that the Rev. Dr. Storrs will not now hesitate in qualifying.

The Mayor was evidently in an appointment mood yesterday for he also filled the vacancy in the Excise Board by naming John W. Cahill, a resident of the Sixth Ward. He was at one time Superintendent of Stores in the Custom House. Mr. Cahill is a well-known local politician. He married a sister of ex-Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney, who died recently.

Ex-Chief Executive Commissioner Charles J. Henry of the Tenth Ward, and Howard J. Forker, formerly a lawyer in the New-York Corporation Counsel's office, were appointed Gowanus Canal Commissioners.

A SLAVE TO LIQUOR.

Temperance lecturers could find no better text than the scene in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when Mrs. Josephine Hicks, an outcast member of the old family for which Hicks-street was named, was adjudged a habitual drunkard. The petition was presented by Charles Mali, whose business is at 329 Broadway, New-York. He is the woman's uncle. For years he has contributed to her support, but her habits led to her frequent arrest, and she was often committed to jail. Fifteen years ago her husband procured a divorce from her. She was brought up in a luxurious home and received a good education.

Upon the witness stand she said she had not always had the taste for liquor, but that it was brought on by sickness and trouble. Her marriage was never visited her, and only once in a great while her two children came to see her. She had earned a little money by painting and teaching children. Judge Moore, in addressing the jury, said that, notwithstanding her degradation, the court could not refrain from saying that she was a lady still. The jury declared her to be a habitual drunkard, and she will be sent to an institution.

SWINDLED BY A BAD CHECK.

News comes from Lawrence, Mass., of the swindling operation of a man calling himself H. C. Ransom of New-York. He is described as a fine-looking fellow, of gentlemanly appearance, about forty-five years of age, of stout build, and with iron-gray hair. He registered at the Essex House June 11, claiming to be the agent of the American Steam Boiler Company, whose headquarters are at 120 Broadway this city. He paid his bill a few days ago with a check on the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New-York, signed by the Treasurer of the Steam Boiler Company, and left.

Landlord Horne of the Essex House wrote to Treasurer Sheldon of the American Steam Boiler Company, asking if the check was good. The reply was sent on that Ransom was unknown and his check was a forgery. In the grips left behind by Ransom was found a great bundle of blank checks on various banks. There was also a package of descriptive circulars and price lists for folding tables for hotels and sinks, manufactured by Philip Strobel & Sons, 53 Elizabeth-street. The firm, it is said, says he does not know the fellow and cannot imagine how he secured the circulars and price lists.

ANOTHER APPEAL FROM YUCATAN.

Secretary Henry J. Jackson of Castle Garden received yesterday through the hands of Dr. Marhie of the State Immigrant Hospital a communication coming from another of "Liverpool Jack" Fitzpatrick's white slaves at Progreso, Yucatan. The person describes himself as Henry Jackson, an Englishman, and in the letter which was written to Dr. Thomas, who formerly occupied the position now held by Dr. Marhie, Jackson says: "I was formerly employed at the Ward's Island Hospital under the assumed name of Frank Goodwin." In the letter, which is dated July 3, Jackson appeals in piteous terms to Dr. Thomas to get him out of the scrape he has fallen into. He corroborates in every particular the stories told in the letters written by other victims, and particularly the facts contained in the letter of the Hungarian, Lahaman, published yesterday morning.

Secretary Jackson, after reading the letter, said that it would be impossible for him to move in the matter, as the plan was a British conspiracy. The letter was sent to the British Consul.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

TOO MUCH BUTTER.

THIS MARKET GREATLY OVERSTOCKED —PRICES MUST COME DOWN.

The large accumulation of butter in this city at present is almost without precedent, for there are about 13,000,000 pounds of this article stored in this city and immediate vicinity, and the supply is increasing at the rate of about 3,950,000 pounds a week. The end is not yet, for from all parts of the country come the reports that water and succulent grass are plentiful, that the cows have good appetites, and continue to make milk as fast as they can. The supply from this State is large, but the great bulk of the supply of butter comes from the Western States.

Many commission merchants are seriously asking themselves the question, "How long is this going to last, and what is to be done with the accumulated stock?" The export trade, although pretty satisfactory this week, is not what it should have been, and one merchant hinted that the small quantity of butter exported was in a certain measure due to dishonesty on the part of some exporters. Vile, adulterated stuff has been shipped to Great Britain and other parts of Europe and sold as genuine American butter. The consumers were not slow in finding out the imposition, and the result was a prejudice against American butter. So the European dealers turned their eyes to other countries for their supply. It is true that most of the butter in this city remains in this country, and that mostly inferior grades and butter whose flavor has been affected are shipped to Europe, where they are skillfully doctored and improved. The average quantity exported from New-York each week has been about 500,000 pounds at this season of the year. During the past six days 850,000 pounds were exported.

The amount of butter consumed in this city and vicinity per week is about 1,600,000 pounds. As will be seen by the figures, the quantity that comes in every week greatly exceeds that consumed. Most of the produce merchants here are refusing to buy any more butter on their own account, and will only agree to hold and sell it on account of the shippers, and many of the latter have given instructions to the receivers here not to sell below a certain figure, but to hold it until that price can be obtained. One large Western shipper, it is said, sent on a large lot last week, with orders not to sell below 17 cents per pound. That price could not be obtained for it, and after waiting for three-quarters of a cent less could have been got, but the shipper was obstinate, so the receiver put it into cold storage, and to-day the same butter will not fetch over 15 cents per pound. This obstinacy of the shippers is said to be one of the principal causes of the stagnation in the butter trade. The exporters would be willing to speculate if they could get the goods cheap, and many receivers think this would relieve the trade. Should the shippers persist in their obstinacy it is said that a break in the market will occur before long unless there is a falling off in the receipts. Much of the butter is damaged by the heat on the way.

The milk trade in this city is rather dull. Thousands of the residents have gone out of town, and among those are the largest consumers of milk. In many parts of the city dealers do not purchase half the usual quantity. The loss in city trade is somewhat compensated by the increase in demand at the watering places.

SANGER WAS A PARTNER.

A. C. GUNTER TESTIFIES IN THE "LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY" CASE.

The reference in the case of Frank W. Sanger against T. Henry French to determine their respective interest in the profits accruing from the representations in America of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was continued yesterday afternoon before Referee Daniel G. Rollins. The deposition of Archibald C. Gunter was read. The purpose of introducing this deposition was to show that in all the negotiations for the production of Mr. Gunter's play, "Mr. Barcos of New-York," French & Sanger appeared as joint partners. Mr. Gunter also swore that Mr. French had frequently spoken of Mr. Sanger as his partner, and had told the deponent that the partnership existing between French and Sanger was formed for producing plays at the Broadway Theatre and for exploiting them on the road.

Another point in Mr. Gunter's evidence was that French & Sanger, as partners, desired to postpone the representation of "Mr. Barnes of New-York" so as to be able to bring out "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Broadway Theatre. W. Leonard, head clerk of the law firm of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, was introduced as a witness to corroborate that part of Mr. Sanger's testimony wherein he claimed that he was unaware of the contents of a document which he signed in addition to a suit brought against the firm of French & Sanger for breach of contract. This document, as claimed by the defence, was a virtual acknowledgment on the part of Sanger that there was no copartnership existing between himself and T. Henry French. Mr. Leonard swore that Mr. Sanger looked hastily at the paper when it was presented to him, asked if Mr. Olin considered it all right, remarked that Mr. French had signed it, and thereupon attached his own signature to it. Witness said that Mr. Sanger was pale and thin and had the general appearance of being ill. The reference was adjourned until next Tuesday at 1:30 o'clock.

A DEAF-AND-DUMB FUGITIVE.

A deaf-mute lad about twelve years old was found late Sunday night at Wall and South streets. He wrote his name and age on a piece of paper as Charles Kroekel, twelve years old, of Egg Harbor City, Atlantic County, N. J., and added, "I am hungry and sleepy." He was taken to Police Headquarters and was placed in charge of Matron Webb. A telegram was sent to the authorities of Egg Harbor City and yesterday G. W. Shion, an officer of the State Reform School at Jamesburg, N. J., came to Police Headquarters to claim him, as he had escaped from that institution.

When the last was sought he had disappeared. It was then learned that he had escaped some time during the night. Matron Webb said that she saw him in her apartments at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and four hours afterward, when her servant got up to attend to her domestic duties, the boy was gone. He had made his way up the scuttle ladder to the roof. Then he climbed over the iron railings and reached the roof of a tenement house on Mott-street and thence went down stairs into the street. A general alarm describing the runaway was sent to all the police stations in this city.

CONTRACTS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday advised the Gas Commission that it could not properly award contracts for street lighting outside of subway districts to electric light companies that have no trunk lines in such streets. This advice prevented the commission from considering most of the bids made by the Mount Morris Company. Mr. Clark also expressed the opinion that the protest made by the East River Company against the United States Illuminating Company's bids was not well based.

The commission awarded contracts to the United States Company at from 25 to 35 cents a lamp, to the Brush Company at from 35 to 45 cents a lamp, to the East River Company at 35 cents a lamp, and to the Mount Morris Company at from 24 to 25 cents. In all 889 lamps were contracted for and 511 more are needed. The commission will meet again to-morrow to consider the bids for the lighting of the Bowery and other streets where there are no subways, and in which some of the bidders have poles and wires on only one side of the way.

AN EXTENSION OF CONTRACT DESIRED.

Col. James Cavanagh of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, being now the senior Colonel of the First Brigade, was yesterday sworn in as a member of the Armory Board, in succession to Col. Emmone Clark, who retired from that board on his resignation of the command of the Seventh Regiment. At the meeting of the board Contractor Hopper asked for an extension of the time for the completion of the Eighth Regiment Armory. Under the contract it must be completed by Aug. 9 or the contractor must pay a penalty of $25 a day thereafter until it is completed. His reason for asking an extension was that he was delayed by the destruction of part of the structure by a storm last Winter. The matter was referred by the board to Tax Commissioner Coleman, who is also to report on some alleged avoidances of contract specifications by the contractor.

AN ASH SCOW FOR THE EAST RIVER.

The Pilot Commissioners met yesterday, there being present Chairman Ambrose Snow and Commissioners E. Hineken, E. Spicer, J. H. Winchester, and Secretary Nash. Inspector Burland reported that the Merritt Wrecking Company will again try to raise the Atlas tomorrow. A communication from Harbor No. 1, American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots, which had been sent to Mayor Grant and forwarded to the Commissioners, was read. It asked that an ash scow to accommodate the numerous steamboats plying in the East River might be located between Fifty-seventh and Seventieth streets. Mayor Grant added to this petition a recommendation that the city of Brooklyn be called upon to pay a proportionate part of the expense. The matter was laid on the table.

Elias T. Baker, a German bookkeeper on Pilot Boat No. 7, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling drawing instruments of value and less. The board then adjourned.

RICH FOR ONE YEAR.

DEATH OF CATHERINE GAFFNEY, THE HEIRESS, FOUND IN A HOSPITAL.

The clan Gaffney are in mourning. There is a rift in every cloud, however, and through the shadows which overcast the Gaffneys the sun sheds its rays upon 30,000 big dollars, shortly to be divided among the at present grief-stricken family.

The following death notice, which was printed in a morning paper of Monday, closes the last chapter in a life full of a certain picturesqueness and pathetic interest:

GAFFNEY.—At the Home for Incurables, Fordham, July 10, Catherine Gaffney, spinster, aged 38.

Funeral private. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

Newspaper readers will perhaps remember that about a year ago an advertisement appeared in THE TIMES, asking for information concerning the whereabouts of one Catherine Gaffney. It was followed by accounts of the woman's discovery at Blackwell's Island and the facts relative to her having fallen heir to a fourth interest in an estate of $125,000, left by a long-forgotten brother in Chicago. But the old woman had already long passed the shillioni three score years and ten, and after a long life of hard work hardly knew what disposition to make of her sudden-acquired fortune. It still will, in whose father's family she had for more than twenty years been a servant, carried the news of her windfall to the island, where she had been an inmate of the Charity Hospital for some months. He asked her what she intended to do.

"I will rest in a comfortable home," was the reply. "No grand palace for me. A neat room in an old ladies' home is good enough, where I won't be interferred with and can have plenty of good strong black tea."

She was gratified, and for the last year has passed her days in a sunny nook at the Fordham Home for Incurables, perfectly content except when her tribe of suddenly friendly relatives insisted upon overwhelming her with their attentions.

Catherine came to this country from Ireland early in the thirties and immediately went out to service in the Stillwell family. After leaving them she drifted about from place to place until, finally, in 1884, poor, forlorn, and, apparently friendless, she was committed to the almshouse on Black Well's Island by a justice, though she had two prosperous brothers living on Long Island. The old woman rapidly began to age and to show signs of mental weakness. The brother P. H. Gaffney, the possessor of the fortune, made his money as a grocer in Chicago. He was killed by a train at Englewood, N. J., on the Fourth of July. As he left no immediate family and no wife and children, two brothers, Matthew and John, and a dozen nieces and nephews became the lawful heirs of his wealth. The sister's share was about $30,000, but as the estate had not been settled she received only $1,200 as an allowance, a sum quite sufficient, however, to supply her modest needs. If she had lived until September she would have received $12,000 as a first installment from her property. After the necessary legal steps have been taken her share will be parceled out among her relatives.

THE RIGHT OF BURIAL.

ANOTHER CASE INVOLVING CALVARY CEMETERY AUTHORITIES.

Another case was reported yesterday in which the Calvary Cemetery authorities are interested, to as much as they will, should they follow precedent, refuse to bury a Roman Catholic, not because she died without receiving the last sacrament from the hands of a priest, but because before she died she was guilty of violating some of nature's laws and expired after an attack of delirium tremens. The person in question was Miss Emily Barry, who for a considerable time was employed as a saleswoman in O'Neill's dry goods store in Sixth-avenue. Last Monday she died in Bellevue Hospital in delirium, the result of an excessive use of alcohol. Her associates in the store, upon hearing of her death, resolved to bury her in the cemetery which has been sanctified by her church in this city, and made necessary arrangements with an undertaker for that purpose. Yesterday, however, they were informed that it was improbable that the authorities of the Roman Church would grant permission for the interment of the body, under a canonical ordinance which forbids such a use of consecrated ground.

As Miss Barry received the death rites from Father Meisler of the Carmelite Church her friends believe that the cemetery authorities will permit her burial, and they have made the requisite appeal to the Archbishop, from whom they will know to-day whether they may carry out their plans. The unfortunate woman was widely known among saleswomen, as she had long served ten years with Johnson of Broadway, with Stern Brothers, and finally in O'Neill's store. She stopped work July 3, and left her boarding house, where she had resided for a long time, July 5 to go to work. Last Friday she went to the hospital suffering from alcoholism. She had no relatives in this country.

MISS WILLETS TAKES THE WHITE VEIL.

Miss Angelecea Willets, whose conversion to the Roman Catholic faith notwithstanding the opposition of her parents, whose home is at 77 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and whose entrance into the Convent of the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, 134 Second-avenue, early this year, were told recently in THE TIMES, yesterday assumed the white veil and became a novice in the order. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the convent, the mass celebrated being that of the feast of Our Lady at Mount Carmel. The Rev. Father Andrew J. Clancy was the celebrant. There were no relatives of Miss Willets present at the ceremony, which was exceedingly elaborate and impressive. At the conclusion of the mass Vicar General Preston delivered the address to the novice, who kneeled before him in ordinary costume. The replies were given by the candidate in a low and very distinct voice, not a tremor being perceptible in its vibration. Following this Miss Willets was led into the convent, where she assumed a nun's habit, including the white veil. Then, returning, she was crowned with flowers and partook of the sacrament. The novice will remain on probation for twelve months, when she will be expected to finally choose between life membership with the order or a return to her former life. Edward B. Willets and his wife, the parents of the novice, are in Europe.

POOL ROOMS MUST BE CLOSED.

Superintendent Murray summoned to his office yesterday afternoon all the Captains of Police in the city and the Sergeants who are in command of precincts, and in the presence of Inspectors Steers, Williams, and Conlin gave them a lecture on the existence of gambling dens, pool rooms, and policy shops in the city, and the lax enforcement of the excise law. He told them that he would look to them for a more stringent and efficient enforcement of the laws, and demanded that all gambling houses, policy shops, and other gambling resorts be closed up or raided. The Captains and the precinct detectives would in future be held to a strict responsibility for the existence of gambling houses and policy shops, and if they failed in their duty the detectives would be put back on patrol duty and the Captains would be brought before the Board of Police to explain their conduct. The Superintendent gave his subordinate officers to understand that he was in earnest, and for a time at least the gamblers will have an uncomfortable experience.

CUT HIS THROAT WHILE CRAZY.

While Otto Haslinger, a young man living at 100 Avenue A, was on his way home at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, he was startled to see a poorly-dressed man walking down the avenue in the direction of Tompkins Park with the blood streaming from a wound in his neck. Haslinger followed the man into the park and called the attention of Park Policeman Egan to him. When the policeman reached him the man had fallen unhanded on the grass. It was found that his throat was cut and that a razor had been carelessly twisted about his neck. The man said that he was George Shelbert, and that he had attempted suicide because a number of men were following him to kill him and he thought he would save them the trouble. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It was learned that he lived alone in a room on the top floor of 530 East Twelfth-street, a big tenement. He was an iron molder by trade. He had cut his throat in his room evidently while suffering from delirium tremens and then had wandered out to die in the park.

A CONSTANT COUGH, with Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all betoken Lungs more or less seriously affected and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT serious results may be either avoided or palliated.—*Advertisement.*

MANY PERSONS keep CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS on hand to prevent bilious attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.—*Advertisement.*

The New-York Times.

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MAHONE'S FIGHT FOR PLACE

HIS PLAN TO KEEP HIS GRIP ON VIRGINIA.

AN EFFORT TO INTEREST THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE — DISAPPOINTED PLACE HUNTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Messrs. Quay, Clarkson, Dudley, and Fessenden of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, ex-Senator Mahone and two or three of his followers, and anti-Mahoneists Groner and Brady have spent a busy day in what is said to be an attempt to get the Virginia Republicans together. The Executive Committee is still at work at a late hour to-night, and Gen. Mahone will not retire until Quay and his colleagues adjourn. A heap of mystery has been thrown around the day's doings by all concerned, and some astonishing liberties have been taken with the truth by those who failed to dodge anxious inquirers.

Mahone's purpose appears to be to formally commit the National Committee to a recognition of the Mahoneites as the only genuine Republicans in Virginia, and his friends are asserting with much confidence that victory has already perched upon his banners. The little boss met some of his henchmen early in the day, and after consulting with them he sent a document to Messrs. Quay, Clarkson, and Dudley, who are said to have been together just then in Dudley's office. There are two reports as to the contents of this document. One is that it was a call for the Republican State Convention to be held in Virginia next month, and that Mahone asked the Executive Committee to indorse it, and thus virtually indorse the man who issues it. The other report, which finds more believers than the first, is that Mahone has proposed to the leaders that the National Committee shall issue the call, supervise the primaries for the elections for the delegates, and then take charge of the convention. It is regarded as a novel proposition that a national committee shall run a State convention, but the sympathies of the party leaders are with Mahone it is easy to see that it would be a very satisfactory arrangement for the ex-Senator and would-be Governor. This is declared to be the matter now under consideration. The Mahoneites have no doubt that the conference will result in the formal recognition of their boss as the head of the party in their State, carrying with it the continued disposition of the federal patronage in Virginia, the control of the State Convention, and the nomination for Governor. It is understood that Mahone, the National Committee acting for him, will call the convention at Roanoke about Aug. 15.

* * *

There is one set of men in the capital whom the President omitted to consult when he appointed Mr. Meudenhall Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and who will therefore continue to be as great an annoyance to Mr. Mendenhall as they were to his predecessor, Mr. Thorn. These assailants of Prof. Meudenall and Mr. Thorn will be found, perhaps, to be apologists for the administration of Prof. Hilgard, of which the least said now will please the admirers of Prof. Hilgard. But the views of these persons are not uninteresting. They condemned the bureau a much-abused one when Mr. Thorn was put in charge of it. Mr. Meudenhall is commended as a meteorologist. It is noted also that he is a citizen of Indiana. But in spite of Secretary Windom's endorsement that his citizenship in Indiana was the one obstacle that the President had to overcome in deciding upon Prof. Mendenhall's appointment, it is believed by these critics of the President that his lack of familiarity with the coast will be made up by his familiarity with weather predictions, and that the fact that he dwelt on the banks of the Wabash had much more to do with his appointment than any special scientific knowledge possessed by him.

The admirers of Mr. Thorn have only a passing interest in the Republican criticisms of the President's appointee. His critics had expected something like a revolution to follow Mr. Thorn's departure. It would be more correct to call it a reaction. The status of things that existed when Hilgard was removed from the bureau was expected to be restored—all except Hilgard. Several men who had worked with Superintendent Thorn so as to give the bureau a reputation for rapid and accurate work that it had never possessed before were to be reduced or thrown out altogether, and any one who had countenanced the inquiry into the irregularities reported by Mr. Thorn was to be made to feel that this Administration is to encourage and not to frown upon plunderers. Now it is asserted that the appointment of Prof. Mendenhall "comes like a new lease of life" to the men who have been Mr. Thorn's most efficient supporters in the bureau. Being practical, and having no crank notions about geodesy to enforce, Prof. Meodenhall, it is suspected, will let the geodetic experts go on and do their work, while he will use such judgment as he possesses to get that work into the hands of the people for whom it is of practical value. The President seems to have given the enemies of Mr. Thorn grave offense in refusing to take some one of the candidates from the long list of applicants that had been before him. It appears that the men who hoped for the reaction were in favor of Prof. Benjamin A. Gould, who had been recommended by the National Academy, which assumes to regard itself—by what authority is not mentioned—as the President's "scientific advisers." There is no doubt of Prof. Gould's ability or of his acquaintance with the business of the Coast Survey. The strongest argument that could be urged in behalf of his appointment was to have announced that he proposed to abandon the methods and the men that made the administration of Superintendent Thorn the success that the readers of THE TIMES have had the opportunity of observing that it was.

* * *

Col. G. L. Gillespie of the Corps of Engineers, who has charge of the work of improving New-York Harbor and the Hudson River, is evidently not at all pleased with the work done by the State authorities on the Hudson River between Troy and New-Baltimore, about twenty miles below. Both the Federal and State Governments have been trying to improve the navigation of the Hudson in the vicinity of Albany since 1831, when the jurisdiction of the National Government over the stream was confirmed by the courts. The State was engaged in the same work prior to that year. In his annual report of the work done under his supervision, Col. Gillespie speaks briefly of the progress of the improvements, and then makes this rather sharp criticism of the methods of the State authorities:

"The State of New-York makes an appropriation at every session of its Legislature for the improvement of the Hudson River, and prior to 1887 the money was applied to the construction of dikes on the left bank of the river from Hoteling Island to Albany, to jetties, dams, and to temporary measures of relief, and also to dredging at the points where shoals were discovered after the spring freshets. In the last few years, however, the dike work has been left almost exclusively to the General Government, while the State has done the most of the dredging required. The manner in which the dredged material is disposed of by authority of the State is very objectionable. Instead of being carried directly to a secluded dumping ground, remote from the action of the currents of the river, where its deposits will be beneficial in strengthening the dikes and cross jetties, it is frequently deposited directly into the channel, along the lines of dikes or upon the dikes, where it is readily washed back into the channel. As this method has a tendency to produce shoals at points where deep water previously existed, it would seem that the General Government should interpose and prohibit by stringent legislation the continuence of operations by the State whose effect is ultimately to obstruct navigation."

* * *

The anxious place hunters who have been more or less patiently waiting for the return of President Harrison with a pocketful of appointments are a badly-disappointed lot to-night. The President is here, but no fat or lean offices have been given out since he reached the White House. Gen. Harrison got here at 5 o'clock, and after a long list of appointments had been given out within ten minutes afterward it would not have been soon enough to satisfy the hungry patriots. It was too late to hold a Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is possible that the President wants to show us that to the official family before giving it to the public. The Cabinet will meet to-morrow, and the office hunters will be angrier than ever if numerous appointments are not posted very soon after it adjourns. Private Secretary Halford is supposed to have fixed up a lot of papers for the President to sign, but what they are the place seekers do not know. Their chief anxiety is that it shall be a long list, and that there shall be no small offices upon it. They have read with some concern about the President's ten-pin rolling and pleasure riding, for they would prefer to have him spend his time in considering the indorsements on their applications, and if to-morrow's appointments are few in number they will consider that he has shamefully wasted his time at Deer Park.

* * *

The Secretary of State is in receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Child, United States Minister to Siam, of May 25 last, inclosing a specimen of paper money issued by the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Bangkok. It is the first paper money issued in Siam, and has the sanction of the King, who directs that it be taken for customs and other dues. These notes are of three denominations—1, 5, and 10 ticals. A tical is equal to about 60 cents of United States money, and it is expected that this issue of paper money will be of great benefit to the mercantile community and the public generally.

* * *

The Secretary of State has been informed by the United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, of the reduction of export duties on sugar, rum, and coffee, as follows: Sugar, from $1 39 to 42 cents per hogshead; rum, from $1 09 to 30 cents per puncheon; coffee, from $1 40 to 8 cents per 112 pounds.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed by the Postmaster General:

New-York.—Charles C. Thacher, Conewango, Cattaraugus County.

Virginia.—William J. Lawrence, Blossom Hill, (late Creeds;) Mrs. T. Enbank, Warm Springs.

Pennsylvania.—J. S. Leonard, Bard; J. H. Holbert, Bingham Centre; W. B. Jackson, Berlo; O. H. Hinnershitz, Cumru; John Dunsmore, Glen Richie; P. T. Carstetter, Greenhnr; M. D. Frank, Horatio; William L. Hoffman, Loyalton; Zachens Fulton, Williams Grove.

New-Jersey.—Hargreaves Dixon, Brookside; F. L. Levi, Butler, S. A. Spencer, Littleton.

Connecticut.—A. S. Curtis, Stepney Depot.

Maine.—S. W. King, Whitefield; W. F. Luce, Newburg Village.

Massachusetts.—E. W. Chapin, Chapinville.

A SHOT AT DOM PEDRO.

A PORTUGUESE FAILS TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

RIO JANEIRO, July 17.—The Emperor of Brazil attended a theatrical performance in this city last night. As his Majesty was leaving the theatre at the conclusion of the performance a Portuguese fired a shot from a revolver at him. The bullet, however, missed the Emperor, and he sustained no injury whatever. The would-be assassin was taken into custody.

A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

INVESTIGATING THE STRANDING OF THE CONSTELLATION.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 17.—The court-martial to investigate charges against Commander Herrington, United States Navy, commenced this morning. When court opened Lieut. Perry Garst, Judge Advocate, read the official orders convening the body. Capt. Stanton, President of the court, administered the oath to the Judge Advocate, who in turn read the oath to the other members of the court. The accused, when asked if he had any objection to any member of the court, replied that he had not, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of "negligently suffering a vessel of the navy to be stranded."

Lieut. W. F. Low, the first witness, testified that the weather had been foggy, though objects could be seen at one-quarter to two miles. The Constellation was sailing at about seven knots. Before the ship struck the order was given to put the helm up, but before the helm was put up the ship struck and it could not be put up. Junction Buoy at 2:10 P. M. was to starboard. The Constellation struck on the beach at 2:40 P. M.

In answer to questions asked by Capt. Harrington the witness said: "I saw Junction Buoy, I think, about twenty minutes before reaching it. It was then about two miles away. I saw it about ten minutes, at a distance of about one and a half miles. I did not look for it after that."

"Did the fog exist during the time that the Junction Buoy was in sight?"

"Too fog existed."

"Did you report the distance to the Junction Buoy to the second?"

"I did not. We estimated the distance together."

"What orders about soundings did the accused give?"

"He ordered soundings, and ordered a cadet to attend to the gang-way and pass the soundings to him. The orders were given as we passed the buoy."

"Who wanted you to keep a lookout?"

"The Captain, at 2:10."

"What kept you occupied doing?"

"He was walking the deck, looking at the chart, and making frequent inquiries of me if I could see land. I did not at any time prior to the grounding of the ship consider her in danger from spead or proximity to the storm."

Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne, executive officer of the ship, corroborated Lieut. Low as far as he went, but did not conclude his testimony. The third witness will probably be Lieut. Orchard.

TO BUILD A STEEL AIR SHIP.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Aerial Exhibition Association has been organized in this city, with C. M. Ransom Treasurer, R. N. Bowlby Chairman, and Charles B. Basford Chairmen of the Board of Trustees. The object of the association is to assist Dr. A. de Bausset to construct a steel air ship upon the vacuum principle. The ship is to be constructed entirely of thin steel plates of the strongest possible tensile strength and thoroughly braced inside by a new development in mechanics, to resist the stress of the pressure of the atmosphere when a partial vacuum is obtained.

It is expected to lift 200 passengers and 50 tons of mail or other matter, and also to carry all the machinery and apparatus, with electrical power sufficient to give a speed to the ship of at least seventy miles an hour. Dr. de Bausset has applied for permission to build the ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard. A national subscription list is being made to secure the necessary funds. The cost is expected to be $250,000. Dr. de Bausset claims that his plans are approved by the most eminent scientists and engineering experts in this country.

A FREIGHT STEAMER OVERDUE.

EDGARTOWN, Mass., July 17.—Capt. W. H. Crowell of this place, a mariner of many years' experience, calls attention to the fact that the freight steamer Victoria, which cleared June 14 from Baltimore for Leith, Scotland, is not yet reported arrived, over a month out. His theory of the wreckage at Nantucket is that the Victoria, which would have been off Nantucket during the storm of June 16, was injured, and, being built of iron, sank in that gale. The fact that the Victoria is overdue gives good ground for belief in this supposition.

THAT SIOUX TREATY.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Major Warner, one of the Sioux Commission, returned to Kansas City from the Dakota Sioux Reservation to-day. Regarding the labors of the commission he anticipated success. When he left, the Indians were much more favorable to the Government project than at first, and he had no doubt that the necessary number of signatures would be obtained to the treaty. The reservation, he said, would probably be opened to settlement by the early Spring.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Newburg (N. Y.) Common Council has adopted the name of Downing for Newburg's new park and accepted the proposition of Vaux & Olmsted, landscape architects of New-York, to lay out this park free of charge if this name were selected. The park is named after Andrew J. Downing, landscape gardener and author, who was lost at the time of the burning of the steamboat Henry Clay, on the Hudson River, in 1852, and the brother, the late Charles Downing, the eminent horticulturist. The brothers were natives and lifelong residents of Newburg.

Dennis Ryan, an unmarried farmer, aged forty years, was found dead this morning by saleslady Cook on the C. W. Cook farm in Cumberland, four miles from Woonsocket, R. I. Ryan was at work cutting grass, which he had purchased, when, it is alleged, Cook approached through a strip of woods, and, taking aim, fired, the shot taking effect in Ryan's abdomen and producing a fatal wound. Cook then disappeared.

Protector Willett, Kidd of Newburgh, N. Y., has begun proceedings against Max Josephs, proprietor of a hotel there, for catching eighteen striped bass under eight inches in length and weighing less than half a pound. The penalty sued for through the habeas corpus is $180. Josephs has frequently been warned to stop catching small bass, but persisted in his violation of the law.

The Directors of the Boston West End Street Railway Company have voted to call a meeting of stockholders on Thursday of next week, when a request will be made for authority to issue additional common stock to the amount of $4,000,000, with which to provide means for the establishment of the electric system.

The Sheriff of Kankakee County, Ill., has placed deputies at Clarke City and Tracy to protect the Taylor Williams coal shafts from the Italians, who have threatened to burn them, and also to protect the miners who desire to go to work on the terms offered.

Two fishermen from the schooner Emily P. Dwight arrived at Provincetown, Mass., Tuesday night and reported that they left their vessel twenty-five miles east of Chatham, where she had the derelict schooner Bushrod W. Hill in tow bound in.

In the trial of Alonzo Crank at Albany, N. Y., charged with the murder of Patrick Walsh, Judge Nott yesterday directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

The apothecary store of W. H. Knight, corner of Court and Hanover streets, Boston, was entered yesterday morning and $250 stolen. Skeleton keys were used to enter the store.

Gov. Goodell and Council of New-Hampshire yesterday appointed ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

A DEFICIENT WHEAT CROP

NO SURPLUS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

VIEWS OF SAN FRANCISCO GRAIN MERCHANTS ON THE SITUATION—PRICES LIKELY TO UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—THE TIMES's cable dispatch from London on the wheat market was telegraphed to this city and created considerable excitement among grain and commission merchants. The fact that the San Francisco market is higher to-day than any other market in the world makes the condition of affairs still more interesting. While the wheat crop of the Pacific coast outs an important figure in the markets of the world, there will be no attempt made by local capital to control the market. It cannot well be done. This was proved several years ago, when the Nevada Bank people lost over $15,000,000 in the endeavor to control the wheat supply of the world.

The *Chronicle* reporter interviewed a large number of local grain merchants upon the situation. It was generally conceded that the Pacific coast will be an important factor in the markets of the world during the present season.

Charles B. Stone of Searles & Stone said: "All of the markets throughout the world are weak except this one. We are paying here to-day $1 50 a ton more for wheat than we could realize if we chartered ships to England and sold our wheat there."

William Dreshach, the veteran grain man, said: "Whether the American market will control that of Europe depends entirely upon the surplus crop of France and England. How large the crop we will have here remains to be seen. The outlook for the market here is good. I would not be surprised to see the English market go higher very soon. There are two important factors in the state of affairs. One is the markets of Chicago and New-York, and the other what kind of weather there will be in Europe during the harvest months of July and August."

J. M. Gregory, the well-known merchant of California-street, said: "Merchants here anticipated higher prices in Europe, and are paying higher prices for wheat than in any other market in the country, and I think chances are that we will pay still higher prices. There is abundant opportunity for the American market to control the wheat supply of the world. The crop of the Pacific coast this year is estimated at 1,000,000 tons."

George W. McNear said: "The dispatch to THE TIMES is very interesting. We have overestimated our surplus crop on this coast in the coming harvest. Exports from the Pacific coast will probably be no greater, and probably not as much as last year. In explaining my statement I would say that last year we had a surplus of 200,000 tons, while this year we have barely enough to supply the local mills, at least until they can use new wheat. Last year we had one-third more tonnage on this coast than we need to-day. We could not have it the present time. In consequence, if we had a large amount of wheat to spare we could not ship it abroad. Chili and the Argentine Republic will have no surplus crop this year, and we already have orders on file here in San Francisco for wheat for South American States.

"It therefore looks as if England will look to the United States, Russia, and India for her supply. If the Russia and India crop should not be up to the average, there is reason to suppose that the United States will control the situation. This coast is large and an important factor in American supplies. Just now the Eastern States are increasing their consumption, but not their production. We produce no more, but we consume less."

REORGANIZING THE FIFTH.

TURBULENT REPUBLICANS TO BE BROUGHT UNDER DISCIPLINE.

A start has at last been made toward the reorganization of the turbulent Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District. Four of the five reorganizers appointed by Chairman Cruger of the County Committee—Henry Kropf of the Sixteenth District, Henry C. Perley of the Seventeenth, and William Johnston, Jr., of the Twenty-third—met last night in the headquartere of the Sixteenth District Republican Association, 223 Third-avenue. Three of them—Kropf, Perley, and Johnston—are well experienced in the wave of factional fighting in their own districts, and will therefore be able to follow and check the manœuvres of the opposing Carroll and Dodd-Allen-Shook crowds in the Fifth.

After the committee had organized by the election of Leader Kropf as its Chairman, it decided that the Fifth District Republicans should be re-enrolled at 123 West Houston-street on the nights of July 23 and 25 and Aug. 1. Its members will preside over the books and see to it that John Quinn and those more harm to Ireland than could have been done by Bengal tigers or any other wild animals indigenous to the tropics.

THE PHILADELPHIANS BEATEN.

LONDON, July 17.—The Philadelphia cricketers finished their second inning in the game with the Gentlemen of Gloucester with a score of 249. Of this total Brewster, by careful play, contributed 45, Newhall made 7, Bailey (not out) 10, H. L. Brown 5, extras 9. The Gloucester team then went in for their second inning and won the match with eight wickets to spare.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

CALAIS, Me., July 17.—Yesterday a Deputy United States Marshal served a writ on Henry F. Eaton and Charles H. Eaton, owners of the American House, Calais, for violation of the alien labor law. The writ alleges that Messrs. Eaton contracted with a plumber from the Dominion of Canada. This will be made a test case, and the result will be awaited with great anxiety. Probably 300 to 500 Americans work in the mills in Milltown, N. B., and a large number of provincials come to Calais daily to work on the wharves and vessels. St. Steven people threaten to retaliate if the law is strictly enforced.

It is feared great damage to people on both sides of the river will be the result of the Government gaining its case. Employers of labor in Calais and St. Stevens are seriously considering the advisability of discharging all foreign help. Calais would undoubtedly suffer the greater loss if such steps were taken.

THE NEW ATLANTIC MAIL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 17.—The contract for the new Atlantic mail service undertaken by Messrs. Anderson of London was signed yesterday. The contract calls for fleet steamers of twenty knots, capable of doing the journey between the terminal points, Quebec and Plymouth, in six days, and of a tonnage of 6,000 tons; Halifax to be the terminus in Winter and Quebec in Summer.

It is not known yet whether the vessels will call at Montreal, but it is presumed that if they carry any considerable quantity of freight, it will be necessary for them to do so. It is expected that the new line will be in operation next Spring. It is reported that the Messrs. Anderson are also to undertake a service between Vancouver and China and Japan.

NEW TRIAL IN A FAMOUS CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Supreme Court of California to-day rendered a decision on appeal from judgment of Judge Sullivan of the Superior Court refusing a new trial in the celebrated Sharon divorce case. Judge Sullivan held that the marriage act between the late ex-Senator and Sarah Althea Terry was valid, and that the parties were legally husband and wife. The Supreme Court finds that they kept their marriage (if there wee one) and their relations as husband and wife secret, and for this reason the marriage was never consummated. The case is remanded for a new trial.

NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 17.—The State Convention of the Prohibition Party to nominate a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey will be held in Education Hall, Asbury Park, to-morrow and Friday. Numerous third party politicians are already in town.

A mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening, at which speeches will be delivered by John Lloyd Thomas of New-York and Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Missouri.

WHERE BLACK BASS BITE.

ANCRAM, N. Y., July 17.—Many large black bass are being caught in the lakes near this Columbia County village. J. and W. Elmer caught fifty pounds from Copake Lake in one day, and Jacob Eickel caught thirteen in Clark's Lake that weighed on an average more than two pounds each.

THE WHITECHAPEL CRIME.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATOR OF THE LATEST MURDER.

LONDON, July 17.—The woman whose body was found in Castle-alley, in the Whitechapel district, last night was a middle-aged female of the disreputable class. Her throat had been cut to the spine. When the body was found it was lying on its back. The abdomen had been slashed in a horrible manner in several places. No part of the body was missing. Warm blood was flowing from the wounds when the body was discovered.

A policeman, who with the watchman of an adjacent warehouse must have been within a few yards of the spot when the crime was committed, heard no noise. Policemen have been placed at fixed points in Whitechapel since the murders of this character began there, and since the one preceding that of last night officers have been stationed at a point within a hundred yards of the scene of the last tragedy. An old clay pipe smeared with blood was found alongside the body. It is supposed by the police that this will furnish a clue to the murderer, although it may have belonged to the victim.

Several arrests of suspected persons have been made, but they were discharged from custody, there being no proof on which to hold them.

It is stated that a letter was received by the police officials before last night's murder in Whitechapel signed "Jack the Ripper," in which the writer said that he was "about to resume his work."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 17.—This was the second day of the Leicester Summer meeting. The race for the Portland Stakes, of 6,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, to be distributed as follows: The winner, 5,000 sovereigns; the second, 500 sovereigns; the third, 250 sovereigns, and the nominator of the winner, 250 sovereigns, by subscription of 50 guineas each, play or pay; any surplus to go to the winner; five furlongs straight; was won by Mr. Henry Milner's b. f. Riviera, by Isonomy-St. Mergerite; Baron de Schickell's ch. c. Hesanne, by Hermit-Bella, was second, and Lord Rodney's ch. f. Formidable, by Isonomy-Katrina, by Blair Athol, third. The last betting was 9 to 1 against Riviera, 5 to 1 against Hesanne, 9 to 1 against Formidable, 6 to 4 on Semolina, 7 to 1 against Alloway, and 66 to 1 against Sweet Ellen. Riviera won by a neck, and there was a short head between Hesanne and Formidable.

The race for the Appleby Plate, a handicap, of 800 sovereigns, by subscription of 25 guineas each and 5 guineas only if declared by July 9, for three-year-olds and upward, winning penalties, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the plate, about five furlongs, straight, was won by Mr. W. A. Jarvis's three-year-old Needles, with Mr. P. Fing's three-year-old b. f. Miss Ethel second, and Lord Penrhyn's four-year-old b. c. Noble Chieftain third. The last betting was 10 to 1 against Needles, 9 to 2 against Miss Ethel, and 4 to 1 against Noble Chieftain. Needles won by a neck, with five lengths between Miss Ethel and Noble Chieftain.

ASTONISHED THE ENGLISHMEN.

LONDON, July 17.—At Wimbledon to-day, notwithstanding a heavy storm of rain, hail, and thunder, the Massachusetts riflemen showed the style of their skirmish drill. The whole camp assembled to witness the manœuvres. The members of the team were drawn up in a line 600 yards from the target. They then advanced, halting at intervals for fifteen seconds, until they were within 150 yards of the target. The firing resulted as follows: Huddleston out of 47 hits scored 191; Doyle, 52 hits, 166; Hinman, 33 hits, 123; Hussey, 31 hits, 114; Sergeant Bull, 26 hits, 98; Johnston, 22 hits, 76; Private Bull, 22 hits, 73; Farnsworth, 25 hits, 73; Eaton, 23 hits, 72; Brunstead, 20 hits, 50. Ten halts were made. The rapidity of the fire and the accuracy of the shots excited the cheers of the spectators.

In the ride contests at Wimbledon the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup was won by the Canadian team. The score of the Canadians was 687 and that of the British riflemen 684. The Canadians also won the Colonial Prize of £180 awarded to the team, exclusive of the home team, which makes the biggest aggregate score in the competition for the Kolapore Cup.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 17.—The cross-examination of Mr. Matthew Harris, member of the House of Commons for East Galway, was continued before the Parnell Commission to-day. He testified that he could not say whether $530,000 was the amount Patrick Egan acknowledged receiving from America. Witness went to New-York in 1883 via Paris, getting money from Mr. Parnell to pay part of his expenses. He met Egan, Walsh, and Sheridan. He did not believe that Sheridan would enter into a conspiracy to commit murder.

Mr. Harris declared that he had never incited any person to commit crime. He had declared that Irishmen had done more harm to Ireland than could have been done by Bengal tigers or any other wild animals indigenous to the tropics.

THE PHILADELPHIANS BEATEN.

LONDON, July 17.—The Philadelphia cricketers finished their second inning in the game with the Gentlemen of Gloucester with a score of 249. Of this total Brewster, by careful play, contributed 45, Newhall made 7, Bailey (not out) 10, H. L. Brown 5, extras 9. The Gloucester team then went in for their second inning and won the match with eight wickets to spare.

GEN. BOULANGER'S DENIAL.

LONDON, July 17.—Gen. Boulanger has been interviewed concerning the indictment found against him in Paris. He declares that the statements made in the indictment are a tissue of falsehoods.

PARIS, July 17.—The newspapers most inimical to Gen. Boulanger condemn the indictment against him as weak, wordy, and ineffective. The only serious charge is that of embezzlement, which the General declares is easily refutable.

THE VALKYRIE BEATEN AGAIN.

LONDON, July 17.—In the Kingston regatta today the Yarana beat the Valkyrie by 27 seconds. The Irex was third.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 17.—The Allan Steamship Company intends to increase the number of its passenger and freight vessels and to effect various improvements in its present fleet. The company has been released from its contracts with the English and Canadian Governments.

The corporation of London has given 50 guineas to the fund for the sufferers by the railway disaster near Armagh, Ireland.

During his visit to England Emperor William will come to London incognito.

A shock of earthquake has been felt on the island of Arran and the mainland of Scotland. The shock was so severe that houses were violently shaken.

PESTH, July 17.—The wheat crop in Hungary is below the average and is in poor condition, owing to the shrinking of the grain in the ear. The rye crop is poor and the barley crop is very bad. Corn is in good condition. The vineyards make an excellent showing.

STARTING A NEW BANK.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 17.—A number of persons, principally residents of Middletown Township, met recently to consider the advisability of establishing a bank at this place. Among those in attendance were Justus E. Ralph, Dr. E. C. Curtis, Samuel T. White, the Rev. Dr. O. A. Brown of New-York, T. A. Ward, Sherman R. Oviatt, Dr. J. S. Chadwick, Misses Ella Leonard and Caroline Lingle, editors of the Atlantic Highlands *Independent*; M. L. Dolby, Wesley Ham, Jacob H. Stout, Dr. Reuben S. Snyder, Peter S. Conover, Jr., George Mackey, Frank F. McDermott, and Mr. Horsfelt of Syracuse.

After some discussion it was finally agreed to form a corporation, to be known as "The Middletown Safe Deposit and Trust Company," with a capital of $100,000. One hundred and thirty shares have been subscribed for at $100 per share. A permanent organization will soon be effected.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR RUTGERS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—The Zeta Psi Fraternity of Rutgers College has purchased the Francis Parker mansion on College-avenue and will refit it as a chapter house. The fraternity is one of the wealthiest in the college, and its chapter house will be the most luxurious yet erected by the college men. To-day the contracts were awarded for the new dormitory to be erected by Mr. Winants. Those already let make a total of $75,000, but the dormitory will cost more than that amount.

HILL MAY ISSUE A CALL

FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HE THINKS THERE IS WORK ENOUGH TO WARRANT BRINGING THE LAWMAKERS TOGETHER.

ALBANY, July 17.—Gov. Hill was in a pleasant mood to-day when asked: "What is there in the talk of an extra session of the Legislature being called by you? Is it all talk?"

"I haven't seen anything in the papers about it," the Governor rejoined.

"No," the correspondent replied, "but there has been more or less talk of such an occurrence ever since the adjournment of that body. There is no truth in it, then?"

"I did not say that," the Governor added, good-humoredly.

"There is nothing for the Legislature to do in extraordinary session, is there?" the correspondent asked.

"Well, yes; considerable."

"What?"

"Why, the enumeration of the inhabitants should be taken," the Governor answered.

"Anything else?"

"Yes; an appropriation for the Capitol is needed."

The Governor then intimated that he thought enough money should be appropriated to complete the Capitol building and put the present finished portion in good sanitary condition. He did not care to say what his intentions were just at present, but from what could be learned subsequently from others it is thought that an extraordinary session of the Legislature will be called to meet early in September.

There is a good sum of appropriations which Gov. Hill vetoed which must be raised in the next tax levy, and with these sums reappropriated for the two purposes the Governor named and an additional sum for the Capitol the Governor's plans could be carried out.

Gov. Hill's new pardon clerk, John T. Joyce of Buffalo, assumed the duties of the office today. Gov. Hill is pleased with him, although he never met Mr. Joyce until to-day, when he presented himself to enter upon his duties. Mr. Joyce was recommended by the best people of Buffalo, irrespective of party, the Governor says, including Judge Haight and other jurists. Mr. Joyce is a lawyer well adapted for the position, being patient, careful, and a good writer.

The Governor has named no one as yet to be his private secretary. Col. Rice, he says, will probably remain until after election. Mr. Cragin is acting private secretary during Col. Rice's absence in Europe.

A UNIVERSITY QUARREL

THAT ENDS IN THE RESIGNATION OF TWO PROFESSORS.

DETROIT, July 17.—A long and acrimonious quarrel in the medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor resulted to-day in the enforced resignation of Prof. Donald Maclean, at the head of the department of surgery, and Prof. G. B. Frothingham, holding a similar position in the department of ophthalmology. Both gentlemen occupy very high positions in their specialties. This is the result of the action of the Regents of the University, in locating a medical hospital at Ann Arbor and securing an appropriation from the last Legislature for the purpose. Both these gentlemen advocated at Ann Arbor and before the legislature committees the location of the hospital at Detroit as a necessity, in order to secure the needful supply of clinical material. Their active advocacy of a project adverse to local interests aroused strong local animosities, while the Regents were offended at an alleged officious interference on the part of professors in their employ. At their meeting just before the last Commencement the Regents declared the resignations of the two offending gentlemen, and they were handed in at a meeting held to-day.

The Regents appointed Dr. C. B. Nancrede of Philadelphia to succeed Prof. MacLean. He is now a member of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and ranks among the first surgeons in the country. Prof. Frothingham's successor was also chosen. He is Dr. Fleming Carrow of Bay City, Mich. He founded an eye hospital in Canton, China, several years ago, and is reported a superior practitioner in the treatment of ophthalmic diseases.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.—The increase in the number of electric light plants in towns and cities along both shores of the Hudson River is rapidly making the river at night a brightly-illuminated marine highway, and pilots of steamboats of the night lines are well pleased with the situation. "When the clouds run high on a cloudy night," said a pilot, "you can see the reflections from the towns and cities lighted by the electric lights fully sixteen miles.

"Yonkers is only seventeen miles from New-York, and the sight is very clear between the two places. Pretty soon you come into the electric light of Terrytown and Nyack, and it lasts you till you get to Stony Point. From the latter place up through the Highlands it is very dark, but you strike another electric light where you run round West Point.

"It is from West Point, and the whole of Newburg Bay is lighted by it. That wave lasts you till you get to New-Hamburg, or after you round the Dane Kammer, when the Poughkeepsie electric wave is seen, and you hold that for twelve or thirteen miles, or till after you have rounded Crum Elbow. It all makes a pilot's work much easier than before the electric lights were invented, and if the plants increase north of Poughkeepsie as rapidly as they have south the Hudson will soon be illuminated nights all the way between New-York and Albany."

A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—At 11 o'clock to-day the Cairo and Vincennes north-bound passenger train No. 2 met with almost complete demolition two miles south of Mount Carmel, Ill., in which twelve to fifteen passengers were seriously injured. The passenger train was rushing along at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour and was composed of a freight car loaded with freight, a baggage car, and two passenger coaches. The freight train jumped the track and threw the remainder of the train into the ditch and down a ten-foot embankment. The passengers were thrown around in every direction and a perfect pandemonium ensued.

For some time it was impossible to do any work toward rescuing the passengers, as nearly all those on the train were more or less injured and badly frightened.

Most of the passengers were extricated only by cutting into the coaches with axes. The engine did not leave the track.

The officials at Mount Carmel did all they could immediately on notification to relieve the sufferers. Medical aid was brought within an hour. The property of the road is generally demolished.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 17.—This evening a train on the Pennsylvania Road carrying miners to their homes was wrecked near this place. John Roneh, married, and Aaron Shipe, single, were killed and several were injured.

The passenger train was running at its regular speed when the miners, who were standing on the rear platform of the train, saw two freight cars rushing down upon them. The cars had become detached at some colliery and were running wild down the heavy grade. The miners shouted to their companions to jump, which many of them did, from the windows and platforms of the coaches, but the runaway cars overtook the train before all were out, telescoping the cars.

The train contained 200 men, who were returning to Shamokin from Hickory Ridge Colliery after their day's work. A scene of great excitement prevailed. The list of injured is incomplete, as a number of those who were able to get away went immediately to their homes.

KILLED BY FOUL AIR.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17.—This afternoon four men lost their lives in this city under peculiar circumstances. A watch was dropped in a cesspool, and the men were endeavoring to recover it. They dug a large hole at the side of the pool. This hole was filled with water by the rain. One man stood on a ladder above the water and made an opening into the cesspool. The foul air and gas rushed out and overcame him and he fell into the water. A friend went to give aid and was likewise overcome. Others went to help, and one by one seven men fell into the water, which by this time was full of muck and slime from the vault.

Three were rescued, some by men who afterward perished in attempting to save the others. The dead are James Crawford, a brickmaker; Albert Kunkler, a laborer; John Cleary, a blacksmith, and Frank Maloney, a plasterer.

HOOSIER REPUBLICANISM.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE STATE COMMITTEE MEETING TO-DAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—Republican politicians loom up at the hotels to-night in a way that suggests the interesting scenes of the late Harrison campaign. To-morrow there will be held here the first meeting of the Republican State Central Committee since the election, and there is a large amount of accumulated business that must be disposed of. The work of the committee has been greatly neglected since the success of last November. Neither Chairman Huston nor Secretary Dilie has given the committee's business any attention since they completed their campaign labors. As both Chairman Huston and Secretary Dilie have become office holders under the National Government their resignations will be accepted by the committee.

Mr. Huston arrived here to-night and he will formally resign to-morrow. The work of reorganization will be important in several ways. The new officers will serve in the next State campaign, which is two years hence and involves the selection of a successor to Mr. Voorhees in the Senate. Harrison carried Indiana for himself. Can the State stand on its own pins now and maintain a Republican complexion?

Mr. L. T. Michener, the State Attorney General, has aspirations. He has served an apprenticeship as Secretary of the committee, and that, too, under Col. John C. New. Mr. Michener has been dreaming wonderful dreams, and thinks that he would make a good United States Senator. He is rather small to seek the shoes that have been filled by Hendricks, Morton, and Voorhees, being an erewhile back county lawyer, but he is in the race. He says that if he gets the committee Chairmanship he will begin organizing the party at once.

The reorganization will be for Mr. Michener's own benefit. There

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK

PROGRESS OF A YEAR IN CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND PROJECTED AND APPROPRIATIONS ASKED—THE WORK ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Col. David C. Heaston, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the improvements of Connecticut River and of the rivers and harbors on Long Island Sound, submitted his annual report to the chief of engineers to-day. The operations in the Thames River during the year consisted chiefly in dredging, and 84,890 cubic yards of sand and mud were removed at and near Allyn's Point, widening the channel on the east side by from 100 to 200 feet, so that vessels wishing to discharge at the wharf would be able to lie at anchor without blocking the main channel. The depth attained was 16 feet below mean water. A channel 200 feet wide and 16 feet deep was dredged through the Cross-Over sheals at Bartlett, about eight miles below Norwich, and the angles at the entrance to the channel were reduced, 68,991 cubic yards being dredged out at this point.

Work was commenced above Allyn's Point April 23, and at the close of the fiscal year 33,547 cubic yards had been dredged out, making a depth of 12 feet over Hay Cocks Shoal and over the shoal below the Norwich and Worcester Railroad wharf. The middle ground at Norwich shoaled slightly at the upper end during the Winter and Spring, but otherwise it has remained the same depth as last year.

The rolling mill lake, which is to be 4,350 feet long, has reached a length of 3,093 feet, and extends to about 250 feet south of the lower rolling mill embankment. Under the contract now in progress the channel between Wolden's island and Norwich will be dredged to 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep; the channel at Wolden's Island will be made 14 feet deep, and the sharp bend at Long Beach, five miles below Norwich, will be reduced. The remainder of the present appropriation will be expended on repairs to the dikes which require immediate attention. The appropriation asked for next year is $35,000, and it is proposed to apply it to completing the dikes and making and maintaining a channel 200 feet wide and 16 feet deep up to Allyn's Point and thence to Norwich 14 feet deep.

No work was done in New-London Harbor and on the Connecticut River above Hartford during the year, and no estimate for next year is submitted. In the Connecticut below Hartford channels 12 feet deep at low tide were dredged through all the shoals, and the channel between the jetties at the river's mouth was widened to 130 feet, with a depth of 12 feet. The estimate for next year is $90,000, to be expended on building the jetties and maintaining the channel. No work was done in Clinton Harbor, but $7,000 is asked for next year.

In New-Haven Harbor work during the year was confined to extending the dikes and $78,000 is asked for continuing the work next year. Work on the New-Haven breakwater was continued during the year and it was extended 300 feet in length. It is proposed to extend it across Wink's Ledge to the edge of the channel on the east side of the rock, giving it a total length of 3,450 feet, in the part of the work which has been settled, and to strengthen the seaward slope. This is estimated to cost $941,134, of which $300,000 is asked for next year. It is recommended that the plan of relocating the western breakwater in a southwesterly direction be considered, and that the question, the general subject of harbors of refuge in Long Island Sound. The plan involves a large additional expenditure, for which no estimate has yet been made.

At the Housatonic River a contract has been made for the construction of a riprap breakwater to extend southeastwardly from Milford Beach, and work was to be commenced early this month. A dredging plant has also been contracted for, and $100,000 is asked to continue the work next year.

In Bridgewater Harbor 34,054 cubic yards of material was removed from the stream entering into the harbor, giving a channel 75 to 90 feet wide, 9 feet deep at mean low water, and 1,500 feet long. For next year $55,000 is asked. In Port Clinton Harbor 6,598 tons of stone was placed to the breakwater, extending it from sunken rock shoreward for 288 feet. Twenty thousand dollars is asked for this harbor next year.

In Glen Cove Harbor, N. Y., 4,216 tons of stone was delivered during the year, building 220 lineal feet of the breakwater. The estimate for next year is $55,000.

In addition to these works Col. Huston has submitted the following estimates: Flushing Bay, $35,000; Echo Harbor, $25,000; Greenport Harbor, $16,000; Five-Mile River Harbor, $10,000, and Norwalk Harbor, $4,000.

THE WORK IN MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTED AND UNDER WAY ON THE LAKES.

DETROIT, July 17.—Gen. O. M. Poe has just completed his annual report on the lake and harbor improvements under his charge for the year ending June 30, and from an advance publication here the following careful summary is made:

The report covers detailed statements of the cost of completing the improvements now under way and of maintaining the works already constructed, together with some more general observations on water transportation. The project for obtaining a navigable channel of 12 feet depth between Lakes Superior and Huron had been fairly completed when the demands of commerce so enormously increased that the work of obtaining a depth of 20 feet throughout was undertaken with the full sanction of both legislative and executive authority. This necessitated the construction of a new lock in the Sault Canal, in place of the old one built by the State of Michigan in 1855. This new lock is to have a length of 800 feet between gates, a width of 100 feet throughout, a depth of 21 feet in the mitre sills, and a single lift approximating 18 feet. The canal is to be deepened to correspond. The estimated cost of this enlargement of the canal system is $4,738,865, of which $1,000,000 has already been appropriated. The urgency for the completion of the work is so great that an estimate of $1,235,875 is submitted for the prosecution of the work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. The aggregate expense on this improvement to June 30 last was $250,231.

The report on the Bay Lake channel contains an interesting review of the progress of that improvement from its inception to the present time. The original estimates for the work were based on a project for a channel 300 feet wide and 17 feet deep, leaving the navigable channel of St. Mary's River at Sugar Island Rapids two miles and a half below the Sault Canal, proceeding by way of Hay Lake and Middle Neshish, and rejoining the present navigable channel at the foot of Sugar Island. It is estimated that the improvement would save a distance of eleven miles, providing a channel could be so marked by lights as to be navigable by night, a condition practically impossible with the present channel. The estimated cost of the work was fixed at $2,659,115, when the projected depth of the channel was enhanced from 17 to 20 feet. The appropriations made by Congress for this object from 1882 to 1888 aggregate $975,000. The total amount expended on the work to date is $497,768, of which $103,172 was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. An estimate of $500,000 is made for carrying on the work during the year ending June 30, 1891. The total amount still necessary to finish the improvement is $1,684,115.

The most important of the Government works in the Detroit River is that at Lime Kiln Crossing. There was originally at this point a depth of but 13 feet of water, and this was affected by the force and direction of the wind. The first plan for the improvement of the channel was, the report says, projected in 1874 and contemplated a channel passing 800 feet wide and 20 deep. The plan has since been changed by making a straight channel and increasing the width to 440 feet. Up to this time the present year the contractors have drilled nearly five thousand holes in the solid rock of the river bottom. The actual cost of a 440-foot channel will be $703,000 when completed. The total amount expended on the Lime Kiln Crossing improvement to date is $612,807, of which $40,557 was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The importance of this work is obvious, in the light of figures showing that the number of vessels passing through Detroit River during the season of 1888 was 31,404 and the total tonnage 19,099,060. The number of loaded railroad cars transported across the river during the same season was: East bound, 147,003, and west bound, 128,970, or 3 311,676 tons.

Gen. Poe transmits an estimate for improving Grosse Pointe Channel between Detroit and St. Clair Flats, of $555,000. It contemplates a channel depth of 19½ feet. The cost of operating and taking care of St. Clair Flats Canal last year was $20,315. Gen. Poe is very urgent in his recommendation that an appropriation be made for the improvement of this canal. The amount immediately required is $200,536. There will be required 3,800 feet of sheet piling, and it will be necessary to dredge 500,000 cubic feet.

Work on the improvement of the Saginaw River is progressing. The first project for this improvement of the river was formed in 1868, since which time $139,606 02 has been spent on the stream. An estimate of $138,800 is made for carrying on the work during the year ending June 30, 1891. The improvement of the river covers a distance of twenty-three-miles from its mouth, and it will still cost $237,250 to complete it. The commerce of the stream amounts to 2,000,000 tons annually, valued at $20,000,000.

Gen. Poe refers to the proposition to build a ship canal across the upper peninsula of Michigan to connect Lakes Superior and Michigan and gives it a "black eye." The amount of freight transported between these lakes for the season of 1888 aggregated 267,849 tons, or only 4 per cent. of the whole. The report makes allusion to the relative cost of transporting freight by the water route and by railway routes available for the same traffic. "The comparison made last year," says Gen. Poe, "was the subject of some criticism, and the point was made that the rate per mile per ton named as railway transportation was too high, because it was an average for all freights, a large proportion of which was very valuable, and were therefore charged higher rates than were charged for the heavier and coarser products transported by water; consequently to make the comparison a fair one the rates for the transportation of the same kinds of freights should have been compared. The criticism seems so be a just one, and if the comparisons were made in the way indicated the result might not have been so conspicuously favorable to the water route. Still the pecuniary advantage of water transportation would evidently have been very great. Moreover, owing to the comparatively small value of the products shipped by water, the assumption is not wide of the mark that they could not have borne the burden of rail rates, and if no other means of transportation had existed they could simply not have been transported at all." From a large amount of statistics gathered from all points on the great lakes, the report arrives at an average of freight charges for 1888 of $7,883,077, or at the rate of 1½ mills per mile per ton, a reduction of eight-tenths of a mill over the preceding year. The average freight charge per unit on principal commodities was found to be as follows: Coal, 70 cents; flour, 17½ cents: wheat, 3½ cents; corn, 4½ cents; oats, 5 cents; manufactured iron, $1 80; salt, 16 cents; copper, $2 35; iron ore, $1 28; pig iron, $1 30; lumber, $2 80; silver ore, $1 90; building stone, $2 05; unclassified freight, $3.

COLBY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

DR. PEPPER RESIGNS AND PROF. SMALL APPOINTED.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Colby University this afternoon the resignation of the Rev. G. D. B. Pepper as President of the college, tendered at the late Commencement, but not previously announced, was accepted, and Prof. Albion W. Small, Ph. D., Professor of History at Colby since 1881, was unanimously chosen President in Dr. Pepper's place. Dr. Pepper gave as the reason for his resignation that his health had become impaired and the duties of the Presidency had become irksome to him. He believed that Prof. Small was the man who ought to succeed him, bringing the energy of early manhood, signal ability, and love for the college equal to his own.

Prof. Small is thirty-five years old, the youngest President the college has ever had, and the only graduate of the college who has held the chair. He is a graduate of Colby, Class of '76, and of Newton, Class of '79. He studied at Berlin and Leipsic for two years, and in 1881 was chosen Professor of History at Colby. Last year he got leave of absence and studied history and sociology at Johns Hopkins University, where he also instituted a class of graduates and undergraduates in English and American history. He also lectured and preached in Baltimore and Washington. At the last Commencement he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. President Small will occupy the Babcock Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 17—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, except light local showers on the Maine and Massachusetts coasts, warmer, variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, followed Thursday night by light showers, warmer, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, followed Thursday night by showers, warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For Virginia and North Carolina, fair, warmer, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, showers, warmer, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	64°	61°	3:30 P. M.	84°	86°
6 A. M.	64°	68°	6 P. M.	73°	83°
9 A. M.	74°	74°	9 P. M.	68°	77°
12 M.	77°	81°	12 P. M.	66°	72°

Average temperature yesterday..... 75°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 70°

FAILURE OF AN IRON KING.

ELK HORN, Wis., July 17.—John E. Barton, known as the Gogebic Iron King during the mining craze two years ago, has made an assignment. Gage F. Tarbell of Milwaukee is the assignee.

The liabilities of Mr. Burton are stated to be about $825,000, and the Central Trust Company of New-York is one of the largest creditors.

The suit involving the legality and justice of this claim, which is disputed, is now pending before the Supreme Court. The secured claims against Mr. Burton amount to about $600,000, and there is no prospect that there will be anything left to pay the unsecured claims, the assets being stated to be about $701,000, including $600,000 in real estate and $100,000 in personal property.

The real estate consists of property in Lake Geneva valued at $300,000, a business block in Chicago valued at $200,000, and property in Hurley and other places valued at $100,000. Besides this there is stated to be $100,000 personal property, consisting of mortgages, notes, stocks, &c. There are no preferred creditors.

Mr. Burton says that he has been so harassed by creditors that he was forced to assign. He said to-day: "Nearly one hundred suits have been brought against me in the eighteen months, and my credit is ruined and my property depreciated and slaughtered from $2,200,000 to less than $1,000,000, and in nearly all cases it was wholly unnecessary."

STATE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

ALBANY, July 17.—The State Commissioners in Lunacy were in session here to-day. They adopted resolutions providing that where any person who is confined in any public or private insane asylum or retreat for whom such asylum authorities have not properly drawn a certificate of commitment, or no certificate at all is on file in such institution, they shall immediately cause such person to be examined and a commitment filed accordingly. In the case of the transfer of a patient for whom there is no certificate of transfer on file and for whom one cannot be secured, a re-examination shall be had and the proper commitment shall be filed in the institution where the patient is then detained.

The Secretary was directed to request the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum to attend a meeting of the commission in order to devise and establish a uniform system of financial accounts and statistical records for those institutions.

The Superintendents of all asylums, homes, or retreats for the insane will be notified to forward to the commission copies of medical certificates upon which patients have been committed since the passage of the act creating the commission, and also to forward them all the detained correspondence of patients.

ACCIDENTS AT A CIRCUS.

MILFORD, Mass., July 17.—At an exhibition here last evening of W. H. Bristol & Co.'s circus two different sections of seats caved in. The performance had hardly begun when one-third of the seats on the west side of the tent gave way with 600 people. Several persons were badly hurt and many more or less bruised. Physicians were summoned and the injured people were removed. The performance had just been resumed when half of the reserved seats section, with 200 more spectators, fell in. This created a second panic, and it was with much difficulty that order was restored without serious injury to more people. It was found that the supports of the seats in the west ground had been forced down by overcrowding. In the second accident many persons were slightly cut and bruised.

Those badly injured are Peter Fahey of Milford, aged sixteen years, thigh broken; Mrs. Stevens of Hopedale, ankle broken; Mrs. Keith of Milford, internally; Mrs. Porter Shields, internally; a boy named Butterfield of Hopedale.

The overcrowding of the seats caused the accident.

A DANGEROUS WRECK.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 17.—Capt. Lake of the schooner Samuel Costner, Jr., at Lanesville, from Philadelphia, reports that on the Long Island coast, Fire Island bearing north by west sixteen miles, he passed the wreck of a three-masted schooner of 760 tons, which is a dangerous obstruction to navigation. He accurately marked its position on his charts so as to guard against a collision with it on his future voyage. The vessel was cut nearly half through and only two masts were standing. Capt. Lake thinks she was struck by a steamer.

DEATH OF ROBERT W. GOGGIN.

Mr. Robert W. Goggin died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 927 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, aged sixty-seven years. He had been employed on THE TIMES as a compositor for the past thirteen years. His remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., his former home, for burial. He leaves a widow and three children.

JOKES ON THE SENTINELS

HUMORS OF THE CAMP LIFE AT PEEKSKILL.

THE TWENTY-THIRD'S VICTORY OVER AN INVISIBLE ENEMY—TWO COMPANIES ON THE GRAND GUARD.

PEEKSKILL, July 17.—In spite of the cool breeze that swept through the Highlands this morning the parade ground at the State Camp was not a comfortable place for a man loaded down with his uniform and equipments. At daybreak one of those sudden and sharp blows which proved so disastrous to the early Dutch navigators, as chronicled in Knickerbocker's faithful history of New-York, struck the camp and for a time the tent pegs sustained a strain that threatened each succeeding moment to lay everything low. The regiment was out on skirmish drill half an hour after reveille and was put through its paces for nearly two hours.

At 9:30 it was ordered out again. Col. Partridge was in command. For an hour it was manœuvred on the parade ground to the great satisfaction of the officers. Then a rest was ordered, and the men were sent to the shade. Suddenly word was brought to Col. Partridge that a large enemy was coming over the top of Skirmisher Hill. The bugler sounded "attention." The companies of Capts. Candee and De Forest were deployed as skirmishers under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, who sent them up over the precipitous slopes of the hill with directions to keep a sharp lookout, and to be careful and not molest any non-combatants that they might encounter. Up the hill went the boys with a rush, and they soon were swallowed up in the heavy foliage. Then came, with his horse covered with foam, a courier, who reported that the invisible enemy was attempting to turn the left flank of the main force, which was drawn up in line of battle on the main parade ground in charge of Col. Partridge.

Major Waters was ordered to detach Capt. Eversdil's command and to send that forward on the new parade ground, deployed as skirmishers. Major Waters accompanied the troops. Presently communication was made with Lieut. Col. Smith's command and the entire line of skirmishers advanced, kneeling and firing as they went. Information indicating that the skirmishers would be driven in on the main force, and Col. Partridge brought up the regiment in double time. The skirmishers, after a desperate encounter with the enemy's pickets, were rallied, falling back on the main line in double time.

A new line of skirmishers was then pushed to the front, Col. Partridge going forward with them, leaving Col. Smith in command of the regiment. The enemy, who carefully kept himself concealed in the thick underbrush at the northeast end of the parade ground, was plainly too strong for the Brooklyn boys, and finally the entire command was advanced. This capped the climax—the invisible enemy was never heard of more, and the Twenty-third returned to camp exultant over a victory with an enemy its members had not seen. It was fun, however, and the boys all enjoyed it. It gave them plenty of exercise in the open air and colored their noses and necks to the line of their army blankets, besides introducing them to one of the best drills laid down in the regulations.

Col. Philsterer, the Post Adjutant, is one of the best informed military men in the State. He prepares the countersigns for the camp. The countersign is generally the name of some famous battle or great soldier. It is sent to the persons who are entitled to use it in the shape of a cocked hat note, and last night it was the countersign was Okeseboneo. Its appearance had a most depressing effect on some of the officers, many of whom concluded to remain in their tents rather than run the risk of being challenged. One officer, however, who received the evening at General Headquarters, found himself before a sentinel. Then he remembered that he had left his cooked-hat note in his other coat and at the same time he discovered that he could not pronounce the name. The sentinel halted him. "A friend with"—at that moment, when all was confused what to say, nature came to his aid and he sneezed violently—"O-kee-ohew!" "All right," exclaimed the sentinel. "That's right! Go ahead."

A couple of weeks ago Col. Ludor of the regulars was put in charge of the sentinels, and was challenged. The Colonel walked up to the guard and exclaimed:

"Do you know what the countersign is?"

"Yes," promptly replied the sentinel, "Antietem."

"That's right," exclaimed the Colonel, and walked on.

But last night Capt. Thurston, the dynamite sharp, had an experience with the guard. The countersign was Preston Pans. The Captain had been elected an honorary member of Company D, and after the concert started for his quarters. He was hailed by the first sentinel, who demanded the countersign. "The Devil's Frying Pan," "Dish Pan," and all other kinds of pans came to his mind except Preston Pans, and it is difficult to explain where he would have passed a night had not one of the officers of the guard come to his rescue.

The grand guard went out this afternoon. It consisted of two companies, B, Capt. Candee, and I, Capt. Holmes, the former the ranking officer commanding. It took with it one ration. Lieut. Hamilton of the Fifth Artillery accompanied it as instructor. Before proceeding to the outposts Lieut. Hamilton delivered a lecture to the guard, explaining the nature and importance of this guard. The absence of 100 men, detailed for this duty, made dress parade very light this evening.

A CORNERSTONE LAID.

With impressive ceremonies the cornerstone of the new Lewis-Avenue Congregational Church, at Lewis-avenue and Madison-street, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon. The attendance at the ceremony was large. The Rev. Robert Kent, pastor of the church, presided at the exercises, and read a history of the church organization, which has had almost more than its share of tribulations. The Rev. William Kincaid, the Rev. C. H. Daniels, and the Rev. L. H. Cohn assisted at the exercises.

The congregation now worships in a little frame structure about a block from where the new church will stand. This part of Brooklyn is being rapidly built up with dwelling houses, and the new church was found to be a necessity. The building will be of brick, the front being of pressed brick, ornamented with brownstone and terra cotta. The church will, when finished, seat about 750 persons, and will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000.

TO TEST OCEAN CURRENTS.

For experiments with ocean currents subsurface floats are to be set adrift, by order of Lieut. Pillsbury of the navy, for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. These floats will be made of a one-and-a-half-inch square white-painted pine staff, and will be about eight feet long. The staff will project from one foot to two feet above the surface, and will be surmounted by a simple tin vane. It will have four galvanized sheet-iron wings at the lower end to receive the impulse of ocean currents. The staff carries five water-tight tubes of glass, each held in a mortice by a copper wire. Each tube incloses an envelope addressed to the Department at Washington, and containing a leaflet of instructions to the finder, who is expected to break open a tube, fill the blank, noting position, &c., of the float, forward this to Washington, and set the float adrift again.

SUICIDE FROM DISAPPOINTMENT.

William Ottman, who lives at 74 Adams-street, Hoboken, went to Brooklyn yesterday to look for his mother, Ann Ottman, who left his home on July 3 to visit friends. He found that she had not been to see her friends. He then called at the Morgue, where he was told that a woman had been found in the trout pond at Prospect Park on July 3, and upon being shown the woman's clothing he identified it as that of his mother.

Mrs. Ottman several months ago received word that some property had been left her in Germany. She crossed the ocean to secure it, but was unable to do so. This affected her mind upon her return and it is believed that she was insane and committed suicide.

HENRY J. HESSE'S HOPES.

A new candidate has loomed up in Brooklyn for the position of Internal Revenue Collector in the person of ex-Coroner Henry J. Hesse, who was defeated for Congress last Fall by Mr. Magner in the Fifth District. Mr. Hesse is popular in the Eastern District, and is a friend of Secretary of the Navy Tracy. The fight between Ernst Nathan and Granville W. Harmon has been so bitter and has stirred up such a taking of sides by Republican leaders that it is believed President Harrison will follow his custom in such strife and leave both out in the cold, to the advantage of Mr. Hesse.

MORE WAR ON THE POLES.

ELIZABETH, July 17.—The Board of Freeholders have declared war on all telegraph and telephone poles that interfere with the proposed improvement of the county roads. A resolution was passed by the board directing the County Attorney to take steps to compel the companies to remove all poles on the line of the intended improvement, and if the mandate is not heeded the board will have them cut down at the expense of the county.

A BIG BUTTONWOOD.

EATONTOWN, N. J., July 17.—One of the largest buttonwood trees in the State stands in front of Charles Littlefield's cottage, in this village. It was measured recently by officers of the New-Jersey Geological Corps. It is 14 feet 3 inches in circumference eight feet from the ground and 82 feet high.

LEGITIMO IS LOCKED UP.

HIPPOLYTE IS CALMLY AWAITING HIS DOWNFALL AT ST. MARC.

GONAIVES, Hayti, June 29.—The state of affairs at this port remains about the same as during the past two months. The North is still confident of victory and the South believes that Hippolyte will fall.

Hippolyte arrived here June 20 with some two thousand men, and his entry was the occasion for a great celebration. Judging from the amount of powder burned the forces of the North must be well supplied. Hippolyte remained until June 24, when he struck camp and proceeded overland to St. Marc. The two gunboats Jacmel and Artibonite immediately followed, taking with them a large number of the troops. The rumor is current that Hippolyte will remain but a few days in St. Marc, and that he will soon make his advance on Port au Prince. It is expected that if he takes Port au Prince at all he will accomplish it before the end of July. The people of Gonaives are strong Northern sympathizers and feel confident that Hippolyte will win.

News was received here yesterday that two small villages in the vicinity of the capital were taken by Hippolyte. Desalaines, it is said, has fallen. This place is only seven miles to the northward of the capital. Trade to Gonaives is very brisk. A great amount of general cargo is coming in, and prices for all work is high. Logwood is plenty, fully 1,200 to 1,500 tons awaiting shipment. This quantity is being daily increased by continual acquisitions.

The new fractional currency was put in circulation to-day. The natives did not seem to take kindly to it, especially to the .10 scrip. The .25 scrip being larger in size, they considered it was more valuable, and consequently one had less trouble paying laborers with it.

Capt. Crocker of the American schooner G. W. Holden, now in port, brought down one of the best charters taken out of New-York for many years. He obtained something like $3,000 for the trip.

The steamship Caroline Miller arrived at this port yesterday from Gonaives, St. Marc, Port de Paix, and Cape Haytien, Hayti, with Frank C. Elliott, a South-street shipping broker, and J. McCaldin, one of her owners, aboard as passengers.

Mr. Elliott, speaking of affairs in Northern Hayti, said: "We left St. Marc on July 2, after being in port three days. While we were there Gen. Pignant, who is in Hippolyte's best fighting General, left for the front at La Conpe, four miles in the rear of Port au Prince. At the same time Gen. Pignant, who is a deserter from Légitimes, and Gen. Alexis Nord moved up to Gen. Pignant's position seven miles from Port au Prince, which they occupied. The two divisions of the army situated at La Conpe and Quartier du Bonquet number about twelve thousand men, in fine fighting trim, well armed and equipped, and anxious for the advance on Port au Prince, where Légitime is occupied, unable to make a move for want of means. His men are being brought to St. Marc daily by Hippolyte's soldiers, and boastfully claim that they are deserters, having allowed themselves to be captured. Large numbers of them are at Gonaives and St. Marc on parole, and they are perfectly satisfied, as they are allowed to work and earn money when they want to, and many have signified their desire to enter Hippolyte's army. They are well fed at St. Marc and Gonaives, provisions being plentiful and cheap.

"Hippolyte has removed the seat of the Provisional Government from Cape Haytien to St. Marc, so as to be nearer the seat of war. We saw nothing of Légitime's gunboats on this trip. Admiral Gherardi has stopped all that foolishness, and there is no more danger of interference. Légitime has practically bucked down, and the blockade is ended."

While in St. Marc Mr. Elliott called on Hippolyte and had a long conversation with him. Hippolyte was particularly anxious not to be looked upon as a seeker after the Presidency, saying that he would have the office after the trouble is settled. He appeared to be a very plain, amiable gentleman.

In speaking of the Haytian troubles Mr. Elliott said that he doubted whether Hippolyte's forces would attempt to capture Port au Prince by assault, as Légitime is strongly fortified, and thought he was acting wisely in waiting for internal dissension to open the gates for him. Mr. Elliott also said that while he was in St. Marc and Gonaives the United States man-of-war Kearsarge was at Port au Prince, but they saw and spoke the Osceola at Mole St. Nicholas while she was on her way to Port au Prince. He thinks that it is only a matter of a few days, or at least weeks, before Légitime will leave the island, and possibly seek protection from his own friends on board some of the foreign war ships in the bay.

J. S. Cameron of the Clyde Steamship Company denied yesterday that either he or William P. Clyde had received Generals' commissions as a compliment from Hippolyte. The story originated as a joke with Cameron.

The Atlas Line steamship Alps, which sails for Port au Prince to-day, will carry 1,000,000 metallic cartridges and 1,000 Remington rifles to Légitime.

A TALK WITH POWDERLY.

CHICAGO, July 17.—General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor and his co-adjutors, Holland, Wright, Hays, Devlin, and Costello, got fairly down to business at their Sherman House headquarters to-day, and made considerable progress in examining complaints, petitions, and reports in relation to the order in the Northwest.

"The charter of the first assembly of Frames," said Mr. Powderly to a reporter, "was prepared this morning and started on its way to the old country. It was given to Mrs. Barry, the general director and instructor in woman's work, and she started for Philadelphia, from whence she sails for Paris. The first assembly has been organized for some time, but we have held back the charter, preferring to send it by a special messenger."

Talking about the ballot, Mr. Powderly said: "That something of this kind is necessary can be seen by the state of affairs in my own State, Pennsylvania. There in the coal fields the labor element is under the heel of the bosses. Every effort has been made to convince him that his remedy is in his own hands at the polls, but when election day comes he walks up and votes as usual for the old parties and for men who go to Congress and sell out. These laborers cannot plead ignorance. Every man, over eighteen years of age has had a chance to post himself, and why is it that he votes against his own interests? It is a question easy of solution to the thinker and reader of to-day, and the only remedy is the secret ballot, where the citizen can vote without fearing to express his own feelings and bring misery upon himself by his vote. Several bills have been prepared for the development of this theory, but not one of them covers the requirements. It is only a pretense at best."

It was decided by the Executive Board that the next general executive session of the Knights would be at Atlanta, commencing on the second Tuesday in November.

PAPERS READ TO DENTISTS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 17.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Dental Society opened this morning in the ballroom of the West End Hotel. One hundred dentists from all parts of the State, and many prominent dental specialists from New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, were in attendance. Dr. Henry A. Hull of New-Brunswick, President of the society, delivered his annual address. A paper was read on "Extensive Removable Bridge Work" by Dr. J. Marion Edwards of New-York, and a long discussion of the subject followed, led by Dr. E. Parmley Brown of Flushing. Dr. Julian W. Russell of Brooklyn read a paper on "The New Copper Amalgam," and the discussion which followed was led by Dr. S. C. G. Watkins of Montclair.

The afternoon was devoted to clinics, and at the evening session a paper was read by Dr. William H. Dwinelle of New-York. Dr. George S. Allen of New-York delivered a stereoptiocn lecture on dental subjects.

A FLY THAT KILLS CATTLE.

RED BANK, N. J., July 17.—The buffalo fly has appeared in Western Monmouth County, and the farmers have lost many head of cattle by it. The fly is small and of a black color. Its method of attack is for the female fly to hore the flesh at the base of the horns and deposit her eggs, and when the grub hatches it penetrates the head at the base of the horns and also works through the horns. The animal thus afflicted shakes its head and endeavors to scratch the top of its head with its hind hoofs. While the grub is growing the animal becomes crazy and butts its head against the fences, which results oftentimes in the breaking off of its horns.

There is no cure for the animal after the fly has once deposited its eggs. The most effective way to keep the flies off the cattle is to daub the base of the horns with wood or coal tar.

MORE WAR ON THE POLES.

ELIZABETH, July 17.—The Board of Freeholders have declared war on all telegraph and telephone poles that interfere with the proposed improvement of the county roads. A resolution was passed by the board directing the County Attorney to take steps to compel the companies to remove all poles on the line of the intended improvement, and if the mandate is not heeded the board will have them cut down at the expense of the county.

DUPED BY A DEAF-MUTE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17.—The deaf-mute boy, Charles Koerkel, who escaped from New-York Police Headquarters on Monday night by picking the lock of his cell with a spoon, was in this city yesterday, and skillfully imposed on the sympathy of the people around the station.

The police officer on duty there, Charles Eckert, took up a subscription among the passengers in the waiting room, bought a ticket with the money, and sent the lad to Trenton. The lad wrote a request for some ice cream, as he did not feel very well, and the officer procured him some before putting him on the train for his destination.

There was general surprise and discomfiture among the railroad officials and the police to-day when they learned how cleverly they had been duped.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

BUSY DAY IN THE NEW STATE CONVENTIONS.

JUDGE COOLEY TALKS TO THE NORTH DAKOTANS—ACTION RESCINDED IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 17.—The politicians and especially the aspirants for office under the State Government are beginning to realize that the Constitutional Convention has much to do with their prospects, financial and political, and a lively interest is being manifested in the committee reports now being prepared and submitted. They are particularly interested in the report of the Committee on Executive. The committee has agreed on its report on salaries of State officers, but will not submit it to the convention for several days.

The salaries recommended are as follows: Governor, $3,000; Lieutenant Governor, $1,000; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, $2,500 each; Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioners of Schools and Public Lands, and Attorney General, $2,000 each.

The committee also recommends that the Railroad Commission consist of three members, who shall be elected and whose salary shall be $2,000 each. This opens one of the most interesting questions to be discussed in the convention, for the sentiment is pretty evenly divided between elective and appointive Commissioners, many believing that it is safer to have the Commissioners appointed by the Governor than to place them under the influence of political pledges in conventions and campaigns. In answer to this, the friends of the proposition say that it will be much easier for the railroads to elect the Governor than to elect the Commissioners, and claim that the recommendation is in the interests of the farmers. It is a debatable question, and the orators of the convention will be heard from when it comes up for final disposition.

An ingenious checkmate on Chairman Colton's plan of taxing railroads under a special State Board of Assessors was presented to-day. Mr. Colton's proposition was that railroads should be assessed by the State offices at not more than three thousand nor more than seven thousand dollars per mile. It appears Mr. Colton owns a large area of coal lands, and to-day a proposition was submitted providing that the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and State Auditor constitute a Board of Assessors to assess all native coal and hullion, and fixes the value of the coal for taxation at not less than $1 nor more than $4 per ton. It is said the proposition will be pushed. Upon its reading the convention burst into a roar of laughter at Colton's expense, and he manifested his appreciation of the situation by joining in the levity.

Mr. A. S. Parsons of Morton introduced two proposed articles in the interest of the Knights of Labor, of which organization he is a member. He desires that the labor of children under fifteen years of age in mines or factories shall be prohibited and that a State Board of Labor shall be appointed to communicate with the Labor Bureaus of the East to ascertain the financial condition and mode of living of the laboring classes of the country.

At last the Constitution is confronted with the system of exemptions which had been so bitterly assailed during Territorial days. The proposed article provides that every homesteed consisting of not more than 160 acres, outside of any incorporated city or village, and the buildings used thereon, or in lieu thereof, the dwelling house and the furniture with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied as a home by any resident of this State, and not exceeding in value in either case the sum of $2,500, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on debt. The article also directs the Legislature to exempt a reasonable amount of personal property to each resident of the State, exemption not to cover property in excess of the value of $1,500 for each family.

Lowell of Cass introduced a proposed article limiting the amount of debt to be contracted by the State to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues to $500,000, except in cases of extraordinary emergencies.

Fancher of Ransom introduced as follows: Providing that license for sale of intoxicating liquor shall be $1,000 in cities with over 5,000 population and $500 in towns of less; making the basis of representation in the Legislature one representative for every 700 voters; making it necessary to have all bank notes issued for circulation registered and countersigned by an officer of the State and committing security for the full amount of the Treasurer; restricting the power of taxation in counties as in cities; providing that all officers, civil and military, now in office shall serve until suspended under the Constitution.

Judge Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, being in the city, was invited to address the convention, which he did briefly. He spoke of the great changes that have taken place in all forms of government, paid a high compliment to the progressive West, but was very guarded in giving advice. He said:

GENTLEMEN: It is entirely out of the question that I should undertake to be your adviser in regard to these matters. My present duties call me aside from all labors of this kind. But were I to drop a single word of advice, although I scarcely feel that it is within my province to do that, it would simply be this: In your Constitution-making remember that times change, men change, that new things are invented new schemas, new plans, new uses of corporate power, and things are going to go on hereafter for all time, and that perhaps should ever come which we speak of as the millennium I expect the same thing will go on as even the millennium people will be saying ways wherein, by means of corporate power, they can circumvent their neighbors. Don't in your Constitution making legislate too much. In your Constitution you are tying the hands of the people. Don't go that to any such extent as to prevent the Legislature hereafter from meeting all evils that may be within the reach of proper legislation. Leave something for them. Take care not to put proper restraints on them, but at the same time leave what property belongs to the field of legislation to the Legislature of the future. You have got to trust somebody, and it is right and proper that each department of government should be trusted to perform its legitimate functions."

The joint commission for the division of the property and adjustment of the debts of the Territory between the two States were in session several hours this evening. The time was spent in discussing a base of division.

Caldwell of South Dakota proposed that the division of the public institutions be made as they now stand, South Dakota assuming the indebtedness for those situated in the South and North Dakota assuming the debt on those in the North. This basis was approved very heartily by members from the North who have been inclined toward making a division on the basis of votes and money expended by the Territory. The consideration of the proposition to have the legislative power vested in a single body was postponed until Monday.

HELENA, Montana, July 17.—The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. A memorial was presented from Madison County indorsing equal suffrage. Mr. Calloway, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, offered a resolution defining the boundaries of Montana. Mr. Ralliviti, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, offered a resolution in regard to the qualifications of office holders in the State. It specifies that they must have resided two years in Montana, also that no person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Superintendent of Public Instruction unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of election; nor to the office of Secretary of State, Auditor, or State Treasurer unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years; nor to the office of Attorney General, unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State or Territory of Montana, and be in good standing at the time of his election. The age of the Judge of the Supreme Court is stipulated at thirty years, of the District Court at twenty-five

THE RACING AT MONMOUTH

THE TYRO AND TRENTON STAKES TO BE DECIDED.

THE RUNNING OF REPORTER AND TIPSTAFF TO BE INVESTIGATED—THE SISTER TO TREMONT KILLED.

Racing at Monmouth Park will be resumed to-day, when an excellent programme and in all probability a good track should result in an excellent day's sport. The Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds, will bring together a field of ten youngsters who will probably make things very lively, for Ceyuga must allow Devotee five pounds in the scramble. Eight three-year-olds are named as probable starters in the race for the Trenton Stakes, at a mile and an eighth. It is not a remarkably good lot, but they are about of the same class, and should make a good race. The other four races are purse affairs, but the entries are numerous enough to warrant a belief in sharp finishes.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association will meet at the clubhouse, in accordance with a request of Mr. S. S. Brown and Green B. Morris, to inquire into the charges made with reference to the running of their horse on Saturday, July 13, at the Monmouth Park track. Mr. Pfeifer does not ask for an investigation into the running of Tenny. A number of newspaper writers have been asked to appear before the committee and give such evidence as they may have to warrant them in criticising the running of Tipstaff and Reporter.

While exercising at Monmouth Park yesterday the Dwyer Brothers' two-year-old sister to Tremont fell and broke her shoulder. Less than a week ago Mr. Withers lost his Kinglike-Miss Bassett filly by a similar accident.

The entries for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Bessie June, 117 pounds; Leo H. and Bess, 113; G. W. Cook, 112; King Idle, Ban Cloche, and Boreh, 110 each; Fred B., Rixonne, and Brother Ban, 109 each; Conquera and Niagara, 108 each; Fitzroy, 106; Fitz James, 104; Seymour, 102; Pavaone, 93, and Heersa, 90.

SECOND RACE.—The Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. *Pounds.*

J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, by Iroquois-Latola.....120
W. L. Lowe's ch. c. Torso, by Algerine-Santa Lucia.....120
Madison Stable's b. c. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy.....115
George Hearst's b. c. Ballarat, by Sir Modred-La Favorita.....115
Contessa de Agreda's black colt, by Sensation-Pansy Dawille.....110
D. D. Pierse's b. c. Adamack, by Stonebeone-Adage.....110
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Kenwood, by King Alfonso-Katie Ernest.....108
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Jersey Pat, by Pet Malloy-Jersey Lass.....108
D. J. McCarty's ch. f. Pandora, by Rayon d'Or-Blue Grass Belle.....105
A. Belmont's ch. h. Phoebe, by St. Blaise-Mebaleh.....105

THIRD RACE.—The Trenton Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. *Pounds.*

C. Littlefield's b. c. Jubel, by Jils Johnson-Avoca.....122
C. Littlefield's ch. g. My Fellow, by Fellowcraft-Dixetta.....122
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Kern, by Ten Broeck-Katheleo.....110
D. Gideon's blk. c. Sam Wood, by Longfellow-Lucy Jackson.....110
J. H. Morris's ch. f. Miss Thomas, by Hindoo-Belle of Runnymede.....105
A. Belmont's b. g. Forest King, by The Ill Used-Woodbine.....105
B. Micklethwait's b. g. Heyday, by Iroquois-Ontario.....102
J. E. McDonald's ch. f. Corinth, by Springbok-Planetarium.....97

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $750 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Bella B, 110 pounds; Strideaway and Ben Harrison, 107 each, and Bar-rister, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Syrian, 117 pounds; Sir Roderick, 115; Long Knight and Theodosius, 114 each; Banburg and Ernest, 110 each; Kermesse, 105; Queen of Elisabeth, 101; McLaughlin, 94, and Rizpah, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Drizzle, 120 pounds; Kempiano, 115; Onward, 113; Caway, 112; Little Ella, 109; Linda, 105; Kenwood, 104, and the Favorita colt, 103.

RESULTS AT BRIGHTON.

BONNIE S. TREATS HIS BACKERS TO A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.

The largest crowd that has been at the Brighton race track this year was there yesterday to see the running of the five races on the day's card. Lovers of the jumping races were notified that the steeplechases will be resumed next week, a number of Western horses having come East to compete for the purses. The races yesterday were run with these results, the most satisfactory to his backers being the success of Bonnie S., whose victory resulted in his backers receiving $120 95 for their five-dollar tickets:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second; for maiden, two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾. No bid for the winner.

F. Taylor's ch. c. Centaura, by Rayon d'Or-Lasila, 112 pounds, $1,200.....(Perkins) 1
T. B. Doswell's b. c. King William, 104.....(Bergen) 2
C. J. Kelly's b. c. Millerton, 104.....(Miller) 3
Sunny Side, Mayfield, 105; Tidy Duchess, 115; Grand Mistake, 104, and Floretta B., 95, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Centura $27 85 straight, $13 15 for places; on King William $11 85 for place. In the auction pools Millerton, King William, and Centura sold for $20 each and the field $35.

Won by two lengths, a nose between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $120, to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

W. Lakeland's b. c. Miracle, 4 years, by Falsetto-Miracle, 118 pounds, $2,200.....(Hamilton) 1
M. J. Daly's b. g. Brynwood, 5, 104.....(Bergen) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Tourmaline, 4, 97.....(Mosher) 3
Clontarf, 120, Battersby, 104; Nina W., 97; Glendince, 99; Highland Mary, 97; The Dasher, 94, and Whirled Jay, 102, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Miracle $7 60 straight, $7 45 for place; Brynwood $14 45 for place. In the auction pools Miracle sold for $30, the Long's pair (Nina W. and Battersby) $30, Glendince $20, Brynwood $15, and the field $20.

Won by two lengths, three hotween second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $120, to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾.

D. A. Hoog's ch. h. Endorser, aged, by Enquirer-Analyne, 108 pounds, $2,100.....(Hathaway) 1
F. J. Flynn's b. g. Young Duke, aged, 110.....(Hamilton) 2
R. Bradley's ch. f. Fannia H., 4, 97.....(Jones) 3
Jim Clare, 104; Dynamite, 108; Kingsmete, 104; Hector, 113; Tessia K., 108; Ivy, 99; Hermitage, 99, and Calera, 99, started in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Endurer $4 25 straight, $6 35 for places; on Young Duke $6 for place. In the auction pools Endurer sold for $60, Young Duke $40, Jim Clare $10, and the field $15.

Won by three parts of a length; one length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Fire Island Handicap; purse $6000; entrance money, $100, to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:28¾.

R. C. Meyers's b. h. Bonnie S., aged, by Scotland-Lass of Ayre, 104 pounds.....(Bender) 1
Mr Mahon & Co.'s ch. f. Speedwell, 4, 115...(Day) 2
L. Tuiy's blk. m. Ariel, 5, 116.....(Bergen) 3
Meridas, 109; Glory, 99; Thaora, 101; Sir Himyar, 110; Trifler, 99; Brian Boru, 109; Erebus, 114; Salluda, 105, and Gardiner Ward left at the post.

Mutuals paid on Bonnie S. $120 95 straight, $45 90 for places; Speedwell $12 85 for place. In the auction pools Speedwell sold for $60, Speedwell $60, Gardiner $35, Trifler $60, Brian Boru $25, and the field $80.

Won by a half length; two hotween second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

F. Taylor's b. m. Maia, 5 years, by Telemachus-May D., 109 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Lemon Squeeze, 5, 109.....(Miller) 2
Woodbury Stable's b. c. Pelham, 3, 89.....(Bunn) 3
Bordereise, 99; Gandale, 107; Raveller, 109; Fonsie, 99; Duff, 119, and Blanche, 99, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Maia $18 25 straight, $10 80 for place; on Broozomarie $12 70 for place. In the auction pools Pelham sold for $70; Maia, Raveller, and Broozomarie $30 each, and the field $50.

Won by a nose, a neck between second and third.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 17.—There was another difference of opinion between the judges and the public at Washington Park to-day, occasioned by the judges giving Little Minch the feet race when the crowd thought Monita Hardy had won it. Aside from some dissing there was no trouble. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for two-year-olds. Five-sixths of a mile. Honduras, 118 pounds, (Barnes,) won; Avocdale, 115, (Taral,) second, and Portlaw, 118, (Murphy,) third. Time—1:02¾. Betting—6 to 1 Honduras, 4 to 5 Avondale.

SECOND RACE.—Purse for three-year-olds. One mile. Coma to Tew, 122 pounds, (Murphy,) won; Girondes, 115, (Covington,) second, and Logic, 122, (Lewis,) third. Time—1:42¾. Betting—2½ to 1 Come to Tawe 10 to 1 Girondes.

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a quarter. Brown Princess, 94 pounds, (Stevenson,) won; Gilford, 110, (Barnes,) and Tenacity, 97, (Hay,) ran a dead heat for the place. Time—2:10. Betting—11 to 10 Brown Princess, 6 to 1 Gilford.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Dancing Kid, 110 pounds, (Swanan,) won; Tom Daly, 103, (Williams,) second, and Golightly, 101, (Covington,) third. Time—1:15¾. Betting—5 to 1 each Dancing Kid and Tom Daly.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Benecon, 103 pounds, (Hay,) won; Somerset, 108, (Covington,) second, and Mr. Nick, 115, (Fishburn,) third. Time—1:15¾. Betting—9 to 1 Benecon, 15 to 1 Somerset.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and an eighth. Little Minch, 110 pounds, (Covington,) won; Monita Hardy, 90, (Magee,) second, and Causeway, 93, (Stevenson,) third. Time—1:55¾. Betting—Five to 10 Little Minch, 8 to 1 Monita Hardy.

TROTTING AT JERSEY CITY.

The Driving Club of Jersey City are giving a series of Wednesday afternoon trotting races, under the management of Superintendent F. M. Keach. Yesterday's events were enjoyed by a large crowd, and were decidedly interesting. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Match, $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
R. P. Francis, Jr.'s b. m. Lady H.....
(F. M. Keach) 1 2 1 1
G. R. Christie's b. g. Montague.....
(R. T. Churchill) 2 1 2 2
Time—2:45½; 2:44¼, 2:42¾; 2:47¾.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes $150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
W. P. Leard's b. g. John L.....(Owner) 3 2 1 1 1
W. S. Thom's b. g. Scooner.....(Owner) 1 3 2 2 2
F. Beam's ch. m. Kittie A.....(Owner) 2 4 3 3 3
A. Shorr's b. g. Rudolph.....(Owner) 4 5 4 4 4
J. Justin's b. g. Isaac R.....(Owner) 5 6 dr.
Time—2:46; 2:44¼; 2:41½; 2:43¾; 2:45.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 17.—From the effects of being struck by lightning, the promising bay suckling filly Ten Ban, owned by M. D. Richardson of the Richland stud, has died. She was by Ten Brocck, dam Queen B., by King Ban.

THE CRITICISM WAS NEEDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks for your honest criticism of the Monmouth Park races of Saturday, July 13, in THE TIMES of July 14. Few dare speak so openly and so fearlessly. The days of racing in New-Jersey will soon cease if many such days occur as Saturday last. Messrs. Cassatt, Withers, and others, take better take heed. JOHN THOMPSON.

CAMDEN, N. J., Tuesday, July 16, 1889.

BANNER COUNTY NEGLECTED.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS PINING FOR HARRISON CRUMBS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—Attorney General Miller having already done his part of insulting the colored Republicans here, Treasurer Huston is adding to the chances of a Republican bolt by injudicious letter writing. It is a noteworthy fact that Wayne County, though the banner Republican county of Indiana, gets no crumbs from the national table. Even the Democratic Postmaster at Richmond will hang on till Spring, though about half the Republicans of the town are after the place. Oliver P. Morton was a Wayne County man, and the Republicans over there learned their Republicanism from him. During the campaign Chairman Huston ruffled the feathers of the brethren in Wayne several times by neglecting to supply speakers and through other faults and defaults of more or less importance.

Mr. Blaine is indirectly the cause of the present difficulty. Wayne County wanted Blaine to make a speech in "its midst" during the campaign. Huston forgot to arrange it, or maybe he didn't want to. Mr. John L. Rops, Chairman of the Wayne County Republican Committee, then wrote a letter to Mr. Huston, a copy of which has been made public here, in which the latter asked Chairman Rops to "hold on" and "be roasted. "Of course we will exhmit," said the letter; "we have to, but we want it distinctly understood that we are tired of playing second to a little clique of Indianapolis statesmen who are always scrambling to ride in the front carriage and convert all the honors to their own use." Huston never answered the letter, but he has it in his scrap book, and when a Wayne County man wants a favor he whistles for it. It grew a little more and more wonderful that Harrison carried Indiana last Fall. Evidently State pride did more for him than anything else. The people voted for him not because of the political managers, but in spite of them and their blokerings.

BOY BURGLARS IN BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17.—The police of this city are seeking the perpetrators of a series of burglaries in some of the unoccupied houses in the best quarters of the town. There has been no very valuable property stolen, the offenders confining themselves to stealing all the metalware of any cost in the building they chose for their operations, purloining the brass fixtures of the doors and chandeliers and all the lead piping they could carry away with them.

While the names of the thieves are not known, the police have a shrewd suspicion which may land some of the younger sons of well-known families in jail. Bridgeport fashere have established a custom of looking out of doors for the night their sons when they do not return to the fold before 10 o'clock. As it is very difficult for the lads to resist the enticements of after-dark life on Main-street and possible juvenile flirtations in Fairfield-avenue, the forbidden time comes and passes before they are aware.

The result of the shutting out is that they enter several untenanted houses near Fairfield-avenue and sleep upon such furniture as the owner has left behind him on his trip to Black Rock or Fairfield. The lads are not, as a rule, well supplied with money by their parents, and the temptation to make some by their ivory is apparently too much for them. The police say that no less than a dozen houses have been relieved of their metal fixtures by, they are confident, these boys.

SHOT DEAD IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—A murder was committed at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson County, fifteen miles from here, Monday night. The place hee long been the rendezvous of a band of thieving negroes. Some time since two of the band, Amos Monlden and Bill Thompson, were arrested for petty thieving and James Stephens, the overseer of John M. Meeke, a wealthy farmer, appeared against them as principal witness in the preliminary trial.

The Circuit Court convenes in two weeks, and the final trial of the negroes was set for that date. On Monday night Stephens was sitting at home with his wife and child, when suddenly the report of a gun was heard, and he fell dead with a hole in the back of his head as big as a man's fist.

Investigation showed that the assassin had fired the shot through a window. Mrs. Stephens was slightly wounded in the knee. The gun was loaded with buckshot, slugs, and nails, and the disclarge was so fierce that the ramrod was half imbedded in the floor.

A number of the negroes have been suspected. They have armed themselves, and an armed neutrality prevails.

AN EXPENSIVE LAWSUIT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—The last of a number of suits which have covered a long period of years in various courts came to a termination before Surrogate Hnfont yesterday. It was in the matter of the will of Eliza Keep. She left the incnme of her property to Patrick Callahan, and after his death it was to go to Cardinal McCloskey. The latter dying, Archbishop Corrigan was appointed his executor.

Because of the long litigation Callahan has never received any of the income. Now that it is about to be paid to him the question comes up as to whether the expenses of the litigation, about $9,000, should be paid ont of the income or out of the principal.

All the parties were represanted in court, lawyers being present from New-York representing Archbishop Corrigan and lawyers from Schanectady representing the executor of the Keep estate. Several witnesces were sworn, after which the Surrogate decided that the expenses must be paid from the principal. Judge Nelson represented Mr. Callahan. The estate is valued at $60,000.

SOMEBODY MADE A MISTAKE.

Persons passing through Mall-street, along the City Hall Park side, cannot fail to have noticed that one of the pretty plots of thickly-growing grass does not have the same regularity of surface as the others. In fact, what should have been velvety turf is nothing more or less than chickweed, and to such a tangle of vegetable luxuriance as only chickweed can acquire. The result simply shows how the gardeners of the Park Department have been deceived, for in the Spring the earth was well fertilized and carefully overhanied by the gardanere and seed was strewn upon the surface. The sprigs of green came in luxuriantly, but in this instance, instead of being timothy, it was chickweed. The other plots did not thrive, though planted with grassseed, and were sodded, but the raorecant patch of chickweed will have to be dug up and the roots destroyed.

BUFFALO MOTHS AND CARPET BUGS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 17.—Buffalo mothe and carpet bugs are making horsewives weary along the Hudson River. The havoc wrought by these peste during the past few weeks has been extensive. Up in portions of Rensselaer County and elsewhara the carpet bugs are said to be so voracious that they actually, in instances, have eaten off the eorde by which mirrors and pictures were suspended.

WHOSE BODY IS THIS?

EAST KINGSTON, N. Y., July 17.—Yesterday afternoon Robert Leonard found the dead body of a man in the Hudson River near the lochouse of D. D. Addis. In one of the pockets there was a ticket from Rondout to Glasco on the steam yacht Glasgeria. Patrick McGinnis thinks the remains are those of John Donnelly of Brooklyn, who had worked in the brick yard of Robert Maina.

MEXICAN LEAD AND SILVER.

NEW RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE ORES INTO THIS COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Windom today sent a circular letter to the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Laredo, and Eagle Pass, Texas, where all importations of lead ore from Mexico are made, instructing them with regard to the treatment of enoh ores under existing rules pending the settlement of the question now before the Treasury Department in regard to the proper classification of lead ores. It is stated at the department that these instructions do not affect the main question at issne, which will not be decided until after the return to the city of Assistant Secretary Tichener, who is expected about the end of the month. The following is the text of the Secretary's letter:

"The department has had under consideration the joint report submitted by Special Agents W. H. Williams and W. F. Hodgens, under the question of the importation of lead ores from Mexico, with special reference to the accuracy and propriety of the existing methods of entry, sampling, and examination of such ores, for the purpose of determining their proper classification and accurate ascertainment of the characters and properties of the minerals contained in the various importations.

"It appears from the report that a practice has grown up of permitting in the same entry as the product of one mine the mingled product of several mines possessing different characteristics, and that sampling is conducted in a very irregular manner by what is familiarly known as the 'grab process.' It is evident that neither of those methods is adapted to a proper execution of the provisions of the department, respecting importations of merchandise, and that a modification is essential to bring its administration into harmony with the requirements of the law. Pending a further consideration and the determination of the question of the proper classification of those Mexican ores that contain both silver and lead the following instructions will be observed:

"1. The entry shall also disclose the name and locality of the mine from which the ore has been taken.

"2. Upon the arrival at the frontier of cars or other vehicles laden with ores containing an appreciable quantity of lead, they shall be locked or otherwise secured until entry be made and permit granted to unlade.

"3. Upon the unlading, and at the time of unlading, the officer of the customs assigned to that duty shall supervise the work, and shall obtain proper and complete samples of the ores coming in, special purposes by the importer or consignee; that is to say, they shall be taken in the manner approved and practiced by miners in the handling and reduction of ores, by throughly mixing and quartering every tenth shovel, or more, repeating the operation until the usual commercial sample be obtained.

"4. To avoid the detention and expense incident to the storage of such ores at the custom house, where the cars or other vehicles are destined to an interior port or place without an unlading, they shall be adequately inspected, and if in the judgment of the Collector of Customs they contain lead in quantity sufficient to make it dutiable, or if the legal classification be held doubtful, appraisement may be waived and entry made on an estimate of dutiable value, and permitted to proceed to destination under a warehouse and transportation bond, the entry to be ultimately liquidated under an appraisement based upon the samples selected in the manner above prescribed in paragraph five.

"It is suggested that in the execution of these instructions care should be taken equally not to unnecessarily detain ores wherein silver so clearly predominates as to fix their character commercially as silver ores, nor to admit without assessment of duty those ores wherein the value of their components of lead appear to exceed that of the silver contained in such ores. It is further advised that in determining the relative values of silver and lead contained in the same ore the value of the silver component, the absence of more accurate data in the invoice or otherwise, be rated at 85 per cent of the latest known value of silver bullion in the New York market, and the lead component at the latest known price of bar lead in the same market, less 1 cent per pound.

"From the information before the department it is believed that neither difficulty nor hardship will result from the practical enforcement of these instructions, but if any obstacle shall arise in their execution, you will please report the exact nature and extent of the obstruction, with your suggestions for its removal."

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

DISCUSSED BEFORE THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—The second day's session of the National Educational Association was called to order this morning by President Marble with a very large attendance of teachers and educators. Henry A. Wise of Baltimore read a paper upon the introdnction of manual training at the present time into the public schools. The question of denominational schools was taken up, and Bishop John J. Keane of Washington was introduced. He extended the regrets of Cardinal Gibbons at his inability to be present and read a paper prepared by the Cardinal upon this question: "Should American Educate Their Children in Denominational Schools?"

Bishop Keane followed in an able paper on the same subject, taking the position that Christianity was the basis of all true government and should be incnlcated during the period when children were attending school. If the influence of the Church was banalicial in the training of the children of the public schools.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead of Boston followed in a long paper, in which he said that the arguments advanced by Cardinal Gibbons in the magazines in favor of the non-interference of the State with the family in the matter of education was only to derive to the family the State's authority in public opinion, to the end that the Roman Catholic Church especially could take charge when possible. He said the plan of the Romish Church was to compel all Catholics to withdraw their children from the public schools to parochial schools, when they would be taught the doctrines of the Church. Such a system, he said, would not be tolerated in America.

Bishop Keane replied, and denied Mr. Mead's assertion that the Pope or the Roman Catholic Church was seeking temporal power and the control of the Government. Both addresses were forcible and were heartily applauded.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Commander James M. Forsyth has been detached from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the Tallapoosa, South Atlantic station; Lieut. Charles G. Bowman from the Boston and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins from the torpedo station and directed to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Boston; Ensign W. E. Huggatt from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and granted three months' leave.

Ensign Frank W. Kellogg has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory; Assistant Engineer James M. Pickrell to duty at the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, Richmond, Va.

The leaves of absence granted to Capt. Henry G. Burton, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Asher C. Taylor, of the Second Artillery have been extended two months and one month respectively.

Capt. Thomas Britton of the Sixth Infantry, having served forty years, has been retired by the President under provisions of the act of 1885.

Charles L. Kent of the Fifth Massachusetts District (Cambridge) has been appointed a cadet at the Military Academy.

WORK OF THE MILLERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—The *Northwestern Miller* to-day says:

"Of the sixteen mills which produced four last week, eleven got in full time, and the average daily output was again raised to nearly 19,000 barrels. The aggregate output for the week (ending July 13) was 132,940 barrels, averaging 18,991 barrels daily—against 93,468 barrels the previous week, and 181,600 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888. Although the average of the week is somewhat now as a week ago, circles being in operation to-day and producing not far from 18,000 barrels per twenty-four hours. There is, however, a tendency on the part of some to run a little more regularly, this being most noticeable perhaps among those that have heretofore been idle one to three days per week. At its best the whole of this crop is not very easily milled, and though the weather lately prevailing has not improved it in this respect, but on the contrary has contributed nearly every mill's product to a certain extent. Yet on the whole the yield is good, though there are a few mills that could use more if its were available. The irregularity of wheat has taken away some of the demand for flour existing a week ago, and the market is rather quiet. Sales have fallen off a good deal, and millers are accepting orders they would not consider a week back. Prices are about 10 cents lower. What demand there is for flour is for spot sales, as buyers are crowding millers to have filled in a rush all orders that are booked. Although the sales reported of bakers' and low grades for export the past week have been quite large, the demand for export is less active and lower prices are being accepted. One or two sales of bakers' are reported to have been made at 2s6. London, last week, more at 24s 6d, but these are not heard of now. The exports of wheat and flour last week were 31,800 barrels against 27,6000 barrels for the preceding week. Quotations, London, July 15, in bond or free: Red winter, spot; Patents, 28s, nominal; bakers', 24s. to 24s. 3d.; low grades, 12s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.

"The Spring wheat outlook has improved, and with a few more days of such weather as we have had for the last week, the quality will be good. The yield will be moderate, but with full, heavy grain, such as it is reasonable to expect there will probably be a good demand for it for export if prices are not worked up too high at the start.

"At the rate of local milling and shipments now the old crop will be worked down to a lower point in Minneapolis than for many years. Local mills consume less than last year, by 10 per cent of relatively high prices there is more wheat going out than ever before at this season. The large shipments go far toward making up for the smaller consumption by the home mills, and the present relative and to-month and shipping should continue to the end of the old crop, with receipts the same as last year, there would be left over a surplus of nearly 1,000,000 bushels, but there is less wheat to come in from the country than in any late year, and if prices are not kept too high there will be very little old stock carried over. Besides, the new wheat promises a better quality than the old, which will naturally make it a reason for dismissing of the old while there is no competition from a crop of greater merit."

The receipts were 234,400 bushels of wheat received for the week ending July 16. The shipments were: Wheat, 227,100 bushels; flour, 106,531 barrels; millstuff, 4,777 tons."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the delegates of the Long Island Rowing Association was held in the office of John C. Bloodgood, in the Mills Building, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. One of the principal topics that induced the meeting was the protest of the Nantilue Boat Club against awarding the *Eagle* Cup to the Varuna crew in the recent Long Island regatta. After the meeting, which lasted for more than two hours, yesterday, the delegates adjourned to meet again next Wednesday afternoon at the same hour and place.

The complaint made on July 5 by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children against P. T. Turner, the manager of Proctor's Theatre, for allowing John W. Farr and Charles Heckler to take part in the performance of "Pinafore," was withdrawn yesterday. Acting Superintendent Stocking of the society told Justice Gorman that as the youthful vocalists had been withdrawn from the stage the society had no further interest in the prosecution and would withdraw the complaint. Turner was accordingly discharged.

Miss Emily Barry, the dry goods saleswoman concerning whose burial in Calvary Cemetery there was considerable donbt whether her friends would be able to obtain permission because of her death in Bellevue Hospital from delirium tremens, was buried in that cemetery yesterday afternoon without objection. The cemetery's officials concluded that as she had received extreme nnction from a priest in excellent standing the canonical ordinance would not be enforced.

Michael Attenski and Matuana Waluneche were convicted yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions of swindling Benjamin Stahlin, a Russian immigrant, out of 1,500 rubles on May 14. They represented to their victim that they would find him work in the manufacture of clothing, and indnced him to put up the money as security for cloth they promised to furnish. Judge Cowing sentenced each of them to four years in the State prison.

Emma Kottan, a Swedish immigrant, twenty-eight years of age, is detained at Castle Garden and will be sent back by the orders of Collector Erhardt. She came to this country on the steamship Panuland, from Antwerp, on July 5, in company with her brother-in-law, Peter Federland. It was after arrival ascertained that she had run away from her husband in Swaden and abandoned her five little children. Federland will also be returned.

Postmaster Van Cott has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamer City of New-York arrived there on Tuesday with mails from China and Japan of the dates of June 21 and 22 from Shanghai and Hung-Kong, and of Juna 30 from Yokohama. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office here at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening for dispatch by the City of New-York from San Francisco.

The agent for the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children brought in Castle Garden yesterday George and Christina Downes, the little children of Dr. James Downes, now under indictment in Brooklyn for killing his wife by administering parie green. Dr. Downes and Adelaide Seiler were married in July, 1886, and now the children are to be sent to Glasgow, Scotland, where they will be cared for by an uncle.

There is to be a new caterer at the Custom House. George Eberth, who has been running the restaurant there since Hubert O. Thompson got him the place, received notice to quit yesterday from Collector Erhardt. When he went to see the Collector about it he was shown a petition from many clerks in which it was set forth that he charged too high prices. His mantle will fall on Patrick J. Flynn of the First District.

The steward of the Lambs' Club yesterday applied to Judge O'Gorman, in the Superior Court, to have about three thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, which belonged to Washington Irving Bishop, taken into the custody of the court. Bishop's mother, and his widow, Mabel C. K. T. Bishop, have both demanded the jewelry from the attorney, who says that some of it is hers and was loaned to her son.

The four bells which are to be hung on trial in the northern tower of the Cathedral will arrive from Troy this morning and be in their places by Saturday night. They will first be rung on Monday morning. If they sound well from the great height (160 feet) at which they will have to be placed a number of wealthy gentlemen in the congregration will enhsoribe for a fine chime of six bells in E flat.

Edward Taylor and Leonard Leewald, while enjoying the surf at Rockaway Beach on Sunday, went beyond the lines and were about sinking. Mr. M. Rosenthal, a member of the firm of M. Scheyer & Co. of San Francisco, a guest at the Hotel Gerstl, heard their cries, went to their assistance, and succeeded in keeping them above water until a boat picked them up.

Parmission has been granted by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court for the uniting of the Church of the Holy Innocents, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and the Church of the Nativity, Avenue C, under the name of the Chnrch of the Holy Nativity. The new church will occupy the building of the Chnrch of the Holy Innocents.

Three shares of Chemical Bank stock, of the par value nf $100, sold on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday at an auctiou sale of securities for $4,060 a share. Five thousand dollars' worth of New-York Athletic Club 8 per cent improvement bonds sold at 100, and two thousand dollars' worth of New-York Club 6 per cent bonds, due in 1908, sold at 100¾.

William A. Edwerde, manager of H. R. Jacobs's Third-Avenue Theatre, who was accused by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of having permitted Joseph E. Baldwin or "Baby Ashury," a six-year-old actoroon, to dance in a performance at the theatre on June 11, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Cowing, and was fined $10.

The steamship Westerniand, from Antwerp, which arrived yesterday morning, was detained at Quarantine, a female steerage passenger named Matilda Gosw, a native of Arabia, being sick with the emallpox. She was transferred to the Riverside Hospital, after which the ship was thoroughly disinfected, and the passangere were allowed to land.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 Williamstreet acknowledges the following additional subscriptions to the Washington memorial arch fund: Cash, $10; A. H. Allhaus, $5; J. H. Knapp, $5; George G. Jackson, $2; Henry McKinley, $1; Michael Raphe, $1. Previously acknowledged, $46,603 56. Grand total, $46,627 56.

The police were startled yesterday by a call for a Coroner from the residence of John Taylor Johnston, at Fifth-avenue and Clinton-place. The Coroner was wanted to view the body of an aged colored woman named Hannah Nelson, who died from an acute attack of asthma. She had been employed in the house only about a month.

Judge O'Gorman, in the Superior Court, yesterday appointed John Lamaroha referee in the suit of Philip J. McGrath against the executice of ex-Master Workman Quinn of District Assembly No. 49. The referee is to ascertain what damage McGrath suffered through Quinn's refusal to give up possession of Pythagoras Hall.

The Eastern Association of Glass Manufacturers will hold its semi-annual meeting in the Windsor Hotel this morning to determine upon the proposition to send delegates to the Glass Workers' Convention. The members of the association do not regard the propositions, as received, with much favor.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has notified the Produce Exchange that it will supply the Exchange with the quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade, which were cut off some time ago. This matter will be discnssed by the Board of Managers to-day.

The Standard Record Company was incorporated yesterday with $500,000 capital. Its objects is to manufeature and sell the most approved machines for calenderion and recording. Among its Direotors are Dr. Norvin Green, J. J. Knox, and John L. Watson.

Wheat was bullish yesterday on the Produce Exchange. July, in which there was not much interest, went up 2 cents, and closed at 83¼ cents; August went up 1⅜ cents and closed at 85⅛ cents. December alen advanced 1⅜ cents and closed at 88⅝ cents.

The Sunday school of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land will have its twenty-fourth annual excursion to-day to Oriental Grove. The barges Caledonia and Corsaokie leave the foot of Market-street at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Hattie Smith, wife of a painter, had a tiff with her husband last evening, and when he left their room at 93 Suffolk-atreet to purchase provisions she took a small quantity of carbolic acid. She was removed to the Gouverneur Hospital.

Referee Joseph H. Stinar has reported in favor of Henry Blackman in his suit for an absolute divorce from his wife, Pauline A. Blackman, and the report was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The Board of Ordinance of the United States Army, of which Gen. Schofield is President, will meet to-day in the Army Building, in Whitehall-street. The meeting will probably continue for a week.

The Columbian Clnb will have its third annnal excursion to Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday, July 24.

The Grand Jury took an antiny yesterday in the form of a visit to the public buildings on Blackwell's Island.

Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band will play this evening at East River Park.

BROOKLYN.

A general alarm has been sent out by the Brooklyn police for Miss Emily Stewart, fifteen years old, whose parents live at 273 Front-street, Brooklyn. She went on May 1 to work as a servant with a family on Fulton-street, near Albany-avenue, and returned home a few visit May 12, since which day no word has been heard of her.

The Brooklyn and Union Elevated Railroad expects to have the extension to Ridgewood opened by Saturday. The Myrtle-avenua line will then be 9¼ miles long. The Fifth-avenue structure is being pushed rapidly and is now up as far as Seventeenth-street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Ladies' Hospital Association of Port Chester has been incorporated to ameliorate the condition of the deserving and indigent sick of Port Chester and vicinity and maintain a hospital. The incorporators are Hannah M. Root, L. M. Horton, Mary A. Haviland, Carrie W. Damon, Anna M. Dickinson, Harriett A. Husted, Sarah E. Fowler, Mary D. Kelley, Mary W. Valentine, A. Maria Abendroth, Abbie Louise Whiteman.

Mrs. Margaret Malone of 38 Garden-street, Yonkers, has reported to the Yonkers police that her husband has been missing from his home for four weeks. His name is Jere Malone. He is fifty years old, short and stout, of florid complexion, bald, and has a broken nose.

The erection of a new building for the First National Bank of Port Chester has been begun at the corner of Willett and Main streets. It will be of Philadelphia pressed brick, with the exception of the first floor, which will be of brownstone. It will cost $32,000.

The Sing Sing Board of Village Trustees at a meeting on Tuesday evening decided to build a trunk sewer through Main-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Joseph H. Wynant of Freeport, L. I., has been arrested charged with embezzling $1,700 from a large New-York wholesale grocery house. He was arraigned before Justice Closner, in Hempstead, and admitted bail in the sum of $3,000. He is one of the best-known drummers on Long Island, and a Past Commander of the Grand Army post of Freeport.

Levi Stalter, aged forty-seven, an engineer, of 87 East Eighth-street, Long Island City, leaped overboard from a barge while on the excursion of the star Athletic Club, swam ashore, and was picked up at Police Headquar

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STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SUMMER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—at 7:30—BOCCACCIO.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It would probably be better if the State of New-York would leave the improvement of the channel of the Hudson River entirely to the General Government, and doubtless it would be quite willing to do so if assured that the work would be done. According to the statements of Col. GILLESPIE of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the Government work, that which is done by the State might about as well be left undone and the expense saved. He says that the State work carried on between Troy and New-Baltimore consists mainly of dredging, and that the material is dumped upon the bank in such a way as to be washed back into the channel, where it has a tendency to produce shoals even where there was deep water before. He even suggests that the General Government should interpose and put a stop to the State operations, which are only doing mischief. The subject comes up in the Legislature every year for a new appropriation, and when it comes up again it may be well to inquire whether the money devoted to the improvement of the Hudson River under State authority is wasted.

Gov. LOWRY is showing commendable zeal in his efforts to bring to justice the brutes who invaded Mississippi and defied its laws by engaging in a prize fight. Not only is he pursuing the principals in the fight, but he is preparing to arrest as many as possible of their aiders and abettors, and among these he includes the officers of the Queen and Crescent Railroad, who furnished transportation for the fighters. Whether these people can be held responsible under the law is a nice question, but it is well worth testing. In the meantime the referee of the fight has voluntarily surrendered, and given bail for appearance in court to-morrow. This unusual proceeding is of a nature to create the suspicion that it may be a trick to enable the principals to escape. If the referee is tried and acquitted by an accommodating jury, the prosecution of the other offenders would naturally be abandoned as useless; if he is convicted, his trial will take time, and give public indignation an opportunity to cool, which is all that the fighters want to secure immunity, and they can afford to pay the scapegoat well for playing his important part.

The appointments to the Park Commission made by Mayor CHAPIN of Brooklyn Tuesday appear to be very fair ones. Mr. GEORGE V. BROWER, though a lawyer by profession, has taken a deep interest in tree planting and horticulture, and Mr. MARVIN CROSS, a lumber dealer of the Eastern District, is reputed to be a capable and intelligent man. The third Commissioner has already been named, Dr. R. S. STORRS, but has not yet qualified. It is hardly an ideal commission, and no one upon it has the combination of experience and practical ability that is really needed, but it is a great improvement on any of its predecessors for some time past. With its increased powers and more liberal resources the Brooklyn Park Commission ought to be rapidly and radically changed for the better. It needs it badly enough.

It is understood that the reports made in regard to the operation of the new system of canteens as a substitute for post traders thoroughly support this experiment. Early last Spring the War Department proposed to make the substitution, in view of the excellent results which had been found from canteens established by officers at certain posts. This was a remarkable step, because the sutlers had became a strongly-intrenched and powerful body, and were jocosely referred to as the ranking authorities in their respective garrisons. It was arranged that their licensee should be revoked at certain dates, so fixed as to be fair and just by giving them an opportunity to dispose of their stock. In cases where no post trader was established the canteen was authorized forthwith. The result thus far found is that supplies can be had cheaper as the mutual or co-operative system is introduced, and there is no object in charging high prices, while any surplus can be expended in accommodations and amusements. In general, also, it is believed that there is less temptation to indulge in drinking to excess. When the system has become fully established its statistics will be interesting and important.

One peculiar result of the appointment of a commission under the act passed by the last Congress to purchase the Cherokee Strip is a sudden increase in the appreciation of the merits of the land by the cattle syndicate which uses it. For five years this syndicate paid an annual rental of $100,000 for it, and wanted to renew the lease at that price. The refusal of the Cherokees to do this resulted in months of bargaining, during which the syndicate slowly moved up in its offers to $125,000, $150,000, and $175,000. This last it fixed as the absolute limit, and the announcement was made that it was in search of a tract in Texas or elsewhere which was to be much cheaper and well suited for grazing purposes. Then it accepted $200,000, protesting that this was more than the value of the land. Now it is gravely reported that the cattle men have come to a "realizing sense" of the true value of the Cherokee Outlet, and are anxious to revise their terms, increasing the rental to $300,000 after several years, then successively to $400,000 and $500,000. But they take good care even now to begin with $200,000. It is tolerably evident that all this proceeding is intended to "bluff" the Commissioners appointed to bargain with the Indians, and perhaps also to bamboozle the Cherokees into a refusal to sell it by inspiring in them a hope of getting a higher return in rent than the Government's purchase at the rate authorized would represent in annual interest. It is not to be presumed that Congress will allow itself to be victimized by any such device.

One would suppose that the workingmen concerned had had an experience of the "Knights of Labor" bitter and costly enough to last for at least a score of years. It appears, however, that the leaders of labor are reluctant, as might also be expected, to give up a scheme that has enabled them to live by oral labor much better than they could hope to live by manual labor. These leaders, with the benevolent POWDERLY at their head, have issued a circular calling upon workingmen and workingwomen to join the most formidable labor organization that ever existed in the United States or elsewhere. It will be instructive to note how successful this attempt to revive the Knights of Labor will be. Our own notion is that it will be by no means so lucrative as the original body. The locomotive engineers have had sense enough to keep out of it and to trust their own organization with the defense of their own interests.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1892.

The movement in favor of a World's Fair to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by COLUMBUS is beginning to take a practical shape. A special meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce is to be held at 1 o'clock on Thursday next "to consider what measures should be taken" toward that end, and the Mayor of the city has sent invitations to a large number of prominent citizens to attend a conference to be held at 3:30 o'clock on the same day, "to consider the advisability of holding an international exposition at New-York in 1892, and to arrange for the preliminary work if it is deemed advisable."

In the discussion which has already taken place in regard to the subject there has hardly been two opinions as to the propriety and desirability of such a celebration. The sentiment has been practically unanimous in favor of the project so far as it has found expression. The general opinion as to the proper place for holding the proposed World's Fair has been in favor of the city of New-York, though Washington has also been suggested, simply because it is the capital of the Nation. The celebration would commemorate no event of national history, but the discovery of the Western World, which has led to such wonderful changes in history and to the founding of many new nations. Its purpose would be to show the great industrial and commercial results of the four centuries of growth and development in the vast field of human enterprise opened by COLUMBUS's discovery. Apart from other considerations the chief commercial city of the American continent would be the proper place for such an exhibition. But the other considerations are all in favor of New-York. That the United States should be the scene of the celebration nobody disputes, and New-York is the point upon American soil at which communication with the rest of the world mainly centres and to which lines of interior communication converge on a scale that is not rivaled elsewhere. It is the point to which foreign and coastwise traffic comes to a greater extent than to all other American ports combined, and to which the products of our own land are brought with the greatest regularity and the fullest volume. As a consequence it is the place at which the products of human industry and skill from all the world could be most readily gathered for a great international exhibition. The facilities already exist for bringing them together in the largest measure.

Furthermore, there is no place on the American continent which affords anything like the same facilities for travel and for the accommodation of a vast concourse of visitors. There would be no difficulty in providing for the transportation of the merchandise to be sent to the great fair and of the travelers who come to visit it, or in affording accommodation for strangers during their stay. No other city can pretend to the possession of equal advantages in that respect. Nor does the question of a convenient and proper site present any serious difficulty. There are vacant spaces easily accessible by land or water or by both which can be used for the purpose. It will be a mere matter of selecting that which in all respects presents the greatest advantages. The only thing necessary to settle definitely the question of holding the exposition and of holding it in New-York is for the people of the city to show that they are ready to undertake the task. The display of the necessary spirit and purpose will put an end to all further controversy on either branch of the subject.

Just one thing is needed to insure having a great World's Fair in 1892, having it in this city, and making it the most successful undertaking of the kind the world has ever seen, and that is the hearty and earnest co-operation of all the great interests that can be properly concerned in such an enterprise. Let an organization be formed that shall fairly represent the commercial, industrial, and transportation interests that centre in this city, let it work harmoniously and vigorously and have the fullest support from the people, and the problem will be solved. Preliminary meetings and conferences will serve the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper spirit and sentiment to give assurance of success exist in the community. If they do, all that will be necessary is to set the proper forces in action. It will be of the utmost importance that there be no divisions or dissensions, no working at cross purposes, no striving for incidental objects at variance with the main purpose. The right kind of an organization in the right hands would secure general support and win all necessary co-operation from the National, State, and Municipal Governments. The undertaking would involve very large expense, but it would be in the nature of an investment. It is not unlikely that it could be so managed that the outlay would be directly reimbursed, but if not there can be no question of the indirect and enduring advantage to the city and its various interests that would follow. A successful World's Fair, at which there would be a comparison of the achievements of this country in the various lines of human activity with those of other countries, would be a great benefit to New-York and a benefit to the Nation.

THE MILWAUKEE POST OFFICE.

The second report of the Civil Service Commission on the Milwaukee Post Office constitutes one of the most valuable public services yet performed by that body. It is clear and intelligent and it is manifestly prepared without respect of persons or of parties. The malfeasance exposed in it happened to be committed by a Democratic Postmaster appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND; and it is not without significance that it occurred in the most important office of his Postmaster General's own State. Mr. VILAS was commonly believed, during his incumbency of the Postmastership General, to share the contempt for the civil service law which practical politicians exhibit for any device that tends to substitute fitness for favor as a qualification for public office.

Mr. PAUL, the Postmaster of Milwaukee, had the good fortune, from his own point of view, or the misfortune, from the public point of view, to possess an entirely pliant board of local examiners. They also partook his contempt, if not that of Mr. VILAS, for the law they were appointed for the purpose of enforcing. Two of them pleaded habitual neglect of duty as an excuse for permitting both the spirit and the letter of the law to be violated whenever the Postmaster so desired, which seems to have been whenever there was an appointment to be made. The question with him was simply how he could appoint whomsoever he wished to appoint, as if the civil service law had never been passed. Like any other law, the civil service law will not execute itself. It assumes a certain measure of fidelity, of attention to duty, and of intelligence on the part of the men who are designated to carry it out. When the checks provided by the law on the will of a Postmaster are intrusted to his own creatures, and when the Postmaster is bent upon having his own way in spite of these checks, the law is, of course, a dead letter. The violation of it has never been carried further, and, in point of cynical disregard of its plain provisions, has very seldom been carried so far as in this Milwaukee case. Nobody concerned seems to have had any notion of fulfilling its behests, but only of so "cooking" the proceedings had in violation of it that the violation should not be apparent from the records of them without careful examination. It would be absurd to describe the practices of Mr. PAUL as evasions of the law; they were open and evident violations of it.

One case detailed in the report will show how flagrant these violations were. In 1888 a certification was made for the appointment of a stamper which included the names of four carriers. The Postmaster bluntly refused to take any name from this list, and a month later the complaisant board made another certification which included the lowest of the four, with three new men, arbitrarily excluding the three who had stood higher, and the lowest of the four was appointed. The Secretary explained that the change was made "for convenience, to bring the desirable men, the men who were wanted, into proper position." That is to say, it was done in order to enable the Postmaster to nullify the law and to act as if it did not exist. This was the practice of the Milwaukee board. One man who passed very low was appointed at once, and a subsequent certification was made to cover his appointment. Another man was certified two weeks after he had been appointed. In another case, according to a statement the commission gives without vouching for it, a man was appointed March 1 who was not examined until March 17, nor certified until April 14. The Postmaster frequently ignored the certifications altogether, returning them as void upon pretenses which in other cases did not restrain him from making appointments. The commission's description of the prodnotions of the board as "swindling certifications" is not in the least too strong.

The commission recommends that some member of every examining board should be free from the influence of the officer whose judgment he is supposed to assist and enlighten. The performances of Postmaster PAUL would have been quite impossible if there had been even one honest and independent man among the examiners. The readers of the report will be inclined to wish even more ardently that there could be some punishment provided for the outrageous and systematic violations of the law committed by Mr. PAUL more adequate and exemplary than mere dismissal from office. That penalty will not be greatly dreaded by any Postmaster who is confident of the support of his immediate official superior in his wrong-doing, as there is unhappily little reason to doubt was Mr. PAUL'S case.

LONDON'S WEAK POLICE.

It is more than possible that the explanation of the success of the Whitechapel murderer in eluding the police of London may be found in the peculiarity of the members of the force described in a letter from THE TIMES's special correspondent published on Monday. "That's my post, Sir, that court," said a policeman to the correspondent after partaking of his hospitality in an alehouse. "It's full of tramp lodging houses, and it's one of the worst thieves' holes in London. I'm on duty here to see that no one is run in there." "Then he turned and walked on to the westward," continues the letter, "with his companion (another ale-bibbing policeman) and myself, and I parted from them half a block from Chancery-lane." The court over which this officer was supposed to watch is of very much the same class as Castle-alley, Whitechapel, where the last murder of the mysterious terror of London has just been committed, and if Castle-alley was as conscientiously watched as this was the escape of the criminal is hardly a matter for surprise either in this case or the other murders in which he has so conspicuously figured.

The whole system upon which the London police force is organized is a false one and altogether absurd in this advanced age. The great city of London, the refuge and hiding place of the thieves and other criminals of the world, who find in its vast population the easiest chance for concealment, has absolutely no power over the watchmen of its streets and guardians of its property. The police are under the control of the central Government of England, the Chief Commissioner being an officer of the kingdom and in no way responsible to the Municipal Council. The policeman are independent of the City Government, and it is not surprising that they avail themselves of the chances presented for shirking their duty, especially in the night-time. If the police force of this city were a State organization with which the City Government had nothing to do except thankfully to accept of such service as it saw fit to render, a parallel to the London system might be drawn here, and we should quickly realize the weakness of the plan. Our own force has its faults, largely due to the exigencies of bad politics, but it is safe to venture the assertion that no such series of crimes as the Whitechapel murders could have been perpetrated in New-York without the capture of the offender.

Sir CHARLES WARREN was forced to resign the Chief Commissionership of the London police because he could not solve the mystery of these murders, and his successor, Mr. MONRO, is in a fair way of being obliged to follow his example. The main thing needed, however, to secure a reorganization of the force on a firm basis of efficiency is to take its government from the central power and place it in the hands of those most deeply interested in having a good police force—the citizens of London as represented by the Municipal Council. Home rule to this extent is absolutely required for the great city of London if she is not to be placed utterly at the mercy of the enemies of society.

CREEDMOOR.

While the State Camp at Peekskill is for the moment the centre of interest for the National Guard of New-York, an important question of permanent importance will soon come up for decision, that of the proposed purchase of the Creedmoor rifle range. The bill appropriating $25,000 for this purpose and for acquiring additional land adjoining, needed for the longer distances, was duly passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. It now remains for the National Rifle Association to take action upon the matter.

There is every reason to suppose that this action will be favorable and that the terms proposed by the State will be accepted. In the first place, the project of selling the range to the State originated in the association. There was some opposition on the part of a few members, particularly those who were interested less in the daily practice of the National Guard than in long-distance shooting with fine rifles. They insisted that one day every week should be assigned by the proposed State managers of the range for the practice of the association, and that in general the identification of the range with matches of civilian organizations using sporting rifles should not be ignored. No one can dispute the value of the reputation acquired by Creedmoor in the international victories at Creedmoor over Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and Australia, in stimulating the art of rifle firing, but while those victories are a just source of patriotic pride, the improvement of the militia organizations in the use of those weapons is after all the chief benefit that has been or can be secured from Creedmoor. At all events, it is the chief matter for the State to take into consideration. Hence the Legislature was justified in not incumbering its proposed ownership of the range with stipulations as to its use by a private association which might interfere with the practice of State troops. It has done all that can be fairly asked in agreeing to turn over the use of the range for ten days during September of each year for the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association. This permission, it is true, only runs for ten years, under the terms of the act, but there is no question of the continuance of the privilege. It seemed unwise to hamper the State ownership with a condition indefinite and irrevocable, whatever might be the future condition of the Rifle Association, but the permanence of the permission is assured by the fact that by far the greater part of the competitors at these annual meetings are National Guardsmen of New-York and other States, to whom these prize meetings are most useful.

Another reason for the probable acceptance by the association of the act as it stands, trusting to future legislation for any proper modifications, is that the sale of the range is to it a matter of necessity. When Creedmoor was started there were visions, no doubt, among its zealous founders of a success like that of Wimbledon. Assuming that as the only institution of the kind its nationalization would be easy, and that it would become the centre for the riflemen of the entire country, they found alike in the greater population of the United States and in the military spirit excited by the then recent civil war a guarantee that it would equal or surpass in popularity the famous range on Wimbledon Common. It started with a good prospect of realizing these expectations. Brilliant international victories over the marksmen of Wimbledon and Dollymount made the reputation of the range, while famous marksmen from points as distant as New-Orleans, State teams from as far off as California, and even the picked United States Army teams from every one of the three military divisions met at the Creedmoor Fall competitions. But soon the novelty died away; the army established its own annual prize meetings, the distant States founded Creedmoors of their own, and before long even the current maintenance of the range became "mighty hard sledding." To secure the proper attractions in prizes required every year hard work and personal solicitation by the Directors and the rifle cranks who were especially interested. Had not the State paid a rental of thousands of dollars for the use of the range by its troops from Spring to Autumn it would have been impossible to sustain it. At length a time came when not only the leases of the ground had to be renewed, but other land had to be purchased, because some proprietors found the firing troublesome or dangerous, and when also the targets and other materials required repair. The association then found that it could carry the burden no longer.

The present arrangement appears to be fair and expedient for both sides. The State acquires for nothing the entire plant established by the association, with all the benefits of its experience. It continues the daily practice of its troops on familiar ground, and as it was already paying several thousand dollars a year for this purpose, the purchase of the land outright makes little pecuniary difference in the long run. The association on its part is not compelled to disband, but can keep up its useful annual prize meetings with more comfort and success. As Creedmoor long since became chiefly a National Guard range the change in management will be nearly nominal.

ART NOTES.

The late Edward Fitzgerald, translator of poems from the Persian and Spanish, was a fine musician and an ardent lover of the fine arts, so much so that he used seriously to inconvenience himself as a young man by spending all his money on paintings. In a letter to Thackeray in 1835 he says: "There is always a piece of vulgarity about Wilkie," and in 1841 to Frederic Tennyson: "I have just concluded, with all the throes of imprudent pleasure, the purchase of a large picture by Constable, of which, if I can continue in the mood, I will inclose you a sketch. It is very good, but how you and Morton would abuse it! Yet this, being a sketch, escapes some of your censures. The trees are not splashed with that white sky mud which (according to Constable's theory) the earth scatters up with her wheels in traveling so briskly round the sun; and there is a dash and fidelity in the execution that gives one a thrill of good digestion in one's room, and the thought of which makes one inclined to jump over the children's heads in the streets. But if you could see my great enormous Venetian picture you would be astonished!" Next year he writes to the painter Laurence: "My Constable has been greatly admired and is reckoned quite genuine by one great judge, Mr. Churchyard. Mr. C. paints himself, (not in sooty colors, as you waggishly insinuate,) and nicely too. He understands Gainsborough, Constable, and old Crome. Have you ever seen pictures by the latter? Some very fine. He was a Norwich man."

A writer in the *Portfolio*, (Mr. Hamerton?) considering the essay on the "Laocoon" by Lessing, remarks: "But outside the beauties of feeling, association, truth, tone, color, and light, of which Lessing takes no account, there is another perfection ignored by him—technical skill. Want of practical training blinded him to that beauty possessed by the Grecian sculptors in such an eminent degree. The rendering of the flesh, of the long tendrils of hair, of thicker or thinner draperies, paints well put on, a long sweep here, blending half tone and light; a crisp touch there, giving with masterly simplicity an effect which a less skilful hand could not have rendered with a thousand labored touches; a foreshortened limb, a detail elaborated, but quietly keeping its due subordination—these beauties are as real and as delicious to artists as classical severity of form. To attain them without losing sight of the ideal, must we not paint young faces and old, fair skins and dark, hard muscle of man, soft flesh of woman, valuing each for its own qualities and striving to give to each the semblance of nature? So far, then, we quarrel with Lessing at every turn; we do not wish to forget the ideal, but we want to see it pearled side by side with the real, each helping to a fuller enjoyment of the other. But when we read his words on what may be called the literary side of art, we recognize and humbly bow to our master."

In his latest bulletin Mr. Ruskin deplores that politics alone separated him from his friend Charles Eliot Norton, and considers him entirely out of place "in the dilution of the hot lava and fructification of the hot ashes of American character—which are overwhelming, borne now on volcanic air—the life of Scotland, England, France, and Italy." He gives Mr. Norton the highest praise for natural gifts, "observant and critical rather than imaginative, but with an all-pervading sympathy and sensibility absolutely free from envy, ambition, or covetousness. I mean covetousness of beautiful things, the only sort that is possible to people like Charles Norton or me. He gave me his best Greek 'Fortune,' a precious little piece of flying marble, with her feet on the world, engraved with hexagonal tracery like a honeycomb. We both love its honey—but best given by each other."

An undertaking of some magnitude in the popularization of art is the publication of "Art and Artists of Our Times" by Selmar Hess of 93 Prince-street. Twenty installments have appeared and the plan calls for sixty-six in all. Each is a section of the work containing sixteen pages of biographical and descriptive letterpress, three full-page process prints on thick paper, and a sprinkling of prints through the text. The latter will amount to 400 onts, the full page to 132, and in addition there is a promise of 66 copper plate and steel prints. The most popular feature is cheapness, for a quarter of a dollar is the price of each installment. To obtain pictures of the works mentioned in the text photographs are used when obtainable, but old steel prints are also used. The parts appear in terra cotta covers stamped with a design by George W. Edwards.

The first volume of the Century Dictionary has covers designed by Stanford White. The centre carries a tablet surrounded by a wreath cleverly managed. A smooth, square middle is dotted with a half dozen monograms formed of C. D. intertwined, and the outer parts are stamped with a novel pattern in fine triangles. Over these triangulous borders are scattered small open books, each of which carries a letter of the alphabet. The only positive color is gold, used very discreetly.

In the July *Portfolio* there is some account by W. J. Loftie of a curious dozen of wax effigies of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., and other worthies preserved in Westminster Abbey.

HARD QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

It had been the intention of the Board of Appraisers to adjourn at the close of yesterday's session, but during the day a telegram was received from Secretary Windom which satisfied the board that he was going to send them some further classification problems for solution. It was therefore decided to hold another conference to-day.

Cork wood, cut in small squares ready for manufacture into bottle stoppers, came up for consideration yesterday, the question being whether in that shape it should be regarded as manufactured and liable to 25 per cent. duty. The general opinion was that the wood in that shape was not ready for use, and that it was, therefore, entitled to free entry.

The question whether a substance known as sylvinit should be regarded as a chemical compound was submitted by the Appraiser of Norfolk, Va. It was, on analysis, found to be a manure salt and entitled to free entry as such. It is used in conjunction with bone as a fertilizer.

The conference decided that small chips of marble, to be used in making pavements with the addition of cement, should be regarded as a manufactured article and liable to 50 per cent. duty, and not as marble tiles, on which the duty is $1 10 per cubic foot.

Chlorophyl, submitted by the Appraiser of Cincinnati for classification, was determined to be a vegetable color and dutiable at 25 per cent., and not free, as claimed, as an unmanufactured vegetable substance.

The Sumatra tobacco problem was looked into, and it was agreed that the plan in vogue under Appraiser Cooper's rule is right. The rule in his department is to take ten hand fuls of the leaf and weigh each separately. If it is found that it weighs seventy-eight grains or over per leaf it is made dutiable at 75 cents per pound, because the law says that all tobacco, with 100 leaves or more to the pound, of which 85 per cent. is fitted for wrapper, is dutiable at that rate; if it is found to be under seventy grains to the leaf, the rate is 35 cents per pound as fillers.

Portable railway sections, composed of two steel rails about sixteen feet long, fastened together by thin U-shaped rolled-iron sleepers, and so bolted and clamped as to make them completed articles, and shipped in that shape from the place of manufacture, were decided to be a manufacture of iron and steel, dutiable at 45 per cent.

THE M'QUADE TRIAL.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., July 17.—To-morrow will see the opening of the defense in the McQuade trial. Senator Foley will make the opening argument and then the witnesses will be called. To judge by the first witness who was put upon the stand to-day before the argument because he was obliged to go home—the Rev. Brockholst Morgan of St. Mark's Church, New-York—the testimony will mainly be as to the good character of McQuade.

As soon as the prosecution rested, after putting in some more testimony as to the raising funds by the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad, &c., the defence moved for an order of acquittal upon the ground that the prosecution had not made out a case strong enough even to go to the jury.

Judge Daniels overruled this motion, as was to be expected, for the custom of the courts is to allow even the weakest case to go to the jury in an important criminal trial, and the defense will proceed with their testimony to-morrow. It will not take long, moreover, as McQuade will not go upon the stand.

The witnesses for the prosecution to-day were William J. Ramsey, the bookkeeper of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, recalled; Henry A. Newell, the Superintendent; ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, Robert L. Waters, the well known civil engineer; Isaac V. Brokaw, the clothier; Osborn E. Bright, ex-Alderman James Pierson of the board of 1884, Robert Dowling, a clerk of Erhardson, Cornbrett & Bright; James Lyddy, James Quinlan, Assistant Treasurer of the Greenwich Savings Bank; John M. Foot of the First National Bank of New-York, ex-Alderman William H. Miller of the board of 1884, and Charles B. Waite. Waite testified as usual. He knew nothing about the "boodle," but knew about the special meeting of Aug. 30, 1884, when the franchise was granted to the Broadway surface road. The testimony for the defence will be brief.

WEDDING CARDS RECALLED.

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Newark's upper social circles are exercised over the circulation of notes recalling invitations to the wedding of Miss Emily Roberts to Mr. A. M. Cox of Philadelphia.

Miss Roberts is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. Christopher Roberts, one of Newark's millionaires, and a partner in the great pencil trade of the Fabers. He is master of one of the handsomest of the villa houses that line High-street, and has the entrée to the most exclusive of Newark's social circles, which are credited with being the most exclusive in the State.

A year ago, it is said, Miss Roberts engaged herself to Mr. Cox. It was presumed that he is a gentleman of wealth and position, but he is not known in Newark. The wedding was set for one evening about a week ago. Invitations were sent to the choicest of Newark's society, and preparations were on foot to make it one of the chief social events of late days in Newark. Scarcely a family of prominence in the city had not already purchased a gift to bestow upon the happy couple at the time of the nuptials.

Two days before the appointed time the recipients of invitations were surprised to receive notice that the wedding had been postponed and that explanations would follow. It is now understood that the engagement has been broken off.

Col. Roberts, when visited last night by reporters, refused to talk. A gentleman friend of the family, whose daughter was to have been one of the bridesmaids, made no secret of the facts as far as he knew them, and it is from him that the story was learned.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky is at the Grand Hotel.

Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania is at the Victoria Hotel.

J. C. Peasley, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Joseph A. Chapleau, Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada, and Quincy A. Shaw of Boston are at the Hotel Brunswick.

James J. Hill, President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, and W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, are at the Aldemarle Hotel.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, ex-Gov. H. G. Warmoth of Louisiana, Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, and James J. West of Chicago are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

AN OLD SOLDIER REMOVED.

DETROIT, July 17.—George N. Davis, Internal Revenue Collector at Grand Rapids, received the official doonment to-day which deposed him from his position and placed John Steketee in it. The communication seemed to demand a suitable acknowledgment, and Mr. Davis furnished it in a manner at once pointed and tart. He addressed the Executive as plain "Benj. Harrison, President of the United States," and said:

Your letter of the 11th inst., notifying me of my removal from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Michigan, is at hand. The information is not a surprise to me, as I have seen by the press dispatches that you had appointed my successor. I am suspicious, however, that I am removed because I am a Democrat, and I therefore regret that you have seen fit to appoint a person to succeed me who had the reputation of not being in sympathy with the Union cause during our late civil war. I am an ex-soldier, and would have been glad to see an old soldier appointed to relieve me, or at least one who was in sympathy with you and me when we were at the front. GEORGE N. DAVIS,
Late Captain Company D, First Michigan Sharpshooters.

BOUGHT BY AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The brick-making firm of Wahl Brothers, at Blue Island, have about completed a deal whereby the entire plant, except the machinery, is to be transferred to an English syndicate and the machinery removed to Forty-third-street and Western-avenue. The property involved in the deal includes 161 acres of land on the Grand Trunk Road, near Blue Island, 5,000,000 bricks, and the buildings. The total value of the property is $150,000.

The syndicate expects, as soon as the transfer is made, to proceed immediately with the brick at the yards and construct additions to the present building and fit it out as a distillery.

HUNTER'S POINT ODORS.

President Wilson and Commissioner Bryant of the Board of Health, accompanied by Chemist Martin and Inspector of Offensive Trades Nevins, made another visit yesterday to Hunter's Point to ascertain if the suggestions of the board for the suppression of the offensive odors emenating from the oil works have been properly carried out. Commissioner Bryant said last night concerning the visit:

"We went particularly to look after the Standard Oil Company's method of doing business with a view to determining the sources of the odors that emanate from the works at Hunter's Point, and incidentally visited some other works on the Brooklyn side of Newtown Creek. The sources of the odors which we found are twofold. I mean, of course, the odors that under favorable conditions are transmitted to New-York. The first of these is in connection with the apparatus for washing sludge acid and the second is in connection with the steam stills by which they distill their oils. We discovered these on our visit of a week ago and made suggestions for their suppression, and our visit to-day was to see if these suggestions had been carried out.

"The remedy for the sludge acid odor is in keeping the vents of the washing apparatus properly packed, so as to prevent the escape both of the odor and the sludge acid, for of course if the acid is allowed to run out and float upon the water of the creek it will become volatilized and give out its peculiar odor. The suppression of the odor arising from the steam stills is in burning up the gases generated by passing them through the furnaces. I may say that Mr. Nason of Troy, the chemist of the Standard Oil Company, accompanied us a week ago and concurred in the recommendations we made.

"These recommendations we found, on our visit to-day, carried out effectually as a whole, as relates to the apparatus in which the sludge acid is washed, and incompletely so far as the consumption of gases from the steam stills is concerned. We were assured, however, both by Mr. Nason and those in immediate charge of the works that the means recommended for the entire suppression of the odor arising from the steam stills would be continued and carried into complete effect at the earliest possible moment.

"I may say that my visit to-day was in the dual capacity of a member of the State Board of Health and of the City Board of Health. A year ago Prof. Norris and myself, as occupies the Chair of Chemistry in Union College; Dr. Balch, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and myself visited the Hunter's Point works, and it was on the suggestion of Prof. Perkins that the means of consuming the gases from the steam stills were adopted. After those suggestions were carried into effect no more complaints of the odors from the people on the east side of the city were lodged with the Board of Health. That was somewhat late in the season. However, an inspection made this year in response to fresh complaints revealed the fact that the recommendations had been neglected recently. The Standard Oil people now propose to carry them into effect, and the State Board of Health proposes to see that their use is continued."

LONGSHOREMEN WOUNDED.

The police of the steamboat squad have been trying to ferret out several mysterious cases of shooting which occurred on Tuesday on the Ocean Steamship Company's dock, at Pier 35 North River. While several longshoremen were handling cotton on the street outside of the covered pier on Tuesday morning, one of them, Frank Myers of 6 Renwick-street, suddenly clapped his hands together and exclaimed that he had been shot. His right hand immediately began to bleed profusely, and it was found that he had been shot just at the base of the thumb.

Hardly ten minutes later another man, Edward Fanning of 216 Elizabeth-street, received a shot in the thigh. The two men immediately went to Chambers-Street Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

During the afternoon James Egan, another longshoremen, living at 290 Spring-street, received three bullets in his person. One struck his left thigh, ripping it open for at least three inches, making a very ugly wound. Another ball imbedded itself in the muscles and tendons underneath his left knee, while the third plowed a deep furrow across the calf of his right leg. He went home, but yesterday morning his wounds became so painful that he went to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the bullets were cut out and the wound on his hip was closed with six stitches. From the hospital he went to his home, and on reaching there fainted from the loss of blood.

Egan showed his wounds to a TIMES reporter last night. He said that he had no suspicion as to who fired the shots, as he was not conscious of having any enemies. He is feeling very sore, but is not seriously wounded, and will be out again in a few days.

Edward Fanning was also seen at his house. He says that the report that he was shot by some discharged longshoreman whose place he had taken was wrong, as there had been no strike on the dock and no more discharges than ordinarily take place.

None of the men who were shot or their fellow-workmen heard any reports. The police think, however, that the bullets came from some of the windows or the roof of the Savannah House, across the way from the dock, and that they were discharged from an air gun, with which some one was shooting at a target. It was reported last night that the sidewalk in front of the Savannah House is the resort of all the idle men in the neighborhood, and that it has been made a source of considerable complaint. The proprietor last night treated the matter of the wounded men very lightly, and said that they had undoubtedly been shot by accident, but by whom he could not tell. He was sure the shots did not come from his house.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 17.—"Old Hutch" went into the corn pit to-day and announced that if an

HOW'S THIS, MR. GILROY

HERE'S A PLAIN VIOLATION OF THE RULES.

IT LOOKS AS IF SECRETARY ACKERMAN MIGHT BE GUILTY OF SOME CROOKED WORK IN HIS OFFICE.

In the appointment of three engineers to take the places of discharged County Democrats who had occupied the positions, Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy has in one case acted in bald-faced violation of the civil service regulations of the city. It is probably too much to suppose that a Tammany office holder would exert himself to see that his official actions conformed to the civil service regulations, but an official who takes an oath to support the Constitution and conform to the laws in his official acts should at least be expected to avoid open violations of those laws.

Yet Mr. Gilroy, in appointing Thomas J. Curran an engineer in charge of the engine and boilers of the Department of Public Works Building in Chambers-street, has done so in defiance of regulation 16 of the New-York City Civil Service Regulations, and in doing so he has revealed the method by which the plain letter of the regulations may be warped and distorted so as to destroy their spirit entirely and make it possible to displace every ecemy of Tammany in a civil service office and put Tammany men in their places. The regulation says:

"Whenever a vacancy shall occur * * * which in the opinion of the appointing officer the business of the city requires to be filled, and in which under these regulations the appointing officer cannot himself fill by promotion, he shall notify the Secretary of the vacancy. * * * The Secretary thereupon shall, as soon as practicable, certify to the appointing officer for appointment from the eligible list appropriate to such position as it may then exist the three persons having the highest standing of such eligible list, indicating such of them, if any, as have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States in the late war. If the appointing officer shall notify the Secretary of more than one vacancy at any one time, the Secretary shall certify to the appointing officer for appointment the names of as many persons as there are vacancies to be filled, with the addition of two names for the first vacancy and one name for every two vacancies in addition to the first. * * * *Whenever the appointing officer who shall have made a requisition to fill a certain number of vacancies shall appoint to office a number smaller than that of the vacancies named by him, he shall not make the selection therefor from the whole number certified to him, but only from that number of names standing highest upon the list that would have been certified to him had the requisition stated the number of vacancies which he actually filled.* * * *

Mr. Gilroy made a requisition for five engineers upon the Civil Service Board, and according to the civil service regulations should have had an eligible list of nine names applied to him. There was one name only remaining on the eligible list, that of John H. Marshall, who passed the civil service examination April 6 with a percentage of 75.95 per cent. Accordingly a new examination was held June 28, at which ten applicants for positions as engineers were examined in writing, arithmetic, city information, technical knowledge, and experience, the subjects required according to schedule D of the civil service regulations, under which engineers are classified.

Accordingly the available list for his five desired engineers was returned to Mr. Gilroy as follows:

1. Patrick O'Hare..95.37 5. John J. Givnan....76.37
2. Robert McGuire..86.47 6. James Marshall..75.95
3. W. F. Baker.....86.45 7. Thomas J. Curran.70.50
4. John Watson.....83.77

If Mr. Gilroy had appointed five engineers he would have been compelled to give first choice to Patrick O'Hare, who, besides passing the best examination, was a discharged soldier. Then Mr. Gilroy's choice for the other four would have been limited only to the number of other names on the eligible list.

But Mr. Gilroy did not have five vacancies to fill when he made his requisition, nor has he now. He has appointed only three men—after having arbitrarily made the vacancies—and in making these three appointments, according to the civil service regulation quoted, he was restricted in his choice to the first six names on the eligible list. In direct violation of this section of the regulations he has appointed the seventh or lowest man on the list, and, as every circumstance indicates, in a slavish submission to the lowest form of machine political dictation.

Messrs. O'Hare and McGuire would appear from papers in their possession to be practical engineers of some experience, although a contrary impression has obtained. But Curran is not only the least fitted for so responsible a position of all the men named in the eligible list, but from his examination papers it would appear that he is entirely unfit for such a position, let alone that he is appointed in violation of law. The question regarding his experience (upon which his rating was juggled as related) he answered in this ambiguous fashion: "As a mechanic employed all my life in construction steam boilers and engines and have been at sea for a number of years as oiler and assistant engineer on land and marine engines."

The three firms whose names he gives as his employers since 1880 are machinists, besides which he was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard from March, 1883, to February, 1889. His examination in arithmetic shows him to be deplorably deficient in the simplest elementary branches. He succeeded in adding two examples in addition, but was unable to solve two simple problems each in subtraction, multiplication, and division. His performance in subtraction was as follows:

4,201,365	7,210,842
2,817,894	3,590,918
2,000,001	4,000,030

The ten candidates were examined in writing, arithmetic, and city information by Lee Phillips; the questions in technical knowledge were prepared by Horace L. Loomis, engineer in the Department of Public Works in charge of sewers, were typewritten in the office of the Civil Service Board the day before the examination, and, according to Mr. Phillips and Gunther K. Ackerman, Secretary of the board, were not handed over to the candidates until they were all assembled for the examination in the schoolroom of the board in Cooper Union. The examination in technical knowledge and all but experience was conducted by Examiners Lee Phillips and G. N. Williams. The marking of the papers in technical knowledge and experience was done by Examiners Williams and Loomis—and to all appearances their marking was impartially and fairly done.

In "experience," the custom is to mark the candidate upon his own sworn representations made in his application papers. The only suspicious circumstance in the entire examination is the erasure of the two markings of Mr. Curran's papers on experience made by Examiners Williams and Loomis, and the leaving of a mark of eighty-five, seemingly in Mr. Loomis's handwriting. If the original markings were on the average eighty instead of eighty-five, Mr. Curran would have had a fair examination to reach the required average and his name would not have been entered on the eligible list. What the original figures were there is no means of knowing now, but Secretary Ackerman said he was sure that they were higher than eighty-five; that Examiner Williams had ridiculously overrated Curran's experience, and that he had therefore erased Williams's rating and let Mr. Loomis's stand instead of both. But Mr. Ackerman may be inadvertently in error. He—here erased the lower instead of the higher rating of Curran's experience, and thereby—inadvertently, of course—have rendered Mr. Corran a very civil service, keeping him on the eligible list by the bare fraction of half a point.

The examination resulted as follows:

Names.	Patrick Reynolds (Patrick Hale).....	John Watson.....	Robert McGuire.....	James Gibson.....	Patrick O'Hare.....	John J. Givnan.....	Thomas J. Curran.....	James Marshall.....	Wm. F. Baker.....	Average.
Writing	90	85	85	85	100	100	100	100	100	95.00
Arithmetic	50.00	83	87.50	87.50	100	100	100	100	100	83.77
City Information	83	49	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94.44
Technical Knowledge	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Experience	100.00	82.50	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	Failed.	Failed.	85.00
Total	80.00	70.37	87.50	87.50	93.00	93.00	93.00	Failed.	Failed.	85.00

*Given up—unable to write.

And yet Mr. Commissioner Gilroy preferred this man and violated the law in so doing, over men who stood 95, 92, and 87.50, respectively, in arithmetic, and who outranked him by from 12 to 17 per cent. in technical knowledge, and one of whom was under the law entitled to the position to which Curran has been appointed in violation of law.

If such a condition of things is tolerated then all a Tammany appointing officer has to do in order to displace political antagonists from their positions and put Tammany men in their places is to make his requisition so large that even a Tammany ignoramus will stand a little assistance in the shape of doctored—inadvertently doctored of course—ratings by the large-hearted and oolizing Secretary of the Civil Service Board, slip into the eligible list. Curran is known in the department as "Peter Mitchell's man," and although he has gathered from his experience as a boilermaker a very limited knowledge of technical engineering, he is one of the most illiterate of the class in which he was examined.

The honest course would have been to have appointed either Baker or Watson to the place given to Curran. But "Peter Mitchell's man" had to be supplied with a place, and he was accordingly sent to Cooper Union to stand his chances in the civil service examination. Having, with some slight assistance, possibly—inadvertent, of course—on the part of Secretary Gunther K. Ackerman, squeezed through "by the skin of his teeth," Mr. Gilroy does himself the questionable honor of appointing him in violation of the law over men who were far better qualified and were entitled under the law to the position, but who were in this relation unfortunate enough not to be "Peter Mitchell's men."

Mechanics who are up in local political methods and are acquainted with the Tammany system of distribution of patronage may naturally be pardoned for refusing to confuse themselves the vassals of district bosses, and knowing full well that their chances for appointment are but meagre indeed they do so degrade themselves, there is little wonder that few but Tammany men apply for places at their trades under Tammany's despotism. But the civil service laws were framed and enacted in order to insure the employment of the most competent men in the governmental positions to which the laws apply, irrespective of politics, and mechanics have been justified in believing that the civil service laws insured them equal chances.

Even this examination shows that the laws are thus effective, even when administered by their enemies, if honestly administered. Engineers Baker and Watson and Givnan and Marshall may see that under a fair and honest administration of the law one of them would have been appointed to the position now occupied by Curran. Their indignation should be visited upon the political machine that has the temerity to violate the law, while the law itself is entitled to their utmost respect.

HOGAN PROBABLY LOST.

THE MISSING AERONAUT'S CHANCES REGARDED AS VERY SLIGHT.

It looked very much last night as though Aeronaut E. D. Hogan, who took Campbell's air ship up on a trip from Brooklyn on Monday, had made his last ascension. Inventor Campbell had not heard a word from him or the ship last night. Mr. Campbell felt very anxious and looked much worried. He said that Hogan had undertaken the trip on his own responsibility. The object of it was to show that the balloon carrying the ship could be raised with coal gas. Hogan had expected to come down again immediately after making the experiment. He went up without his breakfast. The balloon, after going up very rapidly and losing the wheel under the car, was last seen going in the direction of Astoria. Mr. Campbell has no idea as to where it could have landed.

Prof. Harry Gilbert, who has made 204 ascensions, and who was Donaldson's partner the year he made the balloon ascent which was filled during a trip made from Chicago, called on Mr. Campbell last night and gave it as his opinion that Hogan had either been killed or badly injured. He had found that there were but 15,000 feet of gas in the bag and, as he said, would not keep the balloon up more than eight hours. He thought it possible that Hogan was smothered by the gas coming from the neck of the bag, which was left open and which hung well down into the basket portion of the ship. This theory would account for his not coming down at once.

Gilbert said that the chances last night were 100 to 1 against Hogan's safety and that they would be 100 to 1 if he was not heard from today. He knew Hogan, and said he was a good aeronaut.

Mrs. Hogan telegraphed from Jackson, Miss., last night, asking if her husband had been heard from. He is about forty years of age, and has been making ascensions for over twenty years.

Some of those who saw the balloon say that it traveled toward Coney Island, and it is possible that it went out to sea and dropped into the water. Others say that the balloon would sink very quickly, the material used in all balloon bags being such as will sink with great rapidity. Gilbert, however, does not believe that the air ship could have gone very far from the coast, as the gas condenses rapidly when the balloonist passes over water. As soon as the sun sets balloonists find that the gas contracts quickly in the darkness, and Gilbert uses this argument to show that Hogan must have come down on Monday afternoon or evening.

All kinds of stories are floating around about the air ship. One is that it was seen passing over toward the Connecticut shore with Hogan clinging to the netting. Another has it that the air ship dropped into Long Island Sound, and still another that it landed at Pittsburg. Campbell had no information about any of these reports last night.

"Perhaps," he said with a little hope, "the air ship has landed up on Long Island, far away from any railroad or telegraph station. Some of the people up there don't talk the English language so that you can understand them. Hogan is the kind of a man who would rest himself a day and then let us know where he is. He did that once at Jackson, Mich. He had an engagement to make an ascension in Canada on July 19.

WASHINGTON'S CONVENTION.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 17.—In the convention to-day a petition was presented from the Carpenters' Union and Trades Council favoring absolute secret ballot in the election of all public officers. The committee to whom was referred prohibition petitions, which have been very numerous, reported against submitting each an article to the people, but a minority report was filed, signed by two members of the committee, recommending a prohibition clause be submitted. Consideration of the way the minority report was received it is evident that no such clause will be adopted.

Browne submitted a lengthy proposition on cornoration, which provides that they shall all be created under general laws and that all railroads shall have a public office in the State, and shall not consolidate or pool with competition lines. The proposition also provides that the jury trial shall be guaranteed in all suits where corporations are parties to the suit.

Fairweather submitted a proposition defining and punishing bribery. The committee has resolved to abolish the Grand Jury system, making commitment by Justice of the Peace equivalent to an indictment. In special emergencies, however, the Judge can if deemed necessary call a Grand Jury for certain specific work.

The Legislative Committee will include in its report a recommendation forbidding employing convict labor.

The same committee has about decided that the Legislature shall meet the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November to elect United States Senators. There are numerous candidates, most of whom are expected here this week for conference among the leading Republicans of the State with a view of harmonizing all parties and factions to secure success of the party at the Fall elections.

DISBURSING JOHNSTOWN FUNDS.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 17.—Judge Cummin opened his office this morning, and instructed his notaries and their clerks as to their duties. He will begin paying out the relief money tomorrow morning, and Treasurer Thompson will be here with the funds. Judge Cummin says his object in taking the affidavits is to have a reliable record, which it is intended to file at Harrisburg.

Of the $290,000 received by the local finance committee $150,000 has been paid out in the ten-dollar-a-head distribution. The Finance Committee is satisfied with the action of the Pittsburg committee in handing its money to the State Commission.

Three bodies were found to-day—A. C. Young, George C. Hamilton, and Miss Annie Cullin.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17.—The Wilmington Relief Committee for Johnstown flood sufferers has made its final report. The fund raised here was $11,803, of which $8,352 has been disbursed directly to the flood sufferers, and the balance will be sent on at once.

DAMAGED BY WET WEATHER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 17.—Rain has caused hay being cured in fields to spoil in localities in Ulster and adjoining counties. The farmers say the loss in the aggregate amounts to a considerable sum. The hay crop, however, is enormous. Raspberries yet to ripen promise fairly well. There are but few harvest apples in Ulster County. The trees made good showings of young fruit, but the most of them have dropped from the trees before maturing. The wet weather is given as the cause. The rain has ruined tons of growing Concord grapes, yet the yield in its entirety will be one of the largest ever shipped, on account of hundreds of new acres of fruit coming in bearing for the first time this Fall.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Samuel A. B. Bragg, Superintendent of Mount Hope Seminary, Boston, Mass., died at his home in Dorchester yesterday. He was born in Maine in 1825. In 1860 he was a member of the Boston Common Council. His superintendency began twenty-two years ago, but was interrupted by six years' absence from the position. In the earliest days of the Free Soil Party Mr. Bragg was one of its adherents.

Prof. Benjamin Owen, aged fifty-four, died yesterday at Ishpeming, Mich., of apoplexy. He was a native of Sweden and came to America with Ole Bull over thirty years ago. He had traveled with Nilsson and the best opera companies, and was the composer of several pieces of popular music.

W. H. Putnam, a great-grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, died at his home in Brooklyn, Conn., yesterday, of progressive paralysis of the brain, aged seventy-five. At the recent dedication of Gen. Putnam's monument the deceased gentleman was the most prominent figure.

Minos McGowen died at his home in West Troy, N. Y., Tuesday night, aged eighty-seven years. Forty-five years ago he was Sergeant at Arms in the Capitol at Albany, and at one time was Sheriff of Tompkins County.

State Senator John M. Stehman died yesterday at his home in Rohrerstown, Penn., aged sixty-nine years. He had been in ill health for some months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wells died yesterday at Hartford, Conn., aged seventy-one. She was the widow of Dr. Horace Wells, the discoverer of anæsthesia.

John Barber Barnes, one of the oldest residents and the giver of Barnet Park to Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday.

Princess Augusta, sister to the Queen of Denmark, died at Copenhagen Tuesday night.

Señor Diego Gonzales, proprietor of the cigarette factory Las Cabanas, is dead at Havana.

MR. TERRY'S EMPTY PURSE.

HOW DID IT COME TO BE FOUND AT JAY GOULD'S DOORSTEP?

Mr. Jay Gould sailed away from this town yesterday with an attendant company of friend on his yacht, the Atalanta, bound for northern waters. He seemed happy enough himself, merrier than is his accustomed way indeed; there are those who think even that they heard him hum something like unto this:

"I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here."

But, alas for this unevenly-regulated world, the good man left behind him a new sorrow for some other folks—not any ordinary sorrow, but a sorrow that has to do with a deep, dark, dank mystery.

And this mystery—"Who stole John Terry's pocketbook?"

In Wall-street everybody knows John T. Terry. One of the most notable men of the Stock Exchange district, he may not be pretty, but he's good. He is rich, and he is active. His name goes with big enterprises. He has to do with the handling of millions. He isn't wasteful; familiarity with heaped-up coin has never bred in him contempt for democratic dimes. But in the busy and big man's bosom there is—mayhap it must be said there has been—a beautiful, bubbling fount of affection. Mr. John T. Terry and Mr. Jay Gould have been as brothers. Where one was the other has generally been also. Mr. Gould has indorsed his friend to serve as Director in multitudinous Gould corporations, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, as well as big railways in the Southwest.

While Mr. Gould was dying up at Saratoga last Summer Brother Terry manned a sleepless vigil at the cottage; and when a crisis in all Wall-street has failed to be touched by this unswerving devotion. Indeed, Wall-street often speaks of it, for Wall-street, with all its gross bowing down to the god of more, has still an affection for the beautiful.

Mr. Gould's mansion up at Irvington has for a neighbor the country home of Mr. Terry. And here comes in the sad event that has given Wall-street its present much-nursed mystery. It happened in the rounds of Providence that one morning, scarcely week ago, the Terry household rallied at the breakfast hour to make the unhappy discovery that they had been visited by burglars the night before. A door had been pried open; desks and drawers and closets had been raided. Many things dear to the family's eyes were left the sweet loss that most did distress the head of the house was the abstraction of a large leather pocketbook. There was money in that pocketbook. Mr. Terry doesn't like to lose money. Securities, stock and bond certificates were there, too. Mr. Terry has a something of a desire to keep those securities also. But they were gone.

Now, John T. Terry is a man of ways and means. He sits not down to weep and wail and wail—he hustles. And he began forthwith a vigorous following up of every clue he could scent. He was determined even to sacrifice a day of Wall-street to his new pursuit. Friend Jay Gould's yacht was in port, and on the very morning trip to New-York, stopped in for a moment, saying "How d'ye do?" and expressing lots of sympathy over the burglar distresses.

Mr. Terry worked hard that day. A man less devoted and alert might have accomplished nothing, or worked nothing new. Mr. Terry did covered lots. Just what his clues were the world has not learned, but—this is the way Wall-street tells it—he was down at the station that night when the train dropped Mr. Gould off at Irvington; and there was a strange gleam in his eye as he took his friend.

"See what I've found!" he said, and he pushed something forward before the countenance of Mr. Gould.

"Ah, your stolen purse!" ejaculated Jay, going on with some pretty words of congratulation, when the shriek of the proceeding locomotive drowned.

"Yes, the purse—my purse—my pocketbook," echoed Mr. Terry, forthwith firing into Mr. Gould this conundrum:

"And where do you suppose I found it?"

"Dunno, I'm sure!" answered Mr. Gould, paying more attention to his handbag than to his neighbor.

"Don't know! I'll tell you. I found it"—(Mr. Gould had no diffikulty in hearing)—"I found it—oh, you don't know, eh?"

"Why, of course I don't," Mr. Gould persisted.

"Well, I found it in a very peculiar place, Mr. Gould, a very peculiar place—yes, Mr. Gould, a v-e-r-y p-e-c-u-l-i-a-r p-l-a-c-e!"

"Where?"

"On your lawn, Mr. Gould."

"What!"

"On your lawn, Mr. Gould; right beside your front door, Mr. Gould—a very peou—"

"Funny!" said Mr. Gould.

"Yes, funny, rather," said Brother Terry, in a full-face italic voice, "r-a-t-h-e-r!"

"And how do you account for it?" Mr. Gould wanted to know.

The two Wall-street magnates walked up the road slowly. Mr. Terry seemed to forget to answer that last question. There was a silence between them, a little strained feeling, perhaps, till Mr. Terry's home was reached. Then, "Good-night, John," said Jay. "Good-night, Jay," answered John, and they parted.

But not far had Damon Gould progressed on his path when he was startled out of a dull dream, Pythias Terry called out this:

"Oh, say, Jay! Jay, do you ever walk in your sleep?"

* *

Such is the tale, as they tell it in Wall-street. Something may be in it not necked perhaps by affidavits. But it outlines in a general way what is worrying Wall-street sadly, as ever a mystery must. How came that pocketbook empty on the lawn and by the door of a good man's house? It can, however, be announced authoritatively that (however sensational rumor may distort facts) Mr. John T. Terry does not for a moment believe that Mr. Jay Gould ever emptied that pocketbook and threw the purse away. It is a good purse, worth in any Broad way store no less than one dollar or two, and somehow Mr. Terry has a little ground for suspecting that Mr. Terry does not just now realize what one O. Wendell Holmes of Boston has described as

* * * "O'er him stealing,
The warm, champagny, old particular, brandy-punchy feeling."

* *

Happy Jay Gould, that having ever lived a life above suspicion, the accident of circumstantial evidence can make no man suspect him of guile.

ESCAPING BY THE ROOFS.

The discovery that there was a burglar in the house at 140 Crosby-street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning made the residents frantic with excitement. The burglar had made his way up to the third story, occupied by Mrs. McNamara, and penetrated into the room of her stepson, Matthew Hoffman. The young man, who is a bartender and works at night, was absent, and so the burglar was able to search about him, and found $95 in money and a gold watch and chain, which he appropriated. Mrs. McNamara and her daughter, however, heard the noise, and began to scream. The burglar hastened to run up. When Michael Bennett, a young detective, who lives in the house, jumped out of bed, seized his revolver, and gave chase. He saw the burglar dashing up the stairs, and ordered him to stop or he would shoot. The burglar, however, gave no heed, but reached the roof, crossed over to the roof of the next house, passed down through the scuttle into the street, and made his escape.

A FALL FROM A WINDOW.

Cameron Spear, twenty years of age and a printer by occupation, fell from a second-story window of the Manhattan Hotel at midnight last night and injured himself severely, his arm being broken and his head being deeply gashed. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. Spear gave two or three city addresses, including 106 West Eighteenth-street. At the time of the accident he was occupying a room with W. D. Lace of Sioux Falls, Iowa. Lace was asleep when his companion fell from the window, and knew nothing of the matter until a policeman broke into his room.

NOTHING HEARD OF "THE ANGELUS."

At the rooms of the American Art Association in Twenty-third-street no word had been received up to last night from Mr. Sutton in regard to "The Angelus." All that Mr. Kirby and his associates knew of the whole transaction had been gathered from the newspapers. They said, though, that Mr. Sutton had acted solely for the association in making the purchase, but they had no idea as to the disposition of the picture after its exhibition here and abroad.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Middletown Springs, Vt., yesterday destroyed Keefe's block and A. Thompson's dwelling. Part of the block was occupied by Keefe and by L. S. Carpenter as a drug store. Mr. Thompson saved the contents of his house. The total losses will reach $10,000, upon which there is an insurance of $5,000 or $6,000.

A sawmill belonging to Harold Weston of Boston, situated in Benton, N. H., was burned Tuesday night. The loss is $3,000; insured. The lumber was mostly saved.

The Russ House and stables at Fresno, Cal., were burned yesterday. A number of horses perished. Several persons were burned, though not severely. The financial loss is $40,000.

The City Hotel at Newburg, N. Y., was damaged by fire, but not seriously, yesterday morning. Robert McNair, a letter carrier, rescued two children of the proprietor.

A fire at Shallrock, Iowa, Tuesday night destroyed seven business buildings. The loss is $40,000, partly insured.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 18.—The steamship Crystal (Br.), Capt. Stannard, sld. from Leith yesterday for New-York.

The steamship Glenshiel (Br.), Capt. Donaldson, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez July 16.

NEARING THE BILLION LINE

GIGANTIC SCHEME FOR RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

BOSTON TO BE MADE THE METROPOLIS WITH THE AID OF $700,000,000 CAPITAL—RAILROAD NOTES.

HARTFORD, July 17.—The text for a bill which is to be introduced at the opening session of Congress in December, involving the most gigantic scheme for railroad consolidation ever candidly discussed in this country, is now being put into type in this city, and a Chicago firm is engaged in publishing the maps illustrating the consolidation of railway lines and the tracts of country which are to supply the proposed system with business.

The fundamental idea is to make Boston the metropolis of the continent. While the Inter-State Commission and the business men of New-England are discussing the problems to be solved on account of the low freight rates enforced on the Canadian Pacific Road the consolidationists are consummating plans for the absorption of the Canadian rival with the American system, and the establishment of the greatest railroad power in the world. The Villard system is the only one not embraced in the conception. The Union and Northern Pacific Roads and the Canadian Pacific are the ones to be consolidated. The system extending from Santa Fé, through the Southwestern States, thence by way of the Pennsylvania coal regions, and across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, taking in the Hartford and Connecticut Western line, with the new road from Tariffville to Springfield, is also involved in the unparalleled scheme for consolidation. From Boston the originators of the plan propose to run a steamship line to Europe, furnishing the amplest accommodations for freight and passenger traffic from the Pacific slope to the largest ports on the European Continent.

The details of the bill cannot be ascertained at present, but its projectors state that members of the Senate are with them in the scheme and are enthusiastic for its prosecution. The capitalization to be asked for will not be less than $700,000,000. In the main the consolidation will secure the through lines by purchase or lease. English capitalists will join hands in the enterprise, effecting a commercial union at present, and ultimately a political one with the Canadian territory. American capitalists will be interested equally with the English in developing the continent. The consolidation also contemplates the ownership of a new ocean cable joining Boston with the German Empire. Utopian as the plans may seem at first, they have been skillfully formulated and will have to be discussed by an intelligent public within the next four months.

The development of the idea lends a new interest to the acquirement of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Road by the Philadelphia syndicate, and the opening of the extension from Tariffville to Springfield. The latter link completes the chain of roads, which could be easily utilized between Boston and the Southwest. Hartford, no doubt, will be sidetracked by the through line. Its course toward the Philadelphia managers of the Connecticut Western has been exceptionally short-sighted and unreasonable. When these managers were petitioners before the Legislature a few weeks ago for authority to issue bonds covering the Springfield extension every obstacle possible was placed in the way of the road by men claiming to represent the business interests of the city. If in the railroad development of the future Hartford is treated with indifference it will have itself to blame.

The sum of $75,000 has been expended in procuring surveys for the maps, which Rand, McNally & Co. are publishing for the originators of the consolidation. Several of the surveys were begun in 1881, and the plans which are now about to be disclosed have been under consideration since then.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

NEW SECURITIES FOR THE CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

Announcement was made in Wall-street yesterday that all is finally in readiness for carrying out the lately adopted plan for reorganizing the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Under the new plan the railway property is to be bought under foreclosure by Trustees who will organize a new company, "in which," says the prospectus blandly, "all the security holders who accept the plan will be allowed to participate."

These new securities are to be printed and distributed, $11,000,000 of 100-year first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $5,500,000 first income 5 per cent. bonds, $6,400,000 second 5 per cent. incomes, $7,700,000 third 5 per cent. incomes, $5,000,000 preferred stock, half a preferred 6 per cent. issue and half in common shares. None of the interest on dividend accounts on incomes or stock are to be accumulative.

Assessments are to be levied upon old security holders as follows: Second mortgage bonds, 5 per cent. on the principal; third mortgage bonds, 4 per cent on the principal; first incomes, 2½ per cent.; second incomes, 2 per cent.; the preferred stock, $1 per share, and the common stock, 50 cents per share. The holders paying these assessments will receive 200 per cent. in new second income bonds. The new company will have, from assessments and new bonds, about $1,000,000 for the payment of the expenses of the execution of the plan and for providing improvements and equipment. The road will be sold in August.

It is announced that a guarantee syndicate has been formed to put the reorganization scheme through.

TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The *Public Ledger* in its financial article says: "The most important local development yesterday was a protracted interview in the Pennsylvania Railroad office between President Roberts and Vice President Thomson of that company and President Corbin and Vice President McLeod of the Reading. These railway princes, who may be regarded as representing to a certain extent rival houses, we are informed, canvassed about sundry matters wherein may be considered as existing the seeds of future strained relations, and the outcome was the establishment of renewed friendliness, whereby each company, while maintaining and protecting its own business, will at the same time act in harmony with the other.

"This interview, which was held in President Roberts's office, continued for a considerable portion of the business day yesterday, and was conducted with much privacy, and its results are expected to be advantageous to both companies in the maintenance of their traffic and the avoidance of differences hereafter. Both sides after the interview, we are informed, expressed themselves as regarding its results as of great advantage and fortifying their respective positions as allies for mutual benefit."

NEW IMMIGRANT RAILROAD POOL.

The new immigrant railroad pool went into effect at Castle Garden yesterday. The new members of the pool are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroads. They have joined issues with the Pennsylvania, New-York Central and Hudson River, the Lehigh Valley, the West Shore, and the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroads, and it is expected that immigrant rates will in a few days be advanced in price to $13 for Chicago, and a proportionate increase for points further West.

A prominent representative of one of the new roads in the pool said yesterday that this would occur, and that there would lately be made an effort to dispense with the services of Mr. Doane, General Manager of the pool, because most of the members thought his salary of $6,000 was excessive. He added that possibly the New-York Central might want to keep Mr. Doane and be willing to make up the difference between his present salary and what the other roads would consent to pay.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Trunk Line Passenger Agents met again yesterday. The matter of the contracts with the Thingvalla Line, over which there was so much dispute before the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company accepted Mr. Fink's arbitration and came into the Castle Garden Clearing House, occupied their attention all day. Just what disposition to make of these contracts is the problem. It was decided to go on as usual until a conference with the steamship people can be arranged and some agreement arrived at.

In the New-Hampshire House of Delegates yesterday when the Compromise Railroad bill came up for second reading Mr. Driscoll of Keene offered an amendment providing that the Fitchburg and the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, the new corporation on the one part and the Boston and Maine Railroad on the other, from uniting with, or leasing to, each other or to any other corporation. This elicited the fact that other amendments will be offered, but the House adjourned before they were presented. These amendments may affect materially the passage of the bill.

A conference of the General Passenger Agents of the St. Paul east-bound lines was held yesterday at Chicago to consider a proposition to meet by way of Duluth the rate of the "500" line between St. Paul and seaboard points. The proposition was made by the Omaha Road, the only line in the Western States Passenger Association reaching Duluth. No conclusion was reached. Complaints that the ocean steamship agents at St. Paul have been cutting the through rates to Europe were also discussed.

A charter was filed Tuesday with the Secretary of State of Kansas for an important railway enterprise called the Nebraska, Kansas and Southwestern line. The company has a capital stock of $1,250,000 and proposes to build 250 miles of road in Kansas within the next year. The headquarters of the company are at Hutchinson, and the Directors include several prominent capitalists.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company has filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, alleging that the latter company has violated the law in naming a rate of 2 cents per mile for theatrical companies and other parties of ten or more traveling together.

Suit has been instituted by the Cherokee Brilliant Coal Company against the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad for $100,000 damages. The coal company alleges that the railroad company charged such exorbitant rates for carrying its product that it was rendered insolvent by overcharges.

The Lehigh Valley and other railroads are to be notified by the Board of Freeholders that the branches of those railroads which are now in course of construction through Union County, N. J., must cross the county roads above the grade or steps will be taken to stop these crossings at all.

The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate has announced that the rate on grain would be restored to a basis of 25 cents from Chicago to New-York, the rate to take effect July 27. The Erie issued a similar notice, the rates to take effect July 28.

The approximated gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for the week ending July 17 were $431,494, a decrease of $49,023 compared with the same week last year.

The Western Freight Committee conferred with the Trunk Line Freight Committee yesterday as to the arrangement for rates to St. Paul points.

J. B. Henry has been appointed New-York agent of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line in the place of I. R. Westlake, who died.

A NEED OF THE NAVY.

SEAMEN ON WAR SHIPS SHOULD BE TRAINED TO SERVICE ON LAND.

Everything that science can suggest appears to have been brought into play to render efficient the new ships of the navy. Powerful engines have been supplied, guns of the most improved pattern have been placed in position, and what with the putting down of huge masts and the shortening of the auxiliary, the new war ships present all the seamanness of floating fortresses. Day after day the experts of the navy labor to devise some new and more effective type of armament, and with the advent of each new ship increased efficiency is plainly perceptible.

But in all this rush for new and more powerful designs for swifter ships, for guns possessing greater initial velocity no one seems to consider the sailor, the factor of all factors which before an action demands more consideration, more attention, and more study than all the auxiliary machines which constitute the fighting agents of a modern vessel of war. The men who manned the Union ships during the last war were Americans to a man. Most of them are foreigners, a majority of whom are attracted to the service by the pay and one-half of whom would, on the opening of hostilities, disappear as they did at the beginning of the civil war. There would then be the spectacle of the naval apprentices alone representing the naval establishment of this country.

Aside from the glaring faults in the present recruiting system the defects are secondary when compared with those which exist in the drilling and training of the men. One of the most positive arguments used by a foreign sailor in inducing others of his countrymen to join is the promise that there will be little or no drill to be gone through with, no guard mounting or carrying of rifles, and except for the washing down of decks and pulling on a gun tackle he has little to do that is differing materially from the ordinary routine of merchant sailors. Twenty-four dollars a month can be drawn by every man who can pass the doctor and the boatswain. As an evidence of the popularity of the American Navy among foreigners, it is on record that when the Shenandoah left Boston for Europe she had represented forward twenty-one different nationalities.

The navy of to-day is a military institution, and as the officers awake to the fact the sooner the American naval establishment will be on a war footing. There is too much of the old-time abhorrence of small-arm drill, and if this state of things continues to exist much longer the sailor will be made to do quickly done away with. The naval seamen of to-day are not physically what they should be. The very uniform they wear is indicative of physical deformity. Does not every one know that the baggy trousers are to conceal the undeveloped leg, and that the bell-mouthed end is to cover, if possible, the flat and unsightly foot? And again, look at Jack as he "rolls" along the street, his short sleevee displaying his brawny arms, while the tight-fitting blouse shows off the powerful body, swaying as it is from side to side on those weak and undeveloped legs. Is it to be wondered that, developed as they are, bluejackets make a miserable mess of it in a march? Force them a little and their tongues will hang from their mouths; they will begin to pant from exhaustion, and with every indication of distress on their faces they will be passed by a body of infantry working easily under a good swinging tread. There is no exaggeration in this statement. It was plain enough on the Lehmus, and it illustrated strikingly the need for drill and proper exercise, something decidedly different from that customary aboard ship.

England, France, and Germany have during late years recognized that the naval battalions must in every way possess a large feature of infantry troops of the line. Squadrons of war vessels must be able to land whole brigades of seamen, drilled and prepared to fight regular infantry. Ships of to-day must at all times be prepared to land at least three-fourths of their complement of mobilized infantry. This command must be capable of manœuvring in all infantry formations, be able to not only act as an auxiliary, but form a part of the very nucleus of the forces. To render bluejackets capable of such service the crews of British, French, and German warships drill incessantly as infantry. Nothing provided for in the infantry tactics is omitted. The setting-up exercises, the handling of pieces, the company and battalion formations, and the manœuvring in extended order are studied with all the continuity of troops in barracks. To better provide for such instruction, which, it must be remembered, is separate from the exercises at great guns, the outlase drills, and the performance of regular ship routine, England, France, and Germany, though England only recently, have erected great barracks on shore, where details of blue-jackets are sent from time to time, where they learn more thoroughly than they can aboard ship the manœuvres in field exercises. In this way the personnel of the ship's company is always kept up to the standard of efficiency.

As far back as 1870-71, the efficacy of sailors on shore was demonstrated by the performance of the French bluejackets in the defense of Paris. France has never forgotten their showing, and she will certainly use them again. There is no better way to promote physical development than to encourage athletic feats. As the new war ships appear, each one with a lesser number of spars aloft than its predecessor, there gradually is lost those opportunities to sail and spar drill, and when we come down finally to vessels of the type of the Yorktown, the Baltimore, the Charleston, the Texas, Petrel, Coast Defense, and San Francisco, when, it is asked, are men to obtain any of even that exercise gained by running aloft?

Practically there are no means for taking exercise. As a result dyspepsia prevails to an alarming extent. When the bugle calls to quarters, with its miserable thirty minutes' drill following, division officers languidly pick up their side arms and rep

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts of dealtin on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	143	143	146	148	0
Alton & T. H.	45½	45½	45½	45½	100
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	54¾	54⅞	53⅞	54¼	8,425
*Am. Cattle Tr.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	170
American Ex.	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	38⅝	38⅝	37⅜	38¼	10,520
*Brunswick Co.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25¾	1,300
Canada Southern.	51⅞	52	51⅝	52	340
Canadian Pacific.	55½	55½	55½	55½	200
Ches. & Ohio.	22⅞	23¼	22¾	23¼	1,200
C. & O. 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	294
Chi. Gas Trust.	57¾	57¾	56¼	57	2,100
Chicago & Alton.	130	130	130	130	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	81¾	81¾	81	81¾	8,118
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	99	99½	99½	6,510
Chicago & N. W.	107⅝	107¾	107	107⅝	2,835
Chic. & N. W. pf.	140	140	140	140	h
C., B. & Q.	104⅜	106	98¾	100¼	3,575
C., M. & St. P.	68⅞	69	68¼	68¾	17,160
C., R. I. & Pac.	94¾	94⅞	94¼	94½	1,825
Cin., I., St. L. & C.	118	118	117½	117½	100
Cin., W. & M.	14	14	13	13	100
Cin., L. & E. pf.	85	85	85	85	100
C., C. C. & I.	71½	71¾	71½	71⅝	100
Colorado Coal.	29	29	27¾	28	700
C., H. V. & T.	13¼	13¼	13	13	1,180
Chi. & E. Ill.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102	102	102	102	100
Consol. Gas Co.	88¼	88½	86¼	86½	200
Del. & Hudson.	145	145	145	145	300
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅝	145⅝	144⅞	145⅝	7,760
Denver & R. G.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	300
Homestake.	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
L. E. & West. pf.	58¾	58¾	56	58⅜	2,000
Lake Shore.	101¾	102	101¼	101⅞	4,250
Long Island.	93½	93½	93¼	93⅜	200
Louis. & Nash.	83⅜	83⅝	82¾	83⅛	1,000
Manhattan Con.	9h	9⅜	9h	9⅛	1,925
M., L. S. & W.	113½	114⅜	113¼	114⅜	505
M., L. S. & W. pf.	4	4	4	4	500
Missouri Pacific.	69½	69½	68½	69⅛	9,250
*Nat. Lead Trust.	25¾	25¾	23¼	24⅝	61,955
New Cent. Coal.	8	8	8	8	100
N. J. Central.	110⅞	110⅞	110¼	110¼	48
N. Y. Central.	105¾	105¾	104½	104¾	150
N. Y. & North. pf.	21	21	21	21	155
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50¼	50¾	49½	50	6,910
N. Y., L. & W. 1st pf.	69	69	69	69	100
N. Y., L. & W.	115	115	115	115	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26	26	26⅝	26	4,210
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8	8	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33¾	33	32⅝	33	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	50½	50½	50	h0½	100
Northern Pac.	28⅛	28⅜	28	28	700
Northern Pac. pf.	65⅝	65⅝	64¾	65	h,700
Ohio Southern.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	100
Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	100
Ontario & West.	17	17	17	17	100
Oregon R. & N.	96	96	95	95	175
Oregon & Trans.	32¼	32¼	32	32	500
Pacific Mail.	32	32¼	32	32	930
Peo., D. & E.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	100
Phil. & Reading.	46⅜	46⅝	44¾	46⅛	14,600
Phila. & Re. P.	4h⅞	4h⅞	4h⅞	4h⅞	100
Pitts. & West. pf.	41	41	41	41	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188½	188½	186	186	115
Quicksilver.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	150
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	5,250
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56	56	56	100
St. P. & Duluth.	24½	24½	24½	24½	45
St. P., M. & M.	99	99	98	99	200
Southern Pacific.	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½	3,600
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅞	40	39½	39⅞	1,200
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31	31	31	31	200
Texas Pacific.	19	19	18	18	510
Union Pacific.	68⅝	68⅝	67¾	68⅛	2,990
U. S. Express.	92	92	92	93	48
W., St. L. & P.	15½	15½	15¼	15½	300
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	1,020
Wells, Fargo & Co.	141	141	141	141	5
West. Union Tel.	84⅝	84⅞	84	84¼	10,200
Wheel & L. E. pf.	68	68	67⅜	68	300
Total sales.					225,473

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜	$1,000
Amer. Dock 5s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
At. & Pac. Inc.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	10,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	75⅞	76	75⅞	75	3,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	99	99	99	99½	2,500
Cen. P. 6s of 1895.	113	113	113	113	4,000
Ches. & O. cer. 5s.	119	119	119	119	3,000
C. & E. I. gen. 5s.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	21,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	17,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	4,000
C., B. & Q. 8s deb.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,500
C., B. & Q. 7s.	129½	129½	129½	129½	1,000
C., B. & St. L. 8s.	97½	98	97½	98	10,000
C. & W. I. 1st, cf.	93⅞	93⅞	93	93½	6,000
D. & I. R. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	9,000
E. T. V. & G. 6s.	95	95	95	93	10,000
E. W. & O. D. 1st.	95¼	95¼	94¾	95¼	13,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W.	93½	93½	93½	93½	10,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s.	72½	72½	72½	72½	1,000
Hamilton C. 1st.	130½	130½	130½	130½	1,000
Henderson B. 1st.	110	110	110	101	2,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1951.	107½	107½	107½	107½	h,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	83	83	83	83	23,000
Ky. Central 4s.	88	88	87¾	88	19,000
Lake S. 2d cn., r.	125½	125½	125½	125½	6,000
Long I. cn. 5s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	9,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
L. & N. 1st. N. E. & S.	100	100	100	100	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	103	103½	103	103½	13,000
L., N. A. & Ch. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	3,000
M., L. S. & W. ext.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
Mo. Pacific. 1st 4s.	102½	102½	102	102	5,000
Mo. Pacific. 7s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	h,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	10,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s. r.	112	112	112	112¼	14,000
N. Y. C. 6s, ext.	105	105	105	105	13,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	96¼	96¼	95¾	95¾	31,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
Norfolk & W. gen.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	1,000
Nor. Pac. & Mo. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
North Pac. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	12,000
North Pac. 2d.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	3,000
Ohio Southern, inc.	57	58½	56¾	58⅜	55,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¾	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¾	10,000
Philadelphia.	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
Penn. 4½s.	109	109	109	109	1,000
P., D. & E. 1st, Ev.	107	107	107	107	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	5,000
Reading gen. 4s.	91½	91½	91	91	58,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	84½	84½	84½	84¾	2,000
Rookland 1st 6s.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	7,000
Rock Island 6s.	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾	28,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	10h	105	105	105	15,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, G.	79½	79½	78⅞	79½	17,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	122	122	122	122	2,000
St. P. 1st. S. M.	111½	114	114½	114½	1,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20,000
St. P., W. M. 5s.	105	105	105	105	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	89	89	89	89	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 8s.	115	115	114¾	114¾	6,000
St. P., M. & M. Dak. ex.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
S. P. M. & M. 1st. D.	121	121	121	121	1,000
San F. & N. P. 1st.	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	6,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	95	95	95	95	10,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	20,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	36	36	36	36	10,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77	77	77	77	3,000
Union Pac. 4s.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	h,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼	23,000
Wabash 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	h,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., r.	102½	102½	102½	102½	9,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	12,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	34¾	35	34¾	35	7,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	7,000
Total sales.					$907,000

*Including $5,000 at 113⅝, seller 10. †Including $5,000 at 78⅝, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Bodie.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Bulwer.	.28	.30	.28	.30	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	200
El Cristo.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Hale & Norcross.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	300
Mexican.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Navajo.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	100
Pintus.	.50	.50	.50	.50	h00
Plymouth.	.82	.82	.82	.82	200
Sutro Tunnel.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	100
Sutro Tunnel ofs.	.06	.08	.06	.06	1,000
Sutro Tunnel ofs.	.58	.58	.58	.58	2,000
Silver King.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	160
Standard.	.92	.92	.92	.92	100
Sierra Nevada.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Utah.	.85	.85	.85	.85	175
United Copper.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Union Con.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	100
Ward Con.	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.10	600
Yellow Jacket.	3.10	3.10	3.10	6.10	100
Total sales.					6,635

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	34¾	34¾	34	34⅜	1,020
Atch., T. & S. F.	38⅛	38⅜	37⅝	38	40,440
Brunswick Co.	25½	25½	25½	25½	100
Ches. & Ohio.	20½	20½	20½	20½	10
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100¼	100¼	100	100	1,820
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94⅜	94⅜	94	94	100
C., L. St. L. & C.	117¾	117¾	117½	117½	200
Chi., M. & St. P.	68⅞	69	68¼	68⅞	12,720
Chi. & W.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	280
Colorado Coal.	28	28	28	28	200
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅞	145⅞	145	145⅝	4,700
Hocking Valley.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	100
Lake Shore.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	1,100
L. E. & West. pf.	58½	58½	56¼	58½	100
Louis. & Nash.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	200
Missouri Pac.	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝	2,540
Manhattan Con.	92	92	91⅜	91⅜	600
Mon., R. & L.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26	26	25¾	25¾	460
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅜	50⅜	49⅝	50	3,190
North. Pacific.	28	28	28	28	100
North. Pac. pf.	65¾	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	100
N. Y., Sus. & W.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	h00
Nat. Lead Trust.	25¾	25¾	23¾	24⅝	14,140
Oregon & Nav.	95½	96	95½	95½	300
Peo., D. & E.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	50
Pacific Mail.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	100
Phil. & Reading.	46⅜	46⅜	44¾	46⅛	5,370
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	22¼	22⅝	410
Tenn. C. & I.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	600
Texas Pacific.	19	19	19	19	100
Union Pacific.	68⅝	68½	68¼	68½	170
Western Union.	84⅜	84⅜	84	84	810
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29	200
Total sales.					93,170

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. g. 4s.	76	76	76	76	$1,000
At. & Pac. Inc.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 6s.	101¼	102¼	101¼	101¼	4,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	84½	84½	84¼	84½	5,000
Erie 2d cn.	104⅝	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2,000
K. & T. gen. 1st.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	6,000
Ky. Cent. 4s.	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	5,000
Mex. M. & T. 2d.	68	68	68	68	6,000
N. Y. C. 6s, 1st.	108	108	108	108	1,000
N. J. Cent. 6s.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	10,000
Ore. Trans. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	2,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	86	86	86	86	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Tenn. set. 3s.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅜	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	89¾	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	2,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
West Shore 4s.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	8,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	92½ 93½ 92½ 93⅜ 223,000
Clearances.	188,000

The stock market was not active and prices were generally lower. The Gould stocks were particularly weak. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred and Pittsburg and Western preferred, each 1. *Declined*—Manhattan consolidated, 4⅝; New-York and Northern preferred, 1½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅜; Chicago Gas, Colorado Coal, and Oregon and Transcontinental, each 1; Alton and Terre Haute, ⅞, and Columbus and Hocking Valley, Delaware and Hudson, New-York, Susquehanna and Western, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each ¾.

Lead certificates led the speculation in the trust stocks, and scored a loss of 1 point on the day. Sugar declined 2¾. Cotton Oil ⅝, and Whisky ⅜. American Cattle Trust advanced ⅝.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86@$4 86¼ for 60-day bills, $4 87⅛@$4 88 for demand, $4 88¼@$4 88½ for cable transfers, and $4 85 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.25¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4½s advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 4s coupon at 125¼. Railroads securities were active and dull. In bank stocks 10 shares of America sold at 194, 224 of East River at 155, 10 of Fourth at 167½, and 90 of Western at 98.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio Southern incomes, 2½; Philadelphia firsts, 2¼; Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, trust receipts, and Louisville and Nashville 7s, each 1½; American Dock 5s and Manitoba, Dakota firsts, each 1, and Chicago and Indiana Coal firsts, Duluth and Iron Range firsts, Long Island 5s, Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 5s, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, each ¾. *Declined*—Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, 3½; Chicago, Burlington and Northern 5s, 2⅞; Western New York and Pennsylvania seconds, 2; Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 1¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s and Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, trust receipts, each 1½; Albany and Susquehanna consolidated 6s, 1⅜; Harlem firsts and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago firsts, each 1; Illinois Central 4s of 1951, 7s, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts and Wabash firsts, trust receipts, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 92@93⅛. In mining stocks Deadwood sold at $1 50, Horn Silver at $1 05, and El Cristo at $1 40.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending July 13 was 793,580 tons, against 824,263 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 15,749,298 tons, against 17,091,573 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	192	Market & Fulton.	200
American Ex.	152	Mechanics'.	200
Broadway.	297	Mechan. & Traders'.	200
Butchers' & Drovers'.	160	Mercantile.	205
Central National.	143	Merchants'.	160
Chase National.	250	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chatham.	150	Metropolitan.	300
Chemical.	4000	Metropolis.	350
City.	425	Nassau.	155
Citizens'.	175	New-York.	243
Commerce.	193	New-York County.	420
Continental.	127	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange.	230	Ninth National.	115
East River.	150	North America.	183
Eleventh Ward.	140	North River.	140
Fifth Avenue.	1100	Oriental.	395
First National.	2000	Pacific.	160
Fourteenth Street.	160	Park.	230
Fourth National.	140	People's.	200
Gallatin National.	275	Phenix.	138
Garfield National.	300	Republic.	170
German-American.	123	Seaboard National.	130
Germania.	270	Second National.	325
Greenwich.	140	Seventh Ward.	160
Hanover.	275	Shoe & Leather.	1h0
Hudson River.	145	St. Nicholas.	120
Importers' & Trad'rs'.	315	Tradesmen's.	100
Irving.	170	U. S. National.	215
Leather Manuf'rs'.	230	Western Union.	98
Lincoln National.	215		
Manhattan.	180		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r.	106⅞	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.	121	....
4s, '91, c.	106⅞	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, r.	128¼	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	128	....
4s, 1907, c.	128¼	128½	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$122,023,560 | Balances..$6,428,962

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	h13⅜	51½	St. Paul.	68¾	69
Reading.	23 1-16	23⅜	Read. 1st pf.	81⅜	81½
Lehigh Val.	58⅜	58½	Read. 2d pf.	51⅜	51½
North. Pac.	28	26½	Read. 2d pf.	66⅜	67
North. Pac. pf.	65	65½	Read. 3d pf.	....	h3⅜
Lehigh Nav.	52⅜	53¼			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.30	Ophir.	4.90
Belcher.	.80	Potosi.	1.60
Best & Belcher.	3.75	Savage.	1.75
Bodie Consolidated.	1.10	Sierra Nevada.	2.45
Challar.	1.50	Union Consolidated.	3.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.25	Commonwealth.	4.10
Crown Point.	2.20	Nevada Queen.	1.60
Gould & Curry.	3.05	Belle Isle.	2.65
Hale & Norcross.	3.10	North Belle Isle.	1.00
Mexican.	2.95	Occidental.	2.60
Mono.	.90		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, July 17.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	116.00	Catalpa.	12.00
Atch. & Top. pf.	116.00	Franklin.	9.00
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Huron.	7½
Boston & Maine.	200.00	Osceola.	9.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100.00	Pewabic.	2.00
Eastern.	10.50	Quincy.	49.00
Flint & Père M. pf.	99.00	Bell Telephone.	227.00
K. C., St. J. & C. B.	124.00	Boston Land.	6.50
Mex. Central.	15.50	Water Power.	6.00
Mex. Cen. 1st.	89.75	Pam. Mining Co.	8h.00
N. Y. & N. E.	50.00	Mass. Central.	1.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	128.50	West End Land.	27.50
Old Colony.	174.50	Lamson Store S.	61.37½
Rutland pf.	40.00	Atlantic.	8.50
Wis. Central.	22.87½	Boston & Mont.	86.00
Wis. Central pf.	60.12½	Kearsarge.	6.h0
Allouez M. Co.	.75	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.65
Calumet & Hecla.	307.00	Mon. City Land Co.	69.00

THE STATE OF TRADE.

St. Louis, July 17.—Flour quiet and dull; XXX $2 20@$2 30; Family, $2 50@$2 70; choice, $2 40@$3; extra fancy, $3 75@$3 85; Patents, $4 20@$4 35. Wheat opened strong on bullish advices, sellers being also scarce and offerings small; the demand through early session was urgent enough to advance July 1c., August and September 2c., and December 3c.; subsequently there was a decline of 2c.@3c., but another rally and the close was stiff at 1c.@1½c. above yesterday; No. 2 Red, cash, 74½c. 74¾c.; July, 74½c.@74⅝c., closing 74¾c.; August, 78¾c.@74¾c. closing 74¾c. bid; September, 74¾c.@75¾c., closing 76¾c. bid; December, 78¾c.@79¾c., closing 79¾c. bid. Corn in active, closing ½c. above yesterday; No. 2 Mixed cash, 32¾c.; Aug. 32¼c.@32½c., closing 32½c.; September closed 33c. Oats—Cash lower; 23½c. asked; options steady; August 21½c.; May, 25¼c. Rye dull; 41c. bid. Barley—A small lot of Missouri Fall sold at 46c. Hay—New Prairie very plenty, dull, and lower at $7@$7 50 for choice; Timothy, $9@$12 50. Bran lower at 67½c. Shorts, 70c. Flaxseed, $1.02. Lead easier; soft Missouri, 6.75c. Butter quiet; Creamery, 13c. @15c.; Dairy, 8c.@12c. Eggs quiet; 8c. Cornmeal easy; $2@$2 05. Whisky steady; $1 02. Provisions lower and quiet. Pork, Jobbing, $11 75. Lard nominally $5 90. Dry-salt Meats—Boxed Shoulders, $b 12½@$5 2b; Longs and Ribs, $5; Short Clear, $5 10@$5 20. Bacon—Shoulders, $5 62½; Longs and Ribs, $6 75@$6 87½; Short Clear, $7. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye and Barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye and Barley, none.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Wheat—Good inquiry for Spring grades; feeling firm; closing: Old No. 1, Hard, $1 25; new do., $1 08; No. 1 Northern, $1 05; No. 2 Northern, 97c.; No. 6 Northern, 90c.; No. 2 Spring, 87c.; Winter grades dull and unsettled; No. 2 Red, choice, 92¾c.@94c. on track; No. 2 Red, 91c., in store; extra No. 3 Red, 85c.; No. 3 Red, 84c.; No. 2 White Oregon, 89c.; No. 1 White, Michigan, 96c., on track. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 Yellow, 40½c.; No. 6 Yellow, 40c.; No. 2, 39¾c.; No. 3, 39¼c., in store. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 32c.@32½c., on track; No. 3 White, 30¾c.@31c.; No. 2 Mixed, 28½c.@27c., in store. Flour quiet but steady. Milfeed weak; Winter Bran, $b 50; Spring, $b 50. Cornmeal and Oatmeal unchanged. Canal freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 186,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 222,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 84,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 180,000; Oats, 100,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour barely steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 78c.@79c.; receipts, 2,500 bushels; shipments, 10,500 bushels. Corn is wer; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.@37½c. Oats firm; No. 2 Mixed, 25½c. @26c. Rye dull; No. 2, 47c. Pork weaker; $11 75. Lard easier; $6 07½. Bulkmeats and Bacon quiet. Whisky steady; sales, 354 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 02. Butter easier, Sugar easy. Hogs easier; common and light, $3 65@$4 05; packing and shipping, $4 05@$4 40; receipts, 2,230 head; shipments, 400 head. Eggs slow at 10c., loss off. Cheese steady. Eastern exchange firm; unchanged.

PEORIA, July 17.—Corn steady; High Mixed, 34½c. @34¾c.; No. 2 Mixed, 34¼c.@34½c.; Rejected, 33c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 26c.@27½c.; No. 2 Mixed,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, July 17, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, William Kennelly & Brother, auctioneers, sold the three-story frame and brick building and two-story frame house, with lease of lot 24.9 by 91.11, 337 West 19th-st, south side, 375 feet east of 9th-av., for $4,100, to Emilie Rivinius, plaintiff.

Jere Johnson, jr., auctioneer, sold at public auction a plot of land, 595 by 515 by 945 by 396, on Shaler-av., Railroad-st., and Rock Hill road, Creedmoor, L. I., for $695, to Timothy Donovan.

The sale by James Bleecker & Son of the brick buildings, with plot of land on Boulevard, southeast corner of 95th-st., was adjourned to July 31.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 17.

83d-st., n. s., 182.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.4x102.8; Charles Morrill and wife to John Batton $19,000

88th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x102.2; John Batton and wife to Sarah C. Morrill. 19,000

Christopher-st., s. s., 85 ; Karl M. Wallach and wife to Emme A. Nanus 33,000

Perry-st., 13; Asoher Weinstein and wife to Henry Levintan 19,500

86-av., w. s., 17.8 ft. n. of 138th-st., 33x86.10 x32.8x86.10; Martin Wors sod wife to Mary Worz 15,000

Rider-av., n. w. s., 368 ft. s. of 144th-st., 50x125; Jenet S. and Margaret T. Smith to George Watson 8,000

Ridge-st., 69 and 71, and also 194 Delancey-st.; Wolf Sinn and wife to Sarah Cohen 41,000

Bedford-av., s. e. s. of Stanton-st., 20 x75; Manuel Schrieber and wife to Samuel Jacobs 18,500

182d-st., 164 West; Samuel Wright and wife to Roderick J. Kennedy 15,500

43d-st., 230 East; Alice R. Laverett to Franklin M. King 25,500

Waterloo-pl., n. s., 4 ft. s. of 176th-st., 23x70 ; Michael O'Neill and wife to John McDonnell 500

Forsyth-st., 19; Abraham Orsenberg and wife to Alice Dannay 39,000

Barrow-st., 4; Church of St. Joseph in Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul 9,000

Map of heirs of M. P. Christie, lot 19, 24th Ward, 4x1x92x25; East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association to John Dwyer 4,700

Same property; John Dwyer to Anne J. Pearson 6,000

Stebbins-av., n. w. corner of Jennings-st., 100x100; Henry Tiffany and wife to Gregorio Di Lorenzo 1

Webster-av., s. e., 175 ft. s. of Anna-olsee, 100x178 to w. s. of Mill Brook 410-st., &c.; Joseph H. Cein to Eliza B. Earll 6,760

69th-st., 308 East; Michael Conlan and others to Mary Ryan 25,500

Oliver-pl., 15; Patrick H. Malone to Dennis Cahill 12,000

Goerck-st., 94; Leopold Sternberg and wife to Samuel Kringel 22,350

Hamilton-st., 90; Mary Hannon to Lemont Fine and another 22,500

5th-av., n. w. corner of 119th-st., 28x350x150 to st., 228.9, &c.; Isebella V. Hogan to Jerome O'Connor 1

146th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x 99.11; Henry B. Beekmen, referee, to Georgia C. Gray 5,500

146th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x 99.11; same to same 5,500

76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Samuel Kempner to James S. Cook 15,000

Hudson-st., n. w. corner of West 10th-st., 107x106x140.3x100; Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Frank Schaeffler 88,250

Washington-av., s. w., 100 ft. s. of 167th-st., 25x100; Frederike Liebenan to Charles Liebenan 6,000

Creston-av., e. s., 158 ft. s. of Donnybrook-st., 40x74, &c.; H. J. Cammann, trustee, and others to Louis Lewinsohn 1,495

Same property; Charles L. Cammann and wife to same 1

Creston-av., n. w. corner of King's Bridge road, 102x24x101x24; Henry J. Cammann, trustee, and others to Philip Goldberg and another 1,895

Same property; Charles L. Cammann and wife to same 1

Creston-av., n. w. s., 220 ft. n. of Kingsbridge road, 80x75; Henry J. Cammann, trustee, and others to Andrew J. Dalton 2,300

Same property; Charles L. Cammann and wife to same 1

King's Bridge road, 120 ft. w. of Creston-av., 24x114x24x116; Henry J. Cammann, trustee, and others to Louis J. Utz 1,085

Same property; Charles L. Cammann and wife to same 1

Creston-av., w. s., 102 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 25x104x23x100; Henry J. Cammann, trustee, and others to Isabella Jones 890

Same property; Charles L. Cammann and wife to same 1

Creston-av., s. e. corner of Donnybrook-st., 48x79x84x77.3; Henry J. Cammann, trustee, and others to Ellen Scahan 900

Same property; Charles L. Cammann and wife to same 1

Goerck-st., e. s., 196.7 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x98.10; John Kaiser and wife to Philip Rude 22,000

Goerck-st., e. s., 221.7 ft. o. of Rivington-st., 25x98.10; same to Samuel Harris 21,350

Goerck-st., 98; same to Samuel Harris and another 22,700

98th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.5; Charles L. Lincoln to Andrew F. Van Twyl, jr., ½ part 1

Frederick-st., w. s., 178 ft. s. of Union-av., 75x87; Peter J. Morrison and wife to Isaac Alterson 1,114

Madison-st., 102; Max Coben and wife to Rachel Binm 22,750

156th-st., s. s., 72 ft. w. of Trinity-av., 25x 76; Lyman J. Bacon to Ellen and James Hassard 1

Railroad-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of 182d-st., 50x 150; Eliza Prescott to John L. Mead and wife 2,500

Waverly-st., n. s., 210 ft. s. of Madison-av., 25x100; David L. Woodall and wife to Isabella Peters 1,500

11th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x 90.11; Charles F. Tripler and wife to Samuel F. Jayne 60,000

58th-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.8x 100.5; Mary G. Winslop and others to Clara A. Rock 4,000

Perry-st., e. s., 143 ft. n. of Eoliose-st., 25x 100; John H. Eden and wife to Andrew Dunnan 365

74th-st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; John J. Allen to Eliza Smith 1

Elizabeth-st., n. w. s., 175.4 ft. s. w. of a cross street, to Hugh Lundy 1

Same property; Hugh Lundy and wife to Mary Walsh 1

Elizabeth-st., n. w. s., 174.4 ft. s. w. of a cross street, lot 7, 72x87; Mery Waleh to Daniel Maspes 215

150th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 99.11; Mary E. Field to Howard G. Badgley 5,000

150th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 99.11; same to Henry Barteld 5,150

90th-st., e. s., 442 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x100.8; John C. Overheiser to Oscar C. Ferris 1

120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x20.1; Oscar C. Ferris to John C. Overheiser 1

Ryer-av., n. e. corner of 183d-st., 50x100; John J. Brady and wife to Hannah Murphy 1,800

129th-st., 229 and 231 West; Robert A. Livingston to Edward J. Newell 1

130th-st., 64 and 66 West; Edward J. Newell to Florence S. Livingston 1

79th-st., s. s., 250 ft. s. of 10th-av., 16.8x 102.2; Julius F. Van Meerbeks and wife to Sarah Thorman 14,000

50th-st., 116.9 West; Frederick Dietz and wife to John M. Tilford 12,500

4th-av., s. s., 76.9 ft. n. of 97th-st., 25x100; Thomas McMahon and wife to Sarah S. Bunge 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORONA, F. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.
CORONA, THE BANNER VILLAGE of the
CORONA, North side of Long Island.
CORONA, AUCTION SALE.
CORONA, TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CGRONA, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
CGRONA, on the premises at Corona,
CORONA, 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA, FRENCH-ROOF MANSION,
CORONA, with choice lots near depot.
CORONA, UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
CORONA,
CORONA, Trains every half hour from 5:00 A. M.
CORONA, till midnight. Only 18 minutes by railroad. Fare only 30 cents weekly. 2,000
CORONA, lots already sold. Five hundred dwell-
CORONA, ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
CORONA, A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE.
CORONA, Join this excursion.
CORONA, FREE INVITATION TO ALL.
CORONA, Music and collation
CORONA, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA, Visit this lovely section.
CORONA,
CORONA, Call or write for free tickets and maps.
CORONA, Ritchcock's Real Estate Office, 14 Cham-
CORONA, bers-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell at auction TUESDAY, July 23,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st,

to close partnership estate.

34th-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th ava.; plot 46x117.6 feet, prominently situated in one of the most desirable locations in the city.

Also on north side of 33d-st., on the rear of above, 89x80 feet.

70 per cent. at 4 per cent. may remain for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers'. 73 Liberty-st.

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UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FROM AUG. 1 TO JUNE 1, A beautiful house at Irvington-on-the-Hudson; large, sunny, well-furnished house; fine stables; eleven acres of ground; plenty of flowers and vegetables. Address T. M., 1,388 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

The Yosemite Apartments, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment building in the city. Elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate; now ready for inspection.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late manager Navarro Building.

FLATS TO LET.—FIVE ROOMS; ALL IMprovements and janitor's attendance; $32; also three nice light rooms, only $12. Apply to Janitor, 805 9th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NO. 10 BARCLAY-ST.
Offices and sections to let on store floor. Inquire on premises.
N. C. WOOSTER.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET IN A fine neighborhood. Apply to Janitor, 805 9th-av.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chuuk, Wilkesberre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatoong.

7:00 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not run to Asbury Park or Asbury Park Junction.

For Lakewood, Tome River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:50, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOOT LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Highlands, Sandy Hook, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30, P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 3:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Train leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 787 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 285 Broadway.

NEW LINE TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE VIA CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 787 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V. VESTIBULE SPECIAL. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 8:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 832 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BEACH AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. R., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:20, *6:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 3:50, 5:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 15, 1889.

†8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars Saratoga to Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†5 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping car to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars may be procured at Grand Central Station, 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 726 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, 8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and all 1:20 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, 10:15 A. M., 3:30, 5:15 P. M.; Albany, 10, 11 A. M., *9:55, all 1:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M. Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, 11:30 A. M., 12:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 8:30 A. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 10 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Trains Kaaterskill Station, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 8:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Home) on 9, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Trains Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 8:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, and to leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 1:20 A. M., 83:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 1:26 A. M., 83:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 363 Washington; 338 Fulton-st. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 283, 785, and 942 Broadway, 152½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Station, foot West 42d-st. and foot Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 9:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. daily. For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. GRAHAM, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

*8:30 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*9:30 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Point, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains Saturdays only. Sundays, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M.

MONEY FOR A WORLD'S FAIR

MAYOR GRANT DECIDES ON A CITIZENS' MEETING.

INVITATIONS ISSUED TO THREE HUNDRED WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTS OF THE CITY—A LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

A circular letter was sent by Mayor Grant yesterday to about three hundred of the best-known residents of this city requesting them to meet in his office at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th inst., "to consider the advisability of holding an international exhibition at New-York in 1892, and to arrange for the preliminary work if it is deemed advisable." The Mayor said, after the invitations had been dispatched, that he had thought over the matter for a long time, and had made up his mind that the exhibition should be the outcome of a conference of citizens, and that the preparations for it should be made by a committee of citizens.

Among the gentlemen invited to the conference are ex-President Grover Cleveland, Vice President Levi P. Morton, John T. Agnew, William W. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, George Jones, Charles A. Dana, Louis de Bebian, Joseph Pulitzer, August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Samuel D. Babcock, P. T. Barnum, Calvin S. Brice, Robert Bonner, John M. Bowers, W. L. Bull, Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, L. J. Callanan, Frederic R. Condert, William N. Camp, John Claflin, City Chamberlain Richard Croker, ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank; Austin Corbin, J. R. Cornell, George William Curtis, John D. Crimmins, Joseph H. Choate, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, ex-Judge Noah Davis, ex-Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Among others are Sidney Dillon, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Senator William M. Evarts, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas A. Edison, Collector Joel B. Erhardt, Amos R. Eno, Sheriff James A. Flack, John Foord, Roswell P. Flower, ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Controller Andrew H. Green, Dr. Norvin Green, Jay Gould, Henry Hilton, E. Runtington, Abram Hoey, S. K. Hain, Park Commissioner Walco Hutchins, F. W. J. Hurst, Henry B. Hyde, John H. Inman, E. S. Jaffray, D. Willis James, John Jay, Morris K. Jesup, Eugene Kelly, John J. Knox, George Law, Henry G. Marquand, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jordan L. Mott, Controller Theodore W. Myers, D. O. Mills, Frederick Law Olmsted, Herman Oelrichs, Joseph J. O'Donohue, and Alexander E. Orr.

Others on the list are Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy, Oswald Ottendorfer, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, O. B. Potter, John F. Plummer, A. M. Palmer, Albert Pulitzer, John D. Rockefeller, Whitelaw Reid, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Walter Stanton, Edmund C. Stanton, John H. Starin, Jesse Seligman, William Steinway, Gen. William T. Sherman, Edward Schell, Elliott F. Shepard, J. Edward Simmons, William L. Strong, Jackson S. Schultz, G. Hilton Scribner, W. L. Scott, Charles A. Spear, Congressman F. B. Spinola, F. B. Thurber, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Wager Swayne, Jacob D. Vermilye, Erastus Wiman, Health Commissioner Charles G. Wilson, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Alfred R. Whitney, ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, ex-Congressman Benjamin Wood, Horace White, and Isidor Wormser.

After issuing his call Mayor Grant received a communication informing him that measures had already been taken for a world's fair to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, pointing out that this city was the proper place for it to be held, and asking him to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward its location here.

The signers of the communication included H. R. Thurber, the C. N. Jordan, George S. Coe, Dumont Clark, O. D. Baldwin, Alexander E. Orr, Forrest H. Parker, Cyrus W. Field, Albert B. Chandler, Logan C. Murray, S. G. Bayne, R. P. Flower & Co., David Dows, Jr., William Rockefeller, John Jay Knox, Col. John J. Garnett, George B. Clyde & Co.

The Adams Express Company was signed by John Hoey, President; the United States Express Company by C. H. Crosby, Vice President; the American Express Company by J. G. Fargo, President, and Wells, Fargo & Co. by H. B. Parsons, Secretary.

The other signers were F. G. Pierra, Lombard, Ayres & Co., American Export and Trading Company by Edwards H. Goff; J. Pierpont Morgan of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., Edward Simmons, Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, Henry Clews, Sellman, Dr. Norvin Green, Dallas B. Pratt, W. G. Wheeler, Luther Kountze, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society, James W. Alexander, Edward Lauterbach, Peter R. Olney, Henry M. Alexander, William W. Greene, Frederick M. Billings, Henry Day, John McCook, E. W. Wright, and George H. Hickox.

BURIAL OF THE OLD SHOWMAN.

Simple funeral services were held in St. Peter's Church, at West Chester, yesterday morning over the body of William B. Carroll, the old showman, who died there on Sunday last. The church is a beautiful little granite structure, standing in the foreground of a quiet graveyard. The church bell tolled for a half hour before the service, during which time the villagers flocked to the building and filled it to the doors. There were many show people among the mourners, among others Mrs. John Doris, Mrs. Lanra Miaco, George Carron, and Mr. Frenk Bnokel.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendennin read the Episcopal service, and a simplioed choir, under the direction of S. G. Potts, sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee" and "Ob, Paradise." There were no words of eulogy. At the conclusion of the ritual a dirge was played and the pall bearers, Isaac Braitnewaite, Fred Ahearne, Jacob Bohrs, and Denton Robinson, carried the broadcloth-covered casket into the lobby. There the lid was removed and the mourners took a farewell glance at the dead man's face.

Within the shadow cast by the church is the burial plot owned by Mr. Carroll's family and the family of Mrs. Ben Magnley, his son-in-law. The body was interred beside the grave of his son-in-law, who died about one year ago.

ONLY GOOD FOR BUYING LAND.

Judge Barrett, in Sepreme Court, Special Term, yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the complaint in the suit of John L. Rogers, John Kennedy Tod, and Thomas Denny against the Board of Directors of the New-York and Texas Land Company, headed by William Welter Phelps. The land company came into possession of lands of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company in Texas, for which the second mortgage bondholders of the railroad were given $1,500,000 stock and $6,000,000 in land scrip. The plaintiffs held $239,000 in this scrip, and charged that the defendants had taken in over $1,000,000 in scrip, which was not canceled but divided among them. They asked that $1,100,000 should be paid to the company by the defendants and used in canceling land scrip.

Judge Barrett holds that the payment of money for land scrip cannot be compelled, as it was provided at the time the scrip was issued that it should be good only for buying land owned by the company at 75 per cent. of the purchase price, although it could be bought up if the Directors chose. The General Term of the Supreme Court had already decided that the distributing of the scrip that was taken up and not canceled was not legal.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Civil Engineer E. E. Court of the United States Hydrographin Office has presented to the Board of Education of this city two mounted papier-maché models of the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. They were in storage at the Garfield Safe Deposit Vaults, and President Simmons was authorized by the board yesterday to accept the present.

The Trustees of the Twelfth Ward schools were authorized to contract with Mahoney Brothers for the construction of Grammar School No. 46 at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and St. Nicholas-avenue at $175,000. The further sum of $34,277 was authorized to be expended in the construction of a grammar school at One Hundred and Sixty-third-street and Eagle-avenue in the Twenty-third Ward, and the Trustees were authorized to close the contract with the lowest bidders, Thomas Cookerill & Sons.

Commissioner Devoe submitted a resolution to the board advising the Trustees of schools throughout the city to petition the Commissioner of Public Works to put down asphaltum instead of stone block pavement in the streets around the schools. The resolution was referred to the Committee on School Buildings.

OF COURSE IT WOULD RESIST.

It was declared in the evening newspapers yesterday that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company was considering the advisability of not resisting any application for an injunction preventing trains from running in front of the Post property in West Fifty-third-street, if the threat is carried out to apply for an injunction in case the award to the estate is not paid before an appeal is taken. Mr. Townsend of Davies & Rapallo, counsel for the company, smiled when he read the statement and observed: "The company is paying all claims of property owners along Fifty-third-street when they are not greatly in excess of previous settlements. The payments are being made from the receipts of the road. How manifestly silly it would be for the company to destroy the greatest source of its income! The Harlem line—simply to hold off the claimant. There is absolutely no truth in the statement."

PERILS OF THE STREETS.

CROSSINGS GREATLY NEGLECTED BY THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

The condition of some of the main thoroughfares in the lower part of the city is a standing reproach to the Municipal Government in general and the department in particular which is charged with the responsibility of keeping the streets clean. So long as cool weather and frequent showers kept the refuse in the streets from farmenting and emitting vile and noxious odors the hope that some time Commissioner Coleman would send some of his hirelings into the neighborhood to gather up the garbage and dirt kept down the wrath of the property owners below the explosion point. But the limit of patience has been reached.

Fulton-street, at Broadway, is plastered over with a paste composed of decayed vegetable matter and black mud that readers every crossing as slippery as if coated with ice. Under the most favorable conditions this crossing is rendered one of the most dangerous and difficult in the city, in consequence of the incessant streams of traffic crossing in all directions. Even the most alert and experienced of pedestrians are at times compelled to invoke the aid of the police in making the crossing, and there is hardly a moment in the day during business hours when there are not from half a score to fifty of the less daring waiting on either corner for the police to open a passage.

Such circumstances would seem to call for some exceptional attention to the crosswalks by the Street-Cleaning Department, such as is given to somewhat similar crossings in other large cities of the world. But Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman seems to think that his responsibility ends with the letting of contracts for the nightly sweeping of the principal streets. A rickety old machine sweeper is sent through the street at night, brushing the greater part of the coarse refuse up in ridges close to the gutters, and a gang of Italian laborers is supposed to follow with brooms and shovels and carts to gather the ridges into piles and shovel them into the carts for removal to the dump scows. But so much of every pile is left in the street and so much more is scattered in the reckless shoveling teat the gutters and crossings are nearly as bad as they were before the sweeper came. It is doubtful if there is no one at this crossing to keep the refuse from accumulating in the pathways of pedestrians. Broadway from Wall-street to City Hall Park; Park-row through its entire length; Fulton, Ann, Nassau, Cedar, Maiden-lane, Dey, and Vesey streets are the dumping grounds all day long for the refuse from hundreds of curbstone fruit stands that line all these thoroughfares.

Tuesday there were several serious falls at the Fulton-street crossing. A tall, heavy-set man started quickly across the street, easily escaping a truck that was rapidly coming down Fulton-street, only to plant his foot upon a mound of banana skins and black muck, which slid like soft soap from under him, and landed him on his hands and knees in the mud immediately in front of the oncoming horses. Other pedestrians sprang to his assistance in time to save him from being run over, but not in time to save the complete ruin of his clothing.

An elderly lady who was being assisted across the same crossing a little later slipped on the same pasty covering of the flagstones and sat down with a suddenness that gave her a severe shock to the contents of her reticule that went out on the street. She limped, from apparently severe lameness, when she had been assisted to her feet. The other falls were of a less serious though not less annoying character, involving the loss of time of the victims in washing away from their hands and faces the evidences of their accidental contacts with the grimy pavements, and of the expense of having their clothing cleaned at some tailor's establishment.

POOR SHOW FOR BIG DAMAGES.

The suit of Christopher C. Campbell against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, which has been in the United States courts for a number of years, is nearing an end. The suit is on account of an alleged infringement of plaintiff's patent rights in a relief valve used in steam fire engines, and the damages sought by the plaintiff amount to more than $2,000,000.

In 1881 the case was decided in favor of the plaintiff by Judge Wheeler of the United States Court for the District of Vermont. Subsequently a case was decided in the supreme Court of the United States which caused Judge Wheeler to reverse his own decision and dismiss the suit. The plaintiff then made a motion to reopen the case so as to introduce different facts. Under this phase of the case testimony has been taken at Hartford, Conn., for the past two months, before E. E. Marvin, Clerk of the United States Court. On Tuesday last eight motions were heard before Judge Wheeler at Brattleborough, Vt., and all were decided in favor of the city of New-York. Mr. Frederick H. Betts of the firm of Betts, Atterbury, Hyde & Benedict, 20 Broad way, who is counsel for the city of New-York in this action, said yesterday that in his opinion the city would not have to pay a penny of damages, as the case was practically won for the defendant. He had no doubt, however, that the plaintiff would prolong the case as far as possible. In that event it would probably come up in New-York later next Fall or in the early Winter.

MUST BRING AN EJECTMENT SUIT.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday listened to argument on the motion of United States District Attorney Stephen A. Walker for a preliminary injunction restraining the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company from constructing its new ferry house at the Battery so as to encroach on land under water belonging to the Government.

The motion was opposed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, who appeared to defend the city's interest, and Mr. W. W. MacFarland on behalf of the Rapid Transit Company. They urged that the new building was being erected on land occupied by the old building, and that it did not extend beyond the lines of the old one. The old building had occupied the same space as the new one would, and for thirty years no question had been raised as to encroachment on lands owned by the Government. In any case, the proper course was for the Government to bring an ejectment suit, and not to prevent the completion of this building by an injunction.

Mr. Walker declared that there would be difficulties in the way of bringing an ejectment suit, as the Government derived no pecuniary benefit from the use of the leading or platform on the land upon which the ferry structure is trenched.

Judge Wallace decided that the motion must be denied, but with no prejudice to Mr. Walker's bringing an ejectment suit.

MOVING THE SUNKEN ATLAS.

The Merritt Wrecking Company made it first successful lift yesterday of the steamship Atlas, which has been lying beneath the waters of the North River since November. At low tide yesterday morning the divers were able to pull the strands of the chain cradle taut and to get their buoy hoxes just where they wanted them. The course ahead, so far as it was practicable to examine it, seemed free from obstacles. When the tide began to rise, the lifting power on the Atlas consisted of the purchase which the chains and buoys had, with the tide's assistance. At 11 o'clock the Atlas left the bottom. The wrecking boats headed toward Jersey without delay. In an hour they had warried their tow from Vesey-street nearly to Murray-street and some distance into the stream. Then she grounded in from eight and a half to nine fathoms of water. Formerly she lay ten fathoms down.

The distance accomplished was about one-quarter of a mile, and it was directly toward her ultimate destination at Brimstone Point, Hoboken.

PLEASANTVILLE'S POSTMASTER.

Some excitement has been occasioned in the quiet little village of Pleasantville, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, in Westchester County, over the recent change in Postmasters there. Postmaster Moore was appointed only a few days before the expiration of the last Administration to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Postmaster Banks, who had given up the office, the salary of which is small, in order the better to attend to other business. Postmaster Moore has always been a Republican, and during the last campaign worked for the Harrison ticket. Now he is ousted from the office, and another Republican, Charles M. Lane, is appointed in his place.

No reasons are assigned by the department for the change, and the Republicans of Pleasantville do not see why Postmaster Moore, who gave general satisfaction and who supported the Harrison ticket, was not retained. All the villagers speak highly of Postmaster Moore, and say that he was always obliging.

THE CLAIM HOLDS GOOD.

Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of the United States against Demas Barnes Dewey, executor of Demas Barnes, overruling a demurrer interposed by the defendant. Demas Barnes was the assignee of T. H. & B. T. Vetterlein, who failed in 1871. He proceeded to settle the firm's accounts, but paid no attention to a claim of $32,000 held by the United States Government for penalties on account of undervaluations by the firm, which did a large importing business. Mr. Dewey demurred to the complaint on the ground that the action should not be continued against the assignee's executor.

POLICE AND GAMBLERS.

COMSTOCK'S GOOD WORD FOR THE FORCE —TWO CAPTAINS ASK A TRIAL.

Superintendent Murray yesterday made a report to the Police Commissioners on D. J. Whitney's letter of July 6 to Mayor Grant. The letter called attention to the lax enforcement of the laws against gambling and liquor selling in the First and Fourth Precincts, and charged that raids were made on them on the 8th of last May without the co-operation of the Captains of these precincts. The report submitted statements from the Captains of these commands to the effect that they had endeavored to suppress gambling and illegal liquor selling and a statement from Anthony Comstock.

Mr. Comstock wrote that he procured evidence against the gambling places at 86 Fulton-street and 15 Ann-street after many attempts and failures. Sergt. O'Toole of Police Headquarters executed the warrants in the cases of those gamblers. The places were situated in the two precincts, but Mr. Comstock had no evidence that the Captain of either precinct knew of those places. Mr. Comstock found many complaints against places unfounded, in fact. So he does not believe in general charges being made about corruption of police or in condemning police Captains upon suspicion of having guilty knowledge until there is positive evidence of their guilt.

He has no evidence of neglect against these two Captains. The places existed, and it was charged that Comstock or some one under him was protecting them, and it took him months before he could find positive evidence against the places and raid them. Both places were carefully guarded and locked. Mr. Comstock believes that there have been marked improvements in the efficiency of the police force within the past two years.

Mr. Comstock does not believe in the old rule, calling for charges against precinct commanders in such cases. It hindered the enforcement of the law rather than helped it, he thinks. It was unjust to honest officials and never resulted in punishing dishonest ones.

Capts. McLaughlin and Carpenter also asked to be tried on the charges made by Mr. Whitney. Commissioner Martin, who a week ago favored the re-enactment of the rule of 1879, which made it the duty of a District Inspector to prefer charges against a Captain who neglects his duty, said that he had studied the matter and was not prepared to vote for the rule. Commissioner McClave said he had no faith in Mr. Whitney's charges. The request of the accused Captains was granted, and Mr. Whitney will be invited to perfect his charges against them and he will have the aid of an assistant to the Corporation Counsel. It is not probable that the trials will take place before Aug. 7.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Nobody got very rich in yesterday's stock market. A few stocks went down; practically none went up. The Street was filled with entertaining tales, but the chronicles and predictions generally lacked refutable coaking, and the result was that they failed to stir up much speculative fervor.

* * *

There was a little ripple over romances announcing that Mr. Jay Gould was so indignant over recent court decisions that he had determined to shut down the operation of the elevated railway system until he could get "justice"—something which never before suggested that Mr. Jay Gould wanted.

* * *

Manhattan stock slumped half a dozen points, not so much on this expression of Mr. Gould's long-felt want, however, as for the reason that the public is beginning to get some adequate idea of the enormous aggregate of land damages—say, $60,000,000—in prospect, if no more than the present rate of judgment allowance be kept up.

* * *

The Oregon Transcontinental bull pool made some progress yesterday. Its quotation did not go up, but, what was more important, a nice lot of stock was sold on the quiet.

* * *

Says an officer of the Reading Company: "Our improvements and developments made within the last half year (and charged altogether against operating expenses) place our coal and iron property in a position where for the last six months of this year it will be able to earn as much as ever before in any whole year."

* * *

One of the managers of the Pennsylvania system says: "Our business is running ahead of last year. We think the outlook justifies the expectation of a material increase in tonnage from now on in comparison with last year."

* * *

Half a dozen railroads reported earnings yesterday for the second week of July, and only one showed a decrease.

THE KEMMLER HEARING.

Yesterday's session of the hearing in the electrical execution case, before Referee Becker, was a short one. Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the State Committee which recommended the substitution of electricity for hanging, was present, but Mr. Hatch, Kemmler's attorney, objected to his examination in the absence of Bourke Cockran, who was unexpectedly compelled to be in the Surrogate's Court all day. Deputy Attorney General Poste objected to the postponement. He said it did not make any difference who examined Mr. Gerry, his evidence was what was wanted. The referee, however, put off hearing Mr. Gerry until Mr. Cookran could be present, which will be at 10 o'clock this morning.

Francis W. Jones was put on the stand again and cross-examined by Mr. Poste. He said his experiments with electricity upon human beings had led him to believe that closeness of contact influenced the resistance materially. An increase in the size of the electrodes or of the electro-motive force used made a corresponding decrease in the amount of resistance. The human body of itself was not a conductor, but the fluids in it made it a partial conductor.

In reply to a question by the referee, Mr. Jones said two dynamos might be used in the execution of a criminal, if scientifically adjusted, without much danger of burning out the armatures. Such a combination would increase the electro-motive force. It was the opinion of the witness that a dynamo generating the alternating current could be constructed with a force of 2,000 volts.

DEATH OF GEORGE BECHTEL.

George Bechtel, the brewer, died at his home in Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday from heart failure, after an illness of about two months.

Mr. Bechtel was born in Germany in 1840. His parents came to this country during his infancy. In 1853 his father started the Staten Island Brewery. At the age of twenty years, having been graduated from the Columbia College Grammar School, he went into the brewery to learn the business. Five years later he leased the establishment from his father and has since displayed much ability in its management.

Mr. Bechtel enjoyed great popularity on Staten Island. In 1861 he was active in providing accommodations for destitute negroes from the South. The service was always gratefully remembered by the representatives of that race on Staten Island, and their gratitude was practically manifested in the local political contests in which he was engaged. During the brewery strike he aided with the workingmen, and for this almost doubled their wages. He gave $5,000 toward the Odd Fellows' Home in the city, and lately built a hospital on Staten Island, which he intended to give to the Order of St. Francis.

In politics Mr. Bechtel was interested mainly in good local government, and for ten years he was Supervisor of his township. His constituents usually sent him to the Democratic State Conventions. Last year he was a Cleveland Elector. He belonged to the Arion and Liederkranz Societies, and was a Mason.

WORK IN THE NAVY YARD.

All hands were busy yesterday aboard the Yorktown, preparing the cruiser for the trial cruise at sea. The red signal number flew from the foretopmasthead, while the crew were engaged in getting ammunition and shell aboard. Barrels of provisions lay ont on the dock awaiting their turn for shipment. As soon as all are aboard the cruiser will be off. The chances are that she will not be back for a couple of months.

On the Yantic, which lost her foremast and topmasts in a gale a few weeks ago, workmen have commenced removing the stump of the foremast preparatory to fitting a new mast. Her new mast will be several feet shorter than the old one, and her main and mizzen masts will also be shortened in proportion, as it is thought that she may have been slightly top-heavy before. She will probably not be ready for service before next Spring.

The boards of survey on the engines and boilers of the Essex and the Brooklyn will condemn them. The results of the survey on the hull of the Quinnebaug has not yet been ascertained.

The big cruiser Chicago is receiving her coat of white paint. When on all the new steel ships at the Brooklyn Yard will be in regulation color.

FUNERAL OF EDWIN HERZOG.

The funeral of young Edwin Herzog, son of the late Dr. Max Herzog, who was drowned at Larchmont Manor on July 14, took place yesterday morning from the house, 60 West Forty-seventh-street. Among the friends who attended the services were Messrs. Kuhn and Loeb of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Jesse Seligman, M. B. Brewer, L. Goldsmith, Morris B. Baer, Edward Lauterbach, and Merris Sternberger. The pall bearers were P. Rosenheim, A. Rindskopf, Edward Hegeat, and Mr. Erdman. The Rev. Dr. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El conducted the services. The remains were taken to the Fifth-Avenue Temple Cemetery on Long Island.

CHICAGO DEFEATED AGAIN

THE GIANTS WIN BY A SCORE OF EIGHT TO THREE.

IN THE SIXTH INNING THE NEW-YORKS GOT A BATTING STREAK AND WON EASILY—OTHER CONTESTS.

Eight to three in favor of New-York was the result of the game against Chicago yesterday, and Capt. Adrian Constantine Anson of the White Stockings Cinb and his satellites left for Boston last night in an unhappy frame of mind. Anson was certain that he would win, at least two of the three games from New-York on this trip, and he hinted that perhaps he would carry off all three. But Anson made a big error, and his standing as a baseball prophet in the future will not be dance high. Instead of winning all three the ex-champions were inoky to get away with one, and had it not been for the poor work of Crane on Tuesday the Giants would have maintained a clean record on the new ground.

A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the game and cheered from beginning to end. One thing, however, displeased nearly everybody present. It was the work of Umpire McQuaid. His rulings were a series of blunders affecting both sides, and the spectators, after looking on in silence for some time, could not restrain themselves, and gave vent to their feelings by hissing the official. McQuaid, no doubt, is a reputable young man, and his poor work is not due to any dishonest motives, but he makes mistakes and they sometimes change the result of games. He has umpired very good ball here, but his work of late has been of a poor character. At times both sides fielded brilliantly, but on the whole the game was only commonplace. Both sides batted well, but the Giants managed to make their hits at opportune moments, and in consequence they proved of great value in run scoring. Welch's work was greatly admired. Although he was hit for three doubles and six singles, he never lost heart, but continued to pitch gamely, and made the Chicagos earn their base hits.

After Gore had gone out in the opening inning, Tiernan, who was given his base on balls, stole to second, and got to third on a wild throw. Ewing, who took his base on balls, stole down to second, and Tiernan scored on the play. Farrell, in attempting to catch the New-York Captain, made a bad throw and Ewing continued on to third. He was put out, however, Ryan to Burns. Ryan got his base on balls in Chicago's opening, but was forced out on Van Haltren's out, stole to third, and scored on a wild throw by Ewieg, making the scores even. In the fourth inning Chicago went to the front. Pfeffer forced out Anson, who had gained first on a misplay by Hatfield, took second on Farrell's out, and finished the circuit when Burns hit for a base. The state of affairs did not suit the Giants, and they started to work to change the complexion of the game. After one hand was out Whitney took first on balls in the fifth. Welch's out advanced him to second, and he came all the way around when Van Haltree allowed Gore's grounder to pass him. Jones made three scores on Tiernan's hit.

After that point the Chicago men were not in the hunt. Ewing began the sixth inning with a base hit, Connor took first on balls, and Richardson was hit with a pitched ball. With three men on bases, Hatfield dropped the ball in right field, and Ewing, Connor, and Richardson ending placing the Giants in the lead. For his hit the young player was loudly applauded. O'Rourke also hit safely and Richardson reached the home base. A fly to Ryan and a double play ended the inning. Gore hit for one base in the seventh and Tiernan made one of these long hits for which he is famous. The ball went to the right-field corner of the grounds, under some woodwork, and before it could be returned Gore and Tiernan had ended their journey around the bases, making the score 7 to 1 in favor of the Giants. In the ninth Connor distinguished himself. He hit a ball to the right field with such force that it bounded off the seats over the fence and yielded a home run. As the ball did not go over the centre-field fence its popular first baseman cannot claim the hundred-dollar prize.

The Chicago men made one grand rally in the last inning, but they only scored a solitary run. Dwyer made a hit, got to second on a passed ball, and came in when Ryan hit to O'Rourke's territory for two has s. Van Haltren got first on balls, hat an out and a double play ended the game. Soore:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	1	1	4	2	0	Ryan, c. f.	0	1	2	4	2	0
Tiernan, r.f.	2	1	2	1	0	V. Haltn, s.s.	0	2	3	5	0
Ewing, c.	1	1	9	2	0	Anson, 1st.	0	0	9	0	1
Connor, 1b.	2	1	10	0	1	Pfeffer, 2d.	1	1	4	3	2
Richardson, 2b.	1	1	2	6	0	Burns, 3d b.	0	2	4	4	0
Hatfield, s.s.	0	2	2	2	1	Gore, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Rourke, l.f.	0	1	0	0	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	1	0	1	3	0	Gore, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Welch, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Burns, 3d b.	0	2	4	4	0
						Ghobert, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0
						Dwyer, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	8	8	27	15	2	Total.	3	9	27	14	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1—8
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3

Earned runs—New-York, 4. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Chicago, 10. First base on balls—Off Welch, 4; off Dwyer, 2. Struck out—By Welch, 1; by Dwyer, 1. Sacrifice hits—Welch, Anson, Farrell, Van Haltren, (2.) Stolen bases—Ewing, (2.) Ryan. Home runs—Tiernan, Connor. Two-base hits—Ryan, (2.) Burns. Double plays—Ryan, Van Haltren, and Pfeffer; Burns, Pfeffer, and Anson; Gore and Ewing; Gore, Whitney and Connor. Hit by pitcher—Richardson. Wild pitches—Dwyer, 2. Passed ball—Ewing. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

TWO GAMES FOR BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 17.—The Bostons easily won both games from Indianapolis. Denny made a home run in each game. The fielding of Richardson, Brown, Nash, and McGeachy was the feature of the game. Daley, Boston's new pitcher, in the second game, was very wild at the outset, but steadied down and did well. Attendance, 4,265. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	IND'APOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	3	3	0	0	1	Seery, l. f.	0	2	2	1	0
Kelly, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0	Glasscock, s.s.	0	2	2	1	1
Nash, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	Denny, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Brouthers, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Hines, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Richardson, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Sullivan, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Daley, c.	0	1	4	3	1
Quinn, s. s.	0	1	2	3	1	McGeachy, r.	0	1	1	0	0
Gastel, c.	2	0	3	2	1	Bassett, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Radbourn, p.	0	0	1	5	0	Getzein, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	10	12	18	16	4	Total.	5	7	18	14	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	2	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	—10
Indianapolis	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hit—Seery. Three-base hit—Brown. Home run—Denny. Stolen bases—Richardson, Ganzel. Double plays—Radbonrn, Nash, and Bronthers; Nash, Ganzel, and Brouthers. First base on balls—Brouthers, Richardson, Ganzel. Hit by pitched ball—Seery. Struck out—Kelly, Radbourn, Getzein. Wild pitches—Getzein, 2.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	IND'APOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	2	1	3	0	0	Seery, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Glasscock, s.s.	2	1	2	1	0
Nash, 3b.	0	1	5	1	1	Denny, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Brouthers, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0	Hines, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Richardson, 2b.	1	0	2	3	1	Sullivan, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	1	2	2	1	0	Daley, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Quinn, s. s.	0	0	0	1	0	McGeachy, r.	0	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, c.	2	2	7	1	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Daley, p.	1	1	0	7	1	Ensle, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total.	7	8	27	15	5	Total.	5	7	27	11	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Indianapolis	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hit—Daley. Three-base hit—Daley. Home run—Denny. Stolen bases—Brown, Kelly, Johnston, (2,) Isaacock, Hines, (2,) McGeachy, Ensle. Double plays—Ganzel and Nash; Johnston and Richardson; Daley, Richardson, and Brouthers. First base on balls—Kelly, (2,) Brown. Brouthers, Quinn, Glasscock, Denny, (2,) Hines, Sullivan, Daley, (2,) Bassett. Struck out—Brown, Brouthers, Daley, (5,) Seery, Denny, Bnokley, Sullivan, (3,) McGeachy. Passed ball—Ensle. Wild pitch—Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

WASHINGTON, 10; PITTSBURG, 4.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Pittsburg team gave another poor exhibition of baseball in their contest with the Senators to-day, and the result was that they dropped their third straight game. They were totally unable to salve Keefe's curves, and in the field, especially when men were on bases, played wretchedly. The home team took advantage of their weakness and won handily by hard batting. Clark's fielding was the prominent feature of the game. He made some clever stops and participated in three double plays. Score:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	2	1	2	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	2	2	6	1	2
Wilmot, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0	Rowe, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0
Daly, c.	2	1	6	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	2	8	2	0
Wise, 2d b.	1	1	1	5	0	White, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Clark, s. s.	1	2	4	4	1	Fields, c.	0	1	8	0	1
Carney, 1b.	0	2	10	0	1	Farrell, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Mack, r. f.	2	2	0	0	1	Dunlap, 2b.	1	0	0	3	1
Sweeny, 3b.	1	2	1	1	1	Smith, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Keefe, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Garfield, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	10	14	27	12	4	Total.	4	5	28	12

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,822. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

23, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Ladies' White Lawn Wrappers—emb'd yokes,	98c
White Lawn Dresses—full tucked Skirt,	$1 79
All over embroidered; were $8,	3 98
Sateen Tea Gowns——best colors,	1 98
Cambric Dresses—full draped,	1 98
Emb'd Chambray and Sateen; were $7,	3 98
Flannel Directoire Dresses; wars $12,	5 98
French Challie Directoire Dresses,	6 75
Flannel Bathing Suits,	1 49
Tailor-Made Jerseys.....all wool,	1 39
Fanch Flannel Blouses.....all wool,	1 59
French Flannel Blazers,	2 98
Plush Seaside Capes.....were $18,	9 98
Beaded Wraps.....were $5 and $8,	2 19
Jersey Jackets.....all wool,	1 49

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Trimmed Turbans and Toques.were $3 50,	98c.
Trimmed Sailors.....all colors,	98c.
Trimmed Leghorns.....were $5 50,	$2 79
Trimmed Bonnets.....were $6 and $7,	3 98
Large Lace Hats—flowers or tips, were $10 50,	5 98
Untrimmed Bonnets.....were 39c.,	5c.
Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.were 75 to $1 25,	39c.
Lilacs—white and colored.....were 75c.,	19c.
Leaf Vines and Sprays.....were 75c.,	19c.
Leaf Vines and Wreaths.....were $1 50,	49c.

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Boys' Jersey Suits.....were $3;	$1 49
Boys' Cordnroy and all-wool Cheviot Knee Pants.....	98c.
Boys' Flannel and Chaviot Knee Pants,	47c.
Boys' Gingham Kilts.....	39c.
Boys' extra fine Kilts.....braid trim	98c.
Boys' Fancy Straw Hats.....were 75 and 85;	49c.

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Embroideries, 2 to 4 inch.....were 20;	11½c.
Swiss Flouncings.....were 98;	49c.
Fine Emb'd Skirtings—45-inch, were $1 25;	69c.
Egyptian Lace Flouncings.....were 60;	39c.
Points de Gene Laces.....5 inch	25c.
Val Lace Handkerchiefs.....were 35;	12½c.
Spanish Guipure Flouncings.....were $1 19;	78c.
All Silk Moire Ribbons.....were 15;	8½c.
All Silk Moire—2½ inch.....were 30;	19c.
Fancy Revers Handkerchiefs....were 11;	8c.
Men's All Linen Hematich.....were 17;	12½c.
Colored Bone and Tailor Buttons.doz.	4c.
Fancy Pearl and Metal Buttons.were 24;	12½c.
All Leather Valises—2 straps....14 inch	1 79
Leather Chatelaine Bags.....were 98;	49c.
Pocketbooks.....were 79 to 98;	49c.
Memorandum Books—3 in case..were 25;	10c.
Linen Writing Tablets.....	7c.
Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes.....were 15;	8c.
Fine wove Note Paper—5 quire box..... were 59;	31c.
Envelopes to match—5 quire box.were 59;	31c.
Fine Enameled Playing Cards.....	10c.
Traveling Inkstands, 15c. Poker Chips—100	24c.
All Wool Traveling Shawls.....were $4;	1 79
Worsted Shawls.....were $1;	69c.
Silk Emb'd Cashmere Scarfs.....all colors,	1 39
Black Emb'd Fichus.....were $4;	1 79

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Linen Chambrays——silk finish....were 18c.;	8¾c.
New Seersuckers——dress styles..were 10c.;	5¾c.
Best Domestic Sateens.....were 10c.;	4¾c.
Linen-Finish Lawns.....	2¾c.
Fine Figured Lawns.....	4⅞c.
Standard Calicoes——best styles...	3¾c.
Quilting Chintzes.....	3¾c.
Fine Figured Challies.....	8¾c.
Yard-wide Batistes.....	7½c.
Extra fine English Lawns.....	8c.
French Figured Organdies.....were 17c.;	8c.
Fine French Cambrics—navy blue, were 22c.;	9¾c.
White Taojour Cloth——for vests and trimmings.....	11¾c.
Best French Percales——blue, white, and cardinals.....	12½c.
Fine Black Organdies——stripes and plaids.....were 35c.;	19c.
Novelty Dress Ginghams.....were 12½c.;	8¾c.
Finest Domestic Ginghams..... were 15c. and 18c.;	11¾c.
Fine French Chambrays.....were 35c.;	13¾c.
Fine French Sateens.....were 35c.;	19c.
Fine Scotch Ginghams.....were 45c.;	19c.
Finest Scotch Ginghams....were 50 and 60c.;	24c.
Large Plaid Zephyrs.....were 50c.;	24c.
Fine Novelty Zephyrs.....were 35c.;	19c.

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Plain colored China Silks.....it is.....	29c.
Plain colored Florentines—all shades.....	49c.
Fancy colored Crepe de Chines.....	39c.
Figured India Silks; were 65c.....	37c.
23-inch Figured Indias; were $1 25.....	69c.
Silk Armures—light and dark.....	39c.
Black Silk Surahs; were 60c.....	49c.
Colored Silk Surahs; were 75c	59c.

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Nottingham Lace Curtains; were $5.....	49c.
Extra Heavy Nottingham; were $1 89.....	97c.
Imported Raw Silk Madras Curtains; were 3.	$1 29
Crinkled Cross Stripe Curtains; were $4....	1 98
Triple Twisted Scotch Lace; were $4.....	2 19
French Tambour Muslin Curtains; were $5.	2 98
Irish Point—Lace Centres; were $10.....	4 98
Florentine Silk Curtains; were $8.....	3 98
Turcomn Curtains—Mottled Chenille Dados.	1 49
Silk Chenille Portieres—30 colorings.....	4 93
Three-colored Racines—50-inch; were 75....	39c.
Crushed Mohair Plushes; were $1 19.....	69c.
Double-width Cotton Plush—reversible.....	29c.

At 5¾c.....8c.....10c.....12½c.
Twenty-three Cases

LACE AND CABLE CORD SCRIMS,
Blacks and stripes—more than twenty styles——
All forty inches——wide——
Regular prices Ten Cents to Twenty
At 7¾c.....9c.....12½c.
Fifteen Cases,

FANCY FIGURED DRAPERIES,
Stained Glass, Oriental, Cross Stripe, Heraldic, and Madras Floral Designs——were 12½ to 20c.

At Nineteen Cents,
A hundred pieces
Figured Silkolines—alike on both sides—Wild Rose, Poppy, and Pond Lily designs—seven shades—were 27.

French Tambour Muslins—emb'd edges.....27½c.	
Extra wide——wide border; were 60.....	39c.
Real Madras Draperies; were 3 yds.; were $10.....	12½c.
Sarim Silk Table Covers—3 yds.; were $10—$5	98
Elegant Oriental Table Covers—1½ yds.; were $5—$1	98
Saxony Chenille Table Covers—1½ yds.: were $2 25—$1	89
Same—full yard square; were $1.....	69c.
Colored and Marbleized Table Oil Cloth.....	19c.
Holland Window Shades—complete.....	38c.
Pillow Sham Holders; were $1.....	58c.

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

ALL-LINEN HORSE SHEETS,
Strapped and Bound.

75c.	were	$1 25.	93c.	were	$1 49
$1 35	were	$2 00.			

All-Wool Cradle and Crib BLANKETS.

30x40	98c.	were	$1 50
36x56	$1 49	were	2 25
42x56	1 98	were	3 00
44x58	3 25	were	4 75

STEAMER RUGS.
Plain and fringed—part wool, all-wool, raw silk, and Plush—the latest designs.
$1 69 to $9 98 were $2 25 to $14 00
One lot floe fringed Rugs—all-wool, $3 69; were $5 50

ARE THESE BARGAINS?

Fancy Toilet Soaps	3c.	Hand Brushes	4c.
Pure Castile	7c.	Fine Tooth Brushes	5c.
Soap	5c.	Pocket Combs	4c.
Shaving	10c.	Dressing Combs	5c.
Shaving Paper	15c.	Unbreakable	11c.
Bay Rum, Water	17c.	Hair Brushes	25c.
Witch Hazel Extract	38c.	Whisks—plush top	9c.
Hair Brushes	49c.	Fancy Puff Boxes	10c.
Hair Dressing	9c.	Lectine Machine Oil	10c.
Tooth Powders	5c.	Camels' Hair Shav'g	5c.
Face Powders	19c.	Brushes; were $3	17c.

MR. WINDOM NOT TROUBLED

HE SEES NO EVIDENCE OF A LACK OF MONEY.

AUDITOR COULTER'S ATTEMPT TO EVADE THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW—ALBERT DAGGETT'S LITTLE BID.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Windom is not troubled by the published reports that the reserve in the New-York banks is getting dangerously low and that there are indications of a stringency in the money market, which may call for some action by the Treasury Department. The Secretary said to-day that he could see no evidence of money being tight, from the fact that while the department offered to buy bonds at a liberal figure the offers were not numerous.

"If money was in demand," he continued, "bonds would not be held back as they now are. The price we have established is a liberal one, and on the bonds the holders are only getting about 2 per cent., while on the four and a halfs the interest is only a trifle over 1½, yet there is no great alacrity shown by the holders of these bonds to sell them to the Government and convert them into cash. It is true that the people who hold bonds are not the people who want money, but what can I do? We dare not go to work and offer a price far in excess of their value so as to induce the people to sell their bonds to the Government, the price which we are now paying being all that they are worth."

Mr. Windom picked up the daily report made by the Treasurer of the United States showing the disposition of the public funds, and, after glancing at the figures, continued: "The surplus now amounts in round figures to $59,000,000, of which, according to this report, $45,000,000, including the current balances, is in the hands of the banks, and $14,000,000 is in the Treasury. The money in the banks is about the same as when Mr. Fairchild was Secretary of the Treasury. It has been reduced somewhat, but not very much, as I wanted to be conservative, and did not care to do anything which might disturb trade. It is true this amount might be increased, but I do not believe in the plan, and should not care to increase the amount without the action of Congress. So you see the great bulk of the surplus is in the hands of the banks, to be used by the people, and the Treasury could not do very much more unless authorized by Congress."

"Will you increase the purchase of silver?" Mr. Windom was asked.

"No," was his reply, in a very emphatic tone. "I see no indications of a stringent money market," the Secretary added, "and the reports which reach me do not show that it is generally feared. Since I have been in the Treasury Department, I can safely say that I have not received a half dozen appeals for money or requests that the department would liberate money. I have not heard that the New-York banks were losing their money, and the general impression conveyed to me has been that money was plentiful."

* * *

Mr. H. C. Smith, the colored Democratic clerk in the office of the Sixth Auditor, whose resignation was demanded by Auditor Coulter because his place was wanted for a Republican, is still an employe of the Government. As soon as the Civil-Service Commission had its attention called to the Sixth Auditor's contempt for the law, Mr. Roosevelt laid the case before Secretary Windom. Mr. Smith went to the Treasury Department to-day to get an order for the money due him when his resignation was called for. He was told that he could not get it now, for the reason that his resignation had not been accepted by the Secretary. Whether it will be accepted later or when it can be done without attracting attention is not known, but it is evident that Mr. Windom thinks Auditor Coulter is going a little too fast for safety. It is understood that Smith's place was to have been filled by S. A. Smalls, a South Carolina Republican Party worker, who once held a clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office and who was to be reinstated as an old soldier. Smalls is a colored man and is said to be backed by ex-Representative Smalls. Under the civil service rules as modified by President Harrison he can be appointed without passing a competitive examination. That the Sixth Auditor is disposed to yield to the clamor of the old soldiers for places is evident from the fact that about thirty Democratic clerks in his office have received similar demands to that made upon Smith. Most of them have declined to resign, and some of them have already been dropped from the rolls. It will not be Auditor Coulter's fault if their places are taken by Democrats.

* * *

If any of the Brooklyn friends of Albert Daggett imagine that that gentlemen's sole object in spending so much of his time in this city is to keep an eye on the doings of the Administration concerning Kings County offices, with an occasional glance in the direction of Assistant Secretary Batcheller's quarters, they are mightily mistaken. Bids for supplying postal cards to the Government were opened at the Post Office Department to-day, and among the bidders was Daggett. That he knew what he was about was evident from the fact that his bid was the lowest of the lot. He proposes to furnish cards of the size now in use for 35 cents per thousand, a slightly smaller size for 37 cents, and a larger size for 50 cents. The cards now sold by the Government cost it 46½ cents. There seems to be a fair chance for Mr. Daggett to get a contract that will pay him for the trouble of preparing a bid, and possibly enable him to pay his debts.

* * *

The place hunters who were so badly disappointed because President Harrison did not fill a lot of offices when he returned from Deer Park yesterday are in a worse mood to-night, for no appointments were announced to-day. It was known that Secretary Noble had a good-sized pile of commissions ready for the President's signature, and Postmaster General Wanamaker was ready with a batch of Presidential Postmasters. Both of these Cabinet officers had long consultations with the President, but neither gave out any appointments when he left the White House. It was long after the close of business hours when Mr. Wanamaker left the President, and it is supposed the appointment of Postmasters was held over until to-morrow as a matter of convenience. It is not so certain that the Secretary of the Interior brought away any appointments. He and the President had enough to do in discussing Tanner's antics in the Pension Office without bothering about small places. Mr. Noble usually wears a cheerful smile, but when he stepped out of the White House to-day the smile had given place to a decided frown, as if Tanner had been anything but a pleasant subject to talk about. All the Cabinet officers in town saw Gen. Harrison, but no formal Cabinet meeting was held.

* * *

Whether the new two-cent postage stamp shall be metallic red or carmine in color is a matter to be settled by the taste of Postmaster General Wanamaker. When it was decided to ask for bids for furnishing stamps of a smaller size than those now in use it was thought that a considerable saving in the cost to the Government might possibly be effected, but the bids received and opened yesterday have destroyed this hope. The bids for the present and smaller size show a difference of only a slight fraction of a cent per thousand stamps in favor of the small stamp, so that the question of economy does not ont any figure in the matter. There are some rather marked differences of opinion on the subject among the Post Office people and nobody knows what Mr. Wanamaker will do about it. It is known, however, that he likes the idea of a smaller stamp and that he thinks carmine is a much prettier color than metallic red. Some of the men who have had years of experience in the department earnestly oppose any change in size, while there are few who will not look for unsatisfactory work and vexatious delays if carmine is adopted as the color. The latter is a very costly ink, and it is declared to be poorly adapted for postage stamp purposes. Its opponents say that the high cost of carmine will be a constant temptation to the contractors to reduce their expenses by slurring the work wherever possible, while its adoption will necessitate the making of new sets of plates for the smaller sizes. All the arguments for and against the carmine color will be laid before the Postmaster General in their strongest light, but it remains to be seen how far they will overcome his personal preference for a two-cent stamp one-eighth smaller than that now used, printed in carmine. Only two bids for supplying the stamps were received, a third being offered about ten minutes too late to be taken. The lower bid was a trifle under the figures of the contract now in force.

* * *

H. H. Warner of Rochester is credited here with the responsibility for the delay in appointing a Republican Collector of Customs for the port of Charlotte. A candidate named Hiebling, said to be indorsed by Senator Hiscock, has come so near to getting the place that it is said the appointment papers are all ready for the President's signature. They are held up, however, because Mr. Warner insists that the name of the new Collector shall be Hannon, and is very earnest in his demand. It is not unlikely that the matter will be left in its present shape until the return of Boss Platt.

* * *

If ever there was a public office in a thoroughly demoralized condition the Pension Office is in that condition now. The scandalous performances of Corp. Tanner are bearing their legitimate fruit, and the whole office is in such shape that it is a wonder that any business at all can be done. Tanner, Dudley, and another notorious pension attorney are working hard to bring about the removal of Dr. Charles McMillan, who opened the eyes of the President to what was going on in the way of rerating the pensions of men in the office, and whose recommendation of the removal of a number of medical examiners was agreed to in Tanner's absence. Only a short time ago they were working just as hard to have him appointed as medical referee. The trouble is that Dr. McMillan's recent medical opinions would reduce the business of the claim agents fully 40 per cent., and that they won't have. Tanner made a bold bluff at Secretary Noble, and threatened to resign if McMillan was not removed, but the Secretary seems to have come to the conclusion that it will be a long time before Tanner will voluntarily give up the $6,800 he and his daughter are drawing in salaries from the public Treasury. This trio are now trying a new dodge. They allege that Dr. McMillan's war record was anything but creditable, and that his resignation from the service was not entirely voluntary. They criticise his personal habits, and insist that his medical knowledge is decidedly defective, while his want of tact and his bombastic ways make the office ridiculous.

Assistant Secretary Busey is said to be looking after Capt. A. W. Fisher, who was Dudley's chief clerk, and who has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension Office by Tanner. Fisher and Dudley were college chums, and other attorneys declare that Dudley has many special advantages in having such a warm friend as the chief clerk of the bureau. The Assistant Secretary is credited with the belief that there is a little too much Dudleyism in the Pension Office. It is reported that several division chiefs will be required to refund the large sums they received by having their pensions rerated. Major Butts, chief of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division, is extremely nervous. Capt. Smith, chief of the Certificate Division, leaned heavily on a big cane, and fainted once or twice in the office, but he received to-day a notice that his services were no longer required. Capt. Phillips of Bronson, chief of the Middle Division, finds himself greatly troubled by the heat, and Capt. Hersey, assistant chief of the middle division, who was rerated up to $30 a month for an injury to the hand, has suddenly discovered that he cannot use his hand at all. Drs. Goodlove, Carpenter, and Brandt are confident they will be restored to their positions, from which they were removed by Dr. McMillan. They depend upon the President for their reinstatement, and express a determination to make it warm for the doctor when they get back. Tanner says that Dr. C. M. Freeman was discharged over his head, and that he had nothing to do with it, although the doctor was an offensive partisan and had contributed liberally to the Democratic campaign fund. He says that Dr. Leonidas Rnssell was removed because he introduced in the Tennessee Legislature a resolution that the pictures of Gen. Thomas and ex-Gov. Brownlow should be sold at public auction and the proceeds be given to the auctioneer, and that Dr. Gray was dismissed because he was an ex-Confederate.

* * *

The efforts of Messrs. Quay, Dudley, and Clarkson to bring the Virginia Republicans together, and the attempt of Mahone to secure such an indorsement by the National Committee as will compel the anti-Mahoneites to submit to his leadership or be read out of the party, are still in progress. At odd times during the day the members of the Executive Committe of the National Committee have been engaged in their task, and again to-night they are hard at it. They are considering details for holding the election of delegates to the State Convention submitted by both factions, and are trying to formulate some sort of a plan that will at least appear to insure a fair and free election. When they agree upon this it will be made a part of the call for the convention which is to be issued by the State Committee. It is understood to-night that the date of the Virginia Convention will probably be made Aug. 20 instead of Aug. 15.

* * *

In the mail which left the State Department to-day was the following letter written on very large and very heavy paper:

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, to her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received the letter which your Majesty was pleased to address to me on the 10th ult., announcing that Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, consort of his Royal Highness Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, safely gave birth to a Prince at Windsor at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 21st of May last. I fully participate in the satisfaction which this happy event has afforded to your Majesty's royal family, and I offer my sincere congratulations on the occasion. May God have your Majesty always in His safe and holy keeping. Your good friend,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
WILLIAM F. WHARTON, Acting Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1889.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed by the Postmaster General to-day:

New-York.—Abram Osterhont, Chenango Lake, and Philena Shores, North Colesville, both of Brooms County; W. Sterling, Pattersonville, Schenectady County; Solomon Makepiace, Plessis, Jefferson County, and Daniel Hawfin, Shelby Basin, Orleans County.

Pennsylvania.—W. H. Strohecker, Booneville; M. M. Bowen, Derrick City; A. H. Randall, Duks Centre; Mrs. L. T. Copeland, East Smethport; J. C. Brannsman, Kendall Creek; Caleb L. Meyer, Lescock; Charles A. Everet, Lemont; George E. Beaumont, Mount Alton; Michael Erhart, Newer; Elias Stober, Schoenek; S. F. Cooper, Turtle Point.

Maryland.—T. H. Meller, Shawsville.

Virginia.—Ella M. Deford, Madisonville; Laura F. Boshamen, Rich Valley; William B. Cole, Staunardsville.

Connecticut.—G. G. Tillinghast, Vernon.

Vermont.—Julius Hill, Sunderland.

THEIR CONVENTION OPENED.

THE NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS MEET AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—The State Convention of the Prohibition Party of New-Jersey met this afternoon in Educational Hall. About two hundred and fifty delegates, representing every county in the State, were present, and others are expected to arrive in time for to-morrow's meeting.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by Robert J. S. White of Montclair, Chairman of the Essex County delegation. Cortlandt L. Parker of South Amboy, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, was elected temporary Chairman of the convention, Walter Wesley Winans was appointed temporary Secretary, and Theodore W. Burgher temporary Assistant Secretary. The several standing committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Resolutions, and Rules were then appointed, each consisting of twenty-one members, three from each of the seven Congressional districts of the State. The State Central Committee as appointed consists of three members from each of the twenty-one counties of the State. The name of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk headed the list of Monmouth's representatives on the State Central Committee, and was received with prolonged cheering by the delegates and spectators in the galleries.

Shortly before 6 o'clock an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A great mass meeting was held under the auspices of the convention to-night in Educational Hall. The hall was crowded with the delegates and others. Addresses were made by John Lloyd Thomas of New-York, Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Missouri, and others. The speakers roundly assailed both of the old parties, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the assemblage.

The convention will terminate its labors to-morrow night, and it is generally believed that George Lamonte, President of the First National Bank of Bound Brook, will be the candidate for Governor.

DR. M'DOW EXPELLED.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY DROPS HIM.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Dr. McDow, the slayer of Capt. Dawson, was expelled from the South Carolina Medical Society to-day. At a special meeting of the society the following preamble and resolution were passed:

Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the society that Dr. T. Ballard McDow has been proved by his own confession guilty of immoral, unprofessional, and ungentlemanly conduct, and that after due notification the said Dr. McDow has failed to appear before the society to exonerate himself from the said charges,

Resolved, That he be expelled from the body.

THAT FLOUR-MILL SYNDICATE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—S. R. Seamane, Treasurer of the National Millers' Association, says that, so far as he knows, there are no representatives of English capitalists in the city for the purpose of purchasing some of the flouring mills. He said, however, that there had been correspondence looking to the purchase of one or more of the mills, but that the negotiations had not been carried far enough as yet to necessitate the presence of a representative of the would-be purchasers.

"This whole business," he said, "is worked by brokers just as the brewery business was. These brokers, who are in New-York and some other large Eastern city, know that there is endless English capital seeking investment in anything that will pay better than the returns they now get, which are only from 1 per cent. to 3 per cent., and they scour the country for purchasable property. They get all the information they can about a mill, and if it pays they endeavor to get an option on it. Having succeeded, they put the thing into the hands of the London brokers, who work up a syndicate for the purchase. When one is formed a London accountant is sent over, and if everything is satisfactory a purchase is made. The managers are usually retained, the English people being content with a controlling interest simply. But they will not bother with a small mill. It must have a capacity of over a thousand barrels a day. Of such mills Milwaukee has only a few."

INDIANA BONDS ON THE MARKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—At last the State officers of Indiana have succeeded in negotiating the sale of the $3,900,000 of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding the school fund loan. A telegram has been received announcing that New-York capitalists have been found who were willing to take the paper. The discovery has been made, however, that the State will lose $117,000 annually, instead of gaining that much by the transaction, owing to a peculiar provision of the act authorizing the refunding of the loan.

It was the purpose of the Legislature to reduce the interest just one-half, in addition to which the counties should loan the fund on real estate security at 6 per cent., thus giving the farmers the advantage of borrowing home money at a low rate. It is now found that the law requires that the counties shall pay 6 per cent. for all of the funds apportioned to them, which, with the 3 per cent paid by the State, really makes the school fund interest 9 per cent., instead of 6, the amount paid heretofore.

State Auditor Carr says that there is no remedy for the matter until the meeting of the Legislature in 1891.

A BIG VERDICT AFTER ELEVEN DAYS.

CHICAGO, July 18.—After an eleven days' trial in Judge Waterman's court, the jury returned to-day a verdict in the case of the Troy Lumber Company against A. E. Cartier. The verdict was the result of a fraud which the lumber company claimed that Cartier had perpetrated in buying the mill, stores, and woods in Lake and Newaygo Counties, Mich., six years ago. The company claimed that its assets were worth $200,000, and that they were sold to Cartier for $190,000. The understanding was that timber would yield 50,000,000 feet or more of lumber, but if it should fall short of that estimate, then $2 75 for every 1,000 feet short should be deducted from the purchase price. The company and Cartier both chose a man to go through the timber and estimate the number of feet of lumber, and the company claimed that Cartier bribed the appraisers to report a smaller estimate than the true one. The number of feet was placed at 26,865,441, and the company was forced to allow Cartier $77,501 for the shortage. The suit was to recover that amount.

POLITICS LIVELY IN OKLAHOMA.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, July 18.—The Territorial Convention called for the purpose of framing a scheme for provisional government met at noon. The convention which was held Monday at Frisco in opposition to the present convention has had the effect of limiting the representation. Delegates are present only from the northern portions of the new country, about seventy-five in number. The convention organized with the election of Col. A. McDonald as temporary Chairman. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials an adjournment was taken until its members shall have agreed upon a report.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP A FAILURE.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 18.—The Manitoba and Canadian Northwest wheat crop is a failure beyond doubt. Lately some encouraging dispatches were received, but later authentic reports confirm the statement made a few days ago of the crop's being a failure.

Prominent members of the Toronto Board of Trade have received information that the total yield will be less than half of last year's crop, and the disaster is so widespread and serious that there are thousands of acres that will not be cut at all. Beyond all reasonable doubt, the damage is the direct result of drought.

HONORED BY HARVARD.

BOSTON, July 18.—It has just become known here that President Patton of Princeton, who was a guest of President Elliott of Cambridge at the Harvard Commencement, received from Harvard University the honorary degree of LL. D. By some oversight Dr. Patton's name was omitted from the official list of recipients of degrees which was furnished to the press, and the fact that he received the honor has not been published.

OVERCOATS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 18.—The weather was so cool along the Hudson River and in the Catskill and Shawangunk Mountains this morning that light overcoats for men and wraps for women were desirable. Cooler weather in July has not been experienced in many years. The sky was of a deep blue. For several hours not a speck of color was to be seen.

PANIC IN PORT AU PRINCE

THE CITY BESIEGED BY HIPPOLYTE'S ARMY.

A REIGN OF TERROR AMONG THE SUPPORTERS OF LÉGITIME—AMERICAN WAR SHIPS READY FOR ACTION.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 7.—Port au Prince, within the last few days has been in a state bordering on frenzy. Hippolyte has assaulted the extreme outworks. He is being held in check at the present writing. Légitime is impressing into the ranks every man capable of carrying a rifle. The people have been delirious with excitement. The Minister of War has executed some of the prisoners with his own hands. Hippolyte is burning farm houses and villages in the very sight of the city. All foreigners have been threatened with extermination, but the United States naval force on hand is prepared to take the city if necessary.

The Kearsarge and Ossipee are here. The British cruiser Forward has come in under a full head of steam. She left Jamaica on a six hours' notice, and in her eagerness for the run jumped her anchor from the bottom. The Spanish cruisers Comba and Sanchez have both arrived. They report a French man-of-war on the way. The Kearsarge and Ossipee are in good shelling positions. All the guns are ready for firing. The combined forces of the foreign warships are prepared to effect a landing at a moment's notice. A system of signals has been established with the American Consulate, and the moment the danger flag is exhibited picked infantry companies from the Kearsarge and Ossipee will jump for the boats.

The Captain of the British cruiser declares that if one Englishman is touched he will open every gun in his batteries. The American ships will not be second in this. Everybody aboard the Kearsarge and Ossipee are ready for the assault. The moment Hippolyte comes over the breastworks he will find a row of bayonets and cutlasses encircling the American residents.

Hippolyte's nearest position is within almost a mile of the city. It is rumored that his force numbers 10,000 men. It is now a question of but a few days before the end is at hand. Port au Prince knows it, and men, women, and children are prepared to die with Légitime.

The feeling against the foreigners is one of bitter hatred, and it needs but a spark to turn the whole native population into a frenzied mob. Commanders Sheppard and Kellogg are on the watch at every point. Admiral Gherardi considers himself able to protect every American resident. It is out of the question to take any one aboard, and, with the Kearsarge and Ossipee at hand, their present position is almost as safe as if on the deck of the war vessel.

The signal men keep their glasses trained every moment of the time on the station established ashore, and there will be ample time to open a flanking fire before any advancing crowd can reach the American Consulate. So serious has been the aspect of affairs that none of the ships have dared to leave for St. Nichols Mole to place themselves in communication with their Governments.

The heat is terrible. The thermometer registers 98° in the face of a moderate breeze. A high humidity percentage prevails, and if it continues long it will play havoc among the crews that may be sent on shore. The docks are piled high with household goods and the effects of the populace. The people have all endeavored to get as near the water as possible. The great mass can get no further, as the few available shore boats are in constant requisition. Even if the means of transportation to the opposite shore were better, many are in such straitened circumstances that they could offer no compensation.

Légitime is working like a beaver. He has every man at the outworks. Many women are there, too. All of the able-bodied of Port au Prince are doing service. No one dares to flinch for fear of summary death. If Hippolyte makes a general assault he will be sure to sustain heavy loss. His forces can readily be made out with the aid of glasses. He is covering a very extended position. Provisions are becoming very scarce; a can of condensed milk, of inferior quality, costs $1. Many are suffering from hunger, and relief to do any good must come soon.

The Kearsarge arrived here on July 1. She came from St. Nicholas Mole. She has not been able to use the cable since leaving that port. The Ossipee made Port au Prince the day before the Kearsarge arrived. The Admiral feared serious trouble brewing and ordered the Ossipee out of St. Nicholas Mole the moment he got in. Rumors had been flying about that gave evidence of an aggressive movement on the part of Hippolyte's forces. For the first time during the trouble the American Minister and Consul General became alarmed, and they earnestly requested Admiral Ghsrardi on sailing to send them protection as soon as possible. The Minister does not fear Légitime's forces so much as he does those of Hippolyte. Should the latter carry Port au Prince it is believed that he will sack and gut the place. No one will then be safe, and especially the foreigners.

Every one is talking of the "Fire-eater" (Légitime's War Minister) having executed some prisoners with his own hands, to show the soldiers that it is not necessary to burn powder to kill. This brings the execution to the very doors of the Government. It is only increasing the hatred of Hippolyte's men for Légitime, and the former swear they will wreak vengeance when the time comes. It is said that Hippolyte is causing all these reports of cruelty to spread from month to month in order to effect, if possible, a national uprising.

The present state of affairs is the outcome of an aggressive movement made by Hippolyte on June 30. The pressure in the North became too strong to permit of further inactivity. One faction threatened to bolt from his support unless he made an immediate advance or offered proposals of peace. This, they said, was to save a further effusion of blood and loss of property. Hippolyte accordingly determined to advance, and on the 30th ult. threw a body of men into a position distant five miles from Légitime's works. At once great excitement prevailed in Port au Prince, and the consternation became so general that had Hippolyte then pushed ahead he would have met with comparatively little resistance. His advance, which was made in the early morning, was heralded to the city by beacon fires burning from hilltop to hilltop, together with a general firing of signal and alarm guns, followed by beating of drums and the sounding of bugles. Squads of soldiers rushed from place to place, forcing every man into the fortifications. Women and children rushed out into the night air, screaming with fright, while horse and wagon trains dashed headlong through the crowds and out to the front.

Daylight finally broke and revealed the city in a condition bordering on a panic. Swarms of armed, half-uniformed soldiers roamed through the streets shouting and yelling, while crowds of women and children huddled together. Others possessing more presence of mind, and spurred on by fright, rushed to the water with all the effects they could carry. All day long the uproar continued, Hippolyte still refraining. As night gradually came on, confidence was in part restored, and fewer troops were to be found back in the city. Toward evening the greater part of the transportable property had been gotten out of the city, and as night advanced, a strange and pitiful spectacle was presented of a great crowd of women and children huddled together in a small plain situated to to the northwest of the city. Here they remained the entire night, the children clinging to their mothers, and all sending up a cry which sounded on the night air like a great wail.

During the early part of the second night, and again toward the approach of the following morning, volleys of musketry could be heard in the direction of the front, at times coming in quick succession, and again spreading out into a desultory fire which, would gradually cease altogether. Morning revealed Hippolyte's position within nearly a mile of one of the outposts, and by the aid of good glasses his men could be seen straggling in detachments up to the advanced line. His position is now still nearer the city. The impression prevails that had Hippolyte ordered a general assault on the first night, instead of making a mere feint of an attack, he could have carried Port au Prince. At the most he would have found but a mob before him, which could have been crushed had he made anything of a determined effort.

On the 4th inst. Légitime succeeded in getting most of the people back into the city, along with their effects. They immediately proclaimed their readiness to withstand a long siege. The scare in a measure subsided as Légitime set about restoring confidence.

The British cruiser Forward arrived on the 4th, and as she came into port she broke stops at her masthead and let fly bunting in honor of the national American holiday. It was in courtesy to the Kearsarge and Ossipee. The Spanish cruiser Concha arrived almost at the same time with the Forward. Notwithstanding the condition of affairs the hunting of the Kearsarge and Ossipee was broken from their stops at 8 o'clock, and at noon each fired the national salute with as much coolness as if laying peacefully off the Battery in New-York. Neither the Spaniards nor English fired, as their vessels were not in the saluting class.

It was on July 4 that Légitime expected the general assault. Rumor had it that Hippolyte intended to make the final effort on that day, and, if he succeeded in carrying the city, to date the independence of the North from that day. In other words, he wished the national independence of Hayti to be in keeping with that of the United States. On the afternoon of the 4th Hippolyte made another show of attack, and as he advanced toward the city, burned several houses to terrify the besieged. The advanced works of Légitime opened fire on the head of his columns which was joined in by the guns of the Légitime vessels. The determined show of resistance stopped any further advance on the part of the Northern leader for the present, and with the exception of securing better vantage ground no marked change was noted.

It was on the evening of the 4th that the report passed from mouth to mouth that the foreigners were to be exterminated during the night. Immediately all arrangements which had been previously made were perfected, and the United States forces held in readiness to make a landing in company with the British.

The instructions of the latter were to protect British interests at all hazards. A line of houses were designated for the various company commanders to make as soon as their men touched shore, and in these defenses it was determined to hold back the mob. The guns of the ships were so trained that enfilading fire could be maintained around the position of those on shore.

At 9 P. M. quiet reigned throughout the city.

At early dawn of the 5th Hippolyte again advanced. The resistance offered was as determined as on the day before. He halted and threw up intrenchments on a line closer than that reached the day previous. It was impossible to estimate the number in the opposing forces. At 5 P. M. of the 5th Hippolyte threw out an extended skirmish line, supported by strong infantry columns. The forts immediately opened with great vigor, and all along the line of defense the infantry commenced a rattling fire. The

A GALA DAY AT MONMOUTH.

AN INVESTIGATION, A MISTAKE, AND FIVE RACES.

TESTIMONY ABOUT GREEN B. MORRIS'S TIPSTAFF—MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BOOKMAKERS AND BETTORS.

It was a rather peculiar and eventful day in the history of the Monmouth Park Association yesterday. The early part of the afternoon was devoted to what was called an investigation into the running of Capt. Sam Brown's colt Reporter and Green B. Morris's colt Tipstaff on Saturday last. It developed into an effort to compel the turf writers of the *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, and THE TIMES to explain certain strictures they had made on the racing at and the management of the Monmouth Park races. A serio-comic afterpiece was the placing of Little Ella second in the last race, although Onward finished second and Little Ella sixth. As a number of the bookmakers had paid off on Little Ella for the place, the association will of course reimburse them for their losses, as the mistake under which the "knights of the pencil" lost their money was entirely the fault of the association's judges, and will therefore cost them a good bit of money. How Little Ella could be mistaken for Onward, considering the positions in which the two horses ran throughout the race, is a mystery to those who watch the racing fully as closely as do the judges, who are paid to watch it, not only closely, but critically.

The investigation of the early afternoon was simply a smoothing down of the ruffled feathers of Green B. Morris, the owner of Tipstaff, and Mr. Rogers, the trainer of Capt. Sam Brown's colt, Reporter. The latter was "investigated" first. He testified that he backed the colt on Saturday, the 6th, for $100 at odds of 4 to 5, when he lost; and that he backed him for $100 at odds of 4 to 1 on the 13th, when he won. He also testified that the colt was a hard one to ride; that he had tried five jockeys on him, and that Littlefield managed to get more out of him when the odds were 4 to 1 against him than any other jockey had been able to do. The newspaper men simply rested their case on the record of the in-and-out running of the colt.

As to Tipstaff, Mr. Morris told the committee that he told his jockey, Martin, to get off as well as he could, keep in third or fourth place, and win the race in the last eighth of a mile. Then he said he did not back his own horse, but did back the horse G. W. Cook, who ran second in the suspicious race, both straight and for a place. His also testified that "all horse owners hask other horses in a race, so as to make good for their entrance money and jockey fees." Both Mr. Galway and Mr. Pregas Stable and Mr. Cassatt protested against this statement by saying that they never backed any horse but their own in a race, and Mr. Morris modified his statement by saying that "nine out of ten owners do as he did." His response for Tipstaff's poor showing at the finish was that he was in quarter in 0:23¼ and the half in 0:48½, and had nothing left to finish with. The committee didn't see anything wrong in his backing G. W. Cook to win or in putting up Martin to ride his horse. Morris received a certificate of good behavior, and a virtual commendation for a Tipstaff's performance by Mr. Withers's assertion at the close of the hearing that "he couldn't find anything in the testimony to warrant the ruling of the track of any owner, trainer, or jockey."

Too much discussed racing having thus been disposed of, the judges, Col. Simmons and Mr. McDowall, testified that they were not hampered in the least in the performance of their duties by any rule of the association; that they were free to call up and punish any owner, trainer, or jockey they saw fit, and that they always exercised that power. That was satisfactory to every one concerned and the love feast was about to break up. But "Cassandra" (Mr. Cassatt) came in just then, and Mr. Withers, whose usual urbane manner and sweet temper seemed a bit upset, called him an "imposter."

"Cassandra" waited for nothing more. Rising from his seat, he remarked, in a low pleasing tone to Col. Sy, that he had asked Mr. Cassatt to resume his seat, he said in as dignified and gentlemanly a manner as possible, "I will not sit in the same room with that man, Sir," and left the clubhouse. Mr. Withers looked as if he wished he were not one of Cornyhouse. There followed all sorts of threats of libel suits, redress for injuries received, and all sorts of things that might be expected under such circumstances, and the pleasant afternoon's investigation séance came to an end. Messrs. Withers and Cassatt meeting too often anywhere the cool breezes of heaven fanned their heated brows. The reporters wandered away to their places fully convinced that the Monmouth Park Association does not race for money; is not a money-making institution; only pays 6 per cent. on the capital invested; has no watered stock; is in debt, and is about to spend $500,000 for a new track. These interesting facts were submitted by Messrs. Cassatt and Withers, and were reiterated until no one had a chance to forget them.

Then all the parties to the "investigation," led by the particularly happy and jovial Green B. Morris, went out to the track and saw the races.

The day's racing began with a seven-furlong dash, in which fourteen of the seventeen horses entered started for a purse of $750. There was no pronounced favorite in the field. Bessie June, G. W. Cook, and Ban Cloche being equal favorites at 5 to 1, with Bess and Biggonet the next most fancied of the lot at 8 to 1. The race resulted in the liveliest kind of a scramble in which Mr. Cook's colt made the running for a half mile. Then Fitzroy fell out of it. Bess and Ban Cloche had run prominently up to this time and continued well up until the home stretch was reached, at which time Cook was leading. Garrison, who had the mount on Bessie June, had meantime been eased off with a good position. In the stretch Cook hauled out of the rack, and, finding a free path, took it and came home with a rush, winning the race by a neck from Ban Cloche, much to the surprise of every one, the latter the same distance in front of Bessie June, who, getting away last, ran the best race of the lot and beat Burch a head for third place.

Cayuga, the handsome colt of the Messrs. Morris, proved himself a very good one in the Tyro Stakes for two-year-olds, the second race of the day, at three-quarters of a mile. He was the last one of the field of eight to get away when Mr. Caldwell sent the lot off to the races, the Belmont filly, Leda, having a flying start. She, Ballarat, and Devotee made the running until the horses got into the homestretch. Then Leda gave it up, and Fred Littlefield shook Cayuga up a bit, and cutting down his field with ridiculous ease, won by two lengths from Devotee, who was four in front of Mr. Withers's colt Adamant, who ran a fairly good race under Taylor's guidance, and who will do to back the next time he starts, for he got off badly in this trial, and had quite a field to cut down.

Sam Wood for once rewarded his backers by winning the third race, the Trenton Stakes, for three-year-olds, and David Gideon, his owner, was as disgusted with the victory as a man could possibly be. He had only backed the colt for $200 at 3 to 1, because he was such an informal nag, and was not to be mixed up in the turf gamblers call a "hog killing," for the colt behaved himself yesterday, and when "Billy" Donohue called on him in the home stretch, came flying to the finish and won by a length from the good thing, Hayday, who was two lengths in front of Miss Thomas, the other two, Corinth and Jubal badly beaten off. The latter did not seem able to run a yard, and though punished throughout his race, would not extend himself. He acted like a counter-belt, and Mr. Littlefield must be badly mistaken about his colt as the Messrs. Dwyer were about Longstreet. At all events, he acted as if a rest would do him no harm.

Bella B. of the Dwyers' string was made the liveliest kind of a favorite for the fourth race, a run of a mile and an eighth, in which Strideaway, Ben Harrison, and Barrister were also starters. Green Morris, probably having in mind the running of his colt Barrister on last Saturday, when Barrister was beaten by Jubal only by a head, didn't see the wisdom of his colt's jockey orders to wait and "win in the last furlong" as he did in the Tipstaff race on the same day. Barrister made the running from the outset, and he ran as if he was out for the money from start to finish, and came very near pulling off a good thing for his backers, for Bella Harrison sent Bella B. up with a rush, and she not only overtook Barrister, but beat him home by two lengths, and it was only after a hard fight that Barrister got the place by a nose from Ben Harrison, who beat Strideaway a half length for the place.

For the fifth race, a selling affair at a mile, with ten starters, Long Knight was made a hot favorite in the betting, but Lenz Knight was never in the race, and when he pulled up at the end he was very lame and apparently so completely broken down that it is doubtful if he ever races again. The race was a runaway affair for Rispah, from Pierre Lorillard's stable, who was well backed in the city pool rooms in the morning by money which was supposed to come from the stable. Little Ella, who rode her, was very much rattled when he found himself winning, but the mare won by a length and a half in spite of him from Ernest, who, ridden out, only beat Kormesse a half length for the place. It cost Mr. Lorillard $650 above his entrance money to win the purse, for Rispah was entered to be sold for $1,000 and was bid up to $1,650, at which price Mr. Lorillard kept her, so that his net winnings from the purse were but $100.

The last race of the day was a three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds, in which seven started, with Little Ella of Davis & Hall's string the favorite in the betting. She could not run a little bit, and finished next to last in a race which resulted in a rattling finish in which Drizzle was by four lengths, with Onward, Kempland, and Fair Favorite colt only heads apart for the place. The judges first placed Drizzle as the winner, Little Ella as the second horse, and Kempland third. The bookmakers began to pay off their place bets on this basis. People who had seen the finish and knew that the judges had made a mistake began to protest vigorously, Mr. Phil. Dwyer, the owner of Onward, being among these. The crowd caught Mr. Clarence McDowall, one of the judges, and convincing him of the error, he had Onward placed second as he finished, and Little Ella relegated to the rear where she belonged. Several thousand dollars were paid out by the bookmakers as a result of the error of the judges. There was a lively time in the betting ring for a time, and Sol Lichtenstein and others protested because they were made to pay off on three horses. The bookmakers have a very poor chance of getting their money back from the holders of the Little Ella place tickets, but as the Monmouth Park Association is run, as Messrs. Withers and Cassatt protested in the investigation early in the afternoon, "solely in the interest of sport and not for money-making purposes," they will undoubtedly make good to the bookmakers for the mistake of their employes. The Washington Park Club of Chicago did that in the Proctor Red Light case on June 22 last, although the error cost them $13,000. Mr. Withers will hardly do less for the men who pay $125 a day for the privilege of making a book on his track.

Details of the day's racing and the incidental betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:28¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. m. Bessie June, 5 years, by King Alfonso—Virgo, 118 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
F. Foy's ch. h. Ban Cloche, 5, 110.....(Bergen) 2
Oakwood Stable's b. m. Connemara, 6, 108.....(Littlefield) 3

Burch, 110; Bess, 113; Fitz James, 104; Fitzroy, 108; G. W. Cook, 117; Brother Ben, 109; Biggonet, 109; Lee H., 113; Niagara, 108; Seymour, 102, and Hearst, 96, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ban Cloche, G. W. Cook, and Bessie June, 5 to 1 each; Biggonet and Bess, 8 to 1 each; Fitzroy, Seymour, Fitz James, and Burch, 12 to 1 each; Connemara, 15 to 1; Brother Ben, 20 to 1; Lee H., 25 to 1; Niagara, 50 to 1, and Hearst, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Hearst, G. W. Cook, and Ban Cloche, 2 to 1 each; Fitzroy, Bess, and Biggonet, 3 to 1 each; Fitz James, 4 to 1; Burch and Connemara, 5 to 1 each; Brother Ben, 6 to 1; Lee H., 8 to 1; Niagara, 25 to 1, and Hearst, 40 to 1.

Won by a neck; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, by Iroquois—Leda, 126 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
Madison Stable's b. c. Devotee, 115.....(Hayward) 2
D. D. Withers's b. c. Adamant, 110.....(Taylor) 3

Torse, 130; Ballarat, 118; Kenwood, 108; Peggy Dawdle colt, 110, and Phœbe, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cayuga, 4 to 5; Ballarat and Torso, 5 to 1 each; Phœbe, 7 to 1; Adamant, 10 to 1; Devotee, 15 to 1; Kenwood, 20 to 1, and the Peggy Dawdle colt, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Cayuga, 1 to 3; Ballarat and Torso, 3 to 5 each; Phœbe, 2 to 1; Adamant, 4 to 1; Devotee, 5 to 1, and Kenwood, 7 to 1.

Won by two lengths; four between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Trenton Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54. No bid for the winner.

D. Gideon's blk. c. Sam Wood, by Longfellow—Lucy Jackson, 110 pounds, $2,000.....(Hamilton) 1
Byron McClelland's b. c. Heyday, 102.....(Anderson) 2
J. M. Jeffcott's ch. f. Miss Thomas, 105.....(Bergen) 3

Corinth, 97, and Jubal, 122, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sam Wood and Heyday, 3 to 5 each; Jubal, 18 to 5; Corinth and Miss Thomas, 8 to 1 each.

For place—Against Heyday, 3 to 5; Sam Wood, 7 to 10; Jubal, 4 to 5; Miss Thomas, 2 to 1, and Corinth, 2 to 1.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57½.

Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Bella B., 4 years, by Enquirer—Colossa, 110 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
G. B. Morris's ch. a. Barrister, 4, 104.....(Meaher) 2
H. Ivory's ch. c. Ben Harrison, 3, 107.....(Taylor) 3
R. Tecker's ch. h. Strideaway, 5, 107.....(Anderson) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Bella B., 3 to 5; Strideaway, 3 to 1; Barrister, 6 to 1, and Ben Harrison, 8 to 1.

For place—Against Belle B., 1 to 5; Strideaway, 4 to 5; Barrister, even money, and Ben Harrison, 8 to 5.

Won by two lengths; a nose between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Wiener bought in for $1,605. Rancocas Stable's b. f. Rispah, 3 years, by Mortemer—Parthenia, 88 pounds, $1,000.....(De Long) 1
W. Lakeland's ch. g. Ernest, aged, 110.....(Hamilton) 2
R. Tecker's ch. f. Kormesse, 4, 105.....(Anderson) 3

Sylvia, 100; Gracy McMahon, 101; Red Frederick, 118; McLaughlin, 94; Banburg, 110; Long Knight, 114, finished as named. Theodosius fell at first eighth and did not go the course.

Betting.—To win—Against Long Knight, 7 to 5; Ernest, 7 to 5; Queen of Elizabeth, 2 to 1; Sylvia, 6 to 1 each; Rispah and Syntax, 7 to 1 each; Theodosius, 8 to 1; Kormesse, 10 to 1; McLaughlin, 20 to 1, and Sir Frederick, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Long Knight, 2 to 5; Ernest, 7 to 5; Queen of Elizabeth, 2 to 1; Banburg, Rispah, and Syntax, 2½ to 1; Kormesse and Theodosius, 3 to 1 each; McLaughlin, 7 to 1, and Sir Frederick, 20 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

Jeter Walden's b. c. Drizzle by Ventilator-Mag, 120 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Onward, 115.....(Hamilton) 2
McMahon & Co.'s ch. c. Kempland, 115.....(Garrison) 3

Onaway, 112; the Favorite colt, 103; Little Ella, 109, and Leda, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Little Ella, 2 to 1; Leda, Onaway, and Drizzle, 4 to 1 each; Onward, 8 to 1; the Favorite colt and Kempland, 12 to 1 each.

For place—Against Little Ella, 4 to 5; Drizzle, 6 to 5; Leda and Onaway, 2 to 1 each; Onward, 3 to 1; the Favorite colt and Kempland, 4 to 1 each.

Won by four lengths; a half length between second and third.

RESULTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The races at Washington Park to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. One mile. Bravo, 102 pounds, (Bay,) won; Winona, 110, (Barnes,) second, and Cassius, 109, (Taral,) third. Time—1:44¾. Betting—5 to 1 Bravo, 20 to 1 Winona.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Lotion, 109 pounds, (Taral,) won; Tenny, 106, (Barnes,) second, and Etruria, 98, (Pienegan,) third. Time—1:49¾. Betting—7 to 1 Lotion, 2 to 1 Winning Ways.

THIRD RACE.—The Lake View Handicap, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Cameo, 103 pounds, (Williams,) won; Avondale, 118, (I. Lewis,) second, and Fonsa P., 120, (Murphy,) third. Time—1:15 4-5. Betting—50 to 1 Cameo, 25 to 1 Avondale.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Josephus, 109 pounds, (Britton,) won; Dennman, 109, (Barnes,) second, and Business, 109, (Williams,) third. Time—1:15¼. Betting—10 to 1 Josephus, 5 to 1 Donnman.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Estelle, 86 pounds, (Stevenson,) won; Znix, 98, (Barnes,) second, and Miss Bell, 81, (Porter,) third. Time—1:16¼. Betting—6 to 5 Estelle, 7 to 1 Znix.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a quarter. Blacksmith, 107 pounds, (Ray,) won; Princess Bowling, 102, (Barnes,) second, and Brandeisete, 102, (Stoval,) third. Time—2:07¾. Betting—9 to 5 Blacksmith, 6 to 5 Princess Bowling.

BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

The entries for the Brighton Beach races to-morrow are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Beadell, Centure, May Queen, Urbana, Mamie B., Prince Howard, Minnon, King William, Major Tom, and Reclare, 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Dalesman, 114 pounds; Bellcarina, Jennie McGowan, 113 each; Gneisl and Blanche, 107 each; Miss Cody, 109; Dr. Jekyll, Long Jack, Little Moore, (formerly Jack Harkaway,) Chapman, and Eatontown, 105 each; Hedger, 102, and Little Barefoot, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages. One mile. King Crab, Tea Tray, Ovid, Miracle, Wolfe, Quibbler, Julia Miller, and Endurer, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—Monmouth Handicap; purse $500. One mile and a sixteenth. Wilfred, 119 pounds; Brynwood, 116; Jim Murphy, 114; Bonnie S., 111; Gallus Dan and Le Logos, 110 each; Ten Booker, 109; Brian Boru, 107; Lancaster, 106; Elgin, 105; Kenowhere, 104, and Sahlatera, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. One mile. Broadhead, 124 pounds; Young Duke and Henry George, 114 each; Meriden, 109; Glenelg and Keynote, 107 each; Pericles and Brownwater, 104 each; Meefer and Highland Mary, 102 each; Calera and Dalesman, 99 each; My Own, Berdelaise, and Theora, 97 each; Zable, 94, and Pelham, 89.

THE NAVESINK WEIGHTS.

The following are the weights for the Navesink Handicap at a mile and a half, to be run at Monmouth on Saturday:

	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Kingston	130	Peg Wofington	110
Hanover	130	Connemara	109
Eurus	128	Tristan	107
Inspector B	126	Zephyrus	105
Priest	126	Montague	105
Exile	125	Stockton	105
Raceland	123	Unite	105
Taragon	118	Forest King	100
Bellwave	116	Hyporite	98
Bella B	115	Falcon	98
Marauder	115	Victoria	93
George Oyster	112	Meeson	90
Charley Dreux	112	Thaftan	90

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 18.—At the Leicester meeting today the race for the Leicestershire Summer Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by King Monmouth, with St. Helen second; Stone Crop, third.

The hockey club has warned Charles Wood and Henry Mackney off the tracks controlled by the club.

OLD PEOPLE WEDDED.

Although Benjamin C. Weeks, a carpenter of Newtown, is seventy-five years old and Susan A. Simons of Brooklyn is seventy-one years old, and although each had been married twice, they met last Winter and fell in love, with as much ardor as though only twenty years of age. The sequel to their meeting was their marriage two days ago by the Rev. C. P. Cornar of the York-Street Methodist Church. They are now on a bridal trip to Niagara and will return to a home in Newtown.

UNCERTAIN AS TO THE LINE.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA MEN PUZZLED—TRUSTS AND BOYCOTTS.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 18.—The joint commission for the division of property between the States of North and South Dakota met again today, but is still a long way from an agreement as to the basis of division. They are now far apart as to facts as well as to the method of dividing. The dispute is now over which of the two sections has received most from the Government. It will be some time before the joint commission will agree, as an agreement cannot be reached without a majority of each commission. The Committee on Legislative Appointments is embarrassed by the delay at the convention in settling the question whether the legislative power shall be with one or two bodies and deciding upon the number to be elected. The committee met this evening and adjourned without action.

The proposition to abolish the office of Justice of the Peace and establish county courts was the subject of a noisy and spirited discussion at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention this morning, and at a previous meeting there was a majority in favor of the plan, but at this morning's session the opponents gained the victory, and it is expected that the committee will report against the proposition.

The committee has agreed on dividing the State into six judicial districts, and favors the establishment of an appellate court, the Judges of which shall be elected, and which shall have state and district power, like regular district court. The question of Judges is already being discussed in detail, and candidates for judicial honors are numerous. The question of taxation still holds the fort.

A proposition was submitted by Bartlett of Griggs taxing by uniform rule all moneys and investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, and personal property according to its true value in money, but improvements and cultivation of the soil shall not be considered in arriving at the cash values of lands. But all lands of the same quality and kind shall bear equal taxation.

Scott of Barnes strikes at the secret sessions of the Senate by proposing that in the acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays.

Parsons of Morton proposes to abolish the labor black list, providing that any citizen of the State shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible; any person or corporation keeping a black list to deprive him of his right shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy against the welfare of the State and be punishable for felony.

Articles were introduced as follows: Prohibiting the formation of trusts or combines to control the price of any product and providing for the forfeitnre of charters and franchises of companies violating the provision; providing that no act of the Legislature shall take effect until the 1st day of July next after its passage; establishing boards of arbitration to decide differences between corporations and employes.

HELENA, Montana, July 18.—The convention to-day got down to business, and the work commenced in earnest.

Rickards, Chairman of the Committee on Education, reported on Article IX. of the Constitution of 1884 providing for the maintenance of a general system of public schools free for all children from six to twenty years.

The Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General shall constitute the State Board of Land Commissioners.

It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by taxation for sufficient means in connection with the amount received from the general school fund to maintain public free common schools in each organized district at least three months each year.

General control and supervision of the State University and various other State educational institutions is to be vested in the State Board of Education, to consist of seven members, the Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General being members ex officio. The other eight members are to be appointed by the Governor.

The convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and the general file was taken up. Discussion arose over the wording of the preamble to the Constitution. It now reads:

"We, the people of Montana, grateful to the Almighty God for the blessings of liberty, in order to secure the advantages of State Government, in accordance with the provision of the enabling act of Congress approved the 22d day of February, A. D. 1889, ordain and establish this Constitution."

Long discussion arose over Clark's motion abolishing the Grand Jury. Clark wants it relegated as a relic of the dark ages and as being an aid to people's personal spite. The matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary without resurrioting. The Committee on the Whole arose, reported progress, and adjourned.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 1.—The convention got down to business to-day, and was in continual session from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The attendance of spectators was much larger than on any previous day, and included among others ex-Governor Ferry, John F. Chandler of St. Louis, Logan Hoolbrook of Arkansas, and prominent citizens from all over Washington and Oregon.

The principal subject of debate was on the article on judiciary, which was considered in the Committee of the Whole. The first two sections were adopted, one being for five instead of three Judges on the Supreme bench. This passed by a large majority after a debate lasting all the morning. Those favoring the change took the ground that the larger judiciary was not so easily influenced or controlled, could expedite business and transact it more satisfactorily to the people, and was opposed solely on the ground of extra cost.

This afternoon an amendment was further added that the Legislature may increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from time to time, and may provide for a separate department of the same to consist of three in number of the judiciary required a change in other sections. The article was referred back to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report to-morrow.

The first half hour this morning before going in Committee of the Whole was devoted to receiving petitions, which were very numerous, from both Prohibitionists and Woman Suffragists.

Comeys, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably that the State should cede to the United States any lands desired for army or naval stations.

During the debate on the judiciary report, Warner submitted an amendment favoring minority representation on the Supreme Bench. The debate took a political turn, but it was always good natured. Warner's amendment was defeated by a strictly party vote of 28 to 45.

It is thought the judiciary report will take up the balance of the week at least, and members are already talking of sitting until Sept. 1.

The Republican conference before referred to takes place to-morrow. All the leading Republicans in the State are expected here. It is, however, settled that no senator will come from the east and the other from the west of the Cascade Mountains. Both parties agree to this. The Governor will come from the west, and Congressman from the east. Smaller officers will be distributed around, principally upon questions of locality, by both parties.

The Republicans will hold a State Convention to nominate members of Congress and State officers at Spokane Falls Aug. 28.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 18.—About the usual number of delegates attended a half-hour session of the convention to-day. With the exception of the reports of half a dozen committees no business was developed. The entire forenoon was consumed by the Judiciary Committee in arguing to arrive at an understanding concerning the arrangement of the judicial districts. Questions of local advantage and disadvantage entered largely into the discussion which was participated in by members of the committee and other delegates who represented the allotments in their several localities. It seemed to be the purpose of the majority of the committee to make the districts as compact in form as possible. A part of the committee endeavored to postpone all action on the subject of districting until next week, but the motion was pushed to a vote and a resolution was adopted providing for eight judicial districts.

IMPORTANT ELECTRIC LITIGATION.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Suits are to be at once commenced by the Westinghouse Electric Company against all companies using the alternating current system. The Westinghouse people claim the exclusive right to use this system, having purchased the invention and patents from the inventor and patentee, Mr. Rankin Kennedy of Glasgow. Now that the patents has been issued, Mr. Westinghouse proposes to prosecute all infringements. Thompson-Houston, the Fort Wayne-Jenny, and the Brush Electric Company are all using the invention. The question involved is one of great importance to these companies, and the litigation promises to be long and bitter.

FAST VESSELS FOR THE ATLANTIC.

MONTREAL, July 18.—W. R. Anderson of the firm of Anderson & Anderson of London, with whom the Dominion Government has entered into a new mail contract for an Atlantic fast service, left for New-York this afternoon. He expects to be ready to commence operations in two years, but will perform partially the weekly service in eighteen months. The firm will begin at once to build four steamers.

THE WHITECHAPEL VICTIM.

LONDON, July 18.—At the inquest held on the body of the woman found murdered in the Whitechapel district yesterday morning the fact was developed that in addition to two large gashes there were fourteen other wounds on the body. The greater number of the wounds, however, were only skin deep.

DOING GRAND GUARD DUTY

RELISHED BY THE TWENTY-THIRD AT PEEKSKILL.

COL. PARTRIDGE A FIRM TASKMASTER—DR. SPENCER'S COACHING—THE SECOND BATTERY CAT.

PEEKSKILL, July 18.—The Twenty-third have taken to grand guard duty as naturally as a duck to water. Yesterday's experiment was so popular and so successful that a request was made this morning to Gen. Porter for another for this afternoon. The General granted the request, and called for volunteers from the eight companies that did not take part in the first. As a result the entire regiment volunteered. Yesterday's guard returned so full of it that every man in camp became interested and eventually enthusiastic. Yesterday's guard left camp at 3:30 P. M., the troops with rolled avercoats, canteens, and haversacks, with one ration. Only three rounds of ammunition a man were carried. The detail marched over the MacEvoy road under the broiling sun, climbing the mountains until they reached a rocky eminence overlooking Peekskill Creek. The reserves placed in command of Capt. Holmes of I Company were here detached and sent back half a mile to a position behind a long stone wall. The bivouac was established a mile south of the spot selected by the Seventh, and half a mile from the intersection of the MacEvoy and Annsville roads.

Capt. Candee, who was accompanied by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton as instructor, took the guard and established the outpost along the crest of the hills and covering the roads. The country was well adapted for the purpose. Huge rocks were scattered in abundance, dense thickets afforded excellent places for concealment, and the men availed themselves of the opportunities spread before them. Lieut. Pickett commanded the outpost and was relieved by Lieut. Close. At 6:45 the night reserves were sent out with loaded pieces, with orders to challenge everybody.

In the course of half an hour a dozen Annsvillians were challenged, halted, half scared to death, and then allowed to go their way after they had declaimed against the outrage upon American citizens and the violation of the laws of New-York State. The boys entered into the spirit of the expedition with the greatest zest. There was more or less apprehension of an attack and the sentinels were always on the alert. Gen. Porter came out attended by his orderly, Allen, and visited the outer post, expressing the greatest gratification over the work. As dark the sentries were doubled and the exciting work of the day began. It was impossible to travel any distance without being challenged. The troops suffered for water, and a detail was sent out to procure some. THE TIMES's correspondent went along as guide. When the detail reached Annsville the usual exhibitions took place. The inhabitants rushed from their houses and the gimmill keepers displayed frantic fear. "Dere vas no soldiers here," exclaimed one of them. "Nona vas here dis week already." When they found that the solid men of the town were not soldiers they became overwhelmingly civil.

The party had a rough time reaching the bivouac. It was challenged eleven times and was held once until the officer in charge of the outer post released it. The troops delighted the officer with the excellence of their work, the vigor with which they entered into it, and the cheerfulness and intelligence with which they performed it. Lieut. Hamilton instructed them by signals and visited each sentinel in turn, explaining the significance of the signals and the necessary things to be done. At 10:30 the outer guard were recalled, then the entire detail were drawn up in line and Lieut. Hamilton complimented the men for the excellence of their work. "Right about" was ordered, the men gave a rousing cheer, and the column marched their ammunition by volley firing. On their return to camp they were halted by a scontieg party sent out by Lieut. Kraft, Officer of the Guard, to ascertain what the firing meant. The guard was turned out, and at 10:50 the grand guard was again in camp.

This morning Col. Partridge gave the regiment two hours' exercise in battalion drill in single and double line of battle, deploying and firing by volley, division, file, and company. The movements were well executed, and there was very little chance for criticism. Col. Partridge handled the regiment with great skill.

Dr. Spencer has taken the opportunity to drill his ambulance corps and raise its standard of efficiency during the present week. Yesterday the corps started up the precipitous slopes of the mountain, picked up the wounded, bound their broken legs with twigs and branches of trees, made a stretcher of saplings, and carried the victims over boulders, through swamps, and down the hill without a slip. The doctor has got up a means of a new repeating cameo, succeeded in obtaining six excellent photographic views of one of the dynamite explosions conducted by Lieut. Hamilton the other day. The period consumed from the time the circuit was closed till the water settled back was ten seconds.

The second battery has a remarkable kitten. She is a black and white little thing, decorated with a crimson ribbon to indicate the arm of the service to which she is attached. Some one stepped on her leg the other evening, and the next day the kitten was seen hobbling about on to the hospital tent. Dr. Cooran, the assistant surgeon, rubbed it with liniment and gave "Puss" a bowl of milk. The cat remained in the hospital till evening, and then returned to quarters in the artillery camp. This morning she again hobbled over to the hospital, was treated, fed, and remained till dusk and then returned to the battery.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn is expected here to-morrow, with Judge Calvin E. Pratt, Judge Moore, and Corporation Counsel Aimet F. Jenks. The Twenty-third sent an invitation to Gov. Hill to pay them a visit, but no response has been received to the dispatch.

The Twenty-second Regiment, with Gilmore's Band, is due next week, and a very lively time is looked for. The officers of the post assert that the Twenty-second will have the hardest work of their lives to surpass the record of the Twenty-third. One of the features—one that has provoked the most general comment—has been the quiet and order of the camp at night and the improvement in policing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Admiring your articles on the State Camp at Peekskill, I write this to express my appreciation of the same, as they are far ahead of any other daily. I hope while the Twenty-second is in camp next week you will sustain your superiority, thereby giving us no occasion to buy other papers. DEFENDAM.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hallet Kilbourn of Washington is at the Gilsey House.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon Hotel.

William F. Sheehan of Buffalo, is at the Hoffman House.

Edward Burgess of Boston is at the Hotel Brunswick.

John W. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller and Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina, Senator Wilkinson Call of Florida, and ex-Mayor John Screven of Savannah are at the New-York Hotel.

THE COMPANY IS SOLVENT.

HARTFORD, July 18.—Insurance Commissioner Fyfar has completed the examination of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he undertook at the request of President Greene after the Indianapolis defalcation. He has been assisted in his work by William D. Whiting, an expert actuary of New-York.

The examination has been going on for over four months. Besides a thorough overhauling of the affairs in the office it included a personal examination and re-valuation of all property owned by the company. He finds the total assets over $57,500,000; liabilities, $52,241,000; clear surplus, $5,341,000.

He says the company, he says, "has on hand over $110 for every $100 of liability. The safety of the company and the honesty and economy of its management are beyond question. Fair treatment of policy holders is characteristic of its management. The expenses of management are among the lowest and its dividends among the highest of any company reporting to this department. The examination has been thorough and exacting."

The Commissioner believes that no life insurance company has been subjected to a more exhaustive scrutiny than is also every branch of its affairs. He is gratified that the results vindicate the complete solvency of the institution and the honesty and ability of its management.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC OF TWO DRIVERS.

Ten days ago Mr. Frank A. Ferris of the firm of F. A. Ferris & Co., wholesale provision dealers at 264 Mott-street, reported to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters that he was being robbed as he thought by some of his employes. Detective Sergeants Creed and Grady were assigned to find the thieves, and last night arrested two of the firm's drivers, August Fischer, fifty-five years of age, of 111 Eighth-street, and George Lacey, thirty-two years old, of 146 East Fourth-street, and brought them to Police Headquarters. There they confessed that they had been selling the firm's goods from the delivery wagons. Lacey confessed to having been engaged in the thieving for two years, and said that $540 found in his possession was part of the proceeds of his thefts. The way they obtained the goods sold was by reporting them below the actual weight and putting the proceeds in their pockets. Fischer has been twenty-two years and Lacey thirteen years with the firm.

PLAIN TALK TO ASSESSORS.

TAX COMMISSIONER COLEMAN OBJECTS TO THE STATE BOARD'S METHODS.

Messrs. Ellis, Wood, and Williams, the State Assessors, listened to a piece of Tax Commissioner Michael Coleman's mind yesterday. They went into the Tax Commissioners' office and handed to Mr. Coleman a list of 1,000 parcels of land to which they had affixed valuations, and asked that the valuations which the Tax Commissioners had placed upon them be voted down.

This was the second list of the kind which the State Assessors had brought in, full of over-valuations, and Mr. Coleman called some of them to their attention. For instance, a building in Park-avenue which the State Assessors had valued at $95,000 Mr. Coleman knew had been sold within a year, under favorable circumstances, for only $72,000. The State Assessors claimed that they had got most of their prices from the sales reported in the newspapers, mainly from the *Real Estate Record*, but they admitted, too, that private persons had also given them a good deal of information.

Mr. Coleman said that the State Assessors' method of procedure was unfair, that they ought to allow one of the Tax Commissioners to go with them on their tours so that he could explain to them the reasons which had actuated the Commissioners in putting their valuations upon the different pieces of property. The Assessors would not consent to this; they preferred to "go it alone" and make their investigations ex parte. This refusal to hear the city's side of the case nettled Mr. Coleman, and he spoke his mind freely. Said he: "It is unjust for you to refuse to get your information from people whom you happen to know or to meet, in many cases people who have had little or no experience in the determination of real estate values."

"We have consulted with representative men here," interrupted Mr. Ellis, "citizens of standing and property, who are equally interested with you in keeping down the tax assessment of this city."

"Then, why do you object to my going with you and interrogating these persons?" asked Mr. Coleman. "That would be the fair mode of procedure. I will show that many of those people who gave you information are not competent to give sound opin

MISER AND WOMAN HATER

THE STORY OF JOHN BAER, A BOWERY HERMIT.

DYING, HE INTRUSTS A FORTUNE TO A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE—BEQUESTS TO LONG-NEGLECTED RELATIVES.

Not many men who lodge in the Bowery are burdened with a package containing $24,500 in bank notes. But there was a Bowery hermit, a morbid man, with the miserly instinct developed to a high degree, who for a decade or more led a wretched existence and all the while kept within reach a parcel done up in brown wrapping paper which contained the sum named in good American currency. Just before his death he took into his confidence a lodging-house friend, a chance acquaintance, and intrusted him with the precious package. The executor was equal to the trust. Yesterday he had the satisfaction of a clear conscience and a substantial bank account as the result of his honesty. The will of the miser was admitted to probate, the money was equally divided between the brothers of the deceased, and the executor not only got his regular fees, but received a substantial gift for his services from the heirs.

In the Bowery the hermit was only known as Leonard Coe. His true name was John A. Baer. For twelve or fifteen years his time was generally passed in the New-England Hotel, a cheap lodging house. He was slovenly in his dress and secretive in habit. He was prematurely old when he joined the Bowery brigade, and he had a Rip Van Winkle aspect when he died. There was a mystery about him which no one could solve, though many had curiosity enough to try their level best.

He had many peculiarities, yet no one ever called him insane. He always paid his board bill promptly and brought the exact amount to the office of the hotel. He was never known to do any work, and it was always a mystery where he got his means. He generally carried peonies and small coin in his pockets, and he had a tramp-like way of wandering along the streets and picking up odds and ends. These he carried to his room at the hotel and stored away, until, when his fatal illness came and he was removed to the hospital, the apartment looked like a curiosity shop.

There was a literary bent to the old man's mind. He was an omnivorous reader, but his taste did not run in any special line. He read anything and everything that he could find. He was ever clipping extracts, and these were carefully treasured and formed a large part of the odd collection in his room. For days at a stretch he would remain in the hotel, absorbed to his reading. Coe was not a glutton. His diet was largely vegetarian. Once in a while he would pay a visit to some restaurant in the Bowery, but 15 or 20 cents was the mysterious miser's limit. To save money he went to tailor's for ready-made clothing stores, and his clothing was always composed of more patches than original fabric.

No matter where he was the brown paper parcel was in his hand, on his lap, or under his arm. In his room it was sometimes on the bed or under it, but always within range of his eye. Now and then the hermit would be in a pleasant mood while lounging about the hotel office, and then he could be made to talk. Intelligent men who talked with Coe found him well informed on almost every subject, particularly the law and medicine. Not a word, however, did he utter about his past.

If Coe had a hobby beyond disproving the truth of the saying that "none but the wealthy enjoy this life," it was his antipathy to the fair sex. To be sure, he possessed a cordial smile, as even his relatives declare he was always an enigma to them. Never did Coe, so far as known here, utter a kind word about women, and little children made no impression on him. He was not a humanitarian in any sense, and charity was an unknown factor in his composition.

During Coe's residence at the New-England Hotel, a comparatively short time before his death, he became friendly with John A. Haller, who also lodged in the house. He used to practice medicine after the school he had in another State, but since coming to New-York has been engaged in various commercial pursuits. He is now doing a commission business. Haller took a fancy to old Coe, and they got along together without jarring. But it was a long time before the latter unbosomed himself. He was taken ill in April, and felt so bad that he feared his end was drawing near. Coe introduced the brown paper parcel to his friend and adjured him not to open it until given permission. He did not explain what the package contained, but Haller promised to guard it religiously. This he did while the miser was in the hospital. Coe, although he was sixty-four years old, recovered from the attack and returned to his haunts, the package was restored, and after that he manifested his appreciation of Haller's kindness in various ways. Still, he did not unseal his lips on the past, and remained as much of a curiosity to Haller until the early part of June. Then, being taken ill again, and fearing it was his last sickness, Coe summoned his friend and made an appeal.

He told Haller that death was near and he wished to make a dying request. "My name," he said, "is not Coe, but John A. Baer, and I have two brothers in Lancaster, Penn., who don't know where I am, and, what is more, I guess they don't care. I want you to be my executor and when I am dead to take charge of my estate and communicate with them." Haller was astonished and inclined to doubt the old man's sanity. He didn't think the estate would be a burden to him and scouted at the idea of being asked to become Baer's executor. Baer again placed the brown paper parcel in Haller's hands and told him that it must be held for his brothers. Its contents were of value, but it should not be opened until after he was dead. Baer did not tell Haller what was in the package, and he supposed the contents were papers, possibly deeds and bonds.

On June 15, a few days after Baer was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, he dictated an instrument in writing, his last will and testament, and signed it. It was written on half a sheet of note paper, and merely stated that he appointed Haller his sole executor, and that he was to be paid for his valuable services out of the estate. The form and value of the estate were not mentioned, but it was provided that it was to be equally divided between the legitimate heirs, the testator's two brothers, Christian and Reuben. The miser's premonition of death was verified the next day, June 16.

Haller obeyed instructions to the letter. When informed of Baer's death he opened the mysterious parcel and found that it contained $24,500 in bills. They were in good condition, but had evidently been hoarded a long time. Haller admits that his emotions were conflicting when he found himself the possessor of so much money. What to do with it was, however, the absorbing question. He was fearful that some one would discover him with it and that he might be suspected of dishonesty. Finally he made up his mind to deposit it with a trust company and lost no time in doing so. Then he felt better. Next he sought the law office of Titus & Dowling, in the Stewart Building, and told his story. The firm had a professional interest in the famous Paine will case, and the members were at once struck with the similarity of the Baer case. The story was discussed in all its bearings, and the outcome was that Haller retained the firm to take the necessary proceedings for the probate of the will.

Telegrams were sent to the Lancaster (Penn.) addresses given by Baer, and replies were duly received. The body was ordered shipped to that place for burial. After the funeral the Baer brothers came to this city, and on learning of the estate left for their long home, supposed to be in an unknown grave, notified their personal counsel, William U. Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee. He came to the city to render such service as he could. The will was duly filed for probate, and, no protest being made, it was forthwith admitted yesterday.

It has been learned that the hermit was a Pennsylvania Dutchman. He had every advantage in youth to become a useful citizen. It is said that he was a student of Yale and studied medicine and read law, but finally joined his brothers in the publishing business. Almost a score of years ago he drew out of the prosperous business and, taking his share of the money, disappeared.

BOUND FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Veendam, which sailed for Rotterdam yesterday morning, carried as passengers Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur and Miss Jessie McElroy, the daughter and niece of ex-President Arthur. In their company was Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Masten and child and Lieut. McCarty Little of the United States Navy. The entire party will visit the Paris Exposition, after which the gentlemen will return to America, the ladies remaining in Europe until the middle of September. Among the other passengers on the Veendam were Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth, Cyrus D. Prescott, Franz F. Pfaff, President of the New-York Schiller Bund; Dr. C. S. Carter, Mrs. Richard Heckscher, and Miss Juliette Canisteno. Many members of the Schiller Bund were on the dock when the steamer departed to wish President Pfaff a happy time and a safe voyage.

The State Line steamship State of Nebraska also sailed yesterday, bound for Glasgow. Aboard of her were over two hundred cabin passengers, among whom were Dr. W. Y. Allen, Dr. Swan M. Burnett, Capts. Burlock and Bartley of London, England, the Rev. W. M. Barber, Dr. O. M. Barber, Dr. Laurence Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Kimball, the Rev. Alfred M. Lisk, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. M. Miell, the Rev. G. M. Milligan, the Rev. D. H. Marsen, and Rev. George E. Rice.

A TRAGIC EVENT RECALLED.

THE SUICIDE OF DR. WELLS IN THE TOMBS FORTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

HARTFORD, July 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, the widow of Dr. Horace Wells, the discoverer of anæsthesia, who died here yesterday, was buried this afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. George L. Walker, of whose church she had been a member for fifty-five years. She had been a widow for forty-one years. Only one son, Charles T. Wells of the Ætna Insurance Company of this city, survives her.

The death of Mrs. Wells recalls numerous incidents connected with the discovery made by her husband in 1844, when he was under thirty years of age. Of the three men who were with him when the gas was first administered two are still living, one of them being Col. Samuel Cooley of this city, who was an intimate and trusted friend of Dr. Wells. Mr. G. Q. Colton, who made the gas and was present when it was taken by Dr. Wells, is living in New-York City.

The death of Dr. Wells, which occurred in the Tombs in New-York City Jan. 24, 1848, was a tragical event. He had been arrested on a charge of throwing vitriol on the garments of women, and the case seemed to be so clear against him that he committed suicide in preference to enduring the disgrace which the disclosures involved. The suicide was deliberately planned. In addition to administering chloroform to himself in quantities sufficient to kill him, he arranged a razor in such a way over an artery that when he was fully under the influence of the chloroform the instrument would descend, sever the artery, and cause immediate death. The chloroform was administered by binding handkerchiefs, which had been saturated with it, over his mouth and head.

A number of years ago the physicians of Hartford gave an order to the sculptor Bartlett for a bronze statue of Dr. Wells. The work was executed and at first erected on a wooden pedestal in Bushnell Park in this city. There it remained for three years, when a heavy storm one night undermined the wooden structure, precipitating the bronze figure head first into the mud.

The medical fraternity afterward raised a subscription for a granite pedestal, which, with the statue, serves as an eloquent memorial to the genius of Dr. Wells.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

CRANFORD EXCITED BY REPORTS OF THE DISCOVERY OF A GANG.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 18.—The police of Cranford have discovered that a gang of young robbers, who call themselves "The Moccasiners," exist in that village and have been systematically pinndering stores and dwellings for six months. The inhabitants were puzzled to account for the numerous burglaries. It was not suspected at first that the thieves were residents of the village, much less that they had banded themselves into an organized league for the purposes of crime.

Such, however, seems to be the case, and it is furthermore asserted that the children of respectable parents will be found to have been implicated in the robberies. It is said that the gang have stolen nearly $1,000 worth of goods and money since their operations began.

The crimes which led to the detection of some of the thieves and the confession by them of a part in the crimes were the robbery of the apartments of Diederick Krue, where the burglars secured $95 in cash, a silver watch, and a quantity of silverware, and the burglary of C. Seward's store, where $50 worth of goods was taken. Suspicion fell upon Harry Davidson, aged seventeen, and Fred Austin, aged nineteen. The prisoners were taken to-day before Justice Mendell, at Cranford, who committed them after an examination, to the county jail. The accused boys, it is said, have partly confessed their guilt and have given the names of their confederates, together with the name given the gang. The officers who brought them to the jail are confident of returning before morning with their accomplices. The villagers are much excited over the revelations which are promised by the authorities.

WALL-STREET TALK.

When yesterday's stock market opened, Richmond Terminal stock was selling at 22½, and nobody seemed to be paying any attention to it. But it wasn't long before attention was paid to it. Instead of selling at 22½ it dropped to 19. This might not have surprised anybody over much, only the rest of the market went skimping along with it.

* * *

Of course, no insider had the slightest idea as to what caused the tumble. Insiders never do know anything. It isn't the duty of insiders to know anything. The insiders' duty is to sell things.

* * *

It is now a matter of four or five months since it was announced with a flourish in Wall-street that Mr. Jay Gould had bought a big interest in the Richmond Terminal Company; 50,000 shares was what he was credited with taking, and his friends said that he intended to buy 50,000 more. This would give him a quarter interest in the common-stock capital of the company. And in the pleasing prospect of a boom sure to come from the injection of Gould life into the property, Wall-street "investors" rallied, and bought, and hoped.

* * *

Then the quotation for Richmond Terminal was 29. It hasn't been that high since.

* * *

Still there are pretty good reasons for believing that Jay Gould has not quit the Terminal scene by any means, though Wall-street has insisted that he threw over his 50,000 shares, because it disappointed at finding that, though he bought heavily, the market still dropped. The fact is that Jay Gould bought his original Terminal interest with a fixed object in view. He wants the control of the property. It can be useful to him—very useful—and as profitable as 'tis useful. And yesterday's raid is explainable on only one basis—his brokers were the raiders, and while they raided they bought.

* * *

Scarcely a single stock on the list escaped slumping during the day. Richmond Terminal suffered no more than some of the rest, but it attracted most attention; it was the leader, and had more to do than any other factor in demoralizing the general market. And at the close of the market it figured again in leadership, rallying back to the figures of the morning and leading along the rest of the market, too.

* * *

A dozen prominent railroads reported earnings yesterday—all increases.

POLITICIANS COME TO BLOWS.

Two Republican politicians who are employed at the headquarters of the office seekers in Montague-street, Brooklyn, yesterday came to blows. They were James H. Butler of the Fifteenth Ward, Assistant Secretary of the Republican General Committee, and David Watkins, who keeps the list of persons indorsed for navy-yard places. Butler visits the yard and finds out the vacancies that may be filled and reports them at headquarters. Chairman Birkett selects persons for places from the various ward associations.

Mr. Butler wanted to get in a caliker from his own ward, so he told Watkins not to give the name to Birkett. A disagreement arose and Butler began to speak his mind to Watkins. They bandied words for some time, and then Butler smote his opponent mightily with his right arm. Supervisor Willis and Christian Kuchenbuker, who happened to be present, stopped the row. Watkins then went over to his friend, Sheriff Rhinehart, and told the story. Butler's wrath was appeased and he said he was sorry that he struck Watkins.

ROBBED BY AN EX-POLICEMAN.

Policeman David Hoiran, who belonged to the Eleventh Precinct, Brooklyn, was dismissed a few months ago for drunkenness and assaulting a citizen. He spent Wednesday night in a station house under arrest on a charge of stealing $767 from his sister Ellen. She sold a house recantly and put part of the money in a bureau drawer. Early Monday morning she saw her brother go to the drawer and take it out. With some difficulty he was found on Wednesday night and $736 was discovered on his person. He was held for examination by Police Justice Tighe yesterday.

SHOT DEAD BY THE GUARDS.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Last night a white convict named Wells, who was working on the Kentucky Midland Railroad, between Georgetown and Paris, Ky., made his escape from the guardhouse and went to a neighboring farmhouse, where he obtained a change of clothes.

The guards, who were on his track, came upon him soon after near the toll gate on the Paris pike, a mile from Georgetown, and called him to halt. He started to run, when one of the guards fired at him, putting seven buckshot in his back, killing him instantly.

SUPERINTENDENTS' DAY.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 18.—The programme of Superintendents' Day at the Sunday School Assembly included an address on "The Mountains of Palestine" by Mrs. B. B. Loomis. The young people's and the holiness meeting were held at 9 o'clock this morning. The afternoon was devoted to the study of Bible subjects, and in the evening an interesting stereopticon lecture by Peter van Finkelstein on "The City Life in Jerusalem" was given before a large audience in the Auditorium.

THE ANDOVER CASE.

IT WAS REOPENED YESTERDAY AND PUT OFF TILL SEPTEMBER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—The hearing of testimony in the Andover controversy before ex-Gov. Robinson as commissioner was resumed this morning, the Board of Visitors opening their side of the hearing. Judge Asa French and Arthur Wellman represented the appellees and Prof. Baldwin of New-Haven and Charles B. Barrows the appellant. Prof. Smyth, was also present.

Judge French presented the papers of the late Dr. Eustis, giving his version of the charges against the Visitors. David Boynton of this city was the first witness. His testimony related to the missionary concert at the Memorial Church when Dr. Eustis was said to have made certain utterances shewing prejudice, alluding to the Professors as the Andover "gang." He stated that such language was not used. On cross-examination the witness acknowledged being hard of hearing at times, although he claimed to have heard ninety-nine one-hundredths of what was said at that meeting. The witness was not specially interested in the theological question.

Deacon De Witt also testified that Dr. Eustis said nothing at the meeting in question about the Andover professors, and never called them a "gang." He did not read from any book but the Bible and hymn book. The witness had never heard Dr. Eustis express any bias against Prof. Smyth. Testimony to show that Deacon De Witt asked Dr. Eustis about the Andover case and was reproved, was excluded.

On cross-examination the witness said he and Dr. Eustis had discussed progressive orthodoxy in a general way, but that Dr. Eustis had never mentioned the case of Missionary Hume.

Among other witnesses were Dr. C. S. Hurlbut and R. W. Rice.

The afternoon the case was adjourned till September, when arguments will be reached.

TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

AFTER DISCUSSING VARIOUS MATTERS THEY CALL UPON MRS. POLK.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—The fifth session of the National Educational Association was devoted to a further consideration of denominational schools and the history of education. The Hon. John Jay of New-York submitted a paper. He quoted Prof. Dwight, President of the Columbia College Law Schools, "That it is well settled by the decisions of the leading States of the Union that Christianity is a part of the common law of the State."

B. A. Hinsdale of the Michigan University said that the education of the youth is more important as an element of civilization than the punishment of criminals, but educational institutions have been less studied than penal institutions by others than professional educators.

Secretary Canfield aroused much enthusiasm in an appropriate speech informing the convention and President Marble that a great-grandson of old "Hickory" Jackson was yesterday born at the Hermitage, and the child had been named Albert Marble Jackson, in honor of the President of the association.

A committee composed of a delegate from each State and Territory and Canada was appointed to call upon Mrs. James K. Polk and convey to her the congratulations and compliments of the association. Later in the day the committee called at the Polk mansion and were received by Mrs. Polk, who is in her eighty-seventh year. Gen. Eaton of Ohio presented each member of the committee to Mrs. Polk, who was assisted in the reception by her daughter, Mrs. Fall; her granddaughter, Miss Fall; Miss Clara Conway of Tennessee, Mrs. James H. Canfield of Kansas, Mrs. Col. Parker of Illinois, and others.

MANY GIRLS STRIKE.

TROUBLE IN THE SILK TRADE LAID TO FASHION'S CAPRICES.

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—About three hundred danters, doublers, and winders, employed in the silk-throwing establishments of Paterson, are on strike owing to notice given by their employers that after the next pay day their wages are to be reduced 10 per cent. The girls are now paid from $4 50 to $6 per week, which they think is little enough for them to pay their board and provide themselves with clothing. They prepare the silk thread for the use of the weavers, and their employers mostly do the "throwing," as it is called, on commission. The prices paid by the manufacturers for throwing have been reduced 40 to 50 per cent. during the last six or eight years owing to competition, and particularly on account of the establishment of "nurseries" by many of the manufacturers in Pennsylvania, where the girls work cheerfully for $2 to $2 50 per week and never go on strike at that. There has been, and is now, dullness in the silk manufacture, especially in the ribbon-weaving department, owing, the manufacturers say, to the capricious fashion which dictates the use of laces, feathers, and flowers for hat trimming instead of ribbons. They say this will be but temporary, and that with an increased demand for ribbon the wages will go up again.

MONMOUTH COUNTY'S SCHOOL FUNDS.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 18.—Dr. Samuel Lockwood, County Superintendent of Public Schools, has rendered the following statement of the apportionment of school money for Monmouth County for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1889, and ending Aug. 31, 1890: Number of children in the county according to the census of 1888, 18,896; interest from surplus revenue, $2,790 06; State appropriation, $4,872 02; appropriation from the State school tax, $113,-625 60; total amount of school moneys, $120,-677 68; number of children to receive $75, each having not more than 59 children nor less than 45 each; 7 districts receiving each $275, having less than 45 children. The number of children in those districts is 1,093; amount appropriated to these districts, $7,854 83; average per child, $7 15. The number of children in the districts which number more than 59 each is 17,798. The amount for each child in these districts is $6 31.

HIS CRIMINAL CAREER CHECKED.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 18.—Peter Roberts, Jr., aged twenty years, of East Douglass, Mass., was arrested here this afternoon by Chief of Police Currier of this city and State Officer D. W. Heyter of Worcester, Mass., charged with robbing Charles H. Whitney, a sewing machine agent of Webster, of his horse, wagon, watch, chain, and $21 in money. Whitney was met driving on a lonely road in Sutton, Mass., Tuesday night by Roberts, who attempted to stab Whitney in the struggle which opened. Roberts is the son of a well-known liquor dealer of East Douglass, and had come direct to Woonsocket and traded the rig for another. Whitney's watch chain and pocketbook were found on him. He consented to return without a requisition.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The boiler in the planing mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber Company, on Hoyne-avenue, exploded at 8:15 o'clock this morning. The mill was blown to atoms, scarcely a board or a sign of the machinery being left. The following were killed: Jefferson King, engineer; A. Dollar, laborer; Oscar Kroll, teamster.

Four other employes had narrow escapes. The body of King was recovered from the ruins, frightfully mangled. Dollar was outside the building and was in search of work. He was also badly mangled and burned. Beifel was a teamster for another firm. He head was crushed by a piece of the boiler. The flames which followed the explosion were soon extinguished. The financial loss is about $8,000.

A REMEDY FOR TEXAS FLY BITES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 18.—Prof. J. B. Smith, the entomologist at Rutgers College, has received letters from all parts of the State reporting the presence of the Texas or horned fly, also known as the buffalo fly, whose sting is fatal to cattle. The fly seems to be most abundant in the southern and western parts of the State. The entomologist has discovered a remedy for the bite of this fly, which can be manufactured at a slight cost, and in reply to letters the Agricultural College is sending free a small supply to farmers whose cattle are afflicted.

INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

KEY EAST BEACH, N. J., July 18.—The thirteenth Summer School of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy opened to-day under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems of New-York, the President. Bishop Fallows of Chicago lectured on "Christian Pantheism." To-night the Rev. Dr. H. C. Hovey of Philadelphia told his personal experiences in a pedestrian trip through the mountains and cañons of Colorado.

THE MEYER WILL CASE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 18.—The contest over the will of Christopher Meyer was continued to-day, but the whole session was occupied in the examination of Ernest Gerlach, the nurse, and in discussing attempts to put in evidence a memorandum book. He explained certain writs from parties to the contest which he had recorded in the books. Gerlach has been on the stand during nearly the whole of three sessions. The case will be resumed July 24.

ONE MORE FOR NEW-YORK

THE GIANTS DEFEAT THE HOOSIERS FOUR TO TWO.

BOYLE, THE BEST PITCHER IN THE TEAM, WAS BATTED EASILY BY THE LOCAL PLAYERS—OTHER GAMES.

Indianapolis's aggregation of brawn and muscle received a set-back yesterday in the shape of a defeat administered in the most approved style by the Giants. After the poor success in Boston on Monday, the Hoosiers set about to redeem themselves yesterday, and with that purpose in view put Boyle, their best pitcher, in the box. He, however, proved harmless. The Giants batted him almost when they pleased, and won in an easy and graceful manner after overcoming a lead of 2 runs.

For the New-Yorks Keefe pitched a good game, allowing the visitors to make only five safe hits, and with the exception of a bad error in the first inning he was supported handsomely. The Hoosiers scored their only runs in the opening inning. Seery, the first batsman, was given his base on balls, and Glasscock hit a grounder to Ward, who threw to Richardson. The latter made a muff and both men were safe, with Seary at third. Denny hit a grounder to Ward, who threw out Seery as the plate. Hines then hit to centre field and Glasscock scored. Denny tried to reach the plate, but by excellent throws from Tiernan and Richardson he was retired. Sullivan followed with a base hit and Hines came in. After two men were out for the Giants in the first inning Ewing hit for a base, went to second on a wild pitch, and scored on Connor's hit to centre. Before making his hit Ewing was presented with a fox terrier, the gift of "Bill" Holbert, and the dog was declared to be a mascot. In the second inning the Giants "tied" the score. Ward took first on a difficult bounder, which Glasscock couldn't handle, and immediately stole to second. Glasscock also failed to hold O'Rourke's sharp grounder and Ward got to third. He scored on Gore's ground hit to Denny.

Ward's single and O'Rourke's double gave the New-Yorks the lead in the third inning. They scored the fourth and last run in the fifth. Connor took first on balls and Richardson made a hit. Ward forced out Richardson at second, but Connor got to third. Ward stole down to second, and on the play Connor made his run. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Gore, c. f.	0	2	2	0	1
Glassc'k, s. s.	1	0	3	6	1	Tiernan, r. f.	0	1	4	1	0
Denny, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Ewing, c.	1	1	9	1	0
Hines, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	Connor, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Sullivan, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	2	3	5	1
Buckley, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Ward, s. s.	2	2	0	4	0
M'Gr'chy, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Boyle, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	5	24	15	2	Total	4	11	27	16	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New-York	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 0; New-York, 2. First base by errors—Indianapolis, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 8; New-York, 10. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 3; off Keefe, 1. Struck out—By Boyle, 3; by Keefe, 5. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Gore, Ward, (2.) Three-base hit—Gore. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Connor, O'Rourke, Seery, Buckley, Hines. Double plays—Deony and Bassett. Wild pitches—Boyle, 2. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BROOKLYN, 11; ATHLETIC, 7.

The Brooklyns returned home from their Western trip yesterday and were greeted by over five thousand persons when they took the field to play the Athletics. It was a heavy-batting game, which the Athletics lost because of their poor field work. Bierhaner, whose wife is sick, was unable to play for the Athletics, which necessitated a change in the team, Larkin going to second and Mattimore covering first. The change was a very disastrous one, as it prevented the Athletics from winning. Larkin and Mattimore made five errors, giving the Brooklyns as many runs. Carruthers was hit hard by the visitors, who gained thirteen singles and two doubles. Weyhing, too, was hit rather lively at times. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f.	2	1	3	0	0	Welch, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Collins, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0	Larkin, 2b.	1	2	2	3	2
Foutz, 1b.	2	1	10	0	0	Lyons, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Burns, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Stovey, l. f.	1	3	4	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0	Mat'mire, 1b.	2	2	10	0	3
Corkhill, c.	2	1	4	0	0	Carruthers, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Visner, c.	1	2	4	0	2	Fennelly, s. s.	0	3	1	4	0
Caruthers, p.	0	0	4	0	0	Cross, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Smith, c. s.	1	0	1	5	1	Weyhing, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	11	7	27	15	3	Total	7	15	27	11	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	—11
Athletic	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Athletic, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; Athletic, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Athletic, 9. First base on balls—Off Caruthers, 2; off Weyhing, 4. Struck out—By Caruthers, 2; by Weyhing, 4. Home runs—O'Brien and Burns. Three-base hit—Visner. Two-base hits—Lyons. Double plays—Larkin and Mattimore; Caruthers, Collins and Foutz; Smith, Collins, and Foutz. Hit by pitcher—Burns. Wild pitch—Caruthers. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

NEW-HAVEN, 7; JERSEY CITY, 6.

The Jersey City and New-Haven clubs played a close and exciting game at Oakland Park yesterday, which resulted in favor of the latter. Horner for the visitors pitched strongly in the early part of the game, but he was hit hard toward the close, his support also being poor, however, for his opponents to win. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-HAVEN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1	Brady, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Hiland, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Cahill, c.	1	1	8	1	2
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Burdock, 2b.	2	3	4	1	3
Friel, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Fisher, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Lyons, r. f.	2	2	3	1	0	J. C'ro'n, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	1	4	5	0	Galligan, l. f.	0	2	5	0	0
Radford, c.	1	3	4	1	0	T. C'ro'n, s. s.	1	2	6	1	0
Williams, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Schomberg, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1
Sweeny, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0	Zimmer, c.	1	1	4	1	1
O'Day, p.	0	0	1	1	0	O'Brien, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	9	30	10	3	Total	5	9	30	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	—6
New-Haven	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Jersey City, 3; New-Haven, 6. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; New-Haven, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 12; New-Haven, 5. Home run—Cahill. Two-base hits—Williams, Brady, Burdock. Stolen bases—Hiland, O'Brien, Friel, Lyons. Sacrifice hits—Gerhardt, Lally. Double plays—Gerhardt and O'Brien; Burdock and Schomberg; Cahill, Burdock, and Schomberg; Lyons and Burdock; Lyons and Burdock. Base on balls—Off Williams, 1; off Horner, 7. Struck out—By Williams, 3; by Horner, 3. Passed balls—Cahill, 2. Wild pitches—Williams, 1; Horner, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

PHILADELPHIA, 15; PITTSBURG, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Phillies ran away with Pittsburg this afternoon. Galvin was the easiest kind of a mark, 13 of the 15 runs being earned off his pitching. Casey was very effective, the visitors making only 4 hits, scattered through as many innings. The fielding was sharp and at times brilliant, Mulvey particularly distinguishing himself by several clever stops. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	2	1	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Hallman, s. s.	1	2	2	0	1	Rowe, s. s.	0	2	2	3	2
Myers, 2b.	4	3	2	3	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Thom'son, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	Mack, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Clements, c.	1	2	5	1	0	White, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Mulvey, 3b.	1	4	1	5	0	Miller, c.	0	0	3	0	1
Fogarty, c. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Farrar, 1b.	2	0	11	0	0	Smith, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Casey, p.	1	2	1	4	0	Galvin, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	15	21	28	13	1	Total	0	4	27	13	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	3	0	2	0	5	0	2	2	1	—15
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 13. Two-base hits—Hallman, Thompson, Casey. Three-base hit—Mulvey. Home run—Thompson. Stolen bases—Fogarty, Deohle plays—Rowe and White, Dunlap and Miller. First base on balls—Off Galvin, 2; off Casey, 2. Struck out—By Galvin, 1; by Casey, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

WASHINGTON, 5; CLEVELAND, 5.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Washington and Cleveland teams played a most exciting and interesting game here to-day, which Umpire Curry called at the end of the tenth inning on account of darkness. Capt. Foutz of the visiting team protested against this action, as did also many of the spectators, but Mr. Curry was obdurate in his decision, and it was therefore declared a draw game, each team having scored 5 runs. O'Brien and O'Day both pitched great ball, but the latter had the best of it, although his support at times was poor. Gilks, Daly, and Clark did the best fielding. Score:

WASHING'N.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Stricker, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Wilmot, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	M'Aleer, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Daly, c.	1	0	7	1	0	Gilks, c.	0	1	8	2	0
Wise, 2d b.	1	3	3	4	0	Twitch'll, 1f.	1	1	3	0	0
Carney, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Faats, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0
Clark, s. s.	1	1	3	6	2	Radford, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Knight,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BAIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light showers.

The statement of Secretary WINDOM, cited in our Washington dispatches this morning, confirms what THE TIMES has frequently pointed out—that it is not in the power of the Treasury Department to do very much more than it has done in the past to make money "easy." It shows, also, that a great deal of the talk made by Republican campaign orators last year, notably by that prince of prevaricators, Mr. BLAINE, in regard to the deposits of the Treasury surplus in the banks, was willfully false. The amount in the banks, Mr. WINDOM says, is about the same as it was in Mr. FAIRCHILD'S time, $45,000,000 in round numbers out of $59,000,000, leaving $14,000,000 for the purchase of bonds, which are being bought on practically the same terms as last year. It is humiliating to reflect that interests of the magnitude of those affected by the Treasury policy should be exposed to disturbance by politicians whose mendacity is always at the service of their cupidity. There is no remedy for it so long as the surplus taxation is maintained.

Although Mr. H. C. SMITH, the colored clerk in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department whose resignation was demanded recently by Auditor COULTER, is a Democrat, he was appointed five years ago, under President ARTHUR'S Administration, and as the result of successfully passing the civil service examination. He felt forced to tender his resignation on Mr. COULTER'S demand, though assured that no fault was found with his work. His place was "wanted" on account of the pressure in behalf of "old soldiers." The Civil Service Commission has laid the case before Secretary WINDOM, and SMITH'S resignation has not yet been accepted, but there is no knowing how soon it may be. The fact that it was asked for without any reason except that the place was wanted for a party worker from South Carolina is conclusive evidence that the spirit and purpose of civil service reform are less regarded by the present Administration, in spite of its pledges and promises, than by that of either CLEVELAND or ARTHUR. Another evidence is to be found in the fact that the rules have been so modified that a successor could be appointed without passing a competitive examination, and numerous other resignations have been asked for by Auditor COULTER in order to provide places for "old soldiers" and party workers.

The points involved in the dispute between the glassmakers and the men in their employ are so technical that nobody not practically familiar with the trade can form an opinion that has any value upon the merits of the case. There are two considerations, however, that seem to make in favor of the employers. One of these is that no body of manufacturers is likely to stop operations altogether and to face the loss and deterioration that ensue from that cause, unless the terms offered them are such as they cannot accept and continue to do business. The other is that the cause of the workmen is represented not by a glassblower trades union as such, but by a district assembly of the Knights of Labor. People are well aware of the kind of demands made by this latter body at the instigation of the leaders of labor, and that they are not as a rule demands that any prudent or self-respecting employer can afford to grant. If the fatigue of the general public with the Knights of Labor has not extended to the workingmen of the country, so much the worse for the workingmen.

All who are acquainted with the facts know that the disgraceful work recently done in the Pension Bureau was done under the direction and with the encouragement of TANNER. Ample proof for any who may be in doubt as to this is furnished by TANNER'S threat that he will resign if Dr. MCMILLAN shall not be removed. Dr. MCMILLAN is the officer who disclosed to the President the latest features of TANNER'S policy, and showed how the employés of the bureau had been filling their pockets out of the Treasury by raising their own pensions. It was upon his recommendation or reports that several of the "rerated" officers were suddenly dismissed. TANNER'S threat does not seem to have disturbed his superiors, who probably believe that nothing short of dismissal could induce him to relax his grip on the bureau and his salary and to take his hands out of the surplus. But it is not to be expected that the President will remove him. By such action he would condemn his own course, for TANNER, like many other recently-appointed officers of this Government, has simply been following the example set by Mr. HARRISON and at the same time carrying out a policy that he had frequently set forth in public before his appointment. An attempt to put this wild demagogue in a kind of strait-jacket may be made, but we shall be surprised if he shall be compelled to get out of the bureau. As well might one expect Mr. HARRISON to revoke the appointments of his relatives or to remove VANDERVOORT and numerous other persons of his kind who disgrace the public service.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Utica *Observer*, objects to our classification of Mr. W. W. PHELPS as the "only distinctively Blaine man" to whom an appointment has been allowed by this Administration, and asks what about Mr. WHITELAW REID. Mr. REID, we would suggest to our contemporary, is regarded by those who know him best as a "distinctively Reid man," a difference that Mr. BLAINE himself profoundly appreciates.

There is a good prospect that Dr. MCDOW, who killed Capt. DAWSON because he dared to remonstrate with him for his immoral conduct, is not to escape unwhipt of justice altogether, although a South Carolina jury was found accommodating enough to acquit him of the crime of murder, or, indeed, of any crime of which the law takes cognizance. Nearly every pulpit in Charleston has sounded a condemnation of the doctor and of the shameful condition of society that made his acquittal possible, and this has made him a marked man, not only in South Carolina, but wherever the news of his crime and his trial has been published. Yesterday retribution of a keener nature overtook him. The South Carolina Medical Society, of which he had hitherto been a member in good standing, held a special meeting and expelled him on the ground that he had been "proved by his own confession guilty of immoral, unprofessional, and ungentlemanly conduct," and that after due notice he had failed to exonerate himself. The history of this man seems likely to prove that there is, after all, a power of extreme punishment lodged in society itself which is ample to right the wrongs done in the name of law. Dr. MCDOW, banished from fellowship with his profession and ostracized from the communion of self-respecting citizens, may live to find the penalty of his crime harder to bear than any that a court would have meted out to him had he been honestly convicted.

The alternative occupations of the Harrison Administration must be to the Southern Republicans suggestive of the costermonger's, who, when he is a-weary of stamping on his mother loves to lie a-basking in the sun. When the Administration gets a little leisure from building a Mahone-Harrison machine in Virginia, it amuses itself with evolving theories of the dreamiest and laziest character for Republicanizing the South—theories that have about as much bearing on the actual situation as the costermonger's reveries.

MAHONE AND HIS ALLIES.

Gen. MAHONE is determined to establish his dictatorship over the Republican Party in Virginia in the political canvass of the present year, and, to give peculiar emphasis to his pretension to control its action, he proposes to have himself nominated for Governor of the State. If thus he can secure his election he will "vindicate" his claim to party leadership. He knows very well that the result of his leadership in the past and of his arrogant methods of management has been to produce a serious division in the party, and that if the people were left to their own spontaneous action he would have no hope of success. In order to strengthen his political machine and insure his control over caucuses and conventions he has assiduously sought recognition from the National Administration and the use of the power that may be derived from Federal patronage. In this he has succeeded. President HARRISON has consented to give to MAHONE the distribution of public spoils in Virginia to help him establish his claim, as the party "boss" in that State.

But the doughty Confederate Brigadier is shrewd enough to see that though he may, by the recognition and assistance of the National Administration, be able to compel caucuses and conventions to choose delegates to a State convention in his interest, and thereby force his nomination in spite of the unrecognized and unaided opposition, something more is needed to hold the party to his support after he has become the candidate. He is anxious to secure for his organization the stamp of regularity and the recognition and approval of the highest party authority. This he is seeking from the Republican National Committee through its chief officers, Chairman QUAY, Treasurer DUDLEY, Secretary FESSENDEN, and CLARKSON, Chairman of its Executive Committee. From them he expects to get an "indorsement," though the precise form and manner in which it is to be given are still kept secret. His main purpose is clear enough. It is to have it understood in Virginia that the Republican National Committee is behind him, and consequently that opposition to him must be regarded as opposition to the party, involving all the odium and all the pains and penalties of political treachery. By this means he hopes to whip the timid and the wavering into line. Beyond this it is not unlikely that he expects to get active and material aid from the National Committee for his canvass after the nomination has been made. He hopes to bring the power and the skill and the resources of the national organization as represented by QUAY and CLARKSON and DUDLEY to bear in the State campaign to secure his election.

If this is his purpose, and if he succeeds in his design, there will be such an exhibition of political "bossism" in a State backed by the National Administration and the national party organization as has never before been seen. In the theory of our Government each State is a separate and independent power within the limits of its own jurisdiction, and the national authority has no concern with its elections. It ought to be the theory of our politics that the people of a State are to be left to manage and direct their local canvasses, to nominate their candidates and choose their State officers and representatives without outside interference. Such interference is a menace to the rights and the independence of the citizens of a State and ought to be resented and resisted. What the effect may be in Virginia we cannot tell, but we remember that there was a time when the National Administration concerned itself in the nomination of a candidate for Governor in this State. It secured the nomination, but, though the candidate was personally unexceptionable and free from the objections which can be urged against Gen. MAHONE, he was buried under an adverse majority that is without parallel in the history of this or any other State. The people resented with an emphasis that will be long remembered the attempt to run their politics from the city of Washington. Any similar attempt made upon any other State ought to be met in the same spirit. If the people of Virginia have the independence and self-respect that ought to characterize the proud old "mother of commonwealths," they will teach MAHONE that he cannot control their affairs by invoking the aid of Presidents and national committees. They will insist upon choosing their own Governor and will not consent to have one imposed upon them by any outside power whatever.

THE HEATHEN RAGE.

A number of our Republican contemporaries have been lashing themselves into a most unseemly state of mind over certain criticisms by THE TIMES of Mr. HARRISON, by grace of DAVID B. HILL President of the United States. Some time ago a statement appeared in the *Sun* from a Republican politician of experience that Mr. HARRISON had made a rule that he would make no appointments until the men who were fighting for them agreed who should have them, and that he did not care whether he was blamed for slowness or not. Apropos of this statement we pointed out that, if it were true, Mr. HARRISON'S rule, which gave the appointing power to the politicians, and surrendered his own discretion in its exercise, was without sanction in the law or the Constitution, contrary to his sworn obligation as President, and in defiance of personal and party promises made for the purpose of getting votes. Upon this the Republican organs joined in an outcry that THE TIMES was condemning Mr. HARRISON because he was indifferent to the politicians, and that we held that indifference to the politicians was indifference to duty. This deceived no one, least of all the men who made the outcry, and it would not be worthy of notice did it not show how curiously hard put Mr. HARRISON'S friends are to find anything in his defense, even in the way of abusing those who criticise him.

The fact is that there is a very large body of independent and respectable Republicans who are much pained by Mr. HARRISON'S general course of conduct, and particularly by the exclusive consideration he is giving to the question of spoils, on which we commented in the article referred to. These citizens believed, and not without plausible reason, that Mr. HARRISON would do more to take the civil service out of politics than Mr. CLEVELAND had done or was likely to do. They accepted the Republican platform on the subject in good faith. They expected that "the spirit and purpose of the reform law would be observed in all Executive appointments," as the platform said should be the case. They expected that, in accordance with the explicit promises of Mr. HARRISON, "fitness, and not party service, should be the discriminating test for appointment, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office." This was more than the Democrats had said, more than Mr. CLEVELAND had promised, a higher standard than he had observed in practice, or was likely to observe if re-elected. So far as the question of reform was regarded as the controlling one, it was not unreasonable to infer that the chances for reform were the better under HARRISON, provided he were an honest man. Many thousands of votes were undoubtedly influenced by this consideration.

The event has shown that the condition was not fulfilled. Mr. HARRISON, as to these promises, is *not* an honest man. Knowing perfectly well what he was engaging to do, and having entire power to do it if he chose, he has not done it. He has been detected, for it was impossible to conceal the evidence of his guilt. Hence the rage of the spoils organs. While respectable Republican journals, such as the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, as will be seen by an extract in another column, are pained and puzzled by his conduct, the thick-and-thin organs, the papers that believe in the spoils system and see no harm in a man lying in order to get possession of the spoils, are very much irritated because the men who have been lied to will not submit. Their bad temper is a healthy sign. It shows that the revolt against the vulgar and rapacious politicians who have control of Mr. HARRISON is making itself felt. The more vexed they are, the more confident we shall be that the cause of reform is making progress.

THE DUTIES USED BY "COMBINES."

We wish to direct the attention of the Protective Tariff League and its avowed organ, the *American Economist*, to some remarks that can be found in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* of the 16th inst. In its last issue the League's organ sharply rebuked the *Tribune* of this city on the ground that it had "excited popular prejudice against the continuance of protection for American sugar interests" by pointing out the extortionate profits of the Sugar Trust and asserting that it would be the duty of Congress next Winter to "consider in what way the duties can be so changed as most effectually to defeat that combination." In its defense of the Trust it was led even to characterize one of the *Tribune's* statements as "more like the mischievous harangues of an irresponsible demagogus than the thoughtful, well-considered reflections of an intelligent, sober, metropolitan editor." It will not be denied that the *Globe Democrat* is a Republican journal in good standing as a representative of the party. On the 16th inst. it published an article about the combination of the copper-mining companies. Here are the words that deserve the thoughtful consideration of the League's organ:

"It should be understood once for all that the Republicans, so far as they can reach the Trusts at the Custom House, will give no quarter. As between free trade and Trust oppression the choice will be made quickly. If these be the only alternatives which are offered in any commodity, the protectionists will not hesitate to declare for free trade."

What does the Tariff League say to this? Will it abuse the *Globe Democrat* and liken these remarks to "the mischievous harangues of an irresponsible demagogus"? Will it undertake to defend the copper companies against the charge of extortion, as it did last week defend the Sugar Trust against the same charge?

It is curious and interesting that while the New-York *Tribune*, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and other prominent Republican journals are demanding that the greed of the copper ring shall be restrained by a reduction or the entire removal of the duties on copper, or are warning the companies in the ring that public sentiment will call for such a change in the tariff, the foremost organ of the party in Montana is urging voters in that Territory to support the Republican Party for the reason that the legislation and policy of this party have made such combinations possible and are now protecting the extortion practiced by them. This organ can find, it seems, no other argument that is so strong as this, in its judgment, for use in the coming campaign in Montana—a campaign in which President HARRISON and his associates are said to take a deep interest. We quote some of the recent utterances of the Butte *Inter Mountain* on this subject. In an elaborate defense of "the Republican Party record in regard to copper" it said:

"Were it not for the Republican tariff, copper would be selling at 8 or 9 cents."

With reference to the combination formed in this city after the return of the copper companies' delegates from France, it remarked, for the benefit of the party in Montana:

"The arrangement is particularly fortunate for Butte, and every miner in this camp should understand that but for the protective duty of 3 cents [4 cents] per pound the conference could not have maintained the price of Lake at 12 cents."

And again, in reply to a Democratic paper published in the Territory, it said:

"At whatever price copper is quoted in this country, the *Miner* may rest assured that the price is higher than the price in Europe by at least the amount of the tariff on the article. If the tariff is 3 cents, for example, and the price 7 cents in Europe, it will be 10 cents in this country. That is as plain as the sun at noonday."

These statements and explanations are made, it should be remembered, in defense of the Republican Party and its tariff policy and the tariff that has been made by Republican legislation. The voters of Montana are urged to support that party because it has enabled the copper-companies to exact an extortionate price from consumers in the home market. Now what are the Eastern Republican orators to do who are to take part, it is reported, in the Montana campaign? Are they to ask for votes on the ground that the party and its policy protect "combines" and enable them to exact high ring prices, thus agreeing with and supporting the local party organs, or are they to preach the doctrines of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and other Republican papers in the East, concerning the copper ring and the copper duties?

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

Nothing queerer in the form of a legal proceeding has ever been witnessed than the inquiry now going on as to the propriety of executing the sentence of the law upon a convicted murderer. The condemned man is not rich. The spectacle of an array of learned counsel devoting their time for weeks together to maintaining that he ought not to be subjected to an electric shock because it might not kill him, and if it did not it might hurt him, is a remarkable tribute to the chivalry or to some other quality of the New-York Bar.

Upon this spectacle we have already commented. At present the most remarkable thing about the inquiry is the wide range the discussion has taken. It has resolved itself into an inquiry whether, upon the whole, the Legislature was justified in passing the law that substitutes electricity for hanging as a means of inflicting the death penalty. All the testimony taken yesterday, and all the incidental argument, which is never lacking, was devoted to this point. Anybody reading this report would suppose that the business in hand was a preliminary inquiry for the information of the law-making body. Certainly nobody would imagine it to be some through in pursuance of an effort to avoid the execution of a plain mandate of the law. It is to be borne in mind that if the appeals of the putative counsel for the condemned man succeed, capital punishment has been abolished, or at least suspended, in the State of New-York. There is certainly no warrant in the law as it now stands for putting a man to death in pursuance of a judicial process by any other means than the application of electricity. The law prescribing that means excludes all others. So if it be concluded that the experiment directed by the law to be tried upon condemned murderers is too dangerous to be tried upon the first murderer who has been condemned since it went into operation, no murderer can be put to death until the law is changed.

This would be the reduction to an absurdity of an act which, as a matter of fact, the Legislature passed after an unusually mature and intelligent consideration—not, indeed, by the legislators themselves, but by a special commission much more competent than could have been selected from their own body. The report of the commission gave in detail the advantages and defects of every mode of execution that was seriously suggested, and made choice of electricity as the quickest, the least painful, and the least barbarous of all the methods that were considered. These reasons have satisfied everybody except the putative counsel of KEMMLER, and they now insist that the Legislature was ill informed and ill advised, and that therefore the law ought not to be executed nor any attempt be made to execute it in the case of their client. This is so strange a contention that it is scarcely possible it will be sustained by the courts, or that it will do KEMMLER any good except the doubtful good of a brief respite, or the electrical companies any good in the way of disabusing the public mind of the impression which has certainly been made upon it that the death of the many men who have suddenly dropped dead after handling "live wires" was due to the electrical current transmitted by the wires.

Apart from this essential absurdity, the proceeding is not without interest as showing in detail the grounds upon which the report of the commission was based, and the reasons for disputing the conclusions the committee reached. The question is whether an agency which so often kills people by accident can be trusted to kill them by design. This is a question, so far as it is a question at all, for experiment and not for argument. It can never be determined by expert opinion, because there is no opinion upon the subject that is properly and literally expert. No human being has ever been purposely put to death by an electric shock. Until this attempt is made, theorizing upon the subject is quite useless. If an attempt is made to carry out the law and the attempt fails by reason of the uncertainty of the agency employed, the failure may constitute a good ground for a revision of the law by the lawmaking power. But the liability of the attempt to failure does not seem to constitute the least reason for the interference of a court to prevent it from being made. Since execution by electricity is necessarily experimental, upon whom can the experiment be more properly tried than upon a criminal whose life is forfeited to the State, especially since the risk of failure is infinitesimal?

Wimbledon is having a very interesting meeting this year, the presence of the American riflemen lending an element of variety, while the honors and rewards have been distributed in a way to give a good many competitors a chance to be satisfied. If the Englishmen have taken the Challenge Trophy, the Scotchmen have had their share of laurels with the victory of REID of the First Lanarkshire for the Queen's prize, while the Canadians have taken the Kolapoor Cup, which they captured five years ago, besides the Colonial prize, which they had also won three years ago. Our Massachusetts marksmen have picked up a few honors and prizes, but their principal success seems to have been in an exhibition performance of skirmish firing. The great applause with which this was received makes one wonder what the British riflemen have been at all these years. Skirmish firing, which is much more valuable than firing at known distances from a continuous position with protracted aiming, is not adequately practiced by our militia, but it has been on the Creedmoor Autumn programme for many years. Every year, too, some army team takes off this prize there, so that the skirmish work done by the best of our regular troops, taking a whole company together, good and bad, would probably interest the Wimbledon riflemen.

MR. PEARSON SERVED THE PEOPLE.

The *Christian Advocate* prints the story of the bitter experience of the late Postmaster Henry J. Pearson in maintaining the efficiency of his office, despite the harassing politicians, and comments upon it as follows:

"We give on another page an inside view of the pathetic experience of a man in the employ of the United States Government, whose only fault was his fidelity to the people whom he had been appointed to serve, and who was obstructed at every point of his service because of his loyalty. He was refused proper supplies; was given insufficient and imperfect material for his work; was denied sufficient force for his work, and was tested half-yearly as a suspect; was compelled in frequent instances to pay out of his own too large salary the money which was morally due from the department. Finally, when eight years of this sort of treatment—half of it under a Republican, half of it under a Democratic Administration—had brought him to a sick bed that proved his bed of death, he was dropped from the service altogether to make room for a professional politician, whose appeal for means to do the postal work of a great city will probably not fall on ears as inattentive. And Mr. Pearson's whole fault was, we repeat, that he would devote his energies and those of his subordinates to the service of the public in the department which had been intrusted to him, and would not allow either his own or their energies to be diverted from that service to building up a political machine and paying for political services that either had been rendered him or were expected by him in the future. We leave the story to carry its own moral; moralizing on it would be an insult to the intelligence and conscience of our readers."

A SEVERE STORM IN IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 18.—A storm of unusual severity passed over this section yesterday. The wind blew almost a gale. Rain descended in torrents for two hours and the thunder and lightning were terrific. Many cellars throughout the city were flooded and a number of wagon bridges rendered unsafe.

The big Valley-street sewer was ruined for quite a distance above its mouth, the walls and paved bottom being washed into the river and the arch caving in for many feet. The walls along Hawk-eye Creek in the heart of the city were swept away for a long distance. Streets were washed out in various sections of the city. Trains were delayed considerably. Reports from country districts indicate that a great many fences and small bridges were swept away and that crops received considerable injury.

THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

TESTIMONY ON THE GROUNDING OF THE CONSTELLATION.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 18.—The court-martial, Capt. Oscar F. Stanton, President, trying Commander P. F. Harrington on a charge of "negligence in allowing a vessel of the navy to ground" continued to-day.

Lieut. Commander Swenburne testified: "I heard a foghorn; do not remember more than two. In about three minutes all hands were called to deck, the Captain gave the order to wear ship, but before the helm got half round the ship struck. Almost no interval came between my order for all hands on deck and the Captain's order to wear ship. On June 18 the accused was constantly on deck walking up and down until the ship grounded."

Lieut. J. M. Orchard, watch officer June 18 on board the Constellation, testified: "I came on duty about 12:30. The weather was overcast, with a light mist occasionally and the fog bank off seaward. The ship log showed at 1 o'clock the speed of the ship to be 7.8 knots. The breeze was steady and we had about the same sails all along. Slightly before 2:30 the topgallant sail were taken in and the men sent aloft to furl them. The course of the ship at 2:10 was about south-southeast. Cape Henry was then not in sight. It should have been about ahead of the ship. At 2:10 the Junction Buoy was in sight; there may have been others astern; Junction buoy bore off the starboard beam; I reckoned it to be about a quarter of a mile away. The patent log was over all the time of my watch. I saw the ship always set on her course and steadied, and also that she held her course. There were on the bridge for the purpose of locating the ship the chart and chart-board. The look-outs stationed were only the cadets, officers of the watch, especially the officer of the forecastle, whom along the first of the watch I told to deep a look-out ahead and on both bows for land. He reported some of the buoys we had passed; he may have reported all.

"When I came on deck the cadets were taking soundings and practicing in the chains. By order of the commanding officer a seaman was placed in the lee chains with a hand-hauling line, and after 1 o'clock a midshipman was stationed to pass the soundings. I heard one sounding of eight fathoms taken. I think, before we reached the Junction Buoy. I ordered the midshipman to pass the soundings at the time of passing buoys and so forth. He hove the log, read the patent log, and kept his station on the quarter deck. I saw him at the gangway for a while. During my watch the wind was northeasterly about three and four points. The ship struck the beach about 2:40. The course of the ship was changed several times while I was Officer of the Deck, from a half to a quarter of a point at a time. Next morning after she struck I found the rough log written up by one of the midshipmen of the watch. I had to make changes in the log afterward.

"The weather was not clear; sometimes misting; I had no trouble in finding buoys. There was difficulty at times and in certain directions in seeing in running from the bell buoy to the time of taking in the topgallant sails, but I had no trouble in picking up any of the buoys. Still, I could see they were well up when I sighted them. The Constellation ran into the fog after leaving Junction Buoy. Capt. Harrington's orders were 'see a good seaman in the starboard chains,' and shortly after to station a midshipman watch to pass the soundings.'

"At that time I do not think there was a seaman in the port chains. There was a cadet in the starboard chains, a cadet at one sounding and a seaman at the other. I had but one dog watch. The men allowed me to go on our course down the middle of the bay, and I did not worry about the soundings. On my last watch on the 18th I heard one sounding which was but eight fathoms. I was told by the accused that the land might be ahead or on either bow, and I was already looking out. There was no regularly-stationed lookout aloft. There were men on the topsails and topgallant yards. I found no lookout at the masthead when I came on watch, and I stationed no lookout at the masthead; during the night watches the lookouts were stationed. I would not have stationed a man on topsail yards without direct orders; the topsail ties were not safe. We have had orders before to keep the men off the topsail yards when being hoisted, and, I understood, when they were hoisted.

"Lieut. Low, the navigator, was on the bridge with Capt. Harrington and on the lookout generally, and he steadied the ship on one course at my request. During my watch Capt. Harrington was on the bridge."

The court refused to allow witness to give his opinion as to a proper watch being stationed at the time of the accident. The court-martial continues to-morrow.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

MR. POWDERLY SAYS THE ORGANIZATIONS WILL NOT AMALGAMATE.

CHICAGO, July 18.—This afternoon the only matter of general interest in the great mass of business disposed of by the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor was the leasing of the coal mine owned by the organization near Canelsburg, Ind. The mine was let to the present lessees for a period of ten years.

Mr. Powderly this evening emphasized the statement made by him on his arrival in this city in reference to a circular which, it is said, suggests an amalgamation of all the organizations. "The people who are talking most about this," said Mr. Powderly, "know the least of it. There is an impression that the Knights of Labor is only one of many different associations.

"Everybody ought to know that the Knights of Labor is a general association of all trades and crafts. Within the Knights of Labor, and composed of its members, these other bodies, such as the Federation of Labor, the Federation of Railway Employes, and others sprung up.

"There is necessarily nothing inimical in their relations, but as there began to exist an idea that if a man belonged to a trade association he was opposed to the Knights of Labor and vice versa, the chiefs of all these bodies prepared a circular stating the fact that they were and would be expected to work in harmony. There was no intention of fusing the organizations. That idea is all speculation."

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 18.—Secretary Howard of the Spinners' Union was seen this morning in regard to the proposed alliance of all the great labor organizations of the country, as suggested by the recently-issued circular of Mr. Powderly and others. Mr. Howard said he had little faith in the feasibility of the proposed organization, as the interests which it was proposed to benefit were of too widely diverging characters to reap the same intelligent and prompt remedial measures as might be expected from a less complicated and unwieldy body.

The textile workers of New-England, Mr. Howard felt satisfied, would not look favorably upon the proposed amalgamation.

"The Knights of Labor," said Mr. Howard, "are practically dead in New-England, and I do not believe their former power can be restored. This latest movement is a scheme on the part of some of the labor leaders to recoup their fallen fortunes and recover the prestige which they held in former days."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, followed by showers Friday night, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light showers, no decided change in temperature, southeasterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, light showers, warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York, light local showers, slightly cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, showers, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889
3 A. M.	64°	66°	3:30 P. M.	82°	87°
6 A. M.	65°	66°	6 P. M.	75°	83°
9 A. M.	71°	71°	9 P. M.	69°	75°
12 M.	75°	80°	12 P. M.	68°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.....75½°
Average temperature for same date last year..70½°

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE LOAN.

BOSTON, July 18.—State Treasurer Mardin this afternoon opened proposals for $2,500,000 State House construction loan bonds, and accepted three bids of the Bank for Savings of New-York, each for $500,000, at 105.37, 105.77, and 106.17. These premiums will make the rate of interest equivalent to 2.55, 2.62½, and 2.60 per cent., instead of 3 per cent. The Treasurer has not yet awarded the remaining $1,000,000.

TWO MORE CIVIL SERVICE MAYORS.

ALBANY, July 18.—Mayor S. De Forest of Schenectady appeared before the State Civil Service Commission to-day and said he would comply with the civil service laws by adopting civil service regulations for his city. Mayor John Mills of Watertown, who failed to attend the last meeting and had been subpœnaed to attend this one, also expressed his willingness to comply with the law.

WAR RUMORS THICK AGAIN

DISQUIETING REPORTS FROM VIENNA.

ENGLAND SAID TO BE ABOUT TO INCREASE HER MEDITERRANEAN FLEET —THE RUSSIAN WHEAT CROP.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 18.—Disquieting reports from Vienna regarding Servian affairs are coming in to-night, which are likely to give a new impetus to war rumors and preparations. It is still officially a profound secret, but I have reason to believe that when the naval manœuvres are over here in September it has been arranged to hold another series immediately following them at the Straits of Gibraltar, involving a considerable number of vessels now here, and these will then, without any fuss, quickly join the Mediterranean squadron. This, of course, is a counter move to the French resolve not to hold any manœuvres at all, but immediately to reinforce the Levant squadron.

There is enough on land to warrant a good deal of fresh uneasiness as well. Russian officers by dozens have for the last few days begun openly to take drill charge of the Servian troops, and Vienna is quite ready to go into a panic again over the danger to European peace.

Here, just now, there is a disposition not to expect immediate trouble, largely because the Russian grain crops are such a melancholy failure. This big wheat shortage seriously prejudices Russia's chances of raising new loans, and accordingly official reports are now being circulated from Moscow and Warsaw that the crops are not so bad as reported. All private and commercial advices received here, though, agree that the Russian crop is the worst for fifteen years.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 18.—Upon the opening of the session of the Parnell Commission to-day Mr. Matthew Harris, who has been under cross-examination for the past two days, again took the stand for the purpose of stating that Messrs. Egan and Brennan severed their connection with the Fenians on joining the Land League.

Dr. Charles Tanner, member of the House of Commons for the middle division of Cork, was then called. He testified that he had never advocated the boycotting of women and children. He had tried to get land grabbers boycotted. He admitted that he had denounced a certain land grabber as a "corrupt reptile." The land grabber was afterward shot at. Witness always spoke against outrage. He had been boycotted himself by Cork Tories and his business had diminished, his patients forsaking him under pressure.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 18.—Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, visited the camp of the Massachusetts riflemen at Wimbledon to-day, and was accorded a hearty reception. The American team afterward visited the Crystal Palace. They go to Paris on Saturday, and will sail from Liverpool for home on July 31.

The match for the Elcho Challenge Shield was shot at Wimbledon to-day, and was won by the Irish team, which made a score of 1,689. The English team scored 1,684, and the Scotch team 1,626.

In the Stewart contest, in which each marksman fired seven shots at the 200-yard range, Corp. W. D. Huddleston of the Massachusetts team won the prize with a score of 34 out of a possible 35 points.

NAD-EL-JUMI'S DEFIANCE.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, read the reply of Nad-el-Jumi, the dervish leader in Egypt, in response to the demand made by Gen. Grenfell for his surrender. Nad-el-Jumi says in his reply:

"Your force is nothing to me. I have been sent to conquer the world. I cannot stop now. I call upon you to surrender. I will protect you. Remember Hicks and Gordon."

In his dispatches accompanying Nad-el-Jumi's reply to the War Office Gen. Grenfell states that the dervish leader's fighting men are well fed and in good condition.

OUR CRICKETERS ABROAD.

LONDON, July 18.—The Philadelphia cricketers played to-day against the Gentlemen of Surrey. The home team, which consists of noted players, went first to the bat and made 294 runs. Scott of the visiting team took seven wickets for 91 runs. When the game was called the Americans had made 70 for three wickets. The score of the visitors is as follows:

	Runs.		*Runs.*
R. D. Brown	14	E. W. Clark, Jr., not out	5
G. S. Patterson	6	Walter Scott, not out	21
D. P. Stoever	24		
Total			70

A GLADSTONIAN RETURNED.

LONDON, July 18.—The election in the west division of Carmarthenshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. Walter Powell, home ruler, resulted in the return of Mr. Morgan, Gladstonian, who received 4,252 votes, against 2,533 cast for his opponent, Mr. Drummond, Conservative.

At the last election Mr. Powell received 4,181 votes and Sir J. C. Lawrence, the Liberal-Unionist candidate, 1,916.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 18.—The Egyptian Government has notified the French Government that the latter's refusal to accept the conversion scheme will cost Egypt yearly £200,000.

The Jockey Club will withdraw the license of R

YACHTS SCATTERED AGAIN

THE ATLANTIC FLEET MAKING NEWPORT HARBOR.

SOME BOATS GOT THERE LAST NIGHT —OTHERS BECALMED — EASTERN YACHT IN A SQUALL.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Five of the yachts of the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club made this harbor late to-night after an all-day's sail from Shelter Island, where the fleet was anchored last night. The wind has been so light and flukey that the yachts were strung out for miles, and it will be impossible for all to be here till morning. Those that arrived are the schooner Azalea and sloops Fanny, Roamer, Anaconda, and Chispa.

After an evening of pleasure afforded by the proprietor of the Prospect House at Shelter Island the yachtsmen took to their bunks, for eight bells sounded, and were awakened this morning at 5 o'clock by the cannon on board the flagship announcing the signal to prepare to get under way. Some of the yachts were slow in starting and hence did not receive the benefit of the breeze which found the leaders. The Chispa was the first to turn her bow toward the Sound and went away under the pressure of a light easterly wind with all her ordinary sails.

Mr. Lawton, when on a cruise, is wide-awake, and his forty-footer was not headed to-day until after Montauk was reached. The Roamer followed the Chispa, then started the Fanny, Anaconda, Beatrice, and Atblon in this order. Mr. Blunt's schooner Azalea took the wake of the leaders until abont eight miles away from Shelter Island when she was headed into the Long Island shore to catch a southerly breeze which was expected, and came, and then she began to overhaul the Chispa, Roamer, and Fanny, which were scattered several miles ahead. The Anaconda, Venitzia, Beatrice, and the little fellows were left behind and are probably at midnight nearly becalmed west of Montauk Point. The flagship Cavalier and schooner Columbia started with the last ones, but as they fonnd good breezes they are expected here to-night.

The sun shone all day, bnt there was not enough of wind. The senthern breeze, which first struck the Azalea, continued until the middle of the afternoon. The Chispa, Fanny, and Anaconda stood well ont in the Sound, which proved a mistake. The Roamer on reacbing Montauk Point held for Block Island, and there ran into an eastern wind which put her ahead abont two miles, the Chispa, Fanny, and Azalea being becalmed between the point and northern shore, while the Anaconda, sailing under balloon jibtopsail, mainsail, and working topsail, monopolized a little breath of air that carried her three miles and enabled her to join the others. About 5 o'clock a breeze from the sea gave the yachts a start toward Newport, and they drifted up together with the tids, there being little air stirring to aid them.

The Roamer was the first to anchor here by over twenty minntes. Her owner, Mr. Williame, showed excellent judgment in his course, and pnt his boat to the front admirably. The Anaconda and Azalea both passed the Fanny coming up the bay and harbor, the Anaconda being second and the Azalea third. The Chispa, at midnight, was drifting up the bay, being aided somewhat by a land hrsze. The time of the first four was as follows:

	H. M.		H. M.
Roamer	11 14	Azalea	11 43
Anaconda	11 36	Fanny	11 54

The fnture movements of the yachts are uncertain. The arrangement was to go to New-Bedford to-day, hnt as the fleet is again scattered there will probably be a delay here. Several of the yachts, including the Cavalier, are going to Bar Harbor, and will cruise at pleasure up the coast. The cruise proper will in all prebability end at New-Bedford.

The Larchmont Yacht Clnb's fleet reached Shelter Island yesterday, and is made up of the schoonars Leora, Elfin, Clochette, Triton, Magic, Vision, and Mist, and sloops Daphne, Nymph, Carrie, Oriva, Volusia, Amaranth, Mona, and Ulidia. The yachts were at Black Rock last Saturday, New-London Sunday, and Mystic Island Tuesday. They are accompanied by Commodore Osgood's steam yacht Narwhal, and expect to leave Shelter Island to-morrow, reaching Larchmont again by Snnday.

THE EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

APPLEDORE, Isles of Shoals, July 18.—The cruising fleet of the Eastern and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clnbs came to anchor here last evening, and at 9 o'clock this morning got under way for Boothbay, Me. The run from Marblehead was made in six honrs.

The fleet was struck by a squall shortly after passing Gloucester. The schooner Adriens, which had all her canvas ont, got the full force of it. She heeled over until the water was up to her hatches, and received considerable damage to her sails and furniture. She was put abont and returned to Marblehead. The sloop Gorilla was the first to arrive here, followed by the Papoose, Alice, Tronhadour, and Fortuna.

THE VALKYRIE DEFEATED.

LONDON, July 18.—In the second day's contest of the Kingston regatta the Yarana again defeated the Valkyrie by a few seconds.

A POSTMASTER MURDERED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—Yesterday Postmaster Gray, at Gain, Lamar County, was shot and killed by a man who escaped. Gray lived an hour and gave the following acconnt of the affair:

A few days ago a package came to the office addressed "Cain." No person living there hearing that name, he returned it to the sender. A man named Burrowe called for the package yesterday, and being told that it had been returned, asked Gray if he had seen its contents. Gray said Yes, npon which Bnrrows shot him and threatened to shoot Mrs. Gray and her sister.

Gray said the package had come to the office partly open, and he could not help seeing that it contained a white mask. Gray also said Burrows was the same Rnbe Bnrrows, the Arkansas train robber, who escaped from the officers at Montgomery, Ala., a year or so ago, the time his brother Jim was caught and carried back to Arkansas.

Rnbe and Jim were in Montgomery and a police officer had them in charge, taking them to Police Headquarters. At the foot of the steps both dashed for liberty, Rnbe escaping, shooting a printar named Bray, who tried to intercept them. Rnbe was subsequently surrounded and shot at by the officers, hnt disappeared in the swamps, since which time he has not been heard of till now.

ADVICE TO THE CHEROKEES.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 18.—Col. E. C. Bendinot, the Cherokee lawyer, in a speech at a picnic to-day in the Cherokee Nation, a few miles from here, to a large concourse of people, expressed his views without reserve relative to the Cherokee Commission and the sale of the Cherokee outlet.

That these lands were to be the homes of American farmers in a very short time he regarded as certain as fate, and, in his opinion, common sense and the welfare of the Cherokees dictated the policy of meating the Commissioners half way and the sale of the lands on the best terms possible.

He believed the Commissioners were disposed to be friendly and generous in their dealings with the Indians, and that by prudent management $10,000,000 might be obtained for all the lands occupied and unoccupied west of the Arkansas River. Ha was in favor of paying ont the amount per capita to all the citizens of the nation, the adopted whites, Shawnees, Delawares, colored, and native born. His remarks seemed to meet with the approval of the audience.

SECRETARY BLAINE AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—The Kebo Valley Club House opening took place to-day, and was an informal but brilliant affair. Secretary Blaine and family, Senator Hale and wife, and other prominent people were present. The first yachts of the fleets in to-night are the steam yacht Onoida, F. C. Benedict, owner; steam yacht Radha, J. B. Wolf, owner; sloop Anna of the New-York Yacht Club, and the Iroqnois of the Seawanhaka, with Vice Commodore Ralph N. Ellis.

WANT AN OPTION ON BOURBON.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—It is reported here that an English syndicate through Nathan Hofheimer is continning its efforts to bny up the distilleries of this State. A letter of inquiry has certainly been sent to leading distillers asking particulars as to the extent of their business, etc., and it is generally believed that the syndicate is only waiting to investigate the situation before buying. Only distilleries which make Bourbon or rather whiskies are believed to be desired.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC PLAN.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Directors yesterday referred to their Finance Committee a financial plan for the future management of that great property. This is the snccessor of various other plans, which, once before a committee, have dropped ont of sight. In this plan is Mr. Villard's idea as to a dividend policy and as to the Northern Pacific's future relations with Manitoba and other Northwestern companies, bnt there is no certainty that this plan will ever amount to anything more than its predecessors, though this has rather better backing then preceding ones.

Friends of the company said yesterday that the payment of dividends on the Northern Pacific preferred stock would be soon announced officially, and they promised that the various entanglements of the company would be wholly straightened ont right away, and rival and allied companies would be kept in lasting harmony.

POSTPONED A FEW DAYS.

Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association said yesterday that the restoration of grain rates had been postponed from July 22 to Aug. 1. This is due to the fact that so many of the roads gave notice of outs after the Baltimore and Ohio difficulty had been adjusted and the agreement to restore rates on wheat on July 22 had been reached. This postponement is made so that there will be no bickerings or dissensions and that when the rate on wheat is restored, everything will work smoothly. As ten days' notice of a restoration is required, some of the roads that ent after the settlement could not have gone back to the old figures on July 22.

DENIALS BY ALTON OFFICIALS.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Officials of the Chicago and Alton Road in this city assert that there is no trnth in the rumor that negotiations are in progress for the sale of that property to the Chicago and Northwestern or the Missonri Pacific. They declare that the road is not for sale.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The United States Trust Company of New-York has filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois a release of a mortgage held against the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago, Evanston and Lake Superior Railway. The mortgage was executed in September, 1888, and was for $2,500,000 to secnre additional tracks and terminal facilities in Chicago, and to build an extension in Northern Wisconsin.

At Milwaukee reports are current that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has arranged to buy the great Colby Mine. In mining circles, while it is not considered at all probable that the Northern Pacific Railroad is trying to buy the mine, it is thought likely that the persons connected with that road, and with whom the principal owners of the mine are closely associated, are about to purchase a large interest in the property.

The Lumber Committee of the Central Traffic Association met yesterday. Complaints were made that freight rates from Wisconsin to Ohio River points were much lower, compared with the distance, than from Michigan. A resolntion wee adopted that a sub-committee be appointed to confer with the Chicago and Wisconsin roads relative to an equalization of rates.

The Denver and South Park Road has been sold at a United States Master's sale, under a foreclosure of a mortgage for $1,500,000. The road was purchased by Messrs. Tapna, Hollister, and Fuland, representing the old stockholders, for $3,000,000. It is understood the road will be under the management of the Union Pacific.

The Executive Board of the Inter-State Railway Association will meet next Thursday to hear applications to extend the special commodity rates to Des Moines and St. Joseph and to adopt the Chicago basis of rates on hard coal between Dulnth and south western Missouri River points.

The Freight Committees from the West and from the Trnnk Line Association hald another meeting at the Trnnk Line office yesterday, and the question of prorating to St. Paul was further considered. The meeting decided to take more time for the discussion.

At Cincinnati Hiram D. Peck was yesterday appointed receiver of the Spring Grove, Avondale and Cincinnati Railroads.

The New-Hampshire House yesterday passed the Railroad Compromise bill under suspension of the rules.

JOHNSTOWN'S FREE BANK.

THE OPENING BRINGS GOOD CHEER TO SUFFERERS.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 18.—To-day Judge Cummin and Banker Thompson, having charge of the relief funds, began paying out money to the sufferers. Up to noon $6,000 had been paid ont; most of the checks being for $80, the lowest amount paid to a single sufferer.

The bank was closed at 3:40 P. M. During the day 165 checks were issned, calling for a sum total of $16,333. The highest check called for $600, and was paid to a poor woman who lost her husband in the flood. The district paid to-day was one in which damage resulted from backwater. The houses were not washed away and hnt few people were drowned. To-morrow the Fourth Ward will be paid.

The receipt of the money has pnt some life into the people and a feeling of confidence is beginning to develop. Judge Cummin's force was kept very busy during bank houre, hnt everything passed off emoothly and satisfactorily to all.

Two nnidentified bodies were recovered to-day.

One hnndred of the two-stery houses which Contractor Hughes as engaged to erect were completed to-day, and Mr. Hughes will begin building them at once. He expects to complete abont ten honses a day. They are said to be much hatter than the Oklahomas, which Gov. Beaver had ordered, and will cost much less money.

It is likely that the Red Cross Society will hnild a permanent general hospital here. The Committee on Valnables have quite a lot of articles in their possession yet that may be useful in identifying bodies.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Col. Gray of the State Accounting Department, who had charge of all the State books at Johnstown, has completed his report of the moneys expended, and will mail it to the Auditor General in a day or so. Col. Gray has vonchers for every cent of the money that went through the hands of the State anthorities during the time they had charge of affairs at Johnstown. The grand total shown by Col. Gray's cash book is $248,935 81. He has a balance of $1,000 on hand. Every cent is accounted for, and the account is backed by sworn vonchers.

A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—A double elopement occurred from here to-day. Mrs. Daisy McGill, the daughter of a wealthy doctor, and Miss Grace Parker, the daughter of a well-known photographer, ran away to Sioux City to be married, the former to a Kansas City cable-car gripman and the latter to a Sioux City photographer. The quartet left on this morning's train. The fathers of the women telegraphed the anthorities at Sioux City to arrest the runaways.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A. W. Callen shot and instantly killed Byron J. Charles and Frenk York at his mining camp at Oro Fino, Arizona, Monday evening. Callen has been arrested, hnt will say nothing other than that he was justified in killing the men. Witnesses state that the trouble arose over a mining claim which Callen had been working and that Charles and Work attempted to drive him from the claim, when he shot them. Callen at one time served one or two terms in the Kansas Legislature.

Warrants were obtained from Justice Prindiville of Chicago yesterday for the arrest of Attorney Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., C. D. Hooker, and R. D. Davidson, a detective. They charge the parties with being involved in a questionable real estate transaction by means of which $3,000 was obtained from William Rance. In the absence of Mr. Douglas, a friend of his who is cognizant of the transaction says that it was perfectly regular and legitimate.

The third annnal convention of the National Association of Saddle and Harness Makers opened yesterday morning at the Briggs House, Chicago, with delegates present from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Burlington, Iowa; Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, and Newark, N. J. Yesterday's sessions were presided over by C. Burgess of Chicago, with George Joscelyn of Boston as Secretary.

A mob of 100 men with black masks over their faces attacked the house of Nancy Vincent, a notorious resort at Mouipelier, Blackford County, Ind., on Wednesday night. One male inmate was whipped with switches. The other inmates escaped. The Vincent woman was caught and terred and the house and furniture demolished. The occupants have fled.

The bodies of Mrs. John McGregor and two children were discovered yesterday in ten inches of water in a small creek near Youngstown, Ohio. The woman had first drowned her children and then herself. After the flood had left her in destitute circumstances and she was seen begging for food Wednesday.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, who arrived at Leavenworth, Kan., last Tuesday night, was met at Fort Riley, was met by Gov. McCook and staff at the station. The party were at once driven to the fort. Gen. Sherman reviewed the troops at the garrison Wednesday afternoon and left at night for this city.

Barker Potter, a patient from Whitby, Ontario, in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, slew another patient named Hector McDenald from Grey County with an iron bar yesterday. He is a religious monomaniac and believes he is deputed to kill the two thieves and then kill himself.

Mrs. Nellie Breeze of Cobourg, Ontario, has been found guilty by a Coroner's jury of poisoning her husband. The principal witness against her was her stepdaughter Lena. Mrs. Breeze is in jail and will be tried at the next assizes.

Arsenic was placed in the food of the four children of Joseph Hunter, a planter living near Star City, Ark., Tuesday, and three of them have died. The criminal and his motive are unknown.

The coal heavers at Superior, Wis., went on strike yesterday. They refused to handle coal at less than 25 cents an hour.

THE SEVENTH'S NEW COLONEL.

CAPT. APPLETON UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN TO SUCCEED COL. CLARK.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald presided at the election held in the Seventh Regiment Armory last night for a successor to Col. Emmons Clark. He was assisted in that dnty by Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard, Assistant Adjntant General First Brigade, and Adjt. George Washington Rand. The entire affair was merely a formal compliance with the requirements of the Military Code, it being a foregone conclusion that hut a single resnlt would be reached, namely, the promotion of Capt. Daniel Appleton. The election, however, afforded opportunity to the men of the regiment, who rallied at the armory in great force, to make an emphatic display of enthusiasm, of which they took advantage to the nimog.

The polls were opened at 8:30 o'clock. Thirty minntes thereafter, all legal requirements having been complied with, Gen. Fitzgerald proceeded to connt the ballots. While this operation was in progress the officers gathered in the Connoll Room, while the men of the regiment crowded the doorways and the corridors beyond. When the final sonare of white paper had been unfolded, and Col. Leonard had checked "Appleton one" for the last time, Gen. Fitzgerald arose and said: "Gentlemen, twenty-nine votes have been cast for Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, all for Capt. Appleton. I therefore declare him duly elected Colonel of the Seventh Regiment." Uproarious applause, lasting for several minutes, greeted this announcement.

When the tnmult had subsided Gen. Fitzgerald said to Capt. Appleton that he joined heartily and sincerely in the enthnsiasm of his comrades who had thus nnanimously placed him at their head. Both tha regiment and Capt. Appleton were to be congratulated.

Capt. Appleton responded briefly, saying that he was sensible of the honor conferred npon him and the responsibilities of the position to which he had been promoted. He thanked his brother officers for their mark of confidence, and in accepting the office of Colonel pledged himself to faithfully discharge the duties of the position to the best of his ability.

As Capt. Appleton resnmed his seat the men of his company made the welkin ring with their characteristic "Big Six" cheer. Then Company I took up the shouting, which was repeated successively by larger or smaller groupe of men until the list of company organizations had been exhansted. The evening's proceedings were concluded by the new Colonel taking his position just beneath the life-size portrait of Col. Clark, and shaking hands with the several hnndred officers and members of the Seventh.

Col. Daniel Appleton, who has been promoted from Third Senior Captain in the Seventh Regiment, joined the Sixth (F) Company of that organization Oct. 31, 1871. Two years later he was promoted to be Corporal (April 8, 1873,) and on the 7th of the following November he was advanced to the grade of Sergeant. He was promoted to be First Sergeant March 9, 1875; Second Lieutenant May 23, 1876, and Captain Jan. 13, 1879.

EXCITEMENT IN BROADWAY.

A PRETTY YOUNG WOMAN HAS A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED FOR INSULTING HER.

A nnmber of gentlemen were standing in front of the St. James Hotel abont 9 o'clock last night when an attractive young woman in a pretty black dress came along and pointed ont one of the young men to Detective Sergeant Hanly of the Central office who was following her. The latter immediately arrested the man, a big crowd gathered, the guests in the lobny of the St. James hurried out to see what the matter was, and for a time there was mnch excitement. The young woman, Miss Cora Fredley of 368 West Thirty-second-street, identified Hanly's prisoner as a person who had been annoying her on Broadway.

The man protested his innocence, the young woman got into a cab and was driven off, and the detective took the man around to the Thirtieth-street police station, followed by a large crowd. There his name was recorded as Arthur J. Hartford, a civil engineer, having an office in Temple Court. A lawyer named Fitzgerald of Little Falls, N. Y., who is stopping at the St. James Hotel, volnnteered his services as counsel. Hartford was allowed to remain in a rear room at the station for some time awaiting bail. Many friends called on him, hut at midnight no hondeman had appeared and he was looked up.

Miss Fredley called on Superintendent Murray yesterday afternoon and told him that Hartford had twice insulted her while she was walking on Broadway on different afternoons, and that when she refused to have anything to do with him he called her a Central Office detective and threatened to arrest her. All this Hartford denies with much indignation. He is about thirty-six years of age, dresses well, and does not look like a loafer.

SECRETARY OF STATE RICE.

HE AND OTHER COLORADO OFFICIALS INDICTED FOR CORRUPTION.

DENVER, Col., July 18.—The Criminal Court Grand Jury, which has been investigating the charges of corruption made against State officials in connection with the purchase of supplies and furniture for the use of the last General Assembly, adjourned late last night.

In their report they severely criticised the actions of the officials charged with the offenses.

To-day warrants were issned for the arrest of Secretary of State James Rice, Sheriff Weber and his partner, George H. Graham, of the furniture firm of Graham & Weber, who furnished the legislative rooms; W. H. Lawrence & Co., who supplied the Assembly with stationery, and State Printers Collier & Cleveland, all being charged with conspiracy to defraud the State.

Secretary Rice and Sheriff Weber are now in the East, and could not be served with warrants. The others, however, were arrested, and gave bail in sums ranging from $1,000 to $1,500.

BOGUS GOLD BRICKS.

A SHARPER SWINDLES A NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT.

LANSING, Mich., July 18.—A sharper named Streeter worked the gold-brick dodge to a successful issue here last night npon William McKellops, a wealthy gentleman of Perry, Shiawassee County, and President of the First National Bank of Corunna.

An appointment was made here yesterday, and as a result at 10 o'clock last night McKellops was the owner of two supposed gold bricks of the value of $20,000, and the sharper was richer by $4,000.

A grandson of McKellops joined him here last night when the fraud was discovered.

Streeter undoubtedly had accomplices, and the whole confidence party took the east-bound Grand Trunk train at 10 o'clock last night.

THE CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Contrary to expectation, the Secretary of the Treasury did not communicate any more questions of classification yesterday to the Board of Appraisers, and, after waiting until 3 P. M., it adjourned one dia. The conference was very snccessful, having disposed of an nnusually large accnmnlation of work in a very businesslike way. Its Recording Secretary, Appraiser Thaddens S. Sharretts, of Philadelphia, kept his work so completely up to time from day to day that he was able last evening to forward to Secretary Windom the full raport of the conference's proceedings.

Appraiser Marvelle W. Cooper of this port invited the members of the board to a ninner at the Union League Clnb, but they found that they lacked the time to enjoy his hospitality. Several of them, however, have been his guests in an informal way since their arrival.

GEN. SHERMAN COMING HOME.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—This morning Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived in tha city and registered at the Southern. Gen. Sherman has been spending some time in Colorado, and is on his way to his home in New-York. He visited Leavenworth, where he practiced law before the war, and reviewed the troops at Fort Leavenworth, besides making an inspection of the school of application. His visit to this city is purely of a business nature, and he spent the day in consultation with his agents and in examining into tha condition of his real estate. He will remain in the city to-morrow, leaving for the East on the evening train.

HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 18.—O. P. Cheney's stables at Canal Winchester, were struck by lightning and burned this evening. There were twenty-five horses, more or less noted and valnable, in the barn. Twenty of them were rescued, among them Schuyler Colfax, Mike Kelly, Hammill, and Smiler.

Among the horses which perished were Skyrick, Toronto, Valley Belle with colt, and Westwaters, a promising three-year-old filly. The total lose is estimated at $10,000. Insnrance limited.

KILLED IN THE FACTORY.

ALBANY, July 18.—Emma Degroat, a young woman, was killed in John Stevens's shirt factory this afternoon. While adjusting a belt on a rolling machine her hand was caught and she was jerked around a shaft revolving at the rate of 250 revolutions to the minute. Every bone in her body was broken before the machinery was stopped. The other girls at work in the room became frightened and a panic was narrowly averted.

ALL THE TESTIMONY IN

McQUADE'S FATE WILL BE KNOWN IN A FEW HOURS.

HE CRIED WHEN HIS COUNSEL DESCRIBED HIS PERSECUTIONS — HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN IN COURT.

BALLSTON SPA, July 18.—All the testimony in the McQnade case is in, and the arguments will be made to-morrow. Ex-Judge Fursman will address the jury in behalf of McQuade, and Col. Fellows will follow him for the prosecution. Then Judge Daniels will charge the jury. Unless the eloqnent counsel are remarkably long-winded, McQnade's fate will be pnt into the hands of the jnry before Court adjourns to-morrow, and there may be a verdict by evening.

Several of the witnesses for the defense testified to his good character. The Rev. John Edwards, Tobias New, ex-Congressman George West of Ballston Spa, Theodore Conrow of Brooklyn, Ralph Well, George Carter, and John J. Murphy all testified that they had known McQnade for a long time, and his reputation as a business man and a citizen was good. Some of the witnesses, like Mr. West, are paper manufacturers, and bought paper stock of McQuade, who is in the junk business. Mr. Murphy said that in 1884 Mr. McQnade was worth from $70,000 to $80,000. This was to show that he could buy Western Union stock without the aid of $20,000 of "hoodle" from the Broadway Surface Company.

Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson and William A. Williams, the President of the cable company, denied that company in 1884 offered to give $750,000 in bonds and cash or any sum to the Aldermen for the Broadway franchise. Fnllgraff testified that the "combine" hesitated between that offer and the offer of $500,000, all cash, by the Broadway Snrface, and finally decided to take the surface company's offer, because they were afraid the cable company's bonds would be traced.

Henry Markns, Peter Rafferty, and Henry Hegeman testified thet they had talked with McQuade previous to 1884, and previous to his being Alderman, and he had always pronounced himself in favor of a railroad on Broadway. The defense had other witnesses to this point; but the prosecution admitted that it was true, that McQnade always was friendly to a railroad on Broadway; so they did not go npon the stand.

John H. Stiner, Richard J. Sullivan, John Lottus, William J. Cawley, Mrs. Mary A. McLoughlin, the wife of Alderman McLoughlin; Minnie McSorley, his niece, and Dr. J. W. Lyman, his physician, all testified that there were no meetings of the "combine" at McLoughlin's house in May and June, 1884. Stiner and Sullivan said they called at McLoughlin's house almost every night during that time; Lottus, who is general freight dispatcher of the New-York Central, called on the third floor of the house, McLoughlin living on the first floor; Cawley boarded with McLoughlin. The doctor was attending McLoughlin during his sickness, until he went to Saratoga, in June 15, 1884. This testimony was to contradict Mrs. Katie Metz Heuser, especially, and even Duffy and Fullgraff. None of these witnesses ever saw McQnade at McLaughlin's, according to their testimony.

John Wesley Jacobus made quite a sensation when he swore that he was in the chamber of the Common Council Aug. 30, 1884, while the famous special meeting was going on in the morning, at which it was voted to give the Broadway surface company the franchise. Waite, Duffy, and Fullgraff all say that the meeting was held in secret, that the main doors were locked, and that the Aldermen entered the chamber through the side door which they unlocked with their nass keys, and which was immediately locked again. Mr. Jacobus contradicts them flatly. He says that he was one of the Board of Assessors in 1884, and that he was present at the meeting Aug. 30; that the public door was open and "Billy" Moloney was standing by it; that he heard the passing of the resolution granting the franchise over the Mayor's veto. Aldermen Waite was in the chair, and the main doors were not closed.

McQnade's wife and three children sat beside him in the court room all day. Mr. and Mrs. McQuade cried while Senator Foley was making his opening argument for the defense, especially when he described what he called the "persecutions" of his client. Senator Foley called Duffy and Fullgraff every name he could think of, and he seemed to have a lively fancy.

As soon as the testimony was closed ex-Judge Lamoreaux again requested Judge Daniels to direct the jury to acquit McQuade. He argued that the testimony was insufficient to convict McQuade of any crime; that the prosecution had not only utterly failed to connect him with the bribery, but they had failed to prove any bribery of any one. The prosecution's case, he said, rested entirely on the testimony of Fullgraff and Duffy, and they had confessed themselves to be such manifold perjurers that a jury would be justified in disbelieving their own statement that they had been bribed.

Judge Daniels replied that if the proof of guilt rest entirely on the testimony of Fullgraff and Duffy, he would direct an acquittal at once; he would not ask the jury to convict on their testimony. But this was a very important case; this was the third trial by jury, and the expense to the State had been very great. He thought there were corroborating circumstances which the jury should consider, and he would allow the case to go to them after arguments and charge, and let them decide whether the defendant was guilty or innocent.

THE TALK ABOUT A WATER MAIN TRUST.

Manufacturers of water-main pipe deny that they have formed a trust and, referring to the fact that only one bid was filed in response to the city of Albany's call for 4,000 tons of forty-two-inch pipe, say that very few of the manufacturers are prepared to make pipe of that size, and all are so well supplied with orders at present that competition is rare. Under the circumstances, they hold, it was only natural that the McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company, the only bidder, should want a good price for the work that Albany wants done. At the same time they think that that company's bid of $28 90 a ton for the pipe and $60 a ton for special castings was not exorbitant.

Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct said that he had not heard of any trust being formed by the water-main pipe manufacturers. He considered the McNeal bid for the Albany work reasonable considering the nature of the work and the present condition of the business.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rafael de Castro Palomino, Sr., who died yesterday morning at the residence of his son, R. de C. Palomino, 60 Leonard-street, Hoboken, N. J., was a native of Havana and came to this city about thirty years ago and established a riding school on Twenty-second-street between Second and Third avenues. Before leaving Havana he had been proprietor of a riding academy, there and served the city of Havana as Treasurer of the Exchequer for several years. At the time of his death he was seventy-eight years old, and for the last ten years has been living at Islenia. He leaves a widow and one son, the latter being the assistant editor of the *Spanish-American Adviser*.

George W. Norton, retired banker, died at Louisville, Ky., yesterday of Bright's disease. He was a brother of President Eckstein Norton of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and of Judge E. H. Norton of the Missouri Supreme Court. He was born near Knoxville, Ky., in 1815, and went to Louisville in 1865 to continue a banking business established there. He was wealthy and benevolent, having given at one time $50,000 to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The Rev. William T. Bomford, who died yesterday morning at 19 City Hall-place, was an Irish missionary, who up to last January was assistant curate of the Mission of the Immeculate Virgin, at Mount Loretto, S. I. The funeral will take place to-day from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street.

Announcement was made on the Stock Exchange yesterday of the death of E. M. Knowles, a member of the stock brokerage firm of Drake, Mastin & Co. Mr. Knowles joined the Stock Exchange twenty years ago. He was an active, alert man, well liked by his brokerage associates and all the elements of Wall-street popularity.

Mrs. Catherine Meyer died at her residence, Grand-street, Maspeth, L. I., on Wednesday, aged sixty-six. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Charles Meyer of the sugar manufacturing firm of Dick & Meyer and the mother of C. Meyer, Jr., secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

The Hon. Daniel S. McMasters died at Plattsburg, N. Y., yesterday, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a lawyer and United States Commissioner. From 1868 to 1872 he was County Judge of Clinton County.

The Rev. Frederick Gardiner, D. D., Professor of Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament at Berkeley Divinity School? Middletown, Conn., since 1872, died Wednesday night.

John C. Elmendorf, a prominent lawyer living in New-Brunswick, N. J., and Treasurer of Rutgers College, died last evening, aged seventy-four years.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The A. C. Nellis Company, seeds, at 64 Cortlandt-street, on the demand of Depew Snow & McGinnis, on two judgments for $1,082, which President A. C. Nellis confessed to his attorneys and wife, the result of a quarrel between the President and wife, the result of a quarrel between the President and wife, the result of a quarrel between the President

RATHER POINTED.

GOV GORDON'S REJOINDER TO GOV. TAYLOR, OF TENNESSEE.

The Atlanta *Constitution* prints as follows correspondence which has lately passed between Gov. Gordon of Georgia and Gov. Taylor of Tennessee on the subject of extradition.

Gov. Taylor wrote:

His Excellency Gov. John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: I have just been put into possession of facts that justify me in revoking the warrants issued from this office June 29, upon your requisition, for Thomas McFarland and S. F. Cantrell, but I can more fully ascertain whether or not they should be surrendered. I therefore respectfully ask that its execution be suspended and that you notify your agent, George W. Wilson. When I have had the matter fully stated to me I will acquaint your Excellency with the facts and my conclusion. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

Gov. Gordon answered:

Hon. Robert L. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 8th inst., notifying me that you had been put into possession of facts which in your opinion had justified you in revoking the warrants which you issued upon my requisition for Thomas McFarland and S. F. Condon until you could more fully ascertain whether they should be surrendered, and asking that I would suspend the execution of your warrant and notify the agent of Georgia designated in the warrant.

I beg respectfully to submit that the jurisdiction of the Executive in this matter does not extend into Tennessee, and that I have no authority and certainly no inclination, to suspend the execution of an executive warrant issued by your Excellency.

As to the facts, I would inform your Excellency that the Executive of Georgia does not feel interested and carried to Morganton, where, before the Superior Court of Fannin County last week, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced before your letter of the 8th inst. was written. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. GORDON.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—O'BRIEN, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned until Monday, Aug. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 449, contested will of Patrick Trenor, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Surrogate. Will of Stephen A. St. John, Kate Brsts, and Eliza Gretzenberg at 10 A. M.; C. T. Parslow, M. E. Stamper, William Schnell, Frederick A. Hemmer, Betsy A. Randall, and Angelina De Grau at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, July 22, at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Although receipts of Cattle to-day fell away about 8,500 head there was nearly that many Cattle left over from Wednesday, making the supply actually on sale about the same for the two days. Exporters wanted a fair number and did not hesitate to pay strong prices when they found something that pleased them. For anything grading below good the feeling was rather weak, though holders were not required to make any further important concessions. Common Cows and Bulls were neglected, while the better sorts brought firm prices. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 20@$4 30; choice Cattle, $4@$4 15; good shipping Steers, $3 65@$3 95; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 60; common to fair Steers, $3@$3 30; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@$3; good to choice Cows, $2 50@$3; poor to medium Cows, $1 50@$2 40; stockers and feeders $2@$3; Texas Steers, $2 35@$3 30; Texas Cows, $1 65@$2 10; Texas Bulls, $1 65@$2.

Hogs met with a good demand, and the market, without being quotably higher, had a decidedly firmer tone. Packers evinced more interest than on the preceding two days, and as shipping orders were liberal the pens were easily cleared. From $4 15 for very common to heavy lots prices ranged up to $4 75 for a lot or two of fancy light of the "slogging" sort. But while the range was thus wide the bulk of the Hogs went over the scales at $4 30@$4 50 for heavy and at $4 40@$4 60 for light weights. Closing figures were $4 20@$4 27½ for heavy, $4 25@$4 45 for mixed, and $4 40@$4 70 for light. Receipts were: Cattle, 13,000 head; Hogs, 15,000 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,140 head; total for week thus far, 10,100 head; for same time last week, 13,480 head; consigned through, 3,000 head; consigned to head to New-York; on sale, 1120 head; market steady and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 6,000 head; total for week thus far, 21,400 head; for same time last week, 27,800 head; consigned through, 4,000 head, of which 500 head to New-York; on sale, 600 head; firm; supply scarce; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; Sheep, $4 75@$5; medium to good, $4 80@$4 75; common, $4 25@$4 60; Lambs not quotable. Hogs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 8,540 head; total for week thus far, 37,120 head; for same time last week, 25,780 head; consigned through, 8,780 head; of which 1,400 to New-York; on sale, 5,700 head; inactive and lower; heavy, $4 50; medium, $4 50; selected medium weights, $4 65; Yorkers, $4 75; Pigs, $4 85@$4 90.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market slow; choice heavy native Steers, $3 80@$4 20; fair to good do., $3 10@$3 50; stockers and feeders, fair to good, $2 10@$3 20; rangers, corn-fed, $2 80@$3 50; grass-fed, $2@$2 90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market slow; choice heavy and butchers' selling mostly at $4 35@$4 45; packing, medium to prime, $4 20@$4 35; light grades, ordinary to best, $4 35@$4 50. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market strong; fair to choice, $3 20@$4 70.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged, but firm. Wheat—The opening was firm and higher, but it remained dull throughout, and the close was weak, with sellers at ¼c. decline for August and December and ⅜c. for September, but July the same as yesterday: No. 2 Red, cash, 74¾c. asked; July, 74¾c. @75c., closed 74¾c. asked; August, 74c.@74¾c.@75c., closed 74c. asked; September, 75¼c.@78c., closed 75¼c. asked; December, 78¾c.@79c., closed 78¾c. asked; May, 83¾c. Corn—An unchanged nominal market; No. 2 cash, 29c. bid; and trading insignificant; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 32¾c.; August, 32¾c. Oats—Nominal; No. 2, cash, 23c.; July, 22c. bid; August 21¾c. asked, 21¼c. bid; May, 28¼c. bid. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 cash, 51c. asked. Bran quiet; 48c.@48½c. Flaxseed, $1 15 bid, but worth more. Lead dull, easy; soft Missouri, 3.70c.; refined and Chemical, 3.75c. Butter unchanged. Eggs, 11c. Provisions nnil, weak. Pork, $11 75. Lard—Prime Steam, dull, nominal; $5 75. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, $5 12½; Longs and Ribs, $5 70; Short Clear, $5 90. Bacon—Shoulders, $6 25; Longs and Ribs, $6 45@$6 50; Short Clear, $6 60. Hams, $11 25@$13 25. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Wheat—Spring dull; closing: No. 1, Hard, $1 24½; new, $1 08; No. 1 Northern, $1 02; No. 2 do, 96c.; No. 3 Red, 92c. Winter unsettled: No. 2 Red, 92½@93c.; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 3 Red at 78c.; 2 cars extra do. at 85c.; 3,500 bushels No. 1 White Oregon, in store, at 88c.; no No. 1 White Michigan here. Corn easier and firmer; No. 2 Yellow 40¾c.; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at 40c.@40¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, on track, 32½c.; do., in store, 31½c.; No. 3 White, 30¾c.; No. 2 Mixed, 29¾c.@30c. Flour quiet but steady. Millfeed quiet and unchanged. Canal freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 51,000 bbls.; Wheat, 152,000 bushels; Corn, 243,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels; Oats, 77,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 31,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour heavy. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red, 78c.; receipts, 8,000 bushels; shipments, 7,400 bushels. Corn weak; lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38¼c.@38½c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye dull; No. 2, 47c. Pork steady; $11 75. Lard dull; $6@$6 05. Bulk meats quiet; Short Rib, $5 75. Bacon weaker; Short Clear, $6 87½. Whisky active; firm; sales, 978 bbls. Butter and goods unchanged at $1 02. Butter easy. Sugar easy. Hogs steady; common and light, $3 65@$4 65; packing and butchers', $4 20@$4 40; receipts, 1,280 head; shipments, 2,000 head. Eggs barely steady, 10c. Cheese firm. Stock exchange firm; unchanged.

PEORIA, July 18.—Corn steady; High Mixed, 34½c. @34¾c.; No. 2 Mixed, 34¼c.@34½c.; Rejected, 33c. @33¼c. Oats inactive; No. 2 White, 26¼c.@27½c.; No. 3 White, 25c.@26c. Rye irregular; No. 2, 49½c.@50c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 25,200 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 2,750 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 8,600 bushels; Oats, 20,650 bushels; Rye, 550 bushels.

WILMINGTON, July 18.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36c. Resin dull; Strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 80c. Tar firm at $1 85. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $1 90; Virgin, $1 90. Corn firm; White, 54c.; Yellow, 54c.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Petroleum bullish and better; National Transit certificates opened at 93⅞; closed at 95¼; highest, 96¼; lowest, 93⅜.

BRADFORD, July 18.—National Transit Certificates opened at 93⅜; closed at 96¼; highest, 95⅝; lowest, 93¼; clearances, 992,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Turpentine firm at 36c. Resin steady; Good Strained, 90c.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Turpentine firm at 37c. bid. Resin steady at 82½c.@87½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; Net and gross receipts, 14 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,782 bales; sales, 950 bales; stock, 17,642 bales.

GALVESTON, July 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; Net and gross receipts, 9 bales; exports, coastwise, 111 bales; sales, none; stock, 8,861 bales.

NORFOLK, July 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; Net and gross receipts, 29 bales; stock, 1,679 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, July 18—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	148¾	148¾	70
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼	2,800
*Am. Cattle Tr.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
Amer. Tel. & Ca. Co.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	100
American Ex.	116	116	116	116	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe	37¾	38¾	36¾	38½	35,805
*Brunswick Co.	25	25	24¾	24¾	500
Canada Southern	52	52	51¾	51¾	2,300
Canadian Pacific	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	200
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	20
Ches. & Ohio	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½	800
C. C. C. & I.	77	77	77	77	600
C. & C. 2d pf.	33	33	32	32	50
Chi. Gas Trust	56	57	56	57	1,350
C., C., C. & St. L.	61¾	62	61¾	62	1,785
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Chicago & N. W.	107¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	7,020
Chic. & N. W. pf.	140	140	140	140½	50
C., B. & Q.	100¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	7,950
C., R. I. & P.	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	27,970
C., M. & St. P. pf.	107¾	107¾	106	106	400
C. R. I. & Pac.	94¼	94¾	93¾	94¾	4,373
Cin., W. & B.	1¾	2	1¾	2	410
Cin., W. & B. pf.	3	3	3	3	500
C., C., C. & I.	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	660
Colorado Coal	27¾	27¾	27¼	27½	170
Chi. & E. Ill.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	300
Chi. & Alton	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	100
Chasel. Gas Co.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	50
Del. & Hudson	145¼	145¼	143¾	144	725
Del., Lack. & W.	148	148¾	147¾	148¾	16,740
*Del. & Gt. So.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	300
Den. & R. G. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	100
E. T. V. & G.	10	10	10	10	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	22	22½	1,000
Illinois Central	113½	113¾	113¼	113¾	44
Iowa Central pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾	75
L. E. & Western	16½	16¾	16	16	1,500
L. E. & West. pf.	57¾	57¾	56¾	57¼	400
Lake Erie & Western	20	20	19¾	19¾	1,000
Long Island	93¾	93¾	93¼	93½	80
Louis. & Nash.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	1,750
Manhattan Con.	92	92	91¾	92	1,450
Missouri Pac.	86¾	87	86¾	87	11,383
Mo., Kan. & T.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
*Nat. Lead Trust	24¾	24¾	23¾	24½	24,515
N. J. Central	110¾	110¾	109¾	110¾	810
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	451
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¾	49¾	47¾	49¼	19,100
N. Y. & N. H.	258	258	258	258	5
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	55
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26	28	26¾	26	1,580
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	7¾	8	635
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33	33	33	33	150
Norfolk & W.	15	15	15	15	770
Norfolk & W. pf.	50¾	50¾	49¾	50	400
Northern Pac.	27¾	28	27¼	27¼	2,020
Northern Pac. pf.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63½	17,050
Ohio & Miss.	17	17	17	17	200
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	22	21¾	22	1,100
Ohio. Ind. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	100
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	1,010
Oregon Imp.	55	55	54	55	400
Oregon R. & N.	95	95¾	95	95¾	300
Oregon S. L.	47	47	47	47	100
Oregon & Trans.	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	4,085
Pacific Mail.	32	32¾	31¾	31¾	2,630
Phil. & Reading	46¾	46¾	44¾	45¾	25,405
Pitts. & West. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160	160	160	160	460
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	19¾	21¾	19,825
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	77¾	79	1,300
R. W. & O.	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	50
St. L. & S. F.	97	97	97	97	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	82	82	82	82	100
St. P. & Omaha	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	700
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
Southern Pacific	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	110	110	108	109¾	6,655
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	2,450
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31	31¼	31	31¼	340
Texas Pacific	19	19	18¾	18¾	5,315
Union Pacific	57¾	58¾	57¼	58¾	5,360
U. S. Express	92	92	92	92	72
W., St. L. & P.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	300
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	1,100
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	15
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¾	83¾	84¼	6,495
Wheel & L. E. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	200
Total sales					295,056

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. div. 4s	43	43	43	43	$5,000
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
Amer. W. W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	7,000
At. L. & Pac. 1st.	98	98	98	98	1,000
At. & Dan. 1st.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	4,000
At. & Pac. inc.	18¼	18¼	17	17¾	36,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76¼	76¾	75¾	75¾	9,000
B., H. T. & W. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾	5,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	108	108¾	108¾	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1,000
Ches. & O. 6s. 1st.	107¾	107¾	101¾	101¾	40,000
C. & E. I. 1st. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Chi. & E. Ill. cn.	125	126	125	125	3,000
C., B. & Q. 5s. deb.	106	106	106	106	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	59	59	59	59	5,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.	105	105	105	105	1,000
D. & H. Penn. Div.	143½	143½	143½	143½	5,000
D., L. & W. 7s.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	1,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	84¾	85¼	84¼	85¼	50,000
D. & K. G. W. 1st, as.	101	101	101	101	25,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st. cas.	90	90	89¼	89¼	37,000
D. & S. F. & C. 1st.	93	93¾	93	93¾	4,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st.	101¾	102	101¾	102	15,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	16,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107	107	107	107	4,000
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s.	93	93	93	93	1,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93	93¾	93	93¾	45,000
G., H. & S. A. 2d.	103	103¼	103	103¼	2,000
Gen. Elec. Fd. 1st.	112	112	112	112	25,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	12,000
*Ga. Pac. inc. 5s.	30	30	30	30	2,000
G., O. & S. F. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st. 6s.	70¾	70	70	70	12,000
H. & T. 2d, m. 1 to r.	121	121	121	121	14,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1952.	101¾	102	101¾	102	3,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 5s.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	4,000
Iowa Central 1st.	83	83	83	83	5,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	88	88	88	88	10,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Kan. Pac. 4s, '95.	112¼	114¼	112¼	112¾	8,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	66	66	66	66	3,000
Kan. & T. 1st.	68	68	68	68	30,000
Ky. Central 4s.	88	88	88	88	4,000
Koox. & Ohio 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	106¾	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	125¾	125¾	125¾	126¾	2,000
L. & W. 1st.	107	107¼	107	107¼	7,000
Long Island 5s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6,000
L. & N. gen. 5s.	105	105	105	105	5,000
L. & N. 1st. Cec. bb.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L., N. & M. Div.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	27,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	130	130	130	130	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	56	56	56	56	8,000
Morgan's L. & T. 7s.	127	127	127	127	8,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	146	146	146	146	7,500
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	10,000
N. J. C. gen. 6s.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
N. Y. C. 6s.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	2,000
N. Y. C. 5s, ext.	105	105	105	105¼	1,500
N. Y. O. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	13,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	107¾	108	107¾	108	8,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117	117	117	117¾	3,000
North. Pac. 2d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
N. W. ext. 4s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	93	93	92	92	18,000
Ohio, R. & P. 5s.	99	99	98	98	5,000
Ohio Southern. inc.	58¾	58¾	58	58	25,000
Oregon S. L. 5s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	10,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	2,000
Ore. Ry. & Nav. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¼	81¾	80¾	81	46,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Reading gen. 6s.	91¼	91¾	90¾	91	9,000
R. & P. Chas. & Ohio. 5s.	92½	92½	19¾	21¾	19,825
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	77¾	79	1,300
R. W. & O.	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	50
St. L. & S. F.	97	97	97	97	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	82	82	82	82	100
St. P. & Omaha	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	700
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
Southern Pacific	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	110	110	108	109¾	6,655
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	2,450
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31	31¼	31	31¼	340
Texas Pacific	19	19	18¾	18¾	5,315
Union Pacific	57¾	58¾	57¼	58¾	5,360
U. S. Express	92	92	92	92	72
W., St. L. & P.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	300
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	1,100
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	15
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¾	83¾	84¼	6,495
Wheel & L. E. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	200
Total sales					295,056

*Unlisted.

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	34	34¾	33¾	34¾	2,100
4th. T. & S. F.	37¾	38¾	36¾	38¾	35,380
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	3,960
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	220
C., C., C. & St. L.	61¾	62	61¾	62	1,785
Chi. & N. W.	107¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	670
Chi. & N. W. pf.	140	140	140	140½	50
Del., Lack. & W.	146	146¾	144	145¾	8,980
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	1,210
Louis. & Nash.	68¾	68¾	66¾	68¾	150
Missouri Pac.	86¾	86¾	87¾	88¾	2,080
Manhattan Con.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	400
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¾	49¾	47¾	49¼	9,150
North. Pac. pf.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	500
North. Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	20
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	100
Phil. & Reading	46¾	46¾	44¾	45¾	29,870
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	19¾	21¾	4,460
Texas Pacific	19	19	18¾	18¾	400
Union Pacific	57¾	58¾	57¼	58¾	9,150
Western Union	84	84¼	83¾	84¼	880
Total sales					120,240

OIL.

Pipe Lines certs	93¾	95¼	93¼	95¾	1,074,000
Clearances					785,000

The stock market was very dull in the morning, but was more active in the afternoon. The market was very narrow and, in the absence of support, prices were easily depressed on small sales. The rally in the last hour was due in part to covering and in part to a report that the Chicago, Burlington and Northern had been purchased by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Improvement and St. Louis and San Francisco, each 1. *Declined*—St. Paul and Duluth preferred, 4; Pullman, 3; St. Paul preferred, 2⅝; Oregon and Transcontinental, 2⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¾; New Jersey Central and Omaha, each 1¼; Lake Erie and Western and do. preferred, each 1⅛; Delaware and Hudson, Oregon Short Line, Richmond and West Point preferred, and Manitoba, each 1; New-York and New-England and Richmond and West Point, each ⅞, and Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific, each ¾.

The trust stocks were not largely dealt in. Early in the day they were weak, but in the afternoon rallied sharply, closing fractionally lower.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and a shade heavy. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 86¾@$4 87 for 60-day bills, $4 88 for demand, $4 86¼ for cable transfers, and $4 85 for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 78⅛ and 78⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $27,000 4s coupons at 128¼@128⅜ and $21,500 4s registered at 128⅛@128⅜. In State securities $5,000 Tennessee settlement 5s at 102½ and $10,000 Virginia 6s, defirred, trust receipts, at 8. In bank stocks 10 shares Nassau at 210 and $1,000 at 127½, 58 of Tradesmen's at 100, and 10 of Western at 98.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and somewhat irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas 7s, 1, Louisville and Nashville, Cecilian firsts, 1½; East Tennessee gold 5s, Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, and New-Jersey Central registered general 5s, each 1; Denver and Rio Grande improvement 5s, ⅞, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois consolidated, and Northwestern extension 4s, each ¾. *Declined*—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, 2½; do., firsts, 2; New-Jersey Central consolidated and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each 1½; Richmond and Danville 5s, 1⅝; Alton and Terre Haute dividends, Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, each 1; Atlantic and Pacific incomes, and Northern Pacific thirds, each ⅞, and Mobile and Ohio generals, Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s, and Texas and Pacific first ex coupon ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 93½@95⅛. Mining stocks were neglected.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The North American Phonograph Company has declared a dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	190	Lincoln National	215
American Ex	155	Manhattan	181
Broadway	210	Market & Fulton	200
Butchers' & Drovers'	180	Mechanics'	200
Central National	143	Mechan. & Traders'	200
Chase National	250	Mercantile	205
Chatham	155	Merchants'	155
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Ex.	120
City	425	Metropolitan	13½
Citizens'	175	Metropolis	400
Commerce	205	Nassau	150
Continental	127½	New-York	242
Corn Exchange	230	New-York County	400
East River	160	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Eleventh Ward	150	Ninth National	160
Fifth Avenue	1700	North America	180
First National	2000	North River	140
Fourteenth Street	180	Ori

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sales at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, July 18, were postponed as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, of a plot of land and buildings on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, S. I., was adjourned to Oct. 9, and sale by James C. Lalor, auctioneer, of three flats, with lots, 1,120 to 1,128 9th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 18.

Chrystie-st., s. s., between Broome and De Lancey sts., 95x100; Joseph Kissell and wife to Isaac Goldstein.....$33,000

Madison-av., e. s., 87.4 ft. n. of 78th-st., 16.8 x75; Albert S. Rosenbaum and wife to Jacques R. Simon and wife..... 1

Chrystie-st., 99; Abraham Stern to Esther Cohen..... 1

Same property; Israel Cohen to Abraham Stern..... 1

Broad-st., 42; William H. Wickham to Edison General Electric Company..... 1

87th-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x 90; Thomas Moore and wife to August Esserger and wife..... 10,750

83d-st., n. s., 106 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Rasmus Christenson and wife to Henriette Schaller..... 20,825

86th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Henrietta Schaller to Louis Steinsieck..... 11,900

171st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100; Julia and Gustav Knerstel to Francis Kelly..... 2,800

Stebbins-av., e. s., 238 ft. n. of 165th-st., 25x 120; Gregorio Di Lorenzo to Alexander Smith..... 800

3d-st., n. s., 219 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x92; James Crulkshank and another to John Bickmann..... 12,000

Bremer-av., e. s., 145 ft. s. w. of boundary line, 21.166x32x145.5; Edward Van Fowler and others to Thomas Thwaites..... 4,700

Same property; Louisa Thwaites and others to Thomas and William Thwaites..... 1

Same property; Thomas Thwaites and wife to William Thwaites..... 1,100

Same property; Henrietta P. Norris to Thomas Thwaites..... 1

Same property; William Thwaites and wife to Thomas Thwaites..... 1,100

Lexington-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., 20x70; Jeremiah Milman and wife to James McCabe..... 18,000

3d-av., s. e. corner of 129th-st., 24.11x105; Annie L. Moore to Terence McGuire..... 1

Hull-av., e. s., 151 ft. s. of Gem Hill road, 25x100; John H. Eden and wife to Charlotte J. Hedlund..... 650

Peck-slip, 29; Eugenn Jones and wife to Henry E. Rowland and another..... 10

West 150th-st., 36 and 38; John Geilsity and wife to Josephine Lazarus..... 26,000

King's Bridge road, n. s., 144 ft. w. of Creston-av., 47x110x47x114; Henry J. Cammann to Amelia Utz..... 2,170

Same property; Charles L. Cammann to Amelia Utz..... 1

20th-st., n. s., 1st 86, and of Hermon Hendricks; Charles Buschendorf and wife to John J. Lyons..... 25,000

17th-st., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x 92; Frederic J. Middlebrook to Francis Vettel..... 29,750

78th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Julie Meyer to Waldemer Faehndrich..... 17,000

103th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x 100.11; Bertha Volkening to Thomas L. Duffy..... 20,000

Fordham-av., w. s., 49 ft. s. of boundary line at lot 33; Francis Mansfield to Hannah Bell..... 4,250

4th-av., w. s., 63.2 ft. s. of 31st-st., 20x80; Evangeline Porter and others to Robert Goetet and wife..... 22,000

3d-av., s. w. corner of 127th-st., 49.11x100; Seligman Oppenheimer and wife to Mary E. Morton..... 1

25th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and wife to Joseph W. Sanford, Jr..... 14,750

Broadway, 805; Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Methodist Book Concern..... 187,500

142d-st., 738 East; William O'Gorman and wife to Adels B. De Miranda..... 18,800

Wooster-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. n. of Broome-st., 23.4x198.8; William A. Smith and others to Louis F. Dommerich..... 20,000

Suffolk-st., 21; Henrietta Cohen and wife to Marks Rinaldo..... 36,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 130th-st., 16.8x60; William H. Payne and wife to Mary E. Walsh..... 4,450

Fulton-av., s. s., 206 ft. n. of 69th-st., 101x 211; Anna Schwarz to Hugo Mnnl..... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

F. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.

CORONA, THE BANNER VILLAGE of the
CORONA, North side of Long Island.
CORONA, AUCTION SALE,
CORONA, TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CORONA, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA, on the premises in
CORONA, 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA, FRENCH-ROOF MANSION,
CORONA, with choice lots near depot.
CORONA, UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
CORONA,
CORONA, Trains every half hour from 5:00 A. M. CORONA, till midnight. Only 15 minutes by Railroad. Fare only 50 cents weekly. 3,000
CORONA, lots already sold. Five hundred dwellCORONA, ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
CORONA, A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE.
CORONA, Join this excursion.
CORONA, FREE INVITATION TO ALL.
CORONA, Music and collation
CORONA, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA, Visit this lovely section.
CORONA,
CORONA, Call or write for free tickets and maps, CORONA, Hitchcock's Real Estate Office, 14 CHAMCORONA, bers-st., New-York.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

SCOTT & MYERS will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Ed. H. Schell, Esq., referee, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, 59 to 85 Liberty-st.

NO. 150 MADISON-AV., southwest corner 32d-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; size, 24.9x87.2x24.9x84.5.

NO. 17 HESTER-ST., northwest corner Suffolk-st., five-story brick tenement, with stores; size, 25x abont 50; lot 89.6.

NO. 11 SUFFOLK-ST., adjoining the above, four-story brick high-stoop tenement; size, 25x about 40, with two-story and attic frame house on the rear; lot 75 feet.

Further particulars of referee, 158 Broadway, or the attorneys, Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, 48 Wall-st., or the auctioneer, 148 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

The Yosemite Apartments, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment buildings in the city. Elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate; now ready for inspection.

O. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late manager Navarro Building.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FROM AUG. 1 TO JAN. 1, A beautiful home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson; large, roomy, well-furnished house; fine stable; eleven acres of ground; plenty of flowers and vegetables. Address T. M., 1,238 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NO. 10 BARCLAY-ST.

Offices and sections to let on store floor. Inquire on premises. N. C. WOOSTER.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889,

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by an incandescent electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo, daily.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo, daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Curry and Bells and 8 P. M., connecting at Curry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; Royal Limited and Annapolis, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Cars, and Coaches through 8:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. Sundays, 8:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR BROOKLYN, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 8 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains run to Desbrosses and Cortlandt, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station in Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mnuch Chunk, Wilkesharre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, &c.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:00 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7:00 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

9 A. M. Sundays, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Asbury Park or Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:50, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 6:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW LINE TO

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

VIA

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Pullman Vestibule Trains. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 7:20, 9:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 8:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Through Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *0:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 3:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M. *Connect for Point Lookout.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.

Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New Haven, stopping at points beyond as follows: 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:05, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 8:05, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL,

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 15, 1889.

18 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:05 A. M., Chicago Limited, WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ruteland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caluwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet smoking and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*8 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*10 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express, with Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

8:15 P. M. Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, via Fleetwood, daily, except Sunday. Connects with parlor car for Saratoga Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Ronse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping car. Sleeping car to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving 7:30 P. M. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be secured at Station, 42d-st., 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room care through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN H. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. O. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street ferry, New-York, as follows, and 10 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Rondout, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., 83, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga special, all rail, 10 A. M. Montreal and Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 11:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 63:45 P. M. Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska, 9:55 A. M., 3:15, 9, 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drewing-room cars to Kingston on 9, 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Catskill, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) 9, 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Catskill on all 11:30 A. M. and 83:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Hamlin, Albany, Troy, Utica, Rome, Oswego, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, & s leave Jersey City, foot of Cortlandt-st., 20 minutes earlier. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket office, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later):

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester. Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room seats and sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway. J. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Chicago Express, Buffet Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M., Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Meadville, Chicago without change. Sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

5 P. M. Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices. W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect June 30, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M., (via Amboy,) 8, 11:30 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. O. R. R. of N. J.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via

SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.

O. R. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

ON THE ATLANTIC.

25 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

ALWAYS COOL.

FINEST AND SAFEST SURF BATHING BEACH ON THE COAST.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

POINT LOOKOUT HOTEL,

5 Miles East of Long Beach.

FINE BOATING, BATHING, AND FISHING.

Special reduced rates for season.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

AT THE

CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

One and a half miles from the river, at an elevation of 1,200 feet. On the western slope of the famous STORM KING MOUNTAIN, Commanding a river and landscape view not surpassed in this country for beauty and extent. Ultimate a positive cure for malaria. Air pure and dry, nights cool, house supplied with water from artesian well.

Among the many attractions of interest are a Pavilion, New Bowling Alley, Billiard Parlor, and Lawn Tennis Courts.

1½ hours from city by West Shore Railroad. 2½ hours from city by Mary Powell.

J. W. MEAGHER.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT, ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,

GREENWICH, CONN.,

B. H. YABD, Proprietor,

situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 28 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., New-York; express time 46 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

COOPERSTOWN, Otsego Lake, N. Y.

THE COOPER HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Superior accommodations at reasonable prices; halls heated by steam and rooms by wood fires; no bay fever; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new train from New-York via Limited Express leaving Grand Central Depot 9:50 A. M., arriving at Cooperstown 5 P. M. E. CARTER KEEN, Proprietor; also manager "Princess Anne," Virginia Beach, Va.

ARGYLE HOTEL

and

ELEGANT NEW CASINO,

BABYLON, L. I.

ARGYLE PARK, with beautiful COTTAGES, spacious LAKE, and fine DRIVES, is unsurpassed on Long Island. Boating, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing on Great South Bay. Large steam yacht for excursion parties. Daily trips to Fire Island and Great South Bay. One hour from New-York. For rent of cottages or engagements apply to T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

MONMOUTH HOUSE, SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.,

NOW OPEN.

For terms and other information address L. U. MALTRY, Monmouth House, Spring Lake, N. J., or Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW GRAND HOTEL, "Western" Catskill Mountains,

Now open. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY. ONLY HOTEL ON MOUNTAIN TOP WITH DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. 4½ hours from New-York. For rates, descriptive guides, &c., address S. J. Cornell or Romer Gillis, Managers, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster County, N. Y.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This popular hotel opens for the season SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889. Applications for rooms, &c., may be made to the Albemarle Hotel, Madison-square, New-York, until June 20.

HENRY WALTER, Proprietor. JOHN B. SCHLOSSER, Manager, (late of HOTEL DUQUESNE, PITTSBURG, Penn.)

RHODE ISLAND.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT,

OPENS JUNE 17, 1889.

JOHN G. WEAVER & SON.

Address (until June 15) WM. M. BATES, EVERETT HOUSE, Union-square, New-York.

ADIRONDACKS.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE,

HAMILTON CO., N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Manager.

THE KUSHAQUA,

Altamont, Helderberg Mountains, N. Y.

Sixteen miles west of Albany on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Railroad; new and elegant appointments; luxurious table; high elevation; superb scenery; invigorating atmosphere

NO PRIZE FOR DUNRAVEN

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB OFFERS NO SPECIAL CUP.

REGRET AT THE FAILURE OF THE AMERICA'S CUP RACE—LETTERS TO THE BRITISH YACHTSMEN.

The meeting of the New-York Yecht Club held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's Broadway place laid a rather large wet blanket upon the Earl of Dunraven's eagerness to send the Valkyrie to this country by refusing to put up a special cup to be raced for by the visitor. The meeting was large and entirely unanimous on this point. The Earl, however, is given the privilege of entering all the club events, which would undoubtedly be accorded to any other visitor. There was very evident dissatisfaction in the minds of all present at the manner in which the Royal Yacht Squadron had treated the subject of Earl Dunraven's challenge.

Commodore Gerry presided, and the gentlemen in attendance incinded ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee; Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Edmund C. Stanton, Frederick B. Fiske, Stephen Peabody, ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, E. E. Chase, F. W. J. Hurst, John Hyslop, E. S. Anchincloes, William E. Iselin, R. S. Church, R. Underhill, John E. Brookes, Edward M. Brown, Chester Griswold, S. H. Nichols, John M. Wilson, John H. Bird, J. Frederic Tams, Robert Inman, and L. H. Smith.

The most important business of the meeting was, of conrse, the consideration of the America's Cup Committee's report which was presented by ex-Commodore Smith. Here is the report as originally presented:

The America's Cup Committee have the honor to report that the challenge made by the Royal Yacht Squadron on behalf of the Earl of Dunraven for the America's Cup has been withdrawn. They herewith submit the entire correspondence. In their letters of July 16 to the special committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and also to Lord Dunraven, they felt it incumbent upon themselves to show that the last statement in the letter from the special committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron, viz., that "in the event of winning the cup they would be compelled to insist upon receiving more favorable terms from a challenger than those under which they challenged," is a clear contradiction of the terms of the deed of gift, because it gives to the club challenging and to the club holding the cup the right to make the match on any terms or conditions satisfactory to both parties; thereby giving the latter the right to make any concessions if willing to do so. We therefore submit, that a lamentable ignorance is betrayed as to the nature and terms of the deed, or such a statement could not be made at the very moment that the New-York Yecht Club was giving terms for a match different from those contained in the deed of gift. With this your committee's functions end. We ask to have our report accepted and the committee discharged.

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.
J. R. BUSH,
RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT,
WILLIAM KREBS.
PHILIP SCHUYLER,
GOUVERNEUR KORTRIGHT,
EDWARD T. GERRY, ex officio.
LATHAM A. FISH, ex officio.
ARCHIBALD ROGERS, ex officio.
J. FRED TAMS, Secretary.

The report wee anbeequently modified by enbstituting for the sentence following "if willing so to do" the clanse "and we fail to underetand their mieconception on this point."

Among the letters enbmitted with the report are the following, which have not heretofore been published and which explain themselves:

TO SECRETARY GRANT.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1889.

Richard Grant, Esq., secretary Royal Yacht Squadron, London:

SIR: I am duly in receipt of your note of June 27, forwarding a communication of the same date from the special committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron appointed to decide any question that might arise relative to the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron, on behalf of the Earl of Dunraven, for the America Cup, and I inclose herewith a reply to the same, which please deliver to the committee. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

TO THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1889.

DEAR SIRS: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th of June last through the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and I note with great regret that you are unable to confirm the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron on behalf of the Earl of Dunraven for the America Cup.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club and American yachtsmen generally were looking forward to the contest with much interest and pleasure, and will be disappointed at this result.

To correct the misapprehension which appears to exist in the minds of your committee and to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of the same the committee of which I am Chairman feel called upon to refer to the last paragraph of your communication and to point out that the new deed of gift, to the terms of which you object, expressly provides that "the club challenging for the cup and the club holding the same may, by mutual consent, make any arrangement satisfactory to both, and also to any and all other conditions of the match," &c., so that in the event of the Royal Yacht Squadron being successful in winning the cup, it will be compelled to insist upon receiving more favorable terms from a challenger than those under which it challenged, and I trust you will pardon me for adding that my committee believe that if opportunity were given other objections to the new deed of gift would be found susceptible of easy explanation. I have the honor to be, dear Sire, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

To Messrs. CHARLES ST. JOHN MILLINGLAND, ALLEN YOUNG, C. B., Special Committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

TO THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1889.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th of June last. I have also received a letter from the special committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron appointed to decide any question that might arise concerning the challenge made by them on your behalf for the America Cup.

You are doubtless familiar with the contents of this paper, and it was with profound regret that I learned from it that the special committee were unable to confirm the challenge made on your behalf for the America Cup.

American yachtsmen were greatly interested in the proposed match, and are much disappointed at the result, especially as at this period of the negotiations it was entirely unexpected.

The action of the special committee appears to be based upon objections to the terms of the new deed of gift, and this is the only one of the objections mentioned by them is founded upon a misapprehension. I cannot refrain from expressing to you the belief of my committee that if an opportunity had been offered the difficulties in the way of completing the arrangements for the match might have been removed.

As it is, however, the whole matter has come to an end, as have also the functions of the committee of which I am Chairman. I am consequently unable to say anything to you concerning other races to be sailed.

The entire correspondence will be referred to the New-York Yacht Club at a meeting to be held on the 18th inst., and I trust the suggestions made by you will receive favorable consideration.

I desire to express for myself and other members of my committee the hope that we may have the pleasure of seeing you on this side of the Atlantic during this Summer. I have the honor to be yours very truly, JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of DUNRAVEN.

A resolution was unanimously adopted accepting the report of the America's Cup Committee, and requesting the committee to publish the same in pamphlet form for distribution.

Frederic J. Tams offered this resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the New-York Yacht Club do not put up a special cup for competition in a match race with the Valkyrie, as suggested in Earl Dunraven's letter of June 24, 1889, to the Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, but that all the club events be opened to him, and that the Earl of Dunraven be so notified by the Secretary.

On a motion of ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, that committee was authorized to spend $600 for cups as first and second prizes, to be raced for during the coming ernise by sinkle stickers of the 70 and 40 foot classes.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the club: F. L. Osgood, P. F. Sands, Henry E. Jones, Jr., William H. Hollister, John Mason, Lansing Lamont, David J. Jackson, W. E. Pearl, John J. Kane, William Butler Dnnean, Jr., Richard Snydam Palmer, Harry B. Holling, Hugh Cochrane, Paul Eve Stephenson, Fordham Morris, F. M. Jencks, L. W. Coe, Edmund Warren, Willoughby Weston, Henry A. Bishop, J. Edward Addicks.

It was generally understood by those at the meeting that Gen. Paine would decline to not as Lord Dunraven's representative. It was known that he had expressed his intention to wait until he learned the result of the New-York Yacht Club's meeting yesterday before making up his mind one way or the other. It had been suggested to him that if a match were made by the club for the boat which in all probability would have been selected to defend the cup against the Valkyrie it would be made for the Volunteer, and in that case, if ne were Lord Dunraven's representative, he would ha in the anomalous position of acting against his own boat. This obstacle was removed by yesterday's action of the club, and it is now possible that he may consent to act for the Earl. The action of the club was communicated to Gen. Paine yesterday afternoon by ex-Commodore Smith. The General's decision will probably be announced in a day or two, if not to-day.

TWO IMMIGRANTS TO BE RETURNED.

William Elvin, an English passenger on the steamship Westernland, which landed her steerage passengers at Castle Garden yesterday, is in a peck of trouble. He had with him Charles Roberts, a compositor, thirty years of age, and a chronic epileptic, fast losing his mind and becoming an imbecile. Elvin, when searched, had only one pound in English money on his person, which, he said, belonged to Roberts. He said that Roberts's friends had sent him to this country to get rid of him, and admitted that he intended to abandon him at the first opportunity.

Just after Roberts entered Castle Garden he fell down in a fit. He was put in a straitjacket at once and was sent to Ward's Island.

It was further learned that Roberts is a member of the London Society of Compositors and that his parents are well-to-do people in London. Both Elvin and Roberts will be sent back.

MRS. KELEMEN'S BEQUESTS.

HER RELATIVES WERE NOT REMEMBERED AND TRY TO BREAK THE WILL.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday received the decision in a case involving an unusual point of law. A motion was made by Mr. Jacob F. Miller to have the will of Jane E. Kelemen admitted to probate. Mr. David McClure requested the Surrogate to declare invalid Mrs. Kelemen's bequests to Townsend Wandell, as residuary legatee, and also to have testimony taken to show the reasons which influenced Mrs. Kelemen in making them.

Mrs. Jane E. Kelemen was a daughter of James Hall, a wealthy quarry owner of Tuckahoe, and was divorced from her husband, Dr. Attila J. Kelemen, a well-known physician at 18 East Ninth-street. She died on March 19 last, leaving a fortune of about $50,000. Her will was made one month before she died. By it the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Methodist Episcopal Church Home were to receive bequests of $5,000 each, friends were to receive bequests of from $2,000 to $5,000, and the Methodist Church Home was made the residnary legatee. Mrs. Kelemen's next of kin, nephews and nieces, were not remembered.

After Mrs. Kelemen had made her will her attention was called to the fact that in case she died before the expiration of two months from its date, the charitable bequests would become void, accordingly, five days later she executed a codicil, naming Mr. Townsend Wandell, who was already named as executor, the residnary legatee, and requesting him to carry out her wishes in regard to the charitable bequests.

When Mrs. Kelemen's nephews and nieces learned of her action in attempting to get around the law in regard to charitable bequests they were naturally disappointed. All the witnesses to the wille and codicil were carefully examined, and they decided to raise a question as to the validity of Mr. Wandell's being appointed residuary legatee to carry out Mrs. Kelemen's intentions as to the charitable bequests. The point that Mr. McClure urged before the Surrogate was that as bequests to charitable institutions made less than two months before Mrs. Kelemen's death were by the law held to be invalid, Mr. Wandell could not lawfully accomplish indirectly what the testator herself was not allowed to accomplish directly. Mr. Wandell contends that, as he was appointed residuary legatee with no qualification, the request that he carry out Mrs. Kelemen's wishes not having the slightest legal weight, his position cannot be successfully attacked by the disappointed relatives.

PICTURES FOR CHICAGO.

WORKS OF AMERICAN ARTISTS GOING WEST FOR EXHIBITION.

About five hundred oil and water-color paintinge by American artists are to be shipped to Chicago from this city, Boston, Philadelphia, London, and Paris this week, and hung at the seventeenth annual Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, which opens there on Sept. 4. All expenses of packing, transportation, and insurance will be borne by the exposition, and Potter Palmer has offered two prizes of $500 each for the best landscape or marine and the best figure picture. His only conditions are that the artists must be citizens of the United States, either resident or non-resident, and that the pictures have been finished within the last three years.

Miss Hallowell, who was appointed by the Committee of Fine Arts of the Exposition to act for them in inviting and selecting the pictures, is now in this city on her way back from Paris to Chicago. She said yesterday that she had brought over with her nearly seventy-five oil paintings from the Paris Salon and the London Academy exhibitions. Among them are the two for which Messrs. Sergeant and Melcher received medals of honor at the Salon, and the Frank Millet prize winner at the Academy. There are also paintings by Dannet, West, and Alexander Harrison, (all medal winners,) Vail, Hitchcock, Pierce, Stewart, Hassam, Howe, McEwen, and Major. Bisbing sends a cattle piece, and Davis a landscape. Among the contributors from this city who send about four hundred pictures, or four fifths of the exhibition, are W. M. Chace, who has been at work on his contribution for nearly a year; F. S. Church, Will H. Low, E. Swain Gifford, Horatio and Henry Walker, Wyatt Eaton, Tryon, Thayer, Blum, Mowbray, Dewing, Murphy, Sartain, Dewey, Twachtman, Watrous, Blashfield, Inness, La Farge, and Homer. The only bit of sculpture to be exhibited is a medallion of Bertel Long and, by Benson by St. Gandens. Boston sends only about a dozen contributions, one of which is by Benson, and Philadelphia sends not more than ten.

Miss Hallowell is highly pleased with the fine collection she has secured for the exposition.

ADVERSE TO D. LOWBER SMITH.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL NOT HELP HIM OUST MR. GILROY.

Attorney General Tabor has refused to give D. Lowber Smith permission to one in the name of the people of the State for reinetatement in the office of Commissioner of Public Works, out of which he was ousted by an order granted by Judge Barrett to make room for the present incumbent, Thomas F. Gilroy. In the opinion of the Attorney General there is no merit in the theory of Mr. Smith's counsel that his term of office did not expire on May 1 last, and no basis for the assertion that the section of the Consolidation act which fixed that date for the conclusion of the term was unconstitutional.

"Under these circumstances," Mr. Tabor says, "it would be unjust to enbject the present incumbent of the office of Commissioner of Public Works to a long litigation through all the courts, with the necessarily attendant costs and expenses, and also to enbject the Department of Public Works of a great city to the demoralization which such an attack upon it would necessarily produce."

FAST TIME TO CONEY ISLAND.

For the purpose of demonstrating its facilities for making the fastest time between thie city and Coney Island the New-York and Sea Beach Railway Compeny yesterday sent out a special "flyer," guaranteed to make a quicker passage from Bay Ridge to the terminne of the ronte at the western end of the island than any on record. Ordinarily the time occupied in journeying from the company's dock at the foot of Whitehall-street to the Sea Beach Palace is thirty-seven minutes. No endeavor was made in yesterday's trial to out down the steamboat record, which averages twenty minntes to the trip, but when the select party of invited guests had boarded the waiting train at Bay Ridge, inner charge of conductor Frank Miller, engineer William Allen opened wide the throttle of his locomotive and the six miles of distance was made in precisely seven and a quarter minutes, or a fraction over a minute to a mile.

It is at this fast rate that the Sea Beach Road proposes to transport its patrons to and from the Brighton Beach race track hereafter.

TRAGIC SCENE IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

Bernard Mohar, an insane hatter, fifty-seven years old, who lived at 480 Grand-street, committed suicide yesterday in the barber's shop at 474 Grand-street by cutting his throat with a razor. Mohar walked hurriedly into the barber's shop and the barber, supposing that he wanted to get shaved, moved him to a chair. The man went to the place where a number of razors were kept, picked one up, examined its keen edge, and then before any of the barbers or the terrified customers in the shop could interfere drew the razor across his throat, cutting a terrible gash and almost severing his head from his body. He fell to the floor, the blood gushing out of the wound in a thick stream over the barber's chairs and all along the floor. An ambulance was summoned, but before it arrived the crazy hatter was dead.

HONG LEE LOVED IN VAIN.

Hong Lee's laundry, at 1,414 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, is next door to Gigengo Scarysi's fruit store. The Italian's pretty sister attracted the attention of the Oriental, who tried to win her smiles, but without much success. She complained of his imploring looks and broken English appeals to Gigengo. When he heard the Chinaman address her yesterday he made a rush for Hong Lee and landed a large blow on Lee's nose. Hong got a revolver from his laundry, but the Italian took it away from him. Then the Celestial snatched up a smoothing iron and began to iron Gigengo's raven locks.

The contestants had battered each other pretty thoroughly when a policeman came along and arrested them.

Hong Lee pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault in a police court and was held for trial.

S. L. M. BARLOW'S WILL.

The will of Samuel L. M. Barlow was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Weller, at Jamaica, L. I., together with the petition of Stephen H. Olin, one of the executors, for its admission to probate. The Surrogate issued citations returnable July 26 in the usual form to the widow, heirs, and next of kin. The heirs and next of kin are Peter Townsend Barlow, the dead man's son, and the infant daughters of the late Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, who was a daughter of the deceased.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN SOON.

Andrew Carnegie's music hall company has just acquired some additional real estate and will erect thereon a much larger building than was originally contemplated. Now its frontage on Fifty-seventh-street is 150 feet, on Seventh-avenue 175 feet, and on Fifty-sixth-street 25 feet.

William B. Tuthill, Richard M. Hunt, and Adler & Sullivan of Chicago, the architects of the Chicago Auditorium, have prepared the drawings for the building, and it will be begun in a few weeks. The excavations are already almost completed. In architectural style the building is to be Venetian Renaissance. It will be fire-proof and of dignified proportions. In it there will be a great concert hall, with a seating capacity of 3,300, and of the best acoustic properties. The parquet alone will seat 1,200, and there will be two tiers of boxes and two balconies. There will be thirteen exits, and the vestibules, corridors, and staircases will be of the most commodious character.

The main entrance of the building is to be on Fifty-seventh-street through a great vaulted vestibule 25 feet high and 70 feet long, adorned with marble and mosaic. In addition separate entrances have been planned for each part of the auditorium. The great concert hall can be transferred into a magnificent ballroom, adjacent to which will be a grand banquet hall for the accommodation of 1,200 guests, fitted with complete kitchen service. A spacious dais will be built on each of two of the sides of the banquet hall which, with the arrangement and decoration of the columns and ceiling, is expected to produce a fine effect. In the lateral building, as it will be called, fronting on Fifty-seventh-street, there will be a hall for chamber concerts, lectures, private theatricals, &c., having a seating capacity of 550. Connected with it will be parlors, reception rooms, cloak rooms, and a dining room, making this building especially adapted to social events.

Studios will be fitted up in the upper portion of the music hall. To the ventilation and lighting the greatest care and attention have been given. An electric plant for 5,300 lamps will be provided.

Morris Reno is the President of the company, Stephen M. Knevals the Treasurer, Frederick William Hales the Secretary, and John W. Aitken, Andrew Carnegie, Walter J. Damrosch, Sherman W. Knevals, William B. Tuthill, and John J. Wilson, Directors.

WHO OWNS THE BONDS?

MRS. MARIE LOUISE MACKAYE AND HER HUSBAND'S EXECUTOR AT ODDS.

An order was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday, signed by Judge O'Brien, restraining the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Companies from paying to any one the interest on the coupons of about $60,000 in bonds, pending a suit of Baron Christian von Heese to have the bonds declared the property of the estate of Col. James Mackaye, of which he is the executor. The bonds are claimed by Mrs. Marie Louise Mackaye, the widow of Col. Mackaye. She was Col. Mackaye's fourth wife. She says that he, in order that she might not have trouble with his family, gave her the bonds absolutely for herself and their adopted child, Edith.

When Col. Mackaye died, in 1888, he left a will making his son, William Mackaye; his son-in-law, Baron von Hesse, and Grosvenor P. Lowrey, a lawyer of this city, his executors. William Mackaye died soon after, and Mr. Lowrey never qualified as executor. Mrs. Mackaye went to Morton, Rose & Co. in London, and, on showing a paper signed by Col. Mackaye, received the bonds, which are deposited with Baring Brother & Co., Paris bankers. Baron von Hesse, by his suit, prevented her deriving any benefit from them during its pendency.

Among the papers presented to Judge O'Brien was an affidavit made by Lawyer Lowrey, in which he says that he knew that Baron von Hesse is prosecuting the suit to get possession of the bonds, directly in opposition to the course which Col. Mackaye would have wished him to pursue. He knew Col. Mackaye, he says, intimately, and knew of his plan to provide for his wife and adopted child by transferring to her the $60,000 in bonds. He knew that the bonds were actually in Mrs. Mackaye's possession for a time, and that then Col. Mackaye, believing Farm to be in an unsettled political state, indneed her to have them moved to the onenty of Morton, Rose & Co. in London.

The prosecution of thie suit, Mr. Lowrey avers, and of another brought to gain possession of some bonds held in trust by William Mackaye for Edith Mackaye, Col. Mackaye's adopted daughter, has brought Mrs. Mackaye to the verge of destitution, and she is scarcely able to support herself and child in Paris. She is forced to pay the rent of an expensive house for which she and Col. Mackaye became responsible, and to meet expenses has been obliged to sell jewelry and other valuable possessions.

ARGUING FOR A PARK.

THE NINTH WARD PEOPLE WANT ANOTHER BREATHING PLACE.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement will thie afternoon listen to arguments by Alderman Walker and other Ninth Ward citizens in favor of the purchase of the old cemetery ground at Hudson and Clarkson streets for conversion into a park. The project is commended by Dr. Morean Morris of the Health Department. In a letter to Alderman Walker he states that this ground was selected by the Health Department as the proper site for a park when Mayor Hewitt requested its advice respecting the location of small parks.

The establishment of a breathing place over on the west side was a sanitary necessity, Dr. Morris said, and that could be easily converted into a park by the laying out of walks and the placing of seats for visitors, trees and shrubbery being already present. "A visit to the parks now in existence," continues Dr. Morris, "cannot fail to convince one how universally they are appreciated by the people suffering humanity of the tenement house districts. I was particularly struck with the fact upon a recent visit to one situated along the river front between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, east side. Mothers and nurses with puny, sickly babies in arms and baby carriages completely filled the benches, walks, and whatever resting places they could find, while the children of from four to twelve years were enjoying themselves in the pure fresh air of the river breeze."

In conclusion, Dr. Morris says: "As a sanitarian of many years, and as an earnest of my good faith in the matter, and wishing to encourage your efforts for the better sanitation of the people of that neighborhood, and hoping you will be persistent and successful in accomplishing the result finally, I old you godspeed."

TROUBLES OF AN ELOPING COUPLE.

The runaway marriage of Johanna B. Church and Charles M. Florenzi, a Brooklyn bartender, created a storm in the home of the bride's parents. On July 2 the young people went to Jersey City and were married. In their anger the Cuyohes had Florenzi arrested on a charge of abduction, but as the girl was seventeen years old the prosecution fell through. So yesterday they had the young man and his bride in the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. It was claimed that the marriage was not legal, as the bride was under eighteen years of age, and that, in New-Jersey, any one marrying a couple under age was liable to a heavy fine.

The girl said she left her home freely to become Florenzi's wife. Judge Cullen reserved his decision, though he said he did not see that the marriage was invalidated because the law forbade legally constituted officials from performing a ceremony under such conditions.

POLICE CAPTAINS TO BE TRIED.

Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department yesterday transmitted to the Corporation Counsel all the documents in the case of Capt. McLaughlin of the First and Capt. Carpenter of the Fourth Precinct, who have demanded a formal trial on the charges made by D. J. Whitney of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, that they permitted gambling at 86 Fulton-street and 15 Ann-street, which places were raided by Anthony Comstock on the 8th of May last. The Police Commissioners, at their meeting on Wednesday, decided to put the Captains named on trial, and the Corporation Counsel has been requested to formulate the charges and to assume control of the prosecution on behalf of the Police Commissioners.

STREET MUSICIANS DENOUNCED.

A good many citizens seem to have grievances against street musicians, principally against organ grinders, judging from the letters received by Mayor Grant daily. Some of the writers are evidently musicians who are ferocious in their desire to banish the wandering minstrels from the city. The others merely wish to have some sort of discipline devised for them. One citizen informed the Mayor that an organ grinder persisted in remaining in front of his house at a time when a member of his family was lying dead there, and he had finally to pay the fellow to depart. Another complained that his door bell was kept jingling and his tenants were made weary by musicians who wanted alms.

GOV. ABBETT TO PRESIDE.

The Democratic State Committee met at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on Wednesday, and appointed a committee to request ex-Gov. Leon Abbett to preside over the State Convention. He is a candidate for the Governorship.

MR. GERRY ON THE STAND.

HE TALKS ABOUT DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

JUST WHY THAT METHOD OF EXECUTION WAS SELECTED IN PREFERENCE TO THREE OTHERS.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry made the first part of yesterday's session in the electrical execution hearing particularly lively. He measured swords with Mr. Cockran in repartee, and incidentally entertained the largest crowd which has yet gathered to hear the testimony in this interesting case. Mr. Gerry arrived at exactly 10 o'clock and found only Referee Becker awaiting him. Presently, however, Mr. Cockran came in and greeted the Commodore with much enthusiasm. Then the other lawyers dropped in, and ten minutes after the hour Mr. Gerry was sworn.

He said that he was Chairman of the commission created by the Legislature in 1888 to investigate methods of execution and to recommend to the State that one which appeared most practical and humane. He and his colleagues, A. P. Southwick of Buffalo and Matthew Halo of Albany, entered immediately upon the discharge of their duties, working in the most methodical and painstaking manner. They first considered the subject of hanging, because, if that were found to be as practical and as humane as any other method there need be no change. To make himself familiar with the subject, Mr. Gerry said, he witnessed the execution of a criminal; the commission examined persons who had taken some official part in executions, studied all books which treated of the enbject, and finally came to the conclusion that some other method should be enbstituted for hanging.

Mr. Gerry gave a detailed description of the manner in which a criminal is hanged, illustrating upon himself the way in which the noose was applied, how it worked when the weight was ent, and how it affected the man. The law provided that a criminal should be hanged by the neck until he was dead, but the practical effect of hanging was either to break the enbject's neck at once or to kill him by slow etrangulation, which lasted from eighteen to twenty minutes. There was a great amount of skill required in properly adjusting the noose, and unless it was properly adjnsted the criminal was made to euffer by etrangnlation. An examination was made of all the existing or known methods, of which there were four besides hanging. Something like seven hundred authorities were consulted by the members of the commission and nine assistants, and voluminous extracts were made. The books examined comprised every book on criminal law that could be gotten, antiquities, histories, works of travel, encyclopedias, and every other work which might contain some information of which they were in search. The old methods of torture were looked into, the various Chinese ways of putting people to death were examined, and finally all but four methods were rejected as not coming up to the requirements of humanity. These four methods were electricity, the garrotte, the guillotine, and hypodermic injections of deadly poisons.

"In all your researches, Mr. Gerry," asked Mr. Cockran, plainly with his mind on death by electricity, "you found that in every method of execution there was the application of some external force to some vital organ of the body, did you not?"

"No," the witness replied, "it is not so in the case of crucifixion."

"Ah, but in such cases was not life generally terminated by a spear thrust, or by a cord around the neck invisible to the multitude, or by some equally direct method?"

"Yes," Mr. Gerry admitted.

"Then my question as to the application of some external force to some vital organ must be answered in the affirmative; is not that so?"

"Yes," Mr. Gerry admitted again.

When the methods from which one was to be selected had been reduced to four, the witness went on, the question of choosing one of them was a difficult one. The superiority of the guillotine over the rope had never been established, except that it severed the head from the body instantly, that it was certain, and that it did not require much skill on the part of the executioner. This instrument was finally rejected because of its inseparably connected with the horrors of the French Revolution and because the actual shedding of blood did not accord at all with the temperament of the American people.

The garrotte, which, in Mr. Gerry's opinion, was much preferable to hanging—and he wasn't at all sure that it was not preferable to electricity—was next rejected because of the prejudice likely to be created against it by its association with Spain and her colonies. No other sound method of death could be suggested, administering hypodermic injections of poison, was rejected because of the difficulty in finding a poison of sufficient deadliness which would kill instantly without possibly endangering the life of the executioner, and because, too, of the difficulty in having it properly administered. Prussic acid and morphine were the two poisons which had been most seriously considered. The injection of morphine, Mr. Gerry believed to be the best and most painless way of killing criminals. But it was possible that the State might run across a fellow who had been addicted to the morphine habit and find it extremely difficult to kill him with his own drug.

A circular had been sent out by the commission, Mr. Gerry said, addressed to Judges, medical men, and others, asking for their opinion as to whether some other method of execution should be substituted for hanging, and which of the four methods named they thought preferable. Two hundred replies were received, eighty-one opposed to any change, seventy-five in favor of electricity, and the rest in favor of the other methods. Medical men were particularly enthusiastic in their opposition to the use of morphine. It was like the opposition of the Westinghouse people to the use of the alternating current in electrical executions. Killing criminals with morphine would create a public prejudice against the drug which would be impossible for physicians to overcome in their practice.

"How did you come to consider electricity as a means of inflicting the death penalty?" asked Mr. Cockran. "You never had heard of its use for such a purpose by any nation on the face of the globe, had you?"

"One of my colleagues, Mr. Southwick, who had carefully examined the subject, suggested its use," Mr. Gerry replied.

"Did either you or Mr. Southwick have any knowledge of the effect of electricity on a human being?"

"Only in a general way. I supposed that if a man were to take hold of both wires of an arc light he would instantly drop dead."

"Do you suppose that the seventy-five persons who replied to your circular, and who were in favor of electricity, knew anything about the subject?"

"I know they did—at least some of them. I received one reply from the greatest electrician of the age, Thomas A. Edison, and also from other electric experts."

"Ah, indeed," said Mr. Cockran, undergoing a facial transformation which in any other man would be called a sneer, "you regard Mr. Edison, then, as a sort of an oracle?"

"I think he knows more about electricity," Mr. Gerry calmly replied, "than any other living man."

Mr. Cockran then read from the commission's final report, extracts from letters opposing the electric method of execution, giving instances in which men had received heavy electric charges and had not been killed. Mr. Gerry said he did not believe that such persons had received a charge sufficiently strong to kill. The witness was then enbjected to the same old questions as to the relative power of a lightning stroke and an artificially generated current, and his answers led Mr. Cockran to ask the witness as to the extent of his electrical knowledge.

"Well," Mr. Gerry replied quickly, "my knowledge just about equals yours, and the less you know about it the better you seem to cross-examine."

In the cases where people had come into contact with electric currents, Mr. Gerry said, the contact was accidental and might have been very imperfect. In the carrying out of the new law the current was to be scientifically applied and the contact would be perfect. Electricians of standing, Edison and others, had told him that electricity would kill, kill inevitably and in all cases, and he believed it implicitly. Asked how electricity killed in his opinion, the witness said he thought it paralyzed the entire nervous system; he had been told that that was its effect.

"Don't you think," asked Mr. Cockran, "that that term—'paralysis of the nervous system'—is all gibberish?"

"I don't exactly know what you mean by 'gibberish,'" said Mr. Gerry.

"Gibberish, I will say for your information, is the stringing together of a lot of words full of importance to the ignorant, but empty in the ears of the enlightened."

"Then I don't think that the term is gibberish at all."

Returning to Mr. Edison, Mr. Cockran asked the witness if he considered him competent to talk about the human body and of the effect upon it of electricity.

"I most certainly do," Mr. Gerry replied. "The effect of electricity upon the human system is part of his electrical education."

"How do you account, then, for the great difference of opinion among experts as shown at this hearing?"

"I regard that as the best possible indication of their great knowledge," Mr. Gerry quickly replied. "You never knew two physicians, however highly educated they might be in their profession, who could agree about any one case."

"Then in the degree to which electricians differ," said Mr. Cockran pleasantly, "they approximate the exactitude of physicians! That is to say, they reach the same height of ignorance!"

"Oh, no, Mr. Cockran," Mr. Gerry slyly replied, "we all know that the law is the only exact profession."

After Mr. Gerry had been further examined about lightning and artificial currents, in which he took occasion to remark that in electricity Franklin had discovered the key and Edison the keyhole, Mr. Gerry was permitted to retire after two and a half hours of hard work.

Dr. Landon Carter Gray, Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Polyclinic School, was the next witness. He did not believe that a current of electricity could kill a man instantly. He had read many books on the subject, and he could give extracts from medical journals showing how men had been subjected to the fiercest kind of electric shocks and had not been killed. In one work from which he quoted, out of fifty-six cases of electric shock recorded, seventy-one of the men had died and thirty-three had recovered after more or less lengthy periods. The human resistance had been studied for forty years, he said, and no man had ever been able to strike an average, as Mr. Brown had said. One German scientist—Jolly—had discovered human resistance to be as high as 550,000 ohms and as low as 1,500 ohms.

Dr. Gray could not understand how, at any rate, 2,500 volts could kill. To determine the amount of electricity which passed through a man, the voltage was divided by the subject's resistance. If, as Mr. Brown had said, the average human resistance was 2,500 ohms and the voltage to be applied in the death chair was to be 1,500, it would give—dividing 1,500 by 2,500—three-fifths of an ampere, and that amount was frequently used by physicians in treating women for disease.

It was not at all certain, Dr. Gray said, that any artificial current would inevitably cause unconsciousness, and a man in the death chair might suffer excruciating pain, both from burning and from the electric shock itself. The witness did not believe that moisture placed on the electrodes would prevent the burning of the flesh. He had known very slight currents to burn, notwithstanding the interposition of moistened sponges. Contradicting Dr. Petersen, who testified a few days ago, he did not believe that a dog could be made to suffer after its heart was still beating. Cross-examined by Mr. Poete, the witness said he knew nothing of electricity except as used in medicine.

Dr. Sachs, also a professor of nervous and mental diseases in the same school, corroborated Dr. Gray's statements, and stated that Col. Michael Kerwin, editor of the *Tablet*, told of having been struck by lightning during the war and of its lasting effects upon him. The same stroke killed three of his horses tied twenty feet from where he eat, but only partially paralyzed him.

Henry M. Stevens, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Electric Light Company, gave an experience he once had with an artificial current. In Lowell, Mass., in 1883, while he was engaged in making repairs to an electric light plant in operation, he received the full charge, 1,450 volts, continuous current, and was knocked senseless. While in that condition, which lasted four hours, a physician pronounced him dead. In recovering the feeling was like coming from under one of his beds after suffering the most horrible agony and begged to be killed. He feels no effect from the shock now—had entirely recovered.

Arthur E. Colgate, an "electrical experimentalist," was put on the stand by Mr. Cockran to testify to something regarding one of Mr. Brown's experiments, but he couldn't, and he was quickly withdrawn. Several times during the day Mr. Cockran had spoken to witnesses of Harold P. Brown in a sneering manner, and finally it became so offensive that Deputy Attorney General Poete remonstrated most vigorously. This had the desired effect, and Mr. Cockran abandoned this particular way of alluding to Mr. Brown.

PLUCKY MRS. HAGE.

HER COURAGE NEVER FLAGGED DURING TWENTY DAYS ON A WRECK.

When the English bark Belt of Windsor, N. S., came into port yesterday morning she had aboard of her twelve persons who had been rescued from a sinking vessel. They were Capt. Herbert Hage, his wife, and ten sailors from the Norwegian bark Cupido. They were rescued by Capt. Munroe of the Belt, after they had spent twenty days aboard their waterlogged vessel, where they had been subjected to conciderable hardship.

The tale of the Cupido is one in which the heroism and cool courage of a woman are brought prominently to notice. During the twenty days the vessel was tossing about on the ocean Mrs. Hage proved herself an angel of hope and comfort to the distressed seamen. Her courage never flagged and she kept the courage of the men up by her example, working at the pumps with them to keep the vessel afloat. Besides this she prepared and brought their food to them at the pumps, which they dared not leave. The crew yesterday were united in giving her the credit of keeping up their drooping spirits and thus saving their lives.

The Cupido sailed from Berwick Head, Scotland, on April 16, in ballast, for Weymouth, N. S. Early in her voyage the Cupico encountered heavy northwesterly gales, with heavy headseas. These continued until the morning of June 25, when she began to leak. Pumps were manned, but the water gained in the hold until on the morning of June 25 the crew sighted the Belt, bound from London to this port. They were taken off as soon as the Belt could get a boat to the sinking bark. All their personal property, and everything of value were removed from the sinking vessel.

Capt. Hage said yesterday that his vessel was a very old one, having been built in 1859. If he and his crew had not been taken off when they were he thinks they would have gone to the bottom that night, as a heavy sea was running and the water in the hold was rapidly gaining on them. The bark registered 397 tons and belonged in Skndeenaes, Norway. She was not insured.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Summer vacation of W. H. Crane is rapidly drawing to an end, and he will soon be hard at work preparing for his coming season as a lone star. Next week he will make a flying trip to this city, on Mr. Abbey's steam yacht Stella, to effect some final preparations, and after this he will not be in New-York again until his engagement at the Star Theatre, which begins next January. Darnley and Fenn's farcical comedy "The Belloon," which is to be one of Mr. Crane's plays, is now being presented by six separate companies through the English provinces.

Francis Wilson's performance of "The Oolah" is so irresistibly funny that one easily forgets the heat during an evening spent under its genial influence at the Broadway. The business is good, and Mr. Wilson says he will make no change of bill during his season, which is to continue until October.

"La Belle Marie," the new play with which Miss Agnes Herndon is to open the regular season at the Windsor on Aug. 12, is the story of a girl who has been wronged, and, finding the law and society powerless to render her justice, takes judgment into her own hands and herself condemns the author of her misery. The play is in four acts, and the scenes are laid in Fall River, Mass., Philadelphia, and Brooklyn.

A fitting climax to the most brilliant Summer season ever experienced by Mr. Augustin Daly's company of comedians is the engag

The New-York Times.

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A HARRISON-MAHONE GRIP

ESTABLISHED BY THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

INDORSEMENT BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—SWELLING THE PARTY RANKS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President has made the following appointments:

Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.—WILLIAM RULE of Tennessee.

Surveyor General of Wyoming.—WILLIAM A. RICHARDS of Wyoming.

Surveyor General of Dakota.—BOETIUS H. SULLIVAN of Dakota.

United States Marshal of the Northern District of Alabama.—CHARLES C. AUSTIN of Alabama.

Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, (Navy), with the Relative Rank of Commodore.—Capt. GEORGE DEWEY.

Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.—JOHN F. GREENVELT.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—ROBERT L. FREEMAN of California at Visalia, Cal.; LEROY GRANT of Wyoming at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Indian Agents.—T. J. BUFORD of Oregon at the Siletz Agency, Oregon; JOHN F. MCGLINN of Washington Territory at the Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory; D. J. M. WOOD at the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Indian Territory.

Registers of Land Offices.—CHARLES H. CORNELL of Nebraska at Valentine, Neb.; EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN of Wyoming at Cheyenne, Wyoming; MARTIN J. WRIGHT of California at Visalia, Cal.; JOHN A. MCBETH of Colorado at Denver, Col.

Messrs. Quay, Dudley, Clarkson, Fessenden, and Hobart of the National Republican Committee have at last ended their three days of conferences with Mahone and Mahone's friends and opponents, and with a flourish of trumpets they announce that "harmony" has been secured among the hostile factions of Virginia Republicans. On the surface of things this appears to be true, for the chief representative of the anti-Mahoneites, Col. James D. Brady, has joined in a formal statement to that effect. But the "harmony" is a complete victory for Mahone, who is to issue the call for the coming State Convention and whose call will bear the special indorsement of the National Committee. Quay and his colleagues labered over the matter until after 4 o'clock this morning, and then decided that the terms of the call, which were mainly dictated by Mahone, could not be improved. It was intended that the document should appear to provide for the fair and free election of delegates to the convention so earnestly demanded by the anti-Mahone faction, and committeemen believe that object has been accomplished. At the same time it was intended by Mahone that nothing should get into the call which would stand in the way of his securing control of the primaries and the convention, and that object has been accomplished. Mahone stands formally indorsed by the National Committee as the leader of the Republican Party in Virginia, and as he was long ago recognized as such by President Harrison, from whom he has received the distribution of patronage in the State, he can snap his fingers at his opponents and order them to follow his lead or get out of the party. It is needless to say that the Mahone crowd is happy to-night, and with great glee they are telling everybody that they own the party in Virginia, and mean to make Mahone Governor. The formal indorsement which is to be attached to the Mahone call by the National Committee is as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1889.

The Republican National Executive Committee, while disclaiming any jurisdiction in local party action or control in the various States, has felt it to be a duty to consider the cause of dissatisfaction in Virginia.

After conference with the recognized representatives of the different elements of the party in that State, and finding all of them sincerely desirous of party unity and success, we approve of the call for a State Convention to be held at Norfolk on the 22d of August, 1889, signed by William Mahone, Chairman.

It gives ample assurance of free and open conventions in precinct, county, city, and State.

We ask all Republicans and all friends of protection to American industries in Virginia to unite under this call for action now and success in November. [Signed]

M. S. QUAY, SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
J. S. CLARKSON, GARRET A. HOBART.
W. W. DUDLEY,

I concur heartily in this action of the National Committee.
JAMES D. BRADY, Member of the National Committee for Virginia.

It would not have been out of place if President Harrison's name had also been signed to this paper, for after breakfast this morning Quay and Clarkson laid the matter before the President and received his approval of their action. Gen. Harrison has had considerable to say about non-interference in the quarrels of the Virginia factions, but he has taken an active interest in the labors of the conferrees, who have taken care to consult with him before giving out the results of their work.

It is known to-night that Gen. Mahone has issued a call for a State Convention of the Republicans of Virginia, to be held at Norfolk, beginning Thursday, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock noon. The provisions of the call are framed in accordance with the agreement reached by the leaders of the opposing factions and members of the Republican National Committee. The Precinct and County Conventions are to be called to order by the precinct and County Chairmen, who shall then take the sense of the Republican voters for the selection of a temporary Chairman and Secretary and certify who was so selected.

Major W. R. Livermore of the Engineer Corps, temporarily in charge of the river and harbor improvements in Newport Harbor and neighboring waterways, has filed his annual report with the Chief of Engineers. In Newport Harbor little actual work was done during the last fiscal year. It was proposed to expend the $12,000 appropriated, first, in the completion of the 15-foot channel by dredging along the western edge of the Dolphin; second, the completion of the dredging of the 18-foot anchorage area, and third, if the funds permit, the commencement of the 10-foot anchorage area, and if it becomes necessary the construction of an additional jetty on the western shore of Goat Island. Bids for the dredging contemplated under this project were twice rejected as being excessive, and arrangements have been made to continue the work by the hire of plant and labor in the open market. During the current fiscal year the work will be prosecuted as far as the appropriation will allow. The estimate for continuing the work next year is $30,000, and it is estimated that the total cost of completing the work at present contemplated will be $70,000. This includes the dredging of a narrow strip along the western edge of the 750-foot channel around and to the eastward of the Dolphin on the Goat Island Spit, the remainder of the excavation of the anchorage areas, and the building of additional jetties outside of Goat Island wherever they may be required to arrest the drift of littoral sand and gravel into the harbor entrance.

A Block Island, R. I., 3,530 tons of riprap granite have been placed in the north wall of the inner harbor, and arrangements have been made for expending by hire of plant and labor $4,000 for the breakwater, $6,000 for the inner harbor, and $5,000 for removing the sand bar at the entrance of the harbor. It is estimated that $30,000 can be expended next year, and that this amount will complete the work.

At Stonington, Conn., 3,664 tons of riprap were placed on the breakwater. The project contemplates the extension of the eastern breakwater westward as far as the funds will admit and $25,000 is asked for next year. No work was done during the year on extending the channel in the Pawcatuck River toward Pawtucket, but preliminary arrangements have been made for [illegible] $8,000 appropriated last year. The estimate for next year the estimate is [illegible] for Providence River [illegible] will be prosecuted during the ensuing year and $100,000 is asked for next year. For improvements at [illegible] $1,000 is asked for next year. The $28,000 appropriated last year is all available for work to be done this year.

Although the exact result of the trial of the gunboat Petrel at Baltimore yesterday will not be known until the data taken during her run has been worked out, there is little doubt at the Navy Department that the trial was a failure and she will have to try again. No one at the department believes, however, that the failure is the fault of the boat. It seems to be the result of mismanagement and lack of forethought and experience for which her builders were in a measure excusable, as it was the first steam trial under similar conditions that they have had. In the first place they were seriously handicapped by poor firing, and in the second place the selected coal they had taken on board was exhausted before the trial was half finished, and some coal that had been put on for use in the preliminary runs was used. The result was that the steam gauges often showed not more than half the pressure they should have carried with a corresponding reduction of horse power and speed. The vessel is to have another run in a day or two.

The appointment of Col. John M. Wilson of the Engineer Corps to be Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, which has been expected for some days, has not yet been made, and it is said that the delay has been due to the fact that no one has been decided upon to succeed him as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in this district. It is reported to-day, however, that he will be succeeded by Major Charles W. Raymond, the present Engineer Commissioner of the district, who by reason of his present duties would be well qualified to succeed Col. Wilson. Engineer officers who are detailed to the office of Engineer Commissioner are generally very glad to get almost any other duty, and although Major Raymond has gotten along with very little friction, he is no exception to the rule. The office of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds on the other hand is regarded as one of the plums of the service.

The President relieved the suspense of a large number of naval officers to-day by appointing Capt. George Dewey to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on the retirement of Commodore Schley from that office Aug. 1. As Capt. Dewey's name had not been mentioned in connection with the place the appointment caused some surprise. The Captain is a native of Vermont, from which State he entered the navy Sept. 23, 1854. He participated in many of the naval engagements of the war, and is a very capable officer. He has been on waiting orders since the expiration of his last cruise, March 7, 1888.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that on Aug. 3 Lightship No. 44, moored on Five-Fathom Bank, New-Jersey, will be temporarily removed for repairs and Relief Lightship No. 24 will be placed on the station. No. 24 is a schooner-rigged vessel painted red. While she is on the station the fog signal will be a bell and horn instead of the steam whistle.

Dr. Leonidas Russell, one of the Pension Office medical examiners, whose services have been dispensed with this week, is not at all satisfied with the reason which Tanner is said to have given for his removal. This was that Russell, when a member of the Tennessee Legislature, introduced a resolution for the sale by auction of pictures of Gen. Thomas and ex-Gov. Brownlow, the proceeds to be given to the auctioneer. Dr. Russell says that he never offered such a resolution, and he resents any such imputation upon his loyalty. He insists that he was removed because he is a Democrat, and he declares that he has seen the recommendation for his dismissal written and signed by Tanner, although the Commissioner assured him to-day that he had done nothing of the kind.

Corp. Tanner still remains at the head of the Pension Office, and Dr. McMillan is still attending to his duties in that bureau. The whole place is full of more or less suppressed excitement, and the air is filled with all sorts of rumors and reports of fresh trials and tribulations for Tanner and the men he has put into service around him. It is asserted to-night that three or four more chiefs of divisions are marked for speedy dismissal, some by Tanner and some by Tanner's superiors. Clerks whose rerated pensions would have gone through all right but for the exposure of what was going on are afraid that removal will follow their attempts to grab at the surplus, and those who had already second reratings are wondering if their papers will be canceled and if they will have to give up the large sums they have just pocketed. Tanner himself was up to see the President to-day, and so were Secretary Noble and Assistant Secretary Bussey. They have not made public the subjects of conversation, but it is reported that Tanner was asked to explain certain charges to the effect that pension attorneys have been permitted to name the persons they would like to have pass upon the claims filed by them.

The Post Office Department has prepared a statement showing the gross postal receipts at thirty of the larger Post Offices during the quarter ended June 30, 1889, and also the percentage of increase or decrease at the same offices for the same quarter in the years 1888 as compared with 1888 and 1888 as compared with 1887. The following is the statement:

Cities.	Gross Receipts.	1889 Over 1888.	1888 Over 1887.
New-York	$1,351,804	9.5	6.7
Chicago	696,623	10.1	11.9
Philadelphia	499,452	6.9	10.8
Boston	476,167	13.1	2.6
St. Louis	255,139	8.7	8.4
Cincinnati	190,740	7.5	7.7
Brooklyn	167,581	9.5	14.8
San Francisco	169,872	7.5	16.2
Baltimore	148,008	5.9	11.2
Pittsburg	111,838	13.7	7.8
Cleveland	104,313	9.4	9.2
Buffalo	111,034	9.1	5.4
Detroit	99,748	5.3	6.9
Kansas City	98,905	4.4	11.4
Rochester	60,856	41.7*	42.8
Washington	96,149	8.7	13.1
New-Orleans	86,123	15.0	14.6
Newark	76,048	8.8	5.9
Minneapolis	73,065	4.3	2.5
St. Paul	73,298	0.5	11.1
Louisville	72,069	18.5	5.0
Providence	57,097	13.4	2.5
Albany	44,756	3.7	4.1
Indianapolis	49,749	8.2	0.1
Newark	49,862	7.8	6.2
Hartford	89,611	8.3	4.7
Syracuse	36,801	4.7	7.7
Richmond	44,059	28.9	25.4
Toledo	37,547	11.8	14.7
Troy	24,535	0.5*	0.8
Total receipts and average in per cent. of increase	$5,402,706	8.0	8.9

*Decrease.

A delegation of Creek Indians from the Indian Territory, consisting of Mr. Cushman, ex-President of the Creek House of Kings; Rolla McIntosh, Speaker of the Creek House of Warriors, and Mr. Moore, Treasurer of the Creek Nation, to-day called on Secretary Noble and the officials of the Indian Bureau and urged a per capita payment among the Creeks of $400.-000 from their fund of about $3,000,000, to meet the present needs of their people, who now number about fourteen thousand. The Secretary expressed himself as favoring the payment, provided it could be done by Executive authority, but said that it was doubtful whether any portion of the principal can be so paid without legislative action. The whole subject will be thoroughly examined by the Indian Office before final action is taken. The delegation, anticipating a decision that legislative action would be necessary, asked the Secretary for such indorsement as would enable them to borrow the money from capitalists pending such action. This proposition, however, did not meet with the Secretary's approval.

The letter of E. G. Hart declining a Consul commission has been received from East Saginaw, Mich., and is brief and formal. It is addressed to Acting Secretary of State Wharton, and states: "Your notice of my appointment by the President of the United States as Consul to Valparaiso, Chili, is just received, (July 16.) I must respectfully decline to accept the position."

The Attorney General to-day appointed Edward J. Nannin to be Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas.

Edward M. White of Indiana has been appointed a doorkeeper at the White House, vice William Jester of New-York, resigned.

Charles C. Austin, who succeeds Arthur H. Kellar as United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, is a native of the State and now holds the office of Mayor of Decatur.

The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Long View, Texas, to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

John C. Kafer, who was recently appointed local Inspector of Boilers at New-York, has declined that office, and the Board of Examiners will be reconvened to fill the vacancy.

Ex-Representative John Nichols of North Carolina has been appointed chief of the mail division of the Treasury Department, vice Major Kretz, resigned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following gaugers and storekeepers: J. C. Banks at Cincinnati, Barry Dudley at Georgetown, Ohio, A. R. Clayton at Riverside, Ohio, and Dan Hatmaker at Cincinnati.

The contract for the construction of a quarantine station at Sapelo Sound, Georgia, has been awarded to McCarthy & Baldwin of Washington at their bid of $14,648.

The President has appointed the following-named Postmasters:

New-York.—W. V. Dolph, Havana, Schuyler County, vice S. Brown, removed; Adam Barry, New-Brighton, Richmond County, vice Robert Humphrey, removed.

California.—Mrs. Laura G. Bates, Anaheim, vice J. L. Gardiner, removed; Major Hiram T. Batchelder, Calico, vice Robinson McG. Jones, resigned; Benjamin Fish, Santa Clara, vice T. N. Thompson, removed.

Dakota.—John Langstaff, Huron, vice George J. Love, removed.

Indiana.—Henry D. Barh, Brazil, vice J. D. Sonswine, removed; William F. Bunnell, Remington; office became a Presidential.

Iowa.—Jacob F. Weaver, Colfax, vice S. S. Wilson, removed.

Kansas.—J. N. McDonald, Burlingame, vice Justinian Mayberry, resigned; Joseph Kraft, Chetopa, vice J. P. Jr. Jarnette, resigned; W. D. Christian, Fredonia, vice S. J. Hess, resigned; Ebenezer B. Park, Osage Mission, vice John R. Brant, removed.

Kentucky.—Mrs. Maggie Tarter, Somerset, vice C. W. Richardson, removed.

Massachusetts.—William F. Darby, North Adams, vice G. L. Rice, resigned.

Michigan.—Samuel F. Murphy, Allegan, vice C. H. Adams, removed; George Tucker, Ishpeming, vice P. H. Devine, removed; James Ross, Hancock, vice J. B. Looney, removed; Clinton G. Bailey, Negawnee, vice Della A. Kruz, commission expired.

Minnesota.—William B. Dawley, Crookston, vice Allen McKinnon, resigned.

Nebraska.—G. W. Clark, Alliance, vice M. W. Strouse, office became Presidential; Henry C. Wright, Wayne, vice Marcellus Dearborn, removed.

New-Hampshire.—William O. Sides, Portsmouth, vice S. J. Gerrish, commission expired.

North Carolina.—James H. Ramsey, Salisbury, vice Archibald H. Boyden, removed.

Ohio.—Lloyd W. Buckmaster, Washington Court House, vice James W. Deer, removed.

Pennsylvania.—Erwin R. Kerner, Smithport, vice Clark Wilson, removed.

Texas.—John S. Wilmar, Dallas, vice J. H. Coobran, removed; Belle M. Burchill, Fort Worth, vice Julian Field, removed.

FIEDLER TO GO SOON.

NEWARK'S POSTMASTER SLATED FOR SPEEDY REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—Ex-Judge J. Frank Fort and Alderman Gaddis returned from Washington last night with the information that in a few days Postmaster Fiedler of Newark will be removed to make way for E. L. Conklin. Some weeks ago ex-Speaker Schuyler R. Jackson pasted together a lot of Republican newspaper clippings and sent them on to Washington. Postmaster General Wanamaker sent Inspector Griggs on to make an investigation of charges the clippings contained. The proceedings were secret, but it has been made known from the Post Office Department at Washington that Mr. Fiedler, it was charged, had removed men for political causes and assigned political reasons when pressed for explanations; that he had assessed employes, and that he had failed to report to the postal authorities the punishment of a carrier or two who had thrown away circulars addressed to places that did not exist.

Immediately after the close of the investigation, Assistant Superintendent Hammond was removed by Fiedler. The charge is that the removal was made because Hammond testified adversely to Fiedler in the investigation. Fiedler says he displaced him for carelessness.

WON BY THE JESSIE.

RED BANK, N. J., July 19.—A match race for $250 a side between the yachts Enigma and Jessie, owned, respectively, by Fred Oakes and Robert Furey, was sailed this afternoon on the South Shrewsbury River. The course was the regular club course of fifteen miles. The wind was fresh from the southwest and both yachts carried reefed sails. The Jessie took the lead and held it until the first stakeboat off Turn Channel was reached, when the Enigma caught a stiff breeze and forged ahead. Just after the Enigma captured the lead her main sheet parted and she was then withdrawn. The Jessie finished the race alone and won the purse. The Jessie was sailed by Capt. Thomas Riddle and the Enigma by Capt. John Borden. The owners of the yachts will probably arrange another race for a larger sum of money.

THE PLATES STILL MISSING.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 19.—Capt. John S. Bell, Chief of the Government Secret Service, will take Nelson Driggs and wife and baby and Mrs. Mary Brown to jail at Cincinnati for complicity in the counterfeiting deal that was discovered yesterday. Driggs, who is eighty years old, is, under escort of a detective, visiting friends in hopes to get $10,000 hell. All hopes of capturing "Jim" Gnion, alias "Jim" Hart, alias "Jim" Hamilton, with whom the detectives had the skirmish yesterday, have been abandoned. All of the last issue of $40,000 in counterfeit ten-dollar notes is now in the hands of the Secret Service Bureau, but the plates have not turned up.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 19.—To-day, the seventh of the ten days' session of the Sunday School Assembly in the Grove, was celebrated as "missionary day." A lecture by Mrs. B. B. Loomis on "The Journeys of the Patriarchs" occupied the early morning, and Bible and normal studies took place during the day. An interesting lecture entitled "From Dan to Beersheba" was delivered to a great throng in the auditorium to-night by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Vernon of Lancaster, Penn.

A CONTRACTOR EXTRADITED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—A New-York detective came here to-day armed with a requisition from Gov. Hill, approved by Gov. Green, for the removal to New-York of Michael Angelo Capohianco, the Italian contractor who is charged with fleecing poor immigrants working on the aqueduct and robbing them of their money and clothes. Chief Austin delivered the prisoner to the New-York officer, and the latter left for Grand [illegible]

A REFORMATION PROMISED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—An important meeting of the City Council will be held on next Wednesday evening, at which developments of a surprising nature are promised. It is hinted that the present examination by experts of the books of the financial department is only a [illegible]

A BARK WRECKED.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 19.—The Captain and crew of the Norwegian bark Peerlier of Drammen, Norway, reached here this morning in a boat from Sable Island. They report that their vessel was wrecked there on Sunday last, but as the sea was smooth they landed without difficulty. The Peerlier was bound from Newport [illegible]

NO CUT ON STEEL RATES.

SO THE CARNEGIE FIRM SAYS, BUT SOMEBODY IS CUTTING.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The published false report that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (Limited) had made a cut of $6 per ton on steel plates caused quite a flurry among brokers, manufacturers, and mill workmen to-day. The report was generally received with incredulity. Some few, however, who were not familiar with the upward tendency of the iron and steel markets of the world were disposed to believe it and expressed themselves unstintedly in condemnation of the firm.

The officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were besieged all day long with inquiries as to whether or not the reported cut was true. Chairman W. L. Abbott of the firm promptly wrote a personal letter to President Weihe of the association, stating that the story was false.

Among some of the mill workers there was much indignation. The men said it was true that a reduction was demanded, that the firm wanted to drive out all competitors and make the Amalgamated Association partners in the job.

Among manufacturers, however, the story was discredited. When a reporter accosted Chairman Abbott as to the accuracy of the report he said: "You can say that the whole story from beginning to end is an unmitigated and absolute lie. I cannot conceive how such a story could have been credited for an instant. On its very face it is preposterous, and its influence most deplorably mischievous. We have made no reduction at all. For months steel plates have been selling at practically cost, in some instances below, and if there has been any change of late, the feeling has been toward better prices."

Mr. Abbott said that he had recently refused the sale of 1,000 tons of plate at a reduction of $2 below prevailing market rates, and that a cut of 50 cents would unsettle the market. He pronounces the assertion that the wages of the firm's men have been reduced in order to rule the market a "wanton and malicious lie."

The officers of the Amalgamated Association were fearful lest the reported reduction would be detrimental to the harmonious working of the negotiations now pending and about to commence with some of the competing firms who have not yet signed the scale. In discussing the steel trade to-day a member of Speng, Chalfant & Co. said:

"Somebody is cutting, but who I can't tell. I quoted very low a few days ago on 400 tons of steel plate. This morning we received word that the order would not be placed with us, as it could be placed elsewhere at 7½ cents less per 100 pounds. We have a capacity of about one hundred tons per day, and make the better grade of steel. The figure at which we offered to fill the order for ship plate was very low, and a cut of 7½ cents on this made the price remarkably low."

A. M. Byers & Co. and the Thomson Rolling Company to-day signed the amalgamated scale.

FOR HELPING A PRIZE FIGHT.

THE CHARTER OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY IN PERIL.

JACKSON, Miss., July 19.—At the Governor's office to-day were T. M. Miller, Attorney General, and J. H. Neville, District Attorney of the Second Judicial District, which embraces Marion County, where the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight took place. Quite an array of law books was piled upon the Governor's table and all three gentlemen seemed intent in their investigations. Neville came here directly from Purvis, where he is engaged in getting up evidence against those taking part in the fight directly in answer to a summons from the Governor. The telegram in the newspapers about Detective Norris being with Sullivan when they had more property in the State than all the visitors, spectators, and citizens of Marion County together, and such property as in the very nature of things had to be protected by the most conservative laws of the State.

The Governor has never been shaken in his determination to pursue the railroad, and thinks that Sullivan, Kilrain, and others sink into insignificance when compared to that defiant corporation.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 19.—The only sensational development of the day is District Attorney Neville's statement that charges will be preferred against Sheriff W. J. Coward for receiving a bribe in connection with the prize fight. He says he has the evidence of two gentlemen who saw the bribe accepted. Sheriff Coward, who is very popular in Marion County, says he wants an investigation and declares the charge untrue. He is very much incensed about the abuse heaped upon him by the Northern papers and the currency given to the rumors in Mississippi, where his reputation is dear to him. He deals at considerable length in his efforts to stop the fight. He was very much moved when he heard District Attorney Neville's statement, and intimated that he might be driven to desperation and make some of his enemies suffer.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—John L. Sullivan was a passenger on the limited this morning en route from Chicago to New-York. The train remained half an hour, but Sullivan was said to be sleeping and could not exhibit himself. It is asserted positively, however, that he was aboard the train.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY DENTISTS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 19.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Dental Society continued in session all day in the West End hall-room. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place this morning, resulting in the election of Dr. S. G. C. Watkins of Montclair as President. The other officers are Dr. George E. Adams of South Orange, Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Dr. C. A. Meeker of Newark, Secretary, and Dr. G. Carleton Brown of Elizabeth, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Dr. C. W. F. Holbrook and Dr C. S. Stookton of Newark, Dr. R. F. Lockey of Paterson, and Dr. Oscar Adlerz of Elizabeth.

A paper on "Chemical Dentistry" was read by Prof. Charles Mayer of Springfield, Mass., the discussion on which was opened by Dr. W. Xavier Sudnuth of Philadelphia. An essay entitled "Light to the Gentiles" was read by Dr. W. H. Mitchell of Hartford, Conn., and was discussed by Dr. William H. Atkinson of New-York. A number of very difficult clinics were performed by specialists. It is probable that adjournment will take place to-morrow.

TO BE RETRIED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—Judge Van Syckel yesterday, in the Supreme Court at Trenton, granted a motion to reopen the case of William Morton, against whom a Sheriff's jury at Elizabeth found a verdict for $1,000 damages for evicting a tenant. Morton's counsel, Gen. Fay, appeared before the court and pleaded hard to have the verdict set aside. Judge Van Syckel directed that the case be set down for retrial at the October term of the Union County Circuit Court.

PLAINFIELD UNITARIANS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 19.—The Unitarians of Plainfield have organized a church society as the result of a series of meetings held during the Spring with that end in view. Henry B. Wells was elected President and the following Board of Trustees was chosen: Chairman—Job Male; Treasurer—George D. Patten; Clerk—Charles W. Opdyke; Henry B. Wells, H. B. Nicholls, Mrs. David W. Pond and Mrs. Ruth Leonard. Regular church services will not be held until September.

EXPERTS AT BILLIARDS.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Jacob Schaefer and Eugene Ives are playing a five nights' billiard game this week, Schaefer playing 400 points each night to Ives's 300, at fourteen-inch balk line. For four nights' play the score stands Schaefer, 1,600; Ives, 980. To-night the game was as follows:

Schaefer—16, 61, 4, 14, 90, 0, 6, 0, 45, 0, 16, 25, 10, 13, 1, 4, 0, 3, 0, 9, [illegible] 11, 7, [illegible] 29, 10, 10, [illegible] 21.

SWEPT BY ANOTHER STORM

VALLEYS AND VILLAGES COMPLETELY RUINED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION IN KANAWHA VALLEY, WEST VA.—HOUSES AND BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY, STEAMERS WRECKED, CROPS RUINED, AND CATTLE DROWNED.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 19.—The greatest disaster which ever befel Little Kanawha came last night in the shape of a terrible cloudburst which has completely flooded the county, destroying many lives, carrying off thousands of dollars in property, and ruining the crops for many miles. The deluge fell here about dusk and continued to fall in torrents, doing much damage in the city.

The worst of the storm struck the lower side of the Kanawha, filling small tributaries from bank to bank and ending in the worst flood within recollection of the oldest inhabitants. In three hours the Kanawha rose six feet and ran out with such velocity that it carried everything before it.

At this point thousands of logs and a number of boats went out or were sunk. Little Kanawha Lumber Company lost 2,000 logs, West's mill ten rafts, Barringer several fleets, W. P. Padden five barges with ties, several of which were caught below; Keever & Co. lost four barges of coal, Miller three rafts and 2,000 ties, Taylor one fleet of timber, Charles Wells four barges. In one hour 5,000 logs went out.

Mrs. Isaac H. Tucker, Martin Lawless, and an unknown man were drowned.

Above the destruction was still greater. Big Tygart Valley is completely ruined. The big mill near its mouth went out and took the Tygart bridge with it. In the valley all the fences, crops, and much live stock was lost. At Chosterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and loft in corn fields. In Clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked.

About noon information was received that the steamer Oneida had been wrecked and sunk at Enterprise above. Still later a report came that the steamer C. C. Martin was sunk at Burning Springs. The Little Tygart is also reported completely ruined. Heatherington's store, Capt. Spencer's residence, C. P. Cooper's residence, and that of J. W. Smith are completely demolished, but no lives are reported lost as yet.

The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker Creek, where the cloud-burst concentrated in all its fury, coming down in the village about midnight and totally destroying it, together with many of its people. The first report gave the loss at eleven, but later news seems to fix the loss at a greater number. The houses of the citizens are said to have been picked up and hurled against each other in such short space of time that no chance to escape was given the people. Among those lost at Morristown are Jake Kiger, his brothers Joseph and Thomas, a man named Bailey, Orville West, wife and child. The body of a man believed to be another Morristown victim was found on Richardson Farm this morning. At Pill Brush all bridges and culverts are washed away and it is impossible to reach or communicate with that point or any other on upper waters. It is impossible now to enumerate loss even here, as the river is still rising and bearing everything loose.

A family boat containing three or four persons went out during the night, and it is believed all are lost, as the last seen of them was when a woman held up a child in her arms and beckoned for assistance as the boat disappeared in the flood.

A freight train on the Ohio River Railroad broke through a trestle at Harris's Ferry, completely wrecking the train and fatally injuring William Neptune, an employe. The wreck was caused by a heavy wash-out. The Baltimore and Ohio train is delayed by wash-outs at Kanawha Station. Lock 1, above the city on the Little Kanawha, has given way before the flood.

RAIN, HAIL, AND LIGHTNING.

VERY SEVERE STORMS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A heavy thunderstorm visited this city last night. It was bad for the theatregoers, as many of them were unable to get either carriages or cabs to take them home, and they had to take shelter under awnings.

The electrical display that accompanied the rain was remarkable. Nothing like it is within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. A number of buildings and residences were struck by lightning, and the Fire Department was kept busy for nearly an hour, but the damage in all cases was slight. The rains flooded all the cellars in the southwestern portion of the city and many basements of down-town business houses, doing much damage.

In the Town of Lake a residence was fired by a bolt of lightning and it and two other houses were consumed, the loss on the three being about $10,000. At the stock yards the packing houses of Armour & Co. and of McNeill & Libby were damaged by lightning to the amount of $13,000. Many shade trees in the beautiful residence quarters in Hyde Park were broken by the rain or destroyed by lightning.

The large mill of W. L. & H. D. Churchill, corner of First and Wales streets, Alpena, Mich., was struck by lightning this morning and burned to the ground, only the boiler house being saved. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

This morning Cincinnati experienced a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by very severe thunder and lightning. The bank of the Ohio Canal, at York-street, broke, and the water penned from the canal in a great flood. The cellars and first floors of several dwellings in that locality were filled with water, and a stream of several feet deep ran down York-street and Central-avenue. The occupants of first floors in some of the houses were rescued with difficulty.

A cloudburst at Lancaster, Ohio, caused a big wash-out on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway. Lightning struck a house in the little village of Georgeville, in Franklin County, Ohio, and set it on fire and burned half the town. At Marysville, Ohio, great damage was done. Lightning struck the electric light works, ruined a dynamo, and put out the lights of the town.

Pembina, Dakota, had a hailstorm Thursday evening. The hailstones were as big as marbles. There was heavy rain at Neche, North Dakota, and also at Grand Forks and other places in Dakota. The wheat and hay crops have been damaged, but to what extent is not known, as much will depend on the condition of the weather for the next three weeks.

A wild scene was witnessed near the Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, late yesterday afternoon when a terrific thunderstorm was at its height. The lightning was darting hither and thither, striking in numerous spots near by, and the Indians rushed en masse, howling and whooping in abject fright and superstition to the shelter of their wigwams. At last a blinding flash of lightning, accompanied by a deafening clap of thunder, came from the heavens and actually shook the earth. The lightning struck a wigwam a few rods below the agency in which were huddled five terrified Indians, instantly killing White Horse and Black Eagle and stunning another so that he will not recover. The other two were unconscious for many hours, and were restored after hard labor by friends.

A severe storm on Elk River, West Virginia, this morning did a great deal of damage to lumbermen and farmers. The [illegible] be estimated. It raised the [illegible]

FLOODS IN THE STATE.

UTICA, N. Y., July 19.—About 4 P. M. to-day the Reservoir Creek at Schuyler's Lake, Otsego County, began to rise, and to-night has flooded the village four feet deep, driving people from low rooms. The course of the creek has changed, and it now runs directly through the village between the two hotels.

The tracks of the West Shore are washed out at Indian Castle, Herkimer County, near Little Falls, and the wires are down. The tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are washed out in several places between here and Norwich, and work trains have been sent out.

West Shore trains are running east from here on the New-York Central.

At Bridgewater, the embankment of the new Utica and Unadilla Valley Railroad was badly washed, and numerous cellars were filled.

FOR A NEW METROPOLIS.

THE BIG PLANS OF THE PROMOTERS OF TERMINAL CITY.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Terminal City people are jubilant to-day over the receipt of a cablegram from agents of the company in London, England, announcing the sale of a block of 100,000 shares of the company's Treasury stock for the round sum of $200,000, or $2 per share. This sale, it is claimed, will enable the company to carry out successfully the plans laid when it began operations about a year ago.

The Terminal City Company, Limited, was chartered in 1888 by the Parliament of Nova Scotia for the purpose of founding a commercial, manufacturing, and fishing centre near the eastern terminus of the Strait of Canso. Here this company has secured large tracts of land on the extreme eastern point of the mainland, where the harbor is accessible at all times and navigable without the aid of local pilots. This land extends about three miles along the deep-water front. Directly across the strait the company has secured large lots of land bordering on an excellent harbor, on which there are valuable mines of coal granted by the Crown, which are now being opened. A charter for railroads to connect these places with the Intercolonial Railway, and through that with the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been granted by the Parliament of Nova Scotia, and the routes have been surveyed and the plans filed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway grants the Terminal City a subsidy of $3,000 per mile on the railroad when built, and the successful placing of this large block of stock abroad will enable the company to construct the road at once. It is claimed that the construction of this connecting railroad (only five miles long) will perfect a railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The distance from Terminal City to Liverpool is 2,330 miles, against 2,930 from Boston to Liverpool and 3,130 from New-York to Liverpool. The company proposes to secure a fast ocean steamer to make one or two trips this Fall from Terminal City to Liverpool.

AN EXCITING VOYAGE.

THE MOSQUITO'S STEWARD TRIES TO CAPTURE THE SHIP.

The schooner Mosquito, which arrived last night after a remarkably quick trip from Greytown, Nicaragua, had a voyage which was full of incident. The first incident of the voyage was a death on board while the schooner was at Greytown. Capt. Johnson of the Mosquito explains this occurrence by saying that the sailor who died, a Dane named O. S. Nielsen, had caught malarial fever.

The next incident of the voyage was one which threatened the life of every man on board. The Captain's story of the matter is as follows: The schooner was flying along toward New-York on Sunday last and making splendid time, when the steward, a burly Barbadoes negro named John Hubbard, appeared on deck. He had taken offense at some fancied wrong inflicted by the Captain and declared that he was "going to get even with him." With this purpose in view he came aft to where Captain Johnson was standing with three passengers and attempted to assault the Captain with his big sheath knife. The Captain saw his danger and dodged the first blow aimed at him by the infuriated negro.

All hands then grappled with the would-be murderer and threw him to the deck. With almost superhuman strength Hubbard managed to slip away from his assailants and backed up against the ship's house, swearing and brandishing his knife. He declared he would kill everybody on the schooner and then take charge of the vessel himself. One of the crew crept up behind him, however, and the desperate man was soon overpowered.

Yesterday, when the Mosquito came up the bay, Hubbard was a prisoner in irons and closely watched. The Captain and passengers all declared him to be a very tough character, and he will be delivered over to the police to-day. The Mosquito hails from Boston, and brings a cargo of cocoa nuts to Hoadley & Co. She

LA MONTE FOR GOVERNOR

THE CHOICE OF NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

SETTLED BY ONE BALLOT—A WARM DEBATE OVER WOMAN SUFFRAGE—PLANKS IN THE PLATFORM.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 19.—The convention of the New-Jersey Prohibitionists at Educational Hall finished its labors this afternoon and adjourned at 2:30 o'clock. George La Monte, President of the First National Bank of Bound Brook, received the nomination for Governor on the first ballot.

The convention was called to order this morning by the temporary Chairman, Cortland L. Parker, and a prayer was delivered by the Rev. Robert Armstrong of Jersey City. The report of the Committee on Credentials, as presented and adopted, showed that credentials had been received from 776 delegates representing every county and nearly every election district in the State. The rules, as reported by the committee and adopted after some discussion, limited the speeches to five minutes in length and directed the roll of counties to be called in alphabetical order for nominations and voting. The unit rule was proposed and discarded, and a rule was adopted, after a warm debate, that only the votes of delegates present should be counted.

In accordance with the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, Cortland L. Parker of South Amboy was unanimously elected permanent Chairman of the convention. Walter Winans of Bound Brook was made permanent Secretary, and Theodore W. Burgher of Cranford Assistant Secretary. Twenty-seven Vice Presidents were elected as follows: James Holston of Atlantic County, Charles H. Stocking of Bergen, Dr. J. B. Graw of Burlington, H. W. Nicholson of Camden, J. B. Stiles of Cape May, C. O. Newcomb of Cumberland, D. F. Merritt of Essex, William Izzard of Gloucester, Thomas J. Kasoney of Hudson, George H. Thurston of Hunterdon, Prof. George McCloskie of Mercer, R. S. Crowell of Middlesex, George C. Beekman of Monmouth, Charles Hedges of Morris, Alfred Wood of Ocean, the Rev. S. Persons of Passaic, George La Monte of Somerset, J. B. Yonker of Sussex, Prof. Joel Wilson of Sussex, George F. Opdyke of Union, Daniel Spangenberg of Warren, and James Halton, Dr. George H. Whiting, Judge William Morrow, Fillmore Condit, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. W. H. Vail, and the Rev. J. C. Hall at large.

The platform, as presented by the Committee on Resolutions, consists of thirteen planks. It called forth the only important debate of the session. The platform of the National Prohibition Party is retained and the necessity of prohibition reiterated. The third plank declares the importance of third-party legislation to secure this end and assails the attitude of both the old parties on the liquor question. The fourth denounces all compromises and high-license schemes as measures calculated only to divert the issue and secure votes. Bribery at elections is deprecated and a firm stand is taken in behalf of the Australian ballot system. The seventh, eighth and ninth declarations are both declared against, and another plank commends the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the common cause. A decided position is taken in favor of woman's suffrage, and the last plank extends to temperance people of all parties an invitation to vote for the Prohibition candidates.

During the discussion which took place on the woman's suffrage clause a diversion was created by Mrs. Theresa Seabrook, an elderly lady of Jersey City, who arose excitedly in the front of the hall and waving her umbrella above her head while she delivered a passionate address on the rights of her sex. Some of the more prominent campaign orators objected to this plank on the ground that it would hurt the Prohibition cause among the opponents of woman's suffrage, but the friends of the movement were satisfied and its passage was greeted by wild cheers.

A resolution was introduced by the Rev. George Davis of Somerset County, assailing the record of the Republican Party on the liquor question in this State, and denouncing as ineffectual the Werts law passed by the Democrats at the last session of the Legislature. Tois was productive of a heated discussion, and was defeated by a narrow margio.

Dr. J. B. Graw of Burlington then made an appeal for financial aid, placing the immediate need of the party at $5,000.

Then oominatioos were mads for a candidate for Governor as follows: William H. Nicholeon of Burlington, David H. Merritt of Essex, the Rev. M. Morgan of Middlesex, Senator Thomas G. Chattle of Monmouth, Jee W. Brown of Hudson, the Rev. Edward S. Hagaman of Middlesex, and George La Munte of Somerset. Mr. La Monte was elected on the first oallot, receiving 269 ont of 370 votes cast. Thomas D. Chattel, whose name was loudly hissed at the time of his nomination, received 97 votes, William H. Nicholson 16, and Judge W. Morrow 3 votes. The election of Mr. La Meote was then made unanimous, and after a short speech by that gentleman the convention was declared adjourned sine die.

The galleries were well filled with spectators throughout the session, and at times the wildest enthosiasm prevailed. The proceedings and speeches were coostantly interrooted by bursts of applause and cheering. The hall was tastefully decorated io the nutional colors.

Mr. La Monte is a member of the firm of Augustine Smith & Co., paper manufacturers of New-York, and is President of the First National Bank of Bound Brook, where he lives. He was born in Charlestevile, Schoharie County, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1834. His aocestors were settlers there. The candidate was in his youth a district school teacher. He paid his way through Union College by teaching. He was graduated with honors in 1857; then went to Virginia and become connected with educational institutions. At one time he was President of the Farmville Female College and afterward of the Centreville Female College. After the war he came to New-York, engaged in the manufacture of paper, and accumulated a fortune.

BREER DERRICK DIDN'T GET THERE.

Probably Col. Joel B. Erbardt does not koow that he had an aspiriog rivel for the Colectorship of this port in the person of the Rev. Dr. William B. Derrick, the colored minister who made himself "numerous" as one of the Natiooal Republican Committee's Spellbinders durlog the last Presidential campaign. But it is evso so. Dr. Derrick wes paetor of the Bethel Afrioen Methodist Church on Sollivan-street until the Summer of 1888, when he abandoned preachiog for politics and gave his time and voice to the election of Herrison. Last February he concluded that his great servioes deserved a great reward, so he got the members of the Central Republican Club, who are of as dusky a bue as himself, to sign a petition for his appointment as Collector of the New-York, and he went several times to Washington to plead his cause in person. When he found that he was nosuccessful he "strock" for the Haytian Mission, but there he was beaten by a white man, Frederick Douglass. Still Dr. Derrick does not despair, and he is looking about for some of the plums not yet gathered. Brer Derrick deserves an office if any colored man does.

COMPLAINTS OF THE "IRON HALL."

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Some of the members of the Iron Hall in this city are alarmed over the financial condition of the order. Most of them are working people and invested money in the associations in the hopes of receiving large percentages which, when the order was started, were offered. The order has failed in several cases to meet its obligations, and a number of members have expressed forcible opinions in regard to the methods of the breoches.

Magistrate Gillespie, who is a member of Branch No. 211, said last April: "I was taken sick and did not get up for twelve weeks. I am entitled to $200 in benefits, which I have not received. I am tired of asking for it. My last year has the bill now in his hands. I cannot see how they are going to pay sixty members of our branch, whose certificates will mature in three years, if they cannot pay me my sick benefits now. It is very evident that some of the members will fail to get their money. Other members are similarly circumstanced. An appeal to the court must be the result."

LITTLE OKLAHOMA'S CONVENTION.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, July 19.—The Territorial Convention assembled at 11 A. M. The Committee on Credentials submitted its complete report, seating ninety-two delegates. The report was after some wrangling, adopted. The report of the Committee on Organization recommended F. T. Green of Edmond for Permanent Chairman and M. A. Duff of Cimerron for Secretary. The report also provided for Assistant Secretaries, Doorkeepers, and Sergeant-at-Arms, and was unanimously adopted.

A motion was carried that the convention resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the matter of creating a provisional Government of Oklahoma. After hearing the report of the Committee on Resolutions the convention took a recess.

AN OUTING FOR THE POOR.

Six hundred and forty-five mothers and children, including 138 infants, made up the Montefiore excursion of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society to Ocean Beach, Coney Island, yesterday. The echeme of the society in having these excursions composed of groups of families is intended to lessen the demoralizing tendencies often incident to public gatherings. Dr. Agvazian, representing the Board of Health, rendered efficient assistance yesterday in the medical care of the children.

Miss Hattie Purdy, for several years a teacher in the schools of Middletown, yesterday cut her throat at Ulsterville, Ulster County, and will probably die. Religious excitement had unbalanced her mind, and she had been in an asylum two or three days, but was sent to friends in the hope that the change of scene would benefit her.

THE WHITE CHAPEL MYSTERY.

LONDON POLICEMEN TRICKED BY A VAGABOND.

LONDON, July 19.—An Englishman was arrested this morning on the charge of having murdered the woman whose body was found Tuesday morning in Castle-alley, Whitechapel. After being taken into custody the prisoner confessed that he had killed the woman. He said the weapon he used to accomplish his purpose was an ordinary pocket knife. He carried no other weapon. He declared that he lived nowhere and that he had just arrived from abroad. The prisoner is 6 feet in height, of fair complexion, and carries himself with a military air. His actions indicate that he is insane.

The identity of the man is carefully concealed for the present by the authorities. He has confessed that he murdered all the women whose bodies have been found in and about the White-chapel district. He gave the names of his victims, the dates upon which he killed them, and all the ghastly and indecent details connected with the terrible crimes. The police believe that he is a lunatic, but that possibly the story he tells is true, and that he is the man for whom they have so long been searching.

The man, it is now said, is not "Jack the Ripper." The police to-night say he is only a drunken lunatic, and they attach no importance to his confession. The man will be arraigned in the police court to-morrow on the charge of vagabondism.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Henry Labouchère asked what truth there was in the statement semi-officially published in *L'Opinione* of Rome that there was a definite *entente* that the English and Italian navies would act together in the event of a war with France, and also that a year ago, when a French attack on Spezzia was feared, the British Mediterranean squadron was held in readiness to assist Italy.

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in reply to Mr. Labouchère's interrogation, stated that the action of the Government in case of a war between France and Italy would be guided by circumstances. England was under no engagement fettering her liberty. The Government had never had any concoos to attribute to France a piratical design to try to capture Spezzia.

Mr. Labouchère asked further questions, whether there was any truth in the statement published in *L'Opinione*, but Sir James declined to answer.

CRICKET EXTRAORDINARY.

LONDON, July 19.—The game between the Philadelphia cricketers and the Gentlemeo of Surrey was continued to-day. The Americans played seond cricket and finished their first innings with a total of 458, against 294 made yesterday by the home team. Walter Scott batted for five hours and made 142 runs. The score of the visitors was as follows:

	Runs.		Runs.
R D. Brown	14	Newbold Etting	17
G. S. Patterson	6	D. S. Newhall	47
D. S. Stoever	24	E. L. Brown	3
E. W. Clark, Jr.	40	J. W. Sharpe, Jr., not out	27
Walter Scott	142	Extras	27
W. C. Morgan	3		
F. E. Brewster	39		
Total	458		

In the seoond inning the Surrey team had lost one wicket for 46 runs when stumps were drawn.

BOULANGER'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, July 19.—Gen. Boulanger has issued a manifesto in which he declares that the law against multiple candidates in France is a blow against universal suffrage. The measure, however, he says, will not prevent the nation making koown its sovereign will. He continues: "As a protest against this odious violation of law the National Committee has decided that I shall present myself as a candidate for the Councils General in eighty cantons. The verdict of the people of those cantons will be the prelude to the grander triumph that is near at hand. Before long the 'rump' that now dishonors the country will be pitilessly swept away and internal peace restored."

AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 19.—The Massachusetts rifle team took part in the shooting for minor prizes in the Steward's sonteet at Wimbledon to-day. The conditions were seven shots each at 200 yards. Following are the scores of the wioners: Farrow, 33; Edes, Sergt. Bull, Doyle, and Hioman, 32 each, and Johnston, Merrill, and Bumstead, 31 each.

WON BY A NEW-YORK STUDENT.

LONDON, July 19.—I. I. Mapes, a graduate of Columbia College, New-York, has taken the Edinburgh University medal for proficiency in the study of abatemy. His rating was 95 per cent. of the available marks. Douglas Ewell, also a graduate of Columbia College, stood third in the class, his percentage being 93.

THE PAPER SYNDICATE.

LONDON, July 19.—The syodicate or paper mannfactnrers has about completed all the arrangements for the proposed combination. The capital of £1,500,000 has already been guaranteed, and it is expected that the immediate effect of the combination will be an advance of 5 per cent. in the price of paper.

PARNELL IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, July 19.—Mr. Parnell arrived here to-day, to receive the freedom of the city. A large crowd had gathered at the railway station to greet him, and he was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Shortly after his arrival he addressed an open-air meeting of workingmen.

GIFT TO MR. M'LANE.

PARIS, July 19.—M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a mark of esteem, has presented Mr. McLane, ex-United States Minister here, with a handsome Sèvres vase.

AN ALABAMA FEUD.

TWO HOWTONS AND ONE SIMPSON AND A DEPUTY SHERIFF DYING.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—For several years a feud has existed between the families of Simpson and Howton in the extreme western portion of this county. It began by Tom Simpson killing one of the Howtons, for which he was tried in the Criminal Court here. A mistrial resulted, and Simpson was released on bail, which he subsequently forfeited, and a reward of $200 was offered for his arrest.

The next tragedy was the death of another Howton by a shot from ambush as he was riding along the road. Recently the officers of the law have been trying to arrest Tom Simpson, who was known to be in the vicinity of Mud Creek. Yesterday Sheriff Gleon, Scroggins, and W. E. Morgan went down to Mud Creek and secured the assistance of two of the Howtons, and last night surrounded Simpson in a ginhouse, where he was sleeping in company with another man and a negro. At daylight Tom came out looking around, and was promptly ordered by Deputy Scroggins to throw up his hands and surrender. Instead of doing so he rushed aronnd the house with a bullet from Scroggins's pistol whistling after him, and was met by a bullet from J. E. Howton, and fell dead. Almost at the same instant two guns were fired from the ginhouse, fatally wounding Deputy Morgan and seriously wounding J. E. Howton. The inmates of the ginhouse barricaded it and defied arrest.

J. C. Howton at once came to Birmingham for assistance, leaving Deputy Scroggins on guard, assisted by several of Howton's friends. Sheriff Smith at once dispatched seven deputies armed with Winchesters to the scene of the difficulty.

Telegrams from Adjer, the nearest station, seven miles from Mud Creek, report that J. E. Howton will recover from two wounds, one on the head and one on the shoulder. Deputy Morgan is bleeding to death internally. Part of the deputies arrived in the afternoon and left at once for the scene of the tragedy. There were three men in the ginhouse with Simpson, all of whom escaped and are at large.

W. H. SHERMAN TURNS UP.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—W. H. Sherman of the firm of Sherman Brothers & Co., whose whereabouts have been a mystery for the past ten days, returned to the city this morning. He is very pale and nervous, and has the appearance of having been ill.

His statement is that for the past ten days he has been suffering from nervous prostration, and with the exception of four days has been at the hotel at Van Buren Point. During the four days he was in the country at the house of his brother-in-law, W. H. Strawn of New-York City. A dispatch from Dunkirk confirms his story. Referring to the embarrassment of the firm, he states he is here to assist in examining the books. He claims to be able to explain the charges of misappropriating the funds sent here to pay drafts against the Central Milling Company. He also stated that the assets of the firm would reach $2,000,000. The cause of embarrassment is attributed to grain speculation. Sherman returned to Van Buren Point to-night.

Gerhard Lang, receiver of the firm, filed his bond of $100,000 to-day.

THE BURKE EXTRADITION CASE.

WINNIPEG, July 19.—The attorneys for Burke, the Chicago suspect, are preparing their appeal from the decision of Judge Bain committing him for extradition. Application for a writ of habeas corpus will bring the matter up within a few days. Burke's friends there is every reason to believe, have at last come to his rescue.

VERY MUCH LIKE WATER.

SOME FIGURES RELATING TO THE LEAD TRUST'S CAPITALIZATION.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* will print this morning an interesting statement about the value of the White Lead Trust securities, as to which the statement was made to the New-York Stock Exchange by the officers of the trust that there had been issued $30,188 certificates of the par value of $88,018,800, "an amount much in excess of popular expectation and of any estimate that can be formed on the basis of actual value of the works comprised in the trust."

Among other things, the *Journal* says: "In order that the trust methods and the value of 'trust securities' may be properly appreciated, we will give what investors will find to be very valuable information; namely, the approximate though liberally estimated cash valuation of the works which have been included in the Lead Trust:

	Approximate Cash Valuation.
Atlantic White Lead Company, New-York	$2,500,000
Collier White Lead Company, St. Louis	2,500,000
Southern White Lead Company, St. Louis	2,500,000
Bekaten White Lead Company, Cincinnati	1,250,000
John T. Lewis & Brother, Philadelphia	1,250,000
St. Louis R. and B. Company, St. Louis	700,000
Union White Lead Manufacturing Company, New-York	200,000
Ulster White Lead Company, New-York	300,000
Jewett White Lead Company, New-York	500,000
Brooklyn White Lead Company, Brooklyn	1,250,000
Bradley White Lead Company, Brooklyn	
Total	$12,950,000

Harrison Brothers & Co., Philadelphia; Billings Rio Grande Works, (smelters,) Socorro, New-Mexico; Maryland White Lead Company, Baltimore, and possibly a few other small concerns, figures not obtained.

These comiprise, it is said, all the works of any importance in the combination, and, adding $2,050,000 for all the works in the trust whose values are not given above, it would make the liberally-estimated cash valuation of the trust properties as $15,000,000. "The above figures," it is added, "give in detail, are based on such authority that we believe their accuracy will not be questioned. It may not be generally understood by the investing public that though the white-lead industry in the past has not been very profitable—the unconscious capacity of the works considerably exceeding the consumptive demand, and prices having been correspondingly depressed—yet in entering the Lead Trust the nominal valuation placed upon each works was four times its cash value, or assuming this to have amounted to $15,000,000, the certificates issued would not have exceeded $60,000,000. It should, however, be stated that 60 per cent. of the business to be derived from sheet and other manufactures of lead.

"It would be interesting to know what the remaining $23,000,000 of certificates represent. Are they promoters' profits? As the certificates issued for the works are three-fourths 'water,' what might be a fair value for the $30,188 certificates on the market? The cash value of the works would certainly not make it more than $15 a share, while last week the quotation on the exchange varied between the limits of $32 87½ and $39 75, and this week is from $25 to $23."

AERONAUT HOGAN'S FATE.

NO TIDINGS FROM THE NAVIGATOR OF THE AIRSHIP.

Another day passed with no definite news of Aeronant Hogan or the Campbell airship, yesterday, strengthened the prevalent opinion that nothing more would be heard from either.

Mr. Campbell last evening could not help showing that he was much worried over the turn his air-ship ascension had taken, but he made a brave effort to keep up an ontward show of courage. "It is my opinion still that Hogan is safe," he said, "and that it will be soon proved that he was picked up by some vessel." That Mr. Campbell was trying hard to actually believe that what he said would be found the fact was only too apparent. His efforts to appear hopeful were painful.

When Capt. Eddes of the steamship Hoxarth, which arrived from Rio Janeiro yesterday, reported that he had seen a onrious object floating in the water on Thursday, it was thought that it might have been the airship or a part of it. The position of the object seen by the Captain was about that in which the pilots of the Cape Report and Sandy Hook. Capt. Eddes saw last night, however, did not seem to think that he had seen anything of the Campbell ship. He was below, he said, Thursday morning, when a little boy on board, George Paine, called his attention to the object. About 1,000 feet away, and disappeared soon after the Captain saw it. To him it looked like the caresss of some animal of a whitish color. Gnils, Mother Cary's chickens, and divers were hovering over it.

Hogan's well-known confidence in himself and his iron nerves is causing the good many people in Jackson, Mich., to believe that he is still safe and that he is keeping away from New-York for the sake of scooring extra advertising. Mrs. Hogan is reported to have received a dispatch from Mr. Campbell Thursday saying that no news had been heard from, and that he was all right. Mrs. Hogan, up to last night, had heard no further particulars. If she received any such dispatch, Mr. Campbell must have wired her his hopes for facts, as he has had no such information with which to reassure anxious inquirers here.

Prof. Carl Myers of Mohawk, N. Y., who made the balloon part of the airship, criticises the managers of the ascension for not taking proper precautions. The balloon was made to be managed like an ordinary balloon, he says, but the escape valve placed in the top by him was removed by some one, and changes in the netting and the connection with the car were made which would prevent its being operated as he intooded. The balloon was so strongly constructed that he believes it would keep in air several days unless torn by the aeronant, and would retain the gas for almost any length of time. Yet he never expects to hear from Hogan or airship again.

CONSPIRACY ALSO CHARGED.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MOWATT FAMILY LITIGATION.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 19.—There are no new movements in the suit of Miss Mary Mowatt against her brothers and sisters to compel them to return $100,000 alleged to have been fraudulently obtained and to relinquish their claims on real estate in Mexico and elsewhere valued at $200,000 more. Her attorney, Mr. Gardner, says the suit is to be pushed and the summonses are being served on defendants. He intends to secure indictments against several of the conspirators and fraudulent.

J. Hervey Cook, attorney for Miss Mary Mowatt, as executrix of the will of James Mowatt and sole legatee, says several of the defendants went to him and informed him that Mary wanted a paper drawn relinquishing her claim to the estate, accepting in lieu of the joint heirs. Mr. Cook read the paper to Mary and remarked that it was a remarkably generous thing for her to do. She said nothing and signed it apparently voluntarily. Miss Mowatt afterward said she was compelled to sign by her brothers and sisters continually threatening to disgrace the good names of herself and dead brother by trumped-up charges.

Nicholas Hopper, the brother-in-law, charged with having counseled Miss Mowatt to sign the paper and who, besides getting his share of the money, is alleged to have obtained $2,500 additional for acting as adviser and assistant in settling up, is nearly seventy years old. He declines to talk, and laughs at what he terms "the garbled-up accounts in the newspapers." He says he is one of the heirs, but that will not tell what part is so. He has not been arrested and says he would like to be, "just to see how it seems." His wife, sister of the plaintiff, says Mary signed the paper of her own free will and is now making trouble over it, aiding that she would rather have a good name than all her sister's wealth.

CANUCKS TOOK THE BAIT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—It leaked out here to-day that the scheme of Col. Hamilton to see up electricity-generating machinery under Niagara Falls, which was killed last Winter in the New-York Legislature, has been successfully worked on the Canadian Government, and that a grant has been obtained permitting the erection of the machinery under Horseshoe Falls. The thing has been accomplished by a still hunt, and nobody outside of the favored few knew a word about it. These are quite averse to making it public now, as they appear to be afraid that it will prejudice the enterprise somehaw as soon as it becomes publicly known. Toronto is thought likely to dislike the giving away of such a franchise by the Premier and Cabinet.

A meeting of the company is called at Alexandria, Va., for next Wednesday to organize and prepare for work. The company was originally incorporated in Virginia to avoid New-York's higher taxes. It is said that Col. Grosvenor, who is at the head of the Canadian Niagara Park and ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell of New-York are in the scheme.

MRS. LOGAN'S RETURN.

Among the passengers of the Trave, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, was Mrs. John A. Logan. Mrs. Logan has made a rather extended trip abroad and was the recipient of much flattering attention while in England. The steamer was met at Quarantine by John A. Logan, Jr., who went down the bay on a revenue cutter and was the first to greet his mother on her return.

NEW STATES TAKING SHAPE

THE VARIOUS CONVENTIONS HARD AT WORK.

MANY QUESTIONS OF INTEREST ARISING DAILY AND BEING REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 19.—The Judiciary Committee is still wrangling over the question of county courts and the proposed division of the State into six judicial districts. The committeemen opposed to the establishment of county courts and of the office of Justice of the Peace are in the majority, but a minority report will be submitted, and there will be a bitter fight on the question among the lawyers. The Judiciary Committee is also having an interesting wrestle with the question of whether the Supreme Court shall hold all of its sessions at the capital or at different points. It has been proposed that one term be held each year in Bismarck, Fargo, and Grand Forks, but there is considerable opposition to this plan among the lawyers. The convention has consumed considerable time in discussing the resolution proposing to refer all articles indorsed by Committee of the Whole to the Committee on Revision and giving that committee power to make such changes he may be necessary. After a discussion lasting several hours, the resolution was amended so that the Committee on Revision must report to the convention every change made in the Constitution, which shall then be considered section by section by the convention.

Proposed articles were introduced providing that the Supreme Court Judges shall be obliged to give their opinion on important questions of law when requested by the Governor, Senate, or House of Representatives, making a three-fourths majority vote of the petit jury a verdict; compelling school teachers to deposit all school moneys in a national or other duly incorporated bank; providing for the election of two Commissioners who shall act with the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General as a Board of Commissioners for the sale and leasing of school lands; directing the Legislature to provide for the speedy sale of one-fourth of the school lands at not less than $10 per acre; giving equal protection to all in the observance of any they may select as the school lands in the State into twenty-six Senatorial districts, which shall have the same boundaries as the districts created for the election of members of the Constitutional Convention, and that from each district there shall be elected one Senator and three Representatives.

The question of taxing railroads came up again. Mr. Hegge proposing that a Board of Assessors be elected by the people to assess railroads in each county, the railroads to be subject to the same levy as other property.

An effort is being made by some to have the convention refuse to submit the question of prohibition to a vote of the people, but there is every indication that it will be submitted. The anti-prohibitionists are beginning to fear that the proposition of Mr. Camp of Stuttsman, to submit three propositions—one for prohibition, one for high license, and one that neither be submitted in the Constitution—will result to the prospect of prohibition success, as many anti-prohibitionists do not wish a high license clause in the Constitution. Thus would the anti-prohibition vote be divided.

There was a lively fight in Committee of the Whole on the question of the organization of counties and the changing of county lines. The article providing that no part of a county shall be added to another without a majority vote of each county was the chief bone of contention, and was finally adopted in the Committee of the Whole. The motion to take a recess until Tuesday next was defeated.

HELENA, Montana, July 19.—The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. Mr. Parcherry, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported favorably the communication of Mr. Maginnis relating to the granting of arid lands in Montana for the purpose of maintaining storage reservoirs and recommended that Congress be memorialized.

On motion the report was referred back to the committee with instructions to prepare a memorial. Mr. Burleigh introduced the following resolutions, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that when it assumes county indebtedness that existed on July 1, 1889, less the value of public improvement in each county, such value to be ascertained by actual cost of improvement as shown by records and accounts of said counties; that the Committee on Public Debt and Finance be instructed to report the necessary constitutional provisico to carry out this resolution.

Mr. Luce offered the following resolution relating to irrigation:

That the water of every ostural stream not heretofore appropriated within the State of Montana is hereby declared to be the property of the public, and the same is dedicated to the use of the people of the state subject to appropriation as hereinafter provided. The right to the unappropriated waters of a betural stream to beneficial uses is never denied. The priority of appropriation shall give the better right as between those using the water. All persons and corporations shall have the right of way across any lands in the State for the construction of ditches, canals, and flumes for the porposes of conveying water for domestic purposes, irrigation of agricultural lands, mining and manufacturing porposes, and drainage, upon the payment of just compensatioo. The Legislative Assembly shall provide a law, that the Board of County Commissioners in the respective counties shall beve the power, whee application is made to them by either party interested, to establish reasonable maximum rates to be charged for the use of water, whether furnished by individuals or corporations.

Mr. Lee introduced the following amended resolution, which wee adopted;

No armed person or persons or armed body of men shall be brought into this State for the preservatioo of peace and suppressioo of domestic violence, except on application of the Legislative Assembly or the Executive, when the Legislative Assembly cannot be coovened.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakotah, July 19.—To-day's session of the Constitutional Convention was ooe of the longest thus far held. The only business developed was the enhmission of a dozen reports of the standing committees, all of which were made a special order for next Tuesday. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations incinded a memorial to Congress asking for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making a thorough and complete hydrographic survoy of the State, inoinding the mioeralogio formation of the Black Hills and the artesian basin, to determine the extent of the artesian system and its value for the purpose of agriculture and manufacturing. The Schedule Committee has refused to report favorably on the Australian ballot system.

OLYMPIA, Wyoming, July 19.—The convention remained in session from 9 A. M. until 6:40 P. M., with only an hour for dinner. It was in Committee of the Whole all the time, except for the report of the Committee on Boards. Board of Trade presented a memorial reciting that corporations should only be formed under general laws; that all corporations doing business in the State should have a public office here; that all books of the company should be open to inspection by any legislative committee; that railroads should be allowed to cross each other and be forced to exchange freight and passengers and perform service at reasonable rates, but that otherwise corporations should be treated liberally, so as to encourage capital to invest in the State. A few minutes were consumed by members having numberless petitions for women suffrage and prohibition, but they were all referred without being read.

The convention then went into the Committee of the Whole to consider sections of the judiciary article. Section 4, as adopted, gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction in all matters involving over $200, the legality of a tax assessement or municipal ordinance or State statutes. The term of District or Superior Judges was made four instead of six years, as originally proposed. The Judges are to be elected at the same time that the Constitution is voted upon. The Superior Courts have all divorce, probate, and naturalization, as well as the usual business of the District Circuit Courts. The Judges are elected by districts. On agreement by litigants a Judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, may be appointed. Judges who, without special permission of the Governor, leave the State more than sixty days forfeit their seats. The number of Justices of the Peace is to be determined by the Legislature. In all towns of over 5,000 they are paid by salary. The vote of three-fourths of the Legislature is needed to remove a Judge, Attorney General, or Prosecuting Attorney. The Legislature is to prescribe the jurisdiction of all inferior courts it may create. Salaries are fixed at $4,000 for the Supreme Bench, payable by the State, and $3,000 for Superior Judges, payable half by the district and half by the State.

SULLIVAN SAYS HE WAS SOBER.

John L. Sullivan arrived in Jersey City last night over the Pennsylvania Road. There were very few people, except a dozen reporters and the station employes, around when he alighted from the train. He got off on the baggage platform and hastened to a cab waiting outside. Cautious as he was, he was recognized, and there was a cry of "Sullivan is here!" Sullivan went to the Vanderbilt House in Forty-second-street. Even his backers and most intimate associates did not know he had arrived until he summoned them by telegraph.

"I have nothing to say about my recent victory," said he, "What I do want you to say is that you saw me sober. I have been sober since I left New-Orleans. I have been keeping quiet in a friend's house in Chicago. I know that in the past I have done much that deserve the condemnation it received, but what has been said regarding my drinking and carousing since the fight is false. To-morrow I am going to Boston to spend a week with my mother. Then I shall come back here to complete some business with 'Charlie' Johnson."

A story was circulated yesterday that Charlie Mitchell, fearing arrest, had fled to Canada. Though this could not be confirmed, it was generally believed in sporting circles.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

MISSOURI RATES REDUCED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—The Missouri State Board of Railroad Commissioners has decided that all the railroads in the State must reduce their rates on grain 10 per cent.; on live stock 25 per cent., and on coal 25 per cent. The new rate is ordered to go into effect as soon as the railroads can publish their new tariff sheets.

Interviews with the local freight agents of the roads affected by the decision indicate universal dissatisfaction at the ordered reduction. Following are a few of the expressions of opinion:

W. H. Reed of the Wabash—If enforced the reduction will be disastrous.

J. A. Wintz of the Rock Island—The rates are too low now. The roads can do no profitable business at the reduced charges.

S. N. Fulton of the Alton—The roads can't stand it. They will have to do business at a loss.

"At the Missouri Pacific offices," says an afternoon paper, "the proposition was considered an outrage, totally unjustifiable."

The action of the Commissioners will have no effect on the through rates, inasmuch as State Commissioners cannot deal with inter-State charges.

AN EJECTED PASSENGER TO SUE.

Mr. Wallace of the firm of Wallace & Finch, blacksmiths, at Madison, N. J., is about to bring proceedings against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to recover damages. On Thursday evening he purchased a ticket from Hoboken to Madison. On the arrival of the train at Brick Church he stepped off to see a friend, but neglected to have his ticket indorsed by the conductor. On resuming his journey he presented his ticket to Conductor Burt. He explained the circumstances, but the conductor refused to receive the ticket and demanded Wallace's fare. Wallace had no money with him, but he offered his watch and chain as security. This the conductor also refused and ordered him to leave the car. Wallace insisted upon riding.

At the South Orange station he was seized by the train hands and forcibly ejected. They handled him so roughly that his face was badly bruised and cut and the blood streamed over his clothing.

ORDERS TO AGENTS.

Acting Commissioner Hayden of the Trunk Line Association and Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association signed the following document, which was sent out to the freight agents yesterday:

"In accordance with the vote of the joint committee, and as policy offers at all points within our territory on Aug. 1, it has been agreed that, except upon the single article of corn, the rates upon all grain and the products of all grains which are classified as sixth class shall be reduced to the basis of 25 cents per hundred pounds, Chicago to New-York, as shown in the east-bound tariffs effective June 25, 1889.

"The rates on unground corn only may be continued after Aug. 1 on the basis of 20 cents per hundred pounds, Chicago to New-York, until otherwise directed. Notice of cancellation will be made by filed by the nodersigned with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington on behalf of the initial roads and their eastward connections, but you are requested to individually file your printed tariffs."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Commerce Association rendered a decision yesterday in regard to the relative adjustment of rates on bullion and ore from Colorado points to the Missouri River. He advises the restoration of the bullion rate to $8 per ton, it having lately been reduced to $7, and decides that with the 1st inst. the rate in effect on bullion the rate on ore should be $5 per ton.

An entry by consent has been made in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York against the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company, by the terms of which the road is to be sold on Aug. 18. It is arranged that the road shall be bought by an organization of creditors through Trustees.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been preparing for some time to build a spur from the main line at Waverly, N. J., across Bayconne to the river front. The Council of Bayonne has instructed Corporation Attorney Fuller to see to it that the city is protected in the matter of crossing the streets at grade.

The Board of Directors of the Pullman Palace Car Company yesterday declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share from net earnings.

ABOUT A SMALL ISLAND.

POSSIBLE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: In the diplomatic circles the impression is growing that the United States and France are making preparations for a controversy over a small island under the jurisdiction of the Haytian Government. Ever since the proposition was made to construct a canal at Panama the United States has been endeavoring to get possession of the island in question, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of St. Nicholas Mole and is down on the naval charts as Great Inagua.

A naval station on the latter island has been the ambition of this Government for many years. It would not only give the United States a position of vantage at the northern entrance to the Windward Pass, flowing between Cuba and Hayti, but it would enable our Government to scrutinize all the commerce going through the pass to Panama and beyond. The most desirable location for a naval station has not been overlooked by France, who also has an interest in a Panama canal, and the French Government has been figuring on outbidding our Government for the purchase or possession of it.

A gentleman well versed in diplomatic matters stated to-day that just before President Salomon, the late Executive of Hayti, left the island he forwarded to this Government a proposition by which it was intended that the United States should acquire control of Great Inagua Island. Before action could be taken by this Government, President Salomon was expelled from Hayti, thus putting a stop to any negotiations. France at once took advantage of the situation and placed the Legitime wing of the Haytian party under obligation to her, and at the same time made a tempting offer for the island in question. Just now the situation appears to be very much complicated by the recognition of the Legitime Government by both the United States and France. It was to find out where our Government stands and what chance there is for the carrying out of the late President Salomon's wishes in this subject that Secretary Blaine proposed to send three Commissioners to Hayti.

Commodore Walker was reticent concerning the statement that the activity among the naval vessels at New-York May have something to do with the Haytian question. When asked if the desire to have the work on the new ships pushed forward is due to the intention of the State Department to have a substantial naval squadron accompany a commission to Hayti, he answered evasively.

Secretary Tracy said to-day: "The order to prepare the vessels for sea has no relation to foreign service."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A young man named Terranos Daigis was shot and instantly killed near Church Point, fifteen miles south west of New-Orleans, La., Thursday, by Wireless Broussard, as the result of a feud between the parties, and it is alleged that Daigis went to the residence of Theadeaux armed with a shotgun for the purpose of killing him, but Thadeaux fired first and Daigis immediately surrendered to the Sheriff, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

The sale of the Baltimore 5 per cent. Consolidated Gas bonds was perfected yesterday, the entire amount, $652,000, having been subscribed for at par and accrued interest. Among the purchasers were many holders of the Chesapeake 6 per cent. certificates, who were glad of the opportunity of effecting such an exchange. Some of the largest financial firms in the country are among the subscribers for the purpose of investment.

An application has been received at the War Department from citizens of Alaska for the location of a detachment of troops in that Territory, and the request

THE RACING AT MONMOUTH

THREE FIXED EVENTS TO BE RUN THIS AFTERNOON.

THE COLLEEN STAKES FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES, THE STEVENS STAKES, AND THE NAVESINK HANDICAP.

There will be a good day's racing at Monmouth Park to-day, and, if the weather will continue pleasant enough, an enormous half-holiday crowd will be at the track to enjoy the sport. The chief features of the day will be the Colleen Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, for which a field of fourteen starters are probable, the lot being so nearly alike in quality that they should make a good race of it. The Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and five-eighths, will have but a small field, four only being named as probable starters, but these should make a good match. Firenzi has a field of four to defeat in the Navesink Handicap, at a mile and a half, and she will probably do it with little tronnle. The other four races have filled well, and good contests in thasa are pertainties. The full list of entries for the day's faces is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Miracle, 122 pounds; Rosalie June, 119; Leo H., 106; Sir Joseph and Fred B., 97 each; Starlight, 109; Tipstaff, Pilgrim, and Sourire, 103 each; Valodia, 95; Servia and Fonsetta, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Colleen Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, of $500 each, $10 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.
W. L. Scott's ch. f. Paradox, by Rayon D'Or, Lizzie Cox.....115
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Homeopathy, by Reform-Maggie B. B.....115
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Tronquois-Vandalite.....115
Auburndale Stable's b. f. Folly, by Onondaga-Paradox.....108
Davis & Hall's b. f. Little Ella, by Little Phil-Ella Wardsid.....108
John Daly's h. f. Carrie C., by Sensation-Ferida.103
D. D. Withers's chestnut filly, by King Ernest-Kiskanok.....103
A. Belmont's ch. f. Phœbe, by St. Blaise-Mahallah.....103
A. Belmont's b. f. Leda, by Kingfisher-Leighlonia.....103
George Hearst's b. f. Golden Horn, by Spendthrift-Constantinople.....103
S. S. Brown's gray filly by Springbok-Jennie V.103
Preakness Stable's br. f. Livonia, by Longfellow-Elkhorn Lass.....103
W. Rollin's ch. f. Paulina F., by Hopeful-Buxom.103
D. J. McCarty & Brother's ch. g. Pandora, by Rayon d'Or-Blue Grass Belle.....103

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile. Bella S., 115 pounds; Defaulter, 111; Panama and Bess, 110 each; Tristan, 108; Bigonet, Sortrice, and Brother Ban, 107 each; Seymour, 100, and Favanne, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $250 to third. One mile and five-eighths:

Pounds.
A. J. Cassatt's b. c. Eric, by Duke of Magenta-Second Hand.....118
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, by Longfellow-Semper Idem.....118
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tomboy, by Tom Ochiltree-Majority.....113
D. J. McCarty's ch. c. Sorrento, by Joe Hooker-Rosa B.....113

FIFTH RACE.—The Navesink Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a half.

Pounds.
J. B. Heggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5 years.....126
A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Taragon, 4.....115
Rancho Stable's ch. c. Charley Dreux, 4.....112
I. Straus's b. h. Turnus, 4.....107
D. D. Withers's b. f. Inverwick, 4.....102

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Miracle, 120 pounds; Grenadier, 114; Syntax and Freedom, 110 each; Nelson, 109; Firenzi, Queen of Trumps, 106; Elizabeth and Kermesse, 105 each; Equality, 104; Spectator and Arab, 103 each; Esau and Sir Roderick, 101 each, and Sunshine, 94.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Billow Stakes, a free welter-weight handicap, with $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. One mile. Banner Bearer and San Cloche, 143 pounds each; Theodosius, 130; Equiman, 128; Niagara, 127; Ben Harrison, 126, and Village Maid, 118. Banner Bearer is a doubtful starter.

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

There was a good crowd at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, where five races were run with these results:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $600, for two-year-olds, $100 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17. H. Warnks & Son's br. f. Reclare, by Reform-Clara.....(Taylor) 1
P. Ralphi's b. c. Prince Howard, 110.....(Bender) 2
T. B. Dawson's b. c. Sensation, 110.....(Bergen) 3
Memie B., 110; Urbanna, 110; Major Tom, 110; Benedit, 110; May Queen, 110, and Mignon, 110, finished in the order named.

Mutuels paid on Reclare $6 50 straight, $6 75 for place; Prince Howard, $10 10 for place. In the auction pools Reclare sold for $50, and the field $20.

Won by two length; three-parts of a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year-olds, $130 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16. No bid for the winner.

R. Dwyer's b. f. Quesal, by Himyar-Queen Ban, 107.....(Bergen) 1
H. Bradley's b. c. Dalesman, 114.....(Bender) 2
McMahon & Co.'s b. c. Long Jack, 106.....(Day) 3

Rodger, 102; Miss Coy, 109; Khatan, 112; Chapman, 108; Brussels, 112; Blanche, 107; Dr. Jekyll, 106; Little Moor, 106; Eatontown, 106, and Little Barefoot, 97, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Quesal, $55 55 straight, $17 80 for place; Dalesman, $4 70 for place. In the auction pools Miss Cody sold for $80, Long Jack $85, Rodger $30, Dr. Jekyll and Quesal $20 each, and the field $35.

Won by a half length; one between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages, $80 to second. One mile. Time—1:42½.

W. Lakeland's ch. c. Tea Tray, 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lina Rosa.....(Hamilton) 1
D. A. Houig's ch. h. Endurer, aged, 110.....(Hathaway) 2
C. Cornehlsen's br. g. King Crab, 4, 110.....(Whyland) 3

Ovid, 110; Quibbler, 110; Julia Miller, 110, and Woden, 110, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Tea Tray $8 50 straight, $7 10 for place; Endurer, $20 for place. In the auction pools Tea Tray sold for $100; King Crab, $50; Endorer, $35, and the field, $10.

Won by a length and a half; three between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Montauk Handicap; purse, $500; entrance money, $120, to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57½.

Cassin & Son's b. h. Brian Born, 5 years, by Algerine-Quarantine, 107 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
T. N. Miller's b. g. Ten Booker, aged, 109.....(Bender) 2
R. Bradley's b. g. Le Logos, 5, 110.....(Jones) 3

Elgin, 105; Wilfred, 119; Bonnie S., 111; Lancaster, 108; Jim Murphy, 114, and Subaltern, 90, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Brian Born $18 35 straight, $9 45 for place; Ten Booker, $8 65 for place. In the auction pools Brian Born sold for $50; Ten Booker, $40; Wilfred, $35; Bonnie S., $20, and the field, $25.

Won by a half length; two between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; entrance money, $170, to second. One mile. Time—1:43¼.

W. C. Daly's ch. g. Bronzomarte, 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Duncaster Lass, 104 pounds.....(Lambly) 1
J. DeLong's b. g. Pericles, aged, 104.....(Bergan) 2
A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Taragon, 4.....115
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDALYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BUNGLAR. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—LA BELLE HÉLÈNE
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, threatening weather and rain.

Gen. MAHONE has accomplished the purpose of his conference with the eminent members of the Republican National Committee in Washington. They have given their approval to his call for a State Convention in Virginia and they have induced Col. BRADY of the anti-Mahonites to give his assent to the terms of the call, thus securing "harmony" in the party. Col. BRADY and his associates are Republicans, and naturally were averse to cutting themselves off from the party. With the pressure of the National Administration and the National Committee upon them, they must have felt that there was no alternative but to submit or be read out of the party. It is a triumph for MAHONE which he could not have achieved without the powerful aid that he invoked outside of his State. He will probably have no difficulty in controlling enough of the primaries and local conventions to make sure of the State Convention, which is to be held at Norfolk on the 22d of August. He will doubtless carry out his plan of securing the nomination for Governor for himself, and then BRADY, GRONER, CAMERON, and the rest will have another test applied to their party fidelity. If they can stand that they can be counted on to stand anything. But presumably they have followers and sympathizers upon whom pressure cannot be brought to bear so directly and so severely. How the people of Virginia will take this method of managing their politics remains to be seen. It is an unwonted spectacle, that of the Federal Government and a national party committee engaged in directing and controlling political action in a State in behalf of a self-constituted "boss."

The *Tribune* replied yesterday to the savage attack upon it recently made by the Protective Tariff League. The league's organ or monthpiece found something in the *Tribune's* editorial columns that appeared to be hostile to the Sugar Trust. It hastened to defend the Trust and abuse the *Tribune*, whose statements it likened to "the mischievous harangues of an irresponsible demagogue." The *Tribune* sets forth the market record relating to the prices of raw and refined sugar since 1878, showing conclusively, what every honest and well-informed person knows, that by the suppression of competition in the Trust the profits of the combined refiners have been very largely increased at the expense of the people who buy sugar. For example, the charge for refining to the grade of standard "A" sugar is shown to have been "only .87 of one cent in 1885 and only .95 of one cent in 1886," while it rose under the rule of the Trust to 1.63 in 1888 and to 1.88 in 1889. It is also asserted by the *Tribune* that the charge for refining to the crushed grade was 1.70 cents in 1885 and was raised by the Trust to 3.14 in 1888. The statistics displayed by our neighbor are interesting and important. They enable our neighbor to declare with emphasis that the "Trust has extorted from consumers an enormous sum of money in excess of the amounts charged for refining in 1885, 1886, and part of 1887"; to deny that the Trust "has merely raised the charge for refining to a fair living rate," and to assert that the Trust "actually charges the country for refining somewhere from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 for a service which formerly cost $5,000,000 to $10,000,000." But how has the Trust been able to exact so much for refining without causing the importation of sugar refined abroad by manufacturers who are satisfied with a fair charge for similar work? Could the Trust have practiced this extortion if there had not been a prohibitory tariff duty on refined sugar? We begin to hope that a contemplation of its own figures and declarations will indnce the *Tribune* to repudiate its ourions assertion that "the Sugar Trust exists and extorts money without the slightest aid from the tariff."

The Sionx Commissioners are now hard at work at Cheyenne Agency, where they have been welcomed in a way suggestive of their experience at Pine Ridge rather than at Rosebnd, Lower Brulé, and Crow Creek. The threats made by the opponents of the proposed agreement against those who favor it indicate that the election devices of the white man are not nnknown to his red brother. In fact, the Indians all the way through have shown the tactics of the typical politician. Their leaders have played the part of "bossee," obsequiously followed by "heelers" who waited for their word. The way in which they have haggled for better terms, and, in some cases, after positively refusing to sign, have been persuaded at the last moment to do so, having probably waited to see what bargain they could strike, is suggestive of business methods among the white men. Gen. CROOK and his associates appear to understand fully the situation, and show a wise blending of calmness, confidence, and friendly interest. The Cheyenne Agency has a good many hundred votes, and as many of them as possible will be got in order to combine with those of the other agencies to make an aggregate of three-fourths of the whole.

The very astonishing testimony given in the course of the inquiry into the use of electricity as a means of inflicting capital punishment might be somewhat less astonishing if it were submitted to a more searching cross-examination. The representation of the State is perhaps more perfunctory and less earnest than the representation of the client who are ostensibly represented by a condemned murderer. Yesterday an engineer testified that he had repeatedly received a shock of as many "volts" as it is proposed to use in executions without serious injury. The fact that a lineman who receives this current by handling the wire invariably drops dead renders this statement incredible. If it were true we should have to believe that a person receiving the shock at the dynamo, as was the case with the witness, withdrawe the whole of the current from the wire instead of only a part of it proportioned to his conductivity in comparison with that of the wire. This is by no means established, and a closer examination would very probably prove that it is not the case.

The board intrusted with the revision of the tactics of the navy, which has assembled at the Navy Department, has a duty to perform certainly not less interesting and important than the brean reorganization undertaken by the department. The present tactics were drawn up for a navy of wooden vessels, having speed, batteries, and other essentials quite different from those of to-day. There are several types of vessels now built or building that were not known to the navy a few years ago, and there are novelties in guns and explosives. The board presided over by Commodore JAMES A. GREER has been selected with reference to the fitness of its members for this special work, which will doubtless be very deliberately and carefully performed. Another board that has an interesting task before it is the one of which Commodore WALKER is President and which will try all the new steel vessels that have been or may be accepted for speed and turning power. These experiments will determine what sea speed and ease of manipulation can be relied on. In contractors' trials a selection of coal, of stokers, and of unusually favorable conditions will often produce maximum results for machinery that cannot be achieved under average service conditions.

IN THE HANDS OF ITS ENEMIES.

The policy of civil service reform seems at present to be undergoing the ordeal of being administered by its enemies. In this city we are compelled to chronicle from time to time the efforts of those who control appointments to evade the requirements of the law and to apply the rules framed with a view to preventing political favoritism in such a way as to defeat that object. When the law was first passed providing for competitive examinations for admission to the municipal service Mayor GRACE proceeded to act under it in entire good faith. He appointed a supervisory board composed of men who were known to be advocates of the reform system, rules were framed in strict accordance with the purpose of the law, and examinations were conducted honestly and fairly with a view to giving all applicants an equal opportunity. The same course was pursued by Mayor HEWITT throughout his term of office.

During this period the Tammany organization made no secret of its contempt for the new system or of its own belief in the spoils method of disposing of public offices. Notwithstanding that fact Tammany was permitted at the last election to gain control of the municipal administration, and it was hardly to be expected that it would belie its own "principles" and professions by proceeding honestly to apply the merit system to appointments. The Mayor selected a new Supervisory Board, and the examinations were placed under the control of Tammany men. The record ever since has been one of evasion of the spirit and purpose of the law. Removals have been made for political reasons only, and examinations have been conducted and eligible lists have been dealt with in such a way as to promote indirectly the objects of the politicians. A few flagrant cases have come to public knowledge, but it is impossible to know all that is done to pervert the system and to destroy its efficiency so long as all its processes and its supervision are in the hands of its enemies, who have motives and opportunities for disguising or concealing their work. But it can be laid down as a fact that no system of reform will be honestly and effectively carried out by those who are opposed to it and whose chief desire is to defeat it. The only way of getting it honestly administered is to place it in charge of those who believe in it.

The system was first applied in this State by Gov. CLEVELAND, who had approved of the law providing for it. He appointed a commission consisting of well-known advocates of the reform and had the system put into effective operation. His successor was and is a conspicuous specimen of the spoils politician, and in due time he completely changed the commission. Little has been heard or known of the working of the system in regard to State offices of late, and the law may have become practically a dead letter by this time for anything the public knows to the contrary. It may readily become so if those in charge of its execution are disposed to make it so. As its efficacy mainly depends upon the Governor, and he is known to be an enemy of the whole system, there is little ground for supposing that it is serving the purpose intended.

In the more important field of the Federal service the state of things is quite as bad, though not so easily kept out of sight. With the general patronage of the Government distributed avowedly upon the spoils principle, and with politicians in charge of departments and bureaus at Washington and of the offices throughout the country to which the civil service rules apply who make no secret of their impatience with the merit system, there is little ground for expecting its faithful application. The national commission is honest and zealous, but it has no actual control over the appointing officers. Its members cannot watch the working of the system at all points and expose all the efforts to abuse it. There are many ways in which they can be baffled and circumvented by those who have a more direct control of the machinery which they only supervise.

Neither Mayor GRANT nor Gov. HILL ever made a pretense of favoring civil service reform. They never pledged themselves to its support or made any promises or professions in its behalf. If the people wish to see the system fully developed and faithfully applied in the municipal and State offices they must elect to the controlling positions in the public service men who believe in it and desire to promote its success. If they fail to do that they cannot expect any better results than they are now getting. So far as the national service is concerned the Republican Party and the President did make explicit professions and promises which they are now assiduously engaged in setting at naught. They pretended to be the friends of reform, but they are proving to be its enemies. The whole cause is suffering the trials of adversity, but there are many evidences that public sentiment is advancing under the ordeal. We suspect that the enemies of the reform policy are unconsciously preparing the way for its future triumphs.

THE NEW SALT COMPANY.

The prospects of the North American Salt Company has been issued. This is the organization that has commonly been called the American Salt Trust, but it is not a Trust in the strict meaning of the term, for it has been incorporated under the laws of this State. Its aim, however, is that of a Trust. It proposes to control absolutely the salt industry in this country and in Canada, to fix the price of the product, and to limit the output. It intends to do even more than this, for its officers admit that an understanding with the English Salt Trust has been reached concerning the importation of English salt into this country if such importation should seem to be invited by an advance of price here.

The company is to have a capital stock of $11,000,000 and is to issue $4,000,000 in bonds. A large part of the capital stock is to be held by the producers who go into the combination; a considerable part is to be held in England, and the remainder will be offered to the public in this country. The President is WELLINGTON R. BURT, who for some years has been President of the combination known as the Michigan Salt Association; the Vice President is FRANKLIN WOODRUFF of the Brooklyn Warehouse Trust, and the Treasurer is H. K. THURBER. Among the Directors is Lord THURLOW of the English Salt Trust, "in harmony with which," we are told, "this enterprise is promoted." It will be recalled that the English Trust raised the price of salt about 200 per cent. and simultaneously reduced the wages of its workmen. The American organization points to its English prototype's profits (a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. in the first six months) as proof that a combination of the same kind here will be able to make a great deal of money.

The North American Salt Company holds options for the purchase or control of salt works representing seven-eighths of the total annual production. The industry in Michigan, where about one-half of the domestic supply is furnished, is to be controlled, not by the purchase of the works, but by taking the entire product at a fixed price, while at the same time the output in Michigan is to be limited.

We have already spoken of the admitted understanding with the English Salt Trust as to importations. We quote the interesting remarks of the prospectus on this point:

> "This company need not, however, fear even ruinous competition; the salt fields of this country are widely separated; each has its natural market; it is arranged to own the best works in each; *in event of being attacked in one, the profits from the others would enable it* [the company] *to meet any opposition successfully;* and if, as has been arranged, a portion of the shares should be taken in England by those having similar interests there, *even in the event of a removal of the United States import duty on salt, it is not probable that they would desire to injure this market by making ruinous prices here, or so to turn go beyond our natural market; indeed, an understanding to this effect has already been arrived at.*"

We suggest that these statements deserve thoughtful attention, and we are sure that they will not be forgotten. They are, in effect, that if the people of this country should remove the duty on salt, hoping thereby to gain relief from the exactions of a combination at home, the English Salt Trust would not permit English salt to be shipped across the Atlantic. The company asserts that its organization and aims cannot fairly be likened to those of the Copper Syndicate, but by its own admission it has undertaken to make an international "combine," and has agreed to control about one-half of the domestic output by methods like those used by the Syndicate in dealing with the copper-mining companies. It is stated in the prospectus that the company's profits will, it is expected, be obtained as a result of economies due to combination. With respect to these profits the prospectus makes what appears to us to be an unfortunate use of the example of the Sugar Trust. It is pointed out that while the actual value of the properties combined in that Trust was only $12,250,000, "the beneficial results of co-operation" have enabled the sugar refiners to make so much money that the market price of their certificates on an inflated valuation of $50,000,000 is above par. For investors this may be an inviting argument, but by the general public it will not be well received.

The promoters of this enterprise do not appear to have been impressed by certain decisions of the courts concerning combinations of salt producers. It happens that some of the most interesting of our decisions with respect to competition relate to the salt industry. A notable case was that of [illegible]CY vs. the Onondaga Fine Salt Company, in this State. Many salt manufacturers combined to limit production and control the price. The product was to be sold to a corporation. The decision was in part as follows: "This court has held repeatedly that the purposes which were attempted to be accomplished through the corporation were illegal. The end to be attained being illegal, the contracts and agreements entered into to secure the end must be equally so." The highest court in Ohio has also rendered an interesting decision relating to a similar combination of saltmakers in that State. The court said:

> "Public policy unquestionably favors competition in trade, to the end that its commodities may be afforded to the consumer as cheaply as possible, and is opposed to monopolies, which tend to advance market prices, to the injury of the general public. * * * The clear tendency of such an agreement is to establish a monopoly and to destroy competition in trade, and for that reason, on grounds of public policy, courts will not aid in its enforcement. It is no answer to say that competition in the salt trade was not in fact destroyed, or that the price of the commodity was not unreasonably advanced. Courts will not stop to inquire as to the degree of injury inflicted on the public; it is enough to know that the inevitable tendency of such contracts is injurious to the public."

Such decisions as these become especially interesting at this time, because they relate not only to the suppression of competition but also to the suppression of it in the salt industry. It should be remembered, however, that they were made only as the result of quarrels among the producers who had combined, and not as the result of proceedings in which the people were complainants.

THE SITUATION IN HAYTI.

The situation in Hayti is evidently very critical for resident foreigners, who are almost if not quite the only civilized people within the limits of the Black Republic. The foreigners are, with scarcely any exceptions, merchants, and are therefore gathered at Port an Prince, which is the nearest approach to a civilized commercial town that Hayti can show. It is, of course, the duty of their several Governments to afford protection to them and to their property, in spite of the fierce excitement that has been created by the civil war, and at the latest accounts had been intensified by the advance of HIPPOLYTE'S so-called "forces" from their victories in the north upon Port an Prince itself with a very fair prospect of capturing the town.

Of course we have nothing to do with either of the factions that divide Hayti, of which one is probably about as disreputable as the other. If there is anything bearing the form of a Government in control of the island we must transact with it whatever national dealings we have with the Haytians, and we must look to it for protection for American residents and for indemnity for any outrages that may be inflicted upon them. When two factions are squabbling for the control of the republic and the consumption of its revenues we naturally recognize the faction in possession so long as it remains in possession, and ignore the contending faction until it becomes the Government *de facto*.

There seems now to be a chance of this result, but until it is attained we have nothing to do but to protect American residents. Happily, this is a very simple problem. There are no Americans in the interior nor on the coast, except at Port an Prince, and the two men-of-war now in the harbor seem quite adequate for this purpose. All civilized nations have the same interest as ourselves, and the Spanish, English, and French vessels, in connection with those of the United States, make up a squadron quite too formidable for the Haytian Government to defy. If they act unitedly, as they will naturally do, since a menace against foreigners is directed not at one nationality, but at all, they are able to enforce any demands that they may make and to take an ample revenge for any outrage that may be committed. It is entirely within their power to knock the Haytian capital about the ears of its inhabitants, and the consciousness that they have this power will dispose the present possessors of Port au Prince to be exceedingly conciliatory in their dealings with the foreign residents.

The danger is either that HIPPOLYTE may capture the town or that the besieged inhabitants may lose all sense of discipline and begin to rob and murder the foreigners. HIPPOLYTE and his forces have no tenderness about Port an Prince and no special wish to avert its destruction. They would be perfectly willing to destroy it themselves and to take possession of its ruins rather than to be repulsed from it. If they capture the town it will be necessary to land a force large enough to defend the foreigners [illegible], and if the siege continues, this course may also be necessary.

Nothing is better established by the history of Hayti, since it was handed over to its African inhabitants and began the relapse toward savagery that is now complete, than the hatred the Haytian negroes bear to all whites and all foreigners. They have managed to depopulate the republic of whites pretty effectually, but in the absence of whites the politics, if it may be called so, of Hayti has turned very largely upon the race hatred between the pure blacks and the persons in whom a Caucasian descent could still be traced. Neither the mob that follows LÉGITIME nor that which follows HIPPOLYTE can be restrained from persecuting foreigners by any motive less potent than bodily fear. This fact not only gives us a guide to our proper "relations" with Hayti, but it shows how monstrously foolish it would be for us to enter into any alliance, protectorate, or special arrangement whatever with either of the gangs of savages.

ARMY PRACTICE CAMPS.

Not a Summer now passes without extensive concentrations of garrison troops in camps of instruction and elaborate programmes of practice manœuvres. After the civil war, when so many of the men and officers were veterans of long and hard campaigns, there was little relish for sham battles and simulated reconnoissances. Indian hostilities, too, came with sufficient frequency to prevent the frontier troops from being wholly unversed in field service, and successively Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Modocs, Sioux, Nez Percés, Bannocks, and several varieties of Apaches, combined with troubles on the Rio Grande and Fenian alarms on the Canada border, to keep the troops moving. Occasionally there is still an outbreak like last year's among the Crows, or some exaggerated alarm like the recent ones among the Mille Lacs and the Flatheads; but, in the main, garrison life has become very tranquil for most soldiers through whole terms of enlistments. It is to the credit of army administration that for several years, under these circumstances, it has increased the work both of theoretical instruction and practice; and this Summer an abundance of marches, camp duties, and field operations has been ordered in all three military divisions.

The largest concentration of troops is the one arranged for the Department of the Platte at Fort Robineon. This will include the garrisons of Forts Robineou, Omaha, Niobrara, D. A. Russell, Bridger, Laramie, Douglas, McKinney, and Washakie, and Camp Pilot Butte. It will embrace forty-eight companies of infantry, nine troops of cavalry, and a light battery, and the exercises will continue from the latter part of August through the greater part of September. A second concentration, that of the Department of the Missouri, will be in Indian Territory, and includes the garrisons of Forts Riley, Reno, Lewis, Lyon, Hays, Elliott, Sill, and Supply. In Montana there are to be two practice camps—one designed for Forts Keogh, Custer, Meade, Sully, and Yates, and the other for Forts Buford, Assiniboine, and Maginnis. These two, should all the garrisons be able to take part, will give eighteen troops of cavalry and twenty-four companies of infantry. Other concentrations are to be made at San Antonio in Texas, at Monterey and Santa Cruz in California, on the Columbia River for the Department of Columbia, at Fort Grant in Arizona, at Fortress Monroe for several artillery garrisons, at Mount Gretna in Pennsylvania, and at Gognac Lake in Michigan.

Besides these we find various camps established for rifle firing and other duties. The heavy artillery have special instruction which, in some cases, takes the place of the marches and manœuvres ordered for the light batteries, cavalry, and infantry. Their prescribed programme, which is not limited, however, to the Summer season, includes the use of engineering and other instruments employed in determining distances, with telegraphs, telephones, signaling by flags and torches, the various meteorological instruments, electrical firing batteries and machines, estimation and resolution of wind forces, the measurement of velocities, and so on. Mathematical and trigonometrical work is also taught to non-commissioned officers and others who may be capable of undertaking it.

We also find plenty of Summer exercise prescribed for garrisons, which, from special circumstances around them, cannot safely be allowed, materially to reduce their numbers or to be absent for many weeks at a long distance. These are to undertake marches and reconnoissances in the neighborhood of their posts and to practice various field manœuvres. Of course many things that need to be taught in an encampment of militia are too familiar to the ordinary life of regulars from year's end to year's end to require special attention. But after all, when it is considered how many recruits are taken into the army every year and how many years have elapsed since a war has given actual hostile campaigning to the greater part of the troops, there is evidently much to be taught. The minor operations of war, such as advanced guard and outpost duty, the escort of convoys and their defense against attack, field engineering, the posting of picket lines and grand guards, and so on, will be carefully attended to. The disposition is to keep the army up to a good standard of training and discipline, so that, small as it is, it shall be thoroughly efficient and trustworthy.

One of the questions involved in the selection of a successor to Gen. PARKE as Superintendent of the Military Academy has been that of determining whether the assignment should be given to a line or an engineer officer. Before the civil war the engineers habitually had charge of the West Point school, but afterward they were noticeably excluded from the superintendency until the appointment of Gen. PARKE, a Colonel in the Corps of Engineers, showed that there was no intention of making a permanent discrimination against an organization which for so long a time had been considered particularly qualified to furnish the superintendent. Inasmuch as Gen. PARKE went upon the retired list before the expiration of what would have been his customary detail for this service, it was held to be no more than just that another engineer officer should be appointed in his place. Col. JOHN M. WILSON, whose selection is spoken of, has been Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia for four years, and is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Engineer Corps. After the expiration of the term of the new appointee it is not unlikely that the much-coveted Superintendency will go to the line in its turn.

QUIPS AND QUIRKS.

A certain author has a son, Rob, who is greatly interested in traffic, and who, when he is not "swapping" an article, is conjuring up some other possibility of trade. One day Rob was walking with his father, when an acquaintance met them and asked, "H., where can I get the last book you published?" "At any bookstore," was the answer. "Buy it, do, and increase the sale." "Can't afford that," was the jocose reply. "Oh, yes, you can. They're put it into paper, and you can get it for 50 cents." "And how much of that 50 do you get—10? No, I can't think of contributing to your support to that extent." "Pa," whispered Rob, nudging his father's elbow, "ask him if he wouldn't rather split the difference—give you 5 cents and not read the book at all."—*Youth's Companion.*

I heard a curious illustration of the extent to which ignorance of one of the most notable figures in American history prevails here in Boston. In one of our art stores was displayed in a show window an engraved portrait of Chief Justice Marshall. During the short time that it was exhibited sixteen persons entered the store to inquire who he was, the name and title, which were in bold letters on the engraving, conveying no idea to those benighted individuals of his historical position. The fact that one inquirer wondered whether Chief Justice Marshall invented martial law indicated that spelling was as weak a point with him as history.—*Boston Post.*

In thirty-one words how many thats can be grammatically inserted? Answer: Fourteen. He said that that that that man said was not that that that one should say; but that that that that man said, was that that that man should not say. That reminds us of the following: says and saids: Mr. B., did you say, or did you not say, what I said? I because O, said you said you never did say what I said you said. Now, if you did say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?—*Chicago America.*

A pitiful tale of destitution comes from Minneapolis. It seems that a citizen of that place who was popularly supposed to be worth several millions, in reality possesses only a very fine residence and about $400,000 besides. A great deal of sympathy is expressed for this poor fellow. This is a sad world. As the man in question is a United States Senator it begins to look as if he might be declared insolvent for that position. Think of a United States Senator who is only worth about half a million!—*Chicago News.*

The well-known adage "The merciful man is merciful to his beast" is well exemplified in one of our citizens, who appears to aspire to the Presidency of the Humane Society, or if not, at least deserves that honorable position, for he believes in giving the lowliest animals good treatment. He has placed in his pig pen a number of sheets of poisonous fly paper, which has more fascination for the flies than the exteriors of their hogships.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

We are informed that Queen Victoria is not fond of American girls; that she does not like the way they dress or the way they flirt. Well, if the Queen knows any better way to flirt let her tell the American girls what it is, and we warrant they will be pleased to give it a trial.—*Washington Post.*

First Clergyman—How long a vacation will you take? Second Clergyman—One month. "One month only? Why, I shall have a vacation of two months." "That's so, but your salary is twice as much as mine, you know."—*Texas Siftings.*

The author of a juvenile book sailed a yacht across Lake Michigan from Chicago to Lansing. He doesn't explain how she sailed over eighty miles of dry land, but a book yacht can sail anywhere if rightly managed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The man who is continually talking about himself we all know to be a bore. On the other hand, the man who keeps his own personality entirely out of the conversation is never a good talker.—*Christian Union.*

The last word is an "infernal machine," and married folks should no more struggle for it than for a hundred-pound shell with the fuse lighted.—*New-York Ledger.*

Whatever may be its faults, ice water never made a man kill his mother-in-law, but beer and whisky have often been so responsible.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Some men would rather be rich than handsome, but every woman in the universe would rather be both.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Mamma, if you had three twins what would you call them—trouslets?" "Yes, dear, I think I would."—*Harper's Bazar.*

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Don M. Dickinson of Detroit is at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. M. Wilson of Washington is at the Victoria Hotel.

Senator George Hearst of California is at the St. James Hotel.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. L. F. Prud'homme of the United States Naval Academy and Paymaster C. P. Thompson, United States Navy, are at the Grand Hotel.

S. H. Clark, Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and Robert Grant of Boston are at the Windsor Hotel.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, and Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

WILL HILL HUMBUG THE FARMERS?

From the Lockport Journal.

Gov. Hill's idea of furniture for the Executive Mansion:

For one grand piano	$800
For one billiard table	600
For music clock, with chimes	400
For telegraph equipments	2,400
For chandelier, with cut-glass pendants	1,500
For the Oneonta Normal School:	
For seats and desks	$6000
For blackboards	6000
For maps and globes	6000
For physical and chemical apparatus	6000
For text and reference books	6000

From the Syracuse Standard.

Gov. Hill expects to lead a fight for Democratic control of the Legislature on the strength of his influence on the tax rate. Democratic testimony can be quoted with regard to the character of some of the savings. One of Hill's pinching acts was the veto of items for enlarging the State libraries at Rochester and Newburg and thus assisting the overworked Court of Appeals in its labors. Taxpayers appreciate the prevention of excise legislation whose enactment would have lowered their taxes more than his miserable economies can.

A VERY WELCOME VISITOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed find $1 for subscription to THE WEEKLY TIMES. Your advocacy of tariff reform, fearless criticism of parties and party methods, your independence and high moral tone have made your paper a very welcome visitor in fact a necessity.

MORRIS M. HAYS.

NEWBERRYTOWN, Penn., Monday, July 15, 1889.

HERE'S AN IDEA FOR BOURKE COCKRAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While Bourke Cockran and others are studying the effect of electricity as a means of execution in cases of capital punishment, and the expert electricians are trying to tell what they don't know about ohms, ampheres, and other indigestible articles, nothing has been said about that noble bird, the electric eel. While I believe the Westinghouse or any other house full of electrical energy will kill a man in a wink, the expense is quite a little and could be avoided by using the electric eel.

My idea is to have a tub or tank of sufficient size constructed, which can be supplied with water readily, and also an exhaust pipe so the water can be drawn off. When the victim is ready for execution allow him to step into the water and play with the noble eel. Here he would experience that the alternating current of electricity that the expert electricians testified is the most dangerous to the human anatomy. History tells us this natural electrician the "eel," has dope, horses to death. The scientific allopath says what is a dose for a horse ought to be enough for a man. The natural skin-vellum will not let the positive part of energy pass, consequently the electrical experts may do whatever they need at small expense. To see signs these. D. J. W.

THE RUMSELLERS PUZZLED.

FISHKILL, N. Y., July 19.—The saloon men of Newburg and at points elsewhere in Orange, Dutchess, Ulster, and other Hudson River counties have arranged to hold a picnic and powwow in Newburg some time in August. They expect to have a jolly time, and to that end no money will be spared. There seems to be difference of opinion, however, in one or two localities as to the advisability of inviting Gov. David B. Hill to participate in the festivities and to make an address. The long-headed vendors of whisky and beer point out that THE TIMES and other newspapers made a "terrible fuss" last Autumn when President Kearns, Secretary F. McCutcheon, and Financial Secretary MAX D. STERN of the State Liquor Dealers' Association traveled along the Hudson River and elsewhere in the State ostensibly engaged in founding branches of their order, but really making a missionary tour in the interest of Hill for the Governorship and organizing Hill campaign clubs of liquor men to that end. They point out that even if the Governor does not accept the invitation, the moral effect would be detrimental to him and would give his enemies something new to talk about.

The liquor men who are in favor of having their warm friend, the Governor, with them claim that it was through their influence and the three-hundred-thousand-dollar corruption fund raised by the State Liquor Dealers' Association in the State at large that the Governor was put where he is, and if he can find time to junket around to the fairs of the farmers, many of whom, even if they are Democrats, voted against him, he certainly ought to find time to be present at their picnic.

It is true that this question concerns the liquor dealers and the Governor to a greater extent than it does the public generally, yet it is not without some interest to all classes of men and women. The saloon men realize that the tendering and the acceptance of such an invitation has its delicate points, and they are not discussing the matter from the housetops.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

BOSTON, July 19.—The members of the Massachusetts Club to the number of fifty or more enjoyed their Summer outing at Point of Pines this afternoon. Ex-Gov. William Claflin presided during the earlier part of the meeting, then giving place to the Hon. A. W. Beard. Among the speakers were Senator Hoar, ex-Gov. Claflin, the Hon. A. W. Beard, Congressman Robert W. Davis, and Gen. John L. Swift.

Most of the speakers dwelt upon the question of Canadian annexation and were heartily in its favor. Senator Hoar, who made the principal speech, said that annexation with this country must from the necessity of the case be a Canadian question. He did not think it wise for us to undertake too frequently or too anxiously discuss the question just now.

"Unquestionably," said the speaker, "there were many considerations which might make us and our Canadian brethren desire to be united in one country. In the first place, it seems nearly impossible that hostile or different commercial systems or fiscal systems or tariffs can be maintained when that great country along our border has got filled up. I do not think it is possible that the people of Canada should maintain a political relation with Great Britain and at the same time have absolute freedom of commercial intercourse with us, admitting our manufactures without a tax and establishing as against the country of which they are a part, a protective, still less an exploding tariff."

The Senator outlined the differences in the forms of Government of the two countries in their political systems, and said that Great Britain is endeavoring to foster a national spirit of loyalty in the hearts of the rising generation of the Canadian people.

THE CRUISE TO END TO-DAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—The weather in this vicinity has been capital to-day for sailing. It was not taken advantage of by the yachts cruising eastward under the Atlantic Yacht Club's colors. They became so widely separated yesterday by the succession of calms on the Sound that it was impracticable to continue the cruise until a meeting of Captains had been held on board the flagship Cavalier and their yachts reported as ready to start again.

A meeting was held this morning at 8 o'clock, and there reported the yachts Azalea, Republic, Anaconda, Athlon, Concord, Chispa, Roamer, Stella, Venitzia, Fanny, Polly, and Beatrice. They had all dropped anchor in this harbor during the night, the Roamer, Anaconda, Azalea, and Fanny being the only ones to reach here before midnight, as reported in to-day's TIMES. The Captains decided to remain at anchor until to-morrow, when, at 8 A. M., they will meet again and decide what they will do. It is very certain that they will sail to New-Bedford to-morrow, and then break up their annual cruise. Several yachts will continue on up the coast, but most of them will sail toward New-York.

To-day has been passed by the yachtsmen in a quiet manner, nothing of especial interest having happened. Friends at this fashionable Summer resort were called upon, places of interest visited, and in the evening a number of the yachtsmen found enjoyment in a social time ashore.

A BANKING QUESTION DECIDED.

ALBANY, July 19.—Superintendent of Banking Paine asked the Attorney General: "What is necessary for the Superintendent of the Banking Department to do or cause to be done before he can return the one-thousand-dollar deposit made by an individual banker in conformity to Section 66 of the banking laws, after said individual banker has ceased to do business?" Deputy Attorney General Whittaker in reply holds that the deposit is not placed there for the especial and direct benefit of creditors. The term "keep on deposit" is relative to the time during which the individual banker is doing a banking business. The deposit remains the property of the depositor. It is not a payment for a privilege or compensation to the State for franchise. There is no authority, therefore, for keeping the deposit when the purposes for which it was made have ceased to exist and no penalty has been incurred or imposed or assessment levied. After the individual banker has ceased to do business and the Superintendent is satisfied with the proofs of the law having been observed there can be no objection to the return of the deposit.

GRAND ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Major Warner, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday issued General Order No. 10, in which he urged all the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the country to send as large delegations as possible to the national encampment at Milwaukee. The tender of services by the Missouri Department as escort for the Commander in Chief is accepted. The day for the parade is set for Aug. 27, and the announcement is made that no one will be allowed to participate except members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans. Department commanders are urged to inform headquarters of the number of men who will attend from each department, so that suitable provision may be made for all. Appointments to the staff of the Commander in Chief are also announced. They include veterans from the posts of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New-York, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin.

THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA'S FAST TRIP.

The Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria arrived yesterday afternoon in good season, having made a very quick trip from Southampton. She left Southampton at 5 P. M. July 12, and arrived off the bar at 3:15 P. M. yesterday, making the corrected time for the trip 7 days 2 hours and 30 minutes. It is a curious fact that this time is the

SHOTS FIRED IN THE DARK

LIVELY TIMES FOR BOYS OF THE GRAND GUARD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD'S DETACHMENT GIVEN LOTS OF PRACTICE—HONORS PAID VISITORS TO THE CAMP.

PEEKSKILL, July 19.—The excitement and fun in camp last night was the experience of the grand guard which left camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon under command of Capt. De Forest of Company C. The guard was composed of detachments from the commands of Capts. Everdell and Aldridge, who went along. Relatively, the same positions were taken as those occupied by Wednesday's guard. After dark it was perilous work to approach the sentinels, who selected the darkest and most inaccessible points for their posts.

Capt. De Forest and Lieut. Hamilton of the regulars, under whose general directions the guard was acting, determined to have some fun with the sentries at the outer post. They took two companions and started from the reserve about 8:30 o'clock and passed through the sentinels far out beyond the pickets. Returning, two of them climbed the fence, sending the other two beyond the wall on the opposite side of the road. The outer line of sentries challenged the moment they discovered the strangers. De Forest and Hamilton, to test the pickets, threw themselves in the bushes. The picket discharged his piece at once, not more than six feet away. At the same time a violent fusillade started in on the right, and was repeated all along the line.

"Halt! who comes there?" was heard all along the line. As the officers gave the countersign to the first line, there was an immediate challenge from strangers advancing from the front. This disturbance enabled Hamilton's party to steal unaware upon the sentries guarding the road, some fifty feet below. They gently started a huge boulder down the declivity. The sentry, unaware whether a snake, panther, elephant, or enemy was after him, fired his gun and rushed up the slope to meet whatever it was. He barely had time to jump aside as the boulder bowled by him, bringing up at the road with a deafening crash. Unable to discover the source of the disturbance, the sentinel hanged away again on general principles, crying out in the meantime, "Halt, halt!" Hearing no response, but perceiving a movement in a clump of bushes, he raised his piece again and discharged his last remaining cartridge. As he fired the interlopers sprang up, rushed by him, and he fell back on Capt. Aldridge's reserves crying, "Some one up there has run the sentry."

At 9 o'clock an order came from Gen. Porter to push the advance post half a mile further out. Capt. De Forest obeyed at once, and took the main reserve, picking up the sentries as he went along. Passing the outer line he proceeded until he struck the Garrison pike, throwing out a picket line in the meantime. Half a mile down this road he halted the column, detaching three sconting parties, one to advance down the road, the others as flankers.

Lieut. Hamilton again proceeded to puzzle the sentries. The boys were very nervous and it required courage to approach them. The countersign, "Fort Darling," and the patrol, "Partridge," were seldom needed, for the challenge was usually accompanied by the discharge of the piece. The boys stood it well. The night was intensely dark. They were desirous of surpassing the record of Capt. Candee's detachment of the night previous, and to be suddenly confronted by a dark object, which had the appearance of shooting out of the ground, was sufficient to jar the nerves of any man, however hardy. No enemy being discovered, the detachment recalled its skirmishers and returned to the bivouac. Here one of the reserve was found devouring, by the light of the camp fire, Lieut. Hamilton's little book of instruction for the National Guard. Before returning to camp the boys shook up the echoes of McElvoy's by several volleys.

This morning it was feared that the enemy was advancing on the camp under command of General Humidity, but Col. Partridge ordered the entire regiment out on the bluff, and for two hours put the boys through their paces, firing by file, company division, rallying by division to repel a cavalry charge, a beautiful manoeuvre; advancing skirmishes to the front and flanks, wheeling in every position laid down in the books, and giving, all things considered, a handsome and creditable exhibition. The fusillade had a depressing effect on old Humidity, who retired from the field to seek a camp not so well fortified.

The Twenty-third's police work to-day was of the best character. The entire regiment was out in full strength and started in to bring from Inspector General McGrath a report of which every member was to be proud. Another inducement to stimulate them was the announcement that two of their old commanders, Col. Everdell, the regiment's first Colonel and father of Capt. Everdell, and Col. Bacon, who commanded it two years ago, were on the grounds. Col. Bacon, although in citizen's clothes, was recognized by the guard, to whose salute he lifted his hat. The regiment gave Col. Bacon a rousing reception as he passed down Epaulet Row at retreat. The troops had not been dismissed and were standing by companies. As the Colonel passed along the line he was cheered to the echo, surrounded at times by an entire company.

Col. George D. Scott of the Eighth Regiment also arrived, as did Gen. George W. Wingate, Fire Commissioner Bell, and Gen. John B. Frothingham. Many ladies were also in camp, but their hopes were dashed by the sharp showers that started in about 3 o'clock and continued throughout the afternoon, arising to the dignity of a genuine northeast storm 6 o'clock. During the troops to shake off the white duck trousers and to appear for dress parade standing in their respective company streets in the regulation State fatigue uniform, with overcoats and without pieces. Everybody was, of course, disappointed, the boys most of all, for they all had laid themselves out to make their last dress parade something worth remembering. The ladies were invited into the tents and witnessed the informal ceremony under shelter.

Ordnance Sergt. Bryant has the reputation of being the best police officer in camp. He succeeds in getting more work out of his men than half a dozen officers could. As regimental armorer he possesses influence that every man in the command appreciates. Therefore when Lieut. Col. Smith reported that he had lost the sword cap on parade Sergt. Bryant declared he would find it.

"It is not worth the trouble," observed the Colonel.

"These fellows of mine have been 'sojering,'" exclaimed the Sergeant, "and I want to show them they can't fool the old man."

His "fellows," as he termed them, having finished what they had considered their police duties, had made pleasant engagements for the afternoon, and when the Sergeant drew them up on the parade ground the amount of objecting would have done credit to a dozen mules. It was no use, however; the Sergeant deployed them as skirmishers. They started off reluctantly, almost rebelliously, but he had the "influence." They performed their work so well that the Sergeant was enabled to return the sword cap, which, by the way, is valued at about 50 cents, to Col. Smith.

While this business was going on a fiery steed was surreptitiously brought to Col. Smith's tent. It stood a foot high, and was gayly caparisoned in a manner becoming the rank of its new owner. The beast is a sorrel in color. Accompanying it was this note: "May you learn to ride it." The Colonel has promised to give the nag and $5 to any one who can return it to the original owner. Col. Story of the Ordnance Department not only refused to give it forage, but stable quarters as well, so the beast passed the night in Col. Smith's tent.

The success in blowing up the wreck of the Ariadne was so great that Lieut. Hamilton of the regulars proceeded to destroy the hulk of the Cleopatra, which is buried ten feet in the mud. He placed ten pounds of dynamite under her starboard quarter, with the assistance of Capt. Thurston, and blew her up in fine style.

The camp is boisterous and noisy to-night in spite of the rain. The social clubs in the different companies have open house to entertain their friends, and the glee clubs are out in force. The band gave a farewell concert, and squads of boys passed the evening going from company street to company street bawling out the regimental war cry.

The regiment performed a graceful act this evening. Unbeknown to the commissioned officers, the non-commissioned officers formed the companies, marched them out in Epaulet-row, left front in line, and, wheeling into Newspaper-row, proceeded to Gen. Porter's headquarters and cheered him, first by division, then altogether. The General acknowledged it by raising his cap. The regiment then returned to the quarters, company front.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Porter, backed up by Gov. Hill, has brought the National Guard of this State to a standard of excellence far superior to any other. And why? For the simple reason that in any plan or policy laid out politics and influence have been quietly ignored and the advancement of the service kept uppermost.

Gen. Schaefer at the time of his appointment as Inspector General was only a duty Sergeant in the Seventh Regiment, and while a thorough gentleman and a capital fellow socially is merely a figurehead and owes his appointment solely to the liquor interests of New-York City. The brunt of the work has fallen upon one assistant—Col. McGrath—and the entire Guard knows full well that the department has never had an inspecting officer who could compare with him. His removal is merely sought for the purpose of making a berth for a fellow-Seventh Regiment man, and in advocating his retention Gen. Porter is aware that the efficiency of the Inspector General's office would be sadly impaired in consequence. DEFENDAM.

OBITUARY.

COUNT LEO SCHWABE.

Count Leo Schwabe died at Beachmont, Mass., yesterday. The Count was widely knewn as the "Soldier's Friend." Where he came from or by what hereditary right he claimed the title of Count have been mysteries. On soldiers and sailors in distress or sickness he expended a large fortune, and no emergency was called to his attention without being met at once by a liberal donation. His first contribution of this character is recorded in Hadley's "Massachusetts in the Rebellion," the occasion referred to being that of Count Schwabe's visit to Commodore Tatnall in Connecticut, during the days when the call came for three months men.

"To the Connecticut troops," says Hadley, "he gave a full supply of hospital stores, his first contribution in the name of the army. Since then, like the dew of heaven, his generosity has fallen upon every camp and almost every hospital out in the vast arena of the Union arms."

The Count was a most useful assistant in the trying days of the rebellion. He took an active part in the construction of the hospitals, chapels, and libraries, never, however, assuming any power or accepting any honor, and was always a welcome visitor at the White House in Washington. President Lincoln highly esteemed his work, and many a prominent official in military and civil circles took occasion to express personally his regard.

Owning slaves and plantations in South Carolina at the outbreak of the war, he gave his negroes their freedom. One of his particularly benevolent actions was the establishment of soldiers' libraries. Thirty-five are recorded in his gifts to the Government, but besides these there were seventeen others. Two years ago the brother of the Count, Col. Henry C. Schwabe, came east from Columbia, Mo., and the two then met for the first time in fifty-five years. A sister resides in Manchester, England. The Count himself was accustomed to spend his Summers in a very small structure at Beachmont, and there continued his kindness to visitors.

Count Schwabe was born at his father's country seat, Castle Schaumberg, on the River Weser, in Hanover about seventy-five years ago. His family was one of the distinguished houses of Northern Germany, the mother being noted for her learning, refinement, and wealth, while the father was connected with those Schwabes of whom Samuel Schwabe, the astronomer; Johann Schwabe Goldschmidt, the leader in the Kindergarten movement, and S. Schwabe, the philanthropist of Manchester, England, were noted members. Henry Heine, the poet, was also a descendant of the same house as the Count. One grandmother belonged to the House of Grimpel of Hamburg, which made so many princely endowments to public institutions. The family was for a long time active with the late Duchess of Sutherland in her work of freeing slaves.

Count Schwabe traveled the world over, and served with honor in the Mexican war.

A public meeting has been called by prominent Hebrews for to-day, when appropriate action will be taken on the Count's death.

THOMAS G. WAIT.

Dr. Thomas G. Wait, for the past forty years a prominent dentist in this city, died on Thursday last at his home, 356 West Twenty-third-street, aged seventy-eight years, death being caused by old age and a complication of diseases. Mr. Wait was born in Windsor, Vt., in 1811, and removed to this city when a young man. He learned the profession of dentistry, then in its infancy, as a separate calling from medicine, and at once took front rank with the dentists of those days, and maintained his standing as one of the best dentists in this city until he retired from business a little over one year ago. In addition to his calling here in this city for more than fifty years, nearly thirty-five of which he was situated on East Twenty-third-street, being fourteen years at 45 East Twenty-third-street, where he was doing business at the time he retired.

Mr. Wait was married twice, but leaves no children by his last wife, to whom he was married twenty-two years ago, and who survives him. He leaves two daughters by his first wife, the eldest being Emily, who is the widow of the Rev. Samuel B. Crittenden, and resides in Philadelphia. His other daughter is named Helen, and is the wife of Dr. Ralph Parsons of Sing Sing. He also had two sons, who are both dead, Boardman L., the last, who also practiced dentistry, dying about two years ago. The arrangements for the funeral will be announced hereafter.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John C. Elmendorf of New-Brunswick, N. J., whose death was announced yesterday morning, was a brother-in-law of Secretary Frelinghuysen, a member of President Arthur's Cabinet, and was for years one of the leading lawyers of the New-Jersey bar. He was born near Somerville, N. J., on March 14, 1814, and was a son of William Crook Elmendorf. His mother, a daughter of Peter Dumont, was of Huguenot extraction. Mr. Elmendorf was graduated from Rutgers College in 1834, studied law with James Nevius, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and became a counselor in 1841. He practiced two years at Flemington and then removed to New-Brunswick. For years he was Treasurer of Rutgers College and one of the most active laymen in the Dutch Reformed Church. Besides his usual law business he was for three terms of five years each Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex County, filling many important offices. He married Miss Frelinghuysen in 1839, and had one son, John E. Elmendorf, a member of the New-York Bar.

John P. Morton, the veteran bookseller and publisher, died yesterday at his residence, in Louisville, Ky. He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1807 and was educated at Transylvania University. He was clerk in a bookstore at the age of eixteen, and in 1825 went to Louisville, where he engaged in the book business on his own account. He became a large publisher of educational works, and for a great many years was at the head of the largest establishment of the kind in the South. His death was caused by general debility resulting from old age. He left a fortune of at least $1,000,000. He was very charitable, and built the Morton Church Home here at a cost of $100,000 and presented it to the Episcopal Church.

Alexander Thomson, the eldest son of Mr. Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly in London Thursday night. Young Thomson was fifteen years of age and was abroad for the benefit of his health since last November, passing the Winter in Egypt and south of France. The remainder of Mr. Thomson's family had joined Alexander in London about two weeks ago, and were with him at the time of his death.

Ex-Judge George P. Suydam, for four terms City Judge of Plainfield, N. J., died on Thursday night at Minneapolis, Minn., from a complication of diseases. He was forty-two years of age. During the Spring he was compelled by sickness to resign his office, and immediately began traveling for his health. A wife and daughter survive him.

Mackey Williams, proprietor of the Gatzmer House, Dennisville, Cape May County, N. J., died Thursday evening, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Williams at one time represented the county in the Assembly, and was for many years proprietor of the Sidney House, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Bierbaner, wife of Lew Bierbaner, second baseman of the Athletic Baseball Club, died in Philadelphia yesterday. She had been ill but a few days.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Word comes from Albany that matters of a political nature are exceedingly quiet. State officers assert that they are either out of politics or else aver that it is too early yet to discuss coming events. "Not until after the meeting of the State Committees will there be any politics," said a well-known politician a few days ago. The intimation in THE TIMES that Gov. Hill might call an extra session of the Legislature caused some agitation and quite animated discussions as to whether it was good policy on his part to do so. It was argued that his action in vetoing the measure providing for a State enumeration was a thing that would stick to him, and that, in the face of the national census to be taken next year, he would need to act with exceeding caution.

It looked at one time as though ex-Attorney General Denis O'Brien would have the field for the Democratic nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to himself. It is now understood that several other gentlemen will be entered in the race by their friends. Among them are mentioned Nathaniel C. Moak of Albany, one of the ablest lawyers in the interior, and Theodore Bacon of Rochester and Judge Henry A. Moore of Kings.

NO SHOW FOR THE VETERAN

ANOTHER CANDIDATE GETS THE POST OFFICE.

A NEW-BRIGHTON EPISODE WHICH IS LIKELY TO STIR UP THE GRAND ARMY—REMOVED FOR HIS POLITICS.

In the batch of appointments of Postmasters to Presidential offices, sent out yesterday from Washington, was this one:

"Adam Berry at New-Brighton, N. Y., vice Robert Humphrey, removed."

There was nothing very startling about this simple announcement, but, when the news crossed the ferry last night and began to circulate about New-Brighton, it raised a great rumpus. And it is very likely to raise a bigger one before the Republicans over there get through discussing it. It is as pretty a slap in the face as this old soldier-loving Administration has yet succeeded in giving the veteran. Had Mr. Cleveland made the same sort of an appointment under the same circumstances, Grand Army men all over the country would have been wild with rage.

There is an affidavit on file somewhere in Washington that says that, at the time the drafts were made during the war, Adam Berry—the same Berry who is now honored by Mr. Harrison—went before a Justice of the Peace and swore that he was over the age limit—forty-five—and hence could not be called upon to go to the war. With him at this time was Thomas Howarth, who is now and has been for thirty-four years a plumber in New-Brighton. It was Mr. Howarth who swore to the affidavit that is now in Washington.

The history of this interesting affidavit is this: Berry's opponents for the Postmastership were Edward Twyford, Past Commander of Shaw Post of the Grand Army, and John H. Eadie, at present Commander of the post. Twyford has been a Republican since he cast his vote for Lincoln in the field. Eadie is a Republican of very much later date. Twyford was a musician in the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, all through its campaigns. He wanted the New-Brighton Post Office, and many of the new Republicans in Richmond County were in his favor. While the fight for the place was at its height Twyford was taken very ill, and during his illness it was announced that he was out of the race. This he denied, and as soon as he was able he got Mr. Howarth, who is a man of good standing, to go before Justice of the Peace George Bowman and take oath to what is set forth in the affidavit.

Later on Commander Eadie withdrew from the race, and then it lay between Berry and Twyford. The latter thought that his chances of appointment on his record, as compared with that of Berry, were very good until a TIMES reporter told him last night of Berry's appointment. He was astonished, and said that he thought the appointment would make a great deal of trouble. The old soldier, he said, did not seem to stand much chance nowadays, especially when he had been loyal to his party all along. He commented very severely on the idea of taking Berry instead of a veteran. He could not understand it at all, and there are lots of other Republicans who are equally perplexed by it.

Berry, who, according to Howarth's affidavit, swore that he was over 45 at the time of the draft, is a tailor. He is said to be a good tailor. He is an Englishman by birth and has lived in this country since 1848. He is said to have had the backing of ex-Senator Platt and Health Officer Smith for the place, and perhaps that is why he got it. When seen last night and asked about that affidavit he said that he had sent a contradiction of it to Washington. Speaking of the time at which he is said to have made oath to his age, he said: "Howarth and I went down to the tavern that morning and there was some joking about this thing. That was all there was to it."

"Have any steps been taken to prosecute Mr. Howarth for taking oath to the statement made in the affidavit which you say is not true?" he was asked.

"No to that I know of," he answered.

"Did you go to the war?"

"No, I was not drafted."

Tailor and Postmaster-elect Berry looks as though he might be nearly fifty-eight years of age. He may be very much younger. If he is any older he wears his years wonderfully well.

Another peculiar phase of this peculiar bit of politics is the announcement that Robert Humphrey, the present incumbent of the office, who was appointed three years ago by Mr. Cleveland, is removed. He knew nothing about his removal or Berry's appointment until visited last night by one who wanted to know why he was removed.

"I never heard a word about this before," said he. "I have not been asked for my resignation. There are no charges against me, so far as I know, and I don't know why I'm removed, except that it is to make room for a Republican. I don't suppose there would be any use in my trying to find out why I'm removed. My term does not expire until July 1, 1890. Even many Republicans have told me that the postal service was better than ever in this village since I took hold, and I don't think there has been any complaint about the office."

The place pays $2,100 a year, and the Republican General Committee of Richmond County were very anxious to see the Democrats out office at that place and at Tompkinsville and Stapleton. They got so anxious, indeed, that about three weeks ago they held a meeting and appointed Charles W. Alexander, Charles Kipper, and John S. Ward a committee to aid the Administration in clearing the Democrats out. It is said in New-Brighton that one of the speakers at this meeting declared that these Democrats must be got out by "fair or foul means."

Twyford, it seems, had a majority of the General Committee in his favor, but the nominations were left to a sub-committee, wherein Mr. Adam Berry, tailor, had an abiding pull. The committee appointed to facilitate the appointments evidently benefited, for a few days since Mr. Twyford received information from Washington that his claims to the office would be recognized, but that there was no vacancy in the Post Office at New-Brighton. This information, it is said, came indirectly from Mr. Wanamaker. Mr. Twyford was content to wait, and while he was waiting, in slipped Berry.

Twyford's friends say that there will be a day of reckoning before long. Meanwhile, the Republican committee on facilitating appointments is working to get John H. Hyde Crocker and Nicholas J. Mackin out of the Post Offices at Tompkinsville and Stapleton.

DROWNING CHILDREN RESCUED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—David Clark, an oysterman of this city, last evening saved the lives of two children, Mamie Lavin and Julia Herr, aged six and four years respectively, who were playing on a schooner lying at the foot of Elizabeth-avenue. They were swinging on the hawser which held the vessel fast to the dock when the rope suddenly slackened, precipitating both children into the water. Clark, who was working some distance away, heard the girls scream, and running to the spot plunged in and swam to the drowning children, whom he reached just as they were sinking. He brought them safely to land.

This makes over a dozen persons whom Clark has rescued from drowning within the last few years, and his friends think he is entitled to a medal from the Humane Society for his bravery.

ROBBED HIS PARTNER AND FLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—Alfred M. Watson of the firm of Williams & Watson, paper hangers, of this city, has left town, carrying with him $1,800 belonging to the firm. In the absence of the senior partner, John H. Williams, Watson collected all the bills due the firm that he could and then took the train for New-York Tuesday. It is supposed that he sailed for England. He leaves a wife and child here.

CREMATED IN THE BLAZE.

BRADFORD, Penn., July 19.—An explosion occurred this morning in the grinding department of the Eagle Valley Tannery at Ridgway, Penn. Immediately the tannery was in flames. A young man named Striker was cremated in the blaze and six other employes were badly burned, some of them fatally. The fire did about ten thousand dollars' worth of damage. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

DUE TO DESPONDENCY.

UNICA, N. Y., July 19.—W. C. Chambers, a prominent citizen of Ogdensburg and a member of the firm of Chambers & Douglass, committed suicide last night with a razor. He left his wife asleep and went down stairs to do the deed, returning to die by her side. Despondency was the cause of the suicide.

THE CONSTELLATION CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BROUGHT OUT BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 19.—The court-martial trying Commander Harrington for "negligently allowing a vessel of the navy to be grounded" continued to-day, with Capt. Oscar F. Stanton President of the court, Lieut. Percy Garst Judge Advocate, and Lieut. Alexander McCracken, United States Navy, counsel for the defense.

Commander Harrington submitted a statement that, in admitting the log of the Constellation as evidence, he reserved the right to impeach it if necessary, and the Judge Advocate replied that the denial of the correctness of the log by the defendant would not throw the burden of proof on the prosecution to establish the accuracy of the log. The court agreed to allow the matter to stand as it is on the record.

Lieut. W. F. Low, United States Navy, navigator of the Constellation, was recalled by the prosecution. He said: "The deviation of the standard compass on June 18, south, sometimes and southeast by south by half south, was 1° 30' easterly. I saw the leadsman once fail to get soundings, and reported him thus: 'He got no bottom that cast.' At that time I was on the starboard bow block and had been previously looking ahead for land, and in reply to my inquiry, 'What did you get?' the leadsman replied, 'I don't think I got bottom.' I said, 'Get another cast quickly,' which he did, getting seven and one-half fathoms."

The court asked: "How long before the grounding of the Constellation was this cast of seven and one-half fathoms reported?"

"I cannot estimate the time," the witness answered. "It was the last cast reported as far as I know." In reply to defendant he said: "I was on the starboard bow block and the accused was on the port side of the bridge when no soundings were reported. I do not think he acknowledged the report. It did not occur to me that he did not hear, and I turned my attention to the next cast."

Seaman Peter Dikeman testified for the prosecution: "I am rated a seaman, and was serving in the Constellation on June 18, 1889. At 2 P. M. June 18 I was at the lead. I remained there until the ship struck. I failed to get soundings at the last cast just before the ship struck. I did one sounding before, but I do not know exactly at what time that was. I was getting between six and eight fathoms of water."

In reply to Commander Harrington he said that when he got no bottom he did not report it, but tried to get another cast. He did not make a loud call on having no bottom as so many fathoms. In reply to the Judge Advocate he said he did not think of reporting it. In reply to the court he said that at 2 o'clock, when he went to the lead, he relieved a seaman named Readon. The last sounding he got was seven and a half fathoms.

George W. Wilcox, clerk to the commandant of cadets, for the prosecution, testified that the time of the ship's striking was at 2:40½.

The Judge Advocate offered to submit the official report of the accused of the grounding of the Constellation. The defendant objected on the ground that he would be a witness, and he thought his testimony would be the best evidence of the transaction. The court decided to admit the official report.

The defense submitted it to be the official report, and it was read by the Judge Advocate. It was dated June 19 and received June 26, and does not appear to differ from the testimony before the court.

The court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow to await the arrival of witnesses.

RECTORS WHO CAN'T AGREE.

ONE OF THEM STARTS A MISSION IN THE OTHER ONE'S PARISH.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 19.—There are two Protestant Episcopal churches in this city. The up-town church is called St. John's, and its rector is the Rev. Lewis T. Watteon. The down-town church is called the Church of the Holy Spirit, and the Rev. Francis Washburn is its rector. The fact that Mr. Washburn has told his people from the pulpit, and also in a card published over his own signature, not to have anything to do with a mission started by St. John's Church, has been the means of causing much comment in church circles.

This city is over three miles in length, and the churches named are built nearly at the two extremes. The West Shore Railroad tracks form the dividing line between up town and down town. The City Hall is situated about a quarter of a mile from the tracks in the down-town district. In this neighborhood there is only one small chapel, and that is of the Reformed denomination. Rector Watteon is a young man who has not been out of college very long, and he believes there is a great field for Christian endeavor in the central portion of the city. About a year ago Rector Watteon, a portion of the congregation of St. John's Church, and a number of people of other denominations decided that a chapel ought to be built near the large West Shore and Union Stations. Mrs. Mary Westbrook Van Deusen, a sister of the late Judge Theodric Westbrook, wrote to Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which corporation is the lessee of the West Shore Railroad, asking him to give a plot of ground upon which to erect a mission chapel. Mr. Depew complied with the request.

Rector Washburn made a vigorous protest to Bishop Potter, claiming that the projected chapel, as a mission of St. John's Church, would be an infringement on his rights and a trespass upon his parish limits. The result was that the chapel was not built. Later on permission was obtained from the city authorities to hold services and Sunday school in the City Hall, with Rector Watteon in charge. Rector Washburn has commanded his people to have nothing to do with the mission, and in fact has severely arraigned members of his congregation who have casually dropped in to hear Mr. Watteon preach or talk to the Sunday school pupils at City Hall. Mr. Washburn has published the following card over his own signature:

"I would call the attention of the public of this city to the following canon of the Episcopal Church, in order that they may not contribute their money to any enterprise not sanctioned by the law of said religious body:

"Canon XII.—Of the Establishment of New Places of Public Worship. In places where the Church is already established, no new parish shall be formed or new church or chapel be established or new congregation be gathered, nor shall the site of any existing church, chapel, or congregation be changed without the written consent of the Bishop of the diocese and the formal approval of the standing committee. But such action of the standing committee shall not be taken until previous notice has been given to the rectors and vestry of the three churches or congregations whose pastoral or public worship shall be nearest the site proposed for the new place of worship, or until at least one month has been allowed such rectors and vestries to present any objections they may have.'"

Mr. Watteon has made no public reply, but he has told people who have asked him about the matter that he has Bishop Potter's authority to preach and to conduct Sunday school at the City Hall every night, and until at least one month of the Holy Spirit. The controversy is so bitter and of such rare occurrence in the Episcopal Church that it attracts widespread attention. Mr. Watteon and his people are hard at work collecting funds for a new chapel, which they expect to erect in the near future in proximity to the West Shore Station.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 19.—A wife murder occurred near Bad River Station, this county, yesterday afternoon. The victim was the eighteen-year-old bride of Joseph Fuschs, and the murderer is the husband, a man of about forty years of age. They had been married about two weeks, and made their home at Gliddon.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon they left on the north-bound train. They got off near Morse, and a section foreman saw them walking arm in arm up the track. He was horrified as he watched their actions to see Fuschs strike the woman several times with some deadly implement. As he approached the murderer picked up the woman and threw her down a steep embankment.

When a section foreman picked up the body it was lifeless. In the meantime the murderer had fled to the woods. Examination of the body showed that the young woman had been stabbed seven times in the throat, and terrible gashes on her arms and hands showed what an awful struggle she must have had for life.

BURGLARS MAKE A RICH HAUL.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Burglars entered C. B. Lawshe's dry goods store, in the heart of the city, at an early hour this morning and carried off $3,000 worth of silks. They gained an entrance to the store through the second story, which was vacant, by sawing a large opening, through which they passed the goods. As a watchman patrolled the streets until 4 o'clock this morning it is thought that the burglary must have been committed at a later hour. It is the largest robbery of the kind that has occurred in Trenton in many years.

SAENGERFEST AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., July 19.—The saengerfest to be held here next week promises to be a noted musical event. Singing societies from many points in this and adjoining States will be present. The Committee of Arrangements have been at work ever since last Spring perfecting the details.

EX-GOV. DEWEY DYING.

PLATTSVILLE, Wis., July 19.—The venerable Nelson Dewey, the first Governor of Wisconsin, who is lying at the point of death at his home in Cassville, this county, is reported to be gradually sinking, and the end is thought to be not far distant.

Pennsylvania Railroad special trains to Monmouth Park races leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. ferries as follows: 11:30, 12, 12:30, and 1 P. M.—Advertisement.

IRON COVERS SENT FLYING

TWO SUBWAY EXPLOSIONS IN BROADWAY.

PAVEMENTS TORN UP FOR MANY FEET —A BOY NEARLY OVERWHELMED BY AN AVALANCHE OF TRUNKS.

By another freak of good fortune two explosions which occurred in the electrical subway at Broadway and Nineteenth and Twentieth streets last evening failed to either kill or maim anybody. The causes of the explosion were the same old ones, which have been repeated—leakages from gas mains into the conduits, and a poorly-insulated wire. But, though the tearing up of the pavements did not result in any fatalities, it did cause about as much excitement as that part of Broadway has experienced in a good while.

David Wambold, the old-time minstrel, was sitting beside George Francis Train, who was speculating on his fast and the cover of a hook he had been reading, in the front of the Continental Hotel, Twentieth-street and Broadway, about 7:30 o'clock. The thoroughfare was extraordinarily quiet, the stream of traffic having almost disappeared. With Mr. Wambold and Mr. Train were ranged along the hotel front about a dozen other gentlemen who were enjoying the effects of an early dinner, when their attention was attracted by a medium-sized express wagon, laden high with big trunks. A man drove while a seventeen-year-old boy behind guarded the load. The wagon had just passed the foot crossing at Twentieth-street, near Lord & Taylor's dry goods store, when Mr. Wambold saw the surface of the street rise, flinging the heavy Belgian paving stones fully fifteen feet into the air, while the heavy, rumbling detonation which followed was preceded by a flash of flame rushing up quite three feet.

Mr. Wambold and his associates jumped from their chairs, expecting to see the whole street cave in, but it didn't, and they had something else to occupy their attention, for thirty seconds after the explosion which had aroused them there came another on the west side of Broadway at Nineteenth-street, the manhole cover being flung higher than a man's head and overturned upon the pavements, while the stone blocks were ripped up, two being thrown on the sidewalk, twenty feet away.

The horse of the express wagon, when he heard the sole report, started on a bee line for the interior of the Continental Café with his wagonload of trunks behind him. Fortunately for the plate glass in its windows, the café was saved from intrusion by a wheel of the wagon catching an electric-light pole and stopping it short, dumping the boy over the tailboard and sending three big Saratogas after him. Mr. Train leaped forward, and, catching the boy by the collar, pulled him out of the pile before another trunk fell to smash him. Thereupon the boy fainted, and caused more excitement. But the sole occasion of the explosions opened up wide possibilities of more occurring, and most of the crowd scattered. By the time they returned the driver of the wagon had whipped up his scared horse and disappeared down Twentieth-street. By this time a crowd of 2,000 persons had assembled, and the cars were blocked until the arrival of the police. Then an examination of the extent of the accident was made.

The manhole at Twentieth-street—as is the case at Nineteenth-street as well—is about six feet from the Broadway crosswalk, and is between the corners and the car tracks and crosswalk. At the place where the first explosion occurred the entire space, making a perfect circle over the manhole, had been blown up, some of the paving blocks being found upon the car tracks and the sidewalks. The manhole cover had been blown about twelve feet from its proper place and overturned. There had been an excavation made which was nearly four feet in depth at its deepest point. When the explosion occurred there was no odor of gas, but within five minutes the gas could be smelled with unpleasant distinctness as far away as the hotel office, a distance of nearly eight feet. The diameter of the excavation was nearly twenty feet.

At Nineteenth-street the explosion was not so great, the gas having nearly expended its force before it reached that outlet. But even there the paving blocks for six rows were ripped out of their places and the manhole cover was remembered that it requires two stout laborers with an iron crowbar to dislodge one of these stones, the force of the explosion may be appreciated.

Within an hour after the occurrence men in the employ of the Subway Construction Company appeared and replaced the stones carefully and put the manhole in proper trim to accommodate another explosion. They refused, after their custom, to give information of any sort concerning the contents of the conduit or what they regarded as the cause of the explosion. Though the gas was undoubtedly still escaping from the pipes and the conduit was as ready for it as it had been before the explosion, the subway men made no attempt to inform the Consolidated Gas Company of the continued escape from the broken line of the conduit between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets was not disturbed, the full power of the explosion expending itself at the manholes. The conduit carries the wires of the Edison, Brush, and Manhattan Electric Lighting Companies, and the explosion has caused a loss which is supposed to have come from one of these wires. The stretch from Eighteenth to Twenty-third street was lighted formerly by the United States system, but with the removal of the poles that district was cut out, and in consequence is in darkness.

The extraordinary part of the explosion was its occurrence when, according to the statements of eye witnesses, there was not a person walking in Broadway within two blocks of it. There were no horse cars in the neighborhood—nothing, in fact, which the explosion could injure save window glass. Had the explosions occurred earlier in the day there could not have failed of being some serious casualties, for, with the dry goods store of Lord & Taylor at Twentieth-street and Arnold & Constable's store at Nineteenth-street, the thoroughfare during shopping hours is lined with carriages and the sidewalks are crowded with women and children. With ten-pound stones flying fifteen feet in the air and one-hundred-pound manhole covers turning somersaults it would have been scarcely possible to have avoided some serious injuries. Last night's explosions were the third series since Winter between Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth streets in Broadway, the accident in Madison-square being the most serious.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 19—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, threatening weather and rain, cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, threatening weather and rain, cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, continued threatening weather, with light rain, nearly stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For Pennsylvania and Western New-York, continued threatening weather, with light local rains, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889
3 A. M.....	68°	72°	3:30 P. M....	77°	80°
6 A. M.....	68°	73°	6 P. M.....	72°	77°
9 A. M.....	72°	76°	9 P. M.....	71°	75°
12 M.....	76°	84°	12 P. M.....	71°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.....76°.5
Average temperature for same date last year..71°.0

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19.—The seventh session of the Educational Association was opened at the Theatre Vendome this morning with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop John Keane, rector of the Catholic University, Washington. The Committee on Honorary Members of the National Association added the following names to the roll: Mrs. James K. Polk, Gov. Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, John M. Lea, President of the Historical Society of Tennessee; the Hon. G. M. Pogue, President Nashville Board of Education, and Col. A. S. Colyar of Tennessee.

Charles Foster Smith of Vanderbilt University condemned the "too promiscuous bestowal of honorary degrees by American institutions." There has been but one honorary degree granted by Vanderbilt University.

Alexander Hogg of Texas said the problem of the hour is to secure universal suffrage and universal education. Mr. Hogg advocated national financial aid to education in the South. He also urged the total unsectarianism in any system of public instruction. The family and the church, with six-sevenths of the time of the child, should care for its moral and religious training.

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—A bold leap for liberty was made by a young man here this morning whom the police tried to surprise at his mother's house. The authorities have been anxious for some time to get hold of the fellow, whose name is Robert Clark, and against whom several charges are pending. Hearing that he was at home, Policeman O'Laughlin, Reuter, and Campbell visited the house, and while two of them kept guard outside O'Laughlin forced the door and, club in hand, ran up stairs. Clark heard him coming and, with nothing on but his trousers, rushed to the third story of the dwelling and sprang through a window just as the officer in pursuit of him entered the room. The jump was nearly twenty-five feet, but Clark alighted safely and disappeared in the darkness. He has not been seen since.

EACES WITH THE VALKYRIE.

YACHTING GOSSIP ABOUT THE PLANS OF THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

A cablegram from London, published in this city yesterday by an afternoon paper, announced that the Earl of Dunraven, in answer to the challenge of the New-York Yacht Club, had declared he would not send the Valkyrie to America unless trial races were arranged to determine the yacht to be pitted against her and the match be made an international affair, and that he would not allow his yacht to enter the contest of 70-footers for the Paine Cup. These statements are so improbable as to su

PATRICK TRENOR'S WILL.

SURROGATE RANSOM THINKS THAT UNDUE INFLUENCE WAS USED.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday announced his decision that the will of old Patrick Trenor, who died in January, 1888, could not be admitted to probate. Hearings have been going on before the Surrogate in the contest of the will for several weeks, Robert Sewell appearing for the Attorney General, who opposed the admission of it, and Boardman & Boardman for the proponents. The final argument took place yesterday.

Patrick Trenor, who had amassed a fortune in the manufacture of cordials at 55 Vesey-street, was taken away from his place of business, which was also his residence, in October, 1887, by W. H. Clark of Buffalo, Noah T. Clark of this city, and their sister, Mrs. Annie E. Stever. He was carried to Mrs. Stever's residence at Lexington-ave. and One Hundred and Fourth-street, and there taken care of, for the Clark family were about the only friends he had in this city. On Nov. 24, 1887, he made a will by which St. Peter's Catholic Orphan Asylum was to receive $1,000, and St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church $500. Mrs. Annie E. Stever was to receive the residue of the estate, estimated at about $100,000. Two months later Trenor died, while proceedings to have him declared insane were pending in the Supreme Court.

It was supposed that Trenor had no relatives living, and the Attorney General filed objections to the probate of the will. Later, however, it was found that the children of his dead sister, Elizabeth, were alive in Ireland. They were Mrs. Rose Corley, Mrs. Margaret McCloskey, Mrs. Catherine McCarron, and James McKinsey. Proceedings in contest of the will were then instituted by them, but in the recent hearings before Surrogate Ransom Robert Sewell, on behalf of the Attorney General, has been carrying on the contest most actively.

In making his decision Surrogate Ransom declared that he had never known a case in which undue influence over a testator had been more conspicuously shown. For the two Clarks he had no good word, but Mrs. Stever he thought was a lady placed in an unfortunate position. She had apparently done the best she could to make the old gentleman comfortable, but, under the circumstances, the will in her favor could not be allowed to stand.

THE CHIEF FORGER ARRESTED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—The gang of real estate swindlers which operated with success in St. Paul did not confine their operations to that city, but are known to have been extensively at work in this city. E. A. Carson was arrested last night after a hunt of several weeks by the authorities, who considered him the leader in the St. Paul frauds. The arrest was made by W. F. Palmer, who had been swindled by Carlson out of $800. The total amount of the swindle in this city is not known. Carlson is believed to be the forger of the various deeds.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following transfers have been ordered: Commander C. H. Davis, from the Bureau of Navigation, in charge of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Sept. 1; Commander F. W. Dickens, from the command of the Tallapoosa, to return home; Lieut. Commander Urial Sebree, as Inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse Board, to settle accounts and await orders; Lieut. Commander W. W. Rhoads, from the receiving ship Dale on the 31st inst., as Inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District Aug. 31; Lieut. A. J. Winterhalter, from the torpedo station Aug. 31 to the Yantic; Lieut. Raymond Peters, Lieut. Yeomans, from the Office of Naval Intelligence to the Chicago; Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Roche, from the Despatch, placed on waiting orders; Ensign C. W. Jungen, from the Ranger, placed on waiting orders.

The following changes in the corps of Assistant Adjutant Generals have been promulgated: Lieut. Samuel Brock from the Department of the Platte, Sept. 1, to Atlanta, Ga., on the staff of Gen. Henry C. Wood from the Department of Dakota, Oct. 1, to the Department of California, at San Francisco; Major Merritt Barber from the Department of Columbia, Oct. 1, to the Department of Dakota; Major Michael V. Sheridan from the office of the General of the Army, Nov. 1, to the Department of the Platte, at Omaha; Major Thomas Ward from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army to the Department of Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks.

The steamer Adams, which left San Francisco June 18 for Samoa, arrived at Honolulu July 4, where she was dropped from the list as she lay in the harbor. John F. Hunnchrer, captain of the hold, died at sea June 30 of general debility and was buried the same day. The Alert was at Honolulu when the Adams arrived.

The Secretary of the Navy has made the fourth payment of $16,550 to the Herreshoff Company at Newport for the construction of the torpedo boat being built for the United States Government. There were to be three payments in all, the last and the last will be withheld until her acceptance.

Leave of absence has been granted for two months to Second Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps. During his absence Second Lieut. Frank Green will discharge his duties in charge of the military telegraph lines in Texas, Indian Territory, New-Mexico, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah.

The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown are to go to Newport soon, where their speed and turning trials will be made in accordance with established regulations of the board of officers, of which Commodore J. G. Walker is President.

Nathan K. Averill of Jackson, Mich., Third District, has been appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, with Richard J. Fellows of Jackson as alternate.

First Lieut. John B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to visit the encampment of Alabama State troops near Montgomery next week.

Assistant Engineer C. E. Rommell has been detailed to act as instructor in the Wilmington (Del.) High School, beginning Sept. 1.

Leave of absence for two months has been granted to Lieut. Col. George H. Weeks, Department Quartermaster General.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, has been extended three months.

Lieut. William H. Reeder has been ordered to the receiving ship Dale as executive officer.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden has been ordered to duty on the Despatch.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Flour quiet; steady. Wheat higher; the market was unsettled most of the session, but gradually gathered strength, and the close was 4c.@7½c. above yesterday: No. 2 Red, cash, 74c.@75¼c.; July, 74¾c.@74¾c., closing 74¾c. bid; August, 74¾c.@74¾c., closing 74¾c.@74¾c. bid; September, 75½c.@75½c., closing 75¾c. bid; December, 78¾c.@78¾c., closing 78¾c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 33½c.; August, 32½c., closing 32½c. bid; September, 33c., closing 33c. bid; May, 34¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, cash, 22c.@22¼c.; July, 22¼c.; August, 21c. bid; September, 21¾c. bid; May, 25¼c. Rye—No. 2, 42c. Bran scarce and firm; 49c. Flaxseed, $1.15. Lead dull, lower; Chemical, hard and soft Missouri, 3.70c.; refined Missouri, 4c.; Illinois soft, 3.90c.; hard, 3.75c. Iron unchanged. Hay, 11c.@12c. Eggs dull; 8c. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky, $1.02. Provisions firm, quiet. Pork, $11.75. Lard—Prime Steam, $5.75. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, $6 12½c.; Long Clear Ribs, $6.70; Short Clears, $6. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.62½; Longs and Ribs, $6 40@$6 50; Short Clear, $6 60@$6 70. Hams $11 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 87,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The sales of wool for the week have been 2,942,000 lb. of all kinds, including 2,473,000 lb. of domestic grades. The market was very firm, but the demand from manufacturers was not very good, and the business of the week was mostly in small lots. Other dealers in wool have been selling only in small lots. Small sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been noticed at 33c.@35c. for X and XX, and of Michigan X fleeces at 32c. and delaine fleeces at 34c. Some combing fleeces have sold at 29c.@30c. for No. 1 combing, 36c.@37c. for Ohio fine delaine, and 35c. for Michigan fine delaine. Unwashed combing wools are slow at 30c.@32c. Sales in Territory wools have been 594,000 lb. in the range of 16c.@27c. for fine, fine medium, and medium. Texas wool sells readily at 20c.@26c., as to quality. Eastern Oregon wool sells at 16c.@23c., and California Spring has been moved at 16c.@24c. Pulled wools are in good demand and sales of super are reported at 32c.@35c. and of extra at 26c.@31c. Australian wool has sold at 37c.@43c. English and Canada wools firm at 36c.37c. Carpet wools are quiet, but firm.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Spring Wheat dull, firm; closing, Old No. 1 Hard, $1 24½; new, $1 07½; Old No. 1 Northern, $1 01; No. 3 Northern, 91c.; No. 2 Spring, 91c. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 36c.; No. 2 Red, on track, sold at 92½c., closing price, 93½c.; 5,000 bushels No. 3 Red sold at 78c.@80c.; 1,500 bushels No. 1 White Oregon at 88c., in store, and 3 cars No. 1 at 87½c. Oats dull; No. 2 Mixed, 27c. on track. Corn scarce and firm; 5 cars spot No. 2 sold at 40½c., 3 boatloads No. 2 Yellow at 40¼c., and 1 boatload No. 3 Yellow at 40c., to arrive. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 32c. Pork steady, unchanged. Lard dull; 5 tubs, finished, 6c.; 3 White, 31c.; No. 2 Mixed, 27c. Other articles unchanged. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Corn, 185,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—By canal—Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; by rail—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 139,000 bushels; Oats, 90,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red, 78c.; receipts, 13,200 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@37c. Oats steady; No. 2 Mixed, 25½c.@26c. Rye steady; No. 2, 47c. Pork steady; $11 75. Lard—Fair demand; 6c. Bulk meats firm; Short Ribs, $6.75. Bacon steady; unchanged. Whisky steady; sales, 359 bbls. finished goods basis $1 08. Sugar steady. Eggs steady. Hogs steady; common and light grades, 3.10@3.30; packing and butchers', $4 20@4 40; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 3,000 head. Cattle steady; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 100 head.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—Corn firm; higher; High Mixed, 34c.@35c. No. 2 Mixed, 34c.@34½c.; Selected, 35½c.@35¾c. Oats firm; inactive; No. 2 White, 27c.@28c.; No. 2 Mixed, 25c.@26½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 40c.@41c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 22,200 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 550 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 4,800 bushels; Oats, 27,400 bushels; Rye, 1,650 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 28c. Resin steady; Strained, 75c. per barrel at $1 85. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $1 90; Virgin, $1 90. Corn firm; White, 54c.; Yellow, 54c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—National Transit Certificates opened at 95¾; closed at 93⅞; highest, 96⅝; lowest, 93⅞; clearances, 1,444,000 bbls.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Petroleum active and firm; National Transit certificates opened at 95½; closed at highest, 95½; lowest, 94.

[illegible], Ga., July 19.—Turpentine firm at 26½. Rosin firm; Good Strained, 80c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, July 19—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c.	34	34½	33⅝	33⅝	4,700
Amer. Tel. & Co.	84½	85⅛	83½	83½	5
American	111½	111½	111½	111½	41
Ath. T. & S. F.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	17,600
*Brunswick Co.	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅞	600
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51⅜	51⅜	400
Ches. & Ohio	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	14,900
C. & O. 1st pf.	57	57	57	57	200
C. & O. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜	1,200
Chi. & Alton	128	128	128	128	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	61¾	61¾	61	61¼	2,625
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	99¼	98⅞	99	675
Chicago & N. W.	107¾	107¾	106¾	106⅞	4,200
C., R. I. & P.	99	100	99	99⅝	2,400
C., M. & St. P.	69	69	67⅞	68¾	24,750
C., M. & St. P. pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼	400
C., R. I. & Pac.	84⅝	84⅝	83⅝	83⅞	8,070
C., St. L. & N. O.	66	66	65	65	100
Cin., L. St. L. & C.	117	117	117	117	100
Cin., W. & B. pf.	3	3	3	3	200
C., C., C. & I.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	2,000
Colorado Coal	28	28	28	28	300
C., H. V. & T.	19⅛	18⅞	13	13	500
Consol. Gas Co.	89⅞	89⅞	86⅜	86⅜	5
Del. & Hudson	143¾	143¾	143¼	143⅝	100
Del., Lack. & W.	144⅝	144⅝	142⅝	142⅝	10,600
Den. & R. G. pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	100
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	7	7	7	7	100
Illinois Central	113	113	113	113	50
L. Erie & West. pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57	57	400
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101	101¾	2,905
Long Island	93½	93½	92⅝	92⅝	200
Louis. & Nash.	68⅝	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛	2,505
Louis., N. A. & C.	41	41	41	41	100
Manhattan con.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	61
Mex. Nat. estr.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
M., L. S. & W. pf.	115	115	115	115	10
Missouri Pac.	86⅜	87⅜	87⅝	87⅝	5,000
Mo., Kan. & T.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	550
Mobile & Ohio	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	50
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	24½	24½	24¼	24⅝	14,885
N. J. Central	110⅜	110⅜	110	110	200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48⅛	11,900
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16	16	16	18	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.					
2d pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	150
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26	26	25½	25⅝	4,650
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	410
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	100
Northern Pac.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	1,000
Northern Pac. pf.	63⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63	5,413
Ohio & Miss.	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	200
Ontario Mining	35	35	35	35	40
Oregon R. & N.	95	95	95	95	225
Oregon S. L.	43⅜	43⅜	43	43¼	200
Oregon Trans.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	915
Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	100
Phil. & Reading	46⅝	45⅝	44⅜	44⅜	20,000
Pitts. & West. pf.	40	40	40	40	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183¾	184¼	182¾	182¾	220
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	7,500
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78	78¾	78	78¾	200
St. P. & M.	98	98¾	98	98	600
St. P., M. & M.	91	93¾	89¾	89¾	2,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	108¾	110	108¾	108¾	3,100
Term. Coal & Iron.	39½	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	1,300
Texas Pacific	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	600
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	67⅝	67⅞	5,600
U. S. Express	91	91	91	91	862
W., St. L. & P.	15	15	14¾	14⅝	250
W., St. L. & P. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼	1,400
West. Union Tel.	84½	84⅝	83⅝	84	7,773
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	200
Wis. Central	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	200
Total sales					184,471

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. W. W. 1st.	109	109	109	109	$10,000
Am. Dock 5s.	112	112	112	112	1,000
At. & Dan. 1st.	96¾	98⅝	96¾	96⅝	3,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	11,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	75¾	75⅝	75⅜	75¾	1,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	4,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109	109	109	2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3,000
Chi. & E. Ill. cn.	125	125	125	125	2,000
C., S. & N. O. 5s. deb.	106	106	106	106	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94¼	94¼	94⅛	94¼	1,000
C., C., C. & St. L.	98	98	98	98	5,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4s.	127	127	127	127	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
*Col. & H. V. 5s.	66¾	66¾	64	64	31,000
Col. & H. V. 3a.	58	58	58	58	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st. a.	90	90	90	90	20,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95¼	11,000
E. T., V. & G., g. 5s.	107	107	107	107	4,000
E. T., V. & G. eq. 5s.	95	95	95	95	4,000
Flint & P. M. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93	93	92¾	93	9,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½	1,500
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	2,000
Ill. C. & Ia. 1st tr.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Iowa Central 1st.	83	83	83	83	2,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	1,000
Kan. Pac. 1st. Den. ass.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	95	95¾	95¾	95¾	13,000
L. E. & W. 2d.	112	112	112	112	1,000
L. Island gen. 4s.	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	2,000
Long Island 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
L. & N. 2d.	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	1,000
L. & N. trust 8s.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	1,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	105	105	105	105	10,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	103	103	103	103	4,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	6,000
M. & St. L. eq. 6s.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	5,000
Mo. Pacific tr. 5s.	99½	99½	99⅛	99½	9,000
M. & Ohio gen.	55	55	53	53	54,000
N. Y. Elevated.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	15,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	112	112	112	112	500
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	134	134	134	134	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	96¾	95¼	95⅝	12,000
N. Y. C. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. tr. 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	8,000
North. Pac. 2d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	4,000
Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st.	111	111	111	111	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	61½	61	61	61	7,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	3,000
Oregon N. 1st.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Pitts. & West. 1st.	85	85	85	86	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80½	80½	80½	80½	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	3,000
Reading gen. 4s.	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	66,000
R. & A. 1st. D. & M. certs.	65½	65½	65½	65½	2,000
Rich. & Dan. cn.	104	104	104	104	5,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	100	100	99½	99½	16,000
Rock Island 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	20,000
R., W. & O. cn.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	11,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100	25,000
Shen. Val. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	35½	35½	35½	35½	1,000
T., A. & A. & G. N.	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
T. & O. C. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,500
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77	77	77	77	2,000
Utah South. ext.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Wabash cn.	98	98	98	98	2,000
W., St. L. & P. deb.	17	17	17	17	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	20,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	104	104	103½	103½	19,000
West Shore 4s, guar.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	9,000
West Shore 4s, r.	107	107	107	107	500
Wis. Cent. 1st.	96	96	96	98	5,000
Total sales					$593,500

*Including $5,000 at 65¾, and $10,000 at 64¾, seller 20, and $10,000 at 64¾, and $6,000 at 64¾, seller 30. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 20. §Seller 10. ||Including $5,000 at 97, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Alta	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	300
Belle Isle	.25	.26	.25	.25	300
Bullion	.75	.75	.75	.75	300
Bulwer	.33	.33	.33	.33	700
Exchequer	.65	.65	.65	.85	200
El Cristo	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	100
Gould & Curry	3.05	2.95	2.95	2.95	200
Julia	.35	.35	.35	.35	300
Little Chief	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Mutual & M.	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	600
North Belle Isle	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	100
Occidental	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	200
Plymouth	7.82½	7.75	7.62½	7.75	200
Rappahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	3,000
Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80	500
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Sutro Tunnel etc.	.58	.58	.53	.58	100
Standard	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Ward Con.	1.25	1.15	1.25	1.25	1,500
Total sales					9,600

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	95⅜	95⅜	94	94	293,000
Clearances					1,966,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	53⅞	54	53⅜	53⅜	280
Ath. T. & S. F.	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	12,200
Brunswick Co.	25	25	25	25	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100¼	100⅜	99⅞	100	1,500
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝	400
Chi. Gas Trust	68⅞	68⅞	68	68¼	13,090
Chi. & N. W.	107¼	107¼	106⅞	106⅞	440
Del., Lack. & W.	144⅞	144⅞	143⅝	143⅝	5,280
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101	101	200
Louis. & Nash.	68¼	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	100
L. E. & West. pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	200
Missouri Pac.	88¼	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	2,450
N. Y. & New-Eng.	48⅞	48⅞	47⅞	48⅛	6,700
N. Y. Cent.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	100
North. Pac. pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63	63⅛	650
Nat. Lead Trust	24¼	24⅞	24	24⅜	3,150
Phil. & Reading	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	16,450
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22¼	21¾	21⅞	1,770
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78¾	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	170
Term. C. & I.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	400
Texas Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	500
Union Pacific	68⅛	68¾	68¼	68¼	60
W., St. L. & P. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	100
Western Union	83¾	83⅞	83¾	83⅞	150
Total sales					66,470

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	$1,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	93	93	93	93	2,000
H. & T. C. 1st.	107	107	107	107	7,000
Hocking Val. 5s.	68¼	68¼	68	68⅜	7,000
H. Cent. 4s.	1932	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Ill. Cent. 4s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
L. Erie & W.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
Mobile & O. 4s.	55	55	55	55	5,000
N. Y. Central 5s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	1,000
N. Y. Cen. 2d.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91	91	91	91	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½	1,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	10,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3,000
Total sales					854,000

The stock market was heavy throughout the day. Large engagements of gold for shipment abroad and the possibility of higher rates for money were the arguments on which the bears sought to depress the market. The principal declines were: Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 2½; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, and Louisville, New-York and New-England, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, 2 each; Missouri Pacific, New-York, Pennsylvania and Western preferred, Lake Shore, Wisconsin Central, Rock Island, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Rock Island, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Northern Pacific, each ½. There were no advances worthy of note.

The trust stocks were quiet. Cotton Oil advanced ⅛, while Sugar declined 1 and Lead ¼.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange markets were dull and only fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¾@4 86 for 60-day bills, $4 87⅝@$4 88 for demand, $4 88½@$4 88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 84⅝ for commercial. Continental exchange was dull, francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅛ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝@95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were dull. The 4½s declined ⅛. The sales on call were $3,600 4s registered at 128¼. In State securities $3,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 103⅞ and $4,000 North Carolina, Funding act of 1868, at 10. In bank stocks 10 shares of North America sold at 183 and 70 of Western at 98½@98.

The railway mortgage market was very dull and irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—New-York Central firsts and Northern Pacific Terminal firsts each 1, and Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, trust receipts, and Kansas Pacific, Denver firsts, assented, each ¼. *Declined*—Consolidated Spring Valley 5s, 4; Mobile and Ohio generals, 3; Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, 1¾; New-Jersey Central registered 5s, 1¼; Atlantic and Pacific incomes, 1⅛, and American Dock 5s, Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, and Utah Southern extension firsts, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 95⅜@94. In mining stocks Consolidated California and Virginia sold at $7 50, Horn Silver at $1 10, and Sierra Nevada at $2 25. Colorado Coal sold at 28, and Standard at 57.

The Louisville and Nashville scrip dividend is payable Aug. 19. The transfer books will close Aug. 5.

Attention is called to the official announcement in another column of the plan of reorganization of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, an outline of which has already been printed in the news columns of THE TIMES.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

East River	160	Metropolitan	133
Eleventh Ward	150	Nassau	169
Fifth Avenue	1000	New-York	240
First National	2000	New-York County	400
Fourteenth-Street	188	Ninth National	146
Gallatin National	275	North American	101
Germania	300	North River	140
German-American	123	Oriental	205
Germania	260	Pacific	165
Greenwich	140

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 19.

Fourteenth-av., s. s., 101 ft. 4½ in. from 1st pl., 21 ft. 8½ in. front; Al. Smith to Solomon Cohen and wife to Laura R. O'Connor.....$7,000

New-st., w. s., 175 ft. 6 in. s. of New-av., 25 ft. 2½ in. front; James Sommers and wife to Patrick Dwyer.....—

Madison-st., n. s., 39 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 22x88; Thomas Bell, executor, to Philip Sammis and another.....10,500

Centre-st., 92; Jacob A. Cantor, referee, to James Livesey.....21,000

Madison-st., n. s., 23 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 22x88; Thomas Bell, individual as executor to Philip Sammis and another.....1

Sixty-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100x irreg.; James M. Brown and wife to George De Forest Lord.....1

9th-av., n. w. corner of 54th-st., 25x64.2x irreg. 41x98x11.7; same to Amos R. Eno.....51,000

Same property; same to same.....1

Interior lots on line between 54th and 55th sts., 92.10 ft. w. of Boulevard, 0.2 x 2x241.3; George De Forest Lord to same.....1

1st-av., n. s., corner of 108th-st., 22x75.7; Edward G. Sheehy and wife to Joseph H. Hagert.....24,000

Grand-st., 57½, Allen Grimes to Frank Nolmann.....11,000

11th-st., s. s., 288 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x94; General Witzand wife to Heinrich Hofmann.....28,450

Avenue A, s. w. corner of 86th-st., 26x75.8; Louis R. Grabowsky and wife to Peter Pattison.....28,000

87th-st., n. s., 199 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 26x100.8; Peter Peterson and wife to Louis R. Grabowsky.....1

76th-st., n. s., 93.9 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20.6 x102.2; Frederick C. Stanfield to Hope G. Stanfield.....1

149th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200x99.11; Mary E. Peck to Wm. Wilson.....21,150

Creston-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Donnybrook-st., 26x76x49x74; Henry J. Cammann to Julia Tobey.....310

Same property; Charles L. Cammann to same.....1

Creston-av., e. s., 288 ft. s. of Donnybrook-st., 74x100x75x118; Henry J. Cammann to Emma L. Bell.....4,260

Creston-av., e. s., 118 ft. s. of Donnybrook-st., 19x74x20x74; Charles M. Cammann to same.....1

Ludlow-st., 32 and 34; Pinous Lowenfeld and wife to Henry Kendel.....41,100

149th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x99.11; John J. Mahoney to Mary E. Brad-hurst.....1

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 78th-st., 20x100.2; Mary B. Leavy to Jane A. Wildey..1

Walker-st., 34, Ohnroh-st., 309; James Cruikshank and another to Jacob Boekman.....32,000

97th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 3d-av., 195x100.11; Oscar F. Marshall to Joseph Swarzlor.....1

7th-av., s. w. corner of West 128th-st., 174.11x75; David Frank and wife to Chicago Title, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.....119,000

142d-st., e. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 64.11x100; Jennie Caldwell to James O. Caldwell.....1

164th-st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Edgecombe road, 25x139x25x136.1; Charles G. Briggs and wife to Jane Dennin.....1,000

136th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11; Rowland F. Hill, assignee, to Elize M. Smith.....5

88th-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.8; Rollin M. Morgan, referee, to Matilda Weil, executrix.....20,000

Bowery, 289; James Cruikshank and another to Julia A. Chase.....40,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE A. houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 138 West 84th-st.

Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to

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A.—47TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—THREE-story brownstone; $23,000. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

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CORONA North side of Long Island.
CORONA AUCTION SALE,
CORONA TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CORONA at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA on the premises at Corona,
CORONA 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA FRENCH ROOF MANSION,
CORONA with choice lots near depot.
CORONA UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
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CORONA Trains every half hour from 5:00 A. M.
CORONA till midnight. Only 19 minutes by rail-
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CORONA lots already sold. Five hundred dwell-
CORONA ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
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CORONA Join this excursion.
CORONA FREE INVITATION TO ALL.
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CORONA SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA Visit this lovely section.
CORONA
CORONA Call or write for free tickets and maps,
CORONA Hitchcock's Real Estate Office, 36 Cham-
CORONA bers-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

Will sell at auction TUESDAY, July 23,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,

to close partnership estate.

94th-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th avs.; plot 46x117.6 feet, prominently situated in one of the most desirable locations in the city.

Also on north side of 33d-st., on the rear of above, 89x80 feet.

70 per cent. at 4 per cent. may remain for a term of years.

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FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 854 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

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Offices and sections to let on store floor. Inquire on premises.
N. C. WOOSTER.

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COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

RESSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—The oldest School of Engineering in the United States. Next term begins Sept. 18. The Register for 1889 contains list of graduates for 36 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. Address

DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY.—BOTH SEXES. John I. Blair foundation, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Music, Drawing, Painting, Physical Culture, Scholarship, prizes. Large endowment, low rates. J. H. SHUMAKER, Principal, Blairstown, New Jersey.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY. 50th year. Offers rare educational facilities for both sexes: terms moderate; high and healthful; steam heating; gas; fire escapes. Address

THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

MRS. HAZEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PELHAM MANOR-ON-SOUND, NEW-YORK.
Will open Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., for boys: $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., rector.

MISS CREIGHTON AND MISS FARRAR'S School for Girls, Dwight-place, Englewood, N. J. Pupils admitted to Smith and Wellesley on our certificate.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for girls, will reopen Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. O. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Supt.; B. F. HYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes; next year opens Sept. 17. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

THE MISSES ANABLES' BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 25 at 66 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; boys, girls. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN TEACHER OF commercial branches to leave city; salary, $900; ladies; French Protestant; for school; interview 11 to 1 day; French, German, music for family. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st, between 4th-av. and Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
DAILY, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" " West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Ponghkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE with down Day Boat.

RHINECLIFF, (for Kingston,) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Saratoga and the East, Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

Four trains in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:

5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.

6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Worcester, the White Mountains, &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 353, 713, 944, 957, and 1,323 Broadway; 1,170 9th-av.; 264 West 125th-st., and 134 East 125th-st.; 163 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and 76 steamers.

Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Tours" and "Old Colony or Spring Land," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.

For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad; daily except Sunday.

THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER
CAPE CHARLES,
(formerly running to Long Branch,)

leaves new Pier 35 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 91st-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.

Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:59 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East, most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited Wide Vestibule Express Trains, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyans and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at wharf with express train for Boston. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Oranstoo's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Cloves, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 10th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Pier 19, via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.

Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays 11 P. M.,) connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWell for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Roseton, Hyde Park, and Kingston, landing at Chenoa's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leaves 22d st., N. R.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE. CATSKILL, CREEK, AND BEST. Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COX'SACKIE.—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Harlem R. R. and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

SISTERS OR SWEETHEARTS.—A TALE of Summer travel through New-England, giving routes and rates; issued by Passenger Department Providence and Stonington Steamship Co. Free on application to Fast Office Box 3,011 New-York City.

TROY BOATS, SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY LINE. Leave Pier 46 N. R., second Pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000,000 WORTH MONUMENTS AT cost. Send for price list. N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1,146 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 15, 1889.

†9 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAST MAIL. WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. Indianapolis 11:36 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

*10:60 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

†3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points at Fitchburg Junction. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*†6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Watertown, via Utica, nearly. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Platteburg, connecting at Platteburg with parlor car for Lake Champlain and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*†10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with trains leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and secure berths in drawing-room sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 795, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-palace, 1 Battery-place, 88 West 125th-st., and 183th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 3 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, 9:55 A. M., *1:15, *5:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Toronto, *9:55 A. M., 10:15, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. (all 1:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 10:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie, 8:45 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga. Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell (Lake George) only, 83:45 P. M. Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room car to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 83:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday as a leave Jersey City. P. R. R. Station, at all 1:20 A. M., 83:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 1:26 A. M., 83:35 P. M. For tickets, time tables, and information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 393 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 942 Broadway, 152½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 88 West 125th-st., 183 West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:90 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. GIBBONS, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Unadilla, Edmeston, Otselic, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:55 A. M. for Camobell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Mohonk Lake Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and STONINGTON leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Pier 19, via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:20 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:20, (except Sundays,) 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half-hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 10:20, and 11:20 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly, 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
every evening except Sundays and Mondays.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only twenty minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant new steamboat "EMELINE" from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av., 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 6, and 8 P. M., directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach. Fare, adults, 10c.; round trip, 20c.; children, 5c.; excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad from 92d-st. (Astoria) ferry, from 8 A. M. till midnight. Fare, 10c. To-day, steamer "MORRISANIA," every hour. Grand concert on the pier every day.

ERIE RY. SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAYS, MORNING AND AFTERNOON. SHOHOLA GLEN, Sundays—From 23d-st., 9:25 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:30 A. M. Returning leave Glen at 5:55 P. M.; Chambers-st., 9 A. M.

WEDNESDAYS MORNING. GREENWOOD LAKE—Sundays, A. M.—23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10 A. M.; Hoboken, 10:05 A. M.—23d-st., 1:55; Chambers-st., 2, Wednesdays—23d-st., 9:10 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.

$1.00.

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Apply for illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT

Also new and desirable GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—OCEAN VIEW Hotel open June 20. Unsurpassed cuisine; orchestra; electric lights and bells; elegant music hall; orchestra, string and brass; cable office. Address F. O. CUNDALL, Block Island, R. I.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES—LONG Branch, N. J.—EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until SATURDAY, AUG. 17. Commencing at 2:30 P. M.

Central R. R. of N. J. Liberty-St. Ferry, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 1:45, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R., Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30 P. M., (1 P. M. on Saturdays only.) Boats, via Sandy Hook, from Pier 8, foot of Rector-st., 7:45, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:00 P. M. Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.

J. H. CORTES, Sec. A. J. CASSATT, Pres.

SARATOGA RACES!
BEGIN JULY 29
AND CONTINUE UNTIL AUG. 29.
30 RACING DAYS.

Not less than five races each day, the first race at 11:30.

JAMES M. MARVIN, President.
C. WESTLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT Co.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND. FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.

RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH: FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING:

LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

GLEN ISLAND

THE most beautiful Day Summer Resort in the World, or Refined Pleasures. The Fairest Gardens of Nature aided a wealth of Novel Attractions, forming the Model Pleasure Resort the World. TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY. Superior Dinners, à la carte. Glen Island Glam Bakes. Klein Deutschland.

Menageries, Aviary and Mammoth Aquarium, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards, Bowling.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18 N. R. foot Cortlandt-st., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45 P. M.; 92d-st. East River, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. RETURNING from Glen Island Pier, foot of 92d-st. and Pier 18, 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:30 P. M. for 92d-st. and Jewell's wharf; 5, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings.

40c. EXCURSION TICKETS. 40c.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPRESS TRAINS,

VIA
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
FOR THE
MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, July 6 to Aug. 17, inclusive.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

Leave NEW-YORK, Pier 1, foot Liberty st., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00 P. M.

By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.

ALL-RAIL LINE.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot Liberty st., N. R., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 1:45 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Return, last train leaves Long Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tnekhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection for Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepar to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all pointe in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P

PELHAM BAY PARK URGED

AS A SITE FOR THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR.

ITS SELECTION WOULD INSURE RAPID TRANSIT TO THE CITY LIMITS—OTHER MERITS DISCUSSED.

The merits of Pelham Bay Park for the proposed World's Fair of 1892 have lately excited quite a good deal of attention among those interested in this project. Pelham Bay Park has always had champions for all sorts of public undertakings, but the site is so remote from the city that it has not been urged heretofore with very great success. Those who think that this would be the best place for the World's Fair assume that means will be provided for easy and rapid transit to the grounds as soon as the place will be attractive to visitors on that account. The park is now quite accessible by means of the railroad, and it is believed by those who favor it for the fair that, if people will take the trouble to go out there and look at it and compare it as a site with other places which have been mentioned, the comparison will not be to the disadvantage of the park.

There are 1,700 acres of land within the park boundaries. It has a larger water front than any piece of available land in the city of similar area. Its shore abounds in indentations, in picturesque bays and inlets, and in the most diversified scenery. The ground is undulating in character, possessing none of the rugged features of Van Cortlandt Park, but much more easily susceptible of the kind of improvement which would be needed for the purposes of an exposition. It is said with great confidence by those who believe in this site that no other piece of ground within the city limits could be prepared for the exposition at the little cost as this.

Hunter's Island, which is a part of Pelham Bay Park, consists of more than 100 acres, and contains ample room for the construction of large exposition buildings, if it were desired to settle any of them there. The Iselin mansion is already there, and could be made available for art display or for any kindred purpose. Just across a narrow strait are the islands known as The Twins, also belonging to the park, on which is a handsome new building, formerly the residence of J. C. Hoyt. There is an old stone mansion which belonged to the Bartow family, near the Bartow railroad station, which might also be utilized, as well as a house, nearly new, which was built and occupied by James H. Jones on Pelham Neck. These buildings are not very close together, but it is urged that if it were desired to produce fine effects at the exposition no better way could be devised than to have some of the choice exhibits shown in comparatively small buildings scattered over the exposition grounds. There are several fair driving roads in the park. One of them is an excellent macadamized road, extending from Pelham Bay Bridge to New-Rochelle. It is part of the old Shore road, joining the Boston road at New-Rochelle.

Although part of Pelham Bay Park is sheltered by islands, which come so close to the mainland as to preclude navigation for large vessels, there are parts of the water front which, without much preliminary dredging, would furnish accommodations for excursion steamers such as usually go up the Sound. Passengers and freight could thus be easily landed right at the grounds. Access by land is now furnished by means of the Harlem River Branch of the New-York and New-Haven Road. This branch connects just above the Harlem River with the Second and Third avenue elevated railway lines. The Harlem Road is only about two miles distant from the park, at either William's Bridge or Woodlawn. It would be a very easy matter to run tracks across this stretch of country for the accommodation of passengers.

Those who are interested in the choice of Pelham Bay Park for the exposition site do not look, however, simply to the immediate value of the exposition to that section of the city. They think firmly that as soon as such an exhibition shall be chosen, means will be provided to reach it rapidly. In the choice of this park they see a promise of genuine rapid transit to the extreme limits of the city. Thus, when the exposition shall be over, property in the section will have acquired a permanent value, at figures very much in excess of any that could possibly be hoped for at this time, and cheap homes will be provided for the overcrowded city. There is a section of Westchester County which must be crossed in order to reach Pelham Bay Park by land. So far as community of interest is concerned, this section is already a part of the city. It is not doubted by any one that within ten years all of Westchester County south of the Yonkers line will be included within the city limits. With the construction of a rapid transit line across a strip of Westchester County might for the present help to swell the revenues of that county by providing increased taxable values, all the permanent benefits to come from improvement that section would inure to the city. Accordingly it is urged that no objection on this score can be raised to the choice of Pelham Bay Park, and that if means of rapid transit can be provided which will enable visitors to the exposition ground to reach them in an hour's ride from down town, no objection can be raised against the park on any account.

The main advantage to be gained by the selection of this park for the exposition lies in the prospect of opening up a section almost entirely new and quite undeveloped, as one of rushing genius rapid transit to the extreme limits of the city. Argument advanced upon this ground has not yet been successfully met in the opinion of those who favor this site. They say that it is really a matter of small importance to people across the river, Harlem River, or over property there to what part of that section genuine rapid transit shall be furnished so long as it shall penetrate that district for several miles. They think that such owners should be eager to have a rapid transit road, built as far as possible, because the further it may be built the better it will be for all classes of property across the Harlem. No concealment is attempted of this motive in connection with the advocacy of Pelham Bay Park. At the same time there are many who believe that the park would be the best possible site for the exposition, regardless whether or not improved means of reaching it may be provided. These advocates say that the nine miles of shore line at the park ought alone to be of sufficient attraction if a waterfront park is to be chosen. They answer all objections to the distance by saying that while Glen Island, which is further than Pelham Bay Park, attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors every year, such a distance would evidently not be an objection to those who would care to visit the exposition.

LITTLE DANGER OF A CORNER.

The possibility of cornering the market in refined sugars with 300,000 barrels was discussed in one of yesterday morning's papers with great earnestness, the article declaring that sugar to that amount had been stored away in the great Brooklyn warehouses, to be held until the demand was so great that extraordinary prices could be obtained. It declared that the retail price of sugar was much greater now than it was in 1888, and that, should the Sugar Trust carry out its deep-laid scheme, the prices for sugar within the next few months would be beyond the reach of poor persons. A TIMES reporter asked several wholesale grocers about these statements. He was invariably met with a smile, which was explained by these facts:

It would be practically impossible to corner the sugar market with 300,000 barrels or with twice that amount, said those interested. The storage of the product is simply a periodical measure by the refiners to place their surplus production in safety until there is a demand. At present the market is very dull, and so it has been for three weeks, the quietness being simply a wave of reaction since the unusually active trade of the early part of the season.

TWO OF FOUR CAPTURED.

A daring daylight robbery was perpetrated yesterday in Broadway, near One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, in the fancy goods store of Mrs. Mary B. Outten. Four thieves were engaged in it. One sought change for a bill, and while Mrs. Outten was making it two confederates began to make trouble with boisterous conduct in the front of the store. Having attracted Mrs. Outten's attention from the cash box, the first thief seized it and ran out, followed by the other three. A boy saw them dividing the plunder ($250 in bills, some documents, and a diamond pin) in Manhattanville Woods, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue. He told Policeman Hahn, who gave chase and caught one of the robbers, while citizens caught another. One was Thomas McDonald, thirty-two years old, of 404 West Fiftieth-street, and the other was James Martin, thirty years old of 212 West Nineteenth-street. Both were identified by Mrs. Outten. The other thieves escaped. None of the booty was recovered. In the Harlem Police Court the prisoners were remanded until this morning.

FAULTY FERRY ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Bay Ridge Ferry, from the foot of Whitehall-street, has been using a small double-ender called the Suffolk County during the last week, to the intense discomfort of the people who are obliged to use the ferry as a means of getting to various suburban resorts. The craft is simply an ordinary ferry boat, with no accommodations for the great crowd of persons who use it. The seats in the saloon are in no sense sufficient to accommodate the women and children who are bound for Coney Island, even though they had any chance to secure them from the crowds of men. The company has placed a half dozen settees on each side of the beam sheds, and in the

VALUES OF SCHOOL SITES.

THE COMMISSIONERS SAY THEY AWAIT EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Gen. John R. Ward, Winthrop Parker, and James H. Wood, composing the commission for the condemnation of certain school sites, met yesterday at 45 William-street to listen to objections to their awards for the six lots or parcels on the northeast corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. This is the ground which Tax Commissioner Coleman estimated to be worth $73,000 and for which the Commissioners in condemnation proceedings awarded $153,000. In the Board of Education meeting at which the various awards were considered there was a strong sentiment in favor of abandoning the proceedings entirely unless the awards should be materially reduced.

At yesterday's meeting Henry Ferris, claiming to have an interest in 86 and 88 Bayard-street, belonging to the heirs of James Ferris, and for which $43,000 was awarded, was the only objector among the property owners. His real objection was to the manner in which the commission had ordered the distribution of the award, but he claimed also to be dissatisfied with the amount of the award, although he said he would not offer any further testimony as to the property's value. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles N. Harris, on the other hand, presented the objections of the Board of Education to the award, on the grounds of excessive valuation. He said thereupon that he would like to present some more testimony as to the value of the property. This the Commissioners consented to, but took the opportunity to express themselves as to the character of the testimony given by the witnesses who had already testified for the city. Commissioner Parker said:

"Up to this time the city has not produced any witnesses to the true market value of this property. The witnesses for the city (Benjamin P. Fairchild and Hall J. Howe) came in here without any knowledge of the value of the property or the rentals it was producing and proceeded to swear this property away from the owners. They could not give any data or well-founded reasons for their estimates of its value at all. We are perfectly willing to hear testimony as to the true value of this property from anybody who knows anything about it. That is what we are here for."

Commissioner Wood said: "I don't know whether this commission has any authority to bring witnesses here upon subpœna, but if it has I would like to have some of these members of the Board of Education who have been airing themselves in the newspapers brought before it to tell what they know. I would like to have Commissioner Galloway and Mr. Schultz, who have been vaticinating his views pretty freely on the subject, and Guggenheimer, whom I myself heard say the property could be bought for $80,000, and Tax Commissioner Coleman, who says he believes that it is worth only $73,000—I would like to have them come in before this commission and say what they know about it. If there is any power to get them here we will use it."

Mr. Harris said he would ask them to come and testify, and then the meeting was adjourned. Testimony will be taken next week.

DR. STORRS DECLINES.

HE HAS NOT THE TIME TO BE A BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSIONER.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn, who a short time ago was offered the Park Commissionership of that city by Mayor Chapin, has replied in a letter from Shelter Island, declining to qualify for that office. The Mayor at once wrote to Harry D. Polhemus of the First Ward, Brooklyn, now at Poland Springs, Me., asking him to accept the position. Several days must elapse before an answer can be received.

Dr. Storrs in his letter of declination gives as his reasons that the duties connected with the office will be exceptionally urgent during the next few months, requiring for their successful performance an amount of time and thoughtful attention which it is not possible for him to give. He declares that the entire renovation which is supposed to take place annually in Prospect Park, and which has been delayed, should be at once resumed and prosecuted with vigor, and the plans for it cannot be devised and put in operation too soon. In order to do the many desirable things for the complete equipment of the park so as to keep the expenditures within the $75,000 on hand a great deal of thought would have to be given in the face of an urgent demand. There remains $175,000 to be expended for additions in the parks and the like in various parts of the town. Wise selection of these must, he adds, be attended by personal inspection and by patient hearing of conflicting representations made by committees and by experts. "At the same time," he continues, "the improvement of the unsold east side lands adjacent to Prospect Park, through division from it by the broad line of Flatbush-avenue, is a matter of very grave importance to the city, presenting at once difficulty problems with manifold possibilities of furtherance to the public welfare." They were capable, Dr. Storrs thinks, of being converted into spaces of enchanting beauty, but such a transformation would require much more time than he could possibly give.

"This impression is even stronger with me," he goes on, "now that it was at the beginning that a commission of five members could have been more easily and effectively organized than can be one of three, the common responsibility remaining, but the several related departments of duty being more easily distributed for individual supervision or control."

FUNERAL OF GEORGE BECHTEL.

George Bechtel, the Staten Island brewer, who died at his home in Stapleton on Tuesday last of heart failure, was buried yesterday afternoon in Silvermount Cemetery with all the honors due so generous and fair-minded a man. At 2 o'clock, the hour set for the funeral services at his residence on Richmond Hill, more than 2,000 people filled the house, grounds, and adjacent streets, but such a stillness prevailed that the words of the Rev. Dr. Albert Knehne, as he read the services at the head of the casket in the wide hall, could be distinctly heard by every one. At the conclusion of the services the casket was borne to the hearse by six of Mr. Bechtel's old employes, preceded by the band of the Staten Island Sohuetzen Corps playing a dirge. The remainder of the brewery employes, the members of the Schnetzen Corps, and the members of Klopstook Lodge, No. 760, F. and A. M., preceded the hearse to the cemetery on foot, and following it came the five open carriages needed to hold the many superb floral pieces that had been sent to the house. Behind these were a large number of carriages containing ten members of the family (excepting Mrs. Bechtel, who was too ill to have improper), and delegations from the Arion and Liedrkranz Societies, German charity societies, the Staten Island Quartet Club and Turnverein, Excelsior Lodge, K. and L. of H., and Enterprise Hose Company.

At the grave the impressive Masonic ceremonies were performed by Klopstook Lodge.

MARKSMEN AT JAMAICA.

The New-York German Gun Club held its annual Summer tournament at Dexter Park, Jamaica, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The conditions were in favor of good scores, with the exception of the wind, which interfered especially in the shooting at inanimate targets. The event of the day was the shoot for the club badge, seventeen sportsmen facing the traps, ten birds for each man. Mr. Pfaender, thirty yards, won with ten straight, four men killing nine out of ten each and two men bringing down eight apiece. Instead of shooting off the ties the members formed two teams, ten on each side, headed respectively by President Pfaender and Secretary Sauter. The teams shot at twenty-five yards' rise, five nine rounds for each man. Mr. Boesnecker's side won two sweepstakes, the first by 28 to 23 and the second by 26 to 22.

WORK OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

Thirty-six hundred sick children and mothers were taken on the free fresh-air excursions given by St. John's Guild Floating Hospital this week, and 250 sick children and mothers are being cared for at the Seaside Hospital, New-Dorp, S. I. As the large distribution of tickets for these excursions through the Board of Health and other channels has taxed the Floating and Seaside Hospitals to the utmost during the present season, large expenditures are required to meet the demands for relief, and contributions are greatly needed. So far $5,346 08 has been contributed, but charitable persons are earnestly requested to forward their contributions to Charles Schwacofer, Treasurer of the St. John's Guild, 21 University-place, this city.

A SNAKE SWALLOWS A MONKEY.

A boa constrictor got loose in the back room of Reiche's animal store, in Park-row, yesterday and swallowed a ring-tail monkey that was chained to a box. An effort was made to save the monkey, but it was ineffectual, the snake having got too firm a hold on the simian before assistance came. One of the attendants, however, cut the collar from about the monkey's neck as the latter was being swallowed. In attempting to capture the snake after it had finished its meal Mr. Charles Reiche was rather badly bitten on the hand by the serpent. He

FISHERMEN ARE GROWLING

SILVER SEEMS TO BE ABOUT THE ONLY SURE BAIT.

HOW THE SEASIDE RESORTS GET GREAT REPUTATIONS AND ANGLERS GET NOTHING BUT FRECKLES AND TAN.

There have been not a few disgruntled fishermen during the past week—men who went forth with great expectations and returned with no fish.

The disgruntled fisherman is not a happy specimen of humanity to meet. He growls at everything—the tide, the weather, his tackle, the bait, and finally at the fish themselves. He comes back with the firm determination never to go fishing again—a resolve that is kept religiously till a friend proposes another trip. Once possessed of the angling fever, a man is never freed from its bold, and while it may be smothered for a time, it is sure to break out again, and off goes the victim once more. By and by experience will mold him into that sweet temper and patient forbearance that possessed the soul of old Izaak Walton.

The reason for dissatisfaction last week was the peculiar offishness of the fish and their lack of appreciation for the choice bits of food so carefully prepared. Plenty of fish were seen in the bay, and there was no apparent reason why large catches should not have been made. However, many weakfish parties were disappointed, and the number of fish to each boat was small. In Prince's Bay many boats on certain days did nothing to speak of. On other days fair catches were made. Weakfishing is uncertain, and anglers in search of them must be content to take things as they come.

In the Staten Island Kills a large party struck a lucky run of the favorite fish and landed nearly a hundred. Fair catches are reported from Keyport and the Shrewsbury region, where the fish have run from a pound to two and a half pounds in size. From Long Beach comes word that a few kingfish are being taken. They were not very large, but pretty fish to capture with medium-weight rod and tackle. White worms and crebs were the favorite bait.

Bluefish are still abundant off Sandy Hook, and the boats are made up of big fellows. There have been quite a large number of boats after them. When a school was once placed, there was sport, though the winds have not been favorable for the fun.

The quantity of finks in the bay this Summer is one of the features of the Summer fishing. At Sandy Hook some immense fellows have been hauled in. Weakfish and ringfish are scarce at the Hook, but those taken are no mean ones in size.

Striped bass are still being taken in the surf at South Beach. They have not been so large, however, as during the previous week. It will be high tide during the afternoon for the next day or two, and fishermen will have a chance to try both the flood and ebb in the lower bay. Some nice catches of weakfish are said to have been made in Gravesend Bay during the last day or two.

Chumming for bluefish in the Great South Bay is very popular, and the supply does not seem to be in the least exhausted as yet. The fishing ground near Fire Island is visited with boats every day, and the quantity of menhaden ohum dumped overboard each day would well-nigh run a factory. Ladies are becoming very fond of the bluefish trips, and many parties go out from the resorts along the south side of Long Island. They can fish from chairs in the stern of the South Bay catboats, and all they have to do is to haul in the fish when they take hold. The boatmen look out that they do not come too close to the voracious fish and do all the disagreeable manipulating of the mossbunker bait.

The Canarsie net fishermen have had good luck lately in their hauls of bluefish, and have supplied not a few unsuccessful anglers with trophies to take home. Every basketful that comes into the city accompanied by a rod and reel fisherman by no means represents a day's angling, but often is the result of the netman's draught. Sometimes even old fisherman are puzzled at alleged takes of big fish with small apparatus.

On one of the bays of Lake Ontario a couple of clergymen were enjoying a quiet day on the water angling for black bass with seven-ounce rods. Their tackle had been criticised by loungers about the place, for it was not a Summer resort, and the finer grades of piscatorial apparatus were not known there. Seven-inch bass high as to how many pieces of the rods would be brought back if the fish happened to be in a biting mood, and even a few hazardous bets had been placed as to the chances of their being brought back intact.

While lying lazily on the water in a small boat, for the fish were not in a feeding mood, a big sturgeon came floating by. Some one in trying to spear the sturgeon had cut off his tail fins, and the big fellow could not scull. In this condition he was easily secured by a gaff hook which was in the boat. The clergymen agreed that nothing should be said as to the method of taking the sturgeon, and the boatman readily promised to keep his own counsel in regard to the matter.

Now a sturgeon that won't take bait on a hook, and all the people in the vicinity knew it, so when the boatman shouldered the sturgeon and advanced up the pier a buzz of wonderment ran around, and his statement that it was caught with a hook created intense excitement. Even when carefully examined by a committee of the boat showed that the party had no nets. How a thirty-pound sturgeon could be caught and landed with one of the little whips of wood was beyond their comprehension. One of them spied the disabled tail of the sturgeon and inquired in what way. He was immediately silenced, however, by a bystander, who shouted, "Why, don't you know, you greeny, that's the way they bleed a sturgeon." They were obliged to believe that the fish was actually caught by "genuine fishers," and while simply angling for black bass.

The clergymen gave away the sturgeon to the boatman, who sold it, and then set up drinks for the crowd. From that time every angler who visited the village was told the story of the two strangers from New-York who came with light rods and magnificent tackle and actually caught a thirty-pound sturgeon on one of their little hooks. The carpers at the improved rig have since held their peace in that section of country.

The Canarsie fishermen have no sturgeon stories to tell, but they certainly furnish plenty of fish for the markets. When a red fisherman comes up on the train with a fifteen-pound bluefish under his arm, which he bought for 8 or 10 cents a pound, and claims to have caught it onmuming, there is such a chance for its being true that the occupants of the car become greatly excited. Jamaica Bay is explained to be a wonderful place for bluefish. So the stories grow and wrong impressions of the fishing are spread abroad.

Inneed it has never been harder to obtain accurate fish news than this year, and anglers who have sat all day in the brazing sun, occasionally hauling up a blackfish or a sea robin, have been surprised the next day to ascertain that great catches of weakfish and bluefish were caught that day in the same spot. Hotel keepers are known to pump up the stories to the fishing resorts of the city and profit by the rush that follows. There are plenty of fish in the bay, undoubtedly, this Summer, but there are also many parties who fail to secure them. The fish are uncommonly cranky in biting and as moody as a spoiled child. For a few hours they will bite briskly and then stop short for the rest of the day, or they may take it into their heads to bite just at night, when everybody is going home.

Anglers for black bass in Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake have no reason to complain if the stories they tell of the fishing are true. There seems to have been quite a bass boom at both places. The bass at Lake Hopatcong in former years have been hard to catch, and the place did not get up a reputation as a fishing resort, but this season it has been different. Big bass and goodly numbers of them have been caught.

The Delaware River fly fishing for black bass is also said to be excellent. This method is one of the prettiest, and is much in vogue in the Catskill casters. Just at night is the best time for in the afternoon, when the shadows cover the pools. Big, gaudy flies are the best. The Delaware can be waded above the Water Gap like any trout stream. Grasshoppers are excellent bait for black bass, and when the fish refuse to rise or jump for a fly they often cannot refuse a juicy grasshopper.

Ross Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn is as adroit in the management of fish as he is of politicians, and starts upon his Summer trip today. He is going to Sullivan County in search of some of the fine bass and pickerel of Pleasant Lake. It has been his custom to go to the Lake George region, but he has heard so many Sullivan County fish stories recently that he determined to put them to the test. His family will accompany him, and a lot of local politicians of piscatorial tendencies join him later.

KIDNAPPED BY RAGPICKERS.

Louise Martin, the six-year-old child of Thomas Martin of Soho, in Essex County, N. J., was picking blackberries a day or two ago, when two ragpickers seized her and threw her into a wagon they had with them. They covered her with rags and drove on. They were tempted after a time to remove the rags that were slowly smothering her, and, noticing that she lay motionless, became frightened. Hastily lifting her from the wagon they left her by the roadside and escaped. A woman living near by took the child to her house and resuscitated her. When the child was able to tell her name she was taken home.

THE WANAMAKER STAMP.

Letters are being received in this city which, besides the regular letter postage, bear upon their faces large black and white two-cent postage stamps ornamented with the physiognomy of Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, over which is printed "United States Postage." Underneath is the word "Two." Two Cents. Gen. Wanamaker

FREAKS OF ELECTRICITY.

TESTIMONY OF MEN WHO SAYS SHE SHOCKED BUT NOT KILLED.

That man who listened to most of the testimony given at yesterday's hearing of the electric execution case needed to be backed by all the credulity his nature was capable of. For the entire day was given up to witnesses who told some extraordinary stories about how they had trifled with deadly electric currents and had escaped with their lives, some of them without a scratch now to remind them of their terrible ordeal.

All through this hearing Hourke Cockran has alluded to a man who had been struck by lightning, his clothes stripped off his body, and who lived to tell the tale. Yesterday he produced him. Alfred West, a portly man, who lives at 441 West Forty-seventh-street, is the man, and he was the first witness examined. In the Summer of 1886, he said, he was at Fort Lee, on the Hudson, one day, and, a heavy thunderstorm coming up, he ran under the spreading branches of a large tree for protection. Hardly had he taken up the position when a dense cloud just above the tree launched a flood of electricity upon the earth. Mr. West saw the flash, and the next thing he knew he was lying twenty feet away, as naked almost as he was when he was born.

The thunderbolt, he found upon examination, had struck him just near the top button of his waistcoat. It passed in between his gauze shirt and his flesh, slid down his right leg to his shoe, jumped over to his left foot, shot up his left leg, and then departed, having scattered the clothing on his body to the four winds of heaven. Mr. West was unconscious only for a few moments, his body was not badly burned, and in two weeks he was entirely recovered from the effects of the shock.

T. Carpenter Smith, an electrical engineer, followed Mr. West upon the stand, and the way in which electric currents have knocked him about without causing him anything more than a slight inconvenience is astonishing. He had occasionally, he said, accidentally received four alternating current charges of between 1,000 and 1,400 volts, and neither one had ever seriously hurt him. He described them all minutely; said his sufferings at the time of contact and a few moments afterward were excruciating, but that he recovered rapidly each time. The witness kept no account of the times he had received smaller shocks from alternating and continuous currents—they were almost innumerable. One of the great shocks was from a No. 3 Westinghouse dynamo, which had a voltage of 1,000 and a capacity of 125 ampères—three times the strength of the dynamo proposed to be used in killing Kemmler.

After a short recess, Frank H. Mackin, employed by the Manhattan Electric Light Company, a young man with broad hands and one inch medial boxing gloves, testified to having received a 1,200-volt alternating current through his body, entering at his hands, and thought he "was going to see the angels." He recovered, however, the only damage having been done by the current was the severe burning of his hands. Ludwig Bintman, an electrical engineer, had also received an alternating current of 1,000 volts. This witness said that the alternating current could get through any kind of insulation, seeking the ground at every point.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis was then called by Mr. Cockran and said that he did not believe an artificial current of electricity could be generated which would inevitably kill in all cases. Benjamin D. Acker, employed by the Keystone Light and Power Company of Philadelphia, testified to having received a 1,000-volt current, and the hearing was adjourned till Monday morning. At that time Deputy Attorney General Poste will introduce witnesses for the State.

JAMES BEGGS'S SUICIDE.

A PROSPEROUS MERCHANT TAKES HIS LIFE FOR NO APPARENT CAUSE.

James Beggs of the firm of James Beggs & Co. of 9 Dey-street committed suicide in Trenton, N. J., yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart in a saloon. Mr. Beggs resided at 128 Carroll-street, Paterson, N. J. He went to Trenton on Thursday and registered at the Trenton Hotel, where he remained overnight. Yesterday morning he arose early, was shaved, and then went to a gun store and purchased a revolver and cartridges.

After making the purchase he went into a saloon next door, and, calling for pen and paper, wrote a letter to his wife. He then went over to a mirror, and placing the pistol over his heart, fired. The result was almost instantaneous death.

Mr. Beggs was well known in this city, and was highly esteemed by his acquaintances. He was an expert mechanical engineer, and his opinion was frequently demanded in consultation. He is also spoken of as having been remarkably kind-hearted and generous. He was born in Paterson, N. J., fifty years ago, his father being a mechanical engineer and a native of Scotland. After receiving a fair education, James Beggs learned the trade of his father. He served an apprenticeship in a shop at Red Hook Point, and at the age of twenty-six became master mechanic of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops at Scranton, Penn. He was subsequently foreman of the Crane Brothers' Elevator Works, in Chicago, and after that started in business for himself in Cortlandt-street, in this city. He had a partner under the firm name of James Beggs & Co. After a while this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Beggs formed a partnership with George N. Robinson to do business under the same firm name. About ten years ago they moved into their present quarters, in Dey-street. Their business was general dealing in machine supplies, with shops at Erie, Penn.

It was said yesterday at the Dey-street store that Mr. Beggs had left a fortune of at least $100,000. His friends attribute his suicide to insanity. The people in his place of business had noticed that he was unusually nervous and irritable, and a friend who journeyed with him on his way to Trenton said that Mr. Beggs talked of incidents in Paterson as though they had happened in Providence, R. I., and other places. He would start out well enough in conversation, but seemed to lose the thread of thought before proceeding far. The idea of domestic trouble or business embarrassment being the cause of his suicide is scoffed at by Mr. Beggs's friends. They say that he was happily married and that his business was in excellent condition.

Mr. Beggs was a Union soldier throughout the civil war, having served in Kearny's brigade. He was a member of Grant Post, G. A. R., a Mason, and a Past Commander of the Order of Knights Templar. He was Consulting Engineer of the Paterson Water Works. He leaves a widow and a married daughter, Mrs. Charles Cooke.

OVERCROWDED PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Grand Jury, which completed its labors yesterday and was discharged by Judge Cowing with the thanks of the court, made a presentment on the subject of the various island institutions recently visited by them. As far as service, cleanliness, and general management are concerned "they have nothing but commendation to note. The crying evil of those institutions is the alarming and rapidly-growing one of overcrowding." The Charity Hospital is the only institution of which this is not true. The Ward's Island Male Insane Asylum has an excess of inmates above the normal capacity of 447; the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island, 467; the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, 267; the Almshouse, 280; the penitentiary, 191. The annex of the main insane asylum on Ward's Island is pronounced "totally unfit for human occupancy from the entire lack of proper sanitary arrangements." The separation of the female from the male prisoners in the penitentiary now under the same roof, is urged, and for this purpose the erection of a new building is recommended the southern end of the penitentiary grounds.

BUCKBOARDS IN THE PARK.

There has been a purely American addition to the multitude of stylish turnouts in Central Park. It is nothing more or less than the buckboard, so fruitful of reminiscences of midsummer vacations in the mountains and localities where the most improved springs would be merely dispensated catapults. Of course, it is the buckboard idealized, but there is no mistaking its characteristics. It is penally dazzling with highly-polished hard woods, bright with gayly-upholstered seats, and glittering with silver mountings, but it is the regular old-fashioned buckboard for all that. The honor of introducing it into fashionable usage is due to Mr. Frederick Roosevelt, for he was the first to make its appearance on the drives. His friends did not admire the outlines of the vehicle, but he was of long patience, with the result that every one of his friends who was taken driving by himself or by Mrs. Roosevelt as once purchased a buckboard. When it is of highly-polished oak, with hammas to match on bay or sorrel horse, the turnout is about as pretty a rig as may be seen in New-York's Rotten-row.

THE DEPARTED POOL SELLER.

Benjamin Falk, the pool seller who disappeared from his office at 80 Park-row on Thursday after a run of hard luck with the money which his confiding customers had paid him, could not be found yesterday. His bookkeeper, Blackie, was at the place for a little while, and claimed that Falk's backer was Austin Hall of 265 Broadway, and that he would pay the bills. Mr. Hall did not agree with Blackie, however, and the crowd of investors in pool tickets who had gathered at 80 Park-row in the vain hope of getting them cashed gave up hope and departed in a profane state of mind. Mr. Hall says that he simply lent the money on the

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

BRIDGES ACROSS STREETS.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS RESOLVES TO DELIBERATE OVER THE QUESTION.

Two matters of considerable public interest were before the Board of Street Opening yesterday. One of them was the application of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the discontinuance of the proceedings to open Alexander, Willis, and other avenues across the company's freight station at Mott Haven to the Harlem River. The other was the question of permitting the erection of bridges across West-street for the purpose of enabling travelers to reach the ferries and wharves. Henry H. Anderson appeared as the counsel for the railroad company, and argued that the street-opening proceedings should be discontinued because no plan had been prepared to make the streets available. The railroad company, he said, had bought land at Mott Haven, and begun to improve it at a time when the President was mainly devoted to the raising of mosquitoes. To make a freight station there it had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars. It had many tracks laid over a wide space, and if the avenues were extended by law they would be worthless to the public in fact, because the almost continual operation of trains on the tracks would make necessary the closing of the avenues with gates. Mr. Anderson thought the people did not particularly need access to the river.

"I disagree with you," said Mayor Grant. "The sort of thing which seems to be arising in Mott Haven is the same that has caused injury to the west side between Fifty-ninth and Seventieth streets. The New-York Central Railroad has put a barrier along the river there which causes building materials to cost a dollar a load more in that territory than elsewhere, and thus clogs building operations. The people need access to the river, and must have it."

"The railroad company," said Mr. Anderson, "only wishes to stop proceedings for the opening of the avenues until some sort of an agreement as to improvements shall have been made between the Departments of Parks, Docks, and Public Works."

Commissioner Gilroy said that the Board of Street Opening had certain work to do, and had undertaken to do it. He could see no reason for a change, and he moved to deny the railroad company's application, to grant which, he said, would be to close a long stretch of river front to the public. His motion was adopted. He then presented the form of a license under which railroad and ferry companies may erect bridges across West-street. Controller Myers expressed the belief that such privileges, if given at all, should be a source of revenue to the city. He had never read the law permitting such privileges to be given. Mayor Grant and Commissioner Gilroy agreed with the Controller that the bridge question should be carefully considered, and it was laid over.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.

MRS. FREEDLEY'S CHARGE AGAINST MR. ARTHUR J. HARTFORD.

Arthur J. Hartford, a well-dressed, good-looking man, the President of the A. J. Hartford Steel Rail Manufacturing Company, with an office in Temple Court and a residence at the Morton House, who was arrested on Thursday evening by Detective Sergeant Heuley at the complaint of Mrs. Cora Freedley, a handsome young woman of 348 West Thirty-second-street, as published in THE TIMES, was arraigned before Justice Gorman at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The charge against him was that of personating an officer. The complainant in her affidavit said that on the 15th inst. at about 7 P. M., while walking down Broadway in the neighborhood of the Coleman House, the defendant accosted her and in an insulting manner asked her to accompany him. When she refused he said that he was a detective and was detailed to arrest her, and told her that he would have her sent to the Island, as whatever charge he might make against her the magistrate would receive and she would be railroaded. She was so alarmed that she ran away from him.

The woman further alleged that Hartford had accosted her on several other occasions and insulted and threatened her until she was compelled to apply for protection to Superintendent Murray, who placed the services of Detective Hanley at her disposal, and this led to the arrest of Hartford. Counselor Goldey, who appeared for Hartford, cross-examined Mrs. Freedley, and she testified in answer to his questions that she came from Boston six weeks ago, and her husband was in that city when they started. The first stopping place was in West Thirty-sixth-street, where she lived one week; then she boarded two weeks in a house in West Thirty-fifth-street, and for three weeks had been living in the house of Miss Eisenberg, 343 West Thirty-fourth-street. The landlady and the tenants all asked her if her husband was in Boston whom she was living with in West Thirty-second-street. Mrs. Freedley hesitated, and the Judge told her that she need not answer that question and said to the lawyer that no matter what the woman's character was she was entitled to protection from insult and annoyance.

Miss Eisenberg, the landlady of the house, testified that she knew the complainant as Mrs. Parker, that she had been living in her house under that name and was known as Mrs. Parker, who the witness supposed was her husband. Hartford said that the charge against him was unfounded, and hinted that it was a blackmailing scheme. He said that the woman had accosted him on several occasions, and had so annoyed him that he had threatened her with arrest if she spoke to him again. The magistrate believed the woman's story, and held Hartford for trial in $300 bail. Lucien T. Smefield, a dentist of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, gave bail for the accused, who elected to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions.

DR. OLCOTT GETS A SEPARATION.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report of Referee W. C. Cox granting Dr. Frederick W. Olcott a separation from his wife, Hilda F. Olcott. Dr. Olcott is the Assistant Surgeon of the United States receiving ship Vermont. He and his wife lived together less than a year. They were married at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, on Feb. 11, 1888, and took up their residence at the fashionable boarding house at 108 West Forty-fifth-street. On Nov. 15, 1888, Mrs. Olcott told her husband that he might leave the house and she would remain, or she would leave and he remain. Dr. Olcott packed up his belongings and left. He subsequently saw Mrs. Olcott several times and requested her to live with him. She refused, giving as her reason only that they could not live happily together. He continued to urge her, and on May 1, 1889, she wrote him this letter:

DEAR FRED: After carefully considering the matter I have decided that we will be impossible for us, under the existing circumstances, to live together, and that it will be best for us in the future to live apart, and I therefore cannot consent to your request to again live with you as your wife. But you must let me keep our child.

REKA.

After this letter Dr. Olcott concluded to bring suit for separation, and his friend, Dr. Frank E. Miller, served the summons and complaint on Mrs. Olcott at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mrs. Olcott put in no appearance before the referee. She will keep the child, Douglas W. Olcott, now about five months old, as Dr. Olcott has declared his willingness that she should do so.

TROUBLE IN THE CARPENTER FAMILY.

Two chapters in the marital infelicities of Harry Carpentar, an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, formerly of Rahway but now of this city, were disclosed before Justice Gorman at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Carpenter and his wife have separated, and the two children of the couple lived with the mother. Recently Carpenter's mother, with whom he is now living, at Eighth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, went over to Rahway, and, in the absence of young Mrs. Carpenter, took one of the children away, and Carpentar now has possession of the child. Yesterday Carpenter went to the Jefferson Market Police Court with his mother and asked Justice Gorman for some process by which he could obtain possession of the other child. He said that he was about to enter suit for divorce from his wife, and he was informed that the court before which his suit was tried would settle the disposition of the children.

He went away and fifteen minutes later his wife, all in tears, came into court and wanted the magistrate to help her get possession of the child which was in the hands of her husband. She said that he treated her and the children cruelly, and that he would not allow her to possession of her child. The magistrate told her he could not help her but advised her to apply to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for assistance.

BOUND TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

One night in January last a policeman saw a man walking along Fifty-third-street with his throat cut. The man, who was a painter named William Rinck, said he had been assaulted and robbed, and his case created something of a sensation at the time. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he after a while confessed that he had attempted suicide. Rinck, who had then been recently married a second time, would not tell why he tried to kill himself. Yesterday morning his body was found hanging to a clothes pole upon the roof of 611 Third-avenue. He had left $40 East Forty-fifth-street, the last time he was seen alive. Owing to a technicality Rinck was not able to get this money, and it is supposed that his failure affected his mind.

DISS DEBAR'S DEBTS.

SHE SAYS THAT SHE WANTS TO PAY THEM BUT HAS NO MONEY.

Editha Diss Debar—that is the way the notorious medium gives her name—entered 145 Broadway yester

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GOSSIP OF THE DAY ABROAD

WHITECHAPEL CRIMES AND FRENCH ELECTIONS.

BOULANGER'S NEW SCHEME AND HIS FATE IN COURT—MONEY FOR THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 20.—This sinister revival of the Whitechapel butcheries has not specially excited the well-to-do parts of London, where, in fact, it seems to be taken as an interesting variation upon the midsummer monotony of existence; but people who saw something of the sights in the east and south parts of the metropolis last night will never forget the unprecedented and terrible spectacle. Thousands of the lowest gutter type of street women were drunk in very bravado; all the refuse population of countless stews was swarming aimlessly from one gin shop to another, shouting, quarreling, and shrieking hideous jokes. Many hundreds of extra police, seemingly more stolid, heavy-footed, and thick-witted than ever, pushed their pompous way through the throngs, and nobody talked or thought for a moment about anything but Jack the Ripper.

During the night there were two or three murderous attempts made on women with knives, but on investigation these all turned out to be ordinary regulation affrays between drunken sailors and harpies who sought to pick their pockets, and in each case, after furious attempts by the maddened crowds to lynch them, the prisoners were released from the station houses. The afternoon papers shamelessly traded on the rumors born of one of these arrests and placarded the streets with staring posters of the arrest and full confession of Jack the Ripper hours after the falsity of the report had been established.

It takes an event like this to show the London press and London police at their very worst, and it would be hard to say in the present instance which is the least adorable. There seems to be no more prospect now than there was a year ago that the remarkable criminal who is committing these murders will be detected, unless it be by chance.

Mr. Parnell's wildly enthusiastic reception in Edinburgh yesterday and to-day cannot be minimized by the fact that a considerable minority of the burgesses make a written protest against the freedom of the city being conferred on him any more than the diminution of the Tory majority by nearly one thousand in the East Marylebone division of London yesterday can be explained away. The home rule tide has clearly not been checked by the recent ecclesiastical occurrences in the Parnell Commission. It is still rising, and it, is likely to gather new strength by the fierce dissension which has arisen over the question of fresh grants to the royal family. This is a subject on which it has always been easy to raise the bile of the electorate, and more than ordinary virulence has been given to the present agitation by the open bad faith of the Queen's advisers.

When to Princess Beatrice was given a dowry on her marriage the Ministry made a solemn promise that before any more grants were asked for the whole subject of the royal family finances and claims should be passed upon by a special commission appointed for the purpose. Years went by, and nothing more was heard of this, until suddenly the royal message about Princess Louise and Prince Albert Victor was sprung upon the House. The Ministry even then tried to evade the responsibility of appointing a commission, but such a howl of rage arose that they were forced to give in, but they did the next best thing by packing the commission with their own supporters and refusing a place to Mr. Bradlaugh, who for years has been peculiarly identified with this special subject.

The commission has been sitting all the week, but is nowhere near an agreement. The Tories and Unionists support the Queen's demand in its entirety. Old-fashioned Liberals like Mr. Gladstone are willing to concede something more than half, and a handful of Radicals, led by Mr. Labouchère, refuse to concede anything. No agreement is expected, and meanwhile the Radicals everywhere are holding mass meetings denouncing the whole business of royal grants, and saying extremely rude things about their temporal and spiritual masters, particularly those who speak German. All this is briskly fanning into a glow ouce more the dormant radicalism of the big towns.

Radicalism all over the European world is a good deal in evidence just now, under the impulse of the French Revolution anniversary and through the facilities offered by Paris for gatherings and congresses. There have been so many of these going on at the same time, and they have spoken with such comprehension and frankness about each other, that an outsider finds it difficult to understand much about it, save that they dislike and differ from one another rather more than other people do.

The effort to make any of these congresses international in its decisions failed from the outset, for the reason that the English delegates objected to German workmen coming to England, the French objected to Italians, and so on all around the circle. So long as the proceedings were in the speechmaking stage, all the delegates talked of nothing but the universality of labor and the necessity for its fraternization the whole world over, but when it came to voting, the delegates from each country were discovered to believe that universality began at home, and that the workmen of every nation should fraternize with their neighbors by means of the mails, and not at all by emigrating to compete in their labor markets.

The upshot of the three principal congresses has been a lot of promiscuous bad blood and a general decision more or less definitely expressed that, while they were all brothers in the abstract and would hold a family reunion when the millennium came, in the meantime every nation would do well looking out for itself in the same old way. In fact, not even the Marists, who are the most advanced of the three, were able satisfactorily to get behind the law of the survival of the fittest.

Although no overt contributions to the European uneasiness have marked the last fortnight, there has been a net decline on the Bourses during the period and the situation is really no brighter than it was a month ago. The whole Eastern country is mined and charged and everything looks gloomily toward it, prepared to see the sky reddened with an explosion at any moment. In such a state of anxious expectancy, now so long-continued that the onlookers have grown nervous and irritable, it is natural that trifles should be exaggerated simply because out of some trifle sooner or later a crash will come.

Just now there is armed disorder in Crete which gives rise to a great deal of disquiet, chiefly because there is a general understanding that the triple alliance has made plans for Crete which may be prematurely unmasked by this trouble and thus produce a quarrel. This understanding is that the German Kaiser has filed a claim to Crete—some say to make a wedding present to his forthcoming brother-in-law, the young Crown Prince of Greece; others say to turn it into a German Malta. The Sultan is so scared about this notion that he is trying to have the Kaiser dissuaded from visiting Constantinople, lest William the highflier should blandly ask him for the island as a gift.

Besides this Crete difficulty, there is King Milan's return to Belgrade in a day or two, which cannot add to the quiet in Servia, and there is growing friction between France and Italy. Nobody visiting Paris this year has failed to note that the dominant political note of the French capital now is anti-Italian, just as formerly it was anti-Prussian. It is never easy to analyze national dislikes, especially in France. Nothing, apparently, has happened, say, within the last two years, to create this sudden fend. Italy, to be sure, is allied to France's foe, but so is Austria, and yet the Viennese and Hungarians are always welcomed in Paris, whereas it is now quite the fashion to hiss at the Italian flag and insult the keepers and patrons of Italian restaurants. Not much is said about this in Italy, but you may be sure not one jot or tittle is passing unnoticed or unremembered.

Probably there was some vague notion of accentuating this dislike of Italy in the beginnings of the present Parisian rage for everything Spanish, but it has now become so striking and all-pervading a feature that its political origin, if it had any, is lost to sight. The invasion of the Andalusian singers, dancers, torreadors, matadores, mandolin players, and gypsy adventurers of both sexes has literally swamped the more humble and tentative visitations of the Ronmanian, Magyar, Polish, and other bands of amusement-makers. Nothing like it in recent times has been seen there, and Queen Isabella, still fat, low-browed, and good-natured, with hair like a horse's mane and incredible animal spirits for one of her years, is of vastly more importance in the eyes of Paris than a dozen Mme. Carnots.

Gen. Boulanger has suddenly thrown aside his waiting game and drawn his sword. People have been vaguely talking of the electoral contest in October, (perhaps a little earlier;) but at least it is a good way off now. He startles speculation by saying, "No; not some time in the future, but now—here in July." I should think there must be something like consternation at the Elysée to-day. The Chamber of Deputies, in its natural eagerness to raise barriers against Boulangism, effected two sweeping changes in the electoral law before its final dissolution the other day. It abolished *scrutin de liste*, so that each electoral division now elects its own Deputy, instead of voting for a whole ticketful for the arondissement, as we vote for electors on the national ticket; and it passed a law providing that no man shall be a candidate for more than one district, which will compel Gen. Boulanger to run in only one place and find separate nominees for all the others to be contested.

But, by a curious oversight, nobody remembered that to-morrow week there are to be elections for Councils General in 115 cantons scattered throughout France, and that similar groups of elections are to occur almost every succeeding Sunday among the 2,871 cantons of France. It would have been easy to include these in the law against multiple candidature, but nobody seems to have thought of it. The result is that Gen. Boulanger will run in eighty of these cantons for Councilor General on the 28th, and in a day or two a list will be issued of the eighty he has chosen for the purpose. The office itself is rather like our Supervisor at home, but in the circumstances it is quite important enough to serve as a kind of preliminary plébiscite, and if the result be favorable to Gen. Boulanger it will have a tremendous effect on the vote at the general elections.

Meanwhile the High Court next week will convict him on all the three counts of the indictment, and then it is understood that he will be handed over to a court-martial to be sentenced to death on purely military grounds. So we are nearing a denouement of some kind.

A curious story comes from Rome, via Dublin, that the aged Empress Augusta, who has been living the most of the time in the seclusion of her splendid Schloss at Cobling since the death of the old Kaiser, has become a Catholic, and either has been or is about to be received into the Roman communion. Even if true, the incident will create only a passing interest, as she is nearly seventy-eight years old, and has never been regarded in Germany as either an important or a specially intelligent personage. She is really a very bright and lovable old lady, but not of the kind which wins admiration in force-loving modern Germany.

Wilkie Collins has been lying very low for a week past, as he would take no nourishment, but he is now really somewhat better and his friends at last are justified in hoping for his recovery.

Since the elderly publisher, Henri Vizitelli, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for continuing to sell translations of Zola after the court had told him to stop, a petition has been circulated in favor of his release, signed, among others, by Walter Besant, Mrs. E. Lynn Lynton, Henry Irving, Edmund Yates, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Sala, and Archibald Forbes. It is not likely to affect its purpose, but probably foreshadows enlivening discussions later on about Comatockizing English literature.

The young Duc de Morny has ready the memoirs of his father to the extent of five volumes, but their issue is withheld until after the French elections. The book, which will probably appear in November, is said to be the most valuable study of the inner mechanism of the Second Empire yet produced.

George Jacobi, who for many years has conducted and composed all the ballet music at the Alhambra here, and is one of the best-known and best-liked figures in London's exotic professional colony, was made an *officier d'Académie* in the honor list issued by the French Government on the occasion of the centenary fête of July 14. He has been engaged to write the incidental music for the revival of "The Dead Heart" at the Lycoum Theatre. E. F.

GLEE AMONG THE BOODLERS

M'QUADE'S ACQUITTAL FILLS THEM WITH HOPE.

COL. FELLOWS MUST ADMIT THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE OF CONVICTING THEM —A TALK WITH MR. NICOLL.

Col. Fellows sent down word yesterday that he should stay at Saratoga over Sunday, resting from his arduous labors preceding the acquittal of McQuade. He should be seen and be in the city, ready for more work on Tuesday, for he is likely to have some to do then, when the sessions of the extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer are resumed.

Judge Daniels will preside, and will be ready to try all the boodle cases which Col. Fellows will have to present. Knowing happy-go-lucky John pretty well, he does not look forward to much of that kind of work, but there is strong likelihood that several boodle cases will be brought before him all the same. McQuade's acquittal has stirred up all the boodlers remaining in the city, and they were hunting up their counsel yesterday with a view of making Col. Fellows "show his hand" and saying what he really intends to do. The boodlers' counsel will assert, of course, that there is not the slightest prospect of convicting any of them, and that, therefore, they ought no longer to lie under indictments subject to heavy bonds, but should be permitted to go about free and independent like other men against whom no crime can be proved. In particular, Mr. Ira Shafer, Thomas Cleary's attorney, it is said, will be unwilling to wait until the time set for his client's trial at Binghamton, but will want Col. Fellows to admit that there is no use in trying him and consent to a nol pros. at once.

What can Col. Fellows say in reply to such claims? Judge Daniels will ask him, if the counsel for the boodlers move for a nol pros., and he will have to say something. Can he say that he has the slightest hope of convicting any body? No. If by any process he could be made to speak earnestly, would he say that he ever in his heart since the day that he became District Attorney, Jan. 1, 1888, seriously intended to convict a boodler? Would he not confess that his whole career since he became District Attorney has been one great bluff, culminating with the farce of the McQuade trial?

When Col. Fellows was a candidate for the District Attorneyship in the Fall of 1887 honest people, warned by his trip to Montreal before the Cleary trial, objected to his election upon the ground, for one thing, that his entanglements and necessities were such that he could not be relied upon to prosecute the boodlers. With great indignation Col. Fellows protested that he would prosecute the boodlers to the bitter end, and he even depicted in his most glowing colors the dire punishments which would afflict them after his assumption of the control of the District Attorney's office. Well, he was elected by the help of the boodlers and their friends, in spite of his terrible declarations against them, and what have been the results of his official acts? He has been District Attorney nearly one year and seven months. In all that time he has tried two boodlers and convicted none. Each of them has been acquitted. It took two trials to acquit Kerr, but it was done. McQuade got off at the first. When he became District Attorney he found all the testimony in the boodle cases fully prepared by the previous administration under the direction of Judge Martine and De Lancey Nicoll, and he found these boodlers on hand to be tried: Jacob Sharp, the arch briber; James M. Richmond, President of the Broadway surface company, and the smartest of them all; Thomas B. Kerr, the Treasurer; Thomas Cleary, boodle Alderman, who had been tried once in Mr. Martine's time and escaped through the disagreement of the jury, mainly caused, it is believed, by Col. Fellows's failure to make the closing argument; Patrick Farley, Frederick Finck, William P. Kirk, William H. Miller, James Pearson, C. H. Reilly, Thomas Sheils, and Louis Wendel, boodle Aldermen. They all walk the streets just as they did then, except Sharp, who is dead. Col. Fellows was not obliged to spend a day in the preparation of their cases, and there was nothing to prevent his trying them in a row. Then Fullgraff and Duffy's memories were good, Katie Metz could identify the members of the "combine" who called at McLoughlin's, and the moral influence of the convictions of Jaehne, O'Neil, McQuade, and of Sharp, (the last reversed by the Court of Appeals on technicalities,) and of the flight of Moloney, Keenan, Dempsey, De Lacy, Sayles, and Rothman was still great, and it would have been easy to convict if Col. Fellows had only prosecuted with energy. Instead of fulfilling the promises of his candidature he delayed and delayed, until the main testimony had faded away. Then he suddenly became almost ferocious for trial.

Sam Slick once remarked to a gentleman with whom he was having a dispute: "Stranger, I won't say that you lie, but you talk just as I do when I lie." So to Col. Fellows it might be said that while it cannot be proved that he was bought up by the boodlers, he could not have conducted himself more favorably for them if he had been bribed. His conduct in the Cleary case is the worst of all. There was not only no doubt of the guilt of the accused, but his trial demonstrated that, if prosecuted with ability and energy, he must be convicted by such jurors as are accustomed to serve in this city. All the tactics of the defense had been exposed in that trial, and, as was shown by the second trial of McQuade, which was begun in a fortnight after the first trial ended, this is an immense advantage to the prosecution. If Col. Fellows had had a real disposition to convict a boodler he would have put Cleary on his second trial within a month after he became District Attorney, and Cleary, instead of making (according to his own statement) $20,000 a year as janitor of the Equitable Building, would now be occupying a cell in Sing Sing.

There is absolutely no excuse for the way in which Col. Fellows has failed to try these boodle cases. Had he tried them one after another in rapid succession, Fullgraff and Duffy and Katie Metz would not have lost their memories. They would not have had time, they would have been refreshed so often. More than that, Fullgraff and Duffy would have been reinforced by other informers. And the boodlers seen that Col. Fellows meant business; they would not have waited for him to shoot, but, like the famous coon, they would have shouted "Hold, we will come down." They would have pleaded guilty and got off as lightly as they could, just as McQuade himself desired to, as was told in the Ballston Spa dispatch in yesterday's TIMES.

De Lancey Nicoll, speaking of McQuade's offer to plead guilty, said yesterday that it was made in October, 1886, after Henry L. Sayles had run away, just before the day fixed for his trial, and Francis McCabe had been conceded to be insane, and consequently his trial had been prevented. Then Mr. Martine had put down McQuade for trial in November, and Richard S. Newcombe, who was then Gen. E. Tracy and Thomas F. Grady was McQuade's counsel, made strenuous efforts to get the trial put off. Mr. Newcombe had frequent consultations with Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Martine, and in one or more of them the idea of McQuade's pleading guilty was discussed. Continued Mr. Nicoll: "Mr. Newcombe wanted McQuade to be let off with a fine of not more than $2,000, should he plead guilty, and no imprisonment to be inflicted. I was at first in favor of accepting the plea, on account of the moral effect I believed it would have. We had convicted Jaehne, but we had had bad luck with Sayles and McCabe, and I thought that when the rest of the boodlers heard that McQuade had given up and pleaded guilty they would give up, too, and make things easier for us. Mr. Newcombe did not pretend in any of our consultations that McQuade was innocent. His guilt was treated as a matter of course, the only question was whether the District Attorney could prove it, and on that theory alone the consultations were conducted.

"I do not think that Mr. Newcombe made any stipulation about Sheils and Farley being saved from punishment. If there was any such stipulation as that I did not know of it. Nor did Mr. Newcombe wish to have McQuade turn informer. He simply proposed that his punishment should be light in consequence of his saving us the trouble and expense of trying him.

"Perhaps I made the first proposition that McQuade should plead guilty. Mr. Newcombe, I remember, was very anxious to have the trial put off until other boodlers had been tried. In fact, that was what they all wanted. We of the District Attorney's office were pestered almost beyond endurance those days by applications for postponements by boodle Aldermen, their counsel, and their friends. They all wanted to be tried last. And very likely one day when Mr. Newcombe was urging us not to hurry McQuade's trial, I asked 'Why doesn't he plead guilty?' Newcombe thought the idea was a good one, provided the punishment should be mild.

"Finally the negotiations broke off, because Mr. Martine and myself made up our minds that we couldn't afford to let Mr. McQuade off with a mere fine; that he deserved imprisonment and should have it, and that to let him off with a fine would be a confession of weakness on our part and a mockery of justice."

Mr. Nicoll, having got on the subject of the boodle trials, talked at some length and very entertainingly of their events, describing Duffy and Katie Metz with great humor and vivacity. One point, he remarked, that had often been made about the boodle trials was untrue—that they had been very expensive to New-York City. "They have not cost the city a cent," he said, "and more than that, the city is $25,000 richer by them. The State of New-York pays all the expenses of the boodle trials, whether they take place here or in another county. It has already repaid us some forty thousand dollars, and the rest will be paid in time. Now all the bail forfeited goes into the City Treasury. When Sayles ran away his bail—$25,000—was forfeited and was paid to the Controller. So the city is that much richer by the boodle trials."

It will be amusing if, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday, Moloney, Dompsey, and the rest of the exiles should have the audacity to appear by counsel and ask that the indictments against them be nolle prosequied. They certainly have an interest in the matter, though their standing in court is not as good as their fellow-boodlers, who have staid here and furnished heavy bail for their appearance. Judge Daniels would probably decide that they must come into court and plead before they can ask favors. But it won't make much difference. They can come back now whether their indictments stand or not. The testimony against them has vanished by Col. Fellows's neglect of his duties, and they will soon see home, sweet home, once more.

ACCEPTING THE RESULT.

BALLSTON SPA, July 20.—Col. Fellows seems to be as well satisfied with the verdict in the McQuade case as McQuade himself. He has been as jaunty as ever to-day, and perfectly well satisfied with himself. "I expected the acquittal of McQuade," said he; "the air was impregnated with sympathy for him which could not be kept out of the jury box."

He endeavored to "hedge" on the outcry which he thinks will be made against him for his useless expenditure of the public money by claiming that the trial, which lasted ten days, only cost $4,000, less than half what it would have cost in New-York County. What this has to do with the real question, which is how he was justified in incurring the expense of a trial at all, well knowing that his main witnesses would fail him, it is difficult to see. Still, he seems to think that it meets every objection.

Another statement he made to-day is puzzling. "I shall remain in Ballston Spa until I have settled all bills, and then I will return to the city and decide upon what course I shall follow in regard to the remaining boodle cases." Does he mean that he is going to stay here until he pays all his own debts? If so, New-York will not have the pleasure of seeing him for some time, it is to be feared; though the news that he has formed the intention of paying them will bring cheer to some people. The waters of the spa must have some potent effect hitherto unsuspected.

If Col. Fellows means that he is going to stay here until all the pecuniary obligations of the prosecution in the McQuade trial are paid, why should he conceive it to be necessary to solemnly and publicly make such an announcement? Has the impression obtained here that he was going to "skip" without paying these bills? It looks as though the Colonel suspected so. It is to be hoped that he will remain in such a virtuous mood and not relapse.

McQuade had a great rejoicing at the hotel last evening. To-day he grew indignant over his experience as a boodle Alderman, and complained: "I have been a much-abused man, and a great wrong has been done me. I will return to New-York and try to regain what I have lost." Considering that his counsel in 1886 offered to have him plead guilty if the punishment would be made light, McQuade's claims of innocence now are ridiculous. No innocent man would have offered to plead guilty under any circumstances. McQuade is a thrifty man and parsimonious. He has always complained of the large fees which his first lawyers charged him and of the big sums he had to send to the exile in Canada to keep them from coming back and "peaching." These things he undoubtedly has in mind when he speaks of trying to regain his losses.

O'NEIL AND JAEHNE'S OPINION.

SING SING, N. Y., July 20.—Henry W. Jaehne and John O'Neil, the two convicted boodle Aldermen in Sing Sing Prison, were seen this afternoon by a TIMES reporter and asked their opinion of the acquittal of McQuade. They both said the same thing—that it was just what they expected, and that it was no doubt largely owing to his having "an impartial jury of honest farmers" and to the fact that he had good counsel. They thought that at the time they were tried the newspapers tried their cases more than the court and that on account of the state of public opinion at the time in the city their juries did not dare acquit them.

They insisted that the fact that Fullgraff and other witnesses could not on this trial remember certain things was proof that their evidence in the first trials was concocted. Both were glad that McQuade had got off. They did not know that anything was being done at present to get them out of prison.

Jaehne said that Gov. Hill would do what was just by them should any application be made to him for a pardon. They thought it was hard that two should be made to suffer for the many. Jaehne's sentence was nine years and ten months, and he has about three years yet to serve. O'Neil's sentence was four and a half years, and he has only about eleven months to serve. Both are looking and feeling well and are good prisoners, so Principal Keeper Connaughton says.

ELOPED WITH A YOUNG GIRL.

OMAHA, Neb., July 20.—A wealthy boot and shoe dealer named George C. Hagen, doing business in Chicago and New-Castle, Penn., was arrested yesterday while attempting to cash a twelve-hundred-dollar draft. Hagen came here from Chicago Thursday night, accompanied by Rachel Vaghan, a pretty eighteen-year-old girl, with whom he had eloped. The girl was also arrested.

Hagen's wife lives in New-Castle, and after he ran away with Miss Vaghan she traced him to Chicago, where he was running a candy store. On his wife's arrival at Chicago, Hagen fled here, and it was on a telegram from Chicago officers that he was arrested.

"Pride of the Kitchen" is the name of the best scouring and cleaning soap. 3 cents.—Adv.

FOR MAHONE AND HARMONY

THE PRESIDENT LENDS HIMSELF TO THE DEAL.

AN APPOINTMENT FOR THE "POLITICS" FOR WHICH HE GETS CREDIT—MRS. HARRISON WANTS MORE ROOM.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President made the following appointments to-day.

Third Auditor of the Treasury.—M. M. HURLEY of Indiana.

Second Deputy Auditor of the Treasury.—J. H. FRANKLIN of Kansas.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Seventh District, (Cincinnati.)—JOHN FEHRENBATCH of Ohio.

Appraiser of Merchandize in the District of San Francisco.—CHARLES M. LEAVY of California.

Collectors of Customs.—FRANKLIN B. GOSS of Massachusetts for the district of Barnstable, Mass.; WILLIAM GASTON HENDERSON of Mississippi for the district of Pearl River, Miss.; N. WRIGHT CUNEY of Texas for the district of Galveston, Texas; HENRY DE B. CLAY of Virginia for the district of Newport News, Va.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—JAMES D. BRADY of Virginia for the Second District of Virginia, P. H. MCCAULL of Virginia for the Sixth District of Virginia, JOSEPH W. BURKE of Texas for the Third District of Texas.

United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas.—JAMES J. DICKERSON of Texas.

United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.—MILTON C. ELSTNER of Louisiana.

Consuls of the United States.—EVANS BLAKE of Illinois at Crefeld, HENRY C. FISH of Vermont at St. John's, Quebec, JASPER P. BRADLEY of West Virginia, at Southampton, EUGENE O. FECHET of Michigan at Piedras Negras, ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON of Colorado at Paso del Norte, HORACE E. PUGH of Indiana at Newcastle, England.

* * *

While the followers of Boss Mahone are jubilant over the way in which he has induced the President and the National Committee to back him up as the leader of the Virginia Republicans, there is at least one anti-Mahone man who does not complain of the situation. That man is Col. James D. Brady, heretofore one of the most active opponents of Mahone and the Virginia member of the National Committee. Before returning to his Deer Park cottage today, President Harrison signed the papers making Col. Brady Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Virginia. The salary of this office is $4,500 a year, and it was probably not much of an effort for the Colonel to "concur heartily" in the action of the National Committee which "harmonized" the Virginia factions by putting Mahone on top. There is a strong suspicion afloat that there was a string tied at one end to this hearty concurrence and attached at the other end to the Collectorship. It is given out that the appointment of Col. Brady is to be taken as evidence of the substantial character of the "harmony" which has been established between the Mahone and anti-Mahone people, while the new Collector himself announces that Mahone can be the candidate for Governor if he wants the nomination. Gen. Harrison and Quay and Clarkson are given the credit for the "politics" involved in the Brady appointment, the President being allowed the largest share.

Along with the gift to the anti-Mahoneites came a similar gift to the Mahoneites in the shape of the appointment of H. H. McCaull as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Virginia District. McCaull is as earnest in his support of Mahone as Brady has been the other way. It is not unreasonable in President Harrison to suppose that his prompt recognition of the deal made yesterday will serve as an inducement to the smaller party leaders in Virginia to submit to Mahone's leadership in the hope that they, too, will receive their reward. It seems to be the understanding that substantial recognition is to be given the Virginians by the Administration, and substantial advice by Quay and the National Committee, and that a solid Virginia delegation is to "whoop things up" for Harrison in the next National Convention.

* * *

If President Harrison wants to win votes from the white Democrats of Texas he could hardly have set about it in a worse way than by making the appointment announced to-day, of N. Wright Cuney to be Collector of Customs at Galveston. Cuney is a colored party worker and appears to be more heartily disliked by the Texas Democrats than any other man of his race in the State. He made himself obnoxious to the whites by vigorously denouncing the so-called "outrages" on negroes, and criticising the State authorities for not protecting the colored men from the aggressions of the whites. Democratic newspapers all over the State branded Cuney as a slanderer of the fair name of Texas, and when it was learned that he was seeking the Galveston Collectorship there was a general protest all along the line. Cuney was strongly indorsed by the Republicans of the State, however, and the commission he desired is his.

Another appointment announced to-day will displease some of the Texas Republicans. Col. Asa C. Hill came here from Texas some time ago as an applicant for the Consulship at Acapulco, Mexico. He brought with him excellent recommendations from leading Republicans, including the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. He was a Union man during the war and raised several companies of soldiers in Texas and has always been a Republican. Col. Hill was encouraged by the reception he received at both the State Department and the White House, but a short time ago the Acapulco Consulship was given to Archibald J. Sampson of Colorado. Swallowing his disappointment as best he could, Col. Hill then applied for the Consulship at Acapulco, Mexico. He brought with him excellent recommendations from leading Republicans, including the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. He was a Union man during the war and raised several companies of soldiers in Texas and has always been a Republican. Col. Hill was encouraged by the reception he received at both the State Department and the White House, but a short time ago the Acapulco Consulship was given to Archibald J. Sampson of Colorado. Swallowing his disappointment as best he could, Col. Hill then applied for the Consulship at Paso Del Norte. To-day the President appointed Archibald J. Sampson of Colorado to be Consul at Paso Del Norte. Whether Sampson is to fill both offices or has given up the Acapulco office is not stated, but Col. Hill and his friends think the Colonel has been very shabbily treated, and the Administration has lost their friendship. The only reason Col. Hill's friends assign for the snubbing he has received is the fact that Ben Hill of Georgia was his cousin, and therefore he is unsatisfactory to James G. Blaine. The fact that the colored man Cuney gets a place while Hill is left out makes the disappointment all the more bitter to Hill's friends.

* * *

The *Star* this afternoon prints an interview with Mrs. Harrison which quotes her as saying that the insufficiency of room in the White House has become a matter of very serious inconvenience. Mrs. Harrison says that although the household of the President is not the largest ever domiciled in the official home of the Chief Magistrate, the unprecedented official requirements of late years upon the apartments used for family purposes has reached a point where relief has become absolutely necessary. Even the library has been taken up for office business, and the Cabinet room now serves the double purpose of public anteroom for Senators and others admitted without cards as well as the place for the meeting of the President and his advisers. In speaking of this subject Mrs. Harrison continued:

"We are here for four years. I do not look beyond that, as many things may occur in that time, but I am sure that it would be the family of the President provided for properly, and while I am here I hope to be able to get the present building put into good condition. Very few people unacquainted to what straits the President's family has been put at times for lack of accommodations. Really there are only five sleeping apartments, and there is no feeling of privacy."

Mrs. Harrison says that the idea of making an extension to the Executive Mansion on the west side would not involve any loss on account of the removal of the present conservatories. The extension would enable the President's family to have a private home, where the President's wife might see her friends privately.

* * *

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters:

Kansas.—Charles E. Whittemore at Lyndon, office become Presidential.

Indiana.—Joseph G. McPheeters at Bloomington, vice Henry J. Festus, resigned.

Virginia.—Thomas R. Campbell at Luray, vice J. S. Grayson, removed; Edith Boiling at Petersburg, vice John R. Patterson, removed.

Louisiana.—H. R. Bliss at Jamestown, vice C. L. Clark, removed; Oscar F. Temple at Mauston, vice T. P. Naughtin, deceased.

Missouri.—Thomas Carlin at Pierce City, vice F. P. Linzee, deceased.

North Carolina.—James M. Sikes at Oxford, vice J. A. Taylor, removed.

Ohio.—William H. Sloane at Jackson, vice Henry Holbert, resigned.

Pennsylvania.—Mrs. Louisa Keck at Greenville, vice H. K. Reiss, resigned; Owen A. Luckenbach at Bethlehem, vice G. F. Herman, removed.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—Horace Dunham, Apex, and George Birch, Masonville, both of Delaware County; C. S. Leonard, Belvidere, Allegany County; A. F. Kellerman, Conesus Centre, Livingston County, and C. E. Spring, Kendall, Orleans County.

Maryland.—William S. Elgin, Keep Tryst; R. S. Russell, Sunderland.

Virginia.—R. S. Porter, Ocean View; Mary A. James, Cedarville, (late Townsend Mills.)

Pennsylvania.—T. J. Raper, Lairdsville; S. S. Meaner, Stoops; Asa W. Scott, Sykesville.

New-Jersey.—M. L. W. Badger, Fanwood; David McElwee, Haleyville.

Delaware.—James Anderson, Rising Sun.

Maine.—James D. Bragg, North Sidney; S. N. Newey, North Winterport; D. W. Harding, West Madison.

Massachusetts.—John H. Eaton, Collinsville.

Rhode Island.—G. D. Follett, Ashton; A. W. Vose, Manville.

Vermont.—Helen F. Southgate, South Royalton.

GOV. HILL'S FLYING TRIP.

FROM ALBANY TO THE CATSKILLS—HIS CRONIES.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 20.—Gov. David B. Hill and his private secretary, Col. E. L. Judson, left Albany on the day express of the West Shore Railroad at about 1 o'clock this afternoon and arrived here in time to board the Ulster and Delaware Railroad train which left at 2:50 o'clock for points in the Catskill Mountains. At the station waiting for the Governor were Judge Alton B. Parker of the Supreme Court and John E. Kraft, who is one of the proprietors of the local Democratic newspaper. Judge Parker accompanied the Governor and Mr. Judson on the Ulster and Delaware train. At Phœnicia the party took the Stony Clove and Catskill Mountain Railway train in waiting and were soon whirled away up into the very heart of the mountains. They arrived at the big Hotel Kaaterskill at about 6 o'clock this evening.

During the past two years, whenever the Governor has made "purely personal" or other kinds of visits in this vicinity the fact that he was coming was duly heralded in advance. Nothing was said about his coming to-day, and it was only by the merest accident that a reporter learned of the Governor's presence here, he having seen the Executive alight from a parlor car.

Slide Mountain is the highest peak in the Catskills, and has a picturesque and comfortable clubhouse. The leading members of the club are Judge Parker, ex-Public Printer Thomas Benedict, Mr. Youmans, Judge Maynard, and many others late of Washington, D. C.; John W. Searing, the editor of the aforesaid newspaper, and other gentlemen of more or less prominence, who are known to be warm friends of Mr. Hill.

It may be noted, parenthetically, that Mr. Benedict, Mr. Searing, and several others of the leading members of the club are domiciled there to-night. The drive from Hotel Kaaterskill to Slide Mountain is a pleasant one. The Governor has planned to visit the clubhouse several times, but something has always turned up to prevent his doing so. Just how long the Governor and Judge Parker intend to stay at the Hotel Kaaterskill is known only to themselves. It will surprise nobody if these two gentlemen should take a drive over to the clubhouse to-morrow. The scenery en route is magnificent, and the clubmen, who will be glad to entertain the visitors, know how to take interestingly.

There are people so bigoted in this city that they have said to-night that they believe the Governor has gone into the Catskills to lay pipe, but such people will say anything. Anybody who is acquainted with the Governor knows he would be the last man in the State to talk politics or to "fix" things for the Fall campaign on a Sunday.

Manager W. F. Paige of the Kaaterskill made it pleasant for the Governor and Judge Parker to-night. If they are up betimes in the morning they may have the pleasure of seeing a grand sunrise effect, and, if the atmosphere is not hazy, one of the most magnificent views obtainable this side of the Rocky Mountains.

THE ATLANTIC'S CRUISE OFF.

STORMY WEATHER AT NEWPORT ENDED THE YACHTSMEN'S FUN.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—After just a week of pleasure the yachtsmen ornising with the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club decided this morning to consider their annual cruise at an end. It was their intention yesterday to sail to New-Bedford to-day and break up there. When they got out of their bunks early this morning and had a taste of the disagreeable storm which was raging over the harbor they thought it would be just as well to vote to discontinue the cruise at once. A storm of wind and rain was blowing over from the south and not only made it uncomfortably wet in the harbor, but kicked up a big sea outside and, at a meeting held on board the flagship Cavalier, the yachtsmen were unanimously in favor of sailing the cruise off.

It has been very enjoyable all are satisfied with it, whether they won their races or not. The best average time has not yet been calculated, and will not be until Commodore Hogan returns to New-York from a cruise to Bar Harbor, which he expects to begin at once. There is still a difference of opinion as to whether it is fair to allow time on the runs from port to port, which were not special races, and the question will come up for discussion at a future meeting of the club.

From here the yachts will go in various directions. The Cavalier, Beatrice, Republic, Roamer, Stella, and Venitzia will sail eastward, while the Azalea, Athlon, Anaconda, Chispa, and Fanny will get under way to-morrow for a sail to New-London. The Polly will probably remain here. The schooner Fearless left the fleet at Shelter Island, her owner, Mr. Hoging, not caring to race further.

The New-York Yacht Club has given the Atlantic men the use of its clubhouse and landing here and it has been a great convenience.

The schooner Mayflower arrived here this afternoon, having left the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club's fleet two days ago. She is bound for Oyster Bay, where her owner, Mr. F. T. Underhill, lives.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 20.—Seven yachts of the Eastern Yacht Club fleet are in the harbor today. A dense fog set in last night, and a strong southerly wind, with rain, is prevailing to-day. The yachts will await clear weather. The sloop Gorilla is also here. The sloop has recently carried away her topmast coming into the harbor.

ASSAULTED BY AN ATHLETE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 20.—Charles Fisack, a prominent member of the Elizabeth Turnverien and one of the best athletes in the organization, is a fugitive from justice, having last night committed an atrocious assault upon William F. Miller at the Singer Sewing-Machine Works. Both men are employed there as toolmakers, and work together. They engaged in an altercation, and Fisack, becoming enraged, seized a lathe wrench and struck Miller two blows on the head, inflicting one ugly wound over the eye and another on the back of the head. Miller was knocked senseless by the last blow.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Fisack, but when the officers went to the Singer factory this morning they learned he had drawn his wages and fled from the city.

A HORSE THIEF KILLED.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, July 20.—Two horse and cattle thieves and the dead body of the leader of the gang passed through to Socorro Thursday night. They had stolen several horses from Dedrick's ranch and four from a ranch near Gallop, this county. They were desperate and defied arrest.

Deputy Sheriff Lawson of Apache County organized a posse and soon came upon the thieves. A general battle took place and the leader of the gang, a Mexican, was shot dead. The Deputy Sheriff also received a serious wound. The other two surrendered. This breaks up a bad gang of horse and cattle thieves.

TRACKED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—Booker Weaver, a convict who escaped from the Eddyville Penitentiary yesterday morning, was recaptured late in the afternoon with the aid of blood

A GUARANTEE FOR TURKEY

THE TREATY OF BERLIN TO BE MAINTAINED.

BISMARCK AND HIS DIPLOMATIC MANŒUVRES WITH SWITZERLAND—NEWS FROM THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

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BERLIN, July 20.—The long-pending negotiations with the Porte aiming at the adhesion of Turkey to the triple alliance have finally resulted in an entente, under which the dreibund guarantees to maintain the integrity of Turkish territory in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. The question concerning Crete is reserved, Prince Bismarck promising to influence Greece not to interfere provided further autonomy is conceded the Cretans. It is stipulated that Turkish troops shall co-operate with Austria in Servia and Bulgaria in the event of a war with Russia.

The Sultan received Count Radowitz, the German Ambassador, on Wednesday and arranged for the reception of Emperor William, whose visit to Constantinople depended upon the Porte's conclusion of an entente. The negotiations were accelerated by the gravity of the situation in Servia. A Cabinet Council held in Vienna Thursday debated whether the time had come for military intervention by Austria. The War Minister reported the arming of the Servian reserves en masse and the distribution of 350,000 rifles and abundant munitions furnished by Russia and France, they debiting the Servian Treasury under easy conditions of deferred payment. Russian officers, he said, were engaged in inspecting fortresses, barracks, and depots in Servia. The Minister advocated immediate action. Everything was ready to march two army corps into Servia. The Council declined to wait until Count Kalnoky influenced the reappearance of King Milan in Belgrade. The partisans of King Milan are eager for a civil war to crush the Russians. If it occurs King Milan will invoke Austrian assistance and thus give Kalnoky ground to interfere.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, referring to the arrangement with the Porte for Turkish adhesion to the triple alliance, says: "The Sultan must above all be fully convinced that the league will not violate the integrity of Turkey, but recognize her as a State entirely independent within her own borders."

The *Pesther Lloyd* doubts the value of Turkey's adhesion, but predicts that when the decisive hour strikes, the Porte, finding the question of its very existence involved, will co-operate with the powers desiring to preserve Turkey.

The interview at the Foreign Office between Count Herbert Bismarck and M. Roth, the Swiss Minister, was amicable. Count Herbert intimated that the German reply to the Swiss note, though denouncing the existing treaty settlement, would invite early negotiations for a new treaty. The tenor of the reply would be so friendly that Count Herbert was confident that the Swiss Government would consider the hostile phase of the dispute closed. Referring to the alleged frontier reprisals Count Herbert explained that the measures were not taken in a spirit of rancor, but purely as a preventive against the entry of Socialist documents into Germany. The seal of the officials had misapplied their instructions. If the measures hampered the business of the commune they would be corrected.

M. Roth sent a note of the interview to Berne, which seems to have indicated a stricter surveillance of refugees. The Secretary of Justice and Police went to Zurich Thursday, and submitted a number of German Socialists to interrogation, and obtained pledges that while residents of Switzerland they would renounce all propaganda compromising the country. The same pledge will be demanded of every refugee sheltered in Switzerland.

The Turner Verein of Munich will give a hearty welcome to the Swiss gymnasts to mark their good-will. South German opinion is strong against Bismarck's hostility to Switzerland. The check to his diplomacy is rejoiced over.

It is a year this week since the Emperor's reception in St. Petersburg. Semi-official journals select the occasion to make an unfriendly criticise the conduct of the Czar in his discourteous delay in reinruing the visit. The Cologne *Gazette* deplores in the name of peace the Czar's obstinacy in refusing to explain, even by a single word of diplomatic excuse, why he has not responded to the impressive visit of the French, who honored him by his first visit beyond the Empire, although not an ally. The *Gazette* declares that the Franco-French arrangements for mutual action in war are near completion.

Col. Brialo, the French military attaché at St. Petersburg, has received the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services associated with the Russian War Office.

The statement of the semi-official *Courier* of Warsaw is reproduced here without comment to the effect that the arrival of the Austro-German war an italian army marching via Brenner will join the Germans at Metz. Austria will provide transportation for the Italian troops through the Tyrol.

The Socialists have taken heart over the Halberstadt election for member of the Reichstag. The seat was held by the Nationals and Conservatives against the protests of the National Liberals. A feature of the contest was the large Socialist gains, the candidate of that party receiving 3,000 votes, the former twelve months ago received 5,300, the National Liberal 4,600, and the Progressist 1,000. The experience at Halberstadt will lead to a cessation of the quarrels of the Government groups. The cartel party already view with disquiet the coming elections. The Germans are certain to prolong the session to the extreme limit, obtaining before dissolving stringent repressive measures against the Socialists.

Public uneasiness concerning corruption in the service has been increased by the arrest of the Chief Engineer of Naval Construction at Kiel. The police arrested him in a restaurant at Kiel, and brought him to Berlin on the charge of accepting bribes from contractors.

The strike of the bakers in Berlin continues. The Government has released a number of the masters soldiers who are able to bake bread, in order to prevent a stoppage involving a famine.

The miners are quintly awaiting a final report by the committee of inquiry.

The Colonial League will organize a series of meetings in the leading cities to protest against the violence done Dr. Peters by Admiral Fremantle. The Cologne *Gazette* renews the claimor for indemnity or reprisals on British vessels.

Emperor William's yacht rounded North Cape at noon yesterday. The weather was fine and mild, but a heavy sea was running. The yacht immediately turned homeward.

Prince Bismarck, who is ailing, has telegraphed for Dr. Schweninger, who went to Varzin Thursday, and to-night he telegraphed for Count Herbert. His sickness was sudden, but it is reported that it is not serious.

PARNELL HONORED IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, July 20.—The freedom of the city was conferred upon Mr. Parnell to-day. In reply to the address accompanying the presentation Mr. Parnell said that the Irish people would accept the tribute as another proof of the near triumph of their legitimate aspirations for freedom. Referring to the special commission appointed to investigate the *Times's* charges against the Parnellites, Mr. Parnell said that if he had known it would hlook any inquiry into the Pigott conalpracy he would never have entered thn court.

The presentation took place in the Corn Exchange, which was packed to the doors, while hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The Earl of Aburdeen was in the chair. Mr. Parnell was given an enthusiastic reception, the immeose audience rising and cheering for several minutes. Deputations from all the Liberal societies in Scotland presented addresses. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, wrote:

"The time has not yet arrived for detailing the memorable experience of Mr. Parnell during the last two years. I believe that experience to be unparalleled in the history of British statesmen in Parliament for the past two centuries. I consider the Parnellites to be in the best sense conservatives. They have been a restorative force of great value to the peace of Ireland and the honor of England, while the tyranny of the Government has deepened the aversion of Ireland."

THE BOULANGER CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, July 20.—The Boulangists in Marseilles have decided to nominate Gen. Boulanger as a candidate in four cantons for thn Councils General.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, has decided to form a body of police, consisting of 100 men, apart from the regular force, whose special duty it shall be to suppress seditious assemblies.

The *Temps* says: "The dismissal of officials who sympathize with the Boulangist movement continues. Thirty clerks employed in the Finance Department and a large nnmber of othurs employed in the offices of the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior will be discharged."

The *National* says: "The Government proposes to warn the electors that Gen. Boulanger is ineligible as a candidate for the Councils Benural."

THE AMERICAN SALT COMPANY.

LONDON, July 20.—Five-sixths of the amount of capital stock in the American Salt Company reserved for Great Britain has already been subscribed by shareholders in the Salt Union. A premium of 15s. is already offered on the shares of the new company. Lists will be opened in London on Monday next. Lists will be opened in New-York on the same day.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

LONDON, July 20.—The name of the man who was arrested on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer, and who subsequently confessed that he was guilty, is William Brodie.

PUBLIC ALARM.

The Serious Cause for Agitation over the Dangers of the Season—Interesting Interviews with Prominent People.

There has been much excitement within the past few days over the condition of our drinking water and the alarming increase of Summer diseases. On every side people have been overheard conversing on this subject, which is certainly of the greatest importance. The following facts which we have gathered, and which bear directly upon the question, will be found both interesting and profitable:

Mr. Henry Brown of the American Bank Note Company said: "During the warm weather we are often oblized to keep our people at work day and night, as that employes have the heat to endure as well as the odor of the various inks. I desire to acknowledge my recognition of the valuable service Perry Davis's Pain-Killer has rendered our employes. It has grown so popular among my people, we should hesitate to be without it."

Mr. H. P. Greer, agent of the College of Electrical Engineering, said: "I have studied medicine and have traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. I have seen the dangers and deaths that hot weather and bad water bring, but I have never found a better medicine than Perry Davis's Pain-Killer."

Chief Engineer J. A. Severns, U. S. R. M., said: "I cannot speak too highly of Perry Davis's Pain-Killer in cases of cholera, diarrhea, &c. I have had occasion to use it both for myself and for the men on board ship, and the relief it gives is so speedy and sure that no ship should ever go to sea without a supply of it."

Sister Cecelia, in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, said: "Whether used externally or internally I have found Perry Davis's Pain-Killer of immense benefit. Especially is this true in the treatment of children. I prize it specially as a remedy which acts so certainly and so speedily in cases of sudden sezed."

D. D. Mallory, one of the best-known canners and packers in America, said: "I have suffered terribly from dyspepsia and from the painful and prostrating sick headache and neuralgia, which proceed from a disordered stomach. I found nothing equal to Perry Davis's Pain-Killer in giving me relief. I certainly recommend it to all who have been afflicted as I have been."

Rev. E. D. Newberry said he had used Pain-Killer extensively in his family, and both he and all his household were enthusiastic over its virtues. He would not be without it.

This great remedy has been used more by missionaries in India, China, Africa, and throughout the world than all other medicines combined. This we learn on unquestionable authority, and is confirmed by the missionary societies themselves. Rev. B. H. Bodley, missionary at Lneknow, India, the hot-bed of cholera, says: "There is nothing like Perry Davis's Pain-Killer for cholera and like diseases, and it is used by nearly every member of my church."

The above testimony, so high in its nature, is remarkable. It proves beyond question the wonderful value of this great remedy, and that it is possible to prevent Summer diseases by its constant use. It proves that not only can these dangers of the season be prevented, but also that they can be cured when the right remedy is used.

He was arraigned before a police magistrate this morning. He stated to the magistrate that the confession made by him to the police was true. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

THE GAME DECLARED A DRAW.

LONDON, July 20.—The Gentlemen of Surrey concluded their second inning in the game with the Philadelphia cricketers with a score of 355. Mr. Read, who had made 105 runs in the first inning, batted out 130 in the second. Scott of the visiting team took five wickets for 139, and Clark took five for 82. The Americans had lost three wickets in their second inning, when the game was declared a draw. The weather was showery. The score of the visitors in their second inning was as follows:

G. S. Patterson (not out)	2
R. D. Brown	7
Newbold Ellis	15
H. J. Brown	14
Extras	1
Total	43

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 20.—Thn jury in the case of Mr. William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for damages for slander to-day returned a verdict in favor of Lord Salisbury.

The Cinque Port's yacht regatta took place to-day. Public interest was centred in the appearance of the yacht Paradox, this being her first race. Six yachts started. The Paradox early in the race threw her rowing in an accident. She will try again on Monday.

CAIRO, July 20.—A reconnoitring party sent out from Wady Halfa found the dervishes under Nod-el-Jumi occupying a good position. It was also learned that the dervishes had been reinforced by 1,000 men. The British troops and Egyptian troops number 1,500 men, and are considered strong enough to attack thn dervishes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—Thn Porte will send several battalions of troops to the island of Crete in consequence of the threatened rising of the pnople there.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Several cotton warehouses situated on Redcross and Grundy streets have been destroyed by fire. Thn loss is £60,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—Grand Duke Constantine, nncle of the Czar, has suffered a stroke of parlysis. He has lost the power of speech.

ROME, July 20.—The Italian Government has withdrawn its vessels from participation in the blockade of East African porte near Zanzibar.

PARIS, July 20.—The Vandel Paper Mills, near Pentarlier, were burned to-day. The loss is enormous.

THE WIDOW PILLOW.

HER SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST COL. H. CLAY KING.

MEMPHIS, July. 20.—Somn time ago, Col. H. Clay King filed a bill in the Chancery Court against Mrs. Mary E. Pillow, widow of the wellknown Confederate Geunral, in which he alinged that Mrs. Pillow had exercised an undue influence over him, and had induced him to dned a large amount of his property to her, hnt that he did so with thn expressed understanding hntween them that she would not present the deed for registration until after his death, which obligation and agreement she had violated. The object of his hill was to get a decree vesting the title to the property again in himself.

Within the past week that lady has brought a damage suit against him in thn Circnit Court for $100,000. Supplemented to this she filed, through her attornays in the Chancery Court this morning, her answer and cross hill to the hill filed by Col. King. The hill is a very sensational nnn, and contains wholesale denials of all of Col. King's allegations and severe strictures upon him.

Among other things she charges that the complainant, upon a hollow pretense, induced her housemaid, during her absence, to get him thn deeds in question, and that once in his possession, he threw them in the fire, where they were consnmed, and that "every allegation of his bill printing any other consideration upon thn transaction is an ingenious falsehood."

The hill further says: "Notwithstanding the complainant wishes to destroy the respondnet's reputation, he has repeatedly in conversation with her friends and family solemnly declared to her purity. In the first years of their business connection he told her he wished to get a divorce from his wife in order to marry her. Respondent disnaded him. Afterward he drew up a hill of divorce and sent it to Judge H. N. Morgan of this city to be filed, and sent a copy to respondant's son-in-law, J. S. Shield of Birmingham. Shield at once replied that the disgrace attached to his actions could only be wiped ont with blood, and asked for a meeting in Mumphis to arrange hostilities. Respondent came to Memphis and induced Judge Morgan to suppress the bill. The complainant demanded that respondent marry him, saying he was a ruined man if she did not. Complainant has always avarred that respondent was a chaste woman, and is under obligation to marry her on the death of Mrs. King or on thn securing of an honorable divorce."

DECIDED AGAINST NEWARK.

Some time ago the Passaic city authorities decided to build a system of levees that would lead the sewage into the Passaic River. The water of this river is already badly contaminated hy receiving the waste of two or three cities and of hundreds of factories and mills that line its banks. Newark and Jersey City draw their supply of drinking water from it, and the proposition of the Passaic authorities excited the Newark Health Board to action. Col. E. L. Price made application to the Chancellor for an injunction restraining the city authorities from carrying on the work, and a temporary injunction was issued pending argument. A volume of expert testimony was taken and arguments were heard.

Yesterday Chancellor McGill dissolved the injunction, which will enable the Passaic city authorities to go on with their work. In deciding the matter the Chancellor says that as the Passaic River at Newark is a tidal stream, the city has no special right in the water by virtue of its riparian ownership."

A CORNERSTONE LAID.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 20.—Gov. Forsker to-day laid the cornerstone of the Davis Sewing Machine Works, a large industry which was brought to this city from Watertown, N. Y., by the Board of Trade. Thn Governer in his speech briefly referred to the excellent condition of the finances of the State, and elaborated on the idea that it was a great State to come to to settle. Other addresses were made, and the cornerstone was laid with impesing ceremonies. Speeches were also made by ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer and Congressman Williams.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

A CARNIVAL OF SPORTS.

An interesting day's sport was furnished by the New-Jersey Athletic Club on its grounds at Bergen Point yesterday. The occasion was the club's postponed carnival of midsummer sports, which was to have taken place July 4. About a thousand spectators were present. Everything passed off successfully, although no records were broken. E. C. Carter did the handicapping.

Fifteen men competed in the 100-yard dash. There were four trial heats and a trial for second men. The final was captured by G. Schweyer, Staten Island Athletic Club, 2 yards. His time was 0:10 2-5. W. Wade, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 6½ yards, was a close second, and C. C. Wrede of the Staten Island Club, 3½ yards, was third.

In the mile walk six started. It was won by the scratch man, T. J. Shearman, in 8:55. He finished 15 feet ahead of J. C. Kurtz, C. Wulf being third. Both had 25 seconds handicap.

Twelve men started in the 880-yard run. E. Thorpe won it in 2:02 1-5 by about 2 feet. He had 25 yards. W. F. Thompson, 8 yards, came in second, and J. Ramsf third.

The 300-yard run was won by W. Wade of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, 25 yards, in 0:32. He beat W. G. Johnson, 18 yards, by 7 feet. J. M. Miller, 18 yards, was third.

There was a mile bicycle race for the club championship medal between S. B. Bowman and W. G. Brown. The latter won in 3:07 1-5. Bowman led until the last lap.

There was a tie for first place in the running high jump between F. C. Furfey, 3 inches, and H. L. Hallock, scratch. The former won the toss-up. His actual jump was 5 feet 5 inches. H. L. Spence, 3 inches, was third.

In putting the shot A. Prentiss, 65 feet, won. His actual put was 38 feet 1 inch. I. M. Steinberg, 2 feet, was second, and F. F. Brasman third.

F. D. Stillman was scratch man in the mile run and he won it by 20 feet; time—4:41. W. F. Thompson, 45 yards, was second. S. T. Freeth, 50 yards, was third.

The running broad jump was won after a long contest by C. C. Wrede, 2 feet 3 inches; actual jump, 21 feet 3¼ inches. W. P. Slatery, same handicap, was second, and E. E. Smith, 1 foot 9 inches, third.

There was an exciting baseball game after the sports, both of which lasted two hours. The Highlands of Philadelphia defeated the home team, scoring 6 to 4.

In the evening there was a promenade concert and display of fireworks on a grand scale, which ended the day's sports. These were the officers: Referee—J. E. Sullivan; Judges—F. W. Jemgenhorst, H. Pumeroy, C. Annett; Timers—M. Bishop, S. Sac. A. M. Sweet, Starter—William Maigin; Judge of Walking—S. C. Austin; Clerk of Course—John C. Weimore.

ST. GEORGE CLUB GAMES.

The St. George Athletic Club held its first outdoor meeting yesterday at the Pastime Athletic Grounds, near the foot of East Sixty-sixth-street. Jemes E. Sullivan acted as referee and W. D. Carrow, F. B. Joy, and George Burrell as judges. The first event was a 100-yard scratch race, with 27 entries. D. Sands was the first man in at the finish line, making the distance in 0:17¾ in the first heat, in 0:17 2-5 in the second, and in 0:17⅗ in the final heat. O. Grussendorf of the Young Men's Christian Association was second in all the heats.

The next event was a running high jnmn, handicap. A. Brown of the St. George Athletic Association, who was allowed 1 inch, cleared 5 feet, but G. C. Nohle, who was allowed 3 inches, cleared 4 feet 11 inches and won.

This was followed by a half-mile run, scratch, with 28 entries. The first heat was won by J. S. Birrell in 2:26⅘, but the final heat was won by W. B. Brill of the Harlem Athletic Association in 2:23.

Then came an exhibition of walking by W. R. Burkhard of the Pastime Athletic Clnb, the champion one-mile welker of America, and Samuel A. Cramer of the Lehigh, the champion four-mile walker. The distance walked by the champions was half a mile, and for three-quartera of the distance Cremer meeered to be slightly in the lead, hut near the end Burkhard made a spurt and passed the line about five feet ahead of his competitor in front.

Daniel O'Brien and Charles White of the Pastimn Atelctic Cleb gave an exhibition in sperring, and then camn a 440-yard ren, handicap, with 15 nntries. E. W. Hopper, who toed the scratn, won in 0:58. E. Hach, who had an allowance of 10 yards, was second.

A miln run, handicap, was the next event, with 13 entries. T. Avery Collett was scratch, and thn other competitors were allowed from 40 to 125 yards. Collett ran well and had the satisfaction of seeing most of the others drop out one after the other, but two others were too much for him, and J. McCreaty, who had been allowed 67 yards, won in 5:00. Hamilton Gray, with an allowance of 40 yards, was second.

An exhibitinn half-mile run was given by Peter D. Skillman of the New-York Athletic Clnb. Hn made thn distance in 2:13 3-5.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The authorities of Kosoinsko County, Ind., Thnrsday took into their custody Mrs. Martha Danks, charged with murder, and her husband, Daniel, as an accessory. Danks readily confessed, and made the theme of religion and, it is said, compelled his wife to strangle their fifteen-months-oldchild as a sacrifice, saying the Almighty had promised to resurrect the child in the third day. When Danks was arrested he had been carrying the dead infant in his arms for two days.

The Board of Directors of the Raleigh, (N. C.) Insane Asylum, after an investigation of charges against Dr. Dabney, Superintendent, charged with immorality with female attendants, cruelty to patients, and misuse of public property, yesterday rendered a decision of not guilty on all of the charges. The vote stood two for conviction, six for not guilty.

The American Bee Association will hold its twelfth annual meeting in Chicago on Aug. 28, 29, and 30. The proceedings of the first day will comprise an address by Dr. Theodore L. David Fiske Field, the election of new members, and the reading of the reports of various committees, together with the reading and discussion of various articles.

Owing to the continued wet weather in portions of Delaware County, Pa., the crop prospects of this great butter-producing section is excellent, and the farmers' cows are producing large quantities of milk. Good butter is selling for 16 cents per pound. The crops this Fall for shipment to market will be large.

The train which consists of postal cars and a locomotive, known as "the fast mail," which left this city at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was derailed at a point near Sing Sing by a broken axle, a landslide. The postal clerks were thrown on the floors of the cars. The train was delayed one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Yesterday afternoon the officers, in dredging the Alleghin Cheenical, near where the boiler explosion occurred last Thursday, found the body of Jefferson King, the engineer. They found it at the bottom of the hill, fifty feet from the mill, where it was thrown by the bursting of the boiler.

The mortality has been unusually heavy in Boston this week, there having been 252 deaths, giving a rate of 31.57. This is far greater than in any recent year at this season. The largest increase is found in cholera infantum, which carried off fifty-five victims.

The first cases of drowning that ever occurred in the lakes near Cody, Minn., happened Friday afternoon. Four boys were in bathing. Paul Knudow, aged seventeen, and Edwin Vincent, aged fifteen, were drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

The schooner Frank A. Rackliff arrived at Gloucester, Mass., Friday night with 103 barrels of mackeral, having caught 70 barrels of Rogue Island. This is the largest quantity of mackerel landed by any one vessel at Gloucester this season.

The eldest son, sixteen years old, of W. H. Clay of Bourbon County, Ky., was drowned Friday while in bathing in the Licking River. His body was recovered yesterday. His cousin, who was with him, barely saved himself by swimming.

James Sykes, dealer in grain and seeds, was convicted in the Criminal Court in Chicago yesterday of issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. This was his third trial.

At Frankfort, Ky., yesterday W. G. Montgomery was sentenced to nineteen years in the penitentiary for killing his sweetheart, Irene Kitterell. The murder was committed at Monterey, Ky., in 1887.

David Weiller, an inmate of the Warren County (N. Y.) Poorhouse, was struck and killed yesterday by a coal train on the Lehigh and Hudson Road while lying on the track near Pequest, N. J.

An unknown man while intoxicated jumped overboard from the Boston and Maine Railroad drawbridge, at Boston, Friday night and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Prof. R. H. Pool has sold the Specular Iron Ore property at Shenandoah Junction, Va., containing 3,000 acres, to a company of which Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is President.

Borglars broke into the Post Office at Susquehanna, Penn., Friday night, and, gaining access to the safe, robbed it of several hundred dollars in money and stamps.

Horses in Columbia, Dutchess, and Greene Counties, this State, are suffering from epizoty. In several instances valuable animals have succumbed to the disease.

J. F. Pease of Savannah was knocked from the roof of a passenger coach at the Central Hudson Station at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday and both of his legs were cut off.

The huckleberry crop on the Shawangunk Mountains is the largest and finest ever grown. Hundreds of men, women, and children daily gather the luciens fruit.

Edward Danto fell into the water at Summerstreet, East Boston, Mass., Friday afternoon and was drowned. His body was recovered.

The anniversary of the battle of Minnisink will be celebrated at Cuddebackville, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Monday.

The Austrian corvette Saida, Commander Von Biesaker, from New-York, arrived at Newport yesterday.

MATTONI'S GIESSHUBLER WATER.

Dr. H. B. Millard of New-York, foreign corresponding member of the Society of Hydrology and a well-known writer and authority on diseases of the kidneys, considers the Giesshubler Water

"THE BEST TABLE WATER WE HAVE."

Prof. v. Liebig says:

"Mattoni's Giesshubler is not only a mild, pure, acidulous spring, really stimulating the nervous functions, and thus causing an increased action of the digestive organs, but is one of THE HEALTHIEST, MOST AGREEABLE AND MOST REFRESHING OF BEVERAGES."

Price, $7 40 per case, (60 quart bottles;) $10 50 per case, pints, (120 bottles.)

KISNER & MENDELSON COMPANY,
Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st., New-York.

Good morning
Have you used
PEARS' SOAP?



WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST.

REPORTS FROM NORTH DAKOTA, MINNESOTA, AND WISCONSIN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Much of the more recent crop newsds of a favorable nature, and the grain men in the Twin Cities are consequently much rejoiced. From isolated towns and villages nvnr in Dakota reports have been sent of the total or partial failure of the wheet crop, but reports from the whole Northwest do not warrant snch broad statements as to the condition of the crop. Grain men whn have just returned from trips ovnr the territory say that there will be probably two-thirds and three-fourths of an average crop in the Dakotas, while it is very generally acknowledged that the condition of affairs in Minnesota is much more favorable.

This State has had considerable rain at proper times and the fields are generally reported in fine condition. Although in a few sections the crop will fall a little short of the average. Within the past few days good rains hevn fallen in many parts nf the Northwest, and in some instances, at least, the rain has not been too late to be of benefit.

Along the Red River there has been an ample supply of moisture during the season and the farmers in that region have been jubilant at their own good prospects all through the season. The rains of the past week have simply added to their causes for rejoicing.

From the different reports received it seems that there has been a continued and steady improvement in the prospects of the wheat crop during the past week. The weather has been generally cool and favorable for the growth and ripening of the grain, and local showers have helped the situation.

Some localities report continued drought, but on the whole the situation is much improved. The recent rains have wrought marvels, in some cases increasing prospects from 50 to 100 per cent.

There is little or no improvement reported from South Dakota in the apparent condition of the crop, although thn yield is turning out to be greater than anticipated in many sections. As before stated, the North Dakota crop will be about two-thirds of an average. In Northern Minnesota the yield will be the best for years. Western Wisconsin and Northern Iowe also send in favorable returns.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Signal Office furnishes the following weather crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, July 20:

Temperature.—The week ending July 20 has been slightly warmer than nsual in the States west of the Mississippi River and in Mississippi, Maryland, Delaware, and portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Alabama. Ahont the normal temperature has prevailed in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, while the daily temperature in New-England and the upper lake region, including the northern portion of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, hes averaged abont 3° below the mean for the week. The thermal conditions ennnte to 4°, along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts the season has been slightly cooler than usual.

Precipitation.—There has been more than the average amount of rainfall during the week, generally throughout the Northern States, the only exceptions being in Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and East Dakota, where only local showers occurred. The rainfall has also been in excess in Georgia and in portions of Alabama, South Carolina, and Texas. Over the remaining portions of the Southern States generous rains occurred, although the amount was less than the average for the week, except in Kentucky, West Virginia, and the west portion of Virginia where the rainfall was in excess. Although the rainfall in Minnesota and Dakota was less than the average during the week, three-fourths of an inch of rain fell in Southern Dakota, over one inch at Bismarck, and over one-half inch in extreme northeastern Dakota. Rainfall entirely sufficient to cnrred over Minnesota and along the eastern border.

The season rainfall from Jan. 1 to July 20 continues in excess from New-York southward to Florida, and from Texas northward to the Missouri Valley, also in Northern Illinois and Eastern Wisconsin. In the greater portion of the cotton region and in the principal corn-producing States the rainfall for the season generally exceeds 80 per cent of the normal. The heavy rainfalls during the past week have reduced the seasonal deficiency of rainfall previously reported in the Upper Ohio Valley, including portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, where about 70 per cent. of the nenal rainfall is reported.

General Remarks.—In Minnesota and Dakota the weather was favorable for growing crops and for harvesting, which is in progress as far north as Central Minnesota. Threshing in the principal corn-producing States, from Ohin westward to Nebraska, the weather was generally favorable to that crop, which is reported in excellent condition. But excessive rains caused some damage to wheat and oats and interrupted harvesting in some localities. In the Southwest, including the States of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, the excess of sunshine and light showers proved very favorable to all growing crops, and cotton is reported as much improved. Kentucky reports the tobacco crop improving under the favorable weather of the past week, that the harvesting of a good crop of oats is in progress, and that corn was never in better condition. In Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, excessive rains have caused some damage to the cotton crop, which is greatly in need of culture. In Middle Tennessee wheat was damaged and tobacco is growing well, but the weather was unfavorable for farm work. In the South Atlantic States and Virginia the weather was especially favorable for all growing crops and the prospects are excellent. Harvesting is well advanced in the Middle Atlantic States, but somewhat delayed by rains in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. In New-England the weather conditions were generally favorable for all except the potato crop, and the larger portion of the hay crop has been secured with but slight damage.

JOHNSTOWN RELIEF WORK.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 20.—Mr. S. S. Marvin and Secretary J. B. Kremer of the Flood Relief Commission were in town to-day. Mr. Kremer says that over $170,000 has already been expended in Johnstown, not including the $500,000 now being paid out. One hundred homes have been bought or contracted for, costing $160 each, 100 costing $207 each, and 200 two-story homes to be built by Contractor Hughes at $260 each. In addition, fifty-two business stands have been built at a cost of $425 each. This would make a total of $109,950. In addition, some money was spent for coffins, lumber, and the like.

When asked why a clear statement of the money received and expended was not made Secretary Kremer said there was difficulty in determining as to what fund certain items should be charged—such, for instance, as the burial of the dead. It was a question, he said, whether the State had a right to pay for that, and until these questions were determined it would be premature proper to make a statement.

This was the biggest day's work yet at Judge Cummin's office, and the whole force was kept busy until 6 o'clock; $20,342 was paid out during the day.

Only two bodies were taken to the Morgue today.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS IN COURT.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—The examinations of the charges brought by the Nicollet National Bank against Shotwell, Cleriluw & Lothman was continued before Judge Loehren to-day. Thn most of the time was occupied by Judgn Shaw, who appears for the plaintiff. He argued that there was wrong dispesition of nearly $1,000,000 of the delinquent firm's funds. The evidence presented before Referee Booth was read at length. The action of thn assignee was commented on in round terms. It was claimed a day or so before making the assignment that the members of the firm drew out $680 apiece and converted it to their own use.

MILLIONAIRE BLYTHE'S WILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—An Oakland evening paper asserts that the missing will made hy Thomas H. Blythe, thn deceased millionaire, a contest over the division of whose estate is now going on in the Superior Court here, has been found. The paper gives as authority for the statement Attorney W. H. H. Hart, one of the counsel for the plaintiff. Florence Blythe, the millionaire's illegitimate daughter. Hart has left for Los Angeles where, it is said, the will was found. It is reported that the estate, which is estimated to be worth about $4,000,000, is left to Florence Blythe, with the exception of $100,000 in legacies.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The sixth volume of the Henry Irving Shakespeare (New-York: Scribner & Welford) contains thn plays of "Otnello," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Coriolanus," and "King Lear," with thn accustomed introductory essays, notes, maps, and glossaries. Mr. Frank Marshall, the editor of this admirable edition of the plays, states in a prefatory note that his health broke down compintely while preparing this volume for the press, and his publishers had to call in assistance. Mr. Joseph Knight has therefore prepared the stage histories of all the plays except "Othello." Messrs. Wilson Varity and Arthur Symons wrote the critical and historical introductions to "Antony and Cleopatra" and "King Lear," while the Rev. H. C. Beeching wrote the introduction to "Coriolanus." Thn revision of the proofs of "Hamlet" being delayed by Mr. Marshall's illness, that tragedy, which was to have been given in this volume, has been held for Vol. VII. The illustrations are not all by Gerdon Browne, and more's the pity. Mr. Gordon Browne's pictures are always interesting and attractive as pictures even when they do not satisfy the tasts of all readers as illnstrations of Shakespeare. His work for "Othello" and "King Lear" (which comprises his whole share in this volume) is acceptable and pleasing. Othello wears a Venetian dress at all times, and is not a very impressive figure. The Desdemone faintly reminds one of Ellen Terry, and the characterization is at no time overstrong. But the groups are picturesque, and the spirit and movement of the play are perfectly caught in many of them. The "King Lear" illnstrations are even better. Of the pictures for "Antony and Cleopatra," by Maynard Browne, and those for "Coriolanus," by W. H. Margetson, (who is said, by the way, to be an artist of uncommon ability,) little can be said in praise. Mr. Margetson's Romans are very common-place, and Mr. Maynard Browne's Antony resembles a Mnsic Hall Hnl, while his Cæsar looks like Mr. Toole. Mr. Marshall's elisions in the text for stage representation continue to astonish habitual theatregoers. The stage histories of the plays in this volume continue to touch lightly upon the American theatre, but such a purely perfunctory way as to suggest that the editors are thrown in merely as a rather contemptuous recognition of the American market for British books.

The advance puffery of Charles Wyndham, who is going to honor this country with another visit next Fall, continues with vigor. The "delicate, refined, and sympathetic quality" of his actieg in "David Garrick" and "Still Waters Run Deep" are dwelt upon with loving tenderness. Mr. Wyndam used to be a fair actor when he was "a member" at Wallack's, and his performance of Victor Courtenay in "The Liedenfall" (the play that has a place in Mrs. Kendal's repertory under the title of "The Queen's Shilling") was liked, but no one ever thought of him as a possible "star." He traveled through the West for some years thereafter with a Wyndham Comedy Company. He was not a success as a manager. Since he has had lived here many years, and made his first effort as an actor at Laure Keene's Theatre. Not many years ago he came here with his Criterion company and a repertory of frothy farces. We believe he made money, and now he wants more.

Herrmann's "Transatlentic Vaudeville Company," which is to begin an engagemnnt at the Bijou Theatre Aug. 19, will include Trewey, the French jeggler, pantominist, and "shadowgraphist"; the Pinend family, fantastic pantomimists; Katie Seymour, "the original shorthair dancer"; Mnlle. Sonda Alesto and Mr. Gilchor, who "sings in eleven languages," poor child, plays on several instruments, and dances, too; the brothers Tocchi, four eccentric female dancers; the Athos "Spider and Fly Specialty," Heinrich Tholen, the original electric musical clown, and his singing poodle Harry Pepper, and Charlie Tntein, who will appear in a sketch called "The Singing Master," and Gus Williams, who will deliver a monologne. Herrmann feels very confident that this combination will make a profitable one for the remaining weeks at thn Bijou the nompany will go to California, stopping two weeks in Chicago.

Nihlo's will avoid the competition of the many "first nights" announced for Aug. 19 by presenting Bolossy Kirnlfy's nuwest spectacle, "Antiope," for thn first time on the preceding Saturday night, Aug. 17. In "Antiope" Mr. Kiralfy proposes a great number of new things. He says that while the production will be characterized by a display of scenery surpassing anything he has ever shown before—and Bolossy has seen a great deal—the main feature will be the ballets, and he will order in order to secure greater width and depth to the stage and to suit the ideas of Mr. Denman Thompson. Messrs. Gilmore & Tompkins have been compelled to remnve the two great walls on either side.

Arthur Nikisch, director of the orchestra at the Stadt Theatre, Leipsic, who will in the Autumn, take the place of Gerlcke as leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will sail from Bremen Sept. 7.

The beauty of such pieces as "The White Elephant," now current at the Bijou, is that they can be "reconstructed" and altered without spoiling them in the least. This piece has been submitted to processes of alteration under the direction of Mr. R. A. Roberts, who now has a place in the east. It will be kept on view another week.

Mr. Docksteder can't tear himself away. He will stay one more week at his little Broadway theatre. The minstrels have attracted large audiences for midsummer. After this week they will visit seashore resorts, professionally, for three weeks, and return to begin their Autumn and Winter season in September.

The programme of Mr. Amberg's Summer theatre at Terrace Garden this week will be as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "The Black Hussar"; Wednesday, extra performance for the benefit of Heinrich

RACING ON A HEAVY TRACK

GREEN MORRIS'S HORSES DID NOT RUN AT MONMOUTH.

STARLIGHT WINS THE COLLEEN STAKES, LONGSTREET THE STEVENS, AND FIRENZI THE NAVESINK HANDICAP.

Racing was continued at Monmouth Park yesterday afternoon over a very heavy track and with a rather slim attendance for Saturday. Slim as the crowd was the regulars found food for gossip in the fact that when they reached the track they found that all of Green B. Morris's horses, Tipstaff in the first race, Peuame in the third, and Spectator in the sixth, were scratched. They also noticed that Capt. Sam Brown's only announced as starter, the Jonnie V. filly, who was entered in the Colleen Stakes, was also scratched. They also heard, of course with regret, that the notorious "Ed" Corrigan's horses had left the track. For the information of the public it was also officially announced to the reporters that Corrigan's gelding Spectator, who was entered for a selling race in Green B. Morris's name, had been purchased by the latter for $1,000, and the Longfellow filly Lucerne, now three years old. To make this less a matter of doubt in any one's mind the check given to Mr. Corrigan was shown the judges by Mr. Morris, who believes he has a right to start a horse in a race and then back another one—controlled by his friend "Ed" Corrigan—both straight and place, and then let Tipstaff run so that the horse be booked—G. W. Cook—should win the place money for him, as he did, but probably would not have done had Tipstaff been ridden on it. The Executive Committee of Monmouth Park have officially decided that they could see nothing wrong in Mr. Morris doing this. Yet he had to show them his check to convince them that he had bought a horse he said he had purchased.

The association which makes such kind assertions that it is racing for the pure love of sport and not for money-making purposes had not reimbursed bookmakers up to a late hour yesterday for money they had paid out on Little Elia for a place in the last race of Thursday, when Onward got to the place and the judges gave it to Davis & Hall's filly. One bettor who had received his money from the eccentric Burton came and paid back the money, as he said it did not belong to him, and there were two or three other instances of a like character. Bookmakers who lost by this erroneous decision of the judges have decided to pocket their losses as an incident in their business, preferring to do this rather than to make a row about the matter and stand a chance of being "investigated." The Washington Park Club of Chicago, which runs its track as a money-making machine, reimbursed the bookmakers for their losses when a similar mistake was made at their track.

Sweet Avon, a filly belonging to William Kane, had to be shot yesterday, as there was no chance of her recovering from injuries received last week.

Nine of the twelve horses entered for the first race of the day started in the dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which the Dwyer filly Bessie June, with Garrison riding, was made an even money favorite, as Mr. Withers's string a good second choice at 2½ to 1 at the close, though at the opening as good as 4 to 1 could be had against him. The track was very heavy and the going anchored Bessie June, who was carrying the top weight. Isabel headed up Servia, who led in front with Valodia at the fall of the flag. Before three-eighths of a mile had been covered Fitzroy had got to the front, and once there remained to the end, winning as he pleased by a half dozen lengths from Sir Joseph, who beat Bessie June about the same distance for the place. The latter never seemed aoin to extend herself at any time, though Garrison did not ride her out, he having permitted Fitzroy to get so much of a lead on the lower turn that he could never catch him. The Dwyers had little faith in Bessie June's ability to win, according to betting ring gossip, backed the winner, Fitzroy.

The Colleen Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, which was expected to prove a lively sort of race, turned out to be a grievous disappointment. Seven fillies started, Westchester Morris and Dick Relmont each starting two. The race was nothing but an excruise gallop for the Morris filly, Starlight, who won as she pleased by four lengths from Carrie O. and Little Ella, who finished noses apart in a hot race for the place, which the former secured. The rest of the lot were passed in the stretch by Starlight, never having been in it, the Belmont pair cringing up the rear and beaten by nearly an eighth of a mile. The time, 1:21, was very poor.

But three of the ten horses accepting the weights for the sweepstakes at a mile ran in the third race because of the heavy going. The three starting were Bella B., Biggonet, and Bess, who were fancied in the betting in the order named. Bella B. had a bad case of the colics, which developed at the post and required Polo Jim's whip as a curative to make her start. She tried to bolt and sulk before the others were run, and Hamilton had to crack her over the head before she would run at all. Even then she ran anything but kindly, and was never in the race, slipping all over the track at various times during the journey. Biggonet, who made all the running, was never headed, though Bess came so strong at the end that Biggonet won the prize by only a head.

Longstreet has at last fulfilled the expectation of his owners by winning the Stevens Stakes, at a mile and five-eighths, in the easiest possible fashion from Tomboy, Eric, and Sorrento, the only three of the large number of entries to start for the prize, worth some $4,000 to the winner. It was Longstreet all the way from end to end, he never being headed from the fall of the flag. Eric and Tomboy, therefore, had all the racing there was between them, and that was for the place, as Sorrento was last all the time. Eric and Tomboy raced together for a mile and a quarter, when the awkward and ungainly Cassact colt gave it up and left Tomboy to chase Longstreet home. This he did, Longstreet winning quite handily by two lengths from Tomboy, who was thirty in front of Eric.

Firenzi showed what a remarkably good mare she is just now by winning the Navesink Handicap, the fourth race of the day, in the easiest possible fashion. To be sure, she had only a common lot to beat in Inverwick, Tristan, and Charley Dreux, the latter running decidedly short of work, so that he and Tristan really played no part in the race except on suffrance. The general expectation was that McLonghlin would ride the famous mare, as he was at the track. But his weight, 115 pounds, prevented this, and he returned to the city early in the afternoon. Hamilton rode her instead, and Inverwick made the running with Charley Dreux and Tristan trailing for a mile. At the end of the mile Hamilton sent Firenzi up to keep Inverwick company, and the race from that on was merely between the two, Firenzi finally winning by a length from Inverwick, the great marn fighting hard for her head at the time, and being restrained from giving the public an exhibition of the great speed there was in her only by the most violent exertion of Hamilton. Inverwick, who was ridden out, beat Tristan home by six open lengths, the latter twenty-five in front of Charley Dreux, who finished well tired out.

Seven horses started in the selling race at three-quarters of a mile, with the Brighton star Miracle the favorite in the betting, though there was the liveliest kind of a "tip" out on Brynwood, another Brighton Beacher. Why he was tipped no one knew after the race, when those who had backed him would gavn been delighted to have met with and punished the tipster badly. Freedom and Queen of Elizabeth made the running well in front of the field, in which Miracle got away badly. Then, to add to his troubles, he stumbled twice after coming out of the shed and very nearly carried Hamilton down. But that very clever limp of darkness managed to catch the horse in time, steady him, and then he set sail for the leaders, whom he had but little trouble in catching and cutting down one after the other. Queen of Elizabeth was the last one he had to overtake, and he did this very cleverly in the stretch, coming home strong enough to win the race by a length from Queen of Elizabeth, who was in turn two lengths in front of Freedom. After the race Mike Daly, probably acting for "Father Bill," began bidding for the horse from $2,500 up, which price he was entered to be sold. But shrewd "Billy" Lakeland didn't propose to lose so good an oat earner, and after a sherp lot of bidding he was bought in for $3,100, and Lakeland didn't worry much at having to pay $100 more than the value of the purse he won in order to keep the horse, as he is reported to have backed the horse to win in town at 3 to 1. Brynwood, the great tip for the race, finished a very poor sixth, beating only the Canadien orah Arab.

Ben Harrison was the favorite for the welter weight race at a mile, which brought the day's sport to a close. But Ban Cloche took the trick rather handily by three lengths from the namesake of the President, who ran a fairly good race at the end. Nevertheless and Village Maid made the running in front of Esquiman for seven-eighths of a mile. Then both of them quit and Ben Cloche and Ben Harrison came up and fought the thing out, with the result already stated. Village Maid was a poor third.

Details of the racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾.

D. D. Withere's b. h. Fitzroy, 5 years, by King Ernest-Julietta, 103 pounds.....(Bunn) 1
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. h. Sir Joseph, 6, 107....(Tribe) 2
Dwyer Brothers' b. m. Jessie June, 5, 119.....(Garrison) 3

Fred R., 107; Servia, 84½; Sourire, 104½; Valodia, 95; Leo H., 110, and Fonsetta, 90, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bessie June, 6 to 5; Fitzroy, 3 to 5; Senrire and Leo H., 3 to 1 each; Sir Joseph, 4 to 1; Fred R., 5 to 1; Servia, 3 to 1; Fonsetta, 15 to 1, and Valodia, 40 to 1.

Won by six lengths; five between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Colleen Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21.

J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Irequois-Vaedalite, 115 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
John Daly's b. f. Carrie O., 103.....(W. Doeohns) 2
Davis & Hall's b. f. Little Ella, 103....(Anderson) 3

Homeopathy, 115, the Knicknack filly, 103; Leda, 103, and Phoebe, 103, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Carrie C., 6 to 5; Homeopathy, 3 to 1; Starlight, 6 to 1; Little Ella, 8 to 1; the Knicknack filly, 10 to 1; Leda, 15 to 1, and Phoebe, 25 to 1. Against the Morris pair, (Starlight and Homeopathy,) 8 to 5, and the Belmont pair, (Phoebe and Leda,) 8 to 1.

Won by four lengths, a nose between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile. Time—1:47.

W. B. Jennings's b. m. Biggonet, 6 years, by Bramble-Bobinet, 107 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
Davis & Hall's br. m. Bess, 5, 110.....(Anderson) 2
Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Bella B., 4, 118..(Hamilton) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Bella B., 1 to 2; Biggonet, 2 to 1; Bess, 3½ to 1.

For place—Against Bella B., 1 to 5; Bess, 8 to 5; Biggonet, 7 to 10.

Won by two lengths; six between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $250 to third. One mile and five-eighths. Time—2:56½.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, by Longfellow-Semper Idem, 113 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tomboy, 113.....(Hamilton) 2
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Eric, 113.....(Hayward) 3

D. McCarty & Brother's ch. c. Sorrento, 113..(Taylor) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Longstreet, even money; Eric, 3 to 1; Tomboy, 4½ to 1, and Sorrento, 6 to 1.

For place—Against Longstreet, 1 to 3; Eric, 1 to 2; Tomboy, even money, and Sorrento, 3 to 5.

Won by three lengths; twenty between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Navesink Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a half. Time—2:43.

J. Rowan's b. m. Firenzi, 5 years, by Glenelg-Florida, 126 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
D. D. Withers's b. f. Inverwick, 4, 102..(Anderson) 2
E. Sanford's ch. h. Tristan, 4, 122.....(Sanford, Jr.) 3

Ramapo Stable's ch. c. Charley Dreux, 4, 112..(W. Donohne) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Firenzi, 2 to 5; Inverwick and Tristan, 5 to 1 each; Charley Dreux, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Firenzi, no betting; Tristan, 3 to 5; Inverwick, 4 to 5, and Charley Dreux, 8 to 5.

Won by a length; six between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:33. Winner Congleton by owner for $3,100.

W. Lakeland's b. c. Miracle, 4 years, by Falsetto-Miranda, 120 pounds.....(Mollis) 1
Cotton & Boyle's ch. m. Queen of Elizabeth, aged, 105.....(Littlefield) 2
P. H. Ryan's b. g. Freedom, 5, 110.....(Taylor) 3

Sunshine, 94; Equality, 104; Brynwood, 109, and Arab, 108, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Miracle, 4 to 5; Brynwood, 3 to 1; Queen of Elizabeth, 7 to 1; Equality, 8 to 1; Freedom, 12 to 1; Arab and Sunshine, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Miracle, 1 to 2; Brynwood, even money; Queen of Elizabeth and Equality, 2½ to 1 each; Freedom, 3 to 1; Sunshine and Arab, 4 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Billow Stakes, a free welter weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. One mile. Time—1:47.

Frank Taylor's ch. h. Ban Cloche, 5 years, by King Ban-Snuff and Blue, 143 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
H. Endrip's ch. c. Ben Harrison, 3, 125.(Garrison) 2
Jere Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 3, 115..(Littlefield) 3

Esquiman, 128; Niagara, 127, and Theodosius, 130, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ben Harrison, 6 to 5; Ban Cloche, 9 to 5; Niagara and Theodosius, 8 to 1 each; Esquiman, 12 to 1, and Village Maid, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Ben Harrison, 2 to 5; Ban Cloche, 2 to 5; Theodosius, 2 to 1; Niagara and Village Maid, 3 to 1 each, and Esquiman, 4 to 1.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

THE CLOSE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The race meeting at Washington Park, the most successful in its history, was brought to a close to-day, the favorites being beaten in all but the fifth race. Somersot, who won the last race by a neck, was disqualified for having fonled Jakie Toms, and the race was given to Girondes.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Blarney Stone, Jr., 108 pounds, (Donahue), won; Springdance, 108, (Barnes,) second, and Lulie B., 115, (Covington,) third. Time—1:18. Bettieg—3½ to 1 Blarney Stone, 5 to 1 Springdance.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. One mile. Bridgelight, 112 pounds, (Williams) won; Lela May, 107, (A. Covington,) second, and Chilhewie, 99, (G. Covington,) third. Time—1:44¼. Betting—12 to 1 Bridgelight, 6 to 1 Lela May.

THIRD RACE.—The Quickstep Stakes, for two-year-olds. Penn F., 105 pounds, (Murphy,) won; Avondale, 123, (I. Lewis,) second, and Sis O'Lee, 103, (Williams,) third. Time—1:50½. Betting—7 to 1 Penn F., 15 to 1 Avondale.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and an eighth. Donovan, 103 pounds, (Ray,) won; Gilford, 115, (Stoval,) second, and Bravo, 105, (Barnes,) third. Time—1:57¼. Betting—6 to 5 Pat Donovan, 7 to 1 Gilford.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a sixteenth. Hledsoe, 89 pounds, (Francis,) won; Castaway II., (Sevenoaks,) second, and Fayette, 109, (Stoval,) third. Time—1:51 1-5. Betting—7 to 1 Bindsoe, 11 to 10 Castaway II.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile and a sixteenth. Girondes, 89 pounds, (A. Covington,) won; Jakie Toms, 89, (Ritchie,) second, and Marchburn, 89, (Francis,) third. Time—1:51.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 20.—At the Sandown Park meeting to-day the race for the National Breeders' Produce Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Rathbeal, by Bonievard. Loup, by Mask, second, and the colt by Wisdom-Vanish, third.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

Mr. Belmont's yearlings, seventeen in number, left the Nursery Farm in Kentucky yesterday en route for Mr. Belmont's training farm at Babylon, L. I. The lot includes a brother to St. James and a sister to Belisarius.

J. H. Shults, the millionaire baker of Brooklyn, has bought from A. B. Stafford of Ulica the black pacer J. H. for $2,500. He is by Clarion Chief, out of a mare by Grinnell's Champion, and has a record of 2:26¾.

George Taylor has signed to ride with the Rancocas stable, hereafter Mr. Lorillard should want a jockey does not appear.

Two steeplechase races are to be added to the trotting meeting at Island Park, near Troy, in September next.

BEATEN BY UNION MEN.

ELIZABETH, July 20.—John Ceanolewitz, a Pole, was badly beaten last night by some union men because he took the place of a striker at the Elizabethport coal docks. Ever since the strike ended the old workmon have made persistent and successful efforts to weed ont those who assisted the company, and Ceanolewitz was the last one left. He was continually being taunted with being a "scab," and yesterday Daniel Mahone attacked him while at work and blackened his eye.

When the Pole was on his way home Mahone again followed and assailed him. John Smith, a brakeman on a drill engine, jumped off and helped Mahone, the result being that Ceanolewits got a terrible thrashing. His assailants threatened to kill him if he persisted in working at the docks.

Count Zaleski, a Polish refugee nobleman, interested himself in behalf of his abused countryman, and had his assailants arrested. They were taken before Justice Hill, who held each in $500 bail for the Grand Jury.

THE BURKE EXTRADITION CASE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 20.—The Minister of Justice has received and examined the evidence in the Burke extradition case. As, however, the law allows the prisoner a certain number of days within which he can make an application for a writ of habeas corpus, and as these days do not expire until the 26th inst., the order for extradition will not issue until that date.

HONORING A DEAD PRELATE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF MGR. CORCORAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—One of the most solemn services in the ritual of the Catholic Church took piece in the cathedral to-dey over the remains of the late Mgr. Corcoran. At 9 o'clock the cathedral was filled in every part, the front pews being occupied by Sisters of the verious religious orders. A long line of priests and acolytes filed from the sacristy into the sanotnary and took positions on either side of the high altar.

The procession was headed by Bishop O'Hara of Scranton, Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg, Bishop Northrop of North Carolina, and Mgr. Quigley of Charleston. The sacred office for the dead was then chanted, and immediately thereafter solemn high mass was commenced. Archbishop Ryan was the celebrant and the Very Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, Vicar General, the assistant priest.

At the conclusion of the mass the Archbishop, with his attendants, withdrew, and then Bishop O'Hara of Scranton ascended the pulpit, taking for his text the parable of the talents. His sermon was a brief review of the Christian life and service of Mgr. Corcoran. He characterized him as a faithful priest, a ripe scholar, and a distinguished prelate. In closing he said the Monsignor's ministry had been one of great simplicity and humility. In his sapness the words of the parable could oe applied to him: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The sermon over, Cardinal Gibbons, wearing the red cap and cape, entered the sanctuary, attended by several priests and acolytes. After kneeling at the foot of the altar, the Cardinal ascended to the archiepiscopal throne, when he divested himself of his red cap and cape, revealing a tightly fitting red skill cap. He was then invested with the vestments suitable for such an occasion, and took his position at the foot of the casket, while a cross bearer stood at the head.

The attendent priests stood behind the Cardinal. Next the latter reverently knelt with bowed head and clasped hends. On rising, absolution of the body took place which over, he withdrew with his attendants. Then the priests of the archdiocese and of neighboring dioceses passed around the catafalque.

After all had viewed the remains the casket was covered and borne to the rear of the altar, where it was placed in a case and removed to the vault beneath.

VERY MAD REPUBLICANS.

STIRRED UP BY A GOOD MAN'S APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 20.—The reappointment of Charles D. Hondrickson as Deputy Collector of Internel Revonne for this district has stirred up the Republicans of Monmouth County. Mr. Hendrickson is a Democrat. Ever since Harrison's installation into office the Republicans have been anxiously waiting for Mr. Hendrickson to get his "walking papers."

When Isaac Moffett of Glassborough was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the State it was expected that a new man would be appointed in Mr. Hendrickson's place in a few days. Mr. Moffett was a strong Blaine man at the Chicago Convention, and it was only through the persistent efforts of the leaders of the delegation that he refrained from voting for Blaine. It was naturally supposed that, being such an ardent admirer of the magnetic statesman, and being withal a believer in the doctrine that the appointees under a Government should be of same political faith as the higher officers, a change would not be long withheld. The reappointment of Mr. Hondrickson has created a storm in the Republican Party which it will bn extremely difficult to allay.

The feeling of the Republicans had already been aroused by the failure to appoint Postmasters in the fourth-class offices. In the few cases where such have been appointed it has been only after a protracted effort. In many instances there is but one candidate for the office, and in such a case the man has usually obtained the indorsement of all the influential Republicans of his section. The men who have signed such applications look upon the delay as a personal affront to themselves and are accordingly irritated and annoyed.

The reappointment of Collector Hendrickson has been the final straw. The wheel horses and stand-bys of the Republican Party, who for the past fifteen or twenty years have fought the battles for Republicanism, are disgusted. Many of them openly say that unless Mr. Hendrickson's appointment is promptly recalled and a Republican appointed in his place "they are through." This feeling is not confined to any one locality. From Allentown to Sandy Hook, and from Cliffwood to Manasquan, and, in fact, throughout every township and hamlet in the county, the Republicans are mad. The indications are that unless the Administration changes its methodsthe Democrats will have their old-time majority at the election next Fall.

CHEMICAL WORKS BURNED.

LOSS OF $100,000 IN A JERSEY CITY FIRE.

The frantic screaming of railroad whistles in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards in Jersey City drew attention yesterday to a great volume of smoke that arose from e building beyond. The chemical worke of Dodge & Olcott, on Morgan and Washington streets, had broken into sudden flame, and the shriek from the railroad yards was inspired by a fear that the company's property might become ignited. The blazing building was devoted to the manufacture of essential oils and was in the midst of a large lumber district, and for a time it seemed as though the whole district might be swept by the flames.

The firemon quickly responded to the alarm, however, and by vigorous work succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. It is not known how the flames originated, but it is said that a cull exploded. When the firemen arrived, it was in the Superintendent raised to admit them, and the firemen had to duck him to get into the building. When they did finally get to work the flames had gained such headway in the most inflammable materials that it was impossible to save the factory, and it was gutted. It was a three story structure, 100 feet on Washington and 25 feet on Morgan-street.

Its destruction entails a loss of $10,000. It was stored with valnable essential oils, which with the machinery were entirely consumed. The proprietors say that their loss will exceed $100,000. The insurance could not be ascertained last evening, but it is understood that they cover the losess.

CHAPMAN'S MYSTERIOUS SUIT.

CHICAGO, July 20.—H. B. Chapman commenced enit to-day in the Circuit Court against the United States Express Company, Thomas C. Platt, George R. Bianchard, C. H. Crowley, Daniel P. Eels, and C. S. Brice as Directors of the company and individually, Joseph Shepard, George A. De Long, Alfred M. Jones, and Frederick Marsh. The suit is for $50,000 on an action in trespass.

Some years ago Chapman was an employe of the United States Express Company, and was accused of embezzlement. He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary, though always protesting his innocence. After his release from the penitentiary he was arrested on an action for debt on the amount stolen, and was locked in jail, where for a long time the express company paid his board. He was released from jail about four years ago. Whether this has anything to do with the present action is a matter of conjecture, as Chapman's attorney, Charles S. Miller, cannot be found.

ACTORS MANSFIELD & ROUPE RESTING.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, N. Y., July 20.—Mr. Richard Mansfield arrived to-day, and will spend a part of his vication in the mountains.

ONE GAME BEHIND BOSTON

THE GIANTS GAIN ON THE LEAGUE LEADER.

THEY DEFEAT THE INDIANAPOLIS MEN WHILE CHICAGO WHIPS BOSTON—ATHLETICS WIN FROM BROOKLYN.

New-York defeated Indianapolis yesterday, and as the Bostons were beaten by Chicago the Giants are only one game behind the cultured players of the Hub. The contest yesterday was a pretty one. The heavy rainfall transformed the grounds into a small lake, and it was with difficulty that the players fielded the ball. In spite of that fact the Giants played a great game, not making an error of any kind.

Ward played yesterday, and his clever work contributed largely to the victory achieved by the team. Welch was not as steady as he has been, and on two occasions the Hoosiers locked like winners. But skillful field work saved the day and overcame the weakness of the pitcher. Base hits by Richardson and Ward, bases on balls by O'Rourke and Whitney, and Welch's sacrifice gave the Giants 2 runs in the second inning. Indianapolis at that point scored once. Hines and Sullivan took first on balls and the former tallied on McGeachy's single. Ward's single, and a steal to second, and O'Rourke's double gave New-York one in the third. In the fourth the Giants made a rally. Gore took two bases on a bad throw by Denny, Tiernan's hit advanced him to third, and he tallied when Ewing sacrificed himself. Connor took first on balls, stole to second, and Tiernan came in on the play. Richardson took first on balls. At that junction Myers threw down to Glasscock to make a double play, but Bassett interfered and neither man got the ball. On this play Connor trotted home. Three bases on balls and a base hit gave the Indianapolis men a run in the fourth, and the inning ended 5 to 2 in New-York's favor.

Welch bit for two bases in the fifth and tallied when Tiernan hit to centre field for one base. In the seventh inning the Indianapolis men made a spurt, and for a time the outlook was not encouraging, but the Giants retired them after they had counted three times. Bassett and Seery made base hits and Glasscock and Hines got their bases on balls, forcing in Bassett. Sullivan made a pretty hit and Seery and Glasscock touched the home base. Richardson's base on balls, a steal to second, and O'Rourke's single ended the run scoring in the eighth inning. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	INDIANOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Seery, l.f.	1	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, r.f.	1	2	0	0	0	Glasscock, s.s.	1	0	3	4	1
Ewing, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Denny, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1
Connor, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0	Hines, lf.	2	1	3	0	1
Richardson, 2b.	2	2	2	3	0	Sullivan, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Ward, s.s.	2	2	4	3	0	Myers, c.	0	1	8	2	0
O'Rourke, l.f.	0	2	0	1	0	McGeachy, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	0	2	5	0	Bassett, 2b.	1	2	3	4	1
Welch, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Rusie, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	8	8	27	14	0	Total.	5	8	27	11	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	0—8
Indianapolis	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0—5

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Indianapolis, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Indianapolis, 0. Left on bases—New-York, 13; Indianapolis, 7. First base on balls—Off Welch, 3; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Welch, 3; by Rusie, 3. Sacrifice hit—Denny. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Connor, Richardson, (2,) Ward, (3,) Bassett, Two bases hits—O'Rourke, (2,) Welch. Double plays—Ward, Richardson and Connor. Hit by pitcher—Ward. Wild pitches—Welch, 1; Rusie, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

PITTSBURG BEATEN TWICE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Philadelphia won two games from Pittsburg this afternoon. It took ten innings to decide the first, the Phillies securing the winning run on Hallman's double, Knohne's wild throw, and Clement's single. The fielding was about even, but the Phillies' errors were the most costly. Dunlap and Maul collided in the sixth inning and the former had to retire. The second game was a walk-over for the Phillies, Galvin doing his almost at will, while Sanders was a puzzler to the visitors. The betting of Thompson, Wood, and Myers was very good. Attendance, 9,385. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l.f.	0	1	1	1	0	Hanlon, c.f.	0	1	4	0	0
Hallman, s.s.	2	2	2	5	1	Knehne, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1
Myers, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0
Thompson, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Maul, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0
Clements, c.	0	1	5	0	1	Hartman, c.	0	1	3	1	1
Mulvey, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	Fields, l. f.	0	1	3	0	1
Fogarty, c.f.	1	1	0	1	1	Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Carney, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0	Rowe, s. s.	0	0	2	2	0
Sweasy, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	Galvin, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Buffinton, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Staley, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	4	10	30	15	3	Total.	3	8	30	11	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Hallman, (2,) Knehne, Miller. Stolen bases—Wood, Myers, (2,) Clements, Mulvey. Double plays—Hallman and Farrar. First base on balls—Off Staley, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Staley, 1. Struck out—By Staley, 2; by Buffinton, 5. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

SECOND GAME.

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSB'G.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l.f.	3	3	4	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	5	0	0
Hallman, s.s.	2	3	1	3	0	Knehne, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Myers, 2b.	3	2	2	3	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Thompson, rf.	3	4	1	0	0	Maul, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Schriver, c.	2	1	2	1	0	Miller, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Mulvey, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0	Fields, l. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Fogarty, c. f.	2	1	2	0	0	Rowe, s. s.	0	0	2	3	0
Farrar, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	Smith, 2b.	0	1	4	6	1
Sanders, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Galvin, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Total.	16	21	27	13	1	Total.	1	4	27	12	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	5	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	1	1—16
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 11; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Hallman, Myers, (2,) Thompson, Schriver, Maul. Three-base hit—Mulvey. Home runs—Wood, (2,) Thompson, (2.) Stolen bases—Fogarty, 2. Double play—Beckley alone. First base on balls—Off Galvin, 2; off Sanders, 2. Struck out—By Sanders, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

CHICAGO, 2; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, July 20.—The Bostons played in the hardest kind of luck to-day. They outhetted the Chicagos, but with men on bases Gumbert was so affective and his support so perfect that in only two innings was more than one hit made. Consequently the Bostons received their second "whitewash" of the season. Chicago's run in the first inning was the result of four fielding errors by Boston, while their second run was earned off a single by Farrell and a double by Burns. Outside of the first inning Boston made but one error. Attendance, 4,698. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Brown, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
V. Hal'n, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelly, r. f.	0	1	3	0	1
Dehr, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	2	4	0	0
Anson, 1st b.	0	0	11	0	0	Bronth's, 1b.	0	1	6	1	1
Pfeffer, 2d b.	0	1	5	6	0	Rich'son 2b.	0	2	3	2	1
Farrell, c.	1	2	3	0	0	Johnston, c.	0	2	3	0	0
Burns, 3d b.	0	1	5	2	0	Gansel, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Clarkson, p.	0	1	0	5	1
Bastian, s.s.	0	1	1	4	0						
Total.	2	5	27	14	0	Total.	0	9	24	13	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Burns. Stolen bases—Farrell. Double plays—Burns, Pfeffer, and Anson; Clarkson, Richardson, and Bronthers; Nash and Brown. First base on balls—Duffy, Nash, Kelly. Struck out—Anson, Burns, Gumbert, Bastian. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CLEVELAND, 5; WASHINGTON, 4.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Senators outplayed the Cleveland team at all points to-day, but after a very exciting finish were defeated. The game was chiefly a pitchers' contest, abounding in sharp fielding as a rule, but the palpable errors of Hoy and Myer in the seventh and eighth innings gave the Infants 2 runs. O'Day did good work, but his wildness contributed largely to his team's defeat. Stricker's fielding was the feature. Score:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	0	0	4	0	1	Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	7	1
Wise, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Wise, 2d b.	1	0	1

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It is reported that United States Treasurer HUSTON, who has just resigned the position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, desired to make a public statement of all the expenditures of the committee during the last campaign, in turning over the surplus to his successor, Attorney General MICHENOR, but that some of the prominent politicians, including MICHENOR, objected to such an accounting. It is a notorious fact that an immense corruption fund was used in Indiana during the campaign, and Mr. HUSTON is reported as saying that he was tired of being regarded as a knave and a thief, and wished to show what was done with the money that passed through his hands. It is not unlikely that a formal statement would show that it was used for "legitimate expenses" or merely distributed to local committees. Some of the funds sent into the State went directly to county committees, and it was to these that DUDLEY addressed his "blocks-of-five" letter. The buying of votes was necessarily done by local managers, and it is not probable that HUSTON or his committee did anything more than furnish money without directing or inquiring into its use. But the politicians left in control of the committee evidently do not wish to open the way to any inquiry or have any troublesome precedent set of accounting for money spent for political purposes.

It is a curious and not uninteresting fact that Mr. PAUL, the Postmaster at Milwaukee, whose course has been so mercilessly reviewed and exposed by the Civil Service Commission, is not without a Republican "pull." The local Congressman, Mr. VAN SCHAICK is his friend, and there have existed between them relations which our readers will recognize under the old-fashioned New-York term of "Tammany Republicans." From the days of "HANK" SMITH and TWEED to the present era of HARRISON and HILL there has been nothing more pestiferous than this kind of "combine."

According to those who ought to know, Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD is meditating a cruel and characteristic revenge on the Senators of the United States for the indignity put upon him by their rejection of his nomination to the German mission. He proposes to get himself elected to the Senate. If anything could satisfy him and sufficiently punish the Senators who have offended him it would be his presence in the Senate Chamber for six long years. And yet we fear Mr. HALSTEAD may be disappointed, that he may be going to pay too dear for his personal whistle. Imagine what it would be for him to be the habitual custodian of exclusive news as regards Executive sessions, and bound by oath not to reveal the secrets! It is true that other Senators equally bound do tattle very freely, but they do so anonymously and to any correspondent they may select, so that their indiscretion is not openly traceable to them. But Senator HALSTEAD would be obliged to tell some one besides the representative of the *Commercial Gazette* or to hold his tongue, and either alternative would be torture.

The appointment of Capt. GEORGE DEWEY to succeed Commodore SCHLEY at the head of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department gives assurance, not only of efficiency and integrity in the administration of the bureau, but of unfailing courtesy toward every one having dealings with it. Capt. DEWEY is well and favorably known in this city, where he has been living for some months past while on waiting orders.

It is evident that something must be done to put a stop to these dangerous explosions of gas in the manholes of the subway system. It is useless to speculate over causes. The cause is plain enough. The mains of the gas companies are so imperfectly jointed that about 10 per cent. of all the gas made and paid for by the people escapes into the earth and air. Naturally enough gas makes its way into any opening that it can find, and the imperfect ventilation of the subway system allows it to accumulate in the manholes. This is liable to be touched off by a stray spark from an imperfectly insulated electric wire. Here are three imperfections which ought in some way to be remedied. The leaky gas mains are a dangerous nuisance, and there should be some means of compelling the use of an effective joint. The subways should be effectively ventilated so that gas cannot accumulate in the manholes, and great care should be taken with the insulation of underground wires. At present there is not sufficient public authority to compel these things.

By an unfortunate but not unnatural error on Friday an article relating to the late Mr. PEARSON was attributed to the *Christian Advocate*. While the honest indignation over the fate of Mr. PEARSON, so forcibly expressed, may be shared by the *Advocate*, the article should have been credited to the *Christian Union*.

It must be owned that the second failure of the little *Petrel* to develop the horse power required by her contract is rather disappointing. Taken in connection with a like result in the case of the *Charleston*, it may suggest that Secretary Whitney was not too liberal, as he has been sometimes accused of being, in lowering the requirements of power a little from the standards originally contemplated, and based upon the guarantees of the British prototypes. We have in the case of the *Yorktown* and the *Vesuvius* horse power fully up to the guarantees, and, indeed, beyond them. The result in the case of the *Baltimore* is not yet known, as her late trial was not official and she was not carrying her weights. But since she is the product of the same firm that built the *Vesuvius* and the *Yorktown*, there is little doubt that her engines will exceed the guaranteed power. There is no reason, also, for despairing of the *Charleston* and the *Petrel*. The English vessel on which the former was modeled did not reach her contract requirements until after more than twenty trials. The *Dolphin* and the *Atlanta* were behind their guarantees, although the *Boston* and the *Chicago* reached and surpassed theirs. The standard of power required per ton of machinery is much higher now than it was a few years ago, so that initial shortcomings are not surprising. The little *Petrel* may come out all right yet.

END OF THE "BOODLE" TRIALS.

The formality of trying CLEARY may be gone through with at Binghamton in the Fall, but to all intents and purposes the "boodle" trials have ended with the acquittal of MCQUADE at Ballston Spa. In fact, they were practically ended when Col. FELLOWS became District Attorney at the beginning of last year, as we had no hesitation in saying at the time. The responsibility does not lie entirely with Col. FELLOWS, but his course has not been such as to gain for him the credit of doing what could be done for the vindication of justice in these cases. His procrastination and delays, his evident desire to escape a task that was manifestly distasteful to him, and his utter lack of zeal and determination in the prosecutions have thrown upon him the odium of this most conspicuous failure of justice. There was just one way of dealing effectively with these bribery cases, and that was to bring them to trial one after another as promptly and speedily as possible, and to press them to a conclusion while the community was awake on the subject and the evidence was fresh in the minds of witnesses. To delay and allow public sentiment to tire out, to use every pretext for postponement, to permit witnesses to be scattered or tampered with and evidence to be lost, was a course calculated in the end to defeat justice.

While Mr. MARTINE gained a good deal of credit for the successful prosecution of a few of the cases, he pursued to a great extent the dilatory policy. He selected for trial the strongest cases, which was not a bad plan in itself, but having secured one conviction he allowed months to pass awaiting the result of appeals in that case. The delay made the next prosecution more difficult, and throughout his term he allowed the cases to drag along so as to have only the easiest of them to deal with. He left to his successor a difficult if not a hopeless task, made more so by the course he had pursued. But it was Col. FELLOWS'S duty to take up that task with vigor, do the best he could with it, and clear the courts of the "boodle" cases as speedily as possible. That course he did not take. He delayed and postponed until spurred up by criticism to do something to redeem the promises he had made. For a year and a half he has done as little as he comfortably could toward disposing of the cases, and he has accomplished nothing except to secure the acquittal of KERR after one trial had resulted in a disagreement of the jury and the acquittal of MCQUADE after he had been once convicted.

These two cases having been brought to trial in the manner which was adopted—in itself a scandalous method of proceeding—it was, probably, impossible to secure convictions. Public feeling had grown languid and indifferent, and juries and witnesses were alike affected by the apathy. The sense of wrong done to the community by the flagrant corruption of 1884 had become dull, witnesses who were themselves implicated in the crime had lost all desire to aid in the work of retribution and had grown willfully forgetful, and the force of corroborative circumstances had largely lost its effect by the lapse of time. The wretched FULLGRAFF, who had been the mainstay of the prosecution in the early cases, had either lost the power of memory as a result of his troubles or had been tampered with in the interest of the defense, or else his sympathy for his old accomplices had reasserted itself in a way to make his testimony practically worthless. His admitted perjuries in the original investigation did not seriously impair the value of his evidence so long as he appeared earnestly desirous of repairing the wrong that had been done and giving the prosecution the benefit of the facts as he had known them, but when his later testimony conflicted with the earlier and became involved in inconsistencies and contradictions, and when he professed to have forgotten things to which he had repeatedly sworn, he became a witness of no real value to the prosecution. DUFFY'S moral solidity and obvious insensibility to truth or honor made him of little use, and even KATIE METZ'S curious memory failed her. The defense had clearly got the upper hand with the witnesses for the prosecution.

The jury of Saratoga County cannot be blamed for the verdict. Anybody conversant with the facts as they have been many times brought out can have no doubt of the guilt of the members of the Aldermanic "combine," but these jurymen were not familiar with the facts, and they were not established by the evidence produced. The prosecution was a conspicuous and disgraceful failure. Under the circumstances of this trial it could not have been made successful, but the inevitable failure had been prepared for by a long record of blundering and negligence, and there is no longer a possibility of retrieving the injury that has been done.

The "boodle" episode is ended. JAKE SHARP is in his grave, JAEHNE and O'NEIL are left to bear the penalty alone, and the exiles in Canada are free to return and sit under their own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make them afraid. But Col. JOHN R. FELLOWS, with all his effrontery, can never again face the people of New-York and ask for their support, and there ought to be an imperative demand that his place be filled for the remnant of his term with some body in whom the public can put confidence.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

When we have pointed out, as we have had not infrequent occasion to do, that the result of the Presidential election could by no means be considered as a verdict of approval for the continuance of the protective tariff as it now is, our extreme Republican friends have been much irritated. They have insisted that the Republican platform put the issue perfectly clearly; that it demanded, in effect, that there should be no change in duties unless it were by advancing them to check importations, or by imposing new duties to stimulate still further American enterprises not now sufficiently encouraged. On the issue thus made up, they insist that the country voted and that the vote was a confirmation of the Republican position pure and simple. Doctrine of this extreme sort has not only been frequently advanced in the Republican papers of authority, but has been gravely announced in the Senate, notably by Mr. HISCOCK, who is one of the leaders of the Republican side of that body.

But now we have from the New-York *Tribune* an appeal to protectionists to look to their ways, and to consider by how narrow a margin and by what arguments the victory of last year was won. It says:

> "True friends of the protective policy have special occasion just now to consider carefully the sources of their power and their recent victory. A change of 8,000 votes out of over eleven millions cast last Fall would have elected a Democratic President and Vice President, a Democratic Senator from Delaware making the Senate a tie with the Vice President's casting vote controlling, and a Democratic majority in the House. The protective system gained its great victory by the power of certain arguments over the votes of the working people, and it is not wise to forget what those arguments were."

Of the "certain arguments," we shall have more to say hereafter; at present we ask our readers to note what the "popular verdict" amounted to according to this computation. It meant simply that if in every 11,000 men there had been found one who for any reason had voted for the Democratic candidate instead of for the Republican candidate the whole machinery of the Government would have remained in Democratic hands; the Republicans, instead of gaining the Presidency and the House of Representatives, would have lost the Senate; the power of making any changes they might agree upon in the tariff laws would have been given to the Democrats; the country, in place of saying No to the reform of the tariff, would in effect have said Yes. We should not say that such a result, had it come about, would have been an unqualified mandate to the Democrats to reduce the tariff rates indiscriminately. But since there was so very narrow an escape from such a result, surely no one can reasonably claim that the verdict was unqualifiedly in favor of the Republican tariff policy. The question, in other words, remains an open one.

The "certain arguments" by which the victory of last year was won, according to the *Tribune*, were those that showed that protection stimulates production and reduces prices. Undoubtedly these had something to do with the result, and very probably had they not been employed, or had they not been effective, the Republicans might have lost 8,000 out of 11,000,000 votes, and so lost the Government. But there are many things that might have brought about such a result besides this. If Mr. DUDLEY had not been so resolute and so skilled in the purchase of "floaters" in "blocks of five," if the protected manufacturers had not yielded so liberally of their "fat" to the frying of the National Committee, or if Mr. HILL had not been ready to buy votes for himself with votes for HARRISON, or if the Assembly ceiling job had not furnished money and votes for the Hill-Harrison combine—if any one of these things had failed in the long catalogue of unfair resources used by the Republicans, the "verdict" of the Nation might have been exactly the reverse of what it was. The only profit to be got from such a discussion as this, so far as we can see, is that it may convince those who are responsible for the course of the Republican Party that they will have to be very careful to keep what they have won. There are signs that they are awakening to this fact, and the *Tribune*, on off days, seems to wish to help them realize their danger. May its efforts succeed!

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The bondholders of the bankrupt Panama Canal Company are trying to raise money enough to protect the company's plant on the isthmus and to pay the cost of an investigation to be made by a party of engineers. It is at last admitted in Paris that if any more work is to be done on the Panama route there must first be made by competent persons a thorough inquiry concerning what has been done and the possibility of completing the projected waterway. It does not yet appear that the holders of the securities have raised any considerable part of the money required for the investigation, but an impression prevails in Panama that the engineers will begin their examination before the end of the year.

Some of the largest and most profitable contracts awarded by the canal company were held by the American Contracting and Dredging Company, and the President of this company, H. B. SLAVEN, sailed for France a few days ago with the intention, it was stated, of taking new contracts if work on the canal should be resumed. Mr. SLAVEN'S confidence in the ability of the promoters of the canal to raise money and resume work seems to have been restored. After his return from Paris last April he was of the opinion that there "were no more people in France to put up money" for the canal, because the small investors had lost their savings in the shares and bonds and those of greater resources upon whom the company had relied for aid had been ruined by the collapse of the Copper Syndicate and the Comptoir d'Escompte. "This," he is reported to have said at that time, "has cleared the ground for the Nicaragua people." He did not believe that the money could be raised even by an appeal to the patriotism of the French.

But if work should be resumed, it is the opinion of Mr. SLAVEN that at least $200,000,000 would be needed. When the old company became bankrupt its obligations exceeded $400,000,000, and it had expended about $250,000,000 in cash. If $200,000,000 is required for the completion of the canal, this sum could not be procured without incurring fresh obligations to the amount of at least $400,000,000, even if the people of France should be willing and able to supply it and if a commission of engineers should make a favorable report. In our opinion there is no probability that the French could be induced to furnish half of this sum, but even if the whole of it could be obtained, and if it should be sufficient for the completion of the canal, what would be the financial condition of the undertaking?

An annual income of $20,000,000, after the payment of working expenses, would be required to pay interest on the obligations at 5 per cent. No intelligent and disinterested person believes that the traffic through the proposed canal would be equal to the traffic at Suez. The gross transit receipts of the Suez Canal last year were only $13,048,000. Of course the estimate of $20,000,000 for interest at 5 per cent. on fresh obligations of $400,000,000 does not take into account any claim on the part of those who have already given the Panama Company $250,000,000, and who hold its shares and bonds to the face value of more than $400,000,000. If the canal could be finished for $200,000,000 in cash it would not pay.

With all due respect for the opinion of Mr. SLAVEN, it may be said that in all probability the canal could not be completed for the sum mentioned. Mr. SLAVEN'S company is looking for contracts, and its record on the isthmus proves that it will do satisfactorily such work as it shall undertake to do, but it does not appear that it would undertake to complete the canal for $200,000,000; and in an interview published a few months ago Mr. SLAVEN was reported as saying that, while he thought the work could be done for that sum, he had "refused, of course," to bind his company to do it on those terms. If the liquidator and the bondholders shall send a commission of expert and unbiased engineers to the isthmus, and if that commission shall make an exhaustive inquiry, its report will enlighten the French people as to many things concerning which they should have been well informed some years ago. It is not probable that the report of such a commission will induce them to add $200,000,000 to the great sum already expended on the isthmus.

TIPS IN AMERICA.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives expression to a grievance that many thousands of American citizens have felt in remonstrating against the growth in this country of the practice of "tipping," or of giving gratuities in addition to the price of what is already bought and paid for. This is the season and the watering-place hotel is the place in which this infliction is most marked. The correspondent in question declares that in order to secure comfort for two months at a fashionable Summer resort, presumably for a family, it is necessary to expend at least $100 in tips besides paying for board and lodging at a higher rate than is demanded anywhere else except in times of famine or of world's fairs. This estimate may seem extravagant, but whoever has kept account of his expenses during a Summer tour or a Summer sojourn will not be inclined to dispute it.

It used to be a remark of our own and of foreigners also that a main comfort of an American hotel was that when you had paid your bill you were free of all obligations, express or implied. In fact, the nuisance of tipping is now more afflicting in this country than it is anywhere else, for two or three reasons, which may perhaps be summed up in the one explanation by which HERBERT SPENCER accounted for so many of the phenomena of American life—the fatuous and criminal good nature of the American character. In the first place, the fees that one pays at foreign hotels or on board foreign steamers are moderate in amount and regulated by custom, and they are paid but once and to one set of functionaries on the departure of the guest. In this country, the practice having grown up of late years through the unabashed greed of one side and the weak compliance of the other, there is no tariff and every service has to be paid for by itself. Things that one could do much better for himself, and that he would much prefer to do for himself, are officiously and impudently done for him in order to put the doer into a position to demand backsheesh, or, rather, to levy blackmail. Instead of being "considered" at the end of the guest's sojourn, the performer of this undesired service expects to be paid for it on the spot, and he adopts in consequence a "stand-and-deliver" manner, which sometimes defeats, and always ought to defeat, its own ends. In the vast majority of instances, however, the guest weakly propitiates his tormentor. Few Americans are made of so stern stuff that they can defy the porter's scorn and the hall boy's contumely. Moreover, one contribution by no means sets the contributor free of the band, as is the case even with most tribes of plundering savages. There seems to be a conspiracy among bell boys that no bell boy shall answer the same bell twice in succession. Where African servitors are employed the summoner may take refuge, when a second bell boy appears, in the Caucasian inability to distinguish colored persons casually seen, but oftener he gives his assailant the benefit of the doubt, and the consequence is that he pays for ice-water very nearly the price of champagne and much more than the price of more wholesome and palatable beverage than itself. If he appears in the corridor in spotless raiment the odds are that he will be pounced upon by a perfect stranger hearing that dire instrument of extortion, the whisk broom, and beaten between the shoulders until he buys off his tormentor.

Apart from the costliness of these inflictions, many of them are real inflictions, and would be if they were done gratuitously. Abroad, if the traveler fails to do the conventionally proper thing, the servitor continues to be distantly civil to him, but the fierce American servitor regards him rather in anger than in sorrow, ignores his wishes explicitly and ostentatiously, and puts him to an open shame.

It is very easy to say that the remedy for all this is in the hands of the sufferer. That has been said so often of public grievances, from the incivility of salesladies to municipal misgovernment, that it has lost most of its inspiring quality. If there were a comfortable hotel in which the old custom prevailed, in which the servants were paid by the innkeeper, and in which the obligations of the guests were discharged by the payment of his bill, with whatever tribute gratitude, and not fear, might impel him to lay at the feet of an attentive waiter, no doubt that innkeeper would find his reward. Among the other objections to the present expensive and annoying custom not the least is that it is essentially un-American. The man who tips another and the man who accepts the tip are by that act divided into two classes. The performance of menial offices in itself makes such a division, but the practice has extended to offices not properly menial. So long as the men who render the services and take the tips are Europeans or Africans perhaps this consideration does not so much matter. The traveler for pleasure cannot be expected to devote himself to raising the self-respect of those with whom he comes in casual contact by omitting to tip them. His motives would be misconstrued and he would fail of his object. But when undergraduates of American colleges take to seeking menial situations partly for the sake of the tips and partly "for fun" the consequence is much more serious than an annoyance and expense to the persons who are expected to administer tips to him.

AN APOLOGIST OF PRUSSIA.

American students who have heard the lectures of Herr VON TREITSCHKE at the University of Berlin will read with interest the characterization of their old instructor in the last *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the title of "An Apologist of the Prussian State." The account, indeed, must be interesting to any one who would understand the point of view of the modern Prussian Tory. The sentiments of this candid enemy of France and French ideas are stated with entire fairness. Herr VON TREITSCHKE, the most Prussian of Prussians, is really not a Prussian at all. The scion of a Lieutenant General of Saxony, he would have worn the uniform if he had not been incapacitated for the military career by deafness. He has been, however, in the career of a teacher a most effective man of action. The writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has heard VON TREITSCHKE at Berlin and describes him as a man who "uses all the gifts of the orator, abundance, vehemence, and magnetic warmth, with a defective organ of speech." He is so deaf that he cannot hear himself speak. An adversary described him as "a deaf man who makes blind ones."

One of the main points of the teaching of VON TREITSCHKE, although he himself began by writing verses, is that poetry and art are follies and that the only good is to be found in action and disciplina. He considers that the makers of verses and of pictures have too great an opinion of themselves. The humblest mechanic who does his duty in his calling is, according to him, the superior of a pretentious littérateur. "The brave shoemaker who fashions a boot with blows of a hammer has a self-respect more legitimate before GOD and Man than the poetaster, puffed up with his own importance, who exhausts himself upon bad verses." While not denying that poets are sometimes good, he considers that they have been less needed in this epoch of Germany than intelligent statesmen, disciplined soldiers, and patriotic citizens. As between art and action he puts the question in this way: If two nations, one containing artists and men of pleasure, and the other soldiers and statesmen, engage in mortal strife, which must conquer? There is, however, one class of poets and authors for whom the Berlin professor has preserved his admiration. These are such poets of morality and action as MILTON and that KLEIST, the idol of the German youth of the present day, whose suicide was attributed to grief over the defeat of Jena. Among philosophers exception is made in favor of FICHTE, whose discourses delivered at the University of Berlin in 1808 were of the nature of political action.

Herr VON TREITSCHKE'S conception of the State corresponds in some degree with his conception of individual life. HERBERT SPENCER has distinguished two classes of States. To speak roughly, in one class the State is subordinated to the individual; in the other the individual is subordinated to the State. England and the United States are examples of the former class; Prussia and Russia of the latter class. The German professor is an advocate for the latter conception of the State. To most persons it would appear that it might depend upon its situation to which of the two classes a State should belong. A country like Germany, surrounded by possible enemies, has first of all to think of existence. Everything must be arranged with reference to the idea of protection. A State freed from this necessity would, on the other hand, arrange everything with a view of securing the greatest individual happiness for its people. But Herr VON TREITSCHKE holds that the Russian conception of the State must be always and necessarily the right one. He considers this the natural and human conception of the State, basing it upon the Darwinian idea of the struggle for existence.

Herr VON TREITSCHKE'S relation to the parliamentary idea is especially interesting because that subject is just now much discussed. The adherents of Gen. BOULANGER claim that he is the representative in France of the opposition to a Parliament based upon the English model. The English Parliament is both legislative and executive. Such a constitution is only possible in an aristocratic country, and it is claimed that it is out of date in England. Parliamentarism has developed less in Germany than in other countries. As with us, the Executive chooses his Ministers outside of Parliament; they are not imposed by the majority. It may be as a consequence of this that Parliament has not much power in Germany. The professor has sat in the Reichstag, and speaks with the authority of knowledge when he says that its deliberations become from year to year more sterile; that men of talent forsake it more and more; that the public is only interested when BISMARCK rises to speak, and that membership of the Reichstag is no longer a distinction in the good society of Berlin. The professor holds that the only living force in Germany is the Prussian Crown. With all this, he is a democrat, and he believes that the future is with democracy. But he declares that there is no opposition between democracy and monarchy. "It is on the contrary an immense benefit to a democracy," he says, "that a dynasty which has created the State and has grown up with it, that a Prince who is only the first servant of the country, who dominates the egotism of parties and of the rich classes, should be strong enough to sweeten the social inequalities and to make the lot of the workman and of the poor his constant pre-occupation."

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

NYACK, N. Y., July 20.—The most brilliant social event witnessed in this region in many years was a german held at the Prospect House to-night. The ballroom was trimmed with American flags, wild flowers, and other decorations, and presented an attractive appearance. The german was given under the direction and patronage of Mrs. H. F. Noyes, Mrs. Samuel Doughty, and Mrs. D. P. Wygatt of New-York, and Mrs. J. Frederick Crumbie of Brooklyn, who also acted as the Ladies' Committee for the distribution of the evening's favors.

The orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. Doersch, struck the chord for the opening promenade at 9 o'clock, and a large number of couples participated in the march. The toilets of the ladies were very pretty.

Among those present were Miss Coe of Brooklyn, dressed in pink and gray crêpe; Miss Blanche Coe, blue silk muli; Mrs. W. Bassett, white nun's veiling; Mrs. Richardson, light-green crêpe; Miss Florence Archer, gown of blue gauze; Miss Edna Doughty, gray tulle; Miss Bradley, white lace; Miss Worth, pink tulle; Miss Mary Seaman, canary-colored crêpe; Mrs. J. Scott Browning, Directoire gown and blue brocade and diamond ornaments; Miss Mott, in yellow; Miss Applegate, white silk and lace; Miss Goldschmidt, gown of white brocade; Miss Lent, blue velvet and white lace; Miss Schermerhorn, white lace; Miss Armstrong, pink gauze; Miss Willetts, white lace; Miss Helen Willetts, green gauze; Miss Plumb, white tulle; Miss Sauge, black lace.

The favors were distributed by Mrs. Noyes, in black lace and diamonds; Mrs. Doughty, in a similar dress; Mrs. Wygatt, in white China silk and diamonds, and Mrs. Crumbie, in green moire, with white lace and diamonds.

Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Goadby, Schermerhorn, Grossman, Beebe, Brinckli, Joseph and Frank Seaman, Gifford, Bradley, Demarest, Bassett, Tedcastle, Van Vorst, Humbert, and others.

The cotillion was led by Mr. Arthur Schermerhorn. The ladies' favors were silver purses, hand-painted book covers, and flowers; those for the gentlemen were painted picture frames, the handiwork of the young ladies who took an active part in the affair.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Vietor, Mr. and Mrs. John Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and many others.

Supper was served at 11 o'clock, and elaborate menus were furnished. The tables were decorated with flowers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 20—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, clearing in Northeast Maine, warmer, northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, no decided change in temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York and Western New-York, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889
3 A. M.	70°	72°	3:30 P. M.	81°	85°
6 A. M.	89°	73°	8 P. M.	78°	81°
9 A. M.	73°	77°	9 P. M.	74°	76°
12 M.	79°	82°	12 P. M.	72°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....77½°
Average temperature for same date last year..74½°

SHE NEVER SAW GEN. WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Martha Watson, colored, of Jamaica, L. I., celebrated her one hundred and third birthday yesterday. She was a slave in the Wateon family of Virginia. Unlike most aged colored people, she has no knowledge of Gen. Washington. She enjoys good health and is able to thread a needle and sew without the aid of glasses. Yesterday she was the recipient of many papers of smoking tobacco and any number of pipes. Her only comfort is smoking, and she is seldom seen without a pipe in her mouth. She lives with her daughter, who is seventy years of age.

FUN AND FOOLERY.

The citizens of Jackson Hill in Atlanta living along the street-car line are in a state of excitement. The cause of their excitement is a street car. It looks very much like an ordinary street car, but when a man with a toothache gets on he has to keep his mouth shut tight to keep from losing his molars. The car has one wheel that is four-sided instead of being round, and the sensation experienced on riding upon it is akin to that one would feel in riding a mule with a woodsaw leg. The car is known as the "thumpety" car, and nervous ladies are very much annoyed as it comes limping and humping along the street. Children are gathered along the street to watch for the lame car, and rather than ride upon it the people will lose fifteen minutes to catch the next one.—*Macon Telegraph.*

It is all very well for us Americans to talk about our plain, democratic, American life and our abhorrence of a titled aristocracy; but if we will be perfectly honest with ourselves for a moment, we must admit (even if you, beloved reader, and we are indifferent to honorary designations) that there are a great many others of our same democracy-loving Americans who do esteem a title. The fact is, titles are bestowed or assumed in this country with such reckless disregard of meaning or persona propriety that it is almost a distinction to be plain "Mister" without any decorative flourish.—*Waterbury Republic.*

A man who had been hurt by a fall on Fort street the other day had an ambulance summoned, but by the time it arrived he had regained much of his nerve, and when he would permit them to lift him in he inquired: "What will the charge be?" "Nothing," he was assured. "What! Is it free?" "It is." "Well, that's fair enough; but look here, don't fool with me! If you expect to make me buy a dollar's worth of church fair tokens at the other end of the route you'll get badly left!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A young man who had recently commenced the use of the gymnasium, and who was carefully reading up all he could find on the line of physical development, put on his call card at a library Becoher's "Morning and Evening Exercises." Another, while preparing for a vacation on the banks of Schroon Lake, asked for "Under Canvas," a book which sets forth the evangelical work which the author carried on during several Summers in a tent known as "The Muslin Church."—*Literary Journal.*

One man on a Niagara-street car gave up his seat to a lady passenger. She accepted it without so much as "Thank you." Later a young man got on the car whom she knew, and just before leaving she called him over and said: "You take my seat, for I am going to get off here." The man who had originally occupied it stood directly in front of her, and his face was a study. He didn't say anything, but it was manifest that he was doing a good deal of thinking.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The quaint sayings of children are always more or less refreshing. A little girl who accompanied her mother into town the other day was very much interested in the speed with which she was traveling toward the city, and on leaving the train at the station and passing by the great pulling locomotive the little one turned to her mother and said: "See, mamma, it's all out of breath."—*Boston Budget.*

Gen. F. E. Spinner proposes that the forty-two stars soon to be on our flag shall be arranged so as to make one large star. We don't like it. Let us sprinkle them all over the jack, so as to make a star-set firmament of it. If any odd curly-kew is needed on the flag why not put there the oryptograph that Gen. Spinner used to sign on the greenbacks!—*San Francisco Alta.*

Miss Bessie Neater (of Boston)—Her books are simply delightful. Indeed, I think she is the most liberal writer I know of. Miss Hattie Bacon (of Chicago)—Well, I don't know. I don't think she is as liberal as Mrs. Southworth. Mrs Southworth gives you 400 pages for a quarter every time.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Wife (revisiting the scene of her betrothal)—remember, Algernon, so well, when you proposed to me, how painfully embarrassed you were. Algernon—Yes, dear, and I remember so well how kind and encouraging you were, and how very easy you made it for me after all.—*Once a Week.*

A gentleman in this city holds that the name of the fifth month is a corruption of Mary, and that the latter title, being in the line of propriety and euphony, should be restored. The gentleman's argument may lose some of its force when we state that he sells oysters.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Doctor—I see just what's the matter with you. You need something strengthening. Eat a plate of oatmeal, boiled, every morning for breakfast. Patient—I do, doctor. Doctor (equal to the occasion)—Then leave it off.—*New-York Observer.*

A petition to the Pope asks for the canonization of Christopher Columbus. We have sworn by him these many years, and it would be in order now to pray to him as a matter of atonement.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

It was a Lewiston Alderman who stated in a speech to the board that he supposed the City Clerk's "prerequisites" amounted to over $1,000 a year.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

"Will you marry me, Bridget?" a widower of a year asked his cook. "How many afternoons a week out kin I have, Sorr?" she asked in reply.—*Harper's Bazar.*

There is an Indian named Big Head, and an extensive family of the same sort who are not Indians.—*Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise.*

HEBREWS NOT WANTED.

Messrs. Cable and Breen, the lessees of the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, have been discussing the question whether there was to be any discrimination shown between the Gentile and the Hebrew patrons of the hotel. Finally it was concluded that there should be, and the lessees decided to adopt the measure resorted to by Judge Hilton in his Saratoga Hotel. It was the complete exclusion of the representatives of the Hebrew race. The new rule went into effect yesterday.

The climax came on Friday when one of the Hebrew guests created a scene, declaring that there had been mismanagement on the part of several attaches. Messrs. Breen and Cable hinted that his room should be given up. It was then that they finally decided to draw the line. It soon became known that such an order had been issued. Then followed a general vacating of rooms by the guests who found their presence unwelcome.

Mr. Breen was seen by a reporter yesterday afternoon. In answer to questions he said that it had become necessary for himself and Mr. Cable to take the step. If the Hebrew public sentiment might be against such measures, but it was not so among their Gentile patrons.

"Last year the gentlemen and ladies of the Hebrew race patronized the hotel in large numbers," he said. They spent their money freely and those of them who remained at the hotel did not hesitate to invite their friends to spend a day or two with them. Of course, the practice soon gave the hotel the appearance of a Jewish settlement, there being but a few chairs left for the genuine Gentiles, and the latter soon came to avoid the hotel altogether, notwithstanding the attraction afforded by Herr Anton Seidl and his orchestra.

"We found this season that last year's patrons were flocking to the hotel in great numbers. We tried the weeding-out process, and many were told that all our rooms were full. This had some effect, but not enough, and it was finally resolved to adopt Judge Hilton's measures and exclude all members of the Hebrew race. It was self-preservation and the interests of our large number of other guests that caused us to take this step."

The move has caused an excitement at the island which will not be quieted for some time.

THE FLOUR MILL SYNDICATE.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—What is regarded as

THE LAST NIGHT IN CAMP

QUIETLY PASSED BY THE BROOKLYN BOYS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND BEGINS ITS WEEK OF PRACTICE—ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ITS DRILL.

PEEKSKILL, Jnly 20.—Adjt. Gen. Porter remained over at camp to-day to welcome his old command, the Twenty-second Regiment, which arrived this afternoon, and he was delighted with its appearance. The regiment arrived at 3 o'clock, half an hour ahead of time, 620 strong, including the band and musicians, which were nnder the direction of the ever-popular Dr. Gilmore.

The time was very scant between the drawing up of the Twenty-third on the parade ground and the arrival of the head of the column of the Twenty-second. Col. Partridge of the Brooklyn regiment had jnst given the orders "Right dress" and "Attention" as Gilmore's Band ewnng into view areund the turn in the road, scarcely fifty feet away. The Twenty-third went ont in white leggins and helmets; the Twenty-second came in without leggins and wearing forage caps, hoth regiments carrying knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. The former regiment certainly appeared at its best. The week's exercise and work in camp had tonghened and hardened the men, stripped many of snperfinons fat, and bestowed a veteran appearance on the bronzed necks and faces and careless swing of the carriage.

The Twenty-second, in spite of the hot and dusty climb from the hoat landing, walked with a springy step, whose action was incalculably helped by the stirring march played by the band. It found the camp in magnificent condition, the men of the Twenty-third almost to a man vying with the officers in leaving everything—tents, streets, and tent furniture—in first-class condition. Officers and men of the Twenty-second spoke in terms of glowing enthnsiasm of the cleanliness everywhere prevailing. It wae deserved. The Twenty-third worked hard for a record, not only in numbers present, hnt in every camp dnty it wae called upon to perform.

It passed the last night in camp in a remarkably sedate manner. It had gained the reputation of being the most orderly and quiet regiment that has heen in camp since ite organization. It loet nothing in thie reepect by its last night, which is nsually given up to the most hilarious demonstrations and by the relaxation of military discipline, enabling the delinqnents to rnn the guard at all hours. Last night there was none of this. It rained friendsly and blew tremendously, but the boys were not deterred from giving the receptions they had planned. "The Weasels" of F Company, the "Lemon Hills" of "C," the Nookies of "D," and the "High and Dries" of "H," all opened their tente to their friends, but their hospitalities, though of a most generous and bounteous nature, were only continned up to tape, when the camp resumed its usual nocturnal quiet. "The Flash Clnb" of the Second Battery were not behindhand in entertaining their friends, but, like the Twenty-third, extinguished lights on time.

This morning, while the regiment was policing camp, the artillery detachment, under command of Sergt. McConnell, proceeded to the water battery constrncted at the northern point of the camp and listened to a lecture by Capt. Greer of the Ordnance Corps. The Captain explained to them how to sling and unsling and load mortars, how gun platforms are constructed, how to procure the range of an object, how to fire the ten-inch Rodman guns, and the difference between modern ordnance and that used dnring onr late war. He pointed out the strategic points around the camp and the hest manuer to put them in shape if occasion should arise. Afterward the Captain expraseed his gratification over the intelligence displayed by the men and the directness of their questions. Since they have been in camp the artillery boys have evinced the greatest ambition to acqnire information touching their arm of the service, and the honr-and-a-half's talk was of so much henefit that the detachment proposee to follow it up in the fntnre.

There is alwaye a circne in camp when a regiment is paid off. Col. Phisterer, the post Adjntant, is the man who presents the checks to the rank and file. The ceremony is interesting. Every man in the regiment is paid by cneck according to his rank—the Colonel, $40; Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Snrgeon, $32; Captains, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Assistant Surgeon, Chaplain, commandants of companies, and Adjntant, $24; Quartermaster, Commissary, First and Second Lieutenants, $20; First Sergeant and non-commiesioned staff, $16; Sergeants and Corporals, $12; privates, $10. Promptly at 10 or 10:30 o'clock the post Adjutant with two orderlies, one of whom carriee a roster of the regiment, the other a package of large envelopes containing the checks by companies, proceeds in etate to the regimental headqnarters, where the nsnal formalities are exchanged. The Adjutant is called, and swears that the roster is correct. After the field and staff officers are paid off the companies, which have already been formed in their respective streets, are brought up one at a time in the order of seniority. They are formed in two lines in front of the tent, and the Post Adjntant calls for the Captain. The Captain approaches, deferentially raising his cap, and attests the accnracy of his First Sergeant's report. The First Sergeant, in turn, is called to the front to recognize the men as they advance. Then the Post Adjntant repeats a little stereotyped formula that when a man's name is called he shall advance rapidly, make a ealnte with his right, reaching for the check with his left, turn about, and return to the rear of the line corresponding to that originally held, always ending with "and move lively." The roll is called alphabetically, each man's face maintaining a stoic expression until his fingers close over the check, when, nine times one of ten, he creases his line in a broad grin. Many of the men of the Twenty-third whose commercial salary continues during their stay in camp propose to trrn their camp check over for a fnnd in aid of the new three-hundred-thousand-dollar armory.

The New-York regiment reached here so early in the afternoon that by supper time the camp was in shape. There was some disappointment when the regiment appeared for dress parade in fatigue nniform, bnt the great and only Gilmore partly made up for the deficiency. Several had breaks occurred during the ceremony, which came very near making the whole thing a lamentable failure. The line in which it was very short, noticeably so in comparison with that of the Twenty-third. The staff marred the effect by marching out after the line was formed, taking a position far in advance of the commissioned officers. When it came down to the mannal of arms the weakness of the regiment was seen at once. A more ragged piece of work has not heen seen on the parade this year. The dress parade lacked "go" from beginning to end. Several companies reqnira some hard drilling in the manual of arms.

The original Gilmore has thrown the residents of Peekskill into transports of delight by announncing that the programmee which he originally intended for Coney Island next week will be played in camp. He prepared a concert for to-night, but gave an impromptn. That for to-morrow night is excellent, as the appended programme shows:

Overture, "Stabet Mater".....Rossini
Nocturne religeuse, "The Last Hope"...
.....Gottschalk
Grand scena from "The Huguenots,"
"The Benediction of the Poignards".....Meyerbeer
Solo for clarionet, "Fantasie Sonnambule"...
.....Bellini
Romance from "L'Eclair," "Call Me Thine Own".....Halévy
Tarantelle, "Fantastique".....Glider
Cornet Solo, "The Lost Chord".....Sullivan
Mr. B. C. Bent.
Feast March from "Taonhäuser".....Wagner
"Old Hundred."

Capt. N. B. Thurston, who is the Post Instructor in Gnard Mounting, has been detached from General Headqnartere and ordered to join his regiment and take command of his company, E, Twenty-second. He is the prondest man in camp to-night, as his company is the largest on the ground, 80 all told. Capt. Holmes of the Twenty-third has taken his place at Gen. Headquarters, Lieut. Murray, Assistant Inspector, being relieved by Capt. Christophel of the Forty-seventh.

The Brooklyn Twenty-third returned from the State Camp last evening. When the steamboat Long Branch arrived at the foot of Atlantic-avenne line was formed and the boys marched np through Schermerhorn-street and Lafayette-avenne to the armory, on Clermont-avenne. Their hronzed faces met a kindly greeting from Brooklyn citizens as they passed by, and, of course, the girls made a great fuss over the yonng National Guardsmen. At the armory they expressed themselves well pleased with the week's sojonrn in camp, and the officers claimed that excellent work had heen accomplished. Col. Partridge made a short speech to the boye before dismissing them.

THE ASSOCIATION DOOMED.

HOPELESS CASE OF THE TRANSCONTINENTALS—RAILROAD NOTES.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The meeting which is probably to determine the fate or the Transcontinental Railway Association began in this city to-day, bnt, owing to the absence of several of the rapresentatives of important lines, adjonrned nntil Monday next. The association has jnst now reached the critical period of its existence, both the Sonthern and Northern Pacific Roads having given notice of withdrawal. Shonld they persist in their intentions, it would be folly to attempt to continue the association. Efforts will be made to persnade them to reconsider their action, and in the case of the Northern Pacific there is hope of success. Traffic Manager Hannaford said to-day that he thought the matter would be amicably adjusted so far as his road is concerned, bnt the grievance of the Southern Pacific is the competition of the Canadian Pacific.

It claims that the nnreasonable differentials allnwed that road, coupled with its freedom from legal restrictions, have enabled it to absorb the bnlk of the Pacific Coast traffic, and the American lines are powerless to meet the competion while remaining members of the association. Strangely enongh the representatives of the Canadian Pacific are in attendance asking a still further differential on San Francisco traffic, so the prospect for adjustment of existing difficulties is not bright.

EDWARD T. JEFFERY RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, Jnly 20.—The Illinois Central Railroad is ahont to lose its General Manager. Edward T. Jeffery, who has served the company for several years in that capacity and for a long term of years in various other capacities, has placed his resignation in the hands of President Stuyvesant Fish, to take effect npon its acceptance by that official. "I have contemplated this step for a long time," said Mr. Jeffery to-day when asked what his reasons were for withdrawing from the manegement of the road, "and shnuld have asked to be relensed some time ago had it not heen for certain work that I wanted to complete. I have no particular reason for resigning, except that I feel that I need a rest. It has been the care of these thirty-three years."

"Has your resignation been accepted?"

"It has not been formally acted upon as yet. I learned that President Fish was about to sail for Europe, and thinking that he ought to know of my intention before I left, I handed my resignation to him. He replied briefly, expressing the hope that I would continne with the road until his retnrn in October. That I will do unless I receive other instructions from Mr. Fish after his arrival in Europe."

"It is reported that the relations between you and Mr. Fish are somewhat strained."

Mr. Jeffery hesitated for a few moments before replying. "Our relations are friendly. Personally there is nothing nnpleasant in onr relations. Bnt that is a subject on which it would be manifestly improper for me to say anything one way or the other. It is a question that Mr. Fish should ha allnwed to answer for himself."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Kansas City *Journal's* special from Jefferson City, Mo., says: "The published report that the State Board of Railroad Commissioners have made a rnling reducing freight rates in Missouri 25 per cent. on live stock and coal and 10 per cent. on grain is entirely without foundation. The Commissioners have not and will not make any such ruling. Chairman Downing wes greatly snrprised at the interview of Commissioner Breathitt, in which he stated that the board had made such a ruling. Mr. Downing says the matter is still under advisement, and only a few of the roads here had a hearing before the commission. A decision will be reached next week. Chairman Downing says no such sweeping reduction, if any at all, will be made as indicated in Commissioner Breathitt's interview."

President Mullar of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange yesterday appointed a committee, whioh later reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the members of the Corn and Flour Exchange at a general meeting:

Resolved, That we earnestly and indignantly protest against the action of the railroad companies terminating hers in restoring the rete on wheat to the basis of 25 cents per hundred from Chicago to New-York because of its vicious effect npon our trade, which becomes more and more noticeable each day, and with the rates now current via the water rontes is simply prohibitory; and we call upon our railroad companies to protect the interest of our city in the only manner practicable by continuing the 20-cent basis.

Chairman Abbott of the Western States Passenger Association made a ruling at Chicago yesterday on a point that has been raised in regard to harvest excursion retes. It was agreed that these rates should he for the round trip equal to the lowest first class fare one way. Since the date of this action the regular rate has been cut by one road, so that the first-class tare to Colorado and intermediate points is lower than when the agreement was made. The Chairman ruled that a one rate cannot be nsed for basing purposes, and the round trip fares must he made oo the basis of the normal rete in existence at the time of the agreement.

Chairman Blanchard has announced that the vote in the territory of the Central Traffic Association is now unanimous, and that the rate of car service for individual refrigerator cars used for carrying dressed beef, fresh meats or provisions, will until further notice be three-quarters of a cent per mile. Although at the time the vote was taken oo date was fixed at which this rate should be put into effect, Mr. Blanchard annonnces that it will take effect Aog. 1.

Work will be begun to-morrow by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company upon the remaining two tracks from Tremont to Melrose along the new bed of the railway viaduct between those places. There has been about one-half of the work done upon this extension. The continnal traffic over the line will necessitate the pushing forward of the work with great vigor.

Capt. T. W. Whisnant, former roadmaster, has been appointed Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railroad, to succeed Col. L. C. Jones, deceased.

MINIATURE YACHTS' REGATTA.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 20.—Several thonsand spectators assembled on the shores of Deal Lake this afternoon to witness the regatta of the Ocean Grove Miniature Yacht Club. Five heats were sailed over the quarter-mile course, resulting in the victory of the Baxter L., and the prize, a silver and gold ice-water service, was awarded to her owner, W. P. Ladomus of Chester, Penn.

The Misses Snsie and Belle Winans of Astoria, L. I., are visiting relatives on Second-avenne.

D. J. B. Garrison of New-York is at the Atalanta.

Dr. Frank Miller of New-York is spending a few days at the Coleman House.

H. Shepard of New-York yesterday joined his wife and daughters at the Atalanta.

Coogressman Benjamin Butterworth of Cincinati, Ohio, and family are at the Brunswick.

CHILDREN SEIZED FOR DEBT.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Mrs. Louise Schling of Mill-street to-day seized the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Siegel, and is holding them for a debt of $35, which she claims the parents owe her. Siegel left Trenton ahont three weeks ago to seek work and has not heen heard from since. Mrs. Siegel also disappeared early this morning, taking one child and deserting three girls and a baby. They range from four to ten years. These four Mrs. Schling seized and when the Overseer of the Poor went to investigate the matter she told him he conld have the children on payment of $35 bnt nnt otherwise. The Siegels and Schlings are pedalers.

FOR AIDING THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

JACKSON, Miss., July 20.—Proceedings on "information" were instituted to-day by Attorney General Miller by forwarding the papers to be filed in Landerdale Cironit Conrt against the Northeastern Railroad Company for violation of the law of Mississippi in aiding and abetting the fight between Sullivan and Kilrain in prize fight, on which "informatiou," after snndry formal allegations, a jndgment of forfeiture and onter is prayed for.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Max Lee, forty-five years old, shot and killed his wife, Laura, several years younger, in a most cowardly manner at Eighth and Bainbridge streets to-night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire was discovered yesterday morning in the kitchen of John Nelson's restaurant, 814 Vine-street, Philadelphia, and before the flames were gotten nnder control they had worked their way into Boothby's restaorant, adjoining. The total loss will not exceed $5,000.

The Fiske House, at Whitefield, N. H., was burned yesterday morning. It was full of guests, but all escaped without injury. Two firemen were seriously injured by a falling chimney. The loss is estimated at $6,000; partly insured.

Fire Friday burned the Eagle Valley Tannery, at Brookwayville, Penn., together with 500 cords of oak bark. John Striker, an employe, was burned to death. The loss is $20,000; fully insured.

THE HANDSOMEST

DINING CAR IN THE WORLD—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STANDARD.

The vast strides which the art of preparing and serving meals on fast express trains has made in the pest few years is perfectly illnstrated by the new dining car, No. 705, which has jnst been tnrned ont of the Altoone shops and added to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

The new car is a model of the car builder's skill. It differs little in size and outward appearance from its predecessors, bnt in interior decoration and arrangement it is matchless.

The body of the car is divided into three compartments—the kitchen and pantry at the forward end, the dining saloon in the centre, and lockers and cold-air closets in the rear. The kitchen is admirably appointed for its purpose. It contains a large range, on which three cooks will prepere the viands, a steam-heating table, lockers for provisions, and, in fact, every appliance that could be found in any kitchen of a public honse. In addition to this complement of appurtenances, there is just forword of the range, on the outer side of the car, a very large cold-air repository for the storage of meats, embracing space enough to preserve fresh meat for a run to the Pacific coast and return.

Next to the kitchen, and communicating with it by windows in the dividing partition, is the pantry. This is truly a nniqne apartment. Its floor space is nhont eight by seven, and its inner wall is a continnous succession of little doors that open into lockers for silver, china, glassware, and all the paraphernalia of a first-class restaurant's outfit. There are also cold-air receptacles for ice cream, butter, and milk. Dividing the pantry from the main dining saloon is an elaborate buffet, having any number of convenient drawers disposed beneath the main cabinet, which has a front of plate glass. Behind this translucent surface there glisten the most exquisite glassware, rich china, and gleaming silver. The buffet is so situated that it fronts the dining saloon and completely conceals the pantry behind it.

The dining saloon contains eight tables, seating four people each. Its interior is the most striking and original in decoration and withal the most beantiful ever seen on a railroad car in this or any other country. The entire interior below the ceiling is enameled. The process by which this is accomplished is a new and very expensive one, hut the resnlt as exhibited in this car is certainly most attractive. The enamel, which covers the sides and the frames of the seats, presents the appearance of ivory in its warm and rich finish. It is cream-colored in tone, fretted here and there with stripa and bits of gold, adding an intense richness to the effect. Snch a treatment of a car interior has never before been attampted, yet no other material could produce the effect of solidity combined with chaste elegance that this does. Besides the distinctive character of simple stateliness with which it endows the compartment, it possesses the admirable quality of cleanliness. Shonld it become disfigured by smoke, cinders, or dnst, a moist cloth will remove all traces of the foreign substance and restore its surface to its pristine brilliancy.

The roof of the car is covered with raw silk of the line of crnshed strawberries, heavily embroidered in vines and tracery of old gold. It is lighted by four pendnlous lights, inclosed in large reflecting globes, the chandeliers being set in sqnares of beaten brass. The backs of the seats are higher than usual, and are upholstered in olive plush. The window curtains are of heavy moleskin to harmonize in color with the tint of the silken ceiling. The entire compartment is simple and unostentatious, yet it is decorated in snch exqnisite taste, and its appointments blend so harmoniously with the central idea as to compel the admiration and enlist the commendation of every beholder.

The exterior of the car, both in size, china, and silver, is in keeping with the surrnundings. The entire equipment is new, and much of the china and glassware was made expressly for the company, and cannot be dnplicated elsewhere. The linen is pure and spotless, and when the tables are set for service their very beauty would tempt the most indifferent appetite.

At the rear of the car are the linen locker and refrigerating closets for wines, mineral waters, and berries.

A new system of ventilation has been adopted in the construction of this car. The ventilators are placed es nsual on the sides of the roof ringe, hut they are inclesed in snch a manner that the air enters from either end of the aperture, passes through a cleansing process, and enters the car free of all dnst.

In the pantry another method, entirely original, for ventilation through perforated window-sills is adopted, which accomplishes its purpose of edmitting fresh air and excluding dust in a most admirable manner.

This car is the exemplification of perfect success in this field. The dining-car service afforded by the Pennsylvania Railroad has challanged and won the admiration of the world, yet the management was not satisfied that the best and most effective methods of car building and equipping had been pursned. The motive power department, of which Mr. T. N. Ely is the head, after an exhanstive investigation of the systems employed both in this country and abroad, incorporated the best features of all systems, and in building and appointing this car has produced a distinctly novel and original pattern, which will ba followed hereafter as the Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Dining Car.

No. 705 is now in regular service on the Congressional Express, leaving New-York for Washington at 3:40 P. M., and Philadelphia 5:42 P. M.—*Exchange.*

PLATT AND HARRISON.

THE EX-SENATOR'S ESTIMATE OF A GREAT MAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—A distinguished trio sat in the lobby of the West Hotel this afternoon and chatted ahont man and things in general. The party consisted of ex-United States Senator Thomas C. Platt of New-York, Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan, and Col. George H. Hopkins, the Chairman of the Michigan State Central Committee. The party left Detroit June 20, and are on their way home from a trip to Alaska, having made the tonr in a private car. In addition to the gentlemen mentioned, Mrs. Alger, two daughters, and son, Mrs. Platt, and Mrs. Gen. Poe accompany the party, and will remain in Minnespolis until Monday evening.

"We have just come from Alaska," said the distinguished ex-Senator from New-York, "and, of course, couldn't talk politics with the seals."

"How ahont the situation in New-York State?"

"Well, the issns is clearly defined from a Democratic standpoint, and Cleveland and Hill will make the candidates for nomination at the hands of their constituency. I haven't been home for so long that I have lost the rnn of affairs and do not care to express an opinion on the kaleidoscopic mixture of New-York politics. The Republican National Executive Committee has, however, made a wise move in interfering with the muddled condition of Virginia affairs. I have had soms connection with politics in that section, and in order to maintain a normal condition of affairs they must have a factional fight in the party. I am satisfied that peace and harmony will not reign for long, and in a short while they will have another Kilkenny fight on hand."

"Will Mahone get there again?"

"Oh, I think he will. He generally gets whatever he is after. He is a good politician in some ways and in others fails short. He nses the oinh too freely and seems to disregard those soft methods of persnasion which have been found preferable.

"What do I think of Harrison and his Administration? I have no opinion to express. I asked a prominent Senator the same question a few weeks ago and he said: 'Harrison is a great man. He is immense in his own estimation, and the Lord's overcoat would not make him a vest.' Now, mind, I don't say that is my own opinion, hut tell you that was the estimation which a friend of mine passed on his ability.

"Northwestern people take a great interest in the affairs of the new States, and no wonder, for their coming in at this time is an important one to the entire country. As far as I can understand it, is this: The two Dakotas are of conrse Repnblican, and Washington is practically assured to ne. Through carelessness in allowing the Democrats to obtain control of the Constitutional Convention in Montana, however, they have a fighting chance in the new State, hut I think that they will all roll into line on the Republican side."

"Gen. Alger, will yon he a candidate in '92 for the Presidency?" was asked that gentleman when he indiscreetly wandered away from the fold and was caught nnawares. A far-away look spread iteelf over his connteneance and he said: "I can't tell; '92 is a long way off, and we may all he dead by that time." After this utterance and a sentence that he had nothing to say of Harrison, he headed in the direction of R. B. Langdon, who gave a reception to the party at the West Hotel this afternoon.

ROUNDING UP NEW STATES

THE FRONTIER DELEGATES DOWN TO BED ROCK.

WASHINGTON'S JUDICIARY—SHOESTRING DISTRICTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA—A SECRET BALLOT FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 20.—The judiciary system of the State is practically established, as the convention to-day agreed, in Committee of the Whole, to the report of the Judiciary Committee as emended.

An affidavit from the Secretary of the Woman's Suffrage Bureau that a petition with 25,000 signatures had been burned in the Seattle fire was received with satisfaction by the convention. Four or five petitions that had not been burned np were then handed in and the convention went into Committee of the Whole.

The judiciary article was adopted with a few minor emendments. Section 3 of the judiciary article, which was amended when the nnmber of Snpreme Jndges was raised to five, provides that Judges of the Snpreme Conrt shall be elected by qnalified electors at a general State election.

The first election of Jndges of the Snpreme Court shall he held npon the adoption of the Constitution, and Jndges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their offices for a term of three years, two for a term of five years, and one for a term of seven years. Lots shall be drawn by the Jndges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cansb the result thereof to he certified to by the Secretary of State and filed in his office.

The Judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be Chief Jnstice and shall presida at all sessions of the Supreme Court, and in case there shall be two Judges having in like manner the same short term, the other Jndge shall determine which of them shall be Chief Justice. In case of absence of the Chief Jnstice, the Jndge having the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall presida.

After the first election the term of the Judges elected shall be six years from and after the first Monday in Jannary. If a vacancy occnrs in the office of Judge of the Snpreme Court the Governor shall apnoint a person to hold the office for the unexpired term and qualification of a Jndge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election.

The term of office of Jndges of the Supreme Court first elected shall commence as soon as the State shall have been admitted into the Union and continue for the term herein provided and until their snccessors are elected and qualified. Sessions of the Supreme Court shall he held at the seat of Government until otherwise provided by law.

The convention will take np the preamble and hill of rights Monday.

STOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 20.—The South Dakota Constitutional Convention met and adjonrned to-day without transacting any business whatever.

Ahout two-thirds of the reports of standing committees have been submitted, the greater part of which have been made a special order for next Tuesday.

The Judiciary Committee will report then. While there is some dissatisfaction with the work of the committee in arranging the judicial districts, and while a minority report will probably be submitted, there is no donht that the report of the majority will be adopted when it comes to the final vote on adoption. The minority were in favor of the "shoestring" form of districts, that is, one county in width and extending across the entire State, making the counties in the Jim River Valley the centres of the districts. The majority favored a more compact form.

The Committee on Legislative Apportionment will prohably not reach an agreement before the middle of next week. An effort is being made to so amend the report as practically agreed npon last week as to rednce the number of State Senators from forty-four to forty, and the nnmber of Representatives proportionately.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 20.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned to-day with the introdnction of two articles. These were:

"Providing that all elections shall be by secret ballot; that ballots shall be provided by the State and counties respectively; all electors must be registered ninety days before the day of election; also, providing that the only purposes for which funds may be used before or after elections by any candidate or his agent shall be renting halls for meetings, postage in circulating political literature, newspaper advertising, and payment of public speakers, and traveling expenses."

The Democrats are gathering here to-day to agree npon a date for holding their State Convention. Chairman Ryan of Fargo, Dearoat of Traill, and Hildreth of Fergo, with Von Neidan's proxy, are the members of the Central Committee here, and a meeting will be held for the purpose of preliminary arrangements for the campaign. There are many candidates spoken of for the State offices, and it is believed that the National Democratic Committee will do something toward aiding them in the fight. The Republicans are also at work, and have already laid plans for a vigorous campaign.

The convention will reassemble Monday, hnt will not do much work until Tnesday, when a number of important committee reports will ha made. The proposition to have the legislative power vested in a single body is a special order for Monday, but owing to the absence of so many delegates its consideration will he postponed nntil Tuesday. It has been gaining ground steadily, hnt its most sanguine friends hardly anticipate its adoption.

HELENA, Montana, July 20.—In the convention to-day Eaton of Park County presented a communication from New-York, signed "Ched wick," requesting that the new State he called "Jefferson." The matter created considerable merriment. The petitioner felt convinced, if carried ont, it would result to the glory of the convention and secure a Democratic majority in the State.

Collins, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported nnfavorably the gambling bill prohibiting all manner of gamee where lianors are sold.

The convention adjonrned nntil Monday.

CONEY ISLAND TOO MUCH FOR HER.

On one of the steamships which called from this port for Europe yesterday wae Nellia Davidson, a pretty Scotch girl, who found her lines had heen cast in unpleasant places when she tried beginning at the foot of the theatrical ladder by accepting an engagement at a Coney Island pavilion. The life was more than she could endnre. She had lived with an uncle and aunt in Ninety-first-street, New-York, after coming to this city several years ago, and a short time ago the uncle and she had disagreed. She was ready to apnear even before a Coney Island pavilion audience in order to secure money to pay her passage back to Scotland.

Nellie's innocent ways attracted the rough audiences, but she was greatly troubled by nnmerous annoyers, chief among them being "Dash" Kingston, who wore his hair long and affected wild Western ways. Finally this fellow so persistently sought her company that she went to Police Headquarters and told her whole story to Chief McKane. The Chief took an interest in her at once. Kingston was arrested, sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, and was locked np, and Chief McKane enlisted the good offices of St. Andrews's Society in Nellie's behalf, through it securing her passage on the steamer.

WAITING FOR CONGRESSMAN WALLACE.

While on his way to his farm near Owego Secretary of the Navy Tracy stopped off for a little while in Brooklyn and dropped a few crumbs of comfort among the Repnblican office seekers at the Montagne-street headquarters. It was intimated after his departnre that the appointments so long looked for would not be made till the return of Congressmen William C. Wallace from Europe, which will be to-day or to-morrow, and there has been a confab between him and the powers at Washington. Mr. Willis was holstered np with an assnrance that either the Navel Office or Snrveyorship would be his. Mr. Wallace, it is believed, will insist npon the appointment of Ernst Nathan as Internal Revenne Collector.

Mr. Wallace's political importance is being felt. To-day's tnghout party with members of the Federal Club of the Twentieth Ward and other Repnblicans will go down the bay to meet him.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—The steamer St. Nicholas, with 500 colored exonrsionists on board, ran into the closed drawbridge over St. Augustine Creek four miles south of Savannah, at 9 o'clock to-night, demolishing the forward part of the steamer, killing two women and injuring twenty-eight men and women, some of whom will die.

CAUGHT IN THE RUINS.

TUCSON, Arizona, July 20.—Word hes been received here of the falling of the Mexican Custom House at Sassily, Sonora. Twelve men were caught in the ruins, and three were dead when extricated.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 20.—The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. Walker, from New-York July 13 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11 o'clock to-night.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bretagne, Capt. de Jousselin, from New-York July 13 for Havre, was signaled off the Lizard at 9 o'clock to-night.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship City of Chester, (Br.,) Bond, Liverpool via Queenstown 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

A week ago the market closed with some appearance of strength, and as it had had a good shaking down, it was natural to expect some improvement in prices the past week. There was such improvemens in the early part, not much it is true, yet enough to raise hopes of further progress, which were quite dampened by more declines when the crowd of small traders had been scared into covering their shorts. It appeared as if the market had been a little stimulated in order to reduce the company on the bear side. When this had been done, the big operators hammered it again and bought ont a good deal of long stock. The actual news of the week was in the main bearish, the rnmors were bullish. It was again rnmored that the C. B. & N. had been bought by the C. B. & Q. Road, but this has been officially denied; "without the slightest foundation in fact" is the official statement. It is generally a safe thing never to believe a Wall-street rumor till it has been officially denied. The market is nsually the best indication of its trnth or falsity, and it must be confessed that, despite the official denial, there is little in the movement of the stocks affected to show that the assnrs of the chief disturber of rates in the Northwest has been changed. It may be in process of change. The lively Deacon White, who was credited with telegraphing to Chicago that the thing had been done, when asked if he had, replied in the words of Falstaff: "Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying," and declared he had not, for he did not know anything abont the matter and was not in a position to know. The rumor that the Chicago and Alton would come back into the Inter-State Association was effectually disposed of by Vice President McMullin. He came ont with a long interview defending the position of his road, and incidentally throwing in nneomplimentary remarks about the association referred to. "The colossal fancy of some bankers, who wanted to do something to satisfy Wall-street," was what he called it, and he further declared that if it went to pieces to-morrow the railroads of the West would be just as well off, or better, than they are now. He did let in some light on the subject in the statement that the association had roused the jealonsy of all the "practical managers" of the railroads, from whom it had taken the power to make rates. He declared they were down on it to a man, and as the powers they formerly possessed had been taken from them and lodged in the hands of the Presidents exclnsively, the managers took pleasnre in reporting every rate irregularity they ooold ferret ont, with the idea apparently, of showing that the Presidents did not succeed any better in maintaining rates than they, the subordinates, had done. If this he trne, it makes clear one thing, that ws hear promptly the worst that can be said of the rate sitnation. There is nothing behind worse than appears on the surface, as used to be the case only too often before the association was formed.

The Alton, in common with other Missouri roads, will snffer from the latest performance of the Railroad Commissioners of that State. While the Eastern bankers are struggling to maintain organizations to preserve rates, the Western State authorities are equally determined to pnt them down. The Missouri Commissioners have just notified the various State roads to rednce their local rates 10 per cent. on grain, 25 per cent. on cattle, and 25 per cent. on coal. This takes in the chief articles of traffic of these roads. All the managers protest, bnt what does that amount to? The State authority is supreme over local rates. Naturally, the Southwestern stocks are weakening. Atchison keeps sinking, a little more and a little more as each week goes and brings the road nearer to the time when its next big interest charges become due; Missouri Pacific does the same. The persistent weakness of the Gould stocks generally is much commented on, and the belief is that Mr. Gould is and has been a bear, and that he will continue one at least until the Atchison is disposed of one way or the other; that is, until it shows that it can earn enough to pnll through, or throwe np the sponge and goes into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Gould has more than once expressed the opinion that the way the authorities of some of the Western States were acting, was practically taking the management of the roads from the hands of their owners. If rates are to be cut down by State authority, against which there is no appeal, good crops can do little to save the roads, for there will be no profit in carrying them. The crop promise is really about the brightest spot in the present prospect. In Kansas they are immense, and the Rock Island people are feeling cheerful over the ontlook for their new lines this year. It is pleasant to know, also, there is sure to ha a good foreign demand this year, in consequence of the shortage in the wheat-prodncing countries of Eastern Europe. The trunk lines will get the benefit of this, and on general principles it might seem that on any further slnmps in the market these stocks should be a purchase. The Lake Shore people report that business is so increasing with them that the comparative shortage of the first half of the year will probably be fully made np in the last half. If this he the case, the stockholders will get their extra 1 per cent. dividend, and those of the New Central get theirs. The new C. C. C. and I. stocks ooms in the same category of the Vanderbilts. They are the issuas made in exchange for the old stocks of the Big Four and the C. C. C. and I. Roads, which old stocks will he strnok off the exchange list on the first of tha month, and only the new ones quoted.

There is probably money in buying these, for if the market gets into anything like decent shape, both common and preferred will go np to a point justified by the earnings of the property, which is much above current figures. It was the consolidation of these roads which ex-Jndge Stevenson Burke tried to prevent, and got beaten. That gentleman has now the pleasure, or otherwise, of seeing his famous eight-million-dollar issne of Hocking Valley honds defanited nn. President Shaw, of that company, made a publia statement yesterday of the condition of the property, showing the loss of business it had snffered, the worse lossee that were to come; and with a frankness as oreditabla to him as it is rare in Wall-street, announced that on the 1st of September, when the interest on the Burke honds becomes due, it would he necessary to pnt the road into the hands of a receiver. It will be remembered that the company never received a penny from the sale of these honds. It all went into the pockets of the "consolidators." They proved their technical legal right to it, hnt thet did not help the company. Both the stock and bonds of the road have been dropping for some time past, and President Shaw's announcement was scarcely a surprise. Of conrse a thing like this nnrts the market more or less, and it seems to he in a condition for the moment where it is very sensitive to bad news. Some stocks have got down to a level where farther hammering does not depress them, hnt there are some other prominent ones which have not. They have been supported hy oliques who are being forced to unload, and there is the fear ahead of a tightening of the money market. Secretary Windom says he sees no signs of money working close, indicating that he means close enongh to worry the mercantile community; hnt it may work close enough to give the bull poole in Wall-street some trouble. The enrplus reserve of the banks is about $7,000,000. That is enough if the market is to continue as dull as it has been for the past three or four days; bnt it is scarcely enongh, in view of probable demands from the West and the gold shipments, to start np a bull movement again. Certain classes of honds have been declining, principally from this fear of tight money; hnt this should he the time when the men who has money can make more hy buying these honds, seeing that the lower prices are made hy causes apart from the intrinsic merits of the properties. The industrial stocks probahly enffer more than any others from the increased conservatism of the banks, for they are only in favor there when money is very cheap. Sugar stock, it is said, will go back to par or near it. Lead Trust seems to be selling far nearly the actual cash value of the properties owned, hnt the true measure of market value is the earning capacity. The new trust coming ont, the Salt Trust, has bonds and a common and preferred stock, so that it is fully equipped in the security line. The general opinion is that it is so strongly backed the securities will be successfully floated.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW J. COLVIN.

With the death of Andrew J. Colvin at his home in Albany July 8, another of the men prominent in State affairs in the stirring times before the war, one of the historic characters of Albany, a man noted for his upright character and devotion to principls, has passed away. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland ahont 1772, his grandfather, John Colvin, a strict John Knox Presbyterian, settling at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, in 1774. On his mother's side his ancestors were of the Verplanck family of Holland that settled at Verplanck's Point, on the Hndson, and gave their name to that place.

Andrew J. Colvin was born April 30, 1808, at Coeymans, and was the son of James Colvin and Catherine Verplanck Colvin. He received a classical education in the Albany Academy, and, at the age of sixteen, entered the law office of Martin Van Buren, then United States Senator and subsequently President of the United States, and Benjamin F. Butler, these two prominent men at that time being associated in the law business at Albany. Mr. Butler was for a time Attorney General nnder President Jackson, and Attorney General and Secretary of War under President Van Buren. In the office of Van Buren & Butler Mr. Colvin had as associates "Prince" John Van Buren, son of the President, and Benjamin Nott, afterward Judge; and here, too, while a student, Mr. Colvin formed the acqnaintance of Aaron Burr.

Mr. Colvin pursued his studies in this office until he was admitted to the bar, when he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He was City Attorney of Albany, and in 1842 became Corporation Counsel of the city and later District Attorney of the county. He was elected to the State Senate in 1859, representing the Albany district in 1860-61. In the latter year, although a Democrat in a Republican Legislature, he was chosen to preside over the joint legislative convention which received President Lincoln on his way to his inauguration at Washington. In his address on that occasion Senator Colvin repudiated the doctrine of secession and pledged the State to the cause of the Union, and it was he who led the war Democrats in the rally for the defense of the Union, urging and voting for

THIS LIFE AS MEN FIND IT

PHASES OF THE GAY AND TRAGIC IN MANY LANDS.

SOME BRIDES AND THE HUSBANDS THEY WILL HAVE—DAMIEN'S CAREER AS THE RESULT OF A FEVER.

The brother of the late Father Damien, whose name is Auguste Pamphile de Veuster, and whose home is in Louvain, France, sends to the London *Times* an interesting account of the circumstances in which the celebrated priest first went to Honolulu. In the year 1863 the writer says that he himself received orders from his Superior to start for Honolulu in the month of October. He was already a priest. At that time his brother, Jef Damien—Jef is the familiar contraction for Joseph, and was the name he always bore in the family circle—who was his junior by two years, had still to complete his studies and receive the priesthood, and no one dreamed of his departure. But it so happened that, as the time for sailing drew near, the elder brother, who writes of the event as "by God's design," fell sick of typhus fever in the very house where he still lives, and in which, all unconscious of the future, he had prepared his brother for his sacerdotal studies by teaching him Latin, a language of which he knew nothing till he was close on twenty years of age.

The doctors declared that the elder brother's going was out of the question. His passage money on a German sailing ship from Bremerhaven to Honolulu had already been paid. Jef Damien, without saying a word to any one, wrote direct to the Superior General in Paris asking for the place. The return post brought the reply during the dinner hour. The Superior was so surprised, and, indeed, annoyed, at its contents that he threw the letter down on the table before the brother, saying: "You are very young and green, Damien, to start before receiving the priesthood." The young brother thereupon snatched up the letter and raced away to the bedside, where he kept waving it, crying out in a transport of delight, "I am going in your place." Then, without waiting for dinner, he set off to say good-bye to the family.

This was the first and most important step in his missionary career, but the brother adds: "I had later on another striking illustration of the simple earnestness and humility of my dear brother's character. Some time after he had settled down at Molokai he wrote me a long letter, describing his life among the lepers. At the request of many here, I publish it in the French missionary journal. Some months afterward I received a sharp rebuke from Damien for having done so. He added, 'I want to live and work here unknown to the world.' But he has now released me from the obligation of silence, and Father Damien's English admirers will, perhaps, be glad to learn that his letters, translated from the French and Flemish, many of them dating back to his childhood, and carefully treasured for years by his mother, who adored Jef, and who died of a broken heart when she heard he had taken the leprosy, will appear in an English periodical, the *Month*, for July. Your readers may also be interested in the projected Belgian memorial of my brother's life and work. Committees have already been formed here and in other places to collect funds for a Damien Institute, the object of which will be to insure a continuation of my brother's work as a Molokai Sisters' Nursing Home, to be founded in a college that shall be called by my brother's name, and the utmost care exercised in the choice of proper subjects for the glorious but most difficult task of ministering to and nursing the lepers. We naturally hope that the contributions sent on to Joseph Damien de Veuster to his leper apostolate will continue to provide not unworthy successors of his labors, who, like him, will address their stricken charges not with the formal 'My brethren,' but as he always loved to say, 'Nous autres lepreux'—'We lepers.' Long before he contracted the malady he wrote to me: 'That is a title I jealously claim for myself and am proud to bear.'"

THE MAN LOUISE WILL MARRY.

HIS DESCENT FROM WILLIAM IV. AND HIS HOME AND BROAD ACRES.

The betrothal of the Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to the Earl of Fife is an event of so much interest in England that sketches of this leading Scotch nobleman, the descendant of royalty himself, and the possessor of wide and far-stretching tracts of country that almost adjoin the Highland demesne of his neighbor, the Queen, have already been printed in the London papers. London papers are not, as a rule, given to anything bordering on personalities of this kind, but they now follow with commendable pains a custom in such matters which has long been observed in this country.

As the great-grandson of William IV., the *Daily News* thinks, there is little to wonder at that for many years the Thane of Fife should have been on terms of the closest intimacy with the Prince of Wales. Alexander William George Duff, sixth Earl of Fife, the same paper goes on to say, is the eldest son of the late Earl of Fife, his mother having been Lady Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the seventh Earl of Erroll, a lady noted for many years as the attached friend of the Queen. He was born on the 10th of November, 1849, and is thus a little over thirty-nine years of age. Lord Fife was educated at Eton, and shortly after attaining his majority he was appointed by his father Commissioner on the vast family estates in Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, and Morayshire.

At the general election of 1874, when only in his twenty-fifth year, he came forward as Liberal candidate for the representation of the combined counties of Elgin and Nairn, up to that time a rear Tory threehold. The young Viscount Macduff (that was then Lord Fife's title) made a gallant fight and ultimately won the seat, defeating his Conservative opponent, the Hon. J. Ogilvie Grant, (afterward Lord Seafield,) by 829 votes to 619. He distinguished himself in the House of Commons by the advocacy of land reform, having personally given an earnest of his belief in the views he advocated by adopting new and liberal regulations in leases on the Fife estates. He was elevated to the House of Lords on the death of his father in September, 1879, and he earned distinction in the upper house, not only by his general enunciation of Liberal ideas, but by his early advocacy of the establishment of a Secretary of State for Scotland—a subject he was the first to broach.

On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1880, Lord Fife was appointed to the somewhat honorary and ornamental post of Captain and Gold Stick of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, but with that was coupled the doing duty in the House of Lords as an extra official Under Secretary, unattached, the Home Office Department being assigned to him. He held this post till the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1885, and in 1882 he was sent on a special mission to Dresden to invest the King of Saxony with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter. In connection with this mission he received from the King the first Order of Saxony as well as a magnificent present of Dresden china, which forms one of the features in the collection at Duff House. Lord Fife, as everybody knows, has since become one of the most prominent of Liberal Unionists.

There are few greater land owners in Scotland than Lord Fife. The most picturesque tract of Scotch Highland scenery is his, in the clear and bracing air of which he seeks the health, solace and retirement that is necessary after the enervating festivities of the London season. Duff House, his principal seat, lies close to the quiet county town of Banff and near by the estuary of the river Deveron into the Moray Firth. In the Rev. Charles Cordiner's letters on the antiquities and scenery of the north of Scotland, addressed to Thomas Pennant, the well-known tourist, published in 1780, he says of this mansion:

"It certainly has much grandeur, with its grounds and trees and very fine architecture, but the general effect will be much more magnificent and pleasing when the colonnades and wings are added. Fluted columns of the Corinthian and Composite orders support cornices that are adorned with the most elaborate and beautiful sculpture, and embellished by a balustrade highly ornamented. The excellence of the workmanship becomes the more conspicuous the more attentively it is surveyed, and has contributed not a little to the expense of £40,000 which Duff House has now cost." It may be said in passing that Duff House has never to this day been fully completed by the addition of the colonnades and wings referred to.

Among the portraits in Duff House as absent the date indicated were Frances Duchess of Richmond, a full length in black, painted in 1633 by Van Dyck; five heads of Charles I. and his Queen, and various paintings by Reynolds and others. The library is especially rich in several departments, including more than the early Spanish literature—this is explained by the fact that Lord Fife's granduncle served with the army in Spain—and in addition to the valuable paintings there is a large collection of very rare and costly early engravings. The park, which is stated to contain within its circuit a part of two counties and four parishes, is some four teen miles in circumference, the walks being of great extent and winding along the banks of the River Deveron. About a mile east of Duff House, across the Deveron, is the fishing town and seaport of Macduff, in which the Fife family have all along taken a very deep interest. In 1732, it is stated, there were only a few fishermen's houses in the locality, but before the close of the eighteenth century the population grew till it amounted to about a thousand, a harbor capable of admitting vessels of limited tonnage as well as fishing boats being provided.

In Elginshire the Earl is the owner of another seat, Innes House. His principal London residence, as has been stated, is Cavendish-square, but he has a charming country residence, Sheen House, near Richmond, commanding a splendid view of the famous park. The present Earl's father purchased a good deal of landed property, and among other places acquired the pretty little property of Eden, then belonging to Mr. (now Sir) Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, closely adjoining the Duff House property. The Prince of Wales has on more than one occasion been his lordship's guest at the palatial shooting lodge that lies nestling in the bine hills of the Braemar Highlands, Mar Lodge.

ONE WHO FOUGHT AT WATERLOO.

STILL LIVING AND ABLE TO TELL AN ENTERTAINING STORY.

John Scott is an Englishman, still living and still able to do some manual work, who took part in the battle of Waterloo. His is described as a healthy-looking man for his age, rather tall, but with a heavy stoop in his shoulders, which makes him look shorter than he really is. His features are regular, and though his whiskers are white there is scarcely a white hair in his head. His employment is not laborious, even for a man who is nearly eighty-five years of age. His chief work is to ring a bell in the morning, at night, and at the meal hours. His personal recollections of the battle in which he took part are confined to what went on immediately around him. Interviewed a short time ago by a reporter of the Newcastle *Leader*, he said:

"My father was a soldier in the Black Watch. I was brought up in the army, and was in Belgium in June, 1815. What I had to do was to play the triangle. I was in the Black Watch too, but my arms weren't much, just a pistol and a small sword. Picton Bras was a good deal nearer than Wellington in my opinion. My father spoke Gaelic as well as English, and a lot of the Black Watch spoke Gaelic. But Wellington said he would not have it, for by the living God he would have every man speak English.'

"After the battle we got a rest, and then we had to march to Waterloo. About 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th of June it commenced to rain heavily. The rain poured as hard as it could, and what a night that was! It was a potato field we were in, but I wrapped my cloak around me and got a good sleep. I remember I lay just on the side of a little bank, and the water was running down on both sides of me, while in the morning there were two inches of mud around us. At daylight we were up, and each of us got a glass of rum and a ship's biscuit.

"Before the fighting began the Duke of Wellington came riding up to us and cried, 'Now, I hope you are well and ready.' One of our soldiers sainted him and replied, 'Yes, we know our duty.' Wellington smiled and rode off.

"As for the battle, I remember very little. It was nothing but fighting and excitement. The Hanoverians were a splendid lot of men, and all of them fought well; but as for the Belgians, if Wellington had only known what they were he would not have given one of them a horse. We were short of horses, and he would have taken theirs and made every man of them tramp on foot. They never fired a shot, for as soon as the first crack was heard they were off as hard as they could go. All day long the fighting went on, but the smoke hung so thick around us that we could see little. There was nothing but firing and shouting on all sides. Sometimes when the smoke lifted we could see fighting going on around us, sometimes in front, or to our right and left, where we could see the cavalry charging each other. Then a lot of horses would come flying across the field in all directions, neighing and kicking wildly. Their riders were gone; they had been shot out of the saddles, and the horses were galloping madly away to escape. There was an English regiment near us, and I remember seeing the French charge at them. As soon as they appeared the English would yell, 'England for ever, here they come, get at them,' and then they cheered, fired away, and off would go the French.

"Sometimes we lay on the ground doing nothing. We could scarcely see twenty yards ahead of us for the thick smoke. Then we would know something was coming. We would hear the shouting of the French, and out of the smoke they would rush. We shouted and fired straight at them, and away they went and were gone in the smoke again. But they would soon return, and then they would come with another rush out of the smoke, more firing, and they were gone again. And so it went on all the time. I was not frightened; I was too excited for anything. I played my triangle and shouted 'Scotch wha hae' till I was hoarse, and could scarcely speak a word. I never got a scratch, but I think it must have been my height that saved me. I was so little that I had not much risk to run, but the Black Watch was so cut up that it had to join with the Seventy-seventh.

"I put the French last, for no places that day. They were no match for our army, and the little Frenchmen could not stand the big Englishmen. It was the same with the cavalry, for our men could ride over them. The English could have fought all night, but the French would not let them."

Mr. Scott maintains his contempt for the French to the last. "They hate me yet," said he, "but the English beat them at Waterloo, and can always do it."

COL. OLCOTT IN THE FAR EAST.

SURPRISING SUCCESS OF HIS MISSIONARY WORK THERE.

The cable has already given some word respecting the work Col. Olcott has been doing in Japan as an American missionary of Buddhism. The case has such a peculiar interest that further details are welcome. The tour appears to have created a veritable furor, according to a letter in the Glasgow *Herald*. At first, however, his reception was of a somewhat doubtful character. Some of the Buddhist priests welcomed him, others gave him the cold shoulder. But his lectures in the capital finally began to excite popular interest, and this was intensified as he went through the larger provincial towns.

The latest news of him is from Nagoya, a large commercial town between Tokio and Kioto. Here he had audiences at each lecture of about four thousand people, and it is said that the wildest applause everywhere greets his declarations that the closest relationship exists between the stable progress of the nation and the maintenance of true Buddhism. At the time the last news left, Col. Olcott, having made a tour in the north, was progressing toward the south, where Buddhism always finds a stronger and more earnest hold upon the people. The Buddhists who control Col. Olcott's tour, seeing the effect he is producing, are hurrying about from place to place, so that he is delivering orations and lectures in three or four different places on the same day.

The really striking part of the business is that Col. Olcott does not speak a word of Japanese. His lectures are therefore delivered in English and translated on the platform by an interpreter sentence by sentence as he goes along. In this way, of course, all the eloquence and verve are taken out of the discourse before it reaches the audience. There is no chance for working the latter up to enthusiasm by mere words; hence the speaker who succeeds as Col. Olcott has done in arousing public meetings in this way must find a strong sympathy between him and it already existing. No doubt the very spectacle of an Occidental inculcating the view that there is no religion like that of Buddha has something to do with it. It is not only the common people that gladly hear him, but also the high officials. In many of the large towns through which he passed special meetings were held at times suitable to officials, at which they alone were present. Of the reality of the impression he is creating there is no doubt; how permanent it may be no one can tell.

Apropos of this topic, it is further stated that for the first time a Unitarian missionary has put in an appearance in Japan. He belongs to the United States, and has already got entangled in a theological discussion in the press. This, indeed, is how his advent became generally known.

RELATED MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THEM THAT A ROYAL BETROTHAL CALLS OUT.

A letter from Paris says the betrothal of the Duc d'Orléans has not called forth enthusiasm in royal circles there for the reason that he is thought to be over-young for marriage, and then, too, the near relationship is objected to. The writer of this letter (the Paris correspondent of the London *Truth*) says: "Marrying-in-and-in is worse for minds than it is even for bodies. The criticism of a mother-in-law to whom one's faults are new, and, therefore, striking, is a capital ordeal for a young married man or woman, be he or she a Prince or Princess. Could the late Prince Consort have become the prig that he was if the Duchess of Kent had been, in point of blood, an unrelated mother-in-law, eager to scan his defects and to drop down upon him?

"The Comte and Comtesse de Paris and the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres stand to the betrothed pair in the mutual relations of aunts and uncles, cousins above and cousins again. To find something more inextricably "mixed" than their degrees of relationship one must go to the stud book or to the genealogical tree of the Rothschilds, who have been told by medical scientists that if they don't marry out-and-out they will have a posterity of *crétins*. There will be no family censorship exercised over the young couple, and hereafter the grandmamma on one side won't tell the little d'Orléans, when she detects them in naughtiness, that they are just like the horrible set that went before them on the other side.

"There's nothing better for keeping prejudices from hardening and keeping family minds open than the in capacity of the maternal grandmamma to see any kind of virtue incarnated in the paternal one, and vice versa. The young folks acquire through this opposition a healthy spirit of skepticism, and only keep in each ancestral ways as those which enlist their affection or esteem. Just imagine the stagnation of having to pass your life among people brought up in the same round of notions, prejudices, and pleasures that you were yourself. Whenever any one escaped up in consanguine matrimony kicks over the traces I give the rebel my absolution. Nothing tends more to keep down caste and make a nation homogeneous and broad-minded than a holy horror of intermarriages between cousins. The Popes did a good thing for the world by giving dispensations to royal families to wed in-and-in. When dolts filled thrones royal authority lost the power to be despotic, and the people had some chance. I dare say that Louis XVI. was the poor creature that he was, because his Saxony ancestors were always mating themselves with cousins. The deafness which is so frequent in the Orléans family is a good deal due to consanguine marriages.

"Royalists here say that the Duc d'Orléans with a staid, even-tempered cousin-wife is likely to sink into a *pot-au-feu* existence. The Princess Margaret de Chartres has excellent qualities and is without the animal spirits which make the Princess Waldemar heydenish, but also give her *montant* and keep her from getting dull at the slow-go Court of Copenhagen, when, time hanging heavy on her hands, she tattooed the upper part of her arm like a sailor's.

"A fine-looking, bright, good-natured, and, in short, jolly girl without a farthing, and having no rank to boast of, might call forth enthusiasm in this equality-loving country. A pretender having a wife *toute belle et toute bonne* would have the best chance of succeeding."

SAVAGE RITES IN EBOE TOWN.

HORRIBLE HUMAN SACRIFICES ON THE DEATH OF THE KING.

From New-Calabar, on the west coast of Central Africa, came news a few weeks ago of a most revolting sacrifice, and some shocking details of it are printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It seems, as the *Gazette* explains, that a few months ago the old King of Eboe died, and, as is customary in that part of the country, the traders from New-Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. The traders were aware that for a short time after the old King's death the "In In" rites are performed, but they thought that these were over. The deceased monarch's name was Imphy, and, to the horror of the English traders, the "In In" ceremonies were at their highest when they entered Eboe Town. The rites had been in operation for about two months, and already about forty people had been slain to appease the "In In" gods. The old King was then lying in a grave which had been dug for him. The grave was a large one and deep. Lying in the same grave were some of the King's youngest wives, and their deaths had been brought about in the most ornel manner.

Each of the poor creatures had both her wrists and ankles broken, so that they could neither walk nor crawl. In this state, and suffering the most exoruciating pain, the unfortunate creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The body of the King was then laid on them in a transverse direction. The two remaining women were laid down by the side of the King, lying exactly like the monarch's body. No food or water was given to the poor creatures, who were left in that position to die. It is said that death did not, as a rule, take place for four or five days. Four men were stationed round the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock back with these weapons any of the women who, notwithstanding their maimed condition, were able to crawl to the side of the grave.

In other parts of the town further human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men. These poor fellows were also enduring the most agonizing death. Through their ankles holes had been bored through their feet just by the ankles. Through the holes ropes were drawn, and the men were then tied to a high tree. Their heads were, of course, hanging downward. The men were left there to die. The traders, as they were proceeding along, were unwilling witnesses of a frightful sacrificial execution. They saw a number of natives in a group, and went to the spot to see what was taking place.

To their horror the white men saw a native tied by the feet and hands. They saw a knife was thrown over a tree in one direction and the rope attached to the feet was tied to a tree in the opposite direction. The ropes were then drawn tightly, and when the body was distended to its utmost length another native with a butcher stroke the neck and severed the head from the body. The head was taken to the grave where the King was lying, while the body was eaten by the cannibal natives. The white men could do nothing to stop the barbarous practices, as to interfere with these "religious customs" would not be tolerated by the natives, and the lives of the traders would have been in peril. They therefore made as quick a retreat from the town as they could. The traders learned that for each of the following ten months there was to be a sacrifice of seven men.

DRENCHING THE CITY.

A HEAVY RAINSTORM FOLLOWED BY A VERY HOT DAY.

Old Sol and General Humidity joined forces yesterday to make New-Yorkers uncomfortable, and as they ran their records up to 85° and 95 respectively they succeeded pretty well. It was hoped by everybody early yesterday morning that the terrific rainfall of 1.18 inches just after daybreak would wash all the heat and stickiness out of the atmosphere and leave a cool half holiday, but owing to the coalition of the two powers named above the rain's efforts were all in vain. This city was not the hottest part of the country yesterday by a good deal. Key West, Fla., began the day by scoring 86° of temperature at 8 A. M., and where the mercury rose by 3 P. M. no question that makes one uncomfortable to think of answering.

San Francisco must have shivered with joy at its delightful temperature of 52°, and all along the Pacific coast the thermometers registered on an average 20° below those on the Atlantic seaboard.

A twelve-mile-an-hour west wind made life more endurable about town yesterday, and the northwest wind that is expected to come along to-day should, in Sergt. Dunn's opinion, lower the temperature a good deal more and send the humidity out of reaching distance.

The heavy rainfall of the morning, aided by a very high tide, flooded a majority of the cellars along South and West streets. Some cellars had nearly three feet of water in them, and one saloon keeper, at Fulton and Pearl streets, had his stock damaged over $100. The deepest water on the west side was found in the cellars at West and Vesey streets.

The rain played queer tricks, too, in the annexed district, where there have been of late many excavations for buildings. Many half-built foundations were flooded, sewers were overflowed, and in Morrisania, where the street grades are not particularly admirable, the sidewalks and cellars of houses were turned into pools. But the most serious damage was done in the new railway cut, extending about six miles above the Harlem River. For a distance of nearly a mile near Melrose the ballast has not been placed on the tracks and nearly two hundred ties were washed out and down the grade toward Tremont with considerable violence. Yesterday, while heavy rain yet been confined with masonry, were washed out in a half dozen places, but not to such an extent as to delay the local trains for more than a few minutes. Such trains as were late were held on the old tracks for the purpose of testing the banks before permitting them to go forward. The tunnel, however, was flooded for nearly two hours and the tracks were still under about a foot of water when the laborers arrived to go to work.

LEFT A NOTE TO THE CORONER.

Mrs. Mina K. Spengler, who had for some time lived unhappily with her husband at 56 Ten Eyck-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday at the Clinton House, Fulton and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, by shooting herself in the head with a revolver. She went to the hotel about 9 o'clock Thursday evening. Letters found among her belongings showed that she had leaned considerable money to her husband's two sons and that she owned the blacksmith's shop at 27 Ten Eyck-street, where her husband carried on business. It also appeared by her letters that she was in great fear of Spengler.

The following letter for the Coroner was found:

MR. CORONER: Because I can't live with my husband any more I am making an end of my life. I have no money yet. The Mahaney Club will pay for my funeral. MINA SPENGLER.

A letter to her stepson, "Dear, good John Spengler," told him that she desired him to have one-half the blacksmith's shop and had prepared the necessary documents. It concluded: "Be good to Pa and don't kill me, I think I will make an end of my life."

The body was taken to the Morgue and Mr. Spengler was notified. He admitted there had been trouble between himself and his wife.

A RECEIVER FOR DISS DEBAR.

Editha L. Diss Debar, as she styles herself, waddled up to Judge Holme's court room, in the City Hall, yesterday, groaning at the lack of elevators, and swore to the testimony which she gave in the supplementary proceedings instituted by Leopold Leo to discover if she had any property which could be used for satisfying the judgment held by Ryerson & Brown, livery stable keepers. She swore very cheerfully. She appears to be buoyed up as much as it is possible for one of her weight, physical and mental, to be buoyed, by the hope that in some way some very valuable property of hers may be recovered by means of this proceeding, and that after the judgment is satisfied there may be a handsome remnant left for her. As pictures have been selling recently, there seems little chance that the sixty odd spoek specimens at Police Headquarters will bring quite the amount they are valued at by the Diss Debar—$20,000.

After she had duly sworn, Lawyer Leo requested Judge Holme to appoint a receiver for all of her property. Judge Holme granted the motion, and Washeps Lynn of 25 Chambers-street will take possession of all the property belonging to the spook priestess which he can find and of which he can legally take possession.

SLEEP-WALKING STORIES

MEMORY AS A FACTOR IN SOMNAMBULISM.

SOME CURIOUS PHENOMENA OF MAGNETIC SLEEP DESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS AND OBSERVERS.

"The connection between natural sleep and magnetic, or mesmeric, sleep is so close that the former has been called 'incipient somnambulism.'" Says a writer in *All the Year Round*: "It has been proved by repeated experiments that natural sleep is the most favorable moment for magnetizing any one. As a rule, sleeping persons can be magnetized with more ease and success than if they were awake; but it is not necessary to believe all the extravagant miracles which are claimed as the result of the exercise of animal magnetism.

"A good many of the phenomena of somnambulism are explainable by memory. There is an authenticated case of a distinguished musician who once dreamed he was listening to a remarkable piece of music performed by some singers. He remembered the melody on awaking, and was so delighted with it that he at once wrote it down. Several years afterward as he was turning over some old sheets of music that he had never seen before—as he thought—he came upon the very melody he had dreamed. He could not remember that he had ever seen or heard this melody except in his dream, and yet it is beyond doubt that he had heard it, that he had forgotten it, and that it had been reproduced in his dream in the manner recorded.

"Coleridge tells of a maidservant who, in the delirium of fever, repeated long passages in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew—languages which she never understood nor could pronounce when in health, but which she had heard a former master often reading aloud. An even more remarkable case is mentioned by Dr. Mayo. This was of a girl who, knowing absolutely nothing of astronomy and mathematics, once in somnambulic state wrote down the pages of an astronomical treatise, with calculations and delineations. It was found that this was taken from the Encyclopædia Britannica, which she said she had read in the library. But when awake she could not recall a word of it.

"These are but some of many illustrations which might be given of cases where what appeared at first to be remarkable original productions were only reproductions of memory long dormant. They show that sleep and delirium often reverse the former process of forgetting, and that, as Dr. Prel says, we possess a latent memory, the content of which partially returns in dreams; sometimes with, but often without, recollection. The exaltation of memory which takes place in sleep explains many remarkable dreams and somnambulistic notions, to which supernatural or mystic significance is supposed to attach.

"Du Prel mentions the case of a girl, employed as a seatherd, who occupied a room divided only by a thin partition from that of a violin player, who used to play often during half the night. This girl, after some months, got another place, and after she had been there for some two years sounds began to be heard coming from her room exactly like those of a violin. This went on for some time, and, with regular intervals, lasted for two years. Then the girl began to reproduce the tones of a piano which was played in the family, and afterward began to discourse in her sleep, in a learned and sarcastic manner, on religious and political subjects. In every case she was reproducing in sleep what she had heard said or played by members of the family or visitors.

"There is another case mentioned by another writer—De Boismont. A widow was sued for a debt of her deceased husband, which she knew was paid. But she could not find the receipt. Greatly disturbed, she went to bed and dreamed that her husband came to her and said that the receipt was in a red velvet bag in a hidden drawer of his desk. The sum found among the effects in the case. Of course, she had known of the hiding-place before, but had forgotten.

"We shall now give a number of curious instances of this action and reaction of memory in somnambulism, culled from a number of German and other scientific writers, and cited by Du Prel.

"A basketmaker named Mohk, observed by Varnhagen, once heard a sermon which greatly impressed him. The following night he got up and walked in his sleep, repeating word for word the discourse he had heard. He continued to do this at intervals for forty years, although on waking he knew nothing of what he had done.

"A celebrated female somnambulist named Selma is known to have repeated when asleep a poem which she had never known. She had once also recited a poem by her brother which he himself no longer knew, having lost it for thirteen years.

"The French scientist, Ricard, knew a young male somnambulist who, when in the magnetic sleep, could recite almost word for word a book he had read the day before or a sermon which he had heard. Another French subject could give when asleep the names, composition, and quantities of the numerous medicines which had been prescribed for her by different physicians during her illness, yet when awake she knew nothing about them.

"Dr. Wienholz had a patient with a very bad memory in waking, but who during somnambulism could recite long passages from a book she had been reading.

"Dr. Schindler had a patient who, in the magnetic sleep, could give the whole history of her disease, many incidents of which the physician had himself forgotten.

"The French Dr. Puységur testifies to a patient he had who, when four years old, had suffered injury to the head with consequent surgical operation, which so destroyed the memory that he could not recollect a thing which happened an hour before. Yet in somnambulism this patient recollected everything exactly, could describe the operation which he had undergone, and predicted that he should never recover his waking memory, as, indeed proved to be the case.

"Lafontaine, a once famous mesmerizer, has recorded an experiment which he says he once made himself at Rennes. A young actress there had asked him to put her to sleep, but requested to be awakened in good time for rehearsal, as she had only read once a part which she was to perform that night. Instead of waking her, however, Lafontaine induced her to go on the stage in her somnambulic condition and to go through the part without mistake. Yet when awakened immediately afterward she could neither remember it, nor that she had just repeated it.

"The somnambulic consciousness is linked with earlier magnetic conditions; that is to say, somnambulists can recall what occurred in previous sleeps, but not in waking intervals. This is one of the most curious phases of the subject, as it shows that we may have a double memory, one side of which is latent while the other is active, turn and turn about.

"Then, as to other sensations, we quote from the testimony of a patient of Dr. Kerner's:

"'This morning in the magnetic sleep I drank cider tea. On waking I felt no taste of it. Waking I ate meat and then fell into a magnetic sleep. I then had again the taste of cider tea, and not of the meat. But on coming out of this sleep I had again the taste of the meat.'

"Another curious case was that of the nephew of Rezzi, the physician. In the somnambulic state he complained of want of appetite and of nausea, but on waking wanted immediately to eat; the indisposition always returning with the sleep.

"Prof. Debret mentions that he awakened one somnambulist while she was singing. She ceased her song and looked about in great perplexity, but when put to sleep again resumed in the same key and at the same syllable where she had been interrupted.

"The physiologist, Burdach, was told one morning that his wife had been seen the night before walking on the roof of the church. He took the opportunity at her next sleep to question her, when she gave a full account of her proceedings, and mentioned having hurt her left foot by a nail on the roof. When awakened she was asked about the wound in her foot, but could give no explanation. This appears to have been an ordinary case of sleep walking, not of magnetic sleep; yet we find the same evidence of dual consciousness."

FINDING FAULT WITH THE "DEACON."

The employes of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn are again arrayed in wrath against "Deacon" Richardson. They claim he has been doing his best to hurt their union by discharging men who joined it. Fourteen employes are said to have been discharged last week because they attended one of the meetings of the Knights of Labor.

District Assembly No. 75 has issued a circular to the employes of the company, declaring that President Richardson and the corporation has violated the provisions of the Penal Code by insisting after the last strike that all the men who returned to his employment, as a condition of their return must sever their connection with the Knights of Labor. The men are urged to rise up with a high hand and inform those men who fought, bled, and died for American liberty at their own firesides that you have some rights which they must respect."

Cards are inclosed for the men to fill out and forward to the Union Association. After a sufficient number have been received, they are told, a general meeting will be called, and Deacon Richardson, if all his employes boldly attend, will find it rather inconvenient to discharge them.

A PLAGUE OF FLEAS.

The residents of the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn are suffering from an invasion of *Pulex irritans*, otherwise the common flea. Houses are overrun from cellar to attic by the plague, parlors and sleeping rooms invaded, and existence under the circumstances is rendered a burden. Two years ago a similar visitation, although on hardly so extensive a scale, was experienced. Various theories have been advanced respecting the recurrence of the plague, the most reasonable of which describes the visitation to the superabundant humidity.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

When the Seventh Regiment journeyed to the State Camp of Instruction on board the steamer Long Branch on the 22d of June Col. Emmons Clark said to the writer: "I know not only who will be my successor as Colonel of the regiment, but I know, further, who will be his successor." In the first instance it was generally understood that Capt. Daniel Appleton was the individual referred to. Who the coming Colonel is to be is a subject shrouded in impenetrable mystery. "It has taken Capt. Dan eighteen years," said the Captain of a company on the night of the election, "to climb from the position of private in the ranks to that of Colonel commanding the regiment, and it will require much more than that time for any one to displace him."

This was tantamount to saying that changes in the Seventh Regiment are matters of slow growth. But yet, by a singular coincidence, as Mr. Gilbert observes, the fact remains that only three officers who were in the regiment when Col. Clark was elevated to the command of the Seventh from the position of Captain of the Second Company in 1864 voted for the advancement of Capt. Appleton as commandant of the regiment in 1889. These officers were Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, Major William H. Kipp, and Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard. The two field officers named were then First Lieutenants of companies, and Capt. Pollard, the present senior Captain of the regiment, was a Second Lieutenant in the Third Company. Capt. James C. Ahrams was a private soldier in Company H, while the remaining members of the existing Board of Officers had not then become identified with the regiment in any capacity, with the exception of Capt. Anstin E. Allen, who joined Company D Oct. 25, 1861. This showing serves to indicate the changes which are continually transpiring in the National Guard.

So far as the active regiment is concerned no commanding officer in the militia has ever entered into office under more encouraging and flattering auspices than Col. Appleton. Not only has he the unanimous suffrages of the Board of Officers, but the hearty and undivided support of the rank and file of the regiment. If this were all that is involved his path would be a pleasant one. But there remains to be seen what his course is to be in reference to the question of recognizing the veteran element of the regiment. Will the new Colonel yield to the pressure of the exempt members of the organization, against which Col. Clark stood out steadfastly, is now the question which is of vital moment to the officers and men of the Seventh. It has been openly asserted that, with the retirement of Col. Clark, the veterans would be permitted to reassume the position originally accorded them and he established in their claim to military titles and the right to wear insignia of rank. Col. Appleton's deliverances on this matter will be awaited with eager interest. His position heretofore as a Captain has been unequivocal. His course as a regimental commandant will have an important bearing and influence upon the future of the National Guard service.

* * *

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald rejoices over the fact that the returns of the First Brigade for the three months ending June 30 show a decided increase in numerical strength in every organization of his command with the exception of the Seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments. These two organizations closely approximate the enrollment allowed by the military law of the State, and the other regiments are rapidly reaching that standard. Speaking upon this subject Gen. Fitzgerald said: "It is not alone gratifying that the regiments of any brigade are developing in numbers—that fact would in itself be encouraging—but the class of material the several organizations are enlisting is above the average. It is not so much quantity as quality that we want in the ranks of the National Guard, and I have been more than gratified that the commanding officers of organizations in my brigade have not only realized the force of this assumption, but have kept a careful and systematic watch upon the work of recruiting through my brigade staff officers and I am satisfied that the material which has been admitted to the ranks of the National Guard in New-York City within the past three months is of the most desirable description. It would be comparatively an easy matter to fill every organization up to the maximum if recruits were accepted as they offer. But the commanding officers of regiments and companies are exercising a wise discrimination in this respect. The ratio of rejections is largely in excess of the acceptances, with the result that we are building up a militia force which can be depended upon to be thoroughly reliable, and a body of citizen soldiers which it is an honor to command.

"The necessary improvements at Van Cortlandt Park are rapidly nearing completion, and I am in hopes, early in the coming Fall, to present a military showing before the general public which shall convince the most captious critics that the National Guard force as represented by the First Brigade is worthy of the fullest support."

* * *

To-morrow night an election is to be held at the Ninth Regiment Armory for Major of that command. The officers of the regiment have decided to promote the senior company commandant, Capt. Solomon E. Japha, to that position. This action, it is believed, will inaugurate the beginning of a new era in the affairs of the Ninth Regiment. Hereafter, it is stated, the motto of the Board of Officers is to be "One for all, and all for one." The ranks of the regiment are being rapidly recruited, and the admirable showing recently made by the command at the State Camp of Instruction has done much to stimulate the zeal and enthusiasm of officers and men. Numerically the Ninth promises to take a commanding position in the National Guard at no distant day.

* * *

Although the internal differences in the Twenty-second Regiment have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted, the organization is prospering in numerical strength, a greater number of recruits having been enlisted during the past three months than in any corresponding period in the history of the organization. Col. Camp's command is under canvas at Peekskill this week. That the Twenty-second will give a good account of itself is a foregone conclusion. No organization of the National Guard pays closer attention to ceremonial details, officers and men are carefully instructed in the rendering of military courtesies, while in the matter of practical work the regiment has an established reputation which is certain to be maintained at the State military post.

* * *

The Eighth Regiment armory, according to contract, is due to be completed by the middle of August. The builder has made application for a month's extension of time, but it is expected that the structure will, nevertheless, be ready for occupancy by the regiment the latter part of September or early in October.

The regiment has not been able to make as good a showing in rifle practice as Col. Scott desires, owing to the fact that up to the present the command has had no indoor range accommodations. When the new armory is completed this disability will be removed, and Capt. Barker, the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, is looking forward with confidence to being able to put the Eighth in the front rank of the strong shooting organizations of the National Guard.

* * *

Drills of recruit classes and by company in guard and sentry duty are being actively carried on in the Twelfth Regiment armory in anticipation of the coming tour of field service of the organization at the State Camp of Instruction. When the Twelfth goes under canvas at Peekskill it will be essentially a new organization, the personnel of the rank and file having undergone an almost complete change within the past two years. Notwithstanding the fact that the organization will take into camp a practically new regiment, the field and line officers are confident that the Twelfth will make a record second to no other regiment in the National Guard.

* * *

The Seventh Regiment drum corps numbers no fewer than five men who have done service in the regiment for an average period of twenty years. The summit of the ambition of these field musicians is to be decorated with the regimental cross of honor. Col. Clark resolutely opposed the conferring of that distinction upon them on the ground that they were paid servants of the regiment. As the drummers are regularly-enlisted men, amenable to the military law of the State, it would seem that they are entitled to recognition equally with the men who carry the rifle in the ranks.

* * *

Col. David E. Austen has been successful in his controversy with the field musicians of the Thirteenth Regiment. The option was given by the Colonel to the members of the drum and bugle corps to accompany the regiment on its Cleveland trip without compensation, transportation and subsistence being provided them. This the field musicians refused to do, and as a result the entire corps was discharged by the commanding officer. No difficulty has been experienced in finding a volunteer corps to take their places. Col. Austen has shown the way in this respect to other commanding officers of organizations to break down the monopoly in music and do away with the exorbitant charges of drum corps and bands, which have heretofore been a serious drain upon the resources of National Guard regiments.

* * *

The detachment of the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, assigned to du

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1½ hours from city by West Shore Railroad.
2½ hours from city by Mary Powell.
J. W. MEAGHER.

FENWICK HALL,

SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.
This desirable family hotel is most delightfully situated on the Sound, and will open for reception of guests on Tuesday, June 25, under the direct management of the proprietors of the Hoffman House.
Terms, $3 per day. Special rates for the season. For circular, &c., address
E. V. FOOTE, Fenwick Hall,
Saybrook Point, Conn.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

BEST SULPHUR WATER,
MOST COMPLETE BATH HOUSES,
SCIENTIFIC APPLICATIONS,
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Descriptive pamphlets, list of houses and prices gratis. Address C. M. MALLETT, Clerk.

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BOLTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
NEW YORK.
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COOPERSTOWN, Otsego Lake, N. Y.

THE COOPER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Superior accommodations at reasonable prices; halls heated by steam and rooms by wood fires; no hay fever; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new train from New-York via Limited Express leaving Grand Central Depot 9:50 A. M., arriving at Cooperstown 5 P. M. S. E. CRITTENDEN, Proprietor; also manager "Princess Anne," Virginia Beach, Va.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE. A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R.R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plan of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for five cents, or by sending ten cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This popular hotel opens for the season SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889. Applications for rooms, &c., may be made to the Albemarle Hotel, Madison-square, New-York.
HENRY WALTER, Proprietor. JOHN B. SCHLOSSER, Manager, (late of HOTEL DUQUESNE, PITTSBURG, Penn.)

RHODE ISLAND.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT,
OPENS JUNE 17, 1889.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SON.
Address (until June 15) WM. M. BATES, EVERETT HOUSE, Union-square, New-York.

ADIRONDACKS.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE,
HAMILTON CO., N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE,

GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Manager.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.
DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS.
Parlor cars for KAATERSKILL on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st. (W. S. R. R.) 9[am] and 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and on Saturdays only 1:15 P. M. Leave Jay-st., N. R., 20 minutes earlier. RATES REDUCED. $21 a week and upward during July. W. F. PAIGE, Kaaterskill P. O., Greene County, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, NEW-YORK.
Will open June 6 for the season of 1889. A thoroughly first-class Summer resort. Situated in a large and beautiful park three hundred feet above and overlooking the Hudson River. House has been completely renovated and painted, inside and outside, with new and modern plumbing and water closets. Stands healthy to the pure mountain air and healthfulness of the location. For circulars, terms, &c., address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL CO., J. H. SAGLEY, Jr., Manager.

TRAVELERS' READY-REFERENCE GUIDE.

THE RED GUIDE

Contains all the Summer time tables, arranged especially for tourists, also list of prominent hotels and summer resorts and how to reach them. For sale at all the leading railway stations, or forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by THE KNICKERBOCKER GUIDE CO., 46 Bond-st., N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND.
Only 30 minutes' sail from South Ferry. Special rates to families for July and August.
LYMAN RHOADES.

THE TOWERS, LAKE RONKONKOMA, Long Island.—Hotel situated on the borders of the lake; large rooms, handsomely furnished, with all modern improvements; first-class table; French cook; billiard and pool rooms; shady grounds; fine fishing, boating, and bathing; large airy rooms for gentlemen in cottage detached from hotel; positive cure for malaria, catarrh, and all throat troubles; terms per week, two in a room, $25; transient, $2 50 per day.

LAURELTON HALL,
COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I.
Most beautiful location on the island; moderate rates; perfect healthfulness; no malaria or mosquitoes; magnificent lawns and shade trees; excellent cuisine. Take Long Island Railroad to Syosset or steamer River Queen foot Beekman-st. or East 31st-st. N. P. SEWELL.

SUMMER BOARD. A book entitled "SUMMER HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE," containing hundreds of reliable and pleasant Summer boarding places within two hundred miles of New-York, can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Railway free of charge.

FIRE ISLANDS.—COOL! COOL! COOL! always sea breeze; entirely surrounded by water; finest fishing, bathing, and boating; fine rooms and first-class accommodations; terms from $10 to $15 per week. Address for full particulars to L. T. CURTIS, Hotel Breakers, Fire Islands, L. I.

BAY COTTAGE, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—Particularly desirable for families; bathing, boating, and fishing. Address 10 East 42d-st., or Bay Shore, L. I.

CARY COTTAGES, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—Open June 1; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable. EDGAR CARY.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The Bentley School for Boys,

691 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
Will be Opened on Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Preparation for College or Scientific School.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM JONES, B. A., Harvard, Master in Charge. Circulars on application to Janitor, northeast corner Madison-av. and 59th-st.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New-York.
Address, until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Bankers, 45 Wall-st.

WEST POINT GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED as a university commandant of cadets, competent professor of mathematics, engineering, or law, seeks engagement. Address ONE MONTH, Box 147 Times Office.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner's School for Young Ladies, 607 5th-av.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—*The oldest School of Engineering in the United States.* Next term begins Sept. 18. The Register for 1889 contains list of graduates for 38 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. Address
DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-Hudson, offers superior advantages to parents seeking the best instruction for their boys; prepares for the leading colleges.
A. ARMAGNAC, Ph. D., Principal.

MRS. HAZEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PELHAM MANOR-ON-SOUND, NEW-YORK.
Will open Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., for boys; $326. $375; home influences; thorough school system; separate room; gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., rector.

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Miss ANNA P. TOWNSEND, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for girls, will reopen Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

$200 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; boys, girls. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN teachers, American and foreign, for schools and families in and away from New-York; interview for French lady teacher and Latin teacher, Monday, 10 A. M. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

A TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, PROFESsors, teachers; all branches supplied; schools and families; circulars; schools to parents; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

A LADY WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM A Paris is desirous of giving lessons in French and in German to some pupils' residences. Address A. L., 158 East 22d-st.

RAILROADS.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, 10:15 P. M., and 1:30 A. M. Rome and Utica only, Kingston, Sangerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 11:30 A. M., 1:45, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *11:15 A. M., 1:15, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 3:45 P. M. Saratoga special, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 11:30 A. M. Parlor, dining, and sleeping cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Lake Mohonk, 11:30 A. M. Pittsfield, Lenox, Stockbridge, Hoosac Tunnel, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 8:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 8:15, 9, 7:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing room cars to Catskill on all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday at leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 11:26 A. M., 3:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information at the offices: 229 Broadway, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 1,323 Broadway, 1,275 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 58 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY,
PHILA. AND READING R. R.,
and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5, 8:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 271, 261, 415, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Easton and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 285 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket office, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later):
7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Elmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
*8:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, White Lake.
3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, Rockland.
4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
6 P. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester. Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Sleeper.
†10 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.
‡Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room seats and sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway. N. P. SEWELL,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
THE ALL RAIL NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FROM FOOT OF DESBROSSES AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express.) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.
Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:30, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., 1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via
SHORE LINE.
Trains leave Grand Central station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.
O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
DAILY, (except Sundays.)
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.
The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.
Four Steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY.
Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.
Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:
5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Marthe's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.
6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the Whites, and mountains, &c.
SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.
Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 353, 713, 944, 957, and 1,323 Broadway; 1,170 9th-av.; 264 West 125th-st., and 134 East 125th-st.; 133 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.
Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Pictures" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Land," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.
For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.
THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER
CAPE CHARLES,
(formerly running to Long Branch,)
leaves new Pier 35 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 31st-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.
Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:38 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East, most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Palmer and all White Mountain points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at wharf with express train for Boston. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at all offices New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book, which will be mailed free.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959 New-York.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESter, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Bay Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Dashrossee-St. Ferry,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and STONINGTON leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain, and Delaware and Hudson Railroads. Steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 10th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY at 7 A. M., special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

ERIE R'Y. SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.
SUNDAYS, MORNING AND AFTERNOON. SHOHOLA GLEN—Sundays—From 23d-st., 9:25 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:30 A. M. Weehawken, 9:55 A. M.; Hoboken-st., 9:55 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9 A. M.
WEDNESDAYS, MORNING. GREENWOOD LAKE—Sundays, A. M.—23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10 o'clock. Sundays, P. M.—23d-st., 1:55; Chambers-st., 2. Wednesdays—23d-st., 9:10 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.
Books Now Open. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. Season of 1889.
Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT AND ON LAND.
GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.
Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

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HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
DAILY EXCURSION to the new bridge by Albany Day Line steamers.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE BEST WAY TO GO. THE ONLY BOATS LANDING AT THE IRON PIERS AT
CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

From West 23d-st., North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., 1 Battery-place station Elevated Roads.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11:26 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:55 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:26 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P

A HISTORIC SPANISH PORT

THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF CORUNNA.

THE PLACE WHENCE THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA SAILED AND WHERE SIR JOHN MOORE DIED.

On a little half-moon bay on the rugged coast of Northwestern Spain and at the foot of a jagged spur of the Pyrenees lies the city and the remnants of the once famous fortress of Corunna. Strengthened by nature in guarding the entrance of the peninsula from northern invasions, the defenses have long played an important part in military history, and it is only to the great advancement in modern armament and ordnance that the place is now worthless as a system of defense. The Spanish Government has either been long aware of the untenability of Corunna against the attacks of modern vessels of war or the imbecility of its War Department has prevented the adoption of plans and designs compatible with the age.

Lying at anchor directly under the guns of Castile de San Antonio an observer is enabled to obtain a fair idea of Corunna. Approaching from the sea a narrow strait is entered, which, turning to the right, runs parallel with the coast. This strait, about three miles in length, is defended by water batteries of earthworks, which with heavy artillery could offer no little resistance to the passage of a fleet. In the centre of the bay, on a solitary rock, is Castile de San Antonio, built of heavy masonry from the water's edge up and excavated for its magazines, wells, and stores. The greatest width of the bay does not exceed two miles, so that San Antonio commands a full sweep of its area. On the mainland, to the right of San Antonio, stands Fort San Diego, which commands the rear of the city as well as the water approach. Another fort of like character, but much less important, controls the water front. These forts on the mainland are but central points of the system of batteries which encircle the city. The majority of the guns are of an antiquated pattern, and San Antonio in its present condition could be easily silenced by an ordinary broadside. And yet, worthless as these fortifications now are, they once made the little bay under their guns secure against both British and French naval attacks.

Two facts in Corunna's history stand out before all others. A TIMES letter has recently referred to them at some length. In 1558 the Invincible Armada, which was to humble proud Elizabeth—consisting of 129 vessels of the line and carrying nearly 3,000 guns and 20,000 men—was fitted out in this little half-moon bay, and the name Corunna marks an engagement—one of the most celebrated in British military annals—in which fell one of England's foremost soldiers. There, on that low, gray line which marks the water batteries, not more than gunshot distant, the brave Sir John Moore fell. The action was the final one in the disastrous Peninsula campaign preceding Wellington's taking charge of affairs. In one of the last movements of the embarkation, when the success of the operation was evident, Moore was struck by the fragment of a shell while standing near the water's edge and expired almost immediately. His body was hastily interred on the ramparts, but on the capture of the city three days later Soult had the remains interred in the citadel with all honors of war. A monument erected in the Jardin de San Carlos by the British Government commemorates his bravery and intrepidity. The Spaniards reverence the name as if it were one of their own Generals, and keep the walks and shrubbery in excellent condition. The scenery from the Jardin looking up the bay has a peculiar ruggedness not unlike many spots in the natural scenery of America. Notwithstanding the strength of Corunna, the place has again and again been taken, and, though the Spaniards may show reasons other than any weakness in the fortifications or mismanagement, the inference is that, had such troops as Elliot commanded in the defense of Gibraltar been at Corunna, the latter place could have been held as was Gibraltar.

To a naval officer there are few places in Europe more enjoyable than the average Spanish port, and in fair Corunna the ideal of Spanish character appears to be embodied. Naturally isolated by position and not on any main highway of travel, the gay Corunnians have retained intact in their quaint and historic city many customs which are rapidly passing away in other parts of Spain. The city is made up of curious private dwellings with their tiles of red, blue, and yellow, and the palace and public buildings of marble, all appear like so many immense diamonds, as they are reflected by the setting sun. Along the winding paths among the hills the peasants can be seen walking in groups, or beside that ubiquitous animal, the donkey. Occasionally they pause and cross themselves as they approach a shrine, half concealed in a niche by the road. In the morning great quantities of fruit and vegetables are carried into the market places, and if one wishes to see the real Spanish costume it must be looked for among these country vendors in the market stalls.

The city is divided into an upper and a lower town. The wall surrounding the upper town is still standing, though in a dilapidated condition. The lower town, from being originally a mere fish mart, is now the aristocratic part of the city.

The first impression one has of Corunna is the lack of all business enterprise, in contrast to the energy displayed by the average American city of 60,000 inhabitants. The people live for themselves, and this may be said to characterize Spaniards everywhere. From 9 A. M. until nearly midnight the cafés are filled with young men and old, the military discussing the latest advices from Madrid, and the civilians the events of the day. Light wines of red and white shades are the most popular, but the military, and those who have cultivated a taste elsewhere, demand liquors of a different character.

The streets are very crooked and one never knows where they will terminate, either against the wall of some building or in one of the numerous public squares. They are so narrow that the Spanish maiden need not stir from a reclining position on the portico to carry on a conversation with some fair companion opposite. The city is at its best in the evening, for then all the inhabitants are out on the boulevard, and the cafés are thronged with beautiful women and handsome men, while across the graveled walks there is a constant play of light, mingled with the sprays of water from the fountains. The boulevard has three distinct walks, one for the upper classes and the military officers, a second for the middle classes, and a third for servants and peasants. A plain distinction of caste is observed and rigidly followed. The Spaniards are passionately fond of music, and the playing of the military bands on the promenade shows that they are not far behind the famous bands of the Prussian Uhlans.

The ladies are dressed in the latest Parisian style, and the mantilla, which is worn throughout the day, gives place at night to the modern hat. Nothing, however, is so charming as a black mantilla, falling gracefully from the hair over the shoulders. At the bull fights or the opera this gives place to the white mantilla, which is *de rigeur* on such occasions.

The inhabitants as a rule live well, and the market place furnishes great quantities of fish and fruit. Milk is furnished at the different houses by milking cows and asses in the street. These animals are driven along in droves of three and four by women who attract no little attention by their shrill, unmusical voices and looped-up skirts, as they run barefooted over the stones by the side of the beasts. But there is a jaunty air about the majority of these women which, with comely faces and robust figures, renders them decidedly attractive.

Among the public buildings the cathedrals of Santiago and Collegiata rank first in point of antiquity. Santiago dates from the eleventh century and Collegiata from the thirteenth. The palace of the Captain General of Galicia, of which State Corunna is the capital, is modern and is constructed of pure white stone.

The city is full of barracks for the regular troops and the reserves in time of mobilization. The garrison numbers 5,000 men, of which 1,200 are cavalry and the remainder infantry, carbineers, and artillery. All the troops appear undersized except the cavalry. The fact of early conscription accounts for the apparent youth of the file. At the age of sixteen the conscript appears before the Medical Board, and if he passes the examination is assigned to that branch of the service for which he is physically best adapted. The term of service is three years, and exemption can only be had by paying a sum of money or obtaining a substitute. The rule thus exempts only the wealthy. Exception is made in the case of the only support of a family. The cavalry ride well, and this corps is the best-handled in the service. The officers, on the whole, are a fine set of men and courteous in the extreme.

WHEN MIND AND BODY are out of sorts, with pale extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the liver to a healthy condition and speedily remove all biliary distress.—*Advertisement.*

"THE BEST PILL I ever used" is the frequent remark of purchasers of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. When you try them you will say the same.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold by all grocers.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).
TO REDUCE THEIR SUMMER STOCK
LARGELY THEY OFFER
UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
FINE LINENS
35 Per Cent. Below Regular Prices.
One lot 3,000 dozen Pure Linen Dresden Damask Napkins,
85c., $1, & $1.25 per dozen.
One lot 750 pieces Pure Linen Bleached Dresden Damask,
50c., 60c., & 65c. per yard.
HANDSOME STRIPED CHEVIOTS.
35c. per yard; reduced from 50c.
PRINTED FOULARDS
At 30c. Per Yard;
REDUCED FROM 75c.
27-INCH
REAL CHINA SILKS,
50c., 60c., & 85c. per yard;
Reduced from 85c., $1, and $1.25.
FANCY PARASOLS,
IN THE BEST STYLES OF THE SEASON,
50c., $1, $1.50, & $2. each;
Reduced from $1.25, $2.25, $3.50, and $5.
LADIES' IMPORTED
JERSEY AND SURAH WAISTS,
$1.75, $2.75, and $4.50;
Reduced from $4.00, $6.00, and $10.50.
300 LADIES' FINE WHITE
LAWN WRAPPERS,
$2.50, $3.50, and $5 each;
Reduced from $4.50, $6.00, and $8.50.
FINE FRENCH CASHMERE
TEA GOWNS,
SILK FRONTS,
AT 9.50 EACH;
REDUCED FROM $14.50.
FINE FRENCH FLANNEL
TENNIS SUITS
AT $7.50 AND $10 EACH;
Reduced from $12.50 and $18.50.
ORDERS BY MAIL.
THEIR ORDER DEPARTMENT IS SPECIALLY ORGANIZED TO FILL OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS FROM THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, AND THEIR SUPERIOR FACILITIES ENABLES THEM TO GUARANTEE SATISFACTION AND PROMPTNESS IN EVERY CASE.
ALL DRY GOODS (ONLY) DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

MIDSUMMER ATHLETICS.

SOME WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS GIVEN BY THE WEST SIDE CLUB.

Many people gathered yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds, Eighth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, to witness the annual Summer games of the West Side Athletic Club. Many ladies were present, and the applause was frequent.

The games began with the 100-yard run, handicap, in four heats, the men running four in a heat. There were fifteen starters, with Frederick Westing, Manhattan Athletic Club, at scratch. Westing won the first trial heat in 0:10 3-5; W. M. Christie, Titan Athletic Club, won the second in 0:10 3-5; J. C. Devereaux the third in 0:10 4-5, and W. J. Dixon came in winner in the fourth in 0:10 4-5. The final heat was won by Westing in 0:10 1-5, with Christie second.

The one-mile walk, handicap, followed, with C. L. Nicoll, F. Thilstrand, W. E. Beatty, C. F. Lardner, and C. E. Nicolls of the Prospect Harriers, started. Nicoll was scratch man. Lardner came in first in 7:20 4-5, with Nicolls second. The time was 7:40.

Good work was done with the sixteen-pound shot, F. L. Lambrecht, J. C. Devereaux, J. W. Rich, and J. J. Van Houten entering the contest. J. Van Houten won with 34 feet 11½ inches actual throw and six feet allowance. Lambrecht, scratch, took second place with 40 feet 4 inches.

The 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, had as starters H. S. Towne, scratch; Devereaux, 4 yards; Van Houten, 4 yards; F. W. Meinken, 12 yards; E. L. Sarre, 15 yards, and W. Bogardus, 16 yards. Sarre won in 0:27 4-5 and Devereaux came in second.

The 440-yard run, handicap, followed, with twelve starters. C. Ward won in 0:51 4-5, and J. F. Wieners, Manhattan Athletic Club, came in second.

The running broad jump, handicap, was won by J. D. Douglas, West Side Athletic Club, with 19 feet 3¾ inches. J. D. Millin of the same club secured second with 18 feet 9½ inches.

The one-mile run fell to T. Owens in 4:302-5, and A. B. George came in second.

The last event was a seventy-five-yard dash, handicap, and was run in two trial heats and a final. The final was won by C. J. Doody of the West Side Athletic Club in 0:8 4-5, J. D. Millin coming second with 15 feet 3½ inches.

G. L. M. Sacks was referee. The judges were E. Tate, J. H. Mellor, A. G. Waldron; the timers were G. A. Avery and C. C. Hughes; the starter was W. H. Robertson; the judge of walking was T. A. McEwan, and the official handicapper was W. H. Robertson.

A STRANGE CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A week ago W. G. Selden, a member of a well-known family in this city, and a brother of Mr. John Selden, who was prominently connected with the Spanish Claims Commission, died at his residence in this city, where he lived with another brother and three maiden sisters. He was buried, and since then no one has been seen to either enter or come out of the house. The circumstances aroused considerable interest among the neighbors, who yesterday had the police break open the house. They found the three sisters wandering about the place in a wild and demented state. The police are investigating the case, which is very mysterious.

B. Altman & Co.
TO-MORROW,
Monday, July 22,
LADIES'
HOUSE ROBES
AT
EXTRAORDINARY
Reduction in Prices,
VIZ.:
CASHMERE,
$3.75, $6.50, $8.75.
CHALLIE,
$3.75, $4.50, $7.50.
FLANNEL,
$2.75, $5.50, $7.50.
SILK
TEA GOWNS,
$6.85, $9.75, $14.50.
WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS,
85c. and $1.25.
Colored Wash Wrappers,
75c. and $1.20.
BATHING SUITS,
$1.75 and $2.25.
GOSSAMERS
$1.85 and $2.25.
18th-st., 19th-st., and 6th-av.
(18th-St. Station Elevated Road.)

SNUGLY IN HIS HAND.

HOW A TWENTY-FRANC PIECE CAME INTO INSPECTOR HILL'S POSSESSION.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held James R. Hill, the Custom House inspector who was suspended by Collector Erhardt for taking a bribe, in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow. Hill, when brought before Commissioner Shields, was arrayed in his uniform and wore his shield. He had been arrested unexpectedly to himself at the Barge Office by Deputy Marshal Jefferys. Treasury Officers Brown and Donohue appeared before the Commissioner to make complaint against him.

Hill's right hand was seized on July 14 at the Cunard pier by Brown, and Hill was apparently greatly surprised when it was turned open and lying snugly in the palm was discovered a twenty-franc piece. There is pretty good proof, it is claimed, that a second before the coin had been in the hand of Col. William H. Nare, a passenger on the steamship. Brown says Col. Nare passed the piece to Hill. Hill says he had just certified that Col. Nare's trunks were all right, and that Col. Nare held out his hand for a farewell handshake. Unsuspectingly, Hill took the proffered hand. Then it was that the alert Brown leaped forward, seized the clasped hands, forced it open, Hill's and disclosed the twenty-franc piece. Of course Hill felt the coin when he clasped Col. Nare's hand, but Brown was so active that he did not have time to stop shaking hands and return the money.

Hill has been on the Inspectors' force but a few months. He says he is very sorry that he was caught in such an unfortunate predicament.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—At the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee last night the Hon. James M. Husted, Treasurer of the United States, presented his resignation of Chairmanship. The Hon. Lewis T. Michener, State Attorney General, was unanimously chosen to the vacancy. Marcus B. Sutton was chosen Vice Chairman, Joseph Irvin Treasurer, and Frank E. Millikin Secretary.

Daniell & Sons.
INDIA SILKS.
800 YARDS 27-INCH FIGURED REAL INDIA SILKS.
64C. YARD { WERE 95c.
500 YARDS 24-INCH FIGURED INDIA SILKS.
39C. YARD { WERE 65c.
900 YARDS NOVELTY STRIPE, WITH COLORED SILK BROCADE.
59C. YARD { WERE 83c.
FACT—NOT FANCY—IS THE BASIS OF OUR ADVERTISING.
WASH GOODS DEPT.
Scotch Ginghams, { 25C. YARD.
THE ABOVE ARE ALL THIS SEASONS' HIGH NOVELTIES, WERE 45c. TO 65c. YARD.
Fine Sateens, { 12 1-2C. YARD.
TO-MORROW SOME NEW DESIGNS WILL BE EXHIBITED FOR THE FIRST TIME.
FINAL MARK DOWN.
French Sateens, { 19C. & 23C. YARD.
THESE ARE OUR 30c. AND 50c. GOODS.
REMNANT SALE OF DRESS GOODS AND WASH FABRICS AT HALF PRICE.
GREAT SASH SALE.
HAVING RECEIVED ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE RICH SILK SURAH SASHES, WITH HEAVY KNOT AND BRAIDED SILK FRINGE, ARE ENABLED TO CONTINUE THE SUCCESSFUL SALE FOR ONE WEEK LONGER. THEY ARE 4¼ YARDS LONG AND 12 INCHES WIDE, MAKING A VERY BEAUTIFUL SASH.
THE PRICE IS
$2 75 EACH.
FANS! FANS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN JAP FANS AND SCREENS.
ALSO, SPECIAL LOT OF GRENADINE FANS. SAN REMO SHAPE, 50c. AND 96c.
SPECIAL SALE IN
CHATELAINE BAGS
FROM 70c. UP.
TELESCOPES AND OTHER TRAVELING BAGS, IN ALL SIZES.
CANVAS BELTS FROM 16c. UP.
PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.
BROADWAY,
8TH AND 9TH STS., NEW-YORK.

PANIC ON A GANGPLANK.

AN ACCIDENT WHICH JUST MISSED VERY SERIOUS RESULTS.

Just a few moments before the steamer Etruria's lines were cast off, yesterday noon, an accident occurred which might have had very serious consequences, but which, as it happened, only caused a few bruises and considerable fright. The gangplank which led to the steerage gangway was crowded with friends of those about to sail for the other side. They were reluctantly leaving the vessel and constantly turning back to wave last farewells and exchange good wishes with those on the steamer's decks. At least a dozen ladies and several gentlemen were in the middle of the plank, and a number of others were just stepping back to the steamer's deck, when without a moment's warning the big ship began to move astern, out toward the river.

The gangplank was carried along by the steamer's motion until its side came in contact with the gateway of the dock shed. This it struck with force enough to dislodge that end of the plank which rested on the steamer's deck and it slipped off, bringing up with a jerk on the sturdy ropes which always fasten the gangplank to the ship. At the same time the stringpiece of the gangplank on the outer side was snapped in two and the whole thing sagged over and threatened to dump its burden into the water. The people on the plank rushed in opposite directions in the greatest panic, trampling over one another in their haste to get either to the shore or the ship. One lady was caught between the end of the plank and the ship's side, and seemed to be badly hurt. The other ladies screamed as loud as they could, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

The crushing of the timbers of the planking kept on, but all had reached the dock or the vessel in safety when the plank turned over. The sailors and officers of the Etruria managed to extricate the lady at the end of the plank. She was a passenger and was taken immediately to her room. It was not known how serious her injuries proved, for in a very few minutes the steamer sailed. Of those who reached the dock, several with bruises and torn clothing, two were quite in a fainting condition. They were assisted to carriages by Officer Reilly of the steamboat squad and were quickly driven away, refusing to give their names.

Superintendent Watson of the Cunard dock could give no reason for the sundering of the gangplank or for the premature movement on the part of the steamer. It is probable, however, that the screw had been turned over once or twice, as is customary before sailing, and the bow lines were slacker than they should have been. The officers of the Cunard Company were inclined to look upon the matter as of very little consequence, but the ruined condition of the gangplank showed how nearly fatal the accident had been.

CONTESTING AN ASSIGNMENT.

Leopold Simon, a creditor of Samuel Lowenstein, neckwear, manufacturer, at 555 Broadway, bought Lowenstein's stock when it was sold by the Sheriff after his failure in October, 1888. Lowenstein had confessed judgments of $10,000 in favor of Simon and D. H. Kornhauser. Simon carried on the business a short time and then sold out to Lowenstein's wife, and she employed Lowenstein to carry on the business for her. Lowenstein had transferred about $16,000 in outstanding accounts to the daughters, to Simon, and others on the plea of indebtedness. He had also made a general assignment to Joseph Bierhoff, and nothing was left to pay the merchandise creditors.

These creditors through their lawyers, Binmenthal & Hirsch, brought suit to set aside the Sheriff's sale, the transfers, and the assignment. Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has granted an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of any of the property and for the appointment of a receiver.

BALTIMORE'S BIG FREIGHTER.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The Rossmore, the largest freight-carrying steamship on the Atlantic, the first of the new steamships for the Baltimore service of the Johnston Line, sailed from Liverpool for this port on July 12. She is constructed to carry 1,225 cattle. Her dimensions are 413 feet in length, 46 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 37 feet to spar deck. She has a weight-carrying capacity of 6,800 tons, and her speed will be 12 knots an hour. Her engines will develop 2,500 horse power. The Queensmore, sister ship to the Rossmore, will soon be completed at Belfast by the Builders of the White Star fleet. Two more ships, the Parkmore and the Sedgemore, are being pushed to completion.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
161, 163, 165, 167 & 169 6th Ave.,
CORNER 12TH ST.

CANVAS SHOES
FOR
BOTH SEXES
AND
ALL AGES.
LADIES' CANVAS, LACE AND BUTTON SHOES, IN COLORS OF TAN, GRAY, BROWN AND BLACK..... $1.50
MISSES' CANVAS BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, SPRING HEEL, IN COLORS OF TAN, GOLD, BROWN AND BLACK, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.25
CHILD'S CANVAS LACE AND BUTTON SHOES, SPRING HEEL, IN COLORS OF TAN, GOLD, BROWN AND BLACK, sizes 5½ to 10½..... 1.00
MEN'S BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED..... 1.00
MEN'S WHITE OR TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED.. 1.25
BOYS' WHITE OR BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.00
BOYS' GOLD, TAN, OR DARK BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.50
BOYS' TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.25
YOUTHS' TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.00
YOUTHS' GOLD CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.25
ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE FOOT COVERING FOR MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD, FOR LESS MONEY THAN SAME GRADE OF GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR ELSEWHERE.
Send for Catalogue, Mailed Free.
A. J. CAMMEYER,
Sixth Ave., Cor. 12th St.
CARPETS.
Special Attraction This Week.
We are closing out a Large Surplus Stock
BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT 65c. REDUCED FROM 90c. THE YARD.
BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAIN AT 55c. REDUCED FROM 75c. THE YARD.
HEAVY AXMINSTER AT $1 25. REDUCED FROM $1 75 THE YARD.
ALSO ALL GRADES CHINA FANCY MATTINGS AT COST OF IMPORTATION.
J. & J. DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
40 AND 42 WEST 14TH-ST.

FAVORING A WORLD'S FAIR.

LETTERS FROM WRITERS WHO BELIEVE NEW-YORK IS ITS PROPER PLACE.

Mayor Grant has received several more letters in favor of an international exhibition in this city in 1892, the writers promising to attend the meeting which the Mayor has called to be held in the City Hall next Thursday. Among them are Austin Corbin, ex-Judge Henry Hilton, John F. Plummer, Charles E. Owens, President of the Carpenters and Joiners' United Brotherhood, and W. E. Beselly, President of Typographical Union No. 6.

Judge Hilton says:

"I fully approve the plan of holding an exposition at the time and place named, and add that I believe such is the general opinion on the subject."

Mr. Plummer writes:

"An international exposition held in this city in 1892 will prove to be the greatest boon that could be secured to the industrial interests of our country and all that pertains thereto."

The Produce Exchange has requested Mr. Charles C. Burke to attend the City Hall meeting and have passed resolutions which say:

"Owing to her great natural advantages as a seaport, her delightful climate, admirable and extensive accommodation for travelers, and her large and varied industries, New-York is an eminently suitable place to hold such a fair."

The dry goods commission merchants are warmly interested in the proposed exposition. They have issued a circular expressing their desire to be represented by Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, on both the committee chosen to inaugurate the movement and the Board of Management to be subsequently selected to take charge of the undertaking.

The circular is signed by Bliss, Fabyan & Co., W. L. Strong & Co., John L. Bremer & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Ammidown & Smith, Wendell, Fay & Co., Joy, Langdon & Co., Deering, Milliken & Co., Grosvenor & Carpenter, Townsend & Yale, Lewis Brothers & Co., Joseph T. Low & Co., P. Van Volkenburgh & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co., Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co., Lawrence & Co., Cahn & Co., Goetz, Altemus & Co., Dana, Tucker & Co., Jacob Wendell & Co., Woodward, Baldwin & Co., Denny, Poor & Co., Whitin & Collins, Leavitt & Mitchell Brothers, John F. Plummer & Co., Lawrence, Taylor & Co., Francis Baker & Co., Austin, Bates & Wellington, Converse, Stanton & Co., Bell, Leland, Whitney & Co., Kibbe, Hamlen & Co., Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton, Schoff, Fairchild & Co., James T. Swift & Co., Sullivan, Vail & Co., Whitman, Creighton & Co., Whitman & Phelps, Shreve and Adams, William Simpson, Sons & Co., and A. D. Juilliard & Co.

Messrs. D. S. Walton & Co. of the paper trade are circulating a pamphlet among the paper manufacturers and dealers, asking that they be represented by Warner Miller in the organization of the exposition.

FOUR MEN HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Frank Austin of 392 Seventh-avenue, an engineer on the elevated railroad; James Casey, a bartender of 416 Seventh-avenue; Edward Tyrrell of 414 West Twenty-fifth-street, and Joseph Dryer of 266 West Twenty-fourth-street, each and severally, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with robbing Mamie Moulton of 207 West Thirty-third-street in Hagerty's saloon at Thirty-third-street and Seventh-avenue, at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mamie Moulton, Florence Denton, Fred Chote of 403 West Fiftieth-street, and F. K. Jackson of the Paisley House were drinking in a room back of the saloon when the prisoners and David Young, a young engineer, who has not been arrested, came in and quarreled with the party and drove the girls companions out of the saloon. Then they went back to the sitting room. It is charged and denied that their companions left behind $70, two diamond rings, and a beaded silk wrap worth $100. Tyrrell and Dryer then put the girl into a cab and drove to Schenck's Hotel, Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. The prisoners were pushed by Meehan and Justice Gorman held them in $3,000 bail for trial.

MURDERED BY NEGROES.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 20.—Particulars of a tragedy at Pantheon Burns, which occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday, have aroused much feeling here. The train which arrived last evening from Memphis brought a large party of whites from Leland and other points along the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Road to the scene of the affray. The conductor reports that when he pulled out of Pantheon Burns a large and excited crowd of negroes was assembled there. Rogers, Mason Phat Dr. A. B. Pitts, manager of Capt. John Wolf's plantation, was shot and his assistant, a Mr. Rogers, stabbed and fatally wounded by two negroes who had been apprehended and brought back to the plantation by Rogers a short time before. Dr. Pitts was well known here and much esteemed.

HOBART'S PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 20.—Hobart College has secured Prof. Lathrop for the English department. He was graduated some years ago at Harvard with highest honors in English. Since his graduation he has developed marked ability as a teacher and scholar in English, and is spoken of in very high terms by Prof. Child of Harvard College and others who have knowledge of his later career. He will enter upon his duties here at the opening of the Fall term in September.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.
Our departments are well stocked with seasonable goods, purchased by us at the immense reductions from values which wholesale houses must submit to at this time of the year, and
OUR CUSTOMERS SHARE THE FULL BENEFIT OF THESE SACRIFICES.
Hence, strangers visiting the city have the opportunity to avail themselves of rare bargains in every department, and our customers absent from the city have the advantage of prepaid freight to all towns within 100 miles' radius.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
R. H. MACY & CO.
JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.
WILL CONTINUE DURING THE WEEK THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
HAVING MADE
FINAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
SUITS, WRAPS, AND JACKETS,
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
At Half Price.
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
AND WASH FABRICS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
All at about 1-3 value.
5,000 YDS. BLACK AND WHITE FRENCH SATEENS,
15c. & 19c. per yard;
REDUCED FROM 35c.
JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY, bet. 9th and 10th sts.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF
THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY.
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

FOR MONEY PRIZES.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH OF THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS GUN CLUB.

The relative ability of the members of the Washington Heights Gun Club to bring down strong-flying pigeons has latterly occasioned animated discussion in that organization of sportsmen. To settle the question a match was arranged to be shot yesterday, in connection with which the substantial sum of $500 was put up in prizes. It was agreed that the shooter bringing down the greatest number of birds should receive $300, the second scorer $150, and the third $50, the fourth or last man being charged with the cost of the pigeons and the incidental expenses of the match. This division was predicated upon the fact of only four experts of the Washington Heights fraternity having entered the championship lists.

They were C. H. Preyer, C. R. Terwilliger, W. Fortunato, and Dr. A. B. Amaolle, named in the order in which they finished in the competition. Notwithstanding the fact that the shoot took place within the city limits, on the lands of Mr. Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals appeared, and the work of slaughtering 160 blue rocks and their congeners went on without protest or interruption. The match proper was shot at twenty-one yards' rise, and eighty yards' boundary. It appeared that the injury sustained by Mr. Smith was what was known in medical parlance as Potts's fracture, and that the results of the treatment by Dr. Dumond were quite as successful as is usual in such cases. Nevertheless, under the instructions of the court the jury found for the plaintiff and awarded $1,000 damages.

The record on the appeal by the doctor contained, of course, the evidence as it was submitted to the jury in Judge Andrew's court. Judge Van Brunt wrote the opinion of the General Term, and Judges Barrett and Daniels concurred in it. Judge Van Brunt reviewed the evidence at length, and then said:

"There is not a scintilla of evidence in this case, and not one witness has testified to the fact that the permanent injury was the result of want of care or skill of the defendant. In fact, the whole tendency of the evidence is that it was as good a result as could be expected, and as good as was attained in the majority of cases even when the most perfect and best-and most experienced treatment was afforded. It would seem, therefore, to be nothing but the wildest speculation to allow the jury to find from this evidence, or rather want of evidence, that the permanent injury which the plaintiff was likely to suffer as one of the effects of this accident, resulted from the want of skill or care of the defendant."

The decision of the Special Term was therefore reversed, and the case remanded.

AN UNWELCOME FOREIGNER.

LOPHYRUS PINI KILLING FLUSHING'S SHADE TREES.

FLUSHING, July 20.—Much anxiety is felt in Flushing over the destruction of many of the beautiful shade trees that border the village streets. Six years ago a pest made its appearance here which upon investigation proved to be the *Lophyrus pini*. It is believed that it came from Germany, where it confines its ravages to the pine forests of the Fatherland. Here it attacks the English elms, and many of the finest trees have died from the effects of its ravages.

The pest is a saw fly, with three borers on each side of its body near the head, which also serve for feet and legs while it is in the worm, or caterpillar, state of existence. The fly lays innumerable eggs in the crevices of the bark of the trees. These when hatched produce small, greenish, slender worms, which climb upward and devour the green and juicy substance of the leaves. In the pupa state they resemble grains of wheat. The foliage quickly withers and at first appears like soiled lace. Soon it becomes dark brown and falls to the ground.

Flushing has long been famous for its arborial beauty. The English elms, though a serious loss to the place, could not create a very noticeable diminution of trees, as poplars, elms, oaks, pines, maples, lindens, and many other varieties abound there, but the *Lophyrus pini*, which heretofore has confined itself almost exclusively to the English elms, has this season attacked the lindens. Nothing whatever has been done by the village authorities to protect the trees.

MURDERERS TO BE SENTENCED SOON.

When the extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer meets on Tuesday, Judge Daniels will cause the remittiture of the Court of Appeals in the cases of Charles Giblin and Ferdinand Carolan to be recorded by the Clerk. Giblin and Carolan were convicted of murder in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and their convictions were recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

If it were not for this extraordinary session on Tuesday, the date of their executions could not be fixed until the next regular session or the first Monday of November. On Tuesday, as soon as the remittiture shall have become a part of the records of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a session of the General Term of the Supreme Court will be held, and the day of the execution will be fixed. Some of the Justices of the Supreme Court go to Europe on Wednesday, therefore the hurry. In addition, Giblin and Carolan can be hanged so much the sooner.

AGAINST THE PIEOP-PRIOE PLAN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop and the Wardens of Dannemora, Sing Sing, and Auburn Prisons assisted their deliberations yesterday afternoon on the best means of employing the convicts. None of the propositions submitted regarding the new system being satisfactory, all were rejected. Each Warden will look after the employment of the convicts in his own institution.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Sunday Edition Five Cents.
Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	8 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 00
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 00
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents

THE DECISION REVERSED.

THE GENERAL TERM PASSES ON A SUIT OF INTEREST TO PHYSICIANS.

Among the opinions handed down by the General Term of the Supreme Court in this city last week was one upon an appeal from the Special Term, Judge Andrews, where judgment had been rendered against a well-known physician and surgeon of this city for the alleged mismanagement of a case of surgery. The case in the first instance attracted a great deal of attention, a certain class of newspapers exploiting at a length altogether disproportioned to the nature of the case.

Briefly stated, the facts were as follows: Gerrit Smith, a slightly-built young man, an organist, was run down in the street by an ice wagon April 6, 1886, and sustained a fracture of the fibula of the right leg and right ankle. Dr. Cornelius J. Dumond was summoned from his office in the Barrett House to attend the case. He ordered the patient home, and attended him until April 19, when the limb set of Mr. Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals appeared, and the work of slaughtering 160 blue rocks and their congeners went on without protest or interruption. The match proper was shot at twenty-one yards' rise, and eighty yards' boundary. It appeared that the injury sustained by Mr. Smith was what was known in medical parlance as Potts's fracture, and that the results of the treatment by Dr. Dumond were quite as successful as is usual in such cases. Nevertheless, under the instructions of the court the jury found for the plaintiff and awarded $1,000 damages.

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The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

OUR SUMMER SALE

is gaining right along—right along.

Who hnt ns at July's end would buy five thousand pieces of a single kind of goods?....The answer's short——Count the thumb and fingers on a single hand and leave off five.

FOR WASH DRESS FABRICS

we are famone with buyers and with sellers.....Those who have goods to sell their market find with us, as well as those who ouy.....From commission honses and importers we last week bought more than five thonsand pieces of Wash Dress Fabrics, of which two thonsand were the finest French Sateens.

At Nineteen Cents

we'll this week sell Sateens of finest quality——those exquisite designs whinh freely sold at Forty cents.....At NINETEEN CENTS two thonsand pieces will be offered and two thonsand pisces will be sold.....At NINETEEN CENTS two thonsand pieces of finest French Sateens——prices nnheard of until now.....At NINETEEN CENTS Stripes and Figures, Rings and Dots, and Vines, all colors, Black and White——complete assortments of the best——variety as great as ever offered at beginning of the month of May.

Besides Sateens an hundred other fabrics in Wash Dress Denartment invite inspection, in all of which we claim variety, the greatest ever known in the Summer time, and five times the stock ever nnder one roof shown, be the season what it may..... Come and see the Organdies and Lawns; the Calicoes and Batistes, the Ginghams and the Zephyrs and the Challies, the Cambrics and the Percales, the Seersnckers and Chambrays, and see the great variety of each and every one and judge if what we say is not far within the mark

Silk finish Chambrays	8¾c.	were 18
Yard wide Batistes	7½c.	were 12½
Extra fine English Lawns	7¾c.	were 12½
French Figured Organdies	7¾c.	were 17
Fine navy blue Chambrays	9¾c.	were 22
Tanjonr Cloth	11¾c.	were 22
Best French Percales	12½c.	were 18
Fine black Plaid Organdies	19c.	were 35
Fancy French Chambrays	13¾c.	were 32
Finest Novelty Zephyrs	19c.	were 35
Finest Scotch Ginghams	19c.	were 45
Finest Scotch Zephyrs	24c.	were 60
Finest Domestic Ginghams	11¾c.	were 18
Novelty Dress Ginghams	8¾c.	were 12½
Best Domestic Sateens	4¾c.	were 10
New Seersnckers	5¾ cents	
New Fancy Challies	6¼ cents	
New Figured Lawns	4¾ cents	
New Standard Calicoes	3¾ cents	

Buying
at Forty and Fifty Cents on the Dollnr
we can and dn sell
New Gnnds
At Half Price and Less.

DRESS GOODS

At 12½c..	250 pieces fine Wool Challies—Henrietta finish—figured and bordered,	best styles.
At 15c....	Blne and White and Black and White Albatross, wide, narrow, and donble stripes....all wool	were 30
At 12½c..	Bordered Wool Mohairs—an inexpensive and excellent wearing Summer fabric.	extra wide.

We also offer at 29 cents Navy Blue Beach Cloths, donble width, and Black Lace Grenadines that were Forty-four cents.....At 49 cents, Wool Mohairs in new shades—quality usually sold at 60 cents to 65 ....At 14 cents, Black Nun's Veiling (only thirty pieces) that were Twenty-five....At 39 nents, Black all-wool Henriettas, and at 58 cents a splendid variety of Fine French Toxedo Flannels, light and dark grounds—the finest made.

Buying
at Forty and Fifty cents nn the Dollar,
we can and dn sell
New Goods at Half Price nnd Less.

UPHOLSTERY.

Imported Raw Silk Madras Curtains; were $3	$1 29
Crinkled Cross Stripe Curtains; were $4....	1 98
Triple Twisted Scotch Lace; were $4.....	2 19
French Tambour Muslin Curtains; were $5.	2 98
Irish Point—Lace Centres; were $10.....	4 88
Florentine Silk Curtains; were $8.....	3 98
Turcoman Curtains—Mottled Chenille Dados.	1 49
Silk Chenille Portières—30 colorings.....	4 83
Three-colored Racines—50-inch; were 75....	39c.
Crushed Mohair Plushes; were $1 19.....	69c.
Double-width Cotton Plush—reversible.....	29c.

At 5¾c.....8c.....10c.....12½c.,
Twenty-three cases

LACE AND CABLE CORD SCRIMS,

Blacks and Stripes—more than twenty styles——
All forty inches wide;
Regular prices Ten Cents to Twenty.

At 7¾c.....9½c.....12½c.,
fifteen cases

FANCY FIGURED DRAPERIES.

Stained Glass, Oriental, Cross Stripe, Heraldic, and Madras Floral Designs——were 12½ to 20c.

At Nineteen Cents,
A hnndred pieces
Figured Silkolines—alike on both sides—Wild Rose, Poppy, and Pond Lily designs—seven shades—were 27.

French Tambour Muslins—emb'd edges	were 27½c.
Extra wide——wide border; were 80	89c.
Real Madras Draperies; were 30	12½c.
Spun Silk Table Covers—3 yds. $5 88; were $10 00	
Oriental Table Covers—1½ yds...$1 98; were $5 00	
Chenille Table Covers—1½ yds...$1 89; were $2 25	
Same—full yard square	68c.; were $1 00
Colored and Marbleized Table Oil Cloth	18c.
Holland Window Shades—complete	38c.
Pillow Sham Holders; were $1	59c.

Buying
at Forty and Fifty Cents on the Dollar,
we can and dn sell
New Goods at Half Price and Less.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

All-Linen Oatmeal Towels; were 11c	8½c.
Fine All-Linen Hnoks and Damasks	10c.
Damask and Hnck—extra size	15c.
Fine Damask—knot fringe—colored borders	19c.
Cream and White Turkish Towels; were 15c..	9c.
Extra Large Turkish Towels—27x54; were 40c.	25c.
Extra Wide Unbleached Crash; were 8c	4½c.
All-Linen Unbleached Crash; were 10c	5½c.
All-Linen Toweling—20-inch; were 15c	9c.
Turkish Toweling; were 18c	12½c.
All-Linen Napkins—sample lot	7c.
Unbleached Linen Damask—56-inch	33c.
Half-Bleached German Linen; were 50c	39c.
Uncleached Donble Damasks—2 yards wide	59c.
Turkey Red Damasks—fast colors; were 27c..	19c.
Cardinal and Turkey Red Cloths—3-4 size	92c.
Mosquito Net—all colors—piece	35c.
Mosquito Net Canopies—complete	$1 19
French Organdies—colored figures; were 30c.	15c.
French Swisses—dots and figures; were 50c...	27c.
India Linon Plaids—stripes and figures	9¾c.
Check Nainsooks; were 8c	4¾c.

BALANCE OF STAMPED GOODS.

Dollies, Splashers, Tray Covers, Tidies, and Scarfs

7c.....15c.....29c.....39c.,

were 12 cents to 69.

Fancy Toilet Soaps	3c.	Hand Brushes	4c.
[illegible] Castile	7c.	Eng. Tooth Brushes	5c.
[illegible]	5c.	Pocket Combs	4c.
[illegible] line	5c.	Dressing Combs	9c.
[illegible]	15c.	Unbreakable	11c.
[illegible] Water	17c.	Hair Brnshes	25c.
[illegible] Extract	33c.	Whisks—pinch top	9c.
[illegible] tracts	49c.	Fancy Puff Boxes	15c.
[illegible] Dressing	10c.	Lectine Machine Oil	10c.
[illegible] mmia	6c.	Camels' Hair Shaving	
[illegible] Powders	19c.	Brushes; were 39	17c.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

OUR SUMMER SALE

is the talk of the town——snccessful from the start.....Complete assortment of Summer Goods at the lowest prices known keep us busy from morning until night.....Down go the prices with accelerated motion, while assortments are maintained and added to.....We are the only buyers in the market——

We Dn Nnt Pay Too Much.

Last week's offerings are supplemented by others equally attractive.....Even our great sale of

LADIES'
WHITE EMBROIDERED DRESSES

will be equaled by another of enrpassing valne.

Here are the Prices.

$1 69,	valne	$3 00	$8 98,	valne	$13 00
2 25,	valne	5 00	7 88,	valne	15 00
3 98,	valne	7 00	8 88,	valne	17 00
4 98,	valne	9 50	10 98,	valne	22 00

Wash Fabric Dresses,
Cambric, Gingham, Chambray, and Sateen.

$1 98,	valne	$5 00	$4 98,	valns	$9 00
3 98,	valne	7 50	5 98,	valne	12 00

Cloth and Challie Dresses.

$6 98,	valns	$12 00	$12 98,	valne	$22 00

Wrappers and Tea Gnwns.

69c.,	worth	$1 00	$1 98,	worth	$3 25
98c.,	worth	1 75	3 98,	worth	6 00
$1 49,	worth	2 50	5 98,	worth	9 00

Wool and Silk Blouses.

$1 69.....$1 75.....$2 49.....$2 98.....$4 98
formerly $2 50 to $8 00.

Traveling Cloaks and Dusters.

98c.,	value	$2 00	$3 98,	value	$6 00
$1 88,	valne	3 50	4 98,	value	9 00

Bathing Snits.

$1 49.....$2 50.....$3 50.....$4 98

Jerseys.

98c.....$1 49.....$1 98..... $2 98.....$3 98
all special Bargains.

Cool days come in midst of Summer.

ALL WRAPS, JACKETS, AND RAGLANS
AT HALF PRICE.

Buying
at Forty and Fifty Cents on the Dollar
we can and dn sell
New Goods at Half Price and Less.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Twn Thousand
Fine Cambric Corset Covers,
high and low nsck—handsomely made and trimmed with fine embroideries, insertings, and Platte Val. and Torchon laces.

39c.,	were	75	98,	were	$1 69
69c.,	were	$1 25	$1 25,	were	2 00

Four-dollar Dressing Sacques $1 98
Six-dollar Dressing Sacques 2 98
Eight-dollar Dressing Sacques 3 98
full line of sizes.

We are one of the few honses keeping a stock of short and three-qnarter length Night Dresses, Forty-nine cents upward.

At Thirty-three cents,
a thonsand
Mother Hubbard Night Dresses,
neat trim——donble yoke——all sizes

Ladies' Ventilating Corsets....were 75c.;		44c.
Sateen Corsets—all colors....were 89c.;		54c.
Sateen Corsets—all sizes.....were $1 25;		79c.

Buying
at Forty and Fifty Cents on the Dollar,
we can and do sell New Goods
at Half Price and Less.

At 29 Cents.....At 29 Cents,
Three hundred dozen
Men's Fancy Ribbed Lisle Half Hose,
Four thread——solid colors——were 60c.

At 33 Cents.....At 33 Cents,
Ladies' fine Milanese Silk Gloves—black and colors; were sixty-nine.

At 11½ Cents.....At 11½ Cents,
Ten Cases
Ladies' Ribbed Vests—fancy edge;
were twenty-five cents.

At 12½ Cents.....At 12½ Cents,
Misses' Fast Black Hose——were 25c.

At 24 Cents.....At 24 Cents,
Ladies' Fine Gauze Hose——were 40c.

Buying
at Forty and Fifty Cents on the Dollar,
we can and do sell
New Goods at Half Price and Less.

Embroideries, 2 to 4 inch.....were 20;	11½c
Swiss Flonncings.....were 98;	49c.
Fine Emb'd Skirtings—45 inch..were $1 25;	69c.
Egyptian Lace Flonncings.....were 60;	39c.
Point de Gene Laces.....5 inch;	25c.
Val. Lace Handkerchiefs.....were 35;	12½c.
Spanish Guipnre Flonncings....were $1 19;	69c.
All-Silk Moire Ribbons.....were 15;	8½c.
All-Silk Moire—2½ inch.....were 30;	19c.
Fancy Revere Handkerchiefs....were 11;	6c.
Men's All-Linen Hemstitch.....were 17;	12½c.
Colored Bone and Tailor Buttons, dozen;	4c.
Fancy Pearl and Metal Buttons, were 24;	12½c.
All-Leather Valises—2 straps....14 inch;	$1 79
Leather Chatelains Bags.....were 98;	48c.
Pocketbooks.....were 78 to 98;	48c.
Memorandum Books—3 in case..were 25;	10c.
Linen Writing Tablets	7c.
Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes.....were 15;	8c.
Fine wove Note Paper—5 quire box.....were 69;	31c.
Envelopes to match—5 quire box.....were 59;	31c.
Fine Enameled Playing Cards.	10c.
Traveling Inkstands, 15. Poker Chips—100	24c.
All-Wool Traveling Shawls....were $4 00	$1 79
Worsted Shawls.....were $1 00	69c.
Silk Emb'd Cashmere Scarfs....all colors,	$1 39
Black Emb'd Fichus.....were $4 00	1 79

In connection with this, our Snmmer Sale,

A SPECIAL SALE OF NOTIONS.

Stocking Shields	7c.	Darning Cotton	dz. 4c.
Silk Shields	12½c.	Balls	2c.
Tape Measures	3c.	Dexter's Cotton	ball. 4c.
Spring Measures	18c.	Hooks and Eyes	2 cds. 3c.
Cotton Belting, pc	13c.	Shoe Buttons	gr. 4c.
Basting Cotton, dz	12c.	Collar Buttons	dz. 5c.
Plaited Braid	pc. 6c.	Button Molds	dz. 4c.
Tape, large rolls	7c.	Beeswax	2c.
Linen Tape	pc. 2c.	Eng. Pins	paper. 3c.
Initials	gr. 9c.	Book Pins	8c.
Hair Crimpers	pkge. 2c.	Kirby's Hairpins	8c.
Kid Curlers	doz. 8c.	Black Pins	box. 3c.
Celluloid Thimbles	2c.	With bead heads	bx. 1-2c.
End Darning Eggs	4c.	Safety Pins	dz. 2c.
Marking Cotton	dos. 18c.	Skirt Elastic	3c.
Linen Floss	skn. 3c.	Skirt Reeds	elastic. 3c.
Pat. H. and Eyes	dz. 2c.	Ventilating Garters	12c.

Children's Hose Supporters, with shoulder brace.....12c.

Fancy Sontachs and Tubular Braids...36 yd. pc. 12c.
Fancy Silk Elastic, ruffle edge, were 37c.....19c.
Pinked Edge Waist Steels, the finest.....dz. 3c.
Fancy Lunch Baskets, were 29c. to 50c.....9c.

IN THIS, OUR SUMMER, SALE
you will find
tens of thonsands of yards of plain and fancy satins and Armure RIBBONS in all the fashionable shades.

At Less than Half Cost!

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

MUSIC THAT LONDON HEARS

SOME PLAIN TALK ABOUT ACTORS AND SINGERS.

REPUTATIONS THAT ARE MADE BY CABLE PUFFERY—ITALIAN OPERA IN ALL ITS GRANDEUR—WAGNERISM.

LONDON, July 10.—"Distance lends enchantment to the view"; and as Jack Bunsby was wont to remark, with more justice than elegance, "the hearin' o' this here observation lies in the application on it." It is astonishing how imposing some features of the London season appear when viewed through that marvelous telescope, the cable. No feature gains more by this magnifying power than the amusements of this great centre of civilization. In the first place, dear Americus brethren, never again listen patiently to any Englishman who comments on American extravagance in advertising. Sit on him, jump on him, grievously maltreat, thump, and otherwise abuse him. Omit nothing that will tend to convince him that in your opinion he is a fabricator and the truth is not in him.

England is the paradise of this advertising fiend, and London is his seventh heaven. The railway stations here are literally buried beneath advertising signs. It requires steadfastness of purpose and a fine-tooth comb to find the name of the station. The omnibuses and tram cars are covered all over with advertisements. In the railway carriages—where they are not often to be found in our despised country—they fairly dazzle one's eyes. And along the walls that shut in so much of the railways one sees nothing but advertising placards, among which the announcement of the Salvation Army that the straight and narrow path leads to eternal happiness is frequently followed by the startling statement that "all ladies traveling by this line should use Smith's soap."

Now, in a country which can give New-York lessons in advertising, the advertising agent knows a thing or two about pulling the strings of the cable. And it is especially in regard to amusements that the cable is pulled with skill and assiduity. There are certain newspaper correspondents here who pass most of their leisure time among actors and singers, and they are "worked" to perfection. It is to these ingenious gentlemen that New-York owes its misinformation as to London amusements. Every play that is produced in London is supposed to have an American future before it, and nothing is left undone to prepare a successful career for it in our unsuspecting country. No doubt, dear American brethren, you have already heard of the tremendous success of A. W. Pinero's new play, "The Profligate," at the Garrick Theatre. Don't believe a word of it. It is the very worst play that has been produced in London for several seasons, and literary men here don't believe that Mr. Pinero wrote it. The theatrical season is drawing to a close here, and the hills at the principal houses are as follows:

Adelphi, "The Shanghraun," a fairly successful revival; Comedy, Kate Forsyth in "The Tigress," a failure; Court Theatre, the Kendals in a "A White Lie," successful; Gaiety Theatre, "Fanst Up to Date," a great success; Lyric Theatre, Alfred Cellier's "Doris," fairly successful; Prince of Wales's, Agnes Huntington in "Paul Jones," a great success; Savoy, "Jeomen of the Guard," still running to a very large business; Terry's Theatre, "Sweet Lavender," highly successful; Covent Garden, Augustus Harris's Italian opera, successful; Her Majesty's Theatre, Mapleson's Italian opera, absolutely dead.

This, dear American brethren, is a true bill. I do not know a single advertising agent and do not intend to. But I began this letter with the intention of telling you something about musical performances now going on in London rather than theatrical. Mr. Augustus Harris's Italian opera at Covent Garden is one of the things to which distance lends enchantment. I do not mean to say that the performances are not good. They certainly are, but when one sits down at his breakfast table in New-York and reads the morning's cable news about the wonderful tenors d'Anna, Montariol, and Jean de Reszke, the great baritone Lassalle, the magnificent basso Edouard de Reszke, the sensational prima donna from Scotland, Miss McIntyre, and all the other surprising persons whom Mr. Harris has brought together, he is prone to fancy that New-York is only playing second fiddle to London in spite of the Metropolitan Opera House and its success.

Well, dear American brethren, who have not heard these singers, let me tell you that some of them are by no means so great as you suppose; and though it is undeniable that we do play second, still it is violin, not fiddle. The best artist among Mr. Harris's men is Edouard de Reszke, who is a truly great basso. His voice is not specially low in compass, but in sonority and richness it is of the first quality. His art is almost flawless. He sings with the greatest possible taste and judgment and without any cheap ad captandum tricks. All his effects are legitimately produced. His Mephistopheles is a superb piece of work, in which judicious and intelligent acting, full of sardonic humor, is combined with a bold and masterful vocal style.

Jean de Reszke, the tenor, is not a tenor at all, but a good high baritone, who has forced his upper register. The quality of the voice below the G above the staff is unquestionably agreeable, though not the quality of a tenor. The G, G sharp, A, and B flat, which are the remaining upper notes, are of wretched quality. But Jean de Reszke sings with much taste and at times with feeling. He would have been an exceedingly good baritone, but as a tenor he makes one nervous, for his upper notes always sound so strained and seem to be on the point of cracking. His vocal method, however, is praiseworthy, and, as Lohengrin, he can give some valuable points in the treatment of the music to our lamented young friend Alvary.

Lassalle is a very good baritone, but his voice would not astonish any one in New-York. It is not as fine as Kaschman's, who was at the Metropolitan under Mr. Abbey, nor is it as rich and sympathetic as Robinson's was when it was first heard in New-York. Lassalle sings with the good judgment of an experienced artist, but his voice production is extremely faulty in the upper notes. As an actor, he does not compare with men like Robinson and Fischer. I am quite certain that he would not achieve any great success in New-York, though he would not be a failure. Here the people are absolutely ahead in their praises of him.

D'Andrade and Montariol, the tenors, do not call for special comment. D'Andrade has a wretched voice. Montariol's is good, but he is not a great artist. Talazac is a fine artist, but has not a big voice. Miss McIntyre I heard in "Faust." She is a young and inexperienced, but her voice is of splendid quality. It is the true dramatic soprano, round, mellow, and full-bodied. She knows how to sing, and some of her passages in the garden scene were full of genuine pathos. She has a brilliant future before her, and she is one of the singers we should be glad to hear in America. Mlle. Litta, who sang Micaela in "Carmen" the other night, has a good voice, but she cannot sing in tune, and as a lack of musical ear is a fault that cannot be cured, I am unable to see any brilliant future before this young woman. Mme. Marie Roze, dear American brethren, never had a great voice, and now most of what she had is gone. Her Carmen is an extremely tame and uninteresting performance, and had it not been for the excellence of the chorus and orchestra under our old friend Arditi and the excellent mounting of the opera I might have fancied myself at the Academy of Music during the latter days of the censhship of Mapleson.

And this brings me to the real point on which hinges the difference between the operatic performances now going on in London and those heard in the Winter in New-York. We hear no such choruses, no such orchestras, and no such conducting. Familiar as Gounod's "Faust" is to me, I confess that Signor Mancinelli showed me beauties in the lovely score which I had never perceived before. In the first place, he took all the tempi of the first two acts considerably more slowly than we hear them in New-York. Again, the solo passages in the orchestra were brought out more distinctly and played with much more finish. And there was a general smoothness, delicacy, and nnanimity of sentiment about the work of the fine body of musicians that we seldom hear in New-York. The best work of our excellent orchestra at the Metropolitan does not quite equal it in expressiveness and significance of shading. The chorus, too, was never ragged and never out of tune, but always precise in time, exact in pitch, and correct in expression. These features are the result, of course, of fine training and of firm control on the part of the conductor. Signor Mancinelli handles his chorus and orchestra like a cathedral organist playing upon a great organ. Indeed, his rendering of the orchestral part of "Faust" had much of the effect of a solid, deep-toned, sustained organ accompaniment.

The same features are noticeable in the work of the chorus and orchestra now engaged in the peformance of Verdi's "Otello" at the Lycenm, where the great Signor Faccio is conducting. The chorus and orchestra number 200 and were brought here from La Scala, Milan. Their work is absolutely beyond criticism. Signor Faccio is a master of the art of conducting, and his reading of the score of "Otello" is a revelation to those who heard Cleofonte Campanini's. To tell the plain truth, although "Otello" was heard in New-York, Americans know nothing about the work. Without two such artists as Tamagno and Maurel the opera cannot be interpreted.

Signor Tamagno is to go to America next season, and he ought to be very successful. He is a man of fine stage appearance and a fairly efficient actor. In the concluding scene of Verdi's last opera his acting is considerably better than that usually seen on the Italian opera stage. His voice is a marvelous one. It is tremendously powerful and of astonishing range. Tamagno can sing high D, and he can scatter B flats and high C's all over the firmament of song with the greatest ease. And they are all notes of magnificent quality. One sees some reason for applauding these vocal outbursts, for the pealing tones of this man's wonderful voice thrill the hearers, they are so clear, so resonant, so rich. But the voice has the common fault of such voices. Below the middle register it is not of an agreeable timbre. However, Tamagno knows how to sing. He is not a mere shouter, who can hurl out high notes to astonish the gods and make the judicious grieve. He is an artist. His phrasing is beautiful and his voice production correct. And he sings at times with very great intelligence and occasionally with real feeling. I should say that Otello was not his best part. He would create a better effect as Arnold in "William Tell."

M. Manrel's Iago is a grand performance. The great man's voice is no longer what it was, but it is far from being gone and is still a fine organ. And with what consummate vocal art he uses it! Skill in song can go no further than it goes in his rendering of some passages in his great scene with Tamagno in the second act. And his acting—it is superb. All the crafty cunning and fiendish malignity of Iago are brought out with masterly fidelity. Indeed, I might go on writing about Manrel's Iago for a column and give the reader no better idea of its power than I can by simply stating that there is no other such performance known to the operatic stage to-day, and that historionically it is a fit companion picture to Edwin Booth's unequaled interpretation of the same rôle.

Signora Catanec, who is the Desdemona, is an acceptable artist, though her voice production is not without faults. She sings with judgment and sometimes with force. The production of Verdi's last work has caused great interest here, and the houses have been generally good. The first night audience was tolerably brilliant, and would have been much more so had not the state concert at Albert Hall in honor of the Shah taken place on the same evening.

Those who imagine that the practice of hissing talkers at the opera is an invention of the Wagnerites ought to come to London. When the conductor of the opera lifts his baton to begin the introductory bar of the opera, there is a general "Sh" all over the galleries. And thereafter all noises of any kind are sat upon with a most admirable unanimity. Would that we could import the delightful determination with which the encore fiends are crushed here! An effort was made to encore Jean de Reszke's "Salve dimora" the other night, but it was squelched peremptorily by cries of "Sh."

Dr. Hans Richter has been trying to enlighten Londoners as to Wagner, but one of the peculiarities of an Englishman appears to be that when he doesn't know a thing he doesn't want to know it. At any rate, the good doctor's efforts have not been received with much grace. If they have all been like one I heard a few evenings back, I don't wonder at it. The doctor gave the third scene of "Die Götterdämmerung," with a young woman named Fillunger as Brunhilde. The orchestra discharged its duties superbly, but the soprano's struggle was positively pitiful. She had no conception whatever of the immortal scene, and she had no voice. An exceedingly brilliant audience regarded the proceedings with a sort of amused curiosity, and went away, no doubt, more convinced than ever that Wagner's later operas consisted chiefly of discordant shrieks. Oh for an hour of Lehmann then! What a revelation a week of tetralogy at the Metropolitan Opera House would be to these people! They would need several courses of Walter Damrosch's explanatory lectures, however, before they would awake to a consciousness of what it was all about.

Dr. Richter's conducting has been a revelation to these Londoners. They have never heard anything like it. Happy New-York and still happier Boston! You have had your Gericke, and von Bülow has flashed before your eyes, and you did not entertain angels unawares. You knew the prophets when you saw them. Richter is a much less demonstrative conductor than von Bülow, but his effects are much the same. As a Wagner conductor, however, I should say that he is the superior of the erratic von Bülow.

At his last concert but one, a week ago, Dr. Richter produced a new symphony in E by C. Hubert Parry, the English composer, and a newly-discovered fragment of a piano concerto in D by Beethoven. The Beethoven music is undoubtedly authentic, if one may judge from the style. It belongs to Beethoven's Mozartian period, and bears a close resemblance in manner and treatment to his earlier piano concertos. Dr. Parry's symphony is a musicianly work, having a scherzo, which, however, bears a most striking resemblance to one of Brahms's. The symphony is like most of the work of the English composers, lacking in inspiration and cramped in general style though that dogged conservatism which leads musicians here to cling to very old models and disregard the glorious teachings of the new romantic school. The symphony is worth producing in America, however, and I hope some one of our conductors will give it a hearing next Winter.

Henry E. Abbey's engagement of Sarasate, the violinist, and d'Albert, the pianist, to go to America next season, should be welcome news. They are both great artists, and our violinists certainly need a little waking up.

W. J. H.

THE ARMY AID ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. J. H. Young, Financial Secretary of the United States Army Aid Association, will preach this evening in the Church of the Strangers in behalf of the association. This institution is incorporated under the laws of this State, and has for its object the promotion of the religious, moral, and intellectual interests of the United States Army. The society aims to aid in the establishment and sustenance of libraries and reading rooms at military camps, forts, hospitals, and stations, 150 in number, and to induce company commands to form within themselves literary and debating societies, reading clubs, temperance lodges, &c., and also to labor for the promotion of Christianity in the army. This association is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and although liberal sums have been placed at its disposal they are insufficient, and about $20,000 is needed immediately. The results of the society's work thus far have been very satisfactory.

AN UNMITIGATED NUISANCE

THE ENGLISH SPARROW A VERY BAD BIRD.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT THINKS IT IS TIME TO EXTERMINATE HIM AS A PEST.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Just what led to the "craze" for the pugnacious little English sparrows which seized upon the people of this country fifteen or twenty years ago it is hard to say, but that the result was to inflict upon town and country a nuisance of gigantic proportions few persons who have given any thought to the subject will deny. If there are any persons who still regard the English sparrow as an unmixed blessing, they should read Bulletin No. 1 of the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy of the Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is devoted entirely to the sparrow, with special reference to its relations to agriculture, and it appears to be fairly entitled to the claim that it is the most systematic, comprehensive, and important treatise ever published upon the economic relations of any bird. Data for the preparation of the treatise were obtained from about 3,300 persons, who gave the department facts from personal observation, while the compiler had also before him the results of investigations made by the American Ornithologists' Union, and very many other publications on the subject printed in this and other countries. Out of all this data is marshaled an array of facts which it is hard to read without agreeing with the conclusion of the Department of Agriculture that the English sparrow is a pest which should be destroyed.

According to the most authentic information that can be obtained, the English sparrow was first brought to this country in 1850, when eight pairs were imported into Brooklyn by Directors of the Brooklyn Institute. They were liberated in the Spring of 1851, but did not thrive. The next year a large number was imported. Fifty were let loose at the Narrows, and in the Spring of 1853 the rest were liberated in Greenwood Cemetery, and a man was hired to watch them. They did well and multiplied. In 1854 and 1858 sparrows were introduced at Portland, Me., and in the latter year at Peacedale, R. I. Some of these birds escaped in Boston, but nothing was heard of them, and it was ten years later when they were first let loose on the Boston Common. Twelve birds were liberated in Madison-square, New-York, in 1860, and four years afterward they were introduced in Central Park. In 1866 200 sparrows were set free in Union-square. The following year forty pairs were let loose in New-Haven, Conn., and a colony was established in Galveston, Texas. In 1869 1,000 sparrows were imported in one lot by the Municipal Government of Philadelphia, this being probably the largest single importation of sparrows ever made to this country.

By this time the "craze" for the saucy little sparrows had become fully developed, and they were rapidly colonized in all parts of the country. Some idea of the marvelous rapidity of the sparrow's multiplication, the swiftness of its extension, and the size of the area it has overspread may be gained from the fact that at the close of the year 1886 it had established itself in 35 States and 5 Territories, occupying a total area of 883,000 square miles in the United States and about 148,000 square miles in Canada. In 1886 alone the sparrow spread over 516,500 square miles. It is a hardy, prolific, and aggressive bird, intelligent, and with more than ordinary cunning. It is domestic and gregarious in habit, and through the protection afforded by proximity to man it escapes nearly all the enemies which check the increase of native birds. Besides all this the sparrow had food and shelter provided for it for many years.

The fecundity of the sparrow is simply amazing. It is not unusual for a single pair in the latitude of New-York or further south to rear twenty or thirty young in the course of a year. Assuming the annual product of a pair to be twenty-four young, twelve males and 12 females, and that all live, the progeny of a single pair would reach in ten years the amazing total of 275,716,983,696. Reducing the annual number of young per pair to twelve, and assuming that all five five years, the total increase of a single pair in that time would be 33,614 birds. Of course, the actual increase of the sparrow is only a fraction of these figures, but it rears from four to six broods a year, with four to eight birds to a brood.

Besides being one of the hardiest and healthiest of birds, the sparrow has few natural enemies. In Northern cities the Northern shrike feeds freely on the sparrow in Winter, and in the South the blue jay eats sparrow eggs and the young birds. The crow blackbird, or purple grackle, and the sparrow hawk and screech owl also prey upon sparrows, but these are about all the native birds that trouble them. Cats are generally supposed to catch a good many sparrows, but it is really rare for an adult bird to fall into the clutches of this enemy, and even the young are not often caught. The sparrow has lived with man long enough to learn how to avoid the other semi-domesticated animals surrounding him, and it is safe to say that cats have far better success in catching the wariest of our native birds than in catching the sparrow. Scores of observers testify that sparrows die in large numbers in very severe Winters; but it is a mistake to attribute this to cold, for a healthy, well-fed sparrow can resist without any serious inconvenience the lowest temperatures ever experienced in the United States. Sparrows are "winter-killed" usually because their onstomary food is covered with snow or frozen hard, and they are thus starved to death rather than frozen. The birds are sometimes killed in large numbers in Summer as well as Winter. Severe thunderstorms, with or without hail, but accompanied by high wind, have proved veritable catastrophes to many sparrow communities, especially where the storms come on at night or after the sparrows have assembled in large numbers at their roosting places.

While climate may play an important part in aiding or preventing the increase and spread of the sparrow, the abundance or scarcity of food is even more important. Grain eaters by nature, they follow railroads and carriage roads from place to place, living on good or refuse grain. When, therefore, sparrows are once introduced to any town they at once find themselves provided with an abundance of the food they have always preferred. If the grain fails or some other food becomes more abundant, the birds readily adapt themselves to circumstances. There is scarcely a vegetably product grown by farmer or gardener which the sparrow cannot eat, and there are very many to which it is distinctly partial.

For at least fifteen years after the colonization of the sparrow in this country the hostile influence of man was practically nothing, while its introduction was urged by enthusiastic "benefactors" of the country, and every possible means was employed to aid and protect the birds. Just when the tide of public opinion turned against the sparrow it is impossible to say. The change was gradual, and was due to the steadily accumulating evidence that the sparrow was an unmitigated nuisance. Such protective legislation as had been passed was largely repealed, and that remaining on the statute books was not enforced. Various towns and counties and one State (Michigan) have offered bounties for the destruction of the pests. Shooting, poisoning, trapping, and nest destroying have been employed in the efforts to get rid of the sparrows, but in scattered localities and with little permanent effect. During the two years ending Oct. 1, 1887, W. T. Hill trapped over 40,000 sparrows in Indianapolis, but they are still superabundant in that city. The use of poison has not been very satisfactory in its results, but the Agricultural Department people believe that if it is judiciously used in Winter, especially in Northern cities, it may be made very effective. Farmers and others are beginning to learn that the sparrow makes an excellent potpie, and its use for food will undoubtedly help to diminish its numbers.

Having devoted considerable space to the introduction and spread of the sparrow, the department's bulletin takes up the evidence of the bird's destructive habits, and presents it in a shape to convince the most skeptical reader. From 584 observers in 31 States testimony is given that the sparrow does great injury to buds, blossoms, and foliage of all sorts of trees and shrubs. That trees and vines are harmed by the filth of the roosting birds is contradicted by nobody. Nearly every kind of fruit and shade tree suffers from the strongly-developed taste of the sparrow for buds and blossoms. Grapes appear to suffer the most among fruits, but apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, and berries of all sorts are eagerly eaten by the greedy pests. The sparrow does a great deal of mischief in gardens besides that done to fruit. In every stage of growth, from the planting of the seed until another crop of seed is gathered, most vegetables are more or less subject to its attacks. Peas, corn, lettuce, and cabbage appear to suffer the most while in the green state, but the two latter also suffer very much when ripening their seed. Numerous witnesses testify to the destruction of garden seeds that are sown broadcast. The birds love grass seed, and about the grounds of the Agricultural Department it has been found difficult to start grass, because the sparrows eat the seed as fast as it is sown.

Out of 750 reports concerning injury to grain crops, 562 are unfavorable, wheat appearing to be the greatest sufferer. Page after page is given of the most positive proof that this crop suffers from the time of sowing until it is stored in the barn or elevator, and even then the sparrows frequently find a way to get at and devour it. Oats, rye, barley, corn, rice, buckwheat, sorghum, and other grains are only less welcome than wheat to the sparrow, and in the aggregate the damage done to the grain crops of the country is very great.

Regarding the relation of the sparrow to other birds a mass of evidence is given. Over one thousand original contributions to its knowledge on the subject were received by the Agricultural Department, and when it became apparent that a large part of the testimony which was coming in was against the sparrow a special effort was made to induce friends of the bird to come forward with facts or theories to offset this damaging evidence. The result was a collection of a great amount of testimony of exceptional value, and this is "submitted to the public with perfect confidence that no candid reader will ever again deny that the sparrow molests our native birds, and in many cases drives them from our gardens and parks." About one witness in eighteen testified for the sparrow, but after careful consideration of each bit of testimony presented the department authorities believe that the proportion of 100 to 1 is the most favorable estimate which any unprejudiced person is likely to make. Nearly 100 species of birds are named as suffering from the attacks of the sparrow, among them being seventy kinds of wild birds.

A great deal has been said by friends of the sparrow about its value as a destroyer of insects. The Agricultural Department took special pains to collect evidence on this point, and many pages of the bulletin are devoted to the subject.

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE PARTITION OF THE EARTH.

BY FRIEDRICH SCHILLER.

"There! Take the world!" Jove from his skyey throne
To mortals cried; "For you and for your heirs
A heritage forever—all your own;
But see that each with each like brothers shares!"

Then straight to work all that had fingers went.
All busy, all alert, both young and old;
The farmer was on fruitful harvests bent.
A-hunting sped the Squire through wood and wold.

The merchant fills his storms from near and far;
The abbot culls the choicest, oldest wine.
The king on bridge and high way sets his bar,
And says, "The tenth of everything is mine!"

Long after all and each had ta'en his share,
The poet comes—he had been far away;
He looks, and looks in vain, for everywhere
Naught could he see but owned a master's sway.

"Woe's me! Shall I, of all thy sons the best,
Shall I, then, be forgotten, I alone?"
Thus his complaint he to great Jove addressed,
And flung him down before the Thunderer's throne.

"Not mine the blame," the god replied, "I trow,
If in the Land of Dreams thy life was led!
When earth was being parceled, where wert thou?"
"I was with thee, with thee," the poet said.

"Mine eye upon thy face in rapture gazed,
Thy heaven's full harmonies enchained mine ear;
Forgive the soul that, by thy radiance dazed,
Let go its hold upon the earthly sphere."

"What now?" said Jove; "On earth I've naught to give,
Field, forest, market, they no more are mine;
But in my heaven if thou with me wouldst live,
Come when thou wilt, a welcome shall be thine!"
THEODORE MARTIN.
—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE MADNESS OF FATHER FELIPE.

The sun was setting, throwing long shadows from the tall eucalyptus and poplar trees that surrounded the peach orchards, and gilding the distant windows of the great *estancia* house of Santa Paula. Father Felipe rose from his seat among the peach trees and, thrusting his breviary into the pocket of his *soutane*, took his way up to the house to await the hour of dinner. Late though it was, there was still work going on in the sheep corrals as he passed them, for, owing to the revolution that had broken out in Uruguay, labor was scarce that Summer, and long hours had to make up for the want of hands. The priest stopped on his way and, leaning against the wooden fence, watched with an absent air a group of some five or six men who were busily catching the lame sheep and paring their overgrown hoofs. All day long the same work had been going on; point after point of sheep had been shut into the narrow inclosure, examined, doctored, and let go, and the flock was not yet finished. Of the thirty or forty men who labored on the *estancia* only these few were left; all the rest had either gone to swell the ranks of the revolution or had fled away into hiding to avoid being pressed into the Government service.

"It is growing too dark, Anselmo," grumbled one of the men, rising to his feet and stretching his tired limbs; "we shall never finish the work to-night."

"Courage, man!" cried the *mayor-domo*, a bustling little fellow who had been doing the work of two men through the day and superintending the work of all. "Come! There are hardly a hundred sheep left now; the flock will soon be done with. Ah, Don Felipe! Good evening to you. Would you like to lend us a hand? Here is a knife for you, if you have not got one."

The priest started from his reverie. "Willingly, Anselmo! very willingly, but I do not know how to help you. I am not skilled to this labor."

The grumbler looked up. "To this labor, no!" he repeated, mimicking the priest's deprecating tone, "but to eat his dinner—yes! Offer him a knife to eat his dinner, Anselmo, if you want to see him use it. That is what a priest carries a knife for."

The men laughed. Don Felipe pretended not to hear, but the muscles of his face quivered and the hand that grasped the railing shook in spite of his efforts to appear indifferent.

His tormentor cast a mocking glance at him as he passed before him to catch another sheep. "Aha! the fat wether!" he cried presently, dragging the struggling sheep after him by the leg. "Oh, the fat priest! This is the kind of priest that pleases me; this one makes good fat meat and good thick wool; this one deserves his dinner every day. But the other priests! Bah!—if you were to cut all their throats to-morrow you would get nothing by them."

The men laughed again; it mattered little to them what the wit was so long as it was directed against the proper person, and to their ideas a priest was an eminently proper person for ridicule.

"Hold thy tongue, Teofilo!" said the *mayor-domo* sharply. "Thou knowest that Don Geronimo will not have the Father insulted, and if he complains then it is I who am blamed. Besides, priest or no priest, he is not a bad man, that Don Felipe," he added carelessly.

Don Felipe did not hear the remonstrance. Already he was on his way to the house, walking with slow, measured steps that contrasted curiously with the passion that was working in his face. Broken ejaculations started involuntarily from his quivering lips. "They all hate me. They all despise me. What harm have I ever done, what words have I ever spoken to them? The meanest peon on the place thinks that he has the right to insult me!" His hands were feverishly clinched and unclinched, the perspiration stood out on his forehead, and his face flushed and burned red with the heat of shame and powerless indignation. When he was out of sight his steps were more hurried; then suddenly he stopped and paused irresolute, being half-minded to return and confront with angry words the men that jeered at him. Thinking better of this impulse he resumed his way to the house, crying out aloud to himself as he went with a kind of angry exultation. "It is not through fear. No! not through fear!" An insult less half its bitterness if promptly resented and revenged; it is only those that are accepted in silence that remain unhealed, and every fresh wound added to their number starts the old wounds bleeding afresh, smarting with accumulated pain. Perhaps the keenest pang that Felipe felt was the horrible uncertainty whether it was really his cowardice alone that prevented him from avenging his pride. "It is not through fear!" he cried to himself. Had he been more sure that fear had no influence with him he would not have felt the necessity of so often telling himself so.

He sat down on a bench outside the house and wiped the sweat from his brow. Hardly more than two and twenty, his clean-shaven face made him look even more youthful, and there was something almost pathetic in its incongruity with the long, formal *soutane* and ugly peaked hat. His features were good, though wanting in strength, and his eyes were beautiful. "I did ask you to send me a priest," wrote Doña Apolinaria to her old friend the Vicar General at Buenos Ayres, "and you have sent me a pretty boy. However, his manners are nice, so I will not complain." Felipe's manners were nice, a rare thing among his fraternity, and in that respect at least Doña Apolinaria had no fault to find with the chaplain that her friend had selected for her. It would have been difficult to find in him any other especial qualifications for his post.

The *estancia* of Santa Paula belonged to the Usabarrenas, one of the richest families of the republic of Uruguay. At that time the family consisted of three individuals only—Don Geronimo Usabarrena, whose great wealth and influence in the country had made him a likely candidate for the Presidency at more than one election—had he ever been elected he would have made a very honest and perfectly competent ruler, fortunately both for himself and his country his ambition was not rewarded by success; Doña Apolinaria, his wife, a native of Buenos Ayres, and related to some of the first families of the Argentine Republic; and Elena, their only child, a pretty girl of nineteen, with rather a sullen expression of face and such supercilious manners as befitted so great an heiress. Geronimo Usabarrena was a good-natured, godless old heathen, who feared and respected no man, but only his wife. Political troubles had exiled the family from Montevideo for more than two years, and obliged them to live altogether on their country estate. Had the truth been told, Usabarrena was not sorry to escape from the constant worry and anxiety of the intrigues with which his wife's ambition surrounded him; as it was, he did his utmost to reconcile her to her temporary seclusion, even to the extent of building a chapel for her (for Doña Apolinaria was a devout woman and constant in her religious duties) and allowing her to send to her old home in Buenos Ayres for a priest. Thus it had been that Felipe had entered on his first duties in his profession.

He had come there straight from the religious seminary in which he had been educated, and which he had entered at the age of ten. Of his childhood he had but the vaguest recollection. Always, so far as he could remember, he had lived with the same old woman; always in the same dingy street, always in the same dark little house that no one entered but themselves. He supposed the old woman to have been his grandmother—why he supposed her to be so he did not remember, nor did he remember anything very clearly about her except that she beat him occasionally with a leather strap kept for that purpose. The strap and the old woman had become inseparable in his memory; he never thought of one without the other, and the general impression left on his mind by his infancy was that he had been brought up by a leather strap aided by an old woman. He did not know the names of his parents; his father he had never heard of; his mother he had seen but once. A very handsome woman, of uncertain age, and rather stout; her voice was harsh and disagreeable, and her dress astonished even his childish eyes—but not all the powder and paint with which it was daubed could hide the extraordinary beauty of her face. The old woman had fallen ill and this unknown lady came to visit her. As she came out of the bedroom, she took the small boy by the hand and led him to the window.

"Thou art Felipe?"

"Yes, lady," he said, with timid hesitation.

"Thou art a good boy?"

"Yes, lady," but with more hesitation, being mindful of the strap.

"Wouldst like to be a priest?"

"Lady, I do not know," he stammered with wide open eyes.

"It is good—thou art going to be a priest. Then must he good and learn. Is it not so? Look at me—I am thy mother. What a wretched little creature it is!" she added with rather a forced laugh. "Yes! I am thy mother. Kiss me!"

Long afterward Felipe could recall the rough feeling of those hard red lips that just touched his cheek—perhaps as it was the only time in his life that he had ever been kissed, it was only natural that he should remember it.

The next day a priest came to take him away. Whether the old woman died or lived, he never knew, nor was there any one whom he could ask at the seminary. The misery of all such schools! For more than ten years he lived there, herded with boys whom some physical defect or other failing had driven to that refuge, or who, like himself, had to bear the burden of their parents' sins; poor, wretched little mortals, with a pitiful precocity in evil, who had known little or no kindness in their wretched little lives, and whose only idea of enjoyment was the fulfillment of the instinctive desire to inflict torture and suffering on the weakest among themselves. Fortunately their fellowship had but little influence on Felipe for good or evil; as a child he had lived a life of repression and loneliness, and at school he shrank away from the companionship of other boys into the solitude of his own thoughts. He was too small when he first came among them to be molested, and by the time he grew older they had become accustomed to leave him alone. Ten years is a long time at that age, and for ten years the seminary was Felipe's home. It is possible that he did try to carry out the admirable precepts of his mother, for he gave but little trouble to his teachers, was always good, and did his best to learn; it is possible also that by so doing he gave pleasure to his mother, but if he did she made no sign of it, for he never saw her or heard of her again. The time came for him to leave the seminary and take a priest's vows. The change for him was merely the outward one of tonsure and *soutane*; his renunciation of the joys and pleasures of this world caused him no pang.

Doubtless he had a powerful protector somewhere or he would not have been singled out for so enviable a post as that of private chaplain to the Usabarrenas. Doña Apolinaria was credited with great influence in the ecclesiastical circle of her native country, and might do much for the advancement of any priest that she might care to patronize. In itself, however, the position was not so pleasant. A priest is by no means a prophet in Uruguay and receives but scant honor from the people. By most of the inhabitants of the *estancia* Felipe was treated with a kind of contemptuous toleration. Don Geronimo indulged in much good-humored banter at his expense; after his own fashion he was not unkind to his wife's protégé, but he could never overcome his astonishment at having a priest actually living under his own roof, or resist the temptation of seeing Felipe's sallow face flush crimson at some outrageous jest or story. That devout lady, Doña Apolinaria, treated him with a curious mixture of reverence for his office and haughty disdain for his individual person. Her daughter never addressed him a word outside the confessional, save when she forced herself to be amiable in payment of such small services as she might exact from him. The peons about the place hardly scrupled to show their contempt for a man of his dress. Only one person had ever welcomed him as a friend and equal, and invited his confidence, and that one person Felipe loved with such a passion of gratitude that his whole life had come to seem only of value as it was connected with hers.

Teresa Llosa, a niece of Don Geronimo, was much the same age as her cousin Elena. A pretty slender girl, whose round childish face always wore a look of content and happiness, and a pleasant smile of welcome for all the world. Her good-nature was proverbial. To be below the consideration of everybody else was to have an immediate claim on Teresa's sympathy. "Teresa is the family," was a standing joke among the residents of the *estancia*. It consisted of very miscellaneous elements. Teresa's old man, Teresa's dog, Teresa's nurse—the two former were both blind and helpless, the latter was an old negress, whose temper was the terror of the household. Horses beyond their work became "Teresa's horses," and under that sheltering name were turned out loose to spend the rest of their old age in freedom. Hardly anything was called hers that had not some defect which rendered it worthless to the rest of the world. Teresa's heart, said her cousin, was a kind of dust heap, where only broken things and litter found a resting place. Felipe, with his shy awkwardness and shrinking timidity, found his way at once to that hospitable refuge; to Teresa it was only natural to hold out the hand of good fellowship to one who seemed to be rebuffed by all others. To Felipe the interest she took in him was something more than the kindly pity that she bestowed on most of her adherents, for she liked him for his own sake; still his friendship was little more to her than the addition of another member to her numerous family. To Felipe—ah! what was it not to Felipe? Had he ever asked himself, he would not have known how to answer. It takes but very little wine to intoxicate a man that has never drunk wine before. So far in all his life he had never known any affection; dimly he may have been conscious from time to time of a craving that nothing in his daily surroundings could satisfy, a craving that was caused by neither hunger nor thirst nor any bodily want, but which came upon him, he knew not why, and passed away unsatisfied. Now he knew that this craving must have been the longing to be with Teresa and in her thoughts, for if was her absence or her coldness that brought it on him; it was the craving for her kindness and good-will, and could only be satisfied by the music of her voice or the welcoming light of her eyes. The world had suddenly opened before him, disclosing a new pleasure of which he had hitherto never dreamed. It was hardly wonderful that at first he was bewildered by the sudden novelty of the sensation and almost drunken with its intensity. Teresa's affection was compensation for all past unhappiness. The affection that he felt for her was an end and interest in his life more real and living than any he had imagined before, by the side of which the fervor of religion was a cold and empty abstraction; it was a joy and pleasure that went on increasing and growing in strength every day. And it was only affection! Felipe was a priest, and priests have nothing to do with love.

Nevertheless it is doubtful whether Felipe's life was actually made happier and more contented. Apart from the restless hunger with which his soul seemed to be now possessed, Teresa's kindness and consideration served to throw into darker relief the little consideration and esteem in which he was held by the rest of the world. The slighting words, that before he had hardly felt at all, now inflicted the keenest suffering upon him; every one of them seemed to widen the gulf of contempt that the world stretched between him and the object of his devotion. How could one so despised as he was be worthy of Teresa's notice—Teresa, whom every one loved? After all, even in years, Felipe was little more than a sensitive boy. As he sat that evening in the patio, where the family usually assembled before dinner, his ears still burned and echoed the jarring laughter that had mocked him in the sheep corrals, and still he writhed with the anguish that the foolish words had caused him.

The patio, or courtyard of the house, was flagged with white marble and filled with huge wooden boxes containing masses of white and scarlet hibiscus, over which orange and lemon trees, feathery palms, and tall tree-ferns threw a protecting shade. In spite of the simplicity of their daily life, the house showed abundant signs of the great wealth of the Usabarrenas, and this evening Felipe felt more than ever insignificant and oppressed by the sumptuous luxury of his surroundings. The first of the family to appear was Teresa, who passed him with a friendly nod of the pretty little head as she dived into the darkness of the sala, only to reappear presently with a disappointed face.

"What, no papers! No letters! Has not the post messenger come then, Don Felipe?"

"I do not know Señorita; is it time yet?"

"Of course it is. He should have come an hour ago." She sat down on a seat near Felipe and impatiently opened and shut a long black fan. "Do you not care then when the letters arrive? Why, to me it is the only hour of the day. From the time that I awake in the morning I think of little else but the letters I shall get in the evening. And you?"

"I? Well, you see I do not receive letters. I have no friends to write to me," answered Felipe sadly. "No—not one."

Teresa looked at him with quick sympathy. "I should not like that," she said softly. "I like to have many friends, very many. Never mind, Don Felipe; you also must make friends, and then when they are absent they will write to you. See, it is a bargain; when I go away I will write you an enormous letter, and then you must write me a long answer, and tell me all that passes at the *estancia*."

A cold terror seized Felipe. "Are you then going to leave us, Señorita?" he asked.

"Some day I suppose I shall," she answered, with rather a conscious laugh. "Perhaps very soon," she added, blushing. "You know—or at least you must have heard—upon what it depends. Well!—I will tell you a secret. He is going to be promoted; perhaps he is already Captain Valdez; and then my aunt will let him come here; and then—"

"And then there will be a wedding. And then we shall become the Señora Valdez. And then we shall be happy ever afterward. Is it not so, little fool?"—and Elena, who had stolen up silently behind the unconscious pair, burst into peals of laughter as she passed her arms around her cousin's neck and dragged back her head, the better to survey her blushes.

"Let me alone. Oh! Elena, you are abominable," she cried, freeing herself from the other's grasp and sitting up on the edge of her chair with the look of a ruffled bird. But Elena only laughed the more, and slipped quietly into the chair that Felipe had vacated without deigning to look at him. He, for his part, moved slowly away. A feeling of deadly sickness had come over him; such a feeling as a prisoner long condemned might experience on hearing his sentence confirmed. He could hardly have failed to know that Teresa was engaged to a young officer in the Argentine Army, and that their marriage was indefinitely postponed on account of his youth; for hardly a day had passed but some one or other had spoken of Luiz Valdez, the most promising young man in the Argentine Republic—so brave, so clever, so generous, of whom Doña Apolinaria was as proud as if he had been her own son, and whose praises she sung with the same energy of conviction with which she was wont to sing her own. But to Felipe it had all appeared so vague and far off; it was not till now that he seemed to realize what it actually meant, and that Teresa would soon disappear from his daily life as completely and utterly as if she had never entered it.

"The priest does not love me. He always takes to flight when I appear," said Elena, making a face at Felipe's retreating back. "Well, you have chosen a droll confidant, my Teresita! The dear little fool! Has thy cousin then so little sympathy that thou must give thy confidence to a priest?"

"I was only telling him what every one knows. Why do you tease me? And why are you so unkind to that poor young fellow? Look you—he is always so lonely and seems so sad."

"Bah! that is his business to be lonely and look sadly. Priests have no right to be gay. Dost thou want him to dance and sing? For all that, I cannot see why he should live in the house. I am sure it is dull enough without having that death's head ever before one. Well, never mind Don Felipe. Tell me again—what was that you heard from Luiz?"

"But I told you all about that yesterday: there is nothing more. Stay—you shall see his own letter for yourself. There—you may read down to the bottom of that page, but mind—you must not look at the other." Teresa spread a little brown hand over one sheet while she held out the other for her cousin's inspection. "There—you see that he only says that a chance of quick promotion has come at last, and that it will not be his fault if he does not command a company before a month is past. I wish I knew what is this chance; he is so mysterious about it all. I wonder—no! no! Elena, thou shalt not read that side"—and she wrested the letter away from her cousin, who was meanly attempting to decipher the words which the widespread fingers left unprotected.

"Do let me just look a little! Oh, greedy one! I only wanted to see what that little row of blots was," pleaded Elena humbly.

"Never mind the row of little blots—they are not meant for you." With an assumption of much dignity Teresa folded up her letter and put it away before the other's hungry eyes.

"Ah! *hija!*" she cried fervently, "how good it must be to have a lover! I wish I had one too. But come, or we shall be scolded for being late at dinner."

Teresa's letter seemed destined to be the last to be received at the *estancia* for some time. Neither that night nor the next came any communication from the outside world. It was known that the revolutionists were gathering in force, not far from them, upon the banks of the River Uruguay, and that they were only waiting for a reinforcement of certain refugees and volunteers from their neighbor, the Argentine Republic, to march at once upon the capital. Evidently no news from Government headquarters could pass their lines to the *estancia*, and the Usabarrenas were dependent on the wild rumors that were flying about the country for all the information they could get. It was known that the Argentine Government was greatly in favor of the revolutionary party, and though it was impossible for them to take an open part in such an enterprise, it was expected that they were secretly about to furnish both money and men to aid in its success. Everything depended on the temper of the Uruguayan Army. To Don Geronimo the time was a very anxious one; he had the liveliest sympathy for the movement that was taking place, but he dared not identify himself with it. Success, he knew, was well nigh impossible so long as the army remained faithful to the existing Government, and as yet only a single regiment, an outlying one, had deserted their allegiance and thrown in their lot with the rebels. Owing to the isolated situation of his estate he was still able to keep in the background, but at any moment he might be called upon to take decisive action for one side or the other. If only he could get authentic news in time to declare for the winning side! He had generally managed to do so before, and this was the eighth revolution he had passed through.

At last news came. One of his men managed to get away from the neighboring town, then in the hands of the rebels, bringing letters for Don Geronimo, a batch of newspapers, and a note for Teresa.

It appeared that the Argentine contingent had at length crossed the river, but only in half the force that had been expected. Some few officers of the Argentine Army had joined secretly as volunteers, but for the most part the levies from that country were almost as raw and undisciplined as the levies raised in Uruguay. Already quarrels had arisen as to the chief command. Such as it was, however, the force had been hastily organized and was already in full march to meet the Government troops dispatched against them from Montevideo. Don Geronimo stormed up and down almost beside himself with fury and dismay. Never had he expected such a complete certainty of disaster. "Look at your revolution!" he shouted at poor Doña Apolinaria, as though she had been responsible for getting it up to disappoint him. "Call you that a revolution?—I call it a—" But words failed him, and he was fain to sit down and swear vehemently and incoherently in a white heat of rage.

"It is not so hopeless," cried his wife desperately—still anxiously scanning the sheets of the newspapers. "Remember what your agent, Pedro Morena, wrote to you about the regiments in Montevideo—"

"Pedro Moreno lies," interrupted Usabarrena with sudden ferocity.

"But Dia says that the soldiers are dissatisfied too. Have you read it?" urged Doña Apolinaria, who for once in her life seemed thoroughly cowed; "do listen to what the paper says—they think it is almost certain that two at least of the regiments will join our cause—"

"Our cause! It is no cause of ours. Are you mad to talk like that? What do I care what the paper says? It is much more likely that every one of your friends will bolt before they come in sight of the troops. As for those Argentine volunteers!—well, I am sorry for them, but they were fools to be caught in such a trap. Not one of them will return to tell the tale. They, at least, will get no quarter—"

A stifled cry from the other end of the room startled them. Teresa was standing there, clutching a letter in her hands, with a look of frantic terror upon her white face. As if turned to stone she stared at her uncle and made no sign. Her aunt and cousin ran to her and caught her hands.

"Teresa! my darling!"

"Teresa! my poor child! what is it? what has happened?"

"My letter—my letter. See! he writes to me—Don Luis Valdez—he joined the Argentine brigade. They have given him a regiment, and he marched two days ago—oh! my uncle, it is not true—what you said—say it is not true! Oh, Luiz, Luiz!" she wailed out, throwing herself face downward on the floor, "Oh, Luiz, Luiz!"

Slowly the days dragged on at the *estancia*, as in a house of mourning. The one thought that filled every mind was the danger of Luiz Valdez; even Don Geronimo forgot his own selfish preoccupation at the sight of his niece's despair. He had hardly exaggerated the risk that the luckless young man was running; it was literally a kind of forlorn hope in which the only chance of safety was victory. South Americans are beyond measure moved to wrath by any foreign interference in the domestic pleasures of revolution; that the citizens of one State should conspire, revolt, and fight against their own Government is a perfectly natural, justifiable, and eminently patriotic thing to do; but that citizens of another State should interfere to aid them is not only a piece of unwarrantable interference, but the worst of crimes. To an Argentine soldier, an alien to the soil, no mercy would be shown if the rebels were defeated; if taken prisoner, he would be as relentlessly shot as any other spy. Every day that passed brought fresh news of the failure of the revolution and the desperate condition of its leaders. What hope or consolation could there be to offer to Teresa? She wandered aimlessly from place to place, to find no rest anywhere save in the little chapel, where for hours she would kneel in passionate prayer. Hers were not the only supplications offered up on her lover's behalf; her humble friends all spent their savings in candles—all with the exception of Felipe and her old dog, Tigre. Poor Tigre followed at her heels with drooping head, or would sit beside her, thrusting a cold nose into her listless hand and looking up with wistful devotion into the sad face whose cause of grief he could not divine. As to Felipe, in any circumstances there are few positions more disagreeable than that of being a stranger within the gates where sorrow and anxiety hold possession, and in his case the position was becoming daily more intolerable. Fortunately, no one thought of him, and he, for his part, did his best to keep away from the others, fearing lest by some sign or word he might reveal the battle that was raging within him. Painfully he reasoned and wrestled with his own thoughts, trying to direct them into a proper channel. He would tell himself that the happiness of this girl, of this family who befriended him, ought to be his wish. He reminded himself of his duty as a priest. He assured himself that he did actually hope for the safety of this man; that he wished that he might escape his peril—that he wished it with all his heart. Yet—and yet he knew that he did not wish it. It was not a feigned wish that he forced upon the surface of his mind to deceive himself, while below the black waters of hatred and a terrible passion welled up resistlessly and threatened to engulf him. Hatred of a man whom he had never seen, and a passion that was the death of his soul. Sick and faint with the struggle, his soul was shaken by his thoughts like a ship by the storm. Terror possessed him, terror of himself; if he could think so wickedly, what wickedness might he not do? Every hour that passed seemed to weaken his powers of self-control. He thought of flight—but whither? of renouncing his office and profession—to what end? of death in the front ranks of the revolution—it was too late; of prayer—had he not prayed? Well, he would pray again. Not in the chapel, though, where he had daily gone through the empty routine of his religion; where he had made the daily parade of his faith before his fellow-creatures, who had scorned him and his God, who had heeded him not. Out in the solitude of the woods, prone upon the lusensate earth, he cried to his Maker for help, cried into the empty air, half unconsciously making use of the words of his office—Miserere mei, Domine, quoniam infirmus sum: sana me, Domine. Miserere! Still his thoughts baffled him and no peace came to that weary warfare within; still his heart played him traitor and refused to echo the words that his lips uttered. Above him the leafy boughs wavered in the Summer air, that swayed lightly the heavy-scented flowers round him. Nothing changed; nothing was altered. The bright, vivid life of the Summer woods went on carelessly after its own fashion, heedless of the one black spot in the general sunshine—the black robe of a priest that lay prostrate in its midst, and the human wretchedness that it covered.

The revolution was at an end. One single battle had been fought and the Government was victorious. The greater part of the rebel forces had surrendered at discretion, were taken prisoners, and almost immediately released and allowed to disperse; the Argentine brigade alone had held out to the bitter end and been cut to pieces. That was the news received by the Usabarrenas some days after the event; received by Don Geronimo with smothered imprecations, by Elena with a wild burst of weeping, and by Felipe with a sickening feeling of guilty complicity—was this the answer to his prayer? Teresa alone heard the tidings unmoved; at a moment when others lost all hope, her own took fresh root. "He is not dead," she repeated, "had he been killed I should have known it. No—I know he is not dead, and the danger is now nearly passed." Her aunt shook her head, but kept her forebodings to herself; even though Luiz Valdez should have escaped death in the field of battle, how was he to make his way out of the country? If he were among certain fugitives who were reported to have escaped, they knew that the pursuit was hot behind them, for already detachments of soldiers were scouring the country, and an officer, with some men, had actually taken up his quarters in one of their own sheep farms in order to watch the road that ran to the river. Usabarrena's guilty conscience told him why that measure had been taken, and he could only wonder that he had not at once to submit to the indignity of having his house and grounds searched.

The house, like most *estancia* houses in Uruguay, was surrounded by a considerable extent of woods, partly peach orchards, partly forest trees, with their thick undergrowth of wild shrubs and bushes. The *monte*—as the woods are called—of Santa Paula was of a rather straggling nature. One clump of trees at a distance of nearly a mile from the principal building surrounded the ruin of an old house long deserted and fallen into decay. No one ever went near the place, which had become a very favorite resort of Teresa's, who could carry her work and her books and enjoy the solitude and shade, seated on an old bench in the corner of the *patio*. Moss had grown over the *patio*—moss had grown over the brick balustrade of the well in the centre. Felipe, who often accompanied her to this retreat, loved it better than any other corner in the world. There at least he was alone with her, away from the contemptuous eyes of others. There he would listen to her low gentle voice and gaze without fear at the face which haunted him even in his dreams; there, too, he would coax by himself and let his thoughts and his imagination run wild, picturing to himself an impossible future, and forgetting his present unhappiness, his past, his dress, and even his own identity. On those occasions the breviary would remain in his pocket; he never read it there. Teresa had deserted the place of late—her anxious watch for news that never came kept her from straying far from the house—so that Felipe, on visiting their old retreat, was not a little startled to see her there before him—still more startled to see that she was not alone. His coming had not been noticed, and at first he had a mind to slip away unobserved; then there came upon him an uncontrollable desire to know who this intruder was. Alas for poor Felipe! Neither his education nor his own feelings forbade his playing the part of an eavesdropper. He crept stealthily up under cover of the house itself until he found himself close to the bench upon which Teresa and he had so often sat together, where he could not only hear but see all that was passing. At the moment that he got into position Teresa stood up to change hers. When he first saw her she was sitting side by side with her companion. Now she rose to her feet still holding one of his hands with both of her own, then, settling herself lightly upon his knees, let his arm fall around her, while she clasped her own round his neck and nestled her head against his shoulder with a soft sigh of content. Felipe clutched at his own throat, as if to stifle the cry that started to his lips. Steadying himself against the wall, he stared at them with straining eyes.

The stranger was young and well looking, in spite of his dirty and travel-stained appearance. He wore the usual loose dress of a *gaucho*, in his case rather torn and by no means over clean, but his military boots and spurs at once betrayed his disguise.

His unshorn face was grimed black with dust; one arm hung useless to his side, bandaged with blood-stained rags; another bandage, equally stained and dirty, almost concealed his forehead. It needed no words from Teresa to Felipe to guess who it was.

"Luiz, Luiz!" she was saying in broken sentences. "Ah, think what I have suffered! But every day I said, 'No! Luiz is not dead; he will come back to me.' My aunt despaired, and Elena, ah, poor Elena! how she cried. But I—I knew that thou wouldst come back to me. But, oh, Luiz—the fear, the fear! it was, one!. Sleeping and waking, waking and sleeping, it was always with me, until I thought I should go mad with it. Ah, cruel!" A convulsive sob shook her utterance. With his one arm he strained the slight body closer to him, while he kissed her half-hidden face with fierce emotion. "Cruel—cruel!" she went on murmuring brokenly.

Suddenly she sat upright and shook back her head with a resolute gesture peculiar to herself. "Oh, I am foolish to behave like this. And all this time we ought to be thinking about your escape. Oh, my poor boy," she cried, breaking into tearful laughter, "if you can only use your face! Did you never wash it? I hope it has not come off on mine." She held his head between her hands and examined it critically, as if to find a clean spot for the kiss which she finally bestowed on the dirty bandage round his forehead.

"There was no time for washing," he rejoined. "I have not taken off my boots—nay, I have hardly slept—for six days, Teresa! little one! had I not thought of thee I should never have got through those days."

"Yes, but there is no more thought of me now; it is of you we must think. You say that there is to be a boat waiting for you to-night on the river, but how are we to get you away from the *estancia*? They are watching us on that side. I suppose that we must not let my uncle know that you are here?"

"No, no. No one at the *estancia* must know it. Don Geronimo is sufficiently compromised already. Indeed, I ought not to have come here at all, but I could not bear to pass so near to you and not try to see you. What a happy chance it was that brought you here this afternoon! Already I was despairing of finding the means to warn you."

"But how to get away now? Oh, I cannot think of anything. It is terrible!—to be so near safety, and yet so far from it still. Luiz, what are we to do?"

"Never fear, *niña!* A horse and a guide are all that I want. I shall get safely enough to the river. But I must have some one to help me to cut the wires of the fences if I do not follow the road. One arm is no arm to a clumsy fellow like me. There must be more than one man whom you could trust."

"Ah, yes. But I was thinking—Listen, Luiz, supposing that I came with you. I could bring two horses here at nightfall. I could cut the fences as well as another, and I could guide you over those three leagues better than another. Do not shake your head like that—why not? Think how miserable I shall be, here, alone, not knowing whether you are safe or not, imagining every hour that you are in danger. And, oh, how many weary hours before I can know that you are away and escaped! Besides, they are less likely to stop you if they see me there. I so often ride in that direction. Even at night, by moonlight, Elena and I have ridden together. And Don Geronimo's office and profession—to what end? of death in the front ranks of the revolution—it was too late; of prayer—had he not prayed? Well, he would pray again. Not in the chapel, though, where he had daily gone through the empty routine of his religion; where he had made the daily parade of his faith before his fellow-creatures, who had scorned him and his God, who had heeded him not. Out in the solitude of the woods, prone upon the lusensate earth, he cried to his Maker for help, cried into the empty air, half unconsciously making use of the words of his office—Miserere mei, Domine, quoniam infirmus sum: sana me, Domine. Miserere! Still his thoughts baffled him and no peace came to that weary warfare within; still his heart played him traitor and refused to echo the words that his lips uttered. Above him the leafy boughs wavered in the Summer air, that swayed lightly the heavy-scented flowers round him. Nothing changed; nothing was altered. The bright, vivid life of the Summer woods went on carelessly after its own fashion, heedless of the one black spot in the general sunshine—the black robe of a priest that lay prostrate in its midst, and the human wretchedness that it covered.

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him, side by side, out from under the shelter of the woods into the open plain, where the star-lit splendor of the sky showed them each other's faces only too clearly. In silence they rode, only now and then exchanging a soft whisper or stopping still to listen with bated breath to some faint, distant sound, which might suggest the tramp of mounted horses or the clash of accoutrements. The patrols that watched the road to the river were not likely to wander so far from it, and the boat was to meet them at a point some miles distant from the usual landing place. Nevertheless, to their uneasy senses every movement seemed fraught with danger. Sometimes a strayed cow or solitary horse would start into motion, disturbed by their approach, and disappear noiselessly into the darkness. At such moments Teresa grew sick with the violent beating of her heart. The short time required for cutting the wires and passing through the fences that crossed their path seemed to her whole hours of suspense. Still they traveled on safely, and already there was but one short mile between them and the river. Suddenly their guide reined up his horse.

"There are some men riding there before us on the left." Without another word he turned his horse sharp to the right, followed closely by his companions.

Presently their horses broke into a quicker gallop, and still silently their riders urged them on.

"Ah, God! we are followed!" cried Teresa.

Another long silence. The suddenness of the catastrophe seemed to have deprived them of any other idea save that of urgent speed.

"There is a gate in this direction," said the peon presently. "If only it is unlocked we may escape them yet."

"Courage, Teresita! We shall soon leave them behind. Steady your horse—that is right! Thou art a brave girl!" and Luiz turned in his saddle to look back at the pursuers.

Again they rode on in silence. Only a breathless sob broke from Teresa, of fear and panting dismay. Suddenly a shot echoed behind them.

"Quick! quick!" she cried. "Ride on—faster, faster."

The ground was broken and full of holes. More than once their horses stumbled and barely recovered themselves; it was absolutely necessary to slacken speed and go more carefully. Apparently the pursuit must have stopped considerably behind them, for looking back they could no longer catch the sound of the horses' gallop, or see the dim outline of their riders against the sky. Luiz checked his horse and listened.

"They have stopped," he said.

"Oh, do not let us stop!" cried Teresa. "Ride on, Luiz! ride on!"

Shouts were heard—but far behind them. The shouting ceased. The flash of a gun tore the blackness of the night like lightning, followed by a distant report, and then all was still again. The three fugitives joined together and rode on into the darkness.

Teresa was not the only person absent from the evening meal at the *estancia*. Felipe's place was also vacant. Elena, who accounted for her cousin with the harmless fiction of a bad headache, was at no pains to account for the priest, whose absence, moreover, did not concern anybody very much. Had she known where he was at that moment and how employed she would have found it even more difficult than she did to maintain her ordinary composure. Felipe was also seated at table, but at a table in the hut occupied by Captain Crespo, the officer in command of the detachment of troops that had been dispatched in pursuit of revolutionary fugitives, whose presence on Don Geronimo's *estancia* had caused the owner no little uneasiness. Captain Crespo had been writing. He rolled a cigarette, cast a careless glance at the white face and burning eyes that confronted him from the other side of the table, and leisurely proceeded to read what he had written.

"That is all?" he said, when he had finished. "You can give me no further information, Senor?"

"No."

"You are not aware, then, that the companions of Captain Valdez, from whom he separated two days ago, have already succeeded in eluding my men and crossing the river?"

"I know nothing of his companions. I saw no one but this Valdez."

"Ah! Well it almost seems a pity, does it not? Had he only remained with them he would be safe now. As it is, I have strict orders, and shall be under the painful necessity of shooting him within an hour of his capture. Let us see, it is now nine o'clock; the boat, you say, is to meet him at the *Paso del muerto* at twelve. We shall have plenty of time, then, to intercept him. No chance of missing him this time. What do you think, Senor Padre?"

Felipe did not answer. The other rose to his feet and examined with curious scrutiny the priest's face. He lit his cigarette and leaning against the wall continued, with a slightly ironical tone:

"Your information has indeed great value. The capture of this Captain Valdez is of vast importance, especially if it can be proved that he was sheltered by Don Gerouimo Usabarrena. His death, too, will be a wholesome lesson to our Argentine friends. I congratulate you, Señor, on having performed so truly a patriotic and painful duty. The Señor Padre is a good citizen."

"I am not of Urugnay. I am an

hymns, as good with blood, and the like, had never been heard of by that learned theologian. A most amiable country minister wrote to the Convener that he "would e soon insert a hymn by the devil as me by Cardinal Newman." "Even abide with Me" was matter of repeated and keen debate, a little party vehemently protesting against the last verse, as all the world knows, that begins "Hold thou Thy cross before my closing eyes." A most genial professor strongly objected to the use of capital letters in the words Thou and Thy in that line; also in all such cases. When asked repeatedly his reason, the only answer (given many times) was that he "did not like it." Some who did like it could have suggested a better reason: To wit, that in volumes where you find the language in the perfection of its serious use such capitals are not used.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BALLAD OF A BALLAD.

A sunset of purple and gold,
Seen afar from the cliff's dizzy height;
A pageant of billows that rolled
In the glory of evening bedight—
'Twas a picture indeed to invite
My muse with an effort to strain
Her wings for a loftier flight—
I never will venture again.

I searched through the singers of old
For a meter both glorious and bright;
I consulted my friends and was told
That the ballad was durable quite.
I tried, and conceive my delight,
When, choosing a nimble refrain,
I did the first stanza aright—
I never will venture again.

Verse one was a joy to behold,
A pleasure to read or recite,
'Twas a dainty, melodious and bold
Commingling of sweetness and light:
But the second—ah! pity my plight!
The rhymes were all used, and in vain
I struggled the whole of a night—
I never will venture again.

ENVOY.

My friend, may you ne'er be cajoled
Into meter, if haply your brain
Isn't cast in a metrical mold—
I never will venture again.

Longman's Magazine. C. J. STEWART.

THE EMPRESS AND EMPEROR OF CHINA.—He is exempt, it is true, from the danger of assassination, except possibly by poison; but not only is he the ultimate referee on all subjects connected with government from three hundred millions of people singularly liable to colossal disasters from famine, flood, earthquake, and epidemics, and liable also, for all their submissiveness, to the maddest bursts of insurrectionary fury; not only has he to satisfy these millions as if he were in some sense a divine being, and to control them without a standing army; not only has he to resist a permanent menace of invasion from the North, and intermittent threats of invasion by the coast; not only has he to control a huge civil service, the most corrupt in the world, and the one in which the great men are the most powerful, but he has to remember that he is Mantcheon Emperor, and to maintain the ascendency of his house and clan against millions upon millions of subjects who, deep as is their reverence for his office, have never forgotten that the dynasty is a dynasty of intruders. "Out with the Tartar!" is the cry for which every Emperor of China listens, and there are men in the empire with whom he must deal cautiously, because they attract Chinese as opposed to Tartar loyalty. To hold such a position might strain the abilities of the ablest, and the Empress Tsze Chi has so held it that the throne was never so powerful; that overt insurrection has disappeared; that the national patriotism—using that word for want of another to describe Chinese content with themselves—is distinctly higher than ever; that a treasury which was a morass of debt and fraud raises money at 6 per cent. and pays the interest like a European State; that the militia has developed into a dangerous though slow-moving army; that the power of the Mussulman sectaries, 5,000,000 of them, has been pulverized; that the Mussulman kingdom of Kashgar has been made a Chinese province, filled with Chinese peasants; that Russia has been driven back from Kuldja and France arrested in Tonquin, and that Chinese Ambassadors are treated throughout Europe as the representatives of one of the great powers of the world—a power not to be neglected much less affronted, without the gravest reason. China is more solid and contented at home and immeasurably more powerful abroad than when the Empress, a lady, probably with crippled feet, who has never since girlhood been outside the park wall of the palace in Pekin, took up the jade sceptre, which she has wielded through a generation with so firm and skilled a hand! And yet Europe has known nothing of her, not even her name. That, in this era of communication, when every newspaper knows everything, and news even from China arrives instantaneously, when correspondents are as numerous as languages, and the far East is not only watched through a microscope, but swept of its treasures with a small-tooth comb, is surely a strange fact.—*Saturday Review.*

THE SILENT TEAMSTER.—The teamster as one of the types of the frontier, is seldom introduced in print without allusions to his ingenious and picturesque profanity; whereas it is his silence rather than his utterances that gives him among his brethren of the way almost the distinction of a species. The sailor has his "chanty," the negro boatman his rude refrain; we read of the Cossack's wild marching chorus, of the "hegging-song" of the Russian exiles on the great Siberian road, of the Persian minstrel in the midst of the caravan, reciting, in a high, singing voice, tales of battle and love and magic to beguile the way. For years the parlor vocalist has rung the changes upon harcaroles and Canadian boat songs, but not the most fanciful of popular composers has ventured to dedicate a note to the dusty-throated voyageur of the overland trail. He is not unpictnresque; he has every claim that hardship can give to popular sympathy; yet, even to the most inexperienced imagination, he pursues his way in silence along those fateful roads the names of which will soon be legendary. As a type he was evolved by these roads to meet their exigencies. He was known on the great Santa Fé trail, on the old Oregon trail, on all the historic pathways that have carried westward the story of a restless and determined people. The railroads have driven him from the main lines of travel; he is now merely the link between them and scattered settlements difficult of access. When the systeme of "feeders" to the main track are completed, his work will be done. He will have left no record among songs of the people or lyrics of the way, and in fiction, oddly enough, this most enduring and silent of beings will survive—through the immortal rhetoric of his biographers—as one whose breath is heavy with curses.—*The Century Magazine.*

HIGH SPEED ON RAILROADS.—There are many things connected with high speeds on railways which tax the ingenuity of locomotive engineers to the utmost. The lines have to be made strong enough to withstand the heavy blows of the locomotive, for the other portions of the running plant are light in comparison. A railway train at sixty miles an hour may be compared to a huge projectile, and subject to the same laws. The momentum is the product of the weight of the train multiplied hy the square of the velocity in feet per second; and if we allow a train of 120 tons, traveling at a speed of sixty miles an hour, then the work required to bring it to a standstill would he 14,400 foot tons exerted through one minute, or nearly a thousand horse power, which gives some idea of its destructive force if, unhappily, it should come into action; and yet this terrific power is so entirely under command that the strength of a child turning the small handle of the vacnum brake can bring the train to a stand in a few seconds.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A FAMOUS ESPADA.—A pair of high wooden gates opens on to the road, hy which the toreros enter. Here comes in a large wagonette Don Rafael Molina, far better known as "Lagartijo," perhaps the most famous espada of the day. How all crowd round to look at him! How eager are those who can claim the very slightest acquaintance with him to get a shake of the hand and ask, "Que tal, Rafael?" (How goes it, Rafael?) What a captivating dress it is—the rich velvet, the profusion of the richest gold or silver lace, the perfect-fitting flesh-colored silk stockings, the gorgeous hat, or rash! A great man this; and, indeed, if money make the man, well and easily he may be; for the pay of a popular espada is almost as great as that of a popular artist—and is he not a great artist, forsooth? It may be reckoned safely that for every corrida these men receive from $1,200 to $1,500. From this he must pay his attendant picadores, banderilleros, and chulos—his "cuadrilla," as they are called—but when these are paid he puts in his own pocket at least $160 to $200.—*All the Year Round.*

WHAT WE KNOW OF LEPROSY.—Our knowledge is largely inferential, and the facts which come under our individual notice and point in some particular direction naturally impress us more than those which are observed by other persons, which perhaps may lead to a different conclusion. According to the principal theories in vogue in recent times leprosy may be acquired by (1) heredity, (2) by a diet of imperfectly cooked or decomposing fish, and (3) by contagion. The Norwegian physicians for many years supported the doctrine of heredity, and to this day numerous observers in all parts of the world consider that the disease is transmitted from generation to generation. As Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson has well shown, and as all of us know, Englishmen and others who have no family taint are occasionally liable to become leprous when they dwell in countries where the disease is endemic. Heredity therefore has, sometimes at any rate, nothing whatever to do with its development. Were leprosy to any material extent hereditary we might reasonably expect to find cases among the descendants of the lepers who have emigrated from Norway to the United States. Dr. Hansen, who recently visited North America for the purpose of investigating this question, found, however, that of the 160 Norwegian lepers who had settled in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota, none of the offspring—in some cases as far as the great-grandchildren—have shown signs of the disease. With the eminent exception of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, the "fish theory" has now little scientific support. Although the principal centres of leprosy are often in districts, as on the coast of Norway, where fish, frequently in an uncooked, salted, or dried state, forms a staple article of food, we must remember that the disease is widely prevalent where fish is rarely or never eaten, *e. g.*, in some inland districts of India, China, and Brazil, and that numbers of individuals in Scandinavia, Africa, and elsewhere, who largely consume fish, and even stale fish, never develop the disease. A belief in the contagiousness of leprosy was formerly almost universal, with the result that rigorous measures of isolation were nearly everywhere adopted; but during the last half century the "contaglon theory" has fallen somewhat into abeyance—at least in the medical mind—mainly in consequence of the arguments of Drs. Danielssen and Boeck in their celebrated treatise published in 1848, and of the authoritative expression of opinion on the part of the committee of the Royal College of Physicians in 1867, whose valuable report, as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has stated, was drawn up after extensive inquiries carried out under the Duke of Newcastle. At the present time, however, the view that the disease can be contracted by the healthy from those who are suffering from leprosy is undoubtedly gaining ground, and facts are certainly accumulating which point to this conclusion. It must nevertheless be admitted, on the one hand, that there is a vast amount of negative evidence in reference to the communicability of leprosy from person to person, and, on the other, that the supporters of the theory are able to produce but very few clear and trustworthy cases which cannot he otherwise accounted for than hy pure contagion. In the words, however, of a Dublin physician who has published almost as good an instance of the communicability of leprosy from one man to another as it is possible to obtain "one fragment of positive evidence carries more weight than a vast amount of negative evidence." The important discovery of Dr. Hansen in Norway that a certain microscopic fungus much resembling that which is characteristic of "tuhercle," is always to be found in the diseased tissues of a leper—an observation which has been over and over again corroborated by pathologists in all parts of the world—has had much to do with the growing belief that leprosy must be regarded as a specifio infective "bacillary" disease.—*Dr. Phineas S. Abraham, in the Fortnightly Review.*

HOW THE SHAH TRAVELS WHEN AT HOME.—It was pitch dark as we approached the royal camp, and the appearance presented thereby was very extraordinary. There appeared to us to be miles of white tents, each with a camp fire burning before it. There were camels, mules, and horses in every direction that our eyes penetrated. It was as if we had suddenly been plunged into the midst of a vast army, and well it might be, for the following are roughly the statistice of the retinue which accompanied the Shah from his capital to the frontier: Four thousand quadrupeds, including mules, horses, and camels, for carrying the luggage and drawing the carriages; 3,000 tents to accommodate 7,000 to 8,000 individuals, 25 carriages for the royal snite alone, 3 royal wives, and their 40 female attendants. The Shah's tent arrangements cover over an acre of ground. * * * The huge red tent inhabited by the still slumbering monarch was visible from afar. It was pitched in a grove of poplars, by the side of a tiny lake, and surrounded hy a wall ahont eight feet high, made of Resht embroidery—that is to say, an embroidery of chain stitch, uniting little bits of colored cloth, which we know well enongh in England in the shape of table covers and antimacassars, and for which I have never really felt any great affection; but still, when it decorates a high wall inclosing an acre of ground the effect is startling and magnificent. Finer tabis covers of the same material were spread as saddle cloths over the many gayly-caparisoned horses around us, and just as we approached quantities of mulee were on the point of starting with royal and other baggage, with bright red palls cast over their hurdens. All the carriages were waiting ready before the gate into the royal inclosure, which was formed of poles painted red, looking not unlike gallows. Anisl Dowlet, the Shah's favorite wife, was just going to start in her gilded carriage, drawn by six gayly-caparisoned horses. She is a remarkable woman, who has held her position of favorite for thirty years. She has no children, she is not young, and I am told not beautiful; but her intellectual qualities are such and her manners so bright that they have placed her far ahead of the other ladies in the royal harem. She always started an hour or two before his Majesty, presumably acting as a good wife should, to see that all was in order and the slippers ready at the other end. There, too, was the Shah's own horse, called "Beest Sitonn," or "Twenty Pillars," with its beautiful and heat gold bridle and its saddle cloth of very fine Resht embroidery partially covering its glossy flanks. From the bearlugrein two straps of gold lay across his chest; he is a splendid animal and always held in readiness for his Majesty to ride when tired of driving in his carriage. Close to "Twenty Pillars" stood another horse in readiness to carry his Majesty's pipe bearer; the pipe is a luxury indulged in by all Persian grandees when traveling. His Majesty's own kalyan or water pipe is carried in a drum-shaped case, covered with purple velvet and gold, and strung from the saddle. At the other side are suspended the firebox and the water gourd, similarly decorated and all ready, so that at a moment's notice the pipe can be prepared when the Shah expresses a wish for a whiff of tobacco. Among the horses were the body guard with their silver and gold batons, the running footmen clad in red with hats not unlike fools' coxcombs, any nnaber of Generals, officers, and soldiers. The scene was one of the greatest animation and brilliancy, lit up by the searching rays of a Persian sun.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

LEGAL BON MOTS.—Serjeant Murphy was the author of some excellent bon mots. When Mme. Soyer died, the famous chef asked Murphy for an epitaph. She had been a lady of an arrogant temper, "and it was generally rumored that the poor cook had rather a warmer time of it at home than he had in the club kitchen." Murphy's suggestion for an epitaph was "Soyer tranquille." A physician who was thinking of calling out some one who had insulted him came to consult Murphy about the matter. "Take my advice," Murphy said, "and instead of calling him out, get him to call you in, and have your revenge that way; it will be much more secure and certain."—*Robinson, in Bench and Bar.*

THE STRUGGLE WITH OBSCURANTISM.—What were Bruno's sufferings in the darkness of the dungeon in which the Inquisition kept him? What ferocious attempts were made to bend and break the energy of the highly-cultured, unfrocked friar whose mind was nourished with the love of antiquity? If, as a prisoner, he had a moment of faltering, the answer has been given in the words, "How can you expect that torture, even though applied for hours, should prevail against a whole life of study and inquiry?" Campanella, who, after Bruno, was kept in prison for twenty-seven years, said of his own sufferings: "The last time I was tortured it was for forty hours. I was fettered with cords which cut to the very bone; I was hung up with hands tied back, a most sharp piece of wood being used, which cut out large parts of my flesh and produced a vast loss of blood." Perhaps some day, when the archives of the Vatican become fully accessible, we shall learn a little more of Bruno's last years of torment. On being informed of his doom, he, in the face of a horrible death, heroically said to his inhuman Judges: "Perhaps you pronounce your sentence with greater fear than that with which I receive it!" Among those who formed the tribunal was Cardinal Bellarmin, the same, who later on, forced Galilei to an apparent recantation, and Cardinal Sanseverina, who had called the massacre of the night of St. Bartholomew "a splendid day, most pleasant to Catholics." The same sentence against Bruno was, as usual, to be carried out "without the spilling of blood." In the bandit language of the Inquisition, as Hermann Brunnhofer expresses it, this signified burning at the stake. Before the victims of priestcraft was sacrificed his tongue was torn with pincers. But it still speaks to posterity in powerful accents. More and more it is seen that a great deal of that which, in this country, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Lyell, Lubbock, and others have by their masterly and successful researches made the common intellectual property of all educated people had been given in some measure, hy the prescient genius of Bruno. Unaided by exact science, he anticipated in a general way the scientific results of ages to come. The struggle against obscurantism has still to be carried on. While I am writing this, nnmerous voices of the Ultramontane press come in from abroad which speak in tones of inquisitorial fury of the "Bruno scandal," urging a crusade for the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy. Some of these papers go the length of justifying the burning of the Italian thinker hy "the necessity of guarding the Church against dangerous heresies." The *Salzburger Chronik* says: "He that will not listen and obey must be made to feel. In order to save the good the evil must be annihilated. This doctrine is the very basis of the penal law and of the Divine command which punish murder, and which therefore must all the more punish the murder of souls. This is in accordance with human conscience and with justice." Brnno himself foresaw an age of enlightenment, a coming century of progress, when the powers of darkness would sink down to the nether world and the hearts of men be filled with truth and justice. To this prediction refers the proud inscription on his monument: "To Giordano Bruno this memorial has been raised by the century prophesied by him on the very spot where his pile burned." It may be open to doubt whether this nineteenth century has fulfilled yet all that which Brnno foretold. But whether Galilei's often-quoted word was spoken or not on the famous occasion when the Papal Church fancied it could stop the rotation of the world by bringing him down on his knees, the truth of his saying, in more than one sense, becomes ever apparent: "*Eppur si muove!*" "And yet it moves!"—*Karl Blind in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE COURT OF PIE POWDER.—Connected with Cloth Fair, at Smithfield, as with other fairs also, there was the curious institution of the Court of Pie Powder. This court, which existed for the purposes of the fair, and whose jnrisdiction extended no further than the area within which the fair was held, took cognizance of such disputes as arose between the various traders, and administered justice in the speediest possible manner. The name Pie Powder has given rise to much speculation. It is derived from *pieds poudreux*, and is called in Latin "Curia pedis pulverizati"—according to Blackstone, "because justice is done before the dnst falls from the suitor's feet." The Scotch horough law, however, throws light on the etymology, applying to "any stranger marchand travelland through the realm * * * vagand from ane place to ane other" the name of "pied pondreux or Dustifute." Until very recent times this court continued to be held with all due solemnities in a room of an inn in Cloth Fair, appropriately named the Hand and Shears. In order to further secure fair dealing among the clothiers and drapers, the Merchant Taylors' Company was specially authorized in 29 Hen. VI. to make a search after such persons as might violate the privileges of the company; and to that end they carried with them into the fair their standard yard measure, a bar of silver stamped with their shield of arms at either end. Those charged with the duty of searching were to see that the standard of the company was in all respects conformed to hy the traders. In 1609 the Drapers' Company questioned this right of search, but the Merchant Taylors replied that they had enjoyed this right quietly "sithence the seven-and-twentieth year of King Henry the Sixth, being about one hundred and three score years past, and many years before that time." Such an important duty as this annual search required some convivial additions to make it agreeable, and accordingly we read the following minute: "23 Hen. VI. In expensis for the wardens, the clerks, and bedill, with other drynkynges, in the searching tyme, and abonte gadering yn of the money for prentises."—*Good Words.*

TEARS ON TOMBSTONES.—Tears on tombstones tell the same tale as the lachrymatories of the ancients; and if they tell it after a simpler, rougher fashion, I cannot see that their mode of expression is a whit more absurd than the one which classic association has taught us to regard with gravity. Throughout Normandy it is usual to find black tears painted on the white grave crosses, and white tears on black ones; for tears must surely be signified by the Prince Rupert drop-shaped figures which are placed under, above, or about so many memorial inscriptions. No nigard weeping is indicated thus, and not modern altogether is the symbolism. There are tear-like figures in the Bayeux tapestry, on the bed where the defunct confessor lies. "Celui-ci," says the Abbé J. Laffetay in his pleasant historical and descriptive notice of the needlework "dite de la Reine Mathilde," "celui-ci est couché sur un lit parsemé de larmes." I am much mistaken if I have not sometimes seen spots intended to represent tears on that otrious material crape which, both in this country and in France, seems to be indispensable to the outfit of a complete mourner. Some time ago I remember reading in a newspaper that in Père la Chaise Cemetery there is a monument in the form of a tear. The monument was erected hy a husband to his wife and bore the inscription, "Judge by that how I loved her." I unfortunately do not remember the name of the paper or the date.—*Notes and Queries.*

THE HAJJ.—There is the equality in one sense of all followers of the true faith, and master and man may eat together and converse freely, and yet there is no feeling of constraint on either side. Politeness in Persia is the rule in all classes, though once on a mountain pathway an old man to whom I gave the inside thought so little of me that I nearly went down into the river. Hospitality in the towns and in Persia proper is a matter of arrangement. The money is an honorarium and not a payment, just as it is to this day in the unfamiliar and unfrolled parts of Japan. Hosts are invariably kind and attentive, but if you arrive after sunset and fail to make a good impression in a strange place you are apt to be barred out for the night. One bitterly cold night I came to terms with a holy Hajji, who disputed matters through the window. He did not like strangers, and said no word that night and next morning beyond remarking, "There is no harm" and "It is not bad." "What sort of a place is Meshed?" said I. "Not bad." "A very great thing to have been there?" "No harm." "It must give you a great reputation as any rate." "Not bad." After this we slept on the floor, he, I believe, with one eye open. Next morning I said: "I propose to give you this little coin as a token of my regard and thanks." "No harm," said he. "No, it is not bad," said I, though truth to tell the coinage is much debased, and the newer the issue the more alloyed the silver.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

TWO HIGHLAND DOGS.—The shepherd was accompanied hy one of his dogs, a wiry, long-legged nondescript, half gray-hound, half collie, only "a fairly-good sheep dog," his master confessed, but from coal-black muzzle to tip of tail as game a bit of stuff with vermin as ever tackled fox or badger. I, too, had my dog Yarrow, a thoroughbred collie, at heel, my constant companion in all my mountain wanderings, and these two dogs, having met and made friends with each other during our brief halt at Loch-nan-Eaagan, had evidently, like the old couple in the humorous song "The Barring o' the Door," "made a paction 'tween them twa" that they must have a bit of fun on their own account, if only St. Hubert should prove kind and something turned up in the course of the day's excursion. That there was some such paction is certain. Here were a couple of dogs that had never met before; and after a little confabulation, while seated on a grassy knoll by the tarn, they had communicated their ideas to each other in a measure sufficient to bring about the heartiest co-operation in getting out of the day's excursion all the canine enjoyment possible. My Yarrow, although the better bred, and, so to speak, the more aristocratic dog of the two, had evidently consented to play second fiddle for the day, agreeing, as was very soon evident, that the shepherd's nondescript—whose name, by the way, was Torm—should act as leader in getting all the fun and excitement possible out of the day's ramble, for no other reason I could think of than that Torm was well acquainted with the ground, and knew better, perhaps, than any other dog in the country what amount of fun was likely to be got out of such an excursion and how best to find it. Very amicably, as we could see, and side by side the dogs trotted on a little ahead of us, until from the rugged uplands we descended into the glen beyond, with its broad grassy meadows and clumps of budding birch and alders. Here, with a look from Torm that seemed meant to remind his companion of their preconcerted understanding hy the tarn, they commenced to hunt about with great keenness, quartering the ground very prettily, and determined to have it out if there was anything worth the chasing in underwood brake, or tuft of hant, or clump of rushes for half a mile around. A hare was soon started, which, in a fair chase, they coursed and lost; but then hy and by another hare was rushed from her form and killed. Yarrow, Torm was already in the, pass hy which a hare started in the meadows was pretty sure to attempt an escape into the higher ground beyond, and there he crouched until the hare, having easily distanced Yarrow, was close at hand, when, with half a dozen big bounds, he was upon her with a snap that laid her dead at his feet. When Yarrow came up, it was amusing to see how good-naturedly Torm encouraged him to give the hare a supererogatory shake by way of making sure that she was dead, and then allowed him the honor of carrying and laying her at our feet, as we rested a little and matured our plans, sitting on a heathery knoll by the stream.—*Good Words.*

THE ORIGINAL TENOR IN "ORPHEUS."—Guadagni appears to have been a most beautiful person, and he was a first-rate actor, sufficiently to induce Garrick to give him wrinkles. He had not a big voice—many of the greatest singers of that time, when singing was a great art, had not—and he sang in a way of his own, preferring airs with slight accompaniments, long passes, and few notes, like Gluck's. And these few notes he did not regularly swell and diminish like other singers—at least like other singers of his day, modeling passages with the breath—but took at once with full voice and let them dwindle, fade, die away, notes and phrases, like an Æolian harp or an echo. Can't you imagine him sighing through those songs, with their constant little murmuring, drooping closes, a sort of disembodied voice, a ghost among those ghosts in Hades and the Elysian Fields? Then they tell us that his acting was not merely passionate and pathetic, but extraordinarily good to look at. Old Burney says his gestures would have been "excellent studies for a statuary"; and one comes away with the impression of an unbroken succession, finctuating and moving with the music, of beautiful and noble movements, completing in their spontaneity and suggestiveness and charm the sort of permeating poetry of the music and of the story which has become, apart from its own beanty, redolent with the sentiment of all the poets who have repeated it and all the ages that have listened. It is difficult to define in words what I feel to be the sort of acting fit to accompany music, something quite different from the acting of a mere spoken play; movement and expression which shall obey the same necessities of measure and grace and nobility as the melodies themselves, and seem as spontaneous and inevitable and self-unconscious as the melodies on the lips of the singer. Think what Gluck's "Orpheus" must have been, performed in this way, all its poetry embodied by this great artist! Poor old Signor Guadagni, his end was pathetic. Instead of being run through the body or poisoned hy some jealous husband or exiled hy the brother of some oversusceptible electoral Princess, with the laurel wreath of Orpheus still on his brow, he had the misfortune of turning into a comfortable citizen of Padua, of growing quite old, and, in his old age, childish. A certain young Lord Mount Edgcumbe, to whom Guadagni was an inherited object of enthusiasm, went to call on him when on the grand tour, and found poor old Orpheus amusing himself with a child's puppet show. Wasn't it sad and comic? And the saddest thing is that he's dead and gone, buried in a corner of Padua, and that we can none of us ever see and hear him.—*Vernon Lee, in the Contemporary Review.*

JACK KETCH.—"Jack Ketch" was the real name of a public executioner in the time of Charles II. who died in 1686. One of the earliest allusions to him is to he found in the epilogue to Dryden's "Duke of Guise," 1682:

"'Jack Ketch,' says I, 'is an excellent physician.'"

The gallows was called then as later the "triple tree." Earlier writers allude to it as the "three trees"; Harman, in his "Caveat," 1573, says, "Repentaunce is never thought upon until they clyme three trees with a ladder." Rowlands flippantly speaks of the fatal noose as "Tyburn tiffany." A very common expression in seventeenth century literature, but not used since, is "hangman's wages," which represented the sum of thirteenpence halfpenny.

"To find its pillories and cart's tails,
Or haugman's wages,"

says Butler in "Hudibras." "Why should I eate hempseed at the hangman's thirteenepence halfepenny ordinary?" is a very allusive and singularly expressed question in one of Dekker's plays. The old Scotch merk or mark was worth a trifle over thirteenpence halfpenny, and, on the accession of James I. to the English crown, it was hy proclamation made current in England at that value exactly. If the hangman had previously heen paid 1s. a day—and this was then a common wage for officials of many kinds—he would slightly gain if paid in the new coin, and hence may have arisen the expression.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

MR. JUSTICE MAULE'S WAY OF PUTTING IT.—"Do you know what an oath is, my child?" "Yes, Sir; I am obliged to tell the truth." "And if you always tell the truth where will you go to when you die?" "Up to heaven, Sir." "And what will become of you if you tell lies?" "I shall go down to the naughty place, Sir." "Are you quite sure of that?" "Yes, Sir; quite sure." "Let her be sworn. It is quite clear she knows a great deal more about it than I do." A witness once said to him: "My Lord, you may believe me or not, but I have told the truth and I have been wedded to truth from my infancy." "Yes, Sir," said Maule, "but the question is how long you have been a widower."—*Mr. Serjeant Robinson, in Bench and Bar.*

GOOD APPETITES.—In his savage condition man, when he can get food, will eat till nature rebels, and he cannot contain more; indeed, it is one of the most unamiable traits of the savages that, while they will cheerfully endure great hardships and privations from which there is no escape, they will, on the other hand, eat to repletion when the opportunity presents. In violent contrast, therefore, to the instances I have given of extreme privation, I shall cite a few of just as remarkable excess. The Hottentots, Bushmen, and savage South African races generally are enormous gluttons. "Ten of them," says Barrow, "ate, in my presence, the whole of an ox all but the hind legs in three days, and the three Bosjesmans that accompanied my wagon devoured a sheep on one occasion in less than twenty-four hours. In cold climates such feats as these would only be trifles, and Parry and Ross have recorded cases that, were they not well attested, would pass belief. Sir Edward Parry once tried the capacity of an Esquiman scarcely full grown, and this interesting young savage contrived in twenty-four hours to devour 4 pounds 4 onnces of the raw, hard-frozen flesh of a seahorse, the same quantity of it boiled, 1 pound 12 ounces of bread and bread dust, a pint and a quarter of rich gravy soup, a tumbler of strong grog, three wineglasses of raw spirit, and nine pints of water. Sir John Ross indeed believed that the daily rations of an Esquiman were 20 pounds of fish and blubber, but, in extenuation of so enormous a consumption as this the severity of the climate must he taken into account. Perhaps the most astounding example of inhuman gluttony recorded is that by Capt. Cochrane, on the authority of the Russian Admiral Saritoheff, who was told that one of the Yakuts had consumed the hind quarter of a large ox in twenty-four hours, together with 20 pounds of fat and a proportionate quantity of melted butter. As the man had since gorged himself to death, this disgusting feat is certainly authenticated. This disgusting fashion it hardly continued possible that he would be able to consume any more; but the worthy Russian Admiral, to test him, gave the savage a thick porridge of rice boiled with 8 ponnds of hutter, weighing together 28 pennds. The glntton sat down to this abundant hanqnet; although he had just partaken of breakfast, and, without stirring from the spot or showing any sign of inconvenience, got through the whole. Captain Cochrane adds that a good large calf, weighing 200 pounds, will just make a meal for four or five Yakuts, and that he has seen three of them consume a whole reindeer at one meal. Not to be too hard on these unsophisticated children of nature, I must say that the feats of English workingmen, on their annual club feast day, would surpass belief; a leg of mutton has not hsen found too much for the requirements of one man. The late Dr. Darwin of Shrewsbury, the father of the illustrious Charles Darwin, had the total reputation of being a glntton, and is reported to have called a goose—a favorite Salop dish—"an inconvenient one, as being too much for one and not enough for two."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SPEECH AND SONG.—Speech differs from song as walking does from dancing; speech may he called the prose, song the poetry, of vocal sound. Mr. Herbert Spencer has defined song as "emotional speech," hnt this term might with greater justice be used to designate the hysteroepileptio oratory which threatens to become acclimatized in this soher island, or even to the exchange of amenities hetween two angry cahmen. It would he mere socnrate to call song "musical speech," nsing the word "musical" in its strict sense as signifying sound with definite variations of tone and regularity of time. Bnt, just as there may be "songs without words," so there may he speech without voice, as in whispering. Sound, as we have already seen, is produced in the laryax, but articulation, or the transformation of meaningless sonnd into speech, is performed in the month; in speaking, therefore, the two parts work together, the larynx sending ont a stream of sound, and the mouth, hy means of the tongue, cheeks, palate, teeth, and lips, breaking it up into variously formed jets or words. In other words, the laryax supplies the raw material of sound which the month manufactures into speech. Time, which is an essential element of song, is altogether disregarded in epeech, while the iptervale of tone are so irregular as to defy notation, and are filled up with a number of intermediate sounds instead of being sharply defined. The voice glides about at its own sweet will in speaking, obeying no rule whatever, while in song its springe er drops from one tone to the next with scrupulously measured gaps. In singing short syllables are lengthened out and eease in fact to he short, and (except in certain kinds of dramatio singing and in recitative) the accent naturally falls on the vowels and not on the consonants. In speaking only the lower third of the voice is employed as a rule, while in singing the greatest effect is generally produced, except in the case of contraltoe and basses, hy the use of the upper and middle notes. In speech the range of tone, even in the most exoitable persons, hardly ever exceeds half an octave; in singing the average compass is two octavos. Singing tends to preserve purity of language, the rules which govern the nttorance of every note also affecting the articnlate element combined with it, and keeping the words cast in fixed forms—a stereotype of sonnd, if I may venture the metaphor. Speech, on the other hand, like handwriting, is always changing. As Max Müller says: "A struggle for life is constantly going on among the words and grammatical forms in each language. The better, the shorter, the easier forms are constantly gaining the upper hand, and they owe their success to their own inherent virtue."—*Sir Morell Mackenzie, in the Contemporary Review.*

A SCOTCH JEFFREYS.—Braxfield was a profound practical lawyer and a powerful man; coarse and illiterate; of debauched habits and grosser talk than suited the taste even of his gross generation; utterly devoid of judicial decorum, and though pure in the administration of civil justice where he was exposed to no temptation, with no other conception of principle in any political case except that the upholding of his party was a duty attaching to his position. Over the five weak men who sat beside him, this coarse and dexterous ruffian predominated as he chose. * * * "Bring me prisoners and I'll find you law," was said to be his common answer to his friends, the accusers, when he heard that they were hesitating. * * * Except civil and Scotch law, and probably two or three works of indecency, it may be doubted if he ever read a book in his life. His blamableness far exceeds that of his brethren. They were weak; he was strong. They were frightened; he was not. They followed; he, the head of the court, led.—*Circuit Journeys—Lord Cockburn.*

ORIENTAL COMPLIMENTS AND THE INTERPRETER.—When the first Dutch Ambassador was sent to the Porte he visited the Sultan. "What does the dog want?" asked the Sultan. This was translated in a speech full of ornate Oriental compliments, and the Ambassador replied in the same strain. "Let the dog feed," answered the Sultan, "and when the dog is fed, kick the dog out!" The Ambassador was delighted with the Sultan's compliments. The Sultan felt that he had held his own, and the treaty was signed next day.—*Lady Bluebeard.*

PERSIAN PLEAS FOR FLEAS AND OTHER THINGS.—At a village near Kermanshah I begged ten minutes' leave from a curious crowd for the purpose of bathing in an irrigation channel. Before I could dress the villagers were upon me, and, the headman noticing that I was covered with bites and stings, the result of sleeping on, rather, of sleepless vigils, on the floors of filthy caravansaries, I solemnly remarked that there was no country like Persia for insect tortures. "How else?" said he; "it is the country of Nasr-ud-din-Shah." "Was this meant in compliment to his Majesty?" I asked. "How else?" said he; "could aught be said in any other spirit of the centre of the world's admiration?" "No, of course not," but I did not understand. He fixed the audience with his eye, and while I tried to struggle into my clothing said: "These insects are as good as a daily bleeding. No man can be bled daily. Praise be to God, who devised this substitute in the land of Iran!"—*The Nineteenth Century.*

NIGHT AND WIND.

"The night is light and chill,
Stars are awake in the sky,
There's a cloud over the moon;
Round the house on the hill
The wind creeps with its cry
Between a wail and a croon.

"I hear the voice of the wind,
The voice of the wind in the night,
Cry and sob and weep,
As the voice of one that hath sinned,
Moaning aloud in its might
In the night when he cannot sleep.

"Sleep? No sleep is about
What remembering sin
Wakes and watches apart? * * *
The wind wails without,
And my heart is wailing within,
And the wind is the voice of my heart."

—*Days and Nights.* ARTHUR SYMONS.

THE MAN EATER.—Nearly all man-eating tigers are old animals. Their skin is generally mangy; they are very cunning; will lie in wait near the village tracks; they know the habits of the village population as minutely as does the tax gatherer, and once they take up their quarters near a jungle village they become indeed a terrible scourge. The habits of the villagers make the rôle of man eater a peculiarly easy one if once the unholy appetite for human flesh has been awakened. * * * The women, wending their way to the weekly hazaar go forth, indeed, in a string, all chattering, langhing, and laden with the produce of their little garden patch or small holding for sale or barter. At the hazaar, however, some dispose of their wares more quickly than others, some have purchases to make, over which a deal of chaffering is indispensable. So it is that a few of the poor things find the ewift twilight suddenly descend upon them when they are yet a weary, dangerous mile or two from home. Then the cruel, whiskered robber is on the watch. The hushed, affrighted women hurry on, their hearts thudding with trepidation, and as they hang on to each other's skirts they cast uneasy, startled glances into every bnsh, and start at every move in the tall, feathery, swaying grass. Dogging every footstep, watching every movement, the silent, hungry man eater is crawling swiftly and noiselessly alongside the path. It is marvelous with what celerity and absolute silence such a huge animal can glide through close jnngle. * * * A basket gets overturned, perhaps. A thorn enters the foot. The wretched loiterer must perforce linger a moment to pick up her little scattered purchases, adjust her dress, or stoops to extract the thorn from her foot. Then with a swift, silent bound—for the man eater rarely betrays his presence by a roar—the fierce animal makes his awful onslaught on the now stricken, hapless victim, and next morning a few scattered, crnnched, and mangled bones are the sole evidence of the ghastly tragedy that has been enacted. There is mourning in some lowly hnt. A deeper dread settles on the haunted hamlet. But the daily routine must go on, the daily wants must be supplied. The apathetic fatalistic doctrine reannes its sway, and so the tale is repeated. * * * I have known whole tracts of fertile country allowed to relapse into untilled jungle from the presence of a single man-eating tiger. I have seen villages entirely deserted from the same cause.—*Tent Life in Tiger Land—Inglis.*

HOYLE THE STANDARD.—Scientific whist, or *whisk*, (as it was first called,) though owing its origin to the game of *trump*, derived from the Italian *trionfo* and French *triomphe*, may he said to have begun with Edmond Hoyle. He was hofn in 1672, and is said to have been educated for the har. Yorkshire has been called the county of his birth, but the present representative of the Yorkshire Hoyles, who acquired (*temp.* Edward III.) estates near Halifax, Mr. Fretwell Hoyle, has taken great pains over his genealogy, and has come to the conclusion that the Edmond Hoyle of whist celebrity was not in any way connected with his family. It has been stated, again, that Hoyle was Registrar of the Prerogative Court in Dnblin in 1742, and that he held property there. This, however, seems very unlikely to be tme, though it is certain that there was an Edmond Hoyle appointed to that post in that year, but on Edmond Hoyle was then publishing (and probably living) in London. He resided afterward nndoubtedly in Queen-square, London, where he continued to write on games and to give lessons in whist. The name Edmond (or Edmund) was common in both families of Hoyle. In Yorkshire and in Ireland, so that one Edmond may easily have been mistaken for another. In 1742 our anthor first published his "Short Treatise on Whist." It was entered at Stationers' Hall Nov. 17, 1742, and was signed by the author as sole proprietor of the copyright. No place of publication is named. It has been said that he received £1,000 for his copyright, but this, again, seems nnlikely, for every copy long after the first issne, bore his signature as that

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HISTORY OF THE NORTHMEN.

THE HEIMSKRINGLA: OR, THE SAGAS OF THE NORSE KINGS. From the Icelandic of SNORRE STURLASON. By SAMUEL LAING, Esq. Second edition, revised, with notes by RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D., United States Minister to Denmark. In four volumes. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889.

Half a century ago there was need of vigorone protest against the neglect shown by Englishmen and Americans of the literature nf the Northmen. Icelandic was hardly studied at all, and only a few scholars knew otherwise than by hearsay the difference between Edda and Heimskringla. Now Icelandic is a fashionable study among scholars, and is sometimes taken up by amateurs, while reading books and at least one capital dictionary have been published. not to speak of a work which attempts to give pretty much the entire poetical literature of the Old Norse with English translations.

Half a century ago there was imperative need of such a body of history as "The Helmskringla" being turned into English if for no better reason than to divert people from the illusion that when they had examined the sparse remains of writers of Anglo-Saxon they had mastered the main source of English literature and learned all that is necessary of the origin of Early English. Yet in some respects the impatience which Samuel Laing showed of the narrowness which governed men's views in 1844 is not out of place now. "Some German, Anglo-American, and English writers," he remarked in the dissertation on the Northman prefixed to his translation, "claim a preminence for the Anglo-Saxon race among the European people of our times in the social, moral, political, and religious elements of society, and even in physical powers—in intellect and in arms. This is the echo of a bray first heard in the forgotten controversy about the authenticity of Ossian's Poems."

It was evident from the start that this native of the Orkneys could write trenchantly. His dissertation is good reading now, but naturally faile in many particulars to give the view of the Northmen gained by more recent research as to their origin, habits, and policy and by a closer study of the old texts. His remarks concerning Vinland and the stories of the Norse discoverers of America are much too ecornful and some of his strictures are more heated than convincing. But taken as a whole the dissertation carries with it a warrant of its inclusion in this edition. Especially since the Franco-German War such a passage as this runs counter to the prevailing views of peoples. "If the superiority they [the Anglo-Saxonists] claim were true it would be found not to belong at all to that branch of the one great Northern race which is called Teutonic, Gothic, Germanic, or Anglo-Saxon—for that branch in England was, previous to the settlements of the Danes or Northmen in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and is at this day throughout all Germany, morally and socially degenerate and all distinct and distinguishing spirit or nationality in it dead, but to the small cognate branch of the Northmen or Danes who, between the ninth and twelfth centuries, brought their paganism, energy, and social institutions to bear against, conquer, mingle, and invigorate the priest-ridden, inert descendants of the old Anglo Saxon race."

Violent as such a view is, it contains an element of truth, and certainly such bold speech was likely to waken people to the reflection that perhaps after all they were wrong to erect the early inhabitants of one portion of Great Britain into historical fetishes before whom to strew the incense proper to ancestor worship. What might startle Mr. Laing, if he were still alive, would be to discover that the convenient fetish is still adored, and that a great many of the absurd, baseless ideas that cluster about the term Anglo-Saxon reappear every time an orator wishes to compliment his audience. As the audience assumes to be descended from the Anglee and Saxons, because there is an impression that these peoples were something remarkable in their way, the compliment always tells.

Samuel Laing not only translated the prose of "The Heimskriugla," hnt with his son turned the quotations from Norse poets into English rhymes. In this part he drew largely on his imagination. The snort pieces hy scalds are extremely rude in metre and of east obscure and quite exasperating. The learned translator was not to blame for original text and English the mass of Norse poetry under the title "Corpus Boreale Poeticum" have thrown some light on the matter, hnt the results are far from encouraging; obscurity reigns; the mythology hehind many of the illusions is as nebulous as that of the Northmen. The editors of that book were crushed hy the task, and it is a learned labyrinth rather than a well-digested work.

The Heimskringla or World's Ring itself has never been separated properly into the mythic and legendary on the one hand and the historical on the other, nor does Dr. Rasmus Andereon pretend to do for it this most needful work. Like most Norse hooks, it was written down long after Christianity wae introduced and at a comparatively late date. Its historical value is, therefore, great in giving an idea of the sort of men those were who harried Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland from the ninth to the eleventh century, seized and held all England for a long time, founded Normandy, and through that branch reconquered England and held Sicily, Apulia, and many other lands. It shows how Iceland wae colonized by exiles from Norway, and Greenland occnpied in turn. It gives a vivid picture of the life on rowing harges of the men called vikmen or vikings, their sea fights with other freebooters, or with some King of Norway, or else their raids on turbulent farmers. The relatione of Norsemen and Finns appear in many of the early reigne in the nanal disguise of marriages of Kinge with Finnish girls addicted to magic. The paganism of the Norse is naturally very prominent, as they were late to receive Christianity, and the exploits of "Saint Olaf," the proselytized King, are full of curious instances, for which there are parallels in the monkish legends of other nations who embraced the faith in earlier centuries.

As an editor the Minister to Denmark shows good sense in many ways, if not profound scholarship. The edition ie a very handsome one, eo far as paper and typography are concerned. Two maps, which contain a few of the places mentioned in the Sagas, an index of persone, and a geographical index of some thoronghnese, add something to the valne of the edition. We might expect, however, that an editor would indicate where the ideas of Samuel Laing, advanced and bold as they may have been in 1844, have been outrun, corrohorated, or dieproved hy researches during the last half century. When, for example, in his Additional Notee Laing classes the Celtic languages with the Laponic, not inolnded among the tongnes then called absurdly enough Canoasian, it ie only fair to warn the reader of the change of view at present. Dr. Anderson ought not to allow such things to pass without a note, even if he ie a ekeptic regarding the later developmente in the study of Celtio and "Laponio" langnages. An editor ought also to say that scholare no longer accept without question sweeping remarks natnral enough in 1844, snch as: "A Caucasian race which, almost within the limits of authentic history, came from Asia, drove out or extirpated the Celtic and Laponic races, and are the present inhahitants." It needs merely to read "The Heimekringla" itself to see how far Laing and his generation were from the facts with respect to the Finne, (a "Laponio" race,) so far as Norway ie concerned, whatever may have been the case as to the Celts.

Dr. Anderson's claims ae an editor of Laing's traneletion rest on a revision of Laing's text in accordance with the original as edited hy Prof. Unger at Christiania in 1868; on omissions of notes by Laing which he thinks irrelevant; on eimplification of names, a gain for the general reader; ou an insertion of dates in the text pretty widely, a gain in clearness, and on a completed chronological table at the end of the work. His aim has therefore been reached, namely, to produce an edition "in some respecte at least an improvement upon that by Mr. Laing." "In assuming the revision of this great hietorical work the editor did not conceive it to be within his province to examine old manuscripts and make original researches or to criticise the scholars of the North. He deemed hie task well done if he should succeed in gathering the ripest fruits and best reenlts of the specialists in this field and in incorporating them into a new edition of Laing's translation." The writer on whom he most relies is Hans Olaf Hildebrand, the official antiquary of Sweden, who brought ont a translation from the Icelandic into Swedish about twenty years ago.

The records of mythic and historical Kings of land and sea, vikings and vulgar pirates, adventurers from the sea islands in the Baltic and about the British Islands, which have been preserved for us by a clever, bnt evil, Icelander named Snorre Sturlason, have great fascination for those who love action in history and are not appalled by a series of deeds of rapine, treachery, and assassination either open or concealed, deeds of tremendous bravery against odds, and deede of the most elokening cowardice where the victim was without power. No red Indians tortured a valiant captive with more fiendishness than did the captors of Sigurd Slemhe, (A. D. 1139,) while that ruthless partisan exhibited the stoicism of Indians caught in a like predicament, singing hymns instead of boastful songs of his victories as his heathen ancestors would have done a century or so before. There is a fresh sea atmosphere about "The Heimskringla" which is most delightful, the very harshness of many of the entries having a certain rugged simplioity like the cliffs of Norway and the great ice plains of Iceland. The "world's ring" it embraces is a very small one, hnt great light is thrown by it on certain parts of the circumference of that circle, snoh as Labrador, Greenland, Lapland, and Northern Siberia, on Sweden and Denmark, on Normandy, Ireland, Scotland, and England. There is room for an exhanstive analysis of the facts which it brings to the history of the Northern nations of Europe, proceeding hy comparison with the histories of the countries just mentioned, never forgetting the fact, however, that the manuscripts on which it is founded do not go further back than A. D. 1395, if Laing is correct. Dr. Anderson appears shy of undertaking such a task, but somehody ought to attempt it, and there is no reason why it should not he an American.

A SCHOLAR-POET.

LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. Edited by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT. In three volumes. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

Edward Fitzgerald died in 1883, at the age of seventy-four, having lived a literary life without producing much to show for it. He was emphatically the author for whose works the pnblic did not care, and the one snccess he met with late in life was dne to the pressure of his cultivated admirers, few in numbers, bnt zealous over a piece of work that showed the master.

Fitzgerald lived a very retired existence among his hooks, friends, and family, having to many the appearance of a dilettante rather than an author, and married somewhat late in life a Qnakeress. Bnt he had the faculty of admiring others and of holding his friends, more through his amlable qualities and a certain humor than any great wit. He was a schoolmate of J. M. Kemble, James Spedding the Baconist, and William Airy, the brother of the astronomer. At Cambridge he learned to know Thackeray, and soon after leaving he made dnrable friends of the three Tennyson brothers, more especially of Frederic Tennyson, for whose poetry he had great admiration, not permitting the fame of Alfred to overshadow the merits of the obscnre brother.

Great as was his love for the present Lord Tennyson personally, and admiration for his earlier poems, it is startling to find him criticising some of the most admired things at a time when it must have been heresy in his circle. Of "In Memoriam" he wrote to Frederic Tennyson: "His poem I never did greatly affect, nor can I learn to do so; it is full of finest things, bnt it is monotonons and has that air of being evolved hy a Poetical Machine of the highest order. * * * It is the cursed inactivity (very pleasant to me, who am no Hero,) of this nineteenth century which has spoiled Alfred—I mean spoiled him for the great work he ought now to be entering upon; the lovely and nohle things he has done must remain."—(December, 1850.)

He was Thackeray's "dear old Fitz," whom he placed beside Mrs. Brookfield in his affections, and Lord Tennyson wrote: "He was one of the kindliest of men, and I have never known one of so fine and delicate a wit." Carlyle in his peasant way trampled on and used him, bnt spoke of him, nevertheless, as "the peaceable, affectionate, and ultra-modest man." Carlyle the man he seems to have admired, but Carlyle the writer did not at first appeal to him. As early as 1838 he writes to Edward Barten, the Qnaker poet, whose daughter he afterward married, of "trying to get through a new book much in fashion—Carlyle's "French Revolntion"—written in a German style. An Englishman writes of French revolutions in a German style. People say the book is very deep; bnt it appears to me that the meaning seems deep from lying under mystical langnage. There is no repose or eqnable movement in it; all cnt no into short sentences, half reflective, half narrative, so that one labors through it as vessels do through what is called a short sea—small contrary waves caused by shallows and straits and meeting tides, &c." That is not a bad characterization of the prose of Carlyle, and the criticism of its profundity is very true, but required more sagacity to realize in 1838 than it does since the Carlylean wind-bag was pricked. In 1841 he writes: "Have you read poor Carlyle's raving book about heroes? I don't like to live with it in the house. It smoldera."

Fitzgerald's father was named Purcell, and married his cousin, Mary Francee Fitzgerald. When his father-in-law died he assumed the name of Fitzgerald, but does nht appear to have become a Geraldine in any national Irish sense. For hie son Edward reverts again and again in these letters to themes which were natnral in Great Britain after the ware with Napoleon; he seems to have been aggressively English, if so shy and quiet a man can be called aggressive. Thus, in 1841, he writes to Frederic Tennyson: "If Englishmen are to travel, I am glad that such as you are abroad—good eecimens of Englishmen with the proper *fierté* about them. I hope the English are as prond and disagreeable as ever." There is something pecnliarly funny in hearing such brave speech from the quietest of men, an exhortation to rudeness on the part of the most courteous, an admiration of "swagger" in the "ultra-modest" poet. If Frederic was at all like Alfred Tennyson, it was hardly necessary to urge him to he nncivil. But we can see that Fitzgerald was merely expressing in this way his admiration of characteristice opposite to his own, urged on hy attraction toward that quality which a man lacks. To W. H. Thompson he writes in the same month: "Is not this pleasant?—the notion of good English blood striving in worn-ont Italy"—in a cricket match. "I like that such men as Frederic should he abroad; eo strong, hanghty, and paselonate. They keep up the English character abroad." Very chatty and charming are these letters, for Fitzgerald lived so much by himself that he talked to his friends through the post, and was often content to go on writing though no anewers came. His wae a literary mind, and, while itseems to have been narrow and slow to receive eome impressions, yet just and appreciative of what it could grasp. His acumen as a critic is astonishing. He had a delicate taste in letters and men, a ennny disposition, if his lettere can be nsed for proof, and a most clear, simple, and beautiful style. And it is as a stylist that he made his mark.

His original verse hardly reaches beyond mediocrity; thne the episode from the memoirs of Sir Charles Napier is not only tamely told, bnt the blank verse is poor. The Socratic piece of prose called "Enphranor" is better, bnt too jnvenile to leave a deep impression. Only his translations, or rather his paraphrases, have the quality of great art; they are, generally speaking, full of literary flavor and have true style. This, in his widest-known paraphrase, that of a hnndred qnatrains by the astronomer-poet, Omar Khayyam, reachee the point of genius.

Far less known, but most worthy to be known, are his vereions from the Spanish of Calderon, in some of which he had Florence MacCarthy as a rival. They are done with that care and that fine taste he applied to all his work. The translations from Sophocles are also fine (they are dedioated to Mr. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge) and the Agamemnon of Æschylus may be recommended to those who are rebuffed by more literal renderings with their curious other-world thought and expressions. Bnt all these are inferior to his two versions from two great Persian poets of the Middle Ages—Omar Khayyam and Jami. Here Fitzgerald's method of paraphrasing, not translating, reaches its climax; so much so that the beautiful opening verse of the Rubayat series is entirely Fitzgerald's. In the first edition, which appeared in 1859, it reads:

"Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night
Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight:
And Lo! the Hunter of the East has caught
The Sultan's Turret in a Noose of Light."

This he changed as follows:

"Wake! For the Sun who scatter'd into flight
The Stars before him from the Field of Night
Drives Night along with them from Heav'n and strikes
The Sultan's Turret with a Shaft of Light."

The metre and rhyme are Persian, and the chief ideas, which crop np without much connection the one with the other, are also Omar Khayyam's; bnt a literal rendering of these quatrains would greatly astonish those who have failed to realize the part which the translator played. He created a fresh poem from the orions work of the Persian.

The "Salaman and Absal" of Jami is much wanting in the majestic simplicity of Fitzgerald's qnatrains after Omar Khayyam. It is an interesting study of Oriental poetry. But all cannot be of the same quality in a man's works, and for those who are not so lncky as to own the separately-printed editions of these two translations the reprints in this pnblication will suffice. Indeed, it unites more that is worth reading by and worth knowing about Edward Fitzgerald than any volnme so far pnblished, though one *édition de luxe* of his worke has already been issned to lovers of beautiful books. In the first volnme are the letters, carefnlly edited by Mr. Wright, but not so carefnl that he thought it necessary to change this passage: "Mrs. Browning's Death is rather a relief to me, I mnet say; no more Anrora Leighs, thank Gpd! A woman of real Genius, I know; hnt what is the npshot of it all? She and her Sex had better mind the Kitchen and their Children; and perhaps the Poor; except in snch things as little Novels they only devote themselves to what Men do much better, leaving that which Men do worse or not at all." The hitter lines in which Mr. Robert Browning has attacked Fitzgerald are so recent that none will forget them. The sweet-tempered man never thought that harm would come of these words. They are part of that playing the aggressive which was a phase of his mental life. Conld he know what they have brought forth six years after his death, he would indeed grieve.

AMATEUR COACHMEN.

DRIVING. By His Grace the Dnke of BEAUFORT, K. G. With contribntions by other authorities. Illnstrated. Bostoo: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Why shonld Messrs. Watson and Hooper be so uncomplimentary to American carriages? The one deprecates "the eccentric lightness" of our build; the other says our vehicles are "spidery." We might retort by calling the English carriage a wain, appreciating, however, the faithfulness of Mr. Hawthorne's description of the British dowager who rides, and the necessary strength and ample width of that "stool of grace" she is to occnpy hereafter. One reason why English coach builders cannot make a light carriage is becanee the wood they nse has not the same excellent qualities as ours. English carriage makers are wonderfully conservative, and because coaches were used in George III.'s time weighing many tone they construct them still in the Victorian age in an eqnally ponderons manner. The criticism on the part of the writers in this volume on our vehicles ie insnlar, becanse they ignore differences of climate and circumstances. If we make carriages wonderful for their lightness, their durability is not less than those of English bnild. As to the question of taste, a private vehicle heing made for pleasure and not for hauling goods, it must be light in order to be graceful. Occasionally there may be seen in the city of New-York an English-bnilt carriage, which is conspicuons for its ngliness. It all amounts to this: What is the nse of making a pair of horses pull 1,500 pounds more dead weight than is necessary? We have special makes of light vehicles in the United States which could not he imitated in England. Exquisite in workmanship, perfect in meohanism, they represent the highest art of the carriage hnilder.

All the volnmes of this Badminton Series are excellent. In the one under notice the Dnke of Beaufort, known as the *facile princeps* of Jehus, has contributed a number of papers, and his Grace certainly wields a good whip and a clever pen. Second to him is Lord Algernon St. Manr. This gentleman's bent was evidently to he a coachman; his talents would have been wasted in any other direction. In recalling the exact experiences of those fine old fellows who drove the actual tantivies and tallyhos of the past, the Dnke of Beanfort brings back to memory the many pleasant fancies Dickens wrote in regard to coachmen. Strangely enough, however, coaching exquisites forget what kind of a young man wae Lord Mutaohed, who, when he met Mr. Pickwick at Bath, remarked: "Gwacions heaven! I thought ev'wybody had seen the new mail cart! It's the neatest, pwettiest, graoefullest thing that ever was upon wheels—painted wed, with a cweam piebald."

The Dnke of Beanfort expresses the pleasure of driving when he explains it as that sense of enjoyment that pervades a man "when sitting hehind one, two, or four qniok and well-put-together horses," and it is to give the uninitiated a chance of enjoying a drive under the above conditions that he offers this volnme to the public. What the Dnke says about the box seat in four-in-hand driving shonld be remembered. Copying somewhat servilely the English lines of the box, some of our own amateur coachmen have had their boxes made at an angle of forty-five degrees. The position of the driver is that of a man leaning against a wall. Thne placed, how ie it possible for the holder of the lines to have any firmness of touch? If the wheel horse should fall, the driver would follow him, nnless he threw np the lines. There are chances, too, if a sudden obetacle he in the way, for the driver to make a skyrocket of himself. Boxes should be made as special in constrnction to the driver as are his tronsers—that is, in proportion to his length and hnild. The driver mnet be at his ease, or he cannot work hie team with any comfort, leaving the subject of the safety of his load quite out of the question.

It shows poor skill in any kind of driving to shake ont the reins at the start. A man has taught his horses a poor trick when they go off that way. English horses—and we have seen some here in harness—stand still and look enprised when this Americanism ie tried on them. Hold an easy rein and etart them with the volce and eschew the snapping of the whip. Let the groom with hie horn make all the noise. While horees are going they can generally take care of themselves nnder proper guidauce. All the confusion, and even accidente, occnr at the start or the pnll-up. There ie no little art in four-in-hand driving, and it is the combination of head and hand. A man ought to know, by keeping his wits about him, when leaders should put in all their strength, or when the wheels should be eased off. It is common sense whenever going up a hill to work the leaders and nse the wheelers in a somewhat diminished degree. When going down hill you want no help from the leaders.

Whips are pretty things—that is, when you know how to nse them gracefully. The Duke might advise the tyro a course of "dry-fly" fishing. In the first place you must know how to catch the thong of the whip. It would not he pleasant for the lady who is hack of the driver to get an ugly welt across her fair cheek. If the whip is to be used, (the team is a poor one that wants it often), it mnst he applied noiselessly, and lashing ahont the head always shows a coarse man. Flick the leaders under hand. They will occasionally want a gentle reminder. We are of the opinion that a pair of wheelers are pour that want the whip at all. The whip good drivers could not dispense with, not so much as part and parcel of the paraphernalia of the turnout, but because a good touch of the whip at times saves the whole concern from peril. When using the whip, snoh an acoident must not be overlooked as thetail of one of the four horses getting over the reins, and that is why the driver ought to ply the whip in front of the pad of the horse and not on his rump.

As to the disposition of the groom, or grooms when there are two, one at the head of each pair is possible when starting, bnt otherwise we stand him at the wheelers. With one hand he can hold the bits of the wheelers, with the other the reins of the leaders. Pat the groom at the head of the leaders, and if the wheelers start then there are the chances of an injured groom and maybe a runaway. Keeping the reins over the heads of the wheelers has this one advantage—the tails of the leaders cannot he tangled in them, but here is the only benefit. If the leaders are playful and prance or work their heads, it is so much extra work on the wheelers, whose necks have to bear the extra strain. There are, too, little nncertainties as to head stalls, which get twisted when there is too much pnll on them from a top leverage.

We now come to the question of the bearing rein and its utility. A nnmber of years ago THE NEW-YORK TIMES raised this qnestion and considerable correspondence ensued. Qnite lately the same subject has been again presented to our readers. What we invelghed against more is that rein which, fastened at the tree, runs up the line of the horse's neck, passes between his ears, then goes down the horse's head to his bit. It has the triple leverage of the bit, the top of the head, and the hook of the saddle. The hit always must be pulling npward and the horse's head is necessarily held as in a vise. The np and down motion of the head may be uncomfortable to a driver, hnt there is no possible annoyance from a side motion of a horse's head or neck. We consider this kind of a bearing rein as nothing ehort of a devilish invention, and know that it is cruel and nnnecessary. We are inclined to think it is diminishing in its nse in New-York. As to the old regulation bearing rein the late Major Dixon writes that without bearing reins the nnmber of accidents and deaths of coachmen "could be shown to be enormously greater." Nonetheless, he acknowledges this much: "Except for the pnrposes of show they might be dispensed with for horses in single harness in ninety-nine instances in the hundred. The one-hundredth might be some heavy-headed horing hrnte requiring more room in which to he pulled np than is always available in the streets of London. With each a horse a bearing rein, not tighter than is absolntely necessary, is surely permissible, if only to save the coachman's arms." It is the abnse of the bearing rein, the nnnecessary shortening of it, which is objectionable.

No man ought to be the possessor of a horse who does not fully understand the whole of this snbject, and he who rides in his carriage should exercise his judgment in deciding as to coachman. "He may prove the ornel, bnt only stupid. A lady of a het or cold day is gossiping an hour or two on a visit. Her fifteen-hnndred-dollar pair of horses are standing motionless on the street and are suffering from their constrained condition caused by the check reins. It would be considered highly inelegant if her horses were seen hy the passers-hy with their check reins relaxed. Nevertheless we are pleased to state that there are some ladies who, when they stop even for twenty minntes on a visit, make it a point to hid their coachman relieve the horses of the hearing rein.

The durability of a horse is something we all are interested in. The English coaching horse is worked dnring the season of six months as an average of fourteen miles a day for only five days in the week. The pace is fairly good, ten miles an hour, and this is much less work than one would fancy. About the feeding of the coach or carriage horse methods are the same in good English stables as in American ones. Some slight admixtnre of peas or beans with oats is not so nncommon to-day in New-York as it was formerly, especially for hard-working animals. There is one thing the Dnke of Beanfort lays more stress on than anything else, and it is how the horse in stable should be watered. A horse ought to have water whenever he is inclined to drink, that is, when in his stall. To have water always ahont for an animal in a paddock is easy enongh. In the stall he should have a hucket pnt somewhere where he could not break it, fnll of water, so that he can slack his thirst whenever he wishes. Left to himself a horse will drink on an average five gallons a day, taking little sips of it and never much at a time. Give him no water bnt at your own stated times and he will drink at times four gallons at a dranght. The poor creature has been starving for water, and takes at one time more than is good for him. Experiment has shown that left to help himself to water when he wanted it a horee drank per diem five gallons, and eight when supplied twice a day. Water *à volonté* is as efficient a cnre for roaring as is clean and well-ventilated stables.

Lady Georgina Curzon writes cloverly about "Tandem Driving," and answers the qnestion, Why shonld you nse two horses to a vehicle when one snffices? and the lady's reply is that you do it jnst for the fnn of the thing. "If you want to break your neck go in a tandem," is often said, and Lady Curzon admits there is a certain amount of trnth about that. But the danger can be minimized, rendered nil, providing you know how to do it. You want a very steady wheeler, who has no nonsense ahont him, and a fine-looking hut equally well educated leader. You can find, perhaps, a good shaft horse, but your leader must go to school. He is to go off easy, not trnn round and look at you, and if he speeds he is not to wrench your arm off. Lady Curzon is no advocate of "spidery" vehicles, for she drives a tandem cart of 600 pounds. It is all very pretty to trail ont horses with long traces hetween leader and shaft horse, hnt Lady Curzon sees danger in that and records her experience with an impetnous leader who, getting one foot over the trace, kicked himself out of his harness. The lady nses not one, hut two, hars to her traces.

What is the footing of that bill the four-in-hand man must pay in England for his amnsement? The coach may cost £220. The figures for the team—there ought to be eix horses—is a matter of speculation. It is the help and maintenance Mr. Watson is looking at. You will have to pay £782 a year for tho keep of your four-in-hand.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Cleopatra. A Novel. By H. Rider Haggard. New-York: Harper & Brothers.* 1889.—Never before has Mr. Haggard bestowed so much care on one of his peculiar romances, or taken his materials for it from so many sources. He introdnces a chant from an old Greek poet, and this piece as well as a hymn sung in an Egyptian temple he has caused Mr. Andrew Lang to eet in fair, smooth verse. Shakespeare snpplies much, as one might expect, seeing that it has to do with Antony as well as Cleopatra, bnt Mr. Haggard has also made poets of the present day trihntary, and fitted some of their ideas into his mosaic. The romantic novel in his hands approaches very closely the drama as it exists in London to-day. When Mr. Henry Irving wishes to place a drama on the stage he wisely declines to let it rest on his merits as an actor, for many people think these meagre; he conciliates the critical by the sumptnousness of his stage eetting and by a olever choice of enhordinates. In "Cleopatra" one feele the same thing. Mr. Haggard has his archæological friend, hie poetical friend, hie friond who knowe a thing or two about Roman history, and by their aid hie bright wit and clever pen are enhanced, to the great profit of hie reader. In the style, too, he has struck near to that semi-Scriptural rhetoric which pleased the readors of the "Prince of the House of David," and makes happy the later generation that devoure "Ben Hur" and cannot have enough. The result is a romance which may often offend the fastidious as a work of literary art, but is nevertheless a powerful and well-managed story. The wild wastee of meaningless philosophizing in "She" have been cnt down to fitter proportions. There are stirring and striking ecenes in plenty and much that can fairly be called eloq nence. The setting ie very poor. The jannty Englishman and his trip into the grave where the whole story is fonnd written on papyri which were hnried with a yet living man are in that execrable taste Mr. Haggard always showe when he touches modern or civilized life. This part is numbersome and useless, besides being hackneyed beyond redemption. But when he comes to the story itself, and particularly to the initiation of Harmachis, the High Priest, where he seems to have borrowed pretty freely from the work of a little-read poet, Mr. Haggard begins to show his strength. The character of Cleopatra is very fine; that of her maid, Charmion, the pivot of the whole plot, ridiculous. For she is an extremely wise woman, and her wits are sharpened by jealousy, yet she prevents Harmachis from killing Cleopatra, though by so doing she destroys her own relatives, ruins the plot to free Egypt from the usurper, and risks the countenance and growth of the love of Harmachis for the Queen. On revealing the plot Cleopatra will either kill Harmachis or, by pardoning him, make him her slave forever. But if Charmion had held her peace then her rival would have been slain, and she herself have every opportunity to make Harmachis love-her in time. This mistake is cruoial; it shows how far Mr. Haggard drifts from human motives, how weak he is when handling themes of human conduct. The pivot on which the whole tragedy turns is such a straw that the whole thing tumbles to pieces. Bnt for all that it is good reading. Occasionally the story ie wrought np to the pitch of gooseflesh—a timely pitch in hot weather—and the spectacnlar parts, like the description of Cleopatra's reception of Antony's Ambassador, are decidedly able.

—*Herndon's Lincoln. The True Story of a Great Life. Recollections of Abraham Lincoln. By William H. Herndon and Jesse William Weik. In two volumes. Chicago and New-York: Belford, Clarke & Co.* 1889.—If one's valet is likely to know far more of one's family skeleton than is at all desirable, not less is that grim customer far too well known to one's partner. Mr. Herndon was Abraham Lincoln's law partner for twenty years, and, according to the title page, was for an eqnal period his friend. The statement there is singular: "For Twenty Years his Friend and Law Partner." Now, does that mean that on the end of the partnership of twonty years Mr. Herndon at the same time ceased to he his friend? The inference is fair. And perhaps that is the reason why the ex-law partner takes the occasion to bring ont all of Abraham Lincoln's skeletons, large and small, and dnst them carefnlly for his show case. Bnt if it seems cruel to the memory of a woman who possessed that particnlar form of egotism which often ends in mental disease, if it seems harsh to tell of the profound discord that lay between Mary Todd Lincoln and her husband, it cannot he denied that snch particulars aid very much in estimating Lincoln properly. For example, the fact that he was dismally mismated forced Lincoln to pass as much of his time as he could at his office, in the street, at hotels. There he sharpened that astonishing faculty for telling stories, racy stories, fnnny stories which conciliated and amused his audiences, whether they were juries or a random collection of lawysrs and business men in the lobby of an inn. There he learned to know the people and the people to know him. So that his greatest cross in life seems to have made him President. From this revealer of secrets we also learn that Lincoln tried his best not to marry Mary Todd, and once put her to the mortification of preparing for a wedding at which the bridegroom did not appear at all. Mr. Herndon accounts for his constant melancholy in several ways, from a consciousnass of his very humble origin, from a bad digestion, and from the bad temper of his wife. Bnt after all, the twenty-year friend has to confess that he never did understand Lincoln. His work is interesting, for he tells what a man of good taste would leave nnsaid, but it cannot be affirmed that he hrings the reader nearor to understanding the whole of Lincoln's character; he merely adds a number of extremely interesting facts.

—*The Progress of Religious Freedom as Shown in the History of Toleration Acts. By Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.* 1889.—The indefatigable Dr. Schaff makes here a fresh contribntion to Church history. He first states that toleration is—viz., a grant of the civil Government authorizing religious societies differing from the State Church or religion to worship according to their own views or opinions—and then what is meant by "religious liberty," viz., the fnndamental and inalienable right of every man to act according to his conscientions convictions. In the chapters following he gives the history of "Toleration and Intolerance," from the edict of the Emperor Galerius down to the toleration in modern Italy; toleration in Germany from the Reformation to the present empire; toleration in France from the Edict of Nantes to the Napoleonic system; toleration in England from 1689 to the present time. A chapter is appropriated to "Freedom in America" from and during the colonial period to the present day, showing what is American experience and the value of the testimony thus rendered to the cause of religious freedom throughout the world. There is snbjoined a collection of important documents from the Edict of Constantine, A. D. 313, to the constitutional provision for religious liberty in the United States. The volume as a whole is one of the most valuable of Dr. Schaff's recent publications.

—*The Birth of the Republic. By Daniel R. Goodloe. Chicago and New-York: Belford, Clarke & Co.* 1889.—This is not so much a history of the opening of the Revolntion as a compilation of the proceedings of various bodies of men who met according to law or in defiance of law during the eleven years of struggle against the British Parliament. Mr. Goodloe has tried to give in as small as possible a compass all the most important documents of towns, counties, and colonies, not withholding the better-known documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Canfederation, and Constitution. A very complete index of names refers the reader to the proceedings in which each patriot figured. Mr. Goodloe points out in his very brief introduction that independence of Great Britain was foreseen in that country a century before it came to pass. He cites Lord Mansfield in 1775 addressing the King: "The had coneeqnences of planting Northern Colonies was early predicted. Sir Josiah Child foretold before the revolution (of 1688) that they would in the end prove our rivals in power, commerce, and manufactures." This address to the King, Mr. Goodloe thinks, shows the "shop-keeping narrowness and illiberality" of the mind of that great lawyer.

—*The Paschal. Poems for Passion-tide and Easter. By A. Cleveland Coxe. New-York: James Pott & Co.* 1889.—Bishop Coxe has laid the lovers of Church poetry nnder freeh obligation by bringing out the present neat and attractive volnme. His reputation was fully established by the "Christian Ballads," which have had large circulation and are as well known in England as in America. The ballade were written in earlier years, and, as the anthor explains, were intended to excite in Christian people a love for "The Beantiful Gate" of the temple and foster a true appreciation of the architecture, manners, and customs of the Church, derived to ne from England, bnt little known or thonght of in America fifty years ago. As time has moved on the good Bishop's muse has given itself to other themes. The present volume is in measure a supplement to the first, and is devoted to the hnilding up in Christian graceof a holy life all who are disposed to follow the Master in everything that ennobles man in God's sight. As Eastertide has come lately into favor of late years, we gladly commend these poems of Bishop Coxe's to Christiane of every name as well deserving a place in their regard.

—*The Story of Happinolande, and other Legends. By Oliver Bell Bunce. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.* 1889.—A vein of ethical sentiment rnne throngh these stories. They may perhape be desoribed as little sermons in the form of fiction. Happinolande is an island situated in one of those vast ocean stretchee of our planet little visited by ships, and may be presnmed to have escaped discovery. The people are highly civilized and happy, but they have not steam or even the mariner's compass, their ventnres npon the sea being confined to little voyages about their own shores. Mr. Bunce, perhaps, would teach that our vaunted national discoveries are not necessary to high civilization. A great storm overturns a hill and discloses a vast store of gold, there being enough for everybody. The result is that nobody will work and the people come near starving. A year later there is another storm, which sweeps away a building in which the gathered treasure of gold has been placed. Then the people go to work and Happinolande is again prosperous. The moral is one very necessary at this time. The style of these stories is simple, clear, and graceful.

NEWPORT FULL OF GAYETY

DANCING AT THE CASINO AND OTHER SOCIETY EVENTS.

ORGANIZATION OF A STEEPLECHASING ASSOCIATION—THE YACHTING SEASON OPENED—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—The season is advancing and daily increasing in gayety and life. The special events of interest this week have been the Casino dances, the formation of a steeplechase assoeiation, and the arrival of the Atlantic Yacht fleet, with other less exciting events thrown in to keep np the rapidly-beating pnlse of pnblio enthusiasm.

The Casino dances have been well attended, and there is no donht that the cottagers propose to make these semi-weekly hops occasions for the gathering of the "four hundred" and the display of pretty gowns and striking toilets. Thus far perhaps the most elaborate and charming gowns have been worn by Miss Wilson, Miss Wetmore, Miss Cushing, and Miss Satterlee of New-York, and Miss Leiter of Washington of the young belles, and by Mrs. Sohuyler Hamilton, Mrs. Pierson, and Mrs. Swen of New-York, and Mrs. Bonaparte of Baltimore of the older people. Among the notable people present at the hops this week were Count von Arco Valley, Count Creneville, Baron Sternberg, M. von Mumm, ex-Gov. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Baron Eonardstein, and the Hon. and Mrs. M. H. Herbert. To add to these would only be to name the leaders of fashion and the well-known occupants of Newport's palatial cottages.

The organization of the Newport Steeplechase Association as a permanent institution has already been noted in THE TIMES. It is sufficient, therefore, to say that it is a permanent organization of cottage people who are interested in the sport and who are determined to make it possible to witness as good steeplechasing here as anywhere in the country, and that, too, without the objectionable features of bookmaking, pool selling, and open gambling, which debase the sport at most places. Of course there is plenty of money behind the movement, and the Finance Committee has already received subscriptions of several thousand dollars for the purpose, so that the success of the venture is assured before the start. It is the intention to purchase as soon as possible suitable lands for the races, and to hold them each year in August. The opening meeting this year will be late in September, bnt this is to allow sufficient time to elapse after the organization, which was late, to make the first meeting an unqualified success. There is no question that the races will prove a strong attraction and a leading feature of the season hereafter. It is ahont a dozen years ago that steeplechases were seen here.

The visit of the Atlantic Yacht fleet on its annual cruise was brief, but it was the beginning of the yacht racing season here, and was the harbinger of that greater fleet and the more stirring races in August. The visit of the New-York squadron is looked forward to with much interest this season, as the fleet has ereated a honse here and in consequence the visit is expected to be accompanied by more formality, hospitality, and éclat, if not by a longer stay in this bereor. The clnbhouse is now practically completed, and is a very pretty structure. It is two stories high, bnt the second floor will be used more than the first. This is supplied with chairs and tables comfortably and conveniently arranged. The building is snrmounted by a cnpola and a lantern, which is lighted at night. The house will be a great convenience to yachtsmen, not only during the presence of the fleets, hut throughout the season, as many yachts drop their anchors in this harbor and many more are owned here and practically remain here the entire Summer. Among the letter are E. D. Morgan's sloop Mohawk, G. Baker's sloop Angler, F. P. Sands's sloop Peri, Dr. S. C. Powell's schooner Æolia, Edmund Warren's ontter Heedless, Mr. Lorillard's yawl Consuelo, Ogden Goelet's schooner Norseman, H. L. Willing's steamer Wampanag, Prof. Fairman Rogers's steamer Magnolia, F. Sheldon's steamer Sakonnet, A. B. Emmons's schooner Io, and Reginald Norman's sloop Iol

audiences in these days. Inside the point toward Stonington there is abundant still-water bathing.

The surf at the Hill has never commanded more admiration than this year.

One of the handsomest turnouts here this season belongs to Mr. A. Lander Phelps, a wealthy gentleman from Kansas City who is spending his first year at the Hill. He is much delighted with the place that he intends erecting a large Summer villa here.

Mr. A. D. Allen and family of Norwich are at their residence for the season, as are A. H. Olmsted and family and City Surveyor Bonce of Hartford.

An elegant Summer residence has just been completed on Fisher's Island, opposite the Hill, for Mr. E. M. Ferguson of Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the famous iron firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and recently purchased the whole of Fisher's Island for his Summer home. It is probable that he will convert this island, for many years the bone of contention between New-York and Connecticut, into a superb insular park. Like nearly all Western and Southern men, Mr. Ferguson is delighted with the New-England summer climate.

Large crowds of people congregate on the beaches during the bathing hours and the habitués of the place have to undergo a rigid inspection by the daily crop of exoreticonists who wish to see their more fortunate brothers and sisters "swim." Some of the bathing suits are exceedingly plain, others are stylish and costly, and others again are so eccentric as to be ridiculous. One fat woman wears a costume in the water daily of yellow and black narrow-striped tennis goods.

The weak fishing off Watch Hill Spindle has been unusually good thus far. Mackerel have also appeared this week, indicating an early season for them.

Frederick Horne and family are guests of Mr. Joseph Robinson for the season.

Something of a sensation was created here this week by the driving through the place of a party of members of the medical profession in Connecticut, forty in all. They were taking their annual excursion.

One of the objective points of interest for lovers is the stroll to the "Foster" House, the old-timer with its two great chimneys rising through the centre of the roof. It was built 175 years ago, and is a curious example of the methods of construction in the early days, its frame of timbers having all been hewn out by hand, with no studding in the outer walls, which are boldly tarred inches in thickness, plastering and all.

The Watch Hill life-saving crew has rendered succor to forty-five wrecks since the organization, and yet not a man of its crew of eight has ever been injured at such times. The life car has brought ashore from wrecks a large number of men, but singularly enough not a woman or child, since it has been in operation here.

Among the best known of New-Yorkers in Philadelphia, and Baltimore people here are J. B. Mesereole and family, Aaron Hildegards and Mrs. Hildegarde, Lieut. Comerford, United States Navy; Henry L. Stevens, A. Marx Linquist and family, H. T. Burpee and family, J. O. Nelson and wife, Miss Nelson, Chaigornay Hall, Miss Brewster, Henry D. Von Glahn, Antony Rust, and Spencer Mackey.

BIG CROWDS AT SARATOGA.

THE RACES WELL PATRONIZED—SOCIAL GOSSIP—SOME HOTEL INCIDENTS.

SARATOGA, July 20.—He who runs may read that Saratoga is rapidly filling up. The piazzas of the larger hotels are now full and will soon be crowded. The omnibuses return from the cars filled with people, and the procession of trunks borne across the hotel courts on the shoulders of the stalwart porters seems ceaseless. A large number of fashionable turnouts, hooded in white cloth, have reached the spa during the week, and the number of elegant establishments out during the driving hours has proportionately increased. "Talk about Saratoga giving up its race course," said a gentleman here the other day; "it will be a sorry day for the village when that happens, as I hope it never will."

The races certainly attract great crowds of people besides the sporting characters who travel in their wake. Scores of eminently respectable people of quiet tastes, who would not think perhaps of starting out at home to attend a horse race, find a pleasant novelty here between the morning concert and the afternoon siesta in taking the drive out to the racing park and on its breezy downs passing an hour or two in watching the running. It is so easy to get to the races—everybody goes—the ride falls into the habit here almost without knowing it.

Social matters among the cottagers are comparatively quiescent, so interested is everybody in the various charitable entertainments in process of preparation for the racing places. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. William Budd gave an "at home" at her cottage on Regent-street. Mrs. Fellowe will receive at her cottage, Nettledown, on Ballston-avenue, Saturdays during August. There are few more agreeable hostesses than this cultivated woman. The interest which Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask take in the St. Christina Home for Sick Children amounts to devotion. The death of their two little ones, Christina and Spencer, Jr., a year ago last April, has seemed to endear to their warm feeling toward the charity. Every day nearly their large road wagon, its driver still in deep mourning livery and with heavy black rosettes still nodding at every tose of the horses' heads in pathetic remembrance of the dead babies, will be seen taking something for goes down to the home and is filled with the poor children, sick and feeble, who find life full of pain and deprivation. Slowly along the country roads the little invalids are driven, the fresh air bringing back the color to their pale cheeks, while the sight of grass-grown fields and trees and flowers lends a happy glow to the young eyes tired with illness and weary of the sights of city tenement-house life.

Mr. John Dahlgren and bride, nee Miss Drexel, whose recent wedding in New-York was a social event of importance, are at the United States Hotel. Before her marriage Mrs. Dahlgren was accustomed to pass her Summers here at the North Broad-way cottage of her father, the late Joseph W. Drexel.

The Rev. Dr. John Olmsted of Boston, editor of the *Watchman*, is spending a few days here.

Everybody for the moment is reading "A Masque of Honor," which is a novel just put forth by a Saratoga lady. The story deals with Saratoga people and Saratoga scenes. The identity of the people is very little concealed, and to those at all familiar with Saratoga society it is easy reading between the lines.

There is an unusual plethora of "hops" just now. One can "hop," if one is so inclined, every night in the week. The States, Union, Congress, Kensington, and Clarendon are all giving dances at least once a week. The cool nights make dancing an agreeable pastime, and the reunions are all well attended.

Judge Dillon leaves in a day or two for a brief trip abroad. He will be accompanied by his two daughters. Miss Dillon has a face of rare beauty, and more than one admirer leans eagerly over the hotel railings when her victoria drives by. She closely resembles Alexandra of Wales, and at Baden-Baden last year was taken for her long ago at the same time with the Princess, she was more than once mistaken for her.

The other night, at one of the hotel concerts, a very pretty young lady dressed in deep mourning accompanied by a party of friends took her conspicuous corner of the piazza. Her face wore a sad expression, which the music seemed to intensify. Suddenly, during a plaintive minor strain which the musicians rendered, the girl dropped her head upon the railing and her frame shook with uncontrollable emotion. Her friends quietly soothed her, and every one the party left. The next day the same young woman was seen to board an outgoing train at the station, and it was afterward learned that she had been brought here by devoted relatives in a vain effort to subtract her sorrow at her mother's death, over a year ago. Her sorrowfully-sweet face will long haunt those who saw her.

Miss De Kraits of Washington, a daughter of the late Admiral De Kraits, is visiting at Redstone, the beautiful Summer home of E. C. Clark.

It was a thoughtful young woman on the United States piazza the other evening who suggested that the musicians ought to wear skull caps. "I should think they would have perennial influenza," she said, "sitting out as they do every night in the cool air with uncovered heads. I've noticed at all the hotels that a majority of the players are baldheaded, which is all the worse. It is too bad they should be so exposed when every male listener wears a hat during the early part of the night, and those who do not have the protection of heavy coiffures." Apropos of uncovered heads, there has been a marked change in this respect in Saratoga during the past few years. Time was when it was almost the exception to see a lady bonneted in the evening. Broadway seemed one long hotel gallery in which promenaders loitered on the street or in the shops without head coverings or wraps. Even the early evening trains were well sprinkled with hatless ladies, who often came from New-York or Boston on hot nights in the way. Now hats and jackets, with their accompaniment, gloves, are to be seen everywhere in the evening. It is either simply a change of fashion or the ladies have grown more careful of their health. Another thing we doubt if in Saratoga any more—we don't wear diamonds and ball dresses to breakfast. Simple stylish cotton gowns are worn until noon, and in the evening fine woole and India silks are much oftener encountered than brocades and satins, all of which is not so formerly.

George Law is here at the Grand Union. He was a witness for the prosecution in the Mo-Quade trial. He says the story of his having been fleeced out of $30,000 is utterly without foundation.

AT FENIMORE COOPER'S HOME.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 20.—The season here, although fairly good, is by no means as promising as it gave indications of being earlier in the year. The number of cottagers is about the same as usual, but the hotels and boarding houses are not doing as well this year as last. The engagements at the Cooper House, which furnishes accommodations for the greater number of city people who visit Cooperstown, are, however, extremely large for August.

Excursions from Richfield Springs are becoming numerous. No one stopping at the place for any length of time fails to make the famous tally-ho and lake trip to Cooperstown. Cooperstown hotel keepers and tradesmen reap quite a harvest from these flying visitors.

John A. Rutherford and Walter Rutherford and family are occupying Edgewater for the season. Stonehall Mansion, south of the village, has been opened by John Lewis as a private boarding house. The Rev. P. A. H. Brown of New-York has joined his family at Holt Averill.

The project of boring for sulphur water is again being agitated. It is becoming evident that Cooperstown with all its attractions can never become a great resort without more disagreeable tasting water than it now possesses.

Alfred Corning Clark has erected and furnished an elegant building, which he has presented to the Young Men's Christian Association of this place.

Recent arrivals at the Cooper House include the following:

Mrs. F. C. Smith, W. S. Brumaghim and wife, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. James Burt, Miss Burt, Miss E. B. Burt, Mrs. A. L. Gray, Mrs. George Kellogg, Dr. H. M. Bush and family, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bellis, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss Beatrice Stevens, M. R. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murphy, all of New-York.

FASHION AT RICHFIELD.

HOPS AND MANY OTHER AMUSEMENTS FILLING UP THE JULY DAYS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 20.—Richfield, in its twefold importance as a health resort and a centre of fashion, is assuming that well-dressed, well-fed, well-satisfied air of midsummer prosperity which makes mine host smile. It is difficult to decide whether racing or dancing will eventually win in popular favor. The impetus which was given to the latter by last week's hop at the Spring House has started the ball rolling, and at present the gay whirl bids fair to outstrip all other sports. Impromptu hops break into tennis, fowling, and archery hours, while tireless feet keep pace to an endless round of waltzes and polkas. Last Saturday's hall was a success. Those who were present to dance seemed to do so with an enthusiasm delightful to see, while the lookers-on were irresistibly drawn into the magic circle, and before the ball ended white-haired seniors led their partners in a stately minuet, and old and young joined in. The opening quadrille was a brilliant flutter of gauze and flash of gems.

Many prominent New-York dancers were present. Miss Onatlvia wore a décolletée bodice over heavy flowered Indie silk, which seemed to have been designed from the leaves of a bunch of La France roses which she carried. She led with her cousin, Mr. J. Lee Tailer. Miss Green wore a charming costume of cardinal silk and tulle, with roses and ribbons to match, and corsage décolletée. Mr. G. Cochrane Brooms was her partner. Miss Fisk was in white tulle and white May Byrne in white lace and diamonds. Messrs. Goulding and Crouse made up the first set. The costume of Miss Daisy Beard was a glitter of silvered gauze, with diamond ornaments among the folds. Her mother, Mrs. J. Shults, is as noted for the elegance and number of her gowns as her husband is for the complete condition of his turnouts and racers. Mrs. Shults wore a heavy satin, embroidered by hand, with diamond and sapphire ornaments. Philadelphia society was represented by Mrs. George Boker, accompanied by Mrs. Price in silver moiré, and Mrs. and Miss Hoffman, a debutante, given to Pompadour costumes who, it is expected, will take the "Monday evening dancing class" of the Quaker City by storm at her advent next Winter. A striking Paris costume was that of Miss Byrne of New-York. The coat was in light blue silk, cut Louis XIV., with wide embroidered laces over a white satin waistcoat with Russian sable bos. Very different in character are the costumes one see at the driving park where long English coats of rough-surfaced Irish frieze and straight Louis XI. breeches of the same red cloth take Parisian ranze. Wide-brimmed flower-covered hats are the rage, and the latest "fad" of fashion is to present the victor with a blossom from the fancy gardens which grow above the ladies' courts.

The usual number of concerts and outside amusements have been furnished by the guests at the Spring House throughout the week. The Seventh Regiment "Glee Club quartet" may be heard almost every evening warbling beneath the trees in the park. A jubilee concert of plantation melodies and a sacred concert Sunday evening were enjoyable diversions. Next week there will be a number of coaching parties, and the first rumors of faire are beginning to be heard.

The following are recent arrivals at the hotels:

Spring House.—From New-York: Mme. Fabricotte and maid, Henry Eldred, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kingsley, Miss Byrne, Miss May Byrne, W. G. Oakman, Mrs. Oakman, Henry Barnard, Miss Marie Barnard, Mrs. F. Heisenbuttel, Gen. D. S. Wotherspoon, D. Sellar Wotherspoon, J. B. Klanert, Solon B. Smith, Miss Mary E. Smith, C. N. Jordan, Chas. H. Hoyt, Chesters. Darling, A. E. Sanford, William D. Prescott, E. C. Carter, W. C. Mead, J. L. Dudley, J. Agustini, Lawrence Kip, W. Frlagle, Jr., E. B. Davison, G. E. Hamilton, T. Hemming, Miss Rees, and Kate Field. From Brooklyn: T. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hasbronck, Mrs. Wyckoff, George D. McClery, and John H. Sawyer.

Hotel Champlain.—From New-York—Mrs. Gerard B. Scranton, Miss Scranton and maid, David Lapsley, R. Fleming Crocke, Mrs. E. L. M. Seamans, Mrs. N. A. Roonie, Miss Roome, Mrs. C. L. Marshall, J. H. Franklin, Mrs. Franklin and maid, David F. Barhaugh.

Tunnicliff Cottage.—From Brooklyn—Mrs. C. H. Hobart. From New-York—Mr. Graham, B. F. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss McLanathan, Mrs. C. H. Crane.

Tuller House.—From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Reiley, Miss L. A. Reiley, Master C. C. Reiley, Master R. J. Reiley, Master Harry Reiley, Master L. E. Reiley.

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Dr. T. A. White of Boston is again occupying his cottage near the Grove House.

Edwin Ellis of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, with his family have arrived at the Morton House.

Among the recent arrivals are the following:

Fort William Henry.—George W. Levy, New-York; B. J. Rothwell and wife, Boston; E. Ising and family, Henry S. Rokenbaugh, R. F. Bixby, New-York; Harrison Hume, Boston; Lewis W. Branden, Richmond, Va.; T. H. Bowles and wife, New-Orleans; William Parker and wife, Miss Nellie Parker, Philadelphia; Charles Kohlman and family, A. W. Maas, New-York; R. B. Holloway, Bordentown, N. J.; Miss S. M. Chee, New-York; Fielder, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Loomis, Hertford; C. G. De Graw, Mrs. Frank Abbott, Miss H. M. Abbott, New-York; Mrs. Charles Wendell, Miss J. Wendell, Chicago; Charles H. Miller and wife, Washington; Louis M. Josephthal, Ernest Josephthal, New-York; E. M. Bronner, Mrs. H. M. Bronner, Buffalo; Mrs. Dr. Wilson and child, New-York; Miss Lida Moore, Catte-burg, Ky.; Miss Buffington, Covington, Ky.; W. F. Dougherty, G. B. Colman, Frank N. Evanboe, New-York; Garland Pollard, St. Louis; Mary L. Rogers, St. Albans, Vt.; George A. Grave and wife, Boston; James Lowman and wife, Mrs. J. A. Wyler and family, Cincinnati; Mrs. J. B. Barnabee, Mrs. T. Thacher Greves, Philadelphia; O. H. La Grange and wife, N. Michaelis, Pauline Michaelis, Ella Michaelis, Mrs. T. C. Remington, H. J. Hansen, Mrs. L. L. Rosenblatt, Miss Ida G. Cohen, New-York; T. Lomison and wife, Dixon, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Maire, Mrs. S. Smith, the Rev. H. G. Dubois, Mrs. H. O. Dnbois, Miss M. C. Dubois, S. E. Bloch and family, New-York; Mrs. H. Hirschfield, Mr. and Mrs. Heermans, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. O. Lnkenbach, C. O. Lokenbach, Bathlehem, Penn.; W. D. S. Calthorpe, England; R. B. McKnight, Michigan; E. J. Myers, G. A. Personal, J. McCosken, William Schack, F. Schack, New-York; Capt. Joseph Akane, Boston; Mrs. S. W. Ehrich, New-York; J. Arthur Pierce, Malden, Mass.; Walter J. Price, D. Cady Eaton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. H. Riemen, Jr., and wife, Baltimore; Ivan Von Arm and family, Miss Austin, Miss K. Austin, New-York; F. G. Brackett, Mrs. W. D. Brackett, Miss Brackett, Boston; Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, W. F. Sharpe, Mrs. B. K. Platt, New-York.

Sagamore.—John J. Roesell, G. H. Cramer, Troy; Mr. Randol, Miss Nettie Randol, Miss Jennie Randol, New-Brunswick, Can.; Miss Bessie Terhune, Passaic, N. J.; George A. Graves and wife, Boston; Mrs. L. A. Beecher, Miss L. M. Beecher, New-Haven; J. E. Smith, St. Johnsbury, N. Y.; William Parker and wife, Miss Nellie Parker, Philadelphia; H. F. Kenyon and wife, Troy; Miss H. M. Woods, Miss Alice Peabody, Concord, N. H.; Miss Kelly, Miss Kelly Paris, Miss Paris, Sandy Hill; R. S. Williams, Northampton. Lewis F. Benson, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. R. Bonliware, Mrs. J. A. Richardson, Albany; Mrs. A. C. Mayer, Miss A. T. Howard, Mrs. R. Wightman, New-Orleans; P. Taylor Bryan, St. Louis; Mrs. E. P. Bangh, Mrs. Walter B. Sanders, Philadelphia; Miss E. F. Norton, Miss J. M. Leavens, Norwich, Conn.; F. F. Eaton and wife, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. E. Machette and wife, Meriden, Conn.; H. J. Denaldson and wife, Ballston, N. Y.; Mrs. K. W. Egginton, Miss Egginton, Covington, Ky.; E. J. Myers, John Hoyer and family, Clarence Goodby, George W. Warren, Miss Gibbs, E. L. Ford, Henry H. Man, George Pritchard, Miss Pritchard, William Gillette, Edward T. Hunt, H. S. Rokenbaugh, R. F. Bixby, J. E. Nicholson, H. E. McGuire, Richard H. Warren, Frank Warren, J. H. Hayden, Charles E. Warren, William P. Keating and wife, F. W. Tupper and wife, George E. Wright, De Witt Clinton, New-York; Chester Robinson, Paul Wilson and wife, Mrs. William B. Wallace, Robert Starr, M. Allen Starr, M. D., A. C. Hamlin, John W. Guitean and wife, J. E. Nicholson, Brooklyn; S. S. Stiles, Troy; H. Talmage, Miss Talmage, Miss Hewitt, Miss Adelle F. Purcell, Miss Mamie Roche, Miss Littlejohn, William A. Tomes, J. P. Durfey and wife, Miss Durfey.

Hotel Champlain.—From New-York—Mrs. and Miss Rosa Fletcher, Boston; S. Y. Tighe, Miss Grace Tighe, Miss Cora Browne, Troy; W. C. Herrick, W. H. M. Slatare, New-York; Miss K. T. Beck, New-Brunswick; George T. Bentz, New-York; J. F. Clarendon and wife, Hackensack, N. J.; Mrs. G. N. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Miss H. Richardson, Staten Island; Mrs. E. B. Tift, M. W. Tift, Dora O. Tift, New-Rochelle; Edith N. Tift, Lloyd Tift, Brooklyn; E. C. Baker, New-Rochelle; H. C. Bive, A. Rappers and wife, William Schneider, E. J. Peck, New-York; James Gazley, Jr., Miss Kathryn Gazley, Albany; E. F. Atwood. Mrs. Atwood, Bertie Atwood, New-York; George Stratford, Mrs. George Stratford, Miss Nettie Stratford, Herbert Stratford, Miss Jennie B. Stratford, Edwin H. Stratford, Arthur C. Stratford, Miss Dora Hill, Jersey City; Mrs. L. H. Stannard, child, and nurse, Mrs. Charles Peterson, Miss Emma Peterson, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Merrill, Miss Alice Merrill, Kansas City; Miss May Stannard, New-Haven; the Rev. J. A. Locke, Joseph N. Henry, M. D., Mr. and Mrs. Sharman, nurse, and two children, New-York; Mrs. J. H. Boyce, Miss L. S. Boyce, J. E. Boyce, Wells Wallis, Washington; Mrs. R. H. Channing, Helen Channing, New-York; J. B. Wood, wife, and child, Newark; Henry M. Dater, Atrocia, Ga.; George Grave, Mrs. Lonsdale and daughter, New-York; H. L. Mather and wife, Galveston, Texas; Dr. Ansal, United States Navy.

Overlyside.—E. Stoggatt and wife, Matthew Wilson, Miss Cora Booth, Miss Jessie Booth, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Morey, Greenwich, N. Y.; Mrs. J. J. Jarretson, Miss E. M. Jarretson, Mr. M. P. Jarretson, Jr., Hackham and wife, New-York; Stol, brook, J. Meilach, W. B. Poor, New-York; W. H. Gayger and wife, M. L. Wilmuth and wife, H. R. Leavens and daughters, Glens Falls; Miss E. S. Wolff, New-York; William D. Prescott, E. C. Carter, W. C. Mead, J. L. Dudley, J. Agustini, Lawrence Kip, W. Frlagle, Jr., E. B. Davison, G. E. Hamilton, T. Hemming, Miss Rees, and Kate Field. From Brooklyn: T. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hasbronck, Mrs. Wyckoff, George D. McClery, and John H. Sawyer.

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Edwin Ellis of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, with his family have arrived at the Morton House.

Among the recent arrivals are the following:

Fort William Henry.—George W. Levy, New-York; B. J. Rothwell and wife, Boston; E. Ising and family, Henry S. Rokenbaugh, R. F. Bixby, New-York; Harrison Hume, Boston; Lewis W. Branden, Richmond, Va.; T. H. Bowles and wife, New-Orleans; William Parker and wife, Miss Nellie Parker, Philadelphia; Charles Kohlman and family, A. W. Maas, New-York; R. B. Holloway, Bordentown, N. J.; Miss S. M. Chee, New-York; Fielder, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Loomis, Hertford; C. G. De Graw, Mrs. Frank Abbott, Miss H. M. Abbott, New-York; Mrs. Charles Wendell, Miss J. Wendell, Chicago; Charles H. Miller and wife, Washington; Louis M. Josephthal, Ernest Josephthal, New-York; E. M. Bronner, Mrs. H. M. Bronner, Buffalo; Mrs. Dr. Wilson and child, New-York; Miss Lida Moore, Catte-burg, Ky.; Miss Buffington, Covington, Ky.; W. F. Dougherty, G. B. Colman, Frank N. Evanboe, New-York; Garland Pollard, St. Louis; Mary L. Rogers, St. Albans, Vt.; George A. Grave and wife, Boston; James Lowman and wife, Mrs. J. A. Wyler and family, Cincinnati; Mrs. J. B. Barnabee, Mrs. T. Thacher Greves, Philadelphia; O. H. La Grange and wife, N. Michaelis, Pauline Michaelis, Ella Michaelis, Mrs. T. C. Remington, H. J. Hansen, Mrs. L. L. Rosenblatt, Miss Ida G. Cohen, New-York; T. Lomison and wife, Dixon, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Maire, Mrs. S. Smith, the Rev. H. G. Dubois, Mrs. H. O. Dnbois, Miss M. C. Dubois, S. E. Bloch and family, New-York; Mrs. H. Hirschfield, Mr. and Mrs. Heermans, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. O. Lnkenbach, C. O. Lokenbach, Bathlehem, Penn.; W. D. S. Calthorpe, England; R. B. McKnight, Michigan; E. J. Myers, G. A. Personal, J. McCosken, William Schack, F. Schack, New-York; Capt. Joseph Akane, Boston; Mrs. S. W. Ehrich, New-York; J. Arthur Pierce, Malden, Mass.; Walter J. Price, D. Cady Eaton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. H. Riemen, Jr., and wife, Baltimore; Ivan Von Arm and family, Miss Austin, Miss K. Austin, New-York; F. G. Brackett, Mrs. W. D. Brackett, Miss Brackett, Boston; Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, W. F. Sharpe, Mrs. B. K. Platt, New-York.

Sagamore.—John J. Roesell, G. H. Cramer, Troy; Mr. Randol, Miss Nettie Randol, Miss Jennie Randol, New-Brunswick, Can.; Miss Bessie Terhune, Passaic, N. J.; George A. Graves and wife, Boston; Mrs. L. A. Beecher, Miss L. M. Beecher, New-Haven; J. E. Smith, St. Johnsbury, N. Y.; William Parker and wife, Miss Nellie Parker, Philadelphia; H. F. Kenyon and wife, Troy; Miss H. M. Woods, Miss Alice Peabody, Concord, N. H.; Miss Kelly, Miss Kelly Paris, Miss Paris, Sandy Hill; R. S. Williams, Northampton. Lewis F. Benson, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. R. Bonliware, Mrs. J. A. Richardson, Albany; Mrs. A. C. Mayer, Miss A. T. Howard, Mrs. R. Wightman, New-Orleans; P. Taylor Bryan, St. Louis; Mrs. E. P. Bangh, Mrs. Walter B. Sanders, Philadelphia; Miss E. F. Norton, Miss J. M. Leavens, Norwich, Conn.; F. F. Eaton and wife, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. E. Machette and wife, Meriden, Conn.; H. J. Denaldson and wife, Ballston, N. Y.; Mrs. K. W. Egginton, Miss Egginton, Covington, Ky.; E. J. Myers, John Hoyer and family, Clarence Goodby, George W. Warren, Miss Gibbs, E. L. Ford, Henry H. Man, George Pritchard, Miss Pritchard, William Gillette, Edward T. Hunt, H. S. Rokenbaugh, R. F. Bixby, J. E. Nicholson, H. E. McGuire, Richard H. Warren, Frank Warren, J.

Karl Fink and family, H. Vanderpeek, and F. Hendrick of New-York; Herman Victor of Brooklyn, and Louis Hood of Newark.

Hotel ——.—W. C. Cheeks, wife and child, Miss Gertie Dahlman, Mrs. L. Schain, George D. Bennett, P. Farley and family, Rose Farley, Alexander G. Black, Mr. and Mrs. W. Maas, Arthur E. Miller, W. T. McLaughlin, A. H. Ehrich, George Warner and wife, C. Davis and wife, J. R. Wheatin, Asa D. Bigelow, Miss J. Wood, W. E. O'Connor, J. Waters, R. Van Kan, Charles Gregory, Mrs. Dr. Gregory, the family, Ellen Cleveland, Mrs. E. J. Harper, and C. F. Kants.

United States.—C. Zabriskie, M. L. Nolden, Miss F. P. Stanton, Martin King, Mr. E. Crosby, S. Morris and daughter, A. W. Fox, F. Farrell and wife, Miss L. Coksly, John L. Tobin, and A. H. King.

Howland.—C. Jacobs, M. W. Stone and family, Miss J. Perkins, Miss Hosmer, L. Bernheimer and family, C. Fries, wife, and daughter; Mrs. Holland, A. A. Hisman, Charles E. Plant and wife, M. F. Hockstadter, James Doyle, M. Doyle, J. M. Atwater and wife, S. Lewis and wife, David Dnff, J. H. Sharman, S. L. Dentsch, A. Dentsch, Mamis Solmgar, Miss May Cooke, S. Hunaman, George P. Searles, Mrs. M. L. Rancks, Ralph Well, I. Steigerwald, L. Leoc, G. B. Smith, and E. M. Gertie and wife.

Atlantic Hotel.—Lewis Franck, Herman Franck, H. Hazard, James Reed, Joseph Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Hall, Kempson, Miss E. F. Kempner, S. Morral and wife, and Miss Carris Heyman.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 20.—The arrivals of the week have been mainly from New-York and Philadelphia. Among those registered are the following:

Kittatinny House.—Mr. W. H. Shelton, Jr., Mr. F. W. Callander, Thomas D. Mesoo, W. Sohmar, Mrs. M. G. Palmier, James Baisley, and B. F. Horning, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Smith, W. H. Elbert, and George W. Conover of Philadelphia; Jafferson E. Kershaw of Lancaster, C. W. Lewan of Easton, George W. Anrvansen of New-ton, Mass.; J. E. Anryansen of Piermeet, N. Y.; Mr. Clarke and wife, Mrs. Hunter of Sullivanter, A. R. Cushing of Boston, J. G. McWilliams and Mr. and Mrs. James Ferry of Chicago, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Berkeley and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Weber of Baltimore, Miss Annie Bennett of Phillipsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Truman of Orange, W. H. Kirk, Jr., and Mrs. J. O. Nichols of Newark, Gifford Stanley Sime of Monet Holly, Charles Bann and family of Washington, C. C. Long and wife, and Mrs. L. L. Montgomery of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Post of Detroit, George H. Noble of Providence, and E. S. Seley of Ithaca, N. Y.

At the Water Gap House the arrivals include the following: F. R. Simmons, the Misses Chatilion, Ernest Benzer, Bayard Dominick, A. H. Felix, and D. B. Dnnan and family of New-York; Mr. and Joseph W. Dean, Miss Jannie L. Wilson, Artist Charles Linford, M. A. Calladay, W. H. Smith, T. G. Noorse, Dallas Sanders, and Mr. and Mrs. Dark of Philadelphia; Mrs. Reid, Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Dencin of Kingston, V. A. Huyok of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darnell of Mount Holly, Mrs. Dr. Wilson and family of Washington,

THE SHAH'S ENGLISH VISIT

THE RECEPTION ACCORDED HIM IN LONDON.

TAXATION RUINING THE COUNTRY OF WHICH HE IS THE BULBUL AND LITTLE HOPE OF RELIEF.

We see no serious reason to disapprove the rather ostentatious reception which the Court, with the Prince of Wales at its head, and the Government are giving to the Shah of Persia, says the London *Spectator*. If it is allowable or wise to regulate diplomacy by considerations of policy, it is allowable also to regulate international courtesies, and undoubtedly it is wise to conciliate this particular guest. He is absolute in his own dominions, and his own dominions, covering as they do the grand isthmus between the Caspian and the Indian Ocean, are so placed that his good-will may, in certain contingencies, become matter of grave importance to the Government of India. As to the method of his reception, the processions through the streets, the shows in theatres, the semi-private entertainments by millionaires able to spend thousands on roses, the marked and unusual attentions of the royal family, it has, we suppose, been ascertained that this method gratifies the Shah, and it is by the feelings of the guest rather than of the host that a reception should be arranged.

If the Shah enjoys fuss and feathers, he is as much entitled in courtesy to fuss and feathers as the Emperor of Brazil was entitled to go about where he would among the savants without being hustled and harassed by a mob of courtiers. It is not the business of the entertainer to say or even to think, that the Brazilian's is the nobler way. It is desirable to impress the Shah with British force and British friendliness; and as our fleet can never enter the Caspian, and as we have no masses of soldiers to display, London en fête is perhaps the most impressive object which could be brought to his attention. He will probably admire Edinburgh a great deal more, for he is by instinct a mountaineer; but there are few minds which, once conscious of London, are not a little overawed.

All we object to in the reception is the undignified eagerness with which the press lends itself to untrue excuses for a perfectly-proper exhibition of grandiose and labored courtesy. No excuse is needed, and the current excuses are false. The Shah is not a great monarch or a particularly estimable one. No Englishman can quite rid himself of the traditional idea of grandeur which attaches to the word Persia; but the King of that historic empire now rules over a land vast indeed, and with ill-defined boundaries, but reduced by misgovernment and misfortune almost to ruin. It is doubtful if the population of Persia, which ought to be thirty millions, now exceeds that of Belgium; and year by year everything in the country, except the palace, decays. Persia is perishing for want of Persians, and her total inability to protect her independence if the Czar ever ordered an occupation constitutes one of the most dangerous features in the great Asiatic problem.

As for the Shah, he is probably much abler in his own way than those who call him a barbarian think; but he is not a Persian at all except by residence, but the head of a Tartar clan whinh has been hardly less destructive to Persia than the Ottomans have been to the Eastern Empire. He has put down many aggressive successfully and maintained his own autocracy with rare skill; but he is as relentless in punishment as the Ameer of Afghanistan, and condones in his satraps, who are drawn exclusively from the ruling house, a license of cruelty which is reaffirmed and condemned by the most friendly travelers. As to his "reforms," they do not exist and never will. Even if he himself strongly desired them, but which there is no evidence but a vague proclamation or two, there exists in Persia no native agency through which they could be carried out; and European agency will never be employed to any purpose. The Court may grant a sterile concession or two, like the one conceded to Baron Reuter, but it will never admit of the European control over the springs of power, without which the "regeneration," as it is called, of thn country is as impossible as the regeneration of Turkey.

The key to the disorder of an Asiatic kingdom like Persia, the ultimate source of all oppression, of all rural decay, of all the failure to envelop commerce, is taxation, the resolve of the Court and the satrape that they will have money in quantities, and their ignorance how to get it without destroying the very springs of wealth by oppression, or what is thereby worse in its effect, by capricious alterations of policy. A competent Chancellor of the Exchequer in Teheran, who was allowed to insist that no penny should be absorbed on its way to the Treasury, or taken from the subject save in due courses of law, might yet save Persia, and draw into it a new and vigorous Asiatic population. The tribes of the frontier would fill its plains, our own Parsees would organize its commerce, and all Europe stands hungry to provide and profit by modern means of communication.

To secure these results, however, real financial power must be intrusted for a generation to Europeans, or, if they are too intolerable, to picked Americans; and this precisely the power which the governing class does not intend to part with. The Shah may give a concession for a bank, or establish a paper currency, or even guarantee caravan merchants against his own officers; but if he assigned the control of taxation and expenditure to foreign hands, the great interests affected would instantly raise a religious cry which even he could not permanently face. Nothing at the kind will be done, ann until it is done "reforms" will remain mere phrases, the army will continue too small for the protection of the State—Persia needs 20,000 good cavalry merely to prevent the shocking border raids—and the population, without which revived agriculture is impossible, will continue to decay.

It is a great pity, for Persia is a glorious land, full of potentialities of wealth, and her people, though full of the faults of the Asiatic, are, boastful, and false, have intellectual capacities which separate them from every other race in Asia. A Persian is a Parisian in chains. They have true feeling for all the constructive arts; they alone in Asia thoroughly enjoy and cultivate literature in the European way, and, for all that has been said, they have something of the European joy in manly ways of living, in soldiership and dangerous sport, and exciting adventure in travel. They cannot stand up, however, against the steady pressure from above which crushes out every class as it rises above the hard—crushes it, just as the later Roman Empire did, by fiscal exactions; they are apparently incapable of successful rebellion, and they perish by a slight and, as far as Europe is concerned, unnoticed, be be replaced in the end by the Slave, who already grow too thick in Southern Anatia, who can plow on the plains of Northern Persia as easily as on their own, and who are separated from the greatest prize in Asia by a landlocked sea which never has seen and never can see any flag but their own.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A board, consisting of Commander W. R. Bridgman, Chief Engineer G. W. Stivers, and Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, has been appointed and directed to meet at the New-York Navy Yard for the purpose of making an examination of the Yorktown and reporting on the final trial of that vessel. After an examination of the vessel in the harbor she will proceed to sea for a forty-eight-hour trial, during which her battery will be fired sufficiently to test its efficiency and the strength of the vessel under the shock. Extreme speed will not be tested.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as inspector on certain subsistence stores and property at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, reported upon by a board of survey and recommended for the action of an inspector, and for which Capt. Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, is accountable.

The training ship Portsmouth, at Portsmouth, N. H., will soon be inspected by the inspection board of which Rear Admiral Jouett is President after which she will proceed on a cruise with the apprentices, touching at Fayal, Western Islands, and Funchal, Madeira. She will return to Newport about the middle of October.

Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., recently promoted to be Major and Assistant Adjutant General, reported for duty at the War Department yesterday morning and took the oath made necessary by his advancement in rank.

Congressman T. G. Skinner has notified the West Point authorities that he has named Seaton N. Jones of Columbia as a cadet to the Military Academy from the First District of North Carolina.

Leaves of absence heretofore granted have been extended as follows: Capt. Charles E. Webster, Fourteenth Infantry, three months; Capt. George A. Drew, Third Cavalry, two months.

Capt. George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to Major General George Crook, commanding the Division of the Missouri, for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

The Naval Inspection Board will inspect the United States steamships Alliance at Hampton Roads on the 23d inst. She has just returned from sea.

First Lieut. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, has been ordered from Fort Leavenworth to Washington for duty in the Rebellion Records office.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted Second Lieut. J. Harry Duval, Eighteenth Infantry.

Kenton W. Kibbie has declined an appointment as naval cadet from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Illinois.

Major Michael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General, has been granted three months' leave.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—To-day's bond offers aggregated $635,300, as follows: Registered fours, $300 at 128; registered four and a half, $12,000 at $107, $6,000 at 108, $10,000 at 108⅛, $605,000 at 108⅞.

All the bond offers were accepted except the three-hundred-dollar registered fours at 128.

The following is a statement of United States bonds purchased from Aug. 3, 1887, to date: Amount purchased—Four per cents, $41,732,050; fours and a halfs, $114,647,950; total, $156,760,100. Cost—Four per cents, $49,592,854.64; fours and a halfs, $134,454,119; total, $202,572,074. Cost at maturity—Four per cents, $166,758,720; four and a halfs, $142,125,000; total, $308,408,078. Saving—Four per cents, $117,165,865.36; four and a halfs, $7,670,881; total, $105,836,746.64.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, July 20—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealtin on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	100
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	1,010
Amer. Tel. & Cable	87½	87½	87½	87½	50
Ches. & Ohio	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	200
C. & O. 1st pf.	87	87¼	86¾	87¼	500
Chi. Gas Trust	67½	67½	67	67	2,900
Chicago & N. W.	109¾	109¾	109	109¾	2,175
C., R. I. & Pac.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	1,000
C. & E. I. & Pac. pf.	109	109	109	109	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61	125
C., C., C. & I.	71	71	71	71	100
C. & Alton	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	200
Chi. & E. Ill.	48¾	49	48¾	49	100
Del. & Hudson	143¾	143¾	142¾	143¾	118
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	4,300
D. & C. F. Tr.	23	23	22¾	22¾	600
Den., Tex. & F. W.	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
Lake Shore	109¾	101	100¾	100¾	800
Louis. & Nash.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	600
Manhattan Con.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	100
Marq., H. & Ont.	10	10	10	10	7
Marq., H. & O. pf.	93	93	93	93	5
Min. & St. L. pf.	9	9	8	9	100
Missouri Pacific	87¼	87¼	86¾	86¾	3,045
*Nat. Lead Trust	24¼	24¾	24	24¼	4,749
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	203
N. Y. & New Eng.	47¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	2,900
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
2d pf.	34¾	34½	34½	34½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½	200
Northern Pac. pf.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	410
Northern Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	2,025
Oregon R. & N.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	75
Oregon S. L.	48	47	48	47	400
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅝	10,700
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	184	184	184	184	10
Quicksilver pf.	35	35	35	35	100
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	670
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	78	78	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56	56	56	100
St. P. & Omaha	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	93	93	93	93	100
Southern Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109	109	107⅞	107⅞	2,340
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	200
Texas Pac. L. T.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	10
Texas Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	450
Union Pacific	57⅞	57⅞	57⅜	57¼	3,100
U. S. Express	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	66
W., St. L. & P.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	250
W., St. L. & P. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	1,716
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	100

Total sales.....80,771

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc....	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	$2,000
Canada So. M....	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	7,000
Cen. P. 6s of 1898.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 6s.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	10,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	10,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
Col. & H. V. 7s.	63	63	62	62	61,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	56	56	56	56	5,000
D., M. & M. 1 g.	33	33	33	33	5,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
Fe W. & D. C. 1st.	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	8,000
Ga. Pacific 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1951.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	95	95	95	95	1,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	11,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	82½	82½	82½	82⅝	5,000
L. & N. trust 6s.	113¼	113	113	113	10,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913.	107	107	107	107	1,000
M. & O. new 8s.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 6s.	119¼	119¼	118	118	26,000
N. P. 1st gen. 6s, r.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
NY., C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95¾	11,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
Northwest g., o.	130½	130½	130½	130½	9,000
Northwest 1. d.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Northwest ex. 4s.	102	102	102	102	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
Ore. R. & Nav. 8s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
Pitts. & West. 1st.	84½	84½	84½	84½	1,000
Reading gen. 4s.	90⅞	90⅞	90¾	90¾	18,000
Rock Island 6s.	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	3,000
St. P. M. & M.					
col. tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100	5,000
St. P. M. & M.					
1st, 6s.	114¾	114¾	114½	114⅝	5,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116⅝	116⅝	3,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 6s.	95⅞	95⅞	95½	95⅞	18,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	96	96	96	96	5,000
T., P. & A. C. 8s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000

Total sales.....$269,000

*Including $10,000 at 81, seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	660
Bulwer	.36	.36	.36	.36	100
Bullion	.70	.70	.70	.70	400
Crown Point	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	300
Commonwealth	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	200
Belcher	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	300
Chollar	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Gould & Curry	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Hale & Norcross	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	100
Mexican	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	900
Mono	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
North Belle Isle	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Ophir	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	200
Overman	2.25	2.40	2.25	2.40	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Sappahannock	.06	.07	.06	.07	2,400
Savage	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Scorpion	.33	.33	.33	.33	200
United Copper	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	400
Yellow Jacket	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	300
Ward Con.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1,500
Total sales					8,400

OIL.					
Pipe Line certs	94	95	93⅞	94⅞	62,000
Clearances					340,000

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	53⅞	53⅞	53¼	53¼	740
Amb., T. & S. F.	37⅜	37⅜	36⅜	36⅞	5,450
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99⅛	99⅛	98⅜	98⅞	1,390
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	93	93	140
Chi. Gas Trust	68	68	67¾	67¾	2,510
Chi. & N. W.	109⅜	109⅜	108¼	109⅜	1,910
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143¼	143¾	2,380
Hocking Valley	12¾	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	200
Lake Shore	101	101	100⅞	101	210
Louis. & Nash.	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	400
Missouri Pac.	86⅞	87⅛	86¼	86½	1,610
N. Y. & New Eng.	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	1,380
North. Pac. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	40
North. Pac. pf.	27	27	27	27	40
Nat. Lead Trust	24⅜	24⅝	23¾	23¾	1,670
Phil. & Reading	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	2,340
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	280
Rich. & W. P. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
Texas Pacific	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	10
Union Pacific	57½	57⅝	57¼	57¼	780
Total sales					24,340

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama, cl. A	104	104	104	104	$1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	1,000
Can. South. 2d	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	6,000
Col. Coal 6s	101¾	101¾	105¾	101¾	1,000
Erie 2d con.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
F. W. & D. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	10,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
Hocking Val. 5s	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	5,000
Ia., C. & T. 6s	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	5,000
Nor. Pac. 2d. c.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	1,000
P. & West. 1st	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	2,000
Read. gen. 4s	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	10,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	6,000
Texas Pac. 1st	89¾	89⅝	89¼	89⅜	15,000
West. Union 5s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	5,000
Total sales					$78,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed an increasn in reserve of $642,725. The banks now hold $7,264,825 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	July 13.	July 20.	Differenci.
Loans	$420,858,700	$419,356,400	Dec. $1,533,300
Specie	74,241,300	74,357,300	Inc. 115,900
L'g'l tenders	43,376,100	43,552,700	Inc. 176,600
Net Deposits	443,949,200	442,620,300	Dec. 1,328,900
Circulation	3,933,500	3,927,400	Dec. 6,200

The stock market was dull and heavy, but was without other feature. The principal declines were: Missouri Pacific, 1¾; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 1½; Columbus and Hocking Valley and Omaha preferred, each 1; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Northern Pacific preferred, and Wabash preferred, each ⅞, and Rock Island, Clevnland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and Lackawanna, each ¾.

The trust stocks were not active and were all lower. Whisky declined 1⅛, Sugar ⅞, and Cotton Oil and Lead, each ¾.

Money on call loaned at 2½ ₱ cent. throughout the day.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 5 shares of Western sold at 98.

The railway mortgage market was very dull and prices were lower. The principal declines were: Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s and do. 6s, each 2; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette 1st and 2d grants, 1; Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern firsts, 1¼; Canada Southern seconds and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, each 1, and Kansas and Texas 5s, ⅞. There were no advances worthy of note.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 94@94¾. Mining stocks were neglected.

Pullman's Palace Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 15.

The Pacific Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent., payable Aug. 1.

The Colorado Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents ₱ share for June, payable July 31.

The Central Trust Company of New-York invites applications at par for debenture bonds and the preferred and common stock of the North American Salt Company, incorporated under the laws of this State. The capital stock is $11,000,000, divided into 140,000 ordinary shares of $50 each and 80,000 8 per cent. preference shares of $50 each. The bonds will run fifty years and be a lien upon the whole property. The object of the company is to unify and systematize the salt interests of the United States and Canada by acquiring and operating the principal works. The shares list will close on or before July 25.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $10,143,294, of which amount $2,862,587 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $154,505, and the exports of specie were $2,459,906.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Bur. & 5th Street	160	North River	140
Hanover	240	Seaboard National	135
Lincoln National	270	Second National	320
Metropolitan	124	Seventh National	150
N. Y. & Vicinity	170	Tradesmen's	100
Nassau	170	Western National	90

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $113,281,315 | Balances, $6,695,275

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, reg.	126½	127	Cur. 6s, 1895.	111	....
4s, cp.	126½	127	Cur. 6s, 1897.	113	....
4½s, reg.	107¾	108	Cur. 6s, 1898.	115	....
4½s, cp.	107¾	108	Cur. 6s, 1899.	120	....
4s, 1907, c.	128¼	128⅜	Cur. 6s, 1900.	120	....
Cur. 6s, 1898.	113	....			

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	61¼	61¾	Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	134	....
Phila. Gas	13	13¼	Read. 1st pf.	80	80½
Phila. Trac.	49	49¼	Read. 2d pf.	65¼	66
Lehigh Val.	53½	53⅝	Read. 3d pf.	....	55
North. Pac.	16¾	17			
North. Pac. pf.	67½	68			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.40	Potosi	1.60
Best & Belcher	8.55	Savage	1.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.00	Sierra Nevada	2.90
Eureka Consolidated	1.80	Union Consolidated	3.00
Gould & Curry	2.10	Yellow Jacket	3.00
Hale & Norcross	3.00	Commonwealth	4.05
Mexican	2.85	Nevada Queen	1.80
Navajo	.40	North Belle Isle	1.60
Ophir	4.75	Occidental	2.30

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 20.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	116.00	Franklin	9.00
A. & T. L. 7s.	107.50	Huron	62½
Atch. & Topeka	36.87½	Osceola	2.00
Boston & Albany	217.00	Pewabic	2.00
Boston & Maine	200.00	Bell Telephone	27.00
Chi. Bur. & Q.	98.75	Boston Land	6.87½
Eastern	100.25	Water Power	6.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	90.00	Tam. Mining Co.	93.00
Mex. Central	14.75	Mass. Central	11.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	85.50	West End Land	37.50
N. Y. & N. Eng.	47.75	Lamson Store S.	61.00
Old Colony	214.00	Mississippi	5.50
Rutland pf.	40.00	Boston & Mont.	36.50
Wis. Central	22.00	Keatsarge	4.00
Wis. Central pf.	60.00	Santa Fé Con. Co.	53½
Allouez M. Co., n.	.50	An. City Land Co.	67.00
Calumet & Hecla	308.00		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 20.—Beet Sugar, July, 21s. Manila Hemp, good, £52 s. i. f.

LONDON, July 20—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 82f. 80c. for the account.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 17f. 87½c. paid and sellers.

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

THE SPRING RAINS UNFAVORABLE TO THE YOUNG OF THE FIRST BROODS.

Sportsmen and gourmets alike are impatiently awaiting the first day of August, when the open season for woodcock begins in this and other States. This very highly-prized bird arrives in this latitude as soon as the snow is off the ground, and proceeds to make its nest. The young woodcock is covered with down like a chicken. In color it is light buff while in the downy stage, and a dark brown stripe extends from the head to the extremity of the body. Its bill and eyes are out of all proportion to the rest of its body. It is nimble from the time it is hatched until it can fly, and it is well that it is so, for rats; minks, owls, snakes, and other natural enemies destroy many of the species. The feathers begin to grow at the age of four or five weeks, and by July 1 the young of the first brood are about two-thirds grown. A second brood is reared in June, and this well-known fact is, perhaps, the strongest argument that has been urged against Summer woodcock shooting. An old mother bird killed in July counts as five or six woodcock destroyed.

The woodcock is a nocturnal bird and is migratory in its habits. When the frosts of Winter freeze the bottom lands it takes its annual flight southward. Soft, rich, loamy ground it loves, but avoids open meadows. Where a stream runs through a wood is a favorite haunt of this bird, and the alder bush is the best of all times to seek it successfully. In August the woodcock suddenly disappears. This is its molting season, and ornithologists have never satisfactorily described where the bird hides itself during this month. Only the old birds molt, however, for the young, or some of them, remain in their usual haunts. It has been said that the old birds seek high mountain tops in August; also, that they remain in their usual haunts concealed. Sometimes a few are found in cornfields hunting for worms.

The woodcock flies steadily when found. The young birds fly only a short distance when flushed, and seem to be little disturbed by the sportsman's gun. They drop within 40 or 50 feet of the place where started, and a few grains of shot will bag them. All will lie close to point, and lie well to pointers and setters. The cocker spaniel is the favorite dog for this sport with some. This dog dashes through the brake and undergrowth, and flushes the birds, but the working of well-trained pointers or setters is to many a more delightful sight.

Long Island was once a favorite resort for lovers of this sport. Many birds are still found there, but where twenty couple were killed in a day, two or three now reward the Summer cockshooter. Cedarhurst, Long in Summer is attended with many drawbacks. Mosquitoes render some sportsmen, but many ardent ones there are who defy the only living thing that has a proportionate bill to the game sought. The value of the birds tempts some pothunters, the price paid being usually from $50 to $2 a couple. This season the latter named figure will probably be the one nearest the mark, for the wet Spring was very unfavorable to the young of the first broods, and many perished.

A light gun is the suitable weapon for this sport, but not a heavy one, and shells should weigh not more than 7¼ pounds. The proper charge is 3 drams of powder, with from 1 to 1¼ ounces of No. 8, or, better still, No. 9 shot.

Whatever may be claimed by epicures for "high" game should not apply to Summer woodcock. Birds spoil in surprisingly short time in warm weather, especially hard bit. Decomposition sets in almost immediately, and no time should be lost in serving them after they have been killed. At all times they are best roasted before a clear, brisk fire.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, July 18.

The Hon. E. J. Phelps, while on his way to New-York, stopped in Rutland yesterday, the guest of Dr. O. L. Allen, making this an opportunity for the renewal of old intimacies and friendships, which naturally absorbed his entire time. Although adverse to interviews it was learned from him that he felt a sense of full appreciation of the kindly regard with which his late mission to the Court of St. James's has been received; as also for the disappointed wish of so many for his permanent services as the head of the United States Supreme Court, but all is taken by him philosophically, as the natural result of party administrative expediency. While speaking to him of his late masterly oration upon the subject of international law, and hearing from him the political embarrassments of such a position to one recently acting so responsible a part, it is a publin gratifioation that his success in the field of diplomacy places him entirely beyond the reach of criticism when discussing so delicate a theme. "It is especially interesting to observe," said a scholarly writer, "with which he seems oblivious to the fact that while the people of this earth are limited to mere admiration of his genius and culture no of Vermont are able to indulge in the richer sentiment of pride."

A PET DEER AND THE DOGS.

The Hon. Clarence Pullen, recently Surveyor General of New-Mexico, contributes to the *Youth's Companion* an interesting sketch of a small menagerie which he collected at Las Vegas Hot Springs. Incidentally he relates this:

"On coming to reside at the Hot Springs in November, 1881, I observed feeding about the grounds a young buck which had been captured as a fawn the Summor before, and which roved at large, wearing a bell for protection against the chance of an encounter with hunters in the hills. My first intimate acquaintance with this animal was rather startling. I was going, one frosty Winter morning, from my office to the hotel, when a tinkling of a bell mingled with barking and yniping, attracted my attention. The deer, pursued by a pack of Mexican curs, was bounding across the snowy grounds. It made straight for the light which streamed across the doorway of the hotel, and with one hesitation leaped with a crash through one of the glass doors and landed on the floor inside amid a shower of splintered glass, to the great astonishment and consternation of a group of loungers gathered about the office stove. The dogs sneaked away while the deer, having reached a place of safety, stood within unhurt and perfectly quiet."

TWO MILES OF MELONS.

From the Atlanta Constitution, July 14.

"Georgia has the biggest watermelon patch in the world," said Mr. J. J. Griffin, who has just seen it. "Think of a lane two miles long with melons on each side as far as the eye can reach. It is an interesting sight when the laborers go out at daylight to gather the melons. Squads of them are moving theivines aside to make roads for the wagons to go through. Others are thumping and cutting off the melons from the vines, while others follow, gathering the fruit into the wagons. I never saw anything like it. The largest melons will average forty pounds and there will be lots of sixty-pounders. There will be seventeen or 1,200 melons with hardly a melon under thirty-five or forty pounds. The company has cut this immense melon patch of 800 acres, will make a big thing out of it. In my judgment their profit will be not less than $150 a carload, and they will ship 400 loads. Sixty thousand dollars on 800 acres will beat cotton. Without question, they will make such a success that the Yankees who are watching them will plant an immense acreage in that section next year."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

The Share List will close on or before Thursday, July 25.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall-st., New-York, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London, England; the Union Bank, of Manchester, England, and Branches; and Parr's Banking Company, Liverpool, England, and Branches, are authorized to invite applications at par, for Debenture Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of the

NORTH AMERICAN SALT COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, U. S. A.

Capital Stock, $11,000,000, or £2,200,000.

IN SHARES OF $50 OR (FOR ENGLAND) £10 EACH, DIVIDED INTO

140,000 Ordinary Shares of $50 or £10 each,

AND

**80,000 Eight per cent.

REAL ESTATE STILL FIRM.

HOPE OF RAPID TRANSIT NOT ABANDONED.

SOME NEW PRACTICES THAT ATTEND AN EASY MONEY MARKET—LOANS MADE IN EXCESS OF VALUES.

Only in respect to sales was the real estate market dull during the past week. Inquiries at the offices of brokers were quite as abundant as they have been at any time during the Summer season. Negotiations for property were reported in almost every part of the city. It does not follow that sales will result from these negotiations, but it does mean that buyers are on the alert for favorable purchases, and that hot weather does not deter them from visits to the real estate business section with that object in view. There were not many sales on the floor of the Exchange, but all that occurred were well attended, and the prices for such property as was actually sold were quite up to expectations. Several of the auctioneers withdrew the property that they had advertised because they were apprehensive that buyers might not be ready to take it at prices that would satisfy the owners. Such sales as were held did not justify any such fear, but on the contrary pointed to the probability that if every piece of property advertised had been really submitted to the bidders who were in daily attendance, the sales would not have been such as to disappoint owners.

The activity of builders was one of the features of the market during the week. This is the time of year when building enterprises are sufficiently advanced to bring builders into the market for onstomers. Accordingly, a good deal of attention has been directed lately to the new houses in the upper part of the city on both sides of Central Park. As was indicated in these columns at the beginning of the season, the nnmoer of houses built this Summer is almost as great as the number built during the Summer of 1887, when a gin occurred on the west side of the city between Fifty-ninth and One Hundredth streets. Those who have token the tronble to visit the np-town section since early in Jnne must have been impressed with the enormous operations in progress there. It seems as though new houses were going up on almost every block, especially on the west side, and if the coming censns were to be based mainly npon an estimate of popnlation according to the nnmber of houses, both the east and the west sides of the city np town would show almost inoredible increases. Without the figures at hand from the Building Department it would be hazerdous to attempt a definite estimate of the nnmber of new honses that have gone up this year. It will be equally a risk to estimate what proportion these new houses bear to the total numoer of houses in that section of the city. The proof is visible, however, to any one who will go up town on the elevated railroad. A block npon block has been added in thees new sections within a few months, and that the amount of vacant land within reasonable distance of the business portion of the city has been greatly restricted in consequence of this season's work.

The large plot of land at the corner of Eighth-avenne and Eighty-first-etreet, which, after lying idle for several years at a stiff price, coanged hands twice during the Spring at quite a profit to the first buyer, is now covered with a new building, to be finished in October, which promises to become one of the best-known family hotels in ths city. It is sonstructed something after the plan of the Sherwood and Colonnade, so as to let to tenents in suites of four rooms. The location has been written about many times, Manhattan-square furnishing the sonth front and Central Park the east front, with a magnificent street and a fine avenne and perfect air and light—all these things combining to make it an ideal spot enjoyable. Along Central Park West, which is the designation of Eighth-avenue where it borders the Park, more building is now in progress than at any time in the past. First-class apartment houses have absorbed several choice blocks, and is is quite evident that if private residences are to be built along that thoronghfare owners are in no haste to go ahead. To judge from appearances the owners of property along Central Park West wnat have begun to build have been a little undecided whether it would be best to erect private residences there or to put the property again in the market in order that investore or builders may fil it up with apartment honses. The property is choice enough beyond question, but owners who intend to erect residences for private families are nsually loth to begin the construction of them until they can be fully assured that the neighoorood will be worthy of them. Toere is a natoral aversion on the part of such owners to apartment honses, however well regulated and elegant they may be, and possibilities that Central Park West bslow One Hundredth-etreet may be almost entirely monopolized by dwellings of this oharaoter.

Interest in property along the Boulevard has revived wonderfully dnring the Summer, and there is much to encourage those who think that sometbing soprosoribing old-time prices may yet be realized for tole property. The upper portion of toe Boulevard, which is most desirable for residences, is still a little too far from any means of rapid transit to sell well. Along the lower portion a good deal of buildlng is in progress, which will give the Boulevard a reputation as a desirable street, and which mnet soon lead to further operations encroaching steadily upon the np-town section. Boulevard owners have been led to believe that toe time could not be far distant when their property will be handily reached from any point down town. On this account many of them who paid fancy prices for lots as far back as 1872, and who would have been willing for years to accept almost any sacrifice in order to dispose of the property, are now encouraged to hope for a return of the old prices. Having this opinion, they are not willing to let their property be offered at very much less than it cost them. The time for sacrifices, toey think, is past. This feeling was illustrated in a recent sale to which a few lots, having been disposed of at prices regarded as below a fair market value, the owner peremptorily withdrew the rest of his property, and if is doubtful if it will again be offered at auction. The extreme upper part of the island the investors who put their money along the flat of land on the oanks of the Harlem are still insisting upon getting double what they paid for it and are so confident as ever that a railroad or some other helpful influence will soon make their options toat the land is sbnut as desirable for a quick purchase and sale as any land in the city which has been offered dnring the present season.

Much interest is felt by real estate men in what Gov. Hill said the other day in regard to the possibility of an extre session of the Legislature. They are fully assured that if an extra sossion were called the enbject of rapid transit would receive a great deal more attention than it got at the last regular session. A wide discussion of the subject has taken place since the failnre of the Legislature to act npon it in the Spring, and it is believed toat no set of legislators would dare at the time to ignore the public demand for improved means of traveling in this city. Even if arguments formerly employed should fail to be effective, the importance of locating the world's fair in this city in 1892 could hardly fail to appeal to any Legislature. Since it is generally assumed that the world's fair will be held on ground situated above the Harlem River, one of the most important of the preparations to be made for it is to provide for carrying multitudes of people to and from the fair grounds every day. Real estate men are convinced that members of the Legislature, were they close to the subject in other respects, would see that provision for rapid transit was a public necessity which no man who valued his political reputation would dare to oppose. The Governor did act mentios this as one of the enbjects which might necessitate an extra session, but the indications are that property owners would be able to convince him, as well as the Legislature, that prompt actiou upon this subject is above all things else desirable.

Several new lessons have been given lately to loaning institutions, to impress upon them the very timely caution that they should exercise in making loans upon property in this city. Real estate men are all talking about the exceeding good luck of John Pettit, who obtained recently from the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank a loan of $132,500 on a piece of property at the northeast corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets, which is supposed to have cost him not more than $100,000. The loan was made at 4½ per cent for five years. Mr. Pettit's name does not appear in any of the transactions, he is nnderstood to be the owner of the property. The land is an irregnlar piece, covering something less than two full city lots, and was bought about a year ago from the Vorplanck estate for $85,000. The property was entirely rennted, and, after use for two years, the application was made to tee Poughkeepsie bank for the loan. Three separate appraisements were made npon it, the lowest of which valned the property at $365,000 and the highest at $400,000. Relying npon these appraisements, the bank officials evidently considered themselves safe enough in their loan. Since the loan was made it has been commonly understood that the cost of repairing and renovating the property did not exceed $40,000, bringing the entire cost of the property to Mr. Pettit up to $100,000. As the property is fairly desirable, it may be supposed that interest will be paid on the mortgage and that the principal will eventually be paid also. Of conrse, no one blames an owner for securing as large a loan upon his property as possible, but it is said that an owner is occasionally able to obtain as a loan nearly double what his property cost him in purchase is not regarded as in any way helpful to the real estate market in this city.

This is not toe first instance, during the present season, when loans have been obtained considerably in excess of the cost of the property on which the loan was made. It must be said also that, to the extent that this sort of business has been permitted, the real estate market has enfered in reputation, and has been considered in some instances as coming field for sharp dealing in matters of money. In both of the large cases that compose this season's record the loans were not only in excess of the cost, but were very much above any price at which the property could have been sold.

Another form of dealing that has come to light recently in the second sale of a piece of downtown property which was first offered at auction about a year ago. The property was cheap and yielded very little rent. All the possibilities were in the land. The price brought was $10,000 at auction. Almost immediately a loan of $10,000 was obtained on the property. Within a few months a second mortgage was reported, showing that $2,000 had been borrowed. The second mortgage turned out to have been bogus, as was put on record in order to deceive intending purchasers into the belief that $12,000 had been legitimately borrowed on the property. Supposing such to have been the case, it was a fair presumption that the property must be worth considerably more, and the owner was actually able to obtain for it $15,500.

Plans are already laid in many of the down-town offices for active business in the Fall. It seems to be the general opinion that business will be good. There are no very large estates to come on the market, as far as is known, and there are no signs of a coming boom, such as heralded the advent of the season last Fall. The market has retained a wholesome tone until this time, and values are certainly as strong as they were at the beginning of the season, the tendency being toward a higher plane. Upon these conditions dealers and property owners rely for a healthy market between September and Jannary. In spite of the fant that many of the large old estates have been sold at auction, the number of large estates in this city is greater now than at any other time in its history. It all the sales of estates during the last two or three years could be traced, it would probably be fnund that they have reverted almost entirely to the families who originally owned them. The consequence hae been that children and grandchildren of many of the rich families have become owners of enormous estates formerly held by single representatives of these families. Estates have increased not only in nnmber, but also in value, the savings of the fathers having yielded abundant harvests of wealth for the children.

J. K. Place and C. T. Meyer have sold for Sigmund T. Meyer to John H. Hankinson five houses on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, between First-avenne and Avenne A, 110 feet front, for $105,000. They have also sold for Mr. Hankinson to Mr. Mayer twelve lots of ground on Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, between Butler and Degraw streets, for $48,000.

A FAIRY FLOWER.

From the Saturday Review.

In 1878 Dr. Beccari, traveling in Western Sumatra, wrote to Cavaliere Fenzi at Florence that he had discovered an extraordinary plant. The letter seems very calm and modest at this day, eleven yeare afterward, when we also can feel eometbing of the emotion with which the writer must have been thrilling: "I heve little time to spere—only to tell you of a botanical discovery which I think of some interest. It is a gigantio groid, which can only be compared with the Godwinia gigae found by Seemann in Nicaragua. I propose to name it Conophallins Titanum. The tuber of nne which I dug up is nearly five feet in circumference. Two men could hardly carry it; they fell down and the tuber was broken. I will secure some more, and meanwhile I send you seeds."

So quietly was announced this amazing *trouvaille*; bnt it must be admitted that Dr. Beccari had not seen the bloom. It might well have proved to be a colossal deformity, like others of its class, as inconspicuous as a giant oan be. The record of his sensations when, at a later date, he came across a plant in flower has not been pnblished in English to our knowledge. Dr. Beccari has had surprising success—inok it must not be called, assuredly—in finding marvels. Before this time he had seonred an oak and a conifer within a few minntes of the equatorial line when exploring New Guinea with Signor d'Albertis. His interesting discoveries in Borneo have been published in the journal of the Italian Geographical Society. He sent home the largest gigantic of orchids, Bulbophyllum, Beccari, which flowered at Kew, for the first time in Europe, in 1881. Tole phenomenon has a peonliarity besides abnormal bnlk; it emits, as all sorts and conditions of men agree, the very foulest odor known to the upper world and the strongest. An artist of determined character was employed to sketch it for the *Botanical Magazine*. He carried out his contract, but he fainted.

It does not appear tnnt Dr. Beccari succeeded in bringing any tnbers of his Conophallns to Europe. Those familiar enough to "Lords and Ladies" of our hedgerows. Its inflorescence has the same shape, magnified to a degree which algebra alone could estimate. From the spathe, or enolroling frill, rises the spadix, or column, clothed at its base with minute flowers which mature into seeds, as every schoolboy knows. The stature of this giant from head to foot was 6 feet 9 inobes—they hope to do better next time, but it is a fair beginning. The spathe was 3 feet deep, 4 feet across; the spadix 5 feet long, 10 inches in diameter at the base, narrowing to n bnnt point, greenish in the early stage, turning to drab as it grew older. A grand "piece of color" was the bell-like spathe, for those who had the courage to look down the li—maroon-purple, as has been said, tinged with a violet, velvet-like sheen, indescribably beautiful.

This lining had a superb sfoot, pouring over the edges greenish white, boldly toothed and crumpled. Amorphophallns Titanum would be a rage, a frenzy, among amateurs who undertake plunts of that scale were it not for the—the perfume. Nearly all uninitiated spectators who paid their brief visit asked an explanation of that drawback—so far has Darwinism spread among the masses. It would have been enough formerly to say that the large Aroids have the same attribute in unpleasing variety; some prefer to emell like the death-bit at Coomassie, and some like a kjokkenmödden of the lonthyophael. If more be asked, the vile odor must be needful, both for protection and for survival. Every fly in the Victoria House gathered about the spadix. Instantly fertilizer its tiny blooms. And most of the great Aroids flower on the gronnd, with a very short stalk. All their bnlbs, we believe, are edible when cooked. Cattle, therefore, and savants of his school—and to no other witbin our acqnaintance.

ADVANCING THE REFORM.

From the Epoch, July 19.

Poetmester General Wanamaker has so far kicked about twelve thonsand Democrats ont of office. What was it Benjamin Harrison said in his letter of acceptance? "It will be my sincere pnrpose, if elected, to advance the reform of the civil service." Six-ties of "advancing the reform" was apparently by showing that to the victors belong the spoils.

A CLUTTER OF CASTS.

A museum has but one reason for its existance, and it is the educational one. The arrangement af the objects within a museum must follow a natural law, and it is that of the correlation existing between the things exposed. Transgressions of this rule defeat teaching possibilities. There may be, however, obstacles of a practical character which in a measure prevent proper classifications. It is nbvious that the bulk, weight, or height of an object may preclnde its occupying the place proper to it. In a museum af natural history the model of a whale or a stuffed elephant have to be put where there is sufficient room for them. As often as not being isolated, they are then outside of their class. Such breaks in scientific continuity are beyond control and call for no comment.

The intelligence of a custodian or the lack of it are feotors increasing or decreasing snch edncational facilities as a museum possesses. For instance, in a mnseum of natural history the official whose duty it is to arrange specimens in the ornithological collection, though he may not precisely check his aspiration to be decorative, still holds it in abeyance. It is not nesessary that he should put all his birds of onli plnmage in the foregronnd and so screen those specimens having brilliant feathers. Bnt for contrast he would be langhed at should he put alongside of one another a scarlet parrot and a black crow. Should he carry ant any fanciful work of this character the amonnt of instruction given the visitor would be about the seme as that imparted to the passer-by who in the street casts a glance at the enowoase of a taxidermist.

In a mnsenm belonging exclusively to art the temptation to show off things has that same kind of efficiency as is displayed in the ornfamentetion of a shop window. No one ought to find fault with the usnal decorations of a mantelpiece. Here in the middle is the Lanis XVI. clock, as the apex of the pyramid and the triangle ends is the Japanese vases. The upholsterer rnns his hands and declares it "quite tasty," and it is, and the possessor of those various ornaments, as far as their arrangement goes, ought to be satisfied. There is no reason why he should be a purist about snch things as mantelpiece decorations. He does not intend to lay down the law af art progression in his drawing ronm any more than in the dining room. Nobody is to be taught a lesson, for he has no pratensions to establishing a museum.

It is quite another oase, however, were the French clock or the Japanese vasee to be found within a museum. The etsiage business would have to be given up at once. Prettiness of effect must no sacrificed. The many objects must be arranged so as to impart their lesson. The visitor who oomes to the museum ought not to leave it without having had some information given him, and that instruction is all the better if it has been, as it were, unconsciously received.

In the United States National Mnseum at Washington, under the superintendence of Prof. G. Brown Goode, is the rigid system to pose in the classification which adds to the vividness of the impression made. With its vast halls it has toe advantage of allowing full space to all objects. Instead af that dazed feeling the visitor generally receives when gazing upon case after case containing many hundreds of thonsands of objects, he at once appreciates that there is system in the arrangement. It must be borne in mind that this museum is not a special one, but as general in conception as is the British Museum, and that is actually contains not only the works of nature, but those innnmerable things man's hand has wrought. Its art collection is already remarkable for its extent, and the same rigidity of classification is carried on, which gives to each of the pieces a something meteorites, or another holding the remains of Etrnscan art. Over everything the educational purpose plaues, and the collection in Washington gains and does not lose effectiveness. It is the impression of symmstry which strikes the least appreciative of visitors. If he does not isolate the thing at that is the best a something which is more useful, for he is capable of generalization.

When a mnseum is fortunate enough to possess a large nnmber of caste there ought to be intelligence ehown in the arrangement of them, and that there is no reason why in New-York the very best judgment should not have been called forth in the sorting presess. The idea is not ascertained that in tue placing of the casts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art there has been a want of knowledge either as to the various schools or the periods represented. Regarding a single leaf as a tree trnnk, and tbo three veins thereof as branshes—a most pardonable error, certainly—they would have felt not the slightest astonishement had any one informed them that it was forty-five feet in circumference. But the object of the pnblic trnnk was, probably, a ten-foot leaf stalk, and the three "branches," as thick as a man's thigh, which parted from it at that altitude, were veins or ribs of the leaf, nearly four yards long. Sufficiently startling, air enough in the museum to confuse pnulls suspected what stood before its nose.

Bnt savants everywhere waited patiently for greater wonders, and this year they have their reward. In March the bnlb was repotted as nsual and its dimensions registered: Circumference of stalks and leaves, 5 inches; diameter, 1 foot 6 inches; depth, 10 inches; weight, 70 pounds. This is not quite so big as the original, measured in its native home, bnt so satisfactory for a seedling that it may well surpass the parent in future years. Early in May the flower bud began to push, not unexpected, for the leaf, which should have been well advanced at that date, had made no sign; even such a monster could not put out foliage and inflorescence the same year. In toe first week or so it grew an inch a day, then two inches, then three inches, until in the second week of June it rose and swelled almost visibly. The excitement, as may well be believed, became intense. Fancy a real bud as tall and as roomy as one of those machines in lath and canvas and Dutch metal which open at Christmas time about Bruton Lane, disclosing a young woman in an attitude! That was the incredible spectacle which the wise and the learned have been coming from afar to see this fortnight past; for nobody could guess when a flower which grew so fast would burst open, while there could be little doubt that it would endure but a few hours.

Sad to think that so many good men should be disappointed of a harmless pleasure! On Friday last the huge object began to uncurl, to stretch itself, to show its deep maroon lining, and to spread its great toothed rim. No question now that the flower was majestically beautiful—as beautiful as such a vast bulk could well be. The official notification was duly mailed from Kew in an hour. Blessed among mortals were those who saw this wonder—unhappily they were few, and these mostly unable to appreciate what they saw, beyond unintelligent marveling. The unfurling completed itself at 8 P. M., when but two or three were present, besides the superintendent of the Gardens. And they, it must be admitted, made hasty obeervations, flitting in and ont with handkerchief to nose. For the direst prognostics were fnlfilled. As the true flower expanded—little points the size of a pin's head, to which all that magnificence was a pedicel, and appendage—the Victoria House filled with—in fact, a stink oneb as all the fieh condemned at Billingsgate on a Summer day raise at noon on the morrow. The Director himself, men whisper, fled through the house with winged feet. He was overwhelmed with joy or something.

We must remind the reader that Amorphophallns Titanum—Beccari's classification, Conopoallns, is abandoned—belongs to the order of Arums, the familiar enough to "Lords and Ladies" of our hedgerows. Its inflorescence has the sams shape, magnified to a degree which algebra alone could estimate. From the spathe, or enolroling frill, rises the spadix, or column, clothed at its base with minute flowers which mature into seeds, as every schoolboy knows. The stature of this giant from head to foot was 6 feet 9 ioobes—they hope to do better next time, but it is a fair beginning. The spathe was 3 feet deep, 4 feet across; the spadix 5 feet long, 10 inches in diameter at the base, narrowing to n bnnt point, greenish in the early stage, turning to drab as it grew older. A grand "piece of color" was the bell-like spathe, for those who had the courage to look down the li—maroon-purple, as has been said, tinged with a violet, velvet-like sheen, indescribably beautiful.

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We have ventured to call this a fairy flower. It exactly approaches the vegetation of the fairy realm, as shown in the herbarium of Mr. Telbin and savants of his school—and to no other witbin our acqnaintance.

PUZZLED BY A PHOTOGRAPH.

A MIRAGE SAID TO HAVE BEEN PICTURED AFTER NIGHTFALL.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 7.

During the past fifteen years Prof. Richard D. Willoughby has been a character in Alaska well known among whites and natives. As one of the early settlers of old Fort Wrangel, he has grown with the far-off Territory, and is today as much a part of Alaska's history as the totem poles are identified with the past lives of native chieftains. To him belongs the honor of being the first American who discovered gold within Alaska's ice-bound beaks.

Prof. Willaughby is favorably known from Fort Tongas to Mount St. Elias. He lived a third of a century along the coast, and his knowledge of Southeastern Alaska forms an Artic encyclopedia. He is a man of robnst statnre and about sixty years of age. As a miner he has no equal in the Territory. He has exposed more locations af mineral wealth than any three men and is at present the owner of many promising claims. Among other things npon which he employs his spare moments is photography. While pursuing this scientific amnsement, Prof. Willoughby frequently discovered remarkable mirages, and after four years of labor, amid dangers, privations, and suffering, he accomplished for the civilized world a feat in photography heretofore considered problematic. It was on the longest day in June, 1888, that Willoughby's camera took within its grasp the reproduction of a city, remote and, at first glance, thought to be within the recesses of another world. This remarkable photograph was taken at 9 o'clock at night in Glacier Bay.

The mirage city was named by Prof. Willoughby "The Silent City." The first two copies were sent to the Government officials at Washington, D. C. The second was placed in the hands of the purser of an Alaskan steamer, and the third copy was sent to the *Chronicle*, the remarkable photograph arriving in this city yesterday. It is 10 inches in length by 8 in width. The view, some two miles distant, is apparently taken from a public park or garden on a hill. In the foreground are a graveled walk, a stone fence, a rustic seat, and a little child at play. Beyond the stone wall are the roofs of houses with clumps of trees on the sides. In the distance are the half-completed towers of a cathedral and several tall public buildings, while far away, enveloped in what appears to be a cloudlike atmosphere, are tall smokestacks and the towers of churches. The style of architecture is decidedly modern, the roofs are like those of England or the British Provinces. The chimneys are mads of tiles. Taken as a whole, it is a remarkable photograph, artistic to a large degree. Copies of the photograph will, it is now being made at Juneau, Alaska, and will soon be placed on sale in this country. Prof. Willonghby is at present at Glacier Bay with instruments for the phntographing of any new mirage that may present itself.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* writing from Juneau, Alaska, says of Willoughby and his wonderful photograph: "The professor is perfectly straight in his business transactions, and in my dealings with him I have found him the soul of honor. I have frequently seen mirages in Alaska, but never saw the phenomenon so. Peterson Brothers, who are the only first-class artists here, say the pictnre is a genuine prednotion, and think it is nf a city in Russia. San Francisco can probably locate the town."

A hnndred people or more were shown the photograph yesterday. Some regarded the whole thing as a fraud, while others believed it the genuine photorraphic resnlt of a mirage. One man related his experience with a mirage in Death Valley, in San Bernardino County. Going down the mountain side into the valley he saw a most beautiful city presented in a great garden with lakes, rivers, waterfalls, and rich vegetation. Upon reaching the base of the mountain, a barren, sandy desert is found in the valley.

The expert photographer employed at Tabor's art rooms examined the photograph critically and said: "I never heard of a city represented in a mirage before. I have seen islands and landscapes, but never a city. Tha photograph is the result of a badly-exposed plate. I regard it as a trick. As a result could be obtained by making a copy from a similar photograph by long exposure on a bright moonlight night, say an hour's exposure. But the figure of a human being, like those of the children in the foreground of this pictnre, would not show at all in the representation of an instantaneous. This photograph was taken by rapid exposnre, about two or three seconds in dnration, either in a bad light or a poor exposnre."

Mirages, as a general rule, represent scenes in the immediate vicinity, not over a few hundred miles away, as in the case of the city of Victoria was suggested, bnt an old resident of that city denied the likeness. Victoria is fully 900 miles from Glacier Bay, where the alleged photograph was made. A score of persons ventured an opinion as to the location of the "Silent City." However, no one sould be found who recognized the scene. At Tabor's and other photographic establishments it was thought the pictnre was that of a city in France or Germany. A dozen persons agreed that it resembled Montreal or Quebec, possibly Halifax. The agents of the Canadian Pacific, who are well acqnainted with Canadian oities, stated that it could not be Toronto, Ottawa, or Quebec. They were divided in opinion as to Halifax and Montreal. In the latter city there is a cathedral building resembling the one in the photograph. As a final resnlt of yesterday's investigation Montreal appears to be the most likely city represented in the wonderful mirage pictnre of "The Silent City."

THE SHAH IN A STOVEPIPE HAT.

From the London Figaro.

I am sorry the Shah has taken to the stovepipe hat of civilization. His well-remembered Persian bonnet of astrakhan with its famous aigrette of diamonds was a mnch more snitable and characteristic form of headgear, and it is to be hoped that he only temporarily discarded it in favor of the tall hat of the "Feringees," at Antwerp last week; or at least, if his advanced civilization induces the Shah to wear our silk hat, let us hope that he will qualify its conventional inelegance by still doing in front of it the aigrette of brilliants aforesaid. This would be a skillful way of expressing that union of Western civilization with Oriental luxnrione barbarism of which Nasr-ed-Din is supposed to be eo typical a representative.

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OLD-FASHIONED WAYS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

HOW FOREIGN SAILORS ARE TRAINED IN THE USE OF THE RIFLE—SEAMEN EMPLOYED AS INFANTRY.

The board, of which Commodore Greer is the head, ordered convened at the Navy Department to revise the system of drills now in operation in the navy has an all-important work ahead of it. With the advent of the new cruisers and battle ships to the naval establishment the drills now in vogue are either useless or wholly incompatible with the times. The officers too, many of them, are ignorant concerning the proper handling of the new breech-loading rifles. A few—a very few only—have been "shipmates" with them, and what drill is performed is a combination of the handling of old broadside and pivot guns, interlarded here and there with changes as suggested by the improved training and elevating gear. But as to there being a systematized drill, there is none, at least none published. The same trouble is apparent in the small-arm practice. "Upton" is the regulation manual, but there is much of it that either is inapplicable aboard ship or is purposely disregarded. As to "Infantry," the general opinion is that too little attention has been paid to it in the past. The sailor of to-day is essentially military. He is a fighting man as much as a soldier, and in every respect is supposed to be equal to the latter in action on shore. In not only the revision of gun drills but in the general training of the seamen the Revising Board will have to drew up specific rules. There will be many knotty points to dispose of, and not the least will be the opposition of the officers of the old school, who are clinging tenaciously to the system of their boyhood—the training carried on in times of line-of-battle ships and lofty-sparred frigates.

However dear, the olden pictures of naval engagements, the yard-arm fighting, the manœuvring for position, and the hand-grenade contests, the days of such actions are irretrievably of the past, and the sobner one officers awake to a realizing sense of infusing the military into the service the sooner the naval establishment will be in a condition compatible with modern requirements.

The drilling of the servants aboard ship is regarded as one of those duties that must be performed because ordered. But as to putting the powder division ashore in the naval brigade, I saw any officer in the service who favored that will be made. The engineers, too, aboard ship have had considerable cause to complain at times of the ordering of their force up from the fireroom when it was absolutely necessary that work be done there. The engineers clamor for "so many" drills per month, and not for drills on specified days.

The future use of the crews of war ships in extensive operations on shore, which appears to be an assumption taken by England, France, and Germany as a fact, is worthy of great consideration on the part of the Revising Board. There is no one particular aboard a ship-of-war of any of the last-mentioned nations that impresses an American officer so readily as the air of the soldier about the men, and this, notwithstanding the baggy trousers and unmistakable loose blouse. Perhaps it is not as noticeable in the British sailor, but he is a soldier for all that, and ashore has proved himself a most excellent factor in fighting alongside of troops. As to the French or German sailors, there is no denying the military cut of their uniforms. That the French and German crews are first-rate soldiers is attested to at any one of the guard mounts which go on at regular intervals aboard ship. A glance at the way the fellows handle their pieces is proof and unmistakable evidence. Any one has further doubt of the crew of a British, French, or German cruiser not being kept up to a fit condition for service ashore, let him stay for a week in the vicinity of an active cruiser and see how marked will be the combination of small-arm firing and infantry drill going on day after day.

The introducing of rifle practice into the United States Navy on a scale somewhat in keeping with that observed in the United States Army has been heretofore regarded as unnecessary, if not a hopeless impossibility. But the advent of such ships as the Chicago and Baltimore puts an altogether different phase on the matter. There can be few better opportunities for drilling men afloat than is afforded by the decks of such vessels, and as for rifle practice, the cruising ground is space sufficient for a short and close firing range. The great mass of our seamen have had little or no actual experience in firing other than with great guns, and as to what they could do on the skirmishing line is problematical. Called into the field would likely be in keeping with raw recruits. Many of our prominent officers warmly advocate the application of that law to the navy which in the army permits each man to throw away enough cartridges in a year to shoot by allowing them to miss until they gradually acquire sufficient skill to work on to a target is not only a slow method but an expensive one. It did well enough for the frontiersman's boy just learning to shoot with his father's long rifle, but the new and improved weapons in service, fitted, too, with most excellent sights, there should be no reason why any intelligent man who has had preliminary instruction should not, upon being allowed to fire, develop into at least a fair marksman.

A comparison between the system now employed in the United States Navy and those systems employed in the navies of Great Britain, France, and other great powers, shows that with us too little importance is attached to rifle practice.

In the Ordnance Instructions of 1888 it is required that all the men in the ship must be encouraged to practice with the single stock and bayonet, and they must be frequently exercised at target practice with pistol and rifle.

Continuing, the instructions say that the whole crew is to be exercised in the use of the rifle, pistol, and sword, in the principles of aiming, and in firing at a target with small arms. "He [the Captain] will cause the boat's crew to be exercised * * in the use of small arms under such circumstances as various circumstances likely to arise in such service."

The Navy Ordnance Pocket Manual, 1881, requires all officers to practice with revolvers, and reports of their practice must be made upon the proper forms to the Captain.

A recent circular of instructions as to quarterly expenditure for small-arm target practice shall not be less than twenty-five rounds in the first year of the cruise, twenty in the second, and fifteen in the third.

The whole scope of the instructions appears to be general. There is no specific order for stated practice; neither are there any rewards offered for skill. The naval official merely recommends the army system, with the assurance to officers who care to employ it that it will redound to their credit.

The instructions regarding the employment of small-arm fire in action is better suited to the times of Nelson than to naval engagements of the present day. The instructions speak of riflemen acting in concert with topmen who are supplied with hand grenades." It alludes to the repelling of boarders by "volley firing," "by file," and of "volleye in subdivisions," and, finally, notes the time for resorting to the bayonet. Now the bayonet is no longer a service weapon in the United States Navy, and as for bayonet practice it is not, nor has it been, required in the service within the memory of many officers above the rank of Lieutenant.

The entire subservience of the present instructions to early practice is clearly shown in the sentence: "The whole body of small-arm men should not be permitted to empty their pieces when the first of the enemy's boardsre appear."

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

From the rifle practice instruction and rifle and field exercises for her Majesty's fleet it is observed that the musketry instruction in the British Navy is of two classes, that of the gunnery ship and that of seagoing ships.

There are two courses of musketry instruction on the gunnery ships, a long and a short course. The long course, for officers, petty officers, and seamen, is completed in eleven days, of which the first five are devoted to preliminary drills, (four hours per day,) and the last six to practice, of which one day and a half is given to judging distance practice and two days to ball practice. In the latter 90 rounds are expended in firing singly and in independent volley and skirmish firings. The test shots expend 15 rounds more in practice at moving objects.

The short course is six days long, of which two days (eight hours) are given to preliminary drills and four days to practice, including ball practice and judging-distance practice.

In the annual course for seagoing ships all working petty officers and seamen are annually put through a course in musketry. The course differs from that of the gunnery ships in omitting all judging distance drill and practice and volley firing, and in expending only 60 rounds, with 15 extra rounds to marksmen and first-class shots for practice at moving targets.

The annual allowance for seagoing ships is 40 rounds for firing individually, 10 rounds in independent firing, and 10 in skirmishing order. Those who qualify as first-class after 40 rounds of individual firing, fire 20 rounds at 500 and 600 yards, 10 at each range. For the longer courses in gunnery ships the allowance is 60 rounds for individual firing, 10 for volleys, 10 for independent firing, and 10 for skirmish firing.

Besides the above, marksmen and first-class shots on both seagoing and gunnery ships expend 15 rounds in practice at moving targets when such are available.

Firing is divided into three periods. In the first period practice is carried out at 100 and 200 yards, 10 rounds at each range. Any one failing to make 15 points at 100 yards is sent back to undergo further preliminary drill and cannot take any money prizes.

In the second period the firing is at 300 and 400 yards, 10 rounds at each, and after concluding it the men who have a total of 100 points in both practices form a first class, those with 60 points form a second class, and those with less than 60 points a third class.

In the third period the men practice at 500 and 600 yards, 10 at each range, men making 45 points being raised a class.

At the conclusion of the practice the points obtained by each man are added together, and the men finally classed as follows: Men obtaining 165 points and upward, classed "marksmen"; men obtaining 140 to 164 points, "first-class"; men obtaining 100 to 139 points, "second-class"; men obtaining less than 100 points, "third-class."

Volley firing is for gunnery ships only. The range is 300 yards, front rank kneeling.

In skirmish firing 10 rounds are fired while advancing from 400 to 200 yards, and retiring again, until the ammunition is expended. Each man judges his own distance, arranging the sights accordingly. Each tile (two men) has its own target. The target is 2 feet high by 6 feet wide, with a two-foot black square at the middle. It will be observed that the British go into rifle practice more extensively than we do, but yet we hear complaints from the other side that it is not thorough enough. The whole of their system is merely that of the army incompletely carried out. The army field firing is lacking, volley firing is carried only on gunnery ships, and this, in the opinion of Ensign W. L. Rodgers, United States Navy, who, on the part of our Naval Intelligence Office, examined the foreign systems, "is almost useless," for volley firing requires a number of men accustomed to exercise together; but as the men from the gunnery ships are transferred individually to other ships their skill in volley firing is lost by the transfer.

The employment of the riflemen in action is very similar to that in practice in the United States service, and is especially criticised as being unskilled to the times.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH NAVY.

In the Manuel du Marin Fusilier the general plan says that "all men, without exception, on shipboard, in divisions, (the naval forces in the five arsenals,) or shore stations, are to be instructed in small-arm firing and are to be exercised in the management of their weapons."

In the instruction the following principles are observed: Less than thirty lessons of one hour each in the school of the soldier will produce insufficient results.

Unless the lessons follow each other closely, with the same men under the same instructors, the best results will not be reached. The first part of the school of the soldier, which is taught to all the men in the service, corresponds to the school of the soldier in the United States Army, and teaches men to march, dress, and face, so that they may move about the decks in a military manner. It further includes dismounting and assembling the rifles, the manual of arms, how to exercise, and the preparatory firing exercises.

The musketry instruction includes four parts: (1) Preparatory exercises and theoretical principles; (2) sub-calibre practice; (3) target practice; (4) judging distance.

The annual allowance for target practice is 100 rounds for riflemen and 30 rounds for men not armed with rifles in action. There is also an allowance of 30 blank cartridges for the riflemen and 15 blank cartridges for the rest of the crew.

Fifty per cent. of hits puts a man in the first class, 20 per cent. in the second class, and less in the third class.

A reward of 10 centimes (2 cents) is paid for every hit, but when using the mazarine it must be employed within the prescribed forty seconds or the score is 0.

The French system of naval musketry instruction is taken from the army, and the assimilation of the two is made as close as possible. The bounty for each hit at target practice secures an increased interest and emulation.

Of all training systems that in operation in the French Navy is perhaps the most remarkable for its particulars of detail. It is due mostly to the dependence placed on the petty officers, who are the men most relied upon to manœuvre squads in time of action. They correspond to the "Lieutenant" of the German Army, of whom Prince Kraft has so much to say. Then, too, the training in the French service is specifically laid down, and no commander can skip or put aside the work laid out for him. Practice, too, appears to give splendid results, and awakens the keenest interest. In the case of both the British and French services the instruction in rifle firing is not so much for use in naval engagements as it is for effective work on shore. The French record the splendid showing made by their seamen at the siege of Paris, and are determined that the efficiency of the corps shall not deteriorate.

It is only by constant and close training that it is possible to get men in shape to work independently in time of action. To support a battalion of seamen engaged on shore, there will often happen, as a German writer says, a time when the control of firing escapes from the company and section officers. It will then be the duty of the non-commissioned officers, or even of intelligent and energetic soldiers, to cause the groups near them to fire promptly. Often at short ranges even this will be impossible, and success will depend only on the training of the men. Hence it is necessary to train every man so that he may act without direction and make best use of his weapon.

There are many points about the German Army system of firing that could be applied with advantage to our own service, and doubtless the new revising board will carefully examine into the subject.

With the Germans, the height of the 400-meter trajectory (1.63 meters) is that of a man. If with this sight aim is taken at the feet, a man will be hit at any less range. At less ranges choice must be made between the 200-meter sight and the 350-meter sight, and the Germans go to pains in their men to make a judicious selection between two sights and of the point of aim, rather than to have them fumble with a sliding leaf at the critical instant of close action.

The Germans do not think it worth while to spend much time in drilling men to shoot well individually at ranges over 400 meters, and beyond 600 meters much effort is thought useless, as appears from the relative expenditure of ammunition at different ranges in school practice.

The Italians have some very good ideas on the effects of rapidity of fire on accuracy. They claim in their general instructions that the rapidity of fire has no great influence upon the useful effect produced. It may be assumed that with men who have had some little training a fire at the rate of four rounds per minute will produce nearly the same effect as the slower expenditure of the same amount. When the rate exceeds four rounds a minute, the fire becomes a little less precise. If the rate is six rounds a minute, the effect produced by the consumption of a given amount of ammunition is about nine-tenths of that produced at a rate of four rounds.

Infantry, either in close or skirmishing order, firing at will with good aim, readily expends three rounds a minute, and a battle practice it is difficult to keep the rate down to two rounds a minute. It is, therefore, better to economize ammunition by pauses in the firing than to try to fire slowly and continuously.

The Italian instructions further require that the magazine of the gun shall be used only (1) to prepare the assault of a multitude; (2) to repulse an assault; (3) to resist a cavalry charge; (4) to follow up a retreating enemy. In all these cases the range must be less than three hundred meters. If the enemy is lying down or partially sheltered, the range must be less than two hundred meters.

G. L. C.

CANADIAN NORTHWEST CROPS.

GRAFTON, Dakota, July 30.—Crops in the Canadian Northwest and along the Dakota line are in bad shape. Farmers are almost destitute, and some instances are reported where they are subsisting on field mice and gophers. In the Canadian Northwest proper the crops are all ruined.

A party of emigrants from the Sourie country were met Thursday at the boundary line. They had traveled 300 miles through a well-settled country on the Canadian side without seeing a fair crop, and say a great many settlers are leaving their land to drive their cattle to timbered country on this side. Some families looked famine-stricken, and had eaten nothing but potatoes and turnips for some months. They were afflicted with scurvy, and were sacrificing themselves to save their cattle.

At one place northwest from Turtle Mountain a family of English immigrants, who were traveling back to the mountains, had killed and were eating a young colt. The suffering in that isolated region will be awful, and those who have means will leave in such numbers as to depopulate that section.

BREAKFAST ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

From Harper's Magazine for August.

Mrs. Brown—Is this hotel on the European plan?

Mr. Brown (in preoccupied tones from behind his paper)—Yes, my dear.

Mrs. B.—I am not feeling hungry this morning. I think I'll merely take some coffee and rolls.

Mr. B. (laying aside paper)—What were you asking me, my dear? On the European plan? No; it is not.

Mrs. B. (to waiter)—You may bring me an omelet, some shad, mutton chops, with a bit of bacon, baked potatoes, rolls, and coffee, and afterward some griddle cakes and syrup.

SHIPMENTS OF ORE.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 20.—The week's shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior mines aggregate 260,194 gross tons, of which 59,282 tons were sent from Marquette, 111,047 tons from Escanaba, 2,617 tons from St. Ignace, 49,687 tons from Ashland, and 37,561 tons from Two Harbors. The shipments to date for the season foot up 2,858,838 tons, this being 1,350,573 tons in excess of the quantity that had been sent forward by water at this stage of the season a year ago. The margin in favor of the current year is growing weekly.

TRESPASS ON RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Secretary of War has issued a letter to all the department commanders asking them to report all cases of trespass upon military reservations occupied by the military forces of the United States. His attention was directed to this subject by seeing a case of trespass at Fort Riley while on his trip in the Spring. It has always been a controverted subject and Secretary Proctor thinks that the time has arrived when a trespass upon the reservations shall be legally construed and what constitutes one definitely settled.

ANOTHER GOOD FAIR SITE

ADVANTAGES OF CLAREMONT AND FLEETWOOD PARKS.

LANDS ADAPTED BY NATURE AND APPROVED BY ENGINEERS FOR SUCH A PURPOSE—MEANS OF ACCESS.

Although preferences are divided in regard to the site for the proposed World's Fair among owners of property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards it is more than probable that, if the decision could be left to them, a majority would declare in favor of Fleetwood and Claremont Parks or of some section of land in that immediate neighborhood. The land in that part of the city seems to be well adapted by nature for such a purpose. From the time that plans were first discussed for bringing the section beyond the Harlem River within the city limits the engineers and others whose duty it was to make surveys with a view to laying out the annexed district were unanimous in favor of reserving these parks and the adjoining lands for public purposes.

At the time that the agitation was in progress in regard to an international exhibition in 1883 J. J. R. Croes, the civil engineer who had been employed upon surveys for the city for that section under special direction of the Department of Public Parks, expressed his views at length in favor of the choice of property in this neighborhood as a site for the proposed exhibition. Afterward, when James L. Wells and Hugh N. Camp, as experts of the New Parks Commission, examined the lands beyond the Harlem they were impressed with the eminent desirability of these two parks for public uses, especially for exhibitions or other undertakings calculated to bring together large numbers of people at one time. Mr. Wells is still of the opinion that when the proper authorities shall come to examine lands with a view to selecting a site for the proposed fair in 1892 they will do well to pay particular attention to Fleetwood and Claremont Parks and the intervening territory.

The requirements for a proper site for a great industrial exhibition, according to the view of those who advocate the selection of these parks, are that such a site must be sufficiently spacious, that it must be topographically adapted to the structures to be placed upon it, and that it must be easy of access. Although mentioned last, the third condition is practically the one which must determine the financial success or failure of such an enterprise. Residents of the city will not go so often and many persons from abroad will not come at all, they say, if they find that they are compelled to spend more time and undergo more fatigue en route than at the exhibition. It is urged that it is absolutely essential to have direct steam communication from all parts of the city and the surrounding country to the very doors of the exhibition. This will necessitate the occupation of a large space for terminal facilities, extensive stations grounds for passengers, and for the gathering and handling of sufficient rolling stock to carry away from 50,000 to 100,000 passengers per hour in the last three hours of the afternoon and to distribute them as near their respective destinations as may be possible.

Those who favor the undertake to prove that it is the only one around New-York which fulfills the condition of ready accessibility. On the east side of the grounds there is a level tract nearly one mile long and 400 feet wide, to which the New-Haven, Harlem, New-York Central, and Fort Morris Branch Railroads can deliver passengers from all parts of the North and East, from the Grand Central Station, and from Sound and river steamers landing at Port Morris, as well as from all places along the line of the Port Chester road. Practically, too, there is room for grounds, and can provide for the removal of all these passengers, provision for both arrival and departure being made without interference of the regular business of any of these roads. From any point they may be selected, either in Fleetwood or Claremont, along the intermediate territory, four trains can be dispatched at once in different directions on main lines of travel without interfering with each other.

The challenge is submitted that there is no other point in or around New-York at which this can be done without enormous preliminary expenditure and the creation of lines of road which will be useless after the close of the exposition. In this case the work can be accomplished quite simply. A second track would need to be laid on the Port Morris Branch, which would always thereafter be useful because of the rapidly-growing population in that section, and an extra track would also have to be laid about 4,000 feet from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street to the Mott Haven Railroad tracks. The Port Morris Branch Road could carry to and from the grounds and the dock at Port Morris—a trip of four minutes—as many passengers as three lines of steam boats, continuously running, could deliver at and remove from the door. Plans have been made for depressing the tracks of the Port Morris Branch, in order to provide genuine rapid transit above the Harlem River. This work could be easily accomplished before exhibition buildings are begun, and when completed, and while repairs were in progress it would be little extra trouble or expense to lay more tracks than are provided for in the present plans, if any need should appear for them.

The suburban road is already built and in operation from Bay to One Hundred and Seventieth-street, providing access directly to the grounds if the exhibition were to be held in either park or on any of the neighboring land. The suburban road has a right by acquired franchise to build westward a branch leaving Third-avenue at One Hundred and Fortieth-street and running to Fordham. It is assumed that this branch would be built at once if there were assurance that the exposition would be located on the site mentioned. The same company has also the right to make a connection with either of these parks and the west side elevated road at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The recent acquisition of land at Melrose for terminal grounds for the lines centring at the Grand Central Station will open up new and vast possibilities for such roads in this connection.

The roads already built and those which could be easily completed within three years thus provide means for reaching the lower part of the city over the Harlem, New-Haven, Hudson River, and the elevated roads; for going northward over the New-York City and Northern, the Harlem, the New-York Central; for going eastward over the New-Haven Road, and for going in almost any direction by water. According to the estimate of Mr. Croes, the tracks already built or which could be laid would accommodate 40,000 passengers per hour to be dispatched from the grounds to all parts of the city, the heavy travel, both morning and evening, being in the opposite direction to the usual business of existing and prospective roads, and thus not interfering with such business. Visitors to the exposition from Harlem or the upper part of the city could be accommodated by conveyance direct to the grounds by an extension of the Eighth-avenue horse car track for 2,000 feet. Or carriages there are fine road approaches through Jerome-avenue, Mott-avenue, across the Madison-avenue bridge, and across the bridge at One Hundred and Eighty-first-street and the Harlem River. Mr. Croes is of the opinion that, so far as tracks are concerned, they can be most conveniently handled at either of these parks as if the exposition were held at Port Morris, because all goods, even in the latter case, would have to be placed on cars for removal to the exposition buildings, and the cost to move the material would add nothing to the time and but little to the expense of delivery.

For visitors arriving by any of the roads that terminate at Jersey City transfer could be readily provided by steamers to Port Morris or Mott Haven, and hence over the line of steamers to Manhattanville, and thence by the spur of the west side elevated road already mentioned. Hudson River steamers could land their passengers at Spuyten Duyvil or at Manhattanville, and they could be transferred to the grounds by the same easy means.

In regard to the space required, two distinct theories have received previous large exhibitions. One of them treats the display as a museum in which everything must be concentrated in a small space, so that the most comparisons can be made between objects of the same class contributed by different persons or nations, at the same time keeping all the exhibits of each nation together. The other theory considers the pleasure as well as the instruction of visitors by separating the various exhibits more widely, interposing attractions of natural scenery or artistic architectural effects as a relief to the strain of sightseeing. All of the exhibitions at Paris have conformed of necessity to the first theory, on account of restrictions of space. The Vienna Exhibition of 1873 and the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876 were planned in accordance with the second theory and were certainly considered on this account superior in attractiveness by the great majority of visitors. At Paris the space occupied by the exposition of 1878 was 166 acres. At Vienna the grounds were 286 acres in extent, exclusive of grounds devoted to horse and cattle displays of about equal area. The exposition grounds there were set in a magnificent park of about 4,000 acres. The Philadelphia Exposition occupied an area of 285 acres in a park of 2,740 acres. The site proposed at Fleetwood and Claremont Parks covers about 400 acres. All of it has an attractive outlook in two directions, and in other directions the eye rests on masses of foliage. The undulating character of the surface offers commanding positions for the more important buildings and opportunities for charming landscape effects.

There is a stretch of low ground along the southeasterly side of the tract which is recommended as entirely suitable for a building for machinery and heavy articles which could be landed at Port Morris, brought over a nearly-level track and placed in position without any expense of lifting. An elevated plateau, extending through the southern central portion of the grounds at an elevation of 110 feet above tide water, is recommended as suitable for a main pavilion of ornate architectural construction, which would be alike a prominent object in the landscape for a great distance in almost every direction and from the roof of galleries of which magnificent unobstructed views could be had of beautiful stretches of country and water on all sides. On the western slope, toward Jerome-avenue, various other pavilions could be placed. At the southwest corner a dike and tide gate, erected at small expense, would enable the valley of Cromwell's Creek to be flooded at all times, furnishing opportunity for the exhibition of marine models and the display of torpedoes, pile drivers, floating derricks, harvesters, and similar machines. A valley extends northward through the centre of the tract which offers positions for the erection of specimens of bridges of short and long spans. The northern portion of the grounds is thought to be well suited to horticultural exhibits, being fitted by the richness of the soil to illustrate the gardening of various nations, especially the ornamental gardening of the Japanese and other Orientals. There is an eminence in the northeastern part of the ground which might be occupied by an art building intended to be permanent and built with a view of devoting it to purposes similar to those for which the Sydenham and Alexandria Palaces are used. The distance from the present centre of the city to Claremont Park, where this eminence is, is no greater than that from the centre of London to Sydenham Palace.

A water supply could be very easily arranged. In the central valley there is an undoubted source whence, by the use of driven wells, a good supply of water for the grounds could be obtained. The drainage of the land is also capable of easy management. On the east the main outlet sewer of the Mill Brook Valley is constructed from the river to the exhibition grounds, and on the west the valley of Cromwell's Creek, emptying into the Harlem River, affords excellent and safe means for thorough drainage. A conspicuous merit of these grounds, in the opinion of those who favor them for the exposition, is that they have been undefaced by street or other improvements, nor have they been traversed by any present or prospective route of main travel which would be obstructed by the exposition. Before either of the parks was acquired by the city all of the territory in that section was held by less than a half dozen owners, and, even if the space between the two parks should be finally chosen, there will be only two or three owners to be dealt with, and there is every assurance that they would make good terms with the city.

LEAKY MAINS AGAIN.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSE OF THE LAST SUBWAY EXPLOSIONS.

The twin explosions of gas in the electrical subway along Broadway at Nineteenth and Twentieth streets on Friday night were the subject of an investigation by the experts of the Board of Electrical Control yesterday morning. It was found that the wires of both the Manhattan and Brush Companies were alive at the time of the explosion, that the conduits had been filled with gas, and that there were two distinct explosions, though both were due to a single ignition of the gas. This problem, however, confronted the experts: None of the wires was injured, and there was no place to be found where they could have produced the igniting spark. The explosions occurred at the manholes because they afforded the least resistance to the expended gas.

There was one advantage which the explosions brought. They quickened the desire of the Electrical Board to devise some means to prevent the Consolidated Gas Company from placing the lives of citizens in peril by a continued use of leaky and disjointed pipes. Early yesterday morning the Commissioners received a communication from the Board of Health, in which their attention was called to a report concerning the great quantities of gas which are being distributed through the atmosphere by the medium of the electrical subways. The communication was based upon a report made by Chemist Edward W. Martin of the Health Department, some time ago, in which he declared that of the 8,660,000,000 cubic feet of gas made during the last year 10 per cent. was lost, or 866,000,000 cubic feet. This waste, after being filtered through the soil into the streets and sewers, is then communicated to the atmosphere by means of the subways. He recommends, therefore, that the electrical subways "should be properly ventilated so as to prevent the dangerous accumulation therein of illuminating and other gases."

Commissioner Gilroy talked with what steps the Electrical Board had taken to prevent the repetition of explosions, said that the Commissioners were considering plans for ventilation and the like. "But there can be no effective measures adopted," he continued, "until gas companies are compelled to have their pipes thoroughly sound. At present they not only leak through the pores of the iron, but the gas flows into the earth and thence into the subways unobstructedly through the joints. The system of ventilation now used in the subways is a system of blows, such as the Metropolitan Hotel and the other in the Telephone Building in Cortlandt-street. These 'blows' are effective against any ordinary accumulation of gas in the subways, but in the case of a big leak from a pipe, as occurred Friday night, they are ineffective. In Pittsburg, where the natural gas is used, they adopted wrought iron pipes, and over the joints, which were tightly cemented, bells were placed, making the joints additionally secure. The Pittsburg system, in these cases was sufficient to enable the authorities to run small pipes from the bells, and thereby illuminate a good part of the city. If there is even a leakage under such conditions, what must be the leakage in the New-York streets? Commissioners Sachs and Moss are now preparing a report, which will be submitted at the next meeting of the board to the Mayor, advising that a bill be introduced in the next Legislature which will compel the gas companies to make their pipes thoroughly tight. If such a bill can be passed, there is some reason to expect that these explosions will cease. At present there is no law covering the evil."

IN FAVOR OF THE RECEIVER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 20.—Judge Mayham of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of George C. Preston, as receiver of the Ulster County Agricultural Society, against Robert Longhren. The facts will interest agricultural societies and owners and lessees of driving parks, and are as follows: Loughran purchased the property, consisting of the Kingston Driving Park, buildings, &c., of the society under a mortgage foreclosure. Preston was appointed receiver before the sale of the property took place. He brought suit to recover possession.

One of the main points at issue was the validity of the mortgage under which the property was sold. The mortgage was executed by the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the society by virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors passed in 1874. Preston claimed that the mortgage was void because an order of the court had not been obtained giving authority to the society to execute the mortgage.

Justice Mayham, "with certain conditions and qualifications," decides the case in favor of Receiver Preston.

OUSTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 20.—A jury in the United States court rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of the Government in the case of the United States against Thomas Ryan. Ryan made the Government an offer to sell certain real estate at Sault Ste. Marie as a site for the new Fort Brady for $12,000.

The Government accepted the offer, but found flaws in the title. During the delay occasioned by the investigation of the title the great "boom" struck Sault Ste. Marie, and real estate rapidly appreciated. Ryan's property had attained a valuation of $80,000, and his attorneys notified the Government of the withdrawal of his offer to sell for $12,000, but the Government claimed the proceedings had reached a stage where Ryan had no power to withdraw.

In the meantime Ryan had conveyed to the city of Sault Ste. Marie a strip of land 80 feet wide through the property for street purposes. The Government induced the city to relinquish its claim and commenced an ejectment suit against Ryan, which has resulted in the Government's favor.

ORGANIZED FOR BURGLARY.

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 20.—An organization of burglars has just been broken up in this (Lauderdale) County through the capture and confession of a member of the gang. They called themselves the "Estahutchie Waspnest," and their mission was burglary and robbery. So far eight members have been spotted, and six of them, George, "Sam," "Jim," Lucilen, and "Bill" Irby and "Jim" Jones have been captured. Two others, "Buck" Irby and John Jones, are at large. The organization was formed about two years ago, and their peculations have extended over that time. Some days ago the store of J. G. Raines, at Causeyville, in this county, was broken into and robbed. The next day the place where the spoils were divided was discovered near the home of "Bill" Irby. The suspicions whereabouts of George Irby, his son, led to his arrest. He confessed to the robbery and described the organization. The members, except "Bill" Irby, are young men, all white. They had a regular signal by firing their guns where to meet and to lay their plans.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

During the week ending at noon yesterday there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 864 deaths, 741 births, and 264 marriages. The death rate was 31.85 in an estimated population of 1,573,995. Of the deaths 638 occurred in tenement houses and 174 in public institutions; 549 were of children under five years of age, and of these 435 were of infants under one year. There were 4 deaths from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 15 from whooping cough, 5 from typhoid fever, 1 from malarial fever, 8 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 297 from diarrheal diseases, including 273 children under five years; 4 from heart diseases, 4 from croup, 24 from bronchitis, 28 from pneumonia, 25 from consumption, 46 from Bright's disease and nephritis, and 35 from violence.

The record of contagious diseases for the week was: Typhoid fever, 35; scarlet fever, 46; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; measles, 60; and diphtheria, 21.

A WONDER OF THE WORLD

SCOTLAND'S NEARLY-FINISHED FORTH BRIDGE.

GIRDERS TO MAKE A TOWER THREE TIMES THE HEIGHT OF M. EIFFEL'S —TONS OF STEEL USED.

One of the interesting incidents of the visit of the Shah of Persia to Great Britain will be a trip he is to make to the great bridge over the Firth of Forth, a few miles from Edinburgh, the completion of which is now not far off. Bridges of any kind are no scarce in Persia that this monumental piece of engineering ought to impress him more than any of London's palaces, docks, or dinner parties. He will be conducted over the bridge by Sir John Fowler, the engineer, who, along with Benjamin Baker, created this newest addition to the wonders of this world of ours. One does not realize the majestic size of the structure on a first sight of it. A writer in the London *Daily News* says that on arriving at South Queensferry recently he noticed what seemed to be a small man-of-war lying in the Firth near the bridge, but she seemed no bigger than a penny boat on the Thames. His surprise was great on learning that it was her Majesty's steamer Devastation; and he began to understand how this powerful iron-clad was dwarfed into littleness by the towering mass of ironwork above her.

By taking a stroll along the shore he says the observer gets another impression of magnitude. As he leaves Queensferry behind, the houses, from the laws of perspective, become small, but the three great cantilevers do not seem to diminish in the least. If you walk far enough, so that Queensferry has entirely disappeared, you find the vast masses of iron apparently standing up in the sky as high as ever. St. Paul's dome, as well as St. Peter's in Rome, are also, he adds, good instances of this mode of testing great altitude.

As every one who has been in London knows, he says, you have to see St. Paul's from Hampstead Heath to get a proper idea of its height above the roofs of the London houses.

Naturally the Eiffel Tower comes into his mind for comparison. The statement is made that one of the cantilevers of the bridge, with its connecting girders, if set up lengthways on end, would be very nearly the same height as the Paris tower; with this difference, that the cantilever has twice the amount of metal in it that the other has. This last detail also implies twice the amount of labor in the construction. Now, there are three cantilevers in the Forth Bridge, these are all tied together by the girders and put up an end, the whole would be three times higher than the Eiffel Tower.

And yet these statements are far from conveying the difference between the two structures, either as to size, strength, or quality of workmanship. The following figures will give some idea on these heads: The Eiffel Tower contains only 7,500 tons of iron, while the Forth Bridge, when finished, will have absorbed over 50,000 tons of the finest steel that could be procured. These figures speak for themselves, and the difference in the metal tells its own tale. The Forth Bridge was begun in 1883, and will have taken about seven years to complete, while the tower in Paris was run up in about as many months.

"The bridge proper," continues the writer of this letter, "is just over a mile in length, but there are viaducts on each end connecting it with the high ground, and these together add half a mile more to the length of the work. The Tay Bridge is about two miles long, but it has not a single girder of the magnitude of those at Queensferry. This one had to give height, so that the largest vessels could pass under, and the space below the span for this purpose is 150 feet. To attain this height and yet to have the necessary strength, the cantilevers tower high above, and will be equivalent to a hill as high as St. Paul's. Let any one take the map of London and measure a mile along one of the main thoroughfares and he will begin to realize the space bridged over by the three great cantilevers. There are two wide spans of 1,700 feet each. These spans are each 1,710 feet wide, this being about the distance along Regent-street from the Oxford Circus to the beginning of the Quadrant. It is the throwing of a connection—it might be called an arch, but although the shape justifies the term, the principle and appearance of these pipes thoroughly sound. At present they not only leak through the pores of the iron, but the gas flows into the earth and thence into the subways unobstructedly through the joints. The system of ventilation now used in the subways is a system of blows, such as the Metropolitan Hotel and the other in the Telephone Building in Cortlandt-street. These 'blows' are effective against any ordinary accumulation of gas in the subways, but in the case of a big leak from a pipe, as occurred Friday night, they are ineffective. In Pittsburg, where the natural gas is used, they adopted wrought iron pipes, and over the joints, which were tightly cemented, bells were placed, making the joints additionally secure. The Pittsburg system, in these cases was sufficient to enable the authorities to run small pipes from the bells, and thereby illuminate a good part of the city. If there is even a leakage under such conditions, what must be the leakage in the New-York streets? Commissioners Sachs and Moss are now preparing a report, which will be submitted at the next meeting of the board to the Mayor, advising that a bill be introduced in the next Legislature which will compel the gas companies to make their pipes thoroughly tight. If such a bill can be passed, there is some reason to expect that these explosions will cease. At present there is no law covering the evil."

THE STATE-HOUSE IN NEW-HAVEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to make a single addition or correction to your very good item on our State House question? In December, 1887, the people voted, by a majority of 1,261, to repair the building at a cost of $30,000. It is claimed by the City Government that it cannot be repaired for that sum. The friends of the building, on the other hand, affirm that it can, and that proper effort has not been made to carry out the wishes of the people. The wealth, the intelligence, and the votes of the city are divided—hence this long conflict. The probability is that the building will go, but it is not quite certain yet.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 15. NEW-HAVEN.

MY TRIP WEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From St. Paul to this place, a distance of about 1,537 miles, we go by the Northern Pacific Road. As is well known, this road begins at St. Paul and goes as far west as Portland, Oregon, where it is stopped by the Pacific Ocean. But this trunk line seems to be of less importance than the numerous branches going north and south. In short, it is like a huge octopus, and has its arms stretched out everywhere.

Coming from St. Paul to Spokane Falls we pass through parts of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington Territory, now bearing the exalted name of Washington "State." The long stretch we passed in North Dakota is mostly prairie, and will some of these days be the home of millions of agriculturists. When some more enlightened, practical Congressmen in the House spreads himself in a speech advocating the preservation of existing forests and the planting of new ones he is inveriably looked upon as a philanthropic crank. My friend ex-Congressman Haldermen of Pennsylvania more than fifteen years ago urged the necessity for such legislation by Congress. I am confidantly told by people who have known these prairies for years that the planting of trees would be the greatest possible blessing; and, opposed as I am to the expenditure of the public money for sectional benefits, yet I cannot possibly conceive the wrong in the expenditure of public money for such a practical and benevolent purpose. Millions upon millions are squandered annually on what are called "river and harbor appropriations." Why should the Western farmers, with their millions of square miles of prairie lands, be deprived of this benefit, or, rather, punished because a prairie is not a river or harbor?

Now, any amount of protection on worsted goods or sugar or spool thread will not make a betterment on a prairie. But the planting of trees judiciously will do it. Montana, that portion we passed through, is a pretty fertile country, with now and than (simply as a change) a stretch of arid lands. We only passed a short distance through Idaho, and then got into Washington, which is bound to rank as the second important State on the Pacific slope. But who can describe the

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TANNER TAKES NO HINTS

HE WILL STICK UNTIL HE IS KICKED OUT.

SNUBS THAT WOULD CAUSE A SENSITIVE MAN TO RESIGN—THE VIRGINIA DEAL AND THE POST OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Corp. Tanner is not saying eo much now as he was a short time ago about the determinsd efforts of big Dsmocratic leadere "to jump on him," and the detailing of varions persons to take turns in performing that interesting operation. He has evidently discovered that the severest thumps he is now receiving are being administersd by some pretty prominent Repnblicans, including Secretary of the Interior Nobls and Assistant Secretary Bussay, and there are indications that he has also discovered that there is a limit to even President Harrison's dispositon to stand by the bargain which pnt Tanner into the Pension Office. There is good reasou for believing that Corp. Tanner's visit to the White House the day bsfore the President returned to Dosr Park was not at all satisfactory to the "generons" Commissioner. It is reported, indeed, that things were then said to Tanner which would flave been followed by the resignation of a less thick-skiuned person, but which appear in bis case to have made him simply a little more quiet for the time being. The President failed to say "go" in so many words, however, and Tanner still sticks.

Another discovery which Tanner can hardly have failed to make is, that there is a disheartening lack of sympathy for him among his immediate superiors, who would nnquestionably feel immensely relieved if he would step down and ont without waiting to be kicked out. When, for example, Tanner's recommendation of two men to be appointed medical sxaminers in places of two who were removed at Dr. Charles McMillan's snggeation, was referred by Secretary Noble to Dr. McMillan and disapproved, because of that doctor's report, Tanner mnst have regarded this as sbowing anything but sympathy for bim on the part of tbe Secretary. Tanner ought to know by thie time, also, that to permit the Pension Office to be run for the special benefit of "Blocks of Five" Dudley, is not calculated to improve President Harrison's opinion of ths Commissioner. Some of the "old soldiers" are finding fault with the Dudley "pull" in the Pension Office, because they think that the manipulator of "floaters" is filling places under Tanner that ought to be given to them. It is asserted that at least three residents of Washington have, through Dudley's influence, been appointed by Tanuer to places where they mlgbt be of service to any pension attorney who had their good will, and that one of them is a Demociat. The "old soldiers" wonder why District of Columbia men, who bave no votes and no claime upon the Repnblican Party, are given office to please Dudley, wben there are a good many more veterans ready to take places than tbere are places to fill.

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Virginia Post Offices may be expected to occupy a good doal of Postmaster General Wanamaker's time, now that the President and the Repnblican National Committee have "harmonized" the Mahone and anti-Mahone factions in that State. In comparison with the whole number, there have been very few changes in the Virginia offices, and when the patriots have complained, they bave been told that they could not expect much while they were spending their time in trying to cut each other's political throats. But the Virginians nnderstand now that as a part of the "harmony" programme the rank and file of the party are to be looked after right away, due care being taken that each of ths once warring factions sball have its proper sbare of the spoils. The good Mr. Wanamaker has been rather slack of late in his favorite work of kicking out Democratic Postmasters, and the week just closed saw less than six hundred removals. Taksn as a whole, however, the Postmaster Gensral's labors make a pretty fair showing, for since he took office in March he has kicked out, in round numbers, 13,000 Democrats, not to mention the hundreds of employes of tbe Railway Mail Service, who were made to walk the plank before ths civil service rules and regnlations were extended to that branch of the service. If all the rest of President Harrison's Cabinet officers had done as well as Wanamaker, the President would have been able by this time to turn his attention to something besides the distribution of patronage, for all the offices would have been filled with good Rspnblicans.

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Secretary Proctor's action in consolidating the pensiou business of the Adjutant General's office and the Surgeon General's offico into a new division of records and pensions, attached directly to the office of the Secretary, has the effect of greatly redncing the dnties of the Adjutant General. Gen. Kellon, however, was heartily in favor of the change, as it allows him to devote his whole time and attsntion to the army, and relieves him of ths annoyance of Congressmon, pension agents, and others interested in pensions. The new division under Capt. Ainsworth will embrace abont five hundred clerks. A system of card indices has been adopted by which all the information in both the Adjutant General's and Snrgeon General's records relating to an officer or man will be grouped together on a single card, doing away with the necessity of consulting the original records, and preserving them from destrnction by constant handling. Capt. Ainsworth estimates that this system will simplify the business of the office to such an extent that when it is completed one-third of the present force will be able to keep np ths current business. At present ths Commissnsr of Pensions claims that there are 30,000 pension cases delayed for lack of information from the War Department. It was thia retarded, state of the work that led to the reorganization and the adoption of new methods.

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Some of the constituents of Repressentative Laidlaw of ths Thirty-fourth New-York District are finding fault with that Congressman because he does not secure the immediate appointment of a Repnblican Postmaster at Jamestown. Postmaster Weeks, the present incnmbent, was appointed by Secretary Noble after Cleveland took office. His Republican predecessor, Major Putnam, was removed for offensive partisanship, after he had held the office less than a year. The Senate wanted to find ont the chargss against Putnam and held back Weeks's confirmation until August, 1886. Weeks has therefore a year to serve, counting from the time he was confirmed, but he has been in office more than four years. The Republicans think that he should be ousted without delay. They have learned that the good Mr. Wanamaker agrees with them and is only waiting for Mr. Laidlaw to say who shall be appointed to present his name for the President's approval. The trouble seems to be that there are five or six good Republicans anxious to succeed Weeks, and the Congressman finds it difficult to decide which one to select to best satisfy his constituents and at the eame time contribute most to the retention of his own hold npon the district.

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A feature of army life that is attracting some attention now outside the ranks and which has the approval of the officials of the War Department is what is known as the "canteen." It is of English origin, or at least is best known in the English Army, and has for its object the providing for soldiers of food, drink, and amusements. At present the first three named, aside from the necessities of the soldier, which are provided by the Commissary Department, are supplied by the post trader. This attachment to the service is a outgrowth of the old-fashioned sutler, who has more privileges than the sutler had, and is appointed by the Council of Administration at each post, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. After the war and until within the past few years the business of the post trader was quite profitable, as he catered to the manifold wants of the women and children attached to the command where he was stationed. With the growth of new towns in the vicinity of the posts the bnainess of the post trader fell off, until now his revenne is derived very largely from his licenee to sell beer and wins. In many cases it is said that the post trader abnses the privileges thus granted him, and dispenses to the soldiers a poor quality of whisky and brandy as well as the "softer" drinks which he ie legitimately entitlsd to. The trader's dsalings are thue often prejudicial to good order and discipline at the post.

It is this fact, probably, more than any other, that has led to ths adoption of the canteen system. The canteen le controlled by a voluntary association of the soldiers, and has a social sids to its operations. The supplies are purchassd and sold as at the post trader's, but no spirituous liquors are sold, and no liquors of any kind to an intoxicated person. By thie means ths soldiere themselves lend their aid to the officers in maintaining the discipline and good order that onght to prevail. The amusements include both indoor and ontdoor recreation and sports, and it is thie featnre to which the officers look for the best results in the morale of the enlisted men. The canteen system ie a voluntary matter altogethsr, bnt the results have been so satisfactory wherever it has been adopted that the War Department officials and heads of the army give all possible encouragement to its growth. The regulations recently adopted require semi-annnal reports respecting the workings of the canteens, together with the views of the post commandant thereon. The first of these ars beginning to arrive, and in a short time a complete list of the locations of cantsens will be made up. They are known to exist at David's Island, New-York Harbor; Columbus Barracks, and several posts in the West. It ie expected that the reports now coming in will be so favorable that the extension of the canteen system to every army post will soon be accomplished.

KANSAS CITY'S DRY DAY.

THE SUNDAY LAW EFFECTIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 21.—The Sunday law had its designed effect for the first time to-day since its attempted enforcement, and Kansas City was as dry as prohibition Kansas.

For three weeks the police have attempted to close the saloons on Sunday, but without avail, until to-day. Arreste were first made under a city ordinance, which provided that no saloon should be kept open within the municipal limits. Convictions could not be had under that ordinance, the Police Judge holding that saloon keepers who admitted their customers through side alleys were not keeping open saloon. Then the Commissioners ordered that arrests be made under the State or "Downing law," which makes it a felony to sell intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and renders it obligatory npon the part of the trial Judge to revoke the license of every conviction.

Forty arrests were made last Sunday under the latter law. Appeals were taken by all of the prisoners to the Circuit Court, and the trials have not yet occurred.

To-day Chief of Police Speers placed in the hands of forty-five police officers blank warrants for the arrest of saloon keepers who violated the Downing law. The officers were in citizens' clothes, and the latter were sent each npon their respective beats for chances to serve the warrants. Only three of them fonnd the chance. Besides these three there were only five other arrests in the whole city, and bnt two of these were booked as "drunks."

THE DOG WAS NOT FOUND.

BUT PIECES OF THE BARREL WERE PICKED UP BELOW THE HORSESHOE FALL.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 21.—Hnndrede of people crowded the southern shore of Goat Island and the Three Sister Islands this afternoon to witness the effect of the trip down the river and over the Horseshoe Fall of the barrel that Carlse D. Graham had announced that he would set adrift. At 3:30 P. M. Walter Odell, a Central conductor, set the barrel afloat. It contained a Newfoundland dog, securely strapped to canvas suspenders attached to the inside of the barrel. At first it drifted lazily onward, but soon the more rapid current caught it, and at 3:39 o'clock the mass of people on Goat Island could distingnish it rapidly eppoaching them. The barrel appeared to keep far toward the Canadian side until it had got well into the rapids, when it was speeded eome what toward the American shore.

At 3:47 o'clock it passed over the reef that runs out from the third Sister Island, and for fully a minute was out of sight. All believed it to have been broken np, bnt it soon reappeared, and at 3:50 o'clock reached the brink of the Horseshoe Fall, and passed over a little west of the centre. Many eyes were watched for its appearance on the riffled surface, bnt they were doomed to disappointment. It did not show np. Pieces of the barrel were picked up soon after. The dog was not to be found.

STEAM BARGE BURNED—CREW SAVED.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., July 21.—The steam barge J. P. Farnam, Capt. L. G. Vosburg, owned by L. P. & J. A. Smith of Cleveland, from St. Joseph to Escanaba, light, caught fire aft at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames spread so rapidly that all efforts to get ont the boats were unavailing. The mate was seriously burned abont the hands and arms in the effort.

Rafts were hurriedly improvised from the hatches ann a few planks, upon which the crew of eleven men and the Captain's wife placed themselves as best they could. Fortunately the lake was unusually calm at that hour, to which fact the crew largely owe thir lives.

The beach patrolman of the life-saving station discovered the smoke about 4 o'clock. He thought at first it was only a steamer firing up as it was nearly twenty miles away, bnt soon he became satisfied that the vessel was on fire. Then he hurried to the station to give the alarm. The steamer Glenn of the Williams Transportation Line happened to be in port and ehe got up steam as quickly as possible, and, taking the life-saving crew and lifeboat and e few volnnteers, made all possible haste to the work of resene.

The Glenn arrived alongside the burning wreck about 7 o'clock. Quite a sea was running at this time although there was no wind, which swept completely over the frail raft, thoroughly drenching its occupants. All, however, were safely got on board the Glenn and arrived inside this harbor about 10:15 safe and sound.

'TWAS QUITE LIKE A SNUB.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 21.—Gen. B. F. Butler, who is here on hie yacht America, called on Mr. Blaine this morning. Mr. Blaine was in the midst of his preparations for ohnrch. Gen. Butler left his card and drove back to the wharf, where his launch awaited him, without seeing Mr. Blaine.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Officers are investigating the disappearance from the Milwaukee, Wis. Post Office of twenty-eight registered letters, owing to the insistence of the detectives and Postmaster Paul no details can be learned beyond the fact that the letters are missing. Postmaster Paul says he thinks they were mislaid, but the general impression is that there was a theft.

James Marlowe of New-Haven, Conn., assaulted his half-sister, Mrs. Esther Lyman, early yesterday morning, because she refused to give him some money. He hit her with an axe and kicked her unconscious. Then he went and gave himself up to the police saying he had committed murder. Mrs. Lyman is still alive but will probably die.

Two men were struck by the Western express in South Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday morning, and instantly killed. A paper in the pocket of one of the men bore the address of John Keiser, Jersey City. One was about twenty years old and the other ten years his senior. The bodies were interred at the almshouse.

George and Charlie Cyr and a boy named Fortier, all about fourteen years of age, attempted to wade across the brook at Willowdale, Mass., yesterday afternoon. They became entangled in weeds and got beyond their depth. George Cyr was drowned and Fortier in trying to save him was also drowned. The other got ashore.

The seized menhaden steamer Seaconnet, after being bonded at New-Bedford, Mass., Saturday, sailed for her home in the afternoon with her crew on board. The A. T. Serrell remains in New-Bedford, but her crew having been admitted to bail, have gone home.

Fifty recruits for the artillery school arrived at Fort Monroe from New-York yesterday.

The Sultan of Turkey has sent Gov. Beaver $150 for the Johnstown sufferers.

HORSES PERISH IN FLAMES

MORE THAN SIX SCORE ANIMALS DESTROYED.

A LARGE STABLE AND THE PROPERTY OF ABOUT FORTY TRADESMEN CONSUMED—LOSS OVER $70,000.

Fire was discovered at abont 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the bassment of Mosss Weil's Empire livery and boarding stables on East Eleventh-street, nsar First-avenus, and in abont an hour they were destroyed, together with 125 horses, abont one hnndred and five vehicles, and a large quantity of harness, feed, and bedding. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The stables occupied a three-story and basemsnt brick building at 304, 306, and 308 East Eleventh-street, and a two-story building at 310, isolated from the others, bnt with the wall between them pierced in several places. The frontage of the buildinge was 85 feet, with a depth of 100. In the basement were stalls for twenty-three horses, all of which were occupied. Various kinds of vehicles wsre on the ground floors of both buildings and the second floor of 310. The second and third floors of the three-story building were tenanted by horses, with ths exception of a space about thirty feet deep in front of 308, which was filled with feed and bedding. Of the 128 horses in the place on Saturday night, 35 were the property of Mr. Weil; ths remaindsr belonged mostly to business men in the neighborhood. Mr. Weil had bought the business from Undsrtaker Philip Wagoner in April, had fitted it np anew at an expens of several thousand dollars, and having secursd a large patronage, was beginning to see a good prospect of a return for his investment.

The place was left over night in charge of Michael Bruton, a sober man of middle age, who had been in Mr. Wsil's employ for many years as watchman and harness cleaner. At abont 4 o'clock one of the horses on the third story of 304 broke loose from its stall, and he went np stairs to attend to it. While thsre he heard some one outside shont "Fire!" and looking out of the window he saw smoke emerging from the basement. He ran to the street, bnt, becoming excited, forgot to turn in an alarm, and ran round to Mr. Wsil's house in Thirteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and gave him the alarm. This wasted valuable time, and by the time the firemsn responded to an alarm turned in by a policsman the fire had begnu to spread through the basemsnt and first and second stories of the main building.

When Acting Chief Meagher arrived with No. 25 Engine, No. 3 Truck, and a water tower he at once turnsd in a third alarm, bnt even with the largely-accrued force it was impossible to save the stables, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to preventing the spread of the flames to the surrounding tenements and to the saving of property. There was absolutely no chance of rescning the horses, with the exception of three, which were led ont early. The fire from the start swept up the front of the main building, and took but a few minntes to reach to the rsar of it. A large white horse in the third story of 304 broke from its halter as the fire reached its stall and tried to leap through the window into tha street. It fell short twice, and at the third jump landed on the sill and died there, while still hanging half way ont. The stamping of ths unfortunate beasts was heard above all the noias of the fire and singing and shonts of the firemen, but ceased only a few minutes, and it is almost certain that they disd of suffocation from the dense smoke arising from the burnlng fodder before the flames had time to intensify their sufferings.

One of the horses saved was the property of Alexander Goff, a hackman, who was early on the scene and pluckily rushed to the third floor of 308, got his horse from ths stall and safsly into the street. He had a narrow escape, howsvsr, and when hs reached the street his facs and hands were burned, and the horse's hair was singed to the hide in several places. Ons of the other saved horses belonged to Mr. Weil, and his heavy loss is accentuated by the fact that this was really the poorest animal he owned.

The wall separating the two-story building from the three-story one preserved the former from destruction, and the vehicles stored on its ground floor were removed to the street. Those on the second story, numbsring about forty, remainsd there, but with the exception of a few which got scorched, and one which was smashed by falling bricke, were preserved from injury.

At a few minntes after 5 o'clock, while the fire was consuming the interior of the building and firemen in the street and on roofe of houses near by were engaged in preventing its epread, a number of firemen and policemen had a very narrow escape from being crnshed to death. Engines Nos. 25 and 33 were playing from the street npon ths front of the building, and the men who had the nozzlee were standing within fifteen feet of ths wall, togethsr with Inspector Williams, Capt. McCullagh, Sergt. Gallagher, Roundsman O'Rourke, and Officer Klein of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Chief Bonner. The wall threatened an early collapse, but the expectation was that it would eink where it stood, as is the case in almost all fires. When it did fall, however, it came down after the manner of a trapdoor, and the firemen and officers had barely time to get from under. As it was, Sergt. Gallagher was knocked down and O'Rourke and Klein were caught in the edge of the wreck, carried along a few feet, and received bruises. The wall covered the entire street in front of the building after it fell, some of the bricks even landing far in the passageway of a tenement opposite. It was seen after the occurrence that a long, heavy beam running from rear to front of the building had borne the wall forward as it fell.

Mr. Wsil did a large trade with business men in his vicinity, and the losses on stock, vehicles, and harness is distributed among some forty different people, who lose from one to sevsn horses each. Among the principal losers are John H. Little & Co., furniture; Elmer & Amend, drugs; Goring Folding Bed Company, Thorn & Arrowsmith, prodnce; Chappell, Chase, Maxwell & Co., coffins; Webér & Co., liqners; Brnbacher and Ce., groceries; H. & P. Drosbin, groceries; Globe Folding Bed Company, A. Albers, H. Weiss, L. Adler, John Harris, Peter Schoeffel, John H. Carlson, A. Abrams, J. McCluskey, George Newman, J. Loeffler, S. Goodman, Dr. Caille, J. Hart, C. Read, H. Kipps, J. Steigerwald, Dr. Siebert, Dr. McMurray, H. Cushman, J. Jacobs, Dr. Stnstzer, Herman Freund, and P. McElvain. The larger firms had their live stock and vehicles and harness insured, but almost all the smaller owners, most of them butchers, bakers, grocers, and retailers of various other descriptions, had not taken this precaution and suffered total losses. Abont one-third of the vehicles were saved. Those lost include 12 trucks, 40 business wagons, 7 coaches, 3 cabs, 3 hearses, and 40 wagons of various descriptions.

The premises at 302 Eleventh-street is a large front and rear tenement, the front house being five stories and the rear one six stories high. It contained eighteen families, all of whom were badly frightened, bnt escaped from the house without accident. The building at 312 is a carpenter's shop and tenement. It is partly of wooden construction, bnt was protected from damage by the two-story building to the west. The building at 209 Tenth-street, which is owned by Mrs. A. H. Stahl and occupied as a tenement in front and as a four-story factory in the rear by the Excelsior Glass Sign Manufacturing Company, was scorched. The loss there was $500 on the building and $1,000 on stock.

The loss on the stable and building was about $70,000, divided as follows: Buildings, 304 to 310, $15,000; horses, $25,000; harness, $10,000; vehicles, $15,000; feed and bedding, $5,000. The buildings 304 to 308 are owned by J. T. Gibbs, who is insured. The building 310, which is on ground belonging to St. Mark's Church, is owned by Mr. Weil. It will have to be pulled down.

After the fire was extinguished Inspector Lestrange of the Board of Health visited the scene and inspected the ruins, among which lay the bodies of the 125 horses, which were to be seen here and three protruding from the mass of charred beams and ironwork. He decided at once that it would take bnt a very short time for the dead bodies to become a serious local nuisance. At the snggestion of Inspector Williams, who had been at the fire from within a few minutes of its start, he called on Dr. Leninan, acting chief of the division of contagious diseases in the absence of Dr. Edson, who directed that disinfectants be liberally distribnted over the ruins, and that the offal contractor be at once notified of ths situation and ordered to have a force of men at work to remove the animals as quickly as possible.

A GRAND ARMY RUMPUS.

ALL ABOUT AN ORDER FROM THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The telegraphic announcement that Major William Warner, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Repnblic, had issued a general order nrging all posts to send as large delegations as possible to the National Encampment to be held in Milwaukee, has raised a breeze among members of the organization here. In the absence of official notification many will not believe that snch an order has been issned. This is especially trne of those in charge of department headquarters for Illinois. They can see no reason for snch action on the part of Major Warner in view of the fact that nine Department Commandsrs assembled in Chicago July 2, and advised all posts in their departments to stay at homs, because of the refusal of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company to make a rate of 1 cent a mile between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Major J. W. Bnrst, Post Commander of the Department of Illinois, said to-day: "The Commander in Chief, while he has the right as the official representative of that organization to speak for all in matters pertaining to the organization, in my opinion exceeds his authority when he comes in conflict with the action of the Department Commanders, who are much nearer the great body of membership than he can possibly be. I think the Commander in Chief should have ordered warners and hearty support to the Department Commanders in their action, and that it is the duty of Grand Army men, in the interest of common fairness and justnese to all, to enpport and defend the Department Commanders in the position they have taken."

Major C. A. Partridge, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Illinois, couldn't understand how Major Warner could issne such an order, but at the same time he could scarcely doubt that he had issued some order of that kind, because a gentleman had shown him a private dispatch from Eugene F. Weisel, Adjutant General of the national organization, giving a synopsis of the order. This synopsis, however, materially modified the order as previously understood. "I think," said he, "Major Warner if he has issued an order, should have conferred with the Department Commanders before doing so. Being on the Indian Commission and practically ont of the country, he should have taken pains to post himself."

Mr. McKinley, Secretary of the Department of Illinois, did not believe Major Warner had issued snch an order. "He has been on the Indian Commission for a long time," he added, "and it would be an assnmption on his part to do anything of the kind in the face of the action of the Department Commanders. I must see an official copy of the order before I shall give it credence. Of course, Milwankee would like to have snch an order issued, as it would be a good advertisement for her, but I insist that the absence of proof it is unjust to Major Warner to believe that he would issue snch an order as is attributed to him."

GOV. HILL IN THE CATSKILLS.

HE WILL HURRY BACK TO ALBANY THIS MORNING.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 21.—Gov. David B. Hill and his private secretary, Col. E. L. Judson, with their host, Judge Alton B. Parker, will be up betimes in the morning. They have arranged to leave the Hotel Kasterskill at 5 o'clock to take the 5:45 train for this city. The Governor is in a hnrry to get back to Albany, certain affairs of State requiring his presence at the capital.

Mr. Hill has had a pleasant time in the mountains, although his visit has been brief. Late last night he and Judge Parker dropped into the big ballroom, where a full-dress bop was in progress. Neither of tuem danced. To-day they took a sail on Lake Kasterskill and a tramp in the woods. The Governor did not go to the clubhouse on Slide Mountain, where ex-Public Printer Benedict and other of the Governor's warm friends are domiciled.

There was no fuss made over the Governor's visit. Judge Parker said this afternoon that Mr. Hill had practically spent a day with him in the mountains; hence the flying trip from Albany here, thence to the Kasterskill and return. The Governor's yearning to see a live bear in its native haunts was not gratified.

THINK THE WRONG MAN WAS SHOT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—Two prisoners—W. A. Smith and Richerd N. Mansfield—broke from the county jail last night, going through the slate roof. Deputy Sheriff Joseph Goldsoll went to the western part of the city, where one of the men lived, and with a policeman lay in wait for the fellows. About midnight a carriage containing two men passed along the street. The officers called to the occupants of the vehicle to stop, and after some talk one of the men fired a revolver at the policeman. He and Goldsoll opened fire in return, a half dozen shots being exchanged. Goldsoll fell at the first volley, shot through the abdomen, and the carriage was driven rapidly away.

The wounded officer was taken to a hospital, where he now lies in a dying condition, and an hour later the carriage driven by the two men was found a mile from the place of the shooting. In the buggy was the dead body of one of the men. He had been shot through the body. It was at first thought that he was Smith, the younger of the prisoners, but those who knew Smith utterly failed to identify the corpse, and to-night the police are still in the dark. They think, however, that the dead man was up to mischief, for in the buggy were found two revolvers, a club, a screwdriver, and a piece of rope. The horse, which had been stolen in the eastern part of the city, was wounded in the hip, and the buggy was riddled with bullets. It is believed that the other man was also wounded.

HACKMEN WILL RETALIATE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 21.—To-night's beach meeting in the Fifth-Avenue Pavilion was conducted by the Rev. S. Edward Young of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Ten thousand people participated in the singing and listened to short addresses by visiting divines. The hackmen of tha park ran their vehicles to and from the Deal Beach railroad station to-day, notwithstanding the fact that a score or more of them were arrested last week for violating the old blue law against Sunday driving. Ths Deal Beach refermers took the names of the defiant Jehus and more warrants will be issued this week. The stage drivers threaten to retaliate by causing the arrest of milkmen, bakers, and newsdealers.

OVERWHELMED BY FOUL AIR.

HOBART, Ind., July 21.—This morning, on the farm of Henry Hoffman, three miles west of here, a hired man descended a well to take ont some meat which had been hung in it to keep cool, but had fallen to tha bottom. He was overcome by foul air and fell in the water. A neighbor named Michael Hafner, who was present, descended on a rope to help him out, and he also was overcome and fell to the bottom. The well is forty-two feet deep, and the bodies were not taken out till 2 o'clock this afternoon. The hired man was single, while Hafner leaves a young wife to mourn his death.

GONE ABROAD FOR AN ESTATE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 21.—James Fullarton of Bedford sailed for Europe yesterday to claim an immense estate on the Island of Arron, comprising the lands of Kilmichael and Whitefarland, which have been entailed for several hundred years in the Fullarton family. The woman who held property under the Scotch law of entail has died, and there being no direct male heirs nearer than Mr. Fullarton, he has decided to go to Scotland at once. This will be his first visit since leaving Arron fifty years ago, when he was a lad of seven years.

A BOULANGER MANIFESTO

THE GENERAL'S APPEAL TO THE ELECTORS.

HE DENOUNCES HIS ENEMIES AS THIEVES AND SLANDERERS, AND RESTS HIS CAUSE WITH THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, July 21.—Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort have issned the following manifesto:

"To the French Electors:

"We have disdained to reply to the absurd calumnies concocted by Ministers who have been convicted of peculation. Our abstention from this odious comedy is now justified by the indignant repulsion of attempts to extort from officers of ths army lying denunciations of their former chief.

"These snborners of witnesses have not hesitated to employ the taxpayers' money to obtain false depositions from jailbirds in their very cells at Mazas. These are the miserable prevaricators who accuse their former Minister of War of corruption. Public disgust has already condemned, and the justice of the country will speedily overtake these malefactors. They appealed to the Penal Code, bnt the outcome of their infamous machinations was that they could bring absolutely nothing against us. If they could have obtained the most trivial proof they would not thns have risked the Assize Court by negotiating with forgers.

"It is for you, dear fellow-countrymen, to judge betwsen us and these thieves. We await with confidence your sentence—from which these bandits, who feel its approach, vainly endeavor to escape. Long live regenerated France! Long live the honest republic!"

DECORATING COMMUNIST GRAVES.

PARIS, July 21.—The Marxists marched in procession to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise to-day and laid wreaths upon the graves of the dead Communists. Herr Liebknecht and others delivered orations at the tombs of Boerne and Heine. A band of Positivists, headed by Mrs. Besant, also visited the cemetery and decorated the Communists' graves with wreaths, also placing upon them grasses which had been plucked from the graves of the Anarchists who were executed at Chicago. Everything passed off in an orderly manner.

THE PARIS LABOR CONGRESSES.

PARIS, July 21.—At the session of the Labor Congress Mr. Bowen explained the natnre of trnsts. Resolutions were passed calling upon Governments to oppose monopolies of raw materials and the necessaries of existence, and urging the working classes to organize against trusts. The next congress will be held at Brussels in 1891.

The Marxist Congress has decided to hold demonstrations throughout Europe and America on May 1, 1890, in behalf of the eight-hour system.

THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL OPENED.

BAYREUTH, July 21.—The Wagner festival opened to-day with a flue rendering of "Parsifal." The attendance was enormous, hnndreds being turned away from the doors. The King of Saxony and other royalties were present. There is an unprecedented demand for tickets. The Regent of Bavaria comes here about the middle of August to meet Emperor William and Empress Augnsta Victoria.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch from Erzeroum, to the *Standard* says: "There is an nnusual movement of Russian troops between the Turkish frontier and Kutais and between Kars and Erivan. It is estimated that 80,000 men are already concentrated, and more are coming."

AUCKLAND, July 21.—The steamer Zealandia, which has just arrived here from Honolulu, reports that all is quiet in Samoa. The American war ship Alert had left Honolulu with supplies for the Nipsic, which was at Penning Island. The Alert was to take the Nipsic in tow.

PESTH, July 21.—Four hnndred houses and public buildings were destroyed by fire in the town of Paks to-day. Many children are reported to be missing. Hundreds of people are rendered homeless by the fire, and the greatest distress prevails.

MADRID, July 21.—The Government has forbidden any demonstrations calculated to encourage the Pope to come to Spain in the event of his leaving Rome.

DURBAN, July 21.—Arrangements have been made to extend the Delagoa Railway to the frontier of the Portnguese possessions.

PARIS, July 21.—The French Government has given a final refusal to assent to the Egyptian conversion scheme.

THREE BOOMERS BARRED OUT.

GUTHRIE, Indian Territory, July 21.—Register Lille and Receiver Barnes of the Land Office here have rendered a decision in the first claim contest case in Oklahoma. The evidence in the case showed that there were three claimants in the quarter section adjacent to the Santa Fé Railroad right of way opposite Oklahoma City. The first was Deputy United States Marshal White. He was on the ground at noon the day Oklahoma was opened, in his official capacity, and he staked his claim at 12:01 P. M. C. J. Blanchard was on the Santa Fé Railroad right of way as an employe of the company. At noon he stepped on the quarter and drove his stake. Vestal Cook was in the Chickasaw Nation at noon, but with four confederates who supplied him with relays of horses, he reached the quarter section at 1 o'clock and asserted his claim. Messrs. Lille and Barnes hold that all of the persons named violated the laws governing the occupation of the lands by homesteaders; that none of them are entitled to the quarter in question, and that they have forfeited all rights to take and hold homesteads in ths Indian Territory.

POWDERLY ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor assigned A. W. Wright, J. J. Holland, and John Devlin to hear complaints and appeals of individuals and assemblies. The court, as it is called, was in session at the Sherman House to-day. Two or three cases of minor consequence were decided.

The Executive Board decided to issne a call to the assemblies for money to aid the striking miners of the Braidwood (Ill.) District and tha Brezil (Ind.) District. No assessment is made. The contributions are requested.

Master Workman Powderly and the other members of the board were at a mass meeting of the local assemblies at Bricklayers' Hall, Peoria and Monroe streets to-night. Mr. Powderly addressed the meeting and then answered all questions put to him concerning the alleged corruption of the board, the waste of money at the Philadelphia headquarters, and many other inquiries touching the management of the order by himself and his associates. The meeting was strictly private, with passwords and doorkeepers. It continued until midnight, and it is reported that sharp and bitter things were said.

PROVIDED WELL FOR HER PETS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—The most extraordinary will ever made was probated here yesterday. Mrs. Mary Ann Sonanb, an aged German lady who lived in Nashville for sixty years, died at her home in the northern suburbs of the city, where she had lived for nearly half a century. She had no kin in the world of whom eoy one knows, and had surrounded herself by a number of dogs and cats. She had econmulated a handeome property valued at about $6,000, and this she leaves in trust for two of her favorite dogs. The animals are of the commonest breed. She provides that a sufficient sum shall be reserved from her perennalty to maintain these dogs in comfort as long as they live, and especially orders one bed and clothing for their occupancy. A young lady whom she adopted some years ago is made secondary beneficiary upon the condition that she will live in the house and care for these dogs for a period of eight years. If at the end of this term her task has been dutifully performed she shall come into possession of the entire property.

BURKE'S EXTRADITION DELAYED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 21.—The papers in reference to the extradition of Burke have been carefully examined by the officers of the Department of Justice and reported by them to the Minister to be perfectly regular. The Department has, however, received no official intimation relative to any habeas corpus proceedings being taken on behalf of Burke. If these proceedings are being taken no official action will be had by the Minister of Justice until they are terminated. Consequently it is possible that the issue of the warrant for Burke's extradition will be delayed.

THAT PARIS "ELOPEMENT."

AGNES O'HALLORAN'S FATHER SAYS SHE WAS ABDUCTED BY HITCHCOCK.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—A new and sensational story of the elopement from Paris last month of George Hitchcock, Secretary of the American Art Jury, and Miss Agnes O'Halloran of St. Paul, a former pupil of his, was furnished to-day by the girl's family. Dennis O'Halloran, her father, returned from New-York, whither he went to meet his two daughters who arrived there last Tneeday. He was accompanied by Miss Mary O'Halloran, Agnes having been left in charge of friends in the East to recover from the shock resulting from her experience. Mr. and Miss O'Halloran's story is as follows:

On Jnne 17 the Misses O'Halloran returned to Paris from their tour of Italy. The next day was devoted to preparations for the return home, the elder sister having decided that the youngsr was to coms back with her to America. It was learned that the Salon was to close in a few days, and Miss O'Halloran and a friend went to see the exhibition, leaving Agnes at home to finish up some correspondence. This work finished, and as the Post Office was only a block distant, she went in house attire to post her letters. Returning she met Hitchcock, who invited her to go and see some pictures in a private gallery, to which she objected, on the plea that she was not in a suitable attire. He insisted that as she was going homs there would be no better opportunity. The drive extended into a strange district; she demanded an explanation. Hitchcock told her he had long loved her and that he was now going to make her his own forever; that if he could not have her in life he would in death, for if she made any outcry or persisted he would send a bullet through her brain and then shoot himself. He said telegrams had been sent his wife, her sister, and the correspondent of a New-York paper announcing that she had eloped with him, so that every paper in America would have the story in the morning; that she could never return to America, as she would be discarded by her family and friends, and that he was now the only person in the world who cared for her. Every time she attempted an outcry she was met with the revolver argument that they should never be separated, as he was determined to kill her first and then himself.

Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss O'Halloran learned that the missing pair were at Chantilly, and thither the latter went. She found the hotel, and was just in time to see Hitchcock and her sister enter a room. She rushed through the door to her sister, who had fainted, and begged Hitchcock to allow Agnes to depart. He was furious and threatened to shoot her if the elder did not go forthwith into the streets at 10 o'clock at night to find her way back to Paris as best she might. Early Monday she sought legal advice, and was informed that nothing could be done unless Mrs. Hitchcock would swear on a warrant that her husband's arrest, which Mrs. Hitcocck refnsed to do. Miss O'Halloran, helpless and almost alone in her efforts to rescue her sister, returned to Chantilly, but Hitchcock and his victim were gone.

At this juncture Dr. MacDonald of St. Paul appeared on the scene. He traced the pair to Bree's Hotel, on the Island of Jersey. The Mayor was seen and the case stated. He answered that there was no legal redress, bnt, being a case where manhood might for once override law, he would go outside his duties and issue a citation commanding the presence of the abdncted young woman, and Hitchcock might also appear if he desired. The citation was served npon Agnes, and she was produced in court in a semi-unconscious condition. Hitchcock denied the charge. The Mayor, he had no authority. The Mayor told him that he knew one thing—that, law or no law, defenceless, and injured women were protected within his jurisdiction, and he ordered that for the night, at least, Miss O'Halloran must have charge of her young sister. The two ladies were escorted to their hotel and arrangements were made for their departure by the 6 o'clock steamer to Southampton. During the whole night Hitchcock paced the sidewalk beneath the windows of the ladies' room. He followed them to Southampton, but the ladies were so efficiently protected that he kept a respectful distance, and the two frightened women were put aboard a steamer for America, which arrived in New-York Tuesday. Mr. O'Halloran was on hand to take charge of his daughters.

WORSHIP AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 21.—There are thonsands on the camp grounds. Saturday's arrivals were numerous, and to-day's worship perfilled to overflowing the dozen or more meetings held in the Temple Tabernacle, Chapel, and Auditorium. It was baccalaureate day at the Snnday School Assembly, and the sermon to the graduating class was preached at the Auditorinm at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This eloquent divine selected as his text the twenty-fifth chapter of Proverbs and the second verse: "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing, bnt the honor of Kings is

THOUSAND ISLAND GOSSIP

ALL THE HOTELS APPEAR TO BE WELL PATRONIZED.

SOME TALL HOOK-AND-LINE STORIES TOLD—MANY NEW-YORKERS SEEKING ENJOYMENT AND SUNBURNS.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, July 21.—Such fishing as was enjoyed by visitors here last week is seldom found anywhere. An old oarsman who has spent nearly his whole life on the St. Lawrence says he has seen notning like it during the past twelve years. Every boat brought in fine strings of bass and pickerel, and it seems as though everybody had gone deft on angling. Prof. Chester of Hamilton College, a guest at the Crossmon, has made some extraordinary catches. Last Tuesday he brought in 76 bass. Wednesday the record for his party was 64, and Thursday he ran it up to 90. In this last and biggest catch every fish weighed more then a pound, and the greater number ran from two to three and a half pounds. Another guest at that place caught 54. Abl L. Frontene of New-York caught a muskallonge weighing 19 pounds. James Gilbert of Syracuse reports taking 160 bass with hook and line in less than two hours near St. John's Island. Mr. Gilbert has not attached his affidavit to this story and a great many of the islanders begin to think he found a Canadian net fisherman who filled the fish box for a consideration. W. S. Dewey caught 12 large pickerel Wednesday morning. A. Pierre Choteau of St. Louis caught a pickerel weighing 13½ pounds. The guests at the hotels caught over 100 bass and many pickerel and perch in the Lake of the Isles last Wednesday. These are only sample catches, but they are sufficient to show what the river is to this season's visitors.

Arrivals of guests for the season have been quite numerous at the various hotels. The season is likely to be a good one for all concerned. Commodore T. J. Montgomery of the New-York Yacht club, accompanied by J. T. Easton, G. B. Parker, G. W. Copp, Winfield, and F. R. Lingham, all of New-York, arrived here this week, and after a brief stay chartered a yacht and left for the Rideau Lakes to Canada going via Kingston and the Rideau Canal.

Mrs. W. M. Cole and party, Mrs. J. W. Pans, William Pierson and C. L. Beaton of New York are at Westminster Park.

Profs. O. H. Robinson of Rochester University, A. H. Chester and A. G. Hopkins of Hamilton College are spending their vacation among the Thousand Islands.

Col. J. R. Kemp and Mrs. Kemp of New-York are at Central Park.

Dr. Edward Bright of the New-York *Examiner* is at Round Island.

Among the late arrivals at the hotels are the following:

The Crossmon.—Mrs P. Etinge and maid, William Fleron, Mr. and Mrs. B. H Morris, Mrs. A. H. Jolnxe and maid, R. C. Christopher, J. Doherty, W. Penny, F. Beers, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thomas, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. David Cornwell, White Plains, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Derley, Miss Derley, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Amsden, W. B. Spader, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Beckley, Mrs. S. W. Hamilton, and Mrs. J. C. Berthoff, Miss Berthoff, F. S. Jenkins, John Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer M. Jnooey, G. H. Benoy, Miss R. Works, A. W. Brice, Florence, A. Mack, H. L. Trotte, and sister, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. James Matthew, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Ebee B. Cobb, Elizabeth, N. J.; the Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Grammer, Fairfax Court House, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Wood, London, England; W. E. Lascell, S. A. Swart, Carlton Harris, Mrs. W. D. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, J. Mahler, New-York, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kansora, Albany.

The Frontenac.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kerry, Miss Beach, Miss E. Beach, Mrs. George A. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Charles Withers, C. E. Jennings, Miss P. E. Josephson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vandon, W. L. Perry, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Atwater, New-York; Mrs. Charles Frazier, L. L. Frazier, Charles W. Frazier, Marion Frazier, Mrs. J. S. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Wm. B. Simmon, F. Cammon, F. Dundesdale, Brooklyn; Mrs. John H. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Crouse, Syracuse.

Thousand Island Park Hotel.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Theodore F. Ball and the Misses Ball, New-York; C. W. Tucker, Miss J. E. Tucker, Mrs. W. Taylor, Jr., Brooklyn.

Thousand Island House.—Henry Bamm, A. S. Rossiu, Fred Stinz, Charles Friis, Mrs. A. Morris and party, Mrs. C. L. Acker and party, Mrs. G. Appleton and son, New-York; Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. E. H. Burton, William Court, London, England; C. B. Ellsworth, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. James C. Butler and party, Cincinnati; Edward Bromau, Hyde Park; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Denny, Mrs. A. A. Edgar, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Nelson, Mrs. Sarson Meyers, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Van Pelt, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Freeman, G. Juenke and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Harrison, Charles Sprague, Francis L. Ogden, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George Yarrow, Philadelphia.

At Clayton.—At the Walton, J. T. Sheldon, H. C. Bucklin, H. O. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Kinland, H. A. Crosby, Mrs. Crosby, William King, Gen. Thomas A. Davies and family, William Hall, H. Emerson, H. C. Morles, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, J. Ellis, Lawrence Lowery, F. C. Lergnen, J. D. W. Wilds, T. A. Vernon, A. M. Tuck, S. Victor Bralto, Alexander Laird, F. L. Van Dueen, J. D. Mills, New-York.

BLOCK ISLAND'S CHARMS.

FINE SPORT FOR FISHERMEN—FASHIONABLE PEOPLE VISITING THE ISLAND.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 21.—Bailey Willis, a son of N. P. Willis, the poet, has been spending a portion of the season here with his family at Surf Cottage. He is connected with the Geological Survey in Washington.

Fishing continues to be fine. The fishermen's boats are daily loaded with anglers for the various banks. Since the channel was opened between the Great Pond and the sea, fish from the latter body are frequently seen in the former. The channel shows no signs of closing up. A strong current runs through it. It is thirty feet wide and ten feet deep. If it were made much wider and deeper the pond would make a magnificent land-locked harbor, by using which the steamers coming here could lessen their running time by at least one hour on round trips and avoiding the only rough water encountered under ordinary circumstances on the trip—the surf at Sandy Point side trip, no on the north end of the island.

Fashionable people are beginning to make serious inroads upon the rustic simplicity of the island. An unusually large number of private teams, coupés, landaus, and dog carts have been brought here this year, and driving on Crescent Beach during the bathing hours is very popular.

Josiah Miller of Washington is stopping at the Ocean View Hotel aside this year. Mr. E. F. Seame of Great Barrington, Mass., and Charles B. Hallenrton of New-York are among the recent arrivals at the hotel.

The Hon. Sumner I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, with Assistant Treasurer Tichenor and Capt. John Waters, Assistant Superintendent for the Third District, visited the island last week on the revenue cutter Dexter from Newport, and selected a site for a new life-saving station at Sandy Point. It was decided to place it midway between the present lighthouse and the old one torn down some years ago and on the middle of the point, so that a shipboat can be launched either way. The station was recommended three years ago.

ORIENTAL WEEK AT ROUND LAKE.

THE NEW MISSIONARY HOME OPENED—THE GEORGE WEST MUSEUM.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 21.—The week past has been known here as Oriental week, and the edifice known as the Flowery Orient has been the centre of interest. This building is a Summer home for returned female missionaries, and Mrs. Newman is its projector. Under her supervision it has been erected and furnished, and has now been opened as an Oriental bazaar, where all sorts of bric-a-brac, ancient and modern, may be found on sale. The rental from rooms is applied to the payment of the indebtedness of $8,000. Mrs. Newman got the idea of such an institution from Mrs. Anne Barden, a missionary from India, when she was here some time ago.

The West Museum, which is the gift of ex-Congressman West, was erected at a cost of $13,500, and is now without an equal in this part of the State. The object of its erection was to create and foster a love for art and archæology. It contains a fine collection of plaster casts and minerals of various kinds. Here also are over 3,000 specimens of rare woods, collected by Dr. Charles Devol.

The Thursday last the rehearsals for the music festival began, and residents are looking forward with eagerness to the opening of concert week. The conductors are Carl Zerrahn of Boston and Prof. Charles White of Albany. The soloists are Mrs. Edith Bliss le Jeune, soprano; Miss Hattie McLain, contralto; J. H. Rokerson, tenor, and Gardner Lamson, basso. The large pipe organ will be presided over by Christian A. Stein of Troy, and Miss Clara Steerne will be the pianist.

ON THE SANDS OF NARRAGANSETT.

THE GAY SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT—SOME NOTABLE PEOPLE.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Rhode Island, July 21.—Hundreds of people are now enjoying Summer life here. The Casino, the music, the baths, the brilliant costumes, the bewitching drives, the handsome women, and the well-dressed men all lend attractiveness to the Pier. Dancing and dinner parties are the rage for the evening, and one does not hear so frequently from the ladies the complaint of a lack of men. The hops so far have been a great success, but it is found impossible to have any style about them. One sees evening dresses of the most pronounced type and swallowtails mingled exasperatingly with tennis dresses and brown sack walking coats.

The Pier is now well filled. Of the best-known cottagers Mrs. A. D. Smith of New-York is at Porter Cottage, the Rev. W. D. Buchanan of New-York is at Bonnie Bourne Park, A. W. Beckwith of Providence is at Sunshine Cottage, R. Dickson Jewett of Washington at the Whet Cheer, Mrs. Sarah Butterfield at Star Cottage, F. F. Florence at the Anthenaea, William T. Carter at Fair Lawn, and E. Harrison Sanford is at Rock Ledge. Other names of note in the social and other worlds here are noticed on the hotel registers as follows:

Greater Matthews and Dr. Emmett Ma Mrs. T. A. Emmett at the Massasoit; Miss Eugenie Smith, the Misses Le Roy, and Dr Edward Shippen at the Narragansett; Miss Phillips, Miss Chapin, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and Miss Mansell at the Atwood; Mrs. Mary D. Bries, W. H. Lane, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and family; E. B. Sherman of Utica, J. Leslie of Aberdeen, F. D. Kinney, J. A. Wright of the New-York office of the Red Star Steamship Company, and Fisher Sloan of Baltimore at the Matteawan; Larry Albert and A. M. Reed of Baltimore at the Continental; Gen. Oakes, United States Army, and wife, and Rear Admiral Almy, United States Navy, at the Ocladeare; Miss Ball and wife of West Point at the Rockingham, W. S. Brown, the artist, at the Mount Hope.

The usual Wednesday and Saturday evening hops are being given at the Casino, where the subscription list this year is unusually large. The Casino includes all the privileges of the place, including the band concerts and hops. The bowling alleys there do a heavy business in rainy weather, and the patrons are making efforts to profit by the offer of the free use of the alleys for the season to all ladies making a score of 125 or over in all gentlemen making 275 out of a possible 300.

BASEBALL GAMES.

THE BROOKLYNS BEAT THE ATHLETICS YESTERDAY 8 TO 6.

There were 8,000 baseball enthusiasts in Eldewood Park yesterday afternoon and they witnessed a very fine game between the Brooklyns and Athletics, in which the former team was victorious. The chief feature of the game was the batting and fielding of Collins. He had the very large number of fifteen chances at second with only a single error. Carnthers was hit more freely than Weyhing, but the latter was very wild. The score was:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Welco, c. f.	2	0	2	0	0	O'Brien, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Larkin, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	2	1	0	4
Lyons, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0	Foutz, 1b.	1	1	0	1	0
Seery, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Farrow, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Mat'nar'r, f.	1	0	3	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0
Brenoue, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0	Corkhill, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Fennelly, s. s.	0	0	3	1	1	Visner, c.	0	2	1	2	2
Cross, c.	0	1	3	6	1	Carothers, p.	2	0	0	3	0
Weyhing, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Smith, c. e.	0	1	1	3	0
Total.	6	11	24	9	1	Total.	8	6	27	19	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Athletic	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Brooklyn	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	—8	

Earned runs—Athletic, 1. Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Athletic, 1. Left on bases—Athletic, 7; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 3; off Carothers, 5. Struck out—By Weyhing, 5; by Carothers, 3. Double plays—O'Brien, Smith, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Welch, Stovey, Cross, Home runs—Cross, Visner. Three base hits—Visner, Farrow. Base on balls—Off Weyhing, 1. Passed balls—Cross, Collins, and Foutz. Wild pitches—Weyhing, 2. Umpire—Mr. Paasch.

JERSEY CITY, 2; WORCESTER, 9.

In spite of the New-Jersey law against Sunday baseball, the local team and the Worcesters played at Oakland Park yesterday. The attendance was 1,500. The visitors won with ease. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WORCESTER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Bradley, s. s.	1	0	1	1	1
Fields, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Sheffler, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Campau, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Friel, l. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Meister, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Lyons, r. f.	1	1	2	1	1	Stafford, l. f.	1	2	3	1	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	Conway, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Buford, c.	0	2	2	0	0	Lowe, 3b.	2	1	2	1	0
Laudman, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Wilson, c.	2	1	7	2	0
Lang, s. s.	0	0	2	6	0	Burkett, p.	3	1	0	1	0
						Terrien, s. s.	0	0	1	1	1
Total.	2	8	24	13	3	Total.	9	9	27	14	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Worcester	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	1	—9	

Earned runs—Jersey City, 1; Worcester 2. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 11; Worcester, 7. Base on balls—Off Laudmann, 6; off Burkett, 7. Struck out—By Laudmann, 1; by Burkett, 4. Three-base hit—Wilson. Two-base hits—Friel, Lyons, Sheffler, Stafford, Burkett. Double plays—Landmann, Gerhardt, and O'Brien; Stafford and Campion. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Friel, Lyons, Campion, Burkett. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, Lang, Brasley. Passed balls—Wilson, 1. Wild pitches—Landmann, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

At the end of the game Police Capt. Newton placed the eighteen men who had participated in the game under arrest. Justice Marten fined each of the players $2 and then let them go. Sunday games will be stopped in the future.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

Two good races will be trotted at Fleetwood at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, by horses of the 2:34 and 2:40 classes, for purses of $100 and $150, respectively, offered by a member of the Driving Club. The entries are, in the 2:34 class, T. A. Disbrow's b. g. Major or his ch. g. Blizzard, John Berton's ch. m. Lambert Belle, T. Greenwood's b. m. Nannie K., P. Monee's b. g. Oxford, M. McNamara's ch. g. John H., Jesse Yeraance's ch. g. R. C., R. Mubbitt's g. g. Billy McCann, and Jerome Whelpley's gr. s. Red Star, and in the 2:40 class T. A. Disbrow's b. g. Major or his ch. g. Blizzard, T. Greenwood's b. m. Maud G., P. Monee's b. g. Oxford, Conover Brothers' ch. gelding Farm's br. m. Grace Sheridan, C. H. Kennedy's b. g. Snitan, R. Mabbitt's ch. g. John M., Jesse Yerence's ch. g. Mystic, and Jerome Whelpley's blk. g. Daunt. There is also to be a match race for $1,000 trotted between H. Howard's blg. m. Bayadere and Jesse Yearance's b. g. Hagh Peters. Bayadere will be driven to harness and Grant to road wagon. All the members of the Driving Club in town will go and to see these races.

On Thursday, Aug. 1, a fifty-dollar sweepstakes will be trotted at Fleetwood by W. E. Parsons, Jr.'s br. m. St. Louis, Fred Walter's g. g. Gabe Case, T. A. Disbrow's b. g. Major, Frank Edsall's ch. g. Gulliver, and T. Greenwood's b. m. Maud G.

At the track yesterday morning Harry Williams drove the b. g. Charley R. a mile in 2:43 and the blk. s. Bambletonian Patchen in 2:34½. M. Sullivan drove a green bay gelding a half mile in 1:14 to road wagon—a good performance when the fact that Mr. Sullivan and the wagon weighed together 385 pounds is considered. Pete Monee sent the b. g. Oxford around in 2:38 and Jesse Yeraance speeded the blk. c. Duedee in 2:36 and the b. g. Dick F. in 2:33½ and 2:29. One of the fastest miles trotted at the track this year was made by the b. g. Hidalgo under Dan McCarthy's handling yesterday morning. He did it in 2:17¼ after a preliminary mile in 2:25½ and received much applause. McCarthy also drove the b. g. Bedford in 2:28¾ and 2:25, the ch. g. St. David in 2:25½, the b. g. Jim Farrell in 2:27¼, and the b. m. Kitty Wilkes in 2:28¾.

Two heats were raced by the g. g. Billy McCane, driven by R. Mabbitt, and the r. m. Jennie R., driven by Pete Thomas, in which McCann came out an easy winner in 2:37½ and 2:30. Jerome Whelpley drove a bay mare, by Kent, a mile in 2:27½, and W. G. Brooks drove the blk. s. Idlegift in 2:26 and 2:27, making the last half of the second mile in 1:12¾.

TROTTING IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 21.—The Detroit Driving Club will hold a great trotting and pacing meeting here, beginning next Tuesday. There are 129 entries in the various classes, and they come from nearly every State in the Union. The track is in splendid condition, and a novelty will be tried in the electric bells that are placed in every stable and communicate with the judges' stand. These will be used in calling the horses to the post, instead of the old method of drum tapping. All the horses entered are here, and everything is in readiness for the opening day, when the gates will be thrown open to the public free of charge. This is to be called Blue Ribbon Day. There will be three events on that day, two trots and a pacing race. There are thirteen entries in the first, the 2:33 class, fourteen in the second, and fourteen in the third. With good weather the meeting will be the best by long odds ever given under the auspices of the club. The great ten thousand-dollar-stake race, with fifteen nominations, will take place on Thursday next. Johnston, the great pacer, and Guy, the trotting wonder, will give exhibitions during the meeting. Prominent horsemen from all parts of the country are here, and the success of the meeting is assured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large mill of the Vallio Marble Company, at Fair Haven, Vt., was burned yesterday morning. It was a wooden structure, built in 1845. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $20,000. C. T. Maynard & Co.'s machine shop, adjoining, was badly damaged. Loss, $500; no insurance.

The shop of Martin James, a carpenter at 359 Tenth-avenue, rear, was on fire early yesterday morning and about $500 damage was done.

Greybill & Co.'s office flia and desk factory in Waterloo, Ontario, was damaged by fire yesterday. Loss, $9,000; insurance, $5,200.

A fire in the Canada Sugar Refinery's warehouse at Montreal, Quebec, Yesterday, did $8,000 damage. The company insures itself.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 21.—The steamship Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Mages, sld. from Hull yesterday for New-York.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Huggett, sld. from London to-day for New-York.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Denmark, (Br.,) Rigby, London 17 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

THE PULPIT ABUSED.

M'DOW'S CRIME DENOUNCED BY LEADING CHARLESTON PREACHERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21.—The Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., preached a sermon, having a direct reference to the McDow trial, at the Grace Episcopal Church to-day, choosing for his text, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Dr. Pinckney said the failure to recognize the crime of murder, to condemn it, and to punish it by legal and social condemnation is the great transgression of the American people. The failure to detect and punish the crime, he said, is the weak point in our whole judicial system, and the impotence of the law, he continued, is the result of the low public opinion, which regards not the divine decree against murder. Hundreds of murderers escape justice from these causes, and the land is defiled with blood. The result of the recent trial in this city seems to fall very far short of any decree of homicide. It has failed to condemn crime, to vindicate God's law, or to protect human life against the murderous pistol. That a human life has been taken by violence is an acknowledged fact, and the tribunals of justice have no word of censure for the deed. The slayer is restored to his place without condemnation of any sort, without fine, imprisonment, or any legal disapproval of the wrong. Is not this result calculated to cheapen human life and to relax the bonds of society? Must it not weaken the spirit of murder in the public mind and encourage men to resent a hasty word or an angry reproof or wrong by shedding the blood of the reprover?

In this and every similar case, where the armed man slays the unarmed victim, God's law and man's law demands the punishment or the deed in proportion to its criminality. It is this lax public sentiment which so often takes the trial by jury out of the category of justice which, in God's name and in society's behalf, I must condemn. It requires high moral sense to detect crime, and much moral courage to punish it. It is an easy to avoid responsibility and to accept the popular escape that courts and juries gladly avail themselves of the chance of acquitting a prisoner. Such chances can easily be found, for, except in a case of assassination, any shrewd lawyer can find or invent a pretense of self-defence.

In summing up Dr. Pinckney said: "Mercy to the murderer is cruelty to the community. Every deed of violence, whether murder, manslaughter, or mob law, becomes the seed of future crime unless reproved by the majesty of the law. When lax public sentiment palliates bloodshed and even justifies it, the most terrible penalty, violence will run riot in the community, and innocent men and women will suffer for the wrong. Every part of this land furnishes sad illustrations of this truth."

Dr. McDow's trial was also the subject of Dr. Vedder's discourse at the Huguenot Church. Dr. Vedder said that the city of Charleston, sometimes called the "City of Disaster," had received its crowning catastrophe from its hall of justice. Whether or not the judgment there rendered was technically warranted—and it was reached by some, at least, of unimpeachable integrity—some, at least, who might have been mistaken—I think they were—but who would not knowingly be guilty of untruth—I say that no one can doubt that a very large and influential portion of our community, and well-nigh our whole land, hold it to have been there demonstrated that Charleston holds nothing more cheap than human life, and those who was in public calamity has been steadily done to death under circumstances that make the heart sick, while the worse than worthless slayer goes forth, not only unscathed of penalty, but applauded by some as a weldoer. This is the verdict of a very extended and outspoken public sentiment. I, for one, cannot believe that there should be ground for such momentous difference of opinion, or any difference whatever, upon a matter like this. But it is, if possible, even more lamentable that the hundred crimes, which confessedly rest on the alleged and adjudicated one, the purposed and pursued profanation of the holiest ties which the earth knows, should be substantially lost sight of in the debate about the late event in which it resulted; nay, that it should be made, in the very heat of the circumstances, a theme for a justification of that event. Must not our dear and ancient city take up the lamentation, "I am weak, though enthroned is a gracious reproach of the past; I am ashamed, who never before could or heard any reproach by these things which are laid at my door."

"And," concluded the speaker, "can she be worthy of herself until the infamy be disowned, the blot repudiated with loathing, that here the most hallowed hood of social life may be openly and unwittingly violated without challenge, censure, indignant, unmistakable, unanimous execration?"

THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE.

A NEW SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING ESTABLISHED AT THE LAKE.

CHAUTAUQUA, July 21.—The Secretary of the Literary and Scientific Circle gives some interesting facts and figures. The circle has graduated 16,000 members since its establishment by Bishop John H. Vincent in 1878. So rapid has been its growth in recent years that to-day nearly 90,000 undergraduates are registered, divided into classes as follows: The Class of '89, 23,000 members; '90, 25,000; '91, 24,000, and '92, 16,000. As to individual membership, names are found representing all creeds and all lands. There are several hundred members in the Dominion of Canada, and circles in England, Scotland, Continental Europe, South Africa, Australia, India, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, and Alaska.

The success of the circle is the assembly grounds on this lake, from whence the movement went out. The Summer schools are other phases of the movement. Nearly one thousand students are here studying—360 are taking university work, 200 are in the normal and teachers' classes, and 300 are in special classes. Delsarte, cookery, tapestry, painting, and photography are among the trade enthusiastically followed. Chautauqua is a great place for hobbyists to come to and set up schools.

Next week at Woodin, one of the prettiest points on the lake, the 19th of the annual national convention of the Beta Tceta Pi, one of the oldest Greek letter college fraternities, and the only one owning a Summer resort. Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Porter of Ohio, and other notables will be present.

Chautauqua presents a brilliant programme next week. Hjalmer Hjorth Boyesen gives a series of lectures on novels. Richard Malcolm Johnston reads from his own works, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Mrs. Frank Beard, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster deliver lectures. Other speakers are Dr. Lyman Abbott, President Edward Martin of the W. L. Davidson, James L. Hunes, and Rev. A. E. Winship. The subjects of Boyesen's lectures are the "French Novel," "German Noval," "Victor Hugo," "The Scandinavian Novel," "George Eliot," and "Russian Novels and Novelists." Concerts next week will be given by the Yale Glee Club, Organist Flagler, and selected musicians.

Too late to go into the general announcements was started the Chatauqua School of Physical Training. Is the first and only Summer school of its kind. The premier course of study offered, and, including the gymnasium, about 500 students are registered in its classes. The Faculty comprises several specialists, as follows:

William G. Anderson, M. D., Director of Physical Education, Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Principal, Lecturer on and Practice of Gymnastics, and Director of the Chautauqua Gymnasium; Henry S. Anderson, Adelphi Academy, Director of Heavy Gymnastics; J. W. Seaver, M. D., Director Physical Education, Yale University, Lecturer on Physiology and Anthropometry; Elias M. Musher, M. D., late Medical Examiner at Vassar College, Lecturer on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Pelvic Organs of Women; Jules King, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Lecturer on the Care of the Eyes; Claes Enebuske, Ph. D., Stockholm, (Royal Academy,) Sweden, Swedish System of Gymnastics; L. J. Peacock, Assistant Teacher of the Long System; Miss Blanche Corewell, Brooklyn, Normal School, Pysical Education, Teacher of Light Gymnastics.

MISSED HIS WIFE, BUT SHOT HIMSELF.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., July 21.—About two years ago James Sylva and Miss Buskalew, daughter of a well-known citizen of Kirkeville, were married and removed to Keokuk, Iowa. About six months ago, Mrs. Sylva returned to the parental roof, stating that her husband would not support her. Yesterday she received a telegram from Sylva saying that he would be there to-day to kill her. He kept his word, arriving this morning and going to his wife's father's house. His wife came to the door, and he said: "Allie, will you return to me?" The young woman replied in the negative, whereupon Sylva fired at her and she fainted. Thinking that he had killed his wife, Sylva turned the weapon upon himself and sent a ball into his brain. He will die. Mrs. Sylva was not hurt.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT CROP.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—A. L. Mohler, Assistant General Manager of the Manitoba Railroad, has just completed a thorough personal examination of the wheat crop along the lines of the Manitoba system, and has prepared a concise summary of the results of his investigations. During the past week he has examined all the country on the Northern and Dakota Divisions, conversed with many farmers and elevator experts, and as the result predicts that the country tributary to the Manitoba lines will furnish for shipment at least 32,000,000 bushels of wheat. This estimate, he says, is confirmed by Chicago experts who have recently been covering the same territory independently of himself.

NORTH DAKOTA'S SURPRISE.

DRAFT OF A COMPLETE CONSTITUTION FRAMED BY EXPERTS.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 21.—The Constitutional Convention has been given a genuine surprise by the presentation of a complete Constitution which will be considered during the present week. This Constitution is said to have been prepared with great care and after consultation with some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Union. In many respects it is identical with articles already introduced in the convention.

It is a compilation of the best provisions of the Constitutions of the different States and United States, fitted to North Dakota. With regard to taxation it has no specific provisions, embodying in it the Wisconsin constitutional provision on this subject which provides that the rule of taxation shall be uniform upon property made subject to taxation by the Legislature, leaving the power of regulating the method of taxation with the Legislature.

It also provides that the property of non-residents shall not be taxed at a higher rate than that of residents; gives the Legislature the power to fix the passenger and freight rates on railroads and transportation companies, the rates to be reasonable and the courts to decide what are reasonable rates. It prohibits the loaning of the credit of the State to any association or corporation; vests the judicial power in a court of impeachment consisting of the Senate, a Supreme Court, District Court, County Courts, and Justices of the Peace, thus providing for the establishment of County Courts; limits the members of the judges of the Supreme Court to three, which may be increased after five years. It provides against female suffrage.

The House of Representatives shall consist of not less than 75 nor more than 120 members, and that the Senate not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the size of the House. Each organized county shall be entitled to at least one member of the House. The Senators are divided into two classes—one to be elected for two years and the other for four. It provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, not exceeding ninety days, to convene on the first Tuesday in January after the election.

Two-thirds of the members-elect may override the veto power; the Governor shall either approve or return a bill within five days from the time of delivery to him, and shall have ten days after adjournment within which to approve or reject. In case of objection he shall file the same with the Secretary of the State within the time above specified. Collector Hutchinson was in the regiment of Gen. Hawley during the war and was wounded at Deep Run, Va., in August, 1864. Two months later he withdrew from the service, his connection with the army covering a period of three years. He is a member of the Grand Army, and it was probably supposed that his appointment would create such an element in that organization.

The secretary regrets, however, has been realized. The resignation which the Grand Army wanted was not the appointment of Sheriff Hatchieson, but that of Department Commander William H. Pierpont of New-Haven as Internal Revenue Collector. Mr. Pierpont was also an officer in Gen. Hawley's regiment through the war, rising from the ranks to a Captaincy. He re-enlisted as a veteran in December, 1863, and was wounded at Drewry's Bluff, Va., in May, 1864. He is crippled for life on account of the service. In addition to his Commandership of the Connecticut Grand Army, which he now holds, he is the founder of the Sons of Veterans organization in the State. Prior to 1885 he was an official in the New-Haven Custom House, and is familiar with the public service. But Mr. Pierpont is not a politician. That fact was against him through the whole canvass made in his interest. His selection, though, would have been thoroughly creditable.

While Col. Tibbits was a good soldier, by the way, being brevetted Major in 1865, he appointment was not made on that ground. The two Government appointments which have been made in this State by President Harrison have gone to party spoilsmen. That fact should not be lost sight of. In both cases also the honor and emoluments have gone to Blaine partisans. When Col. Tibbits wanted Yale College burned he was making a Blaine speech. When Collector Hutchinson won his spurs he was a Blaine lieutenant in the field. Everybody in Connecticut who is in any way acquainted with public affairs knows that the entry of Col. Tibbits and Sheriff Hutchinson into the Federal service is without the least idea of enforcing the reform that has been promised by Republicans for years.

PROBABLY IN CANADA.

BOSTON, July 21.—Lewis D. Boise, senior partner of L. D. Boise & Son, whose son and partner has left for parts unknown, says that his son has had charge of the business for several years and they have got along unpleasantly together. The son has lived at high expense at the United States Hotel with his wife. The wife went to Newport, Vt., near the Canada line, recently, and it is supposed her husband joined her there. Mr. Boise states that his son took all the firm's money, perhaps $700, and thinks $150 may be due to parties who have ordered clothing.

Mr. Boise has carried on business for fifty years, seventeen at the present place, and in past years had a large trade. He made an assignment to Mr. Hoswell of Hoswell & Preach, in March, 1888, and to pay 10 per cent cash borrowed $2,000 on mortgage of James Williams. Last May another 10 per cent. installment was due, which there was not money to pay, and lawyers' fees for contesting a lease were also due. The firm's credit is very poor, according to the elder Mr. Boise. He claims, however, to be not the least to blame for what his son has done, and will do what he is able to rectify matters. He is a partial invalid, and is wholly prostrated in mind and body by the present situation. He says his son was short $200 on the last quarter's rent, and may have used some of the money deposited for suits to make up that amount.

OUT DURING A QUARREL.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 21.—Late to-night William Brady, aged twenty years, and William Brookes, two years younger, between whom there has been enmity for some time past, met in the lower section of this city and renewed their quarrel. Brady struak at Brookes, and the latter drew a knife and slashed his adversary across the face, and followed this up with a stab in the left side which penetrated the lung. Brady was taken to the Cooper Hospital, where the physicians say his wounds are fatal. Brookes, who is respectably connected, made his escape, and up to midnight had not been captured, though the police are making a vigorous search for him.

BLAME FOR RATE TROUBLES.

THE BURLINGTON AND NORTHERN NOT TO SHOULDER IT ALL.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Concerning the latest endeavors that have been made to buy or lease the Chicago, Burlington and Northern in the interest of harmony among the railways of the Northwest, the following from Boston is said to be an official statement of the facts:

"Several propositions in the shape of offers for the road have been made to the controlling interests. One of them comes from the Chicago and Northwestern, but this, the Burlington and Northern people say, is hardly likely to be seriously considered, as that road would hardly be ready to pay for the Burlington and Northern the price that would be asked for it. It is doubtful if any of the other propositions will be accepted. The negotiations with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy are still in progress and may come to a conclusion at any time. The Burlington and Northern people are not disposed to accept the blame of all the rate troubles in the Northwest. They say they have been forced by the necessity of severing through business to cut rates, and the other lines have followed. The commodity rates have caused all the present trouble. When the trunk lines shall have secured an establishment of rates on an equitable basis that shall include the 'Soo' Road, and the long and short haul clause shall be ignored, as it may be under the existing conditions, and as it was agreed at last week's meeting, then, but then will all the roads get their fair share of business and at fairly paying rates.

"The Burlington and Northern is by no means the thorn in the flesh that it is alleged to be. When the other people condemn the course they forget that the St. Paul Road, when it built down to Kansas City and thereby tapped some of the best business of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy simply invited an encroachment upon its own territory. But for the fact that the St. Paul had the line to Kansas City the Burlington and Northern would never have been constructed. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy people were forced to this course in retaliation for the St. Paul's

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A GOOD MAN TURNED PIRATE.

WILLIAM DAMPIER. By W. CLARK RUSSELL. English Men of Action Series. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

Most readers will probably wonder why William Dampier was chosen for a place in this series of English biographies. He is probably among the least known of Englishmen who once were eminent, and his career is scarcely one in which Englishmen of our time could take any special national pride. Dampier was a clear-sighted, fairly sound-hearted man, a surprisingly able navigator, and an explorer of original ideas and personal courage, if not one who accomplished really memorable things. It was his misfortune to live in an age when every man who followed the sea was sorely temptad to engage in piratical enterprises, and it was the nature of Dampier to yield. This is not a matter to be set down against Dampier with severity; we must remember what the times were in which Dampier happened to live. An age in which a man, on his return from extensive freebooting enterprises, could be commendad for presentation to the Queen of England and conld receive the honor of kissing her hand and relating his adventures (as was the case with Dampier) offers much for pardon in the individual. It is always a first principle of justics to remember the moral standards of the age in which a man finds it necessary for his life to be spent.

Probably Dampier's fame owes as much to accident as to achievements. Had he never made the acqnaintance of Alexander Selkirk, never sailed on the same expedition with him, never shared in the rescue of Selkirk from the island of Juan Fernandez, this book might not have been written. His connection with Selkirk was a connection shared by others, and others besides himself wrote books of travel that aided Defoe, but theirs has hesn a Robinson Crusoe distinction somewhat inferior to Dampier's. Dampier wonld still survive without Defoe's help in the Australian archipslago named after him; his books of travel to this day would charm all readers who chanced to learn of their existence, and the feats he performed as a navigator would remain as a part of the history of man's efforts to put to practical uses the forces of wind and wave at sea. But these lasts in Dampier's life would scarcely raise him from a place in the company of those successful sailors of the past who have left copies narrative of their advantures on sea and land.

This Robinson Crnsoe connection turns up on more than a dozen of Clark Russell's pages, and remains with the reader throughout the book. First we hear of it! in a statement which the author says has escaped all the biographere of Defoe in their accounts of the origin of that work of Defoe's which Defoe's biographer, Prof. Minto, has called the "sole lifs buoy" of the vast remainder of his writings. It appears that so early as 1681, or nearly forty years before Defoe published "Robinson Crusoe," the pilot of the buccaneering ship aboard which Dampier was engaged told him and the other officers while they lay at anchor one day off Juan Fernandez that many years before a ship was cast away upon that island, one man alone surviving and he living thare alone for five years before he was rescued by a passing vessel. It was twenty-three years after the above date that Selkirk went ashore on Juan Fernandez, but it was in this year, 1681, that the Mesqnito Indian, to whom Defoe may have been indebted, was left on the island. He had gone ashore to hunt for goats in the forest while the ship was at auchor, and in the haste of departure, caused by the appsarance of three men-of-war off at sea, he could not be rescued. It so happened also that Dampier was aboard the vessel which rescued this Indian from his solitude three years later, and he was able to print an interesting account of the incident, which Defoe, among others, probably read. When Selkirk made his landing in 1704, Dampier's vessel had for consort the Cinque Ports, of which Selkirk was the mate, and when Selkirk was rescued four and a half years later Dampier was the pilot of the ehip that rescued him. Thus the fame of Dampier would seem to be linked permanently with that of an immortal book.

Clark Russell brings to the task of writing Dampier's life much sympathy with the subject and great familiarity with sea life and sea affairs generally. In his opening chapter he explains with admirable clearness the conditions of navigation in Dampier's time, when it had scarcely advanced beyond the state in which Columbus fonnd it. Great were the obstacles with which navigators contended when all they had to help them was "the lead line over the side and a quadrant hig enough to serve as a gallows," while the seas into which they must journey were sufficiently untraveled, since "islands which now have their newspapers and hotels were uncharted."

Nevertheless, it is apparent that Mr. Rnssell has not expended sufficient care in his investigations. He does not appear to he aware that the father of his hero was only a tenant farmer at the time of Dampier's birth, which ocnrred in the days when Oliver Cromwell was abont to force the remnant of the Long Parliament out of the House of Commons. "I think we may take it that he never married whilst he pursued his sea life; bnt when he came ashore for good he was tolerably advanced in years, and it would not be safe to conjecture what he did then," argues the anthor in evident ignorance of the fact that Dampier, on his retnrn from Yucatan and after his logwood-cutting days, was married to a woman whose Christian name was Judith and whom Dampier himself describes as young and "out of the family of the Dnchess of Grafton." Of his last years Mr. Rnssell knows nothing, and thinks it strange that, considering his eminence, there are "no dieeoverable contemporary references to this portion of his life." Even the date of his death he fails to give, only saying that he died not long after his return from his last voyage, "amid the obscnrity of rural and provincial surroundings."

Now, the date of Dampier's death is not so donbtful a matter as that. It is known that he died early in the month of March, and either in the yaar 1714 or 1715. Tha exact place in which this event occnrred is also known. So far from having occnrred amid the rural obscurity Mr. Rnssell speaks of, it occurred in the Parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, London, a place which at that time must have been the very heart of London and an aristocratic neighborhood. The will of Dampier, moreover, is still preserved, and in it he describes himself as "diseased and weak of body, but of sound and perfect mind." Mr. Rnssell devotes some space to a discussion of the point whether any part of the profits from Dampier's last voyage (which were considerable) ever fonnd its way into the hands of Dampier himself, and he concludes that Dampier fared like the other officers, though he doubts if the sum was large enough to yield an income "snffiecient for his plainest reqnirements." This would imply that Dampier died in straitened circnmstances, but it has been shown that this was not the case; while as for his having a share in the profits of the last voyage he could have received none of them, since he died in 1714 or 1715, and the money was not divided nntil 1719. These facts have all been set forth in the sketch of Dampier in Leslie Stephen's Dictionary of National Biography, but Mr. Russell appeare not to have seen the sketch.

The merits which the anthor accords to Damnier are nnnsual ones when we think of them as combined in one and the same individual. In the strictly professional sense of the word he was "the finest sailor of his day," and his travels "are to this hour foremost among the best written and most interesting in the langnage." Even in our time qualitiee each as these are rarely combined in men who follow the sea; in Dampier's time the combination was extraordinary, and mnst have made him something of a prodigy. The sailors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were coarse, unlettered men, bnt Dampier was able to write in a way to delight readers in every age and it is recorded of him that when in a foreign land and unable to speak French or Spanish he could converse in Latin. Such is the charm of his style that a child, in Mr. Russell's opinion, might get to know more from him than from a dozen modern pages, even when aided by illustrations.

Dampier in late life recalled his former companions with disgnst and even loathing. No one knew better than he that they were brutes, and Mr. Rnssell thinks those who respect his memory best will be pleased to regard him a failure as a buccaneer, which, in some ways, he was. Though he was the best navigator of his time, he knew not how to command; he understood human nature, but he could not control it. He was petulant, lacked the qualities which command obedience, and in critical moments, when boldness and originality of action might carry a great point, he hesitated. By his character he discouraged men instead of giving them confidence. Even as an explorer he was half-hearted, and appeared to exhaust his energy in theories, so that by the time he addressed himself to action nearly all his enthnsiasm was gone.

FANNIE KEMBLE'S NOVEL.

FAR AWAY AND LONG AGO. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, author of "Records of a Girlhood," &c. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1889.

Those who were privileged to know Mrs. Pierce Butler during the years she passed near Lenox, Mass., will turn with much expectation of a mixed sort to a novel whose title gives a hint of its being American in its scenery and whose first pages make that hint a certainty.

The actress over whom our grandmothers became enthnsiastic and who had retired from the stage before middle-aged people were born had American experiances as the wife of a slave owner which might have served as coloring for a romance of the order of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Bnt it is soon apparent that Mrs. Butler-Kembls does not choose to touch npon that subject which she discnssed in her once-famous book on plantation life in the Southern States. But even in the place and period she hes chosen, in that lovsly scenery of the Berkshire Hills and among the people of rnstic and of cultured life whom she learned to know so well after the divorce from her husband, there were elements for the pen of a person whose satirical powers were by no means weak. Will she air some of those rooted prejudices the Briton imbibes in the oradle and fall tooth and nail on the people among whom she once sojourned? Will she infuse into her novel some of that violent temper, that irasibility, that odd way of vitnperating men and things, which made her an object of fear as well as interest to those who met her? Plenty of stories of her domineering ways, of her manners pushed to the point of downright rndeness, linger in various households where the heroine herself was always *persona grata*, owing to the charm of her queerly-compounded character. Will she use this opportunity, one naturally asks, to gnash her teeth upon the people she detested and give one final exhibition of her powers of denunciation or of satire?

Some will be glad, others disappointed, to find reminiscances which have been cast in the form of a romance anything but abusive or eatirical. On the contrary, the worst that she brings against the Americans of Berkshire County is the charge of being too good-natnred and of indulging too much—some of them—in a crude sort of religious fervor, in which hell flames and other uncomfortable doctrines occnpied a prominent place. The nearest she comes to ill-nature is the picture she draws of Pat O'Flaherty, his ill-kept house, red-headed wife, and children running wild with pigs and poultry:

"A dish-vsied, red-haired woman was cleaning or rinsing, it was difficult to say which, much bruised and battered thereby, while a procession of a most peculiar sort every now and then interrupted her end distracted her attention from her labors.

"A pig, evidently in a state of great excitement, came cantering over the dirty heap and through the pool, scattering their contents in every direction, followed by a feebly-fluttering, running, and jumping hen, who [sic] speedily took the same road, pursued in her turn by a flame-haired four-year-old ruffian, who, in one much-too-short and much-too-narrow garment, chased the flying animals with a long willow wand, tipped with a bunch of foolish foliage. The whole procession came helter-skelter from behind the house, and made for the back of it again at the opposite corner, the pig and poultry taking the direct way over and through all impediments, to the great instant hnstreas, summoned by her mother's shrill outories to circumvent them, and thus losing ground in the pursuit, made up for this disadvantage by vociferating shouts of 'Stop, stop, you rabber! you rogue! you rascal! you thief!'"

Contrast to the shiftless Irishman and his family is the household of James Morrison, a Lancashire man and Radical, who is forman of the iron works at Greenville Farnace and discharges Pat because the latter smokes in the buildings, contrary to the printed rnles and regulations. The Americans of the iron worke and even Judge Shelborne, a high type of the edncated New-Englander, enjoy Pat for his fun and whimsical ideas, hnt the precise Englishman will not yield to their entreaties and take him on again. The situation calls for some dramatic result to this antagonism, but none is forthcoming.

Then there is Mnnbett, an old woman who is the last of the Stockbridge Indians. She does something toward the tragedy in such plot as there is, namely, the love of Mary, the youuger of Morrison's daughters, for the yonng clergyman who is the accentnated snitor of her older sister. In Mary we can nnderstand the English characteristics of mind and body changed by the climate and social life of New-England. She is beautiful, bnt wild, wayward, and nervous, and her miserable secret is not lightened by the attentions of a coarse Congregational miniater, an egotist of the first rauk, who comee to take oberge of the church at the top of the high hill familiar to residents of Lenox. It cannot be said that Mrs. Kemble is successful in this "Elsie Venner" of hers. It is an overetrained character that comes too near to the verge of the ridiculous. The method by which Mary is compromised in Mumbett's cabin with William Norris, the man she hopelessely loves, is not well conceived, and the loss of William Norrie's memory, with the revival thereof at a critical moinent, is a device that has become so familiar to us in novels by practiced mastere of romance that it does more harm to the story than good. In fine, we must not look for a novel in "Far Away and Long Ago," bnt for Mrs. Kemble's recollections of her life in Berkshire clothed in a slender robe of fiction. It will amuse those who remember her and the people she lived in Stockbridge, Lenox, and Great Barrington "before the war"; bnt the general public will hardly find much to interest or amnse them in the sober-sided English Radical and his hysterical child.

NEW BOOKS.

—The History of a Slave. By H. H. Johnston, F. R. G. S. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1889.—The African anti-slavery cause has had no better docnment offered it for promoting the object it has at heart than the fictitious biography of a pagan negro of Central Africa, written by the young explorer Johnston, whose ascent of Monnt Kilimandjars will be remembered. A portrait of Ahn-l-Gnwah as he now appears adorne the frontieplece. He wears the turhan and Arab clothes in token of his conversion to Mohammedanism, and in his account of the checkered career which brought him at last in contact with Europeans he speaks with contempt of hie former conditton as a naked pagan. From further drawings by the anthor we get vivid scenes of his childhood, his warfare against other tribes than his own when he reaches manhood, of his captnre by slave-hunters almost as black as himself but nominally Mohammedans, of his rise to power as a soldier and of other ups and downe in his fortunes. We learn how powerful is the wizard in the pagan tribes and how wise a thing it is to bribe the man who practices the black art. Mr. Johnston never permits Ahn-l-Gnwah ("Father of Strength," the name given him by his Mohammedan masters) to depart in these autobiographical details from the character of sensnality and cruelty which is the natural result of such training. He relates the most anpalling cruelties inflioted on his own relativee and himself with no special emphasis of horror, and telle of the murdere and treacherone deeds of which he has been guilty with the composure of one who looks on that sort of thing as the normal condition of existence. The reader shudders and wonders when light of any kind will be able to combat the moral blackness of the Dark Continent, if all the nations and all orders in every nation are as ruthless, hypocritical, and cowardly as the people with whom the slave comes in contact. We are introduced into the private life of small and of powerful officers of walled towns in Northern Africa and assist at the ruin of merchants by petty officials who take advantage of tales concocted by disobedient and fugitive slaves. The fearful scenes of the slave-gang toiling over the sands and dying by inches of thirst, starvation, and blows are more vividly felt when we hear the story from the lips of a survivor. The struggles of a handful of people who have murdered their masters and attempt to exist in an arid country they do not know are brought clearly before one. In fine, Mr. Johnston presents us with a varied and fascinating account of the life of a typical slave, together with views of African scenery and drawings of pagans and Mohammedans taken from the people themselves. There is little relief to the horrible side of the story, but it is that side which is intentionally prominent.

—Our Journey to the Hebrides. By Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1889.—It is always interesting to see familiar places with eyes unlike those of ordinary travelers who publish their impressions. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell represent the grumbling sort of vacation-makers, who see nothing in rose color and are inexpressibly grieved at fatigue, rain, and bad victnals. But these rarely publish, certainly not in the fine style that *Harper's Magazine* permits. The Scottish Highlands and Hebrides have becoms places where sentiment and rose-colored views are obligatory since Sir Walter Scott's day. In recent times Mr. William Black and Mr. Stevenson have added their note to the chorus, so that it takes nnusnal fortitude of soul to speak out, if the seamy side of it all is to be discussed. There was great clamor against Mr. and Mrs. Pennell when the first instalment of their experiences appeared, and no wonder. The idolatrous setting of Mr. Black's lily-white novels and Mr. Stevenson's grim stories of adventure received a rude knock. Those the Pennells must needs touch the coreet spot of all, the condition of the lower classes, and thus enter the great war that is raging between Tory and Radical, Home Rnle and God Save the Queen. Mr. Black is indignant that the Pennells should see nothing but mean landscapes and wretched people; the Pennells are indignant that their accounts should be denonnced. But in truth there is something to be said on both sides. By their own showing they were in a vile temper during tha whole trip because they tried to foot it instead of going by tricycle. A land that is seen nnder enoh circumstances cannot be fairly reported, because only the bad weather, the bad roads and inns, the oppressed look of the lower classes are sympathetic to the moods of wet, tired, and hnngry pedestrians who are taken for tramps. On the other hand, there has always been a vast conspiracy of silence in Great Britain and Ireland with regard to the lower classes, the peasantry, crofters, and small tenants. Book after book has been written denouncing the land-lords who drove men ont and put sheep and deer in their place, but these books never penetrated the happy mixtnre of stupidity and greed, indifference and caste worship which is fonnd among the powerful classes. A magazine is supposed to be an innocnous form of popular literature from which burning topics are excluded for the best of reasons. Judge how much jey entered into Tory breasts when the large English edition of *Harper's* appeared with such rattling blows against landlordism as resound through these pages. It was not what they expected. Scottish pride, also, was deeply hurt, for the Pennells not only denounced the condition of human beings in the Hebrides, but did their best to scoff at the scenery. The boldness of the magazine may be praised, yet one cannot help feeling sympathy with sufferers from such iconoclasts. It is a pity the Pennells did not bring that tricycle with them. For if they had, all would not have seemed to them trivial, ugly, and forlorn. Even the Duke of Argyll would have escaped some of the derision and contumaly heaped upon him.

—In My Lady's Praise. Poems Old and New. By Sir Edwin Arnold, C. S. I. London: Trübner & Co. 1889.—The verses of the author of "The Light of Asia," which he addressed to his wife, are for the most part devoted to a long series of gem-poems, which take one precious stone after another as the text or symbol of the piece, and are arranged in anch fashion that these stones, written down in the way of acrostics, spell with their initials the name of Fanny Maria Adelaide. Thus Fire-opals lead, with Amethyst and Nephrite, Nacre, and Yacut following, making Fanny. Moonstone, Aquamarine, Rnbies, Idocrase, and Agates compose the middle name, and for "Adelaide" the stone called ligure stands for the "l," dawnstone for the "d." This complicated scheme recalls the alphabetical and acrostical conceits of Oriental poets who loved anoh intricate modes and taught them to the Enronean trouvères of the later Middle Ages. They do something to make up for a lack of trne feeling and the higher qualities of talent which approach genius. They sometimes save mechanical verse from mediocrity and may often cause it to be accepted by the unfastidious. On this score it may have been well for Sir Edwin Arnold to compose his verses on such a plan. For they are dull and mechanical as if he had set himself to compose them without a touch of real feeling and was chiefly concerned with the rhymes. There is something repulsive in the publication of verses written by a poet to his wife, because it seems to lift the veil before the sanctnary that contains things the most intimate and holy; bnt some who are poets can lift a corner of tha veil and yet ba honored of men, because their art is so great that the vulgarity is forgotten. But if a man is not a poet, if he is a versemonger like Sir Edwin Arnold, the reader is disgusted. He feels that vanity and self-glorification are the motive eprings far more than a desire to pnblish the perfections of the lady.

—The Immanent God and Other Sermons. By Abraham W. Jackson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889.—Under this title Mr. Jackson sends forth a volume of discourses preached to a Unitarian congregation, and by them reqnested for pnblication. "Immanent God" is the pantheistlo conception of Deity, which makes the Creetor to be ever abiding in His works as a part and parcel of Himself. He quotes approvingly as sound teaching Pope's lines:

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is and God the soul."

He also holds the opinion that even the great Athanasine, mighty defender of the Nicene faith, "in his snbtle mind conceived and set forth the unity of the nniverse in God." It is a favorite way of talking and writing that the Unitarians of late hava taken up, averring that the majority of Christian teachers whe profess to believe in the Trinity do not really believe, but are so leavened with Unitarian ideas that orthodox Christianity is going to cease as fast as it can. Apart from doctrinal points, which only Unitarians hold, Mr. Jackson aims for high moral culture, and says many things which may be read by all with pleasure and profit.

—Brawn and Brain. Considered by Noted Athletes and Thinkers. Compiled by Arthur F. Aldridge. New-York: John B. Alden. 1889.—Men who succumb to the pernasive tongue of the reporter will tremble when they examine a little book like this. It is compiled chiefly from reports in newspapers, and in several cases at least these reports have not been submitted to the persons from whom they purport to come before being made permanent in a book. This is cruel and ehonld be guarded by law. For example, the words of a noted actor were reported in one of the dailies with regard to the art of fencing. He is a comedian, and the comedian's view of fencing was attributed to him. But it is hardly possible that he would allow such silly rubbish to appear in a book on sports. A serious and thonghtful talk about fencing by a practitioner of the art, Capt. Nicholas of the Fencers' Club, is printed without permission or a chance to revise what some reporter managed to extract from him while hastily "writing up" the noble art. If these are specimens of the way in which the book has been compiled, the sooner such liberties are made expensive the better. There is nothing to show that each and every one of the persons whose names are signed to these short essays did not write them for the book. No credit has been given to the periodicals in which they first appeared.

—Vagrom Verse. By Charles Henry Webb. (John Paul.) Boston: Tickner & Co. 1889.—The writers of innocent and yet bright drollery are few, and when found should be cherished. Under "Vagrom Verse" Mr. C. H. Webb has collected some half a hundred short pieces of verse, most of which sparkle with good-humored wit, while a few have a more somhre meaning under a satirical ontside. One thinks of Barham, Hood, Douglas Jerrold, in turning over the pages of this pretty little book. Mr. Webb has the same way of insinuating an abominable pun into a goody-goody stanza, turning thereby a serious idea into nonsense; the same way of uttering naive absurdities in the rhythm that recalls a well-known poem. Satire of a fine sort appears in "Deacon Brown," all about a brave man whose biography would not do to publish because he was decently born and bred, and neither gambled, nor cursed, nor broke most of the commandments. "Colored People Allowed in this Car" was written in 1860, but the scorn in it applies to the present day of grace. Certain clergymen at a recent convention might have quoted the lines:

"Where this condescension shall cease, who can say?
Perhaps, the next thing, we'll allow him to pray."

Another neat and delicate little satire is found in "To My Bric-a-Brac Brothers," and New-York people will relish the Wall-street allusions, though no longer timely, in "The Day of Dan'l Drew," and other verses on kindred topics. Mr. Webb opens his charming little feast of pleasantries and satires with an "At the Door" wherein he artfully depreciates his wares:

"I do not come in purple dressed,
In puds of trolls and catsnes,
I come in rags and stand confessed
A poet of shreds and patches."

If they are shreds and patches which he offers, great care and a fine literary sense have gone to their shaping. If "John Paul" is a tramp, would there were more such!

—An Explanatory and Pronouncing Dictionary of the Noted Names in Fiction, &c. By William A. Wheeler, with Appendix by Charles G. Wheeler. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—This work, which first appeared in 1865, is now presented in its nineteenth edition. In a quarter of a century it has been very much amplified. Its nsefnlness having been once racognized this volume has had the anccess it merited. Snch few omissions as may have occurred are now corrected in the index. In names of persons, places, nicknames, and pseudnyms, with popular appellations, it will be found complete.

LITERARY NOTES.

—It is said that F. Marion Crawford has decided not to write a sketch of Sir John Hawkwood, the English soldier of fortune, who attained much fame in the fonrteenth centnry, and that Macmillan & Co. have accordingly decided not to include Hawkwood in their Men of Action Series. This is to be regretted, as no good life of the man is accessible.

—"A Race With the Sun" is the title of a book by Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, giving an account of a sixteen months' trip aronnd the world, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will pnblish early in the Autumn.

—Helen Zimmern's account of the Hanse towns will be added to the story of the Nations' Series in the Autumn.

—Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" and Franklin's "Antobiography" will be added to the Knickerbocker Nuggets of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—The Putnams announce Ivan Panin's "Lectures on Russian Literature" for issue some weeks hence.

—The wife of Gen. Charles H. T. Collis has written, and will publish through the Putnams, "A Woman's War Record—1861-1865."

—Max Müller's Gifford lectures, which were delivered last year at Glasgow, will be published soon by Longmans, Green & Co.

—D. C. Heath & Co. will publish "Selections from Wordeworth," edited by A. J. George, A. M., arranged in chronological order, with a view to showing the growth of the poet's mind, and embracing all of Wordeworth's best work. In all there are 168 selections, and they are accompanied by notes, topographical and critical.

—T. B. Aldrich's "Queen of Sheba" has been added to the paper series of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—A novel by Jane G. Austin, entitled "Standish of Standish," will be published in the Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is historical in character, and will remind readers of "A Nantucket Nobleman," Colonial New-England furnishes the setting.

—"Sweet Brier," Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood's naw book, will be published soon by the D. Lothrop Company.

—*Scribner's* for August will contain a story by G. P. Lathrop, entitled "The New Poverty." It deals with a time in the distant future—very, very distant, no doubt—when it will be as much of a distinction to be poor as it now is to be enormously rich. Mr. Lathrop may properly be said to possess a powerful imagination.

—The railway paper in the August number of *Scribner* will be "How to Feed a Railway," the writer being Benjamin Norton, Second Vice President of the Long Island Railroad. In the September nnmber the final articles of this series will appear, the same being "Safety Appliances in Railroad Working," by H. S. Prout.

—Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robine Pennell will describe in the *Century* for August a rowing trip down the Thames from Oxford to Richmond. The article will contain thirty-three illnstrations.

—Olive Elsley Seward in *Side Awake* for Angnst writes of seeing Thiers and Laboulage in Paris in company with Secretary Seward. Thiers had then been President of France only a short time.

—Some of the prices obtained at the Halliwell-Phillipps library sale in London a fortnight ago were these: First edition of Lord Byron's "Hours of Idleness," on large paper, 1807, £9 5s. "The First Booke of the Famous Historye of Penardo and Laissa, other waye callid the Warres of Love and Ambition, Doone in Herwik Verses," fine copy, very rare, no copy being in the British Mnseum, and only another copy known, £14; first edition of Molière's "Amphitryon Comedie," Paris 1668, £13 10s; Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," newly revised, 1632, a rare edition, of which only two copies are known, the British Mnseum being without one, £75; Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare, designed for the use of young persons," plates by W. Blake, fine copy, 1816, £10 5s; first edition of Milton's "Lycidas," Cambridge, 1638, £64; Shakespeare's "King John," 1611, £11; Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1619, £15 10s; Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," first edition, 1600, £50; first edition of "Pericles," 1609, £36; the lithographic fac similee of the early quarto editions of the separate works of Shakespeare, forty-eight volumes, 1862-71, subscribers' copy, £55; Halliwell-Phillipps's "Outlines on the Life of Shakespeare," two volumes, octavo, 1887, with the copyright, £50; Drayton's "Polyolbion," first edition, John Milton's copy, £43; "Plutarch's Lives," the scarce 1595 edition, £16 5s; first folio Shakespeare, (12⅜ inches by 8 inches,) £95; fourth folio Shakespeare, (14 inches by 9 inches,) £30; a collection of deeds, drawings, cuttings, &c., relating to Shakespeare and Stratford-on-Avon, in one volume, £45; a very extensive and important collection of Shakespeareana in forty large scrap books, £290. This library realized £2,298 10s. 6d.

—A recent visitor to the grave of De Quincey, at Edinburgh, reports that the mural tablet is not weather stained, nor is the grave wanting in attention. Some one cares for it well. "As the birds sang about in the grounds," says he, "the trees rustled and the sun shone, and I could hardly think of him sleeping in a more lovely spot, save it might be along with Wordsworth and Hartley Coleridge in the churchyard at Grasmere."

—Mr. Ruskin, in the new chapter of his autobiography, includes a few reminiscences sent him by his relative, Mrs. Arthur Severn. She gives a few anecdotes of Carlyle, who in his early days used to stay with the noble art. If these are specimens of the way in which the book has been compiled, the sooner such liberties are made

some of the family to hear a sermon by David Gillespie on "Youth and Beauty Being Laid in the Grave." Something in the sermon pleased Carlyle, and he was seen by Gillespie to smile. Gillespie stopped suddenly in his sermon with a frown on his face, looked at Carlyle, and said: "Mistake me not, young man—it is youth alone that you possess." An old cousin of Mrs. Severn's, who sat next to Carlyle at the time, told her this.

—In giving a certain French work to Whitelands College Mr. Ruskin recently added a note asking "the reader to observe generally that the compiler of this book was an ass." He explained that he had affixed certain marks to the illustrations, so that "X means good, XX better, XXX best. B, Bad, in the sense of stupid and vulgar. D, Damnable, in the sense of biased skill and vile aim. By means essentially bad, with good under qualities. There is no mark of xB, because if a thing be essentially good its failings are never to be minded. And no mark of BB, because when a thing is essentially bad, it doesn't matter how bad."

—*Harper's Weekly* for the present week will contain an elaborate article on "Electric Lighting in New-York," by Schuyler S. Wheeler, with twenty-eight illustrations.

—Edmund Yates was recently in Stoke Pogis, after a lapse of many years since his last previous visit. "The Churchyard was tranquil and lovely as usual," he says, "but the graves seemed to have much increased in number, and in character to be different from what they were within my recollection. The 'moldering heaps' of turf are in the minority, their places taken by cultivated flower beds, most of them adorned with the smart upholstery of the statuary trade. The 'yew tree's shade' is still grateful, but 'those rugged elms,' in the churchyard itself, at least, seem to have disappeared altogether. I had always imagined that the 'ivy-mantled tower' stood as represented by Birket Foster in his lovely illustrations to the 'Elegy,' published in 1855; bnt the hideous nudition of the over-topping wooden steeple was made nearly a century ago. The churchyard is still visited by many pilgrims, especially by Americans."

—With the nnmber for June and July, one number being issued for the two months, *Ocean* completes its second volume. Having once seen this excellent magazine of travel, one can hardly think of a person going aboard ship without first making sure of a copy. Admirably printed and illustrated and well edited throughout, it must be an interesting thing to have around all the way over.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MADELINE AND OTHER POEMS. By JAMES MCCARROLL. Portrait of the author. Introduction by CHARLES LOTIN HILDRETH. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE RECONCILIATION. WHO WAS TO BE RECONCILED? GOD OR MAN? OR GOD AND MAN? Christianity the Ethical View of the Atonement. By P. WALDENSTRÖM, Ph. D. From the Swedish by J. G. PRINCELL. Chicago: JOHN MARTENSON. 1888. Cloth.

THE LORD IS RIGHT. Meditations on the Twenty-fifth Psalm. By P. WALDENSTRÖM, Ph. D. From the latest Swedish edition. Translation revised by J. G. PRINCELL. Chicago: JOHN MARTENSON. 1888. Cloth.

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND THE REVISERS. An Address before the Association of the Bar of the City. By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER. New-York and Albany: BANKS & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

THE UNEMPLOYED. By the Senior Editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*. St. Louis: THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING HOUSE. 1889. Paper.

THE BLOOD OF JESUS: WHAT IS ITS SIGNIFICANCE? Meditations. By P. WALDENSTRÖM, Ph. D. From the Swedish by J. G. PRINCELL. Chicago: JOHN MARTENSON. 1888. Pamphlet.

MARQUIS OF PENALTA. By DON ARMANDO PALACIO VALDÉS. MAXIMINA. By the same. Two Novels. From the Spanish by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. New-York: F. F. CROWELL & Co. 1889. Paper. 50 cents each.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY THE IRISH. Previous to the Ninth Century. By T. L. MURPHY. New-York: ANTIQUARIAN AGENCY, 80 Cortlandt-street. Pamphlet, 10 cents.

THE STORY OF HELEN DAVENANT. By VIOLET FANE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE HEROINES OF PETOSEGA. A Novel. By FREDERIC ALVA DRAN. New-York: THE HAWTHORNE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 50 cents, and cloth.

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. By THOMAS A KEMPIS. Now for the first time set forth in rhythmic sentences, according to the original intention of the author. Preface by H. P. LIDDON, D. D., D. C. L., Canon of St. Paul's. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Large paper edition of 750 copies.

WILD DARBIE. By CHRISTIE MURRAY and HENRY HERMAN. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

EMERGENCY NOTES. What to do in Accidents and Sudden Illness until the Doctor Comes. By GLENTWORTH R. BUTLER, M. D. Eighteen original illustrations. New-York: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Cloth.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HENRY IRVING and FRANK A. MARSHALL. Illustrations by GORDON BROWNE. Vol. VI. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Quarto, cloth, $3.

THE FOREIGN BOURSES.

LONDON, July 21.—During the past week there was no demand for discount which was quoted at 1¼ and ½. Money was abundant. On the Stock Exchange business continued to dwindle. There was absolute stagnation in speculation. There was a fair amount of inquiry concerning first-class securities, and prices were maintained through on expectation that there will be a renewal of active buying after the holiday season, and that trade will be good. English railway securities were languid. American railway securities were firm, although there was nothing doing in that department of the market. A general advance in values of these securities is confidently expected in the Autumn. Variations of the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Union Pacific shares, 1½; Northern and Western, ½; Lake Shore and Rio Grande preferred, 1; Central Pacific shares, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific, and Wabash preferred, ½ each; New-York, Ontario and Western shares, Chicago and Milwaukee and Ottawa, and New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, ¼ each. Decreases—Reading, ⅝; New-York Central, ⅜; Atlantic and Great Western firsts and Erie, ¼ each; Mexican Central, ½; Erie seconds, ⅛. During the past week Canadian Pacific was strong. Grand Trunk of Canada first and second preferred have risen 4½ each; do. guaranteed stock, 2½; do. third preferred, 2¼, and do. ordinary, ¼. The Mexican Railway securities were firm; debenture sixes advanced 2 and first, 1. Brewery securities had a feeble tone and experienced a farther decline. Allsopp's preferred fell 7 and ordinary 6. Base debentures declined 4, but Guinness preferences rose 2, and New-Forks ¼. Nitrates were irregular during most of the week, but developed a steadier tone after Mr. North's return.

The International Sugar Bank agencies throughout the world have announced that they have a capital of £3,026,000.

PARIS, July 21.—Notwithstanding the prevailing uneasiness over the political situation, rates were maintained on the Bourse during the past week, and yesterday there was a general rise in prices. The advance was due to purchases to cover. Numerous speculative sales were made. The advances for the week include: Three per cents, 5c.; Credit Foncier, 75c.; Suez Canal, 9f. 50c.; Rio Tinto shares dropped 16f. and Panama Canal shares 2f. 50c. The liquidator of the Panama Canal Company offers for subscription 357,894 lottery bonds at 105f. If he succeeds in disposing of these bonds the Panama Canal people will have in their hands 40,000,000f. fresh money. The general expectation is that he will not succeed.

BERLIN, July 21.—On the Boerse during the week business was limited, but prices remained steady. The following are closing figures: Prussian consols, 107.20; Reichsbank, 169.10; Mexican sixes, 96.10; rubles, 208.40; short exchange on London, 20.43½; long do., 20.35; private discount, 1¾.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—There were few dealings on the Boerse during the week. The market was firm. Closing prices were as follows: Italian fives, 95; Russian fours, 90.20; Spanish fours, 72.80; Austrian credit, 280; short exchange on London, 20.44; private discount, 2¼.

TAX EVADERS IN TEXAS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, July 11.

About eighteen months ago a circular was issued from the office of the Attorney General addressed to each county and each District Attorney in the State, directing the criminal prosecution of every citizen who had rendered property for taxes at less than a cash valuation. The offense to be charged against the citizen was perjury. It was a startling proposition. These attorneys were instructed to consult Tax Assessors, ascertain the names of those guilty of undervaluations, and present the same to the rand Juries for indictment. The occasion of this remarkable circular was said to be that the fraud was commonly practiced. The object was stated to be the effect a salutary reform. But there have been no indictments, no prosecutions, no salutary reform. Were the taxpayers of Texas libeled, or will the Attorney General denounce Prosecuting Attorneys, Tax Assessors, and Grand Juries as false to their official oaths and obligations?

ENLARGED OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS.

From the Petersburg Index-Appeal, July 19.

It is announced that Postmaster Slade of Norfolk is in Washington on business "which has for its prime and central object the removal of Commodore Brown and Constructor Bowles of the Norfolk Navy Yard." Since when do a Postmaster's functions extend to the control of naval affairs? Respectfully referred to Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy for an answer.

WOMEN WHO IMITATE MEN

EVEN TO THEIR CLOTHES AND THE SLANG THEY USE.

POINTS IN AN INDICTMENT FRAMED IN ENGLAND—HOMES THAT ARE THE SUFFERERS FROM ALL THIS.

What are called "manly women" have been made the subject of a searching and suggestive essay by the London *Saturday Review*, which begins with assuming that fashion has decreed that at the present time it is the right and proper thing for its female votaries to adopt manly occupations, amusements, mode of conversation, sports, and to a certain extent imitations of the male garments, not to mention the more serious movements on foot for women to share in the political life of men and in the government of their country. "Nowadays," says the writer, "it is by no means thought necessary for a young married lady to be a good housekeeper or to be well versed in domestic arrangements—all these things can be looked after by the servants, and beyond vehement protests at the largeness of the monthly books when presented, no efforts are made by management to check the expenditure, and, if some spasmodic attempts are initiated, they are rendered utterly futile by the absolute ignorance of the subject on the part of the lady of the house, which is at once detected by the tradesmen and servants, who use it to their own advantage."

Proceeding on this line, he remarks that "if children are to be well looked after, cannot good nurses and governesses be found? and on them the responsibility can be placed, while in case of illness, or even of any of the mild

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinee.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—THE BLACK HUSSAR.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It is curious that just after the Attorney General of this State has proseonted a State corporation successfully in the name of the people, and has obtained a judgment annulling its charter because it has entered a combination designed to suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of refined sugar, a charter should be granted by the people of the same State, under their general corporation laws, to a corporation whose avowed purpose ie to prevent competition in the sale of ealt throughout the whole country, and whose official prospectus openly admits that the corporation has entered into a compact with a similar corporation in England to prevent the shipment of English salt to the United Statee if the people here should seek to encourage such importations for their own relief by removing the tariff dnty on salt.

The fire by which some one hundred and twenty horses were burned to death or suffocated in the stables in East Eleventh-etreet yesterday morning was such a one as might occnr in scores of stables in this city and Brooklyn, and the loes of animal life would be nearly in proportion to the number of animals exposed. Where land is as valuable as it is in large cities, the arrangement of stablee with stalls on the ground floor only is very costly; bnt stalls on the upper floors are extremely dangerous, except where great care is used to make the building "slow burning." It is possible that the general use of much better appliances and arrangements for preventing firee might be brought about by the insurance companies if the work were undertaken with intelligence and syetem; bnt these companies have shown so little capacity in matters involving larger interests that this is hardly to be expected. Much might be done by the owners of large stables —which are those chiefly exposed—by placing the stalls under the basement, the latter being raised a few feet. With proper ventilation and drainage such stalls are quite as healthy as those above, and often more so, and they can be made particularly fit for work horses that are always out during the daytime.

Postmaster PAUL of Milwaukee pnblishes in the *Sentinel* of that city a very long reply to the supplemental report of the Civil Service Commission. It consists chiefly of assertions that Mr. ROOSEVELT has been engaged in an elaborate attempt to misrepresent him, and that the Commissioner has perverted and manufactured testimony for that purpose. We do not know what impression such a reply may make in Milwaukee, where Mr. ROOSEVELT is not so well known as he is here; but in New-York it is calculated to give Mr. PAUL the appearance of having a very bad case indeed.

The plea of Mrs. HARRISON for more room and better accommodations in the White House is perfectly reasonable. Whether the present President has or has not crowded the official residence unnecessarily has nothing whatever to do with the question. The dwelling of the Chief Executive should be ample to give convenient and even luxurious roome to a much larger household than Mr. HARRISON'S, and it should be so arranged that there should be no intrusion upon such privacy as he or his family may desire by reason of official visitors or official business. Whether the President gives his time and his rooms to office seekers or to persons having legitimate affairs to transact, he should be able to command commodious apartments for the use of himself and family. The construction of a building for official business is desirable, bnt it is not sufficient. The "White House" itself has become inadequate for the residence of the Chief Magistrate, and should either be extended and remodeled or replaced by a suitable one.

Among the assets that came into the possession of the receiver of the bankrnpt Panama Canal Company were several hundred thousand unissued lottery bonds. He is now trying to sell 357,000 of them to the French people at $21 each, the par valne being $100. Probably it is proposed that there shall be lottery drawings for the holders of these bonds, and this may cause some of them to be sold, for there is still on deposit with the Crédit Foncier the guarantee fund required by the lottery loan act to be set aside for the protection of the holders of winning bonds. Bnt at best the bnyer of these offered bonds pnrchases only a lottery ticket, and such tickets can be bought at lower prices. The general expectation in Paris, our dispatches say, is that the receiver will not be able to dispose of the bonds. If he should sell them the proceeds would be used, we presume, in paying the expenses of liquidation, protecting the company's decaying property on the isthmus, and sending to Panama a commission of engineers instructed to inspect the unfinished ditch and report as to the cost of completing it.

With the appointment of Capt. GEORGE DEWEY to snceeed Capt. W. S. SCHLEY as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with the relative rank of Commodere, one of the much-discnssed bureau changes is complete. Several other names had been more prominently mentioned as candidates for the place, incln ding those of Capt. G. C. REMEY and Capt. J. S. SKERRETT; bnt as to Capt. DEWEY'S fitness there can be no doubt. He obtained his grade of Captain five years ago, after a total of thirty years in the eervice, which accordingly covered the civil war. It is still a subject of some surmise whether his predecessor, Capt. SCHLEY, retired from the charge of the bureau at this time because of the changes made in it; but the command of a ship so fine as the *Baltimore*, which he will have, may be accepted as reason enough for stepping down from the relative rank of Commodore. Capt. DEWEY will take charge of the bureau during the present transformation period, when it loses to the Bureau of Navigation a large part of its former work, notably the very great portion connected with enlistments, so that it may as well drop the last half of its old name. On the other hand, it acquires the charge of sundrp duties and institntions formerly belonging to the Bureau of Navigation.

The various congresees which have aesembled in Paris during the Exposition, nominally in the interest of labor, have accomplished little, except to give the delegates a season of expensive recreation, for which their constituents among the workingmen pay the bills. The idea of these congresses was, as anneunced, to enforce in some nnexplained way the principle of the universal brotherhood of labor, and to formnlate some grand scheme by which the workmen of one country should aid his fellow in another land without seriously inconveniencing himself. To carry out such an idea at a time like this, when labor's principal characteristic, under the tutelage of professional agitators, is jealousy of foreign competition, was manifestly absurd, and the deliberations of the congresses have emphasized this absurdity. There has been plenty of cheap talk abent the "universality of labor," and the necessity for its "fraternization," but there the matter has stopped. When the delegates had exhausted their eloquence and came to vote, it was found that they regarded "universality" as beginning and ending at home. The Englishmen objected to Germane going to England to compete with them, and every nationality represented voted to exclnde every other from its particnlar field. Some time in the future workingmen will awake to the folly of spending their earnings to support such assemblages as these, which develop into farces in the eyes of reasoning men, but unfortunately the date of this awakening now eeeme to be very far removed.

THE DEFENDERS OF TANNER.

Certain Repnblican journals that are loudly defending TANNER and his policy shonld exercise a little caution. The facts thne far brought to light indicate that the folly of this wretched demagogue and the greed of his subordinates have thrown upon Mr. HARRISON'S Administration the bnrden of a very grave scandal, and that Mr. HARRISON and his Secretary of the Interior already see this. These journals would display more shrewdness of the partisan kind by keeping still, thus following the example of the chief organ in this city. Among them is the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, which declares that the partisan opponents of TANNER are attacking him with malice, neglecting "no opportunity to place him in a false light," and making a "repreeentation" of his policy that is "utterly and thoroughly false." Says the *Hawk-Eye*:

"As far as the existing pension laws are concerned Commissioner TANNER proposes to execute them in a spirit of justice and fairness. And it is for this that Democrats and Mugwumps hate and abuse him. *His administration of his office is faultless.*"

But are not the *Hawk-Eye* and other journals that have expressed similar opinions surprised by the attempts of the President and Secretary NOBLE to deprive this "faultless" administrator of his power and to cleanse the Pension Bureau by dismissing the snbordinates who have simply been obeying TANNER'S orders? If TANNER'S administration is "faultless" and if he has undertaken to execute the laws justly and fairly, why have the President and his Secretary lost confidence in him? Why have they put into the bureau an officer in a subordinate place who dismisses his serviceable tools in spite of his protests and is permitted to overrule him with respect to matters of administration? These journals should procure a little information from headquarters before they commit themselves on this subject.

The truth is that the conduct of TANNER and the disgraceful demoralization of the bureau under his administration have become a scandal of very serious proportions. Public attention was first directed to TANNER'S discrimination in favor of the pension cases in which one of the pension attorneys—who is said to have procured the Commissioner's appointment—was pecnniarily interested. When the facts came out TANNER'S private secretary was made a scapegoat. Bnt before this matter had ceased to excite comment the stories about the rerating of pensions began to be told. The increase of Senator MANDERSON'S pension and the award of $4,000 in back pay to him aroused curiosity as to the good fortune of others. Upon inquiry it was disclosed that the Manderson case had served as a kind of shelter behind which a wholesale business in rerating had been carried on under TANNER'S direction.

The testimony offered by applicants for an increase is heard and weighed by a board of employés who are physicians. It was shewn that no less than five physicians in the medical division had procured the rerating of their own pensions, with the accompanying increases and generous allowances of back pay. The chief of the medical division had caused his pension allowance to be multiplied by seven; the pensions of at least three prominent officers had been rerated by their own subordinates, and their allowances had been multiplied by six, while large snms in back pay had been awarded to them; the Commissioner's private secretary had induced the supporters of TANNER'S policy to multiply his pension by ten and give him $3,000 in arrears; a relative of TANNER is said to have procured an advance from $20 to $60, with $4,000 in arrears, and we find in a Western journal the statement that the new Deputy Commissioner procnred a rerating and $4,000. How mnch of this kind of work has been doue we do not know, bnt a Congressional investigation will reveal the full measnre of TANNER'S prodigality.

During TANNER'S opportune absence on a demagogical tonr in the West the President and his Secretary of the Interior took measures to restrain him in the future. An officer wae appointed with instructione to reorganize the demoralized bureau, and before TANNER'S retnrn he had snmmarily discharged several of TANNER'S snbordinates who had been carrying out the "faultless" Commissioner's policy of rerating. After the Commissioner's return this officer dismissed others of the same kind in spite of their chief's protests and in the face of TANNER'S threat that he wonld resign if his authority should not be respected. It is now stated that since that action was taken TANNER'S recommendations are snbmitted by his snperiors to this officer, his subordinate, for an opinion, and that the subordinate's adverse opinion ie accepted, in order that the further demoralization of the bnreau may be prevented.

What a picture this is of the "faultless administration" of TANNER! But if it shows the demagogical extravagance and gross favoritism of the Commissioner, in how unfavorable a light does it exhibit the President himself, who appears to be willing to deprive the Commissioner of hie powers by transferring them to a snbordinate, while he does not dare to remove the incompetent and wasteful demagogne from office. The people will hear a great deal more about these shameful transactions before the year is ont, and the journals that have undertaken to defend TANNER and his work will find that in their haste they have consented to carry a very heavy load.

REPUBLICAN REAPPOINTMENTS.

The somewhat brusque treatment of numerous Republicans, who, having lost their places in the Federal service under the last Administration, as they assert, on accennt of their politics, have sought reappointment from Mr. HARRISON, has created a good deal of feeling in office-seeking circles. *Primâ facie*, this class of men have a good case. Other things being equal, their experience ought to be in their favor. And even looking at the matter from the point of view of the politician, the party service that merited place three or four years ago is likely to merit it as well now. But we imagine that in the greater number of cases other things are not equal, and that the *primâ facie* case of these persons is essentially changed by the result of a carefnl examination of their record. We are quite ready to believe that as a general rule the Harrison Administration does quite well to ignore their claims. It ie probably beginning at least to dawn on the minds of the responsible members of this Administration that the number of removals made under the previous Administration from purely political motives was grossly exaggerated by the party organs, and that a very large proportion of the gentlemen who figured as martyrs in the speeches of Senators—Senator HARRISON among them—were not martyrs at all, bnt persons who were allowed to leave the service for the good of the service.

It is hardly to be expected that the former Senator from Indiana who now occnpies the Presidential chair will feel called upon to make public avowal of this fact, but it is an old and a very safe maxim that actions speak louder than words, and President HARRISON'S very general omission to reappoint the men who, according to Senator HARRISON, were removed for partisan reasons, is significant testimony as to the real motive of these removals. Unquestionably there were many vacancies created under Mr. CLEVELAND, particularly in the Postal Service, in order to fill them with Democrats. Most persons can remember the peculiarly foolish and impertinent circular letter on the subject written by Mr. VILAS when he was Postmaster General—a letter that ought to have led to his prompt retirement from the department as being entirely ont of sympathy with the professed principles of the Administration. But there was never any such unlimited exercise of the power of removal by Mr. CLEVELAND as there has been by Mr. HARRISON and by Mr. WANAMAKER. The most important question in this class of cases, however, is not how many removals were made or are now made, but what is the character of the appointments.

To this question we fear that the Harrison Administration cannot make a very creditable answer. We have said that the refusal to reappoint Republicans removed by Mr. CLEVELAND is probably justified, but we suspect that that is about as far as commendation can be carried. There has been no concealment and there has been scarcely an attempt at concealment, of the absolute domination of wholly partisan motives, and of very low partisan motives, in the selection of the appointees. Considering the dizzy rapidity with which the process has gone on—13,000 changes have been made in the Post Offices alone without counting the Railway Mail Service—it is simply impossible that any real care should have been used. Necessarily in the long run, the conntry will form a fairly just estimate of the character of this sort of work, and since it is about all that the Administration has done so far, or shows any sign of nndertaking, it will be judged by this. There is little reason to hope that the judgment will be favorable.

COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

While the entire commercial and mannfacturing community of this country is looking to Mexico and its steadily-growing prosperity as an attractive field for commerce and a natural outlet for our surplus prodnction, the present Administration seems to be striving to interpose every possible obstacle to the establishment of cordial commercial relations with this well-disposed neighbor. At the present jnncture, when public opinion in Mexico cannot fail to look npon the proposed imposition of a prohibitive duty upon silver-lead ore importation into this country as other than a measure hostile to her commercial interests and relations with the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury has deemed it opportune to put in force a customs regulation previously in abeyance, which involves the shutting out of Mexico's small mercantile mariue from United States ports. Since Mexioo allows a differential duty in favor of goods imported in vessels of her own nationality, under an existing though practically obsolete United States law, she is subject to a surcharge of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods brought into United States ports by her shipping in addition to the ordinary duties, and her vessels have also to pay tonnage dnes of $1 a ton in addition to the 3 cents a ton paid by other nations. Certainly the Collectors of Cnstoms are acting within the law and under the express instrnctions of the Treasnry authorities, who in turn are fulfilling their campaign pledges, bnt as a matter of policy, considering the fact that the enforcement of these charges has never been hitherto carried ont, and that the differential dnties allowed by Mexico to encourage her own little shipping indnstry are no new thing, bnt have existed for years, it is surely impolitic, short-sighted, and petty to press the enforcement now, when the mercantile interests of this country are doing everything in their power to foster the trade springing up, and which has already given such satisfactory results. It is not only the injury that is done directly to ourselves by snch a measure that we have to consider, but it is the bad feeling engendered in Mexico which may lead to much more serious results. We are in the position of trying to wrest the trade of Mexico from our European competitors, and considering our natural advantages of proximity and the fact that we can supply nearly everything that the country wants better than our competitors and as cheaply, the trade ought to belong to us, and we have already made great strides toward capturing it. But acts like these will strangle the best efforts. The press of Mexico is naturally excited over this new phase of what it, terms "Yankee good-will," and as a rule the actual facts are misinterpreted, the impression being given that these new regnlations are the result of exceptional legislation directed against Mexico.

Our well-informed contemporary, the *Economista Mexicano* of the city of Mexico, however, in a temperate article, statee the case with its nenal accuracy, and from it we will qnote a few lines to show the feeling on the part of the most intelligent and influential section of Mexican society:

"This law is applicable to Mexioo, and the only thing which will appear strange is that this application of it should have waited till now, seeing that the differential duties have existed in our fiscal regulations for a long time. But even this is explained, if it be taken into account that the revenue of the United States, as in other countries, is not a matter of sentiment bnt of hard facts, and as in the case with which we are dealing it has been found that the application of this olance may produce a trifle more in revenue, it has been thought opportune to put it in force against enr ships and their cargoes, without even considering that snch a proceeding may result in crippling the American trade with us, if we adopt in all fairness a retaliation policy.

"It mnst not be overlooked, moreover, that the coincidence of these measures with the proposal to prohibit the importation of our ores (on which subject we have already written) gives rise perforce to a misnnderstanding of these acts, and public opinion brands the fiscal policy of the United States as being aggressive; not that it is altogether so in reality, bnt simply aconsequence of the internal administrative mechanism of that country. For this reason we deeply regretted in our article, 'A Menace to the Mining Industry,' that while here the system of favoring the development of our relations with the United States predominates, on their side prevail in practice ideas diametrically the opposite, for which reason it will not be the fault of Mexico if in the course of time she studies to carry on her principal trade with other countries in which she does not meet with these difficulties."

A BIG NET.

RICHARD WANSER is the name of the man who took eight tons of weakfish out of Jamaica Bay with a net last Thursday. Pot fishermen have a right to live, we suppose. Moreover, anglers being a mild and law-abiding set of men, there is no danger of WANSER'S being tarred and feathered by way of warning to the growing number of mar-sports like him. Whoever, being fast by the heels in the city during Snmmer, is accustomed to fish for health and food knows that reels for nets are springing up everywhere, and especially at Jamaica Bay. It should be generally known that meshes less than two and a half inches are forbidden by law. And if perchance WANSER'S nets could only be confiscated by reason of being meshed smaller than the law permits, many a light-basketed fisherman would feel hope eternal spring in his breast anew.

Moreover, it is no more than fit and proper that Jamaica Bay should be preserved, at least in the degree that Coney Island Creek and Gravesend Bay are preserved. In those waters meshes under four inches square are forbidden. No plea of self-preservation can be permitted to these net fishermen. Their vile traps, by taking out every living thing, reduce the teeming waters to the barrenness of a desert. Then their occupation is gone along with the food supply of the city to that extent and to the damage of the considerable industry of the boatmen and hotel keepers who cater to the noble army of anglers. If WANSER is prudent he will boast no more of catching tons of game fish, but, knowing a golden goose when he sees it, he will rather gather dollars by letting boats and selling bait. A few big catches will not then exhaust the season, and if only the fish are allowed to grow he and his children's children will have a steady income. In all fresh waters there are stringent preservative laws, and it is yearly better known that in salt water also it is foolish to spend money in fish culture and at the same time permit murderous catches. Mr. BLACKFORD, who knows all about fish, might very well keep an eye on WANSER'S and other nets in Jamaica Bay.

THE BABY COD AT HOME.

Great success has attended the study of fishes that spawn in fresh water. Millions of eggs of different kinds of fish that belong to North America have been sent to Europe, hatched at the State hatcheries of Germany, France, and England, and begun to people European rivers and lakes with food and game fish. It is a question whether the Hudson ever had salmon, for the men who reported an abundance of salmon in our river during the seventeenth century may easily have called the shad salmon on the same principle that the panther was called a lion or a tiger. But the Hudson has been stocked with salmon fry in recent years, and this year salmon have been reported as caught by fishermen. Bnt while a great advance has been made in understanding the habits and proper habitat of fish that live wholly or in part in fresh water, there has been great lack of certainty with regard to the spawning and post-larval life of ocean fishes like the herring and cod, upon whose presence in vast numbers in certain seas depends the existence of many thousand human beings.

Great fleets from Europe still come across the Atlantic to the Banks as they have been coming since the days of Colnmbus, and the fisheries that alienate the Canadians from their natural friends to the southward afford grounds for qnarrels that are merely legacies of interminable disputes between the French and Biscayans, Englishmen and Frenchmen, for the last three centuries. All this while nobody has been able to explain where or how these food fishes of transcendant importance to human life breed. It was dimly perceived that the herring seemed to furnish food for cod and the cod food for seals and certain species of porpoises and whales, while the latter were principally destroyed by man. The chain of destruction did not reach much further because too little was known of the ocean depths to perceive where such enormous shoals of fish obtained their food as are met with on the Banks. For it was necessary to find out how and where the young fry of these shoals managed to escape destruction and find abnndant nutriment.

Of late it has been discovered that the cod and many other "pelagic" fishes possess spawn that rises in the water instead of sinking as spawn usually does. But if it rose to the snrface without some means of protection, the seafowl and the innumerable oceanic animals that live near the top or rise in calm weather only would destroy the race of the cod in its billowy cradle. Nature has foreseen this, (if the evolutionists will forgive the conventional phrase,) and given to the egge of these fishes the very convenient property of invisibility. In other words they are eo transparent, so like a clear drop of water, that they deceive the eyes of bird, fish, and pelagic beast. It is only at a later stage, when the fry has emerged, that color enters into its make-up. Bnt even then all but a few of the most important inner parts are transparent, so that the infant cod has many chances of escape. In a week it has absorbed the yolk sack on which it feeds, assumed an upright position, grown two much longer fins than it would seem to need, and developed swiftness and intelligence enough to escape many of its foes. It remains near the surface and feeds on the immatnre young of the creatures that live on the sea bottom. For nature again appears to interpose and cause the minnte young of these lowly-organized dwellers in the depths to ascend to the surface, develop there, and gradually sink down again. As they rise and as they fall the little pelagic fish consume them in vast qnantities. This occurs mainly in Spring and Summer. But all through the year there is present at all distances, between bottom and surface an abundance of food which can be seen by the young cod.

Nor is food ever lacking as they grow older and less transparent, while better able to escape their swarming foes. They browse on small sea-anemones and the tender-shelled mussels, which, after a few weeks of sporting about in a free state, attach themselves for life to some piece of seaweed or rock. That kind of stationary growth of the sea which appears to be half vegetable, half animal, offers them fine pasturage. New fins make their appearance and give them greater powers of escape. Color appears in spots on the back, but they are still so translucent that the food they take often gives them a tint. The young cod goes through various superficial changes, but when it grows large relies upon its agility to remain alive, having no further use for traits that conceal it from larger fish. Not so other young things like plaice and flounders.

The fry of such fishes grow very deep as they grow older, and assume slanting positions close to the bottom. They are already marked on both sides with brown spots and bands, but these gradually disappear from the side nearer the mud. In some the under eye begins to grow round the head, peers over and gradually takes its place on the brown or now upper side. In others this eye does not travel round the head, but takes a short cut through the soft tissues of the skull. Gradually the little creature becomes used to lying on its side, and when it pursnes its prey off the bottom keeps much the same relative position. It is only when it strikes down again in haste that the white side gleams for a moment in the effort. Once in the sand or mud and the colors with which the dark side is provided make it indistinguishable from the bottom. Some possess the curious property of changing their coters to suit the "local color" of their surroundings. This trait is difficult to watch, but any boy who has gone ont to catch bluefish and hooked only flounders will agree that the eyes of these fish have a very queer, strained look, as if both did not belong on one side of the head, Nor do they originally. It is a peculiar position assumed in the struggle for existence as one best calculated to deceive their prey and bring the latter within striking distance, to deceive also their enemies the dogfish, cod, bluefish, and mackerel, not to speak of porpoises and other blackmailers of the deep. Most boys envy fish in hot weather and try to become as cool. But they never consider what a lively state of alarm the young fish must live in every time the water thickens and a big mouth full of teeth comes through ready to transfer them into Davy's locker.

GOT TOGETHER.

One of Bangor's oldest physicians, when driving the other day, was accosted by one of the most charming little children on the east side, Mamie Weston. The doctor asked her to get into his carriage and said he would take her home, and the invitation was promptly accepted. On the way the young lady conversed with a sweetness and childish simplicity which interested the doctor greatly. As he left her at her home she looked up at him and said: "Now don't forget to bring me a ounning little doll Christmas." "Why should I bring you a doll?" was the surprised reply. "Oh, I know you; you're Santa Claus," said the child, and she went up the steps with her face wreathed in smiles. The doctor, whose silvery hair and beard gives him s distinguished appearance at all times, drove away much amused at being taken for the patron saint of the children.—*Bangor Commercial.*

Speaking of hand organs, an Italian eat in the gutter up in Ellicott-street, Buffalo, one morning over a wrecked instrnment. He seemed Mozart broken and clntched the Handel fiercely. Some one came along and threw a stone at it, and it Gottschalk'd so that it was all out of tune. The man went in a Wagner something. "Verdi go?" asked a sympathizing German. No one knew. "We'll never Liszt to any more music ont o' that," said another. "You may as well be Chopin it np into Kindlin' wood," said another. "Oh, he can Mendelssohn's he get home," said the corner grocer, whereupon the gentlemen all went Raeh to their respective houses, and the Italian trudged away.—*Chicago America.*

When Spenser had finished his famous poem of the "Faerie Qneene" he carried it to the Earl of Southampton, the great patron of the poets of that day. The manuscript being sent up to the Earl, he read a few pages, and then ordered his servant to give the writer £20. Reading on he oried in rapture, "Carry that man another £20." Proceeding further he exclaimed, "Give him £20 more." But finally, rolling the manuscript up in a frenzied manner, he oried: "Here, take him back his poem. I am too poor to buy it of him." It was for this reason that Spenser never wrote anything else so good as the "Faerie Queene."—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

One of our Sunday school teachers, on a recent occasion, told her pupils that when they put their pennies in the contribution box she wanted each one to repeat a Bible verse snitable for the occasion. The first boy dropped in a cent, saying: "The lord loveth a cheerful giver." The next boy dropped his cent into the box, saying: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." The third and youngest boy dropped his penny saying: "A fool and his money are soon parted."—*Enterprise (Kan.) Independent.*

Obituary notices of Simon Cameron are very generally repeating his famous remark, that he attributed his success in life to the fact that he started poor. This may have been very well for Simon, but it wholly fails to account for the millions of others who started in life poor and remained poor all their lives.—*Franklin (Penn.) Repository.*

It cost Colorado $37 60 per member for each of the ninety days her Legislatnre was in session, and the State is in a quandary. The work ought to be done cheaper, and yet the people are persuaded it would be hard to find cheaper men than those already on the job.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Anxious Mother—I am so worried about my boy. He is on the street the whole time, rain or shine. I should think he might sit down and read occasionally, as his sisters do. Old Friend—Tell him reading is bad for his health.—*New-York Weekly.*

"Papa, Fido ate both of your slippers np today." "He did, did he? What did you do?" "I didn't do anything; bnt I thought that if you wanted to whip Fido I'd lend you my slipper."—*Harper's Young People.*

A bill has been introduced into the Legislatnre for the better protection of pickerel. Of all the fish that swim the pickerel is the best adapted to take care of himself.—*Rochester (N. H.) Leader.*

It looked so much like rain this morning that not more than one woman out of twenty on the hill oonld resist the temptation to wash the front pavement.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The English sparrows have almost exterminated the wrens, orioles, and meadow larks, and in five years more the goose will be about the only native bird left.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When a man affirms that "there's lots of money in leather," don't dispnte with him—purses are made of leather.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The man who stutters has one advantage. People always listen very attentively whenever he tries to talk.—*Somerville Journal.*

DONNELLY TO TAKE THE STUMP.
From the St. Paul Globe, July 17.

After having written a thousand-page book and still failed to convert the world to his Baconian doctrine, Ignatius Donnelly has concluded to take the stnmp in enpport of his theory. We are inclined to think that this is a sagacious movement. Even the best and briefest of books are barely skimmed over by the majority of readers, and when it comes to a book of a thousand pages on an issue 300 years old, and one that didn't even interest the people of that day, it is mighty hard work to get the people of this rnsting age to give much heed to it. Bnt further than that, stump speaking is Mr. Donnelly's forte. His written words cannot begin to compare in brilliancy with those that drop from the lips of this silver-tongued orator. His auditors have to listen to him, whether they want to or not, and it is a very reckless man who has the temerity to cross swords in debate with Ignatius Donnelly. He can go all over the State of Minnesota urging the claims of Francis Bacon to the authorship of the celebrated plays, and not a man will dare to rise up and speak in vindication of William Shakespeare's memory. There isn't a man in the State who would provoke a tongue lashing from Donnelly even for the distinction of being considered the author of the Shakespeare plays.

A SUDDEN FALL IN VALUE.
From the Epoch, July 19.

Stranger—Have you any choice lots on hand?
Landowner—Yes, Sir; yes, Sir, something fine! The nicest lots that ever laid outdoors! There are two; all improvements, convenient to cars, clear title, &c. They are choice, but I will make them fifteen hundred for cash.
Stranger—Well, I'm not buying; I'm making assessments—did you say fifteen hundred each for those lots?
Landowner—Any more choice lots?
Landowner—That's all; just about sold out.

ART NOTES.

A fine portrait of Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, to whom our immediate forbears owe much for perpetuating their features in the daguerreotype, is printed in the August *Harper's Monthly*. It is a fact that sculptors and painters find the daguerreotype better to work from than the photograph, for the discarded daguerreotype registered far better the true modeling of the face. The photograph, on the other hand, though of great assistance to portrait painters from the life, because by its aid they can seize a fine pose and an expression which may vanish in a few moments beyond recall, is a dangerous reed to lean on. Hardly one portrait painter in a dozen is able to allow for the faulty modeling in photographs produced by matters of foonsing. If the focus is good for one plane of the face, it is a little faulty for another. Mr. Chamney, the painter, writes the letterpress on "Fifty Years of Photography," for which Mr. Kruell has engraved the daguerreotype of Daguerre. The original is owned by Mr. Abraham Bogardus, the photographer.

The *American Architect* of Boston predicts that New-York will not have an exhibition in 1892 owing to conflict of interests, bnt suggests that, if these can be neutralized, Staten Island would be the best place for it, access being had by an extension of the Jersey Central across the Kill Von Kull. "As for passengers from the North and East, we must remember that the Hudson River tunnel is expected to be done by that time, and people who want to be transported directly to the fair grounds could be taken through it and across the bridge; while for passengers by water the Island affords innumerable landing places, so that a line of ferry boats might start from the foot of every street in New-York, on either river, and convey visitors to the exhibition grounds." The *American Architect* appeare to be unaware that Staten Island is already joined to the mainland by a bridge across the Arthur Kill, though another nearer to New-Brighton would be more convenient for city trains.

The provincial French custodian of the fine arts is sometimes a person of rare merit as a subject for comedy. The Louvre is annually depleted of some of its superabounding pictures by a system of distributing works of art to provincial museums. The State does not, it appears, make over these works of art to the departments or cities, or to the museums, but continues to own them, and merely lends them subject to recall. As a matter of fact, however, they are never called for. At Nantes the curators of the museums on receiving such gifts or loans proceeded to hang them in an original way. They tricod them upon the walls without removing the pictures already in place, thus obscuring most of the paintings with which the good citizens of Nantes were familiar.

The *News and Courier* of Charleston fulminates against the people who are forever trying to tamper with the White House at Washington on the plea of improvement, new decorations, extensions, or the carving of the building into offices for national business. A far better plan, this paper suggests, "would be to authorize the erection of an edifice of some description on the Potomac flats for the employment of these artists for all future time. Perhaps if they were allowed to control such a building, and to spend their time and the people's money in putting it together and taking it apart and setting it np and pulling it down, they would feel that they were earning their salaries in a way and would let public property be."

There is a magnificent road screen in stone at Nantes, France, which nobody wants, although it was a gift to the cathedral of that town from Henri Quatre. It was removed because its lines and design were not fitted for the architecture of the cathedral, bnt care was taken to number each stone and box it carefully. Though it belonged legally to the French Government, the Direction des Beaux Arts refused to take charge of it. Then it was offered to the museum and to the society of archæology, and again to the municipal fathers. But the *jubé* "Henri Quatre" has met with rebnffs from all these quarters. Here is a chance to secure a fine bit of clerical antiquity should America desire to own it.

Chili has now a large gallery for art exhibitions, a museum, and the beginning of a second. The Chilian Government has begun to give annual snppliee to maintain these establishments. Has constituted a "Direction des Beaux Arts" like that of France, and helped to start a periodical devoted to the fine arts. If the Argentines and Chilians continue in this line they will no longer dispnte which shall be called the Yankees of South America, for the Yankees will be left far behind.

A scholarship in Paris, called the Henri Lehmann prize, which brings $600 to the winner, has gone a-begging this year, no one offering to compete for it. The artist must be under twenty-five years and must have produced within three years prior to the date of competition a painting or cartoon which meets the following onrious demands, namely, that in execution, style, and composition it shall "most eloqnently protest against the decay of art."

A London paper recalls a larger enm than that which was offered by the representative of the French Government for the "Angelus" by Millet, a sum bid by the same Government in open sale. It is the $117,200 given in 1852 for a "Conception of the Virgin" by Murillo in the collection of Marshal Soult. The largest sum yet paid for a painting is $350,000, spent on one by Raphael for the National Gallery, London.

The treasure found by a peasant recently at Szilagyeomlyo, in Transylvania, mention of which was made some time ago, is not the first that comes from the same quarter. The so-called "Treasure of Attila" now in the Imperial Treasnry in Vienna was found at the same place in 1794. The new find is valued at $400,000.

A statne of Le Verrier, the astronomer, modeled by Chapu, has been unveiled in the Honor Court of the Paris Observatory. It shows the astronomer leaning over a celestial sphere as he stands, and is in white marble, as also is the pedestal, on which one reads only "U. J. J. Le Verrier, 1811—1817."

A great haul of Roman coins, bronze statuettes, gold and silver rings and bracelets, necklaces and chains, has been made in France at Chalain d'Uzore. The latest coins are those of the Emperor Gallienns, so the treasure is supposed to have been hurried about A. D. 200.

Westminster's wax effigies of famous Kings and Qneens of England seem to have become snddenly popular. The August *Harper's Monthly* as well as the *Portfolio* for July remark them. In the former Mr. John Lillie gives some comment.

SOME UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.
From the Syracuse Christian Advocate.

Whether there are more great or small people in the world.

At what precise point in life a man ceases to be middle-aged.

Whether a hundred years hence George Washington or some baseball hero will appear the more glorious character.

How much religious freedom there would be under an Irish republic.

How Shakespeare could have been so well informed without taking a newspaper.

How so many people can be satisfied with themselves when they are entirely different from us.

When you made your first, your greatest, and your last mistake in life.

Who sows the seed; and what sort of seed is sown, for that prolific crop, ripening late in June in the Northern States, known as honorary degrees.

What Dr. Talmage thinks of his own sermons.

Who is the most important and who the least important person in your neighborhood.

Why there are not even more of the famous theological critics, seeing it is so easy to become a famous theological critic.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S WASHINGTON HOME.
Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Gen. John M. Schofield,

A LECTURE ON SALUTING

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BOYS GET A REMINDER.

TWO GRAND GUARDS THIS WEEK—SOURCES OF "PAT" GILMORE'S POPULARITY IN THE REGIMENT.

PEEKSKILL, July 21.—The Twenty-second showed up well at guard mount this morning. The formation, with one exception, was excellent; the lines were even, the "butts" of the muskets well in. The manual of arms was ragged and lacked "snap," however. The inspection under Lieuts. Quigley of Company E and Daly of K was thorough and first-class in every respect, the best without exception of the year. The men seem to be pretty well up in this branch of tactics. The passing in review was creditable. The regiment's weak points, manifestly, are tha mannal and failure to sainte officers. On this last point the deficiency is very marked.

Capt. Thurston read the riot act to his company at tattoo last night. He told the boys ha did not want to hear a cheer from any one of them at any time, bnt that every officer must be saintéd whether he was attached to the regiment or not; that tha moment an officer appeared in the company street the men must come immediately to attention. All orders must be obeyed promptly and uncomplainingly; policing to be done thoronghly and not shirked; the company street to be kept clean, the eqnipment in excellent order, and tha bnttons and brass polished every day. Capts. Maidhoff, the popnlar commandant of Company B and Finch of H delivered similar lectures to their men.

Two thonsand persons witnessed the dress parade this evening, a nnmber whicb ie in excess of any that has gathered here any night this year. The ladies, particularly, were ont in force. The troops appeared in full dress. Whether it was thie or the anormons crowd, it is enough to say that the regiment's appearance was superior to that of last night; that the formation was infinitely better, and the marching creditable. The mannal of arms was uneven, as usnal. Three men in coming to a shoulder arms elipped their pieces, and a very large percentage was very slow, breaking the effect along the entire line. The commands of Capts. Thurston, Maidhoff, and Finch were heartily applanded for the excellance of their manual. The return to quarters was excellent, and produced the heartiest applanse. The movement was in échelon, and the regiment nnder the command of Sergt. Major Smith was skillfully handled.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell held Snnday morning services in the rear of Gen. Porter's tent. All the general and regimental staff attended and many ladies. The regiment turned ont in large numbers, marching in companies to the spot. Gilmore's Band was on hand. The congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The text was drawn from the seventh verse, twelfth chapter of second Samuel—"And Nathan said nnto David: Thon art the man." Dr. Dnnnell also held services in the Yeung Men's Christian Association tent immediately after close of this evening's concert.

Gen. Porter has issned an order for two grand guards for this week, and chosen Monday and Wednesday, weather permitting. The detail for to-morow calls for two Captains, four Lieutenants, a drummer, bugler, six Sergeants, and six Corporals and seventy-two men. The regiment is looking forward with the liveliest anticipation to this new phase of camp life.

The Second Battery has won golden encomimms from headqnarters for the discipline in their camp. Several of last week's detachment have been held over and joined by nine new men. This afternoon Col. McGrath bronght down all the Qnartermasters and First Sergeants of the Twenty-second to "the model camp," as he termed it, for instruction.

The Twenty-second Regiment is prond of its bngle corps, which Lient. Hamilton pronounces as efficient and perfect in its way as that of the average regnlar regiment, where the buglers practice from an hour to two hours a day. The Second Battery is also proud of its bugler, Harry Allen, who in turn is prond of his trumpet, which he prizes above all things, because it sounded taps over Grant's tomb when the great soldier was laid at rest.

It is not generally known that Gilmore was brought from Boston to New-York by Gen. Porter. If "Pat," or, as he is now called in the regiment, "Dr.," Gilmore, had hie own way the Twenty-second wonld have three two-honr concerte every day. The officers of the regiment experience the greatest difficulty in represeing the propensities of the old man, who ie so wrapped up in his work that he wonld took his horn all day long if he were allowed. Had it not been for Gilmore's affection for the regiment it is donbtful if he wonld have been allowed to snspend his Coney Island concerts, as the Manhattan Beach Company were loth to let him leave in the middle of the season. The regiment paye the doctor $2,400 a year for his individnal services, and the sixty members of his band $8 a day. The State allows the regiment only $500 a week for the band, or $3,300 less than its full cost. But that makes no difference. The Twenty-second considers Gilmore's Band jnst ae essential to its health and prosperity as Gilmore's Band regards the regiment ae essential for its happiness. Gilmore has made it a rule always to take wherever he was called his entire band with him. The title of "Doctor" he derived seven or twelve years ago from some college in the West. When the doctor visite Kentncky he is called "Judge;" in St. Louie he is best known as "Colonel."

Gilmore wears the fifteen-year or long-service medal of the Twenty-second Regiment. He became the head of the band sixteen years ago, when Gen. Porter was Colonel. "Porter is the best soldier in the United States, without exception," exclaimed the veteran mnsician last night. "He is a born soldier. I met bim first nearly forty years ago, when the Cambridge Cadete, of which Porter was Second Lieutenant, marched from Boston to Lynn. We became intimate friends then, and continned so nntil the breaking out of the war. Then we lost sight of each other until Porter persnaded me to become Bandmaster."

"Some of the reasons of Gilmore's popnlarity," said one of the officers of the regiment this evening, "is that he never suffers from a swoln head, and that he ie devoted to his profession. He bas never lost his zest for music, and liberal applause always produces an encore."

Capt. John Greer of the Ordnance Corps is one of the delightfnl characters of the camp. He ie short, very military in appearance, remarkably well informed, a thorough soldier, and as modest as ha is popular. He is at present bnilding the eea-coast battery. This evening a gronp of officere was discussing in Gen. Porter's tent the carrying capabilities of the modern mnsket. As Capt. Greer had been a member of a gun board, hie jndgment was asked ae to the most effective piece of modern make. Hs spoke highly of the Springfield rifle, and declared that the board with which he had been connected had fonnd shots will strike a bullet 2,700 yards, or two full miles, and perforate a two-and-a-half-inch plank at that distance. "When repeated shots had demonstrated that fact beyond a donbt," he observed, "and as it was necessary to continue the experiments, I procured a three-inch plank, placed it over my head, and started out to learn where the bullets fell."

"Did any strike the plank?"

"Why, yes," replied the Captain in a matter-of-fact tone. "They only penetrated two inches and a half, bnt I was so busy looking for the places where they struck that I thonght very little about that." The charm of the etory was the modesty with which it was told, the absence of braggadocio, and the appearance that in the performance of dnty the narrator was totally oblivious of danger.

Three distinguished gentlemen were in camp last evening—the great and good Jamee William Husted, the father of the camp; Assemblymen Joseph Aspinall of Kings and Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam. Gen. Husted is more confident than ever that he will be the next Speaker of the Assembly and Mr. Aspinall that he will succeed Engene O'Connor in the Third Senatorial District. Mr. Fish will be returned to the Assembly from his old district. Gen. Husted's interest in tha camp is increasing rather than abating. Having been bilked by the crafty Governor of the State in the five-thonsand-dollar item for electric light for the camp, the General has reached a compromise with the Peekskill company, of whose stock he avows he never owned a share, by which the lights will be continued here to the end of the season. He has several important improvements in view. One of them is to increase the area of the parade ground. He believes this can be done by moving the tents over to the old parade ground and filling in one of the ravines at the rear of the camp, thus increasing the area for manœuvres threefold. He wants a suspension bridge to connect the camp with Peekskill and a State road constructed to Garrison's, seven miles away. He thinks it a good thing to have West Point within hailing distance of the camp. He favors the enoampment of a battalion of regulars, or a couple of regular batteries to bring about perfect assimilation between the Federal and State troops. He is convinced that both organizations would he benafited, particularly the officers of the National Gnard who are blind to many defects. "If I am Speaker next year," he said, "and I am as certain of the election as I am that we are here, you will see improvements in and about this camp which you never have dreamed of."

Gilmore's concert for Monday evening embraces:

1. Overture, "Rienzi"..... Wagner
2. Quartet for French horns, "Soldiers Farewell"..... Kücken
   Messrs. Weston, Caso, Ringer, and Zilm.
3. Grand Selection, "The Pearl Fishers"..... Bizet
4. Romanza, "In the Mill"..... Gillet.
5. Cornet Solo, "Centennial Polka"...Bellstedt
   Mr. Herman Bellstedt.
6. Cornet Waltz, "The Queen of Night"..... Behm
7. Patrol, "Continental Guard"..... Cox
8. "Donnybrook Fair"..... P. S. Gilmore

THE IDAHO CONVENTION.

SOME STRIKING FEATURES OF COMMITTEE REPORTS.

BOISÉ CITY, Idaho, July 21.—The Constitutional Convention has not yet given much encouragement to the advocates of woman suffrage and prohibition. Committee reports are coming in slowly.

The Legislature of Idaho has sometimes gone to extremes in its anti-Mormon legislation, and last Winter it passed a law providing for the natnralization of apostate Mormons. The act provides that a Mormon may appear before a Clerk of the District Court and file an affidavit, the form of which is contained in the act, renouncing his faith, and if at the end of two years he shall appear again with two witnesses, not Mormons, and prove that he has kept his oath, he shall receive a certificate of citizenship. It has formerly been supposed that the right of naturalization belonged exclnsively to the National Government.

The bill of rights makes a very marked innovation npon the common law in relation to the trial by jury, providing, as it does, that in all civil cases an agreement of three-fourths of a jury shall be sufficient in the making np of a verdict.

The Committee on Public and Private Corporations reported among other things that no charter of incorporation shall be granted, extended, changed, or amended by special law except for such municipal, charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory corporations as are or may be under the control of the State; the Legislature may have power to alter, revoke, or annl a charter of incorporation. Railways are public highways, and all railroad, transportation, and express companies common carriers and snbject to legislative control, the Legislature to have power at all times to regnlate freights and charges; any association organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any designated pointe within the State and connect at the State line with railroads of other States and Territories; every company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, cross, and nse any other railroad corporation, express, or other transportation company, or the lessees or managers thereof, shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation, express, or other transportation company owning or having under its control a parallel or connecting line, neither shall it in any manner unite its business or earnings with the business or earnings of any other railroad corporation. The railroads are not to give any preferences to any or individuals or corporations or association, nor to discriminate in charges.

These are only a few of the provisions as reported by the committee. They really seem to be more the subject of stanntory than organic law. If this thing continues to grow of putting all the details concerning the running of railroads and express companies, punishing bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, &c., through and by means of Constitntione there will soon be no use for Legislatures. Constitutional conventions will be found equal to the whole work. Constitutions will become very cumbersome and of the size of the present Revised Statutes.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

Alexander Johnston, Professor of Political Economy in the College of New-Jersey, died at his home at Princeton, N. J., on Saturday night. He was born in Brooklyn on April 29, 1849, and was graduated at Rntgers College in 1870. He was admitted to the bar at New-Brunswick, N. J., in 1876, and taught in the Rutgers College Grammar School nntil 1879, when he became the Principal of the Norwalk Latin School. He was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Princeton College in 1883, and held that post at the time of his death. He was a contributor to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and also published a "History of American Politics," "The Genesie of a New-England State," "Representative American Orations," and a "History of the United States for Schools."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Alvin Asa Anstin, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, died at New-London, Conn., yesterday morning after an illness of two weeks. He entered the navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1874 and, became Passed Assistant in 1879. He was ordered to New-London station Oct. 31, 1879. His home was in Philadelphia. A widow and two children survive him.

Jacob Schmidt of Nowark, editor and proprietor of *Der Beobachter am Passaic*, which he started in 1872, died Saturday night. He was born at Rhein, (Pfalz,) Germany, in 1841, came to America in 1855, and served through the war of the rebellion in the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Simon, the wife of William Simon, the cashier of the Pennsylvania National Bank, in Philadelphia, died yesterday at her cottage in Ocean Grove. She had been ill for several years. The funeral will be held at Ocean Grove on Wednesday.

Major George Richard Graham, retired, of the United States Marine Corps, died at his residence in Washington Saturday. Major Graham was placed on the retired list in 1876, after forty years' service.

The Hon. T. B. Pardee, late Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Ontario Government, died at Toronto, Ontario, yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 21—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.*

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds.

For Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, fair, preceded by light rain in eastern portions, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, fair, followed by showers Monday night, warmer, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.....71°	70°	3:30 P. M.....82°	82°	
6 A. M.....69°	71°	6 P. M.....78°	80°	
9 A. M.....72°	73°	9 P. M.....73°	76°	
12 M.....78°	79°	12 P. M.....72°	74°	

Average temperature yesterday.....75½°
Average temperature for same date last year...74½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John W. Mackay of Nevada is at the Windsor Hotel.

M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati is at the Hotel Brunewick.

Judge Charles Daniels of Buffalo le at the Gilsey House.

Jacob L. Doty, United States Consul at Tahiti, is at the Hoffman Honee.

Col. Clark E. Carr, United States Minister to Denmark, is at the Grand Union Hotel.

William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, ex-Congressman John E. Lamb of Indiana, and Senator F. B. Arnold of Unadilla, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenne Hotel.

THREE BOYS JUMP INTO THE RIVER.

George Doralh, 16 years, of 122 North Second-street, and Michael Newman, 18, of 202 North Second-street, and George Butler, 19, of 194 North Second-street, Brooklyn, procured a rowboat and went ont on the East River yesterday afternoon. They were off the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, when the ferryboat Oregon sprossed her slip. The boys became frightened, and thonght that they would be run down. As the ferryboat came near they jumped into the river. A tugboat passing near went to their assistance, and all three were resoned and landed at the foot of North Second-street.

The pilot of the ferryboat said that there was no danger to them, as he saw them in the boat.

MODERN AGE BLUE LAWS

HOW THEY ARE ENFORCED IN TWO BIG CITIES.

PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY CITY OVERDOSED WITH LAW AND ORDER—ODD AND HUMOROUS EFFECTS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 21.—Probably no other given community of 330,000 people in this country is restrained more by the laws governing the observance of the Sabbath day than Pittsburg and Allegheny City. Every legalized saloon and hotel bar is closed tight, and one can get no intoxicating liqnors of any kind from these. The 120 drng stores will sell nothing in their line save medicines on prescription. The traveler who may want toothpicks, toothbrush or tooth powder, or any other toilet article or necessary thing, must wait until Monday. The doors of the barber's shops are locked and the man who has not had time for a shave on Saturday must shave himself or go to church, or elsewhere, with stnbbies on his face. The size of the soda-water fountain is hnshed, and in bnt three places in the two great cities is it possible to get soda, lamonade, sarsaparilla, milk, or other soft drink to quench the thirst and cool the suffering citizen. Tha thousand stands and stores where cigars and tobacco are dealt in six days of the week are silent and deserted on the seventh, and the man who has forgotten to provide himself with a Sunday snpply of these comforts must do without or borrow from his neighbor. Children can get no candy in Pittshnrg on Snnday, housewives no groceries or meat, lovers no ice cream, readers no newspapers nnless they catch a boy in the forenoon, for the news standa do no business on the Sabbath day. Only the street cars, the newspapers, the hotels and restaurants, and the churches carry on their affairs unobstructed. The hotels and restaurants serve meals, but do no bar business, and sell no cigars even for after-dinnar smoking.

The strict compliance with the "blue laws" of 1794 in Pittsburg is largely dne to the influence and prosecutions of the Law and Order Society. The organization is the outgrowth of the Christian sentiment of the community, which is probably the strongest Presbyterian section of the continent. There are all sorts and conditions of Presbyterians here—Presbyterians, (olain,) United Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, (old,) Reformed Presbyterians, (new,) and Cumbarland Presbyterians. While some other denominations are no less law-abiding, the Presbyterians are partionlarly noted hereabont as sticklers for strict observance of the Lord's day. The President and agent of the Law and Order Society is Capt. Alexander Wishart, an ex-army officer. He is paid a liberal salary to attend to the society's business, and in turn employs other agents, known by the common herd as "spies," to assist him. Capt. Wishart is naturally the most cordially hated man in town by people who want more freedom on Sunday. He is probably fifty-five years of age, gray-haired, wears a closely-cronned mnstache and gold-rimmed glasses, and thongh he does not weigh much over 120 pounds is a man of great determination. His detective ability is conceded. With great regularity he appears every Monday morning before Alderman Carlisle and prosecutes the offenders of the day before, sometimes a dozen or a score or more or less as the case may be. Lemonade and milk dealers, druggists and boatmen are among those who have thus been brought to book and fined $25 and costs, some of them several times over until they desisted from Sunday selling.

Since the Brooks high license law went into effect the sale of liquors on Sunday by legalized saloons and hars has entirely ceased. The law carries with it fine and imprisonment both, the minimnm term being three months, and no man with license has yet made cold to face the possibility of ninety days in the workhouse. The new law in Pittsburg and Allegheny enforces itself in this respect at least. The closing of saloons and other places where drink, either to cool, to cheer, or to inebriate, might be secured has caused innumerable unlicensed saloons or "speak easies," as they are called on account of the necessity of the patrons befng guarded in their conduct and conversation, to spring up all over tha two cities. It is estimated that there are about five hnndred of these "holes in the wall" in existence. Snch as the Law and Order agents become cognizant of are prosecouted by Capt. Wishart. Several are raided every Sunday by the city police on acconnt of some disorderly condnct that may attract attention or prove a nniesance to the neighborhood. These are informed upon by constables, and perhaps one offender out of every five arrested is convicted, fined $500, and sent to the workhouse for three months. But the vast majority pursue the illicit traffic unmolested by the authorities if not undiscovered. Many people, whether rightly or not, charge the "speakeasy" which nnquestionably prevails to an alarming degree, to the Law and Order Society, whose prosecntione of the vendors of soda water and soft drinks have, they say, driven men to other resorts for something to quench their thirst.

Without meaning to say anything discreditable to Pittsburg, it le a most nndesirable place to spend a day in idleness, with the thermometer at 90° or over. The streets are narrow and totally devoid of shade trees or awnings. There are no parks. In the main portion of the city people who come in from other counties. Idleness breeds a desire to spend money. Heat orsates thirst. And so it is that people seem to want more to drink on Snnday than any other day. The city water comes from the Allegheny River, and is nnfit to drink in summer. This year particularly, it has so many bean objectionable because no one knows whether five or five hnndred bodies of Johnstown victims still lie rotting at the bottom of the Conemangh River, which empties into the Allegheny. Jostlen make their rounds on Saturday evening, and the improvident man gets no ice on Sunday. There are no public drinking fountains. As a resnlt, the cry of the masses every first day of the week in the Summer season is for something cool to drink.

The major portion of the thirsty thonsands are satisfied with non-intoxicants. A variety of devices have been resorted to. The Rev. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the Smithfield-Street Methodist Episcopal congregation, has had a large tank placed in the vestibnle of his edifice, which is kept filled with ice-water, and pedestrians who pass along Smithfield-street crowd aronnd this tank by the dozen. Mr. Locke is endsavoring to induce other congregations to pursne the same plan in behalf of temperance and Sabbath observance, but as yet he is the only one. Next to that from this church John A. Martin, a friend and admirer of Francis Murphy, the apostle of Gospel temperance, sells milk, milk shakes, and lemonade by the tnnfnl every Sabbath, in defiance of the Law and Order Society. Next morning early some friend procontes him, and "Milk Shake" Martin pays his fine and langhs at Capt. Wishart. In front of the Casino Mnsenm, which ten months in the year deals in two-headed girls, sea serpents, and the like, another daring dealer ladles ont lemonade to the crowds passing along Fifth-avenue, and then pays a fine for the privilege of so doing. These are the only two places in Pittsburg outside the cinbhouses where a person can get something to drink other than water in a respectable way. Recently, an enterprising firm put no a number of machines whereby, for a penny, a person might get a cnp of water that might obtain a glass of Waukesha water. The snpply was exhausted early in the day, however, and the firm's agent darsed not recharge them on Sunday nnder pain of prossonution by the Law and Order agents. Meanwhile, a certain small hoy has devised ways of using his tintone and tin tags to cheat the machines out of coppers, so that they are likely to be voinntarily retired and this source of obtaining a cooling draught cnt off.

In Allegheny City the situation is the same. One bold druggist, A. J. Kaercher, sells soda on Sunday, and from morning nntil night the onstomers surge around his fountain. As he must sell 1,400 glasses a day to pay his fine, syrnos, and other expenses, and must attend the fountain himself to save his clerks from prosecution in addition to himself, he is likely soon to weary of defying the Law and Order Society. Allegheny's water snpply is even worse than Pittsburg's, and five pnblic-spirited citizens have deemed it necessary to drill fine deep wells in the parks with which that town is blessed. All day Snnday these wells are surrounded by people waiting their turn to get a drink of cool water or a pail of it to take home.

Probably the most frequented resorts by business and professional men on Sunday are the clubhonses. The Dnquesne Club, the Pittsburg Club, Press Club, Yonng Men's Tariff Club, and the like have very popular quarters. These organizations are all respectable and regularly chartered, and here members may be served with what they like to eat and drink. The serving of liqnors is, however, kept within the law, to members only. The revenue reverting to the members as a body, there is no sale in the eyes of the law. On Sunday, more than any other day in the week, is this manner envied by his hinnions neighbor who does not belong to a club and will not patronize a "speak-easy."

A RAILROAD MEMBER.

From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor, July 20.

After the House had passed the Railroad bill this week a member went to his boarding place in Ward 4 and enrprised his host by calling for his bill. He was asked if he was not satisfied with the place. He replied that his dnties as a legislator were ended, otherwise he should be delighted to tarry there yet a long time. Further questioning by his amazed host brought ont the assertion that the Legislature had adjonrned. A settlement was made, the member gathering together his reports and documents and the other perquisites of a member of the General Court, said good-bye to landlord and landlady, and came back with a loud cry to his homeward way. A little later a shuffling of feet was heard in the hall, and the door opened npon the perspiring face of the lately-departed boarder. He had leamed before he boarded the train that the Legislature was still in session, although the railroads were through with him possibly, and he had come back to occupy his old room two nights in the week as before.

PILGRIMS BY SEA AND SOUND.

ALL THE OUT-OF-TOWN RESORTS CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

Something over 16,000 people and babies went to Glen Island yesterday, and the Captain of the police there thought that it was the "biggest" day of the season for this charming little place. There were hardly enough boats to take the crowds up there and bring them all back, although the nsual fleet was supplemented by extra steamers. Everybody had a good time, particularly the babies and the little children. Glen Island, which seems to have been laid ont especially with an eye for their comfort and pleasure, is one of those things that children cry for. The trip back—a sail of almost two hours—was most delightful last night. It was just warm enough to make sitting ont on the open decks pleasant, and there were just boats enough to permit this without crowding.

The nsual throngs of pleasure seekers visited Coney Island yesterday in qnest of enjoyment and fresh breezes. There was any amonnt of the former to be had, bnt as for the latter it proved to be a case of ont of the frying pan into the fire. The ocean was like a huge mirror, and the light southerly wind hardly ruffled its surface. Instead of giving relief it added to the intense heat. It was a sweltering and perspiring crowd that darkened the island from Manhattan Beach to Norton's Point. Ahont the coolest spot on the entire island was henath the Iron Piers at West Brighton, where a perfect army of mothers and children sought to escape from the fearful heat.

Probably the largest number of bathers deporting in the water at one time was seen yesterday. Every bathing establishment along the beach had its full qnota of patrons, and the water was actually black with human beings. There was a large number of narrow escapes from drowning by foolhardy ones, who were taken with cramps from venturing into the water while in a heated state. They were in no great danger, however, there being many willing hands to assist them in reaching the shore.

The plazas of both the Manhattan Beach and Brighton Beach Hotels were crowded with visitors. Despite the heat the concerts at both places were well patronized. The popnlar opinion that the evening wonld bring relief was not realized, the temperatnre remaining about the same.

A false impression having gone abroad and even crept into the colnmns of the newspapers that the managers of the Brighton Beach Hotel had determined upon the complete exclusion of Jews from the hotel this Snmmer, Mr. Bresnahan yesterday told a reporter that he desired the matter to be explained. He said the report was originally circulated by a man who was last year employed in the management of the hotel. Under his management last year a class of undesirable guests, both Hebrew and Gentile, had patronized the hotel, whom the proprietors determined to keep ont this season. Race questions have no weight in this determination, bnt the character and deportment of the people individually determined it. And now he was glad to say that the class of people who were excluded last year have been told that there were no accommodations for them there this year. But there are some Hebrew families new sojonrning at the hotel whose custom is as highly esteemed as it could be anywhere, and who have every reason to feel satisfied with the new order of things, for it was upon the suggestion of these people in part that the undesirable people of their race were excluded.

The nsual crowde went to Staten Island yesterday in search of the customary Sunday enjoyment. Fishermen held full away during the early hours of the day on all the trains running to their nsual stamping grounds. South Beach was jnst as crowded as on any previous Sunday this season. The bathing-house keepers did an enormous business, for all the afternoon the water was black with bathers all along the beach. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company was nnable to handle the large crowds with trains running at frequent intervals. Much disorder reigned when trains reached the station, everybody trying to get on board first, which resulted in confnsion, torn dresses, and the nsual disagreeable incidents that always attend a jam of people.

Bay Ridge was filled with pleasure seekers yesterday, the ferryboats being crowded all day. The people spent the morning strolling along the shore in the direction of Coney Island, while others sought shady nooks to cool off in and dispose of the lnncheon they had brought with them.

The usual large crowd was present at Far Rockaway and the various popnlar resorts were generously patronized. Bathing was in vogne all day long and some excitement was caused during the morning by a narrow escape from drowning. Among the bathers was Mr. Cahill, cashier of the Bank of America, Albany. While swimming he was seized with cramps in the arm and was at once carried ont by the undertow. After great difficulty he was saved by a gentleman named Mr. McTighne.

Long Beach caught its share of the ont-of-town seekers for fresh air. On the spacious verandas surrounding the hotel they had not alone the opportunity to fill their lungs with pure air, but also to listen to the strains of operatic music furnished by the Long Beach Orchestra. The bathers were many, and the surf particularly adapted to those who found enjoyment in a plunge. The cottagers attended church early in the morning, and the remainder of the day they devoted to keeping cool and enjoying themselves.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, July 21.—There were no new hills at the leading Chicago playhonses open last week, bnt business was fairly good all around. The theatres have a formidable competitor in the Thomas concerts, which are drawing thonsands to the Exposition Building, and free concerts in the parks attract crowds.

"Bluebeard, Jr.," the Chicago Opera Honse snccessful Snmmer attraction, had its fiftieth representation Thursday night. The occasion was marked by handsome convenire. The third edition will be pnt on next week, and will introdnce a juvenile ballet and nursery rhymes, and a procession in which forty children will take part.

"The Tempest" continues to do a fair business at McVicker's. The performance runs very smoothly now and is an excellent one.

"Enoch Arden," the Summer attraction at Hooley's, has been running long enongh to demonstrate that it is not a snccess. It is in no way the fault of the honse, which has staged the production admirably. The trouble is with the version of the poem, which is far from good, and with Mr. Beer's interpretation of the title rôle, which is bad.

"The Little Lord Fauntleroy" enters to-morrow night upon the last week of its long season at Columbia. Manager Shea, who is representing Mr. Frenoh during the latter's absence, has prepared a series of benefits for the three little Lords which promise to be very attractive. Tnesday evening Wallie Eddinger will appear as Dick the Newsboy. Thursday Wallie, Tommy Russell and Ray Maskal will each appear in an act. Friday evening Ray's little brother will appear on the stage for the first time, playing Cedric. Saturday there will be three Cedrics, and Wallie will take the part of Dick again.

Mr. John Havlin's theatre, late Baker's, in Wanash-avenne, will be opened next Saturday evening by the Noroross Opera Company in Lecooqe's "Pretty Persian," the opera from which "The Oolah" was takeo. The theatre has been handsomely fitted np with every convenience now known to the patrons of theatres, no expense spared to make it a popular resort. Already all of the boxes have been sold for the opening night, and a good honse-warming is expected. J. W. Noroross, Jr., the adapter of the "Prety Persian" for this occasion, was the first adapter of "The Mascot" and "Olivette" in this country.

Following "Fauntleroy" at the Columnia, there will be seen what is called a "new grand spectacnlar bnrlesque," entitled "King Cole," which had its birth the present season in Philadelphia.

Miss Hattie Harvey and E. D. Lyons will "star" together next season in a new comedy-drama, by Clay M. Greene, called "Cbonita." The season will open in this city the first week in September.

New scenery, properties, and costumes are being made for "The Crystal Slipper," which will be pnt npon the road the coming season.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PRIZE FOR AN ESSAY.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, July 18.

Gen. Sherman arrived in this city Tnesday night. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Col. Woodruff's battery fired a sainte of seventeen guns in honor of the General. At 1 o'clock the troops stationed at the fort, in fatigne uniform, Gen. McCook in command, passed in review before Gen. Sherman on the west end parade. After that an informal reception was held at Gen. McCook's quarters, when a great many officers and citizens paid their respects. Gen. Sherman was very much gratified with this reception, and also with the hospitality accorded to him at the fort. During the day he visited different points of interest, inolnding the Grant Monument. He was pleased with the appearance of the monnment, but did not like the overcoat on the figure, saying it made Grant look like a much larger man than he really was. He said, however, that made but little difference, that it was very gratifying that the people of this locality had erected the monument. It is barely possible that Gen. Sherman may return in September and be present at the unveiling ceremonies. Gen. Sherman authorized Gen. McCook to offer a reward of $100 for the best essay on the influence that Fort Leavenworth has had on the civilization, not only of the snrrounding country, bnt of the country to the west of us, it being his opinion that Fort Leavenworth in the past has exerted more influence and assisted more in the settlement and civilization of the country west of the Missouri River than any other post during the last fifty years. The competition is to be open to all the officers at the post.

THE CANADIAN VIEW OF IT.

From the Montreal Gazette, July 20.

There are few unmixed evils. The acquittal of New-York Boodler McQuade may yet result in his exiled brethren in Canada returning to their own country.

SPAIN'S POET LAUREATE

DON JOSÉ ZORRILLA'S NEW HONORS AND HOME LIFE.

WIDE INTEREST IN THE ALHAMBRA CEREMONIES—POINTS IN AN OLD MAN'S INTERESTING CAREER.

Note has already been made in this paper of the literary festivities at Granada in Spain, at which Don José Zorrilla (who is not to be confounded with the celebrated agitator of the same name) was crowned the Poet Laureate of that country. It was a memorable day of honors and felicitations. It was marked by brilliant entertainments and illnminations, the Alhambra being the centre of events. All the grandees of Spain had been invited to be present, and the Qnsen Regent had promised to honor Granada with her presence, bnt by the exigencies of politics was prevented from leaving Madrid. She, however, sent a representative.

In connection with this festivity M. de Tannenberg's sketch in a recent number of the *Revue Bleue*, entitled "Un Grand Poète Espagnol," has been found interesting, chiefly because in it the writer gives an account of a visit which he paid to Zorrilla about a year ago. It was on a sunny Summer morning when he knocked at the door of a stately old mansion at Valladolid, on the second floor of which Don Pépé, as he is familiarly called, has been living for the last few years. The writer's first impressions of the poet and his dwelling place, as printed in translation by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are as follows:

"A very small drawing-room, very dark, hermetically closed to prevent the ein from coming in, dainty, with a profnsion of white curtains, and furniture kept nnder white covers. On a small table several photographs in frames—that of the Empsror Maximilian, of the present Queen Regent, and of Alphonso XII., the latter with an autograph dedication 'to the great poet Zorrilla, in recognition of his personal disinterestedness.' The sound of an approaching footstep outside makes me pnt down the frame, and in comes the poet, with emiling face and ontstretched hand.

"'How short he is!' was my first impression. And he is, indeed, a very little old man, hnt thin and agile, and his seventy years sit very lightly on him. His head is very fine, with white hair brushed back from the forehead, dreamy eyes, and a well-cnt month. He mustache and heard à *la impériale* give him at first sight a military look, bnt a air of retired General. 'I was expecting you,' he said. 'Castelar had told me that you were coming. You are charmed with our literatura, and you have made this pilgrimage to see an old poet? I thank you for coming. How long can you stay with me?'"

M. de Tannenberg was presently introdnced into Don José's sanctum, where breakfast was laid for the two, and proceeds to say: "'You must pardon the simplicity of the menn,' said the host to his guest. 'I live alone at home; my wife is taking the waters at Santander, and I have to keep house. I am a very bad housekeeper.' His room is a real study. There is not much furnitnre besides a large table covered with papers, a mahogany desk, and two or three chairs; at the back there is a sloven; some hanging lamps are suspended from the wall, hnt not a single book is to be seen. His scanty library ie in the antechamber; and when, in passing, I glanced over it I did not notice a single one of the poet's own works. No one could be less inclined than he to make a vain show of books."

Presently the two were wandering through the streets of Valladolid, the old man pointing ont the beanties ann curiosities of the town, of which he is a native, and to which, after many years of exile, he has returned. Occasionally as they walked on a shopkeeper or an old female hairdresser engaged Don José's attention, to each of whom he had something agreeable to say.

"We had a champagne lnncheon at his honse," continues the writer, "together with a band of young students. I was astonished to find my host brimming over with yonthful spirits. After lnncheon we went into his room, where we were soon engaged in an animated conversation; he, carried away by his enthusiasm, invoked quite a world of reminiscences. With a question always on my lips, while through the window there came, together with the characteristic odor of a Spanish kitchen, the song of the kitchenmaids, with the ever-recurring popular refrain:

> "'Noble Judge and Mayor,
> Take the robber's part;
> For yoo have a daughter
> Who steals every heart.'"

From the sketch given of the poet's life it is learned that he was born in 1817, and studied law at the University of Valladolid. He early left, bnt, like Goetbe before him, he left the law for poetry, and made his début as a poet in a striking manner at the age of twenty at the grave of a young and promising author who had committed suicide. The whole of literary Madrid followed the hearse, speeches were made by his orators, and at the moment when everybody was turning away from the grave a young unknown man, with an inspired face and long, flowing hair, was pushed to the front by some friends, and read in a musical voice, which was every now and again almost broken by emotion, a piece of poetry. Some honrs later, with tha usnal rapidity with which news is spread at Madrid, Zorrilla's name was in every mouth. Seven years of hard work, of incessant production, followed, and in 1845 Zorrilla had become the most popular of the writers of his time, having written ten volnmes of verse and some thirty plays, with all of which he had parted to his publishers for trifling sums, a fact which he only regretted when he father, ruined by the Carlist wars, died in 1849, leaving him instead of his former fortune, nothing but debts.

The poet then went to Paris, and thence to Mexico, where he was enthusiastically received, and where for twelve years he lived without writing anything, devoting his time to shooting expeditions and bodily exercise, till private business called him back to Spain, after he had for some time been Director of the Court Theatre in Mexico, nnder the special patronage of Emperor Maximilian. Then, for the third time, he began life again in Madrid wtat were by no means favorable conditions. "He came back to his country," we are told, "an old man, whom everynody believed to have been dead for many years. Romanticism was no longer the literary fashion, and there was no taste for poetry: it was the era of a great revolution. There was a Zorrilla about whom people talked a great deal, bnt it was Ruiz Zorrilla, the politician; the poet had been forgotten. Bnt Don José took np his pen with courage, and did not think himself above doing the humblest and often the most incongrnous of Barcelona pnnlisher had thonght in England Doré's illustrations to Tennyson's 'Idyls of the King,' and Zorrilla nndertook to write a volnme of original legends to serve as text to the illnstrations."

Meanwhile, his peonlary position became more and more precarious, till King Amadeus charged him with a mission to Italy, in compensation for the fact that the poet's play "Don Juan Tenorio" was played in every theatre of Spain and Sonth America, year after year, without any compensation being paid to the author. Presently, on the abdication of Amadeus the old man went over the country; the whole press took up his cause, and the best journal in Spain, the *Imparcial*, pnblished his memoirs. He went on a lectnring tonr, which became a tour of triumphs, through the length and breadth of the land. Castelar's eloquence was employed at last to secure him a pension from the civil list, and while the proposal was considered with characteristic official deliberation the Dnoness of Medina-Coeli made a collection among her friends to secure his immediate delivrance from many difficulties.

M. de Tannenberg concludes his sketch by saying: "I had taken leave, and was in the train; the doors were being shnt, the poet stood on the platform and once again shook hands. 'You can boast of having been my confessor,' he said. The train started, gliding slowly ont of the station, and I saw him still standing where I left him when we were a long way off, waving his hand to me with the graceful and amiable motion peculiar to Spaniards."

LABOR AGITATORS AND THE FAIR.

Most

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 22—A. M.

The following table shews the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing July 21, 1888.
Adams Express	150	150	144
Alton & Terre Haute	45½	45½	44½
American Tel. & Cable Co	88⅞	88⅞	77½
American Express	119	119	--
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	39⅝	36⅜	38
Buffalo, Rochester & P. pf	83¼	83¼	97½
Cameron Coal	99½	99	--
Canada Southern	52¾	51¾	50½
Canadian Pacific	56½	55¾	--
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	20⅜	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	57½	56¾	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	32	3	--
Chicago Gas Trust	59	56	--
Chicago & Alton	128	128	136
Citizens' Gas, Brooklyn	68	68	--
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L. pf	92½	92½	--
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	104¼	96½	--
Chicago & Northwestern	108½	106	110
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	101½	98⅝	114½
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	70	67⅝	70
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	107⅞	106	107½
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	86½	93	105¾
Chi., St. Louis & Pitts. pf	35	35	33¼
Chi., Ind., St. L. & Chicago	11⅜	11¼	7¼
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore	2	1½	--
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore pf	3	2¼	5
C., C., C. & I	72	70	50
Colorado Coal	39	37½	35½
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol	14½	12	24
Chicago & East Illinois	44¾	43½	--
Chicago & East Illinois pf	102¼	101	--
Consolidated Gas company	86½	86¼	74¼
Delaware & Hudson	143¼	142¾	112¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	146½	143½	133¾
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	22⅝	21½	--
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	16¼	--
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44	43¾	47½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10½	10⅜	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	23¼	22	26
Illinois Central	114	113½	116
Lake Erie & Western	17½	16	15⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	59½	56⅝	46
Lake Shore	102¼	100⅜	92¾
Long Island	82⅜	82⅜	94⅝
Louisville & Nashville	70	67¾	68
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	42	41	36
Manhattan consolidated	98½	90	88
Michigan Central	87¼	81⅜	81½
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	114⅜	64	64
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4	4	4¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	9	10	17
Missouri Pacific	70½	66⅞	77½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10½	10½	13½
New Central Coal	8	8	11½
New-Jersey Central	112½	109¾	83
New-York Central	110¾	108½	106½
New-York & Northern pf	21	21	41
New-York & New-England	51¼	47¾	43½
New-York, Chi. & St. L	16⅜	15⅞	16
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	80	69	83
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34½	33½	33
New-York, Lake Erie & W	28½	25⅝	26⅝
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	69½	65¾	60½
New-York, Sus. & West	8¼	7⅞	9
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	33	31¼	31
Norfolk & Western	15	15	16
Norfolk & Western pf	51⅞	49¾	50⅜
Northern Pacific	28⅝	27	26¼
Northern Pacific pf	65¾	62½	56⅜
Ohio Southern	17½	16½	11
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜	21⅛	21
Ohio, Ind. & Western	7¾	7⅜	--
Ontario Mining	38	35	51
Ontario & Western	17¼	16½	18½
Oregon Improvement	55	54	65½
Oregon Railway & Nav	88	86	84⅞
Oregon Short Line	47	45	26
Oregon & Transcontinental	33¾	28¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	32¼	31¾	25⅝
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	21½	21½	31
Philadelphia & Reading	47	44⅜	--
Pittsburg & Western pf	41	40	--
Pullman Palace Car	152¼	152¼	162
Quicksilver	6½	6½	10⅞
Quicksilver pf	37	35	41
Richmond & Allegheny	15⅜	13⅝	--
Richmond & West Point	23⅜	16½	25½
Richmond & West Point pf	80	77½	73¾
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	103	102¾	93
St. Louis & San Francisco	27	26	30
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	56¾	56	68
St. Paul & Duluth	--	--	55
St. Paul & Duluth pf	82	82	100
St. Paul & Omaha	82¾	81½	107⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	106	105¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	99	98	106¾
Southern Pacific	32½	30⅛	26¼
St. Louis, Ark. & Texas	4	4¼	12½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40	39½	28¾
Tol., Ann Arbor & North M	8¼	8¼	--
Texas Pacific	19¾	18	23⅝
Union Pacific	69⅝	67⅝	67⅝
United States Express	91	91	75
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	15½	14¾	13½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	29¾	27⅝	24½
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	83½	79¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	58¼	57⅝	55
Wisconsin Central	23¼	22⅜	--

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in surplus reserve of $624,725. The banks now hold $7,254,325 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages shew a decrease in loans of $1,533,300, an increase in specie of $115,900, ae increase in legal tenders of $170,000, a decrease in deposits of $1,328,900, and a decrease in circulation of $3,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-Yrnk banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	July 20, '89.	July 13, '89.	July 21, '88.
Loans	$419,356,400	$420,889,700	$379,630,500
Specie	74,357,200	74,241,800	91,475,400
Legal tenders	43,552,700	43,376,100	38,744,300
Deposits	442,620,300	443,949,200	416,017,200
Circulation	3,927,400	3,933,600	7,654,200

The following shews the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$74,357,200	$74,241,300	$91,475,400
Legal tenders	43,552,700	43,376,100	38,744,300
Total reserve	$117,909,809	$117,617,400	$130,219,700
Reserve required against deposits	110,655,075	110,987,300	103,779,300
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	7,254,825	8,630,100	26,440,400

At London British consols for both money and the account advanced 1-16, to 98⅜. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ⅛, to 131⅛, and the 4½s ⅛, to 109¼. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Canadian Pacific, 3s, and Lake Shore and Erie second consolidated, each ⅛. *Declined*—Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛; Mexican National, ¼; Reading, ⅜; Union Pacific, ⅛; Atlantic and Great Western debts, 3s; New-York Central and Norfolk and Western preferred, each ¼, and Erie, ⅛. Bar silver declined 1-16d., to 42⅞d. per ounce. The Bank of England lost £176,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 39.03, became 38.03. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,250,000f. in gold and 650,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 18, 1888	£22,800,107	--
July 18, 1888	21,315,402	--

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 18, 1888	£40,680,340	£26,084,400
July 16, 1888	44,303,784	46,626,226

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 18, 1889	£30,007,324	£15,003,666
July 18, 1888	33,014,000	16,507,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 18, 1889	£5,436,000	£15,831,000
July 19, 1888	6,030,000	15,094,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 16, 1889	£6,549,000	£6,586,000
July 19, 1888	5,560,000	8,112,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 18, 1889	£2,597,000	£1,296,000
July 19, 1888	2,551,000	1,275,000

Total last week £115,07-,761 £68,804,068
Corresponding week '88 112,794,168 89,617,226
Week ending July 11, '89 115,133,408 88,858,532
Corresponding week '88 112,750,331 89,595,652

Stock speculation was at no time active. The bears took advantage of the narrowness of the market to attack it, and more than once succeeded in depressing prices. Sharp rallies invariably followed. The large exports of gold was used as an argument to lower prices on the supposition that tight money must follow. There was very little news as to the railway situation, but confidence is growing in the ability of the Presidents to solve the problems before them. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, 3⅛; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 2½; Lake Shore, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, 1½, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, and Oregon Railway and Navigation, each 1. *Declined*—Missouri Pacific, Oregon and Transcontinental, each 2⅞; New-York and New-England, 2¾; St. Paul preferred, Manhattan Consolidated, and Reading, each 2⅜; Columbus and Hocking Valley and Lackawanna, each 2¼; Wabash preferred, 2½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, New-Jersey Central and Northern Pacific preferred, each 2; Lake Erie and Western preferred and Pullman, each 1⅞; Richmond and West Point, 1⅝; Northwestern, St. Paul, Delaware and Hudson, Louisville and Nashville, Richmond and West Point preferred, each 1½; East Tennessee second preferred and Southern Pacific, each 1⅜; Lake Erie and Western, Erie preferred, Omaha, Union Pacific, and Western Union, each 1¼; Lake Shore and Wabash, each 1⅛, and Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Citizens' Gas of Brooklyn, Colorado Coal, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Michigan Central, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, Erie, Norfolk and Western preferred, Oregon Short Line, St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, Omaha preferred, and Manitoba, each 1.

Lead was active and lower in the early part of the week, but recovered most of its loss before Saturday. It closed ⅞ lower than the previous week. Sugar Trusts declined 2⅞. Whisky 1½, and Cotton Oil ⅛.

The money market continued easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@4 per cent., the average being about 3 per cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and somewhat heavy. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87 for 60-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 85¾@4 86 for 60-day bills, $4 87¾@4 88 for demand, $4 88½@4 88¾ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@4 84¾ for commercial. Continental was quiet. France were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¾ for long and 5.15¾@5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were quiet. State securities and bank stocks were not largely dealt in and were without feature.

The railway mortgage market was unusually dull, and prices were irregular, in sympathy with the movement in the stock market. There was a sharp break in Columbus and Hocking Valley and Fort Worth and Denver issues. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas 7s, 3; Ohio Southern incomes, 2¼; Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, trust receipts, 1¾; Louisville and Nashville consol 7s and 6s, Cecilian Branch firsts, each 1½; Oregon Railway and Navigation firsts and Utah Southern extension firsts, each 1½, and East Tennessee gold 5s, Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile firsts, 6s, Pensacola and Atlanta firsts, New-York Central firsts, Northern Pacific terminal firsts, and Manitoba, Dakota and Great Northern firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 8; Mobile and Ohio general 4s, 4; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, 3¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, 3; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 5s, 2⅞; Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts and Richmond and West Point terminal trust 6s, each 2½; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, each 1⅞; Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern first and Allen Pacific firsts of 1898, each 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s, New-Jersey Central consolidated, and Wabash geecerals, trust receipts, each 1⅛; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts and Richmond and West Point terminal trust 6s, each 2½; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, each 1⅞; Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern firsts and Allen Pacific firsts of 1898, each 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s, New-Jersey Central consolidated, and Wabash geecerals, trust receipts, each 1⅛; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, each 1¼; Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Louisville and Nashville collateral trust 5s, Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western incomes, New-York Elevated firsts, and Reading first preference incomes, each 1¼; Albany and Susquehanna consol 6s, and Richmond and Danville 6s, each 1⅜, and Alton and Terre Haute division debts, Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts, Harlem firsts, Louisville and Nashville trust 6s, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago firsts, and St. Paul, Eastern and Grand Trunk firsts, each 1.

Taylor & Holt offer for sale to investors 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds on the water works of Kansas City, and first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Denver City Cable Railway Company.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$10,144,264
Corresponding week last year	8,305,558
Since Jan. 1, 1889	280,561,811
Corresponding period last year	267,156,199

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,998,367
Corresponding week last year	5,167,183
Since Jan. 1, 1889	183,506,253
Corresponding period last year	156,346,431

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$158,595
Corresponding week last year	188,946
Since Jan. 1, 1888	4,562,831
Corresponding period last year	5,540,869

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$3,633,003
Corresponding week last year	1,650,483
Since Jan. 1, 1889	56,735,827
Corresponding period last year	24,930,642

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending July 20	$681,136,066
Balance for the week ending July 20	56,570,460
Clearings for the week ending July 13	702,635,000
Balance for the week ending July 13	58,745,020
Clearings for the week ending July 6	709,663,157
Balance for the week ending July 6	48,383,613
Clearings for the week ending June 29	744,138,065
Balance for the week ending June 29	39,950,782
Clearings for the week ending June 22	728,762,636
Balance for the week ending June 22	38,762,036
Clearings for the week ending June 15	712,198,559
Balance for the week ending June 15	36,423,835

*For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 20, 1888.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $8@$6 50 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6 75@$8; Up-River Hard, $5@$6; Jerseys, $4 25; Pale Rubs, $3 50@$3 75; Croton Dark and Red, $14@$15; Croton Brown, $18@$14; Philadelphia Front, $27@$25; Trenton Front, $27; Rosendale Cement, worth 90c@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 90; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 60@$2 70.....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and dn finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c.....do. finishing, $1 10; St. Jobn's Lime, 80c.@85c.....Laths are worth $2 15@$2 25 ₱ 1,000.....Goat's Hair is worth 24c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 18c.@21c.

COFFEE—Speculation was again very tame and uninteresting, though in drift bearish, aggregate of option dealings given as only 23,500 bags, of which for September 7,250 bags, and for December 1,250 bags, with no change in Rio stocks on hand. The outcome for the day having been a partial yielding of 5 points, closing easy. The latest cable from Rio Janeiro was of date of yesterday, reporting continued dullness and nominal deliveries to the Brazilian ports of entier (to Rio Janeiro 5,000 bags, and to Santos 7,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro up to 872,000 bags, against 168,000 bags a year ago, and at Santos 475,000, (having ranged from 1,000 Brazilian,) against 623,000 bags a week ago. the Havre market closing weaker, and Hamburg very quiet, and Rotterdam dull, with good ordinary Java Coffee to 74½ spot, and stock here of Small Coffee, 308,673 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 424,245 bags.....And here July closed at 14.55c.@14.60c., August at 14.55c.@14.60c., September at 14.55c.@14.75c., (having ranged from 14.50c.@14.80c.,) October at 14.70c.@14.75c., November at 14.70c.@14.80c., December at 14.75c.@14.80c., (having ranged from 14.65c.@14.80c.,) and January at 14.90c., with the range of 14.75c.@14.85c., (against a year ago a range on options here of from 9.70c.@11.35c., near-by deliveries then exhausted,) and for 25 delivery Coffee was held to former figure, though dull, with fair invoice of Rio at 17¾c.

COTTON—Again receded for the day 1@2 points on a very limited speculative business, aggregate of option dealings only 24,500 bales, of which 7,300 bales for August, 3,600 bales for September, and 6,200 bales for January.).....Cables spiritless, and Liverpool this season to date from all its shipping ports, 2,737,734 bales to Great Britain, 404,205 bales to France, and 1,480,914 bales to the Continent, against, in the same portion of the preceding year, 2,724,980 bales to Great Britain, 397,838 bales to France, and 1,288,935 bales to the Continent.....And here the July option closed tamely at 10.44c.@10.45c.; August, 10.43c.@10.44c.; September, 10.10c.@10.11c.; October, 9.89c.@9.89c.; November, 9.81c.@9.82c.; December, 9.83c.@9.84c.; January at 9.88c., (having ranged from 9.89c.@9.91c.,) and February to June within the range of 9.97c.@10.02c.....And for prompt delivery 313 bales to spinners and 314 bales to shippers at steady prices.....Low Middling closed at 10 13-16c. @11 1-16c. Middling at 11¼c.@11⅝c., and Fair at 13 1-16c.@13 5-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—No decided change occurred in WHEAT FLOUR, holders of which were generally quite accommodating in their views, especially on the less known and less undesirable brands of the several grades, which were pisely and urged to sale. The inquiry however, was, as a rule, very moderate, even on home trade account, though a few houses again reported the marketing of fair amounts—partly to arrive, and partly through the judgement of slight concessions.....Arrivals here were 9,500 bbls. and 5,658 sacks, and clearances hence 2,229 bbls. and 9,782 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 23,816 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 13,775 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 6,150 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 80@$3 30—mainly at $2 90@$3 15—1,950 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 40@$4 50, chiefly at $4 50, with Patents, fair to very fancy, to brands at $5 25@$6 30; 5,700 sacks and bbls. spring Wheat Extras of which 2,250 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly in bbls., at $5 50@$6 25 for fair to very choice, and up to $6 30@$6 85 fur strictly fancy, and fair to strictly fancy Straights at $4 55@$5 85, mostly at $4 85@$5 35, and Clears and Rye mixtures at former prices, (150 bbls. of the latter sold at $4 10@$4 25 for very good.) 4,700 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras, mostly at $4 50@$5 50, in sacks and bbls., the bulk at $4 85@$5 35, and Straight Extras, in sacks and bbls., $4 10@$5, chiefly at $4 50@$4 95, (450 bbls very choice Michigan went at $4 95,) and Clear Extras, mainly in barrels, at $4 10@$4 50, though fancy brand went as high as $4 50@$4 65. (300 bbls. unsound sold at $3 40;) 775 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straights at $4 50@$4 85 750 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 35@$3, as to quality and brand, the latter for choice Winter; 1,075 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2 10 @$2 85 for Spring and Winter—mainly at $2 60@$2 75 for Winter; 100 lb. sacks; and 475 bbls. RYE FLOUR part to arrive, mostly at $2 85@$3 for fair to choice Superfine, and up to $3 15 for fancy, (odd lots.).....

CORNMEAL quiet, but steady, including Brandywine at $3 75, and 1,000 bbls. fancy Yellow Western at $2 85@$2 75 ₱ bbl.....City Bag Meal selling in a jobbing way at former prices, including coarse Yellow at 82c.@83c., and fine Yellow and White at 95c. @$1 01 ₱ 100 lb. net; and 475 bbls. RYE FLOUR, with 40 lb. at 62½c.@65c., from mill and track, and 100 lb. and Sharps at 70c.@85c.

WHEAT—Little animation was noted in the speculation, aggregate trading of options being here for the day given as 1,248,000 bushels, of which 634,000 bushels for December, against about 49,000 bushels for prompt and near-by delivery, of which 15,000 bushels credited to shippers—to complete loading of vessels partly for other than European ports—and about 28,000 bushels to local millers—in the latter, a further line of Saint Louis, Red Winter No. 2 Red St. Louis, to arrive, by rail, cost, freight, and insurance, at 90¾c.).....And, following a very transient rally at the outset, partly on the somewhat stronger cables, the market here and at the West relapsed to heaviness, and at the regular noon adjournment was weak, with the July option down for the day 1¼c. from the latest figures of yesterday; August, etc., and December, subsequently, with the increased depression at Chicago, falling here an additional ½c., and leaving off barely steady and very sensitive, with again moderate deliveries of Wheat to the grain centres in the interior markets, (to Winter Wheat markets to-day, 126,980 bushels, of which 104,000 bushels to St. Louis, against 113,682 bushels yesterday, and to Spring Wheat points to-day, 158,000 bushels, against 139,939 bushels yesterday).....Chicago reported to-day a sale there of 16,000 bushels new No. 2 Red Wheat, for export, (and naming this as the first export transaction there this season in new Wheat,).....And here the July option closed regularly at 87¾c. (having ranged from 87¼c.@88¾c., and subsequently down to 87¾c., against 89c. last evening); August regularly at 88½c. (ranging 88 11-16c.@89c.), and subsequently down to 85¼c.@85⅝c., latest at 85¾c., (against 86¼c. last evening); September regularly at 85⅛c. (range 85⅛@85 15-16c.) and subsequently offered at 85c.; December regularly at 89c., (having ranged from 87¾c.@88¾c.,) and subsequently down to 87¾c.@87¾c., latest at 87¾c., (against 88¼c. last evening); and May, 1890, regularly at 92¾c., (range 92¼c.@92¾c., and subsequently down to 92¼c.@92½c.....And for early delivery Wheat fluctuated and weakened, with options ruling very quiet with contract grades of Red Wheat, here the regular close quoted at equal to 86¾c.@89¾c., (5,000 bushels to a local miller at 89¾c.,) and free on board from store at 89¼c.@89¾c., as to deliveries from two lots, (9,000 bushels sold early at 90½c., equivalent to Fairmount,) and ungraded Spring and Red Wheat, in lots, within the range of 85¾c.@90¾c.; and receipts here of only 6,760 bushels, and exports hence reported for 24 hours, 84,671 bushels, (this all by the steamship Olinda for Oporto,) and from near-by ports exports of 5,466 bushels, while the week's deliveries to prominent interior points were up to 1,627,000 bushels, against 1,268,000 bushels in the preceding week and 1,697,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.

CORN—On a moderate movement, chiefly for early delivery and for shipment, again weakened slightly and closed dull, speculation utterly spiritless.....Arrivals here 151,680 bushels, and clearances hence, 111,436 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 129,793 bushels.....Sales reported of 279,000 bushels, of which on options 85,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 191,000 bushels, (about 156,000 bushels bought by shippers, and in good part for special deliveries into August,) and 8,000 bu. in elevator and store, quoted at 42¾c.@42¾c., and delivered, afloat, from canal, prompt and near by, at 43½c. @43⅝c., closing here at 43½c. and to arrive, at 43¼c.@44c., as to conditions of delivery. (the latter for special delivery, first week in August.) No. 2 Corn, July options, at 43c.@43½c., closing at 43½c.; do. August, at 43⅝c., closing at 43¾c. bid, and do. September, at 43¾c., closing at 43¾c. bid, and do. October, at 44½c., closing at 44¼c. bid; No. 2 White, afloat, at 50c.; ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive here and here, within the range of 41½c.@43¾c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Business was to a moderate aggregate, mainly in the speculative line, (this almost wholly near the close,) and on restricted offerings. Prices were quoted up for the day, on prompt deliveries, ¼c.@¾c., and on options ⅛c.@¼c., leaving off firm.....Arrivals here to-day, 4,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 249,000 bushels, of which on options 175,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, (these mainly near the extreme close,) and for prompt delivery, early arrival, 74,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 33c.@33½c.; No. 3 White, in elevator, at 32c.@32¼c.; No. 2 Oats, to arrive and here, in store and elevator, at 27¾c.@27¾c., and do., afloat, at 28½c., closing at 28½c. bid, and do. September, at 28½c., closing at 28¾c. bid, and do. October, at 28¼c. and 28¾c. and do. November, at 30¼c.@30⅝c., closing at 30½c. bid; No. 3 Oats at 28½c., Rejected at 25c.; mostly at 23¾c.@24c., and No. 2 Mixed at 27½c. bid; do. October, at 28¼c. and May, 1890, at 30¼c.@30⅝c., closing at 30½c. bid; No. 3 Oats at 28½c., Rejected at 25c., ungraded White at 32c.@38½c., mostly at 33¼c.@37½c., and ungraded Mixed at 25c.@29c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 85c. @80c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 75c.@80c.; No. 3, 65c.@70c.; Shipping Hay, 60c.@65c. Clover-mixed, 55c.@60c. Hay, shipping, 50c.@55c. Hay, rack, 90c.@95c. Long Rye Straw, 60c.@85c.; short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@60c.; Wheat Straw, 45c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin was in slack request on the basis of $1 10@$1 12½ for Strained, common to good.....Spirits Turpentine held firmly, but dull at 29½@29¾c., in casks.

PETROLEUM—Certificates for Crude Petroleum rallied for the day ⅞, but back very light sale, leaving off steady at 64⅞, (having ranged from 63⅞@ 65,) and at the Exchange dealings reached only 20,000 bbls., New York, and 5,000 bbls., Philadelphia, in shipping order, quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Trade in nearly all lines was very slow and fairly featureless, and prices generally hardening slightly.....PORK sold in job lots only, including Mess at $12 50@$13 and Extra Prime at $11 25@$11 50.....Dressed Hogs in moderate sale, with city at 5½@5¾c., and Western at 5¾@6c., and interior points, 14,587 head.....CUTMEATS held more in demand and firm, with Pickled Bellies, 18 to 12 lb., at 6¾c.@7½c., and 10 lb. at 6c., and other kinds somewhat neglected.....Bacon was held higher, but ruled very dull for early delivery, closing at $6 65.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of only 750 tcs. for September, at $6 62½@$6 70, closing at $6 70, against $6 64 yesterday, with August at $6 83, October at $6 71, and November at $6 50.....Refined Lard quoted in Tcs at 7c., and in pails, 7¼c.; and receipts here of only 4,760 bushels, and exports hence reported for 24 hours, 1,671 barrels, (this all by the steamship Olinda for Oporto,) and from near-by ports exports of 5,466 bushels, while the week's deliveries to prominent interior points were up to 1,627,000 bushels, against 1,268,000 bushels in the preceding week and 1,697,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, July 20, was $110,340, as against $127,800, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) July 22.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William H. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 102.2, 128 East 73d-st., south side, 140 feet west of Lexington-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. A. Davenport, Esq., referee, of two six-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 140, 350 Front-st., running through to (382) South-st., 200 feet west of Jackson-square, and two-story and three-story frame houses, with four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 113th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, John O. Mott, Esq., referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 7th-av.

Tuesday, July 23.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 244 West 37th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 8th-av.; four lots, together in size 89 by 80, on East 33d-st., north side, 100 feet west of Lexington av., and two lots, each 23 by 117.6, on East 34th-st., south side, 95 feet west of Lexington-av. Also, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, Esq., referee, of the seven-story brick flat, Palisade, and plot of land 40 by 100.5, 325 West 56th-st., north side, 335 feet west of 8th-av.

Wednesday, July 24.

By Scott & Myers, partition sale, Edward H. Sobell, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-st, with lot 25 by 75.1 by 25.3 by 75.1, 57 Hester-st., northwest corner of Suffolk-st.; four-story brick tenement and two-story frame house, with lot 25.1 by 75 by 25.3 by 75, 11 Suffolk-st., west side, 75.1 feet north of Hester-st., and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.9 by 94.8, 150 Madison-av., southwest corner of 32d-st.

By Brown & Levluess, executors' sale of nine plots of land on Matilda Terrace and 2d-av., Long Branch, N. J.

Thursday, July 25.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. Deyo, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 21.6 by 85, 388 4th-av., west side, 24.8 feet north of 27th-st.

Friday, July 26.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. F. Kroehan, Esq., referee, of three four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.5, 127 to 131 West 54th-st., north side, 245 feet west of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 20.

85th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x55.4 x50x53; Frank A. Stevens to Edra A. Gage $1,500

133d-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 50x99.11; Thomas H. Tantum to Charles Trueman 11,500

Edgecomb-av., e. s., 107.4 ft. s. of 137th-st., 17.8x90. Doré Lyon and wife to Fannie E. Garrison 1

Nagle-av., w. s., 330 ft. s. w. of the centre line of a new street or avenue, 312.7x228; Martha S. O'Beirne to Francis W. Exao... Home-st., n. s., 102 ft. n. of Union-av., 18.1x 121; John A. Knox and wife to Margaret A. O'Rorke 1

Union-av., w. s., corner of Home-st., 30x100; Hettie and John Knox to same 1

Same property; Margaret A. O'Rorke to Sarah S. Bexer 5,500

167th-st., s. s., 159 ft. w. of Union-av., 17x 123.7x irr'l'a; Catherine Ritter to Margaret A. O'Rorke 2,850

12th-st., no. 67, and 69 West; Margaret F. Fenton and another to Nathan Heinemer 45,000

119th-st., e. s., 480 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 120x 100.11; Elisha G. Selchow and wife to Lottie L. Dean 42,000

Same property; Lottie L. Dean to T. J. Robinson 42,000

149th-st., s. w. corner of Passage-av., 25x 100; Edward L. Sime and wife to William Armstrong, ½ part 1,300

97th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.1x 100.11; William Dempsey and wife to Valentine Moeslein 23,000

82d-st., 447 West; Jane A. Wildey to Margaret B. Leavy 21,500

89th-st., s. s., 510.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.1x 98.9; Emma L. Stanley to Cornelius A. Tallman 21,000

97th-st., s. s., 520 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100; Cornelius H. Tallman and wife to Emma L. Stanley 30,000

Willis-av., w. s., 33.4 ft. s. of 143d-st., 16.8x 100; Margaret Kelly, executrix, and another to Isaac Levy 9,000

97th-st., s. s., 132.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26.11x 100.11; William Dempsey and Christina Jacob 23,000

97th-st., s. s., 186 ft. w. of 3d-av., 27x100.11; same to John H. Sturk and another 23,000

97th-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x100.11; same to Nathaniel Wise 22,000

Canal-st., 134 and 136; George B. Newell, referee, to David Cohen and Isaac Blumberg 57,400

58th-st., n. s., 260.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 13.6x 100.4; David Steiner and wife to Mark Blumenthal 17,500

97th-st., n. s., 159 ft. w. of 3d-av., 27x100.11; William Dempsey and wife to Patrick Reynolds 23,000

54th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Bernard Eyhel to Marie Reichert 24,500

Ryer-st., s. s., lot 416, map building lots, Fordham; Henry S. Treudhard to Mary Mosle 1

120th-st., e. s., 194 ft. e. of Madison-av.... 71 x100.11; Lottie L. and Harvey N. Dean to Oliver H. Mudge 74,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

F. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.

CORONA, THE BANNER VILLAGE of the
CORONA, North side of Long Island.
CORONA, AUCTION SALE.
CORONA, TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CORONA, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA, on the premises at Corona,
CORONA, 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA, FREE RESTAURANT,
CORONA, with choice lots near depot.
CORONA, UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
CORONA,
CORONA, Trains every half hour from 5:00 A. M.
CORONA, till midnight. Only 18 minutes by rail-
CORONA, road. Fare only 60 cents weekly. 3,000
CORONA, lots already sold. Five hundred dwell-
CORONA, ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
CORONA, A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE.
CORONA, Join this excursion.
CORONA, FREE INVITATION TO ALL.
CORONA, Music and collation
CORONA, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA, Visit this lovely section.
CORONA,
CORONA, Call or write for free tickets and maps.
CORONA, Hitchcock's Real Estate Office, 14 Cham-
CORONA, bers-st, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT. PARTITION SALE.

SCOTT & MYERS will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Ed. R. Schell, Esq., referee, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,

NO. 150 MADISON-AV., southwest corner 32d-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; size, 24.9x67.2 x24.9x94.8.

NO. 57 HESTER-ST., northwest corner Suffolk-st., five-story brick tenement, with stores; size, 25x about —; lot 69.8.

NO. 11 SUFFOLK-ST., adjoining the above, four-story brick high-stoop tenement; size, 25x about 40, with two-story and attic frame house on the rear; lot 75 feet.

Further particulars of referee, 158 Broadway, or the attorneys, Marsh, Wilson & Wallis, 48 Wall-st., or the auctioneer, 148 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FEW DESIRable cottages for permanent residence, near depot at West Neck, L. I., 14 miles from the city; 16 trains each way daily; commutation only $80 per year. Address for particulars, W. R. GRACE & CO., Hanover-square, New-York.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

The Yosemite Apartments,

Park-av., corner 62d-st.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment building in the city. Elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate; now ready for inspection.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late manager Navarro Building.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by Ferry,) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; Albany, with all trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.

Four steamers in commeion—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave Pier foot of Murray-st. (or Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:

5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting for Boston, Fitchburg, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and local points on Old Colony Railroad.

6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with early trains and through cars for Boston, Cape Cod, Lowell, the White Mountains, &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 261, 353, 713, 944, 957, and 1,323 Broadway; 1,170 9th-av.; 264 West 125th-st., and 134 East 125th-st.; 153 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

Send for "Rambles," Number One to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy of "Fall River Line Tonic" and "Old Colony of Pilgrim Land," an illustrated Summer book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.

For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sundays.

THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER,
CAPE CHARLES,
(Formerly running to Long Branch,)

leaves new Pier 36, North River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 31st-st., East River, at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.

Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:58 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landing, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East, Most direct route to the WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Boston and Worcester, connecting at Providence for NEOTUCUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at what with express train for Boston. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences. Send for which will be mailed free.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Albany, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Connecticut Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959 New-York.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESter, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, Wick, Mountauk, and all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Wescott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and STONINGTON leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Leeds and Easterkill railroads, the steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 10th-st., every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the Catskill Mountains.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.

Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. (sundays 11 P. M.,) connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 346 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWell, for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leave Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leave 22d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leave ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Catskill evening line. Steamer Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of hotels, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

SISTERS OR SWEETHEARTS.—A TALE of Summer travel through New-England, giving routes and rates; issued by Passenger Department Providence and Stonington Steamship Co. Free on application to Post Office Box 3,011 New-York City.

A.—TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st. daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE
Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Express," a solid vestibuled train of day coaching and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices. W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, (White Mountain express, 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, 5:02, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:02, 6:06, 6:09, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL

AND

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 22, 1889.

†8 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 4:45 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, England, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and return.

*3:30 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Albany and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

8:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canadaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily for Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago.

†11:55 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Dnhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*12:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

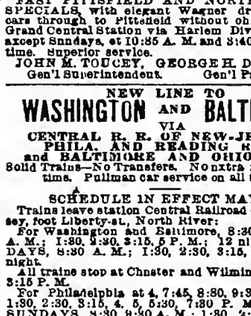
4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, and Albany.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining chair Car free to Suspension Bridge: Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room cars and Sleeping-car berths reserved at 207 Broadway.

J. N. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.



NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 9:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15, 5, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 5:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8:45 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

1 P. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhennock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

*3:30 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and N. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal region.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Dnhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West.

*8:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Albany, and Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining chair Car free to Suspension Bridge: Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room cars and Sleeping-car berths reserved at 207 Broadway.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 12 night. 2:30, 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 8:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8:45 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

1 P. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhennock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

*3:30 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and N. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal region.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

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3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Albany, and Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining chair Car free to Suspension Bridge: Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

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For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 12 night. 2:30, 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

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Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

*3:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

5 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cinveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

For Morristown, "Washington, AND THE SOUTH," Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 11:2 P. M.; Limited express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A.

SCIENTIFIC MARINE WORK

INVESTIGATING THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION AT WORK IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF MARINE METEOROLOGY.

The physical changes which take place in the oceanic bodies of water have always attracted the attention of the students of nature, and the great maritime nations have naturally taken the lead in the study of these phenomena. Many expeditions have been fitted out by the English, German, French, and United States Governments with the object of investigating the natural history and the physical problems presented by these great bodies of water. The splendid work of the Challenger, the Tuscarora, the Gazelle, the Travailleur, and the Blake need only be mentioned to recall the interest excited at the time while they were at work, and after their return in the results, many of which have not been completely published up to the present time.

It is becoming better known of late that the United States owns in the steamer Albatross, the property of the Fish Commission, the finest vessel ever equipped for the purposes mentioned. For five years the Albatross was engaged upon the study of the life history of the Atlantic seaboard, and during the past year has been at work upon the Pacific coast. Directly in connection with this latter work in the Pacific it may be proper to state that the writer believes that the true solution of the fishery troubles will be reached in this manner, for the reason that one who has not seen something of the enormous fishing resources of the whole Alaskan coast can appreciate to any degree the unexplored riches which are to be found there, and which are fully under the control of our Government.

Last year the advisability was considered of carrying out investigations of a scientific character in a systematic manner upon the North Atlantic coast waters with the idea of possibly establishing a connection between the temperatures of the waters and the migrations of the fish. It is believed that in the seasonal variations of the hydro-isothermal lines will be found the key to explain the migrations and the geographical distribution of one important food species, as well as the food upon which they subsist, as both depend upon these temperature variations which determine the changes which occur in their location. It may also happen that, while the changes in position of these areas of equal temperature will differ in succeeding seasons, they will, however, stand in some essential relation with the general meteorological conditions, which are under constant observation and discussion upon the land. This whole subject of marine meteorology is at present attracting considerable attention in Europe, where Prof. Mohn is advocating a similar systematic study of the German Ocean. It is interesting to notice this fact, because the preparations for this Summer's work on the very subject and field proposed by the distinguished European meteorologist have been going on for some months past, and a vessel will sail this week from Woods Holl, Mass., the central station of the Fish Commission, for the prosecution of this work during the coming two or three months. The data thus obtained will undoubtedly lead to many important generalizations bearing upon the questions of physical geography and of biological physics, or the relations of marine species to their physical environment, but the present object of the commission is a practical one, viz., to establish the law of the changes which take place in the temperatures and densities of the water and, in time, obtain a knowledge of these laws which will enable them to indicate in advance the probable distribution for the season of such species as the mackerel, the menhaden, the sea herring, and others which are pursued for their economic value. Such a result would relieve many embarrassments and perplexities which now discourage our fishermen by giving better direction to their enterprises and consequently better assurance of success to their endeavors.

The Fish Commission owns several vessels, and among them a trim two-masted schooner of 83½ tons, called the Grampus. A small tubular boiler and engine have been on the starboard side of the Grampus, and these supply the motive power for the reel or drum which contains 1,000 fathoms of steel cable one-eighth of an inch in diameter. This cable was constructed especially for the work, is composed of 19 strands of No. 24 steel music wire, and has a breaking strain of 1,500 pounds. To the end of the steel cable a weight of 25 pounds of lead will be attached as a sinker in all moderate depths—say up to 100 fathoms—and a heavier lead of 40 pounds in all greater depths. As the cable passes from the drum it is drawn around a brass wheel or sheave which is exactly one fathom in circumference, the axle of which is supplied with an indicator showing the number of revolutions made and thus measuring the number of fathoms reeled in or out. The measuring sheave is placed between two standards just in the rail of the vessel, and these are surmounted by a universal joint from which a davit rises that is four feet long and has a small cast-steel sheave at its end, over which the wire passes to the water. The davit is supported at about the middle of its length by an accumulator composed of a double set of springs, one resisting 150 pounds pressure and the other 300 pounds, which serve to relieve the strain upon the wire caused by the motion of the ship.

Just abaft the standards of the davit on the rail of the vessel a platform has been constructed, upon which the observer stands to fasten the thermometers and water cups upon the wire as it descends and take them from it and read the thermometers as it rises.

The thermometers used are of the deep-sea pattern made by Negretti & Zambra of London, and twenty-five of them will probably be used on the deeper lines of soundings. The bulb of these thermometers has a second bulb blown around it, which is partially filled with mercury. The neck or tube of the bulb is bent from the fact that some device must be utilized in order to escape the effect of the increasing pressure upon the true thermometer bulb as the instrument descends into the water. The effect of the pressure, if not counteracted, would necessarily force the mercury out of the bulb by squeezing it and making the mercury rise higher in the column, thereby giving a false indication of the temperature by making it too high. The device referred to allows the pressure to exert itself upon the mercury which partially fills the second bulb, expanding it slightly, and allowing the mercury in the true bulb to escape any influence as far as pressure is concerned. These thermometers are placed in what is called the Chanter case by a screw capped to the wire by a spring clamp. They descend to the water in a vertical position, bulb downward, and when the bottom is reached they are allowed to remain in that position for a short time, after which they are hauled in. When this process begins a small propeller wheel, which has remained stationary during the descent of the instrument, is set in motion, and after making several revolutions releases the upper end of the thermometer case from its support, when it turns upside down, the lower end of the case being hinged. The effect of this reversal is to cause the mercury in the thermometer tube to break off near the bulb, where a small constriction has been blown in the tube, which the mercury passes quite easily when in its normal position, but which allows the column to break quite readily when the instrument is reversed. The mercury then runs to the other end of the tube where the graduation is placed, the thermometer reaches the surface in the inverted position with the exact length of the mercurial column which was above the bulb when the thermometer was at the bottom of the water, captured at the other end of the tube, where its height can easily be read.

The water cups which will be used are a device by means of which specimens of water can be obtained from any given depth and its specific gravity and other qualities determined. They are sent down open and closed in the first few fathoms of their ascent by a propeller screw, and remain closed until the surface is reached.

A complete record of all the meteorological phenomena will be kept throughout the day and night, so that the serial temperatures and densities can be studied in connection with all the surrounding conditions as far as possible. Observations will also be made upon atmospheric electricity, as the trip offers exceptional facilities for such work. The field which will be occupied will be between the eastern end of Nantucket and Montauk Points, and extending from these points and at ten-mile intervals between these lines will be run out from the shore until the northern border of the Gulf Stream is reached. When a series of twelve of these lines have been completed the vessel will return to Woods Holl and refit, and then repeat the series, and they will be repeated as long as the weather permits the work to go on with any degree of accuracy or comfort. While at work, during the daytime the Grampus will carry a large black ball as a signal, and at night three vertical white lights will be carried at the foremast crosstrees. It is hoped that commanders of vessels will kindly note these signals and keep clear of the Grampus while at work.

The Grampus is commanded by Capt. A. C. Adams, with Mr. Hand and Mr. Connelly as first and second mates. The scientific work will be in charge of Prof. William Libbey, Jr., of Princeton College. Profs. Rockwood and Macie of Princeton and Prof. McNeill of Lake Forest University will be associated with him in the work. The possibility of carrying out this investigation is due to the enthusiastic energy of Col. M. McDonald, the United States Fish Commissioner.

MIDSUMMER CHESS HANDICAP.

The New-York State Chess Association is planning to give a midsummer-handicap chess tournament at the Packwood House, Skaneateles, N. Y., Aug. 27, 28, 29, and 30. The Tournament Committee, of which Mr. E. H. Underhill of Albany is Chairman, will meet at the hotel mentioned on Aug. 27 to arrange the details of the tourney.

SCARE AT CASTLE GARDEN.

MEASLES MISTAKEN FOR SMALLPOX AND THE YELLOW FLAG RUN UP.

A good deal of curiosity and alarm was aroused yesterday in the neighborhood of the Battery by the sight of a yellow flag floating over Castle Garden. The dread signal of contagious disease is by no means a familiar sight so near the city, and an involuntary feeling of uneasiness took possession of everybody who noticed it. The cause of the display of the quarantine signal was not a very dangerous one, however.

The steamer City of Chester, which arrived from Liverpool early in the morning, had brought among her passengers a sick child, whose case had not been noticed at the Quarantine station, but who developed very alarming symptoms of smallpox on arriving at the dock. The 374 steerage passengers, with the exception of this one case, had been already landed at Castle Garden when the supposed danger was discovered, and the prompt and most careful measures were taken by Commissioner Stephenson to prevent the slightest possible chance of spreading the disease. The 374 passengers were immediately isolated in one compartment in the Garden, disinfectants were plentifully used, and all comers were turned away from the Garden.

The sick child was a steerage passenger, Anna Rasmussen, a thirteen-year-old girl. Dr. Lloyd Parker, surgeon of the City of Chester, discovered after most of the passengers had been transferred to the barges that Anna was suffering from a disease which had every appearance of smallpox. An eruption appeared on her neck and chest of a character which made Dr. Parker unwilling to allow the child to land without further consultation with the Health Officer. Dr. Vinton of Castle Garden was notified of the case and hurried over to the ship. Here he found that Dr. Parker had already telegraphed to Quarantine for Dr. Smith and was told that he had better not examine the child.

Dr. Smith, the Health Officer of the port, soon after arrived in the tug, and on seeing the condition of the patient at once took Anna and her mother on board the tug and down to Quarantine island. The news of this action reached Castle Garden immediately, and served to confirm the feeling there that the contagion might spread from the Chester's passengers. They were watched all the more closely. Carbolic acid was freely sprinkled about to kill any disease germs that might be lurking in the Garden. Commissioner Stephenson was further alarmed when Dr. Vinton reported that one of the passengers, a sister of Anna Rasmussen, had an infant which had recently been vaccinated, and which had pustules on its arm and leg which strongly resembled the pustules of smallpox. The case was put in the hospital at once and carefully isolated. Commissioner Stephenson telegraphed to Dr. Smith at Quarantine requesting him to come to the Garden.

A reply was received from the Health Officer saying that he would come as soon as possible, but later on the following dispatch was received:

QUARANTINE STATION.

Commissioners of Emigration:

I have visited the suspicious case referred to by the surgeon of the City of Chester. It is undoubtedly a severe case of measles, the eruption having developed after passing Quarantine. I have the case here. Will send it to the Garden. Is it in relation to this case you wish to see me?

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., Health Officer.

On receipt of this telegram, at nearly 3 in the afternoon, the fears of the Commissioner were allayed, though it seemed to him remarkable that the case should have developed so soon after leaving Quarantine, and that Dr. Smith should take the child back to Quarantine with him, having once passed the ship on which she had arrived. The passengers, who had been in a state of durance vile from 10:30 until nearly 3:30, were released and allowed to land. Most of them, however, had been delayed so long as to have lost the trains which they wished to take to the West, and had to remain over night at the Garden.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles H. Mathews, who has been identified with the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau for the last ten years, has decided to resign his position as a member of Mr. Abbey's executive staff next month, and devote his time and attention to his own special theatrical venture, "The Burglar." During his service with the firm he has not only acted as bookkeeper, but has managed some of the most important of Mr. Abbey's stars, including Mary Anderson during her last American season, and while Wallack's Theatre was under the control of the firm, Mr. Mathews was the acting manager of the house. He is one of the most genial and able of the younger generation of theatrical men, and has made friends by scores from New-York to San Francisco. The experience which he has gained by his ten years of service he now proposes to turn to his own benefit. He will travel with "The Burglar" during its season on the road, and his partner, Mr. Smyth, will attend to the advance business of the organization, and as both are financially interested in the play, it is not likely to suffer from want of faithful managerial work.

Wilson Barrett will begin his second American tour at the Boston Theatre on Oct. 14. He will present the new romantic dramas with which he has been successful since he sailed from here two years ago and which he has reserved for his own use in this country. In the authorship of these plays Mr. Barrett has collaborated with Mr. Hall Caine and they have been produced under the supervision of the authors. "Good Old Times," "Ben-My-Chree," and "Nowadays" are sterling successes in England, and Mr. Barrett pins his faith to them in this country.

The success of "The Brigands" at the Casino has decided Mr. Rudolph Aronson to continue the production of French works at that house, and he is now in Paris arranging for the purchase of several new operas and the presentation of some of the old successes. On Wednesday evening "The Brigands" will pass its seventy-fifth performance, and the introduction of incandescent lights throughout the Casino will commemorate the event.

Rehearsals of Agnes Herndon's new play, "La Belle Marie," which is to open the season at the Windsor Theatre on Aug. 12, will begin to-day under the direction of Ben Teal.

Mr. Roth has engaged Ross David and Louis De Lange for the Rudolph Aronson Opera Company, in which to present "Ermine" and "Nadjy" on the road next season. Miss Helen Lamont, the prima donna of the company, will return from Europe about Aug. 3.

Viola Allen retired from the cast of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Boston Museum, after the performance of Saturday evening, and Miss Evelyn Campbell will play Mrs. Errol, and continue in the part until the close of the run of the piece.

Lawrence Barrett has written to a friend that the clandular swelling on his neck has already been successfully treated by physicians. He remains in Germany until Sept. 1. Edwin Booth will stay at Narragansett Pier until the same date.

MISSION WORK IN THE ARMY.

A number of people gathered at the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer-street, last evening and listened to an address on the scope and aims of the United States Army Aid Association by the Rev. J. H. Young, the Financial Secretary of the association. The object of the association, as the speaker explained, is to aid in establishing and sustaining libraries and reading rooms at military camps, forts, hospitals, and stations, 150 in number, and to induce company commanders to form within themselves literary clubs to labor for the promotion of Christianity in the army. About $20,000 in money is needed immediately.

During the year 1888 there were forwarded to army posts 2,612 books, 22,000 religious papers, 55,200 secular papers, 4,760 magazines, 350 copies of the Scriptures, 12,400 tracts, and 1,531 letters written to army officers, Chaplains, Indian agents, traders, educated Indians, and private soldiers. About $2,665 had been raised by subscriptions and donations and $5,871 20 by sales.

ASLEEP ON THE TRACK.

Just after the train that left New-York at midnight of Saturday on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road had passed Newark the engineer saw the body of a man lying in the two-foot space between the track and a picket fence that guards the roadbed. The discovery was made too late to stop the train before passing the man, but after the train had gone by it was brought to a standstill and the crew went back to investigate.

They found the man lying asleep close to the train wheels. He had been drinking and had climbed over the fence to find a bed. The rumble of the train had not disturbed him. When aroused he raised himself on one hand and, rubbing his eyes with the other, sleepily inquired:

"Whazzer madder?"

He was lifted over the fence beyond the reach of danger and the train sped on its way.

TRACES OF INCENDIARISM.

Evidences that an attempt had been made to burn his house and saloon at 342 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, were found by Charles Schaefer yesterday morning when he got up for the day. Under the rear extension of the house he had stored some old table legs and furniture. Charred wood was found near the furniture, together with signs of powder or some explosive. The woodwork, however, had failed to take fire. Schaefer reported the case to the police, but when he was visited by a reporter he denied the fact and also said there had been no attempt to burn his place. Upon investigation, however, the police found that there had been an attempt to fire the place and discovered three cubes containing some black material.

RAISING OF THE ATLAS.

THE SUNKEN STEAMER TOWED ALMOST TO WEEHAWKEN.

At last it looks as though the Merritt Wrecking Company would succeed in carrying out its contract to raise the 15,000-ton iron steamer Atlas of the Atlas Line, which was sunk on Oct. 28, 1888, off the foot of Barclay-street, North River, by a collision with the ferryboat Central. Since the first appearance of fine weather, such as would make possible the starting of the task, the wrecking company has worked assiduously to complete its gigantic task, but discouragement and defeat have followed several efforts to raise and handle the great submerged hull.

An attempt to raise so large an iron vessel from a rock and mud bottom such as is found in the North River has never before been made. The methods employed were the most approved. Huge pontoons, capable of raising a dead weight of 16,000 tons, were placed over the wreck. Extending down from the pontoons were chains with links 3½ inches thick. Divers found the hull wedged in between great rocks, many of which stood up fifteen feet above the river bed. Expert divers succeeded in placing these chains around and underneath the hull only after the most unremitting efforts. On April 27 everything was in readiness to test the power of the lifting machinery. At low tide the pontoons were pumped out, thus being raised about three feet.

As the tide came in the pontoons rose until the great hull hung suspended on the chains. The powerful tug L. J. Merritt, assisted by a smaller tug, took hold of the wreck, and after repeated efforts succeeded in starting the tow toward the Hoboken shore. When about one thousand feet had been traversed the massive chains parted under the terrible strain placed upon them and the Atlas sank back to the river bed. This break was attributed to two causes—the cutting of the chains by the sharp rocks on the river bottom and the great strain on them from the swell of a passing ferryboat. This mishap was followed by others that hindered the work greatly and made progress necessarily slow. In fact, except to those who watched the work closely, no material progress was noticed until within the last few or five days. Then the pontoons being again properly placed, and stronger chains being put around the immense body of the Atlas, the tugs were once more called into requisition. The objective point was on the Jersey shore in Hoboken, near the West Shore ferry slips in Weehawken. Work could only be done during high tides, and from the cumbersomeness of the tow progress was almost at a snail's pace.

On Saturday afternoon anchors were cast opposite Desbrosses-street. The distance between that street and Barclay-street represented three days' towing, rendered extremely difficult by the uneven nature of the river bottom, obstacles in the shape of banks and rocks being frequently met and overcome. When the tugs took up their labors during yesterday afternoon's high tide the bottom of pontoons started up the river at a speed that, while much less than the best showing of the Mary Powell, was none the less surprising. This was due to the better bottom than that encountered on the previous days. The tugs did not cease pulling until within the Atlas's present resting point in the river about opposite Fortieth-street. There anchors were once more cast. If a suitable spot can be chosen to-day the Atlas will be run up as far as possible on the Jersey shore. By beaching here at high water her deck will be above low water. The holes punched in her iron sides will then be temporarily patched up and the great hull pumped out. Then the Atlas will be turned over to her owners.

OPPOSED TO HERR MOST.

ANARCHISTS DENOUNCE HIM AS AN AUTOCRAT AND CORRUPT.

The Anarchists hired a hall at 198 Avenue A to hold a meeting yesterday in order to hear charges against John Most, but, as on Saturday evening, the proprietor of the hall informed them that he had been forbidden by the police to allow them to meet in the place on Sunday, they went to 509 Fifth-street. Most was not present, because he knew that he would have very few friends there. Sixty Anarchists assembled, among them Brannschweig, who served a term in the penitentiary for incendiary speech, and who has become Most's deadly enemy and aspires to control the *Freiheit*, the Anarchist organ of which Most is now the editor.

Brannschweig violently abused Most and declared that he was a traitor to the cause of Anarchy, an autocrat, and a corruptionist. He insisted that the enlargement of the *Freiheit* was merely a money-making scheme of Most's, and he moved that the decision of the Anarchistic convention to enlarge the *Freiheit* be rescinded and rescinded.

Delegate Westenberger, the only man in the meeting friendly to Most, defended him vigorously, but was continually interrupted by hisses and yells.

The meeting almost unanimously adopted Brannschweig's motion, and declared that the "Independent Revolutionists of New-York" are opposed to supporting the *Freiheit* any longer, and in the future will disseminate their doctrines and literature by means of circulars and handbills that will first be submitted to examination by the party.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

W. B. CURTIS'S REFUSAL TO SERVE ON AN ATHLETIC UNION COMMITTEE.

The refusal of Mr. W. B. Curtis to serve on the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union is the most interesting topic for discussion in athletic circles just now. Mr. Curtis was asked to serve on a committee of three, the other two being Messrs. J. E. Sullivan of the Pastime Athletic Club and F. W. Janssen of the Staten Island Athletic Club, the duty being to investigate all new amateur records claimed and report to the Amateur Athletic Union as to whether the record should be allowed. Mr. Curtis declined to serve on such a committee because he does not believe in the union's manner of obtaining records or system employed to establish them.

There are several of the union's rules which are objectionable to Mr. Curtis, and in each case he gives excellent reasons for his dislike of them. His experience in athletic matters is recognized universally in the East, and although other well-informed gentlemen differ with him on some points, the opinion of Mr. Curtis always receives consideration.

In the present instance Mr. Curtis objects to the rule of the union requiring at least three timekeepers or three measurers in contests in order to place any performance on the union's books as a record. Mr. Curtis argues that there are cases when less than this number would be sufficient to convince him of the honesty of the performance, and as he cannot well do a thing he does not believe in he will not act as one of the committee.

BUT LITTLE DRIVING ON THE ROAD.

Yesterday was the dreariest driving day that the season has yet brought to the old horsemen who congregate on Seventh and Central avenues. The majority of owners of speedy roadsters have gone out of town and taken their fliers with them, and the only amusement the connoisseurs of horse flesh have had lately has been the criticising of the queer rigs unearthed from the top lofts of the livery stables and manned by drivers who either let the reins drop loosely over their steeds' back and turn under his tail or keep flapping them up and down to a chirruping accompaniment in an attempt to get a four-minute gait out of an eight-minute horse.

But even this amusement was denied the veteran road haunters yesterday, for the driving crowd was so small that the ancient vehicles were not called out, and they fell back on swopping tales of old New-York, in which the story of the sailor who carried his ship's anchor from the Battery to Dnane-street and was so weighted down by his load that at every step he sank up to his knees in the cobblestones took a prominent part.

FIRE AT CONSTABLE HOOK.

Fire broke out in the Tide Water Oil Company's wax works at Constable Hook, N. J., early yesterday afternoon, destroying property whose estimated value is about $30,000. It consisted of two new brick structures, two stories high and fifty feet square, valued at $15,000; presses and other machinery used in refining wax for candles, worth $10,000, and a stock of wax said to be worth about $5,000. Both buildings are a total loss, although some of the walls are standing. They were situated on what was the Lombard & Ayres plant, not far distant from the heart of the works owned by the Tide Water Company, and only a few hundred feet from the vast Standard Oil Company's works, whose property was endangered while the Tide Water Company's employes tried to extinguish the fire without assistance from the volunteer department.

LIVED BEYOND HIS MEANS.

Eugene S. Happel, confidential clerk for Carl Kahler, manager of the *Medical Monthly* Publication Society, was charged with embezzlement at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and the complainant said that an examination of his accounts showed that he had appropriated about $300 which he had collected. It appeared that Happel, who is just of age, became enamored of Marie Schnitz, a concert saloon Tyrolean warbler, and married her in May. They had been very extravagant, and went to live at Hillmeyer's Hotel, at Rockaway, at rates far beyond their means. Happel was arrested there on Saturday, and the young wife went into violent hysterics when she learned of his rascality. Justice Gorman held the prisoner.

IN THE YACHTING WORLD

SUMMER CRUISING OF NEW-YORK CLUBS.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB WILL START ON AUG. 7—EVENTS OF THE CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

The annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club having ended, those interested in yachting will now look forward to the incidents attending the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which will begin Aug. 7, when many of the yachts of this aristocratic organization will rendezvous at New-London Harbor. The annual outing of the various yacht clubs is second in racing importance only to the regularly-arranged club races, and it is to be regretted that yachtsmen cannot give more time and attention to them.

The cruise of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club started out very promisingly, but resulted in only about half a dozen boats carrying out the original plans. The Seawanhakas, however, were unfortunate in choosing a time which was also selected by several clubs for special races, and the first four days of rainy weather helped also to take the enthusiasm out of the ones that did start. In fixing the date of their cruise the Seawanhakas were influenced by a desire to participate in the races at Marblehead, which object deserved more earnest support than it received. The Eastern Yacht Club of Boston and the Corinthian of Marblehead entertained the New-York yachtsmen in a most friendly way, and arranged and managed their races with all fairness. In those races Designer Edward Burgess did not meet with great success, his boats, with the exception of Mr. F. Grinnell's new schooner Quickstep, built this Spring by Piepgras, being defeated. The Quickstep's victory did not add very much to Mr. Burgess's credit, although it must not be forgotten that he was handicapped for five days. Then the pontoons being again properly placed, and stronger chains being put around the immense body of the Atlas, the tugs were once more called into requisition. The objective point was on the Jersey shore in Hoboken, near the West Shore ferry slips in Weehawken. Work could only be done during high tides, and from the cumbersomeness of the tow progress was almost at a snail's pace.

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The Seawanhakas left Newport on the morning of July 15, and ran to Vineyard Haven, where they remained over night. The next day they sailed to Marblehead, where they were joined by the Eastern Yacht Club fleet. The Corinthians left Marblehead on the morning of July 17, and ran to Vineyard Haven, where they remained over night. The next day they sailed to Newport, where they were joined by the Seawanhakas. The Eastern Yacht Club fleet left Marblehead on the morning of July 18, and ran to Vineyard Haven, where they remained over night. The next day they sailed to Newport, where they were joined by the Seawanhakas and Corinthians. The Eastern Yacht Club fleet left Marblehead on the morning of July 18, and ran to Vineyard Haven, where they remained over night. The next day they sailed to Newport, where they were joined by the Seawanhakas and Corinthians.

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THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE

REFORMS SUGGESTED BY THE COMMISSION.

CORP. TANNER IN BAD ODOR WITH HIS SUPERIORS—THE PETREL TO HAVE ANOTHER TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An exhaustive report has been made to Postmaster General Wanamaker by the commission appointed by him to investigate the New-York Post Office and its seventeen branches. While recommending a liberal increase in the number of clerks and carriers and extensive alterations and improvements in the building, the commission recommends much less than was urged by the late Postmaster Pearson and has been asked by Postmaster Van Cott.

The Postmasters asked for an increase of 190 additional clerks at an increased cost of $273,000 for them, and for additional compensation for the present force and for 116 additional carriers. The commission recommend 123 additional clerks and 10 additional carriers at an increased cost of $87,000, an increase which, they say, is amply justified by the constantly-increasing receipts of the Post Office itself, the increase for the last three years being $1,040,000, and for the last year $536,000. Alterations and improvements in the building are recommended, at a cost of $113,000, which would increase its capacity, convenience, and comfort. The Postmaster General and Secretary Windom will meet in conference over the matter in New-York this week. The commission pronounce the present building wholly inadequate for the business and defective in light and ventilation, and declare that eventually an entirely new building should be provided further up town. It is stated that two new passenger and two new freight elevators are needed, and the present elevators need to be rebuilt. It is recommended that the sidewalk on the south side of Mail-street be purchased from the city and roofed over; that the other occupants of the building be found quarters elsewhere; that the money order department be transferred to the north side of the building on the second floor; that additional branch offices for receipt of mail, sale of stamps, issue of money orders, registry of letters, &c., be established, especially at Union and Madison squares; that all the branch offices be lighted by electric lights instead of gas; that the agencies for the sale of postage stamps be increased by from 300 to 500; that the Postmaster employ wagons for the collection of mail, and that the elevated railroad company be requested to extend its tracks into Mail-street in order to expedite the delivery of mail and mail pouches to the various branch offices. Other extensive improvements and alterations are also recommended, including a thorough reorganization of the force, the reform of the special delivery system, and the abolition of the printing office.

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The latest report about Corp. Tanner and the Pension Office is to the effect that Secretary Noble has at last determined to find out something definite about the scandalous rerating of each other's pensions by employes of the office under Tanner, the exposure of which has involved the "generous" Corporal in such a mess of trouble. It is declared that Mr. Noble has picked out three trusty persons in the Interior Department, and instructed them to thoroughly investigate the whole manner of rerating since Tanner took office, and to report to the Secretary all the bottom facts. Neither Mr. Noble nor Corp. Tanner would talk about this story to-day and some of the Pension Office people laughed at it as absurd. Others, however, who know that the Secretary has complained that information he ought to have has not been easy to get, believe that the report is correct. It is taken as another evidence of the lack of sympathy for Corp. Tanner on the part of Secretary Noble and Assistant Secretary Bussey, and as an indication that an explanation by the Commissioner would not be so satisfactory to the Secretary as the report of a committee of investigation named by the Secretary. If such a committee has been appointed it ought to be able to lay before Mr. Noble some very interesting information.

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Ever since the present Administration got fairly started in office a thorough and systematic search has been made in various departments for material to be used in opposition to the Democratic Party in coming campaigns. Books and records have been overhauled and old clerks put under cross-examination, and every scrap of matter that can be twisted into an accusation against the Cleveland Administration has been carefully laid away for use where it will do the most good. Corp. Tanner has been engaged in this work in the Pension Office, and it is whispered about that in his first annual report, if he stays in office long enough to make one, he will present "some very startling facts" about Pension Office doings under Commissioner Black. The latest discovery, out of which the Republicans hope to make political capital, is in the Treasury Department. Secretary Windom was told some time ago that a number of clerks were employed before the last election in copying names and addresses of pensioners from the vouchers on file in the pension division of the Third Auditor's office. Taking care to say nothing about it to Auditor Williams, the Secretary instituted a very quiet investigation. Papers were examined and clerks were questioned under oath, and it is now asserted that the charges have been found to be true, and at the proper time the people will be informed that under the Democratic Secretary, Fairchild, Government clerks were employed in efforts to convince pensioners that the Democratic Party must be returned in power if they wished to consult their best interests. As a result of the inquiry it is stated that Chief of the Pension Division John B. Hussy, who has been very ill for several weeks, is to be dismissed at once. Col. Williams, who is already out of office, says he stands ready to admit any time that, as a Democrat, he did all that he could properly do to defeat the election of Harrison, but he thinks it would have been no more than fair if he had been notified that his office was being investigated and he had been given a chance to see that his employes were protected from unjust and unfair accusations.

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H. C. Smith, the colored clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, whose resignation was demanded in order that his place might be given to a Republican, and who was told to wait awhile by Secretary Windom, is at last out of the service. His resignation has been accepted, and the Civil Service Commission will now have a chance to investigate Auditor Coulter's methods of carrying out the civil service law. S. A. Swales, a colored man from South Carolina, will probably be named to fill Smith's place, as it was for that purpose that Smith's resignation was asked. Smith proposes to find out, if he can, whether he can be legally dismissed from the public service on the avowed ground that he is a Democrat when there are no intimations that his work or conduct has been unsatisfactory, and he will ask the Civil Service Commission to express an opinion on that subject. Unfortunately the commission has no power to compel appointing officers to comply with the law.

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Under the terms of an act passed by the last Congress no railroad which has received aid from the United States Government can lawfully grant to one telegraph company privileges withheld from another. The Western Union Telegraph Company had an exclusive contract with the Union Pacific Railroad, and after the law was passed it brought a suit to prevent the railroad company from departing from the terms of this contract. A temporary injunction was obtained against the railroad, and this has never been vacated. Attorney General Miller has now arranged to bring a suit against both the railroad and telegraph companies to test the validity of the contract between them. He has engaged J. S. Caldwell of Lincoln, Neb., to look after the interests of the Government in the matter.

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The Post Office Department received today the resignation of Inspector John Riley of Brooklyn, and it was very promptly accepted. Like some of the Democratic employes of the Government, Riley had no objection to serving under a Republican Administration, and he is accused of having shown altogether too much activity in his efforts to make himself "solid" with the powers that be. As an evidence of his zeal, Riley made charges against Postmaster Sackett of Buffalo, N. Y., and recommended his removal. On the strength of Riley's report the Postmaster General called for Sackett's resignation. The Postmaster insisted upon knowing the charges against him, and finally two inspectors were sent up to look into the matter. They reported that there was no foundation for Riley's accusations, and Postmaster Sackett is still in office. Similar results are said to have followed investigations of charges made by Riley against other Democratic postmasters, and hence his resignation has been accepted.

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The builders of the gunboat Petrel at Baltimore, after two unsuccessful trials with untrained firemen, have determined to engage a number of men who have had experience in feeding fires under forced draught and go out for another trial. They will give the new firemen a run of an hour or so to accustom them to the ship, and then one day the latter part of this week, with the firemen in good condition and a supply of carefully-selected coal, they will make their third attempt to maintain 1,100-horse power for four hours. There is little doubt about their being able to do it, for on the two former trials as much as 1,300 horse power was reached, but the men in the fireroom could not keep up to their work, and the steam pressure fell off so rapidly that the extra power was soon lost. This series of trials ought to furnish some valuable hints to the navy, for it shows how absolutely necessary trained firemen are, if a vessel is to be capable of her best work. The engineer corps of the navy fully appreciates this necessity, and it is likely that some measures will be taken to increase the efficiency of this class of employes and to encourage the re-enlistment of good men.

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Messrs. N. F. Palmer & Co., builders of the gunboats Concord and Bennington, at Chester, are taking the rather unusual course of putting the boilers and machinery in place in these vessels before they are launched. The reason for this is that while the machinery has been completed for some time the hulls are not yet far enough along to go into the water, owing to delay in getting steel plates. Work is now progressing on both the hulls and machinery, and consequently, when the vessels are finally launched there will be so near completion that comparatively little time will be required to finish them.

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The Argentine Government have appointed to the International Congress, to be held in Washington in October next, Manuel Quintana and Roque Saenz Pena, representatives.

An international cattle show is to be inaugurated in Buenos Ayres by the Argentine Rural Society on the 20th of April, 1890, under the patronage of the Argentine Government, and with the co-operation of the province of Buenos Ayres. The United States Government has been invited, and the Consul of the Argentine Republic at New-York, Mr. A. G. Calvo, will arrange for the forwarding of stock to that exhibition.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—J. J. Smith, Ohi, and George Rose Short Tract, both of Allegany County.

Maryland.—R. R. Edgell, American Corners; James D. Dunbar, Ridge; O. T. Beauchamp, Westover.

Virginia.—T. H. Martin, Oakville; Annie E. Barnard, Union Hall; James L. Southart, Wattsborough.

Pennsylvania.—F. H. Craigm, Aldansville; C. W. Pickering, Andainsia; John W. N. Billing, Dillingersville; D. M. Bidlack, Ghent; Samuel Kellenger, Indiana Grade; William May, Grand Tunnel; John C. Hilbert, Lansdowne; H. H. Hartman, Hoyt; David R. Porter, Port Perry; John D. Dumphry, Swires; J. M. Spreaher, Voganaville.

Massachusetts.—Mrs. H. I. Crosset, Prescott.

Connecticut.—Lucy E. Allen, Pomfret Centre.

Maine.—I. S. Skillings, Bolsters Mills; Howard Brackett, Cornish; Everett J. Cook, East Friendship; E. E. Skillings, Peak's Island; F. J. Roberts, Richmond Camp.

FORTY MEN RESCUED.

CUTLER, Me., July 22.—The Spanish steamer Eduardo, Capt. Larrauri, which left Boston in ballast Saturday afternoon for St. John, N. B., struck at low tide on Old Man Island, two miles south of Cutler Harbor at midnight Saturday, during a dense fog. The steamer is full of water and will probably prove a total loss, although it is thought that, with good weather, something may be saved from her. The crew, numbering forty men all told, were saved. The Eduardo hailed from Bilboa, Spain, and was built at Hull, England. She registered 2,308 tons gross, and cost $225,000. She had just previously landed a cargo of sugar at Boston from Sagua, consigned to Warren & Co. for Nash, Spaulding & Co., and was to have loaded a cargo of deals at St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, whence she was to have made a voyage to Cuba.

HIS ACCOUNTS SHORT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 22.—The accounts of Gilbert R. Lindsey, Postmaster at Rahway, have been found $300 short. The discovery was made by a Government inspector. Up to noon to-day the deficiency had not been made good, and Lindsey's bondsmen will be called upon to pay it if he refuses. The removal of Lindsey has been decided upon, and Editor H. B. Rollinson of the Rahway *Advocate* has been stated by the Republican managers to fill the vacancy.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

COVINGTON, Ga., July 22.—Last night, about dark, Dan Malone, a negro, 22 years of age, attempted to assault a respectable white woman, Mrs. Rachel Skinner, living six miles from Covington. Her screams brought assistance, but the negro escaped. Subsequently he was captured and identified, and confessed his guilt. This morning, as he was being brought to town, he was taken from the officer by sixty masked men and hanged.

HARTWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, July 22.—The Hartwood Park Association, formed by Jacob R. and John R. Stine of Brooklyn and others, capital $25,000, filed articles of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office to-day. It proposes to establish private parks for the propagation of game and erect therein private dwellings and a clubhouse on lands in Sullivan, Orange, and New-York Counties.

OCEAN GROVE SEES A WAGON ON SUNDAY.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 22.—The people of Ocean Grove were astonished to see a wagon moving unmolested through the streets of the town on Sunday for the first time in the history of the Grove. The fast-barricaded gates were opened and an undertaker's wagon was allowed to enter the town and remove the body of a man who had died in an Atlantic-avenue house.

CARRIED DOWN BY A WHALE.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 22.—Information received to-day from Capt. Buddington of the whaling schooner Sarah W. Hunt, dated Fayal, June 28, says a boats crew in command of Mate John Sharp of New-London was lost off East Greenland while fast to a whale, which suddenly "sounded" and carried the boat and crew down.

Long Branch Gamblers Exposed. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED

LIEUT. COL. MILLER'S CASE TO BE CONSIDERED.

A RESULT OF THE DISSENSIONS IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—THE CHARGES MADE BY COL. CAMP.

Some time before the celebration of the Washington centennial trouble developed in the Twenty-second Regiment. The inciting cause of the disturbance was the endeavor to force the State service uniform upon the organization. The Twenty-second, in co-operation with the Seventh Regiment had strenuously opposed the doing away with its "distinctive" uniform in favor of the service dress adopted by the State.

Circumstances and time made it apparent to a majority of the members of the board of officers of "Defendam" that the interests of the Twenty-second Regiment, lay in the direction of giving up the opposition to the State service uniform. In support of this sentiment was the powerful backing of the Adjutant General of the State, Major Gen. Josiah Porter, former commandant of the Twenty-second. The subject was seriously canvassed by the officers of the organization and a substantial majority placed themselves on record in its favor.

The leader in this movement was Lieut. Col. George Alfred Miller. When the proposition had reached the stage of receiving the indorsement of an affirmative vote in the Board of Officers, Col. John J. Camp asserted his authority, and informed his subordinates that, while they might vote for the adoption of the State service uniform, when it came to the question of requesting its issue to the Twenty-second by the military authorities at Albany the regiment would have to get a new Colonel, inasmuch as he would never sign a requisition to that effect.

Out of this divergence of opinion grew various differences. Personal predilections were permitted to have sway, and in a very brief interval the factions in the Board of Officers were arrayed the one against the other in deadly enmity.

Imputations respecting Col. Camp were publicly voiced, and the withdrawal of that officer from command was vigorously demanded. Col. Camp retaliated upon his accusers by removing the members of the Executive and Financial Committee of the regiment from office. Three of the members of that committee submitted to the superior power of the Colonel and were exonerated by him upon their yielding gracefully to his authority. Lieut. Col. Miller adhered resolutely to his position, with the result of having charges preferred against him, alleging conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman by Col. Camp.

Those charges have been pending in the Adjutant General's office for several months. In the meantime, Lieut. Col. Miller was not placed under arrest, nor was he deprived of his functions of command. On Saturday he accompanied the Twenty-second Regiment to the State Camp at Peekskill. Yesterday orders were received at First Brigade headquarters appointing a general court-martial for his trial. The detail for the court comprises Col. Harry W. Michell, Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith, Seventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. Washington Content, Twelfth Regiment, and Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, with Brig. Gen. Clifford L. Bartlett as Judge Advocate.

The court is directed to convene in the Twenty-second Regiment armory on Aug. 2. Two of its members are taken from Brooklyn and three from New-York. Col. Michell, who by virtue of rank is named as President, was presiding officer of the court which investigated the troubles in the Thirteenth Regiment three years ago. Lieut. Col. Smith, the other Brooklyn member, is a lawyer. The appointment of the court was altogether unexpected, since so long a time had been suffered to elapse since the filing of Col. Camp's charges against Lieut. Col. Miller that it was popularly supposed they had been pigeonholed at Albany.

THE MINISINK MASSACRE.

COMMEMORATION OF THE SAD REVOLUTIONARY EPISODE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 22.—The Minisink Valley Historical Society had its semi-annual session to-day in commemoration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the battle of Minisink at Caudebec Park, on the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad. The locality was appropriately chosen, inasmuch as it is in the immediate vicinity of Forts Decker and De Witt, the two principal block houses built by the early settlers in the valley for defence against their savage foes and which forts were the rendezvous whence the Orange County patriots marched forward to engage in the famous and disastrous battle. There was a large attendance at the gathering to-day representing the old Revolutionary stock of the Minisink County and others represented in its early history, including many prominent citizens of Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., and of Sussex County, N. J., and of Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike Counties, Penn.

The Rev. S. W. Mills, D. D., President of the Historical Society, presided. The principal addresses were delivered by C. E. Cuddeback of Port Jervis, and by the Rev. A. S. Gardiner, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Milford, Penn., one of the old Gardiner Island family, near New-York, and a local historian of high repute. There were brief addresses also by Presidents Mills and other notables.

The bloody episode of the revolutionary struggle, when Joseph Brant, the famous Iroquois war chief, and his savage band of Indians and Tories, then fresh from desolating the fair valley of Wyoming, made the raid into the Minisink country which preceded the battle, was recalled. The savages entered the valley near Port Jervis July 20 and killed and scalped most of the settlers, including the women and children. Cols. John Hathorn of Warwick and Benjamin Tusten of Goshen and Major Meeker of Sussex County, N. J., hastily rallied a body of troops and pursued the savages as they were retreating up the valley of the Delaware laden with plunder. The wily Brant, having a largely-superior force, decoyed the overeager and confident patriots into an ambush in the depths of the forest, and after a bloody and desperate struggle of five hours massacred them almost to a man, not sparing the wounded. The flower of Orange and Sussex minute men fell on that disastrous field, and the proceedings of the Historical Society to-day were especially commemorative of the saddest and bloodiest episode in the history of the Minisink country.

A BAD FREIGHT WRECK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 22.—A tail-end collision occurred at Rock Glen, near Wareaw, between an Erie freight train and a Lehigh Valley coal train at 4 P. M. to-day. The engine of the Erie train and twenty-two cars were derailed. It was one of the worst freight wrecks that have happened in this vicinity for many years. The rubbish is piled up thirty feet on the Erie track. The accident occurred in a cut twelve feet deep. The tracks will be blocked for some time. The loss to the Erie will be very heavy.

EUROPE'S SHORT WHEAT CROP.

A cable from Berlin received yesterday by a Produce Exchange firm does not make the European wheat-crop situation any brighter. It reports that the outlook in Germany is less favorable, serious damage has been done to the crops in South Russia, the Austro-Hungary market is advancing, and the markets in the Danubian States are doing likewise. The news given from France and the United Kingdom is less favorable than previous reports.

EDISON'S INCANDESCENT PATENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 22.—Grosvenor Lowry and Eugene H. Lewis of New-York, accompanied by eminent Canadian lawyers, arrived here to-day. They came in connection with the Edison Electric Company's case. They will have an interview with the Hon. John Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, to-morrow. They are seeking a new trial on account of the cancellation of Edison's incandescent light patent.

Long Branch Gamblers Exposed. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

SCARED BY A BIG SNAKE.

HOW A PYTHON BECAME MONARCH OF THE DENMARK'S BILGE.

Third Engineer Baxter of the National Line steamship Denmark does not like snakes. A little experience which he had on the last westward trip of the steamer has confirmed for good and all this natural and inherent dislike. The Denmark is a ship which occasionally brings a consignment of wild and domestic animals, and on this voyage she had an unusually large number of all sorts of living and squealing things. Among them were 43 French donkeys, 18 monkeys, 1 bloodhound, 14 foxhounds, an opossum, 3 lemne, a wild bush cat, and a plain wild cat. But the most important part of the animal population was made up of two pythons, a male and a female.

The python is an extremely large and affectionate snake, noted for its hugging capacity and its ability to surround large amounts of food. It was the female member of this family which gave Engineer Baxter his fright. The pythons, both of which were about fourteen feet long and twice as big around as a man's arm, were packed in private boxes before embarking on the Denmark. These boxes were eighteen inches deep and 2 feet square, with slits in the side about half an inch wide to admit air and light. Previous to packing in these boxes the snakes were given a hearty meal, each one swallowing three live rabbits. A state of stupidity and digestion followed, in which Mr. and Mrs. Python made no objection to the proposed sea voyage. They were taken on board the Denmark and put in a warm place in the storeroom on the port side of the engine room.

The ship sailed, and all was well. The clanking of the engine, the motion of the ship, and possibly the added stimulant of the French donkey chorus, assisted the process of digestion on board Mrs. Python. At any rate, something about the surroundings in which she found herself induced her to wish for a change of air. About 8:30 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 14, the blanched and oily visage of the third engineer, Mr. Baxter, was descried by the officer on the bridge peering around the corner of the deckhouse.

"If you please, Sir, one of them big snakes is out of his case and is walkin' round the engine room," quoth Mr. Baxter.

At the same time he carefully closed the door behind him. The officer on the bridge at once ordered the carpenter, Mr. Last, to see what he could do toward putting the snake back. The engineer said that the monster had pushed her head through the sliding door which had been put in the side of her cage, and the first thing he knew the beast was crawling over toward him with a very hungry smile.

The carpenter, accompanied by a fireman, and armed with a hatchet, descended into the deserted engine room with great caution. The python was just disappearing down the gangway leading to the hold. Last followed, and was the first on the deck below, where the last that was seen of the python was the tail, sliding down between the hull of the ship and the planking of the deck. The carpenter made a bold dive and grabbed the python's slimy tail. But he could not get a grip. The snake slipped away down under the floor of the hold into the bilge. No further attempt was made to find her, and for all that is known to the contrary she was still there when the vessel arrived. She will be found to-day, probably, when the plates are lifted and the bilgeway cleared.

The monkeys, wildcats, lemurs, and snakes were all destined for the Central Park menagerie, and came from Jamrack's menagerie in London. The monkeys were in very good condition, with the exception of one little family. This had suffered bereavement on the way over. An heir had been born at sea, but died shortly after. The father pined away and died of grief in a few days, the mother remaining alone mourning her loss and refusing all consolation.

THE ATTICA MILLS.

TEMPORARILY CLOSED AND LOOMIS & SONS, BANKERS, ARRESTED.

ATTICA, N. Y., July 22.—This village is in a state of excitement over the trouble between the Attica Mills, the largest business enterprise here, and Loomis & Sons, the principal bankers. It arose from a trifling matter, but has assumed the proportions of a first-class suit, damages to the amount of $100,000 being talked of.

About a year ago the Attica Mills were purchased by a stock company, with headquarters in New-York, and thoroughly overhauled and made a three-hundred-barrel concern. H. H. Eldred, an energetic, wide-awake business man, was sent here to manage affairs. Before six months had passed the general manager had made himself so popular with the Atticans that the town was ready to back him in anything, and he was hooked for political honors at the approaching election. Rumors of a shaky condition of affairs at the mills were whispered about town, and last week stories to the effect that the "biggest kind of a hurst" had taken place at the mills were in circulation. The reported failure caused a run on the mills, but every bill was promptly paid in cash.

The manager finally concluded that the whole arrangement smacked of conspiracy, and therefore had a warrant issued for the arrest of the Messrs. Loomis on Friday. The Sheriff was unable to serve the order of arrest until Monday morning and then the case was taken to Benington, six miles east. The excitement on the day of the examination was tremendous. The complaint served on the defendants was that, as bankers, they had allowed the paper of the mills to go to protest when there was sufficient money on deposit to cover such paper; that they had converted to their use certain securities for which an accounting was refused, and that no explanation was made of the condition of the accounts of the mills. It was further alleged that the bankers had sent notices to customers regarding outstanding accounts to be paid at the bank, which action created distrust and injured the corporation. The examination was adjourned, the Judge withholding his decision on the question of punishing the defendants for contempt of court in refusing to produce certain documents. The Messrs. Loomis say they simply took measures to protect themselves and, while not anxious to cause trouble, would stand by their action. The case will probably be taken to Buffalo, and in the meantime the mill will be closed.

MRS. HOGAN IN TOWN.

Mrs. Hogan, wife of the aeronaut who made the probably fatal experiment with an air ship last week, arrived late last night from her home in Jackson, Mich. She will remain with cousin at 21 Trontman-street, Brooklyn, until she hears something which will give her positive knowledge of her husband's escape or death. She still does not believe that he was killed. Hogan left some property with Mr. Campbell, and this will be turned over to Mrs. Hogan to-day.

A dispatch was received from Louisville, Ky., yesterday that a balloon answering the description of the air ship was seen over that city Saturday night. It was being carried straight across the town by a southwesterly current. It seemed to be about two miles high. Friends of Hogan, however, do not derive much comfort from this dispatch.

SOFT WORDS BY MAYOR CHAPIN.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn yesterday approved the action of the Aldermen in providing for the appropriation of $4,500,000 for the extension of the water-works system and then issued a long message praising the Aldermen for their conduct in agreeing with his views on most subjects. The Mayor went on to enumerate the many schemes by which he had obtained money from the Legislature without putting it in the tax levy, but in concluding he warned the public that there would be no reduction in the rate of taxation, but that, on the contrary, there might possibly be a slight increase.

CONVICT LABOR IN BROOKLYN.

Some Brooklyn labor men, led by James W. Webb and Ralph Rohb, are trying to have the Kings County Charities Commissioners removed on the ground that convicts in the penitentiary have been allowed to work for the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company after July 15, when the contract with that company expired. This is forbidden by the Fassett law, and at the next meeting of the Central Labor Union a resolution is to be adopted asking Gov. Hill to remove Charities Commissioners Ray, Hines, and Gosh.

CUPS FOR THE NEW-YORKS.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 22.—The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club has decided to accept the offer of cups for a race Aug. 12, off Martha's Vineyard by the Martha's Vineyard Association. The course will be from Cottage City to Gay Head and return. An informal reception will be tendered the yachtsmen at Oak Bluffs Club house on the evening of Aug. 12, and the cups will be presented by Nicholas Van Slyck of Providence, President of the Oak Bluffs Club.

Long Branch Gamblers Exposed. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

NO MORE BOODLE TRIALS

COL. FELLOWS THROWS UP THE SPONGE AT LAST.

JUDGE DANIELS BELIEVES THAT FULLGRAFF AND DUFFY SHOULD BE INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

Col. Fellows arrived at the District Attorney's office yesterday morning before 11 o'clock, a very early hour for him. He was in one of his grand, gloomy, and peculiar moods, wrapped in the mantle of his own greatness, and disinclined to talk with ordinary mortals such as reporters. He strode to his private room, rang the bell fiercely, and summoned McKenzie Semple, his assistant in acquitting MoQuade. They had a long consultation. Its full purport did not come out until 3:45 in the afternoon. Then he graciously accorded the reporters an audience, and addressed them:

"You needn't ask me any questions. I know what you want. You want to know whether I am going to try any more boodle Aldermen. I am not; that is, until I get some more testimony against them.

"When will that be?"

A pained, far-away look came over the Colonel's Napoleonic features for a moment, then he "gathered" himself by a great effort and said, in melancholy tones, "I don't know."

"Shan't you try Cleary at Binghamton when the Court of Oyer and Terminer meets there in August?"

"No, I shall not try him. If McQuade could not be convicted how could Cleary be? I feel that I have no right to squander the people's money in trying cases in which there is no likelihood of conviction. I would be justly liable to removal from office if I did."

It was with an admirable air of conscious rectitude that Col. Fellows said this, and realizing that it would be a long while before he said anything better he signified to the deeply-impressed reporters that the audience was at an end. They accordingly departed, and soon the Colonel left too.

There is liable to be some fun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. Judge Daniels has come here to do business if there is any, and he said yesterday that if the District Attorney should have any cases ready for trial to-day he would hold court until they were through. If the District Attorney could get any cases ready for trial after a little delay he would adjourn court for a few weeks. Otherwise he would adjourn it until his arrival here in October to sit in the General Term of the Supreme Court. Judge Daniels will have no cases to try.

Col. Fellows will be in court this morning, and he will probably make a stump speech as soon as he can get Judge Daniels to listen to him. He may tell Judge Daniels that owing to the singular failure of memory on the part of Fullgraff, Duffy, and Mrs. Katie Metz Heuser, he does not feel able to convict any boodlers. He may eulogize his own conduct in the boodle trials and lay the blame of their disgraceful outcome on everybody else. It is understood that Frank J. Dupignac, the counsel for James M. Richmond, will be in court, and also William F. Howe, the counsel of Patrick Farley. Probably the counsel for other boodlers will be present. Mr. Dupignac called upon Col. Fellows yesterday and had a conference with him. Mr. Richmond is out on $40,000 bail, and he does not wish to have indictments hanging over him which cannot be prosecuted to conviction. Something will have to be done about his case. There is a motion pending before Judge Daniels in the remaining dozen or more indictments against Kerr which his counsel, Col. Ingersoll and Mr. Bird, would like to have disposed of. About thirty indictments were found against him and Richmond, each charging one of the two with bribing an Alderman. Kerr was tried and acquitted on the indictment charging him with bribing Fullgraff. His counsel then moved the dismissal of the other indictments against him and have filed their argument with Judge Daniels. But Col. Fellows, shiftless and dilatory as usual, has filed no argument, and consequently Judge Daniels has not decided the motion. Col. Ingersoll, however, has been restless over the delay, and he is not inclined to wait upon Col. Fellows much longer. He is likely to ask Judge Daniels to-day to decide at once. Mr. Howe is at the Howland House, Long Branch, swallowing ozone from the ocean breezes. It is not known whether he intends to take any decided steps to-day in behalf of his client; but he is not a man to be backward at such times, and he is fully as good as Col. Fellows at making a stump speech where an opportunity offers. So Judge Daniels may get lots of entertainment to-day if nothing else.

Judge Daniels, by the way, is strongly in favor of having Fullgraff and Duffy indicted for perjury. He is deeply impressed with the enormity of their offenses, and has no doubt that they deserve the State prison and ought to be made to go there as soon as possible. They cannot be prosecuted for the Broadway surface bribery, for the statute expressly exempts bribed or bribers who inform on their associates from punishment. But Fullgraff and Duffy can be indicted for their perjured testimony at Ballston Spa, and Judge Daniels wants to see it done.

In discussing the trial at Balleton Spa, Judge Daniels said to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday that Assistant District Attorney Semple deserved great credit for the way in which he had prepared the case against McQuade, and especially for his idea of introducing testimony tending to show that the Broadway Surface Railroad Company and the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company were really one and the same corporation, and that the latter, having raised $500,000 by the sale of its bonds in 1884, no portion of the money ever went into its treasury. Judge Daniels said that this kind of testimony had never been introduced before upon the trial of a boodle Alderman, Kerr who was indicted for bribing and not for being bribed, being the first at whose trial such testimony appeared.

Judge Daniels further remarked: "I think the case of the prosecution was as strongly presented as possible in consequence of the failure of Duffy, Fullgraff, and Katie Metz, to testify as they used to. The jury was a good jury, too. I asked a prominent citizen of Saratoga County after the trial about the jury, and he said that it was composed of solid men of good reputation in the county."

Assistant District Attorney McKenzie Semple was much more willing to talk about the trial yesterday than his superior, Col. Fellows. In regard to indicting Fullgraff and Duffy, he was afraid that it was impracticable, though they richly deserved it. "Why," said he, "we can indict them for two things only—either for perjury on the other boodle trials or for perjury on this last trial. Both admitted on this last trial at Ballston Spa over and over again, that they had committed perjury on the other trials. Now, I do not believe they did. I believe they told the truth on the other trials and lied on this last trial. How are you going to convict if you indict them for either offense as things are now? They will go upon the stand, claim that they are broken down by persecution, and some of the jury will be sure to sympathize with them.

"I should like to see them in the State prison, I am sure. They richly deserve it. They deceived us completely. We asked them a short time before they were put upon the witness stand if they could specify McQuade as one of the men who met Alderman at McLoughlin's, and Duffy said yes. Fullgraff said he thought McQuade was there, but, while he was not so certain as Duffy, he gave us no idea of the flunk he was going to make. I can account for their performances, but I do not understand Katie Metz. Mrs. Harriett, for whom she used to work, tells me, though, that Katie was often sorely tempted in the old trials to forget, but that she resisted temptation nobly. But she is married now, her husband is a poor shoemaker, and I suppose the boodlers have got round him, and thereby influenced her."

"We found out that Duffy and Fullgraff were in communication with McQuade while the trial was going on. Duffy wanted to return to New-York on the first Friday of the trial (July 12, before he testified) to spend Sunday. He was drunk up there, and we thought he might get sober here, so we gave him permission. Who do you think went down with him on the same train? McQuade. On the very day Fullgraff testified, on the piazza of the Medbury House, while we were at lunch during the noon recess, McQuade and Fullgraff had a conversation, and Fullgraff tossed him a little piece of paper on which was written "I wish you luck." But we were watched by detectives, who reported to us; but what could we do? We had to do the best we could. They were undoubtedly in full sympathy with McQuade.

"Waite stood up like a man and testified to the whole truth. He gave us an important piece of new testimony about the cable road's offer to the Aldermen of $500,000 in bonds and $200,000 in cash for a franchise. It was claimed by the defense, first, that the cable road never made such an offer, and its President and others testified to that effect; second, that Charlie Shaw, the lobbyist, was not in the employ of the cable road, and could have made no such offer in its behalf. Waite testified that Shaw came to him in New-London in the Summer of 1884 and made him just that offer, and he exhibited a memorandum in Shaw's handwriting, $200,000 cash, $500 bonds. He identified the paper and Shaw's handwriting, and also the words in a corner of the paper in his own handwriting 'not the Forty-second,' meaning that the Forty-second-street Road had nothing to do with the offer."

"Couldn't the cable road's officers be indicted for attempting to bribe?" asked the reporter.

"I am not sure. Such cases must be prosecuted within five years. The time may have run out. It is pretty close, any way."

Those confiding mortals who still have faith in Col. Fellows may trust that he will seize this new opportunity of redeeming his tarnished fame, and will at once get a special session of the Grand Jury called and have the case of the cable road brought before it. It was in August, probably, that Shaw visited Waite at New-London, so there are a few days to come yet before the five years' limitation will expire.

McQuade is not only pleased at his acquittal, but he is delighted at the cheapness of the rural lawyers in comparison with the prices he used to pay to Messrs. Newcombe and Tracy. He says that he got his five lawyers who defended him at Ballston for $200 a day, $50 of which went to Judge Fursman, and the rest was divided between Senator Foley, Judge Henchon, Mr. Dake, and Judge L'Amoreaux. He used to complain that it cost him $500 every time he looked at Richard S. Newcombe. Mr. Newcombe laughed at this yesterday, and said that he could not afford to act as McQuade's counsel for smaller fees than he charged his other clients. He was not a criminal lawyer, and would never again defend anybody accused of crime. He could not afford to neglect his other business, and since McQuade's second trial he had been the lawyer of no boodlers. He threw up all his boodle retainers then.

CRAWLED AT A CROSSING.

A DOG CART WITH THREE CHILDREN—CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 22.—Foundry Crossing over the Philadelphia and Reading Road at Mahanoy City, against the unprotected condition of which more than one Grand Jury has protested, was the scene of a shocking accident this morning. Joseph Wadlinger, aged eleven years, T. Ignatiz Reilly, aged eleven years, and Charles D. Kair, aged ten years, were the victims. The first and last named lived at Mahanoy City, and Reilly at Shenandoah. All are children of prominent and influential citizens.

Young Wadlinger, after finishing his duties as an altar boy at St. Fidelius's Church this morning, started in his dog cart to take the other two, who were cousins, to Shenandoah. As they approached the crossing a coal train was passing. They waited until it had gone by, when teams started to cross from both sides. Suddenly, and without warning, the "transit" thundered down upon them. The horse was killed, the cart crushed, and the boys scattered in all directions. The "transit" is a combination engine-car used by the officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. It is not known who were in it at the time. After the accident it ran ahead for thirty or forty yards and stopped. Three or four well-dressed men who were not identified got out, looked around, then re-entered, and sped away. Their identity will be established at the official inquiry. Those who were in the neighborhood express the indignation at their conduct, particularly as there were three or four teams there, the drivers of any one of which might have been the victims as well.

Wadlinger was living when picked up, but died before reaching home. Drs. Weber, Bricker, Lewis, and Bissell of Mahanoy City, Dr. Biddle of the hospital, and Dr. Halbenstadt of Pottsville were called to see the other two victims. They agreed that, though both Reilly and Kair have but little chance of recovery, there is a possibility in their favor, and all the doctors are united in their treatment. The prominence of the families, and the frequency with which the company has been importuned to put a watchman with safety gates at the point, and the carelessness with which the "transit" was run, all tended to make the excitement intense, and the parents will be urged to sue for heavy damages.

FUNERAL OF COUNT SCHWAB.

BOSTON, July 22.—The funeral of Count L. B. Schwab took place this afternoon from Minot Hall, corner of Springfield and Washington streets, and there was a large attendance. At 1:30 the Rev. Raphael Lasker began an eloquent tribute to the Count, speaking warmly of his public-spirited efforts in the war and firm hold upon the hearts of those whom he had aided and befriended.

The Rev. M. Shoninger added a few words, and then the body was taken to East Boston for burial in the cemetery of the Union Park-Street Temple, the following-named acting as pallbearers: O. Reinstein and William Harris, representing the Union Park-Street Temple; Nathan Waxman and George Adams, represent

THE WONDROUS PALISADES

A WILDERNESS NEAR THE HEART OF THE CITY.

THE BASALTIC PRECIPICES OF THE HUDSON THAT NEW-YORKERS SEE BUT KNOW NOTHING ABOUT.

Science may give to posterity the fairy power of Puck, who could put a girdle around the earth in less than forty minutes. Already it looks at least as feasible to us to perform this feat as it would have to the Plymouth colonists to send a message to a friend in Liverpool and receive a reply within twelve hours. When our race has still further subdued nature's forces, the bank President may be able to spend a Summer vacation on the planet Mars, out of the reach of heat, boreo, malaria, and dead-beats, while his clerk takes a short and cheap trip to Burman or Kamchatka.

Yet we do not whether travel will be a source of greater pleasure then than now, when the beck President goes to Alaska, while his clerk must be contented much nearer home. The "globe trotter" passes many lovely and interesting things in his mad rush to those far lands where the Jumbles live. Many of our fellow-citizens have been to Switzerland or to Colorado, scenery hunting, while not one in a thousand knows of the wonderful natural beauty which lies within twenty miles of the very heart of the metropolis.

Few indeed have explored the beautiful region which extends along the west shore of the Hudson from a point opposite Glenwood to the village of Palisads, where the great precipices end in a series of broken and rocky terraces. The Palisades, familiar though their weather-beaten faces are to us, are a geological wonder. There are only two other places in the known world where there are precipices of columnar basalt like those on the lower Hudson. Similar rocks form the Giant's Causeway of Northern Ireland, and the formation occurs once again in the cliffs of the Kawandy, in further India.

The Palisades, as seen from the Hudson, are half hidden in trees and vines. Moreover, to a spectator on the eastern shore, river and precipices immediately dwarf each other. From the Jersey side the Hudson looks at least half as wide again as it does when seen from Yonkers. The majesty of the stream cannot be fully realized till we see it from the Palisades, and the full height of the precipices is a surprise to one looking up to them from the river's western shore. There is a region as wide as the Catskills. The few picnic grounds on the wooded slopes are deserted for most of the week. Even when the excursionists are here they do not wander far from the swings, dancing pavilion, and refreshment booths. The little farmers' houses, with their homely human surroundings, make the loneliness of the neighboring woods the more impressive.

Here the whippoorwill, that lover of solitude, sings at night, while the ornithologist may find that even by day the forest trees shelter rare mountain birds which he would scarcely have expected to find nearer than the Adirondacks. At a point opposite Mount St. Vincent a brook falls in three slender cascades down the face of the precipice a distance of over five hundred feet. In Spring, when the mountain rains have swelled the tiny stream, these falls are worthy to be compared with many of the "attractions" of the Catskills or of the Delaware Water Gap. The brook tumbles over dark rocks half hidden in mosses and ferns, while great trees arch their heads and wild vines tapestry every rugged surface with greenness and beauty. In its downfall the water is broken into fine spray, and gleams amid the lustrous, dripping verdure as white as snow.

All along the river's margin, in the shadow of the Palisades, are ruins. There are docks, worm-eaten, water-worn, and decaying. There are many little houses, roofless and deserted. Here and there one finds what has evidently once been somebody's garden patch. A gnarled lemon tree, a couple of straggling rose bushes, and a few lilacs are contesting the ground with the more robust greenery of the forest, which has come to dispute possession with them. After some little search in a spot like this, one finds a patch of blackberry vines and Virginia creepers outlandering over what has been the foundation of a house. In at least two places the breezes blow through the broken walls of what used to be factories, perhaps. Here is a deserted region—a veritable Palmyra, dead and forgotten. The visitor to the Jersey side of the river can tell nothing about these ruins on the west side. They did not know there were any ruins there. One old inhabitant says that the rock of the Palisades was once used for paving the streets of New-York. The little houses were then the dwellings of stonecutters, and the ruined wharves were places whence the stone was shipped down the river. Our "factories" were probably stone cutters' sheds.

But another old inhabitant, equally trustworthy, remembers well the time when New-York was paved with Jersey basalt. They did not cut it over there opposite Glenwood and Hastings; it was all taken from quarries near and below Weehawken. If there are so many ruins over there it must be supposed, because the Shunpike is now, and once was, a great nuisance, killed the river traffic. In the old times the Hudson was the highway to New-York City. Now nearly everything and everybody goes by train. The deserted houses must have once belonged to the Captains or sailors of river craft, and the "factories" he supposes were warehouses. So the ruins are not satisfactorily accounted for, and they yet await their Schliemann.

Nature's forces are constantly chipping masses of stone off the face of the Palisades and hurling them downward in fragments. There the bits of rock have been filling up year after year, till they have made a heap reaching half way up the precipice. Forest trees have taken root among them, and thus big wooded slopes below the cliffs have gradually been built up and clothed with green. Fifty years ago, says a very old inhabitant, there was much less of this sneering woodland, and once upon a time, no doubt, the precipitous rock rose higher than the tops of the trees by the river. Sometimes in early spring when the frost is working up out of the ground another great piece of rock splinters off the main mass and crashes down with a thunderous sound which can be distinctly heard on the Yonkers side. When the stone is thus chipped away by the action of the elements scars are left which can be readily distinguished from the dusk of a boat in midstream. The surface just laid bare is of a pale brownish hue, and contrasts decidedly with the gray colors of the surrounding moss-grown and weather-worn rock.

As we journey up the river the Palisades grow lofter, wider, and more rugged. A little path, beautifully shaded, runs northward along the summit sufficiently close to the edge to give the pedestrian views of the wonderful rocks below him. In some places the basalt is splintered into immense eight-sided blocks. These are laid one above another with such regularity that one is inclined to think that there are giants on the earth, even in these days, and that some of them skilled in masonry have been at work here. On the Palisades are at least two so-called "Devil's Pulpits," semi-circular rocks jutting over the precipice below, and hollowed out on the landward side. Here and there slender pillars over three hundred feet high have built away from the main mass and stand in solitary grandeur. Seeing them one is reminded of pictures and travelers' tales of the rocks in the Garden of the Gods. But these "devil's toothpicks" or the Palisades stand in the foreground of a scene which cannot be equaled in the National Park.

The river shimmers just beyond them. Its eastern shore is dotted with houses and with busy towns, and looking further eastward we see a gently-rolling, cloud-dappled country stretching away to the Sound. Its waters are dotted with sails which look at this distance no larger than snowflakes, and beyond the Sound we see the far hills of Northern Long Island, mere shadows on the sky.

As we go closer to the edge of the cliffs to look at the lovely vistas up and down the river there is a sudden sweep and a startling scream just below us. An eagle has her nest on the face of the precipice, and she is expressing her displeasure at our intrusion upon what she considers her own private property. One could go far in the Catskills nowadays before he would almost literally stumble upon the dwelling of this bird of the wilderness.

The wild and beautiful region of the Upper Palisades can be reached by means of a little ferry which crosses from Yonkers, making three landings on the Jersey side. From the lowest landing a good carriage road winds gradually up the face of the Palisades, and when the summit is reached turns northward through dense woods and runs parallel with the river about a quarter of a mile inland. A number of the brotherhood of tramps, inured to rough walking, can reach the grand rocks much more quickly by making the ascent from the third or northernmost landing. Here he will find a trail making for the summit as directly as the laws of gravitation will permit. This leads into the forest-shadowed footpath already mentioned. The short but hard scramble upward through the rocky woods is reminiscence of mountain climbing. As we pause for breath after it we realize that all around us there are suggestions of Adirondack days. Mountain flowers bloom among the stones at our feet, and the breeze which comes to us is bracing and wine-toned, as if it blew among the hills.

"As the crow flies" the City Hall is not twenty miles away. We could reach it in less than two hours, even with our clumsy human means of locomotion. Yet around us is mountain scenery and a mountain solitude.

WORKING AT THE NEW STATES.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS DID YESTERDAY.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 22.—Harris of Burleigh to-day introduced a legislative apportionment bill, providing that the Senate shall consist of thirty-five members and the House of Representatives of seventy members.

Lander of Richland introduced an articels providing that the franchise, roadway, roadbed, and rolling stock of railroads shall be assessed at their actual value, the same to be apportioned to the counties, cities, townships, and districts, the per mile tax being not less than $3,000 nor more than $7,000.

Proposed articles were introduced by Sondager of Ransom as follows: Declaring from salaries of public officers who may be guilty of neglect of duty; disfranchising persons giving or receiving bribes for votes; prohibiting the forming of trusts; preventing the passage of any law exempting under the gross earnings tax system any property of a railroad other than that actually used in the operations of the business; limiting homestead exemptions to $500; providing that nothing shall be exempt from distress and sale for taxes except wearing apparel and household goods.

The scheme for a single body of the Legislature was supported by several delegates and discussed in committee of the whole. Action was, however, postponed.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., July 22.—A report is being circulated by members of the convention that, in case of a disagreement or dead-lock in the joint committee over the division of the property of the Territory or in establishing the boundary line, President Harrison will by proclamation admit the Dakotas without a full settlement, and refer the matter to Congress for arbitration.

HELENA, Montana, July 22.—The article on the boundaries was carried and sent to the Committee on Revision. The military bill was also carried. A resolution was carried that the Legislature may establish a Bureau of Labor and Industry. The convict labor question caused a long and inedfinite discussion.

OLYMPIA, Wyoming, July 22.—In the Constitutional Convension to-day the report of the Committee on County and Municipal Government was presented. It provides that no new county shall be created with less than 20,000 inhabitants, and that all municipalities shall be created by general laws, except in case of cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants, which may elect fifteen freeholders to frame their charters.

ITALY AND THE ALLIANCE.

GROWING DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

ROME, July 11.—Some pointed inqeiries were addressed to the Ministry in the Italian Parliament during the debates of the last week of June. The interpolations were the more surprising that they originated in the Senate, a conservative body, which is usually very reticent about foreign affairs. Signor Pavesio, a Liberal Senator, made himself the spokesman of the growing sentiment of diseatisfaction throughout the country with the way the triple alliance is leading Italy along. He first took up the recent scandelous performaces af the Italian Consul, Durando, at Trieste, who had actively interfered in a certain case to prejudice the rights of Italian subjects, and asked the Prime Minister to tell the Senate if the Government were taking care to appoint as Consuls men who could be depended upon for patriotic sentiment, and not for mere business enterprise. He also wanted to know if Crispi would not assent to the proposition that "the first obligation involved in every alliance is respect for the rights of citizens of the allied nations."

This last question looked directly to a recent outrage committed by Austrian customs officials upon the Captain of an Italian trading vessel in Dalmatian waters. On this point the Prime Minister said that he had sought and obteined explanations from Vienna. What they were he did not say, nor why he was content to accept an "explanation" simply, when the case clearly called for an apology and indemnity. The Italian Captain, in his report of the affair to the Italian authorities, had affirmed that the unlawful hiaes and seizures to which he had been subjected had to be commonly suffered by Italian coasting vessels in Austrian ports.

Still more important was the last question addressed by Signor Pavsnzo to the Government. He asked if the alliance of Italy with Germany obliged the former to joint diplomatia action to attempt to limit the right of asylum in Switzerland. This question was based upon the rumor—a rumor uncontradicted by the official press—that the Italian Cabiect had joined in an identical note addressed by Germany, Austria, and Russia to the Government of Switzerland protesting against the refuge granted Anarchists and political refugees generally by the latter country. Crispi would neither affirm nor deay the rumor in the Senate. He contented himself with pointing out that the refugees now in Switzerland were of a very different character from those who had fled selves there in other days; that they were persons dangerous to the peace of all established society, and that if they could be delivered up in a way not to discriminate against the rigets of men of a different stamp, Italy ought to be glad to have it done. This is hardly satisfy the popular feeling that Switzerland is in the right in maintnieing her old position, and that Italian gratitude ought to be counted upon, on the score of favors shown to Italian refugees in other days, to prevent the Italian Government from joining others in the effort to restrict Swiss liberty.

All this is hat indicative of the friction which seems sure to attend the working of the famous triple alliance, so long as it includes two such hereditary and inveterate antagonists as Austria and Italy. That they could have been brought into the alaece in the first place was a surprising thies—a bold stroke snoh as Bismarck aloes seems capable of; that they should keep on peaceably in maintaining it is hardly to be looked for. In the first place, there is the Irredentist Party, which mey not now cut a great figure in Italian politics, but which, after all, represents a large section of the people, and which will be satisfied with nothing less than getting back all the old Italian provinces now under Austrian rule. On the other side, there is to be taken into the account the haughty and overbearing conduct of Austrian officials in all their dealings with Italians, and the continual jars and exasperations growing out of it. It would seem to require stronger interests in common than now appear to prevent the latent antagonism and the repeated friction between Austria and Italy from proving, at last, too much for the temporary agreement to make common cause in European concerns.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTER-STATE ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The *Times* to-morrow will say: "It is stated upon pretty good authority that the Wisconsin Central will give notice of withdrawal at the next meeting of the Inter-State Railway Association, and if it does, the other Northwestern lines are pretty sure to follow. Unlike the other companies, the Wisconsin Central will be relieved from all liabilities when it retires from the association. One of the conditions on which it signed the agreement was that it would not be required to pay any part of the expenses of the association after its withdrawal."

SEVEN LINES FINED.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Chairman Finley of the Trans-Missouri Division has issued a circular imposing fines and penalties upon no less than seven of the lines under his jurisdiction for noncompliance with the rules. The lines in question are the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande Western, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, and the Denver and Forth Worth.

TO CHANGE HEADQUARTERS.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A special from Keokuk, Iowa, says: "The general offices of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City, and Keokuk and Northwestern Railroads are to be moved from this city to St. Louis. Rumor has it that Steward Hight, General Freight and Ticket Agent, will remove the general passenger office to that city Aug. 1. The General Superintendent's office and the other departments will be moved about Jan. 1.

COOKS AND THE COAL SUPPLY.

From the London Truth.

I suppose that many London householders are now, or will be shortly, refilling their coal cellars. It may therefore be to their advantage to know that circulars are being extensively distributed by one or two firms of coal merchants hearing the suggestive heading (for the benefit, of course, of "Cooks and Housekeepers") "per ton commission." This is unquestionably a most pernicious practice, that is calculated to induce the British cook not only to order coals when she does not want them, but to burn them in waste when she has got them. People should therefore be on the look out for such circulars and religiously boycott those who issue them.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 22.—The steamship Glenshiel, (Br.,) Capt. Donaldson, from Japan and China ports for New-York, passed Malta to-day.

The steamship Letimbro, (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Endeavour, (Br.,) Capt. North, from New-York May 17, arr. at Shanghai July 18.

The steamship Isis, (Br.,) Capt. Cheraside, from New-York July 3, arr. at Hull yesterday.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

A TYPICAL PROHIBITIONIST TALKS ABOUT THE LAW.

WHY IT IS SO STRONGLY INTRENCHED—NO HOPE FOR THE RESUBMISSION MOVEMENT AT PRESENT.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—In a previous dispatch I have spoken of the radicalism which has served to intrench prohibition in Kansas and which promises to keep it in operation indefinitely. Outside of Kansas one finds no counterpart of this spirit. It seems to be peculiarly a prodnct of the soil. It is as near akin to Puritanism as anything I can think of.

Socially these prohibitionists are charming, in the ordinary business walks they are pleasant and attractive; but question the merits of their hobby and you arouse the spirit which to so many seems fanatical. They will listen to an anti-prohibition argument, hat the person who makes it is speedily made to feel that he is an object of pity. Politically they are backed by the Republicans, who never fail to insert prohibition planks in their platforms. Every woman voter in Kansas is a prohibitionist at heart, and it must not be forgotten that the woman-suffrage sentiment is constantly growing here. Owing to the lack of large cities in Kansas a community feeling obtains, which is not discernible in any Eastern State. One unfamiliar with this feeling and with the other peculiar conditions attaching to Kansas—and a non-resident will never thoroughly understand them—cannot be blamed for taking stock in the present talk of resubmission, which really was started by Missouri newspapers circulating in this State.

In order that the readers of THE TIMES may gain a fair idea of the dominant feeling in Kansas I propose to introduce here a typical Kansas Prohibitionist and confide him to make argument in behalf of the institution his favors. Mr. J. W. Giesd has made a reputation at the State bar and was retained by the State in the celebrated Mingler and Walruff brewery cases before the United States Supreme Court. He has lived in Kansas since 1860 and is a professor in the State Law School. His views differ from those of the average advocate of prohibition only because they are deeply tinged with philosophy, reinforced by extensive knowledge of the law. But they are interesting, even to an anti-prohibitionist.

"Prohibition," said he, "is here to stay. The people of Kansas will not be very much affected by elections adverse to prohibition in other States. They have tried prohibition and fened it a good thieg.

"What basis have you for olaimiee that prohibition is good for the State?" I asked.

"To begin with, these who maintain that prohibition is wrong in principlo nrge that it is leade to hypocrisy and perjury; that is is ac ettempt to make men good by law; that it is an attempt to make men moral by compulsion in the same sense that prohibitory laws are attempts to make men good by compnlsion. All municipal laws invade the realms of ethics and are a blow at the moral dignity of men. Nearly all criminal laws when first enacted made a criminal act which had not before been looked on as such. Killing in a duel is a crime now; it was not a crime 200 years ago. Under certain circnmstances, to cause the death of a fellow-beieg by one's negligence is now manslaughter; it was not so once. Orimes against the person tend to weaken to control she sexual relations to an extent which was not dreamed of in Greece and Rome, nor in England 800 years ago. Gambling is a crime now; it wasn't once. It is a crime for even an innocent man to break jail. Nothing seems immoral in itself.

"All civil law does violence to personal liberties. No form of society is possible without the surrender of personal liberties. People seldom follow out the personal-liberty argument. The liberties that the liquor traffic are terrible. This is admitted. The evils resulting from the sale and consumption of intoxicants are beyond computation. The saloon, whether you look at it from a moral, a political, or an economic point of view is a curse. It is the mother of all crimes. Intemperance is a peculiar danger—lesinnating, persistent. For five centuries the English-speaking race has been trying to protect itself by restrictive legislation. Restrictive legislation has failed. The danger has grown greater. It has been demonstrated that the only way to do away with its evils is to do away with the traffic. Society must do away with the traffic or endure the evils.

"Now one individual rises and says: 'My personal rights must remain intact. I must be allowed to sell, and others to buy.' On the other hand rises another individual and says: 'I, too, have personal rights. Must I be taxed to support the penpers? Must I be taxed to arrest, convict, support, and punish the criminals produced by the liquor traffic in order to allow my friend to exercise his personal rights? Society owes as much to me as to my friend. The free sale of liquor produces from time to time in oer community a number of hemaa brutes and maniacs who kill, rnin, or rob, and endanger my family and property. I and my family have a right to the freedom of the city. If the city contains saloens my wife is in danger of insnlt on the public streets at any time. There are forced upon us the sights, sounds, and smells which nsually attend the saloon and which are obnoxious to us, and from which we have the right to be exempt. I have political rights; the saloon has cut them off again and again.

"All immioopal law ignoreo moral distinctions. It must do so from the nature of things. It is the inevitable consequeonce of the imperfection of man. These things are true to the knowledge of every lawyer, and, therefore, these objections to prohibitory liquor lawe can only consistently be argued by the philosophio Anarchists, who ask the abrogation of all human laws. Practically there is no right to criminal law is right. So far as abstract right is concerned, they stand or fall with our entire system of humanly-ordained law. They are consistent with all other human laws. Prohibitory lawe and all their consequences have been sustained by all the courts. Courts cannot consistently sustain any law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any place and declare prohibition liee against a prohibitory law that does not lie equally against the multiform restrictive legislation which has in five centuries appeared upon the statute books of England and the United States. To those sincerely seeking to form just opinions of prohibition I would say: 'Be not too much influenced by the opinions of your neighbors.' So many things are decided by a count of noses in this country that it is not surprising if opinions, so evolved, sometimes are often determined in the same way. I conceive the opinions of the following classes of men on the question of the right or the policy of prohibition to be wholly nsworthy a moment's attention; first, those who have or think they have a pecuniary, political, or social interest, in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors; second, those wha have no care for the welfare of society, no desire to see social conditions improved, no sympathy with the woes of other men and women, no comprehension of the evils resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages. I believe that these two classes incinde 99 per cent. of all those who oppose prohibition. Only the opinions af those who desire to see the evils of intemperance abate are worth considering.

"Do you deny the existence of grounds for argnmeat in regard to prohibition?" I said.

"The only greund is expediency. Prohibition is not wrong, but if it be certain that it cannot be reasonably well enforced I think it unwise to enact it. In any community at any time the question is, 'Can the law be enforced?' If there is good working majority, thoroughly in earnest, with money and talent at its command favoring the enforcement of the law?"

"And how about Kansas?"

"Kansas has a legislative majority on the side of prohibition. Not much fighting we necessary in small towns. As a rale the larger the town the longer it took to close the saloons. It has taken eight years to close tha saloons, but at last they are all shut up except those on the border of Kansas City, Mo. Our experience in the Kansas war this: At first good men escaped jury service if they could. Business men were timid about antagonizing the saloon keeper. As witnesses they mumbles, as jurymen they hood-winked themselves. Prosecuting officers were delayed, waiting to see what the people meant. Few convictions were had; liquor was sold openly. But presently the people rallied. The business man grew ashamed af himself. He no longer mumbled as a witness. If he bought beer of Smith he said so as a jurymen. He looked himself squara in the face. The half-hearted prosecuting attorney took hold in earnest, or was retired at the polls. At first the best legal talent was arrayed on the side of the defense. The best legal talent began to be ashamed of itself or got reminded of the wish of the people. The Legislature changed the statiee from time to time as experience demonstrated defects. The law is now well enforced."

"There is a wide difference of opinion on that question, Mr. Gieed."

"I will admit that it is not enforced absolutely. The proportion to the magnitude of the evil, and the prevalence of temptation, however, it is better enforced than other criminal lawe. Not a twentieth of the crimes committed anywhere are ever punished. Still we believe that criminal law prevents very much crime. A much larger percentage of those who break the law against liquor selling are punished than those who break the law against theft. Kansas was never so prosperous as it has been in the last eight years, but this prosperity is not necessarily due to prohibition alone. Merchants estimate the loss from bad debts as one-third less under prohibition than before. This is natural. We cannot be sure that our prosperity was due to the prohibitory law; neither can our opponents say that the present dull times are due to the prohibitory law. Take the eight years altogether and it is demonstrable that no community ever accomplished so much in an equal space of time. Our jails contain fewer prisoners, our poorhouses fewer paupers, than before the law went into effect. Our criminal dockets are smaller. We have no saloons. We have no drunkenness on election day. Our women vote in the cities at the same polling places with men. Liquor plays no part whatever in our politics. Morally, the State is better off. Drunkenness has decreased greatly. Boys are not taught to drink. Thousands of young men who were once accustomed to drink two or three times daily, drink no more. The old drunkards may be drunkards still, but there is no new crop of drunkards coming up."

Taking into consideration the face—patent to careful observers on the ground—that this kind of talk is indorsed by two out of three voting Kansans, and that the upper branch of the Legislature, which is pledged to prohibition, holds over for two years, even a prejudiced mind can see that any present agitation for resubmission is premature. And in the face of 82,000 Republican majority—on a prohibition platform, too—what hope is there for resubmission for a decade at least?

KITTY DOANE'S IDENTITY.

IT HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED—MRS. KIBLER'S TOO OFFICIOUS RELATIVES.

The young man who gave his name as Thomas Reynoide and promised to call at the Coroner's office yesterday and complete the identification of the suicids, Kitty Doans, as Miss Kitty McCorhick of Cleveland, Ohia, did not appear, but the young lady did. She is the wife of Wilson L. Kibler, the proprietor of a cigar store at 1,277 Third-avenue, and was nat aware that she had run away from the home of her parents until she learned it through Reyneids's announcement. Reynolds is a cousin, hut as she had not seen him for seven years she was at a loss to understand his snddea interest in her welfare. Accompanying Mrs. Kibler was Mrs. Heineman, a sister of Nathaniel Meyers, the lawyer, who said that when Mrs. Kibler came to this city she brought letters of introdnction to her and they lived for a long time in the same house. Curiously enough a decidedly tipsy individnal, who gave his name as John Kean and said he was an uncle of Mrs. Kibler, presented himself at the Coroner's office yesterday morning and offered to corroborate Reynoldt's statement. He was told to come back later in the day, but he also failed to appear. Mrs. Kibber acknowledged that she had an uncle of that name, hnt said he was a disgrace to the family.

Among Kitty Doane's effects was found a valentine inscribed "From Arthur to Kitty." Yesterday Coroner Levy received a letter signed Arthur Baer, which informed him that the writer knew all about the death of the young woman, and asked him to call for further information at 140 East Eighty-third-street. At that nnmber Isaac Baer resides with his family. He has a son named Arthur who is nineteen years old and employed by a firm of advertising agents. He denied writing the letter to Coroner Levy, and a comparison of the handwriting with that of several accompanious letters recently received by the young man himself showed that they were all written by the same person, evidently a woman. Mr. Baer is indignant and has employed detectives to hnnt up the writer.

TELEPHONE TROUBLES.

FREQUENT INSTANCES OF INDIFFERENT SERVICE AND THEIR CAUSE.

For a long time past the subscribers of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company have been incommoded hy indifferent service. Annoyieg delays in establishing communication between different points have been the least of the inconveniences to which they have been subjected. Frequently it has happened that intercourse between subscribers has proved impracticable.

To a repreeeetative of THE TIMES a chief officer of the company said yesterday that the annoyances were caused for the most part by the changes which were gradually being effected in the corporation a system of communicatiee. As a present they were working two totally distinct lines, one over head, the other under grooud. Every precaution possible was taken by the company to see to it that the instruments were in perfect ordar. There was no deterioration in the plant to which the service could be attributed. It had been the aim af the company, he said, to render its service of the utmost availability to its patrons and subscribers.

The assurance was given that each complaint was immediately investigated and remedied, so far as was within the power of the company. When the point had been reached that all the wires nnder its control were under ground the managers were confident that there would be no further cause for faultfinding, as they would then be in a position to prove superior to the atmospheric conditions which had heretofore embarrassed them.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday was not a good day to inspire speculators with much bull confidence. Quotatioes were very soft, and the room traders were free to carry on their hammering processes undisturbed.

It was noticeable that the stocks which were weakest were those which have lately had the attention and snpport of hull pools. A stock that needs a oliqee to put it np needs that clique all the time. The bnil pool that takes a vacation is a bull pool very full af charity.

There came an entertaining dispatch yesterday from Stevenson Burke, ex-President of the Hocking Valley Railroad, who is out West. Referring to President John Shaw's statement that bonds issued by the Burke administration had never brought the company any returns, Judge Burke says the bonds are "perfectly good" and the only reason a default is in prospect, he says, with a keen sense of humor, is because the present managers of the property are trying to wreck it. Stevenson Burke trying to save something from ruin is, one of the funny spectacles of this generation.

The General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company telegraphed to New-York friends yesterday that his road's June earnings show an increase of $200,000.

A canvass of over forty important commission firms yesterday disclosed the fact that four out of five of the leading brokers were agreed that the business ontlook is excellent and the prospect for a lasting bull market soon is much better than it has been in a long time.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Summer school for teachers was opened in Ellenville, N. Y., yesterday. Over thirty teachers are in attendance. The instructor is Prof. Lawton. He is assisted by school Commissioner Douglas, Miss Sarah E. Mackey, and Miss L. Lawton. The course includes all the branches for examination in schools of teaching and classes in all branches requisite for teachers' certificates of the first, second, and third grades. Illnstrated evening lectures will be given.

Sixteen spinners at the Metacomet Mill at Fall River, Mass., struck work yesterday. They said that the draught yarns were too heavy and interfered with their wages. The strike is not authorized by the Spinners' Union, and Agent Borden says they will be replaced in the usual manner.

The North-Street Baptist Church at Rondont, N. Y., has extended a call to the Rev. Henry W. Sherman of Syracuse, N. Y. The retiring pastor, the Rev. A. K. Fuller, is going to take charge of a Baptist church at Sioux Falls, Dakota.

The schooner Alpha has arrived at French Village, N. S., from Labrador, bnnging a load of fish. The vessel was struck by a swordfish, and a piece of the sword is still remaining, driven quite through a plank.

Near Hallcottsville, Delaware County, N. Y., Sunday afternoon Daniel T. Keaton and his sons Joel and Lewis took a bath in a mill pond. Joel was drowned and Lewin was rescued with great difficulty by his father. The Keatons live at Batavia.

Fire in a block at Meriden, Conn., owned by Rabbi Hirsch yesterday morning, did $6,000 damage. A boarding house in the upper stories, run by Mrs. Williamson, was totally destroyed.

During the brief absence af its mother a three-year-old child of Mrs. Herold of Rondont, N. Y., was burned to death yesterday. Its clothing caught fire from the kitchen etove.

Albert F. Whitman, aged nine years, and Harry E. Hamiin, aged ten years, were drowned while bathing in the Merrimac River at North Andover, Mass., yesterday.

The Massachnsetts Prohibition State Committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to hold the state Convention in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Sept. 4.

The President has refused to further commute the sentence of "Charles Jack," and he will probably be hnnged at Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 8, for murder.

Col. William J. Morgan, the new Collector of Customs at the Port of Buffalo, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday.

The Hon. John T. Clarke, Judge of the Superior Court, stepped off the train at Smithville, Ga., and was killed yesterday.

Gov. Marriam of Minnesota has refused to pardon the Younger rothers.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The official closing nnotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.30	Ophir	4.85
Best & Belcher	3.55	Potosi	1.55
Choller	1.45	Savage	1.65
Con. Cal. & Va	7.00	Union Consolidated	2.90
Crown Point	2.15	Commonwealth	3.35
Gould & Curry	2.05	Nevada Queen	1.30
Hale & Norcross	3.00	Occidental	2.10
Mexican	2.90		

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday signed the articles of incorporation of the New-York Yacht Racing Association. Its objects are the encouragement of yachting and the adoption of uniform rules. The Trustees are Alanson J. Prime, Frederick W. Pangborn, George Parkhill, Robert L. McMurray, James F. Lalor, Charles E. Cameron, George B. Gartland, W. W. Washburn, and C. W. Volz.

The bullet of an engine used in quarrying on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Lafontaine-avenue exploded in such a happy manner yesterday that the engineer, Warner Gibson, and a horse which was in close proximity escaped instant destruction. A piece of the boiler, about two feet long, was sent about half a block and landed on the roof of 4,278 Third-avenue, and children playing near the stoop narrowly escaped. Fire caught in some small haystacks near the quarry and was put out.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting next Thursday at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Chamber on Nassau-street, to consider what measures should be taken toward celebrating by a great international exhibition in this city in 1892 the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday signed an order to show cause why the report of Referee Joseph H. Stiner granting Elise Eisler an absolute divorce from Leopold Eisler, on account of insufficiency of proof. The case will go again before the referee.

The police were directed yesterday by orders from the Central Office to make search for Edward S. Brown, who has been out on bail since the 13th inst. from his home in Philadelphia, and who is supposed to be in this city.

"R. P. H."—James Hoggit is President and Alden S. Swan Treasurer.

BROOKLYN.

"Dsaoon" Richardson was not at all afraid yesterday that the employees of his Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company, in Brooklyn, contemplated another strike. He denied that he had discharged any man because they belonged to labor unions.

The charges of John Deveran itlat insane patients at St. Johnland were crnslly treated was investigated yesterday by Charities Commissioner Ray and pronounced nntrue.

William Harper, a leather merchant, was yesterday appointed a Commissioner to examine the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, in place of Charles J. Hsnry, resigned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Vice Chancellor Pitney appointed yesterday to hear arguments in the divorce suit af Robert Johnson against his wife, in Jersey City. The Vice Chancellor, after hearing Mr. Rosenberg for the defendant, declared that he did not care to hear the argument for the plaintiff. A decree of divorce was ordered to be entered at once.

The Queen Anne cottage of Mrs. Mary Jones, in Guttenberg, was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. Mrs. Jones and her daughter had to flee in their nights dresses to escape being burned to death.

LECTURED FROM THE PULPIT

FATHER FARLEY TALKS ABOUT CHURCH TROUBLES IN A FORCIBLE WAY.

The Rev. Father Anthony Farley of St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, L. I., and a part of his congregation are at odds. He has been pastor of the church thirty-five years. At the 9 o'clock mess Sunday morning he somewhat surprised his congregation when he said:

"Pay your pew rents to-day. I am a pauper.

I have been robbed of my rights as pastor of this church. It has been floating around in the minds of the people that the salary of the pastor of this parish has not been paid his salary. But he has been paid and overpaid. I am greatly annoyed by certain persons in this parish lately; they are an ignorant lot of omadhans. What do care about their rotten sheet of paper with their names attached to it. I have been thirty-five years pastor of this parish and will be as long as I wish and will not submit to any superior. I'll let them see that I am in charge of this church. Mr. Hilgar is no longer Trustee. I appoint Maurice Campion in his place and make Thomas Redding Treasurer."

Father Farley has been assisted by Father Hamilton, and the latter has won the esteem and friendship of the entire congregation. Father Farley has no particular love for his assistant and outspoken words. The parish could not support an assistant. Despite a generally-signed petition, which was forwarded to the Bishop, he was taken away. It was the petition that caused the trouble.

A DILATORY JOB.

NO TELLING WHEN THE NEW STEPS TO THE CITY HALL WILL BE FINISHED.

A continnal sonrce of pain to Mayor Grant is the slowness with which the contractor is building the City Hall staircase. The Mayor fears that at the present rate of progress the work will take months to complete, and, meantime, he will have to dodge in and out the City Hall through the basement. If he takes the latter he finds the men employed by this contractor to tear dowe the old steps and lay three stones on the bottom layer.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy last week warned the contractor that his contract would be taken away from him if he did not proceed more expeditionsly. He inughed at the Commissioner, and showed that he was not trammeled as to time by the contract. On Saturday last the inspector of the Department of Public Works, who is supervising the building of the staircase, objected to the cement used. Work was stopped by this objection, but was reanmed yesterday morning.

The marble blocks of which the staircase is to be made comes from Chester, Mass. The Marble Cutters' Union objects to it because they were not "cut" here, and on Saturday night the union appointed a committee to examine the quality of the stone. The committee inspected it yesterday, but would not express an opinion prior to the meeting of the union, next Saturday night.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 22.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Tep. 1st 7s	116.00	Calumet & Hecla	308.00
A. & T. 1. g. 7s	107.00	Franklin	8.50
Atch. & Topeka	35.87½	Huron	.50
Boston & Albany	217.00	Osceola	8.00
Boston & Maine	200.00	Pewabic, n	2.00
Chi., Bur. & Q	99.25	Quincy	48.00
Chi., San. & Clev	22.50	Bell Telephone	226.00
Eastern	100.00	Boston Land	6.37½
Flint & P. M. pf	95.00	Water Power	6.12½
Ft. W. & Den. C	34.00	Mex. Mining Co	2.00
Mex. Central	14.50	Mass. Central	11.50
N. Y. & N. E	65.50	San D. Land Co	26.00
N. Y. & N. E. pf	47.75	West End Land	28.00
N. Y. & N. 7s	113.25	Lamson Store S	58.00
Old Colony	174.50	Atlantic	8.50
Rutland pf	43.50	Boston & Mont	35.62½
Wis. Central	22.00	Kearsarge	4.00
Allonez M. Co., 6	.62½	Santa Fe Cop. Co	.50

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SECTARIANISM IN CANADA.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM UNPOPULAR.

WHAT THE ORANGE DAY CELEBRATIONS INDICATED — SOME SCHOOL STATISTICS—A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

TORONTO, July 22.—The Orangemen of Canada celebrated on July 12 the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by processions, bands, speeches, and feasting. These public gatherings were held principally in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and New-Brunswick. The Canadian headquarters of the body are in Ontario. Here they are numerically strong, controlling probably fifty to seventy thousand votes, and with few exceptions these have been cast on the side of the Conservative Party for the past fifty years. They marched 6,000 strong through the streets of Toronto, with twenty-seven bands of music and in the sight of 25,000 spectators. There were also demonstrations at Lindsay, Exeter, Stayner, Deseronto, Durham, Paisley, St. Mary's, Watford, Port Erie, Essex Centre, Campbellford, Cookstown, Georgetown, Shittsville, Sydenham, Port Carling, Gananoque, Smith's Falls, Fenborough, Wiarham, Sunderland, Tweed, and scores of other central points, in which the members of the order from every part of Ontario participated. In most of these places business was suspended for the day. At Winnipeg, Manitoba, representatives of 150 lodges took part. At Essex Centre, Detroit Orangemen bearing the Stars and Stripes were present. At Stayner, in the county of Simcoe, half a dozen arches spanned the principal streets bearing mottoes appropriate to the day. The Mayor of the town officially received visiting speakers and welcomed the members of the order, and the town for the day was surrendered to the Orangemen.

The reports from all points at which these great gatherings were held agree in indicating general sympathy with the order arising out of the popular discussion and condemnation of the Jesuit Estates act passed by the Quebec Legislature and not vetoed by the Dominion Government. Hundreds of public speakers, insinding some of the most eloquent in the province, denounced the act, denounced the Dominion Government for not vetoing it, and denounced the majority of the House of Commons for not passing the resolution favoring disallowance. There was also general condemnation of the system of separate schools—not by Orangemen only, for many of the speakers were not members of the order. But before I refer to this question I wieb to call attention to a very important speech delivered by a man who has played a very important part in Canadian politics and who stands at the head of the Canadian Bar and very near the head of the dominant political party. I refer to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., who addressed some 10,000 people at Stayner yesterday, mostly his constituents.

Mr. McCarthy has been for many years the right-hand man of the Premier of Canada, Sir John Macdonald; he has been Sir John's adviser in all important matters of legislation, party policy, and official patronage. Sir John has made no important move without consulting Mr. McCarthy, and this fact has been noticed on the tapis, and the leader and his bottle holder have differed and separated, never to be reunited. Mr. McCarthy believes the act unconstitutional, opposed to the general interests of Canada, destructive of the royal prerogative, and scandalous set in all respects, and a gross abuse of the limited powers of a provincial Legislature. He urged the Dominion Premier—owing, it is claimed, to his dread of the wrath of the Province of Quebec—turned a deaf ear to the counsel of his old adviser, and the two eminent men have become political strangers. Mr. McCarthy remains the Chairman of the Conservative Union of Ontario, (an organization instituted for Sir John Macdonald's benefit;) he has also been for most if not all the local Directors of the daily newspaper established here less than two years ago especially to support Sir John's administration. Yesterday he announced his determination to remain in the Conservative Party, and, as he believed, to be represented more clearly than Sir John himself the feelings of the Conservative Party, in this province of two millions, on the burning question of the hour—the legalizing and endowment with public money of the Jesuits—there is going to be a great struggle, and whether the party as to what policy shall prevail and as to which leader shall go to the wall.

McCarthy's speech was a tremendous arraignment of those who truckled to French influence to the injury of national interests. "This boasted nationality that begins and ends with the French race, that begins and ends with those who profess the Roman Catholic faith," were the words used by him to characterize the French national movement, which he declared to be fraught with grave danger to the nation. He believed the present agitation was only the beginning of the end, and he announced his intention to move in the next session of Parliament for the abolition of the dual-language system in Manitoba and the Northwest, and for the Territories forever free from what has proved so great a curse in the Province of Quebec and the Dominion Parliament. Denouncing French and Ultramontane aggression, he declared: "If this generation does not settle this question at the ballot box bayonets will settle it in the next." Cheers from the favor with which the sentiment has been received in this part of Canada, there can no longer be any doubt of the magnitude or the nearness of the impending crisis.

I have said that a large number of the Orange Day speakers condemned the system of separate schools that obtains in this Province, Quebec, and Manitoba. There are, I believe, few people in Ontario who do not condemn them. All seem to agree in saying they have proved a serious barrier to a real union of the people. When the union of the Provinces was effected it was by an act of the Imperial Parliament, known as the "British North America act, 1867," and by the terms of this act the rights of religious minorities in educational matters are to remain unchanged. In the Province of Ontario seven-twelfths of the schools are public, nondenominational schools, and one-twelfth Roman Catholic or separate schools. The number of pupils in the graded public schools is about half a million to about thirty thousand in the Roman Catholic schools. In the Province of Quebec what are known as the public schools—the schools of the French majority—are essentially Roman Catholic schools, under the control, in every particular and detail, of the Roman Catholic Church, its clergy, and its teachers. The "separate" schools of that Province are the schools attended and supported by the Protestants, but these are practically the same as the public schools of Ontario and the United States. They are not denominational in any sense, save that they are attended by the children of Protestants because no so-called "public" schools are thoroughly sectarian. The number of pupils in Quebec Roman Catholic schools, seminaries, &c., is about a quarter of a million; and in the separate schools about thirty-five thousand Protestants. I have not the statistics before me for Manitoba, but it is small, and it is safe to say the bulk of the population sends to the public non-denominational schools. It seems to be pretty generally agreed that the public non-denominational schools of Ontario are as good as any in the world, and that the elementary schools of the French of Quebec are about as poor as are to be found in any country in which popular education has secured a respectable foothold.

There is this further explanation to be made, however. In 1886, I find, there were in Protestant superior schools in Quebec—viz. high schools, academies, and model schools—5,739 pupils, of whom 302 were Roman Catholics; in Roman Catholic superior schools—viz., boys', girls', and mixed and model schools and academies—there were 68,611 pupils, of whom 4683 were Protestants. These little "academies" are a special feature of the Roman Catholic school system of Quebec. The buildings are usually erected near the parish chapel, and the institutions are more immediately under the personal surveillance of the clergy than even the elementary schools. They would rank much higher than a good public school in the United States.

The separation of the children of the country into two—I might almost say hostile—camps has had very unfortunate consequences. In Quebec these consequences are even more evident than in Ontario, because of the existence of the two races. One result is that the English and French, educated in separate languages, never fully fraternize. They never come to appreciate each other's qualities as they should, while the seeds of national and denominational jealousy fall in fruitful soil. The great majority of the English scorn to learn the French language, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, I know it to be a fact that, outside of the cities, English is the tongue used by the native Frenchmen. In cities many of the French have mastered the English language sufficiently for commercial purposes. In a city like Montreal, for instance, the commercial life of which is the community of nearly two hundred thousand people depends upon the capital and brain of the English section of the population, while the labor is mainly French. Frenchmen seeking employment must find it chiefly in English factories, warehouses, shipping, &c., so that many of them are forced to acquire a knowledge of English, although it is no uncommon thing to see a gang of laborers of whom the "boss," or foreman, is the only man able to converse in English.

When you get into the rural districts the language spoken by French natives is almost exclusively French, and no other is known to them. The educated French, of course, speak English, and usually remarkably well, much better, indeed, than the educated English speak French, their numbers in proportion to the whole population of Quebec is limited. If Catholics and Protestants were thrown together in the same schools in Quebec Province there would, in all the cities and towns at least, be a solution of the difficulty in regard to the dual language and a much better feeling than exists at present on all questions of denominational interest. It is safe to say that in Quebec separate schools have intensified not only religious, but social, differences. They have been the means of enlarging the field for the efforts of the demagogue, who finds here receptive soil, of which he makes the most. But for the separate system and education the general standard of intelligence would have been higher; the press would have reached the masses, whereas now it has little influence with the bulk of the French population, who are at the mercy of priests and demagogues. Had there been a national system of free schools in which English was the language of instruction the Province of Quebec would not be to-day 200 years behind every other part of North America, the North of Mexico, and the danger of disruption which now threatens the Canadian Confederation would not exist.

In Ontario the separate school system has operated to keep Protestants and Catholics apart, in politics, in society, in trade, everywhere. It has created separate political interests, and these have led to demands for representation in the Legislature and the provincial Government for purely sectarian reasons. Irish patriots and French Catholic parties have been organized, and these parties have held themselves for sale to the highest bidder. It has been no uncommon thing to hear of bargains openly proclaimed on the eve of general elections, to which the Roman Catholic Archbishop has himself been a party—bargains for seats in the Government or for Senatorships. The Irish Catholic vote has been thrown, by pre-arrangement, in selections for the Liberal Government of Ontario, and a few months later, or earlier, for the Conservative Government of the Dominion, the avowed object being to secure for Irish Catholics the patronage of both Governments. The Irish Catholic vote in Ontario has been handled in the same way. Of late the latter has deserted the Conservative Party and joined with the Liberals, and the cause of this movement has only been fully explained within the past few months, when it was found that the Ontario Government had permitted the educational laws and regulations to be violated in every important particular to enable the French population to import into Ontario the French Catholic schools of Quebec, and actually to incorporate them in the public non-sectarian school system of Ontario.

This state of things has only been possible through the separation of the population of Ontario into two religious camps in the schools, the separation of the youth of the country, and the abandonment of the education of a considerable portion of the youth to sectarian agencies exclusively. My observation of the operation of this system and my study of the sentiments of the people satisfy me that the system cannot last, that public opinion grows stronger against it daily, that the desire for a more perfect union of the people and the training of the young as the separate school system lives, and that the great body of the people are preparing to grapple with the difficulty and settle it once for all. This can only be accomplished through a change in the Constitution of Canada—that is, by an amendment of the Imperial act of union—and it is easy to be seen that this act, once regarded as something sacred and not to be touched on any account, is coming to be regarded as carrying within it the seeds of national dissolution and as calling for early amendment. It is believed that the Province of Quebec will resist all change to the last extremity, especially as the proposed amendment may provide for the removal of the question of popular education out of the jurisdiction of the several provinces and placing it in the Dominion Parliament.

There are no separate schools in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, or British Columbia. Free, non-sectarian public schools were secured for those Provinces without much agitation. In New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the introduction of such schools led to the most exciting popular elections ever known in those Provinces. The Legislature of New-Brunswick passed a law making the schools all free, and forbidding the expenditure for sectarian purposes of any moneys raised under the authority of the act. This aroused the antagonism of the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy. In the general election which followed every effort was put forth by them to defeat the Government and the legislators who enacted the law, but without success. In only three counties out of fifteen was a Roman Catholic candidate returned to the House of Assembly. The sectarians held that they had vested rights in the shape of legislative grants before the union of the provinces and that the Union act guaranteed that the rights of religious minorities should be continued; consequently that the act sweeping away all legislative aid to sectarian schools was unconstitutional. It replied that the grants in question had been voted from year to year to the several Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Methodist institutions; that they were changed from year to year at the will or whim of the Legislature; that they would have been abolished at any time without any one having a right to complain, and that they could not be treated as vested rights or among the "rights" protected under the Union act. The Supreme Court of New-Brunswick and the Supreme Court of Canada sustained the New-Brunswick act. Still the sectarians carried their complaints to the Canadian House of Commons, and there received the sympathy of the French and Roman Catholic members, and a resolution was carried calling for the interference of the Imperial Government, but the latter refused to interfere, holding that New-Brunswick was within its constitutional rights. The sectarians then appealed to the highest court in the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, and there, too, they were defeated. Meantime Roman Catholic taxpayers were encouraged to resist the law. They got up a riot in the county of Gloucester, and a battery of artillery had to be sent to the scene, and the rioters were arrested and tried and convicted, but escaped punishment through some legal technicality. The Bishop of St. John refused to pay school taxes; his carriage was seized and sold. Wherever Roman Catholics constituted school districts or county councils they refused to order assessments, and over quite a considerable area the law for a time was a dead letter. But in the end the law prevailed. The judgments of the courts settled the business. The Roman Catholic people themselves, seeing the great improvement the school got had worked in the condition of the schools, grew anxious to secure these benefits for their children, and especially as in the cities they were compelled to pay taxes for schools from which they were receiving no benefit, in addition to supporting the separate schools previously by the clergy. The Bishops quarreled with the Christian Brothers and packed them off, and the New-Brunswick Roman Catholics fell into line and have been sturdy supporters of the law ever since. These particulars of the New-Brunswick school difficulty are detailed to show the danger that lurks in the slightest concessions to the sectarian spirit in the field of popular education.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AT CHAMONIX.

From the Swiss Herald.

Travelers who visit Chamonix this season will be astonished, on approaching the village by the Geneva road, to see some extensive earthworks at the foot of the mountain side on the left of the valley. These unsightly works are being carried out by an eccentric Englishman, a Mr. J. G. T. Sinclair, who has purchased at least 40,000 square meters of the mountain side and rocks in order to make an artificial lake, a fairy grotto, a dripping well, &c. In order to form the lake Mr. Sinclair has dammed up a small brook, and its level is regulated by a series of sluices. The lake is 60 meters long by 30 wide, and there is a diminutive island in the middle. At one end is an imitation grotto from the stucco. Water is brought to this by means of turning the course of a mountain torrent, which is made to run into a small basin at the foot of the lowest rocks, and then through a pipe to the reservoir above the lake grotto. By this means a regular cascade can be organized, which, in Summer, is to be illuminated from the interior of the grotto. At one end of the lake imitation ruins of a Gothic chapel are to be erected. Mr. Sinclair has also built a fortress on the top of his rock, some 900 feet above the level of the lake. All this will be an attraction to Chamonix, and all the English will flock to see what their countryman is doing."

A HANGMAN TRIED FOR HIS LIFE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Berlin has just had a most extraordinary sensational trial—curious, indeed almost without parallel, among the records of crime. The hangman has been accused of assassination and tried for his life. Of course it was a question of jealousy. The Berlin executioner does not lead a very moral life. He is a married man with a family, and he deserted both, and the poor wife soon had a rival. But he also deserted the rival in her turn. The dry statistics of the law courts read like the argument of some ingenious play. The abandoned mistress longed to recover her supremacy. One would not have thought a hangman capable of an much attraction. She tried every means to gain her object, and at last in despair had recourse to the executioner's assistant and right-hand man, whom she knew and whose influence over him was great. There were interviews between the two haugmen, but matters did not advance. Then there was an angry interview at a restaurant, in the course of which the chief sicked his aide-de-camp in the stomach. The injury was more serious than it seemed, and a month afterward the poor go-between died. All sorts of evidence was given at the trial, and the jury were merciful in their verdict. But the criminal classes of Berlin were greatly disappointed. It would have been interesting, they seem to have thought, if the new hangman had to try his 'prentice hand on his predecessor.

STUDENTS WHO RISE AT 2:30 A. M.

From the Revue Française.

How happy are the Mussulman students at the University of Fez! True, they have to rise at 2:30 A. M. in Summer and at 5 A. M. in Winter, and their labors are not over till 9:30 P. M.; they have but one holiday in the week, and on that they are expected to practice total abstinence both from studies and from food. But in revenge they have no examinations. Each professor knows how to distinguish those of his hearers whose qualities render them worthy of a diploma, which diploma is highly valued, and gives those who possess it a veritable prestige in the Mussulman world.

MUTINY ON A COOLIE SHIP

A MARINER'S TALE OF CRUELTY AND BLOOD.

HOW A SHIPLOAD OF COOLIES WAS SECURED—AN UPRISING AT SEA AND A SUBSEQUENT FLOGGING.

SANDWICH, Mass., June 22.—Cape Cod has in the person of Capt. James Keene a man who has seen as much hard service in foreign climes as any mariner now living, and his adventures as regards the coolie traffic, when narrated by him, are exciting in the extreme.

"Uncle Jim," as he is familiarly called, relates: "About the year 1858 or 1859 I remember kicking about Hong-Kong, having left the clipper ship Flying Mist, where I had been engaged from 'Frisco to Hong-Kong. Desirous of getting back to the United States, and no good chances offering, I shipped as quartermaster on the Messenger of New-York, Capt. Manton, then lying up the Canton River at Whampoa. Having heard considerable about coolie ships, I dreaded the cruise, but I wanted to get home. I went up the river in a small steamer, passed through the Bocs Tigre, and had a fine view of those remarkable forts where the Chinamen had imbedded their guns in the rock so that they could not hit any boat or vessel passing through unless the vessel got in range of the guns. After about eight hours' call I was put on board the ship. She was of 2,000 tons, built in early Californian days, and an extra fast sailer.

"When I reached the deck I found that there was no crew and only three other quartermasters, her full complement being eight, and she carried, when all the crew and officers were on board, about 100 men. A few coolies were on board, and my duty was to keep watch over them. The crew and the remaining officer came up from Hong-Kong and the vessel was soon got ready for sea.

"Then the brokers began to put the coolies on board. Runners were sent out into the country, and the coolies were obtained in any way possible. Some were hired and some were stolen. A raid would be made on some little village, and a number of young men and boys would be carried off. The mandarin who was Governor of Canton made it a death penalty for any one to steal a coolie, and he tried to suppress the traffic, but the unprincipled Portuguese and renegade Chinaman would do almost anything for money, and the penalty did not deter them from man-stealing.

"The ship lay within gunshot of the shore, and one morning I saw quite a disturbance in town. Eight of these man-stealers had been caught in the act, and these eight men lost their heads. The heads were stuck on poles as a warning to the coolie dealers.

"In due time we got on board 600 coolies, and the Captain went to Canton to clear the ship. But the Governor, knowing that atrocious deeds had been committed on board and in collusion with the coolies, sent us a fleet of mandarin junks and examined the lot to see if they were willing to go. After he had examined a few he took them all on board of the junks and carried them to Canton, and we never saw them again. I afterward learned that they were all put into the Imperial army to fight the Tai Ping rebels.

"We laid at Whampoa about two weeks longer and had collected about five hundred more when we heard that the Governor intended to make another raid. So a small steamer was chartered and about three hundred and fifty put on board. They were stuck below and carried down the river to Macao. The rest were put into a small vessel called a lorcha and thence put into the ship Norway. The third mate and four of the crew, armed to the teeth, took charge of the lorcha and went with them. We were told to sail carefully and not to allow any one to board us. The next day the Governor came down and found that the birds had all flown. Seeing that we could not get our cargo there, we left for Macao, and, on arriving, put in with the United States ship-of-war Hartford. After a short stay here word was given, on a very dark night, to get ready for sea. All of the officers were stationed on deck with pistols and cutlasses. We were told to do as we were bid and ask no questions. All lights were put out, and we crept down the harbor between decks, and perfect quiet remained on board.

"About midnight four dark objects were seen approaching the ship. As they came nearer a lantern was run up to the starboard mainyard arm, and was quickly answered by each lorcha showing a light over the bow. The vessels came alongside and then we saw that their decks were crowded with coolies under a strong guard. They were quickly transferred on board and put into the hold. When the men rose next morning we were just in sight of land with 410 coolies on board instead of fifteen hundred.

"We went to work arranging our cargo. They were all numbered by a tin medal hung from the neck by a card; on one side was a Chinese character and on the other its English interpretation. They were fed twice each day on food made of rice and flour was also given them, but it was so hard you could pitch it the length of the ship without breaking it. Every precaution was taken to observe cleanliness, but we lost thirty on the passage from disease. This was a great loss, as the average on coolie ships and still the vessel got a good thing out of it. She paid so much a head for all landed, and the grass amount was $66,500. A high picket fence was built across the deck, behind which stood the guards. The coolies were allowed to occupy the whole of the upper deck. All of the officers lived abaft this barricade, and every precaution was taken to prevent any uprising of the coolies, and they were treated as well as circumstances would permit. All of the officers were armed.

"For the first ten days everything went well and the officers began to congratulate themselves that there would be no trouble. But the devils were at work plotting their scheme. We had on board, as afterward found, some twenty-five Lascars pirates who had shipped as cooks with the express purpose of capturing the ship and murdering the crew. It was their intention, in case of success, to run the ship into some of the islands in the China Sea and, fitting out her boats, go on a regular piratical cruise, killing all that would not join them. The ship was to be plundered and then burned, as we learned from one of the prisoners after the fight.

"The pirates were trying to get as many of the coolies to join them as they could, so as to make success sure. They made a perfect organization and the part each one was to do in the mutiny was laid out by the leader. The latter was a large, powerful Quong Ting Tartar known as Sing Hi, and had been a noted pirate, and at one time had assisted at the capture of a Dutch brig when all hands were massacred. He was the most villainous cutthroat I ever saw, and his face was enough to lay him by the heels anywhere. He was killed in this fight, but he fought like a tiger, continually cheering his followers on by a loud, peculiar cry.

"One fine Sunday morning, only a short distance from the island of Hainan, I was at the wheel. The first mate was pacing back and forth by the barricade, and two of our men were on the bridge just abaft the mainmast, the rest of the watch having gone below. At this time there were about one hundred and fifty on deck, playing cards, smoking, &c., and the main hatch, a small party on top of the forward house, playing also. Everything was quiet, and no one for a moment thought of trouble. The conspirators had fastened the forecastle door, and the watch below, finding they were prisoners, began to men who had gone into the lower hold for provisions were also fastened down, so it left us with only the little squad of officers abaft the barricade to do the fighting, numbering about 12 against 400; but we had the advantage in arms.

"All at once a wild, startling yell, like an Indian war whoop, sounded through the ship, and the devils came hustling aft in a solid body on top of the bridge and attempted to scale the barricade. The two men on the bridge were knocked off, but managed to escape through the forward scuttle into the lookout. They could not know that three men were in the cabin, and that place they were trying to reach. I dropped the wheel, leaving the vessel to take care of herself as best she could, and, drawing my cutlass, rushed into the crowd with the other quartermasters. The pirates met us with a rush on top of the afterhouse. They had secured handspikes, belaying pins, and anything they could get for weapons, and old Sing Hi was swinging a sailmaker's bench over his head. We checked their advance and were for a few seconds hotly engaged with the rest of the officers, who had jumped from their berths and rushed into the fight. It was cut and thrust. One fellow with a heavy oaken bar struck at my head. I tried to parry with my cutlass, but he struck with such force that the bar was so near that he broke down my guard, and the end striking me on the head laid open the scalp and knocked me down, but before he had time to raise the bar again my companion jumped over me as I lay, and swinging his cutlass around with a terrific sweep, the heavy blow, which split his skull, and he fell dead alongside of me; and then lifting me up he said, 'Go for them; you are not dead yet, but we all shall be if those devils get the upper hand of us.' I was not hurt very badly, but I bled so freely that I was bleeded from the loss of blood. At last we cleared the top of the house, and the carpenter and boatswain with the remaining began shooting into the crowd, and they all disappeared below. They could not take the ship, that was the matter with them; they saw us firing pistols without stopping to load, and concluded to get out of the way.

"It seemed a long time, but I do not suppose the fight lasted ten minutes. As soon as the upper deck was cleared we liberated the crew fastened in the forecastle and gave each one a musket with a fixed bayonet. Twenty of us, headed by the boatswain, went down between decks and rescued the remainder of the crew. The coolies made one rush, but were met with fixed bayonets, and when they found our ranks would not break they retreated aft again. We then mustered all hands and found that the casualties on our side were the third mate, who had a bad wound, and the two men that were knocked off the bridge and badly bruised. A number of the coolies were killed and the rest again took its course. The crew were then armed along in a row of about twenty on each side of the vessel with a Quartermaster at their head, every man with a musket and bayonet. The coolies were then driven up deck one by one, and as they came out of the hold they were met by two of the Quartermasters and myself, and if we could swear that we saw one of them in the fight he was stripped naked, handcuffed, and carried to the quarter deck. Seven men stood guard over them with strict orders to shoot the first one showing any signs of a fight or mutiny. The others were told to take their cues down, as no Chinaman will fight with it down. We did not know this at the time, but ever after no coolie was allowed on deck without first unfastening his cue. We found that we had forty prisoners, and that six had been killed in the fight, among whom was the leader, old Sing Hi, who had changed his name to Sing Lo. The mutineers were then brought to the main deck and tried up to the rigging, and the pickets of the barricade by their shoulder straps, that only left a second class, port a small portion of their weight on the balls of their feet. A bundle of bamboos was obtained, and the flogging began on the bare back, forty dozen blows being the allowance. The boatswain was a very powerful man, and did the flogging powerfully and not to allow any one to board us. The next day the Governor came down and found that the birds had all flown. Seeing that we could not get our cargo there, we left for Macao, and, on arriving, put in with the United States ship-of-war Hartford. After a short stay here word was given, on a very dark night, to get ready for sea. All of the officers were stationed on deck with pistols and cutlasses. We were told to do as we were bid and ask no questions. All lights were put out, and we crept down the harbor between decks, and perfect quiet remained on board.

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JOHN MURPHY DEAD.

THE FAMOUS HORSEMAN SUCCUMBS TO CONSUMPTION.

John Murphy, famous as a rider and trainer of trotting horses, died yesterday morning at Howe's Hotel, Coney Island Boulevard, after an illness of several weeks. The dead man was born in Ireland, in March, 1844, but came to America when he was six years of age. As a little lad he frequented the old Bull's Head Tavern premises, being attracted thither by his natural love for horses. He was so persistent in following the horses that were always to be found there that he attracted the notice of horsemen. One of these, Simon Brown of Flushing, took the boy into his employ. Subsequently Murphy was in the employ of George Wilson, the late driver-in-law of Hiram Woodruff, Dan Pfiffer and Hiram Woodruff himself. The last named conceived a strong liking for Murphy and taught him how to ride trotting horses, a business in which the boy became expert.

It was Murphy who rode the great Dexter when he made his trotter beat Stonewall United on at three mile heats over the Fashion Course on June 26, 1865. He not only rode the winner on that day, but assisted in the preparation of Dexter for the race. Dan Mace was the rider of Stonewall Jackson and the victory was a great triumph for young Murphy. During the year, the second of Dexter's career on the turf, the brown gelding was matched against time to trot in 2:19. It was at the Fashion Course on Oct. 10, and Murphy was again the rider. Under his guidance Dexter won again a winner in 2:18¾, beating Flora Temple's record for a mile. At that time Murphy was more noted for his riding than his driving, and was classed with such experts as Dan Mace, James Goff, and Budd Doble. Afterward, when the fashion of riding trotting horses changed, Murphy was created for driving both single and double teams. His drove Rarus over Mr. Robert Bonner's three-quarters of a mile track in 2:11¾, he handled Edwin Forrest with consummate skill, and he drove Frank Work's double team, Edward and Dick Wheeler, in 2:18¾, against time at Fleetwood Park, making the time at the first go, and that without having ever been bubbled either of the horses before that day.

Murphy also drove the running mate to Jay-Eye-See when that trotter made his record of 2:10, and he held the reins over Mr. Cobb and Nesta Medium when they trotted a mile in 2:15¾, Nov. 13, 1864, at the New-York Driving Club. But to record all of Murphy's achievements on the turf or to enumerate the famous horses he has handled as trainer and driver would fill volumes. His life was spent among horses, and it is to the credit of the turf that his integrity was never questioned. For many years previous to his death Murphy was a great favorite with Robert Bonner, who employed him to train and care for his splendid stable of trotters. Almost ever since the incomparable Maud S. came into Mr. Bonner's possession she has been cared for and speeded by Murphy.

John Murphy was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and a number of children. His disease was consumption, resulting from a cold contracted while visiting his brother-in-law, Hiram Bowe, on the Coney Island Boulevard.

WORKINGMEN GOING TO EUROPE.

A party of representative workingmen, all Americans by birth of naturalization, will arrive here to-morrow from the West, and will sail in the afternoon by the City of Rome to visit the Paris Exposition and other places of interest in Europe. It is a newspaper enterprise under the management of the Scripps League of Western evening papers, and is largely philanthropic and educational in its purpose. The party will be composed of members of different trades and arts, and will number about fifty. Two days will be spent in Liverpool at the wharves, then a day each among the Macchester and Birmingham factories. Several days will be spent in London visiting the large factories and points of general interest. After a sufficient stay in Paris to see the city, as well as the exposition, the party will inspect the factories at Lille and Brussels and the maritime arsenals and docks of Antwerp. In Germany the tour will include a trip on the Rhine from Coblentz to Cologne and a visit to the Krupp works at Essen, where 50,000 workingmen live on the co-operative plan. Reorossing the Channel, the party will proceed to Sheffield, then to Edinburgh, and then to the shipyards at Clyde. They will sail from Liverpool Sept. 4.

The party of fifty will be Norman J. Colman, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture; Robert E. Masters, foundry working; Dooley S. Humphrey, dairy interest; Frederick D. Wheeler, shipbuilding; R. M. McBeth, machinery; Joseph Thorp, locomotive engineering; Margaret Kelley, armaking; William Hannan, iron and steel making; Julian Hawthorne, correspondent; Frank Ver Beck, artist; Frederick R. Burton, advance agent, and Charles T. Thompson, director and editor.

A CIRCUS CLOWN REMEMBERED.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, July 19.

About sixty years ago a man by the name of Reynolds, who was acting as clown in a circus then performing in Gorham, was thrown from his horse and so injured that he died in a very short time, and was buried in Gorham Cemetery. Since that time, whenever a circus has visited Gorham, it has been the custom of the company out of respect to the profession, to visit the grave of Reynolds and hold some service, and especially to play a funeral dirge. Wednesday afternoon, July 17, the same order was well carried out by a visiting circus, and several of the citizens of Gorham met them at the gate of the cemetery in solemn order and proceeded to the grave of Reynolds, where appropriate remarks were made, and the grave decorated. A dirge from the band closed the service.

PACIFIC CODFISH BANKS.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 7.

Capt. Bull of the steamer A. B. Field, who was formerly an inspector of fisheries on the Atlantic coast, recently reported at Astoria that he had found a codfish bank about eight miles from Nestucca, which is near Cape Lookout, on the Oregon coast, about sixty-five miles south of the Columbia River. The cod were found in great numbers, and were large and in excellent quality. This is said to be the first time that cod have ever been found in any quantities south of Vancouver Island, and, in fact, the true cod has not been found heretofore south of the Alaskan shores. Prof. Davidson has forwarded this information to Washington, to be incorporated in the "Coast Pilot," soon to be issued.

OVER TEN THOUSAND AT A FUNERAL.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The funeral of the late Herr Rasenolavar, formerly one of the leading Social Democrats in the German Reichstag, took place on Sunday last in Berlin. The concourse of people who flocked out to the cemetery is estimated at over ten thousand, the majority belonging to the laboring classes. A large detachment of police had been told off in case of a disturbance, but perfect order was preserved throughout the proceedings. Only the relatives of the deceased and members of deputations bringing wreaths were permitted to enter the churchyard. The rest of the multitude drew up in orderly ranks in an adjoining street.

REPUBLICAN SWITZERLAND

THE SWISS POSTAL AND MILITARY SYSTEMS.

MECHANISM OF EACH ADMIRABLY DEVISED, AND THE RESULTS AN ADVANCE ON THOSE ATTAINED IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

III.

GENEVA, July 1.—In the organization of their system of highways, stage-coach lines, and railroads, joined with the various functions of the Post Office, and in the organization of their army the Swiss have exhibited a genius for system, an enlightened conception of the duties of the State, and a sedulous care for the rights of the citizen under a democracy. The postal system is more highly developed than any other in the world. One section of the Post Office Department exercises the Federal supervision over the railroads, a second directs the mail service, and a third the telegraph and telephone service.

The construction and operation of the Swiss railroads have been left to private enterprise, but from the first the confederation has asserted the right to control over them that only stopped short of management. The State prescribes the location of a proposed line, the time within which it must be built, the maximum tariff for freight and passengers, the minimum number of trains to be run, and the conditions of sale to the State in case the confederation shall decide to take possession of the road. Engineers of the Post Office Department supervise the construction and repair of the railroads, and administrative Post Office Inspectors examine and pass upon time tables, tariffs, agreements, and methods proposed by the companies. There are more than 1,600 miles of railroad in operation.

Switzerland has 800 Post Offices and 2,000 depots where stamps are sold and letters and packages are received. Postal cards are 1 cent; to foreign countries, 2 cents; foreign cards with return flap, 4 cents. Letters weighing up to half an ounce to be sent within a circle of six miles are 1 cent; letters for all Switzerland up to half a pound, 2 cents; printed matter, one ounce is two-fifths of a cent; up to half a pound, 1 cent; one pound, 2 cents; samples of goods, up to half a pound are 1 cent; one pound, 2 cents. There are more than twelve hundred telegraph offices open to the public. A dispatch costs 6 cents and 1 cent for every two words.

The Swiss Post Office Department has many surprises in store for the American tourist. In a communication from a railroad he may see a postman on his round of delivery two or three times a day. If money is sent him by postal order, the cash is put in his hands by the letter carrier. If he desires to send off an express package, he may tell the postman and the postal express wagon will call for it at the door. If such a package is to be sent by rail it is brought to a Post Office wagon and the deliverer car

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
HOOLEY AND DIXEY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
IDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BUBGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—THE BLACK HUSSAR.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, $6 00; with Sunday.....$8 00
DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday.....$4 00
DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday.....$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.. .....$2 00
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, stationary temperature.

The London *Economist* for the 13th inst. contains a very temperate and lucid review of the situation of the United States Treasury, as shown in the statement at the close of the fiscal year. As an outside observer, it is, of course, quite unable to see any good reason why the people of this country continue to pay into the Treasury more than $100,000,000 a year for which there is absolutely no use. It perceives, also, that the only rational employment for the surplus is the remission of taxes, commencing with the customs duties, which hamper industry, restrict production, increase the cost of living, and restrict commerce, and it understands why the protectionists, *i. e.*, the favored capitalists, resist this policy. This is an English view, and that will be enough to condemn it with those who see no harm in the great favors shown a British capitalist like CARNEGIE, but it is also a common-sense view, and the number of Americans who are coming to accept it is constantly increasing.

The application of the people of Alaska to have a garrison stationed in their Territory is probably due quite as much to a hope for that increase of local trade and that general public consequence which accompany the establishment of a Government post as to any fear of the natives, who are now, and for a long time have been, very quiet and peaceably disposed. Besides, at no time since the withdrawal of the two companies of infantry that were stationed there for several years after its purchase has the Territory been wholly without Government protection. Both the Treasury and the Navy Department habitually keep forces in Alaskan waters during the Summer season. The revenue cutter *Corwin* went up there annually for many years, and now her place is supplied by the *Bear* and the *Rush*, while the *Thetis* of the navy has also become a regular annual visitor, being practically set apart for Alaska service. All three of these vessels are there or on their way thither now. But, in addition, the *Pinta* of the navy is habitually stationed permanently at Sitka, although now absent at Mare Island for repairs, this absence being probably utilized purposely to make the present call for a land force seem more reasonable. Still it must be owned that the establishment of a garrison in Alaska is sure to come with the growth of the Territory, so that it is really a question of economy as to supplies, and also of the "stitch in time," whether it shall be sent now. Perhaps it would be more prudent to establish it now than to wait for Indian outbreaks, mining troubles, or boundary disputes.

Such warnings as are found in the recent report of the Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Health should not be overlooked by those who have left their homes to spend vacations on the hills or at the shore. The progress of sanitation in the last few years, the excellent work of health boards, and the discussion of sanitary topics by the press have caused a great improvement in the condition of hotels, so that now the intelligent landlord knows that in no other way can he invest his money to better advantage than in guarding carefully his supply of water and in perfecting the plumbing and sewerage on his premises. But in the small boarding houses on the hills there is danger that the guest will suffer from his landlord's failure to obey simple sanitary laws. The guests in such houses should look first of all to the water supply and satisfy themselves that it is not and cannot be contaminated. Many a Summer sojourner among the hills brings with him to his city home in the Autumn the seeds of typhoid fever or similar diseases, and afterward suffers severely for the ignorance of those who unintentionally exposed him to infection.

Should England decide to undertake the reoccupation of Dongola the task would really not be formidable, although the Mahdi's forces are now overrunning the Nile Valley far north of this place and are between Wady Halfa and Assouan. It is true that there are at least half a dozen cataracts to pass in ascending the Nile to Dongola, but Gen. WOLSELEY's expedition showed that there was no difficulty in accomplishing this, and it will be remembered that the Mudir of Dongola for many months held that place against the Mahdi, and was ready to welcome the British advance. The base for this movement up the Nile would be Wady Halfa, at the second cataract, between which and Assouan below, at the first cataract, there is steam communication on this river. Wady Halfa has good barracks built of brick, and a short railway runs around the cataract. The abandonment of Dongola, on the withdrawal of Lord WOLSELEY's unsuccessful Khartoum expedition, was partly the result of disgust at the entire Soudan business, and partly of apprehension that the maintenance of this outpost would cost more than it would come to. After all, the reasoning was probably sound; but the result was that the Mahdist forces gained prestige, and had nothing above Wady Halfa to prevent their harassing of the Egyptian frontier. Even now, should Dongola be reoccupied, as it could easily be, the old problem would come up as to whether it would pay to keep it, while Berber and Khartoum remain in the hands of the Mahdi.

The drawing together of Russia and Servia is becoming of serious importance. Directly upon the demonstration of favor shown to M. PERSIANI, the Russian Minister to Servia, at the anointment of young King ALEXANDER, come stories of Russian army officers going to Belgrade and of Russian munitions and pontoons being sent to Bessarabia and the mouth of the Danube. There is not at present, however, the slightest danger of war. There is no question at issue which could provoke hostilities, and the armies are not in a position for the declaration of war. But the Russian propaganda in Servia is evidently to be pushed to the utmost, and in Bosnia and in parts of Austria the appeals to Slav feeling are to be kept up. The Regents, by their threats against King MILAN, forbidding his return to Servia, their close watch upon the young monarch, and their favor to pro-Russian demonstrations play their part. Possibly some day trouble may come in the shape of the overthrow of the young King in the interest of the pretender, Prince KARAGEORGEVICS, who is relied upon by his adherents to unite Bosnia and Herzegovina to Servia. That would certainly bring war, but his plan is as yet only a dream of the future.

THE COMING "STRUGGLE."

There is an air of prearrangement about the emphatic discussion now going on between some of the Republican organs and a few so-called Democrats and Democratic journals as to a great "struggle" that is to take place on the opening of the next session of Congress. The matter does not excite the great body of voters of either party, or even the ordinarily-alert political newspapers of either party, as it might be expected to excite them if it really involved any such important issues as is pretended. When we note those who are immediately engaged this is not so singular. On the one hand, it has been given out—originally, we believe, by the Chicago *Tribune*—that Mr. HARRISON, on the advice of Republican leaders in and out of his Cabinet, (chiefly out, for we do not recall any actual leader within that circle,) is intending to call Congress in extraordinary session in October in order that the Republican majority can amend the rules so as to prevent filibustering. Thereupon Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, in the rôle of extreme partisan that he always assumes during the recess of Congress, makes haste to declare that this is a dastardly plot to rob the minority of their constitutional rights, and that it will be resisted if the Democrats have to block all legislation for a year. To this the New-York *Tribune* replies, with a very apparent desire to strengthen Mr. RANDALL's pretensions as a Democratic leader, which have been found so useful to Republican plans in the past, that Mr. RANDALL is a truculent partisan, and that he will find that the majority will insist upon their power to control business, no matter how long it may take to subdue the obstinacy of the Democrats.

To reinforce the combatants in their rather artificial dispute, the Richmond *Despatch*, which enjoys the distinction of being the only journal now printed in the English language that regards the right of secession as a live topic for discussion, draws what is meant to be a gloomy picture of the terrible purpose the Republicans have in view. It is nothing less than, first, obtaining a strong majority by deciding contested elections in their own favor, and then passing an election law by which all elections will be placed under the control of their own unscrupulous agents, and thus perpetuating the rule of the party indefinitely. As to this whole business, we can only say that if Mr. RANDALL wished to bring about a state of things in which party excitement and passion should be aroused, and in which he should become the central figure in order to make his party forget his treachery to it, and to arm him with new power to repeat that treachery, he would like nothing better than the "struggle" which he announces and is trying to bring on. On the other hand, such a result would be extremely pleasing to the Republican leaders who have profited by Mr. RANDALL'S treachery in the past, and who now see that he is badly discredited and nearly helpless to do any more mischief in the party to which he pretends to belong. It suits Mr. RANDALL to profess to be an extreme party man on all minor points in order that he may defy and defeat his party in its efforts to reform the tariff and to carry out the principle which alone gives it any excuse for existence. He delights to make violent professions of Democratic loyalty in such matters as these, to "win his party with honest trifles to betray them in deepest consequence," which is not the only point in which he resembles the "powers of darkness."

But we do not have much fear that any such opportunity as he is seeking will be given him. There will be an attempt to revise the rules of the House. The Republican managers will doubtless start out with extreme demands. They will be resisted by the Democrats. But in the end, and before any long contest has followed, it is probable that a compromise will be reached. The rules need revision. The power of the minority under them is excessive and should be restricted, but ought not to be, and is not likely to be, destroyed. For either party to take extreme ground and try to maintain it through a long dead-lock would be such folly that neither is likely to do so. The Republicans will try to strengthen their narrow majority, and, will probably succeed in a measure, but whatever success they may have, it would be simply fatal for them to seek to pass an election law that would be obviously exposed to partisan abuse. If they did so, they would lose a great deal more than they would gain, for, large as is the advantage to be got from corrupt and arbitrary elections in this country, it would count for nothing against the public sentiment that such a policy would arouse. Moreover, it would be a very rash Republican who would arm the present Administration with extreme powers for use in 1892, in view of the chances that those powers might pass to a Democratic Administration in that very election. It may very well be that there will be an extra session in October, and that there will be a good deal of partisan squabbling and manœuvring, but it will be mostly petty. There is nothing very "great" remaining possible to the Republican Party even in its best plans. Every day that the Harrison Administration continues tends to belittle whatever it has to do with.

TARIFF REFORM AS AN ISSUE.

There is a considerable significance both in the course of events and in the tone of opinion in the Democratic Party. The party having been defeated after a very close contest, and a contest in which an issue of principle and policy was distinctly raised, it might be expected that there would be a very general dissatisfaction with the lines upon which the campaign was laid and with the leaders responsible for laying them. Undoubtedly that leadership was Mr. CLEVELAND. But for the message in which he courageously grappled with a question which his predecessors in the Democratic leadership had persistently shirked, when it came to the point of proposing practical action, the Mills bill would not have been introduced, and the campaign would have been fought on a different issue altogether. In a sense it may be said that the raising of this issue lost the election. HARRISON was elected, as is now quite clear, not because the country was scared by the bugaboo of free trade, but because the Republicans had more money to use in corruption, and so used more than the Democrats. But they would not have been able to raise this enormous corruption fund except by appealing to the fears or the cupidity of those who profited by the excesses and anomalies of the tariff which the Mills bill, albeit in a fashion moderate even to timidity, proposed to reduce or to remove.

The unprecedented size of the Republican corruptive fund was thus an extremely practical showing that the tariff issue was a dangerous issue to raise, though the danger was indirect, and the voters of the country showed themselves by no means so panicky or so unintelligent as the Republican leaders assumed them to be. It would not have been unnatural if the Democratic leaders in the face of this demonstration had looked about both for a new issue and for a new candidate, for in the last election their candidate embodied their issue. Yet the signs are, in fact, all the other way. Mr. CLEVELAND, as has been shown in this city within a few weeks, is as strong and as popular in his own party as he ever was, and such pieces of evidence as an interview reported recently with Senator MORGAN of Alabama show that the same sentiment which has been manifested in New-York exists in all parts of the country. As to the issue of tariff reform, nobody who adopted it during the campaign, even among those who adopted it reluctantly, has shown the slightest disposition to drop it or to evade the consequences of its adoption. The personal enemies of Mr. CLEVELAND, in the press and elsewhere, and the legislative agents of the manufacturers who profit by the abuses of the tariff necessarily attempt to make capital out of the defeat of this party on a platform of tariff reform, but they conspicuously fail to make either capital or converts.

THE CHIPPEWA LANDS.

A good degree of success is reported by the Commissioners who have charge of the negotiations designed to open for settlement the surplus lands of the Minnesota Chippewas. There are ten bands of this tribe, exclusive of those in Wisconsin and Dakota, whom it is hoped to include in the proposed arrangement. The plan is to concentrate them on two reservations, one at White Earth and one at Red Lake, where they will take farms in severalty, while the surplus lands will be sold and the net proceeds be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe. Five per cent. interest will be paid on this fund, to be expended annually in agricultural, mechanical, and educational improvements, and after half a century the principal is to be paid over to the tribe. Taking the many small agency reservations given up and the reduction of the larger ones, the greater part of the present Chippewa lands would thus be thrown open to sale and settlement. The Indians would have left as much as whites can lawfully acquire on the average under the homestead laws, and with their increased annuities they could relieve themselves from the poverty and distress which since the disappearance of game in their neighborhood have afflicted several of the bands.

The legislation for this purpose began under President CLEVELAND, with the appointment of the Northwest Indian Commission, the first part of whose enumerated duties was to treat with the Minnesota Chippewas for their concentration and for the purchase of their surplus lands. Judge WRIGHT, Bishop WHIPPLE, and Mr. C. F. LARRABEE of the Indian Office were the Commissioners, and found at the outset several untoward circumstances. The Government was bound to further indemnify some of the bands whom it had already partly compensated for having several years before authorized the construction of dams or storage reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, which by their overflows had ruined the growing crops of sundry Indians, had practically taken possession of large tracts, and had also injured the fish ponds from which a large part of the food supply was derived. Then the whites were accused of lawlessly entering the pine lands of the Indians to possess themselves of the valuable timber. Some of the Chippewas thought there was malice in these encroachments, and the Commissioners suspected that certain destructive forest fires between Cass Lake and Red Lake were set by the Indians out of anger and revenge, although the red man charged them upon the white, and the probability is that they were the result of carelessness or accident. The upshot was that the Commissioners made liberal provisions for compensating the Indians for the overflow of their lands, and then executed two agreements for concentration and purchase.

But the Fiftieth Congress did not exactly like these agreements. To begin with, several bands, notably the Mille Lacs, Bois Fort, and Grand Portage, had positively refused to remove from their homes to White Earth, so that the plan had not been perfectly carried out, although seven bands had consented to it. Accordingly a new scheme was drawn up for further negotiations which should be more comprehensive. Under this plan, last Spring, ex-Senator RICE, Bishop MARTY, and Dr. WHITING were appointed Commissioners. They received a check at the outset from the hostilities between the Swedes at Mora and the Mille Lacs band, which was one of those that had refused to remove before, although its condition was deplorable. However, the Commissioners soon afterward went to Red Lake, and there, after encountering a preliminary refusal, seem to have been entirely successful. They procured the consent of that band to sell about two-thirds of its reservation, including large tracts of valuable pine lands. The news of this preliminary step was greeted with bonfires and rejoicings by the people of Red Lake Falls. The Commissioners, however, have still a Summer's work before them with the other bands whose consent is required for the plan. If all goes well, about two thousand square miles of Chippewa land will be open to settlement, while the various bands will get a far better annual supply of cattle, seeds, and farm and household utensils and other property than they have now.

MITHRADATISM.

Without the Bible and the classics to draw from, what would the unimaginative do for names! How convenient are Babylon and Jericho, Bethel and Joppa, for villages, Hebron and Carmel for mountains! It saved much cudgeling of brains when our fellow-countryman of a pedantic turn of mind picked out Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rome, Ithaca, at random, and dubbed each flourishing village with a name resounding with the glories of the past. But it is the scientific person who revels most in his Lemprière and Anthon. He names a moth Ajax, and gives to a shrimp the appellation of him whose rage the immortal HOMER sang. And as the demands for distinctive terms increase with the growth of materials of science gathered together from all the ends of the earth, the scientific person is driven to his wit's end to devise a way out of his dilemma.

"Mithradatism" is the latest bit of scientific slang to which we are asked to accommodate our ears. At a glance we see that it can refer only to that gallant upholder of Pontic Home Rule before the bayonets of the Roman Honee of Lords who won imperishable fame as the organizer of the oppressed classes in Asia Minor, but was defeated at last by POMPEY, with treasures wrung from the land he was defending and some hard fighting on the part of hull-necked legionaries. It is he to whom the late Mr. EMERSON ascribed the very natural wish not to sit in a hole all day in a suit of feathers:

"God! I will not be an owl,
But enn me in the Capitol!"

Yes, it must be the most famous of the long line bearing that name, no other than MITHRADATES EUPATOR, who at one time succeeded in driving the Romans out of Asia and nearly effected their dislodgment from Greece, who was even making ready to attack Italy by way of the Danube when the treachery of his son caused him to commit suicide. But what is "mithradatism"?

If you live long enough in Jersey City and expose yourself systematically to the stings of mosquitoes until the body becomes so impregnated with mosquito poison that these enterprising insects turn away their bills from you in disgust, you are mithradatic, have become mithradatized, and are the lucky possessor—or the victim—of mithradatism. Mithradatism is specific, not general. You cannot say to a scientific person, "Please mithradatize me," and expect that after a course of mithradatization you can drink Pittsburg water and Brooklyn whisky, take a row on Newtown Creek, or escape a quicker death when in contact with a telegraph wire. To each poison its own mithradatization. Like Mr. JOURDAIN's discovery that he had been talking prose all his life, mithradatism exists in a thousand people as regards one poison or another without their suspecting it. Too long an exposure to peanut politics and the *Mail and Express* may even mithradatize the uncircumspect until they imagine Corp. TANNER a patriot and Col. SHEPARD a saint. It may be years before such victims awake to their true condition.

But there are others who will eagerly seek mithradatism in whatever way it is effected, whether it be used as a prophylactic against rattlesnakes or the deadly climb hore. To these the remarks of Prof. E. RAY LANKESTER with respect to the handiness and clamorous need of this word will seem golden. Only they ask that one who knows so much about the results of mithradatism as to coin a word will furnish the means to bring those results about. There is no end of material on which to try his antidotes, no end of poisons that need his care. MITHRADATES EUPATOR found it well to forestall certain little possibilities by subjecting himself to a very gradual diet of various poisons, and is said to have been so successful that this most thoughtful Satrap, and the Prince Royal who paid the best attention to lessons in chemistry, were baffled by the copper-lined interior of their revered King and father. Indeed, there is a *canard* to the effect that when he wished to die the subtlest of his own poisons did not turn him a hair. No wonder he is called the Great. Immunity from the effects of poisons in his day gave him, comparatively speaking, a sort of immortality among Eastern potentates, and his experiments on himself appear to have afforded some one in the present the hint that is fruitful of invasions. But Prof. LANKESTER will pardon us if we find the word he has coined too short.

There is an air of command about certain words which is obvious to the uneducated and which his term lacks. The public is not going to recall the toxic career of the King of Pontus, much less the symbolism involved in ancient statues of the god Mithras with a scorpion stinging his heel. We submit that mithradatism cannot be uttered with sufficient force and mystery to impress hearers with a tithe of its legitimate effect, while the allusion is at once too classical and too remote. What would he say to "Rapaconinity"? He can hardly have forgotten NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S romance of Dr. Rapaccini and of his beautiful daughter, who was so completely filled with the poison of certain flowers that she blasted all who approached her. Anybody who has his system filled with that word will be calmly secure that he has obtained his money's worth.

DR. PETERS RETURNS.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 21.

The Rev. Dr. Peters, who has charge of the University of Pennsylvania's Babylonian expedition, appeared rather unexpectedly in this city last Thursday. Secretary Burk was sitting in his office at the university on that day, and if he had been asked who of all his acquaintances he least expected to call he probably would have replied, Dr. Peters. A minute before the doctor entered the office Secretary Burk would have told an inquirer after the Babylonian explorer that Dr. Peters was in Babylon. It is unnecessary to say, then, that his surprise was complete when Dr. Peters walked into the office and asked him where Dr. Horace Jayne, the Dean of the university, could be found.

When Secretary Burk recovered from his surprise he told Dr. Peters that the Dean was out of town and would not be back until next week. Then Secretary Burk asked Dr. Peters what had brought him home and when he had left the other members of the expedition. The director said he had come home to see Dean Jayne and Provost Pepper. He said he had left the other explorers in Babylon digging for stones and other historical relics. Dr. Peters spoke very enthusiastically of the work of the expedition, and intimated that it would surpass the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. He left this city for New-York on Friday, and it is supposed by some of his friends here that he has gone to Newport to see Provost Pepper.

None of the university people who were seen yesterday could give any explanation for Dr. Peters's sudden return to this country. Prof. E. Otis Kendall, who is a great friend of Dr. Peters, was seen in his house, 3826 Locust street, and asked if he had seen the explorer since his return. "No, I did not get to see Dr. Peters when he was here," said Prof. Kendall. He came rather unexpectedly and stopped only a short time. I was sorry, for the only person he saw, so far as I know. He seemed very anxious to see the Dean, and said he would return next week to the hope of catching him."

"Has Dr. Peters come home to stay?"

"I think not. While I do not know what brought him back, I would not be surprised if he came home to receive further instructions from the Dean and Provost of the university. I remember now that Secretary Burk told me that Dr. Peters had told him he was only here on a flying trip and that he intended to rejoin the other explorers very shortly."

"Do you know whether they have found any valuable historical relics?"

"I don't know just what has been found. Dr. Peters did say to Mr. Burk that before he left his men had unearthed a number of stones that would prove of great value to the university."

The expedition was partially planned at a meeting held at Dr. Pepper's house, at which were present E. W. Clark, Bertram Lippincott, the Rev. Mr. Nichols, and many others interested in the project. Dr. Ward, the head of the Wolfe expedition, which several years before had gone to the East, was also at the meeting. Dr. Hilprecht and Dr. Peters represented the University of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices the expedition was sent out. The arrangement was that the university should have the custody of any art treasure the expedition should bring over in the new projected library building. After the expedition had started Dr. Peters was detained many weeks in Constantinople before he obtained permission to die. The expedition was also wrecked once in the Mediterranean.

EX-JUSTICE STRONG IN CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Alta, July 12.

Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States William M. Strong is making a tour of California, in company with his two daughters. He has just returned from a visit to Yosemite Valley, and is making a short stay at the Palace Hotel in this city, where he and Justice Field find much pleasure in each other's society. Judge Strong is one of the finest types of American lawyers, and was one of the strong men of the Federal Supreme Bench. Born in 1808, he is now, at the ripe age of eighty-one years, hale in body, with a vigorous intellect and a keen interest in all matters of public moment. In contemplating such aged jurists as Judge Strong and Justice Field one unconsciously realizes how much men of such powerful mental parts, legal research, and dignity of character elevate the bench and ennoble the profession of the law. Judge Strong has greatly enjoyed his trip to California, having been much pleased with that he has seen in our State. It may seem somewhat remarkable that the presence of so distinguished a visitor has attracted so little public attention, but this is due to Judge Strong's great aversion to publicity. Being full of years and honors, he is desirous of spending his remaining days in the quiet enjoyment of those things which appeal to his cultivated taste and thoughtful mind. He will carry back to his Pennsylvania home very pleasant memories of the Golden State.

AN UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Bolus (at a consultation)—Well, gentlemen, my opinion is that the patient cannot live a week.

[Dr. Sawbones, Dr. Squills, Dr. Occiput, and Dr. Panorose coincide.]

Dr. Shingle (a recent successor to the local medical talent)—Gentlemen, I beg leave to differ. The patient will recover. His ailment is imaginary. There is nothing really the matter with him.

Dr. Bolus (arrogantly)—You certainly do not expect to convince us of the correctness of your diagnosis, Sir!

Dr. Shingle—No, Sir, probably not. Yet you will pardon me for saying that I was a pension agent for twenty years before I became a doctor, and—

Dr. Bolus (with deep conviction)—Gentlemen, if he can't see any disease in the patient it isn't there!

[Dr. Sawbones, Dr. Squills, Dr. Occiput, and Dr. Panorose coincide.]

FREE SCHOOLS IN ALASKA.

WHAT THE OBSTACLES ARE IN THE WAY OF THE TERRITORIAL BOARD.

SITKA, June 22.—The Territorial Board of Education here has just concluded its work of selecting teachers for the schools supported in whole or in part by the Government in Alaska. There were over one hundred applications from teachers in the United States. The last Congress made an appropriation of $50,000 for the support of these schools. This is placed under the control of the Commissioner of Education at Washington. Some of the schools have only white pupils and others again are attended solely by natives, or Indians, as they are often called. These people are not regarded as Indians in an ethnological or a legal sense, and hence the Bureau of Indian Affairs takes no cognizance of them. Strictly speaking they have no tribal relations, nor are they corralled on reservations and fed at the public expense. The truth is the natives of Alaska are self-sustaining. All the Government is doing, and all it need do, is to aid in their education according to their natural environment.

The Alaska Commercial Company, having the lease of the fur-seal islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring Sea, is required by its contract to maintain schools at their own expense for the benefit of the natives who live there and are engaged in seal taking. These natives are from the original stock of Aleuts, originally taken by the Russians from the Aleutian chain of islands as seal hunters. In the lapse of time their blood became largely tinged with that of their Russian associates and masters. The agents of the Treasury Department, whose duty it is to guard the interests of the Government in the seal rookeries, are inspectors there to see, among other things, that the Commercial Company honestly and faithfully observes its contract in relation to the education of those natives. Satisfactory evidence in the possession of the Board of Education at Sitka shows that the company has erected comfortable and desirable school houses on both islands, and equipped them suitably and maintains competent teachers.

The Russian Church, whose priests in Alaska are required to take an oath of allegiance to the Czar and render strict obedience to the hierarchy in St. Petersburg, has charge of the religious interests of these seal island Aleuts, and also of the several thousand Russian creoles at various points eastward to Sitka. There are very few creoles east and south of Sitka, and even very few Russian descendants of any degree in blood. At St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon; at Afognak, Belskofsky, Unga, Oonalaska, Carluk, and Attoo there are many creoles, and there the Russian priests not only maintain churches but have parochial schools. One great obstacle to the Americanizing of these creoles is the fact that their language is a mixture of Russian and Aleut, and their priests and teachers are unacquainted with English.

Bishop Vladimar of San Francisco some time ago issued a ukase requiring all the priests on the coast of Alaska to become acquainted with English, so that they could teach it, but one can imagine how difficult it is to enforce such an order to the westward, where English-speaking people are stationed at so great a distance from each other and where the native inclination of the priests and teachers has to be overcome. At most of the places I have named the Christian churches of the United States have missionary stations, and at some of them schools. The proprietors of the salmon canneries, at those westward stations, as far as possible, are co-operating with the authorities of the United States in attempting to improve the condition of the natives. They find it to their interest to do so.

Congress has made scarcely any provision for the maintenance of order along a line of coast extending 3,000 miles to the westward and northward of this. There is, in fact, only one United States Commissioner or magistrate in that length of coast, and he is at Oonalaska. He was absent from his post from September last until about a month ago. With such vast interests as are comprised in the large cannery plants established at many places in that quarter the companies cannot afford to neglect the condition of the natives who are important auxiliaries in their business. The Protestant Episcopal Church has established a mission up the Yukon, and the Bureau of Education has concluded to contribute something toward the maintenance of the school there. The department is compelled to take this course with quite a number of mission stations to the westward. At Wood Island, quite a distance above Kodiak, a mission station is maintained among the natives, who have not been tinged with Russian blood, and have never been brought within the fold of the Russian Church. They are unadulterated heathen. The funds placed at our disposal by Congress will not justify the erection of a Government schoolhouse and the maintenance of a teacher, and it is necessary to subsidize the mission, to some extent, in order to make a beginning. Kodiak was once the headquarters of the Russian American Company. There are several hundred Russian creoles there. The Free Missionary Society of Sweden, Lutheran in faith, several years ago sent out two young men as missionaries to found an establishment at Kodiak. They were not acquainted with English, and their opportunities there to learn it have been so meagre that they have made little headway with the educational part of their work. They have appropriate buildings, and this year the Board of Education will send an American or Government teacher to that point, and a real effort will be made to Americanize those creoles through the American system of education. Two new school buildings, with teachers, have been provided this year at Carluk and Belskofsky.

The Territorial Board can communicate with those distant points only about twice a year, by the way of San Francisco and the steamers of the Alaska Commercial Company. In some instances it has been impossible to reach them within a year. There is no mail communication whatever between Sitka and any point westward, except by way of San Francisco and the Alaska Commercial Company's steamers, which go to the westward twice a year. Three or four schooners a year go and come from the trading post at Yakutat, about two hundred miles west of here, and as for the rest, there is nothing. The Thetis makes an annual cruise to the westward and Behring Sea, passing Sitka, but only favors to civil officials in the way of communicating with any point within their jurisdiction, beyond this, depends entirely upon the mood of the naval officer.

There are twelve Government schools in operation in Southeastern Alaska, which embraces the coast and islands from the British boundary to Sitka. This does not include the mission school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions at Sitka, which, under special contract, received from the Government for this year a subsidy of $12,500 to aid in the maintenance of a training school. The pupils at this number 180, male and female. It is also an orphanage for native children, and as there are quite a number of these, mere infants and waifs, the class fitted for industrial training is correspondingly limited. The most vexing problem to the Government in connection with this or any other training school in Alaska is the selection of such kinds of industrial occupation as will be useful to the pupils when they leave the institution. It is all nonsense to talk of agriculture. The readers of THE TIMES can imagine what an agricultural country it will be when I state the fact that out of 1,000,000 acres there are not five acres that can ever be rendered fit for the plow, and that since May 15 it has rained every day, with the mercury at 55°. This has been the condition of the weather, not only here, but all the way up from Tongass, near the British boundary. This is the character of two seasons out of three. While grass grows luxuriously wherever there is a clear spot, it is practically impossible to make any amount of hay for Winter use. There are just three main industries available outside of the seal islands in Southeastern Alaska. These are fishing, canning, and quartz mining. Eventually the lumber business will grow to some extent. The topographical difficulties are such that the lumber interests, except locally and for local development, will not soon be very valuable.

Several trades, such as shoemaking and carpentry, are being taught to a moderate extent in the training school here.

It is impossible to locate any school away from the water. The mountain barriers are insurmountable obstacles, and the result is that the young natives in all the schools are constantly in sight of the canoes of their kinsmen, and there is the constantly recurring impulse to take to the water.

There are three schools in Alaska attended by white children—one at Sitka, one at Juneau, 180 miles northeast of Sitka, and one at Douglass Island opposite Juneau. The rest are attended only by native children, or Creoles. At some of the fishing and canning stations there are four or five white children belonging to those in charge of the canneries, but these, if they go to school at all, are compelled to do so with the native children. There is scarcely one of these schools for native children where the enrollment is less than fifty, but it is a rare thing for the teacher to secure an average attendance of more than fifteen. At any of them the daily attendance is not more than five or six. The Indian parents cannot be made to understand the value of education. The Government has provided no means of compulsory education among them. In quite a number of instances an Indian policeman has been employed at private expense at some of the villages where there are Government schools to herd these young animals and bring them into school, and in such instances the result is excellent. A great deal of public money is wasted in the present neglect to provide the means of compelling the attendance of the native children.

Without the co-operation of the parents the task of the teacher cannot be even imagined. A more filthy set of human beings cannot well be conceived than the children of a native Alaskan village, especially at points somewhat remote from the important white settlements. The regular morning task of the teacher begins with the use of soap, water, and the comb, most generally with the fine-toothed comb. A school-room partly filled with native children would be intolerable without such a preparatory exercise on the part of the teacher. Occasionally the mothers of these children can be enlisted to the extent of aiding in giving a half-way decent appearance to them, but this is so rare that it is a remarkable exception. At the very moment when a teacher imagines that he or she has got a group of pupils in condition to make some progress, the parents gather up their few traps, pack them into the cedar canoes, bundle off their children, fasten up the hut or house, and away they go hundreds of miles through the inlets to some fishing grounds, and do not reappear until Winter drives them home again. Even then feasting and eating begins in one house or hut or another in the village, and it is nearly Spring again before the savage and often brutal orgies end. This is as much fun for the children as for the adults, and if the former can be got into the neighboring schoolhouse in the meantime it is regarded as a miracle of success.

The men here in official life who are doing all that human energy can do with the means at their disposal to educate and civilize these people are often thus confronted with obstacles and problems that sink them to the very lowest depths of despondency. The fact is that the authorities here are not given either the means or the money to reach these points in the discharge of their duty. There is not the slightest possibility of going by land. There is only one way, that is by water. The mail steamers touch at only a few points, and those not the most important ones in connection with the education of the natives. If the many ladies who have asked for positions as teachers in the native schools of Alaska had the slightest idea of the isolation which they invite, with not a human being nearer than 100 miles except three or four hundred Indians, shut out from the world for six months of the year, with not even the power to communicate with these barbarians except by signs, they would shudder at their own temerity. The school officials, notwithstanding the neglect of the Government to provide the means of reaching these isolated villages among the islands of the coast, have frequently at the greatest personal risk visited them through dance journeys of hundreds of miles, subject to violent storms and sea perils. Yet for their hardihood and resolution they have been rewarded with personal abuse for failures that are due to the niggardly conduct of Congress.

JOHN LA FARGE AT PARIS.

"The Department of Instruction" at the Paris Exposition (if nothing interferes with plans made) will contain a group of windows by Mr. John La Farge that will not be inappropriately placed there. Though it is due to the fact that the Art Department afforded no suitable position for them that these works are to be exposed in the Department of Instruction, there is so much in them to instruct, as well as to delight, that the change may be considered a fortunate one. Two of the windows have already been shipped. One is a panel of purely decorative glass, in design of Renaissance arabesque, in which Mr. La Farge, as artist and as manufacturer, has sought to show the possibilities in material and workmanship, as well as in the intrinsic beauty of the result.

The second one is a window some twelve feet high by one-half that measurement in width. The subject is taken from Revelations, and the window is offered by the survivor of three sisters as a memorial to two who are dead. Briefly, it represents an angel directing heavenward the gaze of a woman who stands at his left hand—the right of the spectator. Above are two female figures floating, their faces turned with serene but rapt expression upward. Of these the taller and older has the right arm extended slightly upward—it is on the left of the spectator; the other, leaning and bending toward her companion, has the left arm extended, but slightly downward. The arm is bare from the shoulder, and the hand holds lightly a fold of her robe. The first impression is one of intense but harmonious and subdued splendor—the splendor of the full dawn upon the mountains, the hins of the heavens at the remote limit of the earth's inclosing air, the red, the green, the purple, the orange, the golden yellow that the clouds know nearest the fountain of light and color, and these suffused, translated, blended with

"The light that never was on sea or land,
The inspiration and the poet's dream."

The principal figure is the angel, by right of mission, by its relative space devoted to it, by the beauty of color. His drapery is of red and purple; one long and n

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA

TWENTY-FIVE OUT OF TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES SAVED.

THE THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A SCOTCH LADY—ALL THE SURVIVORS HAD NARROW ESCAPES.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 22.—The schooner Franklin, Capt. Rose, of this port, arrived here this morning with a party of survivors rescued from the worst disaster which can come upon a vessel at sea. They were the passengers, officers, and crew of the steamship Lorenzo D. Baker, of Boston, Capt. Wiley, which was burned at sea July 15, twenty-five out of twenty-seven lives having been saved.

The steamship was owned by the Standard Steam Navigation Company, and left Jamaica July 10 with six cabin passengers. Mrs. Elisabeth Simse of Dundee, Scotland; Joseph Dillon of Iowa, Lorenze D. Baker, Jr., of Wellfleet, Mass.; Jersmiah C. O'Callaghan of Boston; Edward B. Thyng of Lynn, and Laurence Jensen, and Peter Saxfield, sailors, who were working their passage. There were also on board nineteen men, comprising the officers and crew. The doomed steamship had on board a cargo of bananas veined at $10,000, and consigned to the Boston Fruit Company.

The story of the disaster and the rescue is a thrilling one, and the heroism of all involved is deserving of the highest praise. The steamer left July 10 and had fair weather and smooth water up to the evening of July 15, the day of the disaster, when the vessel had reached latitude 38° 15′ north and longitude 69° 49′ west. The steamship then met a gale which had set in fresh and stiff from the southwest and mane the vessel roll heavily. Night fell, but no danger was apprehended. The passengers sought their staterooms and retired for the night.

At midnight they were startled by the most awful cry that can coms to those on board a ship at sea—the cry of "Fire!" Capt. Wiley hastened on deck and saw flames roaring from the engine room and illuminating the whole deck. He hastily called the crew and tried to get the hose in operation but the engineer could not reach the pumps. Then the Captain sent the crew scurrying for buckets, and rushing to the companionway himself found it already one below. There was a general scramble up the companionway, and the terrible situation caused a wild panic. With much difficulty the boats were prepared for launching.

The flames had by this time burst through the top of the engine room, and were eating the starboard wheel box. The wind caught the flames and whirled and twisted them into long tongues. The port boat was swung out and lowered to the rail, the Captain ordering it to be manned. Two or three passengers including Mrs. Simes, got safely into it. The fire had advanced to within a few feet, and the heat to those standing in the boat came in great scorching waves. Placing the boats painter in the hands of a sailor, and telling him to hold it fast, Capt. Wiley ordered the first mate to cast the bow, and springing into the stern of the boat shouted to the men to "Lower away!" intending as soon as the boat was afloat and detached, to return and get out the raft and small boats, as they were comparatively safe and away from the fire. But in lowering the boat, it fouled in the tackling and capsized as it struck the water, sending those within it headlong into the sea. On coming to the surface they found that the man who had been holding the painter had let go of it when he saw the mishap, so that the boat had drifted near enough for them to reach it. The Captain helped the passengers to a hold on the keel of the upturned boat, and with the mate's assistance finally got the boat righted, bailed it out, and took the struggling passengers in. From the time the capsized boat left the steamer until the party were gotten back into it after it capsized about twenty minutes had elapsed and the ship was a mile away. The boat was headen for the doomed steamer. Half way to it the raft with eight persons on it, and floating with the current, hove in sight and having been injured in launching it from the vessel, was met. Those on the raft were removed from their perilous position to the Captain's boat, a task made doubly difficult by the heavy sea. When the boat was finally again in the blaze it seemed further away than ever. The boat met and picked up a sailor who was found floating on the gangway steps, and from him it was learned that four sailors and two firemen had been left on board the burning steamer, their escape cut off by the having been cut off by the flames. He said that a fireman had been drowned while trying to reach the small boat.

Day broke and the forenoon was passing rapidly away when a schooner was discerned bearing down upon the wreck. She was hailed by, evidently to rescue some one. The survivors were fearful that they would be overlooked and they made frantic signals for a long time before attracting attention. It was a joyful moment when the soaked, chilled, and numbed boat's load found themselves safely on board of the Franklin. Her crew had already rescued five men from a spar alongside the steamer.

Another fireman had been drowned in trying to swim from the steamer's waterspout to the spar. At the time the rescue was made the vessel had burned to within three feet of the water's edge.

Capt. Rose and his crew took good care of the twenty-five survivors. Scarcely one had had time to dress. The Franklin, thirty days for a month's voyage, at once headed for New-Bedford.

The firemen who lost their lives were Hugh Wylie of Liverpool, England, and Ralph Robinson of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Elizabeth Simes, the lady passenger who was rescued, was on her way from Jamaica to reside with friends in Scotland. She was asleep when the fire broke ont, and was aroused by the Captain. She partly dressed, put on a life preserver, went on deck, and was placed in the lifeboat, which capsized. She is unable to swim, but the life preserver kept her afloat.

On coming to the surface she was seen by the mate, who was clinging on the keel of the overturned boat. He called to her to keep up courage, and then with difficulty succeeded in drawing her to the boat. She clung to it until it was righted. Mrs. Simes lost all her jewels and almost all her clothing, but managed to save her money. She wee taken to the Mansion House and after procuring necessary clothing left for Boston.

The rescued party have Capt. Rose and his crew a handsome testimonial.

The Lorenzo D. Baker was insured for $50,000, and the cargo, which was valued at $10,000, was insured for $5.000.

THE DRURY AND THE KATE.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The steamship Laleham, which arrived in port yesterday from points on the Mediterranean, reports that at 7 P. M. Tuesday, July 9, in latitude 38° 2′, longitude 41° 8′, she passed close to an abandoned and water-logged schooner which turned ont to be the James W. Drury of Boston. Thirty feet of the Drury's foremast remained, but her mainmast had gone six feet above deck. The Laleham also reports sighting at noon Saturday, July 13, in latitude 38° 14′, longitude 54° 14′, steamer Kate of Whitby, under sail. She signaled that her engines had broken down, but that they could be repaired in a short time.

THE KANAWHA AGROUND.

BOSTON, July 22.—The steamer Kenawha, which arrived below Saturday from Newport News, grounded on the Upper Middle while making the harbor. It is thought she is leaking. No attempt has yet been made to float her.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Senator Newton Booth of California is at the Everett House.

Col. Thomas G. Baylor, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Prof. Julius H. Seelye of Amherst, Mass., is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Barber, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Pemaquid, N. Y., is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri and Senator John Foley of Saratoga are at the Gilsey House.

R. R. Cable, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, and James H. Windrim, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE AWARD MADE FINAL.

Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., Dennis A. Spellissy, and Charles M. Clancy, Commissioners for the condemnation of a school site on the northwest corner of Ninety-third-street and Tenth-avenue, met yesterday and rendered their final award of $79,000 for the property. Tax Commissioner Coleman had estimated its value at $63,000, and some of the School Commissioners and Trustees of Schools of the Twelfth Ward, in an unofficial way had severely criticised the award made by the commission, but when these same School Commissioners and Trustees were especially invited to appear before the condemnation commission and tell what they knew about the value of the property they remained away. However, the Board of Education as a whole, acting in its official capacity, concluded to accept the award, and accordingly, the owners of the property being satisfied, the award was made final, and Clerk Lamont McLoughlin will make up the record for the Supreme Court, which will approve the award in ample time for the Board of Education to order the payment to be made for the property at its first meeting in September.

Long Branch Gamblers Exposed. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

OBITUARY.

FREDERIC G. ELDRIDGE.

Frederic G. Eldridge, who has been for many years widely known in financial circles, first as a member of the Stock Exchange and of late years as President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, died at the Hotel Vendome Sunday morning from heart disease. Mr. Eldridge was a devoted fisherman and a little more than three weeks ago took a trip to Babylon, L. I., with a party of friends to try his luck. The day chosen for the trip proved to be exceedingly disagreeable, but Mr. Eldridge persisted in the sport until he was thoroughly soaked by the storm. The result was a severe cold, which rapidly developed into pneumonia. Though he had a hard struggle with this illness, he recovered, and last Tuesday appeared in his office at the Trust Company, apparently in excellent spirits and good health. He found a large amount of business awaiting him and he remained at his work undisturbed for a couple of hours, when he complained of feeling very weak. He soon returned to his home, the Hotel Vendome, and summoning a physician, who examined him, learned that he was the subject of a complication of kidney, heart, and liver diseases, which had nearly reached their last development. Notwithstanding his serious condition, Mr. Eldridge persisted in visiting the Union Club, but never, that night, and wee sent home in a little time after his arrival in a semi-conscious condition. He lingered thus until Sunday morning, when he expired. The funeral services will be held in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in Fourth-avenue to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, the rector, officiating.

Mr. Eldridge was born in this city fifty-two years ago, and from the time of his majority was interested in commercial life. When twenty-four years old he went to India and remained to become a member of the mercantile firm of Atkinson, Tilton & Co. of Calcutta and of the Bengal Council, a governing body appointed by the Governor General of Bengal. He was the only American who ever held such a position. Ten years ago he returned to this city and became a member of the brokers' firm of Wherton & Eldridge. While a memcer of the Stock Exchange he was prominent in several large financial operations, and was conspicuous during various panics in Wall-street for his conservative counsels and skillful conduct. At the time of the organization of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in 1884 he became one of the largest stockholders and its President, and it was mainly through his untiring business energy that the institution has reached its present prominence. During its existence Mr. Eldridge had not alone been its President, but the chief mover of its largest transactions. Mr. Eldridge was a member of the Union Club, and was one of the most popular of its regular habitués. He was a man of much wit and an unsurpassed conversationalist. It will be remembered that in May, 1888, Mr. Eldridge was assaulted and severely hurt by a waiter named James Judge, employed inthe Hotel Vendome, who is now in Sing Sing serving a term of three years for his unwarrantable attack. The nervous shock consequent upon this assault is thought to have quickened the decay of his health.

Mr. Eldridge leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters. One of his sons, Chauncey, is in Mexico.

EDWARD E. RANKIN, D. D.

The Rev. Edward E. Rankin, D. D., died yesterday at Newark, N. J., in the seventieth year of his age. His family was one of the oldest and best known in that city. His father was not only a successful merchant, but an ardent oburohman as well, and he raised a large family whose influence has been widely felt in the Presbyterian denomination. One of the sons was the Rev. Henry V. Rankin, who devoted his life to mission work in China. Another son, William, a lawyer, was for thirty years Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, his love of work for the church leading him virtually to abandon a good practice in his profession. He retired from the position less than two years ago. A daughter married the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Hall, for many years Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society. Another daughter became the mother of the Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee, who recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate at Lafayette, Penn.

Dr. Edward Rankin, after a few years among small parishes in New-Jersey, came to this city forty years ago and took charge of the Lenox Presbyterian Church on West Forty-second-street. From there he went to Fairfield, Conn., where he remained about twenty years. Failing health then induced him to give up active ministry, and he returned to Newark. This was fifteen years ago. His share of the fortune left by his father enabled him to build a house for himself and to live comfortably. Although retired from the ministry, he was not idle beyond the requirements of his health. He engaged in evangelical work in Newark and vicinity, and his services were always at the command of any church neighborhood in which he could do good. He derived no income from such labors. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock at his residence, 765 High-street, Newark.

CHARLES H. HEATH.

Charles H. Heath, a prominent and influential citizen of Montpelier, Vt., died suddenly at Barre, in that State, yesterday. Mr. Heath was born in Woodbury, Vt., fifty-nine years ago. The son of a poor farmer, he fitted himself for college by "day's works" for the neighboring farmers, and, entering the University of Vermont, he supported himself through college by teaching. After graduation he studied law, and soon after his admission took a leading place among the lawyers of Washington, Orange, Caledonia, and Lamoille Counties, in whose courts he practiced. He was a member of the State Senate from 1869 to 1872, and its President the last two years of his service. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and President of the Vermont Bar Association. A staunch advocate of the development of manufacturing industries in Vermont, he took a prominent part in the construction of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad, and in the building up of the granite works which that railroad made possible. He was an active and stirring man, and will be greatly missed in the community in which he lived. He leaves a widow.

OBITUARY NOTES.

William G. Saltonstall of Boston has died in Italy. He was fifty-eight years old and followed the sea for a number of years. During the rebellion he commanded in succession two gunboats in the Federal navy and rendered distinguished service. During the blockade off the Carolinas especially he won commendation for gallant conduct, and in the Little Washington affair made himself known as a brave officer. At the close of the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits and was Treasurer of the York Manufacturing Company at the time of his death. He was a cousin of Collector Saltonstall of Boston.

Charles P. Bosworth, a son of the late ex-Judge Joseph R. Bosworth, died on Saturday at his home, 25 West Twenty-second-street. Mr. Bosworth had been sick for some time with an abscess. He was 38 years old and had been connected with the United States Express Company. He leaves a widow.

Dr. Theodore Dimon of Auburn, N. Y., aged seventy-two years, died yesterday morning. He was an old army surgeon, prison physician, and ex-Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Auburn.

James H. Cook of Canajoharie, N. Y., ex-County Judge, and a wealthy and influential citizen, died Sunday, aged sixty-nine years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 22—8 P. M.—For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, fair, except showers in eontheastern portion of Massechusetts; no decided change in temperature; southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, fair, except showers on the Rhode Island coast; no decided change in temperature; southwesterly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, light showers Tuesday afternoon; warmer, southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Western Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, fair, no decided change in temperature, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	71°	72°	3:30 P. M.	81°	88°
6 A. M.	70°	72°	6 P. M.	79°	82°
9 A. M.	72°	76°	9 P. M.	76°	75°
12 M.	78°	82°	12 P. M.	75°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.....77½°
Average temperature for same date last year...75½°

AMATEUR SWIMMING CONTESTS.

The Games Committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes met last evening at the clubhouse of the Manhattan Athletic Club on Fifth-avenue and changed the date of the association's swimming oChampionships from Aug. 17 to Aug. 21 en account of the tide and the games of the Prospect Harriers of Brooklyn, which will probably be held on the former date. The swimming contests will take place from the clubhouse of the Atalanta Boat Club on the Harlem River. Mr. James Watson of Philadelphia has been asked to act as referee.

Long Branch Gamblers Exposed. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

BRITISH ROYAL EXPENSES

THE ALLOWANCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A BITTER DEBATE IN PROSPECT ON THE DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR ADDITIONAL GRANTS.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, laid on the table the report of the Committee on Royal Grants. The report recommended that the sum of £9,000 be added to the quarterly allowance of the Prince of Wales. The report maintains the right of the Queen to ask Parliament to make further provision for her grandchildren. The debate on the report was postponed until Thursday. It will be the keenest party struggle of the session. The refusal of the Guvernment to accede to the proposal made by Mr. Gladstone to deprive the Queen of the right to make further demende upon Parliament led Mr. Morley and other Liberals in the committee to vote against increasing the allowance of the Prince of Wales. The differences among the Liberal groups on this question have been arranged, and a solid opposition, supported by some Liberal Unionists, will confront the Guvernment. It is not likely that Mr. Gladstone will take a prominent part in the debate.

Mr. Labouchère, in the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the grant to Princess Louise on the occasion of her marriage to the Earl of Fife, moved the rejection of the report of the committee and to substitute therefore an address to the Queen, reciting among other things that the sums already voted by Parliament to the royal family should be amply sufficient for all their proper purposes, and that if further supplies are needed they ought to be provided through retrenchment of the expenses of the royal family, not by fresh demande upon the taxpayers.

Mr. Gladstone, although he censured the Government for its attitude, voted with the majority of the Committee on Royal Grants.

THE NEW-YORK CRICKETERS.

LONDON, July 22.—The Metropolitan Cricket Club presented a very strong team against the Americans to-day. Mr. W. G. Grace and other well-known emateurs are members of the team. The Britishers made vigorous play from the very beginning, and scored in the first innings a total of 383 runs. The fielding of the Americans was regarded as rather lax, and to this defective fielding may be credited not a few of the 383 runs. The Americans scored a total of 85 runs for four wickets, when stumps were drawn. The following are the individual scores:

B. Brown	45	Clarke	8
Scott	22	Patterson (not out)	9
Thompson	0	Morgan (not out)	1

TRIALS OF MINISTER REID.

HE HAS A FINE HOUSE, BUT AMBASSADORS PRECEDE HIM TO DINNER.

Congressman William C. Wallace of Brooklyn, who has been anxiously looked for by those local Republicans who want a slice of the Federal patronage, arrived from Europe on the Aurania yesterday, but he had no comforting news to distribute. He could talk of nothing but his trip, and the delegation of office seekers soon left him.

Mr. Wallace said he was very much impressed with the favor with which Robert Lincoln is regarded in London, and by the magnificence of the establishment maintained in Paris by Minister Whitelaw Reid.

"He lives in a palace," said the Congressman, "and the social entertainments are the sensations of the French capital."

But, according to Congressman Wallace, Mr. Reid is very unhappy because Ministers from insignificant countries go in to dinner in front of him. Besides sending to Mr. Wallace such personal items, Mr. Reid is said to have sent home—$22,500—rent Minister Reid pointed ont how he was put aside at public receptions.

"Mr. Reid impressed this upon my mind," said Mr. Wallace, "at a big reception when he pointed out to me the representatives of several little States present, who took precedence of him, simply because they were accredited as Ambassadors."

CATHEDRAL CHIMES.

A TEST OF BELLS IN THE TOWER OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

A considerable number of people gathered last evening in scattered gronps all along Fifth-avenne in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral and looked expectantly up at the graceful white spiree which ebot up into the sky. The interest was centred on the north tower, and as six o'clock struck the people who were awaiting the results of the testing of the four bells hung 180 feet from the ground, and loaned to the cathedral for the purpose of testing the acoustic properties of the spire for containing a chime, were amply satisfied. It was intended to make the test earlier in the day, but the work of hoisting the bells, setting them on their steel frames, and putting in the gearing was not completed until late in the afternoon.

As the first stroke sounded the music of the four bells came reverberating down from the white spire, and as the peal struck in quick succession the notes rolled out clear and distinct, re-echoing musically along the streets in the neighborhood of the cathedral. The experiment was successful. The bells are four in number, and constitute what is termed a peal. The largest is 3,000 pounds, E flat, and 54 inches in diameter. The second, 1,600 pounds, G, is 42 inches in diameter; the third, 800 pounds, B flat, is 34 inches in diameter, and the fourth, 400 pounds, E flat, is 27 inches in diameter. They are worth about $3,500.

W. IRVING BISHOP'S WILL.

Probate Clerk Tinney, in the Surrogate's office, was surprised yesterday when Helen Georgina Mack, accompanied by Mr. Andrews of Andrews & Purdy, offered for probate the will of Washington Irving Bishop. Miss Mack secured a divorce from Bishop in March last. Since Bishop's death his mother and widow, Mabel C. K. T. Bishop, have been wrangling over his property, which amounts to little, save his diary, which the latter claims possession of by the steward of the Lambs' Club at the time of Bishop's death, which is said to be worth $3,000, but part of this is claimed by the dead man's mother, who has begun suit to recover it.

Bishop's will was made at the Langham Hotel, London, on March 14, 1883, and was witnessed by P. J. Garrett, solicitor, of Liverpool, and D. H. Browning, his clerk. All his property, real and personal, is bequeathed to Mrs. Ellen Maak for the benefit of his daughter, Helen Georgina Mack, and Mrs. Maok is appointed executrix.

THE LIFEBOATS WERE GONE.

Leonard Biener, a young harber, who lived on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street near Second-avenne, and worked for Ben Wager at 1,834 Park-avenne, was drowned from the fishing excursion steamer J. B. Schuyler, at Cholera Banks, yesterday morning. His line had got tangled while he was fishing from the lower deck forward of the pandle wheel, and he ollimbed over the rail to straighten it ont. While so engaged he fell into the water. Some who saw the attempt to rescue him say that the lifeboats, which ought to be kept on the steamboat in readiness for just such emergencies, were not on hand, having been sent to a party of anglers on the boat. This, it is said, is done on every trip, to the danger of the passengers. Biener, who was twenty-five years old, left a widow and two children.

THE NINTH'S NEW MAJOR.

The vacancy in the field of the Ninth Regiment, which has existed for considerably over a year, was filled last night by the election of Capt. Solomon E. Japha as Major. Contrary to expectation the election was contested. When the regiment was in camp at Peekskill two weeks ago a "round robin" was signed by all the officers of the command tendering the position of Major to Capt. Japha and pledging him their undivided support. Last night, however, two candidates appeared against him, namely Adjt. Jellott D. Dechert and Capt. Neah L. Coehen. When the votes were counted it was found that Adjt. Dechert had received 6, Capt. Coehen 4, and Capt Japha 15.

SOME FAT LEGAL FEES.

Justice Cullen yesterday settled the question as to the amount of money to be recovered by at least one of the lawyers connected with the suit of William Ziegler against Dr. Hoagland and a wealthy baking powder company. A. Smith, Jr., counsel for Mrs. Yarrett and her son, is the lucky lawyer. He recovered $200,000 for the son and $150,000 for Mrs. Jarrett. The court allowed him $30,000 from the former account and $22,500 from the latter.

HAS A LORD BEEN LOCKED UP?

An educated Englishman, arrested for intoxication in Hoboken last night, was locked up as "Lord Lenox, aged fifty, of the Hoffman House." He passed the night in a cell.

Long Branch Gamblers Exposed. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

STATEMENT OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
HARTFORD, July 18, 1889.

Section 2,857 of the Revised Laws of Connecticut requires that the Insurance Commissioner shall, at least once in three (now changed to four) years, visit each life insurance company incorporated by this State, thoroughly examine its financial condition, and ascertain whether it has complied with all the provisions of law.

The duty imposed under this section was to have been commenced by the Commissioner as soon as his annual reports had been completed and issued. But owing to the alarm created by the Moore defalcation at Indianapolis, and at the request of the Commissioner of another State and of the President of the company, it was determined to anticipate the period set for the examination and begin with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at once.

The office force being engaged in duties that could not be postponed, it became necessary to secure additional assistance.

The services of William D. Whiting of New-York, an actuary well known for ability and experience in making examinations, were employed to take charge of the details and general supervision of the working force. Judge G. H. Welch of Torrington was retained to examine the titles to real estate claimed by the company, and similar services in regard to the bonds and mortgages were rendered by Messrs. H. E. Tainter, Austin Brainerd, U. G. Calhoun, C. A. Seffard, H. J. Ward, and by Judge Hiram Willey of East Haddam.

The above, together with Messrs. Wilson, Alderman, and Church, in the clerical department of the investigation, constituted the working force.

The examination was commenced at the company's office in Hartford on March 5, 1889, and continued to date. The bonds and stocks were counted by the Commissioner and his chief assistant and verified. The real estate owned, together with such mortgaged property as showed any indication of weakness as collateral security to the loan thereon, was personally visited during the month of June by the Commissioner and Mr. Whiting, with the exception of about a dozen scattered pieces of small value, whose situation was too remote to warrant the delay which would have been occasioned by a personal inspection. As to these pieces, all but two of which were mortgaged properties, satisfactory evidence was obtained from correspondence.

In appointing appraisers for the real estate, consultation was had with the insurance departments of the States in which the properties were situated whenever such action was practicable.

The only exceptions were in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, where the Commissioners were not accessible and not few properties were owned.

The following gentlemen were selected: C. F. Sayles and C. E. Coffin at Indianapolis, C. H. Turner and C. H. Gleason at St. Louis, G. M. Bogue, A. J. Averill, Edmund Kuaner, and Pleasant Amick at Chicago; H. Townsend at Milwaukee, Henry Fralick at Grand Rapids, A. E. Leavitt and S. A. Pinmer at Detroit, T. H. Walbridge and L. S. Baumgardner at Toledo, J. C. Mead and J. R. Hills at Hartford.

The examinations of titles were brought down from the date of the deeds to the company to the date of this examination by various local abstracters. No encumbrances of record or title have been discovered with the exception of two of a merely technical character and which may be easily cured.

The litigation concerning the Bruce Place lots has been recently determined in favor of the company.

The suit regarding the Dameron property at St. Louis has been appealed and is still outstanding; there have been, however, two cases decided in the lower courts in favor of the company's position and none adverse to its ownership. The only other case involving real estate outstanding is the Windett matter at Chicago. This is so clearly frivolous that the parties have apparently abandoned further attempts to push their claims.

Every facility was promptly afforded by the company's officers, clerks, and agents in making this investigation, and its methods of conducting its accounts and filing papers were such as to minimize the labor.

It was not discovered that the company is violating any provision of its charter or the laws of this State in the management of its business. As to its financial condition, the object of the examination was primarily to ascertain the assets and liabilities as of the 31st of December, 1888. The results are as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost value of real estate exclusive of incumbrances	$9,045,869 88
Market value of real estate over cost	210,134 14
Loans on bonds and mortgages on real estate	31,536,877 16
Loans secured by bonds and stock collateral	391,183 00
Premium notes on policies in force	1,953,501 18
Cost value of bonds and stock owned	10,249,916 34
Market value of bonds and stock owned over cost	532,701 66
Cash	2,568,772 64
Interest due and accrued on bond and mortgage loans	704,564 34
Interest due and accrued on bonds and stock owned	98,802 95
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans	5,715 50
Interest due and accrued on premium notes	168,352 81
Rents due and accrued on company's real estate	11,552 29
Net deferred premiums on policies in force	105,127 77
Agents' ledger balances ($13,208 25) inadmissible	0 00
Total assets	$57,583,071 64

LIABILITIES.

Net present values of policies in force, 4 per cent. actuaries' mortality	$50,994,577 00
Claims for death losses and matured endowments due and unpaid	13,871 21
Claims for death losses and matured endowments not yet due	319,061 00
Claims for death losses and matured endowments reclaimed	35,000 00
Claims for death losses occurring in 1888, proofs received in 1889, less reserve on same	167,162 00
Unpaid dividends to policy holders	224,887 97
Amount due on account of unpresented bills	4,960 31
Reserve on account of lapsed policies on which a surrender value may be demanded	271,428 00
Premiums paid in advance and surrender values applicable to premiums	56,509 62
Excess of surrender values promised over 4 per cent. reserve on 3 per cent. policies	154,358 00
Total liabilities	$52,241,805 11
Surplus	5,341,266 53
	$57,583,071 64

CHANGES IN VALUATION.

The loans on bonds and mortgages have been reduced by the sum of $80,600 on account of some of the real estate security proving insufficient on appraisal to sustain the loans by that amount.

It has been found necessary for a similar reason to deduct $23,837 37 from overdue interest upon bonds and mortgages.

The real estate was appraised upon the basis of what the property was thought to be worth at private sale within a reasonable time upon the usual terms of sales in vogue in the locality.

The company's office building in Hartford, valued at $700,000, was appraised upon the basis of its value as an investment to the company. This building was constructed by the company in 1871 in the most substantial manner at a cost of about $1,000,000. It is absolutely fire-proof, and its vaults afford a security for its books, papers, and securities nowhere else obtainable in Hartford. It is one of the most imposing edifices in the State, and has a value outside of its income production as an advertising medium, and as a home for the largest corporation of New-England.

The assessed value of this property is $700,000, on which $272 50 is taxed by the city of Hartford and $425,000 is exempted by the laws of the State as the value of the portion of the premises occupied by the company for its own uses.

The premium notes were found to be as claimed by the company in its annual statement. These were based upon policies in force and not in excess of their reserve values. A sum, however, of $75,488 28 was deducted from interest due on said notes by the company for excess over such values, and found to be correct.

This department's corrected calculations for reserve on policies outstanding on the basis of 4 per cent. actuaries' mortality, was found to exceed that published by the company by $7,024.

As the object of the examination was to show the exact condition of the company on Dec. 31, 1888, by all the information obtainable either at that date or since, it was thought proper to add the sum of $167,152 to the liabilities on account of deaths occurring in 1888, but upon which proofs were not received until 1889 by the company. These, therefore, did not appear in its statement. The proofs were practically all in by the end of May. As over six months have elapsed since the end of 1888, it is hardly probable that there can be anything further to be added to this item.

The item of $154,358 for surrender values, promised by the terms of certain policies in force over the 4 per cent. valuation of said policies, likewise does not appear in the company's reports. The reason is that in this class of policies the company for its own private purpose reserves upon the basis of 3 per cent. interest, and the above excess disappears within the still greater reserve wherewith the company charges itself in its own statement.

A most thorough and exacting search failed to disclose anything fraudulent or dishonest in the acts of the officers or clerks or in the books of the company. The rates of mortality, notwithstanding the small amount of new business obtained, has been favorable and show a well-selected body of risks. The rate of interest derived from investments has been over 5½ per cent. upon gross assets, and nearly 6 per cent. upon reserves. The expenses of management are among the lowest and its dividends are among the highest of any company reporting to this department.

TREATMENT OF THE INSURED.

It has on hand over $110 for every $100 of liability. The safety of the company and the honesty and economy of its management are beyond question. Fair treatment of policy holders is characteristic of the management. The company pays fair surrender values, and has charged itself voluntarily with $140,042 (part of $271,428 of liabilities above) on account of policies which have lapsed and that whose owners would have lost all right to surrender by reason of lapse of time, except for a resolution of the board granting them the same privileges which had been extended to policy holders upon policies issued of later date. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid ont under this resolution, which by strictly standing upon the terms of the contracts might legally have been covered into profits from forfeitures. Several millions of dollars have been used in anticipation of post-mortem dividends on note policies, which the company might have retained and paraded as surplus by the terms of its contracts until they matured. Owing to the fact that new policies were being issued without postponement of dividends equality between insurants required that they should be put upon the same basis as nearly as possible by paying up their deferred dividends.

For the past five years, which was as far as it was thought necessary to inquire, only $41,790 39 has been abated from claims by reason of compromises out of $18,377,744 paid. This was justified by the terms of the contracts and the circumstances of the cases. This remark will likewise apply to the $35,000 of contested cases charged as a liability.

A QUESTION OF POLICY.

The management has been severely criticised because a large amount of new business has not been secured, because of the large amount of real estate carried at a comparatively low rate of interest, and because of the defalcation of nearly half a million of dollars by its late financial correspondent, Joseph A. Moore, at Indianapolis. Upon these points every one will judge for himself. The Commissioner can only state the facts as he finds them, with such pertinent observations as seem necessary to explain them or aid in a fair conclusion. About 1870 the old note plan, upon which the company had obtained all of its business, was discontinued for the all-cash method in common with other Connecticut companies.

The agency force, educated to a different system, became more or less demoralized and the company lost the headway which it had attained. Shortly after 1873 competition between companies caused a material and continuing increase in the rates of commission paid to agents. Many companies adopted speculative plans of insurance based upon exaggerated estimates of results, and several went abroad for new business at greatly augmented cost. Into this competition the Connecticut Mutual declined to enter.

It has, therefore, remained content with its old agents at its old rates of commission and standard plans of insurance, believing that it had acquired sufficient size to obtain all that was available in that respect, and that the interest of its present clients would suffer by the other course. While the Commissioner does not pretend to be an expert in the menegement of an insurance office, these reasons seem to him to be entitled to great weight, and so long as the company has substantially held its own, never having had over $33,000,000 of insurance at any one time upon its books in excess of present holdings, it would seem that until its critics can demonstrate that its dividends and surplus would have been greater as to each insurer by another course, the charge of error in preferring quality to quantity may well be considered not proved.

As to the real estate held by the company, while if sold at the present appraisal, and taking into consideration the balance of profits derived from sales for the past ten years, there would be a material gain over the cost price, it nevertheless is the view of the Commissioner that the rents derived therefrom since it was acquired the account will stand at a loss. It is but fair, however, to state that the portions of this real estate which are responsible for this loss were derived from loans, purchases, and buildings made in the years prior to 1874. Property acquired by foreclosure of mortgages made since the end of the depression and since 1874 shows a handsome profit over cost and interest.

The mortgages now on hand were largely made since 1877 and under the present officers. They exhibit as a whole a healthy condition from which no fear of a repetition of loss, such as was before experienced, can be reasonably entertained in the event of another commercial depression. About two-thirds of these outstanding mortgages are upon farm property at 6 and 7 per cent., which seems to have been carefully selected. The interest has been paid promptly and foreclosures have been few, and those bought in by the company have as a whole shown a handsome percentage of profit on subsequent sales. Investments of mortgages are passed upon by a special committee of the board at weekly meetings and are made through representatives of the company in the several localities and not through loan associations.

THE MOORE AFFAIR.

It was to one of these representatives or financial correspondents, Joseph A. Moore, that the recent defalcation at Indianapolis was owing. Before this examination, and included in the business of 1888, the company had marked off from its assets on this account the sum of $453,443 01, of which $440,963 72 stood for completed or loans collected and embezzled by said Moore. The balance was for interest, rents, and taxes collected and not turned over to the company. One of the remarkable peculiarities of these transactions was that the amount collected on loans before paying off loans in not demanding either the return of their notes or a release of record from their mortgage obligations.

The unaccountable looseness of business method on the part of borrowers prevented the company from knowing that its loans were liquidated, and left the evidences of indebtedness still in the company's possession at Hartford. It has been the custom of the company for many years to require bonds of its soliciting agents and to have a special from the home office examine the books and accounts annually of their agencies. There being no contracts between these financial correspondents and the company, and their compensation being derived from the borrowers who used them as a mere convenience in transmitting money to the company upon contracts made with all payments to be made at Hartford only, and these correspondents having business relations with others besides itself, the company did not regard them as its agents or deem that it had any right to an inspection of their books.

It relied upon the possession of the evidences of indebtedness and receipts of interest (which in these cases Moore paid from his own pocket) as proof that the loans were yet due the company. The other amounts taken were partly from current collections and partly from overdue interest, which, the company had no reason to believe by Moore, had not been collected on account of some temporary embarrassment of the borrower, such as frequently occurs in the usual course of business. Since the closing of the books for 1888 a few additional items of small amounts have been discovered to add to this loss. These are more than offset by sums realized from the sales of property turned over to the company by Moore when the securities were discovered. There are considerable sums which may yet be realized from this source, but as they are not yet in hand and may become complicated by litigation, and belong rather to the profits of 1889 than to the valuation of the condition for Dec. 31, 1888, it is unnecessary to incumber the present report with a guess at the amount of the probable outcome.

A study of the situation made it evident to the Commissioner that no absolute knowledge of the limitations of this defalcation or of the possibility of a similar state of affairs existing in other localities could be had short of direct communication with each borrower. He has, therefore, caused to be sent, under the supervision of the department, a circular to each mortgagor stating the amount of his loan and interest due, as found upon the company's books and papers. Answers have been returned from most of these acknowledging the correctness of the statement. To those who have not answered, a second notice is being sent out asking for a reply. Owing to death, changes of address, sales of the mortgaged property to third parties, &c., it would be unreasonable to await a reply from all without incurring a longer delay in publishing the report than the circumstances warrant.

The replies which have been received are from all sections and kinds of borrowers, and may be taken as a fair sample of the condition of the whole 11,000 loans. Only one discrepancy of $200 has appeared therein, and the matter related to the said Joseph A. Moore. The inquiry will be pushed to a close and until all the statements are acknowledged. Should any further discrepancy be disclosed it will be made public

ON EUROPEAN RAILROADS

ONE TRAVELING AMERICAN TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS, THE RATE OF SPEED, AND THE COST OF RAILROAD TRAVEL ON THE CONTINENT.

MILAN, July 1.—On a warm day recently I was journeying with my wife from Strasburg to Basle in a second-class railway carriage. Facing me sat a German. On observing an American label pasted on a piece of my hand baggage he opened up a conversation with me. Mentioning the contrast between the American and European railway systems, he took no pains to conceal a feeling that he had chosen a topic pleasant for himself. He was certain that the science of railroading approached perfection in Germany, while he believed we had a good deal to learn about it in the United States. In a few moments he was patronizingly instructing me as to the niceties of railroad administration known only in his country. He had never crossed the Atlantic, but he had read enough about railway travel in America to enable him to settle his opinions on the question. Railroad fares were less in Europe than in America; nobody could contradict that.

In the compartment of the European railway carriage might be enjoyed a privacy unknown in an American car, which he spoke of as common and as crowded as an omnibus. He did not like to be elbowed in his seat by rough-looking people in work blouses and peasant's shoes—people who smelled of strong food and bad tobacco, and whose talk and manners were offensive. Railroad accidents were of rare occurrence in Europe, while every few weeks the newspapers were publishing accounts of a fresh railway catastrophe in the United States. He had lately read of a terrible collision in that country. The Government of America did not exercise a proper supervision over the control of its roads. I brought his discourse to an end by asking him in what State this latest accident had occurred. He had forgotten, but the name of the place was Chihuahua. Did the locality matter to me? Had I friends there, or did I own shares in the road of the State in which Chihuahua was situated?

I did not seize the opportunity here opened up to me to play the part of a triumphant American democrat. I made no attempts to clear up that man's notions of "the American Government" or to explain that our railway systems were not restricted to the limits of States, or to give him a lesson in the geography of Mexico. Nor did I let him into the secrets of American railway management. Since beginning a tour of the European Continent I had already had some experience in attempting to perform these tasks. To little audiences of fellow-travelers, purely in the spirit of a citizen of the world, I had judicially put the facts as they appeared to me relative to the widely-divergent evolution in the old and the new hemisphere of that greatest of modern institutions—the iron horse. I had told of the conveniences of travel in America. I had indicated to an inquiring amount of room for every passenger seated in an ordinary American car. I had said all the travelers sat facing in the direction of the locomotive, and had illustrated how nicely one might brace his feet against the crosspiece so conveniently arranged under the seat in front of him while he reclined at his ease against a cushioned back reaching only high enough to supply a rest for his head. I had described the ample means for ventilation at the roof and the rows of large windows at each side and along each side, through which all of the passing landscape on either hand might be seen. I had averred that above the aisle, running from end to end through the middle, the ceiling was so high that a man standing on a seat could not reach up to it. I had explained that our large, airy cars were to be heated in cold weather, and that people in our country were not obliged to wrap themselves up in rugs when traveling. I had gone on to say that not only had every car a toilet room built in at one end, but that it carried a supply of ice water, from which the passengers were free to help themselves.

Enlisted by my hearer, and spurred by the thought that some minds cannot hear to be opened suddenly to the full flood of truth, I had attempted to convey to my hearers an idea of the luxury of an American palace car, of the soothing comforts of a seat in a smoothly-running sleeping car, of the abundance served in a restaurant car, and of the wonders of a vestibule train. But all my labor had been a failure. The credence of the most tolerant of my auditors was overstrained before I had finished. One after another I lost control of their respectful attention as I developed what seemed to me the most significant points of my narrative. Twelve wheels to a car they knew were eight more than necessary. It was stretching it entirely too much when I made one of our cars double the length of a Continental wagon-carriage. That several trains of six or eight or even twelve such cars were started daily, month in and month out, to run between cities 1,600 kilometers apart in twenty-six hours was evidently in the light of common experience an impossibility. Something in the looks of my listeners had soon seemed to signify that my information partook of the suspicious accuracy of one whose imagination supplied his statistics. Thus it had happened more than once that before I had unburdened myself of my volume of facts I felt conscious I had convinced my hearers of but one thing, and that was that they had found a Munchausen.

So I made no reply as my German mentor sat silently looking at me, beaming self-satisfaction and casting about for another subject of conversation in which he might scale gain an advantage over me. I was in a frame of mind that fitted me to be impressed with some of the incomparable advantages of travel in perfect Germany. I made note of those first as hauls.

The compartment in which I sat was one of four of uniform size, into which the carriage was divided by partitions running from one side of it to the other and from floor to roof. Of each end or side of the car, as well as sides of the car, was a doorway barely wide enough to permit one German person to pass through it, and so low that a tall man would be obliged to stoop in making his exit or entrance. Standing midway between the doors I could have touched the highest point of the roof with my hands; had I stretched out my arms horizontally my index fingers might have rested against the two partitions, and then without moving from the spot I could have shaken hands with the people seated at either end of the compartment. From door to door across each partition ran a seat intended for five persons. The floor was of bare boards. The only visible upholstery was the heavy gray cloth that covered the seats and the part of the partitions which served as their backs. The invisible upholstery was a sort of stuffing under the gray cloth having no more spring than somoh earth and which sent forth little clouds of stale-smelling railroad dust whenever the carriage was running at full speed.

A foot below the roof an iron bracket ran along both partitions the full length of the compartment. In each doorway was a window entitled to be termed large, since at either side of it was a very little one. My German friend might fairly have been proud of those smaller windows, since it is not to every European mind that builds cars with them. Railway carriage windows are slid down here when opened, and to close them the passenger tugs at a long strap, the further end of which is fastened to the lower crosshar of the sash. From long-continued handling straps are soon prevailingly oily. The curtain is a primitive affair of thin stuff, closed by being slid ant across the window on a rod at the top and hooked down at the bottom. I have not seen a spring roller curtain on a Continental road.

The brackets in our carriage were packed with heavy hend luggage, the passengers having brought in with them about as much as their strength was equal to, as what goes in a baggage compartment is usually be paid for by weight. Several hpavy valises protruded out endways so far that they appeared to be about to fall on the heads of the persons beneath them. One hox, too large for the bracket, stood on the floor in the narrow aisle. Its owner, conscious that every one of his fellow-passengers thought he ought to have put it with the heavy heggage, was bidding defiance to public opinion and saving expenses in our compartment were seven persons. Four were facing in the direction of the motion of the train, the rest riding backward. Among the latter was a young woman who, in order to obtain a seat near a window, was willing to pay the penalty of becoming giddy in looking at the rapidly-receding landscape. Opposite her, his knees almost touching her, was a man who for some hours had alternated between pulling her inently and casting sheep's eyes at her in a sheepish way sondry indscribable digital explorations in several of the features of his uninviting face. The girl held up a newspaper high between her and this undesirable admirer and looked steadily out of the window.

At the door at the other end of the coate sat a large man and his larger wife. Long hefore the train had left Strasbnrg they had appropriated these seats by placing their hand baggage on them. Then they had walked about in the station until the time arrived for the train to start, when they came back, put their things in the brackets, and sat down in triumph. When the train was well under way they hooked down the curtains to keep out the sunshine and closed the windows to shut of the draught. What benefit remained to them of their capture of the best seats in the house was not easy from be-hind the blinds. Before my wife and I had entered, my German friend had spread himself and his coate and gripsacks over the three remaining seats facing front, but when we came in he made room for us hy his manner with a politeness that came reluctantly. When my wife had taken the seat, it left me to go to the other side of the box that cnmbered the aisle and ride backward. My better half, who is not tall, could not lean back in her seat if he put her feet on the floor, and if she leaned back cnn had no footing. But this predicament was remedied in a measure when I made a stosl of my valise, which was a new one. We men had removed our hats, not only on account of the heat, but because a cushioned headrest hulging out from the partition persisted in knocking them off when we leaned backward. Hats in hand, a new annoyance arose. In the middle of the roof of the compartment was a reflecting lamp that shot down its rays into our eyes from a distance of a few feet. We were to pass through a tunnel or two in the course of the afternoon, and it being the law that passengers must not be left in the dark, a porter had lighted the lamps long before the first tunnel was reached. My German friend, who was pampering copiously, wanted air. He asked the people who had closed their window to open it a little, but the prompt answer was that if he wanted to take cold and swallow dust there were others who did not. This led to a little skirmish of words that added nothing to the comfort of the company. In all, the situation was one in which words were dangerously near the point where even the patient get out of temper.

Yet my ride on that day in that second-class carriage was in no particular more disagreeable than I have found travel generally on the Continent. The people of many highly-civilized European lands take it for granted that a journey by rail must be made under just such conditions. The bad air in the dark, crowded little box, the face-to-face scrutiny of fellow-passengers, the quarrel over the opening or closing of the window, the embarrassing presence of strangers when lunch is brought out, are all to be expected. Stretching one's legs in a little walk in the aisle is not to be thought of. A drink of water cannot be had. There is generally no bell cord to stop the train in case of accidents. If one falls even slightly sick, the only thing to do is to quit the train. In third-class carriages the passengers sit on hard boards in compartments as narrow that they must dovetail feet. The only usual differences between second and first class is a slight matter of upholstery and in the fact that the latter is fitted up for two passengers less than the former. Occasionally, also, the aisle is a little wider.

The American at home who would form a mental picture of the interior of the railway carriage in general use on the Continent, excepting in Switzerland, can find the framework in one of the open street cars commonly run in our cities in summer—one of those in which the seats run crosswise and which is entered from a footboard running the length of the car. If the platforms were taken away, the ends boarded up completely, the sides closed save as to doorways at the transverse aisles, the backs of the seats run up to the ceiling, the four wheels enlarged somewhat, the car set upon springs, and the outside painted black, the clumsy street car might pass as a European railway carriage of the third class. There is no truck and bogy over the wheels, with triple sets of springs and a motion following the curves of the track independently of the car. The wheels and axles have but little play, and the consequences is a grinding and shaking and jarring which utterly exhausts the passenger in a single day's travel.

The trains are usually shorter than those of the same class seen in America. The make-up of an express train running from Paris to Amsterdam, which I saw at Utrecht, in Holland, was as follows: The first carriage, baggage; the second, third-class; one compartment for women two for smokers, two for non-smokers; the third, a second-class compartment at each end and then two between them first-class; the fourth and last, a carriage divided into a cleaning compartment, with its toilet room, and two second-class compartments.

In the course of a day's journey there is much making up and taking apart of an ordinary Continental train. The inquiry to be made before entering a carriage is not where the train is going, but where that one carriage is going. Care must be taken to read the signboards hanging on its doors, which announce its destination, its class, and which are the smokers', the non-smokers', men's, women's, and men's and women's compartments. An American is puzzled by the number and variety of uniformed officials who add to the confusion at a railway station. He must think twice before asking a question of any of them. If he addresses a door opener, the man does not know; if a porter, the fellow will discover means of getting a fee before the answer is given; if a station master, that grand official lets it be known that it is not his office to answer questions. In many of the larger stations there is a row of ticket windows—traps for the unwary, for they represent different routes, two of which may eventually lead to the same place. In Holland, at an interior town, I bought a ticket for Rotterdam for what seemed to me a high price. It carried me there by a long and circuitous way, but I afterward learned that another route had existed, running enorm

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales of any importance were held at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Monday, July 22.

The sale by William Kennelly & Brother, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot, 123 East 73d-st., south side, 140 feet west of Lexington-av., was adjourned to Aug. 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

34 Nassau-st., N. Y. 16 Court-st., Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No charges for disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FEW DESIRable cottages for permanent residence, near depot at Great Neck, L. I.; 14 miles from the city; 18 trains each way daily; commutation only $60 per year. Address for particulars, W. R. GRACE & CO., Hanover-square, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

F. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.

CORONA, THE BANNER VILLAGE of the North side of Long Island.
CORONA, AUCTION SALE.
CORONA, TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CORONA, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA, on the premises at Corona,
CORONA, 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA, FRENCH MANSION,
CORONA, with choice lots near depot.
CORONA, UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
CORONA,
CORONA, Trains every half hour from 6:00 A. M.
CORONA, till midnight. Only 18 minutes by rail-
CORONA, road. Fare only 80 cents weekly. 3,000
CORONA, lots already sold. Five hundred well-
CORONA, ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
CORONA, A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE.
CORONA, Join this excursion.
CORONA, FREE TRANSPORTATION TO ALL.
CORONA, Music and collation
CORONA, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA, Visit this lovely section.
CORONA,
CORONA, Call or write for free tickets and maps.
CORONA, Hitchcock's Real Estate Office, 14 Cham-
CORONA, bers-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

Will sell at auction TUESDAY, July 23,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st,

to close partnership estate.

34th-st., south side, between Lexington and 4th ava.; plot 46x117.6 feet, prominently situated in one of the most desirable locations in the city.

Also on north side of 33d-st., on the rear of above, 89x80 feet.

70 per cent. at 4 per cent. may remain for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell at auction, Tuesday, July 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., 244 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story and basement high-steep brick and brownstone dwelling, 18.9x98.9. Maps at auctioneers, 73 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A CHOICE NUMBER OF THREE AND four story houses to rent. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

The Yosemite Apartments,

Park-av., corner 62d-st.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment building in the city. Elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate; now ready for inspection.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late manager Navarro Building.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET—PORTSMOUTH, 338 to 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; rents, $900 up; also, in Hampshire, adjoining, small apartments without kitchen; very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—With gas, steam heat; every attendance; elevator runs all night; rents $900 up. Apply to Superintendent Cumberland, 2 Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st., or to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—SMALL, FURNISHED COTTAGE within about fifty miles of New-York City, in the mountains or Hudson Highlands for August, September, and October. Address MORRIS, Room 25, 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Houston and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large light, dry cellar and sub-cellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 and 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000,000 WORTH MONUMENTS AT cost. N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1,149 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.
RETURNING.
LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.
☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.
FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING:
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.
Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

America's Day Summer Resort.

GLEN ISLAND

Perfection in every detail. Rare and magnificent foliage, nature's choicest flowers. A wonderful combination of attractive features, affording unlimited facilities for a summer day's outing. Extensive Menagerie and Aviaries. Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and Sea Monsters. Two Grand Concerts daily; Superior Dinners a la Carte. World Renowned Glen Island Clam Bakes. Rich Dutch Island—Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M. 23d Street, East River, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 1.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island almost hourly until 8 P. M.
Eight Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays.
40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPRESS TRAINS, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOR THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, July 8 to Aug. 17, inclusive.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
Leave NEW-YORK, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00 P. M.

By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.

ALL-RAIL LINE.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot Liberty st., N. R., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:20 special express, 1:40 special express, 1:00 special express, 1:30 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS ON ALL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS.

By this line passengers can make QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.

RETURNING, LEAVE THE PARK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACES.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
Including admission to Field, $1 50. Including Field and Grand Stand, $2 50.
TICKETS GOOD BY EITHER ROUTE.
Tickets for sale at 71 and 415 Broadway.

CONEY ISLAND.

BRIGHTON BEACH, WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.

Culver Route, Sea Beach Route, Bay Ridge Ferry.

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.

Boats run to Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P.M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK, and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)..9:00 A. M.
" New-York, foot 22d-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30, Brooklyn, 6:30 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., (6:20 except Sundays,) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:50, 4:50 (Sundays only,) and half hourly from 7:20 to 9:20 and 9:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

23D REGIMENT BAND.

PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII" EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS and MONDAYS.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 15 minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant steamboat EMELINE from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av., 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4 and 5 P. M. directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c; children, 5c.; excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad, from 92d-st. (Astoria) Ferry, from 6 A. M. till midnight; fare, 10c.

Grand concert on the pier every day.

ERIE R'Y. SPECIAL EXCURSIONS. SHOHOLA GLEN

SUNDAYS, MORNING AND AFTERNOON. Sundays—From 23d-st. 9:25 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:30 A. M. Wednesdays—23d-st., 9:55 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9 A. M.

WEDNESDAYS, MORNING. GREENWOOD LAKE—Sundays, A. M.—23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10 o'clock. Sundays, P. M.—23d-st., 1:55; Chambers-st., 2. Wednesdays—23d-st., 9:10 A.M.; Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.

$1.00.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT

GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

THE TURF.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO Monmouth Park RACES VIA Pennsylvania R. R.

Leave Deebrosses and Cortlandt Sts. Ferries every race day at 11:30 A. M., 12 noon, and 12:30 P. M.

Additional on Saturdays only, 1 P. M.

Returning immediately after the races.

Low rates as usual.

Tickets on sale at all the company's Broadway offices, and at the stations named above.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES—LONG Branch, N. J.—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until SATURDAY, AUG. 17, inclusive. Commencing rain or shine, 2:30 P. M.

Central R.R. of N. J., Liberty-St. Ferry, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R., Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30 P. M. (1 P. M. on Saturdays only.) Boats, via Sandy Hook, from Pier 8, foot of Rector-st., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:00 P. M. Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.

Grand concert on the pier every day.

J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. J. CASSATT, Pres.

SARATOGA RACES! BEGIN JULY 25 AND CONTINUE UNTIL AUG. 29. 30 RACING DAYS.

Not less than five races each day, the first race at 11:30.

JAMES M. MARVIN, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIAtion.—Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until further notice. Five or more races each day. Races commence promptly at 2:30 P. M. Course can be reached by all routes to Coney Island. JAMES MCGOWAN, Secretary. G. H. ENGEMAN, President.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and after July 22, 1889.

18 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal special, Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with Drawing-room car for Montreal. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ruland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points at Eagle Bridge Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Shippenburg, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express, Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:20 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except sunday.

*10 P. M., Special Limited Express, Wagner sleeping cars, Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and seats secured in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 2 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 728 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station, New-York, at 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS. Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
*1 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
*3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
6:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leave as follows: 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 40 minutes later:)

*7:45 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Roscoe, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge: Pullman Sleepers.

†1:30 P. M. Saturdays only. Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway. J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, ASBURY PARK, PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 (express,) 6:10 P. M.: Sundays, 9 A. M., 5 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:11 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, 4:30, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS HATCH, Superintendent. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting with Fast Mail for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra fare for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Homellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 9:01, 7:01, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain express,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:31, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:26, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:39, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:08, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

LONG BEACH AND POINT LOOKOUT,

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 5:50, *8:50 P. M. For Watch Hill, 8:5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing room and sleeping cars.

*1:20, 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, *8:50, *7:30, 8:10 P. M. ☞Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 23, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the finest of this class of the service composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

For BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 3:30 P. M. daily.

For ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:30, 3:10, (3:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4, 5:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12:02, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 8:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Parlor cars on all trains.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Cape May.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 78 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

*8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1:45 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, &c.

5 and 6:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Rad Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 8:30, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Tome River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 7, 8, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 8:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., FOOT OF RECTOR-ST., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30, P. M.

For Lakewood, Tome River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 8:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only.) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. (Sundays only.) 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 3:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 184 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, 9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Albany, 9:15, *9:55 A. M. for Albany, Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:25, *11:45 P. M.; Cornwall, *9:55 A. M., 2:45, 5:35 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell (Lake George) at 9:55 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Through Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Ni

UNDER A BROILING SUN

HARD WORK FOR THE REGIMENT AT PEEKSKILL.

THE MEN BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT CAMP LIFE IS NOT A PICNIC—PLENTY OF WORK TO DO.

PEEKSKILL, July 22.—Heavy banks of mist hung over the valley of the Hudson to-day, and the rays of the broiling sun seemed to increase in inteneity as they were reflected from the glaring pavements in the State Camp. When the sun was the hottest and the reflection greatest, 100 men left camp under command of Capt. Thurston for grand guard duty. The detail consisted of men from B and E Companies, and were accompanied by Capt. Maidhof, First Lieut. J. A. Quigley and Second Lieuts. Robert J. Daley, Walter B. Hotchkiss, and H. H. Treadwell. The men had all the appearance of veterans as they struck out in the Annsville road, with rolled overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, with Capt. Thurston and his bugler and Lieut. Hamilton, United States Army, who went along as instructor, at their head.

It was not fun toiling up the steep mountain slopes in heavy marching order, without a breath of air. The perspiration rolled down their faces and necks in streams, and Capt. Maidhof's rubicund face took on the hue of an October sunset. A mile and a half from camp the relief was established and placed in his charge. Capt. Thurston took the remainder forward and divided them into three posts. At 7 o'clock the advance guard was called in, and the reserves were sent forward as the night guard, the sentries being doubled. The detail was very much assisted in obtaining their places by a topographical map which had been drawn by Lieut. Malcolm C. Murray.

The sweltering heat did not stand in Col. Camp's way in giving the regiment plenty of work to do. He had the boys out at 5:30 this morning in a skirmish drill by companies, and at 9:30 in battalion drill. In these manœuvres the regiment displayed the need of practice. Nearly three hundred new men are in camp and many of them are just beginning to realize that they are not here for a week's picnic, but in a camp of instruction, where the untidy must mend his ways, where the lazy must work, and all must learn. To-day's guard mount was a slight improvement over yesterday's. In fact this seems to be the regiment's strong point. The officers and non-commissioned officers all display a thorough knowledge of their duties. The sentinels walk their posts well.

The inspection brought out more weak points. As the practice has been, Col. McGrath called the company Sergeants together yesterday and gave them minute instruction as to the best way of policing quarters. This formality brings out the character of men more than any other in camp. The flaps of the tents are to be rolled, blankets placed in the sun, mattresses aired, equipment burnished, floors scrubbed, and the tents surroundings swept. After this every article in the tent must be put in its prescribed place, wash buckets at the front and left corner of the tent, with the tin wash basin on top and inverted; camp chairs reclining at footof cot and blankets made up in five folds and laid on the mattress, which is rolled on the cot. When Col. McGrath's report was made known the officers were sorely chagrined. By companies the report was: A, Capt. Preece, policing poor, dressing tents careless; B, Capt. Maidhof, dressing and policing good; C, Capt. Lillendahl, dressing and policing bad; D, Capt. Bartlett, policing poor, dressing fair; E, Capt. Thurston, policing very good, dressing fair to good; F, Capt. Dubois, policing good, dressing slovenly; G, Capt. Demarest, dressing and policing very good; H, Capt. Finch, policing and dressing very good; I, Capt. Leo, policing good, dressing fair; K, Capt. Hart, dressing bad.

The battalion drill was rather ragged. The men worked hard, but many of the new recruits, who have never been in camp, failed to understand the bugle calls, and the result can readily be seen. Col. Camp was in command, with Major King as second. The men experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining alignment, owing to the unevenness of the ground, after their Winter's drilling on the springy armory floors, but two or three practice drills will remove this defect.

The threatening weather deterred many persons from coming over to camp to dress parade this evening. The absence of a hundred men on grand guard and one hundred men on camp guard and police led to the formation of a single line. Lieut. Col. Miller was in command. Gilmore was at his best and his selections were rapturously applauded. The evening concert was held on the parade ground instead of at the Colonel's quarters.

Gilmore proposes that so far as discipline and tidiness are concerned, his baud will not take a back seat. He has offered three prizes, one of $15 for the best tent during the week, $10 for the second, and $5 for the third. Already has the seed taken root, for after inspection to-day Col. McGrath informed Bandmaster Brown that the street containing the drum corps, in policing and dressing, was superior to any in the regiment.

Gilmore's concert for the State Camp to-night consists of:

Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini
Song, "Les Rameax".....Faure
Solo for Enphonium, "Concerto Originale"..
Raffayolo
Signor Raffayoio.
Grand selection, "Gems of the Operas"..Ballini
Gavotte, "The Pearl".....Hoffman
Finte solo, "Fantasie on Popular Airs.....Cox
Mr. John Cox.
Patrol, "The Passing Regiment".....Coverley
Polka, "Gambrinus".....Bial

ASSEMBLY FORTY-NINE MOVES OUT.

Yesterday saw the last remains of the once formidable District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, leave Pythagoras Hall, which has been their headquarters for several years. The furniture and fixtures in the lodge rooms, hall-room, and co-operative store were sold at auction under direction of Receiver Michael Breslin. By a strange coincidence the disappearance took place on the first anniversary of the day when a fight occurred at the meeting of Assembly 49 and James E. Quinn, the Master Workman, thrust the charter of the Assembly into his pocket and walked out of Pythagoras Hall, calling to all his adherents to follow him to 98 Forsyth-street, which has since been the headquarters of the Quinn faction.

The stuff in the building yesterday brought good prices, better than the receiver and the anti-Quinnites, the victorious faction in No. 49, had expected it would. The total amount realized was nearly $1,000. Wooden and cane chairs, benches, tables, chandeliers, carpets, desks and showcases were among the articles sold. The bed on which Jim Quinn slept in, since he was thrown out of Pythagoras Hall went for $1.75. In the basement where No. 49 once had a restaurant, only a range and a few tables and chairs were found. The plates and other utensils had disappeared.

A number of the anti-Quinnites attended the sale, but not a single man of the Quinn faction made his appearance. After the liabilities of No. 49 and the New-York Protective Association are paid up out of the money got from the sale of Pythagoras Hall and the furniture, there will be a margin left of some $8,000. Most of this, of course, will go toward paying counsel and receiver's fees. What remains will be distributed among the enemies of James E. Quinn.

MORE LAND FOR THE BRIDGE.

The matter of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees gaining possession of the property on Park-row just north of the bridge came up before Referee E. R. Olcott yesterday afternoon. The Bridge Trustees were represented by Mr. W. W. Dykman of Dykman & Bergen; George Ehret, the owner of the property in dispute was represented by Mr. Asabel P. Fitch; Frank Tranb, the tenant of the property, was represented by Mr. George Busbe, and the city of New-York was represented by Mr. Barrie of the office of the Corporation Counsel.

By consent of counsel it was settled that testimony may be taken by the referee as to the endeavors of the petitioners to agree with the owners as to the purchase value of the real estate concerned. Mr. Dykman for the petitioners made the point that under the statute the burden of proof rested upon the respondents. Messrs. Busbe and Fitch argued against this, but the referee decided against them. They then asked for time to submit briefs on the question, and, Mr. Dykman consenting, this was allowed.

MR. MARTINE'S FIGURES.

HE SUBMITS AN ESTIMATE BELOW THAT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

None of the School Commissioners—Galloway, Guggenheimer, or Schmitt—whose presence was so much desired at the meeting of the Commissioners in condemnation of the public school site at Mulberry and Bayard streets, yesterday put in an appearance. None of the Sixth Ward School Trustees was present, although they, as well as the Commissioners, had publicly had a good deal to say about the value of the property. Notwithstanding their failure to attend, Assistant Corporation Counsel Harris was ready with a witness to the value of the property, and the second examination of the question, this time upon objections to the preliminary award, was begun.

On the first examination of the question the expert witnesses for the city were able to arrive at pretty close conclusions with respect to the value of the property, but upon cross-examination they were unable to state substantial bases for the conclusions they had arrived at. The average of their estimates of the value of the property was $120,000. Mr. Edmund H. Martine was the witness introduced yesterday by Mr. Harris, who takes up the case where Arthur Berry left it, and he came fortified with data and knowledge drawn from his own dealings in neighboring property.

For parcel 1, which is a coal yard at 74 Mulberry-street, 24 feet 8 inches front by 100 feet deep, unknown owners, Mr. Martine's appraisal was $17,000, of which $16,500 was the figure for the lot and $500 for the sheds. The commission on their preliminary award had conceded $18,000 for the plot. For plots 2 and 3, 92 Bayard-street, on the corner of Mulberry, 28 feet 4 inches front by 100 feet deep, with an L 25 by 24 feet in rear of the lot, the property of Moses Gardner, Mr. Martin's estate, was $47,500. The commission had awarded $65,000 for this plot.

The next plot, 90 Bayard-street, 22 feet front and 67 feet deep, belonging to Silver Brothers, was appraised by the witness at $17,000 for the lot and buildings, of which $3,000 was for the buildings. The preliminary award of the commission was $22,000. The remaining plot, 86 and 88 Bayard-street, 50 feet front by 100 feet in depth, the property of the Perris estate, Mr. Martine appraised at $42,000. The commission had awarded $48,000. In the aggregate the witness testified that the entire site was worth $123,500, and, as a broker, if he had the property for sale, he would not advise his clients to accept a less figure. But between this estimate and that of the commission on its preliminary award there was a difference of $29,500.

The lawyers for the property owners did not, of coonrse, relish this bit of testimony, and accordingly they trained their ordnance upon the witness. Every effort was made to entangle him and cause him to contradict himself; but the witness refused to be confused. The Commissioners showed their interest by the frequent interposition of questions for their own information. They had stated previously that no case for the city had been able to give reasons for his estimates of the value of the property, and their preliminary estimates were accordingly based almost entirely on the testimony submitted by the owners. The cross-examination of Mr. Martine will be continued later in the week.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

DAVID M. NEUBURGER IS ARRESTED FOR ABSTRACTING A LICENSE.

Lawyer David M. Nenburger, a prominent County Democracy man, was arrested, and taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice O'Reilly charging him with grand larceny. In January last John F. Maguire bought the saloon 87 Sonth-street, and assumed a mortgage on the place for $4,000, held by James Everard, the brewer. On June 19 Maguira sold the saloon to James Kirby for $5,000, subject to the mortgage, to Everard, which by that time had been reduced to $3,500. On June 25, Maguire took the place back from Kirby. On the following day Neubsrger, who is Everard's lawyer, went to the saloou while Maguire was absent and asked the bartender, Peter La Floer, to show him the license. When La Floer handed him the license Nenburger broke the frame, putted document in his pocket, and walked ont. The license is worth $200, and the charge of grand larceny is based on the taking of it. Magnire says he went to Nenburger's office, 291 Broadway, and demanded the return of the license, but the lawyer refused to give it up unless the former would transfer it by indorsement to Everard. Magnire refused to do so, and three days later a man who represented himself as a Marshal turned ont the barkeeper and closed the saloou.

Failing to recover possessiou of his saloon, Maguire brought a suit for $10,000 damages against Everard in a Kings County court and had Nenbnrger arrested for abstracting his license. Maguire also declares that Nenhurger told him he had made arrangements to have the Board of Excise revoke his license this morning.

Nenburger was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions. During the proceedings in the police court Nenhurger fell in a faint and narrowly missed striking his head against the iron railing in front of the clerk's desk.

IN FAVOR OF THE FAIR.

MANY CITIZENS PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO SUPPORT THE MOVEMENT.

Letters continne to be received by Mayor Grant, accepting the invitations to the meeting to be held in his office on Thnrsday afternoon, at which the advisability of holding a world's fair in this city in 1892 is to be settled. Some of the writers say they will be unable to attend the conference, but pledge themselves to do everything in their power to have the great fair held here and to make it a snccess. Among those who give support to the project are Vice President Morton, Samuel Sloan, William M. Evarts, Emigration Commissioner Hauseit, Morris K. Jesup, A. B. De Freece, Health Commissioner Wilson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas A. Edison, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Calvin S. Brice, Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch and Edward J. Dunphy, Emilio Zerano, ex-Gov. George Hoadly, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Brent Good, E. L. Merrifield, Edward Kearney, George Ehret, Louis Contencin of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

In his letter Mr. Bliss said: "I am glad that, as the Chief Executive of the City Government, you have devised a method by which our citizens may, under official guidance, unite to press the subject. The exposition can, in my opinion, only be secured for New-York and be made successful under the direct auspices of the City and State Governments, and I shall advocate co-operation by the Chamber of Commerce and all other societies, with the plans devised by the committees which you will officially institute."

ANOTHER BANKRUPT SALE AT HEARN'S.

Those shoppers who remember the sale of the big stock of L. M. Bates & Co. at Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue in the stores of James A. Hearn & Son, a few months ago, will be pleased to learn that the latter enterprising firm has made arrangements to make Summer shopping have more than usual interest after the same general plan. Up to last week George A. Hurd, snccessor to Hurd, Waite & Co. of 281, 283, and 285 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, did business in the big five-storied and basement buildings at the address. Mr. Hurd had a full stock of the goods necessary in a first-class dry goods store, valued at $100,000 according to retail prices. It was sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Kings County, and as James A. Hearn & Son are always prepared to invest money for their customers' benefit, they succeeded in purchasing the entire stock for $35,000 cash. The purchase was an advantageous one even for the big New-York dry goods house, and it will require until Friday for Messrs. Hearn & Son to prepare for the invasion. Not until on that day the goods from the Hurd store will be placed on the counters of James A. Hearn & Son's establishment in West Fourteenth-street and will be all ready for their customers. Owing to the peculiarly advantageous terms at which the goods were bought, they will be sold for prices which will startle even the most experienced New-York shopper, so that perhaps it might be as well for ladies contemplating a tour through the retail dry goods district to call Friday and see what bargains may be obtained at Hearn's.

THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, July 22.—Commander Harrington's testimony that he gave Saturday afternoon was approved by the court, which stated that his official report of the stranding of the Constellation was mainly correct.

The testimony of Commander Harrington was that he was running for Lynn Haven Bay, where he had anchored before. He had just previous to the time of the accident, ordered Lieut. Orchard, the watch officer, and Lieut. Swinburn, the deck officer, to "keep a bright lookout." He never knew that no man was at the masthead until it was brought out before the court. He heard the soundings reported regularly from the seaman casting the lead and occasionally from the cadet who had the other lead. When the ship ran into the fog bank he ordered the topgallants down and sailed all hands on deck and gave the order to cast anchor. As the ship wore, immediately after this order, the cry of breakers ahead was made. He saw them, and that the ship could not rest around. He then ordered the helm to be reversed, and in five seconds the ship struck.

DANGER IN THE RUINS.

THE WORK OF REMOVING THE BODIES OF THE BURNED HORSES.

With the thermometer climbing toward the nineties and an atmosphere heavily charged with humidity, the conditions were about as favorable as possible yesterday for the rapid development of a serious menace to the city's health at the scene of Sunday morning's livery stable fire in East Eleventh-street. At the time that official life begins stirring Monday morning the fact of the presence in the ruins of the bodies of 125 horses had been very generally known for twenty-four hours, and the expectation of the people who live in the neighborhood was that a force of men would begin the work of removing the dead animals at once. They were disappointed; and as the morning hours dragged by and their noses began to experience gentle suggestions of a trying time coming, they began to feel anxious. At 1 in the afternoon they felt some little relief at seeing a small body of men begin in a feeble and perfunctory way the work of clearing the street as a preliminary to attacking the big job before them. Four hours later, when they saw how little had been accomplished, they decided that they were in for a four or five days' stretch of misery.

The contract for removing the bodies was placed with Thomas F. White, and Under-Superintendent Connell, who put some twenty-five men on the work, will carry the job to completion. Mr. O'Connell declared that in forty-eight hours from noon yesterday the cellar would be clear of its malodorous contents. Mr. White, he said, had removed 1,300 dead horses from the Belt Line Railroad stables in seventy-two hours, and the removal of the difficulty in accomplishing the much smaller job in a little over half the time. Foremen, policemen, and Health officials shook their heads, however, and were sure that at the rate of progress accomplished yesterday the job would not be finished for five or six days. One of them cited the case of the fire at Fleischmann's stable, in Thirteenth-street, where it took nine days to remove thirty-seven horses.

Only three horses were got ont by 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One body of the four a dozen were exposed to view in the cellar at the northeast corner of the building, and these were promptly drenched with disinfectants by Inspector McGowan and a gang of helpers from the Health Department. A bromine solution was the one used. It was brought in 25-gallon tanks, two of which were emptied during the afternoon. Mr. McGowan said he believed, judging by the progress being made in removing the débris, that probably 10,000 gallons of the solution would be need before the work was done.

Mr. Weil estimated his loss yesterday at $40,000, on which his insurance is $16,500; placed in the Globe, Pacific, and Builders' of New-York and Orient of Hartford. His loss is total and he will recover the full amount of his insurance. He is said to have paid $14,000 for the good will of the business. He owns the lease for the city had been able to give reasons for his estimates of the value of the property, and their preliminary estimates were accordingly based almost entirely on the testimony submitted by the owners. The cross-examination of Mr. Martine will be continued later in the week.

WRONGDOING INTIMATED.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE F. G. FAULKNER COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP.

The F. G. Faulkner Company, dealers in iron pipes and fittings at 41 Day-street, has notified the creditors that it will wind up business. Frank G. Faulkner, the President, has been deposed by the Trustees, who were dissatisfied with his management, and Morris E. Thayer has been made Treasurer with a view of winding up the business. It was first thought to have a receiver appointed, but upon consultation with some of the principal creditors it was decided not to have a receiver, as it would involve unnecessary expense.

There is considerable mystery about the real reason for the removal of Mr. Faulkner, and several rumors are in circulation in the trade which could not be definitely confirmed. Several of the large creditors who were seen yesterday said they were informed that Mr. Faulkner had been removed for "confidential reasons," the nature of which was not mentioned. Mr. Faulkner started the company in May, 1885, having previously been for several years a partner in the firm of Bird, Faulkner & Co. The company's capital stock was placed at $15,000, and for the first three years of business, it is said, paid annual dividends of 10 per cent. In 1888, it was claimed the surplus was about $10,000. Notwithstanding that the company was apparently prosperous, its payments were slow and irregular, so some of the creditors say, and they found cousiderable difficulty in collecting their accounts.

Mr. Thayer, when questioned about matters, said yesterday that it was the same old story of wrongdoing, and the best friends suffer, but he would not state definitely what the wrongdoing consisted of. He said the directors were dissatisfied with the way Mr. Faulkner had managed the business, and had deposed him as President, and appointed Mr. Thayer Treasurer to wind up the business. The creditors would all be paid in full, the stockholders were making good all deficiency, the creditors were very friendly toward the company. No investigation had yet been made to see where the company's money had gone.

Mr. Faulkner was around among the creditors yesterday and said he intended starting business for himself. Creditors say they have not learned the amount of the company's liabilities, but they are reported in the trade to be about $50,000.

CHARGES TO BE SIFTED.

AN ORIGINAL WAY TO CALL ATTENTION TO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES' WAYS.

A large crowd of people assembled in front of the Mayor's Marshal's office at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and Marshal Enclehardt, who has been enjoying his Summer vacation out of town, also came in. This gathering was caused by an advertisement, published yesterday morning, inviting all persons who had paid money in at 16 or 48 Clinton-place or 10 Union-square and had failed to get any situations to call at the Marshal's office with their receipts.

The Marshal had not inserted the advertisement, and he wondered who had done it until Emil James, a dealer in sewing machines of 44 Clinton-place, appeared and said that he had done so. The pisces mentioned are employment agencies, and the crowds that gather there are disagreeable and annoying to him. Besides, he was satisfied that a number of poor people had been unjustly dealt with, he said.

Several complaints had, in fact, been sent in against the agency, at 16 Clinton-place, which is kept by a man named Ellis, and last Wednesday the Marshal had recommended that his license be revoked. The applicant for work deposits $5 or $8 with the agent or two in return, pledges himself to find work for the applicant within a certain number of days or to refund the money. Among the complaints against 48 Clinton-place, kept by Edmond and Morris Pompinella, two were from men who said that they had not got any situations after the lapse of time agreed upon, nor had their deposits been returned to them. The Marshal recommended the revocation of tha license of the Pompinellas. There were very few complaints against the agency at 10 Union-square, and these were not serious. The Marshal will make further investigations into these complaints. Most of the complaints were from people whose time for waiting for work had not yet lapsed.

FOUR CONVERTERS BURNED OUT.

Jnst as George L. Weldman of 1,211 Broadway was about locking his candy store, early Sunday morning, he noticed thick volumes of black smoke pouring from underneath his show window. By the time the engines arrived the space under the show window was a mass of flames. The casing on the outside of the store was torn away by the firemen, when it was found that tha fire had started in a box containing the converter of the Manhatan Electric Lighting Company, which furnishes the store with light. The converter box was entirely burned ont, but few palls of water sufficed to quench the fire.

It was fortunate that Mr. Weidman was at his store at the time the fire broke ont, or doubtless it would have gained sufficient start to destroy a good part of tha block. Had tha fire once caught the sugar and candy in the place there is nothing that could have averted a big blaze.

Mr. Weidman, in speaking about the matter yesterday, said that this was the fourth converter that had burned out since he put the lights in a few months ago.

A TIMES reporter made inquiries of the foreman having charge of the repairs yesterday as to the cause of the trouble with the converters. He said he could give no reason for this one acting in the way it did unless it had water dripping on it.

THE ALTERNATING CURRENT

A DOCTOR WHO HAS FAITH IN ITS DEADLY EFFECT.

TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE REFEREE BECKER IN FAVOR OF THE ELECTRICAL EXECUTION LAW.

W. Bourke Cockran came into his office yesterday morning to assist in resuming the hearing in the electrical execution case, with one of his fingers done up in part of a kid glove and his hair ont very short. The impression was general that he had been having a little fun with the electric fluid on his own account and had learned something of the power of the current which he says he doesn't believe would kill Kemmler, bnt he explained that he only had out his finger while "in swimming." He didn't explain the extreme shortness of his hair.

Referee Becker called the "meeting" to order a few minntes after 10 o'clock, and Mr. Cockran, who had announced on Friday that he had closed his case, said he had heard of another man who had had a miraculous escape from death by lightning, and asked permission to introduce this man as a witness later on. Deputy Attorney General Poste objected. He said that he would prefer to have Mr. Cockrau get through with all his witnesses before the evidence for the State was introduced. The referee finally said he would decide in the matter when the witness was presented.

Dr. A. D. Rockwell, a specialist in nervous diseases and electro-therapeutics, and a professor in the New-York Post Graduate School and Hospital, was the first witness called by Mr. Poste. He said that he had been a practicing physician for twenty-five years, and had been a surgeon in the United States Army. He had studied the subject of human resistance to electricity, and from experiments it was his opinion that the application of an electric current to a man's body materially lessened his resistance. The more powerful the current the less the resistance offered and the drop from the maximum to the minimum resistance—the latter, he thought, ranged from 400 to 1,200 ohms—under the influence of a powerful current, one of 1,000 volts, for instance, was almost instantaneous. The resistance of a man, however, in the practice of medicine was no obstacle to the accomplishment of the effect desired by the application of electricity.

In different men, the witness went on, he found that he got practically the same milliampere measurement, and he argued from that that under the same current the ultimate resistance of all men was practically the same—there was some variation, bnt not very much. The great variation in resistance which had been found to exist in different men, and even in the same men, was due, he thought, to the fact that the contact in some cases was imperfect. That fact would serve to largely increase the resistance measured. The susceptibility of men differed, bnt witness did not believe that that variation affected the result in the application of electricity.

Dr. Rockwell had assisted in Harold P. Brown's experiments at Edison's laboratory, and regarded them as important. All the animals he saw experimented upon were instantly killed except one, in which case the electrodes accidentally slipped and made the contact imperfect. A second shock, however, caused instant death.

"From your knowledge of the subject," asked Mr. Poste, "and from the result of experiments you have witnessed, do you believe that an electrical current can be artificially generated which will kill a man instantly and painlessly in every case where it is scientifically applied?"

"I do, most certainly," the doctor replied emphatically.

"Do you think that the electrodes can be so placed upon a criminal in the apparatus proposed to be used in electrical executions that there will be no probability of his being burned?"

"I certainly do."

As applied to a criminal in the death chair, the witness believed that the electric current would be diffused generally throughout the body and pass through those tissues which are most charged with the saline fluid of the body. The alternating current was the best current to be used, for it was much more deadly in its effects that the continuous current. In answer to Mr. Poste the witness said that he would suggest that the electrodes used in an electrical execution be large enough to cover the surface of the brain at the back of the head, with metallic backs and with a covering of sculptors' clay, or absorbent cottou, which should be moistened with a solution of sulphate of zinc or salt and water.

"How powerful, in your opinion," asked Mr. Poste, "must a current be which will produce instant death?"

"An alternating current of 1,000 volts," the doctor replied, "would always kill. That is, I would be very much surprised if such a current, properly applied, did not result in death."

"Have you any doubt that an alternating current of 1,500 volts, such as is proposed to be used in executions, would inevitably kill?"

"None in the world. Such a current would of necessity produce a rupture of the muscular tissues and immediately stop the action of the heart, causing a paralysis of the nerve centres."

"What effect would it have on the lungs?"

"Well, it would immediately stop the heart's action and therefore stop respiration."

Mr. Cockran was then permitted to cross-examine the witness, and he started in upon his task with a tremendous rush. He informed the witness that all his testimony as to the effects of electricity on human beings, no practical experiments ever having been made, was only "scientific guessing," and asked if it was not so. Dr. Rockwell objected somewhat to the term, but said that of course the effects could only be obtained by deduction. Mr. Cockran then abruptly asked the witness if he had not read some of Mr. Poste's questions before he went on the stand, and the witness said he had—in fact, he had discussed it. The same old questions, tending to show that the power of a stroke of lightning was infinitely greater than any artificial current and that men had been struck by lightning and had survived the shock, were put to the witness. He replied in the usual answers a little by saying that he thought an artificial current could he generated which would shatter some inorganic substance. The lightning stroke was such a totally different force from a dynamic current that a fair comparison of their respective powers could hardly be made, he believed. He said, however, that lightning or static electricity had any deadlier power than artificially generated currents. He had made experiments with the latter and found that no matter how feeble the current it always produced a reaction on his brain. Static electricity did not always do so.

The case of the witness, West, who was struck by lightning at Fort Lee and had all his clothing torn from his body without killing him, was related to Dr. Rockwell, and he said that he naturally assumed that the current did not reach the man's nerve centres, else he would inevitably have been killed. Nobody knows just what electricity is. It is regarded as a fluid and is called a "current" simply as a figure of speech.

"Well," said Mr. Cockran, resuming his old ground, "isn't all of your testimony as to how this 'current' will pass through the body simply scientific guesswork?"

"Not exactly," Dr. Rockwell replied, smiling pleasantly.

"Can you say positively that the current applied to a man's head will pass through his blood?"

"Well, I can say that the blood is the best conductor in the human body."

Mr. Cockran scowled, threw back his head and repeated the question.

"Yes, it would. It is a demonstrated fact."

"How demonstrated?"

"By many experiments. How could an electric current go through a man's body without going through his blood?

Mr. Cockran heard the question, promptly gave it up, and then asked the witness if he had ever dissected or seen dissected the body of a man who had been killed by electricity. He never had.

"If the current applied to a criminal as proposed," Mr. Cockran then asked, "was not sufficiently powerful to kill him, would the current burn his flesh?"

"It would—after a time. I don't know how long."

The hearing was adjonrned a little earlier than usual, to enable Mr. Poste to go ont to see Mr. Thomas A. Edison and to try to indnce him to testify before the referee. The hearing will go on this morning at 10, and Referee Becker expects that by to-morrow night it will have been ended as far as New-York is concerned. He expects to take some additional testimony in Buffalo.

THE STREET BAND ORDAINED.

At its meeting to-day the Board of Alderman will be asked by the Mayor to pass an ordinance for the better government of street musicians. The terms of the ordinance have not been decided upon yet, as the Mayor wishes to avail himself of the advantage of every good suggestion made up to the moment of action. He received a letter yesterday in which John Hunt, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National League of Musicians of the United States, said:

"The city, as both you and the Aldermen are well aware, appropriates a sum of money every year for free open-air concerts in the different parks during the Summer months. * * * The city has provided concerts for the public, both rich and poor, every day in the week, and we can very readily dispense with the sidewalk concerts. There is no city in the world where the public have such a chance to hear good music as in New-York at these concerts. The performances of the street bands do not in any way cultivate the ear, but, on the contrary, deteriorate it. I will simply say that these bands do not interfere with the Musical Union, as I see by the letters sent to your Honor some think, and that is why Mr. Bremer complained. The doors of the Musical Union are open to those men for membership if they can prove themselves competent musicians. The nuisance has been abolished in Europe, and in this country in the cities of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and others. That is by we have such an army of them here."

ARRESTED FOR CARELESS BLASTING.

Peter J. Dolan, a contractor, of 501 West Fifty-fifth-street, George Vix and Jacob Vix, builders, respectively of 349 and 350 St. Nicholas-avenne, were arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten and Kernan of the District Attorney's office on bench warrants issued under indictments for careless blasting recently found by the Grand Jury. The complaint was made by Mrs. Georgina French of 42 West Sixtieth-street. Dolan and his associates were excavating the adjoining lot for the purpose of building on it. Mrs. French says that she repeatedly warned them that they were lifting dangerously heavy blasts, but they paid no attention to her except that Dolan hinted that the blasting might be stopped if she was willing to pay enough. Finally, on Monday or Tuesday of last week, an unusually heavy blast was fired, it shook down the ceilings, cracked the walls, and otherwise injured Mrs. French's house to the extent of $15,000. The men gave bail in $1,500 each to appear for trial.

HOME FROM EUROPE.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Aurania were Congressman William C. Wallace, William M. Irving, Mrs. Irving, Prof. W. F. Alderman, Commander F. M. Barber, Mrs. Barber, Gordon Cunard, Mrs. F. D. Grant, the Rev. Dr. Ignatius Horstmau, J. P. Kavanagh, Mrs. Kavanagh, Howell J. Lomax, Thomas R. Miller, Mrs. Miller, T. G. McCinre, the Rev. George R. Milton, E. K. Moore, Mrs. Morse, H. Dnnean Wood, Lieut. Taunt, Baron de Turckheim, C. Lespriere Thomson, the Rev. C. G. Ellis, E. Fagson Porter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sheath, Miss Sheath, and J. T. Waterhouse, Jr.

Among the passengers who arrived from Glasgow yesterday on the steamship Ethiopia were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Anderton, Miss G. Anderton, William Graham, the Rev. Thomas Morrison, William Pennack, R. M. Trapp, Mrs. M. L. Trapp, and Thomas R. Garoin.

WHEN YOU SUFFER from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, &c., remember CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will relieve you. One pill is a dose.—Advertisement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.



Hot Weather is the very best time to try Pyle's Pearline. Then the wash is largest, and a saving of time and toil is best appreciated. Think of doing a large wash with little or no rubbing. Consider how much longer your delicate summer clothing will last if not rubbed to pieces on a washboard. A saving is a gain. You'll be surprised and pleased with the cleanliness, satisfaction and comfort which comes of the use of PEARLINE. Simple—any servant can use it. Perfectly harmless—you can soak your finest linen and laces in Pearline and water for a month, with safety. Delightful in the bath—makes the water soft. Perhaps you have been using some of the imitations and have sore hands and find your clothing going to pieces. Moral—use the original and best. Sold everywhere. 325 Pearline is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE GIANTS DEFEATED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Philadelphia and New-York played a see-saw game this afternoon, which abounded in numerous slovenly and brilliant plays. The visitors had the monopoly of the errors, however, and they were rather more costly than those made by the Phillies.

Casey was hit rather hard in the fourth, and Buffinton relieved him in the fifth. The latter was hit hard, and weakened perceptibly in the ninth, when the Giants "tied" the score on three bases on balls, two base hits, and a fumble by Farrar. The Phillies made the winning run on Tiernan's muff of Thompson's fly and Mulvey's single. Score.

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
W.ood, l.f.	2	1	1	0	0	Gore, c. f.	1	2	2	0	1
Hallman, s. s.	0	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	1	2	2	0	1
Myers, 2b.	1	2	4	5	1	Ewing, c.	2	2	4	0	0
Thom'son, r. f.	2	0	2	0	0	Connor, 1b.	1	2	16	0	3
Clements, c.	2	2	7	0	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	2	5	3	0
Mulvey, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	Ward, s. s.	2	2	1	4	0
Fogarty, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	2	4	2	0	1
Farrar, 1b.	0	0	14	0	2	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	5	0
Casey, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Buffinton, p.	1	0	0	1	0						
Total	10	13	33	9	4	Total	9	16	33	17	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1—10
New-York	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	0 0— 9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; New-York, 4. Two-base hits—Clements, Tiernan, Wood, Mulvey, Ewing, Ward, O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Mulvey, Connor, O'Rourke. Double plays—Whitney and Richardson; Whitney and Connor; Myers, Hallman, and Farrar; Myers and Farrar; Farrar, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Buffinton, 5; off Keefe, 4. Struck out—By Buffinton, 8; by Keefe, 3. Wild pitch—Buffinton. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

OTHER GAMES.

AT WASHINGTON.

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 7; Washington, 8. Errors—Boston, 7; Washington, 5. Pitchers—Daley and Ferson. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Pittsburg, 19. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 0. Pitchers—O'Brien and Sowders. Umpire—Mr. Strieb.

AT CHICAGO.

Indianapolis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Indianapolis, 6; Chicago, 8. Errors—Indianapolis, 2; Chicago, 3. Pitchers—Boyle and Dwyer. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Columbus

The New-York Times.

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TO INVESTIGATE TANNER

THE PENSION OFFICE TO BE OVERHAULED.

SECRETARY NOBLE DETERMINED TO UNDERSTAND THE RERATING SYSTEM—WANAMAKER FOR SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Yesterday's report that Secretary Noble had determined to get at the facts of the rerating scandal in the Pension Office was confirmed to-day by the official admission that a committee of three persons has been appointed to investigate the matter. Dr. George Ewing and H. L. Bruce of the Pension Board of Appeals and Capt. Frank L. Campbell of the office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department compose the committee. They began work to-day in a room prepared for their use in the Pension Building, and Corp. Tanner is too shrewd to try to put any unnecessary obstacles in their way. Special attention will be paid to the charges that employes of the Pension Office have been engaged in rerating each others' pensions and awarding each other large-sized sums by way of arrears, and it is said at the Interior Department that the committee's instructions are to go to the bottom of the thing, no matter who is hurt.

Since the exposure of the rerating scandal a good deal has been said by Corp. Tanner's supporters about the way rerating was carried on under Commissioner Black, and it has been insisted that Tanner was only doing what Black had done. Tanner, therefore, is not likely to find fault with that part of the committee's instruction which directs its members to go back a full year in their investigation, and still further back if they conclude that it is necessary or advisable. Both Tanner and his apologists seem to forget that their chief war cry last year was the niggardly way in which the Democratic Administration was disposed to treat the "old soldier." If carrying the present investigation back into the Black administration enables the committee to report that pensioners received liberal reratings before Tanner took office it would appear to be the fair thing for the Republicans to retract their charges that the Democratic Party was opposed to providing for the old soldiers. It is quite possible that after looking into the subject of rerating the committee will be directed to inquire into the practice of making claims "special," which it is charged that a notorious pension attorney was given great advantages over his rival claim agents. This business was put a stop to by Secretary Noble's order not long ago, but other attorneys say the order was not issued until the favored attorney had had about all the cases advanced that he desired. Naturally Corp. Tanner has little to say about the action of the Secretary in thus ordering an investigation of his bureau, and he contents himself with the familiar declaration that he courts the fullest investigation of his office and its head.

It is said that the Civil Service Commission is not satisfied with the present administration of the civil service law in the Pension Office. Commissioner Roosevelt, it is understood, will make a remonstrance against the course that has been pursued.

* * *

James Donald Cameron's term as a United States Senator from Pennsylvania will expire at the close of the next Congress, March 3, 1891. Since the death of his father it has been taken for granted that he will not be re-elected, and there has been more or less talk about his probable successor. Had Simon Cameron lived, his son would probably have had another term, for it was the old man's hobby that his "boy" should remain in the Senate. The latest gossip on the subject names the good Mr. Wanamaker as the next Pennsylvania Senator, and asserts that three members of the Republican National Committee have entered into a combine to see that the Postmaster General gets the place. These three are Messrs. Quay, Clarkson, and Dudley, and Quay's friend, Representative Bayne, is called an auxiliary member of the combine. It is asserted that they and Wanamaker have a thorough understanding on the subject and that the Postmaster General confidently expects them to carry out their part of the programme. The politicians who are discussing the situation do not say exactly what Mr. Wanamaker's part of the programme is beyond supplying the necessary funds to conduct his campaign at the proper time. It is declared, however, that the other members of the combine, especially the organizer of "floaters," are to have a very liberal allowance of influence and patronage in the Post Office Department, with all the perquisites this may carry. It is suggested, also, that in case the Postmaster General should resign in order to take Don Cameron's seat in the Senate, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson should be in the direct line of promotion.

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Acting Secretary of State Wharton, upon telegraphic representations from Congressman Taylor of Tennessee that Mrs. Hattie Gibson Heron, a missionary in Corea, was to be hanged for preaching the doctrines of Christianity, cabled Minister Dinsmore, at Seoul, to investigate the case, and if necessary, or not too late, to use his good offices in securing Mrs. Heron's release. It has been learned that the story is not true.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed by the Postmaster General to-day:

New-York.—Seth Allen, Jr., Dannemora, Clinton County; Belle S. Leach, Kenwood, (formerly Community,) Madison County; D. W. McFarland, New-Hartford, Oneida County, and Delbit Ralston, West Martinsburg, Lewis County.

Virginia.—John Folk, Stone Bridge; R. D. Raines, Templeton.

Pennsylvania.—W. W. McAteer, Loretto; N. E. Kegg, New Buena Vista; H. Heistand, Parkerford.

New-Jersey.—Edward Keely, Alloway; John Tubman, Dividing Creek; Lydia Hoffman, Helsterville; Harry Bradshaw, Mantua; E. H. Marshall, Seaville.

Maine.—Horace F. Colley, Gray; Mary Prince, New-Gloucester.

PRESIDENT WEBB AND PARTY.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—Dr. W. S. Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, accompanied by Mrs. Webb, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Miss Webb, Miss Shepard, and J. Louis Webb, arrived here to-day in Dr. Webb's new one-hundred-thousand-dollar yacht Elfrida. A special train was waiting on the Chadeaugay Railroad to convey them to Bloomingdale, and from there they will go to Mr. Twombly's camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Twombly occupies Anson Phelps Stokes's camp, paying for it, it is said, a rental of $10,000 for the season.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—John Rose, one of the wealthiest men in Eastern Kentucky, but a notorious desperado, was waylaid and instantly killed by parties unknown at Clay City, Powell County, yesterday.

It is supposed he had offended some one who feared his prowess and had him slain. He had been the leader of the Rose faction in the war of races in that section for several years, and is said to have killed five men. It is feared his death will be the cause of renewed hostilities.

BURIED ALIVE FORTY YEARS.

HYACK, July 23.—Talk about old tombs, Upper Hyack can beat the record. While tearing down an old chimney in that place to-day the workmen were astonished to find imbedded in the mortar a toad in a somewhat inactive condition, but still alive. It had been confined in the spot, hidden from light and air, for fully forty years. Half an hour after he had been brought out he hopped around in as lively a manner as if he had been born the present year.

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"What the Jews Think of Jesus," by Rabbi Krauskopf. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

FIRM FOR TARIFF REFORM.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS CARE FOR NO OTHER ISSUE.

HARTFORD, July 23.—The conference of Democratic leaders in Connecticut, which will be held at the Allyn House in this city on Thursday, will not be for the purpose of organizing torchlight processions twelve months prior to the opening of the State campaign, but will be held with the view of obtaining accurate information concerning the political situation in the State at present. The State Central Committee, of which Clinton B. Davis of Haddam is the Chairman; Carlos French of New-Haven, who has succeeded the late William H. Barnum on the National Committee; Congressman Washington F. Wilcox of the Second District, Gov. Waller of New-London, ex-Congressman Vance of New-Britain, and A. E. Burr of the Hartford *Times* are expected to take part in the conference. Men prominent in the Democratic organization in this State maintain that there has been no retrogression in the party from the position taken last Fall in support of tariff reform. They believe that an appeal to the people to-day on the platform of last year would result in a much larger vote for the Democratic candidates than was polled in November. Said one of the most experienced managers of the Democratic forces in this State, Mr. Fred S. Brown of this city, within the past twenty-four hours:

"The party in Connecticut stands on the National Democratic platform. It has no other to offer. It is not going to make any parade, but when the time comes for work it will be found ready."

There were twenty towns in the State last Fall in which a change of eight votes would have revolutionized the political complexion of the members from them in the Legislature. While the statistics concerning the election of Representatives cannot be obtained, the law not requiring the preservation of the figures, the vote for Senator in each town is preserved. Immediate local interests or prejudice may change the vote for Representatives, but for all practical purposes the Senatorial vote will indicate the relative strength of each party in the town. Of the twenty towns in which the majority for State Senators was not in excess of fifteen votes, three of the number—Newington, Rocky Hill, and Bristol—were in Hartford County, Beacon Falls and Oxford in New-Haven County, Bozrah in New-London, Brookfield and Monroe in Fairfield, Eastford in Windham, Goshen, Canaan, Kent, Roxbury, Litchfield, and Washington in Litchfield County, Haddam and Old Saybrook in Middlesex and Columbia, Tolland and Union in Tolland County. In the towns of Newington, Beacon Falls, Oxford, Washington, Haddam, and Union, where Republican majorities were secured for State Senators, the Democrats elected Representatives. The whole number of Representatives in the twenty towns is twenty-seven. The Republican majority in the House this year, which was phenomenally large, was 56. In some large towns like Stamford, in Fairfield County, and Winchester, in Litchfield, where the Prohibition vote is considerable, the Democrats will make gains. Last Fall they divided Stamford, which is the home of the noted Republican leader, the Hon. Samuel Feessnden, and secured the election of an Independent at Winchester. A truce to business has been made by both parties to secure control of the Legislature next year, which will choose a United States Senator. The election of a Governor and members of Congress will also take place one year from this Fall. These and cognate interests will be discussed at the conference here this week. One thing is certain in regard to the meeting—there will be no backward steps concerning tariff reform.

HUNDREDS BURNED TO DEATH.

A FIRE IN CHINA THAT DESTROYED OVER 87,000 DWELLINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama this morning. Among the passengers were Li Ching Fong, son of Si Hung Chang, Chinese Premier, and Chaw Shu Yiu, Chinese Consul General at Cuba.

A recent fire at Lu Chow burned twenty-three hours, destroying 87,000 dwellings. Over 1,200 persons perished in the flames and 400 others were killed. Nearly 170,000 people were obliged to camp out without shelter, and were dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The authorities are providing for their necessities.

The Rev. J. Crosslett, prominent in missionary and benevolent work in China, died June 21 on shipboard between Shanghai and Tieu Tsin.

AN ARMY OFFICER ON TRIAL.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—A court-martial convened at Fort Omaha yesterday for the trial of Lieut. Col. Fletcher of the Second Infantry for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Last June, while Col. Fletcher was Acting Commandant at Fort Omaha, his wife left him, and it was announced that she would sue for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Shortly afterward a story was circulated, said to have been set afloat by the Colonel, touching his wife's honor and implicating Assistant Surgeon Henderson and Capt. Charles A. Dempsey. The latter, upon hearing the report, called on Col. Fletcher and gave him a severe drubbing.

Later Dr. Henderson called in company with Lieut. Wright, and, in spite of the fact that an orderly was patrolling in front of the Colonel's door, gave that gentleman a chastising that he will not soon forget. Henderson was arrested, but was immediately released.

The affair is causing great excitement in army circles, and leads to the present court-martial proceedings.

Owing to the absence of an important witness for the defense, the hearing of the case has been postponed until Thursday.

RIOTOUS TRAMPS LOCKED UP.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23.—Four supposed tramps, John Foley, John Jones, Patrick Byrnes, and John McDonough, stopped a freight train at Bergen Point last night and attempted to take forcible possession of the locomotive. The engineer, whom they attacked, defended himself with a hammer and put the gang to flight. They next boarded one of the freight cars and broke it open. Meanwhile the engineer signaled the telegraph operator at Bergen Point, and he in turn wired to Elizabeth to have the police intercept the gang. When the train reached this city the engineer slacked up and four policemen pounced on the tramps, who offered a vigorous resistance. They were finally overpowered and taken to the lock-up, but not before two of them were severely clubbed. This morning they were committed to the county jail.

PREACHER FLEMMON'S CASE.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Judge Ewing held a special session of Common Pleas to-day to hear what there was to offer in the Flemmon case. Mr. Wurzell, on behalf of Flemmon, asked the court to postpone making an order surrendering Flemmon until to-morrow. The request was made for Mr. McKenna, who stated in a dispatch this morning that the Supreme Court had not yet indicated its decision. Judge Ewing also received a dispatch from Mr. McKenna asking that the case be put over until Saturday, and when he read it said he would grant one day more and no more, indicating that very soon he will put an end to the trouble by directing that Flemmon be turned over to the South Carolina authorities for trial under the murder indictment.

A MEADVILLE HOTEL BURNED.

MEADVILLE, Penn., July 23.—The St. Cloud Hotel was destroyed by fire last night. The guests escaped without injury, but several servants were badly injured by jumping from the windows. Mrs. Maggie Ebrie of Youngstown, Ohio, jumped from the third floor, striking on her back. She will probably die. Susan Derby had both legs broken. Barbara Hiller had her back badly burned, and in jumping fell upon an awning, which probably saved her life. Archie Carman, a fireman, fell from the second story and received injuries of the spine. He is in a critical condition. The loss is $10,000; fully insured.

EDISON'S PATENTS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 23.—Edison, the inventor, is discussing the decision of Chief Clerk of the Patent Office Pope canceling the Edison patents for incandescent electric lighting, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, to-day granted the application of Edison's solicitor for a rehearing, this time before himself. It was agreed that the same argument should stand, but the advisability of hearing new evidence is now under consideration.

"What the Jews Think of Jesus," by Rabbi Krauskopf. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

THE TERROR OF BOODLERS

THAT IS MR. FELLOWS'S TRUE TITLE, MR. BIRD SAYS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER IN THE BOODLE CASES.

There is one point on which confidence can always be placed in Col. Fellows—when he announces that he is not going to do something. He invariably keeps his word.

So yesterday morning he was promptly on hand in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, ready to concede that he had given up the contest in the boodle cases. He looked as though he was glad to say it. Smoothly shaven, his curls curled to a nicety, wearing a bright boutonnière, he had all his old jauntiness when he used to walk into court in 1886 and 1887, during the trials of Jachne, McQuade, O'Neil, and Sharp, conquering and to conquer. Then he rejoiced in the conflict; now he rejoices in the defeat. As one who knows him well remarked: "John is glad enough to get rid of these boodle cases. They have been a nightmare to him. Ever since he became District Attorney he has been prodded and goaded by public opinion into trying them, and it has worried him dreadfully. He doesn't care if he has been licked as long as he gets them off his hands. That's all he wants, so he can take his ease."

In fact Col. Fellows was as happy as a bankrupt, who, after being tortured for days and days by importunate creditors, at last makes an assignment, and, knowing that he is bankrupt beyond hope of redemption, feels relieved of his cares and proceeds to enjoy himself. He bowed smilingly to Judge Daniels, who sat upon the bench, grim as fate, conscious of having done his duty, whatever might be said of others. Sitting in the General Term of the Supreme Court for this district, he had upheld the convictions of Sharp and other boodlers by the courts below, and Senator Foley, who ought to be a good judge, says that his charge to the jury in the trial of McQuade at Ballston Spa was much stronger for conviction than Col. Fellows's argument.

Judge Daniels refused to let Col. Fellowe's smiling bow stiffly hint that didn't dash him. He saw McQuade and Senator Foley sitting on one of the back seats. He bowed to them, and they returned it with ghoulish glee. It was really cruel for McQuade to come into court at such a time and under such circumstances. It actually seemed as though he wanted to "rub it into" the Colonel and make him realize by means of an actual object lesson what an ignominious career he had run as District Attorney after all his brave promises during the campaign of 1887.

There were plenty more for Col. Fellows to smile at. In came Col. Ingersoll and John H. Bird, counsel for Thomas B. Kerr; William Fullerton, Homer A. Nelson, and Frank J. Dupignac, counsel for James A. Richmond, and Ira Shafer, counsel for Thomas Cleary. Col. Fellowe was glad to see all of them. He shook hands with each, laughed, and joked. Why shouldn't he, even if McQuade was present like a death's head? The farce was approaching its culmination, and he was the leading low comedian. The first scene of the last act of the play was beginning.

Capt. Ricketts, the crier, opened the court, and Judge Daniels gave the Clerk directions about the remittimus in the cases of the murderers Gihlin and Carolin. Then he looked inquiringly at Col. Fellows. But Col. Fellows was telling a good story to Mr. Bird, Kerr's attorney, and Assistant District Attorney Semple didn't like to interrupt him. Judge Nelson accordingly seized the opportunity and spoke his piece. "Your Honor," said he, "I move the dismissal of all the boodle indictments against ex-Senator James A. Richmond on the ground of want of prosecution. Mr. Richmond was indicted in 1886, together with Jacob Sharp, Thomas B. Kerr, and James W. Fosbay, for the bribery of twenty-one of the Aldermen of the board of 1884—all of them except Hugh J. Grant, Charles B. Waite, and John C. O'Connor, Jr. There is a separate indictment for each Alderman. Three years have now elapsed without the slightest attempt on the part of the District Attorney to bring Mr. Richmond to trial, and the cases should be dismissed for his failure to do so. There is no evidence against Mr. Richmond, as the District Attorney very well knows. More than that, the old administration of the District Attorney's office in Judge Martine's time agreed that Mr. Richmond should never be brought to trial. Mr. Richmond has now rested under the stigma of indictment long enough. It is due to him and his family that it should be removed."

Col. Fellows said nothing in reply to Judge Nelson's statement about the agreement, made a long time ago, that Richmond should not be tried, although it would be very interesting to know how that came about. After the adjournment of the court a reporter of THE TIMES asked Mr. Semple what it meant—this old agreement not to try Richmond, but he would not tell, and he said that Col. Fellowe had nothing to say either. Mr. Bird knew something about it, though. He admitted that he had heard of such an agreement, but he knew nothing about the particulars. It is one of the most curious episodes of these curious boodle proceedings, and probably it would never have leaked out if Judge Nelson had not inadvertently let it slip out.

As ever, Col. Fellows devoted most of his speech to self-vindication. He is always doing it, and long practice has made him an adept. Said he: "That Mr. Richmond's case has not been reached for trial is no fault of the District Attorney's office. We have left nothing undone to try these cases as quickly as possible. But it is impossible for all the indictments against Mr. Richmond to be dismissed by this court for the reason that only one of them has been transferred here—the indictment charging him with bribing Fallgraff. The other twenty indictments against him are still in the Court of General Sessions. I am willing that they should be transferred, and your Honor can so order."

Judge Daniels gently interrupted the flow of Col. Fellows's eloquence to inform him that he could not make any such order; that the power of transferring the cases lay in the Court of General Sessions and not in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. But that did not disconcert the Colonel. He insisted that he was willing to have the cases transferred, and that subject was left with the understanding that the cases should be got into the Court of Oyer and Terminer in some way. Then the Colonel resumed:

"Your Honor is familiar with all the testimony which has been introduced in these cases. It is not necessary for me to go over the facts which the people are able to prove. All the sources of information have been exhausted. I know of no procurable evidence which will alter the status of these 'boodle' cases. That is all I wish to say on that point. But I must add that as the prosecuting officer of this county I cannot consent to the motion of my learned brother, that these indictments against Richmond shall be dismissed. I leave the matter with the court."

This last remark is characteristic of the gallant Colonel. He always tries to shove a load off his own shoulders, and he tried to throw the responsibility of throwing the Richmond cases out of court upon Judge Daniels, although he had just practically admitted in open court that he couldn't convict him. But Judge Daniels did not shoulder the load. He said nothing. Judge Fullerton then "took a hand." The Judge is growing old, but his shrewdness is by no means diminished. With just the least bit of sarcastic inflection in his tones, he suggested:

"I think my learned friend, the District Attorney, ought to go a little further than he has, and not leave the matter with the court unaided by any expression of opinion by himself. He knows that there is not the slightest possible chance in the world of convicting Mr. Richmond, and he ought to so advise the court. It is his duty to express his true opinion."

In spite of Judge Fullerton's suggestion, Col. Fellows still hesitated to come to the point, and Judge Daniels thereupon said that he would reserve his decision and look into the matter a little, in order to carefully determine what, under the nature of the circumstances, ought to be done.

Col. Fellows was not yet to enjoy the rest for which he was longing. Mr. Bird persisted in reminding Judge Daniels that away back in March he had made a motion to have the remaining indictments against Kerr dismissed, on the ground that his acquittal on one indictment was a bar to the prosecution of the rest, inasmuch as each indictment was really for the same crime—the bribing of the members of the Board of Aldermen of 1884. "That motion," continued Mr. Bird, "your Honor has not yet decided, and I am informed that you have not for the reason that the District Attorney has failed to file his argument with you. My own argument was filed long ago. It seems to me that Mr. Kerr ought not to be kept under indictment any longer. There is no doubt that he cannot be tried again on any of these indictments, and there is no doubt that he could not be convicted if he were tried. I hope your Honor will decide the motion at once."

This is the motion to which Judge Daniels alluded to in yesterday's TIMES, and in which he said that he had been waiting for Col. Fellows to file a brief. Judge Daniels asked the happy-go-lucky one what he was going to do.

"I will put in a brief," Col. Fellows said this in all seriousness, as if he expected to be believed. But Col. Ingersoll laughed right out, and even Judge Daniels smiled, so the Colonel laughed at the joke, too. With a lot of assistants at his disposal he has wasted four months without filing an argument, but, it may be, he will now order one of his assistants to prepare it.

Judge Daniels, no more business being ready, adjourned the court until the first Monday in October, but if any business should arise meanwhile he will open court before then. He will not delay his decisions in the two motions any longer than possible. The session of the court lasted twenty minutes. The court room would have been crowded but for the fact that Judge Daniels took his seat upon the bench at 10 o'clock. Eleven is the usual hour, and by that time a hundred or more politicians had made their appearance, anxious to listen to the proceedings. They expressed great disappointment at their failure.

Mr. John H. Bird, Kerr's attorney, and related to him by marriage, although he is a little vexed at Col. Fellows's dilatoriness in filing his argument against his motion to have Kerr's remaining indictments dismissed, still has a high admiration for the Colonel, which he expressed to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday afternoon. In fact, he excuses the Colonel's failure to file his brief in a perfectly natural manner. "He has not filed his brief," said Mr. Bird, "because he considers mine unanswerable. He told me so. I know, too, from a certain source, which I cannot make public, that Judge Daniels thinks so, too.

"But I want to say to you especially that THE TIMES makes a great mistake when it criticises Col. Fellows for his conduct in the boodle trials. He deserves the highest praise. I tell you that Col. Fellowe has been the life and soul of the boodle prosecutions. Without him they would not have amounted to anything. You talk as though he was the boodlers' friend. I tell you he was their terror. He is the only man they have been afraid of."

"You were not afraid of him, Mr. Bird?"

"Well, Mr. Kerr was not a boodler. But Col. Fellows came very near convicting Mr. Kerr on the first trial—much nearer than the newspapers ever found out. You supposed that the jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. As a matter of fact, the jury stood eleven for conviction. Just one man stood between us and the State prison."

"Who was that?"

"Cornelius Howland, a superintendent in the carpet store of W. & J. Sloane. I wanted him off the jury for reasons that seemed good. But in the end he was our best friend and stood out against the rest of the jurors. His theory was that the prosecution had not proved Mr. Kerr guilty beyond a doubt and he was not going to guess him guilty. 'If I have got to guess,' said he, 'I will guess innocent.' So he did."

"Don't you forget, however, what a great prosecutor Col. Fellows is. He may not be as great a lawyer as some, but his soul is in his work, and his arguments to juries are all-powerful. He is friendly with all of us, but the moment he gets into court and the case is called for trial he knows no friend except the people, whom he represents as public prosecutor. He has done noble work in these boodle cases, and it is a shame for the newspapers to abuse him as they do. I repeat it, he has been the terror of the boodlers."

THE CROPS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 23.—Reports as to the condition of crops in Manitoba and at many points in Ontario are published. As a whole the reports are satisfactory. In Manitoba wheat will be an average crop, barley a two-thirds crop, and oats a poor crop. The situation is not all that could be desired, but there seems to be no good ground for the damaging reports that have been circulated.

Reports from points in Ontario are generally satisfactory. Fall wheat will be a good average crop, except in the lowlands, where serious injury was done by the June rains. Barley promises a good yield and oats a fair crop. The root crop promises a fair yield in Eastern Ontario, but for roots in some districts rain is wanted. The corn crop seems to be a failure, while the hay crop is heavy and well saved.

A FISHERMAN DROWNED.

RED BANK, N. J., July 23.—Armstead Boling, a colored man, aged about twenty-five years, while out fishing in the river opposite Red Bank last night, fell overboard and was drowned. Boling leaves a widow. The body has not been recovered.

While Chadwick, the twelve-year-old son of Dr. F. T. Chadwick, while bathing with a number of other boys a few days ago, had a narrow escape from drowning. Young Chadwick is barely able to swim and he got beyond his depth. As he was going down for the third time a colored lad named Potter grabbed him by the hair and carried him to the shore. A half hour passed before the boy returned to consciousness.

THE SCHEME DID NOT WORK.

NEW-HAVEN, July 23.—The Rev. J. A. Rodger of the New-Haven Presbyterian Church recently presented a plan to his parishioners by which he thought the heavy debt of the church could be liquidated. The plan was to establish a clothing store and obtain the stock from Postmaster General John Wanamaker.

Mr. Rodger is quoted as saying that he had been in communication with Mr. Wanamaker, who offered to supply the stock if the church people would conduct the store. The parishioners objected to the enterprise because they were unwilling to antagonize the clothing dealers of the city.

THE ENGLISH BREWING SYNDICATE.

NEW-HAVEN, July 23.—Ex-Consul Thomas M. Waller has been in this city for several days working in the interest of the English brewing syndicate for which he is counsel. It is understood that as yet none of the New-Haven breweries have accepted his terms. Mr. Waller recently stated that he would return to England as soon as possible, and he will probably do so as soon as the organization of the syndicate is completed.

SENATOR AND MRS. HALE ENTERTAIN.

ELLSWORTH, Me., July 23.—Senator and Mrs. Hale entertained at their home here to-day Secretary, Mrs., and Miss Blaine, M. Roustan, the French Minister; Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Col. and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Brown, Major and Mrs. Palmer of Washington, Mr. Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cummings, Mrs. Vail, Mrs. Patterson, Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Whelan, and Judge and Mrs. Wiswell.

DR. M'DOW'S RETRIBUTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—Gov. Richardson has accepted Dr. McDow's resignation as surgeon of the First Battalion of Infantry.

"What the Jews Think of Jesus," by Rabbi Krauskopf. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

LEGITIME PRESSED HARD

PORT AU PRINCE IN DANGER OF CAPTURE.

THE CITY'S MOST IMPORTANT FORTRESS TAKEN BY HIPPOLYTE'S FORCES—A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 10.—Affairs at Port au Prince during the past week have assumed phases of every possible degree of alarm and terror. Hippolyte has been before the very outworks. He has been hurled back into the interior, only to again advance with impetuous rushes on the beleagured city. Légitime is straining every nerve to crush the enemy, but the hold of Hippolyte is too powerful to be easily shaken off.

Arcahai, the strongest fortress before Port au Prince, has been captured. The news is just in. Excitement is running fever high, and another panic is threatened. The forces which held Arcahai were under the command of Légitime's most trusted General, and the place was considered little short of impregnable. The first news that Arcahai had fallen was conveyed by the garrison itself straggling into Port au Prince. The road to Port au Prince from the north is now entirely open, Arcahai being the last remaining fortress which stood in the way of the enemy. Hippolyte has clearly outmanœuvred Légitime. The Northern leader was doubled up and hurled back in his assault on Port au Prince, and in this sudden retreat gave every evidence of being in a most demoralized condition. Hippolyte, however, suddenly swinge his forces to one side, and while Légitime and the garrison of Arcahai believe him to be dragging his way northward he suddenly appears before Arcahai itself, and in person leads an assault on this strong position. Taken by surprise the garrison is thrown into a state of panic. It rallies for a time and sharp skirmishing ensues. Communication with Port au Prince is cut off. There is no chance for reinforcements now to come. Hippolyte bombards with his field pieces. His forces creep nearer and nearer, and just as a grand assault is about to be carried along the line the Southern General orders a hurried evacuation, which is hardly effected before Hippolyte's men come clambering over the intrenchments.

A pursuit at once started, which has the effect of sending Légitime's garrison flying pell-mell into Port au Prince, spreading consternation and alarm on all sides. Immediately all the forces of Port au Prince are called to the intrenchments, but Hippolyte, either intoxicated with success or judging it inadvisable to follow up the victory, stops the pursuit, and for the second time suffers Port au Prince to escape immediate capture. To-day 4,000 new Remington rifles are being distributed among Légitime's men, and what with 1,000,000 metallic cartridges received for the same, Légitime is in no pressing want of ammunition.

All the foreign vessels have been ready throughout last week to lower boats with armed crews at a moment's notice. The signal station on shore in communication with the American Minister's residence is still maintained, and, although there has been no occasion since the day of the great panic of fear an attempt on the lives of foreigners, the American, English, and Spanish warships have not relaxed one whit their close surveillance. Every effort possible has been made to bring about a settlement of the war between Légitime and Hippolyte, but all to no avail. Légitime believes himself as capable as ever of beating the northern leader, and during the few days that Hippolyte's forces were withdrawn from before the city he even planned for an invasion of the north.

It is said that even the people dread a cessation of hostilities as being conducive to more blood flowing than has been caused by any of the battles. Wholesale executions are promised should either Légitime or Hippolyte gain the ascendancy, and no man's life will be safe during the immediate days which will succeed any cessation of hostilities. The war is looked upon by many as one of extermination, and, actuated by the fear of capture, a fanatic, superhuman courage seizes hold of many utterly void of such a quality under other conditions.

The war, which promised a few days ago to be speedily terminated by the capture of Port au Prince, is now no nearer an end than it was several weeks ago. Hippolyte evidently doubts his ability to carry the place by storm. There are several well-defended works that must be taken before the way is clear to the main line of the defense. In the matter of artillery the Northern leader is sadly deficient. He has with him several small field pieces, which, however, are not to be compared with the six or seven fine modern rifles in position on Légitime's outworks. Hippolyte must needs dispose of these guns before his superior force can contend with the besieged in a hand to hand fight.

It now looks as if a regular seige is to be laid to the place, Hippolyte, watching for an opportunity to make a sudden dash on the outlying defenses. This policy, it is thought, will be pursued to the northern forces. Already factions are forming in Hippolyte's rear which promise to injure him seriously unless he does away with inactivity and pushes matters to a conclusion. This Hippolyte appears to hesitate about doing, possibly fearing as much as Légitime the consequences of a defeat.

The American Minister has been empowered by Légitime to arbitrate for a settlement. It was rumored that Hippolyte was agreeable to this, but the sudden change in affairs, incident to the capture of Arcahai and the receipt of further war munition by the southern forces, has put both leaders in a position from which they will not likely descend for the purpose of negotiations.

It was on July 6 that Légitime offered to the American Minister the proposition that the latter should arbitrate and settle the difficulties. Légitime was at this time closely pressed by the besiegers at all points. The people of Port au Prince clamored for a stay in the further effusion of blood. The rich, it was claimed, were getting richer, while the poor were becoming only poorer. The American Minister at once consented, and he was to have embarked for St. Marks, there to meet Hippolyte during a truce to be declared by the two armies. It was with the fear that he would have to either treat or make an attack that the Northern leader moved on Arcahai after his repulse before Port au Prince. This success has completely stopped for the present all thought of negotiations.

On the 7th inst. people began returning to the city. This was due to the assurance of Légitime that the place could be held. He called upon all under him to do their utmost and encourage the troops when no more effective work could be performed. Large quantities of coffee and breadstuffs also began coming in, and the famine which a few days before stared the city in the face was for the time being averted. All of this food came from seaward and from the country in the near vicinity of the place.

As late as the 7th the main outer defense of the city was intrusted to Fort Alexander, occupying a commanding position above the city of all approaches from the eastward to Fort Bizathon, located two miles to the westward of the city, and to a water battery in the upper bay in a small quay called Fort Islet. All of these positions were from the first well provided with modern pieces of ordnance.

The fort of Arcahai is fifteen miles to the northward of Port au Prince. It was past this fort that Hippolyte marched in his advance on Port au Prince, and which he thought needed no attention. He found, however, that the force within was doing no little injury in his rear. As long as Arcahai existed Hippolyte's operations in the front would be crippled, to say nothing of the danger of his receiving a mortal blow should he have in retreat to pass the defenders. Arcahai, besides being a place of strategetical importance, commanded the great line of supply from the south, a supply which Hippolyte could never effectually stop so long as Arcahai kept open communication with the capital. Arcahai was strengthened until Légitime considered it impregnable to any and all forces of the north, and what with the western end of the island extending eastward to a line nearly north and south through Cape Haytien, Jacmel, and Arcahai, with the latteras the northern limit, Légitime felt that with this territory in his possession—considered, too, the most valuable in the country—he had resources sufficiently extensive to hold out against all Northern attacks. Imagine, then, the loss suffered by the capture of the strongest position in the line of defense. Légitime never dreamed that the place was weak, and scouted the idea that Hippolyte in his retreat could have any designs on Arcahai.

On July 9, Légitime requested the American Minister to negotiate with Hippolyte. Admiral Gherardi immediately detailed the Ossipee to convey the Minister to St. Marc, and the corvette left toward the evening of the same day. It was understood that the general drift of Légitime's proposals embodied the union of the two parties in the former State and a general election.

On July 9 the attack on Arcahai was made, and that night the place was carried. On July 10 the defeated forces came hurrying into Port au Prince with the first news of the fall. The Dessa a nes, gunboat, immediately got under way, and on returning reported the place empty and without trace of occupation. There is nothing now to stop Hippolyte's coming right up to the city. He can carry on all operations without interference in the rear, and his communications with the north are uninterrupted. Great excitement prevails, all hope of arbitration is dashed to the ground, and war in all its horrors is seen ahead.

It is rumored to-day that the Dominican Government threatens to take a hand. The Government is very hostile to Légitime. The edict forbidding trade has been rigidly enforced of late, and Légitime threatens, in the event of doubling Hippolyte up, to invade the east end of the island for redress, and in this way pay off part of the debt.

It is current talk that Légitime is drawing, for a supposed force of 5,000 men, the sum of $1 per day for each man. There are not over 3,500 men in Légitime's force, and it is said the extra $1,500 finds its way to the account of the Southern leader.

The Spanish gunboat Couchas sailed today for Santiago de Cuba with dispatches. On the return of the Ossipee the Kearsarge will run to St. Nicholas Mole for coal and to place herself in further communication with home. As soon as coaled the Kearsarge will return to Port au Prince. The health of the crews on the American war ships is good. There is no sickness aboard, and fresh provisions are now allowed the men from ashore.

The movements of Hippolyte are narrowly watched. He has now got all but Port au Prince. His force is said to number 10,000 men. To-night all is commotion. There is no telling what to-morrow will bring forth.

THAT ENGLISH STEEL GRAB.

PITTSBURG MANUFACTURERS DENY THAT A BARGAIN EXISTS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—The idea that English capitalists will buy up and control the steel industry of the United States, as published this morning, has created considerable good-natured fun among some of the manufacturers.

"You can always feel sure that a man will sell anything but his own family," said one of the heavy manufacturers to-day, "but before a sale there must be a bargain. To make a bargain with some Pittsburg concerns would mean a price which no man would pay if he is in business to make money.

"But to be serious," he continued, "I believe there are some English people who would buy an interest in one or two plants. It is known that the Otis plant of Cleveland is already under their control, and as I look at the matter, after the new company gets another plant it will have all that is desired.

"Carnegie Brothers & Co.'s interests are not for sale to any corporation, syndicate, or individual," said Mr. Frick to-day. "We have not been asked by any one to place a valuation upon our property, neither have any overtures whatever of this character been made to us. No, I do not know that any syndicate is after Pittsburg concerns. I know such were the case I believe I would have heard it."

"I do not believe the steel industry of this country could be controlled for less than something like $100,000,000," said another manufacturer, "and I do not believe English people care to put such vast capital in one industry."

FANATICISM AND CRIME.

MURDER INCITED BY THE TEACHINGS OF THE FALSE CHRIST.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 23.—A child sacrificed to the pseudo Messiah who has been working among the negroes of Liberty County has just been discovered in a remote part of that county. The child was black. Its throat had been cut and the ears are missing.

The negroes who are possessed by the religious craze created by Orth's or Bell's preaching will not talk of the murder, but it is believed that the parents did the killing. They are disciples of the false Christ, who preached frequently of human sacrifices.

The Coroner is investigating, but as the Waithour plantation, on or near which the murder was committed, is a long distance from a telegraph station, the result of the Coroner's inquest cannot be learned here before to-morrow.

The negroes are in a lamentable state of religious frenzy. Edward James, who is acting as the leader of the congregation since Orth was sent to the asylum ten days ago, appears before his audience almost perfectly nude when he preaches.

BANKER BROWN NOT DEAD.

WICHITA, Kan., July 23.—E. T. Brown, a leading banker of this town, who was supposed to have been murdered on the 19th of last January, returned to-day, and is a mere skeleton and almost insane. He came to the back door of his house. His wife thought him a tramp loafing around for a moment apparently uncertain as to his location. He said: "Starving." She gave him some bread and he tried to eat, but could not. She observ

TESTIMONY OF THE WIZARD

EDISON'S BELIEF IN ELECTRICITY'S FATAL FORCE.

HE IS POSITIVE THAT AN ALTERNATING CURRENT OF 1,000 VOLTS WOULD SURELY KILL A MAN.

The hearing in the electric execution case yesterday was made more than ordinarily interesting by the testimony of Thomas A. Edison. The great inventor walked into Mr. Cockran's office early in the morning accompanied by Mr. Brown and Mr. Kennelly, his chief electrician, smiling and utterly oblivious of the presumed dislike of Mr. Cockran and the adherents of the Westinghouse Company, who, it has been whispered during this investigation, were quite willing to give large sums of money for the privilege of having Mr. Edison cross-examined for an hour or so by the astute Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Edison seemed disposed to offer a little money on his own account. It was announced that he would pay $100 to Mr. T. Carpenter Smith, the witness who testified to having witnessed as many and such powerful shocks of electricity, if that gentleman would come out to the Edison laboratory and take 100 volts, alternating current, having the voltage gradually increased from 10 to 100. Before this session was begun another gentlemen offered another $100 to Mr. Smith if he would undergo the experiment. As Mr. Smith has testified that on four distinct occasions he received shocks varying in power from 1,000 to 1,500 volts, he will probably jump at this easy way of making $200.

Just before Mr. Edison took the stand he was introduced to Mr. Cockran and shook hands with him cordially. Then he sat down near the stenographer and Mr. Poste began his examination. Mr. Edison is rather deaf, and the questions Mr. Poste propounded might have been heard in the street. The witness said that he was an inventor and was somewhat familiar with the subject of electricity, having spent "some time"—about twenty-six years—in perfecting electrical inventions. Mr. Edison was asked to explain the difference between an alternating and a continuous current, and he gave the first inscientific explanation that has been heard during the hearing.

"The continuous current," he said, "is like a body of water flowing uninterruptedly through a pipe. The alternating current is like the same body of water running through a pipe, except that it flows in one direction for a given time, when its direction is reversed, and it flows the other way for a given time."

In the Westinghouse system the alternations or reversals were about 100 per second. There were only two kinds of currents, but about twenty different patterns of dynamos.

Mr. Edison said he had made experiments in measuring the resistance of metals and of human beings, and he regarded the Wheatstone bridge as an absolutely correct instrument, no matter what body was subjected for measurement. Last Saturday he and Mr. Kennelly had, at his laboratory at Orange, tested the resistance of 250 of his employes—clerks, workmen, &c.—and found that no two had the same resistance. The average was about 1,000 ohms, the highest was 1,800 and the lowest 660 ohms. In applying the tests two battery jars, 7 inches in diameter and 10 inches in height, partly filled with a solution of caustic potash were used. In this solution the subjects immersed their hands, and then one wet hand was to remain there thirty seconds, assuring a perfect contact before the measurement was taken. He found that the resistance measured did not depend upon the voltage of the current. He used a current as high as eight volts, but some of the men could not stand that force, and no stronger current was used.

The tremendous resistance which had been shown by some men Mr. Edison believed to be entirely due to imperfect contact, which always increased the resistance—might increase it from 200,000 to 2,000,000 ohms. Perspiration or dirt on the skin would also materially increase the resistance, which, too, depended somewhat upon the size of the electrodes used. The greatest resistance found in the human body was in the arms and between the arms across the body, about 15 per cent. was at the point of contact and the rest distributed throughout the body. Electricity follows the path which presents the least resistance, but if two paths were presented to it and the current were sufficiently strong it would follow both of them. "It is the death of a man's body, Mr. Edison went on, was due to an imperfect contact, which produced an arc.

Mr. Edison surprised Mr. Poste by saying that he was not at all familiar with the Westinghouse dynamo—had never seen one. However, he had a general knowledge of its construction, and he believed its voltage might be increased three times without danger of breaking the machine. The witness owned the patents for an alternating current dynamo, but it wasn't extensively used because he didn't like its action.

"Do you believe that an artificial current can be produced which will cause death instantly and painlessly, when scientifically applied, in every case?" asked Mr. Poste.

"That is my firm belief," Mr. Edison replied.

"What current, in your opinion, will inevitably kill?"

"An alternating current of 1,000 volts pressure—either an alternating current or a continuous current that was very much interrupted by mechanical means."

"Why interrupted the current?"

"Because the continuous current doesn't seem to have much effect on the nerves. You can hardly feel a current of eight volts by the tips of your fingers, while a three-volt alternating current is about as much as you can stand without pain."

Mr. Edison then talked of the effect of electricity on the muscles. He once took a "galvanoscopic" frog—a "French" frog with the sciatic nerve of its hind leg exposed—and applied to it an alternating current of one five-hundred-thousandth part of an ampère—an infinitesimal force—and every time the current was opened the leg jumped and was contorted. He thought the alternating current would produce the same result upon human muscles.

The passage of an electric current through the body, Mr. Edison said, produces heat, of course. It is caused by the resistance offered by the body, but the heat was radiated off the body.

"What do you think of Mr. Pope's testimony, that if a strong current was applied long enough to a man's body it would carbonize it?" asked Mr. Poste.

"I don't understand how such a thing could be possible," the witness replied, slowly shaking his head.

"If death is not produced instantly by an electric current would it generate much heat in the subject's body?"

"No. Very little."

Mr. Cockran was then given the opportunity for which he has so ardently longed. He was allowed to cross-examine Mr. Edison, and in order to make the task the easier the smiling victim dragged his chair across the room and put his best ear close to the big lawyer's mouth. To Mr. Cockran the witness said he had made his recent examinations with the Wheatstone bridge in order to have facts about which to testify. He had heard, or rather read, much conflicting opinions from experts that he wanted to be sure about what he was talking about. He wasn't either a pathologist or an anatomist. However, he knew something about anatomy. For instance, he knew the composition of blood, which was the body's best conductor.

A most intricate hypothetical question was put by Mr. Cockran. He asked the witness to imagine that he had a piece of clay filled up with a heterogeneous mass of metals, and say whether with the Wheatstone bridge he could measure the resistance of the clay.

"Your question is too complex," promptly replied the witness, smiling up into his questioner's face, which suddenly looked as if it ought to have been a boiled lobster, it was so red. "I could measure the resistance of the whole," he continued, "but not of any single part."

The witness in his experiments on Saturday had not measured any man twice. He had not regarded it as at all necessary, for he was sure that where perfect contact was made every man's resistance would be practically the same.

"How human of a current of 1,000 volts would take to burn a man?" Mr. Cockran suddenly asked.

"Well," the witness replied meditatively, "if you applied a current of several thousand horse power to a fellow you'd probably burn him up."

"Have a nice little bonfire with him, would you?"

"Oh, no. Just carbonize him."

"Well, Mr. Edison, with this tremendously wicked Westinghouse dynamo"—Mr. Cockran threw all the sarcastic power at his command into the question—"which it has been worked up to its most thoroughly wicked point, how long do you think it would take to burn a man?"

"His temperature would rise 3° or 4° above the normal and after a while he'd be mummified."

"Mummified!" cried Mr. Cockran, gleefully. "Now we are getting the true inwardness of electrical science. How?"

"The heat would evaporate all the fluids in his body and leave him like a mummy."

"Oh, indeed!" said Mr. Cockran, and then he asked: "Couldn't you give a man a dose of 1,000 volts so that he wouldn't feel it?"

"I don't see how."

"How many amperes would Kemmler get if he were to be executed as proposed?"

Mr. Edison made a mental calculation and said: "He would get about one ampere, and that is ten times as much as he would want."

"Then you mean that any man who wanted more than a tenth of an ampere to kill him would be mean and rapscallish—a logician?" Mr. Edison did not answer this question, and then he was asked a lot of questions about his acquaintance with Harold P. Brown. He had never recommended Mr. Brown, he said, as a fit person to carry into practical effect the new execution law. He knew Mr. Brown fairly well and had a respect for his abilities. These questions over, Mr. Edison was excused, and didn't have an abiding love for Mr. Westinghouse. He said that he did not entertain any such tender passion, but had no dislike for the gentleman named.

The referee then asked the witness what was the greatest voltage a dynamo could be made to generate, and he said the largest he knew of was one in England, which had a capacity of 10,000 volts. He saw no reason why two Westinghouse dynamos could not be used on the same wires—"driven tandem," he called it—to increase the voltage. Two thousand volts could be safely generated by such a process. The dynamos might be connected by means of gearing and belts, so as to be run in series.

This ended Mr. Edison's testimony, and Arthur E. Kennelly, a very positive Englishman, Mr. Edison's chief electrician, was put on the stand. He described minutely the result of the experiments upon the 250 men, giving the resistance of each of them, and then described Mr. Brown's experiments upon animals and some similar ones which he had conducted himself with practically the same results. He corroborated Mr. Edison's testimony as to the effect upon resistance of imperfect contact and said that, in his opinion, an electric (alternating) current of 1,000 volts would kill instantly, painlessly, and in every case. The witness regarded the case cited of a man who had been suspended in the air by his feet, which had come in contact with an electric wire, as absurd and preposterous. No known current could possibly have such a power.

Mr. Cockran examined this witness at great length, at one time he tried to make him prove from his own notes of Mr. Brown's experiments that that gentleman in his published book had sought to mislead in the case of one dog which was experimented upon with the continuous current. The dog was killed, and Mr. Brown said so, but Mr. Cockran affected to believe that because the continuous current did not the alternating had been used Mr. Brown endeavored to create the impression that the shock had not proved fatal. The witness failed to prove this. Mr. Kennelly's examination lasted till 4 o'clock, but he managed to hold his own fairly well.

The hearing will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

PIG IRON STATISTICS.

THE PAST SIX MONTHS SHOW UNPRECEDENTED DEVELOPMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in the first six months of the present year; also complete statistics of the stocks of unsold pig iron in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on June 30, and of the number of furnaces in blast and out of blast at that date.

The production of pig iron in the first six months of 1889 was larger than in any preceding six months in the history of the American iron trade. The stocks of unsold pig iron June 30 were much larger than at the close of any preceding semi-annual period for a number of years.

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the first six months of 1889 amounted to 4,107,899 net tons or 2,900 pounds, or 8,667,767 gross tons of 2,240 pounds. The production in the last six months of 1888 was 3,886,004 net tons, or 3,469,643 gross tons. The production in the first half of 1889 was 198,121 gross tons more than in the second half of 1888.

The increased production of pig iron in the first half of 1889 was wholly in those kinds which are used for general foundry and mill purposes, the lowest increase in the production of Bessemer pig iron.

Nearly all the leading pig iron producing States increased their production in the first half of 1889 as compared with the last half of 1888.

The following States show an increase: Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Oregon, and Washington Territory.

The following States show a decrease: Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Colorado.

The production of pig iron in the Southern States in the first half of 1889 was much larger than in the last half of 1888, but for this gain Alabama is entitled to the most credit.

Among the Northern States which have made progress in the first half of 1889 New-York, New-Jersey, and Ohio are most conspicuous, each State making a decided gain. It is also noteworthy that Pennsylvania gained largely upon her large production in the second half of 1888. The decrease in the production of Illinois was only nominal.

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents June 30, and which were not intended for the consumption of the manufacturers, amounted to 602,934 gross tons, against 300,144 gross tons on December last—an increase of 202,790 gross tons in six months.

The exact number of furnaces which were in blast on the 30th of June last was 288 and the number out of blast was 293; total, 581.

THE GREAT FAIR.

AN EXPERT OPINION THAT NEW-YORK IS THE BEST PLACE FOR IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Interest in the proposed exposition for 1892 seems to be on the increase, and there is every evidence that the meeting called by Mayor Grant for Thursday will be well attended, and that some practical plans will be suggested. Perhaps in the history of expositions in this country none have been more successful in conception, management, and results than the International Cotton Exposition held at Atlanta in 1881. Mr. H. I. Kimball, who was the Director General and prime mover in that enterprise, and who is now at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, said yesterday:

"There is no possible doubt that New-York is by far the best place for holding such an exposition; its success, however, depends entirely upon whether or not New-York wants it, and the people of this city are so quick to respond to the 'necessity' whenever it is presented that I have no doubt the meeting of Thursday will practically determine the whole question. It seems to me, however, the best amount of labor has already been done and not to be the subject by an organization in Washington, and the strong organization that has already been perfected looking to the holding of an exposition in that city, which is proposed to be conducted under the auspices of the 'Three Americas,' will create considerable opposition from that quarter to the movement in New-York, and it is greatly to be regretted that the plans of that organization did not designate New-York as the location rather than Washington.

"The fact is that expositions of all kinds, whether city, State, national, or international, are to a large extent local, and it will be found at the close of the exposition of 1892, wherever held, that from 80 to 85 per cent. of all the visitors will come from a radius of about 500 miles. Hence by the advantage from a financial standpoint of a densely-populated locality I am of the opinion, however, that if the exposition is located in New-York this radius will be considerably increased, from the fact of the ability of New-York to entertain large crowds. An influx of 500,000 persons daily would not crowd New-York. No other city could entertain anything like this number. I remember, as one of the serious drawbacks at Philadelphia, and the average daily attendance at the Centennial was, if I remember correctly, about 80,000. It ought to be three times that number in this city.

"In regard to the value of expositions to the country, and particularly to the city wherein they are held, I am an enthusiast, as I am satisfied any man will become who studies the subject; but it is not wise for me at this time to get started upon that line. I should hardly know where to stop, and it doesn't seem to me that your people require any argument on that line. I have watched New-York for many years, and whatever they do in such matters they do quickly, and every New-Yorker to whom the thought has been suggested upon that line. I should hardly know where to stop, and it doesn't seem to me that your people require any argument on that line. I have watched New-York for many years, and whatever they do in such matters they do quickly, and every New-Yorker to whom the thought has been suggested has said: 'Of course we want it.' I have no doubt the meeting called by Mayor Grant for Thursday will be well attended, and that some practical plans will be suggested. Perhaps in the history of expositions in this country none have been more successful in conception, management, and results than the International Cotton Exposition held at Atlanta in 1881. Mr. H. I. Kimball, who was the Director General and prime mover in that enterprise, and who is now at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, said yesterday:

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TENNY'S CHANGE OF FORM

HE RAN A VERY FAST RACE AT MONMOUTH.

TWO ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY IN THE RACE FOR THE ELIZABETH STAKES FOR FILLIES.

It was a day full of incident at Monmouth Park yesterday. The trouble began in the second race when Day, who rode Chaos, was so anxious to win that he fouled two other horses and was in consequence ruled off the track for life. He was, however, permitted to ride Kempland in the last race of the afternoon, he having contracted to do that before his sentence of expulsion from the track had been passed. Then, in the third race, Corinth broke her leg and had to be killed, and Jockey Taylor had a narrow escape from serious injury when Coots stumbled and threw him over her head. Capt. Sam Brown had expected to start two horses in this race, but word was received by his trainer that the Captain's only son was dead at Princeton, Ky., and so none of his horses were started. Mr. Pulsifer was out for the money yesterday, and he managed to get most all he went for, Tenny running in each form as he ought to have shown, but did not when he ran his much-criticised race for the Midsummer Handicap on the 13th inst. The Executive Committee when they "investigated" Tenny's running on that day could see nothing wrong or out of the way in it. So they whitewashed him and his owner. Yesterday's race for the Passaic Stakes of course proves fully the Executive Committee was right, and the turf writers who found fool for criticism in Tenny's running were all wrong.

The ruling off of the boy Brant, who rode Kern in the Lorillard Stakes, and the failure of the association to punish Kern's owner, Mr. Hargin, has caused so much criticism of an uncomplimentary character that the association has deemed it necessary to make an explanation for its action. Here is the explanation:

"The reason why the jockey of Kern was ruled off, although failure to complain in time saved the horse from disqualification, is that a jockey who rides as recklessly as the evidence conclusively showed that he did should not be permitted to again endanger jockeys and horses.

"Perhaps the boy's sight is defective. A rumor to that effect reached the committee. When questioned he denied that his vision was any worse than it had previously stated that he did not know what happened in the race."

There was a good crowd in attendance for a Tuesday. The track was fast and the racing at fair quality, though the bookmakers complained that the betting was light.

Ten of the eighteen spritters colored on the card for the opening race of the day, the Passaic Stakes, at three-quarters of a mile, started in the race, with Badge and Tenny the favorites in the betting, the latter having a large following because he was understood to be "out for the money" on this occasion, and with enough work in him to guarantee his receiving a good race. The supposition was correct, for positively was Tenny out for the money, but he got it. This was only after a good hard run, in which he had to cover the distance in 1:14¼, which was remarkably fast time for the Monmouth Park track, and good time for the distance at any track. Forest King ran for Mr. Jimmy Mc-Cormick's colors for the first time, he having recently been purchased from Mr. Belmont by the Brightoe beach trainer. Volunteer, accompanied by Forest King, made the running until the lot reached the home stretch. There Badge, Tenny, and Mendoza came up from the rear, and after a sharp brush Tenny landed the prize for his backers, winning by a length from Magstone, who, ridden out, only beat Badge a short head for the place. The rest of the lot were beaten off.

The Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds, was next disposed of, 10 of the 162 youngsters entered for the race coming to the post for the run of three-quarters of a mile, which nearly every one expected was to be a test of the relative merits of Cayuga of the Morrie string and St. Carlo of the Dwyer stable. The former, in the recent fine form, was made a hot favorite in the betting, though Mr. Belmont's winner of the Great American Stakes found a good following in the ring. He was never in the race, however, and brought up the rear of the procession coming home. The race in the early part of the running was a fight between Mr. Scott's colt Chaos, Mr. Belmont's colt Magnate, and Mr. Ed Kelly's colt Devotee, who were the leaders for the first half mile, Gramercy and St. Carlo being well up and Cayuga last and apparently out of it. Cayuga was last because before a quarter of a mile had been run Day, who was riding Chaos, had fouled both Cayuga and Mr. Withers's colt by Stonehenge-Ecoola, sed Littlefield had, in order to save himself, been compelled to pull up, and was thus forced to go all around the horses before he could again find a place among the leaders. Fitzpatrick was also forced to pull up with the Ecoola colt, but he seems to be of but little account, and would probably not have been interfered with. By the time that Littlefield had got Cayuga settled end ready for hard racing it looked as if Devotee and Chaoe were the only two in it. But Cayuga came up from the rear with an amazing burst of speed, wore down all the horses in rapid succession except the leaders, Devotee and Chaos, when he could catch. And so the stakes went to Mr. Kelly's colt Devotee, who beat Cayuga by a bit better than a length. Gramercy and Ballarat close together, being a length behind Cayuga. Chaos, who was so much in front for two months in the year, was a poor fifth, and St. Carlo, who had no speed at all when called on in the stretch, brought up the rear. After the race both Littlefield and Fitzpatrick complained of Day's riding, believing that he had deliberately fouled both of them. The result was that Day was ordered ruled off the track for life, the expulsion to take effect from to-morrow.

The Elizabeth Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and an eighth, brought a sextet of pretty poor horseflesh to the post. It wase't much of a race, for the Withers filly Chemise got off to the front at the start and remained there to the end, winning by a couple of lengths from Village Maid, who was the same distance in front of Equality, with Miss Thomas, on whom there was the liveliest sort of a "tip," beaten a way off. Before the horses had run the first quarter "Jack" McDonald's filly Cortelyou stumbled and broke her off to the eastern joint. She was led from the track with a deal of difficulty, and at the stable it was found that there was no chance of saving her for breeding purposes, and a bullet was ordered to be sent to her end. The end of three-quarters of a mile of the run Taylor undertook to send Coots up to the front. Bergen, however, bore in with Village Maid, and the result was that Coots was crowded into the rails, stumbled, and fell, throwing her jockey. Taylor was stunned, but came around all right in a few minutes, and the crowd that rushed to the scene of the accident was relieved to hear that no harm was suffered. Taylor lodged no complaint against Bergen, believing that Bergen did no intentional wrong.

After the stake races had been disposed of came a sweepstakes race at a mile and an eighth, the fourth race on the card, seven horses participating in it and making a sharp contest of it. The Pulsifer party were out "after the dust" again in this race, and they succeeded in landing it as they did in the first race of the day—the Passaic Stakes. Brother Ban was the trump card this time, and they played it well, the selling plater winning in the last two jumps. Hamilton hustling him over the line just in time to beat the Belmont filly Belleda, who came rolling home completely ridden out by Garrison. She had just enough left to beat Connemara out for the place, and that was all, for Connemara, who had fared badly all through the race, came very strong just at the end.

The fifth race was a selling affair at a mile and a sixteenth, for which Sir Roderick was the great tip of the day, and was backed at long odds to win several thousand dollars by his owner and his friends. But the good thing failed to come off, and Benedictine, Mr. Littlefield's useful two-year-old selling colt, was about as he pleased by three lengths from Brynwood, who had made all the running from the outset. Sam Wood was a rather poor third, Sir Roderick was next. Although Benedictine was entered to be sold for $2,000, there was no bid for the winner, a fact which rather astonished all the regulars, who expected Father Bill Daly to go for him.

The last race of the day was a three-quarter mile scramble for two-year-olds, which Mr. Belmont's colt Padishah won by a neck from Stanley's colt Onaway, with whom the Pulsifer party expected to pull off the prize. The unnamed Onondaga-Ballet colt, belonging to W. B. Jennings, was the quiet "tip" for the race, but the best he could do was to finish third, a very short distance in front of Hempland, who beat Molasse, the second choice in the betting, a half length.

Details of the racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Passaic Stakes, for all ages, of $60 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added, $250 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾.

D. T. Pulsifer's b. c. Tenny, 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Belle of Maywood, 107 pounds..(Hamiltoo) 1
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Madstone, 3, 113..(Hayward) 2
McClelland & Keene's b. c. Badge, 4, 122..(Fitzpatriok) 3

Volunteer, 117; Ovid, 112; Forest King, 106; Sunshine, 99; Britannic, 104; Pilt James, 110, and Servia, 101, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 7 to 5; Tenny, 11 to 5; Britannic, 6 to 1; Madstone, 7 to 1; Volunteer and Forest King, 20 to 1 each; Pilt James, 25 to 1; Ovid, 40 to 1; Servia and Sunshine, 60 to 1 each.

For place—Against Badge, 8 to 5; Tenny, 4 to 5; Madstone, 3 to 1; Britannic, 12 to 1; Forest King, 15 to 1; Volunteer, 7 to 1; Pilt James, 8 to 1; Ovid and Sunshine, 15 to 1 each, and Servia, 25 to 1.

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

Madison Stable's b. a. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy, 115 pounds.....(Hayward) 1
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, 122.....(Littlefield) 2
Kreamer & Fryer's br. c. Gramercy, 105..(Taylor) 3

Ballarat, 115; Chaos, 106; Magnate, 106; King Hazem, 108; the Ecoola colt, 110; Elkton, 105, and St. Carlo, 122, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cayuga, 7 to 5; St. Carlo, 4 to 1; Chaos and the Ecoola colt, 10 to 1 each; Ballarat and Devotee, 12 to 1 each; Ballarat and Gramercy, 15 to 1 each; King Hazem, 20 to 1, and Elkton, 60 to 1. Against the Belmont pair, (St. Carlo and Magnate) 9 to 1.

For place—Against Cayuga, 3 to 5; St. Carlo, 7 to 10; Chaos, Devotee, and the Ecoola colt, 3 to 1 each; Magnate, 4 to 1; Gramercy and Ballarat, 6 to 1 each; King Hazem, 12 to 1, and Elkton, 20 to 1. Against the Belmont Stable, 3 to 5.

Won by a length and a half; one length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For the Elizabeth Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, of $50 each $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57¾.

D. D. Withers's b. f. Chemise, by Sensation-Chemsia, 107 pounds.....(Hamiltoe) 1
Jere Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 102.....(Bergen) 2
A. J. Cassatt's ch. f. Equality, 102.....(Anderson) 3
J. M. Jeffcott's ch. f. Miss Thomas, 107..(Mosier)

Cootes broke and Cornelius broke down and was shot. Betting.—To win—Against Chemise, 3 to 5; Coots, 5 to 1; Miss Thomas, 7 to 1; Equality, 8 to 1; Village Maid, 15 to 1, and Corinth, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Chemise, 3 to 10; Miss Thomas, 6 to 5; Coots, 3 to 5; Equality, 2 to 1; Village Maid, 3 to 1, and Corinth, 6 to 1.

Won by two lengths; the same betwese second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55¾.

D. T. Pulsifer's ch. h. Brother Ban, 5 years, by King-War Head, 107 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
A. Belmont's b. f. Belinda, 4, 116.....(Garrison) 2
Oakwood Stable's b. m. Connemara, 5, 109.....(Littlefield) 3

Barrister, 104; Inverwick, 104; Swift, 112, and Richmood, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Connemara, 3 to 1; Inverwick and Belinda, 4 to 1 each; Barrister, 6 to 1; Brother Ban, 7 to 1; Swift, 8 to 1, and Richmond, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Connemara, 4 to 5; Inverwick, 5 to 1; Belinda, 7 to 5; Brother Ban and Barrister, 2 to 1 each; Swift, 3 to 1, and Richmond, 4 to 1.

Woe by a half length; two betwees second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

No bid for the winner.

C. Littlefield's ch. g. Benedictine, 4 years, by Hirah Rick-Lida, 7 pounds, $2,000...(Littlefield) 1
M. J. Daly's b. g. Brynwood, 5, 108.....(Doane) 2
D. Gideon's blk. c. Sam Wood, 3, 109.....(W. Donohue) 3

Ernest, 108; Sir Roderick, 102; Lazarusse, 105; Banburg, 108, and Bellair, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Benedictine, even money; Ernest, 3 to 1; Sam Wood, 6 to 1; Sir Roderick, 10 to 1; Kermesse, 12 to 1; Bellair and Brynwood, 16 to 1 each, and Banburg, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Benedictine, 2 to 5; Ernest, even money; Sam Wood, 2 to 1; Kermesse, 3½ to 1; Sir Roderick, 4 to 1; Brynwood, 5 to 1; Bellair, 6 to 1, and Banburg, 7 to 1.

Won by three lengths; the same between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $20 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Padishah, by St. Blaise-Sultana, 120 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
F. G. Stanley's br. c. Onaway, 110.....(Hamilton) 2
W. B. Jennings's chestnut colt, by Onondaga-Ballet, 103.....(Taylor) 3

Kempland, 113; Mcollaes, 117; Paedora, 91; La Favorita colt, 104; the Premium colt, 103; Cliffwood, 108; Gypsy King, 110, and Fad, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Padishah and Mcollaes, 2 to 1 each; Onaway, 3 to 1; the Ballet colt, 6 to 1; Kempland, 11 to 1; Pandora and the La Favorita colt, 20 to 1 each; Cliffwood, Fad, and Gypsy King, 25 to 1 each, and the Premium colt, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Mcollaes, 7 to 10; Padishah, 4 to 5; Onaway and the Ballet colt, 2 to 1 each; Kempland, 4 to 1; the La Favorita colt, 7 to 1; Gypsy King and Pandora, 8 to 1 each; Cliffwood and Fad, 10 to 1 each, and the Premium colt, 15 to 1.

Woe by a neck; one length between second and third.

RESULTS AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—Some twenty thousand people were present at the opening of the new Twin City Jockey Club's track at Hamline to-day, midway between here and Minneapolis. The day's races were rue with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages. Mabel, 111 pounds, (McLellan,) woe; Mamie Fonso, 100, (Stevenson,) second, and Benson, 106, (Ray,) third. Time—1:16¾. Betting—3 to 5 Mabel, 2 to 1 Mamie Fonso.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling allowances. Cora Fisher, 98 pounds, (Ray,) won; Lotion, 107, (Taral,) second; Angelus, 106, (Elike,) third. Time—1:30. Betting—6 to 1 Cora Fisher, 2 to 1 Lotion.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling allowances. Boo Air, 105 pounds, (Fink,) won; Castillian, 111, (Sims,) second; Thankful, 96, (Smith,) third. Time—1:24¾. Betting—6 to 1 Bon Air, 10 to 1 Castilian.

FOURTH RACE.—Twin City Derby. One mile and a quarter. La Premier, 122 pounds, (Elike,) won; Sallie Hagan, 110, (Taral,) second; Logic, 110, (Warwick,) third, and X., 110, (Fiesle,) fourth. Time—2:10. Betting—Even money La Premier, 5 to 1 sallie Hagan.

FIFTH RACE.—One half mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Morse, 118 pounds, (Porter,) won; Minnet, 110, (Taral,) second, and Bessemer, 110, (Fink,) third. Time—0:50¼. Betting—2 to 1 Morse, 4 to 1 Minnet.

THE BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for the several races to be run at Brighton Beach to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Mamie S., 115 pounds; Mischief, 105; King William, 104; Gregory, the Jenevous colt, and the Bagatelle colt, 102 each; Millie R., 101; Sunnyside and Decoration, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances; three-year-old maidens. Seven-eighths of a mile. Blanche and Queen Hattie, 117 pounds each; Topeka and Camsack, 112 each; Roger and Pommery Sec, (formerly Foricsa,) 103 each; Zahle, 101; Newburg and Wahasea, 97 each; Kanta and Jennie B., 92 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Kaftan, spectator, Macauley, and Hartiaad, 112 pounds each; Harrison, 109; Stonewall and Dockwick, 107 each; Little Barefoot and Annie M., 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Sag Harbor Handicap; purse $500. Seven-eighths of a mile. Lord Seaton-dale and Forest King, 113 pounds each; Battersby, 112; Erehns, Quesai, and Hector, 110 each; Meriden, 108; Sis Himyar, 107; Calera and Maid of Orleans, 105 each; Keynote, 104; Bonnie S., 103; Sands, 102; Theora, 100; Gardner, 99; Trifler, 97; Malachi and Miss Cody, 96 each; Glory, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. One and one-sixteenth miles. Jim Murphy 124 pounds; Barnum, 114; Le Logos, 109; Perfect, 107; Healy, and Panama, 104 each; Keynote, 102; Bordelaise, 99; Specialty, 97; Lady Winkle, 84.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; steeplechase. Long centea. Hercules, 170 pounds; Monte Cristo, 157; Lake Shipper, 148; Delaware, 146; Light House, 138; Jester, 135.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 23.—At the Liverpool July meeting to-day the race for the Liverpool St. George Stakes, for three-year-olds, et one mile and three furlongs, was woe by Theophilne with Morgiay second and Dnncraggan third.

The rece for the Molyneex Cnp, for three-year-olde and upwards, at about six furloegs, was won by Upeet, with The Rejected seconed and Ixia third.

SPOKANE COMING EAST.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—W. B. Hnndley of Armetrong & Hendley, the owners of Spokane, arrived in St. Paol this morning. The object of his visit was not so mnch to be present at the inaugural meeting of the Twin City Jockey Club as to explain to the people of the Twin Cities why it was that the great Spokaee is not now at Hamline. Mr. Hnndley, when seen by THE TIMES'S correspondent, said: "When we entered Spokane for the Twin City Derby we expected to be able to start him in the event. We would have doee so had he been in proper coeditioe, but he is net. The trouble is he has had too meoh work, and is now ont of all condition. He is in the hands of a veterinery, and has been for the past three months. It was our intentioe to ship him from Chicago immediately after the Derby there, and we would have done so had we not permitted Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park coorse to prevail on as to race him against Lorillard horses in the country he does more work this year than Spokane has. He has won three of the greatest stekes in the West—the Kentucky Derby, the Clark Stakes, and the American Derby. If was the heavy weight he had to cerry and the heavy track on which he recently ran that threw the horse off. It is our intention now to ship him to Saratoga, the very best place in the world for horeee to recuperate their strength. Mr. Armstrong was willing, and would have permitted Spokane to be exhibited here, but I and our trainer objected to this. If we can get him in shape we will fulfill hie eegeeements in the East; if not, we will rest him so loeg as may be eecessary."

KENTUCKY HORSE NOTES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—W. W. Harper of Georgetown, Ky., has lost by death the sucking colt by Elias Lawrence, dam Sernhbieg Brush, by Saunterer. He was valued at $1,500.

Early Bird, dam Beeiah, by Harold, has been sold by Bowerman Brothers of this place to G. W. Leavitt of Boston.

WHALING NEWS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 23.—News was received in this city to-day from San Francisco that the whaling bark Lagoda of this port, Capt. Tucker, arrived there yesterday from the Arctic Ocean, bringing news from the whaling fleet up to May. The Lagoda had been caught in an ice floe and was stove in, which probably rendered it necessary for her to return to port. At the time she left the fleet she had taken eee whale. This is not considered a promising outlook for the season's catch.

The bark Moses H. Tower, from the Western Islands, is below. She brings the crew of the whaling bark Mary Fraser of Edgartown, before reported abandoned and burned.

THE GIANTS LOSE AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA LEADS FROM THE FIRST INNING.

BUCK EWING HURT BY A FOUL TIP—CONNOR'S HOME RUN—CLEVELAND AND BOSTON BOTH WIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The Phillies won by good honest ball playing the second of their series with the Giants to-day, and the baseball cranks of the Quaker City are beside themselves with joy. They (the cranks) insist that their nine will conquer again to-morrow, and with the prestige of three straight games won from the Giants put ont their hands in earnest for the coveted peennant. The champions are greatly depressed aver their two beatings, and the future looks as black to them as their famous Nadjy suits. They vow, however, with many elaborate gestures and meoh gritting of teeth that to-morrow's game will be theirs, even if by winniee it thay should lay themselves opee to losing every other game of the year.

Nearly six thousand people were at the ball grounds when Umpire Lyech called play, and Micky Welch put on his funniest smile as he started in to bewilder the Philadelphians with his wenderful oerves, bet the Quakers seemed to solve them from the start, and good hits by Wood, Hallman, Myers, Thompsoe, Mulvay, and Fogarty and three disastrous fumbles by Tiernae and Whitney gave them four runs in the first inning. This lead the visitors never were able to get over, although Coener knocked the ball away over the fence in the sixth iening and brought Tiernan aed Murphy in besides making his tenth home run of the season.

Ewing was shert by a foel tip from Wood's bat ie the fourth ineing, end though he pieokly tried to keep et his work he was forced to give ep his place in a few momeets to Merphy, who, however, made an admirable substitute. Ie the same inning Ward, Welch, and Ewing made a very pretty play. Wood and Myers were on third aed first hases respectively when the ball reached Ewing's heads from Gore, ont in centre field, too late to prevent Schriver from scoring. Myers immediately started for second, feeling fully protected by his comrade's presence at third, but Ewing made a quick throw to Welch, who threw it as quickly to Ward, and Johnnie ran Myers almost back to first before he turned end threw to Ewing, who got Wood oet ee the line. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l.f.	1	2	1	0	0	Gore, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Hallman, s.s.	1	1	2	5	1	Tiernan, r. f.	2	2	2	1	0
Myers, 2b.	2	2	4	1	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Thom'soe, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Murphy, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Sanders, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	0	2	2
Mulvey, 3b.	1	2	3	4	0	Welch, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Fogarty, c.	1	0	3	2	0	Ward, s. s.	0	0	0	3	0
Farrar, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	O'Rourke, l.	0	1	2	0	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	8	2	1	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
						Welch, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7	15	27	11	4	Total	5	9	27	16	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—7
New-York	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; New-York, 3. Two-base hits—Wood, Hallman, Myers, Thompson, Farrar, (2,) Richardson. Home run—Connor. Stolen base—Whitney. First base on balls—Off Sanders, 1. Struck ont—By Sanders, 2; by Welch, 1. Wild piteh—Welch. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYN, 4; KANSAS CITY, 3.

Bobby Carnthers won a very olose end exciting game for the Brooklyns yesterday. The Kansas City team have always played a stiff game when opposed to the Bridegrooms. It was so again yesterday, and for six innings the game looked like a sure thing for the visitors. In the ninth inning O'Brien made a safe hit and Collins was given a base on balls. Two men were ont and everything depended on Caruthers. He acquitted himself nobly by driving the ball down to the left field, bringing both the men on base home and winning the game amid a tumult of oheers. Score:

KAN. CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Long, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0
Hamilton, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	1	0	4	3	0
Burns, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Burns, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Stearns, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Sarns, r. f.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Manoing, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Hoover, c.	0	0	4	3	0	Corkhill, c. f.	0	1	3	2	0
Farrell, s. s.	0	0	2	4	0	Carthers, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Davis, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0	Visner, c.	0	0	3	5	1
Conway, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Smith, s. s.	0	1	3	4	2
						Caruthers, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	6	26	15	0	Total	4	10	27	16	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Kansas City	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—4

Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Kansas City, 2. Left on bases—Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Conway, 7; off Caruthers, 3. Struck ont—By Conway, 2; by Fonts, 2; by Caruthers, 1. Sacrifice hits—Alvord, O'Brien, Fonts. Stolen bases—O'Brien, (2,) Burns, Smith, Long, Maening. Three-base hit—Davis. Two-base hit—Conway. Double play—Long, Alvord, and Stearns. Wild pitches—Conway, 3. Passed ball—Visner. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

CHICAGO, 10; INDIANAPOLIS, 8.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Getzein had seeh poor command of the ball in the first two ineiege of the game to-day that he lost it for the Hoosiers. No fewer than three of the bases he gave on balls turned ont rnns, and the Chicagoans quickly accepted all the advantages offered to them. Healy pitched a very good game for the home team eed made a nnmbor of assists. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	IND'APOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Seery, l. f.	1	1	2	0	1
V. Halt'n, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Glass'k, s. s.	2	2	3	6	0
Duffy, r. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Daney, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Anson, 1b.	1	0	17	0	0	Ryan, c.	1	0	6	2	0
Pfeffer, 2d b.	0	2	2	8	3	Sullivan, c. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	2	2	4	1	0	Sockley	0	0	8	0	1
Burse, 3d b.	2	0	2	1	0	N. Getzein, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0
Healy, p.	0	0	0	7	1	Getzein, 2b.	1	2	8	5	0
Bastian, s. s.	1	2	1	4	0	Fields, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Total	10	8	27	21	5	Total	8	11	24	17	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—10
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Indianapolis, 6. Two-base hits—Glasscock and Ryan. Three-base hits—Seery, Ryan, and Duffy. Home runs—Glasscock, (2,) McGeachy, Farrell. First base on balls—Off Getzein, 6; off Healy, 5. Struck ont—By Getzein, 3. Wild pitches—Healy, 1. Time—Of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

CLEVELAND, 3; PITTSBURG, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The home team onthatted and antran the Smoky City gentlemen to-day, eed woe a needed victory in their race with the Giants. Beatin and Staley pitched, and were in perfect form. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Mcaleer, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Miller, c.	0	0	6	1	1
Gilks, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Twitch'll, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Maul, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Faatz, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0	Bowe, s. s.	0	2	2	0	0
Radford, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	3	5	2
Tebeau, c.	1	0	7	1	0	Kuehne, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Shteliffe, s.	0	0	4	2	1	Fields, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Beatin, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Staley, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	3	27	15	2	Total	0	5	27	10	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hit—Rowe. Stolen bases—Stricker, Radford, (2,) Tebeau. Double plays—Tebeau, Stricker to Foutz; Smith, Rowe, Beckley. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Struck ont—Cleveland, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BALTIMORE, 6; LOUISVILLE, 3.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Foreman's pitching was too much for the Lonievilliaes to-day, aed, whet with Tucker's batting and the general good work of the local team, the visitors were ont of it almost from the start. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Griffin, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Shannon, 2b.	1	0	2	3	1
Sommer, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Wolf, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	2	2	2	2	0	Weaver, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	3	8	3	1	Vaughn, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Mack, 2b.	1	2	3	4	0	Quinn, s. s.	0	1	3	4	1
Mornung, l. f.	0	1	1	1	0	Sr'wning, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Holland, s. s.	0	1	0	2	1	Ehret, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Dowie, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Cook, c.	0	0	13	4	0
Geiun, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Tomeey, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0
Foreman, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	6	8	27	16	2	Total	3	4	27	13	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0—6
Louisville	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 2. Three-base hits—Tucker, Wolf. Weaver. Home run—Tucker. Stolen bases—Shindle, Holland, Dowie. Double plays—Quinn, Mack, Shindle. First base on balls—Off Foreman, 2; off Ehret, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Dowie, Cook. Struck ont—By Foreman, 4; by Ehret, 11. Passed balls—Cook, 2. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

JERSEY CITY, 15; NEWARK, 13.

A big crowd saw the Jersey Citys defeat the Newark nine at Oakland Park yesterday. Both teams played well aed the spectetors were delighted with the game. Score:

JERSEY CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEWARK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Knowles, 3b.	1	1	4	2	1	Coogan, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Hiland, c. f.	1	0	3	0	0	Johnson, l. f.	2	2	3	0	1
O'Brien, 1b.	3	4	6	0	1	Fe'ds, 1b.	2	4	8	1	1
Field, l. f.	2	3	2	0	0	Hayes, 3b.	2	2	1	0	1
Lyons, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Dooms, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	Mansell, c. f.	1	1	4	0	0
Hofford, c.	3	4	5	0	2	M'D'rm't, 2b.	1	1	5	2	1
Landm'n, p.	1	1	1	2

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSÉE—EDDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—THE RAT CHARMER OF HAMELIN.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, showers, cooler weather,

The case of the veteran, HUGH CULLOM, who hanged himself in despair after being discharged from the city service, is a pathetic instance of the working of the spoils system. CULLOM had been "assessed," according to his statement to the Grand Army post of which he was a member, at two different times, and the third time had refused to pay. He was discharged, had sought work elsewhere, failed to get it, and finally took his own life. Certainly it would not be fair to say that his death was caused by the spoils system, but the desperation that caused his mind, weak perhaps from trouble, to yield to the temptation had for its immediate cause his discharge from the city's employ. That this would have been impossible under such a system as that of Massachusetts, where the politicians cannot secure employment for laborers, and, therefore, have no motive to secure discharges, is perfectly clear. Probably the ordinary Tammany man regards any feeling of pity for this victim, or of indignation at the system, as "sentimental." But men of ordinary humanity cannot but be affected by it if they stop to see it as it really is. What does Mayor GRANT think of it?

The North Carolina "revolt" against Mr. HARRISON'S Administration is not a matter which in the present state of the weather is likely to enchain the eager attention of a perspiring people. That it is quite possible for a half dozen Congressmen to prevent the election of a Speaker by the Republicans of the House is perfectly true; but it is equally true that the half dozen or dozen men who undertake to make terms on that basis are likely to get kicked out of the party, driven from the patronage trough, and be compelled to earn an honest living. This appalling alternative will he clearly presented to the Southern Congressmen as soon as their progress in their present plans —or avowed plans—seems to make such a step necessary. In the meantime their proceedings may be dismissed as a part of a plan to test the firmness of Mr. HARRISON, who will be afforded an opportunity to "call them off" at any moment by the offer of a proper amount of spoils. This he will do if he thinks that "harmony" requires. It is not an edifying spectacle that the Administration presents in this connection, but it is entirely consistent with its whole conduct since March 4, which has been calculated to awaken precisely the passions that the North Carolina men show.

The Secretary of the Interior has instructed three trustworthy men in his department to make a thorough investigation concerning the recent rerating of pensions by TANNER, and especially the wholesale rerating of the allowances received by employés of the Pension Bureau. The Secretary does not intend to wait for the action of Congress, for in all probability such an investigation will be made by Congress next Winter. There is abundant evidence that he has already been impressed by the magnitude of the scandal, and an inquiry made by a commission of employés cannot give him very much information in addition to that which he has already obtained. Perhaps he desires that all the facts shall be put into a report so that he can lay the whole story before Mr. HARRISON and thus offer convincing proof that TANNER has obeyed the President's instructions that he should be "liberal to the boys."

A terse statement of the policy of the Administration is quoted by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* as having been made by a gentleman of that city who had voted for HARRISON in order to get a better civil service reform than he thought that he could get from Mr. CLEVELAND. "What do I think about HARRISON'S civil service policy? Well, I feel about it as the fellow felt about the circus. It's so bad that it's really good."

The marriage of the Prince of WALES'S daughter is not likely to be a happy political stroke. The first announcement that the Queen would herself assume the expense of setting up the nuptial pair in an appropriate style of housekeeping turns out to have been untrue, and the British taxpayer is expected to make another of the "royal marriage grants" which are so painfully familiar to him. This aspect of the marriage disgusts the British democracy, while the British aristocracy is repelled by the possibility that the fruit of it may be a future ruler of Great Britain. Princess LOUISE, who was much further out of the line of succession than Princess LOUISE OF WALES, and so much better entitled to please herself in the matter of her marriage, did an unpopular act in marrying a subject, though the heir to the Dukedom of ARGYLL is a much more considerable person than the Earl of FIFE. It seems likely that the Prince of WALES, to whom the making of the match is attributed, has acted upon the principle of our beloved President and "pleased himself." Certainly it does not appear that he has pleased anybody else.

In yesterday's TIMES a correspondent gave an impressive account of the troubles that have come upon the Dominion of Canada by reason of the differences of race and religion among its population. The Orangemen, who are stronger and more numerous there than anywhere else, are as mischievous as they are everywhere, and the French Canadians by no means suffer in a comparison with them in respect of intolerance and bigotry. They are quite as determined as the Roman Catholics upon having their own tenets inculcated at the public cost whenever they are in the majority, and they are consequently as disqualified to maintain the only sensible and equitable position. That position is that public education must be completely secularized in order to attain its purpose, and that the teaching of any religious doctrine at the public expense of which any taxpayers disapprove is not only an outrage upon them, but a perversion of the purpose for which the money is collected. There are some statesmen on this side of the border who are as much in need of this admonition as the Orangemen of Ontario or the Catholics of Quebec.

REMOVALS AND THE REFORM LAW.

There seems to be some misapprehension of the provisions of the civil service law regulating removals. While we regard the case of Mr. H. C. SMITH, if it be correctly stated by him, as one in which the conduct of Auditor COULTER is entirely unjustifiable, we do not see that it was contrary to law or that it exposes him to any legal penalty. The circumstances are already known to our readers. COULTER requested SMITH'S resignation, and on being asked whether he had anything against SMITH'S character or capacity, replied that he had not, but "wanted his place." SMITH thereupon resigned. The facts coming to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury, the resignation was not immediately accepted, but it has been now and another man appointed to SMITH'S place. SMITH is reported to have carried, or to be about to carry, his facts before the Civil Service Commission and request an inquiry. There can be no harm in the inquiry and some good may come from it, but we do not see that the case is covered by the law or that the commission can take any action regarding it.

The only provision of the law that seems to us to apply to removals is the one that forbids dismissal for refusing to make political contributions. It does not appear that SMITH did this, nor does it appear that he was removed, having resigned on request, which had perhaps the same motive and much the same result as his removal would have had, but which obviously is not legally the same as removal. We imagine, therefore, if these circumstances be correctly stated, as they probably are, that the Civil Service Commission will not find itself called upon take any action even to the limited extent that it has the power to do so. There is a rule, duly promulgated by the President, and remaining in force until modified or rescinded, which goes somewhat further than the law. It is the first of the general rules and provides that "any officer in the Executive civil service" "who shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed or use influence of any kind to secure the dismissal of any person from any place in the said service, because such person has refused to be coerced in his political action," "or has refused to render political service" "shall be dismissed from office."

It is to be remarked, in regard to this rule, that the spirit of it applies to SMITH'S case, but the letter of it does not. It does not appear that SMITH "refused" to "be coerced in his political action" or "to render political service," because he was not requested to do so, and there was no chance for a refusal. Undoubtedly, however, the motive of COULTER was the one condemned and intended to be repressed by this rule. It is quite open to the President to interpret the rule in this way, and he would be fully sustained in dismissing Mr. COULTER for what he has done. Nor would this be any more than a fair fulfillment of the pledge of the President that "removals should be suggested only by the needs of the public service," and that "the spirit and purpose of the reform law" should be observed in all Executive appointments. But we do not suppose that there is any one in the Republican Party sufficiently low to imagine that Mr. HARRISON will do anything of the sort. In the meantime it is just as well that the Civil Service Commission should confine itself strictly to the careful exercise of the powers intrusted to it. Doubtless they are inadequate to secure much that is clearly needed. But they are also sufficient to accomplish much, and if all that can be done is done public opinion will, in due course, compel further development of the reform.

NEEDS OF THE POST OFFICE.

The recommendations of the commission which has been inquiring into the condition and needs of the New-York Post Office are an evidence of the neglect of the past in failing to make provision for the service as occasion required. There has never been any lack of information as to what was needed or of earnest requests for adequate provision. The work to be done has been increasing from year to year, and the late Postmaster made frequent and earnest representations of the necessity for additional clerical force and better accommodation for the work. His requests were persistently disregarded, and he was forced to struggle as best he could with an insufficient force and inadequate means to keep the service up to a high standard. The report of the commission is a forcible testimony to his ability and fidelity in accomplishing so much under adverse circumstances.

The commission finds too many mere boys employed at low salaries, but the absolute necessity of paying low salaries, in order to get the vast work of handling the mails done at all with the resources allowed, involved the necessity of employing those who would accept such salaries, and they were mostly young and inexperienced men who could quickly learn the routine duty required. One of the most persistent complaints of Mr. PEARSON was that he was unable to pay sufficient salaries to secure the best class of men, and that he was compelled to overwork his force. While the Postmaster has asked for 190 additional clerks and 116 more carriers, with increased compensation for much of the service, the commission limits its recommendation to 123 additional clerks and ten carriers, and would allow less than one-third of the increase of expense in running the office that was represented to be necessary. But the difference is due in part to proposed changes in methods. It is urged, for instance, as a measure of economy as well as expedition, that teams be employed for collections in the large up-town districts, and in certain cases for deliveries as well. Additional branch offices with a general supervision over the operations of all the branches are also urged. The cost of this extended and modified service would be additional to the increase of expense in the general office set down to the employment of new clerks and carriers.

The recommendations of the commission in regard to an increase of the force and of allowances for its compensation do not seem to be very liberal, considering the vast extent of the Postal Service at the New-York office, and the large proportion which it contributes to the receipts of the Post Office Department. The commission finds the accommodations for the Post Office in the Federal Building altogether inadequate and makes important suggestions in behalf of providing more room and improving the existing facilities. It even favors the vacating of the space in the building now occupied by other branches of the Federal service and suggests the need at no distant time of a new Post Office building further up town. How far the recommendations of the commission can be carried out by the department without further action by Congress is uncertain, but there is no doubt that it can do much to relieve the present pressure upon the resources of the office.

THE END OF THE BOODLE TRIALS.

The remarks of Mr. FELLOWS, reported yesterday, remove whatever doubt existed before that the prosecution of the "boodle Aldermen" has been abandoned. It would be unjust to blame the District Attorney, except indirectly, for this decision. The collapse of the case of the people at Saratoga did not occur, at least not evidently, because the case was not well prepared or well tried. The case was indeed very simple, and had been gone over so often, with only a change of the defendant's name, that it would have been highly disgraceful to the prosecuting officer if he had not had it at his fingers' ends. The testimony upon which the people relied was precisely the same as that which had been given in the former trials, and the witnesses were still available. The trouble that produced the failure of the prosecution was that they did not stick to their stories.

It is not quite clear why FULLGRAFF and KATIE METZ broke down so disastrously for the interest of justice. It is not absolutely necessary to impute to them any motive of perjuring themselves in order to account for the difference between the prompt, full, and explicit evidence they gave on former trials and the hesitating, meagre, and confused recollection that was all they could summon in the witness box at Saratoga. It does not by any means follow because an uneducated person retains an accurate memory of a transaction for six months or a year that he will retain it for two or three years. The lapse of time between the events and the latest time is quite sufficient to explain a grievous failure of memory on the part of a stupid man like FULLGRAFF or an ignorant woman like the woman METZ.

The responsibility of the District Attorney for this failure of his principal witnesses is, as we have said, indirect, but it is none the less real. If the boodle cases had been promptly prepared and pressed for trial the witnesses, assuming them to be honest, would have had their stories fresh in their minds, upon which they would, moreover, have been impressed by recent repetition. Supposing the delay to have been inevitable, as it clearly was not, it was yet within the power of the District Attorney to refresh the memories of his witnesses by going over the case with them beforehand and reminding them of the testimony they had already given. If this precaution had been taken, obvious as it was in view of the partial failure of memory that FULLGRAFF had already shown, it is scarcely conceivable that the breakdown of the witnesses could have been so complete and so disastrous as it was.

There is, to be sure, another view of the matter. FULLGRAFF, having turned State's evidence, had had ample opportunity to ascertain the detestation with which an informer is regarded. He is by no means a sensitive person, but contempt, according to the Oriental proverb, will pierce even the shell of a tortoise, and undoubtedly he was covered with more odium than he could comfortably carry. He must have become extremely tired of being dragged before the public from time to time to exchange his obscurity for fresh infamy. He may have considered that he had earned his immunity when he had sent one or two of his accomplices to prison, and that he was thenceforth freed from the obligation of bearing witness. A resentment of his position, though he had made it for himself, very possibly assisted his natural dullness, and made his oblivion in part willful.

Whatever the cause may be, the result is that the Aldermen who took bribes and who have not been brought to justice already are entirely safe, except in the unlikely event of the discovery of new evidence. This is an unsatisfactory conclusion, but it is not entirely a failure. The Aldermen who are already in prison form impressive object lessons to persons about to embark in the Aldermanic business. It is probable that their accomplices, perfectly shameless though they may be, regret having taken SHARP'S money, considering the trouble and apprehension they have been under with regard to their crime. The taking of bribes by Aldermen on such a scale as to demonstrate corruption is much less likely now than it would have been if no "boodle cases" had been tried.

THE BOULANGIST APPEAL.

Nothing quite so discreditable to the sense, the taste, and the temper of the Boulangist party has heretofore appeared as the appeal signed by the nominal head of the party, together with Count DILLON and M. ROCHEFORT, and issued from London. The authorship may, perhaps, safely be attributed to M. ROCHEFORT, whose political disquisitions always have the unfortunate air of inciting a mob to violence. The other signers, however, were at least aware of the purport and of the form of what they were signing, and they can scarcely fail to have been aware that the natural effect of these must be to disgust and disaffect every respectable and intelligent Frenchman to whose notice the appeal was brought. The obvious inference is that it was the opposite kind of Frenchman whom they expected to influence by their manifesto. It is quite conceivable that Gen. BOULANGER and his companions, excited by each other's sympathy, may have talked about their enemies, the friends of the Republic, among themselves in the language of the manifesto. What is not easy to understand is how they could have brought themselves to reduce such "barroom talk" to writing, to sign it, and to send it out to the French people as a suitable statement of their case on the eve of a general election which involved not merely the personal fortunes of two rival sets of politicians, but also the form of the French Government.

In order rightly to estimate the character of this manifesto, and to make the proper inferences about the character of those to whom it appeals, it is necessary only to suppose a performance upon the same level to be perpetrated by a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Foreign critics reproach us with a want of dignity in our political proceedings, and there are not lacking grounds for the reproach. It is safe to say, however, that any American candidate for the Presidency who should produce or accept such a piece of scurrility as the Boulangist manifesto on an appeal for the votes of his fellow-citizens would do himself an irreparable injury. Not to speak of the vulgarity of such a composition, it would be taken to show that its author, or the person who assumed the responsibility of its authorship, was of too weak a judgment and too violent a temper to be trusted with the office he sought.

The tone of the manifesto is all the more injurious, or should be all the more injurious, to the cause of its signer because the proceedings taken against Gen. BOULANGER and his coadjutors have been marked by moderation and dignity. Nothing has been done except upon evidence, and nothing that is not warranted by the laws and usages of every civilized State. The very first of the powers of a Government is the power to protect itself, and if the French Government had taken no measures to protect itself against the Boulangist conspiracy it would have deserved to fall. For it was not only the administration that was threatened, but the republic itself. Gen. BOULANGER acknowledged the force of the evidence against him when he fled to Brussels and then to London. Of course he declared that his case would not be fairly tried and that his life was in danger, but he had not the slightest warrant for either of these assertions. If Gen. BOULANGER had remained in France and issued his manifesto and had made his accusations considerably more specific than they are, he would at least have commanded the respect due to courage, for such expressions carry with them in France a personal responsibility. But a charge of larceny so general as he brings is not one which anybody now in France is called upon to go over to London to demand satisfaction for. The manifesto, therefore, remains a piece of empty and vulgar scolding, with no fire to counteract its absurdity. It is precisely such a performance as would be that of a statesman or publicist from the fire-eating regions of South Carolina or Mississippi who should betake himself to a town in Massachusetts and there "post" his distant adversary as a liar and poltroon.

BOUGHT BY THE SYNDICATE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—The Co-operative Brewery stockholders sold their stock to an English syndicate for $140 per share, an advance of $90, $50 being originally paid for each share. They clear $400,000 on the plant. It is understood that the brewery, which is one of the largest in the city, will be used as a bottling works.

SHORT AND VARIED.

We doubt the utility or advantage to any one of the individual who always knows the technically correct rendering of every famous saying, and when an enthusiastic fellow-mortal quotes the "spirit" of the thing kills him with an untimely correction as to the "letter." What sense is there, for instance, in finding fault with the generally-accepted quotation concerning the "Father of his Country," that he was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and insisting that the correct quotation should read "fellow-citizens" instead of "countrymen." Then we are told that "Westward the star of empire takes its way" is wrong, because Bishop Berkeley wrote it originally, "Westward the course of empire," but here again we prefer the popular error, which is more poetic.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

How times have changed! A story is told of an old resident of Marlborough, who, years ago when Miles J. Fletcher kept store there, was a "pillar in the church." He had, however, an appetite for strong drink. Fletcher said whisky by the jugful to nearly all the deacons, elders, and class leaders. One day the good old man aforesaid rushed into the store nearly out of breath and very much in a hurry. "Miles," said he, "give me two gallons of that there—" Looking up he saw the tumult, and it became confused. "Yes, Miles," he continued, "that's what I said, give me two gallons mackerel in that there jug."—*Kingston Freeman.*

Belfast has an old sea Captain of that impatient, absolute kind that must have everything its own way or make trouble. This old Belfast Captain tried all the spring to get his house painted, but it was such an unusually busy season for the painters that their services could not be had until recently, when they called on the Captain and said they were ready. "I'll be hanged if you paint my house or anybody else hereafter," he exclaimed. "I'm going to fix that question myself." And he has workmen now at work slating it from top to bottom. It is the only job of the kind in Belfast.—*Portland Press.*

One of the best-known men of the present New-Hampshire Legislature as well as the best parliamentarian in it is the Hon. Samuel B. Page of Haverhill. Recently a rural resident visited the Legislature for the first time, and was greatly interested in the legislators. He asked many questions, and among others who those boys were that were running about the House. He was told those were pages. "What! are those all Sam Page's boys?"—*Boston Traveller.*

"I have come all this way up hill and across the perk just to bring you this cent," exclaimed an elderly citizen as he deposited a coin on the table in the Town Clerk's office this forenoon. And he seemed to take as much satisfaction in getting even with that official as though the amount were a hundred thousand cents. Fair dealing draws a straight, fine line.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

"Let New-Hampshire, where the battle of Bennington was fought, join Massachusetts with her Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill," was a sentence which marred the otherwise eloquent peroration of a Massachusetts man's address before a committee of the New-Hampshire Legislature not many days ago.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

A prominent farmer eighty-two years old, when asked yesterday if he was not going out to see the game of baseball, replied that he was not. "I am behind with my work now, and I do not know what I would do at a game of ball. I went to work at nine years old, said he, and have never caught up with it yet.—*Dover (Del.) Sentinel.*

Persons who may contemplate investments in real estate should bear in mind that the dervishes in Egypt assert that they will conquer the world. Should the threat be carried out it would be well to have one's property in easily portable form.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A little knot of gentlemen seated in front of the Arlington last evening were discussing literary matters. "By the way, Senator," said one, "what book do you think has helped you most?" "Um—so—well, I guess maybe the pocketbook."—*Washington Post.*

Tom Reed got off a characteristic witticism while at Rockland. "We managed to get our district out of the doubtful list last Fall, but it looks as though with the help of the Post Offices we will be able to put it back again," said he.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

A Presidential year is a bad time for expositions, and Christopher Columbus, in honor of whose historic achievement the thing is proposed, should have been considerate enough to postpone his famous discovery to "an off year."—*Milwaukie Wisconsin.*

Here is one of the most atrocious that we have ever come across. Speaking of Mr. Pullman's love for his children a punster says: "Owing to his palace cars he has avoided being a careless pa."—*Chicago Times.*

The man who administers on his estate while in life and health instead of leaving it by will for distribution does sensible thing, but it is a little rough on lawyers.—*Dayton Democrat.*

He—I'm the piano tuner, Mmm. She—I haven't sent for any piano tuner. He—Yes, Mum, I know, Mum; it were the gentleman next door sent me here, Mum.—*Texas Siftings.*

"There isn't an idea in a hogshead of beer," says Mr. Roosevelt. No matter. Folks don't drink beer for ideas. They eat fish.—*Emporia (Kan.) News.*

However learned in knowledge of the law, Judges are not always the best guides as to what the law ought to be.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Sometimes, when reading the political sophistries of the day, we lose faith in the honesty of politicians.—*Ottawa (Kan.) Tribune.*

DIED AT THE AGE OF 106 YEARS.

SING SING, N. Y., July 23.—William Fitzpatrick died this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh Riley, at Yonkers in his one hundred and sixth year. He was born March 4, 1784, in the parish of Nockarne, Queens County, Ireland, and came to America forty years ago, when he was sixty-five years of age. In 1852 he went to Yonkers and worked on the farm of S. S. Blackwell on North Broadway. He worked there twenty-five years, when, on account of old age, he retired from active life and took up his residence at Glenwood, the northern suburb of Yonkers. His wife died three or four years ago. He afterward went to live with Mrs. Riley on Summit-street. His eyesight failed some three years ago and he became almost blind. His general health was good until about a week ago, when he was taken with exhaustion caused by the hot weather. He leaves three sons and four daughters. The names of the sons are Daniel, Patrick, and Robert. The daughters are Mrs. Fenton Phelan, Mrs. William Booth, Mrs. Hugh Riley, and Mrs. Thomas Loughran. Funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's Church on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and the remains will be interred in St. Mary's Cemetery.

THE AUGUST "HARPER."

Harper easily holds its own with the number for August. Russian art, as seen at the Kremlin in Moscow, affords an excellent subject for Theodore Child, and the article is a main attraction of the number. James Lane Allen's paper on "County Court Day in Kentucky," like all his Kentucky sketches, has a value of its own, and that a high one. J. Wells Champney's account of the growth of photography from the time of Daguerre and a sketch of the fau from early times down to the present are other illustrated papers that readers will appreciate. John Lillie's paper on "Westminster Effigies" describes a thing which most readers probably do not know to exist—the actual royal wax works show in Westminster Abbey, now, however, eclipsed completely by the rival establishment of Baker street. The serious paper of the number is an account of the religious movement in Germany by Dean Lichtenberger.

A BAD STORM IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—An exceedingly heavy rain fell in this city last night between 10 and 12 o'clock, doing considerable damage to streets and flooding cellars. To-day reports from nearly every point in the State indicate that the storm was general. Several districts were flooded, and great damage was done to crops and fences. The railroads are heavy losers, no trains having left Denver or arrived until late this afternoon. The Santa Fé and Rio Grande are washed out between here and Pueblo so that trains on the former line are forced to come in over the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, which did not suffer by the storm. The Union Pacific and Burlington were delayed about eight hours, as were also the Midland and all mountain trains. The damage will be repaired and all trains will be running on time by to-morrow morning.

A COAL TRAIN SMASHED UP.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 23.—An empty coal train, on its way from Camden to Trenton this afternoon, jumped the track at Smith's Turnout on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some of the cars were smashed and others were thrown into the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Travel is delayed and passengers are now being transferred.

REORGANIZING THE FIFTH.

Most of the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District, and a good many Democrats who would be pleased to help their Republican friends for a consideration, assembled in West Houston-street last night to be enrolled as members of the district Republican association. When the police had got them into line and turned them around a corner they reached far down Sullivan-street. All the members of the sub-committee of the Republican County Committee appointed to re-enroll the Fifth District Republicans and supervise the primary election at which the officers of the district association and the delegates to the County Committee are to be chosen, were present in the enrolling place, 123 West Houston-street. They were Henry C. Perley, Henry Kropf, George W. Wanmaker, William Huber, and William Johnston, Jr. They had not much to do beyond writing down the names of the applicants for enrollment, because most of the Democrats who were so lax of principle and self-respect as to propose themselves for association with Fifth District Republicans were ignorant and quickly took flight at the questions put to those of their number who reached the desks of the enrollers early.

The accepted Republicans were, as a rule, far from intelligent. Most of them were negroes, Blaine Irishmen, and Italians, who do not know that they live in a republic. They were under the direction of Frank J. Carroll, the present leader, whose deportment from this high place he has achieved is sought by his enemies, of John C. Dodd, who wants to succeed Carroll, and of "The" Allen, who has been pushing Dodd forward, but who is now, apparently, suspected by the Doddites of attempting to use their leader as a round head for intimate purposes thought out by his patron, Sheridan Shook.

Carroll and Allen struggled with one another in efforts to influence the men on the line in the street. Dodd remained in the enrolling place and directed the overabundant energy of his henchman, David Wappler, who, as a challenger, beat the record. Wappler is a "hustler," and if Dodd, Allen, and Carroll get into too hard a three-cornered fight he is likely to come forward for leadership himself. Such a lively young man cannot be kept down.

The proceedings during the evening were very tame. Only once did a row seem imminent. It was when "The" Allen charged McQueen, one of Carroll's supporters, with doing something in violation of the Fifth District code of Republican ethics. The trouble began and ended in talk. There were policemen present with clubs. The number of men who were certain they voted for Harrison and Morton, and were therefore enrolled, was 326. Most of them did not know who else they voted for. The enrollment will go on again to-morrow night and on Thursday, Aug. 1. If all the Fifth District Republicans have not then been unearthed another night will be appointed.

OCEAN GROVE'S GALA DAY.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—This was the annual Commencement Day of the Sunday School Assembly, which has been in session for the last ten days on the camp ground. The annual celebration and Commencement of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle also took place to-day, the graduating exercises of the assembly and the Chautauquans occurring together in the Auditorium this afternoon.

The devotional meetings at 9 o'clock this morning in the Tabernacle and Young People's Temple were unusually well attended. At 10 o'clock the great Chautauquan Commencement procession took place under the leadership of Major John C. Patterson. The column consisted of the graduates of the Chautauquan and assembly classes, to the number of 194, the officers of the Camp Meeting Association and other organizations, visiting clergymen, members and Alumni of various Chautauquan societies, musicians, and groups of girls, who strewed flowers in the path of the graduates. The line of march led from the camp ground through the principal streets of the Grove, to the beach, returning thence to the Auditorium. At several points floral emblems had been erected.

The Commencement oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Board of Education. His theme was "Some Essential Principles and Some Erroneous Views in the Connect of Life." The great Auditorium was filled at this time with the members of the various graduating classes and their friends.

A half hour's service of song preceded the recognition services and Commencement exercises proper, which occurred in the Auditorium at 3 o'clock. The diplomas were awarded by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. The graduating Chautauqua class numbered sixty ladies and gentlemen, most of whom are among the Summer guests of the Grove and Asbury Park. Six and twenty-seven persons respectively graduated in the two normal classes for the instruction and training of Sabbath school teachers. Mrs. B. B. Loomis's boys' and girls' class graduated one hundred and one members. The annual meeting of the Ocean Grove Alumni was held at 4:30 o'clock.

This evening a brilliant reception was tendered to the graduates in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel. The novel "C. L. S. C." camp fire took place at 8:30 o'clock on the beach near the foot of Ocean Pathway.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society will be held to-morrow on the camp ground.

FIGHTING THE JUTE TRUST

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23.—The fight between the Farmers' Alliance and the Jute Bagging Trust is rapidly assuming warlike proportions in the cotton-growing States. The alliance men have resolved to use no jute bagging for wrapping the present crop, but to use cotton bagging instead. It is argued on the one side that the farmers cannot hold out in the fight, that the cotton wrapped in cotton bagging will not be received at the compresses and by foreign buyers, and as the cotton crop is shipped abroad the farmers will be forced to give in in order to get their cotton on the market in merchantable shape; also that many farmers who have given mortgages on their crops to advancing merchants cannot hold their cotton back, but will be forced to put it on the market in merchantable shape and sell to pay their debts.

On the other hand, the alliance men are determined to fight the trust to the end. It is war to the knife. They have resolved to beat the trust if they have to hold the entire cotton crop from the market until the combine is broken. They propose to work in unison and present a solid front against the trust. It is generally understood also that the other farmer organizations of the country are ready to fight hand in hand with the alliance men. The alliance is 85,000 strong in Alabama and will get heavy recruits from the Wheel and Rangers. At the meeting of the National Alliance held in Birmingham recently it was resolved to use cotton bagging exclusively and give jute the go-by, and the farmers seem determined to carry it out on that line if it takes all the Summer and Fall.

The Farmers' Alliance of Alabama has just purchased a site for a cotton bagging factory at Florence and proposes to be making 500 yards of cotton bagging per day by the 1st of September. The threatened war will be made even more interesting by the fact that the cotton crop promises to be the heaviest yield in ten or fifteen years.

WOMAN'S GOOD WORK.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, Md., July 23.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Interstate Conference closed its five days' session last evening. The resolutions adopted declare for abstinence and prohibition and denounce all license as criminal. They demand one standard of morals for men and women, declare it worse than treason to withhold the power of the ballot from the virtuous and intelligent women of the home and lodge it with the vice and ignorance of the saloons for home's destruction; bid godspeed to the party that stands with them against the saloon and bear their banner, "For God and Home and Native Land," and finally recognize in recent apparent reverses sure omens of victory for prohibition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. C. B. Buell of Chicago; Vice Presidents—Mrs. T. W. Tudor, Baltimore; Mrs. Jane A. Johnson, Parkersburg, West Va.; Miss Mattie McConnell, McKeesport; Mrs. M. R. Pinkhouser, Harrisonburg, Va.; Secretary—Mrs. Jennie McClurkin, Rouey's Point, West Va.; Treasurer—Mrs. L. J. Cecil, Baltimore.

A DISASTROUS LANDSLIDE.

HELENA, Montana, July 23.—A landslide on the Northern Pacific, which occurred just this side of Miles City on Saturday, is one of the most extensive and disastrous in the history of the road. It happened on a point on the Yellowstone Division where the track skirts Yellowstone River, with the turbulent stream on one side and a high, almost bank on the other. Without warning or apparent cause this bank gave way, and the mass of earth for a distance of 500 feet along the track and from 300 feet away slid down into the river, completely burying the railroad.

THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Were you one of the fortunate ones who were absent from the city last night and thus escaped the worst stench from Hunter's Point that we have ever had? I awoke at 12 o'clock nearly suffocated with what seemed to be putrid gas. I was obliged to close all the windows, though the heat was very great, and I could not have a breath of pure air for a long time. Is it possible that such a nuisance cannot be cured? C.

BISHOP SEYMOUR MARRIED.

The Right Rev. George Franklin Seymour, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill., was yesterday married to Mrs. Harriett Atwood Aymar. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Church, where, eleven years ago, Bishop Seymour was consecrated. The officiating clergy were Bishop Potter and the Rev. Morgan DIX. The wedding was private, the ceremony being conducted in strict conformity with the English cathedral style. It was witnessed by Mrs. Edmund B. Aymar and son, Mrs. Charles Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Crook, Miss Harriet Aymar, Mr. George H. Bowley, Mr. Dwight B. Jones, Mr. William H. Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Aymar. The bride was attired in a lavender silk traveling costume, with bonnet to match. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Daniel Seymour acted as best man. Following the ceremony Mr. John W. Aymar gave a wedding breakfast to the bridal party at the Grand Union Hotel. Then Bishop and Mrs. Seymour took a train for Niagara Falls.

The bride, prior to her marriage with Mr. John D. Aymar of New-York, was Miss Wentworth, being nearly allied to "Long John" Wentworth of Chicago. She has resided for many years in Jersey City, where Mr. Aymar, who was for a long time a prominent stock broker on Wall-street, established a country seat nearly a quarter of a century ago. She was actively identified with church work in Jersey City, and was an influential member of Holy Trinity parish.

Bishop Seymour is a prominent figure in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was born in New-York City Jan. 5, 1829, was educated at Columbia College, from which he graduated at the head of his class in 1850. He graduated from the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New-York in 1854. He was ordained Deacon Dec. 17 of that year, and priest Sept. 23, 1855. He was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary in 1865. In 1875 he became Dean of the same institution in connection with his professorship.

Although elected in 1874 Bishop of Illinois in succession to Bishop Whitehouse, the House of Deputies, then assembled in general convention, refused to confirm the election, owing as it is understood, to strong feeling against ritualism and its ramifications. Three years later, Dec. 19, 1877, he was unanimously chosen Bishop of the new Diocese of Springfield, Ill., but the position was declined by Dr. Seymour in April, 1878, notwithstanding the fact that the election had meanwhile been confirmed by the standing committees and the House of Bishops. Being again unanimously called to the Bishopric at the diocesan convention of May, 1878, Dr. Seymour felt constrained to withdraw his previous letter of declination. He accepted and was consecrated in Trinity Church, New-York, June 11, 1878.

BUFFETED BY POLITICIANS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—The State Senate got hold of the license bill to-day

LIEUT. COL. MILLER'S CASE

SENSATION CAUSED IN CAMP BY ITS PUBLICITY.

THE SCANDAL HAS A DEMORALIZING EFFECT ON THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—PHASES OF CAMP LIFE.

PEEKSKILL, July 23.—The story in this morning's TIMES concerning the scandal in the Twenty-second Regiment and the charges preferred against Lieut. Col. Miller by Col. Camp caused a sensation. Those officers who know all of the attending circumstances and who are, therefore, in a position to talk intelligently and disinterestedly of the matter, have sealed their lips and refuse to disclose a word that would throw the slightest color upon the unpleasant state of affairs. Col. Camp has even gone so far as to prohibit newspaper men from attempting to learn anything of the matter so long as the regiment is in camp, and as he, in the absence of Major Gen. Porter, is the commandant of the camp, his orders, to a modified extent, are obeyed by the officers of the regiment.

It is considered, however, by all that the charges against Lieut. Col. Miller are not only unjust, but that their prosecution at this time will be of anything but benefit to the morale of the regiment. The story is a long one. If the court-martial which has been appointed investigates the matter thoroughly and reports conscientiously the regiment is bound to suffer and scandal is inevitable. Of course in a matter of this nature it is extremely hazardous to risk a judgment, but from the best information to be derived at this time it would appear as if it would have been better had the charges been held in abeyance.

Col. Camp positively refuses to say a word one way or the other, directly or indirectly, and Lieut. Col. Miller frankly says that he "is calked up." The whole subject turns upon the sale of old uniforms and the matter of a letter that Lieut. Col. Miller wrote to the board of officers relative to a check drawn by Col. Camp. The commandant of the regiment has taken the ground that Lieut. Col. Miller charged him with dishonesty.

It is upon this question and several others equally delicate, involving to a certain extent the financial integrity of a member of the regiment, that the court-martial will be called upon to pass judgment.

Those in a position to judge intelligently declare that the severest penalty that can be inflicted upon Col. Miller, who is a very popular and competent officer, is a reprimand; while they believe, at the same time, that the court will find him innocent of the charges preferred against him.

At all events, those most interested in the welfare of the regiment deplore the proceedings and regret that the regiment may be placed in a position whereby its standing in the National Guard may suffer.

Concerning yesterday's grand guard it was so much of a success that it was with the greatest difficulty that Capt. Thurston succeeded in bringing in his advance posts. The men preferred to sit on the precipitous slopes of the Annsville Heights rather than to return to camp, so interested were they in their new work. Lieut. Treadwell of B gained the name of the "Rocky Mountain Goat" for the facility with which he ran up the rugged mountain sides and brought in two sentries who objected to the recall.

Two of the German bakers in camp declare that they will never again leave camp after dark. They had been out to Annsville sampling the various brands of bad Annsville beer and were returning to camp somewhat the worse for their visit. Suddenly out of the dense shadows came the imperative word, "Halt!" Before the terrified bakers could reply followed, "Bang, bang!" "Mein Gott!" exclaimed one, "vat vas dat?" Bang, bang! Throwing himself prostrate to the ground he cried: "I vas a baker, an innocent baker, vat harts nohoddies airetty." Bang, bang! "Vas dat loaned!" exclaimed the baker. "Please, Mr. Soldier, don't shoot no more. I vas scared to death airetty." He was brought to the Corporal of the Gnard, his face as white as his cap. "I vas valking by der road all by myself, when I heard der gun airetty," he explained. He was passed through. A hundred feet away he was halted again, the same proceedings followed. The second time he was advanced. When he reached the third outpost he was greeted with "Halt!" He failed to comply. The discharge of the gun made him halt. "I was a beggar from der kemp. Take me to der gnardhouse to dat man Capt. Thureton. I knows him well airetty." But there was no gnardhouse, and "de beggar from de kemp" was sent on his way in only in time to be rebounded from one sentry to another and to find himself in a heap of trouble before he reached camp.

Lieut. Tredwell covered himself with glory and his legs with a pair of boots that would have been large for the giant that Jack killed. Treadwell is called the spider of the regiment. He weighs 103 pounds dressed, and the boots he wore last night weigh 17 pounds by the scales. At one part of the road he struck a mud pnddle, and a detail of five men was ordered to extricate him from his position.

Lieut. Murray of C Company has been presented with a medal for converting the boatmen who ferry from Peekskill. Many complaints have been made this Summer of the disgraceful conduct of these fellows, who have made the landing at the foot of the bluff a rendezvous, which they have occupied in defiance of the opposition and protest of the officers of the post. Murray decided to put an end to their scandalous conduct when he became Officer of the Day. Yesterday his chance came. The moment he reached the foot of the staire a dozen boatmen rushed np and began to importune him and his men for a trip to Peekskill. "Stand back!" he cried. "Sergeant, a file of men to keep these men in order." The Sergeant and file of men sailed ont on the pier. The boatmen were paralyzed. This was something they had not expected; their threats and oaths disappeared. By evening they had become so civilized and devout that they wanted to know if Dr. Dunnell would not deliver a sermon to them if they sent for him.

Lieut. Hamilton of the regnlare gave the board of officers of the regiment a talk on dynamite this afternoon, Col. Camp, Lieut. Col. Miller, Major King, Dr. Elmore of the band, and three-quarters of the commissioned officers and many of the men listened with the greatest interest to his instruction. He informed them how dynamite was made, pointed out the difference in energy between dynamite and gunpowder, and the different uses to which each can be applied, explained perspicaciously how to emasculate the danger from dynamite bombs and gas pipes, illnstrating the enbject by explosions from cartridges laid on rocks, exhibiting an infernal machine made in a cigar box, and panning into them information which a search-and-Nihilists would give a great deal to acquire. While this was going on Capt. Greer of the ordnance was lectnring the Second Battery in fortifications and heavy ordnance.

The regiment was kept busy all day. Col. McGrath's report after inspection showed that there was not much improvement over yesterday's. Disinterested people are beginning to imagine that the bad record the regiment is making in camp is dne to internecine struggles. There certainly is a lack of co-operation somewhere, a diepositon on the part of certain officere to oppose whatever is favored by other officers and vice versa. No regiment can retain its morale or discipline nnder such circnmstances.

The battalion drill this morning was poor; many of the men appeared to be nearly indifferent to the commands, others unable to nnderstand them. Gnard mount was better. The formation was fair, the lines excellent, the inspection, as on previous days, thorongh, and the evolntions creditable. The poliing, however, in spite of Col. McGrath's criticisms of yesterday, was on the whole miserable and discreditable. Many of the streets were sloveuly, few gave evidence of interest in the work or care, and all, with two or three exceptions, could have been improved. Dress parade showed some improvement, bnt it will be a great day for the Twenty-second when new tactics go into effect abolishing rapport arms and many of the minor evolutions.

Company E is in great luck. One of its men was married yesterday afternoon and another received this dispatch: "It is a girl. What do you prefer to name her?" In reply, "Ariadne Cleopatra," telegraphed the proud father, who bestowed upon the child the names of the canalboats that his Captain had blown np last week. The boys of the company declare that the child's turn to be blown up will come later.

Capt. Greer expects to complete his seacoast battery within two weeks, but it is doubtful whether the guns in it will be fired this year. Imposing ceremonies are expected to take place when the work is turned over to the State Government. Capt. Greer will be expected to make a formal speech as the representative of the Government, and Adjt. Gen. Porter on the part of the State. The flag will be dipped, a national salnte fired, and a bottle of champagne broken over the biggest gun. It is many years since the United States Government turned over a fort or a seacoast battery to the State of New-York, and such an important historical event is expected to be attended with solemn ceremonies. The work has not yet been christened, although, ont of consideration for all that he has done for the camp, the people of Peekskill desire to have it called Battery Husted, in honor of Gen. James William Hueted. Gov. Hill is believed to have a gentle leaning to have himself immortalized by having it named after him.

Among the distinguished visitors in camp this evening who listened to Gilmore's concert were Capts. Conover and Rhodes of the Seventh, and Boylan and Delafield of the Twelfth. The latter predict that the Twelfth will bring over 600 men to camp.

Gilmore's concert for Wednesday night embraces:

Overture, "Der Freischütz".....Weber
Song for autonlophone, "The Vagabond".....Molloy
Mr. Harry Whittier.
Grand concerto, op. 79, (originally written for piano).....Weber
Coruet solo, "Polka Brilliante".....Bellstedt
Mr. Herrman Bellstedt.
Concert waltz, "Lovelight".....Dnrand
Selection from "Martha".....Flotow
Parcel, "Manhattan Beach".....Kockeler
March, "Razzle-Dazzle".....Brooks

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARNELL ON THE STAND AGAIN.

LONDON, July 23.—Mr. Parnell to-day again appeared before the special commission appointed to examine into the *Times's* charges against Parnellite members of the House of Commons. He denied that any letters which had passed between himself and Mr. Harris had been withheld from the court. The letters had all been sent to Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*.

Attorney General Webster intimated that it was his intention to call every witness necessary to trace the missing books of the Land League.

Continuing his testimony Mr. Parnell said he had instructed Mr. Lewis or counsel for the Parnellites to snbpoena Mrs. Maloney, Treasurer of the Ladies' League, to produce the books of the Land League in her possession. He could not say what amount of legal money Mr. Egan and the other trustees had invested in his name in France. It might have been £100,000, £50,0000, or £15,000.

Attorney General Webster—Bnt you, a man of business, surely know?

Mr. Parnell—I am not a man of business. I never was. In October, 1882, Mr. Egan sent me accounts of the relief fund showing expenditures to £50,000 and a balance of £31,800.

Mr. Parnell stated that he had not taken any steps to discover documents relating to the Ladies' Land League, nor would he do so. Mr. Egan sent from America, through Mr. Labouchere, valnable clues in connection with the Pigott forgeries.

Presiding Jnstice Hannen then asked witness, "Would you instruct Munroe & Co., the Paris bankers, to produce an acconnt of the trust fund?"

Mr. Parnell responded, "I decline to give any information concerning the fund to friend or foe."

THE BOULANGIST TRIALS.

PARIS, July 23.—The trial of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort before the Senate court has been fixed for Aug. 8. Gen. Boulanger and his colleagues have been given an additional ten days within which to answer the indictment in the court before being outlawed.

The *République Française* says that the committee of the Senate court is about to issne an order depriving Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and Henri Rochefort of all civil and political rights. The action of the committee is based on the ground that they have refused to comply with the snmmons issned by the Senate court to appear for trial on the charges made against them. This decision will render them ineligible to election to any office in France, and will also make any property they may own in France liable to seizure.

The *Nation* says that a number of bigber detectives and provincial officials who are suspected of sympathizing with Gen. Boulanger will be dismissed.

THE GAME STOPPED BY RAIN.

LONDON, July 23.—After forty-five minutes' play the game between the Marylebone Cricket Club and the Philadelphia Cricketers was stopped by rain, which fell in torrents. Patterson of the visiting team batted freely, and had 22 rnns to his credit when stumps were drawn. The total of the Americans thus far is 127, with five men ont. The home team yesterday made 383 in their first inning. The score of the visitors is as follows:

R. Brown	45	Patterson (not out)	32
Scott	22	Morgan	4
Thomson	0	Stoever (not ont)	25
Clark	8	Byes	1
Total			127

THE ROYAL GRANT CONTEST.

LONDON, July 23.—Mr. Parnell, in an interview to-day, said that he and Mr. Sexton were mainly influenced in the matter of the royal grants by their respect for Mr. Gladstone, whom they were anxious to support. Mr. Parnell said he did not feel etrongly in the matter, but that a section in all events would be consistent. He did not believe that if the Irish members voted in favor of the grants it would have any effect in any direction. He certeinly was acting without the least regard to the main object of his life. He was happy to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone, for he loved him with the hearts of the Irish people were filled with gratitude. Mr. Gladstone would never have occasion to repent the sacrifices he had made for the sake of Ireland.

THE POPE LOVES ITALY.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome says: "I am authorized to state that the principal reason for convening the recent secret consistory was the fact that the French Goverumant had advised the Pope to quit Rome and had offered him an asylum in France. The Pope told the Cardinals that he had refnsed the offer because he would not consent to declare war against Italy for his sake, he being personally well-disposed toward Italy.

MGR. Fava, Bishop of Grenoble, France, has accepted the Pope's offer of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, hitherto always held by an Italian prelate.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 23.—The Wesleyan Conference opened here to-day. The Rev. C. H. Kelly was elected President. The Chairman announced the endden death of the Rev. John Brewster.

Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Hamilton, Adams & Co., and W. Kent & Co., three of the largest firms of wholesale booksellers in Great Britain, have amalgamated, forming a limited liability company.

Prof. James Bryce, member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen, was married to-day to Miss Elizabeth Ashton, daughter of ex-Sheriff Ashton of Lancashire.

Shares in the North American Salt Company were dealt in to-day at the Stock Exchange at 17s. 6d. premium.

Gen. Grenfell, the British commander in Egypt, reports that the War Office that he intends to make a general advance against the dervishes at the end of the present month, at which time the British reinforcements will have arrived and all arrangements will be complete for the movement.

The German Southwest African Company is said to be negotiating for the sale of all its African possessions to an English syndicate.

The House of Commone to-night, by a vote of 230 to 76, agreed to grant a lumpsnm of £600,000, or, as an alternative, £20,000 annually, to land owners in Ireland.

The physicians attending Wilkie Collins, the novelist, pronounce him ont of danger.

DUBLIN, July 23.—The Trustees of the National Library of Ireland and the Board of Visitors of the Dnblin Museum of Science have adopted resolutions urging the Queen to visit Ireland next Spring. A copy of the resolutions has been forwarded to the English Government.

BERLIN, July 23.—Germany has notified Switzerland that the treaty between the two Governments regnlating the settlement of foreigners in Switzerland will not be renewed. The treaty will, therefore, expire at the end of 1890.

BERNE, July 23.—The snbscriptions to the Swiss Army loan amount to more than the sum which it was proposed by the Government to raise.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three elevators and their contents, belonging to H. Kelly & Co., Strowbridge & Co., and Henry Hoover, at Kelly Hill, twenty miles south of Hastings, Neb., were burned Monday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $17,000.

Yesterday morning the flouring mill of Ryerson & Son, at Iowa City, Iowa, was burned to the ground. The loss on building, stock, and fixtnres is about $15,000. The building was insured for $6,000.

A fire at La Crosse, Wis., yesterday destroyed Lee & Clarke's flour mill. Loss, $25,000, with $13,000 insurance.

"What the Jews Think of Jesus," by Rabbi Krauskopf. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

LOSS OF THE MARY FRAZER.

CAPT. LAPHAM'S ACCOUNT OF HER ABANDONMENT AT SEA.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 23.—Barkentine Moses B. Gomer, Capt. Azevado, arrived from Fayal this afternoon, having taken thirty-one days to make the passage. She had thirty cabin passengers and a full complement in the steerage, all being Portuguese from the island, all bound for California, where they will settle.

Among the cabin passengers was Capt. J. G. Lapham of the bark Mary Frazer of Edgartown, before reported found floating at sea abandoned, and seen on fire by a British steamer and destroyed as a dangerous obstacle to navigation, while her nautical instruments and some personal property were taken on board the steamer and taken to Boston.

Capt. Lapham gives further particulars of the abandonment of the Mary Frazer after the bark had been released by the Portuguese authorities at Fayal in response to the demand from our State Department. She sailed May 11 for the island of Fieres, where Capt. Lapham desired to complete his complement of men, needing twelve or fourteen more to make up his craw. On Saturday, May 18, the bark arrived off Fiorsa. Capt. Lapham went on shere. Here he was very much surprised to be informed by the authorities that he would not be permitted to reanit men or even receive his letters unless the ship was anchored.

There being no other alternative, word was sent on board to anchor the ship, in spite of the fact that there was no suitable anchorage. On Monday, 20th, nine men were secured and sent on board the bark, Capt. Lapham and his first officer remaining on shore to finish recruiting.

About 4 o'clock P. M. the wind sprang up from an adverse quarter and the ship, although secured by two anchors, dragged toward the shore. The second and third mates were on board and they did all possible to secure the ship, but finding that the wind increased and that there was no apparent probability of saving the ship from going ashore, they reluctantly concluded to abandon her.

Two boats were launched, commanded respectively by the second and third mates. One contained eight and the other twelve men. There was an angry sea setting directly in for the shore. The men, although mostly green hands, pulled well and got well in to the shore, but on reaching the surf the smaller boat capsized and five of the eight men, including the third mate, were drowned. These, with one exception, were all shipped at the islands, and included four Portuguese and one Kanaka. The large boat was stove, but the men succeeded in reaching the shore. Both boats were entirely destroyed.

Capt. Lapham, on discovering the dangerous position of the bark, sought to get on board, and offered as high as $50 to any one who would put him on board, but was unable to secure a passage. The men who escaped were cared for by the authorities and the drowned men received suitable interment.

During the night the wind changed and the Mary Frazer swung away from the shore, parted her cable, and was sent to sea. Capt. Lapham lost his instruments and all the personal property he had left on board.

When the bark Sarah, for Boston, stopped off the island Capt. Lapham hoped to get on board, but a high wind prevented, and he had to rely on the packet rundown to the island to get to Fayal, where he went on board the Tower. The lose of all his papers prevents him from knowing the names of the lost men, but three of the men belonged to Fayal, one, he thinks, to Pico, and the fifth was a native of the Cape de Verde Islands. None of the men had shipped on board the Mary Frazer, one of whom was a boat steerer and the other before the mast, all being Portnguese, were brought to this port by the Tower as consulmen.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 23—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, clearing on the Maine coast, cooler, southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, followed by threatening weather and showers, cooler, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York and Western New-York, fair, followed by threatening weather and showers in the southeastern portion of Eastern New-York, cooler, westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, threatening weather and showers, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, threatening weather and showers, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, heavy showers, much cooler, northerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	73°	72°	3:30 P. M.	91°	38°
6 A. M.	76°	72°	6 P. M.	87°	82°
9 A. M.	76°	76°	9 P. M.	84°	76°
12 M.	85°	79°	12 P. M.	76°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....77½°
Average temperature for same date last year..86½°

A BRUTE ARRESTED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—George Downey, one of the colored men engaged in the prize fight that occurred here early Saturday morning, was arrested to-day, on complaint of Chief of Police Bailey, and placed under bail to answer to the Grand Jury for violating the thirty-third section of the Crimes act, which makes fighting for money a criminal offense, punishable by a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for two years. John Dock, Downey's opponent in the fight, has fled the town. Two druggists, who arranged the meeting, are mentioned in the complaint as abetting the fight, and they too may be arrested.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Monday evening at a public gathering at Fairbush, near Somerset, Ky., William Baugh killed Green Flynn. Both were young men of good standing. Flynn and Baugh were wrestling when Baugh's brother struck Flynn on the head with a handspike, ornehing the skull. Doctors Warren and Perkins removed the skull and found that death resulted from compression of the brain. Baugh was arrested and taken to Somerset for trial.

Herman Weller, a prominent citizen of Evansville, Ind., received a telegram Monday from his brother Henry, stating that he had been arrested at Prospect, Valley Junction, Ga., and implored that he was Tascott, the Chicago murderer. The picture of Tascott bears a remarkable resemblance to Weller. An officer started for Utah yesterday with requisition papers for the man wanted.

In the United States Circuit Court at Utica, N. Y., yesterday, in the cases of Frank M. Hayes, receiver of the First National Bank of Auburn, against William H. Shoemaker, and of the same plaintiff against six other defendants, Judge Wheeler handed down decisions in favor of the defendants. The suits were brought to recover assessments made by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the bank stock.

All the coal heavers on the Dnlnth docks, Minnesota, struck Monday, joining those at West Superior in their demands for an increase from 40 to 50 cents an hour. The Northwestern Fuel Company got another crew to go to work on one of its docks and they worked all day at it. The Pioneer Fuel Company acceded to the demands of its men and they returned to work.

Elmer Hilligus of Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., was accidentally shot in the leg by a boy yesterday morning. Hilligus went into the shop to buy a watch. While there a man entered with a revolver, which he said was unloaded. One of the clerks took it from him. It was suddenly discharged, the ball entering Hilligus's thigh. The wound is not dangerous.

The prize winners at the Troy musical festival yesterday were: First mass, the Utica Maennerchor and Arion; Albany Liederkranz, second; second class, the Germania of Poughkeepsie first and Albany Maenner Quartet second; third class, the Rondont Quartet first and Troy Saengerbund second.

At Albany yesterday the incorporation of the United States Foundry Company was reported. It has a capital of $100,000 and was formed by Thomas J. Moore, Jr., and John G. Price of Brooklyn and Thomas Ross of West New-Brighton, for the manufacture of metal castings, machinery, and chemical and metallic compounds in this city.

While Lient. Gov. Melkeljohn was bathing in the Cedar River with a friend named W. H. Faton, near Fullerton, Neb., Sunday, he later got beyond his depth and was drowned. The Lieutenant Governor came near sharing his friend's fate in attempting to rescue him. He is delirious, but it is thought he will recover.

Discovery has been made that a farm directly west of Topeka, Kan., contains a fine bed of terra cotta clay. Beds in New-Jersey and Ohio have, prior to this time, furnished all the terra-cotta works with clay. This industry, when properly developed, will be worth to the city about $500,000 annually.

The schooner Mary C. of St. John towed into Boston yesterday the schooner Bessie G., Capt. McNamara, of Parrsborough, N. S., from Shelton, Conn., which was dismasted sixteen miles east of Martinions on Saturday afternoon by a squall. Her sails and rigging were also carried away.

Patrick Crotty, an old homeless man, was found dead in a barnyard in Barnstable, Mass., yesterday. He slept in the barn, and accidentally fell down a hay slide head first, and was completely wedged in and suffocated. The body could not be removed without taking the barn down.

The Caracciolo Italian Society of Mutual Help, with an office in this city, has been incorporated at Albany with the following Trustees: John Thomas, Andrea Palmeri, Gerardo Maresca, Vito Mennella, Luigi Parlato, Giuseppe F. P. Vitalone, Francisco Sarracino, and Vincenzo Califano.

An explosion of gas took place yesterday afternoon in Shaft 14 at Port Blanchard, Penn., operated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Five miners named Barrett, Harris, Donigher, McDonald, and an unknown Hungarian were badly burned, the first three, it is said, fatally.

For the week ended July 22 the canal tonnage of this State was 192,216 tons, against 144,462 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The increase this year was continued mostly to shipments of lumber, corn, and stone.

John Rose, one of the most prominent citizens of Powell County, Ky., was assassinated yesterday. He was leader of a Mendel faction, and was to be tried shortly for killing his father-in-law.

"What the Jews Think of Jesus," by Rabbi Krauskopf. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

COL. SHEPARD'S PIOUS ACT

A HELPING HAND TO THE CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

RECEPTION OF HIS CHRISTIAN OFFERS —THE GODLY MONTANA DELEGATES —POLITICS IN WASHINGTON.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 23.—President Faulkner of the convention to-day received the following telegram from Elliott F. Shepard of New-York, dated at Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.:

"The American Sabbath Union, whose office is at 28 Park-row, earnestly recommend that a provision should be inserted in your new Constitution protecting and encouraging Sabbath observance. Perhaps the following form would be acceptable to the convention: 'No work or trade shall be carried on on the first day of the week, nsually called Sunday, except such as may be strictly charitable or necessary, and the Legislature shall pass laws regulating and encouraging the observance of the Holy Sabbath by all the people.' If the matter has already been favorably acted upon by the convention will you not kindly take the necessary steps to have this or a similar proposition adopted by the convention and thus lay the foundation for the new State upon the sure foundation of the Divine Word and reap the gratitude of your own people and those of the whole country."

The complete Constitution introduced by Williams of Burleigh came up for reference, but, on motion of Williams, its reference was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to locate the seat of the legislative powers in a single body was again discussed in Committee of the Whole. Judge Carland led the opposition. He denied the question is a new one, and cited the fact that a number of States had tried the early history adopted the single body, and it proved a failure. He also reminded the convention that the national legislative power was at one time vested in a single body, and that it had proved a failure. He denied the claim of Stevens that, if the single body plan were adopted, North Dakota would be the north star of the Republic to which all other States would look with admiration, but believed that it would come nearer changing the boundary of the Union, so that when the traveler passed beyond the northern boundary of South Dakota he would feel that he was in the Province of Manitoba, nnder the control of her Imperial Majesty. Judge Carland was answered by Johnson of Lakota, who made a brilliant historical address, and by Lauder of Richland, who surprised the convention, which had classed him as opposed to the single body. The proposition was defeated, and the convention will now make an apportionment for two Houses.

Gen. Allen of Fargo and John Miller of Richland County, prominent candidates for Governor, arrived to-day, and it is rumored that the recent withdrawal of Stimmel of Cass County has so strengthened Allen that Miller will withdraw. At least Allen is jubilant over the recent developments in the Red River Valley.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 23.—A notable feature of to-day's proceedings in the South Dakota Convention was the presentation of a communication from the American Sabbath Union asking the convention to insert in the Constitution a provision protecting and encouraging Sabbath observance. The communication was referred to a special committee of five, including three reverend delegates.

The Committee on Legislative Apportionment reached an agreement as to Senatorial Apportionment, by which the number of districts is fixed at forty-four, the number of Senators at forty-five, the latter number being the limit as provided in the Constitution. This arrangement is practically in accord with the apportionment agreed upon some time ago, being one Senator for every 1,800 voters or major fraction thereof.

HELENA, Montana, July 23.—In the convention to-day Hershfield, Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, to whom was referred the proposition relating to gambling, reported the same back, having resolved that it was for the legislative power to act; also a resolution relating to free passes. An instrument for it will be introdnced at some future day.

The labor question came up again, and the section relating to convict labor caused further discussion. It was finally rejected. "I think," stated Carpenter, "that it is cruel and barbarous to allow convicts to be imprisoned without anything to do. They come ont of prison diseased and useless as citizens. I do not believe in letting them interfere with honest, hard-working men, but there is work they could do. Laboring men are not so plentiful in the State but we find work for convicts. They could work on roads, grading mountains, &c. The could not interfere with hard-working men."

Hogan said he did not think it right to hire out convicts to a man for 25 cents per day when they were doing $1 50 to $2 worth of work. Carpenter's motion was lost—39 to 20.

The afternoon session was devoted to further discussion of the preamble. Several members were opposed to bringing God or religion into the constitution, and the preamble was finally adopted as previously reported.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 23.—There was a short session of the convention this morning. Short as the session was, however, it decided probably one important judicial question, which was that of Gov. Ferry, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the United States Senate. Ferry wants to be the first Governor, and undoubtedly will, as he has no rival for the Republican nomination.

It was thought that when the Legislature met this might be elected to the Senate, the warring factions could agree on no one else, but the Committee on Executive and Pardoning Power reported this morning among other things a proviso that the Governor shall be ineligible for the office of Senator. This if it passes greatly strengthens the chances of ex-Gov. Watson's election, and his election to the Senate from Western Washington is now almost certain if Ferry is absolutely removed from the field.

Other provisions of the article on the executive are creating offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Lands. Governor and Lieutenant Governor hold office for four years, the others for two. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be opened before a joint session of the Legislature. If two candidates have the same vote the Legislature elects.

The Governor must send an annual message; has veto power; can fill all offices not elective; can pardon; remit fines or forfeitures; bills not signed by him within five days while the Legislature is in session or ten days after it has adjourned become a law unless he vetoes them. He may veto any item of a bill without killing the whole bill. His salary is to be fixed by the Legislature at not less than $4,000 nor more than $6,000.

The Lieutenant Governor gets from $1,500 to $3,000; Secretary of State from $2,500 to $3,000; Treasurer from $3,500 to $4,000, and is ineligible to office two terms; Auditor, $2,000 to $3,000; Attorney General, $2,000 to $3,000, and Superintendent of Public Instruction $1,800 to $2,500. The Commissioner of Lands has his salary fixed by the Legislature. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be 35 years of age, and must have resided five years in the State. Other officers must have resided here two years. All must be citizens of the United States. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer must reside at the seat of Government. The report was read and ordered printed.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 23.—The citizens of Washington County presented a petition to the Constitutional Convention to-day against the monopoly of the irrigation canal. A syndicate of capitalists offer to disconnt the per diem mileage certificates, provided the members remain and finish the Constitution, but refuse any advance because of the threats of withdrawing.

The proposition to admit the Bible in the public schools provoked long discussion, but was disposed of by an amendment forbidding any religious sectarian books or papers in the schools.

School lands are to be sold at auction for not less than $10 per acre.

Congressman Dorsey party visited the convention and each made a speech, urging a strong constitution on the Mormon question, which they consider the most important before the convention.

RESTRICTING THE MORMONS.

ACTION TO THAT END IN THE IDAHO CONVENTION.

BOISÉ CITY, Idaho, July 23.—The convention yesterday agreed to limit the State indebtedness to 1½ per cent. of assessed value of property. Towns and cities are not permitted to incur indebtedness above revenue, but co-operate with capital in making improvements.

Some days ago the Committee on Elections and Suffrages made a majority and minority report, the former by the Republicans and the latter by the Democrats. The majority would prevent the vote of the Mormons while it would also allow the Legislature to make other limits and terms for preventing the vote of persons holding higher allegiance to organizations they deem above that of the State and the United States Government. The minority report is so framed as to cut off legislation and, in the eyes of anti-Mormons, leaves a loophole through which the Mormons may crawl and secure the control of the political power. A proposition to take these reports up in the Committee of the Whole caused some filibustering, which blocked all business for some time. The matter was finally settled by an agreement to consider these reports Thursday.

Hundreds of Mormons withdrew last Fall to evade the test oath and vote, and this makes the anti-Mormons anxious to give the Legislature the power to make new limits and restrictions that the Mormon Church, now colonizing a portion of Idaho, may not participate in politics. This question has caused the chief trouble during the convention.

Frederick Michel, manufacturer of bonnet frames, &c., at 238 Broadway, who made an assignment July 6, has compromised with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar and resumed business.

"What the Jews Think of Jesus," by Rabbi Krauskopf. See "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" to-day.—Adv.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO'S CONTROL.

Wall-street had another revival yesterday of the story that the Vanderbilts have bought control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. This time the tale hangs upon the fact that C. P. Huntington has sold another 100,000 shares of his stock to Drexel, Morgan & Co. That banking firm, in fact, have been in control of the property for over a year. They took it ont of a receivership and organized it, issuing new securities and putting the management into the hands of their own employes.

M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, for years the representative of the Drexel-Morgan interest in the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago (Big Four) Company, was at once made President of the reorganized Chesapeake and Ohio system, and open propositions were forthwith begnn for a close business affiliation between the two properties. Next came along the consolidation of the Big Four Line with the Bee Line system, and of this consolidated company Mr. Ingalls was made President also. The Bee Line has for years been an ont-and-ont Vanderbilt property. In the Big Four, too, there have been big Vanderbilt investments. To every intent and purpose long before the Bee Line merger was openly discussed the Big Four was a Vanderbilt company.

Long ago Wall-street understood that all the properties pnt under the Ingalls management were Vanderbilt companies, and that the Bee Line-Big Four-Chesapeake and Ohio combine had for its object the giving to the Vanderbilts a new through line to the Eastern coast. The acquisition of another 100,000 shares by purchase from C. P. Hnntington has not been needed to give the Drexel-Morgan-Vanderbilt contingent the control. That was acquired long ago; Wall-street has not been deceived in it, pnrchased on it, and pnt up the price of stocks upon the strength of it. Then Vanderbilt authorities tacitly confirmed it.

When the announcement was originally made it was stated that a line of fast freight steamers would be pnt on to connect Newport News with Liverpool, giving to the new trunk line a European connection independent of this port. Such a line would give its owner the power to unsettle East-bound traffic rates, if not practically to dictate to competitors.

DECISION ON EXPORT RATES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Schoonmaker, announced its decision of the case of the New-York Produce Exchange against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and others. The case relates to inland and ocean export rates, and involves questions of how they should be made, and what discrimination in the inland proportion. The opinion says:

"From Nov. 4, 1887, to Feb. 20, 1888, the trunk lines, so called, under resolutions of their association, made through export rates of which the inland proportion accepted by them was at the port of New-York not 10 cents or more per 100 pounds less on like traffic than the published tariff rates charged at the same time to the same port.

"Held that the discrepancy between the proportion of the through rate accepted and the established tariffs for seaboard consignments for the same inland carriage is not shown to have been justified by any circumstances tending to show that it was not improper, and that it must therefore be deemed an unjust and unlawful discrimination as against the transportation terminating at that port. It is essential that any method for making rates which involves discrimination and affords cover for discrimination and injustice. The only practicable mode yet devised for making through export rates, as appears by past experience, is to add to the established inland rates from the interior to the seaboard the current ocean rates.

"Under the amendments of March 2, 1889, to the statute, requiring ten days' previous notice of advances and three days' previous notice of reductions in rates, they cannot be varied from day to day or oftener to meet fluctuations in ocean rates. Whenever a tariff is established for merchandise filed or intended for export by sea, such tariff shall be specified, either because of fluctuations or for any other reason, so that only the charge for inland transportation is definitely fixed, the tariff filed and made public should show the rate charged by the inland carrier or carriers to the point of export, including all terminal charges and expenses, and should also show in what manner the through rate for the point of ultimate destination is to be determined, whether by the addition of the ocean rate from time to time prevailing, or how otherwise."

BIDDERS FOR A STATE ROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—The committee on the disposition of the Western and Atlantic Road, owned by the State, will report on Thursday. Mr. E. B. Stahlman, Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville, arrived here to-day.

"If the lease act is in such shape that everybody is allowed to bid," he said, "the Louisville and Nashville will make a bid. If we should get control of the road through cars would be put on the Louisville and Nashville, and we could make an arrangement to run through cars from St. Louis and even from Chicago to Augusta, Ga., without change. From Louisville to Chattanooga the cars would run on our own road, and thence to Atlanta over the State road, and then an arrangement could be made to run to Augusta on the Georgia Road, as the Louisville and Nashville owns a one-half interest in the lease of that road. I have been informed that a local company here is being formed to put in a bid and that the Central Road, through Gen. E. P. Alexander, will also bid for the lease, but nothing definite can be told until after Thursday, when the House acts on the bill."

Mr. Stahlman, with his private secretary, has been here for several days, and is being constantly visited by members of the Legislature, who seek the details of his scheme. There is a strong disposition not to allow railroad corporations to bid on the road, but the effort will hardly be successful.

RAILROADS AND MELON GROWERS.

The old fight between the Southern melon growers and the railroads has been resumed. It waged very hotly last year during the entire melon season, and the Southern melon growers declared that unless the railroads became more reasonable in their freight rates they would not raise any more melons in the South. The average rates charged by the railroads for bringing melons to this city are $125 per carload, although in some instances as high as $140 has been charged. Many of the merchants positively refused to receive the fruit that is consigned to them, declaring that after paying the growers' prices and the railroad rates there will be no margin of profit left them. In fact, in some instances they will be out of pocket.

The growers say that they have marked down their prices to the lowest figure possible, and are not making any money. The result in quite a number of instances has been that the railroad companies, after bringing the melons to this city, find no one willing to claim them, and will refuse to allow them to pay the charges.

The Southerners threaten to stop planting melons, and say that New-York will have to go without that luscious fruit until the Jersey and Long Island melons are ripe.

ON THE ERIE SYSTEM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—It is believed that the Erie Railroad contemplates making the Jefferson Branch Road, now a subordinate part of the Delaware Division, an independent division, with official headquarters at Carb

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, July 23—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. Oil Tr. ctfs	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	4,210
*Am. Cable Tr.	15½	15½	15½	15½	26
*Atch., Top. & S. Fe	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	23,550
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
*Brunswick Co.	36¾	36¾	36¾	24½	520
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	1,900
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	800
Ches. & Ohio	21¾	23	21¼	21¾	3,375
C. & O. 1st pf.	53	53¾	53	53½	2,948
C. & O. 2d pf.	33¼	34½	33¼	33¾	984
Chi. Gas Trust	67¼	68	67¼	68	1,800
Chicago & Alton	125½	125¾	125	125	1,290
C., C., C. & St. L.	63¼	65½	63¼	64¾	17,807
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	99¼	99	99	2,165
Chicago & N. W.	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	7,970
C., B. & Q.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¼	6,570
C., M. & St. P.	68½	69¾	68¾	69¼	16,065
C., M. & St. P. pf.	106	106	106	106	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	94¼	93¼	94¼	4,485
Cin., L. St. L. & C.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	110
C., C., C. & I.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	820
Colorado Coal	28¾	29¼	28	28	200
C. H. V. & T.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	2,410
Chi. & E. Ill.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	3,100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	850
Consol. Gas Co.	86	86	86	86	200
Del. & Hudson	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	416
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143	143¾	5,440
Den., Tex. & F. W.	21¾	22¼	21	22¼	1,200
*Dis. & C. J. Tr.	43	43	42¾	42¾	500
E. T., V. & G.	70	70	70	70	200
Green Bay & Win.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	300
Ill. C., leased l.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	100
L. E. & Western	17	17	17	17	25
L. E. & West. pf.	88	88	88	88	800
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¾	100¾	2,480
Louis. & Nash.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	1,800
Manhattan con.	91	91	91	91	42
Mich. Central	86	86¾	86	86¾	300
Mahoning Coal R.	40	40	40	40	100
M., L. S. & W. pf.	113½	113½	111¾	112¾	415
Minn. & St. L.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	100
Missouri Pacific	68¼	67½	66¾	67¾	8,500
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	18	18	100
*Nat. Lead Trust	23½	24¼	23¾	24¼	9,920
New Cent. Coal	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	200
N. J. Central	110½	110½	109	110¼	1,800
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	622
N. Y. & New-Eng.	48¾	48¾	48	48½	5,895
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25½	25½	25¾	25¾	600
N. Y., Ont. & W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	50
Norfolk & W. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	300
Northern Pac.	26¼	27	26¼	27	20,000
Northern Pac. pf.	62¾	63	62¾	63	4,415
Ohio & Miss.	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¾	900
Ohio. Ind. & W.	7½	7½	7½	7½	10
Ontario Mining	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	42
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	200
Oregon R. & N.	94	94¼	94	94¼	100
Oregon & Trans.	30	30	26¾	29¾	1,400
Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	300
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21	21	21	21	320
Phil. & Reading	44¼	45	44¼	44¾	15,600
Phil. Cos.	73	73	73	73	100
Pitts. & West. pf.	39	39	38	39	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180	180	180	180	700
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	22	22	21¾	22	2,200
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	200
St. L. & S. F.	27	27	26	26	300
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56¼	56	56¾	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	113	113	113	113	100
St. P. & Omaha.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	300
St. P., M. & M.	93	93	93	97½	250
Southern Pacific	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	700
*Sugar Ref. Co.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	7,000
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	200
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	100
Texas Pac. L. T.	15	15	15	15	200
Texas & Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	4,600
Union Pacific	58	58¾	57¾	58¼	2,405
U. S. Express	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	100
W. St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	600
West. Union Tel.	83¾	84½	83¾	84½	1,570
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	200
Total sales					187,168

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	125	125	125	125	$5,000
Amer. Dock 5s.	112	112	112	112	1,000
At. & Dan. 1st.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	4,000
Balt. & Ohio 1st. Parkersburg	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	3,000
B. & So. Ill. 1st.	120	120	120	120	1,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	21,000
Chi. & E. Ill. cn.	125	125	125	125	2,000
C. B. & Q. 4s. New	94	94	94	94	26,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	5,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	93	93	93	93	6,000
*Col. & H. V. 5s.	83	84½	83	84½	26,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	90¼	91	90¼	91	19,000
D. & H. 1st 7s '94, C.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Del. & L. R. 1st.	102	102	102	102	5,000
D. & L. R. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	95	95	95	95	20,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. scrip 5s.	65	95	65	65	4,000
Equitable Gas of Chicago 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Erie 5th g. 4s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	29,000
Green B. & W. inc.	15	15	15	15	1,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	108	108	107	107	16,000
O., C. & S. F. g. 6s.	70	70	70	70	4,000
I. & G. N. 2d.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Ill. Cent. 3½s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1951.	108	108	108	108	13,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	86½	86½	86½	86½	15,000
Ind., D. & W. 2d.	33	33	33	33	25,000
Iowa Central 1st.	83	83	83	83	2,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	95¾	96	95¾	96	6,000
K. & T. gen. 5s.	57½	57½	57½	57½	10,000
Ky. Central 4s.	88	88	88	88	1,000
Long Dock 7s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,000
Long Island 5s.	116¼	118¼	116¼	116¼	5,000
L. & N. gen. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
L. & N. cn. 6s.	110	110	110	110	10,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	105	105	105	105	23,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	97	97	97	97	2,000
Mo. Pacific tr. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	7,000
Mo. Pac. inc.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	9,000
Mo. K. & T. new 6s.	82½	82½	82½	82½	3,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	18,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	96	96¼	96	95¼	13,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	3,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾	2,000
Nor. & W. 1st.	96	96	95¾	95¾	15,000
N. & W. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6,000
North. Pac. 3d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	30	30	30	30	4,000
Ohio & M. gen. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
Oh. Sooth. inc.	58	58	58	56	10,000
Om. & St. L. 1st.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	2,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Pitts. & West. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	15,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80	80	80	80	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	69½	69½	69½	69½	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	10,000
Reading gen. 4s.	90	90	90	90¼	149,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	65½	65½	65½	65½	15,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	33	33½	33	33½	30,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	104	104	104	104	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	85	85	85	85	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	77,000
R., W. & O. cn.	110¾	111	110¾	111	9,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, sr.	77	77	77	77	25,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	28	28	28	28	25,000
St. L. & S. F. ol. C.	116	118	116	116	14,000
St. L. & S. F. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	6,000
St. P. 1st. 5. M.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10,000
St. P. 1st. S. W.	117	117	117	117	1,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P., W. & M. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. M.	88¾	88¾	88¾	86¾	2,000
San F. & N. P. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3,000
S. Pac. of Cal. 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
T. & N. O., 1st Sab.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	7,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	33½	33½	33½	33½	10,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
Tol. P. & W. 1st.	77	77	77	77	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	117	117	117	117	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118½	118½	118½	118½	6,000
Va. Midland gen.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Wabash equip.	10	10	10	10	6,000
Wab. 1st. Chi. tr.	102	102	102	102	6,000
W., N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
West Shore 4s. c.	108½	108½	108½	106½	5,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106½	106½	108½	105½	5,000
Total sales					$988,000

*Including $5,000 at 63½, seller 60.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asteria	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Crown Point	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Caledonia B. H.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Colchis	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	100
Col. Central	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	100
El Cristo	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	700
Mutual & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Mexican	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	300
Occidental	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	200
Plutus	.60	.80	.60	.80	500
Sapphire	.06	.06	.06	.06	3,500
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	60
United Copper	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	500
Ward Con.	1.45	1.60	1.45	1.60	2,000
Total sales					8,960

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	98½	99¾	98½	99½	1,096,000
Clearances					2,454,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	52½	53¾	52½	53½	300
Atch., T. & S. F.	36¼	36¼	35¾	36¼	11,700
Atlan. & Pacific.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	110
Ohi. Gas. Trust.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¾	3,400
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼	610
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	200
Central Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	100
C., C., C. & I.	74¾	75¼	74¾	75¼	200
Colorado Coal	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	19,810
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	2,150
C., St. P., M. & O.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	150
Cent. of N. J.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143	143¾	4,280
Den., T. & F. W.	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	100
E. T., V. & Ga.	10	10	9¾	9¾	130
Hocking Valley.	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	800
Lake Shore.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	760
Chi. & N. Pac.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	500
Missouri Pac.	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾	8,900
Michigan Cent.	88½	88½	88½	88½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	760
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
North. Pac. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	380
North. Pacific.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	24¼	24¼	23¾	24¼	2,000
Oregon Trans.	30	30	30	30	200
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	300
Peo., D. & E.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	50
Phil. & Reading.	44¾	45¾	44	45	6,120
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	400
Sugar Ref. Co.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	100
Texas Pacific.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	300
Union Pacific.	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼	840
Wab. St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	100
Western Union.	83¾	84½	83¾	84½	330
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	100
Total sales					44,900

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. 6s. ext. 4s.	125	125	125	125	$2,000
C. B. & Q. Neb.					
ext. 4s.	94	94	94	94	6,000
Hocking Val. 5s.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	5,000
Iowa C. & W. 1st.	58	58	58	58	5,000
L. E. & W. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
M., K. & T. cn. 7s.	96	96	96	96	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	95	95	95	95	2,000
Nor. Pac. 1st. c.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	15,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	3,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	33	33	33	33	8,000
R., W. & O. cv.	110	111	111	111	1,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	26	26	26	26	10,000
West Va. cent. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000

Total sales.....870,000

To-day's stock market had more life in it than has been seen on the Stock Exchange for some time. London and the West bought freely, the result being an advance all along the line. The close was active and buoyant. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Columbus and Hocking Valley, 3¾; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, each 2½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 2½; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 2; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 1¾; Rock Island, 1⅝; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred and do. first preferred, each 1½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜; Delaware and Hudson, Michigan Central, and Union Pacific, each 1¼; St. Paul, New-England, Northern Pacific, and Reading, each 1⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1; Chicago Gas, Northwestern, and Omaha, each ⅞, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, Southern Pacific, and Western Union, each ¾. *Declined*—Chicago and Alton, 3; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 2½; Pittsburg and Western preferred and St. Louis and San Francisco, each 1; New Central Coal, ⅞, and Oregon Railway and Navigation, ¾.

In unlisted securities Sugar advanced 2½, Cotton Oil ¾, and Lead ⅝. Whisky declined ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ℔ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ℔ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and a shade weaker, owing to the making of quite an amount of security bills. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¾@$4 86 for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand, $4 88@$4 88¼ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 84¾ for commercial. Continental was steady. Francs were quoted at 5 18¾@5 18¼ for long and 5 15⅝@5 15 for short; reichsmarks at 95½@95¼ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged. There was no sale at the Board. State securities and bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Reading second preference incomes, 2¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 2⅜; Minneapolis and St. Louis 7s, 2; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s and Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, each 1½; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas firsts and St. Paul and Southwestern firsts, each 1; Canada Southern seconds, ⅞, and New-Jersey Central general 5s registered and Nonon, Waterdown and Ordensburg consolidated, each ¾. *Declined*—Green Bay and Winona incomes, 4⅜; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg firsts, 2⅜; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, and Union Pacific firsts of 1898, each 1½; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western first and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each 1, and Missouri Pacific consolidated, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98½@99¾. In mining stocks Silver King sold at 79, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at 58@50@57.

The Henderson Bridge Company has declared a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable Aug. 15.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable Aug. 15.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Broadway	260	New-York County	420
Fourteenth-Street	160	Ninth National	130
Hanover	275	North America	100
Leather Manufs.	223	North River	160
Lincoln National	220	Seaboard National	135
Metropolitan	133	Tradesmen's	100

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	106¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1896, 121		.....
4½s, '91, c	106¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897, 124		.....
4s, 1907, r	123¼	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1898, 127		.....
4s, 1907, c	123¼	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899, 130		.....
Cur. 6s, 1895, 115		.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$115,292,631
Balances	$6,092,872

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	51¾	51¾	St. Paul	66¼	66¼
Readibg	22½	22 6-16	Read. gen	90¼	.....
Lehigh Val	54¾	.....	Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾
North. Pac.	27	.....	Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	65	65¾
North. Pac. pf.	63	63¾	Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	51¾	52
Lehigh Nav.	52¼	53			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 23.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

A. & T. 1. g. 7s.	107.50	Hinon.	.50
Atch. & Topeka.	36.12½	Osceola.	6.50
Boston & Albany.	210.00	Pewabic.	27.50
Boston & Maine.	193.00	Quincy.	46.00
Ohi., Bur. & Q.	100.00	Bell Telephone.	225.00
Eastern.	100.00	Boston Land.	6.00
Mex. Central.	6.50	Water Power.	8.25
Mex. Cent. 1st.	65.50	Tam. Mining Co.	96.00
N. Y. & N. E.	48.12½	Mass. Central.	11.00
N. Y. & N. H.	76.128.50	an D. Land Co.	26.50
Old Colony.	175.00	West End Land.	27.50
Old Colony.	175.00	amson Store S.	58.75
Rutland pf.	40.00	tlantic.	8.50
Wis. Central.	21.50	oston & Mont.	86.00
Allouez M. Co.	.62½	rearsarge.	4.00
Calumet & Hecla.	207.00	kota Fe Cop. Co.	.50
Franklin.	8.50	n. City Land Co.	60.00

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	3.55	Ophir	4.60
Chollar	1.50	Potosi	1.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.00	Savage	1.65
Crown Point	2.30	Sierra Nevada	1.30
Gould & Curry	2.00	Union Consolidated	2.90
Hale & Norcross	2.95	Yellow Jacket	2.80
Mexican	2.90	North Belle Isle	.85
Navajo	.40	Occidental	1.90

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 23, 1889.

COFFEE—Though only moderately active in the speculative interest, aggregate of option dealings given as 56,750 bags, of which 29,000 bags for December,) fluctuated rather widely, partly with the variable tenor of the cables from Europe, starting off here heavily under a pressure of selling orders, and yielding 10@20 points in view of the decline at Havre of ½l. and at Hamburg of 1½ pfennigs, to rally again in good part on local speculative buying and helped by a recovery at Havre of the early loss of ½f., leaving off here firmly on actual improvement for the day of 20@30 points. No cables to hand from Brazil.....And here July closed at 14.50c.@14.55c., August at 14.40c.@14.45c., September at 14.20c., October at 14.00c., and Spot, having ranged from 14.20c.@14.50c.) October at 14.55c.@14.60c., November at 14.55c.@14.60c., December at 14.55c.@14.60c., (having ranged from 14.15c.@14.50c.) and January to May, 1890, within the range of 14.55c.@14.60c.....Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 300,208 bags, and at the distributing ports, 412,033 bags.....And for prompt delivery Coffee was very dull, but held to former figures, with fair invoices of Rio at 17½c.

COTTON—On lighter offerings and more favorable cables, rallied here for the day ⅝ points on a moderate short covering, in response of option dealings 53,400 bales, of which 14,300 bales for August, 9,100 bales for October, and 9,200 bales for December), though leaving off easy.....Deliveries on the shipping ports yesterday night—since our last—only 47 bales—and stock at all ports of outlet, 144,998 bales, of which here, 117,132 bales.....And here this day it ruled dull, namely at 10.48c. 10.50c. for August, 10.46c@10.49c. September, 10.12c.@10.13c.; October, 9.91c.@9.92c.; November, 9.83c.@9.84c.; December, 9.85c.@9.86c.; January at 9.91c@9.93c., and February to June within the range of 9.98c.@10.29c.....And for prompt delivery, 391 bales to spinners and 105 bales to shippers at steady prices, Middling standing at 11 3-16c.@11 7-16c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat Flour was in more general neglect for home use and shipment, and, in view of the hardening tendency of Wheat, held more confidently in instances at an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., which, however, with the more reserved offerings, tended to check business..... Arrivals here to-day 6,266 bbls. and 14,748 sacks, and clearances hence 12,424 bbls. and 7,780 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 40,614 bbls. and sacks; and from all Atlantic ports last week to Europe equal to 62,743 bbls., and to all ports 153,882 bbls., against 162,601 bbls. in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 6,548,592 bbls., against 5,449,324 bbls. same time last year.....Sales reported of 27,950 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, about 10,250 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which 1,450 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 80@$3 30—mainly at $2 90@$3 15—6,200 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West City Mills Extra at $4 45@$4 60, chiefly at $4 45@$4 50, and Patents, fair to very fancy, in barrels at $5 25@$6 30; 10,150 sacks and bbls. spring Wheat Extras of which 2,650 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, at $4 75@$6 25, chiefly to barrels, at $5 40@$6 25 for fair to very choice, and up to $6 30@$6 35 for strictly fancy, and about 1,400 sacks and bbls. fair to strictly fancy Straights at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 75@$5 10, and 5,100 sacks and bbls. Clears, Rye mixtures, and low grades—the Clears mostly at $3 80@$4 50 and No. 2 Extras, 1,350 sacks at $3 20@$3 85, and Rye mixtures at former prices, 1650 bbls. of the latter sold at $3 75@$4 15 for fair to very good, mainly at $3 80@$3 95;) 3,150 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Low Extras, of which Patent Extras, mostly, at $4 40@$5 35, in sacks and bbls. the bulk at $4 85@$5 25, and Straight Extras, in sacks and bbls., at $4 10@$5; mainly at $4 50@$4 85, (in barrels, 1,000 sacks, now, to arrive, at $4 75 for shipment,) and Oleas Extras, mainly in barrels, at $4 10@$4 50—though fancy brands went as high as $4 85@$4 75; 1,250 bbls. South-western Extras at $4 05@$4 85, bulk Straights at $4 85; 1,350 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 85@$3, as to quality and brand, the latter for choice Winter, (fancy up to $3 15;) 1,350 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2 10@$2 85 for Spring and Winter—mainly at $2 60@$2 75 for Winter in barrels. (No grade Spring and ungraded, in sacks, down to $1 70@$1 85;) and 475 bbls. RYE FLOUR, part to arrive, mainly at $3 45@$3 65 for fair to choice Superfine, and up to $3 15 for fancy, (odd lots).....CORN MEAL more sought after and steady, including Brandywine at $2 75, (

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following brokers who transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, July 23:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 244 West 37th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 8th-av., for $12,250, to Nicholas Michel; four lots, together in size 89 by 80, on East 33d-st., north side, 100 feet west of Lexington-av., and two lots, each 28 by 117.6, on East 34th-st., south side, 95 feet west of Lexington-av., sold for $67,000, to T. E. D. Power. Also, under a foreclosure decree, Charles A. Rusk, Esq., referee, disposed of the seven-story brick flat, 243 Fulton-st, and plot of land 40 by 100.5, 323 West 56th-st., north side, 335 feet west of 8th-av., for $61,600, to same purchaser.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, J. A. Davenport, Esq., referee, sold two six-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 140, 359 Front-st., running through to (382) Pearl-st., 200 feet west of Jackson-square, for $26,000, to August M. Von Klenck, plaintiff, and two-story and three-story frame houses, with four lots each 25 by 100.11, on West 113th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., sold for $19,750, to Citizens' Insurance Company, plaintiffs.

L. J. & I. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, John O. Mott, Esq., referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 99.11, on West 143d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 7th-av., for $6,000, to Jane O. Thompson, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 23.

Catharine-st., 58; Nathan Armnchoffsky and wife to Barnard Friend..... $32,000
147th-st., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Harry Graham and wife to Charles Oberhauser..... 38,000
69th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Leopold Friesen to Elizabeth O'Toole..... 337
Same property; Elizabeth O'Toole to Moses F. Fowler..... 27,710
25th-st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of 8th-av., 27.8x98.9; Charles Main and wife to Kysia H. Winchester..... 25,000
89th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.9; Thomas Smith and wife to Elizabeth O'Toole..... 1
King's Bridge road, n. s., 73 ft. w. of Creston-av., irregular; Henry J. Cammann as Trustee to Walter E. Adams..... 21,000
Same property; Charles L. Cammann to same..... 1
Berrian-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Elizabeth-st., 50x100; Benjamin F. Gerding and wife to Catherine Daugherty..... 1,000
49th-st., s. s., 449.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100; Hugh J. Grant, late Sheriff, to Benjamin M. Skilwell..... 817
Seventh-st., 97 and 59; same to same..... $1,738
Carmine-st., 79; same to same..... $1,738
142d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Louis Cohen, referee, to William Cranl.
Lexington-av., w. s., 71 ft. s. of 124th-st., 2x40x50x27.11x90x29.11; Webster White and wife to Mary E. Kelso..... 32,000
Elizabeth-st., 249; John Blixen and wife to Charles O. Ray..... 10,500
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 174th-st., 100x120; Monmouth G. Hart to Mary A. Treanor..... 1,925
Same property; Mary A. Treanor to Charles H. Bull..... 3,700
19th-st., 161 West; James Cruikshank and another to Charles Beyer..... 14,000
88th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Richard S. Sayer and others..... 1,000
Frederick-st., n. e. corner of Bayard-st., 50x87.6; Rose Louis and Louis Grube to Daniel O'Connell..... 900
2d-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-st., 40x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Juliana Bogert..... 610
Clifton-st., n. s., 161 ft. e. of Tinton-av., 19.4x100; Samuel Greenbaum, referee, to George Stem..... 2,500
Garden-av., w. s., lot 60, 50x100; Mary E. Hailey to Edward Newman..... 900
81st-st., n. s., 250.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 26.4x124.9; William F. Peshet to Louis de Beblan..... 22,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x60; William H. Jacobs to Gustave Jacobs
Centre-st., e. s., 29 ft. s. s. Pearl-st., 48x50.4x3444.7; Rebecca Lichenstein to Thomas Bnsell..... 12,950
137th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Daniel McAdam, Jr., to Arthur C. Moreland..... 1,000
Same property; Arthur C. Moreland to Amelia A. McAnerney..... 10
3d-av., 1,914; Abram S. Herzog and wife to Moses Schlesinger..... 10
73d-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; Banned Friend and wife to Nathan Armnobnsky..... 17,750
Same property; Nathan Armnobnsky and wife to Moses Sobansky..... 46,500
73d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; August Beuning and wife to Herman Cohen..... 46,500
112th-st., n. s., 570 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.10; Bertha Newmark and wife to Abraham Davis..... 21,500
112th-st., n. s., 595 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.10; Susan S. Sparks to Abraham Davis..... 8,750
8th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 148th-st., 25x75; Harry Graham and wife to George W. Griffin..... 1
Monroe-av., s. e. corner of Spring-st., 100x100; John W. Hannan to M. J. Phalan..... 20,000
84th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8; Timothy Donovan and wife to Thomas Auld..... 5,500
Same property; Thomas Auld and wife to Ira O. Miller..... 11,206
94th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.8; Ira O. Miller and wife to Mary Gault..... 41,000

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GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

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(Mutual) Life Bldg.

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No Charges for Disbursements.

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A —FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE 2-houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:
Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
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Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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CORONA. THE BANNER VILLAGE of the
CORONA. North side of Long Island.
CORONA. AUCTION SALE.
CORONA. TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CORONA. at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA. on the premises at Corona,
CORONA. 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA. FRENCH-ROOF MANSION,
CORONA. with choice lots near depot.
CORONA. UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
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CORONA. Call or write for free tickets and maps.
CORONA. Hitchcock's Real Estate Office, 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
SCOTT & MYERS will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Ed. H. Schell, Esq., referee, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

NO. 150 MADISON-AV., southwest corner 32d-st., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; size, 24.9x97.2x24.8.

NO. 17 HESTER-ST., northwest corner Suffolk-st., five-story brick tenement, with stores; size, 25x about —; lot 99.6.

NO. 11 SUFFOLK-ST., adjoining the above, four-story brick high-stoop tenement; size, 25x about 40, with two-story and attic frame house on the rear; lot 75 feet.

Further particulars of referee, 158 Broadway, or the auctioneer, Messrs. Wilson & Wallis, 49 Wall-st., or the auctioneer, 148 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

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MADISON-AV., NEAR 67TH-ST.—ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let; rent, $2,500.
E. A. ORUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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UNFURNISHED.

The Yosemite Apartments, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment building in the city. Elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate; now ready for inspection.
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HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL, FURNISHED cottage within about fifty miles of New-York City, in the mountains or Hudson Highlands, August, September, and October. Address MORRIS, Room 25, 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

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CITY OF ROME, Wed., July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.
EMS, Thurs., July 25, via LONDONDERRY, from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Ethiopia, July 27, 5 A. M. Furnesia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Anchoria, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
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WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., July 25, 3 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..Th., Aug. 1, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $85 to $90. Steerage tickets at low rates to all parts of Europe and first rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
Steerage office, 31 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Germanic, July 24, 3 P. M.; *Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
*Adriatic, Jy. 31, 7:30 A. M. Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P. M. Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
*Celtic, July 31, 7 A. M. *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
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EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Aug. Vict'a 3:30 P.M. July 26. Columbia, S.A.M. Aug. 1.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Holsatia, 10 A.M., Aug. 3. Italia, 1:30 P.M. Aug. 6.
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
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NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania, July 27, 5 A. M. Etruria, Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Umbria, Aug. 3, 5 A. M. Aurania, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Servia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Gallia, Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.
Bothnia, Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M. Umbria, Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $55. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
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Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Wed., July 24, 3 P. M. Frisia, Sat., Aug. 3, 10 A. M.
Fulda, Wed., July 31, 3 P. M. Aller, Wed., Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
Lahn, W., July 31, 8:30 A. M. Elbe, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and $60; 3d cabin, $30; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

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Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, July 30, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Monday, Aug. 5, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 6 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30; steerage, $20.
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INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., July 24, 3 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., July 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20. *From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA NORMANDIE, Capt. Sat., July 27, 4:30 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Joussetin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

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For San Francisco, via the isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Thursday, Aug. 1, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
For JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
At 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Craborne, Wed., July 24
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Fri., July 26
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Saturday, July 27
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Mon., July 29.
R. L. LAKE, Agent, Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 5 o'clock at pier on day before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
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From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., July 26
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., July 30
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Aug. 2
All steamships have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
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All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Tickets and staterooms at 5, 11, 229, 267, 261, 287, 303, 362, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

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A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY USED GRAND, Upright, and Square Pianos of our make, which were especially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.
WM. KNABE & CO. have removed to METHODIST BOOK CONCERN BUILDING, 5TH-AV. and 20TH-ST.
Temporary warerooms in rear, Entrance 6 W. 20th.

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The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

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Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 22, 1889.

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9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal special. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9 A. M. PARLOR AND WAGNER VESTIBULED CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 8:00 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with Fast Mail train for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
*10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.
11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
*2 P. M. Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet smoking, and library cars.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Express. Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*4 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
*5 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Boston, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
5:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.
*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Lake Champlain and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.
*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight, for Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping car to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 98 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 3:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices. 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)
7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.
*8:05 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkkill Valley Stations, Stony Point, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Dale, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, White Lake.
3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, Rockland.
4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Onsida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman sleeper.
1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.
*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway. J. C. ANDERSON.
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 8:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:30, 9:15 A. M., 12 noon, 2:30, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Trains stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-St. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room cars, coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp., 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 1:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:08, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 8:06, 8:08, 8:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:40, *7:50, *10:30 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:30, 8:50, 10:00 P. M. Sunday, 9:40, *10:30 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Jamestown, 9 A. M. and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 a.m., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:13 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 9:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY (Through Cars) at 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Railway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:30, 3:10, (3:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Cape May and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

F. F. V.

VESTIBULE SPECIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,

AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 8:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cnisloe under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity. For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania

FOR AND AGAINST A CABLE

THE THIRD-AVENUE COMPANY AND A NEW SYSTEM.

ITS ADVANTAGES DESCRIBED BEFORE THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—A CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION RAISED.

There was quite a gathering at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning to hear argument on the application of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company to the Railroad Commissioners for authority to substitute a cable for horses as the motive power for their cars over the line from the Post Office to Harlem Bridge.

Commissioners Rogers, Baker, and Rickard sat behind the broad desk of the President of the Chamber. In front, representing the Third-avenue company, were Edward Lauterbach, counsel; President Lewis Lyons, Superintendent John H. Robertson, Henry Hart, and several engineers and minor officials. Waldo Hutchins and President George S. Hart were on hand to see that no supposed rights of the Second-avenue road in this matter were invaded. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean represented the city, President Charles S. Smith and F. B. Thurber the Chamber of Commerce, President George L. Wright the River and Rail Electric Company, and George C. Lee the Central Electric Company. Representatives of other cable and electric companies were also on hand, as was Lawson N. Fuller with something to say in favor of cables on behalf of property owners who live along the line of the up-town cable road, and who believed that the system should be extended. Gen. Husted dropped in for enlightenment.

The hearing was conducted under the act of the last Legislature, which vested in the Railroad Commissioners, upon the consent of owners of abutting property, authority to grant permission to a street railroad company to change its motive power.

Mr. Lauterbach submitted a long statement and argument on behalf of the Third-avenue company. He proposed to extend to the main line the cable system which the company has successfully operated for five years on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue. With Superintendent Robertson's help he was able to explain the system to the Commissioners by means of two models which occupied a side table. He spoke of the elevated structure on Third-avenue, on many years a financial and physical misfortune to the surface company, as likely to prove a blessing. Under the new order the pillars of the elevated road would inclose the surface tracks in a tunnel from the Brooklyn Bridge to Harlem Bridge. These pillars a long time ago drove trucking up Third-avenue from the car tracks to the sides of the streets. With a cable system increased speed would be possible.

In Mr. Lauterbach's opinion, the surface cars would be able to make nearly as good time on Third-avenue as the elevated trains, with their frequent stoppages, make overhead. At the same time, the company proposed to regulate the speed by dividing the route into sections, with separate machinery for the crowded section from Sixty-third to Ann-street, where the maximum cannot exceed six miles per hour. Above Sixth-street, eight miles will be the maximum, with two engines in the stable at Sixty-fifth-street, one to control a cable running down to Sixth-street and the other to control the section from Sixty-fifth to One hundred and Thirtieth street. Whatever the maximum traction, the speed of cars within that limit would be wholly within the control of the driver.

Mr. Robertson was sworn to prove the safety of cable traction. He said no one had ever been hurt on the up-town line, the control of every car under all circumstances having been proved to be perfect.

Mr. Lauterbach said that the company had no desire to retain the centre-bearing rail, but would adopt any rail the Commissioners might designate, provided it were practicable to use it. He dwelt upon the cleanliness of the cable system, the abandonment of the stables for keeping horses, (the company now employing 1,800 horses,) and the prospective removal of nuisances arising from calling and sanding the tracks. Property values had been doubled, he said, along the up-town route since the cabled system was adopted. There would be enormous advance in values along the main line, he believed, if a change were made to this system. He referred to other systems, all of which had been tried or inspected. None seemed to possess such substantial merits as this, which the company regarded as sound and satisfactory beyond the stage of experiment. Scrap books containing press clippings in favor of the change and copies of assents of property owners were submitted to the Commissioners with Mr. Lauterbach's written argument.

On behalf of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Dean protested against any action by the Commissioners, on the ground that the new law under which the hearing was conducted was unconstitutional. It contravened the constitutional limitation, which requires the consent of the local authorities having charge of the streets before such a change as is asked can be legally consummated. Mr. Dean contended that a system which proposed to dig a trench the length of the route, four feet deep and two and one-half feet wide, with two vaults for each section, fifteen feet deep and nearly the same width, could not be advocated under the original franchise of the Third-avenue company. The Legislature could not, under the guise of regulating a franchise, grant entirely new powers to a corporation. Regulation in a legislative sense should mean restriction, not expansion. Mr. Dean said that the Corporation Counsel had taken the advice of Mr. Carter in this matter and had Mr. Carter's opinion that the act under which the hearing proceeded was clearly unconstitutional.

Commissioner Rogers replied that the law was regularly made and the Commissioners were acting in obedience to it. If questions of constitutionality were to be argued this was certainly not the tribunal to hear them.

Mr. Fuller was certain that no one who knew anything about the cable system would oppose it. If the Commissioners would take a ride in a cable car up Fifth-avenue they would need no argument except such as would appeal directly to their senses during the trip. "Every horse car line in the city," Mr. Fuller continued, "ought to have been run by cable ten years ago. Cable cars are quicker and stop quicker than horse cars, and can go faster or slower, as may be desired. I have seen cars go down the Tenth-avenue hill at the rate of one mile in five hours. I have seen them come up the hill at ten miles an hour, and at the highest speed I have seen them stopped within six feet."

"Talk about what lawyers and courts say!" Mr. Fuller went on scornfully. "The courts have decided so many different ways that no one knows where they stand, and as to Mr. Carter's opinion, I can go out in this city and with a retainer to each of 500 respectable lawyers I can get 500 opinions that the act is unconstitutional and with another retainer each to the same lawyers I can get from each of them a subsequent opinion that it is perfectly constitutional. Lawyers are plenty, and fees are not. That is all there is to that."

President Smith and Mr. Thurber said that while the Chamber of Commerce desired to encourage all improvements of streets and means of transit, they hoped that the Commissioners would grant no new authority to any company unless a rail harmless alike to horses and trucks should be adopted.

The Commissioners will ride over the cable road to-day and hold another session to-morrow.

COUNSEL CLARK'S OPINION.

The Aldermanic office acquired a new worth in the eyes of its holders yesterday, or rather, the Aldermen were made jubilant by the assurance given them by Corporation Counsel Clark that the Legislature, in combination with railroad lobbyists, had not been successful in depriving them of the right of supervision of the construction and operation of street railroads. This assurance was conveyed to them in an opinion to the effect that Chapter 531 of the Laws of 1889, amending the General Railroad law of 1884, was unconstitutional. The act in question says that—

"Any street surface railway may in any case operate any portion of its railroad by cable or electricity, or by any power other than locomotive steam power, instead of animal or horse power, which may be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on that portion of the railroad as to which a change of motive power is proposed."

By the Constitution of the State, as well as by the General Railroad act in harmony with it, the construction and operation of street railroads is subject to the consent of the local authorities—that is, of the Aldermen—as well as that of property owners. The giving of the right to construct and operate a railroad is a franchise. Respecting it Corporation Counsel Clark said in his opinion informing the Aldermen that they might yet have a chance to become "boodlers" on their own account:

"When permission is sought from the local authorities to construct and operate a surface railway in the public streets the questions what sort of road shall be constructed, how much the general public use of the street is to be interfered with, what space in the street is to be occupied, are plainly matters which the local authorities are to consider in determining whether permission shall be given and the terms and conditions to be imposed upon the company seeking the permission.

"The construction and operation of a street surface railroad, to be operated by animal power, involves no occupation of subterranean or overhead space, while the construction and operation of cable railways or railways operated by electrical power involves the occupation of space other than the surface of the street. The permission given for one method of operation evidently does not contemplate subjecting the street to the burden involved in the other methods of operation.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the change of motive power from animal power to cable traction or electrical propulsion involves the creation of a new and distinct franchise, and a franchise as cannot be created without the consent of the local authorities required by the constitutional provision."

Accompanying the opinion of Corporation Counsel Clark was one from Mr. James C. Carter supporting it and expressing the conviction that Public Works Commissioner Gilroy would be justified in refusing his permission for the opening of streets for the construction of cable railroads, if any should be approved of by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, under Chapter 531 of the Laws of 1889.

A BUILDER DISAPPEARS.

WILLIAM S. MERCER LEAVES A GREAT MANY CREDITORS UNPAID.

William S. Mercer, builder, of 96 Broadway, is reported to have left the city with considerable money which he received on a building loan, leaving many creditors in the lurch. He was known as a speculative builder and was engaged in two building operations, one on Eighty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, consisting of nine three-story dwellings, and the other on Ninety-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, consisting of eight dwellings. The Eighty-eighth-street property cost $54,000, all on purchase money mortgage, with a building loan of $60,000; the Ninety-third-street property cost $53,000, all on purchase money mortgage, with a building loan of $62,000.

The houses were to cost $12,000 each. Not one has been completed, the Eighty-eighth-street houses having the second tier of beams up and the Ninety-third-street houses being lathed. He had some trouble with the latter operation several months ago, but settled the claims filed against him then. The first payment of the building loan on the Eighty-eighth-street houses was made, it is said, about ten days ago, and this is the money Mr. Mercer is said to have taken with him, which should have gone to the creditors who have been doing the work for him. The amount currently reported is $13,000, but those in a position to know say it was only $6,000 or $7,000.

At the office of C. T. Barney, who is said to have let Mr. Mercer have the money, all information was refused, the clerk saying it was Mr. Barney's cousin who made the loan. In the past few days mechanics' liens aggregating over $26,000 have been filed against Mr. Mercer on the Eighty-eighth-street and Ninety-third-street houses, the principal ones being as follows: David Miller, $7,160; Ole Olsen, $3,930; Richard W. O'Meara, $2,999; Dey & Somerville, $2,500; Terence Kennedy, $1,999; Rinhard Hoar, $2,250; Edward F. Bowes, $1,150; Dimock, Fink & Co., $1,570.

At the elegant office of Mr. Mercer, at 96 Broadway, a pretty young lady answered the callers yesterday. She said Mr. Mercer had not been there for a week and had gone out of town for his health. She did not know where he had gone. When asked about the mechanics' liens she replied, "Oh! that's not his fault." Mr. E. C. Butcher, who occupies the offices with Mr. Mercer, said that the latter was at the office on Tuesday of last week and he had not seen him since. Mr. Mercer appeared that very much troubled and seemed like a man out of his mind. Mr. Butcher had no idea where Mr. Mercer had gone. He had some trouble with the party who loaned him money to build with, the amount of payment being $7,000, but Mr. Mercer said the lender was keeping back $1,000 because some rubbish and rocks had been left in the yards of the houses. This worried him greatly, as he had trouble only a few months ago on his loans which he managed to get through. Mr. Mercer had formerly had a residence on West Sixtieth-street, but he had rented the houses, and foreclosure proceedings were already in progress against it.

Mr. Butcher, although knowing Mr. Mercer in a business way for a long time, knew very little about his family affairs. He had heard that Mr. Mercer had had trouble with his wife, who had gone West. He had also heard the rumor that Mr. Mercer had gone away with a pretty young lady not his wife. The latter rumor was quite prevalent in the trade, but nothing definite was known in regard to it. Mr. Butcher said he would not be surprised to see Mr. Mercer come back at any moment.

Mr. Mercer never had any rating at *Bradstreet's*, as he was regarded as a purely speculative builder. He was formerly of the firm of S. R. Bullock & Co., water work contractors of Wall-street, but withdrew about two years ago when that firm became involved financially. He then started the firm of William S. Mercer & Co., water work contractors, at 6 Wall-street, took a contract to build water works at Creston, Iowa, but soon after sold out the contract and went into building operations. He is about thirty-eight years of age.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Alberta Gallatin, a granddaughter of Albert Gallatin of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has been engaged by Mr. Frohman for the Lyceum stock company. Miss Gallatin, though young, has starred in the South and West in Shakespearean comedy and is regarded as very talented. Another lady of distinguished descent, Miss Alice King Hamilton, a descendant of the family of Alexander Hamilton, has also been engaged by Manager Frohman for Mr. Sothern's company.

Mr. Oudin's vacation ends with this week, and next Monday he will resume his part in "Clover" at Palmer's. On the same evening Marion Manola, who has been taking a much-needed rest, will return to the McCaull company and sing the part of Stella for the rest of the Summer season. The return of these two will give the opera the original cast which made it such a success from the beginning of the season.

Manager Daniel Frohman is now installed in his new office in the building at 22 East Twenty-fourth-street, recently purchased by the Lyceum Theatre Company. The manager's offices occupy the entire second floor, and will have a private communication with the stage of the theatre when that has been extended, according to the plans filed in the Department of Buildings. The front room, facing Twenty-fourth-street, will be Mr. Frohman's private office, and opening from it is a large apartment, which is to be used as a reception room. The walls of this will be hung with fine pictures, and the furniture will be artistic and attractive. Mr. Frohman moved into his pleasant new quarters on Monday, and he is so much pleased with them that he says he cannot get down to his office early enough in the morning now.

An extra performance will be given at Terrace Garden to-night for the benefit of Heinrich Italiener. "The Rat Charmer of Hamelin" will be presented.

Rosina Vokes sails for Europe on the Germanic to-day to spend a few weeks in recreation before beginning her next season in this country.

Harry McDowell has been engaged to create one of the comedy rôles in "Chess Flat," which the Misses Deaves are to present during the coming season.

For the production of Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" at the Star Theatre, commencing Sept. 9, Henry Miller, Milton Lackaye, Harry Howard, Morton Selden, George W. Bailey, James O. Barrows, William Denulson, Harry Rose, Viola Allen, Dorothy Dorr, Effie Shannon, Nanette Comstock, Minnie Hawkins, and Aline B. Haynes have already been engaged. The play will open the next regular season of the Star Theatre, and it will be the first work from Mr. Howard's pen since "The Henrietta" was written.

Miss Lillie Grubb, who has been seriously ill and has not been seen on the stage for the past year, has returned to New-York. She witnessed the performance of Francis Wilson's "Oolah" from a box at the Broadway on Monday evening. She has greatly improved in health, and her voice, fortunately, has sustained no injury during her enforced retirement from the stage.

The work of redecorating the Fourteenth-Street Theatre is being pushed rapidly, and Manager Rosenquest will have the house in perfect order for the opening of the season on Aug. 19 with the production of the melodrama "Mankind." The cast will include F. Robinson, W. H. Thompson, and Miss Marjorie Bonner.

Robert Mantell has made a hit with "Monbars" on the Pacific coast. This week he appears in Santa Barbara, Fresno, San Bernardino, and San Diego, Cal., and next Monday he plays for the first time in Los Angeles, beginning an engagement that will cover the week.

NO BREWERS' TRUST JUST YET.

The story published in a morning paper yesterday to the effect that a number of brewers of this city were working up a consolidation or trust plan similar to the one adopted by the St. Louis brewers, and that a meeting to that end was to be held at the Brewers' Exchange in Irving-place yesterday afternoon, was untrue. No meeting was called for yesterday, nor was one held, and no notice of any such meeting has yet been issued. Messrs. Seifert, Katzenmeyer, and Roosboll of the Exchange denied the statement attributed to them and said that while several brewers in this city might have such an idea in view, they did not know who these gentlemen were.

THE FRIENDLY TRANSVAAL.

A letter from Capt. George F. Hollis, United States Consul at Cape Town, Africa, to G. S. Page of this city stated that on a visit of the Captain, made last January, to the Transvaal he called on the President, Paul Kruger, who received him kindly, the Captain being the first official ever there, and President Kruger was so pleased that the Secretary of the South African Republic wrote to the Captain desiring to learn the date of the birthday of the President of the United States in order that the usual salute might be fired. Capt. Hollis replied that the people of this country celebrated July 4 and Washington's Birthday.

A CARD FROM MR. LINDSAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whoever may have furnished you with the information that I have defaulted in the sum of $500, or any other sum, as Postmaster of Rahway, has told a deliberate falsehood. On the 2d day of July, 1889, all funds due from me to the department for the month of June were promptly deposited with the Treasurer at New-York City. The amount of the burglary of January last has not yet been adjusted, which amounts to a little over $400.

G. B. LINDSAY, Postmaster of Rahway.

TUESDAY, July 23, 1889.

SUFFERING IN TENEMENTS.

A NEIGHBORHOOD MADE MISERABLE BY ODORS FROM A FIRE.

Conditions that are dangerous have been imposed upon the inmates of the crowded tenement houses in East Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue, by the burning of the Empire Livery Stables on Sunday morning. In the pile of blackened débris that fills what was once the cellar 125 horses' carcasses were buried. These carcasses have decomposed so rapidly that now life is a burden within a block on either side of the burned stable. The hardship is particularly severe at this season, as the residents in the vicinity dare not open their windows. The suffering, especially among the children, in this crowded district is consequently very great.

The men who were at work in the débris succeeded Monday in removing the bodies of five horses. Had it been possible to secure sufficient calcium lights the gang of twenty-five men would have worked all night. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning fifty of Contractor White's men, under Superintendent O'Connell, went to work again. "I would have brought five times as many men," said the Superintendent, "only that instead of facilitating it would hinder the work. The building was only open on the front, and in order to remove the horses we must start at the street and work in, clearing all débris out as we go."

The stench increased to a fearful extent over night, and when President Wilson of the Board of Health visited the ruins he found the people in the neighborhood complaining bitterly. Holding his nose between his fingers he made a brief survey of the situation.

"The nuisance is certainly very distressing to the neighborhood," he said, "but I'm afraid it will be much worse before it is abated. When decomposition really begins people in this vicinity must suffer great misery. Unfortunately the carcasses are so tangled up in the wreck that they cannot be quickly removed. The débris must be systematically carted off. You can rest assured that as soon as a carcass is uncovered it will be carried off immediately."

The contractor had his men at work all day yesterday without intermission, and by the aid of calcium lights a relief gang worked all night. At midnight fifty bodies had been taken out. The Board of Health men continued to use disinfectants thoroughly. These, though reducing the danger of disease to a minimum, in no way alleviated the stench, which seemed to increase hourly. Contractor White admitted that before the work could be completed—which cannot be before Sunday next—more suffering must be endured by the inhabitants than had been caused by any previous stable fire in his recollection.

"When the Belt Line stables were burned," said he, "and 1,300 horses perished I cleared off the bodies in seventy-two hours, but then I had an open block to work on and the bodies were not buried as here. It will certainly take us until Saturday night to complete the task."

The officials of the Board of Health say there is no great danger of an epidemic while the disinfectant is so freely used. A TIMES reporter, however, made a tour of the adjoining tenements, which proved that while there may be no epidemic, there is and will be an abundance of sickness. Though the tenants had closed all windows, every room seemed filled with the odors from the fire.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

SOME OBSERVATIONS OF A NEW-YORK DEALER ON HIS TRAVELS.

Charles L. Rickerson, one of the largest hay and feed dealers in this city, who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific slope, where he went for both business and pleasure, gives a very favorable report of the prospects of the cereal crops in the West. In a few localities some damage has been done by severe rainstorms, but not enough to effect the general agricultural prosperity that he saw everywhere. A week ago Mr. Rickerson went through Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, where he saw the most beautiful cornfields, the stalks growing 12 inches higher than the corn in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. The oat crop in the three last-named States need to be the finest in the country, and Mr. Rickerson asked the reasons why they were no longer so. He was told that the farmers in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio have for the past seven or eight years been cropping their fields so closely that allowing them to lie fallow at all. This constant unremitting drain upon the soil without putting back anything into it seems to exhaust it.

Mr. Rickerson was told everywhere that the growing wheat was in excellent condition, and there were no complaints made about blight or any other affection of wheat. The oat straw was very luxuriant in growth, and if the wind and rain do not lodge it the crop will be magnificent. Should the crop be lodged by wind and rain the oats will be apt to become musty.

Kansas and Nebraska have made great progress during the last three years, said Mr. Rickerson. The farmers there are more thrifty, and in every spot where they can be planted trees are under cultivation.

NOW OWNS THE BLOCK.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT BUYS THE TWO HOUSES ADJOINING HIS OWN.

The purchase of a couple more of houses by Cornelius Vanderbilt on the west side of Fifth-avenue, in the block bounded by Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, has revived the report that Mr. Vanderbilt, in accord with his desire to do more entertaining this coming Winter, intended to fit up a large ballroom adjoining his house. Mr. Vanderbilt has expressed himself frequently recently as wishing he had more room in his fine residence at the corner of Fifth-avenue and West Fifty-seventh-street, already a favorite home for society people to visit.

The houses recently purchased are 750 and 756 Fifth-avenue, and were formerly the property of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weeks Cornwell. They are fine large houses. What Mr. Vanderbilt's intentions are in regard to the block which he now owns complete are not known. He is at present with his family in Newport. Workmen yesterday were busy tearing out the two recent purchases, as the lease of residents had expired in May. Two of the houses would be sufficient to make a fine ballroom of large dimensions.

Another report in regard to the purchase is that Mr. Vanderbilt has bought the property simply as an investment and to keep that portion of Fifth-avenue near his home free from business encroachment, which is rapidly working up the avenue.

A NOBLE ONLY IN HIS CUPS.

Thomas Hall of 116 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, created a sensation in Hoboken Monday night. Hall is an Englishman, fat, fair, and a decade past forty. His parents gave him a collegiate education, and he has the bearing and appearance of a gentleman. Unfortunately for his well-being, he is prone to look upon the wine when it is red. His appetite for stimulants is not only extensive, but cosmopolitan. Once he begins to imbibe the kind and quality of fluid which passes his lips matters little.

When in his cups Hall develops the peculiar failing of imagining himself an English lord. His modest residence in Brooklyn fades utterly from memory, and he labors under the impression that he is the noble occupant of a gorgeous suite of rooms in the Hoffman House. It was such a fairy tale as this that Thomas Hall told the Hoboken police, describing himself as Lord Lenox of Lenox Manor, England, upon being ignominiously "run in" as drunk and disorderly. A night's sojourn in the station house, and the prospect of an official interview with Recorder McDonough, brought "Lord Lenox" to a realizing sence of the fact that he was, after all, merely an every-day sort of a personage and simply "drunk as a lord," and he gladly paid the fine imposed by the Recorder.

MALTBY G. LANE'S PROMISE.

Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion made on behalf of Mrs. Henrietta L. Lane, daughter-in-law of Maltby G. Lane, for the appointment of a receiver to take the testimony of John Braman of 20 East One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street in regard to a conversation which she alleges he heard between her father-in-law and herself just after the death of her husband, Richard H. Lane. At this time Mrs. Lane alleges that her father-in-law promised that he would support her in the same style as she had been living in and would pay her $2,000 a year. For a while, she says, he paid her money, but then failed to keep his promise. Before his death she brought suit against him for about $5,000, and this suit is continued against his executors.

WHEN MIND AND BODY are out of sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will bring the liver to a healthy condition and speedily remove all biliary distress.—*Advertisement.*

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HER WEDDING POSTPONED

MARIE BAEREG GETS INTO THE LAW'S CLUTCHES.

SHE WANTED GOOD CLOTHES, AND THEREFORE SHE IS NOW CHARGED WITH BURGLARY AND ARSON.

Marie Rosie Baereg, a pretty young German woman, was to have been married last night on Jersey City Heights to William Huffman, a cobbler. Her detention in a cell at the Library Hall Police Station on a charge of midnight burglary and arson prevented the celebration of the nuptials.

Rosie Baereg is the young woman who told the police of Jersey City and New-York a few days ago a romantic story about the loss of her trousseau money. She had been engaged for some time, she said, as a waiting maid in a Monticello-avenue saloon, and had put her savings in a New-York bank for safekeeping. She was preparing for the marriage with Huffman, and went to New-York to draw the money to fit herself out for the wedding. While riding down town on a Third-avenue car she laid her reticule, with the money, in her lap and became absorbed in a novel. When she arose to leave the car she was unable to find her satchel, and her money was gone. She was in a great state of mind about it. The only comfort the police could extend to her was what she might find in the assurance that they would try to recover her lost savings.

Chapter IL of the story opens with the midnight experiences of Andrew Van Antwerp, a saloon keeper at 87 Monticello-avenue, who lives in the rooms over his business place. Early yesterday morning he was aroused from his slumbers by smoke in his apartments. Leaping from bed, he made an investigation and learned that the closet in which his wife kept her choicest clothing had in some way got into a blaze. The flames were not raging so violently that he could not control them himself, and in a few minutes he had extinguished them. While he was thus engaged he observed that so much of his wife's clothing as had not been consumed was missing, and upon going to the lower part of the house he became convinced that a housebreaker had robbed him and to conceal the theft had started the fire in the closet.

The facts were reported to the police and Detective Hoitic was detailed to work up the case. Suspecting that the thief had been aided by a servant he inquired of Van Antwerp if he had one in his household. Van Antwerp had recently permitted Marie Rosie Baereg to quit his service. The Sergeant remembered the young woman with the story of the missing trousseau money at once, and he started to hunt her up. He was the rate fiend for the American Institute of Architects. The sub-committee proposed that it should be permitted to call the makers of the three satisfactory designs to meet it at noon on Friday in the Controller's office, and, without inquiring as to which was the author of either of the designs, to discuss with them the subject of compensation. A mutual agreement on a rate below 5 per cent. is expected to be reached. At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon the Sinking Fund Commission will select one of the three plans and open the envelope containing the names of the competing architects.

SANGER ORDERED THE PRINTING.

The hearing in the case of Sanger against French to determine whether a partnership existed between Frank W. Sanger and T. Henry French in the representation of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," was continued before Referee Daniel G. Rollins yesterday afternoon. John H. Foster, manager of the theatrical department of the Forbes Lithographing Company of Boston, and Archibald McKenzie, formerly the New-York representative of the same concern, were examined as to who ordered and paid for the printing used in advertising "Little Lord Fauntleroy." McKenzie swore that Sanger gave the order for the first printing, and suggested the designs to be used. These designs were subsequently submitted to Sanger in French's Twenty-third-street office, and were rejected by him. Sanger suggested alterations in the designs, and subsequently approved the designs when the suggested alterations were made. Foster swore that the printing used for advertising "Little Lord Fauntleroy" outside of New-York was ordered and paid for by T. Henry French. The hearing was adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

A CARELESS MARKSMAN SENTENCED.

Charles Pfeiffer of North Bergen, while shooting at a target, killed Isabella Webnke, an infant in the arms of her mother, three-quarters of a mile away, a month ago. Yesterday he pleaded guilty in Judge Lippincott's court in Jersey City to an indictment charging him with involuntary manslaughter. Judge Depue sentenced him to pay a fine of $250 and costs, and told him that nothing but the intercession of the child's parents had saved him from imprisonment in the State prison.

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ALL OF THE GANG NABBED.

THE PERPETRATORS OF RECENT FLAT ROBBERIES CAPTURED.

Capt. Grant of the Sixteenth Precinct, with the assistance of a number of his officers, has succeeded in capturing a gang of young thieves who have been engaged in robbing flats in various parts of the city. These thieves appeared to make their field of operations on the west side of the city, and the robberies were of almost daily occurrence. On Monday afternoon two of the thieves entered the apartments of James O'Keefe, in the tenement 194 Waverley-place, and stole a suit of clothes, a pair of opera glasses, and some small articles of jewelry. They were alarmed by a child of one of the tenants, but they made off with the booty they had secured.

The thieves went directly to a second-hand shop on Seventh-avenue, where they disposed of the stolen property. This place had been under surveillance for some time, as it was suspected that many of the stolen plunder had been disposed of there. The thieves were arrested as they came out of the place, and were taken to the police station in West Twentieth-street. They gave their names as Charles Ferguson and Edward Ryan. Later in the evening Edward Herrman, another of the gang, was arrested, and that night William Hickey, alias "Red," who is said to be the leader of the gang, was captured. Herrman piloted the police to the apartments of Hickey at 302 West Forty-eighth-street.

Hickey would give the police no information, but his companions were more communicative. They said that the gang was formed about two months ago and originally consisted of seven members. One of the principals, Michael McManus, is now serving a term in the penitentiary, having been captured while committing a burglary with Hickey at Forty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue. Hickey escaped at that time. Two others are now in the penitentiary at Snake Hill in New-Jersey. Herrman was the youngest of the gang, and acted as "lookout" for the other men, while they were robbing tenement houses, and he claims that Hickey forced him to remain with the gang by beating him unmercifully every time he tried to get away from them.

The gang went about as peddlers and canvassers for books, photographs, and various household articles. In this way they gained access to the houses they intended to plunder, and would by means of skeleton keys enter apartments, the occupants of which were absent, and carry off whatever portable property they could lay their hands on. Among the persons robbed are Archibald McCool, Joseph Reilly, and James Gordon at 423 West Eighteenth-street; John Feist, 406 West Nineteenth-street; Mrs. Mary E. Farrell, 425 West Twenty-tonth-etreet; Mrs. Adeline Valiant, 251 West Twenty-sixth-street, and John Drexler at 256 West Fifteenth-street. The prisoners are also suspected of having committed a number of robberies in Harlem. They were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and remanded for examination.

REDUCED TAX RATE.

FOR THE THIRD TIME IN THIRTY YEARS IT IS BELOW TWO PER CENT.

The result of the comparison of the sum which must be raised for the expenses of the city during the current year with the assessments put upon personal and real property by the Tax Commissioners is the discovery of the fact, gratifying to taxpayers, that the tax rate will be only 1.95. This is 27 lower than the rate of 1888, 21 lower than that of 1887, and 34 lower than that of 1886.

This gratifying reduction is the result of the acceptance by the present Tammany city officers, through the Legislature, of ex-Chamberlain Ivins's suggestion that the interest on revenue bonds be paid out of the surplus income from the interest-raising sinking fund. The income of this fund had previously been applied only to the payment of interest on the long-time bonds in the general sinking fund, and its surplus had been covered into the latter fund, increasing it disproportionately to the redemptory purposes for which it is designed.

Only twice in thirty years has the tax rate been below 2 per cent. In 1860 it was 1.695, and in 1862 it was 1.75. Then it began to rise, and in 1865 it was 2.99. Since that period it has fluctuated. By hard work Mayor Hewitt reduced it to 2.16 in 1887. But in the following year the necessary increase of expenses, particularly in those of the Department of Charities, caused it to jump to 2.22. The Tammany officers of the city have had the benefit of his wisdom and hard work, and of the experience of Chamberlain Ivins, and have thus been enabled to cut down the rate to 1.95

THE PYTHON STILL IN THE HOLD.

The python which blazed the crew of the National Line steamship Denmark in such an embarrassing position during her voyage to this port by crawling out of the society of its associates and coiling that of the engineers is still aboard the Denmark, and is treated with distinguished consideration. Though Mr. Thompson of the Central Park menagerie came down to the ship in the morning and carried away with him two smaller pythons, no attempt was made to secure the truant one. In crawling from the engine room the big snake got into a compartment directly beneath it, filled with pipes for the flow of hot and cold water to and from the boilers. It is believed that the python has coiled itself about one of the cold water pipes and is now peacefully but also hungrily awaiting a discoverer. The difficulties of exploration are considerable, too, for when the iron plates are ripped from the floor of the engine room to afford entrance the compartment will be very dark and not more than a foot high, compelling the searcher after the python to make his acquaintance with the snake under the most unfavorable circumstances. Another unpleasant complication in the puzzle is that no one on board ship is able to tell what the python may be found in some of the sailors' coats or on the dinner table.

The crew of the ship were kept in a condition of quivering excitement in regard to the snake, and yesterday morning when the twelve firemen were ordered below to get their furnaces in good condition ten of them promptly refused to go, declaring that they were "married men with children, and the snake is hungry." The effort to secure the python will be probably made to-day. If recovered alive it will go to the Central Park Menagerie.

AGAIN SEEKING A RECEIVER.

Ex-Prosecutor Stevenson of Passaic County made a new application to Chancellor McGill at Jersey City yesterday for a new receiver for the Order of Financial Union. The bill on which the application was based alleges that the promoters of the order had deceived patrons by announcing that the order was approved by the State authorities and, charging fraud, prays that all the money paid into the treasury of the order be returned to those who paid it. A rule to show cause was issued.

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LIFE INSURANCE WRITTEN, largely in excess of corresponding period of 1888.

Assets, $10,992,000. Surplus, $2,248,000.
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ONE CENT A LOOK.

CITY DIRECTORY SLOT MACHINES INTRODUCED INTO DRUG STORES.

A gentleman entered a Second-avenue drug store last evening and asked permission to consult the City Directory, which the public has grown to regard as essential a part of the pharmacopœia as the blue pill or pain killer. The grave, gray-bearded proprietor waved his hand sedately toward the counter, where a brand-new Directory, embellished with some unfamiliar brass mountings, awaited the gentleman's search. He seized the top cover and tried to open the book. He failed in his attempt, and proceeded to discover the reason why. It took him but a moment to find that the book was fastened to a frame, and that a slight but strong brass arm extended from the base of the frame across the top cover and held it down. He tried to coax the arm into submission, but it refused to yield to his persuasions.

He looked round the store for assistance, and the druggist's pretty daughter approached, and wanted to know what the matter was. "Oh, yes," she said, "it was a very simple matter to open the book when you knew how," and she glanced to the left of the Directory, where the gentleman's eye, following hers, caught sight of the familiar slot with the words "one cent" beside it. The hint was sufficient, and in a few moments the gentleman learned just where he should leave his train in order to reach 1,834 Park-avenue.

The druggist said that the City Directory slot machine had been in vogue about a week, and that he regarded it as a blessing, not on account of the money gained, but because it reduced a business nuisance to a minimum. The young lady

The New-York Times.

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MORGAN'S ARMY EXPLOITS

SECRETARY NOBLE WANTS SOME INFORMATION.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER TO BE INVESTIGATED—HOW THE GOOD WANAMAKER'S INFLUENCE WAS SECURED.

WASHINGTON, Jnly 24.—The investigation of the rerating and other scandals in the Pension Office, which began nnder Secretary Noble's orders yesterday, is not the only investigation the head of the Interior Department has found it advisable to direct. For some time past persons have been engaged in looking carefully through all the records in the War Department relating to the military career of Indian Commissioner Thomas J. Morgan. Everybody in the Indian Bnrean has read the published facts abont the court-martial of Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin on charges of cowardice bronght by Morgan and his prompt acquittal, and all the employees know abont the other court-martial in which Col. Morgan was the defendant, and by which he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States. They have read also how this sentence was set aside on the gronnd that Col. Morgan should have been "cashiered and thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States," instead of "dismissed." This knowledge of the record of the head of the Indian Bureau has not tended to good discipline among or good work by the employes. It has also caused mnch criticism to be passed npon the appointment of Col. Morgan. In order, therefore, to make a full report npon the matter to President Harrison, Secretary Noble has his commission at work upon the records. They are paying special attention to the mass of evidence taken in the two courts-martial, and when they are through Mr. Noble will know whether or not it will be wise for the President to select some other person for Col. Morgan's place.

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Some of the politicians in town are langhing among themselves over a story that is told concerning the way in which Joseph W. Burke obtained the appointment as Collector of Revenue for the Third District of Texas, which was annonnced on Saturday. It is said that Burke, who is a clothing merchant in Austin, had taken so little interest in politics that Chairman Degrees of the Repnblican State Committee was about the only politician who knew mnch abont him. Most of the Repnblican leaders backed Mr. McDaniel, ex-Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, for the Collectorship, and they thought he was eure of getting it. Degress was for Burke, who came here a short time ago to seek the office. According to the story, which the politicians believe, Burke showed his ability to look out for himself by going over to Philadelphia and purchasing his Fall stock of clothing from the Wanamaker establishment. While engnged in this business he became acquainted with the business manager of the concern and confided to him his desire to be made an internal revenue collector, with an intimation that the influence of the Postmaster-General would be of great value to him. The result, it is asserted, was the presentation to the Postmaster-General by Burke of a warm letter of introduction from the manager in Philadelphia, which was followed by the good Mr. Wanamaker's good offices with the Secretary of the Treasury in Burke's behalf, and in due time by the coveted appointment. Chairman Degress is given a good share of the credit for this "fine stroke in politics"; and while McDaniel's friends are disappointed, they confess that they regard Burke's success as a clever bit of work.

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Just before leaving for Vermont, Secretary of War Proctor did something that has raised a decided breeze among the officers of high rank attached to the department. He designated the Chief Clerk of the department, John Tweedale, to be Acting Secretary of War. Heretofore the Secretary has left his office in charge of Gen. Schofield, but that officer is now in New-York. As Acting Secretary Clerk Tweedale issues orders directed to heads of bnreaus and divisions, and every time such an order is received there is a growl about officers of rank having to obey a civilian who is only the Chief Clerk of the department. The officers think the Adjntant General, Chief of Engineers, Commissary General, or some one of equal rank should have been selected to give them orders.

***

Superintendent J. Lowrie Bell of the Railway Mail Service said to-day that there was nothing exceptional in the case reported from Lynchburg, Va., alleging that two white postal clerks had refnsed to instrnct a newly-appointed negro clerk. It frequently happened in the South that white clerks at first refused to instruct negro clerks, but a little persuasive talk usually convinced them that they were nnreasonable. A persistent refnsal, of course, he said, could have no other result than dismissal from the service.

***

Solicitor Hepburn, to whom the qnestion wae referred, is of opinion that there is nothing in the Chinese Exclusion act to prohibit the landing in the United States of the Chinese who enlisted as servants on the United States naval vessels recently at Samoa, and whose services will terminate npon the arrival of the vessels at San Francisco. The Solicitor considers that as these men form part of the working outfit of the vessels they are exempted from the operations of the Exclusion act.

***

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt said to-day that charges have been brought against both the Pension Office and the Sixth Auditor's Office that men have been discharged because they were Democrats. He was not prepared to say that this was a violation of the law, but individually he was firmly of the opinion that it was in violation of the spirit of the law. He thonght that no one, unless he happened to be an active partisan, should be dismissed from the public service. He said that the commission was going to look the matter up, not only as relating to the present, but to the past. In speaking of the matter further, Mr. Roosevelt said that in the Baltimore Post Office it was charged that there had been a clean sweep, and ont of the 357 employees there were now only eleven. Repnblicans. He thonght that this was wrong and ought to be stopped.

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Senator Wade Hampton of Sonth Carolina has jnst returned to town after a seven weeks' fishing trip in Canada. When asked about the story pnblished in several New-York morning papers on Monday, June 17, accrediting him with being the nncle of two yonng men, then in a New-Jersey jail for forgery, he emphatically denied the relationship. One of the yonng men in question, who had given his name as Jerome Fallette, had, according to the story, been canght forging a certificate of graduation as a physician and had also forged his parents' names to several notes. He was canght at Kingston, N. Y., and extradited to New-Brunswick, N. J., on June 15 and locked up there with his brother, H. A. Fallette, who was charged with complicity in the crimes. The young men in claiming relationship with the Senator evidently wanted to show that they were not exactly the ordinary kind of unfortunate criminals, and they attracted a good deal of attention by proclaiming themselves to be the nephews of the Sonth Carolina Senator. Hampton was greatly annoyed when the account was brought to his notice, and said he could see no reason why he should be dragged into the matter. Hampton by name, and the Fallettes are not related to him in any way.

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The Postmaster General made the following appointments of fourth-class Postmasters to-day:

New-York.—J. W. Utty, Brantingham, Lewis Conny; Charles H. Wood, Cornwall-on-Hndson, Orange Conny; C. F. Bennett, East Homer, Cortland Conny; Frederick C. Allen, Jordan, and C. W. Sizeland, Plainville, both of Onondaga Conny; Isaac Riggs, Nelsonville, Madison Conny; A. E. Brown, Oppenheim, Fulton Conny; L. N. Wheeler, Park, Chemung Conny; Frederick Seegel, Protection, Erie Conny; H. F. Herrick, Sonthampton, Suffolk Conny; George D. Storie, Wocstchie, St. Lawrence Conny.

Maryland.—W. P. Bean, Harrisonville.

Virginia.—C. A. Pugh, Blackaburg; W. W. Grimes, Bumpass; R. M. Woolfolk, Cuckoo; H. D. Hamner, Fort Mitchell; Lncie J. Powell, Gnynn; Mary Dunn, Guinay's; William Dawson, Lodge; N. H. Hobson, Narnne; J. R. Grinnell, Newpoint; N. D. Dickerson, Randolph; L. S. Bristow, Jr., Salida; William H. Kelly, Sandy Bottom; W. S. Gregory, Smithville; A. F. Mosby, Waynesborongh; E. H. Blackbourne, Wilton; Mary E. Russell, Wytheville.

Pennsylvania.—I. A. Snavely, Akron; J. P. McCartney, Bradenville; E. H. Parmenter, Nasby; Israel Bair, New-Holland; W. S. Roberts, Rnndells; H. J. Heiser, Shadie; H. S. Fnok, Springtown; B. F. Barnes, Thompson; W. J. McClelland, Wilson's Mille.

Maine.—Jerome B. Alline, Addison Point; G. H. McNally, Ashland; F. H. Dyer, Harrington.

Massachusetts.—C. Nickerson, Bournedale.

New-Hampshire.—Mrs. M. M. Butler, Columbia; Charles Bartlett, Derry; E. A. Blaisdell, Goffstown; D. J. Baiter, Kingston; C. S. Sargent, New-London; G. C. Bradbury, Randolph.

Vermont.—C. H. Gillilan, Barnett; A. A. Aseltine, Lowell; Mrs. H. M. Peabody, Simonsville; Dexter Waite, Warnsborongh; Albert L. Cooke, Whitingham.

FATAL MINE DISASTER.

A CAVE-IN FOLLOWED BY AN EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—The Central Colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in the western section of Scranton, was the scene of a double disaster today, the first being an extensive cave-in, which occnrred at 5 o'clock this morning, doing great damage to surface property and destroying many dwellings, and the second an explosion of firedamp, which took place this afternoon, killing two miners outright and seriously injnring five others. The killed are Robert Roberts, aged forty-two, and John Williams, aged twenthree. The injnred are Patrick Barrett, Thomas Jamee, Benjamin James, John Doyle, Robert Moran, and Robert Lewis.

The owners of the Central mine have recently been "robbing pillars," which consists in removing the coal enpports that were left to enstain the roof when the work of mining was carried on eeveral years ago, and as a result the snrface has been caving in.

This morning's cave-in extended over nearly three blocks in the neighborhood of Luzerne-street and adjacent thoronghfares and was unusually severe. It startled the people from their beds at 5 o'clock and many ran in terror from their homes, which were badly shaken by the upheaval. The walls of several houses were rnined open, others were moved from their foundations, and in the lawns and gardens were nnmerous fissures extending a considerable distance.

The surface was "working" at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when a new report was added to the excitement by the rumor that several lives had been lost by a firedamp explosion in the depth of the mine, 300 feet below the surface, where a gang of men were at work.

The alarming news caused the most intense and painful apprehensions for a time, until the facts became known. The explosion occnrred at about 3 o'clock. The workmen were in the main gangway removing rails and other railroad property ont of the path of the enbterranean storm. The air current was good when they began work, but as the caving-in proceeded it gradually forced the volume of air damp npon them until it came in contact with their mine lampe and produced a terrific oresh.

The force of the explosion was distinctly felt on the snrface and blew the whistle in the engine-house at the headhouse. When the engineer answered it he met with no response and then realized that something fearful had happened.

Roberts and Williams, who were instantly killed, were bnried beneath a great heap of rocks and coal, and their companions were so hemmed in by the big boulders which fell about them that two hours elapsed before they could escape from their prieon. Barrett and Doyle were first to gat ont, and they soon obtained assistance to rescne the others and remove the bodies of the two men who had been killed by the explosion.

OVERTAXED HIS BRAIN.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jnly 24.—The nineteen-yearold son of William Marsh, a resident of Unionetreet this city, has lost his reason from too mnch brain work expended on an invention. Symptome of the malady first appeared some weeks ago and his parents consulted the family doctor. It was partly decided to remove him to an insane asylum, but for some reason this was not done.

Yesterday the young man became violent, rushed into the house armed with a hatchet and, picking up his baby sister, dashed ont again. The mother gave chase, together with several neighbors, when the maniac suddenly dropped the baby and disappeared through a lane. In the afternoon he returned, still carrying the axe and with his face frightfully disfigured with red paint. He demanded food and ate greedily of what was placed before him. He then tore his shirt in pieces, and put on an old ragged coat, and, screaming and brandishing his hatchet, again dashed out into the street and was soon out of sight.

His terrified female relatives fled when they saw him destroy the garment, and remained all last night in a friend's house, fearing to return home. His father and several neighbors started out to find him, but up to a late hour this evening he had not been captured.

THE MONEY CONFISCATED.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Last week Lena Lurie, a Polish Jewess, secured an injunction restraining Lazarus Silverman, the banker, from turning over to Ike or Robert Lurie more than half of $15,000 drawn on a winning lottery ticket. Mrs. Lurie claimed that Robert and Ike, her consins, were attempting to cheat her out of a half interest which she owned in the ticket, she having bought it on shares with Robert.

This morning State Attorney Longenecker filed an information in the Superior Court, asking that the entire prize be declared forfeited to the State. This action is brought under an expost facto law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and is the first of the kind filed in this county. An injunction was at once granted restraining the banker from paying over the money to any of the claimants.

THE CROPS IN MONTANA.

HELENA, Montana, July 24.—Reports received concerning the state of cattle and crops throughout the Territory are mnch more favorable than was expected. Want of water is felt in many sections, but people have generally given the idea that things are mnch worse than was actually the case. Although hnt little rain has fallen in this city there has been rain all around, which has materially helped matters, and the same may be said of all other dry districts, except that in many cases rain came long before there was any damage done.

From Bozeman comes the news that the Gallatin Valley is green and crope will not be inferior in qnality, while reports from Jefferson and Madison Valleys are to the effect that neither crops nor cattle were hurt, and there is in all directions a feeling of renewed confidence.

A PECULIAR RELIGIOUS SECT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The conference of "brethren who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ," bnt belong to no denomination and worship in the Apostolic style, was continued to-day.

The morning meeting was opened with silent prayer. Then followed a long and earnest prayer by one of the brethren. There were about one-third as many women as men present. There was no presiding officer and the brethren appeared to speak as "the Spirit moved them," after the manner of the Friends or Quakers.

After the prayer Bibles were taken and selections were read from the third chapter of Ephesians and commented upon by different members.

FOLLOWING THE CIRCUS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 24.—Mary Decker, a pretty girl of twenty, who lives in Frankfort, Conn., was found here to-day. She had followed Lewande's circus, being infatuated with one of the performers, a handsome Spaniard. The manager of the circus ordered her to leave and offered to pay her fare home. She refused to go home, but to-day she started again for Connecticut, where she will remain in the care of the performer's quarters. The

HE FLED BY THE BACK WAY

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF A "GREEN GOODS" MAN.

HE HAD TO LEAVE HIS SAFE BEHIND WITH OVER FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN IT.

Anthony Comstock has succeeded in demonstrating the fact that he is a better prosecutor of vicions persons than he is a detective, and the police of the First Precinct are criticising him for allowing an important criminal to get away when he was about to lay hands upon him.

Mr. Comstock, as a Post Office Inspector, about ten days ago came in possession of a green goods circular which was being extensively distributed through the mails. The circular was conched in the usual terms, promising to provide hills of snch perfect exeqution that even the United States Treasury Department had accepted them in large amounts, for relatively small prices. Inclosed with the circular was the card of "Henry Marsh, dealer in patents, gold and silver hunting case watches, &c.," at 17 Moore-street, and directions that correspondence be addressed to J. C. Ellis at 54 Pearl-street.

The assistance of Detective Oram of the First Precinct was secured, but when Capt. McLaughlin would have assigned another assistant Mr. Comstock refused the offer, and he and Detective Oram took up the watch for the confidence operators alone. They found a heavily built man with a stiff, red mustache, yesterday receiving the mail that was addressed to Ellis, and, following him up, saw him go to 17 Moore-street and enter the front door. Mr. Comstock now recognized the fellow as William C. Burns, who ran a saloon in Jersey City and whom he had arrested in that city a year before for counterfeiting, but who had escaped by forfeiting his bail.

Unmindful of a possible rear exit to the house, Detective Oram took post at the front, while Comstock hastened back to the Old Slip police station for help, expecting to bag not Burns alone but his accomplices as well. Capt. McLaughlin and Detective Oates went back with Mr. Comstock, and at the front of the house Detective Oram reported that no one had gone out. The raiders went into the house and found the room of "Mr. Marsh" vacant. An old coat on the wall and a safe in the room, with some cheap furniture, were all there was to be seen. An open window in a rear closet overlooking some sheds in the back yard revealed the probable loophole through which their quarry had escaped.

Mr. Comstock wanted the safe immediately broken open, but upon Capt. McLaughlin's suggestion he went before Police Justice Reilly and swore ont a search warrant, armed with which Capt. McLaughlin broke open the safe. Inside a dozen bundles were found, securely wrapped up. They were found to consist of a common brick, with layers of genuine bills on either side, so arranged that by tearing the package at either corner only the money would be revealed. The bundles contained $4,644 of good money, showing how extensive preparations had been made by the gang to interest the man of sympathy and wealth from the suburbs in Gotham. The packages were taken before Justice Reilly, who ordered them into the custody of the property clerk at Police Headquarters.

At the same time a general alarm was sent to the police to look ont for Burns and for Marsh, alias Ellis, and for a gray-haired companion of about fifty years of age, whom Mr. Tindale, the agent of the building, said was joint occupant of the room with Burns, bnt whose name he did not know. They had had the room but a few weeks and could find no one in Mr. Tindale's breast by their conduct, he assuming them to be in legitimate business of some sort.

At a late hour last night no arrest had been made, bnt Mr. Comstock thinks, has notwithstanding this, the capture is an important one and the deprivation of $4,644 of good money will be a blow to the crooks that they will snffer from more eevsrely than by the usual fine and imprisonment.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A dispatch from Pittsburg says: "Within the last few days, at the suggestion of Mr. Leach, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, the Pittsburg Appraisers have decided to admit English wool at 10 cents a pound instead of 30 or 60 cents, according to the classification, as heretofore. This, of course, will make English wool cheaper than the American article, and there is a fear that the wool industry hereabont will be ruined."

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Regarding the classification and dnty on broken wool tops and woolen waste, Appraiser Leach says: "There have been many misstatements made. We have been accused of changing the classification of broken wool tops so as to admit them as waste, thereby reducing the dnty to 10 cents. Nothing of the sort was done. Everything that called for 60 cents dnty before calls for the same now, and if there has been any change at all it is in the nature of an advance. What we did was to define waste, and we decided that it was what was left over in the course of manufacture, or, in other words, legitimate waste and not manufactured waste. There has been no redaction at all, and, as I say, it is quite the contrary."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—Columbus Delano, the President of the National Wool Growers' Association, has called a meeting in this city for July 29 to consider the decision of the Treasury Department regarding the dnty on scoured wool imported under the false designation of waste.

FIGHTING THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

ELIZABETH, Jnly 24.—Application was made to Chancellor McGill at Trenton yesterday by the Elizabethtown Gas Company for a writ of injunction to restrain the Metropolitan Company from laying gas pipes throughout the city. The bill of particulars alleges that the charter under which the new company proposes to operate, and which was granted in 1870 by the New-Jersey Legislature, is now worthless, because the parties obtaining it did not subscribe the stated capital, $30,000, within a year from the date the charter was granted; also that the Metropolitan Company does not really mean to manufacture gas, but is a bogus affair.

The new company's attorneys ridicule the application, profess to have no fears as to the outcome, and declare no injunction will be granted. Meanwhile the laying of the gas mains is being vigorously pnshed. Chancellor McGill took the papers in the case, but reserved his decision.

The Metropolitan Company is composed of a syndicate of New-York and New-Jersey capitalists with Charles G. Francklyn of New York as President and ex-Mayor Bedle William Oliver of this city as Treasurer. Ex-Congressman John Kean and his father, Col. Kean, are the chief stockholders of the rival Elizabethtown or the old company, as it is called.

DIVORCES MADE EASY.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The ease with which a divorce may be procured in Chicago has long been a fruitful theme for the newspaper paragrapher. To-day another bar was removed. It has been the practice of the courts to hold that the applicant for divorce must be a resident of this State and must appear in person.

Both of these requirements were waived today in the case of Mary Gottschalk, a resident of Pennsylvania. She was never in Chicago in her life, and on her affidavit that her husband, Herman, had deserted her for two years, during which time he had lived in Chicago, she was granted a divorce.

Her attorney secured this result by flshing up a forgotten decision by the Supreme Court of the State rendered about twenty years ago, in which the court held that "in contemplation of the law the residence of the wife follows that of the husband, and desertion for the period of two years by the husband residing in this State, although commenced in a foreign jurisdiction, will enable a wife to obtain a divorce."

EDISON'S CANADIAN PATENTS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 24.—Argument in the Edison case was heard to-day before the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, and Sir John Thompson.

A rehearing was granted because Mr. Pope, Deputy Commissioner of Patents, who heard the case some time ago, acted without jurisdiction. Mr. Edison claims that the Canadian law which cancelled his Canadian patents on incandescent lighting on the ground of his failure to manufacture the patented article in Canada within two years of the issue of the patent.

PROF. JOHNSTON'S FUNERAL.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 24.—Prof. Johnston, the distinguished author and scholar of the College of New-Jersey, was bnried here this afternoon with impressive ceremonies. President Patton and the Rev. Messrs. DeBoll, Hinsdale, Paxton and Duffield, of the College faculty, had charge of the services. Among those present were Profs. Cornwell, Westcott, Henry, Sloane, West, Winans and Osborn, Trustee Field, Mr. New-

TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION TO MOVE AGAINST MR. GILROY.

Thomas F. Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works, is likely to get himself and his party into trouble for his appointment of Thomas J. Curran as engineer of the boiler and engine of the building in Cnmbers-street occupied by the department. As clearly pointed ont in last Thursday's TIMES, the appointment was made by Mr. Gilroy in disregard of the civil service regulations, wherefore the Civil Service Reform Association of this city has taken the matter in hand with the intention of ascertaining if there is any way to compel Mr. Gilroy to conform to the law.

Commissioner Gilroy's offense consisted in making a requisition for engineers in his department to fill vacancies that did not exist, thereby securing a larger eligible list than he was entitled to, and, therenpon, in appointing a man whose name would not have been on the list if the requisition had only been for a nnmber equal to the number appointed. So plain a violation of the civil service law could not be allowed to pass unnoticed and disregarded.

The law must be enforced in these minor cases, the association declares, or else it will be disregarded and ignored in the higher applications. If those who are charged with the execntion of the law willfully violate it, it becomes the dnty of the friends of the law to see that it is vindicated and the official derelict is brought to a proper realization of his dnty. So considering, the Civil Service Reform Association have instructed their counsel, Mr. Horace E. Deming, to apply to the courts for an injunction against Mr. Gilroy and the disbnrsing officer of the City Government, restraining them from paying Curran any salary for work done under his appointment. The motive is, of course, far more important than the mere prevention of payment of the engineer's salary—it is to compel Mr. Gilroy to refrain from arbitrary removals and arbitrary appintments and to conform to the law in snch cases.

Mr. Deming, after a thorough examination of the law, said that if Mr. Gilroy made a requisition for five engineers and then appointed only three, and of these three one was nnmber seven on the eligible list, he had clearly violated the law, and was guilty of a misdemeanor which was punishable by fine or imprisonment or both; bnt the association preferred and elected to proceed in the case by injunction as stated, and the papers for the beginning of the action were being prepared yesterday. Mr. Gilroy says that he knew what he was about when he appointed Curran, and is apparently ready for a tussle with the association over the law.

GOV. AMES VERY ILL.

THE BAY STATE EXECUTIVE AFFECTED WITH HEART DISEASE.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Gov. Ames is very ill at his home at North Easton. He is affected with heart disease, the exact character of which Dr. Cogswell will not disclose, bnt one which he says, with care and prudence, ought not to prove dangerous, provided the Governor holds himself aloof from any exciting influences, whether of business or politics, and hereafter embarks in nothing without careful consideration of its effect npon his health.

Last Sunday he felt bad, bnt having some important engagements in this city on Monday, he came here, although he was much distinclined to do so. He returned home Monday afternoon and in the evening was prostrated. Since then he has been kept quiet at his home.

Lieut. Gov. Brackett has been summoned from New-Hampshire, and will perform the Governor's duties until Gov. Ames is able to resume them.

Gov. Amee has never fnlly recovered from the illness he snffered a year ago, which at one time caused some enxiety lest he should not be able to run again for Governor, bnt he was very quick indeed to take, pnrsue with as little as possible, and had no more trouble until his collapse in New-York at the time of the centennial celebration, brought on by the excitement and fatigue of his eight-mile horseback ride on the day of the great review.

Since then he has not been a well man, and the more serious aspects of the case which have developed have not been nnexpected.

EFFORTS TO SAVE HER LIFE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—On Aug. 9 Mrs. Elsie Jamss will be executed at Fort Smith, Ark., for the murder of a man seventy years old in Indian Territory. The date of her execution was fixed for Jnne 18, but a respite was granted by President Harrison until the time above mentioned. Two friends of Mrs. James arrived here to-day from Indian Territory hnnting for a man who lived near the James's and who left the country after the crime was committed, and who has not since been heard of. While not holding him in any way responsible, these men say that he is a most important witness in her behalf, that his testimony will prove a complete alibi for her, and that had they possessed any knowledge of him before and during her trial she would have been acqnitted. They visited Wrightsville and other places near here, but without finding any trace of the onject of their search.

Whether or not he is found a strong effort will be made to indnce President Harrison to either pardon her or commute the death sentence to life imprisonment. Papers having a favorable bearing on the case have been recently forwarded to Washington, and it is understood that the various Indian delegations will visit and interview the President in her behalf. Should the sentence be carried into effect she will be the second woman hung in Arkansas.

MORE MONEY FOR JOHNSTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, July, 24.—Mr. George W. Childs has received from Col. Fred D. Grant, United States Minister to Anstria, a communication inclosing a contribution of $142 snbscribed by the people of Carlshad for the sufferers at Johnstown, a subscription of $40 from Col. Grant, and also one of a like amount from his mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant. In the letter he says: "We sincerely trust that our little offering may, in some degree, bring comfort to those poor people of Pennsylvania who have gone through fire and flood and find themselves left in want and dissolation."

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Johnstown Relief Committee met in the Controller's office this morning and decided to send the balance of the subscriptions in their hands, $25,000, to the Pennsylvania authorities.

JOHNSTOWN, July 24.—The amount paid ont by relief orders to-day was $15,144. The Board of Inquiry now figures the lives lost in the devastated district at about six thousand. These figures may be changed.

THE STANDARD'S NEW FIELD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—Cleveland opponents of the Standard Oil Company in the Ohio oil and gas fields say that the big trust is certainly engaged in an effort to bny np the control of the natural-gas lands of Ohio and Indiana. For natural-gas lands on which leases could have been secured a short time ago at $2 or $3 an acre $20 an acre has been paid by Standard representative recently. Dr. Baxter of Lima is the owner of a large amount of territory in the Lima neighborhood, and he is one of the latest to sell ont to the new combination. Dr. Baxter is now in the East with Col. Carey S. Brice, who has of late become prominently identified with Standard affairs. This move on the part of the Standard was brought about by the decision of the city of Toledo with regard to its gas. After a great deal of trouble with the Standard the Toledo Council decided to secure its own supply, bnt it is generally believed now that the decision came too late.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSION WORK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 24.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church took place to-day in the Ocean Grove Auditorium, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk presiding. The morning was taken up with addresses by prominent philanthropic ladies throughont the country. This afternoon a service was held in memory of Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, formerly President of the society. Mrs. R. W. P. Gobi, President of the Philadelphia Conference, presided. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk delivered the oration at the evening session, and Mrs. Dr. McCabe, Mrs. J. Eilen Foster of Iowa, and Miss Jane Bancroft spoke.

THE BELL COMPANY WINS.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A final decree was rendered to-day by Judge Blodgett in the Federal court in the long-pending litigation between the Bell and Cnshman Telephone Companies. The Bell Company brought two snits against the Cnshman Company for infringement of patents. The decree in both snits is against the Cnshman Company. A fine of $1 is assessed against it and it is ordered to surrender all of

THE ROYAL GRANT FIGHT

THE RADICALS HOPELESSLY DIVIDED.

GLADSTONE AND THE PARNELLITES SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

LONDON, July 24.—Since Mr. Labouchère laid on the table in the House of Commons his motion to substitute for the report of the Royal Grants Committee an address to the Queen, stating that the sums given the royal family are already amply efficient, and that if further snpplies are needed they ought to be provided through retrenchment in the expenses of the royal household and not by fresh demands upon the taxpayers, there has been a rupture among the Liberals, and Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and Mr. Parnell have decided to support the Government.

Mr. John Morley will move an amendment against increasing the allowances of the royal Princes, unless when the next request is made it is accompanied by a pledge that it will be the final one.

Mr. Gladstone's pressure npon Mr. Labouchère to withdraw his motion has been futile. Mr. Labouchère will listen to no compromise. The Parnellite members of the House of Commons are whipping for the Government greatly to the disguet of the Radicals. The Opposition being thus at sixes and sevens, a large Government majority on the report of the Royal Grants Committee is assured.

THE PHILADELPHIANS BEATEN.

LONDON, July 24.—The game between the Marylebone Club and the Philadelphia cricketers was concluded to-day. Owing to the heavy rain of yesterday the wicket was in poor condition. The Americans made a weak display against the bowling of Grace and Nepean. They finished their first inning with a score of 235 against 383 made by their opponents. Following on for their second inning they could only make a total of 64, the home team thus winning by 84 rune, with an inning to spare.

Patterson and Newball did the best work for the Americans to-day, both batting freely and well in the first inning. The full score of the visitors is as follows:

FIRST INNING.

R. Brown	45	Stoever	32
Scott	23	Newball, (not ont)	39
Thomson	0	Brewster	2
Clark	9	Bailey	17
Patterson	52	Palmer	1
Morgan	4	Extras	3
Total			235

SECOND INNING.

R. Brown	16	Stoever	14
Scott	10	Brewster	2
Thomson	0	Newhall, (not ont)	2
Clark	1	Bailey	7
Patterson	6	Palmer	8
Morgan	4	Extras	2
Total			64

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 24.—At to-day's session of the Parnell Commission Mr. Moloney, an ex-official of the Land League, was examined. He denied all knowledge of any documents concerning the League except those which were in the hands of Mr. George Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor. Mr. Moloney also said that Mr. Parnell was in error when he stated that he (Moloney) npon leaving the country ordered that the documents in his possession should be destroyed.

A nnmber of documents belonging to the Land League were removed from the house in Blessington-street. Dublin, where Mr. Sexton lived in 1882. His (Moloney's) wife was employed to draw League checks. Mr. Moloney could not say why she was thus empowered except that the Ladies' League, of which she was Treasurer, was assisting in carrying on the work of the Land League.

Mr. Millar of the National Bank testified that no Fornelite ever suggested to him that the checks and bank books of the League should be destroyed.

Mr. Tyrell, cashier of the bank, stated that he had received an order to destroy waste books last February. He did not examine the books to see whether they contained documents material to the inquiry.

A BOULANGIST SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, July 24.—M. Duport, a Boulangist member of the Chamber of Deputies, last night attempted to make a speech at Pont l'Abbe, Finistère, bnt was attacked by a mob and stoned. A nnmber of M. Duport's teeth were broken and his face was ont, and he was refused permission to proceed with his remarks.

Henri Rochefort announces that the Boulangist Committee will pay to officials who are dismissed from Government employ because of their adherence to the principles of Boulangism the full salaries they now receive from the Government.

Forty French journals have been sentenced to pay nominal fines for publishing the indictment against Gen. Boulanger.

The *Nacional* states that M. de Beaurepaire, Procureur General, is compiling a fresh indictment for the Boulanger court-martial, charging the General with embezzlement.

THE SCHOOLSHIP COMING HOME.

LONDON, Jnly 24.—The New-York schoolship St. Mary's, Capt. Crowninshield, sailed from Madeira for New-York July 13.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.—A great sensation has been caused in the highest circles of society here by the snicide of Count Sparre, a member of a prominent swiss family, after he had killed his paramour. Count Sparre had for some time been carrying on an intrigue with Elvira Madigan, a circus performer on the island of Tausinge. Becoming involved in a quarrel with her, he drew a pistol and shot her, and then killed himself. Count Sparre was married, and he and his wife moved in the most aristocratic circle of Copenhagen.

LONDON, July 24.—Cardinal Lavigerie's International Anti-Slave Congress, which was to have met at Lucerne on Aug. 4, has been postponed nntil after the French elections, so as to enshie prominent Frenchmen who are interested in the movement to attend.

The Portnguese Government has contracted with an English engineer named Sawyer for the completion of the Delagoa Railway.

VIENNA, July 24.—The Anetrian infantry has been increased by the addition of 9,000 men, raising that branch of the service to a war footing. Forty-three regiments of cavalry have been reduced to the extent of thirty-six men each.

BELGRADE, July 24.—Ex-King Milan arrived in Belgrade to-nay. He was met at the station by his son, King Alexander, the Regents, the members of the Servian Cabinet, and the foreign representatives.

BERLIN, July 24.—Gen. von Schellendorf, in a speech at Koenigsberg to-day, said that all fears of war were groundless. He hoped that this assurance would be widely circulated.

SYDNEY, New Sonth Wales, July 24.—The comet recently discovered at Lick Observatory in California is visible here.

BUENOS AYRES, July 24.—The premium here on gold has advanced to 75 per cent.

WAS SHE MAUD MILLER?

TORONTO, July 24.—It is stated here this afternoon that Kitty Doane, who committed snicide in New-York, was quite probably Mise Maud Miller of Toronto, only daughter of a widowed mother, who lives with her son in the northeastern end of the city. Mise Miller, the report says, was an accomplished girl of eighteen, with a large circle of friends. Her lover was supposed to be a young man named Doane of Hamilton, the same name she gave in New-York. She wrote to her mother, it is said, from Hamilton, saying she was going to New-York to get married and to have none of her friends write to her until she sent an address from New-York.

THE MEYER WILL CASE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 24.—The Meyer will case, in which Christopher Meyer's millions are at stake, was resnmed to-day and the prosecnts conclude their evidence with the testimony of Fulton Paul of Hudson, N. Y., one of the witnesses to the will. The caveators will begin their case on Sept. 14, when the sensational testimony will begin. Nothing of any nnusnal nature was developed at to-day's hearing.

PREACHER FLEMMON'S CASE.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Another delay was granted by Judge Ewing in the Flemmon extradition case on the request of Flemmon's attorneys, who stated that the Supreme Court was considering the case, but had not as yet indicated its decision. Further reports are alleged until Saturday. The officers here from South Carolina will certainly know their prisoner as they will be permitted to take their case to

THE CRAPO CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW-BEDFORD MAN'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT OF HIS SUCCESS.

BOSTON, July 24.—Mr. E. W. Burdett, Chairman of the Crapo Campaign Committee, and C. W. Clifford of New-Bedford, Mr. Crapo's law partner, were in consultation to-day at the headquarters on School-street. While they were there ex-Senator Howes Norris dropped in, as well as several other Crapo men from the cape, and all were assured that the boom of the New-Bedford man was looking first-rate. Mr. Burdett laughingly protested that this was no conference, and Mr. Norris declared he had only run in to see how everything looked, by no means by appointment or special invitation.

To a reporter Mr. Burdett said he had opened correspondence with a Senatorial district which he had not expected to reach. Essex County was generally credited to Brackett. He had been surprised, however, to find how much Crapo sentiment there was there. Lawrence was probably the strongest citadel in the Brackett stronghold, with Lowell next in order. The fact that Henry Cabot Lodge had openly announced his preference for Mr. Crapo would have considerable effect in the county, and the ontspoken stand for Mr. Crapo taken by Gen. William Cogewell would help a great deal. Mr. Lodge had stated to Mr. Burdett that he should nnder no circumstances be a candidate for Governor and that he wanted to see Mr. Crapo nominated. Gen. Cogswell also stated to Mr. Burdett that he was a Crapo man and authorized the latter to pnolish the fact.

Mr. Burdett said the Brackett men had wasted all their ammnnition before the battle was fairly begun, and were now in a poor condition to meet the enemy. He thonght they had made a great mistake in forcing the fighting so early. A big boom might be given Mr. Crapo's candidacy at any moment. The material was all ready, but the management of the campaign did not believe the people wanted this thing thrust upon their notice in the midst of the hot season. They were not going to impose upon the people by forcing the campaign too early.

Another Crapo man said "The spiders were beginning to build 'nests' upon the Brackett boom." The selection of Senator Clark of Lynn as Chairman of the Campaign Committee had been the last straw that was needed to break the back of the Brackett camel. It had done its work. It would give Lynn, which before had been a strong Brackett citadel, to Crapo without a doubt. The unpopularity of Mr. Clark in his own town was beyond doubt. Essex County as a Brackett stronghold was going to pieces. He thonght Crapo stood a good chance of getting two-thirds of the Essex delegates.

A STARTLING STORY DOUBTED.

MRS. HERON BELIEVED TO BE IN NO DANGER IN COREA.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—Relatives of Mrs. H. G.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

THEORA WINS THE SAG HARBOR HANDICAP.

A STEEPLECHASE IN WHICH BUT TWO OF THE FIVE HORSES THAT STARTED RAN THE COURSE.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association not only had a larger crowd than usual at its track by the sea yesterday, but had some first-class sport so far as the flat races were concerned. Mr. George Engeman, President of the association, who has been confined to his house for some time with rheumatism, was at the track for the first time in two weeks. Gabn Caldwell was ill and unable to start the horses, so the Track Superintendent served in his place. George Taylor, the jockey who was engaged to ride several of the horses, did not put in an appearance, being so thoroughly shaken up by his fall with Coote at Monmouth on Tuesday that he was compelled to take a day's rest, though he expects to be able to ride to-day.

The steeplechase was over the long course, and only Delaware and Jake Shipsey went the entire course. Lighthouse refused to take the jumps, and both Jester and Monte Christo unseated their riders early in the race.

After the race for the Sag Harbor Handicap, which was won by Theora after a good race, Barsch, who rode Saluda, made a complaint of foul riding against the jockeys of Theora and Bonnie Scotland, and claimed the race for him on that ground. The claim was not allowed. Details of the day's racing are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; entrance money, $100, to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17. No bid for the winner.

J. Statler's ch. c. Gregory, by Macaroon-Abundance, 102 pounds. $1,900.....(Cutler) 1
Nevada Stable's b. c. King William, 104.....(Murray) 2
W. G. Daly's ch. f. Mamie B., 115.....(Hinsher) 3

The Bagatelle colt, 102; Harrison, 102; Jenevous, 102; Decoration, 99; Millie R., 104; Sunnyside, 99, and Mischief, 108, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Gregory $37 15 straight, $12 35 for place; on King William $8 05 for place. In the auction pools King William sold for $80, Gregory $55, the Bagatelle colt $26, the field $35.

Won by three lengths, a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $110, to second, for maiden three-year-olds; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:31¼.

J. O'Neil rider's ch. c. Hindoo-Mary Lampbier, 97 pounds. $500.....(Penny) 1
C. F. Sanders's ch. g. Tommy Lee, 103..(Meaher) 2
R. Bradley's b. g. Blenda, 117.....(Shields) 3

Rodger, 103; Kenta, 93; Cammach, 111; Queen Hattie, 117; Wabasso, 97; Topska, 112, and Jennie R., 92, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Newburg $29 35 straight, $14 25 for place. Pomery Sec sold in the field at $102 for place. In the auction pools Rodger sold for $60, Newburg $33, Topeka $20; the field $35.

Won by two lengths; six between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for 3-year-olds; entrance money, $80, to second; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time 1:31¼. No bid for the winner.

G. B. Morris's b. g. Spectator, by Springbok-Hattie Harris, 112 pounds, $1,500..... (Sargeo) 1
W. O. Scully's b. g. Macaulay, 112.....(Penny) 2
Manhattan Stable's b. g. Khaftan, 112.....(Garner) 3

Dock Wiez, 107; Annie M., 102; Little Barefoot, 102, and Hartland, 112; finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Spectator $13 20 straight, $9 70 for place; Macaulay, $10 05 for place. In the auction pools Macaulay sold for $70, Spectator $60, Little Barefoot $35; the field $35.

Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sag Harbor Handicap, purse $500; entrance money, $190, to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:31.

H. J. Woodford's ch. f. Theora, 4 years, by Woodlawn-Theodosia, 100 pounds.....(Clayton) 1
H. C. Meyers's br. h. Bonnie Scotland, 103.....(Moshier) 2
R. Lefever's ch. m. Saluda, 6, 102.....(M. Forbes) 3

Sis Himyar, 107; Melachi, 96; Glory, 94; Miss Coly, 96; Rebus, 110; Triflar, 102; Gardner, 99; Keystone, 104; Lord Beaconsfield, 113, and Hector, 110, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Theora $53 15 straight, $27 35 for place; Bonnie S., $22 45 for place. In the auction pools Bonnie S., Gardner, Trifler, and Glory sold for $30 each and the field $50.

Won by a length; the same between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $200, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

Ivanhoe Stable's ch. c. Keynote, 4, years, by Falsetto-Blandina, 122 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. H. Tiemone's br. m. Bordelaise, 6, 113.....(H. Lewis) 2
W. M. Rogers's b. f. Specialty, 4, 97.....(Sargon) 3

Perfection, 97; Le Logos, 109; Lady Winkle, 89, and Barsam, 114, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Keynote $24 15 straight, $11 65 for place; Bordelaise, $19 45 for place. In the auction pools Perfection sold for $100, Le Logos $100, Keynote $55, Bordelaise $40, the field $40.

Won by three lengths; five between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; steeplechase, over the long course. Time—5:36½.

M. Daly's ch. m. Delaware, aged, by Little Jim-Anemone, 145 pounds.....(Chandler) 1
C. Cole's ch. h. Jake Shipsey, 5, 148.....(A. Davis) 2

Monte Christo, 167; Lighthouse, 138, and Jester, 138, ran, but did not go the course.

Mutuals paid on Delaware $12 55 straight, $6 40 for place; Jake Shipsey $7 10 for place. In the auction pools Delaware sold for $30, Cox's pair (Jake Shipsey and Lighthouse) $50, the field $35.

Won by two lengths.

MONMOUTH ENTRIES.

A LIGHT CARD FOR TO-DAY AT THE LONG BRANCH TRACK.

The strange sort of policy in vogue at Monmouth this year is keeping the best horses from racing at the track. The Dwyer Brothers, whose horses Hanover, Kingston, Sir Dixon, and Inspector B. have been handicapped out of the races, have taken their entire string to Saratoga. Cotton & Boyle, Walter Gratz, D. A. Honig, J. J. Carroll, C. Cornehisen, ex-Gov. Bowie, William Hendrie, Byron McClelland, R. Bradley, and the Castle, Chickasaw, Empire, and Excelsior Stables, together with a number of smaller owners, have left Monmouth for the Springs, to remain there until the opening of the meeting of the New-York Jockey Club next month. W. O. Scully, Capt. Brown, Major Boswell, J. B. Haggin, and others will leave later this week with parts of their stables. This will leave a bad break in the available list of nurses at Monmouth, but enough will be left to make fair racing during the ten days remaining for racing at the Long Branch track.

The entries for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Saphyrus, 113 pounds; Grenadier and Volunteer, 112 each; Dyer, 103.

SECOND RACE.—The Seabright Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added; $500 to second; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. c. Muculage, by Kyrie-Dely-Mara.....118
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhatan-Invercauld.....113
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Leighton, by Bayon d'Or-L'Argentine.....106
F. G. Stanley's br. c. Ralph Bayard, by Musco-vy-Imperatrice.....108
D. D. Withers's bay colt by King Ernest-Cy. clone.....108
D. D. Withers's bay colt by Kingfike-Fanfan.....108
A. Belmont's h. c. Clarendon, by St. Blaise-Clara.108
Castle Stable's ch. c. Elkton, by Eolus-Helen.....108
J. B. Haggin's ch. f. Rosetta, by Joe Hooker-Rosa B.....105
W. C. Kollin's ch. f. Pauline F., by Hopeful-Buxom.....105

THIRD RACE.—The Newark Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, $500 to second; special weights. One mile.

Pounds.
Theodore Winters's ch. c. Joe Courtney.....129
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Madisons.....122
C. Littlefield's ch. c. My Fellow.....122
D. D. Withers's brown colt by Sensation-Faredale.....122
Aquaculania Stable's b. c. Jay F. Dee.....115
G. Hearst's ch. c. Rhone.....107
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Kern.....107

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Now or Never, 115 pounds; Bellonda, 114; Judge Murray, 113; Ben Harrison, 106, and Verdear, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Roi d'Or, 112 pounds; Freedom, 108; Martha and Little Minnie, 107 each; Wordsworth, 101; Servia, Rowland, Nellar, and Faust, 104 each; Bob Furey, 103; Germanio, Heramboure, Utility, and Scorire, 101 each; Venture and Sunshine, 98 each; Tourmaline, 96, and Vavay, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. One mile. Tele Doe, 118 pounds; Burch, 112; Strideaway, 110; Niagara, Ben Harrison, and Barrister, 106 each; Fitz James and Syntax, 108 each; Theodosius, 103; Sefton and Lonely, 98 each, and Pavanne, 96.

SARATOGA'S OPENING DAY.

SARATOGA, July 24.—The Saratoga race meeting opens to-morrow under more favorable auspices than any held here for several years. A number of owners dissatisfied with the condition of affairs at Monmouth Park are here, and all the best horses that have been racing in the West are at the track. Over four hundred horses are quartered there, and stables to accommodate sixty more horses are now in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy this week. The Dwyer Brothers, "Lucky" Baldwin, Walter Gratz, Mr. Cornehisen, the Excelsior stable; Porter Ashe, the Chickasaw stable, William Hendrie, C. B. McCoy, and S. H. Ryc are among the best-known owners who start their horses here to-morrow. Sam Bryant is here with Proctor Knott, and will start him shortly.

The features of to-morrow's races will be the Continental Stakes, for all ages, at a mile, and the Travers Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and three-quarters. Thirty-two bookmakers will be here to offer odds. The entries and weights for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble. Five furlongs. Handicap and Revolver, 123 pounds each; Tattersall, 119; Scrambler and Jubilee, 117 each; Harbor Lights and Fordham, 115 each; Blue Rock and Rock, 113 each; Goldfish, 109; Minnie Palmer, 101.

SECOND RACE.—California Stakes, for all ages. One mile. Hanover, 124 pounds; King Crab, 119; Vandegrift and First Attempt, 116 each; Mollie McCarthy's Last, 111; Leontine, 109; Gladiator, 104; Callista, 101.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Tom Pinley, 113 pounds; Onward and Little Bell, 103 each; Lena and Pearl, 101 each; Quicksilver, Tom Dixey, Foxmeade, Tobacconist, and Sunderland, 108 each; the Kyrie Daly-Gypsy filly, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Travers Stake, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Longstreet, Long Dance, and Flood Tide, (the latter doubtful,) 118 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Garden, 118 pounds; Salesman, 113; Volatile, 112; Red Stone, Cupid, and Roulette, (formerly Pet Regent,) 109 each; Harry Brown, 107; Vivid, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Ruric, 136 pounds; Chamor, 110; Carrie G., 108; Vandegrift, 107; The Lion, 105; Remsen, 101; Story Teller, 98; Dilemma, 91.

RACING IN HARNESS.

A LONG DAY'S TROTTING AND PACING AT THE DETROIT TRACK.

DETROIT, July 24.—A lot of work was set out for the judges of the Summer meeting at the Driving Park this afternoon. With two races unfinished and three regular events to be disposed of. The weather continued bright, but was quite cool as the day advanced. There was not as large a crowd as that of Tuesday, but still quite a number were present, the grand stand and carriage inclosure being well filled. It was after 1 o'clock when the seventh heat of the 2:24 pacing race was called. William M. Singerly, with two heats won, continued the choice at $5 to $3 against the field. The gray diet was worse behaved than ever, for after making a break early in the mile he tried to close the gap, but went to pieces again, ran all the way, and was distanced. Kitty C. had been leading, and finished first in 2:17¾, the fastest time of the race. She was made the favorite, but in scoring for the eighth heat her driver went away without getting the word, and four others followed suit. After going the mile with Kitty leading, the five had to pace again, and the mare was too weary to beat Chapman, and her chances for the race were gone, as Chapman won the ninth heat and race quite easily.

In the 2:21 trot, three heats of which were finished yesterday, the field had the call over St. Elmo and Williams, and neither out any more than an contest to-day, the Wyandotte horse Sermour Belle, winning in straight heats, reducing her record to 2:19¾, in the last mile.

First on the regular programme came the 2:27 class trot, in which the young Utica stallion Sprague Golddust was a strong favorite. The fifth heat was won by Gold Ring after a close finish with Jim Fuller, but the latter had his head in front at the wire. Gold Ring was faster in the second mile, trotting in 2:18. In the third heat Sprague Goldduct made a gallant fight, carrying Gold Ring to a break past the half mile mark, but the latter was waiting quickly and outtrotting the Utica horse to the wire in 2:19¾. The winner was bred in Canada, and his record is the best made by a stallion bred across the border. He is five years old and is an inbred Morgan.

The 2:17 pace brought out seven "sidewheelers," Doctor M., the favorite, with Emma, Ed Annan, and Mambrina Heneis well supported in the poole. Doctor M. proved much the fastest at the party, winning in straight heats, the third in 2:16¾, with Mambrino Hannis the contending horse.

The free-for-all trot had but two starters, Gene Smith selling favorite at 5 to 3 over Rosalind Wilkes. In the first heat the mare led to the half, but the gelding came fast, making the last half in 1:07¾, and beating her easily in 2:18¾. Rosalind Wilkes won the second heat in slow time, Geah Smith losing a ton weight. The third heat was still slower, and the bets on it were declared off. It was too dark for the fourth heat and the race will be finished to-morrow, when three fine card, including the ten-thousand-dollar stake for trotters, for which there are fifteen probable starters.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:24 PACE.—Purse $1,500.

Chapman, by St. Omer....	10	11	11	9	10	1	2	1	1
Kitty C.....	9	5	2	5	2	9	1	2	2
Jesse H.....	11	4	6	8	1	2	4	3	5
Bawbee.....	4	6	4	6	7	8	3	5	4
Attorney, Jr.....	1	10	3	4	5	8	6	4	7
American Girl.....	6	3	7	2	3	4	8	7	3
Dick O.....	7	2	9	3	4	11	5	6	6
Fannie B.....	3	9	10	11	6	10	9	9	8
Markland.....	8	7	8	10	7	7	7	5	dr.
William M. Singerly.....	3	9	1	1	9	5	dist.		
Cordie Joe.....	5	8	5	6	11	3	10	dr.	

Time—2:19; 2:20¾; 2:21; 2:21¼; 2:23¾; 2:24; 2:17¾; 2:21½; 2:24½.

2:21 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Seymour Belle, by Shields Commodore.....	6	5	5	1	1	1	
Almont.....	4	1	7	4	2	2	
Williams.....	10	2	1	5	6	7	
Lyn W.....	9	3	2	10	2	2	
Del Monte.....	8	4	6	3	3	5	
Sensation.....	11	13	9	2	4	3	
Fawnee.....	13	9	13	6	4	6	
St. Elmo.....	8	10	11	8	8	dr.	
Lucille's Baby.....	2	7	4	7	dr.		
Lady Bullion.....	3	6	3	9	dr.		
Mocking Bird.....	4	8	9	11	dr.		
Iona.....	7	12	8	12	dr.		
Cleoe.....	12	11	12	dr.			

Time—2:21; 2:21¾; 2:21¾; 2:21; 2:21¼; 2:19¾.

2:27 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Gold Ring, by					Sprague.....	4	4
Eden Golddust..1	1	1			Prince.....	5	dist.
Sprague Golddust.2	2	2			Alario.....	dist.	
Jim Fuller.....	3	4			Magnet.....	dist.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:18; 2:19¾.

2:17 PACE.—Purse $1,500.

Doctor M., by					Wilcox.....	4	3
King Membrino.1	1	1			Ed Annan.....	6	4
Daisy C.....	3	2	3		Dr. West.....	2	dis.
Membrino Hannis.7	2	2			Emma.....	5	dis.

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:16¾.

FREE FOR ALL. (Unfinished.)—Purse $2,000.

Rosalind Wilkes..2	1	1			Geah Smith.....	1	2
Time—2:18¾; 2:20½; 2:23¾.							

TROTTING AT JERSEY CITY.

The regular weekly trotting races over the Jersey City track occurred yesterday and excited considerable interest. It looked like a return to the palmy days of the West Side Park to see eight well-matched horses start in a race, and the crowd was enthusiastic over the sight. The events were closely contested, and pool selling was lively, especially on the second race. The results are as follows:

2:50 CLASS.—Purse $100.

J. J. Curran's gr. g. Tommy.....	(T. Corr)	1	1
G. Ramsen's r. g. Lexington.....	(Owner)	2	2
M. Mulvey's ch. g. Towzer.....	(W. Thom)	3	3
J. V. Campbell's b. g. Joe C.....	(A. Dunham)	4	4
A. Short's b. g. Rudolph.....	(Owner)	5	6
P. Manee's b. s. Gov. Amasa Sprague.	(Owner)	7	7
J. Justio's br. g. Isaac R.....	(Owner)	6	5
C. Thomas's blk. g. Charley (J. Wimens)		8	dr.

Time—2:31½; 2:46½; 2:46¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $100.

D. B. Goff's b. g. Festive, by Sweepstake's..	(C. Davison)	3	1
J. Justin's b. g. Doc.....		1	2
F. M. Keach's b. g. David Muckle.	(Owner)	2	3

Time—2:46½; 2:39¼; 2:41¼; 2:40.

THE TWIN CITY RACES.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—The races were continued here to-day with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Argenta, 99 pounds, (Werwick,) won; Charlotte J., 94, (Ray,) second, and Bonair, 110, (Fink,) third. Time—1:15½. Betting—10 to 1 Argenta, 7 to 1 Charlotte J.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Lolina, 107 pounds, (Taral,) won; Bonnie King, 110, (Ellke,) second, and Alphonse, 102, (Stevenson,) third. Time—1:29¾. Betting—2 to 5 Lotion, 6 to 1 Bonnie King.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Miss Dade, 105 pounds, (Ellke,) won; Alarm Bell, 107, (Fox,) second, and Abilene, 110, (Jones,) third. Time—1:02½. Betting—6 to 5 Miss Bells, 3 to 1 Alarm Bell.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages. One mile. Canapa, 114 pounds, (Fox,) won; Sombrest, 110, (White,) second, and Winning Ways, 96, (Warwick,) third. Time—1:42½. Betting—6 to 5 Cetalpa, 6 to 1 Somerset.

FIFTH RACE.—Ladies' Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. Five-eighths of a mile. Lillian Lindsay, 102 pounds, (Fox,) won; Springdance, 104, (Warwick,) second, and Sis O'Lee, 100, (Ray,) third. Time—1:02¼. Betting—1 to 2 Lillian Lindsay, 4 to 1 Springdance.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 24.—At the Liverpool meeting to-day the race for the Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovereigns, at one mile and three-eighths, was won by Versatily, Peller second, and Ringmaster third.

The race for the Gerard Plate of 700 guineas, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Bel Demonio, by Robert the Devil, out of Lady Abbess, Miser Davis second, and Heresy, by Hermit, third.

The race for the Croxteth Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, at five furlongs, was won by Master Charlie, with Sonoy Lass second and Ixia third.

LEARNING HIS BROTHER'S SIZE.

"Mike" Dady's brother Timothy was discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday for refusing to work. He was recently given a job in the construction department through "Mike's" influence, and settled down to enjoy his sinecure. On Tuesday at 10:30 A. M. Lieut. Armistead found Dady eating his lunch. When ordered to go to work the latter refused, and informed the Lieutenant that no one dared discharge "Mike's" brother. The officer at once relieved Dady of his work and had his name taken off the pay roll and his badge revoked.

Yesterday Dady spent most of his time at the Republican headquarters endeavoring to get some influence to bear to procure his reinstatement. The politicians said last night that it was doubtful if Dady would be reappointed.

A WELL-BRED YOUNG TROTTER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—For $2,000 the bay filly Ellewina, a yearling by Happy Medium, dam by Aberdeen, has been purchased by S. M. Smith of New-York City of the Fairlawn Stud Farm.

AT THE STATE CAMP.

PRAISE FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND—THE HARDEST-WORKED OFFICER.

PEEKSKILL, July 24.—It was Capt. Thurston's day as Officer of the Day, and he introduced an innovation in the State Camp which is bound to become popular, by detailing an orderly to accompany him on his rounds. The camp was in far better condition than it has been since the Twenty-Second Regiment came in. Col. McGrath found all the company streets in excellent condition and very little ground for complaint. The policing and dressing of lines showed that the men have at last awakened to the necessity of tidiness and a strict compliance with the regulations. In fact, within the last day it has become noticeable that the men have taken hold in earnest of camp life, with the determination of counterbalancing the criticisms heaped upon it.

The hardest worked man in camp is Col. Joseph G. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance and Post Quartermaster. Everything that comes into camp, from the blankets that cover the servants to the ammunition fired from the guns, goes through his hands. His hours of duty are generally from reveille, which it is hardly necessary to say to the military reader means 5 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock the following morning. Col. Story never leaves his tent unless he is on a tour of inspection of the post or of the mess hall or over to Peekskill buying a crank for the Washington machines or other article of furniture that no man at home would ever think of purchasing himself. He receives all complaints that are made in camp, and is very often a whole board of inquiry by himself to pass judgment upon some infraction of the rules or the attempted imposition of a tradesman. In the midst of all these petitions and complaints the Colonel maintains a steady equanimity and good nature, and is as ready to entertain guests as if he had nothing on his mind and nothing to do.

The grand Guard that went out this afternoon, 100 strong, under command of Capt. Hart of K Company, expects to have a lively time before it returns. It left about 3:30 o'clock, and took a route different from any heretofore. A flotilla brigade, in charge of Lieut. Hamilton of the regular army, had been prepared at the ferry at the foot of the hill in time to have the troops embarked. A patrol having been sent forward to reconnoitre the opposite shore of the Annsville Creek, and the topographical squad under command of a non-commissioned officer was detailed to make a map of the surrounding country.

The officer in command was Capt. Hart of K Company, acting as field officer; Officer of the Guard, Capt. Demarnet of G, with Lieuts. Daly of K, Dayton and Ball of G, and Knnworthy and Lamb of A. The men started off with one day's rations, coffee in their canteens, rolled overcoats slung over their shoulders, and full of enthusiasm for their new work.

The regiment, in charge of Col. Camp, was put through battalion drill for two hours this morning, and acquitted itself very creditably. The men have become accustomed to the uneven surface of the ground, and executed such movements as deploying as skirmishers in column of companies, right and left front in line and by the flanks, with precision and in excellent form.

Among the visitors to the camp to-day were Mrs. A. L. Judson of Albany, the mother of Col. Judson, the Governor's military secretary, and Miss Lathrop.

An entertainment was given this evening in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, under the auspices of the first platoon of the Second Battery, consisted of recitations by William A. Halliday of the battery, organ recitals by Capt. Jardine of the regiment, and singing by a quartet.

EARLY SCENES IN THE PARK.

Persons who frequent the Mall in Central Park on Sunday afternoons know little of the amount of work which is done in the hours they spend in breakfasting in order to make the big pleasure ground tidy enbugh for their reception. Early every morning, particularly on Sunday and Monday, after the lawns and playgrounds have been made common, scores of men are set at work, picking up the scraps of paper which pionickers have left behind them, and which, before the morning sweeping up is done, whiten the turf like snow flakes. Then the Mall is swept, and by 9 o'clock the Mall itself is every morning swept from end to end by a force of men who wield brooms with the force and dexterity of the most accomplished chambermaids. When they have finished the Mall is quite and spic enough for Lenox Hill baby to roll over without soiling its dress.

Another thing which is noticeable in the vehicles which roll through the delightful morning air is the number of doctors' buggies driven by ladies, with children perched comfortably by their sides, and thoroughly enjoying the drives. The buggies, as a matter of fact, are physicians' and the occupants, while their husbands and fathers are toiling away during "office hours," take the carriages and drive through the park. This is one of the explanations of how physicians' families manage to remain in town later in the season than those of men in other professions.

DIED OF A RARE DISEASE.

A laborer named John Hatch died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning of a peculiar, comparatively rare, and almost invariably fatal disease, known to physician's as Ludwig's angina. Hatch, who was apparently a strong and vigorous man, had a tooth pulled on Wednesday of last week. On Thursday evening his neck began to swell and on Saturday evening his condition was such that one of the attendants at the Demilt Dispensary, where he went to be treated, sent him to Bellevue Hospital. He reached the hospital at 6 P. M. and at 7 o'clock, when he was seen by Dr. S. J. White, Jr., one of the attending physicians, he was verging on suffocation from the swelling of the glottis.

To prevent suffocation, tracheotomy was performed the same night, and his life was prolonged thereby until yesterday morning, when he died from exhaustion. The affection is called Ludwig's angina, from the fact that a physician named Ludwig first called attention to it as a distinct disease. It is characterized by phlegmonous or rapid and virulent inflammation of the deep-seated tissues of the neck. It may be caused by a sore or injury to the mouth, as well as by the extraction of a tooth. Although many cases are recorded in medical history, Dr. White says this is the only the second one he has seen. An examination of Hatch's mouth showed that the jawbone was not fractured by the pulling of the tooth.

CONDITION OF TRUST COMPANIES.

ALBANY, July 24.—The condition on July 1 of the twenty-one loan, trust, and safe deposit companies in New-York City, as shown by the books of the State Banking Department, was as follows:

Total resources.....	$237,279,076
Surplus fund.....	18,944,785
Capital stock paid in.....	19,350,000
Dividends declared during six months ended June 30.....	910,060
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed.....	173,393,538

The condition on July 1 of the four loan and trust companies in Brooklyn, as shown on the books of the State Banking Department, was as follows:

Total resources.....	$25,728,546
Surplus fund.....	2,500,000
Capital stock paid in.....	650,841
Dividends declared during six months ended June 30.....	75,000
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed.....	21,304,069

BROOKLYN VOLUNTEER DISGRACED.

John Branton, a private in Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was arrested last night charged with forgery and theft. He stole forty-nine checks, aggregating $70, from Lieut. Rogers's locker. These checks had been given to members of the regiment for their expenses on centennial day, and Branton forged the indorsements of the various men named in them and got the cash. Some of the checks had been regularly indorsed, and for taking these Branton was charged with theft. Eight of the checks were found on him when he was taken to the Bergen-street station house.

Branton is twenty-six years old, unmarried, and lives at 75 Ralph-avenue. He has been a member of the regiment for about two years.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Drafts—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 17½.

TIMELY YACHTING TOPICS.

NEWS OF ANNUAL REGATTAS TO BE CONTESTED SOON.

The Windward Club, organized to encourage yachting on Jamaica Bay, will, for the third time in its history, give a series of races to be sailed off Edna Bar on Aug. 11, 18, and 25. They will be open to cat-rigged boats of the Bayswater, Brooklyn, and Cedarcliff Yacht Clubs, and those which have their anchorage in Jamaica Bay. There will be two classes, one for boats 19 feet and over and the other for those from 18 to 19 feet. Two silver watches will be awarded as prizes in each class. The judges will be Messrs. J. C. Summers, Atlantic Yacht Club; R. A. Reed, Canarsie Yacht Club, and C. E. Safford, Windward Club. The course will be from a line between Edna Bar Dock and an oyster house near it to and around Red Can Buoy inside of Rockaway Inlet and return; and only boats which over it in two hours and fifteen minutes to make it a race for all the starters. Entries should be made with Mr. J. M. Wilson, 261 Front-street, this city.

The cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club was ended on Tuesday at Bar Harbor. The Seawanhaka fleets also disbanded, and the prizes for the best-kept yachts—$25 to first and $15 to second—were awarded. They were offered by a member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club to the sailing masters who should keep their boats in the best cruising trim. Vice Commodore Robert Center's cutter Medusa was declared to be the better one than the rest, and the sailing master of Commodore Canfield's schooner Sea Fox captured second prize.

The Regatta Committee of the American Yacht Club has left the first arrangements for the annual regatta of the club in the hands of George W. Hall, the Chairman of the committee. Mr. Hall was not ready yesterday to give out the date and conditions of the race, but it will probably occur on Aug. 3, and will be over courses opposite the clubhouse at Milton Point, on the Sound.

Commodore James D. Smith of the New-York Yacht Club has gone on a cruise on the Sound in his sloop Pocahontas, and it was impossible to learn yesterday whether he had heard from Gen. Paine in relation to the Valkyrie affair. Commodore Smith does not believe the Earl of Dunraven's yacht will come to this country this year, and does not appear now to be under any necessity for Gen. Paine to represent the Earl in arranging matches with American seventy-footers.

The following, from the pen of Mr. Dixon Kemp, appeared in the London *Field* last week:

"It will perhaps be impossible to get a true gauge of Valkyrie's value through Thistle, as it will not be possible to discover if Thistle's performances are relatively as good as they were in her early trials. However, it can be assumed that she will be approximately the same, and we conclude that Valkyrie will have to beat her competitor to have any considerable chance of success. Neither Atalanta, Genesta, or either Katrina or Titania, Volunteer was about 12 minutes better than Thistle over a 40-mile course in a good topsail breeze; and, as far as we can judge, she was last year about 20 minutes better that a way as Katrina or Titania in a similar wind. At any rate, we think Valkyrie should be within 7 minutes of Thistle in a 50-mile course in a topsail breeze, to have a chance against Katrina or Titania, and this is, of course, assuming that Thistle performs as well as she did in the Royal Thames and the Royal Cinque Ports regattas."

The New-York Yacht Racing Association has been incorporated, with the following gentlemen as Trustees: Alaheon J. Prime, Fred W. Fanghorn, James F. Lalor, George E. Gartland, C. W. Volt's, Robert K. McMurray, George Parkhill, Charles E. Cameron, and W. W. Washburn.

The annual regatta of the Yonkers Canoe Club will be held on Saturday on the Hudson.

Commodore Hogan of the Atlantic Yacht Club has arrived at Bar Harbor in his schooner yacht Cavalier.

Arrangements are being made for a canoe sailing race for the championship of Boston Harbor, to be held on Saturday, Aug. 3, off City Point.

SAVED BY PROMPT TREATMENT

A YOUNG HOLLANDER HELD ON A CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A well-dressed young man took a room at the Vanderbilt Hotel at 9 o'clock Tuesday night and registered as "M. Kearns, Hudson." He paid one night's room rent and was assigned to a room on the third floor. At 2 o'clock yesterday his bell rang violently, and when the bellboy went up to the room he found the occupant in a state of great excitement, calling loudly for a doctor and an ambulance. He said that he had taken poison, and on the table near the bed was a vial that had contained aconite.

A dispatch was sent to Bellevue Hospital and an ambulance was soon at the hotel. The stomach pump was applied and the man's stomach was relieved of the poison. When he had recovered from the fright he said that he was Maurice von Buhmer, a native of Holland, thirty-two years old, and a bookkeeper and commercial correspondent by occupation. It was learned that his people are well off and occupy a good social position in Amsterdam. He had been away from home for eleven years, which he had spent in North and South America, engaged chiefly in mining operations. In Honduras he had been in the employ of the Rosario Mining Company until within two months ago, when he left the employ of the company and came to this city.

Dr. F. C. Valentine, who is the representative in this city of the New-York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, said yesterday that Van Behmer had been employed by the company to superintend the drilling operations at this mine, and since his return North had been working at a driller in an iron mine at Bendmr, Columbia County, N. Y. Dr. Valentine also said that Van Behmer had long suffered from facial neuralgia. The man is held as a prisoner at Bellevue Hospital on a charge of attempted suicide. He says he took an overdose of the drug by mistake.

FAMILY HEIRLOOMS STOLEN.

Information has been lodged at Police Headquarters of the loss of a considerable amount of jewelry, intrinsically valuable, but prized principally because of the fact of its being composed of family heirlooms. A diamond and ruby and a sapphire and diamond ring, together with a diamond lacepin shaped like a torch, constitute the chief objects of search. Advertisements offer a reward of $300 for their recovery. The jewelry, which is said to have been stolen from the residence of a prominent citizen, is valued at $1,000. The name of the owner is carefully withheld. It is expected that some person entirely familiar with the house and its inmates carried off the property, but at what precise date the theft was committed is not known. There are several mysterious features attaching to the case which can only be cleared up by the arrest of the thief or the recovery of the property.

MR. WHITNEY'S POSITION.

Mr. D. J. Whitney of the Society for the Prevention of Crime sent a letter to the Board of Police yesterday, in which he wrote:

"There seems to be a tendency to put me in a false position as to the recent complaint Captains McLaughlin and Carpenter and I desire to call your attention to the situation of the case as I understand it. Nevada Saloon, No. 15 Ann-street, have been well-known gambling houses for a long time past. They were recently raided without the knowledge or help of the captains and the prisoners were convicted. A presumption of neglect of duty by the captains is raised by these facts and is heightened by the fact that gambling occurred in both places shortly after the raids. We called on your Board to do what seemed to us an obvious duty, namely, to require these officers to meet charges and to explain, if possible, their failure, and we felt specially impelled to this course because of the frequency of similar occurrences and the general knowledge of the people that gambling is going on.

"You have yielded to our request and have decided to call the Captains to account. These trials will be in your hands of course, and we will take advantage of your suggestion and send to the Corporation Counsel memoranda of evidence and points which may be of service to him and you."

WHIRLED AROUND THE SHAFT.

William Becket, a whitewasher, twenty-four years old, who lives at 413 East Thirteenth-street, was terribly injured about noon yesterday, while at work at 41 Ann-street, by being caught in the machinery there. He was working in the basement of the building under an open street grating. A shaft of the steam power company runs along the basement parallel with the street. In some manner his clothing caught in the revolving shaft, and in a moment he was drawn in against the shaft and was revolving with it. He pounded alternately against the floor and the ceiling.

After some delay the machinery was stopped and Becker was released. It was supposed that he was dead, but he revived soon after and was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital. There it was found that his left leg had been broken

THREE-STRAIGHT DEFEATS

POOR SUCCESS OF THE GIANTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE QUAKERS PUNISH THE PITCHING OF KEEFE AND CRANE AND WIN EASILY—OTHER GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The Philadelphias won their third straight game from New-York this afternoon by better all-around play. Keefe pitched the first two innings for New-York and in the second he was hit rather freely. He was relieved by Crane in the third.

Crane retired the Phillies without a hit in the third and fourth, but in the sixth and seventh they hit him safely eight times, including two home runs. The hitting of Ewing, Thompson, Wood, and Bufflnton was the only feature. Gore and Tiernan changed places in the field, but the change did not seem to benefit the latter. He made two inexcusable errors. Connor and Richardson fielded very loosely. Roger had but little work to do at first, but he only dropped three of the five chances presented. While the Giants were making errors and misplays the Phillies were handling the ball in a clever manner, compelling the New Yorks to earn by good batting nearly all their runs.

Manager Mutrie had a long chat with Edward Andrews, the Philadelphia outfielder, to-day. The latter is at loggerheads with the managers of his club, and is anxious to become a Giant. The club wants $2,000 for his release, and Andrews asks for half of the bonus money. To-night Manager Mutrie refused to say whether he would sign Andrews or not. From this it is inferred, however, that he will not be engaged as the New-Yorks can hardly find a vacancy for him. Score:

PHILA.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l.f.	1	2	0	0	0	Gore, r.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Hallman, 2d b	2	1	1	2	0	Tiernan, c. f.	2	1	4	1	2
Myers, c.	1	2	3	2	0	Ewing, c.	1	2	6	2	0
Thompson, 1. f.	2	3	1	1	1	Connor, 1b.	0	1	3	0	2
Clements, c.	2	2	4	1	0	Richardson, 2d b.	0	1	3	1	2
Mulvey, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Ward, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0
Fogarty, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Farrar, 1b.	2	1	10	1	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
Bufflnton, p.	2	3	1	0	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Crane, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	15	15	21	7	1	Total.	6	7	21	7	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	3	3	0	0	2	6	1	—15
New-York	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	—	6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; New-York, 5. Two-base hits—Ewing. Home runs—Ewing, Wood. Thompson. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Farrar, Richardson, and Ward. Stolen bases—Fogarty, (2.) Farrar. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 1; off Crane, 1; off Bufflnton, 1. Struck out—By Keefe, 2; by Crane, 3; by Bufflnton, 2. Passed balls—Ewing, 2. Wild pitches—Bufflnton, 1; Crane, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

TWO GAMES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A new feature was introduced to the public to-day by the baseball management by giving two games for one price of admission. The Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs played two games this afternoon, both being hotly contested from start to finish. In the first game it was a pitchers' battle, Tener getting a trifle the best of it, although Duffy won the game in the eighth inning by his daring base running. In the second game the Hoosiers batted Gumbert's delivery in the eighth inning for three runs, which won the game. Bassett's work at second was the feature of both games. Score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Seery, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
V. Haltz, 1. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Glasscock, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0
Duffy, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Deeny, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
Anson, 1b.	0	0	15	1	1	Hines, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Sullivan, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Myers, c.	0	0	4	1	2
Burns, 3d b.	0	0	0	3	1	M'Ge'ohy, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Tener, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Bastian, s. s.	0	1	2	3	0	Knisle, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	3	8	27	18	3	Total.	2	5	24	18	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hit—Hines. Home run—Seery. Stolen bases—Glasscock, Van Haltz, Deeny, Duffy, (2.) Double plays—Bastian and Anson, (2); Bassett, Hines, and Myers, (2.) First base on balls—Off Tener, 3; off Keefe, 3. Struck out—By Knisle, 2; by Tener, 3. Passed ball—Myers. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Seery, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
V. Haltz, l. f.	0	1	4	0	0	Glasscock, s. s.	0	1	2	5	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Deeny, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Hines, 1b.	0	1	9	1	2
Pfeffer, 2d b.	0	0	1	2	0	Sullivan, c. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	0	1	1	Bierly, c.	0	0	2	7	0
Burns, 3b.	0	1	3	2	1	M'Ge'ohy, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Gumbert, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Bassett, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Bastian, s. s.	0	0	0	5	0	Boyle, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total.	3	6	27	14	3	Total.	3	10	27	21	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Indianapolis, 4. Two-base hit—Seery. Three-base hit—Hines. Home run—Bassett. Stolen bases—Glasscock, Hines, and Duffy. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 2; off Gumbert, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Duffy. Struck out—By Boyle, 4; by Gumbert, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BOSTON, 12; WASHINGTON, 3.

BOSTON, July 24.—The Washingtons were not in to-day's game, figuratively speaking. They fielded wretchedly, failed to bunch their hits, and were overwhelmingly defeated. Nash, Richardson, Johnston, Ganzel, and Clarke batted very hard, while Richardson, Ray, Ganzel, and Wise led in the field, the latter making two double plays. Attendance, 2,261. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	2	2	0	1	0	Hoy, c. f.	1	0	1	1	0
Kelly, c.	2	2	3	0	0	Dalley, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Nash, 3b.	2	2	1	2	2	Clarke, c.	0	1	3	3	1
Bro'th'rs, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Wise, 2d b.	0	1	6	3	1
Richardson, 2d b.	1	1	3	3	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	1	4	1
Johnston, c. f.	2	3	3	0	0	Carney, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Ray, s. s.	2	2	0	7	0	Sweeney, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Ganzel, r. f.	1	2	4	1	0	Day, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Madden, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Sullivan, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	12	14	27	14	3	Total.	3	5	27	17	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	—12
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	— 3

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Nash, Richardson, Sweeney, Wise. Three-base hits—Ganzel, Clarke. Home run—Nash. Stolen bases—Brown, Kelly, (4,) Hoy, Dalley, Clarke, (2.) First base on balls—Brown, Kelly, Ray, Madden, Hoy, O'Day. Double plays—Wise and Carney, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Brouthers. Struck out—By Clarke, 3; by Sullivan, 2. Passed balls—Kelly, (2.) Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 5; CLEVELAND, 4.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Pittsburg won in the ninth inning to-day by a burst of good batting and a display of dash and energy. The last run was made with two men out. White appeared at third and played a beautiful game. The visitors outplayed the Clevelands in every respect, although both clubs did well. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Briggs, c. f.	0	1	3	1	0	Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	5	1	0
McAleer, s. s.	0	1	4	0	0	Miller, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Glike, s. s.	0	2	0	5	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	2	3	0	0	Maul, l. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Fields, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1	White, 3b.	1	2	0	3	1
Tebeau, 3b.	0	1	1	1	3	Fields, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Radford, r. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Kuehne, s. s.	0	0	3	8	1
Zimmer, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Baldwin, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Galvin, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total.	4	12	*26	13	3	Total.	5	12	26	15	2

*Winning run made one man out; McAleer out hit by ball.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Twitchell, Fields, Galvin. Three-base hit—Zimmer, Fields. Stolen bases—Miller, Smith. Double plays—Bakely, Zimmer, Baetz; Glike, Stricker, Fields; Smith, Bakely, Fields; Kuehne, Smith, Beckley. First base on balls—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Struck out—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Wild pitches—Bakely, 2; Galvin, 1. Umpire—Mr. Carty.

BROOKLYN, 7; KANSAS CITY, 8.

Until the eighth inning yesterday the Kansas City men held a lead over Brooklyn, but at that point the latter made a rally, went to the front, and won by a single run. It was an interesting game. The Kansas City men played most scrupulously and outwitted every look of ground. The Brooklyns realized that their task was not an easy one, and they, too, played to the very best of their ability. Both Terry and Sowders pitched good ball. The visitor, however, received better support than the local man. Brooklyn, however, bunched her hits, and to that fact can the victory be attributed. Score:

KAN. CITY.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Long, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0	Brien, l. f.	1	1	3	0	1
Hamilton, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	2	2	5	0
Barnes, c.	1	1	5	2	0	Foutz, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Stearns, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0	T. Burns, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Manning, l. f.	1	0	3	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Hoover, 3b.	1	2	2	2	1	Corkhill, c.	2	0	9	0	0
Wood, s. s.	1	1	2	3	0	Terry, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Mains, 3b.	0	2	3	4	1	Clark, s. s.	1	1	2	2	2
Sowders, p.	0	1	2	1	0	Smith, s. s.	1	2	1	2	1
Total.	5	7	24	17	4	Total.	7	7	27	11	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	—7

Earned runs—Kansas City, 1; Brooklyn, 4. First base by error—Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Kansas City, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Sowders, 1; off Terry, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Sowders, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Sowders, 2; by Terry, 2. Passed balls—Barnes, Hoover, 1; Clark, 1. Double plays—Long, Stearns, and Barnes; Collins, Foutz, and Burns. Umpire—Mr. Valentine.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—5
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Athletic, 9; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Athletic, 0; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Mountain and Mullane. Umpire—Mr. Mellen.

AT COLUMBUS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Columbus	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	*0	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Columbus, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Columbus, 3. Pitchers—Wheatly and Silvetts. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

*Forfeited game.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	4	0	—12
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	— 6

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Louisville, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2. Pitchers—Ritter and Ewing. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT NEWARK.

Jersey City	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	— 7
Newark	5	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	1	—15

Batteries—Baumwein and Burke; Gettig and Shindle.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	— 2
New-Haven	5	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	—14

Batteries—Smith and Gunning; Doran and O'Rourke.

AT WORCESTER.

Lowell	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	— 8
Worcester	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	— 6

Batteries—German and Murphy; Stafford and Wilson.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association Clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	45	24	St. Louis	38	26
New-York	42	27	Brooklyn	43	27
Cleveland	43	30	Baltimore	43	32
Philadelphia	40	30	Cincinnati	44	34
Chicago	35	30	Athletic	40	32
Pittsburg	38	34	Kansas City	31	44
Indianapolis	27	45	Columbus	29	49
Washington	21	55	Louisville	17	51

Ben Baker, while umpiring a game near Owensborough, Ky., last Sunday afternoon for two clubs of boys, made a decision in the sixth inning to which Frank Morris, who was at the bat, objected. A bitter quarrel ensued and a fight followed, resulting in Baker fatally stabbing Morris with a pocketknife. He was arrested and Morris soon died. Baker is but sixteen years old.

A prominent baseball man yesterday said: "Ewing is the best catcher that ever handled a ball. In fact, I consider him the best all-round ball-player in the profession. As a catcher, batter, base runner, worker generally, and captain—everything combined—he has no equal."

To win three straight games from the world's champions is quite a feat, and Harry Wright's boys ought to feel proud of their achievement.

Ewing's home run over the left-field fence yesterday is said to be the longest hit ever made at Recreation Park. And still they couldn't win.

Philadelphia's Club has never won first place, but it has whipped Jeniahk Winners many a time.

Boston is now three games ahead of New-York. The Giants will have to brace up.

By good playing the Brooklyns won on the home-stretch yesterday.

New-York will play the Washingtons on the Polo Grounds to-day.

The Giants are not making rapid strides for first place this week.

If Manager Mutrie engages Andrews, there will be place him!

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for Newport. He will spend Friday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and at Newport will inspect the training ship New-Hampshire, which is under his charge. While at Newport the board of which he is the head will supervise the trials of three new cruisers now about ready for tee test, beginning with the Boston, which he expects to find there upon his arrival. The York town was reported ready for her four days' sea trial. Commodore Walker says that so far as he knows there is no foundation for the gossip concerning future changes in the organization of naval bureaus. No change is due until January next in any event.

In May last Recruit Robert E. Lee Schroat of Company C, general recruiting, while at the barracks in Columbus, Ohio, assaulted Frank Crosby, a colored recruit, with a knife, inflicting wounds which nearly proved fatal. Schroat was tried by court-martial upon a charge of manslaughter, and, being convicted, was sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed from the army and confined in Fort Leavenworth prison for three years. Gen. Schofield approved the finding, and an order has been issued by Adjt. Gen. Kelton to carry the sentence into effect.

The same court-martial had before it the case of Recruit, by name Quinn, of the same company, who was charged with deserting twice within two weeks in the Fall of 1888. The court found him guilty of one charge, but reduced the other to being absent without leave. He got six years in Leavenworth prison and is dishonorably dismissed from the service.

The knapsack by which the weight of the burden carried is transferred to the hips from the shoulders has been under trial for some time by the authorities of the War Department. So favorable have been the reports received from the officers testing it that the Ordnance Bureau has been ordered to make additional 2,000 for use in the army.

Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs of the Ordnance Department has been ordered from Sonth Bethlehem, Penn., to the works of the standard Steel-casting Company, Thurlow, Penn., on business in connection with the manufacture of casings for guns for the Ordnance Department.

In furtherance of the experiment of making monthly payments in the army, Major William F. Tucker has been ordered to proceed to Fort Myer, Washington, Baltimore, Fort Monroe, and Fortress Monroe and pay the troops there to July 31.

Lieut. William A. Glassford of the Signal Corps has been ordered to inspect the Signal Service stations at Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal.; Fort Yuma, Phenix, and Fort McDowell, Arizona.

Admiral Jouett and the other members of the inspection Board inspected the Alliance at Fortress Monroe yesterday. She will be repaired at the Norfolk yard.

Joseph Albert Kelley of Brooklyn has been appointed a cadet at the Naval Military Academy, West Point, from the Fourth Congressional District of New-York.

Capt. William McKee Dunn of the Second Artillery has been detailed to attend the camp of the Maine National Guard at Augusta Aug. 26–30.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. Charles S. Lisley, Seventh Cavalry, has been extended six months.

The President has signed the commission of Harry Kidder White, First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

WORK OF THE MILLERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—The *Northwestern Miller* to-day says:

"One mill started up after Wednesday last week, making seventeen that ran either full or part time. The aggregate output was little larger than the week before, being 119,270 barrels—averages 17,038 barrels daily—against 112,940 barrels the week before, and 187,200 barrels for the corresponding period in 1888. The output a year ago this time had about reached its maximum limit. This was done on a moderate demand with prices about $1 cheaper. Two of the smaller class of mills have stopped out of the active list, and one of 600 barrels capacity started to-day, so that at noon there were fifteen in motion. They were producing at the rate of 18,600 barrels per day. One of the two referred to as stopping will be started to-morrow. It is hardly probable that the week's work will equal that of last week.

"The water power during Thursday, Friday and Saturday fell away a good deal and hindered some of the mills, but since Monday it has been very good. Millers admit that the flour market is pretty dull, and for the past week the sales of patent have not equaled the production. Prices seem to be higher than the East wants to pay and there is a general abstention where possible to put in purchases. Some parties are holding quotations nearly a week ago. Rather the most favorable feature of the situation is the growing interest from abroad. Bakers' is easily disposed of for export, the bids of foreigners moving upward under the tendency to prices. Inquiries are also being made as to prices of patents for September and October delivery, and local millers think that if wheat values are kept on a reasonable basis next year's crop there will be no trouble about exporting our usual quota of flours of all grades.

"The large holdings of stored flour here have been pretty much exhausted, though there are still 700,000 barrels at Duluth, against 147,000 barrels a year ago. Freight rates on flour and grain are unchanged, an advance of 5 cents per 100 lbs. is proposed by railroads, but there are no indications that it will be enforced. The direct exports of flour last week were 23,000 barrels, against 31,300 for the preceding week. Quotations: Log cod, cash, indefinite, and trifles, 220 pounds, are: Patents, 35s. to 35s.; bonnaz, bakers', 28s. 9d. to 24s. 9d.; low grades, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

"The weather in the Northwest has improved local prospects, and the Spring crop promises to be equal in quality to the Winter grain. The public is doing little in speculation, leaving such operations chiefly to professional traders. There have been a few nothing lots shipped to Duluth for a few cents on one side than on the other. When the Spring wheat begins to move there will likely be more activity all around, and prices will be more settled. The Winter wheat crop in the Ohio Valley is now being harvested, and will soon be taken from the hands of the July deal in the local market.

"There are a few small lots of July yet to move, but they are probably too insignificant to cut any figure in settling or unsettling the markets. The cash wheat carried over for prospective high prices between old and new crops is now selling daily from the sample tables, bringing 50 cents to 75 according to quality. At that figure the market promises considerable stubbornness in resisting attack upon it. Millers waiting for Winter take it quite readily, and users of the Hard are being reconciled to the situation. Every one expects lower prices when the new wheat moves, and all say as little flour as possible.

"This week the local receipts have fallen off. For the last three weeks more or less wheat was sold at each station to farmers. In the aggregate it amounted to a great deal, and with the country elevator stocks about cleaned up at the same time made on daily arrivals look large. The Irish appeals to be that there was more wheat raised in the Northwest last year than was believed. It said the idea was swept into the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce no less than 1,000,000 bushels of old wheat book, some of which will not reach here much before Aug. 15. But the big receipts are likely over for the season.

There were 206 cars of wheat received here for the week ending July 23. Shipments were: Wheat, 238,700 bushels; flour, 131,800 barrels; mixed, 4,429 tons.

BONDS PURCHASED.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $76,100, as follows: Called 3½ per cents, $50,000; offered by Hallgarten & Co., New-York, at 108.01; accepted at that price. Called 4 per cents, $26,100; offered by Hallgarten & Co., New-York, at 128.01; accepted at that price. Called 4½ per cents, $100; offered by Hallgarten & Co., New-York, at 110.01; accepted at that price.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

Regarding the distribution of the fleet, Admiral Sir H. Comerford, V. C., Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, has just issued lengthy instructions relative to the forthcoming manœuvres. They may be summed up as follows: On receipt of orders of the 16th inst. the battle ships and cruisers in the first division were to at once move alongside the dock yard, receive ordnance, (non-combustible,) stores, and lighting gear, and complete with water. On the 17th they were to receive three months' provisions, and complete, if possible, the same day. On the 18th they were to commission, receive crews, complete provisioning, and ship boats and naval stores. On the second day of commissioning they were to proceed to Spithead, have one hour's full-power trial, swing, and, if possible, ship their powder. On the third day they were to complete with powder. With the exception of the date of commissioning, which is the same in every case, the arrangements with regard to the battle ships and cruisers of the second division are a day later. So far as is known, the mobilized fleet will be moored in three lines for inspection on Aug. 3, the Anson, flagship of Rear Admiral D'Arcy-Irvine, being the leading ship of the port division, and the Northumberland, flagship of Vice Admiral Baird, leading the starboard division, while the third or outermost line will be headed by the Belle Isle.

The buoys lids will extend from the Spit Buoy to a point two miles and a half to the West-south-west, the whole line having a length of a mile and three-quarters.

The torpedo boat flotilla will be anchored off Spring Vale, Isle of Wight, while two lines of moorings have been laid down in Osborne Bay for the second-class cruisers, of which there are twelve ships which, it is understood, will accompany the German Emperor. The Euphrates and Crocodile, Indian troop ships, have been ordered to be got ready at Portsmouth for the accommodation of the Lords and Commons, and the Seahorse for the use of representatives of the press. These will be the only ships that will, so far as is understood, be placed at the service of spectators by the Admiralty.

With reference to the manœuvres which follow, the positions of the respective commanders of the fighting fleets will be reversed this year, Admirals Baird and D'Arcy-Irvine being in charge of the enemy, and Admirals Fairfax and Tracey intrusted with the main defending fleet. In addition, also, there will be, as in 1887, but not like last year, coast defence flotillas, forming a second line of second class, in case of the fire sinking the principal defenders.

The following is expected to be the composition of the fleets:

BRITISH SQUADRON OF DEFENSE.

Battle Ships.—Hercules, Rear Admiral Sir George Tyron, Capt. C. E. Buckle; Warspite, Capt. H. H. Stewart; Benbow, Capt. A. Dupuis; Conqueror, Capt. H. F. Cleveland; Black Prince, Capt. A. T. Lake; Rupert, Capt. C. B. Theobald; Rodney, Rear Admiral R. E. Tracey, Capt. A. K. Wilson; Neptune, Capt. J. F. Grant; Ajax, Capt. R. Boyle; Northumberland, Capt. Sir A. P. Hastings; Invincible, Capt. A. T. Brooke, and Collingwood, Capt. R. H. Harris.

Cruisers.—Undecided, Capt. M. J. Dunlop; Galatea, Capt. A. C. Paget; Narcissus, Capt. G. H. Neeli; Aurora, Capt. T. S. Jackson; Forth, Capt. Swinton Holland; Thames, Capt. C. L. Oxley; Mercury, Capt. C. Johnstone; Melpomene, Capt. G. Boyes; Mariner, Capt. J. Hawkes; Medea, Capt. A. H. Moore; Serpent, Commander J. Powell, and Mohawk, Commander R. Febb. Torpedo gunboats—Spider, Sharpshooter, and Sandfly.

DOWN'S DEFENSE DIVISION.

Battle Ships.—Hotspur, Capt. T. H. Boyes; Belleisle, Capt. the Hon. R. Hare. Coast defense ironclads—Orontes, Captain [illegible]; Gorgon, Commander A. Fanshawe; Hecate, Commander E. Bradford. Gunboats—Hearty and Plover, with ten torpedo boats.

WESTERN DEFENSE DIVISION.

Cruisers.—Inconstant, Capt. J. B. Warren; Rowah, Commander King-Hall. Coast defense ironclad—Prince Albert, Capt. the Hon. E. T. Needham, with eight torpedo boats.

DIVISION IN IRISH CHANNEL.

Coast Defense Iron-clads.—Glatton, Capt. J. E. Stokes, and Hydra, Commander G. Fod. Cruiser Volage—Capt. Dyke-Acland. Gunboats—Trent, Stanley, and Mistley, with eight torpedo boats.

DIVISION IN SCOTCH WATERS.

Cruisers.—Ruby, Capt. R. F. Henderson; Tartar, Commander C. Poland. Gunboats—Elk and Medina, with four torpedo boats.

EAST COAST DEFENSE DIVISION.

Cruisers.—Active, Commodore A. H. Markham; Medusa, Capt. E. H. M. Davis. Gunboats—Pigmy, Spey, Tees, and Watchful, with eight torpedo boats.

ENEMY'S SQUADRON FROM ACHILLES.

Battle Ships.—Northumberland, Vice-Admiral J. K. Baird; Captain, S. C. Dacwin. Camperdown, Capt. B. B. King; Devastation, Capt. T. S. Vaedemeulen; Howe, Capt. J. Fellowes; Anson, Rear Admiral D'Arcy-Irvine; Irresistible, Capt. C. Ethelston; Inflexible, Capt. C. C. R. Fitzgerald; Monarch, Capt. N. C. Singleton, and Iron Duke, Capt. R. M. Lloyd.

Cruisers.—Australia, Capt. H. H. Boys; Immortalité, Capt. R. Hammond; Calypso, Capt. Count F. C. Metana; Mersey, Capt. H. Rose; Arethusa, Capt. R. E. Pattison; Iris, Capt. J. Bordman, and the Seahorse for the use of representatives of the press. These will be the only ships that will, so far as is understood, be placed at the service of spectators by the Admiralty.

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ENEMY'S SQUADRON FROM ACH

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EBRELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIALS'S—At 8—VARIETIES.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—BASE-BALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

To-day the Mayor's conference with prominent citizens in regard to the advisability of having an international exposition in this city in 1892 is to be held. Thus far there appears to be no dissent from the opinion in favor of the undertaking, and if practical steps are taken for organizing the movement there is no doubt that it will be heartily supported by public sentiment. There must be no underrating of the proportions of such an enterprise, and of the necessity of a united and harmonious co-operation of all concerned, if it is to be carried into effect successfully in the short space of three years. This can only be secured if all are bent upon the single object of taking the best measures for the end in view without trying to serve at the same time some selfish interest. There may be incidental advantages to real estate values or rapid-transit schemes or the development of some section of the city, but these things should be made altogether subordinate to the main purpose of getting up an exposition that shall be attractive, accessible, and in the highest degree successful. This consideration should be kept above all others.

The Commissioner of Pensions is not the only bureau chief in the Interior Department who is to be investigated. In view of the overhauling which the record of Commissioner MORGAN of the Indian Bureau has undergone, Secretary NOBLE has concluded to take a hand in it and find out for himself what kind of a man has been put in charge of the interests of the "wards of the Nation." He has set a commission at work upon the records of the War Department to ascertain the facts about Col. MORGAN'S conduct in having Lieut. Col. CORBIN court-martialed on a charge of cowardice and about his own trial on serious charges. What Mr. NOBLE proposes to do with the facts beyond satisfying his own mind is, of course, unknown. They cannot be made to vindicate MORGAN, and the only other use to which they can be put is to furnish reasons for placing another man at the head of the Indian Bureau. But if MORGAN is displaced for what he did twenty-five years ago, how can TANNER be retained with decency when his performances that call for investigation have occurred in the office which he now holds? The best time to make sure of a man's character is before his appointment to a responsible office.

It is with sincere regret that we are forced to the conclusion that this Administration will do nothing for Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD. This fact was in effect announced at the head of the columns of the *Mail and Express* yesterday in the following words:

"The harvest is past, the Summer is ended, and we are not saved."

Those gloomy prophets who have been predicting a relapse into savagery for the more densely Africanized parts of the South have some warrant for their predictions in the monstrous story that is reported from Savannah. There seems to be no doubt that a negro child has been murdered in one of the rural parts of Georgia as a sacrifice in a quasi-religious ceremony. Horrors like this have often been imputed to the voudoo worship to which the negroes tend to revert when left to themselves. In Hayti, where the reversion is complete, it has been abundantly proved that cannibalism has been introduced and is commonly practiced. Of course murders of children by religious fanatics are not unknown among white people, but the circumstances in this case as in other like cases that have been reported, go to show that a general fanaticism prevails among the negroes near the scene of the crime which will conceal the murderer if it have not instigated the murder.

The trouble in the Grand Army of the Republic over the approaching National Encampment to be held in Milwaukee has become complicated. The only hope of effectively boycotting the railroads for refusing to make a rate of one cent a mile between Chicago and Milwaukee lay in practical unanimity of action. When no fewer than nine department commanders about three weeks ago combined to advise all their members to stay at home, there was a good outlook for such unanimity. But soon this action began to strike some members like the one familiarly known as cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. Why should these reunions of veterans, famous and enthusiastic for more than twenty years, dwindle to mere gatherings of a few delegates because the railroads refused to transport as cheaply as had been hoped? Soon, also, two other influences became operative to break the boycott. The Commander in Chief and other high functionaries did not like to be put in the position of presiding over a small show, and the local posts and people who had worked hard and enthusiastically last year to get the honors and supposed advantages of the meeting for Milwaukee were not disposed to have it robbed of these glories and gains, and have accordingly been busy in trying to persuade members that the excursion will be cheap after all. Just now, therefore, the prospect is of falling between the two stools of a genuine boycott and an old-time popular meeting.

The disorders in Crete have again become so grave as to form a conspicuous element in the Eastern situation. Doubtless the recent negotiations for procuring Turkey's friendly relations to the triple alliance have taken into consideration the discontent in this island. The trouble is the old one, which reappears now and again, of the local indisposition to pay any taxes which go to the support of the Porte. Its serious character is made evident by the fact that the insurgents have taken possession of two towns. Turkey could make short work of the uprising save for her fear, founded on experience, that an anti-Moslem cry would at once be started among the Christian powers. Several ways out of the chronic difficulty have been suggested. One is that Germany should acquire the island; but that seems absurd, since she has never done anything to deserve it. The proposition that it should go to England would be more acceptable probably to the Porte and the Cretans, but other powers would perhaps object. Greece, of course, is a permanent candidate for its annexation, and still a fourth solution would be to give the island its independence. For either of these last Turkey would probably want a compensation in money, and if the diplomats who are now considering the question could arrange some way of providing it, the impecunious Sultan might be glad to exchange for it his troublesome island.

"A GRAVE QUESTION."

We have received from Messrs. HARVEY FISK & SONS a circular letter, with the above heading, in which they discuss the proposition that the Treasury ought to buy bonds of the United States at any price necessary to secure them up to 136 for the 4 per cent. bonds. Their theory in substance is that at this price the Government would have to pay less than it would ultimately pay in principal and interest if the bonds were allowed to mature. There is much to be said in favor of this specific proposition, if it be assumed in advance that the revenues of the Government are not to be diminished and if the surplus now on hand is not to be used before the maturity of the bonds in the remission of taxation. But that is a very violent assumption and one that brings into the discussion of the question many considerations of a political character and not at all of a purely financial character. Unquestionably the disposition of so large a sum of money as has accumulated in the Treasury by the operation of unnecessary taxation is a serious matter from the financier's point of view. It is not easy to manage it without disturbing the business of the country, and even the inferences as to how it will be managed are an element of considerable influence. But we are persuaded that the consequences of the policy by which the accumulation has been made are much more important with reference to the permanent industrial and commercial interests of the country than they are with reference to the immediate wants of the money market, real or imaginary.

Indeed, we are inclined to think that men who are immediately engaged in finance somewhat exaggerate the occasion for any action whatever by the Treasury, and very much exaggerate what the Treasury can or ought to do in the premises. For the purposes of a "bull" market, either for securities generally or for United States bonds, undoubtedly it would be a distinct advantage to have the Treasury offer constantly higher prices for bonds up to 136, and to get as many as could be got. But even in this sense we think the moral effect of such a policy would be considerably greater than its logical effect. The Treasury has only about $14,000,000 to buy bonds with at the present moment over and above what is in the banks. It is true that if the process went beyond this sum, and the banks should return their deposits, reclaim the bonds now held as security for such deposits, and sell them to the Government at high rates, the amount of money loanable by the banks would be increased beyond the amount of Government deposits, and that would tend to make money easier. But the effect of the whole series of transactions would be mainly to inspire confidence and stimulate speculation. How far that is desirable it is unnecessary to discuss, but we are confident that it cannot be regarded as a pressing necessity that the Treasury ought to recognize and try to meet.

Apart from this aspect of the case, there remains the fact that the origin of the surplus is unnecessary and unjust taxation, and that the remedy for the surplus should be the reduction of such taxation. That is not only the sovereign preventive of a surplus, but it is the use to which the actual surplus should be devoted. The Republican Party, now in possession of all branches of the Government, is pledged to an opposite policy, and has the power to carry out its pledges. It is plain that its most intelligent and experienced men hesitate to do so. Mr. HARRISON, during the canvass of last year, was one of the most earnest in his advocacy of the policy of buying bonds instead of lending the surplus to the banks and of spending the surplus instead of reducing taxation; but he has been in power now nearly five months, one-tenth of his term has expired, and he has not taken the first step in this direction. Why? Because he has discovered that public opinion will not warrant it; that there is a broad difference between campaign speeches and Executive action; that he has a definitive responsibility in the matter, and he cannot shirk it. So the Treasury goes along on almost exactly the lines laid down under the much-reviled Cleveland Administration, and is likely to do so for some time yet. In his heart, we imagine that Mr. WINDOM is not sorry that his course was fixed for him in advance, and, on the whole, so sagaciously.

NEW MOTIVE POWER ON THE STREETS.

Whether the street railroads in this city are to be permitted to change their motive power, and if so, what system of propulsion they shall use, depends upon the consent of the State Railroad Commission and of the property owners along the lines. The commission is now engaged in a hearing upon the application of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company for the privilege of adopting the cable system, to which, it is understood, a majority in interest of the property owners have already consented. This hearing is of great interest and importance to the public, for it may be the beginning of a complete revolution in the method of running surface cars upon our streets. The days of the horse car are numbered and no one will regret its disappearance, but it is desirable that the substitute for it should not merely be an improvement but should be the best system now available. It is not a mere matter of experiment for the companies, but as the adoption of any new system is a privilege granted by public authority and involves much interference with the use of streets and concerns the general safety, comfort and convenience, it is important that the public authority should be exercised with due regard for the rights and interests of the people. The system to be approved on any line ought to be the best for the public rather than for the company and it should be one likely to prove permanent, so that the streets may not be subjected to another change.

The choice lies between the cable system and some form of the electric motor, and the merits of both methods of propulsion ought to be examined into before a decision is made in favor of either. The cable system has been in extensive use for some years and experience has shown that it is open to various objections when employed in crowded streets. The theoretical advantages set forth in the company's application are very great, but there are practical drawbacks which should be carefully considered. The Third-Avenue Company has been running cable cars in Tenth-avenue far up town and through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and has found that they work successfully and are regarded with favor by the public, but that is not a crowded section, and what would work well in Tenth-avenue might not be adapted to conditions in the Bowery and Park-row. It is claimed on behalf of the company that improvements have been made in the system which obviate the objections of which complaints have been heard from Chicago and other cities. That is a matter for the commission to inquire into.

But before it decides in favor of the cable system even for one line, it ought to consider the alternative of the electric system. This has also been extensively adopted in other cities, but in most cases the current has been applied by means of overhead wires. This would have to be ruled out in New-York for the reason that all overhead wires in the streets are prohibited and no change is likely to be made in the policy of excluding their use. The application of the current by means of underground wires has not been fully tested, but there may be sufficient information attainable upon the subject to make judgment in regard to it safe. So far as interference with streets' surfaces is concerned, it is no greater than that involved in the laying and operating of cables. The storage battery system is also on trial with results more or less decisive. The application of electricity as a motive power is still in its infancy and we have little doubt that it will be ultimately so developed and improved as to displace all other means of locomotion on tracks, at least in city streets. For this reason we should be cautious in adopting other systems which may prove to be only temporary makeshifts.

How far the consent of the Commissioners can be made dependent on conditions compliance with which could be enforced we are not sure, but the matter ought to be tested. The companies which are allowed to open or interfere with street surfaces for the purpose of adopting a new system of motive power should be required to lay a new form of rail satisfactory to the public authority giving the consent. The occasion should be used, if possible, to accure the extermination from our streets of the abominable centre-bearing rail, which was avowedly devised and adopted to be a nuisance to all traffic and travel on the streets except that of the companies using it. If these companies had a decent regard for the public, from which they derive their privileges, they would voluntarily consent to do away with this nuisance, and by so doing might be worth to them the cost of making the change. They should be induced, if possible, to accept this as a condition for the new privileges for which they are asking, and if they will not do so it should be made a condition any way, and then if they proceed under the conditional consent an effort should be made to enforce compliance with the condition. Another public arrangement that should be made to accompany the adoption of any new system of street railroads is that of a proper relaying of pavements or an entire renewal of pavements where it is needed. The greatest obstacle to the repaving of some of the most important thoroughfares of the city is the liability of the pavement to be ruined after it has been laid by the operations of companies using surface tracks or underground cables, pipes, or wires. Every effort should be made for these whenever and wherever new pavements are laid, so as to obviate as far as possible this liability to subsequent injury.

BLIGHTED BY THE TARIFF.

The company operating the largest woolen mill in Counecticut went into bankruptcy on the 16th inst., its creditors having refused to accept a settlement of their claims at 10 cents on the dollar, which appears to have been the best offer that could be made by the embarrassed manufacturers. The founders of the company were men who had a thorough practical knowledge of the business, but in their struggle against adverse conditions their capital was eaten up, and although others came to their aid, it was impossible to make the industry profitable. A large number of workmen suffer by the downfall of the company, for around the Versailles mills there had grown up a village of employés. Mortgages now cover both the village and the factory, and a large sum is due to the workmen for labor.

The fate of the Versailles mills has been like the fate of many other New-England woolen mills in the last few years. The industry has been blighted. Factories have been closed and offered in the market for even one-tenth of their original cost. The condition of the woolen manufacturers was described as follows on the 27th ult. by the *American Wool Reporter*, which is not a "free-trade" journal:

"Here is the situation in a nutshell: The American woolen manufacturer to-day is in a position where the most that he cares about is to be permitted to make a living. Worried by wealthy wool growers; shoked, cheated, and cramped by the commission-house system of selling his goods, and tormented by 'Trusts' among makers of card clothing, packers of teasels, and dealers in nearly every variety of mill supply, the condition of the domestic woolen mill owner has become pitiable in the extreme. The wonder is, not that we are called upon to chronicle so many failures among woolen mills in New-England and Philadelphia of late, but rather that there have not been more of them."

The industry has been depressed by high tariff duties that greatly increase the cost of such raw material as the manufacturer must import from foreign countries and at the same time enable dealers in other mill supplies to exact high prices by means of the combinations of which the *American Wool Reporter* speaks. And yet a great many of the manufacturers so heavily handicapped were induced by partisan feeling, by the threats of certain wool-growing politicians, or because they had not discovered the real cause of their melancholy condition, to vote at the last national election for the maintenance of the policy under the operation of which they were going into bankruptcy. Possibly the attempt of the Senate to make the tax on their raw material heavier by 10 per cent. has opened the eyes of some of them. With respect to the raw material of the carpet manufacturers the increase proposed by the Senate was even 60 per cent., and if this additional burden should be imposed they and the buyers of carpets would be forced to carry it, for the carpetmakers are compelled to procure almost all of their wool in foreign countries.

If the manufacturers suppose that the intention to raise these duties has been given up, they should bear in mind this question recently addressed to certain complaining persons by the Protective Tariff League: "Is it necessary to remind them that the [tariff] legislation promised by HARRISON'S election is not yet enacted, but merely placed in the course of enactment?"

RIXATRIX JEFFERSONIANA.

The State of New-Jersey is honorably distinguished for standing upon the ancient ways, or a good many of them, such as executing murderers and voting for ANDREW JACKSON. The latest revival, however, in New-Jersey of a practice obsolete elsewhere is rather startling. By the common law the offense of common scolding is distinctly recognized, and the offender, according to the blithesome BLACKSTONE, is known as a *communis rixatrix*. The common law upon this subject was reverently embodied in an ancient statute of New Jersey, including the common law penalty of a public ducking at the end of a plank. By the general testimony of her afflicted and deafened neighbors MARY BRADY has violated this law, and having been tried and convicted for it has been sentenced to pay a fine of $25, in lieu of the ancient punishment, which the court set forth that it omitted with regret in deference to the mildness of modern manners.

Whether this novel and interesting procedure will induce MARY BRADY to restrain her tongue hereafter, or to accustom it to good words, is of no great public consequence. There are many communities in which the tidings of her conviction and punishment will bring joy to afflicted sponses and long-suffering neighbors, and will be powerfully brought to the attention of the persons who are, or who ought to be, in danger of a like judgment. New-York is so big and so noisy that the merely oral efforts of any common scold cannot extend even to the block or beyond the walls of the actual tenement house which she haply inhabits. But the acoustic properties of the New-York apartment house are excellent and are enhanced by the so-called air shafts, which as conveyances of air and light are gloomy failures, but as media for the transmission of sound reach a diabolical perfection. A common scold has here an opportunity of exasperating and scandalizing a number of persons who would suffice to populate a small village. These persons, after appealing against her in vain to the landlord and the Board of Health, will exult to learn from the example of New-Jersey that they have rights which she is somewhere bound to respect, and they will be emboldened to take counsel whether the machinery of the common law may not be put in operation against her.

Still the voice of BOANERGES or BOB INGERSOLL would not suffice to make its possessor the terror of more than a very limited area in this city. In order to fulfill the definition of a common scold and to fatigue the entire populace one must scold in type. A new statute, intended to effect the aim of the common law and of the revised provision of the law of New-Jersey, must embrace the offense of habitually uttering injurious and snarling observations by the pen as well as by the tongue. Herein lies a solemn warning for the exponents of Jeffersonian Democracy. The chief organ of the particular brand of Democracy successively represented by JEFFERSON, BLAINE, HILL, and HARRISON is the most notoriously common scold in the United States, though by no means so notorious as it was a few years ago, when it printed daily returns of its circulation and declared that not to print them was incompatible with common honesty. The pen of its editor is a much more unruly member than anybody's tongue and defames with equal alacrity the living and the dead. What is the brawling of a casual old woman in a tenement house or even in a village street to the daily objurgations of this tireless and insatiable virago?

It is rather curious that the common law assumes that common scolding is a vice confined to the softer and shriller sex. Scold is indeed an epicene term, but *rixatrix* is distinctly feminine. The Jeffersonian scold battles womanfully for the principles of government outraged by a refusal to appoint his candidates, or to employ his lawyers, and as a consequence he is naturally known, in loose and familiar discourse, as an old woman. But this is clearly figurative, and lacks the precision requisite for an indictment. If the mediæval makers of the common law did not contemplate the existence of a male scold because they had not experienced him, that is no reason why the modern lawmaker, to whom he is painfully familiar, should not take legislative notice of him. The new statute so urgently needed should extend not only the definition of the crime so as to include scolding by means of printed matter, but the definition of the criminal by comprehending offenders of both sexes. As to the mode of punishment, the question should be decided on its merits, considering the difference between ancient and modern manners, and without any reference to the deep and general joy that would follow the announcement that on a given day the Jeffersonian scold would be publicly ducked in the East River from the tower of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The decision of Chancellor MCGILL with respect to the discharge of sewage into the Passaic River will probably compel the city of Newark to procure its supply of water from a new source. The Chancellor refuses to grant an injunction restraining the city of Passaic from pouring about 60,000 gallons of sewage daily into the river at a point less than four miles above the spot where the water supply of Newark is taken from the same stream. It also virtually permits the pollution of the river in the same way by the villages and factories above Passaic. An appeal will be taken to the court of last resort, but the decision as it stands will probably cause the authorities of Newark to complete arrangements for supplying to the people water that is not polluted or exposed to contamination. This is a matter that deserves the careful attention of the people whose health is menaced. The consumption of polluted water causes disease. When the water is fouled by the sewage of a city it spreads the seeds of disease. Modern sanitation teaches with abundant proof that a supply of unpolluted water is of the first importance to the people of a town. Such a supply is always of great value, but it is especially useful for the protection of the people when an epidemic of infectious disease prevails in the adjoining region. Now that the fundamental principles of sanitary science have become so widely known, a city can make no more profitable investment, from a business point of view, than one that shall insure the purity of the water supplied to its inhabitants.

PLATT PUMPS A REPORTER FOR NEWS.

Thomas C. Platt astonished every one yesterday by appearing at the office of the United States Express Company, of which he is the President. He had returned quietly on Tuesday night, and slipped down to the Oriental Hotel at Coney Island.

To the inquiries of a reporter of THE TIMES he said: "I really have forgotten all about politics. I have been busy admiring clean-capped and icy mountains, and have been sailing amid the grandest scenery in the world. Politics was out of place in such surroundings. Did anything happen while I was gone?"

"Then you haven't heard?"

"I have heard nothing. Tell me what has happened."

"Then you don't know that your scheme to have a new Custom House and the Appraiser's stores built on the south side of Bowling Green has been approved by Secretary Windom?"

"No."

"And that Warner Miller is an ardent advocate of your election as the successor of Senator Evarts?"

"No."

"And that all the other candidates for the Surveyorship have withdrawn in favor of Stephen B. French?"

"No."

"And that—"

"That's enough news for to-day. It really has been lively in my absence, hasn't it? I had no idea. Did anybody ever accuse you of having a lively imagination?"

"The city editor may have expressed some such opinion, but nobody else."

"So, I see. Call on me at the Oriental in a few days and I will reciprocate. Perhaps my news will be as exciting as yours. Good day."

FORTY-TWO THOUSAND PRESENT.

Paris Dispatch to The London Daily News.

A member of the Exhibitors' Ball Committee informs me that the number of cards taken at the door shows that 42,000 people were present at the Palais de l'Industrie last night. Of this number 36,000 people paid and 6,000 were invited guests. The great ballroom was at no time during the evening unpleasantly hot or indeed visibly crowded. The music was provided by M. STRAUS'S band, which is 200 strong, and the decorations generally, combined with colored lanterns now at the exhibition,

AMUSING TRIFLES.

A resident of Marion-street, Charlestown, is a great fancier of fowls. A day or two ago, when he turned out his last brood to scratch for themselves, one of the chicks ran across a pickle bottle and squeezed itself through the neck with some difficulty and could not get out again. When morning came the old hen missed her chick and went in search of it. Having found it, and not being able to extricate it from its imprisonment, she flew around like mad, and finally became so violent that her owner came from his breakfast table to learn the cause. The old hen was then rolling the bottle over and over with her feet. In breaking the bottle the chicken's throat was badly cut. The wound was sewed up and the chick is now able to grub for itself, although its neck is still done up with a white rag.—*Boston Herald.*

A "Schoolmaster" instructs us that "politics" is a plural noun, and proves it by crying aloud "tongs" and "scissers." Why he did not also bring molasses and measles into court is for himself to say. Noah Webster, a lexicographer, sometimes confounded with Daniel, who was a rhetorician, says that "methematics," "ethics," and "politics" are singular nouns, and good form, as proved by the copy books the best writers, requires that they should be so used. However, it is a free country, and "Schoolmaster" can go on teaching it singular or plural just as the school board may think better.—*San Francisco Alta.*

It was only "an every-day Georgia dog." This was the beast that plunged into the canal the other day and saved a drowning boy. There was no Newfoundland trace in her lineage to account for her strength and fidelity. Somewhere back in her pedigree her ancestors had been spaniels, but this was no special claim to life-saving service. Her best friends never thought it of June. But here she is—a heroine—as brave as Capt. Manley, who saved the whole ship's company from drowning. This is good work for "the every-day Georgia dog."—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The agitation of the question of erecting a statue to Gen. John Stark recalls the following anecdote: A Vermont farmer and his wife, on their first visit to the Capitol at Montpelier, passed before the statue of Ethan Allen. They stood long and thoughtfully, and then the silence was broken by the husband. "Gosh, mother, I 'alins thought Ethan Allen was a horse."—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

There is unconscious satire in the bill of the Fourth of July Committee. While $1,000 was expended for fireworks, only $78 was found necessary for "talent"—which term of the variety theatrical manager probably covers the cost of the celebration that resulted in the production of the holiday oration and poem. It is evident that intellectual pyrotechnics are the cheapest in the world.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Luke Crawford of Thomaston is the champion horse swapper of that place. He had one day three horses, all together not worth $200, and during the day traded fifty-five times and quit with one horse, it being one of the same he started with. He also had as a result of the day's work $350 in money, a hull, and a buggy.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

"You should try, my dear," said Mrs. Hopeful to her daughter, "to bear patiently with Aunt Harriet's infirmities. She is wealthy, you know, and is now seventy years old." "But it isn't her infirmities that try me," returned the girl, "it's her firmities. I never saw any one so stubborn in all my life!"—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Mrs. Pervenu—Mr. Travis, you know everybody. Who is that pretty girl over there, sitting on the divan? Mr. Travers—That is one of my sisters, Mrs. Parvenu. Mrs. Parvenu—Indeed! You don't look as if you belonged to the same family. Mr. Travers (sadly)—No; and we never shall.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The stoutest casks Cooper Graham can make of oak and iron are smashed into kindling wood when sent over Niagara Falls, yet an empty soap box will survive the passage practically unharmed. The soap box is evidently the ideal craft for the trip Mr. Graham has in contemplation.—*Buffalo Courier.*

A stranger landed in an Oxford County town the other day and began to patronize a small boy. After a little talk the youngster asked him where he lived. "I live in New-York, sonny," he said in tones of pride. "I should think you'd be lonesome so far off," said the urchin.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that Gen. Ben Butler is interesting because "he is ugly and unique." There are some old soldiers yet living who can remember the time when Ben Butler was, in their eyes, the handsomest, bravest, and best man in the world.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The stealing of an umbrella on a clear day is held to be a theft by an Omaha Judge, but the stealing of the same article on a rainy day is held to be justifiable on the ground of self-defense. We presume this decision was rendered in order to protect the court.—*Buffalo Express.*

The reason the Kansas farmers go to bed so early these nights is to have a chance to lie and think what they are going to buy with the $17,000,000 which they will get this year for their wheat crop.—*Kansas City Star.*

"Some people," said an Esopus farmer this morning, "will plant vegetable seed that yields above ground only when the moon is high, and seed that yields under ground when the moon is low."—*Kingston Freeman.*

All things come to those who wait is a consoling adage to those who would rather wait than work.—*Galveston News.*

THE TWIN CITIES AT WAR.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—As sensational telegrams have been sent to the leading papers of the country by an irresponsible St. Paul correspondent concerning the Directories of 1889 for Minneapolis and St. Paul I desire to ask these same papers which have published the falsehood from St. Paul, to publish the truth from Minneapolis, which I send herepaid. The Directory of St. Paul was issued on the 15th inst. It contained 74,000 names, an increase of 4,000 over 1888. The Minneapolis Directory was issued to-night, and contains 80,000 names an increase of nearly 5,000 over 1888.

According to the multiple used during the State census of 1885, St. Paul has 185,000 population. By this the same multiple Minneapolis contains 230,000 people, showing Minneapolis to be in the lead by 45,000 people. This Directory estimate is confirmed by other statistics. Minneapolis cast 38,060 votes for President in November, 1888, while St. Paul cast but 26,000. Minneapolis has 19,000 school children enrolled upon her books, while St. Paul has but 15,000 enrolled. The taxable valuation of Minneapolis exceeds $132,000,000, while St. Paul's scarcely reaches $105,000,000. The twin cities of the Northwest undoubtedly have 430,000 population. But Minneapolis leads St. Paul by more than 40,000.

ALDEN J. BLETHEN,
Editor and proprietor *Minneapolis Tribune.*

BUGS THAT LAUGH AT HEAT.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

A few days since Frank Woodward of Albany, N. Y., who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Smith in Fair Haven, received a peculiar present from California. It was sent to him by Leland Stanford, the millionaire Senator, whose wife is an aunt of Woodward, and also of Mrs. Smith. Mr. Woodward opened the box and found three salamanders packed in cotton. These bugs are more often read about than gazed upon. They were found in caverns by some of Mr. Stanford's employes, and Mr. Stanford sent them East. The three bugs traveled the 3,000 miles without "visible means of support," unless it was the cotton, but on arriving they were very frisky and evidently in good spirits. They are chunky little fellows about two inches long, and resemble nothing so much as they do a piece of steel. They look like raw steel and eat like it—that is, they seem to be metallic and invulnerable. They are alike insensible to heat and cold, and can be toasted on a red-hot stove or seated upon an ice cake without their composure being in the least disturbed.

HELP FOR JOHNSTOWN FROM CARLSBAD.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 24.

Mr. George W. Childs yesterday received the following letter from Col. Fred D. Grant, United States Minister to Austria, transmitting certain contributions to the Johnstown relief fund:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
VIENNA, July 5, 1889.

MY DEAR MR. CHILDS: I have much gratification in forwarding to your care a draft of $48.70 florins, ($413,) which has just been subscribed by the people of Carlsbad for the benefit of the sufferers at Johnstown. I inclose the correspondence which has passed between the Mayor of Carlsbad and myself upon the subject of this subscription, which, with the draft, I beg you will convey in the most direct manner to those for whom the money is intended. I add to the sum collected at Carlsbad 100 florins, ($40,) which I myself subscribe to offer in aid of the sufferers, and also 100 florins, ($40,) which is subscribed by my mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant. We sincerely trust that our little offering may, in some degree, bring comfort to those poor people of Pennsylvania, who have gone through fire and flood and left themselves left in want and desolation. Sincerely your friend, F. D. GRANT.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 24.—The delightful old pier seems to have an especially strong pull upon Western people. They come here in larger numbers every Summer. At one time there were thirty-five St. Louisians and Cincinnatians at the Atlantic. One of the latest guests there was President O. D. Ashley of the Wabash Road, and family. Miss Christine Smith of Wellesley College and Miss Sawyer of Texas are at the Atwood. Other popular young ladies are the Misses Bessie Bradhurst, Mary Van Wyck, and Marie Sterling. Southern people go to the Revere, where Mrs. William Allen of Richmond and Mrs. Anderson of Savannah are quartered, as well as Robert Coleman Le Roy and Miss Rogers of New-York.

Gayety seems to be at its height. Boating, bathing, dancing, eating, and flirting monopolize the time of the young people, while the old go to the Casino or down to the sea. Much of the day is passed at the Casino, where all sorts of diversions and luxuries are provided. Lunches, private dinners, concerts, amateur theatricals, and tennis parties have been given there this season on a more extensive scale than ever before. For $25 the head of a family secures a season ticket to the Casino for all members of his family, save sons who have attained their minority.

Tennis is more than ever popular here this season. Perhaps this is so because there is still a lack of "desirable" men here to "make" the planks walk with. As the court is empty till noon, then the beach till 1 o'clock, then the Casino concert, then driving and what not.

Among the cottagers George W. Butts and family of Providence are at Point Harbor, E. S. Clark of Philadelphia at Brewster Cottage, Rowland Hazard of South Kingston at Whitmsey Cottage, Edward Austin of Glencoe, Md., at Wigwam, S. G. Dunham at Rock Cottage, the Rev. W. R. Babcock at Indian Rock, William T. Carter at Fair Lawn, George F. Creson at Glenclea, R. M. Strasberger at Lion's Head, H. Brevoort Kane at Ridge Lawn, E. H. Coster at Sonnenschein, and John F. Shepard at Lasata.

Count Aroo of Newport has been a recent visitor at the pier.

It is probable that a festival will be gotten up here by the ladies during tournament week. That of last year proved such a success that all are anxious for a repetition of it.

Not for years has such a number of beautiful yachts been seen in the bay as during this Summer. An exceedingly large number of New-York's rich men seem to have fallen in love with yachting, and many of the yachtsmen are putting in the long cool days on Narragansett Bay. White seems to be the prevailing color for the dandy craft this season, and there is a marvelous increase in the use of naphtha and little steam launches. The new steel cruiser Quickstep, Mr. Frederick Grinnell; the sloop Awa, owned by a syndicate of the Rhode Island Yacht Club; Vice Commodore Sands's sloop Peri, the Wilful, and the Mignon are among the best known yachts that have hovered about the Pier within a day or two.

CONTROVERSY OVER AN EXPRESS CHARGE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 24.

J. Edward Addicks, the President of the Bay State Gas Company of New-Jersey, yesterday brought a replevin suit in the Common Pleas against the Adams Express Company to obtain possession of a package now in the hands of the express company, containing 500 unexecuted coupon bonds of the gas company, of the denomination of $1,000 each. These bonds were shipped to Mr. Addicks at Clayton, Del., for the purpose of obtaining his signature as President. The express charge was 65 cents. When they were sent back the express company treated them as executed bonds of a higher valuation, and the expressage was raised from 65 cents to $83 33. The agent of Mr. Addicks refused to pay this charge, and, the company having declined to deliver the package, Mr. Addicks brought the replevin suit. Lawyer William H. Addicks, counsel for the plaintiff, stated yesterday that the bonds are still unexecuted, because to make them valid they yet require two seals and several other signatures, and the company was not justified in treating them as of greater value than in the original shipment.

A TWO-TON SHARK.

From the Santa Cruz (Cal.) Surf, July 17.

Ed Roberts and J. Dutra, two fishermen, caught a basking shark Sunday night. They were about four or five miles from the shore and had 200 feet of net out. The shark ran into the net and got tangled. Fighting furiously to get free, the fish only wrapped himself tighter in the folds of the net. The fishermen let him alone until he had drowned himself, and then, with the assistance of seven boats, pulled him into the bay, where he now lies, near the wharf. The net was damaged to the extent of $20, but the men sold the shark to Perez Brothers, so they lost nothing by it. The basking sharks are not man-eaters and are not dangerous. The one captured is between thirty and thirty-five feet long and weighs about two tons. As the liver of this species is about one-third of the whole fish, the amount of oil that can be tried out of its liver will be between 100 and 150 gallons.

SARATOGA NEWS AND GOSSIP.

SARATOGA, July 24.—Now that the law requiring the hackmen to move on is enforced it is being literally obeyed. Two long lines of slow-moving carriages for hire continuously parade up and down Broadway, making the spectators from the hotel piazzas dizzy in their contemplation of them. This will last for a few days more, until the rush of the races begins in earnest, and then nobody will have time to watch for derelicts, and everybody in his haste to garner his own particular harvest will forget his neighbor completely.

One of the two dailies published here, which has been decidedly aggressive through the late unpleasantness, now that the livery business is settled pro tem., at least, is seeking fresh worlds to conquer. It has taken rather a large contract in attacking the clubhouse for its gambling, but the newspaper in question enjoys perhaps as the director of the morals of the community. A few days ago an interview with prominent

ELM-STREET IMPROVEMENT

PROSPECTS OF ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT LOOK BRIGHT.

MAYOR GRANT CONFIDENT THAT HE CAN CARRY IT THROUGH WITHOUT COST TO THE CITY.

At least one advantage has probably accrued to the city from the fact that the Department of Public Works has fallen into the control of Tammany Hall. A Tammany Mayor and a County Democracy Commissioner of Public Works were heterogeneous, discordant, and unfriendly elements in the Municipal Government. It was like oil and water. Now that the water has disappeared, and Thomas F. Gilroy has taken its place, it has become all oil, and the wheels of the municipal machine revolve with a smoothness and practical directness that has not been known in years.

The same opportunity was afforded Mayor Hewitt, but he frittered his opportunities away in the devising of plans and evolution of dreams of what he would do in the course of his second term to improve the streets and avenues, provide ideal rapid transit, parks, and public baths in the densely populated wards, and generally Edenize the metropolis. In the long messages that gave promise of all these things there were proposals that would have been valuable if they had only been constitutional, and his successor, although much disinclined to accept suggestions from such an abhorred source, quenched the fires of prejudice and was disposed to act upon the suggestions referred to until he discovered that the Constitution stood in the way.

The manner of effecting the improvement of Elm-street was one of these cases. Mr. Hewitt proposed to make the improvement without expense to the city. He intended to get leave from the Legislature to condemn every parcel of land that lay along the proposed thoroughfare and cut the new thoroughfare through, and then dispose of the land left over in lots to suit at the vastly-increased values which the improvement would insure. The plan would not new, but it would have been new to the country. Unfortunately for Mr. Hewitt and the city, he did not remain in office long enough to secure the necessary amendment to the State Constitution and legislative enactment to authorize his undertaking. He would not consent to the improvement being made in any other way, and so he lost the glory of inaugurating the great improvement.

Now, however, that the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works are of the same political complexion and therefore in friendly relationships, and neither of them disturbed by fits of hypochondria, there is a glowing and increasing prospect that something toward the widening and extension of Elm-street may be made resolve itself into the work of a few months under auspices that will insure its completion. Mayor Grant some time ago remarked that he could put the improvement through and intimated broadly that he would do so without mitigants cost to the city, if only the city had the right to take, in the preliminary condemnation proceedings, the property fronting upon the proposed new avenue. But upon thorough investigation by the legal counselors of the city's chief magistrate the conclusion was reached that the Constitution stood in the way, and, although a civil service or Sunday closing law may be a matter of small consequence to the graduates of Tammany Hall, they revere and respect the Constitution as a power that is higher than they.

But notwithstanding the Elm-street improvement could not be made in violation of the Constitution there appeared no reason why it could not be made under and in conformity with the Constitution, and such powers as the City Government has under the constitution. The desirability of the improvement has been confessed by the vast majority of the property owners in the city, except the elevated railroad owners, one of whom is the father-in-law of one of ex-Mayor Hewitt's daughters. Some few malcontents whose property stands in the way of the proposed beautiful avenue and station have grown gray in their frantic opposition to the improvement, but the pressure from the general public to have the vast section of the city through which the improved street would run redeemed from its blighted and mildewed condition has grown steadily, until now it is all but irresistible.

Early in his administration Mayor Grant gave the property owners several hearings before the Board of Street Opening and Improvement and every feature of the proposition pro and con, with its objections and amendments, was placed before the board. But in executive session, when it was supposed the minds of the members were all made up favorably to the improvement, the majority of the board favored postponing action indefinitely. There is strong reason for the belief that the opposition in the part of the Tammany men in the board came from the fact that the Public Works Department was still in the control of the County Democracy, and it was deemed impolitic to allow so important a piece of work to fall into the hands of their political opponents. Gen. Newton and D. Lowber Smith have since passed out, and the Public Works Department is in the hands of a Tammany chieftain.

Mr. Gilroy needs not to be told that there is possibility of much personal honor for him in the successful and honorable completion of so great and desirable improvement. Beyond the natural desire that even a Tammany brave may feel to conform in a measure to the manifest wishes of the people, Mr. Gilroy realizes that he has the opportunity to win personal laurels by the completion of the improvement made in a businesslike and commendable manner without scandal, during his administration of the department. His honors under such circumstances would be second only to those the Mayor would achieve by the same means. Any such bugaboo as the possibility of the company would hold a rapid-transit railroad through the proposed new thoroughfare has no terrors for either the Mayor or Mr. Gilroy. It is the rational consequence of the improvement that there should be a rapid-transit railroad in the new street and built coincidentally with the improvement of the street. The one improvement would make the other easier and no hundred-cent dividends would be perfected for less money than either could be done for separately.

Although there has been much delay at the hand for some time, it is reliably stated that the new members of the board—Commissioner Gilroy and President Waldo Hutchins of the Park Board—have lately been studying and investigating for themselves from the maps and records of the Board of Street Openings and Improvement. The record is quite as good a source of information as any number of the interested individuals would be, and in natural consequence of their studies the gentlemen mentioned are quite as well informed on the general subject as their older colleagues of the board. A meeting of the board was to have been held to-day, at which final and conclusive action was to have been taken upon the proposition of opening Elm-st., and in advance of the big conference between the Mayor and prominent citizens over the proposed quadri-centennial celebration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, the meeting has been adjourned until Tuesday next.

Of the two plans for the extension of Elm-street the Board of Street Openings and Improvement is said to favor the more direct one through Marion-street and the blocks northward to the junction with Lafayette-place, avoiding the curve to the west into Crosby and the other to the east into Mulhsrry street. As to the southern projection of the street it is not apparent which plan will be resolved upon. Engineer Webster lately prepared an entirely new plan for the southern connection of the new street with Centre-street, but it has not met with the support of the board. Judge P. Henry Dugro lately purchased the property at the northwest corner of Chambers and Centre streets and has had the building upon it reconstructed. It lies in the path of the original plan of improvement of the street, and Mr. Webster, in an obliging humor, prepared a plan which provided for the branching off of Elm-street at Pearl-street and its extension diagonally through the blocks to Centre-street at Duane, taking the triangular block between City Hall-place and Centre-street and leaving Centre-street south of Duane-street just as it is at present; but some of the board have declared that it made no difference who owned the property which Judge Dugro has purchased; it would have to be taken for the improvement, together with a slice off the east side of City Hall Park. This would be according to the original plan, and, leaving private interests out of consideration, would be the nearest approach that is possible to an ideal plan, while it would afford direct transit from Park-row into the new thoroughfare and the least tortuous lines for the new avenue above that point.

Another much-approved plan was to cut Elm-street through in a direct line to Chambers-street, dividing the block between Chambers and Reade and Centre streets and Broadway in two, with the ultimate design of taking the eastern blocks as the site of the new municipal building. This would, however, without other auspices, make the turn from Centre-street and Park-row into the new street rectangular and indirect. On its face it would be a much handsomer arrangement of the property than the others, but it would indnce the line of street traffic to persistently invade Chambers street on its way into Elm, and is almost vitally objectionable on that account. No one can of course, say what route will be chosen, but the bare prospect of a determination of the long-pending question in favor of the work to gratifying to all the most prominent citizens and property owners of the entire city.

SAVED FOR A HAPPY FATE.

Dr. R. H. Duncan, the surgeon of the steamer Colon, who was recently taken to Swinburne Island while suffering from what was supposed to be genuine yellow fever, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Margaret Thompson, daughter of Capt. William Thompson. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Capt. Thompson, 173 Hancock-street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Robert Duncan, a relative of the groom, officiated. Only a few intimate friends were present. After the ceremony Dr. Duncan and his bride were driven to the White Star pier in this city, where they boarded the Germanic and sailed for Europe.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. FATHER CURLEY.

The Rev. Father Curley, Director of Georgetown University, died in Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon. He was the eldest living priest in the United States, and, so far as known, in the world. He always enjoyed good health up to February last, when he was taken sick immediately after the centennial celebration of the college. His memory continued unimpaired up to a few days before his death. He fell down stairs while he was recovering from his illness, and since that time he never rallied.

The Rev. Father Curley was born in Roscommon County, Ireland, Oct. 25, 1796; the son of a builder and superintendent of mills. His father died when he was only four years old and he had a very limited education until he was approaching manhood, when he received instruction from a fine mathematician who had settled near his home. In 1817 he came to this country and for two years was bookkeeper and clerk in a large grocery store in Philadelphia. He then removed to Frederick, Md., and taught mathematics in the county academy there.

He resolved to become a priest about this time, and studied Latin and French to fit himself for his calling. He entered Georgetown College in 1827 as a novitiate and remained at the college ever since, with the exception of two years spent in study from 1829 to 1831.

For forty-eight years he was Professor, of Philosophy and Natural Science, and during this time he made a number of valuable contributions to other publications. He also took up the study of botany and achieved considerable reputation as a botanist.

While he was best known as an astronomer, Father Curley was a man of varied and accurate acquirements in nearly every branch of scientific inquiry. In 1881 he became Director of the university.

Father Curley's crowning achievement was the establishment of the observatory at Georgetown College. He had been Professor of astronomy for some years before his cherished idea became an established fact, but in 1844 the observatory was built under his personal superintendence.

To Father Curley must be accorded the honor of determining the situation of the meridian line of Washington, a feat he accomplished long before the naval observatory was built, and which aided the projectors of that institution in determining upon the location of the observatory building. Those observations to determine the line which runs from Washington from Greenwich were made nearly half a century ago, and have recently been verified by the Government astronomers and accepted by those connected with the English Royal Observatory.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL.

Edward E. Mitchell, formerly a well-known dry goods merchant, died yesterday at his home, Linden Hill, Flushing, L. I., in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Mitchell had been ill for some time, and on account of his age was unable to survive a surgical operation. He was a son of the Rev. William Mitchell and a brother of ex-Judge William Mitchell of the Supreme Court of this State. He was graduated from Columbia College when sixteen years old. He then entered the dry goods business and, after a year spent in learning the details of the business, was employed in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., where he soon became a partner.

Hard work affected his health so that at the age of thirty years he was compelled to retire from active business. He traveled abroad for a time and indulged in the favorite pursuit of collecting rare books. He was exceedingly fond of literature and was an excellent scholar. Returning from Europe, he settled down in a fine residence at Flushing, where he continued to find enjoyment in his literary tastes and a quiet home life.

Mr. Mitchell was much interested in Flushing, and was for many years a school Trustee there. He was never actively engaged in politics. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons, John P. B. and Ernest Mitchell, who are members of the dry goods firm of Leavitt & Mitchell Brothers, Leonard-street, this city.

CHRISTIAN SAUER.

Christian Sauer, a well-known resident of this city, died yesterday morning at the Union Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y. Mr. Sauer had been ill for some time with Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was a native of Bavaria and came to America in 1844. He started in business here as a baker at Thirty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, but subsequently became proprietor of the Dutchess County Hotel, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. In 1883 he traded his New-York hotel to Oswald Ottendorfer for the Union Hotel, Sharon Springs, and since that time he had spent the summers at that resort and the Winters in New-York.

Mr. Sauer was a brother of Major George Sauer, of this city and an uncle of Aldermen William Sauer, whom he had reared as a son. He was in his sixty-eighth year. He leaves a widow and four adopted children. He was a member of the Liederkranz Society, the old New-York Schnetzen Corps, the New-York City Schuetzen Corps, and the Germania Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. The funeral will probably be held in this city to-morrow.

OBITUARY NOTES.

David Angustus Griggs, a member of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday in Spear's Sanitarium, in Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was sixty years of age. He came to this city about twenty-six years ago as a representative of Plummer & Co. of Boston. He was afterward in the firm of Griggs & Elliott, and later in Griggs & Wede. His place of business was 25 Whitehall-street.

David N. Ropes, once Mayor of Orange, N. J., died at his home, on High-street, in that city, Tuesday night, at the age of seventy-five years. He originated the old-time stage line between Newark and Orange, and was otherwise active in local affairs. He was one of the original abolitionists of the State.

A. J. Hodson, hnsinsss partner of Mayor Moeby of Cincinnati, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received on the 4th inst. while discharging fireworks. He was wounded in the face, and although the wound healed, the shock brought on a fever, from which he died.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, no decided change in temperature, westerly winds.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, threatening weather and light, local showers, preceded by fair, no decided change in temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, threatening weather and showers, preceded by fair in North Carolina, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, local showers Thursday afternoon or evening; no decided change in temperature Thursday, warmer Friday, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding hate of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	75°	68°	3:30 P. M.	90°	80°
6 A. M.	73°	68°	6 P. M.	86°	79°
9 A. M.	81°	72°	9 P. M.	80°	74°
12 M.	86°	77°	12 P. M.	74°	72°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 73½°
Average temperature for same time last year.. 80½°

TROUBLE A BALL CAUSED.

The contention between Dr. Wolfgang Goetz of 732 St. Nicholas-avenue and George A. Clancy, son of James Clancy, who is in the trucking business and lives in West One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, is a curious one. On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, Dr. and Mrs. Goetz were going along One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street toward the elevated station. Two boys were passing a ball in the street. The ball struck Mrs. Goetz in the breast, and the doctor turned and seized young Clancy, thinking he had something to do with it. Mr. Clancy was walking home with his father. The two men struggled together a little, and both went to the Thirty-second Precinct Station House with Policeman Robins and made charges against each other for assault. They were both locked up and soon bailed out. Neither complaint was entertained in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

At Dr. Goetz's residence last night it was said that Mrs. Goetz was suffering severely from the blow inflicted by the ball. The elder Clancy said that his son had nothing whatever to do with the ball, other than to warn Dr. and Mrs. Goetz that it was coming toward them.

SALT TRUST SECURITIES.

The books opened in Wall-street for subscription to the securities of the Salt Trust close to-day. Friends of the enterprise yesterday modified somewhat their enthusiastic predictions as to the bulk of money that investors here would put into it, but they insisted that there would be subscriptions abroad that would more than take up all that America didn't hold.

A bulletin issued in Wall-street at the instance of the trust's Wall-street managers declared that a premium was being paid in London for subscription privileges. This announcement, however, was not borne out by private cable dispatches from London. One Wall-street firm, in answer to its inquiries on the subject, received from its London correspondent the statement that public interest in the new scheme there had not been much awakened, and that the subscription offers had fallen flat on that market.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

THE PARTY OF WORKINGMEN CARRIED BY THE CITY OF ROME.

The steamship City of Rome of the Anchor Line, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, carried the fifty representatives of the trades of this country who are being sent to the Paris Exposition by the Scripps League of Western Newspapers. The cotton mills of Manchester, the iron works of Birmingham, the cutlery manufactories of Sheffield, the docks of Liverpool, the ship yards of Glasgow, the manufactories of Lille, Essen, Brussels, and Cologne, as well as many other places of minor importance, will be visited.

Eleven days, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 22, will be spent in Paris. While there the party will be divided into squads of ten, to visit various branches of the exposition on tours of observation. Returning the party will visit Edinburgh. They will sail from Liverpool on the City of Rome on Wednesday, Sept. 4, for New-York.

The following are the people composing the party:

Charles T. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.; Julian Hawthorne, New-York; L. T. Atwood, Cincinnati; U. B. Williams, Cleveland; F. W. Graves, Detroit; Frank Ver Beck, New-York; H. N. Wilder, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Frederick R. Burton, New-York; Paul Dupont, Paris; Thomas Evans, Lonsdale, R. I.; Isaac Cheney, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert E. Masters, Marshall, Texas; M. M. Marsh, Cincinnati; Isidor S. Dimmbiter, Wakeman, Ohio; Enfne C. Longedon, St. Louis; Cornelius C. McGlogan, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. L. M. Barry, St. Louis; Norman J. Colman, St. Louis; George W. Nettleton, Detroit; William H. Knight, Cincinnati; Frederick D. Wheeler, Bay City, Mich.; George E. Titcomb, Cleveland, Ohio; Archibald S. Dark, Rent Neighborhood, Mich.; Frank W. Kendall, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Harry M. Ogden, Cincinnati; Hugh Cavanangh, Cincinnati; Frank H. Hotchkiss, Muskegon, Mich.; Richard Gainally, Akron, Ill.; Norman Beaker, Detroit; Leonard O. Vail, Cleveland; James Bnnn, St. Louis; John M. French, St. Paris, Ohio; John L. Waldeck, Cleveland; Emma Dnschlog, Detroit; William J. Keep, Detroit; W. T. Lewis, Columbus; Paul C. Sperling, St. Louis; Casper Krebs, Cincinnati; William Milligan, Detroit; Joseph Thorp, Murphysborough, Ill.; Margaret Kelsey, Cincinnati; W. R. Wilbur, Cleveland; Thomas Kearney, Cincinnati; R. F. Redinger, Akron, Ohio; A. T. Anderson, Cleveland; Erving L. Easton, Boston, Mass.; A. B. Capron, North Gorham, Me.; Adrian Donier, Cincinnati; William Delaney, Cincinnati; William Hanna, Cincinnati.

Besides the City of Rome four ocean steamers sailed for European ports. The passenger lists were lighter, however, than usual, showing that the maximum of the Summer exodus for Europe has been reached.

On the White Star steamship Germanic for Liverpool sailed Miss Rosina Vokes, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wanamaker, Mrs. C. H. Whitney, the Hon. H. Bernard Petre, the Rev. Samuel Fosbill, Col. T. Murata, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Munro, Dr. B. B. Reath, Judge and Mrs. Granville P. Hawes and family, the Rev. John Keogh, Dr. R. H. Duncan and wife, and Dr. S. L. Benson.

On the Inman Liner City of Chester, also for Liverpool, were Dr. and Mrs. H. Bernard, the Rev. M. McCabe, the Rev. C. F. McKeever, the Rev. C. F. McKenna, Dr. Joseph Solomon, the Rev. Erskine N. White, the Rev. Stanley White, and Prof. C. E. Wait.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Trave were ex-Mayor C. A. Pinkelnburg of St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. E. H. Mason, D. F. W. Payne, the Rev. E. Popp, Richard D. Sears, the champion lawn tennis player; Dr. Frederico Solas, Mr. and Mrs. George Tyng and family, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, and Baron de Wagstoffe.

The Red Star Line steamship Westernland for Antwerp were Col. T. G. Baylor, United States Army; Major G. G. Cornish, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Holliday, the Rev. Albert D. Minor, Dr. and Mrs. Lolt Sandbard, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and family, Dr. J. M. Harcourt, and the Rev. Van Vlaenderen.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vermont and Boston Telegraph Company, held in White River Junction, Vt., yesterday, the following Directors were chosen: Norvin Green, Thomas T. Eckert, Charles A. Tinker, R. H. Roohester of New-York City, Thomas Rich, Charles Merriman of Boston, R. J. Kimball of West Randolph, Vt.; George W. Smith and Henry E. Tinker of White River Junction, Vt. The Directors subsequently elected Norvin Green President, Thomas T. Eckert and Charles A. Tinker Executive Committee, and R. H. Rochester Secretary and Treasurer.

Charles Slaughter, a farmer, twenty-five years old committed suicide Sunday at his home near Kirksmanville, Ky., by shooting himself. Slaughter had a wife and young child. Saturday they quarrelled, parted, and went away to spend the night with friends. Next morning they returned home and renewed the quarrel. He said he was tired of living and would kill himself. Saying this he stepped out into the yard, placed a pistol against his breast and fired.

At a meeting of directors of the New-England Telephone and Telegraph Company yesterday, a dividend of 75 cents per share was declared, payable Aug. 15. The net earnings of the company for the quarter ending June 30, 1889, were $93,814; earnings, $75,858, showing an increase in net earnings over the corresponding quarter last year of $438, and an increase of surplus of $8,814.

Suit has been brought to set aside the will of William Glenn, one of the wealthiest merchants of Cincinnati, who died recently. The suit is brought by the widow of a son of Mr. Glenn, who died ten years before the death of the testator, but it is in the interest of the widow's son. The estate is quite valuable.

The burglars who entered the residence of ex-Gov Long, in Hingham, Mass., having learned that three of the stolen silver spoons were valued by Mr. Long very highly on account of the family associations connected with them, have returned a portion of the plunder, sending the package through the express.

One David Moody of New-York City threatened the lives of David Allerton and family at Marlborough on Tuesday night. Moody was ordered off Allerton's premises by the latter, and made threats and refused to leave. Allerton shot him. Moody is not dangerously injured.

The fishing schooner Herman Babson of Gloucester, Mass., has been wrecked at Burin, Newfoundland. The crew were saved. She was owned by Capt. Charles Lawson of Gloucester and was insured in the Gloucester Mutual Company for $6,000 on vessel and outfit.

The southern part of Van Zandt County, Texas, is suffering from the ravages of incendiaries, who are burning churches and school houses right and left. Four of these buildings have been destroyed within a week, and citizens are becoming greatly excited.

The funeral of ex-Governor Dewey of Wisconsin took place Tuesday from the residence of Mrs. George Cox at Lancaster, Wis. At the funeral were Governor Hoard, ex-Governors Lewis, Taylor and Rudolph Smith and many other prominent Wisconsin citizens.

A manifesto by Prime Minister Thorburn of Newfoundland is published. In it he declares that confederation is not a practical issue, and that the Government will not bring forward any such step action in the matter, until called upon by the people.

One hundred tons of distillery swill are landed every day on the Newburg docks. This is the "feed" that produces the rich, blue tinted Orange County milk and butter. The Board of Health of Newburg is taking action on the matter.

At Albany yesterday there was filed the certificate incorporating the Granite Sidewalk and Vitrified Brick Paving Company of this city. The incorporators are James N. and George M. Worthington Harris Lnmbye, and the capital is $10,000.

The State Senate of Rhode Island has passed the License bill, amended in accordance with Tax Times's suggestion, by a vote of 21 to 17. The bill not agree to the amended bill, and there is little prospect of the proposed law becoming operative.

The lasters' strike at the Athol (Mass.) Shoe Company's factory is off. The men returned to work yesterday at the advanced price list, the arrangement to hold good until Mr. Breed's return from Europe, about Sept. 15.

Gen. Fairchild and Col. Wilson of the Cherokee Commission left for Tahlequah, Ark., for Talequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, yesterday. Gen. Hartranft will join the other members of the commission Saturday.

State Treasurer Warden of Massachusetts has rejected all bids for the remaining one million-dollar bonds of the State Housa loan, and will wait some time before calling for new bids.

The first hale of new crop cotton was brought to Austin, Texas, yesterday. The cotton crop of Texas this year will probably reach 2,000,000 bales and the corn crop will be enormous.

The Bellaire (Ohio) Nail Works signed the Amalgamation scale yesterday and will resume operations to-day in all branches, giving employment to about seven hundred men.

Bricklayers are scarce in Fishkill. The prevailing wages are $3 50 per day. The job on the new State Asylum for Insane Criminals is expected to last a couple of years.

The Hon. Jonathan Bonrns of New-Bedford, Mass., suffered a paralytic shock Tuesday night. He rallied yesterday and his physicians have hopes of his recovery.

The condition of Congressman N. W. Nutting of Oswego, N. Y., remains about the same. He is confined to his bed and is at present unable to attend to business.

Mrs. Miranda Lawyer, wife of Bishop Lawyer, who had been adjudged insane by the County Court, hanged herself at Huntsville, Mo., Monday night.

The Federation of Labor of Maryland has sent a protest to the President against the appointment of Mr. Furlong as Chief of the Secret Service Bureau.

Attorney General Miller arrived at Deer Park, Md., last night to dispose with the President, it is supposed, the Supreme Court vacancy.

George Lewis, a negro, living near Belden, Texas, was lynched Tuesday night for poisoning the well of William Shaw.

Gov. Goodell of New-Hampshire yesterday signed the Compromise Railroad bill.

DEFAULTED AND DISAPPEARED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—The fact was made public to-night that W. T. Davis, Secretary of the State Wheel which is in session here, is short in his accounts $2,103. Davis left the city, and there is no clue to his whereabouts, although detectives are at work on the case.

He is thirty-three years old, has a wife and three children, and is a farmer. A few months ago he was elected Superintendent of the public schools in Weakley County. He had just completed his third term as Secretary of the State Wheel. Several days ago he came to the city, and after writing a letter to the officers of the Wheel confessing his shortage, and saying that he intended to drown himself in the Cumberland River, he disappeared. Davis was under a bond of $2,000. The State Wheel is able to meet all its obligations notwithstanding the defalcation.

IN FAVOR OF WISE LAWS

THE SPIRIT PARAMOUNT IN NEW STATE CONVENTIONS.

JUDICIARY MATTERS—SOUTH DAKOTA'S LEGISLATURE—TAXATION—MONTANA AND THE HARRISON GRIP.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 24.—The convention put in nine hours, with only one hour for dinner. President Hoyt handed the clerk a long telegram received from Elliott F. Shepard of the American Sabbath Union asking that a clause be inserted in the Constitution protecting and encouraging Sabbath observance. It was referred to a committee.

Several prohibition petitions were received and referred unread. The convention then took up the article on judiciary for its final passage. Several members endeavored to introduce amendments, but they were all promptly and emphatically voted down except one that provided that certain Justices of the Peace shall be made Police Justices in towns and cities. The judiciary article was then put on its final passage and passed unanimously without calling yeas and nays.

The convention then took up the reports on miscellaneous matters. There were two—one favoring prohibition and the other opposing it. The latter was adopted, but the members in debate almost unanimously expressed themselves as favoring a separate submission of the prohibition question to the people at the same time the Constitution is submitted.

The convention took up the report of the Committee on County, City, and Township Organization, and by 5 o'clock this afternoon succeeded in pushing every section through the Committee of the Whole with only one amendment. That provides that cities of 25,000 population may enact their own charters or amend them by a majority instead of a two-thirds vote. Section 9 that was passed without debate or discussion provides that no county nor inhabitants thereof nor property therein shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

This is construed by the best lawyers here to mean and was intended to tax churches, private schools, and charitable institutions—in fact, everything of whatever character not owned or controlled by the State.

After the Committee of the Whole had arisen an amendment was made and carried forbidding the removal of county seats unless three-fifths of the qualified electors favor such removal. It is also provided that all officers of the county shall be paid by salary except surveyors, Coroners, and public administrators. Strong efforts was made to include Sheriffs in the list, but it failed though backed by the ablest lawyers in the convention.

The clause providing for the removal of county seats was warmly debated for four hours, but every man had his own interests and all were finally obliged to compromise. On the report of the committee as originally submitted a strong effort was also made to limit the size of any new counties that may be hereafter framed to 400 square miles each, but many thought this was too small and the amendment was defeated.

During all debates on every subject continual allusion is made to the constitution of California, a copies of it lie upon half of the members' desks. Above all, the spirit in favor of wise laws to encourage capital to come into the State is gaining ground, and the majority of the violent propositions attacking everybody and everything connected with corporations will be allowed to sleep in committee. Capital and corporations will be retained but not crippled.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 24.—The Judiciary Committee has at last completed its labors and reported to the convention. The committee recommends that a Supreme Court of three Judges be established, that there be six judicial districts, with as many Judges, and that the present system of Justices of the Peace be retained.

The committee is against the proposed plan of the establishment of county courts, and this, it is believed, will draw considerable fire from the convention, as a minority report on this question will be submitted. The question of whether the Supreme Court shall hold all its sessions at the capital, giving one session each to Bismarck, Fargo, and Grand Forks, has been settled by the committee in favor of holding all terms at the capital.

The terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be six years, any vacancy, by death or otherwise, to be filled by appointment of the Governor, this appointee to serve until the next general election. No person shall be eligible to the office of Supreme Judge who is not a citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, and a citizen of the State at least five years. To be eligible to the Judgeship of the district court the candidate must be twenty-five years of age and a resident of the State two years prior to the day of election.

The judicial districts are created as follows:

No. 1—Shall consist of the Counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson, and Grand Forks.

No. 2—Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens, Mount Rails, Garfield, Flannery, and Buford.

No. 3—Cass, Steele, and Traill.

No. 4—Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey, and McIntosh.

No. 5—Logan, Lamonre, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy, and Griggs.

No. 6—Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Sargent, Mercer, Oliver, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Duck, Wallace, and Aldred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation lying north of the seventh standard parallel.

The consideration of the complete Constitution introduced by Williams of Burleigh has been postponed until after the committees have all reported. The convention adjourned without debating a question of introducing new matter.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, July 24.—Both the convention floor and lobby were fully represented at to-day's session of the convention in anticipation of an interesting time in the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee, which had made a special order for to-day. The report provides for judicial districts, the form of which is as compact as could be desired. The committee reported compact districts, paying also due consideration to railroad facilities.

Beadie and Brown Counties were dissatisfied with the report, as it took from them the prestige of being the coveted central point. Accordingly they organized an opposition and prepared a minority report, asked to place Beadie, Spink, and Brown each in separate districts. The debate was long, pointed, and sharp. Eight counties were said to be dissatisfied, and it was claimed on both sides that political considerations were involved. The minority report was finally adopted.

The Committee on Legislative Appointment has completed its work, and will submit the report to-morrow. The South Dakota Legislature will consist of 45 Senators and 123 Representatives. There will be 43 Senatorial and 50 Representative districts.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 24.—A proposition was adopted taxing all property except public libraries, churches, cemeteries, and mines. Machinery of mines, however, is not exempted. Towns and cities may tax property and collect license. The State is limited in taxing to 7 mills per cent. of value of the property.

The school lands and funds to remain in perpetuity and only the interest to be used. Compulsory education may be enforced to a certain limit. The Legislature is authorized to make provision for charitable institutions and expreee companies. The sections to prohibit railroads from pooling were stricken out. The proposition against free passes to State officials was also voted down.

HELENA, Montana, July 24.—Myers introduced a resolution providing that no person holding any office of profit under the United States and commissioned by the President shall, during his continuance in office, be eligible to be appointed, bold, or exercise any office of profit under the State. It was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

The afternoon session was devoted to considering the Judiciary bill in regard to organizing districts and the appointment of Judges.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Kohlhaas Brothers' silk loom manufactory, on the site of the original Colt's revolver factory, at Paterson, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock yesterday evening. It burned rapidly, and the dense smoke almost suffocated several firemen. The heavy slate roof fell in with a crash and some of the firemen narrowly escaped being crushed. The watchman was about at the time the fire was discovered, and his escape was unknown. A large quantity of boxwood and other valuable timber and patterns was stored in the building. The damage will aggregate $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

The entire Chinatown district of Sacramento, Cal., consisting of forty wood buildings, mainly tenements, was burned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Owing to the location of the buildings in proximity to the switching yards of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which were filled with loaded cars, the Fire Department was unable to do any effective work, and all the buildings and contents were destroyed. It is believed that no lives were lost, though many Chinese had narrow escapes. The loss on buildings will not exceed $10,000; no insurance.

The large barn of Nathaniel King, at Chaddsford, Chester County, Penn., containing all the season's crops, was burned yesterday morning; loss about $3,500, partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

A slight fire occurred at a late hour on Tuesday night on the second floor of Grammar School No. 43, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, caused by carelessness with matches. The fire was quickly extinguished; damage, $10.

The Minneapolis and Northern and the Northwestern elevators, at Hamilton, Dakota, were burned yesterday. There was little grain in them. The loss is about $20,000, equally divided between the two companies.

A barn on the Perkins property, Chester, Penn., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Four horses, a lot of hay, and implements were burned. Loss about $5,000; insured.

Charles Ehan's barns at Rochester, N. Y., were burned Tuesday night with all their contents, including seventeen horses. The loss is $6,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WANTS A SETTLEMENT.

R. Carman Combes has begun suit in the complaint in which was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, to have his accounts as Trustee in Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company affairs settled. He alleges that Cornelius Kiel, Frederick Stromeyer, J. Andie Irwin, and himself were the owners of the railroad property, and agreed that if they succeeded in selling it the proceeds should be divided, $30,000 to himself and $10,000 to each of the others. He was to act as Trustee for the others. After this, in February, 1881, there was a movement to build the road, which Mr. Combes alleges fell through by reason of the failure of Frederick Stromeyer to secure bonds in London in the possession of Charles Stromeyer, which by the terms of the contract for the building of the road were to be canceled. In January, 1882, he declares, the Franklin Improvement Company was formed and agreed with the railroad company to construct the road. This scheme fell through, and Frederick Stromeyer, Cornelius Kiel, and J. Frank Irwin, as administrators of J. Andie Irwin, requested Combes to sell their interest in the company if he could.

Mr. Combes in 1882 attempted to sell the property, but his negotiations were not finished. It was sold early this year by Simon Sterns, and contains as trustee received $12,326. A large amount of this, he says, was needed to reimburse him for his expenditures and expenses, and he believes he is entitled to one-half of the balance of $5,600. Mr. Combes on July 5 last received $4,146 88 on the stock of the Franklin Company which he says should be divided among Frederick Stromeyer, Cornelius Kiel, and J. Andie Irwin's estate.

TRANSCONTINENTALS IN TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Executive Committee of the Transcontinental Association this morning spent several hours considering the proposition of the Southern Pacific to allow the Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. of the coast traffic and abolish all differentials on that business. The committee finally agreed to recommend a reduction in the differentials, and a report to that effect was subsequently submitted to a general meeting. It was of no use. The Southern Pacific did not regard the recommendation as of any value whatever. J. C. Stubbs, General Traffic Manager of the road, insisted that there could be but one satisfactory solution to the matter, and that was to deal directly with differentials and require the Canadian road to compete on equal terms with the American lines for the Pacific coast traffic. He gave the members to understand that this proposition, with the ample modification or guarantee of 6 per cent. of the traffic to the Canadian Pacific, must be accepted or the Southern Pacific would certainly go out.

While the association was pondering over the matter the Denver and Rio Grande Western came to the front with a demand for a differential rate on transcontinental business, basing its claim on the ground that it was a narrow-gauge road and therefore at a disadvantage as compared with the standard-gauge lines. The demand was not dismissed to any great extent, but was referred to a special committee, with instructions to consider it and report to-morrow.

The outlook for a peaceable settlement of the troubles that threaten to disrupt the Transcontinental Association grows dimmer each day.

JAY GOULD WANTS THE LAND.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—Jay Gould appears as plaintiff in a suit in the Federal court here, against the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railroad to recover $425,000. He asks that a mortgage which he holds on the land in this State owned by the company to secure payment he foreclosed. The land was granted the company by the State some years ago, and embraces many thousand acres. It is timber and agricultural land, and is very valuable. Gould recited in his petition that in May, 1885, the company was indebted to E. Atkins and T. G. Stone of Boston, E. H. Winchester of Exeter, N. H., and J. E. Redfield of Connecticut, in the sum named in his mortgage; that the latter was given the corporations named to secure payment, Henry Woon being made trustee, and that mortgage was assigned to him (Gould) for a valuable consideration.

Wood's whereabouts are unknown, and Gonlh prays for a decree for the sale of the land unless the indebtedness and interest is paid on a day to be fixed by the court. Gonld is a large stockholder in the road.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

It is reported from Boston that the Directors of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad will meet on Friday in New-Bedford and will then declare a semi-annual dividend

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, July 24—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	139	141	139	141	25
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	2,735
*Am. Cotton Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	86	86	86	86	5
Atch., T. & S. Fe	36¾	36¾	35½	35½	13,458
Atlantic & Pac.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
Brunswick Co.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	500
Canada Southern	52½	52¾	51½	51½	200
Ches. & Ohio	22¾	22¾	21½	22	4,081
C. & O. 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	2,777
C. & O. 2d pf.	34½	35¼	33¾	34¾	2,458
Chi. Gas Trust	57¾	58¼	57½	57½	1,500
Chi. & Alton	125	125	125	125	468
C. C. C. & St. L.	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	10,236
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	99	99¾	98¾	98¾	2070
Chi. & N. W.	107¼	107¾	106¾	106¾	2,850
C. B. & Q.	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	4,760
C., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	14,046
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,295
Cin., W. & B.	1¼	1¼	1	1	600
Cleve. & Pitts.	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼	100
C. C. C. & I.	76¼	77¼	76¼	77¼	600
Colorado Coal	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	200
Col. H. V. & Tol.	14	14	13¾	13¾	800
Chi. & E. Ill.	44	44¼	44	44¼	1,460
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102½	102½	102	102½	1,040
Consol. Coal	25	25	25	25	100
Consol. Gas Co.	86	85¾	86	86	564
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	144	142¾	143¾	6,990
Den., Tex. & F. W.	22	22¼	21¼	21¼	200
*Dul., S. S. & A.	7	7	7	7	120
*Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	200
Den. & R. G. pf.	46	46	46	46	100
*Distillers & D. F. Trust	42¾	43	42¾	43	400
E. T., V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Green Bay & Win.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	100
Illinois Central	114	114	113	113½	1,210
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	100
Iowa Central pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	15
L. E. & West.	17	17	17	17	125
L. N. & West. pf.	83	83¼	82	82	500
Lake Shore	102	102	101¼	101¼	1,700
Louis. & Nash.	69½	69¾	68¾	68¾	800
Manhattan con.	93	94	93	94	425
Michigan Central	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	167
Minn. & St. L.	8	8	8	8	500
Missouri Pacific	67½	68	67½	67½	3,985
Morris & Essex	154	154	154	154	9
*Nat. Lead Trust	24¾	24¾	23½	23¾	9,310
Nash., C. & St. L.	96	96	96	96	100
N. J. Central	111¼	111¼	111	111	308
N. Y. Central	105¾	106	105½	105¾	1,000
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	5,160
N. Y. C. & St. L.	16	16¼	16	16¼	200
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	20
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	115	115	115	115	600
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	26¼	26¾	25¾	25¾	500
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64	64	64	64	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	61	61	61	61	100
Northern Pac.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27½	1,630
Northern Pac. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63½	3,790
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	21¾	22	500
Ontario & West.	17	17	16¾	16¾	200
Oregon R. & N.	94¾	94¾	94	94	45
Oregon & Trans.	30¼	31	30¼	30¾	950
Pacific Mail	32¼	32¾	32	33¾	745
Phil. & Reading	45¾	45¾	43¾	44¼	52,900
Pitts. & West. pf.	40	41	40	40	100
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	183	183	182	182	400
Rich. & Alle.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼	1,790
Rich. & Alle. pf.	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	2,961
St. L. & S. F.	28	28	28	28	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	113½	113¾	113¾	113½	10
St. P. & Omaha.	31½	31¾	31½	31½	110
St. P., M. & M.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	100
Southern Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	800
Sugar Ref. Co.	109½	109¾	108¾	108¾	3,820
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	200
Texas Pacific	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	1,550
Union Pacific	57¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	2,285
U. S. Express	91	91	90½	90½	320
W., St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	500
Wells-Fargo Ex.	141	141	141	141	5
West. Union Tel.	84½	84¾	83¾	84	1,220
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	400
Total sales					155,042

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & S. con. 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	$1,000
At. & Dan. 1st	98¾	98¾	93¾	98¾	3,000
B. & O. 1st Pitts.	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	5,000
Beech Creek 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Canada So. 1st	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	10,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	48,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94	94	94	94	11,000
Col. Coal & I. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	65¼	65¾	65	66½	110,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	52¼	52¾	51¾	51¾	7,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 91, r	105	105	105	105	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, as. l. r.	89½	89½	89	89	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
Eliz. & Big. 5s. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	24,000
G. H. & S. A. 2d.	103	103	103	103	1,000
*G. Pac. 2d on	82½	82½	82½	82½	5,000
G. B. & W. inc.	14	17¼	13	17¼	6,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
G. C. & S. F. 6s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	1,000
I., B. & W. inc. tr.	15	15	15	15	6,000
Ind., D. & W. 2d	39	40	39	40	11,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	1,000
Kan. Pacific con.	115	115	115	115	5,000
Kan. & Texas con.	98	98	98	98	4,000
Kan. & T. Coal 6s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000
Ken. & T. geo. 6s	62	62¾	62	62¾	5,000
Lake S. 1st con. c.	126½	126½	126½	126½	6,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10,000
L. N. & Cin. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	7,000
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	3,000
Mut. & Ohio gen.	53¾	54	53¾	54	20,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	12,000
N. Y. Cent 5s, reg.	112	112	112	112	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	4,000
North Mo. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	15,000
No. Pac. & M. 1st	108	108	108	108	10,000
North. Pac. 1st	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	6,000
North Pac. 2d	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	31	31	31	31	1,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	114¾	114¾	113¾	114¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	111¼	112	111¼	112	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84¾	84¾	84	84	7,000
Penn. 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	3,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	22	22	22	22	25,000
Read. gen. 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	65,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	7,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	34	34	34	34	30,000
R. & W. P. T. ir. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	52,000
St. L. & A. & T. H. 1st, ex. c.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	5,000
St. P., C. & P. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P. & W. M. 5s	105	105	105	105	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	114	114¾	114	114¾	5,000
So. Cal. 1st, as. c.	98	98	95	98	5,000
So. Carolina 2d	53	5	55	57	2,000
T. C. & I. 1st	95½	95½	95¼	95½	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st, r.	95½	96½	95½	95½	7,000
Tex. P. 2d inc.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	53,000
T., A. & G. 4s, 66	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
T., A. & G. T. 1st	113	114¾	113	114¾	12,000
T. & Ohio C. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	8,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Va. Mid. gen., stpd	89	89	89	89	1,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., r.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Wab. 1st, Det., r.	127	127	127	127	2,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	103¾	103¾	103	103¾	8,000
West shore 4s, c.	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	38,000
Total sales					$861,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 10. ‡Including $10,000 at 80, seller 10.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Bullion	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Bess & Belcher	3.65	3.65	3.85	3.65	200
Bodie	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Bulwer	.33	.33	.33	.33	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	165
Chollar	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Crown Point	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	200
Exchequer	.70	.70	.70	.70	250
El Cristo	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.10	500
Gould & Curry	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	150
Hale & Norcross	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	200
Julia	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	400
Mexican	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	400
Nevajo	.46	.45	.45	.45	700
North Belle Isle	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	200
Occidental	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	300
Ophir	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	250
Pintus	.79	.79	.79	.79	300
Potosi	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Silver King	.32	.32	.32	.32	375
Scorpion	.45	.45	.45	.45	900
Savage	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	200
Sierra Nevada	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	300
Sutro Tunnel ctfs	.55	.55	.54	.54	2,500
Union Con.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	250
Wasa Con.	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.50	1,700
Yellow Jacket	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	300
Total sales					11,340

OIL.

Pipe Line certs	102¼	99	101¼	2,089,000	
Clearances					2,376,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53¼	53⅜	140
Am. Tob.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	23,720
Chi. Gas Trust	57⅞	58	57¾	58	210
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100½	100¾	99¾	99⅞	1,680
Chi., R. I. & P.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	320
Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	10
Chi. & N. W.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68⅞	15,110
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	144	142¾	143⅜	8,200
N. Y. C. & St. L.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	60
Lake Shore	102⅜	102⅜	101⅝	101⅝	830
Louis. & Nash.	69	69	69	69	10
Missouri Pac.	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼	1,000
Nat. Lead Trust	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	1,400
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26	26	26	26	50
N. Y. & New-Eng.	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅝	3,320
North. Pacific	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	230
North. Pac. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	120
Oregon Trans.	30⅝	31	30⅜	31	110
Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	200
Peo., D. & E.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	50
Phil. & Reading	45¼	45¼	43¾	44⅛	32,250
Rich. & W. P.	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	170
Sugar Ref. Co.	109	109¼	108	108¼	60
Union Pacific	58¼	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	30
Western Union	84⅜	84¾	84	84	120
Total sales					56,070

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brooklyn El. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	$1,000
Ches. & O. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5,000
Canada So. 2d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	92⅞	93	92⅞	92⅞	12,000
Nor. Pacific 2d	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
Nor. P. & M. 1st	106	106	106	106	10,000
Reading 4s, reg.	90½	90½	90½	90½	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	2,000
Rich. & Al. 1st	85½	85½	85½	85½	1,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 6s	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	5,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
West. Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	10,000
Total sales					$67,000

The stock market was dull and irregular. There was considerable firmness in the morning, but in the afternoon, under the lead of Reading, the general list declined. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Richmond and Allegheny, 2½; Manhattan Consolidated and Silver King, 2; Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern, Chicago Gas Trust and Louisville, 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio, Lake Shore and Pittsburg and Western preferred, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, Coal and Oregon and Transcontinental, each ¼. *Declined*—Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Illinois Central, and Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred, each 1; Reading, ⅞, and Columbus and Hocking Valley, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, each ⅝.

Very little was done in the trust stocks. Whisky advanced ¾. Cotton Oil and Lead each declined ⅛, and Sugar ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and a shade weaker, owing to the making of quite an amount of security bills. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¾@$4 86 for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand, $4 88@$4 88¼ for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 84¾ for commercial. Continental was steady. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¾ for long and 5.18⅝@5.18½ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and florins at 39⅝@39¾ and were unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $2,000 Georgia sold 7s odd at 102¾. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and steady. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Delaware and Hudson and Rochester Valley 5s, 2; Mobile and Ohio generals and 5s, Joseph and Grand Island firsts, each 1, and Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s and 5s. *Advanced*—Louisville, Southern and Texas firsts, ex coupon, each ½. *Declined*—Detroit, Lansing and Northern, ½; Pipe Line certificates sold at 99¾@102⅜ and 101¾. Mining stocks were neglected.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending July 20 was 338,459 tons, against 360,948 tons in the corresponding week in 1888. Since Jan. 1 production has been 16,634,382 tons, against 17,952,521 tons in the corresponding period last year.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Fifth Avenue	1000	New-York County	420
Fourteenth-street	169	North America	180
Gallatin National	260	North River	140
Garfield National	300	Oriental	205
Greenwich	200	Pacific	185
Hanover	275	Park	240
Leather Manufac'rs	210	People's	210
Liberty National	220	Phenix	180
Market & Fulton	185	Seaboard National	135
Mershants' Ex.	119	Tradesmen's	100
Mairopolitan	132½	U. S. National	310
Nassau	155		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	108¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.121		----
4½s, '91, c	108¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.124		----
4s, 1907, r	128¼	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898.127		----
4s, 1907, c	128¼	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.129		----
Cur. 6s, 1895.118		----			

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4s, 1907, r	128¼	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898.127		----
4s, 1907, c	128¼	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.129		----
Cur. 6s, 1895.118		----			

The following were the clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges....$97,253,281 | Balances.....$5,883,895

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	51¾	51¾	St. Paul	89	89¾
Reading	22¾	23 3-16	Reading pm	80¼	80½
Lehigh Val.	53½	53¾	Read. 1st pf	80¾	81
N. Pac. com	27⅝	27½	Read. 2d pf	65	--
N. Pac. pf	63½	63¾	Read. 3d pf	52	--
Lehigh Nav.	52	53			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	3.60	Potosi	1.60
Bodie Consolidated	1.20	Savage	1.75
Challar	1.55	Sierra Nevada	2.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.25	Union Consolidated	3.00
Crown Point	2.10	Utah	.75
Gould & Curry	2.10	Commonwealth	4.15
Hale & Norcross	2.0?	New Queen	1.30
Mexican	2.90	North Belle Isle	.95
Mono	.90	Occidental	2.00
Ophir	4.70		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 24.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s	115.00	Franklin	8.50
Atch. & Topeka	35.50	Hurco	.50
Boston & Albany	214.50	Oneota	8.50
Boston & Maine	201.00	Pewabic	2.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100.00	Boil Telephone	225.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	22.00	Boston Land	8.25
Eastern R. R.	120.00	Water Power	5.00
Mex. Central	14 87½	Tam Mining Co.	98.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	65.50	Mass. Central	11.00
N. Y. & N. E.	48.50	San D. Land Co.	28.00
N. Y. & N. E. 1st	74.50	West End Land	27.12½
Old Colony	175.00	Lamson Store S.	50.75
Rutland pf	40.00	Atlantic	8.50
Wis. Central	21.87½	Boston & Mon.	86.00
Wis. Central pf.	58.00	Clearance	5.00
Allouez M. Co.	.82½	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.50
Calumet & Hecla	208.00	Un. City Land Co.	65.00

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 24, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate and trade therein as follows: Native Steers, corn-fed, were in brisk demand at current rates, which were equivalent to those of Monday last. Texas Steers, grass-fed, were slow of sale and were weak in value. Sheep and Lambs were steady at former sales. Veals and Calves recovered ½c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows were held on sale. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter, all but 17 head of local stock, which were held over in the Harlaem Cove Yards. Native horned Cattle sold at 7¼@8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 4½ to 8¼ cwt. From 53 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, 4½@4¾ cwt.; Texas Steers, still-fed, 4½@4 40 ₱ cwt.; Texas Steers, direct from the Plains, $2 90@3 30 ₱ cwt.; Native Steers, grass-fed, $3 90 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, 3½c.@3c. ₱ lb. Quality of the herds as above reported poor to coarse. Sheep sold at 4c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; Culls, sheep, 3½c. ₱ lb.; Bucks 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Calves, Veals, Grassers, 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; Calves and lean Veals in mixed lots, 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; Calves, part meal-fed, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; Veals of medium quality, $3@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; Veals of fair quality, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs improved in feeling this morning, when 1 cull Hog, 400 lb., sold at 2½c. ₱ lb.; 2 cull Hogs, 340 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 3 cull Hogs, 980 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 state Hogs, 425 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 37 Hogs were sold for sale; city-dressed Hogs opened at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 51 Calves and lean Veals, 150 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 9 Calves and lean Veals, 200 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 18 Veals, 213 lb., 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; 116 Veals, 182 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, 186 lb., $5 35 ₱ cwt.; 87 Veals, 154 lb., 6c. ₱ lb. Burns & Co. sold 33 Veals, 188 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb. Jelliffe & Co. sold 107 Calves, 200 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 10 Calves, 178 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 103 Calves and lean Veals, 209 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 11 Calves and lean Veals, 190 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, 188 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 35 Veals, 185 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 215 Veals, 145 to 151 lb., 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. D. Herrington sold 20 Calves and lean Veals, 132 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, 176 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, 216 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 69 Veals, 183 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 196 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 149 Ohio sheep, 107 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 489 Kentucky Lambs, 67 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb. Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 101 Calves, 183 lb., 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; 116 Calves and lean Veals, 201 to 208 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 91 Calves and lean Veals, 195 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt.; 41 Calves and lean Veals, 189 lb., $4 80@$4 85 ₱ cwt.; 6 Calves, 248 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 16 Veals, 208 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 197 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 93 Veals, 161 to 173 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb., with $3 off on 18 head; 19 Veals, 199 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 60 small Sheep, 88 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 19 State Lambs, 58 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 19 Kentucky Lambs, 268 head, 65 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 228 head, 64½ lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt.; 228 head, 78¾ lb., 7c. ₱ lb. Dullenhack & Dewey sold 41 Calves, 179 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 120 Calves and lean Veals, 193 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 124 Western Veals, 138 lb., $5 35 ₱ cwt.; 174 Veals, a few Calves in, 177 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 88 Veals, 145 to 149 lb., 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; 36 Veals, 146 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 215 Veals, 145 to 151 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 107 Lambs, 72 lb., $5 10@$5 25 ₱ cwt.; 476 Kentucky Lambs, 68 to 77½ lb., 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 17 Indiana Steers, corn-fed, 1,350 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt., 71 Western Steers, a mixed herd, 15 head, 1,251 to 1,283 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,351 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,286 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt., 15 head, 1,402 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt., 3 head, $4 55 ₱ cwt.; 84 Kentucky Steers, still-fed, 3 head, 1,130 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 32 head, 1,200 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt., 17 head, 1,035 to 1,120 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 25 head, 1,150 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt., 7 head, 1,245 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt. J. Shomborg sold on commission 92 Pennsylvania Steers, meal-fed, 1,465 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb. S. Saunders sold on commission 208 Texas Steers, direct from the Plains, 1,063 lb., 3c. ₱ lb. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 14 Bulls: 2 beasts, 1,180 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 2 beasts, 1,420 lb., $2 85 ₱ cwt.; 4 beasts, 1,215 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 6 beasts, 1,837 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 108 Texas Steers direct from the Plains: 9 head, 1,120 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt., 25 head, 1,130 to 1,285 lb., $3 60 ₱ cwt., 2 head, 1,175 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt., 43 head, 1,190 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb., 26 head, 1,210 lb., $3 80 ₱ cwt. P. Keller sold on commission 117 Texas Steers direct from the Plains: 20 head, 955 lb., $2 90 ₱ cwt., 97 head, 993 to 1,018 lb., 3c. ₱ lb., 19 Indiana Steers, 1,375 lb., $4 70 ₱ cwt. Lewton & Gillette sold on commission 19 Indiana Steers: 3 head, 1,110 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt., 16 head, 1,195 to 1,290 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 92 Kentucky Steers, 1,018 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt. Kentucky Lambs: 217 head, 60¾ lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 251 head, 67½ lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 243 head, 70 lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, July 24:

Scott & Myers, in partition, Edward H. Schell, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 75, 17 Hester-st, northwest corner of Suffolk-st., for $40,300, to S. De Wallcarss; four-story brick tenement and two-story frame house, with lot 25.1 by 75, 11 Suffolk-st., west side, 75 feet north of Hester-st., sold for $18,500, to M. Rowenstein, and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24.9 by 94.8, 150 Madison-av., southwest corner of 32d-st., sold for $52,500, to P. H. Dugro.

Brown & Levinesa, by order of the executor, sold a plot of land on 2d-av., southwest corner of Matilda Terrace, Long Branch, for $1,140, to Dubbin & Loeb; four lots, each 75 by 175, on Matilda Terrace, northeast corner of 2d-av., sold for $4,150, to C. Sellack, and Goldsteckel and E. Stoool & Brother, and three lots, about 75 by 160, on Matilda Terrace, south side, sold for $4,150, to H. M. Morse, William Whittier, and Henry Stein.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 24.

70th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 0.6x102.2; James F. Hall and wife to Charles Weinberg $1,000

West-st., e. s., 70.5 ft. s. of Jane-st., 22.5x80; Annie E. and Robert Pollock to Patrick Maguire 5,000

1st-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25x100; Abraham I. Jacobs, referee, to Lucy J. Yale 700

1st-av., n. s., 59 ft. n. of 32d-st., 19.9x70; Theodore Lewis to Rachel Halpern 15,000

Mangle-st., e. s., 138 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20.8x100; Susan Blatt, devisee, to Margaret Cohn 6,800

Elizabeth-st., 190; Serafico Maschola and wife to Abraham Solomon 32,000

Morris-av., w. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Denman-st., 20x75; Mary A. and Patrick Brett to Mary Connolly 1,725

123d-st., n. s., 299 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x100.11; Charles S. Simpson to Stephen Rosenthal 65

Brook-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 143d-st., 50x90; Frederick Rours and wife to William A. Weuber 34,000

Washington-av., w. s., 200 ft. s of 5th-st., 66x150; Simon Adler and wife to Horatio D. Wiswell 8,000

Pearl-st., n. w. s., 27 ft. n. s. of John-st., 26x197.4; Adrian V. Sinderen to Adrian Van Sinderen as trustee ..... --

59th-st., 55 East; Francis G. Landon to John Heyman 20,500

83d-st., 414 East; Jacob Platt and wife to Susanna Platt 20,000

122d-st., 210 East; John Banuen and wife to George Jans and another 28,000

13th-st., 161 East, s. s. of Broadway, 25x117.5; Daniel Winant sed wife to Daniel Birdsall 32,000

Grenada-place, n. s., 144 ft. w. of Ernesoliffe-place, 26x114.6x26x152; William S. Opdyke to Charles W. Updyke 475

West End-av., w. s., 23 ft. n. of 74th-st., 19.2x100; Adelaide F. Hammond to Lillie M. La Vake 3,500

New-st., n. r. av., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Prescott-av., 240x irregular; Darius G. Crosby to Marian Schrannno 24,000

New-st., n. r. av., s. s., 239.3 ft. n. of Prescott-av., 145x irregular; Mary G. Waters to Darius G. Crosby 2,000

120th-st., 61 East; Henry J. McGuckin and wife to David Weishurger 15,500

50th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; David C. Seltman to Michael Rush. College-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Frederick-st., 25x100; Louise J. and David Morgan to Bridget Doon 4,100

11th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25x100; Grace M. Norris to David I. Doremus 1

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11th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25x100; Grace M. Norris to David I. Doremus 1

West-st., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25x100; Jane Smith to Fanny Lutter 4,400

Morris-av., w. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Denman-st., 25x75; Prudence and Thomas Murray to George W. Murray 1

122d-st. n. s., 298 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x100.11; Stephen Van Nostrand and wife to Poline Bye 3,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 53 EAST 80TH; 22x65.10.2; four-story brownstone; immediate possession; offered below value; inspection invited. JAMES BOYD, 36 Broad-st., Room 39.

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Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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CORONA, THE BANNER VILLAGE of the
CORONA, North side of Long Island.
CORONA, AUCTION SALE.
CORONA, TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CORONA, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA, on the premises in Corona,
CORONA, 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA, FRENCH-ROOF MANSION,
CORONA, with choice lots near depot.
CORONA, UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
CORONA,
CORONA, Trains every half hour from 9:00 A. M.
CORONA, till midnight. Only 18 minutes by rail.
CORONA, Round trip 90 cents weekly. 3,000
CORONA, lots already sold. Five hundred dwellings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
CORONA, A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE.
CORONA, Join this excursion.
CORONA, FREE INVITATION TO ALL.
CORONA, Music and collation
CORONA, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA, Visit this lovely section.
CORONA,
CORONA, Call or write for free tickets and maps.
CORONA, Hallock's Real Estate Office, 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT FLUSHING, L. I.—Time and terms made to suit desirable party. Call or address MASTERS'S Real Estate Agency, Flushing.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

The Yosemite Apartments,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment building in the city. Elevators run all hours; general service unequaled; rents moderate; key ready for inspection.

O. WHEATON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late manager Navarre Building.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Houstons and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; two passenger elevators; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let privately, for a term of years. Apply to P. F. DUNNE, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 and 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap for cash. Apply to P. F. DUNNE, 41 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Different from all other places.

BENSONHURST-BY-THE-SEA
on New-York Bay.

Perfectly developed. Water mains laid, sidewalks, streets lighted, sewers being systematically introduced.

45 minutes from Battery via new ferry every half hour.

The Fifth-Avenue (Brooklyn) Elevated R. R. will be complete to connect with the B. B. & W. E. R. R. within a few weeks. Time by this new route from Brooklyn Bridge to Bensonhurst 30 minutes.

No one can realize what a desirable place this is to live in, both Summer and Winter, without seeing it.

Lots $150 each and upward. Houses, with plots 60 feet wide, $3,000 and upward. Terms easy.

Carriage in waiting every afternoon to show the place.

Illustrated circulars sent.

Address G. B. F. Randolph, 41 Wall-st., New-York, or Bensonhurst P. O., Kings County, N. Y., or Agent in R. R. Depot, on the property.

A—REAL ESTATE AGENT FROM THE South. Medal city of the South, Anniston, Ala., has for sale the finest unsold property there; full map, with map, showing property; remain three weeks; high-est references. Address ANNISTON, Box 158 Times Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY an order duly dated and entered on the 25th day of June, 1889, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the city and county of New-York, EDWIN M. KELLOGG was duly appointed receiver of the stock, property, and business, assets and effects which were of the HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, a domestic corporation created and organized under and by the laws of said State, which by the decree and order of said court, dated and entered on said day, was dissolved, and that the said Edwin M. Kellogg has duly executed and filed his bond as such receiver, as directed by said order and decree, and that the same has been approved by a Justice of said court, as by the said order required, and the said Edwin M. Kellogg has also filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York his oath as such receiver as required by law. And the said receiver hereby requires that:

First—All persons indebted to the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said company to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid on or before the 1st day of August, 1889, at his office, No. 117 West 42d-street, in the city of New-York, and pay the same.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall deliver the same to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid on the day hereinafore named and at the place therein named.

Third—All the creditors of the said The Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall deliver their respective accounts and demands of the same to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid on or before the said thirty-first day of August, 1889, at his office aforesaid, No. 117 West 42d-street, in the city of New-York.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said The Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid at his office, No. 117 West 42d-street, at any time before the first day of September, 1889.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1889. EDWIN M. KELLOGG,

Receiver of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Co., No. 117 West 42d-street, New-York City.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for the Receiver, 18 Wall-street, New-York City.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statutes in such case made and provided, that the undersigned, as receiver of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, which was a corporation created and organized under and by the laws of the State of New-York, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation to be held at his office, No. 117 West 42d-street, in the city of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1889. EDWIN M. KELLOGG,

Receiver of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Co., No. 117 West 42d-street, New-York City.

ARNOUX, RITCH, & WOODFORD, Attorneys for the Receiver, 18 Wall-street, New-York City.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ROBERT B. MINTURN, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert B. Minturn, deceased, plaintiff, against THOMAS CHARLES BARING, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert B. Minturn, deceased; Susan Carter Baring, Constance Mary Baring, Harold Hermon John Baring, Godfrey Nisel Everard Baring, Susanna Beatrix Baring, Muriel Ursula Baring, Robert H. Minturn, and John A. Aspinwall, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John W. Minturn, deceased; Louise Minturn, Susan Tuckerman, Katharine Mary Minturn, John Wendell Minturn, Anna Mary Quincy, John Minturn Quincy, Francis Cranmore Quincy, Edith Penrose Quincy, Ruth Penrose Quincy, Rebekah Newcombe Quincy, Anna Mary Quincy, Junior; Wesley Frost Quincy, Alexander Hamilton Quincy, Robert Bowne Minturn Quincy, Edward Sands, Eliza Theodora Minturn, la Vicomtesse Hemphill de Heudecourt, formerly known as Annie Livingston Minturn, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William Minturn, deceased; Philip J. Sands, Levi P. Morton, and Mary M. Sands as executors and executrix of the will of Edith Minturn Sands, deceased, and Mabel Sands, as administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Edith Sands, deceased, defendants.—Supplemental summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the original and supplemental complaints in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this supplemental summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in said original and supplemental complaints.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1889. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York City.

To the defendant, Francis Churchill Quicke: The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George F. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the eighteenth day of June, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York at the County Court House in the city of New-York.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

52 Wall-street, New-York, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL A. KEAN, plaintiff, against BANK OF OMAHA, defendant.—Summons, with notice.—Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 10th, 1889. J. H. CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from June 7th, 1889, with costs of this action.

J. H. CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the above-named defendant, Bank of Omaha: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George F. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of June 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, New-York City.—Dated June 26, 1889.

J. H. CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.—FOOT OF BANK STREET, FOR OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

7:30 A. M. for NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

8:30 A. M. for FOOT OF COURTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:2 ; 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:30, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 4 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. EDGAR BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent, Foot of L. B. R. R. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent, Foot of L.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 28, 1889.

10 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

9:30 A. M., FAST MAIL, WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Cleveland, Toledo, and arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

11 A. M., Western New York and Pennsylvania Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Auriesville, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

7:30 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet smoking, and library cars.

9:00 P. M., saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Utica.

3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

**12 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.*

**2 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.*

6:15 P. M., Saratoga accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

**7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Platteburg, connecting at Platteburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.*

**9 P. M., Special Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.*

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands. Parlor car to Fulton, and Pullman sleeper to Canandaigua.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sunday, at 9:00 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st, as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight, Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. GUDELL, O. RAS. SOULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Easton and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Easton, and intermediate points.

6:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later):

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, and Richland points via Norwich.

*8:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Hale, Fallsburg, Kiersville, Liberty, Wayne Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, and Richland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

10 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Honesdale, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge: Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. only for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. ‡Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway. J. C. ANDERSON.

Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room cars to Jamestown. Connecting Horseheads for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

5 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

9:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Binghamton, Dunellen, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE
for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company.

Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and information call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

R. W. FIELD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:57, (White Mountain exp.,) 10:40, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, 3, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, *5:04, 6:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 12:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 3:04, 4:02, 4:04, 4:06, 4:52, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:08, 6:36, 11:05 P. M. For parlor-car seats see time table.

*Express. ‡Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT. Also new and desirable GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS First 10 P. M. from Communipaw.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND. FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 8 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Equitable place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.

RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND FOR PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:30 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:

FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING:

LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold on all Manhattan stations elevated roads, with free transfer between 59th Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO Monmouth Park RACES VIA Pennsylvania R. R.

Leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. Ferries every race day at 11:30 A. M., 12 noon, and 12:30 P. M.

Additional on Saturdays only, 1 P. M.

Returning immediately after the races.

Low rates as usual.

Tickets on sale as all the company's Broadway offices, and at the stations named above.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

America's Day Summer Resort, Furnishing unique detail, rare plants, magnificent foliage, instant shelter and flowers. A world of attractive features. Management of Aquarium, Menagerie, Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and Monkey Exhibition. Two Grand Concerts daily. Superior Dinners a la carte. Renowned Glee Island Quartette. *Klein Deutschland.* Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPRESS TRAINS, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOR THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, July 6 to Aug. 17, inclusive.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

Leave NEW-YORK, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00 P. M.

By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.

ALL-RAIL LINE.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot Liberty st., N. R., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30 special express, 12:45 special express, 1:00 special express, 1:30 P. M.

PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR CARS ON ALL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS.

By this line passengers can make QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.

RETURNING, LEAVE THE PARK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACES.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
Including admission to Field, $1 50. Including Field and Grand Stand, $2 50.
TICKETS SOLD BY RIVER ROUTE.
Tickets for sale at 71 and 416 Broadway.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill via SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing room and sleeping cars.

O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BEACH AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, \

MORE TESTS BY MR. EDISON

THEIR RESULTS CONFIRM HIS TESTIMONY.

EVIDENCE TAKEN YESTERDAY IN THE ELECTRICAL EXECUTION CASE—A FAMILY STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Practically the last of the New-York sessions of the electric execution hearing was held yesterday morning at W. Bourke Cockran's office in the Equitable Building. All the witnesses for and against the new method of execution have given their testimony, but a short session will be held this morning at Mr. Cockran's office to hear the results of the experiments in measuring human resistance which Thomas A. Edison promised to make in order to demonstrate the accuracy of his assertion that the resistance of any man varies only slightly when measured at different times.

A TIMES reporter obtained those results yesterday afternoon, by going out to Mr. Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J. Immediately upon leaving the stand on Tuesday, Mr. Edison went out to his laboratory, and had the resistance of some of the men upon whom he had experimented last Saturday measured again. He had testified as to their first measurements, and Mr. Cockran had performed that delicate operation known as "jumping upon" him.

"Oh!" he had said, "of course that's all right, but why did you not take their measurements again? You probably then would have discovered that your first measurement would not have agreed with your second measurement by many ohms. Your experiments were incomplete."

To this spoke Mr. Cockran. Mr Edison smiled a kindly smile, said that perhaps he did not know much, and promised to measure the men again. He did so. As soon as he got to his laboratory he picked out 226 of his workmen—workers in metal—and had their resistance taken by the Wheatstone bridge. The same conditions of contact and measurement were observed as in the first case. Of the 226 men 1,500 ohms was the highest resistance measured and 610 ohms the lowest; 1,100 ohms was the average. After three hours 16 of these men were measured again. The greatest difference noted in any individual case was 50 ohms—a difference almost infinitesimal—and some of the men registered within 15 ohms of the first measurement, all of which demonstrated conclusively to Mr. Edison's mind that he was right when he said that the resistance of every man was practically the same.

To test his assertion still further, yesterday afternoon forty of the men whose resistance had been measured on Tuesday were subjected to the test again, and the result was substantially the same as it had been in the case of the sixteen men measured twice the day before. Their individual resistance registered within from fifteen to fifty ohms of what it had twenty-four hours before. Mr. Kennelly, Edison's chief electrician, will present these figures to Referee Becker and the various counsel this morning.

Deputy Attorney General Poste's first witness at yesterday's session was Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Board of Health, who conducted the experiments made by Harold P. Brown at Columbia College last August. The doctor said that all of the dogs experimented upon, except one, were killed instantly by the alternating current. There was a question about it, the dogs were dead and not just knocked senseless, as Mr. Cookran seemed to believe. Some other questions were asked the witness about these experiments, and then Mr. Poste put his usual question:

"Do you believe that an electric current can be artificially generated which will inevitably kill in every case when scientifically applied—kill instantly and without pain?"

"I owe not the faintest doubt of it," Dr. Edson replied with much emphasis.

Mr. Cockran then took the witness soavely in hand and asked him if he did not consider the science of electricity to be still in the experimental stage. It could not be called an exact science, Dr. Edson said, but there were many things in it which had become demonstrated facts. Mr. Cockran, in his playful, inviting way, expressed a desire to know one of those facts, and the witness promptly replied: "We know that electricity can kill."

"How do you know that?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"We know it from experiments on animals, and we can reason that if electricity will kill an animal it will kill a man. And electricity has killed many men, as you know."

The witness was then questioned as to Dr. Peterson's assertion that one auricle of an animal's heart could continue to beat after the animal's death. He said that it might, but not with the rhythm of the heart of a live animal. The witness said he had no difficulty in believing that a man might be struck by lightning and not be killed. That he could not believe, in such a case, that the whole force of the charge had been sent into the man's body. In the case of a man who had touched both poles of a wire bearing a 1,500-volt alternating current without being killed—as A. Carpenter Smith had testified to have done—the witness would assume that his resistance would not have agreed with the normal, and that he had received only a portion of the current.

At the close of his examination Dr. Edson said, in answer to questions by Mr. Cockran, that the ages of the dogs experimented upon would have proved important factors in arriving at the practical results of the experiments, but he had not been able to obtain them. The dogs were not aristocratic animals. They were taken from the pound. In dissecting the bodies of the dogs he had found all their organs in normal condition except the hearts, which had ceased beating in contraction. There was nothing to show how death had been caused.

Rudolph A. Witthaus, Professor of Physics and Cosmistry in the University of the City of New-York, succeeded Dr. Edson in the witness chair. He had devoted a considerable amount of time to the study of electric currents. Dr. Sachs had a day or so before testified that, in his opinion, an electric current soon as it is proposed to try on the Buffalo murderer would burn the subject woefully. His testimony was read to the witness, and he differed from Dr. Sachs absolutely. Where the contact made was perfect burning would be impossible, and Mr. Witthaus went on to explain just why it would be impossible. His explanation was such a purely technical one that even Mr. Cookran, with his vast knowledge of technicalities, could not understand it, and the witness was permitted to go un-cross-examined.

Schuyler S. Wheeler, the electrical expert of the Board of Electrical Control, a young man who consumed more time in deep thinking than he did in answering questions, was next called by Mr. Poste. He corroborated other expert testimony in saying that burns resulted only when contact was imperfect. He laughed at the story told about the man in the soles of whose feet came in contact with an electric light wire and who was suspended time in mid-air, held up by the force of the current. Such a thing, he said, was impossible. Mr. Wheeler was unfortunate in the hands of Mr. Cookran. His slow manner in answering questions exasperated his questioner and the auditors, however, pleased to see Mr. Cockran get him mixed up in his scientific explanations.

This witness completed Mr. Poste's list, and Mr. Cockran put on the stand Lavarda Adams, a shoemaker of Poundridge, Westchester County. This witness was seated at the tea table with his family on April 15 when a thunderbolt struck the house and shattered it. It came down the chimney, apparently, to the room where they were seated, and knocked things about in a tremendous way. The lightning struck Adams, his wife, his uncle, and his little daughter. It killed his uncle and his daughter, but he and his wife recovered from the shock. It entered his body in his left arm, passed across to his right side, then back to the left side, down his left leg, and passed out at his left took, leaving burns on the soles as it passed. He was partially paralyzed for three days and was kept in bed for three weeks. His daughter and his uncle lived about twelve hours after they had been struck. The house was torn almost to pieces.

The testimony ended the day's session. The session to-day is not expected to last an hour. Referee Becker will probably take some more testimony in Buffalo early next week.

A RECEIVER MUST BE APPOINTED.

Judge Ingraham in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday handed down a decision holding that a receiver must be appointed for the firm of Pelgram & Meyer, the big silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J. Isaias Meyer, the sole remaining partner of the concern, in January, 1888, made a copartnership agreement with Herrman and Alfred Schiffer and died the following Summer. His son, Aubrey Meyer, just over twenty-one years of age, was of the opinion that under the articles of copartnership between his father and the Schiffers he was entitled to come in as a partner. He and the Schiffers did not agree, and the young man and his mother, Ida Meyer, executrix, and Louis Lowenstein and Edward Lauterbach, executors of Isaias Meyer, brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel the Schiffers to admit him to the firm, or have a receiver appointed and the business wound up.

It was argued before Judge Ingraham, on behalf of the Schiffers, that Mr. Meyer's provisions in regard to Aubrey could not be reconciled. Judge Ingraham decides, however, that it was Mr. Meyer's evident intention that he should become a member of the firm.

FUNERAL OF F. G. ELDRIDGE.

Many friends and relatives gathered in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, yesterday, at the funeral services over the body of Frederick G. Eldridge, who was well known in financial circles and was President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The coffin was covered with beautiful flowers. The service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Lewis of the Calvary Church. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

NO CASH FOR CLERK GROSE.

COL. FELLOWS FAILS TO SUSTAIN THE CITY'S GOOD CREDIT.

Col. Fellows's previously bad memory became, perhaps for certain utterances and experiences of his which culminated yesterday in his visit to Mayor Grant, to request a transfer of $2,500 from some other city department to the Law Department of Justice, for the purpose of paying expenses of the Magnetic trial at Ballston, was probably spurred by the following letter to the city of Edward F. Grose, Clerk of the Court of Over and Terminer of Kings County, with a bill for $2,688 49 for the expenses of that trial. Clerk Grose naturally went straight to Col. Fellows with the bill, and being a simple-minded countryman, with old-fashioned ideas about prompt collections, he insisted upon getting his money. Col. Fellows assured him that it would be all right, but as he forgot to make any move toward enticing himself to a receipt, Mr. Grose had to interrupt the pleasant flow of the District Attorney's conversation with a reminder of the purpose of his visit. The reminder did not disturb the Colonel. Summoning his assistant, Mr. McKenzie Semple, he turned Mr. Grose's bill over to him and airily instructed him to attend to it. This detail out of the way, the Colonel took up the subject, and his pleasant current of humor resumed its flow.

If this did not take Mr. Semple long to learn that Mr. Grose would achieve the impossible if he got satisfaction from any funds within the control of the District Attorney's office. Squeezing blood from a stone would have been a pleasant task compared with that of getting an available dollar out in the office safe. The twenty-five-thousand-dollar contingent fund provided for such cases was exhausted. Mr. Semple could not discover any way of meeting Mr. Grose's bill. He so reported to the District Attorney.

"Go to the Mayor and ask him for a three-thousand-dollar transfer," directed the Colonel, as lightly as if this were some trivial every-day matter.

Col. Fellows's face was as placid as a mountain pond when Mr. Semple returned from the Mayor's office. He had forgotten all about the object of the errand. Mr. Semple recalled it to him. The Mayor had sent back word that he wanted to talk with the Colonel personally about it. By this time Col. Fellows had stowed away his lunch. He was in a thoroughly contemplative mood. An interview with the Mayor, even though foreshadowing some degree of censure, allured rather than repelled him. He sauntered over to the City Hall, and, with his hat lightly pressing his curls and his waistcoat rounding out well in front, he entered the Mayor's office, helped himself to two cigars, one for his fees and began to chat about everything except his errand, which seemed to escape his memory for the moment.

Even when the Mayor so far disencharmed himself as to guide the conversation toward the subject in hand Col. Fellows lipped back in his chair on which he sat a little further, braced his feet a little firmer against the other and twirled his glasses with the utmost good humor. Evidently he had forgotten all about his assurances to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment less than a month ago that there was plenty of money in his contingent fund to pay for the McQuade trial. Quite as forgetful also did he seem to be of his declaration at Ballston at the beginning of the trial that he had money with him enough to pay all expenses, and of his equally positive declaration after the trial that he intended to stay at Ballston until he had settled all the bills of the trial. Indeed, the Mayor's recollection of recent tact that he was asking for the McQuade expenses some $300 above the amount of the bill rendered by Mr. Grose. The Mayor did not try to argue much with the light-hearted advocate. As Col. Fellows said, there was a bill that must be paid and no money to meet it. So the money must be provided. Mayor Grant said that his visitor would have to present the case to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which would meet to-day or to-morrow. That ended the interview.

Late in the afternoon a reporter for THE TIMES found Col. Fellows in his office and asked him if it was true that there was no money at hand in his office to pay for McQuade's trial. The Colonel's brow became ruffled as he slowly replied: "No, no. That is—I haven't time to reply to all the things you people make up about me. There is no truth in the statement. It is pure invention."

POST OFFICE ENLARGEMENT.

THE BUILDING EXAMINED BY MESSRS. WINDOM AND WANAMAKER.

Secretary Windom, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Supervising Architect Windrim of the Treasury Department spent several hours yesterday with Postmaster Van Cott, inspecting the Post Office building. Their purpose was to see for themselves what merit there might be in the recommendations of the recent commission in regard to enlargement and other changes in the building. This was the first time that either Mr. Windom or the supervising architect had inspected the Post Office, but it was Mr. Wanamaker's third visit. Postmaster Van Cott guided them through every department from the basement to the third floor. They were much impressed and interested with what they saw, from the dark and crowded basement to the cramped quarters of the registry department up stairs. They also carefully examined the north end of the building from the outside, where an extension is proposed. When the inspection ended they started for Washington.

Postmaster Van Cott said he hoped soon to hear from Washington definitely upon the subject of changes and enlargement. He was given to understand that whatever might be possible would be done. It will be necessary to determine how much of the general appropriation available for public buildings can be devoted to work here. Plans will be made accordingly. Further than this the visitors were wholly noncommittal. Mr. Van Cott feels assured, however, that Mr. Wanamaker appreciates the need of more room and better light and air, and that he will do everything in his power to have the improvements made with the least possible delay.

It is Mr. Van Cott's opinion that little difficulty will be met in providing these improvements for the basement. He is not quite certain how it can be done, but thinks an architect ought easily to devise means that will accomplish it. Whatever enlargement there may be, he thinks, will need to be done within the present limits of the building. Mayor Grant has already warned him that the city authorities may be expected to resist any encroachments on Mall-street or on City Hall Park. Just what may be done is accordingly a question for architects to decide after careful examination of the plans of the building. Yesterday's visitors found work in the various departments pretty well caught up. It was not a good day to show off the usual crowded condition of the departments, but Postmaster Van Cott thought it looked bad enough for all purposes of illustration.

Secretary Windom was at the Custom House for a few minutes during the afternoon. Assistant Secretary Tichenor had a long conference with Collector Erhardt, and Senator Hiscock and Vice President Morton were with them part of the time. The site for the Appraiser's Stores was under consideration. If they discussed other things of interest to the office-hunting politicians they kept it to themselves.

THE NEW ANCHORAGE LIMITS.

Under orders from the Lighthouse Board Commander Frederick Rodgers of the Navy, in command of the district, on Tuesday changed the limit buoys of the old anchorage grounds to the positions designated by the new regulations. The change involved the shifting of the stake buoy on Communipaw Flats to a position 100 yards further out in the channel. A buoy, was also planted at the point of intersection of a line running through Robbin's Reef and Constable's Point, and then running southwest from the buoy off the Communipaw anchorage.

The change in the anchorage ground below the Narrows, as noted in the new regulations, has been marked by the placing of the buoys in accordance with the lines of the new map, as published in THE TIMES.

The new charts are not yet out. It is understood that a lithographing firm in this city has secured the work. The proof sheet, as received by the anchorage officer, is the same as that published in THE TIMES on July 3.

The anchorage office has been established in Room 4 of the Barge Office. A Lieutenant is constantly there on duty, while the Manhattan is doing the patrol. There is no excuse now for masters of vessels not being informed concerning the new regulations. Full information will be accorded any one calling at the anchorage office, and circulars and charts will be furnished on application.

PRICES RAISED BY STRIKES.

Laths and spruce logs have been scarce in this city of late on account of strikes among the workingmen in and around Bangor, Me. The mill hands where the laths are manufactured struck some time ago for a reduction of working time from eleven to ten hours a day. The manufacturers held out against the men, but the brisk demand for laths from different parts of the country compelled them to yield a few days ago.

No sooner had the mill hands returned to work than the lumbermen struck for an advance of $1. The employers in this case also refused to yield, but the latest reports received by merchants in this city stated that the lumbermen will be granted their demands.

Meanwhile the dealers in Bangor have raised the price of logs $2 apiece. Dealers here who would be willing to pay an advance of $1 do not grasp the logic of the Bangor men in insisting on an advance of $2.

VOTED OUT OF OFFICE.

CONSULTING ENGINEER CHURCH'S OFFICE DECLARED ABOLISHED.

The office of consulting engineer to the Aqueduct Commission was abolished by that body yesterday afternoon. Col. R. S. Church, who had occupied it since last November, was the gave up the office of chief engineer, after holding it from the beginning of work on the aqueduct, will therefore be out of a job on Aug. 1. The resolution for the abolition of his office was presented by the Construction Committee at the meeting of the Aqueduct Board on June 19. It was seconded by nearly all the members present, inasmuch as the work on the aqueduct was nearly completed, a consulting engineer was no longer needed.

Before presenting the preambles and resolution the Construction Committee, through Chairman Dunne, gave Engineer Church some pleasant words and asked him to resign, which procedure drew from him a rebuff and a declaration of war against Gen. Doane, on the ground that the latter was never fully qualified to be an Aqueduct Commissioner. The resolutions and preambles were laid over from time to time until yesterday, when Commissioner Scott called them up and procured the amendment of the resolution so as to have the abolition of the office take effect on July 1, instead of July 1. Public Works Commissioner Gilroy then asked on what the resolution was based.

"On the personal observations of members of the Construction Committee," answered Commissioner Scott.

"Well," responded Mr. Gilroy, "there is not enough in the report of the committee to inform me sufficiently to enable me to vote for the resolution. I move that the matter be referred to Chief Engineer Fteley, with instructions to him to inspect the work and report to the Board."

"I do not think that in a matter like this we ought to be bound by the advice of a subordinate," said Commissioner Howe.

"It seems to me," continued Mr. Gilroy, "that the chief engineer should be the best judge as to whether there is need of a consulting engineer. We take his advice on much more important matters. I am ready to vote for this resolution if I am shown that a consulting engineer is not needed. If I see no reason why it is needed I am under no assent any time for the past two years. If the present consulting engineer has been guilty of unreasonable conduct to be removed from office, and I am ready to vote for his removal on good evidence. I do not know Mr. Church, and am unwilling to oppose his office without proof that it is not as necessary now as at any time before."

To this Commissioner Scott answered: "I will not ask the advice of a physician when I do not intend to follow it. I have determined to vote for the abolition of the office of consulting engineer. I do not think that Chief Engineer Fteley should be embarrassed by a request for his advice in this matter, as no man so little come to my knowledge that he has been scolded by Col. Church and his friends of having contributed to Church's removal from the position of chief engineer. Nineteen out of twenty of the members of this board know that Mr. Fteley had to be urged persistently to take that office."

"I do not know anything about the circumstances of Mr. Fteley's entrance into his present office," said Commissioner Gilroy. "But I have confidence in him and am ready to act on his advice."

Commissioner Scott then took a new turn. He declared that if the chief engineer needed advice from another engineer it would be well for him to get it from fresh minds, and he thought the fresh minds could be made to work for the expenditure of the salary of the present consulting engineer. If they discussed other things of interest to the office-hunting politicians they kept it to themselves.

Commissioner Howe declared that he merely wanted his opinion to go on record. Commissioner Scott's motion was adopted and the preambles was carried, only Mr. Gilroy and Scott voting for it. Mr. Gilroy and Controller Myers. Then the Controller said he had never believed in a consulting engineer, and he voted with Commissioners Doane, Scott, Tucker, and Howe against Commissioner Gilroy for the abolition of Col. Church's office.

WHERE DOGS ARE DOOMED.

THE NEW POUND AND LATEST MODE OF KILLING VAGRANT CURS.

These are the dog days, and as a consequence of the cherished superstition pertaining thereto many dogs have a day at the Pound. The Pound is now situated at the foot of East One Hundred and Second-street, and the gas-producing neighborhood of East Sixteenth-street, where the yelp of the imprisoned cur was wont to break the stillness of the Summer solstice, knows it no more. The custodian is Mr. William Finn, and he has under his care on the average about seventy-five dogs a day. The male and female dogs are kept in separate apartments and are given forty-eight hours' probation. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays are the days of doom, and unlucky criminals not rescued on the intervening days are summarily sent to the happy hunting grounds. The ignominious sentence in his case alone is suffering its enforced retirement to his last sleep. Rare and costly dogs go down with him. A few days ago there were under sentence of death in the Pound several fine collies, fox terriers, and setters. The surprising thing is that these valuable dogs should be allowed to die when any one can take them out and acquire absolute ownership on the payment to the Poundmaster of $3 a head.

The method of killing the dogs now in vogue is much more humane than the old one of drowning. They are put into an oblong covered box lined with zinc and large enough to hold forty-eight. The dogs are admitted through a vertically-opening door at one end. As soon as too box is full the door is closed. A preliminary stimulus of gas drawn from a street main is turned on by a valve in the top of the box. The dogs fall asleep without pain, and in a few minutes are dead. Then the gas is turned into the river by a valve in the bottom of the box. A door at the end of the box opposite that by which the dogs entered is raised, and the bottom of the box, which travels on rollers, is drawn out with the carcasses.

NEW-YORK FIGURES TO BE SENT WEST.

The New-York Produce Exchange is reaching out after business. Yesterday Chairman John Marshall of the Committee on Statistics and Information sent a letter to the grain trade in which he said that arrangements had been made whereby the Produce Exchange quotations, as soon as made, would be sent out to these points: Chicago, Toledo, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Detroit, Buffalo, and Indianapolis. This will be done at the expense of the Exchange, and will keep the Western boards posted as to the New-York market, and will keep the letter market before the eyes of the Western customers, as a good one to deal to.

This idea has been working its way into shape for some time. When the Chicago Board of Trade sent off its quotations from the New-York Exchange the New-Yorkers began to think that it was a good opportunity to send their own market reports, and the time demonstrated that the New-Yorkers could get along very well without the Chicago figures, and when the Western Union Company a few days ago informed the Exchange that it was ready to furnish the Chicago figures, the Board of Managers decided that it should not accept them or not, and came to the conclusion that they would wait a while before deciding.

ROSIE BAEHREG HELD FOR TRIAL.

Marie Rosie Baehreg, the young woman who committed a midnight burglary and arson at the house of Andraw Van Antwerp on Monticello-avenue, Jersey City Heights, Monday night, for a wedding dress, was arraigned before Police Justice Wanser yesterday. She tearfully admitted her guilt of the charge of burglary, but denied that she committed arson. The closet in which the clothing was stored was dark, and a match which she lighted there must have dropped on some light fabric and started the flames. She was committed for trial. Her father and the lover to whom she was to have been married Tuesday night appeared in court after she had been committed to announce that a lawyer had been retained, and to ask for a postponement of the hearing, but it was too late.

It has been learned that the young woman belongs to a Greenville family, and that she was first employed by Saloon Keeper Leopold Sagner, who is her uncle. No suspicion attaches to her suitor.

CULLOM'S FOREMAN DISCHARGED.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy yesterday dismissed Thomas Connelly, the foreman of the street-repairing gang to which Hugh Cullom, who committed suicide on Tuesday, used to belong. Cullom asserted that his discharge from the gang was caused by his unwillingness to pay assessments demanded by the foreman. The other laborers admitted that they had paid Foreman Connolly small sums for the purchase of kegs of beer, which is hot weather, and Connolly admitted that he had received about $1 65 altogether. Commissioner Gilroy told Connolly that he would have have to depart, because no foreman could be permitted to take money from his men.

FAVORING A WORLD'S FAIR

ANDREW H. GREEN'S LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

MR. W. R. GRACE DESCRIBES SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OF TWO OF THE PROPOSED SITES.

Judging from the answers which have been received by Mayor Grant, to his invitations to the conference to be held in his office this afternoon on the advisability of a world's fair in this city, in 1892, about one hundred citizens will be present. Among the letters received yesterday was the following from ex-Controller Andrew H. Green.

"It is especially gratifying that the Chief Magistrate of the metropolitan and cosmopolitan municipality moves so promptly and so widely to give form and force to the very general sentiment that the quadricentennial recurrence of the great event of 1492 ought to have fitting commemoration. While it is but natural that the citizens of this delightful city should regard it as the proper place for a memorial comprehensive in design, it is not at all surprising that other localities should strive for the distinction, and it is equally apparent that whatever utterances local pride and interests may require all at bottom really concede its manifest advantages.

"It was in view of the representative character of New-York that the engineers were to its great assembling place, the Central Park, were many years ago, designated by titles that recognized the fact that it is among the foundations of the liberties of the whole country, and not its natural situation, that the city bases its claim to unparalleled prosperity and to a permanent and unassailable superiority. All backwoodsmen and guerile names were rejected, and to the scholar and the mechanic, the artist and the artisan, the engineer and the farmer, the soldier, the stranger, and the saint, the women and the children, were allotted distinction. What has been wrought on this island in a very limited segment of the circle of time? In 1492 a wilderness! In less than three centuries, from the time that the print of a white foot was seen its strand a great city!

"London, with more than twenty centuries of growth, to the year of your celebration will have a population but little superior in numbers to that of the greater city of New-York when freed from small influences, she shall be consolidated in obedience to the natural irresistible forces at work to unite upon that common scene and common interests demand should be united. But with one foot on sea and one on solid land New-York proclaims that as the event of 1492 was the harbinger of the unfounded extent and lifting up of the race everywhere so this memorial which even have so auspiciously inaugurated shall be a final mark to advances already assigned. Let the line of Avenue Eighth all of which should be continued from one end to the other. Let the site for a grand exhibition is has the immense advantage of having about one hundred acres of flat land, close to the Van Cortlandt Station on the Northern Railroad, and although there are no trees to ornament the large tract of land in the Van Cortlandt Park itself, there are many large and handsome trees which could be included in the ground surrounding the exhibition, and could be utilized in ornamenting the general surroundings of the main exhibition site. This property can be reached by the trains of the Northern Railroad, which now connects with the Sixth and Ninth-avenue elevated railroads. It could be reached from the Hudson River Railroad if a short extension were made from King's Bridge to Van Cortlandt Park. All the heavy freight might be carried from the Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvil and by a system of switches from Port Morris over the Port Morris Branch of the Harlem Railroad. One great disadvantage is the lack of proper drainage facilities. This, however, could be provided for by a proper amount of energy and expenditure; although it is necessary to bear in mind that the drainage is somewhat difficult, on account of the low level of the land; yet this is a matter that could be remedied in the time at the disposal of the authorities, and all the sanitary requirements might thus be properly arranged.

"The parade ground at Van Cortlandt Park would have to be abandoned for three or four years, but this would probably be concurred in by the soldiers themselves, in view of the great importance of the world's fair. Its distance from the city of five or six miles more than the distance to Clermont Park. I have made up my memoranda in regard to this question without having any disposition to influence in any sense the final selection and am happy to present my views to the public for what they may be worth, and to say that I think that the agitation and discussion of this question will no doubt lead to the best possible results."

INTEREST, TOO, MUST BE PAID.

Mr. M. J. Cotter's experience as special guardian of Miss Catherine Ann Tomney has not been pleasant. He was appointed guardian in 1885, for the purpose of selling some property in Second-avenue, which belonged to her. He coudnoted the sale satisfactorily, and deposited the money in a trust company. Then by an order of the Court of Common Pleas he was directed to pay the money over to the girl's general guardian. At this point it was discovered that there was no general guardian. Mr. Cotter, by reason of the representations of the lawyer who had acted for him in the sale, let him get the money, some $2,500. The lawyer moved an embezzler. Mr. Cotter has since been paying the money back to Miss Tomney, who is now of age.

Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday decided that he must also pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

FLATBUSH PROPERTY OWNERS WIN.

On behalf of several property owners in Flatbush, L. I., William J. Gaynor moved in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for an injunction restraining the city from building a hospital for contagious diseases in the town of Flatbush. He took the ground that the proposed hospital would be nothing but a pesthouse, which would become a public nuisance, and argued that the Legislature had no right to create such a nuisance. Corporation Counsel Banks appeared for the city and argued that the building would not be a nuisance.

Justice Cullen agreed with Mr. Gaynor, however, and granted an injunction restraining the city from using the building as a hospital for contagious diseases, but he permitted work on the building to be continued. The action of the property owners for damages will be tried in October.

THOMAS J. EVANS'S WILL.

NORWICH, Conn., July 24.—The will of Thomas J. Evans of Danielsonville, gives $1,000 for the

CREDITORS ASK QUESTIONS.

THE FAULKNER COMPANY'S FAILURE HAS SOME CURIOUS FEATURES.

A meeting of the creditors of the Faulkner Company, which failed a few days ago, limits yesterday afternoon was the first session of the F. C. Faulkner Company, at 41 Day-street, when a meeting of its creditors was in progress from 2 o'clock until 4. Among those in attendance were representatives of the largest silk manufacturing concerns in the city, and they were anxious to learn what prospect there was of being paid for the goods they had sold to the insolvent company.

Any anticipation that the meeting would prove a pleasant occasion was marred at the outset, when Orris E. Thayer, Treasurer of the company, and acting as Manager in the absence of the removed President, Frank G. Faulkner, was acknowledge that since Monday's meeting the company's known liabilities had increased from $50,000 to over $60,000, and the indications were that these figures would be increased as new evidences of Mr. Faulkner's mismanagement were continually being discovered.

In response to pressing questions, Mr. Willis McDonald, printer, of 39 Gold-street, a Director of the company and one of the largest shareholders, lashed back that the affairs looked worse every day, and that Mr. Faulkner had been guilty of misrepresentation during his conduct of the business by which the Directors had been completely hoodwinked.

Mr. Faulkner has, it appeared at the meeting, led the shareholders to believe that the company was doing a fine business, and that it had a handsome cash reserve, about equal to its capital. He paid them sundry dividends, received 10 per cent. dividends, but investigation had shown that these were paid out of the original capital. Salaries were also paid by the process known as "kite-flying," and until the crash came the stockholders, who had ample faith in their President and Directors, considered their stock as in the gilt-edge line of close corporation securities.

Mr. McDonald's direct testimony was not given without distress, but the cross-examination by the creditors was really a painful ordeal. They asked all sorts of searching questions, wanted to know whether a Director of a company should not direct its affairs, instead of being himself directed, and whether he or any others of the Directors could explain how it was that the company could have been so long in an insolvent condition without their knowing anything about it.

One creditor asked whether it was true that President Faulkner had failed to file before Jan. 20 the required annual statement of the company's affairs. Mr. McDonald answered in the affirmative. Then another creditor wanted to know whether this failure to comply with the law of course on the part of the company did not make the Directors of the company personally responsible for its liabilities, and this brought another affirmative answer.

For an hour Mr. McDonald was subjected to a trying cross-fire, and then the meeting settled down to a consideration of how creditors and debtors could come together. It took but a few minutes to show that this could not just then be done, and at about 4 o'clock a dozen very angry-looking business men left the place together, discussed the situation in very plain terms on the sidewalk outside, and then separated to meet again at 2 this afternoon and see whether there is any better prospect of their escaping serious loss than was apparent yesterday.

The proposition made by the Directors of the company was to pay 75 cents on the dollar. This was no sooner made than the creditors with one accord declared that less than 100 cents they would not accept. The Directors said they had no authority to make any higher offer and asked for an adjournment until to-day, which was agreed to.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Wesley Sisson is just now realizing the truth of the statement made a few weeks ago in THE TIMES that "Fauntleroys," if their mothers are to be accepted as judges, are as thick as huckleberries on the outskirts of a New-England village. It has fallen to his lot to engage a boy or girl to play this part in Mrs. Burnett's piece in Australia, and he is besieged daily in his office at Palmer's Theatre by aspiring children and proud mammas. He has made no selection yet, and as the steamer which is to take the young actor or actress to Melbourne does not sail from San Francisco until Aug. 24, he has plenty of time before him, and, with the great amount of raw material offered, he ought to be able to secure a fair rival to Elsie Leslie in the part.

De Wolf Hopper is the hardest worked comedian on the comic opera stage. Even Francis Wilson, who is by no means lazy, has taken a vacation occasionally, but Hopper during his five years' connection with the McCaull Opera Company has never missed a performance and has never asked for a vacation. He realizes, apparently, how much depends on the comedy business of an opera, and is too conscientious to risk his manager's interests by calling on an "understudy" to take his place.

By way of contrast to his usual performances the Hungarian Band on the Casino Roof Garden will give the following selections during the coming week in the regulation orchestral manner, paying strict attention to time and inflection, and omitting the Mayan improvisation: March, Reiter, (new,) Strauss; Bohillege, (new,) Gillet; serenade, (new,) Pierne; waltz, Rossian, Fahrbach.

Tom Craven, the English author and comedian, comes to America next season under engagement to Patti Rosa. He will superintend the production of the new play, "Margery Daw," and assume one of the characters.

The Booth-Modjeska combination will begin its tour in Pittsburg on Sept. 30, reaching Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 7, and the Broadway Theatre, on Oct. 21. Here a season of eight weeks will be begun with a magnificent revival of "Hamlet," Modjeska appearing as Ophelia.

The "Brio-à-Brac" rehearsals have commenced at Tony Pastor's. The company is now complete and includes Charles R. Hawkins, Edward Harrigan, H. C. Stanley, Alfred Hampton, Frank W. Holland, H. C. Dietz, John P. Savage, Thomas Martio, Charles H. Phillips, Maude Giroux, Carrie Daniels, Hope Curtis, Lelia Holland, Vera Bedell, Caprice Van Lisse, Lottie Kendall, and Mary Stuart. Theodore Metz will be musical director and Mr. Eldridge stage manager.

The new farce comedy written by Will R. Wilson and Julius A. Lewis called "The Lion and the Lamb" will be produced at the Lyon Aug. 5. The cast contains some good people; it includes Charles Coote, R. F. Cotton, Tyrone Power, H. D. Blakemore, Sheridan Tupper, Charles Charters, Adolph Leetina, Harry Wilson, Harry Traders, Leonora Bradley, Effie Shannon, Gabrielle De Santi, Annie Adams, and Jessie West. Finley R. Hayes and Frank Howson have written the music.

WELL, THE PUBLIC SUFFERED.

A large double truck loaded with coke, belonging to the Consolidated Gas Company, lost a wheel while passing 1,213 Broadway at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. As the wheel rolled off the axle the truck swung around across the down track of the Broadway street car line. A crowd gathered at once, and one gentleman, who evidently knew his business, proposed to get a wagon jack from the Hoffman House stables, raise the truck, put on the wheel, and get it out of the way of the cars, which were already blockaded for at least ten blocks on three different lines.

At this policeman 2,204 of the Nineteenth Precinct stepped up and roughly ordered the gentleman to mind his own business, saying he would remove the truck. Then, with the help of several bystanders, he turned the truck over on the side, thus hopelessly blockading both up and down tracks and scattering about one hundred bushels of coke over the pavement. The policeman proceeded to tear the runaing gear of the truck to pieces, until he succeeded in getting it loose from the body of the vehicle at 11:40 o'clock. In the meantime the Broadway and the Broadway and University-place cars were blocked on the north from Twenty-ninth-street to Central Park and on the south to Canal-street. The Grand-Street and Forty-second-street Ferry Line was blocked from the west at the accident to the south on the north and to East Tenth-street on the south. The blockade lasted just one hour and ten minutes. It would not have lasted ten minutes if the truck had been jacked up.

NORTH CASTLE PROTESTS VIGOROUSLY.

The little farming hamlet of Armonk, in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, was shaken to its centre on Tuesday night by a domestic episode. Howard Ferris, a middle-aged man, a shoemaker by occupation, some time ago married a young woman. The result of this union was two children. The mother, tired of the monotony of rural life, left her husband and children, and is living somewhere in this city. He has since remained a grass widower, paying attention to his business and children.

A woman whose maiden name was Annis Lane, but who is better known as "Dutch Annie," also married a man some years ago, deserted him to elope with another named Morris Brown, and has one child. Brown tired of her and left her. Thus were left Howard Ferris with two children, but no wife, and Annis Lane with one child, but no husband. Each lonely Annie recently agreed that each was the other's affinity, and so they contracted to go to housekeeping together.

This so aroused the indignation of the townspeople that on Tuesday night they gave them a "skimmerton" with tin pans, tin horns, and bass drums as an accompaniment, and the small boy, who had been industriously gathering eggs and decayed vegetables, pelted the house with these obnoxious articles. The woman shook the town to its centre on Tuesday morning when she appeared on the streets with a shotgun and threatened to shoot the first man who came near her house. Ferris has not been seen since the night of the "skimmerton," and it is supposed he has gone to join his paramour.

HE DIDN'T SHOOT TO KILL.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED AT THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

A dishonest employe of W. L. Strong & Co., dealers in cotton and flannel goods at 75 Worth-street, created a good deal of excitement Tuesday forenoon at the Central National Bank, of which Mr. Strong is President. On Friday last, at one of the factories of the firm in New-Hampshire, a clerk, whose name Mr. Strong requested should not be made known on account of his long connection with the house and to save family disgrace, was discovered to have been meddling with the accounts. The agent in charge at first thought that simply blunders had been made, but cancelling the clerk's attention to it ascertained that there was a shortage. The clerk finally confessed to his wrongdoing. His stealings will not be more than $3,500.

The clerk, whose position was a minor one, did not appear on Saturday or Monday night came to New-York to see Mr. Strong. He went to the bank about noon, and entering the office of the President, which looks out on Broadway, asked that he be forgiven. Mr. Strong replied that he could not do that, as he had deceived him after being trusted for many years. The clerk, who is forty-five years old shed tears, and then finally exclaimed that he would take his life it Mr. Strong would not forgive and forget the crime. The men took out a revolver and repeated that he would kill himself. Mr. Strong replied that he was too much of a coward to do that. At the same time, thinking to scare the clerk by threatening his arrest, he went to the door and sent for a policeman.

The guilty man as he returned pointed the revolver upward by the side of his head, and taking good care that there was no danger of his brains coming out, pulled the trigger. The bullet embedded itself in the ceiling of the handsome office, while the clerk stood as though frightened at the explosion. Mr. Strong took the revolver away from the man just as all the bank employes were rushing in under the impression that some one was trying to shoot the President. They were soon quieted, however, and the policemen who arrived were sent back with the word that no injury had been done and that their services were not needed. Mr. Strong told the clerk who had made the "play" with his revolver to meet him at the store later in the day, and the operations of the bank went on as usual. At the second meeting the dishonest clerk made a complete confession to Mr. Strong of just what he had done. He went then sent home, and told to report at the factory to straighten out the accounts with the agent in charge and then to seek new employment.

The clerk has a family of five children. He has been employed by W. L. Strong & Co. for twenty years, and there was a tr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,828. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY, and commencement of the

BANKRUPT

Sale of George A. Hurd of Brooklyn.

With a stock worth 60s hundred thonsaod dollars bought at one-third value, perhaps you can imagine what we'll do; if you can't, just come aod see.

DRESS GOODS.

	B'klyn Price.	Oars.
Figured Wool Challies	25	12½c.
Donble-width Cream White Suitings	30	12½c.
All-wool Striped Albatross	35	18c.
All-wool Beach Flannels	50	23c.
All-wool Camel's Hair Serges	75	39c.
All-wool Beach Cloth—extra wide	65	34c.
Alpacas—all colors and black	85	49c.
Bordered Delaines—donble width	30	12½c.
54-inch Tailor Cloth—all wool	$1 25	49c.
Dooble-width Mohairs	25	9¾c.
Fancy Wool Checks	25	9¾c.
All-wool Tricots	50	19c.
Black Nun's Veiling	75	39c.
Black Camel's Hair Serges	75	39c.
Black Henriettes	75	39c.
Black Cashmeres	75	39c.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

	B'klyn Price.	Oars.
Velveteens	$1 00	39c.
Black and fancy Brocades	2 00	98c.
Fancy Brocades	6 00	$1 98
Silk Plushes—all colors	1 50	49c.
Silk Velvets—all colors	1 50	49c.
Silk Velvets—all colors	2 00	98c.
Silk Velvets—all colors	3 00	1 25
Silk Velvets—all colors	6 00	2 50
Colored Silk Satins	40	19c.
Colored Silk Satins	50	29c.
Plain Chiosa	60	29c.
All-silk Armures	1 00	39c.
Crepe de Chenes	1 00	39c.
Silk Foulards	85	37c.
Figured Indias	1 25	69c.

BLACK SILKS.

Gros Grains, Snraha, Rhadames, and Faille Francaise.

HALF BROOKLYN PRICES.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

Ginghams, Zephyrs, Lawns, Calicoes, and Sateens At Half Brooklyn Prices.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Persian Bands, bright and dull jet Passementeries, plain and fancy Silk Gimps, Moss and Feather Trimmings—and ornaments, both jet and fancy headed.

AT ONE-THIRD COST.

THE HURD STOCK OF LINENS

was an exceptionally fine one, well selected, and comprised of all the best manufactures.

Table Damasks.
Bleached and Unbleached.

B'klyn Price.	Oars.	B'klyn Price.	Oars.
40	29c.	85	59c.
80	38c.	$1 60	93c.
75	45c.		

Turkey Red Damasks.

B'klyn Price.	Oars.	B'klyn Price.	Oars.
35	19c.	60	35c.

Table Napkins and Doilies.

B'klyn Price.	Oars.	B'klyn Price.	Oars.
60	39c.	$2 00	$1 29
$1 00	65c.	2 25	1 45
1 50	98c.	3 00	1 98
		4 00	2 69

Dinner and Lunch Cloths.

B'klyn Price.	Oars.	B'klyn Price.	Oars.
98	65c.	$2 50	$1 48
$2 00	$1 25	3 25	1 98

Towels.

B'klyn Price.	Oars.	B'klyn Price.	Oars.
10	5c.	7	3½c.
17	9c.	9	5c.
22	12½c.	12	7c.
25	17c.	17	10c.
40	25c.	25	15c.

Towelings.

Turkey Red and Cardinal Table Covers.
One yard to four yards long.

B'klyn Price.	Oors.
50c. to	$4 50
250 to	$2 98

EMBROIDERIES.

Cambric, Swiss, and Nainsook—wide and narrow.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
5	2c.	35	19c.
14	8c.	50	25c.
20	12c.	$1 00	49c.
25	15c.	1 25	69c.
		2 00	98c.

Colored Embroideries.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
7	3c.	15	4c.
10	5c.	20	8c.

WHITE GOODS.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Plaid and Lace Lawns	15c.	9¾c.
Victoria Lawns—40-inch	15c.	8c.
Check Nainsoooks	15c.	10c.
India Linens	17c.	12½c.
Tarlatans	15c.	4¾c.
Crazy Cloths	13c.	7¾c.
Piques	22c.	12½c.
Dotted Swisses	35c.	19c.

HOSIERY.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Ladies' Balbriggans	25c.	11c.
Children's Fast Black	25c.	12½c.
Ladies' Fast Black	35c.	19c.
Ladies' Fancy Stripes	50c.	24c.
Ladies' Black Lisle	65c.	33c.
Ladies' Silk Hose	$1 00	59c.
Men's superfine Half Hose	24c.	11c.
Men's four-thread Lisle	50c.	27c.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Ladies' Swiss Rib Vests	25c.	12½c.
Ladies' Gauze Balbriggan	33c.	19c.
Ladies' fine Merino	60c.	37c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Lisle	69c.	39c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Silk	$1 00	63c.
Ladies' Wash Poplin Skirts	85c.	47c.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHING
includes a line of
Earl & Wilson's Collars and Cuffs.
We will sell
The Collars at 15c.; never sold under 20c.
The Cuffs at 25c.; never sold under 40c.
All sizes of each.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF
French Percale Shirts.
Monarch Brand—cuffs and 2 collars to each—
790 Brooklyn Price $1 59

Dress Shirts.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
59c.	32c.	$1 00	69c.
75c.	49c.		

	B'klyn Price.	Oors.
Night Shirts	85c.	53c.
Outing Shirts	$1 25	59c.
Scarlet Medicated Shirts and Drawers	1 25	69c.
Scotch Gray Shirts and Drawers	90c.	59c.
Silk Scarfs	50c.	25c.
Silk Scarfs	25c.	12½c.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK
includes a lot of Patent Medicines,
such as
Hood's and Ayer's Sarsaparillas, Warner's Safe Cure, Mattins, Beef, Iron, and Wine, Horsford's Phosphate, Brown's Ginger, and a score of others.
ALSO,
Colgate's, Oakley's, and Atkinson's Perfumes; Toilet Waters, Soaps, and Dentifrices; Pear's Soap; Razors and Shoe Polishes, Hair Brushes, Whisk Brooms, and Trunk and Shawl Straps.
all of which will be sold
AT HALF BROOKLYN PRICES.

CORP. TANNER'S METHODS

ONE INSTANCE OF HIS "GENEROUS" POLICY.

HOW SENATOR MANDERSON'S PENSION WAS RERATED—A HINT TO SECRETARY NOBLE'S COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Noble's committee to investigate the manner in which pensions have been rerated nnder Corp. Tanner will find some interesting material when it takes up the papers in the case of Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska. It will not find, however, any formal or informal application for a rerating put on file by the Senator, or by anybody in his behalf. So far as the record shows, Mr. Mandersun's increased pension and its accompanying check for arrears came to him as a gratuity in every sense of the word.

According to the records Mr. Manderson was wounded at Lovejoy's Station on Sept. 2, 1864, the ball entering in the back on the left of the spinous process of the eighth dorsal vertebra. He resigned on March 17, 1865, and applied for a pension on the 13th of the following July. Favorable action was taken on his application on Nov. 2, 1865, the rate being fixed at "one-half," which was in Mr. Mandersun's case $15 a month, and the pension dating back to March 17, 1865. The surgeon's certificate on which the pension was granted was made at Canton, Ohio, which was then Mr. Manderson's home, on Sept. 18, 1865, and contained the following statement:

"On the occurrence of congestion in the spinal cord, as has been the case during attacks of periodic fever since the closure of the wound, these symptome increase to threatened paralysis. As the history of the case shows, a missile, probably a conical ball, entered ths back at the point of the cicatrix, and has not been found. There are indications that it is lodged in the substance of the spinal column and is slowly gravitating downward, as the sense of weight and pain inclines in that direction. It is my jndgment that any persistent effort at mannal labor, except snch as may be performed with little physical exertion, would be hazardous to the safety of the voluntary nervous distriuction below the original wound."

This was signed by Lorenzo M. Whiting ae examiniug surgeon. It appears to be the strongest evidence of injnry, actnal and perspective, furnished by the applicant. It does not appear that threatened paralysis or mishap to the "voluntary nervous distribution" ever came. Mr. Manderson was examined again at Omaha on Oct. 7, 1873, and again rated at one-half. His next examination was also at Omaha on Sept. 18, 1875, when the usual rating was made. On this occasion the examining surgeons stated the natnre of Mr. Manderson's wound and added that the pensioner alleged "weakness of spine, pain in right hip region, a feeling in right leg of failure of muscular power on walking or any exertion." Two years latsr, on Sept. 7, 1877, the Senator was examined once more, and after the usual statement of his injury, the certificate of the examiners sets forth that Mr. Mauderson alleges "weakness of the back; exercise and lying on the back causes hackache and heaviness of the limbs, particularly of the right leg, in which there is weakness and failnre of muscular strength." As before, the pension was rated one-half.

This was the last time Senator Mandarson was examiued, and from 1865 uutil now there has been no allegation of any increase of disabilities or that the pension he received was not all that he should have. The next record in the Manderson case hears date June 3, 1889, and is in the shape of a "slip call," asking that the papers in the case of S. F. Manderson be sent to the desk of George B. Squires. Squires was then the confidential clerk of Corp. Tanner, and his name has since become quite familiar to newspaper readers. The "slip call" was signed by Squires. That it was promptly responded to is evident from the next docnment put on file, which is as follows:

BOARD OF REVIEW, }
June 6, 1889—11:45 A. M. }

The Hon. James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions:

SIR: I have carefully examined the papers in this case and find that this officer's resignation was accepted because of a gnnshot wound received Sept. 2, 1864. The ball entered on the right spinous process of the eighth dorsal vertebra, injuring the vinous and transverse of this vertebra and diverging downward, passing under the transverse process of the ninth dorsal vertebra and lodging in the muscles. It appears that the wonnd opened several times before discharge, rendering the officer totally unfit to perform duty. The several examinations show clearly that the same conditions have continued to exist since discharge, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that there was manifest injnstice in rating this officer at one-half for $15. The disability described fully entitled him to a total rating of $30 from discharge. Very respectfully,

J. E. CARPENTER,
Acting Medical Referee.

Carpenter apparently forgot to mention in this communication that there had been no examination of the case since 1877. The document is indorsed "Aproved, James Tanner, Commissioner," the words "Approved" and "Commiesioner" being apparently in the handwriting of Squires. Other indorsements show that the papers were submitted to the Board of Review June 5, 1889, approved by that board the next day, and signed by Charles McMillan June 7, and the certificate was issned June 8. Within five days after Squires called the matter up the whole business was settled, and Senator Mandsrson became entitled to over $4,000 back pay and a claim against the Treasnry for $30 a month dnring his life, after having been the recipient of $15 a month for twenty-four years.

As already stated, there has never been a complaint by Mr. Manderson that the Government was dealing nnjustly by him. In all the medical examinations the only proof of the extent of his injnries is the claimant's own declarations, except when Dr. Whiting in 1865 suggested danger to the "volnntary nervons distribntion below the original wonnd." It will be a genuine surprise to those who have known Mr. Manderson as an active and industrions member of the United States Senate if they ever hear that he is such a physical wreck as a pension of $30 a month would seem to the uninitiated to imply. Certainly no man in the Senate has presented the appearance of greater health and phyeical strength orgiven better evidence that he was not suffering from paralysis or any disturbance of the "volnntary nervons distribution." It is not recalled that he has shown any weakness in the rigbt or left limb, any lameness, or any halting in his gait, while he has been able to enjoy the pleasurs of the social dance. But in justice to the Senator it must be repeated that there is no evidence on file to show that he really asked for the handsome rerating he has received at the hands of the "generous" Commissioner of Pensions.

* * *

The alleged purpose of Representative Brower of North Carolina to run as a candidate for Speaker of the next House, hacked by a "combine" of Southern Repnblican members, has brought down upon his head the wrath of the Administration organs, and some very unkind things have been said of Mr. Brower because he voted for the Mills Tariff hill last year. These criticisms have attracted the attention of a prominent North Carolina Repnblican, who took an active part in the last campaign in his State, and who knows something of the history of the contest in Brower's district. "It is rather shenrd," said this Republican to-day, "for these people to criticise Brower's course on the Mills hill at this time, for the National Congressional Committee, through Gen. Goff, its Chairman, indorsed his vote on that hill last Summer. When the Republican Executive Committee of the Fifth North Carolina District met for the purpose of revoking Brower's nomination Goff wrote a letter to the committee forbidding their interference in the matter, and nrging them to lend their earnest snpport to Brower's candidacy. The National Executive Committee afterward sent funds to aid in electing him; and the men who composed the Republican State ticket insisted that every member of the party should vote for him. In fine, after Brower had voted for the Mills hill, the party organization in all its branches indersed him as a genuine Republican, and vigorously applied the party whip and the party purse in his behalf. Hence, when those people coolly remark that the impression does not prevail in Administration circles that Mr. Harrison was elected to please those who voted for the 'dark-lantern-free-trade monetrosity,' they should be reminded that Goff and Quay are, by necessary implication, as guilty as Brower himself; that they and their associates are accessories after the fact in Brower's 'treason.' The denunciation of Brower's course by people who furnished money and influence to force North Carolina Republicans to swallow him as a candidate against their will amounts almost to insincerity."

* * *

For some unknown reason Secretary of the Interior Noble appears to he annoyed that the pnblic has learnsd of his investigation of the military record of Indian Commissioner Thomas J. Morgan. He has taken the trouble to send out a statement to-day denying that he has appointed a "commission" to examine the records at the War Department, and adding his convlction that Col. Morgan is a man of integrity and will make an exceptionally good Indian Commissioner. The Secretary is carefnl, however, not to deny that he has had the records cuvering Col. Morgan's connection with the Corbin and his own courts-martial, together with the evidence taken at thetrials, examined by an employé of the Interior Department, and that it was not intended the public should know he had done so. On the contrary, he admits that he sent his private secretary to make such an examination and report to him. Mr. Noble is, of course, entitled to his opinion that Col. Morgan will make an exceptionally good Indian Commissioner, but the fact remains that he has felt it to be necessary to look into Col. Morgan's record, just as he has been compelled to order an investigation of the Pension Office. It would seem as if Secretary Noble could, with considerable justice, complain to the President for sending him subordinate officers whose appointment has made life a burden to him.

* * *

The Driggs-Schroeder Gun and Ammnnition Company of Washington has been awarded a contract for ono of its six-pounder guns for the army at $2,200, and 500 rounds of ammunition at $1,600. This is a rapid-fire gun, which is claimed to be much superior to other weapons in rapidity of fire and other particulars. Two bids have been received for finishing and assembling twelve-inch breech-loading rifled mortars. The Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I., bid $3,725 each, and the South Boston Iron Works $4,500 each.

* * *

In response to his telegram of Tnesday respecting the case of Mrs. Heron, reported to he under sentence of death in Corea for preaching the doctrines of Christianity, the Hon. W. F. Wharton, Acting Secrstary of State, this morning received the following cahlegram from Minister Dinsmore:

SEOUL, Corea, July 24.

Wharton, Washington, D. C.:

Report concerning Mrs. Heron wholly without foundation. DINSMORE.

* * *

The Treasury Department has acqniesced in the opinion of the Attorney General that Chinese can pass through United States territory in transit to foreign ports, and the practice of ths department, which has been exactly the reverse, will he modified accordingly. Instructions were to-day sant to the Collector at New-Orleans to permit the landing of the Chinese who recently arrived there on their way to China.

* * *

The Postmaster General appointed the following fonrth-class Postmasters to-day:

New-York.—Isaac Potter, Ellenburg; Homer Brooks, Irona, both of Clinton County. S. A. Fitch, North Brookfield, Madison County. D. T. Ven Wagoer, Obioville; E. R. Mathews, West Shokan, both of Ulster County. C. M. Lane, Pleasantville. A. M. Clark, Yorktown Heights, (late Underhill,) both of Westchester County. J. C. Thayer, Thayer's Corners, Franklin County.

Rhode Island.—Oscar A. Tobey, Greenville.

New-Jersey.—T. F. Hunt, Huntsburg.

New-Hampshire.—W. G. Lang, Candia.

Maine.—C. O. Holt, Canton.

Maryland.—Louis Lamborn, Still Pond.

Virginia.—Alfred Ward, Belle Haven. P. B. Hancock, Keswick; Alice M. Lyttle, Hoffman's Woarf; H. J. Wale, Louis; Sarah A. Pittman, Mount Olive.

Pennsylvania.—H. B. Hoffman, Beartown; Adam Geist, Bineball; Mrs. J. Clark, Buffington; Edwin Musser, Lincoln; J. W. Helm, New-Providence; H. K. Hersher, Rawlinsville.

MATCHES AT SEA GIRT.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—The first match with rifles at the State range is the Governor's champion marksman's match for a badge presented by Gov. Green. It will be awarded the soldier making the best score in this match for the season. The first contest took place on Monday, and the other matches will be shot on July 27, 29, and 31, and Aug. 7, 10, 12, 17, 20, and 24. The match is open to all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of New-Jersey except the inspectors and ex-inspectors. The targets will be 200 and 500 yards distant, and each man is allowed five shots at each distance.

Another match is open only to the men excluded from the first, and the prize will be the Governor's championship badge. The person winning it must make a score exceeding 40 ont of a possible 50. This match will take place on the same days as the first.

A third match is open to all members of teams entering the inter-State and United States Army military match. The prize will be a Remington rifle, presented by Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker. The first competition will take place Aug. 16 to 30, excepting Sundays.

A fourth match, for a Winchester rifle, presented by the officers of the department, open to all enlisted men in the National Guard of the State, will take place on Sept. 2, 3, and 4.

KING KALAKAUA GOING TO PARIS.

CHICAGO, July 25.—J. L. Waterhouse, Jr., one of the wealthy merchants of Honolnin and a member of the Privy Council, arrived in this city last night. He says the stories regarding the low state of the King's finances are extremely exaggerated. "King Kalakua intends to start for the Paris Exposition in a few weeks," said he. "He possessed money enongh to sail some weeks ago, but he decided to wait a few months and take a larger amount with him. His income is about $50,000 a year besides the Crown lands. Of the large debt contracted at the time of the trouble he has paid over 40 per cent. Now he does not owe over $120,000. The islands were never in better shape than to-day. The planters expected to receive 5 cents a ponnd for sugar this year, and they are getting 7 cents now."

PROF. LIBBY'S CRUISE.

BOSTON, July 25.—The schooner Grampus, belonging to the United States Fish Commission, has been placed at the disposal of Prof. Libby of Princeton to engage in Government work in connection with the examination of meteorological phenomena in the waters off the coast. For the present the schooner will be employed between the eastern end of Nantucket and Montank Point, and from these boundaries she will run ont to sea until the northern border of the Gulf Stream is reached. In the daytime she will carry a large black ball and at night three vertical white lights on the foremast.

CRIMINAL PARTISANSHIP.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 25.—Henry Hnnter, who has just been superseded as Postmaster of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, writes to the Newburg *Journal* that he has two letters from Congressman Stivers in which the latter states that he has been advised by the Post Office Department that Hunter had resigned the Postmastership, and has been asked to recommend his successor. Mr. Hnnter says he has written to Mr. Stivers that any paper filed at Washington or elsewhere purporting to be his resignation is a forgery, and that he has sent an affidavit to the same effect to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

MONUMENT TO GEN. RENO.

FREDERICK, Md., July 25.—The monument to be erected on South Mountain to mark the spot where Gen. Reno fell has been completed and will shortly be erected. Ex-Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania and the committee in charge of the movement will meet at Sharpsburg in a few days to complete arrangements.

BIG COFFEE STEAL.

DOWN-TOWN FIRMS ROBBED OF ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

There's a big coffee leak down town, and Detectives Sheldon, Heard, and Wingarten of Inspector Byrne's bureau have arrested three men, and have a fair chance of knowing where 30,000 ponnds of it went. It came about in this way: Banks & Co. of 111 Wall-street discovered a shrinkage in their stock of fifteen tons, and Mr. H. W. Banks went to Police Headquarters. The detectives were detailed on the case and watched Banks & Co.'s place. Wednesday morning William O'Neil, a junkman of 658 Water-street, came and went away with several bags of coffee three times, and he put them on a trunk at Front and Wall streets. Afterward he visited three more coffee houses—Walt, Creighton & Morrison, 87 Wall-street; McDonnell & Sprague, 107 Wall-street, and W. H. Bennett, 101 Wall-street, and from each carried away coffee in bags, put it on the truck and then drove to his home, where the coffee was unloaded.

Yesterday morning the detectives watched until Banks & Co.'s porter, James Byrne of 57 Fulton-street, came out and gave a signal which brought O'Neill and John Connell of Bridgeport, who carried out twelve bags of coffee and put them on a truck in Front-street. Byrne was arrested by one detective, while the others arrested O'Neil and Connell as they were about to drive away. O'Neil said he dealt in sweepings and bought the coffee as such from Byrne, but Byrne hastened to confess that O'Neil knew that for a long time he had bought stolen coffee from him, and Connell admitted that when O'Neil hired him to help him he knew that he was to work for a thief. Banks & Co.'s loss amounts to about $8,000, and Walt, Creighton & Morrison, McDonnell & Sprague, and W. H. Bennett are having stock taken to discover how much of it has been stolen. None of their employes have been arrested. The prisoners were remanded at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

BURGLARS FRIGHTENED OFF.

MR. BROKAW'S SHOUTS SAVE HIMSELF AND NEIGHBORS FROM LOSS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—The quiet of Elberon was disturbed at 4 o'clock this morning. William V. Brokaw of the firm of Brokaw Brothers of New-York owns and occnpies a handeome cottage at the corner of Ocean-avenue and Adams-street. He was awakened by a noise in his room, and upon opening his eyes discovered a masked burglar examining the bric-à-brac on the mantel at the foot of his bed.

"Who is there?" shouted the cottager. Without answering this question the burglar made his exit through the window, dropping twenty feet to the ground. Mr. Brokaw's lusty calls for help soon brought to his aid the employes and occupants of the neighboring cottages. An investigation resulted in showing that the burglar had climbed up the porch to the second story and entered by the window of the room Mr. Brokaw was sleeping in.

The cottages of Mrs. Richard Arnold and Robert Barbour were also entered, but the burglars were alarmed by the cries of Mr. Brokaw for help and made a hasty retreat. Strange to say, a party of colored men who were working in the rear of Mr. Brokaw's cottage say they did not see the burglar enter, but admit they saw them making their escape, but made no attempt to capture them. Mr. Brokaw's timely call saved the cottagers from serious loss.

The regular police force here consists of one policeman between West End and Elberon. His patrol is a mile and three-quarters long and he has 150 cottages to protect.

GAS COMPANIES AT WAR.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 25.—The contest between the rival gas companies of this city—the Metropolitan and Elizabethtown—assumed a new phase to-day. The City Council last night rsfused the new, or Metropolitan, Company permission to open 500 feet of the streets daily in order to lay its main. The company has been restricted to 300 feet. The old corporation also presented a remonstrance against the Metropolitan Company, alleging it to be a humbug. The remonstrance was referred to the Law Committee of the board, with instruction to report Aug. 1.

Early this morning Attorney Lindabury, representing the old company, served notice on the Street Commissioner that he must stop the laying of pipes by the new company or the city would be held responsible. The Commissioner ordered the workmen in the employ of the Metropolitan Company to cease operations. That company's lawyers were also on hand and protested against this, but the Commissioner was firm, and the 120 men had to quit. The attorney for the Metropolitan Company then started for Newark to get an order from the Vice Chancellor restraining the Street Commissioner from interfering. This was the situation at night, and fresh developments are promised for to-morrow.

ANOTHER COMET DISCOVERED.

BOSTON, July 25.—A cable message received to-day from the European Union of Astronomers announces the discovery of a bright comet in the southern heavens by Prof. Davidson of Queensland on July 21. A position scored there the following night as follows: July 22, 961, Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 12 hours 16 minutes 9 seconds; declination south, 32 degrees 29 seconds. It has a motion northward of nearly 3 degrees a day.

This cannot be the comet which was reported yesterday as being Barnard's comet as seen from Sydney, N. S. W. The comet discovered by Prof. W. B. Brooks of Geneva, N. Y., has been observed at Lick and at Cambridge. A rough orbit, computed by Prof. S. C. Coandler, indicates that it is probably a comet of short period, passing perihelion in August. It will not become at all bright.

STOVE WORKS MOVING WEST.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The members of the Rathbone & Sard Stove Works of Albany, N. Y., who were in Joliet, Ill., yesterday, looking over the ground for a site for their Albany plant, which they propose to move West, have returned to this city.

Mr. Grange Serd, the Albany member of the firm, to-day said that he was very much pleased with the site shown him by the business men of Joliet, but that his firm had not yet come to any conclusion as to what place would be selected, as several other cities are still to be visited and the matter of freight rates and such other matters are to be looked into.

He stated that no doubt a conclusion would be reached in about two weeks' time, when building operations would at once commence.

TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—In view of the probable visit of President Harrison to this city, the Executive Council has appointed a committee to make arrangements for a fitting reception. It is not known definitely just when the Presidential party may be expected.

Gov. Ames will this afternoon write to Deer Park tendering President Harrison the hospitalities of the State. The reply to this is expected to furnish definite information as to the time and also the length of the President's stay in Boston.

The committee has already engaged rooms in the name of the State at the Vendome, and the President will be received as on the visit of Mr. Cleveland in 1886. The Presidential salute will be fired, a yalry escort will be given him, and a reception will be held if the time permits.

NEW-HAVEN TOWN ACCOUNTS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 25.—Disclosures in the New-Haven town accounts show that an indebtedness of $115,000 was not recorded in the books, and an error has been discovered in Town Agent Reynolds's report for 1888, by which the school district taxes were placed at $50,000 less than the actual amount. There is a strong impression that these omissions in the records may have been made intentionally by the anti-consolidationists for the purpose of conveying the idea that the town and school governments were being so economically conducted that consolidation, then being agitated, was undesirable. The economy of the three local governments was not favorably shown that the project of consolidation was defeated.

A NEW GERMAN CLUB.

ALBANY, July 25.—The Old Homestead Club, formed for social, mntual benefit, benevolent, musical, dramatic, artistic, and lawful sporting purposes, has been incorporated. The headquarters are to be in New-York, and the Trustees are: Gnstav Hanft, John Hanft, Herman Eding, Eugene Hapfauf, Ferdinend Kiefer, Otto Heppenheimer, Robert Steel, Philip Stauffer, Henry Schiffer, Henry Weigant, Oberlee A. Stadler, John A. Morschhauser, August Strassburg, Marcus Otterburg, Charles Rieger, William S. Andrews, George Ott, John G. Grilig, and Frederick Opperman, Jr.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD

LABOUCHÈRE THINKS IT CAN BE REDUCED.

DEBATE ON THE ROYAL GRANTS BILL IN THE HOUSE—GLADSTONE SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT DEMANDS.

LONDON, July 25.—The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Royal Grants, recommending that the sum of £9,000 be added to the quarterly allowance of the Prince of Wales and maintaining the right of the Queen to ask Parliament to make further provision for her grandchildren was called up in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, was questioned as to the amount of the Queen's savings. He declined to answer the question and moved that the report of the committee be adopted. He contended that the principles on which the Government was acting had been determined by the compact between the Crown and the people. It was not the duty of the sovereign to provide for the members of the royal family. No Minister of the Crown during the Queen's reign had ever ventured such a suggestion. When the settlement was made upon the Prince of Wales it was never contemplated that the Prince would be called upon to provide for his family out of his income. The Government could not believe that any important section of the people grudged royalty the moderate provision necessary to maintain its dignity. If they examined the systems of other civilized countries they would find that the English system was the most economical, giving lovalnable stability, while obtaining its respect of all English-speaking peoples.

Mr. Labouchère moved the adoption of his substitute for the committee's report, declaring that the sums given the royal family are already amply sufficient, and that if further supplies are needed they ought to be provided through retrenchment in the expenses of the royal household, and not by fresh demands upon the taxpayers. He ridiculed Mr. Smith's assertion of economy in the English system, calling attention to the fact that the President of the United States receives only $50,000 annually, the Queen and her family receive $3,500,000. He said the time had come to deal finally with grants to royalty. The supporters of the amendment were determined to oppose further grants to junior members of the royal family. He denied that the Queen had any sort of title to the crown lands. If there was talk about a bargain his advice to the crown would be, take the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall altogether and maintain your family and household.

Lord Randolph Churchill—We should get the worst of the bargain.

Mr. Labouchère—No; the bargain would be a good one.

Continuing, Mr. Labouchère said that the Government admitted the large savings of the Queen from the civil list. Doubtless these savings were well invested. Even if the Queen had given various sums to her children, enough was left to provide for the others. The extreme limit of the nation's financial support to the children of the sovereign. It was impossible for the country to submit to the burden of an indefinite number of grandchildren. He did not complain of Mr. Gladstone supporting the grants. The Liberals understood Mr. Gladstone's peculiar and exceptional position and were not surprised at his action.

Mr. Labouchère proceeded to explain how a reduction of the Queen's household would produce the sum necessary to provide for junior royalties. If the useless offices of Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, Master of the Buckhounds, eight lords in waiting, eight grooms in waiting, four equerries, and a number of others were abolished, an ample sum would be left for the purpose mentioned. There were gentlemen who would be glad to do what work these offices entailed for nothing—Mr. Chamberlain, for instance. [Laughter.] He trusted that the House, having regard for the growing sense of the people that these grants ought not to be tolerated, would support the amendment.

Mr. Samuel Storey, a member for Sunderland, a Radical, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone briefly said he was averse to all measures of economy that impaired the dignity and splendor of the Crown. Therefore he supported the Government. He rejoiced that an occasion was given him to testify in his old age that he did not forget the services he had borne for many years in connection with his office as representative of the Crown.

Mr. John Morley attributed the fever that had been excited by the question of the royal grants to the Government's want of frankness. Their original proposals were stupefying, and they had withdrawn from an impossible and impracticable position in agreeing to a grant of £36,000 in order to prevent a malevolent friction between Parliament and the Crown. He feared that he strained the pledge given by him to his electors, but he did so on the understanding that no opening would be left for future claims. Moreover, he was anxious to avoid parting company with a leader to whom he was bound by ties of gratitude and esteem. The extravagant grants of former reigns furnished no excuse for a repetition of them now. He could not support Mr. Labouchère, because that gentleman implied that the message from the Queen ought never to have been presented, and he (Morley) desired to uphold the good forms and traditions of Parliament, but on Monday he would move an amendment raising the whole question in the broadest possible form.

Sir John Gorst, defending the Government, he contended that there was no actual difference between the original and the present proposals. He complained of the waste of time involved in Mr. Morley's mode of procedure.

Mr. Bradlaugh adjourned the debate.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 25.—The Parnell Commission entered upon its long recess to-day. When the court met this morning Mr. Hardcastle, an accountant, was called to the witness stand. He stated that the books of the Land League which had been produced before the commission covered the whole period of the League's existence. He could not say that £75,000, which was unaccounted for owing to the absence of the books of the Ladies' League, had been misappropriated.

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the *Times*, in reply to a question by Mr. Sexton, said he could not tell within £10,000 the amount the *Times* had paid to witnesses. The sum, however, was very large.

This concluded the taking of evidence. Mr. Sexton, in replying to a question by Presiding Justice Hannen, stated that he could not sum up the case in behalf of the Parnellites until he had consulted with his colleagues. Sir Henry James, of counsel for the *Times*, stated that he was not in a position yet to reply to the whole case.

Presiding Justice Hannen informed Mr. Sexton that further evidence would be called if the commission considered it necessary, but the reasons therefor must be exceptional. The court then adjourned until Oct. 24.

Presiding Justice Hannen ordered that Mr. Thomas Condon and Mr. John O'Connor, members of the House of Commons, who, while serving sentences in Ireland for offenses under the Crimes act, were brought to London to testify before the Parnell commission, complete the remainder of their terms in a London prison.

GLADSTONE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

LONDON, July 25.—This was the golden wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The Queen telegraphed a congratulatory message to the distinguished couple, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family sent letters to them. The Prince of Wales also sent a gold inkstand to Mr. Gladstone. A number of Liberal ladies presented a portrait of Mr. Gladstone with his grandson. The portrait was painted by Millais. A large number of other presents were received.

Mr. Gladstone rose early and attended morning service. The family took breakfast together at the James-street residence of Mr. Gladstone. There was an immense number of callers during the day. Among those who called were Mr. John Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and the Earl of Aberdeen and other Liberal peers.

The King of the Belgians telegraphed congratulations to Mr. Gladstone. All the Liberal clubs and associations in the kingdom, and many Unionist bodies as well, sent addresses. The callers included the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Hartington, and all the leading Liberal members of Parliament. A large number of handsome and costly presents were received. Irish admirers sent an albnm, symbolic of Mr. Gladstone's political achievements. The members of the family will build a new portico to the Hnwarden residence. Mr. Stuart Rendel, member of Parliament, gave a dinner party this evening to the Gladstone family. A reception to personal friends followed.

OUR CRICKETERS ABROAD.

LONDON, July 25.—The Philadelphia cricketers played to-day against the Gentlemen of Kent. The visitors went first to the wickets and made a total score of 177 for their first inning. The wicket was slow, and the play was rather uninteresting. The Gentlemen of Kent had made 89 runs, with 5 wickets down, when the game was called. Of the Americans, Patterson, Clarke, and Newhall distinguished themselves by excellent playing. The score of the Americans follows:

Patterson	39	R. Brown	0
Clarke	28	Etting	19
Newhall (not out)	61	Thomson	5
Morgan	1	Bailey	10
Stower	18	H. Brown	0
Scott	10	Extras	10
Total			177

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 25.—The project of forming a syndicate of paper manufacturers here has been abandoned.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a mass meeting at Salisbury to-day. He assailed the Radicals for their opposition to the royal grants, and said he had watched the controversy with a feeling of disgust. Referring to the new Tenants' Defense League, he said the law would be found equal to coping with the league if it interfered with the law. He declared that Mr. Gladstone's speeches were the real origin of "Parnellism and Crime."

Douglas Robinson of Jordanville, N. Y., has sent to the Marchioness of Dufferin $500 for the fund to supply female physicians for the women of India.

Advices from Crete are that the revolt is spreading. Risings are threatened at Sphakia, Retimo, Milata, and Sidera.

BERLIN, July 25.—Father Delles, a Catholic, and a member of the Protester Party, has been elected a member of the German Reichstag for Metz, to take the place of Herr Antoine, who relinquished his seat and retnrned to France.

The trial of the strikers arrested at Breslau has

the press and among citizens. I think I am not mistaken in saying that the controversy over the site prevented the progress of the movement." Mr. Cornell thought the Mayor should appoint three of the committees, and that the fourth committee should be appointed by the other three. The responsibility would then be representative instead of a concentrated responsibility upon the Mayor.

Mayor Grant said that he had thought of this very point, and he decided that the committees should be made up from names suggested by representatives of various trades and professions.

Mr. Cornell continued that there was a great preliminary work to be done. From five to ten millions of dollars has to be provided for from the people, with possibly the aid of the State or National Government. It would be days and months before a site would be selected. The necessity of procuring funds for a creditable exposition was the first thought. The question of site would probably be one of fierce controversy, and should be approached with care. It was not necessary to appoint the committees right off. Mr. Cornell moved that the appointment of the Committee on Site be postponed until another meeting.

Roswell P. Flower remarked that he was one of 290 merchants who believed the best way was to organize at once. "I believe," he said, "that the Mayor of the city is competent to pick out from merchants twenty-five men who cannot be bettered to select a certain man's lots. [Laughter.] When business men do agree to go ahead they should do it from the word go." Mr. Flower said he had come 300 miles to attend the meeting. He did not want the Committee on Site appointed at the meeting, but he did want it in the hands of some one to look after. A committee could be found who would not be subservient to real estate men.

Ex-Gov. Cornell's amendment was lost. The meeting then adopted the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith providing for the appointment of committees on constitution, finance, legislation, and site and buildings.

Controller Myers's resolutions, as amended, were then adopted, and the meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce took hold of the world's fair project yesterday with a firm hand and gave a great impetus to the preparations for it and public interest in it. The call for a special meeting to consider the idea brought a crowd that was three times as big as had been expected owing to the absence of so many members from the city. Some of those who attended were Senator William H. Robertson, Richard T. Wilson, W. H. T. Hughes, Benjamin H. Field, John Sloane, W. L. Strong, Henry F. St. John, W. H. Webb, R. W. Cannon, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles A. Peabody, Charles H. Marshall, Charles Lanier, Charles H. Parkhurst, Frederick P. Olcott, Henry R. Flint, Joseph Park, J. Seaver Page, John D. Jones, James Talcott, Solon Humphreys, W. R. Kendall, A. R. Whitney, Charles M. Fry, A. G. Cheney, J. Edward Simmons, Clinton B. Fisk, Constant A. Cammann, Isidor Straus, John F. Plummer, Charles A. Schieren, Richard Butler, and W. H. Lyon.

President Charles S. Smith called the meeting to order. Secretary Wilson read the call, and then J. Edward Simmons read the following statement and resolutions, which had been prepared by Controller Myers and Mr. Bliss:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York is of the opinion that it is fitting that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent by Columbus should be commemorated by an international exposition, which shall be worthy of the position and dignity of the United States.

"Since the Philadelphia Exposition the industrial, agricultural, and artistic progress and resources of this country have not been shown to the world. Neither believes that our exhibits in the international expositions abroad, with few notable exceptions, have not fairly represented the Nation.

"They believe, also, that the deliberate judgment of the people of this country will decide that the position and advantages of the city of New-York render it desirable that it should be chosen as the place for such exposition.

"This Chamber believes that the indispensable condition necessary to insure for the proposed exposition a great national and international success is that the project should be managed in a manner commencement freed from pecuniary apprehension and embarrassment and enabled to devote their time and energies to the important demands which will be made upon them.

"They furthermore believe that the Federal Government, the State of New-York, and the city of New-York should furnish all the required money, with the exception of such as may be raised as incident to a preliminary organization. That the various States of the Union should only be asked to furnish their own headquarters or such other exclusive accommodations as their may require.

"The Chamber recognizes with pleasure the action of the Mayor of this city in calling a meeting of representative citizens to consider the advisability of holding an international exposition in New-York in 1892, and they will be glad to co-operate with the municipal authorities and the leading organizations of the city in promoting the success of the proposed exposition.

"The Chamber desires also to emphasize the importance of prompt official recognition of the proposed exposition on the part of the Government of the United States and of the State and city of New-York; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of sixty be appointed by the Chair, of which fifteen members shall constitute a quorum, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the national, State, and city authorities and make such preliminary arrangements as may be deemed by them desirable to secure the object in view.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Chamber be appointed as Chairman of said committee."

Clarence W. Bowen seconded the resolutions, and in doing so told the meeting what he knew of Spain's feeling in the matter. He said that six years ago he was in Spain and had talked with many prominent people there on the matter of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of Columbus's discovery. He had talked with the Duke of Veragcela, the personal representative of the family of Columbus, and the Duke was enthusiastic about it. He was anxious that Spain should appropriately commemorate the great event. Castelar, the statesman, and Señor Reano, late Minister of Industry, were in favor of the scheme. The Portuguese as well as Spain were deeply interested in commemorating the triumph of Columbus, said Mr. Bowen. There was talk over there at that time of having ships start from the ports from which the discoverer sailed and, meeting with vessels from other nations, give a grand display in American waters. Mr. Bowen said that the celebration had been growing in Spain since then. Italy had appropriated a large sum of money as a prize for a history of Columbus, and Spain had appropriated a larger sum for a similar production.

The Chamber adopted the resolutions with a unanimous "Aye." Then President Smith announced the names of the committee of sixty as follows:

C. N. Bliss, Grover Cleveland, Levi P. Morton, John Bigelow, William M. Evarts, Carl Schurz, Samuel D. Babcock, Chauncey M. Depew, William Steinway, Hamilton Fish, Wayne MacVeagh, Frederick Mayan, John T. Agnew, Morris K. Jesup, James M. Constable, Frederick P. Olcott, Henry R. Hyde, Samuel Sloan, Richard A. McCurdy, Charles R. Flint, Jesse Seligman, Percy R. Pyne, John D. Rockefeller, E. H. Perkins, Jr., Alexander E. Orr, John Claflin, J. Edward Simmons, Francis B. Thurber, Eugene Kelly, John F. Plummer, John D. Crimmins, Alfred R. Whitney, John H. Inman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. Lanman Bull, W. L. Strong, Abram S. Hewitt, A. A. Low, Francis H. Leggett, George F. Baker, Isaac N. Seligman, Istan Ives, Veroon H. Brown, Erastus Wimon, William P. Clyde, Charles L. Tiffany, A. D. Juilliard, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac Iokelheimer, Edward H. Ammidown, Aosrew D. Parker, Andrew Carnegie, Orlando B. Potter, Elliott F. Shepard, James S. T. Stranahan, James R. Plum, John D. Jones, Cyrus W. Field, Charles M. Fry, Clarence W. Bowen.

After the meeting adjourned President Smith and other members of the Chamber went to the Mayor's meeting.

QUESTION OF FINANCES.

Mr. Louis Windmüller, a well-known and public-spirited citizen, submits the following suggestions:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A world's fair to commemorate in 1892 the discovery of America is timely and practicable. The most difficult question is, how to raise the money.

The centennial of 1876 in Philadelphia cost over $10,000,000. State and city contributed $2,500,000, $2,500,000 were raised by sale of stock, and the income of the exposition was nearly $9,000,000. The United States Government loaned $1,500,000, which have been repaid.

We will have to depend mainly upon ourselves. Our State and city, our merchants and railroads. The means must be furnished by those who will reap the benefits.

I would propose to submit to the committee about to be organized under the auspices of the Mayor a plan which I consider feasible.

Let it apply to our State and city for bonds to an amount necessary to buy outright an eligible site and erect thereon permanent buildings, which could always be used as the Crystal Palace is now in London. If a site is chosen, where the value of the land is likely to increase, and the money otherwise expended judiciously, the investment should pay the interest on the bonds. These, whether issued or guaranteed, simply by the State, could be sold at par, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. The burden of our taxpayers, even if $5,000,000 should be needed, would probably be only temporary, and at all events light, as compared with the benefit which they would derive from it.

To provide for expenses and temporary buildings the committee could raise money by the sale of stock to those whose interest is furthered by the fair.

The Paris Exposition this year has been successful beyond the most sanguine hopes. The whole expense thereof has already been returned by the income.

New-York is to America what Paris and London combined are to Europe. It is the social and commercial centre of the land. We have every reason to expect that the exposition will be a success if it is held here and is well and carefully managed.

SPANISH-AMERICAN UNION.

The Spanish-American Commercial Union, an organization made up of about eleven hundred merchants and manufacturers doing business with Mexico, Central America, and the South American States, is taking a very active interest in the proposed World's Fair. They held a special meeting in their rooms at 40 and 42 Wall-street yesterday to consider the scheme. They were enthusiastic in its favor. President Lewis H. Carlisle presided. They passed a resolution which set forth that the exhibition of 1876 had demonstrated the great good that could be done by the fair to the export trade between the United States, Mexico, Central America, and the Spanish-American States. The resolution was strongly in favor of the World's Fair, and the meeting appointed the following committee to co-operate with the Mayor's committee and the committee from the Chamber of Commerce: J. M. Ceballos, Charles K. Lins, William H. T. Hughes, J. M. Munoz, and J. Seaver Page. It was stated at the meeting that if the exhibition was held the South American States would send splendid exhibits. In speaking of this Mr. C. E. Flint said that it was a curious fact that the Argentine Republic had sent the best exhibit to the Paris Exposition that was sent from either North or South America.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A DISPUTE STILL UNSETTLED.

CHICAGO, July 25.—No progress was made by the Transcontinental Association to-day toward settling the dispute between the Southern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific on the question of differentials. A proposition to submit the matter to arbitration was rejected by both roads, and it is still under consideration by the Executive Committee. With one of two exceptions, all the members are in favor of abolishing differentials, but in the interest of harmony they will make some concessions.

James Smith, Chairman of the Transcontinental Association, has submitted to the Executive Committee a report of the business of the association from the time of its reorganization, Jan. 1, 1888, to April 1, 1889, covering a period of fifteen months. During 1888, beginning Feb. 1, the total number of tons moved one mile was, west-bound, 1,036,468,380, and east-bound, 488,521,120. The total revenue on westbound freight was $11,415,689 38, and on east-bound $4,375,485 32, the rate per ton per mile being 1.104 and .895 cents respectively. From Jan. 1 to April 30 of the present year the total number of tons moved one mile was, West-bound, 327, 256,801, and east-bound, 129,-980,758, on which the total revenue was $4,154,115 69 on west-bound, and $1,142,-888 38 on east-bound, showing that the rate per ton per mile was 1.269 on the former and .827 cents on the latter.

For the first three months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888, there was a decrease of 2,796,157 pounds on east-bound freight and of 45,877,060 in west-bound. At the same time the revenue from the business increased $106,156 22.

ORGANIZING A NEW COMPANY.

FINDLAY, Ohio, July 25.—The organization of the Toledo, Findlay and Springfield Railroad was effected to-day with the following directory: W. T. Walker, Henry A. Brown, H. C. Hahn, Alfred Wilkin, and George Sherman. The officers are: President—W. T. Walker: Treasurer and Secretary—H. A. Brown. T. P. Brown is contractor.

It is the intention of the company to build the road from Bowling Green to North Baltimore this Fall and operate it as soon as constructed. The mileage on the North Baltimore have raised $25,000 and given the right of way through the township, and the work of construction will begin on Aug. 1. The distance is fifteen miles from Bowling Green to North Baltimore, and as soon as that is done work will begin at Findlay and be pushed both ways. It is the intention to complete the whole line in less than a year.

CUT RATES FROM DENVER.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—It is announced that the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Road will to-morrow make a reduction of 18 cents per hundred on first-class freight from Denver to New-York and the Atlantic seaboard via Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico. It is also announced that a further reduction of 4 cents will be made within a few days, making a total reduction of 22 cents. Arrangements are being made to extend this reduced seaboard rate to Utah, Montana, and all Northwestern points. The action of the Fort Worth is causing no little consternation among the Western trunk lines, and several conferences of railroad officials were held today. Rate speculation is indulged in as to the effect that will have upon the Western freight traffic, and principally upon the lake and canal rates.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Monterey and Northwestern Railroad Company has been incorporated to construct a road from Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, northwesterly through the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, by way of Venadito, with necessary branches. Among the Directors are Thomas S. Bullock and Francis C. B. Avery of New-York and Victor A. Wilder of Brooklyn.

In Winnipeg it is announced that the Northern Pacific officers are about to secure control of the Manitoba North-western Railway. The road is 265 miles long. It is an important key to a vast country and has long been coveted by the Canadian Pacific, which, up to the present time, has not had money enough to buy it.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for June were $2,508,239, an increase over June of last year of $24,970. Expenses were $1,306,858, a decrease of $172,692. Net earnings were $1,201,381, an increase of $197,662.

Stockholders of the Union Railway and Transit Company and the Terminal Railway Company of St Louis have voted for consolidation. The new company will be known as the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

BURKE'S EXTRADITION CASE STILL BEFORE THE COURTS.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 25.—The Burke extradition case came before the full court this morning, Chief Justice Taylor and three other Judges being on the bench. Mr. Campbell, counsel for the prisoner, moved to make the rule absolute releasing his client and set forth many reasons why Burke should be discharged from custody.

After Mr. Campbell had concluded Mr. Howell, the Prosecuting Attorney, made a long argument in favor of the decision of the lower court. He held that the court should interpret the extradition law in the broadest sense and not allow a prisoner charged with so foul a crime to escape on technicalities.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howell's argument the court rose until to-morrow, when Mr. Campbell and other solicitors of the prisoner will be heard.

They arrived here yesterday in connection with the case an elderly person who registered at the hotel as John Kenny of Appleton, Wis. It turns out that he is State Senator Kennedy, and that he is here in the interest of Burke, with whom he had a conversation shortly after his arrival.

Mr. Kennedy tried to explain that he had no intention of registering under an assumed name, but merely wrote hurriedly. He occupied a position in court with the prisoner's counsel, and held long consultations with them frequently.

It is rumored that another man arrived here Sunday and left Tuesday for Pittsburg, Penn., and it is believed he is the man who brought the necessary funds for Burke's defense.

There is also a Marshal McHale from Chicago in the city, and he is here looking after some opium smuggler.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Dan Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, J. F. Beggs, John Knuze, and Frank Woodruff, under indictment for the murder of Dr. Cronin, were arraigned before Judge Horton this afternoon. In answer to questions all the prisoners, with the exception of Coughlin, said they were ready for trial. Coughlin said he wished to see his attorney before answering. The matter was continued until to-morrow morning, when the prisoners' attorneys will be in court.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A creditors' bill filed in the Superior Court by the Smith Paper Company of Massachusetts against the Jeffrey Printing Company, Frederick P. Read, Edwin O. Brown, Luther E. Tucker, James D. Wolcy, Charles B. Ross, and the First National Bank of Chicago presents one or two features in the charges made against the insolvent company.

The Smith Paper Company has an unsatisfied judgment of $2,581 against the insolvent company, and alleges that the stockholders above named, who had 1,279 shares of the stock valued at $127,000, never paid for their stock except with about $60,000 worth of second-hand printing presses and other machinery. In spite of this they took possession of the paper, and asserted that the $150,000 capital stock was fully paid up.

The bill asks that they be each held personally responsible for his pro rata of the indebtedness. The bill also asks that a chattel mortgage executed by the Jeffrey Printing Company to the First National Bank at the time of the failure be set aside as fraudulent, and the bank be decreed to pay the $28,203 collected on it into the hands of a receiver.

It is alleged that the Jeffrey Printing Company executed the mortgage to the bank in the eve of the failure when it had no right to show a preference for any of its creditors.

HIS WIFE DISAPPEARS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 25.—A well-dressed young man, who gave his name as Fred Bangs, a head waiter living at 353 East Eighty-sixth-street, New-York, was in this city late night in a very excited frame of mind. He called on a lawyer relative to the disappearance of his wife, formerly Miss Susie Shreve, daughter of John Shreve, who for several years kept the hotel near the Union Station at Elizabeth. Bangs alleged that he privately married Miss Shreve—or Mrs. Carey, as she has been known for five years—on June 19, at Paterson, N. J. Her first husband died two years ago.

Bangs said he secured rooms for his wife at a Cornelia lodge in North Broad-street and gave her plenty of money. The couple were to begin housekeeping in a few months. When Bangs called to see his wife yesterday he was astonished to find that she was gone, and a note in her handwriting left for him in which she declared she could not be happy with him, and hoped he would get along all right without her, as she had decided to leave him. The note finished by bidding him good-bye forever.

The husband traced his wife's trunk to the Pennsylvania Railroad baggage room, where on July 20 it was checked for Philadelphia, to which place she purchased a ticket.

IVES IS WEARY OF PRISON

HE SEEKS A HABEAS CORPUS FOR RELIEF.

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL SHOULD SATISFY PEOPLE WHOSE FUNDS WERE LESSENED—PARTNER STAYNER, TOO.

Wall-street may be happy yet. There looms up once more the chance that an old-time hero is to come into the kingdom again. Henry S. Ives, who in the rôle of a Young Napoleon of Finance relieved two or three railroad companies of all their assets, and, incidentally, ramified around in the coffers of some conspicuous Wall-street magnates, is to perform a new act this morning. The old smile is revived. The young gentleman who bucooed Russell Sage and saddened all the good financiers of Cincinnati expects this to be his last day in jail.

For six months he has been enjoying such hospitalities as make life interesting in Ludlow-Street Jail. Of almost any other distinguished personage it might be written that he languished. Mr. Henry S. Ives never languishes; he lets the other man do all that. Mr. Ives went to jail on the 28th of last January because he couldn't (or at least didn't) raise $250,000 bail. His partner, George H. Stayner, for the same reason made the same trip.

The twain had been arrested on the Saturday preceding in a civil suit brought by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. The company wanted to recover some part of several million dollars that they alleged had been led astray—"stolen" was the harsh word of their complaint—by Mr. Ives and Mr. Stayner. For two or three days, making their headquarters meantime at a comfortable hotel, the financiers canvassed the city for bondsmen; they found none; and the inexorable representative of the railroad company—Lawyer Frank R. Lawrence—forced them behind prison bars.

A criminal indictment found against the defendants was less sight of in the fuss of the civil proceedings, though there were loud proclamations that the prisoners should be brought to trial forthwith on one charge or the other. Now, six months having gone by since they were arrested, Mr. Ives, for himself and his partner, has hired a lawyer to open what he believes is a path to freedom and Wall-street again. Few people who know the ingenious young man imagine that the present proceeding, the first steps in which were taken yesterday, has been suddenly determined upon. Rather, it is suspected, from the very earliest hour of the imprisonment, and possibly before, it was in view.

However this may be, the practical operation of the scheme got its first disclosure yesterday, when a member of the law firm of Brooke & Brooke, appearing before Judge O'Brien, sought a writ of habeas corpus directing that Ives and Stayner be brought into Supreme Court, Chambers, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, to be present while application is made for their immediate and complete dismissal from custody. Judge O'Brien signed the writ, and, escorted by a Deputy Sheriff, the ex-financiers will journey outside the prison walls for a little while at least.

It is the contention of the lawyers that Ives & Stayner cannot be longer legally held in custody, for the reason that the statutes provide that imprisonment such as theirs in a civil suit must terminate at the end of a six months' term. Ives's friends profess to be much elated. They talk about his "conquering patience," and predict that he will not be much worse troubled with his civil, as with criminal. Representatives of victims, including attorneys of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, say they feel confident, however, that punishment cannot be avoided.

It is still popularly estimated in Wall-street that Mr. Ives's industrious career in the Stock Exchange district netted him cash profits of something like $50,00,000. He returned nothing. He spent little, so far as can be traced. But nobody has been able to discover where he happens now to have a bank account.

A SUBWAY SUGGESTION.

SMALL TUNNELS WITH BRANCHES AS A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attitude of Mayor Grant and Commissioner Gilroy in delaying the commencement of the work of repaving the streets until the railway companies reach definite conclusions about changing their present systems of traction and until the subways in the various streets to be repaved have been completed is certainly commendable in many respects; but if such a plan is adopted, under the present methods of construction of both cable roads and subways, it will be a long time before any of our citizens will see much progress in the new pavements. Even when begun and laid, unless some new plan is adopted, the present difficulty of continued street openings and tearing up of the pavements will continue.

Both the Mayor and Commissioner have expressed themselves as in favor of real subways under all the streets, within which all the sub-surface pipes, wires, and other things could be reached; but they have the impression that such tunnels should be enormous affairs, reaching from curb to curb, and involving the expenditure of such immense sums of money that they fear to begin such an undertaking.

I wish to suggest a plan by which all the practical benefits of a full-sized tunnel can be gained at so comparatively a small outlay by the city when a new pavement is laid, and even at great advantage to the pavements, water, gas, and electric services, and the various other public and semi-public works, that the Mayor and Commissioner would be fully warranted in instituting at once, thus making their administration remembered and praised for all time. It is to make a small tunnel in the middle of the streets—six feet wide is sufficient—from which small laterals, tunnels of the gas and water mains, and extending to the curb, could subsequently be made at the expense of the householders of gas companies, whenever openings to such pipes or pipes were required. This would be cheaper than openings made from the street above. They could be left open for future use, and thus gradually one for each house or each two houses could be made, and the city would be done away with breaking through the pavements on the surface. These side tunnels would be so small as to leave abundant support for the pavements above, and they would be so frequent as to indicate every break or leak in the mains and give abundant opportunity to repair and stop them. The saving of wasted water and gas from such a plan would be sufficient to warrant the work here suggested.

But the main feature of economy and practicability in my plan is that the Department of Public Works is to lay and build all the sewers in front of the six-foot tunnel, and that at the time of relaying the pavements. This would be particularly easy when a cable road is to be laid, for the yokes or troughs which form the slot for the cable or rope could easily be supplied with flanges on the insides which would support an arch between the two tracks, to be built under the pavement, and which, when once securely in place it would be an easy matter to remove the soil from underneath, carrying it away to the terminals or down side streets to the river to small cars on tracks, as in mines, and the progress of the work would never be seen from the surface. One use for such tunnels—namely, for laying the cables or a cable road—would be to save wires to the cable companies that they would, I think, willingly agree to supply the necessary supporting flanges on their yokes, for they would save a great expense in not having to build expensive manholes every forty feet along their course, and the cables could be shifted from within the tunnels in far less time and at less cost.

Engineers and others more familiar with the construction of tunnels and underground aqueducts know that such tunnels could be constructed rapidly and cheaply, and easily lined with brick without causing the arch during the work to sink to more than half an inch, and the whole underground portion completed at not much greater cost than is now necessary to lay a large electric cable, with its numerous costly junctions of cement, manila, and expensive manholes. Its comparative value for containing electric wires of every description, exhaustless capacity, perfect adaptability for bringing, piloting, and repairing, as well as making short lamppost connections through either the lateral tunnels or boring to the curb line, would give such advantages over the present plan that if the roof was once properly laid the companies would gladly do their portion if they were assured of the revenue from rentals for all the various sources it was capable of creating, and have the right at laying on the cable companies and all others benefited by the side tunnels the cost of construction of such parts. The Subway Commissioners would, I think, find the plan worthy of their attention, as well as in name. The present conduits are not subways, nor anything like them.

In side streets or avenues where no cable roads could be started or in which they were not in such would have to be supplied by the Department of Public Works as well as the arch itself, but this can easily be done by digging down two feet on each side and laying a single course of three-inch brickbats, eighteen or twenty feet wide, and filling on the space above, except sufficient to support the ends of the arch, with coarse gravel, and afterward complete the filling up to the under side of the pavement (or near enough in leave room for the sand cushion) with the same material. This is perfectly feasible. A single course of brick, backed up by the materials, will last for years. The materials are cheap. The centres used in laying the arch could be of sheet iron, and drawn along as the work proceeded, and the progress made as rapid as the paving. The cost ought not to increase the expense of paving a street more than 50 cents per square yard, which in the benefit gained in the advantage to the pavement and the durability secured is simply nothing. Lights for these arches is directly over the lids of the sewers. There no solid rock would be encountered and excavation would be easy. The sewer lids for the covers would serve as entrances and ventilators to the tunnel: the openings to the sewers be lowered to the tunnel floor, and ventilation of the sewers gained by pipes carried up to the surface through the tunnel walls by a simple arrangement laid in place of a stone or stones at the time of paving.

Of course many details are involved that the engineers and others must have more time to supply, but they are not difficult, and are all more or less familiar in aqueduct and tunnel construction.

The writer has long been engaged professionally in the laying of electric subways, and is familiar with all the plans now in use or contemplated, knows all their advantages, and especially their defects. The plan above suggested has long been in his mind, supposing it was simple, but as they proposed, but has never become really feasible till now that changes of street railways are contemplated and extensive repaving of the city pavements is to be begun.

CLOVER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1889.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S TRIAL.

HER NEW-YORK LAWYERS FIND IMPORTANT TESTIMONY IN HER FAVOR.

The trial of Mrs. James Maybrick on the charge of poisoning her husband, which recently produced a sensation in Liverpool, England, will probably begin on Aug. 1. Such at least is the information received by cable yesterday by Messrs. Roe & Macklin, lawyers, of 156 Broadway, who are looking after her interests on this side of the water. Mrs. Maybrick, *nee* Chanler, is an American woman about twenty-six years old. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Darius B. Holbrook, a wealthy New-Yorker, and one of the best known men of his day, who died in 1858, while her father was at the outbreak of the war Mayor of Mobile and one of the most prominent men of that part of the country. After her father's death her mother, at present the Baroness von Roques, married the Vicomte du Barry, a French nobleman, who held an officer's commission in the Confederate States Army, and was mortally wounded in one of the battles fought near Charleston, S. C.

"It has been charged by some misinformed or malignant persons," said Mr. Roe yesterday, "that Mrs. Maybrick's mother poisoned her second husband, but the facts of the Vicomte's death are these: Nothing after receiving the wound which caused his death he was placed on board a blockade runner about to leave Charleston in the hope that a sea voyage might save his life and his wife accompanied him. The vessel in leaving port was pursued, pursued, and fired on by a United States cruiser. The excitement of the occurrence was probably too great for the Vicomte in his enfeebled condition, for he died during the chase. But he was in reality a dying man when he was put on board the ship."

The widow of Darius Holbrook died in this city in 1876. At the time of Mr. Holbrook's death in 1858 his estate was valued at fully $1,000,000, but it consisted largely of property in Cairo, Ill., and throughout the Southwest, which greatly depreciated in value after the war. The estate had been bequeathed by Mr. Holbrook to his widow and daughter, and before the death of Mrs. Holbrook she and the latter united in placing the remnants, which embraced some valuable real estate on Fourteenth-street in this city, in a trust for the benefit of the two Chanler children—a son named Holbrook, now dead, and Florence, the present Mrs. Maybrick. This trust was attached in 1879 by a Trieste banker named Rosenthal, who had lent money to Baron von Roques on notes indorsed by his wife, and the Baroness came to New-York in June of that year and sued to defend it. The suit terminated in 1880 with the defeat of the banker, and the Baroness and her daughter, who was then about eighteen years old, at once returned to Europe. On the voyage they made the acquaintance of James Maybrick, who had been for a number of years in the cotton business in Norfolk and Baltimore, and in 1881 Florence became Mrs. Maybrick.

As soon as the charge of poisoning her husband was brought against Mrs. Maybrick, Roe & Macklin, who had represented the Holbrook estate for all years, were retained by her friends pool solicitors, Cleaver, Hunt & Cleaver, to investigate Maybrick's habits during his residence in this country. They soon found abundant evidence that Maybrick was habitually addicted to using opium, arsenic, strychnine, and other poisons. Finally they discovered a colored man named Thomas Stansel, a waiter in the St. James Hotel, Norfolk, who acted as Maybrick's body servant during his residence in that city from 1878 to 1880. Stansel's testimony and other information procured showed conclusively that Maybrick was in the habit of taking arsenic in very large quantities. About three weeks after entering his service Stansel was told by Maybrick one morning to buy him 50 cents' worth of arsenic, with the remark that if the druggist hesitated about selling it to say it was for his master. Thereafter he frequently bought arsenic for Maybrick at Santo's and Burrows's drug stores, at both of which places his fondness for the drug was well known. Maybrick generally took the drug in a cup of beef tea.

One of the Messrs. Cleaver came to New-York about ten days ago and secured Stansel back to England with him on last Saturday. A striking evidence of Maybrick's excessive use of medicines of all kinds is furnished by a printed list of bottles and packages found in his rooms after his death. This list covers seven pages of legal cap. Messrs. Roe & Macklin say that they have discovered another witness of Maybrick's habit in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Another attempt was made Wednesday to wreck a train on the Wheeling and Elm Grove Railroad, which was returning from Wheeling Park with the cars crowded with picnickers. A rail was placed on the track in an open field, and a short distance away a man was found driving a spike between the ends of two rails. He was captured amid some excitement, and is now in jail at Wheeling, West Va. He is suspected of being the man who made two attempts at train wrecking on the night of the 4th inst.

The jury, Wednesday night, at Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, found Thomas Frey, the murderer of John Cooper, guilty of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life, taken to jail, and shortly afterward placed in irons and put into a carriage and driven to Batavia, where early yesterday morning he was safely lodged in the county jail. From there he will be taken to the Ohio penitentiary. The Sheriff at Batavia feared mob violence if he undertook to keep Frey in that jail.

Monday night a young girl named Meyer became insane at the Salvation Army meeting at Neenah, Wis., and the Salvationists were blamed as the cause of her insanity. A number of threats were made against them by excited citizens, and Saturday morning Capt. Dalee of the army received a regulation White Cap letter of warning for himself and his associates to leave the city inside of six days or suffer the consequences. It was signed "Neenah White Caps."

The fifteen Canadian claimants of the estate of Anneke Jans met yesterday afternoon at Hamilton, Ontario, and appointed a representative to come to this city in their interest. The estate consists of property in Holland valued at $1,500,000, sixty acres in the centre of New-York, now held by Trinity Church, and property on the Harlem Flats.

The Illinois Women's Alliance last night succeeded in getting an ordinance passed through the Chicago City Council authorizing the Commissioner of Health to employ five female sanitary police to inspect factories and tenement houses. This ordinance is designed to protect the poorer factory and shop girls in crowded localities.

The Baltimore Grand Jury has presented a large number of city magistrates on the charge of collecting excessive fees in ejectment cases under the new law. The magistrates summoned in advance to testify in a charge against another magistrate, and on their own evidence the Grand Jury found the presentments.

A son of Marshall P. Twiscell, United States Consul at Kingston, Ontario, was arrested yesterday on the charge of being the masked burglar who entered the residence of Mrs. Martin last Wednesday night. He is a mere boy and up to the present time has a good character. Bail is said to be large.

The stockholders of the West-End Street Railway in Boston at a special meeting yesterday voted unanimously in favor of applying to the Railroad Commissioners for the right to increase the capital stock by the issue of 25,000 or less new common stock. There were 65,478 shares represented.

Michael Hines of Watertown, N. Y., accompanied the firemen's excursion Wednesday to Kingston, Ontario, became intoxicated, fell off the dock there, and was drowned when about to board the boat for home. He was thirty-five years old, unmarried, and employed in a paper mill.

Near Huntsville, Tenn., yesterday, L. J. Mobbs killed R. J. Williams with an axe, almost decapitating him. There were no witnesses to the homicide. McDonald claims that the killing was done in self-defense. He is in jail. Williams was to have been married soon.

The examination of Charles S. Gilman of Corlett, Me., charged with robbing his own safe and starting the fire that recently burned several buildings in that town, was concluded yesterday. Gilman was placed under $5,000 bonds, and not obtaining them was locked up in jail.

A certificate incorporating the Sharon Ore Company, capital $100,000, to develop iron and other mining properties in the United States, was filed at Albany yesterday. George E. Nichols, Philip E. Swaine, and Earl C. Bacon of Brooklyn are the incorporators.

The Chicago police Wednesday night broke up a Chinese opium den in the laundry of Moy Won, on East Van Buren-street. The proprietor, four other Chinamen, and three "pipe fiends" were arrested, and a large quantity of pipes, needles, and opium was seized.

Frank Ward was run over by a stone wagon at Onondaga Valley yesterday and died an hour afterwards. He said his home was in South Brooklyn and that he was a cigarmaker. He was tramping from Cardiff to Syracuse.

The engagement of Miss Helen Newell of Chicago to James P. Garfield, second son of the late President Garfield, is announced. Miss Newell is the daughter of John C. Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore Railroad.

In side streets or avenues where no cable roads could be started or in which they were not in such would have to be supplied by the Department of Public Works as well as the arch itself, but this can easily be done by digging down two feet on each side and laying a single course of three-inch brickbats, eighteen or twenty feet wide, and filling on the space above, except sufficient to support the ends of the arch, with coarse gravel, and afterward complete the filling up to the under side of the pavement (or near enough in leave room for the sand cushion) with the same material. This is perfectly feasible. A single course of brick, backed up by the materials, will last for years. The materials are cheap. The centres used in laying the arch could be of sheet iron, and drawn along as the work proceeded, and the progress made as rapid as the paving. The cost ought not to increase the expense of paving a street more than 50 cents per square yard, which in the benefit gained in the advantage to the pavement and the durability secured is simply nothing. Lights for these arches is directly over the lids of the sewers. There no solid rock would be encountered and excavation would be easy. The sewer lids for the covers would serve as entrances and ventilators to the tunnel: the openings to the sewers be lowered to the tunnel floor, and ventilation of the sewers gained by pipes carried up to the surface through the tunnel walls by a simple arrangement laid in place of a stone or stones at the time of paving.

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MAGINNIS OF MONTANA

HE FAVORS KEEN IMMIGRATION TO THE NEW STATE.

BRIBERY AND IMPEACHMENT IN DAKOTA—COL. SHEPARD'S SUGGESTION—SCHOOL LANDS.

HELENA, Montana, July 25.—This was the banner day of the convention, the occasion being the discussion of the suffrage bill. Hartman offered an amendment that the voters must be able to read and write the English language. He wanted this precaution taken against the slum and criminals of Europe. Our doors are open to Anarchists, Nihilists, and foreign laborers, and they should learn the ways of the country and its institutions before having to vote. He wanted the educational restrictions placed as a safeguard around the polls.

Burleigh made an argument against the measure. One of his claims was that it would disfranchise soldiers having lost their arms in the wars for the country.

Knowles said the foreigners fought nobly for this country. It was not right to disfranchise them. Many of them never learned the English language.

Maginnis's speech defeated the measure. Montana needs immigration; disfranchise all foreigners and it would be stopped. Such an amendment would not remedy the evil. Anarchists and Nihilists are well educated, could read and write, and many of them several languages.

Adjournment was called for amid a great tumult. The afternoon session brought out further discussion.

Stapleton claimed that many an intelligent young man devoted his time learning a trade for the support of his family, and never learned to read or write. Others who did, learned nothing else. The majority of the country would be barred from voting. Under an appeal, a vote was called for, eleven only voting for the measure. The result was received with stormy applause.

The question of woman suffrage came up next. The galleries were filled with ladies paying close attention to the debates.

Bickford introduced a resolution leaving the question open for further action in future Legislatures. All the afternoon was taken up in speeches pro and con. At 6 o'clock, amid great confusion, the chairman, with difficulty, restored quiet for a vote on the proposition, reading: "Legislature may submit universal suffrage to the popular vote once every four years." The vote was 34 against 29 for the section.

The Committee on School Lands has reported its proposed article. It provides that the proceeds from the sale of school lands shall be a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished, the State to make good all losses thereof that may occur. The interest only is used for the support of the schools. After one year from the assembling of the first Legislature the lands may be disposed of as follows: No more than one-fourth of the lands shall be sold within five years; no more than one-half of the remainder in ten years; the remainder may be sold as soon as salable at not less than $10 per acre.

The legislative committee provides that the Senate shall consist of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members and that the House shall have not less than sixty nor more than one hundred, and that the Senators, divided into two classes, to be elected for two and four years respectively. It provides that the trading of votes among members shall be considered bribery. The sessions shall not exceed ninety days, for which the compensation shall be $300 and five dollars for each 10 miles' mileage. Not to exceed sixty days after adjournment. The article proposes by the Committee on Impeachment provides that all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is on trial, the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court shall preside. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for malfeasance, crime, misdemeanor, drunkenness,

MADSTONE TO THE FRONT

HE DEFEATS THE FAVREDALE COLT AT MONMOUTH.

THE SEABRIGHT STAKES GIVEN TO LEIGHTON BECAUSE THE FANFAN COLT, WHO WON, FOULED HIM.

Constable Clay Woolley of Long Branch was among the very early birds to reach the Monmouth Park race track yesterday. He had with him an unpaid coal bill for $18 50 which a Long Branch coal dealer claimed that a person named Gebhard had contracted the coal having been delivered at the house of another person named Langtry. Constable Woolley wanted to attach the horse Volunteer which was to run in the first race and which also belonged to a person named Gebhard. The constable would have seized the horse, too, had it not been for the fact that Jacob Pincus, who trains the horse, gave his own check for the amount of the bill contracted by one Gebhard. This little incident having been smoothed over, the business of the day began.

There were six races on the programme, in which a very ordinary lot of horses competed, most of the good ones having gone to Saratoga or Brighton Beach to pick up the prizes there. An incident which occurred in the race for the Seabright Stakes shows very plainly that the recent wholesale and very deserved criticism to which the Monmouth Park management has been subjected has had its desired effect. In that race a colt belonging to Mr. D. D. Withers won the race, but his victory was plainly due to his having fouled ex-Congressman Scott's colt Leighton. George Taylor rode the latter and at once complained of the foul, although the number of the Withers colt had been sent up as the winner. The judges, Col. Simmons and Mr. McDewell, after hearing Taylor's statement promptly disqualified the Withers colt, showing a commendable bit of independence, for Mr. Withers is the supreme power at the Monmouth Park track. They did not punish the jockey Doane, as he stated that the colt swerved with him and that he was unable to hold him and prevent the foul from occurring. The decision made no difference with Mr. Withers financially, except so far as the value of the stake goes, as he is not a person who bets on his horses. It did make a very considerable difference with the Scott party, for they do back their horses, and they had a liberal commission on Leighton, and succeeded in pulling off quite a good bit of money by their horse's success, having got on their money at long odds early in the betting. It made little difference to the general public who had backed the Cyclone colt, also from the Withers stable, the Belmont colt Magnate, and Barney Riley's colt Dunnington more heavily than they had any of the others.

Later in the day "Father Bill" Daly's jockey, Mosier, was fined for bringing his mount, the filly Tourmaline, to the post in the fifth race in the colors of Green B. Morris instead of in those of Daly without notifying and obtaining from the Secretary permission for the change. The moral effect of the lesson may be good, but it would have a teadency among a rather less obtuse set of people than jockeys to impress on them the belief that it is merp costly to appear on the race track in wrong colors than it is to have in one's stable the kind of horses like Tenny, Reporter, and Tipstaff, for instance.

John Hyland had it just right when he said before the opening race that Grenadier could only lose by falling down. He didn't fall and he did win, though Volunteer led all the way until well into the stretch. But Volunteer was not able to stay long enough to keep the place and Grenadier and Dyer both passed him and finished first and second as named, lengths apart, with Volunteer a good third and Zephyrus, the only other starter, beaten off.

The race for the Seabright Stakes, for two-year-olds, furnished much more of a sensation than any one expected it would, because, though won by one of Mr. Withers's colts, that by Kinglike-Fanfan, it was taken from him by the judges and given to ex-Congressman Scott's colt Leighton, who is named after the Congressman's trainer. The Fanfan colt was disqualified, and Burlington, who ran third, was given the second money, no horse being placed third, as there was no third money. Rosetta and the Cyclone colt ran lapped next, with the rest of the field beaten off. Ralph Bayard, like Pauline F. proving of no account. The Belmont people were sweet on Magnate, and accordingly scratched Clarendon and substituted the son of Magnetism. He was a grievous disappointment, however, and finished a poor sixth, never showing the speed that a colt of his breeding should have done. Before the race, while Burlington was taking his exercise, he ran away with Hayward, fell, and getting away from the jockey, jumped the fence at the chute, and ran to his stable. Neither the horse nor his rider was injured, and under the circumstances he ran a remarkably good race, for he got away badly, and after being caught in a pocket in the back stretch, came very strong at the finish, going around all his field, and finishing on the outside of the track.

Six three-year-olds started in the Newark Stakes, at a mile, with Mr. Withers's pet colt, by Sensation-Faverdale, the favorite in the betting for some utterly unaccountable reason, people apparently forgetting Madstone's race of Tuesday, in which he ran a good second to Tenny at three-quarters of a mile, in the very fast time of 1:14¾. He made a most creditable and unexpectedly good showing, as he managed to run locked with My Fellow and Jay F. Dee for three-quarters of a mile. Then Madstone and Senator Hearst's California-bred colt, Rhono, came up from the rear and easily run down the three leaders, who had run the first three-quarters in 1:15. Madstone won quite handily by three lengths from Rhono, who was two in front of the Faverdale colt, the others eased up, and My Fellow anchored by the weight.

The fourth race, a sweepstakes at a mile and an eighth, brought hut four starters to the post, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Belmont's filly Belinda, who was a hot favorite in the betting, Now or Never, the second choice, getting the place, these two being the only ones in it after racing was fairly begun at the end of three-quarters of a running race. Belinda secured the first half mile, with Belinda second, and after the race Garrison claimed that Bunn, who rode Verdier, ran into and fouled him. Garrison's complaint will be considered by the Executive Committee at some future time.

The selling scramble at five-eighths of a mile, which was the fifth race on the card, was a runaway race for the sprinter, Freedom, who was a 5 to 1 shot and third choice in the betting. The favorite, Harambourne, got the place, beaten by a scant head only, while Bill Daly's filly Tourmaline, who ran Green Morris's colors, only took Second Money. There were but three were fifteen starters in the race, and as might be expected they made a lot of trouble at the post in trying to get away on anything like even terms. The Kenny of Freedom cost Mr. Ryan the ownership of his colt, "Father Bill" Daly buying him for $2,000, which was $750 more than the figure at which he was entered to be sold.

A scramble at a mile brought the day's racing to a close, and also a victory to the Haggin Stable's colt Fitzjamee, who, cleverly ridden by Billy Donohne, came very strong in the last eighth of a mile, after Sefton, Burch, and Ben Harrison, who had started out in front, had run themselves to a standstill. Besides Sefton, who was very heavily hacked by the Western clique, made a good showing at the close, and was second, beaten by only a length, and in turn beating Niagara and Ben Harrison, who finished only heads apart. Burch was completely used up at the end of seven furlongs, and finished eighth in the field of ten starting for the race.

Details of the day's racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added; $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29¼.

J. J. Highland's b. g. Grenadier, aged, by Glenelg-Aida, 112 pounds.....(W. Donohne) 1
Lamasney Brothers' br. g. Dyer, 5, 103.....(Bnnn) 2
F. Gebhard's b. g. Volunteer, 3, 112.....(Doane) 3
A. Belmont's b. c. Zephyrus, 3, 117.....(Garrison) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Volunteer, 6 to 5; Grenadier, 2½ to 1; Zeophyrus, 3½ to 1; Dyer, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Volunteer, 1 to 3; Grenadier, 3 to 5; Zephyros, 7 to 10; Dyer, 2½ to 1.

Won by a length and a half; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Seabright Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,000 added; $200 to second; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

D. D. Withers's bay colt by Kinglike-Fanfan, 108 pounds.....(Doane) 1
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Leighton, by Bayoo d'Or-L'Argentine.....(Taylor) 2
R. Reilly's ch. c. Burlington, 114½.....(Hayward) 3

The Fanfan colt was disqualified for having fouled Leighton in the stretch and the race was given to Leighton, Burlington being placed second.

The Cyclone colt, 108; Rosetta, 105; Magnate, 108; Muclage, 118; Cliffwood, 108; Pauline F., 105, and Ralph Bayard, 108, finished in the order named.

Betting.—To win—Against the Cyclone colt, 8 to 5; Magnate, 4 to 1; Leighton, 5 to 1; Fanfan colt, 10 to 1; Burlington, 7 to 1; the Fanfan colt, 10 to 1; Rosette, 30 to 1; Cliffwood, 50 to 1; Ralph Bayard and Pauline F., 70 to1 each.

For place—Against the Cyclone colt, 3 to 5; Magnate, 7 to 5; Leighton, Burlington, and Muclage, 2 to 1 each; the Fanfan colt, 4 to 1; Rosette, 10 to 1; Cliffwood, 20 to 1; Ralph Bayard, 25 to 1; Pauline F., 30 to 1.

Won by a nose; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Newark Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added, $500 to second; special weights. One mile. Time—1:43.

A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Madstone, by Vanderbilt-Nina Turner, 122 ponnds.....(Hayward) 1
G. Hearst's ch. c. Rhono, 107.....(Hamilton) 2
D. D. Withers's brown colt by Hamilton-Favrdale, 122.....(Fitzpatrick) 3
Jay F. Dee, 115; Kern, 107, and My Fellow, 122, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against the Favordale colt, 6 to 5; Madstone, 2 to 1; My Fellow, 5 to 1; Jay F. Dee and Kern, 12 to 1 each; Rhono, 20 to 1.

For place—Against the Favordale colt, 1 to 2; Madstone, 7 to 10; My Fellow, 3 to 5; Jay F. Dee, 3 to 1; Kern, 4 to 1; Rhono, 8 to 1.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Sporting sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:59.

A. Belmont's b. f. Belinda, 4 years, by Kingfisher-Belinda, 114 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Now or Never, 4, 116.....(Hayward) 2
G. H. Kernaghan's b. c. Judge Murray, 4, 118.....(Hamilton) 3
J. T. Stewart & Son's ch. f. Verdour, 3, 113.....(Bnnn) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Belinda, 3 to 5; Now or Never, 2½ to 1; Judge Murray, 6 to 1; Verdour, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Belinda, 1 to 3; Now or Never, 2 to 5; Judge Murray, 6 to 5, and Verdour, 4 to 1. Won by a length; five between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02.

Mr. C. Daly's ch. f. Tourmaline, 4, 99½.....(Mosier) 1
Gonrire, 105½; Little Minnie, 107; Wanderer II., 107; Vevay, 95; Utility, 108½; Servia, 104; Germanic, 105½; Rowland, 108; Rot d'Or, 112; Bob Furey, 107; Faust, 105, and Victurra, 98, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Harambonre, 3½ to 1; Rowland, 4 to 1; Freedom, 5 to 1; Semirra, 8 to 1; Utility, 10 to 1; Rot d'Or, 10 to 1; Germania, Little Minnie, and Tourmaline, 12 to 1 each; Wanderer II., 15 to 1; Servia, 20 to 1; Faust, 40 to 1; Victurra and Bob Furey, 50 to 1 each, and Vevay, 80 to 1.

For place—Against Harambonre, 8 to 5; Rowland, Freedom, and Semirra, 2 to 1 each; Utility, 3 to 1; Rot d'Or, 4 to 1; Germania, Little Minnie, and Tourmaline, 5 to 1 each; Wanderer II., 6 to 1; Servia, 7 to 1; Faust, 8 to 1; Victurra and Bob Furey, 20 to 1 each, and Vevay, 30 to 1.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, of $25 each, with $750 added; $150 to second; for non-winners at Monmouth this year. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

J. B. Haggin's br. h. Fitz James, 4 years, by Kyrie Daly-Electra, 106 pounds.....(W. Donohne) 1

R. Tucker's ch. h. Strideaway, 5, 110...(Littlefield) 2
S. W. Street's ch. h. Niagara, 5, 108....(Anderson)3

Ben Harrison, 108; Barrister, 108; Tells Doe, 115; Favanne, 101; Burch, 118; Lonely, 98, and Sefton, 98, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tells Doe and Burch, 3 to 1 each; Favanne and Strideaway, 4 to 1 each; Fitz James, 5 to 1; Sefton and Barrister, 10 to 1 each; Niagara and Ben Harrison, 15 to 1 each, and Lonely, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Tells Doe, even money; Burch 6 to 5; Favanne, 7 to 5; Strideaway, 3 to 5; Fitz James, 2 to 1; Barrister and Sefton, 4 to 1 each; Ben Harrison, 5 to 1; Niagara, 8 to 1, and Lonely, 12 to 1.

Won by a length; three between second and third.

SARATOGA'S OPENING DAY.

HANOVER WINS THE CALIFORNIA AND LONG DANCE THE TRAVERS STAKES.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The second quarter of a century of racing at the Saratoga Association track was begun to-day, and the meeting promises to be a good one, so far as sport goes, for over 500 horses, including some of the best in the country, are at the track. The features of the day would naturally have been the California Stakes at a mile and the historic Travers Stakes at a mile and three-quarters. But Hanover so overshadowed everything in the first as to make the race little more than a walk-over for him. The Travers had only two very commonplace starters, Long Dance and Flood Tide. Only exceptionally good horses or very poor ones are asked to run a mile and three-quarters in these days, so the stake will probably be cut down to a mile and a half in the future. The betting throughout the day was light and the thirty bookmakers had but little to do. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, for all ages, of which $100 to second; special weights. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01¾.

R. P. Ashe's ch. f. Geraldine, 4 years, by Grimstead-Cousin Peggy, 117 pounds.....(Tompkins) 1
Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Fordham, 4, 118..(Murphy) 2
West & Co.'s br. f. Maori, 4, 117.....(Sloan) 3

Minnie Palmer, Gold Fish, Ballston, Blue Rock, Reveller, Harbor Lights, Book, and Shamrock also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Geraldine straight, 1 to 5 for place; 8 to 1 Fordham straight, 4 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The California Stakes, for all ages, $50 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $700 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Hanover, 5 years, by Hindoo-Bourbon Belle, 124 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
C. Cornehlsen's b. g. King Crab, 4, 122...(Harris) 2
E. J. Baldwin's br. m. Mollie McCarthy's Last, 6, 113.....(Barnes) 3
E. J. Baldwin's h. c. Gladiator, 3, 104....(Donnelly) 4

Betting.—Hanover barred, even money; King Crab 4 to 5 Mollie McCarthy's Last.

Won by a length and a half, six between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, for two-year-olds; entrance money, $15 each, to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

New-York Stable's h. c. Successor, by Vauxhall-Sequence, 103 pounds.....(Hollis) 1
E. Sonier's ch. c. Pearl Set, 105.....(Allen) 2
J. Murphy's b. f. Sopo, 105.....(Barnes) 3

Foxmede, Onward, Tennessee, Sam Doxey, the Yaffy Daly, Sally, Sunderland, Little Bill, and Tom Finley also ran.

Betting.—10 to 1 Successor straight, 5 to 1 for place; 3 to 1 Pearl Set straight, even money for place.

Won by four lengths, a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, $200 to second. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:03¾.

G. M. Rye's b. c. Long Dance, by Longfellow-La Galette, 118 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
R. Tucker's ch. c. Flood Tide, by Flood-Lucy Evangeline, 118.....(Tompkins) 2

Betting.—1 to 4 Long Dance, 4 to 1 Flood Tide. Won by six lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $50 to second; selling allowances; entrance money, $10 each. Purse divided between second and third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

J. J. Cassatt's ch. f. Vivid, 3 years, by King Alfonso-Flash, 102 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
H. Bradley's br. g. Dalesman, 3 113.....(Bender) 2
T. S. Treacy's ch. g. Red Stone, aged, 109.(Martin) 3

Chief Bowhide, Volatile, Harry Brown, and Gardsy also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Vivid straight, 7 to 10 for place; 3 to 1 Dalesman straight, even money for place.

Won by a nose, a half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $50 to second; entrance, $10 each, to be divided between second and third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

Chilton Stable's b. h. Brait, aged, by Princeton-Roxaline, 124 pounds.....(Dunn) 1
W. Walker's br. c. The Lion, 4, 105.....(Allen) 2
E. T. Hollowny's ch. f. Dilemma, 2, 91.(W. Barnes) 3

Carrie Anderson, Sandgrip, Remsen, Clamor and Story Teller also ran.

Betting.—8 to 1 Brait straight, 4 to 1 for place; 5 to 1 The Lion straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a half length.

The following are the entries and weights in to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Purse $300. Volatile and Gardsy, 112 pounds each; Harbor Lights and Fletzer, 110 each; Kitty R., Kitty Pease, and Talla, 107 each; Ocean, 105; Carnot, 101; Ivy, 99; Hot Scotch, 98.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Purse $400. Prather, 112 pounds; Bessie Jupe and Bonita, 109 each; Queen of Trumps, 104.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old maidens. One-half mile. Purse $300. Millerton, 118 pounds; Heatherton, Experience, and Harvester, 113 each; Mignon, Mary Malloy, the Nana Lily, and the Issaquena, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Purse $350. St Luke, 124 pounds; Melodrama, 122; Gallda Dan, 117; John Jay S., 115; Gladiator, 107; Brandoletta, 104; Lady Hemphill, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and seventy yards. Purse $350. Royal Garter, (formerly First Attempt,) 110 pounde; Vigilant, 109; Frederica, 105; Reveller, 103; Mirth, 102; Roulette, 100; Mamie Hay, 91.

TROTTING AND PACING.

HENDRYX WINS THE BIG STAKE AT THE DETROIT MEETING.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—The fine card drew a big crowd to the driving park this afternoon, the Merchants and Manufacturer's Stake of $10,000 being the event of the day. A desirable change was made in the judge's stand. D. J. Campau, President of the association, taking the place of S. T. Harris of Cincinnati as starter.

There was great interest in the sequel to the free-for-all trot, which was left over from yesterday, when the favorite, Gean Smith, lost two heats in slow time. The judges placed the horse in charge of two officers over night, but becoming persuaded that Goldsmith had tried to win, permitted him to drive again. Gean Smith came out in good shape and won the next two heats, the last in 2:17½, with Rosalind Wilkes gaining on him at every stride. It is now alleged that Gean Smith was drugged by some unknown party before the race yesterday.

For the 2:30 class there were eleven starters, with Tariff the choice. In the first heat Arhntns and Elista made the pace, the former taking a run in the third quarter, and though thinking head was not back, and the heat given to Elista, lowering her record to 2:22¾. Tariff continued favorite, and outtrotted Elista on the home stretch for the second heat. It was 3 to 1 on Tariff before the third heat, but a tumbling break left him far behind, and Reference won the heat by beating Arouse in the last quarter. After this Reference was much the best horse of the lot, and though Tariff came fast in the fifth heat, Reference was equal to trotting faster than before.

There was great excitement as the fourteen starters in the big stake came out for the first heat. Amy Lee, Budd Doble's entry, had been the first choice in the betting, Yorktown Belle, Greenlander, and some others having their friends as well. Mr. Campau got the large field off nicely, and Hendryx, who drew the pole, held the advantage till the gray stallion Alcryon rushed through the party and took the pole at the half. He soon shot his bolt, and Hendryx was first home in 2:18¾, with Amy Lee second. It was even money on Hendryx before the second heat, and this time he led from wire to wire, with Amy Lee and Yorktown Belle the only ones near him. It was clear that Hendryx was the winner, but he was scarcely seated in the third heat when four of his opponents chased him hotly to the third quarter. There he left them, and won handily by four lengths from Brother Dan. Hendryx and his driver received a great ovation after this heat. The winner was bred in Michigan, and is by Dauntless, the sire of Gean Smith and John Rigan.

The 2:14 pace had three starters, Roy Wilkes the choice. Wilkes looked like winning the first heat, but was outdistanced by Gossip, Jr., who beat him the second heat in faster time. Then a new driver took Roy Wilkes in hand, and he secured the next two heats, after which it was too dark to continue, and the race goes over for to-morrow, when the meeting will probably be finished. The summaries:

FREE FOR ALL.—Purse $2,000.
Gean Smith, by Dauntless.....(Goldsmith) 1 2 2 1 1
Rosalind Wilkes.....(Turner) 2 1 1 2 2
Time—2:18½; 2:20¾; 2:23¼; 2:20; 2:17¾.

2:30 CLASS.—Purse, $2,000.
Reference, br. Referee.....(Stanley) 9 10 1 1 1
Tariff.....(Hills) 8 1 4 3 2
Elista.....(Doble) 1 2 6 9 3
Hollis Beverly.....(Ormsby) 10 3 2 2 6
Arhntns.....(Goldsmith) 2 8 4 8 8
Frank S.....(Bender) 4 5 10 7 4
Little Joe.....(De Bois) 6 7 5 5 7
Ralph.....(McCarthy) 7 6 8 8 5
Dido.....(Pendelton) 3 4 7 6 9
Lucy Page.....(Sandure) 5 9 9 dis.
Forest Queen.....(Forbes) dis.
Time—2:22¾; 2:23; 2:21¾; 2:22½; 2:21.

2:24 CLASS.—Merchants' and Manufacturers' Guaranteed Stakes, $10,000.
Hendry, br. Dannless.....(Hills) 1 1 1
Amy Lee.....(Doble) 2 2 5
Brookline.....(Goldsmith) 9 5 2
Colvana Sprague.....(Ayers) 7 4 3
Yorktown Belle.....(J. H. Phillips) 5 3 6
Alcryon.....(Robens) 3 7 8
Greenlander.....(Davis) 8 6 7
So Long.....(Steele) 4 9 9
Annie Wilkes.....(Ernst) 11 8 6
Clipper.....(Stanley) 6 10 10
Leslie Watterson.....(Sanders) 10 11 11
Henrietta.....(Andrews) dis.
Lottie W.....(S. Phillips) dis.
Silas Wright.....(Goodwin) dis.
Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:20¼.

2:14, PACING. (Unfinished.)—Purse $1,500.
Roy Wilkes.....(Davis) 2 2 1 1
Gossip, Jr.....(Turner) 1 1 2 2
Silver Thread.....(Sinkle) 3 3 3 3
Time—2:20¾; 2:19¼; 2:19½; 2:22.

GOOD TROTTING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 25.—There was some fast trotting and sharp contests at Beacon Park to-day, as the following summaries show:

2:30 CLASS.—Purse $500; divided.
Hamletta.....5 3 4 3 1 1 1
Ivanhoe.....0 6 1 1 2 2 4
Susie W.....3 1 2 2 3 3 2
Kentucky Blanche.....2 2 5 7 5 4 3
Chevelette.....4 4 3 4 4 r. o.
Booket.....8 5 7 5 6 r. o.
P. D.....7 7 6 6 7 r. o.
Time—2:26¼; 2:26½; 2:27¼; 2:27¼; 2:27¾; 2:29; 2:30.

2:25 CLASS.—Purse $500; divided.
Country Girl.....7 2 6 3 1 1 1
Doctor M.....2 5 1 1 2 2 3
Edwin.....1 1 3 2 4 4 2 3
Dicky Maid.....3 6 4 4 2 3 r. o.
Lexington Chief.....4 4 3 4 5 r. o.
Stanley P.....6 3 5 6 6 r. o.
Ember.....5 dis.
Time—2:26½; 2:22½; 2:24¼; 2:28¾; 2:24¼; 2:29; 2:27¾.

THE TWIN CITY RACES.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—The races were run in the rain to-day, and over a track heavy with mud, and consequently in slow time. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Kidnap, 100 pounds, (Coleman,) won; Parkhill, 92, (Porter,) second, and Alta, 105, (Taral,) third. Time—1:21¼. Betting—25 to 1 Kidnap, 3 to 1 Parkhill.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs; selling. Carsman, 115 pounds, (Taral,) won; Gracie D., 102, (McClelland,) second, and Jonjon, 111, (Bally,) third. Time 1:41½. Betting—4 to 5 Carsman, 6 to 1 Gracie D.

THIRD RACE.—Five eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds; selling. Willie M. 105 pounds, (Taral,) won; Valedictory, 101, (Fox,) second, and Henry Mack, 105, (Ray,) third. Time 1:01¾. Betting—4 to 5 Willie M., 3 to 1 Valedictory.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Castaway II., 107 pounds, (Taral,) won; Kate Malone, 105, (Ray,) second, and Nevada, 105, (Flitt,) third. Time—1:55¼. Betting—4 to 5 Castaway, 3 to 1 Kate Malone.

FIFTH RACE.—The Twin City Oaks for three-year-old fillies. One mile and an eighth. Lania Davidson, 113 pounds, (Ray,) won; Mamie Fonso, 113, (Elkle,) second, and Brown Princess, 117, (Taral,) third. Time—2:04½. Betting—Even money Lania Davideon, 2½ to 1 Mamie Fonso.

THE BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

There will be more racing, and good racing, at the Brighton Beach track to-day, the entries for the six races being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; two-year-olds; maiden allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Kempland, 118 pounds; Reclare, 111; Benefit and Maid of Tom, 108 each; Lilly Kenoey and the Smith filly, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for four-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Glenelg, Jerry Donnelly, Pearl Set, Sunstone, Keystone, Quibble, and the Revolt gelding, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Indian Jim, Pendennis, Duke of Bourbon, Richard K. Fox, (formerly Stripling,) Blue Line, and Gleanspray, 124 pounds each; Falconn. Miracle, Beacon, Tea Tray, and James C., (formerly Crichton,) 122 each; Belle Brackett, Queen of Hearts, and Nina B., 119 each; Theora, 117; Forest King, 115; Staff, and Cracksman, 113 each, and Merideo, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Patchogne Handicap; purse $500. One and one-eighth miles. Letex, 123 pounds; Jim Murphy, 117; Barrister, 114; Wilfred, 113; Lancaster and Sir Buford, 111 each; Sensitive and Quesal, 108 each; Dave S., 107, and Miss Cody, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500. One mile and a sixteenth. Albemarle, Westfield, Jr., Sneaker, Leap Year, Georgie, and Tom Hale, 124 pounds each; the Yaze Murray colt, 122; Eagle Jr., 117.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances; steeplechase. Short course. Hercules, 152 pounds; Bassanio, 142; Sanford, Zangoar, and Killarney, 137 each; Delaware, 132.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

The disqualification of the Fanfan colt in the Seabright Stakes at Monmouth Park yesterday made considerable trouble for J. J. Gleason, who makes a 1—2—3 place book. No third horse was placed, because the judges couldn't tell whether the Cyclone colt, Rosetta, or Muclage finished fourth. Mr. Gleason paid all tickets on Leighton and Burlington, who finished second and third. The judges then sent the money back to the bettors and all the money bet on the other horses. This Mr. Gleason declined to do, being willing to leave the matter to the reporters as to which horse finished fourth and abide by their decision and scoring. No settlement has been reached last evening.

Mart Jordan was so much annoyed because he was made a subject of punishment at Monmouth Park because Hyperion could not run in the mud, while Capt. Brown, Green B. Morris, and David T. Hinlster escaped, that he will sell his stable of horses at auction and retire from the turf.

A Summer racing meeting will begin at the track of the Yonkers Association on Saturday next, the races to be run on the same days as those at Monmouth Park. There will be five races a day for purses of $125 each.

Long Chance, a hurdler belonging to Ed Corrigan, was killed in a race at West Side Park, Chicago, on Wednesday. John Healy, who rode the horse at the time, was badly injured internally and is not expected to recover.

There is talk of reviving steeplechasing and hurdle racing at Monmouth Park.

CUBAN NOTES.

HAVANA, July 20.—Owing to the increase this year in cane planting laborers are in great demand at wages ranging from $22 to $24 per month.

The cane growers at Cienfuegos are forming an association to protect their interests. Meetings have already been held and a constitution agreed upon.

The probable yield of sugar in the Porto Principe district during 1889-90 is estimated at 18,800 hogsheads, or 14,100 tons.

During the month of June 1,112 passengers landed at this port, while 2,393 persons took their departure.

The Santa Clara Exposition was thrown open to the public on the 15th inst. The opening ceremonies were presided over by Señor Salamanca, and were attended by thousands of people.

A soldier who murdered a Sergeant of his company some months ago has just been executed here.

The weather continues very favorable for the cane crop.

Picking of tobacco has commenced in several districts. The quality of the leaf is reported generally satisfactory.

MORE QUEER POSTAL SERVICE.

The bunglers are still at work in the New-York Post Office, and hardly a day passes that evidences of their stupidity are not supplied to THE TIMES. Mr. M. Cohn, a business man of Cohlesknll, this State, writes as follows:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed find another proof of the wretched mail service. This blunder was expensive to us. John W. may be a great merchant, a great Sunday school teacher, a great collector of boodle, a good and pious Christian, but he certainly is a — poor Postmaster General. M. COHN.

The "inclosed proof" consisted of three business letters sent respectively from E. S. Jaffray & Co., 71 Rothkopf & Son, and Anderson, Churchill & Co., importers of this city. Each of them is addressed "Messrs. M. Cohn & Son, Cohlesknll, N. Y.," in writing which one who rune may read, and yet in the corner of each envelope are stamped the words "Missent to Oneonta, N. Y." Cohlesknll is Schoharie County and Oneonta is in Otsego County, so it can readily be seen that the firm was put to an unnecessary and annoying delay in the receipt of its letters. Mr. Cohn, it will be observed, also states that the mistake was an expensive one to him.

ENDING THE PATERSON STRIKE.

PATERSON, N. J., July 25.—The strike of the dunplars, dunters, and winders in the silk-throwing establishments of Paterson was brought to an end to-day, the hands deciding to accept the offer of a reduction of 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent made by the manufacturers in their revised schedules. In some of the mills the boys refused to return to work, but they are expected in to-morrow. About 90 per cent of the hands who went out on strike are again at work.

WON IN THE FOURTH INNING

THE GIANTS RALLY AND SCORE HALF A DOZEN RUNS.

FOR A TIME THE SENATORS HELD THE LEAD, BUT THE NEW-YORKS WON BY HARD BATTING—OTHER GAMES.

Half a dozen young men clad in the uniform of the New-York Club touched the home plate in the fourth inning yesterday. This gave the Giants a lead which the Senators were unable to overcome, and the result was that the champions, after having their colors lowered in three successive games, finally won a ball.

It was only an ordinary game. With the exception of the clever batting of Welch and Ewing, the fine catching of Daly, and two good stops by Ward and Whitney, there were no plays worthy of mention. Both teams seemed to lack the vim and dash necessary to make an interesting game. The Washingtons when in the lead played fair ball, but after the Giants went to the front they seemed to regard defeat as inevitable, and calmly accepted their fate. The feature of the game was the catching of little Daly, one of Anson's cast-offs. His back stopping was better than anything in that line seen here this season by a visiting player, and was equal to anything that could be produced by even the great Ewing. His throwing was hard and accurate, he stopped many widely-pitched balls, and caught several difficult foul flies. On the whole, Daly's work enrpassed by long odds that of Farrell, Darling, or Flint, and everybody wondered why Anson, who as a rule makes few mistakes, allowed him to leave the Chicago team. If Anson could have witnessed yesterday's game on the Polo Grounds he would have wept.

After disposing of the New-Yorks the Washingtons took the lead. Hny hit a ball out of Richardson's reach and took first. Wilmot hit an easy foul fly to Connor and to the surprise of everybody the big first baseman dropped it. At the next attempt Wilmot was more successful. His smash the ball over Tiernan's head to the extreme right field fence for a home run and the Washingtone were in the lead by 2. Welch scored for New-York in the third inning. Daly gave him first by dropping a third strike, he was advanced on Connor's sacrifice hit, and came in when Ewing hit for two bases. At that juncture Washington scored again. Daly, who took first on balls, was advanced on Wise's hit and Irwin's base on balls, and scored when Clark hit a long fly to O'Rourke. In the fourth inning New-York won the game by scoring 6 times. Richardson started off by getting his base on balls. Ward was hit by a pitched ball, and O'Rourke batted a grounder which was passed to Clark in an attempt to catch Richardson at third. Clark dropped the ball and three men were on bases. Whitney's hnes on balls forced in Richardson, making the score 3 to 2. Then Welch bit safely to left field, and Ward and O'Rourke ran home, placing New-York in the lead by 1 run. After Gore had flied out Tiernan made a hit which enabled Whitney to trot home. Ewing at the plate sent a long ball over Wilmot's head for three bases, and both Welch and Tiernan touched the rubber plate, making the score 7 to 3 in favor of the Giants. The two next batsmen went out, leaving the successful batter at third base.

Six men batted in the fifth inning Wilmot took two bases on a muff by Tiernan and scored when Daly tapped the ball gently for two bases. Wise's out advanced Daly, and he scored when Connor dropped a ball thrown by Whitney. This ended the run-getting, making the figures 7 to 5 in New-York's favor. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Hoy, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Tiernan, r. f.	1	0	0	1	0	Wilmot, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	2	6	2	0	Hny, 1. b.	0	1	8	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	13	0	2	Wise, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Richardson, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1	Irwin, s. s.	0	1	2	2	0
Ward, s. s.	1	1	1	7	1	Clarke, 3d.	0	0	1	2	1
O'Rourke, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Daly, c.	0	0	7	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0	Carney, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0
Welch, p.	1	0	2	2	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	7	9	27	15	5	Total.	3	6	27	10	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0—7
Washington	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—New-York, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off Welch, 4; off Keefe, 7. Struck out—By Welch, 6; by Keefe, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wise, Clarke. Stolen bases—Gore, Ewing, Richardson, Clarke. Home run—Wilmot. Three-base hit—Ewing. Two-base hits—Ewing, Welch, Daley. Double plays—Irwin, Wise, and Carney; Hny to pitcher—Ward. Wild pitches—Welch, 1. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

CHICAGO, 7; INDIANAPOLIS, 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—The home team lost to-day's game through an error made by Hines, but for which the Hoosiers would have won in the ninth inning by a score of 4 to 2. The game was well played throughout, the work of Bassett, McGeachy, and Bastian being especially noticeable for excellence. Score:

| IND'NAPOLIS. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | E. | CHICAGO. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | E

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The suggestion of Postmaster General WANAMAKER that the city should hny the Federal building in the City Hall Park for municipal purposes and the Government should put np a new Post Office in the neighborhood of Union-square is one of those hold propositions which a superficial person fond of "hig ideas" would be likely to make. The place for the Post Office is obviously near the Exchanges and great financial and business institntions and the other public offices. Within the radins of one mile from where the Post Office now stands more mail matter in volume and valne is collected and distributed every day than within any other area of four times its extent in the city. The residences and retail stores up town are readily accommodated through the system of branch offices, which is capable of indefinite extension. The general Post Office belongs down town, and there ie no reason for supposing that the present building, if properly ntilized, cannot be made to serve its purpose for many years yet. If need he, provision can be made elsewhere for the other Federal offices which now occnpy it. The hnilding is not well designed for the nse of the municipal offices.

An examination of the record of the rerating of Senator MANDERSON'S pension confirms the view that it was for the purpose of establishing a precedent in a conspicnons case which could be followed by Commissioner TANNER in his policy of being "liberal with the boys." The rate of pension to which Mr. MANDERSON'S injury entitled him wae established in 1865 upon the nsnal medical certificate, on the same principle that was applied in other cases. He has been examined two or three times since, with the result of making no change in his pension. But he has not been examined since 1877, has made no application for a rerating or a higher pension, has given no sign of an increase in his disability, bnt, on the contrary, has appeared to enjoy excellent health and spirits as well as material and political prosperity. It is evident that his case was sought out for rerating, and $4,000 of arreare paid over to him that it might be used as an example of the liberality to which thousands of others were equally entitled. We have een no indication that Senator MANDERSON has made any objection to heing nsed for this purpose for a consideration.

Of course, no reasonable or experienced person will expect a lawyer to stop talking as long as his client'e money holds out, nnless sooner stopped by the court. At the same time, it seems that the effort to prove that a man cannot be killed with certainty by an electric current which has invariably killed everybody who hae been subjected to the full force of it has been continued about as long as the most patient and longsuffering judge can he expected to endure it. There ie no reaeon whatever why an electric lighting company should be permitted to take advantage of the sentence of a murderer to get itself a standing in court for the purpoee of vindicating itself against notorious facts. Whatever may have been the case at the outset of the investigation, no sane man alive who has followed the report of it now doubts that the shock proposed to be administered to KEMMLER will kill him, if fully and properly administered; and no such man would subject himself to the experiment for all the world, unless he were bent npon suicide. It seems high time that the farce should be stopped before it brings the administration of justice into further contempt.

The builders of the gunboat *Petrel* propose to employ experienced firemen and use selected coal for her third trial, and believe that they oan maintain 1,100-horse power for four honrs without difficulty. The boat is said to have developed 1,300 horse power on the former trial, but the firemen were nnable to keep up to their work long enongh to maintain anything like it. Considering what was at stake for the builders, it ie curious that the trial should have been made with firemen unaccustomed to the service reqnired of them. The reqnirements were, or at least ought to have heen, fnlly understood, and one would have supposed that every provision would be made for a enccessful trial of the vessel's capacity the first time.

The new recrulting detail which is being made np in the army for the purpose of heginning operations in the Antnmn has had the benefit of some sensible remarks from Gen. SCHOFIELD, as have also the regimental commanders who may make the selections. The detail lasts two years, and while the three chief recrniting stations are placed under the command of competent field officers, company officers, preferably First Lieutenants, are assigned from the cavalry and infantry in nnmber equal to half the nnmber of regiments of each arm. The detail for the next two years will come from the even-numbered regiments, twelve, therefore, from the infantry and five from the cavalry. Gen. SCHOFIELD has reminded regimental commanders that the selections should not he made solely for the purpose of giving an officer an easy or desirahle place, however well deserved after long and hard dnty with his company, but that he should also he fully competent for his important task, which requires good judgment and fidelity. It is certain that with the number of desertions as great as it is in our army, in spite of the many advantages the service offers, the greatest care shonld be taken to enlist good men. The very large quantity of recruiting that has to he done, in proportion to the size of the army, is traceahle to the fact that so many men run away in their first term of enlistment.

Althongh there appears to be no foundation for the report of a disagreement between Major Gen. SCHOFIELD and Adjt. Gen. KELTON in regard to the practice of recruiting for the District of Columbia police from the artillery batteries of the army, yet the question of expediency in this matter evidently has two sides. As is well known, there is no small difficulty in enlisting thoroughly good soldiers, and owing to the great depletion hy desertions the recruiting statione are kept constantly busy. Whether this trouhle and expense should he undertaken so that Major MOORE, whenever he wants a dozen more men for this metropolitan police force, shall take his pick from the Washington Barracks might not he wholly clear, since raw recruits must supply their places. Still, Washington, as the national capital, nndonhtedly needs an unusually good police force, having not only the proper physical requirements and personal habits, bnt the thorough discipline, the strict obedience to orders, and the courtesy which are insisted on in the military service. To an exceptional extent Washington ie a city under the control of army officers, so that the recent decision of Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. KELTON to let a number of good artillerymen go to the local police force does not seem as strange there as it would elsewhere.

A PROMISING START.

The number of prominent citizens who responded to the Mayor's call for a conference on the qnestion of holding a world's fair in thie city in 1892 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and the unanimity and enthusiasm which were displayed leave scarcely a doubt that the great exposition will be held. There was absolutely no note of dissent and no expreesion of donht as to the advisability, the feasihility, or the success of the nndertaking. It was determined with one voice that the World's Fair should he held and that it should he held in New-York. The resolutions adopted provide for four preliminary committees to he appointed hy the Mayor, one on permanent organization, one on finance, one on legislation, and one on site and buildings. Before the conference took place the Chamber of Commerce had nnanimously declared in favor of the exposition and appointed a Committee of Sixty to co-operate in promoting the enterprise. There was also an enthnsiastic meeting of men engaged in trade with Mexico and Central and Sonth America, who likewise appointed a committee. Other subsidiary action is likely to be promptly taken hy different commercial and industrial hodies.

The most important matter to be considered ie that relating to the financee of the undertaking, and it shonld be coudncted with the least possible reliance upon pnblic appropriations. It is to be expected that the National Government will give every needed eanction and facility, and perhaps render finaucial assistance, and the State and Municipal Governmente will of conrse be liberal in their co-operation and aid, hut these matters involve some nncertainty and a good deal of delay, and there should be ample financial guarantee without depending on pnblic appropriations. There ie no time for delay, and not a moment should he lost on account of uncertainty ahout financial resources. The preliminary work in regard to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia was begun five years before the exhibition was held, and the National Commission and the Board of Finance were organized four years in advance of its opening. Of the $10,000,000 capital stock of the Finance Board less than $2,800,000 was subscribed. Congress, in addition to the appropriation of $500,000 for a Government exhibit, advanced $1,500,000, which had to be repaid. The State of Pennsylvania appropriated $1,000,000 and the city of Philadelphia $1,500,000, and the several States contribnted something like $400,000 in promoting their share in the exhibition of products. The hnildings at Philadelphia cost about $4,500,000, and the total expense of the exhibition was hetween $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, a large part of which was directly reimhursed from the receipts in excese of running expenses. The indirect benefits were vastly greater than the outlay.

Such an exposition as we ought to have here in 1892 will cost from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the organization formed to promote and oarry it ont ought to he able to guarantee the funds for the whole expense if necessary. If a hody corresponding to the Centennial Board of Finance is constitnted, with a capital stock large enongh to cover all expenses, there should he no difficnlty in obtaining snbscriptions to the entire amonnt. To capitalists and business men it will not he a losing investment. There is even a possibility that, aside from the advantages which transportation companies, hotels, and bneiness interests would derive from the advent of millions of visitors and vast amounts of merchandise and the enduring benefit that would accrue to the community, the receipts of the exhibition would nearly or qnite, cover the outlay. The Philadelphia Exposition came during the protracted hard times that followed the panic of 1873, and the aggregate of admissions to the gronnds for six months was less than ten millions, or an average of less than seventy thousand a day. Considering the local population to he drawn npon here, the accessibility of New-York from all points by land and water, the amplitude of the accommodations for visitors, the ahundant facilities for travel that will exist, and the probability of general prosperity among the people, it would not be surprising if the attendance were three times that at Philadelphia.

It is a matter of course that energy, skill, and enterprise should be nsed to the utmost extent to make the exhibition the grandest and most attractive the world has ever seen, one that every person who could get to it would deeire to visit. It shonld hriug together from every quarter of the globe illustrations, not only of the natural and industrial products of the conntries and the people, but of their life and manners, so that a visit to it would be almost equivalent in interest and instruction to an extended and costly course of travel. This will require expense and well-directed effort, bnt it will pay. It is evident that the time is short for the necessary work, and there should be no embarrassment or delay permitted on account of doubt about the financial resources at command.

Some apprehension was expressed at the conference yesterday lest there shonld be difficulty in the selection of a site. This was due largely to recollection of the experience of those who set out to prepare for an exposition in 1883. But if a proper committee is chosen this question should present no serioue difficnlty. The olty has grown in the last ten years and has acquired considerable areas of land for park pnrposes. The question is simpler than it was then, and the mistake of proposing to nse Central Park, which occasioned much of the controversy at that time, may he avoided. There are several available sites, and if the committee intrusted with the choice will ignore every consideration except that of selecting the place best fitted for the purpose and best calculated to promote the success of the exposition, there will he a prompt and general acquiescence in its decision. Public sentiment is aroused on the subject as it wae not in 1879, when the former proposition was made, and it will not tolerate any sacrifice of the prospect of having a great expositiou hy the pernicious efforts of real estate dealers or rapid-transit schemers to have their own ends served. Let a committee he appointed that can be implicitly relied upon to choose a site which shall he the best for its purpose, all things considered; let it decide as promptly as practicable, and all dispute and controversy will cease and the way he cleared for planning and constructing the required buildings. Everything depends npon a proper start, and the spirit of the meeting yesterday indicates that this can be made, and made without delay, hy simply going ahead.

THE ADMINISTRATION ELEPHANT.

According to some of the dispatches from Washington in jonrnals quite friendly to the Administration, Corp. TANNER'S is a most difficult case for Mr. HARRISON to deal with. The general impression now is that the commission that has heen selected to investigate the affairs of his office, and particularly the scandalons and greedy rerating business that has been going on there, will condemn the practices of the Commissioner, but not the Commissioner himself. In this way it is hoped that further development of scandalous practices will be prevented, while the Administration will not be driven to the logical necessity of asking TANNER to resign. The snbstance of ench a verdict would, of course, he Not gnilty, but he must not do it again. No rational and self-respecting officer would regard treatment of thie kind as vindicating his character. If he were innocent, it would be adding insult to injury. Nor would any self-respecting Presidsnt adopt such treatment, because it would be a confession that he did not dare to do hie plain dnty; that he knew he had made a bad choice for an important office, hnt was afraid to retrace his steps and make a hetter one. The result ought, therefore, to be in the highest degree nnsatisfactory to Mr. TANNER and to Mr. HARRISON.

It is not at all improbable, however, that thie is ahout the way in which the "investigation" will come out. There are indications that the Commissioner will he let down easy on two grounds—one that he was ignorant of the law, the other that he was simply carrying out a practice adopted under his predecessor. Either of these pleas would be very humiliating to an honorable, sensitive man. Ignorance of the law is not an excuse for violating the law, even for the ordinary citizen. It is really an aggravation of the offense on the part of an officer who is appointed and paid to administer the law, and who is furnished with means of ascertaining the law accurately when there is any doubt as to how it should be construed. Such a plea is also a curious comment on the doctrine of rotation in office. It shows that the central and essential feature of the working of that doctrine is that a new man of the dominant party should get the office without regard to his fitness to discharge its duties. The plea that rerating was already in operation in the office under Mr. TANNER'S predecessor is even weaker than the other. Denunciation of Gen. BLACK and his system, his methods, his rulings, his view of the law, his motives, and everything connected with him or originated by him, was the staple of TANNER'S campaign speeches. It would he a droll defense against the charge of illegal extravagance for TANNER to plead that he was only following in the footetepe of Gen. BLACK, whom he has declared to he a plotting niggard, bent on keeping every cent he could from every soldier.

What really makes the case of TANNER so puzzling to the Administration is the way in which he secured his appointment. It is not merely that he was avowedly placed where he is with the expectation and instruction to be "liheral with the boys." It is that he was, above all, the candidate of the pension agents, and chief among them of Mr. W. W. DUDLEY. That he is popular with the soldiers there is no donht, and especially with those who are in pursuit of higher pensions and more of them. But he might have been thrice as popular with them as he is and still have been left to work out his political salvation in the llmited field of Brooklyn had he not snceeeded in estahlishiog intimate relations, through DUDLEY, with the pension agents. He was undoubtedly engaged with DUDLEY in his remarkahle campaign services, and the understanding between them by which he became Commissioner can he divined from the facilities that DUDLEY and his friends have enjoyed in the bureau. Now, DUDLEY is a man with whom Mr. HARRISON does not care to acknowledge pnhlicly any relations whatever; bnt he is also a man with whom Mr. HARRISON cannot afford to quarrel and with whom he has not ventured to quarrel. DUDLEY has been quite indifferent to the ostentatious coolness of Mr. HARRISON toward him so long as he was allowed to carry ont his plans and to carry on his bnsiness in the Pension Bureau. He is not proud, and he is canny. But while he might consent to go on indefinitely nnder the shadow of Mr. HARRISON'S apparent displeasure, he would not readily snhmit to seeing the man he put into the Pension Bureau, for purposes of his own, rndely turned out. This is the chief factor in the problem now perplexing the Administration, and the one that will fully explain any such compromise in its treatment as TANNER'S friends seem to anticipate.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

The real discussion over the grant hy the British nation of a dowry to the daughter of the Prince of WALES on her marriage to a subject is conducted not in the press nor in the House of Commons, bnt in private conversation in clube and in houses all over the United Kingdom. Mr. LABOUCHÈRE alone has the courage to pnt into a formal proposition for the consideration of the Legislature what millions of Englishmen and Englishwomen are saying. Of course it is highly undesirahle that a question so intimately affecting the sovereign should be talked about freely in Parliament, but the responsihility for the discussion is upon the persons whose conduct provokes it, and theso persons are the members of the royal family themselves. If the sovereign were a man instead of a woman the opposition to the grant now proposed would be much fiercer and more outspoken. Even as it is, the proposition, as the cumulation of a long series of like demands npon the British taxpayer, of which he can see no end in the future, hut contrariwise a repetition ae the descendants of Queen VICTORIA increase and multiply, has had the effect of putting a very severe strain upon the Queen's popularity. Although, in an excess of loyalty Mr. GLADSTONE and the other Liberal leaders desire to snppress opposition and to hnsh up discussion, there can be no question that Mr. LABOUCHÈRE'S attitude, rather than theirs, represents the real position of the British pnblic.

It must he borne in mind, in the first place, that the Queen is an enormously rich woman. The amount of money which she can spend for her own domestic purposes, without submitting any account of it to pnblic scrutiny, as in the case of expenses that are strictly official, is doubtless much heyond that within the control of any other monarch in Europe. England is a very rich nation and a very generous nation where the royal family is concerned, and there is a general feeling that the royal housekeeping, which represents the hospitality of the nation, should he nnrestricted. The Queen ie very properly provided with ample fnnds for such purposes. The real trouble is that she does not nse them for snch purposes. The function of the eovereign in the aotnal political syetem of Great Britain is that of a figurehead, and the Queen doclines to he a figurehead. Since the death of Prince ALBERT, now more than a qnarter of a century ago, she has done very little toward supplying the national pageantry for supplying which ehe is eo generously provided. Thie fact canses a discontent among the trading classes, in London especially, which ie incomprehenaihle to people among whom the nominal leadership in politics does not carry with it an actnal leadership in society. However creditable the retirement of the Queen may be to her as a woman, there is a general and a not nnjnst sense that it ie not fitting for a sovereign, and that when a sovereign whose finotione are not the less important for being almost purely social desires to abandon herself to mournful memories, she should abdicate her sovereignty. This is doubtless the opinion of the Prince of WALES, who has been for many years ready to assume the functions which his mother neither performs nor resigns, and whose apprentieship to royalty consists in a service of many years, which is not especially dignified or satisfactory, as the representative of the Queen.

It is plain that Queen VICTORIA does not spend the enormous allowance at her disposal for the purposes for which it has been allotted to her by the nation. What renders this fact especially exasperating is that she applies as regularly to Parliament for the support of her posterity as they come of age or marry as if she were spending her income as profusely and entertaining as frequently and as conspicuously as the late Emperor of the French. The nation is asked, in effect, to provide for her very numerous and very expensive family in order that she may hoard the money that is given to her to spend for purposes of State. Such, at any rate, is the general view of the British pnblic, and it is not to be wondered at that the British pnblic should be fatigued, especially since the Queen does not in the least oonsult the national wishes in her matchmaking. Of all the marriages she has arranged, only that of the Prince of WALES can be said to have been really popular, thongh that of the Princess Royal was after many years a much grander alliance than it was imagined to he when it was made, pathetio and calamitous as the nltimate outcome of it has been. Most of the other marriages of her children have been distinctly nnpopular, owing in part to the Queen's weakness for impecunions and exacting Germans, of no particular acoonnt in their own country, as sons-in-law. Now that the applications have begun for the third generation, and hegun with a demand for a grant in aid of a marriage that is justified only by the extreme slightness of the ohance that any of the children that may be born of it will come to inherit the throne, the weariness of the British pnblic is extreme. Mr. LABOUCHÈRE'S amendment expresses the general feeling with exactness, and however much a vigorous dicnssion of the question may be stifled in the press or in Parliament, it will be continued out of doors and hehind doors with even more freedom and even less good temper because the natural organs of public opinion are silent.

THE TREASURY ON SILVER-LEAD ORES.

The first point to he noted in the new instructions recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of Customs at El Paso, Laredo, and Eagle Pass, the three principal offending ports of import, ie that these new regulations, for some of them amonnt to this, are the resnlt of the joint report presented by special agents of the department with reference to the accuracy and propriety of the existing methods of entry, sampling, and examination of mineral ores from Mexico, for the purpose of determining their legal classification by an accurate ascertainment of the characters and properties of the minerals contained in the various importations.

Thie being clearly the case, it ie evident that the action of the department is not influenced so far by the arguments presented pro or con by the interested parties, but is the outcome of an indepeudent examlnation into existing facts, and it is reassuring for the triumph of common sense in the oonsideration of the qnestion involved that the special Treasury agents did not see their way to advise any unconditional reversal of the present ruling. Even more may be inferred from the tone of the instrnctions. These agents seem to recognize the importance to this country of the continuance of the importation of silver-lead ores, and have only made such suggestions as are right to prevent fraud and evasion of the law. There is not eveu a hint in the instructions or in the introductory remarks by the department of such wholesale fraud and smuggling in the importation of lead ores as was alleged to exist. What seeme to have been fully recognized in the report ie the important fact that an indiscriminate imposition of duty on any and all lead in all silver-bearing ores will virtually exclude all ores coming from Mexico.

While it is only just to give full credit to the Treasnry anthorities for the apparent intention to deal with this important qnestion in a fair spirit, and to admit that there seems to he no intention to impose nnnecessary restrictions, it is well to point out from the start what appears to ns as illogical and nnworkable. Clause 2, providing for a declaration that the importation embraces no mixture of ores or concentrates from different mines, is likely to lead to false declarations, frequently, no doubt, in ignorance, as it virtually excludes the small producers who may be working one or more small mines, and who have not the means of waiting nntil they oan make np a carload let from an individual mine. Nor is this regulation, if carried ont stringently, rational or logical, as it provides that ores that may he imnorted free eeparately, each having a greater silver than lead value, shall be excluded if imported jointly. As far as the operation of this clause goes to prevent the fraudulent mixing of low-grade ores, which are distinctly lead ores by legal definition, with higher grade silver ores, to conceal the true nature of the lead ore, we are heartily in accord with it, and wo hope that the Collectors will discover some method of limiting its operation to this object, as they are particularly instructed to report any hardship or difficulty that may arise from the practical enforcement of theee regulatione and to suggest measures for their removal. Clanse 3 may also give rise to some difficulty if truth is expected to be strictly adhered to in the declaration of entry, viz., that the name and locality of the mine from which the ore has been taken shall he disclosed. There are ench individuals as suepicione Mexicans, who would not hesitate to evade this etipulation, misunderstanding the object of it, (indeed, its hearing on the matter is not very clear,) and fearing that they might injure themselves by making pnblio what they prefer to keep to themselves.

Clauses 5 and 6 are businesslike, only declaring what should be the course of proceedure, providing for better sampling, which no doubt is greatly needed, and for the admission, under a warehouse and transportation bond, of shipments to interior points where the sampling can be properly carried out and the valuation fixed for appraisement. With reference to the suggestions for the execution of the instructions, it will be rather difficult to determine by sight, as is proposed, those ores wherein the value of their proportion of lead *appears* to exceed that of the silver. This is absurd, as any one acquainted with the subject knows. The wording, however, of these suggestions, if it is to carry any weight at all, confirms all previous rulings and again defines what are silver ores, viz., wherein the value of silver so predominates as to fix their character commercially as silver ores, and such ores are not to be unnecessarily detained. In regard to the method of valuation suggested, and as being only a suggestion and not an instruction, we presume that it will admit of elasticity of interpretation and a fair adjustment; if not, we should he obliged to characterize it as nnfair. Ninety-five per cent. of the latest-known valne of silver bullion in New-York may he a fair enongh valuation of silver in ore on the Mexican frontier, hnt we do not think any one could he found who would say the same for lead in ore valued at the New-York price, less 1 cent a pound, to cover freight and smelting charges. We have, however, no desire to he hypercritical and believe the department to be honest in its desire to admit such modification in working as will not interfere with the execution of the law. It seems to us that the effect of strictly carrying out these instructions will he to keep out all ores which are properly classified as lead ores, also a considerable quantity of ores the proper classification of which may be difficult and uncertain, hut the entire ore trade with Mexico will not he destroyed.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER DEAD.

Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia died yesterday at his Summer residence, Waterville, N. Y. Mr. Tower was in his eighty-first year, and his death was due to paralysis. He leaves four daughters and a son and an enormous fortune.

Mr. Tower was horn in Oneida County, N. Y. He graduated from Harvard University in 1830. He entdied law in this city, where he practiced his profession for some time. Some legal questions that arose in connection with his practice took him to Pennsylvania in 1846, for the examination of the title to large bodies of mineral land lying chiefly in the County of Schuylkill.

Mr. Tower was the leading conneel in the famous trial that arose ont of questions relating to the Munson and Williems estate, in Schuylkill County, comprising a large body of coal lands, the litigation in regard to which he carried along for more than twenty-five years. He mastered it, and perfected the title to these lands, which are now the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and his footsteps may be traced through many other great legal battles in different counties in Pennsylvania.

He became the owner of large hodies of coal lands and was a Director in several corporations. He was actively interested in the construction and management of the Northern Pacific Railroad and was a member of its Board of Directors for several years.

The greatest and most successful undertaking, perhaps, of Mr. Tower's long business career was his development of the iron resources of Minnesota, now well known to the world as the Vermilion Range. It was about fifteen years ago that Mr. Tower learned of the existence of iron ore deposits near Vermilion Lake, a hody of water ninety miles north west of Duluth. The country was then a wilderness, the forest almost without paths, and exploration a matter of great difficulty. It took an Indian runner four days to make the journey from Duluth to the lake, and Mr. Tower's son, who made the trip to examine the land, was six days and a half traveling from one point to the other.

An expert was sent ont by Mr. Tower in 1875 to make a thorough examination, and the report was so favorable that he determined to buy some land and build a railroad to bring the ore to market. He accordingly purchased about 20,000 acres of mineral land near the lake. Years were required to get things into shape, and it was not until 1883 that Mr. Tower had things in readiness for the construction of the railroad. He laid out a line of road from the lake to a point on Lake Superior, about thirty miles northeast of Duluth, called Two Harbors. Here Mr. Tower bought property, constructed docks, and acquired terminal facilities. The mines were opened and a force of men set at work digging ore. Meanwhile the railroad was being built.

All through the winter of 1883-4 a force of 1,500 men was laboring in the Minnesota woods felling trees, grading, and laying ties. The expense wes enormous, bnt Mr. Tower was equal to the demands upon his resources. Hundreds of thonsands of dollare were expended and not a cent was coming in. Through the Spring of 1884 the work was pressed with vigor, and late in July the road was finished. On July 31, 1884, the first trainload of ore passed from Vermilion Lake to Lake Superior, whence it was shipped on barges to Cleveland. Before the close of the year 68,000 tons of ore had been shipped from the mines, and by 1887 the annual output had been increased to 400,000 tons.

On June 5, 1887, Mr. Tower disposed of his large interests in the Vermilion Range to a syndicate which proposed to extend the railroad and develop the mineral resources of the district to the east and northeast of the property which he had developed. On that day in Philadelphia Mr. Tower handed over to the syndicate the stock and honds of the Dninth and Iron Range Railroad and the title deeds to some 20,000 acres of land, and received in return certified checks on banks and financial institutions to the amount of over $6,000,000.

The syndicate to which Mr. Tower disposed of his property was composed of Gen. H. H. Porter of the Pullman Palace Car Company, J. C. Morse of the Union Steel Company of Chicago, Marshall Field of Chicago, D. O. Mills of New-York, J. D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company, and a number of others.

CANADA TO HAVE AN OCEAN CABLE

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 25.—That Canada le to have a direct cable to Great Britain is all hnt a settled fact. Application is being made to the Government to guarantee bonds of the Canadian Cable Company to the extent of $500,000. The total capital required is $1,000,000.

Debell of Quebec has already secured $350,000 of this in England by private subscription and will return there shortly to raise this sum to $500,000. Then, with the Dominion guarantee, he will place $1,000,000 in the hands of financial agents and invite subscriptions for the balance of $700,000, which it is thought will he eagerly taken up.

There is reasun to believe that the Dominion Government will grant the aid asked, as Sir John Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin have expressed themselves favorable to the plan.

A construction company has been organized in England to lay the cable. It will be the shortest ocean cable of any. Entering the water at Westport, Ireland, it will run to Greenly Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of only 1,900 miles.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias continued its session to-day. The case of John Miller, suspended from P. C. Armor Lodge, No. 107, of Poughkeepsie, by the district deputy, which had been appealed to the Grand Lodge, occupied their attention nearly all the afternoon. The debate was hot and the vote close.

The district deputy was sustained. Miller, through his attorney, has appealed to the Supreme Lodge.

Past Supreme Representative John W. Root of New-York, First Supreme Representative of the Knights of Pythias in this country, is lying dangerously ill at the Tift House in this city. To-day the Grand Lodge passed resolutions of approbation of the work he has done.

The next place of meeting will be Kingston, N. Y.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Harold M. Sewall of Maine is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Paymaster W. W. Berry, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Bishop William D. Walker of Dakota is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Senator William W. Eaton of Connecticut is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Reneselaer R. Nelson of Minnesota is at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Commodore John G. Walker, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman Carlos Franch of Connecticut is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman James E. Campbell of Ohio and Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE VALKYRIE NOT COMING

NO AMERICAN MATCHES ARRANGED FOR HER.

DUNRAVEN APPARENTLY HAS GIVEN UP HIS IDEA OF VISITING THIS COUNTRY—FALSE HOPES DISPELLED.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Dunraven has received from Gen. Paine a cable dispatch saying that no yacht has been chosen to defend the America Cup, therefore he will not send the Valkyrie to America this season.

The foregoing cable dispatch will tend to undermine the altogether too previous statements made within the past few days to the effect that the Valkyrie is surely coming to America, and that Gen. Charles J. Paine has everything arranged for the Earl of Dunraven to sail match races against the American seventy-foot yachts. Several daily papers have even printed the value of the ones which they declared had been agreed upon as prizes in the races.

Gen. Paine has written letters to the Messrs. Auchincloss Brothers, owners of the sloop Katrina; Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, owner of the sloop Titania; Mr. Archibald Rogers of the cutter Bedouin, and Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell of the sloop Shamrock, in relation to racing their yachts against the Valkyrie in case she comes to this country, and it is almost needless to say that the letters have met with a ready response in all cases except that of the Shamrock. It has been generally understood that the owners of the Katrina, Titania, and Bedouin are very willing to arrange matches with the Earl of Dunraven or his representatives here.

As far as can be ascertained no details of a race have been arranged as yet, however. Gen Paine only having sounded New-York yachtsmen on the subject. An owner of one of the yachts, who does not want his name mentioned, said yesterday: "Gen. Paine evidently does not care to have much said on the subject at present, and I am only at liberty to say that he has received the assurance that races can be arranged satisfactorily, and that is about all. No prize has been agreed upon, for no details have been arranged. I cannot even state that there will be any races, but it is certain that there will be plenty of them if the Valkyrie comes here."

The seventy-foot yachts are not all in a racing trim satisfactory to their owners. The Titania is in the best shape, and will require very little work. The Katrina will sail in the New-York Yacht Club's annual cruise with an increased sail spread, which her designer, Mr. A. Cary Smith, thinks will increase her speed. Her boom will be a new one, three feet longer than the old, and her jib will also be enlarged. Mr. Smith stated yesterday that her sail spread will be about three hundred feet larger than it was when she raced the Titania. Mr. Archibald Rogers is having a new boom made for the Bedouin, and is putting her in racing trim as fast as possible.

Mr. George W. Hall, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the American Yacht Club, decided yesterday that the annual regatta of the club will be held in September instead of in August, as had been planned. This is because it has been found that there will be more steam yachts in readiness to start in September than next month, and the regatta will be more successful if held later. Mr. Hall stated that there will be two courses raced over. One will be from Race Rock to a point opposite the clubhouse at Milton Point, a distance of eighty knots, and the other will be from the clubhouse to Stratford Shoal Light and return, fifty-six knots. The annual races of naphtha launches belonging to the club will probably be held next month.

CATBOATS TO RACE.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 25.—The Greenwich Yacht Club's catboat race, which is to take place here on Saturday, July 27, promises to be one of the most successful ever held on the Sound. Entries are being received from New-York, Larchmont, and many other places, and from thirty to forty catboats are expected to cross the line. The course will be about fifteen miles. The time allowance is two minutes to the foot. Boats will be entered up to 10 o'clock on Saturday. The start will be made at 11 o'clock. Arthur E. Rendle is Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and to him all applications for entries should be made.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—One of the most important national conventions of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union that has been held for a number of years will convene in Cleveland on Aug. 6. At this meeting a consolidation of the union with a European society known as the League of the Cross, of which Cardinal Manning is the head, will be effected.

The league has branches all over Europe, but its stronghold is in Great Britain and Ireland. In the latter country it has for its executive officer Archbishop Croke. The Archbishops of Dnblin, Armagh, and other Irish prelates are also connected with the organization.

The primary object of the league is to promote temperance. It is really a society of moderate drinkers, though it also has a total abstinence feature attached. When an application is made for membership the candidate is permitted to select one of two pledges which he will take. The first is to abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating liquors during his connection with the society. If he does not wish to take this pledge he is allowed to become a member with all the privileges on taking another one whereby he binds himself to drink no intoxicating liquors at a public house or saloon, and to visit such places only when absolutely necessary.

At the house of a friend or in his own home the member taking the provisional pledge can indulge in a certain number of drinks, regulated by quantity, which are not sufficient to intoxicate. Should he go over the limit and get drunk, he is suspended from membership for a certain period for the first offense and for subsequent offenses he is expelled.

In Europe the plan has been found to work satisfactorily, and a number of men who would not otherwise join a temperance society have become connected with the league, and by their influence and aid have helped largely to build up the total abstinence end of the league, thereby doing much to assist practical temperance.

The Rev. Father Conaty, National President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of this country, is now on his way home from Europe, where he was consulting with Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Croke, and other dignitaries of the League, with a view of effecting a union of the two societies in an international organization. In his annual report he will recommend that steps be at once taken to accomplish this. He is known to be heartily in favor of it, as are all the clergymen attracted to both societes.

As Father Conaty, Father Morgan, M. Sheedy of this city, National Vice President, and others, who exercise a powerful influence over the union have expressed themselves in favor of the proposed consolidation, it is altogether probable that the international union will be effected.

There is one branch of the League of the Cross in this country. It was organized in Brooklyn by Father Fransiola, parish priest of St. Peter's Church.

Another matter that will be acted upon by the convention will be to endow with $50,000 a chair in the Catholic University at Washington to be known as the

LEWIS BROTHERS & CO. FAIL

LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT OVER FOUR MILLIONS.

MISFORTUNES OF ONE OF THE GREATEST DRY GOODS HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY—NO STATEMENT YET MADE.

Lewis Brothers & Co., one of the most important dry goods firms in this country, filed assignments of its business in this city, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston, in this city and in Philadelphia yesterday, to Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York. The failure is the first important disaster from unmerciful competition and the general stagnation of the trade. It was, regarding it in its individual environments, the result of the same conditions which a few weeks ago caused a great dry goods firm to liquidate and go out of business—heavy expenses and the narrowest possible margin of profit. It proved, too, the danger in the dry goods commission business of owning and running mills and of being interested in corporations for the construction of machinery for such mills.

Up to the hour of filing the assignment in Philadelphia it was generally understood, however, that the firm had succeeded in tiding over its trouble. The liabilities of the house are currently believed to be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The assets, which include, according to the provisions of the assignment, both the property of the firm as well as that of its individual members, are supposed to very nearly equal the debts, so that the failure financially is not a serious one, but the moral effect of the collapse of a house with such widespreading influence and of such high standing cannot fail to have an effect on the market.

The causes of the failure were given in as manifold ways as there were persons willing to talk about it yesterday. The principal reason, however, seems to be the policy of combining a commission business with that of manufacturing. For nearly twenty years of its existence the firm has been financially interested in various New-England and Pennsylvanian mills. It was the wholesale selling agent, and in most instances was a heavy stockholder in the Wamsutta Mills, the Wanregan Mills, the Grionoli Mills, the Slaterville Mills, the Slater Cotton Company, Manville Company Mills, Forestdale Manufacturing Company, Jewett City Mills, United States Bunting Company, Woodvale Woolen Mills, Chester Woolen Mills, Samuel Bancroft Mills, Dexter Richards & Sons' Mills, and C. H. Eden's Mills.

On many occasions during the last two years, but particularly last Spring, the firm made large advances on the forthcoming products of these manufactories, with the belief that it could succeed in obtaining something of a corner on cotton goods. With this end in view the available cash assets of the firm were used up, and still trusting in the future, considerable sums were borrowed from the banks.

Then came the Johnstown (Penn.) disaster. The Lewis family held much stock in the Johnstown Rolling Mills and in the Cambria, as is well known, caused a loss to this corporation of several millions, and deprived the firm of more munitions of war. The Summer market in cotton goods was very poor. The goods were received from the mills to which the firm had made large advances, but upon settling them upon the market it was discovered that they would not bring a sufficient amount to cover the advances. Paper became due and there was a lack of resources, so, in order to protect all creditors, the firm filed general assignments without preference and left it to Cornelius, a lifelong friend of the founder of the firm, to straighten out the tangle.

The first intimation which the friends of the firm had that it was not doing as well as it had in its exceedingly prosperous past was early this year, when the Wamsutta Mills, one of the mills, the Ramapo, to a firm which had been regarded as something of a rival. Still, this was not noted as particularly significant, for it was believed that an excellent price was received. The firm had done as much as $15,000,000 worth of business a year. The average was $10,000,000. Observers noticed that Lewis Brothers & Co. was falling off rapidly until it was said yesterday, that during the Fall of 1888 and Spring of 1889 the gross receipts could not have been more than at the rate of $6,000,000 a year. Notwithstanding this great shrinkage the firm did not make adequate reduction. The net profits on the gross receipts were but a trifle to what they had been two years before. Then came the final disaster in the extraordinary lowering of the market. Dry goods men say there was nothing lacking in the business enterprise in the management of the firm, the partners being men who had either followed the fortunes of the house from the beginning or who had been carefully trained in its management during its most successful period. In June the firm made a statement which corresponded to the one made by it in the Bradstreet's Agency, which appeared as follows:

Assets		$5,472,000
Consisting of ledger accounts	$1,875,000	
Consisting of manufacturing accounts	1,793,000	
Securities	811,000	
Real estate	770,000	
Bills receivable	253,000	
Liabilities		$4,129,000
Consisting of bills payable	$3,682,000	
A loan	447,000	
Net surplus		$1,343,000

The firm claimed a capital of $1,500,000, but, as has been said, there had been considerable inquiry into the condition of the firm since the beginning of the year, and in March the commercial agencies withdrew its former capital rating, which was A1, and reduced its credit rating to the second grade. This, of course, did not exert the affairs of the house, and, in the face of the enormous financial difficulties which subsequently confronted it, aided in its downfall. When in March of this year the Conshohocken Mills failed, and their President, George Bullock, became insolvent, the firm acknowledged that it had the last $25,000 through the latter disaster, but declared that it was still unaffected by the failure of the mills, inasmuch as it was adequately secured for its advances by goods. It said it had advanced $165,000 to the mills, but that it held goods valued at $219,000. The estate of Henry Lewis, the founder of the house, held 300 shares of the Conshohocken Mills, and J. W. Lewis held 450 shares.

The banks which are interested in the failure are, it is said by the firm and other persons best authorized to speak, amply secured against loss. They are pretty evenly divided between Philadelphia and this city. Since the death of Henry Lewis in October 1866, the Philadelphia banks have not cared quite so much for the firm's paper, but previous to that time they carried as much as $200,000 of it. It is said that during his lifetime, so highly was the founder of the firm respected, he could have stepped into any great house in Chestnut-street and have borrowed almost any amount of money on the passing of his simple word. This reputation he held intact for a quarter of a century, and it was the impetus of this which made his house so widely respected. What banks are affected here the firm declines to say. The Wamsutta Mills, the Ramapo, to a firm which had been regarded as something of a rival. Still, this was not noted as particularly significant, for it was believed that an excellent price was received. The firm had done as much as $15,000,000 worth of business a year. The average was $10,000,000. Observers noticed that Lewis Brothers & Co. was falling off rapidly until it was said yesterday, that during the Fall of 1888 and Spring of 1889 the gross receipts could not have been more than at the rate of $6,000,000 a year. Notwithstanding this great shrinkage the firm did not make adequate reduction. The net profits on the gross receipts were but a trifle to what they had been two years before. Then came the final disaster in the extraordinary lowering of the market. Dry goods men say there was nothing lacking in the business enterprise in the management of the firm, the partners being men who had either followed the fortunes of the house from the beginning or who had been carefully trained in its management during its most successful period. In June the firm made a statement which corresponded to the one made by it in the Bradstreet's Agency, which appeared as follows:

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A loan.....447,000
Net surplus.....$1,343,000

The firm claimed a capital of $1,500,000, but, as has been said, there had been considerable inquiry into the condition of the firm since the beginning of the year, and in March the commercial agencies withdrew its former capital rating, which was A1, and reduced its credit rating to the second grade. This, of course, did not exert the affairs of the house, and, in the face of the enormous financial difficulties which subsequently confronted it, aided in its downfall. When in March of this year the Conshohocken Mills failed, and their President, George Bullock, became insolvent, the firm acknowledged that it had the last $25,000 through the latter disaster, but declared that it was still unaffected by the failure of the mills, inasmuch as it was adequately secured for its advances by goods. It said it had advanced $165,000 to the mills, but that it held goods valued at $219,000. The estate of Henry Lewis, the founder of the house, held 300 shares of the Conshohocken Mills, and J. W. Lewis held 450 shares.

The banks which are interested in the failure are, it is said by the firm and other persons best authorized to speak, amply secured against loss. They are pretty evenly divided between Philadelphia and this city. Since the death of Henry Lewis in October 1866, the Philadelphia banks have not cared quite so much for the firm's paper, but previous to that time they carried as much as $200,000 of it. It is said that during his lifetime, so highly was the founder of the firm respected, he could have stepped into any great house in Chestnut-street and have borrowed almost any amount of money on the passing of his simple word. This reputation he held intact for a quarter of a century, and it was the impetus of this which made his house so widely respected. What banks are affected here the firm declines to say. The business was done through the brokers of the house and it is declared that in every case the most excellent collateral security was given. It was said that the Citizens' National Bank, the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and the Shoe and Leather National Bank were the three holding the largest amount of the firm's paper, but no confirmation of this could be secured at the banks themselves.

The probability of the firm resuming business was widely and freely discussed. The general sentiment was that the house could not fail to find backers among its creditors to set it upon its feet again. Its going out of business entirely would make a serious difference in Philadelphia, and its friends in that city, should its creditors here fail to agree, would come to its aid in a very material manner. The present members of the firm are W. H. Lewis of this city, Joseph W. Lewis of Philadelphia, Henry Lewis of Philadelphia, son of the founder; J. L. Boardman of this city, G. W. Wharton, of Media, Penn.; John Williamson of Brooklyn, George B. Duren of Newark, N. J., and Grinnell Willits of Morristown, N. J. Messrs. Boardman and Williamson informed a TIMES reporter that the firm was not prepared to make any statement yet of the causes of the failure or the probabilities of its future action.

"The thing is so sudden," Mr. Boardman said. "Accountants got to work on the books this morning and will make a thorough examination. In the course of a day or two we will know exactly how we stand and will be able to talk intelligently concerning the assignment. Until then we would rather not be quoted. We do not know what our liabilities are."

Mr. Williamson said that he could not make any statement concerning the resumption of business, as everything was in Mr. Bliss's charge, and it would depend upon his action what course would be taken. He was not prepared to converse about the causes of the failure. "When the bookkeepers tell us how we stand," he continued, "we will be able to make an accurate statement."

Mr. Bliss declared that he had been summoned to town by the making of the assignment to him, and that he had not had sufficient time to inquire into the affairs of the firm to give any promises or to make any remarks concerning its condition. He hoped that the affairs of the firm would be in as good condition as its past reputation gave him every reason to believe they would be.

The parent house of the firm was at 238 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. Its New-York store ran from 9 Thomas-street to 36 Worth-street. Other branch houses are in Chicago and Boston. Henry Lewis, the founder of the firm, went to Philadelphia when a lad, and in 1846 became a member of the firm of Cornit, Lewis & Co. In 1852 he founded the house of Lewis Brothers, and in 1863 formed the partnership of Lewis, Boardman & Wharton, which was subsequently changed to Lewis, Wharton & Co. In 1876 the firm became known as Lewis Brothers. Throughout the early history of the house it survived business panics of all sorts through its founder's indomitable energy and profound business knowledge. His brothers, Joseph W. and Walter H., were associated with him nearly all the time and were his able assistants, Walter H. Lewis having charge of the house in this city, which rapidly developed into importance. Henry Lewis died, leaving his estate to his son Henry. His personal property was valued at $1,324,300, while $258,000 was invested as capital in the firm. In addition to this the state to the value of $1,000,000 was left in the business, subject to all its risks. Henry Lewis, his son, represented the interest as a member of the firm. George A. Hale, another partner, died a recently, but his heirs withdrew his capital, it being said there was little to his credit then in the firm. Because of these deaths a new firm was formed Jan. 1, 1889, composed as enumerated above. Messrs. Williamson, Duren, and Willits had been in the employ of the house for many years Mr. Williamson having had charge of the hine goods, Mr. Duren of the dress goods, and Mr. Willits of the Wamsutta Mills account.

Until about a year and a half ago the firm was agent in this country for a number of widely-known European houses, among them Francoz, Henon & Greder, Massing Brothers & Co., of Paris, and Rudenberg, Moethaum & Co. of Orefeld.

A gentleman familiar with the firm's affairs said yesterday that nearly all the banks in New-England held the firm's paper, especially in the cities where they had mill accounts. Boston, Providence, Hartford, New-Haven, and New Bedford banks were reported to hold considerable paper. Many banks in New-York and some of the trust companies held lines of this paper, among those mentioned by him being the Fourth National, Ninth National, Central National, and Central Trust Company. The Chemical Bank has not had any of their paper since Jan. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Surprise was occasioned in business circles this morning by the announcement that the firm of Lewis Brothers & Co. had made an assignment. It is thought here that the liabilities of the firm will reach nearly $4,000,000. The members of the firm resident in this city are George W. Wharton, Joseph W. Lewis, and Henry Lewis.

"I am unable," said Mr. Wharton, "to place the amount of our liabilities. However, I feel convinced that they will not be much in excess of our assets. Of course it is impossible to determine these things until an examination of the books has been made. We are now going over our books, and will probably know more definitely to-night how and where we stand.

"If Simon Cameron have had only five or three days more I am sure we would have been able to tide over our difficulties. But the blow fell just at the worst time, and our only course was to make an assignment, and this we did this morning. For some time our business prospects have been bright, but you know you can't market 'paper.'"

Mr. Bliss came here this afternoon and had a conference with members of the firm. After a brief examination of the affairs, he is quoted as saying that with careful management he saw no reason why the firm should not pay 100 cents on the dollar in course of time.

It is said here that since the statement of April last the firm has reduced its liabilities to nearly $3,000,000, but with a corresponding reduction in assets.

BOSTON, July 25.—Interviews with a number of commission houses in this city reveals the fact that the news of the failure of Lewis Brothers & Co. had come to them like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. It was expected that the firm would hide the difficulties and come out whole. At the house of Fabian, Bliss & Co., in Summer-street, Mr. Fabian was seen, and he said he firm had not lost anything by the failure.

"Mr. Bliss," said he, "is a Director of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, and that bank holds some of Lewis Brothers & Co.'s paper. Mr. Bliss is not on a slight dollar as a member of Fabian, Bliss & Co. I have no doubt either that the crippled firm will rally and pay off all its indebtedness after it settles down to business again. It is a case of dry rot. The business of the firm, through its many branches, must have been very eidmelly conducted. It was undoubtedly heavily burdened with long credits, and too many of the onstomers must have been of the undesirable kind. The present experience will purify its trade; the good quality of patrons will have to seek new homes, and the distressed concern will, in my opinion, come out of its present predicament in perfect feather and prepared to resume business under improved auspices."

General feeling among the Boston merchants interested that the failure will have little or no effect upon the dry goods trade of this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Mills and banks here will be involved by the failures of Lewis Brothers & Co. to the extent of $600,000. Local banks have about $150,000 of the firm's paper, divided among six or eight of them, and the rest is among half a dozen mills, including those at Slaterville and Manville, R. I., and Wauregan, Conn. The belief prevails here that the firm can pay its indebtedness in full if given time. None of the mills or banks will be seriously embarrassed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25.—The failure of Lewis Brothers & Co. caused considerable interest here to-day, as the firm was well known to all cloth manufacturers. It had no effect on the print cloth market. It is learned that the only paper of the concern held here is one small piece, held by the Second Bank, and this bears the acceptance of a substantial Rhode Island concern, so the bank is fully protected.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Prominent dry goods men here estimate that Lewis Brothers & Co. have in Baltimore more than half a million assets and no liabilities.

SHIPPED AS PLATE GLASS.

THE BODY OF A WOMAN SUCCESSFULLY SMUGGLED FROM ITALY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—The body of Miss Madge Crawford, late of Kittanning, this State, has been smuggled out of Italy in a peculiar manner and is now on its homeward voyage across the ocean. Miss Crawford was the daughter of Dr. Crawford, now dead, of Kittanning. She was at one time a resident of the East End, and had a number of relatives in this city. The family is well-to-do and Miss Crawford had been left a snug sum by an aunt. Last April she went to Europe with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Crawford, and her brother, Alexander, for a tour of pleasure. At Rome Miss Crawford was prostrated with the Roman fever, which is similar to typhoid, and in that climate is exceedingly fatal. After a short illness she died four weeks ago.

It is the law in Rome that persons dying of that fever must be immediately buried. Miss Crawford's mother and brother desired to bring the body to America, but this the authorities would not permit. The officials sent to the house where the Crawfords were living two hearses, with the information that one was Catholic and the other Protestant; they could take their choice. The family adheres to the Presbyterian faith, but did not desire the use of either hearse just at that time. Alexander Crawford hurried to the office of the United States Consul for advice, and that gentleman was able to help him. Some time ago a young American gentleman died in the Eternal City of Roman fever, and much against the wish of his mother, the authorities compelled the immediate burial there. The mother was so moved by the affair that she caused to be built a handsome receiving vault in which could be placed the bodies of Americans who might die under similar circumstances. In this vault the Consul advised Mr. Crawford to place his sister's coffin.

The advice was followed. In the night time, with much difficulty, and aided by several American friends, Alexander Crawford subsequently succeeded in getting the coffin out of the vault. It was taken to a quiet house and there prepared for shipment. The coffin was inclosed in two other cases, each one of them being fastened with extra care. The entire package was covered with bamboo, and on it was tacked a placard reading, "Fragile; Handle With Care." The case was thus shipped by rail to Naples. It was represented that it contained plate glass, and as such was passed through the Neapolitan Custom House. It was learned there that such freight could not be taken on board the passenger steamship on which Mrs. Crawford and her son had secured passage. The precious casket must be sent across the water on a freight ship, and as plate glass it was put on the Australia bound for New-York.

Mrs. Crawford and her son arrived home at Kittanning on Saturday. The slow freight vessel, touching at various Mediterranean and Spanish ports, will not reach New-York until the latter part of next week. Last evening Alexander Crawford left for New-York to await its coming with his sister's body.

TRIAL OF A NOTED MURDER CASE.

LINNEUS, Mo., July 25.—The Howelll-Hall murder case began here yesterday. Howell is charged with causing the death of Nattie Hall, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Malinda Hall. Opening arguments were made and the taking of testimony begun. Josaph A. Howell came from Ironton, Ohio, and commenced teaching school near Brookfield, Mo., last year. At the same time he paid attentions to Malinda Hall, a widow with four children.

The widow, who was his cousin, lived in a small frame house three miles from Brookfield, and Howell made a practice of spending the time from Friday evening until the following Monday morning with the widow.

Jan. 7 Howell left Brookfield about 6 o'clock, went to the widow's home, and was guilty of malpractice. This resulted in the death of Maliuda Hall, and then in a fit of desperation Powell, in order to destroy all evidence of his crime, killed the four children of his paramour, fired the house over their heads, walked across the country to Brookfield, and went to bed at his hotel, where he was arrested a few moments later.

HE CAPTURED A BURGLAR.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25.—Arthur Valentine, a machinist of this city, was aroused about 3:30 o'clock this morning by the noise of a burglar. He confronted the thief, who threatened to shoot him. Valentine replied, "Shoot and be ——," and seizing a chair laid the burglar out with one blow and pinioned him until officers came. The man gave his name as John Harris in the police court this morning, pleaded guilty, and was held in $3,000 for appearance at the Superior Court in September.

S. W. DORSEY UNDER ARREST

THE NOTORIOUS STAR-ROUTER IN HARD LUCK.

HE FAILS TO PAY HIS DEBTS, COMMITS CONTEMPT OF COURT, AND IS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY THE SHERIFF.

Stephen W. Dorsey, who was Senator from Arkansas in the carpetbag times from 1873 to 1879, and was one of the most notorious rascals connected with the star-route frauds, was arrested yesterday, and is now in the custody of the Sheriff.

The order of arrest was issued by the Supreme Court about three weeks ago upon an application of Solomon Hanford of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, as the attorney of the Bank of Nevada, San Francisco, Cal. The bank has a judgment against Dorsey of $4,525 08 upon a note which he executed in this city Aug. 18, 1887, for $5,100, payable ninety days after date, at 45 Broadway, to the order of Jesse R. Grant (son of Gen. Grant) and Julius Lesynski. The note was cashed by the Bank of Nevada, and some of the principal was paid. A suit was brought here in the Supreme Court on the unpaid balance, and, Dorsey making no defense, judgment was granted. The judgment not being paid, an order was procured requiring Dorsey to submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings as to his property. He disobeyed that order and he was then adjudged guilty of contempt of court, fined the amount of judgment and costs, and an order of arrest was issued. Dorsey promised to pay the fine, but he did not, and the order of arrest was put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff McGoolkal, who arrested him at his residence, 61 East Fiftieth-street, yesterday morning.

Dorsey was a good deal excited by the action of Mr. McGonigal, and insisted on being allowed to go down town to attend to his private business, saying that he had $100,000 to pay that day, and must not be kept in custody. He was nearly correct in his assertion that he had $100,000 to pay yesterday, and he might have put it at a higher figure and been still more correct. He owes $112,000, for instance, to Arthur Levy & Co., bankers, of London, and had just been ordered by the Supreme Court to appear yesterday at the office of Edward S. Kenfman, the attorney of the plaintiffs, in the Mills Building, and submit to the examination in supplementary proceedings as to his property. Dorsey started for Mr. Kaufman's office in company with Mr. McGonigal, but he did not get there. He changed his mind while on the elevated and went to his office, at 45 Broadway, which is also the office of the American Meat Company. Dorsey used to be an officer of this concern, but it is said he has no connection with it now. It is difficult to tell about this, however. Dorsey told several stories yesterday; sometimes he had all to do with it; sometimes he knew nothing about it.

One of the objects of the examination in supplementary proceedings is to find out, if possible, from Dorsey, what he is under oath, what his relations to this and other enterprises are. Dorsey was wild to his utterances all day yesterday. He is only forty-seven years old, but he looks sixty, and broken at that. Among other things Dorsey said: "I'm a little rocky to-day, for I and Secretary Windom were together all night and we had a large time."

In saying this Dorsey simply wronged Mr. Windom, who left this city for Washington on Wednesday afternoon and could not have passed that night with Dorsey in hilarious conduct. Dorsey's loss of his financial condition varied widely during the day, according to the exaltation of his condition. Sometimes he described himself as owning millions, lands and leases in New-Mexico, bonds in trust companies, and money in banks. In a few minutes afterward he would not claim to possess more than the 10 cents necessary to take himself and Sheriff McGonigal up town, and several circumstances indicated that this last assertion was nearly true.

Dorsey certainly appeared to be "broke," as far as ready cash was concerned. At his office several persons were waiting for him who seemed to have considerable interest in his financial condition. He sent a messenger to Mr. Kenfman's office to say that he would not be back, as appeared, as he was confined on account of his arrest, and then went under Mr. McGonigal's care to the office of his lawyers, Root & Clarke, at 32 Nassau-street. There he staid quite a while devising means of arranging matters with the Bank of Nevada.

While he was there Mr. Kaufman was not idle. He moved, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, brought to Judge O'Brien's knowledge Dorsey's disobedience of the order to appear at his office and he examined in supplementary proceedings, and procured a new order requiring Dorsey to appear in Chambers this morning and show cause why he should not be fined the amount of the Levy judgment of $112,000 against him. This was promptly served upon him, and he then gave up trying to arrange his matters with the Bank of Nevada. In that case Mr. McGonigal will bring him into Chambers this morning, so that he will then stand a chance of going to Ludlow-Street Jail for an indefinite time for contempt on both judgments. Last night he staid at home in Mr. McGonigle's custody.

Dorsey claims that he never received a cent of the money or the Bank of Nevada note. He says that he signed it for the accommodation of Jesse R. Grant and Julius Lesynsky, who wanted to raise some money, and that they should pay it. Mr. Hanford, the attorney for the bank, says that is mistaken, for when he makes such an assertion; that he did enjoy the proceeds of the note and ought to pay it.

The Levy judgment of $112,000 was got in London, England, upon a suit charging Dorsey with fraudulently inducing Arthur A. Levy of the banking firm of Arthur Levy & Co. of London, to buy of him, in 1873, $96,000 of the second mortgage bonds of the Arkansas Central Railroad Company. Dorsey was the President of this company, which is now defunct, having been sold in 1878 under foreclosure, and merged with the Arkansas Midland. It issued $720,000 of 8 per cent. gold first mortgage bonds and $700,000 of 7 per cent. gold second mortgage bonds, and defaulted soon afterward. Dorsey made no defense to the suit of the Messrs. Levy either in London or here where the judgment was sued recently.

It is supposed that Dorsey has still a large interest in property in New-Mexico and perhaps elsewhere, this remains of his star-route accumulations, and his judgment creditors are very anxious that he should sell them about it. Hence the lively time which Dorsey experienced yesterday.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

The term of Charles R. Ingalls of Troy as Justice of the Supreme Court, Third District, terminates this year, for the reason that Judge Ingalls will reach the seventy-year limit. He was re-elected to the bench in 1863. This will make necessary the selection of a new Justice. The Third District is composed of the counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster—four Republican and three Democratic. The aggregate vote, however, is quite close. The first candidate in the field for the place is Chester E. Patterson of Troy, who represented the First District of Rensselaer in the Assembly in 1881 and 1882, in the latter year being Speaker of the House. He is a Democrat in politics and has a strong backing from his side of the house.

At its recent meeting in Albany the State Civil Service Commission conscientiously refused to grant permission to several heads of State departments to place certain offices on the non-competitive list. One of these was the stenographer to the new State Lunacy Commission, Carroll T. Smith. Mr. Smith was sent to the commission from the Executive Chamber. The friends of Gov. Hill are willing to wager that the office of stenographer to the Lunacy Commission will be made non-competitive at the next meeting of the Civil Service Board.

There is not much talk over the State ticket. The Democrats are sanguine of success. The old officers, with the excention of Secretary of State Cook and State Treasurer Fitzgerald, will run. It is not settled yet who will take the Secretary's nomination, but that of Treasurer is coveted by Deputy State Treasurer Elliot Danforth, who has followed in the footsteps of Lieut. Gov. Jones by joining all the organizations, secret and otherwise, the granges, &c. He will not be nominated, however.

Esek Cowen, who has an office in Albany with Matthew Hale and holds his residence in Troy, is the latest candidate announced for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Isaac Lea, aged seventy-five, a retired physician, committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence on Richmond road, Stapleton, S. I., last night. Dr. Lea, who had been ill for some time, became tired of life. On several occasions he expressed a desire to die. Last night he entered his office and seated himself in front of a large mirror which was suspended over his desk. He fired one shot, the ball entering the right temple. Death was almost instantaneous.

Dr. Lea for many years held the position of Coroner, and until a few months ago was the Police Surgeon of Richmond County—a position he had held for nineteen years. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

THE THIRD BATTERY ELECTION.

The story of trouble in the Third Battery, Brooklyn, owing to the resignation of Second Lieut. Samuel D. Bell, was denied yesterday by Capt. Henry S. Rasquin and other officers. Capt. Rasquin said: "Mr. Bell resigned because Sergt. Royce was elected First Lieutenant over his head, and he accuses me of trying to beat him. I admit that I wanted him defeated, but I was actuated by a desire to get a man who could attend to work. Bell is a commercial traveller, and is away most of the time. He has been to only one drill this year. Personally he is a very estimable man, but if I am sick I want a First Lieutenant who can attend to business."

— IN A TANGLED CASE.

SURROGATE RANSOM RECEIVES MOTIONS ON A REFEREE'S REPORT.

Eugene L. Richards, Jr., yesterday made a motion before Surrogate Ransom to have set aside the report of Referee L. W. Emerson recommending the removal of Adrian Van Sinderen as testamentary trustee of William Lawrence, and finding him indebted to the estate to the amount of $63,000, or, if not set aside, to have it sent back to him for correction. Albert Bach and Hoffman Miller, representing Isaac and W. E. Lawrence, opposed the motion, at the same time presenting their motion for the confirmation of the report. Surrogate Ransom reserved his decision, and briefs will be handed in by counsel.

The objections of Mr. Richards to the report were numerous. His chief one appeared to be that Referee Emerson had allowed inquiry to be made in the examination of Mr. Van Sinderen, going back of a decree entered in 1867 settling his accounts as executor of the Lawrence estate. Mr. Bach had a settlor for this objection in the shape of an announcement to the Surrogate that Isaac Lawrence, one of the contestants, had never been cited in the proceeding to settle Mr. Van Sinderen's accounts as executor. "If that is so," said the Surrogate, "it is unanswerable."

Mr. Richards proceeded with his objections. The report, he said, was not a report, but an opinion merely. The referee had charged Mr. Van Sinderen with some Mobile bank stock, which was sold before the decree settling his accounts as executor was entered. Mr. Van Sinderen had paid a judgment against W. E. Lawrence. Before the referee the judgment and satisfaction piece were produced as voucher, and were not accepted by the referee.

Showing a judgment and satisfaction piece, Surrogate Ransom thought, did not show that Mr. Van Sinderen had paid the full amount of the judgment, but left unanswered the question of whether he might not have compromised the claim.

Mr. Bach wanted the Surrogate to compel Mr. Van Sinderen to give security, as he was sick and might die, leaving his and Mr. Miller's clients unprotected. This, Surrogate Ransom said, he had not power to do. Mr. Richards announced that Mr. Van Sindsren had conveyed to himself as trustee property in Cliff-street for the very purpose of protecting the Lawrences.

GIVE THE DOGS A CHANCE.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO KILL A DOG BECAUSE IT IS SICK.

The killing of a sick dog at 194 Grand-street on Wednesday was noder peculiarly distressing circumstances, and the occurrence forcibly illustrated the ignorance of persone who keep dogs of their ailments and the untrustworthiness of a policeman's revolver. The animal, Prince, a large bull terrior, was owned by Henry Hoffman. In the daytime it pined and fretted on a chain in the yard and at night it watched to his close and dingy cigar store. Worry and confinement brought about sickness, and Wednesday afternoon in a fit of epilepsy it broke loose and ran into Hoffman's living room.

Mrs. Hoffman, seeing it in agony and foaming at the mouth, as does a human being while suffering from such an attack, "saved" her children with the assistance of a workman, and the dog was shut in the store and two policemen were summoned. One of them had no revolver, a violation of the rules, and the brave men were given time to get on the roof of an extension. When the one with the revolver was ready the dog was allowed to jump up a window, and in so doing its chain caught on a railing, and, as it hung, six shots were fired at it, but neither struck a vital part. At the sixth shot it freed itself, and crawling back into Mrs. Hoffmen's room sought refuge in her baby's crib and was here dispatched. As on time did it act as does a dog suffering from rabies.

WALL-STREET TALK.

There was a lively putting out of "short" contracts in the stock market yesterday by traders who had information of the big failure in the dry goods trade and expected to see its influence reflected in stocks. And under the spur of the bear raid attending the opening short sales the market did run down somewhat, but it was a movement that lasted but briefly. A turn came quickly, and not only were early losses recovered, but the whole list closed last night higher than it opened.

Chicago bear "special dispatches" have almost wholly disappeared from the "news" of the Street, the speculators who last week were industriously inventing scarse being just now engaged in toying with facts on the hill side of the market. Nothing but prosperity is heralded now; this is a millenium week.

There is a good deal more sense in the present tenor of Wall-street talk than has been shown in a long while. Every man who owns railway stock may not be going to step straightway into riches, but the fact remains, and honest observers cannot ignore it, that the bear hysteria that has lately dominated "conservative" operators has been most unprofitably silly.

Philadelphia is just now the only conspicuous bear point. Boston is as bullish as Chicago is.

Ten prominent railroads reported their earnings yesterday for the third week of July, and every one of the ten showed an increase.

Exchange rates are down. The gold shipping scare seems likely to have a lull.

SETTLED THE CLAIM FOR $150.

Perrin H. Sumner, a real estate operator at 45 Broadway, appeared before Justice Gorman at the Jeffereon Market Police Court yesterday on a summons issued at the instance of Edwin Zillick of 209 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, who charged that he had been defrandod out of $300 by Sumner. The complainant alleges that in March last he had $300 in cash and he advertised for a partner. He was brought into communication with Sumner and was, as he supposed, engaged to superintend the work on a large farm at Manor, L. I., and was induced to part with his $300 to Sumner as security for the faithful performance of his duties. When he reached the "farm," he says that he found it to consist of barren pine woods, and when he demanded the return of his money he was shown a contract which he had signed without reading and which bound him to work for Mr. Sumner, with whom the contract was made. He secured a release from the contract, but failed to have his money returned.

Sumner denies that he had been guilty of any wrong, that he had entered into a bona-fide business transaction with Zellick, but, he stated, had no legitimate claim against him. He, however, offered to return $150 to Zellick, which offer was accepted, and when Zellick received the cash he returned all the papers in the case to Sumner and withdrew the complaint against him.

THE GAS WORKS NUISANCE.

The examination in the case of Wallace C. Andrews, the President, and George H. Weeks, the Superintendent of the Standard Gaelight Company, who are charged with maintaining a nuisance at their works at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, by allowing the "drips" from the works to flow into the Harlem River, was continued before Justice Gorman at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Dr. Russell H. Nevins, one of the chief witnessss for the people, said that with proper care the nuisance complained of could be abated. Engineer Flannery of the works was examined, and his testimony made out a clear case for the people.

Mr. Andrews testified that the company were building a tank or reservoir on their grounds for the senaration of the "drips," and this would be completed within ten days, and then he felt assured that the nuisance would be abated. Justice Gorman reserved his decision.

SLAVERY IN TENEMENTS.

The committee from the Boston clothing makers' unions that is at present in this city investigating the causes of the decline of that industry in Boston, visited more of the sweating houses yesterday. In one room at 75 Hester-street they found eleven men making trousers for which they were paid at the rate of 60 cents to 75 cents per dozen. There was a hot stove in the room in which the irons were heated, and there the men worked from daybreak until 10 o'clock at night. In another room there were six men and two women and a hot stove. All were very scantily dressed on account of the excessive heat. At 31 Hester-street the same conditions existed. One man, who slept on a table and was paid 85 cents a week, had discharged because he could not work fast enough. The task system prevailed everywhere, and every person was required to do a certain amonnt of work within a certain time.

IROQUOIS CLUB ELECTION.

The Iroqnois Club, composed of members of Tammany Hall in the Seventh Assembly District, which has existed since last May under a temporary organization, met at the home of the club, 4 West Thirteenth-street, on Wednesday evening and elected the following permanent officers:

President—Alfred J. Murray; Vice President—Frederick E. Ridabock; Recording Secretary—Charles C. Murray; Financial Secretary—Edmund H. Sentenne; Treasurer—Dr. John T. Nagle. Bernard F. Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was elected Chairman of the House Committee for the term of four years.

The club is organized for social and political purposes and comprises 100 charter members, with a limit of membership of 200.

TWO SOLDIERS OVERBOARD

EXCITING MISHAP AT THE PEEKSKILL STATE CAMP.

A REPORTER TAKES A TRICK AT GRAND GUARD DUTY WITH THE TWENTY-SECOND—PHISTERER'S HISTORY.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 25.—The grand guard that went out yesterday afternoon had a very exciting time before it returned to camp. The guard, consisting of 100 men, experienced a novel sensation by embarking in rowboats to cross Annevile Creek. It left the ferry at the foot of the bluff at 3 o'clock precisely. The first boat, commanded by Lieut. Quigley of E Company, carried eighteen men, who were sent forward as a scouting party to protect the opposite shore before the arrival of the main goard. The second boat was commanded by Lieut. Kenworthy, the third by Lieut. Lamb, the fourth by Lieut. Daly. The fifth boat, used as a reserve, was in command of Capt. Demarest. The flotilla expedition was conducted in accordance with strict military discipline. Each man was given his own particular place to sit, perfect silence was maintained, and a sharpshooter was placed in the bow ready for any emergency. A sixth boat carried Capt Hart, field Officer of the Day, and Commander of the Guard Lieut. Hamilton of the regulare and instructor of the expedition; Surgeon Pryor of the regiment, and THE TIMES's correspondent. On arriving at the opposite shore Lieut. Quigley's command was found to be deployed as skirmishers in the tall grass that ran up the side of the hill. No enemy having been discovered, the main body was formed and advanced.

The path was narrow and tortuous. It ran through a field of sweet clover which literally swarmed with bees. Many of the boys were apprehensive of stings, but the expedition got through without any casualties. The guard finally struck an abandoned road which led up to the Beldan Farm. In a rocky crevice on the hillside this reserve was established under command of Capt. Demarest. Lieut. Daly was sent forward in charge of the first outpost, whose position would have dismayed men of less rugged propensities than the men under his command. The sentinels were stretched up and down the hill at an angle of 60° to the narrow-gage railroad track that winds along the east side of the Annsville Creek and upward from the road to the summit of the steep hill. The second outpost was advanced to within a quarter of a mile of the Peekskill Pike to a point commanding a view of the camp converged on the State camp. It was an excellent position; the views from it were superb and the men entered into the spirit of the thing with genuine enthusiasm. One incident, however, nearly stampeded the outpost. After dark, at a time when it was almost impossible to see a hand before one's face, Dr. Pryor, the regimental Surgeon, passed through the chain of sentinels to the advance picket and informed him that the countersign had been changed. Returning, he conveyed the same information to each one of the outer sentries who covered the front of Post No. 1 to the reserve—that the countersign hereafter would be Vicksburg. Instead of Antietam, which had been officially given out by Capt. Hart, the field Officer of the Day. Within five minutes after this notification the first attack, "saved" her children with the assistance of a workman, and the dog was shut in the store and two policemen were summoned. One of them had no revolver, a violation of the rules, and the brave men were given time to get on the roof of an extension. When the one with the revolver was ready the dog was allowed to jump up a window, and in so doing its chain caught on a railing, and, as it hung, six shots were fired at it, but neither struck a vital part. At the sixth shot it freed itself, and crawling back into Mrs. Hoffmen's room sought refuge in her ba

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, July 25—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	142⅞	143⅞	142⅞	143⅞	100
Am. Cot. Oil tr. s.	33	33	33	33	1,000
Am. Tob. T. & S. Fd.	36¾	36¾	34¾	35¼	29,656
Brunswick Co.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	350
Canada So.	56⅛	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛	1,300
Can. P. 6s of 1895	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	2,000
Can. P. 6s of 1897	117	117	117	117	1,000
Can. P. 6s of 1898	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	5,000
Chi. & East. Ill. cn.	125	125	125	125	28,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	106	106	106	106	4,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	68½	68½	68½	68½	15,000
C. C. C. & I.	76	76	76	76	710
C. C. C. & St. L.	65	66¾	65	66¾	9,880
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,400
Chi. & N. W.	106½	107	106¾	107	1,800
C., B. & Q.	99¾	100¾	99	100¾	2,825
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	69	68¾	69	81,150
C., M. & St. P. pf.	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	1,000
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	95¾	94	95¾	2,010
C., Y. St. L. & C.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	100
Cin., W. & B.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	600
Cin., W. & B. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
C., C. C. & I.	76¾	77¼	76¾	77¼	710
Col. H. V. & Tol.	13¾	14	13¾	14	1,200
Chi. & E. Ill.	93½	93½	93½	93½	700
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100
Consol. Gas Co.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	610
Del. & Hudson	141¾	144¼	141¾	144¼	125
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	4,200
Den. Tex. & F. W.	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	1,000
E. T. V. & G.	10	10	10	10	100
E. T. V. & G. 2d pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	5
Erie & Wm.	4	4	4	4	850
L. E. & West.	18¾	18¾	16¾	16¾	120
L. E. & West. pf.	58	58	58	58	100
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,400
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
Manhattan con.	94	94	94	94	100
Marq., H. & Ont.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	25
Minn. & St. L.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	100
Missouri Pacific	67	67¾	65¾	67¾	6,325
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	200
*Net Lead Trust.	23⅞	23⅞	23	23¼	16,620
N. J. Central	110	111	110	111	525
N. Y. Central	105¼	105¾	104¾	105¼	1,100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	48¾	49¼	48¾	49	4,200
N. Y. O. & St. L.	16	16	16	16	100
*N. N. & M. V.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	5
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	430
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	82	82	82	82	23
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	7¾	8	520
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32	32	32	32	200
Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	500
Northern Pac.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	340
Northern Pac. pf.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼	4,450
Ohio & Miss.	20½	20½	20½	20½	600
Oregon & Trans.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32	23¾	400
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21	21	20	20	500
Phil. & Reading	44¼	45¾	44¼	44½	16,665
Philadelphia Gas	75	75	75	75	10
Pitts. & West.	25	25	25	25	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	22¼	22¼	22	22	1,922
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79	79	79	100
R., W. & O.	103	103	103	103	50
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56½	56	56½	240
St. P. & Duluth	31½	31½	31½	31½	50
Southern Pacific	30	30	30	30	1,400
*Sugar Ref. Co.	107⅞	109	106¾	109	4,360
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	39	39¾	2,100
Texas & Pacific	19	19¼	18¾	19	200
Union Pacific	57⅞	59	57⅞	58	5,825
U. S. Express	61¾	62	61¾	62	65
W. St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	350
W. St. L. & P. pf.	38	38	38	38	100
West. Union Tel.	84	84¾	83¾	84¼	925
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68½	68½	68	68½	800
Total sales.					184,665

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	$13,000
Buff. & Erie n. 7s.	122	122	122	122	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	15,000
Canada So. 1st.	108⅞	109	108⅞	108⅞	5,000
Can. P. 6s of 1895.	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	2,000
Can. P. 6s of 1897.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Can. P. 6s of 1898.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	5,000
Chi. & East. Ill. cn.	125	125	125	125	28,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	106	106	106	106	4,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	68½	68½	68½	68½	15,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	52	54½	52	54½	33,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.					
s. f.	89	89	89	89	10,000
D. S. S. & Atl.	95	95	95	95	1,000
Flint & P. M. 1st.	122	122	122	122	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	11,000
G. R. & I. 7s 1st.	120	120	120	120	13,000
Ga. P. 2nd 7s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	3,000
G. B. & W.	17	17	17	17	5,000
Ill. C. 4s, 1951, r.	107	107	107	107	5,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	95½	95½	95	93	8,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102	102	6,000
K. & W. P. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	12,000
Kan. Tex. gen.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63	63	63	63	3,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	125½	125½	125½	125½	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	3,000
M. & N. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	22,000
M. L. S. & W. ext.	5s. 105	105	105	105	1,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.	M. 114	114	114	114	1,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	3,000
M. & Ohio gen.	55½	56½	55½	56½	66,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	24,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113	113	3,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	7,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116½	4,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
North. Pac. con.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	3,000
Ohio Sout. inc.	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	19,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	16,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	69,000
R. & A. 1st, D. &					
M. certs.	66	66	66	66	5,000
R. & W. P. tr. 5s.	101	101	101	101	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col.					
tr. 5s.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Rockisland 1st. c.	125½	125½	125½	125½	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	23,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 2d.	27	28	27	28	2,000
St. P. 1st. H. & D.	124½	124½	124½	124½	10,000
St. P. M. & M.					
1st, D.	120½	120½	120½	120½	3,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	95	95	94¾	94¾	23,000
T. & O. C. 1st.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	86¾	2,000
T. & O. C. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C.					
1st.	102	102½	102	102¾	18,000
Union Pac. s. f.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118	118	118	118	6,000
Utah Southern gen.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Va. Mid. gen. asjd	90	90¾	90	90¾	4,000
Wabash cv. 1. f.	97½	97½	97½	97½	8,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. t. r.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	16,000
W. St. L. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	16,000
West Shore 4s.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	4,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000
Wheel. & L. E.	1st. 106	107¼	106	107¼	6,000
Total sales.					$709,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Bassic	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
Brunswick	.06	.06	.06	.06	300
El Cristo	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Mono	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Plymouth	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	100
Rappahannock	.06	.06	.06	.06	200
Silver King	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	4,800
Shoshone	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Ward Con	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.65	1,300
Total sales.					9,800

OIL.

Pipe Lins certs.	101¼	101⅝	100¾	100¾	716,000
Clearances.					6,432,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	92½	92½	92½	92½	$5,000
Hocking V. 6s.	52	52	52	52	3,000
Louis. & N. gen.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Mob. & O. gen. 4s.	55½	55½	55½	55½	16,000
M., K. & T. gen.	63	63	63	63	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	25,000
Reading gen. 4s.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	14,000
Rock Island 5s.	105½	105½	105½	106½	20,000
Total sales.					$88,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	53	53¼	52¾	53¼	270
Atch., T. & S. F.	35½	36¼	34⅞	36½	10,550
Chi., R. I. & P.	93⅜	100⅜	93¼	100⅜	2,880
Chi., R. I. & P.	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	220
Chi. & E. Ill.	93½	93½	93½	93½	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100
Consol. Gas Co.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	610
Del. & Hudson	141¾	144¼	141¾	144¼	125
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	4,200
Den. Tex. & F. W.	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63	63	63	63	3,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	125½	125½	125½	125½	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	3,000
M. & N. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	22,000
M. L. S. & W. ext.	5s. 105	105	105	105	1,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.	M. 114	114	114	114	1,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	3,000
M. & Ohio gen.	55½	56½	55½	56½	66,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	24,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113	113	3,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	7,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116½	4,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
North. Pac. con.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	3,000
Ohio Sout. inc.	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	19,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	16,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	69,000
R. & A. 1st, D. &					
M. certs.	66	66	66	66	5,000
R. & W. P. tr. 5s.	101	101	101	101	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col.					
tr. 5s.	85	65

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, July 25, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Robert E. Dayo, Esq., referee, Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 21.6 by 85, 388 4th-av., west side, 24.8 feet north of 27th-st.; for $27,200, to W. R. Mahoney.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
NEW-YORK.
Thursday, July 25.

147th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of St Ann's-av., 25x 100; Harriet G. Hartman	$2,250
Waverley-place, s. s., 350 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 100x102.2; Thomas W. Strong and wife to Frederick Wagner	2,000
Same property; Frederick Wagner and wife to William N. Wagner	1,300
Waverley-place, s. s., 300 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 50x100.6; Frederick Wagner to Catharin Wagner	1,200
27th-st., n. s., 395 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 98.9; Delano C. Calvin to Noah B. Shute	6,675
Byar-av., e. s., 137.10 ft. n. of 184th-st., 25x74.4; Mary Melia to Adam Wiesbr	600
26th-st., s. s., 143 ft. e. of 6th-av., 27.6x98.9; Ezra R. Winchester and wife to Charles Main	12,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 64th-st., 20 x70; Esther and Joseph Hanner to Francis Ashton and Lrs	25,500
159th-st., n. s., 172 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100; Bernard P. Kernan to Elizahath A Kane	1
Division-st., 37; Esther D. Fobalski to Anthony R. Dyett	20,000
164th-st., s. s., 64.6 ft. e. of Brook-av., 16.8x 87; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Augustus Witt	2,000
Brook-av., s. w. corner of 164th-st., 31.2x ir-regular; same to same	2,000
164th-st., s. s., 147.10 ft. e. of Brook-av., 16.8x irregular; Charles O'Connor and wife to same and wife	2,500
133d-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 5th-av., 99.11x 100.11; Henry A. Robinson, referee, to Andrew T. Judge	28,400
Same property; Andrew T. Judge and wife to John W. Hasren	1
144th-st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of Convent-av., 99.11x155.7; William H. Willis, referee, to William H. De Forest	63,600
115th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x 100.11; Max Ottinger and wife to Joseph Biebmann	32,000
61st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 30x100; Thomas J. McManus and wife to Reuben W. Ross	1
63d-st., n.s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 42x 100; Herman Wronkow and wife to Orifleu Tompkins	45,000
92d-st., 84 West; Patrick Farley to Maria T. Waters	1
St. Nicholas-av., s. s., 50.6 ft. s. of 147th-st., 18.4x71.11x73.6; George Daekar and wife to Adeline F. Lachaise	19,000
194th-st., s. s., 70 feet e. of Madison-av., 50x 100; Frederick H. Allen to J. Allen Townsend	12,000
95th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 150x 100.11; John T. Hamlig to John Carter and wife	10
Lexington-av., e. s., 65.2 ft. n. of 77th-st., 17 x77; Monroe Stern to Jacob Stern	13,500
Horatio-st., 58; Richard P. Norris to Mary A. Norris	10,500
Lewis-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of — st., 25x100; Henry Wickerhof and wife to Charles and Ferdinand Stern	13,000
4th-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 106th-st., 25x75; Michael J. Bannon and wife to Ellen M. Bannon	15,750
63d-st., n. s., 310.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.9x 100.5; Henry A. Robinson, referee, to Robert K. Prentice	1,250
63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 125x 100.5; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to Louis H. Myers	40,000
Watts-st., 7; Henry Fisher and wife to Charles Wiebke	7,000
86th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue B, 50x 138; Charles B. Landon and another, executors, to Elmire Normandio	13,900
Same property; Elmire Normandin to New-York Mother's Home and Sisters of Misericorde	1
South-st., 232, 223, 224; Water-st., 435, 437, 439; Theodore K. Hazard and others to Ambrose K. Ely	41,750
South-st., 234, 235; Water-st., 457, 459; same to same	25,000
Same property; Theodore K. Hazard, as administrator, to same	25,000
South-st., 223, 223½, 224; Water-st., 435, 437, 439; same to same	41,750
106th-st., 236 East; Ellen and James M. O'Connell to Michael J. Bacoon	6,000
86th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of West End-av., 25x100; Francis M. Jeocks to James B. Gnun	50,000
167th-st., s. w. corner of Stebbins-av., 44x 78; Sarah M. Mann to Patrick McCann	1,150
9th-av., s. e. corner of 71st-st., 20x75.5; John Ryan to Ada L. Westcott	2,950
24-av., s. s., adjoining lot 79, map of Hyatt Farm; Florence B. Schlander and another to Beman Gallagher	240

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash) $1,000,000
Surplus June 30, 1889 149,652

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH. RICHARD INGRAHAM.
GEO. F. DEMAREST.

FOR SALE—NO. 53 EAST 80TH; 22x65.10½; four-story brownstone; immediate possession; offered below value; inspection invited. JAMES BOYD, 36 Broad-st., Room 39.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

F. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.
CORONA: THE BANNER VILLAGE of the
CORONA: North side of Long Island.
CORONA AUCTION SALE.
CORONA TUESDAY, JULY 30;
CORONA at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA on the premises at Corona,
CORONA 200 elegant lots and a
CORONA FRENCH-ROOF MANSION,
CORONA with shoulder brace roofs.
CORONA UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
CORONA
CORONA Trains every half hour from 5:00 A. M.
CORONA till midnight. Only 17 minutes by rail-
CORONA road. Fare only 80 cents weekly. 3,000
CORONA lots already sold. Five hundred dwell-
CORONA ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
CORONA A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE.
CORONA Join this excursion.
CORONA FREE INVITATION TO ALL.
CORONA Music and collation.
CORONA SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA Visit this lovely section.
CORONA
CORONA Call or write for free tickets and maps.
CORONA Hitchcock's Real Estate Office, 14 Cham-
CORONA bers-st., New-York.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

The Yosemite Apartments, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment building in the city. Elevators run all night; general service unequalled; rents moderate; now ready for inspection.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late manager Navarro Building.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Express S. S. Columbia ..... 8 A. M., Aug. 1.
Mail steamer Hammonia ..... 6:30 A. M., Aug. 15.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Gellert, 10 A. M., Aug. 3. | Rugia, 2:30 P.M., Aug. 8
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates.
Steamer piers, foot of Fifth-st., Hoboken, N. J.
General Office, 37 Broadway. General Passage Office, 61 Broadway.
C. SCHURZ, Dir. C. B. RICHARD & CO., Agts.
R. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Adriatic, Jy. 31, 7:30 A.M. | Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P.M. | Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P.M.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A.M. | *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A.M.
Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P.M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 4 Broadway, New-York.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th., Au. 1, 10 A. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE,
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.
Saloon passage, $80 and upward; second class, $30.
NEW-YORK AND LONDONDERRY, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Ethiopia, July 27, 5 A. M. | Furoesia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Anchoria, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage: TO LONDONDERRY, LONDON, HAVRE, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania, July 27, 4 A. M. | Etruria, Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Umbria, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Auranta, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Servia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Gallia, Aug. 28, 8:30 A. M.
Bothnia, Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M. | Umbria, Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $30; steerage, $20. Excursion tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING ..... Tuesday, July 30, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA ..... Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN ..... Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.
NEVADA ..... Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M.
ALASKA ..... Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL U. S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Ems, Sat., July 27, 8:30 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P.M.
Lahn, W., July 31, 8:30 A.M. | Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A.M.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 3, 10 A.M. | Eider, W., Aug. 14, 9 A.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $100 and upward per berth according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and $60 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. GELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL
Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
*CITY OF BERLIN ..... Wed., July 31, 7 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P.M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO ..... Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P.M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
*From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA NORMANDIE, Cuvillier, Sat., July 27, 4:30 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonselin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the isthmus of Panama, Colon, and Panama Railroad, Saturday, Aug. 3, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts., FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF PEKING ..... Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st, North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG, connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, INDIA, &c.
Shortest ocean voyage by 600 miles AT REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:
BATAVIA ..... Sept. 4 | PARTHIA ..... Sept. 8
PORT AUGUSTA, Aug. 23 | PORT FAIRY ..... Sept. 20
For passage and freight rates and general information apply to
EVERETT BRAZER, E. V. SKINNER,
Japan and China Agencies, Gen. East. Agent,
124 Water-st. 353 Broadway.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
Sail at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Fri., July 26
ALLEGHANY, Capt. Kempton, Saturday, July 27
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capts. Burt, Nunan, &c.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Wednesday, July 31
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are fitted with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, preliminary rate of 30 cents. Cotton for destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, O. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the Southand Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., July 26
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., July 30
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Aug. 2
All steamships have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-half of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. EGER, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Tickets and staterooms at 5, 11, 229, 257, 261, 287, 303, 863, 944 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY,
PHILA. AND READING R. R.,
and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—Parlor Cars—Coaches. No stops for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 6:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 77, 261, 413, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st. and 125 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 8:45, 10:45, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:40 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FROM FOOT OF BARCLAY-ST. AND DESBROSSES ST., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via
SHORE LINE.
Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing room and sleeping cars.
O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
"HOTEL KAATERSKILL."
SPECIAL EXCURSIONS VIA WEST SHORE R. R. TICKETS FOR SALE AT REDUCED RATES BY SATURDAY SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVING NEW-YORK P. M.; GOOD TO RETURN MONDAY MORNINGS.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

8 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.
9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.
11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars, for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special. With Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:55 P. M., Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*4 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
*4:30 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.
*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canadian Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburgh, connecting at Plattsburgh with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.
*9 P. M., 6pecial Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.
Those are New-York Central sleeping cars in all sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 88 West 125th-st., and 1353d-st station, New-York; 333 Washington and 157 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
†Stop at 125th-st. when flagged. ‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 6:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 6:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M., 12 night. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30 P. M., 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., and 125 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE
Chamberlin St. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Akron, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
5 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago. Also buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

F F V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE
for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Unions under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.) 9:04, *10, *11, 12 M., 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 18:05, 7:01, 6:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 12:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 3:04, 4:02, 4:04, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 8:06, 6:08, 9:30, 11:25 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Station, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
9:40 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Curry Accom., 4:10 P. M., connecting at Curry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 3, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. Washington Limited Express* of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 9:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:11 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleeping, Dining Car and Coaches through 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 5:10, (6:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 3 P. M. daily; via Delaware and Bay Line, 12 M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 2:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Cortlandt Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington,) 10 and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 2, 2:15, 8, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 7, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 453, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
9:45 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1:45 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong, 7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Ashury Park, Ocean Grove, 7, 8:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FROM PIER (N. R.) FOOT LIBERTY-ST., for Highland

THE HEARING ADJOURNED

A BREAK IN THE ELECTRICAL EXECUTION INQUIRY.

IT WILL BE RESUMED IN BUFFALO NEXT WEDNESDAY—CONSIDERABLE TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY.

The last session in New-York of the electrical execution inquiry, held yesterday in Mr. Cookran's office, was a very long one, in which many witnesses were examined. When the examination of the last witness was ended, a few moments before 4 o'clock, Referee Becker adjourned the hearing, to meet again July 31, at 10 o'clock, at his office in Buffalo, where a little additional testimony will be taken. Mr. Becker does not know just when he will present his report, but it will be just as soon as possible.

At the morning session Joseph Oaker, a clerk in a Broadway clothing store, told how Lineman Murray met his death by touching what was supposed to be a "dead" electric light wire, and Bernard J. Hughes, a Weston Electric Company employe, related the circumstances attending the death of George Schneitzer, another employe of the company, who in September, 1887, was accidentally shocked by an alternating current and killed instantly.

Theodore Lehmann, employed at Edison's Orange laboratory, was called in the afternoon by Mr. Poste and gave the results of Mr. Edison's promised experiments in measuring human resistance, which were described exclusively in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Lehmann was unfortunate in not being able to speak English very well, and Mr. Cookran emoraced the opportunity to "bave some fun" with him. The practical effect of his testimony, however, was not interfered with in this process. To Walter D. McQuesten, an electrical engineer, who was next put on toe stand, Mr. Poste read the major portion of T. Carpenter Smith's testimony, in which that gentleman related Ois frequent and harmless experiences with electric currents of tremendous power. It was the opinion of the witness that Mr. Smith could not bave gotten the benefit of the full ourreot in any of the instances mentioned by him, and the witness gave very lucid reasons on which he bassd his opinion.

Harold P. Brown was recalled and presented a drawing of the apparatus proposed to be used in inflicting death by electricity. Mr. Brown explained the machine very thoroughly, (as it has been explained many times before,) and it was introduced in evidence.

Dr. Landon Carter Gray was also recalled and examined at length by Mr. Cookran upon the subject of human resistance. The doctor quoted at length from the works of Dr. Frederick Jolly, a German scientist, who had made this subject a special study. The deductions of this author were that, owing to the tremendous variations in resistance, as demonstrated by experiments made by him, no man's acourate resistance could possibly be measured. One curious thing Dr. Jolly discovered, the witness went on, was that the resistance of the skin in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet was lower than that offered by any other portion of the body. Under the theory that the latter had been supposed to be the case. From this fact the witness regarded the tests made by Mr. Edison, which were made through the hands, of no earthly value. He had much more faith, apparently, in Dr. Jolly than he had in Mr. Edison. Experiments similar to those made by Mr. Brown, had been made before by French electricians. In those experiments, however, dogs had been apparently killed by electric shocks and revived by means of artificial respiration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Poste, the witness admitted that he knew nothing about the conditions under which Dr. Jolly's experiments had been made, except that sniphate of zinc was used as electrodes. Asked if Oe did not believe toat caustic potash would be a better electrode —that it would reduce the resistance offered by the skin to a minimum and do away entirely with the resistance of any extraneous subject on the skin, he said he did so believe. Edison used caustic potash in his experiments. Jolly's experiments consisted entirely of measuring the resistance of ten men and ten women, and the resistance varied enormously. Edison experimented upon nearly five hundred men and the resistance of all was practically the same.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Cookran, "that a man's will power might have anything to do with the effect of an electric current upon his body? Suppose for instance he knew the death-shock, knowing that the shock was coming, should try, could he, by the mere force of his will increase his resistance?"

"I don't know exactly. I should think, however, that if the current were strong enough it would overcome his will power."

Dr. Edward McCabe, house surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, was called to testify to the injuries received by Walter F. Linell, the boy who was struck by part of a broken electric light wire at Broadway and Eighth-street July 2. The boy was so badly burned in the arm, he said, that it had been found necessary to amputate the member. Linell's father testified as to his son's having received toe shock, and Albert E. Scoullar, Superintendent of the United States Illuminating Company, which owned the broken wire, swore that the current in it was that of 1,500 volts. On cross-examination it transpired, however, that the current was the continuous current.

Lena Cohen, a pretty Jewess, who lives at 200 Bowery, said Frederick Witte was killed by touching a telephone wire in her room at her home last Fall, and she testified to that occurrence. Mr. Cookran then put on the stand Minor M. Davis, an employe of toe Postal Telegraph Company, who yesterday morning made some tests in measuring human resistance with the Woastatone bridge. He measured five men twice within half an hour, using a solution of caustic soda—not potash—as electrodes, and their individual resistance varied 300 or 400 ohms, except in the case of one man, whose resistance was the same at both measurements. At the conclusion of this testimony Mr. Cookran put on record his offer to take any five men out to the Edison laboratory and have their resistance measured there in the presence of the referee and counsel. The offer will probably oe accepted.

Deputy Coroner William T. Jenkins was the last witness examined, and he simply testified to the deaths of Murray, Witte, and Sireifer, who were killed by accidental contact with electric light wires. Toan the hearing was adjourned, everybody on every hand's being glad to go—for in the three weeks this hearing has lasted many friendships have been formed—and departed for their several homes.

TOUR OF PHILADELPHIA OARSMEN.

Nine men of brawn and muscle, compoeing the eight-oared barge crew of the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, were the guests of the Nassau Boat Club on the Harlem last evening. Philadelphians may be accredited as slow. These athletes were well satisfied to have made their trip from Philadelphia to the Harlem between last Saturday and yesterday afternoon. They rowed all the way, and were not physical wrecks when they got here. On the contrary, they destroyed as substantial a dinner as has been spread anywhere near the Nassau Clubhouse in a long while.

The members of the crew are Edward Milligan, Walter C. McIntire, T. Ogden Harris, Dr. Henry Beatis, E. Lewis Bowling, Edwin Illman, M. Lawrence Toy, John F. Huntington, and W. Hobart Brown. They left their boathouse on the Schuylkill Saturday afternoon and spent Saturday night at Burlington, where they were the guests of toe Onsina Boat Club. Sunday they reached Bordentown and staid there over night taking the canal in the morning and spending the night at Millstone. The next morning they moved to Perth Amboy, and on Wednesday morneg to Staten Island, where they were the guests of the Staten Island Athletic Club.

To-day they will row to Travers Island and be entertained by the New-York Athletic Club.

TRYING TO FACILITATE TRAVEL.

Some time ago the elevated railroad company attempted to build a second stairway to their down-town station at Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. They had partly succeeded without having obtained a permit, when the municipal authorities interfered and the company was forced to put a stop to toe work. Yesterday tha company resumed operations at the station, hnt evidently has abandoned the original plan of making a second stairway. Carpenters are engaged in enlarging the platform, or rather in building an extension on the west and north side of the ticket office, for the purpose of making an additional exit pathway to the stairs on the southwest corner. This station is a transfer one, and the improvement is to facilitate travel by giving outgoing passengers more room. Whether the scoeme will be effective ar not remains to be demonstrated. Tha probabilities are that wOenever there is an extraordinary rush of persons both to and from the platforms there will be something like a blockade on the single stairway. This will not be soothing to persons in a hurry.

MALTBY G. LANE'S ESTATE.

Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday decided that when Maltby G. Lane died the suit of his daughter-in-law, Mariette L. Lane, to hold him liable for her support on account of his alleged promise to do so deceased, and has not yet been revived against Mr. Lane's executors. He therefore cannot appoint a referee to take the testimony of a witness who, Mrs. Lane says, heard the conversation between Mr. Lane and herself.

When the return of the objections in the matter of admitting to probate the will of Maltby G. Lane came up before Probate Clerk Tinney yesterday objections were filed by Florence May Lane, and Richard H. Lane, grandchildren, through their special guardian, Albert H. Gleason. Gen. Clifford A. H. Bardett appeared for Mr. Lane, one of the executors, and Mr. E. S. Gravenstine for Mrs. Eliza D. Lane, the executrix.

OBJECTIONS TO A CABLE.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS HEAR TESTIMONY ABOUT THIRD-AVENUE.

Railroad Commissioners Rogers, Baker, and Rickard finished their task of listening to objections to the introduction of cable traction on the Third-avenue street car road yesterday. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean had a few words to say in regard to the constitutionality of the law under which the company proposes to act, and handed up some briefs, to which Mr. Edward Lauterbach, who represents the street railroad, will have an opportunity to reply. Mr. Rogers intimated, however, that the Commissioners would not pay much attention to that question, as it seemed to them to belong to another tribunal.

Mr. Dean then began on a new line of objection—the vast amount of work required to change the water mains in various sections, and in some places this, he said, would be almost impossible. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct said that, with gas pipes, endways, water mains, and service pipes, Third-avenue was pretty well paved now. At various streets cross pipes and mains would have to be lowered and changed. It was necessary that the water pipes be at least two feet under the cable conduit, as in cold weather they would freeze up if nearer it. He spoke at some length of the underground state of Park-row from Chambers-street to Broadway. The subway had recently taken up what space was left there. Vaults from the Post Office and buildings on his east side projected under the street. One large water main, from which those buildings received their supply, ran near the Third-avenue tracks. In old Chatham-street there was a twenty-inch pipe with which the cending would interfere and which would have to be changed at considerable expense.

Mr. Rogers asked if the Department of City Works would not supervise the laying of the cable conduit and see that the water mains and pipes were changed properly. Mr. Lauterbach said such would certainly be the case, and that he was willing to stipulate to that effect, provided the Commissioner of Public Works would not put a stop to the building of the conduit if there was an apparent objection to changes of mains. Mr. Lauterbach finally asked Mr. Birdsall if, were no great expenditure of money, all the obstructions he had spoken of could not be obviated or overcome, and it was not practicable to build a cable road the entire length of Third-avenue.

"There is no can't in any case that I have heard of," replied the engineer.

In answer to questions of Commissioner Rogers Mr. Lauterbach said that there would be some obstruction to trucks and carriages while the road was being built, but that it would be no more than was caused in putting in the sewers. He presented the testimony of George A. Wheeler, who constructed the cenbways. He said there was no doubt the cable road could be built, notwithstanding the network of water pipes, gas pipes, and sewers. It was simply a matter of expense. Testimony by A. J. Miller, a cable expert, was to the effect that in Chicago and San Francisco they had been no trouble from pipes freezing which were near the conduit. Surface pipes were easily sunk to a greater depth.

Col. W. H. Paine, who was the bridge cable expert, was called to testify in regard to cable roads. He said that for the last two years he had been employed in the measurement of motive powers employed for transportation, and he believed the cable to be a success. When asked by Commissioner Rogers as to the storage battery system, Mr. Paine said that he had always believed in success, as the advantage of controlling the power in the car itself was evident. The objection to it was the increased weight of the cars. When a great many cars were used, as on Third-avenne, he believed the cable system the more advisable. Electric systems making an overhead wire he also deemed unnecessarily. The cost of maintenance, as between a cable and storage battery road, he believed would be in favor of the cable road.

A representative of the Second-Avenue Road appeared on behalf of that company to make inquiries regarding the tracks of the horse roads from Grand-street to Pearl-street. Mr. Lauterbach assured him that the Second-avenue traffic would not be interfered with.

The Commissioners decided that they had heard about all objections that could be made to the cable road and closed their hearings in this city.

ENGINEER CHURCH ANGRY.

HE RESENTS THE ADVERSE ACTION OF THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS.

Col. B. S. Church was indignant yesterday at the statements made by Aqueduct Commissioners Howe and Scott in explanation of their purpose to abolish the office of consulting engineer held by him. He said: "The attack made upon me was outrageous, and its object was apparently to discredit me before the world. I will take measures to defend my reputation."

"It has been the evident purpose of the present Commissioners," he continued, "to justify their existence by seeking to cut allowances to the contractors below those approved by their predecessors. I was warned to lean toward them in this purpose, but, as arbiter between them and the contractors, I ruled in strict accordance with the terms of the contracts. Suits for large sums will undoubtedly result from the acts of the Commissioners, and they may end in greater allowances to the contractors. On their trial the unjust strictures of Commissioner Howe upon my official action will be refuted."

Col. Church would not indicate how he would proceed to defend himself from the adverse action of the Commissioners in abolishing his office. It is rumored toet as he is a veteran of the war he will ask for the re-establishment of the office and his reinstatement in it, on the ground that he could not be put ont of office without a trial on charges.

CONGRESSMAN MAHONEY'S WILL.

The contest of the will of Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney was continued yesterday before Surrogate Abbott in Brooklyn, and Theophilus Raessle, proprietor of the hotel at Washington in which Mr. Mahoney died, and the Rev. Father Jamse Mackin of Washington were placed on the stand. Mr. Raessle testified that Congressman Mahoney drank very heavily all last Winter, taking whisky at the rate of a bottle a day, and was a complete wreck physically. The witness forced his way to Mr. Mahoney's room just before the latter's death and found him delirious. He was calling "Mr. Speaker" and "Lnoy" and mumbling in an incoherent manner. Mr. Raessle did not think the signature to the will was that of Mr. Mahoney, but admitted that he had never seen the Congressman sign his full name, Peter Paul Mahoney.

Father Mackin testified that he was sent for on the day the will was signed to visit the dying men, and arrived in time to see two ladies sitting on the bed holding oen, ink, and paper and urging Mr. Mahooney to sign some document.

"Sign it for poor Mamie's sake," said one of them, but the dying man refused, saying, "No, no, I won't take it."

The witness interfered and expressed the belief that a doonment so signed would be invalid. The paper and the writing materials were then taken away.

IDENTIFIED AS ELSWORTH CONTANT.

The young man who committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel on Tuesday night, having registered as Frank Snnton of White Plains, was identified at the Morgue yesterday as Elsworth Contant of Mount Kisco. He was a typesetter by trade, hnt becoming debilitated by consumption grew despondent. On Tuesday afternoon he saw a Mount Kisco doctor, who told him he might live for some time in that condition. He did not seem to have the courage to live in such sortnre, so he took the evening train for New-York, went to the Grand Union Hotel, turned the gas on, and went to sleep. His wife died from consumption also a short time ago. He was well liked in Mount Kisco, and had worked at the case in the *Weekly* and *Recorder* offices. He was about twenty-five years of age. The body has been taken to Mount Kisco.

CRITICISING THE CHANCELLOR.

The Newark Water Board yesterday morning instructed Col. Price, their counsel, to do what he could to secure the enforcement of the temporary injunction restraining the Passaic city authorities from polinting the waters of the Passaic River by their contemplated sewerage system till the appeal shall have been heard.

A letter from Thomas N. McCarter, the present assistant counsel in the proceedings, was read. It declared that the Chancellor's decision permitting the emptying of Passaic waste into the river is, in Mr. McCarter's judgment, "a complete misapplication and perversion of the legal principles on which it professes to be founded." Mr. McCarter is counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which is about to furnish Newark with a new water supply.

LOST HER RIGHT TO OBJECT.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an injunction on application of Charles W. Nickerson restraining George Crawford, Philip Hausemah, and Andrew Crawford from carrying on a livery stable at the corner of Seventy-third-street and Tenth-avenue until further order of the court. Mr. Nickerson lives at 181 West Seventy-third-street, and says that the horses in the stable disturb him and his wife, and that the stable is a nuisance. A suit was before brought to have this stable declared a nuisance, but during the pendency of the action the plaintiff disposed of her interest in her property affected by the stable, so that Judge Andrews in Supreme Court Special Term, decided she was not entitled to an injunction.

THE DEAD-LOCK ENDED.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS ELECT A PRESIDENT AND AUDIT FAT ROLLS.

The Castle Garden dead-lock was broken yesterday, a new President of the Board of Emigration Commissioners was elected, and the pay olls for Castle Garden and Ward's Island were audited. To-day the employes will receive their pay for the months of May and June.

Commissioners Starr, Stephenson, Ridgway, Wylie, Dinch, Rorke, and Hansell were present. A letter was read from President Eldridge T. Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children objecting to the landing of Italian children who, he claimed, were brought here to become practically slaves. The Commissioners unanimously acknowledged the justice and truth of Mr. Gerry's complaint, but as they were powerless under the law the communication was laid on the table.

A motion was made by Commissioner Stephenson to proceed to the election of a President. Mr. Rorke nominated Commissioner Ridgway; and he was elected unanimously. Mr. Rorke then moved that the pay rolls of Castle Garden and Ward's Island for the months of May and June be acted upon. They were audited by the approval of all present, but it was found that there was a deficiency of $1,655. This amount, however, was advanced by Commissioner Stephenson.

Mr. Stephenson said he wished to read a paragraph cut from a morning newspaper purporting to be an interview between a reporter and Commissioner Rorke. It quoted Mr. Rorke as saying that the hardships and indignities practiced upon immigrants in Castle Gardan had been very revolting to him, ont that heretofore he and his colleagns, Commissioner Hansell, had been powerless to correct them, inasmuch as the absolnte power in the Garden had been held by an arbitrary cliqne who had run things for their own benefit. Mr. Stephenson then offered a resolution that Mayor Grant and Commissioners Wylie and Ridgway be appointed a special committee to investigate Commissioner Rorke's charges and make a report to the board. This was seconded by Commissioner Rorke himself. The resolution was carried.

Commissioners Wylie and Ridgway voted with Commissioner Stephenson yesterday. Mr. Ulrich voted for the first time since the dead-lock with toe Republican members, leaving the opposition only Rorke and Hansell. He could not wait for the election of ths President, however, and left the meeting just as the election was called up.

AN OLD CLAIM SETTLED.

THE CITY WILL PAY TO MR. SULLIVAN ABOUT HALF OF HIS FIRST DEMAND.

Tax Commissioner Coleman's persistent unwillingness, as a member of the Board of Estimate, to accept without further inquiry the evidence presented by Contractor J. H. Sullivan that his firm completed the work of regulating and grading Seventh-avenue on July 1, 1870, instead of three years later, has resulted in saving $70,000 to the city. In the settlement of Contractor Sullivan's accounts, the city authorities charged him with interest up to July 1, 1873, on money advanced to him at various times after 1867. He claimed that as he had completed his work at the latest on July 1, 1870, $56,000, the interest taken from his compensation, was improperly deducted. He did not press his claim in the courts, but in 1888 procured the passage by toe Legislature of a bill directing the Board of Estimate to fix the date of the completion of his work. The matter referred to Controller O'Brien, and, on the evidence presented by Lawyer John H. Strahan, as counsel for Sullivan, the Controller reported that the date was July 1, 1870.

The board was slow in acting on this report, so Lawyer Strahan procured a mandamus from the Supreme Court. Commissioner Coleman insisted that the matters presented by Lawyer Strahan and on which the mandamus was founded were not sufficient for the determination of the question of fact as to the date, and he declined unless opportunity for a full inquiry was permitted he would disobey the court order and take the chance of imprisonment for contempt of court. The result of his declaration was that the Board of Estimate took no action at its meeting two weeks ago. Subsequently he and Mayor Grant effected a compromise with Lawyer Strahan by which April 1, 1871, was fixed on as the date of the completion of the work on Seventh-avenue. This reduced by one-third the claim of Contractor Sullivan for interest improperly exacted from him by the city, and also cut down the interest to be paid by the city on the claim from 1871 to the present time. Instead of having to pay $149,000 to Mr. Sullivan, the city will now pay him $79,323 99. The Board of Estimate yesterday ordered the Controller to pay that sum.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The gunboat Yorktown leaves the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for the purpose of testing her gnns in a battery practice at sea. It is understood that her Captain, Commander Francis E. Chadwick, has orders to carry ont this practice in a heavy sea so that the tests will be as complete as it is possible to make them. After their completion the Yorktown will go to Newport for a helm and speed trial. For this purpose the Boston, Atlanta, and Chicago will proceed to Newport also in the order named.

The Secretary has telegraphed Commodore Ramsay to hnrry up the repairs on the Galena, and that vessel was yesterday placed in the dry dock. the copper was stripped off the bottom in places, and the woodwork was examined. Four weeks is estimated as the shortest time in which this vessel can be made ready for service.

BRITISH COURT OF INQUIRY.

A naval court of inquiry was organized in the British Consul's office yesterday composed of Consul General Booker, Capt. George Farron of the ship Arklow, and Capt. George Wright of the ship Annie E. Wright. The case which came before the court for investigation was that of the complaint of Capt. O. B. Marshall of the British bark Doris against his second mate, James Middleton. The bark arrived at the port July 21, from Calcutta, having the mate on board in irons. Capt. Marshall says that when he ordered Middleton to work, the latter refused, hit him with a belaying pin, drew a knife to attack him, and in the course of the struggle which ensued bit off a portion of his left ear. The investigation will go on to-day, and it is probable that if the court of inquiry finds any basis for the Captain's charge, the second mate will be extradited for trial in England.

Consul Booker dismissed the case of the complaint of Pritchard, the non-union sailor on board the Antrania, who was assaulted by six other sailors of the same ship who were members of the union. The matter was left in the hands of the Cunard Company to take such action as it may see fit on the return of the steamship to England.

THIRTY THOUSAND TICKETS ISSUED.

The second annual picnic and game contest given under the auspices of the United Councils of the American Legion of Honor, a benevolent organization which embraces many theatrical and newspaper men, promises to be a notable event in the history of Sulzer's Harlem River Park, Gardsne, and Casino. The date is Wednesday, July 31. Over thirty thousand tickets have been issued, and it is expected that the gathering will be a remarkably interesting one.

The special features of the afternoon will be the athletic contests, beginning at 2:30. These include 100-yard run, 440-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, high jump, broad jump, 220-yard hurdle race, all handicap; a potato race, quarter-mile race for members' sons under fourteen years of age, a two-mile race for members only, a 220-yard fat men's race, members only, weighing 200 pounds and over, and a go-as-you-please race, five miles. The prizes will be gold and silver medals. The dancing pavilion will be opened early and not closed until midnight.

WHY HOYT EMBEZZLED.

A curious story comes from Orange, N. J., concerning Frank Hoyt, who was recently arrested for robbing the First National Bank of Hoboken, of which he was teller. The Rev. Dr. Storrs, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, says that just after the death of Hoyt's father, who was a minister, the congregation raised a fund of several thousand dollars for the aid of his family. The money was invested, but the return not being large enough, it was placed in young Hoyt's hands for reinvestment. He consulted the officers of the bank that employed him, and by their advice placed it in Oregon Transcontinental stock. The stock decreased in value and the money was lost. In the hope of recovering himself Hoyt began the embezzlements that ended in his downfall and arrest.

SANITAS
Non-Poisonous
Disinfectants

PLANS FOR STREET PAVING

COMMISSIONER GILROY SUBMITS A REPORT.

NO NEW PAVEMENTS FOR STREETS LIKELY TO BE TORN UP BY RAILROADS —CONTRACTS NOW UNDER WAY.

A report was made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday by Public Works Commissioner Gilroy to the effect that, under present circumstances, it would be better not to put new pavements on Broadway, the Bowery, Eighth-avenue, Park-row, and State and Canal streets. At the same time he reiterated the opinion, expressed by him in his report to the same board on June 20, that all those thoroughfares need repavement speedily in the interest of commerce. After he had prepared his report of last month Gov. David B. Hill signed the acts to permit street railroad companies to change their motive power with the approval of the State Railroad Commissioners, and to extend their routes. In an addendum Commissioner Gilroy called the attention of the board to the fact and pointed out that the thoroughfares in question were traversed by railroads, the change in whose motive power, form of rail, or routes might, and probably would, do great injury to new pavements. The board therefore directed the Commissioner to confer with the railroad companies respecting their intentions before the question of paving should be determined.

On July 1 Mr. Gilroy sent to the President of each of the twenty-one railroad companies the following questions:

"*First*—Does your company contemplate any change in its system of motive power, and, if so, what will the change be, and at what time and on what portion of your route is it to be made?

"*Second*—If it is intended to change the motive power on your road, how long will it take from the commencement of the work to complete the same?

"*Third*—Does your company intend to remove the present objectionable rail and substitute a grooved or other rail presenting an even surface with the pavement?

"*Fourth*—To what extent, in your judgment, will the prosecution of such work interfere with the repavement by the city authorities of the streets and avenues through which your road runs?"

The railroad men took their time in considering these questions. They were evidently prompted to his dilatory by the fact that the Aldermen had asked Corporation Counsel Clark to advise them as to the constitutionality of the act which took from them and conferred on the State Railroad Commissioners the privilege of deciding whether the railroad companies should be permitted to change their motive power. Only one, the Harlem Railroad Company, so far, and most of these wrote after it had become known that Cornoration Counsel Clark would advise the Alderman—as he did on Tuesday—that the act in question was unconstitutional. Five of the six informed Mr. Gilroy that their companies proposed, as Cornelius Vanderbilt, the President of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, said, "to keep pace with the improvements which are being made in motive power." They were, in addition to Mr. Vanderbilt, Daniel S. Lamont, President of the Houston, West-Street and Pavonia Ferry Company; Edward Lauterbach, attorney for the New-York Avenue Railroad Company; John S. Foster, President of the Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue Railroad Company, and Henry Thompson, President of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company. President Wolfe of the New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company alone answered that his company had not considered a chance of motive power. The letter of Mr. Lamont was more explanatory of the condition of affairs than any other. It ran:

"In answer to your communication of July 1, inquiring as to the intention of this company regarding a change of motive power, made in the recent act of the Legislature authorizing the same with the consent of the property owners and the approval of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, I am instructed by toe company to say that it is not its intention to make any attempt at this time to change its power.

"This company would be glad to consider the matter, with a view to an improvement in its power, hnt the issue raised as to the constitutionality of said legislation will necessarily postpone practical operations under the said law.

"If that question should be settled, the company would desire to experiment with the various improvements in motive power now pressing for recognition, and would adopt something furnishing better facilities to the public than the present.

"In answer to your further inquiry as to whether this company intends to make any changes in its form of rail I have to say that the company recognizes that the rail at present in use upon its roads and in general use upon horse railroads in this city is objectionable, but what form of rail will be practically operative varies with the method of traction and form of car used, and I will be glad, when a change of its power shall be practicable, to conform to the requirements of the Department of Public Works as to the form of rail which the company shall use.

"Meanwhile, if the Department of Public Works should determine to repave any street through which the road of the company runs, the company would then adopt a form of rail for such street which can be operated successfully with the snow and ice encountered in this city in the Winter and which the Commissioner of Public Works may approve."

Commenting upon the letters, Commissioner Gilroy said in his report of yesterday:

"It will be seen that there is no prospect of anything being accomplished in the reconstruction of rail tracks, whether for change of motive power or for removal of objectionable rails and substitution of approved rails, in time for subsequent repavement during the present year, or even for putting under contract for repavement this year the streets recommended in my report of the 16th ult., for first repavement without liability of having the new pavements torn up for railroad constructions in the near future. While the Third-Avenue Railroad Company presents a definite plan of change of motive power from animal traction to cable traction on the Third-avenue line, it is proposed to make this change gradually, in small sections, and to lay side tracks along these sections, so as not to interfere with the travel of the road. While this work would be in progress no benefit could be derived from new pavements on the line of the road, and although the company promises to replace pavements disturbed by it in as good condition as found, the mere fact of taking up and relaying a new pavement is sure to result in its deterioration, however well the work may be done.

The Commissioner therefore advised that, inasmuch as it would be a waste of money to repave the great business thoroughfares he had previously had in mind, it would be well to spend the special sum of $1,000,000 allotted for use this year in the repavement of other streets not likely to be torn up by railroads, respecting the material to be used, he clung to his former recommendation that it should be granite blocks with concrete foundation in streets where there is a heavy business traffic, granite blocks on a sand bed in minor business streets or streets partly residential and partly business, and asphalt on a concrete foundation or on the old trap-block pavement, where that is fit for use, in purely residential streets where quiet is the great desideratum. As to other kinds of pavement proposed in his department, he suggested that their projectors might be permitted to experiment with them at their own expense on blocks here and there. Incidentally Commissioner Gilroy announced that the stock brokers in Broad-street, between Wall-street and Exchange-place, and the lawyers, bankers, and Custom House brokers in Wall-street, between Nassau and Hanover streets, should have asphalt pavements put down to save their nerves from the strain of the noise of commercial traffic.

The streets which Commissioner Gilroy advised should be at once repaved with granite blocks on concrete foundations, and the estimated cost of the work, are:

Cedar, from Broadway to Greenwich	$5,300
Reade, between Elm and Washington	35,000
Thomas, between Church and Hudson	7,300
Worth, from Broadway to Hudson	21,500
Leonard, from Broadway to Hudson	17,000
Franklin, from West Broadway to Washington	27,500
Laight, from Canal to Greenwich	23,000
Bleecker, from Bowery to Canal	12,500
Elizabeth, from Bleecker to Bayard	50,000
Spring, from Bowery to Broadway	22,000
Broome, from Lewis to Ludlow	41,000
Ludlow, from Canal to Stanton	20,000
Eldridge, from Division to Houston	38,000
Broome, from Centre to Broadway	11,500
Horatio, from Greenwich-avenue to West Fourth	5,000
Cliff, from Ferry to John	11,000
Platt, from Pearl to William	5,500
Cedar, from Pearl to Nassau	7,300
Broome, from William to Broad	5,300
Broad, from Exchange-place to Pearl	26,100
Bridge, from Bridge to State	6,300
Howard, from Broadway to Mercer	2,500
Thirteenth, between Avenue B and Fifth-avenue	66,600
Greenwich-avenue, from Eighth-avenue to West Thirteenth	3,000
Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-first and Thirty-second streets; between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets	385,000

Those to be paved with asphalt on a concrete foundation are:

Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets	$87,000
Broad, from Wall-street to Exchange place.	5,000

The streets in which asphalt can be laid on the present square-trap block pavement are:

Mulberry, between Houston and Bleecker; Twenty-fifth, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue; Thirty-second, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Thirty-third, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway; Thirty-sixth, between Fourth and Sixth avenues; Thirty-seventh, between Fourth and Sixth-avenues; Thirty-fourth, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Forty-third, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; Forty-sixth, between Madison and Sixth Avenues; Forty-seventh, between Madison and Sixth avenues; Forty-eighth, between Madison and Sixth avenues; Park-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth; Sixty-seventh, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Sixty-eighth, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Commissioner Gilroy informed the board that the streets now being macadamized for the repairing of street pavements would eat up all but about $100,000 of the $332,000 appropriated to his department for repaving. The repaving of Chambers-street from Park-row to Green wich-street, Whitehall-street, Worth-street, and Madison-avenue from Thirty-second to Fifty-eighth-street was imperative, he said, and would cost about $227,000. The board transferred an unexpended balance of $131,114 35 from last year's appropriation to his credit.

As the representative of west side real estate owners, Mr. W. E. D. Stokes asked the board to set apart $100,000 for the repaving of the Boulevard from Seventy-second-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street with asphalt. Commissioner Gilroy agreed that the Boulevard needed to be repaved, and that asphalt would ultimately be the proper material to use on it, but he thought that as heavy trucks are now using the thoroughfare carrying building materials, it would be well to wait until the neighborhood becomes better built up and the traffic is better settled to asphalt. The board laid the matter over.

A REAL FIGHT IN HAYTI.

ONE MAN KILLED IN AN ENCOUNTER NEAR THE CAPITAL.

The steamship Frederick Hendrick, which arrived yesterday from Port an Prince, brought word of still another terrible struggle near the Haytian capital. One man was slaughtered during the conflict and several others received severe bruises. The battle was brought about under the following circumstances: On July 18, the day before the Frederick Hendrick sailed, Hippolyte's forces, laboring under the impression that the small fortress at La Conpe had been evacuated by Légitime, marched forward boldly and took it by storm. It is an advantageous position for either side, being but two miles distant from Port an Prince and in a commanding spot. The forces of Légitime had not evacuated it, therefore, and were aroused to action by the sudden and unprecedented attack of the troops under Hippolyte's General.

Before the latter had time to apologize for entering the fort in so unceremonious a manner Légitime's troops had poured in to the ranks of Hippolyte a destructive volley. Actual fighting resulted at once, and, as has been said, one hero paid the penalty of his treachery. The forces of Hippolyte than succeeded in withdrawing from the false attitude in which they had been placed, and another victory was scored for the arms of Hinpolyte.

Mr. Hugh D'Orsy Tweedy, the agent at Port an Prince of the United States steamers on which the Frederick Hendrick belongs, came up as a passenger and at once took passage on the Augusta Victoria for Hamburg. The financial situation in Hayti is described by Mr. Tweedy as deplorable estate. Légitime has just succeeded in obtaining $1,000 "gourdes." A gourde is equal to about 96¼ cents, which will make a total debt incurred thus far on both sides of about 8,000,000 gourdes. The money brings the Government but 70 per cent. of its face value, however.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—The British steamship Floridian, Capt. Sandy, arrived at Quarantine Station at 8 o'clock this morning, having left Port au Prince, Hayti, July 20. At that time the forces of Hippolyte had completely infested the city and were firing constantly. The hostages, however, are confident that the city cannot be taken. The army of the North has gained no advantage since July 12. It was thought that Hippolyte would soon make an assault, as he is short of provisions and must do something for effect.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER TALCOTT SHOOTS HIMSELF ON THE ATLANTA.

Assistant Engineer Charles G. Talcott of the United States Navy committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a small revolver. He was attached to and serving on board the steel cruiser Atlanta, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The deed was committed in the bathroom of that vessel, just abaft the officers' quarters, and the explosion of the pistol made so little noise that it failed to attract the attention of several officers who were in the wardroom at the time, and the first intimation they received came from a stream of blood trickling under the door.

The surgeon of the vessel was immediately sent for and the dying officer was removed to a cot, but he was then beyond human aid, and expired an hour after the shot was fired.

He left his vessel yesterday morning and returned at 4 o'clock, bringing a small package, which is supposed to have contained the weapon with which he took his life. On coming on board he changed his citizen's dress for his naval uniform, chatted pleasantly for a few minutes with the officers near him, and shortly afterward withdrew to his stateroom, where he removed his ring and watch. A few moments later he entered the bathroom and there fired the shot which mustered him out of service.

His brother officers are unable to assign any reason for the suicide. Some think temporary insanity was the cause, others melancholia. For many months he had been in poor health, and he recently applied for a medical survey, which, however, refused to declare him unfit for service. He was a very bright young officer, standing No. 22 on the list of assistant engineers, and his sad end is much regretted by all who knew him.

He had last service was in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, from which he was detached and ordered to the Atlanta on Nov. 26. He was appointed in 1871 from the District of Columbia. His family resides in Georgetown, D. C. He leaves a mother and sister here, and an uncle who is an engineer in the army. His grandfather was the engineer who projected the railroad between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

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The New-York Times.

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FOR GROUNDING HIS SHIP

COMMANDER P. F. HARRINGTON ADJUDGED GUILTY.

THE COURT-MARTIAL FIXES THE SENTENCE AT TWO YEARS' SUSPENSION —THE NEW PRACTICE CRUISER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The record in the case of Commander Harrington, tried at Annapolis for grounding the practice ship Constellation with the naval cadets on board, near Cape Henry Light, on June 18, is before Secretary Tracy for review and he will probably pass upon it in a few days. Commander Harrington was in command of the Constellation when she ran agronnd, and he was charged with negligently allowing a vessel of the United States to be stranded. The court-martial has fonnd him guilty of the charge and fixed the sentence at two years' snspension. Commander Harrington was in command of the Dale some years ago when she collided with the merchant ship Grinnell in New-York Bay. He immediately exonerated the officer of the deck from all blame and took the responsibility for ths accident upon himself. A court of inqniry afterward relieved him of all blame for the accident.

* * *

When the new practics cruiser authorized by Congress for the naval cadets at Annapolis is completed, the boys will have a vessel which, on a small scale, will be similar to those that they will have to perform dnty on as naval officers. The plans for this vessel are now well under way at the Navy Department. She is to have about 800 tons' displacement, and her motive power will he furnished by tripls expansion engines with twin screws. It is rather unusual to put twin screws on a vessel of her size, bnt it is important that the cadets should learn to handle twins-crew vessels. Her batteries will be light, but of the most modern type, and as she will have a speed of fifteen to sixteen knots, she will be servicable in case of need as a light gunboat as well as a practice vessel.

* * *

The Secretary of the Treasnry to-day decided an interesting qnestion arising under the alien coutract-lahor law. It seems that Irvin & Sellers, merchants, of England, who have a branch house in New-York City, recently discharged the bookkeeper in their New-York house, an American named James T. Watson, and sent a Scotch bookkeeper in the home office named Edward F. Hennessy, to take his place. Watson complained to the Collector at New-York and the resnlt was that when Hennessy arrived at that port ths Collector refused to allow him to land; on ths ground that it would be a violation of the contract-lahor law. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he iustructed the Collector to allow Hennessy to land on giving hond in the snm of $500 for his retnrn In case it was decided that he came withiu the prohibitory class. The question was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasnry, and that officer gave an opinion that, as Hennessy had clearly come to this countrv nnder a contract to labor, his landing would be a palpable violation of law. The Secretary concided in this opinion, and instructed the Collector at New-York to compel Henuessy to retnrn to England.

* * *

Assistant Secretary Bussey has modified a former decieion made by ths then Commissioner of Pensions in the case of James A. Furley, who received a disabling injury while serving in the Mexican war, in Company G, Second Pennsylvania Volnnteers. For this injury Furley was granted a pension of $8 per month, which he continued to draw until April 10, 1863, when he was arrested at Hagerstown, Md., for hurrahing in the streets for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy and making use of other disloyal and treasonable sentiments. At that time his name was dropped from the pension rolls under the authority conferred by the act of Feb. 25, 1862. In 1871 an application for restoration was filed and rejected. In 1887, however, the case was taken up by the then Commissioner of Pensions, nud, Furley's loyalty having been established, the pension was allowed from 1871, the date of filing his application. Assistant Secretary Bnsey, while agreeing with the former Commissioner as to Furley's right to a pension, finds no authority for dating it from the time the applicatiou was filed, and directs that it be dated from April 10, 1863, when it ceased. He says in substance that if the action of dropping Furley's name from the rolls was errouous, then he is entitled to reparation, and the reparation must be as ample as the injury. If it was not erroneous, there can he no restoration of pension for any period.

* * *

W. C. Elam of Lonisa County, Va., has been appointed Chief of the Division of Railroads in the General Land Office, vice Gen. C. M. Wilcox, relieved. Both Mr. Elam and Gen. Wilcox served in the Confederate Army, the former as a private, the latter as a Major General. Mr. Elam is a prominent Republican in Virginia and a writer of acknowledged ability.

Secretary Windom to-day received a letter from C. W. Arnold declining, for private reasons, the office of Collector of Internal Revenne for the District of Georgia, to which he was appointed a few days ago.

The Secretary of the Treasnry to-day appointed Solon L. Norton of Buffalo to be a Special Inspector of Customs, for dnty at Cleveland.

* * *

The Fish Commission has been advised of reports of the discovery of a cod bank on the Pacific, eight miles off Nestucca, Oregon, sixty-five miles south of the Colnmbia River. This point is about twenty-five miles north of the hank discovered some months ago by the force on the Fish Commission steamer Albatross off Yaqnina Head, and the officials here are pnzzled to know why the Nestucca hank was not discovered by the Alhatrose at that time. The whole coast was investigated, and at a time when the fish should have been plentiful if present at all. Orders have been given the Albatross to examine the location of the reported discovery on its retnrn from the seal islands this Sumer. The same advice states that the true cod hes never before been found south of Pnget's Sound. To this Acting Commissioner Rathbun saye the true cod is recorded as far south as the Farallone Islands, the fishing ground off San Francisco, but it has not been fonnd south of Pnget's Sonnd in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes.

* * *

The remains of the late Father Curley, Director of Georgetown University, were laid at rest to-day in the little graveyard attached to the nniversity in which he had taught for sixty years. This morning the body was borne from the university to the Church of the Holy Trinity in Georgstown, where a large nnmber of friends of the dead man, inolnding many graduates of the university, had assembled to witness the last sad rites. The caskst was placed upon a catafalqne within the chancel and abont forty members of the clergy gathered aronnd it. Cardinal Gibbons came in and remained a few minutes, kneeling in prayer. Mass was then celebrated by the Rev. Father Clnrk, the oldest living gradnate of Georgetown Ufiversity, upon the conclnsion of which the Cardinal pronounced the last absolntion for the sonl of the departed priest. The remains were then borne to the nniversity graveyard and consigned to earth.

* * *

Secretary Tracy was to-day advised by commodore Ramsay of the Brooklyn Navy Yard that the Yorktown was ready to start on her four days' trial cruise, bnt up to the time the department closed no notification had been received of her departure. This trial cruise was provided for in the contract and was to be made within four months of the date of her provisional acceptance, which time expires on Aug. 4. The board appointed to supervise the trial consists of Capt. Bridgeman, Engineer Stivers, and Constructor Steele. After this trial the Yorktown will go to Newport for her turning trial by Commodore Walker's board. Mr. Charles Cramp of ths firm which constructed her was at the Navy Department to-day in consultation with the officials npon the final settlement. There is about $27,000 due the contractors.

* * *

Fourth-olass Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-York.—C. N. Wilcox, Cassadaga, Chautauqua County; William Todd, Dry Brook, Ulster County; Andrew C. Clark, East Kendall, Orleans County; Joseph A. Deyo, Modena, Ulster County; Edgar E. Waite, New-Albion, Cattaraugus County; D. C. Smith, Point Rock, Oneida County; R. W. Harris, Waterport, Orleans County; S. A. Willard, Williston, Erie County.

New-Jersey.—Oscar Andrews, Middleville; George James, Willburn; E. G. Conrson, Oak Ridge; Sallie Young, Palermo.

Pennsylvania.—John H. Findley, Bainbridge; Addie McGarran, Chestnut Level; Henry Meier, Churchtown; P. M. Bruner, Conestoga; William McCollin, Cessna; George W. Bonton, East Freedom; John H. Rodkey, Frankstown; George B. Herbine, Onliet; Samuel Darkee, Palmyra; George A. Lyford, Rauseville; Charles Steele, Ruggles; W. H. Cook, Sand Patch.

Virginia.—E. P. Legg, Allegheny Station; John T. Dillard, Arrington; P. A. Grigg, Buckingham; Olivia Haden, Central Plains; Joseph Payne, Columbia; J. B. Garrison, Garrisonville; J. F. Collins, Greenville; James C. Kincaid, Healing Springs; W. E. Dickey, Independence; W. H. Roberts, Lipps; B. M. Davideon, Lowesville; Agnes A. Lerew, Willborough Springs; S. H. Colsman, Nebraska; Joel Haden, Palmyra; C. C. Waddell, Rose Mills; W. S. Roberts, Shelton; E. F. Collins, Spout Spring; Sallie M. Strother, Twyman's Mill.

TWO IOWA CONGRESSMEN.

THEY DISCUSS THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS AND IOWA POLITICS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 26.—Col. D. B. Henderson, Congressman from the Third Iowa District, in an interview expresses himself as believing that there will be an extra session of Congress called for Nov. 1, or thereabont. He says that was what the President thought of doing when he last talked with him on the snbject, yet the time for calling the extra session depends largely npon the state of the campaigne in Ohio and Iowa. Should President Harrison name Nov. 1 as the day, that time would take Republican members of Congress away from their States at least two weeks before election, and that might not be advisable. The Colonel says he is kept pretty huey nowadays visiting the smaller towns in his district and settling Post Office fights. "Something I've never had to do heiore," he remarked. He declined to discnss his chances for the Speakership.

Congressman Struble of the Eleventh District thinks it not improbable that Gov. Larrabee will contest with Senator Allison for the seat now held by the latter. Mr. Struble regards Gov. Larrabee as a estimable and able man, bnt believes that Senator Allison's prominence in the Senate, his long experience, his superior abilities and gifts as a statesman and public speaker, and the fact that he has not yet passed the zenith of his fame, renner it wholly nnlikely that Governor Larrabee will displace him in favor of any other candidate, however worthy. Mr. Struble doee not think that the chances of the repeal of the prohibitory law in Iowa are qnite as great as they have been thought by some to be.

Senator Sherman said he, "prohibition is strictly a party question. The indorsement of that form of temperance legislation has hesn essential to the success of the Republican Party, and as a result the third party has given us very little trouhle. Party lines are very strictly drawn upon this question, not that there are not good Republicans who personally are opposed to prohibitioo and favor high license, but they are loyal Repuhlicans, and, recognizing that this is a party question, they place their Republicanism before their personal preferences ann opinions and sustain prohibition."

"Is the law enforced?"

"Well, no, not in the larger towns. In many of them the hars are wide open and no effort is made to enforce the law. You see, there is a large German population that insists upon having its lager beer, and so the law isn't enforced. In my town liquor is not sold at open bars, hnt it is sold at kitchen barrooms by "bootleggers," as we call them, and in other quiet ways, so that those who want it can get it."

TRAINS WRECKED AT DUNELLEN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 26.—One of the most disastrous wrecks ever suffered by the New-Jersey Central Railroad occurred this morning at 5 o'clock at Dunellen. Freight engine No. 343, with Engineer William Craig in charge, pulled out from a sidetrack a train which broke in two at the switch. This occasioned a delay, and just as the hreak had been repaired another freight train, with engine No. 344, a "camel-back," came thnndering along on the main track. The fog was very dense, and Engineer Dan Williams did not see the train in front of his until he was less than fifty feet away. He and his fireman jumped and thus saved their lives, for immediately afterward there was a terrific crash, as the great engine plowed its way into the train in front.

Twenty loaded cars were wrecked and merchandise was scattered for a distance of 200 yards. The four tracks were heaped and twisted into every conceivable shape. Engine No. 344 was badly damaged. None of the train hands of either train was injured. Five tramps were stealing a ride on the forward train, not far from the caboose. Four of them saw the danger in time to escape. The fifth was killed. He was thrown by the collision a hundred feet into the air and his body fell back among the wreckage. Travel was suspended on the road entirely for four hours. The loss to the railroad in rolling stock will amount to nearly $100,000. The value of the freight is not known. Most of it was from Philadelphia, consigned to New-York direct.

TO BUILD A FISH PRESERVE.

PORT JERVIS, July 26.—Ahont a month ago the Hartwood Park Asscolation purchased the Eastgate property in Forestburg, Sullivan County, and recently added to it the Green Farm at Hartwood, making a total of 2,625 eores owned by them. They propose hnilding a fish preserve and pleasure resort in the mountains of Sullivan. Many yeare ago the Delaware and Hndson Canal Company took into consideration the advisability of hnilding a dam across Cherry Brook at Hartwood and another across the Bnshkill, thns throwing the Green and Texas ponds—included in the late purchases—together as a canal feeder. A survey demonstrated the practicability of the echeme, hut it was dropped. It is said the Hartwood Park Company will build the four-mile pond that would be formed by the dam.

A preliminary certificate of incorporation has been filed with the Secretary of State by Jacob R. Stine, F. W. C. Crane, William N. Burgess, and William H. Crane. Work will be commenced on the new cinhhonee as soon as the work of incorporation is completed. The association stock is capitalized at $25,000—100 shares at $250 each.

RELIEF FOR STARVING MINERS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Mayor Cregier, Congressman Frank Lawler, and other members of the relief committees left here this morning with eighty tone of provisions and snpplies for the starving looked-ont coal miners of Spring Valley, Ill. There are ahont two thousand idle miners in the district, making, with their families, ahont six thonsand eonls.

The arrival of the train there this afternoon was greeted with great demonetrations of joy, and the committee was greeted by the strains of an improvised hand, which was none the less hearty in its welcome, notwithetanding the somewhat unmelodious character of the music which it discoursed.

Everywhere there were evidences of the most pinching poverty and destitution. Men, women, and children were most scantily clad in the cheapest of materials, and there was a great dearth of footgear among them. Their faces bore unmistakable evidences of pinching hunger. These people have been locked ont nearly three months, and are absolutely on the verge of starvation.

SHORT PACK OF SALMON.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The July salmon circular, issued by the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company, estimates the total Columbia River salmon pack to the end of the season at 288,000 cases, which includes 30,000 cases of steel heads, reducing the regular Spring pack to 258,000 cases. This indicates a shortage of 86,000 cases, as compared with the season of 1888. Alaska advices to July 13 indicate a shortage in the season's catch there, but no definite figures of the total catch yet has been published.

MORE THAN THIRTY KILLED

THE WOUNDED WILL EXCEED THAT NUMBER.

DETAILS OF THE LA COUPE SKIRMISH— HOW HIPPOLYTE WAS SURPRISED— UNHAPPY PORT AU PRINCE.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, July 18.—The tide of affairs during the past few days has been in favor of Légitime. Port an Prince is beginning to feel her strength. Hippolyte fails to make an impression anywhere along the line, and the success of Arcahiai appeare to have avalled him little. Légitime, for the first time in many months, has scored a point. It was momentary, bnt it served to strengthen the feeling of confidence he is endeavoring to impart to his followers. As a result of the La Conpe affair Hippolyte lost in killed over thirty men. The nnmher of woundsd is not known, thongh it is calculated as exceeding the nhmber killed.

The affair was a mere skirmish growing out of an attempt on Hippolyte's part to take the works of La Conpe. Hippolyto had good reasons to believe that the Sonth-ern General in charge of ths place could he bought. He accordingly made overtures to him which proved satisfsotory to both sides. It was arranged that the Northern forces should make at least the feint of an attack on La Conpe; that they shonld retreat, and be followed hy the garrison, which, in turn, shonld allow itself to be overcome in the open. In the nick of time, however, the whole plot was divulged to Légitime, who qnickly ordered the force earliest available to take position hsyond La Conpe.

Légitime arrived on the scene almost as soon as his men, and immediately arranged an ambuscade on hoth sides of the road leading to La Conpe. In accordance with the previons arrangements, Hippolyte's advance appeared at the appointed hour, marched close to the position where Légitime was ambuscaded, and thsn slowly withdrew. The moment the retreat commenced out rushed the whole garrison of La Conpe, firing their pieces in the air, hut doing no damage whatever to their opponents.

The retrsat had extended no fnrther than 500 yards when Hippolyte wheeled ahont and advanced on a rush. On he came pell mell, intending to fairly run over all in his way and then dash into the works. The advance of Hippolyte was the signal for a general stampede on the part of the would-be pursuers, and with his path olear, the Northern General continned to pnsh ahead nnchecked, until suddenly from all sides men appeared to spring ont of the very ground, and the next instant were pouring in a deadly fire. Taken completely by surprise, Hippolyte retreated faster than he advanced. Légitime will displace him in favor of any other candidate, however worthy. Mr. Struble doee not think that the chances of the repeal of the prohibitory law in Iowa are qnite as great as they have been thought by some to be.

Senator Sherman said he, "prohibition is strictly a party question. The indorsement of that form of temperance legislation has hesn essential to the success of the Republican Party, and as a result the third party has given us very little trouhle. Party lines are very strictly drawn upon this question, not that there are not good Republicans who personally are opposed to prohibitioo and favor high license, but they are loyal Repuhlicans, and, recognizing that this is a party question, they place their Republicanism before their personal preferences ann opinions and sustain prohibition."

"Is the law enforced?"

"Well, no, not in the larger towns. In many of them the hars are wide open and no effort is made to enforce the law. You see, there is a large German population that insists upon having its lager beer, and so the law isn't enforced. In my town liquor is not sold at open bars, hnt it is sold at kitchen barrooms by "bootleggers," as we call them, and in other quiet ways, so that those who want it can get it."

TRAINS WRECKED AT DUNELLEN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 26.—One of the most disastrous wrecks ever suffered by the New-Jersey Central Railroad occurred this morning at 5 o'clock at Dunellen. Freight engine No. 343, with Engineer William Craig in charge, pulled out from a sidetrack a train which broke in two at the switch. This occasioned a delay, and just as the hreak had been repaired another freight train, with engine No. 344, a "camel-back," came thnndering along on the main track. The fog was very dense, and Engineer Dan Williams did not see the train in front of his until he was less than fifty feet away. He and his fireman jumped and thus saved their lives, for immediately afterward there was a terrific crash, as the great engine plowed its way into the train in front.

Twenty loaded cars were wrecked and merchandise was scattered for a distance of 200 yards. The four tracks were heaped and twisted into every conceivable shape. Engine No. 344 was badly damaged. None of the train hands of either train was injured. Five tramps were stealing a ride on the forward train, not far from the caboose. Four of them saw the danger in time to escape. The fifth was killed. He was thrown by the collision a hundred feet into the air and his body fell back among the wreckage. Travel was suspended on the road entirely for four hours. The loss to the railroad in rolling stock will amount to nearly $100,000. The value of the freight is not known. Most of it was from Philadelphia, consigned to New-York direct.

TO BUILD A FISH PRESERVE.

PORT JERVIS, July 26.—Ahont a month ago the Hartwood Park Asscolation purchased the Eastgate property in Forestburg, Sullivan County, and recently added to it the Green Farm at Hartwood, making a total of 2,625 eores owned by them. They propose hnilding a fish preserve and pleasure resort in the mountains of Sullivan. Many yeare ago the Delaware and Hndson Canal Company took into consideration the advisability of hnilding a dam across Cherry Brook at Hartwood and another across the Bnshkill, thns throwing the Green and Texas ponds—included in the late purchases—together as a canal feeder. A survey demonstrated the practicability of the echeme, hut it was dropped. It is said the Hartwood Park Company will build the four-mile pond that would be formed by the dam.

A preliminary certificate of incorporation has been filed with the Secretary of State hy Jacob R. Stine, F. W. C. Crane, William N. Burgess, and William H. Crane. Work will be commenced on the new cinhhonee as soon as the work of incorporation is completed. The association stock is capitalized at $25,000—100 shares at $250 each.

RELIEF FOR STARVING MINERS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Mayor Cregier, Congressman Frank Lawler, and other members of the relief committees left here this morning with eighty tone of provisions and snpplies for the starving looked-ont coal miners of Spring Valley, Ill. There are ahont two thousand idle miners in the district, making, with their families, ahont six thonsand eonls.

The arrival of the train there this afternoon was greeted with great demonetrations of joy, and the committee was greeted by the strains of an improvised hand, which was none the less hearty in its welcome, notwithetanding the somewhat unmelodious character of the music which it discoursed.

Everywhere there were evidences of the most pinching poverty and destitution. Men, women, and children were most scantily clad in the cheapest of materials, and there was a great dearth of footgear among them. Their faces bore unmistakable evidences of pinching hunger. These people have been locked ont nearly three months, and are absolutely on the verge of starvation.

SHORT PACK OF SALMON.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The July salmon circular, issued by the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company, estimates the total Columbia River salmon pack to the end of the season at 288,000 cases, which includes 30,000 cases of steel heads, reducing the regular Spring pack to 258,000 cases. This indicates a shortage of 86,000 cases, as compared with the season of 1888. Alaska advices to July 13 indicate a shortage in the season's catch there, but no definite figures of the total catch yet has been published.

noise of unusual occurrence is the cause of general alarm. The firing of a rifle anffices to terrorize all within hearing, and in consequence Légitime has ordered that any one guilty of needlessly firing a gun shall be immediately escorted to "Execution Hole," and he there shot. The order is in active force and rigidly carried out. A few days ago a shopkeeper's gun was accidently discharged, and in less time than it takes to write it the poor man was hound hand and foot, and, snrrounded by a half dozen police, was hurried toward the terrible "Execution Hole." Great crowds of the man's friends hastily gathered ahont the escort and vociferously demanded his release. It was only when a riot seemed imminent that the police yielded and delivered up their prisoner. It is by such measures as the above that Légitime rules. He is thoronghly hated, yet dreaded. There is absolntely no alternative for nnhappy Port au Prince. It is either snbmit to Légitime's tyranny and live, or he crushed hy the success of Hippolyte. Were Légitime more politic and less tyrannical his condition would he materially bettered. His snbjects listen to him, hnt they do it through fear. Could the people receive assnrance that they would be well dealt with by Hippolyte it would take little to cause them to rise en masse and crush Légitime. At the same time that there are many interests desiring a continnance of the war, there are a greater number that would gladly welcome peace.

It is a mistake to considsr all Haytians cowards. It was only the other day that a conspiracy formed by two men was discovered. The police, who are soldiers, were sent to arrest the conspirators. One of them learned of the intentions of the police and immediately sent word hy his son to his colleague. He then proceeded to harricads his house and calmly awaited the arrival of the soldiers. As the latter came up he opened fire, picking off man after man, till he had killed seven and wounded sixteen. The soldiers were completely nonplnsed and beat a retreat. A battery of artillery was directed to proceed to the house, and, after several ronnd of canister had been fired into the hnilding, its brave defendsr was killed. Another instance happened also hnt a few days ago. It was an attempt to arrest an officer outlawed for political reasons. The officer stuhhornly resisted to the very last, and then, rather than anrrender, shot himself.

Last night Hippolyte made a raid on the outlying buildings in the vicinity of the ontposts, and succeeded in reaching right np to the very forts themselves. The night was lit np far around by the conflagration, and to-day the smoldering ruins are still observed smoking.

THE PRESIDENT PLAYS POOL.

DEER PARK, Md., July 26.—The President was called npon to-day to pardon an Indian woman who had been convicted of murder in Fort Smith, Ark. She was sentenced to be hanged July 17, hnt her sentence was commnted, and after looking over the papers with the Attorney General the President commited her sentence to imprisonment for life.

The President has reached no decision on ether pardon cases that the Attorney General snhmitted to him.

Judge H. B. Brown of Detroit, Mich., on his way to Virginia Springs, Mich., called upon the President this morning. Another caller was H. S. Bundy of Ohio.

The day was one of the gloomiest since the President has been in the mountains. He did not rest from work nntil late in the afternoon, when he strolled over to Davis's bowling alley and played a game of pool with Attorney General Miller and Mr. Halford.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—A letter to Gov. Ames from Walker Blaine was received to-day explaining as far as possible the programme of the President's contemplated visit to the East. The President will probably leave Washington for Boston on Aug. 7, and will probably go by rail to New-York, and thence by the Fall River Line to Boston. He will probably remain one day and night in Boston.

THE BURKE EXTRADITION CASE.

WINNIPEG, July 26.—The Burke extradition case was closed this afternoon, the counsel for the prisoner making long addresses on his behalf, their main objection being that evidence and depositions taken before Chicago courts could not be admitted as evidence in Canada.

Counsel for the prosecution replied to the objections briefly and the Judges promised their decision by next Tuesday.

State's Attorney Baker and the prosecution are confident that Burke will be extradited. To THE TIMES's corrrespondent to-night Mr. Baker said: "Your Canadian courts, contrary to the expectation of people across the line, appeared, from the very start, disposed to interpret the extradition laws in the broadest possible sense and to assist us in every way. We were brief this afternoon, because we knew our case had been already won. We shall have Dr. Cronin's murderer in Chicago by next Thursday, without doubt."

CHICAGO, July 26.—State's Attorney Longenecker to-dey received a telegram from Assistant State's Attorney Baker, who is in Winnipeg looking after the State's interests in the Burke extradition matter. The telegram, after speaking of the progress of the hearing for a writ of habeas corpus, concludes with the words, "Strangers arriving." It was suggested that possibly Burke's friends were gathering there with a view to rescuing him either there or on his way to this city in case the Canadian authorities surrender him to the United States. The State's Attorney would express no opinion on the subject.

CROPS DAMAGED BY RAIN.

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26.—Very heavy raine have prevailed here. The water in the Shenandoah and its tributaries is rising, and another flood is fsared.

STAUNTON, Va., July 26.—It has been raining almost incessantly for four days. Streams are swollen, and a large quantity of hay is ruined. One-fourth of the wheat crop in this vicinity, it is estimated, is out in shocks, and much of it is damaged.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—There is great uneasiness in this section of the country on account of the danger of serious injury to the wheat and oats crops from the continued wet weather. Should the prevailing rains continne the wheat and oats, most of which are in the shock, will sprout and be ruined. Potatoes are growing well, tobacco is promising, and corn is doing splendidly except in low ground, where it is sickly. Fruit does not promise well.

MORMONISM IN IDAHO SCOTCHED.

BOISÉ CITY, Idaho, July 26.—The convention has finally passed the article on election and suffrage, which is intended as the deathblow to Mormon political power in Idaho. This has occupied much time for the past three weeks, and was the great question in dispute.

Majority and minority reports were nearly similar, except permitting the Legislature to make other limits for qualifications of the voters. The private-corporation article is nearly completed. It provides for the prevention of the formation of trusts in products or necessities. The irrigation question created much discussion, being one of the most important questions.

INSPECTOR BYRNES BUYS A COTTAGE.

RED BANK, N. J., July 26.—Inspector Byrnes of New-York has purchsed the old Minton property on the point between Red Bank and Fair Haven. The house is situated on the river bank, and two acres of fertile land surround it. It is said that the Inspector paid $5,000 for the property, and that he will improve it this Fall and occupy the cottage next Summer.

Superintendent Murray and family are still occupying the Wild Cottage in East Red Bank.

VICTORY FOR LICENSE.

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 26.—The municipal election here resulted in the election of Woodson, the "License" candidate for Mayor, by 134 majority. Of the fourteen officers elected, all except two are in favor of license. More than usual interest attached to the election, from the fact that the City Judge and City Council had refused to grant any licenses after the people had voted in favor of granting them.

WON BY THE BENJAMIN HARRISON.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 26.—The regatta of the Ocean Grove Miniature Yacht Club took place this afternoon on Wesley Lake in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Four boats were sailed by the seven yachts competing, resulting in a victory for the Benjamin Harrison, whose owner, Charles Hall, received a valuable gold prize.

SMASHING OCEAN RECORDS

THE COLUMBIA'S FAST TRIP WONDERFULLY FAST.

SHE CROSSES FROM SOUTHAMPTON IN LESS THAN SEVEN DAYS—CLOSE TO LIVERPOOL GREYHOUNDS.

Another record-breaking ocean trip was scored yesterday by the Hamburg-American Packet Company. Its new twin-screw steamship, the Columbia, sister ship of the already noted Augusta Victoria, completed her maiden passage from Sonthampton and arrived last evening off the har at Sandy Hook in quicker time than was ever made from Sonthamptou to this port before. At 6:30, the Columbia was sighted off Fire Island. As she had left Sonthampton at 2:30 A. M. last Saturday, nobody expected to see the new ship nntil late at night, at least. The fact that it was her first trip also made it extremely probahle that she would not turn up until to-day.

The fact was not to be questioned, however, when the telegraphic instrument at the Ship News Office ticked off the startling news. Everybody began to figure at once to get some idea of the exact time the new steamer had made. At 8:45 P. M. she arrived off the bar, and at 9:15 passed Sandy Hook. The weather grew threateningly thick, however, just at this time, and at midnight she had not got further than the Southwest Spit, where she came to anchor with a falling tide and pretty low water.

According to the reports received by cable and the time at which the Columbia was sighted off the har, she has at one leap placed herself not only far ahead of all other steamers on their maiden voyages, but has made a record which is sqnivalent to hnt four hours less than the record made hy the City of Paris last May, the finest trip ever made across the ocean. The Columbia left Sonthampton at 2:30 A. M. July 20, and passed the Needles an hour and a half later. Reckoning to the time she was sighted off the bar last night, her corrscted time for the entire run is 6 days 21 hours 37 minntes from the Needles, or 6 days 23 hours 7 minntes from Sonthampton itself.

This beats ths Lahn, which held the previons best record from that port hy nearly two hours. The time is eqnivalent to ahont six days and five hours from Fastnet, and thus counes daugsronsly near the records of the Liverpool ships.

The average run was also extremely good. Reckoning ths conrse to Southampton as 3,124 knots, the average run per honr for this entire trip was 18⅝ knots. The average daily run was about 450 knots. Thess figures may be slightly changed on the recsipt of the offioial log of Capt. Hebich of the Columbia, hnt they very closely represent the fine work done by his ship.

Perhaps the best idsa of what the Colnmbia has done may be gained from comparing her run with that of the Lahn on the trip which ended yesterday. The Lahn, which held the record from Sonthampton previons to this trip of the Colnmbia, arrived yesterday morning after a run from the Needles to the bar of 7 days 10 hours and 47 minutes. The Columbia, which left 35 hours behind her, and was thus snbject, of conrse, to much the same conditions of weather, arrived off the bar only 21 honrs 30 minutes behind her, thus beating her time by ahout 13½ hours.

The Colnmbia was hnilt by Laird Brothers at Birkenhead, on the Mersey, in England, and her coming has been watched for with a great deal of interest by shipping circles on both sides of the Atlantic. It was predicted from the start that she would break the record made hy her sister ship, the Augusta Victoria, on her maiden trip, which was the fastest on record.

As compared with the Augusta Victoria, the Columbia is more yacht-like in appearance, and while possessing every feature of stability so notioeable in her sister ship, she has a jaunty air and bearing not to be found in the Augusta Victoria. The carving lines of the hull are perfect in grace and symmetry.

She has twin screws, two distinct sets of triple-expansion engines, two sets of independent boilers, two shafts, with three large fnnnels snrmounting the massive machinery. The two sets of machinery are independent of each other and are separated hy a longitndinal hulkhead, which extends through the entire length of the ship.

The Columbia is 460 feet in length, 56 feet beam, and 38 feet depth of hold. She has, ronghly estimated, a displacement of 10,000 tons, and her engines are of 12,500 horse power.

RIVAL COMPANIES GO TO LAW.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 26.—The war between the rival gas companies of this city raged vigorously to-day. Street Commissioner Stratemeyer, who holds the key to the situation, was so hadgered by the attorneys for the wrangling corporations that at last in deepair he applied to the Mayor for instructions, as the City Attorney was ont of town. The Commissioner was ordered by one lawyer to stop the work of laying gas pipes, while the opposition lawyer warned the Commissioner to interfere at his peril. Work was stopped by him in the morning, and in the afternoon word reached the City Hall that it had begun again.

The Commissioner turned to the Mayor for counsel, as half the Aldermen had signed a petition addressed to the Street Department asking that the new company he permitted to continue laying its mains, while others of the Aldermen were just as resolute in demanding that the work be stopped. Mayor Green ordered the Street Commissioner to enforce the law and stop the work by force, if necessary, directing him to summon the Police Department to his aid if any resistance were made. The Commissioner then, for the third time, visited the scene of operations and compelled a cessation of the work. Then the attorneys for the new company served him with notice of an injunction against the Street Department. The motion for granting the work will be made to-morrow before the Chancellor.

WESLEY GROVE CAMP MEETING.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26.—On Thursday next the annual camp meeting at Wesley Grove, Neelytown, will be opened under the charge of the Rev. F. J. Belcher of this city, Presiding Elder of the Newburg District. The grounds will be closed on Sunday. The exercisee will be conducted by the Rev. Drs. Longacre and Osbon of Newburg, the Rev. Mr. Vail, and others. Mrs. Robinson is expected to speak on Aug. 2 in the interests of the Women's Christian Foreign Missionary Society. On Monday, Aug. 5, the Rev. J. S. Chadwick, D. D., Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, will preach. The meeting will last ten days. The Wesley Grove camp is always largely attended, and the outlook is that the coming meeting will he an unusually encceasful one.

PART OF CHICAGO NOW.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Morrie Ryan, Daniel Beckham, Edward Billstein, and Daniel Eyan were until a month ago wealthy dairy farmers, whose fat milch cows pastured on the extensive prairie lands of Jefferson. They are still dairy farmers, bnt their pastures and their cowe have been annexed to the city of Chicago and have come under the provisions of its municipal code, one section of which ordains that no one shall keep a herd of more than three cowe within the city limits.

The farmers failed to appreciate the majesty of the municipal code, and each one continued pasturing his forty or fifty cows on valuable Chicago building lots. City Prosecutor May got after them for violations of the ordinance, and they were fined this morning by a magistrate.

THE REV. THOMAS G. STRONG INSANE.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 26.—The Rev. Thomas G. Strong has lost his reason and will be committed to the Binghamton Insane Asylum to-morrow. Dr. Strong was formerly President of Wells College, and has occupied prominent pulpits in this section of the State, where for many years he was one of the leading divines of the Reformed Church. His misfortune is due to softening of the brain.

TIRED OF PROTECTION.

STARVING MINERS OF BRAIDWOOD ELECT A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR.

CHICAGO, July 26.—It has taken starvation to open the eyes of the miners at Braidwood, Ill., to the beauties of protection. One year ago there was a great exonrsion of Indiana coal miners to Indianapolis, there to view the candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency. Among the banners carried by the miners was one which read "Protection and Plenty." Another read "Free Trade and Starvation." A representative of the miners addressed Gen. Harrison, saying among other things:

"This visit is made for the purpose of attesting our devotion to the great principles of a protective tariff. Those men want such a policy adopted as will enrich us rather than that other policy which tends to the pauperism and destitution of our people."

To these sentiments Gen. Harrison responded in these words:

"Is it not clear that that policy which secures the largest amount of work to be done at home is the policy which will secure to laboring men steady employment and the best of wages?"

This reasoning was apparently satisfactory to the Indiana miners and no donbt it equally influenced the miners of Northern Illinois. They voted for Gen. Harrison and he was elected. On May 1 the wages of the miners in both localities were reduced, those of the Indiana men being scaled down 22 per cent. The miners struck and since that time have been suffering "pauperism and destitution." It would seem as if those men ought to have been reconstructed so as to read "Protection and Starvation."

The Indiana men have had no opportunity to indicate their views concerning that "policy which will secure the laboring men steady employment and the best of wages," but the chance has come to the starving miners of Braidwood. That town is strongly Republican and is usually counted upon to give the party a majority of 200. Yesterday the miners forgot the pangs of hunger and their miserable condition long enough to participate in an election for Mayor. They elected the Democratic candidate by a majority of 178.

Experience, when it comes in the shape of famine, seems to be an effective teacher in one mining district.

NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

PROCEEDS TO BE APPLIED TO PAYING RAILROAD SUBVENTIONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, July 26.—Plans are on foot here for paying off at once at a fair rate of discount all sums owed American railway corporations for subventions, and it is likely this will be effected by a European loan for $35,000,000 gold at 5 per cent. It is known that bankers across the ocean are ready to take the matter up. Baron Bielohroeder of Berlin hee an agent here now on this business. The Government will materially aid its credit by this operation, which will save it some twenty-five hundred thoneand annually. Some of the soundest bankers here favor this loan as certain to place the Government on a firm financial basis for several yeers to come.

A Mexican loan properly guaranteed can be placed at a good rate in Eurone, for this country can now make an excellent showing as to revenues, which are steadily increasing. Enelneee is very satisfactory here, and interviews with prominent bankers show great confidence in the future of the country, especially basing their opinion on the economical policy of the Government and the constant inflow of foreign capital. The Government expects a small surplus this current fiscal year, and reforms now under consideration will reduce the public expenditure by five or six million dollars.

DEFIANT SALOON KEEPERS.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The action of the saloon keepers yeetsrday afternoon in banding together to openly disobey the law next Sunday has attracted wide attention. It is due to the Saloon Keepers' Association to say that it was not the action of their organization, but of a mass meeting of saloon keepers. The association has taken the ground that each member should act upon his own judgment. The mass meeting, while resolving to keep open, declared its purpoee to bring to punishment all who closed their front doors and opened side and rear doors. It was also resolved, with some enthusiasm, that all who may be arrested shall meet at Turner Hall and march in processiou with music to the police court.

It becomes an interesting question what the police will do in view of this open defiance of the law. The papers to-day publish the names of about two hundred who have signed an agreement to keep their saloons open next Sunday.

Mayor Mosby, when asked what he proposed to do with reference to the action of the saloon keepers, said that no new instructions would be given to the police. They already have instructions to arrest all violators of the law not only once but as often as they are found violating the law. The police force will be strengthened if nscessary to carry out these instructions.

ARGUING AGAINST PROHIBITION.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The well-known

BERNHARDT IN LONDON

HER APPEARANCE THERE AS LENA DESPARD.

COMPARISONS THE ENGLISH MAKE WITH MRS. BERNARD BEERE—THE DEATH SCENE OF BERNHARDT.

LONDON, July 10.—It is not a simple matter to provide a spick-and-span novelty for London. It is rather a blasé giant—this modern Babylon on the Thames—and it has seen most of the things worth seeing. Shahs and Czars and dull black sovereigns like Cetewayo have all been here, and Indian rajahs by the dozen. Japanese villages and Wild West shows, Algerian encampments and Russian peasant choirs, have come and gone. There has even been a spell of rainless weather lasting for nearly five weeks! After that London might well yawn with satiety and surrender itself to the conviction that there was no other new thing under the sun.

* *

Last night, however, some two thousand Londoners who had the money wherewith to pay double prices for seats in the Lyceum Theatre did witness what I take to be a genuine novelty. All English-speaking people have witnessed probably more plays translated from the French than plays originally written in their own language. But the French have not returned the compliment. Shakespeare is practically the only English dramatist whose work has been put into French—or was until an adaptation of the extremely modern play "As in a Looking Glass" was recently made for Sarah Bernhardt. This adaptation, called "Lena," was propuced by her here last night, and I believe it is the first time London has ever seen a French company playing in a contemporary English drama. The experience was interesting, but there seems to be no urgent demand for its repetition.

* *

The play itself is of course a shockingly bad one. The book upon which it is founded belongs in the class with "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" and "Mr. Barnes of New-York." Perhaps it may be superior to them from the purely literary point of view, for the author seems to know how to spell, and a good deal of the conversation which he puts into the mouths of his characters has at least the appearance of cleverness. And when it came to a question of dramatization the book had a still further advantage over the others with which I have bracketed it, in that it presented the outlines of a female role which happened to fit the marked personality of a very bold and strong English actress. The plays based upon "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" and "Mr. Barnes of New-York" had a temporary success with the lower orders of playgoers and then died out altogether. The drama constructed from "As in a Looking Glass" attained a better measure of popularity, and really compelled intelligent discussion; not at all because it was a good play, but for the reason that Mrs. Bernard Beere made one of the character of Lena Despard a remarkable impressive performance. As she played it the woman was a cheeky, brilliant, unscrupulous adventuress, full of sparkling raillery and thick cased with selfishness and impudence. It was very wonderful to watch the woman pitting her bright wits against the dozen vapid men and women with whom, in a course of involved and somewhat unintelligible intrigue, she came into contact. But her financial schemes went wrong and she got despondent and down on her luck, and in this mood fell in love with a fabulously wealthy and virtuous Scotch nobleman, who married her. Mrs. Bernard Beere was not at striking by these tender passages, and in the last act, where her past is exposed and her husband goes away with his obin in the air and she kille herself by poison, dying just as the repentant Scotch nobleman breaks open the door, she was even less effective. She seemed not to have finesse of art enough to make this scene terrible or thrilling. When one went away it was to forget about the somewhat tiresome and melodramatic poison business at the end of the play, but to remember with admiration how perfectly the actress bore herself and more than held her own in the earlier contest with the rogues and incumbrances and simpletons who surrounded her.

* *

Sarah Bernhardt reverses all this. Of course everybody was comparing her performance step by step with that of the English actress who had created the part, and during the first three-quarters of the play Mrs. Bernard Beere had almost all the advantages of the comparison. The English Lena Despard was erect, self-confident, ready with sharp repartee and even readier to bite if anybody angered her—a woman of great assurance, great nerve, and great intellectual contempt for the people about her, whom she dazzled with showy lantern and pinndered without remorse. The French Lena is a totally different creature—sweet, ladylike, self-effacing, who says things smart and outting things given her to say with winning smiles which take away all their bitterness and a good deal of their point. In the opening scene, where she deceives the confiding girl by means of a forged letter and thus prevents that person's marriage with the Scotch nobleman, she was considerably more like an *ingenue* than was the stout, declamatory young woman who was cast for the part. All through the three acts which bring the adventuress np to the point where she lures a declaration from the desirable Scotch nobleman, and almost faints with happiness at the conquest and the prospect of security and comfort which it opens before her, the great French actress was almost commonplace. There was, indeed, the excuse that she was indisposed, but this did not really affect her conception of the part. She evidently chose to make her Lena what it was—a delicate, nervous, tender woman, wofully out of place in her anomalous position, burning with detestation for her life, and longing to escape from its morasses to solid and respectable ground. This is not the Lena of the hook at all. Still Lena is it this kind, hard, sparkling Lena which Mrs. Bernard Beere created.

* *

But when the last act came it revealed the theory upon which the central character had from the outset been perverted.

As I have said, the English actress did not excite much admiration or sympathy for her death scene. She had played her game, and lost it, and though we were bonnd to admit that she had played it with great bravery and cleverness, still our hearts were not wrung by the fact that she thought it best to take poison, and our critical faculties told us that she made too much fuss both about taking the draught and dying from it. For the woman herself nobody particularly cared. But the Bernhardt's death was a different thing. Her Lena had been throughout a nice sort of person, predisposed to caress people with smiles and winning glances and little cooing intonations of her marvelous voice. She had not been exciting, but she had been likable. Now that she had got into the safe harborage of a husband's title and home she seemed to be really very happy, and we were all glad that this was so. Therefore for her to have to kill herself was really too bad. The audience sat in rapt silence when—all doors of hope seeming closed upon her—she went about the terrible deed. It is said that eight minutes' time was consumed in the superb pantomime of this death scene. I for one had the sense of the lapse of time; an hour might have passed as easily, so absorbing was the tension of interest. In point of simplicity it is the most remarkable of all Sarah Bernhardt's multiform mortuary methods. She bolts the doors after her indignant husband has gone out, and then promptly takes from the table a large hunting knife. This she half draws from its sheath; then the sight of the steel seems unpleasant to her. She lets knife and sheath fall to the floor and walks straight to the escritoire, unlocks it, and takes out a little vial instead. Still, without a moment's hesitation, she pours the contents into a silver cup on another table, and drinks it off with perfect impassivity of countenance. Then she goes to the other table, staggering once as she walks, takes a note tablet out of the drawer, and begins to write. Her head falls forward over the paper, like one overcome with stupor. After a moment she shakes this off, gets up, and walks feebly across the room to the fireplace, where a pile of logs are blazing. Her first idea is to warm herself. Then she sees her husband's portrait standing in a little oval easel frame on the high mantel. Across she strives to force her arm up to this object of her last thoughts and finally by a tremendous effort succeeds in clasping it. Still more slowly and in a pose now she moves mechanically to a high-backed sofa in the centre of the stage. She sinks into this, facing the audience, with her head thrown back upon the top of the sofa. The death film seems to be gathering upon her half-closed eyes; her face is drawn with new strange lines, and is of ashen pallor. With a final effort she strives to bring the picture she has been gazing at to her lips. The hand sinks half way; the frame falls to the floor; the woman reclines motionless. Now for the first time there are words. The husband outside calls and shakes the door. You hope that the woman has heard, but cannot tell. The husband comes to the other door, shouting loudly, and with vehemence breaks the door open. He pushes to the sofa, coming behind his wife, and starts to raise her into his arms. At the touch she pitches headlong to the floor, inert, stiffened, stone dead. No play ever ended more thrillingly.

* *

But it is hardly good enough to sit through three hours of inferior and uninteresting by-play for the sake of witnessing even so powerful a scene as Bernhardt undoubtedly makes of this last act. The play seems to have succeeded in Paris as a whole, but this is because Paris admires bright dialogue in the first place, and in the second is blissfully unconscious that the fifteen auxiliary players who purport to be English ladies and gentlemen are really ridiculous travesties. In the first act five young men stroll in who are supposed to be dressed in the rnral lounging costnme of young Englishmen. Nothing funnier was ever been on the stage than the efforts of these little Frenchmen to wear their flannels as if they were really Britons. The audience would have shouted with delight if the half hour's delay had not rendered it surly. At every step these absurd incongruities forced themselves upon the attention of the auditors, and they would have spoiled the picture even if it had otherwise been admirable. But the play itself is rambling and disjointed and has no earthly interest at any point save as a vehicle for the exibition of the star.

* *

M. Damala, who was married to Sarah Bernhardt here in London seven yeare ago and then was divorced and now has been received back into wifely favor, has grown painfully thin, and really looks as if he would not live long. They say that the morphia habit has entirely mastered him, and that as an actor his day is ended. Certainly he was both stumbling and ineffective last night.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

THE AMALGAMATION OF TWO ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Amateur athletes and athletic men generally had enough to talk about yesterday. The action of the Amateur Athletic Union in appointing a committee to confer with the National Association of Amateur Athletes on the subject of the amalgamation of the two rival organizations, being sprung upon the public suddenly as it was, occasioned surprise, although every one is very happy at the thought of an end to the athletic controversy which has been carried on so vigorously. The question as to whether the National Association would meet the union's representatives half way was frequently raised and doubts about the two associations coming to an amicable agreement were expressed.

President Walton Storm of the National Association stated to a TIMES representative that he has no doubts on that score. He believes that everything will be satisfactorily arranged and that the athletic strife will be speedily brought to an end. He received an official notice of the union's action yesterday morning and immediately called a meeting of the National Association for Tuesday evening, when the matter will be fully discussed and passed upon. In the meantime the clubs of the National Association will instruct their delegates how to act, and on Wednesday next it is very likely committees from both organizations will meet and talk over the situation and agree upon some plan of amalgamation satisfactory to all concerned. President George W. Carr of the Manhattan Athletic Club and Mr. G. M. L. Sacks, Treasurer of the National Association, both favor the movement toward harmony and peace, as do nearly all of the governors of the Manhatten Athletic Club. The National Association will in no way sacrifice its dignity, nor will the union lose any of its prestige. Both associations will be strengthened, and each will conceede points for the general good of athletics. All matters pertaining to the Fall championships which both were planning will be held in abeyance until a future course is decided upon.

* *

To-day in Montreal the Staten Island Athletic Club's lacrosse team will play against the Montreal Lacrosse Club's team. The game will be governed by the Canadian Lacrosse Association's rules. It will be two hours in duration, with teats as the contestants may decide upon. Both teams are in excellent sendition and are evenly matched. The Staten Island team is the strongest one that club has ever put forth.

* *

Last evening at the New-York Athletic Club's headquarters at Travers Island the nine Quaker City yonng men who rowed here from Philadelphia in a berge were entertained with a clambake and all the festivities attending one. To-day they will go to Bergen Point, where they will be the guests of the New-Jersey Athletic Club.

* *

The performance of Fitzpatrick, the professional athlete, in the games of the Irish Nationalists at Boston on Thursday, when he jumped 6 feet 3 inches in the rnnning high jump, was undoubtedly made with the aid of weights, which takes from it its remarkable feature.

* *

The Bergen Point Lawn Tennis Club finished its cup tournament yesterday, and Frederick H. Hatch will play Edwards C. Schnyler Monday to decide the ownership of the onp. In the secondary rounds Horace H. Hatch defeated Henry M. Popham, scoring 5—6, 6—3, 6—4. Frederick H. Hatch won from Charles C. Wheeler by default. The final round, which resulted in a victory for Frederick H. Hatch over Henry M. Popham, was by this score: 6—3, 6—1, 6—1. Entries have olosed for a handicap prize tournament for members only, which will begin on this day. The preliminary round is between H. Wilhur Paret and Sidney Smith, J. C. S. Haywood le to play the winner. Then sets will be between the following: Frank Lawton and Albert G. Stevens, Walter Paret and Horace H. Hatch, Charles C. Coleman and Henry M. Popham, Frederick H. Hatch and Harry Howard, F. D McEwen and Charles C. Wheeler, T. D. Day, Jr., and R. H. Russell, Jr., S. L. Davis and Charles J. Spencer. In addition to singles, there may be mixed donbles played.

* *

The Kill von Kull Rowing Association's annual regatta will be held to-day off Elizabethport, N. J., and the Adelphi Athletic Club will give games on the Manhattan Athletic Club's grounds, beginning at 4 P. M.

OARSMEN IN THE NATIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following are the entries for the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America, to be held at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 8 and 9:

Junior Single Sculls—D. W. Shea, Crescent Boat Club, Boston; F. J. Hogarth, Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto; Hartley Seaton, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson, N. J.; Herbert M. Brown, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; Robert McKay, Jr., Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; John B. Lovell, National Rowing Club Hamilton, Ontario; B. H. Felton, Seawashaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Richard Hills, Lake Side Rowing Club, Chicago; Leo Cassin, Duquesne Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn.; C. A. Gormally, Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto, and Robert J. Knox, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul.

Junior Pair Oared Shells—W. K. McDonnell, Iroquois Boat Club; A. Shea, Amateur Rowing Club Toronto; G. A. Strickland, Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto; Dennis Donohue, Nautilus Rowing Club, Hamilton; Jerry Donohue, Nautilus Rowing Club, Hamilton; George Frank, Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn; J. E. Muchmore, Jr., Lurline Boat Club, Minneapolis; E. L. Kelly, Gtumus Carsmen, Otawa; Frank Gaudaur, Toronto Boat Club, Chicago; J. J. Ryan, Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto; John E. Cumming, Bradford Boat Club, Cambridgeport; Eugene Sanborn, Bradford Boat Club, Cambridgeport; John A. Corbett, Iroquois Boat Club, Chicago; M. F. Monahan, Albany Rowing Club, Albany, and Erastus Rodgers, Albany Rowing Club, Albany.

Double Sculls—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New-York City; Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto; Raveoswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.; Whnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Man.; Dolphin Boat Club, Chicago; Iowa St. Paul Boat Club, St. Paul; Farragut Boat Club, Chicago; Catlin Boat Club, Chicago; Albany Rowing Club, Albany, and Bay side Rowing Club, Toronto.

Four Oars—Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto; Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; Union Boat Club, Chicago; Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto.

Four Oars, Amateur—Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg; Delaware Boat Club, Chicago; New-York Athletic Club, New-York City; Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto; Bradford Boat Club, Cambridgeport, and Atalanta Boat Club, New-York City.

Eight Oars—Bradford Boat Club, Cambridgeport; Atalanta Boat Club, New-York City.

REQUESTS FOR ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Some features of the will of Hiram A. Pearsons, who was drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan a few weeks ago, have been made public. Mr. Pearson's estate is valued at over $2,000,000. The will provides liberally for Mr. Pearson's relatives, but it gives $200,000 to the orphan asylums of San Francisco, and real estate valued at $400,000 to like institutions in this city. The $200,000 bequeathed to the San Francisco asylums are to be selected by the Probate Court of that city, and it is understood that the Chicago beneficiaries will be named in a similar manner.

NO SALARIES NO ACTORS.

THE REASON WHY "THE WHITE ELEPHANT" WAS NOT PLAYED LAST NIGHT.

The Bijou Opera House was unexpectedly closed last night, owing to nonpayment of salaries to the people engaged in the representation of "The White Elephant" at that theatre. The box office and the doors of the theatre were open at 8 o'clock, but no one was permitted to enter the auditorium, as it was evident at that hour that no performance could be given.

"The White Elephant" was originally produced at the Bijou one week ago last Monday night under the management of Frank L. Goodwin and Cnd Given, the backer of the enterprise being Mr. Given. Salaries have been economized since the engagement began, and the dissatisfaction of the company has been growing until it culminated last night in a refusal to go on the stage. Mr. Given left for Chicago on Wednesday to raise money enough to carry out his two weeks' engagements at the Bijou. He was doing quite of success in procuring the necessary money and made liberal promises, declaring that all obligations would surely be discharged this morning. The company was skeptical, however, and preferred not to play last night.

Manager Rosenquest of the Bijou was appealed to, but as he only rented the theatre to Mr. Given he did not care to assume the responsibility of paying the latter's employes. Mr. Goodwin could not be found last night.

"The White Elephant" was written by Mr. John Stevens of Philadelphia, and it was said at the Bijou that he was in town last night, but was quite as impecunious as any of the company. Mr. J. T. Maguire, the business manager of the Bijou, said that he thought Given's money would arrive this morning and that performances of "The White Elephant" would be given at that theatre this afternoon and evening. Mr. Given was last season the advance agent of "Shadows of a Great City," and prior to that had been connected with the management of a theatre in the West.

ELOPEMENT AND TRAGEDY.

THE WRONGED MAN SHOOTS BOTH DECEIVERS AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

CHICO, Cal., July 26.—An elopement which occured here a few days ago culminated in a tragedy this afternoon. The wedding was to have taken place last Monday of a young man named Raymand Bierce, son of a San Francisco journalist, and Miss Eva Adkins, a beautiful young lady, seventeen years of age. Bierce's most intimate friend was a handsome young man named Neil Hubbs, and he was to have acted as best man at the wedding ceremony. The day before the marriage was to occur Miss Adkins left her home and went to a neighboring town with Hubbs, where the couple were married. They returned here the next day, and this morning prepared to make a call upon the bride's mother, Mrs. Barney. Bierce heard of the intended visit and went to Mrs. Barney's house before them.

When Hubbs and his wife arrived he entered the parlor and fired at Hubbs with a revolver. Hubbs fell to the floor, but also drew a revolver and fired at Bierce. Four shots were fired, when Hubbs ran out of the room. Bierce then placed the revolver to Mrs. Hubbs's head and fired, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Hubbs re-entered the room and beat Bierce to the floor with his revolver. Bierce then staggered to himself into an adjoiner room, placed the pistol to his head, and blew his brains out. He lived about an hour and a half afterward.

Bierce also received two bullets in the body, and Hubbs was shot through the abdomen, the ball penetrating the spleen. His recovery is doubtful.

WALL-STREET TALK.

There was an old-fashioned bull fievor in the early part of yesterday's stock market and quotations went hooming. Every active share on the list snored an advance. The only drawback to the day's full delight was that the room lasted just thirsy minntes too little.

* *

At the close of the day's transactions np sprang hear brokers all over the board room and not a consicuous stock escaped a raid. The net result was that the gains of over four hours were offset and wiped ont by the losses of a few minntes.

* *

So narrow and circumscribed is the stock market just now, with the really powerful men of the Stock Exchange district holding aloof, that the course of quotations is manageable by room traders, who, at best, are scalpers only, seeking sighths and quarters as sufficient profits.

* *

Most of the news reaching Wall-street through reputable channels continues hullish. Crop prospects are good; railway rates are almost universally hardening.

* *

A prominent officer of one of the important Western railroads was quoted in the Street yesterday as telling most hopeful things about what he has observed on a trip just made through the Northwest. "Western farmers," he says, "are feeling better than for years. There will be a big revival of business in the Western States this Fall."

* *

"I failed to find in my trip," he adds, "a business man or farmer who was not counting on having more business this Fall than has been in that section of the country before. You may think I am stretching this, but if you could see and hear what I have during the past week it would cause one to feel that the future is a bright one."

* *

Drexel, Morgan & Co. yesterday bought over $125,000 of Reading 4 per cent. bonds, and in one block.

* *

The much-belated bull pool in Pacific Mail tried to stir np interest in its plans yesterday by circulating widely a tale that the company would soon be awarded an increased subsidy from the transcontinental railways.

* *

Stevenson Burke's plan for gobbling the Hocking Valley property once more is to be interfered with by reputable interests that intend to try to save the property.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll of Connecticut is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Solomon Hirsch, United States Minister to Turkey, is at the Hoffman House.

Thomas J. McLain, United States Consul at Nassau, is at the Stuyvesant House.

Pedro Paras Zeledon, Minister for Costa Rica at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, ex-Congressman Edward W. Seymour, and Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John R. Thomas of Illinois, Count de la Perie of Paris, and Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Joseph Walker & Co., manufacturers of stamped tinsh at 104 Franklin-street have given a bill of sale to D. Jaffe & Bro. of said seat, the latter was pressed by a creditor, and to avoid making an assignment gave the bill of sale. It is claimed that the creditors will be paid in full, and the business will be turned over to the firm again. The firm refuse to make any statement further than to state that they have notified all their creditors of the bill of sale. The business was started in 1881, and three years ago they claimed a capital of $40,000.

* *

The creditors of the Brunswick Knit Goode Manufacturing Company at Troy, N. Y., having failed to accept the proposition of the company to pay 18 per cent of its indebtedness in cash, a receiver has been asked for, and a motion to appoint a receiver will be argued next Tuesday. The unsecured indebtedness of the company is estimated at $26,000, besides $5,000 to the employes. Judgements aggregating $6734 in favor of George Copeland and others were docketed against the company yesterday.

* *

The Richmond Paper Company of Providence, R. I., suspended yesterday. The company suspended some time ago, and has been working under an extension. $300,000 new capital being paid in, secured by mortgages, subject, however, to a first mortgage held by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company for $307,000. The company has had no rating with Bradstreet for some time. Their last statement showed assets of $884,000, and liabilities of $668,000. The plant is a magnificent one.

* *

Bradstreet's reports 221 failures in the United States during the past week, against 170 in the preceding week and 217, 163, 152 and 215 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885 respectively. The Middle States had 47, New-England, 30; Southern, 20; Western, 95; Pacific and Territories, 29. Canada had 29, an increase of 13 over the previous week.

* *

A voluntary petition in insolvency was filed yesterday by Oliver S. Roberts of Lynn, Mass., proprietor of the Franklin Trotting Park at Saugus. The schedule shows seventy-four creditors, of whom forty-four belong in Lynn. The total liabilities are $83,502, of which $41,302 is unsecured. The assets consist of a hotel fixtures, liquor, &c., mortgaged for $6,300.

* *

Frederick Malleson, fishing-tackle manufacturer at 375 Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to William S. Kelley, giving preference for $6,500. On June 26 his statement showed assets of $83,000: liabilities, $13,000. He has been in business since 1881.

FIREWORKS AT CONEY ISLAND.

A fine display of fireworks will be given tonight in Pain's fireworks inclosure at Manhattan Beach, after the spectacle of the "Last Days of Pompeii." In addition to the Eifel Tower and other set pieces Mr. Pain has arranged to discharge an extra quantity of the largest and most brilliant kind of skyrockets.

A DAY FOR THE FAVORITES

THEY WON IN ALL THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

YESTERDAY'S RACES AT BRIGHTON AND ST. PAUL—TO-DAY'S RACES AT MONMOUTH, SARATOGA, AND YONKERS.

SARATOGA, July 26.—It was an extra day at the Springs to-day, and with Barnum's Circus as a counter attraction, the races were slimly attended. The betting talent was on hand, however, and they hit the ring hard, for favorites won every race and several of the second choices got the place. Following are the results of the day's sport.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; entrance money, $10 each, to second; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.

G. B. Smith's b. f. Ocean, 4 years, by Billet-Sabina, 105 pounds.....(Keogh) 1
L. Toney's ch. m. Kitty Pease, 6, 107.....(Barnes) 2
Labold Brothers' b. c. Flitter, 4, 110.....(Blaylock) 3

Una B., Carnot, Volatile, Ivy, Kitty R., Hot Scotch, Garden, and Harbor Lights also ran.

Betting—2 to 1 Ocean; 3 to 1 Carnot; 5 to 2 for Pease; 3 to 1 Kitty Pease straight, even money for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58½.

Dwyer Brothers' b. m. Bessie June, 5 years, by King Alfonso-Virga, 109 pounds.....(Reagan) 1
A. G. McCampbell's b. m. Bonita, 6, 109..(Stoval) 2
L. E. Simmons's ch. f. Queen of Trumps, 3, 104..(Grimes) 3

P. Mack's br. c. Prather, 4, 112.....(Allen) 4

Betting.—1 to 3 Bessie June; 4 to 1 Bonita.

Won by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400: entrance money, $10 each, to second; for maiden two-year-olds. One-half mile. Time—0:50.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Kenwood, by King Alfonso-Katie Creel, 118 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Happiness, 110.(Stoval) 2
W. Graff's b. g. Warsaw, 118.....(Douglas) 3

Pall Mall, Ophelia, The Moor, and Miss Rhodie also ran.

Betting.—3 to 5 Kenwood straight, 3 to 5 for place; 4 to 1 Happiness straight, 4 to 5 for place.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400; entrance money, $10 each, to second; for maiden two-year-olds. One-half mile. Time—0:51.

W. Walker's ch. c. Heatherton, by Hindoo-Sun Gleam, 113 pounds.....(Allen) 1
Bedford & Steele's b. f. Mary Malloy, 110..(Stoval) 2
R. Williams's b. g. Harvester, 118.....(Williams) 3

Experience, Millerton, Mignon, the Issaquena filly, and the Nana filly also ran.

Betting—2 to 1 Hindoo; 3 to 5 straight, 4 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Mary Malloy straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; three between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:44½.

Holloway Brothers' b. f. Brandolette, 3 years, by Jim Johnson-Brandolina, 104 pounds.....(Stoval) 1
A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Lady Hemphill, 3, 97..(Barnes) 2

W. Hendrie's ch. c. Gladiator, 4, 107..(McDonahue) 3

St. Luke, Melodrama, Gallus Dan, and John Jay also ran.

Betting.—7 to 10 Brandolette straight, no place betting; 2 to 1 Lady Hemphill straight, 4 to 5 for place.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48½.

Cumberland Stable's h. f. Frederica, 4 years, by Tom Brocok-Little Sis, 105 pounds.....(Overton) 1
C. J. Kelly's blk. c. Tyrone, 4, 104.....(Miller) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. c. Royal Garter, 4, 110..(McCarthy) 3

Mirth, Raveller, Roulette, and Mamie Hay also ran.

Betting—2 to 1 Frederica, straight, 4 to 5 for place; 8 to 1 Violant, straight, even money for place.

Won by a neck; the same between second and third.

Following are the entries, with weights, for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Flash Stakes. One-half mile. Tom Finley, 118 pounds; Daisy F., 115; Honduras and Prince Howard, 111; Plamheen, King Fortune, Sam Doxey, Gus Will, and Protection, 106; Rosamont and Rainhow, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500. One mile and a sixteenth. Kingston, 124 pounds; King of Norfolk, 114; Newcastle, 102; Gannymede, 99; Minnie Palmer, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Adirondack Handicap; a sweepstakes, with $700 added. One mile and an eighth. Volante, 116 pounds; King Crab, 114; Bella B., 113; Mollie's Last, 107; Vesburg, 104; Princess Bowling, 103; Believe, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400. Six furlongs. Tramp, 124 pounds; Ballston, 115; Blue Rock, 113; Everett, Blonde, Belle d'Or, and Geraldine, 110; Kittie Pease and Cora F., 107; Beck, 106; McCauley and Lakeview, 104; Mand Wynd, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; selling allowances. One mile. Bratt, 116 pounds; Royal Garter, 108; Satisfaction, 105; Una B., 109; Queen of Elizabeth, 105; Vivid, 100; Cupid, 102.

RESULTS AT BRIGHTON.

THE PATCHOGUE HANDICAP WON BY RICHARD DWYER'S QUESAL.

There was the usual crowd at Brighton Beach yesterday to enjoy the racing, which was good, as a whole. The waits between the races were reduced to something like reasonable time, and there was a decided improvement over the management on Wednesday. Gabe Caldwell, though far from well, acted as starter again, and got the horses off in good style. The races were run with these results:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; entrance money, $30, to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

H. Warnke & Son's br. f. Beclare, by Reformation-Clara, 118 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Benedi, 103.....(Doane) 2
Louisiana Stable's b. f. Lilly Kinney, 106..(Clayton) 3

Major Tom, 108, and the Emeti filly, 105, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Beclare $8 85 straight, $5 95 for place; Benedi, $7 40 for place. In the auction pools, with Beclare barred, Benedi sold for $25; Lilly Kinney, $17, and the field, $11.

Won by three lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for four-year-olds; entrance money, $60, to second; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52¾. No bid for the winner.

J. T. Carmody's b. c. Glendale, by Glenmore-Alice J., 126 pounds, $800.....(Barton) 1
J. Meagher's b. g. Keystone, 108.....(Berger) 2
W. C. Daly's br. g. Sam, 105.....(Meagher) 3

The Revolt gelding, 105; Prospect, 110, and Quibbler, 105, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Glendale $17 50 straight, $8 55 for place; Keystone $7 85 for place. In the auction pools Keystone sold for $70; Glendale, $40; the Revolt gelding, $25, and the field, $35.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; entrance money, $190; to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30.

J. Delong's b. f. Meriden, 3 years, by Billet-Mercedes, 108 pounds.....(Keegan) 1
J. H. McCormick's b. g. Forest King, 5, 113..(Sinnott) 2

T. Bryan's ch. c. Cracksman, 3, 113.....(Conklin) 3

Blue Line, 124; Theora, 117; Indian Jim, 124; Beacon, 153; Belle Bracket, 119; Nina B., 116; Duke of Bourbon, 124; Richard R., Fox, 124; James C., 127; Pendennis, 124, and Glenarvy, 124, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Meriden $14 45 straight, $7 45 for place; Forest King, $7 85 for place. In the auction pools Forest King sold for $150; Meriden, $120; Cracksman, $55; Theora, $30, and the field, $35.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Handicap; purse $500; entrance money, $100, to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58½.

E. Dwyer's br. f. Quesal, 3 years, by Rayon-Queen Ban, 108 pounds.....(Regan) 1
W. Lakeland's b. c. Coey, 5, 91.....(Penny) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. g. Bronsomarie, 4, 103..(Meahler) 3

The Bourbon, 112; Lalex, 123; Lancaster, 112; Jim Murphy, 117, and Dave S., 107, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Quesal $26 95 straight, $11 15 for place; Miss Cody, $10 60 for place. In the auction pools Lalex sold for $65; Miss Cody, $65; Daly's pair, (the Bourbon and Bronsomarie,) $40; Quesal, $40, and the field, $40.

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, for maidens four years old and up. Entrance money, $90, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54.

R. Brigley's ch. f. Fannie M., 4 years, by Bob Johnson-Lealy, 107 pounds.....(Church) 1
L. C. Bruce's ch. g. Kingmate, 5, 124.....(Conklin) 2
F. D. Weir's ch. g. Albermarle, 4, 122.....(Doane) 3

Leap Year, 124; Royado, 122; Georgie W., 124; Gilford, 117, the Dwyer Bros.' filly colt, 122, and Westfield, 123, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Fannie M. $24 65 straight, $14 50 for place; Kingmate, $84 70 for place. In the auction pools Leap Year sold for $22; Fannie M., $40; Albermarle, $25; Westfield, $20, and the field, $26.

Won by a length and a half; three between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $500; entrance money, $60, to second; selling allowances. Steeplechase, over the short course. Time—3:47. No bid for the winner.

J. H. McCormick's ch. h. Hercules, aged, by Mortemer-Ontario, 152 pounds, $2,500.....(Chandler) 1
M. T. Downing's ch. g. Killarney, aged, 137..(Blakely) 2

M. Daly's ch. m. Delaware, aged, 132.....(Post) 3

Bassanio fell and did not go the course.

Mutuals paid on Hercules $8 60 straight, $7 50 for place; Killarney, $17 40 for place. In the auction pools Hercules sold for $180; Delaware, $45; Bassanio, $30, and Killarney, $10.

Won by three lengths; eight between second and third.

THE ROCHESTER ENTRIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26.—The entries for the grand circuit races at the Rochester Driving Park on Aug. 13, 14, 15, and 16 closed at 11 o'clock Monday night, and have all been received by Secretary Collins. There are 154 horses entered in twelve races, the largest number that ever filled for events in this city. The purses aggregate $33,500. On Aug. 13 the Flour City Ten-thousand-dollar Stake will be trotted for. Third payments have been made by the following: Robert C. Haven, Rochester; C. J. Bugsley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Hamilton Busby, New-York; Eli Kinzie, Philadelphia; D. S. Hammond, New-York; Robert Roy, Bradford, Penn.; W. H. McCarthy, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. Van Valkenburg, Canton; C. W. Archer, Rochester; J. W. Whitney, Rochester; W. S. Armstrong, Detroit; Daniel Stewart, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. W. Quinby, Evanston Penn.; R. V. Sheldon, Buffalo; W. H. Jones, Aurora, Ill.; C. H. McDonald, Rochester; Alex. Burns, Los Nietos, Cal.; Andrew G. Leonard, Lexington, Ky. For the free-for-all pacing stake of $1,000 Lady Wilkes, Brown Hal, Gossip, Jr., Argyle, and Roy Wilkes will compete. For the four-year-old special stakes third payments have been made by the following: F. McLaughlin, Utica; O. W. Fewers, Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.; C. L. Fisher, Seneca Falls; J. H. Goldsmith, Washington-ville; Walter Clark, Battle Creek, Mich.; T. J. Brown, Chicago; Hamilton Busby, New-York; Campbell Brown, Springhill, Tenn.

MONMOUTH RACES.

THE WESTERN COLT EL RIO REY TO START IN THE RED BANK STAKES.

The best of the horses left at Monmouth Park are in the list of starters for to-day's races, the only feature of consequence being the appearance of the two-year-old champion of the Western lot, El Rio Rey, in the Red Bank Stakes. In this, however, he will have to meet nothing of any particular consequence, so that he should have a runaway race of it if he is as good as his Western performances would seem to make him. The entries for the day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile. Brother Ban, 117 poonds; Now or Never, 115; Strideaway, 110; Ovid, 106; Niagara, 105; Tyro, 103; Radiant and Emotion, 100 each, and Pavanne, 93.

SECOND RACE.—The Red Bank Stakes, for two-year olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
Theodore Winter's ch. c. El Rio Rey, by Norfolk-Marion	125
W. McMahon & Co.'s ch. c. Kempland, by Miner-Giorianne	118
Jster Walden's ch. c. Sir William, by Woodlands-Retribution	118
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhattan-Inversauld	118
M. Byrne's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario	118
W. L. Scott's b. c. Zor, by Kentaka-Lady Scarborough	111
J. Fincus's g. c. Granite, by Falsetto-Geneva	111
D. D. Wilder's bay colt, by Kingfish-Fantan	111
A. Belmont's b. c. Clarendon, by St. Blaise-Clara	111
S. S. Brown's bay colt, by Powhattan-Lady Jane	111
J

LAST OF THREE ART DAYS

WHAT SECRÉTAN'S BRONZES AND MARBLES BROUGHT.

DETAILS OF THE SALE NOT HERETOFORE GIVEN — NO MORE SUCH LOOKED FOR—THE FAMILY OF MILLET.

PARIS, July 8.—The cable wire has given you full details of the first two days of the Secrétan sale, where art stood erect and triumphant in the face of coin. The sale shows again that to buy pictures—that is, pictures of merit—is a better investment than to dabble in wild speculation. The printer's ink still illustrates the theme here and the details of the last day's sale of bibelots, which the cable has not covered except in five lines. The official list in order runs as follows, to which I add names of purchasers, when the so-called *secret professional* does not limit observation or innocent inquiry:

A white marble statue by de Kock, representing Cupid standing, with light drapery around the body, leaning against a tree trunk, in the right hand a medallion. Paris, 1,715. It was sold for 3,900f. Its height is 33 inches.

Two groups of children riding upon dolphins, attributed to Vincenzi Danti, an artist of the sixteenth century, brought 11,100f. Height 26 inches.

A vase formed of a woman dressed in the costume of the sixteenth century, holding a bird in the right hand and a flower in the left, the dress and coiffure gilded, belonging to the German school of the sixteenth century, height 9 inches, sold for 800f.

A white marble bust of a supposed English magistrate, wearing a mantle and collarette of the eighteenth century, 28 inches in height without the pedestal, a very fine work, but without historical interest, went very cheap at 4,100f.

Two busts of the Flemish school with fur garments went for 1,100f.

An example of the Fontainebleau school, sixteenth century, Amphitrite standing upon a shell with two cupids presenting arrows, 2 meters in height, sold for 5,400f.

Four white marble Venuses of the French school, with cupids, flowers, &c., height 25 inches, sold for 3,400f. to a German dealer.

An Italian fifteenth century bas-relief went for 515f.

Another Italian bas-relief representing war scenes, went for 1,150f.

A white marble seventeenth century Italian console, supports 1½ meters high went for 700f.

A white marble mantel, modern work, over 2 meters high, 4,300f.

A group by Falconet, with a bust of Catherine the Great, was bought by Mme. Edward André, the banker's wife, formerly Nelly Jacquemart, the portrait painter. She gave 20,000f. for it. It is over a meter high.

"Eve Tempted by the Serpent," a statue of Falguière, signed 1880, 2 meters high, sold for 12,000f.

Two charming statuettes of Gauthier, of 1760—one a Bacchus, a boy carrying grapes in his raised shirt, and the other a young girl carrying off eggs and wheat ears—only 17 inches high, brought 20,600f.

A statue of Apollo of Girardon went for 3,800f.

A white marble Diana, attributed to Jean Goujon, 5½ inches in height, a very fine work, went dirt cheap at 3,400f.

Two nude figures of Feyraille, dancing, went for 5,800f.

A marble group of Puget, 2 inches in height and over, 1,600f.

A marble bust of the Sculptor Pajou, signed Roland, 1800, went for 4,000f.

A bust of Saint Madeleine, attributed to Canova, went for 805f.

A terre cuite bas-relief, framed in a gilt frame, signed Clodion, was bought for 3,100f. by Allez, the famous store and garden iron chair manufacturer.

Another Clodion terre cuite bas-relief representing the triumph of Bacchus, nineteen figures, brought 6,000f.

A terre cuite group of Clodion, Cupids and flowers, with a stand of black wood with Louis XVI. ornaments in gilt, fetched 11,000f.

A Clodion terre cuite, three nymphs dancing, 2,500f.

A woman, statuette, signed Pierre-Michel Clodion, not quite half a yard in height, went for 4,700f.

A vase attributed to Clodion, a bacchante, went for 3,800f.

Two very beautiful vases of terre cuite of the eighteenth century Italian school went for 1,900f.

A small terre cuite statue of a bacchante, signed Marin, with a very pretty head and graceful figure, 3,000f.

Another by the same artist, 3,800f.

A very large and beautiful white ivory plate of fruit, fish, game, and shells, in the centre a medallion of charity, was bought by Christine Nilsson—Countess de Vallejo-Miranda—for 1,650f.

A large ivory *vidrecome*, or drinking glass, showing different people making their toilet, silver handle and support, and the work very beautiful, brought 1,720f.

A rant relief in ivory, giving Bacchus and Ariadne, 2,050f.

A specimen of German sixteenth century wood carving, two peasants, 10 inches high, 700f.

Mars and Venus in alabaster, 700f.

A red porphyry bust of a man, life size, supposed to be a Roman Senator, 220f.

Two large porphyry vases with lids, height 26 inches, 10,000f.

A bronze female bust of the Italian sixteenth century, 480f.

A bronze bust of the period of Cardinal Richelieu, with the ermine mantle and Order of the Saint Esprit, 6,000f.

Two statuettes of Mars and Venus, 2,280f.

A warrior of the Italian school, 1,200f.

"David Killing Goliah," 1,860f.

A bronze equestrian statue of Theodore Trivala, 1,780f.

A bronze bust by Nicola Pisano, 1,700f.; bought by dealer Blakesley, bidding against Allez.

An Italian bronze doorknocker, very handsome, large, and heavy, 1,520f., to Allez.

A brooze statuette of Bacchus, 1,050f.

Statuette of a man, 820f.

A bronze mortar, 640f.

The same thing, but especially beautiful in carved work, 2,000f.

A small gronpof the sixteenth centur, French school, representing Hercules fighting a lion, since made into a clock, 1,420f.

A large and fine bronze group of the Louis XIV. time, a scene from Dido's history, highly ornamented, 8,100f.

Two companion gronps—one Orithye and Borée, the other Proserpine and Pluton, period Louis XIV., 10,500f.

Of the same period, a Hercules when a child, 5,900f.

An Apollo, 1,700f.

A statuette of a man, 1,120f.

A brause group, French school, eighteenth century, 1,450f.

A Hercules overcoming the Centaur, same period, 1,350f.

The same group in different attitudes, 3,900f.

A bas-relief signed Vianen, 1604, 320f.

Two statnettes of Cupid, time of Louis XVI., 1,000f.

A gronp by Canova in bronze, a masterpiece, sold for a mere song, 1,700f.

A silver medallion, sixteenth century, 580f., and a companion piece, 580f.

A cup of silver, "Suzanne Surprised at the Bath," 320f.

A silver cup, 450f.

A small repoussé silver round cup, gilded inside, dated 1584, German work, sixteenth century, 4,350f.

A large and handsome plateau in repoussé and ciselé silver, with handles, the centre subject a sacrifice to Diana, was bought by Mr. Blakesley for 3,600f.

A silver statnette of an angel holding a palm in one hand and a trumpet in the other, 680f.

A vermeil chalice, German, sixteenth century work, 1,060f.

Here began the stained-glass windows. The first one, over two meters high, representing Francis I. praying, went for 4,650f.

A square *vitrail* brought 3000f.

Christ, surrounded by saints, 1,550f.

A beautiful Urbino vase, 1,300f.

A damaged Urbino vase, 300f.

Sèvres vases half a yard high, old Sèvres, pate tendre, blue relief leaves, medallions of Cupids, and a cover, 20,100f.

A beautiful old Sèvres vase of light green, with four medallions in the Boucher style, was given away at 19,000f.

Two small Sèvres vases, *bleu de Roi*, with medallions of bird-and foliage, 4,400f.

Two similar vases, 6,100f.

Christine Nilsson bought a large oval vase of blue and gold for 5,600f.

A dinner and dessert service of old Sèvres, with bouquets of flowers, 137 pieces in all, including 47 soup plates and only 58 dinner plates, 8,000f.

A tête-à-tête set, blue and gold, with flowers, 2,900f.

Some old china flower jars brought 10,000f.

Some china vases brought 5,300f.

A Louis XVI. clock brought 750f.

An old Saxe porcelain gronp, "Triumph of Apollo," 7,500f.

A huge bronze clock, Louis XVI., was cheap at 4,700f.

Two large bronze eighteenth century candelabra, coming from the collection of the Empress Eugénie, 27,000f.

Two vases of gilded bronze, 20,000f.

Some basket also a parlor Louis XVI. set of carved gilt with antique brocade, a sofa, and six chairs, 2,000f.

M. Secrétan bought a large gilt bed with cream and rose brocade for 8,050f.

Some chairs and tables of the Louis XIV. and XVI. periods went cheap, considering their original cost.

The sale closed with the famous tapestry. Five subjects of the Regency, representing dancing scenes, animals, and flowers, with perfect borders, were brought by Kramm for 85,000f.

This celebrated Secrétan sale is remarkable because it really ends the private gallery collections of Paris. Hundreds of amateurs have precious paintings, but they are few in number. If choice in selection, and will probably never see public sales.

sale was certainly a manifestation, a symptom of the period. To crowd into a small, suffocating hall, on a July day, not a vulgar throng, but all the picture-interested art aristocracy, dealers from everywhere, critics from nowhere, and all the blue blood of the land, and there to keep them long hours, wretched from lack of pure air, and howling with excitement, is a remarkable spectacle and one never to be forgotten. A reunion of Parisians is always enervating. They are nervous, vibrating, and uneasy, eccentric to a degree of madness, and emotional to illness. If it were all art enthusiasm it would be well; or even were it the *cas d'or* consecration of the nineteenth century, as applied to any and everything—successful. The artist has very little to do with it, and the glorious days of Benvenuto Cellini—when the Pope ordered him to be released at once from prison, where he had been sent for killing some *vils bourgeois*—are over. Cellini said that if an artist had to be treated like any ordinary mortal it was not worth while being a genius, and the Pope agreed with him.

Even Millet had to submit to the common law, but his family are not as poor as they have been represented. His children are all well settled in life, and the widow has an income of about three thousand dollars a year, I am told. Nevertheless, the "Angelus" is not at the Champ de Mars, as was first concluded, but at the Petit Gallery, where visitors are invited to subscribe—not less than a franc, and as much more as they may please—for the benefit of the Millet family and the familiee of the victime of the late St. Etienne accident. There is one striking reflection in the career of Millet. He could and did paint what he liked. How many artists can do that now? The most fortunate must put bait in order to be able to satisfy the craving and necessity of their own secret ambition and hope.

Another philosophical reflection strikes me. There are only two nations in the world who respect and sustain their own artists. One is England above all others, and the other ie rich little Holland. Perhaps Americans might take this hint, and if they ever mean to have a national school they must. May a word to the wise, rich and poor, be sufficient. Give a square inch of the Stars and Stripes to the development and liberal patronage of home talent. If it hae been cultivated abroed, so mnch the better for general tuition; if it hae eprung into life on native soil, so much the better for our children's sense of beauty.

To return to the "Angelus." The detail you may not know is that 1,800f. was really paid for it to Millet by M. Albert Feydeau. The owner soon tired of it, and, notwithetanding the rising popularity of the artist, he sold it to M. Pierre Blanc, the father-in-law of Alfred Steveue, the painter. I think that M. Blanc waea Brussels dealer, or at least interested in the picture house of M. Arthur Stevens. In any case the "Angelus" soon fell into the hauds of the latter, who sold it for 5,000f. to M. Van Praet, the famous collector. M. Van Praet exchanged the "Angelus" for the "Bergère," and the former went subsequently to M. Gavet, and then to M. Papeliu, and finally to the dealer Durand Ruel. It even went to London. M. Deschamps tells me that he had it in London for three months in 1873, and could net get 30,000f. for it. Finally M. Durand Ruel sold it for 38,000f. to M. John Wilson. On March 14, 1881, a sale was made at 3 Avenue Hoche, and 130,000f. was asked for the "Angelus," and 160,000 given by Messrs. Defver and Sécretan, who drew lots as to its possession.

There might be a vast deal more said about Millet; but since a bright little American girl of seven Summers told me all his history, and much more than I ever knew—gathering her information from the M. Archdeacon, I prefer to tread the chestnut bell, and think that pen prudence may be wise newspaper precaution. L. K.

HONEY BEE KEEPERS.

A LITIGATION TAKEN UP BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Among the decisions handed down on the 20th inst. at the adjourned General Term of the Fourth Judicial Department, Justices George A. Harding, Celora E. Martin, and Milton A. Merwin on the bench, was one of extraordinary interest and importance to the keepers of honey bees throughout the country. The litigation is entirely novel in its features, and arose under the following circumstances:

John M. Olmstead and Robert S. Rich have fine residences about fifty feet apart in the village of Hobart, Delaware County. Olmstead is a banker and Rich is one of the largest bee keepers and honey prodneers in the country, he having over one hundred and fifty swarms in his apiaries. Abont twenty of these swarms were kept in the rear of Rich's house, and were therefore in close proximity to Banker Olmstead's dwelling. In July, 1887, Olmstead served a notice upon Rich, alleging that the latter's bees were a nuisance, and requiring him to remove the twenty hives from the place where they were kept to some other point where they would cease to be an annoyance. Rich paid no attention to the warning, and thereupon Banker Olmstead brought an action in the Supreme Court against the bee keeper, asking $1,200 in damages for the annovances already suffered and for an injnnction restraining the defendant from keeping his bees in or near the premises of the plaintiff's dwelling.

The case came on for trial at the October term of the Delaware County Circuit, at Delhi, before Justice Douglas Boardman and a jury. The National Bee Keepers' Association, of which Organization Mr. Rich is a member, recognizing the far-reaching importance of the case to the interest it represents, took up the defense of the alleged insect trespassers. On behalf of Banker Olmstead it was claimed that defendant's bees were vicious and offensive insects, which had caused his household great pain and annoyance by assailing and stinging any member who veotured ont of doors, and had also annoyed and injured his horses and pet stock. The defense pleaded a general denial of the alleged trespasses, and also stated that even if the trespasses had been committed as charred, it was impossible for the ojher side to identify the defendsut's bees ont of the countless swarms kept in the neighborhood as the actnal marauders.

Much testimony was given pro and con, the trial lasting several days and exciting great interest among the bee keepers of Central New-York. Able counsel fought the case vigorously on both sides. The ontcome of the trial was that the jury found that the marauders came from the Rich hive, and that he apiary was a nuisance as charged, and awarded the plaintiff 6 cents damages and costs. Thereupon the court issued a permanent injunction restraining the defendant from further maintaining the nuisance to the annoyance of the plaintiff. The defendant appealed from the judgment to the General Term, which now hands down a decision affirming the verdict of the court below, with costs. It is understood that the National Bee Keepers' Association will continne the fight by a further appeal to the court of last resort.

THE NEGRO A GOOD WORKMAN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 26.—The *Tradesman* has instituted an inquiry with reference to the value of negro labor in industrial channels in the South. The inquiries were sent to 300 leading Southern manufacturers, representing blast furnaces, rolling mills, miscellaneons iron works, mines, lumber mills, sawmills, &c. Replies were received which represent 9,000 negro employes, of whom 2,500 are skilled. The average wages paid common negro labor is $1 10 per day, and skilled labor rnne from $1 75 to $2 25 per day, though several correspondents pay colored puddlers, neaters, and rollers as high as $4 and $5 per day. The replies, without a single exception, show that there is no difference at all between the pay of whites and blacks for the same class of work.

The manufacturers are practically unanimons in the opinion that for common labor in the Southern States the negro is more efficient and useful than the white, and without an exception they declare themselves well satisfied with the negro in the factory, and announce their determination to continue him in his place. Many state that he is making progress in skilled work. The *Tradesman* adds that the condition of the negro is constantly improving, and as an industrial factor his usefulness is now recognised by all.

COMPANIES EVADING THE LAW.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Insurance agents are rejoicing over a decision rendered by Judge Clifford yesterday. The statutes provide that all insurance companies incorporated else where than in this State shall, as a condition precedent to doing business in this State, take out licenses. The law has not been complied with to any considerable extent, and as a consequence the State Attorney has begun several hundred suits to recover the statutory penalty of $500 in each case.

It was found necessary, in order to prove agency here, to get at the books of the companies in this city. Therefore, as it test, the State Attorney moved for a rule on the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and its agent, P. C. Montgomery, to produce the company's books. Judge Pinckney Clifford, declined to grant, and unless the Supreme Court reverses the decision the statute will become

YALE'S NECESSITIES.

MORE INSTRUCTORS AND DORMITORIES —ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NEW-HAVEN, July 26.—Yale University's well-known need of funds to meet current expenses is impressed by the rapid increase in the number of entering students. The cost of teaching and of providing what is needed in instruction grows larger with the classes, and the money paid for tuition goes only a small way to meet the additional cost. Yale is not without wealth, but she finds difficulty in supporting her wealth. The statement has often been made that though the university needs more and better buildings, her first and most pressing need is money to support what she already has—funds to keep up the efficiency of the teaching and to enable her to make such improvements in the work of education. The three-quarters of a million of dollars that the institution has received within the past three years came to her in the form of splendid and urgently-needed buildings, but hardly a dollar has been given to pay the salaries of professors or meet the college requirements.

Vast sums are given to the university on conditions imposed by the givers, but nobody ever seems to think that it would be more wise to give unconditionally and let the faculty decide as to the best use. Prof. Henry P. Wright is quoted as saying that additional instructors are needed in the English, Greek, Latin, and psychological departments, new dormitories are wanted more than any other buildings, as a large proportion of the students at present are obliged to seek rooms outside of the campus, and the rates for such apartments are unreasonably high.

The students who return to Yale this year, and the alumni, when they come, will miss the familiar old structure which long has fronted the campus on the college street side. The Old State House will be entirely demolished before the Fall term begins. This old building has had an important place in student life. On many nights in Summer the Freshmen and Sophomores have assisted in the services conducted at the marble steps by Socialists, labor reformers, or temperance advocates, and often they took the principal part. The students would never molest any of the speakers, but aided them, rather, by attracting large crowds of the city. It was rare amusement to hear an extremely radical orator, excited to indignation by the first slight interruption, denounce the college in his most bitter invective while the students were at their best. Hired orators would intersperse his sentences with jocular remarks and snatches of Yale song that occurred to them as being appropriate. But the State House steps have already been removed and with them one form of occasional college sport. The removal of the building will not be the signal for the campus across New-Haven green, and on that account will be a benefit to the institution. The outside rooms in Lawrence and Farnam dormitories will now be the most desirable at the college.

The new memorial window for the Chittenden Library has been put in position. This magnificent work by Louis Tiffany was described in THE TIMES several months ago. It is formed of more than two thousand pieces of glass, and constructed at a cost of $8,000. There is a serious defect in the light, which must be remedied by the designer. The figures in the window are in series, representing Art, Science, Religion, and Music. Art bears a memorial tablet to Louis Tiffeny, and with the figures representing Religion is a tablet in memory of Mary Hartwell Tuck. Over the windows are casts of Dante, Shekespeare, Goethe, Plato, Virgil, Homer, Cicero, Kant, Newton, and Franklin.

Theodore G. Shearman, the noted athlete of Yale, '89, has accepted the position of teacher in the Shelton-avenne school. He was offered a more important position in a Brooklyn school, but preferred to continue his college associations in this city.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

From the *United Services Gazette* it is learned that the Medusa, having concluded her screw trials in Stokes Bay, has returned to Chatham from Portsmouth. The Medusa and Medea were designed to realize a speed of twenty knots, with an indicated horse power of 9,000, bnt as neither of these ships nor any of the sisters of the "M" class attained the estimated speed on trial, though in every case the contractors were more than the guaranteed engine power, it was determined to submit the Medusa to a series of experiments under the superintendence of Mr. Robert H. Humphrys of the firm of Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant & Co., the manufacturers of the engines. The Medusa was steamed with three patterns of experimental three-bladed screws, a fact which, combined with the circumstance that a perfect solution of the difficulty remains still to be achieved, is sufficient to demonstrate thet much remains to be discovered with respect to the action of screw propellers. Blades of the screw, though attached to the same bosses, were of different form and areas, and the vessel was driven at 8, 12, 16, and 18 knots and also at full speed. The latter screw had a diameter of 12 feet 3 inches, and a mean pitch of 17 feet 3 inches, when, with 9,975 horse power, a speed of 19.574 knots was realized. The second screw, with 13 feet 6 inches diameter and 17 feet piton, and with 10,041 horse power, gave a speed of 19.924 knots. Finally, the third screw had a diameter of 12 feet 3 inches and a pitch of 17 feet 3 inches, and gave a speed of 19.717 knots with 9,901 horses. As will be perceived, the best results were obtained on the second trial. On this occasion the Medusa may be said to have come up to her designed speed of 20 knots, but this was achieved with upwards of 1,000 horses in excess of what was specified in the contract. It also remains to be remarked that the propellers which gave the best results at the highest speed failed to produce the best results at the lowest speed.

The result of the official trial of her Majesty's ship Melpomene, one of the "M" class of cruisers for the British Navy, was considered most satisfactory, the engines working without a hitch. The Melpomene was built by Palmer. She was 300 feet long between perpendiculars, 47 feet 6 inches beam, and 18 feet 6 inches deep. At 5:30 A. M. the trial rnn began and ended at 5:30 P. M., the results being as follows: Steam, 141.16 pounds; vacuum, 24 inches; revolutions, 128; mean indicated horse-power for the twelve hours' trial, 6,815; maximum indicated horse-power, 7,891; speed of engine, 3,071; total, 6,216; minimum indicated horse-power, 5,891; speed of vessel on the mile, 17.383 knots; log showed for the twelve hours 212 knots. Two days snccoeding the date of the above the Melpomene was again steamed for the purpose of undergoing her full-power trial of four hours' duration nnder forced draught. She left the dockyard at 6 A. M. and commenced her trial at 7:50 A. M., completing it at 11:50, the mean indicated horse-power attained being 9,841, or 641 above the guarantee of 9,000, with an air pressure of 1.7 inches of water and a speed of 19.7 knots.

Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company of Jarrow recently launched a steel twin-screw torpedo-boat destroyer, named the Planet, for the Austria-Hungarian Government. The vessel is 220 feet over all, 210 feet between perpendiculars, melded breadth 23 feet, and her depth 13 feet. She draws 8 feet 4 inches in sea-going trim, at which draught her displacement is 480 tons. She has two sets of vertical triple expansion engines, having cylinders of 15½ inches, 27 inches, and 43 inches diameter respectively, with a stroke of 20 inches, capable of developing an indicated horse power of 3,500, which is expected to propel the vessel at a mean speed of 22 20½ knots per hour. The boilers, four in number, are fitted in two separate compartments, and are of the locomotive type, with a working pressure of 175 pounde per square inch.

The Trafalgar in her recent steam trial made a mean speed of 17.25 knots as her average of four successive runs on the measured mile. This is considered a very good showing, as she was only designed to go 16.5 knots under forced draught. Her engines, constrnoted by Messrs. Humphreys, Tennant & Co., have worked most satisfactorily throughout. The Trafalgar sends up a column of water about six feet high from her stern when going fast. This is caused by the ram, assisted perhaps by the torpedo shoot, but further than making the deck very wet forward it does not appear to do much harm. The Trafalgar will be ready for service about Aug. 31.

Broad Arrow speaks of a new boat-lowering apparatus of which a successful trial took place recently in the West India docks. The Eastern Telegraph Company's steamship Mirror had been fitted with the apparatus. Upon the signal being given, the boat was lowered, and immediately upon her becoming water-borne she was instantly disengaged by the officer in charge of the boat pulling a handle connected by metallic cords with the disengaging hooks. This apparatus allows of a boat "hooking on" with the same facility as clearing, and the darkest night and with a high sea running, one simple action with block and tackle is all that is necessary.

The British Admiralty have entered into contracts with several private shipbuilding firms for the construction of nine second-class cruisers provided for under the Naval Defense act. Three of these vessels are to be built at Palmer's Shipbuilding Works, Jarrew, while the remainder are distributed to the Armstrong Company, Barrow-in-Furness; the Glasgow Engineering Company, Port Glasgow, and the Fairfield Works, Govan.

The following ships at Devonport are to be commissioned during the present week in readiness for the coming naval manœuvres: Black Prince, Undaunted, Conqueror, Arrow, Thames, Inconstant, Forth, Research, Serpent, Sharpshooter, Spider, Handily, Forgoe, Hecate, and Prince Albert, with fifteen torpedo boats.

The members of the Naval Club at Portsmouth have arranged to entertain the officers of the German squadron at a banquet during their stay at Cowes.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 26.—Mary Jackson, colored, died here to-day aged 108 years. She was born from Virginia and came to this State

BEATEN BY THE SENATORS

GIANTS PLAY POOR BALL AND LOSE A GAME.

KEEFE'S CURVES HIT PRETTY HARD—PERSON FOOLED THE NEW-YORKS—RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

A week ago Manager Mutrie of the Giants prophesied that his club would be in the lead to-day. While Mr. Mutrie is a good manager he is a failure as a prophet. Instead of being in the lead the Giants are now four games in the rear of their Boston rivals, and unless they play better ball the young men from the City of Culture will have a lead that even the big New-York aggregation will be unable to overcome.

To the surprise of nearly everybody the Washingtons easily won from the champions yesterday. They hit the curves of Keefe at will, while the Giants couldn't gauge the balls pitched by Person for more than half a dozen hits. In addition to their good work at the bat the Senators handled the ball in a clever manner, committing only one fielding error. Hoy began the good work in the first inning by taking his base on balls. Ward's error gave Wilmot his base and Daly took his on balls. Then Wise hit for two bases, sending in two men. After Irwin had been retired on strikes Clark made a hit to left field and Daly and Wise tallied. Clark got to second on the throw-in, took third while Ewing was arguing with the umpire, and scored on a passed ball. In the second Hoy again got his base on balls and Wilmot made a home run. Farrar got his base in the fourth and tallied when Hoy sent the ball to the outfield for two bases. The latter reached third on an error by Gore and touched the home base when Wilmot hit a long fly to Slattery.

As the end of the fourth inning the Giants were in the rear, and they played rather listlessly. They seemed to regard defeat as certain, and failed to exhibit any of the dash and vim that marked their successful games. Ewing, in the eighth inning, saved his team the mortification of a "whitewash." He made a hit, ran to third on a passed ball, and scored on Connor's out at first. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1	Hoy, c. f.	2	1	1	0	0
Slattery, r. f.	0	1	3	0	1	Wilmot, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Ewing, c.	1	0	9	2	1	Daly, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Wise, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Rich'son, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Irwin, s. s.	0	1	1	2	1
Ward, s. s.	0	0	1	0	1	Clarke, 3b.	1	1	2	5	0
O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	McMahon, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Carney, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0
Keefe, p.	0	0	2	0	2	Person, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	1	3	24	7	4	Total.	7	9	27	14	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Washington	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—7

Earned runs—New-York, 0; Washington, 4. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Washington, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Washington, 4. Home run—Wilmot. Two-base hits—Connor, Keefe, Hoy, Wise. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, Carney, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Connor, Ward, Wilmot, Person. Base on balls—Off Keefe, 4; off Person, 1. Struck out—By Keefe, 8; by Person, 1. Passed balls—Daly, 1. Wild pitches—Person, 1; Keefe, 1. Umpire—Mr. Quinn.

BROOKLYN, 20; CINCINNATI, 6.

By hard batting and clever fielding the Brooklyns easily won from the Cincinnati players at Washington Park. Dunyea and Smith were batted all over the field. Capt. Fontz pitched for the local club and held the visitors down to nine hits. He could probably have done much better, but when his club had a commanding lead he eased up and put the ball over the plate. Game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f.	4	2	1	0	0	Hilliday, c. f.	1	1	0	1	0
Collins, 2b.	5	3	2	1	2	McPhee, 2b.	1	2	1	2	3
Foutz, p.	3	2	2	1	0	Beard, s. s.	1	1	1	2	1
Burns, r. f.	2	4	0	0	0	Reilly, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0
Pinkney, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0	Carpenter, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Corkhill, c. f.	3	3	3	1	0	Tebeau, c. f.	1	0	3	0	1
Visner, c.	1	2	3	1	1	Nicol, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Terry, 1b.	2	3	8	1	1	Keenan, c.	0	1	4	2	3
Smith, s. s.	2	1	1	4	0	Dunyea, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						E. Smith, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	20	19	24	15	4	Total.	6	9	24	10	9

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	1	5	2	4	5	0	3	—20	
Cincinnati	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	—6		

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Struck out—Brooklyn, 6. Home runs—Corkhill, Collins, Holliday. Two-base hits—O'Brien, (2,) Reilly. Stolen bases—Collins, (2,) Fontz, (3,) Burns, Reilly, Carpenter. Umpire—Mr. Kerins.

PITTSBURG, 8; CLEVELAND 4.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The Pittsburgs had their strongest batting team in the field to-day and ther pounded Beatin hard, with Carroll and Miller in the lead. Five of the visitors' six hits were made in the fourth inning. McAleer, McKean, and Twitchell singled, and Fantz knocked a hot bounder to White. It struck the Deacon on the foot and bounded into the bleachers and the bases were cleared. Barring this inning but one single was made of Staley. Smith made a brilliant fielding elicited great applause. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	3	3	0	0	Strieker, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Carroll, l. f.	1	3	0	0	0	McAleer, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	0	7	1	0	McKean, s. s.	1	1	1	3	0
Miller, c.	3	3	6	3	0	Twitchell, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	2	2	4	3	0	Fantz, 1b.	1	1	8	0	1
Maul, r. f.	0	2	0	2	0	Radford, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
White, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Smith, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Miller, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Staley, p.	0	1	1	6	0	Beatin, p.	0	0	1	7	0
Total.	8	15	27	18	2	Total.	4	6	27	22	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	1	2	4	1	0	3	1	0—8	
Cleveland	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—4	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Carroll, Miller. Three-base hits—Carroll, Staley. Home runs—Miller, Fantz. Stolen bases—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 2. Double play—Smith and Beckley. First base on balls—Of Staley, 7; off Beatin, 2. Struck out—By Staley, 4; by Beatin, 8. Passed balls—Sutcliffe, 2. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BOSTON, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Boston shut out Philadelphia this afternoon after a dull and listless contest. It rained off and on during the entire game, and time was called at the last half of the seventh. After waiting the legal limit Umpire Powers ordered the resumption of play, and the visitors finished their half of the seventh. Game was then called on account of darkness. Madden was effective, while Buffinton was rather wild and was hit at the right time. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	0	1	1	0	1	Brown, l. f.	2	1	3	0	0
Hallman, s. s.	0	0	4	2	0	Bennett, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Myers, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Nash, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Thorner, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Carney, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	6	1	0	Richardson, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	Johnston, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Fogarty, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Ray, s. s.	1	1	1	2	1
Farrar, 1b.	0	1	8	0	1	Manning, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Buffinton, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Madden, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	0	6	21	9	1	Total.	3	6	21	10	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3	

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Bronthers. Ganzel. Home—Brown. Double plays—Richardson, Bronthers, and Ray; Myers, Hallman, and Farrar. First base on balls—Of Buffinton, 6; off Madden, 1. Struck out—By Buffinton, 4; by Madden, 2. Wild pitches—Buffington, 2. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

OTHER GAMES.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1—6	
Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3	

Base hits—Columbus, 10; Louisville, 7. Errors—Columbus, 6; Louisville, 4. Pitchers—Winder and Ehret. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0—8	
Kansas City	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—4	

Base hits

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WHITE ELEPHANT. Matinee.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAH. Matinee.
BOOKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIALS'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR. Matinee.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—GETTYSBURG.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rainy weather.

It seems to he qnite common to assume that the question of a site for the World's Fair is already a matter of warm controversy and is likely to become more so. We have seen no sign of anything of the kind. The merits and advantages of several different places have been presented and more or less canvassed, which is a very proper thing. But there has been nothing like a controversy on the snbject, and we see no reason why there should he. It is quite easy to determine what considerations shonld have most weight in the matter and to ascertain which of the several possible sites presents a preponderance of advantages. If the committee having the question to decide will simply confine itself to ascertaining which site is best for the snccess of the exposition—and not for the promotion of something else—it will find little difficulty and there will he a general acqniescence in the ohoice. There is no reason why there should he any serions controversy at all, or any considerable delay in deciding the matter. The more promptly it is done the less chance for controversy will there he.

It is to he presumed that the plan selected for the new Criminal Conrt Bnilding is the best of those offered and was not chosen because the arohitect offered to accept as his commission 2 per cent. of the cost of the proposed strnctnre. A decision on that ground would he the worst kind of economy. Bnt the dickering over the architect's commission, after a specific offer had been made in inviting competition, was not a very dignified proceeding, and the "cutting" of the regular rate hy the snccessfnl competitor, possihly ae a partial indncement to the acceptance of his plan, will hardly he considered strictly "professional" hy his brethren.

The arrest of several of the men who took part in the lynching of JAMES AVERILL and KATE MAXWELL, commonly known as "Cattle KATE," near Sweetwater, Wyoming, on the 21st inst., may prevent the exercise of political influence in fulfillment of a pledge given when the crime was committed. AVERILL and Mrs. MAXWELL had made themselves obnoxious in many ways to the ranchmen and cowhoye of the region, but the offense for which they were hanged was the stealing of cattle. The two appear to have been incorrigible thieves and irreclaimable ontcasts. But AVERILL was Postmaster at Sweetwater. The pnblished account of the lynching contains the following:

"When preparations for the hanging had been completed, AVERILL and the woman were asked to speak. The man spoke only of his office, saying that he did not wish a certain man to be his snccessor. The influence of the party for another candidate was promised to him."

Whereupon, we suppose, the Postmaster submitted with more satisfaction than he would have felt if his murderers had coldly refused to respect his last reqnest. It is not to be assumed, necessarily, that a majority of the lynchers were adherents of the party now in power. Those who could fairly undertake to direct "the influence of the party" in behalf of AVERILL'S choice must have been a small minority. If all of them have been arrested, the department must be led to appoint the very man whom AVERILL opposed. If some of them are still at large, forward recommendations and

At Standing Rock the Sioux Commission is now entering on the final scene of its labors. The result of the voting at the other five agencies has been to obtain apparently a more than three-fourths majority at Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé for the opening of the reservation, hut less than one-half at Pine Ridge and Cheyenne River. Standing Rock polls 1,100 votes, taking in the males over eighteen, it being the third largest of the agencies on the reservation, and on it will depend the commission's enccess or failure. It must he said that the prospect is not very bright. This is the agency of GALL, JOHN GRASS, and SITTING BULL, and was the first one visited by last year's commission, which fonnd these leaders hostile to the plan of sale and very influential with their people. Agent MCLAUGHLIN, who is the oldest in the service and much liked by the Standing Rock Indians, has not been able to influence them much in this matter. At the former visit of Commissioners eight objections were made to their plan. Some of these have since been removed or modified, and there is also a ground of hope in the fact that a larger number of Indians at this agency than at any other gave their consent to the proposed agreement of cession in 1882. Still, the outlook for obtaining the hoped-for three-fourths of the whole male adult population is now far from promising.

Some surprise has been expressed at the long delay in renewing the trial of the battery of the torpedo thrower *Vesuvius*. Bnt the company furnishing the dynamite tnhes no donbt desires to take the fullest precantions against a second accident. The snccess of the pneumatic torpedo gun on shore is already practically assnred. Capt. ZALINSKI, who is making it better known in Europe, found his recent explanations of its workings hefore the Royal United Service Institution in London received with mnch interest. Orders for it are likely to come from Enrope now that its character is clearly explained there, and indeed some had previously come from Italy and Anstralia. The immediate point of interest is to see whether these hnge and powerful air torpedoes will be as nsefnl on shipboard nnder the disadvantages of manipulation tbere and the greater difficulty of getting the exact range of a hostile moving vessel. It is undoubtedly wise to take time enough in preparation so that the ohances of an accident with the gnns of the *Vesuvius* like that which happened at the first trial may be eliminated. Besides, if the battery of the *Vesuvius* works perfectly and effectively, the Navy Department will undoubtedly contract for another similar vessel.

The negotiations which the German company operating in Southwestern Africa is reported to have carried on with a British syndicate for the sale of its possessions there appear to he of a sort tbat might require the consent of the German Government to the proposed transfer. The German territory in that region lies north of the Orange River, extending thence northward along the coast, according to the German claims, to ahont the eighteenth degree of sonth latitude, or heyond Cape Frio. This would inclnde not only Namaqna Land hnt Damara, which lies north of it. In the interior the Germans claim to go on the Orange River to the twentieth degree of east longitude, where British territory is enconntered, and then turning north to extend to Lake Ugami and the Zambesi. Portngal, however, claims the northern portion of that territory. There is an important hay owned hy the British on the line of the German claim, and possihly it is there that the British company is estahlished to which the Germans desire to sell out. The chief German eettlement on this coast is at Angra Pequeña, on the Namaqna Land coast. Exactly what the German company has to sell does not appear from the dispatches. The region is monntainous on the coast and sandy in the interior.

THE SUFFRAGE IN NEW STATES.

Five of our Western Territories are engaged in framing Constitutions with a view to heing admitted into the Union as States, and Congress has provided in advance for the admission of four of them after their Constitutions shall have been adopted. One of the most important qnestions they have to deal with is the qualification of the electoral suffrage and the proper protection of its exercise. These Territories have the opportunity which some of the older States wonld be glad to possess of putting into their fundamental law wise safeguards for thia higheet power and most sacred privilege of American citizenship. They have the chance to decide at the ontset of their existance as States under what conditions the right of suffrage shall he held and exercieed, and they will make a serious mistake if they do not gnard against the dangers whicb have developed under the ill-regulated policy of universal manbood suffrage in the East.

That they are in danger of making this mistake is indicated hy the action of the Montana Convention in voting down a proposition to require that all voters shall he able to read and write the English language. It would he a grand thing for this conntry if such a qualification existed in the Constitution of every State, joined with an imperative requirement that ample provision should be made by law for the education of all children, which should be made compulsory so far as the elementary English hranches are concerned. English is the language of the country. In that tongue its history and its lawe are written, and a knowledge of it is necessary to an intelligent exercise of the rights of citizenship. There is no excuse for illiteracy, except among foreigners who come to this country in ignorance of its institutions and absolutely unfit to have a voice in its elections. It would be a benefit to the State and no injury to them if they were excluded from the right to vote until they should qualify themselves by acquiring the power to vote intelligently.

The existence of a large body of ignorant aliens in the electoral body is a serious obstacle to good government and a menace to the perpetnity of our free institutions. It is the burden of many serions and even anxions discussions in the older States. Bishop COXE, in the current number of the *Forum*, has a somewhat despondent article on "Goverament hy Aliens," and points ont the evils which we suffer from the adulteration of the suffrage with ignorance. And yet the very argument which had most effect in defeating the edncational qnalification in the Montana Convention was that the Territory needed immigration, and that snch a restriction would keep ignorant foreigners ont. The experience of Massachusetts does not indicate that it would have that effect; hut even if it did the new States would be better off with a slower increase of population and an elevation in its quality. While in this part of the conntry the people are anxious to devise means for lessening the influx of ignorant foreigners, Montana proposes to invite them to her borders by holding ont the right of suffrage as a hribe, regardless of the effect upon her political well-being.

The corruption which prevails so largely in our politics and the abnses of pnblic administration which are so seriously felt in populons communities spring mainly from the existence of a great number of ignorant voters, most of whom are foreigners, who have no conception of the duties of oitizenship. Where these evils exist they cannot he got rid of hy imposing an edncational qnalification npon the snffrage, hecause any change in the Constitntion would depend upon the votes of those now holding the right, and the antagonism of parties and the pestilent spirit of demagogism among politicians wonld defeat any effort to make the change. The old States have to endure the ills they have and use their utmost efforts to mitigate them, hnt the new States have a chance to avoid them. The only forcible argnment against an edncational restriction of the snffrage is the danger that it would weaken the stimnlns to provide for popular edncation; but it bas not had that effect in Massachusetts. The desire to elevate and improve the character of the people and to diffuse the advantages of edncation wonld still prevail. To the illiterate themselves the stimnlns wonld be given to strive to have their children educated that they might share in all the privileges of Americon oitizens. It is better to nse these privileges as an indncement to the necessary efforts to acqnire the qnalifications for their intelligent exercise than to offer them as a hribe to ignorant foreigners to settle in the country and aid in misgoverning it, with the assurance that their continned incapacity will not be a har to the exercise of as mnch power as the most enlightened citizens are permitted to wield.

THE TARIFF LEAGUE AS THE DEFENDER OF TRUSTS.

We directed attention a few days ago to the impatient zeal with which the Protective Tariff League ran to the support of the Sugar Trust after the *Tribune* had assailed that ring, and to the ahnse ponred ont upon the *Tribune* hy the League hecause that paper had dared to say that the members of the Trust had "conspired to extort money from consumers." The *Tribune's* sharp reply to this attack has caused the League to define more clearly its attitnde toward rings designed to snppress competition, and we ask the attention of the people to some of the League's remarks on this snhject, hecanse the opinions and intentions of so powerfnl and wsalthy a hody of men with respect to so important a matter deserve consideration by all who seek to promote the pnhlic welfare. Saye the Tariff League in its avowed organ, the *American Economist and Tariff League Bulletin*, of the 26th inst.:

"Whatever may he the extent of short-sighted abuse of the principle of combination under the meaningless name of Trusts, and however mnch it may he denounced for the purpose of assailing Protection, it has come to stay, and will in the end be universally regarded as valnable and beneficial. * * * A few years hence, no one not a fanatic will indulge in indiscriminate abnse of industrial combinations, and all will revert to the attitnde of many of our pnblic journals and largely of pnblic opinion at this time as a notable instance of the blind leading the blind."

It shonld be borne in mind that the operations of the Sngar Trust served as a text for these remarks, and that hy an ardent defense of this Trust the *Tariff League Bulletin* was led to make them. They indicate that the League—and our readers discovered in the recent national campaign how powerfnl this hody was, how large its pecnniary resources were, and how freely it drew npon them for campaign work—hae undertaken to stand openly henceforth by "the principle of combination" as displayed hy Trnsts, in opposition to the principle of competition in the protected home market, the encouragement of whiob has heretofore heen held by the advocates of high protection to he the main object of the protective policy. Thia is interesting, and we are sure that the present attitnde of the Tariff League will not escape pnblic notice.

The League has boldly undertaken to advocate "the principle of combination," not only in defiance of the teachings and professions of high-tariff men in the past, hut also in defiance of the latest National Repnblican platform, the letter of acceptance written by Mr. HARRISON, and the opinions now emphatically expressed hy many leading Repnblican journals in the East and in the West. It may be well to recall the words of the Chicago platform of 1888:

"We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in Trnets or otherwise, to control arhitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens."

Will the Tariff League say now that this was "short-sighted abuee of the principle of combination under the meaningless name of Trusts?" In his letter of acceptance Mr. HARRISON said:

"The declaration of the convention against all combinations of capital, organized in Trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens,' is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses or illnesses with labor, but under the operation of his Trust in some of its forms the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a Trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated."

Was this also "short-sighted abuse of the principle of combination"? Will the Tariff League say of this, as it says of the "hue and cry" against combinations "under the pretense that they are detrimental to the pnblic good," that it is "something so absurd, irrational, and without snpport in fact that one can only wonder at the stupidity or audacity of those who indulge in it"?

And how does the League propose to deal with snch representative Repnhlican and protectionist journals as the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the Cleveland *Leader*, whose frequent and sharp denunciations of Trusts we have qnoted in these columns? It marked out its oonrse of treatment for the New-York *Tribune* when it likened that paper's remarks abont the Sngar Trust to "the mischievons harangues of an irresponsihle demagogue." Must all the other Repnhlican journals that oppose Trusts and favor competition submit to similar abuse from the Tariff League? Are they all to he told that "a few years hence all will revert to their attitnde as a notable instance of the blind leading the blind"?

The hlind are those who, like the Tariff League, do not see that by advocating "the principle of comhination" as exhihited in Trusts and other organizations designed to suppress competition they are ahandoning the argument thne far used more effectively than any other in support of the protective tariff. They are blind, indeed. Said the St. Lonis *Globe-Democrat* a few weeks ago: "The primary object of the protective policy is the creation of the very competition which the Trusts are framed to destroy." And the same opinion is repeated almost daily and with emphasis hy the New-York *Tribune* and other high-tariff journals. Witb it there is uttered frequently in these days a warning to the snpporters of the present tariff that they will suffer serions political reverses if they shall not respect this doctrine and oppose the comhinations that "are the deadly enemies of the protective policy."

The blind are those who do not see the growing popular revolt against the foee of competition, and who really seem to expect that the intelligent people of this Repnblic will consent to the snppression of that great regulative force in defense of which the law has always been snccessfully invoked. The blind are those who are so warped hy private interests that they really believe that the people will permit such a monopolizing of indnstries hy rings as might lead to a realization of the Socialist's dream.

THE REPAVING QUESTION.

THE TIMES has maintained, ever since the appropriation for repavement was made hy the Legislature, that the true policy for the city to pursne was to make haste slowly. Neither the time nor the money will be wasted that is devoted to arriving at a sound conclnsion as to the best pavement for our needs. The experience of other cities in this country and abroad is recorded, and the records of it are at our service. It is hardly true, however, that in any city the ideal pavement is professed to have heen attained, while it is trne that our reqnirements differ in some respects, hy reason hoth of conditions of climate and conditions of traffic, from those of any other city, and that there are varions reqnirements to be met within the city. What is best for streets of each class can he determined only hy experiment, and experiments shonld be condncted on a large enongh scale and for a long enongh time to give some snhstantial resnlt to go upon before any extensive paving operations are undertaken.

While this is true, it is also true that the appropriation available for this year can be spent to advantage. Mr. GILROY is advised that it will lapse if it is not used, and as there is no telling what the temper of the Legislature will be when another application is made he is qnite right in spending it, provided he spends it under the best technical advice that can he had. The trnth is that his department is not recognized as an authority on paving, and its decisions have failed to command the pnhlic confidence. What is ohvions to every citizen of New-York is that, npon the whole, the city is wretchedly ill-paved, and that an enormons amount of money has been spent upon its pavements. All this work has been done under the direction of the Department of Public Works. At least all the bad work has been so done, while the exceptional patches of pavement that are comfortable to drive ever or to live or do bnsiness alongside of have heen laid and are maintained at the expense and under the direction of the ahntting owners.

Mr. GILROY'S report eeems to be inspired by the traditional ideas of his department, except that it certainly contains larger oonceseions to those persons who regard noiselessness as a primary qualification in a pavement than the department bas been wont to show. It exhibits a greater openese of mind in several respects, and notably in the snggestion that inventors of new forms of pavement, or persons who desire to introdnce pavements that are new here, shall be permitted and encouraged to lay samplee of it and to subject these to actnal use, which is the most satisfactory of all tests of a pavement. It is very probahle that for some of the many varying conditions that our paving has to meet the heet pavement will he one which is not now employed or even contemplated.

The persistenoy of the departmental tradition is mainly shown in Mr. GILROY'S assumption that that pavement is hest which neede least repairs after it is once laid. If cheapness or rather absence of maintenance were the primary reqnisite in a pavement, instead of being a very snbordinate requisite, then undoubtedly the rough and noisy granite hlock would be the most desirable covering for the street, since it can be neglected longer than any other without deterioration. Barring earthquakes and excavations, it will stand for a considerable period without repairs. But this is really a very minor consideration when the comfort not merely of the people who drive over the thoroughfares, but of the people who live in the houses bordering them, is so largely at stake. The experience of mankind goes to prove that a good road is one that is constantly under inspection and repair. The repairs are not necessarily extensive or costly, bnt they are constant. The Boulevard is a melancholy example of what becomes of a road paved snitahly for the purposes of a driveway if it is assumed that the pavement will take care of itself. Of corse cost of maintenance is an element to be considered in choosing between different kinds of pavement; bnt to make it the controlling consideration is absurdly to exaggerate its importance.

OUR ARTISTS AT PARIS.

Rumors that only a few awards have fallen to American artists at the Universal Exposition are set at rest in pleasant fashion hy the official statement made under date of the 16th inst. hy our Commissioner of the Fine Arts at Paris. Mr. HAWKINS reports that 108 ont of the 250 exhibitors in the American section have received medals of honor, gold, silver, and bronze medals, and honorable mention. Two medals of honor have been granted to painters, namely, to Messrs. JOHN S. SARGENT and J. GARI MELCHERS, and one to a sculptor, Mr. PAUL WAYLAND BARTLETT. Gold medals go to Messrs. ALEXANDER HARRISON, GEORGE HITCHCOCK, EUGENE L. VAIL, and EDWIN L. WEEKS, painters; to Messrs. EDWARD A. ABBEY and CHARLES S. REINHART, draughtsmen in hlack and white for the illnstrated press, and to Mr. ELBRIDGE KINGSLEY, the engraver. To these we may fairly add the gold medal awarded in the British section to Mr. J. MCNEIL WHISTLER. Three medals of honor and eight gold medals are a good showing when we consider the small size of our exhihit, the circumstances nnder which it was hronght together, and the disadvantage under which Americans lahor since Congress raised the tariff on works of art in the most nnfriendly spirit as regards France. For this attack on a sister republic there never has heen, and never can he, an excnse offered, the whole hody of artists having entered formal protest against it as degrading to themselves and contrary to the interests of edncation in the United States.

Silver medals have heen won hy fonrteen painters, among whom the hest known are Messrs. J. ALDEN WEIR, WILLIAM M. CHASE, and THOMAS W. DEWING; by six watercolorists and draughtsmen, among whom are Messrs. ROBERT BLUM and WILL H. LOW, and one lady, Mrs. ROSINA E. SHERWOOD; hy two engravers on wood, Messrs. W. B. CLOSSON and JOHN P. DAVIS. Three Americans, who live in London and exhihit in the British section, get this medal. The third class or hronze medal goes to thirty-eight painters, one sculptor, Mr. H. H. KITSON; two draughtsmen, Messrs. KENYON COX and ALDEN WEIR, and two engravers. Among the painters are Messrs. GEORGE INNESS, EASTMAN JOHNSON, SWAIN GIFFORD, GILBERT GAUL, ABBOTT H. THAYER, WORDSWORTH THOMPSON, W. A. COFFIN, and W. P. W. DANA, some of whom will feel a good deal set down hy the rank they are given. Yet they are hetter off than Messrs. ELIHU VEDDER, J. G. BROWN, GEORGE B. BUTLER, WALTER SHIRLAW, painters, and OLIN L. WARNER, sculptor, who get merely an honorable mention, notwithstanding their well-estahlished rank in this conntry.

The chief honors have been carried off hy painters who live in Paris and work entirely hy French technical methods and after French ideas. The exceptions are Messrs. ABBEY and C. S. REINHART, whose work may be considered the prodnct of America, and Mr. KINGSLEY, who is thoronghly American in development, having raised wood engraving to the rank of etching as an independent art that reproduces natnre directly, instead of merely translating into black and white the work of other men.

The resident artiste were certain to he preferred. Their work is understood by Frenchmen, who are also flattered hy the homage implied by foreign competition. The American colonists also have influence through their former Frenoh masters and their wide acquaintanceship in Paris. This influence will always tell, however mnch a jury of award may strive to he impartial. This fact was foreseen and could not he avoided. While, therefore, the winners of highest prizes in the painters' camp do not exactly represent the ideals of the United States with respect to the subjects they choose, nor give exactly the measnre of American technical methods, they are certainly men to he prond of, since they are able to compete with the best artiets of Europe on their own ground. And the nnmher of awards, inclnding, as they do, many artists who have never studied in Europe, is a subject for legitimate congratulation. Snch a showing ought to enliven the whole guild in the United States and spnr our workmen on toward greater things, so that when Europe comes to New-York in 1892 its artists will find that America can make as much finer an exhihit of art work than is seen at Paris, as the latter snrpasses what was shown in 1876 at the Centennial in Philadelphia.

The most interesting piece of news that the Parnell Commission has lately given to the world is the statement made yesterday by the *Times's* solicitor. He declared that he conld not tell within £10,000 the amount the *Times* had paid for its witnesses, hnt superfinously added that it was "very large." As the testimony of these witnesses bas not saved the *Times* from the most complete collapse that ever befell a stroke of newspaper enterprise, the expenditure was entirely wasted. Nobody can possibly sympathize with the *Times*, for it deliberately nndertook to injure the personal character of the Irish leaders in order to gain political ends. The enormons expenses of the investigation are really in the nature of a fine inflicted upon it for doing an unwise and unjust action. No doubt its conductors believed the forgeries were genuine letters, but they believed it because they wished to believe it, and on evidence so slight that it disappeared as soon as a real examination of it was undertaken.

ART NOTES.

When it was decided to cleanse the "Ronde de Nuit" of Rembrandt at Amsterdam, the methode pursued have been described as follows hy M. Hopmann, the restorer at the mnseum: "For years this Rembrandt has been covered hy a thick coating of varnish, in which time has set np various molecular changes. The varnish has become soiled and cracked, rough and opaque in every part. This roughness and lack of transparency had grown so great in late years that it was impossible to see even the great beanty of the picture; so much so that many persons thought that it was necessary to have it stripped of its varnish. But that was not absolutely necessary. It was enough to make the varnish transparent down to the layer of pigments. That operation I performed in this way. At the rongheat places where the varnish had been turned almost to powder by time, I made it a little more even by rubbing it with my fingers. Then I rubbed with my finger ends the whole of the picture until it became a little soft, when I covered the surface with a little copal varnish. Placing the picture on the grounf face npward, I inverted over it a box made exactly to fit. The bottom of the box contained a double fold of absorbent cloth, which I completely saturated with pure alcohol in snch a way that not a single drop fell on the pictnre. It remained exposed to the vapors of alcohol for twenty minutes. At the instant I raised the box the paint showed up more beautiful than any body of the present generation has ever been permitted to see it. The varnish has become transparent down to the layer of colors. Everything can he seen distinctly now; a lot of fine crevices in the varnish have entirely disappeared; all parts of the picture are clearer, and the general appearance is so imposing that nobody will demand the removal of that varnish to which the picture owes its warm and harmonious tones." This is his report to M. Durand-Gréville of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, who adds: "Six weeks after the Ronde de Nuit' gave the effect of clear sunlight obscured hy a brown, thick, and very dirty pane of glass; to-day it gives the effect of clear sunlight obscured by a pane less brown, less thick, and perfectly transparent." Objects never before seen in the background are now visible, and the colors of plumes in the hats of the citizen soldiers and dresses of the women have come out as veritable surprises.

The late Joseph Donath Koecker of Philadelphia has left his property in trust for the use of the local chapter of the American Institnte of Architects. Its valne is about $30,000.

The equestrian Jeanne d'Arc, hy the sculptor, Paul Dubois, shows a slender maiden on a brisk-stepping horse. She wears a close-fitting helmet, cuirass, chain under armor, cuissard for the thighs, and iron shoes and leg covers. She looks np as if she saw a vision in the sky, and holds up a large sword, her right elbow being bent as she brandishes the sword to right and rear. The movement of the horse is strongly expressed by its tail, which floats almost straight, as if a stiff breeze were blowing. The uplifted arm hearing the heavy, straight sword must give in time a wearisome impression to a statue which is full of fine modeling and good points, such as sobriety of treatment and simplicity in expression. Much less sober in accessories but far more restfnl is the Jeanne d'Arc hy Frémiet, which he proposes to substitute for that standing in the Place des Pyramides. The standard she holds with right hand high on the staff, the crown of leaves that stands upright from the back of her head, the floating ends of her scarf, are ornamental traits that enliven this statue without being strictly needed to express the character and career of the Maid or Orleans. Bnt there is no sense of being wearied in Frémiet's Jeanne. She is on a high saddle and holds her legs straight, while her lips and the left hand, holding the bridle, express great determination. The new Jeanne is really the same as the old, the sculptor merely desiring to substitute a large copy for the well-known statue. Bnt at the same time he has made certain changes in the direction of the picturesque. The face is a little older and sterner and has lost the look of a child going to battle without fear of consequences, which is one of the charms of the old statue. It may be permitted to question whether Frémiet has been wise to make snch alterations. The Jeanne d'Arc hy Dubois is to stand at Domrémy.

Chicago already foresees the difficnlty there will be to keep had statnes and monuments to insignificant men ont of her pnblic parks. The Chicago *Tribune* nses New-York as a warning, instancing the Dodge statne, the Burns and other absurd monnments. Luckily, the writer appears never to have seen still worse things; namely, the Bolivar in North Central Park and the Garibaldi in Washington-square. These were accepted for fear of hurting the feelings of certain South Americans and Italians. Chicago has reason to fear when gentlemen who have heen put in places of trust hy their fellow-citizens lack the moral conrage to decline monstrosities. The kindliness that saddles a community with snch monnments as the Bolivar and Garibaldi is only a form of selfishness. It is easier to give way to pressnre than defend the interests of the city.

The London papers are more pleased with the manner in which Mr. Theodore Wores sees and paints Japan than the impressions hronght from the same islands by Mr. Mortimer Mempes, who showed his Japanese sketches the year hefore. Mr. Wores will he remembered for the exhihits he made in New-York, Boston, and Chicago some time ago. "His color," says the *Echo*, "is rich and harmonious, his detail sometimes a little hit hard, and his pictures might have been better for a little more unhiquitous insistence and finish and more concentration of attention on central objects." *Society* is rather hard on the English artist. "Mr. Mempes's pictnres had a certain sameness and trickiness about them that the true lover of art could not stand. Whereas Mr. Wores's pictnres are hrilliantly painted, realistic, and above all *artistic*."

The large decorative sculptures at the Paris Exposition are cast in molds, each part separately. The molds are made of gelatine, into which plaster is poured, and made to enter all the inequalities of the mold hy the nse of a hrush. Plaster mixed with large qnantities of oakum is then pnt in and topped off with olear plaster. The pieces thus cast are put together in the nsnal way and the joints effaced. Casts of this kind have a good deal of strength, and if painted or glit will stand the weather for some time.

The Inter-State Indnstrial Exposition that opens Sept. 4 in Chicago will have special facilities for exhihiting works of the fine arts. Mr. Potter Palmer has promised to give a prize of $500 for the hest landscape or marine and $500 for the best figure painting, all in olie. Only residents of the United Stetes are competent for these awards.

First medals in the British section of fine arts at the Paris Exposition have been awarded to the following artists: The Scotchmen Orchardson, Forbes, and Reid, the Englishmen Leighton, Hook, and Leader, Sir Edward Burne Jones, the Welshman Burne Jones, and the Londoners by adoption Whistler and Herkomer.

The capital portrait of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, sold at the Secretan affair as a specimen of Quentin Matsys, was not bought for the English, as people very natnrally snpposed. It is at the Berlin Museum.

WATERWAYS CONVENTION.

From the Rochester Union, July 22.

Senator MoNaughton has received from the Chamher of Commerce, Superior City, Wis. an invitation to attend the waterways convention to be held in that city Aug. 6 next. The Secretary of that hody, in reference to the proposed convention, says: "Superior represents Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Nebraska, and Montana as a shipping port or else it is nothing. That it does represent them 10,000 miles of tributary railroads, ten or twelve lines of lake vessels, and grain elevators and coal docks amply testify." Of coarse, the object of the convention is to show the necessity of appropriations from the general government for the improvement of the channels of the npper lake and deep water for the harbor of Superior City. While this is being done let not the demands of Charlotte and the Irondequoit Bay and the port of Genesee he forgotten.

THE NEW NUMBER OF "SCRIBNER."

Scribner for August is a sort of vacation number, chief among its articles heing "Form in Lawn Tennis," hy James Dwight, M. D., and "Tarpon-Fishing in Florida," by Robert Grant. Tennyson's eightieth birthday anniversary is well observed in the papers hy Henry Van Dyke and Prof. T. K. Lonnsbury, and the portrait of the poet which makes the frontispiece is interesting, as it shows him at his present age. Unfamiliar views of Aldworth, Farringford House, and Freshwater Bay are also given. Papers of much practical value are President Henry Morton's on "Electricity in Lighting" and "How to Feed a Railway," hy Benjamin Norton. Mr. Stevenson's story, "The Master of Ballantrae," nears the end. It will be finished in the October nnmber.

MANAGER WOOD'S PLANS.

A. H. Wood, the projector of the new West End Theatre in Harlem, is expecting to receive to-day $200,000 from his father-in-law in Detroit. One of Mr. Wood's confidential employee said last night that when the money should arrive in New-York Mr. Wood would have the work on the West End Theatre resumed immediately.

Mr. Wood has engaged Olive Berkeley, an unusually clever child actress, to star in "The Earl's Heir," the play which he purchased as the medium of starring Tommy Emsell. Little Miss Berkeley is an American, nine years of age, but for the past year she has been travelling before the Prince of Wales and other notables in England. Before going abroad Olive had done some remarkably clever work on the New-York stage.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN'S FOES.

The special committee appointed by the Republican County Committee to reorganize the Eighth Assembly District Republicans so as to deprive John J. O'Brien of power has decided that it can re-enroll in twelve hours all the persons qualified for membership in the Republican association. It has finally procured the right to sit in Golden Rule Hall, 125 and 127 Rivington-street. It will hold three sessions there, the first two from 7 to 10 o'clock on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 5 and 6, and the third from 4 to 10 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 7.

The O'Brienites will all he on hand to re-enroll, and they say they hope the committee will endeavor to follow the rule after which the meeting place is named. If it does not, they hint that they will strive to recall the rule to recognition. Trouble will probably grow out of the fact that Messrs. John R. Nugent, Henry C. Batty, and John Collins, who are a majority of the committee, will insist on reading the rule as "Do unto others as others have done unto you." The O'Brien crowd have done many things unpleasant to them.

An indication of the purposes of the Republicans who wish to wrest power from John J. O'Brien is found in the work attributed to Samuel Roberts, an Inspector in the Custom House and a devoted follower of Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson. This man is charged with going to Eighth District Republicans—friends of O'Brien—who have procured places in the Federal service, and of having advised them that not only had they better re-enroll, hut that it would also be well for them to vote at the coming primary for the anti-O'Brien ticket. The O'Brienites are angry at Roberts. In their anger they have heen converted to some sort of a regard for the civil service law. They talk of Roberts as acting in flagrant violation of the rule against pernicious political partisanship, and intimate that they will make him wish he had heen less active in it. They also say that Inspector Roberts has gone through the Eighth Assembly District hinting to Republican saloon keepers that when they get into the clntches of the police for hreaking the excise law a friend at conrt is a good stick to lean upon, and that they are more likely to have such a support if opposed to O'Brien than if his followers. There are three Republican Police Justices and all of them are opposed to John J. O'Brien and his works. As O'Brien's works are very largely Tammany advantages, the five County Democracy Police Justices also might he disposed to treat his liquor-dealing friends with severity. But then, as there are eight Tammany Police Justices friendly to O'Brien, "it might he as well," said one of his coterie last night, "for the saloon keepers to stick to him." Anyhow, things are lively in the Eighth.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, showers, preceded hy fair, no decided change in temperature, variable winds, becoming easterly.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, followed hy rain Saturday night, the threatening weather and rainfall continuing Snnday, no decided change in temperature, variable winds, becoming easterly.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, rain, preceded by fair in northern portions of Eastern New-York, no decided change in temperature, except warmer in northern portion of Eastern New-York, easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, continued low temperature, followed Sunday hy warmer easterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, rain, continuing on Sunday in Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, no decided change in temperature, except slightly warmer in West Virginia, variable winds, southeasterly on the lakes.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated hy the thermometer at Hnnt's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	70°	68°	3:30 P. M.	91°	80°
6 A. M.	88°	88°	6 P. M.	83°	76°
9 A. M.	76°	76°	9 P. M.	80°	70°
12 M.	81°	78°	12 P. M.	76°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.....71¾°
Average temperature for same time last year..78°

A WEDDING IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—A very quiet bnt none the less charming wedding occurred last ev

LOYALTY TO THE CROWN

LABOUCHERE'S MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE REJECTED.

THE VOTE WAS 398 TO 116—NEXT MOVE BY THE RADICALS—BRADLAUGH VS. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, July 26.—When the debate on the report of the Royal Grants Committee was resumed in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bradlaugh said he found difficulty in discussing the question calmly when Mr. Balfour, outside of the House, denounced the objections as disgusting and sordid. The opponents of the grants meant nothing personally discourteous to the members of the royal family, but were simply acting within their rights when they met the demands of the Crown on a question of finance with a direct negative. Much of the argument in favor of the grant was based on the erroneous idea that the Crown, under the Civil List acts from George I. onward, surrendered its private property in exchange for a civil list.

Neither George I. nor his successors, Mr. Bradlaugh declared, surrendered anything. The present royal family never surrendered anything of a farthing's value to the country. The committee of inquiry had elicited the fact that during the present reign the savings upon certain classes under the Civil List act, instead of being applied to defray the charges of other classes, had been handed to the Queen without the authority of Parliament and in breach of the statute. ("Oh, oh," "Hear, hear.") The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, had denied that the alleged savings of the Queen were over £3,000,000, but he declined to show how much money had either been saved by the Queen or drawn by the other members of the royal family from all sources. Mr. Bradlaugh said there ought to be nothing to conceal. The fact of the concealing led to exaggerated ideas. The refusal of the Government to disclose the wealth amassed by royalties justified the aversion of the country to royal grants. (Cheers.)

Lord Randolph Churchill contended that the original demands of the Government were just, besides being in conformity with precedent. If burdens were thrown upon the Crown not intended under the civil list, it would impair the credit of the nation and of Parliament. Mr. Bradlaugh had questioned the title of the Crown to its estates; but successive Parliaments had recognized, and none of the greatest lawyers had ever yet challenged, the Crown's title. He reminded the House that Sir Henry F. Pennington, Mr. Gladstone's private secretary, a few years ago denied reports that the Queen was making immense investments in ground rents, and stated that she had not £1,000,000 to invest in anything. Lord Randolph said that the Radical overestimates of the Queen's wealth was designed to excite popular feeling against royalty. He objected to the adoption of methods the purpose of which was to foment a clamor against the throne, which, in spite of them, would remain steadfast in the affections of the people. [Cheers.]

Lord Hartington complained of Mr. Bradlaugh's pedagogic and minatory air. He said that if it was true that the law was contravened in allowing civil list surplusses to accrue to the Crown it was almost a case for impeaching the present and former Ministries. It was impossible, he contended, to lay down a hard and fast rule. He deplored that the Queen's waiving the claims of the younger children met the present case, and that the future might be left to a future Parliament. In any case the Queen's message was worthy of respectful attention.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson twitted the Conservatives for refusing a grant to the Prince Consort, and evoked laughter by recalling certain uncomplimentary references made by Mr. Chamberlain to royalty.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, after refuting in detail the contentions of Messrs. Labouchère and Bradlaugh, once more urged Mr. Gladstone's dignified utterances with those heard to-night, and said that there was little need to fear the result of the debate.

Mr. Labouchère's motion to adopt his substitute for the report of the Royal Grants Committee was rejected by a vote of 398 to 116.

The majority consisted of 252 Conservatives, 54 Unionists, and 92 Gladstonians and Parnellites.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Brien, and the bulk of the Liberal and Parnellites voted with the majority. The Radical minority included Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Richard Chamberlain, and T. P. O'Connor.

Mr. Morley will on Monday move an amendment declaring that the House is unwilling to increase the burdens of the people without assurance that no further claims will be made for younger members of the royal family.

The Queen's dinner party in honor of the coming wedding of Princess Louise of Wales included the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the members of the royal family, the Marquis of Lorne, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

WON BY THE KENT ELEVEN.

LONDON, July 26.—The match between the Philadelphia cricketers and the Gentlemen of Kent was continued to-day. The home players finished their first inning with a score of 209. Clarke of Philadelphia took four wickets for 44. Bailey of the same team took two wickets for 27. The Americans began their second inning badly and lost four wickets for 59. Newhall, hitting freely for 39, not out, brought the score up to 100, and the inning ended with a total of 101 for the Americans, making their score for the two innings 278. The home players then began their second inning, and made 70 runs for four wickets, bringing their score for the two innings up to 279 and thus winning the game. Scott of Philadelphia took three wickets for 27. The individual scores of the Americans in the second inning are as follows:

Patterson	1	Etting	11
Morgan	6	Bailey	10
Stoever	7	Thompson	4
Scott	1	R. Brown	0
R. Brown	1	Newhall (not out)	39
Clarke	14	Extras	4
Total			101

"AN OCEAN OF KINDNESS."

LONDON, July 26.—The National Liberal Club was lavishly decorated this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who yesterday celebrated their golden wedding. There were two thousand persons present, including a large number of peers and members of the House of Commons and many ladies. Viscount Oxenbridge presented to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone an album, the work of the leading artists, commemorative of the occasion. Mr. Gladstone, in accepting the gift, made an eloquent and pathetic speech, which was free from political references. He said he felt as if drowned in an ocean of kindness and he reciprocated their good will. He deemed it a noble calling to serve people as they, and he trusted they would all partake of the full blessings belonging to them as Britons and Christians. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone took their departure from the hall amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm.

DINNER TO MR. LINCOLN.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir John Henry Puleston, member of Parliament for Devonport, gave a dinner in the House of Commons this evening to Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the United States Minister; Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Attorney General Webster, Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office; Mr. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board; Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Labouchère and others.

THE PANAMA COMPANY.

PARIS, July 26.—The Civil Tribunal has decided that the Panama Canal Company cannot compel the holders of lottery bonds to pay the outstanding installments, but that the holders of such bonds are still liable to be called upon to make pro rata payments to the extent of a quarter of the nominal value of the bonds. Where installments have been paid in advance the company must refund the money.

MARCHING DERVISHES.

CAIRO, July 26.—Advices from the front state that three columns of dervishes are marching to reinforce the rebels. The columns are followed by caravans conveying provisions. It is believed that when these reinforcements effect a junction with the main body of rebels a grand attack will be made upon the Egyptian forces.

It is reported that the dervishes in the Eastern Desert have been reinforced and that they threaten to attack the British.

The British forces in Suakim abolish the dervish camp. The reinforcements of the dervishes are estimated to consist of 700 fighters.

PRESENTS DISPLAYED.

LONDON, July 26.—The wedding presents received by Princess Louise of Wales were displayed at Marlborough House to-day. The total value is £150,000. The jewels alone are valued at £120,000. Mrs. Mackay sent a pair of turquois and diamond pendant earrings.

THE SULTAN RAISED.

MALTA, July 26.—The British warship Sultan, which struck a rock and sank near here some months ago, has been successfully raised.

BIG LOSSES BY FLOODS.

SHANGHAI, July 26.—The Yellow River has burst its banks in Shantung, inundating an immense extent of country. There is now ten feet of water throughout ten large Government districts. The loss of life and property is incalculable. The Government authorities are doing all in their power to relieve the sufferers.

CREDITORS ARE FRIENDLY

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE OF LEWIS BROTHERS & CO.

SCHEDULES WILL NOT BE READY IN LESS THAN A FORTNIGHT—THE MARKET WILL NOT BE AFFECTED.

Definite information regarding the condition of Lewis Brothers & Co., the dry goods firm whose failure was reported yesterday morning, will hardly be available before the schedule, upon which work was begun yesterday morning, is ready. Cornelius N. Bliss, the assignee, said yesterday that the schedule would not be completed before a week or ten days. He did not care to say anything regarding the firm's affairs, remarking that he did not want to run the chance of being quoted as a false prophet. He was sure, though, that the failure would not have any effect upon the market, the firm's liabilities being spread over so large a territory that no serious local disturbance of business is likely to result anywhere.

The store at 9 Thomas-street was open and business was going on yesterday as usual. Mr. John S. Beardman, the firm's financial manager, said that the firm's assets were largely in excess of its liabilities and that he was confident it would be able to make a satisfactory settlement with its creditors and resume active operations soon. He did not believe that any of the mills which the firm represented would be seriously affected by the failure. Mr. Beardman's hopeful views were hardly shared generally by business men in the dry goods trade. Nothing but the kindest words were expressed for the insolvent firm and its individual members, but the opinion was common that unless a speedy settlement was effected the firm's assets would hardly realize more than half what is claimed for them. Their business being so extended will make it very difficult to collect the assets, and it is feared that liquidation, precipitated by an overzealous creditor, may prevent a settlement of the firm's affairs on a basis most satisfactory to it and its creditors. The high reputation of the firm will help to keep off lawsuits, but friendly creditors argue that it would be remarkable if some creditors did not commence proceedings, and that if several did so the most friendly among the creditors would have to protect themselves. It was thought, though, that if all the creditors would combine in an effort to put the concern on its feet again by a speedy settlement very good results could be reached. A settlement early in August would enable the firm to get some of the Fall trade, but a delay beyond that month would make the outlook for the firm's successful resumption very poor.

Many of the creditors were anxious yesterday to learn where the estate will be administered. The parent house being in Philadelphia, some thought that the administration of the estate and payment of dividends would be conducted under the laws of Pennsylvania, and that the larger portion of the assets being in the city, the bulk of the litigation, if any, would concern them. The stock of goods is divided among five different jurisdictions—New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Illinois. The $1,875,000 open accounts are scattered all over the country.

The banks which hold the firm's paper are quite confident that they will suffer little, if any, loss, as the paper, mostly mill drafts accepted by the firm, is double-named. The status of the mill, of course, settles the value of this kind of paper. The owners of some of the mills which the firm represented telegraphed to this city yesterday that they were right, though some of the mills, it is said, the firm had received considerably more goods than it had advanced money for, while in other instances mills have received large advances for which they have not shipped all the goods. The firm thinks that the mills will not be affected by the failure, but in the trade it is thought that some of the weaker mills may suffer temporary embarrassment. Consignors of goods to the firms upon which there have been no advances may remove them, but what proportion of such goods are in the stock is not known to the trade.

Most of the firm's paper was placed in this city by two note brokers, the banks holding the bulk of it. The amount held here is estimated at upward of $1,000,000. The largest amount upon this side is being held by the Fourth National, with $50,000. The local banks mentioned as holding this paper among them are the Chemical, Fourth National, Ninth National, Citizens' National, Central National, and Shoe and Leather. The last named is said to hold $150,000 of the paper.

The opinion was very general on the Street that the market would not be affected by the failure. F. W. Robinson, general manager for H. B. Claflin, voiced the general feeling when he said: "The failure will have no effect whatever on the cotton market. Trade is brisk; the demand is unusually good, and the market is in a particularly healthy condition."

Mr. Wood of the Dry Goods Commercial Agency showed yesterday a statement made to it by the firm in April which showed assets amounting to $3,875,000 and liabilities of $4,000,000. He said the general opinion among the trade was that the failure was a pretty bad one. The firm had been losing money for over a year, had been advancing money upon security which might not prove sufficient, and had been losing good accounts. The firm had appeared to be spending too much upon its good record, and had not been quick to adopt new business methods employed by younger and more aggressive firms. One effect of the failure was being felt by large borrowers who are not esteemed as strong, and who found yesterday that their paper they offered was scrutinized much more closely than had been the case previously. Mr. Wood thought that it would be found that considerable of the firm's paper was held in Providence, Boston, and Chicago, and much of it was distributed among small banks in the East. He thought that many of the assets of the firm would prove on examination to fall far short of face value, some of its real estate and mill securities probably being "cut in half."

"The method of making goods for the market is to blame for this failure," said a well-known dry goods man. "We prepare our samples at our mills and sell from them, making the goods after getting the orders. This gives us the whip hand. Making the goods beforehand and then planning them on the market gives the other fellows the whip hand. This firm's advances were in many instances made to old-fashioned mills which were unable to compete with more modern concerns. When they lost money the firm advanced them more, and in this way much of its capital was tied up."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—It is now believed that the indebtedness of Lewis Brothers & Co. to concerns in this city will amount to fully $1,000,000. It was rumored this morning that the Manville Company was heavily involved, but the agents say they are not sufficiently so to make an assignment. The banks are all right. It is impossible to get accurate information from the concerns interested, but they declare they will not be driven to assignments by the failure.

HOW FARMER BULL ESCAPED.

ROSELLE, N. J., July 26.—There was a lively scene in Justice Mulford's office in this village yesterday. A farmer named Woodruff had another farmer named Bull arrested for trespass, and so certain was he of convicting Bull that he had three constables in waiting to take him to the county jail. Gen. Foy was Woodruff's attorney, while Assemblyman Marsh appeared for Bull.

Lawyer Marsh raised a legal point and said to his client: "You may go, Bull." Bull sprang to his feet, bolted out at the door, and, running like a deer, was across the township line before the astonished magistrate knew what had happened. Gen. Foy ordered the constables, who meanwhile had been imbibing freely at the village tavern, to go in pursuit of Bull. They refused, pointblank, whereupon the irate General said they were drunk. One of the officers declared if the lawyer used that word again he would thrash him, and only the intervention of the Justice and the opposing counsel prevented a fight in the court room.

THE STORM KING BRIDGE.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 26.—It is reported that the President of the Storm King Bridge Company has secured in Europe the necessary capital to build the bridge, and that the work will be commenced in the spring, and that they will span the Hudson River at Cornwall and will be a rival to the Poughkeepsie bridge.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Nee Eliza Lofton-Phillips Pugh, wife of W. W. Pugh, Jr., died at Linwood, La., Thursday evening. Mrs. Pugh was well known in literary circles. She contributed to the literature of the South many sketches under the nom de plume of "Artia." She was born in Baton Rouge, La., in 1841. Her father was Col. George Phillips, and her mother was a daughter of Judge John Rhea. After graduating at a seminary in New-Orleans in 1858 she married William W. Pugh, a planter of Assumption Parish, La.

Walter P. Klots, a prominent dealer in laths and plaster and a well-known resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday yesterday of Bright's disease at Lake Luzerne, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old and a native of Middletown, N. Y. He came to this city as the age of thirteen and found employment in the lath and plaster business. In 1853 he started on his own account. Latterly his son, Charles A. Klots, and his nephew, Walter J. Klots, have been associated with him.

A. H. Welch, Associate Professor of English Languages in the Ohio State University, died at Port Huron, Mich., yesterday. He was of widely known and educational circles as the author of several standard works on English literature. He was thirty-seven years of age.

W. S. Gilfillan, one of the oldest and best known lawyers in the county (not excluding in Jersey H.

ALL IN FAVOR OF THE FAIR

PLEDGES OF AID FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

EVERYBODY IS ANXIOUS TO HELP MAKE THE PROPOSED EXPOSITION A GREAT SUCCESS.

Expressions of sympathy with the movement to hold a world's fair in this city in 1892, to commemorate the close of the fourth century since Christopher Columbus put foot on American soil, are pouring into the Mayor's office. An indorsement of the project, signed by about one hundred and fifty merchants interested in the tobacco trade and its kindred industries, arrived there yesterday, and likewise one from the Oneida Historical Society of Utica.

Emilio Laranz, President of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, informed the Mayor that that body and corresponding bodies on this continent and in Europe would co-operate with the local committees to make the fair a success. Joseph H. Reall, President of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, wrote as follows:

"The American Agricultural Association has long desired to hold a national exhibition of the products of the soil, and would co-operate in the proposed international exposition, and I believe the Patrons of Husbandry, one of the largest and most useful organizations in this country, would also. These two bodies practically represent the farmers of the United States, who constitute half the Nation's wealth and population, and are the foundation of its prosperity.

"A proper representation of the agriculture of the Union, including cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, cotton, grain, wool, cereals, implements, and machinery produced on and used by the farmer, would of itself make the most interesting exhibition the world has ever seen, and, joined with the products of art, science, invention, manufacture, and commerce, would surpass human experience in expositions.

"I can assure you, also, of the assistance of this large and influential class of the national population toward securing such national legislation as the enterprise may require, financially and otherwise."

In conclusion, Mr. Reall suggested a number of gentlemen who, he said, were members or friends of the American Agricultural Association, as those of persons fitted to help in the work of organizing the world's fair. Among them were Vice President Morton, Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, W. L. Scott of Erie, Penn., the Hon. Columbus Delano, Francis B. Thurber, Theodore A. Havemeyer, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and the Hon. H. I. Kimball of Georgia.

This luminous telegram from Col. Elliott F. Shepard was received by Mayor Grant yesterday:

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, July 25.

His Honor, Mayor Grant, City Hall, New-York:

I am very glad your Honor has moved in the matter of the quasi-centennial celebration by the metropolis of the discovery of America. The fac similes of Columbus's letters preserved in Genoa, and his signature, Christo Ferens, shows that he applied to himself the legend of St. Christopher, and believed that he was bearing Christ across the sea. Christianity came with Columbus to the New World, and this event is worthy of the highest commemoration, in which even the redskins ought to join. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

As Mayor Grant thinks the duty of selecting the members of the four committees which are to make the preparations for the fair is extremely responsible and delicate one, he intends to move slowly in its performance. He wishes help from bodies representing the various trades and industries, to the end that each may be represented on the committees. The whole city council has already been designated Mr. Charles S. Smith, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, as its representative.

AN OLD MAN SWINDLED.

BEGUILED INTO LENDING WATCH AND MONEY TO A STRANGER.

David L. Allen is over seventy years of age, and lives at 67 Jefferson-avenue, Brooklyn. On Thursday he became the victim of a confidence operator, and lost a valuable gold watch and a dollar bill.

The old gentleman was walking along Gates-avenue, near Nostrand-avenue, when a well-dressed young man accosted him. Mr. Allen did not know the man, but the latter soon showed Mr. Allen that he was mistaken and that the stranger formerly acted as mail carrier on Mr. Allen's route. A conversation was begun and soon led up to a proposition on the stranger's part to borrow $1. Mr. Allen regretted that he had only $1 about him, and promptly handed it over to his new-found friend.

But the latter was not satisfied. He pulled out a watch to compare time with Mr. Allen. He said the timepiece had been given him by his dead wife, and he prized it very highly. It would be easy to raise $10 on it, he said, but he hated to pawn it. Perhaps Mr. Allen would exchange watches for a time and allow the stranger to pawn his? This was suggested in such a pleasant manner that Mr. Allen handed over his watch and took that of the stranger without hesitation.

The young man at once went away and Mr. Allen hastened to a station house. There he discovered that the watch he had was worth about $3. He described the swindler as about thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and dressed in dark clothes.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—M. Mentoz and a party of Central American merchants passed through Chicago to-day on their way to Paris. Mr. Mentoz says that the Nicaragua Canal Company and the State of Nicaragua are now on good terms. "The recent story," said Mr. Mentoz, "to the effect that Nicaragua took offense at the action of the company in making the contract with the Costa Rican Government for the construction of that part of the canal running along the San Juan River at the Costa Rican frontier was in a measure true. Nicaragua claimed that by the treaty of 1858 Costa Rica had no right to allow such an agreement. After some wrangling it was finally agreed to submit the matter to the United States for arbitration. The trouble was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the canal company's representatives. While he had no desire to offend anybody, he did not consider the international question involved. You may rest assured that no small trouble would stop the work on the canal. The people of Central America are enthusiastic over the big ditch, and they will do all in their power to assist the enterprise."

A DAY OR TWO IN THE ALLEGHANIES —NO EXTRA FARE.

Holders of through first-class tickets via the B. and O. reading to points on the C. W. and B., O. and M. and B. and O. systems, are permitted to stop off at Deer Park or Oakland any length of time to suit the travelers' fancy. This offers a pleasing break in the long journey without additional cost in railroad fare. These far-famed "Twixe of the Alleghanies" are the most delightful mountain resorts in the country.—*Exchange.*

THE RAILWAY BRAKEMEN.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 26.—The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, in session here, were banqueted this evening by the local brakemen. Mayor Erratt presided. There are 316 lodges in the order, making over 15,000 members. Although called the Brotherhood of Brakemen, any person in the railway business can join the society if he has served one year as a brakeman. There are more than 5,000 conductors in the society, the majority of whom joined while they were working as brakemen.

READ "EXPORT AND FINANCE."

Every manufacturer, merchant, banker, and exporter in the United States, as well as every business man interested in the Centennial Exposition of 1892, should read *Export and Finance*, a journal devoted to the commercial and financial interests of the manufacturers, exporters, and bankers of the United States and Spanish America. For sale on Manhattan elevated news stands. Annual enhscription, $5, payable in advance. Publication office, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.—*Exchange.*

NORMAL SCHOOL MANAGERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Andrew S. Draper has appointed the following local Board of Managers for the State Normal and Training School at Plattsburg: Rowland C. Kellogg of Elizabethtown, Alexander Bertrant of Beekmantown, Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, William C. Stevens of Malone, and Stephen Moffitt, Smith M. Weed, William P. Mooers, S. A. Kellogg, John B. Riley, E. C. Baker, Lucius L. Shedden, C. F. Hudson, and Alfred Gnihord of Plattsburg.

FINED FOR OVERLOADING.

On July 17, 1888, the steamer Columbia carried 3,677 passengers on a trip to Rockaway, although her legal allowance was only 3,000. Two of her passengers complained to the authorities and brought suit against the company owning the boat. Yesterday Judge Benedict in the United States Court filed a decision fining the company $7,108.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, "Sandy Hook Route," at 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-street, North River, "All-Rail Line," at 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, (special express), 12:45, (special express), 1, (special express), 1:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave the track after all special races.

EVERY FAMILY should keep on hand a supply of the justly celebrated, health-giving, delicious cereal beverage, known as NESTLÉ'S LACTED FOOD. BREAD.—*Advertisement.*

Kennedy's Shoes, Men's Tennis, five colors, 57c.; Russet Leather, $2 97 to $3 75; Pat. Leather, $2 97, $3 98, $4 98; Fine Calf Hand-sewed, $2 97 to $3 98; Hand-sewed, $4 98 to $5 97. Direct from factory, saving retail profits. 26 Cortlandt-st.

Show false art true beauty by the evidence of cosmetics and the use of the healthful and healing ARLESIAN PREPARATIONS. No zinc or other minerals. Sold at Danning's, Stern's, and Massey's.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents

Keep's dress shirts made to measure, $3 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—CLEARWATER.—At the residence of the parents of the bride, at Kingston, N. Y., on Thursday, the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Garnsey Van Slyke, D. D., pastor of the First Dutch Church of Kingston, CELESTE T. BAUDOUIN, daughter of Isaac and Emily Trumbern Clearwater, to CHARLES A. PATTERSON of Selma, Ala.

SHELDON—WHITEHOUSE.—At St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, July 24, 1889, by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, LOUISA WHITEHOUSE, daughter of the late Bishop of Illinois, to EDWIN B. SHELDON of Chicago.

DIED.

BABBITT.—At Newton, N. J., July 25, FRANCUS P. BABBITT, aged 63 years.

Funeral services from her late residence, Newton, Saturday, July 27, at 11:30 A. M. Burial services at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., at 4:30 P. M.

BYRNE.—At the residence of her brother, Joseph R. McArthur, Esq., Passaic Bridge, N. J., MARY T., widow of Edward J. Byrne, Esq., and daughter of the late William McArthur, Esq., in her 56th year.

Requiem mass at St. Nicholas Church, Passaic, at 10 A. M., Saturday, July 27. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, 9:30 A. M.; foot of West 23d-st., New-York, 9:25 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

BRUNS.—On Thursday, July 25, 1889, at the residence of his father, WILLIE F. BRUNS, eldest son of Philip Bruns, aged 23 years 8 months and 19 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 128 East 51st-st., on Saturday, July 27, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLAYTON.—On Wednesday, July 24, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Fred'k E. Robinson, No. 152 West 58th-st., on Saturday, July 27, at 11:30 A. M.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, July 25, JOHN PARK GRAHAM, formerly of Magherafelt, and Belfast, Ireland, aged 72 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 51½ Douglass-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HENDRIX.—WALTER HENDRIX, July 26, only son of Isaac and Sarah M. Hendrix.

Notice or funeral hereafter.

HUMPHREYS.—At Monmouth Beach, N. J., on Thursday, July 25, HELEN FRANCES, only daughter of Dr. Frederick and Frances M. Humphreys of 22 West 39th-st., New-York.

Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, July 23, at her residence in this city, IDA JACKSON, widow of Hugh B. Jackson of this city.

Funeral private.

KLOTS.—WALTER T. KLOTS, suddenly, at Lake Luzerne, on July 25, 1889.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEA.—Suddenly, at his residence, Stapleton, S. I., on Thursday, July 25, ISAAC LEA, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MORSE.—On Friday, July 26, at her late residence, 1,403 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, after a long illness, Mrs. JOANNA S. MORSE, widow of Nathan B. Morse, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral private.

POLHEMUS.—The infant son of Rev. I. H. and Sarah G. Polhemus, born July 25, 1889.

Interred Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

SAMPSON.—On Friday, July 26, REBECCA, widow of William Sampson.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 149 East 31st-st., on Monday, July 29, at 10 A. M.

THAYER.—At Towson, Md., on Sunday, July 21, KENELM CLEVELAND, only son of Wm. Cleveland and Mary Egerton Thayer, aged 1 year and 5 months.

TOMPKINS.—On Thursday, July 25, at Pough Keepsie, FRANCES MASON TOMPKINS, widow of Erastus C. Tompkins.

Interment at Greenwood.

TURNER.—At his residence in Wilton, Conn., on Wednesday, July 24, in the 68th year of his age, DR. J. EDWARD TURNER, founder of the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, N. Y.

Funeral at his late residence Saturday, the 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, July 26, MABEL C., only daughter of Harry C. and Clara A. Williams.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISH THIS DAY

UNCLE PIPER OF PIPER'S HILL.	An Australian Novel. By Tasma. 8vo, paper covers, 40 cents. No. 652 in Harper's Franklin-Square Library.		

A more cheery, brisk, original little tale * * * I have seldom met with.

L. B. WALFORD, in N. Y. Critic.

HARPER'S FRANKLIN-SQUARE LIBRARY.

New issues. 8vo, paper covers.

	Cts.
UNCLE PIPER OF PIPER'S HILL. By Tasma	40
BIRCH DENE. By William Westall	45
THE DAY WILL COME. By Miss Braddon	45
CLEOPATRA. By H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated	25
MICAH CLARKE. By A. Conan Doyle	45
ZIT AND XOE	25
THE NETHER WORLD. By George Gissing	45
FRATERNITY. A Romance	35
THE PHANTOM FUTURE. By Henry Seton Merriman	35
THE COUNTRY COUSIN. By F. M. Peard	40

☞ The above works are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, Mexico, or Canada, on receipt of the price. HARPER'S CATALOGUE sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ASK ANY BOOKSELLER OR SEND 50 cents to G. W. Dillingham, publisher, New-York, for the great novel "His Private Character," by ALBERT Ross, author of "Thou Shalt Not."

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

THE "ALBATROSS" NOVELS. "THOU Shalt Not" and "His Private Character," are making a sensation never before equaled among novel readers.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

NOW READY. "HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER." A novel, by author of "Thou Shalt Not."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending July 27, will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Brazil and the La Plata countries, via Brazil; for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas; for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique; for Barbadoes and Trinidad and Demerara, via Barbadoes, per steamship Finance, from Newport News, (letters for other Windward Islands must be directed "per Finance"); at 2 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for Austria must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 2 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 2 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, and Austria, per steamship Arranda, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Turkey, must be directed "per Arranda"); at 11 A. M. for Jamaica, and for Jacmel and Aux Cayes, Hayti, per steamship Alene; at 1:30 P. M. for Venezuela, Curacoa, and for Savanilla, via Curacoa, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 1 P. M. for Nassau, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island"); at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Manhattan, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per Manhattan"); at 1 P. M. for Europe, per steamship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen.

SUNDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here Aug. 3, at 7 P. M., (on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco,) close here July 25, at 7 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, from San Francisco, close here July 28, at 7 P. M. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fla., close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M.

The schedule of closing of transpacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched on the same day. Registered mail closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 15, 1889.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, JULY 26—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	STOCKS.				
*Atch. & Top. & S. Fe	53⅛	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	2,875
Atlan. & T. R. pf.	105	105	105	105	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe	38¼	38¾	38	38⅜	20,390
Brunswick Co.	24	24	24	24	50
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	53	53⅛	51⅞	51⅞	300
Canadian Pacific	58⅝	58⅞	58	58⅜	200
Ches. & Ohio	23	23⅛	23	23	2,765
C. & O. 1st pf.	80⅜	81¼	80⅜	81¼	2,200
C. & O. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	100
Chi. Gas Trust	55⅝	56⅞	55¼	55⅝	810
C., C., C. & St. L.	67	67	67	67	10,535
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	100⅜	98½	99⅝	7,980
Chi. & N. W.	107⅜	107⅞	106⅜	108¾	2,190
C., B. & Q.	100¼	101⅜	99⅞	99⅞	3,815
C., M. & St. P.	70	70⅜	69½	69½	31,068
C., M. & St. P. pf.	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	700
C., R. I. & P.	91½	92	90⅝	91⅜	3,620
Consol. Gas Co.	86	86	86	86	125
Del. & Hudson	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	120
Del., Lack. & W.	143½	143½	143½	143½	3,650
Den., Tex. & F. W.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	350
*Del., S. S. & A.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	250
Den. & R. G. pf.	46	46	45	46	100
*Distillers & C.					
Trust	43	43	43	43	200
E. T., V. & G.	10	10	10	10	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	200
Green Bay & Win.	4	4½	3⅞	4¼	550
Iowa Central	13	13	13	13	150
L. E. & West.	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	100
L. E. & West. pf.	57¾	57⅞	57¾	57⅞	100
Lake Shore	101⅞	102	101½	101½	1,400
Louis. & Nash.	79¼	80⅜	79¼	80⅜	84,200
Michigan Central	87	87	87	87	225
Min. & St. L. pf.	9	9¼	8¾	9	200
Missouri Pacific	67¼	68	66¾	68⅜	5,525
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	100
*Nat. Lead Trust	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	9,215
N. J. Central	110½	111	110½	111	750
N. Y. Central	106½	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	2,290
N. Y. & New Eng.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48½	9,850
N. Y., C. & St. L.	18	18	18	18	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	88½	89¼	89¼	89½	5
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28⅝	25	26⅜	1,800
Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	500
Northern Pac.	27½	27½	27½	27½	200
Northern Pac. pf.	63½	63⅝	63¼	63¼	200
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	800
Ontario Mining	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	10
Ontario & West.	17	17	17	17	100
Oregon Nav.	95	95	95	95	100
Oregon & Trans.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	500
Pacific Mail	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	1,250
Peo., Dec. & W.	20¾	21	20¾	21	250
Phil. & Reading	42¾	43¾	42¾	43⅝	30,120
Rich. & Alle.	20	20	20	20	100
Rich. & W. P.	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	980
St. L. & S. F.	27	27	27	27	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	77	77	77	77	100
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	200
St. P. & Omaha	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32¾	200
St. P. & Omaha pf.	94	94	94	94	200
Southern Pacific	30⅜	31	30⅛	30⅜	1,100
*Sugar Refin. Co.	109	109¾	109	109¾	1,980
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¾	39¾	38½	38½	460
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅜	365
Union Pacific	58	59⅜	58⅜	58⅞	7,300
W., St. L. & P.	23⅝	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	600
West. Union Tel.	84½	84⅝	84¼	84¼	1,090
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	100
Total sales					191,035

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 1st	88	98	88	98	$2,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼	38,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75	75	75	75	5,000
Beech Creek 1st	90	90	90	90	4,000
Ches. & O., ol. A.	118½	118¾	118½	118½	2,000
Ches. & O., con. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	11,000
Chi. & East Ill. con.	125½	126¼	125¾	126¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94	94	94	94½	2,000
C., R. & P. 5s	97	97	97	97	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	3,000
Col. & H. V. 4s	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	88	93¼	93¼	93¼	21,000
G. R. & Ind. 5s	85½	95½	85½	95½	1,000
*Ga. Pacific 1st	112¼	113¼	112¼	113¼	1,000
G. C. & S. F. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	3,000
Han. & St. Jo. con.	123	123	123	123	5,000
Ill. C. 4s, 1951, f.	107	107	107	107	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
L. & N. tr. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. E. & S.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	50,000
L. N. & Chi. con.	103	103	103	103	1,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	2,000
Met. Elev. 2d	107	107	107	107	9,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	109	109	109	109	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, con.	109	109	109	109	30,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	56½	57	56¾	57	34,000
†N. J. C. gen. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
N. Y. & Col. 1st tr.	47½	47½	47½	47½	2,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	118½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
Ohio Ind. & W. 1st	81	82¼	81	82¼	12,000
Ohio Ind. & W. 2d	34	34	34	34	2,000
Ohio Southern inc.	58½	58½	58½	58½	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	16,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	105	105	105	105	7,000
Penn. Gas	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80	80	80	80	30,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	19,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	52	52	51¾	51¾	15,000
Read. gen. 4s	91	91	90¾	90¾	121,000
R. & W. P. T. gr. 5s	102	102¾	102	102¾	11,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	5,000
Roch. & Pitts. con.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
Rock Island 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	27,000
R., W. & O. con.	112	112	112	112	4,000
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1st pf.	79¼	80	79½	80	3,000
St. L. & A. & T. H. 2d	28	28	28	28	1,000
St. L. & S. F., gold 6s	120	120	120	120	2,000
St. L. & S. F., ol. C.	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1,000
St. Paul con.	127	127	125	125	24,000
St. P., Min. & M. 5s	104¾	105½	104¾	105½	3,000
St. P., M. & M. col. tr. 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼	32,000
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3,000
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st con. 6s	96	96	96	96	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	94	94	94	94	1,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	95½	95½	95½	95½	8,000
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	89¾	90	89¾	90	6,000
Tex. P. 2d inc.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	2,000
T. A. & N. M. 1st	103	103	103	103	2,000
T. & Ohio C. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	3,000
Union Elev. 1st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	115	115	115	115	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2,000
Vir. Mid. gen.	87	87	87	87	2,000
Va. Mid. gen. stpd	90	90	80	90	2,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	34	34	34	34	1,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	15,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	26,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	107½	108	107¾	108	10,000
Total sales					$687,000

The stock market was quiet and fairly strong. In the first hour prices advanced sometimes under the lead of Reading, Lake Shore and Northwestern. The principal changes [illegible]

Reading advanced ¼ per cent, Lake Shore ⅜, Northwestern ⅝, Rock Island ⅜, Missouri Pacific ⅝, Louisville & Nashville ⅜, Chicago & Northwestern ⅜, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ⅜, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ⅜, Chicago & Alton ⅜, Delaware & Hudson ⅜, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ⅜, Pacific Mail ⅜, Western Union ⅜, Canada Southern ⅜, Ontario & Western ⅜, Oregon Improvement ⅜, Oregon Railway & Navigation ⅜, Oregon & Transcontinental ⅜, Pacific Mail ⅜, Peoria & Eastern ⅜, Rich. & West Point Terminal ⅜, Columbus & Hocking Coal ⅜, Hocking Valley ⅜, and Louisville, Missouri Pacific and Reading each ⅜.

The trust stocks were without feature. Lead advanced ¼. Cotton Oil declined ¼ and the others were unchanged.

Money on call ranged at 1½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 1½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was weak owing to an increased supply of commercial and security bills. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 86½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85½@$4 85⅝ for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87⅝ for demand, $4 87½@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 84½@$4 84½ for commercial. Continental was weak. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅜@95⅝ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 73. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and generally firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, 2¼; Richmond and West Point terminal trust 6s, 1½; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 1st 6s, 1½; Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 1½; St. Louis and San Francisco, class A, Lake Erie & Western firsts, ¾, and Chicago and East Illinois consolidated, ¾. *Declined*—Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis 5s, Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, and Western New York and Pennsylvania's seconds, each 1, and Atlantic and Pacific 4s, St. Louis and San Francisco general 5s, and Union Pacific firsts of 1897, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 101@99⅞@101⅜ @100¾. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at 91 05@91 10.

August coupons of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company have will be paid at the office of the company in the Mills Building.

Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company's coupons due Aug. 1 will be paid at the office of the company, 2 Wall-street.

Messrs. Robertson & James offer to investors at par and accrued interest a limited amount of Chattanooga Union Railway Company first mortgage 6s, gold bonds.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	191	New-York County	420
Fifth Avenue	1,100	New-York National	150
Fourteenth-Street	168	North America	180
Gallatin National	260	North River	140
Garfield National	300	Oriental	205
Greenwich	135	Peoples	165
Hanover	275	Phenix	135
Leather Manufac'rs	230	Seaboard National	135
Lincoln National	220	Second National	320
Manhattan Co.	185	State of New-York	102
Merchants' Ex.	110	Tradesmen's	100
Metropolitan	133	Western National	98
Nassau	159		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	106¾	107¼	Car. 6s, 1892	121	----
4½s, '91, c	106¾	107¼	Car. 6s, 1897	124	----
4s, 1907, r	128⅛	128½	Car. 6s, 1898	127	----
4s, 1907, c	128⅛	128⅝	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	----
Cur. 6s, 1895	118	----			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges....$92,392,795 | Balances.....$5,110,078

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	51½	51⅝	Sk. Paul	68⅝	69¾
Reading	21⅞	21 15-16	Reading gen.	90¾	90⅞
Lehigh Val.	53⅛	53¼	Read. 1st pf.	80¼	----
Northern Pac.	27¼	27½	Read. 2d pf.	51¼	52
Le. Nav.	52⅜	----	Read. 3d pf.	63¾	----
Lehigh Nav.	52⅝	----			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 26.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

A. & T. 1. s. 7s	107:50	Franklin	8.50
Atch. & Topeka	35.75	Osceola	8.50
Boston & Albany	216.00	Pewabic, n	2.00
Boston & Me.	201.00	Quincy	43.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100.50	Bell Telephone	227.00
Eastern	100.00	Boston Land	6.00
Eastern 8s	126.50	Water Power	6.00
Flint & P. M.	15.00	Tam. Mining Co.	87.00
Mex. Central	15.00	Mass. Central	11.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	85.50	Sae D. Land Co.	24.00
N. Y. & N. E.	48.75	West End Land	27.50
N. Y., C. & H. R.	123.25	Lamson Store S.	58.00
Old Colony	175.25	Atlantic	8.50
Wis. Central	22.00	Boston & Mont.	35.25
Allouez M. Co., n	.50	Santa Fe Cop. Co.	.50
Calumet & Hecla	299.00	Am. City Land Co.	66.00

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	3.50	Potosi	1.50
Challar	1.50	Savage	1.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.15	Sierra Nevada	2.20
Crown Point	2.20	Union Consolidated	2.90
Eureka Coesol	1.55	Utah	.70
Gould & Curry	2.00	Nevada Queen	1.35
Hale & Norcross	3.00	Belle Isle	.25
Mexican	2.65	Occidental	2.20
Opbir	4.65		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1889.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF RECENT STATEments that a default will be made in the interest on the consolidated 5 per cents and the general mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, the undersigned have been requested by holders of about $3,000,000 of these bonds to act as a committee to take such steps as may seem necessary for the protection of the property.

Bondholders are invited to communicate as promptly as possible with either of the undersigned, giving their addresses and the amount of their holdings.

WORK, STRONG & CO.,
36 Broad-st.

EDWARD SWEET & CO.
38 Broad-st.

A. J. THOMAS,
Drexel Building, Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1889.

ALCOHOL—Was in fairly active demand, and firm in price.

COAL—Is most kinds the movement was on a restricted scale, but prices exhibited little further change.

COFFEE—In the speculative line, had only a moderate share of attention, yet was quoted no for the day ₱ 2240 points, (despite the unsatisfactory cables,) bringing August by the close to 14.10c.@14.30c., September 13.95c.@14.35c., December to 14.30c.@14.35c., and May to 14.30c.@14.35c., (aggregate of optios dealings since 4s 46,250 bags, of which 7,250 bags for August, 12,200 bags for September, and 17,500 bags for December,) though leaving off easy. Cables from Rio Janeiro (to last evening) made the deliveries to that port 8,000 bags, and to Santos 4,000 bags, with stock at Rio 598,000 bags, (Sempre 538,000 bags a year ago.)..... And for prompts delivery, on a very dull market, buyers had the advantage, though quotations were unaltered.

COOPER'S LIFE-PRESERVER—Was held steadily, though having a rather slow sale.

COMPAGNIE—Was in fair request at firm prices.

COTTON—Interest again centred in the August option, which fluctuated widely on a fair movement, advancing early about 11 points on restricted offerings, and quite urgent contract needs, with stronger cables, but relapsing to heaviness and, under pressure of selling orders, giving away as much as 15 points, to rally again slightly and leave off steadily, at 10.56c.@10.57c., (having ranged from 10.53c. to 10.70c.,) while the new crop deliveries on a limited business, ruled for the day, in the instance of September, 7 point, closing at 10.14c.@10.15c., and left off as on last evening, on the more remote options, aggregate of option dealings, 51,000 bales. Spot cotton, 3,600 bales for spinning.....And for prompt delivery, 350 bales to spinners and 500 bales to shippers at an advance of 1-16c., bringing Middling to 11 5-16c.@11 9-16c.....Receipts at the shipping ports, only 53 bales, and for the week 1,703 bales, against 1,949 bales last week and 8,211 bales the corresponding week last year, and since Sept. 1st, 1,501,770 bales, against 5,469,150 bales same time in the preceding crop year.).....Exports, (six days,) to Great Britain 7,920 bales; Continent, 3,135 bales; France, 305 bales.....Stock at the ports, 135,957 bales, (of which here, 110,856 bales.).....Week's exports hence to Europe, 9,860 bales.....Freight room by steam hence, to Liverpool, quoted for prompt shipments at 5-32d. and 40 per cent, also steam at 5-16d. and 4d. for compressed and uncompressed.

FISH—Had a somewhat readier sale, in a jobbing way, at well-supported prices.

FLOUR—Was steady, but WHEAT FLOUR was irregular—in this instance of desirable Spring Wheat product ruling firm on restricted offerings and a fair inquiry, chiefly from home trade sources, and of good to choice straights, also steadily keeping to full figures, with a good demand noted, though from shippers the bids—some on quite important lines—failed to meet the views of millers, thus forcing negotiations, while the less favored poorer qualities of Winter Wheat product were offered with increased freedom and on rather more accommodating terms—in some instances 10@10c. off, but were found very difficult to place.....Arrivals here to-day, 12,898 bbls. and 11,734 sacks, and clearances hence, 373 bbls. and 9,752 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 15,298 bbls. and for the week, 127,021 bbls., against to Europe, 31,086 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 20,875 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, within the range of $3 20@$3 40 for Minnesota clear, and $3 45@$4 25 for do. patent, sales of which were 2,750 sacks Winter Wheat, clears and straights, part new crop, to arrive, within the range of $4 25@$4 35.....And of RYE FLOUR 580 obls., in lots, at steady prices, (300 bbls. Brandywine at $2 75.).....Feed as last quoted on a moderate jobbing movement.

WHEAT—In spite various fitful rallies, the speculative drift is Wheat here to-day was bearish, (cables coming generally weaker, and Western crop and weather conditions more satisfactory, and deliveries to interior points promising as to increase,) and on a much lighter volume of transactions, prices here yielded for the day, on August 3c., September 3c., October, November, and December ¾c., and May 1½c., as compared with the latest figures of yesterday, though the July option, partly on contract needs, hardened ½c., closing dull, early deliveries meeting with less resistance, especially from shippers, but on otherwise varying slightly, and close to the July option, as the basis of exchanges, though Augusts was accepted to-day in a few instances, aggregate trading in options here for the day fifteen, 4,200,000 bushels, against about 27,000 bushels for prompts and nearby deliveries of which about 88,000 bushels credited to shippers, —partly in exchange for options, and to cover contract needs, in addition to purchases of cash lots, and sales—about 180,000 bushels—of various sorts, by exporters from hence, entirely confined to private trading among the trade, for the

Grain, August options, yesterday, were said to have ruled nearly to-day what they opened was about as follows: No. 2 Red, 1 car at 78c.; 1 car at 78¼c.; 1 car at 78½c.; 1 car at 78¾c.; 1 car at 79c.; 1 car at 79¼c.; 1 car at 79½c.; 1 car at 79¾c.; 1 car at 80c.; 1 car at 80¼c.; 1 car at 80½c.; 1 car at 80¾c.; 1 car at 81c.; 1 car at 81¼c.; 1 car at 81½c.; 1 car at 81¾c.; 1 car at 82c.; 1 car at 82¼c.; 1 car at 82½c.; 1 car at 82¾c.; 1 car at 83c.; 1 car at 83¼c.; 1 car at 83½c.; 1 car at 83¾c.; 1 car at 84c.; 1 car at 84¼c.; 1 car at 84½c.; 1 car at 84¾c.; 1 car at 85c.; 1 car at 85¼c.; 1 car at 85½c.; 1 car at 85¾c.; 1 car at 86c.; 1 car at 86¼c.; 1 car at 86½c.; 1 car at 86¾c.; 1 car at 87c.; 1 car at 87¼c.; 1 car at 87½c.; 1 car at 87¾c.; 1 car at 88c.; 1 car at 88¼c.; 1 car at 88½c.; 1 car at 88¾c.; 1 car at 89c.; 1 car at 89¼c.; 1 car at 89½c.; 1 car at 89¾c.; 1 car at 90c.; 1 car at 90¼c.; 1 car at 90½c.; 1 car at 90¾c.; 1 car at 91c.; 1 car at 91¼c.; 1 car at 91½c.; 1 car at 91¾c.; 1 car at 92c.; 1 car at 92¼c.; 1 car at 92½c.; 1 car at 92¾c.; 1 car at 93c.; 1 car at 93¼c.; 1 car at 93½c.; 1 car at 93¾c.; 1 car at 94c.; 1 car at 94¼c.; 1 car at 94½c.; 1 car at 94¾c.; 1 car at 95c.; 1 car at 95¼c.; 1 car at 95½c.; 1 car at 95¾c.; 1 car at 96c.; 1 car at 96¼c.; 1 car at 96½c.; 1 car at 96¾c.; 1 car at 97c.; 1 car at 97¼c.; 1 car at 97½c.; 1 car at 97¾c.; 1 car at 98c.; 1 car at 98¼c.; 1 car at 98½c.; 1 car at 98¾c.; 1 car at 99c.; 1 car at 99¼c.; 1 car at 99½c.; 1 car at 99¾c.; 1 car at 100c.; 1 car at 100¼c.; 1 car at 100½c.; 1 car at 100¾c.; 1 car at 101c.; 1 car at 101¼c.; 1 car at 101½c.; 1 car at 101¾c.; 1 car at 102c.; 1 car at 102¼c.; 1 car at 102½c.; 1 car at 102¾c.; 1 car at 103c.; 1 car at 103¼c.; 1 car at 103½c.; 1 car at 103¾c.; 1 car at 104c.; 1 car at 104¼c.; 1 car at 104½c.; 1 car at 104¾c.; 1 car at 105c.; 1 car at 105¼c.; 1 car at 105½c.; 1 car at 105¾c.; 1 car at 106c.; 1 car at 106¼c.; 1 car at 106½c.; 1 car at 106¾c.; 1 car at 107c.; 1 car at 107¼c.; 1 car at 107½c.; 1 car at 107¾c.; 1 car at 108c.; 1 car at 108¼c.; 1 car at 108½c.; 1 car at 108¾c.; 1 car at 109c.; 1 car at 109¼c.; 1 car at 109½c.; 1 car at 109¾c.; 1 car at 110c.; 1 car at 110¼c.; 1 car at 110½c.; 1 car at 110¾c.; 1 car at 111c.; 1 car at 111¼c.; 1 car at 111½c.; 1 car at 111¾c.; 1 car at 112c.; 1 car at 112¼c.; 1 car at 112½c.; 1 car at 112¾c.; 1 car at 113c.; 1 car at 113¼c.; 1 car at 113½c.; 1 car at 113¾c.; 1 car at 114c.; 1 car at 114¼c.; 1 car at 114½c.; 1 car at 114¾c.; 1 car at 115c.; 1 car at 115¼c.; 1 car at 115½c.; 1 car at 115¾c.; 1 car at 116c.; 1 car at 116¼c.; 1 car at 116½c.; 1 car at 116¾c.; 1 car at 117c.; 1 car at 117¼c.; 1 car at 117½c.; 1 car at 117¾c.; 1 car at 118c.; 1 car at 118¼c.; 1 car at 118½c.; 1 car at 118¾c.; 1 car at 119c.; 1 car at 119¼c.; 1 car at 119½c.; 1 car at 119¾c.; 1 car at 120c.; 1 car at 120¼c.; 1 car at 120½c.; 1 car at 120¾c.; 1 car at 121c.; 1 car at 121¼c.; 1 car at 121½c.; 1 car at 121¾c.; 1 car at 122c.; 1 car at 122¼c.; 1 car at 122½c.; 1 car at 122¾c.; 1 car at 123c.; 1 car at 123¼c.; 1 car at 123½c.; 1 car at 123¾c.; 1 car at 124c.; 1 car at 124¼c.; 1 car at 124½c.; 1 car at 124¾c.; 1 car at 125c.; 1 car at 125¼c.; 1 car at 125½c.; 1 car at 125¾c.; 1 car at 126c.; 1 car at 126¼c.; 1 car at 126½c.; 1 car at 126¾c.; 1 car at 127c.; 1 car at 127¼c.; 1 car at 127½c.; 1 car at 127¾c.; 1 car at 128c.; 1 car at 128¼c.; 1 car at 128½c.; 1 car at 128¾c.; 1 car at 129c.; 1 car at 129¼c.; 1 car at 129½c.; 1 car at 129¾c.; 1 car at 130c.; 1 car at 130¼c.; 1 car at 130½c.; 1 car at 130¾c.; 1 car at 131c.; 1 car at 131¼c.; 1 car at 131½c.; 1 car at 131¾c.; 1 car at 132c.; 1 car at 132¼c.; 1 car at 132½c.; 1 car at 132¾c.; 1 car at 133c.; 1 car at 133¼c.; 1 car at 133½c.; 1 car at 133¾c.; 1 car at 134c.; 1 car at 134¼c.; 1 car at 134½c.; 1 car at 134¾c.; 1 car at 135c.; 1 car at 135¼c.; 1 car at 135½c.; 1 car at 135¾c.; 1 car at 136c.; 1 car at 136¼c.; 1 car at 136½c.; 1 car at 136¾c.; 1 car at 137c.; 1 car at 137¼c.; 1 car at 137½c.; 1 car at 137¾c.; 1 car at 138c.; 1 car at 138¼c.; 1 car at 138½c.; 1 car at 138¾c.; 1 car at 139c.; 1 car at 139¼c.; 1 car at 139½c.; 1 car at 139¾c.; 1 car at 140c.; 1 car at 140¼c.; 1 car at 140½c.; 1 car at 140¾c.; 1 car at 141c.; 1 car at 141¼c.; 1 car at 141½c.; 1 car at 141¾c.; 1 car at 142c.; 1 car at 142¼c.; 1 car at 142½c.; 1 car at 142¾c.; 1 car at 143c.; 1 car at 143¼c.; 1 car at 143½c.; 1 car at 143¾c.; 1 car at 144c.; 1 car at 144¼c.; 1 car at 144½c.; 1 car at 144¾c.; 1 car at 145c.; 1 car at 145¼c.; 1 car at 145½c.; 1 car at 145¾c.; 1 car at 146c.; 1 car at 146¼c.; 1 car at 146½c.; 1 car at 146¾c.; 1 car at 147c.; 1 car at 147¼c.; 1 car at 147½c.; 1 car at 147¾c.; 1 car at 148c.; 1 car at 148¼c.; 1 car at 148½c.; 1 car at 148¾c.; 1 car at 149c.; 1 car at 149¼c.; 1 car at 149½c.; 1 car at 149¾c.; 1 car at 150c.; 1 car at 150¼c.; 1 car at 150½c.; 1 car at 150¾c.; 1 car at 151c.; 1 car at 151¼c.; 1 car at 151½c.; 1 car at 151¾c.; 1 car at 152c.; 1 car at 152¼c.; 1 car at 152½c.; 1 car at 152¾c.; 1 car at 153c.; 1 car at 153¼c.; 1 car at 153½c.; 1 car at 153¾c.; 1 car at 154c.; 1 car at 154¼c.; 1 car at 154½c.; 1 car at 154¾c.; 1 car at 155c.; 1 car at 155¼c.; 1 car at 155½c.; 1 car at 155¾c.; 1 car at 156c.; 1 car at 156¼c.; 1 car at 156½c.; 1 car at 156¾c.; 1 car at 157c.; 1 car at 157¼c.; 1 car at 157½c.; 1 car at 157¾c.; 1 car at 158c.; 1 car at 158¼c.; 1 car at 158½c.; 1 car at 158¾c.; 1 car at 159c.; 1 car at 159¼c.; 1 car at 159½c.; 1 car at 159¾c.; 1 car at 160c.; 1 car at 160¼c.; 1 car at 160½c.; 1 car at 160¾c.; 1 car at 161c.; 1 car at 161¼c.; 1 car at 161½c.; 1 car at 161¾c.; 1 car at 162c.; 1 car at 162¼c.; 1 car at 162½c.; 1 car at 162¾c.; 1 car at 163c.; 1 car at 163¼c.; 1 car at 163½c.; 1 car at 163¾c.; 1 car at 164c.; 1 car at 164¼c.; 1 car at 164½c.; 1 car at 164¾c.; 1 car at 165c.; 1 car at 165¼c.; 1 car at 165½c.; 1 car at 165¾c.; 1 car at 166c.; 1 car at 166¼c.; 1 car at 166½c.; 1 car at 166¾c.; 1 car at 167c.; 1 car at 167¼c.; 1 car at 167½c.; 1 car at 167¾c.; 1 car at 168c.; 1 car at 168¼c.; 1 car at 168½c.; 1 car at 168¾c.; 1 car at 169c.; 1 car at 169¼c.; 1 car at 169½c.; 1 car at 169¾c.; 1 car at 170c.; 1 car at 170¼c.; 1 car at 170½c.; 1 car at 170¾c.; 1 car at 171c.; 1 car at 171¼c.; 1 car at 171½c.; 1 car at 171¾c.; 1 car at 172c.; 1 car at 172¼c.; 1 car at 172½c.; 1 car at 172¾c.; 1 car at 173c.; 1 car at 173¼c.; 1 car at 173½c.; 1 car at 173¾c.; 1 car at 174c.; 1 car at 174¼c.; 1 car at 174½c.; 1 car at 174¾c.; 1 car at 175c.; 1 car at 175¼c.; 1 car at 175½c.; 1 car at 175¾c.; 1 car at 176c.; 1 car at 176¼c.; 1 car at 176½c.; 1 car at 176¾c.; 1 car at 177c.; 1 car at 177¼c.; 1 car at 177½c.; 1 car at 177¾c.; 1

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The appearance customs at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, July 26, were disposed of as follows:

Sale by D. F. Ingraham & Co. of the dwelling, with lots, 127 to 131 West 64th-st., west of 8th-av., was withdrawn, and the sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the flat, with plot of land, 925 West 56th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned sine die.

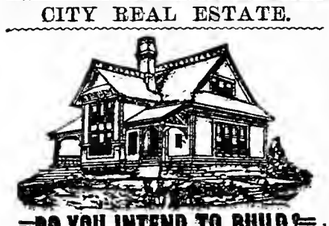
RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 26.

151st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Courtland-av., 50x118.5; John Hogan, individually and as executor, to Michael Phelan, executor. $1
11th-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x100; Francis Goodman and wife to Magdalena Kipps. 7,450
Columbia-st., e. s., 140 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x100; Wolf Rosen and wife to Samuel Mibaum. 11,225
Edgecombe-av., w. s., 152.1 ft. s. of 158th-st., 50x87.6; Henry C. Byrne to Dennis J. Creeden. 2,400
Same property; James R. Hernechan and others as executors to Henry C. Bryan.
Lawrence-st., w. corner of 52d-st., 20.9½x81.8½x irreg.; George W. Smith and wife to Charles N. Sage. 100
Same property; Charles N. Sage to William Hawes, Jr. 100
Eldridge-st., 143 Jonas Weil and wife and another to Louis Goodman. 35,000
142d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; William J. Huston and wife to Andrew J. Thomas. 4,750
Lawrence-st., e. s., 218.6 ft. s. of 10th-av., 25x100; Peter Behrens to Sarah J. Harrison. 5
Lawrence-st., e. s., 193.6 ft. s. of 10th-av., 25x100; Cornelius Link to same. 5
Same property; Sarah J. Harrison to Anna Link. 10
Grand-st., s. s., 145.8 ft. e. of land of Leonard W. Kip, 23x89; Robert H. Spriggs to Jennie Allen. 12,000
63d-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 42x100; Griffen Tompkins and wife to Herman Wronkow. 45,000
87th-st., 132 West; D. Willis James to Sheldon Morgan. 24,500
126th-st., s. s., lot 63; Robert Greasan and wife to Lillian A. Gillies. 4,000
44th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.4; John F. Seitz to Jacob Dietz. 32,800
50th-st., n. s., 174 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; Joseph H. Cain to Andrew B. Yetter. 1
3d-av., n. s., 152.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100; James Pearding to Elizabeth Wiselquist. 500
Cortlandt-st. 97; Benjamin S. Harmon, referee, to Archibald McInnes. 41,100
52d-st., 60 West; W. Joseph Waitsfelder to Annie Dreyfus. 1
90th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.4; Louis Weber and wife to Jacob Ruppert. 28,500
86th-st., s. s., 50.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100; Paul A. Douglas and wife to Jacob Ruppert. 12,000
3d-av., n. e. corner of 90th-st., 25x irreg.; John R. Hendrickson and wife to same. 28,000
Lawrence-st., s. s., 218.6 ft. s. of 10th-av., 25x100; Sarah J. Harrison to Henrietta Behrens. 10
Boulevard, s. w. corner of 97th-st., 175x100.11; Paul B. Alker to James E. Ward. 50,300
97th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Maria C. Alker and others to same. 23,200
97th-st., n. s., 25.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24x98.9; Laura L. Wing to David S. Walton. 20,000
Alane, e. s., 323.8 ft. n. e. of a road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 38.4x97; William F. Berrian and others to Thomas Walsh. 3,950
63d-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 42x100; Herman Wronkow and wife to Elizabeth H. Vondersmith. 45,000
Lewis-st., 120; Henry Eulner to Elizabeth Schlenker. 11,900
5th-av., s. w. corner of 58th-st., 100x100.5; George H. Kent to Cornelius Vanderbilt. 414,000
8th-av., n. w. corner of 116th-st., 150x100.11; Maria and Hiram Moore to Frederick F. Forster. 1
161st-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x88x75x87. Frederick F. Forster, referee, to Jonas Cole. 7,425
71st-st., n. s., 207 ft. e. of West End-av., 18x92.2; Jacob M. Cobnyler and others to Margaret M. Roberts. 1,000
127th-st., 62; Mandl Jacobs to George H. Finck. 31,000
12th-st., 56, 57, 69 West; Nathan Hofheimer and wife to Wilder Brodbelt. 50,000
121st-st., s. s., 268 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18x100.11; John Kelly to Ann Kelly. 1
Hall-place, e. s., 223 ft. s. of 167th-st., 15x58; John H. Metzler and wife to Henry Mellmann. 1,850
Hall-place, adjacent, 15x53; same to Herman Schmuck. 1,650
7th-av., n. e. corner of 133d-st., 25x99.11; Patrick Ryan and wife to John A. Rochford. 1

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RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
8 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.
7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
By palatial steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS.
For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 8:30, 7:45, 9, 11:15 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30, P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:20, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 3:15, 5, 5:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 5:30 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 Gilsey, 206 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Depew, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, *9:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, at 11:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburgh, 9:15; Poughkeepsie, 3:15, 4:16, 5:35, *8:15, *9:55 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 3:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, at 11:30 A. M., 03:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, at 11:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, at 3:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, at 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, at 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, at 11:30 A. M., 03:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, at 11:30 A. M., 03:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, at 11:30 A. M., 03:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on at 11:30 A. M. and 03:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡ leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 20 A. M., 03:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 26 A. M., 03:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 944 Broadway, 1632 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 206 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 6 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:40, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. C. FOTUS BLODGETT, superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via
SHORE LINE.
Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing room and sleeping cars.
O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

18 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.
9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:00 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:00 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with direct through car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.
‡11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ballard, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.
‡3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*4:5 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
†6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.
‡7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.
*8 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Warner sleeping cars daily. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 98 West 125th-st., and 135th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
For particulars see time table.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manchunk and Wilkesbarre.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and H. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)
7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jarvis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.
*8:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.
‡3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Campbell Hall.
4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge: Pullman Sleepers.
11:30 P. M., Saratoga only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.
*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway.
J. C. ANDERSON.
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 5:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 Gilsey, 206 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 9 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, 261 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. R., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:30, *5:20, 9:30, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:30, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 3:50, *5:30, *7:00, 9:10 P. M.
*Connects for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M., the Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by moveable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 3:40 P. M., and daily with Dining Car, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 9:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 9 through Car, and 8 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Bahway and Amboy, 9:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (9:40 special, carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, *6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, Chicago Limited, 10:30, Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:10 night. Accommodation, 7:45 A. M., 4:40 and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 8:15, 8, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:10 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
*10 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily, except Saturday. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
Tickets offices: No. 1, 455, 849, and 944 Broadway; 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 78 Hudson-st., Hoboken; 241 Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 1:02, *2, 3:02, *4, 4:04, 5:02, 6:03, 7:03, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:08, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:04, 6:06, 6:08, 8:30, 11:32 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

EXCURSIONS.

EXPRESS TRAINS VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY
FOR THE
MONMOUTH PARK RACES,
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
JULY 6 TO AUG. 17 INCLUSIVE,
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

Leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00 P. M.
By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers
MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.
ALL RAIL LINE.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., N. R., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, special express, 2:45, special express, 3:00, special express, 3:30 P. M.
PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.
BY THIS LINE PASSENGERS CAN MAKE QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.
RETURNING, LEAVE THE PARK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACES.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
Including admission to field

THEY MAY BE APPOINTED

MEN WHO HAVE PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE TESTS.

THE NAMES MADE PUBLIC AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS—THEIR CHANCES.

Under the new regulations of the Civil Service Commission, authorizing the publication of the eligible list, the aspirant for office in the classified service can not only ascertain his own standing, but the standing of those who were with him in the examination and who passed it with the required 70 per cent to get on the eligible list. The first list prepared under the new rules at the Custom House was finished yesterday by Theodore Babcock, Jr., Acting Secretary of the Examining Board, and Clerk John F. Mareney. It is made up of the names of those who passed at the April examination and who are eligible for appointment as inspectors, clerks, and night inspectors. The percentage and the names are given. Those who passed and got on the eligible list as a result of the last October examination, but were not appointed then, are still eligible.

The list from the October examination for inspectors is a longer one than the list for April, given here, and the averages were better. The men are certified in the order of their percentages. The April list is as follows, a star after a name indicating that the person is a disabled soldier, given preference on that account. The names were put on the eligible list July 15, and there are ninety-six of them:

George E. Orr	91
John F. Maroney	94
*William Lench	91
Adolph E. Stevens	92
Rudolph Haas	92
Adolph Mischlich	92
Charles Hollitzer	89
William K. Lain	89
Felix J. Butler	89
Mason Van Cott	88
Stacy B. Shreve	88
George D. Hannigan	87
John H. Larkin	87
William F. Coyle	87
W. C. Langwasser	87
Frank H. Ainsworth	87
C. D. Fleming	87
Alexander J. Reid	87
Andrew Sorsby	87
William W. Bodle	87
John Davis	86
Gustave H. Gaultz	86
Lewis C. Aldrich	86
Oscar H. Gaitup	85
Frank L. Bacon	85
William Lamb	84
Frank Mervon	84
T. E. Cunningham	84
William L. Dean	84
James F. McDonald	83
James Annesta, Jr	83
Frank A. Gamble	83
Henry Wohrbahn	83
Patsek C. Dooley	83
James Karhalen	83
John F. O'Hara	83
James E. Ledwith	83
D. J. Mulvihill	82
Thomas W. Hadley	82
Kenneth S. Johnson	82
Charles Fried	81
Timothy J. Hooley	81
Charles H. Conklin	81
James F. Flynn	81
Thomas F. O'Brien	80
Joseph W. Gavan	80
Max C. Timm	80
Timothy L. Murphy	80
Michael J. O'Brien	80
Edmund G. Lawler	79
Jere J. Hogan	79
Thomas Cornell	79
Edward W. Weir	79
F. W. Creighton	79
John J. Cunningham	79
Isaac A. Cockran	78
John C. Hastio	78
Charles J. O'Dwyer	77
William J. Lapham	77
John De Tunison	77
William F. Ward	77
John M. Christy	77
Harry G. Heyson	77
Fred W. Lang	77
Charles Gallagher, Jr	77
Otto H. Wiesenthal	76
Richard M. Hillis	76
Andrew J. Gallagher	76
John J. Bergh	76
John O'Keefe	76
Chester N. Cass	76
William A. Dooley	76
William C. Eddy	76
William H. Walker	76
C. G. Hannigan	75
William A. Jayces	75
P. J. McMahon	75
William Lutkins	75
Edward C. Collier	75
Edward T. Jackson	75
Thomas F. Bradley	74
Kosimire Krenkel	74
Edward J. Cantwell	74
Robert Todd	74
Joseph M. Gardner	73
Henry Eger, Jr	73
Benj. F. Hardenbergh	73
John R. Havens	71
James T. Hackett	71
George W. Micke	75
B. B. Barkman	75
E. J. Monaghan	75
John Burns	75
Charles W. Gnide	75
Thomas F. O'Brien	75
W. W. Phillips	73
James M. Lee	74
William A. Doyle	74
Edgar McMickle	74
E. Van Cott	74
N. E. Conkling	74
Robert F. Dodge	74
Charles E. Finn	73
H. F. Shultz	73
James N. Butterly	73
L. F. McCann	72
Edward F. Evers	72
John McNichols, Jr	72
Otto D. Kuokenn	72
G. S. Stevenson	71
George W. Hermaos	71
C. F. Dewey Wright	71
T. J. Larkin	71
Peter J. Gillan	71
A. D. Butler	70
W. G. King	70
W. H. Marcellus	70
Charles H. Edwards	70

There are sixty-seven names on the list for night inspectors from the April examinations, and these are the names of those who passed over October. The April list is as follows, the starred names being those of disabled soldiers:

*Thomas Thompson	71
Henry L. Jansen	97
James T. Madden	93
Moses C. Fuller	90
Philip M. Harder	82
John A. Cromwell	91
Lawrence A. Brokley	86
A. H. S. Schramm	86
James A. Lane	89
Alfred H. Boldmann	88
William Hamilton	88
Fred B. Hanson	87
James T. Smith	87
Cornelius Hnth	87
Charles S. Grant	87
Frank T. Hughes	86
James Cowan	86
Fred Vander Merwede	86
Gustave Liebmann	86
George R. Laverich	86
David S. Dwinell	86
A. M. McLaughlin	86
Richard M. Connolly	86
W. K. Conners	85
William Broesser	85
Freeman S. Hunting-ton	85
*George W. Roberts	85
George W. Hayden	84
George J. Vitt	84
John T. Hickey	71
Charles H. Moron	84
John D. Ducker	83
John J. M. Sythes	82
William H. Leverich	82
*Horatio Howard	91
*John L. Tupper	89
*Charles H. Wardwell	87
Frank L. Burns	86
Walter R. Eaton	86
Bernhard M. Behrend	85
Frank H. Beach	85
Robert E. Lowe	84
Robert Black	82
H. H. Von Dreele	81
C. M. Dalrymple	81
A. G. Remmy	81
Albert R. Frey	80
J. I. Rnstland	80
Benjamin Newman	79
Albert S. Hoffman	79
John M. Hanipby	78
George T. Adsn	78
A. G. Dindis	78
G. H. McFalls	78
S. F. Townsend	78
Charles A. Chadsey	78
Edward T. Dwyer	77
Henry R. Conklin	77
Edwin G. Lundy	77
Lewis T. Barney	77
Henry R. O'Connor	77
Emmet G. Platt	76
Robert Greer	76
V. M. Rundis	75

There are sixty-seven names on the list for night inspectors from the April examinations, and these are the names of those who passed over October. The April list is as follows, the starred names being those of disabled soldiers:

*Thomas Thompson	71
Henry L. Jansen	97
James T. Madden	93
Moses C. Fuller	90
Philip M. Harder	82
John A. Cromwell	91
Lawrence A. Brokley	86
A. H. S. Schramm	86
James A. Lane	89
Alfred H. Boldmann	88
William Hamilton	88
Fred B. Hanson	87
James T. Smith	87
Cornelius Hnth	87
Charles S. Grant	87
Frank T. Hughes	86
James Cowan	86
Fred Vander Merwede	86
Gustave Liebmann	86
George R. Laverich	86
David S. Dwinell	86
A. M. McLaughlin	86
Richard M. Connolly	86
W. K. Conners	85
William Broesser	85
Freeman S. Hunting-ton	85
*George W. Roberts	85
George W. Hayden	84
George J. Vitt	84
John T. Hickey	71
Charles H. Moron	84
John D. Ducker	83
John J. M. Sythes	82
William H. Leverich	82
Alphonse A. Foy	82
Morris Bach	81
Henry Roth	80
Chester N. Cass	76
John A. Dickson	79
Joseph A. Carlston	79
Frank E. Weedin	79
Edward Greenthal	79
Edward Reilly	78
Hugh Cathcart	78
John Hnth	78
William A. Brett	77
John P. Crowley	77
Bernard H. Fuok	77
William F. Mackenzie	77
N. G. Middleton	77
Rodman M. Doyle	76
Edward S. Howe	76
George R. Lavorich	76
L. B. Robertson	76
Fred T. Sykes	76
E. J. Hampton	76
Thomas Christman	75
William H. Bell	74
Thomas S. McNamara	74
Edward F. Murphy	73
William H. De Nysn	72
Richard W. Humph-reys	71
John Cnddiby	71
Timothy W. Lans	70
John H. Smith	70

There is really but little hope for more than a few of those on the lists. The chief reason for giving the names out for publication seems to be to avoid the imputation of unfairness that was supposed to go along with the secrecy heretofore maintained.

HE WILL BE CAREFUL HEREAFTER.

Gordon Pitt, a bright young man of seventeen years, swept the sidewalk in front of the store of his employer, John Thornton, at 223 Canal-street, yesterday morning. An elderly woman was sitting on the steps with a baby in her arms, trying to obtain a bit of cool air for the little one. The boy paid no attention to her, and sweeping up a quantity of dust sent it flying all over her. She remonstrated with Pitt, and told him he ought to exercise more care. The boy gave her a saucy answer, and even went so far as to slap her face and strike her with the broom.

These were the facts told Police Justice O'Reilly at the Tombs Court yesterday morning by Policeman John T. McAndrew of the Elizabeth-street station squad. Two hours after the assault the young man's punishment was fixed by the Police Justice at five days' imprisonment or $5 fine. Pitt received an opportunity to summon witnesses and have an examination, but did not care to make use of this privilege. When his employer heard of the affair he was greatly surprised, as Pitt had an excellent record. He was disposed to think that the policeman had been too officious and that the boy had been railroaded to prison. After a short talk with the Police Justice he decided to pay the fine and the boy was released.

A FLAW IN THE TITLE.

James McIntosh, who died in 1871, left property at 247 West Sixteenth-street, 226 feet east of Eighth-avenue. His executor sold it, describing it in the poster advertising the sale and in the deed as 286 feet east of Eighth-avenue. A Mrs. Fitzpatrick bought the property and gave a mortgage on it. It was recently sold under foreclosure, and Mr. B. Kennolly, the purchaser, discovering the mistake, refused to take title. Ex-Congressman John Hardy made a motion yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Ingraham, to have Mr. Kennelly compelled to take title. John M. Bowers opposed the motion for Mr. Kennolly, and Judge Ingraham declared he would not take the property for himself with such a title, and denied Mr. Hardy's motion.

SAYS HE CANNOT PAY ALIMONY.

Judge O'Gorman, in the Superior Court, awarded Mrs. Addie F. Whitney $75 counsel fees and $12 a week alimony in her suit for divorce from her husband, Silas G. Whitney. Mr. Whitney procured an order requiring cause to be shown why the proceedings should not be stayed pending his appeal, and setting forth the fact that he had brought a suit against his wife for divorce in Florida, in which she had appeared before she brought this suit. He declared that he could not pay the alimony, as he had no money, and that his only chance of getting it was from the profits of a hotel at Atlantic Highlands of which he was manager. He said he gave one-half the profits, but so far there had been no profits and the outlook was sublime. The motion was yesterday denied.

IVES STAYS IN JAIL.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS HAS NO EFFECT ON JUDGE INGRAHAM.

The appearance of Henry S. Ives's skirmish he was brought into Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday before Judge Ingraham justified the supposition that his relief had been an inmate of Ludlow-Street Jail with him. During the six months of his incarceration he has not lost sight of the proper style in gentlemen's wear, and his raiment was such as a scrupulous observer of the fashions would wear. There was not a flaw in the blending of the light suit, so near a match for Mr. Ives's carefully curled locks, straw hat, and patent leathers. The slender watch chain, which can be twisted around the index finger of Mr. Ives's right hand sixteen times, looked just as of yore, and Mr. Ives toyed with it as of yore, playfully.

It was early when Deputy Sheriffs McGonigal and Sullivan escorted their charge into Chambers. Apparently oblivious of his presence Judge Ingraham proceeded with the call of his calendar. "Will your Honor take up the habeas corpus in the case of Henry S. Ives?" finally asked Assistant District Attorney Maddona.

"When I have finished my calendar," replied the Judge. Then Mr. Ives was escorted to the office of the Order of Arrest Clerk, where he sat in the window and chatted gayly. At 1:30 he was again taken before Judge Ingraham, and waited, a petitioner, on the majesty of the law, for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Finally, Judge Ingraham remarked in an off-hand way, "I'll hear that habeas corpus now," just as he would have said had the petitioner been looked up on suspicion of stealing a quarter from a drunken man.

Charles W. Brooke, having late in the day Thursday decided to see what could be done about getting his client relief from the indictments in the criminal suit against him, carefully examined the return made to his writ. Mr. Ives looked a trifle less concerned than before, if such a thing were possible, and was immensely pleased because a man with a lame leg walked in front of him, dragging it across the floor. Mr. Brooke told the court that in his opinion, by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Ives could not be kept in custody under the indictments, more than one term of court having passed since they were found, and nothing further having been done in the matter. He asked Judge Ingraham to fix bail at a nominal sum.

Mr. Maodona asked that the writ be dismissed, and he was seconded by W. Bourke Cockran, who appeared in the interests of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. Bail, Mr. Maodona said, could not be fixed any way, as the records were not in order. Mr. Brooke declared he had served a subpœna duces tecum for the production of the records, and if they had not been produced it was the most peculiar proceeding that he had ever heard of. There was a secret connected with the persecution of Ives which ought to come out.

Judge Ingraham cut short the discussion by declaring that the proceeding was not proper, and that he could not reduce bail nor do anything else in the matter in the criminal case while Ives was in the custody of the Sheriff under an order of arrest in the civil proceeding. The right course would be to get the order of arrest vacated and then move to have bail reduced in the criminal suit.

Ives was apparently surprised when Deputy Sheriff McGonigal signified to him that it was time to go back to Ludlow-Street Jail. To all appearances he had not been a listener to the discussion about his writ, and was as well pleased as if it had been sustained.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

A PLAN BY ARCHITECT J. W. WILSON UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

In obedience to the call of the committee of the Sinking Fund Commission, consisting of Recorder Smyth, Controller Myers, and Chamberlain Croker, the authors of two of the three plans determined on as the best of the thirteen proposed for the Criminal Court Building to be erected in Centre, Elm, White, and Franklin streets visited the Controller's office yesterday. They were James W. Wilson of the firm of Thorn, Wilson & Scharschmidt and Napoleon Le Brun of the firm of N. Le Brun & Sons, and they proved to be the makers of the plans marked, respectively, with the device of an angel, with a trumpet and the motto, "Examine me well." As the author of the third plan, marked "Droit et avant," did not appear, his identity is not known any better than that of the architects who prepared the ten plans that were rejected altogether.

Mr. Le Brun, who is the architect of the Masonic Temple and of many churches in this city, agreed to supervise the erection of a building according to his plan for a compensation of 3 per cent of its cost, which he estimated at $1,300,000. Mr. Wilson, who is the architect of many flat and other houses, including the residence of Gen. W. T. Sherman, estimated the cost of his edifice at $1,400,000, for which he said he was willing to take a commission of 2 per cent. As both architects stated that it would take two years to erect the Court House, Mr. Le Brun claimed $39,000 for his services and Mr. Wilson $28,000 for his, or $19,500 and $14,000 a year respectively.

The committee went over the plans again in the light of the opinions of their expert advisers and determined that, while Mr. Le Brun's plan would result in a building of severe and imposing character, well suited to a Court House, and might therefore by its exterior be preferred to the more ornate building proposed by Mr. Wilson, the interior plan of the latter was nevertheless somewhat the better. Hence they were in favor of Mr. Wilson's plan; yet they laid the matter before the Sinking Fund Commission without formally commending either. After due consideration of the facts the commission unanimously chose Mr. Wilson's plan.

This plan is for a structure six stories in height, in the modern Renaissance style. The basement story is to be granite-faced, with a backing of brick. The upper stories are to be of Milwaukee brick, with trimmings of Long Meadow brownstone and terra-cotta panels of the same hue as the brick. The court rooms are to be on the second floor, but to reach to the top of the fourth story. The remainder of the building will be given up to offices. It will be 115 feet high. Its main entrances will be on the Centre-street side, and an arcade, with a high arched ceiling, will run through to Elm-street. It is to be fire-proof. A bridge will be built across Franklin-street to the Tombs, so that prisoners may be unostentatiously taken thence to the Court House for trial.

A NUISANCE IN TENTH-STREET.

A packing box yard and repair shop has been established since May last in East Tenth-street, a few doors from Fifth-avenue, and the residents of the neighborhood, after objecting singly to its presence there at frequent intervals since that date, have determined to band together and form a plan to insure its removal from that locality and rid themselves of the ceaseless hammering that goes on there by day and of the constant danger of fire that the heaped-up pine boxes present.

One of the householders in Tenth-street said yesterday that the boxes were often piled up as high as the branches of the large ailanthus trees in the yard, and that besides the daily danger of fire the place was a perfect eyesore. "The strongest proof," said she, "that the box yard is a dangerous neighbor is that the fire insurance companies have materially raised their rates on all property in its vicinity since May."

Several men were hammering away at their work in the place, which is owned by George Kidney and situated at 5 and 7 East Tenth-street, yesterday afternoon. At Fire Headquarters it was learned that the only jurisdiction in the case was held by the Bureau of Combustibles, and that the board could only see that the owners of such a place kept the piles of boxes down to a reasonable height.

JEALOUSY AND A POCKET KNIFE.

James Ryan, a laborer living at 249 West Sixtieth-street, lost control of himself through jealousy of his wife, Mary Ryan, yesterday noon. He accused her of intimacy with Lawrence Duke, who lived in the same tenement. In his rage Ryan stabbed the woman in the head and neck with a pocket knife. Duke was just going up the stairs at the time and heard screams issuing from the room occupied by the Ryans. He hastened to the door, when it suddenly opened, and Ryan came out, brandishing the knife. He saw Duke and aimed a blow at him which just grazed his neck, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

The two men grappled and Duke, who was the stronger, threw Ryan back into the room and pushed down stairs. Then Ryan picked himself up and stabbed himself in the left breast, falling back across his bed. Officer P. H. Dunn of the Twenty-second Precinct summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital and both Ryan and his wife were conveyed to the hospital.

Ryan was later transferred to Bellevue, where he is held as prisoner in a very critical condition. Ryan has four children, three boys and one girl. His condition is more serious than that of his wife, whose wounds are not dangerous.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Ulrich died at the City Hospital in Jersey City yesterday. She had been found in a starving condition in an ill-conditioned tenement on the Heights. She intimated that she had made all of her property over to her children, and that they had then turned her out of doors. In despair she had determined to starve herself to death. After her arrival at the hospital she declined food till, as said before her death, when she voluntarily reached for a cup of beef tea and drank it.

Her children admit the gift of the property and say that she made their home so disagreeable that they were forced to ask her to live apart from them. They insist that they were willing to provide for her, but that she refused.

COLLISION IN THE FOG.

THE FERRYBOAT BROOKLYN SINKS A TUGBOAT.

The fog was very thick on the rivers yesterday morning, and several close shaves and one collision resulted from the prevailing density. Under the circumstances it was lucky that a large loss of human life was not also credited to the fog's account. The most serious accident of the morning was the collision between the ferryboat Brooklyn of the Hamilton-avenue line and the tugboat Burgess, belonging to William Beard of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn left her dock at the foot of Hamilton-avenue at about 5 o'clock in the morning with a crowd of workmen on board and one or two wagons and teams. The river was covered with fog and almost dark, and the pilot of the Brooklyn, Capt. Tallmadge, kept the whistle blowing at short intervals to warn any approaching vessels. Slowly the unwieldy ferryboat picked her way out, and had already reached a point nearly one-third the way over to the Brooklyn shore. The engineers stood on the forward deck and peered curiously out into the fog, crowding as far out as possible and wondering where the boat was. Suddenly a dark object loomed up out of the fog on the port side of the Brooklyn. It was the tugboat Burgess slipping swiftly along toward the East River. The Captain of the Brooklyn pulled his whistle cord and jammed the pilot hard aport. But it was too late. The heavy prow of the Brooklyn struck the Burgess a crushing blow, scattering the splinters in showers and frightening the passengers on the ferryboat half out of their wits.

"She is sinking!" shouted one man, evidently referring to the tugboat. His cry was misunderstood, however, and at once was taken up and spread like wildfire over the afterdeck of the Brooklyn herself. Then ensued a rush for life preservers, only the cooler heads retaining any presence of mind. The deck hands soon calmed the panic, and it was found that the Brooklyn had not been the sufferer in the collision. The tugboat Burgess, which had drifted away from the Brooklyn, was in a dangerous predicament, but her commander, Capt. Oscar Squires, refused all help. The starboard side of his craft had had a tremendous hole knocked in it, and the water was rushing in rapidly. The Captain and crew were obliged finally to take to their small boat, the tugboat sinking a few moments after. The steamer N. D. Wheeler discovered them rowing ashore in the boat, about off Kelsey's stores, and after almost running them down took them on board and landed them at the foot of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Chapman Wrecking Company was at once engaged by the owner of the tugboat to raise her. She lay in not very deep water, her smokestack and flagstaff showing above the surface. She is almost a new boat, about eighty-five feet in length and valued at about $30,000. The responsibility for the accident cannot be determined as yet. The Captains both kept their whistles blowing at intervals, but neither heard nor saw the other until the collision was inevitable.

MISS COMSTOCK'S WILL.

THE SURROGATE DECIDES THAT THE TESTATOR WAS OF SOUND MIND.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday at the conclusion of the arguments of John E. Parsons and W. Bourke Cockran for and against the admission to probate of the will of M. Louise Comstock, respectively, announced his decision from the bench admitting the will. Mr. Cockran he complimented on his frankness in stating to the court that the only issue he raised was as to the sanity of Miss Comstock at the time the will was executed, but said it had not been proved that Miss Comstock was not perfectly capable of making a will at the time it was executed.

"The will is precisely in accord," declared the Surrogate, "with the intentions previously expressed by the testator in regard to disposing of her property. There is no doubt about that. The fact is established that it was her intention to dispose of her property as she has done. It does not seem unnatural that she should so dispose of it. It seems to me to be perfectly natural that she should give it among her intimate friends and those who had helped her most in fortune, rather than among more distant relatives, with whom she was not even intimate."

The many witnesses produced by the proponent, the Surrogate continued, had given testimony of much weight. They had had abundant opportunity to form their conclusions in regard to disposing of her estate, and had appeared disinterested and were not shaken by the skillful cross-examination of Mr. Cockran.

The will of Miss Comstock, who kept a fashionable boys' school for young ladies, was executed May 28, 1884. It was a very unsatisfactory document—for the relatives. They were not left a cent. Provision had been made for Miss Comstock's mother, but she died before its execution. The estate, amounting to about $50,000, after the payment of some $30,000 in legacies to Miss Comstock's friends and fellow-teachers, was to be divided into two parts. Miss Maria Andubon, her assistant, was to receive one. St. Luke's Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and Presbyterian Rest, at Tompkins Cove, were made beneficiaries to receive the other half. If anything was left it was to be received by Miss Margaret E. Mitchell.

Miss Comstock died in 1888 of paralysis of the brain. Her uncle, George W. Comstock, who contested the will, attempted to prove that her mind had been impaired for some years before her death, and that her father and mother had died insane. The witnesses put on the stand by Mr. Parsons, who were much more intimate with her than were her relatives, testified that her mind failed but a few months before her death.

A ROOM WITH A HISTORY.

Standing on a bluff at Tompkinsville, S. I., overlooking the bay and Narrows, is an old hostelry known as Nantilus Hall, which was built during the Revolutionary war or shortly afterward. On the second floor of the building is a room occupied by Mr. Francis C. Endicott, well known as an authority on pisatorial matters, which has a history.

Here it was that the committee met to arrange for the visit of Gen. Lafayette to this country in 1824. The committee on the reception of Kossuth later on met here. In 1830 a league of abolitionists was organized in the room to raise funds to liberate George Sharp's slaves. President Van Buren, in 1841, occupied it, having visited Staten Island to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Pavilion Hill. Several private meetings were held in this historic room by leading citizens just prior to the burning of the old Quarantine hospital, near by, and it is believed that the whole scheme was concocted in the room.

Farragut, while Captain of a gunboat, was an inmate of the room pending an inquest which was being held on the body of one of the marines on his boat who was punished so severely for mutiny by Capt. Farragut that he died.

Later on, during the civil war, the room at different times was occupied by Gen. Kilpatrick, (then a lieutenant Colonel) Gen. Dahlgren, Gen. Sam Zonave Jame, Col. Michael W. Burnns, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Butler, and many others of prominence. Henry William Herberi, well-known as "Frank Forrester," also at one time slept in the room. So did Louis Johnson, the son of Reverdy Johnson.

The old hotel, still in good repair, is one of the landmarks of the eastern shore.

VINES ON CITY BUILDINGS.

The use of ivy and Virginia creeper is becoming common in this city to cover the fronts of houses and make them seem in queer contrast to the surrounding desolation of red brick and brownstone. Most of the churches have this beautiful clothing of verdure, most notably Grace Church. Ivy climbs many of the beautiful little pinnacles of its decorations, changing the merble into the most delightful of greens, and conforming to the graceful outlines of the architecture. Ex-Secretary Whitney's home at Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue is particularly beautiful. Up to the second story, along its façade, the stone work is entirely covered, making the upper stories seem as though they had pushed their way through a lofty bank of foliage. So perfectly are they kept that the vines follow the sharpest angle of the windows and bring into greater prominence the decorations. Cornelius Vanderbilt's house on the opposite corner, too, is partly covered with the vines.

Dr. Howard Crosby has climbing up the exterior of his church in Fourth-avenue an especially fine ivy, and to his friends among the clergy he is known as the vine-clad rector. Last year one of the Fifth-avenue churches was proud of its beautiful vines, which covered almost the whole exterior walls of the edifice, but one night some rascal climbed over the high fence, and, with pruning scissors, defaced the vines and killed the roots. But Dr. Crosby came to the rescue. He gave his friend, the clergyman, several slips of the Presbyterian vine, and now the church is hearing upon its walls fully a half of its old verdure.

REPAIRS TO THE BRIDGE.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge have found it necessary to renew a portion of the lower layer of planking on the roadways. In order to do the work travel will be suspended, but only on one road at a time. On Monday the westerly roadway will be closed, and vehicles going in both directions will use the eastern side. An order will be issued prohibiting for the time the passage of "vehicles of a width over 8 feet or having a load projecting beyond the sides of the same, with sliding seats, or loads projecting behind, or carrying standing, to obstruct ordinary traffic."

TROLLING FOR BLUEFISH.

EXCITING SPORT ENJOYED BY THE NEW-YORK ANGLERS.

FEW GOOD CATCHES OF OTHER FISH—SEINES AGAIN MAKING TROUBLE IN THE BAYS—SNIPE SHOOTING.

Anglers in the vicinity of New-York have had no reason to be excited during the week, and no one has come back from the beaches with any marvelous stories of great catches. But the number of fishermen has been very large, nevertheless, and the craze which started early in the Spring has kept up. Indeed, proprietors of the various resorts at the seaside say there has never been a better season so far as they are concerned. If the pile of empty beer kegs noticed in front of their places on a Sunday evening is any indication, their statements are evidently true.

The fishing fever began with the appearance of the undemonstrative flounder, and kept right up till the blackfish were running well. Striped bass fishing on the Hudson attracted more than usual attention, and there were about as many fishermen after the powerful swimmer as there were fish caught. Now the rage is for weakfish and bluefish, and the number of parties that daily go out for them would surprise the visitor. Fish talk has never been more abundant. Tackle dealers have been made correspondingly prosperous, and are praying that fishing booms may be kept up.

Although many have been disappointed in their excursions to the bays and rivers, the fact really is that the fishing has been as good as in previous years. The bluefishing has been almost phenomenal for two or three weeks. Indeed, the anglers have at times caught so many that they did not know how to get rid of them. At the Rockaway Hotel and all along the coast gifts of the fish have often been refused by proprietors. At more than one seaside village, one day last week, a big bluefish of six or eight pounds could be bought for ten cents. In the city, however, no special decrease in price has been noticed.

Just now the bluefish are abundant off Sandy Hook and over by the Long Beach side. The schools are not only large, but the individual fish are of unusually good size. They will be with us again, and all the seasoned anglers are at it again. A few wholesome punishments are necessary to bring them to obedience to the law. To evict under the sod, however, is about as difficult as it is to secure the imprisonment of trout poachers in the Spring. The men stand in with the village and town authorities, and of course they will not work against their neighbors.

The weakfishing still continues erratic, and for the most part has been pretty dull recently. A party at Gifford's, early in the week, made a good catch of good-sized fish. Some of them weighed two pounds. Other parties near at hand seemed to be doing about as well. On other days there was hardly a fish caught. The weakfish season, it is contended, will hold three days' cruise. On arriving on the fishing grounds, a lookout is posted to watch for the schools, which are observable from the way menhaden skip up in the air in their efforts to escape the voracious bluefish. Squibbs, made of bone or metal, from the end of which protrudes a big strong hook, are thrown out, and the fun begins. The line need be something little less than a clothes line in size, but if the fish are large and in a lively mood the angler will wish it were a rope. A small line will not be strong enough as it would cut through the fingers and hands of the fishermen. Indeed, notwithstanding the thickness of the lines, thumbstalls are necessary to prevent the cutting in of the line.

When a big fish snaps at a squid he will hook himself, and all that is needful for the fisherman is to haul him in. It is great hauling, too, for the novice in the sport. Leaping out of water, dashing on every side, suddenly dashing up the line by rushing directly at the boat, are of the tricks of the fish. Of course he will mix up every other line out from the boat unless care is used. A fairly stiff breeze is necessary in order to keep up with the school. A healthier exercise is hard to find. Pure salt air is taken into the lungs, while hauling half a dozen big fish into the boat is hurtful to the dumb-bells. The fish never taste so well as when thrown out of the water into the frying pan.

Blinefish parties are only subject to one disadvantage. There is often an abundant opportunity for sea-sickness. The best cure for that is the appearance of a school of fish and the ensuing lively sport. It makes one forget everything, and the excitement drives away all qualms of the stomach. Old plothes should always be taken along, as not infrequently during a rough passage the best breakfast becomes the appearance of a small slaughter house.

Another word of warning is to resist any tendency for ichthyological study while there is life in the fish. When apparently dead they are sometimes only "playing possum," and woe to the finger that is near the fish's mouth. If the member is not entirely severed it will be reduced to the texture of mince meat. The cost of finishing cruises is comparatively small for a party dividing up the expenses.

Channing up the hundreds in the Great South Bay has not been as good as usual during the past few days, but the cessation of feeding on the part of the fish is hoped to be only temporary. Complaints are again made of the net fishermen cutting off the inlet so that the fish cannot get in. The estate, amounting to $50,000, after the payment of some $30,000 in legacies to Miss Comstock's friends and fellow-teachers, was to be divided into two parts. Miss Maria Andubon, her assistant, was to receive one. St. Luke's Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and Presbyterian Rest, at Tompkins Cove, were made beneficiaries to receive the other half. If anything was left it was to be received by Miss Margaret E. Mitchell.

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VINES ON CITY BUILDINGS.

The use of ivy and Virginia creeper is becoming common in this city to cover the fronts of houses and make them seem in queer contrast to the surrounding desolation of red brick and brownstone. Most of the churches have this beautiful clothing of verdure, most notably Grace Church. Ivy climbs many of the beautiful little pinnacles of its decorations, changing the merble into the most delightful of greens, and conforming to the graceful outlines of the architecture. Ex-Secretary Whitney's home at Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue is particularly beautiful. Up to the second story, along its façade, the stone work is entirely covered, making the upper stories seem as though they had pushed their way through a lofty bank of foliage. So perfectly are they kept that the vines follow the sharpest angle of the windows and bring into greater prominence the decorations. Cornelius Vanderbilt's house on the opposite corner, too, is partly covered with the vines.

Dr. Howard Crosby has climbing up the exterior of his church in Fourth-avenue an especially fine ivy, and to his friends among the clergy he is known as the vine-clad rector. Last year one of the Fifth-avenue churches was proud of its beautiful vines, which covered almost the whole exterior walls of the edifice, but one night some rascal climbed over the high fence, and, with pruning scissors, defaced the vines and killed the roots. But Dr. Crosby came to the rescue. He gave his friend, the clergyman, several slips of the Presbyterian vine, and now the church is hearing upon its walls fully a half of its old verdure.

REPAIRS TO THE BRIDGE.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge have found it necessary to renew a portion of the lower layer of planking on the roadways. In order to do the work travel will be suspended, but only on one road at a time. On Monday the westerly roadway will be closed, and vehicles going in both directions will use the eastern side. An order will be issued prohibiting for the time the passage of "vehicles of a width over 8 feet or having a load projecting beyond the sides of the same, with sliding seats, or loads projecting behind, or carrying standing, to obstruct ordinary traffic."

TWO OF THE COFFEE THIEVES HELD.

The coffee thieves, John Connell or Carroll, William O'Neill, and James Byrne, who from time to time took fifteen tons of coffee from H. W. Banks & Co. of 111 Wall-street, were before Justice Gorman yesterday. In court the detective arrested Daniel O'Neill, William's father, who, it appears, had a hand in the removal of the coffee from Banks & Co.'s on Thursday. Connell, the disappearing man, was held by Commissioner Shields in $3,000 for examination on the 1st prox. Byrne made a statement and said the coffee was to be O'Neills for $6 cash a pound.

OUR DERBAT RUINED HIM.

THE STORY OF AN OLD-TIME BRACK BILLIARD PLAYER.

Thats drifted into "Sam's" Fulton-street billiard room the other night a most forlorn object. He was Heaven knows how

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LOUISE AND LORD FIFE ONE

A GLOOMY DAY FOR THE ROYAL WEDDING.

RUMORS THAT HER MAJESTY IS BREAKING UP—MGR. PERSICO'S WILD-GOOSE CHASE IN IRELAND.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 27.—To-day, under gloomy skies that were better befitting October than July, and with fisoks of rain in the chill air, the first of the new gensration of the English royal family went to the wedding altar. There was a prodigious crowd about Pall Mall and in the Park to see the procession to Buckingham Palace, and the papers to-day read like the circulars of some vast bankrupt sale of jewelry and cnrios, so expansive is thsir description of the prssents showersd upon Lord Fife and his hride. It would be even more interesting to see the list of presents which were sent hnt failsd to pass the stern censorship of the Prince of Wales's Secretary.

I don't know that it is confinsd exclnsively to England, bnt no royal evsnt of this sort ever occurs without a large nmber of people who are not entitled to do so sending presents on the theory that, if accepted, they will involve invitations in return to Marlborough House parties, and their publication establish a claim to recognition at the hands of society in gsusral. This time it is said that the difficulty in weeding ont the authorized presents has been exceptionally great, the semi-popnlar character of a wedding with a subject having besn supposed to let down the bars, as it wsre, and peopls taking ths chance tbat the Prince wonld assume that they wsre firm friends of the bridsgroom.

There is jnst now more than ordinary interest in making friends with the Prince of Wales, for a story has been whispered about during the last fortnight that the Queen was breaking up fast. Shs walksd slowly with the aid of a cans yssterday in the railway station and looked jadsd and unhappy. To-day she wore a brighter aspect, for, next to fnnerals, her chief delight on earth is in weddings, hut it was noted that the nnfortunate ladies and gentlemen who dsparted with her this afternoon for Osborne all had a dejected mien, as if they were going to serve ssntsnces in psnal servitude instead of heing ahont to bask in the snnshine of royal intimacy. Though there is very little snnshine in England as a rule, I suppose the absolute minimum all ths year round is snjoyed by thoss whose task it is to be near Queen Victoria in her old age. At this particular jnncture the infliction must be something dreadful to contemplate, for in addition to the morose influences of sciatica, lumbago, dyspepsia, and other royal diversions, the vensrable monarch is in a state of wild rage over the impertinence of the Honse of Commons in overhanling her civil list.

It is not a very gracious coincidence, as a matter of fact, that almost coincident with young Lonise's wedding there shonld have been 116 votes, or one-sixth of thewhole, cast in Parliament against even considering a royal reqnest for a grant of her dowry; nor is it altogether pleasant to know that all of her first week of the honeymoon must be punctoated by echoes of speeches in and ont of the House of Commons fiercely denying her right and that of her brothers and sisters to have any more money from the public purse. But the epidermis of the Honse of Brnnswick has never been nndnly thin, save, indeed, in the case of the late Duke of Albany, who is supposed to have died because he had only an ordinarily thick skin, and perhaps the Princess and her family will not care so mnch abont the hostile speeches if the money in the end is voted all right. Of this there seems to be no chance for failnre.

But it will not be done without a great lot of excitement and heated talk in Parliamsnt and still more stirring up of bile outside. There has been no such fnrore in English political circles since Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill was heaten and a new election held. It is really the first time the present Ministry have been subjected to a serious popular attack, and, though they are secure enough in their position, they must emerge from the conflict with a good many wounds and a portentous loss of supporters.

In the general electorate ontside the effect and meaning of the fight is not at all to be ganged by the figures of divisions on various motions. Mr. Gladstone is heart and soul with the Ministry in this contest, and his wonderful speech against his own party, snperb as it was, is in nothing more striking than in its effect on those whose attitude it condemned. Liberals joined vehemently with the Tories in applauding it. Upon both alike it threw a flood of light in which they saw Mr. Gladstone as he really is—something more than a partisan, something higher than a party leader—an exalted, chivalrons, illuminated survival of old faiths, old sentiments, old devotions.

It was the day of his golden wedding on which this splendidly proud, pathetic speech was made, and as he finished the simple peroration about his more than fifty years of service to the Queen, unbroken in personal reverence, unmarred in loyal obedience, he painted a picture of himself as the greatest living Englishman which every eye took in and every heart thrilled at.

Bnt while he carried not a few English voters over to the Tory side, and bore with him as well all the Irish msmbers present, save T. P. O'Connor, English Radicalism has strengthened itself in every community throughout the three kingdoms. Even in the Commone Mr. Labonchère polled thirty votes more than any distinctively Radical motion has obtalped before since this house was elected. The debate last night evoked a very bright claptrappy speech from Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been originally expected to oppose the Ministry, bnt did not, and a remarkable declaration from Ainslie, the Tory of North Lancashire, that Americans really admired the British monarchy more than foolish English people did. Minister Lincoln and Chauncey M. Depew were among the auditors when this able idea was promulgated.

A most remarkable discovery has just come in my way, which cannot but seriously affect the relations between the Vatican and the Irish Chnrch. Some days ago I met in Paris an ecclesiastical friend, a cleric of considerable prominence, who had just returned from Rome. He had in his possession copies of a large number of papers, including one series which places bsyond the shadow of donbt the truth of what follows. He was disgusted with ths action of the managers of the Vatican upon a totally different matter, and it was only to illnstrate tbe spirit prompting this action that the revelation I speak of was made. I obtained permission to print the facts only upon the pledge that their source should be kept strictly secret. The facts themselvss cannot, howsvsr, be dsnisd, because absolute proof is forthcoming.

Mgr. Persico was seot to Ireland in 1887 to inquire into the state of the country and to advise the Vatican upon its conrse. He soon became convinced that home rule was a nscessity, and that ths Vatican should he guidsd sntirely by the recommendations of the Irish Bishops. These viswe he made known to Rome in plain langnage in frequent and long commnnications. He also proposed that the fonr Archbishops of Ireland and one Bishop from each province shonld be called to Rome, and there shonld explain the whole situation to the Vatican, which thns conld formulate a policy upon exact knowledge. Furthsrmore he nrged that such a gathering wonld form an admirable nucleus for a national synod of the Irish Church, which he felt to be mnch nseded.

Thsse recommendations having been mads, Mgr. Persico desired to be recalled to Rome, as the Winter climate in Ireland had seriously affected his health. He was curtly ordered by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, to remain where he was. Unable to understand this, Persico replied pleading that his mission was snded and his health was much impaired. Agaiu he was ordersd to remain in Irsland. In April, 1888, he was absolntely astonnded to receive a printed copy of the Papal rescript condemning the Irish agitation and roundly lecturing the Irish Bishops on their rebellious and impious behavior. It was in direct and flagrant opposition to all that hs had advised and pleadsd for.

To make it worse, the Irish immediately and natnrally ascribed this hostile report to him. The convent in which he was stopping was boycotted. He went to various rsligious houses in England, and hsre, too, he was made to fssl that he was unwelcome. The old prelats, thus hunted from place to place as an enemy of the conntry he had sincerely striven to serve, was too loyal to his superiors ever to give a hint of the rsal facts of the case, but silently accsptsd the discomfort and humiliation. Finally, broken in health and spirits, he was allowed to steal back to Rome. There he learned that his so-called mission had been a premeditated sham. No instructions had ever heen sent to him, and nohedy in Rome had cared a farthing ahout what he discovsred is or wrote from Irsland. His reports had all heen pigeonholed in Cardinal Rampolla's desk, and it is not to this day certain that they were ever even read.

While he was heing kept in Irsland as a bliud, Cardinals Rampolla and Simeoni wsre engaged in an intrigne with English Catholic nobles like tbs Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Denbigh, and even the late Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, who is a great figure at lay convocations of the Established Church of England and a prominsnt Liberal-Unionist, came to Rome during this period and had an hour's secret conference with the Pope. No hint of what Mgr. Persico recommended seems ever to have reached the Pone. That amiable and ambitions old gentleman was sedulonsly befooled by the official prelates about him, who dangled before him the vain glory of securing a diplomatic representative from England at his Court. To further this end and to gratify the anti-Irish feeling of the English Catholic peers and the Tory Government of Lord Salisbury, Cardinal Rampolla deliberately sent Mgr. Persico on a wild-goose chase, and then as deliherately allowsd him to be overwhelmed with odinm among Irishmen all over the world as the author of a policy he really deplored and protested against.

These are exact facts, which can be proved by documente down to the most minute details. I myself have gone over mbre than 5,000 words of docnmentary evidence, which establishes all that I have charged, and makes the perfidy of the Papal Secretary of State toward Ireland as clear as the noonday sun.

There is a story in Paris to-day that Gen. Boulanger is going to sail for America within the next fortnight, the idea apparently being that the High Court, which is to hegin sitting on the 8th, will have the indictment so framed that England will be unable to refuse his extradition when it is demanded. To-morrow's little dress rehearsal of the plebiscite of the Brav' Général will probably produce results favorahle to his plans. There are 1,429 cantons to vote, the ontgoing officials being 976 Republicans and 453 Reactionaries. Gen. Bonlanger is running definitely in eighty-eight cantons, eighty-five of which voted Repnblican last time, but he is also running In some forty arrondissements for other offices, and no donbt he will appear at the head of the poll in numerous reactionary localities where he is not formally a candidate. The plan is therefore so confused and inchoate that he will he able to claim a victory whatever happens. The most important and immediate consequence of his success to-morrow in a greater or less number of cantons will be that new elections will have to be ordered, as he is ineligible. Then, if the voters again elect him, a dangerous conflict of anthority hetween the repnblic and the electorate will arise at once in scattered communities all over the country. This, of course, is what Gen. Bonlanger wants, for his career hae shown an invariable profit out of disorder.

No decision will be taken by the French Ministry abont the date of the general elections until to-morrow's figures are all in. There is jnst now a grievous lack of agreement on the subject, M. Constans heing for an early date, not later than Sept. 10, and M. de Freycinet urging delay.

The European situation, which ie really waiting for some determining sign from France, has so quieted down jnst now that no threatening note comes from any quarter but Crete. It is believed in Athens that there will be fighting during the coming week, as more Turkish troops have been sent to the island, and on the strength of this a number of Cretan chiefs who were at Athens have also returned home breathing fire and slaughter. This difficnlty may at any time flame np into serious trouble for Enrope, but the general disposition is to ignore its possibilities for mischief.

Servia, which so recently was keeping everybody awake of nights, has lapsed into a somewhat comical calm, with all the charm of political opera bouffe. King Milan, who was so cordially groaned ont of the conntry a little while ago, has come back in a lawn-tennis suit and has made friends with everybody. All Belgrads, which could not stand him at all as a King, is now dslighted with his amiable qualities as a good fsllow. He has jokes for everybody, even for his old enemy, the metropolitan Michasl, and is in such high favor that his dsparture will be generally regretted. Michael has, in consequence, received a hitterly ironic telegram from Qneen Nathalis congratnlating him upon his new friend, couched in terms which show her fear that Milan really aspires to ent her out as ths head of the Russian party. This, too, will have its serious side later on, hut jnst now it is merely amusing.

As a resnlt of the imprisonment of Mr. Vizitelly for the pnblicatiou of Zola's translations, his firm has snppressed Henri Murger's "Vie de Boheme," and Chatto and Windns have burned all their remaining stock of Boccaccio, Rabelais, and other mediæval classics. The so-called Vigilance Sociсty, elated by this testimony to the scare thsy have created, are reported to be oonsidering a crusade against a well-known edition of the early English dramatists. Thus very soon there will be pantalsttes on all the piano legs through ths length and breadth of merry England.

One of the newspapers has discovered that Martin F. Tuppsr is still alive, and prints a long acconnt of a visit to his home out by the Crystal Palace, with a portrait which shows him to look strangely liks a latter-day portrait of Longfellow. The old gentloman had a stick to exhibit which his friends had sent him from Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks, hut nothing of much interest to say, save that he was against his old schoolfellow, Mr. Gladstone, on the homs-rnls qnestion.

Robert Browning has been very generally condsmnsd for his hasty attack on the memory of Fitzgerald. He is at work on a series of short poems on various subjects, written in the semi-humorous, philosophical vein of "Jocoseria."

Millais is to palnta portrait of Mrs. Chamberlain for her hnsband.

Dr. E. M. Hartwell of Johns Hopkins University, the anthor of several valnable Government reports on edncation, and who has just finished one for the Washington Bursan of Labor, was married on Thnrsday at St. Margaret's, Westminstsr, to Miss Mary Lastitia Brown, a danghter of Judge Gsorgs William Brown of Baltimore.

T. Wemyss Reid, who draughted the address to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone for their goldsn wedding celebration at the National Liberal Clnb last night, is to be the editor of a nsw orthodox Liberal wsskly run on ths linss which the *Speciator* occupied bsfore it rattled on the home-rule question and which will be started early in the new year with powerful monetary backing.

Ex-Ministsr Strans's book has been translated into French at the snggestion of Emile Laveleye, who had not known the author, but was impressed with the work, and a French edition is now in the Paris prsss.

Massenet's new opsra of "The Madge" is to be produced after the holidays at the Paris Grand Opéra. Reyer's "Salammbo," on the contrary, will be brought out first in Brussels, with Rose Caron in the title rôle.

H. F.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, July 27.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, was married at noon to-day to Alexander William George, Earl of Fife, Knight of the Thistle. The weather was nnpropitious, as rain was falling. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Bnckingham Palace. This was the first marriage that ever took place in the chapel, which is small, and the nnmber of gnests was therefore limited.

The bride and groom arrived privately. The Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the King of Greece, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales assembled in the Bow Library of Buckingham Palace at 11:45 o'clock, and there awaiten the arrival of the Qneen from her private apartments.

The bridal party, consisting of the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise, and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, at 11:40 o'clock for Buckingham Palace. Notwithstanding the rain the route to the palace was crowded with spectators. There was a vast concourse of people opposite the palace. The Prince of Wales was enthusiastically cheered.

On the arrival in the Bow Library of the Queeo, who was accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, the procession to the chapel was formed. It comprised the Queen, the members of the royal family, who had gathsred in the library; the king of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and other guests, and the officers of the royal honsehold. The procession, on its way to the chapel, passed through several royal apartments, in which the gnests who had fonnd it impossible to enter the chapel were seated. Upon reaching the chapel the Qneen was escorted to the seat prepared for her, while the other royal personages took seats on either side of the altar.

The Earl of Fife, who was attired in a Highland costume and wore the garter of the Duffs, accompanied by bis groomsman, Mr. Horace Farqohar, took his position at the altar rails and awaited the coming of his bride.

The Prince of Wales, with the bride and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales and members of the household, arrived at the palace just before noon. They were received by the Lord Steward and the Vice-Chamberlain and conducted to the Bow Library, where the bride was joined by the bridesmaids, who were Princesss Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Teck, Countess Feodore Gleichen, Countess Victoria Gleichen, and Countess Helena Gleichen. The bridal party then proceeded to the chapel.

The bride wore a Dnchesse dress of white satin, with a flowing train. It was trimmed with orange blossoms. She also wore a wreath of orange blossoms and a point de gaze veil. The bridesmaids were dresses of blush-pink faille and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The clergymen officiating were the Archbishop of Canterbory, the Bishop of London, the Dean of Windsor, Domestic Chaplain to the Queen; the Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.

The Prince of Wales gave away the bride.

A choral service was sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal St. James. A feature of the service was the singing of a special anthem entitled "Oh, Perfect Love," composed by Mr. Joseph Barnaby.

Many of the Ministers were present. Mr. Gladstone was also among the gnests.

The Qnsen wore a dress of black brocade. The Princess of Wales was attired in pearl gray satin brocaded with silver. Her Royal Highness also wore a tiara of diamonds. After the benediction had been pronnnced the Queen kissed the bride and cordially greeted the groom.

After the wedding there were two breakfast parties in separate chambers in Buckingham Palace. One party consisted of the bride and groom, the Queen, and other royal personages, and the other of gnests. Toasts were given to the Queen and to the bride and groom. After the breakfast the Earl and his bride, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the bridesmaids returned to Marlborough House, the bride and bridegroom occupying the first carriage. Later in the afternoon the newly-married couple departed for Sheen House, the suburban residence of the Earl of Fife, where a portion of the honeymoon is to be spent.

On arriving at Sheen House the newly-wedded pair were enthusiastically welcomed. They passed between files of Venetian masts, decorated with floral festoons. The path was covered with carpet, upon which wild flowers were strewn by girls dressed in white. To-night Mortlake and Richmond, in the vicinity of the Earl of Fife's house, were illnminated.

The Prince of Wales gave a reception at Marlborough House this evening, which was attended by 1,000 gnests.

POLICY HOLDERS WARNED.

SUPERINTENDENT MAXWELL DETERMINED TO PROTECT THEM.

ALBANY, July 27.—Sopsrintendsot of Insnrance Maxwell is bound that people who paid their money into insurance companies that have gone into liquidation shall not be gniled by sharps if he can prevent it. He says that one of the greatest difficolties experienced is by so-called co-operative companies, whose policies fail to contain any clause providing for the amonnt of the face of the policy to hs paid by them. Recently it came to his knowledge that through some means sharps had secnred a list of the policy holders of the Homeopathic Mntual Life Company and were sending a circular to snch offering to collect their claims for 25 per cent. This was after everything had been arranged to pay the policy holders from the balance in the Insurance Department. Mr. Maxwell became angry, and demanding a list of the names of the policy holders immediately upon the receipt thereof sent this circular to each:

"The Homeopathic Mntual Life Insurance Company of New-York has on deposit with this department the sum of $100,000, par value of securities, for the protection of its policy holders, which will be distributed to them by the court, through the receiver appointed thereby, as soon as their respective claims shall be ascertained. All claims should be presented hy policy holders to the receiver direct, in accordance with snch instructions as may be received from him.

"Policy holders are cautioned not to assign their claims or to execute powers of attorney to persons volonteering to act as their representatives for a consideration, as there is no occasion whatever for the employment of third parties to represent the interests of claimants under policies before the receiver. No difficulty need attend the receipt in due season by each policy holder of the entire amonnt of the dividend that may be due him, and the employment of an attorney to collect such dividend is totally unnecessary and would be an unwarranted expense to the policy holder under the circumstances."

AGAINST MORMONISM.

ACTION IN WILSON COUNTY, TENN., BY A BAPTIST CONGREGATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—Two hundred persone in the Twenty-third District of Wilson County have handed for the purpose of driving Mormon Elders and converts from that county. This action has hssn taken on acconnt of the conduct of ths Mormons on a recsnt occasion. While the Rev. John Barrett, a Baptist preschsr, was holding services in Wetmore's school house he was interrupted hy some of the Mormoo converts present, who asked him several questions and toen became insulting. Members of the congregation made a move to resent this interference, whereupon the Mormons jumped out of the window and dared them to coms ont and fight.

Two Justices of ths Peace snbsequsntly prepared a big dinner and invited the community at large to come and hear Mr. Barrett preach and to give him protection. Every one expected that a fight would take place, hnt the Mormons staid away. The preacher called on the congregation to know how many wonld help to drive ths Mormons oot of the county. In response to his invitation all the men in the congregation, about two hundred, gave him their hands, promising to drive the Mormons ont by whatever means wonld be necessary. The Mormons have been forbidden to travel on the roads and notified to leave the county or stop holding meetings.

DANGERS OF MINE CAVINGS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 27.—The residents of Swoyer's Hill, a few miles above this city, were greatly alarmed this morning by the settling of a large area over the workings of Enterprise Colliery. A large nnmber of dwellings are situated on the disturbed tract, hnt so far the only dwellings injured are those of George Eicke, Peter Newman, and Michael Welsh. The cense of the settling of the surface is supposed to be the removal of too large a proportion of coal.

These mine cavings frequently give rise to startling incidents. A few days ago, near Pine Ridge, a young woman was talking with her mother, who sat outdoors shelling peas. Continuing the conversation her remarks received no answer. Going to the door to ascertain the cause the daughter discovered a hole 25 feet deep, at the bottom of which lay her mother in a dead faint with the pan of peas in her lap.

The ground had settled noiselessly, carrying her down with it. Ropes and ladders were required to bring her to the surface.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CLOUDBURST.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 27.—Further details of the disastrous flood in Wirt County have been received. The brother of Thomas Hughes, whose wife and children were drowned Sunday, has arrived from Pittsburg to assist in the care of his brother, who is dying from injuries received.

A circus was showing on Tocker Creek when the cloudburst struck that section. The flood struck the show jnst after the performance began, and tore the canvas and paraphernalia to atoms, utterly wrecking and ruining the whole concern, carrying off horses, wagons, and tents. Mlle. d'Alma, who performed on the trapeze, was drowned.

It is reported that some employee also lost their livss, hut the whole section of conntry where the misfortune occnrred is still in snch a state of confusion that it is impossible to get full partionlars.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRIDEGROOM.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Frederick Breitewert, whose father for many years kept a coal yard in Morris-avenne, has disappeared, and his family fear he has put an end to his existence. He was married a few weeks ago to Miss Altman, whose parents reside in Spring-street, Elizabeth. For the last week he has acted strangely. This morning he showed his wife a pistol which he had honght, then kissed her, and said he was tired of life and intended to kill himself. He left the house, and was last seen heading for the meadows between Elizabeth and Newark.

Chief of Police Anstin was notified, and sent ont a general alarm to arrest the man, who is snppoced to be insane. Several officers were searching the meadows this evening for traces of him.

THE SEWER PIPE TRUST.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—It is given out here that the Sewer Pipe Trust is leaking badly. It has failed to make connection, and prices have been knocked down. Sewer pipe is now lower than ever before in the history of the trade. Last April the combination was formed in this city nnder the head of a stock company known as the Globe Sewer Pipe Company. The company was given absolnte control of the plants which went into the combine, and each factory was to be run in proportion to its capacity. The company has not been able to make any money, assessments are now in order, and everybody is trying to get ont as nearly whole as possible.

WHIPPED BY WHITE CAPS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Wednesday night a party of fifteen men visited the farm of Milt Barclay, sixteen miles east of Somerset, Ky., on the Mount Vernon road, and called ont a negro tenant who was accused of stealing from the surrounding neighborhood. Upon one occasion the negro took a horse, in order to transfer other things which he had stolen. The crowd gave the negro a sound whipping and ordered him to leave the State, which he did without further ceremony. They then called out Mr. Barclay and gave him a sound thrashing for keeping such tenants upon his farm.

COULD NOT AGREE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—The negotiations of the English syndicate for the Indianapolis breweries have terminated in a failure to agree on terms. The syndicate agents express a willingness to invest $5,000,000 in the Indianapolis breweries, but they must have all of them at that price. One of the firms peremptorily refused to sell, while the principal proprietor of another is now in Germany, and cannot be communicated with. The agents of the syndicate have abandoned efforts to purchase the property.

Cheap Rates to the West via the B. & O. R. R. Chicago, $17; Cincinnati, $15 50; St. Louis, $21 75. Lowest rates to all points West. See time tables. 4dc.

CONFIDENCE WAS LACKING

THE SALT TRUST BLOCKED AT THE START.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BE RETURNED—A BLACK EYE FOR "INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES."

With a blare of financial trumpets the North American Salt Company introduced itself to the public only ons week ago. Its prospectus was tinted with the rosiest of rosy hues. The salt interests of the country were to be nnified and systematized, said this cheery prospectns; English and American capitalists were to join hands and make fortunes by gently pnshing np the price of the modest commodity.

Wall-street likss to call things by short namss. The North American Salt Company is a dignified and ponderous titls, and so Wall-street simply condensed it to "Salt Trust," and that's what everybody—except its promoters—called it. They contended that it was not a trust, yet the unfeeling public insisted that it was. And so the Salt Trust for one short wsek had a big place in the talk of the Strest. It had a bigger place than ever yesterday, but this prominence was not just sxactly what was desired.

With nothing of ths trumpet tone at all the North American Salt Company's Directors authorized this doleful announcement yesterday:

"While the snbscriptions have hesn very numerous and—in ths aggregate large, the Trustees feel that they are not justified in proceeding to an allotment of shares on the present basis without further conference with snbscribers and vendors. This, on account of subscribers being on both sides of the Atlantic and the vendors widely separated, will take time, and it has been decided to return snbscriptions and postpone further action until these negotiations can be completed."

Wall-street read and pondered just an instant, and then chorused: "The Salt Trust has 'husted.'"

This was not elegant, but it was exprssssive. This cause of the suddsn drop was speculated npon with much interest. There was a wonderful nnanimity in the opinion that the public on this side of the water as well as on the other was not lured into coming in and subscribing for the honds and stock by the oheery and extended prospectus.

The articles of incorporation of the company were filed in Albany on July 19. Tbe incorporators were Franklin Woodruff, H. K. Thurber, W. A. Hazard, and Charles F. Burger. Ths capital was to be $11,000,000, in shares of $50, or £10, each, divided into 140,000 ordinary shares and 8,000 8 per cent. preference shares. The Central Trust Company of 54 Wall-street was the agent in this country, and in England ths trust was represented by Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London, the Union Bank of Manchester and its branches, and Parr's Banking Company of Liverpool and its branches. Agents were authorized to receive applications at par for debentnre bonds, preferred and common stock until July 25, when the books were to close. The subscriptions were payable 10 per cent. on application, 30 per cent. on allotmsnt, 30 per cent. on Aug. 10, and 30 per cent. on Sept. 1. Somehow or other the public did not make a mad rush for the stock. Only 25 came along, and there was dust all over the prospectus with the rosy hue. On Friday there came this cable, and the officers of the company here read it with more than ordinary interest:

LONDON, July 26.—Advisory Board concluded to return snbscriptions and there were large withdrawals on reports in papers that American public failed to respond. All agree tbst if vendors will accept fair proportion stock sufficient can be got here in October to make success and that debentnres can be placed. No advance criticism and plenty of money ready, if vendors show confidence.

Then those of the Board of Directors who were in the city held a meeting. The board is made up of Horace K. Thurber and Richard T. Wilson of New-York, John Canfield and William S. Cooklin of Michigan, William A. Hazard of New-York, Joy Morton of Chicago, Lord Thurlow of London, and Joseph Verdin of Cheshire, England. The President of the company is Wellington R. Burt of East Saginaw, Mich.; the Vice President is Franklin Woodruff of New-York, and the Treasnrer is Horace K. Thurber. The result of the meeting of the Directors was the aonouncement that was issned yesterday.

That the big scheme has resulted in this fiasco is a surprise in some quarters, and in others—more limited ones perhaps—it is not. There does not seem to be much stock taken in the intimation that the company has only suspended operations for the time, to resume in the Fall or some other time. When the negotiations are which are need to be completed before anything else is done is a mystery, and none of the projectors of the enterprise seem willing to solve it. In fact the Salt Trust seemed to be a sore topic npon which to touch yesterday when talking to any of those interested.

Franklin Woodruff, Vice President of the company, said that he had nothing to say about it. When asked what amount of money had been subscribed he again remarked that he had nothing to say. Just about as much as Mr. Woodruff revealed could he learned at the office of the Central Trust Company. There it was said that instructions had been left to say nothing about the matter, and questioners were referred to the officers of the company.

Treasnrer H. K. Thurber passed out the cable message from London when interrogated, and said that the announcement was made here after that had been received. He would not say how much money had been snbscribed. When asksd whether the reports in the papers that the American pnblic had failed to respond, mentioned in the cable, were true, he said: "I don't think that they are true," and when asked if the company would go on in the Fall he remarked: "That is hard to say."

Many things have operated to bring the Salt Trust into its present state. Its projectors got to work on the scheme when the so-called "industrial" stocks were booming in fine fashion on the Stock Exchange, cottonsed oil certificates were selling at 58 or 59, the Distillers' Trust was quoted at 48, Lead Trusts were at 35, and Sugar Trusts were up to 126. The votaries of these trusts were in high feather and the popularity of the certificates was at its height. Then the public learned something of the capitalization of these trusts, and the figures ran up so high that they were astonishing. Other things distnrbsd the feeling of confidence and the certificates began to start downward, with Sugar Trust leading in the decline. Cottonseed oil is now selling at ahont 33. Distillers' at 43, or thereabont; Lead Trust has been selling at 23, and Sugar Trust has been down aronnd par.

This sort of thing was not reassuring, and, in consequence, the Salt Trust did not come to life in a particularly good time. There is a surfeit of industrial securities. Investors who want to invest that way have a big enough list to pick from, and so the pnblic staid out when the North American Salt Company invited it in. Another thing that operated against the Salt Trust was the fact that the properties it proposed to control are situated in so many different States, and in some of these commonwealths legislation is likely to be inimical to trusts, no matter under what name they travel. Discoveries of salt mines made it a difficult matter to assure the pnblic that the product of this country could be controlled by the trust.

The outcome of the scheme makes some of the lines in the advertisements of the company rather interesting reading—for instance, this one:

"If a larger amount is snbscribed than asked for, as now seems probable, the company reserves the right to reject any excess of subscription and to close the share list at any time."

It would be interesting, too, to know how much money, if any, was subscribed in this country, but none of those interested seems to be anxious to reveal information on this point. It has cost the company something to get along as far as it has gone. Besides the expense of placing the schsme before the public, paying attorneys, &c., the incorporators had to pay a State tax of $13,750, one of the largest incorporation taxes ever paid.

ELOPERS ARRESTED.

THEIR FLIGHT WAS ROMANTIC, BUT NOW THEY ARE IN JAIL.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 27.—Elijah Parcells of Binghamton, N. Y., and Maggie Demond of Strondsbury, Penn., were arrested here last night and locked up in the county jail on a charge of bigamy. As they are well known here, the affair has created nnusual excitement.

Parcells is the son of Lewie Parcells of Townshnrg, near here, and is about thirty years old. Some years ago he married in Stroudsburg, and at once moved to Binghamton, sngaging in business, in which he was very snccessful. His wife and child went to Strondsbury some time ago to spend the Summer with relatives, while he divided his time between that place and Binghamton.

Among the acquaintance of Parcells in Strondsburg was Miss Maggie Demond, the only daughter of a widow. Miss Demond was known as the belle of the town. Last Wednesday Mrs. Demond intercepted a letter, in which a plot for an elopement was disclosed. She at once reported the case to Policeman Welter, who took Maggie in charge just as she was entering a train for Binghamton. She tearfully protested her innocence, and said she intended visiting friends at Scranton. The next night she stole out of the house, walked to the station at the Delaware Water Gap, three miles away, and took the midnight train for Binghamton. In the meantime Parcells had sold his establishment. He met the girl at the station, and they at once went to New-York. On Friday they came here.

Mrs. Parcell and her friends at Strondsburg learned of the elopment and engaged detectives. They soon located the couple at Entizville, where they were stopping with a brother of Parcells. They were arrested last night and brought hefors a Justice, where they were confronted with the wronged wife. The meeting was extremely stormy. Parcells said that he had a bill of separation from his first wife, which allowed him to marry again. This his wife denied. Maggie Demond said that she and Parcelle were married at Binghamton, hut that she had lost the certificate. The hearing lasted late into the night, when the Justice held them in $300 bail.

Parcells telegraphed to his friends to come to his assistance, hnt failing to secnre hondsmen, the two were locked np in the county jail. Mrs. Parcells has employed counsel, and will push the case against her husband.

DEATH IN THE WELL.

GAS KILLS TWO PERSONS AND MAY CAUSE ANOTHER'S DEATH.

Little James Sullivan was playing about the top of bis father's new well at tbsir boms in Webster-avenns, Tremont, early yestsrday afternoon, when his foot slipped and, with a piercing cry, he fell headlong into the deep hole. There was very little water in the well, and that was not fit to nse owing to the foul gas which had hsen gsnsrated in the bottom. The boy's mother heard her son's cry and shrieked frantically for help. Patrick Doyle, a neighbor, was attracted hy the noise, and, upon learning of the accident, jumped into the well, which was 14 feet deep, to rescue the lad. Neither he nor little James ever came to the surface alive. The gas snffocated them.

John Sullivan, the boy's aged father, came home just after Doyle's descent, and with a desire to rescue both him and the boy hs, too, jumped down into the well. The gas overcame him almost instantly, hut Policeman John Hanna of the Thirty-fourth Precinct came along just at this time and, seonring a large iron hook, he tied it on to the end of a rope and succeeded in getting it fastened to the elder Sullivan's clothes. The man was hauled np to the fresh air, hnt he was unconscious, and vigorous measures adopted by a physician, hastily called in, failed to revive him. Late last night he was still unconscious, and but small hope was entertained of his recovery.

The other two were hanled up immediately after Sullivan had been deposited on the ground, but they were dead. Little James was fonrteen years old, and the man who gave his life in an attempt to rescne him was twenty-eight years old, married, and lived at Webster-avenns and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-strsst. He was a fireman.

ENFORCING THE BANKING LAWS.

ALBANY, July 27.—The Superintendent of the Banking Department is determined that the act of 1885 which prohibits a person or persons not subject to the supervision of the Banking Department from using a business sign or letter heading that indicates that his or their place of business is the place of business of a bank shall be observed, and is in communication with several District Attorneys seeking the prosecution for the one-thousand-dollar penalty for its violation. It is also being urged that the latter part of the law of 1885, which exempts persons doing a banking business at the time of its passage from the above penalty is unconstitutional, and that it affects private bankers. This question is now under consideration.

GEN. DRAKE'S NEW PAPER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 27.—Gen. J. Madison Drake, commander of the Veteran Zonaves, is about to make a new departure in journalism in this city by starting a penny paper. The first issne of the paper will appear on Monday. It will be conservative Democratic as to politics. While Gen. Drake will personally supervise the paper, the editor, it is said, will be Robert Bruce of Harrison, N. J., one of the best known newspaper men of the State. For several years he was editor of the *Central New-Jersey Herald*. The new publication will be known as the Elizabeth *Daily Leader*.

BEES IN A CHURCH BELL.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., July 27.—Arthur Elwood, the sexton of the Presbyterian Church at Budd's Lake, was severely stung by bees yesterday. He was fixing the bell rope in the belfrey of the church when a swarm of honey bees rushed from the bell, stinging him about the face. He clambered down and ran into the lake for relief, and being exhausted, almost drowned before help came. He is severely injured and will be laid up for some weeks. The bees had evidently made their home in the bell for some time, as a large quantity of honey was found in it.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

CARLYLE, Ill., July 27.—Barnard Winklejohn and his two sons, Barnard and Joseph, were arrested and brought here yesterday charged with murdering Frank Winklejohn about six weeks ago. The murdered man was a well-known young farmer and son and brother of the men who are suspected. The body was found lying about a mile east of Carlyle, along the Centralia road. Near by, in a corn field, were many footprints indicating that a scuffle had taken place. The evidence against the men arrested is purely circumstantial.

HUDSON RIVER ICE SUPPLY.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 27.—Officials of the large ice companies have been making a tour along the Hudson River inspecting the ice houses. They say that the cool weather has largely decreased the demand for ice in New-York City and elsewhere. From present indications there is ice enough in the houses to supply the prospective demand of this season. Very little ice, however, will have been kept in the Hudson River houses by Nov. 1.

MAYOR GRANT ON HIS TRAVELS.

SARANAC LAKE, July 27.—Mayor Grant arrived here to-day. He is the gnest of Nathan Stranss, a member of Tammany, who has a beautiful cottage on the lake. He will return to New-York on Monday afternoon.

WHISKY AS AN ANTIDOTE.

DELHI, N. Y., July 27.—D. H. Coulter of this village felt a worm crawling on his neck a day or two ago, and in his efforts to rid himself of it the worm was crushed. Soon after all his skin touched by the worm became so sore and inflamed that it was found necessary to call in a physician. Simple remedies were given, but no permanent relief was obtained until the rattlesnake remedy, whisky, was resorted to.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.

DANVILLE, Va., July 27.—Reports from the growing crop of tobacco in the Bright tobacco region indicate that the crop has been injured by excessive wet weather, but with a favorable season it is believed a good crop of Bright tobacco will be raised. The crops in this section have been failures for two or three years past.

"Pride of the Kitchen" is the name of the best scouring and cleaning soap. 5 cents.—4dc.

THE BOYS MUST BE LET IN

SWEEPING CHANGES ORDERED IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

OVER THREE HUNDRED EMPLOYES OF THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT TO BE DROPPED AF

DR. A. E. JONES MURDERED

THE BODY FOUND IN THE MANHOLE OF A SEWER.

ONE OF CINCINNATI'S MOST PROMINENT CITIZENS BUTCHERED BY HIS COLORED SERVANT, WHO CONFESSES.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The murder of Dr. A. E. Jones, familiarly known as Col. Jones, is one of the most shocking occurrences that could have occurred in Cincinnati. The Colonel was in his seventy-seventh year, but was active as a man of fifty. He had always had an inclination to military life and kept it up by holding a connection with the Ohio National Guard, serving for a long time as Surgeon of the First Regiment. Gov. Foraker, who was his neighbor, appointed him a member of his staff as Surgeon General. He had been active in public affairs, serving often in the Municipal Council, and had besides held several offices under appointment from the General Government. He was perhaps more widely known in Cincinnati than any other citizen.

Dr. Jones left his house about 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, wearing no coat, his feet in slippers, and went in the direction of his stable. He asked what time it was, though wearing his watch. That was the last seen of him alive. The family did not become alarmed until after night, and then proceeded their search quietly until yesterday, when notice was given to the police.

During the day yesterday a trail of blood was discovered opposite the doctor's stable, on Cemetery-street, and being followed was traced to Park-avenue, thence south two or three squares to the junction of Cypress-street and Francis Lane, where, on the grass, was quite a pool of blood. It was here, in a manhole of the sewar, that the body was found this morning. It was wrapped in a grain sack, or rather sewed up, so that it was drawn out by means of a rope fastened around it by a man who had been lowered into that purpose.

The body had been doubled up compactly as if for convenience in carrying, and it is apparent that the trail of blood was that which trickled from the wounds as his murderer carried him to the place where he thought to conceal forever the trace of his crime, for he hoped the water would carry the body into the river.

The doctor's gold watch and his money were gone. This must have been the motive for the murder, as the doctor had not an enemy in the world.

There was but a single wound. It was upon the back part of the head and slightly on the right side, as if the blow had been given from behind. The theory now prevalent is that the murderer was Charles Bligh, the doctor's colored servant, and that after committing the crime he hid the body until night and then, putting it into a grain sack, he carried it to its place of concealment.

Bligh was at the house all day yesterday and told of his last interview with the Colonel. Then he left that night, he said, and could not at 5:30 this morning, but instead of doing so made his way to Madisonville, Ohio, where he was captured this evening and brought to the police station here, where he made a full confession. It was here, where he made a full confession of the murder. His story was as follows: "My name is Charles A. Bligh. I was born at Richmond, Ky. Am twenty-nine years old. I am married. In March last I came to this city, and on the third Wednesday in March engaged to work for Dr. A. E. Jones as hostler and for other work at $5 a week. On the afternoon of Thursday last I was working in the garden pulling weeds when the doctor came out in his shirt-sleeves, wearing slippers and a stonch hat, and told me he would go in and just come out of the barn, where I had gone for a necessary purpose.

"The doctor told me he wanted the weeds pulled out of that celery and he did not want any more excuses about it. The doctor was cross and took a little stick and struck me, but it did not hurt. It was just a little stroke. This was near the stable door. He talked pretty fierce and cursed me and said again he did not want any more excuses. I became angry, and as the doctor passed by me I picked up a piece of oak stick used in baling hay, and, using both hands, I struck him a blow from behind on the back of the head. He fell and was speechless, but not dead. He was not able to move; he only breathed.

"I went on with my work in the garden until about 6:30 o'clock, when I got a sack in the barn that had been used for oats and put his body in it. He was breathing yet and drew up his legs so that I could easily push his body into the sack. I then tied it up with a hitching strap and went into the house and got my supper as usual. The folks asked me if I had seen the doctor and I told them I had not. After supper they sent me to Mr. Thornton's, the doctor's son-in-law, to see if he was there. I came back and told them that the doctor had not been there. Then I went to the power house of the cable road and talked a while with a colored man and came back.

About 10 o'clock I took the sack on my shoulders and carried it down Park-avenue to the manhole. Two persons were ahead of me as I went, but I kept out of their way. I laid the sack down on the grass while I took off the iron covering on the manhole and then threw the body in, covered up the manhole, and went back to Col. Jones's house, and soon after went to my own house on Washington-avenue."

Bligh has been employed about six weeks by Col. Jones. He came from Madison County, Ky. He bears a mullet in his left arm as the result of some trouble there. He is a mulatto, thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighs 130 pounds, and wears a mustache and short side whiskers.

W. J. EHRICH DEAD.

STRICKEN WITH HEART DISEASE AT HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 27.—W. J. Ehrich, late of the well-known firm of Ehrich Brothers of New-York, died suddenly this evening at his Summer residence on Saranac Lake of heart failure. Mr. Ehrich had been in good health. At the time of his death he was in his stable, where he sank on the floor dead. He was forty-five years of age.

Mr. Ehrich retired from the firm of Ehrich Brothers a few years ago and subsequently engaged quite largely in real estate transactions. He was married and had two or three children.

BOTTLER HARRINGTON RAIDED.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Ex-Assemblyman and Alderman Harrington is in the bottling business in Newark. He was once President of the Bottlers' Association, but has fallen into disfavor. Yesterday, on complaint of some members of the association, Justice Sommers sent three constables to Harrington's place to search it for the bottles of other bottlers, which, it was claimed, Harrington was using in violation of a State law. When the men reached the establishment they were met by a stalwart gang of Harrington's friends.

"What do you want!" they asked.

"To search for bottles," replied the constables.

"You do, eh!" the other crowd said menacingly. "Come on and let's see you try it."

The three did not care to grapple with the twenty, and retired to ask for police aid. This being given, the search was made, and four cases of bottles belonging to other dealers were found. Eight suits have been instituted against Harrington to recover under the law.

Harrington has fallen behind in his dues to the association, it is said, and the association refused to deliver his bottles to him. A second charge of hawking was taken into the police court on Elm-street on Thursday night to secure possession of his bottles was made against him late this afternoon, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

PRIZES FOR CHESS PLAYERS.

The second annual meeting and tournament of the United States Chess Association will be held at the Hotel English, in Indianapolis, Ind., beginning on Tuesday, Aug. 6. J. W. Showalter, champion of Kentucky; S. Enpbrat of Ohio, Charles Miller of Ohio, Warwick H. Ripley of Indiana, and William Haller of Missouri, will, among others, play in the championship tourney.

Charles A. Gilberg of New-York, the President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, offers a group of Rogers statuery, representing "Chess," which will be awarded to the winner of the championship. Max Judd of St. Louis, Mo., offers two gold cups, one to the winner and one to the second, in the championship tourney. W. H. Lyons of Kentucky offers a standard combination chess, checkers, and backgammon board to the player making the finest winning combination in the tournament. S. Cochran of Ohio offers a prize of $25 to the winner of the "free for all." Other prizes are confidently expected.

In the United States and Canada correspondence team match of sixty players on a side the score now stands: United States won 143½, lost 122½; Canada won 122½, lost 143½.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Daniel Wauser, the janitor of the Arion Rod and Gun Club, is in the custody of the Rockaway police on suspicion of being the man who stole $1,500 worth of diamonds from the residence of A. H. King, at Arverne-by-the-Sea, on Tuesday. Wauser was seen by officers near the King residence on Thursday acting in a suspicious manner. He tried to elude them, but was caught after a chase. Capt. Kayanagh says he answers the description of the burglar given by Mrs. King, who was alone in the house at the time of the burglary, but Mrs. King is still too ill to have him brought before her for identification.

LOST IN THE STORM.

A YACHT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND BURNED—A TOWN DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Probably the heaviest rainstorm ever known in Chicago descended upon the city to-night, accompanied by a high wind and lightning. Rain began to fall at 6 o'clock, and continued until 8:15. In that time, according to the Signal Service Office, 4.12 inches of rain fell. In the aggregate a great deal of damage was done, though at no one point did it amount to much.

The theatres, basement restaurants, and newspapers offices suffered the greatest inconvenience. At McVickers Theatre the fires under the boilers were out out, rendering the electric light service useless, and as the gaslights would not work the calciums were called into requisition to illuminate the house. Similar disaster overtook the Chicago Opera House, but there gas could be used, and there was no interference with the performance.

The basement of the Chicago *Tribune* was flooded and the water even reached some of the presses. A call was made on the Fire Department for engines to pump the water out, but as there were at that time seven alarms in, an engine could not be furnished.

The Boston Oyster House, at Madison and Clark streets, and the restaurant in the basement of the new Tacoma Building, at Madison and La Salle streets, had two feet of water.

Meagre details have been received of a frightful accident in the southwestern part of the city during the terrible storm. A three-story building in process of construction was blown down and upon a cottage standing next to it. In the cottage were two families, one of which bore the name of Fox. Nearly every member of the two families was killed. A telephone message from the County Hospital at 12:30 o'clock said that seven dead bodies had been received at the Morgue there, and that three persons, two of whom were seriously injured, were in the hospital.

During the storm a small yacht was observed off the lake front opposite a point a few hundred feet below the Auditorium Building with its sails blazing. In the darkness it was impossible to discover how many persons were on board. In a few minutes the yacht anddenly disappeared, and it is conjectured that it was struck by lightning and went down. Up to a late hour no bodies had washed ashore.

It is reported here that Hammond, Ind., forty miles from Chicago, has been destroyed by the storm. A special train has just started for the town.

TWO AGED WOMEN POISONED.

ONE OF THEM IS THE RICHEST COLORED WOMAN IN THE SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27.—Lucy Bedford, probably the richest colored woman in the South, is lying at the point of death to-night, having taken a large quantity of arsenic, which was placed in her coffee by some unknown person. Her niece, Emily Parsons, who was poisoned at the same time, died this evening, and four negroes are now under arrest on suspicion of complicity in the crime.

Lucy Bedford, whose estate is valued at nearly $100,000, came into possession of her property through the will of her master, who, at the time of his death, was one of the wealthiest men in the State. She is eighty-five years old and for many years has resided in this city with the niece who died to-day.

One year ago Lucy was bound and gagged by some person who robbed her of $2,000, which she had concealed in her room.

At breakfast this morning the two women drank some coffee, and soon afterward became very sick. A physician was called, and an examination showed that a great quantity of arsenic had been placed in the coffee.

An inquest was held, and after the examination of a number of witnesses the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Emily Parsons came to her death at the hands of some persons unknown. Two people subsequently arrested, Gracie Hunter, Catherine Small, Johnson Small, and Eddie Carneal on suspicion and committed them to prison to await a preliminary examination.

Catherine Small, who had been employed by Lucy Bedford as cook, was discharged three weeks ago, and Gracie Hunter, who was formerly a slave of Lucy Bedford, succeeded her. Johnson Small was also employed on the place.

The motive for the poisoning is not known, but it is thought the design was first to kill and then rob the aged colored. Lucy Bedford's will, it is reported, bequeaths half her estate to the Roman Catholic Church, and the other half to be private.

Another report is that the entire property will go to relatives of her master at her death. The estate consists of stocks, bonds, and real estate, the latter being in the central portion of the city.

TOO MUCH STILETTO.

AN IRISH SOCIETY DENOUNCES "LOW-CLASS ITALIANS" IN THIS CITY.

Division No. 3 of the Laborers' Protective Society, of which Thomas Barrett, the young Irish laborer who was stabbed and killed on June 30 in a row with two Italian fruit vendors, was a member, held a well-attended meeting last night in Carry's Central Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh-street, and, after much excited discussion, passed a series of resolutions that may materially affect the business prospects of the Italian fruit stand keepers of this city. The President of the division, Thomas Lyons, first made a speech, going over the whole story of the fatal affray, and making the point that, though Barrett was certainly wrong in taking away the oranges from the stand, its owners had no right to kill him for so doing. People of almost any other nationality would have had the man arrested, or perhaps have hit him with fist or foot, but these Italians, with their brutal and murderous instincts that characterize the lower classes of their race, could be satisfied with nothing less than a linge with a stiletto.

"These instincts of theirs," went on Mr. Lyons, "are continually causing trouble and bloodshed in this city, and any one of you has heard of a dozen murders by Italians so far this year, but how many of you have heard in the last two years of either hanging or life imprisonment meted out to one of the scoundrels?" The meeting unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That a chain of murders by low-class Italians, more especially fruit vendors, have been committed in this city of late, to which Barrett's assassination adds another link. That the perpetrators of the crimes appear to set off with very light punishments in contrast to those meted out to murderers of other nationalities, and that this immunity lessens the respect of their people for the law. That the District Attorney be asked to and urged to prosecute the case with more than usual vigor, and that (most important of all) members of the society refuse to patronize saloons or other places in front of which Italians are permitted to maintain fruit stands. That copies of the resolutions be sent to the District Attorney, to the Central Labor Union, and to all the labor organizations of the city.

MONTANA'S CAPITAL SEAT.

HELENA, Montana, July 27.—The convention went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of State institutions and public buildings. Section 2, relating to the seat of capital, was taken up. Every town in Montana was named for this honor. A vote was called for under confusion. Anaconda received a plurality, which caused consternation and excitement throughout this city. It is considered a bluff, but the Helena intellectual and political lights are agitated. The vote stood 32 to 24. A call to adjourn was heard frequently. The convention finally adjourned until Monday at 4 P. M.

ARREST OF AN OLD BRUTE.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—John Stricker, aged seventy-five years, has been arrested near Steubenville for brutally abusing his children. It is alleged that he has been in the habit of hanging his sons and daughters up by the thumbs and whipping them with a heavy rawhide until their flesh was reduced to a jelly. There is great indignation against the old man among his neighbors, to whom he has been a terror for years.

LOSS OF THE F. H. FURBER.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., July 27.—The schooner E. H. Furber, from Providence, R. I., for Philadelphia, is ashore at Corson's Inlet. The crew were saved. The vessel was loaded with fish scrap, used for fertilizing purposes. She went to pieces soon after striking. The Furber was owned by B. O'Neil of New-York. The value of the vessel and cargo combined did not exceed $6,000.

TO COME TO NEW-YORK.

The Rev. Charles Martin Niles, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Rockville Centre, L. I., has resigned his charge, much to the sorrow and regret of his people, to become the assistant minister in St. Andrew's Parish, New-York City. Mr. Niles has during the last year built a new church and added large numbers to the congregation.

FOX KEENE'S DAY.

HE HAS A PICNIC IN THE RACING AT HUNTINGTON.

It was a case of "might have been" with the Queens and Suffolk County Club running races yesterday at Huntington, L. I. It might have been a successful, enjoyable, and fashionable event but for the heavy rain that preceded the running, and not only made a heavy track and kept people at home, but also let down the bars of convivial restraint to the general demoralization of the company. Mr. Foxhall Keene's superb riding was the redeeming feature of a bad day, for which the weather seems to have been almost entirely responsible.

A large and fashionable attendance was expected, and with reason, for a good programme had been arranged, including six races, with altogether nearly sixty entries. But few could go out in such weather as prevailed during the hours immediately preceding the race, and although a few ladies from the Meadowbrook Hunt boarded the nearly vacant special train that left Long Island City at 1 o'clock, they were the only ones in attendance, and their presence in the grand stand only made the vacant seats more conspicuous. Under such circumstances it is hardly surprising that the usually well-maintained discipline at the club races was somewhat relaxed, and the racing, which was not begun until 3:20 o'clock, did not result a conclusion until nightfall. E. C. La Montagne, Elliott Roosevelt, and Reul La Montagne were the judges, G. Beresford and G. C. Wood the starters, and H. L. Herbert the weigher and measurer.

The first race was for maiden ponies of 14.1 hands and under, gentlemen riders, one-half mile, for a purse of $75, of which $15 to the second horse. Eight entries. Mr. Charles Carroll's The Egg, ridden by Mr. Foxhall Keene, came in first in 0:59, an easy winner from F. T. Underhill's Cheyenne, second, ridden by the owner, and the Smithtown Stables' Florida, third, ridden by James C. Smith.

The second race was a handicap at a mile for a purse of $250, of which $50 to the second horse. Four horses started. McLoughlin, owner by the Jersey Heights Stables, with Little np, won by a length in 1:56; from W. L. Scott's Mollie Thomas, ridden by Farren, and the Smithtown Stables' Melody, ridden by Mackey, third. For the third race there were seven entries, with the Smithtown Stables' Wild Cat looked upon as a sure winner. But Wild Cat and three other horses got starts at all. The race was for ponies of 14.1 hands and under. Just before the race the measurements were challenged, and all of the entries but two were found to stand above the limit, and were therefore ruled out. Foxhall Keene rode his gelding Buckshot in at the head of the short procession, Hollis Maid bringing up the rear.

In the next race Mr. Keene again rode Buckshot to the front in a field of eight ponies of the same measurement for a purse of $100, $25 to second. R. D. Winthrop's Thal, ridden by Mr. Barnard, got the place after a sharp struggle with Elliott Roosevelt's Smoky, ridden by Mr. Purdy. After the race Mr. Barnard was fined $10 for interfering with both Buckshot and Smoky.

In the fifth race, for gentlemen's hacks and half-bred hunters, one-half mile, for a purse of $75, Wildcat, ridden by Mr. K. Magoun, won easily in 0:54. Melody, ridden by Mr. Barnard, was second. The Smithtown Stable owned both horses. Van Schaick brothers' Luddington, ridden by Mr. J. B. Van Schaick, was a close third.

The last race was for ponies of 14 hands, at one-half mile. There were nine starters for the purse of $100, of which $25 went to second horse, and Foxhall Keene rode his fourth winning race for the day on The Egg in 0:54, the horse with which he had won the first race of the day. Mr. L. Haight came in a good second on L. J. Franoke's Climer, a length and a half in front of Mr. F. T. Underhill, who rode his own horse Cheyenne.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A safe burglar named Charles Paul, serving an eight-year sentence, escaped from the Queen Anne Street jail while the electric lights were shut off by a confederate. Paul had charge of the electric lights, and while fixing a burner he hit the guard in the prison yard on the head. At the same time all the electric lights in the yard went out. The guard was only stunned and fired a pistol at Paul, who managed to scale the wall and escape.

William M. Morris, formerly a car driver, shot his wife last night at her mother's home, in Baltimore, Md. He probably attached to the coffee of his wife's mother, W. J. B. Shanks, took the pistol away from him and shot Morris twice with his own pistol. Morris had been drinking, and his wife was forced to go to her mother's with her three children. Refusing to return caused the shooting.

Christ Weinman of Columbus, Ohio, murdered his wife yesterday morning and then shot himself in the head. He remains in a comatose condition, and the physicians say he cannot recover. He blew the front portion of his wife's head off with a shotgun, then fired a shot into his own head with a revolver. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

The case of Letter Carrier Henry W. Cummins, charged with violating the Civil Service act by collecting money from Post Office employes for political purposes, was concluded at New-Haven, Conn., before the United States Commissioner yesterday. Cummins was discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient to warrant his conviction.

Mrs. William H. Schlayer, wife of a molder on Penn-street, Harrisburg, Penn., gave her four-months-old babe a dose of morphia and laudanum Friday night and took a dose herself. The baby died, but the mother will recover. She was temporarily insane from illness.

The schooner Howard Smith from Booth Bay, while being towed up the river at Philadelphia yesterday, came in collision with a tow of barges off Gloucester, and one of the barges was sunk. The schooner received slight damages.

Isaac G. Jenkins, an extensive dealer in lumber and shingles, doing business in Oswego and Olean, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday. The amount of his liabilities and assets is not stated. The preferences are about $20,000.

Señor Lorenzo Castellinos, the new Spanish Minister, arrived at the City of Mexico yesterday. He will be presented to President Diaz this week. It is rumored that the Mexican Minister to Madrid will be recalled.

There was received at the State Banking Department in Albany yesterday a request for a copy of the New-York State banking laws from the McNeill-Little Banking Company of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

A United States Marshal arrived at Sullivan, Ill., yesterday and arrested Joe ann Lewis Freeman for making and passing counterfeit silver coin.

The effort of the leading manufacturers of Amsterdam, Lockport, and Buffalo to form a trust has failed.

Gov. Hill has been "engaged" for the Delaware County Fair.

AFTER PATENT LEATHER FACTORIES.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—Fourteen out of the twenty-two patent leather manufacturers of this city have signed options to sell to English syndicates on cash terms, but an option to take one-third in stock is given. There is a stipulation that no manufacturer who sells shall engage in the business within five years. The combination is formed to maintain prices, as margin of profit is now small.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Diseases by the Cuticura Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one-half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case where I have advised the use of them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment. I recommend them for any disease of the skin as being the best in the world. This is my experience, and I am ready to stand by my statement.

JOHN R. BERO,
American House, Hogensburg, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and hurting were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally and RESOLVENT internally for four months, and call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

Mrs. CLARA A. FREDERICK,
Broad Brook, Conn.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and crumply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS



Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

A WET DAY AT PEEKSKILL

RAIN PREVENTS THE USUAL DAILY DRILL IN CAMP.

THE TWENTY-SECOND GIVES WAY TO THE SEVENTY-FIRST AND THE SECOND PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

PEEKSKILL, July 27.—True to its traditions, the Twenty-second Regiment passed its last night in camp in true soldierly fashion. Regulations were observed with precision, and the "good-night" call at taps witnessed the simultaneous extinguishment of lights in the company streets, and from thence on until reveille silence brooded over the encampment. Shortly after midnight the patter of raindrops on the canvas shelters aroused the sleepers to a realization that a "spell of weather" was before them. As the night advanced the downpour increased, and the final day of the regiment's tour of field service was ushered in in the midst of one of the severest rainstorms of the season.

The morning gun echoed dismally, so dense were the sheets of descending water. The performances of military duty was out of the question, and company drills were accordingly dispensed with. It was hoped by Col. Camp that the elements would let up sufficiently to enable the regiment to engage in a closing battalion drill, of which skirmishing and field movements in loose or open-order formation were to have been the chief features. But there was no break in the surcharged clouds; the leaden-hued pall of mist hung over the camp tenaciously, and the sounding of the assembly for the contemplated exercises was reluctantly countermanded.

The stress of circumstances likewise compelled the abandonment of that prettiest of all military ceremonies, the morning guard mount, for which an undress ceremony, always a dismal and depressing affair, was substituted. The regimental trumpeters did their utmost to compensate for the absence of Gilmore and his great band. There was no demonstration accompanying the going of Gilmore, but the men of the Twenty-second witnessed the departure of the pride of the regiment with genuine and heartfelt regret.

There was nothing left to be done but to undertake the task of packing up preparatory to the regiment's being relieved by the Forty-seventh Regiment and the Second Provisional Battalion in the early afternoon, and table duty was entered upon with an alacrity and willingness which made light work of its unmerous and perplexing details. As in everything else which it has essayed during the present tour of service, this duty was accomplished by the Twenty-second in admirable shape. A perfectly clear property return went to the adjutant of the regiment on the records of Col. Joseph G. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance and Acting Post Quartermaster, every article of State property, down to the last candlestick, being accurately accounted for.

The solemn ceremony of paying off the troops was gone through with, despite the rain, with the customary formalities established by Col. Pilsterer as Acting Paymaster General, that officer disbursing in checks the sum of $6,096 25, in payment of the services of officers and men, including a full allowance for the band. It is understood that in a majority of the companies the bulk of the money earned by the men in camp this week will be pooled in a common fund to be applied to embellishing their respective company quarters in the new armory of the Twenty-second, now in course of erection.

Apart from the admirable reputation for military efficiency which Col. Camp's command has established during the eight days just closed—maintained would be a more correct statement—the Twenty-second is clearly entitled to take just pride in its record of attendance. The Twenty-second has shown a clean nair of heels to the famous Seventh in this respect, the average percentage for the former being within a fraction of 80, the Seventh's 79.7 actually—as against 67.50 on the part of the latter. On two days the duty-doing strength of the Twenty-second average over 82 per cent. of the regimental enrollment. Col. Camp has the further satisfaction of knowing that this high percentage was recorded by only one other regiment during the current season, and that the rating of the Twenty-second in every other essential is of the highest and not likely to be surpassed.

The vanguard of the relieving forces reached the camp at 3 o'clock. These comprised the four separate companies of infantry, composing the Second Provisional Battalion, to the command of which Major Wallace A. Downe, Seventy-first Regiment, has been assigned. The right-hand man of Major Downs is Adj. Philip Tilden, of the Seventy-first, and likewise one of the battalion. The separate companies came from Albany by train. They were ushered into camp by the band of the Tenth Battalion of that city, the bandmaster being Bandmaster Garland, who established a glowing reputation here for excellent music several years ago, which fact led to his organization being engaged as the post band for the three closing weeks of the current season. Counting officers and soldiers, the provisional battalion numbers 200 men, upon three hundred men. The companies are respectively the Ninth of Whitehall, Capt. Thomas A. Patterson, First Lieut. E. A. Greener; the Thirty-sixth of Schenectady, Capt. Austin A. Yates, First Lieut. James F. Wemple; the Forty-fourth of Utica, Capt. L. E. Goodyear, First Lieut. John Cummings, Jr., Second Lieut. E. A. O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon J. G. Hunt, and the Forty-sixth of Amsterdam, Capt. D. Vunk, First Lieut. E. P. White, Second Lieut. Samuel Wasserman. No ceremony was attended the reception of the battalion, but the fine stalwart appearance of the men of the several companies created an excellent impression. Judge Yates, the commandant of the Schenectady company, is a conspicuous figure in the State Legislature, and beside being an enthusiastic National Guardsman, enjoys the distinction of being Chairman of the Military Committee of the Assembly and President of the National Guard Association of the State of New-York.

Simultaneously with the incoming of the separate companies the rain broke forth from behind a bank of clouds, the rain ceased, and the camp assumed a more cheerful appearance. An hour later, when the Long Branch tied up at the Roa Hook dock and the Forty-seventh Regiment disembarked, affairs had taken on a normal hue. The Forty-seventh regiment came up the hill headed by Col. Edward F. Gaylor. There were in the ranks close upon 400 men. The drenching to which the command had been subjected in marching from the armory to the boat at the foot of South Fifth-street during the tremendous rainfall of the early morning and the long toilsome march over the muddy shore road leading to the camp had told upon the jauntiness of the men. Their white helmets were water-soaked, and there was hardly so much as a dry stitch of clothing throughout the entire command, but the men stood up to their work unflinchingly, and although discomfort prevailed there was no grumbling. The reception of Col. Gaylor's command by the Twenty-second was a really effective ceremony, the established custom respecting a marching salute being strictly followed. When the Forty-seventh had passed the Twenty-second, marching steadily and with the long, swinging stride characteristic of a well-drilled organization, the latter broke into column of fours, took up the march and was speedily lost to sight on its homeward journey to well-earned rest and repose.

The officers of the Forty-seventh on duty are: Col. Edward F. Gaylor, Lieut. Col. Fred S. Benson, Major John G. Eddy, Adjt. William H. Hubbell, Surgeon Edwin Hillborne Ashwin, Assistant Surgeon George C. Jeffery, Inspector of Rifle Practice Alvah G. Brown; Company A, Capt. Francis J. Veritzan, Second Lieut. J. L. Wiltsie; Company B, Capt. Charles H. McIlvaine, Second Lieut. Eugene C. Bliss; Company D, Capt. John B. Christoffel, First Lieut. Emile F. Christoffel, Second Lieut. Homer L. Bartlett; Company E, Capt. Hewlings H. Quick; Company F, Capt. Franklin Swazey, First Lieut. James M. Ranken, Second Lieut. Warren F. H. Tupper; Company G, Capt. William R. Pettigrew, First Lieut. George E. Libbey; Company I, Capt. William H. Eddy, Second Lieut. M. J. Calligan; Company K, Capt. Frank J. Le Count, Jr., First Lieut. Robert Smith, Second Lieut. Joseph Hart.

The separate companies rapidly got settled, and the Forty-seventh was not slow in getting things into shape in their quarters. Their late arrival in camp, however, delayed matters, and the proper call sounded before the last issues of stores had left the Quartermaster's department. The guard was mounted regularly, with Capt Pettigrew as Officer of the Day and Lieuts. Ranken and Bishop as Officers of the Guard, but instead of the customary ceremony at retreat an undress dress parade was held, in which the several organizations acquitted themselves creditably. The evening gun was fired off the south bluff by the detachment of the First Battery under command of Sergt. Harry G. Odell, formerly a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment. The detachment which came up with the Forty-seventh is composed of Corp. Thomas Dalton, Corp. E. F. James, and Privates L. F. Sberry, G. R. Kelly, William Love, Harry Gaulfreau, M. H. Brown, E. H. Hazard, T. B. Bolles, R. N. Mackey, C. Odell, D'Arcy, Bright, Pollard, and A. D. Westfoll.

There will be no official church services tomorrow, Chaplain Powell of the Forty-seventh being absent in Europe.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

During a heavy rainstorm on Friday night the fertilizing factory of Lister & Son at Indianapolis, Ind., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The insurance is as follows, in addition to which $3,000 was placed in New-York companies: New-York Fire, $1,000; Concordia of Milwaukee, $1,000; New-York Bowery, $1,000; Liberty of New-York, $1,000; American of Newark, $1,000; Ætnad of Hartford, $1,000; Citizens' of New-York, $500; Hearth of Detroit, $1,000; Farmer of York, Penn., $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Connecticut of Hartford, $1,000; American of New-York, $1,000; Rochester German, $1,000; Firemen's Fund of California, $1,000; German-American of New-York, $1,000; Citizens' Insurance Company of Evansville, Ind., $1,000; Indiana Insurance Company of Indianapolis, $1,000; total, $18,500. The loss on the stock was $50,000.

The mill and storehouses of W. P. Cameron at South Maitland, N. S., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

William Weissager's tailor's shop at 574 Newark-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was damaged $1,500 by fire on Friday night.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

READING'S FINANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—There was a good deal of talk on Third-street to-day about the continued depression in Reading, and many unfriendly things were said about the present management. The main cause of complaint is the order recently issued by Mr. Corbin that monthly statements of earnings and expenses should not be made public.

It has always been the fluctuations of the coal trade that have brought prosperity or adversity to the Reading bonds and the changing conditions are reflected in the earnings of the Coal and Iron Company. For the four months ending March 31, 1889, the Coal and Iron Company had a deficit, from operating expenses, of $819,649, being an increased loss as compared with the same months of 1888, of $474,605. It was then that the order was given that no more returns of the Coal and Iron Company would be given out until the end of the fiscal year. It has been the decline in the preference bonds of the company that has caused the stockholders to growl, as permanently lower prices for the various issues mean, the bears insist, that the stock cannot be sustained at 45 per cent.

As stated above, the increased loss on the Coal and Iron Company for the first four months of the year was $474,605. Seven months' earnings on the railroad decreased $634,059; total decrease, as shown by the returns of the company, $1,108,664. To this must be added any further decrease in earnings made by the Coal and Iron Company for the months of April, May, and June. The decrease shown of $474,605 results from a comparison with the earnings during the hardships of the strikes and blizzard in 1888. The following months of April, May, and June will have to be compared with a period in 1888, when high prices for coal due not prevent the company from disposing of a full output.

To the $1,108,664 decrease in earnings given out by the officials is to be added $360,000 for the April, May, and June decrease on the Coal and Iron Company, and it is found that the earnings applicable to interest charges are $1,468,664 less than in the seven months of 1888. These figures are now given out for the first time.

The surplus in 1888 over interest charges was only $1,444,100. The joint companies, it is argued, are now nearly, if not quite, $1,500,000 behind the earnings of the first seven months, and they must maintain this year the earnings of the last five months of 1888 to nearly earn the fixed charges. The net earnings of the first seven months of 1889 are about $3,143,255, and the earnings of July, August, September, October, and November must be at least $5,400,000 to meet the interest payments.

It is claimed that it is to the interest of the security holders to insist on a less secret course on the part of the managers. Some holders of junior securities are actively talking of a combination for the purpose of forcing the company to give out information as it did prior to May.

OPENING A NEW LINE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 27.—In all probability there will be no formal opening of the Poughkeepsie bridge across the Hudson. Indeed, it has been practically opened for freight traffic some time without making any display whatever but only from Camphell Hall, twenty-three miles west of the western terminus of the structure, to this city. But on Monday the entire line, including the bridge and connecting roads east and west, will be opened for business between Campbell Hall and Hartford.

At present there will be one train through each day from Hartford to Campbell Hall, leaving Hartford at 3:25 P. M., on the arrival of the noon express from Boston, arriving at Poughkeepsie at 7:30 P. M., and leaving there at 8:45 P. M., where it will connect with the Pacific express on the New-York, Ontario and Western. Returning, the through train will leave Campbell Hall at 6 A. M., reaching Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M., and Hartford at 11:45 A. M., where it will connect with train arriving at Boston at 3:30 P. M.

Of course, until the tracks are thoroughly ballasted, trains will be run at moderate speed. Handsome passenger and freight buildings are being erected along the line of the new route.

BALTIMORE'S WHEAT TRADE.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The following letter in reference to the advance in rates for eastbound wheat has been received by William F. Wheatley, Secretary of the Baltimore Corn and Floor Exchange, from Vice President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

"Our road very carefully considered the question before agreeing to the advance in the rate, and, in view of the advanced lake and rail rates, the conclusion was that the latter would not necessarily prevent or curtail shipments to Baltimore. We believe that it is too early in the season to anticipate the course of trade in this article, but if it should be found that the advance is prohibited, that the business of your port has been stopped or limited in its operations, we could then take some other measures."

A moderate trade in wheat is being done by Baltimore exporters, now, but shipments are already beginning to go elsewhere in anticipation of the expected advance. President Louis Muller of the Corn and Flour Exchange says that unless the rate is kept at 20 cents, the wheat traffic will be practically killed after Aug. 1, when the change goes into effect.

OPPOSED TO DIFFERENTIALS.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Transcontinental Railway Association remained in session here to-day until 1 o'clock this afternoon in a further endeavor to compromise the difference between the Southern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific on the question of the differentials claimed by the latter on California business. The Southern Pacific announced as its ultimatum that it would accept no compromise whatever, and that it would only rescind its notice of withdrawal from the association upon a waiver of all differential claims by the Canadian Pacific. It is not believed that the Canadian Pacific will accede to these terms, and the general impression in railroad circles is that the association is doomed to disruption. It is supposed that the ultimatum of the Southern Pacific, in which it recedes from its compromise offer of limited differentials made yesterday, is the result of the slashing cut on seaboard rates made by the Denver and Fort Worth Road.

RAILWAY NOTE.

The statement of the business of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for June shows gross earnings of $435,903 84, an increase of $65,140 42 as compared with June, 1888; net earnings, $158,922 62, an increase of $24,359 44. For the six months ended June 30 the gross earnings were $2,527,693 94, an increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year of $203,719 30. Net earnings for the six months were $881,556 28, a decrease of $20,538 95.

THE W

TWO NEW GIANTS ENGAGED

O'DAY AND LYONS JOIN THE NEW-YORK BALL CLUB.

ONE IS A PITCHER AND THE OTHER AN OUTFIELDER — JERSEY CITY AND ROCHESTER CLUBS CONSOLIDATE.

So as not to be handicapped by the scarcity of men the management of the New-York Club yesterday engaged O'Day, pitcher of the Washingtons, and Lyons, the right fielder of the Jersey City Club. O'Day has been dissatisfied with his position in Washington and wanted to join a first-class club. He took pains to have that information carried to Manager Mutrie, who, after a consultation with President Day and Capt. Ewing, deemed it advisable to try and secure him. Negotiations were entered into last week, and as a result O'Day yesterday signed a New-York contract and will hereafter sport the uniform of a Giant.

While O'Day has not startled the baseball world by his work as a Senator, Capt. Ewing thinks that he is a good pitcher, who, with a little training, will develop into a first-class man. He is something of the Crane type and depends somewhat on speed, although he has good command of the ball. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, twenty-eight years old, and weighs 170 pounds. He first came into prominence as a pitcher in the old Indianapolis Club, and when that organization disbanded he joined the Detroits. After leaving that club he was engaged by the Senators, and at times has done good work for the team. It was generally known that he was dissatisfied with his lot, and Manager Hewitt, thinking that under the circumstances he could not play good ball, released him to the New-York Club. O'Day will probably pitch the first game with the New-Yorks in Washington to-morrow.

Lyons, the outfielder, is the young man who took Curt Welch's place as centre fielder for the St. Louis Browns. He played with that club last season, and was let go when he was injured in a collision with Robinson in one of the championship games on the Polo Grounds. He is a first-class fielder, a daring base runner, but was always regarded as a weak batter. This year, however, he has improved wonderfully with the stick, and is among the leaders in the Jersey City Club. When that team consolidated with the Rochester Club yesterday President Day engaged Lyons. He promised to do good work, and Mr. Day thinks that with a little practice he will hold his end up with older League players. At any rate, he believes in infusing young blood into the team, and experts think he has taken a step in the right direction.

The deal to consolidate the Jersey City and Rochester Clubs referred to in these columns some time ago was effected yesterday. Manager Powers, Catchers Burke and Hofford, First Baseman O'Brien, and Third Baseman Knowles will join the Koohesters. With the exception of Lyons all the other players are disengaged. Gerhardt has had several offers, but as yet he has not determined where to go.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; BOSTON, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Phillies beat the Beetons in a pinoky up-hill fight to-day. Casey started in to pitch for the home club, but he was batted out of the box in the first inning. Manager Wright then put Gleason in, and the change worked like a charm. The visitors made seven hits off Gleason's pitching in eight innings, but did not get a run. The home team won by good batting by Myers, Thompson, and Schriver. The attendance was 5,335. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, l.f.	1	0	5	0	0	Brown, l.f.	1	2	2	0	0
Hallman, s.s.	1	0	2	2	1	Ganzel, c.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Myers, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0	Nash, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
Thompson, rf.	0	3	1	1	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b.	1	1	0	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	10	2	1	Richson, 2b.	1	2	1	0	1
Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Johnston, c.	0	2	4	0	0
Fogarty, c.f.	0	1	0	0	0	Hay, s. c.	0	0	2	1	0
Farrar, 1b.	1	0	5	1	0	Bennett, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Casey, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Clarkson, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Gleason, p.	0	2	0	1	0						
Total	5	12	27	9	2	Total	4	11	27	12	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—5
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Brown and Johnston. Stolen bases—Brown. Double plays—Thompson and Farrar, Hallman, Myers, and Farrar; Richardson and Brouthers. First base on balls—Off Casey, 1; off Gleason, 4; off Clarkson, 7. Struck out—By Gleason, 3; by Clarkson, 5. Passed ball—Schriver. Wild pitches—Gleason, 1; Clarkson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 11; CLEVELAND, 5.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Pittsburg finished the series with the Clevelands to-day and made it three straight. The 3,000 spectators were put in a state of pleasant hilarity by the heavy slugging in the first half of the game. O'Brien was in the box for the visitors, but at the end of the fifth, after the home team had scored 9 runs, he was replaced by Bakely. Galvin was also hit hard up to the fifth, when he settled down to business. Hanlon, Rowe, White, Smith, Stricker, and Faatz all distinguished themselves by doing some extraordinary field work. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c.f.	1	2	7	0	0	Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Carroll, l.f.	2	1	2	1	0	McAleer, c.f.	1	1	4	1	2
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	McKean, s.s.	2	1	1	4	0
Miller, c.	2	1	4	1	0	Twitchell, l.f.	0	2	1	0	1
Rowe, s.s.	2	0	2	4	0	Faatz, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Maul, r.f.	1	2	2	0	0	Radford, r.f.	2	0	2	0	0
White, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1
Smith, 2b.	1	1	6	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Galvin, p.	1	1	0	2	0	O'Brien, p.	0	2	0	2	0
						Bakely, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	11	12	27	11	2	Total	5	10	27	17	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	—11
Cleveland	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—McKean, Tebeau. Three-base hit—Beckley. Stolen bases—Hanlon, Carroll, Miller. Double plays—Carroll, Rowe, and Beckley; Hanlon and Smith; Stricker and Faatz; McKean, Stricker, and Faatz; McAleer, Stricker, and Faatz. First base on balls—By Galvin, 3; O'Brien, 6; Bakely, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Struck out—By O'Brien, 1; by Bakely, 2. Wild pitches—L. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BROOKLYN, 6; CINCINNATI, 2.

Over five thousand persons visited Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday to witness the game between the Brooklyn and Cincinnati Clubs. It was intended not to play, but not caring to disappoint so large a throng, Manager Byrne ordered his men on the field. The ground was in a bad condition, due to the heavy rainfall, but, everything considered, both clubs played good ball. Brooklyn took the lead at the outset and won after an interesting game. Young, who pitched, fanned the bat, and his work was greatly admired. Caruthers pitched good ball for Brooklyn, while the curves of Viau were hit pretty hard. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l.f.	1	2	2	2	0	Keenan, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Collins, 2b.	0	1	4	0	2	McPhee, 2b.	1	4	1	1	0
Fontz, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0	Beard, s.s.	0	2	1	4	0
Burns, r.f.	0	2	1	0	0	Reilly, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Carpenter, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Corkhill, c.f.	1	2	7	1	0	Tebeau, l.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Visner, c.	0	0	5	0	1	Nicol, r.f.	0	0	2	0	0
Caruthers, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Earle, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Smith, s.s.	1	0	1	2	0	Viau, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	6	10	27	5	4	Total	2	7	27	10	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 0. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Struck out—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Hit by pitcher—O'Brien, Pinkney. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Fontz, Corkhill, Keenan, Reilly. Stolen bases—O'Brien, (2,) Collins, Burns, Pinkney (2,) Carnthers, Vian. Double plays—Burns and Collins; Earle and McPhee; McPhee, Beard and Keenan. Passed ball—Earle. Wild pitch—Viau. Umpires—Messrs. Kerfine and Gaffney.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—12
Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	—10

Base hits—Athletic, 12; Kansas City, 15. Errors—Athletic, 3; Kansas City, 8. Pitchers—McMahon and Swartzel. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT BALTIMORE—FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	—4

Pitchers—Chamberlain and Foreman.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 3. Pitchers—Kiog and Kilroy. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	47	25	St. Louis	56	27
New-York	43	28	Brooklyn	51	27
Philadelphia	43	32	Baltimore	46	33
Cleveland	43	33	Cincinnati	44	36
Chicago	38	39	Athletic	41	33
Pittsburg	31	43	Kansas City	31	46
Indianapolis	27	48	Columbus	29	51
Washington	22	46	Louisville	18	63

APPROVAL OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

More letters in favor of a World's Fair in this city were received at the Mayor's office yesterday. Among them was one from James H. Goldey, Treasurer of the Hardware Board of Trade, stating that that body "heartily approves of the move made to locate the International Exposition of 1892 in this city" and that its members will heartily co-operate with the Mayor to insure the event a success. In a cable dispatch from London Mr. A. M. Palmer said to the Mayor:

"Your prompt action in regard to the World's Fair is appreciated by all Americans abroad."

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORKS.

DETAILS OF THE RACES TO BE SAILED IN AUGUST.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club has requested that owners of yachts that have not yet been measured, who intend to enter them in the races to be sailed during the club's cruise, procure their measurements as soon as possible. The committee has accepted Commodore Garry's invitation to sail with him on the Electra, the flagship of the fleet, and consequently this steam yacht will be the judges' boat for all the racing events of the cruise. Entries to any of the races will be received on board the Electra up to 8 A. M. on the morning of the race. Entries will not be required, however, for the squadron trophy cups. All races will be sailed under the racing rules of the New-York Yacht Club, and with its time allowance, unless other directions be given.

The runs will be as follows:

From New-London to Newport, about thirty-five nautical miles, start off Sea Flower Reef, (entrance to Fisher's Island Sound,) and finish off the Dumplings.

From Newport to Vineyard Haven, about thirty-seven nautical miles, start off Brenton's Reef Lightship and finish at Red Buoy 2, off West Chop. Sow and Pigs Reef Buoy must be left on the port hand.

From Vineyard Haven to New-Bedford, about thirty-four nautical miles, start off the bluffs in front of the Sea View House, and finish off Clerk's Point Light, leaving Sow and Pigs Reef Buoy on the starboard hand.

From New-Bedford to Newport, about twenty-seven nautical miles, start off Clerk's Point Light and finish at Brenton's Reef Lightship, leaving the Hen and Chickens Lightship on the starboard hand.

The start and finish will be made over imaginary lines drawn from the Electra to the points or objects mentioned.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the club a cup valued at $100 will be given in each class to the sailing yacht holding the best average in the runs from port to port. Competing yachts will receive for each run numbers according to the order in which they finish in their respective classes by corrected time. For runs on which they do not start they will be given a number equal to the greatest number of contestants in their class on any of the runs. Yachts failing to finish will receive a number equal to the total number of contestants in their class on that run. The winners in each class will be the yachts having the smallest totals at the end of the cruise. Should the totals of two or more contestants of the same class be equal, the vessel making the best average corrected time in the rune which they sailed together will be the winner. No prizes will be awarded in any class in which two or more yachts do not start in at least one of the runs.

The Goelet Cups, offered by Capt. Ogden Goelet—a cup for schooners, valued at $1,000, and one for sloops, valued at $500—will be sailed for off Newport Aug. 9, if possible, without time limit, but with time allowances as usual. The race will be open to schooners, and sloops, cutters, and yawls of the New-York Yacht Club that shall not have hauled out to clean since the commencement of the cruise. The course will be either the Block Island or the "Sow and Pigs," as the committee may select. The cups valued at $500, offered by the Martha's Vineyard Association, will be sailed for off Newport Aug. 9, if possible, without time limit, but with time allowances as usual. The race will be open to schooners, and sloops, cutters, and yawls of the New-York Yacht Club that shall not have hauled out to clean since the commencement of the cruise. The course will be either the Block Island or the "Sow and Pigs," as the committee may select. The cups valued at $500, offered by the Martha's Vineyard Association, will be sailed for up the Vineyard. Details will be given out on the Electra at New-London. Special prizes offered by the club to the seventies and forties will be sailed for off Newport when the squadron returns from the eastward. The courses will be: For seventies, twelve nautical miles to windward or leeward and return, and for forties, nine nautical miles to windward or leeward and return. Should a majority of the yachtsmen intending to enter their yachts for these special events express to the Regatta Committee, at the meeting of Captains to be held in New-London, a preference for a triangular course, such a course may be laid out.

There will be a race of steam and naphtha launches, the details of which will be announced by Commodore Gerry at New-London. The rendezvous will be at New-London, Aug. 7.

The fifth annual oyster boat race, given by the Larchmont Yacht Club, will be sailed off Larchmont on Saturday, Aug. 24, beginning at 10:30 A. M. The course for all boats will be the regular twenty-mile course of the club, reaching around stakeboats in Hempstead Harbor and near Captains' Island Lighthouse. All competing boats must be those regularly engaged in the oyster business. Time allowance will be one and a half minutes to the foot. Entries will be free, and will close Aug. 23 with Mr. E. J. Greacen, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the club.

Prizes will be in money, and will aggregate $335. Boats will be classified as follows:

Class 1—Cabin sloops, 35 feet and over. Class 2—Cabin sloops under 35 feet. Class 3—Open sloops 30 feet and over. Class 4—Open sloops under 30 feet. Class 5—Cat-rigged boats.

Mr. Edward Burgess has evidently changed his mind about Mr. August Belmont, Jr.'s, forty-footer, the Mariquita, or else he has deliberately misled several people. The Mariquita is reported at New-Bedford, having her sail area reduced. This change ought to help her, for she has never stood up under her sail spread as well as the other New-York forties.

The match race that was to have been sailed yesterday over the Larchmont Yacht Club course between Charles A. Stevenson's thirty-seven-foot cutter Mona and H. W. Eaton's thirty-two-foot cutter Rajah did not occur for meteorological reasons, but it will be sailed, weather permitting, on Saturday afternoon next.

There was too much rain and too little wind at New-Rochelle yesterday to sail the race between the thirty-five-footers of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club for the silver punch bowl offered by Mr. Kohn, and the match was postponed until 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next.

The Elfrida, Dr. Webb's new steam yacht, made the journey from the mouth of the Delaware River to her owner's country home on Lake Champlain, about two thousand miles, in eight days and a half, actual running time.

Commodore W. H. Low of the Rhode Island Yacht Club has issued an order for a rendezvous of his fleet at Pawtucket Neck on Aug 1, when the Rhode Island yachts will start on a cruise of a week.

It is possible that the cup defender Puritan will be with the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club on its annual cruise.

The record for one day of Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Alva in her recent trip across the Atlantic was 333 miles.

SHREWSBURY YACHT RACE.

RED BANK, N. J., July 27.—The second race of the season under the auspices of the North Shrewsbury River Yacht Club will be sailed on Wednesday, Aug. 7. The race will be sailed over the short course, and may be seen from any point along the river between Long Point and the Southern Railroad bridge. Outside yachts are invited to participate. Handsome prizes will be awarded the winning yachts in each class.

THE GIRAUD LEGACY TO VASSAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 27.—Several hearings have been had before Surrogate Hinfcut to recover $6,750 bequeathed to Vassar College by the late Jacob Girand, Jr., who was a famous ornithologist. It is stated that the accounts of the Girand estate are badly complicated through carelessness in an accounting five years ago. Principal and income were so jumbled up that a deficit of $700 was found, which was itemized as "cash in the hands of the executors." The estate amounts to upward of $50,000.

Counsel for Vassar College argue that the will makes it obligatory for the executors to pay each year to Vassar College the sum of $250, the total sum for nineteen years being $4,750. They also argue that the legacy of $2,000 was meant to be paid before the death of the wife.

The executors reply that the provisions of the will are plainly to the effect that the widow was to enjoy the whole estate until death, and the clause providing for the payment of $250 was altogether in the discretion of the executors and the court has nothing to do with it; and further, the sum of $2,000 named in the will was meant by the testator to be paid at the same time as the legacy of $30,000.

The Giraud collection of North American birds in Vassar College is a magnificent one—one of the most complete in the country—and Jacob Girand, Jr., spent his life collecting it, and he valued it at many thousands of dollars. There are about one thousand specimens, representing over seven hundred species.

There is to be another hearing in the case on Sept. 11.

MONTREAL BEATS STATEN ISLAND.

ONTREAL, July 27.—The international lacrosse match played this afternoon on the grounds of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association resulted in three games for Montreal against two for Staten Island. Taking into consideration that the visitors played on strange grounds, that it rained most of the time, that the turf was very slippery, and that the home team had already won three Canadian championship matches, it surprised many that the American boys won two games.

The match was a fine exhibition all through. On account of the rain only about 1,700 people were present. These included most of the prominent Americans residing here. The visitors showed some excellent individual play and several games were enthusiastically applauded.

The first three games were taken by Montreal, the two last by Staten Island, Ritchie and McLean respectively passing the ball through the goal. The games lasted 10, 5, 34½, 1, and 7 minutes.

Mr. George Aird of Montreal captained the Staten Islanders. The officials were W. H. Whyte, ex-President of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, chief referee; H. Drysdale of Montreal and A. P. Jenkins of New-York, umpires.

FAIR RACES AT SARATOGA

PRINCESS BOWLING WINS THE ADIRONDACK HANDICAP.

THE FLASH STAKES WON BY THE WESTERN COLT PROTECTION — THREE PURSE RACES ALSO RUN.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The rain was not sufficiently heavy to prevent the races set for the day from being run off at the track here to-day. The attendance was light, however, and the betting correspondingly light. Following are the results of the races, scratches being numerous because of the storm:

FIRST RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 each, with $700 added, of which $200 to second. One-half mile. Time—0:50¼.

E. Brown's b. c. Protection, by Prince Charlie—Magnolia, 106 pounds.....(Allen) 1
Croker & Co.'s b. c. Prince Howard, 111.(Bender) 2
J. G. Greener's ch. c. Sam Doxey, 106.....(Stoval) 3

Rosemont, 105½, Daisy F., 115, Flambeau, 106; Rainbow, 103; King Fortune, 106, also ran.

Betting.—3 to 5 Protection straight, 3 to 5 for place; 6 to 1 Prince Howard straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; special weights, for all ages. Time—1:51¾.

J. T. Williams's ch. h. Newcastle, 3 years, by King Alfonso-Lorna, 102 pounds.....(Hill) 1
W. Hendrie's ch. f. Minnie Palmer, 3, 102.....(Freeman) 2
J. H. Harbeck's ch. h. King of Norfolk, 6, 114.....McCarthy) 3

Betting.—2 to 5 Newcastle straight; 2½ to 1 Minnie Palmer.

Won by a neck; ten between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Adirondack Handicap, a sweepstake for all ages, of $50 each, with $700 added, $200 to second; special weights. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57½.

E. F. Petrie's ch. f. Princess Bowling, 3 years, by Prince Charlie-Kete Bowling, 103 pounds.....(Martin) 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch. f. Los Angelee, 4, 115.....(Barnes) 2
C. Cornelisen's b. g. King Crab, 4, 114.....(Stoval) 3

Vesburg, 104, and Bella B., 114, also ran.

Betting.—2½ to 1 Princess Bowling straight, 4 to 5 for place; 7 to 1 Los Angeles straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; all ages; special weights. Time—1:16¼.

A. P. Ash's ch. f. Geraldine, 4 years, by Grinstead-Cousin Fogey, 110 pounds.....(Hart) 1
O. Bowie's ch. f. Belle d'Or, 4, 110.....(Williams) 2
W. Gratz's b. c. Bine Rock, 3, 113.....(Allen) 3

May n., 96, and Everett, 110, also ran.

Betting.—1 to 3 Geraldine straight, no place; 6 to 1 Belle d'Or straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a half length; ten between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Time—1:44½.

Excelsior Stable's ch. c. Royal Garter, 4 years, by Eolus-Jennie Bell, 108 pounds.....(McCarthy) 1
Creole Stable's ch. k. Cupid, 5, 104.....(Stoval) 2
J. Campbell's ch. f. Vivid, 3, 100.....(Barnes) 3

Queen of Elizabeth, Satisfaction, and Una B. also ran.

Betting.—6 to 1 Royal Garter straight, 2 to 1 for place; 6 to 1 Cupid straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a head; the same between second and third.

THE TWIN CITY RACES.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—The races here to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Castillian, 107 pounds, won; Alta, 105, second, and Governor Ross, 102, third. Time—1:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs; selling. Lothen, 109 pounds, won; Cora Fisher, 103, second; Roderick Dhu, 105, third. Time—1:38¼.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds. Miss Belle, 110 pounds, won; Grace Ely, 110, second; Lena Ban, 110, third. Time—1:03¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Stoney Montgomery, 107 pounds, won; Castaway II., 112, second; Somerset, 103, third. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—Twin City Exposition Sweepstakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Sallie Hagen, 99 pounds, won; Cataipa, 119, second; Cesaius, 102, third. Time—1:49¼.

RACES POSTPONED.

Yesterday's rainstorm resulted in a postponement of the races set down to be run off at Monmouth and Yonkers. The Monmouth programme will be run off on Monday and that at Yonkers on Tuesday. Entries and weights will stand at both tracks. The Monmouth postponement was a surprise to every one, the reason being that the storm had spoiled the track so that it was so unsafe that trainers refused absolutely to run over it.

NEWS OF THE NAVY YARD.

The slight spirit of prejudice evinced by not a few naval officers against the introduction of the recent electrical devices of Lieut. Fiske aboard the new war ships appears to be in a measure wearing off. The appliance for hoisting shell, described in THE TIMES some time ago, is now aboard the Atlanta, and is held in high favor. On the Chicago, however, it was not with the kindliest feeling that the device for training the guns of the main battery was received. Like a great many other officers in the service some of the Chicago's people persisted in clinging to the ideas of the old school. It cannot be disputed that the seamen of the old school performed wonders in "their day, but many of their ideas are now out of date. There is no doubt that the Chicago will carry out with her an electrical training device, and the first year of the cruise ought to demonstrate conclusively its efficiency under circumstances other than those of a battle.

Still the report of the Quinnebang survey is not ready. It is mere conjecture whether the corvette will ever see service again.

It is not unlikely that the Secretary of the Navy will be asked to afford naval officers facilities for studying foreign languages. The course in languages at Annapolis is known to be superficial—a result of the practice of adhering to mathematics first and last, losing sight, too, of the English branches, history, laws, belles lettres, literature, the languages, and sciences. In the British service officers are allowed permission to go abroad for long months to some particular country, with the express understanding that the time is to be devoted to studying the language of that country. During such absence from home full pay is awarded, before the driver's head like screams. The success of this policy is seen in the fact that nearly one hundred British officers were recently qualified as interpreters in foreign languages, thirty-eight of the number being in Russian, a language which a few years ago was totally unknown in the service. Besides, many others have been noted as passed, but have not obtained the standard required for interpreters.

Naval officers shake their heads when the name of the Baltimore is mentioned. The secrecy with which the Columbian Iron Works Company has endeavored to shroud the operations of the Petrel is in itself looked upon with doubt. Contractors have a right to keep their private trials secret, but the results of the official tests are eagerly looked for, both by the people and the service. It would have been better, in naval officers' eyes, for the Petrel to fail with the service looking at her and sympathizingly watching her endeavors than to run a course under cover and advance lame excuses for failure.

It appears that the Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I., has secured the contract for the finishing and assembling of twelve-inch breech-loading rifled mortars for the army. The South Boston Iron Works was the only competitor of the Providence firm, but its bid was greater, the two being respectively $4,500 and $3,725. The South Boston firm has never got along well with the Ordnance Board of the army, as long as Gen. Benét has been at its head.

The death of Assistant Engineer Charles G. Talcott may give another vacancy to this year's final graduating class. July 1 is the day when vacancies are supposed to stand to the credit of the class of the following year, but instances are on record of cadets being commissioned to vacancies occuring as late as Sept. 1. Naval Cadets Allen and Pursel are at the head of the list of those not having received commissions.

It now looks as if the Annapolis cadets were to have no sea experience this year. Navy officers wonder that the Portsmouth or one of the corvettes has not been detailed in place of the Constellation. The sea service the cadets get is scant enough, and if all of the navy is "working to get ashore," as Admiral Luce says it is, the cadets, at least, should not be encouraged in this practice.

The new cruiser Yorktown left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning on a four days' trial trip. The time for this last trial expires on Aug. 4, and on its success or failure depends the payment of about $27,000 now due the contractors. The board appointed to supervise the trial consists of Commodore W. K. Bridgman, Chief Engineer Stivers, and Naval Constructor Steele.

The work on the Maine progresses rapidly. All the frames and most of the beams, it is said, have been received. The sub-let work on the hull is out, and with work being done by the Quintarde on the machinery the progress on the Maine may be considered very satisfactory.

Lieut. Raymond P. Rodgers, the former chief of the Naval Intelligence Office, has reported for duty on the Chicago. His rank accords to him the duty of navigator. The Chicago is carrying out with her five full Lieutenants as watch officers.

The Dolphin is ordered home. She is at present at Genoa. She must be in New-York not later than Oct. 1. The Lancaster, now on her way home, should arrive by Aug. 15, if she has anything like a fair passage.

It is advocated in the last issue of the *Army and Navy Journal* that marine officers should get some of the details to the National Guard camps of instruction.

The official test of the guns in the Vesuvius is to come off in the course of a couple of weeks.

The Galena is still in dry dock. She will come out early this week.

A GREAT DRAWBRIDGE.

THE THAMES STRUCTURE TO BE OPENED NEXT MONTH.

NORWICH, Conn., July 27.—The new Thames River bridge, one of the largest and most remarkable drawbridges in the country, which forms the last link in the all-rail chain between New-York and Boston, will be opened next month. Consequently the old ferryboat Groton begins to feel lonesome and weep. For years it has transferred the heavily-laden New-York and Boston trains across the deep and murky Thames, but in a few brief weeks it will become a nonentity.

Thousands of New-Yorkers, bound for Newport and other fashionable New-England watering places along the shore, will recall the thrill of horror that percolated their bodies while the trains were undergoing the transferring process. They will remember the famous old railroad station which seemed so closely allied to the old boat, the apparently reckless way in which the trains were whisked along the water's edge and off upon the rocking boat, and the subsequent squeaking and moaning of the vessel as she pounded toward the opposite shore.

The station was the first to fall under the ban of public ridicule, and it went up in smoke several years ago. The tramp of progress has threw its lines in damp places, and the mandate went forth that the bridge must go. This announcement, however, did not cause any excitement; it had been heard since 1847.

Both New-London and Norwich objected for years to bridging the Thames. It was no weak or puny objection, but a good, healthy, continuous kick. New-London saw in such a move the old landmarks, monuments of her whaling days, disappearing, and Norwich saw her shipping interests falling into decay. The former was anxious to keep the memory of her people green to the fact that, steeply, fishy old place was once a great whaling town by pointing out many houses where half a century ago nightly scenes of enchantment were witnessed, and the latter was equally anxious to secure a yearly appropriation for digging out the ever-changing channel of the Thames—a channel which lies on one side of the river one night and then, becoming restless, gets up and tries the other the next.

The New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, however, heeded them not and proceeded with the work. Scarcely nine months have passed since the first blow was struck, and in a few weeks more the hammer will fall upon it for the last time. The superstructure of the bridge is of steel throughout, and the prominent feature is its mammoth draw. This is 502 feet long and offers two clear passageways for ships of 225 feet each. This unusual length of draw was demanded by the Government on account of the old navy yard which lies deserted two miles above. The draw is flanked on either side of the river by spans of 310 feet, and the inshore spans on either side of the river are 152 feet, making the total length of the structure 1,422 feet.

The depth of water where the foundations are placed varies from 5 to 57 feet at low water, and the depth of soft mud and penetrable clay, mixed with shells, is from 10 to 80 feet. At the centre pier, and at the piers on either side of it, the depth of water and mud is: At the left of the centre, 130 feet; centre, 128; right pier, 103 feet.

The process employed to build the foundations was to sink immense timber curbs into the mud at the bottom of the river, fill it full of piles, which were cut off at the surface of the mud, and upon the top of these to build the masonry. The mud within the curbs having been excavated, the spaces around the heads of the piles were filled with concrete, and on this foundation the masonry was based. The masonry was built in open caissons and sunk upon the pilings, the bottom of the caissons forming the grillage upon which the masonry rests. The bottom course of grillage for the centre pier, which holds the draw, is 51 feet square and the top course 48 feet square, while the base course of masonry is 42 feet square, stepping up in two-foot courses to the circular farm of 36 feet in diameter. This pier, with its grillage, is 75 feet high.

The clear headway under the bridge is 32 feet, which will admit of the passage of small craft on the river without opening the draw. The draw rests on steel wheels and is turned by steam. It is reversible, so that in turning it may follow the course of the vessel, thus saving time that may be most valuable on many occasions. The entire superstructure is proportioned to carry a live load of 3,000 pounds per foot of track. The draw weighs about 2,400,000 pounds. The trusses are of the Pratt make.

The New-London Board of Trade is perfecting arrangements for a grand celebration when the bridge is thrown open to travel. Prominent railroad men from all over New-England will be in attendance, and it is the intention of the committees having the matter in hand to make it the greatest celebration that has ever been held in this section of the country.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

RED BANK, N. J., July 27.—A number of accidents have happened in this region within the last week or two. The other day Miss Carrie Shaw gaped and dislocated her jaw. On Sunday a two-month-old child of John Meirs, a farmer of Vanderburg, a few miles from Freehold, was choked to death while attempting to swallow a piece of an apple.

Two Matawan boys, named William Bidle and R. Cartan, were riding their bicycles on Wednesday and one of the spokes on the latter's wheel became loosened. Cartan tied it fast with string and when he started off on the string caught in the brake and threw him. His neck was cut and the loosened spoke was driven nearly through his hand. Bidle, who was riding just behind his companion, could not stop his bicycle in time and ran over him.

John Meyers, the two-year-old son of James Meyers, who lives near Branchport, choked to death last Thursday night. Dr. George Brown made an autopsy and a small green bean was found in the boy's windpipe.

An Ocean Grove boy named John Wilkins was stealing a ride on a lee wagon on Monday and a jolt of the wagon threw him off. In his descent he was caught on an ice hook, which entered the calf of his right leg. He was dragged along for half a block, with his head on the ground, before the driver heard his screams. The calf of the leg was badly torn, but the injuries about the head were not serious.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt was at the Post Office here to-day. It is understood that he came at the solicitation of Postmaster General Wanamaker. There are only eleven of the employes of four years ago now left in the office. Most of these changes, however, were made by Postmaster Veazey, whose open violation of the civil service law gave a national notoriety. The present Postmaster, Frank Brown, has made only about forty changes, and those, he claims, have all been necessary for the improvement of the service. It is not known what Mr. Roosevelt will do in the matter.

NEWSPAPER ORANGE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Mr. James J. West, who has had control of the Chicago *Times* for eighteen months, retires to-day from the management of that journal. The caption, "By James J. West," which during that period has stood at the head of the paper founded by Mr. Storey, will be supplanted to-morrow by the words, "By the Chicago *Times* Company." Mr. H. A. Hinkamp of Keokuk, Iowa, is the President of the company.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge John M. Davy of Rochester is at the Gilsey House.

Sir Alexander T. Galt of Montreal is at the

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Another week of relative stagnation and stationary or drooping prices has gone by in Wall-street without any intervention of the Treasury to aid the upward movement that is so ardently desired. We believe the policy of the Treasury is quite justified and even required by the situation, but it is rather hard on the people who claimed a year ago that a Republican Treasury would be a sort of special providence, always available to give a spring to the sluggish movement of speculation. As a matter of fact the Treasury cannot do more than it is doing without grave risk of getting itself into difficulty. But this was equally true of the Treasury a year ago, when the then Administration was being roundly condemned for not doing more. It will be an interesting spectacle if matters go a little further and the Republican worshippers of a providential Government begin to heat their idol.

The *Press*, which is the successor to the post of daily organ of the protectionist Republicans, noting the tendency to resist by boycott the trusts that have grown from the tariff, looks forward to the time when the "elementary law of political economy expressed in the phrase 'demand and supply' will be allowed once more to govern trade." The first step toward that highly-desirable end is the reduction of taxation to the honest and prudent needs of the Government, and particularly the relief of trade from the interference of taxes levied for other than national purposes.

There is every indication that all the power of the National Administration and all the influence of the National Committee will prove unequal to the task of holding the Republican Party of Virginia in harmonious subjection to MAHONE. The representative of the anti-Mahoneites who gave his "cordial assent" to the patched-up agreement has been rewarded with the office of Internal Revenue Collector with its fifty deputies, but he has discovered that MAHONE had a string tied to the "patronage" of the office. Other opponents of MAHONE as prominent as Col. BRADY appreciate the fact that the "harmony" brought about by the good offices of QUAY, CLARKSON, and DUDLEY is like that which exists between the lion and the lamb when they lie down together with the lamb inside the lion, and as they have not been personally swallowed they refuse to lie down. Some even of the local leaders decline to be bribed with office to bend the knee to MAHONE, and Mr. C. A. HEERMANS has spurned the appointment as Assistant District Attorney of Western Virginia, because, as he says, it is "at the sufferance of Mr. MAHONE." After a spirited denunciation of the methods of the "hoes" he writes: "Feeble as I am, small as my influence may be, so help me GOD, I will never surrender my manhood by accepting office tendered by such a power."

Mr. EDGERTON, late Civil Service Commissioner, has come to the surface to aid *his* friend, Mr. PAUL, the Milwaukee Postmaster, and to ease his mind by saying unkind things about his late associate, Mr. LYMAN. He has a perfect right to do this, and his doing it is a matter of no consequence to the public, but we should say that Mr. PAUL would not make much by it. Mr. EDGERTON is the last man whose opinion on matters connected with the civil service law can have any value.

The navy is not yet to bid farewell to the old *Monocacy*. She is a paddle-wheel craft of 1,370 tons displacement, mounting six guns, now at Yokohama. Many months, and indeed fully a year, ago, we think, she was surveyed and condemned, and orders were sent to sell her on the station. Whether it was that no adequate price could be expected, or that the reduction of the vessels in Asiatic waters through various misfortunes to only three besides herself led to more reflection, at all events she was recently resurveyed, and it is found that with by no means expensive repairs she can be continued for many years in the Asiatic river service, for which she has always been well fitted. The prospect of getting a large fleet of steel gunboats and cruisers has produced occasionally a disposition to hurry away the old wooden craft that have served well in their day and far beyond their day. Thus the *Brooklyn*, on her arrival home with broken machinery, found her obituary as a Government vessel pronounced; yet she will be repaired for much good service yet. The same disposition was observed to hurry off even the famous *Kearsarge*. The old war vessels will go soon enough in the course of nature, and while the percentage rule in repairs is sound, it need not be strained in order to get rid of the old-timers, especially since the new ships come on so slowly and with so many hitches and postponements.

It is an obvious exaggeration in the *Epoch* to say that our Minister to Paris does not speak a word of French. There might be compensations suggested for the fact if he did not, but he does, and his usefulness as a Minister Resident and Envoy Extraordinary is not hampered by this particular defect.

The Yellow River has again proved the fitness of the epithet which called it "China's sorrow" by another destructive inundation. Following so soon upon the one which recently made enormous ravages, it may well reduce both the Imperial Government and the suffering region to despair. The Hoang-Ho, rising in the mountains of Thibet, brings down in its long course from the highlands a vast volume of silt, which is deposited irregularly here and there, and the exact place where an overflow is to occur cannot be foretold. The simple overpassing of its banks is not the only difficulty. This river has been known to turn aside from its customary bed and to seek a different and distant outlet to the ocean. This does not appear to be the case at present; still, the loss of life is said to be incalculable. On these disasters sometimes follow famines from the loss of crops. The Chinese Government has expended great sums on various engineering devices, but the best remedy would be to put the whole matter in the hands of foreign engineers of the highest ability.

NAD-EL-JUMI, the dervish leader in the Nile Valley, is evidently preparing to make good his announced purpose to "conquer the world," and his warning that GRENFELL must expect the fate of HICKS and of GORDON. The reinforcements he is receiving from Dongola, or perhaps from Khartoum, will probably make up all his losses, so that he may now have 8,000 men under him, probably not all, however, a fighting force. Although prisoners who have arrived at Assouan have suffered from hunger and thirst, yet caravans of provisions have come with the reinforcements, and Gen. GRENFELL admits that the dervishes are well fed and well positioned at Khor. While Col. WODEHOUSE'S guns made inroads upon their strength, their progress northward has not yet been materially checked. The British, however, must by this time have received reinforcements from Malta, and a hard battle may be looked for soon. NAD-EL-JUMI, who has become as famous for the time as the Mahdi's other energetic lieutenant on the Red Sea front, OSMAN DIGNA, has commanded at Dongola since its abandonment by the British.

THE DISTINCTION.

The Harrisburg *Independent*, apparently in perfect good faith, expresses, "rather in sorrow than in anger," its disapproval of much of the comment made on Mr. WANAMAKER'S connection with Sunday school work. Our contemporary evidently imagines that Mr. WANAMAKER is condemned as a Sunday school Superintendent, and that the view of his critics is that there is something essentially ludicrous in the notion that the Superintendent of a Sabbath school should be an administrative officer in high position and of good standing. We regret to say that it has got the matter completely wrong end foremost. We, at least, have nothing against Mr. WANAMAKER as a Sunday school worker except that his life outside the Sunday school is not consistent with his professions when inside. So far from thinking it ridiculous that a Sabbath school Superintendent should be a high administrative officer, we knew of nothing more fit to make a man a good officer of this type than the principles professed in these schools. It is not because Mr. WANAMAKER'S interest in religion matters is supposed to make him incapable of being a good administrative officer that he is disapproved. It is because his practices as Postmaster General are inconsistent with his professions in Sunday school.

Does our contemporary happen to know that with sincere Sunday school workers honesty is regarded as indispensable to a right life, and that honesty consists in keeping promises in the full sense that those promises were intended to have in the minds of those to whom they were made? We will not so far disparage the intelligence of Mr. WANAMAKER as to suppose that he does not understand this very simple principle. But he does not live up to it. The Administration of which he is a part is pledged to extend the "spirit and purpose" of the civil service reform law to all branches of the service to which it is applicable. Now the "spirit and purpose" of that law, as defined by Mr. FOULKE, a supporter of Mr. HARRISON and President of the Reform Association of Indiana, requires that removals shall not be made for partisan reasons. That, moreover, is the plain meaning of the law, which no one can misunderstand who cares to inform himself. To leave no room for doubt on the subject Mr. HARRISON himself, in his letter of acceptance, promised that "removals should be suggested only by the needs of the public service," and that "fidelity and efficiency should be the secure tenure of office." To these pledges Mr. WANAMAKER, in accepting office in this Administration, gave in his adhesion. They became his pledges. He was as much bound to carry them out as was Mr. HARRISON himself. If Mr. HARRISON wished to violate them common honesty forbade that Mr. WANAMAKER should make himself an accomplice in such an offense against sound morals.

How has Mr. WANAMAKER comported himself in this situation? Has he kept his pledges? Has he been more scrupulous than ordinary men who are not Superintendents of Sunday schools, and who make no professions of extraordinary piety? Let the figures answer. He has made over 13,000 removals since he became Postmaster General. Were they all, were any considerable number of them, "suggested by the needs of the public service?" Certainly not. They were made for partisan reasons, and, as a rule, for very base partisan reasons at that. Every one of them so made was a distinctly-dishonorable act on the part of Mr. WANAMAKER, as on the part of Mr. HARRISON. They would have been dishonorable to any ordinary business man who holds himself bound to keep his word as understood and meant to be understood by those to whom it was given, and by whom it was accepted in good faith. Does our contemporary see the point? Does it understand that betrayal of one's word is all the worse because of the higher standard of morals professed by the one who betrays it? That is the plain, common-sense view of the matter. We do not condemn or ridicule Mr. WANAMAKER for being a Sunday school Superintendent, but for bringing his profession into discredit by not living up to them. We know of no way in which we could show any higher respect for the Sunday school. If Mr. WANAMAKER saw the facts in their true light he would get out of the Sunday school—or repent and reform.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL QUESTION.

One of the leading subjects of discussion at the recent annual conference of the National Educational Association at Nashville was the question of parochial schools and the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the public-school system. A paper on "Public and Parochial Schools" was read by the Hon. JOHN JAY of this city, and Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD of Massachusetts went into the subject with still greater fullness in an address on the question, "Has the Parochial School Proper Place in America?"

The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the public schools of this country has long been familiar, but the parochial school controversy in its present aspect is comparatively new. For years the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities have denounced the public-school system as "infidel" and "godless," and have urged upon the churches the duty of establishing schools of their own in order that Catholic children might not be contaminated and led away from the true faith by the pernicious influence of the godless institution. The ablest and most plausible of their leaders, like Cardinal MANNING, have based their arguments on the right of parents to control the education of their children and a denial of the right of the State to invade the sacred precincts of the family to interfere in the matter. Every true American knows that the public-school system is provided for the people at great expense, and that its enjoyment is generally regarded as a privilege and a blessing. Even where education by some means is made compulsory there is no interference with the authority of the family in the matter of secular or religious instruction, or with the right of parents to send their children to other schools or provide for their education in any way they may see fit. The priests know this, but they assume that there is public interference with private rights for the purpose of appealing to peculiarly sensitive prejudices.

But, so long as the Catholic Church condemned the public schools for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of schools of its own, little complaint was made of its hostile attitude. Its right to establish schools for the education of children of its own faith was not denied, even though religious teaching might be their chief object. It was only when it was proposed that the public should help in establishing and maintaining these nurseries of the Catholic faith by diverting a portion of the funds raised by general taxation to their support that any serious protest was made. That protest was not against the parochial schools as such, nor even against the Catholic attitude toward the public-school system, but against the use of public money for the support of any sectarian or religious institutions. It was considered monstrous that the people should be taxed to propagate the Roman Catholic faith and support the schools of that Church, when the same policy would not be tolerated in behalf of any other sect.

Apparently the effort to get public money for parochial schools has been given up as hopeless, though the smallest chance of success would certainly revive it, but the controversy has taken a new aspect because where parochial schools have been established the Church has resorted to the most effective kind of coercion to force Catholic parents to take their children away from the public schools and put them in the schools under the charge of parish priests. It is a notorious fact that these parochial schools are inferior, so far as secular education is concerned, to the public schools, and are not generally preferred or even liked at all by Catholic parents and children. It is not a question of freedom to attend those schools or to send children to them, but of freedom to keep out of them and to enjoy the benefits of the schools provided by the State. The very priests and Bishops and Cardinals who were so concerned for family rights and parental authority and bewailed the pretended interference therewith by the State in merely providing schools for the people, declare that as against the authority of the Church there is no freedom of choice. In spite of occasional equivocal denials they have distinctly declared over and over again that it is a sin to send children to the public schools, where there were Catholic schools for them to go to. They have used the penalties, so terrible to the minds of humble Catholics, the refusal of absolution and of the right of burial in consecrated ground, as instruments of coercion to compel parents to take their children out of public schools, and to send them to those of the Church. What gives this question particular interest is, not that the Catholic Church maintains schools of its own, not that they are devoted largely to religious instruction and that the secular education afforded is of a poor kind, not even the insidious teaching to those who are destined to be American citizens that their first allegiance and most implicit obedience are due not to public authority but to the Church of Rome, but that the power of the priesthood and the penalties of the Church are used to interfere with the right of parents to choose in the matter and with the right of citizens to avail themselves of the public schools when they desire to do so. This claim to an authority for the Church which is denied to the State and which the State does not presume to exercise, and the actual enforcement of that authority by the priests under instructions from the hierarchy to which they are subject is what gives this question new interest and importance. The facts are undeniable and the people are considering whether anything is to be done about it.

CLOTHING AND POLITICS.

An interesting story about the appointment of JOSEPH BURKE to be Collector of Internal Revenue at Austin, Texas, to which reference has been made in our dispatches, is told with a profusion of details in the St. Louis *Republic* by a correspondent who appears to have enjoyed the confidence of the politicians directly interested. There were two prominent candidates for the office, and it was generally believed that BURKE'S rival, MCDANIEL, would be successful. MCDANIEL is one of the leading Republicans of the State. He had been the candidate of his party for Lieutenant Governor, and at the last Congressional election was the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District. For the office of Collector he had the support of nearly all of the party leaders except DE GRESS, the Chairman of the State Committee, who gave BURKE the weight of his influence. It is stated that BURKE had paid no attention to politics and that very few of the Texas politicians had ever heard of him. But he was the managing partner of a large clothing store in Austin, and this fact appears to have had some weight in his favor.

The clothing store did not become useful in a political sense, however, until BURKE had almost given up hope. At a time when MCDANIEL'S appointment seemed to be assured a bright idea occurred to BURKE'S chief supporter. He asked BURKE where he usually bought his stock of goods, and the clothing merchant replied that he commonly procured his supply in St. Louis. The shrewd politician then inquired at what time in the year he bought his goods for the Fall and Winter trade and learned that the purchases could be made conveniently in July or August. "Why don't you go over to Philadelphia?" then asked the Chairman, "and get your supply at WANAMAKER'S?"

It is narrated that BURKE thereupon went to Philadelphia, bought his Fall stock of goods at WANAMAKER'S, and commended himself to the favor of the manager of the Postmaster General's big store, causing it to be inferred that he intended to procure his supplies in the future at the same place. He also admitted that he was a candidate for office and that he longed to make the acquaintance and enjoy the support of Mr. WANAMAKER himself, whereupon the manager gave to him a letter of introduction to the Postmaster General, which is said to have described the circumstances under which BURKE had become favorably known to the writer and to have suggested that BURKE was evidently well qualified to serve the Government as a Federal officer.

The manager's letter was presented in due time at the Post Office Department, and it is said to have gained from Mr. WANAMAKER a cordial welcome for its bearer. It is also narrated that the Postmaster General was so strongly impressed by the apparent fitness of the applicant that he wrote and sent to Secretary WINDOM a letter warmly commending BURKE and stating that he would be pleased if so worthy a man should be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Texas. A few days later BURKE was appointed, to the surprise and dissatisfaction of MCDANIEL and his friends, and to the gratification of the politician who had the bright idea. This is the story, and as we have said, it is told by the well-known and trusted correspondent of a prominent journal, who appears to have obtained it from some of the interested persons. We are informed that the politicians who are engaged in office brokerage in Washington believe it to be true.

Now, we presume that there are wretched fault finders who will profess to see in this something to the discredit of the good Mr. WANAMAKER. There may be some who will even say that the good Mr. WANAMAKER'S powerful influence was exercised in behalf of BURKE simply because BURKE went out of his way to buy a large bill of goods at the good Mr. WANAMAKER'S store. Possibly there are a very few persons who will suggest that the good Mr. WANAMAKER is willing to be reimbursed through the profits of legitimate trade for his large contributions to the party's campaign fund last Fall.

These censorious creatures should not jump at conclusions. If the story be a true one, does it follow that the good Mr. WANAMAKER must be judged so severely? It is not positively stated that the Philadelphia manager's knowledge of BURKE'S good qualities was acquired while the Texas clothing merchant was selecting goods and giving his order. It may be that BURKE sojourned for some days in Philadelphia and frequently sought the companionship of the manager, and that the manager had time to test thoroughly his character and measure his ability. It may be that he thus became convinced, without reference to the bill of goods or the promise of orders in the future, that this was a man whose services the Government ought to procure without delay.

And is it strange or discreditable to the good Mr. WANAMAKER that he should give so much weight to the recommendation of the tried subordinate to whom he had intrusted his large commercial interests? Is it necessary to suppose that he had in his mind a bill of goods when there came to him this evidence of BURKE'S fitness which his representative in Philadelphia had obtained, possibly with much expenditure of time and by careful inquiry and observation, and probably with a desire that the Government should enjoy the services of a man whose good sense had been displayed in many other ways as well as in his choice of a wholesale store? It may be said that if BURKE had not gone to the big store for his goods he would not have had the support of the good Mr. WANAMAKER, because the good Mr. WANAMAKER would then have had no knowledge of him. But it should not be overlooked that by going to the store and buying goods there he was able to exhibit his qualifications to the very persons best fitted to judge as to qualifications of that kind and willing to use their judgment for the benefit of the appointing power and the people.

SUMMER NOISES.

One would suppose, from the columns of some of our esteemed contemporaries, that the German band was the most grievous of all the afflictions that those have to endure who are compelled to spend the Summer in the city. It is quite true that the street band seems more pervasive and circumambient this July than it has seemed before. This impression is humorously explained as the belated reveler accounted to his disgusted spouse for his appearance at home at 3 o'clock in the morning, "because all the other places are shut up." It is declared that other cities have passed ordinances of exile against the German bands and that they have betaken themselves to New-York as to a city of refuge, grasping, as it were, the French horns of the altar with one hand, while with the other they extend the supplicatory hat. We have not verified this declaration, nor, we suspect, have the promulgators of the same. It is enough to say that the musicians all seem to make a living in New-York, for they lack not for whole and uniform raiment, nor yet for beer. That the public, especially the juvenile public, thus stays them with schooners and comforts them with pretzels proves the existence of a popular demand of which the street band is the supply.

From the politico-economical point of view there is nothing more to be said as to the usefulness of the German band. It is needed, therefore it is. The persons who complain of it in the columns of newspapers and the bay windows of clubs, have only to show a dislike of it equivalent to the fondness of its admirers. It is not contended that the street bands are actuated by malignity or misanthropy, like the organ grinder who played for sixpence but declined to move on for less than a shilling. They would doubtless be willing to keep silence for the same amount for which they set the wild echoes flying, if the householder who objects to them is willing to buy their silence at the price at which his children or those of his neighbors buy their music. They would gladly refrain if their silence were indeed silver, the value of their noise being expressed in copper or at most in nickel. Immunity from the street band for a house front or even a block front may be cheaply purchased. If the sufferer will pay up the bands will shut up, and if the sufferer declines to do this perhaps he had better subject himself to the hermetical process.

It were unkind to deprive grumblers of a grievance from which they derive so much interest and enjoyment, but this grievance is exasperating because its possessors establish it on two inconsistent grounds. Some of them plead their insensitiveness and others their supersensitiveness to music to explain their aversion to the street bands. The latter is the ground taken by the walking delegates of the musical trades unionists, who resent the conduct of the roving bandsman in playing for what he can get as unprofessional, and really object to him rather as an irregular than as a cacophonous practitioner. The man who frankly allows, with CHARLES LAMB, that he does not mind mere noise, but that "the measured malice of music" is more than he can stand, is entitled to object to the street band, while the opposition of the man who pretends that it annoys him because he is so fond of music is open to grave suspicion. At all events, the applicants for an injunction against the street band ought to be forced to elect between their complaints and not to combine them. The street bands cannot be suppressed, because it does and also because it does not produce music.

There are other varieties of noise that distress a much larger number of people, and to these the crusaders might profitably direct their attention. The springless carts of the Department of Street-Cleaning rattling over the stony street, of which the sonority has been looked out for by the Department of Public Works, at unearthly hours of the morning is a real affliction. It is partly promised that asphalt will some day come like a panitice to heal these blows of sound. But this is at best a waste of time, and in the meanwhile some measures might be taken to mollify and mitigate the matutinal racket of the scavenger, the iceman, and the milkman, and to relieve the insomnia of which they are the occasions. Such cases of silence as they spare in the desert of the noisy morning are devastated by the barbaric yawp of the licensed vendor, who is actually empowered by the municipality to yell unintelligible but frightfully audible announcements of fruits and vegetables. In comparison with these things the German bandsman, who does not appear until everybody is out of bed, is not grievous but joyous. That he is a positive delight to far more persons than he even comparatively afflicts is attested by the crowd of entranced children that surrounds him on the sidewalk. The greatest good of the greatest number will assuredly not be served by the suppression of the street band.

A DYING STATE.

While the people of Dakota, Montana, and Washington are looking forward to the approaching admission of their Territories to the union of States those of the State of Nevada are trying to devise a plan for the preservation of their dying Commonwealth by annexing it to some State or Territory that has life and promise of growth. The recent utterances of Nevada newspapers concerning this subject are interesting. Says the Eureka *Sentinel*:

"Nevada is poor and steadily growing worse year by year. Our population is too small to maintain a State Government. The meagreness of our numbers is a constant reproach to us from the other States of the Union. Frankly put, Nevada is not a State of which her people may justly boast or feel proud. We know all the good that has proceeded from these mountains and plains. It is not in order to discuss these past achievements. We prefer to deal with the present and look to the future. From either of these standpoints it is important that something be done, and that quickly. We want no part of Idaho Territory. Idaho would bring nothing permanent. She is no better than Nevada, and has no better future. We want territory capable of supporting a large and permanent agricultural community. This is to be found in Utah. Salt Lake Valley is an empire. Nevada and Utah combined would make a great and prosperous State. The political questions are unimportant. With Nevada's Gentile population added, there would be no fear of church domination in the enlarged Commonwealth. Besides, Utah would thus get statehood, as well as a settlement of the Mormon question. The Utah press should join in demanding at the hands of Congress annexation to Nevada."

The Winnemucca *Silver State* is of the same opinion. It points out that the annexation of Nevada to California would deprive the Pacific coast of two Senators, and adds:

"By annexing Utah, which has no hope of being admitted as a State while the Mormons control it, the coast representation in the Senate would not be reduced, while it would be increased by at least one vote in the House of Representatives. It is nonsensical for the 50,000 inhabitants of Nevada to attempt longer to maintain an expensive State government, and the farce must close within a few years unless the power of the Legislature to borrow money for State purposes from the school fund is extended by constitutional amendment."

But, as we have shown heretofore, the Mormons of Utah are unwilling to gain the advantages of statehood by the proposed annexation. The Salt Lake *Herald*, which is the chief organ of the Mormon Church and the leading journal of Utah, responds to the suggestions of the Nevada papers as follows:

"After being imposed upon and oppressed in various ways for forty years, is it expected that the Government will have the heart to further afflict Utah by saddling upon it the dying and pauper State on the west? We feel sorry for Nevada. It is matter for regret that she is so rapidly going to her grave, but we know of no rule of equity or charity which would suggest that Utah should be weighted down in order that the rotten borough may avoid death. Utah may be eager for statehood, but we believe we express the honest opinion of nine men out of ten when we say that, ugly and objectionable as a Territorial Government is, it is preferable to a State on the conditions suggested. We can get along as a Territory much better than as a State with barren and corrupt Nevada as a part of that State. The distracted people of Nevada should look in another direction for relief and salvation. As California owns them, and also owns whatever is of value in the State, why not go to California for succor and ask to be attached to the great Commonwealth that is able to take care of them?"

The answer to this question is that the powers that rule Nevada would not consent to give up two seats in the Senate and California does not desire to enlarge her domain. The returns of Nevada's vote show how small a population sufficee to fill those seats and also mark the decay of the Commonwealth. In 1876 there were cast 19,691 votes; in 1880 the number was 18,343; in 1884 it fell to 12,771, and at the last national election it was only 12,596. The population has fallen from 62,266 in 1880 to a little more than 40,000 at present. The total valuation of the taxable property of the State is now only $35,652,000. Fortunately there is no probability that any one of the new States soon to be admitted will ever suffer such a decline as has marked the melancholy history of Nevada. Each of them can support a large population. Their industries are permanent and thriving, and will surely grow from year to year.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S DUTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In making a decision as to the location of the site for the new Appraiser's stores Secretary Windom will scarcely fail to be impressed with the general up-town tendency of business houses which have extensive transactions with the stores to go up town. Years ago the stores were in Broadway, below Wall-street, in the Battery neighborhood, and business houses were within easy distance, but trade moved up town and the stores went up town, first to Church-street, in the rear of Trinity Church, and then to the present location. Both of these changes were impelled by the removal of centres of business upward on Manhattan Island.

The bulk of the dry goods trade, which was once below Chambers-street, is now between Chambers and Twenty-third streets. The ocean steamship lines have moved to piers further up on the North River than they formerly occupied, and all new ocean steamship facilities must be sought in that direction. The Post Office may go up town at an early day. The plain duty of the Secretary is to ascertain from the official figures of merchandise taken to and from the stores what location is the golden mean between points where packages arrive and the business houses to which they must be carted after inspection. The only other influence to be considered is the up-town tendency of mercantile business on Manhattan Island.

OLD MERCHANT.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 27, 1889.

LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT'S SON.

From the Hartford Courant, July 23.

This letter was received a few days ago at the office of the Secretary of the State, in acknowledgment of the resolutions passed at the recent session of the Legislature to the memory of John Bright. An engrossed copy of the resolution was carried to the family of the deceased statesman by Mr. William Hill, a son of Representative Charles E. Hill of Stamford:

REFORM CLUB, PALL MALL, S. W., July 2, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I received some days ago from the hands of Mr. William Hill the exceedingly kind resolutions which the Legislature of the state of Connecticut has been so good as to pass and send to my family and myself on the death of my dear father. I wish to thank these gentlemen very heartily on our behalf for this great kindness. The recognition by them of the part which my father took years ago in favor of the United States is very gratifying to us. Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. BRIGHT.

R. J. WALSH, Esq., Secretary of the State.

NEAT AND NOVEL.

The late Dr. Thayer was one of the best physicians in the county, but his skill was of no avail in the case of his wife, who kept her bed for more than two years. One day there was no grown person about the house and her little boy came running in with a bad cut on his finger, bleeding profusely. With true motherly forgetfulness of self she sprang up, found bandages, and dressed the wound; then sitting down to rest, she looked around; everything seemed so pleasant and she felt so comfortable that she decided not to take her bed again, and she did not. She lived several years in the enjoyment of comfortable health.—*Fairfield (Me.) Journal.*

The average speaker finds it easier to talk than to stop; the average writer acts as though the multiplication of his words meant the multiplication of ideas. One might suppose that the world firmly believed that verbosity and diffuseness and talkativeness were forcible and effective. Yet how often do we hear of a tacit admission; a tacit agreement; a tacit declaration. Tacit, radically, means silent. But because silence is so often impressive, expressive, ominous, we seldom, if ever, use "tacit" to mean silent, but rather to mean declarative. We even speak of a taciturn man as a "man of few words," and imply by that that his words are full of meaning because they are so few.—*Philadelphia Sunday School Times.*

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new United States Minister, is said to be unhappy because representatives of inferior nations go into state dinners before him. Mr. Reid should read the Declaration of Independence to himself and console himself with pondering on the "eternal principle" that all men are equal, so that it doesn't matter whether he goes into dinner last or first, so long as he gets there.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The hub of the universe must have got shifted from Boston to Chicago. The Chicago *Times* says: "Chicago to-day is not only the centre of American commerce, but the centre of American thought, American feeling, American energy, and American pluck." And it might have added the head centre of American modesty.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mistress—Bridget, I wish you would refill my inkstand for me. Bridget, (up-stairs girl)—Please, mum, ivery toime Oi fills that inkstand Oi gits me hands that black they don't git clane for a wake. Mistress—But you surely do not expect me to do it? Bridget—No, mum; but Oi waz thinkin' yez might ax th' colored cook.—*Harper's Bazar.*

In even the cheapest machine-made shoes the soles are attached to the uppers by stitches, the aggregate breaking strength of which is considerably over a ton. This is necessary to withstand the continuous frictional wear that footgear is subjected to.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

A landlady at a down-river resort has just had an application for rooms in a quiet Summer retreat from a lady with nine children, the oldest being fourteen years. The reply was that if they were mostly twins they could come for $56 a day.—*Bangor Commercial.*

The statement that a number of Kansas millionaires are about to start a bank in Wall-street, New-York, lacks one very essential element of accuracy. There are no millionaires in Kansas.—*Kansas City Star.*

The English sparrow has his friends; but he does not need them—he is numerous enough to take care of himself. The "antis" have a job on their hands.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A new political beatitude should be constructed to express the blessedness of the outspoken editor against whom millionaire magnates whoop it up.—*Rochester Union.*

Baseball Enthusiast—What's the score to-day? Plain Citizen—Twenty, I suppose, just as it has always been. I haven't heard of any change.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A big man can fill a small office and lose nothing of his character; but when a small man attempts to fill a big office he is lost.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

ART NOTES.

Five medals of honor were awarded at the Universal Exposition to British exhibitors. The painters Alma-Tadema and Henry Moore, the sculptors Alfred Gilbert and Frederick Leighton, and the etcher Seymour Haden. The same complaints are made in London as in New-York. Some artists abstained entirely; others sent only small and unrepresentative works under misapprehension with regard to the wall space. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hints that the British honor-medallists "feel their own honors tarnished by being placed beside such artists as Signor Boldini of Italy and Mr. Melchers of America. The latter is a promising young artist, but he has for some years exhibited at the Salon, where his pictures have never even won the official acknowledgment of any jury."

A quarter of a million is to be asked from Congress for a monument in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, to commemorate the Constitution. It is not yet decided what form the monument shall take, the main point being the quarter million. Local contributions are to swell this respectable sum. As Philadelphians have a weakness for German sculptors who produce pedantic and tasteless monuments, the chances for a good thing are slight.

While lecturing recently before the Royal Institute of British Architects on the great bathing establishments of ancient Rome the architect Aitchison created a sensation by asserting that at its origin the famous Pantheon was no other than the sweating room or *laconicum* of the establishment for baths erected by Agrippa. The statement aroused great opposition, notwithstanding the strong case made in its favor.

The architect Arthur W. Blomfield, who was selected for the first grant of a knighthood to one of his profession, won the honor principally for a building at Eaton College, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Queen. The architects supposed that Alfred Waterhouse, President of the Royal Institute, would have been chosen.

In a paper on the Grand Prix and French race horses the *Cosmopolitan* for August publishes a page full of portraits of noted actresses of Paris as they did or might have appeared in the ladies' tribune at this year's races. There is a portrait of Gen. Boulanger on horseback and a number of clever sketches from the *Revue Illustré*.

J. H. TWITCHELL AT GETTYSBURG.

Communication to the Atlanta Constitution.

The mention of the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell's name revived recollections of an incident in his life which was related to me a number of years ago by Mr. D. C. Bacon of Savannah, which stamped him not only a true Christian, but a noble, chivalrous gentlemen and soldier of the highest type of glorious manhood. Said Mr. Bacon: "When I was taken prisoner at Gettysburg with my brother Albert and the rest of the wounded of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, there was one man above all others who extended material aid and comfort to the wounded of our regiment, and that man was the chaplain of a Connecticut regiment—a young man then, I should say, about twenty-one years of age—the Rev. Joseph Twitchell. I was well, and worked to the full extent of my health in bringing water, dressing wounds, and doing for the wounded what was possible. Mr. Twitchell worked with me day after day in administering to the physical wants of the poor wounded boys. He could not have done more had they been members of his own regiment. I may cite one or two instances. Young Patterson of Savannah died during the night. In the early morning I commenced digging a grave for him. Mr. Twitchell found me at work and took the pick away from me. 'The living need your attention; we will dig the grave and let you know when it is ready;' and, assisted by a young Catholic priest, dug the grave and helped to wrap the brave boy in his blanket and lay him away. A few days after this occurrence Mr. Twitchell informed me that his regiment was ordered away, and inquired if there was anything else he could do for me. After thanking him for what he had done I told him that my brother Albert's head, owing to the bullet hole through it and inflammation having set in, was very painful, and I would give anything for a feather pillow, but I knew that was impossible to obtain on the battlefield. He left me, but in an hour returned with a feather pillow, which was a blessed relief to the suffering soldier." The nobility of character displayed by the Rev. Mr. Twitchell on the historic field of Gettysburg over a quarter of a century ago will never be forgotten by Major Bacon and the surviving members of the gallant Eighth Georgia who were wounded in that memorable conflict.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 27.—Owing to the morning's heavy rains the attendance at the early meetings on the camp ground was small, but the clearing weather brought out larger crowds later in the day. The topic at the young people's meeting was "Assurance." The Interdenominational Bible Conference was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Munhall of New-York, the Rev. W. J. Erdman of Morristown, N. J., Prof. G. W. Morehead, and others.

The Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Louis, who was to have preached to-morrow's sermon at the Auditorium, is dangerously ill, and his place will be taken by Dr. Munhall.

THE RERATING SCANDAL

SECRETARY NOBLE'S COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

A GROWING CONVICTION THAT TANNER HAS NOTHING TO FEAR—NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—With or without good cause, there is a growing impression here that Corp. Tanner has very little to fear from the commission that is now at work investigating the rerating scandal in the Pension Office and the practice of making claims "special" for the benefit of favored pension attorneys, which is declared to have assumed large proportions under Tanner's administration. The fact that two of the three members of the commission are Pension Office employes, whose official lives could be made very uncomfortable by Tanner if he chose to do so, is constantly mentioned by those who talk about the investigation, and it is regarded as quite significant that the examination is to be carried back so as to cover several months of Commissioner Black's administration. Then, too, some of Tanner's superior officers have taken special pains to give it out that they are on the most friendly terms with "the generous" Corporal, and are particularly anxious that no unjust criticism shall be passed upon him. Tanner's friends are also helping along the impression that he is to be whitewashed, or, at least, "let down easy," by their apparently confident boasts that he is going to come out of the thing all right. Newspapers friendly to Corp. Tanner are having a good deal to say about the way the Pension Office was managed before he took hold of it, and it looks to some observers as if there were an organized effort being made to present a very black background with which to contrast Tanner's doings. It is announced that to thoroughly perform the task set before it the commission will need to work many weeks, and it is intimated that the examination may even last until Congress meets. The latter will not be long in session before a Congressional investigation of the Pension Office will be ordered. Then, of course, the Noble commission could gracefully retire in favor of the national legislators.

Taken all in all there is much to warrant the growing suspicion that little will come of the examination which Secretary Noble has set on foot. To offset this, however, is the undoubted fact that things are really in a very bad way in the Pension Office, and that President Harrison and the Secretary of the Interior realize that something must be done to escape from the scandals which Tanner is bringing upon the Administration. Tanner has more than once been rebuked by Secretary Noble and Assistant Secretary Bussey in a way that indicates a desire on their part to get rid of him, and if these indications are correct they ought to be able to prevent any unnecessary whitewashing of the Commissioner. There can be no doubt that the resignation of Tanner would be extremely acceptable to the President, who lacks the courage to demand it. Enough has already been said and done to Tanner, to induce a person of very little sensitiveness to step down and out, and it is not unreasonable to think that the present investigation may have been ordered in the hope that it would prove effective in bringing about this much desired result. Since it was announced that the Noble Committee would look into the subject of making cases "special," Tanner has declared he has done really very little of that sort of work, having made only about a thousand cases "special" since he took office. He is preparing a list of all the cases of that kind made so by his direction, and promises to surprise and confound his enemies by the small proportions of the list. It is said by persons familiar with the recent history of the Pension Office that if the Corporal will attach to his list a statement of the number of cases "expedited" by George B. Squiree before Squiree's place as confidential Secretary was taken by Tanner's dangter, together with the names of the pension attorneys for whom they were made "special," the committee will find the list long enough to occupy its attention some time.

President Harrison has approved the changes in the civil service regulations applied to the railway mail service recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners. These changes permit the appointment without examination of printers' employes as such, and of substitutes to take the place of regular appointees when not employed for more than thirty days.

The Civil Service Commission has recommended that the rules governing the appointment of employes in the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury be changed so as to permit of the employment of the best class of talent in that line. It was shown by the investigation of the office before a Senate Committee last Winter that the best class of architects will not submit to a competitive examination for appointment, consequently the architect has been hampered by an inferior force. Mr. Windrim laid the matter before the Commissioners some days ago. They saw the force of his suggestions, and the desired change was recommended to the President.

The count of the cash and securities in the United States Treasury, incident to the transfer of the office from Mr. Hyatt to Mr. Huston, the new incumbent, was completed this afternoon. The amount reported on hand aggregated over $700,000,000 in gold, silver, and paper, and Mr. Huston said this afternoon that it was all accounted for and that he would give a receipt to his predecessor to that effect. While the Treasurer's statement is strictly true, it is learned from other sources that a shortage of $8 was found in the new silver vault where 85,600,000 silver dollars are stored, and a deficit of $15 in the old silver vault, containing $45,000,000. Both shortages were immediately made good by the persons responsible for the safe keeping of the money. It is believed that the money was lost during the recent flooding of the vault, when some of the huge coaming inside the silver became saturated with water and burst, scattering their contents over the floor or, in other words, that the missing dollars are still in the vault and will be found upon a more thorough search.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A small man, with a black mustache and a German accent, registered at the St. Clair Hotel, Washington and Concord streets, Brooklyn, on July 23 as A. Gandrer of this city. He appeared to have no business, and spent most of his time in his room. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning he was found on his bed suffering from onte on his wrists and incised wounds of the breast, just above the heart. An ambulance was summoned and the wounded man was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital. He said his real name was Gerber and that he was a merchant, but he refused to give his residence or to assign any reason for his attempt upon his life. The wounds are dangerous, but are not considered necessarily fatal.

Gerber became delirious last night and raved about some one who wanted to send him back to Nottingham, England. A man named Rosenberg called at the hospital last night and identified Gerber as a commercial traveler employed in a New-York lace house. According to Mr. Rosenberg, Gerber is a wealthy man, who arrived from England. He was recently jilted by a young girl. A few days ago Gerber gave to a waiter at the hotel a letter written by a woman, and asked him to destroy it. He said he had had a great deal of trouole over it and wanted to die.

FIGHTING FOR A MAJORITY.

Anplication was made to tha Chancellor in Jersey City yunterday by Lawyer Kennedy to institute suit against Receiver Young of thn Dixon Crucible Company to foreclose on ninety shares of the company's stock. This is part of the fight that is going on between Receiver Young and Mayor Cleveland for possession of the crucible company. The company was embarrassed by indorsing paper to accommodate a firm that failed and dragged down tha crucible company. Mayor Cleveland was then the principal stockholder as well as President of the company. The Mayor wants to regain possession while the receiver wants to remain. Ninety shares of stock were deposited by Cleveland as security for a mortgage executed on property that had depreciated in value. Douglas Douglas will make a similar move to sell twenty shares of stock which were held by Mayor Cleveland in the same way as other shares. It is said that these 110 shares will give either side a majority.

BRAVE OFFICER RYAN.

ALTHOUGH SHOT AT TWICE HE REFRAINS FROM USING HIS OWN WEAPON.

If justice be done to Officer James Ryan of the Eighth Precinct he will be put on the roll of honor by the Police Commissioners and his medal should be inscribed "For Forbearance." Ryan had at noon yesterday, when, gasping, bloody, with clothes torn and helmet crushed and bullet-pierced, he staggered out of the entrance of 465 Broome-street grasping a tall, desperate-looking young man, whose face and head streamed with blood, faced death twice at the hands of his prisoner without using his revolver to save his own life.

The struggle and the firing had attracted an immense crowd, and other officers who came running up offered to relieve their exhausted comrade of his prisoner, but he declined their aid, put his pistol and the one used by the wild-looking fellow into his pockets, and walked sturdily to the Prince-street station house. Capt. Thompson was there to congratulate him when the story of the encounter was told.

The prisoner was Julius Rothe, twenty-six years old, of 425 East Fifty-sixth-street, employed to give out trimmings in the cloakmaking establishment of Benjamin & Caspary, 465 and 467 Broome-street. Last week it was discovered that a quantity of braid and other articles were missing in the trimmings department and a watch was set to discover the thief. Six pieces of braid were found in the pockets of Rothe's coat which was hanging in a closet. Rothe managed to sneak out of the building and disappeared. He was subsequently found by a representative of the firm, to whom he confessed the theft and pleaded poverty as his motive. It was arranged that he should call at the office yesterday morning. He kept the engagement and confessed to stealings which netted him $55. Officer Ryan was summoned by a messenger and told to station himself at the Greene-street entrance. Meantime it was discovered that Rothe was armed with a revolver, which he carried in his hip pocket and constantly touched as if to be sure that it was there, and everybody in the office felt relieved when an excuse was made for going out by the Greene-street door to talk about the matter and it was expected that the policeman would have no trouble in making him a prisoner when he appeared. Ryan, however, did not keep entirely out of sight, and when Rothe was within a few steps of the bottom of the stairs he saw the uniform, whipped out his revolver, and ran back to the landing, exclaiming that he would shoot himself.

No one ventured to interfere, and Rothe darted down the Broome-street stairs. Ryan knew of them and had rushed round the corner, and, knowing that Rothe had drawn his pistol, faced him, pistol in hand, and called a halt as Rothe reached the entry way at the foot of the stairs holding out his revolver. Rothn cried out that he would shoot, but Ryan, who had one foot on ths step of the entry, did not quail, and tried to deter the fugitive by aiming at his head. An instant afterward Rothe fired, and the bullet went by Ryan's ear. The officer could have shot Rothn in his tracks, but he contented himself with keeping him under aim and calling on him to surrender. Rothe began to back toward the stairs, and he doubtless planned to retreat by them, but Ryan sprang forward threw his arms around his neck and both went down together with a rush, so that the policeman's helmet was crushed against the whitewashed wall. Both are wiry men, but Rothe had the advantage in youth and he struggled like a wild beast as the officer retained his grasp on his arm.

Several hundred persons had collected to witness the encounter, but no one interfered, and all scattered when Rothe by a desperate wrench freed his pistol arm and shot deliberately at Ryan's face. The bullet went through the brim of the officer's helmet, and he thought he was shot in the head and gave Rothe an opportunity to level at him again, but the cartridge did not explode. Ryan had then recovered his nerve and could easily have blown out the brains of his adversary, as he was on the top of him, but when an opportunity came he struck Rothe with all the force he could muster on the head with the butt of his pistol. Rothe ceased to struggle, Ryan gave him two more telling blows and springing to his feet secured Rothe's pistol and waited for him to get up and surrender. Rothe as the station house was washed and plastered up and put in a cell. He will to-day be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court. In his pockets were a valuable gold watch and chain, $208, and proof that he was preparing to go to the girl at Trinidad. Ryan was given a holiday. It will cost him a round sum to repair his clothes and buy a new helmet. He has been twelve years on the force and his record is an excellent one.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SHERMAN—TO TAKE THE STUMP IN SEPTEMBER.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, July 26.

One of the leading Ohio Republicans has received the following letter from the Hon. John Sherman:

PARIS, July 13, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: Your interesting letter of the 30th, with inclosures, is received and read with attention. I have been observant of the proceedings of the convention at Columbus, and am entirely satisfied with the result. The nomination of Gov. Foraker came naturally from the division of opinion among the delegates as to other candidates. In the conditions shown the convention wisely selected a candidate who has already made three brilliant canvasses for the same office, and has shown marked ability as an executive officer as well as a speaker.

What is needed now is a hearty, earnest union of all Republicans to secure the success of the ticket. I sincerely trust that no friend of mine will revive or renew to the differences of opinion in the Ohio delegation in the Chicago Convention. All that is spent powder, and, while our Democratic friends may seek to create prejudice and divisiou, our duty should be to unite and to discourage all prejudice or contention.

Some disappointment and discontent may grow out of Federal appointments, but, after all, the people care but little who hold the offices if they are good men. The strong points in the canvass will be the principles in the Republican Party as contrasted with the want of principle in the Democratic Party, and also the satisfactory action of the last Republican Legislature compared with the previous Democratic one. Ohio is a Republican State, and there should be no doubt of the result in a canvass in which so much is at stake. I will, as a matter of course, do all I can to promote the election of the entire ticket, and will, after Sept. 15, when I hope to be in Ohio, take such active part in the canvass as may seem proper and necessary. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

IT IS HARD TO DOWN THE SPARROW.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, July 25.

The English sparrow has no friends, but there is no denying that it is chock-full of pluck and perseverance. It is a born hustler and fighter, and never gives up while there is a spark of life in its little brown body. An instance is given by a Memphian whose word is not doubted by people who care to avoid unpleasant consequences. A mother sparrow built her nest in a tall mulberry tree, where in due time a half dozen little ones were hatched to her. She guarded the nest faithfully against all comers and fed her fledglings with the best the bird market afforded, so that they throve mightily and gave promise of becoming as great a nuisance as their parents. But one day there came a storm that heat away the sheltering branches about the nest and overturned it. The little sparrows fell to the brick walk, a distance of at least twenty feet, and landed with a hump that would have paralyzed youngstern of any other breed. They were stunned by the fall, but soon braced up and answered the anxious cries of their mother. She flew down and comforted them with many loving caresses on their little fuzzy bodies, and having raised their spirits she called her mate. He came in hot haste, just as the storm subsided. The parents held a little council and finally hit upon a plan. The small bird flew up and righted the nest and then rejoined his family. The mother coaxed one of the youngsters to get on her back and the father did tho like with another. When their freight was fairly stowed the old birds rose on steady wing. But the little ones were not to be left in such a ridiculous way, and ten feet above the ground they tumbled off, landing heavily on the bricks again. Nothing daunted, the parent birds returned to the attempt. Again and again the little fellows tumbled off and over they went, but they came up smiling from each round, and after an hour of hard work and harder bumps they were once more lodged in their leafy cradle.

1839—BETA THETA PI—1889.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 27.—The Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, established at Miami College in 1839, and one of the oldest Greek letter college societies in the United States, has been holding its fiftieth annual convention at Wooglin-on-Chautauqua, the fraternity's summer home, this week. Yesterday the Beta Theta Pi celebrated its semi-centennial by granting charters to two new chapters. The first is a flourishing branch at Syracuse University, and was organized last Winter. The second new chapter recognized is at Dartmouth College, and into the venerable institution the Beta Theta Pi makes a brilliant entrance by absorbing the Sigma Delta Pi, a local society of long standing and high repute. The Sigmas bring in nearly three hundred Alumni, some of whom are of national reputation. The active members number twenty-eight. The Beta Theta Pi now has chapters at Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Williams, Michigan, and more than forty other institutions.

Delegates from nearly every chapter have been in attendance at the Wooglin convention, besides scores of Alumni. At the banquet last night an oration was delivered by the Hon. John D. Wise of New-York. The poet was the Rev. Mr. Ramsay of New-York. Yesterday afternoon the fraternity nine distinguished itself by defeating Capt. Stagg's pet Chautauqua team. To-day the convention adjourned to make an excursion to Niagara Falls.

BISMARCK'S LATEST SCHEME

HE WANTS THE THREE EMPERORS TO MEET.

THE CZAR THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THE SOVEREIGNS TO MANAGE, BUT A CHANCE FOR HIS CONSENT.

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BERLIN, July 27.—The greatest diplomatic triumph of Prince Bismarck's life will be achieved if he succeeds in his latest project, which is to arrange a meeting between the Czar, Emperor Francis Joseph, and Emperor William in Berlin. News of the Czar's assent to the proposal that he should visit the German Court on Aug. 23 was received at the Foreign Office on Monday, causing the greatest satisfaction. Prince Bismarck immediately communicated with Count Kalnoky, calling his attention to the opportunity presented by the nearly coincident visits of the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, and proposing that an interview be held between the three monarchs, as well as a conference between himself, Count Kalnoky, and M. de Giers, the object being to dissipate all misunderstandings.

Officials here have been instructed to maintain absolute silence. They deny all knowledge of the Czar's intentions and declare that they cannot count upon a visit from him. The semi-official press has been similarly directed to maintain reserve on the subject, on the ground that criticism might alter the present favorable disposition of the Czar. The official circle in Vienna is less observant of secrecy and discusses the chances of an interview. Count Kalnoky, it is stated, has placed himself in Bismarck's hands, but refuses to make any overtures to the Czar regarding a meeting with Emperor Francis Joseph. If Prince Bismarck persuades the Czar to consent to the interview, the Austrian Emperor will postpone his coming until the 18th. He will not be present when Emperor William receives the Czar, but will go to Kiel for the naval review, returning afterward to Potsdam, where it is intended the Emperors shall meet.

The Chancellor will return here on the 12th and remain throughout the visits of the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph. He is supposed to be aiming not at a definite treaty of alliance involving Russia in the control European league, but only to re-establish better relations between the three empires and balk French negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. He has a foothold for a renewed entente in the Czar's increased intensity of hatred for the Anarchists. Recent communications with St. Petersburg regarding the plotting of refugees in Switzerland, leading to a common pressure upon the Swiss Government, afford a basis for concerted action by the three powers against Socialists, Anarchists, and Nihilists. A definite understanding as to this sphere of action would tend to modify existing enmities. Even if only the semblance of amity were obtained it would give new guarantees of peace for several years. Prince Bismarck's chances of arranging an interview have been strengthened by the support of the Russian Ambassador, Count Schouvaloff, but everything depends upon the mood of the Czar.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* has semi-official advices from St. Petersburg saying: "The Czar, who has frequently altered his intentions regarding the return of the visit of Emperor William, has now consented under the persuasion of M. de Giers and M. Wannovski. Since the Borki accident the Czar has had a morbid dread of a railway journey, even with the entire route guarded by select troops. He will be accompanied to Berlin by the Empress and the whole Imperial family. The Czar will proceed to Copenhagen after leaving Berlin."

Russian papers, however, do not believe that the Czar's assent will be obtained by Prince Bismarck, even though backed by M. de Giers and Count Schouvaloff.

The *Journal de Varsovie* declares that the Czar goes to Berlin simply as an act of courtesy and that his visit will have no bearing upon the European situation unless Germany changes her policy by consenting to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Russia.

Emperor William arrived at Wilhelmshaven this morning. As the Imperial yacht was sighted entering the roads, salutes were fired by the war ships in the harbor and by shore batteries. When his Majesty disembarked a guard of honor on the quay presented arms, and the band played the national anthem. An immense crowd, including hosts of visitors, were assembled to greet the Emperor. His Majesty is bronzed and vigorous looking. Immediately upon landing he sent a telegram to the Empress, who, accompanied by her four sons, left Kissingen at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Wilhelmshaven. Their Majesties will remain there until Wednesday, when the Emperor will leave for England. Count Herbert Bismarck, Gen. Hahnke, and Dr. Lucanus, Chief of the Civil Cabinet, have gone to attend the Emperor. Count von Waldersee will return here. He will not accompany the Emperor to England.

Within an hour after his arrival the Emperor ordered the Admiralty to report on the arrest of officials in connection with the naval frauds. Several officials left Kiel for Wilhelmshaven. The papers are obliged to maintain reserve, and only record the fact that the arrests extend to contractors and marine officials at Dantzic, Hamburg, Stettin, Wilhelmshaven, and Berlin. The position of the persons arrested and the wide ramifications of the frauds have sent a thrill of indignation and shame throughout the empire. To-day's talk in the official circle represents the Emperor as furious. He is said to have sent telegrams later telegrams to the highest officials regarding the matter. Herr Cremer, a highly-placed official at Kiel, is reported to have committed suicide after his arrest. It is stated that he was found bleeding to death in his cell, having opened the veins in his arm, and that he died while being taken to a hospital. The *Hessische Zeitung* announces the arrest of the chief controller of the Kiel workshops and of a prominent merchant of Minden, who for many years has been supplying stores for the Kiel and Wilhelmshaven stations. They are imprisoned in Berlin.

The severity of the sentences pronounced on the forty-eight miners convicted at Breslau of rioting during the recent strike there will probably lead to an appeal to the Emperor. The prisoners are all under twenty years of age, and a number of them are not more than sixteen years old. An article in the *North German Gazette* on strikes shows an ominous change of front on the part of the Government toward the miners. It argues that the recent strikes were a manifest abuse of the right of coalition. Semi-official newspapers concur, and predict that the result of the commission of inquiry into the miners' grievances will be nil, and that the Government will cease to interfere beyond suppressing breaches of the law.

Dr. Peters has sent a letter from East Africa to the *Cologne Gazette* in which he accuses the English Admiral Freemantle of seizing the Peters expedition steamer Lonsdale, on the expedition had landed outside the blockade limits, although the vessel had no articles contraband of war aboard. The *Cologne Gazette* declares that unless the Government speedily adopts decisive measures the English will completely exclude the Germans from Central Africa.

VATICAN AND QUIRINAL GUARDED.

ROME, July 27.—The Vatican and the Quirinal are closely guarded, owing to the receipt of information of a plot to blow up both with dynamite. It is rumored that the departure of the Pope will be forcibly resisted, and that Government escort police watch the exits of the Vatican.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Cocarde*, the Boulangist organ, publishes what it calls the first installment of the documents submitted to, and the depositions made before, the high court of the Senate, which is to try Gen. Boulanger. The publication has caused a sensation. According to the publication of the *Cocarde*, Gen. Ferron, who succeeded Gen. Boulanger as Minister of War, has made a deposition in which he states that the secret service funds were intact, and that Gen. Boulanger effected economy in many directions in the War Office.

Russell Harrison and Major Frost's victorious Massachusetts riflemen were entertained at the Wild West camp to-day by Buffalo Bill.

LONDON, July 27.—William Brodie, the man who, while in a state bordering on delirium tremens, stated that he had committed the murders and mutilations of women in and about the Whitechapel district, was to-day discharged from custody, there being no evidence on which to hold him and physiolane pronouncing him sane. He was immediately rearrested, however, on a charge of fraud.

Mr. Charles Wyndham produced Sirnand's comedy "A Headless Man" at the Criterion Theatre to-night. The work is written on Dundreary lines. It is a one-part play, full of farcical incident, and was favorably received by a brilliant audience.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—A true bill has been returned against Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the American, on the charge of having poisoned her husband, James Maybrick, who was a wealthy cotton broker of this city.

The cotton spinners have decided to adopt short time for a fortnight, beginning on Monday next.

VIENNA, July 27.—The official report of the crops in Galicia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia is unfavorable. In the Tyrol the crops are unusually good, while favorable reports are made of the remainder of the Alp and Karst country. Beet root is promising, but rape is in poor condition.

STORMS IN WISCONSIN.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., July 27.—Severe wind, rain, and hail storm prevailed in this section of the State to-day. Trees, fences, and outbuildings were leveled, crops blown down and pounded into the earth, and other property damaged. It is reported the storm was even more severe in Eastern Iowa.

NO STATEMENT YET.

THE CHANCES FOR RESUMPTION BY LEWIS BROTHERS & CO.

Clerks of the suspended firm of Lewis Brothers & Co. were busy yesterday closing up their accounts and making an inventory of the assets. Inquirers who called upon the firm got very little information, as the partners avowed they had nothing to say until a statement had been prepared. Assignee Bliss spent some time with the firm yesterday, but he had very little information to impart. While the firm expresses the hope that there will be enough assets to pay all the creditors in full, others who have had much experience in settling up failures express the opinion that unless a speedy settlement is obtained the assets will not realize more than half what is claimed.

The firm's business being too extended will make it very difficult to collect the assets. Litigation is always likely to follow a big assignment like this one, as creditors naturally look out for themselves. The high reputation of the firm will no doubt help to stave off lawsuits, but friendly creditors argue that it would be a most unfortunate thing if some creditors did not begin proceedings. If one does others will, and if a good many do so, even the most friendly creditors must do something to protect themselves. As an instance the case of Halstead, Haines & Co. was cited, where the creditors who were not on terms of friendship with the firm got 100 cents, while others who were friendly did not get anything.

It is thought that if creditors will make a concerted effort to put the concern on its feet again by a speedy settlement very good results can be reached. If a settlement could be made within the next month the house might get some of the Fall trade, but if delayed beyond that time the outlook will be poor.

Where the estate will be administered is a question which some of the creditors would like to have answered. The parent house being in Philadelphia, the supposition is that the administration of the estate and the payment of dividends will be according to the laws of Pennsylvania, while as the larger portion of the assets is in New-York the bulk of the litigation, if there is any, will naturally be at this end. The stock of goods is in five different jurisdictions—New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Illinois. The $1,875,000 of open accounts are scattered all over the country.

The opinion is expressed among the banks which hold the firm's paper that they will not suffer much loss, if any, inasmuch as it is double-named paper—Millis's drafts accepted by Lewis, Brothers & Co. Of course if any of the mills are weak that would be another thing. The owners of some of the mills which the firm represented have telegraphed here that they are all right. From some of the mills it is said the firm received more goods than it had advanced money for, while in other instances mills got considerable advances for which they have not shipped all the goods. The members of the firm do not think any of the mills will be affected by the failure, but in the trade it is thought that some of the weak mills may be temporarily embarrassed. Consigners of goods to the firm upon which there have been no advances can take them back.

Most of the firm's paper was placed in this city by two note brokers, the banks holding the bulk of it. The amount held here is estimated at upward of $1,000,000. The largest amount held by any one concern is said to be $50,000.

GREEN TO WANAMAKER.

THE PRESIDENT OF WESTERN UNION REBUKES THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Dr. Norvin Green wrote to Postmaster General Wanamaker yesterday in regard to the discussion over the rate of 1 mill per word fixed by the Postmaster General as the pay for telegraphic dispatches for the Government during the fiscal year beginning July 1. Dr. Green denies emphatically that any information to the press upon the subject came from him. He says that even after Mr. Wanamaker was interviewed and tried to justify his order by pleading that as low a rate was extended to corporations Dr. Green remained silent, although the Postmaster General's statement was untrue. Business considerations now force him to reply. Again denying that any corporation has had as low rates as the Government has imposed since July, 1884, Dr. Green says:

"I did not infer that in the language various large corporations of you could have conferred to the press associations, for very few, if any, of these associations are incorporated, and the larger of them I know are only private associations. Nevertheless, after explaining to you that our so-called free service, to a limited extent, for newspaper companies, was paid for in kind by the free transportation of men and material, services of their railroad operators, and in most instances the furnishing of labor and other assistance in maintaining the lines, I went on to say that our lowest rates should naturally be those for the transmission of news for publication. It is not an exacting service, and it is done mostly at night.

"Except the arrangements with railroad and transportation companies, and rates for press and commercial news service, we make no reduced rates to any corporations or other patrons, large or small. For messages transmitted and delivered to a single address, the Government is our only customer that enjoys reduced rates.

"As to the great privileges and benefits derived by this company from the act of 1866, they are purely imaginary. I am not aware that we have ever taken a stone or stick of timber or appropriated a foot of land belonging to the Government under that act; and where we have needed to build a line across lands belonging to the Government, as in a late instance across the lands along the canal around the Falls of Ohio, we have had more trouble and delay in procuring the right to set our poles than if the lands had belonged to private parties."

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor stopped in Albany Thursday and Friday. Then he went to Oneida, where he addressed the annual meeting of the Central New-York Hop Growers' Association. Mr. Cantor says that he has not decided yet whether to enter the race for the nomination for secretary of State. He has been urged to do so by friends, but he hardly likes the office. "There is so little to be done," he says, "that I hardly think I would care to have it. There is scarcely anything for the head to do." It might, perhaps, be inferred from this that Senator Cantor is reaching for that higher plum, the Governorship.

Senator Henry Russell represents the Albany district in the upper house. He is anxious for a second term and will be renominated by the Republicans this Fall. His opponent will be ex-Mayor A. Bleecker Banks. As both men have got lots of money, a lively contest may be expected. Mr. Russell is one of the largest flour commission merchants in the East and Mr. Banks is the head of the prosperous law publishing firm of Banks Brothers, who have stores in this city and in Albany. Mr. Banks is the contractor for publishing the session laws.

It is thought now to be almost a certainty that the Democratic State Convention will be called to meet in Saratoga about the middle of September. Had Albany's new public hall been completed, the indications are that the convention would have been held at the capital.

CONCERNING HOODOOS.

From the Chicago News, July 26.

A Chicago lawyer has explained to a Chicago court that a hoodoo is something which pursues a man with misfortune, much in the manner that a wheelbarrow makes its haunting presence known for a weary while to the unfortunate person who has stumbled over it in the dark. This is not a happy illustration. To stumble over a wheel barrow is doubtless perplexing, painful, maddening. But there is nothing weird, uncanny, or baleful about such an experience. It is simply a piece of plain, unvarnished misfortune, which can be explained by the laws of gravity. On the other hand, a hoodoo is something altogether more mysterious in order to work harm. A man who has been hoodooed finds that all the forces of nature are in active conspiracy against him. If he goes out to borrow money his pocket will be picked, and none of his friends will lend him a cent. If he goes on a journey the railroad train will run off the track. If he rides on a cable car he will get stuck in the tunnel. In a word, he is hoodooed. Some people would call the outward manifestation of a hoodoo mere bad luck. But the adept in hoodooism reserves an important distinction between the two. The spell of the hoodoo must be broken by an incantation, while bad luck will simply wear itself out. There are two excellent preventives for hoodoos. One is to get a mascot and the other is to decline to be hoodooed.

CAUGHT SMUGGLING TRIFLES.

The busy time for custom inspectois is beginning. When tourists who have been to Europe begin to arrive home in numbers the enterprising ones who try to bring things ashore without the formality of paying duty on them frequently get themselves into trouble, as did three persons yesterday. S. Zucker, a passenger on tha Lahn, had several small articles of jewelry and three pocketbooks, in one of which a watch was set, with him, and he neglected to put them in his declaration. When searched more carefully the inspectors found in his possession several silver-covered pens and match boxes. Max Herrmans, another passenger on the Lahn, had fifteen pairs of ladies' kid gloves, some handkerchiefs, a pair of earrings, and a breastpin which fell into the hands of the inspectors. E. J. Miner of New-Haven, Conn., a passenger on the Adriatic, failed to get a brooch, bracelet, a pair of earrings, three umbrellas, three pins, and a lot of silverware were without avoiding the inspectors.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The market has been a little better the past week. The general situation has not changed, but the short interest had increased, a good many weak holders had been shaken out, and operators who had been bearing stocks considered it time to make a turn the other way. Hence there has been an improvement in prices here and there in the list. The leader among the Grangers was St. Paul, which has crossed 70 again, after standing below that figure for some weeks. Chicago operators are nearly all on the bull side, and hint mysteriously at certain negotiations going on which must powerfully affect the market. It is better to count on the crops. Foreign advices place the question beyond doubt that the crops of Russia and the Danubian provinces are a failure, while our own are superb; and under such circumstances, it seems dangerous to bear the Granger stocks. It has never been yet that we have had a bear market for any length of time when Europe was calling for our grain because of its own short supplies, while we had enough and to spare for all demands, foreign and domestic. Gold has stopped going out, because of the making of exchange against future shipments. There were no engagements the past week, and there is a little less talk about the danger of tight money. The demands from the West this Fall will probably be a little less than the average, as there is an annual increase in the amount of money retained in the West, and available to meet the calls for the crop movement. The banks like to talk up the dangers of tight money, as they are naturally desirous to get the highest rates for their loans. There is just enough danger in that direction to keep the stock-market dull for a while, but so long as it remains in its mid-summer quietude, borrowers will probably find no difficulty in getting all the money they need. The big dry goods failure will undoubtedly lead to more discrimination in mercantile discounts; Wall-street is not likely to fool it much. The failure gave the market a bad knock for the moment. Prices ran off throughout the list until it became evident that supporting orders were met in the leading stocks, whereupon a rally followed, and the traders swung over to the bull side again. It is a little doubtful how long the strength will last, as the market movements are wholly professional now, and this seems to be a time for waiting; but when the ory comes from all the roads that there is a car famine, that the rolling stock is inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and that the only question with the traffic managers is how to supply shippers with cars—all of which is likely to be heard when the crop movement is under full headway, then it is apt to make an operator who has gone short of stocks wish he had not. London has been buying a little, and the market over there appears to readily respond to any improvement in our own.

The Trunk Line Executive Committee meet on Tuesday to decide the question of prorating with the Western roads. It is said that strong pressure is being exerted to make them do it, but the chances seem to be that they will not. They have always refused heretofore, as it would mix them up in the Western troubles; and furthermore, the trunk lines are not interested in maintaining rates beyond their Western termini, any more than the Granger roads were interested in maintaining rates on the trunk lines when the latter were engaged in their desperate fight five or six years ago. Eastern lines are doing very well as they are. Business is increasing with them. The last monthly statement of the Pennsylvania, which covers the period of flood losses, is considered very good, much better than had been expected; and it is said that the July showing will be a big improvement on it. The turn in the tide of business on the Lake Shore Road was mentioned last week. The stocks of another Vanderbilt property, the C., C., C. and St. Louis Road, have been rising in a way which would indicate that things were going well there. The common has had a substantial advance; the preferred has been comparatively quiet, but if the general market does not become too unfavorable, it will go up next. The preferred stock must get its 5 per cent. before the common can get anything, and is claimed to be a sure dividend payer. The Cheapeake securities have been strong, and may be safely held for a long pull, for they represent a growing property. The 5 per cent. consolidated bonds, selling about 101 to 101½, should be a fair purchase at the price. The Reading general is seem cheap at current quotations. As a 4 per cent bond they may be considered as safe as any on the list, for the company has always earned enough to pay the interest on them. There have been very heavy transactions in them within the past few days, Drexel, Morgan & Co. being given up on a purchase of $130,000. They were all got within a range of one per cent., so it is probable the company has been selling some to get money for its new terminal property. When this selling is over, the bonds should go up easily to 95. The Nickel Plate 4s are selling about that figure.

Some interesting, though rather ancient, facts are coming out about the Missouri, Kansas and Texas bonds. It is stated recent investigations have discovered that the company has been paying interest since 1873 on $1,182,000 bonds issued on a projected branch which was never built, and that $9,000,000 of consolidated 5s outstanding represent no construction work at all, "the bonds being issued years ago as a matter of compromise on an indebtedness originating on the Northern Division of the road underlying the consolidated 7s, all of which should have been wiped out during the previous reconversion." It is no wonder this road has been chronically bankrupt. The bondholders are divided now over the way the company is to be again reorganized. Holders of the consolidated 7s, which are a lien on the Northern Division, insist on a scheme by which they will absorb all the net earnings; holders of bonds on the Southern Division, who are also large holders of the stock, naturally object to this, and there is a very pretty quarrel in progress. The Southern Division party talk of cutting loose from the Northern Division of the road, which gives connection with St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific, and making Kansas City the terminus. The affair will probably be settled by compromise, as all such quarrels are. The foreign bondholders' committee of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas does not seem to be getting along very well with their task. A letter in a leading German paper states that only $4,000,000 out of $16,000,000 of bonds have been deposited with the committee, and that this small amount of deposits was done to one of the leading Berlin banks advising its clients not to deposit their bonds, as the committee was not satisfactory. We have yet another bondholders' committee to look after the Hocking Valley property. It is claimed to be a Drexel-Morgan committee, but it certainly is not a cordial one. The latter part of last week in order to work harm. A man who has been hoodooed finds that all the forces of nature are in active conspiracy against him. If he goes out to borrow money his pocket will be picked, and none of his friends will lend him a cent. If he goes on a journey the railroad train will run off the track. If he rides on a cable car he will get stuck in the tunnel. In a word, he is hoodooed. Some people would call the outward manifestation of a hoodoo mere bad luck. But the adept in hoodooism reserves an important distinction between the two. The spell of the hoodoo must be broken by an incantation, while bad luck will simply wear itself out. There are two excellent preventives for hoodoos. One is to get a mascot and the other is to decline to be hoodooed.

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"Except the arrangements with railroad and transportation companies, and rates for press and commercial news service, we make no reduced rates to any corporations or other patrons, large or small. For messages transmitted

STORIES OF MEN AND WOMEN

STRANGE AND CURIOUS THINGS THAT LIFE LEADS TO.

SO PRESENT FROM LORD FIFE'S TENANTRY—A MOVING TALE BY PRINCESS PIGNATELLI.

In Berlin great demand has of late been made upon the booksellers for a small volume which professes to be the truthful life story of Princess Pignatelli. In a short preface it is declared that the fair lady herself supplied the material for the work. She is a woman who, having been born in a palace and near the throne, considers her reminiscences by saying: "Let these women who read my confessions think well before they pick up a stone to throw it at an unfortunate one. We are all the products of circumstances and of education. Much has been sinned against me, but I have only revenged myself on those who have poisoned my life."

The whole story of that life, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has seen the book, reads like a sensational romance, and shows once again that truth is stranger than fiction. Princess Pignatelli is at present thirty-five years old, and has recently appeared at Berlin as a concert singer, having begun her professional career a few years ago at the Scala Theatre at Paris, where her first appearance created an unprecedented sensation, as will be remembered by those who have read the Parisian papers for the last five or six years. Note was also made of her appearance at that time in the NEW-YORK TIMES. Every large newspaper in Paris told of the bowls and hisses with which the Princess had been received, and in every *salon* was whispered what the author of the "Confessions of my Life" now publishes, namely, that Count Potocki, enraged at his sister-in-law's proceedings, had bribed the Parisian press with 50,000 francs to go against the sister of his wife, who had so far forgotten herself as to sing for money on a Parisian stage. But since those days of the Scala Theatre Princess Pignatelli has gone into far deeper depths; she has been waitress at the Folies Bergères, and at the Maison Rouge, at Vienna, else has even made attempts at lion taming, and lately she has once again begun to earn her living by her musical talents and her voice.

The first part of the volume containing an account of the doings of the mother of the Princess, who by her second marriage became the wife of the Duke of Reggina, at that time (1852) Sicilian Ambassador at the Court of Czar Alexander II. The Duchess was one of the most beautiful women at the Russian Court. Everybody was at her feet except Count Gortchekoff, who "seemed to have a decided antipathy against the beautiful, intriguing woman, for he avoided her wherever it was possible, and went so far as to discourage every effort of the Duke or the Duchess to approach him." Eventually, however, even the gallant Prince joined the train of admirers for a short time, till the following incident happened:

"Czar Alexander was always very kind and amiable to us, and often sent us very valuable presents. My mother received the most expensive diamonds from him, and I possess a bracelet said to be of priceless value. I see her still as she stood on the day when she received it, holding the case with the oracelet in her delicate hands and the light of her eyes vying with that of the glittering stones. Then Prince Gortchakoff was announced and entered at once. I think I must imagine why my mother suddenly put the case on the table as if it did not interest her any more. The Prince, however, had noticed it already, opened it, looked for a moment at the bracelet, and said harshly: 'Only, the Czar can make such presents; the value of these stones is equal to that of a whole Government.' While saying this he fixed his searching eyes on my mother; then he bowed and went away without saying a word."

In 1860 they removed to Rome, whence, in compliance with the Pope's special request, they moved to Paris after the death of the Duke of Reggina. The young Princess was then twelve years old, but looked much older, and was presently involved in a double love affair between herself and her sister and two twin brothers, the sons of the Duke of Potocki, which resulted in the marriage of the elder sister to the present Duke of Potocki. In 1870 Princess Pignatelli and her mother were driven away from Paris by the terrible cry that the Prussians were coming. The manner of their escape from the besieged town is interesting:

"My mother dined at that time in tender relations to an attaché of the Russian Embassy. His name was North; he was a fine-looking man, who boasted of being a descendant of George III. of England. He was entirely baptivated by the charms of the widow, who was still preeminently beautiful, and he recoiled at the thought of losing her, when his Government, during the war, suddenly sent him to London. But my mother pacified him by saying, 'We go with you,' and since Count Nicolas Potocki, my sister's future husband, had also agreed to accompany us, we decided to leave Paris on Sept. 9, 1870. This, however, was not an easy thing to do. All railway communications with the besieged town were cut off, a carriage could not be got out for love or money, and there would also have been the risk of falling into the hands of the Germans. There remained consequently, only one way of doing, namely, to travel by balloon. North persuaded some military friends to take us into their car, and early at 5 o'clock on Sept. 9, while below us the cannons were roaring, we ascended into the upper regions. * * * We landed safely in a village not far from Tonra and reached Calais without difficulty, whence we crossed to Dover. In London my sister was married to the Count. Their marriage is unhappy, and even an hour after the wedding my brother had such a paroxysm of fury that it was difficult to prevent him from ill-using my sister."

After some years of adventures of all kinds, Princess Pignatelli found herself once more at Paris, one of the centres of attraction at the house of her brother-in-law, who meanwhile had inherited from his father the sum of £5,000,000. The Princess writes:

"For the first time public interest was attracted to my personal appearance. The newspapers drew such charming pictures of me that, before long I was called 'the beautiful Princess Pignatelli.' Well, perhaps the descriptions were not altogether exaggerated. I was young, fresh, vivacious; with my dark wavy hair, red lips, sparkling eyes, and youthful figure I was the type of an Italian girl."

The young lady was soon surrounded by suitors. Count L. Piper, a rich Swedish nobleman, was selected, much against the will of the Princess, as a suitable husband, and him she married, though she was at the time passionately in love with a young officer who had won her heart by her animality defending poor women against a mad dog. In connection with the dog story, the following paragraph is interesting:

"My friend inquired compassionately where the woman lived round whose bleeding arm he wrapped a silk handkerchief. I came about to give her a bank note, when a short, well-dressed men with golden spectacles addressed him. 'Allow me to look after the woman,' he said. 'I shall take her to my house, for she will require medical observation for some time to come.' My name is Pasteur. I am a practical chemist, and I am just occupied with the study of hydrophobia.'"

Here is another story of interest dating from the time when the Princess was waitress at the *maison rouge* at Vienna:

"A young man used to frequent the place who generally came in late at night, after the other guests had left. He wore a short fair beard, his soft hair was parted in the military manner, and his face wore an expression of high intelligence and true kindness. As a rule he was silent, drank his wine, and sometimes heaved a deep, painful sigh. In time we became acquainted. I told him the story of my life, and he tried to comfort me about the rupture with my family. One evening he accompanied me part of my way home. We walked along on the banks of the Danube, when suddenly he stopped, and, pointing with a sombre look to the calm water, said: 'Look, Princess, a leap down there, and all pain is over; but I am not even allowed to do that; I have duties, great duties, and I must fulfill them. To die, to die and to be at rest, to end a ruined life, that—believe it, Princess—that is best. An indescribable restlessness drives me on; I strive after an indefinable thing; I feel as if it were the rolling globe which I try to catch. I am full of envy, miserable envy. I envy the sun because he sends out his million rays; I envy the beggar who asks for a copper hut who is free, free; I envy you, Princess, because you have torn yourself from conventional ties which bind us hand and foot. I have sought you out to see whether you repent, whether you long to go back to the social slavery; but no, you do not. Your indifference is divine; for, believe me, it is not the strong and not the mighty, but the indifferent, who enjoy life! It is for this reason that death, which is the perfection of indifference, is the greatest boon.'"

It was Crown Prince Rudolph who thus contributed to the interesting memoirs of the Princess Pignatelli, the second of the three sisters of whom the eldest still plays a part in high life as the beautiful Countess Potocka, while the youngest has joined a convent in Essex, where she devotes herself to the care and education of poor children.

LORD FIFE STOPS A PRESENT.

HIS TENANTS ASKED NOT TO GIVE ONE TO LOUISE.

The English papers say Lord Fife, the future husband of the Prince of Wales's daughter Louise, is very popular with his tenantry. The matter of a wedding present from them to his bride has recently brought forth an illustration of his relations to them. A dispatch from Banff says there was great excitement there a fortnight ago when it was first rumored that Lord Fife would receive no wedding presents either for himself or his bride. His lordship has, in more than one instance, initiated important reforms, and some were of opinion that he was in this case about to show a high example of a protest against the system of marriage gifts, which has now reached a condition of numerical extravagance that is farcical.

The tenantry of the Duff House district had taken up the proposal of a wedding present to the Princess with great warmth, and a thousand pounds, if no more, could have been calculated upon. Lord Fife has in two, if not on three, occasions made reductions, and substantial ones, too, to his tenantry. They were given without being asked for. Mr. Hannay, the factor of the Duff House property, had, no doubt at the suggestion of the tenantry, applied to Lord Fife for the purpose of knowing in what form the present would be most acceptable. The following is Lord Fife's reply:

4 CAVENDISH-SQUARE, LONDON, July 4, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very anxious that you should convey to the tenantry my deep sense of their kindness in proposing to give Princess Louise and myself a wedding present.

I may tell you that I have considered this question very carefully, and have quite decided that I will not allow any tenantry to make me any wedding present. I feel so thoroughly that these are not times for tenants to devote their resources to any object but the most absolutely necessary that I have quite made up my mind to decline any wedding gift. I feel none the less deeply touched at the warm, cordial feelings which have prompted this generous offer, but in a case like this gifts is necessary to emphasize such feelings. They have characterized all our relations from the earliest days that I can remember, and I shall to my dying day earnestly endeavor to perpetuate and maintain them.

With best wishes to all my friends in the North, believe me, yours very faithfully, FIFE.

JOHN HANNAY, Esq., Monzieffer, Banff.

It is understood that, although most of the tenants are well off, and the willingness to subscribe for the present is an evidence of it—yet it is known that there are a very few who are not so fortunate, and that it was on their account the refusal has been given. He saves them from giving that they could ill afford or from being put into the painful position of refusing to subscribe. A meeting has just been held in the Fife Arms to consider what should be done, and a dinner is talked of for the 27th, and perhaps a ball, and Banff may probably illuminate on that evening, to which will be added a blazing bonfire on the Gallows Hill, or on some other height in the neighborhood.

GAMBETTA AS AN ART CRITIC.

A STRIKING LETTER FROM HIM ON MILLET AND ENGLISH ARTISTS.

Gambetta as an art critic is scarcely a rôle in which the French statesman is commonly supposed to have ever made an appearance. A letter recently brought to light, however, shows that his capacity in that direction was considerable, and that under cultivation might have become great. The letter was written in 1873, while Gambetta was on a visit to Brussels, where the "Angelus" of Millet was then to be seen in the Wilson Gallery. Below are the principal passages, which throw quite a fresh light on the mind of a man prematurely cut off. English readers have been specially interested in the letter, inasmuch as it speaks of several English painters in terms worthy both of them and of the critic:

"Plato was quite right in making the Beautiful the splendor of the True, and this would he now the best definition of Flemish and Dutch painting.

"The Wilson Gallery is especially remarkable as a collection of landscapes. Among the Flemings who hold an unobtrusive place in it we remark with praise the three great representatives of the contemporary French school, Dupré, Rousseau, and F. Millet. The first, with his romantic fervor, triumphs in three landscapes full of vigor and boldness. Rousseau figures in it with his immortal 'Forest of Fontainebleau,' which he himself revealed to the French world, and which makes him a kind of pictorial Virgil, giving to the forest of nine Kings the brightness, coloring, and poetry of the Tempee of the Swan of Mantua. Millet appears with his marked originality as painter of the season, of the fields, and the peasants.

"The 'Angelus,' the masterpiece in which two peasants, bathed in the pale rays of the setting sun, bow, full of mystical thrills at the penetrating sound of a bell ringing for an evening prayer at the monastery, visible on the horizon, compels meditation on the still powerful influence of religions tradition among the rural population. With what minuteness and yet breadth these two grand outlines of the peasant and the servant stand out on the still, warm field! The task is over, the wheelbarrow is there, full of the day's harvest, and they are about to return to the cottage for the night's rest. The bell has rung the curfew of labor, and at once these two dark animals, as La Bruyère would say, stand up, erect and motionless, in the twilight. They are waiting for the strokes of the bell, as they did yesterday and as they will do to-morrow, in an attitude too natural not to be habitual, before taking the road which leads to the village. The heavy and melancholy sky which hangs over the landscape shares itself in the general penelroness which dominates the picture.

"The scene is admirable, and has a wider bearing than the subject. You feel that the artist is not merely a painter, but that, living ardently amid the passions and problems of his age, he takes his share in them, and transfers the portion which he has grasped to his canvas. Painting thus understood ceases to be a mere spectacle; it rises higher, and assumes a moralizing and educating rôle. The citizen infuses the artist, and with a grand and noble feeling we have a lesson of social and political morality.

"Rarest thing of all, the English are here placed, and, justly so, in the first rank. The works of Turner, Constable, and Reynolds represent with sovereign majesty their art and country. Turner, more than any other, will celebrate than you have the pleasure of seeing him in his native country; Constable, with that true and sincere feeling of nature which made him the inaugurator of the new naturalist school of painting; who abandoned all the conventions, artifices, and imaginary descriptions of pretended Greek or Roman landscapes, and who first used his own eyes to see and understand and admire the grass, water, and trees in their striking natural beauty, and who, having seen and remembered, brought to it and succeeded in fixing on the canvas the vagueness of their outlines and the variations of tint, anxious only for two things—accuracy of light and truth of form. Such was Constable, and such we have again found him in the fine gallery, and we have rejoiced with emotion the memory of a man but for whom the great school of French landscapists would perhaps be still copying and diluting the legacy of the first Eustache, Lesueur, Poussin, Verner, Girodet, and other lovers of Greek temples scattered among sands and cardboard trees.

"But the pearl seems to me to be Reynolds, for everything is collected in this marvelous picture, as in Millet's nature and humanity; and what nature there is in the fresh shade of an inimitably lovely woman, what tenderness and grace are in maternal love, at the delicious and sorrowful moment chosen by the artist for his conception! A young widow in all the lustre of her beauty is playing with her baby' [Gambetta wrote the word in English] 'seated on her lap. The young mother beholds in the beloved child's features the image of an adored husband, and as though the child already recalled the gestures of the departed father, he extends his plump and ruddy little hand to the chin of his mother, who even in her grief cannot help smiling. And that smile, like a flower suddenly bursting forth amid a storm, reminds one of the splendid verse of Homer, where Hector's young wife, bidding adieu to the hero about to die for his country, smiles through her tears on presenting to him Astyanax, the infant, who, heedless amid this great grief, is playing with the plume of the redoubtable Trojan's helmet. Reynolds's widow mingles in her moist and joyous eyes sad memory and the pleasing hope which is there under her eyes. She rocks and realizes that little body of this being, full of force and promise. It is impossible to give family life a loftier and more penetrating impression.

"Everything ends and everything recommences; flowers spring up and live on tombs; and, after all, what to everlasting nature are joys, griefs, hopes, or disappointments? She is ever inexhaustible. We in her hands are forms, which she tries and rejects, pushing ever forward her divine architecture. Our pride, duty, and honor, like our recommense, consist in understanding and helping her, if possible, and, in any case, in appearing and disappearing with equal greatness of mind and equal insensibility."

WELLINGTON'S UNRULY HORSE.

AWKWARD BLUNDER HE MADE AT GEORGE IV.'S CORONATION.

Sir William Fraser's "Words on Wellington," passages from which have already been published in the paper, is still a hook talked about in England. The following interesting story refers to the coronation of George IV.:

"Two great officers are appointed for special occasions only, the Lord High Constable and Lord High Steward of the Kingdom. The Duke was nominated Lord High Constable. When the Champion enters Westminster Hall during the banquet he rides between these two great officers. After the onetomary challenge the King drinks to the health of the champion in a goblet of gold, which he then and there presents to him. This being done, it is the duty of the Champion, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal to rein their horses backward until their exit at the door by which they entered from Palace Yard.

"The Duke, with his practical good sense, anticipating the scene of tumultuous enthusiasm which was certain to occur, took care to have for the occasion a well-trained steed from the establishment across the river since known as Astley's. Accordingly, an animal of handsome appearance and dignified demeanor was selected, and, a backward movement being unusual to horses, the steed upon whom so much honor was conferred was carefully drilled day after day for some weeks to move in an inverse direction round the circus. In time he became quite perfect, and equally insensible to the efforts made by persons employed to disturb his equanimity. No amount of cheering nor throwing up of hats nor noises of any kind induced the animal to swerve from his backward path.

"The great day arrived. The King was in his seat; the peers and peeresses, and everything that was great in the kingdom had found their proper locality in Westminster Hall, the noble building raised by William Rufus, (for his bedroom.) The great doors were thrown open, and a sight which eclipsed all other sights enchanted the spectators. The Champion of England in brilliant armor entered between his supporters. Nothing could be more imposing. The hero of Waterloo, wearing his coronation robes, his ducal coronet placed rather forward on his brow, and bearing in his right hand the baton of a Field Marshal, bestrode with great dignity his noble steed, duly caparisoned for the occasion. The sight was irresistible. The peers, peeresses, and commoners rose to their feet; a wild burst of cheering echoed through the vast and picturesque roof. What was the horror of the spectators, what was the dismay of the sovereign, and what must have been the feelings even of that iron soul, that had confronted death in every shape unmoved, when the intelligent animal which he rode, assuming that the noise was the preliminary to his turning round, and, with the faithfulness to duties habituated to do, instantly did this, and advanced toward the sovereign with his head pointing to the door by which he had entered Westminster Hall. As children say at the end of a good story, 'What did they do then?' Some of those in attendance with great difficulty succeeded, to use a sailor's expression, in 'elewing' the animal round, and possibly, by dint of holding the bridle and caresses, enabled the great Duke to approach George the Magnificent in a decorous and dignified manner."

ORIENTAL PIERRE LOTI.

A LIEUTENANT'S ROMANTIC LIFE AND THE BOOKS HE WRITES.

Pierre Loti is better known in France than here. So are his novels entitled "Le Mariage de Loti" and "Madame Chrysanthème." But his life is interesting even here. An account of it has been contributed to the *Woman's World* by Mme. Cadiot de Praz, from which it is learned that Loti is a Lieutenant in the French Navy and has traveled much in many and varied climes. His books are published in succession from the journal of his every-day life during his travels; and, even apart from the poetry and peculiar intense charm which are the breath of his works, are full of descriptive interest.

The first work which attracted the notice of the public was "Le Mariage de Loti," published in 1880. It is simply a daily account drawn from his diary during his stay in Tahiti and his poetical love for a young Tahitian girl there. At one time Loti spent a whole year in Turkey, at Stamboul, (1876 to 1877,) and was so delighted with his sojourn that he was sorely tempted to remain there for life. He learned Turkish, and, as a real Turk, wore the national costume and lived in a Turkish home with his Turkish love Azlyadé. When his naval duties called him to his ship he changed his attire, and, having dispatched his duties, resumed his Turkish dress. This period of his life he has described in his novel "Azlyadé." But thoughts of his aged mother and others at home caused him at length, we are told, to leave his enchantment, and he returned to France.

His marriage with Mlle. Blanche de Ferrière, in October, 1886, Loti has remained at Rochefort and has published three works—"Propos de Voyage," a series of jottings simply copied from his diary, which describe parts of Tonquin and the Malay Peninsula; a similar book on Japan, and "Madame Chrysanthème." Loti's first book on Japan, "Le Roman d'un Jeune Officier en Japan, which country seems to have amused him more than any other. In a serio-jocular manner he describes Japan and the Japanese—*bons hommes de paravent* he contemptuously dubs them.

Pierre Loti (whose real name is Julien Viaud) was born in 1850, and entered the naval school at Brest in 1867. During the war of 1870 he was in the Baltic and Northern Seas. In 1871 and 1872 he traveled in Polynesia, and after that time his naval career may os followed up in his books. From early childhood he had been in the habit of setting down his personal impressions in a journal of his daily life, and in that form wrote "La Mariage de Loti" and his first works, little dreaming that they would ever be published. At Rochefort, in his old home, he has furnished several rooms after Oriental designs, which he fairly copies in his habitations in Algeria, Turkey, and other climes. He inhabits a small suite of rooms on the second floor of the house where he was born. His mother and aunt live in the other part of the house.

His drawing-room is the exact reproduction of his *salon* at Eyoub, and is adorned with Oriental draperies and art knickknacks. At night tall wax candles burn in the brazen chandeliers, throwing a weird, mysterious glow over this strange Oriental abode, while the blue perfumed smoke of Levantine incense coils upward from the "braseros." Loti has generally written all his books on board ship during his long night hours of watch, but sometimes he writes here in this luxurious room, lying full length upon the floor, surrounded by his Oriental cushions and quaint Eastern odors.

MRS. STEPHENS'S RETIREMENT.

FORTY-NINE YEARS ON THE STAGE—A TALK WITH HER.

Mrs. Jane Stephens, the English actress who is so often spoken of as the famous original of Mrs. Willoughby, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," is about to retire upon her laurels. To many actors she is known now by the endearing title of "Grannie" Stephens. "I have no children of my own," said the old lady to a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few weeks ago, "but I have a great many grandchildren." Mrs. Stephens retires from the stage she has honored and adorned for forty-nine years. Playgoers will never again see her unless she occasionally emerges from her retirement for some kindly or charitable purpose. Out of the veneration and love with which Mrs. Stephens is held in "the" profession, a movement was set on foot by some of her oldest and most influential friends to give her a farewell benefit, which took place in London a short time ago.

"I made my first appearance on any stage," she said in the recent interview, "at the Olympic Theatre forty-nine years ago. Certain family reasons, into which I need not enter, made it necessary for me to earn my living. I might have gone as a governess. I was offered more than one situation, but I did not like the idea. So while I was casting about for something I one day saw an advertisement, emanating from the Olympic Theatre, asking for actresses. I had always had a desire to act, but my father had the greatest horror of it. So great, indeed, was his fear of my ever adopting it as a profession that, when at school, I was actually given schoolmistress strict injunctions not to allow me to learn music or singing; not even was I permitted to sit in a room where a music or singing lesson was going on.

"The Olympic Theatre had been taken for the Summer by a Mr. Butler, a provincial tragedian, who wanted to produce plays of a tragic and melodramatic description in London. The Olympic was the last theatre he ought to have chosen. It had obtained for itself a reputation for plays of a very different character, under the management of Mme. Vestris, for its fairy extravaganzas by Planché and writers of his class, and to produce tragedies there was simply absurd. Of course I knew nothing of this, for I did not even know the first letter of the dramatic alphabet. Butler, however, upon whom I was naturally somewhat shy, and I at once began by telling him all that I could not do. 'I knew that neither in figure nor form,' said this old gentlewoman, "was I fit for the heroines of the stage, but I knew that I possessed a very keen appreciation of humor, that I could sing passably well, and learn, when I wanted to, and that was all I did know. He then asked me what salary I wanted, and, of course, I was just as ignorant about that as everything else. Eventually he offered me a salary of £2 a week, which I accepted, and on I got my first introduction to the stage.

"The season did not last long; it was an unsuccessful one, as might have been expected. I was thrown out of an engagement, and found that if I wanted to get on I must go right through the mill. Off I went to the provinces, and during three years of the ups and downs which were then, even more than now, characteristic of an actor's life, worked very hard and played every variety of part, from leading lady down to the smallest character. At the end of three years I came back to London and joined Mr. Greenwood's company at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, playing boys' parts and walking ladies. Thence to the Victoria, and back to Sadler's Wells under Phelps. I afterward, in 1852, went to the Lyceum, then under the management of Charles Dillon, and so on.

"When, in the year 1858, Alfred Wigan took the management of the Olympic Theatre, I was engaged by him, and it was here that I first began playing old women's characters as a regular thing. I played Mrs. Crab to Rogson's Master Tonkwood in 'Husband and Wife,' and the old country servant to his Daddy Hardacre. How well I remember him, and what a splendid actor he was! Yes, it was also at the Olympic that I created the character of Mrs. Willoughby in 'The Ticket-of-Leave Man.' In 1867 I played at the Adelphi during Kate Terry's farewell performances, playing the Nurse to her Juliet for three nights. You know she played Julia in 'The Hunchback' the other three. Since then I have been somewhat of a wanderer. At the Holborn Theatre with Mr. Sefton Parry; at the Globa with Henry J. Byron; at the Court with Miss Litton; at the Olympic with Mr. Henry Neville, and at the Criterion with Mr. Wyndham. Later at the Princess's with Mr. Wilson Barrett in 'The Lights o' London' at the time with Mr. Hawtrey, and elsewhere. Forty-nine years upon the stage, and now ill-health forces me to determine to give it up. Yes, I have made some successes and a great many good and kind friends; but you know I am really getting to be an old woman now, and one cannot be expected to work on and work forever. Still my life has had some drawbacks and crosses, without which I might have been a rich woman, perhaps, by this time. But had it not been for them I should never have gone on the stage."

STORIES ABOUT THE SHAH

HOW EUROPE HAS IMPRESSED HIM THIS TIME.

MEETING THE QUEEN—INTEREST IN THE PHONOGRAPH — ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES—FOOD AND BEDS.

The newspapers of Europe during the past few months have been crowded with nothing so much as the arrival and doings of the Shah. Perhaps the Paris Exhibition has actually called out fewer columns of printed matter during the same period. A reading of some sheres of these columns of description and anecdote would disclose an extremely novel collection of curious things. In the following paragraphs will be found a small portion of the mass of things that the reader might collect in a few hours devoted to this pleasing task.

Beginning with the Persian monarch's German visit the reader will find, in an account of the doings of the Shah at Spa, the following passage relating to certain of his Majesty's predilections: "It is in plantations of trees that he shows the greatest interest. In one large gardening establishment he inspected all the gardene and hothouses with the look of a thorough nonnoisseur.

"With regard to the private life of the King of Kings, the hotel servants are strictly prohibited from entering the apartments occupied by the Shah, and four Persian servants do all the waiting. The Shah always takes his meals in solitude. The meals are very simple, consisting early in the morning of a piece of bread and butter and a cup of tea. Toward noon he takes his luncheon, at 4 in the afternoon he again has tea, and at 8 he dines. His luncheon and dinner consist chiefly of European dishes, and are supplied from the hotel kitchen. The fish has always to be fried in butter, and the meat has to be very tender. Besides this the Shah has for dinner always one or two dishes prepared by his private cook. The other day it was a maize soup, with turnip leaves, and a couple of pullets roasted on the spit, and taken with an onion sauce strongly seasoned with pepper.

"The Persians use their swords as spits as well as for killing their poultry. In the Shah's suite there are several gentlemen who in the consumption of food can do marvelous things, according to European ideas. Belgian cooking and French wine seem to have suited the Persians very well. They would not take kindly to the hotel beds, however. They pull the bed clothes off in the evening, spread them on the floor, and lie down on them. Nor does their untoward appearance trouble them much, as may be inferred from their somewhat indifferently-washed faces and the state of their clothes, which plainly shows that the sponge and the brush are but rarely used. Their linen only is always perfectly clean, and is, apart from their jewelry, the only pleasing part of the apparel of the Persians."

On his arrival in England, and while aboard the steamer, he was described by a correspondent who had seen him on his first visit as "not a whit changed since that time, but less fat he was among us. He might have been absent only a day instead of sixteen years for any difference one could detect. He seemed to wear the same faultless white kid gloves, to use the same dainty lorgnette, and to tilt his hand to his forehead in the same precisely as of yore. His people by and by brought him a chair, and he sat down with his box with the characteristic cross of the leg and exhibition of the small patent leather boot which the caricaturists loved to work upon during his last visit."

An artist of the *Illustrated London News* was also on board the yacht on the way up the Thames River, and between the Nore and Gravesend the Shah noticed his sketching sketch. Calling him over, he looked at the portfolio, and, finally, taking the sketch book, proceeded to draw a rapid and remarkably accurate likeness of the artist. In high good humor the Shah sketched to his amusement a portrait and handed it to the delighted artist, who promised to publish it.

After the gangway between the royal yacht and the Duke of Edinburgh had been secured not a moment was lost. The Prince of Wales sent word that he desired to come aboard and pay his respects and welcome his imperial Majesty to England. The Shah was much pleased at the courtesy, and the Prince immediately stepped aboard, and, going straight up to the Shah, whom he recognized at once, cordially shook hands with that monarch and expressed his pleasure at his safe arrival in England. His Imperial Majesty returned the greeting with equal warmth, and said he was delighted to have again reached English shores. Just before leaving the royal yacht his Imperial Majesty presented Capt. Fullerton and the naval officers and said he was pleased with all they had done for him. He had never, he said, seen such a ship, and it was a great comfort and delight to him now that he had taken the present tour to Europe. The Shah then shook hands with and said good-bye to the royal naval officers.

When the disembarkation had taken place at Westminster Pier, in London, the Prince of Wales, speaking in French, introduced to his Majesty the Duke of Portland, and the two shook hands. Then he turned and presented by the Prince to the newly-married Duchess of Portland, who stood on the other side of the crimson pathway. The Shah passed as if he would have liked to make an observation to the lady if anything had occurred to him, but nothing did apparently, and with a slight embarrassment he looked out again through his spectacles and moved on with the Prince. At Buckingham Palace the Princess of Wales greeted the rnier of Persia, who expressed his thanks for the cordial way of the welnome and the great honor conferred on him.

Much gossip has been printed in the London society papers in regard to a residence for the Shah while in England. In the *World*, for instance, it was stated about the time of his Majesty's arrival that Queen Victoria would offer for his going to reside at Balmoral, "for the house is in very good order and very clean, and the Shah is not an inviting visiter on hygienic grounds, and whatever dilapidations, repairs, or cleaning might be necessary would have to be defrayed out of the privy purse. But Balmoral is private and not Crown property. At Brookingham Palace the country would pay the bill, which made all the difference. Sir Algernon Borthwick threw himself into the breach, offering Alnwick, where he was at one accepted. Sir Algernon will go down to entertain him, but Lady Borthwick will probably remain at Hampstead. Two very large houses to which the Shah expressed a wish to go were vetoed at once, and, as his time is limited, only those impropositions which in every way and combining some distinctive feature either of scenery, as at Invercauld, or of a great engineering work, such as the Forth Bridge, which he will see from Hopetoun, were selected."

The same paper described the reception at Marlborough House, the Queen, it said, was suffering very much from lumbago and rheumatism, and it was quite apparent with what difficulty she walked even with the aid of the arm of the Prince of Wales and her stick. Her Majesty had not recovered from the chill she caught during her journey from Scotland, and she hardly stood at all at Marlborough House, her Indian attendant being close at hand all the time to give her a chair. She looked tired and was very red in the face, though very gracious and in good spirits. The Queen wore her usual black gown with the white cape and bonnet also, but there seemed to be a little more white feather than usual in her bounet, which had white strings.

"Nothing is more charming," said the same paper, "than to see the Prince of Wales with his Queen. His manner is so tender, so sentential, and so affectionate, and he watches over her with such care, attending to her every want, and suggesting anything that he thinks will please her. He walked very slowly and carefully with her on Thursday, for it evidently pained her, and she had great difficulty in mounting the steps from the garden into Marlborough House, and she made the Prince walk a step ahead of her to help her up."

As for the meeting between the Queen and the Shah, it was "very funny." The conversation was carried on through the Persian Minister. The Queen stood for a moment admiring the large emeral and diamond buckles the Shah wore on his waistband and coat, and, having sat down, she motioned him to a seat beside her, which he accepted, looking round for the Princess of Wales, who was immediately behind him, and whom he signaled to sit on a chair on the other side of him. The pantomime which expressed his wishes "was irresistibly funny, and taxed the Princess greatly, for she bit her lips hard to keep from laughing." However, the *World* thinks, "she must have got well accustomed to it now, for during his stay here it has been evident on several occasions that she could hardly keep or look serious."

The *Daily Telegraph* of London prints an account of the Shah's impressions of his visit to London, gathered apparently from the Persian interpreter. It says "a most profound effect has been produced on the mind of the Shah by London as a city. After his call up the Thames, he says he realizes for the first time the fact that London is a vast port. He also now looks upon it as the capital of the world. Naw-ed-Din has been greatly struck by the vast and orderly crowds. His Majesty found everything where, most kindly, good-humored, well-conducted throng, who have excelled all peoples in the art of declaring in a dignified, becoming manner his enthusiasm they felt for their future King and the welcome they generously accorded to their present guest. This his Majesty has been again and again pleased to remark is one of the most gratifying sights he has witnessed since he left his country, and one he is not likely soon to forget.

"His Majesty is not, however, without a reflective and philosophical vein of thought. When one of the Persian courtiers, pointing to the vast crowds filling the streets, observed: *Inmadgan-i-dilf*" (the people of the servants of the Most High! what an ocean of people, and to think no one knows their names!' the Shah repeated with a pathetic sigh that line of Saadi:

"' Basi jan ha lah fmad kih kas hsr-o na giryasi,'

which, being interpreted, is:

"'Many a soul to lip has leapt (i. e. died)
And no man known, and no man wept.'

"His Majesty experiences special delight in the scenery of the English aristocracy. His idea of the 'English gentleman' is that he is by nature modest and retiring, dislikes display, and only with great difficulty reveals to a stranger the best side of his character, generally, indeed, as the result of a positive effort. One is always adding, he declares, to the credit side of the Englishman's social and intellectual account. What most of all, however, calls forth his enthusiastic admiration is the mysterious circumstance that the destinies of a world-wide empire like ours, with its myriads of human beings and endless conflicting interests, should be shaped and directed by a few bashful, retiring individuals attired in plain black clothes, with uniovely top hats, who, were they to transgress any of the criminal laws of their country, would be arrested by a vulgar policeman and put in prison like a common offender.

"Of the Princess of Wales he has not hesitated to speak as 'Durr-i-Yatim'—an 'unparalleled Pearl'; and he has been heard to call England *Ulle-stir*, 'the land of tulips.' But he is so far true to Oriental habits and traditions that he does not and cannot admire their style of evening dress. Never does his Majesty cease to deplore the modes which prevail, to his perpetual surprise, in the European world, and which, when worn by the Persians, are the most correct and noble dames to wear robes and evening dresses far too lavish, according to Persian thought, in what they reveal. Since he has been in his own phrase, *Ibn-us-sabil*, 'a son of the road,' or in ordinary English, a traveler, he has grown more accustomed to these garments, but he will never be morally reconciled to them.

"The Shah-in-Shah, who has reviewed soldiers enough in his time, is reported to have expended upon our Horse Guards, Life Guards, and Coldstream Guards his most enthusiastic eulogy. But as for our music, he secretly says of it *In pashm ast*, 'that is all rubbish,' (literally, 'cotton wool.') And yet the Shah has been struck with the sweet accents of the English people in general, and has spoken of us as *Khish-adat*, 'pleasure-producing.'

"Another thing with which the Shah was very agreeably struck was the exquisite taste shown in the floral wealth of London generally, and the rose decorations in particular, which were a feature in almost all the entertainments provided for him, especially at that of the Empire Theatre. The abundance and variety of the roses elicited several complimentary remarks; for his Majesty is gifted with an artistic eye, and, like most Orientals, is passionately fond of flowers. Persia, of course, is the classic land of the rose and the nightingale; but more than once his Majesty has exclaimed, *Im Gulistan ast*—'This is the real Land of Roses!'"

After remaining some days in London the Shah went by road through Tring to Halton, a modern residence built for Mr. Alfred de Rothschild among the Chiltern Hills. After remaining at Halton about four hours his Majesty resumed his drive, passing through two or three villages which were decorated in his honor, and arriving at Aylesbury, where the town was *en fête* and the Mayor read an address was presented. Festivity in the county town of Bucks was spoiled by heavy rain, which, however, ceased when the party left for Waddesdon Manor, the seat of Lord Rothschild, where the Shah passed the night.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says the Shah declared that he was conducted in his tour through England from surprise to surprise. Palatial Ashridge, the castle of Earl Brownlow, deepened and widened his impressions of the charming character of English country life. His Majesty's manner to the Queen was perfect, and the Shah knew so well how to clap his hands and express the utmost surprise. One thing led to another. He spoke into the instrument himself. Prince Albert Victor did the same, and Lady Brownlow did the same. Then Lord Aberconn said something, there was laughing, crying, and whistling, and, finally, the band played a tune at it, all of which in due succession were afterward reeled off, to the astonishment of the Shah and his suite. A phonograph and the several languages laid his hand upon the machine, and Prince Malcom Khan, speaking for his sovereign, said: "The Shah would like to have that instrument, or one like it." "It is his," said Colonel Gouraud. "But," said the Prince, "he knows it is a new one, and the only one you have of its kind in Europe." "All the same, it is his Imperial Majesty's, as though there were many more," said the astute and courtly American. "Then the Shah will take it at once to Teheran, and he would like to get some one to go with him to work it," further interpreted the Prince.

RACING IN CANOES.

CLOSE CONTESTS IN THE MATCHES OF THE YONKERS CLUB.

The Yonkers Canoe Club held its annual regatta yesterday afternoon in front of the clubhouse at the foot of Gold-street, where there were assembled a large and fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen, guests of the club. The first event was a sailing race over a three-mile triangular course, for which there were seven entries. The wind was blowing from the northwest, and the tide was a strong ebb, and it was so much more powerful than the wind that only one of the canoes, the one sailed by Everett Masten, got over the course. Its time was 39:15.

The second race was for sailing and maneuvering, that is, throwing a paddle overboard to leeward, and then picking it up. There were five competitors, and it was won by F. B. Smith of the Newburg Canoe Club.

The next event was a paddling race over a half-mile course. Mabbett Reeves won in 3:40, closely followed by Edgar Masten and Frank Hecker.

The fourth was a paddling tandem race, which was won by J. W. Simpson and H. L. Quick in the Evangeline. Their competitors were Gabriel Reeves and Smith in the Pixie. The Pixie was defeated by only one second. It was the prettiest race of the afternoon.

A hurry-scurry race was the next to take place. The conditions were: To swim 20 yards, climb into a canoe and paddle 200 yards. J. Simpson won in 5:52, followed by Edgar Henriques and J. Simpson.

The paddling upset race was contested by Edgar Henriques and J. Simpson. The former was an easy winner. Then there was a tournament, in which T. Simpson paddled for Edgar Henriques, who acted as lancer, and F. K. Sheare paddled for J. W. Simpson. The first named crew won without any trouble.

The Regatta Committee was composed of Edgar Henriques, Chairman; William R. Haviland, and F. K. Sheare. F. L. Dunnell of the Brooklyn Canoe Club was the referee.

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Special rates for the season. Address, for prices, &c.,

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COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly competent as cook and laundress; excellent references; no objection to country. Inquire over store on 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

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NURSE.—By a competent German woman to take care of one or two children or do chamberwork; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 224 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl as experienced infant's nurse, or would travel with a lady; just returned from Europe; good reference. Call at 318 East 80th-st., first flat, care of Mrs. Davis.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an American young woman to grown children; good operator; city or country; best references. Call at 318 East 54th-st.

NURSE AND ASSIST WITH LIGHT CHAMberwork or Nurse Alone.—By young Protestant girl; lately arrived; wages moderate; neat hand sewer. Call at 118 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, speaking little English, as nurse to growing children; very good sewer; city reference. Call or address J. F., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl as experienced nurse and seamstress; city or country; city reference. Call at 231 West 27th-st., first flight, front.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French girl as nurse or chambermaid; speaks a little English. Address A. B., 322 West 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—In private family; city or country. Call, Monday, at 446 West 48th-st.

WASHING.—Family washing, 75c. per dozen; rough dry, 35c. per dozen. Call at 28 Minettaline.

MALES.

ATTENDANT, VALET, AND COMPANION to an Elderly or Invalid Gentleman.—By an experienced, well-educated, middle-aged Englishman; best city references. Address B. S., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT IS OPEN FOR Apermanent engagement; references A1; salary moderate. H. O. P., Box 200 Times Office.

A BRIGHT BOY, 19, LIVES WITH HIS PARents, wishes employment; good reference. Address G. K., 157 East 85th-st.

BUTLER, VALET, OR WAITER.—By an Englishman; age, 29; height, 6 feet; good appearance; total abstainer; reliable; not afraid of work; thoroughly understands his duties; would go to country for remainder of Summer season. Address Ready, Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By thoroughly-trained English servant; first-class testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address G. W., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; good references from last employer. Call or address, for three days, R. G., 929 6th-av., tailor store.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German; thoroughly competent in every way; is willing and obliging; best city reference; will go to any part of the country. Address R. S., 281 East 10th-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—By a useful, middle-aged man; Danish; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, vegetables, flowers, lawns, &c.; handy, able, and willing to take care of everything on a gentleman's place; Protestant; strictly sober, honest, and faithful; willing to do work in the house if required. Address C. Schultz, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; has lived with some of the best families in the city; has had the very best of references as to honesty, sobriety; understands his business in all branches; city or country. Address Coachman, 233 East 11th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; all employers seen in city, city or country. Address H. G., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; thoroughly experienced with fine horses and carriages; careful, stylish city driver; ten years' personal reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call on John H. Rourke, 233 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; four years with present employer; employer selling out his horses. Call or address James, coachman, 254 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; one child; experienced; city of country; references. Address A. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Long experience; best city references; last employer can be seen any time during business hours. Call or address P. K., 13 East 27th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; married; strictly temperate; excellent references. Address Coachman, 208 East 57th-st.

COACHMAN.—Colored; first-class references; city or country. Address F. S. M., 129 Broadst., Stapleton, S. I.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; willing and not afraid of work; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. H., 49 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Married; no family; has first-class city reference. Address Coachman, 896 5d-av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A gentleman will recommend practical workman; had charge of his place past six years; greenhouses, rosehouse, grapery, vegetables, cattle, poultry, and butter; married; two grown children; other fine references. Address Workman, Box 200 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By a German who is a thorough plantsman, orchid and rose grower, a large place; has the best of recommendations. Address O. Schaefer, 254 Glenwood-av., East Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; has had practical experience in greenhouses, fruits, and vegetables, and all work on a country place; is sober and honest and not afraid of work. Call at present employer's, 74 4th-av.

GARDENER.—Married; experienced in all branches of the business; wife first-class butter-maker; satisfactory recommendations. Address Caladium, seed store, 15 John-st.

GROOM.—By competent young man as groom; country preferred; best city reference. Call at 7 West 9th-st.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom or coachman; can assist in waiting. Address 54 East 104th-st.

PORTER OR JANITOR.—By a young man; Protestant; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address G. M., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young man, 20 years old, of good connections and education, desires position as private secretary; highest reference; security if desired; would travel. F. R. Haines, care of Farley Clark, 18 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Frenchman; well educated; no all kinds of work to private American family; will give French lessons occasionally; references. Call at 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede; 26; work at anything; not afraid of work. Address Johnson, 303 East 27th-at., care of Mr. Oleon.

USEFUL BOY.—Colored; 16 years old; not afraid of work. Call at 308 West 38th-st. Kimball.

VALET OR INVALID ATTENDANT.—By a young Swede; two years' reference as butler and three years' references as valet. Address Valet, 226 East 32d-st.

WAITER.—By a young Swede; family going to Europe; eight years best city reference. Call or address, for two days, C. Johansson, 235 East 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN A BEAUTIFUL suburban place wants an educated woman of the Catholic faith to take entire charge of a boy three and a half years old. Address Z., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress.—City reference required. Apply, after 9 A. M., at 49 East 31st-st.

ELEVEN MILES FROM CITY.—A good cook; assist with washing; good home and good wages; must have good reference. Further particulars can be had at 219 East 23d-st., third bell.

LADIES TAUGHT NURSING, MASSAGE, OR midwifery; send for free instruction book, Colisge, 247 West 49th-st.

WANTED—Protestant nurse, 25 to 40; neat seamstress; for six months' bottle baby; wages, $16 a month; beautiful country home; two hours from New-York; write where can be seen on Wednesday next. Address C. P. Treat, Highlands, Monmouth County, N. J.

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MALES.

COACHMAN WANTED—A single man; thoroughly competent. Call, Monday, 1 o'clock, 87 Broad-st.

GRANITE CUTTERS WANTED AT M. E. KELLY'S Marble and Granite Works, Calvary Cemetery; steady employment.

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THAT GREAT work entitled "A Library of American Literature," in ten large octavo volumes; by E. C. Stedman and E. M. Hutchinson; we will pay a liberal salary after a trial; ask for Mr. Meinell. Charles L. Webster & Co., 3 East 14th-st.

TYPEWRITER WANTED.—Young man to canvass this and near cities; must be able to assist at books. Address in handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary, Manufacturer, Box 189 Times Office.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED—MUST BE thoroughly well acquainted in railroad circles. PERMANENT, 1,238 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN WANTED ON GENTLEMAN'S place in the country; married; no children; must understand care of horses, drive, gardening, and caretaker; must have the best references as to honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address, with full particulars, stating wages expected, L. D., Box 110 Times Office.

WANTED—Boy about 16 years of age for general office work. Address in own handwriting, giving age and references, Post Office Box 2,190, New-York City.

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RAILROADS.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, Londoo, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15. *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P.M., (and all 1:30 A.M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, *10:30 A. M., 1:30, *3:45 P. M.; Troy, fifty minutes, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saturdays Special, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. trains. Knaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phoenicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Fleischmann's, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 83:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, a s leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 20 A. M., 83:30 P. M., Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 26 A. M., 83:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Parkplace, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st., ash foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. On Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 125 and 1,255 3d-av., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR REED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., N. R., FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST. AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 4:40 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M. *Connect for Point Lookout.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via
SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing room and sleeping cars.
O. H. RRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

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EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST WAY TO GO. THE ONLY BOATS LANDING AT THE IRON PIERS AT

CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

From West 23d-st., North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., Battery-place Station Elevated Roads.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11:25 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	12:55 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:25 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:25 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands only at Pier No. 1 N. R.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH.

From West 23d-st., N. R.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R.	From Long Branch, Ocean Pier.
8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
0:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

America's Day Summer Resort.
Perfection in every detail, rare plants, magnificent foliage, nature's choicest flowers. A world of attractive features. Menagerie and Aviaries, Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and Sea Monsters. Two Grand Concerts daily. Superior Dinners a la carte. Renowned Glen Island Clam Bakes. Kids Described. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Pier 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. Newell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.15, 2.45, 4.45 P. M. 226 Street, East River, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. RETURNING, last boat leaves Glen Island almost hourly until 8 P. M.
Eight Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays.
40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.

GILMORE
AT
MANHATTAN BEACH
Two Grand Concerts
This AFTERNOON, 3:30; EVENING, 7:15.

THE EMINENT VOCAL SOLOISTS,
SIGNORA PAOLINA MONTEGRIFFO, soprano;
MR. WALT HAMPSHIRE, tenor,
and the
ARLINGTON QUARTET CLUB.
VIOLIN SOLOIST, MASTER WILLY ROWELL.
PIANO SOLOIST, MASTER HENRY LEVY.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

FAVORITE EXCURSIONS
TO HIGHLAND BEACH, SEABBIGHT,
MONMOUTH BEACH, LONG BRANCH,
ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE,
POINT PLEASANT, &c.
BY "SANDY HOOK ROUTE."

Steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R.,
At 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.,
Returning at frequent intervals during the day.

TAKE THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE
AND SPEND A DELIGHTFUL DAY AT THE SEASHORE.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON

CHIEF ENGINEER MENOCAL

THE PROJECTOR OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

HISTORY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAN WHO PROPOSES TO UNITE THE ATLANTIC WITH THE PACIFIC.

Now that there seems to be no reason why the Nicaragua Canal should not join the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean it will be interesting to know something about the personality and career of the engineer who has undertaken this great work. Commander A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, Chief Engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Company, is in every respect a most remarkable man whose extreme modesty has prevented the world from knowing very much about him.

The solving of the isthmian problem, the unraveling of the Secret of the Strait, has been the life-study of Commander Menocal, who has repeatedly gone over the ground between the Atlantic and the Pacific, in Nicaragua and at Panama, and who has always been a firm and consistent advocate of and believer in, the Nicaragua route. In appearance Commander Menocal is of slight build, medium height, quick, nervous manner, dignified appearance, and apparently only about forty years old, though he is somewhat older. The interoceanic engineer was born in Havana, coming from a good old Spanish family; he was educated partly in Havana and partly in the United States, eventually graduating at the Troy Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y., in 1862. Soon after his graduation young Menocal was appointed assistant engineer of the Havana Water Works and immediately attracted the attention of his superior officers by his skill as a draughtsman and strict attention to duty. The chief engineer of the water works in question in those days had as his chief assistant a Spanish Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, appointed by the Spanish Government, as all such works in the Spanish colonies are under its supervision. The staff consisted of seven other assistants. Soon after young Menocal's connection with the water works the home Government asked for a report upon these works, and it was discovered that there were no data to act upon. The senior assistants were called upon, but still the data came in slowly and in imperfect form. Finally, young Menocal was appealed to, and was given charge of the work. In less than two months the bright graduate of Troy had the report ready for the Spanish Government, though nine months was the time allowed. The result was that the Spanish Colonel was recalled to Spain and the young Spanish-American was appointed principal assistant engineer, which position he held until 1869, having during that time charge of the location and design of the works as well as charge of the construction of the most important portions of the undertaking.

In 1869 Engineer Menocal returned to the United States and obtained a position in the Department of Public Works of the city of New-York. The United States Government, in March, 1872, made the first appropriation to determine the practicability of building an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, and the Navy Department asked Gen. George B. McClellan, who was then in charge of the Department of Docks, to recommend an engineer capable of taking charge as chief engineer of the expedition to Nicaragua. Gen. McClellan recommended Engineer Menocal, who was subsequently appointed to the command of the expedition returned to, and who sailed for Greytown during the same month, March, 1872.

Until August of the same year Engineer Menocal was engaged in surveying the Nicaragua Canal routes, after which he returned to Washington and for some time after was there engaged in developing the plans and surveys made. In December, 1872, Engineer Menocal again sailed for Nicaragua and was engaged in completing and verifying the canal surveys until 1873, when he returned to the United States and completed his report to the Government. President Grant, in the Spring of 1874, appointed a commission composed of army and civil engineers who visited the different canal routes which had been surveyed by Panama and by Nicaragua. Engineer Menocal was ordered to accompany the commission over the proposed routes, and the commission reported, July, 1874, in favor of the Nicaragnan route.

After having completed his work in connection with the United States Government and the canals Engineer Menocal was appointed Civil Engineer in the United States Navy with the relative rank of Lieutenant Commander and remained on duty at the Navy Department in Washington until December of the same year. In December, 1874, Commander Menocal was ordered, as chief Civil Engineer, to take charge of the expedition sent by the United States Government to survey the Panama route. On this work Engineer Menocal was engaged until July, 1875, when he was ordered to duty as Civil Engineer of the Washington Navy Yard. At the request of the Government of Panama in August, 1876, Engineer Menocal was sent to Nicaragua for the purpose of making a survey of the lower part of the valley of the San Juan and of the harbor of Greytown. In this work he was engaged for six months preparing plans for the improvement of the river and harbor and at the same time examining the San Francisco Valley in the direction of the Deseado, which work the Commander found very valuable afterward in locating the route finally adopted for the canal.

Commander Menocal returned to Nicaragua in 1877 and continued the exploration of the valleys of San Francisco and Deseado, and directed the operations of clearing the rapids of Machuca in the River San Juan. In 1879 he was ordered by the United States Government to attend, in company with Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, the International Canal Congress, held in Paris, and while present at its sessions strongly advocated the adoption of the Nicaraguan route as possessing many more advantages for the construction of a ship canal than any other route proposed. How the de Lesseps syndicate finally carried the day and eventually lost $400,000,000 without accomplishing anything, except to show that de Lesseps had made a leap in the dark and had sanctioned the attempt to build an impossible canal, is a matter having made a survey of the route, is a matter of history. At the close of the Congress President Grévy decorated Commander Menocal with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services in connection with the Isthmian Canal Congress.

Commander Menocal returned to Nicaragua in 1880 and made a new survey of the route for a canal from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, finally locating the route now adopted as the best. At the same time Commander Menocal made additional explorations of the valley of San Francisco with the view of improving the location of that section of the route. Again in 1885 Commander Menocal was sent to Nicaragua by the United States Government in charge of an engineering expedition organized for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of the route he had suggested for that portion of the canal between the river San Juan, at Ooheos, and Greytown. The explorations and surveys made at that time proved the practicability and many advantages possessed by that route over the one following the left bank of the San Juan, located by the survey expedition of 1872.

From 1881 to 1889 Commander Menocal has been, in addition to his other duties, connected with the canal and his work at the Washington Navy Yard, consulting engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department. Finally, in 1887, he, with the consent of the Government, went to Nicaragua as chief engineer of the expedition sent out by the Nicaragua Canal Company to verify the previous surveys made by himself and to make a final location of the route.

This work was successfully carried out, and, after a detailed and careful examination, the route was finally adopted. This is the route now in course of construction, and it is practically the same as the one Commander Menocal proposed after the surveys of 1885.

Gentleness and kindness, combined with remarkable ability and modesty, are the characteristics of Commander Menocal, to which admirable traits must be added sterling honesty of purpose, intense affection for his wife and family, and loyalty to his friends.

Commander Menocal is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Society for the Advancement of Science and of the National Geographical Society, without question half a dozen foreign societies and other home organizations.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The iron founders in the employ of the firm of James & Kirtland of Westchester-avenue, who went out on strike on Friday, called yesterday on the officers of District Assembly No. 49 and complained about the Iron Moulders' National Union, whose members, they said, had taken their places. According to the strikers' statements the firm had ordered a reduction of wages of from 20 to 40 per cent. The men were averaging about $1 50 a day, and they said that if they were working on full time they might have accepted the reduction, but most of them were finishing in only three days' work in the week, so they resisted the red notion and were locked out. The members of the Iron Moulders' Union, however, refused to strike, but remained and did the work of the strikers.

The strike of the Milford granite stonecutters threatens to lead to a long fight between the employers and the Granite Cutters' National Union. A number of the stonecutters at that place wanted to form a branch of the National Union and asked for a charter, but they were informed that they must first pay the back dues that they owed. The they refused, and threatened to organize a local union, and in this it was said they were encouraged by the employers. The officers of the National Union say that the employers want a local, independent union of their own, so as to have them more effectually under their control. Yesterday a committee from the Granite Cutters' National Union went to Bliss-ville to ask the employers there to recognize only National Union men.

FREQUENTLY BREAK up your cold by the timely use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for Sore Lungs and Throats, and a certain curative for Coughs.—*Advertisement.*

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL).

TO REDUCE THEIR SUMMER STOCK LARGELY THEY OFFER

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

3,000 HANDSOME

SILK UMBRELLAS,

GOLD, SILVER, IVORY, ONYX, AND ANTIQUE CARVED WOOD HANDLES, 26 AND 28 INCH,

at $1.50, $2, $2.75, $3.50, $5.00, and $7.50 EACH;

REDUCED FROM $3.00, $3.75, $4.50, $6.00, $10.00, AND $13.00.

GENUINE SPITTALFIELDS

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FINE QUALITY IMPORTED

NOVELTY RIBBONS

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SASH RIBBONS,

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THE COLUMBIA'S VOYAGE.

STEADILY GOOD RUNS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE TRIP.

The weather was thick and rainy yesterday morning as the new and swift ocean racer Columbia came up from Quarantine. The rain poured down in torrents when she was opposite her dock and was gradually swung into her berth. But nevertheless everybody was on the lookout for the record breaker, and the steam craft on the river tooted a hoarse welcome to the new-comer. Her three yellow smokestacks, which are much longer and more rakish than those of the older steamers, were begrimed with smoke, but otherwise she looked as clean and fresh as a new dollar.

Capt. Carl Hebich seemed very much pleased at the work his ship had done. Chief Officer Lodderstädt took particular pride, also, in the record the Columbia had made. The ship's performance had been done, in a great measure, to the usually straight course which had been steered, footing up only 3,063 nautical miles from Southampton.

"We would have carried away part of Cape Race," said Chief Officer Lodderstädt, "if we had steered the course any straighter."

The statements made in yesterday's TIMES in regard to the achievement of the Columbia were all borne out of the official figures of Capt. Hebich. She has made the quickest maiden trip on record, and has beaten the fastest record from Southampton. She is also the first ship to make the run from that port in less than seven days, the fastest previous run being that of the Lahn—7 days and 25 minutes. The time of the trip, as reckoned by Capt Hebich, was 6 days 21 hours and 23 minutes, or 14 minutes less than was yesterday estimated by THE TIMES. The exact time of leaving the Needles was 4:07 A. M. July 20. The time of arrival off Sandy Hook was 8:30 P. M. July 26. The average run per hour for the trip was 18.5 knots. Following are the days' runs: Up to noon of July 20, 153 miles; July 21, 443 miles; July 22, 461 miles; July 23, 465 miles; July 24, 464 miles; July 25, 450 miles; July 26, 458; to Sandy Hook, 169 miles.

The figures in these runs are of remarkably high and do not compare with those of the City of Paris, they are excellent for a steamer's first trip. Chief Engineer Junge said that the machinery had worked to perfection all the way over, the weather being fair, though with a westerly and southwesterly swell. The screws had been revolved at a uniform rate of 74 revolutions, though the engines had developed a speed of 76.5 revolutions on the trial trip and were, therefore, bound to do better work in the future. The coal consumed per day was between 220 and 230 tons. The total number of officers and crew is 263. Of these 110 are stokers.

One of the most noticeable features about the new vessel is the broad beam and consequent spacious accommodation on the upper deck. The interior finish of the saloons is very much like that of the Augusta Victora. The designs are by the best artists of the German school, the furniture and decorative work being supplied by Bembe of Mayence. The first-class dining saloon has accommodations for 150 people, and is finished in the mixed Renaissance style. On the main deck is another first-class saloon finished in the style of the Renaissance. The first-class smoking room is on the promenade deck, and is luxuriously furnished in green morocco. Perhaps the most handsomely-furnished room on the ship is the music room. Valuable paintings, the richest damask hangings, and heavy mirrors adorn this apartment.

The passenger list of the Columbia included the names of the Rev. F. Bender of Denver, Prof. and Mrs. L. B. Hall, Hermann Diestel, George E. Fischer, Christian Bahnsen, Jacob Hellmann, Franz Leinhos, Henry P. Leonard, J. Herbert Ledwith, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Raubitschek, William Rogger, Mrs. Marie Rogger, H. Smith, Leon Wachsner, Dr. C. H. Welzel, and Dr. Stehwasser.

The officers of the Columbia are: Captain—C. Hebich: First Officer—F. Lodderstädt; Senior Second Officer—C. Wahlert; Junior Second Officer—R. Meatermann; Third Officer—W. Miller; Fourth Officer—O. Wagner; Chief Engineer, in charge for Laird Brothers, builders—A. Wimmel; Chief Engineer—J. Junge; Assistant Engineers—A. Viereck and J. Ohrloff; Surgeon—Dr. Hermann Günther; Purser—D. Toosbuy.

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The dryness of the throat usually produced in smoking other brands of cigarettes is remedied by using Kimball's Premiere Qualité.

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WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR FINE LACES, FLOUNCINGS, AND DRAPERY NETS AT LESS THAN COST.

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AT 25C. PAIR.

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WE CAN GIVE NO REBATE IN PRICE TO CUSTOMERS TAKING A DOZEN OR MORE PAIRS OF ABOVE NUMBERS.

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ABOUT 700 FINE FRENCH FLANNEL SHIRTS,

NOW $1 81 EACH;

WERE $2 50 TO $3.

BATHING SUITS, STRIPED WOOL, ONE-PIECE SUITS, $1 EACH; WERE $1 50.

STRIPED COTTON TWO-PIECE SUITS, 50c.; WERE $1.

BALANCE OF ENGLISH BLAZERS, FINE ALL-WOOL GOODS,

$1 99; WERE $2 75.

WHITE FLANNEL COATS, $4; WERE $5.

WHITE FLANNEL PANTS, $3; WERE $4.

PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY,

8TH AND 9TH STS., NEW-YORK.

NO FAITH IN AIR SHIPS.

PROF. GILBERT'S EXPERIENCES WITH INVENTORS AND THEIR MACHINES.

While the fate of the air ship in which Prof. Hogan made the ascent from Brooklyn with such disastrous results was first being discussed, no one was more interested in its whereabouts then Prof. Harry Gilbert, aeronaut. Gilbert had seen so many efforts in his day to get the best of the air that he gave the trial much attention. He has done much in the way of ballooning, and once he astonished Cincinnati with a balloon race. There were seven big gas bags in the contest, and they went up at the same time. They bumped into each other and the aeronauts had the liveliest kind of a time in getting back to earth.

"I have seen many efforts to navigate the air," he said to-day, "and the other night "and thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent in the effort to get something that will work. It is strange what faith some people will put in the ideas of men who think they have invented an air ship. Even some of the wildest notions have found good backers, and money has been sunk in such schemes in plenty.

"Some years ago, when I was with Prof. Donaldson, who, you remember, was killed on an ascension from Chicago, we got a letter from a man in Auburn, N. Y., who wanted to have us come down and look at an air ship a friend of his had invented. This air ship, according to the glowing accounts given of it, was the greatest thing ever invented. It was going to astonish the world and furnish aerial transit without delay. Donaldson thought I had better go down and see what the thing looked like, and I did so.

"When I got to Auburn I found that everything about the air ship was surrounded with mystery thick and deep. The invention, for which such great things were predicted, was housed outside the town in a building like the one the cyclorama of Gettysburg is exhibited in, and I found that before I could see the ship I would have to get a pass. I had to untie much red tape before I got this, and then I went out and knocked at the door of the building. It was opened with great caution, my pass was inspected, and I was let into the presence of the great machine. In the centre of the building was an engine, and above and connected with this was a set of huge fans which were to be revolved by the engine and so ascend skyward, the fans pulling up the engine and the engine working the fans.

"'Is this the air ship?' I asked of the attendant.

"'That's it, Sir,' he answered in a whisper.

"'Has it ever been off the ground?' I asked.

"'Not yet.'

"'Well, it never will be,' I said, and then I walked out. Now, though that was the most foolish invention possible, the inventor had succeeded in getting a man to invest $5,000 in it—all of which goes to show how some people will spend their money. That air ship was sold for old junk. The gas balloon has demonstrated about all that can be done in the way of aerial navigation nowadays."

NO DOCTORS AT HAND.

A GIRL DIES FROM THE EFFECTS OF POISON FOR LACK OF AID.

Anna Bolacker, twenty-six years old, an attractive young woman of Cuban parentage, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital under circumstances which give rise to the suspicion of suicide. Miss Bolacker resided at 417 West Twenty-second-street, which has been the home of her family for many years. By reason of their long residence in this city the Bolackers are regarded as Cuban-Americans. They are fairly well to do financially. Miss Bolacker's father is dead. Her mother is temporarily sojourning in Paris.

Everybody at the house where the young woman lived is very reticent, but as far as can be ascertained the facts appear to be these: Miss Bolacker was suffering from sleeplessness or toothache—accounts differ as to which—and she sent a messenger boy Friday evening with a note to Chumar & Son, druggists, at Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, where her family had an account, for half an ounce of laudanum. Or this fact, however, the household was ignorant at the time. She secured the laudanum, and at midnight startled the landlady and her fellow-boarders by announcing that she had unwittingly taken an overdose of laudanum.

Several young men, most active among whom was Adolph Sanchez, Miss Bolacker's closest friend, ran out for doctors, but, unfortunately, much difficulty was encountered in finding one. Several were absent from home, one was sick, and when one was finally found he had no stomach pump. By his advice an ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital. It was about 2 o'clock when the young woman reached the hospital, and although the stomach pump was promptly used, she was past resuscitation. She was considered a bright and intelligent girl, though of rather indolent disposition. An autopsy will be performed on the body today. Mrs. Bolacker, who was not expected to return to this city until August, was notified by cable of her daughter's death.

William Harvard, a resident of Dakota, who was temporarily staying in this city to superintend the execution of some large contracts at the Cornell Iron Works, died suddenly yesterday morning in his apartments, 224 Ninth-avenue, of cholera morbus. He was sixty-four years old. He leaves a widow and a son in Dakota, who have been telegraphed to.

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MISSES' CANVAS BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, SPRING HEEL, IN COLORS OF TAN, GOLD, BROWN, AND BLACK, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.25

CHILD'S CANVAS LACE AND BUTTON SHOES, SPRING HEEL, IN COLORS OF TAN, GOLD, BROWN, AND BLACK, sizes 5½ to 10½..... 1.00

MEN'S BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED..... 1.00

MEN'S WHITE OR TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED..... 1.25

BOYS' WHITE OR BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.00

BOYS' GOLD, TAN, OR DARK BROWN CANVAS LACE SHOES, LEATHER TRIMMED, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.50

BOYS' TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 2½ to 5½..... 1.25

YOUTHS' TAN CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.00

YOUTHS' GOLD CANVAS LACE SHOES, sizes 11 to 2..... 1.25

ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE FOOT COVERING FOR MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD, FOR LESS MONEY THAN SAME GRADE OF GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR ELSEWHERE.

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A. J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth Ave., Cor. 12th St.

ONCE FOES, NOW FRIENDS.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES TO VISIT THE THIRD GEORGIA REGIMENT SURVIVORS.

For several years the Hawkins Zouaves of the old Ninth New-York Volunteers have received cordial invitations from the Third Georgia Regiment to join it in its annual reunions. The two regiments always had a fraternal feeling for each other after their several rather aggressive meetings during the war. These meetings were unusually frequent, and each regiment had ample opportunity to observe the grit and courage of the other. They met at Chioamocomin, Antietam, Roanoke Island, Camden, and on several other battlefields noted for fierce fighting. At the battle of Antietam the Third Georgia boys held a bridge against the Ninth New-York, and for two days there was terrible fighting for its possession. The 17th of September is an anniversary that will always be remembered by those who were present at that battle. As a result, when the anniversary comes around, the Georgia men have been invited to come North and the Northern men to go South.

The Third Georgia men are about the only ones who keep up a regimental association in that State. This year they hold a reunion on July 31 and Aug. 1 at Fort Valley. When their pressing invitation to the Hawkins Zouaves was received it was determined that a delegation should go down and fraternize with their old opponents. The delegation started yesterday afternoon on the steamer Nacoochee, for Savannah, from which city they will go to Fort Valley. Those who went on the trip were Walter L. Thompson, ex-Judge Langbein, Robert H. Alberts, E. H. Jackson of Rhode Island, and Joseph Moore. Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Langbein accompanied their husbands.

Many of the Hawkins Zouaves were at the dock to wish them a pleasant trip and to send words of cordial greeting to the Third Georgia men. They brought with them a handsome shield fashioned after the Rhode Island coat of arms and composed of immortelles. The ground-work is of white blossoms, and across the shield is a band of gray flowers, on which, in raised blue floral letters, are the words: "Hawkins Zouaves to the Third Georgia." Above the band crimson letters spell "Peace" and "Goodwill."

The floral tribute will be presented to the Georgia regiment, and a speech will be made by ex-Judge Langbein at the reunion. A copy of resolutions passed by the zouaves at a recent meeting will also be presented.

The correspondence between the two veteren organizations is clearly shown by the correspondence that was passed between them. In a letter received from Col. Clairborne Snead, who commands the Georgia survivors, reference is made to the gallant fighting of the zouaves on more than one occasion. "In that dread school of battle," he wrote, "your signal valor won the admiration of all, and was the topic of much comment. * * * My comrades went into the fight with every impulse of soul in favor of the cause and every energy of mind and body exerted. The contest having finally ended in our defeat, we feel that now, having accepted the results of the war in utmost good faith, our honor is pledged to support the Government without mental reservation, and if occasion required we would cheerfully resume our arms in its defense."

Gen. Sonol, who commanded the brigade to which the Third Georgia was attached, and who was also chief of Gen. Longstreet's staff, wrote a pleasant letter, testifying his appreciation of the worth of the zouaves, as well as of the bravery of the Third Georgia men.

The delegation sailed away in anticipation of a pleasant visit to their Southern friends, and with the full knowledge of receiving a hearty welcome at the Confederate reunion.

FUN AT THE DOCKS.

ENTERTAINING SCENES WHEN A CARGO OF MELONS IS UNLOADED.

"Let's go down and see de watermelons," shouted a colored boy to his comrade on Spring-street yesterday as a TIMES reporter passed along. He followed in their wake, and on arriving on the water front found that the arrival of a coasting steamer with a load of the fruit so acceptable to the colored man's palate was the centre of attraction. The two boys were not alone in their desire to see the big melons rolled off the steamer. There was a crowd of spectators, and how wistfully they looked at the broken ends, exposing the red cores of sweetness!

Hundreds of the melons were taken off the vessel. They were loaded in cars, run down the gangplanks, and then piled in a great heap under the pier shed. Not a few showed evidence of tapping, some were smashed in, and others consisted of nothing but shell, the red portion having been eaten out. Longshoremen tossed them about just as they would a baseball, and no attention was paid to the fact that the treatment often resulted in cracks and bruises. Policemen had to keep their eyes open to prevent gamins from slipping in for a chance to steal a melon.

Watermelons are coming in quantities to meet all demands of the market. The Georgia and Virginia fruit will soon be supplemented by Jersey shipments. "Those fellows seem to float on the watermelon ships," said a policeman at the dock, "and they begin to collect before the vessel is up the bay. Sometimes they get a show at the leavings and smashed ones, and I suppose that pays 'em for hanging around."

FATAL EFFECTS OF A BLOW.

Edward McQuade, an ice man, who lived at 157 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the City Hospital from congestion of the brain, caused by a blow on the head. Coroner Lindsay took his ante-mortem statement, in which he charged Lawrence Bush of 632 Wythe-avenue with striking him during a quarrel last Saturday. Bush was arrested and admitted having fought with McQuade, but denied having used any weapon that could have produced such a wound as that which caused McQuade's death. There were no witnesses to the fight.

MUSIC AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Patrick S. Gilmore, returned from his week's sojourn at Peekskill, will give his friends at Manhattan Beach a musical treat to-day. His afternoon programme is headed by "Life in Camp."

A contract has been signed by which Edward Strauss, the noted musician of Vienna, is to conduct an orchestra at Manhattan Beach next Summer. During the time he is there Gilmore and his band will make a tour of Europe.

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SEASONABLE GOODS

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Absolutely Pure.

ORANGE TRADE EVILS.

DEALERS IN FLORIDA FRUIT TO HOLD AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

A movement is on foot to form a combination of fruit dealers throughout the country for the improvement of the Florida orange trade. The prime mover in this undertaking is Mr. Edward L. Goodsell, a dealer at 103 Park-place, who has sent out circulars to about seventy-five prominent dealers in the principal markets of the United States. Mr. Goodsell said yesterday that his object in agitating the scheme was to improve the Florida orange trade in the matter of picking, packing, shipping, and marketing.

"By doing this," said he, "we can get more money for the fruit when it reaches the Northern markets, and there will consequently be a greater profit for all concerned. The matter of transportation is one that is of the greatest importance. Why, I have had consignments of fruit from Florida that were thirty days in coming by rail to New-York, and when they arrived they were practically worthless on account of their impaired condition. Since last January I have been working with the railroads on this matter, and I am now assured that I can get fruit through on passenger time. Indeed, I expect to be able to run a train of ten cars freighted with fruit in seventy-two hours from Jacksonville. If this can be done it will be of inestimable value to all concerned in the trade. Hitherto a loss of about 50 per cent has been experienced in transportation. As to the matter of picking, it is a fact that a large percentage of the growers in Florida pull the oranges from the tree instead of clipping them. In this way they bruise the fruit and cause it to rot before it can be handled. They also gather the fruit when there is dew on it, in the early morning, a fatal practice in either case. These same persons also know little about packing oranges. They know nothing of what is called sizing, and they put all kinds of oranges in the same boxes. Then they do not properly sweat the oranges after they are gathered. This process is that of sweating the juices out of the fruits and is absolutely necessary for safe packing. Now, all these questions must be considered and some remedy must be found for the evils.

"I find a ready remedy in my power in calling a meeting in my office for next Thursday afternoon. I have already received assurances of co-operation from a number of prominent houses in the trade. Among them are Snow of Boston, Montgomery & Co. of Chicago, and J. Leverone of Cincinnati. I do not care to say what suggestions I shall make to the meeting, because my suggestions might not be adopted. Then again I desire that every man shall come here next Thursday with an idea of his own as to ways and means of bringing about the reforms we contemplate."

Mr. Goodsell said also that they had an idea of concentrating crops in Florida, but he could not say whether the buying would be done there or not. Another object in view was the possible reduction in freights. He denied that he was forming a fruit trust, or anything that in the least resembled a trust. He said that the orange groves of Florida were too numerous and too small to make a trust profitable or possible. In this he was seconded by Senator A. S. Mann of Florida, who was present during the interview.

"I assure you," said Mr. Mann, "that the Florida orange trade is in a very bad way. All the evils spoken of by Mr. Goodsell exist. But there are other difficulties to be contended with. One-third of the oranges of Florida are grown in yards and are too small to be classified by the name of grove. Another third grow in very small groves of a few hundred trees. There are fully 10,000 farms of this description in the State, and the farmers know little or nothing about proper picking and packing. There is no organization at all among them, and the result is that they all suffer. I may safely say that in ten years Florida has had no profit from her fruits. I am engaged in that business and I know that I have made no money, nor do I know any grower who has. If the present depression in the orange business continues the orange groves will have to be cut down and the soil will have to be relegated to the crops that were grown there before the war."

TIRED OF THE PESTS.

MR. LAMBORN'S SCIENTIFIC WAR ON FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

A scheme for the destruction of noxious insects, particularly house flies and mosquitoes, is being pushed to some beneficial issue by Mr. Robert H. Lamborn of 32 Nassau-street, this city. Scientific investigation favors the belief that tuberculosis and ophthalmia are carried from diseased persons to healthy ones by the house fly, and German experimenters have shown that serious blood maladies may be transmitted by the mosquito. In view of these facts and the general personal discomfort occasioned by both mosquitoes and house flies, Mr. Lamborn has been studying out some method for their destruction.

After observing that hermless dragon flies feed on mosquitoes, it occurs to Mr. Lamborn that dragon flies may be propagated by scientific methods in such numbers and in such places as to materially decrease both the danger and discomfort produced by mosquitoes. He also thinks that some innocuous insect may be found and bred to destroy the noxious house fly. At any rate, he has made an appeal to all entomologists to take the matter under serious consideration and to make known the result of their researches. In order to stimulate scientific investigation in this direction Mr. Lamborn has offered prizes of $150, $30 and $20, to be paid respectively for the first, second, and third essays, on the subject. The money has been placed in the hands of Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, New-York, and the judges of award are Dr. Henry C. McCook, Vice President of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia and Vice President of the American Society of Entomologists, and Dr. J. S. Newberry, President of the New-York Academy of Sciences, Professor of Geology to Columbia College, and lately Chief of the Geological Survey of Ohio.

In awarding the prizes clearness of statement obtained by accompanying sketches and new and purely scientific facts in the life history of the *Libellulidæ*, of which so little is known, will be duly considered. The essays should be forwarded by Dec. 1, 1889, to Mr. J. H. Winser, at the American Society of Natural History, seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, New-York City, to whom all communications should be addressed.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The fifth of the series of marksman's badge and sharpshooters' matches was shot at Creedmoor yesterday. There were no competitors in the forenoon on account of the heavy rain. At 1 o'clock P. M., it having cleared, the shooting began under very good conditions, with a slight S o'clock wind. The attendance owing to the rain was small, but some good scores were made. Following are the winners of the match:

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
J. T. Hall, Co. F, 23d Regt.....	21	24	45
W. A. Stokes, Co. I, 23d Regt.....	22	23	45
F. S. Kennedy, Co. F, 7th Regt.....	21	22	43
G. E. Stebbins, Co. K, 7th Regt.....	20	22	42
O. F. Dudley, Co. F, 7th Regt.....	18	23	41
H. M. Field, Co. F, 23d Regt.....	19	22	41
J. Macaulay, Surg. 23d Regt.....	22	18	40

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IMMENSE BARGAINS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS;

Many goods at from one-third to one-half below prices prevailing early in the season, all new and desirable, which manufacturers and importers, rather than carry over, offered us at such reductions as were irresistible, and the prices will, we believe, have the same effect on our patrons.

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WEDDING REHEARSALS.

HOW YOUNG LOVERS ACT WHEN THEY CALL UPON THE PARSON.

Wedding rehearsals are very good things in their way; very much like practicing a sea voyage on a sewing machine. The sickness will come anyhow. You cannot prevent it. No one knows about it except by personal experience, and they can't tell. There are, however, rehearsals and rehearsals. The groom ordinarily has one of his own, when he gets on the blush and smile to "arrange it" with the minister. The latter can guess his errand on the instant. A young man's eyes don't fit him, and his mouth feels as if there were too little oxygen in the air when he stands in the parson's study. A man who is off on a second matrimonial excursion starts in as the reverse of these and then as comedian. Subsequently for four or five years he formed the chief comedy attraction of the Alice Gatee Opera Company, and later on created the leading part in "Evangeline." Forsaking the comic opera and burlesque field for the legitimate, he became a member of "Uncle Dick" Hooley's stock company in Chicago. In 1876 he first appeared in New-York in "Baba," at Niblo's, and in the same year stepped into the rank of recognized comedians by his performance of Dick Swiveller to Lotta's Marchioness at the Park Theatre.

At the same house in the following year he helped to restore the fortunes of the management by his creation of the part of Colonel Elevator in "Our Boarding House," an occasion which first brought him in contact with Stuart Robson. The piece scored a remarkable success, mainly, if not entirely, owing to the efforts of the two comedians. Soon after they formed a regular partnership, and for ten years were uniformly successful. Mr. Crane's impersonations of Easy in "Forbidden Fruit" and Jowler in "Our Bachelors" to one of the two Dromioe and Falstaff.

THE OCEAN VOYAGE.

FOUR STEAMERS DEPART WITH MANY EUROPE-BOUND PASSENGERS.

The Arranis sailed for Liverpool yesterday, having on board J. H. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Belden, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bedford, Zoaquin de Cardenas, John J. Desouene, W. J. Egan, Dr. J. R. Flowers, Judge Findle, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gearin, Gen. W. F. Melbourne, Dr. J. E. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Enby, Miss Blanche Enby, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, Dr. and Mrs. Zachary T. Sailer, Capt. J. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Frank Sartoris, Dr. George E. Swithinbank, the Rev. William Usher, and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Root and others.

On board La Normandie, bound for Havre, were John D. Alling, Dr. and Mrs. Beland, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Valsaint Clad, J. Cunneyer, Dr. Calcadillis, Michael Doyle, Dr. Gould, Mrs. H. C. Garwood, Miss Isabella Garwood, the Hon. A. J. P. Gareoche, Marcus B. Granadino, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Harris, Dr. Lyon, E. Lyon, Gen. Anselme

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

AT HALF AND QUARTER VALUE.

WE WILL SELL THE

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

GEORGE A. HURD

late

HURD & WAITE OF BROOKLYN.

All the merchandise contained in the four-story buildings 281, 283, and 285 Fulton-st., and 292, 294, and 296 Washington-st., Brooklyn, will be sold at half value or less.....Goods at half and quarter value take not long to sell.

Those who came on Friday and saw the values that we gave, and saw the great excitement and saw hnt half the stock will realize importance of an early visit.....Sale at NINE A. M. promptly will commence.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Figured Lawns	6	2½c.
Linen Finish Lawn	10	8¾c.
Yard wide Batistes	12½	7½c.
French Plaid Batistes	15	7¾c.
Corded Batistes	12½	8¾c.
Figured Challies	10	5½c.
Fancy Figured Challies	12½	6¼c.
Striped Seersuckers	10	5¾c.
Best American Ginghams	12½	8¾c.
Scotch Novelty Suitings	18	11¾c.
Plain Chambrays—all colors	15	9c.
Best Apron Ginghams	12½	8½c.
Combination Robes	$1 25	69c.
Yard wide Scotch Zephyrs	35	13¾c.
Novelty Zephyrs	60	19c.
French and Scotch Ginghams	65	24c.
Standard Calicoes	7	3¾c.
Domestic Sateens	9	4¾c.
Yard wide French Percales	15	8¾c.
French Printed Sateens	28	9¾c.
Finest French Sateens	35	19c.

UPHOLSTERY.

Bankrupt Stock of George A. Hurd.

Bought less than half value.	Thus we sell

Lace Curtains.

Swiss Appliqué, French Guipure, Irish Point, Brussels, Tambour, and Nottingham.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 25	69c.	$12 00	$5 98
2 00	98c.	15 00	8 98
4 00	$1 98	22 00	12 98
5 00	2 49	40 00	22 98
7 00	3 98	50 00	24 98
9 00	4 98	65 00	39 00

PORTIERES and MADRAS CURTAINS.

Also some elegant Crêpe and Silk Curtains At Half Brooklyn Prices.

Tapestries and Draperies.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
65c.	29c.	98c.	49c.
$1 25	69c.	$2 25	98c.
2 69	$1 50	3 50	$1 98
4 50	2 49	7 00	3 98

Plain and Crushed Plushes.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 00	49c.	$2 00	98c.
3 00	$1 49		

Edgings and Fringes.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
15c.	7c.	$1 50	79c.
25c.	12½c.	2 00	98c.
35c.	19c.	3 00	$1 50
50c.	29c.	5 00	2 50
98c.	49c.	8 00	4 00

China Silk Screens.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$9 00	$4 98	$7 50	$3 98

Cretonnes.

B'klyn Price.	Our Price.
12½ cents to 50	7¾ cents to 19 cents

Scrims.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
10c.	5¾c.	20c.	12½c.

Smyrna Rugs.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
98c.	49c.	$4 00	$2 19
$2 25	$1 29	8 00	3 49

Rack Rugs.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$2 25	98c	$3 25	$1 79

Curtain Poles	19c.	Gimps	1c.
Curtain Chains, pair	9c.	Carpet Binding, po.	12½c.
Tassel Hooks, pair	5c.	Shade fringes	5c.
Brass Brackets, pair	10c.	Stair Buttons, dz.	11c.
Curtain Loops, pair	10c.	Table Oil Cloth	19c.
Plain and Dado Shades, Brooklyn price, 50c.			19c.

BANKRUPT SALE OF NOTIONS.

At Half Brooklyn Prices.

Heminway's Spool Silk—100 yards	5c.
Heminway's Buttonhole Twist	1c.
Wash Silk Twist—fast colors—doz	7c.
Darning Cotton, doz.	4c.
Tape Measures	3c.
Spring Measures	18c.
Cotton Belting, po.	13c.
Baisting Cotton, doz.	12c.
Plaited Braid, po	6c.
Tape, large rolls	7c.
Linen Tape, po	2c.
English Pins, paper	3c.
Book Pins	8c.
Hair Crimpers, pk	2c.
Kid Curlers, doz	6c.
Celluloid Thimbles	2c.
Dexter's Cotton, hall	4c.
Waist Steels, doz	3c.
Fancy Braids	12c.
Fancy Silk Elastic	19c.
Children's Hose Supporters	8c.
Fancy Lunch Baskets, were 29 to 50 cents	9c.
Gold Paint, box	8c.
Rubber Hair Combs	6c.
Tooth Brushes	5c.
Large Japanese Parasols	12c.
Japanese Fan Screens	27c.
Japanese Screens, with stand	39c.

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Knot Silver Bracelets	6c.	Shell Hair Pins	2c.
Moonstone Pins	9c.	Fancy Shell	5c.
Knot Scarf Pins	11c.	Fancy Side Combs	12½c.
Enameled Pins	19c.	Watch Fobs	19c.
Silver Screw Earrings	19c.	1st Bangles, pr.	19c.
Rhine Stone Screws	19c.	Rolled Gold, pr.	49c.
Boa Bon Boxes	17c.	Cluster Bangles	19c.
Pearl Beads—string	5c.	Sterling Silver	12c.
Amber Necklaces	21c.		

Five Thousand

Cakes of Fine Toilet Soap.

	Our Price.
	3 to 17 cents.

Oakley's, Wenck's, Lundberg's and Atkinson's

Fine Perfumes and Toilet Waters at Half Brooklyn Prices.

Water	12c.	Bay Rum	14c.
Household Ammonia			5c.

FORTIETH-ST. BANKRUPT STOCK.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

Gingham and Sateen Dresses.

with or without velvet or lace trim.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$1 98	$8 00	$2 98
7 00	2 50	11 00	3 98

White Embroidered Dresses.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$4 25	$1 98	$14 00	$6 98
6 50	2 98	16 00	7 98
9 00	4 98	20 00	9 98
12 00	5 98	25 00	12 98

Cloth and Flannel Dresses.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 00	$2 00	$11 00	$3 98
14 00	4 98	18 00	6 98
20 00	8 98	25 00	10 98

Flannel and Silk Waists and Blouses.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 50	75c.	$2 00	98c.
3 00	$1 59	9 00	$4 98

Besides Above

the bankrupt stock contained an elegant assortment of Plush Wraps and Sacques and other fine Winter garments.....These will be sold at

Quarter Value.

Forty Dollar Garments	will be sold at Twelve
Thirty Dollar Garments	will be sold at Eight
Twenty Dollar Garments	will be sold at Five
Fifteen Dollar Garments	will be sold at Four
Twelve Dollar Garments	will be sold at Three
Eight Dollar Garments	will be sold at Two
Five Dollar Garments	will be sold at One

They will not wait upon the order of their going, but will go at once.

Make no mistake——Goods at quarter value take not long to sell!

The Bankrupt Stock of

Misses' White Embroidered

One and Two Piece Dresses.

Elegant Embroideries—all new and fresh—including some of the finest ever made, as follows:

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 00	98c.	$15 00	$6 98
4 00	$1 98	18 00	8 98
6 00	2 98	25 00	10 98
8 00	3 98	35 00	16 98
10 00	4 98		

All ages—great variety—exquisite styles.

Gingham and Chambray Dresses.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 25	59c.	$3 50	$1 49
1 50	69c.	4 00	1 98
2 50	98c.	6 00	2 49

Two-piece Cloth and Silk Suits.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$12 00	$4 98	$15 00	$5 98
20 00	8 98	35 00	15 00

Flannel and Cloth Dresses.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 50	$1 48	$6 00	$2 98
8 00	3 98	9 00	4 98
12 00	5 98	14 00	6 98

Gretchen Coats.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 50	98c.	$4 00	$1 98
5 00	$2 98	7 00	3 98

Newmarkets.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$10 00	$2 98	$15 00	$4 98

Jackets.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 00	98c.	$4 00	$1 49
5 00	$1 98	8 00	2 98
8 00	3 98	11 00	5 98

Reefers.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$2 50	98c.	$8 00	$1 39

Jerseys.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 00	29c.	$1 50	49c.
1 98	69c.	2 50	98c.

Guimpe Waists, 59 cts.; B'klyn Price, $1 50.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Pants.		Shirt Waists.	
B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
60c.	29c.	39c.	19c.
$1 00	49c.	85c.	39c.
1 75	98c.	$1 25	69c.

Jersey Suits.		Chevior and Cassimere Suits.	
B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$2 00	98c.	$4 00	$1 49
5 00	$2 48	8 00	3 98

The Bankrupt Stock

LEATHER GOODS AND STATIONERY,

At Half Brooklyn Prices.

	Our Price.	B'klyn Price.
Fancy Leather Picture Frames	69c.	$1 00
Fancy Leather Hand Bags	98c.	2 25
Fancy Leather Purses	19c.	89
Fancy Leather Pocketbooks	25c.	50
Fancy Leather Pocketbooks	98c.	2 00
Fancy Leather Belts	9c.	25
Canvas Valises—18 inch	$1 98	3 69
Club Bags	98c.	1 89
Clothes Brushes, Celluloid Back	49c.	1 00
Trunk Straps	39c.	69
Shawl Straps	15c.	33
Mucilage—Patent bottles	7c.	16
Linen Tablets	5c.	12
Children's Linen Books	5c.	15
Bound Books—Popular Authors	25c.	49
Boxes Tinted Stationery	9c.	25
Fine Enameled Playing Cards	7c.	29
Poker Chips and Cards—box	69c.	1 00
Plush Autograph Albums	39c.	98

COMING OF THE KENDALS

THE ROBERTSON FAMILY AND MRS. KENDAL'S ACTING.

WHERE THE CHARM OF HER ART LIES —PLAYS SHE WILL BE SEEN IN— NO RIVAL OF ELLEN TERRY.

LONDON, July 17.—It is a long time since any forthcoming international event has interested London people so much as does the approaching visit of the Kendals to the United States. Last night a great banquet was given them at the Hôtel Metropole, with an attendance of over two hundred people, half of whom bore either titles or names familiar to public life, and the two principal speeches were made by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Russell. There are more dinner engagements standing between now and the date of their sailing than Mr. and Mrs. Kendal can possibly contemplate without apprehension, and as that time approaches there will be more speeches, more presentations, and, most eloquent of all British testimonials, there will be long leading articles in the newspapers. In a word, it is felt that, for want of a better phrase, an international event is impending. The going of the Kendals has become a topic of talk. English ladies may still in their hearts be wondering why their brothers and cousins and sons so much admire American girls, but with their lips, at least, they profess to be wondering how Americans will like the Kendals.

* * *

It is difficult for any one who has come under the spell of Mrs. Kendal's acting here—and this means every one who has ever seen her on the stage—to donht for a moment that America will accord her a great welcome, and part with her again with still greater regret. She is very easily England's greatest actress, and it is almost as safe to describe her as England's most fascinating and delightful lady. Here in London there has been gradually built up a large constituency of appreciative people who never miss seeing her on the stage for more than a few weeks at a time, and who are privileged also to meet her in society as well, and no one of them all can ever quite decide in which capacity she is the more charming. In the great American cities which she will see for the first time the danger will rather be that people will like her too much, and that she will go into a permanent state of bewilderment over the number of breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, suppers, and cold collations between meals which everybody she meets will be inviting her to all the day long.

* * *

Mrs. Kendal passed her fortieth birthday last March, according to the books. But, as in the case of Adelina Patti, the books are fatuous intermeddlers and misleading gossips. The twoscore years may exist on paper, but they are not to be found anywhere else. The actress herself is of the age of all beautiful and clever women—which is no age at all. Perhaps there is some hint to an undiscovered law of heredity in her failure to be more than twenty-five, despite what the books and birth records say—for she is the youngest of twenty-two children, all born to the same father and mother. The eldest of this great brood of brothers and sisters was Thomas W. Robertson, the author of "Caste," and so many other dramatic classics. The family had been on the stage for seven generations before this latest of twenty-two arrived on the scene, and so far as I can learn, they all became players or playwrights too. Away back in the Jacobite days, when men were alive who could remember Shakespeare, there were Robertsons going from booth to booth, playing now in some great hall, now in the gallsried courtyard of some tavern, now rich, now poor, but always wedded to the actor life and belonging by instinctive prefsrance to the actor caste. Mrs. Kendal's grandfather was a Brahmin in this caste—a man of force and financial acnmen—who built eight theatres in the Lincoinshire circuit and aspired to make his son a solicitor—perhaps—who knows?—to fonnd a county family. This beoame only half a solicitor; then he married a German lady who dearly loved the stage, and so he followed where all the impnises of heredity drew him and went on the stags himself, and then there came twenty-two children, who also swarmed toward the footlights as docklings go to the pond—and so, instead of a serions solicitor, with views on ground game and county politics, there were more Robertsons on the stage than ever.

* * *

Mrs. Kendal—or little Madge Robertson, as she was in these days—was put npon the boards for a child's part when she was only five years old, hnt her dramatic career as a taller and more heantiful Madge Robertson really dates from her first appearance in London in 1865, when she played Ophelia and Desdemona at the Haymarket, and did not set the Thames on fire. Two years later, after more work in the provinces, she came once more to London, and in 1868, as Blanche Dnmont in the new play "Hero of Romance," she at last made a hit. Thereafter those who spoke of English actresses must oonnt with her, and in the following year she married William Hunter Grimston, a young gentleman of the family which bears the title of the Earls of Verulam, hnt who himself had chosen to he an actor and who wore the stage name of Kendal. The record of the ensning twenty years is one of steady progress in art and of unbroken popularity. To recount the individnal snccesses of the oonple in plays new and old during this period would be to write in considerable part the history of the stage in London for two decades. Long ago Mrs. Kendal achieved nndispnted rank as the best of English actresses within the lines laid down by herself and her selected co-playa, and she has done nothing since that has not added more or less to her triumphs. If it has been sometimes rather less than more, the fault has been with the playwrights rather than with the actress.

* * *

The plays which the Kendals are to take to America indicate very well the lines npon which their success is bnilt. Of these "Impulse," "The Iron Master," and "Scrap of Paper" are well known in Amsrios, though in this English version by Palgrave Simpson the play is entirely Anglicized, while in America it is played, I believe, with the original French names and *locale*. In addition there are two very strong parts for Mrs. Kendal in "The Ladies' Battle," where her Countess d'Antreval is a remarkable performance, and in "The Queen's Shilling," where she makes a wonderful Kate Greville. The other two plays are almost brand new, being Pinero's "Weaker Sex" and Sidney Grundy's "White Lie." I am not able to like either of these with my whole heart, but the latter play will be seen to somewhat better advantage in America by reason of the fact that Thomas N. Wenman, an actor of much intelligence and power, is to play the part of the husband, which a poor player here made a grievous mess of. There is also a strong desire on the part of the Kendals to play "The Squire," but, unfortunately, Mr. Daly owns the American rights to this masterpiece of Pinero's. Perhaps he will consent, however, to allow them to play it some few times outside of New-York—and all New-York playgoers would be his debtors if he would permit Mrs. Kendal to be seen once in the part in the metropolis itself. Two little one-act plays, Tennyson's "The Falcon," and "My Uncle's Will," are also to be taken over, to run before some of the shorter dramas, and there is to be a full English company.

* * *

It will be seen that this repertoire affords no peg upon which to hang a comparison with the other great English actress whom America admires so much—Ellen Terry. It never pays to say how one does not think of making such comparisons. The two fate, circumstances—call it what you will—drew Mrs. Kendal in the direction of the modern drawing-room drama and bore Miss Terry away to the regions of chain-armor, torches, and magnificent scenic effects. The weird Lady Macbeth and the happy wife in "The White Lie" stand on opposite sides of a bridgeless artistic gulf. Mrs. Kendal shines in polite comedy like sunlight on a trout brook. She is simply irresistible. You laugh uncontrollably when she laughs; you follow with deep intellectual pleasure all her bright sayings, her delightful little actions, the play of humor npon her fair, clever face. When trouble comes you are all on her side, and scowl at the people who are nasty to her. Everything comes right, and you are as rejoiced as if she had been your own sister. No playwright has ever dreamed of creating a morally faulty part for Mrs. Kendal. You cannot imagine her playing bad women—or even women with psychological possibilities of badness. Something of this is dne to custom, for all London—all England, for that matter—has long associated Mrs. Kendal with injured virtue, and is supposed to be capable of rising in revolt if she were to be linked with anything else. Bnt more even than onstom weighs the tendency of the artist's own disposition and development. The weird, the fantastic, the griping introspection of poetic psychology do not attract her. The sunny face, the oomfortably ronnded physical outlines, the bright, frank, almost boyish temperament, the exquisite love of fun, and the sweetly-emphasized womanliness of her pathos—all these forbid us to think of a soul wrung by passionate temptations or of a oonscience torn and maimed by confliot with its own remorseful terrors.

* * *

Mrs. Kendal, as I have said, is the brightest blossom in the historic home garden of the English drama. She is a rose from a bnsh which has flowered here in the same place, olambering up to the eaves of the good old roof tree, for two hnndred years and more. And is there not something better, more satisfying, more welcome to the mind, after all, in these blossoms from the ancient, familiar gardsn than one finds in the exotic orchid or the strange passion flower brought from alisn distances?

HAROLD FREDERIC.

MR. MERCER'S AFFAIRS.

HE TELLS WHY HE LEFT TOWN AND EXPLAINS HIS OPERATIONS.

William S. Mercer, ths hnilder, of 96 Broadway, would he pleased to meet the gentleman whose interest in his affairs led to the publication in the newspapers of last Wednesday of a story that he had quarreied with his wife and had left for parts unknown with a pretty girl and a bag of money belonging to creditors. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Mercer went to ths country to get his mother, who had heen away for some time. He intendsd to remain in ths country for a few days, hut as soon as ths nswspaper story appeared a relative telegraphed him to come home at once. He reached the city Wednesday evening, went to his offics ths next morning, and has been there daily since. In the published stories, E. C. Batcher, who occupies offices with Mr. Mercer, was credited with all the information about Mr. Mercer's domestic troohles and the alleged elopement.

Mr. Batchsr accompanied Mr. Mercer to the offios of Lawysr Charles M. Berrian at 78 Wall-street yesterday, and.thsre denied smphatically and exploitly that he had given nttsrance to any snch statements. Mr Mercer also denied ths stories so far as they affsoted his domestic affairs. The rumor about the young woman in the case struck Mr. Mercer as amsing rather than otherwise, in view of its basis on his trip to the country to hring his mother home.

Mr. Mercer says that sverything published in regard to liens against ths houss he was hnilding on Eighty-eighth and Ninety-third streets was correct. He says he shnt down work because he could not get the money that had been promised him with whish to go ahsad. W. E. D. Stokes agreed to make him the hnilding loan on the Ninety-third-street property. There was tronble over the first payment, and, sslt having been threatened, Mr. Stokes sold his purchase monsy mortgage to Henry E. Coe, who also assnmed Mr. Stokss's contract to sopply the hnilding loan. A delay of six weeks attended these negotiations. Meanwhile no work had been done on the houses, and part of the most valnable time of the year had been lost. Mr. Mercer says he warned Mr. Coe that in view of this delay he could not get along on the terms of the old contract, and that Mr. Coe assnred him that he shonld not want for money. Afterward, Mr. Mercer says, Mr. Coe insisted npon keeping strictly to the terms of the contract. Mr. Mercer saw that he might get into deep water and decided to save himself and the building material man in time.

D. Newton Barney sold Mr. Mercer the land on Eighty-eighth-street to make a building loan. When the first payment of $7,000 was dne Mr. Barney tendered a check for $6,000, saying that hs would not pay the balance nntil the yards were cleared of rock and rnbbish. Apprehending the same kind of tronble he had snffered in connection with the Ninety-third-street lots, Mr. Mercer shnt down and advised the building material men to file liens against the property. Mr. Mercer says that np to this time the operations had not involved him in loss, but that they would have been disastrous if allowed to continue.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

PRESENT FACILITIES INSUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY THE CITY'S NEEDS.

In a quarterly report made to Mayor Grant yesterday Public Works Commissioner Gilroy stated some matters of interest to householders who have not been able to understand why the Croton water no longer mounts sven to the second floors of their residences. He said that the maximnm supply of water came into New-York in September, 1884, when the Bronx River conduit was pnt into nse. Ever since then that conduit and the Croton Aqnednot have been need to their ntmost capacity. They hring 112,000,000 gallons to the city daily. The snpply is not sufficient, and becomes less adequate as the olty grows in extsnt and popnlation, it cannot be increased until the new aqoednot is pnt into nse.

"The increased consumption of water," said Commissioner Gilroy, "causes a corresponding decrease of pressnre in distributing mains, which the department is powerless to remedy. Since the advent of warm weather the consnmption of water has beco 155,000,000 gallons in excess of the supply received in the city, reducing the depth of the water in Central Park reservoirs by 63 inches."

In the qoarter the Dspartment of Public Works expended $1,182,070 82, and incorred a liability for $954,110 52 on contracts. It laid 23,869 feet of water mains, making 642.75 miles of mains; 5,168 feet of sewers, making 491 miles in all, and 61,644 square yards of pavement. It collected and paid into the City Treasnry water rents to the amount of $690,280 26, and miscellaneons revsnnes to ths amount of $64,144 65.

A PROFESSOR FROM AUCKLAND.

The Rev. G. H. Somerset Walpole of Auckland, New-Zealand, has been elected to the Chair of Systematic Divinity in the General Theological Seminary of the Protesjant Episcopal church in Chelsea-square, and the Board of Trustees are awaiting his reply to the notice of election. The newly-elected professor is a graduate from Trinity College Cambridge, England, and is ahent forty years of age. In 1877 he obtained the first-class tripos, and was Evans prizeman the same year. Going down to Truro with Bishop Benson, now Archbishop of Canterbnry, he was tutor at the Scholar Cancellarii from 1877 to 1882, being at the same time Vice Principal of the divinity school. While there his reputation was that of a well-read divinity scholar, a clear lecturer, and a snccessful former of some of the best of the Truro clergy.

In 1884 he took temporary charge of St. John's College, Auckland, managing it with snccess through a time of difficulty, and receiving at the close of his services the thanks of the College Council. Several times since that time he has been incumbent of the large parish of St. Mary's, Parnell, the cathedral at Auckland, and examining chaplain to the Bishop. In theology he is of the school of Bishops Christopher Wordsworth and Harold Brown, and has been highly recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and others who know him well. In case of his acceptance of the chair offered, he will occupy it about Oct. 1.

WHERE OCEAN BREEZES ABOUND.

Visitors to Coney Island to-day will find an extra trip time table by the iron Steamboat Company's boat from West Twenty-third-street, North River, and Pier (new No. 1 South River, and those who travel on the Ocean Pier at Long

TOWN TALK FROM PARIS

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK AND ART AT THE SHOW.

THE GIVING OF THE MEDALS—GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND RUSSIAN PICTURES—JACQUES MEYER'S AFFAIRS.

PARIS, July 11.—The coming elections are fast becoming the main topic of interest. It is going to be a knife-to-knife struggle. The old-time wit and courtesy of the French nation has developed a passion for calumny, a positive need of scandalous revelation, that is absorbing to all social classes. In his recent speech at Lille, M. Goblet attributes this lamentable change to the growth of Bonlangism. At the close of the Grévy-Wilson prosecntion a committee was formed to investigate possible abuse and corruption in the different administrations. I never heard mention of the workings of this commission, bnt I am now assured that all their leisure has been absorbed by the perusal of letters—usually anonymous—and documents full of dstails of crime and abnse, attributed to persons of high authority. The Jacques Meyer history is only one of a dozen. No one has gotten to the truth of that yet. M. Thévénet seems inclined to-day to bring suit against M. Meyer of the *Gaulois*, and it is hard to realize how he conld do otherwise. There comes a moment when sven official dignity is compromised, and there has been no relenting in the attack of the jonrnalist.

Whatever may be the future of M. Jacqnes Meyer after his one year of imprisonment, he certainly has made a snrprising stir in his small career. To speculate with everybody's monsy, to lose it, and still keep many clients, if not as friends at least as defendants, is certainly a soothing spectacle to Christian charity and forbearance; but to see a man of this stamp able to implicate a prominent jonrnalist, a noted newspaper correspondent, M. de Westyne, and a Minister of Justice, is rather funny.

The only two men who seem now to hold their own in the preliminary prologue of the coming campaign are M. Goblet and M. Floquet. Both have been attacked again and again, even with acrimony, but in the general washing they have brought out their personal linen with a certain amount of limpidity. The very moderation of M. Goblet's language in speaking of the so-called Boulangist party is sufficient proof, to the thoughtful at least, of the so-called Radical, a term he disclaims, however. The speaker did not hesitate to stigmatize the Bonlangists at a gathering of all the malcontents—from the Right even to the extrsme Left—as being willing to take anybody or anything to hreak np the present statn quo. This is not a new estimats, nor will it be news to you, and throngh it all runs an undefined, nnavowed feeling, not quite a conviction, yet more than an apprehension, that Bonlanger may win in the vote, and, if so, external difficnlty must come to save ths head of ths elsct.

The religions qosstion is the mighty drawback to the republic. Had the Radicals trisd time and patience they would have been wiser, and this constant wear and tear nndsrmining the private perplexity, perhaps the division, of many families is a perpetnal horns sorrow and anxiety. The Radicals are unwilling to admit—for they mnst nndsrstand—that some sort of religion means respectability, and that even ths most celsbrated red-flag hurials are obnoxious evsn to the *curieux* who look on. Religion and taxes are the foundation and crisis of the August or October elections, whichsver they may turn ont, and, snbdivide the rspresntative candidates as they may, the basis of discussion and revolntion will remain the same.

The papsrs this morning are full of dstails of the Sullivan fight, and the amusement is vsry grsat, because it is stated that the very officers who were snpposed to forbid the event assisted at the spectacle with the ntmost satisfaction. *Ah! ses farceurs d'Américains. Voyez vous cela.* I have no means of finding ont how much truth there is in the story, but it is ths honleyard joke. It is an ill wind indeed that blows no good, and the horrible dirty little tent of Marseilles at the Neuilly fair has made a harvest ont of the interest excited by the Sullivan contest. It is almost the only point of interest in the long avenue to which the sxhibition and Buffalo Bill prove disastrous attractions. Why people go into the small, stifling, rongh shanty it would be hard to say, bnt they do, paying the entrance fee and contributing francs for the worst show of its kind that I ever saw. It does not seem to matter whether it is Monsieur Gaston or the eternal Bambonla, there is always a new darky on hand, or some paid amateur. The women of the whole, half, or one-third world scream, shut np their eyes, appland, encourage, and eye each other's best gowns or war paint with blissful satisfaction. The cinbmen and the countor-hoppers consider the muscular display bathed in perspiration, and ogle the women with a comprehensive tribute of admiration that throws all the animals together. The audience is Anglo-Saxon for the males and Frenchy for the fair sex; eqnipages, with bnttonholes of flowers, for the top-hootsd groom and complacency for the fat coachmen, fill the large avenne and make life merry, from 11 to 1, at Neuilly—jnst beyond the gates.

I had determined not to mention the "Angelus" again before its presentation to the official vote in the Chamber of Deputies, hnt a great deal of newspaper gossip forces me to pnt you on your guard as to the sweeping remarks attribnted to such artists as Gérôme, Breton, and others of like celebrity. Whatever these gentlemen may think, they are probably not at all disposed to throw broadcast their opinions. That the price paid for the "Angelus" was in excess of all common sense, and that an immense deal more was still more a Government, should know enongh to discover and protect young talent and not pay for ultimate and final glory, is certain. This goes without saying; only this millennium will never come. As to the relative superiority of the "Angelus," the "Bergère," or "l'Homme à la Houx," as John Chinaman puts it, "so many heads, so many nuisances," meaning that no two would ever agree.

I presnme it is quite useless to state that no one is satisfied ahont the medal-giving of the international jury, except the men who have received the highest awards. It has been vexatious work to one and all, and the good humor and generosity of the French authorities have been greatly praised. The second medals in the United States are to be distributed to Messrs. Bridgman, Reinhardt, Walter Gay, Davis, Ridgway-Knight, Chase, Mosler, Dewing, and Weir. In France to Benjamin Constant, Berand, Fleurié, Friant, Hnmbert, Le Blant, Emile Levy, Maignan, Montenard, Pelouse, Rafaelli, Renonf, Tattegrain, Tissot, Vnillefroy, Zuber, Demont, Mme. Demont-Breton, Emile Breton, Dnbufé, Meissonier fils, Saintin, and others.

The cable has already told you that the *Medailles d'Honneur* were given to Sargent and Melchers, and the first medals to Messrs. Harrison—this by acclamation—Vail, Hitchcock, and Weeks. For England honors have been given to Sir Fred Leighton, Burne-Jones, Herkomer, Orchardson, Whistler, Forbes, Leader, Reid, and Shannon. I am snaware if further judgment can change any of these names.

It has become so intolerably warm in the picture sections of the exhibition that I am obliged to undertake only a little, and to do that little in a short time. The French have thoronghly appreciated the courage of the German artists who came to the Champ de Mars in spite of Governmental protest, and they have shown their consideration in every way. The first *Medailles d'Honneur* were given to Uhde and Liebermann. Every one is familiar with the picture of the former representing our Saviour in the midst of the little children, where the types, the dress, the attitudes all were modern and so different from the tradition of religious pictures.

The best picture in point is the "Supper." The impression of the large canvas, even ence. M. Liebermann seems to affect sunlight effects falling through the foliage upon face and garments. He has two important pictures, one the tower of the "Invalides at Amsterdam," and the other the "Orphan Asylum." In the first are groups of old men sitting under the trees, while the sun gilds their figures, the benches, and the white sand. The "Orphan Asylum," in spite of its name, is a gay picture, because the girls wear half white and half red uniforms, which in the sun become most brilliant.

M. Kuehl is here with a large room, full of sun, where little girls are hard at work, apparently undisturbed by the merry brightness outside. It is a charming picture, so fresh and true. Leibh gives a series of peasant heads, patient work, and conscientious to excess. Firle has "A Peasant House of Mourning," with the neighbors and friends bringing in flowers and crowns to decorate the open coffin. The mother is kneeling down, her face buried in her apron. Von Stetten exhibits a portrait of Conrtois, and this is about all there is to remark in the limited German exhibit, dne only to the courtesy and will of the artists themselves.

Italy does not shine at all, and Boldini did not fear competition for the *medaille d'honneur* even in his pastels. His man heads are the best, for the female portraits are scarcely valnable. The heads appear too small and the hands wonderfully thin and long. Spirito has several portraits, uninteresting, at least, and Simoni has a semi-historical painting of Thais and Alexander. It is an empty and unpleasing composition. There are some peonliar realistic attempts in landscape, seemingly a new start, which will prove of interest to artists as indicative of change in the so-called Italian school.

The Rnssians are yenng in a pictorial sense. In literatnre they are now almost pioneers. M. Makowski comes first. He has a mythological description of the "Jndgment of Paris"; also a historical painting, the "Death of Ivan the Terrible." Ivan falls a victim to paralysis while playing chess. It is composed cleverly, bnt according to the academical rule and regnlation is without the prestige or flavor of a personal inspiration. M. Swiedonski has borrowed a pags from the Froneh Revolution; psasants attack, rob, and burn the chateau of an aristocrat. M. Szymanowski exhibits a "Fight in a Poland Wine Shop." This artist and Chelmonski alone give us Russian life; hsnce, their work is of greater interest.

There seems to be little love for nature in Rnssia; there are no landscape painters apparently. The few artists who incline to this art phase trend Normandy and Biarritz. Portraits are good here. M. Hariamoff especially gives solidity and character to his heads, and the portrait of the child in white is charming. Mr. Lehmann does a hard thing, the face of a laughing woman, and it is plsasing. The family of poor Marie Bachkirtzeff have sent several of her pictnres, and they still show how great an artist she might have become.

Finland really means M. Edelfelt and Edelfelt alone. He shows a great many pictures, and every one has some interesting original nots. All his recent work for the differsnt Salons is here, and one or two nsw paintings. Bssides this artist, I can mention M. Gallen and M. Becker. L. K.

AMERICAN MUSIC IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 14.—The American concert given at the Trocadéro was a fair attraction as far as audience was concerned. The anditorinm is snormons, and it has never hsen crowdsd except for the Conservatoire concerts or the "Messie." American flags decorated the organ, and a large Edison phonograph delighted the French. The programme was under the directorship of M. Frank Van der Stucken, who led the orchestra, and who was modest in giving selections from his own mnsic, which, however, were the best part of ths programme, having much body and strength. Ths grsat need throughout was originality, and even the merit of the compositions seemed to be lost in this general sameness of tonality and thought.

"In the Mountains" of Mr. Arthur Foote is a dslicats sort of fugue, with occasional snatchss of melody, all too short and nndefined. The piano concerto, with orchestra, played hy the anthor, Mr. MacDowsll, was still lsss varied, while it could be classed as good music. Then came several song selections sung by Mme. Maude Starvetta, a pupil, I am told, of Mme. Marchese.

The first sparkle and the first enthnsiasm wers given to the "Invocation to Prosper" in ths "Tempête Saite" of M. Van der Stucken. This piece was principally assigned to the violins, and they did their work well. In the following melodrama greater skill and value were given to orchestral effects. The "Har

CURRENT LITERATURE

"FLORENCE THE BEAUTIFUL."

The mountain and the seas between
She lies—the land of golden green!
The while a glowing silence fills
The bosom of the Tuscan hills,
And sparkle like a landward sea
The warm slopes of Fiesole.

Here, where the years their watches keep,
All History's angels wake or sleep:
The war-graved lines of nobles' pride,
Where patriots fought and martyrs died,
Till all the past may almost seem
A glorious, illumined dream—
The fire that loosed from man's control
Savonarola's fiery soul—
The wandering airs that whisper me
The story of the Medici;
While in the far-seen temples glow
Andrea and Angelico,
And glimmer on the red sky-shine
Pale ghosts of Guelph and Ghibelline—
Nestles in Arno's valley curled
The inland goddess of the world.

Mark her when Autumn's shades embower
From Galileo's priest-tower,
While the bright little northward town
O'er storied villas gazes down,
Boccaccio's jest and Dante's woe,
The tenor note of Mario,—
All, ere an hour of watch be ended,
In one historic memory blended,
Courting with kiss of waters sweet
The panorama at our feet.

So love, so breathe, thou city fair
Beyond the hope of man's compare!
Still while thy varied marbles vie
In colors with the varying sky,
And even God's dove might once have trod
On Brunelleschi's tower of God,
Which seems to soar o'er sin and strife,
A ladder to the higher life,—
So dream I on, so watch I thee,
Silent, from still Fiesole.

Love on, dear land of Beauty, love
The airs that kiss thee from above,
The golden stars that seem to hold
For thee some choice reserve of gold,
Skies from some unknown source that drew
For the some special depth of blue,
Whose soft gradations melt and rise
Up to the gates of Paradise—
Oh, love them in that they love thee.
Thou pure and peerless Italy!

But yet, of all the gems that shine
Embroidered on thy robe divine,
And all the flaming facets set
About thy lustrous coronet,
Which links beneath one azure dome
Brilliants of Naples and of Rome,
And plucks from Orient's girdle far
The Adriatic's emerald star,
Still Nature keeps her best caress,
For one soft pearl of loveliness.
Sheds colors on the chancerul scene,
Empurpling Vallombrosa's green,
Breathes thoughts on Galileo's grave
And sings in Arno's yellow wave,
Till some half-tearful longing stirs
The full heart of her worshippers.

So watched I when the rosy dawn
Tipped shining spire and sloping lawn—
So looked I when the night came down,
To clip and kiss the glittering town—
Till my own slumbers paint for me
My Florence, from Fiesole!
FLORENCE, October, 1888.
—*The Spectator.* HERMAN MERIVALE.

IN AN EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.

Amid swathed mummies and the stolid faces
Of gods who looked on Pharaoh's tyrant power
A fascinating and secluded place is
To while away a Winter morning hour.

I'll own there is a dearth of conversation
From rows of black and brown sarcophagi,
And little cause for pleasant palpitation,
In having Isis and Osiris nigh.

But when amid these fallen idols olden
And stony tombs that buried secrets share
There roams a living maid whose locks are golden
As that bewitching damsel's over there,

Why, by the shades of all the gods Egyptian,
And by the lips of mummied Pharaohs, too,
To linger here is not a bad prescription,
And I propose to linger. Wouldn't you?
—*Harper's Magazine.* BISSELL CLINTON.

A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.

What? Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh,
Told them something? —*H. Browning.*

PART I.

Yon went np three or four steps, making your way as best yon conld between casks of sour-looking plums and apples, which, if you would but consent to "take them as they rose," or, in other words, as they naturally presented themselves, and not pick and choose, you could buy cheap. Yon pushed aside some festoons of dangling brushes, were gently bumped by a string of Portngal onions, caught glimpses of photographs of various beautiful places in the district as you displaced these things, and at last effected an entrance into Archibald Brown's shop. This was the Post Office, telégraph office, and general store shop of the village of Selswyke Bay, in Yorkshire. Nowhere else within a radius of seven miles conld you buy a dress, a bit of "elegant trousering," a cheese, or a good piece of ham or bacon. Apples and plums might be had for the begging or stealing by the tender youth of Selswyke, and were so had; bnt nowhere else conld clothes and provisions and everything wanted in a house be bought. The inhabitants of Selswyke were unusually well endowed, being, when farmers either on a large or small scale, in the habit of saying that they had beef, mntton, ham, eggs, chickens, and ducks "within themselves," and yet this shop was needed. If it had been in Scotland its owner would probably have been known as Archie A'things; here he was ceremoniously styled Mr. Archibald Brown, and being a man of genial, but thorongbly respectful, manners and much information, his shop was abnndantly resorted to by persons who sometimes did not want much more than a few words with him. The Squire of the neighborhood—a proud man with more pedigree than rent roll, but more rent roll than sufficed to keep up the dignified state in which his life was spent—was there now. He had gone in to buy some post cards, and being fully six feet high, had not got in without becoming aware that Mr. Brown had Portugal onions for sale. He had bought his post cards and had remained for five minntes' talk with Mr. Brown about some local matter. A telegraphic message was being transmitted. Mr. Brown was unaffected by this. Sqnire Rokewood found its incisive little olicks a great hindrance to conversation.

"Yon seem to let those people at the other end of the wires work away as they like without taking any notice of them," said he.

"The meeeage is not for us, Sir. It is a message from Scorton to Wragborough."

Wragborongh was a town that was ten miles away.

"Really! And yon hear the clicking of the Scorton message as it goes! I did not know that yon conld do that. Then can any of the other offices between Scorton and Wragborongh hear it, too?"

"It'e heard jnst the same in every one of them, Sir."

"I had no idea of that; bnt, after all, I suppose none of the offices know what is being flashed along the wires but the one that the message is intended for, and that even the one it is intended for doesn't know what the message is until it has been worked off on to the tape?"

"Oh, yes, they do—that is, they might—for in those offices people are mostly too busy to think of a message that is not intended for them. But it is astonishing how soon even the shop boys learn to distinguish the sound of the stroke made by each letter."

"I had no conception that our messages were such public property," said Mr. Rokewood. "I shall word mine much more carefully in fnture. But, Mr. Brown, do you really mean to tell me that you, standing here talking to me, could, if you chose to listen, hear what that message is?"

"Of course I could, Sir. I have heard some of it."

"What can it?"

"Yon are inventing it!" exclaimed the Sqnire, with a sndden snspicion that his dignity was being tampered with by an oaf of a boy in a general store shop.

"Nay, yon can see for yourself what's there," answered the boy, going to the window and holding np the delicate tape. The Sqnire, however, could see nothing bnt a very orderly arrangement of lines and dashes. The boy could evidently read this with perfect ease, and was once more in a widespread grin of delight. As for the Sqnire, he conld do nothing bnt wonder that Prime Ministers were not habitually chosen from the ranks of telegraph boys.

"Jack! Jack! Mr. Rokewood, Sir, what are you doing?" cried Mr. Brown, who had returned to the shop to find these two poring over the message and forgetful of all else, though a woman was standing there by the counter, with a penny laid on it ready for her intended purchase, and two boys were clamorous for rockets.

"Go and get the rockets, Jack," cried Mr. Brown, and then he went to see what the woman wanted. She looked so used to be kept waiting that he felt obliged to attend to her at once. She, however, with her north country habit of expecting to have her wishes divined, did not speak, but pnshed her penny nearer to him. He held up a spare of soap.

"Soap?" she exclaimed contemptnously, "and mother weshed o' Monday!" He interrogatively tonched a jar of treacle.

"Treacle! and me nothing to put it in!" Foiled again, he pushed a screw of pepper to her. She grinned, and, saying "I thenght I'd have to tell yer," took it and disappeared. Then Mr. Brown went to the window, and there was annoyance in his face.

"Forgive me," said the Sqnire, "I did not think what I was doing. I only wanted to know if that boy of yours really could have snch well-trained ears as yon said."

Sqnires have to be forgiven, and this sqnire promised not to err again, so Mr. Brown took up the message and read it. He, too, looked amused, but methodically wrote it out on its sheet of pink paper, put it into its burnt sienna envelope, addressed it to Robert Fairfax, Esq., The Rokewood Arms, and told the boy to take it there at once. "And never let me find you reading the telegrams off to any one again, or it will be worse for you!" he added.

"Did he really read it? I snspected he was only amusing himself at my expense," said the Sqnire; bnt Mr. Brown assured him it was not so.

Five minutes after the boy had gone a bright, handsome, fair-haired young fellow of eighteen or nineteen, with sketching folio strapped to his back and a large white umbrella under his arm, came hnrriedly in and asked if there were any letters for Mr. Robert Fairfax.

"No letters, Sir, bnt a telegram came for yon a few minutes ago. I have sent it to the inn."

"Oh, but I don't want to go all the way back to the inn; I am late for my effect already. Do you think you could tell me what the telegram said?"

"I could write it out again," replied Mr. Brown with much dignity. He did so, and handed the copy to Mr. Fairfax, who read his sister's message, smiled, and without bestowing ons glance on those who were watching him with snch amused interest, or knowing that they were doing it, went to the desk, filled np a telegram form with the words, "Patience, Idiot! Letter sent. Will meet six train," handed it to Mr. Brown with the money for it, and departed. His telegram was addressed to Miss Agnes Fairfax—Agnes was therefore his sister. Somehow or other Mr. Rokewood became a partaker in this telegram, too, and the consequence was that, being in the neighborhood of the etation that evening with nothing particular to do, he fonnd himself sufficiently interested in Agnes to hang about in the lane throngh which she mnst pass when she left the station. Of necessity she must be a foot passenger, for there were no fly or omnibnses at Selswyke. He did not go quite so far as the station, but waited on the under path outside, leaning against some nntrimmed railing and gazing far down below on the bay, where a Spring tide seemed to be trying to overtake some fishing boats drawn np on the sand bank to be out of its way. He counted seven of them. Half a crown a year was the sum which he, as lord of the manor, received for each boat to which the privilege of escaping to this bank was accorded. Selswyke Bay, and the village of the same name lying in a ravine between two great cliffs, were hemmed in by a semicircle of high hills, which, with every variety of gently nndnlating line and lovely curve, sloped down to the eeashore. Before the railway had been made any one living at Selswyke might easily have persnaded himself that it was a little world intended to be snfficient to itself, and that no one ought ever to wish to leave it. Nothing could be seen of the greater world lying beyond the hills which closed it in on every side bnt one. It had its own seven or eight miles of sand, ending abruptly in almost insurmountable barriers of rocks fallen from the high cliffs which jntted out at each extremity of the semicircle. It had its own church and its manor house, its own meadow and cornfields, its woods, its pastures, and sweet secinded ravines throngh which fresh brown streams from the hills forced their way downward to the sea. It had, too, its own sky, and almost its own sea, for what sea could be perceived by the inhabitants of Selswyke was all framed in by the high cliffs at the end of the little bay. Before the railway came the only visible sign of a great world beyond its own barriers was an occasional steamboat or sailing vessel. Sometimes the knowledge that this other and wider world had links that bound it closely to Selswyke was borne in on the inhabitants of that place by the harsh sounds of the speaking trumpet from a vessel as it crossed in front of the bay, and then some mother or wife, whose thonghts had for a long time been traveling by water, hearing this, would drop her work and cry, "Oh, there's my poor dear Peter" or John, and hurry away to a point where she would be clearly visible, to wave a large white sheet or tablecloth to show that Peter or John was yours do it?" Mr. Rokewood was referring to a remarkably stupid looking little fellow, who, to the distraction of a woman in a hurry, was struggling with the management of the weights and scales.

"Yes, Sir; he is a long way quicker in understanding by hearing than I am."

Mr. Brown at this moment was called away to the inner shop to fill in some money orders and receive some savings bank deposits, and the Sqnire, who had not got over his astonishment at that stupid boy being able to interpret a telegram by nsing his ears—what enormous ears they were, by the bye—said to him, "Can you really do as much as your master says you can?"

"Oo, aye, Sir," replied the boy carelessly, and, no customers being there, began to amuse himself by piling np the weights in the form of a pyramid with an amount of noise that was simply astounding. Suddenly he darted off to the window—a signal had informed him that a message was now going to be sent to that office. Dexterously adjusting the tape so as to be ready to receive the commnnication, he signaled that he was prepared, and waited to see the message print itself off.

"No," cried Sqnire Rokewood, imperatively, "come to the other end of the shop this moment! I want to see if yon really can tell what this message is jnst by hearing."

The Sqnire was the Sqnire, and without a second's hesitation the boy obeyed. Mr. Rokewood, too, had no hesitation—his strong desire to know if what had been said to him could be true made him forget that he had no right to try to possess himself of knowledge not intended for him.

"Go on!" he exclaimed impatiently, for the clicking had stopped, and the boy was not saying a word.

On hearing this command he made some of the nncouth sounds which in his rank of life betoken snppressed laughter. The Sqnire felt inclined to shake him, and showed it.

"I can't help it, Sir. It's snch a queer kind of message for anybody to send," said the boy.

"Oh, never mind that! Tell me what it is, and then I will have that tape examined to see if yon have told me right. I don't believe yon can tell me!"

"'Yon perfect pest! What train?' That's what it is! It's from Agnes—her name is Agnes."

The Sqnire langhed londly—he was such a stiff young squire, too, in a general way, and never conld nnbend. The boy grinned from ear to ear, and wished all messages were as funny as this.

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"No letters, Sir, bnt a telegram came for yon a few minutes ago. I have sent it to the inn."

"Oh, but I don't want to go all the way back to the inn; I am late for my effect already. Do you think you could tell me what the telegram said?"

"I could write it out again," replied Mr. Brown with much dignity. He did so, and handed the copy to Mr. Fairfax, who read his sister's message, smiled, and without bestowing ons glance on those who were watching him with snch amused interest, or knowing that they were doing it, went to the desk, filled np a telegram form with the words, "Patience, Idiot! Letter sent. Will meet six train," handed it to Mr. Brown with the money for it, and departed. His telegram was addressed to Miss Agnes Fairfax—Agnes was therefore his sister. Somehow or other Mr. Rokewood became a partaker in this telegram, too, and the consequence was that, being in the neighborhood of the etation that evening with nothing particular to do, he fonnd himself sufficiently interested in Agnes to hang about in the lane throngh which she mnst pass when she left the station. Of necessity she must be a foot passenger, for there were no fly or omnibnses at Selswyke. He did not go quite so far as the station, bnt waited on the under path outside, leaning against some nntrimmed railing and gazing far down below on the bay, where a Spring tide seemed to be trying to overtake some fishing boats drawn np on the sand bank to be out of its way. He counted seven of them. Half a crown a year was the sum which he, as lord of the manor, received for each boat to which the privilege of escaping to this bank was accorded. Selswyke Bay, and the village of the same name lying in a ravine between two great cliffs, were hemmed in by a semicircle of high hills, which, with every variety of gently nndnlating line and lovely curve, sloped down to the eeashore. Before the railway had been made any one living at Selswyke might easily have persnaded himself that it was a little world intended to be snfficient to itself, and that no one ought ever to wish to leave it. Nothing could be seen of the greater world lying beyond the hills which closed it in on every side bnt one. It had its own seven or eight miles of sand, ending abruptly in almost insurmountable barriers of rocks fallen from the high cliffs which jntted out at each extremity of the semicircle. It had its own church and its manor house, its own meadow and cornfields, its woods, its pastures, and sweet secinded ravines throngh which fresh brown streams from the hills forced their way downward to the sea. It had, too, its own sky, and almost its own sea, for what sea could be perceived by the inhabitants of Selswyke was all framed in by the high cliffs at the end of the little bay. Before the railway came the only visible sign of a great world beyond its own barriers was an occasional steamboat or sailing vessel. Sometimes the knowledge that this other and wider world had links that bound it closely to Selswyke was borne in on the inhabitants of that place by the harsh sounds of the speaking trumpet from a vessel as it crossed in front of the bay, and then some mother or wife, whose thonghts had for a long time been traveling by water, hearing this, would drop her work and cry, "Oh, there's my poor dear Peter" or John, and hurry away to a point where she would be clearly visible, to wave a large white sheet or tablecloth to show that Peter or John was

times, but not very often, it took one or two to the market at Scorton, but most of the Selswyke Bay folk were wholly unprepared to the iron monster's approach, viewed it with alarm, and refused to intrust themselves to its power. It only stopped a minute or two, therefore, and then steamed away into a deep cutting in the cliff on the north side, was lost to view, and the connection with the outside world broken.

The Squire now began to watch the hill to the southward for the puff of smoke which would show that the train had burrowed its way through the tunnel. Presently he heard steps crunching along the cinder path, and saw the young artist Fairfax striding along to the station. What a good-looking, gentlemanlike lad he was! Why did he allow himself to send such telegrams to his sister, and how did he happen to have a sister who could permit herself to send such telegrams to him?

While Squire Rokewood was asking himself this, Mr. Fairfax came up, raised his cap, and said, "I believe I am speaking to Mr. Rokewood; I wish to ask yon a favor. Will yon allnw me to sketch in that little wood by the mill-beck, and may my sister sit beside me when I am at work? We shall have to go through the field, but we will keep to the footpath, and be careful not to trample the grass down. I see there is a board up with a notice that no one is to go there, but I shall be much obliged if you will allow us."

"Oh, certainly," said the Squire, "with pleasure." He very much liked this young man's manner; he knew that Squires always had gentleman-like manners, but was unaware that artists sometimes partook in that advantage. "Are you staying at Selswyke?" he asked.

"Yes, I am at the Rokewood Arms; but I should be very glad to get to some quieter place—my sister is coming to be with me."

"I am afraid there are no lodgings—at least none that would be comfortable. The New Inn is the best, bnt it is full."

"We must be satisfied with the one we are in, then," he remarked cheerily, "and I dare say we shall do very well. I had no conception that anything so beautiful and so absolutely unspoiled as Selswyke was still to be found in this ironclad country of ours. Oh, here's the train coming. Thank you for giving me leave. I hope I have not taken a liberty in asking."

"Oh, dear, no; I am going to the station too," said the Squire, who began to think that it would look rnde if he staid where he was any longer.

"My sister and I are alone in the world. We have the misfortune—or perhaps I ought to say fortune—to have no relations."

"My mother and I are in exactly the same plight, and we have sometimes the same difficulty in knowing whether it is an advantage or a disadvantage," observed the Squire, and never in his life had he spoken so freely to a stranger, and then he abruptly recalled himself to something more like his usnal reserve of manner. "See if there is a small parcel for me in this train," he oried to the porter, to enpply a motive for his appearance on the platform. He staid by young Fairfax, though he was quite sure he should not like that sister. Seeing a girl in rather a fast-looking hat he felt certain that she was "Agnes," bnt turning to see if Fairfax was gazing at her with eyes of affection, he found that he had darted off to a third-class carriage, whence issued a pretty, a very pretty, young lady of two-and-twenty or so, looking very business-like, and eminently able to take care of herself. She was prettily dressed, but not by any means in the etyle of the three or four young ladies who represented county society at Selswyke. Her hair was light brown and cnrly, like her young brother's, and her brown eyes looked ont of rather a pale face, full of spirit and character. She seemed lively enough to have sent that telegram and a great deal more besides, and the Sqnire was charmed. And he would have to watch her walk away with young Fairfax and see no more of her. Bnt would he? There was a difficulty about her luggage. The solitary porter was so busy trying to find what was not there for Squire Rokewood that he would think of nothing else.

"I must have the rest of my sister's luggage ont," said Fairfax to the station master. Two trunks were already on the platform. "How many more has she brought?" wondered the Sqnire, "and who is there here to see her pretty dresses?"

"Robin, it's all out but the book box—I bronght a box of books," said Agnes.

"Jackson, attend to that lady," cried the Squire. "Never mind my parcel." Bnt Agnes did not hear, and what the porter regarded as the Squire's magnanimity went for nothing.

PART II.

Other things engaged Sqnire Rokewood's attention for some days, and he had partly forgotten about Fairfax and his sister, when one day, happning to be fishing in the mill-beck, he came npon something that was decidedly abnormal in a wood which went by the name of Little Scrogge. It was a large white mnehroom-like nmbrella, and a man was sitting beneath it sketching, and by his side, on the bank, was a yonng lady in a blne print dress with some white about it, as the Squire himself would have said if asked to describe it. "Oh, the Fairfaxes!" he thonght. "That is where he asked leave to paint, of conrse." So he reeled np his line, strode out of the bed of the stream, and looked for a place where he could get on dry land—a difficult thing to find jnst there, for the bank was so short, and ended in a wall descending straight down into the water. Having snceeeded in landing by retracing his steps a little, he went to the Fairfaxes, who as yet were unaware of his presence, taking care to approach in snch a way as not to overlook the artlet's drawing. "Good morning," he said; "I won't disturb yon—don't move, Miss Fairfax."

"My sister—Mr. Rokewood," said Fairfax, perhaps intending to administer a gentle reproof.

Mr. Rokewood felt it so, and humbly hoped that they were tolerably comfortable at the inn; and that it was not so noisy as Mr. Fairfax had feared.

Miss Fairfax shook her head. "It really is noisy," she said; "I snppose the sailors come." How pretty, how delightfully pretty, she was, bnt Mr. Rokewood thonght her singularly indifferent to his presence. She was fastening lime leaves into each other to make a wreath, as he had seen German children do, and she went on doing it after the first words of greeting had been said.

He was silent for a minnte or two, and then said: "I am thinking of an arrangement that might perhaps be made, bnt I am not sure that it would suit yon. I would tell you about it, only I am so afraid of disturbing you." He was speaking to Fairfax, bnt his sister looked up and said, "Yon had better talk to me if there is anything to arrange; he forgets to listen when his effect is on."

"Cool people, these," thonght the Squire, bnt he only said: "Can you give me an idea what accommodation yon want?"

"We want two bedrooms and two sitting rooms if we can get them, bnt we have only one sitting room at the inn, and could make one do in a new place."

"Oh, then I think it might do very well," said he, dropping down on the earth, which he never for a moment forgot was his own property, with the air of a man who needed no invitation to take a seat.

Miss Agnes, though he was not very near her, instinctively moved a little further off.

"It is at my agent's house," said the Sqnire. "I never allow him to let rooms, bnt I will gladly make an exception in your case."

She thanked him—the sensation of being thanked by any one so pretty was very pleasant—and asked where the agent lived. "Yon know the Manor House?" asked Mr. Rokewood. "The agent lives in the white house not far from the lodge gate."

"Bnt I don't know the Manor House?" said Agnes. "I always come here with Robin—I have done no prowling about yet."

"'Lucky Robin!' thonght the Squire, bnt he was rather angry with her for not knowing where the Mannr House was, and why did she talk about prowling?—the Manor House was large enongh to be seen, and fonnd, without any prowling. "Every one knows the Manor House," he said, with an air of conviction. "It stands on the hill behind the church; perhaps the trees hide it a little."

"I wish I had seen it—I will before I see you next," she said with a little smile which did not escape the Squire. Was Miss Fairfax presuming to langh at him?

"The thing to know is whether you think you would like me to tell the agent that he may let his rooms."

"The arrangement sounds delightful—perfectly delightful—bnt don't say anything about that and vexation at his own folly may be inferred. "Yon may do what you like," he at last exclaimed angrily—they were both people of strong temper and will—"you may call or not, exactly as you please, bnt to-morrow morning I shall go to Miss Fairfax and ask her to be my wife."

The idea was so preposterous to Mrs. Rokewood that she was not disturbed by it. "Yon scarcely know the girl," she said calmly.

"I have spent at least an honr in her company every day for the last month or six weeks; sometimes two hours."

Mrs. Rokewood shrugged her shonlders. "In your heart, Geoffrey, yon dislike vulgarity as much as I do!"

"How can yon call Miss Fairfax vulgar when you have heard her music?"

"Ah, her music!" exclaimed Mrs. Rokewood, recalling those soul-stirring passages. Bnt she froze again directly, for there was something in his manner that began to alarm her, and said:

"Don't let us think any more about her."

Next day—it was a lovely August day quivering with light and radiance—Mr. Rokewood went to Little Scroggs, wishing as he went that for an honr or two Miss Fairfax would be a less good sister. Never now by any chance could he find an opportunity of seeing her alone. She liked him—he knew that—bnt he feared she would never like him enough to leave her brother for his sake. He found them as usual—no, not quite as usual, for Robin was sitting without his coat, and Agnes was mending a hole he had jnst torn in it. She langhed when Mr. Rokewood came and fonnd her doing this, and said, "Own that yon think us a very odd couple."

"I thonght yon a very odd couple before I made your acqnaintance, bnt now I think you all that is most even and most delightful."

"But had you heard of us before yon saw us?"

"If no. At least in a way I had. How well your brother's picture—"

"Oh, no; you have said so much you must tell us all."

"I accidentally heard the telegrams yon sent each other."

She langhed gayly: "If you heard those, I don't know what you must have thought of us. The truth is I have quite spoiled that boy Robin. I answer all his letters for him, and now he can't be got to write one, and that day I was in such difficulty, for he told me the day before, when he came on to Selswyke Bay, that he would get lodgings for us here and would write and tell me as soon as he did and say what train I was to come by; and he didn't write and I didn't know that there was a midday post from Selswyke, and thought no letter was coming. I was obliged to turn out of the rooms I was in at Wragborough and didn't know what to do!"

"Oh, the language was quite excusable," said the Squire.

"'Oh, the language excusable.' There's nothing to excuse. Chats the family style when it sends telegrams. You can't say dear or darling in a telegram."

"Yon may call me Fairfax. "It is most kind of you to think of it."

There was a certain air of concluding the interview about this, but the Squire could not bring himself to go. "Was Selswyke sometimes dull to him? Miss Fairfax's wreath was made and twisted round her hat, and now she was dining by the side of the bank looking down into the water, and watching a row of trout lying with their heads patiently turned up stream waiting for such food as might come.

"Throw that line in," she exclaimed; "I should like to see you catch a fish."

"Then come to the dish," he said, wondering whether she would.

"Robin, I am going to some pool with Mr. Rokewood," she exclaimed; "he is going to let me see him catch a fish."

"Many fish meet likely," replied Robin carelessly, and she went.

They took a great fancy to the agent's house, and left the inn for it almost directly, and the next time they saw Mr. Rokewood, which, to tell the truth, was very soon, they expressed much gratitude. He, too, might have expressed gratitude, but was prudently silent. There was a shady walk at the back of his kitchen garden which ran almost beneath the walls of the agent's house, and when Mr. Rokewood walked there, which, now that he had become aware of its advantages, he did every night, he could hear much music as had never before delighted his ears. The Fairfaxes, who evidently considered a piano a necessary of life, had hired an excellent one at Scorton, and now no night passed without Agnes playing for a couple of hours, and as the windows were open Mr. Rokewood could hear to perfection. Every day added to his envy of that brother. Agnes was young, pretty, clever, affectionate, and above all musical, and that brother of hers profited by all these good gifts daily. The Fairfaxes were both extremely friendly with Mr. Rokewood now, bnt he observed that even if he happened to meet them near their own door, or walk home with them from young Fairfax's sketching place and go quite np to their door, they never by any chance gave him an invitation to go in, even though he often lay in wait for it. "Perhaps they have taken it into their heads that my mother ought to call!" he thonght, and recoiled at the immensity of the idea. Having once thonght of this, he thonght of it again, and presently it lost some of its awe, and at length, about six weeks after Miss Agnes's arrival, the day came when he said to the spare, angular lady, clad in rich silk, who was his mother, "Don't you think it would be kind to call on the Fairfaxes, mother? They are quite gentlefolk—very well educated, and—"

"I have no intention of making their acqnaintance, Geoffrey," said Mrs. Rokewood frigidly.

"Have you any feeling against them, mother?"

"I have no feeling either for or against them. I simply do not want to do it," Mrs. Rokewood answered with stony indifference.

"If I say I should very much like you to do it, mother, will you call?"

"If I could see any good reason for your wishing it, of course I would."

"It would be kind."

"So many things that one does not do would be kind," said Mrs. Rokewood, and imagined that she had given him an answer.

"They are very nice people."

"My not calling will not make them less nice."

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"Yon go to the house!" she exclaimed with a certain vehemence of surprise, for it was so unlike him "to make himself common" in this way.

"No, I have not been to the house, bnt I have heard her play. I happened when I was smoking one night to stray out of one garden into another, and at last I went into the Elm Walk, and, mother, you have no conception how magnificently she plays! The windows were open and I heard."

"There yon attack me in a weak part," said Mrs. Rokewood—she was passionately fond of music.

"Call on her, then, and she will play for you."

"I don't want to call on her," answered Mrs. Rokewood decisively:

Her son said no more, bnt that night when he was in the Elm Walk he heard a low footfall, and presently a slight, frail figure, chronded in black, stole throngh the darkness to his side. "Don't be startled, Geoffrey," she whispered; "it's your mother come to hear this music. I don't think I should have dared to come if I had known what a long way it would seem in the dark."

He gave her his arm and guided her faltering feet nearer to the house. There they stood listening for some time, during which every fibre of Mrs. Rokewood's being was thrilled with delight. That night she would have crept to the agent's house on her bended knees to call on Miss Agnes, bnt next day the ice had reunited and left no weak spot.

"Come into the garden with me," said the Squire the next evening after dinner. She said she would; yon went, and after her nature had once more been softened by what she heard, she said, "Geoffrey, I will call on that girl, if you like, to-morrow."

"Thank you," said he, much pleased by this concession; "you won't repent it. They are both charming; it's just one of those cases which show the folly of yielding to first impressions."

"Yours was bad, then?"

"Not when I saw the people themselves. It was before I saw them that I didn't like them. I accidentally heard some telegrams they sent each other." Then he told his mother what he had heard in Brown's shop.

"I am glad yon have told me that," said Mrs. Rokewood, who was sitting rigidly by her own fireside, "for now I know that I shall not call. I should never like them!"

She was inflexible, and his state of mind about that and vexation at his own folly may be inferred. "Yon may do what you like," he at last exclaimed angrily—they were both people of strong temper and will—"you may call or not, exactly as you please, bnt to-morrow morning I shall go to Miss Fairfax and ask her to be my wife."

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carpets abroad, while I turned all corners out of doors and allowed the dust to remain at rest. I have always found the Persian peasant women most modest; certainly the old mothers chiefly favored me, but the youngermatrons would not fly my presence, nor hide their wan faces, nor object to a little conversation.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DELOS.

We come to an isle of flowers
That lay in a trance of sleep,
In a world forgotten of ours,
Far out on a sapphire deep.

Dwellers were none on the island,
And far as the eye could see
From the shore to the central highland
Was never a bush nor tree.

Long, long had her fields lain fallow,
And the drought had dried her rills,
But the vetch and the gourd and mallow
Ran riot on all her hills.

The length of her shoreward level,
High bank and terrace and quay,
Were red with a scarlet revel
Of poppies down to the sea;

Each bloom pressed close on its fellow,
The marigolds peeped between,
Till the scarlet and the yellow
Had hidden the under-green.

Was it here, that heart of a nation,
That first of the fanes of old?
This garden of desolation,
This ruin of red, of gold?

High up from the rock-cleft hollow,
Roofed over of Titan hands;
The cradle of dead Apollo
Still looks to his silent lands.

The sacred lake lies solemn,
In a havoc of fallen shrines;
Where the shaft of each broken column
Is tangled about with vines.

It lives in the dreams which haunt it,
This isle of the Sun-god's birth,
It lives in the songs which vaunt it
The holiest earth on earth.

But the shrines without note or number
Lie wrecked on a barren shore,
And the dead ideals slumber
For ever and evermore.

So Spring in her pride of pity
Had hidden the marble wraith,
And shed on the holy city
The flower and sleep of death.

DELOS, 1889. RENNELL RODD.
—*Murray's Magazine.*

ASSORTING JEWELS TO COMPLEXIONS.—A woman who has a red face will not wear emeralds, even if an arbitrary man milliner sends her home a dress that emeraids would embellish. Pity she cannot dress herself without such aid, for, alas! the face is not generally considered in the concoction of eminent milliners, and I have observed cases where their views have been independent even of the figure. A woman with a poor complexion does not improve it by pearls. These lovely and innocnous ornaments really derive their chief lustre from a transparent skin, as they depend largely on reflected lights. The iridescent colors on pearls attract notice to the whiteness of a white ground, but on an ill-colored ground they are decidedly vindictive. A woman whose face, however beautiful, takes *verdâtres* tints in the shadows should avoid rubies, especially pink ones, and roseate topazes. A face may have these greenish tints without damage to beauty, remember. I am not selecting all the most unfortunate women I can think of to threaten and warn. Every face has a great deal of green in it, as a portrait painter will tell you. Giotto (who painted the loveliest angels conceivable) and all his pupils made the shadows on girls' faces startlingly green, and the eyes green, too, sometimes, and yet we receive the impression of exquisite delicacy and brilliancy. Still, red is the complementary of green, and if the dress should be pink, and no help for it, the jewels nearer the face ought to counteract it. A wise man will not select the precious opal for his fiancée's ring, especially if the engagement is to be a long one, nor as a christening gift to a robust child. Opals are unlucky, they say, probably because they are extremely brittle. An acquaintance of mine, a great collector of precious stones, lost a fine opal under particularly annoying circnmstances. He was pricing a fine specimen at a well-known jeweler's. He and the shopman were passing it from hand to hand. It fell, and was pulverized on the glass counter. Each accused the other, and eventually the gentleman had to pay, and the jeweler lost more than the worth of the stone in a valuable customer. Science tells us that the opal is a resinous quartz which owes all its beauty to its imperfections. The milky ground, transfused with sunset fires, derives its celestial colors from fissures interrupting the continuity of the substances. Is it therefore wonderful that I do not recommend the opal for hard wear? Art tells us to avoid the opal as we avoid the pearl, nnless we can do it justice by a lovely background. There is no stone so revengeful when ill treated. Try a fine opal on a coarse red hand or freckled neck and judge. On similar grounds do not try to reconcile a good sapphire with a sallow cheek. The epiteful thing will loudly announce your misfortune. But the gentle turquois (always supposing you get a real one—they say the Orientals have not sold us a genuine turquois for ten years) is more amiable. There is no stone that so sets off a fair white hand, and if its owner fall sick, or he tronbled mentally, the turquois will temper its vivid blne to a sympathetic green. I really think there is some ground for this old Turkish superstition, which no doubt means that the stone is sensitive to mephitic or acid vapors.—*The Contemporary Review.*

SOME EUROPEAN RAILWAY SERVICE.—Between London and Berlin the services via Calais are simply an international disgrace, from the dislike of the Germans to send their mails through France (which they would be compelled to do by force of circumstances if this natnral route were worked to full advantage) and from the Belgian Government owning competitive steamers from Ostend, to which route they wish to attract the traffic. The sudden closing of the Alsace-Lorraine frontier is another instance showing how Government railways can he used to help an intolerable system of Cæsarism. Had there been a dozen powerful railway companies taking traffic across the frontiers, instead of one Government monopoly, it would have been almost impossible for Prussia to have ruined all their passenger traffic at one blow. At any rate we should have heard much more about it. And now comes the newe that shortly the Prnssian Government will absolutely prohibit the working of any foreign through carriages over its lines. They have already treated the International Sleeping Car Company very badly, and have practically boycotted their through cars. * * * The Bavarian, Wnrtemberg, and Saxon railways are a disgrace to Europe as far as speed goes. It is positively two hours quicker to go from London to Vienna all the way round by Paris (100 miles further) owing to the slowness of the trains in Baden and Wurtemberg. The Governments of these countries have always owned their railways and worked them, and we have a good illustration of the sort of effeteness that State management produces after a time. There is practically no fast third-class accommodation in Bavaria or Wurtemberg. The "Orient express" runs faster in Roumania than in Wurtemberg.—*Express Trains—Foxwell and Farrer.*

ODD REMEDIES.—Ague was much more prevalent in the old days, when so many thousand acres of what is now good arable land were lying in waste marshes, reeking with malarial vapor. Bnt the sufferer was not without choice of other remedies which, if their efficacy was at all in proportion to their simplicity, left little to be desired. If he was unable to obtain the chips of a gibbet, or objected to them on superstitious grounds, many other courses were open to him. Thus, he is directed to have a cake made of salted bran; while the fit is on he must break up the cake and give the pieces to a dog. The disease will then leave him and stick to poor Tray. Another authority recommends him to seal up a spider in a goose-quill and hang the quill round his neck; and if it so reach as low as the pit of the stomach. Apnn leaves, too, were good for ague. And this reminds me of one curious remedy, the specific for which was to be obtained by attending the so-called "Drawing of Sir Nathaniel." To the old physician all places seemed to possess such sanative powers as would render him valuable assistance, if he only knew the ailments in which a particular plant, or part of a plant, might be prescribed with propriety. His peculiar method of reading between the lines in the book of nature soon enabled him to surmount this difficulty to his own satisfaction, if not to the advantage of the patient. The shape of a leaf or flower, its color, and a hundred other trifles were gladly accepted as indications of the medicinal virtues upon which he could most confidently rely. Thus, nettle tea was sure to prove helpful in a case of nettle rash; the heart-shaped leaves of the ordinary wood sorrel were remedial in cardiac disease; and turmeric, on account of its deep yellow color, was of great reputation in the treatment of jaundice. Is it any wonder, then, that the quivering leaves of the aspen were esteemed as a cure for ague?—*All the Year Round.*

THE JUBILEE OF "FESTUS."—The first and immediate result of the publication of Mr. Bailey's poem in 1839 was the encouragement of poetical lawlessness. That "Festus" should be successful on its first appearance was in no degree to be wondered at. It came at a moment when poetry was in a low condition in this country, when the influence of Byron, though still paramount, was on the decline, and when the healthier influences of Keats and Wordsworth had not passed beyond a confined circle. The "Faust" of Goethe was the ruling poem of the hour in this country; after having been slowly accepted by a few readers in England, it had gradually spread, in the early translations, to the body of the nation. Tennyson was writing his enchanting melodies, which were to bring English taste back to the art of poetry; bnt Tennyson was still unknown. The early writings of Mr. Browning, so far as they were as yet understood, supported the "Faust" manner of composition. In this very hlank and quiet time, when, to a superficial eye, English poetry seemed to be almost extinguished, Mr. Fickering produced a volume of anonymous verse entitled "Festus," which was hailed at once by a hundred voices as the manifest "Faust" of the English-speaking nations, presenting a genius as great as that of Goethe, with the further adornment of an English piety. Amid the clamor of welcome, one critic of high position allowed himself to write: "The poet of 'Festus' transcends even Goethe in one particular—in the sacred character of his poem." That "Festus" should succeed on its first appearance was no matter for surprise. What amazes us is that its vogne shonld have continued. In 1839 Lord Tennyson stated —and it is one of his very rare nttterances on contemporary poetry—"I can scarcely trust myself to say how much I admire 'Festus,' for fear of falling into extravagance." Would he, would any judge of poetry, say as much now? We think not; yet the public seems as pleased as ever. We may trace the immediate effect of the publication of "Festus" on the poetry which followed it from younger hands. It affected Miss Barrett, as may be seen in her volumes of 1844. It affected Mr. Browning, beyond a donht, in the execntion of several of his "Belis and Pomegranates." Bnt it may be seen working, like a coarse and fiery spirit, in the very blood of those feebler poets who began to come forward ferty years ago, and who, as the Spasmodic School, ruled English poetry for a while with a fantastic sway. Nothing is more interesting than to trace the direct effect of "Festus" on these once influential writers. Sydney Dobell, in 1846, says: "I am going to read Bailey's 'Festus,' of which I as yet know nothing. Envy me." He reads it, and his own "Roman" is the first result. But it immediately affects all his conceptions of poetic art. We find him emitting such sentiments as these in his letters: "Poetry should roll from the heart as tears from the eye—unhidden. * * * Rhyme is the curse of our language and literature." This was for some years the theory of poetry as an artless inspiration, a flow of interminahle hlank verse thrown up in a liqnid state red-hot from the volcanio mind. For this heresy "Festus" was doubtless responsible; and, apart from its pleasure given by its positive poetic merits, which are not few, it must be regarded as having been a great corrupter of taste.—*The Spectator.*

ON AN ELEPHANT.—Having had the good fortune to be invited by the Maharajah, Bir Shamshir, Prime Minister and guardian to the young King of Nepal, we leave Calcutta early in Decemher to join his shooting party. After a conple of comfortless nights in the train we reach a small terminus, from which a five-mile ride on an elephant lands ns in what is known as the Nepal-terai. The elephant on which we ride is a small one, and is supposed to shake the rider as little as possible, but to ns novices the shaking is far from being a gentle one. At a word from his "mahout" —a wild-looking creatnre who sits between the elephant's ears and pricks him with an iron staff—he goes down on his knees, and one climbs on to his back as best one can, holding on by his tail with both hands and trying to get a footing on his slippery quarters. At last one manages to scramble up, and one finds one's self on a square cushion, almost as slippery as the elephant's back. The first time, when the great beast rises on his fore legs then on his hind ones, it is all one can do to hold on by the ropes which are fastened to the sides of the pad; but practice makes perfect, and in a short time one learns to adapt one's self to the curions motion. A good small elephant will shuffle along easily at the rate of five miles an hour, climbing steep ravines and other obstructions, so that the rider often finds himself hanging on in an almost perpendicular position. No animal is so snre footed as an elephant. He will climb steep banks, and slide down into riverheds, with as much ease as an Irish pony, hut he particularly objects to a log, and let no one attempt to ride him over one; for if he finds himself sinking in, his first impulse is to drag the rider off and put him under his feet, by way of having something to stand on—a proceeding one would hardly approve of.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

SERJEANT ARABIN'S LOGIC.—In sentencing a prisoner who had heen convicted of stealing property from his employer he thne addressed him: "Prisoner at the bar, if ever there was a clearer case than this of a man robbing his master, thie case is that case." Again, he had to pass judgment on a middle-aged man who had heen tried and convicted upon two or three indictments, and had then pleaded guily to more, Arahin said, "Prisoner at the har, you have been found guilty on several indictments, and it is in my power to snbject you to transportation for a period very considerably beyond the term of your natural life; but the court, in its mercy, will not go so far as it lawfully might go, and the sentence is that you he transported for two periods of seven years each." It is further recorded of Arabin that in sentencing a man to a comparatively light punishment he used these words: "Prisoner at the bar, there are mitigating circumstances in thie case that induce me to take a lenient view of it, and I will therefore give you a chance of redeeming a character that you have irretrievably lost." Again, he once said to a witness: "My good man, don't go gabbling on so. Hold your tongue and answer the question that is put to you."—*Bench and Bar—Serjeant Robinson.*

NOT PECULIAR TO AUSTRALIA.—The Irish priesthood, in etriot obedience to the teachinge of their church, desire to get control of the public schools, while the Irish laity, who are not guided by the priesthood, desire to get control of the public offices. Pnblio opinion, however, (possibly owing to prejudice,) is not inclined to assist the Irish in realizing either of these wishes. In Australia, as in America, the Irish have always formed a party by themselves; and it cannot be said that the illustrations which they have given of their power to govern have been entirely satisfactory. Twice in the history of Victoria the Catholic party has been in power, once under Sir John O'Shaunessy and once under Sir Bryan O'Loghlan, and the lesson which was then taught has never been forgotten either in Victoria or in the other colonies. With an immoveable capacity for political organization, regardless of industry, and administrative unanimity of an Irish majority, such as Australia at all events) shows themselves entirely without a sense of responsibility in the expenditure of public money. The administrations before referred to, like the succession of administrations which ruled in New South Wales by the support of the Irish party from 1858 to 1887, are prominent in Australian history for their reckless extravagance in public works. Whatever Government may be in power the Irish are the great billet hunters; five applicants out of every six for any Government appointment, however poorly paid, are certain to bear Irish names. The desire therefore of the Irish as a party to get the control of patronage into their own hands is very strong, and partly explains the solidity of the Irish vote.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A MOORISH GENTLEMAN.—A Moorish officer we took to Jeddah from Tangier had his wife with him. She was his only wife, and though only eighteen years of age, had been married to him five years and had had three children, one of whom was dead and the other two alive and left behind at their home in Fez, whence they came. He had twice before performed the Hadj, and each time had been accompanied by his young wife. This time they were taking her mother with them, and indeed the thoughtful and considerate way in which he treated them occasioned me a good deal of surprise. This bigoted Musnulman—locked upon by his European brethren as a jealous tyrant of women, as one utterly incapable of appreciating their higher qualities, and merely using them as means wherewith to gratify his coarse passions—could certainly have shamed many of them in this matter. The ship was lying in the bay about a mile from the city of Tangier; the sea was running pretty high, and long before they came alongside, both ladies were very sick. Gently he lifted them on board and laid them down in a quiet corner, while he rushed about to seek the best place on the deck whereon to fix his tent. Then he tore open his packages, and drew out from them carpets and pillows and curtains, and in a jiffy while a well-fitted tent was ready, and into it he carried the two women and laid them down and made them comfortable. There they lay till the next day, as much like two hundles of clothes as anything else, for even their faces and hands were invisible, and I really believe they did not move once, although in a few hours, as soon as we had got through the Straits and entered the Mediterranean, the sea became perfectly calm, and a great deal of their indisposition must have been of that inexplicable nature which would have tried the patience of many a Christian husband considerably. Bnt he busied himself about and lit a fire and presently turned ont a nice little dinner and didn't lose his temper a bit because they would have none of it, bnt only gazed sorrowfully at the provisions that were to be wasted. Then he made them some tea, and then some coffee, and left nothing untried in the whole category of things to make them comfortable, patiently sitting there fanning them, or anon starting up to get them some water or any other thing they might want.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WHAT IS RITUALISM?—It is used to designate those in the Church of England who have given great prominence to a particular kind of ritnal recently revived for a definite and acknowledged purpose. This is not in the least to be identified with the general improvement in tone and taste which has taken place from an æsthetic point of view in the public worship of all religious bodies. Even Non-Conformist bodies have now their leveling-up of ritnal. We read in a recent nnmber of one of their magazines, "the holy table shonld be placed against the wall of the chancel or apex of the church. It should be covered with a cloth, as richly embroidered with snitable designs as possible. Behind the table shonld be a reredos of carved stone or wood or a piece of embroidery. Against this, in the midst of a narrow shelf, should stand a cross," and so on. This is indeed Ritualism, bnt it differs not in degree bnt in kind from that to which, for the sake of brevity and convenience, we technically apply that term. The Ritualism of which we speak is the expression in ontward form, and the enforcement on the minds of the worshipers by external symholism, of certain dogmas. The Ritnalists themselves would indignantly repndiate any other idea. The late Rev. C. J. Le Geyt, a well-known Ritnalistic leader, wrote thus: "The chief point and value of all Ritual is that it symbolizes and expresses, and at the same time enshrines and protects, dogmatic truth. Ritualists, so called, have no desire to escape under the guise of harmless ocuentities. Ritualism unquestionably does symbolize doctrine, and therefore has been so carefully legislated for by the Church." One of the Ritnalistic clergy (the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett) examined some years ago before the Ritual Commission, on being asked, "You do not contend, then, for any æsthetic purpose, but strictly for a doctrinal purpose?" answered, "Decidedly; the æsthetic purpose forms an accident afterward, but is not the object."—*The Fortnightly Review.*

THE SUEZ CANAL AS A WAR ROUTE.—It is becoming generally recognised that whatever may be the commercial advantagee of the Suez Canal in peace time it is not and never can be the war ronte to the East. Assured communication is the first necessity of war, and a channel that can he blocked at any moment by accident or design will not serve the purposes of imperial defense. Transports carrying an army corps for India arrive at Port Said to learn that a vessel has sunk at Kantara and that at least three weeks will he needed to clear the waterway. This is what might actually occur, and no First Lord of the Admiralty would accept such a risk for a possible gain of only a few days in the voyage to Bombay. Block the canal and uncertainty ceases, while we fall back on the ocean route, where Great Britain, if she chooses, can be strongest. Egypt in the permanent possession of a hostile naval power able to use it as an advanced base would be an evident source of danger; but so long as this condition remains unfulfilled we have no real interest whatever in the delta of the Nile, and the purchase of the canal shares, though doubtless a sound commercial transaction, had no military importance of any kind. Broad tracts of desert guard Egypt on either side, and, given the dominant navy, no foreign power could place a soldier in Cairo without the leave of England.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

JEAN VON AND LOUIS VON BEETHOVEN.—Beetnoven, although it must be conceded that he had every right to be vain, conceited, and what not, never took the trouhle to hide his feelings, and when his ire was aroused—and that is with men of genius more easily done than to allay it—he expressed himself very clearly indeed. Thus you may see at Heiligenstadt, near Vienna, where they are now forming a sort of Beethoven Museum like the Mozarteum at Salzburg, a sketch of a château in Nether Austria where, a few years before his death, Beethoven used to compose. It belonged to Beethoven's brother, a chemist, who had made some money and was rather fond of displaying his wealth. This brother called upon Beethoven and left a card, npon which he had engraved his name; "Jean von Beethoven, landed proprietor." This innocent vanity so enraged Beethoven that he returned the call npon his brother when he knew he would not be at home and left his card: "Louis von Beethoven, brain proprietor."—*Temple Bar.*

SOME LION AND A LITTLE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—The lion is eaten by some African races, but its flesh is held in small esteem. The Zulus find carrion so much to their liking that, according to the late Bishop Colenso, they apply to food peopled by large colonies of larvæ the expressive word "nbomi," signifying in their nncouth jargon "great happiness." David Livingstone, that keen and accurate observer, reminds us that the aboriginal Australians and Hottentots prefer the intestines of animals "in a certain state of putrescence," that is the part which our ladies always bein with and it is the first object to cook. On this point I may quote the words of Mr. Oswell, who says: "The Bechuanas are very fond of the hippopotamus, and I have seen them eat the flesh when it was in such a state of decomposition that I could not remain in the wind of it." Mr. Oswell also tells us that he has seen the Bechuanas eat the flesh of the hippopotamus when it was in such a state of decomposition that the men who were cutting it up were obliged to keep their mouths filled with tobacco to prevent themselves from vomiting. Mr. Oswell himself tried the flesh of the young hippopotamus, and found it very good eating, but he could not bring himself to eat the flesh of the old animal, which was very tough and coarse. The flesh of the rhinoceros is also much esteemed by the natives, and Mr. Oswell says that he has seen the Bechuanas eat the flesh when it was in such a state of decomposition that he could not remain in the wind of it. The flesh of the elephant

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A STATESMAN.

LIFE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. By F. C. MONTAGUE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

We must give to this brief biography of Sir Robert Peel no small amount of merit, barring an inclination on the part of the author to return too often to the charge that Peel was indifferent to party. Mr. Montague presents us with a clear picture of a remarkable statesman. Sir Robert had not been fortunate as to his historians. Doubleday is more than erratic in his life of Sir Robert, and Cook Taylor simply tiresome. Guizot, as Mr. Montague perfectly explains it, brought into too great prominence only that diplomatic business in which he and the Premier of England entered. It is from the Greville memoirs, and particularly from the Croker papers, that the most recent information is derived. Some day the world will learn more of Sir Robert. Having been the most methodical of men, every important letter he received was preserved, and the entire correspondence is now in the hands of the Peel trustees. Its bulk is such as to have "defeated the collector's purpose." Some day the letters may be weeded out and published, but for the present Mr. Montague writes that this correspondence is "inaccessible." Of minor or incidental sketches of Sir Robert there are many to be found in the livee of Melbourne, Palmerston, and especially in Disraeli's life of Bentinck.

The woolen industry of Blackburn, in Lancashire, was the source of the fortune of the Peels and dated back a century and more. The grandfather, Robert, was a farmer, who was also a hand-loom weaver. It was in middle life, when associated with his brother-in-law Haworth, that he became a calico printer. Robert had inventive talent, improved his machinery, established a Manchester warehouse, withstood the sacking and burning of his factory by a mob of weavers, built himself new mills, and amassed a splendid fortune. His third son, also Robert, when the father died took his place, and raised the business far beyond what his father had deemed possible. To him a third Robert was born in 1788. Sir Robert's father had taken an active part in politics, had contributed £10,000 in 1797 to resist French invasion, and in 1800 was made a baronet. He was naturally a Tory of the Tories. A religious man, narrow-minded with the bigotry of his day, he maintained Catholic disabilities and swore allegiance to Pitt. "To young Robert all the prejudices of the time of reaction came thus recommended by the authority of a tender and loving father." In many ways, then, the father shaped the bent of his son's mind. With time and developed faculties Peel differed widely from his father, but the struggles the son went through before emancipating himself must have been cruel.

Mr. Montague, dwelling on Peel's education, thinks it was an unfortunate one. He had no child-hood. He never knew what his life that charm which belongs to happy youth. He was as honest as a man could be, "good, studious," but he was stiff and formal and led those who even knew him best to doubt his kindness of heart. His training developed egotism. Highly educated, Mr. Montague thinks him to have been somewhat of a pedant. Young Peel went to Harrow, and Byron was his schoolmate, and Byron said that Peel "never missed a lesson or got into a scrape." In 1805, when he was eighteen, he was entered as a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1808 he achieved the distinction of being a double first-class in classics and mathematics. His father's delight was immense, and the old man could not speak of his son's achievements "without shedding tears."

It was easy in those days to lift a man into Parliament. Ireland there was a snug borough with a constituency of twelve electors, and some few thousands of pounds did the business. In 1809 Robert Peel took his seat as a member of Parliament. That was at an age when lads poorer than Robert Peel began to think how they might earn their bread. Eighteen hundred and nine! Then Wellington was forty, fighting on the Peninsula; Cobden was five years old, and Disraeli just learning to talk plainly. Peel was industrious, acquired knowledge of business, and in 1810 was chosen to address a reply to the throne. Lord Liverpool selected Peel as his private secretary and King George III., who respected old Sir Robert's loyalty, favored the son. His promotion was rapid. He became at a jump Under Secretary of the Colonies. Just about this time there arose the financial question, which excited the House, and here was the beginning of that series of actions on the part of Peel which made him so many political enemies. "Peel began by siding with the party of resistance and ended by carrying out the idea of the party of reform." In 1812, when Perceval was murdered and the Cabinet remodeled, then came Peel's chance. He was given the place of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Whether Peel invented the Irish constabulary system or not has been disputed. His detractors declare that the idea was Wellington's. If Peel, on the one hand, as an administrator, was anxious for the better education of the Irish, he was strongly opposed to Catholic emancipation. That was a fixed idea, that had come to him inherited from his father. In debate Daniel O'Connell took then a distinguished part, and his enmity to Peel was intense. What he said of Peel's smile, always a cold and glittering one, that it looked like "the plate on a coffin," will never be forgotten. The dislikes of the two men became so intense that a duel was arranged, which, however, came to nothing but laughter.

Peel in 1812 was the young element of orthodox Toryism. He represented Chippenham, in Wiltshire. It had been his wish to sit for Oxford. Here, however, Canning had claims, but the idealism of Canning was against him and Peel secured the election. Now Peel, as Croker tells us, was talked about as fitted for a Prime Minister. He was then thirty. Then came the important financial question relative to the resumption of specie payment of the Bank of England, and Peel was chosen Chairman. With the death of George III., in 1820, that reaction brought about by the French Revolution had passed away, and new liberal ideas entered. Freedom of commerce, abolition of slavery, and the mitigation of the penal code were uppermost in the minds of men. Fanatics like Elden and Sidmouth were opposed to progress, while Canning and Huskisson favored it. Which ground Robert Peel stood on then is not easily determined. He was cautious and reserved. Perhaps there was a fight going on within himself against his Tory education. In 1820 he married the daughter of Sir John Floyd.

Though Peel held himself aloof for a while, he might have been leader in the House as well as Secretary for the Home Department, and the latter position he finally occupied under the Liverpool Ministry. Why should the merits of Peel be lessened for the part he took in the reform of English criminal law? It is true that first Romilly, and some years later Mackintosh, presented a hill on criminal law which the Government—Peel forming a part of it—had defeated. Now, however, Peel strove to carry out humane changes, and the vindictive character of the English laws was changed. If in his office what Peel did was excellent, it cannot be said that as member of the Cabinet his policy was either wise or just. The Cabinet was divided. There was a liberal side to it, of which the head was Canning, and Canning was for Catholic emancipation. "On the momentous question of the day Peel was set on sharpest contradiction to Canning." He resisted with stubbornness Catholic claims. "Palmerston, who always hit the situation, said he did not wonder. "that speonies like Liverpool, old stamped-up Tories like Bathurst," should oppose emancipation, but that such a man as Peel, a "Liberal, enlightened and free-minded, should find himself running with such a pack," was hardly "intelligible." Referring to Peel's memoirs, his action on this subject was at least eccentric, if understandable. Mr. Montague states that his opposition was limited to Parliamentary debates, which implied that outside of the walls of the House he might have favored it. His treatment of the subject in the House was passionless. Generally Sir Robert was as one made of ice and chilly. He never warmed up—only when Disraeli attacked him. But a revision of the Catholic question forced its way, and, convinced that the disabilities could no longer be delayed, Peel was anxious to resign, but Liverpool advised his remaining, and stay he did, and the Catholic question laid over for a season. Save the religious question there had been reform, first, in criminal law; second, in freedom of commerce; third, in finance, and lastly, in foreign policy.

England, says Mr. Montague, was unfortunate in her King—for after George III. came George IV. When Lord Liverpool had paralysis in 1827, whether Wellington or Canning should lead was a question for the King to decide. Anti-Catholics were distrustful of Canning, and Peel would not serve under him, for which he had been censured. If he held place under Liverpool he might have done the same under Canning. There may have been reasons personal not to be explained why Peel did not care for a closer relationship with Canning, but hardly any for his going over to the opposition with the Tories. If he was cold and glacial in debate, his new friends were violent. In August Canning died, and then came the Wellington Cabinet with Peel.

What Mr. Montague writes of Wellington as a statesman presents no novel features. In an out-and-out monarchy, without much constitutional liberty, Wellington might have made a fair Minister. He had no sympathies, and always faced about in the wrong direction when anything like liberalism was mooted. He could make himself blind when he passed the order on himself. A good General must be a martinet, and he will not understand why events do not halt as would a regiment on orders. To Peel Wellington could not have been anything short of an incubus.

We now come to what is really a most difficult task, and it is to explain Peel's reverse movements. We cannot do better than give an opponent's idea of Sir Robert's failings.

"He was," says Disraeli, "without imagination. . . . No one was more sagacious when dealing with the circumstances before him; no one penetrated the present with more acuteness and accuracy. His judgment was faultless, provided he had not to deal with the future. Thus it happened through his long career that, while he was looked upon as the most prudent and safest of leaders, he ever after a protracted display of admirable tactics concluded his campaign by surrendering at discretion. And so it came to pass that Roman Catholic emancipation, Parliamentary reform, and the abrogation of our commercial system were all carried in haste or in passion, and without conditions or mitigatory arrangements."

It was impossible to keep the Catholic question in abeyance. Though Peel had perhaps promised Wellington to keep quiet about it, it refused to be silenced, because there were members of the Cabinet who favored Catholic emancipation. The Opposition took courage, and on the Test and Corporation act the Government was worsted. The act gave greater freedom to Dissenters, and why should their disabilities be removed and those of the Catholics left? Peel spoke against Lord John Russell's motion in a bland, plausible, conciliatory manner, but Lord John carried his motion by 237 against 138. The Ministry had thoughts of resigning. Peel then exerted himself to make the defeat of the Cabinet no defeat at all. Some modification of the bill was presented and accepted, but the Ministry had suffered "both by their readiness to defend a bad cause and by their agility in quitting the defense." Soon came, however, the main question, which was as to the expediency of considering the laws affecting Roman Catholics, and this was carried by a small majority. It behooved the Wellington Ministry to solve the Catholic question or go out of existence. In opposition was the King, the House of Lords, and the whole Church of England. Then Peel changed; but, as Mr. Montague writes, "He did not reach this conclusion without a struggle, for no man had a more anxious regard for decorum or was more sensitive to the opinion of his party and the world." Twenty years afterward he wrote about this crisis and said it was attachment to the Duke of Wellington which made him change. Still the stupid King was obdurate. Peel, who represented Oxford, chivalrously resigned his seat, thinking that it would be in opposition to the wishes of this conservative school that he had lifted his finger in favor of religious emancipation. But Oxford bid him try a new election. The anti-Catholic party did elect Sir Robert Inglis by a small majority, but Peel's sensitiveness was appeased. Then Peel came out strong for religious liberty, and the old Tories were in agony and never forgave the Premier. "He was not only a traitor to his party; he was an apostate from his Church." By a lucky chance Peel was returned from Westbury. Peel saw the King, who was even then undecided. Either the King was to accept the new order of things or there would come the resignation of the Cabinet. The King with bad grace swallowed the bitter dose, and in Westminster Peel made a remarkable speech. There were minor obstructions before Catholic emancipation was accepted. The King and the Tories finally gave up the fight. Somehow Peel did not rise in public estimation. The Irish did not believe they owed him anything. The Tories hated the Government, and even Cabinet members were inclined to abuse each other. The Wollington Cabinet was shaky. Why had Peel himself opposed the measure so long? Long afterward, he wrote a passionate protest, in which he addressed God Almighty, declaring that "no sinister personal motive prompted him in proposing Catholic emancipation." Such protestations seem ont of place. There never could be anything "sinister" about Sir Robert. He was not a fanatic. He might have been what in later politics is called an opportunist. Perhaps he liked best his own ideas, and after that other men's ideas, and it does look as if Disraeli's bitterly flippant phrase that Peel appropriated (stole?) the clothes of the other boys when they went in bathing was pretty near to the fact. Often these charges were brought against Sir Robert and he was forced to answer them. His reply on one occasion was excellent: "My object is that by steadily attending to our duty, by censuring the Government on all occasions when they deserve it, enforcing our principles; by aiding them to carry those measures which we think right, even though in so doing we may be rescuing the Government, we may establish new claims upon the approbation of the country."

The establishment of the London police is something which will be always remembered as creditable to Peel, and, as Mr. Montague has it, "his name still lives on the lips of thieves and schoolboys," which shows how slight is the veneer fame gives after all. With William IV. the Parliament opened with gloom. The Opposition was now infient on Parliamentary reform. Wellington might not at first have been opposed to freedom of religious thought, but against what was such a radical change as in the election of a Parliament that was a measure he never could give his consent to. The Cabinet resigned, and now Peel was in opposition.

No man knows what turns politics can take. It looked now as if Peel would be without a friend. Who could have dreamed that Sir Robert—now really Sir Robert, for he had inherited his father's title—should be the centre of a Conservative group? This wing had no leader. They had not found one.

New light gleamed on England when Lord John Russell in 1831 brought in a bill for amending the state of representation in England and Wales. Peel was quiet until the third day of the debate, and then he spoke. Mr. Montague praises the method of the speech rather than the matter of it. It may be true that "in political speculation the hazard of error is immense, and that the result of the best-formed scheme is often different from that which has been anticipated." Dickens had not written then of Turveydrop, but Sir Robert filled the character. Greville describes him as "cold, phlegmatic, calculating"; that he disgusted those "who can't do without a leader," and intimates, what must be fatal to any statesman, that Peel might have political influence, but never a personal one. The King, it has been generally supposed, was not unfavorable to reform, but Mr. Montague said he had a liking for it. There never was a more theatrical episode than just when Peel was inveighing against reform, as probably depriving a King of his constitutional right, there came marching into the House the Black Rod, summoning members to attend their master, the Lord and King, and with the news that Parliament was prorogued and that the sense of the people was to be heard in regard to Parliamentary reform. With the new election the Tories lost eighty seats and the party knew it had to face defeat.

A party anticipating disaster looks to its chiefs for consolation, and with Peel who, had no sympathies, there was no consolation to be had. Lord John moved a second Reform bill, and that bill had for it 367, and against it only 231. On the third reading Peel and Macaulay were opposed to one another in the debate. The measure won in the Commons, the fight was now in the House of Lords. The Government had a way of creating a majority there, and that was by manufacturing new peers, and there was the threat of making thirty or more Reform peers. Nothing could, however, stop reform. Tory peers had to accept the inevitable, for never had it been more likely that if they did not, then their political power would be taken away from them. Peel was cautious. The insinuations Macaulay had directed toward his "opportune conversations" had struck deep. Greville, whose dislike of Peel was double, writes that he exercised a malicious influence over the counsels of that time. He backed and filled. The matter hung fire. Grey and Brougham wanted the King to go into the wholesale creation of fifty peers. Everything was at sixes and sevens; then the King begged that the Opposition oppose no more. A new election was in order, and, as Mr. Montague writes it, "The Tory Party vanished." If Peel had 150 followers, that was all. Had Peel been like Wellington or some other English statesmen of that period, he would have considered his capacity to serve his country as over. He was, however, released from incapable followers and from impracticable ones. But conservatism never dies. It is "an imperishable instinct of human nature," and the time came when Peel was at the head of that powerful party and held his sway.

The Ministry now in power had the largest majority known, but it was far too big for any other than an astute chief to manage. It was a crowd flushed with victory, without discipline. If it held fast from the assaults outside, it was doomed to break up from internal bickerings. It is "good politics" to fool a foe. With all his calm and glacial manner, some of Sir Robert's enemies deemed him feline. Brilliant were the talents of the Ministry who had saved England, but as a team they pulled badly. The drawing of the car of state was by jerks. Earl Grey was too old to keep subalterns steady. Mr. Montague smiles somewhat at the Whiggish aristocracy found in its composition.

If Ireland had been quiet, things might have gone on smoothly. A Coercion bill had passed the Lords, and Peel was careful not to be violent. The abolition of slavery was after all the great topic which agitated England. Peel always "temporized when talking about emancipation." He had voted as early as 1823 with some vague ideas of first improving the slave mentally, and eventually, when he was a highly moral person, of freeing him. Now he was "dull, diffuse," and certainly obscure. Had Peel been more outspoken, he would have "ranked lower as a party chief" and more attractive as "a personage in history." On a good many small measures the Government was beaten, and its prestige was fast slipping away. In two short years "the spell of success, the influence of talent, the gratitude of the people" had been spent, and Peel had been growing stronger. Now he did the wisest of things. He had been heavily worked, for who can measure what had been the tremendous strain put on him? With an apparently fine physique, we now know how nervous an organism it was. He went to Italy for rest.

The death of Lord Spencer in 1834 and the bad temper of Brougham broke up the old Ministry, and in the new one Wellington was made First Lord of the Treasury, with other offices under his charge until the proper men could be found. Peel was Wellington's brains, and the King at his request summoned Peel to England, and London, an usher of the Queen's, posted to Rome. Here is an anecdote which tells what kind of a man Peel was. That poor usher, who was ten days on his way in that primitive period, found Sir Robert just going to a ball in Rome, and this was what Sir Robert said to him: "I think you might have made the journey in a day less by taking another route." Peel was conscious of having a very unfortunate manner and said himself it had been his bane through life. There was a triumphant return to power for Peel, but not for his party, for in the House the majority was strongly Whigish, and not very long afterward, Peel resigned, but not without honor. That brightest and most disagreeable of women, Lady Holland, thus told of her Whiggish victory: "Now that we have gained our object I am not so glad as I thought I should be, and that I take to be the sentiment of them all."

In the Opposition Peel was powerful. His policy, as far as party went, was to keep conservatism from aggressiveness. Here is a happy sentence of Mr. Montague's: "We seldom realize how much of the time of those fit to rule is taken up with persuading others to let themselves be ruled. We blame a party leader for the mischief which he does and forget the mischief which he prevents." The party in power was too eager for those radical changes which England was not prepared for. There were desertions from the governing party.

With the death of William and the accession of Victoria came a new order of things, necessitating a new election, and that showed Conservative gains. In debates the Government now got the worst of it. In 1838 Peel had a large following, and certainly this was the proudest moment in Peel's career. On a colonial question the Ministry was beaten, and Lord Melbourne went to the Queen to learn her pleasure. He advised the Queen to send for Wellington, and the Duke, of course, called on Sir Robert for advice. A new Cabinet was in an embryotic condition, when lo! one of the impossible accidents occurred. The Queen had attached to her household women, pretended dressers and tire-maids, if you please to call them so, who were Whigs, and Sir Robert, being a very particular man, would have none of them. It must be a clean sweep from kitchen to bathroom. Victoria, just on the throne, without good advisers, inexperienced, resented this interference, and declined leaving the choice of her bedchamber women to Peel's dictation, and so this petty squabble broke down the proposed Ministry. If Sir Robert was hard and pedantic, he was in the right in a strict business sense. Melbourne remained in place bereft of patronage and power, and there he staid two years. There was apparent calm for awhile, and the many political changes which were to come lost conspicuousness for the moment, the Queen's marriage absorbing attention. In 1840 England had three wars in the East, and her finances gave trouble. There were defects in the budget. Then Peel had ready his vote of want of confidence, but parties were so well balanced that in a House of 623 Peel's majority was but 1. In an appeal to the country the Conservatives had a small majority, but that majority was sufficient, and there was Peel now at the helm of State with "a powerful hand."

With Victoria a more cordial feeling arose, and between the lady and her Premier there never was afterward the slightest differences. It was the deficit which now occupied Peel's attention, and agitation in regard to the corn laws had commenced. A committee was formed to study the latter.

The direst thing in national economics after protection is a sliding scale of duties. A "sliding scale" slides according to the will of the manipulators. Mr. Montague says that Peel improved the sliding scale, which is an impossibility. But what Peel really did, and which he is most remembered for, was to reintroduce the income tax. It was "a really bold and striking feature," never resorted to before but for extraordinary circumstances of war. It was not employed to cover the deficit. It is a just tax, because it put the heaviest tax on the richest—on those who could stand it best. More than that, Peel took off the duty on many of the necessities of life. Remember that Peel was the representative of conservatism, and here he was knocking away some of the props of protection. How far had his conversion gone? He must have divined the time when England could not feed herself. It required no small amount of courage on Peel's part to think that out and to carry on the measures. Why Peel made enemies was because he was charged "with dangerous concealments of beliefs long matured." We pass over the Oregon and Ashburton treaty, the matter being well understood by us. The budget of 1843, with the new ways of collecting revennes, was not brilliant. There was no surplus, but a deficit of £2,500,000. Peel was a statesman and a patient one, and knew that England could pay her way. Now came Irish tronbles, the Arms bill, and Disraeli for the first time showed his teeth. Now lowered the darker day for England, and one she still suffers from, and that was the Irish famine. In 1844 there was a surplus of £3,400,000, but in 1845 there was famine in Ireland. Rains and storms may be visitations of Providence, but a famine, when people starve, that is the fault of a Government. It would be doing Peel an injustice to attribute any of the blame to him. The remedies he proposed were promptly carried out and were only partially successful. What it did bring about was free corn. It could not be otherwise. If the rotting of the potatoes had done nothing else, "it had sealed the fate of the corn laws." It had been better for Peel, who appreciated the [illegible], had he announced the change at once and frankly.

In 1846, when Parliament was opened by the Queen, Peel delivered "the most momentous statement" he had ever made. It was for free corn and free trade. He stated the reasons for this change. They were logical enough. The only annoyance felt was that Peel should have hesitated and filled so long. The fight over the corn bill was long and bitter. Every subterfuge was used to delay its passage. It was then that Disraeli described Peel as "the burglar of others' intellects," and termed his life "one great appropriation scheme." Peel rose to reply and was hooted at and screamed at, and for the first time in his life lost his self-possession. The Corn bill, on its third reading, had a majority of 98. The protectionists gave it up and cherished revenge. It came about in regard to an Irish matter, and the Government was beaten and Sir Robert resigned.

Mr. Montague cleverly describes Peel's conversion to free trade. He was a man of mercantile origin, and had he not been hampered would have joined its ranks sooner. Two points struck Peel, and they were the common-sense ones; the difficulty of maintaining protection, and the little value it has. It was not the fact that free trade had been carried through in England, but rather the ways employed. It was felt then, and it will always be believed, that Peel had not acted fairly either to his own party or his adversaries. He had deceived the one and appropriated the ideas of the others. How much higher is the morality of the English statesman to-day we do not know. Such questions prick our consciences here but little. We are not so sensitive. In England Mr. Gladstone, such is the sincerity of the man and, utterly mistaken as some may suppose his later policy, is never charged with the same methods as impugn the character of Peel.

Peel, now at fifty-six, was in a measure out of place with parties. He was glad to be a free man. He lived long enough to see the seed he had planted come to a generous fruition. In 1851 Sir Robert was thrown from his horse and died of his injuries.

Mr. Montague considers Peel greater as an administrator than as a statesman. "He lived on the intellectual earnings of his daily toil, and he had no large balance at the bank of thought. He was not one of these statesman who from the rude heap of common business can distill a few precious drops of everlasting truth and raise a speech or a pamphlet into a textbook of political wisdom." Referring more particularly to his changings, the author writes: "A man who never modifies an opinion is simply stupid and not estimable. But a man who is always shifting from one opinion to another lacks something which a man should have. Something must be amiss with a statesman whom no experience and no means of information can save from the necessity of constantly yielding the position in which he has intrenched himself and of forsaking the followers who have put their trust in him." In other words, men derive power from party, and they are subjected to obloquy when, without a word of warning, they desert their trusts. Political profligacy which inclines to secrecy is something men never can forgive. Peel had many admirers and few friends. Disraeli's vagaries were human ones; he was even flashily above board, but the memory of him rather improves than deteriorates with time.

LAFAYETTE.

LIFE OF GEN. LAFAYETTE. With a Critical Estimate of his Character and Public Acts. By BAYARD TUCKERMAN. In two volumes. New-York: DODD, MEAD & CO. 1889.

A more timely moment for the appearance of a short life of Gen. Lafayette would have been the year 1881, when the participation of the French Army and Navy in the battles of the Revolution was recalled by the presence of descendants of the famous French officers who fought with us against the British, by the exercises at Yorktown and by various ceremonies and banquets now forgotten. Among the French visitors was a certain officer named Boulanger, who has since then created no end of a stir by actions that do not appear to have been molded on those of Lafayette a hundred years ago. But as 1881 was not possible for the publication of a life of that remarkable man it is a pity the present volumes could not have been hurried so as to reach the public three months ago. For during or rather just before the late Centennial exercises there was need of some such readable book to refresh one's memory of the main events in France and the United States during the years 1776–1790.

Mr. Tuckerman has made an eminently readable work of a life which might easily have been discussed in a dry way. Since his first appearance as an author his style has improved; he writes with ease and strength, and shows in every chapter that he has given much time and care to the mastery of the abundant materials for a life of Lafayette. His aim has been "to arrive at impartial conclusions, to point out the mistakes as well as the successes of his career, the failings as well as the qualities of the man. Lafayette has suffered perhaps as much from the exaggerated praises of his admirers as from the bitter attacks of his enemies."

If there is any one fault to be found with Mr. Tuckerman's estimate of Lafayette it arises from overconsciousness of the exaggerations of his admirers. These have led him in some cases to bring too much into relief what he considers Lafayette's weaknesses. He also has a tendency shared by most writers to attribute to Lafayette certain traits and then explain them by characteristics which are traditionally attributed to the French nation. But these characteristics are far from certainly French alone: very often the persons who most insist on them are themselves guilty of the same in a worse degree. A mild form of the disease called Anglo-Saxonism has afflicted Mr. Tuckerman without being at all aware of it, and at times this gives color to his spectacles. It is indeed extremely difficult to avoid the malady, for we are still in thrall to the older school of British historians, poets, and novelists, who were almost to a man indiscrously insnlar in their ideas of European nations, and profoundly ignorant, not only of the character of the French people, but of the composition of their own folk and the history of their own tongue.

A life of Lafayette which is not too long is, strange to say, still a necessity, and in many respects that by Mr. Tuckerman supplies well the need. The long life of the General made him an interesting figure in many periods, if not always an active participant in military or political events, and his various visits to the United States were many. There are plenty of people alive today who remember Gen. Lafayette and the excitement and enthusiasm his presence created. Moreover, Mr. Tuckerman has succeeded in finding at least one interesting letter from Lafayette never before printed.

The unselfishness of Lafayette in coming to the aid of the rebellious colonists is reiterated by Mr. Tuckerman with excellent judgment, and yet at times that ever-whelming virtue is forgotten in the estimate of his conduct in France up to the days of Terror. Unselfishness characterized him again and again in his military career while in command of American troops; yet Mr. Tuckerman, probably fearful lest he should be joined to the band of exaggerated admirers of Lafayette, fails to recall those instances later on when his hero occupied an impossible position toward the French Court and the French people.

Certainly Lafayette shines at the most disputed points of his career when compared with some of Washington's Generals, who did not scruple to permit their petty vanity to endanger the cause of the colonies while things were at their darkest. Such facts are greatly in favor of the warmest admiration of Lafayette and make somewhat ridiculous the charges of vanity which are made only to be transferred from Lafayette himself to the French character in general. We are appt to bring out the ignoble and noble characteristics in all nations in just about the same proportions, whether it be the American Revolution or the Southern rebellion, the French war of 1870 or the Crimean war of England against Russia.

Speaking of Lafayette's return from his visit to America in 1784 and trips about Europe in 1785, Mr. Tuckerman says, certainly with no very warm praise:

"The efforts of Lafayette during these travels to place the United States in the best light are to be counted among his services. But the benefit which he himself derived cannot be said to have been equal to his opportunities. The reputation for republicanism which he had already was much increased by the freedom with which he praised America, and this reputation was far from turning to his advantage. Civil liberty was becoming with every year more and more his ruling thought—the passion of his life. But could he sufficiently appreciate the real nature of civil liberty, its dependence upon the habits of a people, its relation to the character of the individual citizen, its connection with the moral and religious sentiment of the community? Could he, in short, understand the difference between the Old World and the New? Could he realize that the principles of the Declaration of Independence, which he had helped to make the basis of the new Government, were not to be applied to the Old World, where the people were not prepared for them, and where the attempt to apply them would only lead to anarchy and ruin? Could he realize that the Old World was not to be made over in a day, and that the New World was the result of a century of development

will ask another event to the leap, ask for August here.

A Bowling Club in the Casino has another club, tennis.

NARRAGANSETT'S AMUSEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOCAL UNDERTAKINGS.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 27.—The Board of Managers of the Casino will contribute the use of that handsome structure and the services of Lander's Orchestra to the entertainment to be given on Thursday and Friday evenings, Aug. 1 and 2, in the Casino Theatre in aid of the building fund of the Pier Episcopal Church of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea. The Talma Club has accepted an invitation to play. The affair is causing much enthusiasm. The patronesses are among the best-known cottagers and society people here. They include Mrs. Walter S. Chapin, Mrs. C. Willing Littell, Mrs. E. P. Carver, Mrs. James W. Cooke, Mrs. John F. Shepard, Mrs. M. R. Bush, Mrs. C. Harrison Sanford, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. George V. Cresson, and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock.

The annual theatrical entertainments at the Pier in aid of some local object, which always receive a general and cordial support, furnish something new to talk about, give a change from the hops, and accumulate thousands of dollars for good purposes. On the first night two plays which made a hit here last season will be given—"Sweethearts" and "To Oblige Benson." On Friday night "Helping Hands" will be presented.

Of the cottagers here, Mr. Edward W. Davis is at Seacroft, Mrs. J. B. Grassman is at Sea Croft, Mrs. H. B. Brooke is at Sherry's, and Francis Wharton, LL. D., of Washington, is at Flat Rock.

WATCH HILL'S GRAND SURF.

COOL WEATHER AND FINE SEA VIEWS —SOME RECENT ARRIVALS.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 27.—Watch Hill seems always cool. This week it has been at times too cold for comfort. The temperature in Summer is never oppressive, and is always below that of many of the coast resorts. People sleep under blankets here all Summer. The breakers on the great East Beach have been unusually heavy this week. The undertow has been particularly dangerous. All the bathing has been done on the Southwest Beach. The surf on the rocks and crags at the end of the point has attracted unusual attention meanwhile for its surpassing beauty. Excursion parties have come from miles away to see it.

Miss Eilan Mallory of New-York and Miss Grace Seaman of Baltimore are among the belles at the Hill this season.

Lovers of sea scenery note the absence of booths, bathing houses, or obstructions of any kind upon the great East Beach. One may walk for miles there without coming across the handy work of man. This state of things seems likely to be permanent. The hotel proprietors appear to have tacitly agreed to preserve this glorious stretch of sand undefiled.

Among the late arrivals are:

Charles C. Polhemus, H. N. Bennett, F. J. Hartmador, David S. Wagdon, and George H. Jeapks and families of New-York; Charles Lester and family of Springfield, Mass.; Thomas L. Shaw of Hartford, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller and wife of New-London, Arthur T. Brewer of St. Louis, Henry D. Enders of Chicago, and Francis L. Stepney and family of Cincinnati.

LENOX SOCIETY.

A WEEK FULL OF EXCITING SPORTS AND PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENTS.

LENOX, Mass., July 27.—This has been one of the gayest weeks of the season. The outdoor sports were begun by an exciting hare and hound chase, the details of which have already been given in THE TIMES. The cottagers turned out by scores and hundreds in all sorts of vehicles to see the start. The main street swarmed with dogcarts, buckboards, wagonettes, victorias, surreys, and drags. Among those who were present to see the beginning of the chase were Mrs. Whitney, Henry A. Barclay and wife, Mrs. Sloane, the Laniers, Col. Auchmuty and Mrs. Auchmuty, the Goodmans, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. Webb, the Cabots, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, the Shattucks, the Bradfords, Mrs. Westinghouse, the Misses Gilman, and many others. Joun R. Carter, who was injured by being thrown from his horse, will soon recover.

Nearly all the cottagers who come from New-York have fine saddle horses. Among those who take a canter over the country nearly every day are Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and daughters, Mrs. James Brantley, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Mr. Bisuop and his son, the Misses Sands, Mr. Bullard, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Ives, Dr. Hopkins, and Mr. Gilmore. The young people who ride have formed a club, and every afternoon Mr. Gilmore's grounds to practice their horses in jumping hurdles. When the Lenox Club races take place later in the season the hurdle race will be participated in by a greater number than usual, and the hurdle races will be more interesting than ever before.

A new shooting club has been formed this week which is called the Lenox Shooting Club. The members meet on Mr. Gilmore's grounds and engage in glass ball and clay pigeon practice every afternoon. The club was formed through the efforts of J. W. Haven, the son of C. G. Haven. A contest will take place later in the season for prizes.

One of the largest and gayest parties of the season was held at Mrs. Whitney's on Friday of this week, when the Tennis Club met on her lawn. The day was perfect, and a large number of the cottagers assembled to see the contests. The morning was devoted to double and single tennis games, after which Mrs. Whitney gave a lunch.

The Archery Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Barclay. It was the most interesting meeting that the Club has had this season. The day was cool and the atmosphere clear, and there was so little wind that the contestants were able to make excellent scores. Several of the young ladies have become expert with the bow and arrow. They will have a contest for prizes later in the season.

There was quite a commotion in society circles this week when it was announced that Miss Minnie Strong was engaged to Mr. Albert Shattuck.

The day has been definitely fixed for the marriage of Miss Lulu Thoron and Mr. William Endicott, son of Secretary Endicott. The ceremony will take place in the new Episcopal church on Oct. 3, and in the evening of that day Mrs. Whitney will give a grand ball in the new Schermerhorn assembly room. These two events, happening at the very height of the season, will call together a very large number of distinguished people, especially from New-York and Boston.

The sales of real estate go on briskly and the prices range higher than ever before. The advance in prices for the last few years is remarkable. The Eagleston place, which is now worth $100,000, was bought a few years ago for $3,200. A place not far from it was bought thirty-five years ago for $150, and was sold a few days ago for $25,000. Dr. Greenleaf's place, which rents for $2,500 a season and is valued at $100,000, cost $9,000 thirty years ago.

The Curtis Hotel is well filled with guests. These are among the recent arrivals:

Samuel Parsons, W. B. Webb, W. B. Blackwell, J. Van V. Sterry, R. L. Lawton, Mrs. Payton Merrill, Miss Lillie Merrill, George Theron Slade, A. J. Slade, Miss Slade, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. and Mrs. J. Underhill, August B. Coffin, A. C. Cary, New-York; Mrs. E. S. Cabot, J. W. Cabot, Miss Cabot, Dr. Charles S. Minot and wife, George D. Goodridge and wife, J. H. Enstis, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Brooks, Miss Gertrude Brooks, Boston; J. C. Cabot, Brookline; J. N. Newman, Thomas H. Greene, Newark; W. T. Hurd, New-London; Mrs. M. L. Beach, Miss Emma B. Beach, Peekskill; Bessie H. Winter, Brooklyn; C. Y. Beach and wife, Bridgeport; James R. Sheffield, Utica; Miss M. S. Muller, A. M. Muller, Philadelphia.

BLOCK ISLAND PLEASURES.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 27.—Block Island should no more be classed as a shore resort than the Bahamas. It is so far removed from the nearest land that it loses all the climatic conditions of the main. Here, no matter which way the wind blows, the Summer gales are full of a salty life.

The thirty-five hotels on the island are all doing a good business, and some of them are packed full and will continue so until the end of the season. The arrivals began earlier this season than usual. The big Ocean View Hotel seems to be the Capitol of the island. There tennis, music, and dancing or some other sort of entertainment is going on almost constantly. Several hops have been given at the Spring House this month.

Swordfishing has been productive this season, and the swords when cut from the bodies of the fish find a ready sale among the ladies of the colony, who decorate them with ribbons and hang them on the inner walls. One was taken the other day which was nearly five feet long.

Sensational bathing costumes are getting to be noticeable on Crescent Beach, and some of the most striking combinations of colors are being made use of. Bathing begins about 9 o'clock in the morning and lasts until after 1.

Among the arrivals on the island this week are:

Henry P. Ball and family of New-York, Latham G. Smith, the Hon. A. P. Newbury, and Thomas Bryce of Charleston, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Perkins and wife of Philadelphia, William S. Francis, Baltimore railroadman; Henry F. Seaneck of Cleveland, Ohio, and party, N. C. Burdette and wife of San Francisco, Cal., and E. F. Searle of Great Barrington, Mass.

...T RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

...FIELD, Conn., July 27.—The people here ...ing themselves with rowing, fishing, ...ing and visiting the Ridgefield hermit, ...son Gilbert, who lives on state ... farmhouse, goes barefoot, and ... recites page after page of Homer and Virgil. Mr. Al Newgold Morris is one of Ridgefield's best drivers and always has a promising colt or blooded horse. Mrs. Gen. Kane, Mr. King of Albany, N. Y., is a most fearless horsewoman, while Mrs. Henry A. McHarg of New-York City is often seen driving here with her family. At the Ridgefield Club Dr. William F. Cushman of New-York is the champion billiardist, while Mr. Henry K. McHarg of the same city is the leader at billiards. Mr. George Bliss of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., occupies Mrs. J. Heward King's cottage, while Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hawk are occupying the Rockwell cottage. Among the other people here are:

Mrs. Bache McE. Emmet, Mrs. J. L. Graham, the Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William May Goldsmith, Master George Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walsh, Jr., Mrs. J. G. McClure, Mrs. C. T. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Dows, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A. V. R. Ogden, Miss Ogden, Prof. Van Amringe of Columbia College, wife, and Miss Van Amringe, all of New-York; the Hon. David Murray, LL. D., and wife, and Prof. C. E. Hsch and wife of New-Brunswick, N. J.; Mrs. Emily Sulleck and Miss Silleck, Mrs. Henry Hoyt, Miss Josie Hoyt, all of Stamford, Conn.

AN OLD MAINE RESORT.

YORK HARBOR AND ITS ATTRACTIVE SITUATION AND CLIMATE.

YORK HARBOR, Me., July 27.—Scattered along the Atlantic coast are numerous places of Summer resort, many of them being made specially notable by their fashionable gatherings. Such gatherings, by introducing gay city habits into rural life, afford excitement, but unfortunately despoil cottages of their benefits. A large number of people crave rest and a change of occupations and amusements during the Summer, and old and quiet places are being searched for. The picturesque little town of York is situated about a mile back from the sea, the hotels being on or near the coast. The town affords meagre attractions to shoppers, for fineries must be procured from Portsmouth, about ten miles distant, and easily reached by rail or by carriage. A Congregational and a Methodist church, each a model of New-England neatness, adorn the place, while the old cemetery, the old jail, and the old elms present a fascinating quaintness.

On the coast grass and trees grow almost within reach of the flood tide. At some points the shore is bold, lofty rocks baffling the waves, and again are to be found beaches where breakers, subdued in violence by outlying ledges, impotently dash on the sandy soil and playfully and sadly die away. The youngest and the oldest bathers. The temperature of the water averages at this season 65°. The climate is charming, being bracing, dry, and cool, and, if a hot wave occasionally strikes the place, it is so tempered by a refreshing breeze as to be endurable. Fogs are not common, and the locality is known to be as free from them as any point along the coast. Skirting the shore are found evidences of modern habitations. Beautiful cottages are scattered about on choice sites, while the Marshall, the Sewall, the Vermont, York Harbor House furnish hotel accommodation at reasonable rates. The Marshall House has the finest situation. Its front is the ocean and the "short sands," while in its rear is the exquisite York Harbor. In the harbor are moored boats of various descriptions. Yachts constantly run in for shelter or supplies. Boating and excellent fishing are afforded both by the York River and the ocean, and excursions for the day can be made to Boon Island Light, Long Sands, Nubble, Agamenticus, Mount Desert, &c. In addition to the small craft which can be hired, a steam launch may be chartered by pleasure parties, and the respected and trustworthy skipper, Capt. Nickarson, in his schooner yacht can accommodate quite a party for sailing or fishing. Residents of Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and other places congregate here in numbers, and New-Yorkers have their representatives. Among the latter at the Marshall House may be mentioned the families of Messrs. G. Tuckerman, H. C. Porter, Charles E. Carryl, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Mrs. J. G. Jerome, and Mrs. John McL. Hildt.

LONG BRANCH VERY HAPPY.

EVERYBODY HAVING A GOOD TIME, INCLUDING THE GAMBLERS.

LONG BRANCH, July 27.—Police Captain Banford, who was instructed last week by the Town Council to investigate the reports that gambling was actually going on here, made his report on Thursday. He finds that the famous Pennsylvania Club has become a strictly private club. As to John Daly's Long Branch Club and Bullard's Ocean Club Capt. Banford states that he has been unable to learn anything. The Captain is a very stout man. He spends most of his time riding around in a red-wheeled wagon. For the ignorant visitor who may not know who he is the sign "Chief of Police" is painted on the wagon box. The probabilities are that the Captain found that he was too stout to pass through John Daly's door, and so John came out and told him that the very properly-dressed gentlemen inside were only playing "old maid" and "muggins," and if John said so it must be so. This little formality being over the gamblers will continue business at the old stands without further annoyance until next season, when Capt. Banford will again "investigate" and "report."

Lessee Meyer of the first of Heisley & Morris, and one of the foremost citizens of the town, is opposed to the gamblers, but he said yesterday that the action of the Town Council was a ridiculous farce. Of course gambling can never be stopped here, he said, "any more as the gamblers throw their money about as freely as they do, but it certainly ought to be possible to prevent their keeping their doors and windows wide open and inducing people to play by 'steering' them in." While there is no doubt about the clubs being very public, it is a question if there is much "steering" done. Employing "steerers" would be a useless expense where people are as eager to play as are the majority of the summer visitors here.

The actors' benefit in aid of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital building fund on Monday night promises to be one of the greatest events of the season. Nearly every seat in the Ocean Theatre has been sold, and that means that a good many people will be there, for the building is big and roomy. The programme will be an entertaining one. Among those who will participate are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Doud Byron, Mrs. Agnes Derew, Miss Theresa Vaughn, Thomas W. Keene, Joseph Wheelock, Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore, Miss Maud Hasiam, little Marguerite Fields, the child actress; John W. Albaugh, Frank Daniels, Eddie Foy and the boy in old sport, Miss Carrie Turner, Harry Kennell, Ralph Delmore, Nell Burgess, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Nellis McHenry, W. A. Mestayer, Joseph Haworth, Charles T. Pursloe, Joseph Arthur, Fred G. Maeder, John Webster, Tom Petton, Charles T. Ellis, Arthur Rehan, and Arthur Willis.

A boy old man paid his dime at the gate and walked out on the Ocean Pier Thursday afternoon and gazed out to see. Presently he got into conversation with Charles W. Held, the Treasurer of the Iron Steamboat Company.

"So that's the boat, is it?" he said. "Well, I've lived pretty close to it for nigh onto eighty years, but this is the first time I've ever seen it."

"How far away do you live?" asked Mr. Held.

"On a farm about ten miles back."

"And you never saw the ocean before? Well, well." Mr. Held was astonished.

The old gentleman said his name was John Hinmphries. He didn't know why he had never visited the beach before. He never had much curiosity, until a few days ago, when he thought he would like to see the ocean before he died.

"Ever see a steamboat?" asked Mr. Held.

No, he had never seen a steamboat. Mr. Held had him wait until the afternoon boat came in. The old man was full of wonder. He said he wasn't the only man in his vicinity who had not been to the beach.

Signor Italo Campanini gave a concert at the West End Casino last night. There was a large and fashionable audience present. He was assisted by Signor Del Puente, Mme. Ida Klein of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Miss Campbell, the contralto. The Toreador song from "Carmen" was demanded of Signor Del Puente for an encore. He sang it brilliantly, and when a lady threw her bouquet at him he raised a laugh by putting it on *a la corsage*.

Society people are looking forward with much pleasure to the annual proprietors' ball at the West End Hotel, which will take place Thursday night, Aug. 1.

Arthur Housman, the Exchange-place broker, is among the Summer guests at the Howland. He weighs 325 pounds, but the ladies say he dances like a fairy, and his agility in the surf attracts a crowd every morning.

Mrs. E. F. Toplitz of New-York is at the Howland. She is a niece of Meyerbeer, the great composer, and, although a grandmother, is among the finest pianists and composers who visit the coast.

Benjamin McDonald is a guest of W. D. Herper at his cottage at Normandy.

Benjamin Bedle, son of the ex-Governor of New-Jersey, is at the West End.

Frank Hazard, the hero of Stony Point, is at the United States.

Marion Manola, the pretty singer, came down to the West End early in the week for a fortnight's stay.

Thomas Winans and wife of Albany are at the West End.

State Senator Jacob A. Cantor spent a few days at the West End this week.

Capt. Waldo Sprague, one of the lights of the New-York Athletic Club, is at the West End.

Other prominent New-Yorkers at the various hotels are:

West End.—Mrs. M. S. Roland, Mrs. S. J. Levy, Col. D. W. E. Ward, Robert E. Steele, William E. Sterling, Miller Kent, Louis Goldsmith, Charles Hoffman, Burt Mallbrook, Judge Dyer Edmonds, Clarence Fleming, J. Perkins and wife, the Misses Keegan, J. E. Parker and wife, V. W. Chapman, T. S. Snyder, Miss A. Mason, John G. Sheehan, Mrs. Wm. Penn, J. Gaines, H. S. McClellan, F. A. Barnard, B. L. Ackerman, Charles E. Cabots, W. J. Potter, Mrs. E. D. Mead, Charles A. Stebbins, Thomas Ashcroft, S. A. Bonnell, Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Mary Sayles, Howland, Frederick Bradley, R. M. Allen, David Metzger, H. F. Perkins, Samuel D. M. Grant, R. J. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Goodman, C. G. Gassaway, E. F. Hoffman, Rachael Atterbury, C. Thalmessinger, David Shaw, Lee Stern, S. A. Harris, Orvin Bryan, W. F. Hooper, C. Stern, J. J. Dooley, Miss Dooley, Mrs. Kinney, A. Kirsh Freed, W. H. Long, J. T. Kellogg, H. H. Clark, C. C. Marble, Louis Strauss, William Cardosa, A. L. Gutman, S. L. Deutsch, Mrs. R. M. Shick.

Howland Bath-house.—Hugo Alexander, S. P. Wood and wife, Mrs. Bropson, H. F. Carman, H. W. Wolf, S. P. Vail, F. Trevelyan, Mrs. F. M. Reynolds.

Ocean Hotel.—David May, Francis Devlin, W. L. Powers, E. D. McHarvey, Thomas Murphy, Charles Mallory, D. Davidson.

United States.—E. Weisel, Samuel Kahn and wife, Frank P. Gillespie, Samuel Goldstein, E. Binnenthal, Miss Elmer, S. Bloomer, J. T. Tully and wife, R. Steinhardt, J. F. Anbon, Fred Bly, C. Waterman, A. H. King, J. J. Palas, W. J. Cohn, Richard Dreyfus.

THE OLDEST SUMMER RESORT.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN ENJOYING MUCH OF ITS ANCIENT POPULARITY.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., July 27.—Few of the thousands who enjoy the rest or excitement of the great American Summer resorts are aware of the fact that up here among these Jersey mountains is the oldest "resort" of all. The old Heath House, built in 1793, is one of the first establishments of its kind erected in the country. Gen. Washington slept in it while President, and his room is just as he left it, all of the old furniture and fixings having been jealously guarded by the several proprietors. In the early years of the present century Saratoga was the only rival of Schooley's Mountain, and the two resorts vied with each other in point of exoitement and entertainment. Each boasted of its springs, and each attracted the best people of America, but "the mountain," as it was commonly known, was nearer the great cities, and the stages from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York carried more passengers through the German Valley and up the beautiful ravine of Schooley's Creek than ever journeyed to Saratoga.

For seventy years the old place led the watering places of the country, but although it is still healthful, beautiful, and lively, it has been comparatively lost in the growth of great resorts in every corner of the country. The present season, however, is replete with evidence of resurrection. The original Heath House, now called the Alpha, is still standing, besides other "Heath Houses," each a generation or so younger than its neighbor. The present hotel was built forty years ago, and is still a grand structure. More than two hundred guests are now at the house, and Manager Coleman expects a rush early in August. The twenty-five acres in the mountain in the heart of the country, still faces the house, beautiful with its groves, tennis grounds, and promenades. Durin Court, the new hotel, is also doing well. Old Belmont Hall forms the centre of the new building, which is one of the finest structures of its kind.

Schooley's Mountain is a broad plateau twelve hundred feet above the sea level and overlooking the valley of the Musconetcong on the north and the German Valley on the south. Its iron springs, for which it has always been famous, are on the side of the mountain toward Hackettstown. The Chalybeate Spring is the largest. A beautiful Summer home surrounds and covers it. The waters are peculiarly beneficial, a fact discovered by the Narticong Indians long before the builders of the Heath House were born.

The ninety-seventh season at the mountain is still young, for the annual rush is not due until August, but even as it is it is very evident that it is to live over again its days of ancient popularity. The names of some recent arrivals at the Heath House are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Holladay and family, Mrs. E. S. Van Beit, Frank J. Dupignac, F. S. Milton, Mrs. Rod ano family, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sloane, C. V. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Lear and Mrs. M. D. Lines of New-York; ex-Mayor Henry Traphagen and family, Martin Devitt and family, Charles H. Dickson and family, H. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Dickerson of Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Shortland, J. J. Fields, Col. G. W. Thompson and family, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wing, Carl Goepel and family, F. T. Findlay and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Logan, Vincent Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Nolan, G. L. Moore, Miss Moore, O. J. Eggers and family, Mrs. Cameron and Miss Cameron of Brooklyn; Mrs. James Hodge, Frederick E. T. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. John Hodge, Dr. and Mrs. Hilliard, Miss Hilliard family, and Miss D. A. Hayes of Newark; Prof. H. A. Wood of Hoboken, Peter D. Romer of Orange, C. B. Mount, Mrs. S. B. Mount, Julius Bringer, H. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Phillips, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Evans of Philadelphia; J. W. Stokes, E. H. Stokes, and Prof. Austin Apgar and family of Trenton; Mrs. H. F. Smith and the Misses Smith, Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Harry S. Sharp of Germantown, Mrs. D. C. Terraberry and Miss E. Quinn of Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Tooram of New-York, and Gustav Kobbe of Short Hills.

At Dorin Court.—Harold Arthur, J. Staples and family, Mrs. George W. Leonard, Park Commissioner Stevenson Fowle, John C. Chatillon and family, R. M. Sharkey and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Somerville, B. F. Saxton and family, Mrs. C. L. Reid, W. F. Johnson, Mrs. Lathrop, J. C. Lathrop, Mrs. W. E. Allen, Mrs. Hill, Dr. R. D. Jones, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Nones, Miss Norse, Police Captain Anthony Allaire and family, H. C. Roylhouse, John J. Radley, and W. H. Shaw and family, all of New-York.

ASBURY PARK CONSERVATISM.

SUNDAY TRAINS NOW ALLOWED TO STOP AS NEAR AS INTERLAKEN.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 27.—An important concession, which may prove to be the solution to the vexed Sunday transportation problem, has just been made by the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association to the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company. Trains will hereafter be permitted to stop on Sunday at the new station which is being erected at Interlaken, a mile nearer than the present stopping place at Deal Beach. Hitherto the stopping of trains within two miles of Ocean Grove has been prevented by the terms of an ironclad deed, which determines the tenure of a large tract of land, valuable for station purposes, which the railroad company holds under restrictions from the camp meeting association. Trains have never stopped on Sunday nearer than Deal Beach, and a long and dusty stage ride has been necessary to reach the trains at that point. The inconveniences of the situation were greatly increased when Elberon, a mile and a half further west, was opened a few years ago, began prosecuting all the stage drivers who carried passengers through Deal on Sunday. About fifty prosecutions were begun, and since that time the Sunday traveler has been compelled to walk to Deal to take a train. This inconvenience bore heavily on the transient visitors, and the injury to the Park and Ocean was keenly felt. This concession on the part of the Ocean Grove officials was arrived at as a sort of a compromise measure, the old conservative element in the association being opposed by a growing sentiment which, in the cases of several members, goes so far as to advocate the stopping of Sunday trains at the main station here.

The Park is now full of Summer guests, and for the first time during the season the hotel men feel satisfied with the patronage they are receiving. The social season is at its height, and balls, public entertainments, and popular games take place nightly at all the principal hotels.

The Rev. T. Dixon of New-York is stopping at Sunset Hall. Dr. Henry T. Helmbold of New-York is at the Oriental. The Rev. S. Nye of Brooklyn is a guest at the Continental.

LAKE HOPATCONG GAYETIES.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 27.—Each day brings its quota of arrivals at the Hotel Breslin and the smaller establishments of the lake. August arrivals will completely fill every one of the hotels, and there is little doubt that the season will last until the forests about the lake are tinted in the bright colors of Autumn. Life is a gay affair at the Breslin. Every outdoor amusement, those of the lake and mountains alike, keep the guests busily engaged all day, and evening brings the Breslin hops. The "Fauntleroy" travesty given by the Columbia boys at the Protestant chapel last evening was highly successful. Every available seat in the house was sold. The new chapel will soon be ready for the use of the cottagers and hotel people who have built it. Miss Lotta has returned to her handsome cottage, and is enjoying her secluded life again. Lotta is a modest little body. She dislikes notoriety, and manages to keep out of it in such quaint and unique manner as would satisfy even a Maryland epicure. So far as the social enjoyments are concerned, they are almost as limitless as the beauties of the place, for there are hops whenever the ladies feel disposed toward them, with all the attractions of illumination attendant upon them. Last Saturday night The Inn became the nucleus of as beautiful a scene as even this Paradise can produce. The buildings were made the standards of festoons of Japanese lanterns and various-colored lights. The main avenue of great trees which leads to the *porte cochere* were as though the rendezvous of all the fireflies and glowworms of Dutchess County and the sounds of the music which stole between the Venetian blinds and floated across the lawn would have been sufficient to have made St. Jerome eschew the desert, and come into the land of milk and honey known as Millbrook. Of course, garden parties and the like are accumulators of mosquitoes, but let the reader peruse onward! There are no mosquitoes and no gnats at Millbrook. When the harvests are garnered and the leaves begin to turn, there is to be fox hunting—and with a real fox, who will carry his brush defiantly and who will puzzle the hounds to the huntsmen's and huntswomen's content. The hunt cannot fail to be beautiful as a spectacle, even to the persons who do not participate, for the hillsides are cleared farming lands for the stretch of two or three thousand acres, and the course may be seen almost without obstruction from The Inn's verandas.

Of course, The Inn is the central point of interest, as it is a public rendezvous, yet it is only a single gem in the coronet of beautiful dwellings which crown the highlands. It is, however, the starting point for some of the most interesting drives within the boundaries of the lake. The country about is rich with recollections of Revolutionary heroes. The name of Washington abounds. The village itself is within the township of Washington, and there are Washington Hollows and all sorts of adulogies to the memorable name. Within a day's drive one can reach the Catskills or the Berkshire Hills. With The Inn as the centre, roads, all of them hard as though they had been carefully rolled, run to the northeast to Pittsfield, Mass.; to the southwest to Wappinger's Falls; to the north Pine Plains, and to the south contains Franklin Landing and the beautiful little hamlets which lie between east and west are sumptuous villas extend from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains and to

THE GLORIES OF MILLBROOK

ITS MAGNIFICENT SCENERY AND SUMPTUOUS INN.

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE HEART OF DUTCHESS COUNTY—THE MILLBROOK INN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

MILLBROOK, N. Y., July 27.—There is an ancient Indian legend that when the mighty waters swept over the face of the earth and were tossed into the torrent-holding clouds by the winds of that dread time, the Great Spirit put forth his hand and said, "Be still; yet be beautiful still;" and lo! the waters became as the earth and the foam became daisies; the stretch of the green waters was turf-covered, the waves became mountains and the hollows valleys, and the firmament hung fair and glorious, entranced at the splendors of the landscape, whose western horizon was bounded by the Catskills and whose east stretched away in undulating billows to the radiance of the morning sun. In the evening, when the great planet rested a while upon the topping peak of the Catskills, the Indians bent to the magnificence, for in all that glory they said, Manitou dwelt—the Manitou whose children they were. And though centuries have faded and lie forgotten, and the child of the soil has followed his Manitou to his resting place, the same episodors are here, the same glorious landscape, the same unparalleled grandeur of cloud scenes, the ever-repeated sunsets which inspired adoration and still command awe. In the heart of Dutchess County there lies this town, peaceful in its valley like a child in its cradle, but surrounded with all the splendors which await upon the nurturing of a Prince.

Away back, when the eighteenth century was in its teens, nine men, partners they were called, came from Long Island and acquired by grant thousands of acres in this region. Most of the partners were Quakers—all were Englishmen—and as they wandered about seeking habitations they decided that the hillslopes of this place were fruitful, yet not alone productive of rich harvests, but were fair in the eyes of the Lord. So upon the crest of a hill, not more than a mile and a half from Millbrook as it now lies, they erected a schoolhouse, which was also a meeting house, and then spread their farms all about. These Thorndale remains, handed down from generation to generation, always one son of the name having been chosen to remain a lord of the soil, always remained in the Thorne family, until now the domain is known far and wide as the home of some of the purest Jersey cattle in the State. The old meeting house was supjected to all sorts of changes, until, nearly three decades ago, the old building was torn down and from its timbers a part of Sandanona was built, than which there are few more beautiful country houses in this land, with its views, its interior, and its home life, which are the witness of lasting progress, wealthy men came from the metropolis and chose sites from the innumerable ones on the hill tops and slopes and erected beautiful homes. George Hunter Brown of the famous banking house of that name came a lofty hill to the west of Millbrook and laid out a perk of nearly three hundred acres about its gem, "The Crest," wide-stretching in massive splendor, the like of which is seldom seen on this side of the Atlantic, with broad verandas and overhanging balconies, with great terraces, an Norwegian pines and cedars, and its view of the Catskills, whose summits seem to swim like thunder-heads upon the mountainbounded horizon. Then, more recently, H. J. Davison of 2 Wall-street, New-York, visited Millbrook and became charmed, as all do who set their feet upon our soil, and soon, upon an elevation of nearly eleven hundred feet above tidewater, began to show the peaked roofs and the tapering turrets of Altamont, which in five years will be one of the most beautiful homes in America.

Thus, one by one, the region was dotted here and there with beautiful homes, and the coolness of the Summer, the healing atmosphere of the Winter, making home life here as delightful in all seasons, brought friends of the fortunate residents by the score to partake in part of its enjoyments. Soon there came a time when there were not accommodations enough, and then arose the problem, What shall we do with our friends? It was for a time difficult of solution, but hospitality always finds a way. A little square house, originally a tollgate, stood a long, low two-storied-farmhouse, occupied in former times by John Lans and a brother, who, however, invented a very useful agricultural implement, became wealthy, and removed to the city. The house had possessions in such quality and luxuriance as would satisfy even a Maryland epicure. So far as the social enjoyments are concerned, they are almost as limitless as the beauties of the place, for there are hops whenever the ladies feel disposed toward them, with all the attractions of illumination attendant upon them. Last Saturday night The Inn became the nucleus of as beautiful a scene as even this Paradise can produce. The buildings were made the standards of festoons of Japanese lanterns and various-colored lights. The main avenue of great trees which leads to the *porte cochere* were as though the rendezvous of all the fireflies and glowworms of Dutchess County and the sounds of the music which stole between the Venetian blinds and floated across the lawn would have been sufficient to have made St. Jerome eschew the desert, and come into the land of milk and honey known as Millbrook. Of course, garden parties and the like are accumulators of mosquitoes, but let the reader peruse onward! There are no mosquitoes and no gnats at Millbrook. When the harvests are garnered and the leaves begin to turn, there is to be fox hunting—and with a real fox, who will carry his brush defiantly and who will puzzle the hounds to the huntsmen's and huntswomen's content. The hunt cannot fail to be beautiful as a spectacle, even to the persons who do not participate, for the hillsides are cleared farming lands for the stretch of two or three thousand acres, and the course may be seen almost without obstruction from The Inn's verandas.

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...Mrs. Kidder, George Bowne, and Mrs. Paul F. Mundé; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Smith and Mrs. Sarzmister, Mr. and Mrs. Bayliss, Miss Maud Newton, Miss Mills, Percival Mills, Miss Edith Minturn, Miss Rose Tucker, Miss Lucy Tucker, and Miss Lewis Sherman of Tarrytown, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. M. Howland, Jr., T. Bowdoin, D. P. Kingsford, W. T. Blodgett, R. S. Sturges, R. R. Crosby, Jr., Julian H. Kane, Edward Livingston, Charles Dickson, and Randolph R. Schirmer.

Mrs. James G. Pisk and James L. Pisk of Boston, J. T. Tower of Poughkeepsie, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sherman of Agents Union, Miss Sherman of Denver, Horatio Nelson of Wassaic, Mrs. J. Curtis Patterson of Philadelphia and Mrs. H. N. Almy of the same city, Frederick R. Haswell of Poughkeepsie, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nelson of Armenia, W. M. Bette and family of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. R. W. Edgar of New-Rochelle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Sheldon and Miss Sheldon, A. M. White and Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. White and family and Miss Rockwell of Brooklyn; Stewart Culin of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. O. Adolphs Low and Miss Low of Sharon, Conn.

SARATOGA FULL OF GAYETY.

THE WAR ON GAMBLERS—MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The crusade against gambling is beginning to assume large proportions. A boycott was declared against the paper which has been advocating its suppression and newsdealers refused to handle it. The paper accordingly secured a corps of uniformed boys to whom salaries are paid to sell the papers, and as a further inoentive have offered a prize to the boy who sells the most papers in a week. There is likely to be more or less of a contest before this matter is settled. Spencer Trask owns the paper in question, and he is heart and soul in what he has undertaken. The issue involves more than the suppression of gambling in the community. Liquor selling on Sunday is also assailed, and there is going to be a pretty fight from present indications before peace reigns again. Spencer Trask is not a man to yield easily. There is plenty of money and influence on each side, and it will be a war between giants.

While these questions are being contested, however, Saratoga gayety runs on, and life at the hotels and among the cottages glides on oiled wheels and to a merry tune. Now that the races have begun there is something to do every minute, and there are plenty of people here to do it. On Wednesday the United States was only seventeen behind the same day last year in the number of guests it was entertaining, and since then it has been welcoming many every day.

Mr. W. Livingston Hamersley, who rejoices in the distinction of being cousin to one of the Duchess of Marlborough, is at the United States for August. Some local scribe who has had an interview with Mr. Hamersley finds out that he considers "Saratoga the only place in which to spend the Summer. Newport is damp and dull during the season." Mr. Hamersley is a cottager in the Adirondacks.

The Grand Union is now in the undisputed possession of Col. Tom Ochiltree and Edison's phonograph-graphophone. It would be rather interesting to bring the two together, but it is doubtful if the Colonel could be persuaded to bottle his stories for future reference.

Late arrivals at Congress Hall include:

Miss Walton, Dr. W. L. Taylor, W. A. Heister, Miss Brown, Mrs. Matthias, W. Matthias, Jr., J. Cooper and wife, Miss King, F. A. Myers, J. Brown, Mrs. Johnson, Charles T. Willets and wife and Miss Willits, Philadelphia; Mrs.

The Oswego bass are being taken, and specimens weighing from four to six pounds are not uncommon.

Fishing in New-York State's quota of the Chautauqua school: Hiram Mitchell, Ida Crew M. Edith Lewis, Elva Hoffron, Sarah Ashmore, Minnie Crocker, Ink Grimm, Alice Brom, Roger Tappan, Charlotte Baker, W. A. Baldwin, S. B. Spalding, R. M. Barrow, Mary Lossing, Martha Lossing, Ida Warfield, Emma Owen, Nathan Kinsley, Pauline Tollamel, Mrs. George Shedd, A. M. Smith, Mary Harrison, Annie Rust, Mrs. J. S. Menken, Lucile Menken, Ran Menken, E. E. Cole, Nellie Converse, Mary Stillman, Eliza Hiland, Emma Gard, Sarah Conch, Cora Hill, G. Boyce, Hattie Entler, Phoebe Stillman, Jennie Roberts, M. A. Coupe, Mary Lawrence, Mrs. Addie Pong, Florence Homstead.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF RICHFIELD.

A SULPHUR WATER SANITARIUM—COACHING A FAVORITE PASTIME.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 27.—Not content with sixteen sulphur springs in and around the village, with accommodations for seventy-five baths at a time, and a continual line of patients imbibing gallons of sulphuric waters, Richfield is to have a sanitarium. Dr. and Mrs. S. Andral Kilner of Binghamton registered at the Spring House last Saturday, the doctor having decided to establish a sanitarium here. The site of the Derrick House having been found to be the most desirable for his purpose, the subject of sulphur water was next discussed. Mr. Proctor, owner of the springs, offered the doctor the use of his waters free, which is quite a contrast to the proposition made to him at Cherry Valley, namely, $1,000 per year for water.

Next in importance to the baths and waters the rheumatic patients are advised to pursue the pleasures of horseback riding, a much more agreeable prescription. This seems to limber many a stiff joint, while Richfield boasts some of the finest horsemen in the country. The riders go off in groups of three or four, and there is nothing more exhilarating than a gallop or canter among the Otsego hills. It is said that the proverb "Birds of a feather flock together" is particularly true of certain Summer resorts, and it must be confessed that Richfield has not escaped the rule. The "set" have been as varied as they were distinct, and it has taken two hops and a soirée dansante to bring the principal cliques into formal acquaintanceship; but the jolly coaching party given by Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kingsley on Monday last has set last vestiges of exclusiveness to the winds, abolished barriers, and united the various "advantages" or several "sets" into a most congenial whole. Cooperstown, with a game dinner at Thayer's, was the destination of this most agreeable party. On the Mohican were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ralston, Jr., Miss Byrne, Miss G. Onativia, Miss Anthon, Miss Green, Mr. E. N. Tailer, Mr. D. S. Wetherspoon, Mr. G. C. Broome, and Mr. J. Lee Tailer, who acted as buglesman for the day. Mr. Frank D. Beard drove his four-in-hand drag, which was occupied by Mr. F. D. Beard, Mr. J. H. Shults, Jr., Mr. G. C. Brown, and Mr. George Van DeWater. The Tallyhos contained Mrs. and Miss Thorn, Mr. Turton, Mrs. J. C. Tainter, and Mr. T. I. Tainter. This party went by steamer to Cooperstown and rejoined their drag at Thayer's. This highly-appreciated restaurant is doing a flourishing business. Tunnicliff Inn, two miles below, manages to hold its own, however, as Host Watkins proved by the dinner which he served to the Tuller House party given by Mr. M. M. Scudder to Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. Conover, and the Misses Ostrom, Conover, and Abendroth.

For the entertainment of guests this week there have been a number of lectures and concerts. The Seventh Regiment Glee Club gave a parting serenade on Tuesday evening, which was followed by rarebits and beer, and the next excitement will be the tennis tournament on the Berckley fields and the coming germans at the Spring House. Mr. George Riddle will give a series of readings at the Garlington parlors on Thursday evening. Miss Kate Field is holding court in Richfield and making quite a name as an equestrienne to add to her other accomplishments.

The arrivals at the hotels during the week are as follows:

Spring House.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mills, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Brush, H. M. F. Randolph, A. C. Couch, Charles E. Miller, William L. Vandervoort, H. D. Babcock, John F. Bauduine, James Armstrong, E. B. Bullard, H. G. Stockwell, Louis Gedfuss, John Du Feir, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Richardson, J. Flood, F. G. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beoner, C. O. Lawton, G. F. Hamlin, John L. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dobbie, Mrs. Henry A. Tailer, Edward L. Tailer, James B. Tailer, D. S. Conver, Miss V. A. Thorne, Edgar S. Tuston, J. K. Townsend, J. E. Whitaker, Miss Pauline Onativia, Miss C. Onativia, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Johnson, Girard Stuyvesant, Julian Myers, Mrs. R. S. Webb, E. G. Heustis, M. J. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Agnew, Miss F. D. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Coffin and Miliur Coffin, New-York; J. W. Watkins, Francis D. Beard, J. R. Beard, F. B. Schenck, E. F. Lee, Miss Lee, Miss Florence Lightsett, R. F. Almirall, and Miss Pulz, Brooklyn; Stanley B. Conran, Miss Ida Rolston, Miss Bertha Cowles, the Hon. Francis Kernan and wife, Mr. Henry Hopson, Miss Hopson, John J. Town, William Ewarts, A. Hamlin, L. Hunt, S. M. Bostick, F. L. Lovelace, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Dana, Mrs. C. K. Haskell, Miss Weaver, the Rev. G. S. Bierdiman, E. M. Jacobi, Miss Clara Mason, the Rev. and Mrs. A. O. Collingwood, and Jesse Eddy of Utica; Miss French of Ithaca, D. Conklin of Huntington, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Hadley Jones and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Burch of Little Falls, N. Y.; P. C. Dykman, E. Plaine, N. Y.; Mrs. E. J. Bramhall and Mrs. Baldwin of Elkton, N. Y.; W. J. Millard of Clayville, Miss Howes of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Miss Franklin of Geneva, N. Y.; Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Stoddard of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Whitbeck of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Elias N. Batts of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Dr. and Mrs. S. Andral Kilner and F. O. Harding of Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss Jane Sanderson of Hartford, Samuel A. Hutchesson and M. Stevens of Buffalo; W. H. Lates of Rochester, N. Y.; Pell Clarke of Springfield, P. S. Tainter and Mrs. J. C. Tainter of Morrisown, N. J.; W. S. Greene of Boston, Mass.; Robert R. Hall, Miss Florence Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Charley, and Frank Wolf of Philadelphia, Admiral Temple of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sexton and Miss Sexton of Mount Mobile, Ala., and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Savile of New-Orleans.

Hotel Earlington.—Charles H. De Witt, R. H. Crooks, M. J. Jackson, M. D.; G. P. Griffiths, Mrs. T. J. Kearney, Miss Olive Cantoni, Mrs. Matilda Gallagher, Miss M. Hall, Mrs. T. E. Scovill, E. E. Scovill, E. M. Cushing, Mrs. Dexter A. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Stocker, Dr. Senaca D. Powell, Louis J. Sayre, Mrs. M. J. Doyle, Joseph Thompson, and A. C. Green of New-York; Miss Oliver Cantoni, Mr. and Mrs. Dorscher, Miss Carrie Dorscher, and Charles Dorscher of Brooklyn; Mrs. C. W. Mather, Misses Maud and Daisy Mather of Lake View, N. Y.; Mrs. Matilda De Yermand of Ashury, N. Y.; J. Brown of Chicago, N. Y.; Mrs. M. H. Whitney of Yonkers, N. Y.; J. Van Gunster, Jr., Miss Della Van Gunster of Ilion, N. Y.; A. N. Hamilton and George E. James of Buffalo; Francis W. Lewis, John P. and Miss Baker of Philadelphia; Warren Newton and Mrs. J. J. Bixby of Norwich, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Whittier and Mrs. C. A. Smith of East Saginaw, Mich.; George Riddle of Cambridge; the Rev. M. T. Boylan of Boston, Mass., and the Hon. A. H. Powell of Kansas City, Mo.

Cary Cottage.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Miss Nellie Evart of New-York and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evart of Clinton.

Tunnicliff Cottage.—Miss M. B. Crommelin and Mrs. Glover Birdsall of New-York, Miss Belle Brockner and Mrs. Van Nostrand of Brooklyn, Mrs. J. B. Biddle and Miss C. Biddle of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Granville W. Williams and Master Williams of Utica, N. Y.

Tuller House.—Mrs. F. R. Wood, Miss Blanch E. Wood, Mrs. S. R. Wing, Master Harold Wing, and Lomau R. Wing of New-York.

COOL WEATHER IN THE CATSKILLS

HEAVY TRAVEL TO THE MOUNTAINS—THE NEW DEER PARK.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 27.—Despite the cool temperature of the greater portion of this week, travel to the Catskill Mountains by the West Shore and Hudson River Railroads, by the New-York and Albany day boats, the Mary Powell, the City of Kingston, the James W. Baldwin, and by other routes has been large, much heavier in fact than the various transportation companies had hoped for. The weather has been good for long pedestrian trips, coaching parties, and all sorts of athletic sports. Several tennis tournaments and closely contested ball games have been held at the Eastern Hill, the Grand, the Tremper, and the Overlook Houses. The annual tennis tournament at the Grand Hotel will begin on August.

One of the probable attractions of the Catskills in the not far distant future will be wild deer hunting through the forests. There are at present a few wild deer in the more remote mountain passes. The project of establishing a deer park on the State lands in the valley of the West Branch of the Neversink is now an accomplished fact, and there appears to be no doubt that the young deer will thrive. The State Deer Park as far as it is now inclosed, comprises 110 acres, situated in the region bounded by Big Indian in Ulster County and Claryville in Sullivan County. The part of the park which is inclosed is situated wholly in the town of Denning and Shandaken, Ulster County. Forest Commissioner Townsend Cox, who visited the park this week, says that if the deer are properly guarded from harm their increase will be rapid.

The Hillcock Clubhouse is within two miles of the park. During August the members of the club expect to entertain many distinguished guests.

SHARON'S HOTELS CROWDED.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 27.—City visitors continue to roll into Sharon at a rate which should bring joy to the hearts of the hotel men, and doubtless would, were it not for the fact that they already have more guests than they know what to do with. Just what becomes of the late arrivals is a mystery. There is no question that most of the hotels are lodging guests out and that all, with one exception, are full. The boarding houses, too, claim to be overrun. Gen. Alexander S. Webb and family have arrived at the Pavilion. The Hon. F. R. Coudert of Boston, who presided over the Cleveland ratification meeting, which nominated Cleveland and Hill, is at the Pavilion. The following have lately arrived at the Pavilion: William McM. Speer, G. G. Walker, William J. Darling, Mrs. V. Richards, S. F. Weldon, Adolph Sternheimer, S. F. Leach, Thomas Pagan and wife, Miss Mary Keenan, Reuben Lyon, Miss Lyon, A. C. Webb and family. Also, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Knott, Washington, D. C.; E. E. Seamon, Miss George Seamon, and Miss Anna Kinney of Baltimore; Mrs. J. Cleveland Cox, Chicago; Charles Tabbleman, St. Louis; Mrs. John B. Osborne, Miss Osborne, Boston; J. Chester Jones, West Grange, N. J., and the Rev. J. J. Bakeley, Honesdale, Penn.

THE GOSSIP OF COOPERSTOWN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT—RECENT ARRIVALS.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—The tennis players, who seem to include all the visitors at Cooperstown as well as a goodly portion of the villagers, both old and young, are becoming very much excited over the coming tennis tournament which is to be held on the Cooper House grounds on Aug. 14. Many prominent players have signified their intention of contesting for the trophies which will be carried away by the winners. Among those who have already entered the lists are V. G. Hall, R. R. Perkins, A. E. Wright, M. R. Wright and C. Metcalf. The contests will include gentlemen's singles and doubles and ladies' and gentlemen's doubles.

The young people have been kept busy this week preparing for a kirmess which is to be held at the village hall for the benefit of the Episcopal church and is to be a very elaborate affair.

Dr. F. S. Howard and family of New-York are occupying one of the Fenimore cottages.

A sad accident occurred here Thursday afternoon. A horse ridden by a boy named Butler became frightened at a tally-ho party from Richfield Springs and ran away, throwing off the boy and running into a tree near Mrs. John Bowers's residence. The horse was killed and the boy seriously if not fatally injured.

Recent arrivals include the following:

Cooper House.—Mr. Alfred C. Meyer, Mr. L. B. Binase, Mr. H. B. Merritt, Mrs. J. E. Ferdinand, Mr. D. F. Harbaugh, Mr. H. S. Brumeghaum, Mr. E. L. Merritt, Mr. John J. Alvord, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Hunt, Mr. A. E. Hoyt, Mrs. Jackson L. Schultz, Miss Butler, Miss Beekman, Mr. A. E. Mills, Miss Russell, Miss May Raymond, Mrs. L. J. Merritt, Miss H. L. Merritt, Miss Ida Merritt, all of New-York; Percy S. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Mason, Miss Mason, Miss Middleton, Miss May H. Cook of Brooklyn; Miss E. Blakiston, Mrs. A. E. Blakiston, Mrs. J. Russell, of Philadelphia.

Fenimore.—Mrs. Charles Metcalf, Mrs. T. T. S. Laidley, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hobby, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dowd, Edward Dowd, Mrs. G. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Miss Myers, Mrs. Mabel Green, William M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Miss Ryan, Mr. E. Currie, C. Mayhie, Miss Edsall, E. Griswold Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. William Margetson, Miss Margerim, Dr. William Keeley, F. G. Keeley, Miss Frank, Mrs. Butterfield and son, Mrs. George Kellogg, all of New-York; Mrs. Ora Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, Mrs. C. P. Gould, Miss Lockwood, Miss G. P. Lockwood of Newark, N. J.

BAR HARBOR AND ITS PEOPLE.

THE NARROW POLICY OF THE NATIVES—ENTERTAINMENTS.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 27.—If Bar Harbor is not to be ruined and blotted out from among flourishing Summer resorts, it will be by a special interposition of Providence rather than by the wisdom of some of the people who control her affairs. Up to a few years ago Bar Harbor was not easy of access. On arriving here the fare was found to be poor and the accommodations bad, while the means of seeing the place entailed time and labor. Still, people who cared for a place containing more varied and striking scenery than any other spot that could be named came here. Outside wealth has created comparative ease and comfort, but outside the doings of Summer society the village mind still largely controls Bar Harbor, and the result is a series of petty rivalries that retard the growth of the place more than any one not knowing it can well imagine. A good deal of commotion has arisen this week by the appearance of a printed document to the effect that, as the prohibition law has been used as a means of ruining certain men's business, through suspicion of the sale of intoxicating drinks, the law and order authorities should be engaged in reviving an old law against Sabbath breaking. Such a law is still on the statute books, and there is no reason against its revival and enforcement. It brought into neo it will stop the hiring of all vehicles on Sunday. It will cover the use of hired yachts, small boats, and shooting on the railroad. The railroad and passenger steamers to make their landings and exits. It will also close all places of entertainment except hotels.

Fancy such a law as this urged by local voters and backed by local lawyers, who must scent some gain in the event, though it is hard to see how or where it will come from. Be that as it may, one hears it seriously talked of as a possibility by people whose sole means of subsistence is the Summer traffic at Bar Harbor. A new society has just been started with a view to bringing the people together in pursuit of the native village property owners and Summer residents, with the result that each may have an equal voice in the yearly deliberations for the improvement of the town. This society is not yet really formed, though a committee is now working to bring its plans into shape, and the intention is to make Parke Godwin of New-York its President. Yet before it is formed, jealousy with regard to it is already whispered.

Another phase of the strife of clashing local interests has just culminated in a dynamite explosion on Green Mountain. The war between the mountain railway people and a certain trio of land owners who opened up and repaired the old carriage road has been smoldering for a year. It broke out afresh a couple of weeks ago, when the railroad people, thinking the latter to be a loss of business, built a gate way across the carriage road, under the claim that the road was within the company's property. The carriage people, instead of paying a toll of $1 a head, as demanded, took an axe and cut the gate down. Its destruction has ceased since and everybody has waited for future developments. The development came early Wednesday morning, when some one discovered that the portion of the road indisputably on the company's ground had been blown up by dynamite and now lies a confused mass of boulders, ledge, and gravel. Travel thereon has ceased and future developments are awaited.

But while these property interests have been exploding, social Bar Harbor has been enjoying itself. The place has been wofully lazy this season, in getting its pulses stirred, and the needed fillip to interest was given by the arrival of the Eastern Yacht fleet Sunday afternoon. Festivities began on Monday. The first large entertainment was given on Monday night by Commodore and Mrs. Canfield of New-York on board the Sea Fox. The yacht was illuminated, and it was altogether a brilliant affair. Luncheons and smaller entertainments followed in quick succession on board the other yachts, and on Tuesday evening a large and brilliant dinner was given at the Malvern Hotel by Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll of the yacht Gorilla from New York. Besides these two yachts there were among the arrivals the schooner Iroquois, Ralph M. Ellis of New-York; the steam yacht Radha, J. R. Woolf of New-York; the cutter Medora, Robert Center of New-York; the cutter Quickstep, Frederick Grinnell of New-York; the schooner Marguerite, W. F. Borden of New-York, and the schooner Carlotta, George Matthews of New-York. The others were the Dagmar, H. Fay; the Foam, F. Gordon Dexter; steam yacht Hannie, C. W. Foster; steam yacht Nooya, J. Montgomery Sears; cutter Papoose, Bayard Thayer; Vieda, J. P. Upham; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; schooner Ironbador, C. V. Whittier; schooner Alice, C. A. Longfellow; schooner Fortuna, Commodore Hovey, all of Boston. Also, schooner Rebecca, William Amory Gardner, Beverly, and schooner Christine, Commodore Shaw of Quincy.

Monday morning was very fine and a half-mile rowing race between the gigs was tried, with the result that the gig of the Sea Fox came in ahead and won the prize of $35. The gig of the Fortuna won the second prize of $15. The yacht race was to come off on Tuesday morning, but a fog prevented it, and the race was postponed until the New-York squadron arrives in August. The yachtsmen were very much disappointed, as they had won a cup valued at $200, presented by Capt. Royal P. Carroll of the Seawanhaka Club, and the vessels whose merits were to be tested were the forty-foot sloops Alice and Papoose, owned by P. D. Wanstaad and Bayard Thayer of the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Gorilla and Kathleen, owned by Royal P. Carroll and William Whitlock, on the other side. The prize for the next yachts in the fleet during the cruise were awarded to the yachts Medusa and Sea Fox, the former securing $25 and the latter $15, so that such prizes as were taken went to the Seawanhaka side.

Gen. B. F. Butler's famous yacht America came in two days before the others, and the General has been making himself most popular in Bar Harbor ever since. He called on Mr. Blaine, he went to the summit of Green Mountain by railway, he was frequently entertained on land, and he gave three entertainments on board his yacht. During one of the latter somebody produced a sound of general regret by a late attack on Admiral Porter. The General replied in substance that he had made no attack; he had merely related the same facts he had written years ago in his State reports, but as nobody ever read a State report a good many people supposed that he had spun a novelty on them the other day when he found it timely to revive the matter.

One of the choicest luncheons of the season was given on Wednesday by Mrs. Burton Harrison at Sea Urchin. It was a party of twenty-eight guests, all married people. Among them were Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Baron and Baroness Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winkes, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Biddle, and others. The guests were grouped around little tables and the house was decorated with golden rod and asters.

The Blaines are not yet sure when The Pines, their villa here, will be ready for occupancy, but they are confident it will be ready for their reception by Aug. 15. Mr. Blaine has been much pleased with the progress of the work, and has been a frequent visitor to the site. Mrs. Blaine has been in Boston for a few days, but is expected back this week.

Among the arrivals this week are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Reginald Vanderbilt, who will occupy Mr. Daniel Lamont's cottage next week, and Col. Lamont will come in August.

The dance craze is again epidemic, and brilliant dances are given at the Malvern and the Bar Island clubhouse during the season. They will be held on the afternoons of Aug. 2, 16, and 30, and on the evening of Aug. 9 there will be a midsummer night fete held there. Next week the Bar Island clubhouse will be the scene of a Hungarian Band for the season, the music will be a feature of these receptions.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rooseveldt of New-York have arrived at the Louisburg; Mrs. Braylon Ives is at the Louisburg; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watson of the Columbia National Bank of New-York are at the Louisburg; Mrs. J. N. Patterson and Miss Isabella Patterson of New-York are visiting Mrs. M. D. Van Dozen at her cottage at Mull's Cove; Mr. George Vanderbilt and his mother are expected here on Tuesday next, and will occupy their cottage at Ogden's Point.

Senator Eugene Hale lives at Ellsworth, yet he and Secretary Blaine run back and forth to see each other almost as often as if they lived next door. The Senator and Mrs. Hale also entertain Summer guests in the quite others. Last Tuesday they entertained Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, M. Roustan, the French Minister; Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister; Col. and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Brown, and Major and Mrs. Palmer of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Honorine Vail, Mrs. Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch of New-York; also Mr. Charles T. How, the great land owner of Bar Harbor.

LIVELY DAYS AT THE WATER GAP.

THE AUGUST ENGAGEMENTS VERY LARGE —PLENTY OF GAME.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., July 27.—With August comes the real rush to the mountains, and the first signs of the exodus from the seashore. The engagements for next week will almost fill the larger hotels, and every cottage will be comfortably crowded. The Gap is a lively place now, but gayer days are coming. The latest fad is the coaching party. The road along the Delaware, from Milford to the Gap, past Dengman's Ferry and Bushkill Falls, is one of the most beautiful in America, and parties are made up every day to enjoy the trip, either in the regular daily coach or in private turnouts.

Game is very plentiful back in the country, and many are the feast of lumping told about the piazzas of the big Water Gap hotels. A party of amateure camping near Scranton were surprised by a bear of considerable size last week and the camp temporarily collapsed. A few deer have been seen near the same place and small game abounds. A private military company from Bethlehem is in camp near the Glenwood House at the Gap, and scores of city folks visit it daily.

Hugh Farrar McDermott, the poet, is now at the Kittatinny House. Banker Gerlach of Philadelphia has also established his family at the "Kit." The other arrivals of the week at the Kittatinny House include the following:

Walter H. P. Veysey, Fitch W. Smith, F. J. Briggs, Wilson F. Smith, and Mrs. W. S. Clark of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William Gerlach and family, Mrs. E. B. Graham, W. B. Graham, Elias Hyams and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Owen H. Dash, F. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ritter, Miss Ritter, Mrs. E. F. Grissom, G. H. Murrill, and Mr. E. C. Knight of Philadelphia; James Cox, Jr., Mrs. Cox, Schuyler C. Van Cleef of New-Brunswick, Walter H. Aiken of Washington, Miss Sue L. Fountain of Dover, Del.; Mr. E. C. Wood, and Mrs. C. M. Van Wyck, of Bayonne, W. F. Jones, Jr., and H. Williams of Elizabeth; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Cook of Princeton, J. J. Dowd and family of Brooklyn, H. C. McCully of Jersey City, W. Metcalf of Washington, Mrs. A. K. Rogers, Harold P. Rogers, and Miss E. L. Verlenden of Wilkesbarre; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonner of Astoria, and W. J. Welsh and family of Spotswood.

At the Water Gap House.—Mrs. M. J. Slayton, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Morgan, Miss Kate Finch, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Grayville, A. C. Lanman, the Misses Fox, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, Miss Barre, and Miss Manzando of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Deaker, and Miss Miller of Plainfield; Henry E. Bedford, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Bedford of Brooklyn, Major F. Valles and Major Feline Cabella of the Spanish Army; Miss Lina Plant of Hamilton, Ontario; Mr. M. Dominick of Englewood, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Mosher of Orange; John S. Darcy of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Meany of Chicago, Mr. F. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Woodward, Mr. Langebardt and Miss Langebardt, A. A. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Everett, Dr. Theodore H. Seyfert, Mrs. W. R. Wood, and Mrs. F. B. Vogel of Philadelphia; Mrs. A. Mack and T. C. Mack of Somerville, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Spencer Gobb of Newark.

At the Mountain House.—W. H. Ammerman, Jr., of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Murray of Washington, and W. G. Frazer, T. P. Harris, F. E. Barley, Miss Frazer, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Queen of Philadelphia.

At Overfield's Central House.—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Veechee of Trenton, Mr. Edward Reddin, Mrs. Reddin, Victor Reddin, and F. W. Charles of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. George Foster of Englewood, M. N. Marsh and Miss Marsh of Trenton, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Miller of Baltimore, R. C. Swan, Miss Swan, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Maston, H. E. Gulp, Percy Farrell, R. M. Finlay, and the Misses Ray of Philadelphia.

TWO PATHETIC LETTERS.

THE LAST MESSAGES OF AN AGED COUPLE TO THEIR CHILDREN.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.

No more pathetic incident has ever been recorded at Rockford than the suicide by drowning of old Mr. and Mrs. Sussmilch. For the children of the aged couple the deepest sympathy is expressed in their sudden and completely-overwhelming sorrow. They were ever in the thoughts of their aged and loving parents. Their affection was shown by their sending for the son and daughter who lived away from here to come and visit them, and the grief which they exhibited when parting with them, as they knew it would be for the last time, was touching in the extreme.

Here are the letters left by the couple on their departure from their home. The first was written by the father:

MY DEAR CHILDREN: We are going to leave home this morning. We are not here when you come to-morrow we shall not be among the living. It has required a strong determination on our part to leave the world in this manner and to seek the rest we so much long for. Life to us has become too nearly worn out to endure this suffering longer. Therefore do not mourn for us, for we will be better off. As we have lived so long together we wish to die together and rest together. Therefore, farewell, and believe we shall have the rest we long have wished. Even in death, your loving

PARENTS.

MY DEAR CHILDREN: Your father has expressed my feelings. God will forgive us for cutting the life which has been so full of suffering. Also forgive us the pain we will cause the dear ones we leave. Yours to the last breath, your loving

MOTHER.

A HORSESHOE FOR LUCK.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There is a house in this city which has had a diminutive horseshoe over its lintel for several months, but at this writing it is no longer there. There was a party at the house a few nights ago, and the host was talking with one of his wife's friends about superstition.

"It is too ridiculous," he said. "Now there's the fashion of hanging a horseshoe over the door. I never would permit any such nonsense."

"But, my dear Sir, you have one over your door at this very moment," rejoined his guest.

"I beg your pardon, but I am certain there is nothing of the kind."

For an answer the lady led the way to the door and pointed out the good-luck token.

"There!" she said triumphantly. "You see I was right."

But the man of the house went off into a fit of laughter that brought the rest of the company to the door. His wife asked him to explain.

"Where did you get that thing?" he asked, pointing to an object hung up by a blue ribbon over the door. "It isn't a horseshoe," and he laughed harder than ever.

"I know it," answered his wife. "It's a mule's shoe, but it has just as much luck in it. You see, it isn't nearly as large as a horseshoe."

"Oh—oh—oh," said her husband, holding his sides, "and you hung it up for luck! Why, it is one of my last Winter's ice taps. I wore them on my heels to keep from slipping. Mule's shoe! That's too good," and he laughed again, although this time the laugh was decidedly against himself.

DR. GRISSOM ACQUITTED.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 27.—The trial of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane near this city, before the Board of Directors, has been concluded. The charges were preferred by Dr. Lion H. Rogers, assistant physician, and John W. Thompson, steward, and were of gross immorality, cruelty, and misappropriation of property of the asylum. The investigation consumed four weeks, and Dr. Grissom was acquitted on every charge, the vote being 6 to 2 except as to the charge of immorality, and on that it was 5 to 3. The occasion of the trial was the introduction by Grissom of a compromising letter written by Dr. Rogers to Miss May Mendenhall, a former female attendant.

The people are not satisfied with the verdict, and indignation meetings have been held in Raleigh, Auburn, Wake Forest, La Grange, and in Johnston County, denouncing the action of the board, demanding that Grissom resign, and that Gov. Fowle call the Legislature together for the purpose of installing Grissom out of his office. Rogers, Thompson, and several other officers and employes of the institution have resigned. Grissom's term of office does not expire until 1893, and he will remain in office until that time, but the war is on and will be kept up.

THE RICH STATE OF KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, July 22.

In natural wealth Kentucky is one of the foremost States in the Union. Well-informed persons assert that in mineral resources it is not second to Pennsylvania. It is well known that in addition to countless agricultural lands there are in the county of Boyd, Greenup, Carter, Lawrence, Elliott, Morgan, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, Letcher, Harlan, Bell, Knox, Whitley, Clay, Owsley, Breathitt, Perry, Leslie, Knott, and Lee counties, inexhaustible deposits of coal, iron, and timber. Of the coal fields of Kentucky, Prof. Shaler, the State Geologist, says: "The coal fields of Kentucky are the largest in the United States, and contain the best coal." Of the iron deposits he says: "The iron ores of Kentucky are of the best quality, and are found in great abundance." Of the timber he says: "The forests of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the oil fields he says: "The oil fields of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the gas fields he says: "The gas fields of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the salt deposits he says: "The salt deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the fire clay deposits he says: "The fire clay deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the limestone deposits he says: "The limestone deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the sandstone deposits he says: "The sandstone deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the shale deposits he says: "The shale deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the slate deposits he says: "The slate deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the marble deposits he says: "The marble deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the granite deposits he says: "The granite deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the sandstone deposits he says: "The sandstone deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the shale deposits he says: "The shale deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the slate deposits he says: "The slate deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the marble deposits he says: "The marble deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States." Of the granite deposits he says: "The granite deposits of Kentucky are the richest in the United States."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, July 27—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealin on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	149	149	149	149	13
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c.	32⅜	33⅞	32⅜	33⅛	600
Am. Express	113	113	113	113	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	3,300
*Brunswick Co.	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24¼	510
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	200
Canadian Pacific	68	68	68	68	50
Central Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	200
Ches. & Ohio	22⅞	23⅛	22	22	940
C. & O. 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61	61	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	36¼	36¼	36	36	100
Chi. Gas Trust	55⅝	56⅞	55⅝	56⅞	2,900
C., C., C. & St. L.	68	68¾	67⅞	68	2,780
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	600
Chi. & N. W.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	1,125
C., B. & Q.	100	100⅜	99⅝	100	2,520
C. R. & Q. tr.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5,810
C. M. & St. P.	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69⅜	17,900
C. M. & St. P. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	1,600
Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	1,600
Chi., W. & B.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	10
Chi., W. & B. pf.	3	3	3	3	5
C. C., C. & I.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
Colorado Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
Consol. Coal	25	25	25	25	100
Del., Lack. & W.	143¼	143½	143	143¼	3,200
Den. Tex. & F. W.	20¾	21	20¾	21	210
Distillers & C. C.	80	80	80	80	100
Trust	43	43	43	43	100
Green Bay & Win.	4	4¼	4	4	800
Iowa Central pf.	20	20	20	20	100
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	1,200
Louis. & Nash.	59	59	59	59	210
Louis., N. A. & C.	40	40	40	40	100
Manhattan con.	98	98	98	98	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	91	91	91	91	500
Min. & St. L. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	50
Missouri Pacific	67	67	66½	67	1,600
Morris & Essex	136½	136½	136½	136½	250
Nat. Lead Trust	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	6,020
N. C. & St. L.	95	95	95	95	25
N. Y. Central	105	105⅛	105	105	1,950
N. Y. & New-Eng.	47	48¼	47	48¼	1,700
N. Y. L. E. & W.	26	26	26	26	200
Northern Pac.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	347
Northern Pac. pf.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63⅝	1,295
Ohio & Miss.

NEW LIFE IN REAL ESTATE

BEGINNING TO DISCOUNT A WORLD'S FAIR BOOM.

WHAT A RAILROAD OUT JEROME-AVENUE WOULD DO—LARGE PRIVATE SALES KEPT QUIET—NOTES.

The action of the businessmen's meeting in the Governor's Room at the City Hall on Thursday in regard to the proposed world's fair of 1892 put new life into the real estate market during the remaining two days of the week. On all sides there was talk of advancing values in property, in anticipation of multitudes of visitors to the upper end of the city and of a boom in business in connection with the proposed fair. Along with this talk were confident predictions that whatever site might be chosen new rapid-transit lines would certainly be laid across the Harlem River, and probably also in the lower part of the city, in order that access to that section might become actually convenient. Although there were no sales worth special mention in the vicinity either of Van Cortlandt, Claremont, Fleetwood, or Pelham Bay Park or around Port Morris or Barretto Point, all of the real estate men who have had property in any of these neighborhoods have been advised by the owners that they might as well defer any impending negotiations in regard to it until after further conference in the matter of price.

One owner, who has about 640 lots just north of Port Morris, which would be handy to the exposition buildings, were they to be located either at Port Morris or Barretto Point, advanced his price for the entire property on Friday to $50,000. He said frankly that he did not expect any one to purchase the property at present at the advanced price, but that he was quite sure that it would yield at least as much more before the fair, whether the site be located in his immediate neighborhood or not. He is quite able to hold the lots, and from his talk he is evidently determined that they shall yield him a small fortune more than they could have been bought for in the first part of the season. Negotiations, indeed, had been pending for part of this property for some time. The agent who conducted them thought on Friday that his client was about ready to meet the terms of the owner, and called upon the owner for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the selling contracts. Of course, the owner's reply was construed as a declaration that the property was not for sale. It will, nevertheless, be some time before it will again be in the market in earnest, for buyers cannot be worked up to the sanguine pitch which this owner thinks is justified by the prospect that the fair will certainly be held in this city, and no doubt in the section beyond the Harlem River.

The attitude of this owner indicates the spirit with which owners generally, in that section, regard the action of the business men's meeting. No definite advance has yet been set on property in the vicinity of the new parks, but it is understood and announced that the property has advanced, and that any sales in the future will have to be regulated accordingly. It is perhaps more than probable that, in view of the position taken by property owners in this matter, the sales market may remain quiet for a time, and that the action of owners cannot be thoroughly tested until some property shall be offered at public sale during the coming season in the Fall. It is certain only that those who have titles to land in the annexed district feel very much encouraged and are disposed to hold out for some time to realize upon what they regard as a warranted advance in values.

Conservative real estate men who are not biased by the fact of personal ownership in property in that section regard the announcement of a general advance in the vicinity of the parks as premature and are disposed to doubt whether it can be maintained. They think it but natural that owners should expect an advance in prices, in view of the prospect that the fair will be held beyond the Harlem River. At the same time they express the opinion that the striking boom so early and are inclined to predict that the theory of the survival of the fittest will have a practical application in that district if the advance shall be persisted in throughout the coming season. That an advance quite as large as that which the new announced will attend the location of the exposition grounds in the annexed district is not doubted in any quarter.

Much interest is felt by property owners from Macomb's Dam Bridge to West Morrisania, along Jerome-avenue, over the plans which have been published for a street railway on Jerome-avenue, running from the bridge across the Harlem from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street station of the elevated road, past Mount Hope, High Bridge, Fordham, Fordham Heights, West Farms, Morrisania, and to Woodlawn Cemetery. Jerome-avenue was laid out in 1865. It is the direct thoroughfare from Macomb's Dam Bridge to Woodlawn Cemetery. Over this distance of five miles gas and sewer pipes have been laid, and the avenue has been for many years in nearly as good condition for settlement as any other thoroughfare in that part of the city. The intention of those who laid out this avenue was that it should be a continuation of Eighth-avenue and practically the same kind of street. It is 100 feet wide, and under favorable conditions it would be adapted either to business or residential purposes. Its chief utility during the past ten or fifteen years has been as a driving road for owners of fast horses. It contains few houses, and most of them are of the character suited to the requirements of frequenters of the road.

Those who were so unfortunate as to buy lots along this avenue have endured the mortification and disappointments of an almost lifeless market, with no advances in prospect and no sales to speak of, except at a sacrifice. When the avenue was laid out lots in the lower section were worth from $1,500 to $2,000 each, and in the upper section from $400 to $750 each. That is the present value of the lots. This is the fact, notwithstanding that Jerome-avenue is the main thoroughfare through a part of the annexed district. Quite a settlement has grown up on the other side of Macomb's Dam Bridge, and the avenue crosses a section of country that would be very desirable if it were only easily to be reached. Inaccessibility has kept values down to their present place. There is probably no street in the city on which the possibilities of development are more promising. A street railroad such as that proposed would make almost any part of the avenue convenient to the west side elevated road. Since the publication of the plans for a horse railroad several sales have been made of lots some distance from the settled portion of the avenue. The buyers are men who believe that the railroad will go through, and that when it does are sure that whenever that may happen they will be able easily to double their money. The section of country crossed by Jerome-avenue beyond High Bridge is too far from any means of rapid transit to possess much present value. A hill and a valley have to be crossed on foot by people who live there in order to reach either the Harlem Railroad or the Northern Railroad, and those who attempt to walk to the west side station at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street find traveling very hard in the Winter season.

Objection to a street railroad along Jerome-avenue is raised almost universally by those who use the avenue as a driving road. What influence they may be able to bring to bear upon the Aldermen, during the consideration of the application of the street railroad company for a franchise, is as yet largely conjectural. There is no possible doubt that the property owners will make an effort to overthrow any such opposition. They will insist, in the first place, that the avenue is quite wide enough for horse-car tracks and for driving. If that argument shall not avail they will advance a stronger one and try to convince the Aldermen that it is unreasonable to reserve such a valuable thoroughfare for a few men who can use it only for an hour or two in the morning and evening, and for only the Spring and Fall months. There is very little driving on the avenue at this time of year and quite as little in the Winter season, excepting during the periods of occasional heavy snow.

It is believed by property owners that, independent of these arguments, the Aldermen will see that it will be very much to the interest of the city, and especially to the upper section, to have Jerome-avenue developed and built upon. It is thought that they will assume that the projectors of the railroad company know what they are about, and would not propose to enter upon any such expense as is involved in their undertaking unless they were satisfied that it would yield substantial results. It is certain that in its present condition Jerome-avenue can present no temptations to a railroad company. The profits from such an enterprise will be very small indeed until the avenue and its adjoining streets can become settled with people. As may be supposed from the above, property owners feel that the railroad will be built and that a new and prosperous section will spring up attendant upon it. They are already discussing the motive power to be employed, and it seems to be settled that in no event will the cars be drawn by horses. There are several hills on the avenue in the neighborhood of Fordham, and advocates of a cable road believe that only that means of locomotion will be thoroughly satisfactory. The choice evidently lies between cable and electric power, and from present indications it seems probable that one or the other will be determined upon as soon as a franchise can be obtained.

There was very little business on the Exchange during the week. The few sales that were advertised attracted a fair attendance, and prices were satisfactory. In the daily meetings of brokers on the floor of the Exchange there were many rumors of large private sales lately consummated, about which both buyers and sellers were desirous to have nothing said at present time. The rumors seemed to be pretty well founded, although it was not easy to trace them. One sale is said to have been made for about $300,000 and a half dozen for amounts exceeding $100,000. Secrecy as to the present in regard to these sales, is that publication might interfere with business that is in progress for the purchase of neighboring properties. One sale

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MODERN MAGAZINES.

ARE THEY INFERIOR TO THOSE OF THIRTY YEARS AGO?

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger, July 21.

The magazines of our time are far better printed, on better paper, are much larger, are superbly illustrated for the most part, and far beyond anything known thirty years or more ago, and much more widely read, and pay much more liberally for contributions. But is *Harper*—equal to the very best of the illustrated magazines, and possibly the best—any better now in its literature than prior to 1850 or earlier? We very much doubt it. Is the *North American Review* ahead as to style and ability of the old *Whig Review* or the *Democratic Review*? Very doubtful again. Is it equal to itself when Edward Everett and Dr. Channing and Mr. Prescott and other able New-England men filled its pages? Who writes for it now with the literary finish and noble eloquence that characterized those accomplished and able men? Which of the monthlies is really more enjoyable than the old *Knickerbocker* was under Willis Gaylord Clark? Which of the monthlies contains articles of more interest and excellence than *Putnam's Monthly*? In the South, before the war, there were two excellent publications; the monthly *Southern Literary Messenger*, published at Richmond, Va., and the *Southern Quarterly Review*, published at Charleston, S. C. Edgar Poe wrote for the former and Hugh Swinton Legare wrote for the latter. There are no poems and literary articles from Southern pens in these "dulcet piping times of peace" that equal Poe's; and there is no magazine or review writer in the South now that can compare with Legarp in learning, in high ability, and in power and eloquence of style. The same might be said of Gayarre. Then there was *De Bow's Review*, excellent in its kind, published in New-Orleans. Now, in spite of the "grub" over the "new literature" there is not a monthly or quarterly publication in all the South of any marked literary excellence or of any particular educating force in that direction. So it may be that the "dry-out" of the present magazine literature is no worse than the want of "genius" and "true literary skill" on the part of the earlier writers, if such be a true arraignment.

Is the *Atlantic Monthly*—published in Boston and the exponent of New-England culture and literary ability—of 1889 really so good as it was before the war, when Dr. Holmes was charming the world with his "Autocrat" series, and other New-England men of genius, then at their best—Longfellow, Emerson, J. T. Fields, Dr. Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, and a dozen others, men and women of gifts—were crowding its pages with their choicest offerings? But the theme is too large for our space.

We admit that the dialect novels and short stories since the war are of delightful flavor and are unique and charming, and the world in the South before the war were not equal to them. But out of the field of fiction we see no superiority in Southern writers now over those of forty years ago. In poetry, criticism, able and elaborate articles on great subjects, history, biography, and so on, we see no advance in the South beyond thirty and forty years since. In the North what histories since the war equal those of Bancroft, Motley, and Prescott? The solitary biography that is superior to those before the war is Schurz's "Henry Clay," and he is a German. What criticism and high thinking in the North equals Emerson? What poetry equals the best of New-England, including Bryant, before 1860?

GOVERNOR RUSTLER.

THE KIND OF AN EXECUTIVE THE NEW STATES NEED.

From the Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise.

Five Western States have Governors to choose next Fall, and four of them will be the first Governors in their Commonwealth. A Governor is not a staple article. He varies with the conditions of life in the State he is to govern, and he should be chosen for the work he is to do. A Western Governor may be, if he chooses, a far more important personage than the Governor of a well-established Eastern State, where the chief requirement is for a man of sound financial views and of dignity and presence enough to grace public occasions.

The Western Governor should be a leader, with sense and patriotism enough to lead right. The chances are that of the four new States the one that gets the smartest Governor will immediately take first place.

In the East there is little for a Governor to do except to scrutinize legislation. In the West there is everything for a Governor to do if he is able to conceive his opportunity. He should be the leader of every movement for the development of the State. He is inspiring presence should be everywhere. Whenever a community is engaged in an effort to get a great industry or carry any point that favolves its prosperity the voice of the Governor should be given to it. A Governor is sure of attention always. He can command support for a project where other citizens would fail. He possesses in himself and in his office a great power for good which should ever be at the service of the people of his State.

A rustler in the Governor's chair can lead a State to great successes, where a mere humdrum official will allow it to sleep over its opportunities. The Western Governor should be a live, spirited, enthusiastic man, irrepressible and unconfeasable. The great prizes of the future belong to the State that gets Governor Rustler.

THE CLEVELANDS AT MARION.

Marion (Mass.) Letter to the Boston Globe.

Little groups stood about the gateway when Mrs. Cleveland entered the carriage at her gate yesterday afternoon, and those who waited saw a remarkably beautiful woman with a piquancy in her style which it costs some women sleepless nights to accomplish, and is then only possible when nature has been very kind. The Clevelands occupy the cottage of the Rev. Percy Browne, which is on the main road leading from the railroad station to Sippican Point. The location is far more attractive than that of the house in which Mrs. Cleveland spent her first Summer here, inasmuch as it overlooks the water of the harbor. It is the most picturesque cottage in the village, and sits on a high bank in front of which is a deep lawn. It is wide and low, with a hipped roof, in which are the sleeping apartments. The portico in the centre of the house is deeply recessed, and here Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland often sit a while in the twilight, while the songs and laughter of the aquatic parties are wafted across the harbor.

The parlor at the north is lighted by a succession of wide windows, and it is furnished in a quaint, old-fashioned way, with which the present occupants are charmed. "Mr. Cleveland is the most patient fisherman who ever sat in my boat," says Capt. Royal Riley of the sloop Alfie, in which the ex-President does his salt-water fishing. He has had extraordinary success in catching tautog and rock bass, so much so that his favorite fishing spotmear Bird Island Light has been named Cleveland Ledge, and scores of boats hover over it every day in pleasant weather. Keeper Jefferson comes up from his home on the shank of Cape Cod, and carries Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gilder back with him to fish the streams and ponds in his preserves.

A FEARFUL STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, July 22.

There was a biluding blast, a terrific crash, as if the skies had been set on fire and the earth had fallen in pieces. On Sunday afternoon the people of East Point, a village six miles from Atlanta, were shocked from a stroke of lightning the like of which had never been experienced by any of them before. About dusk a gray cloud hung over the town. There had been no lightning, no thunder, nor any indication of an electric storm. Suddenly a flash and a crash came simultaneously and people rushed from their houses with blanched faces. The terror was past, but the brief experience was terrible. There had been an electric shower. The lightning had separated into twenty or more bolts and struck as many places within a radius of a quarter of a mile. The air was filled with the odor of brimstone and a copper-colored cloud floated northward from the city. A windmill was struck and damaged, the grass on a lawn was burned up, a window in a house was shattered and the carpet in a bedroom scorched, a cow was killed, a tree split open, and a telegraph operator knocked from his chair. The most wonderful thing about the electric shower was the rolling of great balls of fire up the railroad tracks. The small masses went bounding and cracking along the rails to the terror of the citizens. It was certainly a terrible bolt of lightning, and those who were near will remember it to their dying day.

THE MAKING OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, July 24.

Among those who this year bid for the contract to manufacture postage stamps for the Government was Charles F. Steel of this city, and it was found that Mr. Steel's figures were lower than other competitors. The award has not yet been made, but there is little doubt that Mr. Steel will secure the contract and thus bring to this city an industry that for twenty-eight years has been in New-York. Mr. Steel has been identified with the manufacture of postage stamps for thirty years. He was with Toppan, Carpenter & Co., who made the stamps in this city prior to 1861. In that year the National Bank Note Company secured the contract and the work went to New-York and Mr. Steel continued in its employ. He is the originator of the present system of keeping the stamp accounts and the check on the printing. Under the old system the stamps were printed in sheets of 200 each, and were counted by the printers. Under the present system they are printed in sheets of 400 each, and are counted by machinery. The machine is the invention of Mr. Steel, and is in use in the Treasury Department at Washington. It is a very simple contrivance, and is operated by a boy. It counts the stamps with unerring accuracy, and has been in use for several years. Mr. Steel has also invented a machine for cutting the stamps apart, which is also in use in the Treasury Department. It is operated by a girl, and cuts the stamps with great rapidity and accuracy. Mr. Steel has also invented a machine for perforating the stamps, which is in use in the Treasury Department. It is operated by a girl, and perforates the stamps with great rapidity and accuracy. Mr. Steel has also invented a machine for cutting the stamps apart, which is also in use in the Treasury Department. It is operated by a girl, and cuts the stamps with great rapidity and accuracy.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

During the three months ending June 30 the First Brigade made an actual increase in enlisted strength of 369 officers and men, or the difference between 5,227 carried on the rolls March 31 and 5,572 returned as duly enlisted and doing duty at the end of the second quarter of the calendar year. Brigade headquarters held its own with thirteen commissioned officers, including the brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. The Seventy Regiment dropped from 1,026 to 1,027; the Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott, shows an increase of 57, or the difference between 452 and 509; the Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward, Jr., advances from 690 to 731, a gain of 41; the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Thomas H. Hubbard, counts 57 additional recruits, the total standing at 694 as against 637; the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp, ended the month of March with 646 members and began the month of July with 706, a clear gain of 60. The Sixty-ninth Regiment dropped in the quarter from the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, fell off 2, or from 105 to 103. The Signal and Telegraph Corps fell off from 29 to 26, while the organization of Troop A, cavalry, Capt. Charles S. Rowe, added 71 officers and men to the brigade. Should this rate of progression be continued during the current quarter, the end of the calendar year is likely to witness Gen. Fitzgerald's brigade closely approximating the legal limit of numerical strength.

The difficulty of maintaining a National Guard organization at the maximum is emphasized in the case of the Seventh Regiment. Here is a command popularly credited with possessing a reserve or waiting list of several hundred men, the members of which stand ready to step in and fill any and every vacancy which may occur in the several companies of the organization. Yet the regiment has but once before touched the maximum, and then seemingly only from sentimental considerations, and it has since steadily progressed in the opposite direction. Fluctuations in numerical strength are naturally to be looked for. With an organization whose personnel almost entirely changes every three years, anything other than this could hardly be expected. The reason why the State militia establishment like that of the State of New-York bases the efficiency of its National Guard upon the quality rather than the quantity of its membership. The National Guard system of Switzerland would seem to present the proper and most feasible, as well as available, scheme of citizen soldiery, namely, a military establishment made up of *cadres*, or skeleton organizations, capable of instant and ready expansion, and from the ranks of which trained soldiers may be drawn at a moment's notice to swell any bodies of volunteer or drafted troops, as emergency requires or demands.

* * *

There is a prevalent misapprehension in respect to the membership of the staff of the Commander in Chief. Very many people labor under the impression that the assistants in departments are attached to the military family of the Governor, and this erroneous supposition is frequently fostered by the title genteelly given to the chief of staff, as saying: "Gov. Hill offered me the position of Assistant Chief of Artillery, which I was constrained to decline." If Lieut. Bell's statement is correct, Gov. Hill certainly exceeded his province as Commander in Chief established by precedent which cannot too soon be abrogated, since he thereby usurped the plainly-expressed legal right and prerogative of Brig. Gen. Earle, the duly-appointed Chief of Artillery, to name his assistant.

In the light of recent developments it commends itself to the Inspector General's department, however, an error of commission of this kind is plainly possible. Gen. Schaefer's case is the first instance in the history of the National Guard where the guaranteed privilege of the chief of a department in naming his immediate confidential subordinate, for whose acts he is personally and officially responsible, has been interfered with by general headquarters. The tendency toward the centralization of military power at Albany has made rapid and significant progress during the past four years. What proportions that tendency will reach during the two years remaining of the enrrent military administration remains to be determined.

* * *

The recent election for Major in the Ninth Regiment reveals the Board of Officers of Col. Seward's command in a not altogether enviable light. During the tour of the regiment at the State Camp of Instruction the officers united unanimously in tendering the position of Junior Field Officer to Capt. Solomon E. Japha. A military man of the stamp of Col. Seward as the presiding genius, at which a complimentary letter was presented to Capt. Japha congratulating him upon his long and honorable record as a commissioned officer of the regiment and pledging him the undivided support of his colleagues in the election to be held on the return of the Ninth to New-York. The letter further bore the signature of every commissioned officer in the command entitled to vote for field officers. The surprise, accordingly, was great when, on the night of the election, ten of the signers of the communication went back on their individual and official pledges and cast their ballots for two other candidates.

The records of the National Guard will be searched in vain for a corresponding instance of unsoldierly and unofficerlike conduct. The members of the Board of Officers had it within their power to reconcile the differences which have operated against the welfare and prosperity of the Ninth for years past and bear the regiment on an era of progress and advancement. That opportunity was deliberately sacrificed, in order that the personal ambitions and animosities of certain officers might be gratified.

If the future of the Ninth Regiment is to be assured, the Board of Officers would do wisely to pattern after that of the Seventh, wherein perfect unanimity and harmony prevail.

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Bets to a considerable amount have been placed respecting the number of officers and men likely to be taken into camp at Peekskill by the Twelfth Regiment. Indications point to a duty-doing strength of 600 or above. This estimate is disputed; hence the wagers. The Twelfth, whose tour of duty begins on Saturday, Aug. 3, is one of the few National Guard organizations to have accepted the offer of the Albany military authorities to provide a post band during its tour of service at the State Camp of Instruction. Inasmuch as the decision of Col. Barber's command in this respect results in the saving of close upon $1,500 to the organization, the regiment is in a position to be congratulated. What its status will be in respect of the State officers, in view of this determination, remains to be developed. Up to the present the volume of criticism current in the command is in its favor. In the entire National Guard no regiment so closely approximates a regular army standard as the Twelfth. This is true not only theoretically but practically. Both of its field officers, Col. Barber and Lieut.-Col. Howard, are graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, while the administration of the affairs of the regiment are conducted purely and simply upon that basis. Hence it follows that the command will parade at Peekskill purely upon its merits.

* * *

The current military administration at Albany has called to its assistance a regular army element which is distinctly distasteful to the officers and members of the National Guard. The presence, accordingly, of the volunteer militia of New-York is due to the measures instituted by Adjt. Gen. John D. Woodward as far back as 1877, and since then the National Guard has materially progressed in efficiency under the oversight and instruction of its own officers. With the incoming of Gov. Hill's administration the regular army element came to the front. Naturally the bulk of the instruction imparted by this element was purely theoretical. The consensus of opinion throughout the National Guard is directly in opposition to the innovation introduced by Adjt. Gen. Porter. If, it is claimed, the officers holding commissions by virtue of the oath only of the State are not competent for the duties of instruction imposed upon them, then the sooner the military establishment is done away with the better for all concerned. Any and every attempt to erect a regular army establishment on the foundation of the volunteer uniformed militia will prove futile. The National Guard establishment is competent to administer and conduct its affairs without the necessity of summoning outside aid to its assistance.

* * *

The midsummer match of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club is to be contested at Creedmoor on Saturday, Aug. 3. The match is to be open to teams of two men, who must be members of the club, but not necessarily from the same company. Competitors will enter in the shoot-off of ties of the regular match. The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. David E. Austen, has succeeded in organizing a drum corps from members of the posts of the Grand Army of the Kepublic in Brooklyn, who are willing to give their services to the regiment without compensation. The new corps of field music is to accompany the Thirteenth on its Cleveland trip. Following that excursion, in the event of its services proving satisfactory, its members will be regularly enlisted in the regiment. The outcome of this experiment on the part of Col. Austen is likely to exert a potential influence in determining the relations between National Guard regiments and bands of musicians and corps of field music.

* * *

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Edward F. Taylor, is occupying the State Camp of Instruction this week. The Forty-seventh is rightfully regarded as one of the most reliable organizations in the National Guard, and can be depended upon to make an excellent record.

HOMAGE TO KOSSUTH.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

The pilgrimage of 800 Hungarians, mostly belonging to the Radical Party, to Turin, to do homage to Kossuth was a great success, as an illustration of hero worship. They made various presents to the aged ex-Dictator as mementoes from his native country. Among these souvenirs was a crystal case of Hungarian workmanship of the sixteenth century, in which were contained the visiting cards of the entire deputation. The ladies of the party presented Kossuth with an elegant iron box, containing some earth from his native place, Monok, where he was born in 1802.

During the great banquet, at which all the members of the deputation were present, Kossuth made a speech of an hour and a quarter's duration. After overcoming his emotion Kossuth displayed the same rhetorical powers which during the time of his activity as the leading statesman in Hungary carried the whole country with him. In the course of this meeting Kossuth, as well as many members of the deputation, were moved to tears.

In his conversations with some of the more prominent visitors he showed that his political opinions had undergone no change. He continues to deprecate dualism and the rule of the Hapsburg dynasty, and declared he could not return to his country so long as it was not independent. He strongly declaimed against Mr. Tisza, whom he called a renegade. Only in one respect did he approve of the present policy, and that was the alliance with Germany and Italy. When the Mayor of Turin, who attended the banquet, praised Kossuth and the Hungarian nation, the visitors struck up the Szemih Lied, upon which the old hero rose with his hands crossed upon his breast, and bowed his reply to his guests.

On returning home after the banquet the horses of the vehicle in which he rode were unharnessed, and, the Hungarians drew the ex-Dictator triumphantly to his house. The visitors took away with them flowers and leaves from Kossuth's garden as memorials of their visit.

Kossuth called himself an exile from his nation, and considers his life a failure—a view which is so far confirmed, as the majority of his fellow-countrymen have undoubtedly abandoned his principles, and follow those of his great contemporary, Francis Deak, who brought about the reconciliation between Hungary and Austria.

OLDEST QUEENSLAND COLONIST.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 17.

Among the passengers by the City of New-York arriving on Monday from Australia was Sir Arthur Hodgson. Sir Arthur will stay but a few days in San Francisco, and then take the overland train for New-York. Sir Arthur has especially endeared himself to the people in the colonies. He was among the first white men to settle in Australia, and has earned for himself the title of the "King of Queensland," so much good has he done for the exiles and inhabitants of Australasia. Sir Arthur Hodgson was born at the home of Shakespeare, at Stratford-on-Avon, and proud is he of this distinction. He appears to be in the prime of life, although he has already had nature's allotment of threescore and ten. He was elected to the Mayoralty of Stratford-on-Aven for five years in succession, which is a pretty good index to how he stands in his native country. He has held several high and important offices in Australia. At the Palace Hotel last night he said that he was just returning from a visit to his son, E. D. Hodgson, at Etonvale Station. "I am the oldest Queensland colonist," said he, "and was the first free man that ever entered Brisbane. Sea Moreton being then the penal settlement of Moreton Bay. That was in 1841." Sir Arthur is now on his way to England, where he will pay a prolonged visit to his old home. Sir Arthur was knighted in 1886 on account of his meritorious services as Honorary Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

THE HEEDLESS WHEELMAN.

From the Springfield Republican, July 22.

We have heard much discussion regarding the rights of "wheelmen," and it is high time something were said for the average citizen on foot, whose right of way runs far back of the invention of bicycles. The riders of these vehicles have grown utterly regardless of people on foot, so much so that one never hears a whistle sounded when the wheelmen pass over the cross-walks, and men, women, and children are left to look out for themselves as best they may. The result is any number of narrow escapes and many accidents. One man on his way to the station was struck by one of these riders, thrown to the ground, and his hand seriously cut, to say nothing of the injury to clothing. He had carefully scanned the outlook for teams, but the silent rider, coming down the corner suddenly, ran his victim down and then disappeared. Another rider of "the silent steed" pushed his "machine" into a big shop window on Elm-street—and took his departure before he could be identified. What is to be done to protect the pedestrian from this class of nuisances? At least there should be asked is that the riders be compelled to toot their whistles vigorously and long before passing the cross-walks. Our ancient rights have been in suspension quite long enough.

THE LARDER OF A "LINER."

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We grumble at a hotel or on board ship if our food is not exactly what we desire, but few have any idea of the provision needed on one of the American liners. The passengers on the Royal Mail steamship Umbria, on one of her recent voyages from New-York to Liverpool, consumed the following: 9,500 pounds of beef, 4,000 pounds of mutton, 900 pounds of lamb, 256 pounds of veal, 450 pounds of pork, 140 pounds of pickled legs of pork, 600 pounds of corned tongues, 700 pounds of corned beef, 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 20 pounds of calves' feet, 18 pounds of calves' heads, 450 fowls, 240 spring chickens, 120 ducks, 50 turkeys, 50 geese, 600 eggs, 300 pounds of sausages, 300 plovers, 175 pounds of sausages, 1,200 pounds of ham, 500 pounds of bacon, 10,000 eggs, 2,000 quarts of milk, 700 pounds of butter, 410 pounds of coffee, 87 pounds of tea, 900 pounds of sugar, 100 pounds of rice, 200 pounds of baking powder, jams and jelly, 50 dozen bottles of pickles, 60 bottles of sauces, 20 barrels of apples, 14 boxes of lemons, 18 boxes of oranges, 6 tons of potatoes, 24 barrels of flour.

FED HIS STOCK ON LEAVES.

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

Farmer Sawyer of Wallingford had quite an experience last Winter with his cattle. His stock of hay ran out, and being unable to get more in time he gave the cows some of the dry leaves he had collected for bedding, and he was surprised to see that they appeared to enjoy them. The leaves went so well that he concluded that he wouldn't get any more hay for a while, and, in fact, leaves were the only thing that the six cows ate for a few hours each day during the last half of the Winter. While eating hay the cows had given twelve quarts of milk weekly, yielding five pounds of butter. After being put on the diet of leaves the quantity and quality of the milk increased, and they gave fifteen quarts of milk, yielding five pounds of butter. Mr. Sawyer intends to use nothing but leaves during the Winter hereafter, as the leaves can be had for the trouble of collecting them, and are better than costly hay or grain.

FUN IN THE SIERRAS.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, July 17.

The high Sierras are described as quite Elysian at the present time. The "elysium" is not confined to Tahoe, Rubicon, Donner, Hope Valley, or any other few such noted spots, but is scattered all along up and down the range. There is enjoyment to be found wherever there are valleys, brooks, and springs. Many campers are now in the mountains and more are constantly going thither. The hunting is not what it once was—nor are the hunters. The majority of the hunters of the present day do not care to find that monarch of the mountains, the grizzly bear, or, if they do find him, in the good old days in the shady cañons of those silent heights the grizzly did the hunting and the Argonauts the climbing.

A DISAPPOINTED DOG.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, July 22.

A savage dog recently made a dash at Capt. Curran, Assistant Quartermaster General of the State, and the latter, who had heard of the brute's ugly disposition, thought his time had come. The ferocious beast seized him by the leg, his fangs making a peculiar grinding sound as they penetrated the limb. Soon, however, the brute released his hold, looked up into Capt. Curran's face with an expression not of ob-

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AN INDIAN BURIAL PLACE.

From the Washington Star.

About ten days ago I again visited the Indian graves near Romney, W. Va. It seems that ashes played an important part in the burial ceremony, as I found from half a peck to five bushels of ashes in each grave. The method of burial, so far as I can judge from casual examination, was as follows: They dug or scooped out a hole from 1 to 5 feet deep by 2 feet wide and 3 feet long in the hard, stiff clay, which underlies a covering of 2 feet of soft sandy loam. These holes were filled with ashes and cinders, among which were parts of the skull and horns of deer and bones of other animals, though they showed no signs of being burned or charred. On top of these ashes the body was placed and then covered with the sandy loam.

At the bottom of one of these graves we found a pot made of clay, about 22 inches in diameter by 9 inches deep, the sides of which were of elaborate ornamentation, the principal being carved face about every six inches around the top. In the pot was the upper shell of a turtle, the jaw bone of a squirrel, and several cloth shells—evidences of food placed in the grave for use in the journey to "the happy hunting grounds."

The cemetery consisted of three kinds—yellow, brown, and black. The first had but little ornamentation; the second was ornamented to some extent, but the last was the Royal Worcester of Indian art production, and was, without doubt, placed in the graves of those only who were greatly distinguished.

Among the articles found was a knife made of copper roughly beaten out. The blade was 3 inches long by 1¼ inches broad, and its dull, sandstone-sharpened edge must have required considerable muscular exertion on the part of the operator to remove the scalp of his dead enemy.

The graves are scattered over a space of about ten acres, and are on what is called the Island Farm, which consists of about ninety acres. The owner thinks the entire island was a burying ground.

VIENNA AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Since the exhibition of 1873 there have never been so many strangers in Vienna. The hotels are overcrowded, the restaurants are full, at almost all hours of the day, and the shops are doing an unusually brisk trade for this time of the year. Most Americans who go to Paris to see the Tower of Eiffel, come on here to see the sights of the Kaiserstadt, and statistics show that they form the bulk of our visitors. It is astonishing how little Vienna does to attract them. Not a theatre in the town is open. The al fresco entertainments in the Prater are of the most primitive description. To sit and sip one's beer under the trees of one of their open cafés, listening to the strains of a fairly-good military band, is the maximum of enjoyment to be obtained in the great city park of the capital. The Viennese assure us that theirs is a gay metropolis. Well, perhaps it is, but surely not in Summer. Vienna, even now, is not so unspeakably dull as it will be in all probability if it is deserted by half its cheery population, and that deprives it of much of its principal charm. Let me advise tourists coming this way during the Summer to take the river route from Linz, or, if they happen to be traveling by the Nuremberg-Passau Road, the Danube boat is available at the latter town. The river from Passau to Vienna is quite as picturesque as the Rhine between Mayence and Coblentz. The scenery almost the whole way is highly romantic. Few towns are more prettily situated than Linz, where there are at least two or three excellent hotels. The Danube boats are good, and on the journey between Linz and Vienna there is a capital table d'hôte.

THE QUEEN NOT WEALTHY.

London Letter to the Liverpool Post.

In private conversation, two Ministers of the Crown having the most intimate knowledge of the private affairs of the Queen assert that the belief commonly held in the existence of large private hoards is entirely mistaken. They say that if the facts could be communicated it would be shown that the Queen has but a moderate fortune. In reply to the natural question what has become of the yearly accumulation which must have arisen in consequence of the view her Majesty has for many years taken of demands made upon her by her public position, it is said that, though the Queen has not had occasion to spend much upon herself in connection with her high position, she has been most lavish in contributions to members of her family, notably the Prince of Wales. A right honorable gentleman more than hinted that since Prince Albert Victor came of age the Queen has relieved the Prince of Wales of all charges in connection with her grandson, an undertaking which the Heir of Commonalty now has to transfer to the nation. This, of course, may be an exact description of the situation, and the authority and form in which the statement is made compel credence. It also seems to suggest to Ministers that the interests of the Crown would be best served by granting that full inquiry which an important section of the House of Commons and a large number of the people demand.

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CONSIDER, That this is the last opportunity to secure such sites for HOMES BY THE SEA at reasonable or moderate figures and on easy ter

CULTIVATING THE OYSTER

THE EXPERIMENTS MADE BY PROF. NELSON.

AS THINGS GO NOW COMPARATIVELY FEW OYSTERS REACH A MARKETABLE SIZE—FARMS UNDER WATER.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27. Prof. Julius Nelson, the biologist of the State Experiment Station, is just now breeding oysters, and his investigations are likely to prove of great value to the oystermen of the State. When it is known that, under present methods, not one ent of a million young oysters reaches a marketable age, it will be realized how much room there is for the application of science to the cultivation of the bivalve. Bnt the experiments now in progress look not only to the propagation of oysters in larger numbers, but to an improvement in the breed, if that term may be allowed. Before long it will be very common with American oystermen, it is believed, to "cross-fertilize" oysters.

A TIMES reporter found the professor to-day sitting on the edge of a tank in his laboratory and looking at four jars, each containing about an inch of water. "There are about ten millions of the oysters," said the professor, as he waved his hand toward the jars. He produced a microscope, and the reporter was soon in a fair way to appreciate the truth of the statement.

"There are two pressing wants felt among oystermen," said the professor. "One is the lack of seed; the other is the lack of ground that is safe to plant on. Perhaps I should tell you first something about the breeding of oysters. Our American oyster is of two sexes, male and female, the male being spermatazoa and the female ova. With the female, in the case of our American oyster, the eggs are spewned into the water, as this is also true of the spermatazoa of the male. The moment the ova and the spermatazoa come in contact development begins. In a few days the little swimming embryo settles down for life. The place on which it settles must be some clean shell, pebble, or stake.

"Now comes the trouble. While the oyster is youthful the number of small enemies that wait to eat it is practically unlimited. Then, too, a sudden change of temperature or a storm will slaughter the spawn by the wholesale. The oyster does not move, and, therefore, unless it strikes on a shell or something with a hard, smooth surface, will be smothered in the mud or sand. And so it is that although as many as 60,000,000 ova come from one large spawner, comparatively few oysters survive to be marketed.

"Now, it is just here that we see the first need of artificial cultivation. The gathering of statistics is not the work of a scientist. He aims to lead up to higher experimental work, upon which progress in oyster and fish culture so largely depends. Near Keyport and at other points I have inclosed ponds, into which sea water enters only at the highest point of the tide. A sluice gate keeps back the water when the flow occurs. I put the milt and roe in these ponds and fertilize the eggs artificially. By this means we can control conditions so perfectly as to temperature and state of water that we can insure the fertilization of every egg. We can guard and nourish the embryo and give it objects of attachment, and so it becomes a possibility to rear millions of oysters from a single pair. It is possible to conduct these experiments on a small scale, but with magnificent results. Here in this small tank here seed for several acres. I shall experiment in the feeding of these embryos by introducing into the water different salts needed for the building of the shell. I shall next try cross-fertilization, in order to improve the oyster, and you see I have the implements at hand to-day when we shall talk of the breed of oysters as we do now of the breed of hogs and cows. A celebrated spawner may in time cost several hundred dollars. The wild boar is no more like our domestic hog of pure breed than our present oyster is like the oyster of the future.

"Our second line of experiment is toward overcoming the lack of ground which may be considered safe to plant on. The oyster, as it grows, must be planted and transplanted, for the millions of young ones that are raised in the tank will need some place to grow on as they grow. At present planting upon risky ground—ground liable to shift and to bury the oysters—is the main cause of the feeling among oystermen that the business is a lottery. To a certain extent there are natural methods now in use looking to improvement in this direction: the raising of seed by planting shells is a successful and accomplished fact. I am working now, however, on the idea of constructing crates of galvanized wire netting. These crates are to be dipped into a viscous paste of clay, lime, gravel, &c., and used as spat collectors. As the oysters grow, the crates, which will be attached to stakes, may be taken up, placed in deeper water, and put further and further apart, until the oysters are marketable. We would then have a method of growing similar to and needing the same kind of supervision as a vineyard. Oyster culture approaches more nearly to agriculture then does fish culture, in that, like the vegetable, the oyster is a stationary organism. It is for this very reason that it has been cultivated under similar conditions, and that private oyster farms have been granted, paying taxes like any other farming land and owned and transferred like real estate."

"How many oysters does Jersey send to the market during the season?" the professor was asked.

"The number of bushels marketed in the year 1887 was 2,052,000. The largest yield was of the Maurice River Cove and Delaware Bay oysters, of which 1,250,000 bushels were marketed. In this locality there are 60,000 acres of natural beds and 3,000 acres of planted grounds. The production in other parts of Jersey was as follows: Shrewsbury, 100,000 bushels; Keyport, 262,000; Perth Amboy, 60,000; Barnegat, 20,000; Manchewkin, 10,000; West Creek, 60,000; Tuckerton, 30,000; Absecon, 60,000; Pleasantville, 70,000; Somers Point, 70,000; Cape May County, 60,000 bushels. That season there was no "set" in the Newark Bay districts and the Raritan district was also depleted.

"The yield is worth $1 a bushel, or $2,052,000 for the season. The average yield has been $140 per acre. Over 60,000 people are supported by the oyster and clam industries."

"Is there any difference between the European and the American oysters?"

"One very peculiar difference may strike you as worth mentioning. The Portuguese oysters are, like the American, bi-sexual. But the French oysters are hermephrodite; that is, the ova and spermatozoa are produced in one and the same individual."

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 27.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock John Barry, a farmer, aged between twenty-five and thirty years, attempted to commit an assault upon Mrs. Maristta Lord, aged about fifty-nine years, who employed him upon her farm. Edward Stapleton, a fellow-employe, heard Mrs. Lord's outcries, and interfered.

Mrs. Lord came to Canandaigua yesterday and made complaint against Berry, upon which a warrant was issued. Deputy Sheriff McPhillips started for Gorham to arrest Berry, and when he arrived there, about 1:30 o'clock this morning, he found that the enraged neighbors had taken matters in their own hands.

It seems a number of men went to the Lord place last night, took Berry to a secluded spot about four miles distant, stripped him, and dressed him in a liberal coat of tar and feathers. After the assault was committed he had put on a shirt and a pair of trousers at a farmhouse, returned to the Lord place, and secreted himself in a baymow, where Deputy Sheriff McPhillips found him.

A TAXPAYER'S GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to express to you my appreciation of the opinion recently expressed in your valuable paper on the taxation of personal property. I think your sentiments on the subject were called out by the action taken by the State Assessors. In doing this I feel I am speaking the minds of many oppressed widows and orphans, who, possessed of limited means, are struggling to eke out an honest living.

I have never examined a "tax roll" until this year. Greatly to my surprise I found that of the space allotted to "personal property" column after column was nearly blank. I did come upon $1,000, $1,600, $2,000, and so on in small sums, which, when traced to the taxpayer's name, were found in very many cases, if not generally, to be those of widows or orphans. Of course there were noble exceptions, and now, when I meet these gentlemen, I am involuntarily inspired with a feeling of protection.

It is depressing, not to say discouraging, after an extra effort to raise our tax money, to find our personal property rated so high as to make a doubt our ability to pay it. While we may well-to-do business men acknowledge some at all. As we are not to vote, it is but natural to look to such as have the right to see our rights guarded and defended. The present law seems to me a premium to those who are the one who (without conscience) makes the sharpest play is the winner.

I trust the subject of taxation will not cease to be agitated until justice is accorded to all. Possibly the taxpayers of our village generally are preparing themselves for the increase in taxation for our new court-house—a thousand-dollar school building now in process of erection. If so, what is to become of us who can raise but just sufficient to pay our own honest dues? OPPRESSED TAXPAYER.

MAIL MATTER GONE ASTRAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing that you are giving publicity to the inefficiency of the present postal service, I beg of you to give room to the following in your valuable paper:

Three times during the past months I have had to make complaints. One letter, plainly directed to my address, was first sent to Brooklyn, a small package sent to Europe never reached its destination, and last week a letter containing $5 was lost, and has not been found.

Although I have applied to the postal authorities, up to date and in writing, I have no yet received any satisfactory explanation. I have no yet received my letter. Yours, &c., W.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 20, 1889.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"Clover" will again be seen at its best at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night. Marion Manola, who has been taking a long vacation, will return to the cast, as will also Eugene Ondin. What has compelled the week's leave of absence. Helen Bertram, who has been singing the part of Stella, is a fine vocalist, a good actress, and a very pretty woman, and had she been originally cast for the part she would have given unlimited satisfaction. It is greatly to her credit that she was able to do so admirably as she has done in assuming a part that so popular an artist as Manola had practically made her own in the eyes of the public. Mr. Ondin as Rudolph carries the musical burden of "Clover" on his shoulders, and it was natural that his absence from the cast should be severely felt. With these two favorite people, both so thoroughly identified with the McCaull company, back in their places, the opera will have a finish of performance to-morrow evening and for the rest of the season which will give it almost the air of a new production. And that is why the face of Manager Stevens is now wreathed in smiles.

"The Lion and the Lamb," which is to have its first presentation at the Bijou on Aug. 5, is described as a light comedy, full of laughable situations. The play tells of the woes of Lyn Lamb, Esq., a wealthy bachelor, who is naturally mild and inoffensive, but who is controlled by a lady desire to pose as a "man of the world." While assuming the character of the Lion and disporting himself in the jungles of the great city, he is several times brought to bay, and is finally taught that the sheepfold is his proper sphere. Carlton Smith has cast, while the unmasked end discomfited Lamb is seeking the safety which his native fold affords, the nerves of the excited spectators are soothed by a small amount of music and dancing. Contrary to the accepted law that "none but the brave deserve the fair," blooming Miss Grundy, whose character is in marked contrast to his own, is finally bestowed on the reformed Lamb.

Niblo's is being thoroughly overhauled and renovated, in preparation for the opening of the season, on Aug. 17, with Bolossy Kiralfy's "Antiope." The stage is being reconstructed, and a new floor has been laid, provided with the latest improvements in the way of "traps" and "sinks," which will be found very serviceable in the spectacular productions, and advices from mechanical effects to be used in "Antiope" from abroad.

Mr. Arthur Rehan, whose company plays on the road the successful pieces done at Daly's, has added to his organization for the coming season Mr. J. H. Ryley and Miss Madeline Lucette. He retains some of the best of the old favorites of the company, including Miss Adele Waters, Mrs. Carrie Jamieson, and Harry Hotto. The feature of his repertory this season will be "The Lottery of Love," which in its English dress ran 126 nights at Daly's, and in its original form, "Les Surprises du Divorce," was the attraction at the Paris Vaudeville for a full year.

The members of Herrmann's new vaudeville company, thirty in number, will sail from Europe Aug. 7 on the City of New-York and open the regular season at the Bijou Aug. 19, for a term of three weeks. Le Petit Freddie, six years old, and the Wood family, fantastic pantomimists, are among the recent engagements for the troupe. At every performance Mr. Gus Williams will appear in evening dress in a fifteen-minute sketch, and Miss Carrie Tutein and Harry Pepper will be seen in an act entitled "The Singing Masters."

Richard Mansfield is still in the Catskills, and intends remaining there until it is time to begin rehearsals of "Richard III." The hard work done by this young actor during the past year entitles him to the rest which he is now taking, and he will be all the better for it when his season begins. Next week he will give two weeks to rehearsals in this city and Boston before presenting his version of Richard to the American public. In the meantime his manager, E. D. Price, is making all necessary preparations for the season's work.

"The Burglar" will close its season at the Madison Square Theatre with the performances of this week. The play has had an unusually successful Summer season and the route for next season is completely booked, the tour beginning at the Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia. The company engaged for the tour includes A. S. Lipman, Sidney Drew, J. S. Moffit, Jr., H. H. Shewell, Lizzie Armstrong, Gladys Rankin, (Mrs. Sidney Drew,) Olive Stoddard, and little Aimee Stoddard.

In addition to his new triad and successful plays, "Ben-ma-Chree" and "Good Old Times," it is announced that Wilson Barrett may produce one or two original dramas during his coming season. The title of one of these is to be two new plays, one of them founded on a well-known American novel. He will open his season with "Ben-ma-Chree," which is a dramatization by the actor and Hall Caine of the latter's novel, "The Deemster."

Miss Agnes Herndon has engaged the following people to assist her in "La Belle Marie," the new play in which she will be seen for the first time, Aug. 12, at the Windsor Theatre: Beatrice Madison, Carrie Summers, Marie Madison, Henry Preston, L. P. Hicks, Geoffrey Delmar, and Robert Stone. In the third act of the new play a realistic scene, showing the interior of a "gumps" lodging house on Mulberry-street, will be shown.

Manager Nat Roth has engaged Robert E. Graham for the Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Company. He will play Ravennes in "Ermine," and Roornmkorff in "Nadjy" on the road. Miss Cerbi, the Yum-Yum of John Stetson's "Mikado" company, and advices for mechanical effects to be used in "Antiope" from abroad.

Next Monday evening Miss Kate Claxton takes possession of the Madison Square Theatre and produces "Bootle's Baby," based on the story of the same name. Those in Miss Kate Claxton's company consists of Charles A. Stevenson, C. W. Garthome, Wilton Lackaye, W. G. Reynlar, W. H. Crompton, Frederick Kerr, Little Gertie Homan, Blanche Weaver, Nannette Comstock, and Alice Leigh.

The company engaged by the Misses Rilie and Ada Deaves for the production of "Chas Flat" includes Frank Kendrick, Harry McDowell, E. A. Osgood, Harry Mack, W. F. Sheldon, J. Everett Gonld, W. F. Nohle, Harry Thompson, Miss Leslie Fursman, Emily Seymour, and Stella Oakland. The season will open at Watertown, Conn., Sept. 9.

"The Oolah" at the Broadway, with Frank Wilson as the presiding genius, is one of the most seasonable entertainments to be given during the warm weather. People can laugh comfortably in the warmest of weather, and there is plenty of Wilson in "The Oolah" to give provocation for three hours of steady merriment.

Sydney Rosenfeld's comedy, "A Possible Case," is to be sent on the road again by Manager J. M. Hill next season, opening at the Chestnut-Street Opera House, Philadelphia, Sept. 9. Included in the company engaged by Mr. Hill are M. C. Kennedy, Charles Dickson, Herbert and Belle Archer, and Helen Russell.

E. G. Stone, manager for Joseph Haworth, has booked a season of forty-two weeks for "Paul Kenvar," and he is considering the advisability of adding ten weeks more, making the season cover an entire year. The tour is to include the Northwest and Pacific coast States, where the play has not yet been seen.

Dockstader closed his season at his home theatre last evening, and will this week make a tour of New-Jersey cities with his minstrels. They will sing in Morristown to-morrow night, Plainfield Tuesday, Long Branch Wednesday, Asbury Park Thursday, Red Bank Friday, and Orange Saturday.

"The Brigands" is now in its third month at the Casino, and business remains remarkably good. Lillian Russell is taking a short vacation in Saratoga, and her part of Fiorella is being sung during her absence by Miss Anna O'Keefe.

Miss Margaret Townsend, a daughter of John D. Townsend, the lawyer, has written a play called "The Second Damocles." Mr. J. W. Morrissey has secured the right to produce it, and intends presenting it this Fall.

The leading parts in "Mankind," with which the season at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre will open on Aug. 19, will be sustained by Forrest Robinson, W. H. Thompson, Miss Marjorie Bonner, and little Gertie Boswell.

Bronson Howard is working hard on his new play, "Shenandoah," which is to be produced at the Star Theatre on Sept. 9. He is working at his country home in New-Rochelle.

"Orpheus" will be sung at Amberg's Terrace Garden Theatre to-morrow night; "Fatinitza" on Tuesday and Wednesday, and "The Chimes of Normandy" on Thursday.

Masters Henry Levy and Willie Rowell, pupils of the New-York College of Music, will be the soloists in the concerts to be given at Manhattan Beach to-day.

Tony Pastor's Theatre will reopen for the season on Aug. 5 with the engagement of J. Z. Little in his "romantic American drama." "Golden Gulch."

An interesting entertainment with the phonograph is promised at the Battle of Gettysburg to-day. The admissions on Sundays is but 25 cents.

Blanche Sherwood has been engaged by Manager Stevens to play the soubrette part in "Lost in Africa."

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF A STING.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 27.—The ten-months-old boy of P. F. Moran, proprietor of the West Side Hotel, died this morning after suffering intense pain from the effects of an insect's sting inflicted last Sunday. The child was taken by his parents Sunday to a popular resort called Lily Lake, and while sitting in the grass made an outcry which startled his mother, who discovered that he had been stung in the calf of the leg by some insect. The injury soon became so painful that the boy was seized with spasms, and by the time the party arrived home the flesh of the injured leg had become inflamed and hard. The swelling then extended to other portions of the body and the spasms continued. One of the child's arms finally became paralyzed, and he died at 3 o'clock this morning. The species of insect which inflicted the fatal sting is not known.

MY TRIP WEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Here I am nine hours in the Queen City of the Pacific coast. I remember reading an anecdote about Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was one day indulging in some old Madeira that had been bottled some thirty years, when he found a fly in the wine. Curious to see whether the fly was of Madeira or London nativity, he laid it out to dry in the sunshine, when to his amazement the little creature began to show life. The great scientist began to speculate whether it was not possible to suspend a human being's animation for a hundred years in a butt of Madeira. Then patriotism was uppermost in his thoughts. If he only could see the marvelous progress the country he labored to create has made, would it not be the height of his aim?

Without having one's animation suspended for a hundred years, there are incidents in the span of an ordinary life that are marvelous beyond conception, and such a marvel it is my lot and good fortune to describe.

On the 24th day of May, 1849, I landed in San Francisco from the steamship California, Capt. Budd. We landed at what was then called "Clarke's Point." The very name of the locality is now forgotten. How can I, how shall I describe the place I then saw? There were less than seventy-five wooden houses, none above two stories high, that the town could boast of. There were at least ten thousand tents scattered along and now along the sand-hills right down to the water's edge, yet streets had been laid out and named, and the tents on each side of them formed what would resemble a vast military camp. The most pretentious two-story frame house on Kearny-street, opposite the Old Plaza, was the Parker House, the great gambling establishment. Other large and numerous tents in the same locality were occupied in a similar fashion. In fact, it seemed that gambling was the chief and sole business of the place. The busy crowds were picturesque and interesting beyond imagination—the Mexicans in their sérapas, the Chilinos, Peruvians, and other South Americans in their fantastic dresses. The soft-faced Kanakas of the Sandwich Islands, the stately New-Zealanders; even Chinese and Hindus were already here. As to Europeans, there was not a nationality that was not represented. As for women, I distinctly remember that in May, 1849, it was calculated that there were not a hundred females in San Francisco. The first two nights in San Francisco I paid in coin during the most necessary near the North Beach and drank abominable coffee out of a villainous tin cup, and considered myself lucky. And right here let me relate a characteristic incident:

During the Winter of 1848 I made the acquaintance of Mr. Grimes and his stately daughter, Mrs. Sam Ward, in New-Orleans. When I left New-Orleans in April for California Mrs. Sam Ward charged me with messages to her husband and some small packages to deliver to him. I had never seen Mr. Ward. When I got to San Francisco I made inquiries in Henry's shanty whether anybody had heard of him. Strange to say, everybody knew Sam Ward. When I went to see him the next morning after my arrival I found a very neat little one-story frame house on Dupont-street. The door was open, and I entered a pretty little room. A small table with a clean tablecloth was in the middle of the room, and on it was a respectable breakfast. I remember distinctly ham and eggs, fresh-made biscuits, and above all, white porcelain cups and saucers and a decent coffee pot. Before this table sat a very genial, smiling gentleman who received me in the politest and most polished manner. Thus did I make my first acquaintance with dear old Uncle Sam Ward. Was it not characteristic of the time that I, a young man, and unfinished and even polished men were sleeping under tents, on the bare floor, or under tables in cheap hotels, drinking as I did villainous coffee out of dirty tin cups, Uncle Sam Ward had already found a way to sleep in a decent room, in a clean bed, and to have a delicious cup of coffee, and, above all, had a clean white tablecloth on his table. And I have not the slightest doubt, when he was stricken down in Italy on the way to Brindisi, that he was taken to an Italian château and died in a room in which some choice paintings by the old masters were hung.

Well, I soon got into an extensive business in a large tent in Washington-street, the lot I bought from Sam Brannan, (who only died about six months ago,) and there with two partners labored and went through all sorts of hardships. The tent was the home of white rats, with fiery-red eyes, which amused themselves by taking their nightly constitutionals over me when I retired on my mattress on the floor. I left San Francisco in 1851, and did not return until 1875. Since then I have made a visit to this place, two years ago, and now I em here again.

Any intelligent man coming to San Francisco for the first time would simply admire a large city of perhaps two hundred thousand or a quarter of a million of inhabitants. But to the forty-nine different feelings and more emotions present themselves. Yes, it has been my fortune and privilege to see this marvelous transformation in just forty years. When I make a serious retrospect and call to mind history that I have read, it comes to the conviction that the California epoch of 1849 stands out as unique in history.

Four hundred years ago the adventurous Spaniards flocked to the New World in search of gold, but we now find that after four centuries all those countries are but now coming into civilized state, waiting even now for development, while California within forty years has not only furnished the world with gold and silver, but she now furnishes the hungry English with cereals in large quantities. This very town has become the centre, as it were, of iron shipbuilding, and every ocean and country with ships of war. There is hardly a manufacture in the civilized world that has not a representative factory here. In short, it the whole world except California were suddenly depopulated there is enough left to sufficiently keep the civilization of fifty centuries intact. And all this marvelous change and development has taken place within forty years.

San Francisco will end must be the greatest commercial city on the Pacific coast. When the purchase of this country was made the magnificent seaport to have a foreign trade by abolishing the duties on raw materials, then will San Francisco not only be an immense importing port, but its manufactures of all kinds will increase until it will supply the wants of the two hundred millions who now are prevented from trading with us because we repulse them and refuse to trade with them. No amount of subsidies to steamship lines will make a change in our commerce as long as our villainous, swindling, sectional tariff remains as it is.

There is very little news to write here. Of course every body wants silver remonetized or at least $4,000,000 per month coined. Our good friends the Republican press are anxious to lay out a Democratic policy. They persist in calling Mr. Cleveland a free trader and his message a free trade message. They "coddle" those two great patriotic Democrats, Charles A. Dana and Samuel J. Randall, and seem to think that the Democrats would get "together" on free whisky, highly-taxed necessaries, and offices. They even whisper, although I have not seen it published, that my estimable and scholarly friend, Mr. Dana, will be the next Democratic candidate in 1892. But truth compels me to state that no influential Democrat in the country has yet had the audacity to denounce that corporal's guard of nondescripts claiming to belong to the Democratic Party who advocate free whisky and high taxes as frauds and enemies to the party, and point at the rich and famous fleet of Democratic "getting together" as an evidence of contempt.

I cannot close this letter without reverting to the sad event of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow's death. It may be a melancholy satisfaction to the bereaved family to know that in the great city of Mr. Barlow's residence he became and was generally esteemed and loved. But New-York has in his death met with a sad bereavement, for he was the foremost patron and promoter of anything that would tend to beautify and benefit the great metropolis. So much has already been said, I may add, that this will be but to echo anything that I can add would seem superfluous. But I take this opportunity to state that it was my high privilege to have been with the late Mr. Barlow on intimate terms of friendship for twenty-two years, and I confess that a more generous, kind-hearted, noble character it would be difficult to find. His loss, keenly as it is felt by the many hundreds of poor whom he so generously befriended, is nothing to the thousands who, in good circumstances, and in the best of health, deplore of his friendship. These will find a void not to be filled again. Personally, I feel the loss of a great friend. Peace be with his ashes and consolation to his bereaved and suffering wife!

J. S. MOORE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 20, 1889.

A BOY'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

MASON CITY, Iowa, July 27.—Wednesday night last in Elk Township, Clayton County, Wesley Elkins, but little more than eleven years of age, murdered his father and stepmother. After committing the crime he took his infant sister in a carriage and drove four miles to the nearest neighbor, reporting that he had discovered his parents murdered and fled to preserve his own and his sister's life. Yesterday he confessed himself the parricide.

To Judge Hatch Wesley Elkins related the story of the crime. He had had some difficulty with his father. The night of the murder he slept in the barn. Between 2 and 3 o'clock he got up and went into the house and took down a rifle which was hanging in the kitchen, loaded it, and went into the room where his father, mother, and sister were sleeping.

"I placed the muzzle of the rifle near my father's head and fired. The ball went in below the brain. This frightened my mother and she arose, and, knowing that I was discovered, I went into the kitchen, seized a club, went back into the bedroom, and killed my mother. I then ran around to the house about thirty minutes, then decided to arouse the neighbors. I took the baby from the bed where it had lain between its dead mother and father, took it into the adjoining bedroom, removed its blood-stained clothing, and when it is certain that I had been asleep for hours I carried the baby to the nearest neighbor's house and aroused them. I am guilty of the fatal sting in my heart."

ATHLETES WANT HARMONY

TRYING TO UNITE TWO NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE SCHEME—THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TO CONSIDER THE MATTER ON TUESDAY.

Affairs in the athletic world are just now of the most intense interest to all persons concerned in amateur athletic contests. Nearly every one, in the East especially has been advised for some time that there has been an athletic war going on between two rival organizations striving for a national jurisdiction; and the fact that there are negotiations in progress looking toward an amicable settlement of all differences which have existed for a year past, the result of which will be the establishment of national championships the like of which have never been witnessed in this country and seldom if ever in any other, makes these negotiations demand the closest attention and recalls to mind the history of the events which influenced the course of the strife.

Athletic exercises and contests between amateurs are rapidly springing into popular favor. The history of athletics in this country is embraced almost entirely within the last ten years, and the most rapid growth has been during the past five years, when athletic organizations have been springing up in all parts of the country with the most encouraging signs of growth. The Young Men's Christian Association early appreciated the attractions of the gymnasium for young men, as well as its benefits to mind and body, and now in all of its branches this philanthropic organization encourages the establishment of complete gymnasiums, and fosters an interest in honest amateur athletic sport. The colleges also universally recognize it as an important feature, and it has come to a time when the success of an institution for the education of young men lies largely in its athletic strength. When Yale, Harvard, and Columbia were struggling on the superb athletic ground of the Berkeley Athletic Club, the Berkeley Oval, last May for the intercollegiate championships they knew full well that the most successful of them would have to call in question during the coming year, and the young man intending to enter either college this Fall will do so with a greater pride and perhaps more freshness if the college of his choice "won the cup" representing the athletic supremacy of the many colleges in the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. So the importance of encouraging the development of body as well as mind has come to be recognized.

Interest in athletics is stimulated by the contests between the many clubs on the athletic field, and the stronger clubs which have naturally assumed control of the contests look upon themselves the responsibility of establishing a system under which they could compete and which would keep their games free from a professional element sure to creep in under a loose management.

The New-York Athletic Club, originated June 17, 1866, by Messrs. J. C. Babcock, H. E. Buermeyer, and William B. Curtis, gave, prior to 1879, several amateur championship meetings, but in the latter year it decided to discontinue them. They had been very successful, but throwing the management of such contests upon an individual club meant a great deal with the crude system of government then in vogue. There was no jurisdiction which claimed to be national in character, and to obviate this the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America was organized in the spring of 1879. The members were the American Athletic Club, Empire City Athletic Club, Harlem Athletic Club, Manhattan Athletic Club, New-York Athletic Club, and Scottish-American Athletic Club of New-York; Pastime Athletic Club of Brooklyn, Elizabeth Athletic Club of Elizabeth, N. J.; Jersey City Athletic Club, Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco, Plainfield Athletic Club of Plainfield, N. J.; Short Hills Athletic Club of Short Hills, N. J.; Staten Island Athletic Club, Travers Athletic Club of Saratoga. Mr. George W. Carr of the Manhattan Athletic Club was the first President and served one year, Mr. Alfred H. Curtis of the New-York Athletic Club served three years, Mr. Gilbert H. Badeau of the Williamsburg Athletic Club served three years, and Mr. Walton Storm has served since 1886.

In 1887 the membership of the National Association was as follows: American Athletic Club, Brooklyn Athletic Association, Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Manhattan Athletic Club, Minneapolis Athletic Club, Nassau Athletic Club, Nassau Athletic Club of Brooklyn, Olympic Athletic Club, Paterson Athletic Club of Paterson, N. J.; Pastime Athletic Club, Star Athletic Club of Long Island City, Staten Island Athletic Club, and West Side Athletic Club of this city. How wonderfully disgraceful fall has been fitted up after the fashion of Eastern athletic clubhouses.

The Hon. E. W. Rollins of Denver, Col., has been in the East recently investigating the athletic clubhouse question in the interest of the Denver Athletic Club, mentioned in THE TIMES heretofore. Plans have been formulated for a clubhouse to cost $55,000. Bonds securing $35,000 of the amount required are said to have been floated in the East, thus guaranteeing sufficient ready money to push the project with vigor. The Denver Athletic Club was incorporated April 4, 1884, and its membership now numbers 205, with many applications being received constantly. There is no denying the impetus which a new clubhouse gives to an athletic club. It is not alone that the membership of the Manhattan Athletic Club of this city will be increased by 1,000 names when its elaborate building on Madison-avenue is completed.

So sooner did the Galveston (Texas) Athletic Association complete a gymnasium and settle in a home well adapted to a future growth than it applied for admission to the Amateur Athletic Union, and its application will be acted upon soon. The union's jurisdiction is thus widened again. The gymnasium of the new association is described as being supplied with all the modern paraphernalia used in the development of muscle and the improvement of general health.

Full-back Robert C. Hill of the University of Pennsylvania Football Team has been chosen Captain, while End-rush Lewis Audenried will act as his assistant this Fall. Both were elected to fill these positions at a recent meeting of the players held in Philadelphia. Mr. Hill has played on the college's team for two years.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union held Thursday evening the Mohican Athletic Club of Newark and the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn were elected members.

AN EMBEZZLER'S SUICIDE.

EASTON, Penn., July 27.—Joseph A. Starck, ticket agent here for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, was last night discovered short in his accounts, and this morning committed suicide by shooting himself in the left temple. The deed was committed in an outbuilding at the residence of Mrs. Dr. J. P. Hoff, whose husband is in the Norristown Asylum. Starck left a note giving a description of jewelry belonging to himself and Mrs. Hoff, and stating they could be found at Rosenfeld's pawn shop.

RUMOR OF A BRIDGE SALE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—Gov. Francis is just now on a mysterious visit to New-York, and the story is afloat that he is trying to sell out the new Eads Bridge to Jay Gould. The bridge is now under construction in the northern part of the city and was to be an active competitor of the present Gould bridge. Gov. Francis and his friends are heavy stockholders, and the story goes that the franchise was secured from a speculator, and that Gould would ultimately capture the structure.

A PLAIN ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the last campaign the protectionists asserted that the protective tariff benefited labor; that it increased wages. The tariff does not enter into active production and make something with which to pay this increase; it only affects distribution. Consequently, if any factor in the production of wealth receives an increase by virtue of the tariff it must tear it from some other factor in the production. As, for example, if the product be 10 and land receives .b. capital 3, and labor 2—I assume this proportion, it isn't essential for the purposes of this illustration that the estimate should be accurate—if capital, by virtue of the tariff law, increases so that it receives 4, either land, labor, or both must lose what capital gains. The protectionist, without going into details, claims that labor is the deserving factor, and that it is to increase labor's share. If this be true, then land, capital, or both do not give as large a proportion in this country as in England.

What are the facts? Many of the States are attempting to frame legislation which shall stop alien ownership of land, because of the enormous holdings of the English; therefore, it is certain that land pays a less share in this country than it does not purchase here. As for capital, the present influx of English capital which is buying up our railroads, &c., proves that it receives a higher share, clearly points a fact which must be accounted for. It is that capital pays larger returns here than in England; thus two factors in production are seen to receive larger shares here than in free trade (so called) England. We have only labor left, and it must pay land and capital's increase; there is no other source from which to pay it. We receive nominally, many, many millions of national income in any shop and see how few are employed; and yet we possess the most important condition for them, which is a drawback against all other people—cheap transportation.

This country should give the best wages, not on account of a tariff, but because it is the richest country in the world. Free trade and the increase of wages between this country and England bears about the same analogy as the growing of cotton in Florida or Iceland. Because wages are what they are here, is no argument for protection. Its inadequacy. "The people are low because they are on their knees. Let us rise." If the wage earners of this country would better their condition they should fight the battle on the ground—a non-protective tariff.

If they will only examine the mind they will learn that it is of the stuff that dreams are made of.

JOHN VANDERPOEL, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 13, 1889.

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB.

TOM BENEDICT AS A DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

XVI.

"The objection I have to the Colonel's position, Tom proceeded, "is that it presents a total lack of sincerity and good faith as the basis of what you might call a policy for the Church and for religious teachers. It is founded on the Jesuitical maxim that the end justifies the means, and would use systematic deception as a means of keeping people on their good behavior. It is like the wicked old practice of scaring children with bogey stories to make them obedient, and promising them impossible things if they will be good. It is calculated to promote hypocrisy and demoralize society rather than keep it under restraint. I mean, of course, if the theory of delusion were to be admitted and acted on. I do not think that any one who does not in substance honestly accept the doctrines of the Church can be justified in subscribing to them, much less in teaching them.

"I agree with the Colonel that faith and belief are necessary; they are and must be, it seems to me, the very basis of all real religion; but my ground is that they must be founded not upon delusion but upon Divine revelation, which may be differently understood and interpreted at different times and places, but is in substance ever the same. I know that I am myself conscious of the need of a belief in a Deity who is something more than an abstraction. I do not suppose that I am weaker or more prone to evil than most men, but I find it hard enough to pursue the course in all the relations of a life which I know to be right, and I am sure I should come very far short of it without my belief in the Father of us all, who has laid His commands upon us and watches over our conduct, who will help us if we call upon Him, who will call us to account if we are wayward and consciously erring, and who will reward and punish in another life according to our deeds in this. There would be no support in such a belief if it were not confidently based upon actual revelation. In fact, it cannot rest without such a basis, it seems to me.

"But my faith does not proceed from study and reason, though I admit that to be sound it must be consistent with the final results of knowledge—that is, truth. Bnt it seems to me that there is more to the nature of man than body and intellect, and that the intuitions of the soul and the consciousness of the spirit may be as convincing as the processes of the reason, and even more so, for they may come nearer to absolute conclusions. It is the consciousness of a spiritual being within me, of spiritual needs and of spiritual relationships, that is the real bottom of my faith, and the purest and most exalted natures have had this consciousness in the highest degree. I take their teachings, drawn from the intuitions of spiritual insight, as just as authoritative in their way as the teachings of great students and thinkers are in matters of science and mental philosophy. They, too, deal with truth and are nearer to its source than scientists and philosophers.

"Starting with this consciousness of the spiritual nature of the soul, and its needs and relationships, and accepting the teachings in regard to it of those who have had the deepest and loftiest conceptions of that side of man's nature and life, it is a natural and, it seems to me, a necessary inference that we have a destiny above and beyond this life. You cannot prove it from scientific knowledge and reason, but conviction of the truth of the spiritual side may be founded in deeper truth than science and philosophy have yet reached. But the keenest reasoning of the old philosophers, like Plato and Socrates, tended to the same conclusions. If we are made for another and higher life than this, we must have a Maker who had designs in creating us and in preparing the human race for its destiny, and we are justified in believing in His infinite power and wisdom and goodness and in His absolute righteousness, though none of us in the finally understanding His designs and the methods by which they are wrought out. We have ground enough for faith and for accepting those teachings which tell us that God is our Father, that He watches over us and directs the course of things in a way that is righteous altogether, and that His providence is over every person, over the whole race, and over the universe. My belief in that does not come from the study of nature and of history, but from the soul and its consciousness, from the aid of spiritual teachings from those who seem to me to have the deepest and closest relation with things spiritual.

"Then, accepting as I do, without any question of what science and reason may teach, this one doctrine of the spiritual life and destiny of man and his relation to a personal and intelligent Deity, which seems to me to be quite apart from the province of science and reason, all the rest seems easy enough. That is, it seems natural and rational that there should have been a progress in revelation to man in his relation to the Creator, the duties in this life, and his final destiny. No doubt the understanding of the revelation was imperfect when it was made and is imperfect yet, and the task was imposed upon the race of working out its own salvation. I cannot, however, be consistent with any scientific theory of evolution and development that the processes of creation and of the perfection of the human race should have been ordained by such a Deity as Christians believe in, and that He should, in the course of human development, have left people in human character, who was to have the spiritual insight and wisdom to reveal to men the mystery of this life and give assurance of a life to come, in which good would be rewarded and evil punished, in the way that has come to pass in Christendom. I do not see why, I say, God should not have caused this Saviour's birth by the orestive power of which we have so many evidences, without an earthly father, why he should not exercise supernatural powers through Him to convince the people for all time of His Divine character and mission, and even false prophets visibly from the dead to settle all doubts of a life beyond the grave. I believe these things, not simply because the others teachers have them, but because I find them, but to me they seem reasonable and in accordance with a truly Divine method of bringing the human race to salvation and ultimate perfection. With such study as I am able to give the matter, it is easier to believe this than not to believe it, and it seems to me to afford a much more satisfactory explanation of religious history than science and philosophical infidelity can give.

"With the

The New-York Times.

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THE STRICT FAMILY PLAN

FEDERAL PATRONAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE OLD SHERMAN MEN GETTING ALL THE GOOD OFFICES—CORP. TANNER CANNOT HOLD HIS TONGUE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—There appears to be no let up in the distribution of the Federal patronage in North Carolina on the strict family plan already referred to in these dispatches, while the purpose of the powers that be to include in the benefits of the plan only the families of ex-Revenue Collector J. J. Mott and Judge Settle is becoming more and more evident. The deal between Mott and Collector Eaves has already put six members of the Mott family in offices which pay a good many thousand dollars a year in salaries. The same deal is now being carried out in Collector White's district, the special beneficiaries being a half dozen members of Judge Settle's family. When the job is completed the Settle family will be provided for about as follows: Thomas Settle, son of Judge Settle, solicitor; Tyro Glenn, brother-in-law of Judge Settle, United States Marshal; Douglas Settle, son of Judge Settle, cadet at West Point; B. C. Sharpe, son-in-law of Judge Settle, general storekeeper; Oliver H. Docker, brother-in-law of Judge Settle, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro; Mrs. Hellen, sister-in-law of Judge Settle, stamp clerk at Winston. The total salaries to be drawn from the public purse for the benefit of this single family foots up to the very comfortable figure of $27,000 a year. The average North Carolina Republican who was so short-sighted as not to become an active member of the Sherman "gang" in recent years is anything but pleased with this way of parceling out the spoils in his State, and the complaints that reach Washington are many and loud. Every new appointment tends to confirm the belief that only old Sherman men are to be recognized and that the members of the ring which has induced the President to follow their dictations intend to keep the tight grip on the situation they are now making so profitable to themselves.

There are indications, however, that the prevailing rule is to be set aside in a single instance. The President's failure to appoint J. C. Logan Harris, an original Harrison man, as Postmaster at Raleigh, has called out so many and such pronounced criticisms that some other place is likely to be found for Harris. The latter's friends have suddenly ceased their bitter complaining, and it is supposed they have received an intimation that Harris will be taken care of in due time.

* *

According to Corp. Tanner's own assertions, he has been advised by President Harrison not to talk, but the "generous" Pension Commissioner is never able to keep quiet when he gets away from Washington, and on his recent Western trip he said a good many things about his "policy" and his standing with the Administration which the Administration had much rather he had left unsaid. Secretary Noble is well aware of Tanner's apparently uncontrollable disposition to talk when he ought to keep still. It is this fact which gives color to the report circulated to-day that the Secretary is trying hard to induce the Corporal not to go to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held soon in Milwaukee. It is said that Tanner is determined to attend the encampment in spite of any argument Secretary Noble can make, and if he does not say and do things to add to the embarrassments he has already caused the Administration he will exhibit such self-control as will astonish those who know him best.

* *

So many weekly papers are printed in Washington that it is a constant source of wonder how they all manage to exist. It is reported, however, that another is soon to be added to the list. It is said that the new paper is to be a Democratic journal, backed by a prominent New-Yorker, and that its particular hobby will be the nomination of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States. The report fails to state just how a Washington weekly could help anybody to a Presidential nomination.

* *

Chairman George O. Jones of the National Greenback Committee will to-morrow issue a circular letter in which he will say:

"In reply to many inquiries from Prohibitionists, Female Suffragists, and representatives of other sentimental and semi-political organizations asking admission to, or what action will be taken by, the coming Greenback Convention on the questions they represent, I desire to say, with due respect to all who honestly advocate such doctrines, that it is the almost unanimous opinion among National Greenbackers that the National Greenback Convention to be held at Cincinnati Sept. 12 confines its declarations of principles to the questions of the day, and that a spirit of true American nationality among the entire people; opposition to the dangerous sectionalism of a solid North and solid South; to payment of public debts according to original contracts under which they were issued; to the money, land, and transportation question; to trade gambling on and making prices for American farm products; English control over the volume of our money; English capital manufacturing or handling products of American labor, and to such other questions as affect the material interests and welfare of the American people and free government."

The letter then says that trade and commerce is languishing for want of more money, and declares that the application of Greenback principles would stimulate business and increase the prosperity of the laboring classes and of the merchant and manufacturer. It closes by requesting that no persons shall come to the convention expecting to present other subjects for consideration than those indicated.

THEATRICAL MECHANICS IN SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The second biennial session of the Grand Lodge of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association began here to-day, J. McCurdy of New-York, Grand President, in the chair. Delegates representing the State and provinces in which they live were present from New-York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Cleveland, Providence, Toronto, Detroit, Baltimore, Toledo, and Buffalo. The morning session was principally devoted to the hearing of reports and appointment of committees.

Messrs. Geible, Christie, and Walsh of Philadelphia presented the grievances of their lodge, and made application for reinstatement into the order. Grand Master McCurdy presented the Grand Lodge a beautiful silver-mounted gavel of ebony with a silver stars screw for a handle. Notices of proposed changes in the constitution and the nomination of officers consumed the remainder of the day's session. This evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet by the Baltimore Lodge, who came over to this city for that purpose.

MINNESOTA CONVICT LABOR.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—The State Prison Board has decided not to adopt the suggestion of the Governor that the prisoners be put to work making binding twine, as they think it would require too much money to purchase the necessary machinery. They have, however, concluded to put about seventy-five convicts to making tubs and pails, the machinery for which will cost about $8,000. The State account system does not seem to be in great favor with the board.

COMMANDER MULLAN RESTING.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 28.—Commander Dennis W. Mullan, who arrived here yesterday, has been resting after the fatigues of a ten days' railroad journey. He has brought with him a number of fine photographs of scenes after the hurricane at Samoa and a silk-printed testimonial from the citizens of Apia for saving the town from destruction by fire on Jan. 8, 1889. Commander Mullan will remain here in his native city for some time.

JOHN M. PALMER FOR SENATOR.

THAT IS WHAT HIS MANY ILLINOIS FRIENDS WANT HIM TO BE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 28.—No man in Illinois is busier during the present warm weather than ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, who for the past two weeks has been engaged in attending old settlers' reunions, farmers' picnics, and county fairs to which he has been invited to address the multitudes assembled.

With the farmers of the State it is safe to say there is no other person who is more popular and who has a stronger hold upon their affections than the old ex-Governor. Old-fashioned himself in many ways, the farmers seem to have an admiration for him which is certainly not entertained for any other man in the great prairie State. His campaign last Fall, when he took the stump against "Private" Joe Fifer, was a most remarkable piece of work, and never has it been eclipsed in any political struggle in the West. It is the general verdict of the best-informed politicians that if the campaign had continued three weeks longer, "Private Joe" would never have been elected; that instead of the 10,000 plurality which he obtained, the shoe would have been on the other foot. If the Governor had spent ten days more in some of the southern counties of the State the plurality would have been even greater in his favor. He wished to do this, but his friends hurried him off to Chicago and Cook County, where there was every thing in his lead and absolutely no necessity for his presence.

Ex-Gov. Palmer is advancing in years, but, like the Old Roman of Ohio, he does not give evidence that the years are enfeebling him either in mind or body. He is about one year younger than Mr. Thurman, but looks as if he was born ten years earlier. The hold he has upon the people of the State is remarkable, and one cannot make the language too strong when it is said that this feeling is growing more widespread and deeper every day. The people stand ready to reward him, and despite his defeat last Fall, they think the time is not far ahead when the old warrior's voice will be heard in the halls of the Nation, and his name be upon the lips of all.

This morning Major Alfred Oranhorff, ex-Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, remarked that Gen. Palmer was a coming man. He thought it was most absurd to think that his friends were contemplating bringing him out to defeat Springer as a candidate for Congress in the Springfield district. "He will be the next United States Senator from Illinois, and as the successor of Senator Farwell, where is there a man in the State who stands a better chance of securing the coveted prize than honest John Palmer?"

The political state of affairs in Illinois never was so encouraging for the Democrats as at the present time. Palmer's friends will not antagonize Springer by any efforts toward securing the nomination. Springer is confident of the strength of the ex-Governor in his district, and should the General's friends make up their minds to defeat Mr. Springer, it would be an easy task to accomplish, and one which it would be foolish for the latter to make an attempt to resist. Whether Gen. Palmer is after Springer's seat or is willing to wait until Senator Farwell's term has expired there is not the least indication on his part that he is office hungry and anxious to make another thorough and masterly campaign. He will never run for Governor again. That seems to be a settled thing, and very little is to be heard upon the subject.

Politicians who have lived in Illinois ever since the winter of the deep snow are prophetic and will tell you, as I have often heard them say as a Republican State, and "Private Joe," or even any other Republican, cannot be elected Governor again; that is to say, they think the State will be carried by the Democracy at the next election.

THE SCOTTISH RITE.

WASHINGTON MASONS FORBIDDEN TO RECOGNIZE IT.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The controversy which has been general among the Masonic fraternity throughout the country respecting the Cerneau Scottish rite has culminated here in the issue of an edict by Harrison Dingman, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, under date of July 25, pronouncing the Cerneau organization clandestine, and warning all members of that rite that they are liable to discipline from the Grand Lodge unless they at once withdraw from said Cerneau body. The main reason for the edict, aside from other questions arising in the Scottish rite controversy, is stated to be that the Cerneau organization has established relations of amity and Masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, the governing body of Masons in that country, which is under the ban of at least every English-speaking Grand Lodge in the world, because the Grand Orient has stricken the name of God from its rituals. The Grand Lodges of this country, it is said, have an additional grievance against the Grand Orient of France, because the latter persists in recognizing the negro grand lodges of the United States.

Grand Master Dingman's edict directs that all visitors to lodges in the District of Columbia shall be required to state before admission that they are not members of the Cerneau organization. The meeting of the Cerneau organization in any Masonic hall is also prohibited.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOHN C. BARR.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—John C. Barr, City Hall reporter of the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, died suddenly to-day of congestion of the brain, aged almost fifty-three years. He was a son of Hugh Barr, the mechanic of Greensburg, whom Parton, the historian, credits with being largely instrumental in securing the nomination of Andrew Jackson in 1824. John was the brother of James P. Barr, late proprietor of the Pittsburg *Post*; of Daniel O. Barr, Collector of the Port of Pittsburg, and of the Rev. Hugh Barr of the Pascionist Order, Hoboken, N. J. He held office under President Buchanan, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and was for many years Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. He was for a time attached to the Coast Survey, and a few years ago was a Washington correspondent. He was a close friend of ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin and ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace, and was a power in Democratic politics. His wife and six children survive.

PROBABLE SUICIDE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—F. B. Meisner of 44 Elmwood-avenue left a note addressed to Ernest K. Weaver, 276 Main-street, at the police station last night. Mr. Meisner stated that he found it tied to the foot bridge at Park Lake yesterday afternoon. The note is as follows:

JULY 27, 1889.

MY DEAR ERNEST: Please have my body incinerated as soon after recovery as possible. Do not preserve my ashes. I desire no further ceremony nor any grave or monument. Sincerely yours,

ALFRED B. CHAPIN.

On the back of the letter was written with lead pencil, "I have no relatives to notify of my death." Chapin was twenty-seven years old and was a student in the law office of Swift & Weaver. He left the office at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and has not been seen since.

ELIZABETH'S COAL TRUST.

ELIZABETH, July 28.—The Coal Exchange or Trust in this city is hard at work trying to freeze out the small dealers who are in the business. The latest victim is William H. Perrine, who has been dealing in coal for the past twenty years. Mr. Perrine purchased his coal for many years from the firm of Whitney & Kemmerer, Trinity Building, New-York, and alleges that they refuse to sell him any more, and he is positive that the trust is at the bottom of it. They thought this would drive him out of business, but he has baffled them for the time being by getting supplies from South Amboy.

HIS WIFE WILL RECOVER.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28.—James Conaty, a barkeeper who left his wife a few weeks ago, went to her house this evening and asked her to take a walk. She refused, whereupon he drew a razor and cut her across the throat. His mother-in-law then appeared and said: "You have killed my daughter." "Yes," said he, "and I will kill you." She rushed out of the house and called a policeman, but before he arrived Conaty went into an adjoining room, stood before the looking glass and cut his own throat from ear to ear. He died in a few minutes. Mrs. Conaty will recover.

KNOCKED OFF A TELEGRAPH POLE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 28.—Frank Hewitt, a lineman in the employ of the Asbury Park Electric Light Company, received a severe electrical shock at 12 o'clock last night while fixing one of the lights and fell from the pole to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He sustained severe internal injuries and was in an unconscious condition for several hours, when he recovered sufficiently to find his way home.

FIRE IN ASSOCIATION HALL

THE BUILDING FOR THE THIRD TIME IN DANGER.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTAIN ASSOCIATION SUFFERS A SLIGHT LOSS—STUDIOS WRECKED.

The handsome gray freestone building of the Young Men's Christian Association on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street last night came for the third time since it was erected in 1869 very nearly being destroyed by fire. As it was the building was saved only through good management on the part of Deputy Chief Engineer of the Fire Department Francis J. Reilly, who directed the firemen in their almost superhuman efforts to prevent the spread of the flames.

The fire started, as nearly as could be ascertained, at 6:45 P. M., in the engine room in the basement, nearly in the centre of the building, and just at the foot of the elevator shaft. It was first discovered in the building by the chief engineer and janitor, W. S. Brazier, who lived with his family on the fifth floor. Mr. Brazier was coming down stairs at the time when he discovered that the elevator shaft was a seething mass of flames. He started for the alarm box to give the alarm, but on reaching the third floor he heard the clatter of the engines in the street and he immediately turned back to rescue his wife and three little children, who were on the top floor. When he arrived at his apartments he found them filled with smoke, and the children clinging to their mother in mortal terror. He bade them not to be afraid, and, taking the smallest ones in his arms, started his wife on ahead with the eldest, and, groping their way to the street reached it in safety. Mrs. Brazier and the children were then given shelter by friends living on the opposite side of the street.

Previous to Mr. Brazier's discovery of the fire Mr. Alexander Cadilish, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the association, while returning from dinner saw the flames coming from the roof and the windows to the elevator shaft on the Twenty-second-street side. He immediately ran to the main entrance, where he saw flames also issuing from the stairway back of the elevator. He then returned to the alarm box on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street and sent in an alarm. Simultaneously an alarm was sent out by Mr. Horace B. Broadway, proprietor of the Aslaod House, and a special call by the Mutual District Messenger Company from their office at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The engines arrived promptly, but not before the engine room, elevator shaft, onpola tower, and fifth story in the centre of the building were a seething mass of flames.

It was discovered, however, that the great body of the fire was in the elevator shaft, through which the flames were rushing as if through a huge chimney. Chief Reilly, who arrived at this moment, at once ordered a line of hose from Engines Nos. 16 and 14 taken up the main staircase to the third floor and another line from another engine to the second floor through the block room in the rear of the elevator shaft, where entrance was gained to the shaft through a door. These three lines of hose poured a deluge of water into the burning fire and prevented the flames from spreading below the fourth floor. At the same time the water tower was pouring a deluge of water through the windows of the fourth and fifth floors in the central portion of the building at 50 East Twenty-third-street.

When the fire broke out at 6:45 o'clock, Mr. Webster, one of the officers of the association, was conducting a young men's evangelical service in the parlors on the Fourth-avenue side of this second floor. The alarm was given that the building was on fire, and Mr. Webster immediately started the 100 young men present to singing while he sent out to investigate the cause of the alarm. The messenger returned at once and announced that the building was in flames from basement to roof, and Mr. Webster ordered the young men to fall in line and march out of the building, which they did with but few exceptions, each one leaving the room without their hats. At the same time about sixty young men, who had been reading in the library on the third floor, came marching down the stairs in good order, and the crowd marched out into the street singing.

The fire had now reached such headway that the entire building was filled with smoke, and as a third alarm had been sent out previous to the arrival of Depnty Chief Reilly by Acting Chief of Battalion Meagher, who is acting in the absence on sick leave of Chief Bonner, in addition, it brought additional engines to the fire, and later Engines No. 1 and No. 3, the second section of the double company No. 13, and Companies No. 1 and No. 30 were summoned by special call. At 8 o'clock it was thought that the fire was under control, and the water tower ceased playing in the fourth and fifth stories and was taken down. In a few moments, however, the fire broke out again in the rooms occupied by Secretary Sanford Bennett, Attorney and Assistant Secretaries of the Association Alexander Candlish and Harlowe W. Buchanan in the tower rooms on the fourth and fifth stories. For a moment the fire threatened to get the best of the firemen, but the water tower was again brought into action and at 9 o'clock the fire was finally under absolute control.

The damage to the building cannot as yet be correctly estimated, but a rough estimate made last night by the officers of the association placed it at $10,000, fully covered by insurance. The fifth floor, which is occupied by the Secretaries, was occupied by Janitor Brazier and his family and the studios of Hilary Bell, Frank P. Carpenter, Henry A. Ferguson, David Johnson, J. R. Bristol, J. R. Brevoort, W. S. Macy, Oliver J. Lay, Walter Satterlee, J. C. Durand, W. L. Hudson, Burt D. Phillips, Curtis Ogilvie, and J. A. McDougal, artists; and the offices of Hoar & Day and William Hunt, architects. The fourth floor is occupied partially by the association as offices, and by the studios of J. Scott Hill, Walter Satterlee, Wardsworth Thompson, John J. Paoli, Charles H. Eaton, A. C. Howland, and Charles A. Vandenhoof, artists. The studios on the fourth floor, with but three or four exceptions, are but little damaged, but as near as could be learned those on the fifth floor are total wrecks and their contents totally destroyed either by fire, smoke, or water. That of Hilary Bell, which is said to have contained $10,000 worth of pictures, is completely wiped out, being right in the centre of the fire.

The damage to the paintings cannot, of course, be estimated, as most, if not all, of the artists having studios in the building are out of town, but it will probably run from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. The property of the association, outside of the building that was injured, was mostly confined to furnitnre, and that is injured by water and smoke. Some damage was done to the library on the third floor, which contains 37,000 volumes, many of which were slightly damaged by water. The three costly paintings, valued at $10,000 each, painted by Thomas Cole just before his death and belonging to the series called "The Way of the Cross and the Way of the World," hung in the classroom of the association on the third floor fronting Twenth-third-street. They escaped destruction, and according to Secretary Morse are not injured in the slightest degree. This is more wonderful as the fire was raging fiercely just behind the partition where they hung in the next room. The gymnasium in the rear of the building in the basement also received some damage from water, but it can be repaired in a short time. No injury was done, however, as near as could be learned, to the large hall of the association, which takes up the entire second and third floors west of the main entrance. This hall contains a ten-thousand-dollar pipe organ and a grand piano, and their loss would have been severely felt by the association. Only two hours before the fire occurred this hall had contained an audience of nearly one thousand young men, who had gathered to listen to a discourse by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago.

The third floor, outside of the part of it already described, is occupied and used entirely as offices, classrooms, and supper rooms, where less than twenty minutes before the fire started nearly two hundred young men had gathered to the usual Sunday-evening lunch prepared for such as desire to partake of it by the association. These rooms are reached from the general offices on the second floor by a stairs case and, had a panic occurred during the lunch hour, disastrous results might easily have occurred.

The ground floor of the building is cut up into stores and offices. On the Fourth-avenue side, beginning at the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Howard Crosby is pastor, 304, the first store, is occupied by the New-York Sunday School Union and American Tract Society; 306, by Robert Lewis, manufacturer of laundry soaps, and 308 and 310 Fourth-avenue and 58, 60, and 62 East Twenty-third-street, the corner store, by William McClenahan as a shoe store. The store 56 East Twenty-third-street is occupied by G. R. Dishrow and Ed. by F. T. Hebbard & Son, real estate agents. Hahn & Co., opticians, also occupy part of 54. West of the main entrance on Twenty-third-street, 50 is occupied by Dr. Smith, a dentist; 46 and 48 by the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and 44 by James L. McEwan, merchant tailor. No damage was done on the ground floor further than the breaking of glass in the doors by the Insurance Patrol, who entered and covered up the goods. But little damage if any was done in the basement outside of the gymnasium. It has been delayed only by a trifling detail.

An incident of the fire shows the value of friendship in the hour of need in this case, unfortunately, friendship which was accidentally misapplied. Mr. Burr McIntosh, a well-known actor and a friend of Hillary Bell, rushed into the building to save his absent friend's pictures. After working like a beaver for over an hour and placing a large number of valuable pictures in safety he found that he was not in Mr. Bell's studio, and had saved the paintings of a total stranger. He emerged from the building looking like a drowned rat, thoroughly disgusted, and went home. While he was at work Bell's studio had been gutted by the fire.

The fire last night was the third that has occurred in the building since its erection. One occurred several years ago, and the second, which happened about three years ago, burned out the two upper floors much after the same manner as the fire last night.

CHICAGO'S SEVERE STORM.

TWO FAMILIES BURIED ALIVE—THE KILLED AND INJURED.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The storm of last night was one of the most severe that has ever visited this section of the country. The rainfall was the greatest ever known here in a like period—over four inches in two hours and fifteen minutes. As nearly as can be ascertained it was 7:20 o'clock when a terrible gale of wind struck a three-story brick building which stood at the corner of Leavitt-street, and which had not yet been roofed. It toppled and fell on a cottage at 747, crushing it as though it were paper, and burying the inmates beneath the ruins.

The three front rooms of the cottage were occupied by Cornelius Ferdinandus, a Hollander, and his family, consisting of his wife, Reka, and five children, the eldest a girl of twelve and the youngest an infant of one year. In the three rear rooms lived Charles Bock, a German laborer, his wife, Amelia, and three children, the eldest thirteen and the youngest six years of age.

As soon as possible an alarm was sent to the Hinman-street police station, and Lieut. Bock and every officer on night duty—eighteen in all—responded. Engine companies No. 23 and No. 36, and truck No. 12 were also quickly at the scene of the disaster. There was not a trace of the cottage to be seen. It had been buried completely out of sight, but the painful cries of a child were heard through the shrieking of the gale. With a will the firemen and policemen went to work to remove the débris, and shortly after 11 o'clock the bodies of all but two were known to have been in the building were taken out.

The dead are: Cornelius Ferdinandus, aged thirty-three; Reka Ferdinandus, his wife, aged thirty-one; Cora Ferdinandus, aged five; May Ferdinandus, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinandus, aged one year; Amelia Bock, wife of Carl Bock, aged thirty-nine; Annie Bock, aged eight; Albert Bock, aged six.

The wounded are: Carl Bock, aged forty-three, slightly crushed; August Bock, aged thirteen, skull crushed and will probably die; taken to the County Hospital; Linda Ferdinandus, aged ten, badly crushed; Luda Ferdinandus, aged eight, slightly hurt; Gertrude Ferdinandus, aged three, skull fractured and cannot survive.

Ernst Blocter, the owner of a lumber yard at sixty-sixth and Wallace streets, was instantly killed by an Eastern Illinois engine during the storm, and Henry Dnes, one of his employes, was badly hurt. The men were crossing the track at Sixty-sixth-street. They waited for a freight train to pass and then started to cross. The rain blinded them. An engine approaching from the opposite direction struck them down. Blocter was forty-eight years old, single, and began boarding at Englewood yesterday, having moved from down town. Dnes lives at 6,449 Sherman-street. His recovery is doubtful.

THE OHIO POLITICAL POT.

TARIFF REFORM TO BE THE ISSUE IN THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—There is much argument just now as to what issue the Democratic Party of Ohio should make its campaign on this year. The convention is only three weeks distant and the leaders think that there ought soon to be an understanding as to what the platform shall be. There is a very decided difference of opinion among the leaders, although those who favor a strong tariff-reform plank seem to be largely in the majority. Men like ex-Congressman George L. Converse and Capt. G. H. Barger, the latter of whom wrote the tariff plank in the Democratic State platform of 1883, and as Chairman of the Executive Committee conducted the campaign which resulted in the election of Hoadley, say that the party cannot hope for success unless it stands on the protection issue. Capt. Barger favors the nomination of James R. Campbell.

While these older heads are advising a platform favoring at least a mild protection policy, a throng of hustling, influential Democrats declare that the party is inherently a party favoring tariff reform, and that to make a canvass on any other issue is to run ruinous. Allen W. Thurman, son of the ex-Senator, is still a big factor in the fight, however, and is doing all in power to prevent the nomination of Campbell. He says boldly that a plank declaring for protection means certain defeat to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Thurman is a free trader pure and undefiled, and he thinks the time has come when people can see through the fallacies of protection. With Congressman Outhwaite, Lawrence T. Neal, and a host of well-known influential Democratic editors, he argues from the results of the election in Ohio last year, when the Republican majority was much less than was expected; that the people of the State are willing to try less tariff and cheaper commodities. There is little doubt that the Democratic platform will recommend a radical reformation of the tariff, declaring against protection except as an incident of a tariff for revenue only, and it would be inconsistent to place Campbell at the head of the ticket on such an issue.

Lawrence T. Neal is taking advantage of this feeling, and, with the support of the Thurmans, Outhwaite, Gen. Powell, and the most influential county papers in the State, is making a fight. It is probable that A. W. Thurman's name will not be presented to the convention, but if it is necessary to do so that in order to split up the vote to Neal's advantage he will be named among the candidates. He will open headquarters at the convention and, as he is a hustler, he may have something to say about the nomination.

It inures to Campbell's advantage that there are in different parts of the State candidates for the second place on the ticket who want to link their interests with him. Among these is Walter Richie of Lima, an enthusiastic Campbell worker and one of the politicians in the State; John E. Monnot of Canton, a young Republican legislator; Henry Dorn of Columbus, a prominent member of labor organizations. Sheriff Sawyer of Cleveland and others are after this nomination, and all of them depend upon combinations with Campbell.

MITCHELL SAFE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 28.—Mitchell, the pugilist, was interviewed at Queenstown to-day on the arrival of the steamship Oregon, on which he is a passenger. He said that Kilrain's defeat was due to shirking of training and to overmuch confidence in his ability to beat Sullivan. Donovan, said Mitchell, had no right to throw up the sponge; though Kilrain's second, he was Sullivan's man. The report that Kilrain was severely punished was rubbish, as he was in better form the day after the fight than on entering the ring. Sullivan was more disfigured that Kilrain. Mitchell denied the truth of the reports that he had a quarrel with Kilrain, and said that he and Kilrain were good friends. He eluded the detectives by changing his rontee and by disguising himself as a clergyman, a farmer, and a tramp. Mitchell said he was ready to fight Sullivan anywhere.

SUNDAY AT DEER PARK.

DEER PARK, Md., July 28.—About 10 o'clock this morning President Harrison, accompanied by Attorney General Miller and ex-Senator Davis, drove over to Oakland and attended the Presbyterian church. The Rev. John S. Foulk the pastor, preached on the transfiguration of Christ. The news had got abroad that the President was coming, and the church was crowded.

Secretary Windom and Mr. Halford represented the Washington official family at the hotel chapel, where they heard a sermon by the Rev. George Morrison of Baltimore. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, made the closing prayer.

President Harrison rested during the afternoon, and in the early evening he strolled over to the Davis villa with Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee. The Attorney General accompanied him home and spent the evening at the White House cottage.

DISCUSSING THE GRACE CONTRACT.

LIMA, July 28, via Galveston, Texas.—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the independence of Peru was observed with great enthusiasm.

The ordinary Congress has been installed and continues an uninterrupted discussion of the Grace contract. The committee of that matter to-day made its exposition of the contract. It has been delayed only by a trifling detail.

RUMSELLERS DEFY THE LAW

CINCINNATI POLICE HAVE AN EXCITING DAY.

THEY MAKE HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS AND ROUGHLY HANDLE RIOTERS—PATROL-WAGON TEAMS WORN OUT.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Not since the great riot has the police force of Cincinnati been so busy as to-day. From early morn until this hour every man on the force has been on duty, and three-fourths of them were concentrated in that somewhat indefinite but widely-notorious quarter known as "over the Rhine." Thursday 1,200 saloon keepers, five-sixths of whom were Germans, in open convention boldly resolved to defy the Sunday-closing law and to open their front doors for business to-day. The police force expected trouble, and there was great uneasiness in the city. When the day opened hnt about 200 of the 1,200 opened their doors. Great crowds congregated about every saloon that was open waiting for the arrest that was expected. Down town in the main business portion of the city the saloons were generally closed, and only fifteen arrests were made in that section of the city. But over the Rhine saloon after saloon was open.

The rattle and dash of patrol wagons filled the air. A pair of policemen would note an open door, and, marching in, followed by a noisy crowd, arrest the proprietor and barkeeper, while women and children called the officers vile names and shouted cries of derision at them. At the police station the police clerk and all his deputies were at work filling out bonds, the big brewers being on hand to qualify. Many saloonists, as fast as bond was furnished, returned to their places of business and opened their doors again only to be arrested again and again. By noon every team of patrol horses in the city was worn out, each having averaged a dozen heavy trips.

As the day progressed thousands flocked on to Vine-street and waited for the riot all were sure would come. The first trouble occurred about 10 o'clock, when a number of saloon hangers-on decided that Sam Cary, Jr., of the *Enquirer*, who was making a tour of the field, was a Law and Order Leaguer, and were about to assault him, when the police interfered. About noon the police made their fifth raid on Warflinger's saloon on Main-street, popularly known as Dynamite Hall, because of its being the meeting place of the Anarchists of the city. As the police dashed into the place a shower of beer glasses from a score of sympathizers of Warflinger fell on the them, but a vigorous clubbing drove the gang off and Warflinger was again hauled to the station, where his bond was considered they had had enough and would not be back.

At Eichler's, the scene of last Sunday's attempt to murder Mr. Coan of the Law and Order League, and the most aristocratic beer garden of the city, all was quiet. The place was open and "soft" drinks were sold, but the crowd was absent, and a squad of police, who were detailed to watch the place had nothing to do. At Kissel's, Sohnmann's, Staub's, Hartman's, and other notorious concert halls only side doors were open and only known customers admitted. Sunken men were scarce and the crowd on the streets appeared to be orderly, the only turbulent characters being a lot of bummers about several of the more notorious saloons.

At the Armory many members of the First Regiment had gathered, and the Mayor remained in his office all day. The Main and Walnut streets, over the Rhine, were by 2 P. M. almost impassable, and shortly after that hour the most serious disturbance of the day occurred.

James Dolan of the telephone company, Capt. Charles Sutphin, a well-known citizen, and E. E. Mann, a local newspaper man, walked up Walnut-street looking for incidents. At Main and Mary streets they talked to several citizens and interviewed the police standing there. As the party proceeded through many streets to Vine two strangers followed them. On Vine-street a third stranger stepped beside one of the trio and began a conversation about the character of the day. By the time Twelfth-street was reached the following became important and was requested to leave. Sergt. Weinmus and two policemen were met at this point and appealed to to drive away the crowd, which now numbered a score, and which the gentlemen had become aware suspected them of being Law and Order spies. To avoid the crowd they turned down Twelfth-street, but the pace the gang seemed to become suddenly mad, and with cries of "Kill them!" "Lynch them!" sprang toward Sutphin and his companions, who were taking to their heels at the time of leaving Vine-street. At this point, and when the foremost rowdy had raised his hat to strike, he was knocked down by Sergt. Wilmus, who had followed, and the second rowdy met the same fate at the hands of another policeman. At this moment Patrol No. 8 came up and the police arrested several of the crowd, but the others got away followed by the gentlemen to their homes and have received anonymous notes notifying them they were "spotted" and had better leave town.

At 6 o'clock there was a massing of police, as trouble was expected when the beer halls opened for their evening trade, but a pouring rain drove the crowds away, and the proprietors were easily handled. There is general relief at the escape from a riot, which many feared was inevitable. But the determined stand of the police and the thorough discipline the militia has carried out doubtless prevented an outbreak. At 9 o'clock not a patrol team in town is able to go out of a walk. Four hundred arrests have been made, counting duplicates, and half the police force has been on duty twenty-four hours. The full force will be kept on till midnight.

UPSET IN THE EAST RIVER.

A small sailboat, containing four drunken men and a six-year-old child, upset in the East River near Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and its occupants narrowly escaped drowning. They owed their lives to Patrolmen Harkina and McNally of the Fulton-street station and Capt. Hughes of the canalboat Nathan. These men saw the upset and, after throwing boxes and ropes overboard, jumped into rowboats and were soon alongside the drowning men. The latter were so weak from drink and fright that they could barely keep themselves afloat on the boxes.

The officers soon had them ashore and in the care of an ambulance surgeon. None of them had received anything more serious than a ducking and a scare. They gave their names and addresses as follows: James Harrigan, aged 45, of 19 Hamilton-street, New-York; John Harrigan, aged 24, and John Reardon, aged 23, of 212 Madison-street, New-York; John Calden, aged 25, of 60 Montgomery-street, New-York, and William Crookdon, aged 6, of 19 Hamilton-street, New-York. The men were locked up for intoxication and the boy was sent home.

DEDICATION AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 28.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated to-day, Bishop Cyrus Foss of St. Paul, Minn., preaching the dedicatory sermon from the text "Faith is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hurlburd of Philadelphia. The collections taken amounted to over $2,000, which wipes out the floating debt.

The crowds massing in the Fifth-avenue pavilion this afternoon attracted fully 5,000 people. Addresses were made by the Rev. S. Edward Young, Evangelist Major Cole, and several local ministers. At 8 o'clock a sacred concert was given by the Spanish students.

The showers kept many away from the beach during the afternoon, but at dusk there were fully 20,000 promenaders on the plaza. A sudden shower came up at that time, and the pavilions and board walk were soon deserted.

LOST HIS LIFE BY AN ERROR.

NEW-HAVEN, July 28.—William Healy of Milford lost his life by a peculiar error on the Housatonic River shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. With three companions he was returning from Shelton in a sharpie. They mistook the red light of the approaching steamer Housatonic from New-York for the light on Stratford Bridge, and started to struggle for it. The sharpie was struck by the steamer and dismolished. Healy was unable to swim and was drowned before the Housatonic's boats could reach him. The other three were rescued. Healy was twenty-four years old and unmarried. His body has not been recovered.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

ALBANY, July 28.—Alphonse Montant of New-York has filed a claim with the State Board of Claims for $9,278, which amount he avers he illegally paid into the State as commissions and taxes as auctioneer in selling imported goods. This tax was under the law of 1856, which he avers was repealed under a subsequent chapter some years later. There are about $40,000 in similar claims to be presented to the board before long.

HEAVY BLOW AT BOULANGER.

SUCCESSFUL IN VERY FEW CANTONS AT YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

PARIS, July 28.—Elections for members of the Councils-General were held throughout France to-day. Gen. Boulanger contests 451 cantons. He has been successful in Bordeaux, where he polled 3,316 votes, against 2,691 for his opponent. He was defeated in Montpellier and Rouen.

Returns from 550 cantons show that Gen. Boulanger has been successful in only twelve. Returns are still awaited from 963 cantons. The hopes of the Boulangists have fallen to zero.

The time granted to Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Roonefort to answer the summons of the Senate Court having expired, an official to-day publicly read before their residences a decree giving the accused ten days in which to appear before the court. Failing in this, their property will be sequestered and they will be deprived of all civil rights.

The police raided the office of *La Presse* to-day and seized a number of letters directed to Gen. Boulanger.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

VIENNA, July 28.—A cyclone in Hungary, Transylvania, and Bukovina to-day swept over several thousand square miles of territory. Hundreds of persons were killed, the crops were destroyed, and enormous damage was done to houses and churches. The districts of Grosswardein, Szegedin, and Mohacs were completely ravaged.

LONDON, July 28.—Advices from Abyssinia say that the Abyssinian chief, Debeb, was recently seized by Rosalonia, on going to a conference to which the latter had invited him, and that Debeb's partisans, on finding themselves deprived of their chief, joined the forces of King Menelek.

RIO JANEIRO, July 28.—The Portuguese who fired a shot at Dom Pedro on the night of July 16 while the latter was leaving the theatre is named Adrians Valle. He declares that he was instigated to make the attempt upon the Emperor's life by a republican association.

CAIRO, July 28.—Wad-el-N'jurnie, the leader of the dervishes, has struck camp and resumed his march northward.

BERLIN, July 28.—

MID-JULY DAYS IN PARIS

BOULANGER'S FUTURE AND THE GREAT HOLIDAY.

INTEREST IN THE SPANISH ENTERTAINMENT—BUSINESS BAD IN SPITE OF THE EXHIBITION.

PARIS, July 16.—The national French fête day—so much like our own that it only adds ten days to mark its date—was celebrated with more enthusiasm this time than ever before, and there was no crowd anywhere and a vast amount of *ennui partout*. All along the avenue of the Boie not only were the trees lighted up with scarlet lanterns, but ropes had been thrown across the street to sustain huge chandeliers of light. Unfortunately, the rain had fallen all the afternoon, ducking the thousands who had congregated to see the military review, and filling the glass tumblers with entirely too much water for the evening's oil to kindle. It was a great work to fight against obstinate lighting, but the French are patient, if slow in their toil, and enough was accomplished to make the scene a brilliant one.

The Champe Elysées were not very pretty—until yon reached the Rond Point. Then one had no time to frown upon the badly-hung glass garlands, the café concerts had suspended scarlet lanterns in their trees, and the horizon was sparkling as far as the eye could reach. Occasionally the Eiffel Tower would condescend to project a broad ray of white light; slowly and majestically it would spread its gentle glimmer, making every one turn to gaze upon the high iron structure. The Place de la Concorde looked as it has in every other year. There was no crowd and no fun. The points of interest had been so managed as to divide the throng. All the balls were comfortably full, and some of the dancing was funny. It is not an extraordinary excentricity to see now and then a couple of the upper stratum take part in a private waltz, and I am told that in the noble Faubourg the gentlemen aristocrats made use of this republican dancing opportunity to do a bit of political wire pulling. The flag incident of the Rue Royale, which has probably been cabled to you, can be better attributed to neighborly jealousy and animosity than to the Italian origin of the owner of the ice-cream resort or to his negligence in the way of bunting representation; and thus ends the glorious Four—teenth. Much less noise than with us, far more light, and a remarkably decent, well-dressed, and better-behaved crowd.

The Chambers have put up their official parliamentary shutters and gone off for a holiday which will be strangely akin to the vacation of the naughty school boy who is obliged to cram and make up for lost time. The Summer will not be one of rest, and, as it looks now, it does not promise to be very conducive to humane sentiment nor to politeness of language. The final electoral blow, besides the maintenance of a tottering Ministry, was the law passed forbidding the same candidate to present his popularity to several departments. This was a direct thrust at the Boulangists, and if the measure really does no harm, as the friends of the General assert, it is vexatious, because it will be far easier for him to triumph over opposition by personal persuasion than by the voice and argument of his friends or messengers.

However, by whatever means it comes about, Boulanger is sure of his success; and no one is better persuaded of this than the Government. I have had frequent opportunity during this past week to hear the views of several persons more or less directly connected with the Cabinet, and without a single exception it is presumed and foreseen that Boulanger will be elected—if only by the protestation of blank votes. This, too, in spite of and by reason of the High Court accusation, which in its summing up has certainly presented the weakest, most slip-shod document on record. All the charges of conspiracy will be easy enough to refute. Perhaps the most troublesome accusation is the use of the public funds while the General was Minister, but even to this presumption the accusation brings trifling weight.

It is the story of the mountain and the mouse. That Boulanger always meant to arrive at power was certainly no mystery, and the great interrogation was to what he would or could do when he got there is as important now as ever, and certainly no clearer. The General himself does not know. He means to sit in Carnot's chair as President, and probably to give as good seats to his friends as he can find to go round. If Boulanger does not know, how are the Conservatives to know? I doubt if any really wish a change in the label of the republican bottle, but they do want a variation of its contents. The people are tired. They want something new. Business is bad in spite of exhibition glitter.

The Champ de Mars show is a magnificent success, but it only tells to certain people and hurts just as many as it benefits. Somebody must be on hand to change the hill of fare, and Boulanger suits every purpose thus far. The General will not appear for trial, and he will be condemned, but what of that? The sentence will be worth no amount to the toss of a penny, and rest assured that the High Court investigation, with its ultimate decision, is all so much political hacking and filling, and just so much labor lost. It would be a wise man who could predict just how Boulanger can or will steer in the rapids between the rocks; but he has always had luck for his helmsman and fortune for his pilot, and that is about all one can give to the past career of the political adventurer.

The latest notion is that if—the word is a volume of uncertainty—Boulanger resigns his ambition to the limits of the Presidential chair he is no more of a plotter than Grévy or Carnot. There are a hundred shadings that one could give to show how the popularity of the so-called exile is maintained and made to flourish right in the face, teeth, and protest of the ruling powers, and there is a good deal of method even in the Boulangistic madness all around us.

After the political interest, the absorbing discussion has been the ultimate fate of the "Angelus," and I believe that its destiny was known in America long before it became public comment here. The distribution of the third-class medals in the American art section must give universal satisfaction because it is so universal. This is not intended for a bad pun, but a simple statement of facts. Should the decorations be as generous it will be hard to discover an unornamented American buttonhole next Winter.

The Tziganes had their day some time ago, and the Lautars have not yet watched the melancholy sunset of their popularity, but a huge tidal wave is just now top-created by the Spanish gitanos. Awaiting the promised representations of the renowned troupe at the Cirque d'Hiver, a more plebeian—at least a less numerous—troupe manages to crowd five times a day the reasonably-sized exhibition theatre. From the outset this building and its management seemed to be likely to have its emptiness discarded for any sort of private run-about game or family entertainment that they might contrive. Presto change! Some half dozen men and about a dozen women, with one little girl, have seduced fortune and popularity. The truth is that out of 100 serious maids going to the Champ de Mars for study and improvement there are 75 who seek fun. Pictures are a bore, the machine gallery too hot and too buzzing, and the luminous fountains too steady an attraction to be always suited to caprice. The gitanos suit the exotic freak of the moment.

When the curtain rises on a background supposed to represent Spain, with a very blue sky and a great many yellow rags hanging out of queer windows decorated with onion strings and garlic bunches, the entire group rise from their chairs and bow. They sit in a circle, with only two tables to break the ring. There are a number of long-ribboned tambourines, individual castanets, of course, and the peculiar ings of water familiar even to Southern France. The women are very dark, with black hair pasted down Japanese fashion and only with a good many of what the country girls call spit curls. Their gowns are light in texture, but radiant in color, and, if they have any waists on, they are covered up with the white or red crêpe shawl folded across the bust. They wear either slippers with very high heels or more uniformly black stuff buttoned boots. In their hair they pin all sorts of flowers, until they look like so many tropical birds brought in from the Brasilian pavilion beyond.

An orchestra in the upper gallery stops its twang, and the two male guitar players in the centre bang their strings, when all the troupe begin to beat time most conscientiously with their hands. It is healthful exercise and they seem to like it. Suddenly one girl gets up, and perhaps two, or a man, and they dance about in a kind of sailor shornpipe, old Highland-fling fashion, throwing their bodies back in approved cachucha style. In the male and feminine duets there is more suggestive gesture and all sing; the words are unintelligible, the tune unpleasant, usually. You don't like it at all at first, and then you fancy the whole business immensely, and you, too, begin to beat time and to hum, and it would not require much solicitation to make you attempt a side fantastic.

The fandango winds up the entertainment, and you are sorry, and somehow or other you sit on to another, and go again, and coming out you are good-natured enough not to mind the crowd that sit to watch the fonntains until it becomes a wark of patient energy and resolution to be able to pick one's way to the Porte Rapp. There the evening's novel treat becomes a bore, for unless you are willing to pay from 8f. to 10f., you must take military tired steps and walk home. If ever a city in the world required tramway or elevated cars that city is Paris; but this will not be for our day, any more than the adoption of an American car. Exclusion and seclusion are born to the soil, and will not be worn out by the flesh of this century anyhow. L. K.

GEORGIA'S MESSIAH CRAZE.

NEGROES OF LOW INTELLIGENCE BECOMING DEMORALIZED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The religious frenzy aroused among Liberty County's negroes by the lunatic who pretended to be the Messiah is baffling every effort made to counteract it. Those who are possessed listen to no arguments or appeals of the whites, nor of the more intelligent of their own color. Orth was sent to the insane asylum at Milledgeville two weeks ago, and the hope was indulged that the craze would die out. But it has not. On the contrary, it is spreading. Orth, or Dupont Bell, as he at times called himself, has been succeeded by a negro, Edward James, who claims that the spirit of Christ passed into him. His preaching is having a worse effect than the white lunatic's had. James preaches that the world is coming to an end Aug. 16, and this has added to the demoralization of the ignorant blacks. He also preaches pernicious practices, and 500 negroes are following him.

This new pseudo Christ obtains an influence which has thus far paralyzed the advice of the old orthodox colored preachers. One of these, to whom the blacks throughout Eastern Georgia have for years looked up to as a leader, is the Rev. Floyd Snelson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District last Fall. Even Snelson's efforts are of no avail against James, and he has defied him and continues holding daily meetings, singing, shouting, and praying.

A white man named McCrimmen went out in the Old Homestead plantation country a few days ago to employ laborers for G. W. Hawkins's sawmill up on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. McCrimmen had secured hands in that part of the country before, and he found several of his old workmen. Their friends and families persuaded them not to leave. The march to the Promised Land is to start early Friday morning, Aug. 16, and the men were deterred from hiring themselves to work in another country through fear of being left behind when the procession starts Canaanward. That part of Liberty bordering on Mcintosh County is thickly populated by blacks, but thinly settled by whites, hence there are hundreds of blacks who are tillers of small crops. They do not see many dollars in the course of a year, and now James tells them to throw away what money they have or give it to Christ. He had a box on the ground near his rude pulpit for the reception of the money. Any one who dared to touch it would be stricken dead, Jamee declared. Last Saturday a darky known as Tero attended the meeting and saw bright silver coins thickly sprinkled over the "altar" around the box. Yesterday he was in Savannah with a shotbag full of silver. He frankly owned up that he rifled the box. "It wasn't doing anybody any good lying there," he says, and adds, "I saw some children pick up a few pieces and they didn't fall dead. So Sunday night I slipped out to the box and picked up all I could find. I got $22 75 altogether. I paid Mr. Sweat $1 65 for a ticket to Savannah, I've bought a jug of whisky and a pair of shoes, and I aint dead yet. Next Sunday I'm going out there to get more of the fool niggers' money."

Monday David Jamee, a brother of Edward, went over to the camp with a friend named Carter. They are intelligent colored men, and wanted to get Edward James to quit preaching and go off to another part of the county for a while. The flock denied that Edward was about. His brother and Carter looked around and discovered Edward asleep in a wagon. They woke him up and begged him to accompany them. The impostor quickly grew furious at the visit of his brother and friend. He threatened to smite them dead if they did not go off and let him alone. The flock crowded around to listen. Carter put his hand on the preacher's shoulder while arguing with him. This enraged the leader of the crowd and he struck Carter in the face. Carter grabbed him by the throat and choked his tongue out. The mob closed in to help their Lord and they nearly killed Carter and Dave James. Carter got the worst of it, as he was knocked down with a club.

The Ohio lunatic, Orth, seems to have started an epidemic in this State, for a negro has appeared in Cherokee County who claims to be Christ. There is another in Camden County, down near the Okefinokee Swamp, and a woman in Brunswick, down the coast, is preaching and claims to perform miracles.

THE BROOKLYNS BEATEN.

CINCINNATI WINS THE GAME IN THE NINTH INNING.

Although the weather was very threatening yesterday 4,944 people attended the last of the Cincinnati series at Ridgewood Park. It was a very close game throughout and when the Reds made the two winning scores in the ninth a sigh of regretful relief went up. It was too close for comfort. The contest was one of pitchers. Duryea won, because Terry was unfortunate. The same number of hits were made off each, and though Terry was a trifle wild, he held his own well until the last. Collins did some great work at second. Smith made some very fine stops. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Holliday, c. f.	0	1	1	1	0
Collins, 2b.	0	0	5	6	0	McPhee, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0	Beard, s. s.	0	0	1	2	1
Burns, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Reilly, 1b.	1	0	13	1	0
Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Carp'nt'r, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Corkhill, c. f.	0	2	2	0	1	Tebeau, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Terry, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Nicol, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Clark, c.	0	1	4	2	2	Keenan, s.	0	1	3	0	1
Smith, s. c.	0	0	1	3	0	Duryea, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	5	25	13	3	Total	2	5	27	9	2

*One out in last inning.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—off Terry, 4; off Duryea, 1. Struck out—By Terry, 4; by Duryea, 4. Two-base hit—Holliday. Sacrifice hits—Pinkney, Corkhill, Beard, (2.) Tebeau. Stolen bases—McPhee, (3.) Reilly, (2.) Double plays—Beard, McPhee, and Reilly; Smith, Collins and Foutz. Hit by pitcher—Pinkney, Reilly. Wild pitche—Duryea. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Kerins. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

OTHER GAMES.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Newark, 9; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Newark, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Rogers and Hoffman; Hudson and Duffy; Ramsey and Milligan. Umpire—Mr. Neil.

The Athletic-Kansas City game scheduled for yesterday was postponed on account of rain.

RECEIVED AN ARC-LIGHT SHOCK.

Robert Jones, a barkeeper in Murray's saloon in Newark, climbed up on a stepladder Saturday night to replace the tip of the gas burner in front of the door. While he reached down for Murray to hand him the tip two of the fingers of his right hand came in contact with a bare spot on one of the pair of electric-light wires supplying the Thompson & Houston arc lights in the saloon. The shock that passed into his body doubled him up in a twinkling and he fell to the sidewalk. He was unconscious for an hour, and went into convulsions when he began to recover.

As soon as he was able to talk he wanted to be shown the man who hit him, and tore off the shirt sleeves of two of his friends who tried to hold him. His finger tips were badly burned.

A SCHOOLBOY'S WILL.

The following document was recently found among a Brooklyn boy's treasures. The lad is still alive, and his last will and testament is not likely to be submitted for probate for many years to come. It is given herewith, verbatim et literatim, with the exception of the signature:

BROOKLYN, July 20, '88.

This box holds what little property I hold, what little relics I possess. If I pass out of this "World" before my folks give this box and "What" it holds to my dearest and nearest relative, "My Mother," (God "Bless" her dear soul.) If she be not living "My Father" next God Bless his dear Immortal Soul. If he be not living pass it to my Kind and Generous "Sister," May Sea Rose and Preserve Her. And So on Down to those who are living.

PARSON FLEMON'S STORY

THE MOST-TALKED-OF COLORED MAN IN THE LAND.

HIS ARREST IN CHURCH AND THE COMPLICATIONS ATTENDING HIS EXTRADITION TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—John Yeldell has for two weeks been the most-talked-of colored man in the United States. He was arrested here on July 8, under the alias of the "Rev. E. F. Flemon," and is wanted in Edgefield County, S. C., for complicity in the murder of John Blackwell, in October, 1884. He is a mulatto and was born in slavery thirty-two years ago. About a year and a half ago he left Wilberforce University, where he had been a student, and came to Pittsburg. He opened a corner grocery in "Africa," the negro quarter of the city, and in six months had made enough money to return to college. Coming back to this city about last New Year's Day, he secured employment as a waiter at the Central Hotel. From time to time he officiated in the pulpit of the Arthur-Street Wesley Church, the title of "Reverend" was prefixed to his name, and he became popular among the many colored people who knew him.

On the evening of July 8 Inspector of Police John McAleese did an unusual thing. He went to church. The minister who conducted the service was the Rev. E. F. Flemon. The Inspector patiently sat the service through, meanwhile making a comparison between the preacher's personal appearance and the description he had received a few days before by telegraph of one John Yeldell. They were identical. After the congregation had been dismissed Flemon was arrested, going almost directly from the pulpit to prison. This was the first step in a remarkable fight for the possession of a prisoner, and ever since then John Yeldell has enjoyed whatever distinction may attach to being the central figure in a celebrated case.

When the colored people learned of Yeldell's arrest there was intense indignation. It was found that he had been looked up without a warrant. Charles F. McKenne was retained as his attorney, and promptly secured a rule on Inspector McAleese to show cause why the prisoner should not be released. The Inspector produced the description sent him by Deputy Sheriff Thomas Talbot, of Edgefield County, and declared his belief that the right man had been caught. Judge Ewing didn't quite like the looks of things, but consented to hold the prisoner until requisition papers could be applied for.

Meanwhile Deputy Lyon, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal J. E. Strom, came here from South Carolina to indentify the accused. There were ten colored prisoners in the Allegheny County Jail the day the Deputies called. They were of all shades, sizes, and ages. Through the influence of friends Yeldell was allowed to don another man's apparel, and when the ten prisoners were drawn up in line he appeared in the ragged clothes and slouch hat of a vagrant, his own neat black suit and glossy hat being upon a fellow-prisoner. The identification, however, was unmistakably complete. Marshal Strom, without looking at the others, walked right up to the fugitive, and extending his hand exclaimed: "John Yeldell! John Yeldell! Howdy!" The prisoner dropped his head and refused to speak. "All right, Sah," said the Palmetto officer, "but I know you, John, and I'll shake hands just the same," and he did so with vigor.

Matters began to look serious for Yeldell. Marshal Strom had the day before said that the prisoner would be given a fair trial in South Carolina. Since the war, he said, in all seriousness, there had been only six "niggers" lynched in Edgefield County, and he hardly thought John Yeldell would be the seventh. This statement, coupled with the presence of the Deputies and their expressed determination to take Yeldell back, aroused the colored folks, and they held an indignation meeting. The speakers all declared their belief that if Yeldell were taken to South Carolina he would be put to death without trial. J. H. Chilton offered to be one of a party to prevent Yeldell's removal by force of arms. He was sent to the rear. Funds were raised to retain additional counsel to insist upon conclusive evidence being produced of his guilt before a rendition.

On the 17th inst. Yeldell was before Judge Ewing on a writ of habeas corpus. The court room was crowded with colored people, almost the entire Arthur-street congregation being there. At times their sympathy with the prisoner was expressed so noisily that the constables had to call for order. The requisition papers were found to contain neither the date of the alleged murder nor the name of the person killed. The documents were signed by Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania and Gov. Richardson of South Carolina, but Judge Ewing declared the omission serious. The indictment was also missing. Col. John W. Echols, who appeared as counsel for Gov. Richardson, however, argued that identification was complete and after that the warrant of the Governor only was necessary. Judge Ewing had no time for one pretext or another of counsel, held the case over for ten days, deliberated two days more and then ordered Yeldell to be handed over to the South Carolina authorities.

Counsel for Yeldell took a desperate course. Calling in the reporters of the local press, which is largely Republican, they were filled up with the story that the Blackwell tragedy was the outgrowth of political persecution. It was declared to have occurred while Blackwell and others were chasing a party of black Republicans. Yeldell himself was said to have been shot in the arm during the fight, and Blackwell was killed in self-defense. Two lynchings of colored men were said to have followed the event. Moreover, Marshal Strom was denounced as a "nigger chaser," and a bad man generally. This version of the affair was denied as coming from the Rev. John McMullen, a mild-mannered youth who serves a congregation on the south side. A committee of colored clergymen called on Congressman John Dalzell, who represents the Pittsburg district in the House of Representatives, urging him to intercede with President Harrison and Attorney General Miller to secure a change of venue for Yeldell, but by what legal twist the case could come within their jurisdiction in its present shape was never made plain. The *Times* of this city, which is owned by Col. Mc Grew, the Republican leader of the county, guaranteed all the expense necessary to test the matter before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Simultaneously with these two moves the eight colored clergymen of the two cities telegraphed to Gov. Beaver petitioning him in behalf of the 25,000 colored people of Allegheny County and his Union comrades in arms of that race to withdraw his requisition as irregular and refuse to hand the prisoner over to the South Carolina authorities.

This county is one of the strongest Republican counties in the country, and the assertion that Yeldell was being the victim of Southern political persecution and Democratic "nigger chasers," aroused a great deal of sentiment in his behalf. But on Monday morning last Deputy Marshal Strom, in an interview announced that he would go home from McMullen to be entirely false, and declared his intention to prosecute that gentleman for slander in calling him a murderer and "nigger chaser." Before nightfall Mr. McMullen repudiated the entire interview. No less than four other colored clergymen called on Mr. Strom, repudiated all statements reflecting upon him and credited to them, and presented him with renewed assurances of their distinguished consideration. It was then discovered that Mr. McMullen had really not been "interviewed," and that the whole yarn giving the case a political turn had been concocted for effect.

No appeal has yet been made to the President or Attorney General, nor is any likely to be. Charles F. McKenna, Yeldell's attorney, went to Philadelphia and after a deal of trouble succeeded in getting Chief Justice Paxson of the Supreme Court out of his Summer retirement near Allentown, where that millionaire jurist some years ago won a bride in the person of the widow of an ex-Congressman. On Thursday the Supreme Court unanimously declined to interfere. The night before this decision came, however, Yeldell's untiring friends went to Uniontown, where Gov. Beaver was inspecting two regiments of the State militia, and presented their case. They urged the inexpediency of the requisition papers and the lack of power against Yeldell and asked for a formal hearing upon these points. The Governor appointed next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock as the time, and will then hear both sides.

There can be little doubt that Yeldell will be handed over to Gov. Richardson's representatives. It is not claimed that Flemon is not Yeldell, nor is it urged that he is not guilty; but colored people profess to believe that he will not be fairly tried in South Carolina, and therefore no pains or money has been spared to secure a delay. Judge Ewing, before whom the habeas corpus proceedings were had, yesterday washed his hands of the whole affair by ordering Yeldell to be released to the South Carolina Deputies. The Judge declares the delay to have been entirely without excuse, and contrary to law and legal usage. Yeldell is now held by the Sheriff of this county by order of Gov. Beaver, the case having passed out of the courts after a most stubborn struggle.

Meanwhile John Yeldell has been living on the fat of the land behind the bars. The first Sunday after he was arrested his case was publicly called to the attention of the people of his race from the pulpits of the colored churches. The women were urged to do their share to make him comfortable. Since then they have daily swarmed to the prison doors with all sorts of dainty morsels for "Mistah Flemon." They took so much food and so many flowers for the prisoner that good-natured Warden Berlin had to call a halt and ask them to restrain their impetuosity, for he said, they brought enough to feed a regiment. Had not prison rule forbidden it, Yeldell's couch would have been of the softest down and his cell a bower of luxurious ease.

Yeldell does not want to go South. He says for the Blackwell crime two men have been repeatedly hanged, two lynched, and two acquitted, and he knows of two more who were thrown into the river—John Talbot and Frederick Harris—both of whom were Republicans. "I would go willing to go back at Cain," he says, "but not with those Deputies. Those fellows will take me dead between them. They would say I was trying to escape. They would go with a Union man if he were, no big Democrat. I'm not going back. I'll stay here first. I would rather be hung by the Pittsburg police than by those men, whose records I know, and I think that I am as well prepared to meet my God this week as next, but it would be suicide to give myself up to the South Carolina officials. I should never get into court in that State, much less have a fair trial."

Marshal Strom and Sheriff Lyon are typical specimens of what in the South is known as "poo' white trash." They are lean and lean and without more money than they need. They make their headquarters at the Central Police Station, and in the two weeks they have been there more colored people have passed by that place to get a look at them than in ten ordinary years. The friends of Yeldell also keep a close watch on the jail and Court House to prevent any possible strategic move to get the prisoner away without their knowledge. Marshal Strom has been approached with an offer of $500 if he will either permit a rescue of the prisoner or allow him to escape when he is once in his hands. "I'm a poo' man, said Strom, when this offer was made, "and $500 is a heap o' money to me, but, I've a family o' children, and my good name is all I've got to leave 'am. I couldn't do nothin' like that."

WHERE DAIRYMEN ARE HAPPY

PLENTY OF RAIN AND FINE PASTURAGE INCREASE THE MILK SUPPLY.

The recent rains in Dutchess County have done so much for the pasture lands that they have spoiled the farmers. There has not been for many years so luxuriant a growth of grass and clover and the result is that the cattle have been in splendid condition, giving forth larger quantities of milk than their former records have ever shown. A TIMES reporter a few days ago went through one of the largest dairies in the county, upon whose pastures graze 125 head of the finest Jersey cattle in the State. The system of managing this herd of cows is as remarkable as it is subsequently profitable. At a certain hour in the morning and the afternoon the cows are driven into a long low building which is kept as clean as a farmer's wife's kitchen. Each cow has her stall and with her head poked through a long and narrow yoke she stands awaiting to be milked.

Each cow has her individual pail with her name stamped upon it and shining like burnished silver. Then there is kept a big book, like a journal, with the name of a cow heading each page, and upon its rules injured by rust. *Chautauqua*—Little rye was sown. Potatoes suffer from the effects of early frosts and from the attacks of beetles. The acreage of buckwheat is much above the average. Pastures are in fine condition. Some hay is lacking in substance. In many cases oats will not head or are rusting. The yield of small fruits will be light, excepting on the hills. Corn is poor. *Chemung*—The hay crop is larger than the average, and most is all harvested. Oats promise well. Rye has been gathered in good order. Corn promises well. The yield of berries is large. Potato bugs are numerous. *Clinton*—Having progresses rapidly between showers. The crop is good. Grapes are making a good growth. *Columbia*—The weather of the week has been generally favorable for the growth and harvesting of crops. Corn and potatoes will do well with dry weather. Grapes suffer some damage from mildew.

Dutchess—Oats are down in each an extent as to delay harvesting and cause waste. Hops are attacked by a small sing. Many grapes are dropping off as if stung by an insect. Elm trees are rapidly being stripped of their leaves by the elm beetle. Potatoes are thriving on high ground but are rotting in wet land.

Erie—The weather of the week has been favorable for harvesting and the growth of nearly all crops. The cool nights have kept corn in a backward condition.

Franklin—Heavy rain this week has damaged hay and grain. A large amount of hay was secured last week in good order.

Genesee—The weather has been favorable for the harvesting and growth of crops.

forfeit. A proviso that the stake shall be worth $2,000. Entries will close Aug. 12, and will exclude Zoe Ella, the property of the nominations made to Samuel K. Cork, Clerk of the Course, care of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, city. The Racing Committee consists of J. G. K. Lawrence, 2, Hitchcock, Jr., and J. G. Heckscher.

RACES POSTPONED.

The Brighton Beach management have decided not to run in opposition to Monmouth, today. The programme arranged for to-day has been set over to Wednesday, and entries will stand to that time.

PROCTOR KNOTT LAME.

SARATOGA, July 28.—Proctor Knott, the two-year-old champion of last year, pulled up lame in front after his work at the track to-day. The trouble is said to be a quarter crack.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

New-York State Weather Service co-operating with the United States Signal Service.

UTICA, July 28.—The following statements are derived from correspondence with sixty-three stations making special crop reports to this office for the week ending July 26, 1889:

Rainfall.—The rainfall has been generally below the average in the Hudson Valley, over the southern tier of counties, and along Lake Erie and the eastern coast of Lake Ontario. Over the rest of the State the precipitation has been above the average.

Temperature.—The temperature has been either normal or slightly above, excepting along Lakes Erie and Ontario, and in the Mohawk Valley, where it has been below the normal.

Sunshine.—The amount of sunshine has been about the average, excepting in the extreme northern part of the State where cloudy weather has prevailed.

The following are extracts from the reports of county correspondents:

Albany—The weather of the week has been favorable for haying and harvesting and for the growth of crops. Some hay is weedy and damaged by rain. Grains and fruits are generally in good condition.

Allegany—The hay crop is large and of good quality, although some is damaged. There is some rust in oat straw. The rye crop will be small. Corn is looking better. There will probably be a good potato crop; no signs of rotting can be observed yet.

Broome—The weather is favorable for haying and for the growth of corn and potatoes. Buckwheat is doing well.

Cattaraugus—A good hay crop is being secured. Wheat is nearly all harvested in good condition. Potatoes in some places are rusting, but generally look well. *Cayuga*—The quality of the large hay crop is out as good as usual, but white wheat is in good condition, oats are injured by rust. *Chautauqua*—Little rye was sown. Potatoes suffer from the effects of early frosts and from the attacks of beetles. The acreage of buckwheat is much above the average. Pastures are in fine condition. Some hay is lacking in substance. In many cases oats will not head or are rusting. The yield of small fruits will be light, excepting on the hills. Corn is poor. *Chemung*—The hay crop is larger than the average, most is all harvested. Oats promise well. Rye has been gathered in good order. Corn promises well. The yield of berries is large. Potato bugs are numerous. *Clinton*—Having progresses rapidly between showers. The crop is good. Grapes are making a good growth. *Columbia*—The weather of the week has been generally favorable for the growth and harvesting of crops. Corn and potatoes will do well with dry weather. Grapes suffer some damage from mildew.

Dutchess—Oats are down in each an extent as to delay harvesting and cause waste. Hops are attacked by a small sing. Many grapes are dropping off as if stung by an insect. Elm trees are rapidly being stripped of their leaves by the elm beetle. Potatoes are thriving on high ground but are rotting in wet land.

Erie—The weather of the week has been favorable for harvesting and the growth of nearly all crops. The cool nights have kept corn in a backward condition.

Franklin—Heavy rain this week has damaged hay and grain. A large amount of hay was secured last week in good order.

Genesee—The weather has been favorable for the harvesting and growth of crops.

Herkimer—The heavy rain storm of the 19th injured all crops on low land in the southern part of the county.

Jefferson—The weather has been generally favorable for the harvesting and growth of crops. Potato bugs, cabbage worms, aquash and striped bugs are injuring vegetables, and hops are attacked by lice.

Lewis—The weather has been favorable for the growth and harvesting of crops. Oats are nearly all rusting and much light grain and poor straw will result. *Livingston*—Crops are now growing well, but their condition is more backward than usual.

Madison—The weather conditions of the week have been generally favorable. Hops are reported as not growing well. *Monroe*—Grain is in fine condition, excepting corn, which is poor, and probably will not mature well.

Niagara—The weather is favorable for the growth of crops. The quantity of hay is greatly above the average.

Oneida—Much hay is uncut, but is in good condition. Crops are generally growing well, but corn is backward. Grapes have not recovered from the effects of early frosts. *Ontario*—The heavy rains on the 19th did some damage to wheat, and caused considerable quantities of oats and barley to lodge. Corn and potatoes are coming forward rapidly. Potato bugs are numerous. Lice are doing but little damage to hops. *Onondaga*—The weather has been generally favorable for haying and growth of crops; but potatoes are getting too much rain and oats are rusting from the same cause. Potato bugs and hop lice are very numerous. *Orleans*—The rain of the week has injured barley seriously, and some oats are rusting. Potatoes have commenced to rot. *Otsego*—Haying and harvesting have progressed well. The growth of corn and potatoes has been retarded by rain and cool weather. Potato bugs are numerous. Lice have appeared among hops, but as yet the damage is slight. *Oswego*—The weather of the week has been generally favorable for the growth of crops. The cool nights keep corn in a backward condition. Potatoes are making a fine growth, but the first crop is showing a blight in many fields, which appeared during the past week. The cool weather retards the growth of grapes.

Putnam—The weather conditions are favorable. Some potatoes are rotting, and the tops show signs of blight. Cabbage worms have appeared.

Rensselaer—During this week the weather has been fine. The potato rot has appeared; the best of the crop is, however, lost. It is feared that cabbage worms will do great damage, as the butterflies which produce them are very numerous.

Rensselaer—Crops have made a good growth during the week. Frequent rains, while delaying hay cutting, keep the crop fresh. Some oats are rusting. Garden vegetables are in good condition. Early apples are looking well. The larvæ of the coddling moths are injuring apples and pears.

St. Lawrence—The weather has been generally favorable for growing crops and harvesting. Oats have lodged in many cases. Potato bugs are numerous, but serious damage is prevented by the use of paris green. Several cases of blight have come to his friends. Then he takes one for himself—perhaps two—and in that way I get my money back. I know one young fellow who took some of my best work and sent it to Germany to represent his wife. The picture could easily have passed for hers as far as the features went, but she was never dressed out like that. Mothers who have little children often buy pictures of children with long hair when theirs hasn't grown out, and send them round to friends at a distance. I can sell prints' pictures without any trouble. Sometimes I think pictures that ain't taken for people look just as much like them. Besides, it saves you all the trouble of a sitting."

SALT DEPOSITS IN KANSAS

A GREAT INDUSTRY RAPIDLY GROWING.

HOW A DESERT HAS BEEN REDEEMED AND MADE PROFITABLE—A PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL YEAR.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.—Fortune has favored the Kansas agriculturist thus far this year. He found the soil in excellent condition at planting time, and bountiful rains during May and June served to keep his spirits buoyant. Now he has harvested immense crops of wheat and oats, thrashing is fairly under way, and his thoughts are mainly occupied with corn—for, after all, corn is king in this country. It is "tasseling" in all parts of the State, it is "silking" as far north as the Smoky Hill and the Kaw, while down in the south it is in "roasting ear." The next twenty days will settle the fate of the king cereal, and these will be the longest, most anxious days of the year in rural Kansas. If fortune continues to smile the farmer will be able to contemplate a table something like this by and by:

Corn, 225,000,000 bushels, at 20 cents	$45,000,000
Wheat, 35,000,000 bushels, at 50 cents	17,500,000
Oats, 60,000,000 bushels, at 20 cents	12,000,000
Flax and other products	2,500,000
Total	$77,000,000

The figures here given are conservative, and if the sirocco does not blow in August the prospects are that Kansas will have over eighty millions in farm products. There have been no hot winds this Summer, even in the Southwest where formerly vegetation has annually felt their scorching breath. Think of the countless mortgages that will be lifted from Kansas farms this Fall if the sirocco only keeps to the desert!

There are certain sections of the Sun Flower State that feel somewhat independent of crop returns. Down in Southeast Kansas a vast mining industry is growing, of which Pittsburg and Girard are the centres. Coal, lead, and zinc are produced there in ever-increasing quantities, and money is plentiful the year round. Pittsburg is just now enjoying a true Western boom. To-day charters were filed with the Secretary of State by the Hotel Stillwell Company, capital $100,000; the North Side Land and Manufacturing Company, capital $225,000, and the South Park Land Investment Company, capital $440,000. These are but a few of the recent Pittsburg organizations. New-York capital is largely interested, and more is expected to be transferred into smelters and other works. There is no good reason why an important manufacturing city should not be developed at that point. All the natural advantages are there, and several lines of railroad place the new Pittsburg in close communication with the outside world.

In Southern Central Kansas the salt industry is assuming majestic proportions. Only a few days ago the dispatches announced that the Government analyst at Washington had found Wellington salt to be of the purest in the world. The figures were close to 100. Wellington is not far distant from Hutchinson, the present centre of the Kansas salt business. Hutchinson boasts of 15,000 people and is undoubtedly growing faster than any other city in the State. A dozen big salt plants are in operation now, which are modified from those so successful in England, consist of six elevated storage tanks each 50 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, into which the brine is pumped from the wells. Next are four vacuum pans each over 50 feet across 70 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 12 inches deep. These are below the level of the bottom of the storage tanks, so that the brine will flow by gravity from tank to pan. Under the end of each pan are three furnaces, and these open into a large chamber. The brine enters the pan at the end nearest the smokestack and gradually passes to the hotter parts over the furnaces, and as it reaches the saturation point by the rapid evaporation the salt crystals form and sink and are raked out upon a sloping platform at the side of each tank, whence, after draining for some time, they are passed into cars at a lower level and taken to the packing warehouse and barreled for shipment.

The description of these works is substantially that of all the works which evaporate by boiling the brine. Two establishments at Hutchinson use the "grainer" process in which the brine in evaporating pans is heated by steam pipes. Two works also use solar evaporation.

It is believed here that in a few years all the salt used for ordinary purposes west of the Mississippi River will be supplied by Kansas. All in all, the material prospects of the State are excellent just now

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PEELE OF THE MERRY JESTS.

THE WORKS OF GEORGE PEELE. Edited by A. H. BULLEN, B. A. In two volumes. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1888.

Among the immediate predecessors of Shakespeare there are few more interesting than George Peele, whose works were not collected until 1828 by Alexander Dyce. He was the son of James Peele, the clark of Christ's Hospital, London, who caused him to be educated at the grammar school of the hospital, and through his position as clerk obtained for him various favors, not only while at the school but after he had entered Broadgates College (now Pembroke) at Oxford University.

James Peele had another son James, whom he caused to be helped until his nepotism was rebuked in 1579, as we see from the following entry in the Court Book of the hospital under date Sept. 19: "James Peele hath given his promise to this coorte to discharge his howse of his soune George Peele and all other his howsold which have bene chargable to him befor mychellmas day next cominge uppon paine of this govnors displeasure, as to their discressions shall seme conveinent." The elder Peele was an author, also, though his works were mere practical than literary. In 1553 he published "The maner and fourme how to kepe a perfecte recouyng after the order of the most werthie and notable accompte of Debitour and Creditour." This folio is black letter was followed in 1569 by "The Pathe way to perfectnes in th' accomptes of Debitour and Creditour: in manner of a dialogue." His erratic son cannot be said to have lacked education, for he spent no less than nine years at Oxford, where, according to Anthony à Wood, he "was esteemed a most noted poet," and probably wrote "The Tale of Troy," which he brought out in 1589.

Peele became famous as the actor in various harum-scarum jests published under his name in 1607. In 1581 he had removed to London, in 1583 married, and by 1598 was dead under discreditable circumstances, which, if reported truly, argued a coarse as well as a wild life. The "Merry Jests" that appeared nine years later may have been augmented by many of the current "Joe Millers" of the period, but Mr. Bullen is right to decline taking from Peele the fatherhood of some of these practical jokes. He argues with good reason that Peele must have been celebrated for rude wit of the kind, or else publishers would not have used his name as a title. He also sees no reason to question the joke-loving and joke-practicing character of Peele, attested as it is by the stately Latin lines of some of his friends and admirers, notably those of Dr. Gager, whose plays the younger man superintended at Oxford when they were performed (June, 1583,) for Albertus Alasco, a Polish Prince.

If Peele's life was immoral he wrote some very fine stanzas in praise of virtue; nor was he debarred in the presence of the Virgin Queen. In "The Arraignment of Paris," a pastoral, he flattered Queen Elizabeth to the top of her bent under the title of the "fair Zabeta." The next year he wrote the pageant for the Lord Mayor, and in 1589 a blank verse "Farewell" to Sir John Norrie and Sir Francis Drake, just starting on their unfortunate attempt to impose Don Antonio as King upon Portugal. Addressing the soldiers and sailors of the fleet:

"You follow them whose swords successful are,
You follow Drake, by sea the scourge of Spain,
The dreadful dragon, terror to your foes,
Victorious in his return from Inde,
In all the high adventure he atchieved;
You follow noble Norris, whose renown
Won in the fertile fields of Bolgia,
Spreads by the gates of Europe to the Courts
Of Christian Kings and heathen potentates.
You fight for Christ and England's peerless Queen
Elizabeth, the wonder of the world,
Over whose throne the enemies of God
Have thunder'd erst their vain successless braves.
Oh, ten-times-treble happy men that fight
Under the cross of Christ and England's Queen,
And follow such as Drake and Norris are!"

That merry George Peele was a fine penman we know from a letter to Lord Burleigh among the Lansdowne manuscript which Mr. Bullen gives in fac simile. That he was at times an actor is certain, but how good an actor does not appear, except from the silence of his contemporaries, which gives negative testimony to his lack of proficiency in that difficult art. In the "Merry Jests" he figures as an actor going about the country. He is supposed to be the author of the lines quoted by Thackeray in "The Newcomes," lines spoken for Sir Henry Lea when he resigned his office as Queen's Champion in 1590:

"His golden locks time hath to silver turned;
O time too swift, O swiftness never ceasing!
His youth 'gainst time and age hath ever spurned,
But spurned in vain; youth wanoth by increasing;
Beauty, strength, youth are flowers but fading seen;
Duty, faith, love are roots, and ever green.

"His helmet now shall make a hive for bees,
And lovers' sonnets turn'd to holy psalms;
A man-at-arms must now serve on his knees,
And feed on prayers, which are his alms:
But though from Court to cottage he depart,
His saint is sure of his unspotted heart.

"And when he saddest sits in lonely cell
He'll teach his swains this carol for a song—
'Blessed be the hearts that wish my sovereign well,
Curs'd be the souls that think her any wrong!'
Goddess, allow this aged man his right
To be your beadsman now, that was your knight."

The jests chronicled by Ffrancis Ffawkner in the little book he entered in the Stationer's Register Dec. 14, 1605, do not give one a very high idea of the wit of the period. The point generally is to trick an innkeeper or play some brutal joke on a friend. They do not seem possible to a man who could write such a poem as the above. But never was Elizabethan dramatist more uneven than George Peele; he is not consistent in a single play, and the difference between his best and his worst piece is immense. One of the best is "The Old Wives' Tale," a peculiar species of dramatic work which contains a number of curious echoes of folk lore. Mr. A. H. Bullen has made a particularly happy mark in editing George Peele. He is very weak in philology, having a faculty for missing the meaning of words now obsolete; but his judgment as to what should be assigned to a given author is good. He dedicates this to the late J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, "who has rendered inestimable services to students of Elizabethan literature."

It must be said, however, that in spite of the "merryjests" and notwithstanding two volumes of remains we never get very near the real man. George Peele, the saturated-with-the-classics, is here, but not George Peele, the citizen of London. He was included by Greene with himself when the latter charged Shakespeare ("in his owne conceit the only Shake-scene in a conntrey") with borrowing from the dramatists of his time—"there is an upstart crowe beautified with our feathers." But he appeare to have refrained from any suggestion that Shakespeare stole from him. Peele must always remain a dramatist for the student of literature and special reader, but there is much gold in his dross, and no edition of his worke equals this in fullness and discriminate editing.

LANDOR.

THE POEMS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Selected and edited by ERNEST RADFORD. Canterbury Poets Series. New-York: W. J. GAGE & Co.

This volume had scarcely reached us when the *Athenæum* of London arrived with a letter from Mr. Radford disclaiming all responsibility for the preface attributed to him; he wishes "to deny emphatically" that he is the author of it. It appears that the editor of the series, William Sharp, exercised the privilege of his office with what Carlyle once called "hacking and hewing to right and left."

Mr. Radford wrote a certain preface, corrected the proof of it, and then "rested content." On receipt of a copy of the book, however, he found that what stands over his name is not what he wrote. The first pages were "mangled beyond recognition; the last were wholly omitted," while in what remains "the intellectual and euphonic relations of sentences were utterly altered by the omission of many whose place had been studied." He refers to Mr. Sharp as his friend, and the conclusion is irresistible that Mr. Radford, whatever the merits of his original preface, has been treated with curious indifference. This world is not yet run at such rapid pace as to have given me opportunity for offering a hearing to Mr. Radford.

What remains of Mr. Radford's preface is so good that one regrets it is not all here as he left it. He understands Lander and appreciates him with intelligence. Realizing that a vast deal has been said about Landor already, he is able to say much which, if not new, is said so well as to be interesting. When he quotes Landor's own words put into the mouth of Boccaccio, "What is there lovely in poetry unless there be moderation and composure? Are they not better than the hot, uncontrollable hilarity of a taunting, disheveled, enthusiasm?" he quotes that which would have pleased Landor himself. The verse and the prose as well of this man were ever marked by moderation and composure. He was essentially a Classical author born out o a later age. Swinburne has said about the finest true thing of him:

"And through the trumpet of a child of Rome
Rang the clear music of the flutes of Greece."

Most curious in Landor was the contrast which the self-control seen in his writings offered to his personal character. Self-control was not a virtue Landor possessed to any dangerous extent. Some of his outbursts were extremely amusing and yet matters for pity and regret. When he desired, for example, to restore his abbey, and wrote the Bishop of the diocese for his acquiescence, the Bishop for some reason failed to give him an answer. Accordingly, the poet propounded a second epistle, containing the declaration, "God alone is great enough for me to ask anything at twice." Again, he fancied he had been slighted by the Marquis of Normanby at Florence and wrote to him: "I am not unobservant of distinctions. You, by the favor of an English Minister, are Marquis of Normanby. I, by the grace of God, am Walter Savage Landor."

There be many things to admire in Landor, but these anecdotes are scarcely among them. Some men, indeed, have professed to admire more the character of Landor than his writings; but this is strange judgment, for it would require a man all but perfect in spirit and manners to rival the charms of the matchless prose of Landor. It is in his prose that we see the best of Landor. Here he was gifted with genius, and wise men will hold him long in admiring and affectionate remembrance.

NEW BOOKS.

—John Herring. By S. Baring Gould. New-York: Frank F. Lovell & Co., 1889.—If Mr. Baring Gonld intends to hold the mirror up to nature in this long novel, he has a pretty poor opinion of human nature as it is developed in the West of England. Most of the charactera are disagreeable, and some are positively revoltng. The chief parte are played by a village usurer and promoter of bogus mining schemes called Trampleasure and his cowardly son. They work upon the crude Biblical knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Flamank, an enthusiastic Dissenter, until he believes that the gold mines of Ophir were worked in Solomon's day at a place called Upaver, in Cornwall. The Trampleasures salt with gold dust the water used in the mill that crushes innocent blocks of granite from the Upaver quarries and manage to take in a great many of the Rev. Flamank's adherents. Their villainy is exposed by John Herring, a young soldier, who, for love of Mirelle Strange, otherwise called the Countess Garola, because her mother had that title, sells out of the army and settles down to take care of some helpless small gentry named Battlehill and be near his lady love. The latter falls into the clutches of old Trampleasure, who is her uncle, her father being killed suddenly as they are traveling in the West of England; but neither John Herring's devotion, nor the rescue, the exposure of Trampleasure's villainy by his means, nor the protection he affords Mirelle from the insolent attentions of the younger Trampleasure rouse any gratitude in that pale aristocratic young person's breast. She falls in love with Capt. Trecarrel, who is already secretly engaged to her cousin, Orange Trampleasure. At the last, when she becomes aware of what is really a secret to nobody and the old Trampleasure falls dead of apoplexy at the ruin of his scheme, she becomes "the enow bride" of John Herring and goes with him on Christmas time to the bleakest of homes in Cornwall, where she reveals to her husband that she never did and never can love him, is frightened almost into fits by the antics of an old family servant who drives out the devils, and when her husband withdraws in despair to the mine he is working commits various follies and disobedlences. Trecarrel, who has jilted Orange Trampleasure as soon as seen as her family became paupers, now makes up to Mirelle. It is believed that John Herring is dead and as Mirelle, the widow, is an heiress, Trecarrel persnades her to stay in England instead of recruiting her shattered health in the south of France. She dies, and while Trecarrel makes it up again with Orange in the house of death, John Herring turns up in order to be at the funeral. One great fault is to be found with this novel; it is thrice too long. Another is the want of interest in the two good characters, Mirelle and John Herring; they are weak, lackadaisical, and cold persons. The story opens with a curious study in archæology—the Druidical stone which Old Cobbledike and his savage daughter, Joyce, use as their house. These people are meant to be examples of an aboriginal savage population of which a few survive to the present day. They live by theft and are about on the mental plane of Australian black fellows. Such a sketch would be interesting by itself, but only incumbers a novel. Compared with Mr. Gonld's romance, "The Red Spinner," this novel takes a very inferior rank.

—English Culture in Virginia. A Study of the Gilmer Letters. By William P. Treat, M. A., Professor in the University of the South. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University. 1889.—The letters of Francis Walker Gilmer, in which he telle how he obtained professors in England for the University of Virginia, will be of particular interest to Southerners, especially as Jefferson was instrumental therein. "At the beginning of this century what culture Virginia had was not Virginian," remarks Prof. Treat, beginning his monograph with a paradox, the point of which is that Virginians had to go outside their State or to Europe for a higher education than that of an ordinary school. In the years 1823, 1824, and 1825, after a good deal of correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, and the display on his side of the greatest anxiety that all should be properly engaged, the full quota of professors was obtained. As may be imagined, this wholesale engagement of instructors for the most important university established by Virginia was not received with favor by the press, especially that of Philadelphia and Boston. On March 7, 1825, the new university was opened with Profs. Long, Blaetterman, Key, Bonnycastle, and Dunglison, and forty students. The chair of law was finally given to John Taylor Lomax. Prof. Key returned to England in 1827; Prof. Long went to London University in 1827, and Prof. Bonnycastle died in Virginia in 1840. Dr. Dunglison, the medical professor, gave up the chair in 1833, and Blaetterman's career appears to be involved in mystery. The title chosen by Prof. Treat is somewhat grandiose, for there is nowhere a hint that these gentlemen did anything notable in the way of giving culture to the Virginiane; but the story is useful historically as well as pleasant reading, and if it did nothing more than shew Jefferson in a very amiable light, would be worth printing. It is issued as No. V.-VI. of the seventh series of "University Studies," edited by Mr. Herbert B. Adams.

—A Demoralising Marriage. By Edgar Fawcett. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.—The anxiety Mr. Fawcett displays in regard to the best in New-York (New-York being an overgrown place, built up by a lot of "emigrant Hollanders") is highly creditable. Assiduous is the author of "A Demoralising Marriage" in his efforts to reform it. Whether "the best" will eventually get better by means of agnosticism, and Cyril Trelawney's book, "A Universal History of Skepticism," or get worse through Caroll Remington and the new figures or fevers invented by him for the gutman, we donot know. Readers had better make it a toss-up between Hurley and Werth. There are some highly imaginative passages in the romance, ideas both superb and fine. They are generally in connection with first-class eating houses. Division-street will palpitate to its innermost bonnet frame when it reads about the rumor of a banquet at one of these excellent restaurants, which was to be opened with "a tourbillon of white doves, each bearing a jewel to be tied round its neck for one of the female revelers." This is indeed a novel method of dressing squabs. When, however, you have two heroines, each one worth $170,000, then a great deal is to be expected of them. Mr. Fawcett is the interpreter of the Genteel, and never, never will he consent to be severed from his Van Corlears, Van Dams, Amsterdams, and Schenectadys. There is one natural person in the story, and that is the reporter, found in the opening chapter. She comes to Mrs. Casilear's to write up the Casilear ball. The poor drudge with the dirty fingers supports a bedridden sister by the collecting of society truck, but, slattern as she is, she ought to have thrown Mrs. Casilear's money in her face. In juxtaposition with much finicking and man millineriams Mr. Fawcett has occasional returns to natural conditions. Let us trust that when the author of "A Demoralizing Marriage" is placed more frequently in actual contact with those particular social conditions he wants to describe, becoming less awe-struck, he will face the situation more coolly. So far through poetic temperament Mr. Fawcett has shown himself entirely too impressionable.

—Astronomy with an Opera Glass. Introduction to the Study of the Starry Heavens. Maps and Directions. By Garrett P. Serviss. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1888.—Amateur star-gazers are few, because it takes room and money besides time to devote one's self to the study of the wonders of the nocturnal heavens. A telescope of comparatively low power is a bulky affair that costs a great sum, and it ought to be mounted in a special building placed where there is the least possible interferance by mists and impurities of the air. But Mr. Garrett P. Serviss wishes the world to know that the multitude of inquisitive people who long to examine the stars and are prevented by lack of instruments need no longer repine. They cannot search with any hope of success for the satellites of those planets of which still there is donbt whether they have satellites or not. They may not be able to count every crater in the moon, or see all the ringe of Saturn as distinctly as the front door. But there are great numbers of observations which can be made with the opera or field glass, and these Mr. Serviss has chosen for his volume. It is based on articles prepared by him for the *Popular Science Monthly* in 1887 and 1888. He has not told all that can be seen by these common instruments, but has made an excellent selection. It is difficult to think of a science in which some handbook of this kind is a greater desideratum, and Mr. Serviss has written one that is direct, practical, and easily understood. By its aid thonsands of people who have resigned themselves to the ignorance in which they were left at school by our wretched system of teaching by the book only will thank Mr. Serviss for the suggestions he has so well carried out.

—To-night at Eight. Comedies and Comediettas. By Fannie Aymar Mathews. Chicago and New-York: Belford, Clarke & Co. 1889.—It is never certain how a play will perform itself until at least the rehearsal is on; but if all signs are not deceptive, the antheress of this score of comediettas for private theatricals has the knack of writing a practicable play. She adheres to types which are either true to life or have become conventionally understood; these types she presents directly and causes them to speak actable lines, that is to say, lines with a meaning, but not literary lines, lines that are fit to be accompanied by plenty of stage play. Exaggeration of all kinds, impossibly quick changes of mental situations and other things that one would not tolerate in a navel are here in their place. For the action must be hurried, and the audience is sure not to split hairs. "All for Sweet Charity," is a bread satire on the young woman of society who aspires to be the leading actress in private theatricals, and will accept no secondary rôle. Many of these sprightly and even rattling comediettas have appeared in the weekly and monthly press. They ought to furnish no little amnsement to readers and to actors as well, for they can be played with the conveniences of an ordinary house.

—The Cup of Youth and Other Poems. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889.—Another volume of verses, in a slender pretty book, appears from the leisure hours of a distinguished physician of Philadelphia. Dr. Mitchell dedicates it to Oliver Wendell Holmes, who will be the first to appreciate the finish and sober touch of this literary artist. Dr. Mitchell does not sing like those to whom poetry is a second nature; but he makes up for the lack of spontaneity by the culture that shows in all he writes. In the dramatic poem "The Cup of Youth" he shows also a feeling for good situations. The poem on Cervantes is the best thing in the book, from which these two stanzas may be given:

"O royal master of all merry chords,
Of every note in mirth's delightful scale,
To thee was spared no pang that earth affords
Nor any woe of sorrow's endless tale—
Want, prison, wounds, all that has man enbdued.
Past, light of soul, as if all life were joy
Forever armed, it has not been a thing mail,
True-hearted, gallant, free from scorn's alloy.
When life was beggared of its best, and frail
Grew hope, 'tis said thou still wert lord of smiles."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Henry Holt & Co. make the interesting announcement that the lamented Prof. Alexander Johnston of Princeton left in their hands, ready for the press, a second "History of the United States," written on a plan somewhat similar to his already well-known text book, but suited to a charter course and perhaps to less mature minds.

—A sister of the late Maria Mitchell will prepare for the press the "Life and Letters" of the distinguished teacher. Her correspondence is said to be very rich in letters from Herschel, Humboldt, and others.

—Col. Higginson has written a paper on the Fitzgerald-Browning episode for *Harper's Bazar*.

—The Harpers will bring ont soon the fiftieth volume of W. J. Rolfe's English classics, the same being Select Poems of Wordsworth." It will be illustrated from drawings of the scenery of the Lake District, and contain nearly a hundred pages of notes.

—The edition of Walton & Cotton's "Complete Angler," for which Mr. Lowell has written an introdnction, will be issned in the Autumn by Little, Brown & Co.

—"Florida Days," by Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher," will be published this Fall by Little, Brown & Co.

—Paul Barron Watson, who has published a work on Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, has written a book on "The Swedish Revolution Under Gnetavus Vasa," which Little, Brown & Co. of Boston will bring ont in the Autumn.

—Dr. Nansen's account of his recent expedition across Greenland will be published by the Longmans of London early in the Spring. And among the current stories about it is one that he receives $12,500 for the work.

—A series of monographs on the Prime Ministers of the reign of Queen Victoria has been undertaken by Sampson Low & Co. J. A. Froude, Harry Dunnokley, the Marquis of Lorne, and others will contribute to it. The Victorian Prime Ministers are Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Salisbury.

—A volume on "Englishmen in the French Revolution," by J. G. Alger, which is soon to be published, gives an account of those who were drawn into the French struggle of a hundred years ago. Among them are Mary Wollstonecraft, Tom Paine, Wordsworth, Edgeworth, and those who were guillotined, Gen. Dillon, Ward, O'Moran, Delaney, &c.

—A West Indian creole named J. J. Thomas has written a book in defense of the negroes in the British colonies of the Atlantic and against Mr. Froude's views of them expressed in his recent book. Mr. Thomas calls his book "Froudacity." He insists on the rapid intellectual and moral improvement of the negro race.

—Mrs. Oliphant is said to be engaged on a topographical account of Edinburgh, with some reference to its social and literary history.

—The poems of Frederick Tennyson, the laureate's brother, are to be reprinted in London. His "Days and Hours" have long been out of print there. The book was published in 1854. Edward Fitzgerald is credited with considerable influence in indncing him to bring ont the volume.

—The proposed bust of Matthew Arnold for Westminster Abbey has been intrusted to Bruce Joy.

—The manuscript journals of David Livingstone from which his first work, "Missionary Laurels and Researches in South Africa," was compiled, are said to be missing. The sisters of the explorer who survive are said to be the more anxious for their recovery from the circumstance that Livingstone declared that out of these journals he could write three books as large as the one actually published, which gave only a portion of the results of what had been up to date his sixteen years of residence in the interior of Africa.

—*Harper's Weekly* will print a series of articles entitled, "Men Who Control Millions." The first of the series will treat of "A Group of Eastern Railroad Presidents" and will be printed in the number issued on July 31.

—During the year ending on April 30 last the Mercantile Library of onolated 158,683 volumes. It purchased 140 copies of "Robert Elsmere," 62 of "John Ward, Preacher," 30 of Bryce's "American Commonwealth," 26 of Motley's "Correspondence," and 36 of Max O'Rell's "Jonathan and His Continent."

—The midsummer number of the *Theatre Magazine*, which Deshler Welch edits, is attractive both in the quality of its text and in its illustrations. Some of the articles might find a place in the more pretentious periodicals. Mr. Harry Edwards contributes one of a series of personal reminiscences regarding Walter Montgomery, the actor, which is accompanied by a good portrait. Miss Emma Sheridan writes entertainingly about "Good Women," and George Lesoir contributes a clever romance called "The Snake and the Lute." Mr. Lew Rosen, the author of "Grisette," talks entertainingly about "French Footlight Favorites," and there are portraits of Wilkie Collins and Letty Lind, the dancer.

—Macmillan & Co. will publish in the Autumn the history of the early Byzantine Empire by Mr. Bury.

—Some essays and contributions to reviews by the late J. Cotter Morison will be published in book form soon, with a preface by John Morley.

—Austria has lost a poet and dramatist of considerable reputation in Robert Hamerling, who died a few days ago at Gratz, where he had lived for many years. A popular work of his was "Ahasverus in Rom," a philosophical poem, and among his other publications were "Venne im Exil," "Ein Schwanenlied der Romantik," "Ein Germanenzug," and "Der König von Sion," of which the hero was John of Leyden.

—Prof. Mahaffy sailed for Quebec a fortnight ago and will go to Chautauqua to remain there until Aug. 16, returning to Europe early in September.

—Edward Clifford's biography of Father Damien is just ready in London. Describing his first meeting with, Damien's "bright, sensible face," he notes that he made a sketch of him, at seeing which the priest remarked, "What an ugly face. I did not know the disease had made such progress." "One day I asked him," says Mr. Clifford, "if he would like to send a message to Cardinal Manning. He said that it was not for such as he to send a message to so great a dignitary, but after a moment's hesitation he added, 'I send my humble respects and thanks.' He smiled modestly and deprecatingly when I gave him the Bishop of Peterborough's message. 'I won't accept the blessing of a heretic Bishop, but tell him that he has my prayers and ask him to give me his.' 'Does he call himself a heretic Bishop?' he asked doubtfully, and I had to explain that the Bishop had probably used the term playfully."

—A new illustrated weekly has made its appearance at 540 Pearl-street which proposes to devote itself to literature, the sciences and fine arts, politics, and topics of general interest. It is called *Le Nouveau Monde* and addresses French-Americans and speakers of French in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The name of the editor is not given. The first number has for a monthly supplement a print in red ink after Bouguereau's "Psyche and Cupid." A portrait of M. Bruwaert of the Consul General's office in New-York makes a frontispiece.

—*Outing* for August is just ready, and is an uncommonly entertaining number.

—Mr. William Aldis Wright's letter in the London *Athenæum* in regard to the unfortunate Fitzgerald letter is as follows:

"I find that by a grave oversight I have allowed a sentence to stand in one of Edward Fitzgerald's letters which has stirred the just resentment of Mr. Browning. Fitzgerald's expression was evidently thrown off with the freedom that men permit themselves in correspondence with their intimate friends; and I feel how great an injustice I have done to Fitzgerald in making public what was but the careless outburst of a passing mood, and thus investing it with a significance which was never designed. That I should have allowed a passage to remain which has so wronged the dead and pained the living causes me, I need not say, extreme vexation, and I can only beg publicly to express my sincere regret."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ASSEMBLYMAN JOHN; OR, HIS WIFE'S AMBITION. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

PRETTY FREDA'S LOVERS. By LAURA JEAN LIBBEY, author of "Miss Middleton's Lover." New-York: NORMAN L. MUNRO. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

A MASQUE OF HONOR. A Saratoga Romance. By CAROLINE WASHBURN ROCKWOOD. New-York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Paper.

THE MASQUE OF DEATH AND OTHER POEMS. By CHARLES LOTIN HILDRETH, author of "Judith," &c. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Cloth.

TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT. Comedies and Comediettas. By FANNIE AYMAR MATHEWS. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

AMERICAN EPISCOPACY. By S. D. MCCONNELL, D. D., rector of St. Stephen's, Philadelphia. New-York: THOMAS WHITTAKER. 1889. Pamphlet.

THE MERRY MUSE. Society Verse by American Writers. Edited by ERNEST DE LANCEY PIERSON. New and Enlarged Edition. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Cloth.

MARCONED. By W. CLARK RUSSELL. New-York: GEORGE MUNRO. 1889. Paper.

UNKNOWN SWITZERLAND. By VICTOR TISSOT. From the twelfth edition. (French.) By Mrs. WILSON. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE BIBLE WORK. The Old Testament. Vol. III. Illustrations, maps, and diagrams. By J. GLENTWORTH BUTLER, D. D. New-York: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth, 835 pages.

WHAT IS TRUTH? By the DUKE OF ARGYLL. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

UNCLE PIPER OF PIPER'S HILL. An Australian Novel. By TASMA. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 40 cents.

A MANUAL OF PRAYERS FOR THE USE OF THE CATHOLIC LAITY. Prepared and Published by Order of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. New-York: THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE. (Complete Edition.) By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart. D. C. L. New-York: J. S. OGILVIE. 1889. Paper.

CHARACTERS AND EPISODES OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Selected from the History and Autobiography of Edward, Earl of Clarendon. Edited, with Notes by the Very Rev. C. B. BOYLE, M. A., Dean of Salisbury. Oxford: CLARENDON PRESS. 1889. Cloth.

KANT'S CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY FOR ENGLISH READERS. By JOHN P. MAHAFFY, D. D., and JOHN H. BERNARD, B. D. Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. A New and Completed Edition. Vol. II. The Prolegomena Translated, with Notes and Appendices. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE DISTINCTIVE IDEA IN EDUCATION. By the Rev. C. B. HULBERT, D. D. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Pamphlet, 5 cents.

THE TENTS OF SHEM. By GRANT ALLEN, author of "In All Shades," &c. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

CLEOPATRA. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

ARTIST AND MODEL. (The Divorced Princess.) RENÉ DE PONT JEST. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

Messrs. August Roelker & Sons, seedsmen and auctioneers at 64 Dey-street, have sent out circular invitations to all the known orchid fanciers of the country to express their views upon a proposed auction sale of only flowering orchids in this city in the last week in October. Their object particularly is to extend the acquaintance of those horticulturists who represent five of the vegetable kingdom among the people.

FEATURES OF GIBRALTAR

A VISIT TO THE FAMOUS FORTRESS DESCRIBED.

HOW THE ROCK IS FORTIFIED, GARRISONED, AND PEOPLED—STRONG BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY IMPREGNABLE.

It is a beautiful run to Gibraltar from Lisbon—just long enough to shake off the rustiness occasioned by a two-weeks' stay in port—and as the corvette goes bowling along under a cloud of canvas and full head of steam, dipping her gun muzzles at each swell as she heels to leeward, throwing the spray over the knots of tars gathered here and there about decks, while the sun, reflecting the glistening rays from the upper batteries and bright armament, serves to make up one of those sights so exhilarating to a young officer. The cry of "Land, ho!" is answered by the quick rejoinder from the midshipman on the forecastle of "Where away?" and as the response of "Right ahead, Sir!" comes rolling down from the lookout aloft some two hundred men jump to the side and scan the horizon across the bows.

"There, my lad," says an old dromio, pointing out to a young apprentice at his side the line just appearing above the water, "there's the port for you; but look ye that you don't get yourself in trouble with those 'Hee-landers' in the rock before you clear the beach."

The news has had barely time to reach the wardroom are the broad gold cep bands of the officers are seen rising in quick succession through the companion hatch. Chess, books, and studies have been suddenly thrown aside, and with one accord middle and ensign scramble pell-mell up on deck.

"Topgallant and royal clewlines and buntlines!" "Flying jib and foretopmast staysail downhaul!" "Hands by the weather braces!" ring out in quick succession, and "Shorten sail!" has hardly escaped from the trumpet are the sights sells have buried their yards with a quickness that bespeaks the well-drilled man-of-war's crew. In comes canvas after canvas, leaving just enough fore and aft sail to handle her with, and before long the corvette is swieing to the side with the stars and stripes floating before one of the most renowned fortresses in the world. The harbor of Gibraltar, always so strongly fortified, is fairly alive with huge iron-clads, the force of which is just now augmented by the presence of the whole of the British Channel squadron. As the American arrival drops anchor a boat is manned from each stranger in port and one from the guard vessel of the British squadron. The boats are soon alongside, bearing greeting and respects to the American commander. This paying of respects between men-of-war is an old custom, but, aside from the extreme politeness exhibited, it really emanated in the first place in a surveillance on all strangers arriving in port. A French or Portuguese will send a boarding officer to an arrival with proffers of hospitality that fairly stagger an American commander. The only return to make these polite officials visits is to send officers aboard in return with the respects of the commanding officer.

Though Gibraltar has not been subjected to the attacks of vessels of war of the present day, it has nevertheless withstood a siege before which no other fortress in the world could have held out. Since that time, the close of the last century everything has been done to make the place impregnable. That this has been done even a cursory glance suffices to shew, and "Jack" will tell his messmates when away on some far-off foreign station how "the bloody Dons" at the "rock" have a gun for every new year, and that now they have in position 1,889 guns. The "rook of Gibraltar" has been celebrated in ancient as well as in modern literature; it has been the subject of fable and legends innumerable; it has played a dramatic part in the fortunes of wars and nations certainly from the earliest historic times, and probably was the bone of contention among prehistoric races. The rock itself is not more than seven miles in circumference, and from the sea above the sea at the highest point does not exceed 1,400 feet. The town is situated on the western slope, for on all other sides the ascent is very precipitous. The isthmus which connects Gibraltar with the mainland is a little more than a mile wide, and it is on this isthmus that the famous neutral ground is marked off by the two parallel rows of English and Spanish sentry boxes. Apart from the natural strength of the rock, increased resistance is afforded by the numerous remarkable caverns with which it is perforated. These caverns are all of difficult access. The largest, St. Michael's, has a hall hung with stalactites, reaching from roof to floor. Reflected back from the glare of a torch they present a most weird appearance.

The entrance to St. Michael's is 1,000 feet above the level, and it is connected with other caverns beneath it of unknown depth. Two English officers in endeavoring to fathom these depths were lost, not a trace being found of them by those venturing to the edge of the abyss. No doubt the presence of these natural caverns suggested to the English the idea of excavating and tunneling the rock. A system of galleries has been cut facing the harbor and neutral ground at an enormous expense. Much of the work was done by prisoners. At intervals of twelve yards ports have been cut for guns, and some of the ordnance mounted is of the largest calibre. A great many of the guns at Gibraltar are of an old and antiquated type, but since 1870 the utmost activity has been displayed to mount ordnance compatible with the day and fully up to the modern standard. The forts at the east, west, or north end, are now mounted with eighteen-ton guns, (the strongest,) and protected by heavy steel-armored shields. These guns alone can sweep every work of the mole.

The defenses at the new mole have been strengthened by a casemate battery, while at the Alexandra Battery 38-ton guns are in position. There are also 38-ton guns at the Europa port and on the line wall, and from these positions the fire could be annihilating to any cruiser caught within their range. Along Willis's road casemated batteries, mounting altogether some thirty heavy guns are here in position. The 38-ton-gun batteries would be the first a hostile vessel would feel if she had a stand five miles off and attempted the indirous proceeding of shelling Gibraltar. If the fire of the 38-ton guns should be outlived and an advance attempted the next realms entered would be that of the 18-ton guns placed on the water port. To pass the 38-ton-gun batteries and then to outlive the 18-ton guns would be but to approach a position where the concentrated fire of the whole rock can be directed, to say nothing of the floating batteries and vessels in the harbor.

The "Rook" has several flat spots near the top, and it is here that the infantry is drilled. The garrison numbers, roughly, five thousand men, and is always kept at a standing at the "Horse Guards," in London, to send out a great many Highlanders to Gibraltar, though this class does not compose the whole force. The garrison is one of the hardest drilled in the British service, and the battalions doing duty are usually ones of strength and pride that will allow nons but the flower of the British Army to hold Gibraltar. Report has it that Gen. Grant considered this garrison the finest body of men of all he saw during his tour around the world. Gibraltar has well been termed an "asylum of nations." The streets fairly swarm with Moors, Jews, Spaniards, and English. Among the women the dark-eyed, pretty Genoese and the Spanish beauties, with their long-lashed eyes and languor never fail of attraction. All foreigners visiting the town, except naval officers in uniform, are required to take out a *permis de séjour*, and must find bondsmen to go security for their good behavior during the ten, fifteen, or twenty days for which the permit is made out. This stay may, however, be renewed on the expiration of the time limit. The authorities prevent as much as possible any and all acquisitions in the way of new residents. This applies to the town only. Inside of the limits of the ramparts no strangers are admitted after nightfall. An officer stationed there may, however, introduce a friend for the period of a month, but he is held to strict account for all his friend's actions. Justice is administered according to the laws of England, but there is throughout it all an air suggestive of the military court-martial.

The garrison in the town is built with flat tops, thus enabling them to retain rain water; tanks are built under the buildings and are fitted with drains leading from the roofs. It is the water supply that has always proved of such vital importance to Gibraltar, but the authorities have finally mastered the water problem, and the Rook is now well provided with good water. Two large tanks, one containing 11,000 and the other 9,000 gallons, are constantly kept full with which to supply naval vessels. To many persons the mere mention of Gibraltar, Cyprus, Malta, Heligoland, and others of Great Britain's fortresses is devoid of all meaning, at least so far as a knowledge of the military importance of these places is concerned.

Gibraltar is and doubtedly the most important of all the above fortresses, and when it is termed impregnable it must be understood that the term is applicable in the sense that Gibraltar is sufficiently strong to hold out against any fleet during the interim required for a relieving force to bear down on the Rook and crush the besiegers.

Gibraltar is to-day as much the key to the Mediterranean as ever in the past, and is the centre of a formidable line of fortified stations connecting England with her East Indian possessions. Burke spoke of Gibraltar as "a post of power, a post of superiority, of connection, of commerce—one which makes us invulnable to our friends and dreadful to our enemies."

Gibraltar's predominant strength over Malta and Cyprus is because of her independence of the support of a fleet in the event of a sudden attack. Without such protection Malta and the other links in the chain reaching to India could, one by one, be taken by a well-handled modern squadron. It has been proposed to evacuate Malta and Cyprus for the reason that Gibraltar is able to guard the approach to India. By such an act, it is argued, many of the ships now necessary to the defense of Malta and Cyprus could be recalled to the home squadron. Now, as master of fate, Gibraltar closes of herself prevent the passage of a fleet sailed through the straits. The southern shore of the strait is not fortified, nor is it likely that English guns will ever be mounted there so long as the soil is foreign. In earlier days all vessels—being sailing craft—had to beat the northern shore in order to escape the strong current constantly flowing out on the southern side. This virtually brought all vessels under the guns of the Rock. But to-day there are few cruisers which would hesitate about passing close to the southern shore, or even through the extreme range of the thirty-eight-ton guns. It is highly probable, too, that a run past the very fortress could be made at night with slight ch

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler weather, rain.

There is food for reflection in the list of the members of the SETTLE family of North Carolina who have recently been taken into the service of the United States. There are an even half dozen of them altogether and their united salaries reach the snug sum of $27,000 a year, which is equivalent to the interest on about $700,000 in United States bonds so long as it lasts. We do not know how many active political workers are included in this list, but as one is a cadet at West Point and a second is a lady, it is fair to assume that there are not more than four. Then, one is to be sent out of the country. This makes the net cost of these remaining about $9,000 a year apiece, which is very high. Mr. HARRISON, who is experienced in the business, probably knows the market price of the article he is dealing in, and it will, of course, be understood that he is not using his own money in this transaction. But, even with the revenues of the United States to draw upon, he cannot get all the men he will need to renominate and re-elect him in 1892 at the current North Carolina rates. Moreover, it seems imprudent to start with such prices, because it will encourage those who will have to be secured hereafter to stand out for as much or more.

The recent decision of the Civil Tribunal in Paris concerning the payment of instalments by holders of the lottery bonds of the Panama Canal Company that were issued before the company's collapse will not tend to facilitate the sale of similar bonds now by the liquidator. When the bonds were sold some of the subscribers paid all of the installments of the purchase money at once, and others chose to pay the installments only as they should become due. When the company became bankrupt there were still due on many of the bonds three installments of $9 each. Those who had not paid these installments refused to pay them, and those who had paid in full at the beginning demanded that the delinquents should be forced to pay. The court decided last week that the company could not compel the payment of the outstanding installments, although the delinquents were still liable to be called upon for pro rata payments to the extent of one-fourth of the nominal value of the bonds held by them. The most important part of the decision is that which declares that the installments paid in advance must be refunded by the company. For the reimbursement of the holders of full-paid bonds a considerable sum will be required. It does not appear that there are funds available for the purpose. The money received has been spent, or is tied up in the guarantee fund established by the loan law. It may be that if the liquidator should be able to raise money by the sale of the unissued bonds, he would be required to use in making a settlement with the holders of the old bonds a considerable part of the sum so obtained.

We venture to hope that Secretary NOBLE will not succeed in keeping Corp. TANNER away from the Grand Army encampment at Milwaukee. That the thought of what TANNER may do or say when he gets there may well give the Secretary and the President as well cold chills down their respective backs we can well imagine; but their feelings are of minor importance compared with the advantage to the country of having TANNER exposed to the seductive influences of the platform that always tempt him to "unpack his heart in words." If Mr. HARRISON and Mr. NOBLE desire to get rid of the responsibility of TANNER'S talk there is a very simple way, let them get rid of the man, and until they do so, the more he talks the more perfectly the people will come to know him.

The promoters of the North American Salt Company, commonly called the Salt Trust, suddenly took their scheme out of the market last Saturday and announced that all money subscribed for shares or bonds would be refunded. The company was only one week old, and the action of the Directors caused some surprise. It now appears that the English subscribers had become alarmed and that large subscriptions made in London had been withdrawn because it was reported there that investors here were showing no desire to become holders of the shares. The officers in this city gave no information as to the number of shares taken, but there is ground for a belief that the subscriptions were small. The scheme was put on the market here immediately after traders and investors had become disgusted at the barefaced manipulation of Trust shares on the Exchange and were beginning to be enlightened by costly experience as to the irresponsible and lawless character of Trust organizations. Although the salt company was incorporated, its aim was that of a Trust, and it smffered with the Trusts in popular opinion. Moreover, the exactions of the Sugar Trust and other combinations had excited strong opposition in the press against all great "combines" designed to suppress competition in trade. This opposition has been intensified with respect to this Salt Ring by the open admission in the company's prospectus that the company had made an alliance with the English Salt Trust, and had entered into a compact with that organization to thwart the purposes of the American people if they should remove the duty on salt. The English subscribers were undoubtedly informed that this impudent admission had not been well received. It is probable, also, that they were reminded of certain decisions of the highest courts in two or three States as to the illegality of any combination designed to suppress competition in the salt trade. These decisions have been published in THE TIMES. The promoters may attempt to revive the scheme in October, but we are inclined to believe that the obstacles presented now will not be less formidable then.

There is a curious story told in our Pittsburg dispatches this morning of the case of the colored preacher, "FLEMON" or "YELDELL," whom the Governor of South Carolina seeks for trial on a charge of murder in that State. After a good many delays, in which the resources of the law were exhausted, the prisoner was finally turned over to the South Carolina officers by the Pittsburg courts, but is still held by the Sheriff of Allegheny County under the order of Gov. BEAVER, who will give his counsel a hearing to-morrow. The identity of the prisoner with the accused is not denied, nor, so far as appears, is it denied that he was implicated in the affray which resulted in the killing for which the South Carolina authorities wish to try him. It is alleged, however, that the affray was political, that two negroes engaged in it have been lynched and two others hanged with the forms of law, and that YELDELL will not have a fair trial and will be in danger of unlawful violence. The case has excited an intense feeling in Pittsburg; one Republican paper has offered to pay all expenses of resisting extradition to the last, and the local Congressman has taken a hand in the matter. We do not know how far Gov. BEAVER can go into the question of the prospect of a fair trial for the prisoner, but the tenor of the decisions regarding inter-State extradition sustains very wide discretion in the Executive, and the affair may become one of considerable national importance politically.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S PENSION.

For several reasons all the circumstances connected with the recent increase of Senator CHARLES F. MANDERSON'S pension and the award to him of $4,300 in back pay are properly the subject of public inquiry, and he will have no reasonable ground for complaint if this inquiry shall extend to his accumulations of property and his pecuniary resources at the time when the increase and reissue were made. Mr. MANDERSON is a Senator of the United States, and the pecuniary dealings of a man holding that high office with any department of the Government may properly be subjected to scrutiny. Moreover, as a Senator he will be called upon to vote for or against legislation suggested or recommended by the officer who granted him this increase and back pay. And it is asserted that this favorable action in his case was taken in order that it might serve to excuse or defend similar action with respect to many other comparatively obscure persons who have procured higher ratings and large sums in back pay by methods so scandalous that they have become the subject of official investigation.

It does not appear that Senator MANDERSON was entitled to the increase of his allowance by reason of disability or that he was so poor as to need the money for his relief and comfort. He is an active man and he has been able for many years to practice his profession with energy and marked success. He has also almost continuously held public office, the duties of which he appears to have performed without difficulty. He is not debarred by disability from the exercise required in the social dance. He is reported to be a millionaire. It may be that his wealth has been overestimated, but certain statements published by the St. Louis *Republic*, "as a result of careful investigation," show that in real estate alone he has the foundation of a considerable fortune:

"We offer in evidence the fact that in the city of Omaha he owns eighty feet frontage on Sixteenth street, between California and Webster, forty-four feet of which is occupied by two stores, the rent from which alone is a snug income. This property is worth $50,000. On the corner of Fourteenth-street and Capitol-avenue he owns a property 66 by 130, which has three brick stores on it, valued at $45,000. On the northwest corner of Twentieth and Cummings streets he owns a lot of 132 by 66, just at the intersection of the Cable and Consolidated Electric Motor lines. It is worth between $35,000 and $40,000, and is rapidly increasing in value. On Park-avenue, between Pacific and Poppleton streets, he still has ten lots worth $35,000, and he sold the rest of the block to F. ROURKE. He is now having the plans drawn for a magnificent residence to be built on this block. In the same neighborhood he owns two lots worth $14,000, and he has a half interest in four other lots valued at $16,000. He is also President of the Omaha Savings Bank, and has fifteen shares of the face value of $1,000 each in it. When asked to tell the *Republic* what the Bank shares were worth, Vice President BENNETT replied that there were none for sale. This is a necessarily incomplete list of Mr. MANDERSON'S holdings in a single town. We have not yet been able to list his holdings of bonds, stocks, notes secured by mortgage, or of cash in hand."

For six years he has drawn the annual salary of a Senator, $5,000, with the customary allowances for mileage and stationery. TANNER'S instructions were that he should be "liberal to the boys," but Senator MANDERSON is hardly one of the "boys." TANNER asserts that he is "for 'the old flag and an appropriation' for every old comrade who needs it," but Senator MANDERSON did not need the additional allowance and the $4,300 in back pay. He can use the money to advantage, undoubtedly, in paying some of the bills for his costly new house, but it is comparatively a small sum to him. Still, it was not so small that he was unwilling to take it. It has been stated that he did not apply for it, and there seems to be no record of such an application, but some one appears to have represented his interests, for both the Washington *Post* and the New-York *Tribune* said a month ago that "the Sergeant at Arms of the Nebraska Senate came on to Washington and attended to the matter so successfully that the Pension Office not only granted the increase, but reissued the pension," and that "the Senator went back to his Nebraska home $4,000 richer than he came."

What part was played by the convenient and faithful Sergeant at Arms we do not know, but our dispatches have shown that although the rating established by the original surgical examination was confirmed at three successive examinations thereafter—the last in 1877—and although no allegation of greater disability was made, TANNER'S subordinates with TANNER'S approval granted the increase and reissue with great haste after an inspection of the written record alone, upon the ground that upon the original surgical examination and the three similar examinations afterward made the Senator's rating had been fixed with "manifest injustice." Possibly the evidence of this "injustice" was recently discovered in some mysterious way by the serviceable Sergeant at Arms of the Nebraska Senate.

The friends of a candidate for a high office in a Western State sought to commend him to the people a few weeks ago by directing public attention to the fact that after drawing a pension for some years he had waived his rights and declined to accept further payments on the ground that he had ceased to suffer from the disability for which the pension was originally granted. He was not a resident of Nebraska, but we believe that his course must be regarded by the people of Nebraska as more commendable than that of their Senator. Mr. MANDERSON has shown a curious contempt for public opinion. Perhaps he is reserving his explanation and defense until he shall be able to offer them on the floor of the Senate.

INLAND AND OCEAN RATES.

One of the most important questions brought before the Inter-State Commerce Commission has arisen out of the practice of making through rates for merchandise from interior points in this country to foreign ports which involve a lower charge on the inland transportation than is imposed on similar traffic to the seaboard when the merchandise is intended for the domestic market or for subsequent exportation. This question has just been decided by the commission adversely to the legality of the practice. It holds that when through rates are made to foreign ports they should be based upon fixed schedules for the internal transportation, which should be the same for merchandise carried under these through rates and that destined for the same ports, to be disposed of there or afterward exported, according to the exigencies of business. A very slight consideration of the effect of the discrimination will make the soundness of this decision manifest.

The discrimination works adversely to the interests of our seaports and to those of our domestic trade. If, for instance, a through rate is made for shippers from Chicago to Liverpool under which the charge for transportation to New-York is less than that imposed upon traffic to be handled in New-York, dealers at the latter point are placed under a disadvantage. There are facilities here ample for the handling of merchandise intended for exportation, and there are exchanges engaged in dealing with that merchandise which can meet the requirements of the market, both foreign and domestic. The cost of transportation by rail from Chicago and of transshipment here is no greater or less whether the freight is consigned to New-York or to Liverpool. To make the inland rate lower in the latter case is a manifest discrimination against New-York as a shipping point and against those engaged in the business of handling the merchandise here. It gives an advantage to the through shipment from the Western point for which there is no reason based upon business economy. It is simply an interference by the railroad transportation lines with the natural and legitimate course of business in favor of those making the through shipments. It is an injury to the seaboard city for which there is no compensation in any general benefit to commerce.

Apart from this local injury the practice is in effect a discrimination against our own domestic markets and in favor of those of foreign countries. There is no reason why it should be made to cost more to bring the products of the West to the seaboard cities to be distributed there for domestic consumption than to bring them to the same points for export abroad. The reduction in inland rates can be no benefit to the transportation lines in general, but rather a loss; it works an injury to those engaged in foreign commerce at the seaports, and if it involves any benefit it accrues only to the foreign buyer. There have been times when the share of the railroads in the through rates has been so far reduced that the entire cost of carriage from the West to a foreign port has been less than the cost of transportation to New-York for the same articles consigned to dealers here. Various arguments have been used to justify the discrimination, but only by those who derived some immediate advantage from it. It has been claimed that it is not in violation of the Inter-State commerce law because justified by the circumstances and conditions of the traffic. But the commission holds very distinctly and decidedly that the business of the railroads ends at the seaboard and that they are not entitled to make different charges for the same service because a part of what they carry is billed through to foreign ports. This shipping under through bills of lading is in itself legitimate and proper and may serve a convenient and useful purpose, but it cannot be made the cover for a difference in railroad rates between the same points. It does not modify the application of the law to inland traffic or interfere with the authority of the commission in the regulation of that traffic. Henceforth the railroads are required to make their rates under through bills of lading to foreign ports the same as the regular inland tariff with the ocean rates added, whatever they may be. This is manifestly a just and proper decision of the question.

THE SOUTH FORK FISHING CLUB.

The question is finally to be settled in the Pennsylvania courts whether the South Fork Fishing Club, whose poorly-constructed dam was responsible for the terrible loss of life at Johnstown and along the valley of the Conemaugh, is legally liable in damages to the surviving relatives of its victims. A test suit has been begun against the club in Pittsburg by the widow and children of one of the men drowned in the flood, on a claim of $50,000 damages for the loss of husband, father, and protector, and now that the first step has been taken, no doubt a number of other similar suits will be instituted. In the case just begun the woman is left with eight children to support, and this fact, if sympathy plays any part in the litigation, will be likely to aid her with any ordinary jury that can be got together. The defendants, members of the South Fork Fishing Club, are all millionaires, some of them many times over, and fully able to meet any judgment that may be pronounced against them.

Neither sympathy for the woman and her children nor any consideration of the wealth of the defendants, however, should be allowed to influence in the slightest degree the decision of this suit or any that may follow it. There is a great and most important question of law at issue in the case, and it should be met and settled finally on its merits, independently of any side issues. If it can be shown that from motives of economy the dam constructed by the South Fork Fishing Club was not properly built, either as regards material used or the method of its use, or that the representatives of the club, through negligence of their duties, allowed defects to go unnoticed or unremedied, then, upon principles of common law, if not under any special statute of Pennsylvania, the club is responsible for the damage inflicted by the breaking of its dam. This principle would apply not only to the loss of life caused by the disaster, but to the property which was swept away by the great flood, the ruin of which has rendered many a citizen of Johnstown and its vicinity penniless.

Of course a decision that the members of the club are legally responsible for all this loss of life and property means that millions of dollars must be paid over in damages to the survivors and the families of victims by the gentlemen forming the club. It is pleasing to know that these gentlemen may have money enough to meet all possible claims, and yet remain in a condition of comfort; but justice is due equally to the rich and the poor, and the South Fork Fishing Club is not to be condemned because it includes some millionaires. It is claimed by the legal representative of the club that no suit for damages can stand; that the breaking of the dam was the result of extraordinary circumstances over which the club had no control, and which no man could have foreseen, and that there was no negligence on the part of the representatives of the club, but that the dam had been examined by competent engineers and pronounced safe. If all this can be shown to the satisfaction of a jury the suit for damages will fall, if simple justice is done, for no man or body of men can justly be held responsible for what in law is known as "the act of God." If it cannot be shown, there is a very good prospect of some heavy judgments for damages in the near future.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT IN LONDON.

The difficulty of appraising rightly the chances for the Home Rule Party in the House of Commons is always great, owing to a constant factor whose working can never be judged beforehand. That party may have all the lovers of fair play in the world on its own side; it may be supported by such Britons as foreign travel or a natural leaning toward sanity raise above the influence of the bogeys brandished by a good majority of the London press; it may offer to moderate Conservatives, Radicals, and Socialists in Parliament the same firm alliance it has given the Gladstonian band, and yet fail once more to carry through its purpose, owing to an obstacle not in Parliament at all. The obstacle is the British petticoat.

London society is run by and for the petticoats, and its power is far greater than it would be, did certain strong-minded ladies have their way and enter politics with a backing of female suffrage. At first society scouted the Home Rulers and refused to acknowledge their existence. A young Irishman of good family, with relatives and friends in London, had merely to join the Home Rulers to discover that the greater number of the people who otherwise would welcome him to their entertainments had suddenly developed great blanks in their memories. In London as in Ireland he was regarded as an outcast for indulging in what is considered a hostile position with regard to his order. His motives were understood to be thoroughly depraved, and he was shunned as a black sheep.

But when the first rage against GLADSTONE'S championship of the Home Rule idea was spent, certain social magnates reflected that to use the boycott thoroughly was to drive the Home Rulers so completely out of society that there would be little or no chance of persuading them of the error of their ways. London is too big and multifarious that these wretched men should lack all enjoyments, even those of an innocent social nature; it was therefore the part of the serpent to play the dove and try what invitations to dinners, receptions, and evening parties would do toward the prevention of that social cataclysm, the establishment of a home Government for Ireland. Two or three years ago the Home Rule members of Parliament began to find themselves in strange favor. They were courted, if not caressed, and though they could not escape lectures and harangues from their hosts—for your English host rarely has the tact to avoid allusions that provoke discussion not strictly suited to Chesterfieldian intercourse—felt that at last the social boycott had been removed.

But the power of society to influence Home Rule members out of their fixed idea has yet to be proved. If some of the weaker vessels, pushed thereto by the petticoat politicians of their own firesides, have yielded in their hearts, the discipline of the party has been strong enough to keep them in the ranks. This has not pleased London society at all, and there are signs that such Home Rulers as have been encouraged hitherto will be let down hereafter with a jolt, their former hostesses forgetting not only their names but the very fact of their existence. For such martyrdom, however, the Home Ruler is generally prepared by experience of somewhat the same thing in the island of his birth. Perhaps the Parnellite adhesion to the grant for the royal Princess may defer this catastrophe.

The boycott and the lobby are phenomena of common notoriety in London, although they do not exist in that crude openness to the public eye which we discover in Ireland as regards boycotting and the United States as regards the lobby. Society undertakes both these unfragrant professions under the most amiable of disguises. And society knows how to reach the new member by the tenderest, most hidden road, by way of his wife and other women folk. Being petticoats itself, society knows what the petticoat longs for. If the woman to be assailed is a stringer to pull the Parliamentary puppet is a native, she has been born to value social lines; she has been taught it in school and at church; it has been commanded her from the throne. Should she be an American, the task is not quite so easy, but very nearly the same, because it takes more than a century to inculcate in a majority of women a respect for abstract ideas. They see the immediate advantage of having all social lines laid down for them like the rungs of a ladder of which they are tempted to ascend a few steps. They do not see that such a system makes many iniquities permanent and their correction nearly hopeless. So we find American women in London leagued against democracy and fascinated by such dull glitter as yet remains to coronets and crowns.

But the boycott which is used by every woman and employed in London to intimidate or cajole legislators becomes a terrible crime when it is used by tenants and poor men. The lobby, which is a curse in this country, is an innocent diversion when practiced by Primrose Dames. There is indeed a law for the rich man and quite another for the poor. Landowners may boycott, but peasants must not! Lots of highly-starched British justice in the courts for petty crimes not in politics! But that vaunted justice becomes a byword and reproach when it is used to ruin members of Parliament, and when, used in vain, it continues with the pertinacity of malice to cast about for anything and everything that will serve to discredit a political party.

A case out of which the opponents of Mr. CLEVELAND strove to make an "issue" in the last national campaign is recalled by the action of the Washington Police Court on the 26th inst. Among the private pension bills vetoed by Mr. CLEVELAND was one granting a pension to MARY ANN DOUGHERTY for injuries alleged to have been received while the applicant was employed in the United States Arsenal. In the veto message reference was made to records showing that the woman had not been employed in the arsenal. It was also shown that she had secured a widow's pension in 1878 by fraudulent testimony, and that this pension was afterward withheld upon the discovery that her husband was not only alive, but was drawing a pension. A great deal of noise was made about Mr. CLEVELAND'S cruelty and inhumanity in this case. He was abused in the Senate and in the Republican press until the name of the applicant in the vetoed bill became as prominent in the campaign as that of SALLY ANN BRADLEY, whose sons the stump orators persisted in killing, in the face of their repeated declarations that they preferred to continue among the living. After the inauguration the Administration undertook to do something for the victim of Mr. CLEVELAND'S cruelty, and a place was found for her in the Department of Agriculture. On the 26th inst. she was brought before the Police Court charged with having been drunk and disorderly. She asked for mercy, saying that she was in danger of losing her clerkship, and was released on the security of her own bond, with the warning that for the next offense she must go to the workhouse. If the Administration has set out to reward those whose claims were rejected by Mr. CLEVELAND it will make some unfortunate mistakes.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* reports, "judging from private conversations he has had with many of them," that "two-thirds of the Congressmen-elect would vote to extend the civil service law so as to take in every possible employe of the people." This is no doubt the feeling of the more respectable of the class, men who really value their post for the honorable work it enables them to do, and who are weary and disgusted with the office-brokerage business that they are expected to attend to. Besides these, there is a certain number who know public opinion and have no notion of defying it. Between them these two classes will make impossible the repeal of the law, which is demanded by some of the more disreputable.

JOCULAR REMARKS.

It is the second-hand bookseller who comes oftenest in contact with men's hobbies. Second-hand book dealers are in the way of picking up secrets, too. They know where the majority of presentation copies go, and they know where the great many men and women who live by their pens find the bulk of their material. "I have a woman customer," said one dealer to me, "who has orders for articles on certain subjects and who buys books of me on these subjects which she simply rewrites and sends out over her own name. I suppose she sees no harm in doing this, because what she gets from the books is much better than anything she could originate."—*The Critic.*

Fun, in all its phases, is more popular in this country than in any other in Christendom. Even in mercurial France burlesque is not so keenly and heartily relished as in America. Our national aspect and demeanor are thought by foreigners to be grave and sedate, but our gravity is only skin deep. We love to be tickled and punched in the ribs and it is not difficult to make us laugh. Half a dozen Ethiopian negroes with the aid of grotesque garments, preposterous gesticulation, coarse comic songs and far-fetched jokes and conundrums, can make a great crowd of us roar for an hour together. We like our comedy strong.—*New-York Ledger.*

"Talking about fees reminds me of a hill that Jacobs, Hall McAllister's clerk, once took to a client," said Attorney Young. "I was in Hall's office in those days and was at my desk when Jacobs came in with a check, saying, 'Mr. —— paid his bill, and said he thought the charge very reasonable.' 'Thought it reasonable, eh!' snapped Hall. 'Who made out the bill?' 'I did,' replied Jacobs. 'Don't let it occur again,' was Hall's remark, as he pocketed the check and went into his private room."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A friend of mine tells me that he once asked a man who for twenty-five years had kept a gambling house in one of the New-England States whether the house played a fair game. The reply was: "No; we had a spring by which the roulette ball could be pushed into red or black, odd or even. We never intended to play fair, but we couldn't always help ourselves, for that spring would get out of order."—*The Epoch.*

A Jacksonville belle having addressed her suitor a letter declining the offer of his hand with her most sincere regret, accompanied by her most heartfelt sympathy and assurances of her most profound respect, the lover thought himself fortunate in being rejected. He didn't want to marry such a Herr Most sort of a woman.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

The Paterson (N. J.) Board of Health is a very thoughtful and considerate body. It has decided that where the placing of a green card on a house to indicate the presence of diphtheria on the premises might diminish the business of a saloon-keeper, the card may be placed on the back door where the general public will not see it.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

A Boston physician, being called upon to treat a wealthy woman who had a lot of guests at her country house, prescribed shutting up the house and boarding out as the most effective remedies for the nervous derangement caused by this social pressure.—*Boston Post.*

Southern California and Los Angeles are all right. Their future is plainly a bright one. We only need enterprise, confidence, capital, and public spirit to place us on the highway of a prosperity now headed in the right direction.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune.*

An English author has published a book called, "I Mark the King." That may do in England, but if he were caught marking the king or any other card in California he would need a physician, and perhaps an undertaker.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The monument to Miles Standish at Duxbury, Mass., is nearly completed. Miles Standish is not known very familiarly out West, but he stands high all the way from Martha's Vineyard to Cape Cod.—*Chicago Times.*

"He's a mean, contemptible man. Why, what he is now he owes entirely to me." "No wonder he has a grudge against you if he owes his meanness and contemptibility to you."—*Harper's Bazar.*

We saw an entirely new thing under the sun, now to us at least. A pastor, in writing an account of a meeting, told how the baptized were dressed!—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

There is but little appreciation of a joke among the American Indians, the Yuma tribe even being no exception to this rule.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

A Chicago widow who has lost two husbands (by death) refers to No. 1 as the late Mr. A. and to the second as the latest Mr. B.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A rhymist says: "The sweetest songs are never sung." That's our principal objection to poets.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Diligence is sometimes called good luck.—*Wilson (N. C.) Mirror.*

HARRISON'S CONSISTENCY.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, (Rep.) July 23.

The unfriendly critics of President Harrison fail, we think, to do justice to his controlling virtue of consistency. He does not profess one thing and do another. Shortly after his inauguration he laid down the broad principle that "the only way to get satisfaction out of a public office is to please yourself while you are in it." That is a principle which the Mugwumps would probably object to, as being at variance with their creed, that "public office is a public trust." That is a purely utopian idea. Practically, public office is a private spoil, or, to soften the phrase, a personal reward for services rendered to the candidate or the party. The President's idea is the practical, common-sensible one, and the one that is to-day recognized as quite correct. The men of the Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Lincoln sort accepted public office as a stewardship, they being servants only of the country, bound in honor, truth, and patriotism to faithfully serve it in good conscience and with all their ability. They served for the honor, for the good that they might do, not for peif or power—but that sort of statesman is extinct. Thomas Jefferson, for instance, once said, when pressed to appoint a relative to office:

"The public will never be made to believe that the appointment of a relative is made on the ground of pure merit alone, uninfluenced by family views, nor can they ever see with approbation offices the disposal of which they lotrust to their President for public purposes divided out as family property."

This shows what a sorry old fogy Jefferson was, and how ill he would have suited into the practical politics of the present time. President Harrison takes an entirely different view of his duty, and his conduct is thoroughly consistent with it. Here is the family list of appointments revised to date by the Albany *Argus*, and a very rich list it is:

1. The President's brother.
2. The President's brother-in-law.
3. The President's father-in-law.
4. The President's son's father-in-law.
5. The President's wife's cousin.
6. The President's son's wife's cousin.
7. The President's nephew.
8. The President's daughter's brother-in-law.
9. The President's brother's son-in-law.
10. The President's wife's niece's husband.
11. The President's son's father-in-law's niece's husband.
12. The President's brother-in-law.
13. The private secretary's brother-in-law.
14. The Secretary of State's son.
15. The Secretary of State's nephew.
16. The Pension Commissioner's two daughters.
17. The Indian Commissioner's wife.
18. The Indian School Superintendent's wife.

Considering that the Administration is not yet five months old, it must be conceded that the President has already got a good deal of "satisfaction" out of his office. Naturally and of course his subordinates have sought their satisfaction out of it. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, and his subordinates have flattered him and helped themselves at the same time by doing as he did.

THE COKE MEN TO STRIKE.

SCOTTDALE, Penn., July 28.—The much-talked-of strike has at last been ordered by one of the largest labor conventions ever held in the Connellsville coke region. Nearly fifty delegates were present, representing almost all the works in the region. Master Workman Kerfoot of Subdivision No. 4, Knights of Labor, was chosen Chairman, and Boyd M. Parker of the same organization Secretary. As was predicted, not a single coke operator was present to meet the conference committee.

Resolutions were adopted directing that work cease throughout the region on Aug. 1, and that no work be done until their demands be granted.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

SARANAC LAKE, July 28.—This month closes with the record of being the gayest July ever known here. The weather has been clear and cool, and enjoyed very much by all. The boat, log, tub, and swimming races among the guides, gotten up by the guests of the Hotel Ampersand proved to be very interesting, and will be followed a few weeks later by a general regatta on the lake.

The first coaching trip of the season was made on Wednesday. A party of sixteen young ladies and gentlemen from the Ampersand drove over on the tally-ho coach to Paul Smith's to dinner, returning in the afternoon. The day was a beautiful one, and a jolly time was had by all.

A number of trips will be made during the Summer to the different places of interest.

The new tennis court just completed at the side of the hotel is the source of much pleasure. A number of very good players are to be found among the guests of the Ampersand. At the west of the hotel a number of camps are being built for those who prefer tent life to that of a hotel.

The pink sale for the benefit of "the Santarinm" will be held in the parlor of the Hotel Ampersand on the afternoon of Aug. 7. Those who have been here and seen the work this institution is doing will fully understand what an interesting event this will prove to be.

Boating, riding, driving, tennis seem to be the most favorite pastimes.

Among the arrivals at the Ampersand are Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Read, W. E. Strong and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Norman N. Dodge, Mrs. G. L. Rainsford, the Misses Rainsford, the Misses Dean, Mrs. A. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. J. A. Davis, Miss L. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wasson, Col. Le G. B. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Griswold, Dr. M. R. Vedder, James T. Leavitt, Mrs. Leavitt, S. P. Blagden, Jr., Miss M. P. Meyer, Melville Brown, George A. Brown, C. A. Parsons, J. J. McCosker, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, H. C. Tallman, United States Navy, and wife; Robert Starr, Dr. M. A. Starr, and N. P. Beers and wife, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln McVeagh, child, and nurse of Chicago; Charles McVeagh of Philadelphia, Mrs. T. A. Cator, Miss Cator, Miss C. L. Cator, and George Cator of Baltimore, and J. G. Hendrickson of Philadelphia.

The Wawbeek Lodge, the new house on the Upper Saranac, opens on Monday for the reception of guests.

This season at Lake Placid is at its best. The houses are all well filled and all are having a good time. The Mirror Lake Hotel has opened, and one of the finest hotels in the mountains is now ready for the reception of guests.

Among the arrivals at the Stevens House are: M. Moulton, F. M. Brown, Mrs. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman and family, Samuel Steiner and wife, William T. Edey, James H. Samuels, R. F. Dexter and wife, the Misses Ely, Mrs. J. M. Purdy and daughter, William Colgate, C. Iselin, Mrs. L. C. Jones, Miss Thompson, Miss D. T. Thompson, D. Duncan Vail, George H. Mollar, George H. Moller, Jr., and family, Mrs. W. B. Wallace, Joseph O'Connor, and Mr. and Mrs. Victor, all of New-York, the Misses Ward, Miss E. W. Hookwell, F. H. Cowperwait, M. E. Cowperwait, M. Hickey, Mrs. F. Lacy and daughters, all of Brooklyn; George P. Wilson and wife and family, H. J. Shack of Albany, Mrs. C. H. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Miss E. L. Kellogg of Chicago, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. Onderlieye of Baltimore, Samuel A. Bailey, Mrs. F. W. Sheffield, James R. Sheffield of Utica, Mr. A. A. Bradley and family of Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Hugh McKittrick, Mrs. L. S. Benedict, Miss M. H. Benedict, Miss Bertha Benedict of St. Louis.

At the Grand View are Mr. and Mrs. F. Rode, Mrs. S. Fleishman, the Misses Fleishman, Mr. B. Fleishman, Mrs. R. Isaacs, L. Moss and wife, N. Erlanger, B. Erlanger, T. J. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Laing, Miss Edith Laing, Mr. and Mrs. W. De L. Bonghton, all of New-York; Mrs. E. B. Webbe of Inwood, S. A. Hendrickson and family, S. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Dobbin, Miss Dobbin, H. Dobbin, Miss Dunn, all of Philadelphia; C. W. Tort and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Whiting of Albany, Mrs. J. W. Corson, Miss M. Corson, Miss Keyworth of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Perkins, Charles E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Peck of Kansas City, Mrs. E. Briggs, London, England.

Everything is very lively at Loon Lake. The hotel is about filled, as well as the cottages adjoining, and the camps on the lake. Among the arrivals are: Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., of Madison, N. J.; Mrs. Packard, Miss Packard of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Moalpin and family of New-York City.

At Paul Smith's "no rooms" has been the word for the past week. The putting in of steam heat in the halls will soon be completed. The camps are all occupied on the lakes, and if a few more young men would make their appearance this season would be pronounced a success.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Hamo Thornycroft has dispatched to Melbourne a replica of his statue of Gen. Gordon which stands on Trafalgar-square, London. By this time it has been erected on Eastern Hill in Australia's flourishing capital. The hero-worship of Gordon has caused indiscreet admirers of that valiant soldier to belittle Frederick Townsend Ward of New-York, the General in China's pay who made it possible for Gordon to win his sobriquet of "Chinese" by completing what Ward began—the ruin of the Taeping rebels. In the August *Cosmopolitan* there is an interesting account of Gen. Ward's career, written by Mr. G. T. Ferris.

Under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of London a meeting of county archæological societies has been held at Burlington House. The union now comprises twenty-seven societies, only one having declined to join. This is the Cambrian Archæological, which covers the whole of Wales. The reasons for holding aloof have been given in the *Athenæum* by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, the editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis*. He states that instead of being asked courteously to co-operate in the project, the Welsh society was informed by a circular that the Society of Antiquaries proposed to decide what should constitute eligibility, and that as the Cambrian Archæological is a national, not a local, (or county,) society, it would "resent any outside interference with the work it has been carrying on so successfully in Wales for nearly half a century." Mr. Romilly Allen says: "A real union between all the archæological societies in Great Britain would undoubtedly be a great advantage, but as no co-operative enterprise can be carried on without money it will be necessary to have a common fund, which must be administered either by the Society of Ant

ALL SEE DISASTER AHEAD

WHAT RAILROAD EXPERTS SAY OF THE FUTURE.

MANY OF THEM FAVOR A GENERAL CONSOLIDATION AND OTHERS SUGGEST VARIOUS REMEDIES.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A number of interviews with prominent railroad managers concerning the feasibility of a railway trust or some similar organization were printed here this morning. The railroad men were asked these questions:

Do you believe it possible for railroads under the present laws and system of management to earn a fair return on the investment?

Is a system of common ownership and management feasible?

Is such a system necessary?

Is railroad bankruptcy threatening in the West? If not a trust what shall be the remedy?

President Porter of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois sees black times ahead for the railroads. "If railroad rates are to be fixed by the map as the law now fixes them," he says, "bankruptcy is inevitable. We have got a law that rigidly holds all roads to one rule. There must be found a way by which the roads can compensate one another for losses which are incurred for the common benefit. If relief is not had there must soon come a crash. My judgment is that harping on competition has been so great through the press of the United States for the last ten years that the whole country is demoralized over it, and I know of no place where it has been remedied excepting by consolidations or trusts, and I know of no case where these consolidations or trusts have injured the people or increased the price of the commodity unduly. I think I do know of cases where it has prevented bankruptcy. The trust I look upon as an entirely harmless thing that individuals—if they can be benefited fairly and justly—ought to avail themselves of. It is not the trust that people should fear; it is the mode of executing it, and that mode is entirely within the control of the Legislature."

Mr. Porter thinks the railroad trust arrangement should be brought about, if at all, by the owners of the roads through Trustees of their own selection, "the owners simply exchanging their evidence of ownership in one corporation for an evidence of ownership in many corporations." Great economies in operation, would, in his opinion, result and the public would profit.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association believes that the pool should be legalized and that water lines regulate rates and prevent dangerous railroad monopoly. He says: "In my judgment the best proposition is the one which saves the least of good public objections to enormous aggregations of capital and the tendencies of individual management and aggrandisement, is a restoration of the right to pool. I would do this, however, under such limitations of law as to provide for the proper protection of railway owners on the one hand and railway users on the other, and that the railways should combine in numbers, discussion, and argument, to present to the lawmakers of the country as a plan something like this following: That pools be legalized, provided that before being put into effect they should be submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington, and if that commission found them to contain nothing antagonistic to public welfare, policy, or the written law, and the schedule of rates to be in all cases attached thereto were not excessive or discriminating, they should authorize their being put into effect from year to year, but revocable in the judgment of the commission or whenever, upon proof, the pool contract was used to create disastrous public results or injury to localities or individuals. I would then require, in order to protect the railroads as well as deeper public apprehension, that monthly or quarterly statements of all the settlements made under each pools should be transmitted to the Inter-State Commission at Washington for examination and publication if it saw fit. If a rate of 25 cents from Chicago to New-York is a reasonable rate its maintenance by a pool cannot be unreasonable or do public harm. This plan preserves to each railway company its individuality of management, enables it to make whatever rates it sees fit, only requiring them to be reported by each railroad to each other at a uniform settlement price; it preserves the relations of each railroad to its shippers and localities, public and private, and in no way, it does not in any particular advance the rates. It merely maintains them.

Such a pool, Mr. Blanchard thinks, will alone prevent trusts, and even trusts are preferable to the present system of competition. Mr. Blanchard was asked what would be the outcome of present legislation and present public opinion concerning railroads. He replied: "The fact that the majority of the roads affected by the present tendencies of legislation operate in the more sparsely settled portions of the country, where the demands for improvements in the conditions of the roads and the reductions in the rates more than offset all the economies that the railway companies can practice, and the increase of tonnage which they can stimulate must lead these companies into bankruptcy if they are supplemented or dissenelone among the railroads themselves."

Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association believes that organization is a good thing, and that the Inter-State Commerce law is an excellent measure. "Association among carriers," he says, "is required by sound public policy. It enables necessary rules and systems to be formulated for the interchange of traffic; it makes possible the handling of traffic competitive between individuals and between localities without preference or discrimination. It establishes rates co-ordinate with the value of the service and adjusted to the expenses of the shortest routes. It assists to preserve all lines in competitive existence, and it affords an organized support for the enforcement of the regulative statute. Association is the servant of the law. Its existence is assumed as an indispntable agency in the establishment of just rates, fares, and charges. Without it there can be no adjustment of tariffs to sustain the provisions of the law; the law implies it is a necessary prerequisite.

"The breaking down of the present effort among carriers to conduct their traffic by association subordinated to the law would inevitably produce one of three results: Either a state of chaos that would follow which bankruptcy on the part of many lines would ensue, and a commercial panic necessarily be precipitated, with infinite loss throughout the entire country; or second, it would be necessary for the State to intervene and assume the entire control of railway management; or third, a common ownership of railroad property might secure the harmony essential to maintain their operation in the public service."

General Manager Jeffery of the Illinois Central sees trouulous times ahead unless something is done to better the situation of the country's unhappy railroads.

"By what means is an improvement in the situation to be brought about?" he was asked.

"The remedy that ought to be supplied by Legislatures, courts, and Commissioners is the charging by the carriers of such reasonable and remunerative rates as will, with the volume of traffic moved, enable the payment of operating expenses, taxes, interest, desirable improvements to the property, and a fair return at current rates of interest on the legitimate capital stock. If we look to the lawmaking power for remedy for the existing disastrous and extremely dangerous condition of affairs of railways, it must be had at the hands of the General Government by means of the Inter-State law properly amended—so as to embrace in its provisions all the traffic, State and inter-State, in all parts of the country. If the Federal courts decisions must be arrived at as to what are reasonable rates of toll. If the General Government does not brought its Board of Railroad Commissioners and through its courts take control of all traffic, State and inter-State, there is no possible solution of the present embarrassing difficulties of railroad carriers, except by combination, either in the form of consolidation of various systems of railways or by the formation of trusts to control their operations."

Personally Mr. Jeffery is opposed to trusts because they are bound to be misunderstood. The safeguard against combinations is to make corporate rights as safe as those of individuals. Unless a change in the railroad situation for the better is brought about, Mr. Jeffery feels sure that many of the great railway corporations in the West, Northwest, Southwest, and South, which are now dividend payers will cease paying dividends and those which are no longer paying dividends, but may be earning operating expenses, taxes, and bonded interest, will then default on their interest and pass into hands of receivers.

Mr. Marvin Hnchitt of the Chicago and Northwestern does not believe in a railroad trust for three reasons: First, no practical working plan can be devised on account of the great diversity of interests involved; second, he cannot see how a railroad trust can operate without violating the Inter-State commerce law and the laws of different States against consolidation; third, the American people would not suffer a railroad trust to exist. Mr. McCook's scheme of a trust, he says, simply increases the present difficulties of railroads by adding to the public feeling against them. No railroad man favors the trust unless he has a hankrupt road on his hands of which he wants to get rid. Mr. Hnghitt thinks there has been too much railroad building and too much railroad wrecking, still the situation is not hopeless, and he hopes through the Inter-State Railway Association to see things straightened out.

General Manager Ripley of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy believes the pool was a good thing, but that being done away with, he looks for consolidation. He says: "We shall in the near future, I think, get to this point of practical consolidation. I can see no other result; if we get to it voluntarily and by common consent it will be better; if not, we shall get to it involuntarily by the process of the survival of the fittest and by the swallowing up of the weak by the stronger, after a long and costly struggle. We are doing the best we can to conserve the interests of our stockholders, but the progress of events is toward consolidation, and to me it is not only seems inevitable but not far off. It may be called a trust or it may have some other name. I am not particular about names—but it will do away with many of our troubles and enable us to better meet those that remain."

President Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul thinks things will come out all right though they do now look black. He said he didn't believe in coming out with gloomy views of the situation till matters are a great deal worse than they are now. "The Inter-State Association," he says, "if fully supported, should be equal to the task of dealing with most of the difficulties of the present situation—at least, so far as it is in the power of the managers to deal with them. The legalizing of pools would simplify it work, and I hope to see that brought about. There are two principal sources of evil to railway interests that the Inter-State Association cannot deal with. The first is the building of needless roads, the second, burdensome legislation. The first affects not only individual owners of railway property, but the community as a whole, which directly or indirectly must pay the bill. It is desirable that owners of railways should combine to prevent the increase of this evil, but such combination need not involve a trust."

John B. Carson, the President of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, thinks the present situation most serious, and that its outcome must be a system of trusts or consolidations. "In my judgment," he says, "there could be an association of railways and other transportation interests by which the lines that would be most available for specific duties should perform those duties, the other lines to participate in whatever profit or loss there might be in the transaction. For example, one road is much more suitable by its location and gradee to do the heavier freight traffic, while another line, having more romantic scenery, more diversified and less monotonous country to pass through, would be the favorite for the passenger traffic. These, under a trust, or some form of amalgamation, might be utilized to their best advantage, taking revenue from one and placing it on another, as might be to the greatest advantage of the whole, all equally participating in the final result."

Gen. McNulta, late receiver of the Wabash, says the railroads cannot run the way they are now running. Big roads will swallow up little ones, and by and by there would be a combination stronger than the Government. Legislation is responsible for the present trouble. The Inter-State law is very good theoretically, but bad in practical operation, because of its inflexibility. A more flexible law is needed, but that should be supervised.

General Manager St. John of the Rock Island says the present tendency of legislation will bankrupt the roads. He favors national legislative control of the roads and legalized pools or a trust.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Chicago *Times* of to-day says: "Not only is the traffic department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road to be removed from Milwaukee to Chicago before the lapse of another month, but report has it that the general offices of the Wisconsin Central are also to be located in this city. That has been expected for some time. The company's station in Chicago which will be completed about Sept. 1, is provided with ample office accommodations and has already been constructed with a view to the establishment of the headquarters of the company within its walls. Since the recent traffic agreement with the Northern Pacific the opinion has become more general that the Wisconsin Central would remove its offices to Chicago which is certainly the proper place for them."

The representatives of the Kansas City lines constituting the committee appointed to consider ways and means of punishing the Chicago and Alton for withdrawing from the Presidents' agreement will meet next Wednesday in Chicago, provided a full attendance can be secured. The policy for the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association which Chairman Walker seems to suggest is that certain lines should be selected to fight outsiders, while others should not make low through rates, but be left free to make remunerative charges on local traffic.

A deed was filed for record Saturday in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Cairo, Ill., the transfer being made by Anthony J. Thomas and Charles E. Tracy, Trustees of the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company, and the consideration $5,000,000. The deed embraces the line of road from the Ohio River in Cairo to Fulton, Vermillion County, Ill., and the branch from Lawrenceville, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind., a total length of 267 miles.

General Manager C. L. Bretz of the West Virginia Central Railroad is at Deer Park, Md., in consultation with President H. G. Davis and Steve Elkins. It has been decided to run the first regular passenger train which will run to Elkins, in Tygart's Valley, 115 miles south of Cumberland, on Monday, Aug. 12. The telegraph line was completed last evening, giving 130 miles of wire with 16 offices. As completed to Elkins the main road is 116 miles, Elk Garden branch 8 miles, Davis branch 7, in all 130 miles.

The Southern Pacific Company Saturday night discharged 330 of its employes at Sacramento, Cal., 160 of that number being machinists. The officials say this action was taken to lessen expenses of the road.

JERSEY'S NEW PEST.

IT IS BELIEVED TO BE A TRUE FLY AND NOT THE BUFFALO GNAT.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 28.—Articles which have recently been published about the prevalence of the horn fly, commonly known as the Texas or buffalo fly, have excited much attention. From many parts of the State are reported instances of the flies attacking cattle, and their appearance has often caused consternation. Prof. Samuel Lockwood of Freehold, who is an authority on scientific matters, does not, however, consider the fly as dangerous as reported. In fact, he thinks that there is no such thing as the buffalo fly is reported to be, and that this new pest has been coofounded with the buffalo goat of Texas. Prof. Lockwood suggests that the new fly is a member of the same group to which the "tsetze" in Africa belongs, and that it is the first mention of the species here.

The buffalo gnat, he says, is an entirely different insect. It is a toxio bloodsucker, and will fall upon its victims in olonds, fill the ears and cover the skin, and bite so that by inflicting millions of small wounds and injecting poison animals will succumb under the inflammation and fever thus produced. When this gnat thne attacks cattle, fires are built and the poor creatures get rent by standing in the smoke. Similarly, in the arctic Summer, toe Esquimau finds a torment in the black fly or gnat, so that sometimes the people are too much put up in the tent to make a life endurable. In the front regions, too, a small black goat will cross the stream in a cloud so dense that the under part scrapee on the water and so furnishes a favorite food to the fish. Thus, when we consider the life of the insect, the pseudo buffalo fly has no resemblance whatever to its namesake, being utterly unlike it in form, habit, and quantity; for if a bloodsucker at all it is the mildest of the gory tribe.

If, then, it is not bloodthirsty, what does the new pest do? From all that Prof. Lockwood can learn that it has a penchant for the base of the horn of the animal. There have been brought to him some scale-like particles from the horns which would indicate some action of this little fly. Now at this point there is a little natural moisture, and often a powdery exnviation of the horn substance, a species, in fact, of horn scurf. It would seem that the fly has a liking for this substance, but whether it eats it away by its sucking proboscis or needs a little intelligent observation. If it does, how easy is the remedy—a carbolic acid wash in a weak solution, if applied often, would stop that.

It has been stated that the fly lays its eggs near the horn and that the worms pass through the cells into the brain. What child in our public schools, ask the professor, but knows this is impossible? As well say the worm passing through a cell, a living cell in the animal economy is so minute that no eye without the microscope has ever seen it. In the comparison a pin head would be to the cell as a haystack to a molehill. Immediately another would it be for the camel to go through the eye of a needle. Theo, the horns of the animal are set on the thickest and hardest part of the skull. The only entrance to the brain for any parasite is at the nostrils, where the delicate tissues in the way can be easily penetrated.

The insect in the State is then a true fly and very much like the common house fly, though a good deal smaller. Small as it is, however, it is much larger than the buffalo gnat. Besides, it has no likeness to the gnat, even in form. This diminutive creature has a hump over the forward part of the body between the wings, suggestive to a lively Western imagination of the prominence over the shoulders of the buffalo. It was from this fact that the name was derived.

SOON TO BE MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.

From the Chicago Times, July 23.

In the legal phraseology of the requisite marriage licence, Emmone Blaine of the first part and Anita McCormick of the second part are to be united in marriage—but nobody knows just when. Anita McCormick is one of the prettiest girls in Chicago society. Of medium height for a woman, slender, and delicately fair, she combines the transparent delicacy of skin and color peculiar to blondes with the dark hair and dusky tints of a decided brunette. Handsome and accomplished, Miss McCormick is also a great heiress, since she is one of the three children of the late Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, whose estate at the time of his death a year ago last May was estimated roundly at a valnation of $10,000,000. This great estate has not been divided, since by the conditions of the testator's will a period of five years was to expire before the executors, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick and C. H. McCormick, Jr., should distribute the property among the heirs. It is understood, however, that a friendly aunt will soon be instituted in the Probate Court for the purpose of adjusting this great property, and when this is done Miss Anita McCormick can with propriety be considered the heiress to at least $2,000,000. Emmons Blaine, who is a lawyer and a prominent resident of the Union Clnb, is, as every one knows, the second son of the Secretary of State. He is generally regarded among those who know him as a pleasant sort of a fellow, tolerably good looking, and with a talent for his profession—that of the law—and with a valuable gift of application to steady work. He is now in the law department of the Northwestern Railway, and those who know his work say he is quite likely to become a very successful practitioner in that most remunerative branch of the profession, corporation law.

ABBEY'S OPERA COMPANY

A GRAND ORGANIZATION TO BE HEADED BY PATTI.

TAMAGNO TO LEAD THE LIST OF TENORS —MR. ABBEY'S OTHER ENTERPRISES —MARY ANDERSON IMPROVING.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey, accompanied by Mrs. Abbey and Mr. Charles F. Chatterton, private secretary to Mr. Abbey, returned to America yesterday on Le Bourgogne. When seen by a reporter for THE TIMES Mr. Abbey spoke with his customary brevity and unostentation concerning the several theatrical attractions that are now under his management.

The most important of these on account of the number and quality of the singers it embraces is the new grand opera company which he has organized and which is the most imposing array of musical talent ever brought to this country in one body. The list of sopranos is headed by the peerless Adelina Patti, who is now singing in South America, or rather who closed her season in Montevideo Saturday night. Then come Mmes. Albani, Valda, and Boulicboff, and Mlles. de Vere and Valerga. The tenors are Signori Tamagno, Ravelli, Perugini, Vanni, and Bieletto. Of these Mr. Abbey is very enthusiastic concerning Signor Tamagno, whom he describes not only as the greatest living tenor, but as one who is to other tenors as Mme. Patti is to other sopranos.

The members of this mammoth organization are Signori Del Puecte, Zardi, and Marescalchi, and the bassos are Signori Novaro, Marcassa, Castelmary, Carboni, Migliara, and Devaschetti. The conductors are Signori Arditi and Sepio, and the stage manager is Mr. William Parry. The coloratos are Mlle. Fabbri and Mlle. Bauermeister.

Mr. Abbey is particularly pleased with Mlle. Fabbri, who is young, possesses a fine voice, and has made an enviable reputation in Italy and South America. She has also sung in Covent Garden, London. Mlle. Fabbri is now with Mme. Patti in South America, as are Signori Mareccalobi and Marcassa.

The costumes to be used by this company will all be new and specially imported. The scenery will be prepared here and the orchestra will be derived from American sources. The chorus, to the number of forty, will be imported, and forty more will be added here, making in all a full chorne of eighty people. A full corps de ballet will also be with them.

The American opening of this great musical combination will occur in Chicago at the Auditorium on Dec. 9. It will then be taken South to Mexico, thence to San Francisco, and thence across the continent to Boston. It will reach New-York in March, 1880, and on the 24th of that month will begin an engagement of four weeks at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Pettl'e répertoire will incinde "La Traviata," "Lncia de Lammermoor," "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," "Semiramide," "Linda," "Faust," "Martha," and "Romeo and Juliet." The répertoire of Signor Tamagno incindes "Otello," "Aida," "William Tell," "Il Trovatore," "Les Huguenots," "L'Africaine," and "Mephistofele." Mme. Albani will be heard in "La Sonnambnla," and Mme. Boharnois will also sing with Signor Tamagno in "Otello," "Les Huguenots," and "Mephistofele."

Another enterprise which pleases Mr. Abbey very much, and of the success of which he is very sanguine, is the combination of Sarasate and Eugene D'Albert.

"Sarasate is the greatest living violinist," said Mr. Abbey, "and Eugene D'Albert is the greatest living pianist with the exception of Rubinstein. Either one of them alone will always draw a crowded audience in any part of Europe, and I am certain that their joint appearance in America will create a tremendone sensation here. They have never appeared together, and I congratulate myself on combining them in a concert tour. I shall present them in 100 concerts in America and Mexico, and I am sure that they will charm every one that hears them any part at all for money. They will open in New-York about Nov. 15 or 20, and after that their tour will be determined by the public demand they create. I have not yet settled as to what New-York theatre they will make their American début in."

Concerning the London Gaiety Burlesque Company, which he is to bring here next season, Mr. Abbey said that Florence St. John would head the organization, and that it would open at the Broadway theatre on Sept. 9. "I would have seen 'Faust up to Date' and a new burlesque, which is being prepared for it. He thought that the four dancing girls in this company would prove as popular here as did Letty Lind and Sylvia Grey in the Gaiety Company seen here last season.

Mr. Abbey will also bring to America next season a phenomenal boy pianist. The lad's name is Otto Hegner. He is about as old as Josef Hofmano, who created such a sensation here under Mr. Abbey's management, and has already made a name in Europe, having played three times before the royal family in London alone. He is described as a fair-haired, handsome boy, and Mr. Abbey considers him more artistic than Josef Hofmann. Master Hegner will be supported by the Boston Mendelssohn Quintette Club, and probably make his New-York début at Steinway Hall, Nov. 1.

Of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is also under his management, Mr. Abbey said that she would close her London engagement Aug. 9 and open in Paris Sept. 1. She would continue to play in Paris until March of next year and would go to South America to make a professional tour of that country. After that she would come to North America and would begin a New-York engagement at the Broadway Theatre in October, 1880. Mr. Abbey will be Mme. Bernhardt's manager for all this time.

M. Conetant Coqoelin, who is also under Mr. Abbey's management, is to begin an engagement at the Porte St. Martin Théâtre, Paris, on Sept. 1. The French comedian will appear there in his répertoire until January, when he will produce a new play being written for him by M. Victorien Sardon, and which has been purchased by the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

Mr. Abbey also had a word to say of his new Boston theatre, but that was only to the effect that the roof would be put on it to-day. He had not been home long enough to be able to tell anything more of that enterprise. When asked as to the condition of Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Abbey said:

"Miss Anderson is improving slowly and surely, and I have not the least doubt that she will ultimately recover completely and that she will be able to act again. She is now living very quietly and avoids all undue excitement. Still she drives, goes to the theatre, and receives friends. All the stories about her being in a madhouse or having been confined to any such institution are pure fabrications. I heard these reports whispered around London a month ago, but I have since been able to absolutely nonfine them. I am happy to repeat that I am certain Miss Anderson will entirely recover and act again."

On La Bonrgogne with Mr. Abbey was Mr. Eugene Tompkins, the Boston manager and the partner of E. G. Gilmore in the management of the Academy of Music, and manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and other enterprises. Mr. Tompkins said that he had been away two months on a pleasure trip, and had done no business whatever further than to purchase the melodrama, "Human Natnre."

COL. JONES'S WATCH FOUND.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The name of Col. Jones's murderer has been variously written—Bligh, Bly, Blite, Blythe, and Blyth. He had several ways of pronouncing his name, but he can neither read nor write. His wife, however, who can read and write, writes it Blythe, and this spelling of the name is accepted by the police authorities.

To-day Col. Jones's watch was found at the pawn shop of Frank Smith, on Sixth and Vine streets, where Blythe received $10 for it Friday. Confronted with the watch and the pawnbroker, Blythe admitted that he did pawn the watch and said that he had also taken one dollar of the money in the Colonel's pocket. Col. Jones' family, however, think that the Colonel had $12 or $15 in his pockets at the time of the murder, and that the negro stole all of it.

Blythe still persists in denying that any one else knew that he committed the murder until his confession, or that he had an accomplice. Nevertheless, there is still a lingering suspicion that he did have a confederate after the murder. Beyond these facts there are as yet no further developments in the case.

THE JUDGE AND THE HORSE THIEF.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The first lawyer who came to Maine after the close of the Revolutionary war was David Davis, who moved from Massachusetts to Falmouth in 1782. Davis and Judge Thacher, the famous Maine jurist, Congressman, and wit, were neighbors' boys on Cape Cod. The day after the battle of Bunker Hill they set out for home from Boston together. Seeing a horse in a pasture by the roadside, they both mounted his back and rode home. Years afterward, when Davis as Solicitor General was prosecuting a horse thief before Thacher as Judge of the Common Pleas for Kennebec County, the Judge looked up with a twinkling eye and remarked: "Davy, this reminds me of the battle of Bunker Hill!"

WOULD LIKE TO BE SURPRISED.

From the Chicago News, July 27.

It is far from complimentary to President Harrison that both Republicans and Democrats throughout the Nation have settled down to the opinion that Attorney General Miller will be appointed to the Supreme bench. Neither is it complimentary to him that the country has agreed by common consent that Judge Graham is the fittest man for the place which he hasn't the ghost of a chance of getting. It would certainly be worth the President's while to surprise the country by not appointing the man whom it says he will appoint, and by appointing the one whom it has put aside as finally out of the question.

DULL DAY ON THE ROAD.

SOME GOOD TROTTING DONE ON THE TRACK IN THE MORNING.

The road was as level and as springy as a carpeted floor yesterday, but the threatening weather kept so many people at home that the driving crowd was no crowd at all and the show of equipages so poor that even Gabe Case's Venetian ducks refused to leave the bosom of Cromwell's Creek to take their accustomed peep at it. Nothing occurred during the whole day to awaken even a spasm of interest in the minds of the connoisseurs of horseflesh congregated on the road-house piazzas, and when at 5 o'clock word came down that a couple of boys were catching crabs off Fleetwood Bridge, men who had not walked two blocks on a Sunday afternoon for years trudged up there in the hope of even a little excitement. It so happened though that just as the gentlemen reached the Central-avenue end of the bridge, the small boys, who were stationed at the other end spied them, and, evidently thinking that the near approach of the crowd meant the confiscation of their crabs, packed up their traps and fled up the hill in short order. There was nothing for it then, of course, but an immediate trudge back to the dullness of the piazzas, and the railings at fate that were indulged in on the return trip were both heartfelt and picturesque.

Some grumbling was indulged in at the Driving Club during the day over the action of the Executive Committee on Saturday in declaring off the two purse trots that were to have taken place during the afternoon, instead of postponing them to another day.

The match race for $1,000 between the blk. m. Bayadere and the b. g. Hugh J. Grant was also declared off, but it is going to be trotted on Thursday afternoon next in connection with the fifty-dollar sweepstakes trot at Fleetwood.

Some little speeding was done on the track during the morning. Whaplejeff drove the ch. m. Bertha a quarter of a mile in the very good time of 0:32½, and drove the b. g. Fremont a mile to cart in 2:25½, and to sulky in 2:24½. "White Hat" McCarthy drove his b. g. Jim Farrell in 2:34 and 2:31¾, his b. g. David in 2:35¼, his br. g. Garfield in 2:28¾, his blk. g. Fred in 2:31, his ch. g. Charles D. in 2:28, his blk. g. Dolphin in 2:29, his b. g. Walby in 2:34½, and his pacer Cæsar a half mile in 1:08. He drove his beautiful b. g. Hidalgo a quarter in 0:30¼ one morning last week and promises to send him a full mile in 2:14 on Sunday morning next. Jim Farrell drove McCarthy's b. m. Kitty Wilkes in 2:35¼ and then in 2:33¾, equaling her record, but an impromptu race later on with Fremont and Ike Stillings he had to be pulled up. Stillings won in 2:31¼ and Astoria made the mile in 2:35.

H. H. Howard drove Bayadere around in 2:47 and 2:45¼, and her rival on Thursday afternoon next, Hugh J. Grant, was worked by Jas. Sneance in 2:50 and 2:46¾. Howard also drove the b. g. Princeton in 2:41¼ and 2:36, and was beaten in a little race with the blk. s. Idlegift, driven by W. G. Brooks. Idlegift was speeded a mile in 2:34, and went a fifth quarter in 0:35, in 2:20 gait. Brooks also drove the four-year-old ch. c. Conference, a full brother to Cende, record of 2:18¾, a mile in 2:34.

TO IMPROVE ROCKAWAY BEACH

A SCHEME TO CONVERT IT INTO A FASHIONABLE RESORT.

Among the articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State at Albany Saturday were those of the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, Limited. The incorporators are William J. Kelly of Brooklyn, Frederick W. Dunton of Hollis, L. I.; George Maure of Morrie Park, L. I.; William J. Hehre of this city and his brother, A. N. Hehre, of Hollis, L. I. The capital stock is mentioned as $25,000, divided into 250 shares of $100 each.

The enterprise is one of more gigantic proportions than the brief mention of the filing of articles would lead one to believe. The papers filed set forth the intention of the incorporators as follows: The development of Rockaway Park on Rockaway Beach; the buying and selling of real estate on the beach and elsewhere; the building and constructing of hotels, cottages, houses, bathhouses, amphitheatres, concert halls, and other buildings and structures, and the maintenance and operation thereof; to construct and maintain drives, walks, avennes, streets, parks, and other ways; to manufacture and supply gas or electric light for the purpose of illuminating the park, and to construct, purchase, and maintain all the buildings and machinery therefor; to supply water and heat to the park and buildings therein, and to construct, operate, and maintain all machinery, mains, sewers, or ways necessary therefor.

To sum up the object of the incorporators, it is the establishing of an aristocratic Summer resort on the democratic sands of Rockaway Beach. Many resorts adjacent to this city have sprung up during the past few years, but it is intended to make Rockaway Park the leader. The first boom given to Rockaway Beach, as far as a hotel is concerned, was the building of the mammoth hotel at the extreme end of the beach. It was a failure from its completion and is now being rapidly demolished. The park will enjoy distinction and be as separate from the Rockaway of to-day as the Oriental is from Norton's Point, at Coney Island. A hotel of no mean proportions will be built and surrounded by cottages, stores, and buildings calculated to make it a desirable village by the sea. It will not be like Long Beach, but will be much larger and the number of cottages will be greater. Already the streets, avennes, and drives are being laid out and the completion of the park will be rapidly pushed forward.

Mr. Dunton, who is the cashier of Austin, Corbin's banking house, and George Maure, who is a real estate agent for the Long Island Railroad, are undoubtedly acting in the interest of Mr. Corbin. The latter gentleman has always held that this strip of sand could he made a successful watering place, and his identical ideas are contained in the papers of incorporation filed in Albany. The Long Island Railroad has the monopoly of the passengers carried to Rockaway, and on the facilities granted by the road alone depende the success of the beach. It is hardly probable that Rockaway Park will be perfect in less than two years.

ACTIVE AMATEUR ATHLETES.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD TO END THE ATHLETIC WAR.

Two athletic meetings have been called for this evening in the Grand Union Hotel. They are special meetings of the National Cross-Country Association, of which Mr. F. Ware is President, and the Adelphi Athletic Clnb. The former will consider the question of amalgamating the two rival cross-country associations into one, and steps will probably be taken in this direction. The Adelphi Athletic Clnb will probably formally vote to disband, in view of its being no longer needed to give games. There is a tendeney on the part of this clnb to join the Titan Athletic Clnb, and then make an effort to have the Ameteur Athletic Union change its name ont of respect to the National Association, as well as an inclination of the Allertons and Crescents to make efforts in the same direction at the meeting of the National Association, called for to-morrow evening to consider the proposition for amalgamation made by the Amateur Athletic Union. The results of these inclinations, however, will only be told by the vote at the meeting to-morrow evening.

The batting averages of the Philadelphia cricket team to date are appended, the most notable change being that of Capt. Newhall, who in one week has jumped from ninth to first place. The general falling off in the other averages is due to the wet wickets which have been encountered.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Highest Score.	Total Runs.	Average.
D. S. Newhall	13	6	51*	274	45.66
W. Scott	9	0	142	388	43.11
A. D. Brown	15	1	111	514	36.71
F. E. Brewster	9	2	50*	326	32.14
D. F. Stoever	14	2	115*	356	29.33
G. S. Patterson	14	3	62	318	28.90
E. W. Clark, Jr.	13	0	63	321	26.75
W. C. Morgan, Jr.	13	1	98	283	23.58
C. R. Palmer	4	0	55	62	15.50
H. P. Bally	10	2	19	104	13.00
A. G. Thomson	9	0	59	116	12.55
N. Etting	11	0	26	124	11.27
J. W. Sharp, Jr.	6	1	14	18	3.50
H. J. Brown	9	0	14	36	4.00

*Not out.

Several papers in London announced recently that Chauncey M. Depew and Ralph Temple, "two American cyclists," had arrived in that city.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 28.—The Christian Alliance Convention of Divine Healing, in charge of the Rev. A. B. Simpson of New-York, is holding a ten days' session in the camp ground. It opened with a prayer meeting last night. To-day three services were held, attended by large audiences. The morning meeting was to have been held in the Tabernacle, but the building was overcrowded and the meeting adjourned to the grove, regardless of damp benches. About three thousand people attended to-day's meetings. Among the prominent workers at the convention are distinguished clergymen from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Manchester, Portland, New-Jersey, and Toronto.

SEASIDE SHOWERS.

THEY DULLED THE JOY OF MANY PLEASURE SEEKERS YESTERDAY.

It was not until afternoon that the dreary downpour ceased at Coney Island, the sun declared to show his features, and the first boat and train load of visitors arrived.

They were hundreds to the thousands who had been expected, and who would have come under more auspicious conditions. Perhaps fifteen or twenty thousand people had been coaxed from home by the vain promise of a fair day, when again Old Sol retired behind the clouds. Then the crowds sought shelter and for the remainder of the afternoon and evening many of the hotels did a good trade.

Manhattan and Brighton Beach perhaps suffered most from the rain, those who visit West Brighton scorning such trifles. This portion of the island was in full bloom, and the coocert saloons and other contrivances for catching the nickel succeeded.

Pretty nearly every one who visited the island during the afternoon took a bath as an only relief from the sticky and disagreeable atmosphere that predominated and made the day a miserable failure. At Manhattan Beach Gilmore, with a new coat of tan acquired through a week at the State Camp, Peekskill, with the Twenty-second Regiment band on hand. Though his music was entrancing, there was a very slim attendance at the afternoon concert, and fewer at the evening one, on account of the rain. A similar audience attended at the concerts given by Herr Anton Seidl at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

The rain doubtless prevented many thousands of people from going to Glen Island yesterday, and those who did go did not have much of a time. It rained hard during the early evening and effectually put a stop to the walks which are usually so pleasant a feature on Long Island Sound. However, the bande gave forth their accustomed melody. There was lots of good cheer for those who wanted it, and, after all, the day might have been spent with much less comfort than it was at Glen Island.

Spring wraps and coats were in demand at Long Beach yesterday, and those who occupied the large veranda of the hotel were reminded of an October evening. Many of the hotel guests and cottagers remained indoors during the day, and only ventured out during the afternoon lonoers, when the rain ceased and the sun became decidedly oppressive. Considering the inclemency of the weather the number of tranoients was large and the majority of them were those who enjoy a good afternoon dinner and good music. The latters were few, but those who did take the plunge found the water much warmer than the air.

Few people went to Staten Island during the forenoon yesterday. Those who did go early in the day were mostly fishermen, and a number of them returned home when the rain began falling. When the sun crept from behind the clonds the pleasure seekers began to materialize. No difficulty was experienced in handling them as on previous Sundays, and everybody had all the room he wanted and consequently was thoroughly comfortable. The faces of refreshment-stand keepers at South Beach were not wreathed with the smiles they usually wear on a Sunday, for there was only a sprinkling of visitors, and the incomae of the stand keepers were not increased to any great extent.

The visitors to Rockaway Beach yesterdey were few, and those who did brave the clonde and rain to make the trip arrived chilled, damp, and shivering. A gloom pervaded the different places of amnsement, the proprietors of which watched in vain for the appearance of the sun.

THE "DUNRAVEN TURREN."

THIS IS WHAT DIXON KEMP CALLS THE AMERICA'S CUR.

Again Mr. Dixon Kemp, the great English yachting editor, has expressed his views on international yacht racing in the London *Field*. It appears that a correspondent of Mr. Kemp's paper has suggested that a challenge cup valued at £1,000 should be provided in England for international yacht racing. Mr. Kemp, in commenting on the suggestion, refers to the fact that two years ago the Yaobt Racing Association of England thought favorably of offering some such trophy, but failed to provide one, and he doubts very much if any American yachtsman would sail for such a prize, in that no one sees fit to challenge for either the Cape May Cup or the Brenton Reef Cup, the conditions governing which Mr. Kemp deems most favorable to a challenger. He points to what he calls the "Dunraven turreen"—the America's cnp—as an example of the fate of a perpetual challenge cnp.

As to the latter trophy Mr. Kemp regrets to say that it has lost its importance, and as to the Valkyrie he attaches no great importance to her repeated defeats by the sixty-six-foot Yaraoa. He does not believe, however, that the Valkyrie can easily defeat either the Katrina or the Titania in case she sails against them. He says they are remarkable vessels in ordinary match-sailing weather, and "would try the Valkyrie extremely high." It is very likely, representative American gentlemen think, that they would try the Valkyrie so "extremely high" that both Mr. Kemp and the Earl of Dunraven would be convinced of the present superiority of American yacht designers of vessels in the seventy-foot class.

PANIC AMONG PASSENGERS.

HOW A GREEN SWITCHMAN IN JERSEY CITY STOPPED TRAFFIC.

The Philadelphia express train on the Central Railroad met with a peculiar accident at the Washington-street crossing in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. The new interlocking system is not in complete order and a regular switchman was in attendance at the cowitch yesterday.

He had to leave his post for a few minutes and he put a green man in charge of the switch. The regular man had hardly left his post when a drill engine signaled to go ont. The express train appeared about the same time and gave the signal to come in. The green switchman stopped the drill engine's signal and opened the switch to let the drill pass out. The express dashed on, but as the switch was not open the rear of the train was thrown against the network of tracks. The cars ran in every direction zig-zag fashion. They knocked over the rods of the new interlocking system and smashed them for a distance of 100 yards.

All the cars were crowded and there was considerable excitement among the passengers. The Pullman car, which was part of the train was crowded with ladies, and they were terrified for a while. The only damage done was to the interlocking system. The two switchmen fled

WEATHER AND CROPS.

AN EXCESSIVE RAINFALL ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The week ending July 27 was warmer than usual throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic States and slightly cooler than usual in the Northern States and the Ohio Valley. The departure from the normal temperature was very slight in the Northwest and along the Atlantic coast, while the average daily temperature in the lake region was from 3° to 5° below the normal.

The thermal conditions for the season from Jan. 1 to July 27 have not changed materially since the last report. About the normal temperature has prevailed in the Mississippi, Ohio, and Lower Missouri Valleys and the lake regions. It has been cool and the season is retarded in the cotton region east of the Mississippi, while in Southern New-England and the extreme Northwest the season is from one to two weeks in advance.

There has been an excess of rain during the week along the Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina and over the cotton region from the Atlantic coast westward to Northern Texas. More rain than usual also occurred in Southern Dakota and over the greater portions of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. In the principal corn States of the central valleys, and also the Spring wheat region of Minnesota and Dakota, the rainfall for the week was less than usual, but generally amounted to about one-half inch, except in some sections of Illinois and Missouri, where the rainfall exceeded three-fourths of an inch. Only light showers occurred in the interior of New-York, in Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Southern Michigan, but about an inch and one-half of rain fell in Western Pennsylvania Saturday night. The heaviest rainfalls occurred in Northern Georgia, where the total amount for the week exceeded four inches, while from two to three inches of rain occurred over the greater portion of the cotton region, except in Texas, where no rain is reported, and in the extreme southeast portions of Alabama and Georgia, where there was considerable less rain than usual.

The rainfall for the season continues in excess generally throughout the Middle and South Atlantic States, and from the Texas coast northward to the Missouri Valley and in Western Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin, and Northern Michigan. While the recent rains over the East Gulf States and thence northward to the lake region indicate an excess of moisture for the season, the deficiency in rainfall over this section generally ranges from 4 to 10 inches for the season, or about 90 per cent. of the normal rainfall has occurred over the West Gulf States, and less than 50 per cent. over the States of the Ohio Valley. In the extreme Northwest, including Minnesota and Northern Dakota, only about 80 per cent. of the normal rainfall has occurred.

The weather during the week was decidedly favorable for crops in the Spring wheat regions of Minnesota and Dakota, where a good harvest is in progress. Throughout the Northern States of the central valleys, extending from Ohio westward to Nebraska and Kansas, the weather was favorable for corn, which is reported as excellent and growing finely.

In the Middle Atlantic States the week was generally favorable for harvesting and growing crops. In New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, winter harley is reported, while corn is poor, potatoes fair, and oats above the average. The excessive rains have doubtless injured the fruit crops in New-Jersey, and grapes are reported as failures. Excessive rains were generally injurious to all except the corn and bean crops in Northern New-England, while in the southern portions of New-England crops were generally improved, but corn, potatoes, which were greatly injured by hail and vine worm.

Reports from Oregon state that an average wheat crop is being harvested rapidly, but that the recent warm, dry weather has caused some injury.

FILED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, July 28.—The Safety Electric Light and Power Company, whose principal office is in New-York City, filed a certificate in the Secretary of State's office yesterday of an increase of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,500,000.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, for the quarter ended June 30, reports as follows:

	1888.	1889.
Gross earnings from operation	$241,535	$263,025
Operatiog expenses, excluding all taxes	156,824	173,178
Net earnings from operation	84,979	89,847
Gross income from all sources	84,979	89,847

Deductiene from income as follows:

Interest on funded debt	$47,155	$52,490
Taxes	7,100	6,600
Rentals	20,160	20,160
Net income from all sources	10,565	10,607
Cash on hand	.....	78,128
Profit and loss, deficiency	.....	225,132

The Irving Savings Institution of New-York City reports to the State Banking Department for the half year ended June 30 as follows:

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,176,000
Stock in vestments	3,370,320
Real estate	24,800
Cash on hand and on deposit	476,218
Other assets	85,702
Total	$7,431,241

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$6,449,307
Surplus	981,994
Total	$7,481,241

Receipts.

Cash account Jan. 1	$430,282
From depositors	991,130
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	132,233
From rents from banking house	225
From mortgages	140,000
From stocks purchased	109,097
From loans repaid	14,000
Total	$1,816,910

Payments.

To depositors	$1,023,692
For loans on bonds and mortgages	122,500
For stocks and bonds purchased	112,663
For salaries and expenses of institution	3,835
Cash account June 30	475,218
Total	$1,816,910

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat lower; there was a selling pressure early which depressed prices 1c.@2c.; there was a reaction later and the close was somewhat firmer, but 1c.@2c. below yesterday: No. 2 Red, cash, 72¾c. @74c.; July, 72¾c. closed 74c.; August, 73¾c.@74¼c., closed 74¼c.; September, 74¾c.@74¾c., closed 74¾c.@74¾c.; December, 77¾c.@78¼c., closed 78¼c. bid. May, 82c. Corn: No. 2 Mixed, 33¼c.@33⅜c.; August, 32⅞c.; September, 33c.@33⅜c., closed 33c. bid. Oats nominally weak; No. 2, cash, 23c. asked; July, 22¾c. bid; August, 23⅞c. bid. May, 25½c. bid. Rye—No. 2, 43c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Bran dull at 49c. Flaxseed nominal; $1 23. Lead quiet, but firm; Soft Missouri, 3.70c.; undried, 3.75c.; Chemical, hard, 3.90c. Butter dull and nominal. Eggs, 9c. Cornmeal, $2 10@$2 15. Whisky, $1 02. Provisions lifeless and lower. Pork, $11 50. Lard, Prime Steam on saleable over 25 tcs. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾; Longs and Ribs, 6¾; Short Clear, 7c. Bacon—Boxed Shoulders, 6¾; Longs and Ribs, 8¾; Short Clear, 8c. Hams, $11 25@$13 25. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 85,300 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Spring Wheat dull, weak, and lower; old No. 1 Hard, $1 29½; new do., $1 03½; No. 1 Northern, 98c. Winter Wheat quiet, but firm; choice No. 2 Red, 95c., on track; No. 2 Red, in bulk, 93c. No. 2 Milling, nominal. Canal freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Corn, 200,600 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels. Shipments—By canal—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 17,000 bushels. By Rail—Flour 21,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 77,000; bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Flour more freely offered. Wheat firmer; lower to-day; No. 2 Red, 78c.@80c.; receipts, 17,600 bushels; shipments, 13,200 bushels. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Oats quiet; firm; No. 2 Mixed, 25½c. Rye dull; No. 1, 49c. Barley dull; 48c.@47c. Pork dull; $11 50. Lard nominal; $6 90. Bulkmeats and Bacon quiet; unchanged. Whisky firm; sales, 757 bbls. Refined goods on basis $1 62. Butter steady. Sugar steady. Eggs firmer; 10c., less off. Cheese quiet; firm. Hogs in good demand; stronger; common and light, $3 75@$4 70; packing and butchers', $4 40@$4 60; receipts, 520 head; shipments, 490 head. Eastern exchange steady at 50c. discount buying and par selling.

FALL RIVER, July 27.—The Print Cloth market is firm and steady; 64x64s, 3 15-16c.; 60x56s, 3 7-16c. Following is a statement of the mills: Spindles, 1,000,000; Production, 176,000 pcs.; deliveries, 179,000 pcs.; stock, 7,000 pcs.; sales, 68,000 pcs.; spot, 28,000 pcs.; futures, 39,000 pcs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37c. Rosin steady; strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 80c. Tar firm at $1 85. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2. Corn firm; White, 54c.; Yellow, 51c.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 27.—Petroleum weak; trading light; National Transit Certificates opened at 100¾; closed at 100⅝; highest, 100¾; lowest, 99¾. Clearances, 1,922,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—Turpentine firm at 37½c. Rosin steady; Good Strained, 80c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 27.—Turpentine steady at 35½c. Rosin steady at 85½c.@92½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 5 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 778 bales; stock, 269 bales; stock, 11,346 bales.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 26 bales; stock, 26 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net and gross receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 47 bales; stock, 1,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 29—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing July 26, 1889.
Alton & Terre Haute pf	106	105	.....
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	37	34⅞	35¾
Atlantic & Pacific	9	9	.....
Canada Southern	52⅝	51¾	51¾
Canadian Pacific	57	55¾	55⅞
Central Pacific	34½	34	37
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	20⅞	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	47	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	35¼	32¼	..
Chicago Gas Trust	58¼	55¾	..
Chicago & Alton	125½	125	..
Cleveland, Cin., Chic. & St. L	88⅞	86¾	..
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L. pf	100¼	98	..
Chicago & Northwestern	107⅝	105⅞	111¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	140	142
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	120¾	118	116
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	70⅝	97⅜	72¼
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	103½	102⅝	103⅜
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	95	92⅞	93⅝
Chi., St. L. & Chicago	118¼	117¼	76½
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	1¼	1	3
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	5	4	5
Consolidated Gas Company	86	85¼	76
Delaware & Hudson	144⅝	144	114⅜
Delaware, Lack. & Western	144⅜	142⅝	134¾
Denver, Texas & Fort Worth	20½	20½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46	45⅜	48
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10	9⅞	10¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	70	70	..
Green Bay & Winona	5¼	3¾	11⅞
Iowa Central	8	8	..
Iowa Central pf	20	20	..
Illinois Central	124	123	120⅜
Illinois Central, leased lines	93½	93½	..
Lake Erie & Western	17	16⅝	15⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf	59¼	57¾	47
Lake Shore	102	100½	92⅜
Louisville & Nashville	69¾	67¾	60⅜
Manhattan consolidated	93	92	88⅝
Michigan Central	87	85½	81¾
Mobile & Ohio	13	13	10
Morris & Essex	154⅞	154⅞	..
Nashville, Chn. & St. Louis	98	96	84½
New Central Coal	8	7½	..
New-Jersey Central	111¼	109½	83⅜
New-York Central	110¾	109⅞	108
New-York & New-England	49¾	47⅝	48
New-York, Chi. & St. L	16⅜	16	15¼
New-York, Lack. & West	115	114	109½
New-York, Lake Erie & W	25⅜	25	27
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	64	64	62¼
New-York, Sus. & West	8	7⅞	8¼
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	32¼	32	31⅝
Norfolk & Western	15	15	18¾
Norfolk & Western pf	51	50¾	51
Northern Pacific	27½	25⅞	26
Northern Pacific pf	68⅝	67⅛	69¼
Ohio Southern	18½	18	12¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝	21½	22¾
Ohio, Ind. & Western	7¼	7¼	..
Ontario & Western	17	16¾	13¾
Oregon Railway & Nav	95	94	92
Oregon & Transcontinental	31¼	29⅝	25¼
Pacific Mail	33⅞	31⅝	36
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	20	21⅜	21⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	45½	43½	..
Philadelphia Gas	78	78	85½
Pittsburg & Western	25½	25⅛	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	40⅜	38	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	185	180	168¾
Richmond & Alleghany	20¼	18½	..
Richmond & West Point	22¼	21½	25⅜
Richmond & West Point pf	78½	78	78
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	102	94½	..
St. Louis & San Francisco	27	26	33
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	67	65	72¾
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. pf	113	113	101
St. Paul & Duluth pf	82	82	101
St. Paul & Omaha	32¢	30¢	28¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	94	94	107¾
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	97	105¾	98¾
Southern Pacific	31¼	29¾	28¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39⅞	38	28½
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Mich	31¼	31¼	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	16	15	20
Texas Pacific	19¾	18⅜	23⅛
Union Pacific	59⅜	56⅞	57⅜
United States Express	91¾	90½	76⅜
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	14⅝	13¾	13¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	28⅜	27⅞	25⅝
Western Union Telegraph	84⅝	83¾	79½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	69¼	67½	66

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $167,750. The banks now hold $7,089,075 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,533,360, an increase in legal tenders of $170,000, a decrease in deposits of $1,328,900, and a decrease in circulation of $6,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	July 27, '89.	July 20, '89.	July 27, '88.
Loans	$416,767,300	$419,263,400	$378,834,600
Specie	72,289,200	74,357,200	31,113,200
Legal tenders	44,175,300	43,553,700	39,280,400
Deposits	437,891,700	441,220,600	412,960,700
Circulation	3,940,600	9,927,400	7,566,200

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$72,289,200	$74,357,200	$91,113,200
Legal tenders	44,175,300	43,552,700	39,280,400
Total reserve	$116,414,500	$117,909,900	$130,393,600
Reserve required against deposits	109,325,700	110,355,075	103,227,425
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	7,089,075	7,254,825	27,116,175

At London British consols for both money and the account advanced 7-16 to 9-16 to 91 11-16. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ⅛, 4½s, and the 4½s were unchanged at 109⅜. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul, 1⅝; Union Pacific, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Canadian Pacific, ⅜; Lake Shore, ½; Erie, ¼, and Mexican National, Norfolk, and Western preferred and Northern Pacific preferred, each ⅛. *Declined*—Reading, ⅜, and New-York Central, ¼. Bar silver advanced 1-16d., to 42 3-16d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England lost £183,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 38.63, became 37.78. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2½ ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 14,775,000f. in gold and 2,125,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 25, 1889	£22,925,995	.....
July 26, 1888	20,882,615	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 25, 1889	£49,721,401	£30,128,795
July 23, 1888	44,369,364	43,738,719

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 25, 1889	£30,227,334	£15,118,668
July 26, 1888	32,252,667	16,626,333

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 25, 1889	£15,488,000	£15,831,000
July 28, 1888	6,032,000	15,161,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 25, 1889	£5,528,000	£8,572,000
July 26, 1888	6,252,000	8,052,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 25, 1889	£2,636,000	£1,318,000
July 26, 1888	2,557,000	1,278,000

Total last week..... $115,735,130 $89,004,461
Corresponding week '88 112,890,638 88,981,045
Week ending July 15, '89 115,078,781 89,804,066
Corresponding week '88 112,784,193 88,917,228

The stock market had very little life in it. Early in the week prices declined, but subsequently the general list improved. On Thursday and Friday pretty much everything advanced. In the final dealings on Friday there was some show of weakness, but on Saturday the uncertone was firm. The principal changes were: Lackawanna, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 7¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 7; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 3¾; do. second preferred, 3; St. Paul preferred, 2½; Hocking Valley, 2⅝; Union Pacific, 2; Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Alleghany, each 1⅞; Sth Paul, 1¾; Canadian Pacific, 1½; Oregon and Transcontinental, 1⅜; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific preferred, and Omaha, each 1¼; Delaware and Hudson and Pacific Mail, each 1⅛, and New-Jersey Central, Richmond and West Point preferred, Omaha preferred, and Wabash preferred, each 1. *Declined*—Chicago and Alton, ⅜; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 2⅛, and Illinois Central, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, each 1.

The money market was easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@2½ ₱ cent., the average being about 2¾ ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4½@6½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was weaker. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 86½@$4 87 for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 85⅛@$4 85¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 84¼@$4 84½ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅞ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼, and 95⅝@95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were very dull. State securities and bank stocks were without feature.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each 5s; Mobile and Ohio generals, 4; Utah Southern generals and Wheeling and Lake Erie firsts, each 2; Richmond and West Point Terminal 6s, 2½; Minneapolis and St. Louis firsts and Rock Island firsts, each 2; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consols, 1¾; St. Louis Arkansas and Texas firsts, on bonds, 1½; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 6s, 1, and Cairo, Arkansas and Texas firsts, on bonds, 1. *Declined*—Allegheny seconds, Detroit, Monroe & Co.'s certificates, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, St. Louis and San Francisco, class B, and St. Paul, South western firsts, each 1. *Declined*—St. Paul, Iowa and Minnesota firsts, 5s; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg firsts and Green Bay and Winona incomes, each 2½; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s and Erie funded coupon 5s, each 2½; Reading second preferred incomes, 2¼; International and Great Northern 6s, St. Paul, Hastings and Dakota 7s, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, and Union Pacific firsts of 1898, each 2; Reading third preference incomes, 1⅞; Union Pacific firsts of 1897, 1¾; Cleveland and Canton firsts, 1½; Central Pacific 6s of 1897, 1½, and Central and Banking of Georgia 5s, Central Pacific 6s of 1898, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis 5s, International and Great Northern firsts, Louisville and Nashville consolidated 7s, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1913, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk firsts, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania and second, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$10,635,430
Corresponding week last year	13,533,588
Since Jan. 1, 1889	291,199,731
Corresponding period last year	279,899,787

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,400,222
Corresponding week last year	6,249,235
Since Jan. 1, 1889	185,890,475
Corresponding period last year	162,635,696

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$617,069
Corresponding week last year	89,748
Since Jan. 1, 1889	5,169,900
Corresponding period last year	5,623,717

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$855,444
Corresponding week last year	241,984
Since Jan. 1, 1889	57,921,371
Corresponding period last year	25,172,882

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending July 27.$671,729,483
Balance for the week ending July 27 ... 33,898,899
Clearings for the week ending July 20. 831,381,069
Balance for the week ending July 20 ... 35,570,460
Clearings for the week ending July 13. 709,835,029
Balance for the week ending July 13 ... 33,745,029
*Clearings for the week ending July 6 ... 702,833,157
*Balance for the week ending July 6 ... 33,363,613
Clearings for the week ending June 29. 744,138,065
Balance for the week ending June 29 ... 32,950,799
Clearings for the week ending June 22. 723,752,836
Balance for the week ending June 22 ... 36,732,038
*For five days.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

LONDON, July 28.—Discount was easy during the past week at 1½ for three months and ⅝ for short. The Stock Exchange loan rate to next account is 2. There was a marked revival of business on the Stock Exchange during the week. Stagnation disappeared and in most departments there was a buoyant feeling. English railway securities were especially active, the rise for the week averaging 2½ per cent. The commercial prosperity of the country, the splendid showing of railway traffic, and the cheapness of money are increasing the public thirst for new ventures, promising a continuous general boom unknown since 1874. American railroad securities shared in the general rise until yesterday, when New-York selling checked the advance and caused a relapse. The variations for the week in the prices of American railway securities include the following: Increase—Atlantic and Great Western 5 sterling bonds, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Union Pacific, 1; Northern Pacific and New-York, Ontario and Western, ½ each. Decreases—Central Pacific, ¼; New-York Lake Shore, ¼; Canadians were buoyant; Grand Trunk first and second preference and guaranteed advanced 1; do., third preference, ½, and do. ordinary, ¼. Several shares were stronger; Guinness and Allsopps advanced 6 each; Nitrate shares, under Mr. North's reports, were active; Primitive advanced 5s per cent. and Rio Tinto railway, 2s per cent. Copper shares are recovering; Rio Tinto advanced 1.

BERLIN, July 28.—Business on the Boerse was restricted during the week past and prices were weak. The closing prices include: Prussian consols, 107.20; Deutsche Bank, 189; Mexican sixes, 98; Hungarian Gold Rente, 85.10; short exchange on London, 20.43½; long exchange on London, 20.35½; private bank rate, 5 per cent. The Imperial Bank has sold through its Boerse agents 12,000,000 marks of three and a half per cent. imperial bonds. At the same time a syndicate headed by the Seehandlung contracted for 20,000,000 marks of 4 per cent. consols. This double operation stiffened discount till the continuous abundance of money restored easy rates. Fears of the conversion of the consol 4 per cents, owing to the creation of 3 per cents., are now allayed.

PARIS, July 28.—The tone of the Bourse was languid during the past week. Three per cent. rentes show a rise of 25c. for the week. Crédit Foncier has declined 5f. during the week. Suez Canal 4s, and Panama 10f. Panama five-hundred-franc shares are now quoted at 42. Rio Tintos were in demand and yesterday closed 8f. 12c. higher, making an advance for the week of 24f.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—The Boerse was quiet during the past week. Prices were firm. The closing quotations include: Italian fives, 94.40; Russian fours, 80.20; Spanish fours, 72.70; Austrian credit, 253; short exchange on London, 20.44; private discount, 2¼.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Provisions closed the week, Saturday, in a dull, uninteresting condition. There was no outside speculation, and while fluctuations were confined to a moderate range the supremacy of the bear side was undisturbed. Short Ribs, however, closed at Friday's last prices, but Lard showed a net decline for the day of 2½c.@5c., and Pork of 5c.@10c. For cash delivery a moderate amount of Lard was sold at $8 12½@$8 15, of Pork at $10 75, and of 18-lb. sweet-pickled Hams at $9 95. Sixteen-pound green Hams ranged at, 3¾c.@8½c. Speculative interest was again confined to September, which sold at $10 65@$10 80 for Pork, $6 17½@$6 20 for Lard, and $5 47½@$5 52½ for Short Ribs. Pork for the same month closed at $10 70, Lard at $6 17½, and Short Ribs at $5 50. August was quoted at e discount from September of 7½c. for Short Ribs and Pork, and 10c. for Lard. For January, the only Winter delivery in demand, Pork sold at $9 90@$10, Lard at $5 95@$6, and Short Ribs at $5@$5 02½.

The general drift of Wheat values was downward. Fluctuations for the entire session for deliveries before July were limited, and the closing figures for September and December were ⅛ above those of the day before. July Wheat opened at 80½c. or 1c. lower, sold down to 78¼c. back to 80¾c., and closed at 79c., being 1c. below sales on the day of 1½c. Hutchinson's hand is still visible in the July deal. "The short interest in July amounts to nothing," say traders, but there is, nevertheless, a nervous feeling existing that will probably not be entirely allayed until the close of Change next Wednesday. December Wheat opened at 78¾c., sold at 77¾c., closing at 78½c. Trade in September ranged at 77c.@77¾c., and closed at 77½c. In the cash market for Wheat there was a brisk demand for the off grades for shipment prior to the advance in freight rates, but of the contract grade were about all made to go to store. No. 2 Red Winter sold at 79¾c.@80¼c. and No. 3 Red at 77¾c.@79¾c., while for No. 4 Red 76c.@75c. was the top and No. 2 Red 81c. bid. In store, at 82c. By sample, free on board cars, No. 2 Red ranged at 80¾c.@81¼c., No. 9 Red at 75¼c.@81c., and No. 4 Red at 76c.@79c.

Corn was quite a speculative way and a steady feeling existed, fluctuations in prices showing no important changes as compared with Friday's closing figures. September was quotably ⅜c.@⅝c. under July, and closed at 36c.@36¼c., after selling at a range of 35¾c.@36⅜c. August was quoted at the same as September, and October rested at 33¾c. May Corn sold at 37¾c.@37⅞c., closed 37¾c. With drawals from stores at this point were reported at 255,952 bushels, and exchanges closed 2 cars, room at 444,000 bushels. Receipts were accounted as expected, and cash offerings met with a good demand at Friday's inside prices, offerings being moderate. No. 2 sold, in store and to arrive, at 36¾c.@36¾c., No. 2 Yellow at 38¾c.@37c., No. 2 White at 38¼c.@38¾c., No. 3 at 36c.@36¾c., and No. 9 Yellow at 38¾c.@36¾c. By sample, at track and afloat, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Yellow sold at 39¾c.@39¼c., No. 3 at 36¾c.@37c., and No. 5 Yellow at 37¼c.@37½c.

Oats ruled quiet and steady, the market being without or interesting features. Speculative trading was chiefly in September and May, but the volume of trading was under the average. September sold at 21¾c.@21⅞c., and closed at 21⅞c., and May ranged at 25¼c.@25¾c., closing at 25¾c. Sales of No. 2 in store were on the basis of 22¼c. Fully former prices were obtainable for samples under a good shipping demand. No. 2 ranged at 25½c.@26c., and No. 3 at 23½c.@24c., and No. 5 White at 20¾c.@26c. No. 3 White at 26c.@27½c., No. 2 at 22¾c.@23c., and No. 2 White at 28c.@28¼c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Saturday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 2,000 head, making the total for the week 91,208 head, against 68,917 head for the previous week. There was only a restricted demand yesterday for any class of stock, but the wants of the trade were sufficient to exhaust the supply at steady prices. Quotations were $3@$4 50 for shipping Steers, $1 50@$3 10 for Texans, and $1 25@$2 75 for Cows.

The receipts of Hogs for Saturday were estimated at 17,000 head, making the total for the week, or about 3,500 head less than for the previous week. There was a quiet and steady market, sales making at $4 25@$4 35 for heavy, $4 05@$4 25 for mixed, and $4 40@$4 70 for light weights.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,729 head; total for week thus far, 19,920 head; for same time last week, 20,680 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; 640 head on sale; nothing doing. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,000 head; total for week thus far, 34,800 head; for same time last week, 32,300 head; consigned through, 6,800 head; 2,200 head to New-York; 1,900 head on sale; prices steady with a fair demand. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,000 head; total for week thus far, 37,120 head; for same time last week, 51,400 head; consigned through, 5,900 head; 1,620 head to New-York; 1,800 head on sale; prices strong; medians, $4 50@$4 60; closing, good medium, weights, $4 55@$4 60; Yorkers, $4 35.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 600 head; market steady; choice heavy native steers, 1,400 lbs. and upward, $4 60@$4 75; fair to good do., $4 25@$4 50; native cows, $2 25@$3 25; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$3 50; grass-fed Texas steers, $2 75@$3 75; grain-fed, $3@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 500 head; market 5c. lower; top and bulk of sales, $4 30@$4 40; choice heavy and butchers', $4 45@$4 50; packing, $4 40@$4 45; light fair to best, $4 50@$4 60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 400 head; market active and strong; top sheep, $4 25; top lambs, $5 25.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 27, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Receipts by Hard Bricks are worth $5 75@$6 50 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $5 50@$6; Up-River Hard, $5 50@$6 75; Jerseys, $4 25@$5 25; Pale Bricks, $4 50@$5 50; Croton Dark and Red, $14@$15; Croton Brown, $12@$14; Philadelphia Front, $27@$28; Trenton Front, $27.....Rosendale Cement is worth 90c.@$1 05 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 30; Foreign Portland, $2 20@$2 70.....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and do. finishing, $1 10; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.....Laths are scarce and firm and are worth $2 15@$2 25 ₱ 1,000.....Hair is dull; Goat's Hair is worth 24c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 14c. @18c.

COFFEE—Speculation was on a moderate scale, on the whole, an unsettled market, showing at the outset depression, partly under the influence of the sales of August parcels (said to have reached about 13,000 bags) and relative cables from Havre, though Hamburg came somewhat stronger, with a resulting break here of 15@30 points, most decided on near-by options, but rallying again, partially covering purchases, and ending up steadily, on a slight improvement for the day; aggregate of option dealings given as 46,000 bags, of which 11,500 bags for August, 11,750 bags for September, and 9,250 bags for December.) No cables were to hand from Brazil....Havre gave stock there as 612,000 bags. (869,000 bags Brazilian.)....Stock here of Brazil Coffee, 972,158 bags, and at all the distributing points, 1,637 bags.....Ports from the Southwest, including freer interior deliveries, and rally once more, under the more liberal export purchases and exchanges, to cover recent freight contracts, in great part for Liverpool, working up within regular fluctuations to nearly the highest figures of the day, and subsequently further hardening an additional ⅛c., closing seemingly firm, though the cables were unsatisfactory; aggregate trading 15 points short of the day given as 2,280,000 bushels, against 2,908,000 bushels yesterday, and about 273,000 bushels for prompt and near-by deliveries, of which about 205,000 bushels credited to shippers, and to further important purchases in the export interest of near-by options, mostly August, and reports from Baltimore of about 150,000 bushels now ordered. What having been marketed there to shippers, the bulk said to have been for Antwerp, and about 37,000 bushels went to local and near-by millers, with increased deliveries of Western reported to the prominent interior markets, (to Winter Wheat markets to-day, 195,081 bushels, of which 146,000 bushels to St. Louis, against 158,772 bushels yesterday, and to Spring Wheat points 10-day

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no auction business transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, July 27. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, July 27, was $331,600, as against $110,340, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auctions are announced:

Tuesday, July 30.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Bayne, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.3 by 98.9, 409 West 23d-st, south side, 72.3 feet west of 9th-av.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, John G. H. Myers, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.4, 25 West 52d-st., north side, 315 feet west of 5th-av.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the buildings, with twelve acres of land, at Nyack, N. Y.

Wednesday, July 31.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., referee, of three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 75.6 by 106, on Boulevard, southeast corner of 95th-st.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence Francis, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick factory, with lease of lot, 239 to 243 Green-wich-st., near Barclay-st. (one-tenth interest), and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 1,075 9th-av., west side, 50.5 feet south of 67th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Robert H. Shannon, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, 237 East 120th-st., north side, 185 feet west of 2d-av.

Friday, Aug. 2.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, John G. H. Myers, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, 372 West 32d-st., south side, 183.4 feet east of 9th-av., (two actions.)

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George F. Langbein, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.11, 212 West 121st-st., south side, 158 feet west of 7th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 27.

Delancey-st., 192½: Abraham Zabrinsky and wife to Sarah Granitzer.....$21,500

Avenue C, w. s., 49.10 ft. n. of 13th-st., 21.10 x68: Sarah C. Peyser to Julia J. De Bruin. 36,500

51st-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100: Josephine M. Howett to George Guerdan.. 6,000

94th-st., 225 ft. e. of Lexington-av., Abbie E. Whitney to Benjamin F. Carpenter..... 1

136th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 25x100: Albert W. Todd, referee, to Henry W. De Forest..... 12,500

81st-st., 226 West; Louis N. Schmidt and wife and others to Teresa Dikovich..... 1

Same property; Anthony Anfenanger to same..... 1

1st-av., n. s., 96 ft. w. of 1st-st., 24th Ward, 25x100; Ellen L. Barnes to Bernard Gallagher..... 1

Cortlandt-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 157th-st., 25x100; Maggie Denblein and another to John Reitwiesner..... 212

Same property; Andrew C. Schoppel and wife to John Reitwiesner..... 75

Same property; Clara and Georgn Reitwiesner and others to John Reitwiesner..... 1,062

Same property; Anna M. Kremmer and others to John Reitwiesner..... 150

17th-st., n. s., 194 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92; Julia J. De Brnin to George Laemmle..... --

140th-st., s. s. corner of New-av., 59.6x99.11 x108.6x102.10; Citizens' National Bank, City of Yonkers, to Anne M. Harrison..... 1

High Bridge-av., e. s., 171.6 ft. s. of King's Bridge road, 25x100; Katie F. Clark and others to James J. Hart..... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash).....$1,000,000

Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,652

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH. RICHARD INGRAHAM,

GEO. F. DEMAREST.

AN ABLE YOUNG LAWYER OF SPOTLESS reputation and high social standing would like to take a share or interest in a business and furnish the good management and income of which will give security from $60,000 to $70,000 per year. Address J. H., Box 152 Times Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 53 EAST 80TH; 22x65.102; four-story brownstone; immediate possession; great value; inspection invited. JAMES BOYD, 36 Broad-st., Room 39.

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A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

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CORONA, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA, on the premises in Corona,
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CORONA, Fare, 25 cents; only 80 cents weekly. 3,000
CORONA, lots already sold. Five hundred dwell-
CORONA, ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
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CORONA, Join this excursion.
CORONA, FREE INVITATION TO ALL.
CORONA, Music and collation.
CORONA, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
CORONA, Visit this lovely section.
CORONA,
CORONA, Call or write for free tickets and maps.
CORONA, Headquarters Real Estate Office, 14 Cham-
CORONA, bers-st., New-York.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

*Adriatic, Jy.31, 7:30 A.M. | *Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P.M. | Britannic, Sept. 4, 12 P.M.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A.M. | *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P.M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

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NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Umbria...Aug. 3, 10 A.M. | Aurania...Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Servia...Aug. 10, 3 P.M. | Gallia...Aug. 28, 6:30 A.M.
Bothnia, Aug. 14, 7:30 A.M. | Umbria, Aug. 31, 8:30 A.M.
Etruria, Aug. 17, 10:30 A.M. | Servia, Sept. 7, 3 P.M.

Cabin passage, $90, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,

Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....Tuesday, July 30, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

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CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16,
and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.

Saloon passage, $50 and upward; second class, $30.

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from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Anchoria, Aug. 3, 10 A.M. | Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A.M.
Furnessia, Aug. 10, 3 P.M. | Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P.M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.

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Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

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EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p. Express to Hamburg.....8 A.M., Aug. 3
Mail steamer Hammonia.....8:30 A.M., Aug. 15.

REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Gellert, 10 A.M., Aug. 3 | Rugia, 2:30 P.M., Aug. 8.

First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.

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WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.Th., Au. 1, 10 A.M.
STATE OF NEVADA....Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P.M.

Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

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Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, W., Jy.31, 8:30 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., Aug. 10 3 P.M.
Fulda, Sat., Aug 3, 10 A.M. | Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A.M.
Aller, Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P.M. | Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A.M.

From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $100 and upwards per berth, according to location: 2d cabin, $50 and $60 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.

*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., July 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30 and $35; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.

*From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA BOURGOGNE, de Joinseln, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonsselin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

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CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Thursday, Aug. 1, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Sevannah,

at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Mon., July 29.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Wednesday, July 31.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Aug. 2.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Sat., Aug. 3.

R. L. WALKER, Agent C. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations, and INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it cannot be collected.

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BENNINGTON, Capt. Jones, sails Jacksonville, July 30
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Aug. 2
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 6

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All steamers sail at 3 P. M.

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GOODYEAR RUBBER BOOT AND SHOE CO.

For sale, factory and plant on Westfield-st., in Providence, R. I.; fully equipped with all machinery, tools and apparatus desirable for the manufacture of rubber goods; in first-class working order and can be put into operation at a moment's notice; daily capacity 40 cases boots and shoes, besides fancy goods, druggists' supplies, &c. Send for circular. FRANCIS COLWELL, Assignee, No. 4 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY an order dated and entered on the 25th day of June, 1889, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the city and county of New-York, EDWIN M. KELLOGG was duly appointed receiver of the stock, property, and things in action, assets and effects which were of the HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, a domestic corporation created and organized under and by the laws of said State, which by the order of said court, dated and entered on said day, was dissolved, and that the said Edwin M. Kellogg has duly executed and filed his bond as such receiver, as directed by said order and decree, and that the same has been approved by a Justice of said court, as by the said order required, and the said Edwin M. Kellogg has also filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York his oath as such receiver as required by law, and the said receiver hereby requires that:

First—All persons indebted to the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall render an account of their debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said company to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid on or before the thirty-first day of August, 1889, at his office, No. 117 West 42d-street, in the city of New-York, and pay the same.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall deliver the same to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid by the day hereinfore named and at the place hereinfore named.

Third—All the creditors of the said The Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall deliver their respective accounts and demands to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid on or before the said thirty-first day of August, 1889, at his office aforesaid, No. 117 West 42d-street, in the city of New-York.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said The Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York shall present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber as receiver as aforesaid at his office, No. 117 West 42d-street, at any time before the first day of September, 1889.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1889. EDWIN M. KELLOGG,

Receiver of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Co., No. 117 West 42d-street, New-York City.

ARCHER, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for the Receiver, 18 Wall-street, New-York City.

jy12-w23w

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

10 A.m., Rochester Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A.M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A.M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed entirely of Express Smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A.M., Indianapolis 11:35 P.M., St. Louis 7:40 P.M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars and dining service.

†10:30 A.M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡11 A.M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell. (Lake George.)

2 P.M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P.M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3 P.M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P.M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*7:30 P.M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Platteburg, connecting at Platteburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P.M., Special Mail Limited, arrives September 1, 1889, at 7:40 A.M., Buffalo 9:35 A.M., and Cleveland 1:25 P.M.

*10 P.M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sunday's only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. Time tables and space in Wagner sleeping and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 4 Astor House, New-York; 333 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

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TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A.M. and 3:40 P.M. Fast time. Superior service.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Easington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manoh Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Easton and intermediate points.
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Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manoh Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manoh Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

*7:35 A.M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Callicoon, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:05 A.M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Junction, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

2 P.M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Junction, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

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FUNNY MEN IN THE CAMP

BUT THEY PASSED THE NIGHT IN THE GUARDHOUSE.

A DISAGREEABLE SUNDAY—THE CAMP IN EXCELLENT ORDER—WORK TO BEGIN TO-DAY IN EARNEST.

PEEKSKILL, July 28.—"If they don't let me go to Peekskill to-day I'll sit in my tent and swear at every man who goes by."

Such was the remark which broke the stillness in the camp of the Second Battery detachment this morning immediately after sunfire. The day broke inauspiciously. Premonitions of rainy weather abounded. Old Dunderberg was shrouded in a garb of mist denser than anything of the kind which had existed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Peekskill. There was evidently nothing for the men of the Forty-seventh and the Second Provisional Battalion to do but to submit to the inevitable, confine themselves to quarters, and make the best of the situation. Of military duties there was none in prospect. An inspection of company quarters by the regimental officers was ordered, but this amounted to but little, since it could be compassed in a very brief interval. Attendance upon divine service, nominally optional, but virtually obligatory, the rank and file had been excused from, and there was nothing before them, accordingly, but a long day, the most trying requirement of which was that of killing time.

The funny men of the regiment had taken advantage of the opportunity of the first night in camp to "get in their fine work." Without being phenomenally noisy, the camp was still far from approximating the status of military discipline naturally to be expected of a first-class National Guard organization. Slight fault could be found with the members of the separate companies of infantry in this respect, but there were a number of the members of the Forty-seventh who proved conceseful in making the better portion of the night, immediately succeeding "taps," hideous. There was the funny man in Company B, who amused himself with graphic reproductions of the cries of every domestic fowl, including the feathered bipeds whose cackling, according to legendary lore, saved ancient Rome. But to the credit of the guardians of the camp it is to be recorded that this disturber of the peace was eventually rooted from his seclusion and compelled to pass the rest of the night in the uninviting and uncomfortable precincts of the guardhouse.

Other would-be funny people amused themselves for a while in overturning the cots of the members of the regiment disposed to sleep. But in their case again Nemesis followed swiftly upon their track, and their sport was rudely interrupted by an imperative invitation, which brooked no denial, to make themselves acquainted with the quarters set apart for the detention of infractors of the rules and regulations governing the camp. In a conspicuously brief interval the men of the Forty-seventh were brought to a realizing sense of the fact that the reins of discipline are held by Col. Geylor with a firm hand, and that offenders could hope for no better fortune than to be summarily dealt with. Hereafter the camp is likely to be a model of circumspection in this respect.

All the day long a shrond of mist has hung over Dunderberg and the adjacent hills. Save at brief intervals the camp has been shrouded in gloom, devoid of even so much as a single ray of sunshine. Nevertheless, this depressing state of affairs has not militated against the performance of such military duties as were absolutely required. The morning guard mounting was held in due course, and for a first attempt proved highly creditable, when once Adjt. Hunbell of the Forty-seventh had impressed upon the non-commissioned and commissioned officers responsible for the perfection of the ceremony that errors of omission and commission would not be tolerated. In the first attempt at forming the guard the details tumbled over each other after the most indicrous fashion. They were sent back to their company streets, and the second essay resulted much more satisfactorily. While the ceremony was far from being perfect in all its details, it was yet so much better than the majority of initial guard mountings as to entitle it to especial commendation. The Officer of the Day was Capt. Frank J. Le Count, Jr., Forty-seventh Regiment, and Lieut. James F. White, Thirty-sixth Company, Senior, and Lieut. Homer L. Bartlett, Forty-seventh Regimeat, Junior Officer of the Guard.

A perfectly-appointed camp was disclosed by the morning inspection. This could hardly have been otherwise, seeing that the staff of the various organizations had been engaged from morning sunfire until the hour appointed for inspection in policing and getting everything into a condition calculated to defy the official scrutiny of the most critical inspecting officer. At no period during the current season has the camp been in a more perfect condition than new. The modal camp of the Second Battery detachment is to-day fairly rivaled by that of Col. Gaylor's regiment in the opinion of the State authorities.

Beyond the holding of a special praise service in the Young Men's Christian Association's tent, under the direction of Secretary Flindt, and the cessation of secular day drills, the camp has worn but little of a Sabbath day aspect. Very many passes were issued to men of the regiment and separate companies to visit Peekskill. A considerable contingent crossed the creek to attend religious services under the charge of Major John G. Eddy, but by far too greater number permitted to go out of bounds were induced to remain within limits for individual pleasure. Major Eddy brought the men intrusted to his keeping back to camp in good shape, but a majority of those otherwise excused failed to materialize at the hour named in their several passes for their return, and a provost guard was sent out to secure them in the late afternoon. The questionable resorts in Annsville were explored by this guard with the result of apprehending a number of men whose devotion to Gambrinus had proved more essential than to the welfare of regiment or separate company, and the guardhouse has accordingly an uncommon number of occupants to-night whose lapse from disciplne will be adjudicated upon by the commanding officer in the morning.

Very many visitors have been in camp to-day. Col. Gaylor entertained Mr. John J. Gullen, Mr. A. W. Giroux, Mr. Andrew H. Kelly, and Mr. W. H. La Boyteaux, and a delegation of above one hundred ladies and gentlemen came up by special boat from Brooklyn for the purpose of presenting an elegant dress sword and equipments to Lieut. M. J. Colligan of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment. Lieut. Colligan was formerly attached to the Thirteenth Regiment and has proved himself a valuable accession to Col. Gaylor's command.

Rain fell copiously during the afternoon, but the weather cleared sufficiently to permit of the dress parade being held at sunset. For this ceremony Lieut. Emanuel Galland paraded the musicians of his band in flaming scarlet coats, creating a decided sensation thereby, as the band has heretofore appeared only in the regulation State service uniform. An excellent ceremony was held under command of Col. Geylor, the incident of which was the playing by the band, when the officers marched forward at the dismissal of the parade to sainte the commanding officer, of the grand old hymn "Children of the Heavenly King," and again, when the companies passed in review preliminary to going to their quarters, of a paraphrase of the long-metre doxology, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow."

Credit has been given to Bandmaster Gilmore for attuning his Sunday band selections to the sacred character of the day. This is an error. It was the veteran Harvey Dodworth who instituted this custom, which has since been followed by other band leaders as far back as 1833. It was then that Dodworth aroused the echoes of the surrounding hills by the stirring out, immediately following revaille, of the majestic chorale from the oratorio of "St. Paul," "Sleepers, Wake, a Voice is Calling." To-night an essentially sacred concert was given by Bandmaster Copland which was listened to by a large concourse of visitors.

To-morrow the actual work of the tour begins, and, given good weather, it is safe to assume that the Forty-seventh and the Second Provisional Battalion will make a praiseworthy record.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Henry E. Abbey is at the Gilsey House.

Miss Margaret Mather is at the Westminster Hotel.

Col. Samuel Parker of Honolulu is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Marquis of Casa Montalvo and family are at the Victoria Hotel.

Gov. David B. Hill of Elmira, and T. W. Boord, member of the British Parliament, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman Samuel P. Snider of Minnesota and Gen. Colton Greene of Memphis are at the St. James Hotel.

PREVENTED FROM TAKING POISON.

Mrs. Ada Walder, a German woman thirty-two years old, went into the hallway of Frederick Rosenstein's liquor store at 43 Horatio-street and demanded beer, but Rosenstein told her that she had more than was good for her, and had better go home. He noticed her fumbling with a package which she had taken from her pocket, and seized her hand. The woman endeavored to put the contents of the package, which proved to be paris green, in her mouth, but Rosenstein took the poison away from her and, calling a policeman, gave her into custody. She was locked up at the Charles-street police station.

ZANZIBAR, July 28.—Capt. Wissmann offers a reward of 2,000 rupees for the capture of Chief Bushiri. There are fears for the safety of the Unyanyembe missionaries. Bushiri with his own hand murdered an officer of the East African Company named Nielsen.

HENRY GEORGE HOME AGAIN.

HE TALKS FREELY OF HIS TRIP AND THE SINGLE-TAX DOCTRINE.

Henry George, the antagonist of the present social system and advocate of the single-tax scheme, came back to New-York yesterday on the steamer Umbria, after a five months' tour of Great Britain. As he came down the gangplank he was greeted by a delegation of several hundred representatives of the single-tax clubs of New-York and vicinity. While they were cheering him a brass band blewed "Hail to the Chief." Mr. George had his wife and two daughters and luggage to look after, so he could not devote much time to his admirers; but he shook hands with many, assured all of the success of his tour, and promised to give them full particulars very soon. This promise he will undoubtedly fulfill at the banquet to be given him at the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, on Wednesday evening next.

To a TIMES reporter Mr. George said:

"I am more of a free trader than ever I was before. After traveling for five months among the laboring men of Great Britain I am convinced that we only need free trade to dictate the commerce of the world. The average condition of the American workman is better than that of his British brother; but when we consider how much greater our natural resources are than are theirs, we are far behind them in general prosperity. Here there is more demand for labor and less of it than there. With everything against them they have prospered under free trade wonderfully. It is what we need here.

"In the five months I have been abroad I have addressed over eighty meetings in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. I have addressed meetings often six nights in the week and then filled a pulpit on Sunday. The attendance at all my meetings has been even greater than I dared hope, and the interest in my doctrine so manifest as to give me the greatest satisfaction. I have been especially well supported by the church people, the Congregationalists in particular. In every place the ministers have received me very warmly. Just before I left I wrote the preface for a book written by the Rev. Dr. Thackary of Cambridge University, called 'The Land and the Community.' In it he argues strongly on the single-tax line. It may seem strange that the Church itself a great land owner, should support the single-tax reform. Dr. Thackary in his book takes the popular stand by arguing that the value of the taxes on their land should be given as emolument to the churches in consideration of the churches and colleges being made more open, more accessible, and of more benefit to all than they now are.

"Probably the strongest and wealthiest layman among the Congregationalists in England is Mr. Albert Spicer. When I was in England before he bitterly opposed me; now he is one of our staunchest supporters. The natural tendency of popular opinion in England, it seems to me, is toward the single tax. The London County Council, the largest municipal body in the world, which supplanted the old Board of Works in London, has appointed a committee to inquire into the taxation of land values. They have examined a lot of witnesses, myself among the number, and that committee reported that it was perfectly possible to make a distinction between the value of land and the value of improvements. The evidence showed how much valuable land in London was paying no tax at all, while the man who was making improvements was heavily taxed. The result has been that if land paid no rent to the owner, there would be no tax upon it. The Council's committee finally reported that the law required the taxing of unused land the same as if it was rented. A test case will be taken into court and this point decided. This action of the Council gives expression to the great democratic home rule sentiment in London such as has not been given before.

"Another important thing I observed in the consideration of the land question was the decadence of the idea that the landlords ought to be compensated. When I was there before, it was the popular idea that the landlords should be compensated for the land taken; but now the cry is compensation only for improvements. The reasoning of equal rights under the single tax is securing a wonderful hold on the minds of the masses.

"From my observation it is generally believed that the present Conservative Government will hold out, and the Radicals are not sorry for it, for under it the education of the people to radicalism is rapidly progressing. Mr. Gladstone is surely getting more and more radical, and though he may not fully meet the full demand of the Radicals, they will not fight in opposition to him. They do not want to fight on any picayune issue. Their fight will be along the line of the taxation of land values, and it may come next year."

Mr. George has no definite plans for the future, but will continue to expound the single-tax doctrines.

WILLIS AND NATHAN.

HIGH PRESSURE IN THEIR BEHALF BY THE BROOKLYN BOSSES.

The latest attempt to solve the Federal patronage muddle in Brooklyn consists in pushing Willis and Nathan to the exclusion of every one else. Congressman Wallace has gone to Washington to tell the powers that the Brooklyn bosses will be satisfied with these two men, even if nothing else is gained. Willis wants to be Surveyor or Naval Officer, and Nathan has his eye set on the Internal revenue office. But the two men are very nearly bitter enemies. Willis despises Nathan as an advocate of low politics, while Nathan thinks Willis is a little too high-toned for a politician. In consequence each man is objecting to being linked with the other, and yet each one hopes that by keeping his mouth shut the other will pull him through.

The politicians are all remaining in town, notwithstanding the hot weather, in the hope that President Harrison will soon make up his mind. They recognize that Congressman Wallace's trip is the last hope of both Willis and Nathan. They claimed yesterday to have received advice from Wallace to the effect that both appointments are to be made early this week, and that Willis and Nathan will be the successful men.

The vexed question which the youthful Congressman has undertaken to solve is going to have a decided influence on the local Mayoralty contest, say the politicians. If Willis does not get a big Federal office he will be a very strong candidate for Mayor on account of his work last Fall as Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee in keeping down the Democratic plurality. But in this ambition he will be opposed by Erost Nathan, John A. Nichols, and E. B. Bartlett. They don't like Willis and they say so very freckly. They want Col. Andrew D. Baird or William H. Hazzard. That is one of the reasons why Congressman Wallace is now urging Willis's appointment on President Harrison as advisable. He is simply obeying Nicholls's order to get Willis out of the way.

THE UMBRIA'S PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Emil Haberkorn, or Margaret Mather, as she is known to the public, arrived on the steamer Umbria yesterday, with her husband, after a six months' sojourn in Europe. Miss Mather expressed herself as delighted with her first trip across the water. She said she had greatly benefited by it, and those who saw her could not doubt it, as she was an ideal picture of good health and high spirits. She said she had devoted herself wholly to sightseeing, and she had enjoyed everything greatly. She had wasted no time with Paris dressmakers. Of course no one was "wholly glad to get back to dear old America." She was going to stay in New-York a week, and then go to San Francisco to prepare for her next tour under the management of Gilmore & Tompkins.

Miss Mather had an abundance of good company among the Umbria's passengers. Among them were Col. A. G. Paine and Mrs. Paine, the Rev. J. D. Arms, Capt. G. R. Barnes, the Rev. James S. Black, Col. Robert Cowden, Dr. C. G. Courrice, tha Rev. J. Flaherty, Dr. F. W. Halsey, Mr. L. B. Mason, Dr. R. F. Tilley, Capt. Broom, Capt. R. G. Kinahan, Royal Navy; Prof. S. Panaretoff, the Rev. E. S. Ufford, the Rev. Charles H. St. John, Col. Fred Manning, the Rev. H. McGuire, the Rev. P. McGuire, and Lieut. Col. Shepherd.

A SWINDLER WORKING BROOKLYN.

Storekeepers in Brooklyn have been warned against a man who goes about purchasing bills of goods and giving fictitious addressee as to where the money would be paid. He visited the cigar store of John N. Green, all at 182 Fulton-street yesterday and selected $15 worth of cigars, which he said were for the pool and billiard room on 208 Smith-street. He gave his name as Emil Meyer, and said he would pay the bill at 7 o'clock at his place. On visiting the place, 208 Smith-street, it was found to be a private house. On inquiry at a little cigar store across the street Green was found that the same man had been there the night before and purchased ten packages of cigars, telling the proprietor's wife that he was well known to her husband. Other cigar men and grocery dealers have also received visits from the man. He is said to be of medium height, with a black mustache.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE THETIS.

The overdue steamship Thetis from Hollo and Gibraltar arrived yesterday at this port in safety. The Thetis had a large and valuable cargo of crude sugar and had been anxiously waited for during the last two weeks. She was ninety-two days out from Hollo on her arrival yesterday, and thirty-four days from Gibraltar. The cause of her delay was a slight difficulty with her engines. The coupling bolt of her main shaft became loose and the ship was steered at once for Bermuda, where she arrived six days ago and underwent repairs.

The Thetis is a new Clyde-built "tramp" steamship. Her cargo had been insured for over $350,000 in Philadelphia firms, and the fear that she had been a total loss was keenly felt in marine insurance circles.

SUNDAY ON THE HARLEM.

CABMEN MAKING THE MOST OF A VERY GLOOMY DAY.

Notwithstanding yesterday was gloomy, with little downfalls of rain at frequent intervals in the morning, the weather did not deter the oarsmen from coming forth upon the Harlem in all their gay toggery and athletic rivalry. It was because the day was a threatening one that the river was more open to the pleasures of sculling than usual, for Sunday pleasure seekers do not care for the foamy beer-glass and inconous cheese sandwich of High Bridge when there is continuous danger of a storm, and consequently the little river steamers were not nearly so ubiquitous as they have been the preceding Sundays of the season.

The excursions which were begun early in the season by the various clubs to the many pretty resorts along the shores of the Sound for dinner are growing steadily in popularity, there being always many more than enough volunteers to fill the big barges for extended trips. Yesterday morning, therefore, every club sent some of its members on one of these picnicking jaunts into the upper waters of the Harlem or into the Sound. The Triton Boat Club's six-oared barge started bright and early for High Bridge, where its crew spent most of the day, while the Metropolitan Rowing Club's eight-oared barge made the trip to College Point. The Nassaus rowed to their handsome new clubhouse at Csdarhurst up the Harlem, and afterward took their dinner there after their pleasant habit. The six and eight oared crews led the string up the stream, with Capt. Absel in a single shell, and the Theiss brothers followed him in their shells. The Seawanhaka Club sent up from Newtown Creek its four-oared gig and pair-oared gig to visit the Metropolitan's clubhouse, the sport on the part of the day in exchanging views on the national regatta of next month. Then, later in the morning, the Gramercy Club's six and eight oared barges went up to College Point and then came home with the Metropolitan's crew in the evening.

The river was crowded most of the day with shells and gigs and presented a scene which was a queer contrast to the general gloominess of the shores. There were many eight and six oared shells and barges out, the Nonpareils practicing for their regatta Aug. 17, which they declare is going to give backwater to anything of the kind which has ever taken place. They had their eight and four oared shells and gigs hard at work, the men showing excellent form. The Wyanokes, too, had their big boats in the water, and did pretty work with their two-oared gigs. A particularly interesting incident was the practice row of Pilkington and Nagle, who will row in the pair-oared shell races at the National Regatta, and the Mississippi Valley Regatta at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 8, 9, 10. They will go as representatives of the Metropolitan Rowing Club. Among the smaller boats upon the river during the day were George Johnson and James Pilkington in single shells; W. Mahoney and C. Maze, also of the Metropolitans, in a pair-oared shell; Osborne Stephens, the champion of the river, with the Union colors on, and Capt. James McCartney of the Union Club in a single shell.

Members of the Dauntless Club spent most of their day practicing and admiring their handsome new building, which will be opened to the friends of the organization early this week. The new house is a very handsome one, and will add greatly to the attractions of the river to oarsmen. The Atalantas, almost to the extent of their club roll, went over to Newark, where the crews of their eight and four oared shells were practicing on the Passaic River for the National Regatta. But the Harlem was not entirely forsaken by the club, for its eight-oared barge took a spin down to Ward's Island and back in the afternoon, and came back with lots of sunburn, even if there wasn't any sun. The Friendship Club had quite a lively time in the morning, for its members had a chance to enjoy a race or double sculls between James Clarke, Jr., and Frank Kenney and Frank Conway and William Hurley. The last-named crew was given the advantage of a handicap of nearly ten boat lengths and won over the mile-and-a-half course from the Mason's Bend Brigade in the clubhouse down the river. There promises, too, to be an excellent race next Sunday from the Friendship's boathouse between M. J. Hannon and David J. Logan in single shells. There is considerable rivalry between the men, and the club is looking forward to a contest that is quickening interest. Late Saturday afternoon Capt. Frank English and a party of friends took a run down to Oyster Bay in a naphtha launch and promised to return last night. There were no signs of them at sundown, however.

Preparations are being made to give the men who are to go to Pullman a great godspeed. Other than those who have been already mentioned, Bush and Platt of the Ravenswood Club will leave for the double-shell races, and George Fellon of the Seawanhaka Club, who is entered in the junior singles, will leave Newark on a special train next Saturday. He expects to arrive in Pullman at 8 P. M. next Sunday.

HUGH MURRAY'S FUNERAL.

FOLLOWED TO THE GRAVE BY MANY MOURNERS.

There has not been a funeral procession in many years in the Sixth Ward so large as that which yesterday followed the body of Hugh Murray from his home at 130 Leonard-street. Mr. Murray was County Delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and was interested in several other Irish societies.

Delegations from the order all over the city and from neighboring cities and counties gathered in Military Hall and marched down to the house. When they arrived, there was already an immense crowd, which filled Leonard-street for a distance and extended into Centre-street in front of the Tombs. After an opportunity had been given to friends to take a last look at their old comrade, the line of march to Calvary Cemetery was taken up. Hibernian Rifles, Company A, commanded by Capt. William Judge, acted as guard of honor. The Irish societies followed, wearing mourning badges bearing as miniature photograph of Mr. Murray. A carriage was filled with floral tributes. An immense harp of white roses and lilies was sent by the societies. A large cross was the gift of Horace Waters & Sons' piano house. The procession passed up Broadway to Union-square, thence to Twenty-second-street and over the Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Calvary Cemetery, where religious services were held. The hearse was drawn by four black horses.

Among the many at the funeral were Coroner Levy, Henry C. Perley, Edward J. Rowe, O'Donovan Rossa, P. J. Mahoney, John Stacom, John McGown, editor of the *Irish Nationalist*, and Inspector Williams.

SPIRITUAL BIRTH NECESSARY.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago spoke before a large audience of young men at Association Hall yesterday afternoon on "Spiritual Growth."

He said that there were many people who were trying to be Christians who had never experienced spiritual birth, and consequently they did not grow in faith, no matter how hard they tried, but were constantly at a standstill. "To grow," said the speaker, "one must first be born. Only born things grow, and such things as are manufactured cannot grow or develop. It is so in temporal and physical things and likewise in things spiritual. Those people who are trying without success to be Christians are manufactured articles, and they will never develop into sincere, God-fearing Christians, no matter how hard they try, until they are born in the Spirit of God."

"Take, for example, a manufactured rosebud and tie it to the rose bush. Will it grow? Just watch and see. It is as beautiful apparently to the eye as the other buds on the stem, but, unlike them, it lacks the cardinal principle of birth. They were born; it was made with the scissors, and while they develop into the beautiful flower, it stands still. Another illustration is, by tying manufactured blossoms on apple trees, expecting to reap apples therefrom, but no apples grow and ripen on the manufactured blossoms, because there is no apple life in them so essential to the production of fruit. It is just so with these made Christians, they never have grown and never will without that spiritual life they seem to be seeking for but do not find. The trouble with them is that they are not sincere in their seeking, or else lack faith. They are simply tying blossoms to apple trees expecting to pluck fruit from them, but from which fruit will never spring."

TRIAL OF THE CATHEDRAL BELLS.

The St. Patrick's Cathedral bells were rung yesterday morning, just before 11 o'clock mass. A good tone was obtained, and as to the question of loudness the test was thoroughly satisfactory. The idea that the height from the ground at which the bells hang would prevent the chiming being heard distinctly has been set at rest. The peal of four bells now hanging in the cathedral will not form any part of the set of twenty-two bells that are to compose the chimes, but will be taken down and returned to Troy. The largest bell in the set of chimes to be placed in position will weigh 7,500 pounds.

SAYS HE TRIED TO ABDUCT HER SON.

Christian Schiebel, a carpenter living at 395 Evergreen-avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with trying to abduct the four-year-old son of Frederick Engelbert of Wyckoff-avenue and Willow-place. Mrs. Engelberg was sitting at her window on Saturday afternoon, when she saw a man stop and speak to her boy and finally take his hand and lead him away. She at once followed and caught the boy two blocks away from home. The man escaped, but she claimed to have recognized him as Schiebel, and his arrest followed. His will be arraigned in Gastport to-day.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

HUMIDITY WAS KING.

THOUSANDS KEPT AT HOME BY YESTERDAY'S UNCOMFORTABLE WEATHER.

Yesterday was a stay-at-home Sunday. Thousands who usually take the earliest trains and boats every Sunday morning for favorite out-of-door resorts, took an observation of the weather when they rose, and then came to the wise conclusion that a sure thing in the shape of an hour or two of extra sleep was more to be desired than a trip to the seaside with a prospect of a drenching. The consequence was that the morning out-of-town travel was very light, the falling off amounting to fully 60 per cent. of the large volume of the Sunday previous.

Everybody thought that it was a hot day, but it wasn't anything of the kind. The most comforting piece of furniture in the house yesterday was the thermometer. Anybody who consulted his feelings and decided that the mercury was climbing up toward the nineties reached a conclusion very far from the fact. At 8 in the morning the reading was only 68°, and the mercury was so lazy that by noon it had gone only four points higher. At 3:30 P. M. the reading was only 78°, and if the temperature was all that had to do with comfort in midsummer, the conditions would not be complained of. It was the humidity that tried man's tempers and relaxed their linen collars yesterday. The normal amount of humidity in the atmosphere at this point on the Atlantic coast is 65 per cent. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning it was 95 per cent. Just before 11 o'clock symptoms of a coming shower began to be observed and a quarter of an hour later a sprinkling of rain fell. This seemed to relieve the atmosphere of some of its superfluous moisture, and at noon it contained but 92 per cent. of humidity, which was the reading for the rest of the day.

At the Signal Service Office the Federal prophet did not care to hazard a definite prediction of what to-day would bring forth in the way of weather, but was inclined to think that a low temperature, offset by humidity, would be in order. He reported that signals had been ordered up along the coast from Atlantic City to the Wood's Holl section, which is near Boston, indicating the probability of high winds from the southeast. A storm centre was reported on the upper lakes, moving east, but whether it would do so by way of the St. Lawrence Valley or come in this direction could not be foretold.

As the afternoon advanced, the weather began to look more settled. The clouds parted here and there and let a little sunlight through, and this proved sufficient to induce many to carry out their intention of going abroad. The result was that at about 3 o'clock a rush occurred at the various train and boat stations, and for an hour or two the travel was excellent. This helped a little, but the morning clouds had kept their sullen front unbroken too long to allow much enthusiasm to awaken, and the transportation companies that take city people to their favorite resorts and the people who provide them with entertainment and good fare after the boats reached their destinations, hardly made "half a day" of it.

BUSINESS OVER POLITICS.

COTTON AND COFFEE MEN WANT CONSUL DUFAIS RETAINED.

The efforts which the members of the Cotton Exchange are making to have F. F. Dufais retained in the Consulship at Havre are awakening much interest down town, outside as well as inside of the Exchange that is immediately interested. The course taken by the cotton people seems to place President Harrison in a position that will give him an opportunity to do a good thing for the business men.

The most active in circulating the petitions and agitating the question are Republicans. They, as well as the others, simply ask the President to take a business view of the matter instead of a political one. They have taken pains to put the matter before Mr. Harrison in this light, and the outcome will be interesting. No answer had been received yesterday to the telegram sent to the President Harrison at Washington and Secretary Blaine at Bar Harbor on Thursday, and on Saturday another petition, signed by all the members of the Exchange who were about, was sent on to Washington. Charles W. Ide, who was President of the Harrison and Morton Campaign Club during the campaign, circulated this petition. The members of the Coffee Exchange would also like to see Mr. Dufais retained, because he has given such good service at Havre, an important point for the coffee trade.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Thomas Smith, a driver, thirty-five years old, who lived with his parents at 447 East Eighteth-street, is a prisoner at Bellevue Hospital on a charge of attempted suicide. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying in a semi-unconscious condition on the sidewalk in front of the house entering from injuries received either by falling or jumping out of a third-story window. There was a large gash in his throat, which looked as though it had been made with a knife. A blood-stained pocketknife was found near the spot. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, and after his injuries, which are of a very serious nature, had been attended to, he was transferred to Bellevue.

His brother, Patrolman James J. Smith of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, denied yesterday that his brother had attempted suicide. He said that his brother had fallen out of the window while asleep and that the gash in his throat was made by falling on the sharp spikes of the railing in front of the house. There was no motive for the attempted suicide according to the brother's story.

Sergt. Ryan, at the Eighty-eighth-street police station, said that it was undoubtedly a case of attempted suicide, and he added that the police have possession of the knife with which Smith cut his throat.

A VOODOO MAN SENT TO PRISON.

Whitfield C. Oliver, a good-looking mulatto, who enjoys the reputation among the colored people of the Nineteenth Precinct of being a "voodoo man," was a prisoner at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on complaint of George Day, a real estate agent of 42 West Twenty-eighth-street. The charge against him was disorderly conduct, and Day said that he had been greatly annoyed by the frequent visits which Oliver paid to the colored help in his house. He had them completely demoralized by his wiles and kept them in a constant state of terror and excitement. From one of the girls he had obtained $23 for a charm to bring her recreant lover back to her. Day had told Oliver to keep away from the house, but he persisted in going there, so on Saturday night he had him arrested.

Oliver said that he supposed he had the right to visit the girl whenever he liked, but Justice Gorman sent him to prison in default of bail. The girl from whom he obtained the money will be brought to court to-day to make a complaint of false pretenses against him.

RAN AGAINST AN IRON PILLAR.

On Friday evening a number of lads, among whom was Severus Cole, a colored boy, of 445 West Twenty-sixth-street, were annoying Charles Krauss, a German barber, who keeps a small shop at 437 Ninth-avenue. Krauss chased the boys, and as they fled Cole ran into a pillar of the elevated railroad, striking it with his head. He fell back insensible and with his head badly cut. Krauss carried him into his shop, bathed the wound, and summoned a doctor. After Cole regained his senses his friends took him home, where his condition became so much worse on Saturday that the boy was taken to the New-York Hospital.

There it was found that his skull was fractured and his condition is serious. Krauss was arrested on Saturday night, and yesterday Justice Gorman released him on $700 bail to await the result of the injuries.

NEGRO SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.

When one of the servants employed by Allen R. Hawley of 48 West Eleventh-street went into the cellar of the house yesterday morning to get some coal she discovered a young negro crouched behind the coal bin. With rare presence of mind the girl went up stairs and told Mr. Hewley, who placed him in charge of a policeman, to whom he said that his was Benjamin Myers, and lived at 16½ Downing-street.

When searched in the station, a lot of pawn tickets representing articles of clothing, opera glasses, and jewelry were found in his possession, and also a bunch of twenty keys, several of them being "skeletons." Justice Gorman yesterday sent him to prison for trial.

A FUGITIVE CAUGHT IN ST. LOUIS.

John Hodge, a lithographer at 61 Beekman-street, accused Louis Caman of embezzlement in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Caman, who lived in the Everett Hotel, on Nov. 10 received $253 from Hodge to deposit in the General Assembly of the Lithographers' International Protective and Insurance Association. Caman was the Secretary of Subordinate Association No. 1, and after he received the money fled to St. Louis. He was arrested there by the officers of that city last week, and Detective Lawler of Inspector Byrnes's staff was sent on to bring him to this city. Justice O'Reilly held Caman in $1,500 bail for examination. He seemed to feel a heart full of it as the Everett Hotel went arrested.

TWISTING THE BULL'S TAIL.

A NEWFOUNDLAND GENTLEMAN FOLLOWS HIS OWN ADVICE.

An interesting episode, which might have been productive of much more serious results than occurred, took place upon one of the ferry-boats of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey yesterday, just as it was leaving the slip in Jersey City. A very tall and very lean Jerseyman, with his blue jean overalls tucked into the tops of his cowhide boots, came leisurely along, leading a heavy-browed bull by a rope tied about its horns. The understanding between the animal and its leader seemed to be perfect, and everything indicated that the journey to the great and wicked city of New-York would be made amid perfect serenity. As the bull was pacing majestically down the bridge, a slim young lady carrying the latest style of umbrella—La Tosca stick, and a maroon-colored silk top—came tripping down the side and was about stepping aboard the boat when she saw the bull. She gave a shriek, and, lowering her maroon-colored umbrella at the animal, she gave a succession of little cries and darted across his path, making the best time she ever did into the "gentlemen's cabin."

The effect on the bull was extraordinary. He had got on the plank which led from the bridge to the boat, and there he stopped. He braced his four hoofs at acute angles with the plank and lowered and shook his massive head. The bell rang a signal to start the boat, but the bull never budged. The Jerseyman yanked by the horns and the deck hands got behind the animal and pushed, but the bull was determined and held the bridge against all comers. The boatmen became very anxious to start the boat, for another one was waiting to get into the slip. The Jerseyman thoroughly lost his temper and gave the bull a stunning blow across its flanks with a club. The animal snorted, but did not move. Finally a crowd of fully fifty persons assembled about the bull and offered suggestions as to how to move him. One suggested that he be poked with a penknife, another that he should be "belted wid a truck pole," still others that he be dropped into the river and then the boat could go on. At last a dignified man in black broadcloth, high white hat, silver-handled umbrella, and thick gold watch chain walked up to the Jerseyman and observed:

"Why, man, why don't you twist the animal's tail? I am sure that will be efficacious in moving the stubborn brute."

The Jerseyman's mouth corners arose in a satiric smile, and his voice trembled with emotion as he respondsd: "Stranger, I've got ter hold he by the head. Then maybe you go an' terwist his tail."

This seemed to content the gentleman with advice, and he went to the rear and prospected. Then he carefully took hold of the bull's tail and got a good grip. Then he instructed the Jerseyman to hold on, to which the letter replied: "Let 'er go," and with a mighty yank the bull's tail assumed the circumflex accent. There was no question about the correctness of the gentleman's advice. The hoofs of the bull moved with a unison that was truly beautiful. A new white hat went a long distance toward the yellow walls of the station. Seated amid confusion and wreck was the gentleman on the bridge, astride of his silver-handled umbrella, while his outer garment was rent up the back, and one sleeve showed the buff stiffening within. The bull, however, was on the boat bellowing, while the Jerseyman remarked to a bystander:

"If that's anythin' that bull hates, it is to have a stranger twist his tail."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The news comes from San Francisco that Augustin Daly has been confined to his room in the Palace Hotel for a week suffering from malarial fever. Mr. Daly is of such an energetic temperament that any illness which can keep him from his theatre for any length of time must be pretty severe, but beyond the inconvenience and exasperation to a man of his peculiar temperament no serious effect from his sickness is anticipated.

The second act of Frank Tannehill's new farce, "Bric-à-Brac," passes in what is known as the "Hall of Philanthropy." To this hall is invited for aid all the hampered genius of the world and the promoters of every good and worthy cause. This gives an opportunity for an object lesson on some of the most aggressive types of the genus crank and to satirize many popular customs. The act ends with an experiment with a flying machine, which the inventor has introduced for the aid of the "Committee on Honesty." "Bric-à-Brac" is said to contain a good supply of catchy music. Rehearsals are now in progress, and will be continued daily until Aug. 17, the date of the production at Tony Pastor's.

Great preparations are being made at the Casino for the one-hundredth performance of "The Brigands," which will be given on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21. The season season will then be over and all the favorites will be back in the east. Rudolph Aronson has forwarded new costume plates from Paris, and new gowns are to be prepared for Lillian Russell and the dancing girls in the third act. All the scenery is to be renewed by Mr. Hoyt. Seven new acts will be distributed, which are described by the management as something rare in the art-novelty line.

Carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and laborers are as busy as bees around the Academy, preparing for the elaborate revival that is to be made of "The Old Homestead" next season. Several of the large rooms and lofts of the street building are occupied by the scene paiuters and scenic artists, and everything connected with the production, except the play itself, is to be entirely new.

At Harris's Academy of Music, Baltimore, people are allured to an evening of opera these warm nights by the inducement of reserved seats for 25 cents, with "ice cream and a counter-lunch thrown in." Now for a quarter when they come together at matinées" is an additional bait for the ladies. Here is a hint for New-York managers during the heated term.

The entire season at Ford's Grand Opera House has already been booked. The foreign attractions will be the Kendals, Charles Wyndham, Wilson Barrett, and Rosina Vokes; and the home talent which has scored dates embraces the Jefferson-Florence combination, E. H. Sothern, Frederick Warde, Francis Wilson's Comic Opera Company, Evans and Hoey, Miss Lillie Mayfield, Annie Pixley, Elsie Leslie, Mrs. James G. Elsine, Jr., and Ulric Akerstrom.

Doré Davidson and Miss Ramia Austen have booked twenty-five weeks for their play "Guilty Without Crime." They have left their Spring dates open with a view to a New-York production should the piece prove a success in the country.

D. B. Hughes is preparing the scenery for Frederick Warde's coming production of "The Mountebank," which is to be made a feature of his next season.

Rehearsals of William Haworth's new play, "Fernclift," will begin at the Union-Square Theatre Aug. 12. "Fernclift" is founded on incidents of the war of the rebellion.

Boiosay Kiraly has received a cable dispatch from his London agent, notifying him that Miss Rose Ridgway, Alice Gilbert, Maud Dickenson, Joseph Hallwell, and Harry Dixon, who are to appear in "Antiope" at Niblo's, sailed for New-York in the City of Paris Saturday.

MISS CRAWFORD'S BODY ARRIVES.

On the Anchor Line steamship Australia, from Naples, which arrived in port yesterday, was a package of freight that to those who knew its contents recalled a sad story. The package, a long pine box, was marked "Fragile. Handle with care. Plate glass." Its real contents, however, as shown by the bill of lading, was "the mortal remains of Miss Madge Crawford." The story of Miss Crawford's death and the circumstances that made it necessary to ship the body to America as "plate glass" has been fully told in THE TIMES.

Alexander Crawford has been awaiting in New-York for three days past the coming of the Australia. The body will be placed on a Pennsylvania Railroad train to-day and taken to Kittanning, where final funeral services will be held.

MRS. SULLIVAN REFUSES TO TALK.

Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, wife of Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, and herself an important power behind the throne of the Clan-na-Gael, returned from a long professional sojourn as newspaper corresp

The New-York Times.

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SHORT CROPS IN EUROPE

THE SITUATION WORSE THAN PREDICTED.

RUSSIA ADMITS THAT HER WHEAT CROP IS THE SMALLEST IN MANY YEARS —THE DECISIVE BOULANGER ROUT.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 29.—The harvest news with which the week opens shows that the situation of the world's breadstuff supply is much more serious than was expected a fortnight ago, when the rise in prices began here. Russian official reports now admit that the wheat crop is the worst in many years, but they strive to take the edge off the announcement by the declaration that the Government in consequence will reduce railway rates on grain freights, so as to prevent a food panic inside the empire. Telegrams from Vienna to-day report the ravages of something like a cyclone in Hungary and Northern Roumania, which not only destroyed the grain still standing, but swept away so many granaries at Szegedin, Mohacs, and other centres that the bulk of the grain harvested a few weeks ago was also destroyed. The Austrian Ministry of Agriculture officially announced the day before this storm that the grain crops of Galicia and Silesia were a total failure, and those of Bohemia and Moravia very bad.

In India, too, the reports from Bombay are worse as the season advances. Official estimates of averages show a shortage of fully 15,000,000 bushels. But these tidings from exporting countries are not the worst feature of the present situation. Two weeks ago it was assumed that both England and France would have exceptionally large fields. This hope is now measurably shaken. The *Times* to-day says: "The recent wet cold weather has caused considerable loss, and occasions serious anxieties to the farmers of England. Unless there are now six weeks of unbroken sunshine the favorable prospects for the year will not be at all realized."

The same wretched climatic conditions worked havoc with the French crop, which is now estimated at a fifth less than a fortnight ago. Shipping freights from the Baltic and Black Sea ports have within a week advanced from 11½d. to 1s. 6d. to France and England in consequence.

All this has had a marked effect on the provincial grain markets of Europe, which still keep independent of any central standard of prices, and rise and fall more upon the condition of the surrounding district than on the general outlook. In Hungary prices have taken an upward leap, and this is true in France, Germany, and Belgium in somewhat varying degree. Here in England the nine chief provincial markets covering the principal producing corn area show a uniform advance of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter, and yesterday's and to-day's raise will send this still higher. Wheat cutting begins in Essex this week, and will soon be general, which makes the continuance of cold rains fatal not only to quantity but to quality. Unless all signs fail, the estimate of the world's product to be compiled at the Vienna International Seed Fair Aug. 24 will show a situation considerably worse than that of last year. This is probably the best possible explanation of the sudden dying away of war rumors.

The news of Boulanger's rout in the Cantonal elections is given great prominence in the latest editions of the evening papers here, and reports from Paris say the Republicans are tearfully enthusiastic over the victory, which, to tell the truth, they scarcely dared to hope or expect. The General himself is invisible to-night, and though his friends pooh-pooh the thing as of no consequence, there is no doubt that they fear the game is up. There are renewed hints to-night that Boulanger is going to America immediately.

THE ROYAL GRANT DEBATE.

GLADSTONE AND THE PARNELLITES VOTE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 29.—The House of Commons, sitting in Committee of the Whole, resumed the debate on the Royal Grants bill to-day. Mr. John Morley moved an amendment declaring that "the House is unwilling to increase the burdens of the people without assurance that no further claims will be made for younger members of the royal family." He denied that he opposed the grants because he dare not openly attack the Crown. He opposed them, he said, because Parliament had in no degree failed to comply with any provision of the act of 1837. The Government had not made out their case, either in the select committee or in the House. Parliament had already liberally provided for all the children of the Queen. It had not been shown that retrenchments might not be made in expenditures upon royalty without causing the Queen any anxiety. He especially objected to the assertion of the claim to grants of the grandchildren of the Queen. Lord Hartington's speech on Friday clearly indicated an intention to preserve that right for future use. It was proposed not to restrict these claims to the children of the heir apparent, but to open them to grandchildren of the sovereign generally. He moved the amendment in order to prevent a reassertion and reaffirmation of a claim the justice of which he denied.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Morley objected to the grant because no finality was promised, but as regarded the present reign the proposed grants were absolutely final. He did not think that after the Queen's promise any Minister would advise any sovereign to ask further grants for any other grandchild of her Majesty. It was argued that there was no security against such grants in the event of a new reign, but a general declaration against them would be worthless, as the whole question must be decided when the civil list was discussed. Mr. Chamberlain denied that Mr. Labouchere and his colleagues represented the people. They only represented a small minority. They did their utmost to stimulate the popular prejudices to which they truckled. It was shameful to fawn upon a monarch, but it was still more shameful to truckle to the multitude. The members who were doing so were nothing less than the Nihilists of English politics. [Loud Conservative cheers and Radical groans.]

Mr. Labouchère said he hailed Mr. Morley's amendment as a practical assault of further grants during the present reign. With future reigns he would not trouble himself; sufficient for this reign were the grandchildren thereof. Public opinion was making strides toward a universal acceptance of the principle that the sovereign, like any other head of a family, ought to provide for her children. The Conservatives, who in and out of season had vilified Mr. Gladstone, were now ready to fall down and worship him because on the question of the grants he had turned their way. They would worship the devil himself under similar circumstances. [Cries of "Order."] In conclusion he said that he and his colleagues would be beaten on the division, but he intended to oppose the grants at every stage as a moral protest against the Queen's claim.

Mr. Morley's amendment was defeated by a vote of 355 to 134. Mr. Gladstone, the Parnellites, and the bulk of the dissidents again voted with the Government.

The minority included Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir George O. Trevelyan, the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, the Right Hon. George Lewis-Lefevre, and the Right Hon. A. J. Munella. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he would vote against the grants because the so-called declarations of principle were altogether unsound. The Queen, according to the Government's declarations, waived further claims for her grandchildren, yet the Government persisted in keeping alive those claims and tried to perpetuate them.

BOULANGER'S CRUSHING DEFEAT.

PARIS, July 29.—The results are now known in 1,200 cantons. Gen. Boulanger has been elected in only twelve. The Conservatives have gained twenty seats. M. Wilson, son-in-law of ex-President Grévy, and M. Le Herisse, the well-known Boulangist, are defeated.

The latest returns show the following results: Republicans, 764; Conservatives, 419; Boulangist, 12. Second ballots will have to be taken in 149 cantons.

The *Temps* says the definite result will not be known until to-morrow. It is certain that the Republican majority will only suffer in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

The Boulangists are depressed by the result of the elections. They expected to carry 100 cantons. The Bonapartists have gained 15 seats.

M. Thiebaud, a prominent Boulangist, in an interview to-night admitted the defeat of his party. He said it was clear that while Gen. Boulanger might be a plebiscitary force he was certainly not an electoral force.

Three persons have been arrested for stealing from the Senate Court the evidence published in the *Cocarde* regarding the case of Gen. Boulanger.

TRICKY WICKETS TOO MUCH.

LONDON, July 29.—The Philadelphia cricketers played to-day against the Gentlemen of Southampton. A hot sun and a "tricky" wicket caused poor scoring on both sides. For the Americans, Etting and Clark batted well, while Patterson played a patient game and, after being at the wickets for two hours and twenty minutes, carried out his bat for 35 runs. The home team made a total of 108 in their first inning. The score of the visitors is as follows:

First Inning.

Patterson (not out)	35	Brewster	10
Morgan	0	Newbold	1
Stoever	4	Etting	21
Scott	4	Bailey	2
R. Brown	0	H. Brown	0
Clark	15	Extras	9
Total			101

Second Inning.

Stoever	24	Etting	0
Scott	0	Bailey (not out)	6
R. Brown	1	Extras	1
Newbold (not out)	3		
Total			39

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S THANKS.

DUBLIN, July 29.—President Harrison has sent a letter to Lord Mayor Sexton in reply to the Dublin corporation's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the Johnstown disaster. In it he says: "I highly appreciate the exceedingly kind spirit that prompted your action. Please accept the warmest thanks of the President and the American people for the touching expressions of sympathy and generous gifts of the citizens of Dublin."

Mr. Sexton states that the official envelope in which the letter was inclosed bore plain traces of having been tampered with. The seal had been melted and the envelope refastened with another kind of gum.

THE MASSACHUSETTS RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 29.—The Massachusetts rifle team were received to-day by the Lord Mayor of London. The Lord Mayor toasted the riflemen and congratulated them upon the many successes they have achieved during their visit to England. Major Frost, in returning thanks on behalf of the team, said that the courtesy shown by the Lord Mayor to American visitors was proverbial.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA ALLIES.

VIENNA, July 29.—The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* asserts that a definite offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between France and Russia.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech at Walsall to-day, strongly urged Conservatives to develop their latent energy and not allow into the error of underrating their opponents' strength. He said that the bye-elections had shown that the Opposition had more popular strength than he, as a Conservative, liked, while the Conservatives lacked corresponding energy. The whole fate of the empire depended upon the result of the next election, and it was, therefore, necessary that the Unionists exert themselves.

The Shah is about to depart from England. He bade farewell to the Queen at Osborne to-day.

DUBLIN, July 29.—Dr. Tanner, Member of Parliament for Cork, was sentenced at Tipperary to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Police Inspector Stephens in May last. When judgment was pronounced he cried out in the dock: "I defy you. The magistracy are the real criminals." For this outbreak three months was added to his sentence.

ROME, July 28.—A number of changes in the Italian consular service have just been announced. Signor Bruni has been transferred from Salonica to Denver. Col.; Signor Raybondi from Larnaca to Philadelphia, Signor Derevel from Boston to Patras, and Signor Testa from Bona to Boston.

ATHENS, July 29.—Many Christian families are arriving here daily from Crete, having fled from the islands on account of the uprising there. Two British men-of-war are expected soon at Suda Bay.

BERLIN, July 29.—The police dispersed a meeting of miners' delegates at Dortmund to-night and arrested Herr Diekmann, a member of the Socialistic Congress at Paris.

PROBING AN OKLAHOMA DEAL.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, July 29.—When the Creek Nation desired to negotiate for the sale of the Oklahoma country, Messrs. Pies, Porter, B. M. Hodgee, and Isparechee were appointed delegates to represent the nation. They drew 10 per cent. of the purchase money and claimed they paid that as per agreement to ex-Gov. Crawford for attorneys' fees. The 10 per cent. drawn amounts to $228,000, being $20 per capita. On the other hand, it is claimed that Secretary Vilas canceled the contract with ex-Gov. Crawford. To receive Indian money without the sanction of the department is an indictable offense.

The matter was brought to the notice of the authorities at Washington and Gen. Gardner was appointed a special agent to investigate the matter. Gen. Gardner arrived here a few days ago and organized a court of investigation.

A. P. McKellop, Clerk of the House of Warriors, was one of the witnesses. He testified that the House refused to accept the report of the delegates, and the House of Kings refused to concur.

The investigation will be continued for several days.

THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY AHEAD.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—The war between the gas companies of this city seems to be nearly ended, and the Metropolitan Company has apparently come out ahead, as it has resumed laying mains in various streets. This morning the attorneys for the Metropolitan Company served a notice on the Street Commissioner, which, while it invited his co-operation in doing the work, nevertheless gave him to understand that the company claimed to have the law with it and that interference on his part would not be tolerated. The Commissioner admitted that the notice was equivalent to an injunction and that he had no further power to prevent the work, which progressed uninterruptedly during the remainder of the day.

FINE CATCHES OF FISH.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 29.—John H. Ireland, while fishing in Eastkill Lake, about a mile from Onteora Park, in the Catskill Mountains, to-day caught a trout weighing two pounds and three others of unusually large size.

Fine catches of bass are made on "the reef" in the Hudson River at New-Hamburg. One day recently Clarence Sherman caught 22 pounds.

An eel weighing seven and three-quarter pounds was caught recently in a lake at Copake, Columbia County.

James Sickles of Sanderties caught a bass weighing six and a half pounds in the Esopus Creek one day recently.

NO CHEAP SWEET POTATOES THIS YEAR.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—A sweet potato trust has been incorporated here. It is known as the Sweet Potato Supply Company, and its capital stock is $22,000. It was formed to regulate the trade and to prevent the low prices that have been prevailing. The crop this year is large, and as Baltimore is its largest distributing point, the combination will control most of the business. J. H. Seward is President, and the following firms are interested: J. H. Seward & Co., J. E. Bell & Co., T. H. Kepner & Co., George M. Roberts & Co., and Shipley, Stanley & Co.

MAHONE'S POLITICAL GAME

HE IS THOUGHT TO BE AIMING AT THE SENATE.

ONE REASON WHY THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO MUZZLE TANNER—A CHANCE FOR MR. BLAINE'S "VIGOROUS" POLICY.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—While some of Gen. Mahone's warm adherents are talking very earnestly about making him the candidate for Governor of Virginia next month, others insist that he does not propose to take the nomination. They think he is too shrewd to do so. They credit him, instead, with the intention of coming back to the Senate if possible as the successor of Senator Daniel, and they think that is his object in his present attempt to strengthen in every way possible his grip upon the Republican Party. At this year's election over twenty State Senators are to be chosen who will take part in the election of the next United States Senator. Mahone is believed to be quietly at work to capture all of these he can, and it is asserted that the help he is to receive from the Republican National Committee is really to be used for this purpose rather than in a virtually useless effort to elect a Republican Governor. If the little boss does take the Gubernatorial nomination it will be regarded by many as proof that his vanity has for once got away with his shrewdness. None but the most enthusiastic adherents believe that Mahone can be elected at the head of the State ticket. He is declared to be the one Republican in Virginia who could not hope to poll a solitary Democratic vote, while his more discreet friends realize that the recent "harmony" between the Mahone and anti-Mahone factions, so ostentatiously announced by the National Committee, is only on the surface. There are a score of prominent Republicans, all of them men of influence in their sections of the State, who cannot be bribed, coaxed, or driven into real support of Mahone for Governor, and the ex-Senator knows it. It is believed to be a bad year for Mahone to put himself in the foreground in Virginia politics, and he is credited with sense enough to see this. But the Republicans who cannot swallow Mahone for Governor are not disposed to bolt the party candidates for the State Legislature, and in manipulating this part of the contest the ex-Senator need not make himself so conspicuous as to frighten off voters. Well-informed Republicans believe that the Senatorship is the mark Mahone is really aiming at, although they think it not unlikely that his plans include a declination of the nomination for Governor, after he has shown his power by securing it from the State Convention.

* * *

It is asserted in Interior Department circles that President Harrison is equally anxious with Secretary Noble to keep Corp. Tanner away from the coming National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The President knows as well as Mr. Noble what poor control Tanner has over his tongue, and there are numerous reasons why it is desirable just now that the President's advice not to talk shall be followed by the Corporal. It is reported, however, that Gen. Harrison's chief reason for wishing to keep Tanner in Washington is the expectation that the encampment will indorse the scheme for giving pensions to all soldiers for service alone. Tanner is supposed to stand for the Administration with the Grand Army, and there is little question that he would come out enthusiastically for a service pension as soon as he saw any indication that it was popular among "the boys." There is some reason to believe that the Administration is not quite ready yet to adopt the service-pension scheme for its own, putting, as it would, an additional burden of untold hundreds of millions of dollars upon the people who support the Government. Hence the fear that Tanner would directly and indirectly place the Administration in an unenviable position before the old soldiers, and hence the desire to keep him away from Milwaukee.

* * *

George F. Hollis, United States Consul at Cape Town, Africa, has written to the State Department, suggesting that citizens of the United States contemplating a visit to the diamond diggings in that vicinity be warned of the danger of buying diamonds from others than licensed dealers. The illicit traffic in diamonds (the sellers being diggers and others who have succeeded in smuggling stones in the rough from the mines) grew to such dimensions that in order to break it up a law was passed punishing the buyer of a diamond unlicensed seven years' imprisonment in Breakwater Convict Station (a company with the vilest and lowest of criminals of all races. The Consul says that many innocent persons suffer, being induced to buy, in ignorance of the law, by Kafir negroes employed by the authorities to inveigle strangers into making purchases, the negroes being known as "traps," and the purchases being at once reported, and the unfortunate buyers arrested and prosecuted. Two citizens of the United States, Consul Hollis writes, are now imprisoned under conviction of this charge—Isaac Levy and Fred Nelson. The latter is a native of Boston, son of a retired merchant, a friend of the Consul's. He has been ashamed to write home, although he has been in prison four years. Consul Hollis says he has notified Nelson's father of his condition, and upon the arrival of the new Governor of the province will try to secure a pardon for both prisoners.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—Dwight Dimock, Corfu, Genesee County; Robert Henderson, Lewiston, Niagara County; S. N. Dickinson, Moira, Franklin County; Charles Chambers, North Bloomfield, Ontario County; N. W. Smith, Norway, Herkimer County; John Helmer, Stephens Mills, and H. C. McCheeney, Fowlerville, Steuben County.

Virginia.—Mrs. S. S. Littlepage, Rumford; J. T. Dickerson, Tolersville.

Pennsylvania.—L. D. Buckley, Bridgeport; Arthur Ervin, Huntingdon Valley; H. J. Eberly, Munster; John Pidcock, New-Hope; George Bauserman, Orangiee Mills; Mrs. J. Artzman, Trumbauersville; William McKenzie, West Conshohocken.

New-Jersey.—Martin Decker, Flathrockville; J. S. Van Aredale, Stanhope; B. F. Howell, Troy Hill; Jesse P. Berry, Vienna; Thomas H. Eastcott, Shamong; W. H. Slugg, Belle Mead; Thomas Craig, Battzville; John D. Ferdou, Demarest.

New-Hampshire.—D. R. Chase, East Deering.

Connecticut.—C. C. Kirkham, East Haven.

Maine.—Mrs. C. M. Owen, Milo.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONFLICT.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29.—J. H. Seward and James Switzer were brought from Harney County this morning to appear before United States Commissioner Deady to answer to a charge of preventing an officer of the United States from performing his duties. The offense of the two men lies in this: They took up some Government land in Diamond Valley, Oregon, last Fall. The Government brought an ejectment suit on the ground that it was swamp land and not subject to homestead or pre-emption process. On June 5 the family of the Sewards was ejected, but Mrs. Seward took them back home after the officers went away. On July 1 last Deputy United States Marshal Harper tried to put the two men off the land, but they refused to go, owing to the fact that the Secretary of the Interior had notified them that they were entitled to an investigation to see whether the land was of the swamp class or not. The men will have an examination. The land in question is worth $5,000 per tract.

KEY EAST IS NO MORE.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 29.—The name of this resort, which has been known as Key East, has been changed to Avon-by-the-Sea. The change was made by the popular voice of the residents, who have long objected to making their Summer resort a clear advertisement. The name of the Post Office here has been changed, and all railway tickets hereafter issued to this place will bear the newly-adopted name.

A MINISTER IN DISGRACE.

QUEER FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WHICH NEED EXPLANATION.

DETROIT, July 29.—There was great astonishment in the community at Ann Arbor a few days ago when the Rev. Dr. Samuels Earp, Rector of the Episcopal church there, resigned to take effect Nov. 10. The only reason given was need of rest after twenty years of continuous work. Yesterday, when he did not appear in his pulpit and announcement was made that he had been taken to the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the real facts, fully known to a few, came out. Mr. Earp has been struggling with financial difficulties that could no longer be concealed. He went to Ann Arbor four years ago, chosen because of his peculiar adaptation to win the attention and confidence of young men, his influence being desired in connection with the large number of students attending the university. His success in that direction was all that was anticipated, but now it turns out that he has used his position to borrow money right and left among his parishioners and of any one else who could be induced to trust him.

The stories that are told are extraordinary. He secured $7,000 on his own note from an official in one of the local banks. The paper was not paid at maturity, and a good deal of persistent pressure had to be used. Finally he went into the bank one day and asked for the note and a large amount in cash, tendering in payment for the whole a check on an Ypsilanti bank, which was accepted.

When the check was presented for payment at the Ypsilanti bank it was not honored. The result was the embarrassment of the local bank, which threatened criminal prosecution. The matter was only hushed up by his friends quietly making the bank's deficiency good.

Several rich widows are indorsers of his paper for several thousand dollars each, and various business men for smaller sums. The belief among his most intimate acquaintances is that he is the victim of monomania, and that his remarkable transactions are not intelligently fraudulent. What he has done with the money secured no one knows. This matter causes much astonishment in the university town.

A GOVERNOR APPEALED TO.

LAWLESSNESS ON THE VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA BORDER.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29.—Gov. Lee received a letter to-day from Commonwealth's Attorney Moore of Patrick County, in which the latter appeals to the Governor to aid him in punishing desperadoes who are guilty of lawless acts along the North Carolina and Virginia border. The letter says:

"Last Sunday, while religious worship was being conducted in the county near the North Carolina line, one John Smith discharged a pistol near a spring, remarking that if he and his companions (who were armed) chose they would take the preacher from the pulpit and have some fun. J. W. Griggs, an officer who was present, went to the spring, and finding John Smith with a pistol in his hand, ordered his arrest. After a severe struggle Smith was disarmed and given in charge of an officer. As soon as he was placed under arrest, he began calling in a loud voice for his comrade, William Smith, to come to his rescue, and shoot the rascal. William Smith, who was but a short distance off, came running up with a pistol in his hand and opened fire on the persons having John Smith in custody. Bystanders attempted to arrest him and during the struggle William Smith shot a young man, who had hold of him, three times, the ball entering his arm through the shoulders. Griggs was shot through the bowels and died the next day. John Smith is now in jail. William Smith escaped across the Virginia line to his home about eight miles distant. The fellows belong to a family of moonshiners living along the Virginia and North Carolina line, who have long defied the officers of both States and have been guilty of numerous crimes in both States."

Gov. Lee will at once take proper action in the matter.

A FINE STEAMER BURNED.

THE THORDISA AND A VALUABLE CARGO GREATLY DAMAGED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The steamer Thordisa, Capt. Hogarth, which arrived here from Carthagena July 15, was burned to the water's edge shortly before noon to-day in the Schuylkill River at the Point Breeze Oil Works, where she was being loaded with oil.

When the fire was discovered the Thordisa was towed from the refinery wharf and run aground on the opposite side of the river.

Just how much damage has been done to the ship cannot be ascertained until she is pumped out, raised, and docked. She is comparatively a new vessel, having been launched at Whitby in January of this year and was loading here for her second voyage, the first one having been to India.

She is owned by Thomas Turnbull & Son of Whitby, Yorkshire, England. Her length is 299 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet, and when loaded she draws 20 feet 1½ inches. The net registered tonnage is 1,539, but she carries about 3,400 tons of dead-weight cargo. Her engines are of the triple expansion type and are of 300 horse power. She is built throughout of iron; is handsomely fitted and is rated A 1. Capt. James Hogarth, her commander, said the vessel was worth about £25,000, and that he believed she was insured in English companies.

Ladenberg, Thalmen & Co. of New-York are the agents for the Continental Oil Company and are also the charterers of the vessel, and were supplying her with a cargo of about 11,700 barrels of refined petroleum; 5,486 barrels were on board, and it is expected that at least one-half were destroyed. The cargo was to have been conveyed to Lubon, Bordeaux, France, Denteuh & Co., Paris, being for the consignee, and it is said was insured in French companies.

A BIG BLAZE IN EAST BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 29.—Three alarms of fire and a great blaze gave promise of a very serious fire in East Boston to-night. Although in a bad location, the fire was confined to two buildings, which were pretty thoroughly riddled.

The fire started in the box factory of Albert G. Rice on Meridien-street, probably from a hot box in the engine room. The building was two stories, 80 by 60, occupied in the upper part by Mr. Rice, and on the ground floor by Nathaniel Littlefield as a planing mill. The latter was damaged but little except by water.

The flames quickly gutted the box shop and devoured the roof, then rushed through a shaft-like box to an adjoining building 200 by 60 feet and occupied by five tenants. This building was almost totally destroyed, and other wooden structures in the vicinity barely escaped.

The buildings and machinery were owned by Isaac Pratt, Jr., and were damaged $10,000, upon which there is no insurance. Mr. Rice's stock was entirely wiped out, his lost being $10,000, with no insurance.

In the large building were Herman Drake, carpenter, whose loss is about $5,000, insured for $3,000; J. M. Pryor, stair builder, loss $1,500, no insurance; McCarthy & Co., woodworkers, loss $200, no insurance, R. A. Hammond, boxmaker, loss $1,000, no insurance; Andrew Hobson, molding mill, loss $1,500, insurance $1,000.

HIS WHISKY BUSINESS STOPPED.

DANVILLE, Va., July 29.—United States Deputy Marshals last year raided an illicit still belonging to William Sayers, in Patrick County, Va., destroying the same. Sayers opened fire on the officers, but missed them, although, as he said, "taking as true aim as he ever did at a squirrel." He was arrested, and to-day was arraigned in the United States court, found guilty, and Judge John Paul sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary.

THE PRESIDENT TO GO BACK TO WORK.

DEER PARK, Md., July 29.—President Harrison has definitely decided to leave Deer Park for Washington Thursday morning. There will be no Cabinet meeting in Washington, but his return to the Capital will give him a chance to confer with members individually and to finish some public business that demands attention before he leaves for Bar Harbor. Secretary Windom spent part of the forenoon with the President. The remainder of the day was given up by the President to his correspondence.

NOW A FREE ROAD.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 29.—Judgment has been rendered by the Supreme Court of New-Jersey annulling the charter of the Deal and Squan Bridge Turnpike Company, and the road, which is the only direct means of communication between this place and the resorts lying on the shore south of here, is being repaired and placed in first-rate order by the Town Committee of Neptune Township.

MURDERER BLYTHE COMMITTED.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Charles Blythe, the murderer of Col. A. H. Jones, was taken into the police court this morning, and, with very little ceremony, was ordered committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. As he left the court room to go to jail he said: "I feel mighty sad this morning."

WHOSE BUSINESS IS THIS

A NEW PARKWAY TAKEN FOR A RACE TRACK.

OWNER OF THE NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB COURSE CHARGED WITH TRESPASS TO WHICH OFFICIALS ARE BLIND.

Horsemen are loud in their praises of the new race course in Westchester County, which will be used for the first time at the coming meeting of the New-York Jockey Club. They say it promises to prove as fine a track as there is in the country. According to their verdict, the jockey club made a profitable contract when they agreed to insure John A. Morris, the owner of the track, a net income of 6 per cent. on his outlay, with no limit to such outlay provided he furnished a first-class track and suitable accommodations for the public. The property as he has developed and improved it is said to have cost him $1,500,000. No one questions these figures, for everything possible has been done to make the place attractive. In order to net 6 per cent. above taxes and repairs Mr. Morris will need to get from the jockey club at least $100,000 per year. That sum will not be begrudged him if the opinion of horsemen is to be trusted, for the club treasury will be enriched by a much larger sum than this.

Property owners in that section view this improvement in a somewhat different light. They do not object to a first-class race course so long as it is fenced within private property. Their objection in this case applies to a bold encroachment by Mr. Morris upon the Bronx and Pelham Parkway. This parkway was duly acquired by the city and monuments were placed defining its boundaries. So far as there was any invasion of lands to which Mr. Morris held title he was amply compensated. The records show awards to him of $9,622, in order that a uniform width of 400 feet of parkway might be maintained along the northern boundary of the new race track. It is a matter of common knowledge in that neighborhood that Mr. Morris deliberately fenced in a section of the parkway, representing a width of 250 feet and about 100 feet long, and extended his three-quarter-mile track to the end of the fence. The land thus appropriated by Mr. Morris cuts a jag in the parkway, reducing its width at that point from 400 feet to about 150 feet.

Some of the neighboring property owners, unwilling to see the parkway absorbed in this fashion, reported the fact to Samuel Conover, Gov. Hill's appointee as Superintendent of Parks in Westchester County. Mr. Conover's office is in the Lorillard mansion, which stands on the parkway and is central to the territory which he supervises. He had shown himself a vigilant official, at least in the case of the poor Irishman who innocently cut some hay in Pelham Bay Park, from land of which he supposed he had a lease, and was pounced upon by Superintendent Conover's officers and lost the hay and his labor for his ignorance of the city's ownership of the land. It seemed hardly possible to property owners that an official watchful enough to grab an Irishman in a remote part of the city's land, for an offense perpetrated within a few hours of its detection and the arrest could knowingly have allowed such an encroachment as Mr. Morris's, on which work had to be done with great care and which must have lasted several days.

But the property owners did not rest with assumptions of the Superintendent's information or lack of it with regard to this bold trespass. They meant that he should not have the excuse of ignorance or lack of information, and to that motive informed him that Mr. Morris had taken part of the parkway for his race course in direct violation of law.

"Oh, that is all right," the alert Superintendent airily replied. "He says he needed the land for his track and that he will take down the fence after the races in the Fall."

So the Superintendent knew that it was an encroachment, and he had evidently seen or had been seen by Mr. Morris in connection with it. It appeared that there was no need of an officious arrest and warrant in this case, as in the case of the Irishman and his hay, and the fence stood and stands across the parkway with the knowledge of the man for whose appointment the only excuse was that some one was needed to keep the city's property free from obstructions and trespass.

There are not many owners of property in that neighborhood, and none of them cared to invite possible trouble and ill-feeling by making an outcry over this matter. At the same time they could not take Superintendent Conover's light-hearted view of it. Mr. Morris's property covers some 300 acres, an area quite roomy enough for three-quarter-mile straightaway tracks in several directions. It happens that the position of the grand stand is quite unfortunate, being midway along one side of the inclosure, suggesting that perhaps a three-quarter-mile straightaway track was not in contemplation when the stand was built. The inspecting property owners could not satisfy themselves that an afternoon's ride as they were willing to assume the straightaway track to be justified the appropriation of the city land by Mr. Morris to his own use. They found that the work at the further end of the track in the parkway had been as carefully done as in any other part of the course. Besides, going over all of it with fine rakes and improved levelers, taking out all stones and pebbles, and smoothing it off with the greatest nicety, provision had been made for perfect drainage of this entire property. When Mr. Morris bought the land much of it was swampy. He had to lay an extensive system of sewer and drain pipes, and the evidences were that while he was about this work he did not slight the corner that he had taken from the parkway.

The more property owners thought about these things the more indignant did they become that Superintendent Conover had not been entirely candid with them. They could not believe that Mr. Morris would have improved the parkway corner unless he meant to keep it and thought he must have made some arrangement to prevent interference with that purpose. Mr. Morris is credited with having long enjoyed a proprietary interest in the Louisiana Lottery Company, but it was not easy to establish from that report any reason why special indulgence should have been extended to him. In Westchester County he is known simply as a wealthy but unostentatious resident of Throgg's Neck. In looking up Superintendent Conover's possible motives for violating the law in favor of a rich citizen the results also fell short of the sensational. They found that he was a very agreeable person who appeared to live by politics. He had been a Park Commissioner in this city until he thought he saw a better field for his talents in the Assembly, so he moved into the town of North Castle, Westchester County, and by his genial manners and adroit management prevailed upon voters to whom he had been almost a stranger to send him to Albany. While there he made friends with Gov. Hill, and after his retirement—the electors preferring not to overwhelm him a second time with their sanctions—he was recognized as the special friend of the State's Executive in that district. So far as this career was to his credit property owners saw nothing objectionable in it, but they were yet unable to justify by its leniency toward the rich and powerful one.

It was at last decided to make inquiry at the Department of Parks in regard to the trespass. Property owners knew that the law forbade the Park Commissioners to lease or sell any part of the parkways or parkways. They did not know, however, that the interest of sport or for some reason that seemed to them sufficient the Commissioners might have given their sanction to Mr. Morris's occupation of the parkway for the present season. Inquiry failed to bear out any such theory. They learned that Mr. Morris had not applied for a permit to use the parkway, that no permit had been given him, and that whatever the Commissioners might know personally about the trespass they were officially uninformed of it. At any rate they had not called Superintendent Conover's light-hearted view of it to their attention. They learned, also, that Superintendent Conover could grant no permits, that his action in all matters was as agent for the Commissioners, to whom he was expected to report and to whom he was responsible. Nothing could be learned of any report by him of this trespass. His omission to report was in part excused by the fact that when he became Superintendent in May the fence was already up and the track on the parkway was nearly done. As he seemed to have inquired about it, however, and to have received Mr. Morris's assurance that the fence would come down in the Fall, the property owners did not hold him blameless. The excuse in his behalf, indeed, merely enlarged responsibility for a failure of duty, including the Park Commissioners themselves, who thus appeared to have been blind to the trespass and neglectful of their plain duty at a time when they were immediately and solely responsible for the observance of the law in respect to the new lands of the city.

But what course property owners will take in the matter is not decided. They are confident that Mr. Morris will hold the parkway if he can, and they will not be surprised if he should go to the Legislature at the next session and try to have the line of the parkway moved back beyond his fence. His success in this effort would necessitate an entirely new survey for the parkway and the acquisition by the city of a width of 250 feet of private property along the entire length of the parkway. During the former proceedings to acquire the parkway the appraisers for the city valued the lands in the race course neighborhood at $750 per acre. The acquisition by the city of these lands and the prospect of a handsome parkway advanced the value of lands still left in private ownership. The Astor estate, for instance, which usually buys well, paid $3,000 per acre for lands on the north side of the parkway soon after the city took title to the new lands. Values have continued to advance since the Astor estate bought, and the city would need to pay much more heavily than before if there is to be any further condemnation of private property in order to move back the northern line of the parkway 250 feet. Whether or not the city would do this to enable Mr. Morris to keep his straightaway track where it is now, is a problem whose speedy solution would bring much relief of mind to property owners in that section. Pending such a solution the law is likely to be invoked if the Park Commissioners fail to act.

ACTORS AT LONG BRANCH.

A NOTABLE PERFORMANCE FOR THE MONMOUTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—Over $1,500 was realized at the benefit given by the actors who are summering at Long Branch at the Ocean Theatre to-night for the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. The hall was crowded with guests from all the hotels and residents of the cottages. There were more people there than ever before. Many of the ladies were in evening dress. The hall was insufferably hot; two ladies fainted and had to be carried out.

When Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Dond Byron appeared in the opening piece they were enthusiastically greeted. The benefit was Mr. Byron's idea, and it was largely due to his efforts that it was successful. Mr. and Mrs. Byron appeared in a sketch called "Man and Wife."

Then Mrs. John Drew recited a selection from the pen of "Josiah Allen's Wife." She was received and a handsome bouquet was handed up to her. Miss Theresa Vaughn sang "My Last Thoughts." She was followed by Marshall P. Wilder, who was a little hit flustered by a hysterical woman in the balcony, and left the stage before he had concluded his part of the entertainment. But Mr. Byron sent him back to finish.

After Mr. Charles T. Parsloe had sung two of his Chinese songs, the third act of "Othello" was given with Mr. T. W. Keene as Othello, Mr. Joseph Wheelock as Iago, Mrs. Georgia Drew Barrymore as Emilia, Miss Maude Haslam as Desdemona, and Mr. Edwin Arden as Cassio. Little Marguerite Fields, the child actress, made a hit with her songs. Frank Daniels and "Eddie" Girard sang "The Tiger" song from Adonis, and for an encore they brought forward the famous dog Handsome. Harry Kerwell told jokes and sang songs.

The other participants were Carrie Turner, John Albaugh, Nellie McHenry, W. A. Mestayer, Joseph Haworth, Fred G. Maeder, Joseph Arthur, Frank Currier, Neil Burgess, John Webster, Ralph Delmore, Thomas Patten, Charles T. Ellis, Arthur Rehan, and Joseph Ott. This was Neil Burgess's first appearance since he was injured by an explosion of gasoline. He does not look very strong yet. Before the entertainment began these ladies sold flowers for charity's sake at the entrance of the hall: Mrs. Estie Henderson, Mrs. Frank G. Sanger, Mrs. John W. Albaugh, Mrs. T. B. McDonald, Mrs. Frank Maedar, Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr., Mrs. W. R. Heyden, Mrs. Joseph Arthur, Mrs. Hattie Russell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Olive Chamberlain, and Mrs. Josephine Baker Drew. Master Johnson, the hoskmaker, tendered Hattie Russell a twenty-dollar bill in payment for a little bouquet. He received no change. A number of wealthy visitors were treated the same way. They laughed and took it philosophically.

In the audience were T. Henry Frauch, Frank Sanger, Dr. S. M. Hunt, the President of the hospital, and

MUSIC HEARD IN PARIS

BETTER THINGS DONE BY ARTISTS HERE IN NEW-YORK.

THE HAUGHTY FOREIGNER'S DELUSIVE ASSUMPTIONS — NIGHTS AT THE GRAND OPERA AND THE COMIQUE.

PARIS, July 16.—Philosophers in bygone days covered many thousands of pages with their discussions of the true, the beautiful, and the good; but they hardly ever undertook to give these notable abstractions a local habitation as well as a name. That was reserved for the modern newspaper correspondent. Once more I must refer to that marvelous magnifying glass, the Atlantic cable, through which many things really small on this side of the salt water are made to look great and glorious. I do not now refer to Paris, the city, whose every street bears evidence of the prerogative of Kings to help themselves to the money of the people and rear imperishable evidences of their own glory. No adjective-gifted American correspondent can raise up before his home-keeping fellow-citizen any conception of the glories of Paris, the beautiful. Nor can any pen do justice to that marvelous exposition and its unique spire, the Eiffel Tower. Nor can any writer exaggerate the magnificence of the festal dress of Paris on Sunday last, when the free people celebrated the fall of the Bastile with all their hearts and all their souls. No, it is not of these things that I tune my harp to sing.

Dear American brethren, it is once more the amusement world that I would touch upon. How often and how often, when you presume to praise performances at your Metropolitan Opera House you are cut short with the sage remark of the foreign traveler, "Ah, but you should see how they do these things in Paris." Well, dear American brethren, if you haven't you should do so by all means, for then you can return to your native soil with comfort in your hearts and assurance on your lips. And when the foreign-minded person again undertakes to lower you in your own estimation, you can say to him, "Go to, friend, I have been there."

But as some of you may not have the opportunity to come over right away, take the word of one who is here and who has no hesitation about speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. In the first place, let us take a glance at the Grand Opéra. The building, it is hardly necessary to say, is a grand edifice. No one has run into exaggeration in descriptions of the exterior, the entrances, or the foyers. But the auditorium will be a disappointment to any one who has not seen it before. It is by no means so imposing as that of the Metropolitan Opera House. It is smaller, to begin with. In the second place, it is painfully overladen with decorations, all of which are too large and heavy for the size of the house. The big carved figures just below the ceiling of the auditorium seem to be coming right down on one's head as he sits in the parterre, (our orchestra.) The galleries and boxes look crowded together and stuffy, and the dark coloring of everything adds to its heaviness and lack of brilliancy. The auditorium of the Metropolitan looks almost twice as large and certainly far more airy.

The performance of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" is the chief attraction at the Grand Opéra at present. I suppose the shortest way to convey to the reader's mind some idea of the character of this opinion is to assert what I positively believe—that neither the opera nor the current presentation of it would be tolerated a single week in New-York City. After Verdi's "Otello" this work is flat, stale, and unprofitable. The libretto is a piece of literary butchery, which becomes all the more revolting when one remembers how faithful Boito has been in his treatment of the immortal dramatist's Venetian tragedy. The beautiful love story has been maltreated shamefully to meet the traditional requirements of opera. Choruses have been literally lugged in by the neck because the librettist and composer plainly feared to write a whole act without them. And well they might have feared it. Anything more hopelessly prosy and wearisome than Gounod's balcony scene it would be very hard, indeed, to find in all recognized operatic scoring. The two lovers indulge in half an hour of musical drivel, which has not a solitary bar of inspiration in it. When one's mind reverts, as it inevitably does, to "Salve dimora" and "Dami ancor," he thinks, "Can it possibly be that the same man wrote this prose?" Where is the tone poet of 'Faust'? Is his spirit dead within him?" How Gounod, in rewriting this work, for its present revival could fail to perceive how immeasurably inferior it is to "Faust" I am unable to understand. There is no life, no inspiration, and no variety in the work. As far as I can remember, there is not a single forte in the whole score. And there is not a single motive that impresses itself on the mind.

Now for the performance. Mlle. Eames, the American prima donna, was indispersed on the evening when I heard the opera, and her place was filled by Mlle. Escalais. This lad. was heartily applauded and has been praised in the newspapers. Compared with Mlle. Escalaie, Fräulen Sophie Traubmann is an Adelina Patti. I do not knew how to say anything more expressive than that. The tenor was M. Cossira, a gentleman who disported himself as a Romeo of 200 pounds avoirdupois and possessed a small tremulant voice like the patter of rain on a tin roof. In the expressive language of the American boys, he made me tired. The rest of the singers are absolutely not worth mentioning. They would be considered bad in comic opera in New-York. They all possessed small wooden voices and displayed the French vibrato in all its iniquity. I never heard worse singing, not even in the American Opera Company. The chorus was good. It was considerably better than that of the Metropolitan is at times. The orchestra, numbering about one hundred musicians, was wretched. There was no sonority, no smoothness, no precision, and no shading. The scenery was good, but not a whit better than we are accustomed to see at our best theatres in America. To sum up, if the directors of the Metropolitan and Mr. Stanton gave us such a performance in New-York there would be remarks of a painful nature and an aching void in the box office.

The following night I went to hear Massenet's "Esclarmonde" at the Opéra Comique. Both the opera and the performance were much better, but not superior to what you get at home, dear American brethren. The correspondents of the New-York papers have not done justice to M. Massenet's work. The libretto, to be sure, is not of the highest order. It deals with the supernatural in a style bordering on that of a spectacular show at times. But it abounds in dramatic situations, and the climaxes of the tableaus are theatrically very effective and full of opportunities for good operatic composition. M. Massenet has written some really strang music. In some of the scenes his work is instinct with dramatic power, yet it never fails to be melodious. He has employed the "leading motive," or, to be more accurate, what Hector Berlioz called the "fixed idea," with admirable skill. The vocal parts are notably well written, giving abundant opportunity for the display of genuine dramatic vocalism. The scoring is admirable, being close and solid in texture and full of variety and significance. It seems to me that "Esclarmonde" would be an excellent work for the repertory of the Metropolitan. The title rôle would suit Lilli Lehman to perfection, and Perotti would make a good Roland. King Cleoron is a magnificent baritone rôle, though his whole opportunity for fine work is in one scene. The work admits of the most lavish display in mounting, and gives fine scope to the chorus.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the young American prima donna who "created" the title rôle, has been sadly overpraised. She has a fair share of good looks, is tall and of good figure, and has some talent, but she is by no means a remarkable singer, and, though prophecy is extremely hazardous, still I risk saying that with her present method she never will be. The young lady has been miserably taught. Her entire system of voice production is faulty and destructive in its tendency. Its results are already showing themselves. When she sings an upper note piano it is positively beautiful in its quality; when she sings forte there is a fatal rasping noise in the throat. Evil-minded persons would go so far as to say that the voice is cracked. Of course this should not be so in a young woman's first season on the stage. Again, the lady has a most distressing tremolo, and her execution of passages requiring some flexibility of voice is far from facile. The voice itself is an excellent organ, of good quality, abundant power, and extensive compass; but it has been dreadfully trained. As for Miss Sanderson's celebrated "Eiffel Tower" note, M. Duvernoy, who spoke of it as "an eccentricity, nothing more," might have gone further and added that it is a most disagreeable one. American newspaper correspondents, on the occasion of the singer's début, said that this note was clear and musical. I regret to differ in opinion from these writers, but am bound to confess that to my ear the note was harsh and strident, and I am inclined to refer to it as a squeak of heroic proportions.

M. Gilbert, who is the tenor, has a curious voice. It is a powerful high baritone, hard and unsympathetic in quality, with a tenor ring in the high notes, and a certain amount of dramatic force. He sings with great fervor, and does not spare himself, but there is not much refinement in his work. His earnestness, however, is not without effectiveness. The contralto of the company, Mlle. Nardi, is a tolerable singer with a slight tendency to throatiness. The chorus is fairly good and the orchestra excellent. It numbers about fifty-five men, and is far superior to that at the Grand Opéra. Indeed, it is in some respects, notably the solo oboist and 'cellist, better than that of the Metropolitan. In precision, smoothness, and shading its work is highly commendable. The scenery of the Opéra Comique is wretched. It would hardly do at a variety house in New-York. The ballet is small and not good. Dear American brethren, the writer has no prejudices. What he has set forth is the solemn truth, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Take it to heart, and do not let the haughty foreigner subdue you with his air of superiority.

J. H.

ESTIMATING THE LOSSES.

PROOF OF THE FIREMEN'S GOOD WORK AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

The work of the Young Men's Christian Association will be but slightly interrupted by the fire that occurred in its building at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street on Sunday night. A thorough inspection of the building yesterday by the Fire Marshal showed how efficiently the fire had been handled and how little damage—compared with what might have been caused—was done by a blaze that, if allowed the slightest leeway, must have gutted the great edifice. The blaze was held where the firemen found it, in the elevator shaft and the adjoining main staircase, and there it was put out with what seems to be a minimum of damage to the surrounding apartments.

The association is the heaviest loser on its building. The fire, starting in the engine room, went straight up the elevator shaft and main staircase. All woodwork in the shaft was burned out, and the flames did considerable damage in the staircase and the artists' studios, leading directly from it. Reaching the roof, the fire burned through, eating a hole about twenty feet in circumference, and destroying a cupola occupied by General Secretary Robert R. McBurney and his assistants, Alexander Chatman and W. T. Buchanan, as sleeping rooms. There it spent itself. All other damage done was by water. The main staircase will have to be thoroughly redecorated, and the walls and ceilings of several of the studios will have to be fixed up. The only large room in the building that was damaged by water was the main hall. Here the ceilings and walls were badly discolored, but they were not so badly soaked as to cause the plaster to fall. It is a question whether the twelve-thousand-dollar pipe organ in the hall was damaged by water. An expert will examine it to-day. Water deluged the gymnasium, but its contents were not injured.

The Fire Marshal expressed the opinion that the association's loss on its building could be covered by $10,000. Secretary McBurney would not commit himself on so small a figure, but $15,000 will surely cover it, including possible damage to the pipe organ. All the association property is fully insured.

The heaviest loser among the tenants is Artist J. H. Dolph, who occupied two large studios on the fourth floor, directly over the main staircase and underneath the burned portion of the roof. His studio was a perfect treasure room of antique furniture, rich old rugs and tapestries, and art gems. Hung about his walls was a valuable collection of old Spanish and Italian musical instruments and a collection of antique firearms, sabres, and swords. Several rich old cabinets were filled with choice costumes, and rare specimens of crockery, china, and glassware. There were sixty finished pictures and a hundred unfinished in Dolph's studio, he estimates. Mr. Dolph says that his treasures were worth at least $20,000. Into his room the water simply poured. The result can better be imagined than described.

Another artist whose studio was ruined was Mr. Hillary Bell. His loss, however, could ce estimated by the value of his pictures, as he has but little else in his studio. His canvases were thoroughly soaked and many were broken. A big picture of Tommy Russell, fondling his big mastiff, has a hole where Tommy's nose should be and the mastiff's tail is gone.

Frank R. Cheney's studio, next to Mr. Bell's, was also thoroughly drenched and a big hole was chopped in the ceiling. Mr. Carpenter is a portrait painter and his studio was filled with his work. Nearly every canvas in the place was ruined beyond redemption.

Inspection of the other studios revealed that their artist tenants had suffered little. On the fourth floor no damage was done in the east wing. In the studio of W. Slatterlee the rugs and draperies had been soaked and a few small canvases ruined. The loss is covered by insurance. In the studios of Wordsworth Thompson and J. Pooli no harm had been done beyond discoloring the ceilings. The studios of C. H. Eaton, A. O. Rowland, and C. A. Vanderhoef were not damaged.

In the top floor W. S. Macy's and J. A. Mc-Dougal's studios were found to be all right, as were those of W. F. Mott, Oliver P. Lay, R. G. Phillips, J. C. Durand, and W. L. Hudson. The rugs and draperies in the studios of Clinton Ogilvie and J. R. Brevoort were soaked, but the pictures were not injured. The same was true in J. B. Bristol's studio. Artists Emma E. Wright, David Johnson, and Henry Ferguson, and Architects Hear and Day, suffered not at all.

W. S. Brazier, the janitor, and his family occupied rooms on the top floor, and their furniture was thoroughly soaked. The destruction of the carpets, in which the Secretary and his assistants lived, meant considerable loss of personal effects to them. Secretary McBarney had a valuable library in his room. Most of the artists who suffered loss are now out of town.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The stock market had a murky time of it yesterday. The hear contingent was active, and abounding tales went round, proclaiming all manner of distresses in the railway world. Raids were made in every conspicuous quarter. Yet when the day was done only one stock of prominence showed a loss of consequence.

Reading was this chief sufferer. Philadelphia romancers are hard at work trying so talk intrinsic value out of this property. Gentlemen who knew everything and advised their friends to buy Reading at 50 only a little while ago are bearing the same stock now when it is selling at 43. Perhaps they know as much now as they did then. Their friends do.

St. Paul's June statement, out yesterday, shows that talk about no earnings for the year applicable to a dividend on the common stock is untrue. Even allowing all that enemies of the property assert, there is still a surplus af consequence above the 7 per cent. for preferred shares.

The worn-out tale of an increased subsidy for the Pacific Mail Company goes strutting still.

Thirteen thousand dollars' increase goes to the credit of the New-York and New-England's net earnings' account for the current quarter.

An officer of the Manitoba Road estimates that the crops along that company's lines are at least 50 per cent. larger than they were last year.

The new "Three C's" securities continue the star shares of the list. Bear raids do not approach them. The name of Drexel, Morgan & Co. is their sufficient indorsement.

A pretty tale, now told by the pleasing boomers of Sugar Trust shares, is that that trust is to call in and cancel $5,000,000 of its capital stock, paying for it "out of earnings."

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Mrs. Pauline Schraner, the wife of Isaac Schraner, an optician doing business at 212 East Thirty-fourth-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking carbolic acid. About 8:30 o'clock Mr. Schrauer, who was in his store, heard his wife vomiting in the back room. He went to her assistance, but she almost immediately became unconscious. A physician was summoned, but before he arrived Mrs. Schrauer was dead. She had been ill for about two weeks and her husband thinks her mind was temporarily unsettled.

IN THE YACHTING WORLD

DESIGNER GARDNER A VICTIM OF OVERWORK.

WORRY AND ANXIETY OVER THE LIRIS BROUGHT ON MENTAL DEPRESSION— THAT BOAT GAVE HIM TROUBLE.

According to statements made yesterday by Mr. John Harvey, the well-known yacht designer, his pupil, Mr. William Gardner, the naval architect and designer of the two new yachts, the Liris and the Kathleen, is at Narragansett Pier seeking recovery from mental depression caused by overwork and worry over the building and sailing of the forty-foot Liris.

This boat is the second ever built on Mr. Gardner's designs. The first launched was the Kathleen, Mr. William Whitlock's new thirty. Mr. Gardner finished last year a course of study in naval architecture in England, graduating with great honors, and returned to his home in this city. He opened an office at No. 1 Broadway and took with him in his office the veteran designer of Mr. Archibald Rogers's seventy-foot cutter Bedouin, Mr. Harvey. Mr. Gardner has been studying more or less under Mr. Harvey's tutorage for eight years past, and being a young man of ability he has progressed rapidly in his profession, and now stands high among American designers, although only two of his productions are afloat to speak for him. One of these, the Liris, has caused the designer no end of trouble, and it is no wonder that he should have been compelled several weeks ago to abandon his work altogether and seek rest at the seashore.

The Liris has attracted great attention among yachtsmen, and nearly all of them are convinced that she is capable of great speed. She was designed for a syndicate of three gentlemen, Messrs. Iorg and Ferguson, of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, and Mr. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, Ohio. As forties were all the rage with the buyers last Winter, and as Mr. Gardner would in the Liris introduce himself to the yachting world, he put forth every effort to outstrip in speed all other designers. Although Mr. Edward Burgess had several orders, and would therefore be privileged more or less to experiment in his boats, Mr. Gardner thought he could beat him, and being advised of the Mayflower's lines, and convinced, after he opened, he worked also to defeat the Scotch designer, William Fife, Jr. Orders were even between Mr. Gardner and Mr. A. Cary Smith, with the expectation greatly in Mr. Smith's favor.

Notwithstanding the odds against him, Mr. Gardner undertook to build a forty to beat them all, and it may be said that ever since the keel of the Liris was laid Mr. Gardner has met with the most discouraging difficulties. In the first place Mr. Samuel Ayers took the contract for the yacht at a very low figure, and this necessarily delayed her completion, besides being objectionable in other ways. Mr. Gardner in his contract, says Mr. Harvey, was to put a man in her to sail the boat in her races. This was a very important point, as nearly everything in a race depends upon the way in which a boat is handled, and Mr. Gardner secured the services of Capt. Tom Sloan, the well-known Belfast skipper, in whom he had the greatest confidence, thereby relieving himself of a great burden. Capt. Sloan came to this country at the special request of Mr. Gardner, expecting to race the boat during the season. She was not done when he landed and he soon became very impatient at the slow way in which she was being finished. He took hold and rigged her himself and sent her sailing, as will be remembered, the morning of the New-York Yacht Club's annual regatta in June. In that race her mast broke, but in the special race of forties at Oyster Bay the Liris won handily with Skipper Sloan at her tiller, although she was not in racing trim. She defeated the Minerva, Papoose, Mariquita, Banshee, and Gorilla. Then there was trouble between Capt. Sloan and the Liris's owners and Sloan left, claiming that there were too many gentlemen of authority on board. This was the greatest misfortune that could have happened to Mr. Gardner at that time, for he knew that Capt. Sloan understood the yacht and thought he could sail her better than any one else. In the Larchmont Yacht Club's special race, July 6, the Liris won by a fluke, and on July 8 she was beaten by the Nymph in the American Yacht Club's sailing races. Since then she has been having her interior completed and everything put in shape for the New-York Yacht Club's annual cruise, which begins next week. She will carry Mr. Mather on the cruise, but will not be sailed by Capt. Sloan as her designer desires and had planned. Capt. Sloan is now in Boston, having brought out the speed of the Gorilla in the Eastern yacht match. It is said, however, that he will sail a Burgess boat against the Liris and all other forties on the New-York's cruise.

Mr. Gardner's friends regret exceedingly that he should have so much to contend with in the Liris. She is a very fast boat, and should be given into the hands of a racing man when she is to race to win. The Kathleen has been very successful and her owner is highly pleased with her. Mr. Gardner was expected back to his office this yesterday, but he did not put in an appearance.

"Better take the Liris out and sink her," said Mr. Harvey, "rather than sail her with an amateur helmsman. She was built for speed and will shake almost any amateur to pieces or else herself. Mr. Gardner has lost money on her and lost his health in working on her under such disadvantages, and now I suppose he will sit quietly by and see her beaten on the cruise for want of proper management."

WANT TO GO TO ALBANY.

COWIE AND CARLIN MAY RESIGN FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

It has for some time been rumored that Alderman Cowie of the Thirteenth Assembly District intended to resign, the latter proposing, it was said, to run for Senator in the Eleventh Senatorial District as the Republican candidate, with the County Democracy indorsement, and the former desiring to put himself into condition to run against Frederick S. Gibbs for any legislative place the latter might aspire to. The State Constitution provides that no person shall be eligible to the Legislature who at the time of his election is or within one hundred days previous thereto has been an officer under any city Government." As Tuesday, Nov. 5, is election day, the period of one hundred days began to run yesterday.

President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen did not receive the resignation of either Alderman Cowie or Carlin. Neither of them would admit that he had written his resignation, but Alderman Cowie said he would be a candidate against Frederick S. Gibbs for any office Gibbs might seek. Some of the all-wise members of the "third house" were of the opinion that both the Aldermen would present their resignations to the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting on Aug. 28, and that their letters would bear the date of Saturday last. If this proves true, and either or both of the Aldermen should be elected to the Legislature, a legal controversy will undoubtedly follow.

TIRED OF NEBRASKA.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—Not long ago the store of George Vail, in Hibernia, Dutchess County, was entered by thieves and robbed of $1,000 worth of goods. It was believed that a small farmer named John C. Bradley was the robber, and he was confronted with the charge and, it is said, virtually confessed and paid Mr. Vail $1,000 in cash. Then Bradley moved his family to Wyomiug, Neb.

One day last week Frank L. Akerley, a lawyer of this city, received a letter from Bradley acknowledging his guilt and that of his wife, and offering to return and plead guilty. He was tired of Nebraska, he said. As the wife refuses to come with him, an officer will be sent to Wyoming with requisition papers for their extradition.

KILLED TWENTY RATTLESNAKES.

PORT JERVIS, July 29.—Sol. Hazelton and his daughter of Mill Rift, Pike County, Penn., on Friday killed twenty rattlesnakes near their abode. A portion were of the yellow variety.

One of the reptiles had thirteen rattles. A dog that accompanied Mr. Hazalton was bitten by one of the snakes and died within a few minutes.

Mr. Hazelton says the neighborhood is infested with snakes this year, and he attributes it to the fact that he failed to make his customary raid on their dens this Spring. He has been in the habit of searching them out, and while in a state of torpor dispatching them by the hundred.

THE WICHITA MYSTERY.

WICHITA, Kan., July 29.—E. T. Brown, the banker, was called upon by over 200 friends yesterday. He was taken for a drive by an intimate friend in the afternoon. In some way the Oklahoma question was mentioned, and he first learned that the country had been thrown open to settlement. It is said the authorities contemplate calling on him for a statement upon which to base their action.

A CLERK REMOVED.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 29.—William H. Wright, for nearly four years window clerk at the Post Office here, was on Saturday night notified by the Postmaster that his services were no longer required. The announcement was a surprise to young Wright, whose father is one of the Presbyterian deacons of the city and has a strong political pull. Wright's successor is Stephen Perkins, a reporter on the Rahway *Democrat*.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $127,100, as follows: Registered four and a half, $2,000 at 127, $100 at 126¾, $100,000 at 106¾, $25,000 at 106⅞, and $10,000 at 106¾. All the offers were accepted except the $1,000 at 107.

WAVES MADE USEFUL.

A NOVEL METHOD OF PUMPING EMPLOYED AT OCEAN GROVE.

Ocean Grove, N. J., is just now exhibiting a new motive power for raising water to sprinkle the streets and make them free from the simoons of New-Jersey dust which have hitherto detracted from the charms of that religious place of pastime. For a wonder, too, the authorities of Ocean Grove permit it to work Sundays, so that the motor never ceases any more than do the waves which roll in upon the beach.

For the waves themselves are the source of power, and they are used by an ingenious device invented by N. O. Bond of Fairfax Court House, Va. For some time Mr. Bond has been experimenting with his invention, and last week had it so perfected that it was put into practical use. Long April work was begun upon a pier having eight sides, each with a swing upon a metal rod so that the lower part of the gate should be submerged at all tides—two feet at low and seven feet at high tide. The waves, as they struck the gate, swung it inward, and as to the top was attached a rod which served as the angle bar for the piston rod of a force pump placed in a horizontal position, the force of each wave sufficed for a stroke of the piston and the consequent suction of a quantity of water from the ocean. It was discovered that the power of each gate when the waves prevailed inward was equal to 500 pounds in a calm to 8,000 pounds in heavy surf. As each gate is 13 feet long, the force which the wave engenders may easily be understood. So great is the constant working of the pumps that the water is forced 40 feet high into tanks, whence it is taken into the watering carts and subsequently sprinkled over the roadways.

The gates as well as the pier are substantially built; one of them working successfully through the great May storm, when so much damage was done along the breezy coast and when the Fifth-Avenue Pavilion at Ocean Grove was swept away. The first practical test was made last week under peculiarly trying circumstances, for the supply of water from the artesian well which the pumps were forcing into the reservoirs gave out and a new source had to be supplied at once. Two gates of the eight were put into requisition, and last Friday, when the surf was by no means heavy, 40,000 gallons of water were raised to the requisite height and used.

A somewhat interesting incident in connection with the development of power was also discovered. As has been said, each gate is swung on a polished steel bar. The ends of each of these are set in two-inch pine splits. Mr. Bond's providence in quantity of zinc dread with the intention of keeping the sockets thoroughly lubricated. After the gates had been working for some time, Mr. Bond proceeded to apply the grease, but he was astonished to find that none of the original lubricator had been used up. The rods working partially without artificial aid. The extreme economy of this system of generating power is very evident, therefore, for not even grease is needed to keep the gates incessantly working.

Another advantage which the authorities of Ocean Grove claim for the use of salt water in sprinkling instead of fresh water is that in equal quantities the former keeps the ground moist for twice the length of time.

The saw power may be used, too, for mechanical purposes, for the weight of 40,000 gallons acting upon a turbine wheel would be sufficient to work a dynamo or do considerable manufacturing. Mr. Bond has under consideration an improvement upon the gates by the use of big floats, the rising and falling of which upon the waves, he says, will give forth a power six times as great as is secured by the present system. It is more than probable that this system of using wave power will be introduced in most of the seaside resorts along the Jersey coast and elsewhere.

SARATOGA'S EXTRA DAY.

FIVE RACES DECIDED ON THE RACE TRACK AT THE SPRINGS.

SARATOGA, July 29.—This was an extra day at the track here, and there was some good racing and plenty of sport in spite of the surprise party which the second race furnished and the terrific downfall of rain, which made it unpleasant for everyone during the running of the last race of the day. Details of the day's sport are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¼.

J. T. Williams's b. c. Tom Hood, 5 years, by Virgil-La Belle Helene, 119 pounds.....(Hill) 1
Cumberland stable's b. m. Cora L., 5, 114.....(Overton) 2
G. B. Smith's br. f. Ocean, 4, 112.....(Murphy) 3

Leontine, Melodrama, Fiddlehead, Cambyses, Gymnast, and Ivy also ran.

Betting:—Even money Tom Hood straight, no betting for places; 12 to 1 Cora L. straight, 3 to 1 for place.

Won by a half length; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.

C. Greene's b. c. Reindeer, 5 years, by King Alfonso-Argenta, 95 pounds.....(Freeman) 1
W. Lovell's ch. g. Harbor Lights, 4, 98.....(Swan) 2
W. O. Scully's ch. g. Silleck, 5, 98.....(Overton) 3

Kitty Pease, Reveller, Brookful, Duke of the Highlands, Roulette, Volatile, Amelia Rives, and Lew Haineman also ran.

Betting.—6 to 1 Reindeer straight, 4 to 1 for place; 2½ to 1 Harbor Lights straight, 8 to 1 for place.

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. One mile. Time—1:44¼.

Chickasaw Stable's br. c. Ballston, 4 years, by Billet-Violette, 112 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
W. Hendrie's ch. f. Minnie Palmer, 3, 89.....(Freeman) 2
W. O. Scully's ch. g. Silleck, 5, 99.....(Overton) 3

Una E., Lucy H., May Laps, Blonda, Gallus Dan, and Quindaro Belle also ran.

Betting.—2 to 5 Ballston straight, no betting for place; 3 to 1 Minnie Palmer straight, 2 to 5 for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three-years old and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51.

W. Walker's b. g. The Lion, 4 years, by Billet-Vida, 117 pounds.....(Allen) 1
Croker & Co.'s ch. g. George Corbett, 4, 117.....(Bender) 2
J. J. Carroll's b. c. Woodburn, 3, 109.....(Sarnes) 3

Aunt Jenny, Violante, and Bob Little also ran.

Betting.—3 to 5 The Lion straight, no betting for place; 3 to 1 George Corbett straight, 4 to 5 for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

D. A. Lusk's ch. g. Red Stone, aged, by Wanderer-Kate Pearce, 102 pounds.....(Allen) 1
J. D. Patten's ch. m. Kitty R., 5, 99.....(Hollis) 2
J. T. Williams's br. f. May C., 3, 102.....(Hill) 3

O'Fellus, Cupid, Century, Salesman, Hot Scotch, Vickins, and Lakeview also ran.

Betting.—2½ to 1 Red Stone straight, 4 to 5 for place; 2 to 1 Kitty R. straight, 8 to 1 for place.

Won by a half length; the same between second and third.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse $400. Irene, 112 pounds; Maori and Gleckner, 110; Fordham and Duke of Highlands, 106; Golightly, 105; Carlton, 98; Vendetta, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Excelsior Stakes, for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Hanover, 124 pounds; Montrose, 119; Los Angeles, 112; Gypsy Queen, 104.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Montrose, 119 pounds; King Crab, 115; Come-to-Taw, 109; Banjo, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Spinaway Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs. Daisy F., Parador, Mary Molley, and Cameo, 110 pounds each; Estelle and Armelle, 102; Caress, Gertie B., Christine, Eminence, Lass o' Gowrie, Charming, Rhperta, Ophelia, and Sinola, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Wynwood, 118 pounds; John Jay S. and Glockner, 109 each; Vigilant, 107; Queen of Elizabeth, 100; Frederica and Satisfaction, 104 each; Mirth, 100; Vivid and Carrie G., 98 each.

THE TWIN CITY RACES.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—The races at the Twin City track to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Thankful, 98 pounds, (Ray,) won; School Girl, 98, (McLaughlin,) second, and Jon Jon, 118, (Flett,) third. Time—1:18¾. Betting—4 to 1 Thankful, 10 to 1 School Girl.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for all ages; selling. Seven-eighths of a mile. Argenta, 102 pounds, (Warwick,) won; Cora Fisher, 101, (Ray,) second, and Winning Ways, 108, (Fox,) third. Time—1:29¼. Betting—4 to 5 Argenta, 3 to 1 Cora Fisher.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; purse, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Alarm Bell, 100 pounds, (Fox,) won; Miss Belle, 113, (Elke,) second, and Lena Shu, 102, (Ray,) third. Time—1:17¾. Betting—3 to 1 Alarm Bell, 7 to 5 Miss Belle.

FOURTH RACE.—West Hotel Handicap. One mile and an eighth. Longsight, 105 pounds, (Ray,) won; Stony Montgomery, 111, (Elike,) second; Cassius, 103, (Taral,) third. Time—1:54¼. Betting—7 to 5 Longsight, 6 to 1 Stony Montgomery.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile, for maiden two-year-old fillies. Minnet, 110 pounds, (Taral,) won; Lizzie C., 110, (Elike,) second; Lucille, 110, (Fink,) third. Time—0:50.

SOFT REPOSE ON A HARD BED.

The comfort that some people can get out of the top of a stone wall is wonderful. Running along Mall-street and inclosing the driveway in which the mail wagons are loaded there is a stubby stone wall, the top of which slants downward on either side and forms a sharp ridge. To the casual observer it would seem that it would be as difficult to sleep on the top of a barbed wire fence as it would be to stumber on the top of this Post Office wall. Nevertheless scarcely a pleasant Summer night passes over Sunday's head that one and this and a dozen lie stupefied by two or three and sometimes half a dozen tired men. They lie right on the broad of their backs, and how they manage to avoid sliding off on to the ground is much of a mystery. Possibly they are so very tired that they never move a hair's breadth once they fall asleep. The mail wagons roll and clatter around them, the small boys play "tag" right beside them, and pedestrians come along and comment on the sleepers, but they sleep right on, dreaming perhaps that they are in a nice, soft bed, instead of on the pointed top of a stone wall. It all goes to show how much a human being can stand in the way of hard beds when necessity and sleep make it imperative. Compared with these lodgers on the stone wall Sir Joseph Porter's mate who slept covered and uncovered wagons along the Bowery near Chatham-square is as the lot of the Prince of Wales from that of the peasant.

SPORTS OF THE ATHLETES

ENTRIES FOR THE NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

A GREAT MEETING OF OARSMEN AT PULLMAN NEXT MONTH. — CROSS-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A full list of entries to the seventeenth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 8 and 9, is as follows:

Single Scults, Junior.—R. W. Sims, Crescent Boat Club, Boston; F. J. Hogarth, Don Amateur Rowing Association, Toronto; Herbert W. Brown, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; Robert McKay, Jr., Argonaut Rowing Club, Hamilton; J. B. Lovell, Nautilus Rowing Club, Hamilton; B. H. Felton, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Richard Hills, Ogden Boat Club, Chicago; Lee Cavette, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn.; C. A. Gormally, Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto; Harry Weeks, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson, N. J.; Herbert W. Brown, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul; Robert McKay, Jr., Argonaut Rowing Club, Hamilton; J. B. Lovell, Nautilus Rowing Club, Hamilton; B. H. Felton, Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Richard Hills, Ogden Boat Club, Chicago; Lee Cavette, Columbia Boat Club, Allegheny, Penn.; C. A. Gormally, Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto; R. J. Klein, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul.

Single Scults, Senior.—W. S. McDowell, Iroquois Boat Club, Chicago; M. Shea, Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto; C. Webb, Toronto Boat Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto; Dennis Donohue, Nautilus Rowing Club, Hamilton; Jerry Donohue, Nautilus Rowing Club, Hamilton; George Frosth, Nauma Boat Club, Brooklyn; J. R. Merriman, St. Louis Boat Club, Minneapolis; R. L. Kirby, Ottawa Canoe Club, Ottawa, Iowa; E. D. Neff, Farragut Boat Club, Chicago; J. J. Ryan, Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto; Bat Cunningham, Detroit Boat Club; Osmbridgeport, Mass.; Eugene Buckley, Bradford Boat Club, Cambridgeport, Mass.; John A. Corbett, Iroquois Boat Club, Chicago; M. F. Monaghan, Albany Rowing Club, Albany; Ernest Rodgers, Albany Rowing Club, Albany.

Double Scults.—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New-York—Seth B. Nash and Frank W. Brown, stroke. Don Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto—Thomas Delaney, bow; Alexander Robertson, stroke—Bayswood Boat Club, Long Island City—Joseph Ryan, Jr., bow; Adolph Buchmann, stroke. Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg—Sophia Boat Club, McGregor, Iowa; St. Paul Boat Club, St. Paul—O. M. Nelson, bow; H. A. Dorsey, stroke. Farragut Boat Club, Chicago—Jesse Pearson, bow; E. C. Brown, stroke. Carlin Boat Club, Chicago—Charles F. Goff, bow; Thomas W. Reading, stroke. Albany Rowing Club, Albany—C. H. Mouahan, bow; M. F. Monahan, stroke. Rowing Club, Toronto—John Gray, bow; Robert Carran, stroke.

Pair Oars.—Garfield Beach Boat Club, Salt Lake City, Utah—James R. Osborn, bow; Benjamin Weber, stroke. New-York Athletic Club, New-York City—E. W. Knickerbocker, bow; E. J. Giraglini, stroke. Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—Frank Lynn, bow; F. D. Standish, stroke.

Four Oars, Junior.—Detroit Amateur Rowing Club, Toronto—Thomas Delaney, bow; M. Shea, 2; A. Robertson, 3; G. A. Strickland, stroke. Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul—Robert J. Knox, bow; George O. Nettleton, 2; Herbert W. Brown, 3; F. D. Banning, stroke. Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto—Walter Steward, bow; A. B. MacKenzie, 2; Hugh Smith, 3; Alfred Cameron, stroke. Union Boat Club, Chicago—A. F. Sawyer, bow; F. C. Sawyer, 2; O. A. Wheeler, 3; William Avery, stroke. Toronto Rowing Club, Toronto—William J. Bryce, bow; A. Stratton, 2; W. T. Allan, 3; J. J. Guinane, stroke.

Four Oars, Senior.—Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg, Canada. Delaware Boat Club, Newark—F. Gastrick, bow; W. Wsinand, 2; J. F. Kost, 3; Alexander Phelps, stroke. New-York Athletic Club—E. W. Knickerbocker, bow; E. Wernecht, 2; J. Cremins, 3; E. J. Giannini, stroke, and W. O. Inglis and T. H. Preston, substitutes. Toronto Rowing Club—J. F. Smyth, bow; C. Thompson, 2; E. F. Thompson, 3; Joseph Wright, stroke, and J. J. Ryan and C. D. Lennox substitutes. Bradford Boat Club—J. Skelton, bow; O. W. Dyer, 2; Eugene Buckley, 3; J. F. Cumming, stroke, and J. McPhee and J. J. Brogan substitutes. Atlanta Boat Club—J. A. Dempsey, bow; W. Lau, 2

BRYNWOOD'S QUEER RACE

A BIT OF JOCKEYING AT MONMOUTH YESTERDAY.

"MIKE" DALY, WHO OWNS BRYNWOOD, AND THE JOCKEY CULLEN ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION.

There were very few people comparatively at Monmouth Park yesterday afternoon when the races originally set for Saturday last were run off over a track that was not only heavy, but deep in mud of the most holding sort. Part time was out of the range of possibilities, and a very liberal amount of scratching was done because owners were a trifle afraid to start their horses over a track that it was almost dangerous to run on. Fortunately no accident happened, the only horse to tumble being the Lonsfield-Premium colt, who went to his knees at the conclusion of the fourth race, pitching his rider, young William Hayward, over his head into the soft mud. Neither the horse nor the boy was hurt by the tumble.

Awakened to the necessity of doing something looking toward the stopping of particularly flagrant cases of the pulling and hauling of horses at this track, the judges went for Michael J. Daly and his jockey, Cullen, after the sixth race. In that race, a selling affair, the horse Brynwood, owned by Daly and ridden by Cullen, was so plainly pulled in order not to interfere with Mr. Pierre Lorillard's good thing, Rizpah, or with the other two racers, that every one saw it. It was known in the betting ring before the race that Brynwood was not out for the money. Mr. Withers stated at a recent "investigation" of newspaper reporters had at the track that he and the officers of the association "know more about what is going on in the betting ring than any of you reporters do." Yet no change of jockeys was made before the race, as could have been done had the judges known that Brynwood was "dead," according to the people in the ring, and as the betting proved pretty conclusively. They waited until after Brynwood had shown himself to be "dead" on the track. Before the jockeys had dismounted, to weigh in, Mr. McDowell, one of the judges, had run to the saddling paddock and seen Cullen, who rode Brynwood, dismount. It was a timely visit for him. On returning to the judges' stand he had Cullen summoned before Col. Simmons, himself, and Mr. Withers.

"Why didn't you try and win with your horse?" asked Mr. McDowell.

"I did all I could, Sir," explained Cullen, who then entered into a pantomimic explanation of how his mount was rated and why he wouldn't run. When he had finished, Mr. McDowell asked:

"Where did you get those spurs?"

"I wore them in the race, Sir," blandly responded Cullen.

"No, you didn't," said Mr. McDowell, "for I saw you when you dismounted and you didn't have them on then."

That was where Mr. McDowell's sudden visit to the paddock had served his purpose.

Cullen insisted that he had worn his spurs during the race, and had got them running there was in the horse out of him. Then "Mike" Daly, owner of the horse, was summoned. He said he had not backed his horse, and had told his friends not to do so. He asserted that his horse had not been "killed" in the stable before the race, and that his poor showing was due to the fact that he slipped around in the mud and couldn't get into his stride. He didn't explain why Cullen pulled the horse back to the rear as soon as possible in the race and kept him there, never trying to him run a yard. No action was taken after the hearing, the matter being turned over to the Executive Committee for further investigation and for final action, which it is generally believed will result in the ruling off not only of Cullen but of his employer, Daly, who is one of the class of men who do not bring any vast amount of credit to the turf.

It was in this race that Mr. Pierre Lorillard executed one of his old-fashioned coups, and is generally credited with having won thousands of dollars from the bookmakers. But they suffered comparatively little. It was the general public that suffered, as they always must do in a race of this kind. They backed Brynwood on his form, and on it he should have won the race, and probably could have done so had he been allowed to try, for there was no good reason for believing that Rizpah could beat Brynwood, a well-seasoned and fairly-good horse for a selling plater, when he is allowed to run. Of course Mr. Lorillard was not a party to the Brynwood affair; symbols of the intimacy of this kind would make an egregious error. His reputed backing of Rizpah was, undoubtedly, based on his belief that she was perfectly able to win in a squarely-run race.

All but three entries having been scratched in the first race, it developed into a procession, and Now or Never, the strong favorite in the betting, won as he pleased, romping through the mud as if he thoroughly enjoyed it. Ovid was a poor second, and Pavanne, who seemed anchored in the mud, a poorer third.

The Red Bank Stakes for two-year-olds proved a very general disappointment, the Western crack, El Rio Rey, the unbeaten brother to Emperor of Norfolk, having been scratched, as were four others originally announced as starters. But the field was increased by the additions of Onaway, St. James, and King's Own, the latter making his first appearance of the year for the Morris Stable. He doesn't seem to be of any particular account. St. James's race, too, showed that he has gone away back from his early Spring form, and he couldn't run a little bit. Onaway and Silverdrop were the favorites in the betting, though Onaway, the Fanfan colt, and Granite all carried a good bit of money belonging to their respective admirers. The Fanfan colt, Burlington, and Onaway made the running early in the race, Granite and Clarendon being content to be posted for a quarter of a mile. At the end of the half mile the Fanfan colt, who was coughing when he went to the post, gave it up, and Onaway and Burlington fought it out to the end, Hamilton just managing to get Onaway home in front of Burlington by a half length, Granite a quarter further back, and the rest beaten off, with St. James bringing up the rear.

The third race of the day was the Raritan Stakes for three-year-olds at a mile and a quarter, and a pretty poor race it was, five horses starting in the run, which was done in the phenomenally slow time of 2:19. J. A. B. winning it in the easiest possible fashion, having run under a strong pull behind Tomboy, My Fellow, and Zephyrus for a full mile. Then Hamilton gave him his head and the colt went on and won as he pleased from the favorite in the betting, Tomboy. Mr. Belmont's representative, Zephyrus, was a very poor third, and My Fellow, anchored by the mud, a poor and very tired fourth. Philosophy ran, a colt of apparently no consequence whatever.

A selling race for two-year-olds was the fourth race, six youngsters of no particular value participating in the scramble, which was at three-quarters of a mile. Insight of the Morris string was made the favorite, though both Canteen and Kempland were heavily backed at hot and Kempland was heavily backed at hot

1. Tully's bk. m. Gold, 4, 106.....(Garrity) 1
2. Dauntless Stable's ch. f. Favonia, 4, 95.....(Lamley) 2
Betting.—To win—Against Now or Never, 2 to 1; Ovid, 4 to 1; Favonia, 4 to 1.

For place—Against Now or Never, no betting; Ovid, 1 to 2; Favonia, 4 to 5.

Won by twenty lengths; twenty-five between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Red Bank Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added, $500 to second; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20¼.

F. D. Stanley's br. c. Onaway, 97 (Garrison) 1
C. Kain, 115 pounds.....(Hamilton) 2
B. Riley's bk. c. Burlington, 118.....(Hayward) 3
J. Pincus's gr. g. Granite, 111.....(W. Donohue) 4
The Fanfan Colt, 111; Clarendon, 115; Sir William, 118; Knight, 97; Zoe, 111, and St. James, 118, finished in the order named.

Betting.—To win—Against Burlington, 3 to 1; Clarendon, 4 to 1; Onaway, 5 to 1; The Fanfan Colt, 6 to 1; Granite, 6 to 1; St. James, 8 to 1; King's Own, 10 to 1; Zoe and Sir William, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Burlington, even money; Onaway, 7 to 5; Clarendon, 6 to 5; Granite and the Fanfan Colt, 3 to 1; St. James, 3 to 1; King's Own, 4 to 1; Zoe and Sir William, 10 to 1 each.

Won by half a length; three between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Raritan Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, $500 to second; special weights. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:19.

A. Belmont's b. c. J. A. B., by Glenelg—M. de B., 122 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tomboy, 117.....(Fitzpatrick) 2
A. Belmont's b. g. Zephyrus, 122.....(Garrison) 3
My Fellow, 122, and Philosophy, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tomboy, 7 to 5; J. A. B., 2 to 1; My Fellow, 2½ to 1; Zephyrus, 15 to 1, and Philosophy, 40 to 1.

For place—Against J. A. B., Tomboy and J. A. B., 3 to 5 each; My Fellow, 4 to 5; Zephyrus, 3 to 1; Philosophy, 6 to 1.

Won by three lengths; six between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $750, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21. No bid for the winner.

J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. f. Insight, by Duke of Magenta—Perception, 106 pounds, $1,250.....(Littlefield) 1
A. Belmont's b. f. Cornelia, 104.....(Apperson) 2
T. Furyan's chestnut colt by Longfield—Petticoat, 100.....(Hayward, Jr.) 3
Kempland, 118; J. O. C., 105, and Canteen, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Insight, 2 to 1; Kempland and Canteen, 12 to 5 each; Cornelia, 8 to 1; J. O. C., 12 to 1; the Premium colt, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Insight and Kempland, 4 to 5 each; Canteen, even money; Cornelia, 2 to 1; J. O. C., 4 to 1; the Premium colt, 8 to 1.

Won by four lengths; a nose between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $35 each, with $1,400 added, $350 to second. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08¾.

Davis & Hall's ch. h. Orlhamme, 5 years, by Flood-Fritz, 122 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Taragon, 4, 122.....(Hayward) 2
Betting.—To win—Against Taragon, 2 to 5; Orlhamme, 3 to 1.

Won by ten lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:53. Winner bought in by the owner for $2,305.

Bancocas Stable's b. c. Rumpah, 3 years, by Mortemer-Parthenia, 88½ pounds, $1,000.....(Cottrell) 1
George Forbes's br. h. Rowland, 6, 104.....(Anderson) 2
P. S. P. Randolph's b. g. Crawford, 4, 112.....(Bergen) 3
M. J. Daly's br. h. Brynwood, 5, 110.....(Cullen) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Rizpah, 6 to 5; Rowland, 2½ to 1; Brynwood, 4 to 1; Crawford, 5 to 1.

For place—Against Rizpah, 2 to 5; Rowland, 3 to 5; Crawford, even money; Brynwood, 6 to 5.

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Seed Stakes; a free welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾.

Lamsaney Brothers's b. g. Banner Bearer, 6 years, by Enquirer-Bandana, 140 pounds.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
F. Gebhard's b. g. Volunteer, 5, 137.....(W. Donohue) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's blk. h. Britannic, 5, 146.....(Littlefield) 3

Fred R., 124; Diadem, 117; Servia, 116; General Gordon, 120; Speedwell, 122, and Leander, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Britannic and Volunteer, 2 to 1 each; Banner Bearer, 4 to 1; Speedwell and Diadem, 10 to 1 each; Fred R., 15 to 1; General Gordon, 20 to 1; Leander and Servia, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Volunteer, 4 to 5; Britannic, even money; Banner Bearer, 6 to 5; Fred R., Speedwell, and Diadem, 4 to 1 each; General Gordon, 5 to 1; Leander and Servia, 10 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths, four between second and third.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Although the Freehold Stakes will be a walk-over for Firenzi at Monmouth Park to-day the Camden Stakes, for two-year-olds, and the Palisade Stakes, for three-year-olds, ought to furnish some good sport, even though the track will be very heavy. The over-night events, too, will furnish good fields. The entries for the day and the weights the horses are to carry are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Handicap to-day. Jay P. Dee, 115; Sir Joseph and Bess, 112 each; Volunteer, 110; Fred R., 106; Leo H., 105; Radiant, 103; Village Maid, 99, and Amboy, 97.

SECOND RACE.—The Camden Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.
B. Rilay's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhattan-Irrequita.....118
Auburndale Stable's ch. c. King Hazen, by King Ban-Hazen.....115
McMahon & Co.'s ch. c. Kempland, by Miner-Gitana.....115
Jeter Walden's b. c. Driggie, by Ventilator-Mag.115
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Eprocklydon, by Bolus-Majestic.....111
D. D. Withers's bay colt by King Ernest-Cyclone.....111
A. Belmont's ch. c. Chesapeake, by St. Blaise-Susquehanna.....111
A. Belmont's b. c. Clarendon, by St. Blaise-Clara.....111
George Haaret's br. c. Kingmaker, by Warwick-Sister to Jim Douglass.....111
H. S. Rowe's ch. c. by Powhattan-Lady Jane.....111
J. B. Haggin's ch. f. Rosette, by Joe Hooker-Rosie D.....108
W. C. Rollins's ch. f. Pauline F., by Hoparul-Buxom.....108
D. J. McCarthy & Brother's ch. f. Pendora, by Rayon d'Or-Blue Grass Belle.....108

THIRD RACE.—The Palisade Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and an eighth.

Pounds.
T. Winter's ch. c. Joe Courtney.....125
D. Gideon's blk. c. Sam Wood.....115
Auburndale Stable's b. c. Jay P. Dee.....115
C. Littlefield's ch. g. My Fellow.....116
A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Cortez.....116
D. D. Withers's br. f. Chemise.....116
George Haerst's ch. c. Rhone.....107
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Kern.....107
J. E. McDonald's ch. c. Philosophy.....107

FOURTH RACE.—The Freehold Stakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a half.

Pounds.
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5.....122
Empire Stable's gr. f. Vitrify, 4.....97
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Kern, 3.....92
Doubtful starter.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Grenadier, 112 pounds; Freedom, 110; Roi d'Or, 108; Portland, 103; Nailer and Wanderer II., 104 each; Little Minnie, 103; Deception, Miss Thomas, and Sourire, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Brother Ban, 114 pounds; Banner Bearer and Connemara, 110 each; Biggonet, 109; Housatonic, 108; Stridaway, 106; Theodosius, 103; Larchmont and Niagara, 100, and Pavanne, 90.

YONKERS ENTRIES.

The opening of the half-mile race track at Yonkers, which was to have taken place on Saturday, occurs to-day instead. The entries and weights for the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; for all ages. Five furlongs. Lizzie M., 117 pounds; Ingomar, 117; Lovering, 117; Tregian, 117; Lagardere, 117; Alva, 122; Harwood, 119; Rebellion, 122; Ten Broeck, 118; Clatter, 119; Carlow, 119; Lola W., 118; Bob Forsythe, 118; Beauvais, 119.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; selling. Six furlongs. Jennie B., 119 pounds; Poet, 119; Alva, 112; Slasher, 107; Centipede, 104; Speedwell, 97; Danville, 109; Pat Divver, 110; Sonsfield, 112; Florella, 8., 88; Beechbank, 114; Pocomoke, 109; Valerium, (formerly W. G. Burns,) 109.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; for maidens of all ages. Six furlongs. Master Gibson, 122 pounds; Addison, 124; Dauber, 124; Wild Rose colt, 84; Nerina, 117; Jack Homer, (formerly Wheat,) 119.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; selling. Lovering, Tregian, Kilmer, 117 pounds; Tandler, 121; Billy Brown, 113; Dauntless, 104; Harwood, 124; Banker, 107; Nita, 118; Ten Strike, 106; Reginna, 110; El Trinidad, 109; Beechbank, 109; Millie B., 81; Tornado, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; for all ages that have not been in a race this year. Four and a half furlongs. Hester, 122 pounds; Squando, 124; Slasher, 121; Nerina, 119; Judge Ewing, 121; Pat Oakley, 121; Dick Turpin, 119; Lagardere, 119; Duke of Chatsworth, 121; Little Mickey, 119; Dynamite, 124; Tornado, 124.

BELL BOY IN TRAINING.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 29.—Bell Boy, the sensational four-year-old stallion, was given his first speed trial this morning, consisting of a half-mile dash, which he made in 1:10, the last quarter of which was covered in 0:34. He is being prepared to go against Manzanita's record of 2:16, and those who saw him work today are of the opinion that the four-year-old record held by that great California mare may possibly be equaled by the California-bred stallion who has been the victim of so many "take out" stories. Bell Boy was bred by Senator Stanford, and is by Electioneer, out of Beautiful Bells.

RACING NOTES.

The Monmouth Park Stakes, for two and three-year-olds, for the meetings of 1890 and 1891, will close on August 15. The only new feature in the establishment of Produce Stakes, modified on the plan of the Coney Island Futurity, to which the club is in addition $10,000, of which $700 the second horse will get, $3,000 and the third $1,000. It takes the place of the Home-Bred Produce Stakes, which has proved a failure.

H. Clay Ditmas the track correspondent, has purchased for $2,500 the racing yacht Fleetwing, who has for years been the property of Frank Hampton or Planter, out of a mare by Revenue.

The Dwyer filly Maiden has been taken to Sheepshead Bay where she will train on the Algonquin Park race track.

ONE MORE FOR NEW-YORK

GIANTS DEFEAT THE SENATORS FIVE TO TWO.

ON BOTH SIDES THE BATTING WAS LIGHT, BUT THE CHAMPIONS PLAYED A GREAT FIELDING GAME.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The New-York Giants and the Senators played an interesting and well-contested game here to-day, which was won by the former in the eighth inning, principally on account of John Irwin's error and the wildness of young Keefe, who, barring this inning, pitched a fine game.

The visitors played an errorless game in the field, and that of the home club was almost as good. The game after the third inning was essentially a battle between the pitchers, and, while less hits were secured from the New-Yorker's delivery, the home club earned 2 runs. Harry Lyons, the young right fielder engaged by the Giants, made his first appearance with the team. He failed to make any runs or hits, but took good care of his territory. Beecher and John Irwin, the latter a brother of Capt. Irwin, formerly of the Wilkesbarre team, played with the Senators. Beecher distinguished himself by touching up Keefe for two hits, and John Irwin made a very costly error at a critical point.

New-York began the run-scoring in the second inning. After two hands were out Ewing made a hit, reached third on Carney's error of a ball batted by Connor, and scored on Ward's single. In the second Whitney took first on balls after two men had gone out and finished the circuit on Keefe's long hit for three bases. Washington "tied" the score in the third. Singles by Carney and Hoy and Beecher's long hit for two bases made the sufficient number of runs to accomplish that act. In the eighth inning Whitney and Keefe made base hits. Gore struck out and on Richardson's hit-to Arthur Irwin, Whitney was put out at the plate, Ewing took first base on balls, and just at this juncture Daly, seeing his opportunity, caught Richardson off third base, but John Irwin dropped the ball.

This would have raised the ends, and the error so rattled young Keefe that he sent Connor to first on balls, forcing Richardson across the plate, and then Ward hit safely, bringing 2 more runs in. Scores:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	1	1	2	2	0	Gore, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Whitmo'r, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Richards'on, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
Beecher, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Ewing, c.	2	1	5	1	0
Wise, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
J. Irwin, s.s.	0	1	4	3	0	Ward, s.s.	0	2	1	2	0
J. Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	Lyons, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
G. Keefe, p.	0	0	1	1	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Daly, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Carney, 1b.	1	1	9	1	1	T. Keefe, p.	1	2	0	3	0
Total.	2	5	24	17	2	Total.	5	7	27	12	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Beecher. Three-base hit—T. Keefe. Stolen bases—Connor, 1. Double plays—Hoy and A. Irwin. First base on balls—Off G. Keefe, 6; off T. Keefe, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Wise. Struck out—By G. Keefe, 4; by T. Keefe, 4. Umpire—Mr. Fell. Time—2:00.

CHICAGO, 13; PITTSBURG, 8.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Sowders lost his first game for the home team to-day. He was very erratic and pounded for 15 hits with a total of 24 bases. Dwyer was also hit hard in the first three innings, but he then settled down to steady work. The Pittsburgs tied the score in their seventh inning by the visitors' wretched fielding, but Sowders gave the Windy City's men four bases on balls in their half, which, followed by hits by Van Haltren and Anson, gave them a lead of 5. Pfeffer, Rowe, and Maul put up a great fielding game. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	2	2	2	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	2	3	1	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	V. Haltn, l. f.	2	3	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0	Duffy, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Miller, c.	0	2	3	2	0	Anson, 1b.	2	2	9	1	0
Shoch, s.	0	2	2	5	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	5	5	0
Maul, r. f.	2	1	5	0	0	Farrell, c.	3	3	4	1	0
Wise, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Burns, 3b.	2	2	1	1	3
Smith, 2b.	1	1	1	4	1	Dwyer, p.	2	2	0	2	0
Sowders, p.	0	2	1	5	1	Radtan, c. s.	2	1	1	5	0
Total.	8	13	24	15	4	Total.	18	15	27	16	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—8
Chicago	0	4	2	0	1	0	5	1	0	—13

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 8. Two-base hits—Farrell, Burns. Three-base hits—Ryan, Farrell. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Stolen bases—Hanlon, Van Haltren, Anson, Radtan. Double plays—Pfeffer and Anson; Burns, Pfeffer, and Anson. First base on balls—Off Sowders, 7; off Dwyer, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hanlon, Rowe. Struck out—By Sowders, 1; by Dwyer, 1. Passed balls—Miller, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BOSTON, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—The Bostons defeated the Philadelphias after a most exciting ten-inning contest. The home team was outbatted and outfielded, but in the seventh inning they got on to Sanders in a lively manner and hatted out the game. The winning run was made on Mulvey's error, a steal, and Nash's hit to right field. The pitching of Clcheboldaux, Gastel, Sanders and fielding of the former and Nash were the features of the game. Attendance, 5,194. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brews, l. f.	1	0	2	0	0	Wood, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Hallman, s.s.	1	1	3	3	1
Nash, 3b.	2	2	2	3	0	Mulvey, 3b.	2	1	2	3	2
Bro'th'rs, 1b.	0	2	9	0	2	Thom'son, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0
Rich'son, p.	2	2	4	5	0	Sanders, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Johnston, c. f.	0	1	3	0	0	Mayer, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0
Ganzel, s. s.	1	2	3	1	2	Fogarty, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Bennett, c.	0	0	4	3	0	Farrar, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Schriver, c.	0	2	8	2	0
Total.	7	8	30	18	5	Total.	6	14	30	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Richardson, Thompson. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Stolen bases—Brown, (2,) Kelly, (2,) Richardson. Double plays—Richardson and Brothers; Hallman and Farrar. First base on balls—Brown, Kelly, Bennett, (2,) Hallman, (2,) Myers. Hit by pitched ball—Farrar. Struck out—By Rowe, Bennett, Clarkson, Wood. Wild pitches—Sanders. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

OTHER GAMES.

AT BALTIMORE—FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 3. Pitchers—Foreman and King. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 0. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 1. Pitchers—Kilroy and Stivetts. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	—8
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—6

Base hits—Athletic, 12; Kansas City, 12. Errors—Athletic, 2; Kansas City, 4. Pitchers—Seward and Conway. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT WORCESTER.

Lowell	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Worcester	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	—6

Base hits—Lowell, 10; Worcester, 11. Errors—Lowell, 5; Worcester, 3. Batteries—Germans and Murphy; Burkett and Wilson.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	48	25	St. Louis	37	37
New-York	44	28	Brooklyn	31	38
Philadelphia	43	33	Baltimore	46	24
Cleveland	43	33	Cincinnati	46	36
Chicago	39	39	Athletic	42	33
Pittsburg	37	44	Kansas City	37	41
Indianapolis	27	48	Columbus	30	52
Washington	22	47	Louisville	17	63

There is plenty of dash about Lyons, the new outfielder of the New-Yorks. He is one of the "got that" order of players, and is becoming a favorite here. If he is able to hit League pitchers he will prove a valuable acquisition to the Giants.

Two games were played in Baltimore yesterday, the first being a postponed game from May 19. The second game was called in the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness, neither team having scored a run.

"Hank" O'Day, New-York's new pitcher, was anxious to show his ability yesterday. He will probably be given a chance this afternoon.

Boston had a close call with Philadelphia yesterday. An error by Mulvey lost the game.

The game scheduled for Columbus yesterday was postponed because of rain.

New-York and Washington will play in Washington again to-day.

Baltimore gave the St. Louis boys a good game yesterday.

BER DEATH PUZZLES THE POLICE.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The police are investigating the suicide of Ida Stenhenranah, aged seventeen years, who lived with her parents. The girl's actions were so strange that she attracted the attention of a man named Cook. She stood on the Fullerton-avenue bridge a while yesterday morning and then walked hastily to the abutment, from which she threw herself into the water. Cook called some men to his assistance and tried to get the girl out before she drowned, but their efforts were unavailing. The police were called, and after dragging the river half an hour the body was recovered.

A SCHOONER BEACHED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 28.—The Schooner George Savage Bartlett, from Kennebec with a load of baled compressed sawdust for New-York, ashore at Jamaica Island, had to come here and beach herself to keep from sinking. She had sprung a leak and was in a sinking condition when she was towed in. Her cargo was thrown overboard and the big Coolpoo pumped out of her. She will be repaired, but very little of the vessel will be saved. She is uninsured. The cargo was insured.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

Prince George of Wales is to have command of the first-class Yarrow torpedo boat No. 79 during the coming manœuvres. This is the fastest vessel in the British Navy. All of the various naval ships at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Sheerness have been commissioned for the manœuvres. The whole of the Portsmouth contingent, representing some of the heaviest war ships in the service, arrived at Spithead on the 26th inst. As the other ships arrived they took up their assigned positions in line.

The German Emperor, according to the *United Service Gazette*, will arrive at Spithead in the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern on the afternoon of Aug. 2, escorted by the Prussian dar Grosse and the Prussian turret ships; the Sachsen, Oldenburg, and Baden, barbette ships; the Deutschland and Kaiser, central battery ships; the Prinz Regent, Oldenburg, and the Stosch, Sedan, and Griet, dispatch vessels, and on the following day, about 2 o'clock, his Imperial Majesty will inspect the mobilized fleet. As has already been stated, the fleet will be divided into seven squadrons of very unequal force, the whole being moored in three lines. The Hecla, surrounded by a multitude of first-class torpedo boats, will be stationed on the starboard side of the A squadron, about half way down the line, while the German squadron will be moored in two lines in Osborne Bay. The chief command of the proceedings in connection with the inspection will be vested in Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, the Commander in Chief of the port, who will transfer his flag from the Duke of Wellington to the Howe. The whole fleet will weigh anchor on the 6th in the progress of which the Admiralty yacht, which will accompany it out to sea in the Enchantress.

In the manœuvres that follow it is understood that the several divisions of the A and B squadrons while proceeding to their appointed stations in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, will occupy several days in the practice of ordinary fleet evolutions, the artificers squadrons repairing at the same time to their appointed stations under the command of their respective senior officers. It is probable that the naval bases assigned to the A squadron will be those occupied by the British fleet last year, namely, Milford Haven and Lamlash Bay, in the island of Arran, these harbors being assumed for the purpose of the manœuvres to be heavily fortified and incapable of attack from the sea. Two stations in Ireland will be assigned on similar conditions to the B squadron, one of which will probably be Beatty Bay and the other either Queenstown or some convenient anchorage on the western or northern coast.

On a given day, after the fleets have had time to coal and generally to prepare for action, war will be assumed to have been declared, and, from that day forward, for a fortnight or more, Admiral Baird will be free to do all the damage he can to the coasts, ports, fleets, and commerce of Great Britain; while Admiral Tyron's object will be to engage and capture and, if necessary, to blockade the fleets and ships of the enemy and to protect the British coasts from attack. The British fleet is considerably the stronger of the two—in the proportion of twenty-seven ships to twenty—and it will be carefully supported by the auxiliary squadrons stationed round the coast. The Admiralty it is assumed do not desire to make a blockade the main feature of this year's manœuvres, and it is conjectured that their object is to test and prove the means possessed by a powerful British fleet, against a powerful but inferior hostile fleet, which is supposed to have taken the sea for the purpose of offensive operations against the coast and commerce of Great Britain.

The following is the order in the three lines in which the great British fleet will receive the German Emperor on Aug. 3:

WARNER LIGHT SHIPS.

C SQUADRON.	B SQUADRON.	A SQUADRON.
Rodney.	Prince Consort.	Agincourt.
Hotspur.	Nentune.	Howe.
Cyclops.	Ajax.	Inflexible.
Gorgon.	Invincible.	Monarch.
Hecate.	Bodney.	Iron Duke.
Hearty.	Collingwood.	Northumberland.
Plover.	Hercules.	Camperdown.
D SQUADRON.	Warspite.	Devastation.
Inconstant.	Conqueror.	Hero.
Racoon.	Shannon.	Immortalité.
Prince Albert.	Black Prince.	Australia.
E SQUADRON.	Rupert.	Calypso.
Volage, c. f.	Minotaur.	Mersey.
Glation.	Galatea.	Arethusa.
Hydra.	Narcissus.	Iris.
Tiena.	Amoza.	Magicienne.
Blake.	Jordan.	Nymphe.
Medway.	Thames.	Curlew.
F SQUADRON.	Mercury.	Greenhopper.
Baby.	Melpomene.	Rattlesnake.
Tartar.	Mansfield.	
Elk.	Medea.	
Medina.	Serpent.	
G SQUADRON.	Mohawk.	
Active.	Sharpshooter.	
Medusa.	Sandfly.	
Pigmy.	Spider.	
Spey.		
Watchful.		

*Flag.

The Hecla, surrounded by a multitude of first-class torpedo boats, will be stationed on the starboard side of the A squadron about half way down the line, while the German squadron will be moored in two lines in Osborne Bay.

This year Admiral Baird will have command of the attacking squadron, which is A squadron. Last year Admiral Baird was instructed with the defense of the shores. Rear Admiral D'Aroy Irvine (Anson) will support Admiral Baird

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAN.
EDEN MUSEE—EGBERT NAGEL—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BURGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH.—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—FATINITZA.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, showers, slightly cooler weather.

The President is said to be quite as anxious as Secretary NOBLE that Corp. TANNER shall not go out to Milwaukee and let his tongue loose at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. What he is afraid of is that there may be a disposition there to declare in favor of a service pension law, and as TANNER is known to be in favor of it he might not be able to refrain from committing the Administration, so far as he represents it, to that policy. The Administration is not ready to be committed to anything of the kind, and does not wish to be compromised by any loose talk of TANNER'S. But the Corporal is supposed to represent the Grand Army in the Administration, and to have been made Commissioner because he was in full sympathy and accord with the sentiment of that organization. Why, then, should he not represent the Administration in the Grand Army and stand for its policy toward the soldiers? If that is not what he is for it is difficult to explain why he is in his present place at all. It is a queer kind of embarrassment the President finds himself in, with a Pension Commissioner, chosen because he represented the soldiers, whom he cannot trust to speak to the soldiers about the policy of the Government on the subject of pensions. The Administration seems to have got a watch dog for the Pension Bureau who not only has to be led, but to be muzzled.

It seems to be a question that is puzzling the Virginia Republicans whether Gen. MAHONE really intends to be a candidate for Governor this year or is only aiming to secure as many of the State Senatore as possible with a view to returning to the United States Senate on the expiration of the term of Mr. DANIEL. If he could succeed in being elected Governor it would probably strengthen his chance of returning to the Senate, but he is credited with shrewdness enough to see that there would be no hope of his election, and his defeat would certainly not help him. Mr. DANIEL'S successor will not be chosen until two years from next Winter, and probably MAHONE thinks that with the help of the National Administration he will be able to strengthen his machine sufficiently to get control of the Legislature by that time. The twenty new State Senators to be chosen this year will take part in the election, and he may use the Platt method of sacrificing everything else to secure as many of those as possible. But his arrogant methods may in the meantime continue to alienate Republicans from his support. He is playing a desperate game, and if he loses his political career will be at an end.

The announcement of the departure of the Shah from England is made with a brevity curiously in contrast with the extended and ambitious accounts of his arrival. The parting guest is sped with much less ceremony than welcomed the coming guest, and there has been a gradual cessation of public interest in him from the beginning. It is probable that the manners and customs of an Oriental potentate are beyond even what London society, which is by no means a squeamish body, can endure, and that the "Persian apparatus" of the Shah has horrified as well as revolted his entertainers. His entertainers have only themselves to thank, however, for they had experienced him before. There used to be a custom of bringing Indian Chiefs to Washington to see their Great Father, and of lionizing them in the society of the capital. This latter practice was speedily found to be unavailable, and the former also has been abandoned. The Occidental chiefs may not have very much in common with Oriental potentates, but both have too many points of difference with modern civilized society to be *personæ gratæ* to it, or to become readily acclimatized to it.

Our dispatches from London show that the condition of the wheat crop in Europe and India has not improved in the last fortnight, but is measurably worse in several countries. The partial failure of the crop in Russia heretofore reported has been confirmed by official statements. The failure of the crop in Galicia and Silesia has been admitted by the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, and a recent storm has caused great loss in Hungary and Northern Roumania of grain already harvested as well as that which was still standing in the fields. The shortage in India is estimated at 15,000,000 bushels. Cold and wet weather has reduced the estimates for England and France. As a result of these unfortunate developments there has been some advance of prices in all the provincial markets of Europe.

The disturbance reported from the Colville Agency, in Washington Territory, where the Indians are said to be burning the hay lands of the settlers and threatening their lives, ought to be easily controlled by the troops in the Department of the Columbia. Occasionally the red men get the credit of maliciously starting forest or field fires which have really been caused by the carelessness of whites. Still, trouble has sometimes arisen in that region from the fact that many of the Indians have refused to go on the reservations, and have thus been less susceptible of control. Sundry treaties have been made with them of late, one of these with the Cœur d'Alènes, by which the latter consent to receive on their lands all non-reservation Indians hitherto belonging to the Colville Agency upon such terms as may be mutually agreed to. Another compact was made with the Lower Pend d'Oreille or Calispel band, for removing either to the Jocko Reservation in Montana or to the Colville or Cœur d'Alène Reservation. The consummation of these arrangements was delayed in Congress, and we do not know that they have yet been fully carried out. With all the Indians of this region once gathered on reservations and remaining satisfied there, less ground of complaint will be found by the settlers.

Although the proposed meeting of the Czar, Emperor WILLIAM, and Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH at Berlin would be accompanied by the not less important joint conference of Prince BISMARCK, Count KALNOKY, and M. DE GIERS, yet we are not to presume that its aim would be to turn the triple into a quadruple alliance. Could Austria and Russia agree to help each other on their respective paths toward Salonica and Constantinople, Germany might not stand in the way, and Italy's consent could be forced or bought, England, as usual, being left out in the cold. But since the plan of settling the Balkan question by a division of the spoils has been so long rejected for the opposite one of jealous rivalry, a quadripartite agreement on this subject is not now to be expected. The suggested meeting must rather be looked upon as a fresh evidence of Prince BISMARCK'S sincere desire for peace; and an adequate reason for it is the alleged need of conferring about Anarchists and Socialists and the asylums now furnished to them. This would naturally suggest the common interests of imperialism and also the perils of its alliance with French republicanism, for instance, which is a point Prince BISMARCK might like to impress on the Czar.

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

The interviews with prominent railroad men at Chicago which we published yesterday indicate that they regard the present situation with a good deal of anxiety and believe that some yet untried remedy must be applied. Chairman WALKER of the Inter-State Railway Association professes to believe that voluntary association among the railroad companies operating in a common field of traffic may yet work out a solution of the existing difficulties, but the experiment thus far cannot be regarded as promising. The association plan has an inherent weakness which was very speedily developed by experience. Railroads which operate in the same general field of traffic and come in competition at various points have diverse interests and advantages. Some have greater resources in local and non-competitive traffic than others. Some have built up special lines of business upon which they largely rely. All together have greater facilities than the aggregate business requires, and each is anxious to increase its share in that business by whatever means it may find effective. It is extremely difficult to bring all the lines, with their varied interests, into an association which binds them to maintain uniform rates between competitive points, for it must sacrifice the advantages of some of them. If once they are brought in and find that they are losing business there is no means of keeping them in. An association that is not complete and that lacks cohesion cannot serve the end in view.

Those who are disposed to abandon the idea that uniform rates can be maintained and ruinous competition prevented by association seem to be divided in their opinions between two other methods of accomplishing the object. Some are in favor of legalized pooling and others advocate a virtual consolidation of the competing lines into a single system, with community of ownership and control. Under the pooling system the common traffic or the receipts from it would be apportioned among the several members of the combination upon a basis agreed upon. Then, it is assumed, there would be no motive for cutting rates to get business or to avoid losing it because each line would be assured of its legitimate proportion of the actual traffic or of the receipts from the whole traffic. The weakness of the old pooling system, now prohibited by law, was that it rested upon private agreements which could not always be maintained or enforced, and was subject to no legal regulation or supervision. It is now proposed that pooling agreements be made subject to the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and to legal regulation and enforcement.

The alternative to this plan proposed by railroad managers is the coalescence of the properties in a single system, either by actual consolidation or a trust organization under which owners of an interest in any of the lines would accept in place of it the ownership of a corresponding interest in the entire system of lines. This would involve a common control and management and eliminate the motives for competition and the possibility of rate cutting. It may be said with assurance that the companies themselves would never be permitted to enter on their own terms and by their own methods into any such combination of interests. If the thing were ever done it would be on conditions and by methods defined by public authority and under a rigid public control.

Our vast railroad system has grown up in a somewhat haphazard way. Under a variety of stimulating incentives, not the least of which is the profits of stock jobbing—of floating the shares and bonds of corporations—facilities have been created far in excess of the requirement. The business is one in which competition is costly to the public and destructive to those engaged in it. Providing railroad service for the country, like providing gas or water to a community or providing a postal service, can be most effectively and economically done without competition. It is by its nature a public service, with certain limits to its requirements which can best be met by a single provision within any defined field. But no monopoly can safely be left to private control. Every move in the direction of establishing monopoly in the railroad business is a move toward the Government control of that business. So far as any features of monopoly are introduced into its management the measure of public regulation must increase, and if competition is to be utterly eliminated the inevitable result must be the full control of the whole business by Government authority. Railroad men, in advocating their various devices for getting rid of the consequence of competition, may as well face the logic of their policy and prepare themselves to accept its conclusions.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

So far as purely party shrewdness goes, the French Legislature showed itself very well equipped when, just before its adjournment, it passed the law compelling a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies to choose, before the election, the seat for which he would stand. This was, of course, intended solely to prevent M. BOULANGER from presenting his name in all the departments and securing a popular vote that would be in the nature of a *plébiscite*. The bill had been proposed early in the session, and had caused some discussion at the time, but the Ministry had not pressed it, and, with a self-restraint quite extraordinary in that candid and communicative country, the Republican press had said almost nothing about it, and the matter had dropped out of sight until, a fortnight before the adjournment, the bill was taken up and pushed through with very little debate. What little there was was very violent, the Boulangists understanding the object of the Ministry and seeing plainly enough how very damaging the blow might be. Foiled at the last moment in this way, the party leaders, with a great show of confidence and with characteristic audacity, immediately announced that BOULANGER'S name would be presented in many of the 1,200 cantons for the Councils General, and only on Saturday, the day before the election, the "General" predicted that he would receive, in all, a majority of the votes cast.

The result is an overwhelming defeat. BOULANGER'S name leads the poll in barely twelve of the cantons. Instead of a majority of the votes he has received only about 1 per cent. Of course, it is easy to say that this is not an expression of national feeling, since the office is not a national one; but it is an expression sought by the Boulangists themselves, who would certainly admit no such qualifying plea had the result been different. If the strength of the Boulangist movement lay in BOULANGER, this would be the end. The probability is that it is the end, for it is difficult to see how the party can recover from such a loss of prestige. This probability is strengthened by the fact that the course of events had not been favorable to the Government. The indictment against BOULANGER, as prepared by the Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice, had fallen flat. It was pretty plain from it that the Government had failed to find any really conclusive or substantial evidence of treason on his part, and the charges of corruption, though very serious, were not so impressive as, perhaps, they ought to be. Then, the final scenes in the Legislature were very disgraceful, and the Government plainly did not feel strong enough to deal with them in an aggressive spirit. It is impossible to deny that the French Chamber had done to the very last about all that it could do to render parliamentary government ridiculous and odious, and as the Boulangist movement professed to be an anti-parliamentary movement above all else, this fact was in favor of the movement.

The check to the Boulangists, however, in a test of strength sought by their own leaders, followed in despite of these favoring circumstances, and it is likely very strongly to affect the general elections that will take place this Fall, probably in early September. Another fact that is likely to help the Government is that the Ministers have taken a decided, though not a decisive, step toward a more moderate course in religious matters. According to the opinions avowed by M. FERRY, and in a less pronounced form by M. DE FREYCINET, who are the strongest men on the Government side, the general policy of the party ought hereafter to be one of caution; it cannot promise to undo what has been done against the Catholic idea or practice, but it can promise to go no further in that direction. As the Radicals have been crying out without ceasing for still more aggressive action, this will have a certain value in the election. And beyond all, there is the exposition, the enormous success of which will tell strongly in favor of the Government, as, indeed, it ought. There has been no such demonstration in years of the strength of France in all that makes a nation permanently strong, and this strength has been not only retained but greatly advanced under the republic. Whatever the difficulties the republic encounters or creates, no intelligent man can doubt that any change from it now would be fraught with great danger, and perhaps with disaster.

TWO CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

It must be owned that this country contains more intense and soulful young things of both sexes and of all ages, in proportion to its population, than any other in the world. From time to time a new tabernacle is erected to which they may resort and cling to each other. Twenty years ago they were all Spiritualists. At present they all seem to have become Christian Scientists or Faith Healers, without any other change than that of name, for they yearn as much and as variously as ever, their diction is the same, and the females have not grown their hair long nor the males cut theirs short.

It is plain from the tale that has been told of the loves of Mr. A. BENTLY WORTHINGTON and Mrs. JOHN J. PLUNKETT that Christian Science offers the same sort of refuge and asylum that Spiritualism used to offer to those who are irked by the restraints of Christian morality. According to all accounts, even to that of the infatuated Mrs. PLUNKETT, Mr. WORTHINGTON, whose real name is very probably CRAWFORD, had run a career of versatile and unredeemed rascality until some four months ago, when Mrs. PLUNKETT fell in love with him. He had been very extensively married, and had deserted a long series of deceived spouses, carrying with him all their possessions that he could lay his hands upon. That Mrs. PLUNKETT should believe, now that these incidents of his career have been brought to her notice, that he became a new man when she fell in love with him is probable enough, for it is part of her infatuation. But that she should imagine that a public which is very far from being in love with WORTHINGTON should be induced to change the opinion which WORTHINGTON'S biography is adapted to produce by her passionate assertion of her faith in him is a much rarer phenomenon. It is probably attributable to Mrs. PLUNKETT'S experience as a Faith Healer, in which she has doubtless induced her patients to accept some very incredible propositions. She does not sufficiently reflect upon the difference between a sympathetic patient, who would not have consented even to try the Faith Cure without a very generous endowment of trustfulness, and an unsympathetic public, which is disposed in advance to disbelieve her because it holds that Christian Scientist is another name for humbug. Moreover, difficult as some of the statements may have been that she has persuaded her patients to accept on her authority, none of them can have been so difficult as the assertion of which she undertakes to convince the public that a man who has reached the mature age of forty in deceiving and robbing the men and women with whom he came in contact has suddenly been converted into a zealous and unselfish worker for the good of his fellow-men As a British Judge is said to have remarked to the confidence operator who accosted him, saying, "Mr. Birch, I believe," "Sir, if you believe that you will believe anything."

The tendency on the part of people of a Spiritualistic or Christiano-Scientific turn of mind to give their penitence, remorse, and other humiliating emotions the widest possible publicity is a marked trait of the soulful temperament. WORTHINGTON himself possesses it, for he supplements Mrs. PLUNKETT'S statement in his behalf with a half column of his own, of which the most important part is a declaration to the effect that none of the people he has swindled or betrayed or deserted would think of putting him in jail "did they know the sufferings of this hour," a declaration that may be true of many of his feminine victims, and shows WORTHINGTON to be adapted by nature to any career in which success requires the practitioner to win the confidence of his patients. We can readily believe his boast, imparted to Mrs. PLUNKETT, according to her statement, "You know I have already done exceptionally good healing." A man who has had a success so great in captivating and despoiling women, and even men, should have little difficulty in persuading people that there was nothing the matter with them, when, as a matter of fact, there wasn't. But WORTHINGTON was undoubtedly well counseled in deciding to convey himself out of the reach of the legal proceedings which his male victims might be inclined to institute, and to which even his female victims might be disposed upon learning that the wife of Mr. PLUNKETT regarded their respective Mr. WORTHINGTON as "her soul husband, her mate from the forever to the forever."

Of course, WORTHINGTON'S repentance is sheer humbug. Not but that even as grievous sinners as WORTHINGTON may repent and become useful and respectable citizens, but that if they do repent they seek the deepest obscurity instead of the widest notoriety. They do not announce their remorse in the public prints, nor boast that "for eighteen weeks" they have been atoning for a life of heartless crime. The unsympathetic suggestion of CARLYLE about the proper course for IGNATIUS LOYOLA to have pursued, after he had been crippled in battle, is perhaps too harsh a recommendation even for WORTHINGTON. CARLYLE is of the opinion that instead of founding the order of the Jesuits, IGNATIUS "should have consented to be damned." Without going so far as that, it is safe to say that if WORTHINGTON were as much ashamed of himself as he pretends to be, he would efface himself as much as possible instead of asserting himself, would leave Mrs. PLUNKETT at liberty to rejoin her husband, with whom she would at least be much better off than with himself, and would refrain from propagating Christian Science in public. It will take a much longer course of purgation than "eighteen weeks" to convert him into a presentable member of society. Meanwhile, he and Mrs. PLUNKETT have added to the evidence already existing that Christian Science is a serious public nuisance.

PHILADELPHIA'S WATER SUPPLY.

A thorough examination of the condition of the Schuylkill River from its sources to the point where the supply of water for the people of Philadelphia is taken has been made by the *Inquirer* of that city. The reporters of that journal have followed the stream from the coal mines to the Fairmount Water Works, noting the almost countless sources of pollution and describing the contaminating matter that is discharged into the river. The facts obtained warrant the conclusion that the Schuylkill is a huge sewer, draining a region inhabited by 250,000 people before its waters are taken into the pipes that serve a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants. There is nothing new in this conclusion, for the deplorable condition of Philadelphia's water supply has been notorious for many years, but it is probable that the sources of pollution have not before been so completely enumerated and described. It is a sickening story, and it ought to compel a resort to some new method of procuring a supply equal in volume to that now taken from the foul stream and free from contamination.

The poison poured into the Schuylkill above Philadelphia is of many kinds. There are on the banks of the river several large towns whose surface drainage is discharged into it, together with more or less sewage of a more dangerous character. There are numerous large factories whose sewage and waste are disposed of in the same way. The river is repulsive in color as well as foul with pollution. Says the *Inquirer*:

"From Pottsville down to Reading it is black and green and brown. From Reading down to Pottstown it is brown and green and yellow. From Pottstown down to Perkiomen it is every color that is dirty, and from Perkiomen down to Conshohocken it looks not infrequently like a river of red mud. From Conshohocken down it changes from red to brown, and when it reaches the place from which it is pumped for the good people of Philadelphia to drink, it is a nasty, malodorous, coffee-colored mess, in which the fish cannot live, excepting a few dirty catfish, and which is unhealthy even to bathe in."

Undoubtedly the poisonous condition of this water causes disease in the city and makes the death rate higher than it would be if the supply were pure. So long as the city shall continue to use this stuff it will be exposed to epidemics of the so-called filth diseases. If there should be a considerable number of typhoid cases in the towns on the stream within a few miles of the intake of the water works, an epidemic of this disease might be caused in the city below. The people have continually before them the history of the great epidemic of typhoid in Plymouth, Penn., where the source of infection was a single case of typhoid in a house on the bank of the stream from which the town's supply of water was procured. Philadelphia may suffer a similar experience. The conditions with respect to its water supply are similar.

The danger has not been overlooked by the health authorities. "The Schuylkill water is exceedingly unsafe for drinking purposes," says the medical inspector of the State Board of Health, a resident of the city, "and no one should drink it who can help it, and in no case drink it without first boiling it. I have often thought, while driving up the stream, that it was due more to Providential interposition than to any human interference that the city was not long ago afflicted with a frightful epidemic."

What is needed is a supply from a new source where the water is clean and where pollution can be prevented in the future by guards and the enforcement of existing laws. It is suggested by some that, if there should be built additional reservoirs in which the water could remain until the impurities should settle to the bottom, the Schuylkill supply might safely be used. It is also urged that the water could be cleansed by filtration. But the most dangerous matter in a stream so contaminated can be removed surely neither by filtration nor by settling.

There are some who are of the opinion that an ample supply of good water could be obtained by sinking artesian wells in the city or near it. It should not be forgotten that the artesian wells made in this city by persons who intended to use and supply the water as a beverage were closed by our Health Department because a thorough investigation proved that water so procured could not be used with safety. It appeared that, owing to the peculiar geological formation of this island, even the water taken from artesian wells had not escaped contamination from the waste and sewage of a large population settled for many years on the surface of the soil.

It does not necessarily follow that the deposits of water that might be reached by artesian wells in Philadelphia are polluted in the same way, but it is probable that such water would be objectionable. Good water might be procured, however, by sinking artesian wells in some place a few miles from the city. A careful study of the geological conditions by experts might show that these wells would in all probability strike veins or deposits that had been gathered from sources not exposed to pollution, and such conclusions might warrant the making of experiments. But is it not possible for the city to find places in the hills where clean water can be impounded, and from which it can be brought to consumers in an aqueduct?

NO LICENSE NEEDED BY THE CLUB.

NEWARK, N. J., July 29.—Some time ago the Essex Club, a wealthy social organization of Newark, was required by the Excise Board of that city to take out a license for its bar. The club refused and suit was instituted to recover the penalty. A fine of $50 was imposed. The club appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, and the question was argued before Judge Lippincott. He decided to-day that there is no requirement of sale in a private club's bar business, and that retail licenses are not necessary.

THE FREDONIA AT BERMUDA.

BERMUDA, July 22.—The schooner yacht Fredonia, (Eastern Yacht Club,) twenty-two days from Tangiers, with her owner, Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, and party of friends on board, anchored in Hamilton Harbor on Wednesday last. The Fredonia left Boston on May 24, and has been sporting about the Western Islands. She left for home on Saturday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALMER'S THEATRE.

Something like the atmosphere of a first night pervaded Palmer's Theatre last evening. The people usually seen at a first performance were present, and the applause had all the ring and volume of that which is ordinarily bestowed upon a pleasing novelty. This congregation and this evidence of satisfaction were due to the joint reappearance of Miss Marion Manola and Mr. Eugene Oudin in the cast of "Clover." Miss Manola had been absent several weeks owing to her secession from the McCaull Opera Company on account of a fancied affront to her from Mr. Oudin. The latter had been absent on a fortnight's vacation.

The publicity given to the dissension between these singers at the time it occurred and the consequent curiosity to see how they would act when brought together again on the stage were the causes that induced such a large attendance of regular theatregoers. If these amusement seekers expected any manifest coldness between the pair they were grievously disappointed. Mr. Oudin was the most devoted and gallant of lovers and Miss Manola the gentlest and sweetest of maidens. Even when it came to the duet where the alleged affront was given in rehearsal they were as tender and loving as two cooing turtle doves. If a memory of the bygone unpleasantness found a place in the breast of either it was not apparent to the auditors.

Such a complete reconciliation had a happy effect on all present, and plaudits were lavished upon both without the slightest discrimination. The other people in the cast shared the spirit of good fellowship and congratulation, and an excellent all-around performance was given. Mr. Hopper was in his merriest and most energetic mood despite the flyings of perspiration that continually drenched him, and his grotesque antics with the French horn and on the swinging wire were more exonerating than ever. Mme. Cottrelly danced enthusiastically, plump little Annie Myers warbled like a thrush, and the nimble De Angelis excelled his previous efforts. Altogether "Clover" received a new impetus that is certain to carry it through any kind of weather that the Summer may have in store for it.

SARATOGA NEWS AND GOSSIP.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—The season has received a violent impetus. Something has suddenly turned the multitude Saratogaward. The arrivals on Saturday by every train were very heavy, and at the States and Union hops in the evening wealth and fashion galore were abroad. It was almost impossible to secure dancing room on either floor at one time, so great was the crush. One of the habitués of the Spa discourses wisely upon this eruption of guests, so to speak, and says: "To begin with, people are rushing home from Europe headlong; the extortion practiced in Paris has disgusted them and they are fleeing from it. Even a worm will turn, you know, and the *pariey-vous* over there have gone so far in their greed as to arouse at least the slow ire of that patient, long-suffering creature—the American traveler abroad. I know of at least three New-Yorkers who have within the past ten days cabled to their coachmen, who were enjoying themselves on board wages in the metropolis, to ship carriages and horses here at once so as to be here early on the arrival of themselves and families by an early steamer. Then there are the folks who have been down at the seashore; they are headed for the Spa, too. The gnats are driving them out. I tell you, between French rapacity and August sandflies Saratoga is going to overflow."

It looks like it, indeed. At the Union Saturday 200 arrivals were registered, with the other hotels doing a proportionately large business.

New-York's heavy rain storm of Saturday treated the Spa much more politely, light showers, which permitted resting about between times, being the order of the day and evening meteorologically. There is one characteristic of the roads hereabout upon which the Summer guest always felicitates himself—their remarkable aptitude for drying off. It is possible to drive here almost as soon as the clouds cease dripping, so quickly does the porous, sandy soil absorb the moisture.

The ex-Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Republican League meets here for its regular quarterly session Aug. 12 and 13, having headquarters at Congress Hall. Judge John M. Thurston of Omaha, who is President of the league, is Chairman of this committee, and A. B. Humphrey of New-York is Secretary. Attorney Edward Brackett of this village is a member of the sub-committee. In September the State League will hold a convention here.

Sunday during the season is always a field day among the churches here. Yesterday the Rev. W. A. Kister of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. J. F. Spence, S. T. D., Chancellor of the Grant University of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the Rev. J. R. Galloway of Paterson, N. J., filled Saratoga pulpits.

There is considerable social activity among the cottagers, which seems especially apt to crystallize into musicales. Among those of last week was one on Thursday at the North Broadway cottage of Mrs. Ellis. On Friday afternoon in the States ballroom Miss Lamont gave a small musicale.

Saturday morning the Misses Eckerson gave a luncheon in honor of their guest, Mme. Baltazzi. The Russian Princess, Mr. and Mrs. Low, Mrs. Samuel Warner, Mr. William Chapman, Mrs. Dexter, and Mrs. Barrow, "Aunt Fanny," were among those who assisted.

On Saturday afternoon, from 4 to 6, Mrs. Jones gave a handsome tea at her cottage on Union-avenue. Clark Babcom of Yellow Rose Farm, New-Jersey, is at the Grand Union. H. H. Porter and Mrs. E. D. January and son of Chicago are at the States. Judge W. S. Chisholm and family of Savannah, Ga., are at the Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Richard King are at the States for August. Mr. King is President of the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

The children's carnival at Congress Hall is announced for Wednesday evening.

A straw which showed the feeling which still survives was noticed on the States piazza the other evening. The orchestra, which was playing a medley, struck up "Dixie." Before the strains were distinguishable to the majority of the listeners there came from a group of ladies and gentlemen loud and continued applause. Clapping of hands, pounding of canes, and stamping of feet showed the appreciation of these loyal Southerners for their favorite melody.

SENATORS IN ALASKA.

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 23.—The Albatross, with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, arrived here Sunday afternoon. They are on their return to Port Townsend, whence they will go at once to Portland, thence to the Flat Head Indian Reservation in Montana, and thence East.

At New-Metlakat, situated at Portchester, Alaska, the committee commenced its first inquiries into the charge of Mr. Duncan, the English missionary, who has been among this tribe for the past thirty years. They number about 1,200. On account of his very liberal religious teachings he incurred the displeasure of the English Church, under whose control he had been, and, in order to enjoy more religious freedom, moved his Indians into United States territory a few years ago.

The committee was disappointed at finding Mr. Duncan away, but they made a thorough investigation into the condition of the Indians and found them living in an apparent state of entire contentment and engaged in almost all the pursuits of the whites. Their particular grievance is their anxiety to possess lands in severalty or to have certain parcels set aside for them that they may cultivate and hold by individual right, and they modestly ask that the whole of Gravina Island be given to their tribe. The committee found the state of morals of the Indian women at New-Metlakat far above the average of Indian women of this Territory.

At Sitka the committee visited the habitations of the Indians and learned from personal intercourse of their habits and needs. Inquiry into the titles of real estate disclosed the fact that in this town of a thousand inhabitants not a foot of land is owned in fee simple, but that buildings and improvements pass from one to another by simply a bill of sale, and this practice is universally regarded as in every respect a complete and perfect title.

A meeting was held in the Town-Hall this morning. It was packed with Indians, and some individual complaints were made as to the cruel treatment received by the male members of the tribe from the white men.

At a public meeting of the citizens no concentrated or defined ideas were expressed upon which all seemed to agree as to their needs, but the extension of the homestead laws to the Territory was favored; also that territorial organization be permitted and that some means be used by which the title to lands and especially to town property be arranged. Later in the day the committee listened to the arguments of a committee of citizens, urging the extension of the land laws into their territory, and the question of Territorial Government was discussed and urged as much needed.

BURGLARS IN A RAILROAD STATION.

YORKTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—The station of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was broken into last night and robbed of $300 in cash and several express packages. One of the packages was consigned to D. W. Merritt of this place. This package contained property valued at $200. It is estimated that the booty secured by the burglars amounted to $1,000. There is no clue to the thieves.

THE DREDGING OF THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, July 29.—In explanation of the delay in removing the deposits in the river between Albany and New-Baltimore, the engineer in charge states that the contractors to whom the work was let some time ago have all their dredges at work in other places along the river under contracts which were let some time previous to the New-Baltimore and Mutlis dredging contract, and that the river dredging will be completed this year earlier than usual.

IN HONOR OF GEN. LYON.

HARTFORD, July 29.—The grave of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon of Connecticut, who was one of the first Union officers of note to be killed in the war of the rebellion, will be visited on the 10th of August, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the General's death, at Wilson's Creek, in Missouri, by the Grand Army posts in this city and at Webster, Mass., which bear his name. The pilgrimage will be made an occasion of special interest to the Grand Army men who are to take part in it. The grave of the distinguished soldier is in the town of Eastford, in Windham County, and is held in great reverence by that section of the State. Since the September afternoon in 1861, however, when the remains of Gen. Lyon were buried there with the most notable military demonstration which the State had known at that time, the grave has not been visited by a public assemblage. The difficulty in reaching the place, which is not less than six miles from the nearest railroad station, has prevented the Grand Army men from going to the spot. On Memorial Days the last resting place of the hero of Wilson's Creek has been decorated with flowers and garlands, contributed by neighborly hands, but there has been no public recognition since the burial, nearly a generation ago.

It was the purpose of the State at one time to erect a suitable monument in honor of Gen. Lyon, and that intention may be carried out hereafter. In the office of the Adjutant General of the State at present is a superb portrait of Gen. Lyon, contributed by the family. The commission as General of Volunteers, which was issued by President Lincoln, Aug. 9, 1861, the day before Lyon fell at the head of his column in the brilliant charge at Wilson's Creek, is now in the State Library in this city, having been received by the State Librarian, Mr. Hoadly, a few months ago. It is signed by President Lincoln, in a full round hand, and by Simon Cameron, who was the Secretary of War at the time. Gen. Lyon's sword and chapean which he wore on the field belong to the Connecticut Historical Society in this city.

The oldest Grand Army post but one in the State, which is situated here, is named in honor of Gen. Lyon. On its roll of membership will be found the names of United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley and Congressman William E. Simonds of the First District. It is doubtful if there is another post in New-England which contains the names of a United States Senator and Congressman on its roll. Congressman Simonds, by the way, is one of the few men in the war who received promotion on the field for personal gallantry. At the battle of Irish Bend he was made a commissioned officer while the engagement was in progress for distinguished heroism. He has been selected to deliver the address on the part of Nathaniel Lyon Post of this city at the grave of Gen. Lyon.

While the general fact is known to the public that the body of Gen. Lyon after its removal to Springfield, Mo., the day succeeding the battle in which he fell, was cared for and concealed by the wife of Congressman John Smith Phelps of Missouri, it is not known generally that the woman whose act has been so often recited with pride and exultation was from this State. In 1832 Congressman Phelps was graduated from Trinity College and was assigned an appointment. Owing to the prevalence of cholera throughout the North-eastern States the commencement was postponed until September. The future Congressman failed to appear at the postponed Commencement, and the record shows that the award of his diploma was recalled by the Faculty. It was not until years after the war that his name was reinstated in the college catalogue, and the degree conferred upon him which he was entitled to at the time of his graduation. This concession on the part of the Faculty was procured mainly through the good offices of State Librarian Hoadly, who is a Trinity man. After the collegiate trouble Mr. Phelps married in this county, and in a half dozen years removed with his young wife to Springfield, Mo. He had previously pursued a course of legal studies under his father, ex-Congressman Elisha Phelps of this State.

It was in 1837 that young Phelps left for the Southwest and settled at Springfield. Through the long struggles that preceded the war, Congressman Phelps and his wife maintained an unfaltering allegiance to the Union. When the war at last broke out, and it became a matter of life and death in Missouri, whether one was on the side of the Union or not, Mrs. Phelps stood out boldly for the cause which Gen. Lyon had been sent into the State to defend. When the gallant soldier's lifeless body was brought back to Springfield from the scene of death, she was the one to extend protection and guard it with a woman's fidelity. On account of that deed her name has invariably been held in admiration and reverence by the old friends and fellow-townsmen of Gen. Lyon in Eastern Connecticut. The death of Congressman Phelps occurred a few years ago. Among his relatives residing in this State at present, the family of ex-State Senator Allen of Saybrook is included. The wife of ex-State Attorney William H. Hamersley of this city is a niece, and in the town of Simsbury can be found a number of people who are connected with the staunch old patriot and his wife.

DESTRUCTION BY FOREST FIRES.

FORT BENTON, Montana, July 29.—Forest fires are reported in the mountains and along the banks of the Missouri for many miles below here. At Bewdoin the section house was burned and Miss Mattie Johnson, a school teacher, so severely burned that her recovery is doubtful. The Northern Pacific track east of Livingston was burned out for a short distance, but has been repaired.

Several mining camps have been deserted, and ranchers are plowing around their land to prevent fire in the grass from running. The air is filled with a dense smoke, but so far no loss of life is reported. Telegraph lines are somewhat demoralized from the burning of poles.

CHICO, Cal., July 29.—Large forest fires are raging on the Humholt road, eighteen miles from Chico. The fire has burned over a district four miles in length and is sweeping everything before it. Much valuable timber has already been destroyed. The inhabitants have all turned out and are fighting the flames with great energy. They hope to have the fire checked by night.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 29.—Field fires have been burning in the foothills back of Santa Barbara. Twelve dwellings, besides a number of barns and a large quantity of hay, have been destroyed. A number of horses and cattle also perished. The loss will reach $50,000.

A SITE FOR THE APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I crave space for a brief

IN THE BUNKO MEN'S DEN

AN ARMY OFFICER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

HE RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE WITH A PARTY OF SWINDLERS IN A ROOM IN CANAL-STREET.

A distinguished army officer from a West India island who is stopping at a hotel in Union-square and looking after the interests of one of the disputants for supremacy in Hayti, asked his friends Saturday night to pat him on the back and congratulate him. It was a convivial gathering, and corks were popping, so he was patted to the point of ursine familiarity, and then asked what good luck he had had. "No good luck," he replied, "but a narrow escape. Do I look like what policemen call a 'sucker'? Of course I don't, but I was picked up to-day by a bunko crowd and got the best of them after, I believe, I had run the risk of being knocked on the head and losing $1,200."

Everybody wanted to know the story, and the Colonel, settling himself comfortably and promising that he knew not a little about the "bunko" business and that the sharpers have adopted new and interesting tactics, told of his adventure. On Saturday morning he was taking an after-breakfast stroll in Union-Square. On leaving him to go down Broadway he saw a keen-looking fellow accost and talk to him. He afterward learned that the fellow asked, "Is not that Dr. Brown of South America that you talked to?" and the gentleman replied, "No, it's Col. ——." The Colonel had reached Thirteenth-street and Broadway when he became aware that a foxy-faced, wiry young man, whose enavity and address were emperb, was trying to attract his attention, using one hand to hold out his hat and extending the other for a shake. The moment the Colonel tnroed and mechanically took the proffered hand he was addressed by name and warmly greeted. He was asked to remember by the colly-tongued scamp who spoke of several West Indians of mark and wealth who were known to the Colonel.

The Colonel's curiosity was fatal to his plans for the morning, as he was not allowed to speak until he knew that he was in the presence of one of the promoters of, and the chief beneficiary in, the Wood Pulp Cloth Manufacturing Company of America. The fellow had a little sample of the cloth, and when the Colonel examined it he became interested in the fabric, although he felt a little suspicious of the man who had forced himself on his acquaintance. A visit to a neighboring bar and more talk about the cloth made the Colonel almost forgat his suspicions, and he agreed with his new-found friend that on his return home he might with little trouble to a profitable stroke of business with the company, as the cloth bore out the recommendation of the confidence man and could not be distinguished from the best imported woolen cloth. The sharper suggested that they go down town for more specimens and enough of the cloth to make a coat and waistcoat of. The textnre was to suit the Colonel's home climate and to be made up than, and a rough calculation was made of the bets the Colonel would win when he put on the garments and, pressed his friends to guess of what they were made. So down town they went, and the Colonel believed that at Broadway and Canal-street they turned west, but his companion talked so fast and cocetantly that he was completely bamboozled, and cannot to-day os positive of the place they entered. It appeared to be a ticket scalper's office and was a dirty concern with a number of retiring room in the rear. There was a scared, uneasy-eyed young man at a desk. The stranger, addressing him familiarly, asked for his valise. The clerk reached under the desk and, handing out a satchel asked, "Is this the one," and the "bunko" man said it was and asked permission to show his friend some "samples." The permission was given and the Colonel and the sharper went into the rear room, where the sechel was made to discorge several pieces of wood pulp cloth, and the Colonel was choosing one of them when the sharper affected to be interested in some one who came into the office with a cletter.

The new-comer appeared to be well-to-do countryman of the bull-punching order, and the Colonel admired his bravery when he asked him how much he could get a ticket to "St. Jo" for. Some sum was named, and the countryman inquired if they charged full fare for "niggers," and volunteered the information that he had five with him and that that had come with him from the West with a round-up of cattle which he had sold. The Colonel's friend at last said: "Say, old fellow, you don't appear to be posted in New-York. If you're not careful somebody'll pick you up and do you." The greenhorn appeared to be a little nettled, but he drawled out, "Waal, I guess I'm safe. I'm only from M'coory, hnt we know a trick or two out thar, n I just win a couple a hundred from 'h Eastern chap on a little trick I learned there," the bunko man looking as though he would like wanted to "get on," and after a while he consented to go into the back room and show his trick. He took out three cards, and the Colonel felt inclined to take on six hat, for the trick was not a modification of the old thimbling scheme. The king had to be picked, and there was the occasional turning up of the corners of this card, and all-fingers-thnmbs maladroitness in shuffling it. The Colonel was deaf to the suggestione of the bunko men to het on a certainty. The countryman pnlled out stroll of bills as big as a pillow and tried to get the Colonel and his companion, nntil "just for fun" and to end the matter the Colonel turned for the king and exposed it. The Colonel then wanted to go, but found that both the countryman and the hunko man were bound he should win some money. He had $1,200 in an inner pocket of his waistcoat, and was not a little nervous. Pretending to be anxious to win he said he had only $10 or $12 in his pockets. This led to a dozen propositions by the counterfeit Missonrian. He could "put up" his watch and diamond ring, and a check just for form to go ont and get the money, &c. At last a proposition was made by the countryman to turn the cards again, and the Colonel showed the king once more, and the countryman, swearing in a picturesque Occidental fashion, counted out $500, made a wad of the money, and, tossing it testily at tha Colone', saying, "Yon win; take it." The Colonel was greatly embarrassed. He would not have taken the money for a sugar plantation, but to refuse it would have been self-betrayal. Then the bunko man chimed in by saying that he should take the money, but of course, according to the rules of the game, which he now remembered, he must "show cause." It was explained that showing cause was to exhibit a sum equal to the winning. It was not necessary to have had it in one's clothing when the card was turned. A check would do or "collateral," such as jewelry. The countryman appeared to be more than anxious to pay his losings if "cane" were only shown. Then the hunko man suggested that they wait while the Colonel went to his hotel, got the requisite to "show cause," and Paul with them, and went over to Bedlow's Island to receive the stakes. The Colonel began to get scared, for it was evident that he would in some way suffer violence, so he appeared to enddenly decide on the hotel scheme and left the den with the bunko man, who was explaining that Bedlow's Island was suggested because there was a secret committee meetior of the Woodpnlp Cloth Manufacturing Company on the island at 3 P. M. which he was obliged to attend, and that he could combine the business with that of witness to the winning of the bet. He was promising to hold the countryman for the Colonel's return when the Colonel saw a policeman standing fifty feet away, and he turned on the bunko man and, pointing out the officer, said: "Hare, this man is trying to rob me. If you annoy ma any more I'll turn you over to him. Get! And he did get," added the Colonel, concluding his story. "I didn't see him go, but I know that in an instant the pavsment appeared to have swallowed him up. I was so mortified and worked up that I made for a car and went several blocks before I found that I was going up town instead of down." No one at Police Headqnarters or in the Sixth, Fifth, and Eighth Precincts would admit that he knew of the existence of the bunko den yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out yesterday morning in the three-story brick building occnpied by the Cannon Fruit Commission at Wichita, Kan., and spread to the adjoining four-story brick building occupied by the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company. The fire spread so rapidly that before the Fire Department could get to work the flames had fnlly swept and could not be subdued. The loss is $170,000, distributed as follows: On the buildings, $20,000 and $28,000 respectively; grocery company's stock, $10,000; Cannon Fruit Commission's stock, $15,000; total insurance, $75,000.

George H. Wills's machine and carriage shops at West Farmington, Me., were burned last evening. The fire canght around the forge, and the large wooden buildings burned rnpidly and were quickly in ruins. Part of the contents were also in a damaged condition. Loss, about $6,000; insurance, $2,850.

Fire in the store of the Chicago and Milwaukee Consolidated Canal Company in Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday morning caused damage to the amount of about $40,000, principally by smoke and water. The insurance on building and stock aggregates $61,300.

A fire last night, which originated from some unknown cause, did $10,000 damage at the Enterprise Dying and Printing Company's works at Mascher and Somerset street, Philadelphia. Joseph Hanson is the sole owner of the place, and had it well covered by insurance.

An electric light wire caused a fire yesterday in Carlee Weisbeck's meat market, at 284 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and $100 damage was done.

William Kirkley's grain warehouse at Springfield, Ontario, was burned yesterday. Loss, $11,000; covered by insurance.

Jacob Loewenstein's restaurant, at 35 Walker-street, was on fire yesterday and $1,000 damage was done.

A fire yesterday at 318 Rivington-street caused a loss of $200 to Peter O'Hara.

Three gates of Lock 16 in the new Welland Canal were carried away yesterday by the barge W. H. Haskell. Navigation through the canal will be interrupted for probably three days.

BALTIMORE'S POST OFFICE.

COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT'S VISIT AND INVESTIGATION.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Baltimore last Saturday was so quiet that no particulars concerning it could be learned. To-day, however, an outline of the testimony elicited by Mr. Roosevelt was secured, and the *Americas* will publish it to-morrow. It was not known before that he made a regular investigation. The *American* will say:

"Commissioner Roosevelt came over unexpectedly from Washington, and it is supposed that his visit was at the request of the officials of the Post Office Department, who conld not understand how four or five hundred dismissals could have taken place in four years and a little over unless there were some politics behind them. Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied to the Post Office by Mr. J. Heimsley Johnson, editor of the *Civil Service Reformer;* Mr. John C. Ross, Counsel of the Reform League, and a stenographer.

"Postmaster Brown told Commissioner Roosevelt that he only removed fifty-five or sixty of the officials who were in the office when Mr. Veasey came in, and had removed more Democrats than Republicans, many of whom were appointed by himself as well as by Mr. Veasey. He testified that he did not remove men simply because they were Republicans and the changes he made were on the general ground of improving the inefficiency of the service. The Commissioner afterward called some of the superintendents and the members of the local Board of Civil Service Examiners. Their books were found to disclose no evidence of violations of the law, a Republican holdover from Col. Adreon's term, named William Schott, was closely examined by Mr. Roosevelt about paying money in the Post Office building to Mr. Hedges Evans, one of the clerks, to help the Democratic Party. Mr. Roosevelt wee satisfied Mr. Schott was evading his question, and told him he did not want any nonsense, but to answer right ont. Mr. Schott then said he thonght, bnt was not positive, that he gave Mr. Evans money to help Cleveland in the campaign of 1888. Other Post Office men said they went over to Mr. Joseph B. Stafford's office and paid their money to him for the Democratic Party. Mr. Evans said he had not received any money from Schott or any one else since 1887, and that was told by him to the Senate Committee a year ago.

Commissioner Roosevelt was surprised when told by Mr. Brown that the reason why every man he appointed was a Democrat and not a Repnblican applied to be examined during the administration of Cleveland. Mr. Roosevelt said he did not find the to be the case in New-York. He was just as much surprised when Mr. Brown told him that as far as he knew or coold judge, no Democrats were applying to be examined now, and that consequently all persons appointed hereafter would be Republicans, Mr. Roosevelt was very affable in his manner where the witnesses were frank and candid. He showed himself to be a sensible man, familiar with the world, and one who conld draw out everything from a witness who tried to conceal a fact. It was stated that every one of the eleven Repnblicans in the Post Office except Sidney Adame contributed money to help Cleveland last Fall. Every one of the Repnblicans gave money on the quiet to help Harrison's election.

BROOKLYN'S GAS COMPANIES.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE TRYING TO GET CONTROL OF THEM.

BOSTON, July 29.—The announcement is made that a syndicate of English capitalists known as the International Gas Company is trying to secure control of the gas franchise of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., and with every chance of success. The company in question owns all the patents, rights, franchises, &c., for what is known as the Meeze process of gas manufactnre for all conntries outside of the United Kingdom—that is, England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—a process of gas manufacture which mekes it possible to prodnce the article at a cost much lese than that of any of the methode at present in use. The International Gas Company has already purchased the plants of the Citizen's Gaslight Company and the Union Gas Comnany of Brooklyn and the Union Gaslight Company in the Twenty-first Ward of that city, and is negotiating for the plants of the Nassau Gas Light Company.

This syndicate in its operatione in this country is represented by Mr. Charles G. Francklyn. The corporation will establish its plant at Flatbnsh, and articles incorporating the Flatbnsh Light and Fuel Company, which is said to be an offshoot of the International Company, have been filed at Albany. George W. Goddard and William E. C. Meyer are associated with Mr. Francklyn as incorporators.

The Meeze process of gas mannfactnre wee invented some years ago by Prof. Meeze, an eminent chemist of Birmingham, England, as the result of a long and patient series of experiments, condncted with a view to obtain the cheapest and at the same time the best fuel and illuminating gas. In this he has been eminently successful, if one may judge from the unqualified testimony of the best gas engineers in the world. In England the city of Cleokheaton has been illnminated by this gas for some three years past, and many of the great manufacturing establishments in the north of England use it. The London Gaslight and Coke Company, one of the largest gas manufactories in the world, after having had its engineers carefully examine and test it has finally adopted it. The Hydrocarbon Gaslight and Fuel Company of London, the parent (Meeze) company in England, has just concluded with the Rothschilds the largest contract for Russian petroleum ever made in Europe, the contract being for a year at least. The Meeze people being confident that they possess the process for making the cheapest and best gas in the world, not excepting the so-called water gas, have gone slowly, but steadily ahead in their work. Already their process has been adopted in several places in the United States, including the cities of New-Orleans and Duluth.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Most of the engineers and first assistant engineers of the Republican machine in this State were at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night. The night was hot, and there was just sea fog enough to conceal their faces from one another as they talked. They were "Boss" Piett, Vice President Morton, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Senator Hiscock, Collector Erhardt, and that new political wonder, Congressman Wallace of Brooklyn. Wallace was the gentleman who did the most talking. He has been in politics long enough to talk. He insisted that Brooklyn Republicans must be composed. They ware all broken up, he said, and a compoeing draught made up of a mixture of equal parts of Theodore R. Willis for Surveyor of the Port and Ernst Nathan for Collector of Internal Revenue would put them at rest. Secretary Tracy said that was so. The others pondered. Then Congressman Wallace said the composlog draught ought to have other ingredients. He suggested some pipes from the Custom House. Senator Hiscock and "Boss" Platt became thonghtful at once, and Vice President Morton remarked that Brooklyn Republicans had got so used to the poppy of office-holding that extraordinary quantities of it seemed necessary to put them to sleep. Then Senator Hiscock said Upper New-York wanted something, and Collector Erhardt suggested that there were Republicans in this city who were not working for the Republican Party for mere love of it. Thus a general discussion arose as to how the patronage in that city could be apportioned, and the party went into a quiet room to discuss the question. Their conclusion will be indicated by appointments made hereafter.

A funny story was current aronnd town last night. It was that Secretary Tracy was supporting Theodore B. Willis for Surveyor of the Port, because he wanted to keep him from being the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. This was funny, in view of the fact that Mr. Tracy was made Secretary of the Navy Yard because he showed, years ago, that he knew how to use the navy politically, and was expected to manipulate it so as to make Brooklyn a Republican city. It was funnier yet when the alleged explanation was given that Secretary Tracy's errand brother-in-law, Isaac S. Catlin, expecting to be "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate for Mayor, did not want to have such a strong Republican antagonist as Willis, and had therefore indnced him to help Willis into a more lucrative place, considering the expense of a Mayoralty canvass. This story was told with sober faces by Republicans last night. They seemed not to dream that they were assailing the political decency of one of their representatives. Secretary Tracy is a Republican, bnt no Democrat would think of charging him with being a political Benedict Arnold, even for the sake of a brother-in-law.

DON'T WANT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 29.—The Trades Council last night, by a vote of 15 to 20, eliminated the Knights of Labor from their organization. The Trades Council is the central organization of the different trades unions in the Birmingham district for purposes that are common to all. The Knights of Labor insisted on being represented in the council by one delegate from each of their lodges. As this would give the Knights a large numerical strength, and as some of the unions had so far refused to come in because of the threatened preponderance of the Knights of Labor, the trades council concluded to go without the Knights altogether.

GUN TESTS SATISFACTORY.

THE YORKTOWN'S BATTERY TRIED IN A ROLLING SEA.

The United States cruiser Yorktown, Commander French E. Chadwick commanding, returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from her forty-eight hours' cruise at sea for battery trial. The result of the test was eminently satisfactory. No damage was caused by the heavy firing except on glass in the cabin and on the after fireroom hatch. Not a bolt started; not even a seam in the deck opened, and the crockery stored below never suffered a single crack. No trial of the engines was made. The whole test was confined to the batteries.

On Saturday forenoon the Yorktown left the Brooklyn yard, steamed down the East River, and a little later anchored off Bedlow's Island. The weather was foggy and thick, but not caring to wait longer Commander Chadwick got his vessel underway in the afternoon and ran down through the Narrows to the lower harbor. Here the deviation of the compass was accurately noted, the cruiser being swung for this purpose. At 2:55 P. M. Saturday the Yorktown was on her way to sea. As she cleared the Bar a course southeast, one-eighth south, was steered from Sandy Hook Lightship to a distance of about seventy miles. The whole of Saturday afternoon was so thick and foggy that no attempt was made to fire, and, night coming on, the Yorktown was headed in closer to ehre to a position distant about thirty miles off the coast. Here the cruiser lay all of Saturday night and all of the following Sunday, and Sunday morning came in bright and clear, and as 9 o'clock approached all preparation was made to go to quarters. At two bells the drum sounded the call and the crews rapidly fell in at the batteries, while the powder division stationed along decks and at the shell hoists was ready to pass the ammunition. No attempt was made to hurry the fire, and all guns were supplied without the slightest rnsh or confusion. The supply was effected in all cases with perfect ease. The carriages worked perfectly, not the slightest hitch being experianced from them in any particular.

Throughout the whole of the test a stiff breeze was blowing from south by west, the Yorktown anhmitting to her test while laying in the very touch of the sea. The swell was so heavy that the cruiser rolled through an angle of twenty degrees, but her movement was always easy, without any tendency to throw a person off his feet. During the greater part of the trial the engines of the Yorktown remained undisturbed, and the first four shots were fired while the cruiser, was moving slowly ahead. Heavy seas broke at times against the vessel during the fire, but throughout it all the Yorktown doggedly clnng to her reputation of being a steady and easy-moving gun boat.

Besides the regular assignment of officers there was present a special board consisting of Commander William R. Bridgeman, Naval Constructor Steele, Chief Engineer Stivers, and Mr. Johnson of the Cramps. The charges used in the guns were 52 pounds of pierced prismatic (Dupont's cocoa) and the projectiles, the ordinary steel shell, weighing 110 pounds. The Yorktown's main battery consists of six six-inch rifles, placed two on the forecastle, two amidships, and two on the poop. The guns are numbered as follows: No. 1, starboard bow gun; No. 2, port bow gun; No. 3, starboard beam gun; No. 4, port waist gnn; No. 6, starboard noop gnn; No. 7, port poop gun. The first series of firings were with the guns trained level abeam, as follows:

Gun.	Time.	Elevation.	Train.
No. 1	8:58 A. M.	Level.	Abeam.
No. 2	10:10 A. M.	Level.	Abeam.
No. 3	10:15 A. M.	Level.	Abeam.
No. 6	10:20 A. M.	Level.	Abeam.
No. 7	10:25 A. M.	Level.	Abeam.
No. 4	10:30 A. M.	Level.	Abeam.

The second of the series of tests was with various firing elevations and 45 degrees train forward of the beam in the following order:

Gun.	Time.	Elevation.	Train.
No. 1	10:29	3°	45 degrees abaft beam.
No. 2	10:32	10°	
No. 3	10:36	7°	
No. 6	10:40	3°	
No. 7	10:50	7°	
No. 3	10:41	7°	

The third of the series of tests was also with ranging elevations, the train being in this instance 45 degrees abaft the beam in following order:

Gun.	Time.	Elevation.	Train.
No. 6	10:54	3°	45 degrees abaft beam.
No. 2	10:55	10°	
No. 1	10:58	7°	
No. 3	10:59	3°	
No. 5	11:00	7°	
No. 4	11:20	7°	

The Yorktown's battery is mounted so as to afford the greatest efficiency in training. The line of fire of the upper-deck guns is fully 16 feet above the water. The guns are mounted in sponsons, at a height of about 10 feet, and having an arc of fire of about 70 degrees forward and 70 degrees abaft the beam. The guns are mounted in the central-pivot carriages, with three-inch segmental shields. The forward two guns concentrate at 300 feet forward; the stern and the after two at 300 feet abaft the vessel, while three guns on one side can be concentrated at a point 100 feet from the side of the vessel.

The secondary battery consists of eight rapid-fire guns and revolving cannon on tripod mounts.

While the tests are considered highly satisfactory, a few minor defects have been discovered. The most important of these are the cramped accommodations for the crew, notably the sleeping quarters, which are considered insufficient. Many firemen were compelled to sleep on deck. When the doors of the water-tight compartments were closed, the rest of the berth deck was so stiflingas to cause seasickness in many old seamen. The temperature in the fireroom ranged from 110° to 130° of forced draught was used, nor was the vessel run at full speed, the tests being only for weatherly qualities and trial of battery.

Chief Engineer Stivers obtained many valuable points from these experiments, which will be embodied in the new gunboats. The crew of the vessel are enthusiastic about her behavior in a seaway, and altogether they consider her equal, if not superior, to any of her class afloat.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 29—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair; no decided change in temperature; southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light local showers; slightly cooler; southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, showers; slightly cooler; southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, light local showers; no decided change in temperature; southwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, fair, preceded by light local showers; cooler; variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	66°	74°	3:30 P. M.	77°	90°
6 A. M.	83°	75°	6 P. M.	72°	85°
9 A. M.	66°	81°	9 P. M.	68°	77°
12 M.	77°	86°	12 P. M.	65°	75°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 80°
Average temperature for same time last year .... 73°

PROPOSED MATCH RACES.

The Corinthian Yacht Club has decided to sail several matches after the New-York Yacht Club's ornise, to determise if possible how to obtain a just rnle measurement of yachts for time allowance. The clnb has not yet adopted any formula for obtaining such measurement, and it proposes to see the result of several practical teste before agreeing upon one. Several forty-foot yachts of this year's design, having a large sail spread, will be sailed against last year's much smaller boats, and either the Shooa or Delvyn will be sailed against the thirty-foot Kathleen.

TAR AND FEATHERS FOR BRUTALITY.

GAYLORD, Kan., July 29.—Mrs. John Emmons, against the advice of her husband, went to the station to see an excursion train come in. Upon her return her husband knocked her down while she had her baby in her arms, and then threatened to shoot the two small children. The City Marshal arrested Emmons and locked him up. Shortly afterward the jail was broken into by a mob and Emmons was given a coat of tar and feathers. Emmons is a clerk in a grocery store.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The worsted mills of Schoppers Brothers, American and Diamond streets, Philadelphia, were closed down on Saturday, in consequence of the failure of Lewis Brothers & Co. The firm, it is stated, employed over four hundred hands and manufactured both cotton and woolen goods, but principally worsteds. Members of the firm have announced that no assignment has been made, and that the closing of the mills is only temporary. They do not desire to continue their manufacturing until Lewis Brothers & Co. make a statement to Cornelius N. Bliss, the assignee, so that the Schoppers may know how they stand.

The liabilities of the L. A. May Company, extensive dealers in small hardware, stoves, furnaces, &c., at Lynn, Mass., who made an assignment on Saturday, are from sixty to seventy thousand dollars. There are nearly five hundred creditors, mostly in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. A meeting of creditors will be held in Boston next Thursday.

The Yeadon Mills at Chester, Penn., operated by G. F. Dennis, closed yesterday, and about 150 men went to their homes without work.

RATES MADE BY THE BUYER.

MR. HUGHITT'S CRITICISM OF ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

FIGURES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—THE PRESIDENTS' AGREEMENT.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company—always the most notable of the year—made public yesterday for the fiscal year ending May 31 last, shows not only that its dividends were earned on both its preferred and common stock, but that, in addition to these, there was a surplus of over $600,000. Wall-street will be a good deal surprised at this showing, for it has been declared, with much emphasis in some quarters of consequence, that these dividends were not earned, and that their payment saddled the company with a deficit.

Gross earnings for the year were $25,892,258 81. Operating expenses and taxes aggregated $16,027,287 33, leaving a net revenue of $9,664,971 48. Interest on bonds, with current dividends on the Omaha Company's preferred stock, made a charge of $5,540,456 12, while the sinking fnnd account called for $58,000 more. These allowances left still, as a "balance of profits," $4,066,515 36. The dividends of the year, on both preferred and common shares, were $3,444,504, thus leaving to the company's credit for the year a surplus of $622,011 36. These figures do not include the operation of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Companies, which together added a net profit of $122,996 57, making the surpine for the entire system $745,007 93.

As compared with 1888, gross earnings decrease $1,005,299 82, operating expenses decrease $589,406 98, taxes decrease $54,104 91, interest on bonds increases $325,300 18, showing a decrease in net earnings of $687,088 09.

The stock capital of the company did not change for the year, but the bonded debt increased $1,688,000. This is accounted for by the building at about forty miles of new road, which gives the company now a fraction over four thousand two hundred and fifty miles of operated road. The year's construction was less than in any year since 1877.

Many improvements of magnitude and important developmaots were accomplished dnring the year, but there is no sneh "construction account" item in the report as has been pressed in a "construction and equipment account" are charges that aggregate $2,450,602 05, hnt they comprise "right of way, side tracks, and improvements," "donnie track," "bnilding new railroads," "real estate," and "additional equipment," while charged against current operating expenses are these items which too frequently are hidden by big reductions in construction accounts as material for future fnuded debts: Renewals of rails, $263,000; renewal of ties, $285,000; repairs of roadway and track, $1,752,000; repairs of bridges, &c., $384,000; repairs of buildings, $421,000; repairs of fences, crossings, &c., $162,000; repairs of locomotives, cars, &c., $2,325,000.

In his review of the year's business President Hughitt says:

"In common with other railways the Chicago and Northwestern has onsnained dnring the past year under radical anomalous conditions. Besides the effects which have necessarily been experienced from the continued operation of the inter-State commerce law in its general application to the traffic moved upon our lines, there has been State legislation and imposition of taxes to diminish the revenues. The Legislatures of most of the States in which the property is situated have sought to take away the power of railways to make rates and to carry on business created by the State, from reverslog in the matter of transportation the nsnal methods of business by giving the power to fix prices to those who wish to buy, and compelling the acceptance of those prices by those who wish to sell.

"Nor is this a mere threat of power held over the property. It is thoroughly and effectually exercised in many places. In Minnesota the State Commission has, in several instances, so exercised its as to fix prices for service at less than the actual cash cost of performing it. The Supreme Conrt of that State has decided that the power of the State Commission to fix such unlimited, and that neither the Constitntion of the United States nor of the State affords the owoers of the property any protection against snch legislation. Nor has this been said by that court in an abstract proposition merely. It awarded a paramptory writ of mandamus orderiog, under penalty of fine and imprisooment, indictee to an order where the undisputed record before it showed an actual spoliation of the property.

"The Commissioners of the State of Iowa by an order established rates for all the roads, which, if applied to the business of the year 1888, would prevent any returns upon the capital stock invested in those enterprises.

"Issues both in State and national tribunals has so far been ineffectual to protect the property from that order, and the last-named courts have held that they would not interfere until the results of actual experience, under the rates, had demonstrated their effect upon the revenues of the railway companies. These properties are, therefore, in the plight that, in case of the exaotion by the commission of noncompensatory rates, the companies must suffer actual loss, even to the verge of confiscation, before the courts will afford relief. Should the prescribed rates be found, upon trial, to have this damaging effect, we claimed there would be no redress from the State, because a sovereign State cannot be sned.

"In ordinary cases irreparable injuries to property other than railways can be prevented by the writ of injunction, but in these cases this protection is denied. Writs of error have been allowed in the Minnesota cases, in which this company has a direct interest, and they have been removed to the Supreme Coort of the United States. It is hoped that they may be so advanced as to be decided before the close of this present year."

President Hughitt adverts, too, to the competitive distnrbances that have resnlted in wars of rates among the Western roads and indorees the newly-organized Inter-State Railway Association. He says:

"Other means of maintaining fairly-remnnerative rates having failed, the company became a party to what is known as the Presidents' agreement of January last. It was confidently hoped that concert of action npon a foundation so broad as to bring greater rival and competing lines for conference with an Arbitration Committee composed of experienced men, in whom all had confidence, would afford effectual means for the adjustment of controversies without a preliminary sacrifice of revenue.

"The Presidents' agreement is launched at a time when its railway situation is complicated by the intervention of new lines which, by their position on foreign soil, are irresponsible to the Inter-State commerce law, nodar which the American lines contend for traffic, and the combination of the Canadian lines with their affiliated connections in the Northwest, together with the unrestricted operation of the water routes on Lake Superior, have developed a posse of competition with the older roads in the Northwest which has compelled a redoction in rates for that section or the abandonment of the business.

"Other elements of disturbence between important lines running southwest from Chicago have increased and widened the field of competition, with the result that rates over large sections of the western country have been unsettled, and many roads that were not immediately involved in the strife have had to suffer.

"While it is premature to form an opinion of the amount of good that will result from the association by keeping in harmony the contending companies, it is believed that its best interests of the railways and of the public will be served by the continued co-operation of the railways for the maintenance of equitable and reasonable rates that shall not be destroyed by the inconsiderate and hasty action of individual roads."

FIVE THOUSAND CARS MORE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is receiving bids for an addition of 5,000 cars to its rolling stock. It is expected that the contract will be awarded as soon as all of the firms requested to make a bid have been heard from. This improvement to the rolling stock will involve an expenditure of $3,000,000. The cars will belong entirely to the freight equipment. A portion of them will be gondolas, or coal-cars, and the rest will be the ordinary box freight cars of the Pennsylvania standard. It has not been positively decided yet what distribution will be made of them, bnt it is thought that 2,000 of them will be used on the lines west of Pittsburg and the remainder on the lines east of that point.

The money to pay for them will be raised by an issue of a new car trust loan for $3,000,000. An official of the company said to-day that none of the money raised by the recent allotmeot of stock to be expended upon improvements would be encroached upon. The additional rolling stock has been made necessary by the rapid increase in the company's traffic. The shops at Altoona are very busy with all the work they can turn out. This made it necessary to pince the contract with outside firms.

POINTS STILL AT ISSUE.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Transcontinental Association met again to-day. At one point during the discussion of the dispute between the Southern Pacific and Canadian Pacific on the question of differentials, General Manager Stubbs of the former road, left the meeting in disgust, and refused to return during the day.

The nontroversy between the Northern and Union Pacific concerning the latter's action in entering the field for Puget Sound business has been referred to the Eastern officials of the two roads, who will meet in New-York this week to see if an amicable adjustment of the difficulty can be reached. The association will probably be in session all the week.

CHARGES PROMPTLY DENIED.

The hnliabaico raised by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over what it proclaimed as its discovery that the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway was surreptitiously cutting rates has not developed into much of a Wall-street sensation. Mnch earnest commandation is heard of the prompt and explicit order issued by President William Dowd directing the immediate discharge of any employe who was found guilty of the Pennsylvania Company's charges.

Yesterday came this word to President Dowd from General Manager Carson:

"There is not the first shadow of truth in the Pennsylvania's charge that we are cutting passenger rates. The reduction it made was entirely approved on our part. They made the reduction without consultation or notice to any of the parties in our association, and in reply to a telegram sent by the representatives of this road, the Chairman, Mr. Guilford, and the Vice President, the General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines he simply said that the passenger rates were in the hands of their Vice President. I telegraphed Mr. McCullough again immediately, asking him why the reduction was made, but up to this time have received no reply. It is a most uncalled-for and senseless operation."

TO REACH PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 29.—A syndicate of wealthy Portlanders has bought and proposes to complete a system of railways which will give the Canadian Pacific a track into this city.

B. Y. Thompson has just returned from the British possessions, whither he went to close a deal with the New-Westminster Southern Railroad Company. The Fair Haven Company is now building south to this city. In this company Mr. Thompson and his friends are interested. It closed the deal by which the Thompson party purchased one half of the stock of the New-Westminster Southern. The new owners will undertake to begin work south to Fair Haven.

The system, when completed—which will be in the shortest possible time—will form a continuous road from New-Westminster, B. C., to this city. On the New-Westminster end of the line there are fifteen miles of road graded and twenty miles right of way secured. Five hundred men are at work on the Fair Haven Road, and there are forty miles of steel rails on the ground, two seventy-five compleas, twenty-six cars, fifteen miles of grade and twenty-five miles of right of way. Seven hundred men are at work.

THE WABASH REORGANIZATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—Articles of consolidation have been filed with the Illinois Secretary of State, combining the Toledo Western Railway Company, the Detroit and State Line Wabash Railway Company, the Wabash Eastern Railway Company of Indiana, the Wabash Eastern Railway Company of Illinois, and the Wabash Western Railway Company under the general name of the Wabash Railroad Company. The capital stock is $52,000,000. The first Board of Directors is constituted as follows: James F. Joy of Detroit, Mich.; Oscian D. Ashley of New-York, Thomas H. Hubbard of New-York, Edgar T. Welles of Hartford, Conn.; George W. Smith of Chicago, Abram M. Pence of Colorado, John Charles Henrotin of Chicago, Thomas W. Bunn of Springfield, and John Maynard Parlan of Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—At a meeting of Wabash Western officials here to-day the purchase of the Eastern lines was ratified and the consolidation of the properties formally effected. A final meeting will be held at Toledo on Thursday, and the Board of Directors will then elect officers for the ensuing year.

EXTENDING THE SHEPAUG.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 29.—The branch of the Shepang Railroad from New-Preston to Lake Wauramaug is now assured. The four miles of track will cost about seventy-five thousand dollars, and citizans have complied with the company's request to contribute $20,000 and the right of way. To raise the needed funds a meeting was held on Saturday at which several New-York men who spend the Summers at the lake made addresses and freely contributed. President Chapman of the Shepang Road gave $2,500 and Superintendent McNeil gave $500. Nearly all of the required sum was promised, and work on the roadbed will begin immediately.

This branch will give railway communication with New-York and will be of great advantage to Litchfield County. Through car service will be established when the Westport extension is completed, as Lake Wauramaug is the favorite resort of many wealthy New-York people. Another advantage to New-York is the proposal by the railroad company to erect immense icehooses at the lake. The water of the lake is exceedingly pnre, and the ice is of the best quality.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Isaac A. Farrington, the Police Justice of Mount Vernon, died at his home there yesterday morning, aged sixty-eight years. He was a Republican in politics, but while he was a candidate for office party lines were generally ignored and he received a full vote. He had held the office of Assessor and Justice of the Peace for a great many years, the oith seon of the place having the fullest confidence in him. Some time ago he was attacked with a disease which incapacitated him for work and Justice Collins was appointed to act for him. A good many flags were displayed at half mast yesterday in respect to his memory.

Paul Browo, one of the best-known basses and character comedians on the operatic stage, died in this city at noon yesterdev of consumption, after a lingering illness of three months. He was at one time connected with Daly's Theatre, and his last engagement was with Mr. Myron Goodwin Company. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a widow, who was known on the stage as Mabel De Rebian. The funeral will most probably take place from the home of the singer, 566 Seventh-avenue, to-morrow.

Charles Dennin, a well-known resident of the Fourteenth Ward, died snddenly Sunday, at his home, 230 Elizabeth-street. He was born at County Cavan, Ireland, fifty-seven years ago. During the past sixteen years he had been Treasurer of the Tammany Hall General Committee and Association. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and also belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department. He leaves an estate worth $100,000. He had been for some years in the liquor business.

The Rev. Matthias Brieser and the Rev. Henry Orumbine, who founded a numerous religious denomination in Lancaster, Penn., and adjoining counties, known as the Brieserites, and sometimes as the River Brethren, died within twenty-four hours of each other, Mr. Brinser dying at Conewago, Dauphin County, on Saturday night, aged ninety-four years, and Mr. Grumbine near Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Sunday night, aged seventy-seven years.

Daniel Beedy of Farmington, Me., aged seventy eight years, died yesterday. Mr. Beedy was a noted civil engineer and bridge builder. He built the Bates Mill in

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Treasury of the United States and the amount of deposits in the New-York National Banks to-day!

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	100
*Am. Bank Note.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	200
Allen & T. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	100
*Am. Cotton Oil.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	200
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	125
American Ex.	116	116	116	116	10
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	6,400
Atlantic & Pac.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	200
Boston A. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	50
*Brunswick Co.	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	500
Canada Southern.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	300
Canadian Pacific.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	200
Chat. & O. tr.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	2,125
C. & O. 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	3,750
O. & O. 2d pf.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	2,325
Chi. Gas Trust.	65	65	64¾	64¾	2,250
C., C., C. & St. L.	88¾	89	88¾	89	4,866
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	100⅜	99¾	100⅜	4,525
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	107	106¾	106⅞	630
C., B. & Q.	100	100¼	100	100¼	2,100
C., M. & St. P.	62⅝	63⅜	62⅝	63⅜	8,600
C., R. I. & Pac.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	400
C., St. L. & P. pf.	35	35	35	35	100
Colorado Coal.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14	14	14	14	400
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	43	42¾	42¾	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	600
Consol. Coal.	25	25	24	25	2,000
Consol. Gas Co.	86	86	86	86	100
Del. & Hudson.	144	144	143½	143½	225
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	3,600
Den. & Rio G. W.	21	21¼	21	21¼	2,000
E. T., Va. & Ga.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	100
Green Bay & Win.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	235
Lake Shore.	101½	102	101¾	101¾	1,750
Louis. & Nash.	76	76	75¾	75¾	600
Manhattan con.	93	93	93	93	250
Michigan Central	86	86	86	86	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	91	91	91	91	240
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	200
Min. & St. L. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	200
Missouri Pacific.	66⅞	67¼	66¾	66¾	4,150
*Nat. Lead Trust.	24	24	23½	23½	6,305
N. J. Central.	110	110	110	110	50
N. Y. Central.	104⅝	105	104⅞	104⅞	355
N. Y. & New Eng.	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43¼	1,990
N. Y., C. & St. L.					
1st pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	60
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26½	26½	26	26	800
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	125
Northern Pac.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	800
Northern Pac. pf.	63¼	64	63¼	63¾	2,850
Ohio & Miss.	8	8	8	8	100
Oregon R. & N.	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	30
Oregon & Trans.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	300
Pacific Mail.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	300
Phil. & Reading.	43¾	43¾	42¾	43	61,300
Philadelphia Gas.	77	77	77	77	200
Pitts. & West.	26	26	25	29	200
Pitts. & West. pf.	40	40	40	40	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	182	182	182	182	100
P., Ft. W. & C.	157½	157½	157½	157½	75
Rich. & Alle.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	550
Rich. & W. P. T.	22	22	21¾	21¾	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	108¾	109	108¾	109	1,917
St. P. & Omaha.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	94	94	94	94	100
Southern Pacific.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	300
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39¾	458
T. C. & I. pf.	98	98	98	98	22
Texas Pacific.	19¼	19¼	19	19	300
Union Pacific.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	1,763
U. S. Express.	92	92	92	92	8
W. St. L. & P. pf.	24¾	25⅛	24¾	24¾	150
West Union Tel.	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅜	1,551
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Total sales.					141,332

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st.	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98½	$18,800
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Buf., R. & P. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½	4,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	102	102¼	101⅞	102¼	56,000
Ches. & O., cl. A.	119¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	3,000
Chi. & East Ill. con.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	1,000
C., R. & Q. 5s, deb.	103	103	103	103	6,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	16,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s.	102	102	102	102	3,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	101	101	101	101	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	67¼	67	67	67	10,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 94, c.	117	117	117	117	1,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	75½	79	75½	79	2,500
D. & R. G. W. 1st.					
ss., L. F.	89¾	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	15,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	125	125	125	125	10,000
Erie 1st ex.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4,000
Erie 2d. con.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Erie 3d.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93⅜	93⅜	93	93	94,000
*Ga. R. 2d con. 2s.	52	52	52	52	1,000
G., C. & S. F. 6s.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	12,000
Han. & St. Jo. con.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1,000
Ind., B. & W. 2d.	32½	32½	32½	32½	2,000
Int. & Gt. No. 2d.	63	63	63	63	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85	85	84½	84½	4,000
Kan. Pacific con.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63	63	63	63	13,000
Keok. & St. L.	104	104	104	104	5,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
L. Island gen. 4s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
L. & N. tr. 6s.	112½	112½	112½	112½	18,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & M.	104	104	104	105	11,000
L., N. A. & C. Ch. con.	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	21,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115	115	115	115	4,000
N. Y. 7 3-10s, str.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	135	135	135	135	1,000
N. Y. Con. & W. 1st.	113	113	113	113	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117	117	117	118	18,000
North. Pac. 2d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
N. W. 4s, r.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	69½	67½	66½	67½	2,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	37½	38	37½	38	13,000
Ohio Southern.	58	58	58	58	10,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	105	105	104¾	104¾	10,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84	84	83	84	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d.	89½	89½	89½	89½	5,000
Read. 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	12,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	4,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	5,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	41,000
R. & A. 1st, D. &					
M. cer. is.	96½	96¾	96½	96⅝	2,000
R. & A. 2d, D. &					
M. certs.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	3,000
Rich. & Dan. 9s.	116	116	116	116	3,000
Rock Island 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	77,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	113	113	113	113	2,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	118	118	118	118	4,000
St. Paul Ter. 5s.	105	105	105	105	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	10,000
St. P., M. & M.					
col. tr. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	18,000
St. P., M. & M.					
4s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	8,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, D.	120¾	121	120¾	121	24,000
So. C. 1st. ex. c.	97	97	97	97	6,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st.	117	117	116⅜	116⅜	29,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st, R.	95	95	95	95	1,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	99¾	99¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
Tex. P. 2d inc.	35⅞	35⅞	35¾	35¾	28,000
T., St. L. & K. O.					
2ds.	102¾	102¾	102	102¼	17,000
U. P. 1st of 1893.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	3,000
Va. Mid. gen.	87	87	87	87	5,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. & r.	101¾	102	101¾	102	4,000
W. N. Y. & P. gen.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	22,000
Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
Total sales.					$709,500

*Unlisted. †Including $5,000 at 120½, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Bullion.	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Best & Belcher.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	100
Commonwealth.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	120
Chrysolite.	.27	.27	.27	.27	100
El Cristo.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	209
Gould & Curry.	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	250
Homestake.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	200
Hale & Norcross.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	200
Julia.	.35	.35	.36	.35	300
Iron Hill.	.55	.55	.55	.55	400
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Mexican.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	150
Little Chief.	.85	.85	.85	.85	500
Ophir.	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	300
Occidental.	2.15	2.20	2.15	2.20	300
Plymouth.	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	700
Robinson.	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Sutro Tunnel ctfs.	.55	.55	.55	.55	2,500
Shoshone.	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Sierra Nevada.	2.35	2.35	2.30	2.30	1,000
United Copper.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Utah Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85	200
Union Con.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	200
Warn Con.	1.95	1.65	1.60	1.65	1,800
Total sales.					10,820

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	100	100⅝	99¾	100⅛	623,000
Clearances.					396,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	150
Atch. T. & S. F.	35¾	36¼	35⅝	36	10,440
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	1,720
C., C., C. & St. L.	89	89⅛	88⅝	89⅛	200
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	99⅞	100	300
Chi., R. I. & P.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	120
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	94	94	93	94	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	64⅞	65	64⅝	65	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	69⅜	69⅞	69¾	69¾	8,900
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	107⅛	106⅜	106⅞	970
Del., L. & W.	143⅞	143⅞	143⅜	143⅜	4,840
Lake Shore.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	120
Missouri Pac.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅛	66⅝	2,170
N. Y. Central.	105	105	105	105	50
N. Y. & New Eng.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅞	1,400
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	1,360
Pacific Mail.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	280
Phil. & Reading.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	82,280
Texas Pacific.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	50
Union Pacific.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59⅜	550
W. St. L. & P. pf.	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	150
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	200
Total sales.					67,440

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	$3,000
Ches. & O. 5s.	102	102⅛	102	102⅛	4,000
C. B. & Q. 4s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
Erie 2d con.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	7,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115	115	115	115	3,000
Mut. U. 6s.	93	93	93	93	3,000
Om. & St. L. 1st.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	4,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	64	64	64	64	2,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91	91	91	91	16,000
Rich. & Al. 1st.	66	66	66	66	14,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	12,000
West Shore 4s.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	5,000
Total sales.					$84,000

The stock market was very quiet. Reading was the feature, and sold down to 42¾, closing at 43. Chesapeake and Ohio leaned with it, closing at 25. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 2½; do. second preferred, 1½; Philadelphia Gas, 1; Chesapeake and Ohio and Pittsburg and Western, each ⅝, and Ohio, Indiana and Western, ½. *Declined*—Chicago Gas, ⅛. Unchanged—Bank Illinois and Delaware and Hudson, each 1¾; Consolidation Coal, East Tennessee second preferred, Michigan Central, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, each 1, and Reading, ¼.

There was very little done in the trust stocks. Cotton Oil advanced ⅛ and Sugar ⅛, and Lead declined ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½, & cent. The last loan was made at 2 ⅞ cent.

The foreign exchange market was heavy. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.84 for 60-day bills and $4 87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 83½ for 60-day bills, $4 87 for demand, $4 87½ for cable transfers, and $4 87½@$4 87¾ for commercial bills. Francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅜ and 95⅝ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales of coupon 4s at 120½ on assignments aggregated $20,000. In State bonds $1,000 North Carolina special tax prior receipts sold at 57½, $5,000 South Carolina non-funding 6s at 6 and $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 72½. In bank stocks, 50 shares of Kast River sold at 173 and 50 of Wagon at 98½.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and somewhat irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—East Tennessee firsts, 2½; New-York Central firsts, Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, each 1, and Chicago Burlington and Quincy, Iowa, Richmond and Allegheny, Terre Haute, Morgan & Co. certificates, and Wheeling and Lake Erie firsts, each ¼. *Declined*—Chicago Gas firsts, ¾; Reading second preferred incomes, 1¼; Richmond and Danville 5s, 1¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s, 1, and Colorado Coal and Iron Mountain 5s, ¼.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 99⅞@100⅛. In mining stocks Little Chief sold at .31, Silver King at .70, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .52.

Messrs. John Paton & Co. of 52 William-street, announce in another column a list of coupons and dividends maturing Aug. 1, which they will pay.

August coupons of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company.

The Mechanics' National Bank will pay the August coupons on the South Pittsburg purchase money bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	190	Mechanics'.	200
American Ex.	153½	Mechanics & Traders'.	170
Broadway.	200	Mercantile.	205
Central National.	142	Merchants'.	155
Chase National.	250	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chatham.	140	Metropolitan.	160
Chemical.	4000	Metropolis.	350
City.	475	Nassau.	155
Commerce.	193½	New-York.	240
Commercial.	128	New-York County.	480
Corn Exchange.	200	N. Y. National Ex.	125
East River.	170	Ninth National.	150
Fifth Avenue.	1100	North America.	180
First National.	1400	North River.	140
Fourteenth Street.	160	Oriental.	205
Fourth National.	184	Pacific.	165
Garfield National.	260	Park.	289
German American.	130	People's.	200
Germania.	270	Phenix.	188
Hanover.	275	Republic.	175
Hudson River.	140	Seaboard National.	185
Importers & Trad's.	535	Second National.	625
Irving.	175	Seventh National.	130
Leather Manufs.	230	Shoe & Leather.	152
Lincoln National.	200	Tradesmen's.	100
Manhattan.	215	U. S. National.	115
Market & Fulton.	200	Western National.	98½

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.....$56,278,556 | Balances.....$4,414,541

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	108¾	109	Cur. 6s, 1896.	121	134
4½s, '91, c.	108¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, r.	129½	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	....
4s, 1907, c.	128⅛	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	51⅝	52	St. Paul.	69⅝	69¾
Reading.	21 9-16	21⅝	Reading gen.	90⅞	91
Lehigh Nav.	58	58½	Read. 1st pf.	80	80½
Northern Pac.	27⅜	27⅝	Read. 2d pf.	63⅞	64¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	63⅞	64	Read. 3d pf.	51	52
Lehigh Nav.	52	52½			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 29.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka.	35 12⅜	Franklin.	9.00
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Huron.	.75
Boston & Maine.	201.00	Osceola.	9.75
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100.25	Pewabic, n.	2.00
Chi. San. & Clev.	22.92½	Quincy.	48.00
Easternmost.	49.00	Bell Telephone.	228.00
Flint & P. M.	20.00	Boston Land.	8.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	95.00	Water Power.	6.00
Mex. Central.	14.75	Tam. Mining Co.	102.50
Mex. Cent. 1st.	84.00	Mass. Central.	11.00
N. Y. & N. E.	48.75	San D. Land Co.	27.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	128.00	West End Land.	28.00
Old Colony.	175.00	Lemson Store S.	59.50
Rutland pf.	40.00	Atlantic.	20.00
Wis. Central.	34.50	Boston & Mont.	87.50
Wis. Central pf.	60.00	Kearsarge.	6.00
Mexican N. Co., n.	.75	Santa Fe Cop. Co.	.50
Calumet & Hecla.	210.50	Un. City Land Co.	65.00

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 29, 1889.

COFFEE—Was more active in the speculative interest, and though at the outset depressed to the extent of 10@15 points, partly by unfavorable cables, subsequently rallied sharply, partly on a more confident inquiry, and left off steadily, on a gain for the day of 10@15 points; aggregate of options dealings 55,000 bags, of which 10,250 bags for September, and 30,750 bags for December.) Cables from Brazil reported moderate deliveries to the ports of entries, (ie Rio inspections for four days 19,000 bags, and Santos 18,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 409,000 bags, against 184,000 bags a year ago;) and purchases at Rio Janeiro 98,000 bags, to spring. Wheat points to-day 199,597 bushels, against 192,049 bushels on Saturday.)....Cables and Western accounts of unsettled markets.....and here the July option closed regularly at 5c. (against 5c. on Saturday;) August regularly at 85@5c. (range 85¼c.@88¾c.;) and subsequently standing at 85½c. (against 86½c. on Saturday evening;) September regularly at 85c. (range 84¾c. @85c.;) and subsequently standing at 85c. (against 85½c. on Saturday evening;) October regularly at 85¾c. (range 85¾c.@86¼c.;) December regularly at 87½c. (having ranged from 87¼c.@87½c.;) and subsequently as 87¾c.@87¾c. (against 88¾c. on Saturday evening;) and May, 1890, regularly at 92¼c. (range 92¼c.@93c., against 93¼c. on Saturday evening.)....And for early delivery there was unsettled, with the near-by options, on a restricted business, closing heavily, with contract grade of Red Wheat about at the regular close quoted at equal to 89¾c.@89¾c. Closing prices, chiefly as No. 2 red, were: August, 89c.; September, 89¾c.; October, 90¾c.; December, 93¾c.; January, 97¾c.; and May, 1890, 98¾c. Spot sales of No. 2 Red, to arrive by Aug. 31, sold at 89c., delivered, to shippers, and 89¾c. for lots at 88¾c. and steamer do. at 88c.,) and free on board from store at 88¼@88½c. as to delivered from vessels, (5,000 bushels West at 88¾c. to a near-by miller;) and ungraded Red, White and Mixed, in lots, within the range of 81a.@90¾c., and receipts here of 23,200 bushels, and exports hence of 43,688 bushels, and from near-by ports 8,843 bushels, and stock in New-York warehouse and elevators here decreased for the week 342,221 bushels, or to 1,118,725 bushels, (742,893 bushels cobarrest grade of Red,) and Afloat given as 7,900 bushels, and in sight 12,134,879 bushels, (a reduction for the week of only 59,591 bushels.)

CORN—Was more active, but unsettled, and at the close weak, on spot liberal offerings, though on July options, which matured, delivered, 2¾c. over Saturday evening. Export cash freer....Stock in warehouse and elevator here decreased within the week 76,848 bushels, or to 109,419 bushels, (only 16,776 bushels contract grade,) and Afloat a total of 117,093 bushels a year ago, and stock afloat now 225,200 bushels, and aggregate of Corn in sight decreased 871,327 bushels, or to 7,153,660 bushels, (against 1,874,988 bushels a year ago.) Arrivals here since noon of Saturday 2,500 bushels, and clearances hence, 162,000 bushels, and from Newport News 196,000 bushels. Sales reported of 1,740,000 bushels, including options, 1,200,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 540,000 bushels, and 1,200,000 bushels reported to the Produce Exchange Stock Committee.

OATS—Were more active, and closed firm and 1 cent. higher, with a fair business in options, and a moderate trade in spot lots. Options closed firm at 1c. over Saturday, with spot lots 1@1½c. higher. Receipts, 70,000 bushels; exports, 1,000 bushels; stock, 1,000,000 bushels; Afloat, 1,000 bushels. Sales reported of 1,000 bushels No. 2 White, at 32½c., and 5,000 bushels No. 2 White, for September delivery, at 32½c. Sales of No. 2 White, in store and afloat, 32½c. Sales of No. 2 White, for September delivery, 32½c. Sales of No. 2 White, for October delivery, 32½c. Sales of No. 2 White, for November, at 31½c. No. 2 White, in store and afloat, quoted at 32½c. No. 2 White, for September delivery, quoted at 32½c. No. 2 White, for October delivery, quoted at 32½c. No. 2 White, for November, at 31½c. No. 2 Mixed, in store and afloat, quoted at 32c. No. 2 Mixed, for September delivery, quoted at 32c. No. 2 Mixed, for October delivery, quoted at 32c. No. 2 Mixed, for November, at 31c. No. 2 Mixed, in store, quoted at 32c. No. 2 Mixed, for September delivery, quoted at 32c. No. 2 Mixed, for October delivery, quoted at 32c. No. 2 Mixed, for November, at 31c. No. 1 White, in store and afloat, quoted at 33c. No. 1 White, for September delivery, quoted at 33c. No. 1 White, for October delivery, quoted at 33c. No. 1 White, for November, at 32c. No. 1 Mixed, in store and afloat, quoted at 33c. No. 1 Mixed, for September delivery, quoted at 33c. No. 1 Mixed, for October delivery, quoted at 33c. No. 1 Mixed, for November, at 32c. No. 2 White, in store and afloat, quoted at 32½c. No. 2 White, for September delivery, quoted at 32½c. No. 2 White, for October delivery, quoted at 32½c. No. 2 White, for November, at 31½c. No. 2 Mixed, in store and afloat

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, July 29.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Bayne, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.3 by 98.9, 409 West 32d-st., south side, 72.3 feet west of 9th-av.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, John H. Myers, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.4, 35 West 52d-st., north side, 315 feet west of 5th-av.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of twelve acres of land, with buildings, at Nyack, N. Y.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 29.

Houston-st., s. s., 37.4 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 19 x61.7; Amalia Freedman to Henry Freedman.....$1

7th-av., e. s., 59.2 ft. n. of 50th-st., 19.9x80; Emil Frank to Emilie A. Hassey..... 1

7th-st., n. s., 288.9 ft. w. of Avenue A., 23.2 x92.8x21.9x92.9; Ernest Montanus to John Alobale and wife..... 15,000

King's Bridge road, n. s., 36 ft. s. of Creston-av., proposed, 50x107.7x75x120x26x102; Henry J. Cammann, as trustee, and wife to William Wiecke..... 28,500

Same property; Charles L. Cammann to same..... 1

147th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 06x 99.11; Charles Nenendorffer and wife to Gustav Pelsler..... 400

Willett-st., 60; Jonas Wiil and wife to Albert Stake..... 16,400

Stanton-st., 178; Morris Jacobson and wife to Isaac Cohen..... 20,199

145th-st., e. s., 42 ft. e. of Edgecomb-av., 18x 99.11; Delia A. Dumshant to Coralie A. Dumshant..... 1

129th-st., n. s., 308.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x 99.11; Sarah E. Harney and another to Katharine E. Kenny..... 14,500

60th-st., n. s., 313 East; Martin D. Levy and wife to Samuel D. Levy..... 10,500

44th-st., s. s., 400 ft. s. of 9th-av., 75x100.4; Jacob Dietor and wife to Alphonse Hogenauer..... 32,000

4th-av., w. s., n. of High Bridge-st., 25x125; John J. McCauley to Mary A. Barry..... 400

High Bridge-st., n. w. s., s. of plot 7,76x125; same to John Monaghan..... 1,000

1st-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 124th-st., 25x100; Philip Bohnet to Mary L. Hervey..... 1

Boston-av., 2,084; Mary L. Harvey and another to Philip Bohnst..... 1

77th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.2; James E. Killeen and wife and others to James Killeen..... 1

139th-st., n. s., 16 ft. w. of Morris-av., 42x 10x36x33x45; Martha A. Tibball and another to John Demarest..... 6,500

72d-st., n. s., 427 East; John J. Meehan and wife to Arthur J. Levy..... 13,250

Bridge-st., 27; Catharine M. Levy and another to George W. Tuhbs..... 20,000

William-st., n. w. corner of Cambreling-av., 50x87.6; Hugh Doon and wife to Theresa Faron..... 1,200

128th-st., s. s., 273.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x 99.11; Joseph Battin to John McLees..... 7,000

Same property; John McLees to Catharine Kane..... 7,250

Crane-place, w. s., 104 ft. n. of 176d-st., 50x 100; Henry G. Ahrooe and wife to Susan A. Hooper..... 29,050

74th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102; Salie S. Lilienthal and wife to Anton Wettach..... 19,000

College-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Garden st., 25x 100; Jane E. Cornish to Rosa Walker.....

Jackson-av., w. s., 253.10 ft. s. of 165th-st., 16x75; John W. Decker to Albert Hauk.. 5,500

9th-av., s. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25.8x 100; Charles T. Barney and wife to John F. Kane..... 3,200

Pents-st., w. s., 28.9 ft. s. of 140th-st., 21.1x 100, and other property; John F. Pentz, trustee, to Alfred Osterhaudt..... 17,500

Same property; Alfred Osterhaudt and wife to Mary C. Pentz..... 7,600

Same property; Hattie C. Pentz and Alfred Osterhaudt, executors, to same..... 7,800

Same property; Hattie C. Pentz to same..... 10,000

Same property; John F. Pants and Marie A. Yonge to same..... 1

104th-av., s. s., 249.11 ft. s. of 129th-st., 50x 100; John F. Pentz, trustee, to sams..... 20,000

Stebbins-av., w. s., 115 ft. n. of 167th-st., 36x37x33x37; Catharine Fessler to John Goetz..... 1,000

127th-st., 225 East; Enoch O. Bell and wife to Louis G. Leyrer..... 2,700

Same property; Margaret Kelley to Enoch C. Bell..... 18,325

133d-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 60x 100.11; the minister, &c., of the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem to James Carlew..... 12,000

24,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address as apply at the Publication Office.

FOR SALE—ON 121ST-ST., NORTH SIDE, between Boulevard and 10th-av., eight lots, 100x 200; high ground; on grade. W. S., care of John Anderson, Books, 99 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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CORONA THE BANNER VILLAGE of the
CORONA North side of Long Island.
CORONA AUCTION SALE,
CORONA TUESDAY, JULY 30,
CORONA at 2 o'clock P. M.,
CORONA on the premises at Corona.
CORONA About 400 lots,
CORONA FRENCH ROOF MANSION,
CORONA with choice lots near depot.
CORONA UNPARALLELED ADVANTAGES.
CORONA
CORONA Trains every half hour from 5:00 A. M. till midnight. Only 13 minutes by railroad. Fare only 80 cents weekly. 2,000 CORONA people already settled. Two hundred well-CORONA ings erected. Churches, schools, stores.
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STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Lewis and Grand sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR LOTS, TWO FINE flats; rental, $12,000; and an elegant cabinet-finished house on a leading avenue; would take unincumbered property or lots and add cash. T. D. C., Box 112, Nyack-on-Hudson.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

CUSKES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTH-ERS, 396 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

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The Yosemite Apartments,
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Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants. The handsomest apartment building in the city. Elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate; now ready for inspection.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late manager Navarro Building.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET.—PORTS-mouth, 37 to 41 West 45th-st.; hall boys, steam heat, &c.; rents, $900 up; also 24, Hampshire, adjoining, small apartments of five rooms, without kitchen; very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—Both garage, steam heat; every convenience; elevator runs all night; rents, $500 up. Apply to Superintendent Cumberland, Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

MASON, 8 EAST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANT flats to let, elevator, steam heat, free coal and wood for garage, &c.; rents, $1,100 and $1,450. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

†8 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga. Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:36 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with trains for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:40 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11:30 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell. (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and Buffet, Smoking, and Library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects with Williamson, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Susquehanna Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*†6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

8:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:05 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 765, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Wagner's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leaves Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st, as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 3:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Ellenville, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:45 A. M., Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mc Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

*4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Warwarsone, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Sleeping-Dining-Buffet Car rise to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway. C. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 6:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 767 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE
for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:49 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company.

Trains lighted by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:40, *9:50, 10:30 A. M., 12:20, *2:50, *3:50, 5:30, *6:30 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:30 A. M., *1:20, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30, *6:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by pintsch light, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia, and Buffet Smoking Car, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

*6:30 P. M., Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8:5 P. M., Keystone Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 2 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 3, 4:50 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. Washington Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 11 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:30, 8 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 10, and 11:50 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 8:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 9 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Railway and Ocean, 9:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 9:20, 3:10, (3:30 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (donot stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 8 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Royal Blue" Line connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Pedestrian Bridge, Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 (Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2 3:30, 4, 4:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7:15 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 8:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M. Sundays.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn; 3 Exchange-place, Jersey City; Hudson Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell. (Lake George.)

8:15 A. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and Buffet, Smoking, and Library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*5:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects with Williamson, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Susquehanna Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

8:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:05 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 765, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Wagner's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leaves Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st, as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 3:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Ellenville, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:45 A. M., Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mc Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

*4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Warwarsone, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Sleeping-Dining-Buffet Car rise to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway. C. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 6:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 767 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE
for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:49 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company.

Trains lighted by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:40, *9:50, 10:30 A. M., 12:20, *2:50, *3:50, 5:30, *6:30 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:30 A. M., *1:20, 2:30, 3:30, 5:30, *6:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

[illegible] leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

[illegible] Express, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Cars, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Canandaigua, Elmira, Waverly, Sayre, Athens, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, and principal local points. Only car to Wilkesbarre. Connection to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Trenton and intermediate points. Chair car to Bethlehem. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

*4:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

*7 P. M. for Elmira, Waverly, Sayre, Athens, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

*4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

*7:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

*Runs daily.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 285 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXPRESS TRAINS
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY
FOR THE
MONMOUTH PARK RACES
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
JULY 6 TO AUG. 17, INCLUSIVE.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

Leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, special express, P. M.

By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty-st., N.R., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:30, special express; 12:45, special express; 1:00, special express; 1:30 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

BY THIS LINE PASSENGERS CAN MAKE QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.

RETURNING, LEAVE THE PARK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACES.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, including admission to field, $1 50; including field and grand stand, $2 50.

TICKETS GOOD BY EITHER ROUTE.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT 71 AND 415 BROADWAY.

America's Day Summer Resort. Perfection in everything detail, rare plants, magnificent fishery, nature's own bouquet of flowers. A world of attractive features. Managers and Artists, Kammoth Natural Aquarium, Wave Pools, Shoot-the-Chutes, Two Grand Concerts daily. Superior Restaurant a la carte. Renowned Glen Island Clam Bakes. Kids Dandelion. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Riding, &c.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Pier 14, E. R.—Foot Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.30 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. Sundays, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.15, 1.45, 3.45, 5.45 P. M. 22d Street, East River, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. MANHATTAN BEACH—Leave Glen Island every hourly until 8 P. M. Night Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays.

40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.

SPECIAL TRAINS
TO
Monmouth Park
RACES
VIA
Pennsylvania R.R.

Leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. Ferries every race day at 11:30 A. M., 12 noon, and 12:30 P.

ON THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOR

SOLDIERS IN CAMP ATTEND STRICTLY TO DUTY.

NO MORE TOMFOOLERY AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THE CAMP FLOODED.

PEEKSKILL, July 29.—Whatever the lapses from discipline of the Forty-seventh Regiment at the outset of its current camp tour—and the officers, from Col. Gaylor down to the Junior Sub-Lieutenant, disclaim any such—the Brooklyn commend fairly retrieved its reputation last night. In a period of observation extending over eight years, or from the day the State Camp of Inspection was inaugurated, July 1, 1882, no quieter resting time of the troops has come under view than that which began at taps on Sunday evening and ended at reveille on Monday morning. The "funny men" from the City of Churches had come to the sensible conclusion that Peekskill was no place in which to play their pranks.

The admonitions of their company officers further had not been without their effect, and they realized that a week's work was before them, the outcome of which would make or mar the reputation of the regiment, and in order to accomplish which successfully needs must be in the prime of physical condition. Hence every man hied him to his cot at the "good-night" call for lights out. And thereafter silence, capable well-nigh of being felt, brooded over the encampment. Not since the Fourteenth Brooklyn, the "red-legged devils" of the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion, under the command of Col. Harry W. Mitchell, set the example of doing away with every species of tomfoolery and conducting themselves like a body of soldiers instead of a parcel of boys has the State camp experienced so emphatic an exhibition of the perfection of military discipline as on last night.

In the five streets occupied by the seperate companies of infantry from up country there was not so much as a whisper. The "countrymen," as the city troops are disposed to call them, are a manly lot of men. As a class they are lusty and stalwart, but the personnel of the separate companies nevertheless discloses the extremes of National Guard membership, ranging from grayheads to immature youths. The organizations of the Second Provisional Battalion, however, are here for a record, and from commanding officers to the newest recruit in the ranks they permit no point to escape them in the accomplishment of that object. Hence their restraint of exuberance and ready compliance with the rules and regulations established by constituted authority.

The quality of the organizations comprising Major Dowes's command was exemplified today in the early morning company drills and the drill by battalion, which accepted the better part of the forenoon. In the former the calibre of the company commanders and subaltern officers was significantly tested and demonstrated. In the latter Major Downs had opportunity to mould the material at his disposal into a compact and responsive body of soldiers. Between the movements of the city and the country troops there is a striking difference. And this can be no more forcibly illustrated than in the simple matter of the step. The former march with a long, swinging stride, which carries them rapidly over the ground. Their movements are characterized by alertness and promptitude. The latter, on the other hand, are disposed toward a stilted, mincing gait, and carry themselves when on the march inelastically, lumpishly and with assurance and certainty. Much of the instruction of Major Downs this morning was accordingly directed to the correction of this drawback, and with most gratifying results. Beyond question Major Downs is one of the best instructors in the National Guard. His explanations are clear, concise, and readily intelligible to even the dullest understanding. At the end of the first hour of the battalion drill he had worked a marvelous transformation in the movement of the four companies composing his command. From thence out until recall he devoted his energies to securing the proper execution of the simpler movements in the school of the battalion, and with a degree of success which argues that ere the close of the week the Second Battalion will be competent to lay claim to a foremost place among the best-drilled battalion organizations of the State. This pronounced result is the more encouraging from the fact that two of the companies intrusted to Major Downs's instructions are recent accessions to the National Guard and have never before engaged in any military exercises beyond those prescribed in tactics for the manœuvring of a company of infantry.

As a further means of overcoming the rawness of the component elements of his command in companies Major Downs this afternoon caused the several companies to participate in a practical object lesson. To this end he marched the battalion by companies to the "model camp" of the second Battery detachment and there impressed upon each non-commissioned officer and private soldier jest what was required of them in the dressing of tents and the policing of quarters. Capt. Wilsoe's battery has been the recipient of numerous pronounced compliments, but none surpassing in significance and appreciation that extended to the organization to-day by Major Downs.

Meanwhile the Forty-seventh Regiment was by no means idle. By common consent one of the most satisfactory guard mounts of the current season, taking into consideration the early stage of the present tour of duty, was conducted by Adjt. William H. Hubbell at the prescribed morning hour. This ceremony approximated as nearly to flawlessness as it is possible to hope for under the circumstances and won warm eulogiums from the State authorities. Capt. Theodore Stevenson, Ninth Separate Company, was Officer of the Day and Lieuts. Emile Christoffel, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Edmond O'Brien, Forty-fourth Separate Company, Officers of the Guard.

Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Thrasher commissed in the battalion drill of the regiment. In these exercises only movements not capable of being performed in the armory were undertaken. Two casualties occurred while the drill was in progress, one man being overcome by exhaustion and another receiving a scalp wound near the rifle of a companion through being thrown to the ground in execution of a change of direction. Post Surgeon Ashwie, who was in attendance on the drill, cared for both of the injured men and returned them to their quarters without the necessity of sending them to hospital.

A considerable amount of work, pleasurable and profitable, had been laid out for the afternoon, but the kaleidoscopic changes in the weather precluded their carrying out. From grave to gay, from lively to severe," best describes the alterations in atmospheric conditions to which the camp was subjected from midday to retreat. Jupiter Pluvius and Old Sol played a game of aerial "tag," in which the former scored the greater number of points, to the extent of compelling the relinquishment of the customary dress parade. At intervals of an hour the downfall of rain was simply terrific. The camp was three times flooded, and but for the admirable system of drainage devised by Brig. Gen. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, locomotion would have been impossible. Twice the Second Battery camp was under water, and a reproduction of Lake Omigod of Seventh Regiment fame was threatened. Then Old Sol took an huing, and the temperature rose until it was fairly unbearable. As intimated, the rain won the day; as twilight descended the lightning flashed, thunder pealed resonantly, and the camp settled down to a night of gloom and discomforts.

The summoning of Adjt. Gen. Porter to Albany leaves Col. Gaylor in charge of the camp as Post Commander. In case the weather is favorable, the Forty-seventh and the Provisional Battalion will fill out the week with skirmish drills and grand guard exercises. On Thursday it is expected that a large delegation of the veterans of Col. Gaylor's command will visit the camp.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN NEWTOWN.

What looks like a determined effort is being made to close up the Sunday ball and picnic grounds in Queens County. Most of them are in the town of Newton and just across the line dividing that town from the city of Brooklyn. Lately the ministers of Queens County have joined hands with a number of their brethren of Brooklyn with the determination of having these places closed on Sunday.

Last week complaint was made by the Law and Order Association of Newtown to the District Attorney against Hauser's place, at Woodside. The District Attorney notified the Sheriff, and on Sunday Hauser's place was closed. There is one park in the county that is patronized by respectable Germans of this city and Brooklyn. No complaint has ever been made against it, but if the smaller parks are closed their owners will insist that it must be closed too.

One saloon keeper has an ingenious arrangement. The county line runs through the middle of his saloon. During the week two bars are run, but on Sunday the bar on the Kings County side is closed, while that on the Queens County side in full operation.

CAPTURED BY CUSTOMS INSPECTORS.

Frank Sutherland and a lot of cigars that the Customs Inspectors said were smuggled, were foued on the Battery yesterday very close together. The cigars were of the finest brands, and Sutherland said that he bought 100 of them from Estin Thorotensen, first mate, and 100 from Severin Nost, chief engineer of the steamer Victoria, from Baracoa, and was given fifty by Richard Aarsath, Captain of the vessel. The officers admitted that the story was true, and Sutherland was held for examination by Commissioner Bellows.

Eight lace shawls and other lace goods were seized from S. Seltenbach, a passenger on the Werkendam and a resident of Washington Territory. He said that another passenger had induced him to conceal the goods.

HIT WITH A TACK HAMMER.

JOSEPH M. WALLACH DIES FROM A BLOW ON THE HEAD.

Ferdinand Hopp, a retired barber living at 467 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Coroner Levy, charging him with killing Joseph M. Wallach, a young lawyer who rented rooms in his house. Hopp owns a two-story wooden cottage at the number given above and Wallach and his wife occupied the upper floor. The two men lived on amicable terms, but their wives quarreled, so that Wallach finally decided to rent rooms elsewhere. Last Wednesday morning about 8:30 o'clock, as he was leaving the house for his office, Wallach went into Hopp's parlor to tell him that he intended to move. Hopp was on his knees putting down a carpet and held a tack hammer in his hand. Mrs. Hopp was in an adjoining room combing her hair and Mrs. Wallach was up stairs.

According to Mrs. Wallach's story, Mrs. Hopp overhearing the conversation between the two men, began to talk at them. Then, as Wallach was somewhat deaf and could not hear Mrs. Hopp's tirade, Mrs. Wallach went down stairs and told her to let the men settle the matter themselves. Mrs. Hopp rushed out of the room and struck at Mrs. Wallach with the comb, which the latter put aside. Mrs. Hopp made another onslaught on Mrs. Wallach, and Wallach interfered to defend his wife. Then Hopp attacked Wallach. Hopp is fully six feet in height and stout in proportion, while Wallach was a small man. Mrs. Wallach says that Hopp seized her husband by the back of the neck and struck him repeatedly upon the head with the tack hammer, and finally threw him upon the floor and jumped upon him. Mrs. Wallach's cries for help brought to several neighbors and a policeman, who rescued Wallach from the fighting condition Hopp was in. Hopp was taken to the Harlem Police Court and held by Justice White in $300 bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

It was late in the afternoon before Hopp succeeded in securing a bondsman, in the person of J. W. Wetter, a grocer of First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. That night, after Wallach had gone to bed, his wife heard Hopp exclaiming in loud tones that, as he had been kept in the police court all the afternoon by Wallace, he would go up and finish him. From the sound of other voices it was evident that some persons were trying to restrain Hopp. Fearing that her husband's life was in imminent danger she woke him up, and they determined to leave the house at once, although their new apartments were not yet ready for them. Neighbors and a policeman, summoned by Mrs. Wallach, escabled the couple to leave the house in safety. Next day Hopp was rearrested, and put under bonds of $500 to keep the peace.

On Saturday Wallach called on Dr. Ogden Ellerbrot of 440 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, who had previously treated him for rheumatism, and said that he was suffering from a dull aching pain in the head and pains between the shoulders and in the chest. Dr. Ellerbrot examined his head and discovered numerous contusions. There were also scratches on the back of his neck and a cut under the right eye. One of the fingers of his left hand was smashed at the end as if it had been struck by a hammer. On Sunday night Wallach was taken with vomiting and at 5 o'clock on Monday morning he died suddenly while sitting in a chair by a window. Hopp, when arrested, denied that he struck Wallach with a hammer, although he admitted having it in his hand and having assaulted Wallach. He said that in the scuffle they both fell and Wallach struck the back of his head against the hatrack. He was remanded without bail to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House and will be examined by the Coroner this morning.

Wallach was twenty-seven years old, a graduate of the Columbia College Law School, and for a time a student at the University of Heidelberg. His father is Henry Wallach, who was at one time a member of the firm of H. Wallach's Sons, shirt manufacturers, of West Broadway and Thomas-street, and is now living in Europe. Isaac Wallach, Vice President of the Mount Sinai Hospital, is an uncle of the dead man. Young Wallach read law in the office of ex-Judge Cardozo and for a year and a half has had a law office at 290 Broadway with Ovid Dupre.

A WAIF OF THE SEA.

THE ANCHORIA MEETS A LITTLE SAILBOAT IN MIDOCEAN.

The steamship Anchoria, which arrived yesterday morning early from Glasgow, had one incident during the voyage which served to break the monotony of an otherwise uneventful trip. On Saturday afternoon, at about 1:30 o'clock, when yet about seven hundred miles from New-York, Capt. Campbell and his executive officer were on the bridge. All at once they noticed at a distance on the starboard bow a small, white object which rode the waves lightly and seemed to be a lifeboat of some kind. The Anchoria's course was slightly changed, as Capt. Campbell was uncertain whether the lifeboat was laden with human freight or not. For all he knew it was the waif from some terrible disaster.

As the Anchoria drew nearer the object, it gradually assumed the shape of a small sailboat. One man sat in the waist of the boat in a comfortable position and tended the tiller ropes. The rig of the boat was a mainsail without a boom and a jib rigged on a small bowsprit. The hull was about 16 feet long and was decked over. The skipper of the small craft stood up and waved his hat as the big steamship approached him. He was apparently a man about middle age, with bronzed face and beard. The engines of the Anchoria were stopped and the ship ran within fifty feet of the little boat and stopped her headway. The passengers crowded to the rail and cheered the smiling skipper.

The chief officer of the Aeschoria hailed the man in the boat and asked him whither he was bound. He understood him to say that he was bound for Paris, but the steam was blowing off just then and there was so much noise that I was not sure what he said." Said the chief officer of the Aschoria yesterday: "Then I asked him if he wanted any assistance. He said nothing in reply, but made no sign as if wishing to come on board. On the contrary, he seemed perfectly satisfied with his condition and hauled taut his sheets and sailed away due east, when we started up again. The weather was very fair at the time and he had a fair wind. The Captain thought he made out the name 'Nellie Gordon of Bostoe' on the bow of the small boat, but we were not sure of that."

THEY WANTED FIGHT AND GOT IT.

The "boss" of the Croton Aqueduct, Henry Marks, has met with a set-back. After whipping everybody who had the temerity to stand up before him he sighed for other worlds to conquer, and heard there was a risieg boxer living in Mouet Kisco. He took four friends with him to act as seconde and to see fair play. They were Newton Sarles, Smith Lent, Robert McGarrity, and Henry Fisher. When they reached Mount Kisco they met Theodore Williams, the boxer in question, in company with Edward Cuatt, the Chief of Police. Henry Marks stated his business. Williams said he did not want to fight. "Well, you'll fight if we attack you, won't you?" asked the "boss." Williams said he might in that case, so Marks went at him. Williams brought his science into play and quickly knocked Marks down, and repeated the dose seriatim to each of the others. The Chief of Police enjoyed the sport, and as every individual man was knocked on the would bring his victim to the ground and exclaim, "Good!" The men came to, one after another, and wended their way back to the aqueduct to get satisfaction out of their former victims.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY'S CREDITORS.

Mr. Edward Kaufmann, who is counsel for Arthur Levy & Co., the London bankers who have a claim for over $100,000 against ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, denied yesterday the published story that the latter had effected a compromise with his creditors. The officials of the Nevada Bank, which claims that Mr. Dorsey owes it $5,000 for which it has a judgment, said that it aimed to get all the money. Mr. Kaufmann would not say that his clients were absolutely opposed to any compromise, but denied a story that they would settle their claim at a fraction of its value. Mr. Dorsey was known to have been out of the city yesterday, but no one interested had any doubt that he would be in Mr. Kaufmann's office at 10:30 this morning, when his examination in supplementary proceedings in both cases mentioned will be begun.

THE LAWYER MADE NO RETURNS.

Melville H. Regensburger, a lawyer, has been ordered in the Supreme Court to pay Henry Newman, an importer at 628 and 630 Broadway, $312 50 or be committed for contempt of court. He in 1880, while acting as attorney for Moss & Herman, who had failed, made a compromise with Newman by which 25 cents on a dollar on their claim of $1,295 27 was to be paid. Mr. Newman says he then took the promissory notes given in payment and said he would act as his attorney and secure the money on them. Since that time he declares he has seen nothing of the proceeds, although he made a demand on Regensburger on Dec. 24, 1887.

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TO ADJUST DAMAGES.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD EAGER FOR ANOTHER COMMISSION.

Judge O'Brien became a martyr yesterday. He gave Supreme Court, Chambers, up to Judge Ingraham, and from early in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon listened to the slow proceedings in the application of Messrs. Davies & Rapallo for a commission to condemn property on West Third and West Fifty-third streets, in order that the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company may secure title to the easement in the street. He would have been through Chambers three hours earlier, and three hours in a stuffy court room on a hot Summer's afternoon seem considerably longer than at the seashore or other pleasant resort.

This application, made by the elevated railroad lawyers a week ago and sat down for argument yesterday, shows that it is pleased with the working of the first commission appointed by Judge Andrews. For damages to some of the property judgments have already been recovered, and in regard to the rest of it suits are already pending. And at this point the company wakes up to the fact that it would like to have the property condemned, as is pretty generally agreed it should have been before the road was built, ten years ago.

There are in all twenty-eight parcels of property which are embraced in the application for a commission. They are as follows:

Augusta Vogt and others, 64 West Third-street; Charles D. Brown and others, 70 West Third-street; Caroline W. Astor, 75 West Third-street; Daniel S. Mokiroy, 89 West Third-street; Frederick A. Vogt and others, 100 West Third-street; Anna Maria Hoch and others, 104 West Third-street; Lewis Morris, 111 and 113 West Third-street; Smith Ely, Jr., and others, 118 West Third-street; Abraham Sears and others, 120 West Third-street; John J. Aaron and others, 125 West Third-street; Alfred B. Dunn and others, 134 West Third-street; John Dhrenmatt and others, 136 West Third-street; John S. Ferguson and others, 103 and 105 West Fifty-third-street; Henry Van Schaick, 108 West Fifty-third-street; William Sommer, 112 West Fifty-third-street; Louisa L. Strang and others, 114 West Fifty-third-street; Mary Morgenthau and others, 121 West Fifty-third-street; Amy H. Kellogg, 134 West Fifty-third-street; William Knight and others, 151 West Fifty-third-street; Robert Morrison, 152 West Fifty-third-street; Abby Stone and others, 153 West Fifty-third-street; Catharine Dalton and others, 158 West Fifty-third-street; Jane A. Dorland and others, 219 West Fifty-third-street; John Melford, 235 West Fifty-third-street; Elizabeth A. Dayton and others, 256 West Fifty-third-street; William Mickens, 308 West Fifty-third-street; Samuel Thompson, 310 West Fifty-third-street; John Thompson and others, 316 West Fifty-third-street.

Of these parcels about one-half will be considered by Commissioners if appointed. In some cases the company has succeeded in effecting a settlement with the owners, and in others no appearances were made, and Mr. Davies yesterday took a default.

When Mr. Davies had secured a record of the appearances, and all the objections and answers had been filed, Mr. E. L. Bushe, representing Augustus Vogt, owner of 64 West Third-street, said that he thought negotiations pending between Mr. Vogt and the road would come to a successful issue, and therefore there would be no real controversy. He, however, wished to file objections to the proceedings merely to keep himself before the court, although the objections were valid objections and not trumped up for that purpose.

Charles H. Hall, representing his wife, waved twenty-three objections at Judge O'Brien, and said he wanted a chance to argue the objections, which were to the application being heard. The hearing was put down for Thursday. Counsel for Anna Maria Hoch, owner of 104 West Third-street, admitted that an offer of $1,100 had been made by the railroad company, but insisted that it was not a reasonable offer, and that the forty-eight hours given by the company was not a sufficient time to consider it in. Mr. Davies put George H. Scott of Scott & Mayer, real estate brokers, on the stand, and Mr. Scott said he had examined the property in conformity to a request of R. M. Galloway, Vice President of the company, and had come to the conclusion that $1,100 was enough to allow for the title to the easement.

The property 120 West Third-street is owned by Abraham Steers and Augustus Jay. Mr. Steers was represented by counsel, who admitted that an offer of $1,100 had been made. As Mr. Steers's and Mr. Jay's interests were separate, however, the offer could not well be accepted. A like offer was made to their interests were separate and was accepted by Judge O'Brien, although Mr. Davies objected.

Mr. Lookwood of Crane, Lookwood & Fowler objected to the proceedings on behalf of John S. Ferguson and the West Side Company, owners of 103 and 105 West Fifty-third-street. He admitted that an offer of $9,000 had been received by his clients, but declared that its terms were prejudicial to their suits for damages already sustained, which are now pending. Mr. Davies declared the offer was not prejudicial. The offer is made the same in form in all cases.

Ex-Judge Leo C. Dessar, who represented several property owners, declared that the proceedings were brought to head off suits now pending against the company for damages to the very property which it was now sought to condemn. Other counsel objected that the offers were not made on behalf of the company in good faith and so as to comply with the statutes. Mr. Davies said that the company had been negotiations when a few hours only had been given for the consideration of the offer.

In regard to the offers constituting negotiations, Mr. Davies said that the matter of the elevated roads had been up for ten years. The owners knew what sum they would accept. They could make up their minds in ten hours whether or not to accept an offer as well as in ten days. Therefore he thought the offer complied with the statute.

NEW ROADBEDS ON THE BRIDGE.

The bridge gates were closed yesterday at 12:30 o'clock, and half an hour later a gang of twenty workmen, armed with crowbars, marched up the south roadway from the Brooklyn side and began work ripping up the four-inch white pine cross planks from the bed above the four-and-a-half-inch creosoted yellow pine planks which formed the roadbed. Work was begun a few hundred yards east of the centre, on the river span, between the towers, and it is the intention of the bridge authorities to tear out the two layers of the roadways on both spans, each span measuring about one thousand feet.

As soon as the gates were swung to, travel was transferred to the north roadway, and the two streams of vehicles moved steadily past each other without accident or confusion, only occasional stops being made, due to momentary blocking. The repairs, the necessity for which has closed the south roadway, consist in putting in new four-and-a-half-inch creosoted yellow pine in bed layer lengthwise, and white pine four-inch planks lengthwise above. The lower bed has long needed overhauling, and as it was found that the upper layer was in a similar condition, the occasion was seized to renew the roadway. When the work on the south way is finished, work will be begun on the north roadway and travel reshmed on the south. Superintendent Martin said yesterday that he thought it would take two weeks to make the repairs.

THE FORCE OF A MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday handed down a decision holding a mechanic's lien valid, although put on property after it had been attached. Paige, Carey & Co., the plaintiffs, brought the action through L. Laflin Kellogg, to foreclose a mechanic's lien placed by them against the contract of John A. Lee with the city, to build additional shaft No. 15½ on the new aqueduct. The lien was for $3,300, and was for work and materials furnished by the plaintiffs in completion of the contract. A. S. Jackson had levied an attachment against the property of Lee, including this contract, and claimed that as the attachment was prior to the lien in time, it was also prior in right. Judge Ingraham holds that Mr. Jackson acquired a lien on the money due under the contract at the time of his levy, but that his interest in the money due under the contract was also subject to the right of the plaintiffs to file a lien against the same for moneys which might be due to them for work and materials. Mr. Jackson, he says, is, however, entitled to the payment of moneys due under the contract after the claim of the plaintiffs is paid.

STANDS ILLEGALLY PLACED.

THEY MAY MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE IN THE RENTAL OF PROPERTY.

One of the municipal ordinances prohibits the use of sidewalks outside the stoop line for the sale of merchandise, and prohibits also the rental for any consideration in money of the sidewalk inside the stoop line by the landlord of the premises. At Melberry and Bayard streets, where the city is trying to secure a site for a new public school—and no neighborhood in the city is perhaps so much in need of a public school as this one—there is a Hebrew market, and the ordinance in question has been tacitly suspended, to such an extent at least that the sidewalk for a full square in every direction from this crossing of the streets is almost monopolized by the stands of sidewalk traders.

If the city shall be called upon to pay a high price for the school site it is after, it will be very largely because of the failure of the authorities to see to the enforcement of this ordinance. In the testimony that has been adduced before the Commissioners appointed to take testimony as to the value of the property, four lots fronting on Bayard-street and four lots fronting on Mulberry-street, the extraordinary rent receipts from the property have heretofore largely influenced the Commissioners in arriving at their value. This fact, in all probability, explains the startling disparity between Tax Commissioner Coleman's estimate of $73,000, the estimate of expert testifying for the city averaging $123,000, and the preliminary award of the commission of $153,000 for the property.

Yesterday's witness before the commission was William S. Kane, a mild-mannered, philanthropic-looking gentleman of about forty-five years, having a real estate office in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and an experience in the business of six years. For a city expert his testimony was satisfactory to the city up to a certain point. The value of pier property was placed at $17,000, of stables at $44,000, and of 5 and 6 at $39,000. These were measurably consistent with the estimates of Mr. Martine and the other experts. But the value of plot 4 was quoted, quite confidently at first, at $22,000, and as the owners had occasion to act to their interests, $10,000, their legal representative showed a large measure of satisfaction in his smile at this testimony. It was so inconsistent with the rest of the expert's evidence that even the Commissioners were forced to smile. As to the rent of the property he had made inquiries, he said; but had gained little information. He thought the corner property ought to produce $4,800 a year rent, and was not aware that it produced $6,000. If it did rent for $6,000 he thought it would be due to peculiar circumstances that would not affect the intrinsic or market value of the property. The rise of the sidewalks for market stands had undoubtedly obtained for the property a rental much larger than it would otherwise have earned. The examination goes on to-day.

MELTING WEATHER.

YESTERDAY WAS ONE OF THE MOST OPPRESSIVE DAYS OF THE SEASON.

Yesterday was the kind of weather that made humanity hers in the city gasp. There was no getting away from it, and the cool of the shade was a delusion and a snare. It got into horse, cars with humanity and rode with them in spite of the breezes that blew in through windows. It followed the L railroad cars, and even clung about the breezy towers of the bridge. The pavements sent up a fierce heated glow about 2:30 in the afternoon that made Hudnut's thermometer stretch itself to the 90° mark. The tide of humanity that surged up around it and gazed anxiously at it was a picture of moisture that in itself was a marine view of a very distressingly real humidity.

The sun was bad enough, but the humidity was worse. This started out early in the morning together with a light fog to make the city suffer. They did good work, and the humidity fell upon the city with a bold registration of 85 even as early as 8 o'clock in the morning. Here it hung, and unmanly soaked. In vain did they seek the fountains which play within the soda-water haunts. They were fountains themselves, and, hatless, they moved along in hapless dissolution. During the afternoon rolling wind clouds blown up by a twenty-two-mile-an-hour breeze from the southeast began work at equalizing matters, and the two together brought the humidity down to 70 at 2 P. M.

Clouds gathered as the afternoon wore on, and light showers of rain fell with the moderate precipitation of .06 inch since 12 o'clock Sunday night. The thermometer stood during the day 74° at 3 A. M., 81° at 9 o'clock, 86° at noon, 90° at 3:30, and 87° at 4:30. Showers fell last night in Mississippi Valley and New-England, and the storm which was central over Chicago a few days ago was reported as moving off to the northeast.

THE WRONG MAN ARRESTED.

William Whitfield Tolliver, the young colored man who was sent to prison on Sunday by Justice Gorman, charged with being a "voodoo man" and having extorted $23 from Mary Kelly, a servant in the employ of George Day, at 40 West Twenty-eighth-street, was discharged yesterday on examination. His arrest was a mistake. The girl had been deserted by her lover and she was seduced by a colored clairvoyant known as "Edith" to part with $23 for charms to bring her recreant lover back to her. The girl told the story to Mr. Day. On Saturday a messenger brought a note to the house for "Mamie," which contained a request for $2, and was signed "Billy." Mr. Day jumped at the conclusion that the note was from the clairvoyant and was a demand for more money. He followed the messenger from the house and captured the young William Whitfield Tolliver, whom he charged with being an emissary of the clairvoyant. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday, and despite his protests of innocence was locked up for examination. Yesterday he proved that he knew nothing about the clairvoyant, and that the note was intended for a girl named Mamie Shirley, living in a house a few doors from Mr. Day's residence, and that the messenger had blundered into the wrong house.

THE DOCTOR WAS DRIVEN OUT.

Dr. J. J. Corcoran of 96 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, was called to 1,915 Bergen-street at an early hour on Sunday morning to attend a sick man. He found William J. Tate, aged forty-five, sinking very rapidly. Dr. Corcoran removed his coat and vest and worked very hard over the man, but the latter died in a few minutes. Then three men, who were sitting on the bed, began to abuse the doctor and blamed him for Mr. Tate's death. They finally chased him out of the house and, following him for several blocks, threatened to beat him.

Dr. Corcoran hastened to the Fulton-street station house and, procuring the assistance of two officers, returned to the Bergen-street house for his clothing. His assailants were not there and the doctor refused to make any complaint. He got his coat and vest and went home.

The widow of Mr. Tate denied yesterday that there had been any disturbance, but a neighbor corroborated Dr. Corcoran's story.

DISCIPLINED FOR INSULTING CONDUCT.

The three hundred and odd men employed on the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad in Brooklyn were astonished yesterday to learn that three of their associates had been discharged and nine suspended for some unknown reason. They appointed a committee to demand from "Deacon" Richardson the cause of his action, and soon learned that the men had been disciplined for offensive conduct toward some ladies.

The complainants were Mrs. Whipple and her two daughters, who reside at 55 Concord-street. They told Mr. Richardson that the conductors and drivers of certain cars made a practice of staring in at Mrs. Whipple's windows, shouting at the occupants of the house, and waving handkerchiefs at them. They called the attention of other people to the house, and it soon got to be a common thing for men and boys to gather there and make remarks. Mrs. Whipple and her daughters had to stop sitting at their front windows. Mr. Richardson refused to give the names of the dismissed and suspended men.

OPPOSED TO A TRUST.

SOME OF THE ARGUMENTS USED BY THE DEALERS IN ORANGES.

There seems to be a general feeling of amusement, in which, however, a little indignation is mingled, among the heavy Florida fruit commission dealers in this city over the statements published in a number of newspapers outlining a plan to consolidate the orange shipping interests of Florida and to dispose of all fruit at auction in one establishment in each large distributing centre throughout the North. A number of these dealers said yesterday that the idea was a flighty one, that it was not based on sound business principles, and that the growers, who are supposed to be the ones who will receive the greatest benefit from it, will find, as some of their brethren found out last year, that their fruit will bring much less at auction sale than through the regular commission channels.

"We charge them 10 per cent commission," said one gentleman, "and the 2½ per cent. charged by the auctioneer osthes their fancy. But if they figure out the thing from others' experience they will find that 100 boxes sold at $3 less 10 per cent. brings them in $270, where 100 boxes auctioned at $2 a fair difference in last season's business) less 2½ per cent. nets them but $195. Then, another example. Say 100 boxes of fruit get here in a slightly-damaged condition. They would straightway be auctioned off and bring, say, $1 50 per box, or $150 for the lot. The commission dealer would take the lot in hand, though, and repack it and make about 90 boxes in good condition, to be sold for $2 50 per box, or $225. But on larger business principles this consolidation or combination of trusts idea is a mistake. It cannot regulate the selling price of oranges. That is entirely regulated by the law of supply and demand. Then, again, if the fifteen or twenty distributing channels now open are closed and but one is substituted how are oranges to be sold? Why handled as they are at present, and how are the out-of-town buyers, who take the majority of the stock from the centres in the large cities, to be as well taken care of?"

It was also said that the statement that oranges from Florida were often thirty days in transit was untrue. Seven days is the average time and fifteen days is about the longest trip.

"It is nonsense," said another long-established dealer, "to suppose that during the last few years we have not made every effort to acquaint our growers with the best lines over which to ship, and to urge the railroads to do their best in the way of rapid transportation and lower rates. We are getting these matters in better shape year after year, and, although we should prefer to get our stock here in three or four days, and hope before long to gain that end, yet as a general thing we have little to complain of in transportation matters. Our greatest work is to get the growers to pick and pack the fruit in a proper manner."

Another gentleman who has lived in Florida for the last eight years and who has just returned from there said the orange trade was not in a bad but in a very good way. He says that the growers who took the necessary pains with their crops last year made money and expect to do better this year. The new process has been of much use to other growers, and there is a general feeling throughout the orange belt that with the fine crop expected this season more money should be obtained than ever before. No one member of the five firms questioned proposed attending the "combination" meeting announced for Thursday afternoon.

UNDERGROUND WAYS.

MAYOR GRANT RECEIVES A LETTER AND MAPS FROM R. E. HAZARD.

Rowland R. Hazard, who devised the underground railway system which the New-York District Railway Company has tried to make use of under Broadway, is in London promoting the interests of the London Central Subway Company. A letter was received from him at the Mayor's office yesterday in which he said that he had seen in THE TIMES a statement by the Mayor that pipe and wire galleries underneath the streets were indispensable to the maintenance of good pavements. This had moved him to send to the Mayor a map or sketch of four of the proposed London underground lines, three of which were to have two tracks and two galleries and one four tracks and two galleries. "I observe," continued Mr. Hazard, "that it is thought that rails should be laid in the galleries. It is not necessary. There should be the flood way for the possible occurrence of a fracture in the water pipes, and as the whole floor is of asphalt one tier of the modern repair truck will run securely on the floor of the flood way. All the gas, water, and other companies agree as to that, and we have agreed upon clauses with them which are mutually satisfactory, as well as with the Park Office authorities in respect of telegraph wires.

"There seems to be no material difference in the cost of wood, asphalt, or granite pavements, if all are kept in perfect order. Laid, and neglected, granite is, of course, cheapest, but wood, well laid and well cared for, is certainly best for residential quarters, and is rapidly displacing everything else in Paris and London for residential and fashionable shop quarters. I shall be in New-York in August and will be glad to confer with your Honor on this point."

A PUPPY'S SHARP TRICK.

A fine display of animal reasoning power was exhibited last evening at the Battery by a well-grown Newfoundland pup. Its master had taken it and a full-grown dog of the same breed to the landing just east of Pier A, for the purpose of giving them a bath. He flung a stick out into the water, and dog and pup went after it. The pup led at the start, but the big dog was the better stayer, passed the leader after half the course was covered, and got the stick.

The man threw the stick in again, and again the pup's youthful vigor enabled him to get a good lead. Then the old dog's stamina began to tell, and fifteen yards from the start he was even with the pup. Then a bright idea struck the latter. He swam at his competitor and very coolly climbed upon his back and rested there a breathing space. The old fellow shook him off, but he had caught a fresh supply of wind, and was off again in front like a shot. The old dog caught him again, and the puppy repeated his snoozeful tactics twice more in the race. When he was shaken off the third time the dogs were within a few feet of the stick, and the young one had no difficulty in putting on a spurt which secured him the victory.

THOUSANDS VISIT THE COLUMBIA.

The pier of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company was thronged with people yesterday who had come by invitation of the agents to inspect the new ocean prodigy, the Columbia. The steamer was neatly decorated and everything about her shone like a new dollar. The crowd of visitors, numbering in all about 10,000 people, were received by the steamer's officers and shown over the entire ship, from hurricane deck to hold. The beautifully-furnished music room seemed to be more admired than any other part of the ship, though the engines also came in for a very large share of the visitors' praise. The crowd went away very warm but satisfied that they had seen one of the largest and fastest steamers in the Atlantic fleet. For the information of an inquiring reader we state again that the Columbia was built by the Lairds at Birkenhead, on the Mersey, England.

BRAZILIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Imperial Government of Brazil has appointed as a commission to represent that country in the International Congress to be held at Washington in October next Senator Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, Councilor of State; Councilor Salvador de Mendonca, Consul-General of Brazil in the United States; Councilor José Gurgel do Amaral Valente; two Secretaries—Señor Joaquim de Freitas Vasconcellos and Señor José Augusto Ferreira da Costa. Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil at Washington, and three attachés—Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Marins, Señor Mello de Menezes, and Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira. The Commissioners sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 24th inst. on board the steamship Alliance of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company for New-York. This vessel is also employed to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Brazil and the United States.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY IS THE

BANKRUPT SALE
AT
HEARNS'
DRY GOODS AT HALF PRICE SELL FAST.

APPLES AND BEANS.

REPORTS OF A FAILURE IN BOTH CROPS ALL THROUGH THIS STATE.

The generally poor condition of the growing crops of apples and beans in almost all parts of this State is causing a great deal of concern to the farmers and to merchants in this city. The frosts that occurred this year as late as May 27 almost destroyed the young bean vines, and many fields had to be replanted. Much of this second planting was again destroyed by the heavy rains, and had again to be replanted. The result is that the harvest this year will be considerably retarded, and there is danger that should frosts occur in October the ripening crops will be greatly damaged.

The apple trees did not bear such an abundance of fruit this year as they have done during the past two, and have shown more weakness. Last year was what was known as an off year for apples, as the crop of 1887 had been a large one, but to the surprise of the farmers the crop of 1888 was still more abundant. Prices ruled lower during the season and the Winter months than they have for along time. The young fruit this year

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,832. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

At Half and Quarter Value

THE

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

GEO. A. HURD,

LATE

Hurd & Waite of Brooklyn.

SUCH A FURORE

as the Bankrupt Stock is now creating was never known in this city in the Summer time.....Our stores, from morning until night, are crowded as they never were except at Christmas and at the sale of the Bankrupt stock of Bates..... The values that we give is cause of the Commotion.....Each day adds to interest of the sale.

Here is what we'll give To-day.

SILKS

that on the other side of Brooklyn Bridge and near thereto at sixty cents did sell we sell at TWENTY-NINE.....Nine and Twenty Cents a yard we ask for India Silks, Satins, and Armures, all colors and Black, such as in Brooklyn were freely sold at Sixty cents.

At Forty-nine Cents.

The Bankrupt Stock of all-silk Surahs—goods that in Brooklyn sold at 85 cents and $1 00.

At Forty-nine Cents.

Dollar Plushes from the Bankrupt Stock.

The Bankrupt Stock of

DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

	Brooklyn Price.	Ours.
Figured Wool Challies	25	12½c.
Cream White Suitings	30	11½c.
All-Wool Beach Flannels	50	23c.
All-Wool Camel's Hair Serges	75	39c.
All-Wool Beach Cloth—extra wide	85	34c.
Alpacas—all colors and black	75	49c.
Bordered Bebeiges—nonbie width	30	12½c.
54-inch Tailor Cloth—all wool	$1 00	49c.
Double-width Mohairs	25	9¾c.
Black Nun's Veiling	75	39c.
Black Camel's Hair Serges	75	39c.
Black Henriettas	75	39c.
Black Cashmeres	75	39c.

☞ Those who in the near future may need

BLANKETS

will save by buying now.....No blankets kept on storage—half price does not permit.

Ten-quarter.		Eleven-quarter.	
Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
$1 00	65c.	$2 50	$1 57
1 25	86c.	5 50	3 47
3 00	$1 89	8 00	4 89
4 50	2 79	9 25	5 89
7 50	4 49	12 00	8 39
9 00	5 19	16 00	8 19

Twelve-quarter.			
Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
$12 00	$6 98	$18 00	$9 35

Crib and Cradle Blankets.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
$1 75	95c.	$4 00	$1 97
3 00	$1 47	6 00	3 25

White Quilts.		Comfortables.	
Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
75c.	45c.	$2 40	$1 35
98c.	65c.	3 25	1 98
$1 25	85c.	4 50	2 98
2 00	$1 25		

LINENS.

Would you secure fine table linens by yard or set or piece: Napkins and Doilies, white cream and colored, or Towels of any sort or size at half the usual price?——Buy now.

Table Damasks.

Bleached and Unbleached.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
50	29c.	65	59c.
60	38c.	$1 50	93c.
75	48c.		

Turkey Red Damasks.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
35	19c.	60	35c.

Table Napkins and Doilies.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
60	39c.	$2 00	$1 29
$1 00	65c.	2 25	1 45
1 50	98c.	3 00	1 98
		4 00	2 89

Dinner and Lunch Cloths.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
98	65c.	$2 50	$1 48
$3 00	$1 25	3 25	1 98

TOWELKS.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
10	5c.	7	3½c.
17	9c.	9	5c.
23	12½c.	12	7c.
25	17c.	17	10c.
40	25c.	25	15c.
60	39c.		

TURKEY RED AND CARDINAL TABLE-COVERS.

One yard to four yards long.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
50c. to	$4 50	25c. to	$2 98

The Bankrupt Stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING

includes a line of

Karl & Wilson's Collars and Cuffs.

We will sell

The Collars at 15c.; never sold under 25c.

The Cuffs at 25c.; never sold under 40c.

All sizes of each.

The Bankrupt Stock of

FRENCH PERCALE SHIRTS.

Monarch Brand—cuffs and two collars to each.

The Brooklyn Price.....$1 59

DRESS SHIRTS.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
50c.	33c.	$1 10	69c.
75c.	49c.		

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Night Shirts	85c.	53c.
Outing Shirts	$1 25	59c.
Scarlet Medicated Shirts and Drawers	1 25	69c.
Scotch Gray Shirts and Drawers	80c.	29c.
Silk Scarfs	50c.	25c.
Silk Scarfs	25c.	12½c.

Bankrupt Stock of

LADIES' CORSET COVERS.

High and low neck, lace and embroidery trim.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
25c.	9c.	75c.	39c.
35c.	19c.	$1 00	49c.
50c.	25c.	2 00	98c.

DRESSING SACQUES.

Lawn and India Linen, trimmed with fine Embroideries and Platte Val. and Torchon Laces.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$2 00	$1 49	$3 00	$2 98
4 00	1 98	7 00	3 98

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Colgate's, Oakley's, and Atkinson's Perfumes; Toilet Waters, Soaps and Dentifrices; Silver and Shoe Polishes; Hair Brushes, Whisk Brooms, and Trunk and Shawl straps.

At Half Brooklyn Prices.

Conway's 100 yd. Spool Silk.....5c.

Conway's 10-yd. Silk Twist.....1c.

ARMY MEN CONCILIATED

NO LONGER SUBJECT TO A CIVILIAN'S ORDERS.

CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF HUSSEY GROWING OUT OF PENSION BUSINESS—ABANDONED ON AN ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A dispatch received from Deer Park late this afternoon has been read with a great deal of interest by the higher officers in the War Department. It announces that the President has designated Commissary General McFeely to act as Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Proctor, who is detained at his Vermont home by the sickness of two of his sons. When the Secretary left he selected Chief Clerk Tweedale to act in his stead, and thereby caused much dissatisfaction among the army officers. It was anything but pleasant for the officers to be obliged to take orders from a civilian who was only the chief clerk of the department, and some of them were not slow to say so. Their complaints appear to have been effective, and peace may be expected to reign once more in the military family. The officers have no objection to obeying orders issued by one of the rank which Gen. McFeely has reached.

***

The Treasury Department received to-day a letter from the Collector of Customs at Mobile, Ala., giving particulars of the rather strange abandonment of three sailors on an uninhabited guano island called Arenas Key, about forty miles northwest of Sisal. The three men belonged to the crew of the American schooner Anna, and were left to care for the property of the company working the guano beds. The schooner brought from the island fourteen laborers, but she was short of provisions, and her Captain could only leave the three men a barrel of beef, four barrels of flour, and a peck of white peas and beans. In an affidavit accompanying the Collector's letter the Captain of the Anna says that the Superintendent of the company working the island promised to send a vessel at once to bring back the men, but has not done so, and unless assistance is immediately sent they will perish of starvation. The island is out of the track of navigation and is utterly barren, and the men were left without a boat. The Collector says he does not know what the Government can do in the matter, but he presents the facts to the department in the hope that some attempt will be made to save the lives of the unfortunate men. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Navy Department to see if any vessel can be sent on the humane service, and the revenue cutters will be instructed to co-operate in trying to save the men.

***

Messrs. P. H. McLaughlin & Co., the contractors for the new naval observatory building, have filed with Secretary Tracy charges against W. H. Grant, the assistant architect in charge of the work. They ask an investigation and the removal of Mr. Grant. They charge that Grant is incompetent and ignorant, that he purposely delays the work, and that he has capriciously rejected large quantities of cement and brick, thereby causing them considerable loss. The construction of the building is progressing very slowly, owing to numerous changes in the plans and other delays. It is said that the contractors desire to push the work ahead, and that this is one reason for the trouble between them and the assistant architect.

***

The case of John B. Hussey, chief of the pension division of the Third Auditor's office, who is charged with having made fraudulent use of the files of that office, has been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for such action as may be deemed necessary. It is impossible to learn the precise character of the evidence against Mr. Hussey, but it is understood that a recent investigation of his office disclosed the fact that official information concerning pension cases pending in that office had been improperly furnished to outside parties. It is said further that a difference of opinion exists between the Solicitor of the Treasury and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia as to the propriety of criminal proceedings against Mr. Hussey, the former holding that there is ample evidence for a violation of the law, and the latter taking the view that the evidence adduced is not sufficient to prove a fraudulent intent on the part of the person accused. Solicitor Hepburn refuses to discuss the matter, and will not even admit that he knows anything whatever of the case. Mr. Hussey still retains his office in the department. He has been in very bad health for many weeks and is still confined to his bed.

***

There is considerable speculation among naval officers as to what will be the character of the report of the board appointed by Secretary Tracy, with Commodore W. P. McCann at its head, on a comprehensive scheme for building up the navy. The fact that the board consisted entirely of line officers and has not a single technical man in its membership has been commented upon, but it is not understood that this board is to have anything to do with actually designing ships. It is simply to make recommendations to the Secretary as to the classes and numbers of ships to be constructed and the amount of annual expenditure needed. The actual designing is to be done, as heretofore, by the board of bureau chiefs.

In a navy overflowing with officers, as is the case in this country, there is naturally a temptation for line officers to favor a large number of small ships rather than a few large ones, so as to give as many of their number as possible separate commands, but there is reason to believe that this board will take a higher view of the subject. Capt. W. T. Sampson, whose views are apt to have considerable weight in the board, is on record as favoring a strong coast-defense navy composed of substantial, heavily-armed and heavily-armored vessels of high speed and good manœuvring qualies, such as could repel any fleets that might be sent against the seaboard cities. At a recent session of the United States Naval Institute he read a paper in which he clearly set forth his views. He laye down four sources of danger from foreign foes: 1. An attack upon our commerce afloat. 2. Immediate blockade of our defended ports. 3. Bombardment of our seacoast cities. 4. Invasion by an armed force. The last of these he dismisses as very unlikely, and he devotes almost his entire paper to the discussion of the second and third dangers. The vessels that he recommends are torpedo boats, gunboats, rams, and floating batteries or coast-defense vessels. He says not consider torpedo boats of much value in a naval engagement at sea, but for harbor defense he considers them of great value, especially on account of the moral effect they would have on an attacking fleet. In his coast-defense vessels he would combine the maximum powers of offense and defense with the least practicable draught and displacement, great speed and coal endurance being sacrificed to secure light draught and handiness. The advantages of these vessels would be that they could manœuvre in water where a deep-draught armored cruiser or battle ship of higher speed and ability to keep the sea for a long time would soon run aground and be absolutely helpless.

The most powerful coast-defense vessels that Capt. Sampson would recommend would be about 6,500 tons' displacement, 6,500 horse power, and 15.6 knots speed. The armor belt would be 16 inches on the sides, 15 inches on the forward bulkhead, and 14 inches on the after bulkhead. She would carry two 14-inch guns in a turret forward and two 10-inch guns in a barbette aft, with a heavy secondary battery and torpedoes.

The rain Capt. Sampson would recommend would be a formidable vessel of its kind, relying for its effectiveness on its ramming qualities, its auto-mobile torpedoes, and a small battery of rapid-fire guns. It would have a displacement of 3,700 tons, 15 feet draught, 10,000 horse power, and a maximum speed of 20¾ knots. A large force of vessels such as these, supplemented by a fleet of swift gunboats, cruisers, and torpedo vessels is what Capt. Sampson would recommend for our navy, and the report of this board may be expected to embody many of his views.

***

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed by the Postmaster General to-day:

New-York—George S. Yerden, Brier Hill, St. Lawrence County; D. C. Remington, Chestertown, Warren County; Andrew Johnston, Olmstedville, Essex County; J. M. Kennedy, Ossian, Livingston County.

New-Hampshire—N. R. Perkins, Groveton.

Maine—F. A. Smith, West Buxton.

Virginia—Carter Bowers, Camp Creek; Jacob Hylton, Hylton; Mary M. Barber, Midland; L. J. Ragland, Newe Ferry; David Linkenhoker, Old Hickory; W. P. Jones, Passapatanzy; Annie L. Palmer, Port Republic.

Pennsylvania—C. F. Griffin, Baltown; Perry Arthurs, Bell's Landing; J. H. Heurman, Big Tree; H. W. Doll, Gilbert; John W. Wray, Grisemore; John R. Grimm, Olivet; Daniel Peter, Rochville; M. B. Hess, Stillwater; D. T. Hasey, Williams Mill.

MAHONE'S CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

THREE CONFEDERATE GENERALS SAID TO BE SLATED.

RICHMOND, Va., July 30.—A member of Mahone's State Executive Committee to-day expressed the opinion that the ticket to be nominated by the Virginia Republican Convention, which is to meet at Norfolk on Aug. 20, will be composed of three ex-Confederate Generals. Gen. Mahone for Governor, Gen. Wyatt M. Elliott or Appomattox County, for Lieutenant Governor, and Gen. James A. Walker, the Commander of "Stonewall" Jackson's old brigade, for Attorney General. The member of the State Committee referred to claims to have seen a letter recently written by Gen. James A. Walker to Mahone in which the ex-Commander of the old Stonewall brigade expressed his readiness to do all he could to aid in the election of a Republican State ticket in Virginia this year. As is well known, Gen. Walker has heretofore acted with the Democrats in local as well as national contests. If he places himself in accord with the Republicans this year it will cause some surprise to Walker's friends.

Mahone has already opened his campaign in good earnest and is sending circulars all over the State. These are intended to instruct the faithful, with a view of securing a majority of the delegates to the State Convention loyal to Mahone. Anti-Mahone leaders are doing what they can in a quiet way to counteract the bosses in this direction. Col. James D. Brady, who has heretofore been the backbone of the opposing faction, has been given a Collectorship. The, it is thought, will in a great measure tone down that gentleman's martial spirit. Some of the other leaders of the opposition hope that they may be quieted in the same way.

HILL'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

T. C. CALLICOTT MAY BE CHOSEN TO SUCCEED COL. WILLIAM G. RICE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The doubts of many people in the good faith of Gov. Hill's efforts to have T. C. Callicott, editor of the Albany *Evening Times*, made Superintendent of Insurance in the place of Robert A. Maxwell will be dissipated by the appointment of Mr. Callicott as private secretary to the Governor in place of Col. William G. Rice, resigned. The intimate personal relations that have existed between Mr. Callicott and the Governor, the great political services rendered by the former to the latter, the many bonds of sympathy existing between them for years, and the disappointment felt by Mr. Callicott because of his failure to obtain the Superintendency of Insurance all combine to make the appointment a natural one. It is in line with the appointments of Edgar Ridgway and Gen. Daniel D. Wiley, and will be the recognition of the work of a political and personal friend.

Mr. Callicott is a man somewhat advanced in years, of polished and engaging manners, an experienced newspaper man, a brilliant and scholarly writer, with a large acquaintance with the public men of the state, an intimate knowledge of politics, and a thorough knowledge of party creeds and traditions, and well informed upon political principles, in which the Governor is lamentably deficient. In all of these particulars he will prove to be invaluable as private secretary to a politician as ambitious as Gov. Hill.

COWS DIE FROM A DOG'S BITE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 30.—People living at Lambert's Mills, a village about three miles from Plainfield on the road to Rahway, are in a panic over the destruction, actual and threatened, caused by a dog. About a month ago a vagrant cur, giving every symptom of rabies, ran through the village, biting everything that came in its way. Among its victims were a score or more of cows, two horses, several dogs, and three children, two of them little sons of Isaac Vanderhof, and the third a girl named Lucy Hooper. The villagers gave chase to the dog and soon killed it. The bitten dogs were shot, the wounds of the children were cauterized, and nothing more was thought of the matter.

Last Tuesday cows belonging to Isaac Lambert began to act strangely. They frothed at the mouth, tossed their heads about wildly, and when any attempt at treatment was made would chase the farm hands furiously. The sight of water running in the brook was sufficient to throw them into violent spasms. All of the cows so acting had been bitten by the dog. The next morning two of the cows were found dead in the field, and later in the day two more died. The same day Henry Little lost two cows, which acted in the same way, and on Thursday three belonging to John Lambert died. Since then six more cows have died. The two horses that were bitten belong to Thomas Terrell, and have given no indication of the disease. They have been put by themselves, where they can be watched. The parents of the bitten children are in a very apprehensive state of mind.

THE NEW-YORK TRUST COMPANIES.

ALBANY, July 30.—At the close of business on Dec. 31, 1881, there were fourteen trust companies doing business in this State. Eleven of these were New-York City organizations. On June 30, 1889, there were twenty-seven companies, of which nineteen were in New-York City. The companies did not quite double in number, but the total resources of all show considerably more in the aggregate than double. The greatest gain is in surplus, which more than trebled, while the debentures fell off to nearly an eighth. Here are the aggregates of a few of the principal items compared:

	Dec. 31, 1881.	*June* 30, 1889.
Total resources	$125,888,913	$269,517,356
Loaned on collaterals	72,700,660	153,477,876
Loaned on personal security	11,667,738	19,490,574
Stock investments	17,183,935	50,271,537
Capital	11,500,000	22,387,000
Surplus	5,602,982	19,566,734
General deposits	91,591,931	82,260,757
Debentures	32,800,552	3,525,618
Dividends	647,000	992,425

A HORSE THROWN THREE TIMES.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30.—While Alfred C. Atkins, one of the proprietors of the Ocean Hotel of this place, was driving on Railroad-square yesterday morning his horse received an electrical shock from stepping on the iron rails of the electric street railway which cross the square. The tracks were heavily charged with electricity which had leaked from the motor of a passing car. The horse was thrown to the ground three times, but on receiving his feet for the fourth time he was beyond the rails. Mr. Atkins was uninjured, but the buggy was broken and the harness badly damaged.

Superintendent Broadmeadow of the Electric Railway Company this morning said that there is always a chance of danger in wet weather. It is probable that an investigation as to the danger of the electrified rails will be instituted by the Board of Trade.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR A COAL MINE.

STREATOR, Ill., July 30.—William L. Scott, the Pennsylvania millionaire, who owns nearly all the stock of the Spring Valley (Ill.) Coal Mining Company, is said to be figuring with an English syndicate for the sale of the entire Spring Valley made, including all the machinery and 40,000 acres of land under which lie three veins of coal that can be profitably mined. The top vein is six feet in thickness and of the same strata as at Streator and Braidwood. The price at which the plant is offered is said to be $4,000,000, and, even though these figures may to an outsider seem pretty high, the English syndicate is of the opinion that money can be made out of the venture, and it is probable that the transfer will be made.

THE JOHNSTOWN FUND.

CITIZENS INSIST THAT IT SHOULD BE SPEEDILY DISTRIBUTED.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., July 30.—Gov. Beaver and the other members of the State Relief Commission will visit this town to-morrow in order to learn the exact condition of affairs, when it will be the endeavor of our citizens to impress the commission with the necessity for a mere speedy and liberal distribution of the funds in the Governor's hands. Well-informed people think that the whole remaining fund will be appropriated for immediate distribution here after the visitors have seen for themselves the actual situation. This plan is favored by the Pittsburg members of the commission, and it is hoped the others will fall into line to-morrow.

It has become evident that the lower part of the town will never amount to much, unless the rivers are put in such shape that the annual overflow will be prevented. To accomplish this, aid from the National Government seems essential. A citizens' meeting will probably be held to-morrow morning, to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor to present these matters, and urge that a large force of men be put to work cleaning out cellars, &c. A force of 5,000 men will be required to do justice to this work.

A force at work to-day in the Conemaugh River, back of the company's offices, unearthed the tender of a locomotive and an iron bridge nearly all intact, which were covered over with sand and logs.

The death rate is increasing wonderfully of late, and it is the opinion of the physicians that many of the citizens will break down completely.

BANKER BROWN'S CASE.

HE SAYS HE DISAPPEARED NOT OF HIS OWN FREE WILL.

WICHITA, Kan., July 30.—E. T. Brown's physicians yesterday allowed Sheriff Hayes to call on their patient for a statement. The Sheriff inquired if he disappeared of his own will, when the answer came quickly: "I did not leave of my own will. I must have been forced to go, but I cannot remember. I would like to go out with you as soon as I am able and take a few weeks to trace back where I have been. I think I may be able to recall some places, and people will remember me, and in that way we can get at the matter. It will help solve the mystery. I think I have been foully dealt with."

The Sheriff said a ranchman twenty miles southwest who called on Brown yesterday says Brown was at his house the 15th inst., and asked for something to eat. He was given food and started on his way to Wichita. He tried to engage him in conversation, but could not. He thought Brown was crazy.

Word comes from Bainville, two miles south of the ranch, that Brown was there on the 14th inst. and slept in a wagon on the street that night.

Brown's physicians say it is barely possible that on improving he will be able to give a better idea of the matter. They have been led to suspect he has been kept under opiates for four or five weeks past. In addition to the wound on the head, has resulted in making him unconscious of what has happened around him.

FARMER KANE'S PERILOUS HOBBY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—John Kane, a reckless farmer of Union Township, had the narrowest escape of his life at the Union Station here last evening. Kane, whenever he comes to town, gets intoxicated and then develops a hobby of driving along the railroad tracks, frequently in front of a train, the engineer of which has to slow up to avoid running him down. So great an annoyance has Kane been to the railroad officials and the police that he has been arrested, fined, and imprisoned nearly a dozen times.

Last night he was intoxicated and drove furiously down the Central Railroad tracks and swung around the station to make a bee line for the Pennsylvania road. At that instant the Chicago limited was rushing by the station at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Kane, unconscious of danger, drove on and in another moment would have collided with the express. Policeman Eckert, who was getting his boots blacked at the station, jumped forward and caught the horse by the bridle and with a mighty effort pulled the animal aside, just as the train was upon him. The cars grazed the side of Kane's vehicle which tilted up while the affrighted owner clung trembling to the seat.

Farmer Kane was taken into custody and the officer had to strike his hands with a club before he would release his grip on the wagon seat. Justice Hetzeld fined him heavily to-day and warned him if he ever repeated his pranks he would get a long term in prison.

VETERANS OF THE SEMINOLE WAR.

RED BANK, N. J., July 30.—Last week Hubbard Hendrickson, a machinist of this place, went to Meriden, Conn., for the purpose of visiting Isaac Beach, an old friend whom he had not seen in forty-five years. They are old soldiers, and served in the Seminole war in Florida in 1839-40, and are the only survivors of the men who were then privates of Company B, Third Regiment United States Artillery, who are living, the others being killed in the Mexican war. There is one surviving officer of the company, Gen. Van Vliet of Washington, who spends his Summers at his handsome cottage in Shrewsburytown, about two miles south of Red Bank.

Mr. Beach is an employe of the Britannia Company in Meriden, and has been in its employ thirty-six years. The two veterans had a fine time together. Mr. Hendrickson returned home yesterday.

HE SAVED A CANOEIST.

ELIZABETH, July 30.—George Lloyd, a member of Hibernia Engine Company of this city, saved a canoeist of the New-Jersey Athletic Club from drowning last evening. Lloyd works in the Singer factory, and while standing on the factory dock saw the canoe capsize near Shooter's Island. The canoeist's feet got entangled in his traps, and he would have perished had not Lloyd cut loose the rope of a boat tied to the dock and by vigorous rowing managed to cover the mile separating him from the struggling man. He reached the latter just as he was sinking. When the canoeist recovered he was profuse in his gratitude and offered his rescuer a handsome sum of money, which the latter refused to accept.

SHOT THE BURGLAR DEAD.

BOONE, Iowa, July 30.—About 12 o'clock last night John A. Peterson, Deputy Postmaster at Mineral Ridge, Boone County, a small town eight miles north of this city, was awakened by some one trying to get into the store and Post Office. He saw a man reaching in a window that had been broken. Peterson fired, and the burglar dropped dead on the outside, shot through the head. An accomplice who was with him escaped.

In the morning it was discovered that the dead man was Frank Adamson, aged about twenty, son of a farmer living near Mineral Ridge. He had been hanging around the Post Office the day before, laying his plans for burglary. The coroner's jury said the shooting was justifiable.

TWENTY REGULATORS ARRESTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—Sheriff Bronssard and four Deputies, with three companies of State militia, arrived in this city to-day by special train on the Southern Pacific Road, bringing as prisoners twenty of the regulators of Lafayette Parish. They were conveyed to the parish prison and locked up. They were arrested for breaking down the gates of the prison at Lafayette and taking out a negro wife murderer and lynching him. The regulators are all white men and Cadiens.

BIDS FOR REPAVING.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—The bids for paving St. George's-avenue between Rahway and this city were opened last night by a committee of the Board of Freeholders. The specifications called for 7,000 cubic feet of earth excavation and 29,336 square yards of Macadam or Oelford pavement. William Adams of New-York was the lowest bidder, his bid being $36,495. The other bids were: C. F. Maire of New-York, $43,799, and B. M. & J. F. Shandley of Newark, $55,618.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF A KICK.

RED BANK, N. J., July 30.—John Egan, a son of Patrick Egan, a carman of this place, was kicked by his father's horse one morning last week. He was leading the animal when it wheeled around and kicked him in the head close to the temple, inflicting an ugly wound. A physician dressed the injuries and it was thought that young Egan would soon recover. On Saturday blood poisoning set in and the boy has been getting worse each day. The physicians say his recovery is doubtful.

BIG FLOODS IN NEW-JERSEY

DAMS CARRIED AWAY AND BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

PART OF PLAINFIELD UNDER WATER—DAMAGE IN FANWOOD AND NETHERWOOD—AROUND NEWARK.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 30.—The greatest flood Plainfield has ever known followed the heavy downpour of rain this afternoon, and wash-outs and broken dams are the result. At 4 o'clock Codington's dam, on Stony Brook, gave way, and the large body of water thus freed carried away Codington's icehouse and threatened the Green Valley Mills with destruction. The damage along the course of this stream will be heavy, for many barns and other buildings were washed away.

At 4:30 o'clock the great dam at Feltville gave way, and the rush of the water down the valley proved too much for the little Green Brook, so that the torrent divided and part of it made its way to Cedar Brook. The brook flows through the choicest resident portion of Plainfield, and the elegant houses there were badly damaged. An area in the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 5:40 Tier's dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the centre of the town. This brook divides the two counties of Somerset and Union, and where it runs through the town is built entirely over. When the water, in a great torrent, rushed down the stream and found its way blocked by buildings it turned into the street. Somerset-street became a raging flood, and where the brook was bridged the street was washed out badly. Many small wooden buildings were washed away and demolished.

Several houses situated along the brook were flooded and the inhabitants compelled to move in short order. Frenche's mill and carriage Factory are threatened with destruction, and if the rain continues will probably go. All the cellars and first floors of the stores in Somerset-street are flooded and the damage to property will be great.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—Destructive floods, caused by the heavy rain storm, prevail to-night along the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. In the villages of Fanwood and Netherwood the water is three feet deep in the streets, and the inhabitants have had to take refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings.

At Fanwood the railroad is submerged to the depth of nearly two feet, and trains have to run slowly to avoid putting out the engines' fires. The Fanwood station is flooded. The platform was swept away by the rushing waters. No trains either way, save the east-bound Philadelphia express, have gone through since 5 o'clock, and the express was two hours late when it reached Elizabeth.

The Raritan River has risen a foot in two hours. The Rahway River has overflowed its banks and is said to be sweeping everything before it. Here, in Elizabeth, the river has overflowed its banks and is now running over the tops of some of the bridges. Outhouses, lumber, woodsheds, and garden truck are being swept away in the flood. The affrighted inhabitants on Price and Harrison streets, adjoining the river, are hurriedly moving their household goods to a place of safety.

Unless the storm subsides the west Grand-street bridge, spanning the river near Price-street, will surely be swept away and great damage will be done in this city.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—The most disastrous storm that has ever visited this vicinity occurred this afternoon and evening. In this city cellars were flooded and sewers were bursted. Work had to be suspended in the factories in the lower section. A washout occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad at South Orange, and trains were delayed for many hours.

In South Orange several buildings, including the Post Office, were carried away, and 250 barrels of flour were washed out of one storehouse. In Orange Valley the water is up to the second-story windows, and great damage has been done to the stock in the numerous hat factories there. People were compelled to paddle about on planks and to swim in order to get to places of safety on high ground. Bloomfield and Montclair also report great damage to property. No lives are known to have been lost.

The greatest alarm prevailed during Millburn. Above it is the Orange water reservoir dam, which is not regarded as safe. Should it burst it would overflow Millburn and other small towns along the Rahway River, of which it is the source, and the damage would extend as far as Rahway.

At 11 o'clock to-night the dam was reported all right, but the inhabitants of the towns were preparing to move to high ground. Nearly every road in the country is impassable, as all the bridges have been washed away.

It was reported at 10 o'clock to-night that Fritz's Dam on Farrow Brook, Bloomfield, near Orange, had given way, flooding and entirely destroying Eppley's Park, which was recently laid out at a cost of $40,000. The damage in Essex County will amount to over $100,000. Reports from Morris County received here intimate that even greater damage has been done there.

Trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad are now moving slowly over the undermined tracks. The passengers who were delayed lunched on onions, crackers, and cheese.

DAMAGE BY STORMS.

RAILROADS WASHED OUT AND BRIDGES AND HOUSES WRECKED.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 30.—The severest rainstorm of the season has been in progress in all parts of this county for more than twenty-four hours. The Housatonic Railroad is washed out between Lenox and Lee in several places, so that passengers on the afternoon trains had to be transferred. The baggage and mails were delayed several hours. There is a bad wash-out at Becket.

The afternoon trains to-day over the Boston and Albany were delayed for several hours. The Housatonic and Hoosac Rivers are swollen and overflow their banks in many places, which is unprecedented at this season of the year.

The mountain brooks are roaring torrents, and small bridges have been carried away in many places, obstructing traffic. Much damage has been done to hay and grain.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 30.—The storm which visited this section this afternoon came suddenly with the force of a cyclone. Its path was about half a mile wide, within which trees were uprooted, fences leveled, houses unroofed, and wires blown down. At Elm Corner a large tree was uprooted, delaying travel for some time. During the passage of the storm it was so dark that business was nearly suspended. It was the severest storm which it lasted that has visited here in many years.

CONCORD, N. H., July 30.—A rainstorm and high wind did several thousand dollars' damage here this afternoon. The roof of Comins's furniture storehouse was taken off and stock valued at $12,000 badly damaged by rain. The houses of the Very Rev. J. E. Barry, Mrs. Mary Shackford, Mrs. Blodgett, Abner Blodgett, and Mrs. Hanna Kenna and the State arsenal were unroofed and several barns razed to the ground. An elm tree 125 years old was torn up by the roots and now across Main-street, impeding travel several hours.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 30.—At about 7 o'clock this morning a cyclone struck Ellis Corners, Ulster County, four miles west of Highland, destroying a large amount of property and injuring a number of people. The cyclone, which was accompanied by a roaring sound which terrified the people, seemed to come from a funnel-shaped cloud.

Matthew Harcourt's vineyard was completely ruined and every tree in his apple orchard was torn up by the roots. Being carried away as though they were feathers. The house and barn of John Nelson were struck and completely demolished, broken timbers being carried hundreds of feet. Mr. Nelson and his wife were blown out of the house along with the flying timbers and both were seriously but not fatally injured.

Two barns belonging to Patrick McGowan were destroyed. Mr. McGowan, who is eighty years old, was so badly injured that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. Bed quilts and dresses belonging to Mrs. Nelson were found in a pond four miles away from the scene of the accident. Huge timbers were also found stuck up in the mountains some distance away. The loss will be very heavy.

In the Hudson River Valley the rain to-day was very heavy. There was a wash-out on the Hudson River Railroad track at Riverdale, which detained trains about an hour. Telegraph wires were interfered with and worked badly.

LAUREL, Del., July 30.—Reports of the ravages of the rainstorm since Saturday last are just coming in. Measurements put the amount of rain that fell in this district from Friday night until Monday morning at 14 inches.

Reports from Tyaskin state that the entire lower district is flooded to a depth of from two to five feet of water, making travel on the country roads an impossibility on account of the bridges being washed away.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 30.—This section was visited last night by the most terrible electric and rain storm ever seen here. Yesterday was the hottest and most oppressive day of the season. About midnight the clouds seemed to come up from every point of the compass and met over this city, where they hung for three long hours. During that time it is safe to say that there were more "timid women and brave men" in the attitude of prayer than ever before in Fayetteville.

There was not a vivid flash of lightning followed by a keen clap of thunder, but one sheet followed another in such rapid succession that they made the heavens so bright as to be painful and blinding to the eye, while the reports of thunder that followed appeared to shake the very foundations of the earth. It was simply awful, and it is almost remarkable that it continued thus for three hours, during which time the rain fell in torrents.

The residences of Moses Mook, Moses Baum, J. V. Walker, Mrs. E. E. Wade, the Rev. N. M. Ragland, Judge B. J. Brown, and the livery stable of Kell & Hangen, in which one horse was killed, were struck by lightning. The large barn of Capt. Thomas Brooks, editor of the Fayetteville *Republican*, was set on fire and destroyed, together with a large quantity of grain and five fine horses. The residence of Thomas Holland, three miles from here, was blown to atoms, and that of F. Graham, in the same neighborhood, was partially destroyed.

A number of streams are higher to-day than ever before known. The Frisco Railroad bridge over White River is washed away, and the crops along the river are generally destroyed. The loss to the farmers of this county will be many thousand dollars.

RAIN AND HUMIDITY.

DISCOMFORT IN THE CITY AND DAMAGE IN THE SUBURBS.

In New-York yesterday was a day that was especially trying to the fat man who perspired uncomfortably and could not get dry, and to the citizen who had left his umbrella at home and who got caught in one of the passing showers that kept coming and going all day. One or two of these showers were particularly heavy. A shower at 7:30 o'clock in the evening came down at the rate of an inch of water per hour.

The humidity in the atmosphere was so great that the sidewalks dried very slowly between showers. The humidity was 85 per cent. in the atmosphere at 8 o'clock in the morning, and kept growing steadily during the day, until there was as much of it as there is in a Russian bath, and people breathed little else besides moisture. At 8 o'clock in the evening there was 98 per cent. of humidity. The average during the day was 92 per cent.

However, there were some redeeming qualities in yesterday's weather. The temperature was pretty low for this season of the year. The mercury stood at 77° at 8 o'clock in the morning. It had climbed up to 84° by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after which it again began dropping. It registered 70° at 8 in the evening.

The prevailing wind during the day was from the south and southeast. Toward evening it veered slightly to the west, but again switched off to the southeast and brought on heavy showers. Then it again veered to the west. The rain was not accompanied by strong winds, but it extended over a very wide area, as far as Wilmington (N. C.) to the South, Cincinnati to the West, and over the New-England States and Canadian provinces. The predictions for to-day are bright, pleasant weather, according to the local Signal Service officials.

An unusually heavy rain fell in Westchester County yesterday. It was heaviest in the afternoon over the southern portion. There were wash-outs on all the railroads, and people living in the county were from an hour to an hour

lown after the Fall races, he is willing to swear to that which is not true?"

"He is," said Mr. Conover, suavely.

Mr. Conover did not know anything about the limits of the Pelham Parkway, its boundaries, or apparently anything else about it. The only fence-viewers of Pelham Bay Park and the surrounding country that he knew of was THE TIMES published a month or so ago and which in his ire he touched up with colored lead pencils and framed. He says he has frequently asked the Park Commissioners for maps, but they never have supplied him with any.

While he was in New-York yesterday morning Mr. Conover sent the following message:

Leonard W. Jerome, President New-York Jockey Club:

DEAR SIR: I read in to-day's TIMES that your club is using part of the Park for its new race course. As I am unaware of any such appropriation by your club, I shall be obliged if you will explain if this statement is true, and, if so, by what right or authority your trustees have made any such appropriation. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL CONOVER.
General Inspector in charge of New Parks.

This was very fierce, and by 3 o'clock both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Coddington, Treasurer of the club and attorney for John K. Morris, were in consultation at Mr. Conover's office. It was raining heavily just at this time, and, indeed, all the day, and the roads were ankle deep with mud. But Mr. Coddington said that Conover's message had reached them at the race track and they had come driven over to see him. They had been there for some time when the reporter arrived, but Mr. Conover was still ignorant as to the reply they were going to make to his message. They hadn't said anything to him, he said; they preferred to put their answer in writing.

After much consultation and much writing the following statement, written by Mr. Coddington and signed by Mr. Jerome, was submitted:

OFFICE NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB,
TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1889.

The Hon. Samuel Conover:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of this date. The fence complained of in the article in to-day's TIMES, like the fences along all other properties comprising what is called the "Pelham Parkway," stands in the same place the fence stood before the proceedings were taken to acquire the new park lands. When your department has ascertained the limits of the parkway and requires the fences removed, our club, in common with all other owners, will cheerfully comply with the law and any reasonable requirements of your department.

There has been no appropriation of or encroachment upon any of the park lands. The club was in possession before the proceedings and simply has not, nor has anybody else, removed the fences.

Oh the contrary, we have beautified the land in question, and have built a section of the Allerton-Adams road which the public enjoy in common with this club, and we would be glad to see your department take up the work and extend this much-needed improvement. And I would avail myself of this opportunity to say that a portion of the parkway, at Fordham and Pelham Avenue, is almost impassable, and is positively dangerous sometimes. Yours respectfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME,
President.

Mr. Conover hardly knew what to make of the answer submitted to him. He had heard Mr. Coddington say that when the parkway was built the Jockey Club fence would have to be moved back, and yet he read in this reply that the club had not encroached upon the park land. Mr. Conover was considerably bothered, but he finally dispatched the reply to the Park Commissioners, contented himself with the expressed reflection that he could not do anything without instructions from them, and placidly closed his office for the day.

An inspection was made of the parkway by the reporter at the spot complained of. He paced off the distance, and instead of its being 400 feet wide, as it should be, the parkway is not more than 200 feet in width.

CUBAN IRON MINES.

RICH FIELDS NEAR SANTIAGO BEING DEVELOPED BY AMERICANS.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The man who developed the rich Vermillion iron and copper mines of Minnesota—Capt. Elisha Norcom of Tower City, that State—was at the Tremont House yesterday. Capt. Norcom has been to Cuba in the interest of an American company that is just opening extensive iron mines in the Cuban mountains. The company includes some of the Minnesota men who made the Vermillion district famous, as well as others in the East, and the Captain predicts operations in this foreign island of little less magnitude. The territory visited by Capt. Narcom is about twenty miles west of Santiago, near the coast, and in the Daiquiria Mountain.

He says: "This is the ore region, and I believe the Rio Seal is practically limitless. The territory purchased by my company will, when opened, be the second mine in operation in the country. The other is worked by the Pennsylvania and Bessemer Steel Company. It was a question with us how to get the ore to the seaboard. It could only be by a railway to Santiago—twenty miles—or by a tramway to the coast—three and one-half miles. The latter meant the construction of a harbor and breakwater, but we decided on it because, although it would cost more, it would be more economically maintained. The construction of the harbor has been begun. The beginning of the work six weeks ago was looked upon as quite an event. Governor General Salamanca himself being present and dumping the first load of rock for the breakwater. An English company is now trying to get a grant. We will ship between 1,500 and 1,500 men and send all the ore to this country. The ore is 64 to 68 per cent. metallic iron."

A SQUEEZE IN CORN.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A squeeze in corn developed in the local market to-day, though there have been fears felt for several days past that a corner was starting. When William Orthwein, of Orthwein Brothers, began bidding for spot No. 2 corn on to-day's cash call and finally rushed the price up to 36½, the fears became a certainty and the shorts began to look grave and feel nervous. Floor talk had it that Orthwein Brothers were the longs and S. W. Cobb & Co. the principal shorts in July corn, and that the actual shortage was about 200,000 bushels.

S. W. Cobb, when told that his firm was supposed to be the chief short, remarked: "We do not owe more than 25,000 or 30,000 bushels, as we have July corn coming to us and owing. We are ready in the cap."

It is understood several country houses—commission firms—are short of this corn. To-morrow is the last day of the month and the deal will then culminate. Still higher prices are probable, unless the shorts step up to Captain Orthwein's desk and settle before the call.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The motion to continue the injunction granted by Judge Dugro against the Board of Electrical Control and Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, restraining the taking down of the wires of the East River Electric Light Company on Sixth-avenue, below Fourteenth-street, was argued yesterday in the Superior Court and decision reserved. Ex-Judge W. H. Kelly, who appeared for the company, argued that as there was not sufficient subway accommodation in that part of Sixth-avenue the wires ought to be allowed to remain on the poles of the Metropolitan Telegraph Company on which they are strung. Charles A. Heas and Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes, who opposed the motion, contended that the Board of Electrical Control was a State board, and that the Superior Court did not have jurisdiction in the matter. Such proceedings, they urged, should be brought in the Supreme Court.

PRESIDENT AND CARDINAL DINE.

DEER PARK, Md., July 30.—President Harrison was given an informal dinner to-night by ex-Senator Davis. Covers were laid for eight persons. The guests were Cardinal Gibbons, Secretary Windom, Mr. Halford, Lieut. Brown of the navy, Mr. S. B. Elkins, and Major Nicholas Hill of Baltimore. It was the first time the President and the Cardinal had met.

In regard to the alleged tampering with the President's letter to Lord Mayor Sexton of Dublin nothing has been heard outside the newspaper dispatch. If the facts are as stated an explanation would be asked through the State Department.

Secretary Windom will return to Washington Thursday with the President.

The President this evening commuted the death sentence of Martin, the Arkansas murderer.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN DROWNED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 30.—Word has just been received of the drowning in White River of Mrs. Snodgrass and her two children, aged nine and six years, respectively. They were in a covered wagon, and attempted to cross the river at Rockford. The wagon was caught in the current and carried down stream, the driver cutting the horses loose and escaping with them. The family lately came to this State from Kansas.

CHILD KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

WICHITA, Kan., July 30.—Ernest Condwick, aged three years, was killed yesterday afternoon by becoming entangled in an electric wire which had become loosened from the gear of the suburban electric railway. The boy's hands and stomach were burned to a crisp where the wire had come in contact with them.

TWO COAL BOATS SUNK.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 30.—Two coal boats in tow of the tug Skidmore, from New-York, were sunk off Penfield Reef during the gale yesterday afternoon. The boat Queen, with 625 tons of coal, was consigned to Miller & Sniedecor of this city, and the Gladwish, with 400 tons, belonged to New-Haven parties.

IT IS NO LONGER A SECRET

NORTH DAKOTA'S COMPLETE CONSTITUTION EXPLAINED.

SENATOR EVARTS WAS PAID $500 FOR DRAFTING IT—PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONVENTIONS.

GRAND FORKS, Dakota, July 30. — United States Senator William M. Evarts of New-York was the author of the so-called Williams Constitution which will be framed in for the consideration of the North Dakota Constitutional Convention. West of the Missouri, in Burleigh County, are a number of lands owned by wealthy non-residents. These parties applied to Senator Evarts, who, for the consideration of $500, agreed to write a model Constitution. The land owners raised the amount, and the New-York Senator, with the assistance of another New-York jurist, drew up a Constitution and sent it to Judge Williams at Bismarck. He inserted a few figures and other data and presented the Constitution, which is a marvel of completeness, to the convention. The clause which is supposed to have been inserted at the instance of the land owners is supposed to be the one allowing an appeal from the State Board of Equalization to the Supreme Court. This would afford non-residents some protection, and, as one of the property holders said, "We had better put in $50 apiece and get a good Constitution than leave it to the mercies of a lot of men who have special hobbies to look out for."

Judge Williams assumed all responsibility and agreed to keep secret the authorship of the Constitution.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 30.—The Constitutional Convention of North Dakota has again got down to business, the members all being in their seats at roll call this afternoon. A lively week has been opened, and from now until the final adjournment the proceedings will be spicy.

A large number of Jamestown citizens arrived to-day to put the capital on wheels if possible. They have come to believe that Jamestown may win the seat of government, and are willing to enter into almost any sort of scheme to get it. However, there are many Jamestown people who do not approve of the scheme, and among their representative citizens are men who admit that their town will gain nothing by the fight.

The Committee on Public Institutions has not reported, but it is understood the report will be submitted in a few days. Whether or not the committee will recommend the location of the public institutions is a question of much interest, and while it is claimed that such recommendation will be made, nothing authoritative can be given on the subject until the report is submitted.

The memorial to Congress praying that the General Government take steps toward establishing a system of irrigation through artesian wells has excited much comment, and facts are being brought forth to prove that the scheme is feasible. Admitting, as scientists do, that the supply for the artesian wells in the James River Valley comes from the Rocky Mountains, it is shown that the Rocky Mountain basin can also supply wells throughout the entire Missouri Valley, Bismarck and Mandan being about 1,760 feet above the sea, while Bozeman, Montana, is 4,752, thus giving a fall of over 3,000 feet in a distance by rail of 581 miles.

With regard to the jurisdiction over the military posts and reservations, Gen. Ruger of the Department of Dakota has sent the following communication to the convention:

"I have the honor, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, to request that consideration of the proposition that a clause be inserted in the Constitution of the State of North Dakota by which jurisdiction shall be reserved to the United States, as provided in section 9 of Article 1. of the Constitution, over the military reservations of Forts Abraham Lincoln, Buford, Pembina, and Totten, heretofore declared by the President."

Gen. Ruger also submits the following proposed section for the Constitution:

Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina, and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the President of the United States, provided legal process, civil and criminal, of the State shall extend over such reservations in all cases of which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations."

In the Committee of the Whole the question of selling the school lands occupied most of the time. It was finally settled by providing that school lands shall be sold in tracts of not less than 160 acres. The purchaser pays one-fifth down, and the remaining four-fifths in five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years.

Gray of Cass wanted to amend so that persons settled on school land on or before the day of sale shall have the right to purchase the same within thirty days from the date of sale at the price named by the highest bidder. This amendment was defeated, on the ground that trespassers should not be given an advantage.

Rolfe of Benson threw a firebrand by offering an amendment to the article on suffrage providing that after five years no man who is not a full citizen of the United States shall have the right to vote. This brought the orators to their feet, and many opposed the amendment.

Moer of Lamour could not see why men who in convention could support such a proposition should not favor it publicly, and intimated that they were afraid of the foreign vote.

Buell, the Minneapolis single-tax advocate, arrived to-day, and addressed the convention on the subject of taxation. He thinks the Constitution provide for that system of taxation. The theory that all tax should be collected from the lands and improvements and personal property be exempt is popular with many of the delegates who are desirous of adopting some plan to reach the speculators who hold unimproved land and check the development of the country.

HELENA, Montana, July 30.—The convention this morning considered and passed the bill on the executive department. Efforts to reduce State officers' salaries proved fruitless. The Suffrage bill, minus the woman question, was adopted by a vote of 61 to 6.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 30.—The convention is fast approaching the end of its labors, having adopted most of the articles reported by the committees. The Mormons are not relieved from disfranchisement by the proposed articles, are not permitted to enter the State to suppress violence without the consent of the State. The Bible is forbidden to be used in the public schools. Boards of arbitration are provided for between labor and capital.

OLYMPIA, Washington, July 30.—The convention spent the day on the Military bill. The first section, which provides that when between ages of eighteen and forty-five all able-bodied citizens are subject to military duty, passed without discussion or division. But the subsequent clauses, providing how the military shall be organized and officered, were stricken out after debate lasting all day.

The section establishing a soldiers' home was passed, only two delegates voting against it. The clause providing that the Legislature shall provide for the protection and safe keeping of arms, that military men shall not be arrested while on duty, and that persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall not be required to serve in the militia, but shall pay the equivalent for such exemption, were passed.

The sections requiring foreign corporations to have their offices here, with stock, books, &c., and also the section establishing a railroad commission will be probably defeated, as the opposition is very strong, and the majority of members desire to encourage the investment of capital and railroad building in the State.

CLUBS NOT ALWAYS TRUMPS.

James Sullivan, a young fruit peddler, was arraigned before Justice O'Reilly in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning charged by Policeman Albert E. Westlafor of the Oak-street station with disorderly conduct. Sullivan had a broken arm and bore other painful marks of a severe clubbing. The policeman said he was singing and shouting in the street at 2 A. M. Sullivan denied the accusation, and explained to the Justice that he was returning home with a party of friends from the Kerry Men's picnic at Jones's Wood. While they were passing through Franklin-square some members of the party began to sing. He was trying to stop them when the policeman came up and clubbed him. He felt that his arm was broken and he started for the Chambers-Street Hospital. Westlafor overtook him, went also to the hospital, and, after his wounds had been dressed, made him a prisoner and locked him up in the station house.

"Why did you club this boy?" asked the Justice of the policeman.

"He is an ex-convict, your Honor," answered Westlafor.

"That is no excuse," responded the Justice; "you had no right to club him. I think you are big enough to handle a boy of his size without using your club." He then discharged Sullivan, and told him to go to the clerk's desk and prefer a charge of assault against the policeman. Westlafor pleaded not guilty, but was held in $1,000 bail for examination on Friday afternoon. Later in the day he was paroled in the custody of Capt. Carpenter of the Oak-street station.

START FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Among the passengers who will sail for Bremen to-day by the steamship Lahn are the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Charles T. Morgan, Count Ladislaus Batthyany, Mr. and Mrs E. A. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Berry, David A. Depue, Desmond Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fisher, Dr. W. B. James, Henry James, Dr., and Mrs. John D. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gould, Dr. Stuart Mackintosh, Baron von Nellessen, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Parker, E. M. Padelford, A. A. Ranney, Mrs. Gardner Washburne, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Oliver.

THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

MARTIN BURKE MUST NOW FIGHT IN THE CHICAGO COURTS.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 30.—The full court gave judgment at noon to-day in the Martin Burke appeal. Judgments were delivered by Chief Justice Taylor, Judge Dubuic, and Judge Killam. They all concurred in finding that there were no grounds for reversing the action of Judge Bain, who committed Burke for extradition. Burke therefore goes back as soon as the necessary order comes from Ottawa.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Chief of Police Hubbard, accompanied by Lieut. Alexander Ross, left for Winnipeg last night, and they will arrive there to-morrow at noon. The Chief's object in going to Winnipeg is to personally superintend the work of bringing the prisoner, Burke, and the witnesses, Carlson and Mortensen, back to Chicago. So much has been said about assassinating them that he deems it good judgment to exercise every possible precaution to assure their safety.

The motion of P. O'Sullivan's attorneys for a change of venue was argued before Judge Horton this morning. All the five prisoners were brought into the court room, which was packed to suffocation, partly with the friends of the suspects and partly with people who had been drawn thither by mere idle curiosity.

Judge Longenecker made a short speech opposing the motion for a change of venue. He said that the two citizens who signed affidavits to the effect that they believed O'Sullivan could not get a fair trial before Judge Horton or Judge Hawes were unknown. They had neglected to state who they were and what their business was. For all the court knew they might have been imported from Indiana or Wisconsin for no other purpose than to make these affidavits.

The attorneys for O'Sullivan declined to enter upon an extended argument, but presented to the court a few opinions in support of their motion.

In regard to the motion to quash the indictments against the other prisoners the counsel for the defense opposed the immediate consideration of the matter.

The court took the whole matter under advisement.

THE FRUIT CROP.

ITS CONDITION NOT GOOD ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER VALLEY.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 30.—The storm now prevalent, and the muggy, humid atmosphere of several previous days have played havoc with many Concord grape vines along the Hudson River and in inland localities also. The "berries" have been shedding badly for weeks. Now they are dropping on the ground in heaps, and, in instances, rotting. Owners of vineyards are becoming greatly exercised, and the feasibility of calling a meeting of leading grape growers to discuss the situation is being canvassed.

There are growers who say that the "black rot," which recently ruined acres of vines in France and Germany, has appeared. Other growers say they attribute the shedding of the fruit to mildew.

Returns received to-day from forty localities between Cornwall and Coeymans and elsewhere show that the grape crop in its entirety has been damaged fully 50 per cent. If more favorable atmospheric conditions do not speedily prevail, the probability is the loss inside of a week will be much more. Owners of vineyards are trying all sorts of "remedies" with varying success. This is the first time that the Concord grape crop has failed the producers along the Hudson Valley in twenty-five years' time. The vine has been looked upon as a "sure grower and producer," and the average of Concords has been steadily increased year after year.

The first of the early peaches are ripe. The crop along the Hudson River and inland tier of counties generally is one of the finest ever grown. The varieties now ripe or in process of ripening are beautifully colored and juicy to a degree. Returns show that the yield of late fruit promises to be excellent in quality, and, compared to the past several years, large in size.

Agents for English houses are buying large quantities of apples on the trees. The fruit, when ripe, will be shipped to Liverpool.

GAMBLING AT SARATOGA.

MR. SPENCER TRASK PROTESTS AGAINST NON-ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Newspaper correspondence from here has referred to the effort that is now being made to rid Saratoga of the incubus of its gambling dens, and it would seem to convey the impression that the prominent residents of Saratoga do not sympathize with the movement. Though I am willing to admit that this is true of many among the unthinking portion of the community and of those who cannot consider any question apart from its effect upon their immediate personal gain, I am glad to say, and for the credit of my fellow-citizens I wish, through your courtesy, to say publicly, that this is not true of the better class of our residents. The facts are a sufficient answer, to any doubt on this question, for any law-abiding citizen, with pride in his citizenship and with charity to believe that there are other men with equal integrity of thought to his own.

Without touching upon the moral question, which would stand to as many consciences as there are individual codes of ethics—for the standards of morality are as varied as are those of religion, (the Thugs of India considering murder a divine obligation)—the facts are simply these: Gambling is illegal, and by common consent of all civilized nations is condemned and outlawed and by our State law pronounced a felony. Saratoga abounds in these gambling outrages on decency, from the magnificent clubhouse to the small dives where boys of twelve and upward can bet their five cents on the red or the black. All these places gambling openly and is carried on with no pretense of concealment. They are as accessible as the Springs; in fact, more so, since no fee is charged for admission.

This is more than a local question, as many seem to consider it. Saratoga is the watering place of the State, the Summer metropolis where multitudes from every part of the Union congregate, and what is done here cannot but affect the body politic. Such open and flagrant violation of law, such disregard of the statutes of the State, cannot but lower and lessen the public tone and weaken the respect for the law which is the basis of our citizenship. The very argument that is used against the interference with this evil, namely, that so large a portion of Saratoga's citizens object to this movement to enforce the law, is a proof of the insidious and inevitable effect of this public demoralization and of the certainty of moral contamination. If this laxity had gained ground in almost any other direction the authorities would long ago have taken note of it, and the citizens would have been clamorous for them to do it; yet this vice, which Washington rightly calls "the parent of many evils," the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity, and the father of mischief," many of the correspondents of the papers treat lightly and flippantly.

As a citizen of New-York, and as a resident of Saratoga during a large part of the year, my pride is offended that the laws should be passed over so slightingly, and that the citizens of Saratoga should be so misrepresented. The New-York papers are leaders of thought throughout the country, and I therefore appeal to you, and through you to the other papers, to be outspoken on this question, as its interests has already passed the public morals and involved or an attempt is made to corrupt the public conscience. SPENCER TRASK.

SARATOGA, July 30, 1889.

INDIANS KILLED AND ROBBED.

HELENA, Montana, July 30.—A family of Flathead Indians left their reservation, crossed the mountains, and went into the Sun River country to hunt. They were seen by one of their relatives, a half-breed living on the Sun River, when they first arrived. Last week this half-breed found one of their ponies in the possession of a white man, who claimed he had purchased it from a animal in Sun River. The half breed was satisfied something was wrong, and at once began a search for his relatives. After hunting two or three days he found their camp, which had been burned, and the charred remains of his relatives, a family of three or four. There is no doubt that they were robbed of their horses and outfit and murdered.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning the new barns with their contents were burned on the farm of Garrett Van Cott at Brookville, L. I. The fire occurred while some of the farm hands were milking the cows and it is supposed that one of them dropped a match in the straw. Some valuable cattle and a quantity of farming utensils were consumed. The loss is $12,000, partially covered by insurance.

Fire at Little Sturgeon, Wis., early yesterday destroyed three large icehouses belonging to A. S. Finley & Co., 12,000 tons, 5,000 posts, 1,000 cords of wood, and the dock to the water's edge. The icehouses were full, and the stock will be ruined unless promptly shipped. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance unknown.

The Hastings (Neb.) *Gazette-Journal* plant, recently purchased by ex-Public Printer S. P. Rounds of Omaha, was burned yesterday. Loss on buildings, $5,000; insurance, $15,000. Loss on stock, $25,000; insurance, $15,000. Other losses aggregate $7,000; insured for $4,000.

The entire plant, buildings, machinery, and stock of the Arms Manufacturing Company at South Deerfield, Mass., pocketbook manufacturers, were burned yesterday morning. The fire started in the engine room, and not even the books were saved. The loss is $20,000; insured.

Isaac S. Pratt, Jr., owner of the wharf and buildings destroyed by fire on Border-street, East Boston, Monday night, says the losses have been overestimated. He places his own loss at $3,000, uninsured. Mr. Pratt does not think the total loss will exceed $10,000.

Arthur R. Davis's large barn at Ellington, Conn., was struck by lightning yesterday and burned to the ground, with forty tons of hay. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $5,000.

The stables and sheds at the Elm City Driving Park, New-Haven, Conn., owned by the Hubinger Brothers, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $3,000.

San Luis, a village near Santiago de Cuba, has been visited by a disastrous fire. Sixty houses were destroyed and two children were burned to death.

Wood & Co.'s sawmill, with planing, stave, and other machinery, at Niles, Ontario, was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CRETANS.

TWO FRENCH WAR SHIPS ORDERED TO CRETE—MINISTER CRISPI'S ADVICE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—A Ministerial council here, over which the Sultan presided, resolved to send a new commission to Crete to endeavor to settle the difficulties there. It was also resolved to dispatch eight battalions of troops to the island.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, has advised the Turkish Government to attempt to conciliate the Cretans, and, if necessary, to resort to the mediation of a European power. Italy, the Prime Minister says, in conjunction with the other powers, will not assent to the annexation of the island by Greece.

The new commission will consist of two Musculmans, two Christians to represent the Christian majority in the Cretan Assembly, and two representatives of the insurgents. Mr. Saclunsky, the Governor of Crete, has been recalled, and has started for Constantinople.

ATHENS, July 30.—Greece is hopeful of a peaceable settlement of the troubles in Crete.

PARIS, July 30.—Two French men-of-war have been ordered to proceed to the island of Crete.

A GIANT AT CRICKET.

LONDON, July 30.—The game between the Philadelphia cricket team and the Gentlemen of Southampton was continued to-day. The wicket was in much better condition than yesterday. Newhall of the American team played well for 21 runs. Brewster and Patterson also played excellent cricket. Together they added 79 runs to the score before Brewster was dismissed for 36. Patterson's batting was the feature of the day. After an inning of three hours and thirty-five minutes he carried out his bat for 106 runs. His score included one five-run hit, thirteen fours, three threes, and four twos. He was heartily applauded. The full score of the visitors in their second inning was as follows:

Stoever	24	Patterson (not out)	106
Scott	0	Brewster	36
R. Brown	5	Clark	0
Newhall	21	Morgan	4
Elting	0	H. Brown	6
Bailey	8	Extras	19
Total			228

At the call of time the home team had made 138 in their second inning with six wickets down, their first inning yesterday the Americans scored 101 against 108 for Southampton.

THE BOULANGIST COLLAPSE.

PARIS, July 30.—*La Presse*, a Boulangist organ, accuses the Government of falsifying 3,000,000 voting papers at the elections for the Connoils General on Sunday. Corrected returns show that Gen. Boulanger was elected by twenty-three cantons.

It is stated that the general elections will not be held before September or October.

The Boulangists throw the onus of their defeat on Deputy Turquet, who insisted that Gen. Boulanger contest over four hundred cantons. They hold that the General should have become a candidate only in districts where his political strength was sufficient to warrant hope of success.

The Government is more active than ever in the work of getting rid of Boulangist office holders. The Mayors of Rennes, Antraino, and Treignac, all Boulangists, have been ousted.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, July 30.—A dispatch received today from Nagasaki states that a dreadful earthquake has occurred in the western portion of the island of Kiow Siou. The town of Kumamoto was destroyed. A great number of people perished. A vast amount of property was also destroyed.

SIXTY DERVISHES KILLED.

CAIRO, July 30.—Advices from Assouan state that the advance of the dervishes is continuous, though slow. A skirmish occurred yesterday between Egyptian patrols and dervish outposts, during which sixty dervishes were killed.

Gen. Grenfell, the Commander of the Egyptians, is moving southward, and has reached Jokhi.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Commons to-day the Royal Grants bill passed its third reading without a division. The result of the voting on the bill was greeted with cheers by its supporters.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE DYING.

LUCERNE, July 30.—Cardinal Lavigerie is lying at the point of death in this city. He has received the sacrament of extreme unction.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 30.—The Wesleyan Conference has appointed the Rev. D. J. Miller delegate to the American Episcopal Conference and the Rev. W. McMullen delegate to the Canadian Methodist Conference.

The British Foreign Office is negotiating a commercial treaty with Japan. By the terms of the treaty Great Britain surrenders the present judicial privileges of her subjects in Japan, in return for which concession the whole interior of Japan will be opened up to English trade.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister to the United States, visited Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office to-day. He was warmly welcomed by his old colleagues.

BIRMINGHAM, July 30.—Lord Randolph Churchill made a speech here to-night. He said that the Conservative Party in Birmingham ought to receive a larger recognition than the dissidents appeared willing to accord at the elections and not to proceed on the principle of men before measures. The Conservatives had a right to ask the dissidents to define decisively the platform on which the latter appealed for the Tory vote. Otherwise the Conservatives could not expect the Conservatives to vote for policies which, apart from unionism, the Conservative Party would strongly and even desperately oppose. If the Conservatives chose to exert themselves they would carry more than half the seats in Birmingham.

DUBLIN, July 30.—The *Express* (Independent Conservative) says the surplus of the Parnell Indemnity Fund exceeds £40,000. The account show that only £22,000 has been used for legal purposes in connection with the special commission. The remainder, the *Express* says, cannot legally be distributed among evicted tenants, and it therefore ought to be returned to the subscribers to the fund.

WILHELMSHAVEN, July 30.—A swimming "festival" was held here to-day, including exhibitions of skill by expert swimmers and various contests in the water. The Emperor and Empress witnessed the performances from the deck of the training ship Mara.

Count von Waldersee has gone to Lucerne for a prolonged holiday.

PARIS, July 30.—The Shah of Persia arrived in this city from England to-day. He was received by President Carnot, and was welcomed heartily by crowds who had gathered to witness his arrival.

ZANZIBAR, July 30.—The insurgents have blocked the road to Mpwapwa. Three French mission runners were killed while trying to get through the rebel lines.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—A semi-official denial is given here to the statement that an alliance had been formed by France and Russia.

ROME, July 30.—The Italian Government has directed that a battalion leave Massowah and occupy Asmara.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore John G. Walker, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Charles M. Shelley of Alabama is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Francis M. Finch of the New-York Court of Appeals is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller and Prof. William G. Sumner of Connecticut, and Milton H. Smith of Louisville, are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, Ex-Congressman George R. Davis of Chicago, and Ex-Congressman Ambrose A. Ranney and the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A REAL ESTATE BROKER'S OFFER.

Mr. H. F. Schellhas, a real estate broker of this city, wrote to Postmaster Van Cott last week, calling his attention to the block now occupied by Madison-Square Garden as a favorable site for the new up-town Post Office which Postmaster General Wanamaker thinks New-York ought to have. The property was in his hands, he said, as a broker. Last evening Mr. Schellhas said that a number of months ago the company which was formed to tear down the old Madison-Square Garden and erect a new building gave him power to conduct negotiations for the sale of the property. The chances of the company's scheme being carried out at that time seemed slight. Later he had heard that the scheme would probably be pushed through, and again that it was likely to fail. All the time the property was carried on his books.

After writing the letter to Postmaster Van Cott, Mr. Schellhas had heard that information had been given that the new building would be erected. At the time he wrote to the Postmaster, he, however, had the right to offer the property for sale.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

MEETING OUT RATES.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company has decided to meet the cut in passenger rates inaugurated by the Pan Handle route between Chicago and Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis. General Passenger Agent Barker to-day forwarded the legal notice to the Inter-State Commerce Commission announcing that on and after Friday, Aug. 2, the following rates will be in effect: From Chicago to Cincinnati, $5; between Chicago and Indianapolis, in either direction, $3 50; between Chicago and New Albany, Ind., in either direction, $5; between Chicago and Louisville, in either direction, $5.

The Kankakee line has taken the same action, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will no doubt apply the same rates from Cincinnati to Chicago. This is a reduction of over 40 per cent., the tariff rates being: To Louisville, $9; to Cincinnati, $8 80; to Indianapolis, $5 50.

A CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company is about to consolidate with some of its auxiliary companies, including the Norfolk Terminal Company, and to create a consolidated mortgage upon its existing lines, which will be a first mortgage on the terminal facilities at Norfolk and Lambert's Point, Va., now the property of the Norfolk Terminal Company, and also a first mortgage on the Ohio and North Carolina extensions, about to be constructed. The mortgage also provides for the ultimate refunding at a lower rate of interest of all underlying liens, a large part of which mature or may be redeemed during the next eleven years. It will therefore become in time a first mortgage upon the entire system.

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The controversy between the Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific did not come up for discussion in the Executive Committee of the Transcontinental Association at all to-day. In fact, the dispute has reached a stage where nothing further can be done until one or the other of the disputants recedes from its position. A meeting of the entire association is called for to-morrow, at which time the committee will submit its report of efforts made to bring about a settlement of the differences. It is thought that there is still a chance of settling the difficulty. The passenger department adjourned to-day after referring all unsettled matters to the Executive Committee.

HARMONY HARD TO SECURE.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 30.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, arrived in this city this morning. He was very noncommunicative when interviewed. He said he was here to adjust matters at Spokane Falls. Judge Cooley also said that he considered it almost an impossibility to equalize the railroad traffic of the country to the satisfaction of all concerned. His reasons for so thinking were the conflicting interests and the fact that different roads were controlled by so many different-minded men. He concluded by saying that he much feared the desired result could not be reached.

FROM FORT WAYNE TO CHICAGO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—A new line is to be constructed from Fort Wayne to Chicago and articles of incorporation have been filed. The amount of capital stock is fixed at $2,500,000 and the road will be 134 miles in length. John Lee of Crawfordsville is the President of the new company. He says the road will shorten the line from Chicago to New-York and is to be constructed with the idea of getting business between those two cities. The company is organized on the same plan as the Nickel Plate. A meeting will be held at Warsaw on Thursday to perfect the organization. It is averred that the road will be completed within a year.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Executive Board of the Inter-State Railway Association heard arguments yesterday in the application for a readjustment of the relative rates on salt from Chicago and St. Louis to western points. Some of the Chicago lines are opposed to allowing St. Louis the differential that the St. Louis and San Francisco Road has been insisting upon, and ask that it be modified.

A conference of representatives of the Eastern and Western lines was held yesterday in Chicago for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan for the division of through rates to and from Interior points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association. After a full discussion of the matter a special committee was appointed to outline the various districts or groups to which the different percentages would apply.

NATURAL GAS FOR CHICAGO.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS SAYS IT WILL FLOW INTO THE CITY BY NOV. 1.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Messrs. Elkins and Widener of Philadelphia, who arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, told, for the first time, of a syndicate having been formed some time ago which has secured the gas rights in Indiana of between 50,000 and 60,000 acres, and will pipe the natural gas to Chicago. When asked about the Indiana law which prohibits any gas being run out of the State Mr. Elkins said:

"Oh, we're going to have that declared unconstitutional. The lower courts have already decided in our favor. There is no donbt that the Supreme Court will too. The idea of telling a man he dare not sell the product of his land to whom he chooses. Why, you might as well pass laws to prohibit shipping coal or wheat out of the State. Such a law as that can never stand."

Mr. Elkins said further: "This syndicate numbers thirteen members. They are all Chicago men, except Mr. Hequenberg, a Pennsylvania oil man, Mr. Widener, and myself. We have just signed a contract for 75 miles of pipe line pumps. Mr. Hequenberg is to build the line, and he contracts to have gas flowing into the Chicago mains by Nov. 1. He is the man who built the pipe line into Buffalo, and the first man who conceived the idea of pumping the natural gas through long pipe lines. Our line will be 138 miles long. We shall put in at the start two eight-inch pipes. These will deliver 40,000,000 feet a day. The right of way for the line is nearly all obtained, and every contract is let for the completion of the work."

FUNERAL OF GOL. A. E. JONES.

CINCINNATI, July 30:—It has been a long while since a funeral in Cincinnati has gathered so many mourners as that of the murdered Col. A. E. Jones this afternoon. No man in the city was more widely known. His pride in the military record of his ancestors, some of whom endured the sufferings of Valley Forge, his enthusiastic interest in all military organizations, his public spirit and his prominence as an officer of the Government during the late war and since, all brought him in contact with people so that he was personally known to a multitude. It seemed the most appropriate thing to accord him a military funeral. The family acquiesced. Crowds gathered about the house this afternoon before the time appointed. The military escort consisted of the First Regiment Ohio National Guard, and a battery of artillery. Besides this there was a large attendance of the various Grand Army posts of the city. Gov. Foraker and a portion of his staff were present. The Governor was a neighbor of the deceased gentleman for years and had appointed him Surgeon General.

The ceremony of a military funeral, including the march from the house to the church, with six stalwart Sergeants carrying the body, the horse led after the coffin, and the troops with reversed arms and slow step to a funeral dirge, formed a

RACING ON A HEAVY TRACK

A VERY POOR DAY'S SPORT AT MONMOUTH.

A PALPABLE FOUL IN THE FREEDOMNAILOR RACE WHICH THE JUDGES REFUSED TO ENTERTAIN.

It was an intensely uncomfortable day at the Monmouth Park track yesterday. Rain fell throughout the greater part of the day; the track was very heavy and holding, and the racing rather commonplace as a whole. The race for the Freehold Stakes, ordinarily one of the great runs of the year, was a complete farce, only Firenzi and her stable companion, Kern, who seems to be fit only for a harrow horse, starting. The best finishes were in the last two races of the day, and had the judges done what was as much their duty in this race as in that for the Seabright Stakes on Thursday they would have disqualified Nailor, who won it, and have given the race to Freedom, who was palpably fouled.

Much to the surprise and disgust of every one, it was learned that the judges had ruled off brother Cullen, the jockey, nor Mike Daly, the owner of the horse Brynwood, who was ran so peculiarly in the selling race won by Rizpah on Monday. The whole matter should have been probed to the bottom, and the proper parties punished if the officers of the Monmouth Racing Association have the race interests of the turf at heart as they profess instead of simply the earning of dividends for the owners of their stock.

There were any number of quiet tips out for the opening race, a dash at three-quarters of a mile, but the previous performances of Bess over heavy tracks could not be forgotten, and so she was heavily backed. People had apparently forgotten how unmercifully Volunteer was ridden out in his last two races, in which he was beaten by Grenadier and Banner Bearer, respectively. So they backed him until at the close he was at even betting with Bess. The race proved conclusively that Volunteer has been having something too much of it, and he was badly beaten, Bess winning the race none too cleverly, however, for Fred B. was lapped on her at the finish. Leo H., who had made most of the running, and Sir Joseph were close up in third and fourth places, respectively, while Volunteer finished a very poor sixth in a field of eight.

The Camden Stakes for two-year-olds brought out a field of seven youngsters to try for fame and some money. Mr. Belmont's much-touted two-year-old Cheesapeake made his first appearance on any track this year. Although he worked an eighth very easily in 12 seconds before the race, there were so many stories afloat to the effect that he had not fully recovered from his illness, and that he was a trifle lame, that very few would back him, and so there was a long price at post odds. Mr. Cassatt's colors were seen on a two-year-old for the first time this year in this stake, his candidate being Ernoclydn, a full brother to Errus, and reputed to be just as great a rogue. In the race proved him to be by all his reputation credited with being, for he began to sulk when three furlongs had been run, and kept it up until the race was finished. The sure thing for the race was Drizzle, and the Monmouth trainers backed him to a man, led by his owner, Jeter Walden, who made what was for him a "plunge bet" of $200. The good thing went through all right, too, for Drizzle won very cleverly, but only after a hard fight. Mr. Withers's candidate, the Cyclone colt, got a flying start, and he and the Belmont representative, Clarendon, made the running to the head of the stretch, with Chesapeake, Rosette, and Chaos keeping him close company. Once in the stretch Littlefield came through next to the rail on Leo III., and, riding him out, managed to win by a length from Clarendon, with the Cyclone colt a good third and Rosette fourth. In the stretch Chesapeake, Chaos, and King Hazem ran to oblige each other, but, as the collision was due only to the fact that all three were so tired they could hardly stand.

The heavy weight Joe Courtney would have been compelled to carry led to his being scratched for the Palisade Stakes for three-year-olds. Sam Wood and Philosophy were both scratched also, and Heyday was added. It was the third race of the day and Rhono and Cortez were the favorites in the betting at equal odds. But the race went to Jay F. Dee, who has not been looked upon here before as anything but a spinner. Yet he managed to stay the route of a mile and an eighth this time and won in very easy fashion from Capt. Sam Brown's colt Cortez, who was rather poorly ridden by Hayward, who allowed Jay F. Dee to get too great a lead ever him, evidently expecting the runner to come back to him. But he didn't come back, and so Cortez was beaten. The other "good thing," Rhono, was third and Heyday fourth. My Fellow has plainly had too much racing and is entitled to a long rest. He won't be good for much until he has had it.

The Freehold Stakes at a mile and a half was a walk-over for Firenzi. The Haggin Stable started Kern, who ran in the previous race, supposing that by so doing they would get second money. It was a thoroughly disgusted party they were when they found they couldn't have the $500, because the racing rules provide that a race is a walk-over unless two horses in different interests are contestants.

Nailor, a 20-to-1 shot in the betting, was given the three-quarter-mile selling race after a bruising finish with Freedom, who was the favorite in the betting. The latter was beaten only a neck, and was much more plainly fouled in the home stretch by Nailor than the Fanfan colt was fouled by Leighton on Thursday last. There was no necessity in taking Freedom off the race from the Fanfan colt and giving it to Leighton. In the light of yesterday's action it would look as if the judges had acted in the Fanfan-Leighton case so as to show that they could do as they pleased in spite of the fact that the Fanfan colt was owned by the man who controls Monmouth Park, Mr. Withers, so as to show the public they could do as they wished. Had yesterday's race been taken from Nailor and given to Freedom, the judges would certainly not have exceeded their powers, but would have done an even more commendable act of justice than they did in the Leighton-Fanfan colt case, for Nailor fouled Freedom at the head of the stretch, if ever a horse was fouled on a race track. After the race Nealer, who rode Freedom, made a scomplaint of the foul, but the judges refused to entertain it and gave the race to Nailor.

Niagara did a very clever thing for Dr. Street in the last race of the day, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, by winning it at the comfortable odds of 4 to 1. Banner Bearer was a good second and Biggonet, on whom there was a big tip, a poor third.

Details of the day's racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.
Davis & Hall's br. m. Bess, 6 years, by Fadladeen Estey, 122 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
George Forbes's b. h. Fred B., 6, 106.....(Taylor) 2
D. A. Honig's br. f. Leo H., 4, 106.....(Haines) 3
Sir Joseph, 4, 109, and Volunteer, 5, 110, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Bess and Volunteer, 11 to 5 each; Sir Joseph, 3 to 1; Leo H., 10 to 1; Fred B., 15 to 1; Radiant, 25 to 1; Village Maid, 30 to 1, and Amboy, 100 to 1.
For place—Against Bess and Volunteer, 3 to 5 each; Sir Joseph, even money; Leo H., 4 to 1; Fred B., 5 to 1; Radiant, 6 to 1; Village Maid, 8 to 1, and Amboy, 30 to 1.
Won by a neck; one length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Camden Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.
Peter Walden's b. c. Drizzle, by Ventilator-Mag. 115 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
A. Belmont's b. c. Clarendon, 111.....(Anderson) 2
D. D. Withers's bay colt by King Ernest-Cyclone, 111.....(Taylor) 3
Rosette, 108; Chaos, 115; Chesapeake, 113; King Hazem, 115, and Eurociydon, 112, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Drizzle, even money; the Cyclone colt, 4 to 1; Chesapeake, 5 to 1; Clarendon, 8 to 1; Chaos, 10 to 1; King Hazem and Eurociydon, 20 to 1 each, and Rosette, 25 to 1.
For place—Against Drizzle, 5 to 4; the Cyclone colt, 7 to 5; Chesapeake, 3 to 5; Clarendon, 2½ to 1; Chaos, 4 to 1; Rosette, 5 to 1; Eurociydon, 7 to 1, and King Hazem, 8 to 1.
Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Palisade Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:59½.
Anburndale Stable's b. c. Jay F. Dee, by Trumpatum-Lena, 115 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
S. S. Brown's ch. c. Cortez, 115.....(Hayward) 2
George Hearst's ch. c. Rhono, 107.....(Hamilton) 3
Heyday, 107; Chemise, 110; My Fellow, 115, and Kern, 107, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Rhono and Cortez, 2 to 1 each; Jay F. Dee, 3 to 1; My Fellow, 5 to 1; Chemise, 10 to 1; Kern, 15 to 1, and Heyday, 40 to 1.
For place—Against Rhono, 7 to 10; Cortez, 4 to 5; Jay F. Dee, 9 to 5; Chemise, 3 to 1; Kern, 5 to 1, and Heyday, 10 to 1.
Won by three lengths; one length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Freehold Stakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Mile and a half. Time—2:36.
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5 years, by Glenelg-Florida, 121 pounds.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Kern, 3, 85.....(Lamley) 2
Fifth Race.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½. No bid for the winner.
M. Anderson's ch. g. Nailor, aged, by Bob Woolley-Wild Rose, 104 pounds, $1,000.....(Bergen) 1
W. G. Daly's b. g. Freedom, 5, 115.....(Mosier) 2
Lamsmey Brothers' ch. m. Little Minnie, 6, 105.....(Littlefield) 3
Soprice, 103; Wanderer II., 104; Miss Thomas, and Deception, 102, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Freedom, 7 to 5; Little Minnie, 4 to 1; Sequire, 5 to 1; Deception, 7 to 1; Miss Thomas, 7 to 2; Wanderer II., 4 to 1, and Nailor, 7 to 1.
For place—Against Freedom, 1 to 2; Little Minnie, 7 to 5; Sequire, 7 to 5; Deception, 2½ to 1; Miss Thomas, 2 to 1; Wanderer II., 4 to 1, and Nailor, 7 to 1.
Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52.
S. W. Street's ch. h. Niagara, 5 years, by Luke Blackburn-Fly Low, 122 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
Lamsmey Brothers' b. g. Banner Bearer, aged, 110.....(Littlefield) 2
W. S. Jennings's b. m. Biggonet, 6, 103.....(Taylor) 3
Cheesemeark, 116, and Tillandsia, 103, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Biggonet, 2 to 5; Banner Bearer, 2 to 1; Cheesemark, 3 to 1; Niagara, 5 to 1, and Tillandsia, 20 to 1.
For place.—Biggonet 1 to 2; Banner Bearer 2 to 1; Niagara, 6 to 5; Cheesemark, 7 to 5, and Tillandsia, 8 to 1.
Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

A WET DAY AT THE SPRINGS.

LOS ANGELES DEFEATS HANOVER FOR THE EXCELSIOR STAKES.

SARATOGA, July 30.—The races here to-day were run over the heaviest kind of a track and during the rain. The sensation of the day was the defeat of Hanover by Los Angeles in the race for the Excelsior Stakes at a mile and a quarter, the Dwyer "crack" being anchored by the muddy going. The races were run with the following results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; entrance money, $15 each, to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20¾.
Wyatt & Co.'s b. f. Maori, 4 years, by Foulet-Queen of Cyprus, 110 pounds.....(Stoval) 1
Scoggan Brothers' ch. m. Irene, aged, 112.(Barnes) 2
O. C. West, Jr.'s b. c. Gleckner, 3, 106.....(Hill) 3
Carlton, 98, and Vendetta, 93, finished as named.
Betting.—6 to 5 Maori straight, no betting for place; 4 to 5 Irene straight, no betting for place.
Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Excelsior Stakes, for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:13.
E. J. Baldwin's ch. c. Los Angeles, 4 years, by Glenelg-La Polka, 112 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Hanover, 5, 124.(Murphy) 2
Labold Brothers' b. h. Montrose, 5, 119.....(Lewis) 3
Betting.—6 to 5 Los Angeles, 7 to 5 Hanover.
Won by a half length; Montrose beaten off.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between second and third. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:02.
C. Cornelison's b. g. King Crab, 4 years, by Kingfisher-Carita, 115 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
Scoggan & Bryant's b. c. Come-to-Taw, 3, 109..(Finnegan) 2
Betting.—Even money King Crab, 4 to 5 Come-to-Taw.
Won by three parts of a length.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spinaway Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, with $740 added, $200 to second; third to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04½.
H. B. Durham's ch. f. Daisy F., by Macduff-May Day, 110 pounds.....(Richeriy) 1
E. Brown's b. f. Ruperta, 97.....(Allen) 2
J. W. McClelland & Brother's b. f. Estelle, 102..(Bauer) 3
Cameo, Mary Malloy, Garago, Paradox, Ophelia, Caress, and Armiel also ran.
Betting.—3 to 1 Daisy F. straight, even money for place; 5 to 1 Ruperta straight, 2 to 1 for place.
Won by a half length; eight between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, for three-year-olds and up; entrance money, $10 each, to second; selling allowances. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45½.
Cotton & Boyle's ch. m. Queen of Elizabeth, 5 years, by Sensation-Elizabeth, 106 pounds.....(Williams) 1
Excelsior Stable's br. f. Carrie G., 4, 96.....(Bunn) 2
J. J. Carroll's b. f. Vivid, 3, 98.....(Allen) 3
Frederica, Virliant, Satisfaction, Mirth, John Jay S., and Wynwood also ran.
Betting.—4 to 1 Queen of Elizabeth straight, 8 to 5 for place; 12 to 1 Carrie G. straight, 4 to 1 for place.
Won by a length; the same between second and third.

The entries in to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse $350; for two-year-olds. Prodigal Son, Portland, Tom Finlay, and Successor, 115 pounds; Sunderland, Pall Mall, The Moor, Milton, and Miss, 106; Starlight, Eminence, and Happiness, 103; Mizzon, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse $400. All ages. Felix, 112 pounds; White Nose, 107; Leontine and Maori, 105; Minnie Palmer, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Purse $300. All ages. Lipton and Marshall Lake, 109 pounds; Fitter and Bear Lodge, 107; Objection, 105; Jene, Kitty Pease, Mamie Hay, Mamie Hunt, and Kitty R., 104; Duke of the Highlands, 103; Golightly and Lew Eineman, 102; Artless, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, for maidens; purse $350. Fred Zeibeg, 112 pounds; Gladiator and George Corbett, 110; the Remember gelding, Woodburn, and Carlton, 102; Vesper, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. for all ages; selling; purse $350. Royal Garter, 113 pounds; Saturday, 112; Boscoccio, 109; Raveller, 105; George Angus, 108; Vickmo, 102.

RACING AT YONKERS.

The Yonkers Racing Association had a miserable day for the opening of its meeting at Lowerre yesterday. The rain came down in torrents when the first race was called and continued the entire afternoon. The track was a sea of mud and the scratches were numerous, the fifth race being declared off on that account. Four bookmakers did business, but after the fourth race it was found that one who made a book under the name of Cowen & Co. had disappeared. The sheet showed that he had laid up against Tornado, the favorite, and taken in a good sum on the others. The management claim that the firm will make good their outstanding tickets next race day.

The first race was a five furlongs. Souvenir, 119 pounds, ridden by W. Lynch, won, Ten Rookh 113, second, beaten three lengths, and Alva W., 119, beaten four lengths for the place. Time—1:09.
Betting.—Against the winner, 2 to 1 straight, 4 to 5, place; Ten Rookh for place, 2 to 1. Mutuals paid—Souvenir straight, $5 40; for a place, $3 55. Ten Rookh place, $7 30.
The second race was at three-quarters of a mile. Danville, 109 pounds, ridden by Barber, won by two lengths from Nerina, 112, who was a length and a half before Songster, 112, third. Time—1:16.
Betting.—Against the winner, 15 to 1 straight, 5 to 1 for a place. Alva for place, 1 to 2. Mutuals paid—Danville straight, (field ticket,) $41 80; for a place, $5 45; Alva for place, $3 25.
The third race was at three-quarters of a mile. Jack Horner, 113 pounds, ridden by Tomilson, won by six lengths; Nerina, 117, second, and Addison, 124, third, a length further back. Time—1:18.
Betting.—Against the winner, 5 to 1 straight; 3 to 5 for place; Nerina, for place, 3 to 5. Mutuals paid: Jack Horner straight, $17 10; for a place, $7 05; Nerina, $3 40.
The fourth race was at seven furlongs. Futurity, 104 pounds, ridden by Hresson, won by three lengths from El Trinidad, 109, who beat Banker, 107, four lengths for the place. Time—1:43.
Betting.—Against the winner, 8 to 1 straight, even money for place; El Trinidad, for place, 7 to 5. Mutuals paid Futurity straight $7 60, for a place $4 60; El Trinidad, for place, $2 45.

RESULTS AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, July 30.—The races at the Twin City track to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Purse, 150 pounds. (Bald.) won; Governor Ross, 102, (Fox,) second, and Entry, 106, (Bay,) third. Time—1:15½. Betting—3 to 1 Joujou, 6 to 1 Governor Ross.
SECOND RACE.—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. For all ages. Arenta, 103 pounds, (Ray,) won; Cashier, 109, (Tarai,) second, and Bon Air, 109, (Fink,) third. Time—1:37¼. Betting—6 to 5 each Arenta and Cashier.
THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Henry Mack, (Bay,) won; Grace Ely, 111, (Tarai,) second, and Springdance, 106, (Silk,) third. Time—1:06¾. Betting—3 to 1 Henry Mack, even money Grace Ely.
FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For all ages. Lucie Malone, 100 pounds, (Ray,) won; Cassius, 100, (Stevanson,) second, and Nevada, (Smith,) third. Time—1:47½. Betting—2 to 1 Kate Malone, 3 to 1 Cassius.
FIFTH RACE.—The Carnival Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Avondale, 120 pounds, (Silke,) won; Jay S., (Ray,) second, and W. G. Morris, 116, (Tarai,) third. Time—1:15½. Betting—1 to 4 Avondale, 3 to 1 Bosemont.
SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Gentlemen riders. Ridgeway, 156 pounds, won; Duke, 180, second, and Barnum, 150, third. Time—1:47½.

THE BRIGHTON ENTRIES.

The entries for to-day's races at Brighton are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year-olds; beaten allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Tipstaff and Will Cherry, 115 pounds each; Chaos, Kingstook, Mose K., and Raymond G., 110 each; Dr. Jekyll, Glory, Iceberg, Chapman, Forest King, Cracksman, and Dock Wick, 105 each.
SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; 20 pounds above sale; allowances. Six and one-half furlongs. Lord Beaconsfield, 144 pounds; Clontarf, 142; Jim Murphy, Richard K. Fox, and Duke of Bourbon, 138 each; Al Reed, 135; Pendennis, 132; Prospect, 130; Prince Palesboof, Woodpa, Yellowstone Kid, Broadhead, and Kink, 129 each; Refund, 127; Maid of Orleans, 124.
THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Young Duke, 114 pounds; John Gray and Bill Brien, 110 each; Tom Kearns, Macgregor, Raymond, Bonnie S., El Trinidad and Ernest, 104 each; Spectator, 103; Firefly, 102; Saints and Queen of Hearts, 99 each; Khatton, 97; Newport, and Fashionette, raising, 93 each; Blanche, 88, and Major Tom, 74.
FOURTH RACE.—Shelter Island Handicap; purse $500. One and one-eighth miles. Benedictine, 126 pounds; King Idle, 111; Lancaster, 107; The Bourbon, 105; Miss Coly, 95; Specialty, 92.
FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. One and one-sixteenth miles. George Oyster, 122 pounds; Brussels, Le Logos, and Panama, 104 each; Calera, 69; My Own, 97; Pelham and Passport, 89 each; Table, 84.
SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; handicap steeplechase. Short course. Heroine, 170 pounds; Major Pickett, 164; Monte Cristo, 155; Killarney, 149; Wellington, 140; Judge Ruffin, 138, and Sanford, 130.

THE WEST CHESTER TRACK.

The force of men now at work putting the finishing touches on the grand stand and other buildings of the New-York Jockey Club's course at West Chester has been doubled, so that all will be in readiness for the accommodation of the patrons of the course at the inaugural meeting Aug. 20. The lawn, stretching from the stand to the track, has been frequently cut by lawn mowers, rolled, and nourished by daily watering, and is now in perfect condition. The seats and settees have been placed on the grand stand, the finishing touches have been made to the saddling shed, and now the work of fixing up the boxes for bookmakers and erecting the restaurant and bar is being brought to speedy completion.

FAST TIME IN HARNESS.

RECORDS LOWERED AT THE OPENING OF THE CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Everything went smoothly at the Driving Park this afternoon, when the grand trotting circuit meeting was opened. It had threatened rain last night, and the track had got quite a drenching for two days, but it cleared up and the course was in fine condition when President William S. Edwards called the trotters for the first race. There was a remarkably good attendance, an unusual thing here for an opening, and the card had the names of forty-four horses for the three classes. There was no delay in any of them, two being ended in straight heats, and the other was over in four heats. During that time two trotters entered the 2:20 list, and two pacers followed suit, the fastest mile being to the credit of the Tennessee pacer, Hal Pointer, 2:15¾.
The Michigan mare, Lady Bullion, trotted three fast miles, and has now a record of 2:18¾. Another trotter from the same State, Reference, owned in Detroit, lowered his mark to 2:19½ in the first event. These were the notable features of a fine day's sport, which, though ever quickly, was not lacking in interest.
The 2:30 class, for which Reference was a favorite throughout at odds which increased, as he won his heats easily. Star Lily showed fast in the third heat, but the talent had their money on Reference, and it is not likely she would have won if she could in that stage of the game.
In the 2:24 pace William M. Singerly was the first favorite at $13 to $25 against a big field, and after getting the first heat and a record of 2:17¾ he was more confidently backed at 5 to 4. He looked like a winner till the five-year-old gelding, Hal Pointer, was sent along from the third quarter, and though Curt Davis used the whip, Singerly could not keep up the fast clip, for he had gone three-quarters at a 2:16 gait, and the Tennessee flyer beat him by a length in 2:15¾. Thereafter Hal Pointer had it his own way, only flashing Singerly each time from the third quarter.
Almont and Lynn W. were the choices in the 2:26 trot, but Lady Bullion captured the first heat from the outset and was a favorite thereafter. The Kalamazoo mare, Eminence, looked dangerous in the second and third heats, but broke at critical times. "Knapsack" McCarthy laid Lynn W. up till the third heat, but after leading on the homestretch Lady Bullion beat him by a nose.
There are three events for to-morrow—the 2:27 class and 2:20 trots and the free-for-all pace. On Thursday Axtell starts to beat 2:13¾, the stallion record made by Maxey Cobb. Guy will also trot to beat Hand S.'s time during the week.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:30 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Reference, by Reference	(Stanley)	1	1	1
Star Lily	(Goldsmith)	2	6	2
Wayne Wilson	(Allen)	3	2	6
Elista	(Doble)	3	3	3
Victoria Wilkes	(Bither)	4	4	4
Rajah	(McCarthy)	6	6	6

Time—2:20¼; 2:22¾; 2:19¾.

2:25 PACING.—Purse $1,000.

Hal Pointer, by Tom Hal	(Geers)	11	1	1	1
William M. Gingerly	(Davis)	1	2	11	6
Minnie F.	(Rennel)	4	3	2	2
Kitty C.	(Hall)	2	3	12	9
Elva Medium	(Wright)	10	10	2	4
Red Bell	(Warner)	3	13	6	5
American Girl	(Lackey)	7	7	9	3
Dick L.	(Hamilton)	6	5	7	8
Macklaud	(Goldsmith)	9	8	4	8
Cousin Joe	(McCarthy)	13	4	10	10
Chapman	(Stanley)	5	11	13	11
Henry Dexter	(McHenry)	12	12	5	12
Joker	(Coward)	8	9	8	13

Time—2:18¼; 2:16; 2:18¾.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 30.—This was the first day of the Goodwood meeting. The race for the Stewards' Cup, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Dog Rose, Amphion second, and Noble Chieftain third.
The race for the Richmond Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, was won by E. W. Baird's Golden Gate, by Bend Or, with Carabinier, by Petronel, second, and Fortintde, by Sterling, third.
The race for the Ham Stakes, for three-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, was won by "Mr. Manton's" Riviera, First Fruit second.
The race for the Gratwicke Stakes, for four-year-olds, at one mile and a half, was won by a neck by El Dorado, Royal Oak second, Scottish Fusilier third.

THE OAT CROP.

IT WILL BE THE LARGEST EVER HARVESTED HERE.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The following will appear in this week's issue of the *Farmers' Review:*
According to the statistics furnished by our crop correspondents the oat crop of the present season will be the largest ever harvested in the United States, but the yield will not be as heavy as was at first anticipated, owing to the excessively wet weather and frequent thunder storms that have lodged and rusted the straw on many fields.
A larger acreage was sown to oats in Illinois than in any other State, and her crop will therefore be larger than that of any other state. Considering the average yield per acre and the condition at harvesting time, Iowa and Wisconsin take the lead. Indiana will do almost as well. The crop will be a heavy one all over the country save in Dakota, where, as has been previously reported, nats are almost a total failure owing to drought. We summarize our reports as follows. Average condition as harvested three times:
Illinois, 93; Indiana, 101; Ohio, 99; Missouri, 96; Kentucky, 93; Iowa, 104; Kansas, 92; Nebraska, 62; Michigan, 100; Wisconsin, 107; Minnesota, 82; Dakota, 40.
On this basis we estimate the crop as follows:
Illinois.—Acreage, 3,914,760; estimated yield, 34 bushels; total, 133,115,840 bushels.
Indiana.—Acreage, 1,987,063; estimated yield, 34 bushels; total, 36,960,712 bushels.
Ohio.—Acreage, 1,041,507; estimated yield, 33 bushels; total, 34,378,031 bushels.
Kentucky.—Acreage, 1,029,510; estimated yield, 28 bushels; total, 13,024,500 bushels.
Missouri.—Acreage, 1,422,837; estimated yield, 33 bushels; total, 47,085,921 bushels.
Iowa.—Acreage, 2,327,501; estimated yield, 40 bushels; total, 105,500,040 bushels.
Kansas—Acreage, 1,969,886; estimated yield, 33 bushels; total, 65,666,904 bushels.
Nebraska.—Acreage, 1,705,910; estimated yield, 28 bushels; total, 30,563,480 bushels.
Michigan.—Acreage, 827,346; estimated yield, 36 bushels; total, 26,784,856 bushels.
Wisconsin.—Acreage, 1,439,296; estimated yield, 42 bushels; total, 62,319,488 bushels.
Minnesota.—Acreage, 1,577,756; estimated yield, 25 bushels; total, 39,443,900 bushels.
Dakota.—Acreage, 1,023,456; estimated yield, 7 bushels; total, 8,453,616 bushels.
Total yield for the above-named States, 606,672,592 bushels. Assuming that the yield in other States will be about that of last year, or 156,457,408 bushels; the total oat crop of the United States will be about 763,130,432 bushels, or a gain of 61,425,000 bushels over the oat crop of 1888.

BIDS FOR CANAL WORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Bids for lengthening the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, under the six-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation made by the last Legislature, were opened in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works to-day, as follows:
Lock No. 65, Erie Canal, (Monroe County.—R. P. Smith of Rochester, $20,299 50; William Patrick, Fulton, $27,166. Awarded to the latter.
Lock No. 66, Erie Canal.—R. P. Smith, $28,653; William Patrick, $29,767 50. Awarded to Patrick.
Lock No. 9, Oswego Canal.—William Patrick, $28,155 85; W. S. Nelson of Oswego, $24,242; Case & Jennings of Fulton, $26,005 25. Awarded to W. S. Nelson.
Lock No. 10, Oswego Canal.—William Patrick, $25,357 60; W. S. Nelson, $23,885; Case & Jennings, $25,458. Awarded to W. S. Nelson.
For rebuilding Lock No. 50, awarded to be saved for two of the three games with New-York:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Gore, c. f.	0	1	3	1	0
Wilmot, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Richardson, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Besman, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	9	1	0
Wise, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0	Connor, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0
A. Irwin, s. s.	2	1	3	4	0	Ward, s. s.	0	1	3	2	0
J. Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	Lyons, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Mack, c.	0	2	11	1	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Carney, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0
Ferson, p.	0	0	0	3	0	O'Day, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	5	6	27	13	0	Total.	1	6	27	11	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—5
New-York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Mack, Carney. Three-base hit—A. Irwin. Stolen bases—Wilmot, Wise, Gore, Double plays—Whitney and Richardson; Richardson and O'Rourke. First base on balls—Off Ferson, 2; off O'Day, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Gore, O'Day, J. Irwin. Struck out—By Ferson, 1; by O'Day, 1. Passed balls—Mack, 1. Umpire—Mr. Baker.

BOSTON, 13; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

BOSTON, July 30.—Boston defeated Philadelphia to-day in a game that was a farce as far as Pitcher Gleason was concerned. The commencement was delayed an hour by a heavy shower. The grounds and ball were, therefore, very wet. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	1	1	4	0	0	Del'h'nty, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Kelly, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Hallman, s. s.	0	0	3	2	2
Nash, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1	Myers, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Bro'th'rs, 1b.	2	2	7	0	0	Thom'son, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tebeau, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Johnston, c. f.	2	1	2	0	0	Schriver, c.	0	1	4	1	1
Ganzel, s. s.	1	2	3	0	0	Fogarty, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Bennett, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Radbourn, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Gleason, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	13	11	24	12	2	Total.	0	5	24	16	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	0	3	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	—13
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Richardson, Schriver. Stolen base—Delehanty. Double play—Bennett and Farrar. First base on balls—Brown, Kelly, (2,) Nash, Brouthers, Richardson, Johnston, (2,) Bennett, (2,) Radbourn, Schriver. Hit by pitched ball—Kelly, Johnston, Brouthers, Kelly, Gleason. Passed ball—Schriver. Wild pitches—Gleason, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quinn and Wood.

CHICAGO, 5; PITTSBURG, 1.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—For the first two innings of to-day's game it looked as if the Pittsburgers were going to be easy winners, but this opinion was suddenly changed in the latter half of the third inning. With two men out and Bastian on first, Rowe fumbled Ryan's easy grounder. Three singles quickly followed and four men crossed the plate. Rowe allowed the home team but two single hits after the first inning. Burns's and Van Haltren's fielding were the only features of the game. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	1	0	2	0	0	V. Halt'n, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Anson, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0
Miller, c.	0	1	4	3	0	Anson, 1b.	0	2	14	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Mack, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Burns, c.	0	1	4	2	0
White, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Burns, 6b.	1	1	2	6	0
Dinolap, 2b.	0	1	5	4	1	Tener, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Staley, p.	0	0	0	7	0	Bastian, s. s.	1	0	0	4	0
Total.	1	4	24	17	3	Total.	5	8	27	13	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Three-base h

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—The Oolah.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—Variety. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—The Burglar.
MANHATTAN BEACH.—Last Days of Pompeii.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—Clover.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—Fatinitza.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—The Brigands.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates fer to-day, in this city, showers.

We lately discussed the decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the effect that in meking through ratee for export ehipmente from interior points no discrimination could be made against the seaports. That is, the inland railway charge to the coast could not be made less for such shipments than for those consigned to the seaports themselves, whether for local distribution or subsequent exportation according to the demande of trade. The through rate to foreign perts, the commission declared, should he "the fixed iuland tariff rate" with the "current ocean rates" added. A correspondent engaged in the impert trade calls our attention to the fact that through ratee are also made from foreign ports to inland points in this cenntry, and that the same diecrimination exists that was complained of in regard to through export rates. Transportation companies are said to make these through import ratee from Liverpool to Chicago, for instance, far below the ocean rates with the regular inland railroad charges added. This discrimination against the import trade of the seaporte is just as bad as that against their export trade, and nudor the priuciple laid dawn by the commission the railroade cannot he allowed to charge less from the seaboard to the interior pointe for tranеporting goods billed through from Europe than they charge for similar transportations originating at the seaports. If this abuse exists a case should be carried before the commission for its decieion and the nnjust diecrimination should be stopped.

The most remarkable thing about the confiscation of a part of the Bronx and Pelham Parkway for a race track is that President Waldo Hutchins and Mr. Samuel Conover, the inspector in charge of the new parks, knew nothing about it nntil they read about it in The Times. Have Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Conover any idea why they exist and why they hold their offices? If a circus or a conuty fair should he set np in Central Park, would they ever find it ont if their copies of The Times shonld miecarry? It cannot be denied that the hnsiness of improving the breed and the speed of that faithfnl animal, the horee, as carried on hy the American Jockey Clnb, is a noble one, bnt neither the excellence of the club's work nor the zeal of Mr. John A. Morris in its and his own behalf can palliate so rauk a misdemeanor as the appropriation of two-thirds of the width of a public parkway for the theatre of its operatione, and Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Conover were either phenomenally nnobserving or collusively complacent in allowing the encroachment. They deny that they consented to the use of the parkway or that they knew anything ahont it, so we mnst concinde that they were only stupidly negligent, and are not chargeable with a worse offense. It now remaine for them to show that they are not entirely useless persone by seeing to it that Mr. Morris's nnauthorized fences are hewn down at once.

Minnesota and Indiana are two of the States whose Legislatures were indnced to pass the absurd law prepared by the convention of butchers and designed to prevent the passage of dressed heef across State lines. Some weeks ago in a test case the Indiana statute was declared by the courts to be nnconstitutional. On Monday last a similar decision was made with reference to the Minnesota law. In eight or ten other States a bill for an act of the same kind was strongly supported, and in some of them its final passage was prevented by only a small majority. The bill was a dishonest one. It provided for the exclusion of Western dressed beef for the benefit of local slaughterers on the false plea that such beef was diseased. It masqueraded as a sanitary measure, while in fact it was a prohibitory, tariff working on State lines for the pecuniary profit of local bntchers.

At the Mayor's suggestion a pnblic hearing is to be given on the subject of a proper site for the new municipal building. Considering the opposition that has been raised to putting the building in the City Hall Park, as reqnired by the act of last Winter, this may be a sensible thing to do with a view to ascertaining how much that opposition amounts to. Bnt it is much easier to object to pntting the building in the park than to suggest any other available and appropriate place for it. The question ie by no msane a new one. When the erection of the building was first anthorized no restriction was pnt upon a selection of the sits, and the commission, after a full consideration of the subject, determined that the park was the only proper place that conld be fonnd for it. The same kind of opposition was then raised, and the Legislatnre passed a new act excluding it from the park. After another year's consideration the commission conld decide npon no other location, and the result was still another act of the Legislature, not merely anthorizing bnt reqniring the building to be pnt npon the easterly side of the park. The difficnlty in reopening the question is the old one of no other available place in the immediate vicinity of the present public buildings. Furthermore, the architecte who are engaged npon competitive designe are working with reference to the prescribed proximity to the City Hall and Court Honse, and their plans would not be adapted to a different site.

The Senate committee which has been investigating various things on the Pacific coast, incidental to a pleasant trip in latitndes wholly agreeable at this seaeon, seeme to have fonnd the condition of morality in Alaska a little less immediately alarming and depressing than it had been sometimes represented. On the other hand, they found a system of land titles existing, or rather a want of adequate titles, snch as may make trouble hereafter. The Governor of the Territory, in his last annual report, declared that, with the exception of a few titles confirmed in employée of the Russian-American Company, all the lands in Alaska are pnblic, there being no method of obtaining legal title to any other than mineral claims. Large sums have been expended in improvements npon lands of which the nominal and recognized owners are, in the eye of the law, only sqnatters. This is particnlarly true of the towns, the canneries, and the fishing etations. The Senate committee finds a system prevailing of transferring lands hy simple hills of sale, while the primitive right of occupation is respected by the dwellers in the Territory on the ground of a common expedienoy as well as from a sense of justice. Evidently the extension of the general land laws to this Territory, or at least to its towns, shonld be soon considered, as they would tend to the stability and progress of its industries.

THE GREAT FAIR OF 1892.

It is not just now a very favorable season for active work on the preliminaries of the great nndertaking of a World's Fair in this city in 1892, on account of the absence of many citizens who will be called npon to take a prominent part, bnt it is very important, nevertheless, that the work should be got under way as epesdily as possible. It will show that the people of New-York are in earnest about it, and will pnt at rest all doubt as to the holding of the great celebration and as to the place at which it is to be held. If it is taken np promptly and vigoronsly, and a permanent organization is effected, there will be no more talk abent any other city's claims. The arguments are all in favor of New-York, bnt the most conclusive argument will be the actual beginning of the work. It ought also to pnt an end to all propositions for holding local exhibitions elsewhere, like that which has been made in Boston. The occasion does not call for a New-England exhibition or a Western or Southern exhibition, but one grand American and international exposition worthy of the event. To hold local exhibitions would only serve to keep apart exhibits which ought to be hronght together in one place for comparison with each other and with those of foreign countries. The main attraction for visitors would be the central exposition, and that attraction should be made as great as possible. It would be of vastly greater advantage to New-England exhibitors to have a grand display in conjunction with the rest of the country and the rest of the world than to have it by themselves in Boston. Side shows scattered over the country would be a sad mistake, and no snch mistake will be made if New-York gives prompt assurance of a real World's Fair.

It is of the utmost importance that there shonld he no division of counsel and no fomenting of controversies, and the Chamber of Commerce did well yesterday to vote down the proposition for trying to secure a reconsideration of the action of the conference last week whereby Mayor Grant was empowered to appoint the four preliminary committees. The Mayor seems to be fully impressed with the importance of constituting those committees of the best possible material, and he has invited the various commercial and industrial organizations of the city to assist him by suggesting representative names from their various bodies. There are hundreds of men fitted for the duties which are to be intrusted to one hundred, and willing to perform them, but selections will have to be made. There ought to be no dissatisfaction among those who are necessarily omitted, or among those who may think that better selections might have been made. There will inevitably be many such, whatever the selections may be, but if the Mayor avails himself of the best advice, and uses his best judgment there will be no ground for dissatisfaction.

It is to be hoped that these four committees will be designated as soon as practicable, for there is a good deal of preliminary work to be done and the time is short. It is desirable to have a permanent organization formed with the least possible delay, in order that the work may be laid ont and the actual preparations set on foot. The financial guarantees that will give to all the world assurance of success should be secured without unnecessary delay. Something like $15,000,000 will be required to make the exposition the largest and most attractive that the world has ever seen. If that is accomplished, it will be a good investment. A large part, and possibly the whole, of the ontlay may in that case be reimbursed from the receipts. But aside from that, vast pecuniary advantages would be derived from the occasion in which the whole community would share, to say nothing of the enduring benefits to the industry and trade of the whole country.

Another thing that ought to be settled with all reasonable promptness is the question of a site. All manner of snggestions are already being made, and there should be as little opportunity as possible allowed for the springing np of heated controversies over this matter. The question should be intrusted to a committee in whose judgment and singleness of purpose the utmost confidence can be placed, and its decision should be accepted without question. Bnt one consideration should rule in the decision of this question. The site should be ample for the object in view and so accessible by both land and water as to present no obstacle to the enocess of the understeking. It should be convenient for exhibitors and for visitors. All fanciful notions should be set aside and all conaidsratione as to the improvement of sections and the development of rapid transit should be made snbordinate to the enccess of the exposition as such. If the committee keeps this in view it will have no great difficulty in selecting a site, and its decision will be accepted without qussstion. The sooner it is reached, however, the better, because then one main source of uncertainty will be ont of the way, and the objective point of all effort will be clearly in view. Already, so far as the people of New-York are concerned, the enterprise is determined npon and is to be carried ont. What they want now is to teke such action without delay as will convince the people of the country once for all that the World's Fair is to be held, and that it is to be held in the Metropolis of the American Continent. Preparations should be so far advanced when Congress meets that there will be no question about the reality of the undertaking and of its financial support, and no difficulty in securing such co-operation from the Government as may be required. With a permanent organization effected, and its work laid ont before it, with a site determined npon, and with abundant guarantees of financial support, there will be no difficnlty in obtaining all needed legislation and co-operation from Nation, State, and city, and at the opening of Spring the work of preparing the grounds and erecting the buildings should begin. This would allow two full years for getting everything in readiness, and in the meantime the necessary efforts could be carried on for bringing together in 1892 snch a display of the products of the world's labor and genius and snch an exhibition of the life and manners of mankind as were never before made visible npon one spot.

THE PROPS MAY BE TAKEN OUT.

Commenting npon the New-Orleans *Times-Democrat's* prediction that "a few years hence" the White Lead Trnet would reduce the wages of its employés npon the ground that the profits were not sufficient to pay fair interest on a capital watered from $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 up to $83,018,800, the *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) of St. Louis says:

"A 'few years hence' there will be no enoh 'combine' as the White Lead Trnst. The Republicans will give their attention to the White Lead Trust and all similar conspiracies against the people when Congress meets."

We have frequently directed attention to the signs in the preee of a determined revolt against combinations designed to snppress competition in the manufacture and eale of commodities. From day to day these signs are multiplied, and they are most noticeable in the foremost Republican jonrnals of the country. Some of these journals declare that snch combinations are affected by tariff dnties must be restrained or broken by a sharp reduction of dutiee or the removal of them. Others shrink from the conclusion that this remedy should be applied, and for obvious reasons are unwilling to admit that any combination is aided by the tariff, bnt they are no less emphatic in their denunciation of the "combines" and in asserting that some effective remedy should speedily be sought in the common law or an exercise of legislative power. Scarcely a dissentant note is heard, except in certain trade journals controlled by the Trusts and the Trust makers themselves and in the weekly organ of the Protective Tariff Leagne.

The remarks of the *Globe-Democrat* quoted above relate to one of the largest Trnets and one that depends in great measure for its profits npon a tariff dnty. The National Lead Trnet, commonly called the White Lead Trust, has been in existence for a year or more, but not nntil recently was it able to control the white lead industry. A few months ago certain capitalists connected with the Standard Oil Trust became interested in the ring and set out to enlarge and complete it by taking in the factories that were still independent. They were successful, and as a result of the absorption of nearly all of the independent factories and corporations, the certificate capital of the Trust was swollen from about $35,000,000 to $83,018,800. Now, so far as we know, no one asserts that the actual value of all the properties in the Trusts was more than $20,000,000 when they were taken in, and it is probable that the value did not exceed $15,000,000. The remainder of the huge certificate capital is water, injected by the familiar Trust process.

It is proposed, of course, that the price of white lead, to be fixed arbitrarily by the Trust in the absence of competition, shall be high enough to yield profits sufficient to pay good dividends on all this water. If the Trust should control every white lead factory in this country—and it is said to control 95 per cent. of the productive capacity now—it could not maintain its high price against free competition from abroad without the aid of a high-tariff duty, for it is very difficult to make an international Trust in so large a manufacturing industry, as the recent collapse of the Salt Trust shows. The duty on white lead is 3 cents a pound, or a little more than 40 per cent. Under the shelter of this tariff wall the Trust proposes to fix and exact from the people of the United States a high price for its product, in order that dividends on some $65,000,000 of watered stock may be paid to the members of the combination.

What will become of that duty of 40 per cent. when the tariff shall again be taken up for revision? It does not seem probable that it can be retained. Unless all signs are misleading, there will be a demand for a large reduction of that duty not confined to one political party, just as there will be a demand for a reduction of the duty on refined engar—by the aid of which the Sugar Trust has accumulated the great profits of which we have heard so much from the Trust makers themselves in the last two months—and for a reduction of the duty on copper that enables the Copper Combination to exact now a ring price of 12 cents a pound. Unless Republican journals shall eat their words, these demands will be made by some of the protectionists themselves, who begin to see that combinations working by means of tariff duties are the "deadly enemies of the protective policy."

If there shall be in the Fifty-first Congress an attempt to change the tariff, we shall expect a discussion in which the Trnets and other similar combinations will receive careful attention. They were not overlooked in the last Congress, bnt we shall hear much more talk and more effective talk about them in the next tariff debate. Public opinion may then prevent a division on strict party lines with respect to this matter. If it be true, as the supporters of the present tariff are continually saying, that the main object of the protective tariff is to cause and stimulate free competition among producers in the home market, with an accompanying reduction of prices, some of these advocates themselves will not see that purpose thwarted without a loud protest, and may even be willing to invite competition from abroad if they can in no other way restrain the greed of those who have conspired to defeat that purpose and at the same time to subject the people to extortion.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE ELEVATED ROADS.

The pretense that the law for the rich and the poor is the same is shown to be a legal fiction by the course the courts permit and encourage the elevated railroads to take in resisting the just demands of the property owners whom they have injured. The application of the company for a second commission to "condemn" property which it seized from ten to fifteen years ago, and has been injuring ever since, indicates that the proceedings of the first commission were satisfactory to it, and proportionately unsatisfactory to the property owners.

If a proceeding of this kind had been had when the roads were built, or as soon as the courts had decided the liability of the company for damage done by its structure and the operation of its roads, it would of course have been quite unobjectionable. The roads carry far more passengers than any other system of lines in the United States, or probably in the world. So far as the actual operation of them has been concerned, it has been, with regard to the prime requisite of safety, exceptionally skillful and still more exceptionally fortunate. It has, it is true, reached and overpassed the limit of its carrying capacity and consequently of its usefulness, but that is no fault of its managers. It is, indeed, rather a tribute to their skill that they have attracted passengers in numbers so far beyond the ability of their system to transport. If the operation of the roads were alone concerned they would be subjects of pride to New-Yorkers, and anything the managers desired of the municipality that was at all within reason would be conceded to them without question.

Yet as a matter of fact the Manhattan Railway Company is an object of general detestation, and the fact that it desires anything of the city is by almost all citizens regarded as a good reason why it should not have it. This odium it has richly earned, not by the operation of its roads, but by its financial management. It has throughout its existence shown a cynical disregard for the rights of those with whom it had to deal, whether as investors or as property holders, that has scarcely had any parallel even in the history of modern corporations. It has pointed the difference between itself and those whom it had oppressed and to whom it owed redress in the brutally frank reminder that it "hired its law by the year" and was consequently enabled to take advantage of every device for evading and postponing the fulfillment of its obligations that legal subtlety could suggest. What chance had a private litigant against such a corporation? Such a litigant was forced to meet for himself, but of his individual means, every move that the company made out of its enormous resources and under the advice of its salaried lawyers. It announced its policy to be to accept no case as a test for any other and to carry every suit for damages to the court of last resort. That is to say, it hoped to weary and disgust people who had just claims against it out of any attempt to enforce those claims and to force them to submit to injustice. In very many cases the land it had deprived of its value was the only possession of the claimant, who was thus forced to raise money to carry on his suit upon property depreciated by the act of his oppressor. When an attempt was made to put the claimants upon a footing more nearly approaching that of the corporation their corporation actually tried to prevent their co-operation by an attempt to make ont that such co-operation was a criminal offense.

Happily, this attempt failed, but nevertheless the leniency with which the courts have regarded the outrageous injustices perpetrated by the company and its manifest intention not to redress these injustices is a grave reproach to the administration of justice in New-York. In any other civilized country the Judges before whom such cases were brought would have had no hesitation in delivering their sentiments upon the adoption of such a policy as the Manhattan Company has pursued for many years without ellciting, so far as we recall, any judicial protest whatever. These proceedings for condemnation, which at first were hailed as a sign that the company had made up its mind to turn over a new leaf, are now recognized hy everybody as merely an additional pretext for a delay which has already been so long continued as to constitute a reproach not merely to the Manhattan Company, which is quite insensible to reproaches, bnt to the Judges of New-York. The history of this litigation is better calculated to promote the spirit of communism than the ravings of all the Moets and Schwabs in the United States.

REGULARS AND MILITIA.

The growing disposition to hold joint encampments of regular troops and the State National Guards where practicable is very marked and suggestive during the present Summer. The State authorities of Pennsylvania some time ago offered to the War Department the use of their camp grounds at Mount Gretna for the Summer instruction of regulars. The offer was promptly accepted; and accordingly the two troops of cavalry stationed at Fort Myer, Troop B of the Fourth and Troop B of the Sixth, together with Light Battery C, Turnbull's, from Washington Barracks, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Cushing's, from Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Brinckle's, from Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, have been selected for this purpose. The cavalry battalion will be under the command of Major Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry, who will command the camp of the regulars at Mount Gretna, and the artillery battalion will be under Major W. F. Randolph, Third Artillery. They are to march from their respective stations so as to be at the rendezvous not later than Aug. 5, while the Pennsylvania forces will be there about five days afterward. It is prescribed in orders that the exercises of the regular troops must be so selected as to be "of the greatest instruction to the State forces," and after the termination of the joint encampment the regulars will remain for further instruction, including especially the firing practice of the three field batteries.

A second instance is furnished in Michigan, where the invitation of the State authorities to go into camp with the State National Guard at Gogmac Lake has been responded to hy ordering to that camp the entire ten companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under Col. H. M. Black. This regiment is stationed at Forts Porter, Wayne, Brady, and Mackinac, the headquarters, and four companies being at Fort Wayne, so that it can take part in this joint encampment without inconvenience. A third instance of the same sort is found in Iowa, where a request for the presence of a company of regulars to encamp with the National Guard for purposes of instruction to the latter was answered by a proposal to distribute the entire ten companies of the Second Infantry, Col. Frank Wheaton commanding, among the camps of the Iowa State troops, in order to make this instruction still more complete. These examples are quite distinct from the assignment of regular officers to inspect camps, which has long been the custom, and is carried out in all parts of the country.

There is no doubt that the modern tendency is to bring into closer harmony the professional and the citizen soldiery. The repeated checks given to all efforts made in Congress to establish a distinctly national military force as a substitute for the existing State organizations have led to this wise conclusion to make the best of the existing militia system, which, with all its drawbacks, has much in its favor. It represents one hundred thousand and more organized, uniformed, drilled, armed, and equipped troops ready to take the field, with their regulations and customs already practically based on those of the regular service, and every year becoming more like the latter. The late Adjutant General of the Army, Gen. R. C. Drum, was constant in his efforts to produce additional harmony and mutual assistance between the regulars and the militia. As soon as he was made Adjutant General, being "deeply impressed," as he said, "with the importance of the uniformed State militias as the nurseries which in time of war furnish officers to organize and command the volunteer forces," he sent a letter to the Adjutant Generals of the States asking how he could be of service. In his first annual report he expressed a desire to still more assimilate the rules and forms governing the army and the militia, and argued for the "manifold advantages that would necessarily flow from perfect uniformity. Trained by the same manuals; using—in the internal economy of a company, regiment, or brigade—the same forms for returns, requisitions, reports, &c.; governed in their annual encampments precisely in the same manner as a military camp in the presence of an enemy, almost every member of the State Guards would be qualified for a commission in the volunteers. Under this plan, in actual need, 100,000 men so officered could be added to the regular army without jarring or confusion, and at the outset would have the advantage of being well in hand, the great desideratum of an army in active service." There is no doubt that the present Adjutant General is strongly disposed to do all that is practicable for the militia, and one of the most effective methods of increasing the efficiency of the latter is undoubtedly that of joint encampments, supplemented by the annual inspections of regular officers.

The successful trial of the *Yorktown's* main battery is the more gratifying from the fact that some British experts consider that the *Archer* class, on which she is modeled, carry guns too heavy for their displacement. It would have been a great disappointment if this fine gunboat, whose speed is entirely satisfactory, had been compelled to substitute for her half dozen six-inch rifles a calibre that would have robbed her of much of her efficiency. It would have been even a greater disappointment than if the *Atlanta* and *Boston* had been forced to give up their big eight-inch guns, as was at one time apprehended; for they would still have had a good supply of six-inch to rely on. However, as in the case of the Roach cruisers, so in this early example of the Cramp war vessels, the apprehension of excessive strain on the structural strength proved groundless. There was a little smashing of glass, like that which had occurred on the *Atlanta's* first trial, but no disturbance of joiner's work, since the experience gained in firing the high-power guns had shown how to control their carriages on shipboard. The success of the *Yorktown's* guns will also interest the British, who perhaps may wait before carrying into effect the recommendation to substitute five-inch for six-inch guns in the *Yorktown's* prototypes, with a view to securing more stable gun platforms.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

A Mariette merchant tells how he sold a second-hand coat that had been worn but a few times. He had repeatedly tried to sell the coat to different colored men, but always failed. So he tried a new scheme. He got a cheap pocket-book and stuffed it generously with paper and put the book in one of the pockets of the coat. He accosted a negro man and offered him the coat. The "colored gemman" said he didn't desire to buy the coat. "Yes, but you just try it on. It belongs to a man who has plenty of money, but has no use for the coat." The negro put the coat on, put his hands in the pockets, and of course he felt the fat pocket-book. His eyes fairly dilated with an astonished, but pleased, expression. "Boss," he inquired, "what do you ax for dis coat?" "Three dollars and fifty cents." "I takes it boss!" and with a satisfied air of a man who had just come into the possession of a fortune the darky took the coat and went on his way rejoicing.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Col. Stone got off a pretty good thing on a delegate from one of the rural counties to the State Convention, whom he met there for the first time. The Colonel said: "I am glad to meet you. I have known your father for many years, but never had the pleasure of your acquaintance; I see that the son, however, is better looking than the father." "Look here, Colonel," said the delegate, "you need not be flattering me up, for I am out and out for Berksdale for Governor, although the old man is for you." "Why, I simply find you better looking than your father, but I did not say you had half as much sense as he has," returned the Colonel. Those standing around roared with laughter, in which the delegate good humoredly joined.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

A couple of young men living at Wellsville, Mo., were rivals for the hand of one of the fair Wellsville daughters. They were inclined to settle the matter by duel. When she learned of the affair she sent for them to meet her at the house set for the fight, and after reminding them that duels were unlawful and the victor would be a fugitive from justice the rest of his days, she suggested that they run a foot race, her hand to be the prize. The young men accepted her proposition, and she umpired the race and walked off the field with the victor.—*Kansas City Star.*

Oakland, Md., rejoices in the possession of a dusky citizen who cannot read, but that lack does not prevent him from poring over the newspapers and imagining that he is absorbing information through his fingerends. Not long ago some official had occasion to record his name, when the following colloquy ensued: "What is your name?" "George Newton Sandomire, Sah." "How do you spell it?" "Spell it! Don't spell it at all, Sah. I jist writee it right down."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

In legal parlance a contingent fee is generally supposed to be a fee dependent upon the lawyer winning his case. But Senator Evarts the other day gave the term a unique definition. He said: "It is a very simple thing. I can explain to you what a contingent fee means in a few words. In short, if I lose your suit I get nothing. If I win your suit you get nothing." Never did the Senator combine brevity and frankness in a happier vein.—*Saratoga Saratogian.*

Sam Johnson happened to pay a visit to the county jail a few days ago, and whom should he see inside of the bars but Gabe Snodgrass. "How in de worl', Gabe, did yer git in dar?" asked Sam Johnson. "I doan hodder my head 'bout dat ar, how I got in heah. How ter git out ob heah is what I wants ter talk erbout."—*Texas Siftings.*

I saw recently what seemed to me to be a case of retarded sensation. A boy threw a piece of brick, which hit a playmate on the knee. Occupied with his play, the boy who was struck did not seem at first to notice that he had been hurt, but after at least four seconds he exclaimed "Aow!" and wanted to fight.—*The Epoch.*

An amusing story is told of a young preacher in Texas, who astonished his audience by announcing as a text the seventh verse of the third chapter of St. Charles. The slip of the tongue was understood soon after, when he was married to a young lady in St. Charles, La.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

A teacher, doubtless hardened to schoolgirl use of "simply awful," "perfectly terrible," and "I thought I should die," was quite taken aback when the story of Brooks's assault on Senator Sumner called forth from one of her class the remark, "Why! I think he was very rude; don't you?"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Several of our exchanges print a villainous-looking picture under the inscription: "Wilkie Collins, novelist," and add the single line: "He is recovering." If he looks anything like the picture, Mr. Collins is taking the most unfortunate step of his life.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

And now the vicious historian avers that both President Lincoln and his wife had bad tempers. The one thing that makes the average reader mad is this persistent practice of historians in slandering the memories of distinguished dead.—*Bellefonte (Penn.) Republican.*

It is a curious commentary upon the peculiar relations which people sustain to one another that a dry goods firm can fail in the sum of $4,000,000, while a man equally worthy in every sense of worthiness cannot get credit for a suit of clothes.—*Scranton Truth.*

"How much does young Smifkins earn in the Government service?" asked one of that gentleman's friends of a department chief. "I beg your pardon," was the response, "but you mean to say 'How much does he receive?' do you not?"—*Washington Capital.*

The most resplendent reputation ever earned by a Maine man is that of a horse jockey in Waldo County, whose customers have so much confidence in him that they buy by telephone or telegraph without looking at the horse.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A concise prayer said to have been offered by an earnest New-England deacon was as follows: "Lord, give us grace to know Thy will and grit to do it."—*Brooklyn National Monitor.*

Most men are as willing to tell their own troubles as they are unwilling to listen to the troubles of other people.—*Somerville Journal.*

A good liver does not always possess a good liver.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

THANKS FOR "THE TIMES."

From the American Cricketer.

Of all the great New-York dailies The New-York Times deserves most at the hands of Philadelphia cricketers and their friends. The friendly and sympathetic editorial notes which appear from time to time in its columns show an accurate knowledge of the game, combined with intelligent criticism. But we are mainly moved to make these remarks by its evidently sincere expressions of satisfaction with the good work shown by the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, both in 1884 and in the present year, and its genuine good wishes for their success, all which is in marked contrast with the treatment the venture has thus far received at the hands of some of our metropolitan brethren, the Sun and the *World* particularly, in whose columns, when grudged a few lines of space, our boys figure as "the Philadelphia Amateurs" when defeat seemed imminent, and "our Australian entertainers" in the hour of victory.

EPISCOPAL RECORDS.

Hartford, July 30.—The past year has been one of marked prosperity in the Diocese of Connecticut. The diocesan records for the twelve months, which have just been issued, show a total of $480,118 64 in contributions from the 158 churches and missions in the State. The income from church property during the same period was $23,605 92. Of the total contributions the sum of $109,000 was for parochial endowment and $48,000 for parochial work. The sum of $88,588 was realized for domestic church work and $11,453 for foreign missions. The income from pew rents and offerings in 154 churches and missions amounted to $249,773. The number of confirmations by Bishop Williams during the year was 1,444. The total number confirmed during the past three years was 3,874, being a considerable increase as compared with the triennial ending in 1886.

The number of families embraced in the churches and missions last year was 16,803. There were 1,996 baptisms and 1,546 communicants received throughout the diocese during the twelve months. The whole number of communicants registered in the church is 24,908, and the total of church sittings is 51,160. St. John's Church of Stamford, of which the Rev. Dr. William Tatlock is the rector, is the leading one in the diocese as respects contributions during the year, the total amount being $20,047 50. The parish contains 1,900 persons, being larger than the number embraced in the strongest parishes in Hartford or New-Haven.

Christ Church Parish in this city stands next with a total enumeration of 1,877. The year's receipts in this church, of which the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr., formerly of New-York, is the rector, were $16,734 30. Trinity Church of New-Haven, the Rev. Dr. Harwood, rector, has an enumeration of 1,720. Its receipts last year amounted to $17,256 75. St. Paul's Church of New-Haven, the Rev. E. S. Lines, rector, reports a larger sum in receipts for the year than Trinity, the amount being $17,704 50. Its enumeration is less, however, being 1,600. St. Paul's is at the head of the churches in the State so far as its beneficiary receipts for the year are concerned. Two-thirds of the estate of Mrs. John Bradley of New-Haven, who died in October last, leaving $360,000 in property, will remain in trust with the parish. One-third is for the erection and support of a chapel at the old homestead of the deceased, and the remaining third will be used in behalf of the Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society in New-Haven. St. Paul's also receives considerable property in trust under the will of Miss Mary E. Baldwin of New-Haven, who died last April.

During the current year the church is to erect a new Sunday school and parish building at a cost of $27,000. St. John's Church of Bridgeport, of which the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay, formerly of Georgetown, has been the rector for two years, has an enumeration of 1,200. Its contributions and receipts for this year were $10,688 81. St. Andrew's Church of Meriden, the Rev. Arthur T. Randall, rector, has the largest parish enumeration in the State, the figures being 2,100. The total of registered communicants, however, is only 658, and the contributions and receipts for the diocesan year aggregated only $11,212 77.

St. James's Church of New-London, the Rev. Dr. L. Foote Bingham, minister in charge, with a registered communicant list of 454, shows a total of $10,889 39 in contributions and receipts for the twelve months.

The number of Protestant Episcopal churches in the State at present is 145. Thirty-four of the number are in New-Haven County, 33 in Fairfield County, 27 in Hartford, and 25 in Litchfield County. The oldest Episcopal church in the State is Christ Church, at Stratford, which was founded in 1707. Trinity Church at Southport and St. James's of New-London were founded in 1725, and Trinity of Newtown in 1732. There were three churches founded in 1734, being St. Peter's of Hebron, St. James's of Preston, and Christ Church of Redding. St. Paul's of Norwalk and St. James's of Birmingham were founded in 1737, and St. Peter's of Plymouth in 1739. These are the only Protestant Episcopal churches in the State dating back 150 years. Prior to the Revolutionary war the episcopacy was very sparsely intrenched in the State outside of Fairfield and Litchfield Counties. During the past twenty-five years under the administration of Bishop Williams twenty-five new churches have been established. This does not include the missions, of which there is a considerable number in the different counties. Bishop Williams was consecrated in 1853. Of the thirty prelates who constituted the House of Bishops when he entered it he is the sole survivor, placing him at the head of the Church in the United States by seniority of consecration.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The selection of Mr. Eben Plympton as principal actor in the support of Miss Lilla Marlowe next season was a wise one. No other available actor is so well fitted for the position as he. Mr. Plympton, by the way, has been trying his hand at dramatic authorship, and is one of the authors of a new romantic drama, dealing with incidents of the Revolutionary war, which is to be tried in this city before next Spring, when Miss Marlowe's tour is ended.

"Bootle's Baby," to be produced at the Madison-Square Theatre next Monday night under the management of Kate Claxton, is a comic play which has had prosperous run in London. It is founded on John Strange Winter's story, and the name of the playwright is Hugh Moss.

Mr. Amberg's Summer term at Terrace Garden continues with the customary success, though the repertory this season is limited entirely to familiar operettas. Suppé's "Fatinitza" was given for the first time last evening.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore, accompanied by his big band, anvil brigade, and battery of artillery, will make a tour of the States and Pacific coast next Autumn and Winter.

Mr. Tony Pastor's season will begin at the Ocean Theatre, Long Branch, next Monday evening.

OCEAN GROVE SERVICES.

Ocean Grove, N. J., July 30.—Frequent and heavy showers kept many away from to-day's camp meeting. The early devotional services were well attended, and good audiences were present at the closing meetings of the Interdenominational Bible Conference. A Bible reading was given this morning by Dr. Albert Erdman of Asheville, N. C., his subject being "The Priesthood." The Rev. George E. Needham of Boston lectured in the afternoon on "The Atonement," and in the evening a great platform meeting was held in the Auditorium.

To-morrow morning the National Temperance Society will begin its ninth annual temperance camp meeting in the Auditorium.

To-morrow will be the twentieth anniversary of the first religious meeting ever held in Ocean Grove, and a celebration in commemoration of the event will take place at 6 o'clock in the evening at the memorial vase in Thompson Park, which marks the site of the little cottage of Joseph H. Thornley, in which the memorable first Ocean Grove prayer meeting was held on the evening of July 31, 1869.

Thornley Memorial Chapel, which was erected last Winter at a cost of several thousand dollars by the friends of Joseph H. Thornley, will be dedicated at 6:30 o'clock, and the anniversary prayer meeting will be held by Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the Camp Meeting Association, at 8 o'clock in the Tabernacle.

WANT THE TARIFF LAWS REVISED.

Columbus, Ohio, July 30.—At a called meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association, held in this city, resolutions were adopted approving the recent decisions of the Treasury Department in relation to broken tops and garnetted waste, and asking that like decisions be applied to ring waste and soiled laps, which are being imported in large quantities, as they allege, in violation of the tariff laws. They also ask the President to call a special meeting of Congress to revise the tariff laws, and congratulate the wool growers of the United States on the somewhat improved condition of the wool industry, owing, as they believe, to the recent Treasury decisions. They appointed a committee to present the resolutions to the President of the United States and to Secretary Windom.

THE ATHLETIC SETTLEMENT

COMMITTEES FROM TWO RIVAL UNIONS TO MEET.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETES LAST EVENING—AN ENGLISH REFORMER.

The National Association of Amateur Athletes, at a meeting held last evening in the clubhouse of the Manhattan Athletic Club, resolved to appoint a committee of three of its delegates to confer with the committee appointed by the Amateur Athletic Union last week on the subject of amalgamating the two organizations.

The meeting was held with closed doors and there were present President Walton Storm, the Manhattan Athletic Club's delegate; G. M. L. Sacks, Allerton Athletic Club; Edgar Tate, Titan Athletic Club; F. Ware, Cresent Athletic Club; F. L. Lambrecht, Acorn Athletic Club; C. J. Harvey, Star Athletic Club, and J. G. Douglas, West Side Athletic Club. It was very evident before the meeting was held that there was not a unanimity of sentiment among the delegates, and it was inferred that the opposition to the amalgamation of the two organizations unless the National Association was at least "given a tombstone to mark its having existed," as one delegate expressed it, would entvote those in power who deem it wise to settle the athletic controversy even at the expense of all that now is implied by the name of National Association of Amateur Athletes.

President Storm is strongly in favor of the association's clubs going into the union, the leading club, the Manhattans, to have a representation on the union's Executive Board. The union has recognized the association and taken a stand for the end of the athletic war, and Mr. Storm is disposed to do all in his power to meet the union in the spirit it has shown so plainly. He concedes that the union, being the stronger body, should retain its present name.

Messrs. Sacks, Tate, Douglas, Ware, and Harvey, however, desire the union to recognize the association by prefixing the word "national" to its title. They so expressed themselves at the meeting last evening, with the result of passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to confer with the conference committee appointed by the Amateur Athletic Union, and that such committee be instructed to advocate the addition of the word "national" before the name Amateur Athletic Union.

President Storm named himself as Chairman of the committee, and chose as his assistants Messrs. Tate of the Titans and Douglas of the West Sides. President Storm stated that the committee has full power to act in the matter. This committee will meet Messrs. A. G. Mills, A. C. Stevens, and Dr. Dowling of the Amateur Athletic Union, and then the result of the conference will be made known at meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union and National Association of Amateur Athletes, to be held to-morrow.

There is an athletic element in the Manhattan Athletic Club which is disposed to attempt to dictate terms on which an amalgamation shall take place. It is headed by W. T. Young.

Young English runner, who came to New-York from London last Fall, presumably to reform the athletics of the United States, and who now speaks of the National Association and Manhattan affairs with great authority. He is dissatisfied with the management of the Manhattan Athletic Club and the United States generally, and the sooner the Manhattans demand his loyalty or cease his resignation the better it will be for that powerful organization.

Mr. Young circulated a petition which was, ungaging from his language, derogatory to a member of the Amateur Athletic Union's executive Board. This petition was sealed and sent in to the meeting last evening, but the delegate intrusted with it, knowing its contents, carried it from the meeting unopened. The Manhattans should suppress such movements, especially at a time when professional dentists should mark all their negotiations as they have those of the union in the matter of a settlement.

The members of the Staten Island Athletic Club are considering several changes in the laws governing the club which will be voted on at a meeting to be held Aug. 14. It is proposed to change the date of holding the annual meeting to the month of December, instead of March, as it is now. This is to give the special committee appointed immediately after the annual meeting time to make arrangements for the athletic season before it is upon them. As it is they have hardly time to get out a programme of the amateur sports under their direction, much less arrange satisfactorily for the season. Another contemplated change is the giving to the Board of Managers of the club power to suspend members, and providing that at least two of the Board of Managers must know a candidate for admission.

STRICKEN BY REMORSE.

STRANGE SEQUEL TO A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 30.—James W. Smith, the man who attempted to kill himself in Judge McConnell's court room when he was found guilty of an aggravated assault and sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary, will be a free man when he is able to leave his bed in the county hospital.

Since the sensational episode in the court room, when, with the blood streaming from a shot over his heart, Smith protested his innocence, Judge McConnell has been investigating the rumors that there was a conspiracy to send Smith to prison. He has now prepared a writ and had a long and earnest interview with her in his private chamber in the Criminal Court Building. When Mrs. Smith emerged from the Judge's room she was weeping bitterly.

Mrs. Smith, it appears, desired a divorce, and testified against her husband in order that his conviction might give her grounds for the annulment of her marriage contract. Stricken with remorse at his attempted snicide, she now confesses her perfidy to Judge McConnell, and the latter will set aside the verdict on the grounds of conspiracy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 30—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Eastern Massachusetts, showers; cooler; southerly winds.

For Vermont, Western Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, showers, clearing in Northern New-York; no decided change in temperature; southwesterly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, threatening weather and showers, clearing in the afternoon or evening; no decided change in temperature; southwesterly winds.

For the District of Colombia, Maryland, and Virginia, showers, clearing Wednesday afternoon, followed Thursday by fair; nearly stationary temperature; westerly winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, and Ohio, fair, preceded by light local showers on the lakes; slightly cooler; westerly winds.

The following shows the obangee in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding nate of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	66°	73°	3:30 P. M.	81°	86°
6 A. M.	67°	74°	6 P. M.	77°	76°
9 A. M.	68°	79°	9 P. M.	74°	72°
12 M.	74°	83°	12 P. M.	72°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....79.5°
Average temperature for same date last year..72.4°

BESSEMER STEEL INGOTS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The American Iron and Steel Association has ascertained from reports from the manufacturers that the total production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States in the first half of 1889 amounted to 1,268,496 gross tons of 2,240 pounds, against 1,275,189 gross tons in the last half of 1888, and 1,235,971 tons in the first half of 1888. The association also reports that the quantity of all kinds and sizes of Bessemer steel rails rolled by the Bessemer steel producing works of the country in the first half of 1889 was 842,475 gross tons, against 673,724 tons in the last half of 1888, and 692,197 tons in the first half of 1888.

HOSE COMPANIES IN DANGER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—There is an uprear among the firemen of this city over a rumor, which seems to be well founded, that the City Connoll at its meeting on Thursday night will introduce a resolution to disband Osceola and Continental Hose Companies. The reason assigned for this action is that the companies, since the purchase of hose carts for the various steamers, have become unnecessary. It is argued that by doing away with them an important saving can be made in the current expenses of the department. It is proposed to utilize the hose of Hose Company No. 2 as a police station for Elizabethport.

ALMOST DROWNED IN A SEWER.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30.—Gussie Marsh, the three-year-old daughter of one of the Summer residents of the Park, narrowly escaped drowning this afternoon. A heavy shower was falling at the time and the child slipped into one of the overflowing gutters and before assistance could reach her she was drawn beneath the surface of the water and into the mouth of the sewer. She was rescued from her perilous position before life was extinct by Policeman, of New-Brunswick, an employe on the electric street railway.

CROPS IN CONNECTICUT.

THE HAY PRODUCT IN DANGER—POTATOES AND TOMATOES ABUNDANT.

NEW-HAVEN, July 30.—The superintendent of a creamery in Litchfield County, where a large part of Connecticut's butter is made, says that butter should be two cents a pound cheaper than it is, and explains the fact of its present price by saying that the extra product is stored away in the city refrigerators. The wholesale dealers would be compelled to lower the rates at once if the entire stock were thrown upon the market, and they prefer to accept slightly reduced prices when the prodnotion is less great.

By buying the butter in summer when the creameries and the farmers must dispose of it, and holding it until the consumption is much greater in Winter, the wholesale dealers derive a net profit. The plentiful rains of the present season have caused an increase in the production of butter by making the grass abundant and nutritious.

From all parts of the State come reports that the hay crop, which the rain has made so heavy, is in danger from the same cause. The farmers have been able to get little hay into the barns on account of the wet weather. On wet land it is almost impossible to use mowing-machines, as the meadows are like swamps.

Potatoes are already very cheap, and when the home product matures prices will undoubtedly be the lowest known for years. The yield is immense, one in a considerable degree to the fact that the rain prevented the usual devastation by the bugs. Good potatoes are now retailed in this city at 85 cents a bushel.

The fruit crops are not so small as the reports would indicate. A large crop of apples was anticipated, and the realization of only an average yield has caused discouragement. Many farmers in the northern and western parts of the State have within a few years concentrated their industry in fruit raising, and they find it more profitable than farming on the hills.

Guilford, the shore town sixteen miles east of New-Haven, which is particularly noted for the second oldest nonsn in the country and its canning industry, rejoices in an abundant yield of tomatoes. The vines this year are inclined to be large, but there are plenty of tomatoes and the flavor is excellent. All that the growers fear is an early frost, the first alight touch of which destroys the crop. Numerous peach orchards are being planted in Guilford, Madison, and other shore towns with good results. Guilford farmers grow tomatoes and peaches together, as the trees do not give shade enough to be injurious. Pears are plenty.

The tobacco fields at South Glastonbury, in the Connecticut River Valley, and in the district about West Hartford promise a rich harvest.

THE BLACK DIAMOND SEIZURE.

HOW THE ENGLISH CRAFT WAS CAPTURED BY THE CUTTER BUSH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The steamer Dora arrived from Behring Sea last night, and brings the first detailed news of the capture of the British sealer Black Diamond by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. July 11 the Rush overtook the Black Diamond and ordered her to heave to. The Captain of the Black Diamond refused to do this. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered a lowering of ports and running out of guns, which caused the schooner to heave to.

Capt. Shepard and Lieut. Tuttle boarded the English craft and asked for her papers. The officers of the Black Diamond offered no armed resistance, but refused to deliver the ship's papers. Capt. Shnpard at once broke open the cabin and forced the hinges of the strong box and the Captain's chest, thereby securing the papers.

A search of the vessel disclosed 103 sealskins, which had been taken in Behring Sea. Capt. Shepard placed a non-commissioned officer from the Rush in charge of the Black Diamond, and ordered the vessel to be taken to Sitka to await further instructions.

The Captain of the Black Diamond made the statement that when in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention in case he was overtaken by the Rush and requested to heave to. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had had an inferior force to that of his own.

On July 13 the schooner Trimph was also boarded by Capt. Shepard, but no arrest was made, the skins on board the vessel having been captured in the Pacific and not in Behring Sea.

A passenger who arrived here last night on the steamer Dora said: "On our way down from St. Paul's Island we saw six sealers and the Rush was closely in pursuit of them. We left St. Paul's Island on July 14, and on the following day saw the Rush in pursuit of her prey. Undoubtedly by this time the Rush has made additional captures."

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

It won't do for Assemblyman Ainsworth's friends in Oswego County to vindicate him on the ground that the hacknet he received in Albany last Winter was the result of "jealousy of aristocrats." The fact remains that Mr. Ainsworth was the champion of the ceiling rascals from the first. It was his Appropriations Committee in 1888 that reported the Welcome Capitol Ceiling bill, and it was through the influence of that committee, which controlled most of the financial bills of the House, that the measure was passed. Again, in 1889, when the ceiling scandal was a stench in the nostrils of every decent citizen, it was the Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Ainsworth was Chairman, that stepped up as the friend of the dishonest contractors and attempted to stifle the whole thing. If it were due to the efforts of "aristocrats" that the scandal were exposed in its true light, and the infamy of Ainsworth's Appropriations Committee brought to view, then it were a good thing for the taxpayers of the State that the Legislature contained aristocrats. The taxpayers of Oswego County will lose nothing if Ainsworth is kept at home.

Since the announcement in THE TIMES that the renomination of Henry Russell, Republican, in the Albany district was possible, there has appeared some opposition, and some hard work in behalf of Ex-Senator Lansing is already in progress. The friends of Norton Chase, Democrat, whom he defeated two years ago by a slender majority, insist that Mr. Chase should be allowed to contest with Mr. Russell if the latter be placed in the field again. The slate, however, is made out: Russell by the Republicans, A. Bleecker Banks by the Democrats.

Senator Frank Arnold at one time seemed to think that there would be no opposition to his candidacy for a renomination for the upper house. Suddenly ex-Speaker of Assembly Titus Sheard of Little Falls appears in the field. This district, the Twenty-third, is composed of Madison, Oswego, and Herkimer Counties. There will be a lively oancus, no doubt.

Edmund O'Connor, a bright young lawyer of Binghamton, is to be nominated by the Republicans for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District, comprising Broome, Delaware, and Chenango. This is a very strong Republican district, and any Democrat who cares to run can have the nomination.

Capt. William C. Clark, the friend of the canal boatmen, reports that Senator Jacob A. Cantor made a powerful speech against monopolies and trusts at the hop growers' picnic held on Saturday at Sylvan Beach. Senator Cantor is a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Secretary of State.

The latest candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket is William Parcell, editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*. If the Republicans are sincerely desirous of electing the State ticket they should exercise their influence in having Parcell nominated.

Gov. Hill is reported to writne under the appellation of "Whisky Governor" on the ground that it is an undignified epitnet to apply to the Governor of the State of New-York. Gov. Hill is apparently not disposed to accept the wages he has earned.

Henry J. Coggeshall will be renominated by the Republicans in the Oneida (Twenty-second) District for Senator, and will, even his opponents think, be elected. He has got a hold on the voters of Oneida that is as strong as it is mysterious.

The number of candidates for Senator in the Ninth District is increasing daily. In addition to Senator Stadler, the incumbent, there are Assemblymen Blnmenthal and Hagan and ex-Senator John J. Cullen.

With Jacobs from Brooklyn and Grady from New-York, Gov. Hill will be fittingly represented in the upper house from the two big cities of the State.

In the Fourteenth Senatorial District J. J. Linson is to be renominated by the Democrats.

THE FAILURE OF LEWIS BROTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Thn members of the firm of Lewis Brothers & Co. were still engaged in examining thn books to-day. It is nxpected that Mr. Bliss, the assignee, will arrive on Thursday, and as soon as the statement of assets and liabilities can be prepared, a meeting of thn creditors of the embarrassed firm will be called. It is still said that thn assets will exceed the liabilities, and that there will be no difficulty in making a satisfactory settlement.

A number of absurd rumors in connection with the failure of Lewis Brothers & Co. have been circulated. To-day there was a report that 25,000 shares of Reading have been sold for the account of thn embarrassed firm; that when Mr. Lewis's father, thn late head of the firm, went into the Reading Directory to obtain two of his friends, he did not own a share of Reading stock and had to buy it in the market. Has bought enough to entitle him to representation in thn board, and when he retired he sold the stock.

The firm of Lewis Brothers & Co. did not own a share of Reading.

LIFE IN A FLOODED CAMP

THE FORTY-SEVENTH DRILLING IN THE RAIN.

PEEKSKILL WEATHER NOT ALTOGETHER AGREEABLE THIS WEEK, BUT THE SOLDIERS ARE FAITHFUL TO DUTY.

PEEKSKILL, July 30.—The amount of work accomplished by the Forty-seventh Regiment and the Second Provisional Battalion to-day in the face of antagonizing atmospheric conditions, which in the case of a majority of organizations of the National Guard would have proved positively prohibitive, entitles the officers and soldiers of Col. Gayler's and Major Downs's commands to the fullest commendation. "The rain it raineth every day," and this Tuesday has proved no exception to the rule. Who is the Jonah who has brought down this deluge of moisture which has inundated the State Camp since Saturday last? is the question that is agitating the members of this military community, from the Post Commander down to the least of the dusky-hued company servants.

Ceremonies are at a discount, or, more properly speaking, made an impossibility. The guard mount attempted this morning in full dress, on the promise of fair weather growing out of a fugitive sunburst, was rendered abortive by a superlative demonstration on the part of Jupiter Pluvius, who holds the reins of victory firmly within his grasp, while the evening dress parade was washed into oblivion by a downpour of aqueous vapor, the irresistibility of which there was no withstanding.

So far as show parades are concerned, the regiment and battalion have been ignominiously "knocked out," and in a single round, today. But in the matter of practical work, the engaging in and performance of field exercises and military manœuvres, the present and future value of which can hardly be overestimated, the troops have scored a substantial victory, and demonstrated themselves to be made of straightforward soldierly material.

There was but little of the musical patter of falling raindrops on the canvas covering of the sleeping inhabitants of the camp in the showers which kept everything round and about the military post in a state of "demoniac molar" unpleasantness throughout the night. On the contrary there was a violonsness in their onset which foreboded no good to the wearers of shoulder straps and bearers of rifles against whom their assaults were directed. And this violonceas was accentuated and emphasized by long drawn out reverberations of terrific peals of thunder and the almost incessant flashes of blinding lightning. In a word, all the artillery of the heavens was seemingly concentrated and waged mighty battle against the camp.

As a result, when the morning gun pealed out its shivering ecoupants of the tents to engage in the duties of the day, the parade grounds were in a woeful condition. Wherever there was a depression there was a miniature lake, while the turf was water-soaked to a degree that rendered its nonconsumption not only disagreeable but a positive menace to health. Under these circumstances, Major Ashwin, medical officer of the Forty-seventh and acting Post Surgeon, advised against the troops being required to march through the damp grass, and the company drills were soonringly held in the company streets.

This departure from regulations did not meet with the approval of the officials at State headquarters; but the following, nevertheless, proved highly predoctive. Viewed from either flank of the comeany streets they presented a most interesting and animating exhibition. This was particularly the fact in the case of the Thirty-sixth Separate Company of Infantry, of which Judge Yates is the worthy Captain. Capt. Yates is decidedly diminutive, a living illustration of the familiar adage that "the best goods are put up in the smallest packages." There can be no laggards in the Thirty-sixth Separate while Capt. Yates is in command; and his capacity is appropriately summed up in the expressive remark of a member of the company: "As a military man Judge Yates is a hummer, and no mistake."

The companies from the interior of the State constituting the battalion have made hosts of friends and admirers by the well-disciplined and their manœuvres display in the performance of every species of military duty. But there is one point in which they are lamentably deficient, and their laxity in this respect grieves the soul of the painstaking and hard-working commandant of the camp. This point is the failure of promptness in formations. In other words, the companies, and notably the First Sergeants, are painfully slow. But only on occasions of assemblies for drills and ceremonies, when it comes to the matter of falling in for mess discovers the fact. On movements in the School of the Battalion were undertaken by Major Eddy. In this respect Major Downs took the separate companies a step further, advancing them into the elementary principles of skirmishing by battalion. To-morrow the forty-seventh will take up the line of instruction, weather permitting.

Theoretical instruction occupied the recreation interval in the afternoon. While Lieut. Colonel Benson talked tactics to the officers of the regiment Assistant Surgeon Bull, of the Ambulance Corps on "First Aids to the Injured," and afterward gave the members of the Drum Corps their first lesson as company bearers. It is hoped by Surgeon Ashwin to make this latter phase of instruction a feature in the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Capt. Henry S. Raequin, commanding the Third Battery, Brooklyn, which is to relieve the Second Battery detachment on Saturday next, was a visitor in camp to-day.

MISTOOK HIS FATHER FOR A BURGLAR.

HERMANNVILLE, Miss., July 30.—J. W. Griffin, an old farmer and citizen of Claiborne County, was shot and instantly killed under the following circumstances: Ed Griffin, son of the deceased, a youth of eighteen years, was annoyed by a thief who had made several attempts to break into the house, and upon going to bed he took his double-barreled shotgun charged with small shot to bed with him. During the night a wind and rain storm came up and blew his room door open. His father thinking him to be asleep got up to close the door and while in the act was fired upon by his son and instantly killed.

TRAIL—WINEBRENER.

FREDERICK, Md., July 30.—Charles Bayard Trail, Consul of the United States to Marseilles, France, and Grace Winebrener, youngest daughter of Col. D. C. Winebrener of Frederick, were married in the Episcopal church here at 9 o'clock to-night, the Rev. Osborne Ingle officiating. Guests were present from New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington. The bridal party left on a special train for Deer Park at midnight.

LARGE FAILURE IN BOSTON.

A BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE GOES UNDER FOR OVER A MILLION.

BOSTON, July 30.—The failure of the boot and shoe firm of E. & A. H. Bachellor & Co., Boston and North Brookfield, was announced this morning, with liabilities of $1,250,000, and nominal assets of probably about the same amount. An assignment has been made for the benefit of creditors, to Thomas E. Proctor and Robert Bachellor of North Brookfield, and a meeting of creditors will be called as soon as a definite statement of the firm's affairs can be prepared by the accountant now engaged in examining its books.

The assignees are Thomas E. Proctor of Boston and R. Bachellor of North Brookfield.

The assignees in a circular to the creditors state that a large portion of the indebtedness is held by purchasers of the firm's commercial paper, whose names are unknown to the debtors, and request all creditors to at once send statements of their claims to them at the office of the firm.

The firm was established in North Brookfield in 1819 by Tyler Bachellor, later became T. & E. Bachellor & Co., and remained so until the breaking out of the war in 1861. The business was reorganized under the firm name of E. & A. H. Bachellor & Co., which paid up the debts of the failed concern, principal and interest.

The factory at North Brookfield is one of the largest and best equipped in the country, and gives employment to 1,100 hands, calling for a weekly pay roll of over $10,000. This is the only industry in the town. The firm was one of ten firms in Worcester County that had a long contest with the Knights of Labor in 1887, lasting five months.

The struggle resulted in the success of the manufacturers, but was very expensive and doubtless contributed largely to the present embarrassment. The immediate cause of the failure was the large loans made by A. H. Bachellor outside of the business and the fact that the recent large failures in the leather trade, followed by the Lewis Brothers & Co. failure, added to the ill health of the senior partner of the firm, has made it difficult to obtain money on the firm's commercial paper.

The manufacturing business of the firm has been profitable, and this fact readers it probable that the business will be re-established under an arrangement with the creditors.

BOYCOTTING THE RAILROADS.

GRAND ARMY MEN WHO WILL STAY AWAY FROM MILWAUKEE.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Grand Army of the Republic Department Commanders of eight States were in session nearly all day at the Grand Pacific Hotel debating the stand they should take in reference to the annual encampment next month at Milwaukee. The result of the meeting was a positive and unqualified indorsement of the announced determination to discourage general attendance in view of the refusal of the railways to make satisfactory rates. The States represented were Illinois, by Department Commander Martin; Iowa, Department Commander Charles H. Davis of Mount Pleasant; Minnesota, Department Commander A. Barto of Sauk Centre; Missouri, Col. Rogers of Springfield, representing Department Commander Phelps; Indiana, Department Commander Charles M. Travis of Crawfordsville; Michigan, Department Commander M. Brown of Big Rapids; Kansas, Department Commander Booth of Larned; Nebraska, Department Commander J. B. Davis of Wahoo.

The conference was presided over by Gen. Martin and a triple decision was reached:

First—That the posts represented indorse and accept the manifesto issued in this city July 2, in which a general attendance at the encampment was to be discouraged if the railways did not recede from their positions.

Second—That the manifesto of July 2 was in accord with the action of the last National Encampment at Columbus, Ohio, as indorsed by the resolution found in the Journal on pages 219 and 220.

Third—That some time in the near future the representatives present will issue a circular that will be signed by the Department Commanders, with a few more, withdrawing the departments represented from the parade that is advertised to take place.

A MASONIO SENSATION.

THE IOWA CEBNEAU BRANCH APPEALS TO THE STATE COURTS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowe, July 30.—An action was begnn yesterday in the District Court at Marion that will startle Masonio circles more than anything else, perhaps, of late years. Judge Preston of the Eighteenth Judicial District, on the petition of C. E. Barnes of Burlington, J. C. Graves, and Henry Bennett, plaintiffs and Grand officers of the Iowa Consistory of that branch of Scottish Rite Masonry commonly known as the Cerbean, ordered a temporary injunotion against the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, restraining them from putting into effect the legislation of the last session of the Grand Lodge referring to the Cernean codies, and which commanded Master Masone to leave the Consistory of Iowa of that rite under punishment of expulsion.

The petition states that as the body represented by the plaintiffs does not confer thn Blue Lodge degrees and the Grand Lodge or subordinate lodges has not confer the twenty-nine higher degrees, the Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction whatever and its action is illegal, arbitrary, oppressive, proscriptive of their individual consciences and Masonio relations and hurtful to their standing as good and reputable citizens.

This is the first time a Masonic body has appealed to the State courts, and the action of the Supreme Court, to which it will finally go, will be a precedant for other states. The time for hearing the arguments for a perpetual injunction will be in the October term of court at Marion.

A CAT THAT HAS TRAVELED.

Mr. Robert B. Ingram of Marion, N. J., is the proud owner of a large gray oat that has probably traveled more miles at sea than any other cat of the same age living. Tom is his name, and he weighs nearly ten pounds. He was born a little over four years ago in the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies, and when a small kitten was brought aboard the Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, where he at once attached himself to Mr. Ingram, who was an engineer on that vessel, and took up his abode in the engine room.

When the City of Para went ashore on the Watlings or San Salvador Island Tom was saved and brought to this city, where his old master was at that time working at the Morgan Iron Works. Tom was returned to Mr. Ingram and subsequently made several trips to Rio Janeiro with him on one of the Brazilian line steamships. Later on he was taken to Marion, where he ontlied down and in thn courem of time became a confirmed landsman.

Tom is a famous ratter, and frequnstly, when shut up in the cellar of his master's house, he will find his way out in the most onnione manner. If nobody answers to his summons at the collar door he will rise on his hind legs, and, putting his front paws on each side of the knob, turn it until the door opens. After he has released himself, he jumps up with his front feet against the door and closes it. He will go to the front door and placing his paws on the hook of the door bell, pull hard enough to cause the wires to jangle until the door is opened and he is allowed to enter.

TO GO TO GETTYSBURG.

The survivors of the Tenth Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry, (National Zouaves,) held a preliminary meeting in the quarters of Company G, Ninth Regiment, to make arrangements about going to Gettysburg on Saturday, Aug. 31. It was arranged to have the excursion train leave at 9 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 31, with the expectation of arriving at Gettysburg at 5:30 P. M. the same day. Sunday will be spent in viewing the field, and on Monday the organization will dedicate their monument and participate in the dedication of the monument of the Fourth New-York Volunteer Cavalry. Both organizations will go on the same train.

Winchester Post, No. 197, G. A. R., under command of Joseph W. Kay, Post Commander, and the Mayor and city officials of Brooklyn will accompany them.

THE PRICE OF COAL NOT DISTURBED.

There was a meeting of the sales agents of the coal companies at the Delaware and Hudson Company's office yesterday, but contrary to the expectation of some no announcement of a rise in prices was made. It is said that the idea of restricting the output was discussed, and that this step may finally be taken owing to a falling off in the demand on the part of the retailers, whose business has not been as lively as usual in July. There will be another meeting Aug. 14, and it is predicted by some that at that time stove coal will be run up 15 cents per ton, and other grades advanced 10 cents.

IRON AND STEEL CLAD LAKE SHIPS.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Lake navigators are predicting that within a few years iron-clad shipping will entirely supplant the wooden hulls that are now prevailing on the great lakes. The Illinois Steam Company has purchased a large tract of land adjoining its South Chicago Rolling Mills and will at once proceed to erect a plant in which will be employed 2,000 additional men. This new mill will be entirely devoted to the manufacture of steel plates for vessels.

A SCHEME TO WIN VOTES

PLATT'S DESIRE FOR NEW FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

THE ERECTION OF A MAMMOTH STRUCTURE ON BOWLING GREEN WOULD MEAN LOTS OF PATRONAGE.

Thomas C. Platt is an entertaining gentleman. How laughable it was yesterday to read in his favorite Democratic organ that he had no interest in the question of what is known as the Bowling Green site for a gigantic aggregation of Custom House buildings. Of course he hasn't! He didn't hurry home from his Alaska trip, arriving here more than a week before the time he had himself fixed for his return because he was afraid of the effect of organized opposition to the Bowling Green scheme. Of course not! Secretary Windom was not "seen" at once after Mr. Platt's arrival and potent personal and political arguments made to him in favor of the Bowling Green scheme. How absurd!

It is almost as absurd as to say that Mr. Platt ever conceived any political ideas or devised any political projects. In fact it is amazing what notions a great many people have about the ways of professional politicians. In spite of Mr. Platt's denial of his interest in the Bowling Green scheme, there are plenty of people who believe that Mr. Platt is a chief personage in one of the most adroit political enterprises ever got up in this country; an enterprise in comparison with which the great Tweed attempt to get the political control of this country, and the Blaine, Elkins, and company's scheme of 1884 seem to be small. They believe—and they are Republicans, not Democrats—that first and foremost Gen. Harrison proposes to be renominated and re-elected, and that Platt has been engaged as one of his chief assistants thereto; secondly, that Harrison and Platt have made up their minds that Harrison cannot be certain of re-election without the Electoral vote of this State, and that the only way to secure the Electoral vote of this State is by attracting to the Republican ranks Democratic voters in this city.

Thn rural districts of New-York, for the most part, are already Republican. Few votes can be gained there. But the tearing down of the seventy buildings now standing in thn district bounded by Bowling Green, Broadway, and Whitehall streets, and the erection thereon of handsome Federal buildings—a Sub-Treasury, an Assay and Redinery building, a Custom House, and Appraisers' warehouses—will give the opportunity for the employment of thousands of voters and the expenditure of millions of money. Thn most unsophisticated personage who has ever lived in this city must be able to form some comprehension of thn potency of such agencies.

One of the chief beauties of this Bowling Green scheme is that it appeals to many ways to local patriotism. Doesn't every proud citizen of New-York desire to see the city adorned with handsome public buildings? That point is brought upon very ingeniously by Col. William J. Fryer, Jr., the Superintendent of Repairs of United States Public Buildings and Grounds, who, although appointed during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, has a great admiration for Mr. Platt. Col. Fryer has published, "at his own expence," three pamphlets, advocating the Bowling Green scheme, in the form of reports to the Supervising Architect at Washington, and he is preparing a fourth, so great is his ardor in the good work, although he is a Federal official, presumed from the nature of his office to be impartial in such matters.

As Mr. Charles E. Coon, in his letter in yesterday morning's TIMES, says that thn has confidence in thn effect of his rnoent argument to Secretary Windom in behalf of the purchase by the Government of the Lnight-street site and ouildings, which for the last fifteen years or more have been leased by the Government and used as Appraisers' warehouses, it would be well for him to keep a sharp eye on this fourth essay by Col. Fryer, and get permission from Secretary Wisdom to read and answer it. It is in the nature of a private appeal to the court after the public arguments are all in, and has not been considered just the thing in most of the courts of the land, but "everything goes" when certain plans are to be accomplished, though, to do Col. Fryer justice, he considers the last effort of his pen a work of supererogation, since he announces with confidence that the Bowling Green scheme will be adopted by Secretary Windom and the President, and that all the other schemes will be defeated.

Here is a little "tip" for Mr. Coon. If he has any distrust in his own ability to indnce Secretary Windom to permit him to read Col. Fryer's private and supplementary argument in behalf of the Bowling Green scheme, he might try to get his associate counsel, Senator George Z. Erwin and Senator Frank B. Arnold, to make the attempt. It is just possible that the influence with the powers that be is more effective than his own. At any rate they have donn lots of work for Mr. Platt in the past, and they say they are sorry that their engagement as counsel by Mr. Spofford, the representative of the owners of the Laight-street property, makes them appear to be in opposition to Mr. Platt's desiree now, and their repentance ought to help them a good deal. Mr. Platt must respect their gloom, and he knows that they would be glad to redeem themselves in any honorable way.

Perhaps Mr. Coon, Mr. Simon Stevens, and the other connsel for sites for Appraisers' warehouses in parts of the city, away from Bowling Green, and Mr. Erwin, Senator Arnold, and Col. Fryer have only listened to the arguments of Franklin Woodruff and Alexander E. Orr in behalf of Bowling Green, have little idea of the glowing pictures which an artist like Col. Fryer can produce under the inspiration of ardent patriotism and devotion to duty. Here is one of his eloquent paragraphs:

"There is need for broad and liberal views in matters relating to public improvements. We are a nation of sixty millions of people, and in a very few years will number a hundred million. Hence we cannot afford to only afford to use the finest, but it is the proper thing to do. Nearly $150,000,000 a year is received in this port from onstoms, or about seven-tenths of the entire customs revenue of the Nation. With available accommodations the revenue would be better disciplined, better service, and better facilities for shippers and merchants. The future greatness and present prosperity of this city can be advanced by liberal government buildings placed in the right locality, and its claims for increased facilities for the transaction of public business are not unreasonable. . . . The proposed new buildings may be made very large from the standpoint of to-day, yet the inevitable increase of business incident to the growth of the country will in a comparatively few years overtake the capacity of the buildings."

Here is another gem:

"Incomparably superior, too, is the Bowling Green site to any up-town site so far recommended for the display of grand new buildings, as they would be fairly in full view from the bay. They could easily be protected, too, by Government forces, and if war could be declared the Battery or a signal could be flashed to Governor's Island, near by, that would bring an army force in case of need. The Battery is the terminus of four lines of elevated railways, and will be the terminus of an underground railway. The Bowling Green site seems to be almost a providential location for thn gronping together of all the buildings belonging to the Customs Service, for the convenience of the public and the best interests of the Government."

And still another:

"The people of this city are just now looking forward to a GREATER NEW-YORK; to increase her present area of 42 squars miles to 320, (which would still be less than half of London) by annexing the suburbs and making her thn second finest city in the world, with a population of 3,000,000. Nor is this scheme too gigantic to be within the reach of a probably short realization. The Federal buildings to be erected in such a city should be placed in the very choicest available location, and be equal, if not superior, to the best private or corporate buildings."

As soon as Secretary Windom shall decide in favor of the Bowling Green site, proceedings for thn condemnation of the property can be begnn, as the total appropriation by Congress for the purpose of getting new Federal buildings in this city amounts to $2,650,000. It has sometimes been supposed that the amount was only $2,000,000 at the most, but a careful inspection of the act of Congress shows that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized either to expend $650,000 for the site of new Appraisers' stores and erect thereon plain building without portioocs, towers, or needless ornamentation, at a cost of $650,000, or to expend $2,000,000 for a site for a new Custom House building and Appraiser's stores and $650,000 for a new appraiser's stores building, to be erected, presumably, on the present location Bedford, James Bay, Frederick W. Swartz, Enos Yaco, Pnua Perez, and Samuel Brown.

The whaling bark Ohio second of New-Bedford, Mass., was wrecked on Manuvai Island about June 1. The vessel was a total loss, but officers and men were saved.

The Thetis will return in a few days to the Arctic Ocean, Capt. STOUTON.

Lieutenant Commandnr, United States Navy.

JERSEY CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The new Board of Finance of Jersey City yesterday fixed the appropriations of the several boards of local government for the next fiscal year. The appropriations as compared with those of last year are as follows:

	1888-9	1889-90.
Street and Water	$57,799 76	$52,400 00
Aldermen	43,549 00	44,150 00
Police	323,845 80	350,175 55
Fire	102,150 00	104,500 50.
Education	276,184 50	288,450 00
Finance	922,491 63	960,178 75
Tax Commissioners	.....	15,000 00
Free Library	.....	10,000 00
Total appropriations	$1,722,509 50	$1,799,852 80

A DAY OR TWO IN THE ALLEGHANIES —NO EXTRA FARE.

Holders of through first-class tickets via the B. and O. reading to points on the C. W. and B., O. and M. and B. and O. systems, are permitted to stop off at Deer Park or Oakland any length of time to suit the travelers' fancy. This offers a pleasing break in the long journey without additional cost in railroad fare. These far-famed "Twins of the Alleghanies" are the most delightful mountain resorts in the country.—Advertisement.

GEN. HARNEY AND COA-COO-CHE

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE AMONG THE CHICKASAWS FORTY YEARS AGO.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 30.—My first introduction to Gen. William S. Harney—then a Colonel of cavalry—was when he was selecting the site where Fort Washita was built, and which he commanded until he was ordered to Mexico. Recently that grand old hero went to his long rest. I doubt if the world at large has ever known a braver soldier.

My first acquaintance with the Seminole Chief "Coa-Coo-Che," or "Wild Cat," the name he was better known by, was on the Arkansas River when on his way from Florida to his new home on the Canadian. Also the noted negro "Uncle Abram," who has been frequently described by those far more competent to do so than I. Both are historical figures. The chief and Uncle Abram seemed to be inseparable.

At Boggy Depot, Indian Territory, in the Fall of 1845, one afternoon while seated at my office door, Uncle Abram rode up, dressed as I had seen him before, in a cavalry overco

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, July 30—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c.	32¼	33	32¼	33	3,400
Am. Dist. Tel.....20	30	30	30	30	50
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	20
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	36¾	38¾	36¾	38¾	11,610
Atch. T. & S. Fe pf.	76	76	76	76	100
*Brunswick Co.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	480
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	1,010
Canadian Pacific	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	10
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	200
Ches. & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	7,912
C. & O. 1st pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	5,792
C. & O. 2d pf.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	1,400
Chi. Gas Trust.	56¾	58¾	56¾	58¾	2,400
C. C. C. & St. L.	69	69¾	68¾	69¾	2,933
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100½	100½	99¾	100¼	4,200
Chi. & N. W.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	6,000
Chi. & N. W. pf.	135¾	137¾	135¾	136¾	5,600
C. R. I. & P.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
C. & N. 1st pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	100
C. M. & St. P.	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	1,000
C. M. & St. P. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	200
C. B. I. & Pac.	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	2,400
Col. & H. V.	12	12	12	12	200
C. C. & I.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	100
Del. & Hud.	141¾	142¾	141¾	142¾	1,140
Del. Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	8,440
Den. & R. G. pf.	43½	46¾	43¼	45¾	500
E. T. Va. & Ga.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Green Bay & Win.	4	4	3½	3½	300
Homestake.	9	9	9	9	50
Iowa Central.	9	9	9	9	100
Lake Shore.	101¾	102	101¾	102	2,525
Louis. & Nash.	68¾	69¾	68	69¾	1,220
Manhattan con.	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	20
Min. & St. L.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	6,600
Mo. Kan. & T.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
Morris & Essex.	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	40
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	18,040
N. J. Central.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	200
N. Y. Central.	105¼	105¾	105¾	105¾	245
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	43	43¾	4,300
N. Y. L. E. & W.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	240
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	8	8	8	8	100
Northern Pac.	27¾	28½	27¾	28¾	2,260
Northern Pac. pf.	64	64¾	63¾	64¾	6,400
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	220
Ohio, I. & W.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	666
Ontario & West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	400
*Ohio Central.	½	½	½	½	500
Oregon R. & N.	95	95	95	95	10
Oregon & Trans.	31½	31½	31½	31½	100
Phil. & Reading.	43	43¾	42¾	43¾	47,140
P. Ft. W. & C.	156½	156½	156½	156½	7
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	192½	192½	192½	192½	200
Rich. & Alle. con.	20	21	21	21	650
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22	21¾	22	1,075
St. L. & S. F.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	200
St. P. & Duluth.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	5
St. P. & Omaha.	32	32	32	32	200
Southern Pacific.	29¾	30	28¾	29¾	7,400
*Sugar Ref. Co.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,520
Texas Pacific.	19	19	18¾	19	505
Union Pacific.	59¾	59¾	59	59¾	2,750
U. S. Express.	72	72	72	72	50
W. St. L. & P. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	800
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾	670
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	58¾	66¾	58¾	63¾	100
Total sales.					163,510

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. 2d inc.	106	106	106	106	$5,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	113	113	112	113	2,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109	109	109	11,000
Canada So. 2d.	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	3,000
Cen. P. 6s of 1896.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Cen. P. 5s of 1898.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102¼	102	102¼	102¾	66,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st.	93	93	93	93	5,000
Chi. & Alton 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
C. B. & Q. 5s, deb.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
C., B. & M., Neb.	94½	94½	94½	94½	15,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	10,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	118½	118½	118½	118½	6,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	67½	67½	67	67	18,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	79	79	78½	78½	17,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st as.	86¾	89¾	86¾	89¾	11,000
Erie 2d cn.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93	93	92¾	93	27,000
Ga. P. 2d cn. 5s.	82	82	82	82	4,000
G. H. & A. 1st. W.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	12,000
Gt. West. 1st cr.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
I., B. & W. inc. tr.	16	16	16	16	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	62½	62½	62½	62½	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Iowa C. & W. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ky. Central 4s.	87	87	87	87	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Lake Sh. cn. 7s.	126	126	126	126	12,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
M. & N. 1st. 1910.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mich. Cen. 1st.	106	106	106	106	2,000
M. L. S. & W. ext.	105	105	105	105	10,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.	125	125	125	125	12,000
M. & Ohio n. 6s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	82½	82½	82½	82½	1,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	109¾	109¾	108½	109¾	5,000
Mut. Union 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	14,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	6,000
N. Y., L. & W. cons. 5s.	116½	116¾	116½	116½	15,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	100	100	100	100	31,000
North. Pac. 3d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	14,000
Onio. Ind. & W. 1st.	87½	70	87½	70	14,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	39	39	39	39	4,000
Ohio South. inc.	58	58	57½	57½	4,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
P., D. & E. 3d.	103	103	103	103	1,000
P. Read. 1st pf. inc.	60	80¾	80	80¼	74,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	52	52	52	52	3,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¾	70,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	66½	56½	66½	66½	5,000
R. & W. P. T. R. 5s.	101¾	102	101¾	102	7,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	85	85	85	85	8,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	32,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
St. P. Int. & M. 2d.	126	126	126	126	2,000
St. P. Ist. C. & M. cs.	104	104	104	104	5,000
St. P. Ist., D. & G. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101½	101¾	5,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	12,000
St. P., Min. P. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	88	88¼	88	88¼	8,000
So. C. 1st, ex c.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾	5,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¾	10,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st con. 5s.	96	96¼	96	96¼	19,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	95	95	95	95	1,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
T. A. & A. N. M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, w. c.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	10,000
U. P. L. & G. 1st.	101	101	101	101	9,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118¼	118¼	118	118	2,000
Wabash 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	4,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. tr.	102	102¾	102	102¾	5,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106½	106½	106½	106½	22,000
West Shore 4s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	10,000
Total sales.					$759,000

*Unlisted. †Including $10,000 at 80, seller 10. ‡Including $4,000 at 106¾, seller 30. §Including $10,000 at 106¼, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Cashier.	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Con. Coal & Va.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	100
Horn Silver.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Little Chief.	.33	.33	.33	.33	400
Mineral S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Pintas.	.80	.80	.80	.80	500
Potosi.	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Plymouth.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	150
Shoshone.	.03	.03	.03	.03	3,000
United Copper.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Ward Con.	1.85	1.70	1.60	1.70	2,400
Total sales.					7,650

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	100	100¼	96¼	99¼	902,000
Clearances.					752,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton, T. & S. F.	36	36¾	35¾	36	14,550
Am. Cotton Oil.	53	53¾	52¾	53¾	680
Chi. Bur. & Q.	100½	100¾	100	100¾	1,180
Chi. R. I. & P.	94½	95	94¼	95	870
C. C. C. & St. L.	69	69	69	69	110
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	105
Chi., M. & St. P.	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	21,390
Chi. & N. W.	107½	108½	107¼	108¼	1,110
Central of N. J.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
C., St. P. M. & O.	39	39	39	39	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	55½	55½	55½	55½	30
Del., Lack. & W.	143¾	143¾	142¾	143¾	980
Del. & Hudson.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	10
E. T. Va. & Ga.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	170
Lake Shore.	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	440
Louis. & Nash.	68	69¼	68	69¼	150
Missouri Pac.	68¼	67¾	68¾	67¾	1,650
North. Pacific.	28	28	28	28	100
North. Pac. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	40
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	1,820
N. Y. Lead Trust.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	8,000
Pacific Mail.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	100
Phil. & Reading.	43	43¾	42¾	43¾	21,080
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	20
Texas & P.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	50
Union Pacific.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¾	410
W. St. L. & P. pf.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	400
Western Union.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¾	370
Total sales.					76,120

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	$1,000
Ches. & O. 5s.	102	102	102	102	3,000
Can. South. 2d.	99¼	99¼	98¾	98¾	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102½	1,000
N. Y. C. 1st.	97	97	97	97	2,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s.	82½	82½	82¼	82½	10,000
Ga. Pac. Inc.	30¾	30¾	30	30	1,000
Hocking V. 5s.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	2,000
Mobile & O. gen.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	4,400
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
O., I. & W. 1st.	67¾	70	67¾	70	11,500
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80	80¼	80	80¼	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	2,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
West Shore 4s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	10,000
Total sales.					$99,000

The stock market was not active, but prices were firm. During the first hour there was some weakness on the failure of the Shoe trade in Boston, but it did not last long. The Grangers were the features, Northwest being particularly strong on its annual report. The close was strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 2%; do. second preferred, 1¾; Northwestern, 1⅝; Ohio, Indiana and Western, 1½; St. Paul preferred, 1⅜; Missouri Pacific and Richmond and Alleghany, each 1⅛; Rock Island, ⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, and Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred, each ¾. *Declined*—Delaware and Hudson, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, ⅝, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅜.

The trust stocks were very quiet. Sugar advanced ¾. Cotton oil declined ¾ and lead ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easy. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 86 for 60-day bills and $4 87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¾@$4 85¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87@$4 87¼ for cable transfers, and $4 87½@$4 88 for commercial. Continental exchange was weak. France was quoted at 5.19¾@5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼@5.16¼ for short; relaismarks at 95¼@95¾ and 95¾ for guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Government bonds were unchanged. There was no sales on call. In State securities, $2,000 North Carolina special tax issue sold at 5, and $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 73. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was very dull, but was fairly firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 2½; South Carolina firsts, 2¤ coupons, 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 4½, Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s, Indiana, Bloomington and Western incomes, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, Mobile and Ohio new 6s, and New-York, Lackawanna and Western consolidated 6s, each ½; Denver and Rio Grande, Ohio and Southwestern firsts and New-York Central registered firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Wabash seconds, trust receipts, 2¾; Michigan Central 6s, 2¾; Great Western firsts, trust receipts, 1¾; Kentucky Central 4s, each ½; Tennessee 6s, new series, ⅜, and Erie seconds consolidated, Lake Erie and Western 5s, and Oregon Improvement firsts, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 100¼@98@99¼. Mining stocks were neglected.

Coupons from the bonds of the companies included in the new Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, as set forth in another column, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

August coupons of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

Coupons maturing Aug. 1 from the second mortgage bonds of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the company, 15 Cortlandt-street.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	160	Markets & Fulton.	200
American Ex.	155	Mechanics'.	200
Broadway.	300	Mechanics & Trad'e'.	209
Butchers & Drovers'.	180	Mercantile.	205
Central Nat'l.	130	Merchants'.	150
Chase National.	250	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chatham.	200	Metropolitan.	184
Chemical.	4000	Metropolis.	350
City.	475	Nassau.	160
Citizens'.	170	New-York.	242
Commerce.	168	New-York County.	425
Commercial.	123	N. Y. National Ex.	125
Continental.	230	Ninth National.	160
East River.	179	North America.	180
Eleventh Ward.	150	North River.	140
Fifth Avenue.	1100	Oriental.	210
First National.	2800	Pacific.	165
Fourteenth Street.	160	Park.	240
Fourth National.	164	People's.	200
Gallatin National.	280	Phenix.	140
Garfield National.	300	Republic.	160
German-American.	120	Seaboard National.	135
Germania.	270	Second National.	325
Greenwich.	140	Seventh National.	130
Hanover.	275	Shoe & Leather.	162
Hudson River.	143	St. Nicholas.	120
Importers & Trad's'.	540	State of New-York.	104
Irving.	150	Tradesmen's.	100
Leather Manufs'.	230	U. S. National.	220
Lincoln National.	220	Western National.	68¼
Manhattan.	160		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	108½	107¾
4s, 1907, r.	128½	128¼
4s, 1907, c.	128½	126¼
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	----

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$107,564,732	Balances.	$5,804,538

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	51¾	52
Reading.	21⅝	----
Reading 1st pf.	53½	----
Northern Pac.	28¼	28½
Nor. Pac. pf.	64	64¼
Lehigh Nav.	52	52⅝
St. Paul.	70½	70⅝
Reading gen.	90⅜	90¾
Read. 1st pf.	83	84
Read. 2d pf.	63	64
Read. 3d pf.	52	----

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.30	Potosi.	1.45
Best & Belcher.	3.20	Savage.	1.50
Challar.	1.40	Sierra Nevada.	3.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.87½	Union Con.	2.75
Crown Point.	2.05	Utah.	.60
Gould & Curry.	1.30	Yellow Jacket.	2.80
Hale & Norcross.	2.50	Nevada Queen.	1.30
Mexican.	2.50	North Belle Isle.	1.25
Ophir.	4.30	Occidental.	2.00

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 30.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Topeka.	36.12½	Osceola.	2.75
Calumet & Hecla.	212.00	Pewabic.	30.00
Franklin.	9.00	Quincy.	48.00
Huron.	.75	Bell Telephone.	234.00
Kearsarge.	6.00	Boston Land.	6.00
Allouez M. Co.	2.00	Wyer Power.	10.00
Boston & Maine.	201.60	Tam. Mining Co.	102.00
Cal. & Hecla.	212.00	Mass. Central.	11.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	100.50	San D. Land Co.	26.50
Cin., San. & Clev.	22.50	West End Land.	27.50
Con. Power.	6.00	Lamson Store S.	58.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	95.00	Atlantic.	8.75
Mex. Central.	14.50	Boston & Mont.	37.50
Mex. Cent. 1st.	65.50	Old Colony.	175.00
N. Y. & N. E.	43.87½	Rutland pf.	40.00
Old Colony.	175.00	Wis. Central.	21.00
Rutland pf.	40.00	Alonez M. Co.	2.00
Wis. Central.	21.00	Calumet & Hecla.	212.00
Alonez M. Co.	2.00	Franklin.	9.00
Calumet & Hecla.	212.00	Huron.	.75

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 30, 1889.

COFFEE—Was again advanced here on the option list, 10@20 points, (most sharply on near by deliveries), though not especially brisk, and at the close only about steady; though there was some revival of small crop estimates for Brazil, (this time via Havre.)....The aggregate of option dealings here was 79,750 bags, of which 10,000 bags for September, and 17,750 bags for December....Cables from Brazil reported fair deliveries to the ports of outlet, (to Rio Janeiro alone over last, 10,000 bags, and Santos, 5,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro as 415,000 bags....Cables from Europe of firmer though irregular markets....Rotterdam announced that the next Dutch sale, comprising 50,000 piculs, would take place next Tuesday, Aug. 6, and gave the valuation of brokers, on good ordinary Java Coffee, as 48¾c....And here the Angnet option closed, at 14.70c@14.75c. (having ranged from 14.60c@14.75c.), and fair Maracaibo at 20s. 6d., and Java, No. 15, at 22s. 6d....Refined Sugars yet in slow sale and lower, though steady, with Cut Loaf and Crushed and Powdered at 9.12½c. (as on yesterday.) Granulated at 8¾c., Standard A at 8¼c., and other grades unchanged.

TOBACCO—Had a moderate call, within our previous ranges.

FREIGHTS—Were generally held to firmness on a fair aggregate business.....Best for Liverpool, hence, by steam, 64,000 bushels, from Atlantic ports, and from Baltimore, about 20,000 bushels Grain, part to complete loading, at 8¾d., (about 3,500 bales cotton, bulk local and via New-York, at 5-32d. and 7-32d.)....London, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 4¾d., and from Baltimore, 18,000 bushels do., on private terms, quoted at 3s. 3d.; Bremen, 5,000 bushels Corn recently, at 70 pfennige; Cork, for orders, from San Francisco, by sail, four cargoes of Wheat, at 33s. 9d.@10s.; Stettin, hence, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn, forward shipment, at 4s. 9d.; Great Britain, via ports, by sail, about 64,000 bushels Grain, part at 6½d.@6¾d., and for the several ports quite free shipments of Flour, Provisions, and miscellaneous freight, part through, at full quotations.

FINANCIAL.

50 PER CENT.

UPON THE PRESENT PRICE OF STOCK WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE PAID BY THE PIEDMONT COAL AND LAND COMPANY.

This Company controls 5,760 acres of iron situated on Walden's Ridge, Rhea Co., Tennessee, the mountains being divided by a river. This property is only 9 miles from Chattanooga, the leading trade point of the South, and is surrounded by a number of furnaces and iron furnaces. The Company own a railroad running from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to the mines, a distance of 2½ miles. They also have a narrow gauge road running right alongside the mountain, 14 miles in length.

There are 27 pressed 18 openings, some of the veins being from 24 to 6 feet thick. The openings or tunnels are made directly in the side of the mountain, opposite the narrow-gauge road, the coal being taken out and placed immediately on mine cars running to the furnaces. There is probably no mine in the United States better located for cheap mining and for the market.

Offers have been made to the Company for a large amount of coke, as the furnaces already require in itself 600 tons of coal per day. Coking ovens have already been ordered. A sufficient number will be put in to fill all orders. The supply of coal is practically inexhaustible. Arrangements have been made with experts who give bonds for the sale of all the coal directly at the mines, at prices which will average to the Company a profit of over 40 cents per ton.

The output of the mine is to be increased immediately to 1,000 tons per day, including the amount necessary to make the coke. The latter will very shortly be making within a few months from $350 to $400 per day, which will make a very handsome dividend upon the capital stock of $600,000. The par value is $10 per share, and the Company is chartered under the laws of New-Jersey, the stock being unassessable, no liability whatever being attached to the stockholders. W. S. CHAMBERLIN, President. F. P. OLCOTT, Vice-President. JOHN HENDERSON, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

It has been determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at $4 per share, and as soon as this has been taken up a smaller amount will be sold at a much higher price, as the Mine is well developed, and as soon as the coking ovens are put up the value of the stock will be much increased. If the Company can do as they intend to do, and there is NO REASON TO BELIEVE OTHERWISE, THIS STOCK WILL BE ABLE TO PAY ANYWHERE FROM 12 PER CENT. TO 25 PER CENT. UPON THE PAR VALUE, OR ABOUT 50 PER CENT. UPON THE PRESENT PRICE. There is nothing at all improbable in this, as the coal is there in large quantities, and the experimenting has all been done. It is only necessary to put in the number of coking ovens sufficient to produce the coke already spoken for to realize the above amount.

It must be taken into consideration that the mines are admirably located, and that the business is legitimate, there being no question about the quantity of coal at the mines.

IT WOULD BE HARD TO FIND A BETTER OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT WITH AN ALMOST ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY OF SUCH LARGE RETURNS. PARTIES READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT WHO HAVE ANY IDEA OF INVESTING SHOULD WRITE AT ONCE, AS IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT THIS STOCK WILL BE ON THE MARKET AT THE PRESENT PRICE LONG. ALREADY SEVERAL PROMINENT AND SEVERAL BUSINESS MEN HAVE ALREADY TAKEN BLOCKS OF STOCK FROM 500 TO 1,000 SHARES EACH.

MAKE CHECKS OR DRAFTS AT THE RATE OF $4 PER SHARE TO THE ORDER OF

W. S. CHAMBERLIN, Trustee,
115 Broadway, Rooms 51 and 53, N. Y. City.

NOTICE.—EXCHANGE LOAN OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

The undersigned, Governor, Controller, and Treasurer of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of act of Maryland Assembly of 1888, chapter 201, will receive PROPOSALS, for $2,982,300, OF CERTIFICATES OF MARYLAND EXCHANGE LOAN OF 1889, which loan bears interest from July 1, 1889, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July in each and every year, and the principal any time, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st of July, 1903.

This debt is exempt from State, county, and municipal taxation.

Said proposals must be delivered, sealed, to the Treasurer of the State, at Annapolis, on or before 12 o'clock noon, the 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1886, and must have indorsed on the back of envelope, "Proposals for Exchange Loan of 1889," and the same will be opened in the Executive Chamber of the State House at 11 o'clock A. M., AUG. 8, 1889, in the presence of the undersigned.

On the opening of such proposals so many of said certificates of indebtedness as have been so bid for, and the accruing interest thereon, shall be awarded by warrant of the Governor, Controller of the Treasury, and Treasurer, or the majority of them, to the highest responsible bidder or bidders therefor for cash; and when two or more bids have been made the same bid, and such bid is the highest, the certificate of indebtedness so bid for shall be awarded to such highest responsible bidders, and if the amounts so bid for, at the same highest responsible bid, are in excess of the whole amount of certificates of indebtedness so offered for sale, such certificates of indebtedness shall be awarded to such highest responsible bidders in the same manner in the proportion which the amount each has bid for bears to the whole amount of said certificates of indebtedness so offered for sale. No bid for less than par, with accrued interest, or for more than $1,000 will be accepted. Said certificates of indebtedness are redeemable in gold coin of the United States.

ELIHU E. JACKSON, Governor of Maryland.
L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN, Controller.
STEVENSON ARCHER, Treasurer.

HOCKING VALLEY BONDS.

In consequence of recent statements that a default will be made in the interest on the consolidated 5 per cent. and the general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, the undersigned have been requested by holders of about $3,000,000 of these bonds to act as a committee to take such steps as may seem necessary for the protection of the property.

Bondholders are invited to communicate as promptly as possible with either of the undersigned, giving their addresses and the amount of their holdings.

WORK, STRONG & CO.,
66 Broad-st.
EDWARD SWEET & CO.,
38 Broad-st.
A. J. THOMAS,
Drexel Building, Broad-

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, July 30, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George M. Bayne, Esq., referee, Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.3 by 98.9, 409 West 23d-st., south side, 72.3 feet west of 9th-av., for $15,000; to Stephen Preble, plaintiff. James Bleecker & Son sold at public auction twelve acres of land and buildings, at Nyack, N. Y., for $2,425, to J. Brue. The sale by D. M. Seaman of the dwelling, with lot, 25 West 52d-st., west of 5th-av., was adjourned to Sept. 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 30.

Madison-av., w. s., 203 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 25x100; William H. Wills, referee, to Edward G. Musgrove..... $700

18th-st., s. s., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 26.3x103.3; Francis Vestel and wife to Caroline Sollger and Isaac Reinhelmer... 12,500

Lexington-av., w. s., 17.7 ft. s. of 107th-st., 16.8x75; Julia J. De Bruin to Sarah C. Feyser..... 12,000

Stanton-st., 266; Joseph H. Zimmermann and wife to Jacob L. Eisenberg..... 25,000

Lenox-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 124th-st., 24x85; John W. Haaren and wife to Herman Klumpr..... 12,775

Jane-st., 28; Hoffman Miller and wife to William Livingston..... 5,700

94th-st., 36-West; Increase M. Grinell and wife to Emilie Parker..... 33,000

11th-av., n. w. corner of 56th-st., runs to 59th-st.; Joseph Eastman and wife to Eastman & Co. of New-York..... 10

Madison-av., e. s., 153 ft. s. of King's Bridge road, 25x86; William H. Wills, referee, to Louise Meyer..... 3,925

74th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Fannie Froehlich and wife to Louis Hein and wife..... 19,000

1st-av., e. s., 51 ft. n. of 75th-st., 25x88; Mary Giefers and wife to Michael Weill.. 25,500

Jennings-st., n. s., of Chisholm-st., 25x75; Charles B. Perry and another, exec'tors, to Minnie F. Hurley..... 700

172d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x94.6; Thomas Gilney and wife to George F. Doak and another..... 2,000

Rivington-st., 150; Aaron Goodman and wife to David W. Epstein..... 42,000

10th-av., e. s., 69.4 ft. s. of 54th-st., 73.5x100.4x69.4x100; John A. Gwynne and wife to Alex. W. Fraser..... 37,000

107th-st., 226 East; Clara Riehle to John C. Felten..... 11,300

143d-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Ann Tyrrell to Thomas Kerr..... 5,600

3d-av., w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 102d-st., 40x100; John P. Plummer and wife to Jeremiah P. Murphy..... 1

Union-sq., e. s., 87 ft. n. of Denman-place, 19x38; Joseph Reiberger and wife to Herman Indemann..... 4,725

Creston-av., e. s., 198 ft. s. of Donnybrook-st., 40x74; Henry J. Cammann, trustee, and others, to Samuel Wolff..... 1,120

Same property; Charles L. Cammann and wife to same..... 1

181st-st., 14 West; Edward C. Butcher to Charles W. Kleibich..... 10

Sunfish-st., w. s., land of John Egbert, 22x55; Isaac Rosenthal and wife to Bernard Wolhurst..... 21,025

Delancey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Goerck-st., 23.11x100; Sassman Reinhardt and wife to Isaac Kann..... 17,500

Avenue C, w. s., adjoining lot 184, 100x122; Michael Sorato to Charles D. Broadway, 5, 7, 9, 11, and Greenwich-st. 7, 9, 11; Siegmund T. Meyer to Charles W. Dayton..... 1,000,000

119th-st., 65 ft. s. of 8th-av., 16x100.11; Fannie and David J. Isaacs to Rachel Wolf..... 15,250

81st-st., s. s., 349 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x48.9; Mortimer W. Billings and wife to Rachel M. Gilsey..... 100

129th-st. s. s., 40 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x80; William H. Doty and wife to Esther Goldman..... 1

129th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x80; same to Clarence W. Gaylor..... 1

8th-av., n. w. corner of 37th-st., 25.7x70.11x 25.4x100; Henry A. Connolly to Henry F. Booth..... 1

127th-st., n. s., 75 feet w. of 4th-av., 23x98.4 x23.4x99.11; Eugene H. Hinton to John H. Hinton and others..... 1

8th-av., s. e. corner of 20th-st., 25x100; Eugene H. Hinton to John H. Hinton and others..... 1

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 82d-st., 16.11 x40; Ann Caseldy to Alfred B. Dunn..... 19,000

Alexander-av., n. w. corner of 134th-st., 75 x92.6x irreg.; Thomas C. Donovan and wife to Frederick R. Rohre..... 45,000

Water-st., 345; Morris Wolkowitz and wife to Louis Goodman..... 13,000

43d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100; Isaac Mannheimer and wife to Flora Essig..... ----

Water-st., 343 and 343½; Morris Wolkowitz and wife to Louis Goodman..... 18,000

27th-st., 242 West; Hugo J. Potosky and wife to Flora Essig..... 1

27th-st., e. s., 210.5 ft. s. of 8th-av., 24x irregular; Flora Essig to Isaac Mannheimer..... 14,000

20th-st., n. e., lot 26, 25x89.3; Cordelia L. Penniman to Charles W. Truslow..... 1

Same property; Charles W. Truslow to George H. Penniman..... 1

Bleecker-st., 370; James L. Chrystie and others to Hermann R. Hingslage..... 14,000

Interior lot, centre line, 175 ft. e. of 2d-av.; Robert L. Cutting and another to James Everard..... 425

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH, RICHARD INGRAHAM, GEO. F. DEMAREST.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.—A Four-story-and-stores apartment house, 9th-av., all rented, paying 15 per cent, can be bought very low for CASH: bargain. For particulars apply NEWMAN, 2,060 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS OR BUILDERS, a corner plot of lots on 10th-av., 100x100, near the new Washington Bridge, desirable for improvement, at a great bargain. Apply I. KUHN, 111 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Apply to the Janitor at the Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

34 Nassau St., N. Y. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Mutual Life Bldg.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charges for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, MAPLE Grove station, L. I. Railroad; fifteen minutes' ride; carriage one hour. For particulars and descriptive pamphlet address office, 1,278 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 67TH-ST.—ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let; rent, $5,500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

TO LET—ON THE HEIGHTS IN BROOKlyn.—The owner of a large and elegant house thoroughly furnished; leaving a part of the family occupants in the house that would pay more than the rent asked; this is an excellent, sunny house; to a person having first-class reference; early possession given. Address E. B., Post Office Box 1,779.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

A GERMAN COUPLE SPEAKING ENGlish would like to take charge of a flat or tenement house; best reference. Address H. SASS, 210 Floyd-st, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Adriatic, Aug. 7, 2 P. M. Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A. M. Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M. *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A. M. Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter.

Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.

GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,

from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Anchoria, Aug. 7, Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A.M.
Furnessia, Aug. 10, 3 P.M. Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P.M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

Steamers sail from New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.

Express S. S. Columbia..... 8 A. M., Aug. 1
Mail Steamer Hammonia..... 8:30 A. M., Aug. 15.

RESERVE (for Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Gellert, 10 A. M., Aug. 3 | Rugia, 2:30 P.M., Aug. 8

First cabin, $80 and upward; steerage as low rates Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.

General Office, 37 B'way. (General Passage Office, C. SCHURZ, 2 E. 59th-st. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 BROADWAY N. Y.

R. J. CORTIS, Man. (61 BROADWAY N. Y.

STATE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)

WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

FROM PIER 41 N. R., foot of Morton-st.

STATE OF NEVADA....Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Umbria...Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Bothnia...Aug. 28, 6:30 A.M.
Servia...Aug. 10, 4:30 A. M. | Umbria...Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
Etruria...Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M. | Servia...Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Aurania...Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Gallia...Sept. 11, 6:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $190; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.

Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, W., July 31, 8:30 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., Aug. 10 3 P.M.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 3, 10 A.M. | Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A.M.
Aller, Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P.M. | Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A.M.
Trave, New-York, Wed., Aug. 14, 9 A.M.

Cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and $60 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool. From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.

CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $30; steerage, $20. *From Inman pier, foot Grand-st.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,

General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Sat., Aug. 17, 8:30 A. M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.

CITY OF PARA.....Sails Thursday, Aug. 1, noon

From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 8 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah,

at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.

TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Wednesday, July 31.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Aug. 2.

CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherins, Sat., Aug. 3.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 5

R. L. WALKER, Agent, Pier 35 N. R.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at the office the day of sailing. Premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

W. H. NEWETT, G. A., N. Y. W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.

THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Aug. 2
YEMASSEE, Savannah and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 6
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 9

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. EGER, G.E. A. G. S.F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

All steamers sail at 3 P. M.

Railroad connections at all above points.

Tickets and staterooms at 5, 11, 297, 207, 261, 287, 303, 943, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—ANY INFORMATION OF THE present address of or the date and place of death of GEORGE BREWER, some time known as GEORGE BUTTON, formerly of Brownlow Fold, Bolton, Lancashire, England, and who left there during the months of May or June, 1880, with the intention of proceeding to America, and is known to have reached Queenstown. He was then about thirty years of age, and had previously been employed as a joiner. The said George Brewer is entitled to a share in certain leasehold property which became divisible on the death of his wife's mother, Ellen Howarth, late of Farnworth, near Bolton aforesaid. Any information to be forwarded to the undersigned, who will give a suitable reward therefor.

Mr. JAMES DUTTON, Solicitor,
Bolton, Lancashire, England.

DRY GOODS.

DURING THIS MONTH SEVERAL STYLES Ladies' upholstered Rockers about half price; large assortment Carpenings; Rugs, Mattings, Pier Furniture. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 731-741 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889,

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer train of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo; and, daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 6 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Binghamton, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M.; night, 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 9 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carriage passengers) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:45 A. M. and 4:40 and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken, and Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, New-York. J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:30 A. M. for Somerville, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 6:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays, 5 P. M.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

11:30 P. M. Saturdays only, for Perth Amboy, Parker Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:06, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Asbury Park and OCEAN GROVE, &c., via PALATIAL STEAMERS MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHN.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30, P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Port Republic and Tuckerton, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia, 7:45, 8:20, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:60, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:60, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.

VESTIBULE SPECIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,

AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 6:15 P. M. Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity. For tickets and information call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:40, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, *3:20, *4:20, *5:40, 6:50, 8:30 P. M. West Shore, 12:40, *2:20, 4:20 P. M., *1:20, 2:05, 2:50, 3:50, *5:50, 7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M. Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge to fast time.

6 P. M. Western Day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SEA GIRT, AND POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:20, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Trains leave Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn R. R.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, *7:01, *8, *9:02, (White Mountain express,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:04, 4:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 6:32, 6:08, 6:06, 8:08, 8:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via

SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 3, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.

O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL,

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

†8 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of highly smoking car, dining car, drawing-room, and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 A. M. next day. Connects at Albany with through sleeping car now in service, leaving Albany 1:30 P. M., arriving Cincinnati 7:40 A. M. next day. Connects at Albany with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping car now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, Fort Ann, and Adirondack. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell. (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

†3:55 P. M., Accommodation, to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†5 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express, for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Susquehanna Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*†6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Fonda, Smith's, via Saratoga and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*†10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars of sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 755, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 3 Montgomery-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

DISCUSSING THE BIG FAIR

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEN IN EARNEST.

THEY VOTE DOWN A PROPOSITION TO TAKE THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES FROM THE MAYOR.

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on July 25 to co-operate with the city and State authorities in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America met in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. There were present: Charles S. Smith, in the chair; Eugene Kelly, Jesse Seligman, Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; E. H. Ammidown, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles R. Flint, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Board of Education; John D. Jones, John D. Crimmins, Charles M. Fry, Clarence W. Bowen, John F. Plummer, Orlando B. Potter, Isaac Iekelheimer, Capt. Ambrose Snow, John H. Inman, William P. Clyde, and Secretary Wilson.

President Smith, in calling the meeting to order, said that success was the one thing for which the committee should look. There was at present little chance for attending to details. The great question was the financial one. On it the future of the enterprise depended. The people of this city were particularly interested in the question of the location of the World's Fair. He had no doubt that the Mayor of New-York would fully satisfy the people with his appointments on the Committee of One Hundred. In connection he called upon Secretary Wilson to read the following letter from Mayor Grant:

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable suggestions in your letter. I trust that the various matters of the city will speedily send me the names of their representative men for members of the committee, as I have requested. I shall await their selection.

I recognize how essential to the success of the exposition it is to have the most capable and best citizens of New-York on these committees for the preliminary work. I shall select them from all the important interests and industries of our city, and I know that you and your friends will give me all the aid and suggestions that you can. Very truly yours, HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Smith said that the Chamber of Commerce had, on July 26, telegraphed to Minister Whitelaw Reid, at Paris, asking him to cable the cost of the French Exposition, the sources from which money was derived, and the estimated receipts. To this the following reply had been received:

PARIS, July 27, 1889.

Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

Director Finances Exposition furnishes following approximate figures in answer to your question: Receipts given in millions francs. Bonds and tickets, 21½. State subsidy, 17. City subsidy, 8. Proceeds from concessions, 2. Total receipts, 48½. Total expenses, including buildings and working expenses, amount to 1-6. Leaving probable surplus three millions three hundred thousand, not including sale of material or value of permanent buildings. Receipts from concessions are double original estimate. WHITELAW REID.

From another source of information the Chamber had learned that the estimated expenses of the French Exposition were 43,000,000f., being 30,000,000f. for buildings and 13,000,000f. for other expenses.

A statement was submitted showing that the cost of the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 was $11,161,611.

The following letter from ex-President Cleveland was read:

MARION, Mass., July 29, 1889.

George Wilson, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I have received notice of my selection as one of the members of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the measures to be taken in aid of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America in the city of New-York, and also a request to attend a meeting of such committee at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

I am sorry that I will not be able to attend the meeting, but desire to express my complete sympathy with the movement and the hope that the result may be a celebration in the great city of New-York in an appropriate manner of such a stupendous work.

I shall be glad to assist in any possible way. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

A letter was also read from Carl Schurz, as follows:

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication informing me that the Chamber of Commerce has done me the honor of naming me as a member of a committee to co-operate with the city and State authorities in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and also your invitation to a meeting of that committee, to be held (as I understand) to-morrow (Tuesday).

I accept with great pleasure the distinction thus conferred upon me, and shall do whatever may be in my power to promote the object in view. But I regret very much that I am obliged to find a previous engagement from attending the first meeting of the committee. Neither shall I be able to be present at subsequent meetings for the next six weeks. I intend to sail for Europe on Aug. 1, to be gone until about the middle of September.

Have the goodness to express to the committee my excuse for my temporary absence, and believe me very truly yours, CARL SCHURZ.

TO GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

A letter from Roswell P. Flower and a telegram from Cornelius Vanderbilt expressing regret at their unavoidable absence and their sympathy with the object of the meeting were read.

Clarence W. Bowen offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The citizens' meeting called by his Honor, Mayor Hugh J. Grant, has approved the proposition for a World's Fair, to be held in this city in 1892, and

Whereas, The success of the World's Fair requires the hearty support and confidence of the whole people, and generous appropriations from the national and State treasuries, and

Whereas, Such confidence requires that it shall be evident that the interests of the cause are made paramount over all interests of a personal or a political nature; therefore

Resolved, That this committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York is gratified at the action of the citizens' meeting called by his Honor the Mayor, indorsing the proposition to hold a World's Fair in this city in 1892, and that it will co-operate cordially with the representatives of the citizens' meeting to that purpose; and

Resolved, That the committee of the Chamber of Commerce has serious question whether the proposition of the citizens' meeting to give to a single man the power to appoint the committees which shall have charge of the exposition is wise or proper, and whether it will not endanger the success of the efforts to secure generous appropriations from the Legislature of the State of New-York and from Congress.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce Committee is of the opinion that, instead of four co-ordinate committees with powers and duties likely to conflict, a single Committee on Organization should be appointed, to which other committees should be subordinate and responsible—which subordinate committees should be appointed to carry out the plans after they have been perfected by the General Committee on Organization.

Resolved, That this General Committee on Organization should be selected by a Nominating Committee of not less than six men, of whom his Honor, Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, should be two, the remaining four to be such men as Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States; Gen. William T. Sherman, Alexander E. Orr, President of the Produce Exchange, and Cornelius N. Bliss, representing the merchants of New-York.

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber of Commerce be requested to appoint a committee to confer with the Mayor immediately in reference to these points of question, with a view either to call another meeting of citizens or to take such other action as may rectify the errors herein suggested.

In support of the resolutions he said: "This celebration is too great and important to have the Mayor of New-York as its sole moving spirit and master mind. With him must be associated, in order to draw up the general plan of celebration and to share in the responsibility of the appointment of committees, men of wisdom, character, and patriotism, who are known to New-Yorkers and to our fellow-countrymen, and who are universally held in honor and esteem, and whose very names shall be a guarantee that if the celebration is held in New-York the dignity of the Nation will be upheld."

"Anything that savors of hasty action or suggests even remotely the possibility of making the celebration subservient to the interests of any one man or of any one political faction must necessarily weaken our claim. We cannot, therefore, Mr. President and gentlemen of the committee, too quickly remove all cause of suspicion and prove that we are animated by purely patriotic motives."

Alexander E. Orr said he considered that the whole matter was out of order and moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Cornelius N. Bliss said that inasmuch as the President of the Chamber of Commerce had attended the meeting at the Mayor's office and had taken part in the action indorsing what had been done there, he did not see how the Chamber could well oppose it. He would not allow his name to be used in the manner suggested in the resolutions.

The resolutions were then ordered laid upon the table.

J. Edward Simmons offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, of which the President of the Chamber shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to prepare a list of fifty of the members of this Chamber and submit the same to his Honor the Mayor, from which list he may select such gentlemen as he may desire to serve on four committees which he has been empowered to appoint at the meeting of citizens to be held at the Mayor's office on the 26th inst.

The Chair appointed on the committee Messrs. J. Edward Simmons, Alexander E. Orr, Cornelius N. Bliss, William P. Clyde, and Alfred E. Whitney.

E. H. Ammidown brought up the question of the necessity of the city's having an adequate water supply in 1892, but the matter was ruled out of order and the committee adjourned.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The project of a World's Fair in this city has given Architect Charles Kinkel of Washington, D. C., the idea of a structure far surpassing the Eiffel Tower in height. A drawing summarizing Mr. Kinkel's plan was received at the Mayor's office yesterday. It shows a cylindrical tower, with a bell-shaped top, and surmounted by a figure of an angel violently trumpeting to the world the marvels of American industry and its genius. The tower springs from a rotunda of four tiers, and 2-3 the city diameter, which is the width of 40 ordinary town buildings destroyed, and the towering structure is the feature of the fair. It will be 1,500 feet in height or 500 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower and 993 feet higher than the Washington Monument. Architect Kinkel estimated the total weight of iron and steel for such a tower as 30,000 tons.

Very few of the trades have yet held meetings and selected representatives to be presented to the Mayor for appointment to the committee of one hundred which is to make the arrangements for the fair. In several instances a few men have got together and selected one of their number. This is not the course which Mayor Grant desires to have pursued. He wishes only committees who are fully representative, and he thinks they can only be selected by a full meeting of each trade. The only properly-accredited persons who have been appointed to him are Mr. John Bloede as the representative of the manufacturers of and dealers in carpets, Manager Edmund C. Stanton of the Metropolitan Opera House as the representative of the theatre managers, and Robert Dunlap as the representative of the bar trade.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has taken hold of the World's Fair project and means to do its share in pushing the preparations. A special meeting was held yesterday to consider the matter, and there was no lack of enthusiasm. Mr. Ethan Allen Doty offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America will occur in 1892, and it has been the intent and purpose of the Nation to celebrate the holding of a World's Fair in the city of New-York, therefore,

Resolved, The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, representing as it does by the many firms composing its membership the great active commercial and manufacturing interests of the city, most heartily approves the proposition and cordially endorses the action of his Honor Mayor Grant by which the movement has been formally and most favorably inaugurated.

Resolved, That the President of this board be and is requested to appoint a committee of not to exceed one hundred and not less than twenty-five members, of which committee he shall be the Chairman, and which shall be representative of the various industries and pursuits with which the members of this board are identified.

Resolved, That such committee shall co-operate with his Honor the Mayor and with other committees and organizations in promoting the object in view.

The Secretary of the board will have these resolutions printed, and copies will be sent to every member with a circular asking for the views of each member and urging them to co-operate in the work.

AN OLD FIREMAN GONE.

DEATH OF PETER M'CUSKER, WHO ONCE SAVED FIVE WOMEN'S LIVES.

Peter McCusker, who died on Monday of gastritis, at his late residence, 149 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, was one of the old volunteer firemen who served Harlem in the old days. He was a native of York, Penn., and came to this city in 1833, when he went to work farming on land in Harlem in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street.

In 1847 he joined the Volunteer Fire Department, becoming connected with Engine Company No. 49, and was assistant foreman under Judge McGowan, who was foreman. At that time the engine house was on a road—now One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street—and stood midway between Lexington and Third avenues. The company had plenty to do, and when the general alarm came the engine went down town. McCusker ran with it one night in 1848 as far as Broome-street. He also ran with it to the fire which burned Harpers' publishing house in Franklin-square. The run was a good one, and the company made it in an hour and a half.

In 1849 he joined the expedition headed by John W. Audubon, the naturalist, and Col. Webb into Mexico and California. A cholera panic brought the force down, but he stuck to the party, and aided it by his coolness and determination. One night in his watch fulness the whole party would have been massacred by Apaches. He gave the alarm and roused the camp. The party made its way up into California as far as Stockton, and finally broke up in 1850. He returned home, and in 1851 rejoined the Volunteer Firemen's Association. Engine Company No. 49. The engine was named Pocahontas. In 1853 he joined the old Municipal Police, and after serving one year in the Twelfth Precinct was made Sergeant and served as such up to the time that the Municipal Police gave way to the Metropolitan.

While serving on the police force he brought in an alarm on horseback from Fort Washington when Col. Havens's manor house caught fire. He was patrolling the district on horseback, saw the flames, and hastened to the old engine house, which was also near the police station. Then he rode back to Fort Washington to Col. Havens's house, which was by that time wrapped in flames. Dragging a ladder to one of the windows he made his way up into a burning house, and began the work of rescue, carrying out five women, one of whom was the daughter of Col. Havens, who was almost suffocated with smoke. Three of her sisters were suffocated. The fire occurred on the eve of the wedding of one of the daughters who perished.

When he left the police force, McCusker again went to California in 1860, and packed his way to Alaska with a party. The expedition was a failure. He returned to New-York in 1865, and became connected with the police of Central Park. On this force he served until about four years ago.

He leaves a widow, three daughters, and a brother, James McCusker, who was also a volunteer fireman with him. The funeral will take place this morning from St. Paul's Church in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery, and Connoit No 1, Benevolent Order of Veteran Firemen, met at Mount Morris Hall, drew up resolutions of regret, and decided to attend the funeral in a body.

EXAMINING NEW FILMS.

A demonstration of the new Eastman transparent film was given by Mr. G. D. Milburn last evening at the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers, in the presence of a number of the members of the society. The new film has created a good deal of discussion among photographers. Mr. Milburn showed a roll of film last night that would accommodate forty exposures. It is wound on spool reels, and a simple mechanism secures its management in the spool holder and marks the proper point for cutting. It is very flexible, and its transparency allows printing on each side of a negative. Its lightness was noticeable, about one hundred of the negatives weighing as much as six of the glass plates.

Mr. Milburn had secured a few exposures during the day between showers and developed them satisfactorily last night. He used the regular pyro-developer and proceeded them up afterward with a little soaking solution of glycerine and alcohol, though that was not absolutely necessary. Mr. Milburn said that the first roll he used gave him sixty exposures, and they turned out very well.

The members of the society were well pleased with the new film and are now only anxious to secure them for trial. Their cost is a little greater than that of glass plates, but their advantages more than balance the increase. If they stand the tests they will prove a great boon to the photographer.

COL. SHEPARD RECOVERS HIS LETTERS.

An advertisement offering $25 reward "and no questions asked" for the return to the *Mail and Express* office of four letters, left for the postman on the letter box at Forty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, was published yesterday. At the office of that newspaper it was said that the letters had been intrusted by Col. Elliott F. Shepard, who is away in the Adirondacks, to somebody to forward, and that they had strayed away until they finally perched on the lamp post box designated. This was the last anybody heard of them, and, as they contained several checks, some further information was desired. It was thought that some needy wayfarer had taken them from their perch, and therefore the advertisement was published. Strange to say, like a carrier pigeon, it brought back the missing letters yesterday. They came through the mail, and no one appeared to claim the reward.

CHILDREN HELPING THE SICK POOR.

The heat of the past few days suggested to the children living in Sutton-place the necessity of contributing something to help relieve the sufferings of the poor and sick children of this city, and an entertainment was given Monday afternoon for that purpose at 34 Sutton-place. A programme including portions of "Cinderella," together with songs, recitations, and dialogues, greatly pleased the youthful audience. The success of the entertainment was due to the efforts of the Misses Estelle and Bianca Levin and Mabie Walsh. The receipts will be forwarded to the fresh-air fund.

IN FAVOR OF MR. HUNTINGTON.

Charles H. Otis, to whom was referred the suit of Collis P. Huntington to recover $100,000 and interest loaned to Henry Y. Attrill and others to help on the big hotel at Rockaway Beach, decided yesterday that the plaintiff had a claim against 1,250 shares of the Equitable Gaslight Company of Boston which Mr. Attrill transferred from his name to his wife and daughters. A receiver is to be appointed for his stock and the company must transfer it to his name. Referee Otis further directs that it must be sold at auction in this city and the proceeds applied to the payment of the money due Mr. Huntington. The latter's claim now amounts to over $115,000.

ROBBED BY A STRANGER.

MR. IRELAND LOSES HIS PROPERTY IN CHAMBERS-STREET HOSPITAL.

Complaint is made against the Chambers-Street Hospital management by John H. Ireland, dealer in liquors at 62 Lispenard-street, whose residence is at 44 West Forty-seventh-street, because a valuable gold watch and some valuable papers were stolen from him on the afternoon of July 17 while he was being treated for a contused rib. Mr. Ireland had just left the office of his lawyer in Cortlandt-street, where he had been engaged in investing about $40,000 in real estate. In the inside pocket of his coat he carried the mortgage and satisfaction piece, and intended to go up town to his store in Lispenard-street to put them in his safe.

As he was about to step on a Broadway car the shaft of a wagon struck him on the ribs and hurled him back. He was caught by some passers-by and taken to the sidewalk, where he believed himself to be able to continue his journey up town alone. He had not gone more than a few yards when the pain of his bruises overcame him and he sat upon the steps of a building near Fulton-street. While there a well-dressed young man, about twenty-seven years old, with a blonde moustache and wearing a dark blue suit of clothing, came up to him and, advising him to go to the Chambers-Street Hospital, volunteered to accompany him there. The stranger apparently took the best of care of the injured man, obtaining transfer tickets and the like and assisting him to get on and off the street cars.

When the hospital was reached the stranger entered the dispensary with the sufferer, and then while Ireland's back was being dressed he fanned him assiduously. He had previously assisted Mr. Ireland off with his coat and waistcoat, and had hung them upon a nail. Dr. Arthur S. Cole treated the patient. He found that he needed some lotion for the bruises and he left Mr. Ireland alone with the stranger while he procured some up stairs. Meanwhile the stranger asked Mr. Ford, the Superintendent, if he could obtain a glass of water, and went into the outer office, where the Superintendent was sitting, to procure it. Then he returned and resumed his position by Mr. Ireland. Subsequently the stranger left the hospital, though no one saw him go out. When Mr. Ireland had recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital his watch and waistcoat were missing. A search was made, but in vain. The lotion represented the equivalent of more than $40,000. Mr. Ireland at once notified the police, and instructed his lawyers to prepare new papers and to have them filed to prevent the stolen mortgage and satisfaction piece from taking precedence. Then he went home, and has not left his house since.

Mr. Ireland declares that his watch, papers, and clothing were stolen because of the loose management of the hospital. There was no one, he said, to care for the property of patients; there was no doorman, and there was no one to question the man who accompanied him to the institution. The thief, he said, apparently walked out of the building without meeting any one to challenge him.

Superintendent Ford of the hospital says that if he or Cole received any dispensary fee to care for patients' property, and that Mr. Ireland was a dispensary patient. So far as questioning the man who accompanied Mr. Ireland was concerned, nothing seemed to warrant such a course, for they seemed to be on excellent terms, and there was no suspicion that the young man was anything else than Mr. Ireland's friend. No doorman is kept at the hospital because there is no necessity in so small an institution as the Chambers-street hospital, where practically all the ingress and egress are directly under the supervision of the person in charge of the desk. While Mr. Ford said he deeply regretted Mr. Ireland's loss, he did not understand how the hospital could be regarded as responsible for it. Though there were other persons in the dispensary room at the time of the theft, the only person who cannot be accounted for is the Samaritan who helped Mr. Ireland by the wayside.

WATER FOR TWO CITIES.

PLANS FOR GIVING JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK NEW SUPPLIES.

The committee of citizens who have interested themselves in the subject of a new water supply for Jersey City have submitted the form of a contract with the Bartlett syndicate, which they recommend to the public. It requires the production of a water supply from heads above latitude 41. The city is to pay into the hands of the syndicate the amount of its water receipts less the amount needed to meet the tax on the bonded debt and less 15 per cent. for the collection of the water revenues. It is also to have the privilege of purchasing the plant within twenty-five years at the rate of $1,000,000 for every 10,000,000 gallons of supply, the improvements and additions to be put in at cost, with a graded allowance for depreciation. The contract also exacts 10 per cent. of the gross amount for the use of the city's plant for the supply of its citizens.

Mr. Bartlett has written a letter in which he says that his syndicate could not afford to sell the city's fifty-million gallon water plant for $5,000,000; that 15 per cent. for the collection of water revenues is too high, and that the suggestion of his friend Mr. Hunt, of the revenues paid to Jersey City for the right of way to some other city is out of the question. The general plan of the contract would, however, be acceptable to the company if proposed by the city authorities.

The acceptance of the Lehigh Valley's proposition for a new water supply for Newark at a cost of $6,000,000 for the plant has been practically accomplished by the concurrence of the Council of that city. The only condition imposed by the Council is that after the period of twenty years the Morris Canal Company shall not impoverish for any other locality the water shed that Newark's plant will drain. This condition will be submitted to the Water Board at a meeting to be held this evening. The Water Board has already agreed to the contract, and the new condition will be accepted without any question. The Mayor is said to be ready to sign the contract at once.

THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD ROAD.

Judge Booketaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to continue an injunction restraining the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company from completing its road. The injunction was secured by Mr. Charles Beck, a property owner, who had signed a consent for the company. Mr. Beck's counsel, Mr. Williams, would have been much better satisfied had his client not signed this paper, but he urged before Judge Bookstaver that the injunction ought to be continued, as the line had otherwise been committed, inflicting great damage on Mr. Beck.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, who appeared for the road, declared that the case was a most peculiar one. There was no declaration that the plaintiff was now suffering any damages. On the contrary, the fact was that he was reaping a great benefit from the road. The road had not been built on private speculation. Property along its line had depreciated, and the property owners had gladly signed consents, knowing that they would be benefited by a street railroad. It was the property owners' road.

KILLED BY AN OVERDOSE.

Joseph Disney, a Baltimorean, forty-two years old, died yesterday morning at the Chambers-Street Hospital of gastro-enteritis, caused by an overdose of ammonia. He came to this city from Baltimore about eight months ago as an agent for a firm in the Monumental City, and for some time lived at the Stevens House, near the foot of Broadway. A short time ago he was taken sick, and on Monday afternoon he sent out for some ammonia. He took an overdose by mistake and became so ill that at 10 o'clock that night he was removed to the hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

A brother of the dead man came on from Baltimore yesterday to take charge of the body. It is said that the family is a prominent one in Baltimore. A peculiar circumstance connected with the case is that although the hospital officials knew Disney's name, the name James Y. Franklin was used to record his entry into the hospital.

NOBODY TO CARE FOR THEM.

On Saturday two children were found astray in West Fortieth-street and were taken to Matron Webb. Inspector Steers tried in vain to find who they were until yesterday, when Regina Morris called at Police Headquarters and identified them as Leo and Max Meyer, aged five and two years respectively. She said their mother died on the 2d of last February, and that more than four weeks ago their father, Louis Meyer, a baker, of 39 Orchard-street, paid her $4 to take care of them for two weeks. Saturday, after failing to get money for boarding them, she took them to their paternal aunt, Emma Aronski, at 126 West Fortieth-street, and she turned them into the street. Mrs. Aronski was arrested, but Justice Gorman, on her plea that she had been abandoned by her husband and was destitute, refused to commit her, but told the officers to look after the husband.

OPENING THE CAMP MEETING.

The Marrick Camp-Meeting Association began a ten days' annual session at Merrick, L. I., yesterday. Presiding Elder Adams was in charge, assisted by Evangelist Harrison. During the week Benjamin W. Downing, ex-District Attorney of Queens County, will be in attendance, and will tell how a man can be a politician, a lawyer, and a Christian. To-day, if clear, can really be termed opening day, as the storm yesterday compelled many of the sojourners to remain indoors.

MEN ON THE OCTOBER LIST

ELIGIBLE FOR CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE MEN FOR PLACES AS INSPECTORS, NIGHT INSPECTORS, AND CLERKS.

The October list of those who are eligible to appointment in the Customs Service was given out yesterday, and all the names upon it must be added to those on the April list printed some days ago. The latter list was first given out because there were so many inquiries from those who had been in the civil service examination held in April. The October candidates are used to waiting for appointments by this time.

There are 65 names on the night inspectors' list for October, 40 on the clerks' list, and 128 on the inspectors' list, making a total of 233. On the April list the total was 224, making the grand total of those who are eligible to appointment in the classified service at the Custom House 457. In the matter of certifications for appointments, precedence will be taken by the men with the higher averages, irrespective of the month in which they took the examinations.

The candidates eligible for appointments to clerkships on the October list, with their averages, are as follows:

Robert Garcewich	80	John J. Moran	75
Lewis W. Wallace	79	Thomas F. Horan	75
James H. Burns	79	O. N. Marron	75
Thomas D. Cashman	79	James E. McNamara	74
John F. Daley	79	Edward J. Billington	74
Alberta A. Young	78	Lambert Thompson	74
Eugene Applehammer	78	William A. Wilson	73
Frederick C. Seltz	78	Charles H. Stevens	73
Cornelius J. Lynch	78	George F. Tyrell	73
Robert M. Cordly	77	John V. J. Humphreys	72
William M. Pulling	77	John F. Galvin	72
William S. Bate	77	Joseph Rooney	72
Joachim Silva	77	John V. J. Humphreys, Jr.	72
Frank M. Smith	76	Oscar W. M. Segar	71
T. E. Cunningham	76	Patrick M. Drew	71
Samuel J. Brassel	76	Arthur T. Ely	71
Louis F. Wadsworth	75	James J. Cahill	71
William J. Kinley	75	Arthur C. Conklin	71
John J. Quinn	75	George H. Suttman	71
Robert Gross	76	R. G. Lehman	70

There are more candidates for appointments as inspectors on the October than on the April list. There are said to be but ten vacancies just now in the inspectors' corps. The starred names is that of a disabled soldier, who is entitled to preference:

Cherise McNally	96	Thomas J. Goodwin	84
Peter J. Quinn	94	John H. King	83
Edward A. Byrne	93	John F. Patee	83
Joseph J. Lindheimer	93	Frederick M. Heath	83
Felix A. Valdes, Jr.	93	William H. Burns	83
Thomas Gallagher	93	Joseph Joly	83
Abram A. Belmont	92	David H. Nieto	82
John R. Kernan	92	Frederick F. Finnerty	82
Patrick F. McDonnell	92	Charles F. Davis	82
Philip Steinberg	92	John Glancy	82
Nerd B. Maguire	91	John Brophy	82
Byron E. Smith	91	Thomas J. McVay	81
Patrick H. O'Keefe	91	Charles H. O'Brien	81
John Brady, Jr.	91	Nathan Unger	81
William A. Mullaoe	91	James McCabe	81
Henry J. Gardner	91	Charles L. Brieder	81
Alfred S. Coleman	91	George W. Hinds	81
M. J. Sullivan	91	Richard B. Rossiene	80
William J. Charlton	90	Edward J. Horn	80
John J. Hart	90	John D. Douglass	80
Alfred L. Holman	90	John J. Bellley	80
Thomas F. Murphy	90	James J. Trowbridge	80
Edward P. Wilson	90	Nathan F. Backus	79
Leonard Davis	90	Frank Gassin	79
Francis O. Driscoll	89	Henry Kaliski	79
Joseph W. Kenny	89	Michael A. Kadien	79
Mortimer A. Lopez	89	Myra A. Truman	78
Joseph Dittmer	89	A. D. McCafferty	78
Elmer B. Brooks	89	George S. Hughes	78
David H. Cochran	89	Timothy M. Crowley	78
Bernard T. Kelly	89	B. F. Fitzpatrick	77
Thomas P. Farrell	89	M. J. O'Rourke	77
Edward F. Blake	88	George A. Richards	77
Martin Quick	88	Manuel J. Letora	77
Edward J. McGaffney	88	Samuel R. Murphy	76
Daniel J. Doyle	88	James R. Langdon	76
George A. Woods	88	Thomas S. Hammond	75
Joseph L. Harris	88	Maurice Lenahan	75
John F. O'Brien	88	William A. Walker	75
Thomas McManus	87	Clarence C. Van Horn	75
Simeon L. De Young	87	Edward McDevitt	73
Robert Benjamin	87	Philip Schorer	73
John J. Doochue	87	Charles C. McCullough	73
Frank M. Brady	87	George Rau	73
Richard J. Coty	87	Joseph J. McGinley	73
F. A. Jacobsen	86	Thomas W. Smith	73
John E. Kerwin	86	Daniel J. McCoy	73
Patrick S. Kerwin	86	Ebenezor Hart	73
John E. Harlog	86	Edward A. Crocker	73
John J. Hannon	86	Joseph J. Kelly	72
Jameson D. Kingsland	86	Jacob Baner	72
Frank J. Grube	86	Peter Drew	71
Peter R. Welch	86	Gerard D. Moll	71
John F. Maray	85	William J. Gardner	71
Frank M. Neade	85	Albert J. Reeves	71
William Durham	85	Charles F. Mante	71
Albert S. Seaman	85	Stephen B. Warde	71
Thomas F. Donald	84	Joseph J. Welshaker	71
Frederick Hoops	84	William H. Hanahan	70
James B. Farmer	84	*Samuel A. Paine	65
Gilbert Lloyd	84		

Those who are eligible to appointment on the October list for night inspectors are the following, the disabled soldiers being starred:

William J. Hats	96	Peter Kelly	85
Charles B. Story	96	Charles McNulty	85
Abraham Gold	94	Joseph P. Sullivan	85
M. G. Cassidy	93	Ferdinand Erhard	84
Edward J. Early	93	George A. Owens	84
Charles H. Moran	93	John J. Clobby	83
Roy J. Chartier	93	Frank J. McMahon	83
Joseph J. McGinley	92	John F. Rodman	82
Fred Debes	92	Charles D. Tighe	82
Charles Curley	92	Arthur C. Conklin	81
Michael H. Fitzgerald	91	Michael J. Madigan	81
Michael C. Wilson	91	Sidney A. Wood	81
Herbert M. Johnson	91	John H. Walker	80
John F. O'Neill	91	Joseph Livingstone	80
Peter A. Van Sickle	91	Joseph W. McCabe	79
James S. Williams	90	Oswald P. Muller	78
Charles F. Norris	90	John M. Cooney	77
Thomas F. Whalen	90	Edward W. Hart	77
Robert J. Williams	90	James Fletcher	77
Robert J. McGinley	89	Harrison Marvin	77
Patrick J. Boyle	89	Charles L. Snoo	76
John K. Stewart	89	John Stafford	75
Thomas J. Miller	89	Frank P. Peyser	74
James E. Meshane	89	H. P. Thompsen	74
Matthew Johnson	89	William Travia	74
James Tully	88	Timothy P. Horley	73
Jacob J. Cooper	88	*Stewart C. Allen	72
William H. Brown	88	Frank W. Heyer	72
Thomas A. Foley	87	John S. Hagerty	71
Charles J. Cody	86	Thomas J. Smith	70
William S. Bourne	85	*Thomas E. Davis	65

The name of Joseph J. McGinley appears on both the list of inspectors and the list of night inspectors, showing that he took both examinations, a thing that is not allowed by the Commissioners. His case will be looked into.

RESIGNED OWING TO ILL HEALTH.

Dr. Walter De Forest Day, who has held the position of Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department since 1873, has resigned on account of ill-health, and the vacancy was filled yesterday by the appointment of Dr. W. A. Ewing in his place. Dr. Day sent his resignation to the board by mail from Stratford, Conn., where he is spending his vacation, and in his letter he wrote that the state of his health was such that it would be impossible for him to resume his duties on his return to the city, and therefore he deemed it prudent to resign. The board accepted the resignation with regret and adopted resolutions complimentary to the doctor and approving of his sixteen years' active service in the Health Department.

Dr. Ewing, the new Sanitary Superintendent, was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1868. From 1870 to 1873 he was employed as a vaccinator in the Health Department, and at the end of his term of service as such was appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspector. In 1876 he was promoted to be Sanitary Inspector, and served in that capacity until 1886, when he resigned to devote himself to a large private practice.

MUST NOT TAKE THE CHILD AWAY.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday directed Frank D. Schuyler, the head of a private detective agency of this city, not to take his little child out of the city again without the consent of his wife, Ada J. Schuyler. Mrs. Schuyler obtained a limited divorce from her husband, but he was given the custody of the child, being directed to let her have it from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. on Saturday. This Schuyler did for a while, and then failed to bring the child to the Park-place elevated station, where his wife was accustomed to meet him every Saturday. Several weeks Mrs. Schuyler went to the station in vain, and then she found that her husband had taken the child into the country. She at once brought proceedings to have him punished for contempt of court if he further refused to obey its orders.

Schuyler excused his disobedience on the ground that the child was sick, and he thought fresh air would improve its health.

WORK OF THE SUMMER CORPS.

Dr. Morean Morris, who is in charge of the Summer corps of visiting physicians appointed by the Board of Health, made a report yesterday of the operations of the corps for the week ending at noon on Saturday. During that period 3,747 houses, containing 27,671 families, were visited, and 1,332 sick persons prescribed for. Of the diseases treated 688 were diarrheal, 22 dysenteric, 195 respiratory, and 21 contagious; 472 of the patients were revisited, and the doctors distributed 7,915 circulars and 1,920 tickets for the excursions of St. John's Guild. One hundred and twenty-two minor nuisances were personally abated, and 127 complaints of the unsanitary condition of houses inspected were forwarded to the board for action.

THE OAT WIELDER GOES FREE.

Abraham Adisky, the thirteen-year-old boy who was arrested on Monday on a warrant issued by Coroner Levy, charging him with causing the death of Mrs. Ethel Beck by hitting her on the side of the head with a cat, was yesterday morning discharged. When the boy was brought up for examination the husband of the dead woman said the body was buried on Sunday morning on a certificate issued by the attending physician, and he did not want the body exhumed for an autopsy. That settles the case, remarked Coroner Levy, and he discharged the boy.

TO THE PUBLIC FEELING.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LOCATION OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Mayor Grant not having returned from his trout-fishing trip to the Adirondacks, President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen presided over the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday. The commission directed work to be begun as speedily as possible on the Criminal Court Building, and, as a preliminary, authorized Public Works Commissioner Gilroy to have the site of the building carefully sounded by the sinking of piles. The commission then organized as the special board under whose direction the Municipal Building is to be erected. The other members of this board, the Register, County Clerk, and Sheriff, were not present. Controller Myers presented the following letter from Mayor Grant suggesting that, as opposition to the erection of the Municipal Building in the City Hall Park had been expressed, it would be well to test public opinion on the matter, by a discussion of it by citizens in the Mayor's office:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: Before the final selection of a site for the new Municipal Building I feel that it would be eminently proper to take into serious consideration the opposition which has been manifested to the erection of any additional structures in the City Hall Park.

In my annual message to the Common Council I brought to their notice the location of the Aldermen, in the hope that it would provoke a discussion which would enlighten the Legislature and the Commissioners upon that state of public opinion with reference to this subject. While the measure was pending before the Legislature, there appeared to be no opposition to its enactment, but since it became a law it has provoked severe and decisive opposition.

I am firmly convinced that a conclusion on this subject should be reached with the most careful deliberation and after the fullest light that can be shed upon it. For my part I do not feel that the question is merely one of expense. Important as the cost of a site may be to the community, I think it would be unwise to assume one outside the park presents a still more difficult and embarrassing question. It appears to me that a public building worthy of the importance and greatness of our city should not be erected in any place where its architectural beauty would be obscured or impaired by mean or inappropriate surroundings. It may be, however, that those who oppose the enforcement of the present law will be able to afford suggestions upon this aspect of the matter which will greatly simplify the problem with which we are confronted.

I therefore suggest that a public hearing be ordered by the Commissioners appointed by Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1889, and that all citizens be invited to give expressions to such views as they may have formed upon the subject, so that by the possession

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A SUGAR RING'S COLLAPSE

A WELL-PLANNED SWINDLE COME TO GRIEF.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR TRUST BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A PARTY TO THE ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, July 31.—I learn to-night from an absolutely authoritative source a most singular lot of facts about the rise, progress, and collapse of the Magdeburg sugar ring, which has an intimate interest for the American public. This syndicate, composed of one wealthy firm and two smaller ones, started in to buy all spot sugar offered in Paris, Hamburg, Antwerp, and London, as well as on the Magdeburg market. They were financed by Berlin and Hamburg banks, and under their operations the price of sugar rose to 29s. per hundredweight. Even at the highest prices they continued to buy, using all the money they could call up by margins on short contract for the purpose. In this way they obtained control of 80,000,000 pounds of sugar and stored it all at Magdeburg.

Then they sold the whole amount to the New-York Sugar Trust, at what price is not stated, but presumably at a good one. The contract with the American purchasers called for the delivery in New-York of sugar under 13 Dutch standard, at which grade there would be only a moderate custome duty, and if this condition could have been fulfilled, the ring would have received its money on a bill of lading. But the sugar was over the standard, and hence the duty would be prohibitive. Accordingly a plan was adopted of coloring the whole mass down to 13, by which process it loses one point in the polariscope as well; but to do this it was necessary to remove the sugar from the warehouse for a month or so, and as the process is risky the banks refused to advance any more money. This was fatal, because the syndicate had spent all its own assets in buying, and therefore it had to close its doors and the scheme went to pieces.

The crisis has been postponed owing to the syndicate's since receiving some large advances which German financiers believe could only have come from the American trust, but this is a mere temporary expedient and the great crash must come very soon.

To understand the magnitude of the swindle attempted on the American Treasury, it must be recalled that the whole transaction involved some five million dollars. The tariff on this German sugar in its actual state would have been 3.5 cents per pound. The Magdeburg schemers tried to reduce it to a grade where it would only be taxed 2.08 cents per pound. The difference between these two gross amounts would be $1,126,000, which would be what the Treasury would have lost by the plan, if it had not gone wrong.

Under the influence of this collapse the price of sugar declined from 29s. to about 20s., and it would go lower if there was not a large uncovered bear account. There is great curiosity among the sugar men in Germany and here who know the story as to what extent the American trust was involved in the attempted swindle, and in the present effort to avert its consequences.

SALISBURY TALKS PEACE.

LONDON, July 31.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House this evening, said that England's aim in foreign affairs was always "Peace, with honor." Thunder clouds of war still overcast Europe. Concerning the immediate danger of a conflict, he regarded the vast preparations that had been made as a great security for peace. The issues involved in war would be so frightful that nations shrank from challenging one another. Events in Egypt did not menace the permanent prosperity of that country. The disorder on the frontier would be suppressed. England had entered into engagements not to abandon Egypt until the latter was capable of maintaining her own Government in the face of foes, and these engagements England would assuredly fulfil. Referring to Crete, he did not consider that there was any need to fear that the present movement would lead to a European disturbance. He repudiated the remoted desire of seeing England in possession of Crete. The reports current to that effect throughout the Continent were without foundation. Referring briefly to Ireland, he held that the result of the Government's action was the bringing of order and prosperity throughout the country, and that, if ever any section of the peasantry believed that their interests lay in further defying than in obeying the law that illusion was rapidly disappearing.

MRS. MAYBRICK ON TRIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, the American who is charged with having killed her husband, James Maybrick, by administering arsenic to him, was arraigned for trial to-day. The court room was crowded with people anxious to hear all the details of the case. When called upon to plead to the indictment the prisoner replied "Not guilty."

Michael Maybrick, a brother of the deceased, was called to the witness stand. He admitted that certain bottles that he took from his brother's sick room did not contain arsenic. The contents of a bottle which he said contained meat extract had not been given to his brother. There had been quarrels between his brother and his wife. A woman's name had been mentioned during the quarrel, and Mrs. Maybrick had threatened to secure a separation from her husband.

Dr. Hopper testified that the deceased had shown him prescriptions for nerve tonics which he had received from a New-York physician. The prescriptions called for no arsenic.

THE DERVISHES DEFEATED.

CAIRO, July 31.—Advices from Toski are that Lieut. Daguilar, with a detachment of Egyptian cavalry and a company of the Eleventh Sondanese Regiment, defeated the dervishes south of Anabi. Seventy of the dervishes were killed and eighty were taken prisoners. The Egyptians lost three killed, two of whom were officers.

Col. Wodehouse reports that the main body of insurgents under command of Wad-el-Jamie sucamped on the hills three miles south of Abu Simbel. Wad-el-Jami has formed water depots. Active skirmishing still proceeds between the Egyptian patrols and dervish outposts. The dervishes who had occupied the village of Toski were driven out by the Egyptians, leaving the bodies of thirty-four of their number who had been killed. A number of the dervishes was captured. Gen. Grenfell and his staff have left Koroske for Toski.

A NEW CATHOLIC PROVINCE.

ROME, July 31.—The diocese of Kingston, Canada, has been created a new province and has been detached from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Toronto. The province will be divided into three dioceses. The Bishop of two of these dioceses and the Bishop of Peterborough will be suffragans to the Bishop of Kingston. The decree making these changes states that they are due to the notable progress of Catholicism in Kingston.

THE AMERICAN CRICKETERS WIN.

LONDON, July 31.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Southampton and the Philadelphia team was concluded to-day, the home players finishing their second inning for 210 runs, making a total for the two innings of 318, against 329 for the Americans. The Americans thus won by 11 runs. In to-day's playing Morgan of the Philadelphia team caught out Nicholson in grand style.

IN HONOR OF GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 31.—Lord Brassey gave an "at home" to the Eighty Club this evening in order to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone was unable to be present. Mrs. Gladstone, responding to congratulations on her golden wedding, said that her husband was fatigued owing to overwork and was obliged to rest. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt in a speech denied that the differences among the Liberals over the royal grants meant a want of fidelity to their great leader. Every member of the party, from the highest to the lowest, was never more devoted to the chief than now. As for any separation between the Liberals and Mr. Gladstone, that was as likely as a separation between Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. [Laughter.] The Liberals had an uphill fight, but they were never engaged in a greater or nobler battle.

GEN. BOULANGER'S DOWNFALL.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says that the coup meditated by Gen. Boulanger has failed.

PARIS, July 31.—Reports were in circulation here to-day that Gen. Boulanger had committed suicide in London. Dispatches from that city in response to inquiries pronounce the reports untrue.

LONDON, July 31.—In an interview to-day Gen. Boulanger expressed much amusement at the reports circulated in Paris that he had committed suicide. He declared that he had "no intention of killing himself at present."

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

ATHENS, July 31.—Cretan Mussulmans have burned over one hundred houses in a village near Canea. The insurgent leaders have appealed to Greece for assistance.

LONDON, July 31.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople says that M. Spuller, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, intimated to M. Delyanni, Grecian Minister to France, that France is disposed to support a solution of the Cretan crisis in favor of Greece. The correspondent further says that the King of Greece was partly induced by the attitude of the French Government to visit the Paris exhibition.

THE ROYAL GRANTS BILL.

LONDON, July 31.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Royal Grants bill collapsed to-day. After a speech had been made by Mr. Wallace, (Liberal,) member for East Edinburgh, the Speaker put the question on the second reading of the measure. There being no call for a division the Speaker declared that the second reading had been carried.

Mr. Philipps, (Liberal,) member for the middle division of Lanarkshire, then raised a point of order, but the Speaker declared that Mr. Philipps was too late and fixed the committee stage of the bill for to-morrow.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 31.—Postmaster General Raikes requested Mr. Sexton, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to forward to him the envelope which contained the letter of President Harrison to Mr. Sexton, thanking him for the generous contributions made by the citizens of Dublin for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers, and which Mr. Sexton declares was tampered with by the Post Office authorities. Mr. Sexton, in reply to the Postmaster General's request, stated that he would show the envelope to the Postmaster General, but that he would be deceived if he should give it to the Post Office Department, as it had already proved unworthy of trust.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has applied for a new trial of his libel suit against Lord Salisbury for slander.

BERLIN, July 31.—The Boersenhalle Versins Bank, Behren's Sons, Laelez, Teadorff & Co., and Woermann have founded a steamship line between Hamburg and the Levant.

Emperor William left Wilhelmshaven to-day for England. His Majesty was accompanied by a squadron of war ships. After the departure of the Emperor the Empress returned to Berlin by railway.

PARIS, July 31.—A machine gun exploded on board the training frigate Couronne at Hyeres to-day. Eight persons were killed and seventeen injured.

An officer of the Paris garrison has been suspended and another has retired in consequence of revelations made before the Judicial Committee.

BELGRADE, July 31.—Ex-King Milan and Regents Belimarkovich, Gruics, and Ristics are counseling against Regent Vranja on the dynastic question and King Alexander's relation to ex-Queen Nathalie.

YOKOHAMA, July 31.—Thirty persons were killed and eighty injured by the recent earthquake on the island of Kiou-Siou.

LUCERNE, July 31.—Cardinal Lavigerie, who was reported critically ill yesterday, is now recovering.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—William J. Farley, aged sixteen years, of New-Windsor, Orange County, has been missing since Sunday and it is feared that he has met with foul play, as he had, as messenger, occasionally considerable sums of money in his possession. Judge Enoch L. Fancher of New-York, who is at his Summer home in New-Windsor, has interested himself in behalf of the distressed parents and calls for information concerning the boy. Young Farley was an only and obedient son and much admired for his modest deportment and correct conduct. He had lately graduated with honor from the Catholic parochial school here. Judge Fancher's Post Office address is Newburg.

ANOKA, Minn., July 31.—A Swede, while fishing this morning above the railroad bridge, found the body of a man floating in the water. The body was identified as that of Magnus Johnson, a well-to-do bachelor. A bullet hole was found in the forehead, which gave evidence of foul play, and a Coroner's jury was summoned to hold an inquest. Johnson is known to have had about one hundred and fifty dollars on his person, and it is supposed the object of the murder was robbery.

THE SPINNERS' STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—The strike of spinners at Metacomet Mill, which started last week, is still on, and will probably be supported by the union, which will meet Monday night to take action on it. The mill has been running by purchasing yarn from other corporations.

To-day the employes in the card room struck work on account of dissatisfaction with their work and wages. Complaints are coming in from spinners and other help at other mills. The spinners say the work is growing so bad that they cannot possibly remain at work under the existing conditions.

Secretary Howard says that unless some improvement is made in the work the only way out of the difficulty is for mills to shut down while the hot spell continues and give the operatives a few weeks' vacation.

This question will probably be brought to the attention of the special meeting of the union Monday night, and the spinners will be asked to vote on the motion to ask manufacturers for a vacation. In this action they will probably be supported by the weavers.

RELEASED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—At Vernon, Lamar County, to-day oln man Allen Burrows, his son John Burrows, and his son-in-law Jim Cash had a preliminary trial on a charge of being accessory to the murder of Postmaster Graves at Jewett by Rube Burrows. The trial was held under a guard of Birmingham Rifles, who went there yesterday at the request of the Sheriff, who feared an attempt to lynch the prisoners by citizens, who are incensed against the whole Burrows gang.

Old man Burrows and John were released for want of evidence. Cash was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. No demonstration was made, and the Rifles will go home by the first train. Rube Burrows has the whole country so afraid of him that his capture has been despaired of. It is not certainly known where he is now still hiding among the mountains or has left the country.

TESTING A PNEUMATIC GUN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 31.—The same board—Capt. John A. Howell, President; Lieut. Commander Mackenzie, Lieuts. Kennedy, Schroeder, and Stanton—that tried recently the recoil of the pneumatic gun carriage of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company of Boston tried to-day, at the naval proving grounds here, the recoil of a regular eight-inch gun carriage. The recoil was about two feet, the same as the pneumatic carriage.

The Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company was represented by William P. Hunt, Jr., and Harry Shiller. The test to-day is thought favorable to the pneumatic gun carriage, as it proves that compressed air can be used to stop the recoil of heavy guns.

THE BEHRING SEA PROBLEM

BLAINE CONFRONTED BY A DILEMMA.

ASSUMING AN ATTITUDE WHICH THIS NATION DENIED TO RUSSIA AND DENIES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Not many of the higher officers of the Government directly interested in the question of jurisdiction over Behring Sea are in town just now. Those who are do not appear to be at all worried by the rumpus which the seizure of the British sealer Black Diamond has stirred up. Nobody thinks the United States will have to go to war because of the seizure, while to those who hope that it will serve to hasten a final settlement of the long-pending differences between the two Governments the incident is regarded as rather a good thing.

There are not many, however, who envy Secretary Blaine the responsibility for holding up the American end of the controversy, which now rests upon his shoulders. There is a great deal of curiosity felt by all concerned as to what Mr. Blaine's course will be. Those who have even the most superficial knowledge of the situation recognize that if he proposes to assert the jurisdiction of the United States over the whole Behring Sea, the Secretary of State has a very difficult task before him. It was a task that Mr. Blaine's predecessor did not care to undertake for various reasons. One of them was the fact that during the proceedings which resulted in the treaty of 1824 between the United States and Russia, John Quincy Adams wrote:

"The pretensions of the imperial [Russian] Government extend to an exclusive territorial jurisdiction from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude on the Asiatic coast to the latitude of fifty-one north on the western coast of the American Continent, and it assumes the right of interdicting the navigation and the fishery of all other nations to the extent of 100 miles from the whole of that coast. The United States can admit no part of these claims. They can in no wise admit the right of Russia to exclusive territorial possession on any part of the continent of North America south of the sixtieth degree of north latitude. They will maintain the right of their citizens, enjoyed without interruption since the establishment of their independence, with those of other nations, original natives of the northwest coast throughout its whole extent."

The treaty which followed put an end to any further dispute as to the rights of the contracting parties in Behring Sea so far as navigation and fishing were concerned, and it also confirmed the stand taken by the United States that Russia could not restrict the movements of American vessels which were within one hundred miles of her coast. Secretary Bayard seems to have recognized the difficulty of setting up a claim for exactly the thing that Russia was not allowed to maintain, and how Secretary Blaine is to do it, if at all, is a problem which is left for him alone to solve.

Other considerations stood in Mr. Bayard's way to make the claim that Behring Sea was a closed sea. The disputes with Great Britain concerning the northeastern coast fisheries which have caused so much annoyance to both Governments for so many years are still unsettled. If the United States has asserted authority beyond the three-mile limit in the Pacific or Behring Sea what reply could have been made if England had asserted similar authority beyond her possessions in the Atlantic? And this question is just as pertinent under the present Administration as when Mr. Bayard was Secretary of State. When the latter retired he was engaged in an effort to bring about an agreement among all the interested nations to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of the Behring Sea seals while going to and from their breeding grounds, just before leaving for England Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister here, stated in an interview that he had had no communication with Secretary Blaine concerning the Behring Sea troubles. If Mr. Blaine desires to settle these troubles by the peaceful methods of diplomacy he appears to have been in no hurry to begin negotiations.

BANGOR, Me., July 31.—Secretary Blaine passed through this city this evening en route to Bar Harbor. A reporter called his attention to a declaration in a Boston paper that it would be impossible for the National Government to "sustain the pretensions of Secretary Blaine that the Behring Sea is distinctly American water." The Secretary of State simply remarked that it might be well for the paper in question to indicate the occasion, official or unofficial, where he had said anything at all on that point.

Mr. Blaine made the further statement that everything done on the fur seal question since the 4th of last March was in literal compliance with the directions contained in the act of Congress which was approved by President Cleveland on the last day of his term.

THE CANADIANS INCENSED.

THE CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES TO JURISDICTION DISPUTED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—The dullness in official circles has been rudely dispelled by the news of the seizure of a British vessel by a United States cutter for sealing in Behring Sea. This causes no little excitement, and the indignation over the affair is widespread. The press of the Dominion is unanimous in condemning what is characterized as the "high-handed policy of the American Government." Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, it is said, does not share in the alarmist views of minor politicians who fear that a satisfactory adjustment of the present difficulty will never be reached. The seizure was briefly mentioned at yesterday's Cabinet Council meeting, but the report that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the situation is untrue.

A member of the Cabinet stated that the dispatches from Victoria in regard to the seizure of the Black Diamond were forwarded to the Governor General, with the request that they be transmitted to the Colonial office and the chargé de affaires at Washington, with the request that her Majesty's Government should take prompt measures to secure protection for Canadian subjects of her Majesty ou the high seas. The Cabinet did not suggest what measures should be taken.

From other sources it is learned that the Dominion Government is not disposed to make any backdown. Canada, in a word, will refuse to recognize the pretensions of the United States as to exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea. The hope is entertained that the Imperial Government will also urge the settlement of the claim for compensation on account of seizures in the same waters during the past three years.

The people of the Pacific provinces are unanimous in their condemnation of Harrison's policy, and are naturally looking to Great Britain through the medium of the Ottawa authorities for a recognition of their alleged rights in the northern waters of the Pacific. It is pointed out here that the expressions of Lord Salisbury, in his original communication to Washington on the subject, implied the unwillingness of Great Britain to recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States in the territorial waters of Alaska.

A COLM BANK EXPLODES.

SHAMOKIN, Penn, July 31.—The colm bank at the Luke Fidler Colliery exploded this afternoon, but fortunately without causing any loss of life. This is the first instance in this region of a colm bank exploding, and it is attracting the attention of mine owners. The theory advanced is that the colm was ignited by spontaneous combustion, and, the fire reaching an accumulation of gas, the explosion followed. Thousands of tons of dirt and rock were thrown high in the air.

TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING.

A FIVE DAYS' SESSION OPENED—INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 31.—The ninth annual temperance camp meeting of the Temperance Society began its five days' session on the camp ground to-day. Devotional meetings were held at 9 o'clock this morning simultaneously in the Tabernacle, Young People's Temple, and Thornley Chapel. All were largely attended. At 10:30 the Temperance Society was welcomed by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, who made a short address in the Auditorium. The sessions were presided over by John N. Stearns of New-York, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, who addressed the meeting.

Addresses were also made by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele, and the Rev. Dr. A. G. Lawson. Gen. Fisk defined the position of the society as non-partisan in politics and non-sectarian in religion. Total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State, he said, were its watch words. He said he was not a political partisan, but would never vote for any man who did not favor the unqualified prohibition of the liquor traffic. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, who also spoke during the morning, said he rejoiced that he belonged to a church that made total abstinence and prohibition one of the essentials of its faith.

During the afternoon a lecture was delivered by Edward Carswell, the popular Canadian lecturer, on the subject "Charity," which he treated in a decidedly novel and humorous manner. In the evening a large audience assembled to hear Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Massachusetts speak on "The Boy of To-day." The temperance camp meeting will remain in session until Sunday.

To-day was the twentieth anniversary of the first religious meeting held in Ocean Grove, and appropriate services in commemoration of the event were held this evening in Thompson Park, on the Lake Terrace. The meeting took place at the memorial vase which marks the former site of the little tent of the late Joseph H. Thornley of Philadelphia, in which the first memorable prayer meeting occurred on the evening of July 31, 1869.

At 6:30 o'clock the Thornley Memorial Chapel, on Pilgrim Pathway, which has recently been erected at an expense of several thousand dollars, was dedicated by Bishop Foss. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Merritt Hulburd, pastor of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. At the conclusion of this service the anniversary prayer meeting was held in the Tabernacle by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the now flourishing Camp Meeting Association.

DISGRACING HIS PROFESSION.

SWINDLING OPERATIONS OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 31.—A few days ago there appeared in the village of Deposit, Delaware County, a man and woman of good appearance and address who registered at the hotel where they stopped as "Frank H. Truesdell and wife, New-York." Truesdell represented himself to be a newspaper correspondent and the associate editor of *Town Topics*, a New-York weekly publication. He called at the Deposit National Bank and wanted to get a draft for $180 on a New-York publishing firm cashed. He said he knew Editor J. A. White of the Deposit *Journal*.

The bank officers refused to cash the draft unless Editor White or some other known and responsible person indorsed it. Truesdell called upon Mr. White, and was recognized as a person whom the editor had known sixteen years ago, when both lived in New-Milford, Penn. But the editor was suspicious, and declined to guarantee the genuineness of the draft.

Truesdell, however, succeeded in getting from the bank $15 on his individual check to help him to Binghamton, where he stated that he had friends. He exhibited cards and other documents apparently substantiating his statements concerning his connection with *Town Topics* and his relations as correspondent with a number of leading papers. He has respectable relatives in Binghamton whom he failed to call upon. He went directly on the evening of his arrival to the livery stable of Clark & Kellam, and on the strength of representations that he had been sent there for the purpose by a prominent citizen of the town he obtained a good horse and carriage for a two hours' drive. That was the last Clark & Kellam saw of the rig for more than a week.

Sheriff Stone of Broome County pursued and recovered the rig from a hotel stable near Carbondale, where it had been abandoned, but he failed to catch the thief, who is still at large. It is reported from New-Milford that he drove from Binghamton directly to that place, and succeeded in getting a fraudulent check for a considerable sum cashed there by Simmons & Hayden, bankers.

Truesdell has served as newspaper correspondent at Washington and at other important points, usually writing over the signature of "Micawber," and he has left a bad reputation behind him wherever so employed. He is described as about thirty-five years old, of medium height, rather stout, and with dark hair and mustache.

THE STARVING MINERS.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Congressman Lawler and other members of the Business Men's Relief Committee left this morning with additional supplies for the half-starved locked-out coal miners at Streator, Ill. A reporter talked with Mr. Geerauty, whose business in Streator has been well nigh ruined by the miners' troubles. Mr. Geerauty has been in Milwaukee for some days soliciting relief.

"We have two carloads of provisions to distribute to-day," said Mr. Geerauty, "but what will that amount to when divided among 6,000 starving miners, the majority of whom are munched with families? It will scarcely last two days for the poor fellows. The condition of the men is almost indescribable. I can truthfully say that many people are actually starving.

"The babies and children cry for bread, and wallow in the muddy streets, but their mothers have become callous to their cries and do not seem to mind. They say but little, and complaints are infrequent; they just keep silent in their misery. A few are very proud, and affect to lighten it when they haven't a thing to eat in the house. I tell you it is horrible, and no one can realize the awful sufferings until he gets right in the midst of the misery. Business has gone to smash, and stagnation rules everywhere. Unless the miners are given work soon or further relief comes, you will soon hear of some deaths from actual starvation."

HE WAS A LEARNED JUDGE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The cases of the five men who were arrested during the progress of yesterday's baseball game for batting came up for trial in the Police Court this morning. Considerable interest was manifested in the result, as this is the first case of the kind since the enactment of the new gambling law, which was framed with a view to suppressing pool rooms, &c., in the District of Columbia.

Counsel for the defendants argued that the law had not been violated, inasmuch as the defendants made bets only on the "innings," and not on the result of the game. The testimony adduced was to this effect, and the court, after noting the law, said that the statute must be strictly construed. It made no provision for bets on an "inning," and the Judge held that the law had not been violated and dismissed the cases.

TWO BULLETS IN HIS BRAIN.

MOBILE, Ala., July 31.—This morning early Henry C. Boyce, a carpenter, was shot and instantly killed by Walton W. Williams, a clerk in a retail store. Williams suspected Boyce of intimacy with his wife, and a divorce had been agreed upon the night previous, whereby Boyce was to marry Mrs. Williams, provided Williams could retain possession of his daughter.

It seems that this morning at 5 o'clock Williams came to his home. His wife keeps boarders, and Boyce had been one of the boarders. When Boyce came down stairs Williams called him into his bedroom. Two pistol shots were next heard, and Boyce was found dead with two bullets in his brain. Williams surrendered himself at the police station.

THE TONTINE SAVINGS UNION.

ALBANY, July 31.—Inquiry having been made at the State Banking Department by parties in the State of Ohio as to the standing of the Tontine Savings Union of New-York City and whether it had conformed to the laws of the State and filed the proper bond with the State, Deputy Superintendent of the Banking Department, R. C. Hall, replied to-day saying that the company had no official standing in this State. Superintendent of Insurance Maxwell says he knows nothing whatever of the company. It makes no report either to the State Banking or the Insurance Department.

FEARFUL OF MOB VIOLENCE

EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURG ABOUT PARSON FLEMON.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROMISES PROTECTION TO THE PRISONER—STORY OF THE CRIME—HIS PROSPECTS.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The colored people of Pittsburg and Allegheny are much exercised at Gov. Beaver's decision to hand the Rev. E. F. Flemon, the colored preacher accused of murder, over to the tender mercies of the authorities of South Carolina. They do not criticise the Governor's action, but are fearful that Flemon will not be given a fair chance. This afternoon Deputy Sheriff Lyon received a message from the Governor of South Carolina, directing him to bring the prisoner direct to Columbia, and turn him over to Sheriff Rowan of the same county.

The Revs. Jennings and Smith and Attorney Wurtzell all called on Flemon during the morning. As he stood at the bars talking with his friends he seemed to be quite cheerful. He said everything had been done in his behalf that could be and he was satisfied to go back and receive a fair trial. He says he is satisfied that he will be acquitted, as he possesses evidence which he is certain will satisfy any honest jury. He says he did not kill Blackwell, and thinks Gov. Beaver's intervention will aid him greatly.

During the afternoon a large crowd of colored people assembled about the jail. Their only desire seemed to be to obtain an interview with the prisoner, if possible, after 12 o'clock. The Warden would not accommodate them. A crowd assembled about the Central Station and engaged in such a heated argument with the South Carolina Deputies that the police had to disperse them. It is quite probable that Flemon will not be taken back by the Deputies, but that they will leave without him, to be followed by Pittsburg officers with the prisoner in charge.

All last night and to-day the colored people watched the county jail closely. Their fear seemed to be that a telegram would come ordering Flemon to be turned over and that he would be spirited away without their knowledge. There seemed to be a determination to resist the officers. A number of colored women called on the prisoner, and all kinds of eatables, several baskets of fruit, and a regular storm of missives arrived for him. Warden Berlin said it would require an extra attendant to care for Flemon's friends, so impetuous were they in their attentions.

Gov. Beaver to-day sent the telegram to Gov. Richardson:

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 31, 1889.

Gov. R. J. Richardson:

Colored citizens are fearful of violence to Yeldell. Will you kindly send thoroughly safe men to meet party at Augusta and afford safe conduct? Prisoner will leave Pittsburg Thursday morning if response is favorable.

JAMES A. BEAVER.

Gov. Richardson responded as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor, Harrisburg, Penn.:

Your telegram received. I prefer that the prisoner should be brought to Columbia, and have so ordered agents. You can rest assured of the prisoner's safety. There is as little danger of violence in South Carolina as in any of her sister States, North or South, and she stands at their hands ready what she always readily grants to them—a strict and honest compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Union. J. P. RICHARDSON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—In view of the general interest manifested in the now celebrated extradition case of John Yeldell, alias the "Rev. E. H. Flemon," arrested at Pittsburg, Penn., for the murder of Deputy Sheriff James S. Blackwell in Edgefield County, S. C., in 1884, the following story has been taken from the records of the Supreme Court: On Oct. 28, 1884, Trial Justice W. R. Parks of Parksville, Edgefield County, issued a warrant for the arrest of Elijah H. Briggs, Allen Harris, and John Yeldell, who were charged with carrying concealed weapons. This warrant was given to a special constable, F. M. Parks, to serve, but he was unable to arrest the parties, and so reported to Trial Justice Parks. He got a sufficient posse and make the arrests. Constable Parks thereupon deputized five men, including James S. Blackwell, to aid him. With that posse he searched several houses before reaching that of Josh Briggs just before dawn on the morning of Oct. 29. He told two men to turn back to his left, and Blackwell and another man so turned off, while the rest advanced upon the house by a narrow lane. The report of a gun was heard, then a volley followed, and Blackwell was shot and killed.

The volley came from the front, in the corner of the lot, not ten steps from Blackwell. Several darkies were seen to come out of the fence corner. Some time after Lige Briggs was arrested in Hampton County, and his voluntarily made the statement that he, Josh Briggs, John Yeldell, and five or six others were the ones who fired. He said that eight fired at young Blackwell, and that Josh and Yeldell discharged the whole business. Josh Briggs, who a year and a half later gave himself up, also made a statement. He claimed that he did not take part in the shooting, but that John Yeldell was at the head of it. As a witness at the trial Josh testified that John Yeldell was among the negroes who went out into the lot by Josh Briggs's house and took part in the shooting, and that Yeldell was standing in front of the party of negroes when Blackwell came up. He, Josh, said, "Halt," and when he said this John Yeldell shot at Blackwell, and the latter fell.

To the question if he knew that Yeldell did shoot, Josh Briggs under oath said: "Yes, sir, he was standing just before the gun, and when we left there he told it himself." Elijah Briggs, the other defendant, went on the stand and testified to the same reference to the circumstance of the homicide. Blackwell was shot in the back part of the right hand, forearm, neck, face, and temple. Blackwell died from the shot through the brain on the 31st.

The original indictment found by the Grand Jury of Edgefield County contains two counts, the first against Josh Briggs for the killing of Blackwell with John Yeldell, Lige Briggs, Elijah Briggs, George Diggs, Hal Kilorease, Robert Parks, Joseph White, and Hausom Briggs as accessories. The second count is identical with the first except instead of charging Josh Briggs with being the actual perpetrator of the deed it charges that Josh Briggs did the shooting with Josh Briggs and the others as accessories. When the case was called to trial on Aug. 6, 1886, at Edgefield, only four of the parties charged with the crime, viz., Josh Briggs, Elijah Briggs, Joseph White, and Hansom Briggs, were put on trial, the others not having been arrested. A nolle prosequi was entered as to two of the defendants, Joseph White and Hansom Briggs. The jury found Joseph and Lige Briggs guilty, and both were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Sept. 24, 1886. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and motion was made to set aside the judgment on various grounds, the principal ones being on exceptions to the rulings of the court as to the drawing of the jury in allowing a nolle prosequi to be entered as to two of the defendants and not as to all, and because the charge was alleged to be contrary to law, &c. This appeal was sustained and a new trial granted, at which both Josh and Lige Briggs were acquitted.

Now that Gov. Beaver has finally decided to honor the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina, it is probable that the case of Yeldell will be called for trial at the forthcoming term of the Edgefield Court of General Sessions, which will convene on Monday next.

Since the acquittal of Josh and Lige Briggs the excitement in Edgefield County over the killing has entirely died out and there is not the slightest doubt that Yeldell will receive a fair trial. Indeed, the prevailing sentiment here is that he will be acquitted.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER'S WILL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The will of the late Charlemagne Tower, who died at Waterville, N. Y., July 24, was admitted to probate to-day. The will is a voluminous document, but contains no public bequest. To his wife, Amelia Malvina Tower, he gives his house and household appurtenances in this city. He also made provision that his wife should be paid $1,000 a month semi-annually, and his five children $500 each per month.

Four-tenths of his residuary estate the deceased leaves to his wife and the remaining six-tenths to his five children in equal portions. After the death of his wife her four-tenths are to be equally divided among the children. The will also states that all rents and royalties derived from any coal lands or other mineral lands in which the deceased may be interested at the time of his death shall be invested by his executors as part of the estate. The will directs that the executors or trustees shall not sell or dispose of any anthracite coal fields while they shall be producing rents or royalties unless exceptionally full prices shall be obtained for them.

SOLD BEER TO HIS BOARDERS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 31.—The Law and Order League has succeeded in ferreting out another illegal seller of intoxicating liquors in the Park. George Rothwell, who conducts the Seaside House, on Grand-avenue, was arrested to-day and held in default of bail for retailing lager beer at his boarding house. Numerous witnesses testified that they had purchased beer of the defendant.

MORE ABOUT ELECTRICITY.

THE NEW EXECUTION LAW HEARING RESUMED IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—After an intermission of almost a week Referee Tracy C. Becker this morning resumed the hearing in the electric execution case, which will determine whether the new execution law is constitutional or not. The session was held in the City Hall, and all the lawyers who attended the hearing in New-York were present, as was also Harold P. Brown, the electrical expert who supplied the State with the electric apparatus to be used in putting criminals to death. W. Bourke Cockran, who is popularly supposed to have been engaged by the Westinghouse Electric Light Company to defeat the carrying into effect of the new law, arrived here last night and was early at the City Hall this morning.

A tabulated statement as to human resistance made by Prof. Gray was admitted in evidence over the objection of Mr. Cockran and then, by consent of opposing counsel, it was decided to summon Warden Durston of the Auburn State Prison, against whom, nominally, this suit is brought by Kemmler, the convicted murderer, and the referee issued an order to that effect.

Dr. J. A. Hoffmeyer, the first witness called to-day, testified to having made an autopsy on the body of Lemuel Smith, who was killed by an accidental electric shock in 1881, and Dr. Delancy Rochester told of a similar operation performed by him in February, 1888, upon the body of Isaac Moulton, a colored man, who was also killed by an electric shock. All of the man's organs were in normal condition, but his blood was in a more "fluid" condition than it ought to have been, which was due to the electric current.

Dr. Joseph Fowler, who was Coroner when the man Smith was killed, made a second post-mortem examination of the body, and tried successfully to trace the passage of the current. The course taken was plainly marked by a discoloration across the chest from one shoulder to the other. All the organs here, too, were in normal condition, and there was no apparent cause of death.

Charles C. Weber, recently Superintendent of the Brush Electric Light Company, by whose wires the negro Moulton was killed, said the man had touched an electric light wire which carried an alternating current generated by a one-thousand-volt dynamo of the same character and power as is proposed to be used by the State in executions.

After an hour's recess Dr. George E. Fell was put on the stand and said that in 1887 he made some experiments with strong electric currents upon dogs. One dog, which weighed about fifty pounds, was put under the influence of chloroform. The doctor exposed his heart and then applied a strong current of electricity. The effect was immediate. The pulsations of the animal's heart ceased at once and he was absolutely dead. He could not have been revived by artificial respiration. Dr. Fell described other experiments like those performed by Mr. Brown, and Deputy Attorney General Poste then asked:

"From all your experiments and from your knowledge of electricity, do you believe that an electric current can be generated which, when scientifically applied to human beings, will produce death instantly, without pain and in every case?"

"My belief is," the witness replied, "that death can be produced by electricity painlessly and certainly, and that no power can restore the suspended respiration."

"What voltage, in your opinion, would be required to kill certainly?"

"I do not know exactly, but in the neighborhood of 1,000 volts."

"Do you think 1,500 volts would surely kill?"

"I do."

Dr. Fell was the only witness examined in the afternoon, and at the conclusion of his testimony the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The State has only two more witnesses to call.

SULLIVAN ARRESTED.

INSPECTOR BYRNES TAKES HIM ON REQUISITION PAPERS.

Chief Inspector Byrnes came yesterday morning from foreign parts—by the way, he says he does not own a sandfly in New-Jersey—and emphatically knocked out John L. Sullivan last night. The defeat was a signal one, and Sullivan passed the night at Police Headquarters.

The story is a very simple one. Gov. Lowry of Mississippi intrusted a requisition for Sullivan to Agent L. F. Childs, who came to New-York, and at Albany Gov. Hill recognized and signed it. Inspector Byrnes reported for duty yesterday morning and found the requisition among his papers. Detective Adams was detailed to find Sullivan, and last evening had him located at the Vanderbilt Hotel, and he and Mr. Byrnes went there at 9 o'clock and, knowing where Sullivan's room

LOOKING FOR THE JONAH

WATER IS FAR TOO PLENTY AT PEEKSKILL.

THE RAINS BEGIN TO TELL ON THE SPIRITS OF THE MEN—STORIES TOLD BY DAMPENED MILITIAMEN.

PEEKSKILL, July 31.—"Orderly," called Col. Saylor, "follow up that hook agent, and him ont, and inform him that unless he stope depressing the spirits of she men of the Forty-seventh Regiment he is likely to measure the depths of Peekskill Bay. We have an abundance of water here now without being subjected to the imposition of having an illustrated history of the great flood at Johnstown thrust upon us."

Hardly had this speech been concluded when the Colonel's colored boy, Clarence Edward Hall, rushed in and excitedly said: "If you please, Colonel, bny this book for me; a dollar and a half; full history of the great flood et Johnstown; lots of water; I want to send it to my mother." This was the last straw which broke the camel's back. The $1 50 was forthcoming, bnt the book agent has not since been heard of.

There was reason for the indignation of Col. Saylor. The succession of showers which had held the encampment in snbjection since Saturday was mild in comparison with the storm of last night. An ocean of water fell in the interval between retreat and reveille. There was a momentary cessation, following sick call this morning, sufficient to permit of company drills being held in the mud, but the elements had no pity upon the unfortunates, whether officers or soldiers, detailed to do duty as namp guard. Capt. Hewlings H. Quick and First Lieut. Robert H. Smith and Second Lieut. Wasserman were the officers assigned to participate in this ceremony. Capt. Quick enjoys the distinction of being the first officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment ever specially detailed as guard instructor four years ago, and Lieut. Smith was a conspicuous member of the original Signal Corps, organized in the Eleventh Brigade by Gen. Edward L. Molineux.

With the sounding of the assembly for guard monnting the rain resumed its descent. In consequence the nndress ceremony was substituted by Adjt. Hubbell. As far as possible the ceremony was shortened, but no detail was slighted, and at its conclusion the approbntion of the representative State officer was indicated by a suggestive clapping of his hands on the part of Capt. Thurston, under whose supervision all guard mountings fall.

To the criticisms to which Adjt. Hnbbell has been subjected by the occupants of Luxury Row for circumscribing the ceremony of dress guard monnting on Tuesday Col. Fred Phisterer is evidently not a subscriber. Between the Post Adjutant and the Adjutant of the Forty-seventh Regiment a strong bond of *camaraderie* obtains. Indeed, Lient. Hnbbell is commonly spoken of as the "twin" of Col. Phisterer. When the latter was too ill to perform his duties last year, Adjt. Hubbell was commnoned by telegraph by Gen. Porter, the Post Commander. When Col. Phisterer was questioned as to the correctness of the criticisms imputing to Adjt. Hubbell an undue assumption of authority in exercising his discretion in conserving the comfort of the men detailed to guard duty, he shrugged his shoulders suggestively, as much as to say, "Don't take any stock in criticisms on Lieut. Hubbell. What the best 'all-round' Adjutant in the National Guard doesn't know about ceremonial and tactical requirements isn't worth knowing."

Details by battalions may be worn out of the question, the camp and parade grounde being flooded from guard mount until late in the afternoon. The weather has begun to tell upon the men, and Surgeon Ashwin was kept busy prescribing for those who had been on the rank and file who were threatened with malaria. On the score of health the regiment has been particularly fortunate, however, the average number of men incapacitated to perform duty not exceeding two daily. Even the disciples of Izaak Walton have had no very violent depression of spirits. The ships were cold and clammy, the cards limp and lifeless. All hands welcomed the enterprise of Bandmaeter Gartland in giving an impromptu ocoeert in the large school tent on Red Cross Bluff.

The quarters of Commissary Louis Windholz on the bluff were the scene of which a favored few resorted. Invitations to Gen. Windholz's symposiums are always in demand. In the course of to-day's séance a gentleman present alluded to an incident occurring on the route of the Seventh Regiment, narrating how the colored servant of a Corporal in that command addressed his employer after the following fashion: "Is you ready to have your clothes taken off? No? Well, when you wants to retire, call me and I'll undress you."

"That reminds me," said Gen. Windholz. "In Germany we all by one token serve in the army, whether he is Prince or peasant There is many a rich man's son in the ranks doing duty as private soldier. Said a Sub-Lieutenant, who had nothing to do but to support himself, to a fine-looking young man: 'I think I will have you detailed as my body servant.' 'Thank you; much obliged; but you must excuse me. I keep two servants myself.' In another case an officer proposed to a scholarly-looking soldier to make him the clerk of his company. 'Can you read and write?' he said. 'Well, I should say I should,' responded the private, 'inasmuch as I am a Professor in the University of Göttingen.'"

The fact of the excellent work of the Forty-seventh has impressed itself upon the State officials occupying Luxury Row, and the volume of comment is now in the line of commendation rather than condemnation. Both Col. Gaylor's command and that of Major Downs—the Second Provisional Battalion—have rightfully earned the consideration.

Earnest efforts are being made to discover the identity of the Jonah who has brought the disastrous rain upon the encampment. Among the separate companies the belief is prevalent that the camp has been "hoodooed," and a delegation was appointed to-day to wait upon the regnest that the person against whom their suspicions were directed should be requested to leave the military post. But the Major scented the notion, and the delegation retired with drooping feathers. In the regiment the inquiry has been attended, preemnably, with greater encouge.

"The Jonah," said Hospital Steward Brunner, "I am sure is the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Two years ago, when he was not here, we had elegant weather. The trip we have had nothing but rain."

"That explanation won't wash," interjected Right General Guide Hemment. "Lieut. Col. Benson commanded at the battalion drill on Monday, and the weather was fine, hnt yesterday, when Major Eddy was in command, we were soaked with rain. How do you account for that?"

"Easily enough," replied Qnartermaster Sergt. Shipman and Commissary Sergt. Tuthill, the two Dromios of the regiment, almost in the same breath, "for dod'n you know that you can't have an 'Eddy' without water?"

Two members of Company D are occupants of he guardhouse, with excellent prospects of being expelled from Capt. Coriotoffel's company, on the return of the regiment to Brooklyn. These men, one of whom is an old and the other a new member of the Forty-seventh, were members of the guard yesterday. Last night they forsook their duties, and on the plea that they had a chill they secnred a "prescription," the chief ingredient of which was ardent spirits. Once started, they continned on their reprehensible course until pnnishment overtook them. To the credit of the Forty-seventh it is to be recorded that these are the only infractions of discipline of a serious nature which have occurred during the current tour of field service.

The storm broke late in the afternoon and the clouds cleared away sufficiently to permit of the holding of the formal dress parade. This ceremony was taken by Lieut. Col. Benson, and showed the result of the drilling to which the troops have been subjected. It was a handsome military display. At the conclusion of the ceremony the companies were dismissed directly to quarters, neither the échelon movement nor the passage in review nnder command of the First Sergeants being attempted.

Major Downs proposes to double the number of battalion drills of the separate companies comprising his command during the remainder of the tour, to make up for those lost owing to stress of circnmstances.

MR. FTELEY GOES ABROAD.

Chief Engineer Alphonse Fteley of the aqueduct was one of the passengers on the Adriatic, which sailed yeaterday for Enrope. Dnring his absence, which will be about a month, Deputy Engineer Rice will act in his stead. Concerning the stories that Mr. Fteley had not obtained the permission of the Aqnednct Commission to leave America, and that he was not a naturalized citizen of the United States, Gen. Duane, President of the commission, took occasion yesterday to say that the chief engineer had the commission's permission to go abroad or any where else he chose, provided he returned in a month.

As to Mr. Fteley's citizenship, Gen. Dnane had no donht that he had long since bcome naturalized.

Commissioner Gilroy yesterday received a letter from Mr. Fteley in which that gentleman gave it as his opinion that the new aqnednct wonld be completed June 1, 1890.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. JOHN W. MACKAY.

Mrs. John W. Mackay, who has revisited her native land hut once in fonrteen years, returned yesterday from Europe in the steamship City of Paris. She was accompanied by her son, John W. Mackay, Jr., who is now ahont nineteen years old. She brought with her, the purser of the steamship said, twenty-eight trunks, but what was in them only herself and, itis thought, the Custom Honse officials know. Mr. Mackay, who is formingly a resident of this city, met his wife at the Honse and engaged apartments for himself and his family at the Windsor Hotel, was on hand to meet his wife and accompanied her at once to their temporary home. Mrs. Mackay excused herself from callers, declaring that she was exceedingly weary after her long journey and begged to be excused. Mr. Mackay said that his wife and son were in excellent health.

RUN BY WATER POWER.

THE TRIP FROM LONDON TO PARIS TO BE MADE POSSIBLY IN TWO HOURS.

A dispatch from Paris under date of July 21 to the London *Daily News* gives an acconnt of a press view on that day of the so-called "Chemin de Fer Glissant," or "Slide Railway," on the Esplanade des Invalides within the exhibition. The new invention, says the correspondent, "is a singularly original contrivance for enabling traine to run, by means of water power, at a speed hitherto undreamed of. Arriving there without any intimation as to what a sliding railway might be, I at first mistook it for an overgrown switchback, with the humps smoothed away. The train consisted of four carriages, affording room for about a hundred passengers. The carriages had no wheels, being supported at the corners by blocks of iron of a size somewhat larger than a brick, which reeted npon a donble line of iron gliders. In the middle of the line at regnlar intervals jutted ont irregnlarly shaped pillers, the nse of which was not yet apparent.

"Having taken our seats and the signal being given, we glided along very gently for the space of a few yards, when suddenly we gathered speed; two or three tugs were felt and we were flying on at the pace of an ordinary train, but as smoothly as a boat on a river. There was a choking noise on the rails, but this, I was assured, was dne to a defect in the construction of the slides, and would be remedied. The absence of any vibration, shaking, or 'tail motion,' was wonderful. A slight jerk there was at regnlar intervals; but then, again, I was told that it was due merely to the shortness of the course and the inability to get up a proper pace. In a hydraulio train traveling at full speed—that is to say at the rate of 140 to 200 kilometers, or 87 to 124 milee an hour—there would be almost no consciousness of motion. The journey down the length of the esplanade only occupied a few seconds.

"Upon onr safe return, Mr. Pliter, Chairman of the company which owns the invention, gave a full account of it. The sliding railway was invented in 1868 by an engineer named Girard, who was killed in the Franco-German War, and it has been improved to its present state by one of his assistant engineers, M. Barré. As has already been mentioned, the hydraulio carriages have no wheels, these being replaced by hollow sides fitting upon a flat and wide rail, and grooved on the under surface. When it is desired to ect the carriage in motion water is forced into the slide or skute of the carriage from a reservoir by compressed air, ann seeking to escape, it spreade over the under surface of the slide, which it raises for nbout a nall's thickness above the rail.

"The slides, thus resting not on the rails hut on a film of water, are in a perfectly mobile condition; in fact, the pressnre of the forefinger is sufficient to displace a carriage thus supported. The motive force is supplied by the pillars which stand at regnlar intervals on the line between the rails. Running nnderneath every carriage is an iron rack, about six inches wide, fitted with paddles. Now, as the foremost carriage passes in front of the pillar a tap on the latter is opened automatically, and a stream of water at high pressure is directed on the paddles. This drives the train on, and by the time the last carriage has gone past the tap (which then closes) the foremost one is in front of the next tap, the water's action thus being continuous. The force developed is almost incredible. There is some splashing on the rails at the start, hnt this diminishes the faster the train goes. To stop the train the email stream of water that feeds the slides is turned off, and the latter coming in contact with the rails, the resulting friction stops the carriage almost instantaneously.

"A water train running at over one hundred miles an hour; ounce, I was told, be pulled up within thirty yards, could climb up gradients of fifteen inches in the yard, descend them with equal safety, and run on curves of forty-four yards radius. This system would seem peculiarly adapted for elevated railways in cities, being light, noiseless, smooth, without smoke, fast, and thoroughly under command. The danger of running off the rails is reduced to a minimum, the centre of gravity of the carriages being scarcely more than a couple of feet from the rails. The cost of the metropolitan system would only be a third of one on the old plan, while in the open country its cost would be somewhat higher than the ordinary railway; but M. Barré's expense would be in France an average of 28,000 a mile. Where no natural water supply is available a propelling machine every twelve miles or so would be sufficient to keep trains going at full speed. The consumption of water per passenger would be one-tenth only of the nsual quantity. The importance of this may be realized by considering the statement that the Paris-Lyons Company alone has an annual coal bill of £2,000,000.

"Nevertheless, it would be rash to predict the general introduction of the water system on railways. The objection, for instance, that ocean liners like the Ls is apparent unsuitability for goods traffic. M. Persil, the manager of the 'Chemins de Fer Glissants,' believes it will all ont do away with the locomotive engine. With respect to the Channel he believes that the disadvantage of the present slow method of crossing the Channel will become so apparent that all opposition to the tunnel will vanish. 'I am ready,' he said with enthnsiasm, 'to wager any sum that when the tnnnel is made and our system is given a trial people will go from London to Paris in two hours.'"

OF NAVAL INTEREST.

Considerable interest has been aronsed in the Brennan torpedo experiments, since the inventor has claimed for his weapon a superiority over the pnenmatio dynamite gun. The object of the torpedo mechanism and of the dynamite gun is the same—to throw large quantities of explosive matter with sufficient force and accuracy to reach a vessel under the ordinary conditions of battle. To accomplish this purpose the Brennan torpedo moves through the water guided in its course by directing wires leading from a shore station. The pneumatic gun propels its explosive through the air to nbout the same distance as is attainable by the torpedo.

To demonstrate the efficiency of his weapon the inventor of the torpedo recently secured an old hulk of several hundred tons burden. A tugboat was engaged to tow the hulk, care being taken that a long hawser separated the two vessels. The cable to tow the hulk past the operating station on shore, at a distnnce of not less than 1,300 yards. The tng started off with its tow at the rate of 6 knots an hour. The tide at the time was running at the rate of 5 knots an hour, so that the real speed in passing the station was fully 11 knots an hour. A hiton occurred at the operating stand, and before the torpedo was ready for launching the hulk was fully 1,700 yards distant and moving rapidly. With a rush and at a speed of 21 knots an hour the projectile, loaded with 300 pounds of explosive gelatine, started in pursuit, the little steel mast with its flag attached sticking up a few feet above the water.

For a few hnndred yards the torpedo ran near the surface to avoid any rook or shoal spots inshore, but as soon as it was well clear of the land it dived to a depth of abont ten feet. ran close to the hulk, swerved a little forward of it, then suddenly swung nronnd head on for the doomed vessel, going straight for the counter. The next instant there was a great upheavel of water, a dull nmnk, and the hulk was seen to pitch forward, then settle on her quarter and finally go down stern first, her bow rising high in the air.

Two drums, each with a quantity of wire coiled upon it, are cootained within the body of the torpedo, one acting directly upon a shaft, at the end of which is a screw, the other working upon a collar surrounding the shaft, and also acting upon a second screw, which works in an opposite direction to the first. Any alteration in the speed of either of these screws acts upon a lever connected with the rudder on one side, and directs the torpedo to that side. The screws are made to revolve by drawing the wires over a pulley when launched, and winding them with great rapidity upon two large drums revolved by the winding engine on shore. If is is required to move the torpedo to the right or left the speed of the wire connected with the blade of the rudder commanding that side is lessened.

To steady the torpedo in a submerged run two horizontal steel fins are provided. There are also two horizontal bow rudders by which, by automatic arrangements, are deflected up or down. The steel wire principally used to run the torpedo is No. 18 w. g., breaking strain 6 to 7 hundred weight. The weight per knit of wire is 332 pounds. It is very evident that the torpedo cannot be fired from a position aboard ship, as the movements of the vessel would inevitably cause trouble with the wire. The presence of the steel mast above water is an objectionable feature, for, being visible to the eye, it may draw a numerous machine gun fire. The weight of apnlon is up to the present in favor of the pneumatio gun when compared with the Brennan torpedo.

The German squadron, sailing with the Emperor William to Spithead, is one of the most powerful that the German Empire can mobilize. It consists of the Friedrich der Grosse and the Preusson, turret ships; the Saohsen, Oldenbnrg, and Baden, herbette ships; the Deutschland and Kaiser, central battery ships; the Freya, corvetto, and the Zieten, Wacnt, and Grief, dispatch vessels.

It is thonght that the Yorktown will be the next vessel to proceed to Narragansett Bay. There is some delay in getting the Chicago ready, and instead of being the third vessel to be tried the chances are that she will be the last. Commander Chadwick of the Yorktown, it is understood, will be a member of the board to witness the tests of the cruisers.

The two French ships L'Arethnse and Le Roland, now at Newport, are expected to sail very soon. It is hardly likely that they will come to New-York.

Strennous efforts are being made to complete the work on the Galena. It is time for the Ossipee, now before Port an Prince, to be relieved by the Galena.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES

FOUR FIXED EVENTS TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY.

THE OPTIONAL AND EATONTOWN STAKES AND THE AMBOY AND CAPE MAY HANDICAPS TO BE RUN OFF.

There should be some good racing at the Monmouth Park track to-day in spite of the heavy track, which is a certainty. Four fixtnres are to be decided, and every one of them should prove the liveliest kind of contest, the Eatontown Stakes promising to be a particularly good one. The probable starters in the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The Optional Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second; selling allowances. Three-qnarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
M. Byrnes's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario	118
*G. G. Stanley's br. c. Onaway, by Onondaga-Kelp	118
W. McMahon & Co.'s ch. c. Kempland, by Milner-Glorianna	111
B. McClelland's b. c. Lord Peyton, by Leonatus-Lady Peyton	111
J. A. & A. M. Morris's b. c. Civil Service, by Reform-Bonnolia	111
Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Congress, by Kyrie Daly-Eliza	111
A. Belmont's ch. c. St. James, by St. Blaise-Nella James	111
J. E. McDonald's chestnnt colt by Prince Charlie-La Favorita	106
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Benedt, by Billet-Bella Palmer	106
D. D. Withers's b. c. Adsmant, by Stonehenge-Adage	106
F. G. Stanley's br. c. Ralph Bayard, by Muscovy-Imperatrice	106
C. Sattler's ch. c. Gregory, by Macaroon-Abundance	104
John Daly's b. f. Carrie C., by Sensation-Ferida	103
S. S. Brown's gray filly by Springhok-Jennie V.	103

*Donbtful starter.

SECOND RACE.—The Eatontown Stakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile.

	Pounds.
*McClelland & Roche's b. c. Badge, 4	122
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5	119
W. McMahon & Co.'s br. h. Eclipse, 6	114
A. J. Cassatt's b. h. Enrus, 6	114
J. B. Haggin's b. f. Prose, 4	102
D. T. Polsifer's b. c. Tenny, 3	101

*Donbtful starter.

THIRD RACE.—The Amboy Handicap, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $250 to third. Three-qnarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
Jeter Walden's b. c. Drizzle, by Ventilator-Mag	122
F. G Stanley's br. c. Onaway, by Onondaga-Kelp	118
W. L. Scott's b. g. Banquet, by Rayon d'Or-Ella T	114
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhatan-Inversnid	112
J. A. & A. M. Morris's br. c. Mncilage, by Kyrie Daly-Mura	108
D. D. Withers's bay colt by King Ernest-Cyclone	107
J. Fitzpatrick's g. c. Granite, by Falsetto-Geneva	107
Santa Anita Stable's ch. c. Honduras, by Grinstead-Jennie B	100
F. G. Stanley's br. c. Ralph Bayard, by Muscovy-Imperatrice	95
W. B. Jennings's chestnnt colt by Onondaga-Ballst	95
Conntess de Agreda's brown colt by Sensation-Fanny Dawdie	93
J. B. Haggin's ch. f. Roeette, by Joe Hooker-Rosa B	92
A. Belmont's b. f. Cordelia, by The Ill Used-Cordelia	92
Manhattan Stable's blk. f. Duchess, by Attila-Denschka	90

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Handge, 124 pounds; Fitz James, 111, and Niagara, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—The Cape May Handicap, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $250 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Madstone	123
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Ringard	112
A. Belmont's b. g. Cnpid, jun	110
Crawford & Roche's b. c. Limbo	110
F. G. Stanley's b. c. Donley	108
Empire Stable's b. c. Examiner	105
J. McClelland's b. c. Heyday	104
W. Lakeland's b. f. Miss Cody	98
J. H. Jeffcott's ch. f. Miss Thomas	98
J. Dwyer's b. c. Hugs Maid	90

*Donbtful starter.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Theodosins, 114 pounds; Ceawood, 112; Sir Roderick, 108; Groomsman, 107; Brynwood, 106, and Al Reed, 90.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

LE LOGOS CUT DOWN BADLY IN THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY.

Brighton Beach race course had fewer people on it yesterday to see the races run that at any time in years. The track was very sloppy and the racing poor. The infield was so bad that the steeplechase was omitted. In the last race of the day Le Logos was ont dowo badly by Calera, both of his hind fetlocks being badly gashed. The racee were run with these results:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $130, to second; for three-year-olds. Three-qnarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, by Rayon d'Or or Kaska-Verdict, 115 pounds	(Taylor)	1	
T. Bryan's ch. c. Cracksman, 105	(Conklin)	2	
W. Lakeland's ch. c. Raymond G., 110	(Hamilton)	3	

Dook Wick, 105; Iceberg, 105; Kingstock, 110, and Glory, 105, also ran.

Mntuals paid on Tipstaff $16 75 straight, $10 25 for place; on Cracksman, $9 60 for place. In the mntuel pools Cracksman sold for $50, Raymond G. $40, Tipstaff $20, and the field $12.

Won by four lengths; one length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $160, to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time, 1:30¾. No bid for the winner.

J. T. Garmody's b. g. Duke of Boncon, 5 years, by Duke of Magenta-Edith, 138 pounds	$600		
F. Whalen's b. h. Falsehood, 5, 129	(Whyhnru)	2	
R. B. Fillmore's b. g. Kink, 5, 120	(Meagher)	3	

Jim Murphy, 138 pounds; Al Reed, 136; Maid of Orleans, 119, and Pendocles, 132, also ran.

Lord Beaconsfield, 144, finished in the order named.

Mntnals paid on Duke of Bonrhon $21 95 straight, $11 65 for place; on Falsehood, $9 55 for place.

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $180, to second; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34¾. No bid for winner.

R. Lelewer's ch. m. Belinda, 6 years, by Mortemer-Perfection, 109 pounds	$100		
H. C. Meyer's b. h. Bonnie S., aged, 104	(Mosler)	2	
P. J. Flnn's b. g. Young Dnke, aged, 114	(Barton)	3	

Qneen of Hearts, 99; Spectator, 103; Blanch, 88; Ernest, 104; Newhorz, 93; Rnymond, 104; Macgregor, 104; John Gray, 110; Bill Brien, 110, and Tom Kearns, 104, finished as named.

Mntuals paid on Belinda $25 straight, $13 60 for place; on Bonnie S., $14 35 for place.

Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Shelter Island Handicap; purse $500; entrance money, $60, to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:02.

W. H. Timmons's ch. g. Benedictine, 4 years, by Hurrah-Zicka, 120 pounds	(Lewis)	1	
R. Lindill's b. h. Landseer, 5, 107	(Bergen)	2	
W. Lakeland's b. f. Miss Cody, 3, 95	(Penny)	3	

The Bonrbon, 105; Specialty, 92; and King Idle, 111; finished as named.

Mntuals paid on Benedictine, $36 80 straight, $19 30 for place; Lancaster, $15 30 for place. In the auction pools Miss Cody sold for $100, Benedictine $40, the Bourbon $25, Lancaster $20, and the field, $25.

Won by a nock; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second; for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:56.

J. B. Morris's b. h. Panama, 6 years, by King Alfonso-Hester, 104 pounds	(Taylor)	1	
Western Union Stable's ch. m. Calera, 6, 99	(Barton)	2	
D. A. Honig's ch. f. My Own, 4, 97	(Clayton)	3	

Le Logos, 104; Passport, 89, nnn Brussels, 104, finished as named.

Mntuals paid on Panama $9 straight, $8 10 for place; Calera $13 30 for place.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

VERY FAST PACING.

BROWN HAL AND ROY WILKES BOTH REDUCE THEIR RECORDS.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—There was a considerably larger attendaoce at the races here this afternoon than on the opening day, and the contests were even more exciting. The sensation of the day was the fast heat paced by the stallion Brown Hal, who lowered the champion record of 2:13 held by himself to 2:12½. In the same race another stallion, Roy Wilkes, reduced his mark to 2:13.

The first race was the 2:27 class, with ten starters. Sprague Goldnnt was the choice in the betting, at ahont even money against the field, bnt was not fast enough to beat Jim Fuller in the first heat, when the latter lowered his record to 2:19½. Then Sprague Goldduet got a heat and a mark of 2:20, but broke in the third heat when he looked like a winner, and Annie Wilkes finished first. In the fourth heat Annie H., who had been going fast but unsteady, settled down and was first, getting the fifth heat also in faster time. Sprague Goldduet tried hard for the sixth heat, but Annie H. was too fast for him, and ended the race in her favor.

A great battle was looked for in the free-for-all pace, ann it exceeded all expectations. Brown Hal was the first choice in the early pools, and just before the start sold at 3 to 5 against the field. The oracks all laid up in the first heat so that Jewett had it his own way in slow time. The next heat was a duel between Bessemer and Roy Wilkes, both making the quarters fast, but the Wilkes stallion outfinished Bessemer in 2:13, making a tie with the heat stallion record. Roy was a favorite before the next heas, but Brown Hal was out loose in this mile, and after Roy had led to the half in 1:06 Hal came so fast that Wilkes tired and the Tennessee flier reached the stand in 2:12½, and the veteran Gossip, Jr., also got past Roy, finishing at Hal's wheel. This made Brown Hal a strong favorite, bnt the next heat he was laid up, and Roy Wilkes beat Bessemer in 2:15¾. Then the lot were tired, and Brown Hal took a heat in much slower time. The sixth heat looked like a victory for Roy Wilkes, but Brown Hal, who was dead lame, came home under the whip, carrying Wilkes off his feet, and winning a great victory by a short head.

The 2:20 trot was not started, and goes over till to-morrow. The 2:24 and 2:18 classes are also on, and Axtell will try to beat the stallion record. Guy will show a fast mile during the afternoon. The summaries:

2:27 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Annie H., by General George H. Thomas	(Van Meter)	6	4	2	1	1	1
Sprague Goldduet	(Green)	2	1	4	2	2	4
Annie Wilkes	(Ernst)	4	6	1	4	5	2
Katherine S	(Irwin)	9	8	8	3	4	3
Tippie	(Bever)	10	9	6	8	3	6
Miss Alice	(Walker)	8	7	7	9	8	5
Maria Jansen	(Dohle)	3	2	3	7	dr.	
Olmedo Wilkes	(Dickerson)	6	5	5	6	dr.	
Harrison	(Patterson)	7	10	10	dis.		
Jim Fuller	(Stanley)	1	3	9	8	7	7

Time—2:19½, 2:20; 2:21½; 2:22½; 2:20; 2:21¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.—Purse $1,000.

Brown Hal, by Tom Hal	(Gears)	5	3	1	5	1
Roy Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes	(Dickerson)	3	1	5	1	2
Jewett, by Alfo West	(Pettit)	1	4	4	4	3
Bessemer	(Patterson)	2	2	3	2	3 ro.
Gossip, Jr.	(Turner)	4	5	2	3	5 ro.

Time—2:19; 2:13; 2:12½; 2:16¾; 2:19; 2:20¾.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

MIGNON KILLED ON THE TRACK AND MAORI RUNS VERY STRANGELY.

SARATOGA, July 31.—It was a day for sensatione at the race track here to-day. In the first race Mignon, belonging to G. W. St. John of New-York City, ran into a fence and was so badly injured that she had to be shot. Unfortunately, her stable companion, Gallus Dan, got away alive. Maori, who, at Washington Park, Chicago, recently ran a mile in 1:39 4-5, was so strangely ridden by Stoval in the second race that she was easily beaten. Her jockey was suspended pending an investigation. Then before the fourth race there was ench a suspicious appearance about the betting on George Corbett that his jockey, Bender, was called to the stand and told he must win. He did it and upset a big job. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, for two-year-olds; entrance money, $10 each, to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20.

Cotton & Boyle's br. f. Eminence, by Kyrie Daly-Elizabeth, 103 pounds	(Hollis)	1	
C. J. Kelly's br. c. Millerton, 106	(Grimes)	3	

Prodigal Son, Happiness, Portiaw, Pall Mall, The Moor, Mignon, Sonderland, Bliss, Tom Finley, and Stanford also ran.

Betting—80 to 1 Eminence straight, 10 to 1 for place; 3 to 1 Successor straight, 6 to 5 for place.

Won by a beak; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $15 each, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:56¼.

T. M. Berry's b. h. Whitenose, five years, by Lee Paul-Crossie, 107 pounds	(Hitchcock)	1	
Labold Brothers' b. f. Leontine, 4, 105	(Finnegan)	2	
W. Hendrie's ch. f. Minnie Palmer, 3, 92	(Decker)	3	

Felix, 112, and Maori, 105, also ran.

Betting—5 to 1 Whitenose straight, 7 to 5 for a place; 7 to 1 Leontine straight, 3 to 1 for place.

Won by four lengths; six between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; entrance money, $10 each, to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21.

Lyles & Palmer's b. h. Marshall Lnke, 5 years, by Luke Blnckburn-Mariposa, 109 pounds	(Williams)	1	
Cumberland Stable's br. f. Golightly, 4, 102	(Overton)	2	
J. D. Patton's ch. m. Kitty R., 104	(Hollis)	3	

Pilter, Mystic Mindy, Lizzie Louse, Invercauld, Highland, Deer Lodge, Objection, Artless, Law Heineman, Mamie Hay, and Hypon also ran.

Betting—2 to 1 Marshall Lnke straight, 4 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Golightly straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400; entrance money, $10 each, to second; for all ages. One mile. Time 1:52.

J. S. McDonald's ch. g. George Corbett, 4 years, by Pat Malloy-Inverearld, 110 pounds	(Bender)	1	
D. A. Honig's b. c. Ziebig, 4, 112	(Overton)	2	
J. J. Carroll's b. c. Woodhorn, 3, 102	(Martin)	3	

Carlton, the Remember gelding, and Vesper also ran.

Betting—2 to 1 George Corbett, straight, 3 to 5 for place; 6 to 1 Fred Ziebig straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; entrance money, $10 each, to second. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:55.

Excelsior Stable's ch. c. Royal Garter, 4 years, by Leinsdgemie Belle, 113 pounds	(McCarthy)	1	
J. Harris's b. h. Buccaneer, 5, 109	(Shoui)	2	
M. Hogan's b. g. George Angus, aged, 107	(Douglass)	3	

Betting—9 to 10 Royal Garter straight; no place betting; 9 to 10 Boccaccio.

Won by six lengths; twenty between second and third.

Following are the entries, with weights, for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; did not fill. Six and a half furlongs has been substituted. The distance five furlongs and the purse $400. The entries will close at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND RACE.—Alabnma Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and an eighth. Princess Bowling, Retrieve, and Gypsy Queen, 113 pounds each; Cotillion and Meriden, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes. One mile and an eighth. St. Luke, 110 pounds; Prather, 108; Glockner, 104; Newcastle, 102; Bnnn, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Virginia Stakes, for five furlongs. Penn B., 113 pounds; Little Bill, Tom Finley, and Prince Howard, 108 each; Lizzie Fonso, 105; Frederick L and Gun Wad, 103 each, and Sam Doxey, Ruperta, Charming Isoli, and Haverhill, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; selling allowance. Six furlongs. Battersby, 112 pounds; Tramn, 106; Redstone, 105; Remsen and May O., 102 each; Blonda, 101; Vivid, 100; Vermont, 96; Carrie G., 95.

THE TWIN CITY RACES.

ST. PAUL, July 31.—The races over the track at Hamline to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Entry, 103 pounds, (Ray,) won; Roderick Dhu, 114, (Neal,) second, and Vivino, 99, (Warwick,) third. Time—1:16.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Angelna, 108 pounds, (Elike,) won; War Peak, 108, (Fiette,) second; Alphonse, 107, (Taral,) third. Time—1:29.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds. Morse, 103 pounds, (Elike,) won; Blarneystone, Jr., 109, (Warwick,) second; Lena Ban, 102, (Fox,) third. Time—1:03½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Brown Princess, 103 pounds, (Stevenson,) won; Nevada, 95, (Smith,) second; Kate Malone, 100, (Ray,) third. Time—1:42¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Twin City Merchants' Handicap. One mile and seventy yards. Catalpa, 115 pounds, (Fox,) won; Luvinia Belle, 112, (Taral,) second; Woodcraft, 108, (Elike,) third. Time—1:46½.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdles. One mile and a half. Nettie Watkins, 127 pounds, (Cochran,) won; Philly S., 132, (Woods,) second. Lingulst fell and No More retnsed to go the course.

YONKERS ENTRIES.

Racing will be continued at Yonkers to day, the entries for the several events being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second, for all ages. Six and one-half furlongs. Clatter, 119 pounds; Nita, 117; Bob Forsythe and Foturity, 115 each; Speedwest, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Keystone, 111 pounds; Alva and Regulus, 109 each; Scoggster, 107; Ten Strike, Lizzie M., El Trinidad, Centipede, and Danville, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second, for non-winners in 1889. Three-quar

THE CURSE OF BALTIMORE

TOO MANY RUM SHOPS AND INADEQUATE LAWS.

THE HIGH-LICENSE MOVEMENT GAINING HEADWAY RAPIDLY—PERJURY AND INCOMPETENT COURTS.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Summer is not the best season for the growth of any public movement, but in Baltimore the question of high licenses, which was formally agitated about six weeks ago, is making strong headway, and all the indications point to the passage of a law by the Legislature which will be elected this Fall and which will begin its session in January, 1890. THE TIMES's correspondent to-day talked with a number of prominent citizens, including bankers, merchants, professional men, and men who take a leading part in church affairs, and their expressions were unanimous as to the necessity of high license in this city.

Baltimore is badly cursed with saloons. In a population of half a million it has nearly four thousand drinking places, which pay a license fee of only $50 each, and on which there are no restrictions as regards keeping open all night. One result of high license in Pouneylvania and Delaware was to drive a large number of low rumsellers and dive keepers of those States into Maryland. This city is pestered with cheap strongerice that injure property values, disturb public order, breed crime and criminals, and tax the court machinery to such an extent that a trial of all the cases is impossible. These pestholes have also been furnishing an unprecedented number of murders, and this summer the criminal court has been obliged to stay in session all through the hot spell. The brutal murder of Policeman Lloyd a few nights ago aroused public sentiment so that State's Attorney Kerr had to invoke the assistance of Attorney General Whyte, and in order to comply with the demand Mr. Whyte resigned his appointment as a delegate to the conference between the United States and the South American States. The trial will begin as soon as a jury can be secured, and it alone will occupy three weeks of the court's time.

Baltimore's criminal procedure is entirely inadequate. There are seven police magistrates, but their powers are small, and they are required to send most of the cases that come before them to the criminal court. The result is a mass of cases which the Grand Jury can attend to in a single term and a crowded docket that the court by the hardest work cannot relieve. These two causes—the almost unrestricted sale of liquor and the insofficiant court facilities—have brought about a condition of affairs that demands a reform. Baltimore is one of the most moral and most orderly cities in the world, and the growing results of these evils are now receiving the earnest attention of all good citizens irrespective of party.

Mr. Stein, the banker, about two months ago began the high-license movement. He and Mr. W. W. Spence had served on the Grand Jury. They had a siege of liquor cases. They were astonished at the incredible amount of perjury and they saw its demoralizing influence. The courts were clogged with petty charges that aggregated an enormous expanse to the city and seldom resulted in convictions. The low saloons were violating the Sunday laws and the false swearing of the witnesses enabled them to do it with impunity. The movement then began with two objects—high license that would decrease the number of saloons and place the liquor traffic in the most reputable hands possible, and a system of police courts that would give the minor cases a prompt trial and save a vast amount of money to the city.

At the meeting which was called were many of the leading men of the city. They discussed the question, resolved to organize, and appointed a committee of five to select a larger committee of one hundred, which will be subdivided so as to make the movement thorough and insure its success. A meeting of this committee will be held in the course of a few weeks. THE TIMES's correspondent asked Mr. Stein, who is the chairman of the committee of five, what he thought of the outlook. He said:

"I feel confident that it will succeed. I have talked with all classes of people, and I find that the best sentiment avery where favors it. You have seen how cordially the business men favor it. Cardinal Gibbons, whose letter THE TIMES published, has been to see me, and he is heart and soul for the movement and will do all he can to assure its success. I believe that two-thirds of the church people of all denominations want it. The laboring men tell me that they will assist us, and the best class of colored men will use their influence and their votes in the same direction. Both parties in Maryland are doubtful about the coming election, and neither will cancel to ning counter to public opinion that is so strongly backed. I think this fact will more than offset the political power of the saloons and enable us to get the law passed without difficulty."

There is no doubt that the question will play a large part in the Fall campaign. The Republicans will make it an issue. The reform Democrats have already announced their intention of demanding it from the party. It is not known what will be the course of action of the city hose, L. Freeman Rasin, who boasts to his friends that he can control the vote of all the saloons in the city in spite of the fact that he has never taken a drink in one of them. The Prohibitionists have not yet defined their attitude, but it is more than likely that they will fight high licenses.

Twelve of the counties in Maryland have local option laws. Generally speaking, they meet with approval, but in the town the organization of drinking clubs under eclantific and literary names has been no avil even greater than the saloons. Talbot County, where local option prevails, recommended to the court that a high license law would be far better than the present law, with the large number of violations and their bad influence on the people. Most of the business men of the county in the counties coneists in trying the violators of the law. There are few convictions in proportion to the number of presentments. Local option, however, is strong in the rural sections, and any movement to repeal the existing law will be bitterly opposed. The probable outcome will be high license for the cities, with no change in the local option laws for the counties.

Philadelphia's experience has had a decided effect in Baltimore, where the decrease of the number of saloons, along with the increase in the revenue, is expected to anhance property value and give some relief to the city's finances. The more reputable liquor men in the city say they are cordially in favor of high licenses. One of the best results of the law will be the abolition of the all-night saloons, which are one of the most serious sources of evil that the city has to contend against.

SUDDENLY MADE RICH.

Every one who, before the Long Island Railroad was extended to Oyster Bay, had occasion to visit that village remembers William Underhill, the driver of the stage coach to and from Locust Valley station. He drove a stage then, but he is now one of the wealthiest residents of the village.

It all came about in this way. Miss Clara Mason was the organist of the village church when Underhill sang in the choir. They fell in love, but their positions in life were so different that the parents forbade her seeing Underhill. Clandestine meetings followed, and an elopement reanited. Miss Mason's father was a retired merchant and lived in one of the finest residences in the village. Her mother was the daughter of Daniel T. Youug, who made a fortune in the sugar business in this city. When the bride's parents became aware of the marriage they refneed to see their daughter. The newly-made man ann wife lived in two furnished rooms in the village. He manared at ono time to keep the wolf from the door by digging clams.

In his death Joshua Jones, Mr. Mason's first cousin, left $140,000 to each of Mr. Mason's children. This money has just been divided and Underhill finds himself independent. He takes his good luck in a matter-of-fact way. He intends to build a fine home in Oyster Bay.

RELICS OF WASHINGTON.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—The Trustees of Washington Headquarters huva heen presentad for preservation at headquarters a manuscript written by Col. A. Thompson, from Fort Rensselaer, in the Mohawk Valley, dated Feb. 24, 1783, descriptiva of the failura of an expedition ordered by Gen. Washington from his headquartere in this city, also a copper teaketle that has been in constant use in one family for 125 years. It was originally the property of Mrs. Mathew Jausen of Shawangunk. Information has been received here that J. Bardenburgh Jenkins of Milton, Ulster County, has an ovarcoat worn by George Washington, and was presented to its precent owner by Daniel Hasbrouck, once owner of the Headquarters Building in this city in 1840. The coat is of dark biua homespun lined with red flannel, the buttons being molds covered with cloth.

OPPOSING THE EXTENSION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—A notice of application for a writ of certiorari against the Elizabeth Street Railway Company to prevent them extending their tracks to the Union Station was served upon its President, Mr. Haidratter, last night. The writ is asked for by the Connolly Motor Improvement Company of Newark and Elizabeth, which has been fighting the proposed extension. The City Council having granted the Elizabeth company the privilege, their rivals will now carry the contest to the Supreme Court, in the hope of getting that body to grant a permanent injunction against the extension. The argument in the case will take place at Trenton to-morrow.

BALTIMORE'S GREAT SHOW.

A FIVE DAYS' CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The city is preparing for the biggest spree of patriotism and business that it has known for many years. It is in the form of an expesition during the week beginning Sept. 9, and it includes several miles of perade, the biggest trotting races of the season, the dedication of the new Post Office, with President Harrison and his Cabinet as the star guests, the sham battle of North Point, with a brass band of over four hundred pieces playing the "Star-Spangled Banner" just as the British are defeated, and last but not least, a great bombardment of Fort McHenry, which will repulse the assailants, with one thousand rounds of ammunition and a grand chorus singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." It will be a bad week pictorially for John Bull, and if the hundred thousand Irishmen in this neighborhood don't enjoy it they will have themselves to blame.

Since the Oriole fiasco, which was a costly attempt to transplant the New-Orleans Mardi-Gras exhibition to Maryland, Baltimore has fought shy of big shows. In fact, it required several years to pay off all the Oriole indebtedness. In March of last year, however, an exposition movement was started. The programme was to raise a half million dollars in ten-dollar subscriptions. After several months $150,000 was subscribed, and there the work stopped. This Spring the movement was reorganized, and it is still in official existence, although it is not very vigorous. A few months ago Postmaster Frouk Brown stepped in with a new idea. It was a city-State exposition at Pimlico with the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of North Point and of the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Work was begun at once, and the enterprise is now in good shape. The money is subscribed and everything points to a great success. The general opinion is that Postmaster Brown is managing the affair with a view to the succeseorship of Gov. Jackson, but as long as he has been so successful with the work the people say that his Gubernatorial aspirations are forgiven. Mr. Brown is a pushing man of business, who has been blessed with wealth both by inheritance and marriage. He succeeded Veasey as Postmaster, being an appointon of President Cleveland, and he has managed the office with general satisfaction.

The exposition will start off with a boom. It will begin with a great parade, at the head of which the original Star-Spranglad Banner immortalized by Francis Scott Key and the battle flag of the Twenty-second Infantry which went through the battle of North Point will be carried. Other historical emblems will come several miles of Grand Army men, veteran firemen, uniformad knights, battalions of school boys, railroad men and industrial societies, headed by a procession of historic floats. The grandsons and great-grandsons of the heroes who defended Fort McHenry will guard the two flags. On Tuesday and Wednasday there will be premium awards, horse sales, and trotting races. On Thursday thnra will be a big labor parade, and in the afternoon the representation of the battle of North Point will take place on the Pimlico Grounds. The American forces will be reprocented by troops from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, the places from which came the troops that took part in that battle. These will be assisted by a large body of United States regulars, including Ringgold's Battery of flying artillery, the three battalions now at Fort McHenry, a squadron of cavalry from Fort Meyer, and a detail of marines. The British troops will he represented by the Fifth Maryland Regiment. A band of 415 pieces and a chorus of 500 voices will proclaim the American victory by rendering the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The dedication of the new Post Office Building will take place Thureday ovening, Sept. 12. President Harrison and his Cabinet will attend, and there will he a banquet after the ceremonies. The races will take place every day. On Friday the 13th of Sept. a battery will he bombarded by a fleat of war vessels which will he ordered here by Secretary Tracy. The cannonading will last three hours, and will be assisted by a plantiful supply of rockets and bombs. A final installment of the "Star Spangled Banner" rendered by 500 voices, and a grand display of fireworks will conclude the festivities. Nearly every steamboat in the bay will be brought into réqoisition. The expectation is to make this fully as brilliant as New-York's maritime display on the occasion of the Washington Centenilal.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

THE WORK OF A YEAR IN STOCKING THE LAKES AND RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The United States Fish Commission distributed during the past fiscal year 100,000 yearling fish of the indigenous species of the Mississippi Valley, consisting of catfish, buffalo, crappie, white and black bass, sunfish, pickerel, white perch, well-eye pike, nad native carp. Of these 8,000 were planted in the Muskingum River, near Zanesville, Ohio; 4,000 in the Blue River, near Edinburgh, Ind.; 46,000 in Illinois rivers; 7,000 in Barren and Green Rivers, Ky.; 10,000 in Missouri waters; 10,000 in Genava Lake, Wis., and 9,000 in waters of Nebraska.

Of brook trout eggs there were 207,000 sent to the different State fish commissions, and a dupnsit of 21,000 fry was made in the public waters of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia. A plant of 12,000 one-year-old brook trout was made in the waters of Indiana, Kentonky, Ohio, and Michigan, the bulk of them being put in the waters of the two States last named.

During the season 58,000 rainbow trout eggs were shipped from the Northville (Mich.) station of the commission, and 110,000 from the Wytheville (Va.) station to the various State commissions for planting in public waters.

One-year-old shad to the nnmber of 90,000 were distributed as follows: To Indiana, 9,000; Iowa, 15,000; Michigan, 11,200; Nebraska, 5,400; Ohio, 9,000; Tennessee, 5,000; Tennessee, 5,000; Georgia, 1,500; North Carolina, 3,200; Virginia, 12,000; West Virginia, 1,200; Maryland, 2,000; Pennsylvania, 12,000. Lake troot to the number of 8,000,000 were distributed during the season, 2,000,000 going to the State commissions and 1,000,000 of fry to Lake Superior, near Duluth. Of the yearlings of this species 14,000 were deposited in the waters of 1,000 in Michigan.

The distribution of Loch Levs trout eggs was as follows: Nebraska, 80,000; Wisconsin, 30,000; Pennsylvania, 50,000; New-Hampshire, 50,000.

Of the Californian salmon fry 5,000,000 were deposited in the Clackamas Riverland its tributaries. 4,000,000 in the little Sacramento and its tributaries, and 1,500,000 in the McCloud River. In the population of land-locked salmon New-York got 750,000. Laud-locked salmon eggs numbering 600,000 were distributed to the several State commissions.

Of the German carp 136,000 were supplied, for private distribution, to 3,000 applicants, representing 38 States and 10 Territories. The usual number of sarp furnished to individual applicants varies from 12 to 20. There were also deposited in the public waters of the country about 35,000 of this species, as follows: Dakota, 3,000; Kansas, 1,000; Ohio, 12,000; Tennessee, 5,000; Florida, 1,000; Georgia, 2,000; North Carolina, 5,500; Virginia, 10,000; Maryland, 4,000.

During thn year there were distributed 10,000 gold fish to 1,500 applicants in the snveral States and Territories.

Red-eye perch to the nnmbar of 5,000 were distributed during the year to applicants in Massachusetts, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Off the const of Massanhusetts 20,000,000 codfish and 8,000,000 pollock were deposited during the year.

The Sandosky (Ohio) station of the nommission collected during the year 150,000,000 whitefish eggs, and the Alpena (Mich.) station 40,000,000. Of those 30,000,000 were distributed to the Northwestern States bordering on the lakes. The distribution of fry produced at the Sandusky, Alpena, and Duluth stations was as follows: Lake Superior, 10,000,000; Lake Erie, 40,000,000; Lake Huron, 35,000,000, and 5,000,000 were deposited in the public waters of Idaho, Wasnington Territory, and Oregon.

Wall-eye pike to the nomber of 50,000,000 were deposited principally in the public waters of Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, New-York, and Pennsylvania; the principal deposits being as follows: Lake Superior, 3,000,000; Kankakee River, 7,000,000; Embarras River, 1,000,000; Illinois River, 2,000,000; Mississippi River, 2,000,000; Miami River, 4,000,000; Scioto River, 3,000,000; Licking River, 2,000,000; Muskingnai River, 3,000,000; Tuscarawas River, 3,000,000; Delaware River, 1,000,000; Juniata River, 3,000,000; Susquehanna, 1,000,000.

During the seasoo 101,768,000 shad fry were deposited as follows: Tributarins of Narragansett Bay, 5,000,000; tributaries of North Atlantic coast, 4,368,000; Hudson River and tributaries, 6,000,000; Delaware Bay and tributaries, 23,000; Chesapeaks Bay and tributaries, 54,000; tributaries of South Atlantic coast, 4,000,000; triuotaries of Gnlf of Mexico, 8,500,000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Secretary Tracy has approved the survey of the United States steamer Ranger, (iron,) and the recommendation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair that repairs estimated to cost $4,325 be made at the Mare Island Navy Yard; also that repairs upon the United States ship Pinta, estimated to cost $3,650, be made at the same place.

At the recent examination of nominees to be cadets at West Point there were 117 candidates. Of these the Medical Board rejected 10 and the Academic Board 31, leaving 76 to he admitted at the opening of the year, Sept. 1.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, June 18, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been extended six months, with leave to go beyood the sea.

Assistant Surgnon P. H. Bryant has been ordered to temporary duty on the Ironclads at Richmond, Va.

TWO NEW RIVER BOATS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—The Meta, Commodore Bartlett's naw steam launch, will ha placed in the Hudson from Marvel's shipyard this week. It will he attached to the Newburg Canoe and Boating Association fleet. She is 69 feet long, with 9 feet breadth of haam.

The Electron, the largest boat yet built to be run by electricity, is being finished for the Electric Accumulating Company of Newark, N. J. Tha motor, generators, &c., weigh over six tons. The Electron is 36 feet in length, and the storage of electricity, it is calculated, will run tha boat for ten hours. It is expected the boat will be ready to make a trip next week to Poughkeepsie. On the trip from New-York to this city in an unfinished condition on Friday night ten miles an hour was made with ease.

A CLOSE BALL GAME.

INDIANAPOLIS DEFEATS CLEVELAND BY A SINGLE RUN.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—As usual the Clevelands could not haul ta-day, and Indianapolis won by hard work, being puzzled by Bakely, who pitched a great game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Seery, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0
McAleer, c.f.	0	2	1	0	0	Ulasck'k, s.s.	0	0	1	4	0
McKean, s.s.	0	0	2	4	0	Denny, 3b.	0	0	0	7	0
Twitch'll, 1.f.	0	0	3	0	0	Hions, 1b.	0	0	18	0	0
Tebean, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0	Sullivan, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Faatz, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Bhokley, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Radford, r.	0	0	1	0	0	Glasscock, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	2	2	0	0
Bakely, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Boyle, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Total.	0	2	24	9	1	Total.	1	4	27	18	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	..—1

Stolen base—McAleer. Double play—McKean, Stricker and Faatz. First base on balls—Cleveland, 2; Indianapolis, 2. Struck out—Cleveland, 2; Indianapolis, 3. Wild pitch—Bakely. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

OTHER GAMES.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Columbus, 9; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Columbus, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Pitchers—Gastright and Vish. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT LOWELL.

Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3
Lowell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Base hits—Hartford, 5; Lowell, 6. Errors—Hartford, 4; Lowell, 3. Batteries—Winkleman and Derey; Sullivan and Gunnilus.

AT WORCESTER.

New-Haven	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Worcester	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0—7

Base hits—New-Haven, 6; Worcester, 10. Errors—New-Haven, 3; Worcester, 4. Batteries—Sworhack and O'Roorke; Halford and Terrien.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1—7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Athletic, 13; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Athletics, 2; St. Louis, 3. Pitchers—Weyhing and King. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association Clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	49	25	St. Louis	57	28
New-York	44	29	Brooklyn	51	28
Philadelphia	43	34	Baltimore	46	34
Cleveland	43	36	Athletics	43	33
Chicago	40	39	Cincinnati	43	38
Pittsburg	31	45	Kansas City	31	48
Indianapolis	28	46	Columbus	32	52
Washington	28	47	Louisville	17	63

The rain stopped the Pittsburg-Chicago game at the end of the second inning yesterday. The home team had scored 4 runs and the Chicagos 2. Gumbert was very wild, although it had stopped raining at the end of the prescribed thirty minutes and the dust had not been laid. Capt. Anson succeeded in convincing Umpire McQuaid that the ground was too wet to play on.

When the New-York and Washington teams began the fourth inning yesterday, the score standing Washington 3, New-York 2, a heavy rainstorm set in, and, after waiting thirty minutes, the game was postponed. O'Day pitched for New-York. Last evening the Giants defeated Boston, 5 to 4.

Rain postponed the Brooklyn-Louisville game yesirday. The clubs will play this afternoon at Washington Park.

This afternoun the New-York and Philadelphia Clubs will meet on the Polo Grounds.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The following ehips are at preseat hnlding for the British Navy, either at the royal dock yards or by contract:

Andromache and Apollo, 8 guns, twin-screw cruisers, second class, 3,400 tons, 9,000 horse power, at Chatham.

Antelope, 2, twin-screw gonboat, first class, 735 tons, 4,500 horse power, at Devonport.

Barham, 6, twin-screw cruiser, third class, 1,830 tons, 6,000 horse power.

Beliona, 8, twin-screw cruiser, third class, 1,830 tons, 6,000 horse power, by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Hecurne-on-Tyne.

Blake, 12, twin-screw cruiser, first class, 9,000 tons, 20,000 horse power, at Chatham.

Blanche and Sloute, 4, twin-screw cruisers, third class, 1,580 tons; 3,000 horse power, at Pembroke.

Centaur, 12, twin-screw cruiser, first class, 7,350 tons, 12,000 horse power, at Portsmouth.

Edgar, 12, twin-screw cruiser, first class, 7,350 tons, 12,000 horse power, at Devonport.

Cirne, Gleuner, Gossamer, Hebe, and Leda, twin-screw gunboats, first class, 735 tons, 4,500 horse power, at Sheerness.

Hawke, 12, twin-screw cruiser, first class, 7,350 tons, 12,000 horse power, at Chatham.

Royal Sovereign and Hood, 14, twin-screw battle ships, first class, armored, 14,150 tons, 13,000 horse power, at Portsmouth.

Mayflower, sailing brig, at Pembroke.

Pallas, twin-screw cruiser, second class, 2,575 tons, 7,500 horse power, at Portsmouth.

Pearl, 8, twin-screw cruiser, second class, 2,575 tons, 7,500 horse power, at Pambroke.

Pelorus and Persian, (colonial defense ships,) by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., Elswick.

Phaeton and Pheba, 8, twin-screw cruisers, second class, 2,575 tons, 7,500 horse power, at Devonport.

Phoenix and Psyche, (colonial defense ships,) by Messrs. J. G. Thompson, Glasgow.

Repulse and Renown, 14, twio-screw battle ships, first class, armored, 14,150 tons, 13,000 horse power, at Pembroke.

Sparrow and Thrush, 6, screw gunboats, first class, 806 tons, 1,200 horse power, by the Greenock and Grange Company.

Whiting and Wizard, 2, twin-screw gunboats, first class, 735 tons, 4,500 horse power, (colonial defense ships,) by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., Elswick.

Wolverine, 2, twin-screw gunboats, first class, 805 tons, 1,200 horse power, at Pembroke.

In the animated discussion going on just now in Europe over the question of ships versus forts the *Petit Journal* has it that the provision of cruisers for the fleet should engage French efforts and money rather than swallowing them up in the fortification of posts always difficult to protect by means of defensive works. It is the fighting squadrone that should be strengthened. The *Paris* takes the same ground and says: "When we have an iron-clad fleet sufficiently strong, our ports, depend upon it, will not have much to fear in case of a naval war. Is not the best way to prevent a foe from entering ships from approaching our noasts? And in order to do this, is not the first condition to possess a fleet superior, or at least equal, to those we are likely to have to fight?"

The same sort of talk appears to prevail in Italy, and Admiral Sent-Bon, whose opinion is worth something, believes tha true naval force of a nation is in ships and not in fortifications. He functions that all the money being spent at this moment in placing certain points of the littoral—especially Madalena—in a etate of defense, is wasted.

The Argentine Government has plased an order with Messrs. Yarrow & Co. of Poplar for six first-class torpedo boats, 130 feet long, to have a speed of 23 knots; and eight second-class torpedo boats, 60 feet long, to have a speed of 17 knots. Those boats are to he similar to those supplied the British Government by the same firm.

The Plover has reaently been subjected to a three hours' full-speed steam trial off Plymouth. The following figures represent the trial: Pressure of steam to the square inch, 142 pounds; revolutions per minute, 158.4, giving a vaounm of 25.5, making 11.4 knots an hour by patent log; horse power developed, 744.

STENCHES FROM EXCAVATIONS.

The causes of subway explosions and various subterranean upheavals peculiar to this devoted city have occasioned more or less disoussion, but the person who is so unfortunate as to be compelled to walk along the east side of Broadway between Ninth and Fourteenth streets has his curiosity at once set at rest. A big trenon is being dug in that locality to accommodate more subway conduits. There are no pipes laid yet, and there is nothing to disguise the stench which arises from the gas-permented earth. The stench is so great that promenaders avoid that side of the thoroughfare and persons can he induced to visit the big stores there only by sheer necessity. In consequence trade has fallen off considerably because none but the heediest shoppers desires to risk a whiff of the gas.

Although the nuisance has continued for nearly a fortnight, the Board of Health has apparently taken no precaution to prevent sickness among the people in the neighborhood. When the subway trenches were dug in the upper part of tha city Mr. Bayles, then President of the Board of Health, caused a deodorizing disinfectant to ho sprinkled in the trenches as well as upon the newly-upturned earth. There was little annoyance in consequence. As this disinfeotant may he made for a trifle more than $1 a barrel, there can be no excuse of economy to explain its absence.

THE SYNDICATE FEVER IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—It is given out here that a syndicate of outside capitalists, either English or Eastern, hnva a louging eye on the various grain elevator properties in this city and East St. Louis, which hava recently been consolidated under one management and known as the St. Louis United Elevator Company and that efforts are being made to huy up the stock and get control. It is said that this stock will easily pay 10 to 12 per cent. dividends, hance the desire to obtain it. The property involved comprises a dozen elevators capitalized at $2,000,000.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Much surprise was created yesterday by the announcement that the National Bureau of Engraving, one of the most extensiva lithographing astahlishments in the country, is in financial distress. The headquarters and principal offices of the company are at 107 South Second-street, and their works at Burlington, N. J. The 200 hands employed in the works were recently discharged, and the buildings and plant are now advertised to be sold by the Sheriff to satisfy creditors.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Police Justice Gorman rendered his decision yesterday in the complaint made by Chemist Edward W. Martin of the Health Department against Wallace C. Andrews, the President, and George H. Weeks, the Superintendent, of the Standard Gas-light Company, for maintaining a nuisance at their works at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street by permitting the "drips" from the works to flow into the Harlem River. The magistrate decided that the prosecution had made out its case against the defendants, and he required them to give $300 bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Lewis Coon, the Secretary of the company, gave the required bail.

Alexander Hofheimer has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against Louis and Julius Sternberger to recover $2,500 for the alleged conversion of certain stocks. Mr. Hofheimer charges that on April 18 he owned 300 shares of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 100 shares of the capital stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad company, 100 shares of the capital stock of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, which were in the possession of Louis Sternberger & Co., and that the firm unlawfully converted them.

The last hearing this Summer in the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" suit before Referee Rollins was held yesterday. The voluminous testimony of James A. Bailey, taken some time ago, was read. Mr. Bailey said that Sanger had told him that he and French were partners, and he (Bailey) always regarded them as such. Stephen H. Olin gave some testimony about the partnership against French and Sanger by Emily Rigl, and the hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 18.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court will appoint a referee to decide whether the parents of Annie and Delina Brown were legally notified that the children had been committed to the New-York juvenile Asylum. Ambrosa H. Purdy, attorney for the parents, admits that they were in the police court when the children were committed, but declared they received no official notification. The children were committed on the ground that they were kept in bad company.

The jury of inquest into the circumetances surrounding the death of Josephine Overhalee, the orippled child who was run over and killed by a Third-avenue car between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets on the evening of July 24, rendered a verdict yesterday exouerating the driver, but containing the following snutence: "We recommend that the drivers take more precantion in future to avoid these accidents."

John H. Green, a colored porter employed at 311 Broadway, and William Betsoh, employed at 657 Broadway, were arrested yesterday morning by the sanitary police for violating the Sanitary Code. Greao was caught sweeping a mat on the sidewalk in front of the store where he is employed. Betsch was shaking a mat in front of his employer's store. Both were bailed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was increased yesterday by the following subscriptions: A Friend, $25; F. Bechstaiu & Son, Titus Brothers, Phillips, Herz & Co., E. K. Falconine, P. Y. Y. Hansen, J. W. Baordsley, Richard Farroll & Co., G. W. Snyder & Co., Walter Hill, Seymour & Noe, S. Rowhuad, G. W. Shallcross, Vogel & Brautigam, $1 each. Grand total, $46,934 36.

Officer A. E. Westlion of the Fourth Precinct, who was held at the Tombs on Tuesday for breaking the arm of James Sullivan of 311 Water-street with his club, is again complained of. John Sullivan of 28 Cherry-street, who is not related to James, was at Police Headquarters yesterday to complain that on June 12 Westleton broke his wrist in a wantonly and cowardly way.

W. E. D. Stokes yesterday wrote to the Mayor suggesting that the valuable portraits of Monckton, Bolivar, Columbus, Parry, Scott, and others which are in the possession of the Department of Public Works, and which are damaged and fading more or less every day, be removed to some fire-proof building for safekeeping. Mayor Grant is still on his vacation, and the letter was filed.

The will of John Murphy, the horseman, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. His widow, Mrs. Cornelia D. Murphy, is made executrix and receives all of the property. If she marries again, however, the will is to become void and the property is to be divided among the children. Gube Case and George Floyd Jones witnessed tha document.

Henry Collins and Cornelius McCoffrey, the young ruffians who were caught in the house of Conrad Wenck, at 11 West Thirty-fourth-street, by Ellan Concannon, the servant, and who beat the girl unmercifully when she captured them, were arraigned before Justice Gorman at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and sent to prison to await trial.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday took the papers on applications made by A. R. Dyer, Jr., and Edward Schell Commissioners of Estimate in the proceedings to acquire title to property on Seventh-avenue, hetweau Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, for the site of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Commissioner Gilroy yesterday wrote the Mayor that he has no power to act in the matter of the complaints made by Beekman-street merchants against the smells from the Fulton Market fish stands because the fish dealers hold permits granted oy the Controller to carry on their business.

The will of Abraham Wakeman was filed for probate yesterday with Probate Clerk Benkott in tha Surrogate's office. It was executed July 22, 1886, and names Mrs. Sarah Wakeman, the widow, and Kate B. Noel, a stepdaughter, are made executrixes. Mrs. Wakeman receives all the property.

The autopsy having shown that the death of Joseph M. Walloch was due to Bright's disease of the kidneys, Ferdinand Hopp, who was locked up on Tuesday at the Coroner's office having caused his death by striking him on the head with a hammer, was yesterday released on $2,500 bail.

John Franklin Clark will give a free public lecture on "Co-operation the Undarlying Principle of Progression" to morrow evening at 8 o'clock before the New-York Nationalist Club No. 1. Its hall at Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street.

At a sale of securities at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday $5,000 worth of New-York City registered dock bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and due in 1915, sold at 114¾.

Controller Myers leavee to-morrow on a two weeks' vacation, to be epaut at Saratoga. Deputy Controller Storrs will act in his place until he returns.

Aaron Levy is no longer a member of the Sheep and Lamb Butchers' Mutual Benefit Association, having saut in his resignation on July 29.

Suit has been begun in the Superior Court to restrain W. H. Runge from selling liquors at 76 Tenth-avenue, which belongs to the Astor estate.

There will be music at East River Park by Lucius Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"Academious Europeans."—There is no such institution.

BROOKLYN.

An unknown woman, about twenty-five years old, of medium height, light complexion, and dressed in a dark-blue dress and a jockey hat, jumped into the East River from the foot of Adams-street, Brooklyn, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Terrace Woodhull, a sailor, sprang after her and, after a hard struggle, rescued her. She was conveyed to the Homeopathic Hospital in an unconscious condition, but soon recovered. She had not been drinking and refused to give her name or any information about herself. There was nothing in her pockets to aid in her identification. When she is sufficiently recovered she will be placed under arrest for the attempt upon her life.

Oscar Twaf, aged thirty-five years, of 43 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in Justice Patterson's court yesterday charged with impersonating a Deputy Sheriff. He has been ewindling grocers by exhibiting a hogus badge and exacting money from them under threat of having their stocks seized if they were without a license. He was held for examination.

While oiling a machine in Bell & Taylor's shop at South Eleventh-street and Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Alfred Cecil, aged fifty-six years, had his hand caught in the wheel and his left arm so badly crushed by the machinery that it had to be taken off at the socket. He was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it is thought he will die. He has a large family living at 205 Lokford-street.

Mayor Chapin announced yesterday that the experts appointed to select a design for the Brooklyn Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, had finished their work, but he declined to say which of the thirty-six designs submitted had been selected. He will have a report ready in a few days.

The Rev. Father Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, this city, reports that an impostor is selling in Brooklyn a book called "Catholic Gems," and pretending that the purchasers become members of St. Joseph's Union. Father Dougherty says that he has no such agents.

John J. O'Grady, aged seventy years, left his home at 863 Deau-street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock Monday morning, while temporarily insane, and has not yet been found. He is a small man, with clean-shaven face and white hair, wore a very long frock coat and a brown derby hat.

The Kings County Charities Commissioners decided yesterday to increase the salaries of the nurses in the county institutions from sums varying from $12 to $16 a month to sums varying from $18 to $25 a month.

Henry Boyle of 83 Congress-street, Brooklyn, while at work on the Union Elevated Road at Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, yesterday fell from the structure and was killed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It was decided yesterday that Mrs. William M. Nowill's death at Pleasantville Station on Tuesday evening, by being struck by a train, was accidental. It was getting dark and she came out of the ladies' waiting room as the train approached and accidentally stepped off the platform to the tracks in front of the locomotive. She was only about twenty-five years of age. She was the wife of William M. Nowill, a White Plains clothier, to whom she was married about two years ago.

LONG ISLAND.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—The Golden.
EDEN MUSEE—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—Variety.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—The Burglar.
MANHATTAN BEACH.—Last Days of Pompeii.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—Clover.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—Chimes of Normandy.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—The Brigands.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, $6 00; with Sunday....$8 00
DAILY, 6 months, $3 00; with Sunday....$4 00
DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday....$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
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NOTICES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, showers.

The people of Baltimore are stirred up on the subject of high license, and a movement is on foot for securing the passage of a law establishing it at the next session of the Maryland Legislature. Saloons have multiplied in number and degenerated in character until the respectable people of the city are getting alarmed. The question of high license will be made an issue in the coming canvess, but an effort will be made to prevent its being a party question. It is believed that with their usual perversity the Prohibitionists will oppose any high-license bill and do their worst for the continuance of the evils from which Baltimore desires relief. There is a local option law in Maryland under which several counties now have prohibition, which works badly in the larger towns. There would be no occasion for interfering with local option in providing for high license, but under it some counties would be less likely to vote for no license at all. This would probably result in real benefit to the cause of temperance, and it is quite certain that for the city of Baltimore high license would be a great improvement.

The Commissioner of Public Works has at last touched a vital point of the paving question. He was reported on Wednesday as opposing the paving of the Boulevard with asphalt because the heavy traffic that would in that case seek that thoroughfare "would ruin the best asphalt pavement that could be laid." This may be true, but, if it be true, the remedy seems to be to keep heavy traffic from streets that are paved for the comfort of the residents. Mr. Gilroy thinks that would be impracticable here, for the reason that "the driver of a four-ton lager-beer wagon" would defy the police. If the comfort of the whole residential part of the city is to be sacrificed because a few drivers will not conform to regulations designed for the general good, we had better give up all expectation of having a well-paved or in any other respect a civilized city. But, in fact, there is no reason why proper regulations should not be made and enforced concerning traffic in New-York as well as in Paris. The arrest and confinement of a few lawless drivers would quite suffice to secure general respect for such regulations.

It is somewhat unfortunate for the Grand Army of the Republic that most of its appearances in public for several years past has been in the guise of a beggar. What was once respected and almost reverenced as a worthy and patriotic organization has, on account of its persistent posing as a mendicant, rapidly fallen in the esteem of the community, until now, outside of its own ranks, very few are found to do it reverence. Its latest appearance as a beggar is creating something more of a sensation than any of its previous exploits in this line, because it has forced itself on public attention by a threat to boycott the railroads which have refused to grant its appeal. The Grand Army asked for a reduction of rates to its members wishing to visit Milwaukee to take part in the coming encampment, and the request was refused, whereupon the department Commanders of eight Western States have advised their men to punish the railroads by keeping away from the encampment. To anybody but a Grand Army man this heroic policy, which, if carried out, will ruin the encampment as a demonstration, would seem to come under the principle of cutting off one's nose to spite his own face. That, however is a matter with which nobody but the Grand Army has any concern.

The shambling evasions to which Park Commissioner Hutchins and Superintendent Conover resorted when the discovery was made public that a race track had been permitted to encroach upon the Bronx and Pelham Parkway are highly characteristic of the men. There is not the slightest probability that the owners of the race track appropriated a part of the parkway without Conover's knowledge and consent, neither is it at all likely that this thing was done without Mr. Hutchins knowing anything about it, and his manner of shifting and shuffling over it does not indicate the spirit of an official who is jealous of the public's rights and his own reputation. The jockey club officers take their full share in this ridiculous equivocations with which the discovery has been met. The greatest difficulty the people of New-York find in guarding their public interests is due to a lack of official integrity and moral sensitiveness in those to whom they are intrusted. Some of them are ready to dicker with public trusts for the benefit of a horse race whenever they think they are safe from being found out.

There was no ground, of course, for the rumor that gained currency in Paris yesterday of the suicide of Gen. Boulanger. It was none the less significant, however, for being untrue. It gave a neat expression to the general belief that the career of the General had been run, and that the most tasteful and appropriate thing left for him was to make a handsome acknowledgment of that fact to the world by taking himself out of it. It is very doubtful whether the General himself takes his ambition so seriously as all that. He would like, of course, to be dictator of France, but if that satisfaction is denied him others of a more modest or at least of a more retiring kind are still left to him. To be sure these require money, which has not heretofore been lacking to the cause, but it is questionable whether it will be so easily extracted from the faithful in the present condition of the cause as it has been heretofore. Gen. Boulanger's personal prospects of happiness depend upon whether enough opponents of the republic think it worth while to sustain him in the state befitting a pretender in the hope that something may turn up that will restore his political usefulness.

Although the lease of the Pribylov Islands dates back about twenty years, only within the last four or five have serious inroads been made upon the seal-hunting monopoly in Behring Sea claimed by our Government, and under it by the lessees. But the sealing vessels within this period have multiplied rapidly. The *Corwin* in 1886 captured four or five of them, and would have seized more but for being short of coal. The *Richard Rush* the following year seized ten or eleven. Last year her instructions were such that she boarded none, but she saw plenty of them, and her Captain testified before a committee of Congress last January that "there are probably fifty to sixty vessels now fitting out to catch seals in Behring Sea." Possibly some of these may have been dissuaded by the President's proclamation issued in the Spring, but others had apparently started already, since the *Rush* is said to have taken open letters from their owners to their Captains recalling them or ordering them not to enter Behring Sea. At Sand Point a few weeks ago twenty-one British and American schooners had obtained 8,212 seal skins, and of these 5,230, taken by fourteen British vessels, were sent home on the *Wanderer* to Victoria.

The ancient town of Plymouth is to dedicate to-day the monument to the Pilgrims whose cornerstone was laid thirty years ago. It is a very costly memorial, designed by Hammatt Billings, himself long since gathered to the Fathers, and it seeks to tell the story of the principles on which the famous old colony was founded. Accordingly the massive granite pedestal is surmounted by the figure of Faith, and around her are Freedom, Education, Morality, and Law, while on the faces of the pedestal and of its buttresses are depicted various historic scenes, not omitting, of course, the famous embarkation from Delft Haven and the more famous landing on Plymouth Rock. Descendants of the Pilgrims will rally in force to these exercises, and what with bells and guns, the Masonic dedication and the street procession, the dinner under the enormous tent, the patriotic speeches, Basso M. W. Whitney's singing of "The Breaking Waves," and a ball and fireworks to wind up with, it ought to be a glorious occasion for everybody. But perhaps the most suggestive feature of the ceremonies is that the orator of the day is the Kentuckian W. C. P. Breckinridge, and that John Boyle O'Reilly is the poet.

DRIFTING IN PERILOUS WATERS.

The Administration is running a very serious risk in allowing the Behring Sea question to drift into an irritating complication. It is not likely that two friendly powers like the United States and Great Britain, with such vast interests in common, will permit themselves to be forced into an attitude of violent hostility to each other over this question, but we are in great danger of finding ourselves grossly in the wrong and compelled to foot a heavy bill of damages if this seizure of British sealers goes on. Ultimately the matter will have to be settled in accordance with the recognized principles of international law, and these will not leave us a leg to stand on.

Our Government claims the right to regulate and control the capture of seals in "the waters of Alaska." That right it unquestionably has, but in the waters over which it has jurisdiction only. It has granted a monopoly of the seal fisheries on certain islands to the Alaska Commercial Company, and it has undertaken to protect the fisheries by prohibiting the capture or killing of seals elsewhere in "the waters of Alaska," but it has never yet distinctly defined those waters in any statute or proclamation, and they have never been defined by any authoritative judicial decision. The Treasury Department in enforcing the prohibition has had nothing to go upon but the terms of the treaty with Russia by which Alaska and its waters were ceded to the United States. When Russia held possession of the shores on both sides of Behring Sea she set up a claim to jurisdiction over the intervening waters, but that claim was never conceded by other nations, and none protested against it more vigorously than the United States. The claim was never formally abandoned, but neither was it practically asserted for fifty years. In the treaty of cession the waters were divided by an imaginary line on one side of which everything was granted to the United States, but Russia could convey no jurisdiction which she did not herself possess. The treaty could establish nothing contrary to the accepted canons of international law.

We regard the fitting out of vessels in British ports to carry on a promiscuous slaughter of seals in the open waters of Behring Sea as an outrage that ought to be stopped. It is calculated to destroy the fur-bearing seal and to ruin the island fisheries, and with them the world's chief supply of a valuable fur. But this fact does not affect the real question at issue. If the seals are to be effectively protected it can only be done by international agreement or by regulations to which other nations give their assent. We can defend the seizure of foreign vessels for catching seals in the open waters of the sea only by a claim of exclusive jurisdiction in those waters, and no such claim can be successfully maintained. Our own protests and arguments of years ago against Russia's pretension will be brought up against us and they will be found to be entirely sound.

The claim was preposterous when made by a power which possessed both shores of the sea and the adjacent islands upon both sides and those in the intermediate waters. It is still more so when set up by a Government that possesses only one side, with hundreds of miles of the Pacific between it and a foreign jurisdiction. The ground is so utterly untenable that the most ardent American, with the utmost desire to maintain every right of the Nation, can find no defense for it. The fact that the Government has never ventured formally to assert it, but has left the matter to drift upon vague assumptions, speaks loudly against the position. It was well enough to undertake to protect the seal fisheries by preventing the slaughter of seals on their way to and from the islands and coasts so long as the question of right was not raised. There was a chance that this method would be tolerated until some amicable arrangement could be made. But the continued seizure of British vessels against protest and in defiance of international law and the rights established under it can only lead to trouble. The least serious form of that trouble will be the payment of damages for the seizures. Against this there will be no defense that any civilized nation will recognize. The matter ought to have been settled by peaceable negotiation before this time, and the sooner it is taken up in that way the better. The happy-go-lucky way in which it is allowed to drift evinces anything but statesmanship, and any bumptious declaration of an exclusive authority in Behring Sea beyond the established limit of national jurisdiction will only lead to a humiliating necessity for backing down in the end.

WAR OFFICE WORK.

If the Grand Army of the Republic, at its Milwaukee encampment, does not make mention of the zeal of Secretary Proctor, as well as that of Corp. Tanner, in the cause of pensions, it will be chargeable with rank favoritism and injustice. Under the recent orders of the Secretary constituting the "Record and Pension Division" of his office, the chief industry of the War Department has become for the moment the preparation of evidence in pension claims. It is almost like the emblematic rod of Scripture that swallowed up other rods. It is not only absorbing the chief amount of current attention and activity, but has gathered up all the spare clerks and has made inroads for that purpose upon all the other branches of the War Office. "If the work," said the Secretary's orders of July 16, "in any of the bureaus or offices of the department does not require for its performance the entire time of the persons employed, (except the usual leaves of absence,) the fact will be reported to the Secretary of War, in order that those not fully employed may be transferred to the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, where the services of every available man are urgently needed." Under this impressive summons of every available pen to the front, about five hundred clerks and other employés have been rallied to the new Record and Pension Division, under the command of Captain and Assistant Surgeon Frederick C. Ainsworth. The forces at all the other lines of desks have been reduced to the minimum necessary to hold them, in order to concentrate everything on the pension attack.

It is not only the desks that have been stripped of their ordinary defenders for this purpose, but the entire floor space of the War Department is undergoing a transformation in order to get room for the pension business. It is thought that there may have to be a complete redistribution of rooms throughout the building in consequence of taking here a little and there a little for the new bureau. When the transfer of the Record and Pension Division from its old belongings in the Surgeon General's office was made, and the volunteer branches of the Adjutant General's office were transferred with it to the Secretary's own office, more space was needed. Those branches of the department that thought they had none to give up were reminded that they could cut down their supplies of stationery and dispense with their bookcases. "To economize space," said the orders, "needed in the transaction of the public business, the divisions having charge of stationery and miscellaneous supplies in the several bureaus, except the Signal Office, will be discontinued as rapidly as possible," a supply only adequate for current demands being hereafter kept on hand. The chiefs of bureaus have also been required to transfer to the War Department library the contents of their respective bookshelves, except the works of reference, so as to gain a little space in that way. And even this is not all. "To economize labor," continued the orders, "and thus enable clerks to be spared from the several bureaus and offices for this work, it is ordered that any work not directly or indirectly necessary in the transaction of current business shall be suspended; also, that the most direct methods shall be adopted in the transaction of the public business, avoiding all unnecessary routine." As one consequence, it appears that the five hundred unfortunate clerks find themselves figuratively drafted into the "Can't-get-away Club," and visions of vacation seem to have vanished like mists under the midsummer sun.

Undoubtedly the plan of gathering into a single bureau the records and files relating not only to pensions, but to all volunteer service, hitherto divided between the Surgeon General's and Adjutant General's offices, is excellent. Especially to be commended is the new method of "card indexing" the rolls and records, which will not only save a great deal of time in consultation for any purpose, but will avoid that handling of the originals which threatens to wear them out. But there is perhaps rather a fiery enthusiasm just now in dealing with what is really not a new discovery, but a matter familiar for a quarter of a century, namely, that it is a great deal easier to file applications for pensions than to study the official evidence. With myriads of pension agents to prepare applications, under the stimulus of a fee, and the hundreds of thousands already granted, it is not surprising that the applications should still keep a good many thousands ahead. But the restrictions on this rest of the War Department work to push on this special business at this season of the year might breed the suspicion that a plot had been discovered for charging the department with culpable inactivity in the pension cause. If so, that plot must have been foiled. After all, it must be owned that out of this extraordinary midsummer industry will at least come all the sooner a better system of records and of information.

HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

One need not be this oldest nor even a very old inhabitant of New-York to perceive that there is a gradual change going on in its Summer climate. The heat to which until within a few years we were habituated, sometimes for many days together, was bearable because it was dry. It was a common experience for Americans who passed July or August in England to find the weather, though ten degrees or more cooler, much more oppressive than at home. One reason for this was that none of the mitigations of extreme heat that we have been compelled to adopt, in the form of appropriate clothing and of seasonable food and drink, are to be had abroad. It is only in extensive and in more or less Americanized hotels that one can obtain a lump of ice. But another, and the main reason, was that the heat was muggy and sticky by reason of the moisture of the air, so that the skin remained clammy and the clothing limp and sticky long after the exertion that induced perspiration was over. To live in London when the thermometer marked 80° was like living in a warm vapor bath, and was much more uncomfortable, whether or not it was more unwholesome, than to go about in the more fervid and hot drier air of New-York when the thermometer marked 90°. The Summer heat of New-York with the humidity of London was a combination that nobody could endure with patience.

Yet it is to something like this combination that our climate seems to be tending. It is not only on the seaboard but throughout the whole basin between the Appalachian chain and the Rockies that heavy and destructive rains are reported. Such a succession of floods as has occurred over so wide a tract of the United States near the end of July is probably without precedent, but the extreme humidity of which it is the result has been increasing for several years, and is perhaps more irksome and uncomfortable when it is not than when it is precipitated in the form of excessive rainfall. It has not gone so far, perhaps, as to do any very great injury to growing crops throughout the region that is subject to it. The farmer, like any other member of his species, is prone to express discontent at his lot, and if he cultivates various crops it will go hard but that he shall find some one which is not thriving, seeing that the conditions of weather that are most favorable to one are least favorable to another. Certainly we have no reason to expect any such disastrous failure of our great staples as is reported from the Continent of Europe and even from Asia. It is only, or at least it is mainly, as a matter of human discomfort that the wet heat which tends more and more to constitute our Summer weather is objectionable.

Happily this discomfort can be very much diminished by very simple precautions, and such precautions are coming to be more generally adopted as it is seen that humidity is likely henceforth to be a permanent condition. The prevalence of the flannel shirt, which was so fondly predicted last year, has not come to pass. It is only in families of accurately graduated sizes, in which it can descend to a smaller member after each washing, and in which it is worn out with its final investiture upon the baby, that the flannel shirt can be said to be a really economical article of dress. Nevertheless, it is recognized that to surround the human body with a starched wall is an irrational custom, and frugal but heroic souls are taking extensively to unstarched cotton. All the same, light and transpirable woolens are the best Summer wear. If the manufacturers could be induced to put thoroughly-shrunk flannel on the market, or laundresses to refrain from boiling down a flannel shirt to a miniature copy of itself, we might all enjoy more comfort than we do during the two months in which our womankind are actually or constructively out of town. When we rejoin them in their Summer fastnesses, whether these be at the seaside, in the mountains, or in the back rooms of a boarded house, we can be comfortable and unashamed, for the meekest and most conventional of mankind will boldly drape himself in flannel at any one of these Summer resorts.

In other respects humidity has its consolations. The country in the late Summer never before looked so flourishing, and never has the vivid verdure of June been so prolonged till the beginning of Autumn as since our Summer weather has been abundantly tempered with moisture. It is hard to believe that the conditions that produce so lush a luxuriance of vegetation can be unfavorable to "crops." Even the immured citizen can partake of this solace, for the Central Park, now when it is least fashionable and perhaps most frequented, is most enjoyable. Looking over its emerald meadows, the time when they were already parched and sere at the beginning of August seems to belong to a distant and not to a particularly happy past.

THE PASSING AWAY OF THE FORESTS.

It is a melancholy thought to the lovers of nature that there are children living who will see the last of the most beautiful forest in America—the old woods of the Adirondacks. Nature has given the Eastern States many wonderful objects of beauty, but among them all there is none more lovely than the ancient moss-covered forests lining the shores of the gentle lakes of the Northern Wilderness in New-York. This whole region—say, seventy-five miles in breadth by one hundred miles in length—forms an unequaled natural park and hunting and fishing ground. The plateau reaches a height of 1,800 feet, and is cut by innumerable streams which widen into lakes. The traveler with his light boat can pass for hundreds of miles through this network of waters and see the depths of the woods without the toil of penetrating the thickets and swamps. Here grow the grand pines, the spruce, and balsam and hemlock, and on some lakes groves of beech, birch, oak, cherry, and poplar. Trees are there which sheltered the wild animals of the woodland when the first pilgrims from England touched our shores. The scenes have an extraordinary loveliness and solitude, and the saffron waters lap shores only touched by the deer and the heron, exactly as they must have done a thousand years ago. To add to the attraction of the place, the air is found to contain proportions of that mysterious element, ozone, beyond those of most regions of the earth, excepting the surfaces of the great oceans. For that or some other reason the Adirondack forest and lake region is becoming the great sanatorium of the Northern States, especially for pulmonary and nervous disorders. A successful innkeeper lately sold an acre of this forest for $5,000, for a luxurious sanitary camp. Surprise being expressed at the price, he replied: "It isn't the land we sell, it's the atmosphere!"

This astonishing atmosphere, the product of hundreds of miles of pine forest and elevated waters, is indeed a priceless gift to the people of New-York State. Yet, so far as it depends on forest and shaded lakes, it is in danger of being lost.

It may not be known to all our readers that the centre and gem of the wilderness is a lovely lake, some seventeen hundred feet in elevation, and completely surrounded by the ancient forest, both of pines and hard woods. It is utterly untouched by civilization, and, though seven miles in length, has but one house on its shores. This beautiful lake, Little Tupper, has thus far escaped the lumberman and charcoal burner. It is a place which ought to be sacred forever as a park, hunting and pleasure ground, and sanatorium for the people of New-York.

If our readers will consult the excellent forest map of the Adirondack plateau, prepared by Prof. Sargent, under the New-York Forest Commission, they will see that this lake belongs to a township completely covered by the ancient forest, and adjoining on the south an unbroken forest belonging to the State around Long Lake and Raquette Lake, and on the east another virgin forest, also mainly in the hands of the State, near the outlet of Long Lake. This citadel of the Adirondacks is now being assaulted by a gigantic lumber company, which is laying a railroad from Malone to Raquette Pond. Here the company is to construct steam saw mills and carry on its lumbering through both the Tupper lakes, and perhaps will build a branch to this gem of the wilderness, Little Tupper Lake. It is in negotiation to purchase the whole township belonging to Long Lake, and already holds its woodland at the advanced price of $6 per acre. In another year the shores of one of the most beautiful pieces of water in the world will be a scene of ghastly desolation, the noble pines and old spruces gone, the grand beeches and birches cut down, and all the exquisite underbrush probably burned out.

The only possible averting of this outrage is for New-York State in the next Legislature to carry out the great effort it has wisely begun by acquiring lands in the Adirondacks for a State park and hunting ground. The opening measure was the forbidding the sale hereafter of any State lands. The next might well be the purchase of forest land adjoining Little Tupper Lake, in Long Lake township. There would then be a belt of virgin forest in the hands of the State from Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Little Tupper, northeast to North Elba and Lake Placid—the only exceptions to State ownership being the high Adirondack chain of mountains, such as Mount Seward, Mount Marcy, Mount Colden, and others which are not likely to be invaded, and would naturally fall later into the State's hands. The beginnings of the Adirondack Park could thus be made with only moderate expense, and this great blessing be preserved to the people forever.

SQUANDERED A FORTUNE.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—A telegram has been received from San Francisco announcing the death of John Lee, a young Englishman who formerly resided in this city. He was the son of a wealthy English brewer who bequeathed him $95,000 about four years ago. The entire amount was quickly squandered, and Lee died in a hospital and was buried in a pauper's grave.

CONGRESSMAN FITCH SERENADED.

The Old Homestead Club and about three thousand citizens of Yorkville and Harlem assembled in front of the residence of Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, 1,388 Lexington-avenue, last evening, headed by Leibold's Band, and gave him a serenade on the eve of his departure for Europe.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. Charles T. Saxton of Wayne County has been at Peekskill, presumably to confer with Gen. Husted relative to the composition of the next Legislature. Mr. Saxton would prefer to go to the Senate, and, failing in that, to be Speaker of the House. His Senatorial ambition is thwarted by the determination of Speaker Cole to be the successor of John Raines, and his Speakership chances are diminished by the candidacy of Gen. James William Husted. The Democrats of the Twenty-eighth District, conforming to Gov. Hill's pronunciamento, "Put none but the strongest men in nomination for the Senate," have already decided to nominate Judge Frank Rice, one of the ablest and most popular men in the western part of the State, irrespective of party. The district embraces Wayne, Yates, Ontario, and Schuyler. The man who runs against Rice will have to possess qualities other than those of ability and popularity.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to when the Democratic call for a meeting of the State Committee will be issued. The best-informed Democrats declare that the call will be issued on Aug. 6, at Saratoga, while Charles R. Da Freest, Secretary of the Committee, who is supposed to be very close to Chairman Murphy, states that nothing will be done till late in August. In the meantime the strife among Buffalo, Syracuse, Saratoga, and Albany to capture the convention continues unabated. Each place has its advocates, but Buffalo's influence appears to be the greatest. It certainly is the noisiest in its demands.

Canandaigua, Ontario County, is as greedy for political honors now as she was when John C. Spencer was the political boss of the Western country. That little town of 5,000 inhabitants possesses the Representative in Congress, the Senator, and the Supreme Court Judge of the district, the County Judge, Surrogate, and the District Attorney. During the past ten years a resident of Canandaigua has represented the county five times in the State Assembly. Robert Moody, who has been elected to the lower house twice, declines a third term, and Canandaigua is on hand as usual with five candidates to succeed him.

Senator Sweet is a candidate for re-election. If the Democrats make a good nomination in the Twenty-sixth District no trouble ought to be experienced in defeating Sweet. A man who is elected to the Senate by an honest constituency and uses his position to further his own financial ends should be defeated every time he runs.

President Harrison's cultivation of editors in his Administration has led to an epidemic in this State among the scribes, which takes the form of an itch for political office. Already a score of them are in training as candidates for the Assembly with many counties to be heard from.

Senator Fassett, who is known in his district as a lawyer, politician, editor, banker, and capitalist, has already started in to sweep the cobwebs of opposition out of his political sky in order to capture his renomination for a fourth term in the Senate.

Col. Edward Floyd Jones is mentioned as the latest Democratic candidate for Senator from the First District. He is a man of means, a lifelong Democrat, and his nomination would, it is said, remove all factional discord in the district.

Gen. N. M. Curtis of St. Lawrence County is not ambitious for a place on the State ticket. He finds more glory and credit in the Assembly, where he can pose as the soldiers' friend and vote with the boys.

ART NOTES.

The August *Century* contains four articles on wood engraving by as many practitioners of the art. Mr. John P. Davis tells us less about the "new school of engraving" than about Mr. W. J. Linton, who represents a phase of engraving no longer new. "He worked with his graver," says this pupil of Mr. Linton affectionately, "using just the same kind of intelligence that he used when working with his brush. His bitterest opponent in the so-called 'new school of engravers' most heartily would desire, I know, that he were now a young man leading in the present advance of the art he has done so much to establish." An inference might be made that Mr. Linton was assailed by younger engravers; but the facts were that the veteran Chartist did most of the attacking himself. He has no bitter opponents to speak of, but thousands of admirers of his work, whatever may be thought of his intemperate writings. Mr. W. B. Closson's paper is very good reading, instructive, and happily put. "Wood Engravers in Camp," by Frank French, is an account of a visit to the study car of Elbridge Kingsley near Hookanum, on the Upper Connecticut. Capital are his portraits, "An Old Resident," "Aunt Drusilla" and "Uncle Moses." Those who love engravings will find most to think about in Mr. Kingsley's plea for "Originality in Wood Engraving," illustrated by three sketches from nature. His plea is that an engraver on wood should occupy the same independent position as an etcher, and draw directly from nature, selling his printers' end first proofs at prices higher than prints taken at a later stage. Among other arguments is one that defends the engraver who works like those painters who are colorists rather than draughtsmen, Impressionists rather than cabinet painters. There are many fine pieces of work in the articles by these four engravers, and among them "The Water Nymph" by Mr. Closson, and Kingsley's "Morning from the Shadow of Mount Holyoke" are particularly good.

Boston proposes to erect statues of heroic size in bronze to the memory of Admiral Farragut and Gens. Grant and Sheridan, the last-mentioned to be equestrian. Propositions should be directed to the clerk of the Committee on Statues at the City Hall. Designs should include that of the pedestal as well as the statue, and models and designs must be in by noon of Nov. 1.

The Duc de Durcal's lovely Van der Weyden, "St. Luke Painting the Virgin," is now to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where its anonymous owner has placed it. This is without much question the finest painting of all those which the Duke drew by lot from the gallery of his father, Don Sebastian.

A panorama of New-York and Brooklyn seen from the deck of an ocean steamer will be erected in Bremen. The painters are three artists of Munich.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 31—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, except local showers in southern portion of Eastern New-York, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, threatening weather and local showers, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, continued threatening weather and light rains, except in western portions of Virginia and Maryland, fair, warmer, variable winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New-York, fair, preceded by light local rains in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, no decided change in temperature, except slightly cooler in Western New-York, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	71°	70°	3:30 P. M.	87°	75°
6 A. M.	71°	70°	6 P. M.	83°	76°
9 A. M.	76°	73°	9 P. M.	79°	74°
12 M.	81°	74°	12 P. M.	76°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.....73½°
Average temperature for same date last year.....78°

FIGHTING A FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Mr. Columbus O'D. Lee of Hoffman, Lee & Co. was a passenger on board the steamer Alliance, from New-York for Rio. In a letter from the latter place he gives a graphic account of a fire on shipboard. They left Pernambuco on Sunday, July 7. On the following night fire was discovered between decks, near the engine room, in 1,000 bales of cotton and 400 barrels of rum, the first intimation being an explosion of rum.

Capt. Boors ordered the boats lowered, and 120 lives were afloat. At daylight all were taken aboard again, although the fire was still raging. Babia was reached on the 9th, the crew being kept at work throwing overboard cotton and rum, the coalheavers being kept there at the point of the pistol.

A hole was drilled through the iron partition, and the carpenter held the water pipe with the result that he has become blind. The passengers behaved splendidly, not a man, woman, or child betraying the least fear. Eight hundred and four dollars was contributed to go to the officers and crew.

ONE DROWNED, THE OTHER SAVED.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—While watching the freshet this evening Annie Rosenberg, aged eight, and Mary Brown, aged five, were swept into the swollen Passaic River and carried down the stream. George Johnson (colored) plunged into the water and, after a gallant struggle, saved Mary Brown. The other girl was drowned and her body has not yet been recovered.

EX-JUDGE PEABODY MARRIED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody of New-York City, was married here to-day to the widow of Gen. James Bowen, who was Commissioner of Charities and Correction of New-York. The Rev. Jacob Leroy of Philadelphia performed the ceremony at the Atterbury mansion.

CHAUNCEY TO THE FRONT

A BELIEF THAT HE WILL BE EVARTS'S SUCCESSOR.

HISCOCK MAY BE THE TITULAR BOSS OF THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE, BUT DEPEW WILL GIVE HIM TROUBLE.

BUFFALO, July 31.—The latest candidate for United States Senator as the successor of Mr. William Maxwell Evarts is none other than Chauncey Mitchell Depew, A. M., LL. B., D. C. L., President of the New-York Central Railway, and Director in divers corporations. Mr. Depew is not pleased with the conse of Gen. Harrison's Administration, and, while he is the last man in the world to show any vindictiveness, he is not at all backward in expressing his disgust over the methods that now bring the best Republicans in the country on their knees to the throne that has been established in the White House. A prominent citizen of this town who has been connected with the Vanderbilt system for years is in receipt of a letter from a prominent Republican of New-York who makes the assertion that Mr. Depew is a candidate in earnest, and while outwardly he will take no active part in obtaining votes, his will consent that his friends shall arrange the details of a canvass in his behalf.

Mr. Depew's friends believe that he has not been fairly treated by Mr. Harrison. A great many important things are forgotten in a year, and a great many people, including Gen. Harrison, have forgotten the service Mr. Depew rendered the latter at the nominating convention in Chicago in June, 1888. It might not have been possible for Mr. Depew to snatch the Republican nomination for himself, but it was not impossible for him, if so inclined, to very materially aid in making Mr. Blaine the nominee. Mr. Depew, his friends assert, has asked nothing of this Administration. He naturally expected at the outset that Mr. Harrison, overcome by generosity and gratitude would ask Mr. Depew to name what he wished. Mr. Depew has since learned that that is not the average Indianian's way of doing business. Once President, Mr. Harrison expected every Republican in the party, high or low, young or old, to bend his knee in tribute. Mr. Depew has refused to render such absolute homage.

Mr. Depew's treatment, however, is one part with that accorded Warner Miller. Gen. Harrison has plainly intimated to these two gentlemen that the Administration can get along without their assistance, co-operation, or advice. He would place Thomas C. Platt in the same category if he dared, but Mr. Platt has the Republican organization of the Empire State by the throat, and the President is disposed, therefore, to hesitate a long time before beginning a war that could only terminate as disastrously to the party as that waged eight years ago on the part of Gen. Garfield against Messrs. Conkling and Platt.

It scarcely seems possible that the beautiful harmony and good-fellowship existing eight short months ago between the big four—Messrs. Platt, Hiscock, Depew, and Miller—should be interrupted so speedily and for so apparently trifling causes. The situation to-day is that Hiscock is recognized by the Administration as the boss of New-York State politics. The President wishes to convey the impression that he is in favor of unity in the party, while as a matter of fact he is doing everything in his power to destroy the existing machine in order to erect one of his own on its ruins. He has not the courage to play his hand openly, but he is groping here and there for a man to carry out his wishes. He is afraid to make an issue with Mr. Platt, but contents himself with refusing to make appointments recommended by him unless they are approved by the junior United States Senator. Efforts are on foot in position to judge concedes that Mr. Hiscock is unfitted by habit, disposition, and intelligence to build up a political party. He is not popular; he is not a politician within the strict meaning of the term; he is ignorant of the commonest rules that govern men successfully; he is dreamy, theoretical, cold, austere, and impractical, and without personal magnetism. He has not the financial resources enjoyed by Thomas C. Platt to draw men to him when all other means fail.

Mr. Depew's friends here say that he is already beginning to realize that the time is coming when Mr. Depew will have to turn the Presidency of the New-York Central Railway over to Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ambitious to occupy the chair held by his father and his grandfather. Within the past four years Mr. Depew has become independently wealthy, and he can afford now to return to political life, which, after all, is believed to be his choice. For a man identified so long with large business affairs, it is believed that he would be very little injured by the popular talk against corporations, for he has always managed to keep a strong hold on the popular will by his tact and good-fellowship. When he takes the field in earnest he panic is bound to overtake the candidates already in the field, and the Administration, however strongly it may be disposed to push his ambition, will not run the risk of meddling, even for the sake of building up that personal party which Gen. Harrison dreams of creating in this State through manipulation by Mr. Hiscock.

Of the members of the original big four, Mr. Depew has obtained the least consolation from the Administration, and as his following is not swerved by party or factional ties, a very lively encounter may be looked for when the Senatorial campaign of 1891 is fairly begun.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Secretary of State.—Diedrich Willers of Seneca County, the present Deputy Secretary of State. Mr. Willers was Secretary of State in 1874 and 1875, member of Assembly in 1878, private secretary to Gov. Seymour, and assistant clerk of the Constitutional Commission of 1867.

For Controller.—Edward Wemple of Montgomery County, the present incumbent of that office.

For Treasurer.—Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster County, ex-Government Printer, ex-Deputy Controller, and member of Assembly; or John B. Riley of Plattsburg, Clinton County, the present Secretary of the State Civil Service Commission.

For Attorney General.—Charles F. Tabor of Buff

A STORM OF WIDE EXTENT

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOOD IN THE ORANGE VALLEY.

MOUNTAIN STREAMS AND RIVERS DESTROY HOMES AND CROPS—DEVASTATION IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

Again the mountains which form the Atlantic watershed have revenged themselves upon the men who, assembled at their feet in towns and hamlets, have robbed them of their trees, have destroyed forests to plow potato fields, and have felled the noblest of their trese to make kindling wood and railway ties. The Oranse Mountains, as the Allegbenys and the heights of the Mohawk Valley, denuded of a great percentage of their great trees, have been unable to disperse the tiny streams which the recent storms have sent down their sides, trickling beneath leaves at first, turned aside by a bit of moss, but joining others, without the obstruction and the absortion of the forests, have become turbulent streams, then torrents, and then floods. For the acquisition of a few hundred thousands of feet of lumber the towns which have hesn the gems of the most beautiful part of New-Jersey are now damaged by the rush of waters from the mountain sides, are lying covered with the loam of farms, their streets impassable, their dwellings scarcely habitable, and, in many instances, business at a standstill and working people in necessity. Nor have the sufferers any reason to believe that at the next great storm they will escape the same experience. The natural protection of the valleys has been removed from the mountain sides and the towns are at the mercy of the floods.

The destruction which was caused by the storm which has continued in this part of the country for the last three days is not as great as it was first estimated to be. It was almost impossible to seonre any adequate idea of the storm's extent, of the origin of the floods which seemed to scatter over a very wide district and yet not lose their force, or of the loss of property they caused. There was no fatality, but the general alarm the flood caused and the warning it has held forth will make it remembered in the suburban towns of this city for a very long period. Plainfield, as it lies closest to the mountains, suffered the most. It received the full effect of the impetus which the streams received in resbing down the declivities of the neighboring highlaeds. As was recorded yesterday, dams which were used for storage purposes proved to be unequal to the weight of water which was added to their already overflowing limits and gave away. Streets which were believed to be secure from the floods were destroyed, and the lose to dwellings by flooded cellars and ruined furniture will foot up among six figurss. The first dam to go down before the mountain torrents was that at Feltville, five miles north of Plainfeld. The waters forced themselves through at about 4 P. M. Tuesday, and with this accumulation the torrent absolutely destroyed two smaller dams at Seeley's paper mill, causing a lose of $20,000. Thence the flood rushed to Scotch Plains, filling the cellars with water and sweeping away a half dozen bridges which were in its way. The flood continued down the slope, causing nearly $4,000 damage to the Baptist Church, and so washing the earth from the graves in the nemetery as to expose in several instances the old coffins and the bones. The handsome home of A. D. Shepard was soaked from top to bottom. At the Derby Fur Mills the torrent divided, one fork rushing across the fields, destroying the crops, the other being dammed up by the hillsides. This fork which reached that far north presently emptied into Cedar Brook, a pretty little stream rueuing through the eastern part of Plainfield. Soon it overflowed the bank, and because of obstructions below the brook became a broad sheet of water, which spread over the town properly in the town, and flooded the dwellings that are their first stories. The loss occasioned was, for a town the size of Plainfield, very great. Mayor Joh Mele, who owned nearly one hundred of these dwellings, lost $20,000. Leo Datte house is damaged $5,000, that of H. Hance is the same and $3,000 in furniture; James Martin had several valuable Holstein cows borne away and drowned. The Park-Avenue Baptist Chnrch had its rear foundation washed out and came near destruction. It will cost $2,000 to repair it.

The breaking of Tiere Dam tended to cut a sweth through the business portion of the town, the brook running through that part of the place being bridged over with buildings on Somerset-street. The space undereath was not sufficient to allow the flow of the water, and the flood backed into Somerset-street, which was six feet under water. Several small buildings were lifted and thrown in a heap into the middle of the street. French's mill was undermined and now stands suspended over a ravine. His carriage factory, too, is tottering. Timmie Hoth stands to lose considerable property to the very bottom. Hiram's carriage feotory is badly damaged, and Ryerson's carriage house was damaged $10,000. Among the losses are: Frenon Brothers, $6,000; L. M. French, carriage's factory, $4,000; Thomas's carriage factory, $3,000; Blimm's Hotel, $5,000.

Down Somerset-street the flood sped, cutting in its middle a great furrow 80 feet wide and 20 feet deep, which was speedily filled up in part with debris of all sorts from the wrecks which it had made up the hillside. The gas mains were broken, permitting the gas to fill the air and adding the danger of explosion to those of the delnge. The sewers, too, were destroyed, making the district practically uninhabitable for some time. The Music Hall, near by, where Dockstader's Minstrels were playing, sagged nearly two feet at the stage, and it was only by sheer pluck on the part of the performers that a panic was averted. Then came the breaking away of Wilson's dam in Washington Valley, which permitted an unusual volume of water to fall almost perpendicularly upon the dam at Watumpka Falls. The masonry, which was built supplemental to the natural boundaries of the falls, gave way, and then a column of water nearly thirty feet high seemed to leap against the falls. Masonry and rocks tumbled together, and what was once a picturesque spot is now destroyed. Coddington's icehouses, barns, and mills were all swept away, involving a lose of $30,000.

Stony Brook goes through farming country west of the town, so that the subsequent damage was slight. Of the three large bridges in Union Country thirty are said to be destroyed, involving a loss to the county of more than $40,000. Altogether eight dams in Plainfield and within four miles of the town were washed away. The breaking of the new Darby dam, two miles east, at the cost at Cadmus Mill caused little serious damage other than washing out the road.

Many persons living in the inundated portion of the town had queer experiences. New-York business men returning to their homes were obliged to wade to their hotels, and others had to swim to reach their houses. Assemblyman Ulrich nusied himself rescuing people in an old piano box, and he has a long string of good deeds to his credit. Mr. Dailey carried his child to her back and swam to a neighbor's house on higher groued. Assistant Fire Chief Louie nearly lost his life in taking people from their housee in a boat. The boat collided with a tree and upset. Ropes thrown to him gave him a chance for life.

It was feared at one time that a great dam, holding the largest body of water retained by artificial means in the State, which lies some distance back from Feltville Dam, would give way, and Mayor Hale sent messengers to the dam to ascertain how it was withholding the great mass of water behind it. The whole town seemed to know of the danger and seemed to snepend all other things lest the deluge should come upon it unawares. But after a period of terrible suspense the word was received that all was well, and Plainfield retired for the night with the knowledge that for the time being at least it was safe.

But the destruction of property was by no means confined to the immediate vicinity of Plainfield. The tributaries of the Elizabeth River, deriving their supplies from the mountain streams, became torrents and swelled the nsually placid stream into a body of water that thoroughly deserved the appellation of river which it bears. The big dam at Buenel's Pond in Union Township, near the source of the river, gave way at 6 o'clock, and to the south the water swept down upon the Salem Milla dam, which also broke, and the thee immense weight of water struck the Elizabeth reservoir and filled is so that it flowed over the coping. The frightened watchmen, in order to save the reservoir, opened the floodgates and the torrent poured through the city. The Crane, West Grand-street, and West Jersey-street bridges, with their low arches, presented obstacles to the flood and it backed in consequence in the streets adjoining the river. In Mulberry-street, the habitants of Prince, Mulberry, Harrison, Crane, and Washington avennes saw the rush of water as it poured into the basements of their dwellings, compelling them to flee to the upper stories for safety. In Mulberry-street, near the reservoir, the water rose six feet, the highest point ever known there, in ae many minutes. All the inhabitants fled from their dwellinge except a woman named Jane Burns, who weighe 250 pounds. She refnsed to go, and when the flood poured in seeght refuge in the garret, where, with her head out of the window, she continued ehrieking. In Price-etreet the negroes became intoxicated, pitched bede and stoves out nf the windowe into the flood, and eang plantation melodies and waved a American flage in the deliriem of fright. In Washington avenne large trees were torn up and swept against the bridge. Logs, outhousses, and sheds along the river hank were carried along by the torrent and jammed against the arches of the bridges, obeking the flow of the water and forcing it to spread over the streets. In some instances, as at Crane and Jersey streets, the flood went clean over the parapet of the low bridges. A coal barge, in which were a woman and three children, was torn from its moorings at Merrill's dock and swept down the river until it struck the South-street bridge, which tore the cabin off the vessel. A young man named Bernard Lee and a companion boarded the boat and resconed the woman and children. The barge was set adrift and is said to be in the mouth of the river.

City Treasurer Whelan with a party of friends was coming up the stream from a fishing expedition when the freshet caught the steam yacht they were on, and for a considerable time it was bufeeted by trees, logs, and other debris, the occupants being in great peril until the fnrce of the current subsided. Expressman John Norris, while removing his horses from his barn on the river bank, was nearly drowned, the water suddenly rising to his neck and carrying him off his feet. He was rescued by some bystanders. In Price-street an amusing incident occurred. A negress named Wortman, who lives on the river bank was one off from escape by the sudden rise of the stream and screamed lustily for assistance. A man waded to the house, took the woman on his back, and started to return. Just then a big log struck the resoner hslow the knees, upsetting him, the woman pitching headinng over his head. Both were subsequently rescued by Police Sergeant Hess and some onlookers. Officer Hess also carried three colored children named Williams from out of this dwelling.

The stables of Cree & Leranseller, Hildebrant & Co., John Norris, and William Kanney, together with the icehouses of the Elizabeth Ice Company and the Veteran Zouave Armory dining room, were floodsd to the depth or from three to five feet.

At Elizabethport yesterday morning Florida, Delaware, Erie, Geneva, South Second, and Caspian streets, all in the southern part of the city, were covesed with water. The total rainfall in Elizabeth for the past three days has been 5.33 inches. The damage by the freshet is estimated at $50,000.

At Rahway the river become a raging torrent, flonding the handsome residences on its banks both at Rahway and Cranford. A valuable fleet of small hnats belonging to Assemblyman Chamberlain were swept away and destroyed, as also were a number of boats belonging to Mr. Tice. Ayers & Lindberry's mill and lumber yard were flooded to a depth of several feet and greatly damaged, most of the lumber being swept away.

In Newark reports were received from all parts of Essex County indicating considerable damage throughout its extent, which was much greater than it was thought to be Tuesday night. The storm of yesterday morning added to the damage, and at nightfall the farmers were not feeling as content with the prospecte of their crops as they were a week sen. The town which suffered most was Bloomfield, where the breaking of Fritz's Dem caused an enormous quantity of water to rush through the valley, driving the farmers and mill hands from their homes. The dam at Belleville broke late Tuesay night and did much damage to the quarter which is built upon the low lands of the town. In the Oranges the water was subsiding last night. A coofectioner from Newark named Monebill was driveig across the bridge at Maplewood Tuesday night, when the structure was carried away. He was carried down with the torrent, toxether with the horse aed wagon, and was finally rescued by a crowd of men from south Orange.

The dam at Van Syokle's mill pond at Millburn broke early yesterday morning and the escaping waters drove hundreds of persons from their homes. Household goods and other property were carried away. It is impossible to drive over the thoroughfares.

The Delaware and Raritau Canal at Princeton is full and the Millstone River is rising rapidly. Fences have been swept away and the roadways have been washed out. The house of the Rev. Mr. Goeman, for nearly forty yeare pastor of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Chnrch, was struck by lightning Tuesday night and badly damaged. Mr. Goeman is President of the Board of Direstors of the Princeton Theological Seminary and Secretary of its Board of Trustees. The Passaic River at Paterson is very high and several streets were submerged. The lower part of the city along the river banks was flooded. The Paterson mille have deep water in their cellars and wheel pits, while the dam at Haledon is believed to be liable to give way should any greater pressure of water be brought against it. At Bordentown the piers and docke opposite the city are flooded and the river is obsked with driftwood.

OUTSKIRTS OF THE STORM.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., July 31.—Beginning Monday afternoon, there has been an almost continuous rainfall. The ground is soaked, the rivers and creeks are at fell bank, the roads are scarcely passable because of mud, and the lowlands are inundated. The damage caused by the rains to the hay and grain and root crops of Orange, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties will foot up to a very large amount. The standing grase aed grain on thousands of acree have beaten down by rain and wind and have become moidy or rotten. In other fields the hay and grain that had been out aed left on the ground to cure have spoiled. The extensive onion fields at Chester and along the Wallkill River lowlands are in the main flooded and the crop, which was nearly ready for harvesting, is pretty much ruined. The same may be said of the potato and turnip crops wbersver growing on the lowlands.

So far the farmers have been the principal sufferers by the supsrabundant rains. The Erie, the Ontario and Western, the Port Jervis and Monticello, and the Middletown and Crawford Railroads have suffered no serious damage or delay of treies. The New-York, Snequehanea and Western had a landslide near Ridgefield yesterday afternoon, which delayed trafee a few houre, but to-day the road is in good running condition again.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 31.—Patrick McGowan, who was injured yesterday in the whirlwind at Highland, Ulster County, died to-day. A waterspout flooded a section of country which was prolific with grape vines. Acres of trines were swept away. The home of John Nelson was mowed down as if it were a matobpox. The Nelson family lost everything they had.

Mrs. McGowan, in describieg the storm today, said: "I heard a fearful noise coming from the direction of Matthew Harcourt's in Plattekill. I looked out of the window and I saw a terrible olack cloud coming down the valley here. It looked like a hig kite."

The rainfall was without parallel, and the wind for two minutes was terrific. The whirlwind did great damage a mile the dividing lines of the towns of Marlborough, Plattekill, and Lloyd. A party of exoursionists narrowly escaped death while en route from New-York City to Modena. Eye witnesses say that if the spur of the Marlborough Mountains had not broken the force of the gale the entire village of Centerville would have been swept away. The greatest havoc was wrought in the neighborhood called "Pancake Hollow," situated four miles north of Marlborough.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—The Ulster County cyclone struck the northern part of Dutchess County, destroying fences and uprooting trees. A narn in the town of Clinton was utterly destroyed. All the streams in Dutchess County are heavily swollen and all kinds of crops are greatly damaged. The flood tide in the Hudson to-day was very strong, and the water rose to an unusual heigbt. The storm has ceased and clearing weather is indicated.

BARTOW, N. Y., July 31.—The storm culminated at noon to-day in a terrific thunderstorm. The intermitting drenching rains of last night and this morning have done great damage to all the country roads, washing out great gulises. About one hundred and fifty feet of the track at West Mount Vernon, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, was undermined, but was made passable by a gang of Italian laborers after two hours' delay in travel. On the Bronx River some canal boats broke from their moorings and so damaged the drawbridge of the Harlem River Branch of the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, near West Farms, that freight and passenger traine were seriously delayed most of to-day. It was late before the damage could be repaired. But little wind accompanied the storm.

Tuesday afternoon the residence of George Baldwin, at White Plains, was struck by lightning and the chimney was demolished. No one was injured. The residence of Charles Barker, at Pelhamville, was also struck; the lightning entered at the roof, passed through some rooms, and then went down into the basement. A horse belonging to Mr. Barker was killed in Pelhamville in a pasture was struck and killed, while the roof of Byram Chapel, at Port Chester, was badly damaged during the same storm.

NEW-HAVEN, July 31.—The reports from many places in the State show that a great amount of damage was done to the crops and by the washing away of roadbeds and bridges. West River is greatly swollen, and the bridge near the Elfun Mix Farm in West Haven has been carried away. Small buildings on the river banks have been washed from their foundations. The water in the meadows is three feet deep. It is estimated that the rain damaged the city's roadways to the amount of $10,000. The chief lose has been to the Telford pavements and the light Telford or hardened streets. The injury is in the wasning off of the fine stone wearing surface or dressing and leaving the large stones bare. To repair the herd pavements will cnet about $8,000, and the work cannot be all done this year. The railroad tracks have been seriously damaged, but there has been no delay to the trales.

The Naugatuck Valley suffered great loss. Shelton Mills were obliged to shut down on account of the set-back of water. One hundred stacks of hay were swept down the river at Birmingham. The streame above Waterbury, Litchfield, and Torrington are higher than ever known before. Marshall Lake at Torrington has a big overflow and it was feared the water might burst its boeds and sweep down the valley. There is nothing in the path of the stream, however, to be destroyed, and the only danger would be in swelling the Naugatuck to dangerous dimsnsions. The loss to the town of Winchester by washouts on the highways will exceed $2,000. Munson's Mill, at Watertown, was flooded and several tons of coal swept away. Lightning struck in several places. The house of Mrs. Rufus D. Catlin, a Westport in sath by the inmates to have been struck twice. Lewie Keeler, a boy aged fifteen years, was walking in the street when the second holt descended, and he was knocked down. The house of Daniel Johnson in Bridgeport was struck and the chimney knocked off. A barn owned by Arthur Davis at Ellington was struck by lightning and burned. The Air Line station at Montowese was also struck and slightly injured. The residents of Middlefield, on the Air Line Railroad, were frightened by the pressure of water on the dam above that village, and detailed men to watch it. Water got into the gas mains at Wallingford, and it was only by hard and long-continued pumping that the shutting off of the light supply could be prevented. Fields of wheat, rye, and corn in all parts of the State have been almost ruined. The rainfall for twenty-four henre ending at 8 o'clock this evening was 3.81 inches.

EASTON, Penn., July 31.—The Lehigh and Delaware Rivers here are rapidly rising. Navigation bas been suspended. Mills are closed and traine on the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Railroads are delayed.

DANVILLE, Va., July 31.—There has been an unprecedented Summer rainfall in this section. The Dan River is up to high-water mark and is still rising. The bridge at Casoade, on the Danville and New River Road, has been washed away, and also bridges over Sandy Creek. The Atlantic and Danville track is submerged for several miles, and much damage has been done. Several wash-outs are reported on the Virginia Midland Road, between Danville and Lynchburg, and trains have been stopped. Trains for Washington are running by way of Richmond and thence by the Atlantic Coast Line. Crops of corn and tobacco on the low lands are flooded and seriously damaged. The output of manufactured tobacco here for the first seven months of this year is 50 per cent greater than for the same period of last year.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—Owing to wash-outs on the Richmond and Danville Railroad between Lynchburg and Danville and a similar condition nf affairs on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad near Penola, thirty-three miles from this city, passengers and mail over both roads are being handled by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Rain has been general in the State during the past few days and has caused the James River to rise. The indications are that the lower part of the city will be submerged before morning.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The heavy rain did considerable damage in the lower sections of the city and in portions of the suburbs. The rainfall amounted to nearly four inches, and was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Cellars and streets were flooded, but no rivee are reported lost.

ALLEGAN, Mich., July 31.—During the thunderstorm Saturday night the barn of Christian Maskey was struck by lightning. Mr. Maskey had just driven in with a load of hay. The father, two horses, and a colt were instantly killed. A twelve-year-old son was stunned, but recovered consciousness and tried to draw his father out from the burning barn. One of the horses had fallen on the father's legs, and a neighbor came to his aid. The barn, filled with this year's crops, was entirely consumed.

LOSS ON LONG ISLAND.

Reports from all sections of Long Island tell of the damage done by the storm. From Montauk Point and Greenport to Long Island City the rains have washed out country roads, especially on the north shore. Great damage has been caused to crops, there being large quantities of hay and grain lying out in the fields, while that which was standing has been beaten to the ground. Individual losses average from $300 to $3,000. In the bays along the north and east coasts small craft have been torn from their anchorage and thrown upon the shore. People in Orient say that they saw a large yaobt capsized about a mile and a half from the point, but nothing further can be learned of the alleged disaster.

The yacht May, owned by Howard Tiffany of Irvington, N. Y., with a party of young men aboard, was towed into Greenport by the steamer J. L. Lawrence. The May lost her mast in Tuesday's storm while sailing from New-London to that port.

A catboet with three young men, Joseph McCann, Mr. Dayton, and Arthur Kleiner of New-York aboard, was upset during a squall in Port Jefferson Bay. The party were rescued in an exhausted condition by Brewster Tooker, who put ont to their assistance in a small boet.

The storm was very severe in Brooklyn, but did little damage. The cellars in the lower portion of the city were flooded, and in some cases the water reached the basements of the houses. The roof of 373 Jay-street gave way and the house was flooded. The water penetrated to 371 and filled the dining room and kitchen of that building. The household goods in the latter was badly damaged, the lose aggregating about $500.

RAILWAYS NOT MUCH DAMAGED.

The train dispatcher of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey said that road had not suffered from the, raiee except for a slight wash-ont at Plainfield. During the rush of water that followed the breaking of the Codington and Feltville dams a small portion of the embankment was washed away, hut only one track was orippled and business was easily carried on aver tbe other three tranks. All Baltimore and Ohio and Philadelphia and Reading traine which come into New-York over the tracks of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey were on time, and reported no trouble along the line. Incoming passengers said that the streams along the route were very high Tuesday night, but enbsided rapidly Wednesday. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad officials reported no delay or damage from the storm, except at South Orange, on the Morris and Essex Division. A wash-out occurred there Tuesday night which delayed trains for two bonrs. The break was filled in at once and traffic resumed. Yesterday all trains ran as usual.

The Erie Railroad officials said the only serious break in their line was on the Orange Branch at Prospect-street Station, Passaic, where the rails were undermined for about 100 feet. Passengers for Jewellyn and West Orange were forwarded from there during the day by stages, and passengers for Orange were sent on in horse cars. The road was repaired, bowever, by 10 o'clock last night, and all traine ran through thereafter on schedele time. They said the damage done their tracks at Belleville was comparatively small.

CANTON WOODWARD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—Canton Woodward of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., will be instituted here next Wednesday evening. This canton is named in honor of Gen. J. L. Woodward of Albany. There is but one other on the Hudson River het ween Albany and New-York, situated at Poughkeepsie and named in honor of Inspector George W. Dilke of New-York. The officers of Canton Woodward will be mustered in by Gen. Woodward and Deputy State Treasurer Chamorlin of Albany. Lieut.-Gov. Edward F. Jones, Col. Benjamin L. Sturges of Brooklyn, and Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Utica. The address of the evening will be made by Deputy State Treasurer Elliott Danforth.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gov. Ladd, Admiral Brown de Colstonn of the French fleet, his wife and daughter, Commander Higginson of the United States Training Station and wife, Commander Goodrich of the United States Torpedo Station and wife, Major Livermore and wife, Col. Bendell, United States Marine Artillery, and wife; Miss Dexter and Miss Berry, guests of Gov. Ladd, and the officers of the French ships left Newport yesterday morning on the launch Vice de l'Eau to visit Providence, on invitation of Gov. Ladd.

Two men, one of them wearing a mask, entered the grocery store of Charles Dorman at Hamilton, Ill., Tuesday night and demanded money of Dorman. The latter said he had none, but at once reached for his money drawer. The villains, taking the action to be one of self-defense, fired at Dorman, the ball crashing into his mouth and making a dangerous if not fatal wound. The ruffians fled without the booty. Dorman was cared for, and a vigilance committee is hunting for the guilty men.

Judge Lambert Tree, ex-United States Minister to Russia, has tendered to the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, a bronze statue of Robert Cavalier de la Salle, whose explorations of Western and Northwestern North America are an important part of the history of the United States. This statue Judge Tree caused to be executed while he was abroad as an evidence of his admiration of the hardy explorer.

Firships made an attempt to burn the hoarding house of Albert Smith at Duqueene, Penn., at an early hour yesterday morning. A watchman, who had been on duty since the attempt was made to burn some houses a few days ago, discovered the fiends at work. They were in the cellar of the house and he fired upon them. They rushed out, and as they ran away returned the shots, but none of them took effect.

A sawmill boiler exploded at Golden Gate, about seven miles from Fairfield, Ill., Tuesday evening, instantly killing Frank Peters, a son of the proprietor, and injuring Joe Wallace and William Fox so badly that they cannot recover. The cause of the explosion was lack of water in the boiler, the engine being in the hands of persons who knew little or nothing about running it.

Edward B. Cassidy, driver of a United States mail wagon in Boston, was taken before Commissioner Hallett yesterday charged with stealing a letter from a pouch. It was in evidence that the defendant was seen to threw a letter away on Greenstreet. He was held in $500 bail for trial in September.

The Sonora and Milton stage was stopped by two highwaymen near Cooperopolis, Cal. Wells Fargo & Co.'s safe was blown open, but found to contain nothing. Fifty-seven dollars taken from the passengers was all the robbers obtained.

Three young ladies of good family, named, respectively, Flanagan, McCabe, and Farrell, were drowned Tuesday night while trying to cross the Menominee River at Depere, Mich., in a boat. The bodies have not been recovered.

Negotiations were completed yesterday for the sale of all the breweries in Omaha, Neb., to a European syndicate for $1,500,000. The purchasers are said to be Rothschilds.

At Winchester, Ky., Harry Farrell is under arrest for the assassmatioe near Clay City last week of John Roee. It is also believed he is wanted for a murder in Tennessee.

The onion crop of Orange County is looking very promising. The low prices of last year greatly discouraged growers. The scresge is not as large as in past seasons.

Clover 4 feet 9½ inches in height has been cut at North Chatham, Columbia County. The wet weather has caused a remarkable growth of grass.

The employes in several extensive cigarette factories in Havana have struck for higher wages.

TWENTY MILLIONS' WORTH

THE READING RAILROAD SUED FOR COAL LANDS.

PROMINENT LAWYERS ENGAGED IN THE CASE WHICH HAS BEEN IN COURT BEFORE—RAILROAD NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The suit of the Morris Land Company, incorporated under the State law of New-York, against the Reading Railroad Company, to onst the latter from 8,000 acres nf their most valnable coal lands in this State, was a leading topio in financial and railroad circloe to-day. The suit involves at least $20,000,000 worth nf coal lands and is the largest lend suit, according to leading lawyers, ever entered in Pennsylvania. The counsel named when the suit was filed Monday in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg, included ex-Gov. Hoyt, Judge James Ryan of Pennsylvania, and A. D. Vinton and C. Moyer Cnlick of New-York.

Tbo only answsr so far made by President Corbin and the Reading Railroad officials is to denounce the enit as without any basis in law or equity. Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, for ysare President of the Reading, bas issued an official statement declaring the Reading's title to these coal lands perfeot; denouncing the claimants, and stating that what similar claims were made some years ago the claimants narrowly escaped going to nrison for attempted fraud.

This statement of Mr. Gowen was shown today to Mr. Stewart Newell of New-York. Mr. Newell has been retained to act as having entered upon the property and been forcibly ejected. Mr. Newell put his reply in writing, as follows:

"The absolute nntruths in these statements oblige me to reply: First—I did attempt to exercise my legal right of possession to the lands in question and erected houses upon them, ont the Reading Company, in defiance of law and decency, by force destroyed them and drove my occopants off the land. This was done by them by absolnte force, and not by any law or order of court, but in defiance of law. The Reading never showed, much less never attempted to show, that I had 'no title, and if they ever thought it advisable, never dared to bring suit against me for 'forcible entry and fraud.'

"Second—Having good title to these lands, and being aged and unable to cope single-handed with a powerful corporation like the Reading, the Robert Morris Land and Coal Company was organized in which this title has been placed, and they are the plaintiffs in the case, and the United States courts will determine the question of title, which such eminent lawyers as Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania, Gov. Zulick of Arizona, the Hon. Francis Jorcan, ex-Secretary of Pennsylvania; Judge Ryan of Evansville, John B. Packer of Sunbury, John R. Weske of New-Jersey, Judge Maynard of Williamsport, Theodore Cuyler of Philadelphia, Abram Wakeman and A. D. Vinton of New-York, the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States, have declared vested in the Robert Morris Land and Coal Company.

"*Third*—I would further say that previous to the bringing of these actions my personal counsel, Abram Wakeman, saw Mr. Alfred Smily, who, as I then nndsrstood, was Mr. Corbin's personal adviser, and subsequently intrndnced me to a learned counselor at law selected by Mr. Smily, to whom the title of the Robert Morris Land and Coal Company was fully stated, and this legal gentleman, after a thorough examination, pronounced the legal title to the lands in question to be in the Robert Morris Land and Coal Company.

"*Fourth*—I deny most positively that I ever wrote to Mr. Gowen, or any one else, agreeing to withdraw snits or claims for $100,000 or for any other sum."

In support of the Morris Land and Coal Company's claim one of the lawyers engaged in the oass said to-day: "It is to test this question of title to these coal lands that the land company was formed, and the object must be quite braught. The title to these lands has never been passed upon by the coorts, but the most eminent land lawyers in Peonsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey have examined it and declared the Reading Railroad but a the shadow of a title, and that the title of the Robert Morris Land Company was unquestioeably good.

DISCUSSING DIFFERENTIALS.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Transcontineetal Association met informally this morning and adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon without transactieg any business. The matter which was to have come before it was the report of the Executive Committee to the effect that it had been unable to secure an agreement between the American linee and the Caeadian Pacific on the question of differentiale on California business. This action was taken for the purpose of avoiding immediate action on the report aed to give time for the representative of the Canadian Pacific to communicate, by telegraph with bis superior officer in order to get further instructions. A leading official of the association said this afternoon:

"The matter of differentials will in all probability be settled this afternoon. A single email point is all that stands in the way at present, and this will be swept aside when the association meets. This done, the rest will be plain sailing; the freight committee will then go to work at once on the other matters before it, and they are not likely to come to the time of the association for another week. The daily papsre are all in error in their statements to the effect that the question of differentials is merely one between the Southern Pacino and the Canadian Pacific, and that the former have come to a break up the association. The fact is that the American roads are a wait on the question of differentials and will stand together in any event. It is fooliah to say that the Southern Pacific is anxious to inaugurate a war of rates. In the case of many roads the managers have no interest in them, but the Southern Pacific is owned by its officers, and they would not be likely to take any step eedangering the value of their property without grave cause."

This afternoon the Transcontinental Association finally succeeded in staving off the disaster that has threatened it and securing an extension of existence for a period of three months at least. The dispute between the Southern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific was settled in the committee room. The latter still refneing to ishrogate its differentials entirely, agreed to redoce them to the extent of 25 to 35 per cent., which is a greater concession than was offered last week. The Southern Pacific accepted the proposition on trial for ninety days, agreeing to suspend action on its notice of withdrawal during that time. This restores harmoey for the time being, and it is not believed that the quarrel will again be revived. The Northern Pacific, which had also given notice of withdrawal on account of its controversy with the Southern Pacific, has taken no action in abeyance pending the negotiatione now in progress between the officials of the roads in New-York.

THE DAMAGES DIVIDED.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Chief Justice Fuller this morning decided the litigation known as the case of the Western Indiana Terminal Railroad Company against the Louisville and New-Albany Railway. The latter is one of the lessees of the complainnt's track, and owing to the cose of these tracke hy more than one company, matters of law become complioated. The suit has two branches. In the first a olaim of $5,000 was paid by the Western Indiana in the case of a man killed by a Western Indiana engine drawing a Monon train. The Western Indiana claimed that the Monon Line was liable for the damages, and Chief Justice Fuller so decided the matter.

In the other olaim the Western Indiana Company paid $2,200 for damages for killing two people at the Napoleon-Pixley crossing. The people were killed by a train drawn by a Monon engine, and after the terminal company had paid damages it brought suit to recover the amount from the Louisville and New-Albany to establish a precedent. It was alleged that the negligence lay in not providing a flagman at the crossing. Chief Justice Fuller decided that each one of the five lessees of the Western Indiana's tracks must pay its pro rata of the $2,200. Henceforth the officials will know whom to assece in case of an accident. The court granted a motion for a rehearing in the last division of the decision.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Trunk Line Passenger Agents met yesterday and discnssed the matter of contracts with the steamship companies doing emigrant business with Europe. The object of the new form of contract drawn up which will be submitted to the several ship agents for their consideration. It will be the first contract made with the steamship companies by the Trunk Lies Association, past contracts having been made by individual roads in the association. These individual contracts, like the Delaware and Lackawanna's contract with the Thingvalla Line, have been a source of much trouble. One of the stipulations of the new contract will be that the steamship companies will give the trunk line roads all the business they can, and that the trunk lins roads will allow the steamship companies as much as any of the outside lines.

General Freight Agent Joyce of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, said yesterday, in explanation of the recent cut in west-bound coal rates: "The redneed rate on coal west-bound made by us was made after consulting twice with the other trunk lines, which was done to meet the competition by lake and rail to Chicago. The other lines were interested only so far as Buffalo. We wanted to get our coal into Chicago and could not do it beyond the trunk line point, so at the $4 rate because of the lake lines. We therefore made a $3.60 rate, which I nnderstand has been met by other lines. We cannot recede from this position, as, however, we have no feeling about the matter. In fact, I have never known the trunk lines to be more harmonious and in better condition, not only with respect to maintenance of rates but also as to business prospects."

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Burlington aed Quincy Railroad for June were $2,109,207, an increase over those of the corresponding month last year of $156,427. The net earnings were $842,361, an increase of $487,781. From Jan. 1 to June 30 the gross earnings were $11,955,777, an increase over the corresponding period last year of $1,986,811; the net earnings were $3,822,254, an increase of $2,528,823. In June the properties controlled by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but not included in the above, gained $32,847 gross and $48,559 net. From Jan. 1 to June 30 the gross increase was $824,481, and the net increase $611,838.

The representatives of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Roads have determined to meet the recent cut by the Pennsylvania Road to $6 fare between Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New-Albany, begin selling to-morrow, and have sent the necessary preliminary notice to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It includes also a $3 50 rate between Chicago and Indianapolis. Various motives are assigned to the Pennsylvania for making this cut and refusing to give a reason to the other roads in the Chicago and Ohio River Division. The suggestion is made that the Pennsylvania will use this cut to aid in making low rates to the Milwaukee Grand Army of the Republic meeting.

Louis Miller, President of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, sent a final appeal to First Vice President Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad urging that the wheat rate be allowed to remain at 20 cents a hundred pounds, and that the wheat trade in Baltimore is idle and no deliveries can be contracted for beyond July. Gen. Smith has announced that the increase will go into effect promptly as agreed upon by the joint committee of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations. He will observe the effect upon trade, and if the result calls for a return to the basis of 20 cents some action may be taken by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

Reports were received on Wall-street yesterday from sixty-five railroads or railroad systems of earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30. The net earnings for this period aggregate $86,118,346. The aggregate of the increase over the corresponding period of last year was $11,183,151, and the aggregate of net decrease of earnings was $3,324,169. The net increase in net earnings was $7,860,000, and the increase in gross earnings was $17,949,000.

Ward & Lary, who have the contract to build the big "zig zag" tunnel on the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad near Franklin, have 300 men at work. They are being two steam shovels, two locomotives, and 100 cars. They expect to complete the work in a year and a half.

The new railroad from Atlantic Highlands, N. J., to New-York will be opened Aug. 15. The Central Railroad Company has finished surveying for the new route between Atlantic Highlands and the North Shrewsbury River.

A Corliss engine is being completed at Fishkill Landing for the new elevator of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad in this city. The cylinder of the engine will be of 52 by 48 inches.

The Atchison Railroad's approximate gross earnings for July were $1,330,428, a decrease of $141,196 from the corresponding period last year.

NEWS OF THE YACHTS.

THE SEA FOX REPORTED ASHORE ON THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

A telegram from Chatbam, Mass., to THE TIMES, received last eveeieg, says that Commodore A. Cass Caefield's schooner yaont Sea Fox is reported aehors on Shovelful Shoal, near Monomoy, in an unfavorable position. It says wreckers have gone from Monomoy to assist her. The conditions are reported to be a strong wind from the southwest and a good deal of fog.

Inquiry at the New-York Yanht Clnb's house last evsniog elicited no information as to the yacht. The shore where she is reported in trouble is a very bad one in a fog, although there are no dangerous rocks to fear. She evidently went ashore because of the fog.

The Sea Fox left New-York June 30 to go on the oruise of the Seawenhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of which club Mr. Canfield is Commodore. She went to Marblehead, Mass., where she woe several interesting races and then joined the Eastern Yacht Club's cruise, when she went up the Maine coast. She was on her way to New-York and has been expected to start in the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club to-day. She has on board Commodore Canfield, his wife, and the crew.

The Sea Fox was built a little over a year ago by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del. Commodore Canfield designed her. She is a steel schooner, eighty-nine feet long on the load-water line.

Yachting men have begun preparations for the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, to begin next week. The two schooners Grayling and Seabem weet on the ways yesterday to be scraped and put in racing trim, and more yachts will follow them before the week is eeded.

All the yachts that will go on the oruise will not be keown uetil the rendezvous is made on Wednesday at New-London. Fleet Captain Peabody said yesterday that he expents the cruise to be a very successful one. The Seabem and Grayling will leave for New-London on Saturday and will be followed by other yachts until Wednesday. On Wednesday evening the Captains of all the yachts will report at a meeting on board the flagship,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, July 31—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c.	52¾	53⅞	52¾	53	5,545
*Am. Cattle Tr....	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	300
Am. Dist. Tel....	35	36	35	35	100
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	10
Ash. C. & S. pf.	75	75	75	75	5,780
*Brunswick Co...	21¼	22¼	23⅞	23⅞	900
Canada Southern	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	300
Ches. & Ohio....	23½	23¾	23	23	2,258
C. & O. 1st pf....	66	66	66	66	6,973
C. & O. 2d pf....	38¾	39	37⅞	38¼	3,355
Chi. Gas Trust...	56¾	56⅞	56¼	56⅜	2,930
C. C. C. & St. L.	68¾	68⅞	68	68⅜	5,232
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	99½	99¾	99¾	1,057
Chi. & N. W....	108¾	108⅝	108	108¼	3,490
C. B. & Q....	103⅝	101½	100⅜	101⅛	6,800
C. M. & St. P....	70¾	71	70¼	70¾	15,038
C. M. & St. P. pf.	109	110¾	109	110	450
C. R. I. & Pac....	95¼	95¾	95⅛	95⅜	3,592
Cin., W. & B. pf..	23	24	23	23	20
Cleve. & Pitts....	160½	160½	160¼	160½	320
C., C., C. & I....	79½	80	79½	80	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Chi. & E. Ill....	43½	43½	43¼	43½	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	200
Consol. Gas Co....	86	86	85	86	200
Del. & Hudson....	143	144	143	144¼	1,400
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅝	144	143½	143⅞	4,220
Den., T. & F. W..	21	21	21	21	200
*Dis. & C. F. T....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅜	100
E. T., V. & G....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	175
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	200
Green Bay & Win.	3½	3½	3½	3½	100
Illinois Central.	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
Lake Shore....	102	102⅜	102	102	1,425
Louis. & Nash....	69½	69¾	69½	69⅝	614
Manhattan con....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	40
Mem. & Char....	55	55	55	55	500
Mich. Central....	87	87	87	87	100
Missouri Pacific.	67½	68¼	67½	67¾	2,950
*Nat. Lead Trust.	22¾	23⅜	22¾	22¾	31,700
N. J. Central....	119¼	119¾	119	119¾	100
N. Y. Central....	103½	103½	103¼	103¾	90
N. Y. & New Eng.	49	49½	49	49¼	6,585
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16	16	16	16	100
N. Y. & Mt. Vy.	15½	15¾	15½	15½	7
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	3,310
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	222
Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	50
Northern Pac....	28⅜	28⅜	28¾	28¾	300
Northern Pac. pf.	64¼	65¾	64¼	64¾	4,125
Ohio & Miss....	22½	22½	22½	22½	300
Ohio, Ind. & W....	9	9	9	9	200
Ontario & West..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	500
Oregon R. & N....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	153
Oregon & Trans..	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾	100
Phila. & Reading.	43⅝	44¾	43⅝	44	41,600
P., Ft. W. & C....	157½	157½	157½	157½	25
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	182½	182½	182¼	182¼	200
Rich. & Alle....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	1,200
Rich. & W. P....	22	22¾	21¾	22	2,920
R., W. & O....	103	103	101½	101½	55
St. L. & S. F....	57	58⅜	57	58⅜	400
St. L. & S. F. pf.	87	87	87	87	100
St. P. & Omaha..	33½	33½	33½	33½	200
St. P. & O. pf....	95	95	95	95	100
St. P., M. & M....	98	98	98	98	100
Southern Pacific.	30	30½	30	30½	1,100
*Sugar Ref. Co....	109¾	110	109¾	109⅝	2,350
*So. Cotton Oil..	70	71	70	71	600
Tel. & A. & N.M.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	100
Union Pacific....	57⅜	58⅜	57⅜	58⅛	5,150
W., St. L. & P....	15	15	15	15	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	500
Wells-Fargo Ex..	140	140	140	140	25
West. Union Tel..	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	2,510
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	250
Total sales.....					184,467

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st.	115	116	115	116	$32,000
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	109¾	109¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
A. W. W. gen. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
At. & Dan. 2d....	83	83	83	83	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	6,000
Beech Creek 1st.	89	89	89	89	10,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	29,000
C. O. & S. W. 1st.	113¼	113¼	113	113¼	17,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	20,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	106	106	106	106	1,000
C., P. & G. 5s, deb.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
C. St. L. & N. O. 5s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	20,000
Col. & I. V. 5s....	67	67	66¾	67	31,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 91 r.	105	105⅞	104⅞	104⅞	4,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 94 r.	117	117	117	117	2,000
4s, r....	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛	97,000
D., S. P. & P. 1st, r.	93	93	93	93	4,000
D. & S. S. & A. 5s..	94	94	94	94	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s..	107½	107½	107½	108	18,000
Eliz. & Big. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Erie 3d.....	113	113	113	113	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	69½	69½	69½	69½	2,000
Ill. C. 1st, r. 5s..	98	98	98	98	2,000
Kan. T. 1st, m. f. 4s.	75	75	75	75	15,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10,000
Int. & G. N. 1st....	108	108	108	108	2,000
Jack., L. & S. 5s..	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
Kan. Pacific 6s....	115½	115½	115½	115½	32,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	68	68	68	68¼	7,000
Ky. Central 4s....	85	85	85	85	3,000
L. & N. 5s....	112½	112½	112½	112½	10,000
L. & W. con. 5s.	118	118	117	117	2,000
L. & N. con. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O....	100	100	100	100	2,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O.	118	118	118	118	3,000
L. & N. 1st, S. 6s..	105	105	105	105	1,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	5,000
Mex. Nat. 1913, ch.	106	106	106	106	5,000
Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	5,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s..	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5,000
N. Y. Cen. 5s, ext.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s.	98	98	97⅝	98	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1s.	100⅜	100	100⅜	100⅜	55,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	5,000
N. W. ext. 4s....	102	102	102	102	4,000
N. P. Compan. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80½	72,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	64¾	64¾	63¾	64¼	5,000
Read. gen. 4s....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	43,000
R. & A. 1st, 6s & M. certs.....	63½	67½	66½	67½	63,000
R. & A. 2d, 6s & M. certs.....	34½	34½	34½	34¼	15,000
Rock Island 5s....	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	42,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex. 6s.....	79¼	79¼	79¼	79⅝	10,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6,000
St. Paul con. 6s..	104	104	104	104	6,000
St. P. & Dul. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
G. S. 5s.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	2,000
St. P., Min. P. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. S. 6s....	115	114⅞	115	115	43,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s..	100½	100½	100½	100½	3,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.....	86	86	86	86	5,000
So. Cal. 1st, ex. 6s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10,000
So. P. of Ariz. 1st.	103	103	166	20,000	
So. P. of Cal. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	10,000	
T. C. & I. 1st, 5s.	96	96	96	1,000	
T. P. & W. 1st....	99	99½	99	12,000	
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	89¼	89¼	88¾	89¼	24,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅞	8,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st..	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
T. P. & L. E. 1st.	102	102	102	102¼	13,000
U. P. 1st, s. f. 6s.	117¾	118	117¾	118	3,000
Wabash 1st, r....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5,000
Wab. W. ext. 5s..	84	84	84	84	2,000
West Shore 4s, g.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
*West Shore 4s, r.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5,000
W. & L. E. 1st....	103	103½	103	103½	8,000
Total sales.....					$1,018,000

*Sellers 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Anco.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Barcelona.....	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Buda.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Cashaw.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Commonwealth.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Con. Cal. & Va....	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	100
El Cristo.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Hiern Silver.....	1.20	1.24	1.20	1.20	125
Little Chief.....	.34	.34	.34	1.000	
Mutual S. & M....	1.55	1.50	1.55	1.50	200
Nevada Queen....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Occidental.....	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	200
Plymouth.....	6.25	6.37½	6.25	6.37½	200
Phenix of Ariz....	.30	.30	.12	.60	600
Plutus.....	.79	.79	.79	.79	500
Shoshone.....	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Ward Con.....	1.65	1.65	1.60	1.65	1,200
Total sales.....					6,475

OIL.

Pioneer Pine certs.	99¾	99¾	98	98⅜	613,000
Clearances.....					1,892,000

STOCKS.

Am. Cotton Oil....	52¾	53⅞	52⅝	53⅛	1,310
Atch., T. & S. F.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	5,850
Chi. Bur. & Q....	100¾	101¾	100¾	101	6,020
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96	950
Chi. & N. W....	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜	108⅝	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	70⅝	71	70⅝	70⅝	15,260
Chi. & N. W....	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	1,430
Del., Lack. & W.	144¾	144¾	143¾	143¾	3,700
Ill. C. vs. & Ga....	95	95	95	95	50
Lake Shore.....	102	102¼	102	102	480
Louis & Nash....	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	100
Missouri Pac....	67¾	68⅜	67¾	68	1,560
Mich. Central....	87	87	87	87	50
N. Y. & New Eng.	49	49¼	49	49¼	3,870
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	10
North. Pac. pf....	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	50
Nat. Lead Trust..	22¾	23⅜	22¾	22¾	11,600
Ohio & Miss....	22	23	23	23	10
Oregon R. & N....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	200
Phil. & Reading.	43¾	44⅜	43¾	44	14,080
Rich. & W. P. Trm.	22	22¾	22	22⅝	310
Southern Col. Oil	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	800
Union Pacific....	59¼	59⅞	59⅝	59¾	800
Western Union..	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84¾	500
Total sales.....					60,590

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s....	74½	74½	74½	74½	$5,000
Ohes. & O. cu....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	10,000
Erie 2d con.....	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1,000
Hocking V. 6s....	97	97	97	97	10,000
Ky. Cent. 4s....	87	87	87	87	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s..	68	68	68	68	5,000
Mobile & O. gen..	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	5,000
N. Y. Cen. 6s....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	25,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	9,000
St. L., M. & M....					
Moot. C. 1st....	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	20,000
Tenn. Set. 3s....	73	73	73	73	3,000
U. S. 4½s, r.....	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	10,000
West Shore 4s....	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
Total sales.....					$121,000

The stock market was slightly more active than on recent days, but business was still very light. The trading, however, was done at a higher level, in the afternoon, on the favorable statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for June, the Grangers led in the advance. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Delaware and Hudson and Omaha, each 1¼; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Ohio and Mississippi, each 1½; Michigan Central, St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, and Omaha preferred, each 1; Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, ⅜, and Chicago Gas and Reading, each ⅜. *Declined*—Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1, and Richmond and Alleghany, ⅞.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced ⅜, Cotton Oil ¼, and Whisky ⅜. Lead declined ⅞ and Cattle ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. The posted rate for sixty-day bills was reduced to $4 85½, the demand rate remaining unchanged at $4 87½. Actual business was done at $4 85@$4 85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4 87@$4 87¼ for demand, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for cable transfers, and $4 82½@$4 84 for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales of call were $10,000 4s coupon at 128⅛. In State securities $3,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 104¼. In bank stocks 7 shares of America sold at 192, 10 of North America at 182, and 18 of Merchants' at 120.

There was a little more life than usual in the railway mortgage market, and prices were firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Reading second preference incomes, 1⅜; Alton and Terre Haute firsts, Chicago and Indiana Coal firsts, East Tennessee gold 5s, Kentucky Central 4s, Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile firsts, Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel & Morgan certificates, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, and Wabash seconds, trust receipts, each 1, and Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented trust receipts, and Wheeling and Lake Erie firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated, assented, 2; St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s, 1½; Duluth, South Shora and Atlantic 5s, Houston and Texas Central main line firsts, trust receipts, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1926, each 1, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98½@99¾@98⅝. In mining stocks Standard sold at $1 05 and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .56.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending July 27 was 854,660 tons, against 808,657 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 17,545,289 tons, against 18,603,596 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

The August payments of the Railroad Equipment Company will be made at the offices of Messrs. Post, Martin & Co., 34½ Pine-street.

The Panama Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on demand.

The Texas Company has declared a dividend of $5 per share, payable Aug. 15.

Interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company.

Messrs. Coffin & Stanton announce in another column a list of municipal securities on which they will make the August payments.

Notice has been duly given of the formation of a new trust company, to be known as the State Trust Company. Among the organizers are William Steinway, George W. Quintard, George F. Peabody, Charles J. Tiffany, Charles Hanseit, Edwin A. MoAlpin, William A. Nash, Henry Steers, and Charles Scribner.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	191	Manhattan.....	180
American Exchange.	135	Market & Fulton..	200
Broadway.....	297	Mechanics'.....	200
Butchers' & Drovers'	180	Mech's & Traders'.	200
Central National..	143	Mercantile.....	205
Chase National.....	150	Merchants'.....	185
Chatham.....	220	Mercl'e Exchange.	150
Chemical.....	4000	Metropolitan.....	134
City.....	475	Metropolis.....	350
Citizens'.....	175	Nassau.....	150
Commerce.....	193	New-York.....	242
Continental.....	128	New-York County..	420
Corn Exchange.....	230	N. Y. National Ex.	125
East River.....	170	Ninth National....	150
Eleventh Ward.....	150	North America.....	162
Fifth Avenue.....	1100	North River.....	140
First National.....	2000	Oriental.....	210
Fourteenth Street..	150	Pacific.....	160
Fourth National....	150	Park.....	240
Gallatin National..	280	Peoples'.....	200
Garfield National..	200	Phenix.....	142
German American...	120	Republic.....	175
Germania.....	270	Second National...	325
Greenwich.....	145	Seventh National...	170
Hanover.....	260	Shoe & Leather....	162
Hudson River.....	145	St. Nicholas.....	122
Importers' & Traders'.	540	State of New-York.	104
Irving.....	175	Tradesmen's.....	100
Leather Manuf's...	230	U. S. National....	220
Lincoln National...	220	Western National..	93½

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	109¾	....	Cur. 6s, 1896.121	....	....
4½s, '91, c.....	109¾	107¾	Cur. 6s, 1897.124	....	....
4s, 1907, r.....	128⅞	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1898.127	....	....
4s, 1907, c.....	129	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.130	....	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.118	....	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges....$32,125,024 | Balances.....$4,376,550

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	51¾	51⅞	St. Paul.....	70¾	70⅞
Reading.....	22	....	Reading gen..	90⅜	90⅝
Lehigh Val..	53⅜	53½	Read. 1st pr..	80½	80¾
Northern Pac.	28¾	28½	Read. 2d pf..	63¾	64¼
Nor. Pac. pf..	64⅜	64¼	Read. 3d pf..	51⅜	52½
Lehigh Nav..	51⅞	52			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.....	1.35	Potosi.....	1.40
Best & Belcher.....	3.10	Savage.....	1.35
Bodie Consolidated.	1.05	Sierra Nevada.....	2.05
Challar.....	1.35	Union Consol.....	2.60
Con. Cal. & Va.....	6.87½	Utah.....	.65
Crown Point.....	2.00	Yellow Jacket.....	2.65
Gould & Curry.....	1.60	Commercial.....	4.05
Hale & Norcross....	2.75	Nevada Queen.....	1.35
Mexican.....	2.35	North Belle Isle...	1.30
Mono.....	.60	Occidental.....	2.10
Opnir.....	4.25		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top. R. R.	37.50	Allouez M. Co., n.	.75
Atch. & Topeka..	36.00	Calumet & Hecla.	215.50
Boston & Albany.	216.00	Franklin.....	9.60
Boston & Maine.	203.00	Osceola.....	9.00
Chi., Bur. & Q....	101.00	Pewabic, new....	2.60
Chi., San. & Clev.	22.75	Bell Telephone..	231.00
Eastern.....	93.00	Boston Land.....	6.00
Mex. Central....	5.12½	Water Power....	6.00
Mex. Cent. 1st...	65.75	West End Land..	27.50
N. Y. & N. E....	49.12½	Lamson Store S..	58.00
Tamarack M. Co.	160.00	Atlantic.....	8.50
Maine Central..	110.00	Boston Mont....	35.50
San Diego L. Co.	27.00	Kearsarge.....	6.00
Old Colony.....	175.75	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.54
Rutland pf.....	40.00	Anniston C. L. Co.	65.00
Wisconsin Cent..	21.25		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were light and trade therein as follows: Beefs, corn-fed, remained steady at former values. Store Beeves, grass-fed, also Texas Steers direct from the Plains, were very slow of sale, and were off in value 1c. per ℔. Sheep were firm at former quotations, while Lambs recovered ¼c. ℘ ℔. Milch Cows were weak: 11 Cows were sold at $30@$42 ℘ head. At Sixtieth-street Yards 34 Steers were consigned direct to slaughter; 40 Steers of local origin were held for sale. At Harsimus Cove Yards horned Cattle sold at 7¼c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔., weights 4½ to 9 cwt. From 53 to 55 ℔. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, corn-fed, 6¾c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔.; store Beeves, grass-fed, $3 20@$3 75 ℘ cwt.; Oxen, 3¾c. ℘ ℔.; dry Cows, 2¼c. ℘ ℔.; Texas Steers direct from the Plains, $2 70@$3 40 ℘ cwt.; Bulls, $2 30@$2 90 ℘ cwt.; Calves, 4¼c.@5¾c. ℘ ℔.; Bucks and Ewes, in mixed flocks, 3¾c. ℘ ℔.; Lambs, 5½c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Calves, from Jamaica, 2¼c.@3¼c. ℘ ℔.; Calves and lean Veals, in mixed lots, 3¾c.@4½c. ℘ ℔.; Veals of medium quality, 5c.@5½c. ℘ ℔.; Veals of fair quality, 6c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔. Hogs were steady this morning, when 3 Hogs, 940 ℔., sold at 4c. ℘ ℔. Yesterday Hogs, 7,000 ℔., 4½c. ℘ ℔.; 22 Hogs, 225 to 246 ℔., $4 60 ℘ cwt.; 29 Hogs, 202 ℔., $4 90 ℘ cwt.; city-dressed Hogs opened at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔.; Pigs, 6½c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 64 Calves, 201 ℔., 3c. ℘ ℔.; 115 Calves, 157 to 186 ℔., 3c.@3¾c. ℘ ℔.; 39 Veals and Calves, 168 ℔., 4½c. ℘ ℔.; 11 Calves, 206 ℔., 4¾c. ℘ ℔.; 4 Calves, 192 ℔., 4¾c. ℘ ℔.; 14 Veals, 160 ℔., 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 82 Veals, 165 ℔., 6c. ℘ ℔.; 39 Veals, 144 ℔., 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 119 Veals, 149 ℔., 6½c. ℘ ℔., with $5 off on 41 head. D. Slate sold 94 ℔., 4¼c. ℘ ℔. Jullice & Co. sold 246 Calves, 120 ℔., 3½c. ℘ ℔.; 102 Calves, 200 to 212 ℔., 3c.@3½c. ℘ ℔.; 30 Calves, 167 ℔., 3¼c. ℘ ℔.; 53 Veals, 109 ℔., 6c. ℘ ℔.; 24 Veals, 151 ℔., 6½c. ℘ ℔.; 38 Veals, 145 ℔., 6½c. ℘ ℔. Ege & Co. sold 11 Calves, 214 ℔., 3¾c. ℘ ℔.; 16 Veals, 160 ℔., 5c. ℘ ℔.; 109 Veals, 137 to 156 ℔., 6½c. ℘ ℔., with $5 off on 17 head. C. Curtis sold 21 Veals, 144 to 255 ℔., 5½c.@6½c. ℘ ℔. D. Harrington sold 38 Calves, 208 ℔., 3¾c. ℘ ℔.; 21 Calves and lean Veals, 186 ℔., 4c. ℘ ℔.; 6 Veals, 200 ℔., 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 8 Veals, 200 ℔., 6c. ℘ ℔.; 4 Veals, 230 to 164 ℔., 6¼c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 23 sinto Sheep, 81 ℔., 4½c. ℘ ℔.; 205 Kansas sheep, 96 ℔., 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 111 sinto Lambs, 62½ ℔., 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 1,163 Kentucky Lambs, 81 ℔., 6¾c. ℘ ℔. Dillenback & Co. sold 793 head, 77½ ℔., 7¼c. ℘ ℔. Hollenbeck & Hollis sold 43 Veals and Calves, 216 ℔., $3 40 ℘ cwt.; 107 Veals and Calves, 198 ℔., 3½c. ℘ ℔.; 55 Veals and Calves, 257 ℔., $3 65 ℘ cwt.; 7 Veals and Calves, 152 ℔., 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 18 Veals, 171 to 275 ℔., 6c. ℘ ℔.; 9 Veals, 107 ℔., 6¾c. to 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 72 Western Sheep, 83 ℔., 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 320 Kansas Sheep, 104 ℔., 5¼c. ℘ ℔. Dillenback & Co. also sold 25 Calves, 194 ℔., $3 05 ℘ cwt.; 4 Calves, 315 ℔., 4c. ℘ ℔.; 29 Veals, 202 ℔., 5c. ℘ ℔.; 152 Veals, 156 ℔., 6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.; 15 State Sheep, 102 ℔., 5c. ℘ ℔.; 6 Texas Lambs; 17 head, 62 ℔., 5½c. ℘ ℔.; 46 head, 73 ℔., 7c. ℘ ℔. J. H. Pidcock sold 140 Canada Sheep, 91 ℔., 5c.@5½c. ℘ ℔.; 75 Canada Lambs, 68½ ℔., 6¾c. ℘ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—McPherson sold on commission 135 Western Steers, a mixed herd: 44 head, 1,255 ℔., $4 05@$4 15 ℘ cwt., 19 head, 1,225 ℔., $4 20 ℘ cwt., 24 head, 1,187 to 1,420 ℔., $4 25@$4 30 ℘ cwt., 30 head, 1,261 ℔., $4 40 ℘ cwt., 6 head, 1,310 ℔., $4 50 ℘ cwt., 2 oxen, 1,930 ℔., $

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following bnainess was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, July 31:

James Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick flat, with lot 26 by 100, on Boulevard, southeast corner of 95th-st., for $41,500, to James Kelly, Jr. Similar building, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Boulevard, adjoining above, sold for $22,500, to Robert R. Pero. Similar building, with lot 25.4 by 100, adjoining above, sold for $25,500, to G. F. Bauerdorf, Jr., and lot 1.10 by 75.6 by 6.7 by 75, on West 95th-st., 100 feet east of Boulevard, sold for $2,000, to same purchaser.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 31.

Catharine-st., 47; Dora Fisher to Jacob Paskusz. Mortgage.	$46,000
Norfolk-st., 6; Jacob Paskusz to Dora Fisher	18,000
Madison-st., 213; Aaron Stone to Wolf Blooms	30,000
James-st., 31 and 33; Morris Fagoson to J. Greenberg	23,500
Madison-st., 102; Wolf Blom to Aaron Stone	22,500
124th-st., 201 West; Timothy Donovan to N. T. Norris, Jr.	1
Grove-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100; Louise A. Mokwee to Julius Rollock	5,300
Bleecker-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of Bowery, 24.7 71x64x68; A. List to Conrad Stelo	125,000
Ryer-av., e. s., 187.10 ft. n. of 184th-st., 25x 100; Mary Mells to Jacob Hauck and another	600
Lndlow-st., n. e., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 18.9x87; A. Collet to J. Collet	1
Catharine-st., 66; Harris Dolkofsky to M. Lewis	23,000
7th-st., n. e., 108 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x 97.8; R. Ottinger to I. White	30,500
74th-st., 121 East; David Hexter to Emanuel Hexter	1
Same property; Emanuel Hexter to Sarah Hexter	1
22d-st., 57 West; Hannah Ellen and others to William Moir	40,000
Oliver-st., 45; Mitchel A. C. Levy to J. L. Buttenwieser	14,000
71st-st., 222 and 224 East; P. Scheyer to Emilie Cyriax	----
Pearl-st., n. corner of Fulton-st.; M. B. Benjamin and others to Robert C. Cornell and another; 1-14 part	1,110
Harrison-st., 46; Susan Embury to C. F. Hoffman, Jr.	22,000
Same property; C. F. Hoffman, Jr., to Ellen M. Murray	24,000
55th-st., s. s., 259 ft. w. of 6th-av., 37.9x 100.5; John Banman to Joseph Mockey and another	29,400
2d-st., n. s., 24.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x100.11; E. T. Dull to E. J. D. Jones	20,000
16th-st., e. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x 102.3; Andrew Voss to Amelia Voss	1
45th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; same to same	1
William-st., 265; same to same	1
79th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; same to same	1
Essex-st., 90; F. Becker to M. Newman and another	32,000
55th-st.; 442 East Trinkaus to Mary Cminisky	18,900
Chrystie-st., w. s., lot 205; Jesse Greenberg to M. Fagenson	34,000
36th-st., 421 West; J. Stephens to Rosa Levy	27,000
71st-st., n. s., 351 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x102.2; John Recker and others, executors, to Thomas Crimmons	18,000
Manhattan-av., 538; A. A. Teets to Alfred Lauchhase	15,500
Greenwich-av., 125; Louis Bonjon to Elias Jacobe	19,000
42d-st., s. w. corner of Gansevoort-st., 20x 90; also, w. s. of 4th-st., 20.5 ft. s. of Gansevoort-st., 20x40; Isabella Lamb to J. Van Schaick	25,000
Washington-st., 3 and 5; Francis H. Weeks to Edward J. Burke	35,000
Crosby-st., 47; same to Louis Stern	22,000
Greenwich-st., 38; same to E. J. Burke	35,500
Rector-st., 28 and 94, and 90 Washington-st.; E. J. Burke and others to Tillie H. Brown	1
Madison-st., 400; D. L. Isaacs and wife to Samuel Cohen	27,000
St. Nicholas-av., s. e. corner of 125th-st., 25 x90.3; Owen A. Keegan to Frank G. Rice, ½ interest	7,800
41st-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9; Louisa Unerich and others to Eugene Lewis	1
Colombia-st., 77; Jonas Weil and others to Pincus Lowenthal	14,000
45th-st., 231 East; Samuel Weil and wife to Nathan Federgreen	25,000
Essex-st., 44; Samuel Cohen to D. L. Isaacs.	37,000
Avenue B, w. s., 73 ft. n. of 4th-st., 22x80; E. Leehermann to J. Friedmann	10,000
52d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Charles R. Henderson, executor, to W. H. Morse	7,500
143d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; John O. Mott to E. Hogan	6,000
27th-st., 227 West; Thomas H. French to Samuel French	21,000
27th-st., 227 and 231 West; S. French to E. D. Pohalski	63,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x 87.6; Alexander Kraft to Simon Kraft	31,000
Audubon-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 166th-st.; 33 x95 x irregular; Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., to F. X. Stafford	1,500
Audubon-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 170th-st., 25x 95; same to same	1,650
Audubon-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 180th-st., 25x 95; same to same	1,950
90th-st., 183 West; Charles Riley to Charlotte S. Lindley	29,000
Washington-st., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of Rector-st., 1.3x89.4; executors of Elizabeth S. Jones to E. J. Burke and others	500
Mangin-st., 61; Catharine A. M. and Henry D. Phelps to Franz Baier	1
74th-st., 236 East; Herman Wronkoy and wife to Gretchen Rneger	12,000
St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner of 117th-st., 29.7x92.5; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Jennie Mitchell	42,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

Dining-room extension residence adjoining 5TH-AV. and — STREET; immediate possession; TERMS TO SUIT. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 53 EAST 80TH; 22x65.102; four-story brownstone; immediate possession; offered below value; inspection invited. JAMES BOYD, 88 Broad-st., Room 39.

FOUR-STORY QUEEN ANNE—WEST END-av., s.s., $21,000; others, all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CEMETERY LOT.—A FULL-SIZE, UNOCCUpied family lot, fine location, in the old and handsome part of Greenwood Cemetery, for sale by owner at low price. Apply 40 Wall-st., Room 60.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, AT ELBERON, fine, large 20-room residence; also large plot on ocean-av. and Park-av., by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Two Very Desirable Small

Private residences on the west side to rent at moderate prices; one from Nov. 1. Apply to R. STEWART, at 158 10th-av., or L. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

202 WEST 46TH-ST., $1,800; 141 WEST 48th-st., $1,500; 148 West 49th-st., $1,500; 127 West 49th-st., $2,500; 136 West 44th-st., $1,800; 234 West 48th-st., $1,200. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY—$200 TO $1,500; near my office. J. W. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 98d-st.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of 5th-av. and Greene-sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p. Mail steamer Hammonia.....8:30 A. M., Aug. 15
Express S. S. Augusta Victoria.....8 P. M., Aug. 22
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Gellert, 10 A. M., Aug. 3. | Rugia, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 8.
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N. J.
General Office, 47 B'way. | General Passage Office.
C. SCHURZ, Dir. | C. B. RICHARD & CO.
R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A. M. | *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 1 P. M. | Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $80 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Oceanic Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 18, Saloon passage, $60 and upward; second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Anchoria, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A. M.
Furnessia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest correct rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
UMBRIA.....Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Bothnia.....Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.
Servia.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Umbria.....Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M.
Etruria.....Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M. | Servia.....Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Aurania.....Aug. 24 | Gallia.....Sept. 11, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
Cabin, $60, $80, $90, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Staaten Island from pier foot 22d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A. M.
Aller, Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P. M. | Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A. M.
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 A. M. | Saale, Wed., Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
From New York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $100 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and $60 an admit; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin, first class, $80 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
*From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City.
For tickets and berths apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
NOORDLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.
PENNLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 8 A. M.
Cabin rates: First cabin, $50 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $72 and $80. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANtique.
LA BOURGOGNE, Franconi, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonssolin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Thursday, Aug. 1, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
Pier 35 (new), foot North Moore-st., North River.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Aug. 2.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharino, Sat., Aug. 3.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 5.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
E. L. WALKER, Agent, 3 & 5 N. Wharves.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected for 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. SEE, Gen. Agt. | W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M.,
317 Broadway, New-York. | Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Aug. 2
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 6
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 9
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Egee, G. P. A. | C. B. P. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 28 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Tickets at stateroom, 511, 229, 257, 261, 287, 803, 362, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

RAILROADS.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight, Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. | CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leave New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 8:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibula Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company.
Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:
ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Look Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 9 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 3 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 8 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:35 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Ashury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ohio Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st, Brooklyn; 791 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. | General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.
7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Pelot Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FROM PIER 8 N. R. FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
By palatial steamers ONAWAY, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHN'S.
For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Pelot Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia
and Baltimore,
and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 284 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. O. & H. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *9:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., †9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada Kast, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, 8:15 P. M. (and 9:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all:30 A. M., s4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Harrisburg, 3:15 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, s3:45 P. M. Lake George and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill House, Grand Hotel station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all:30 A. M. trains. Delhi, Walton, Palisville, Cairo, and Monntain House station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all:30 A. M., s3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all:30 A. M. and s3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. s Other trains daily except Sunday, a s leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, 24 minutes earlier, s3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, all:26 A. M., s3:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 201 Washington-st., 338 Broadway, Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 783, and 942 Broadway, 1538 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and at 1st shore Station, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE
EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE
Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Parlor and drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
8 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. | L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLEECKER, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. O. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:01, White Mountain exp., 9:01, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:08, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02, A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:05, 5:30, 6:03, 6:08, 6:28, 6:30, 11:36 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via
SHORE LINE.
Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.
O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL,
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

8 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.
9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND OHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester,

POLITICS AND PARKWAY

HOW THE RACE COURSE JOB WAS JOCKEYED.

IN SPITE OF GOV. HILL'S FRIEND THAT FENCE MUST COME DOWN—A TALE OF CONOVER'S TUGGING OXEN.

The defense published yesterday, on behalf of the authorities of the Department of Public Parks and of the owner of the new race course of the New-York Jockey Club, in regard to the charges brought against Owner Morris for building a race track and a fence upon the Pelham and Bronx Parkway, has utterly failed to appeal to property owners in that section as sufficient. They do not see how Mr. Hutchins could have been entirely uninformed of the encroachment and they are strongly disposed to reject Mr. Conover's easy explanation of his neglect of duty. They recall that Mr. Hutchins was a member of the New Parks Commission at the time that the land was selected for this parkway. As he has his home in that neighborhood it is hardly conceivable to property owners that during all these years he could have been ignorant of the lines which he helped to lay out.

Even accepting his excuse that he knew nothing whatever of the encroachment, they are inclined to find some fault with him for allowing a statement to go forth from an officer of his department that the lines are still undefined. If Mr. Hutchins is at all informed, they say, about what has occurred in relation to the acquisition by the city of the new parks and parkways, he must know that maps have been prepared, and have been on file and accessible to all persons for a long time, and that the Controller would not undertake to pay any of the awards for land condemned unless he was absolutely sure what he was paying for. His office is of course supplied with maps, which must correspond exactly with the maps which were approved by the court, and which describe the property acquired by the city with the utmost precision.

The facts are, in regard to all of this new land, that it was condemned as soon as the act of the Legislature of 1884 went into effect, and by virtue of that act. A good part of the litigation that has arisen in regard to appraisements has been based on the contention of property owners that their lands should have been appraised at their value in 1886 or later, instead of 1884, as the commission ordered. Mr. Morris bought the land in question about two years ago of B. W. Bradford. It was then well known that a part of the land to which Mr. Bradford held title would be taken for the parkway. The northern boundary of the land which Mr. Bradford owned was the old Pelham road, a highway 100 feet wide. At the junction of the old Pelham road and William's Bridge road, the commission needed 30½ feet of land from the Bradford property, running southerly from this junction along William's Bridge road. Mr. Bradford had a stone and rail fence along the Pelham road boundary of his property. After Mr. Morris bought the property he moved the fence back to the line which the surveyors had cleared and staked out for the parkway. Then, in order to accommodate his three-quarter mile straightaway track, he built an entirely new and different fence in very nearly the place that the old fence originally occupied, near the junction of the two old roads.

When the jockey club people say in their letter to Mr. Conover that "the fence stands in the same place the fence stood before the proceedings were taken to acquire the new park lands" they do not mean that the fence which now borders the race course is the original fence, although the letter will bear that construction. When further on they say that "there has been no appropriation of or encroachment on any of the park lands" they should be understood as meaning that Charles E. Coddington, who probably framed the letter, and who has been the adviser of Owner Morris in everything that has been done at the race course, is of the opinion that some legal loophole can be found by which the jockey club may remain in undisturbed possession of the city property which they have invaded.

It is doubtless of great importance to the jockey club that they shall not be disturbed in their present possession. A new track could not be laid before the next meeting, and the most attractive races of the meeting, as promised and advertised, are to be over this same three-quarter-mile straightaway track. If warning had come earlier it might have been possible to curve the track and bring the starting point within property to which Mr. Morris holds rightful and undisputed title. That could not possibly be done at this late day, and, even if it were done, the track would cease to be a straightaway.

The experience that the club managers are now having must recall to them a similar affliction at the time that they opened the old Jerome Park course. When the track was laid on the old course and all preparations had been made to receive the public, it was suddenly discovered, to the dismay of the managers, that there was no water with which the course could be made apparent means of getting any. It was imperative that the stables should be abundantly supplied with water. Efforts were made to sink wells, but they failed utterly. Then some one conceived the brilliant idea of running a siphon into the Croton Aqueduct, which passes through the grounds. This was done, and the course received all the water it could use. Some time afterward, when trouble arose in the councils of the jockey club, a dissatisfied member reported to the authorities the means by which the course was supplied with water. All of the managers of the jockey club were indicted for the offense, and they all pleaded guilty and paid fines for their unlawful diversion of city property to their own use. No doubt they would be willing to take the same course in court now if the authorities will only let them alone until after the races.

An ingenious theory in regard to the use of the parkway for a race course is credited to Charles W. Bathgate, who acted as agent for Mr. Morris in the purchase of the property. Mr. Bathgate is understood not to deny that there has been an encroachment of 150 feet by 200 feet on the parkway, but he argues that the encroachment is entirely warranted. What is the race course for, he asks, and whom does it benefit? He answers that it is solely for the public, and, therefore, that the appropriation of city lands for public use is entirely legitimate and proper. This is the substance of an interview that Mr. Bathgate has had, not for publication, but as oracular, and there was, therefore, no opportunity to ask him if he would join in an effort to induce the managers of the jockey club to allow the public free access to that part of the course which invades the parkway.

The position in which the Jockey club has been placed is easily intelligible. It will be recalled that a bill was sprung in the Legislature during the latter part of the session to authorize the city authorities to dispose by sale or lease of lands and improvements recently acquired for parks or parkways. Whatever may have been Mr. Coddington's connection with the origin of this bill, it is known that he advised Owner Morris not to claim his award of $9,622 for the land taken from him for a parkway pending the disposal of this bill. If Mr. Morris had gone to the trouble to get this award he would have been asked to sign a quit-claim deed releasing his title to the nearly ten acres of property which had been taken from him for the parkway. Mr. Coddington was of the opinion that if Mr. Morris did not accept the award and did not sign a quit-claim deed he could easily recover clear title to the land that had been condemned, and then could maintain his straightaway track without fear of disturbance. The bill failed, but Mr. Coddington did not despair of retaining possession of the land upon which Mr. Morris had already built his track and fence. It is understood that he still hopes to be able to legalize this invasion of public property, either through the courts or through the Legislature. This matter is certainly of great moment to Mr. Coddington and his clients, because if they have to give up the land the best track in the course will be spoiled.

Property owners are considerably amused over the efforts of Owner Hutchins on the one hand, and of the special organs of Gov. Hill on the other, to show that Mr. Conover's appointment to the charge of the new parks was not dictated by Gov. Hill, and that, so far as appears in this connection, the Governor had nothing to do with the appointment. No mystery is made over the tie that binds Gov. Hill and Conover. Even knowing politicians in Westchester County are puzzled about it. That there is such a tie and that it is a remarkably close one has been amply proved within a few months.

Several bills were introduced into the Legislature of great local importance to the people of Westchester County. One of them was the bill to make the maintenance of part of Pelham Bridge a charge upon the entire county of Westchester instead of upon the town of Pelham. This city has borne one-half the charges for the maintenance of that bridge since the acquisition of Pelham Bay Park. When the city acquired Pelham Bay Park it deprived the town of Pelham of a large part of its revenue. It was accordingly felt that the town of Pelham was too poor to bear this charge, especially as the bridge was thrown open to the entire county and would be used by visitors more than by residents of the town. Gov. Hill refused to sign this bill. He also refused to sign several others that were of almost equal local importance. The people could not understand his refusal. Some time after the Legislature had adjourned one of the county officers of Westchester County went to the Governor and asked him why he had not signed these bills. He replied that he had not done so because the Democrats of the Second District had refused to give Conover a second term in the Assembly. The Governor meant to punish an entire township because the people would not continue his friend in the Legislature.

How Mr. Conover ever got the nomination for the Assembly is probably not fully known outside of a charmed circle, in which his friend, Ed Phelps, the well-known Albany lobbyist, and ex-Sheriff Duffy are understood to be shining lights. Conover's predecessor was Assemblyman Lawler. Mr. Lawler was not an intimate friend of Mr. Phelps or Gov. Hill. His course in the Assembly gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. Toward the end of his term in 1886, he had occasion to introduce a bill extending certain local privileges to a surface railroad company at Mount Vernon. After the bill had been before a committee for some time Mr. Lawler was approached by friends of a defeated railroad scheme, who wanted him to insert in his little local bill several sections which would virtually incorporate their defeated scheme under a new and innocent guise. When Mr. Lawler insisted he is said to have been offered $10,000 if he would allow the new sections to be inserted, and was threatened not only with the loss of his bill, but also with defeat at the coming election if he refused to grant the request. He did refuse, but early in the canvass of 1886 his constituents gave him to understand that they approved his course, and, as an earnest of their approval, they instructed their delegates to the convention to support his candidacy for renomination. His prospects looked bright until the convention assembled, when he was amazed to discover a quiet but effective opposition, which his friends thought they traced to Mr. Ed Phelps and Sheriff Duffy. Whoever may have been behind the opposition, it succeeded in dead-locking the convention.

At this interesting juncture Mr. Conover was brought forward as a candidate. Not a delegate knew who Conover was, but the word was passed that he lived in North Castle and was all right. He was accordingly nominated as the managers directed. When the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination started for his house they scoured North Castle in vain. Finally they came upon him in New-Castle, which is out of the district. What occurred there was no doubt genial and regular, but for a long time after the return of the committee a good-natured story went the rounds of the district that the committee came upon Mr. Conover busily engaged with sixteen yoke of oxen, trying to tug his house across the line that separates the town of North Castle and New-Castle in order to become a resident of the district before the committee visited him. Conover was elected in spite of his residence, but he was denied the privilege of voting either for himself or for the rest of the ticket in that district. His vote counted instead in the election of Gen. Husted, in the district of which the town of New-Castle is a part.

At Albany Conover does not seem to have been especially conspicuous, but he was recognized as a friend of Mr. Phelps and Gov. Hill. He was a very safe man in his talk and thoroughly companionable otherwise. Those friends who knew him best were in the habit of saying of him that, while perhaps he had earned the title of "Slippery Sam," he never slipped on his record as a member of the Railroad Committee, where whatever he did was done discreetly. Toward the end of the session he was appointed on the committee to investigate the telephone companies, the committee to sit during recess of the Legislature. Their report was submitted to the Legislature at the ensuing session. It made out the telephone companies to be public benefactors and entirely innocent of any scheme to impose upon the people or otherwise to abuse their corporate privileges. These findings were charged, by the Courier-Journal, to be the reverse to be true. Without needless delay the Legislature rejected his report. This was in the Winter of 1888. Mr. Conover remained at Albany even after the report was rejected, and was understood at that time to be a member of the Governor's staff.

Since then, although having no office, the Governor and Mr. Phelps have continued to cherish him. Conover had moved to White Plains during his term in the Legislature in order to have his home within the district which he represented, and which he hoped to continue to represent. He hoped to get the party nomination for a second term, and a nomination in a district normally Democratic by 1,500 majority was considered equivalent to an election. His Republican opponent, however, was elected by an immajority of about 400, reversing the normal vote by 1,900 votes. Conover continues to reside in White Plains, still the neighbor and friend of Mr. Phelps, until his appointment to his present position. Then he moved to the Lorillard mansion, there he lives amid the splendors of aristocratic surroundings.

President Hutchins of the Park Board said yesterday that he had not received a full report from Inspector Conover concerning the claim that the New-York Jockey Club had encroached upon Pelham Bay Park. He could only repeat that if such encroachment should be found to exist the fence complained of would be at once removed.

APPOINTED BY GILROY.

EX-COMMISSIONER TOWLE GETS A FIVE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR PLACE.

Ex-Park Commissioner Stevenson Towle was yesterday appointed by Commissioner Gilroy consulting engineer in charge of pavements at a salary of $5,000 per year. This is a new office, created by the same legislative act which provided for the expenditure of $3,000,000 in improving the street pavements of the city, the money to be spent at the rate of $1,000,000 a year.

In a letter written to Mr. Towle on Tuesday, when the office was offered him, Commissioner Gilroy says:

"After a thorough consideration of the importance to the city of having a careful and experienced officer to take general supervision of the work of putting down the new pavements, authorized by the law of 1889, as well as other pavements, I have come to the conclusion that I could not place the work in charge of any one who is better qualified than you by scientific and practical knowledge, as well as many years' experience on the public works in this and elsewhere, or one who could devote his energies and skill to the work with greater effectiveness.

"The services of such an engineer are needed in the preparation of plans, contracts, and specifications; in determining and examining the qualities and proportions of materials to be used, and in the general supervision of the entire work, and in this I must rely very greatly upon the ability, experience, and faithfulness of the engineers to be chosen. Having full confidence in you in these respects, I now offer you the trust and ask your acceptance of the same."

Mr. Towle yesterday accepted the office. Commissioner Gilroy said that this appointment would not increase the salary list, as the new office had simply been substituted for that formerly held by Rudolph Herring, whose services were valueless to the city and who was obliged to resign.

Mr. Towle was an ardent County Democrat when Mayor Hewitt appointed him Park Commissioner without salary, but since his resignation from that office he has become as earnest in the support of Tammany Hall.

FORMING A HAY EXCHANGE.

The wholesale hay dealers are again trying to form an organization to regulate the trade, and, if possible, to start another Hay Exchange. The need of an organization and Exchange is said to be severely felt, as there are handled in this city for its trade and the trade of the vicinity some 35,000 carloads or 360,000 tons of hay annually.

About eight years ago a hay dealers' organization was formed and a Hay Exchange was organized. The Exchange flourished for a while, but a number of speculators rushed in, began to speculate in futures, and introduced all the gambling features of other Exchanges. The bona fide dealers saw no benefit to their business in this, but rather a detriment, so they got out and the Exchange collapsed, and the association went to pieces soon afterward. Several of the members joined the New-York Mercantile Exchange and others the Produce Exchange. Sales of hay are occasionally made on the Mercantile Exchange, but no regular business in hay is done there.

Representatives of some twenty hay firms met yesterday afternoon at the hay sheds at the foot of West Thirty-third-street for the purpose of organizing an association. E. A. Dillenback was elected Chairman, and the proceedings were held behind closed doors. There was a free consultation among those present, and then it was announced that a preliminary organization had been effected under the name of "The Wholesale Hay Dealers of New-York," and that a Committee on By-laws and a Nominating Committee had been appointed. On Thursday, Aug. 8, another meeting will be held at the same place to form a permanent organization.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT AFLOAT.

Ellie H. Roberts, the Assistant United States Treasurer in this city, received notification from the Treasury Department in Washington yesterday that there was in circulation an admirable counterfeit of a ten-dollar silver certificate and warned him to beware of any attempt to pass it. The counterfeit is a new one, it is said, and the engraving is so well executed and the imitation so perfect that the authorities are led to believe the notes are printed from stolen plates. The Secret Service officers, however, declare that they have not been informed of the counterfeit and think it is a false alarm. If there is any counterfeit now in circulation, they think it is the so-called "Webster head tendollar greenback," more than $20,000 worth of which were seized by the United States officers in Dayton, Ohio, July 16.

DEATH IN A WALL-STREET OFFICE.

Manuel Minoz, sixty-seven years old, a native of Curacoa, Venezuela, but for thirty years a resident of the United States, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the office of J. M. Ceballos & Co., 80 Wall-street, of heart disease. Mr. Minoz has been for many years the confidential clerk of Mr. Ceballos. He arrived at the office about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 10 o'clock complained of feeling unwell. He lay down on a sofa in the private office of Mr. Ceballos, and told one of the members of the firm that he had had an attack of dizziness on the ferryboat while coming over from Brooklyn. At 12:30 he began to gasp for breath and died before the arrival of a physician, who had been summoned. He lived at 458 Henry-street, Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and several children.

WORLD'S FAIR PREPARATIONS.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY MAYOR GRANT—A CIRCULAR TO BUSINESS MEN.

Many letters were received at the Mayor's office yesterday relative to the holding of the great World's Fair. Among them was one from George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, in which was announced the appointment of Charles S. Smith, J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, W. P. Clyde, A. E. Orr, and A. R. Whitney as a committee to select the names of fifty representative business men from whom to pick members of the four committees.

Letters were also received from Richard Katzenmayer, President of the Arion Society; Secretary W. C. Rogers of the Typothetæ, and the President of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which was organized in 1785, all desiring to co-operate in the celebration. James H. Bailey, Vice President of the *Railroad Gazette* Company, suggested that Charles A. Moore of Manning, Maxwell & Moore be put on the Executive Committee having charge of machinery interests as related to railroads. Morris P. Tesnp, who is a Bar Harbor, writes that he will be in town the middle of September, and places his services at the disposition of the Mayor. Mr. Mitchell of the firm of Mitchell & Mitchell wrote a letter strongly urging the appointment of Collector Erhardt as Chairman of the Committee on Sites.

W. McM. Speer, Secretary of the temporary organization, sent out the following circular yesterday:

Mayor Grant, Chairman of the Committee for the International Exposition of 1892, requests the members of each of the following financial, commercial and industrial interests to submit to him the name of a representative to act for them on the committees to conduct the preliminary work of the exposition. By resolution of the citizens' meeting on July 25 there are to be appointed by the Mayor four committees of twenty-five members each on Finance, on Legislation, on Site and Buildings, and on Permanent Organization. The Mayor trusts that the nominations invited will speedily be made. Any interests not mentioned specifically are requested to act with the interest with which they are most closely allied.

Agricultural,
Artists,
Banks,
Boots and Shoes,
Brewers,
Brooklyn,
Brokers,
Bakers and Confectioners
Clergymen,
Cotton,
Carpets, Rugs, and Oil Cloths,
Coal and Coke,
Clothing, wholesals,
Clothing, retail,
Clocks and Watches,
Crockery, Glass, and China,
Domestic Steamships,
Dry Goods, wholesale,
Dry Goods, retail,
Drugs, Chemicals, and Dyes,
Engineers and Architects,
Electrical Industry,
Elevated and Suburban Rapid Transit Roads,
Engines,
Express and Freight Transportation Cos.,
Firearms and Explosives,
Foreign Steamship Cos.,
Furniture and Decorations,
Ferries,
Furs,
Grain and Provisions,
Groceries, wholesale,
Groceries, retail,
Gas,
Heating Apparatus,
Hardware,
Hats,
Hoboken,
Hotels,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Insurance Companies,
Iron,
Jersey City,
Jewelry,
Labor Organization,
Lawyers' Organization,
Lawyers,
Leather Trade,
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures,
Lumber,
Laces, Embroidery, and Trimmings,
Musical Instruments,
Machinery,
Metal Trade,
Millinery,
Newspapers and Periodicals,
Men's Furnishing Goods,
Oils and Paints,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Photographers,
Publishers,
Printing,
Railroads,
Restaurants,
Railroad Equipments and Supplies,
Rubber Goods,
Silver, Nickel, Brass, and Plated Ware,
Sailing Vessels,
Straw Goods,
Ship and Yacht Building,
Silk,
Sporting Goods,
Sailmakers, Cordage, and Ship Chandlers,
Scientific, Surgical, and Optical Instruments,
Street Railroads,
Stationery and Paper Trade,
Tools,
Tobacco Trade,
Theatres and Places of Amusement,
Tin and Hollow Ware,
Trust Companies,
Toys,
Vehicles,
Wine and Spirit Trade,
Wool,
Wood and Willow Ware.

The Governing Committees of the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges held meetings yesterday, at which they signified their approval of the project to hold the World's Fair in this city in 1892. President Bull of the Stock Exchange was authorized to send to Mayor Grant the names of five members of the Exchange from whom he might make selections for the Executive Committee. Upon resolution of Vice President Watson of the Consolidated Exchange the President of that body was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty to co-operate with the Mayor and other committees and organizations in the movement.

IT WAS A FINE FUNERAL.

BUT THE BILL WAS TOO BIG AND MR. HOOK WAS ARRESTED.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held William Hook of Ellenville, this State, in $1,500 bail for examination. Hook cared for Mary A. Zerfas, the widow of a Union soldier, during her last illness. There is no allegation that he did not properly care for her. The sum total of his care cannot, however, but be excelled by the grandeur of the funeral services. There have been grander funerals, of course, but they were of Aldermen and such dignitaries, when the city, county, or State footed the bills.

This is the little bill made out by Mr. Hook:

Priest's services	$17 00
Ground in cemetery	10 00
Digging grave	10 00
Day attendance	330 00
Night attendance	390 00
Cerfas	6 50
Pall bearers	20 00
Whisky	25 00
Cigars	15 00
Personal expenses	4 00
Miscellaneous	25 00
Total	$942 50

Mrs. Zerfas during her life had drawn a pension, and Mr. Hook sent his little itemized bill to W. H. De Witt, Pensions Agent of Ulster County. Mr. De Witt didn't pay it. On the contrary, he had Mr. Hook arrested for attempting to defraud the United States Government.

A NEW VESTIBULE TRAIN.

The splendid equipment for the Erie's "New-York and Chicago Limited," built by the Pullman Company, is coming East on regular schedule—the first train having reached New-York yesterday afternoon. This train will start West to-day and the service will be in complete operation.

These trains consist of composite day passenger, sleeping, and dining cars, the entire train being vestibuled, and the entire train, including dining car, being run through all the way between New-York and Chicago.

Peculiarities which will be greatly appreciated have been introduced, such as separate toilet rooms for ladies in the day passenger coaches, and smoking compartments in the same for gentlemen. The composite car has, of course, the baggage room and the smoking room, but these are not all; there is a large passenger apartment distinct and apart from the smoking room, and in which second-class travelers may ride free from annoyance from tobacco smoke. These trains are limited only in capacity, no extra charge of any kind for passage being made.

These trains leave New-York for Chicago at 3 P. M. daily, and leave Chicago for New-York at 10:15 A. M. daily.

SOUTH BEACH FERRY ENJOINED.

An injunction has been granted by Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court, on application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas P. Wickes, appearing for the city, restraining John A. Post, Nicholas Bertain, and J. L. Hattrick from running the steamboats Eliza Hancox and Thomas A. Morgan between this city and South Beach, S. I., as ferryboats. Mr. Wickes, in the papers on which the injunction was granted, urged that, under the Montgomery charter of 1730, the city acquired sole control over the establishing of ferries from any point on the Manhattan Island water front to opposite shores. The defendants, it was claimed, have usurped a franchise belonging to the city and have taken the profits and ferriage fees.

It is further set forth that the city has already leased a ferry between this city and Staten Island to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and is entitled to a certain per cent. of the gross receipts from it. The running of opposition lines would, therefore, be a direct detriment to the city.

A motion to make the injunction permanent will be argued next Monday.

TRUSTEES FOR HOCKING VALLEY.

Samuel D. Davis, Thomas F. Ryan, and Charles E. Van Nostrand have been appointed Trustees to protect the rights and interests of stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company. They will endeavor to secure a management independent of conflicting parties, and are confident that their efforts will increase the facilities of the road and restore the business, which has lately been diverted by reason of poor means of transportation, if not of official neglect. The Central Trust Company of this city will receive certificates of stock for the Trustees and will issue in exchange negotiable receipts, which the Trustees promise will be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let New-York build a Crystal Palace for the World's Fair of 1892 that will remain as a permanent exhibition place in the years to come. If London, the metropolis of the Old World, can have one, why not New-York, the metropolis of the New? E. H. D.

MURAT HALSTEAD BACK.

HE IS IN SPLENDID TRIM FOR HIS SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Murat Halstead returned from Europe yesterday by the steamship City of Paris with a new lease of health and with as much strength and vivacity as he ever showed in the days of his growth to influence. His friends would scarce know in his present sturdy physique the man who but a few months ago departed from this port in search of rest and of a cure from his tormentor, rheumatism. He looks ten years younger, and his actions confirm the appearance. There is a strong probability that when he begins his campaign to secure the seat of the United States Senator from Ohio he will make things rather lively about Columbus, and if he succeeds there is certain to be an unaccustomed buzz among the Senators who refused to confirm his nomination by President Harrison as Minister to Germany.

When he arrives in Cincinnati he will put on his armor, and then the politicians will have to look out for sparks. He said yesterday concerning his name being used in the Ohio Legislature: "I have to say on that question only this: I shall not attempt to interfere with the express will on that subject of the people of my State. If they should happen to regard me as a suitable person to represent them in the Senate of the United States, I should consider it a very great honor and one that I was not at liberty to decline." Upon this statement Mr. Halstead plants his colors and begins the fight.

Speaking of general politics in his State Mr. Halstead said: "Concerning them I have been practically out of the world. I, however, thoroughly sympathize with the movement for the renomination of Gov. Foraker, and as for the Democratic talk that they will beat him, it is nonsense. We will elect him with a rush and a yell." When Mr. Halstead left home after his serious and protracted illness two months ago, he went almost directly with his son to Nauheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. His four weeks' stay there did him so much good that his health has been entirely restored. The time he spent in Germany he thoroughly enjoyed, he said. "When I was there," he went on, "the people were engaged in harvest, but they were greatly impeded by the rains. There were no storms of severe extent there, but there were very severe local ones, which beat the grain to the earth and in many localities inflicted great damage. The area of this injury to crops extended, I believe, from Hamburg, on the North Sea, to Homburg-vor-der-Höhe, about nine miles from Frankfort. I spent a few days in that city, and thoroughly enjoyed myself, and then went to Berlin, where the American Commission were busy with the Samoan difficulty. I heard little of them, except through my friends on the commission, as the negotiations were kept very quiet. The public sentiment, however, was decidedly in favor of the peaceful settlement of the trouble. As you know, the Germans conceded practically everything. The work which the commission had to do involved no mere junketing trip. It was serious, and the Commissioners did it well and showed their sound judgment. While I was in the capital I saw the Emperor, and was more than favorably impressed. The Germans, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, regard him with respect and affection. The Empress is a very charming woman and is very popular. Together, with their children, they make a very delightful group, which goes straight to the heart of their home-loving, family-rearing people. Notwithstanding the heavy taxation demanded by her great army, Germany is a very wealthy nation, and is growing richer as time progresses. American securities of all kinds are received with great favor, with more, I think, than either English or Russian, the latter being scarcely negotiable in the empire.

"Leaving Germany behind me I went to Paris, first to study the Eiffel Tower, and second, French art. I only spent three days in the French capital, however. The tower is certainly very impressive and beautiful. I went to the top, of course, and found, in addition to the admission, 5f., one had to spend about two hours at the end of a cue of shiverers seeking the same height themselves. The most impressive view may be had I think from the second platform, a height of 300 feet. At the extreme top, things on the earth appear too small. A train of cars appears like a toy train, and Paris, vast of extent as the city is, may be seen with its entire circumference. At night the scene is like fairyland. There has been a system adopted by which all the fountains are illuminated with variously colored electric lights, and from the top of the tower the big light there of a misty night may be seen sending its rays like great suns whose extent almost touches the limits of the city. The French have gone mad over the tower. I saw Minister Whitelaw Reid while there. He is living in splendid style, and entertaining after the same fashion. I think he is enjoying himself. Mr. Reid's speeches, though in English, are printed in full in the French newspapers and have made a decidedly pleasant impression. In his speeches he seems to have touched the bond of sympathy which exists between France and America. I am reluctant to volunteer this prophecy: The Republic of France will stay. I think with M. Thiers that the republican form of government is the strongest existing, and is peculiarly fitted to the French people.

"I remained in London two days before my departure for Liverpool to take the steamer home, and while there saw Mr. Lincoln. He was very well and enjoying himself immensely. He was treated with the utmost friendliness and hospitality by every one—by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Salisbury, Gladstone, and Labouchère. He is acting, too, like a man of discretion, and will, I am sure, be a success appointment. I did not see Russell Harrison. He had left for Paris just before I arrived. He, too, has been treated with the utmost consideration by the royal family. I suppose that when the Queen invited him to dinner she did it as an act of courtesy to the President, and this act is one of considerable importance, too, for the Queen is far from well, suffering severely from sciatica, and there is considerable apprehension felt about her general health. When the change of Government comes, and it cannot be delayed long now, it will be effected very easily, for the Prince of Wales is a very popular man. This will make my sixth trip, or the twelfth time I have crossed the ocean, and as I have never yet been seasick I enjoyed myself thoroughly."

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS SHOWN.

Peter Henderson & Co. began their third annual show of gladioli and other Summer flowers yesterday at their warerooms, 35 and 37 Cortlandt-street, and up to 11 o'clock last evening over 3,000 ladies and gentlemen had visited and admired the beautiful exhibition. Over 2,000 spikes of 300 varieties of gladioli were terraced along both sides of one aisle and stood bravely out against a heavy background of palms and ferns. In the other aisles were shows of dwarfed evergreens of spruce, hemlock, silver fir, and cypress varieties for hedges and lawn ornamentation, and great banks of pæonias and lilies, in which the Japanese and golden and red banded lilies were prominent.

One of the prettiest bits of the show is a collection of enormous pink, white, and blue flowers of the sacred lotus or bean of Pythagoras, floating in a lake fed by a miniature fountain. They exhale a strong, sweet perfume and are greatly admired. Near the entrance, at which stands the flowering century plant, is a remarkable exhibit of tuberous-rooted begonias. They are beautifully marked and of great size. They were grown by T. Griffin, who served under Laing & Son, the famous florists near Forest Hill, London, for a number of years, and is now employed as gardener by Mr. Alfred Sully at Hackettstown, N. J.

The show will be open to-day and to-morrow until 11 P. M.

AN IMMIGRANT SMUGGLER.

Michael Barro, an Italian, who arrived on the Neustria a few days ago from Gibraltar, was apprehended just after landing by Inspector Cosgrove of Surveyor Beattie's staff and taken to Castle Garden. The Captain of the Neustria had pointed him out and told the inspector that he had been very nervous during the trip over. On being searched at Castle Garden 133 gold pendent watch chains and 139 silver vest chains were found hidden underneath his flannel shirt. The jewelry was taken from him and was sent to the seizure room, but when the officers returned for him he had escaped. His name at that time was not known, but yesterday he came to Castle Garden to claim his baggage, which had been brought there. He said then that the chains did not belong to him. They had been given to him with instructions to turn them over to a man who would meet him at Castle Garden with a letter. He did not know this man and had not seen him.

The customs authorities are of the opinion that there is an organized band of Italian smugglers operating through immigrants.

COMPLAINING OF GOWANUS CANAL.

The Gowanus Canal Commission, consisting of Health Commissioner Griffin, W. Harper, and H. L. Tooker, which was appointed to consider some means of abating the nuisances at present noticeable about the Gowanus Canal at Brooklyn, held its first session yesterday. Stephen J. Mooney, Michael Leyden, and Louis Wiehman, who have lived near the canal for about twenty years, testified that the odors were frightful. They claimed that the various firms having factories on the canal emptied all sorts of refuse into the water during the night. Mr. Mooney, who represented a surface railroad, complained that the bridge at Ninth-street was kept open at frequent intervals, and each time for too long a period.

THE SULLIVAN CLAIM SETTLED.

Contractor J. H. Sullivan's old claim against the city for his work in grading upper Seventh-avenue in 1870 was settled yesterday when the Controller gave him a check for $79,323 99. Sullivan signed a receipt in full. His original claim was for $149,000.

CONDEMNING SCHOOL SITES.

HEARINGS YESTERDAY BEFORE TWO BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Senator George F. Langbein and Mr. Horatio Henriques, Commissioners composing a majority of the board appointed to condemn three lots in Fourth-street, near First-avenue, for a school site, met yesterday to take testimony in a supplementary hearing upon objections to their preliminary award. This was one of the sites which the Board of Education refused to accept upon the preliminary award of the Commissioners, and in which they instructed the Corporation Counsel to file objections. Tax Commissioner Coleman placed an estimate of $46,000 on the property, and the commission awarded $76,130.

School Commissioner Galloway, who, as Chairman of the Committee on School Sites, severely criticised the findings of the commission on the preliminary award, was the only witness examined, and he came in response to the subpœna of Chairman Langbein. The assistant to the Corporation Counsel did not see fit to offer any testimony touching the value of the property in question, relying apparently upon the efforts of the Commissioners themselves in the matter. On account of his strictures upon the preliminary finding of the commission Mr. Galloway was welcomed as a lamb to the slaughter, but if there was any slaughtering done it held the knife. He was asked what knowledge he personally had as to the value of property in Fourth-street. He replied that he did not pretend to be a real estate expert or to have any long-standing convictions upon real estate values.

What knowledge he did have of the value of real estate in Fourth-street was drawn from his personal experience. His wife had inherited and owned for twenty-odd years a house and lot in Fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the Bowery. This was leased to the Steckler Association for $1,200 a year, and when, a year or more ago, the leasehold expired he endeavored to secure a better rental of the property, but was unable to do so, and therefore renewed the lease to the Steckler Association upon the same terms as before. On general principles he believed that when the city forced an owner to give up his property for public uses against his will the city should pay the owner the top-notch price for it. As to the property in question in the proceeding, being 75 feet and 6 inches front on Fourth-street and running back 96 feet and 2 inch to the school property fronting on Fifth-street, he thought $60,000 would be top-notch value.

School Commissioners Schmitt and Guggenheimer, who had also criticised the preliminary award, had been likewise subpœnaed, but they sent their regrets, promising to appear at some later period. Senator Langbein, in the course of some remarks about the case, declared that the city's representative (Mr. Arthur Berry at the time) should not have tested the case alone upon the testimony of Real Estate Experts Fairchild and Camp. Neither of these gentlemen knew anything about the improvements or the rentals, nor had either of them effected any recent trades nor transfers in the neighborhood. He (Senator Langbein) while in the capacity of property should have been brought in to tell what they had given for their property and what incomes they received from it. Since the city's representative had failed to do this, he, as Chairman of the commission, had taken the responsibility of subpœnaing several of the neighboring owners, among whom were some of the ward Trustees of schools. They had not appeared, but would be presented at a subsequent meeting.

The Commissioners appointed to ascertain the value of the property at Mulberry and Bayard streets, under condemnation proceedings for a public school site, met yesterday afternoon to listen to the arguments of counsel for the city and for the property owners. Mr. Anthony, representing Moses Gardner, the owner of the corner property, merely opposed any reduction of the preliminary award because he thought the original figures were amply justified by the testimony. Mr. Harris, for the city, expressed himself as confident that with the additional information that had been gained from the reconsideration of the matter, the Commissioners would scale their award down to a sum that would represent the true market value of the property.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino, is a passenger on the French steamship La Bretagne, which is expected to arrive here on Sunday or Monday. He is said to have his traveling bag full of new operas. During his absence he has visited Paris, Brussels, Vienna, the Switzerland lakes, and London. The success of the Casino version of "The Brigands" has induced the management of the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, to make an elaborate production of the opera in September, and all the scene models and costume plates now in use here are to be forwarded there this week. Mr. Frank Wyatt, who assumes the rôle of Falascappa in London, sailed on the Ems on Saturday last.

Margaret Mather and her company leave here on Monday evening for Seattle direct to open the season. The Evans and Hoey company sails that night for the same place, which is fast becoming an important center for theatrical attractions. The Pacific coast is becoming a favorite point for Eastern companies to begin their traveling seasons. This year the Lyceum Company, Rose Coghlan, Robert Mantell, Evans and Hoey, Margaret Mather, John Dayne, and Joseph Murphy, and the "Old Jed Prouty" companies, including about five hundred people, have all jumped to the Pacific, a distance of 3,000 miles, to open their tours and work gradually Eastward.

Al Hayman, who is now at Saratoga, says that the receipts of the Daly company for three weeks at Baldwin's, San Francisco, will reach $30,000. The Lyceum company in a four weeks' engagement did a business of $36,000. Mr. Daly has given a number of changes of programme and an extra Wednesday matinée of "Seven-Twenty-Eight." The company leaves San Francisco on Sunday for New-York direct, to take a rest before opening in the home theatre in October. The Lyceum company opens in Denver next Monday night.

The cast of "Shenandoah," which is to open the season at the Star, will embrace twenty-two strong people. The play is not to be a spectacular production, as has been announced in some quarters. Much of Bronson Howard's work in this piece is said to have been devoted to quiet comedy scenes. The play will have its first being laid in Charleston, S. C., the next two in the valley of the Shenandoah, and the last in Washington. Three of the company which is to interpret "Shenandoah" will be playing in this city next week—Ellie Shannon at the Bijou and Wilton Lackaye and Nanette Comstock at the Madison-Square.

Miss Sophie Eyre, formerly leading lady at Wallack's, has returned to this country from London, and is now negotiating for an engagement here.

Miss Ottilie Grubb has entirely recovered from her illness, which covered a period of eighteen months, and next week she will start for San Francisco and Lower California on a trip to regain her strength before reappearing on the stage. Her voice is said to be much stronger than before her sickness.

VERY CLOSE TO THE RECORD.

ANOTHER FAST TRIP BY THE INMAN STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman Line Steamship Company's newest steamship, the City of Paris, arrived yesterday after having made the second fastest trip on record across the ocean from Queenstown to Sandy Hook Lightship and within three minutes of her record achievement of 5 days 23 hours and 7 minutes. During that trip she covered 2,855 miles. Her trip, which began at 1:40 P. M., Thursday, July 25, finished yesterday morning at 8:14 o'clock, making the elapsed time 5 days 53 hours and 10 minutes, but in number of nautical miles steamed it was 58 miles short of her former trip. Had she not been buffeted for four days during the voyage by heavy head seas and strong northwest winds, she would have broken her record.

During the passage she did not equal her runs of 511 and 515 miles per day made on previous trips, but made on July

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,834. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

Friday, as Usual, Bargain Day.

PRICES OF THE SECOND FRIDAY OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE

WILL MAKE THIS DAY LONG MEMORABLE.

Truth of this Advertisement will be shortly manifest in the great stock of WASH DRESS FABRICS at Half Brooklyn Prices.

At Four Cents and a Half, Figured Challies—white and colored—quality that in Brooklyn sold at twelve cents and a half.

At Four Cents and Three-quarters, Domestic Sateens—best styles—always sold at ten.

At Five Cents and Three-quarters, Best Seersuckers—dress styles—B'klyn price, 10c.

At Eight Cents and Three-quarters, Best Chambrays and Fancy Ginghams; Brooklyn price, 12½c.

At Seven Cents and a Half, Yard-wide Batistes—stripes and figures—were 15c.

At Twelve Cents and a Half, The very finest Percales——French——yard wide; Brooklyn price, 20c.

At Thirteen Cents and Three-quarters, Fine Scotch Zephyrs—plaids and stripes; Brooklyn price, 35c.

At Fifteen Cents and Three-quarters, French Sateens——all colors——B'klyn price, 35c.

At Twenty-four Cents, French and Scotch Gingbams—B'klyn price, 60c.

FRIDAY PRICES for EMBROIDERIES will astonish.

At less than half the prices that they ask across the river we'll sell five thousand pieces of the finest.....There'll be no lack of styles—all widths—edgings and flouncings.

Prepare to be surprised.

Fine Swiss Embroideries, 3 to 5 inch 15 cents; were 30 and 40

Fine Swiss Flouncings, 22 inches wide 59 cents; were $1 00 and $1 25

Forty-five-inch Skirtings, fine, close and open work, with and without horizontal cordings.

79c.;	were	$1 25.	$1 49;	were	$2 00
98c.;	were	1 75.	1 98;	were	3 50
$1 25;	were	2 25.	2 98;	were	5 00

Irish Point Embroideries, Two inches to twenty-two.

19c.;	were	35.	49c.;	were	$1 00
29c.;	were	50.	98c.;	were	2 00

Irish Point Skirtings, White and Blue and Pink——45 inches wide. $2 98; were six dollars.

Insertings to Match, same great values.

All widths

All-overs,

49c.;	were	$1 00.	98c.;	were	$2 00

AT QUARTER PRICE.

Imported Persian Dress Trimmings.

Open work		the richest and the finest.			
49c.;	were	$1 98.	98c.;	were	$4 00
			$1 98	were	8 00
Fancy-colored Gimps			North.	9c.; were	49

BOYS' CLOTHING. Now ours, will soon be yours, at Half Brooklyn Prices.

	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
Twilled Flannel Suits	$1 79	98c.
Fancy Cheviot Suits	3 25	$1 98
Fine Cassimers Suits	7 00	3 98
Long Pant Suits	8 00	3 98
Long Pant Suits	14 00	7 98
Long Pant Suits	16 00	9 98
Jersey Pant Suits	3 00	1 89
Silk Velvet Kilts	8 00	3 98
Fine Cloth Kilts	4 00	1 98
Jersey Blouses	1 25	49c.
Outing Flannel Waists	75c.	49c.
Flannel Knee Pants	98c.	47c.
All-Wool Cassimere Pants	1 50	98c.
Corkscrew Yale Hats	98c.	59c.
White Straw Sailor's	85c.	49c.
Navy Straw Sailor's	69c.	15c.

OVERCOATS.

Stylish plaids, checks, stripes, and plains, with and without capes.

Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.
$1 98	$3 00	$2 98	$5 00
3 98	10 00		

UPHOLSTERY.

New Curtains, Portières, Tapestries, Plushes, Cretonnes, Sateens, and Rugs at Half Price sold, interest all who may need such in the Fall.

Lace Curtains.

Swiss Appliqué, French Guipure, Irish Point, Brussels, Tambour, and Nottingham.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 25	69c.	$13 00	$5 98
2 00	98c.	15 00	8 98
4 00	$1 98	22 00	12 98
5 00	2 49	40 00	22 98
7 00	3 98	50 00	24 98
9 00	4 98	65 00	39 00

Tapestries and Draperies.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
65c.	29c.	98c.	49c.
$1 25	69c.	$2 25	98c.
2 69	$1 50	3 50	$1 98
4 50	2 49	7 00	3 98

The Bargain of Bargains in Cretonnes is a thousand pieces of the finest French AT EIGHTEEN CENTS, inches in Brooklyn have been freely sold at sixty-1s this half price or less!

FURNITURE PLUSHES were never sold as we are selling now....We quote:

Plain and Crushed Plushes.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 00	49c.	$2 00	98c.
3 00	$1 49		

Druggets.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$2 98	$10 00	$4 75

Kensington Squares.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$8 00	$4 98	$10 00	$8 98
9 00	5 98	12 00	7 98

Smyrna Rugs.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
85c.	49c.	$6 00	$3 49
$4 00	$2 19	9 00	5 69

Mexican Grass Hammocks, complete—spreaders and ropes....$1 19; were $1 75

Curtain Poles	19c.	Curtain Chains	9c.
Table Oil Cloth, 1¼ yards wide			19c.
Window Shades, with dado			19c.
Shade Fringes	5c.	Slip Binding, po	12c.
Furniture Gimps	3c.	Carpet Binding, po	15c.

NOTIONS. How do these prices strike you?

Hemingway's Spool Silk—100 yards	5c.
Hemingway's Buttonhole Twist	1c.
Wash Silk Twist—fast colors—doz	7c.
Darning Cotton, doz.	4c.
Tape Measures	3c.
Spring Measures	18c.
Cotton Belting, po	13c.
Basting Cotton, doz.	12c.
Plaited Braid, po	6c.
Tape, large rolls	7c.
Linen Tape, po	2c.
English Pins, paper	3c.
Book Pins	5c.
Hair Crimpers, pk	3c.
Kid Curlers, doz	6c.
Celluloid Thimbles	2c.
Dexter's Cotton, ball	4c.
Waist Steels, doz	3c.
Fancy Braids	12c.
Hooks & Eyes, 4 doz.	3c.
Shoe Buttons, gr	4c.
Collar Buttons, doz.	3c.
Button Molds, doz	4c.
Skirt Braid, po	2c.
Gold Braid	1c.
Initials, gr	9c.
Kirby's Hairpins	3c.
Black Pins, box	3c.
With Bead Heads	1½c.
Safety Pins, dos	3c.
Linen Floss, skein	1c.
Marking Cotton, doz.	18c.
Skirt Elastic	8c.
Skirt Reeds—elastic	2c.
Ventilating Garters	12c.

It may seem strange to sell CLOAKINGS IN AUGUST, but goods at half price are right good value at any time of year.....We'll sell the Bankrupt Stock of Fall and Winter Cloakings for less than Half Price.

TO WHITEWASH TANNER

THE RERATING SCANDAL TO BE COVERED UP.

SECRETARY NOBLE'S COMMITTEE DETERMINED TO SHIELD THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—It is evident that Corp. Tanner is to be whitewashed by the "investigating" committee which Secretary Noble appointed to look into the rerating scandals in the Pension Office. The work of preparing the public for each an outcome of the "investigation" is well under way, and in due time the verdict "not guilty" may be expected. It is semi-officially given out, for example, that the committee has found nothing whatever of a sensational character; that while there has been an increase in the number of reratings, it has been gradual and not very large, and that really the average rerating is only from $2 to $4 a month. But the most significant indication of the kind of report that the committee proposes to make is found in the announcement that it has confined its labors to the record made by Commissioner Black in December, 1888, and that made by Tanner in May last. The instructions given by Secretary Noble included an examination of the work of the office for the last twelve months, but the committee soon reported to the Secretary that it would take six months or more to do this, and so the two months mentioned were selected. Whether or not the preliminary survey of the situation pointed to December and May as the two best months for the committee's purpose is not given out. It is asserted by those who have been so busily engaged in decrying Gen. Black's administration that as soon as it was known that Cleveland had been defeated the Pension Commissioner began to push through all the cases he could find in which any of his personal or party friends were interested; that by December he had got the rerating and "special" mills in good working order. December, therefore, would be a good month for the Noble committee to take up.

The demoralization in the Pension Office which has made its present management a disgrace to President Harrison's Administration began very soon after Tanner took hold. It was not until last month, however, that the rerating scandal reached such proportions that Pension Office employes were themselves alarmed, and it became impossible to keep the matter from the public. Less than a month ago it became necessary to dismiss employes for being at that time engaged in rerating each other's pensions, one of them receiving his notice within an hour after receiving his check for the arrears of pension he had obtained. It was in June that somebody put through in five days a handsome rerating for Senator Charles F. Manderson without an application for it appearing on the records and without an examination of the pensioner. It was in June and early July that the practice of giving each other increased pensions reached its highest development among Tanner's employes. But Secretary Noble's "investigating" committee takes May for its sample month of the Tanner administration. Corp. Tanner and his friends among the pension attorneys have a badly surprised lot if the report of the committee does not show that Tanner's work in May is worthy of high commendation in comparison with Black's work in December.

* * *

Great Britain is not the only Government whose vessels fall into the clutches of American revenue cutters. The Treasury Department has received from the Collector of Customs at Cedar Keys, Fla., information of the seizure of the Spanish schooner Mocteznma by the revenue cutter McLane. The Mocteznma is accused of having no marine papers, of trying to make a port which was not a port of entry, and of fishing within the three-mile limit. The schooner had 10,000 pounds of fish on board when seized, and this cargo has been sold, as it was liable to spoil. The Collector reports that the Mocteznma is probably one of the smugglers which do a thriving business in the neighborhood of Cedar Keys. The offenses charged against the schooner are punishable by heavy fines.

* * *

Mr. Benjamin F. Bonham's resignation as Consul General at Calcutta was received at the State Department to-day, and as soon as this announcement is made Secretary Blaine will probably have no difficulty in finding some good Republican willing to fill the vacancy. The salary of the Consul General at Calcutta is $5,000 a year, and the fees collected by Mr. Bonham last year amounted to $5,933 50. The retiring Consul General has held the office since Oct. 15, 1885. He was appointed from Oregon.

* * *

Secretary Tracy's board of line officers, with Commodore McCann at the head, which has been appointed to draw up a plan for increasing the navy, has gotten into deep water, and has asked for some technical assistance to help it out. Secretary Tracy will detail Assistant Naval Constructors Galwood and Taylor for duty with the board. A report from this board is expected some time before the meeting of Congress, so as to give the Secretary time to consider the recommendations and incorporate as much of them as he approves in his report to Congress. Secretary Tracy is quoted as having very decided opinions against building any more vessels of the Petrel class, regarding them as entirely too small for efficient service. These views will probably lead him to give to the two 800 to 1,200 ton gunboats, authorized by the last Naval bill, the largest displacement allowed by law—1,200 tons—making them vessels of a class between the Petrel and Yorktown, and very well suited for duty on foreign stations.

* * *

A board of naval engineers, consisting of Chief Engineers Charles H. Loring and William A. Windsor and Passed Assistant Engineers J. J. Barry and C. P. Howell, has been appointed by Secretary Tracy to examine and test coil boilers, with a view to ascertaining whether boilers made on this system can be profitably used in naval vessels. Secretary Whitney with this end in view under date of Aug. 2, 1888, invited makers of such boilers to submit specifications to the department. Quite a number were submitted. The department has decided that the boilers offered by Charles Ward of Charleston, West Va., William Cowlee of New-York, Frank B. King of this city, and the Rohenstien Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., are of sufficient merit to warrant the department in testing them. The Secretary has notified these makers that if they desire to enhmit their boilere to the test they must prepare them at their own expense, either at their own works or at such a place as may be approved by the department. The great advantage claimed for the coil boilers over other types are economy in use of fuel and economy in space and weights. These are very important considerations in building a modern war vessel, where every inch of space is valuable, and must be economized to the fullest extent. These boilers have been put in some recent French war ships with good results, and they are to be thoroughly tested in the American Navy by putting them in for 4,200 of the 5,400 horse power in the coast defense vessel recently contracted for by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The boilere built by Charles Ward have been used largely in naval launches and other small vessels, and on a larger scale in revenne cutters and in one of the steamers running between New-York and Long Branch. The Cowles boilers have been used in the fireboats which Mr. Cowles makes a specialty of building. The boilers are in many respects similar to the Thornycroft boilers which have become so widely known from their use in the Thornycroft torpedo boats. The Hohenstien boilers have also been used to some extent, but the King boiler is a new invention which has not yet been largely introduced.

* * *

Public Printer Palmer has begun a vigorous use of the axe in the Government printing office, and the prospect is excellent that when Congress meets the Republican Representatives will find a liberal allowance of vacancies waiting to be filled by Mr. Palmer with the men they select. Mr. Palmer's latest dismissals indicate that he thinks Senator Gorman has more than his share of places in the printing office. Of thirty employes dropped from the rolle last night the great majority are said to be Marylanders, whose appointments were obtained by Senator Gorman. Among the lot were a number who were accused of collecting subscriptions for the Democratic campaign fund last year. Their names were reported last Winter to the Gallinger Congressional Committee, which investigated the workings of the Government Printing Office. Nobody would have been surprised if they had been the first persons selected for removal after Mr. Palmer took his office. Foreman of the Specification Division E. W. Oyster has also had to step down and out. As a prominent member of labor organizations Mr. Oyster has had the honor of attempting to serve the Government under both Republican and Democratic Administrations, having aspired to be Public Printer in the days of President Garfield, and having received an appointment as a Democrat under President Cleveland. Mr. Oyster's dismissal is said to be due to the fact that he was accused of having prepared a history of Harrison's attitude on the Chinese question for the use of the Democratic National Committee.

* * *

There appears to be a slight hitch somewhere in closing up the contract with "Al" Daggett for furnishing the Government with postal cards. The contract has been duly awarded to him as the lowest bidder, and the bond he is to give to insure the Government against loss is understood to be entirely satisfactory, but some of the people in the Post Office Department have heard that Mr. Daggett is not the owner of any plant for the manufacture of postal cards, and it has occurred to them that the would-be contractor ought to be able to give assurance that he is really prepared to furnish the cards without the danger of serious delay. They would like to know how he proposes to obtain a plant, if he has none, and how certain he is that the cards will be forthcoming as soon as they are called for. Because of this desire the contract has not yet been formally turned over to Mr. Daggett. Senator Frank Hiscock spent some time at the Post Office Department to-day, and it is reported that he expressed himself personally interested in having the postal-card contract handed to the Brooklyn politician without further delay. It is expected, therefore, that Mr. Daggett will soon be able to start home with the document in his pocket.

* * *

A. W. Lyman, who for several years has had charge of the Washington bureau of the New-York *Sun*, has purchased a controlling interest in the Helena *Independent* of Montana, a Democratic paper, and took possession to-day. Previous to his coming to Washington Mr. Lyman was for several years the Albany correspondent of the *Sun*. His journalistic experience has been great and creditable, and he has made hosts of warm friends, who will wish him every success in his new enterprise.

* * *

The public debt statement issued this afternoon shows an increase of the public debt during the month of July of $1,017,-311 51. Total cash in the Treasury, $634,-723,023 44.

* * *

As a result of the report of the commission which recently investigated the needs of the New-York City Post Office, Postmaster General Wanamaker has directed that an additional allowance of $78,000 be granted Postmaster Van Cott. His present allowance is $1,034,000. An additional force of clerks to the number of 102 is also allowed, which, with his present force, will make an aggregate of 1,298 employes. Messrs. Morgan, Wood, and Pimpley, representing Postmaster Van Cott, who have been here during the last few days conferring with the Post Office authorities, have been authorized to submit to the Postmaster General for his approval a general readjustment of salaries in the New-York Post Office, to be in line with the recommendations submitted by the commission.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—E. W. Plass, Clove Valley, Dutchess County; Frank Thomas, Ketchum's Corners, Saratoga County; J. D. Stickle, Roscoe, Sullivan County.

Virginia.—Fannie A. Simpson, Aldie; Mary E. Spratt, Long Hollow; O. Robertson, Namozine; M. E. Burke, Worsham.

Pennsylvania.—H. C. Beck, Lebman; P. J. Gutb, Litzenberg.

Rhode Island.—Samnal Gerard, Anthony; W. I. Potter, Greene; R. H. Nixon, Summit.

* * *

The following appointments were made to-day by Superintendent Porter of the Census Bureau:

Henry Carroll, D. D., of North Plainfield, N. J., as a special agent to collect church statistics. Dr. Carroll is the editor of the New-York *Independent*.

Charles Kirschhoff, Jr., of New-York as a special agent to assist in the collection of statistics of copper, lead, zinc, and other ores throughout the United States.

John Birkenbine of Philadelphia as a special agent to assist in the collection of iron-ore statistics.

TO BE EJECTED FROM STATE LANDS.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The State Forest Commission has sent out nine orders of ejectment to persons who are building on State land. Three of these buildings are hotels, the others cottages. The violations are on Lake George islands, Raquette Lake, and on the Fulton chain of lakes. None claim title to the land, but presumed to be held in trust on the good nature of the Forest Commissioners. When the Forest Commission took possession of their offices they notified all persons having structures on State lands that they must not make additions thereto, and that neither they nor any one else must erect houses on the State lands. In the face of this they went on and built their structures. Now ejectment proceedings have been begun.

A TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 1.—This was the second day of the ninth annual temperance camp meeting of the National Temperance Society on the camp ground. The cold water advocates were undaunted by the terrific rain storm of this afternoon, but the audience were very much the consequence. The Rev. Dr. Albert G. Lawson of Boston delivered an address this morning and Miss Julia Coleman of New-York gave a talk on temperance during the afternoon. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Massachusetts lectured this evening on "Boys."

TO ABOLISH THE JURY SYSTEM.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 1.—The Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney General of Manitoba, announces that as a Government measure he will, at the next session of the Legislature move to abolish the jury system in civil cases in this province. The members of the legal fraternity are strongly in favor of this move, as many wrongs are perpetrated through sentimental verdicts by men who know nothing about the legal hearing of cases.

LEFT HIS CREDITORS BEHIND.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 1.—Andrew Carlson, senior partner of the contracting firm of Carlson & Johnson, which went to the wall a week ago, has skipped the city and is on his way to Washington Territory. No assignment was made, and the affairs of the firm are in confusion. Carlson was under bonds for trial in the Municipal Court. He left his wife and family here.

THE GRAPE CROP BADLY DAMAGED.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Owners of grape vineyards along the Hudson Valley say that they have lost thousands of dollars by the rainfall of the past four days. It is estimated that at least 60 per cent. of the Concord grape crop has been destroyed.

ANCIENT RUINS OF MEXICO.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS FOUND IN THE STATE OF CHIAPAS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 1, via Galveston.—Recently returned explorers from the State of Chiapas confirm and add to the remarkable reports concerning important archæological discoveries. A fine broad-paved road, built by prehistoric inhabitants, has been traced from Tonala down into Guatemala and thence in a curve up again into Mexico, terminating at Palenque. All along this road are still to be seen the remains of ruined cities, and a careful estimate of the population of these places is about thirty millions. On that part of the road near Palenque the ruins are of great magnitude. Houses four and often five stories high have been found in the depth of the forest. Many of these houses are pyramidal in form, and so covered are some of them with vegetable mold that large trees are growing from the roofs. In some of the houses great employments has been made of stone beams of tremendous weight, and the architecture indicates a high degree of scientific attainments.

In some houses visited bronze lamps have been discovered, and the interior and exterior mural decorations of the more important houses consist of panellings filled with elaborately-carved figures almost life size, two types of men and women being represented, some plainly Egyptian and others genuine Africans. In front of one of the houses the explorers found fourteen sculptures of gods with folded arms.

The work of exploration was one of extreme difficulty, owing to the density of the forest and the unwillingness of the Indians to enter the ancient edifices, they averring that the buildings were inhabited by spirits. Another discovery was that an enormous paved road extends from Palenque across Yucatan to the island of Cozumel and is continued on the island. The explorers went to Chiapas on private business, but incidentally became interested in the work of exploring the ruins, and they suggest that the Government fit out an expedition to make a complete map of this wonderfully interesting region, regarding which little comparatively is known, even after so many years since the white men became aware of its existence.

Palenque explorers assert that they have discovered in the edifices before mentioned examples of a perfect arch. One explorer is a scientifically trained man who has recently arrived from India, and by his account the region from Chiapas to Yucatan must have been the seat of a densely populous nation.

INSPECTING IRON WORKS.

A PLACE WHERE IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT WORK IS DONE.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 1.—Secretary Tracy and Commodore Sicard spent the greater part of to-day in the ordnance works of the Bethlehem Iron Company acquainting themselves with the work done here under Government contract. They witnessed the methods of forging guns, armor plate, and crank shafting. They returned to Washington this evening.

What Krupp is to Germany is the Bethlehem Iron Company to the United States. The West Point Foundry and the South Boston Iron Works long held dominant sway in this country, but they are both far eclipsed now by the new Bethlehem works. The following brief synopsis will give some idea of the magnitude of the work now in process of completion in the shops of the latter concern. In the way of naval ordnance there are six four-inch breech-loading rifles building, also two four-inch rapid-firing guns, and some eighty breech-loading rifles of calibres from 5 to 12 inches inclusive.

For the army the Bethlehem works are making some sixty guns of calibres from eight to twelve inches inclusive. For the navy all the armor of the big barbette battle ship Puritan and the double-turreted monitors Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror is being made at these works, as is also the armor plating for the battle ship Texas and the armored cruiser Maine. The Bethlehem Company is besides furnishing to such firms as the Cramps, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the W. F. Palmer, Jr., Company of New-York City, shafting and other heavy forgings for the cruisers Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco and the armored cruiser Maine. The Philadelphia shafting has been delivered, and the deliveries for the Newark and San Francisco are nearly completed. Forgings for four-inch, six-inch, and eight-inch guns have already been delivered some ten months in advance of the contract time.

PARSON FLEMON TAKEN SOUTH.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—John Yeldell, otherwise known as the Rev. E. F. Flemon, was to-night taken to South Carolina to answer for complicity in the murder of Jamee Blackwell of Edgefield County. Great crowds of colored people witnessed the departure from the Central station and the Baltimore and Ohio station, but there was no attempt at violence. Deputy Marshal Strom and Deputy Sheriff Lyon will be accompanied as far as Cumberland by Pittsburg policemen. Col. J. W. Echols, who so successfully represented the State of South Carolina in the extraditing proceedings, has been retained by Yeidell's friends, and accompanied the party. He will be assisted by two Southern lawyers at the trial, which is expected to take place next week. As Gov. Richardson assured Yeldell's safe conduct to the Edgefield County Jail, it is thought no effort either at lynching or rescue will be made. Yeldell expresses himself as confident of acquittal, but says if such should not be his fate he is ready to meet his Maker. The colored people here are raising a fund of $750 for his defense and expect to see him back in a few weeks.

A SUPERSENSITIVE GIRL.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 1.—Miss Emma Simpson hanged herself from a tree yesterday, and when found had been dead several hours. She was only seventeen years old. Her father, who was an old settler of the country, died about two years ago. Her mother, about a month ago, became engaged to a wealthy settler of Brandon, sixty miles from here. The girl discovered that her would-be father-in-law had Indian blood in his veins, and tried to induce her mother to break off the match. Failing to do this, the girl told her friends that she never would live to see the marriage. Yesterday morning she was seen by a friend looking at a picture of her mother in an album, and afterward disappeared and was not again seen until discovered dead.

TO PREVENT THE RESCUE OF BURKE.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 1.—The Chicago authorities are taking every precaution possible to prevent the rescue of Burke by his friends while en route from here to Chicago. The track all along the line will be closely watched, and it is learned to-night that Chief Ashbard of Chicago, who is now here, is negotiating for a special train.

Several cases of firearms, ammunition, shackles, &c., from Chicago, were passed by the customs authorities here to-day free of duty. It is said that several officers will be taken from here to reinforce the Chicago contingent.

Chief Hubbard still tells the reporters, however, that he is quite confident that no attempt will be made to rescue Burke.

MARYLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

GLYNDON, Md., Aug. 1.—One hundred and eighty-four delegates assembled at the Glyndon prohibition camp here this afternoon and nominated D. E. Stone of Mount Pleasant, Frederick County, Md., for Controllor. A new State Central Committee of twenty-six members was elected. The same platform as last year was adopted, with slight changes. Prof. S. B. Dickie of Albion, Mich., Chairman of the National Executive Committee, and Col. George W. Bain of Lexington, Ky., spoke.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—Sir J. R. Somers Vine of London, England, one of the Secretaries of the Imperial Institute, is here on business for the Government. He recently arrived at Vancouver from Australia. Speaking of the question of the annexation of Canada to the United States, he said he found that the Government of British Columbia was so bitterly opposed to any such idea that the province would secede from the Dominion and keep herself up as a separate colony before hearing of any such move.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND YACHTING.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 1.—Mr. James Stillman's steam yacht Wander arrived at Marion to-day from New-York, and will take ex-President Cleveland on a cruise of a week to the eastward. On the yacht are ex-Secretary Fairchild, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, and James S. Woodward. Mr. Banes, the ex-President's law partner, who has been visiting Marion, left to-night for New-York.

CANADIANS VERY ANGRY

HINTS OF WAR OVER THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLE.

INDIGNATION OVER THE SEIZURE OF THE BLACK DIAMOND FINDS VENT IN SOME PRETTY STRONG LANGUAGE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 1.—Lively interest continues to be shown in the seizure of a Canadian vessel in Behring Sea, seventy miles from the Alaska shore, and the indignation manifested shows how popular the Government would be if they lost no time in making a strong protest, and taking what other steps are open, to express their sense of the indignity.

Mr. Peter White, member of Parliament for North Renfrew, expressed himself strongly on the Behring Sea outrage, and was surprised at the forbearance and inactivity of the British Government. They seem to have conceded the right of search to the United States authorities, he said, even in the open sea. As to the Canadian Government taking active steps to protect Canadian vessels, Mr. White said their hands were tied. He contrasted the inaction of the British Government now with their course in the Mason and Slidell affair. He predicted that the results of Great Britain's forbearance would be final trouble when the United States, emboldened by license, committed some act so outrageous that Great Britain could not ignore it. These are bold words for Mr. White. He is a Government supporter and is talked of as a prospective Minister.

The Liberal or Opposition press is especially furious over the seizures. The *Free Press* says: "Britannia rules the waves, but the foregoing declaration has been modified so far as it relates to that portion of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring Sea." Commenting on the Behring Sea affair, the *Witness* says: "It seems from a statement of the Captain of the Black Diamond that resistance on the part of British vessel commanders and consequent bloodshed are not unlikely if the piratical proceedings of the American Government are longer tolerated by the British and Canadian Governments. No other nation would be, except through fear, so forbearing as Britain has been. In default of legitimate protection personal defense would be justifiable, and the American pirate would have no reasonrse."

The *Evening Journal* (Independent) says: "Of late the United States has shown a bullying confidence in its own strength. Its dealings with Hayti, the Samoan question, and Canada, and the tone of its press on international subjects indicate a belief on the part of our neighbors to the south that although they may not be in the habit of maintaining a very formidable peace armament, they are able at short notice to successfully tackle any nation on the face of the earth. They are justified in feeling so in regard to their international safety. The war between the North and South proved that the United States can put several million good soldiers into the field inside of a year should it require them. No nation would dare to attempt a military invasion of the States. The result would inevitably be the loss of the entire invading army, were it the largest ever sent forth in the world. Secure at home, the mass of the American people are confident that the enormous national resources, their surplus revenne of a hundred millions a year, and comparatively small national debt, would enable them to soon whip any country reckless enough to stand up against Uncle Sam. Our statesmen do not, probably, generally realize the whole situation. They feel and know that we are safe; on the borders of the sea they are at present at the mercy of any superior naval power. It may be that the rapid advance of late in the science of marine defense might enable them in a year or two after the outbreak of war to protect to some extent the remnants of the coast of the, but not one nor two nor five years of the most earnest exertion will enable the United States to strengthen its navy sufficiently to make it a match for the fleet of Italy or France or Germany or Russia, to say nothing of Great Britain. Britain can build an iron-clad in three or four years to supplement its already gigantic navy. The United States with its present appliances requires twice that time for the same task."

The Dominion Government is kept informed by its officials at Victoria. A private dispatch says three British men-of-war are now in Behring Sea, but manage to keep out of the way of the British sealers. No further action can be taken by the Dominion Government, and at best it can only follow the course to be adopted by the Imperial authorities. Lord Stanley, the Governor General, is known to be in constant communication with Lord Salisbury, but the result has not been communicated to Ottawa officials here say the only danger of a complication arises from the possibility of resistance being offered by the Nova Scotia seamen who man the Victoria schooners.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The railroad accident at Oxford, Ohio, late Wednesday night was not so serious as the first reports indicated. A passenger train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis line ran into a wild engine. Charles Lee, a fireman, was killed, and John Dougherty, an engineer, will probably die from internal injuries. Another fireman had both legs broken, and three other employes were more or less hurt. Not a passenger was injured.

The Pittsburg plasterers will strike Monday. They have taken exception to the system lately introduced by the contractors of hiring boys to put on a lathe at $2 a thousand, when plasterers get $3 for the same work. They further allege that these boys soon learn to do the work and are employed as plasterers, to the detriment of the journeyman, some of them having taken contracts themselves to do the plastering.

Abraham Finkbons of Reading, Penn., aged twenty-six, committed suicide yesterday by hanging in his cell in the county jail, where he was confined on a charge of setting fire to a number yards of the Reading Lumber Company four times, entailing a loss of over $30,000. The evidence against him was overwhelming.

The Post Office at North Henderson, Ill., was robbed yesterday of thirty-two dollars, which entered the office during the temporary absence of the Postmaster. A money order for $185 and stamps to the amount of $200 were taken. Everything that was portable was quietly gathered up and carried away.

The leaf tobacco sales in Danville, Va., during July were 3,000,000 pounds, nearly double the sales of July last year. The sales to date for the tobacco year from October were 24,355,000 pounds, a decrease on the same time last year of 3,000,000 pounds.

John H. Allen, a colored laborer, was overcome by poisonous gases while cleaning out a cesspool in the rear of a building on Chapel-street, New-Haven, Conn., yesterday, and was dead when taken out. His helper was made unconscious but recovered.

Danna C. Miller, aged twelve years, son of George H. Miller of Brooklyn, N. Y., was drowned in the Connecticut River at Hartford yesterday. He was playing near the bank when he fell in. Mrs. Miller and her children are visiting in East Hartford.

The committee in charge of the National Saengerfest, to be held in Baltimore next February, has obtained the necessary funds and will erect on Masonic lot a building capable of accommodating 6,000 persons, besides 1,500 choristers.

The brickmakers who have been on strikes in the yards at Dalton, Ill., returned to work yesterday morning. They have been out for two months, demanding a reduction to eight hours' work per day without a reduction in wages.

John Williams, cook on the steamship Wellington, just arrived from Nanaimo, was arrested Tuesday night in San Francisco for smuggling 500 boxes of opium into port. The opium, which was valued at $3,000, was seized.

The Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company yesterday issued notice of an increase in the wages of its puddlers from $3 25 to $3 80 a day, and the pay of the men at work on dephosphorized iron is raised proportionately.

The emancipation of slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated in New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday for the first time in sixteen years. The special features were a parade, barbecue, and public meeting.

R. J. Muckle, one of the oldest residents of Manitoba, was last night reported to be dying from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, self inflicted in a fit of insanity on account of grief over his wife's death.

The Elmira National Bank was formally organized at Elmira, N. Y., last evening by the election of Directors and officers. It is capitalized at $200,000, the stock being all taken and paid in.

The Chicago World's Fair Committee met yesterday and appointed an Executive Committee of thirty-five.

NOTHING FOR THE CREDITORS.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—The Sheriff to-day carried out the order of the court to sell the property of the Standard Live Stock Insurance Company of this city, the failure of which was recently announced. The only property found by the Sheriff and the assignee to sell was a lot of old office furniture, and the hundreds of creditors will realize nothing. The business of the company was that of insuring horses, and it had nearly $1,000,000 of insurance on its books at the time of the failure. Numerous lawsuits and quarrels among its officers aided in the downfall of the company.

GOV. HILL'S DINNER PARTY.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Boston is the guest of Gov. Hill at the Executive Mansion. This evening the Governor gave an informal dinner in honor of Gen. Collins, at which were present, among others, the Hon. W. F. Sheehan of Buffalo, Mayor E. A. Maher of Albany, Controller W[illegible] and Mr. McLaughlin of Boston.

HORACE D. PHILLIPS INSANE.

THE MANAGER OF THE PITTSBURGS NO LONGER HIMSELF.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Horace D. Phillips, Manager of the Pittsburg Baseball Club, is confined to his room at the Girard House. He arrived at the hotel this afternoon in company with his wife and his brother. As soon as he reached the office and passed the time of day with clerk Camack he began to scribble all over the pages of the hotel register. His next vagary was to write letters to the imaginative managers of vast business projects. In an offhand way Mr. Phillips informed the clerk that he was worth millions upon millions, and was seeking investments. As the sole owner of all the baseball clubs of the country, he proposed to make many innovations in the national game and have it conducted upon a more liberal basis. This he related in a matter-of-fact way, and the ordinary listener would have supposed that he was entirely rational, his manner being so quiet.

He suddenly told Clerk Camack that he was to take charge of the Girard House to-morrow morning as a full partner, Mr. Phillips just having completed the purchase from Proprietor Moore. His generosity did not end there. Mr. Camack was to be still further rewarded for past courtesies and for the sake of old friendship. Mr. Phillips informed the clerk that he had bought a number of hotels, including some in New-York and Washington. He proposed that Mr. Cammack should exercise general supervision over this list of investments.

In addition Mr. Phillips announced that he had made extraordinary investments in theatres, and proposed to inaugurate a circuit which would include most of the leading establishments of the country. With the assurance that he should have all that he asked for, Mr. Phillips was taken to his room and Dr. Winfield S. Wolford was notified.

Dr. Winfield S. Wolford, at his residence, 1,310 Walnut-street, said last night that it was a hopeless case, and that in his opinion Mr. Phillips's reason is entirely gone. "I base this opinion upon the fact that the development of the acute paresis or softening of the brain has been so sudden that it leaves no hope for recovery," said the doctor. "Usually the course of the disease is gradual, but this is the first that ever came under my notice that has developed in forty-eight hours."

TAKEN ON A NEW CHARGE.

REARREST OF EX-TREASURER ROYCE FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 1.—Ex-Treasurer Henry F. Royce, of the Willimantic Savings Institution was arrested this forenoon on a new charge of embezzlement of $5,000 from the institution and making false entries. The

our supremest duty. Reverence for the fathers means constant progress, not stagnation. To do and to believe as they did may be the worst and most unloving return for their toil. To be animated with their spirit, controlled by similar emotions and intent on noble objects, is true reverence."

The introduction of John Boyle O'Reilly elicited much enthusiasm. Mr. O'Reilly was the poet of the day, and read an ode to "The Pilgrim Fathers" written by himself. One of the stanzas is this:

"Here, on this rock, and on this sterile soil,
Began the kingdom not of Kings, but man;
Began the making of the world again.
Here centuries broke back, and from the blither brink
A new world reached and raised an old-world link.
When English hands, by wider vision tanght,
Threw down the fences that bars the Normans brought,
And here revived, in spite of sword and stake,
Their ancient freedom of the Wapentake.
Here struck the seed—the Pilgrims' rootless town,
Where equal rights and equal heads were set,
Where all the people equal-franchised met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and Crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where oreeds were naught, where vulture flags
were furled,
And common men began to own the world."

Lieut. Gov. Brackett, in the name of the Commonwealth, welcomed the completion of "this grand addition to the monuments with which its soil is studded."

"The monument is not needed to perpetuate the fame of the Pilgrims," he said. "That is as safe from the waves of oblivion as is Plymouth Rock from the billows of the sea, more permanent than any granite shaft can be. The function of this monument is rather to prove the filial reverence of the descendants for the virtues of their ancestors and to keep their memory fresh in the minds of men for their emulation and guidance. We venerate the Pilgrims as the apostles not only of spiritual but of civil liberty. Their democratic ideas were manifested in the frame of government which they established at Plymouth. It was the purest type of democracy. A Governor was chosen by general suffrage, his power being always subordinate to the will of the people. For more than eighteen years their Legislature was composed of the whole body of the adult male inhabitants of the colony."

Henry Cabot Lodge spoke at length of the Pilgrims as "conquerors," and gradually got to talking of the powers leet by the American House of Representatives as a body, he said, had been intended by the framers of the Constitution to be the initiator of great policies and to exercise the greatest influence in legislation. But it had declined in influence until it had been reduced to simple inaction.

"There never was a greater travesty of representative government, or popular government, and of government by the majority," he said, "than is presented by the American House of Representatives under its own rules and customs as they exist to-day. At the same time the powers with which they have been entrusted under some idea that they cannot be safely trusted with them have been assumed by others. What the House has laid down the Senate has taken up, and it is to the Senate, intended originally from a legislative point of view to serve as a check and a balance upon the House, that the people now look for any real legislative action, while the House serves for little more than to keep the Senate from doing what the House has to do for fear it will take the latter's duties. In addition to this, the House has been crippled by the mass of things thrown upon it with which it should not be called upon to deal. It should not be made a Court of Claims or a Pension Office. Least of all should it be made a machine for the distribution of offices, for of all the evils which beset public life and which destroy the usefulness of parties and of public men, the greatest beyond all doubt is the evil of patronage. It is largely unconstitutional; it is wrong in theory; it is vicious in practise, and it should be done away with entirely as unworthy of American intelligence and fit only for the monarchies from which it is inherited."

Mr. Lodge closed his address with a stirring appeal for the restoration of the House to its former position. He was followed by Senator Hoar, Congressman Moore, William F. Davis, Mr. Greenhalge, and Mr. Cogswell, each of whom made a short address. The celebration was ended to-night with a fine display of fireworks.

The monument which was dedicated to-day was first thought of in 1853, when the Pilgrim Society agitated the subject. In that year a design was made by Hammatt Billings, a famous architect, and the present site was selected. The monument is of solid granite, and consists of an octagonal pedestal, which, standing 45 feet high, is surmounted by a figure of Faith, who, standing on Plymouth Rock, holds in her left hand an open Bible, and points heavenward with her right hand. This figure is 36 feet high. The pedestal bears four tablets, upon which are inscribed the names of the founders of the colony and historic facts connected with the first settlement.

Below these tablets project four wing pedestals, upon which are placed—one on each—figures of Morality, Education, Freedom, and Law, and at their feet are allegorical tablets, representing the embarkation at Delfthaven, the signing of the social compact, the landing at Plymouth, and the first treaty with the Indians.

The monument cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, the major portion of which was presented by citizens, Massachusetts gave $10,000, Connecticut gave $3,000, and the United States Government gave $15,000. The cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies Aug. 2, 1859, but it was not until last Fall that the work was finally completed.

THURLOW WEED'S OLD PAPER.

CHARLES A. DANA ONCE TRIED TO BUY IT BUT FAILED.

Charles A. Dana once came near owning the Albany *Journal*, but very few outside of a select few knew of the fact. It was after the retirement of Thurlow Weed from the paper and his removal to this city. Lucius Robinson was then Controller for the first time, and was instrumental in bringing together the principal owners of the *Journal* and Mr. Dana. The price was set at $80,000, and everybody considered that the bargain was consummated; and it was legally, with the exception of drawing up the papers. The owners of the *Journal* were anxious to sell out.

Thurlow Weed got news of the sale. There were certain political affairs which he felt would suffer if Mr. Dana gained control of the *Journal*, so he hurried to Albany and gave the order that the paper must not be sold at that time, because it would be suicidal to the Republican interests.

In the meantime Mr. Dana had become acquainted with the fact that the owners were anxious to get rid of the property, and was advised to offer $1,500 less than the stipulated price. He thought he would see that much. He telegraphed to Albany offering $78,500, and promptly the answer was sent back that the paper was not for sale. Lucius Robinson, who owned some of the stock, was furious. The other owners tried to buy his holdings of stock, but he would not let go. He had a bright young man in his office by the name of George W. Demers, and upon him a compromise was made. Mr. Robinson insisted, in consideration of the sale of his stock, that Mr. Demers should go into the *Journal* as editor. He did so, and the very first editorial he wrote was against Lucius Robinson. This was the last straw, and after that Mr. Robinson was a Democrat.

BROOKLYN'S TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The statement of the valuation of real and personal property in Brooklyn for the present year, as compiled by the Board of Assessors, was made public yesterday. It shows a total real estate valuation of $407,127,535, an increase over that of a year ago of $22,270,747. The value of personal property for purposes of taxation is placed at $21,330,546, a decrease of $1,266,694 from the valuation of 1888. According to the figures on the real estate valuation, the Eighteenth Ward has been the most improved, showing an increase of $6,651,940. The Twenty-fifth Ward's property went up $3,510,255 in value, and that of the Twenty-second Ward $2,680,342.

In the First, Second, and Twentieth Wards the value of real property decreased. In the First Ward it fell off $456,420, in the Second $99,500, and in the Twentieth $69,510. Over half the total increase was in the new wards on the outskirts of the city, and was caused, in the opinion of the board, by the extension of the elevated railroads.

POLICE CAPTAINS TO BE TRIED.

The Police Commissioners received from the Corporation Counsel yesterday the formal charges on which Capt. McLaughlin of the First and Capt. Carpenter of the Fourth Precinct are to be tried for permitting gambling dens to exist at 86 Fulton-street and 15 Ann-street, the places which were raided on May 8 last through the instrumentality of Anthony Comstock. The charges are the outgrowth of the complaint made to the Mayor by David J. Whitney of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the principal testimony in the trial will be furnished through that gentleman. The trial has been set down for 10 A. M. on Tuesday next. It is understood that Elihu Root will be the chief counsel for the accused Captains.

WHAT ROYALTY COST IN 1841.

In 1842 the London *Sun* published the following, which is of interest now because of Henry Lahouchère's attack on the royal grants and the Radical attitude toward them: "Here are the annuities of the royal family during the year which ended on the 5th of January, 1841: The Duke of Sussex, $105,000; of Cambridge, $135,000; the Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, $79,790; the Princess Sophia, $79,790; the Princess Augusta, $50,000; the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, $35,000; the Dowager Queen Adelaide, $500,000; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, $150,000; Leopold, King of the Belgians, $250,000; the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, $105,000; the servants of King George III., Queen Charlotte and Queen Caroline, $76,325. Total for the royal family, exclusive of the Queen and Prince Albert, $1,545,955."

CAPT. SAMPSON'S SCHEME

FOR A NAVAL DEFENSE OF OUR COASTS.

HE WANTS TWELVE SEPARATE FLEETS TO ACT AT DIFFERENT POINTS AND TO COMBINE WHEN NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. W. T. Sampson of the navy, in his paper on the naval defense of the coast, recently referred to in these dispatches, lays down at length a detailed plan for the defense of the entire coast line of the country. For this purpose he would divide the coast into twelve sections, with a separate fleet assigned to each section. He would make the harbor of New-York the fourth section, and he sets forth the necessity and proposed means of its defense as follows:

The land defenses proposed by the "Board on Fortifications and other Defences" would be sufficient to protect New-York and, probably, Brooklyn as well, except in a rather favorable situation, when the enemy might be able to approach Coney Island near enough to shell Brooklyn and even the lower part of New-York. But such defenses are not all that is required; it must not be possible for an enemy to blockade the port and cut off the commerce of this city.

The harbor of New-York may be said to be the throat of the nation, through which it breathes, and to permit an enemy to close it would be to submit to strangulation. Two-thirds of the revenues that support the Government, or more than $200,000,000 annually, are derived from duties on imports, two-thirds of which enter at the port of New-York. Not only would the revenue be cut off for the time being if the port were blockaded, but the vast system of internal transportation centring in this city, by which these imports, amounting to $300,000,000 annually, are distributed over the whole country, would be without this poonpation, while the same system of transportation that now annually collects and distributes over $10,000,000 worth of merchandise and sends it through the port of New-York to every part of the globe, would lose this occupation also. These causes resulting a thousand ways along all the internal lines of trade would produce widespread loss and confusion. Nor can these great streams of commerce be readily changed to other seaports, granting for a moment that our enemy leaves us such a resource. To effect such a change would only be easier than to change the course of the Mississippi to the Atlantic. All the great thoroughfares of trade are adjusted to a condition of things that now exists and that has been the evolution of many years, and this condition cannot be changed without giving the rudest shock to every industry in the land. It is now the city alone that would suffer, but every farmer and manufacturer would find the foreign market for his productions cut off. Now, it would be necessary to only a temporary stoppage of trade that would be resumed at the close of the war: for it must be remembered that this country, which now exports nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of breadstuffs annually, holds that market by only a small margin, due to the slightly lower freight rates from the United States to Europe than those which now prevail between India and Europe. This country is capable of producing vast quantities of wheat, and should the supply from this country be cut off at seeding time it would stimulate the production in that country and turn the course of trade in that direction.

We know to our sorrow that a trade once lost is difficult to regain. Before the war, American shipping carried 75 per cent. of our foreign trade, then amounting to $700,000,000 annually; during the past year, American ships carried 14 per cent. of our foreign trade, now amounting to $1,400,000,000, and a little calculation will show that this loss in percentage in our carrying trade is not only because our shipping has not kept pace with the enormous increase in the trade, but also because we are not now carrying more than one-third as much as we did before the war, notwithstanding the trade itself has more than doubled. Let us take warning from this experience and not permit other branches of trade to slip from us, possibly never to be recovered, or only after the sharpest competition, which means small profits and poverty. I am convinced that if the port of New-York were blockaded for even a few months, the loss that would result to the Nation might be as great as would be produced in the city by a bombardment. It, therefore, very important to provide against the possibility of such a blockade. This can be done only by an adequate naval defense, in addition to the fortifications.

Three first-class armored coast defense vessels of 5,500 tons displacement, 6,500 maximum horse power, and 15.6 knots speed, each carrying two 12-inch and two 10-inch guns, supplemented by powerful secondary batteries, and costing in the aggregate $10,500,000; three 20¾-knot rams, costing $3,000,000, and twenty first-class torpedo-boats, costing $2,000,000, would give to New-York Harbor a separate fleet of twenty-six vessels, involving an outlay of $15,500,000. It is part of Capt. Sampson's plan to have his coast defense fleet as far as possible under a single direction, and the fleets of the different sections would co-operate as far as possible one with the other. Thus a New-York City would be threatened no would have the New-York fleet supplemented by reinforcements from the fleet of the third section in Buzzard's and Narragansett Bays, amounting to two first-class and two second-class coast defense vessels, two rams, and twenty torpedo boats. This combined fleet, supplemented by a fleet of fast cruisers harassing the enemy in his rear, would undoubtedly prove sufficient for the protection of New-York Harbor from the strongest fleet that any foreign power could send against it without leaving its own ottice unprotected.

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.

RED BANK AUTHORITIES TAKE CHARGE OF MRS. MOUNT.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug 1.—A good many years ago a fine old country residence on Claypit Creek, near the Highlands of Navesink, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mount. Mr. Mount was formerly engaged in business in New-York. The Mount Farm, as it was called, together with several other tracts of land in the vicinity, it is said, was the property of Mrs. Mount. The couple had a son named William, who is a well-known New-York auctioneer, and who at one time was a member of the auctioneering firm of Wilmerdiogs & Mount. Mrs. Andrew Mount died, and five or six years later Mr. Mount married lo New-York a handsome young woman named Fannie Collis.

Shortly after the marriage Mr. Mount rented a house in Red Bank, which was then owned by State Prison Keeper John H. Patterson. It is on the river bank, just back of the main street of the town, and is now owned by E. E. Roberts, a hollermaker of Liberty-street, New-York. Eight or nine years ago Mr. Mount died, after having lived in the Patterson cottage for three years. Following his death there was a legal fight for his money and property between Mrs. Mount and his three children. The matter was eventually adjneted satisfactorily to all parties. Mrs. Mount then moved away from Red Bank.

Abont the middle of last February a woman applied for board at the Globe Hotel, owned by Elwood C. Richardson. She boarded at the hotel for five weeks, aod then rented the Ovene cottage in Borden-street. The woinan was Mrs. Mount, and she had changed considerably in appearance since her residence in Red Bank. When she left the Globe Hotel to occupy the Ovens house she settled her board bill in full. She had not been in the Ovens cottage long when the owners discovered that she either had no money to pay the rent or else had the money and did not intend to pay it. To get even the owners determined to trade the bill out in board. This proved an unsatisfactory way of settling up, and Mrs. Mount was compelled to vacate the house.

She then returned to the Globe Hotel. This was on May 11. A short time after her return to the notel she became sick and had frequent hysterical attacks. She did not pay her board bill. Mr. Richardson discovered that Mrs. Mount had a brother named Cnarles Collis, who lives in Sixteenth-street, New-York. He went to the city last Saturday and saw Collis. Richardson returned home on Saturday afternoon and Collis followed on a later train. He saw his sister, and when he left town that night he told Mr. Richardson he would come back on the following Tuesday, pay the nurse who was with Mrs. Mount, and take his sister away with him. Mr. Collis did not come to Red Bank Tnesday, but a letter arrived instead. The letter in substance stated that he was embarrassed and could do nothing for his sister.

The town authorities telegraphed Collis that if he did not take charge of his sister she would be treated as a common pauper. No reply to the telegram has been received, and this morning Mr. Richardson made the required affidavit to give Mrs. Mount in charge of the authorities. She is now in charge of Daniel S. Borden, Overseer of the Poor of Shrewsbury Township.

TWO ORPHANS ASTRAY.

Two Hebrew lads, Samnel Ehrenstein, aged nine, and Lazarus Ehrenstein, aged five, were brought to the Police Central Office yesterday from the Coroners' office. The boys had been left there to the care of Coroner Levy by a man whose name and address were not obtained. He also left a letter for the Coroner, in which that official was informed that the children were orphans and that the best thing he oonld do would be to send them to some charitable institution. The Coroner sent them to the Police Central Office, where they were placed in charge of Matron Webb. They could not give aoy intelligent acconnt of themselves. Whoever calls for them will be arrested.

REFERRED TO SECRETARY TRACY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have, if I remember your colnmns correctly, one single one-gnn small dispatch vessel, of all the many new vessels we have talked so much of, in actual service. You recently gave a very excellent account of the Yorktown's performances at sea, and you tell of the Boston and the Atlanta as being ready for sea, also. And yet you publish the following:

Strenuous efforts are being made to complete the work on the Galena. It is time for the Oesipes, now before Port an Prince, to be relived by the Galena."

Why, may a landsman ask, is an old-fashioned ship, thrice fever-stricken, with old engines and old guns, be to sent to sea, instead of one of the new vessels? Or are the latter not for use? Will you, or can you, kindly answer this inquiry of

A PUZZLED LANDSMAN.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1889.

GOOD WORK AT PEEKSKILL.

IN SPITE OF RAIN THE FORTY-SEVENTH WINS PRAISE FROM HEADQUARTERS.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 1.—The guard duty of the Forty-seventh Regiment has compelled favorable acknowledgment from the State authorities for its general excellence and its rigid compliance not alone with rules and regulations but with verbal instructions. The men of the separate companies, taking example from their city comrades, have not been slow to "catch on," with the result that the current of official comment has run in a single direction, and that in the line of laudation.

A good story is told in this connection. Lieut. Hamilton, the regular army officer attached to the military post in the capacity of inspector and instructor, was passing across the grounds on his way to State headquarters in Luxury-row. A sentinel of the Forty-seventh failed to salute him. So uncommon a disregard of military courtesy awakened the curiosity of the Lieutenant, and he proceeded to investigate.

Accosting the sentry he inquired: "Have you not been instructed to salute officers—to present arms to them when they pass your post?" "Yes, Sir," responded the sentry, "those are my instructions—to salute all officers."

"Then why did you not salute me?" "Because I have been told not to salute the artillerymen," was the quick response. The mistake of the sentinel was only natural, the members of the artillery detachments on duty here having been the recipients of military courtesies by reason of their parading with side arms in the shape of swinging sabres, and having often been mistaken for commissioned officers by the men on post.

It is not alone in the performances of purely military duties that the Forty-seventh has won commendation from State headquarters. The clerical work of the camp is an important factor. Reports numerous and voluminous are required. These are scanned critically, and the most trifling deviation from published forms insures the return of papers and the harrowing of the souls of the First Sergeants of companies and of that of the Adjntant of the regiment, who are collectively and singularly responsible for their correctness. It is a noteworthy circumstance, however, that up to this time not a single report has been returned to Adjt. Hubbell marked incorrect, while the official papers have daily been forwarded to the State officials in Luxury-row for approval without delay, and frequently in advance of the hour stated for their submission.

The few hours of last night which afforded relief from the prevalent depressing atmospheric conditions were utilized to the utmost. The post band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Carlin, gave a concert in front of Col. Gaylor's quarters which has not been excelled since the camp opened. It was listened to by a great mass of auditors and applauded to the echo. Forty-seventh Regiment headquarters were graced by the presence of numerous distinguished guests, among whom were Major Downs and wife, Capt. Greer, the United States Army officer under whose direction the sea coast and harbor defense battery known as Fort Hill is being constructed; Lieut. Col. Baldwin and Commissary Fitzgerald, Fourteenth Regiment, and many others. The rain resumed operations immediately following the concert, but not in sufficient strength to interfere seriously with the entertainments given the company street, of which that of Company 1, Capt. William H. Eddy, was the most notable.

Both the regiment and provisional battalion devoted the two hours this morning set apart to exercises by battalion to skirmish drill. Major Downs put the battalion through some great shape, accompanying the drill with bugle calls, for the purpose of accustoming officers and men to the giving and obeying commands by that instrnment. The display made by the battalion was highly picturesque. The drill of the Forty-seventh was unusually interesting. Lieut. Col. Benson was in command, assisted by Major Eddy. This was the first occasion on which the regiment had participated in a drill of this description. Officers and men acquitted themselves so well that the State inspector reported it as being capable of being utilized only upon minor points, mainly covering the giving of orders by commanding officers.

Despite the threatening weather a large nnmber of Brooklynites visited the camp to-day and witnessed to-night's dress parade, in which Col. Gaylor commanded. It was a very handsome ceremony, for a brief interval in the early evening fair Luna disclosed herself, and the men of the regiment and battalion cheered themselves hoarse in welcome.

CAMP MEETING TIME.

THE CONNECTICUT METHODISTS TO BE-OIN WORK NEXT WEEK.

HARTFORD, Aug. 1.—The annnal camp meeting period in this State will begin Monday, Aug. 5, when the seventy Methodist churohes of the New-Haven District, New-York East Conference, will assemble at the Plainville grounds, ten miles west of this city, for six days' worship. The scruples of the denomination on the west side of the Connecticnt River are against a Sunday in camp, and the services for a number of years back have been conoinded on Saturday, the Saturday morning love feast being the great feature of the week's events. The Methodists east of the river, embraced in the Norwich District of the Providence Conference, have steadily pursued an opposite course, continuing the camp meeting services for ten days. The first of their series of meetings will be held at Willimantic on Monday, Aug. 12.

The Norwich District has far less of wealth in it than the New-Haven District, but it understands the methods necessary to awakening a wide interest in its camp meetings. The principal churches in the district are at Norwich, where there are three flourishing congregations; one each at New-London, Danielsonville, Putnam, Willimantic, Rockville, and South Manchester. The church at South Manchester lie in the centre of the interesting population which has been brought together by the Cheney Silk Works, and is a simple and influential organization. Most of the strong churches of the denomination east of the Connecticnt are established in manufacturing centres. This year the Willimantic grounds will be favored with the presence of Bishop Mallalieu, the Rev. Drs. Fayne and Palmer, and probably the Rev. Abel Holden, who is one of the ablest preachers Willimantic has had. The temperance cause is likely to become a burning issne dnring the meeting, and will receive more than ordinary attention.

The New-Haven District has not been the recipient of a Bishop's personal overeight and leadership for years and will be obliged to go without these advantages at the Plainville grounds next week. But there will not be a dearth of popular preaching talent on that account. Ex-President Joon W. Beach of Wesleyan University will preside, and the cities of Hartford, New-Haveo, New-Brighton, Middletown, Meriden, and Waterbury will be called on for their best Methodist divines for the week. The list of preachers engaged includes the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman of New-Britain, the Rev. C. B. Pitblado of the city, the Revs. Melville B. Chapman and Arthur H. Goodenough of New-Haven, the Rev. A. C. Eggleston of Waterbury, Theodore C. Beach and John Rippere of West Wrnsted, A. H. Wyatt of Bristol, F. M. North of the Middletown church, and Joseph Vinton of Plainville, who is the only minister in the district who has served for the fourteen consecutive year to one church. Prof. Ralph G. Hibbard of New-Britain is the President of the association, E. S. Clapp of Windsor Vice-President, Capt. John M. Parker of this city Secretary, and William F. Dann of New-Haven, Treasurer.

The churches in the district are annually increasing in wealth and influence. Some of the ablest business men in the State are connected with the denomination. Such men as the Armstrongs of New-Haven, Charles Parker of Meriden, who was the largest contributor to the church in that city; Judge George E. Cowell of Waterbury, who was graduated at Yale in 1868; Samuel A. Camp of Middletown; Charles A. Baldwin and D. M. Welch of New-Haven, and President John R. Sessions of the Bristol National Bank, have advanced the interests of Methodism very materially in the State during the past twenty-five years. With the increased wealth there has been a decided improvement in the intellectual training of the clergy. The fact is worth noting that most of the Methodist preachers in this district have been graduates of Wesleyan University. The institution at Middletown is in close sympathy with the ministers, who are making Methodism so important a religious force in Connecticut.

UPSET IN SHALLOW WATER.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Arthur A. Patterson of the dry goods firm of Spinning & Patterson took ont sailing Tuesday a party composed of his wife, four daughters, and two young ladies who are visiting the latter. When opposite the Sea Bird's wharf a heavy flaw of wind struck the sail of the yacht and the vessel careened over, shipping a large quantity of water. The yacht had no sooner righted than another squall struck her and she capsized. In a moment all of the occupants were in the water except Mr. Patterson's youngest daughter, Jennie, who had climbed op on the windward side of the yacht. Fortunately the water was shallow and only reached their ehonlders. Mr. Patterson's stepdaughter, Miss Kittie Evans, was so thoroughly frightened that she fainted away. A number of boatmen, who saw the accident, hastily rowed out to the party and took them to shore.

A STEAMER SUNK.

AULTSVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 1.—The steamer Algerian ran into the canal bank at Farran's Point this morning, smashing her wheel and knocking a hole in her side. She sank in fifteen feet of water. The crew and passengers were saved. A fog was the cause of the accident.

TROTTERS IN GREAT FORM

SENSATIONAL HARNESS RACES AT CLEVELAND.

AXTELL AND GUY SHOW REMARKABLE TRIALS AGAINST TIME AND LOWER THEIR RECORDS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—This was a day of great events among the trotters who took part in the Grand Circuit programme at the Driving Park. Axtell, the most wonderful colt ever seen on the turf, reduced his record to 2:14¾. Guy, the "black meteor," placed himself second among geldings by a mile in 2:10¾, and the winners in the regular classes accomplished flights almost as sensational.

The chief interest was in Axtell, the phenomenal three-year-old, who had been advertised to trot against the stallion record for all ages. It seems this was a mistake, and the trial was really against his own mile in 2:15¼. Soon after 3 o'clock the Iowa colt made his essay against the watch. He was driven by C. W. Williams, his owner, and a runner, handled by John Splan, helped the pace. After one score Axtell came steadily along, and hundreds of watches were started as he passed the wire and set ont for fresh honors. He reached the first quarter in 0:33½, and the half in 1:07¼. From there to the third quarter the rate was the same, and that point was passed in 1:41. This was faster than a 2:15 gait so far, and there was suppressed excitement to see the final result. Axtell kept up his clip without a waver, and finished strong at the same rate as the second quarter. A moments later the time was announced 2:14¾, and a cheer went up from 10,000 admiring spectators.

Then Guy appeared to beat his record of 2:12. After dancing about for fifteen minntes the black trotter was taken away up the stretch and went fast. He made the quarters as follows: 0:32¼, 0:33¼, 0:32¾, and 0:32½, which gave him a new mark of 2:10¾. His owner had decided to try him without toe weights, which proved a mistake, and the gelding would surely have beaten 2:10 had he been weighted properly.

The three regular events were disposed in eleven heats. Jack was a greater race horse than ever to-day, beating his field in straight heats, the first in 2:15¾. Seymour Belle was also very fast in the first race. There was an exciting contest in five heats in the 2:24 class, which was finally won cleverly by the Chicago mare Colvena Sprague, who lowered her record to 2:19¾. Billy Mack, a Minneapolis trotter, got a heat in 2:19, but went lame. The Buffalo mare Mocking Bird also earned a new record of 2:20¾ in the 2:30 class, though this was the slowest mile of the afternoon.

In the 2:18 class the erratic Thorniess was in rare form, defeating a great field in straight heats in a new mark of 2:16½ in the second. None of the rest could get near him in any part of the race.

To-morrow the meeting ends with three regular events, the 2:33 and free for all trots, and the 2:17 pace. Johnston, the champion pacer, will try to beat the best time on this track—2:08¾—credited to Maud S.

The young mare Josephine entered the 2:30 list to-day by trotting an exhibition mile in 2:24¾ for a cup. The summaries:

2:20 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Jack, by Pilot Medium.....(Dohls)	1	1	1
Seymour Belle.....(Rnsb)	2	2	6
Geneva S.....(McCarthy)	5	8	2
Greylight.....(Goldsmith)	8	4	3
Lizzie's Baby.....(Grear)	4	3	4
Globe.....(Andrews)	7	7	5
Pennant.....(Gere)	6	6	dr.

Time—2:18½; 2:17¾; 2:17¾.

2:24 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Colvina Sprague, by Gov. Sprague.					
(Ayers)	6	3	1	1	1
Mocking Bird.....(Andrews)	1	7	11	8	12
Ella Mack.....(McHenry)	4	1	4	5	10
Geneva.....(Doble)	2	2	2	4	2
McEwen.....(Oers)	8	11	7	2	3
Gold Bing...(O'Dell and Walker)	7	4	8	7	5
Lettie Watterson.....(Sanders)	5	13	12	13	6
Greenlander.....(David	10	12	8	10	4
Frank B.....(Bender)	13	5	5	12	9
Lexington....(Clarby and Splan)	12	9	9	11	7
Little Dan.....(Stanley)	11	10	10	9	8
Brother Dan.....(Stewart)	9	8	13	9	11
Oillig.....(Goldsmith)	5	6	9	8	dr.

Time—2:20¼; 2:19; 2:19¾; 2:20; 2:19¾.

Special purse, $2,500.

Axtell, by William L.....(Williams)	1	1	1
Time, (2:15¼).....Time—2:14¾.					2

Special for a cup.

Guy, by Kentucky Prince.....(Sanders)	1	1	1
Time, (2:12).....Time—2:10¾.					2

218 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Thornless, by Dauntless.....(Forks)	1	1	1
J. B. Richardson.....(Splan)	2	2	3
Santa.....(Traynor)	4	3	2
Kit Carry.....(Myers)	3	4	5
June-Mont.....(Rowell)	5	8	4
Nobby.....(McHenry)	7	5	7
Joe Davis.....(Burroughs)	6	6	8
Newton B.....(Doble)	8	7	6

Time—2:17¼; 2:16¾; 2:17.

Prize a cup.

Josephine S., by Kentucky Prince.....(Wilson)	1
Time, (2:30).....Time—2:24¾.	2

RACING AT THE SPRINGS.

A FIGHT BETWEEN HORSE OWNERS AND A SURPRISE BY GUNWAD.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—The sensation of the day was a public quarrel between J. T. Williams, owner of Glockner and Newcastle, and Mr. Philip J. Dwyer of the well-known racing firm. Williams had declared to win the third race with Newcastle and then won with Glockner. The Dwyers had backed Newcastle heavily, and after the race charged Williams with having given them "the double cross" by getting them to back the wrong horse. The wordy quarrel was followed by Williams hitting Phil Dwyer over the head with his umbrella. Mr. Dwyer responded with a sharp blow of his fist on Williams's nose. Friends then interfered to prevent further hostilities, and a truce has been patched up.

The track was very heavy and rain kept people away from the grounds. A nnmber of the bookmakers have left the track, being unable to stand further losses. The racing sensation of the afternoon was the victory of Gunwad, a 50-to-1 chance, in the Virginia Stakes. No decision has yet been announced as a result of the investigation into Merl's running. Details of the day's racing are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile.

C. Cornehleen's b. g. King Crab, 4 years, by Kingfisher-Carita, 117 pounds.....(Murphy) w. o.

SECOND RACE.—The Alabama Stakes, for fillies three years old; $100 each. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:03¾.

B. F. Pettit's ch. f. Princess Bowling, by Prince Charlie-Kate Fowling, 118 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
W. A. Fairs's ch. g. Cornilion, 108.....(Williams) 2
Labold Brothers' b. f. Retrieve, 113.....(Lewis) 3

Betting.—1 to 3 Princess Bowling straight, no betting for place; 15 to 1 Cotillion straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; five between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:03¾.

J. T. Williams's b. c. Glockner, 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Mrs. Chubbs, 104 pounds.....(Hill) 1
J. T. Williams's b. c. Newcastle, 3, 103.....(Williams) 2
L. L. Lloyd's ch. g. St. Luke, 6, 110.....(Harris) 3
W. Hendrie's b. f. Banjo, 4, 96.....(Allen) 4

Betting.—2 to 1 Glockner straight, 6 to 5 for place; 8 to 5 Newcastle straight, 7 to 10 for place.

Won by six lengths; two between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Virginia Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06¾.

A. J. Scott's b. g. Gunwad, 107, Gunner-Annie S., 103 pounds.....(Hollie) 1
Croker & Co.'s b. o. Prince Howard, 108.(Bender) 2
F. Mack's b. f. Lizzie Fonso, 105.....(Williams) 3

Ripperton, Little Bill, Frederick I., Sam Dorey, and Tom Finley, also ran.

Betting.—30 to 1 Gunwad straight, 10 to 1 for place; 3 to 1 Prince Howard straight, even money for place.

Won by four lengths; two between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. For all ages; selling. Time—1:20¾.

J. T. Williams's b. f. May O., 3 years, by Fonso-Minnie Williams, 103 pounds.....(Hill) 1
Excelsior Stable's br. f. Carrie G., 4, 98.....(Bunn) 2
Harrioana Stable's ch. h. Tramp, 6, 106.(Bender) 3

Sinnott, Vivid, Remsen, Varmont, and Blonda also ran.

Betting.—2½ to 1 May O. straight, 4 to 5 for place; 4 to 1 Carrie G. straight, even money for place.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:09.

D. A. Honigh's ch. f. Light, by Volturno-Dora, 112 pounds.....(Allen) 1
Empire Stable's b. f. Miss Rhodie, 112..(Vincent) 2
A. M. Hunter's br. c. Pall Mall, 118.....(Hughes) 3

Wagaraw and Lase O'Gowrie also ran.

Betting.—11 to 5 Light straight, 3 to 5 for place; 6 to 1 Miss Rhodie straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

The following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $350. One mile. Beesie June, 109 pounds; Brookfall, 106; Flitter, 104; Kitty R., 101; Bonnie Inc, 96.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300; selling. Five furlongs. Ballyhoo and Little Bill, 108 pounds each; Watch Me, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300. Six furlongs. Melodrama, Bishop, Boccaccio, and Holland, 138 pounds each; Carnot and Glockner, 126 each; Hot Scotch, 121.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300. Six furlongs. Raveller, Harbor Lights, Rambysses, and Fortham, 133 pounds; Rob Lyle, 130; Maylaps, 121; Middlestone, 104; Dilemma, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $350; selling. One mile. Boccaccio, George Angus, and George Corbett, 115 pounds; Lucy H., 106; Goldsmith, 103; Sallie C., 95; John Jay S., 93.

SALE OF A TROTTER.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 1.—A. J. Alexander of the Woodburn Stock Farm has sold his trotting colt Sandwich, four years old, by Lord Russell, out of Rosa Bella, a mare by Belmont, to H. O. Graves & Sons of Sandwich, Ill. The price paid is said to be $5,000.

FIGHTING FOR ITS HALF.

A DREDGING COMPANY'S SUIT FOR VALUABLE SHORE LANDS.

A contest for the possession of a piece of shore-front property at Greenville, N. J., valued at upward of $1,500,000, was begun yesterday by the issuance by Chancellor McGill, at the instance of the Morris and Cuming Dredging Company of Jersey City, of a temporary injunction restraining the Currie heirs from mortgaging or dredging it.

The Curries are heirs of James Currie, who owned a large share of Greenville, bordering on the New-York Bay shore. They have always been ambitious to establish a great line of wharves and piers there, but the Jersey flats stretched away out into the bay, and the Government refused consent to establish a filling line anywhere near deep water. In the hope that, if the flats were filled in, an artificial channel might be dug around the warehouses to be erected on the filling they made an engagement with the dredging company in 1875 to reclaim the flats. The heirs were to furnish the riparian rights; the dredging company was to do the filling. The work was to be completed in ten years, and when it had been finished the newly-made land was to be divided evenly between the company and the heirs.

Morris & Cuming went to work. The ten-year limit expired before the work had been finished, and extensions were made from time to time till yesterday. The firm filled in 1,250 feet from 3,200 feet out into the bay, and made new land for which it is said $1,800,000 has been offered. But the bulkheads had not been put up and the dredging company applied for more time.

The Currie heirs, it is alleged, delayed giving a final answer till a day or two ago, when they announced that no extension would be allowed, but that at the expiration of the limit they would take possession, under their agreement, of the dredging company's half.

Convinced that the heirs intended to call time on it yesterday, the Dredging Company, through Counselors Dickinson, Thompson, and Heaney, made application to the Chancellor for a restraining order. In the bill the company alleges that in making this vast property the heirs have made themselves liable only to $10,000 expenses for the purchase of riparian leases, while the company has spent over $300,000 in reclaiming the land.

Besides claiming that these disproportionate risks give the heirs no equitable right to the half of the property, the company's bill exonerates its del

RACING IN RAIN AND MUD

AN UNPLEASANT DAY AT THE MONMOUTH TRACK.

THEODOSIUS SHOWS A VERY SURPRISING CHANGE OF FORM THAT ASTONISHES EVERY ONE.

The long stretch of bad weather serves to put every one in the dumps who has to do with the racing at Monmouth Park. It is utterly impossible under the circumstances for Superintendent Van Keuren to get the track into anything like decent condition for racing. It was sloppy on the surface and slippery underneath yesterday, and it was a piece of great good fortune that no accident happened while the programme of six races was being run off. It rained at intervals throughout the day also, which added to the discomfort of every one at the track.

Brynwood, who made such a disgraceful exhibition in his race on Monday last, was entered to run in the last race yesterday. His owner, Mike Daly, was hauled over the coals in pretty lively fashion for allowing him to run then on a muddy track by the judges, Col. Simmons and Mr. McDowell. Daly's excuse for the poor showing of his horse was that he could not run in the mud. Yesterday the judges refused to allow him to start in the race, which feat shows them to be alert to protect the public. For this they deserve the thanks of every racegoer, and prove very conclusively that they are untrammeled in the exercise of their official functions by the Monmouth Park officers who had accepted the entry of the horse. It was a guarantee of protection to the public which will do much to restore confidence in the racing at Monmouth. The watch-dog policy must not be relaxed in the least, however, for the sharpers of the race track are sleepless and tireless, and only equal wakefulness will serve to protect the public from the snares these people are constantly setting.

Yesterday's racing over so bad a track and with such weather as prevailed was naturally rather devoid of excitement or of particularly noteworthy features. With four fixed events on the card the contrary would have been expected, and with pleasant weather it would have been the case undoubtedly. The Eatontown Stakes, at a mile, which should have been a great contest, developed into a procession in which Tanny was the leader all the way, followed at a respectful distance by Eurus and Proee, the latter instead of Firenzi wearing the Haggin colors.

The Optional Stakes, for two-year-olds, which began the day's racing, was a runaway race for the Brighton Beach colt Gregory, who absolutely lost the rest of the field, beating the Withers colt, Adamant, very badly. Civil Service, the favorite in the betting, being a very poor third, and the rest of the field beaten away off. The race was a selling affair, and the owner of Gregory had to pay $805 above his entered selling price in order to retain his colt.

After the Eatontown Stakes, above referred to, the Amboy Handicap was run, twelve youngsters contesting in the three-quarter-mile dash. The very slick Pulsifer party succeeded in landing another good thing by winning with Onaway, with the odds of 8 to 1 against him. As it was, Banquet and the unnamed Onondaga-Ballet colt gave him a lively race for it, Onaway winning by but a length from Banquet, who was, in turn, only a head before the Ballet colt. Drizzle, the favorite, got away badly, was pocketed and interfered with, and McLaughlin could not get him around on the outside of the field so as to reach the leaders because of the very heavy going. So he was passed up and finished last.

Fitz James, Badge, and Niagara tried conclusions at a mile and an eighth and finished in the order named, much to the surprise of every one, for the Haggin colt was an outsider in the betting and Badge a lively favorite. A lot of money was lost on Niagara, who ran in front for a mile and then shut up like a jackknife.

Mr. Belmont's colt Zephyrus furnished a surprise in the Cape May Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth by beating a field of seven, in which Madstone was a hot favorite. Madstone ran well up in front for seven furlongs, and then Zephyrus and Sluggard, coming with a rush from the rear, both beat him home, Zephyrus winning by four lengths from Sluggard, who was in turn six in front of Madstone, the latter showing none of the remarkable speed displayed in his recent races. Perhaps he is a bit stale.

But the most surprising change of form was that shown in the last race, also at a mile and a sixteenth, in which Theodosius, who on Tuesday was beaten away off over the same kind of a track by Niagara, Banner Bearer, Bigonet, and Commemara, showed entirely new staying power, and won by a length after a very hard race with Sir Roderick. Theodosius and Sir Roderick had the race entirely between them until just at the end, when Cawood came very strong and was only a neck behind Sir Roderick at the finish. Was it possible that Mr. Ryan had been holding Theodosius back for a "hoo-killing" to-day? That's what a number of the bettors suggested, and that was their vernacular when alluding to Theodosius's victory. Tuesday that erratic beast was a car horse; yesterday he was a racer. What a sudden change of form that! It was a profitable one for Mr. Ryan and his friends, who had the tip that Theodosius was to be out loose.

Details of the day's racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Optional Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $500, each, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18. The winner bid in for $1,805.

G. Sutter's ch. c. Gregory, by Macaroon-Abnandance, 104 pounds, $1,000.....(Taylor) 1
D. D. Withers's b. c. Adamant, 106.....(Bergen) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. c. Civil Service, 111.....(Littlefield) 3

Congress, 111; St. James, 111, and Lord Peyton, 111, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Civil Service, 2 to 1; Adamant, 3 to 1. Lord Peyton, 4 to 1; St. James, 5 to 1; Congress, 10 to 1, and Gregory, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Civil Service, 7 to 10; Adamant, 4 to 5; Lord Peyton, 7 to 5; St. James, 8 to 5; Congress, 3 to 1, and Gregory, 5 to 1.

Won by ten lengths; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Eatontown Stakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile. Time—1:46¾.

D. T. Pulsifer's b. c. Tenny, 3 years, by Rayon' d'Or-Belle of Maywood, 101 poonds..(Hamilton) 1
A. J. Cassatt's b. h. Eurus, 5, 114.....(Hayward) 2
J. Haggin's b. f. Prose, 4, 104.....(Anderson) 3

Bethlehem—To win—Against Tenny, 9 to 19; Eurus, 7 to 5, and Prose, 5 to 1.

Won by two lengths; twenty between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Amboy Handicap, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $250 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

F. G. Stanley's br. c. Onaway, by Onondaga-Kelp, 118 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
W. L. Scott's b. g. Banquet, 114.....(Winchell) 2
W. B. Jennings's chestnut colt by Onondaga-Ballet, 95.....(Penny) 3

The Cyclone colt, 107; Granite, 107; Ralph Bayard, 97; Hondoras, 100; Rosette, 92; Mucilage, 108; Cornelia, 92; the Peggy Dawdle colt, 93, and Drizzle, 123, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Drizzle, 2 to 1; the Ballet colt and the Cyclone colt, 6 to 1 each; Mucilage and Granite, 7 to 1 each; Onaway, 8 to 1; Rosette, 10 to 1; Banquet, 15 to 1; Hondoras, 20 to 1; Cornelia, 30 to 1; the Peggy Dawdle colt and Ralph Bayard, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Drizzle, 4 to 5; the Ballet colt and the Cyclone colt, 2 to 1 each; Mucilage and Granite, 2½ to 1 each; Onaway, 3 to 1; Rosette, 4 to 1; Banquet and Hondoras, 5 to 1 each; Cornelia, 8 to 1; Ralph Bayard and the Peggy Dawdle colt, 15 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:01¾.

J. B. Haggin's br. c. Fitz James, 4 years, by Kyrle Daly-Electric, 111 pounds.....(W. Donohue) 1
Mocllelland & Roche's b. h. Badge, 4, 124.....(Hayward) 2
S. W. Street's ch. c. Niagara, 5, 108.....(Hamilton) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, even money; Niagara, 8 to 5, and Fitz James, 4 to 1.

Won by a length; 10 between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Cape May Handicap, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $250 to third. Time—1:54¾.

A. Belmont's b. g. Zephyrus, by Kingfisher-Favonia, 110 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
D. D. Withers's br. c. Sluggard, 112.....(Taylor) 2
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Madstone, 123.....(Hayward) 3

Miss Cody, 98; Village Maid, 90; Donley, 108, and Limbo, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Madstone, even money; Sluggard, 2 to 1; Zephyrus, 6 to 1; Donley, 12 to 1; Village Maid, 15 to 1; Miss Cody and Limbo, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Madstone, 2 to 5; Sluggard, 3 to 5; Zephyrus, 2 to 1; Limbo and Donley, 4 to 1 each; Village Maid, 5 to 1, and Miss Cody, 6 to 1.

Won by four lengths; six between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47¾. No bid for the winner.

H. H. Hyatt's ch. g. Theodosius, 5 years, by Joe Hooker-Abbis W., 114 pounds, $1,500..(Barbee) 1
J. N. Price's b. g. Sir Roderick, 4, 108.....(Taylor) 2
P. C. P. Randolph's b. g. Clawood, 4, 112.....(Hogan) 3

Al Reed, 94, and Groomsman, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Groomsman, even money; Sir Roderick, 3 to 1; Clawood, 4 to 1; Al Reed, 8 to 1, and Theodosius, 5 to 1.

For place—Against Groomsman, 1 to 2; Clawood and Sir Roderick, 6 to 5 each; Al Reed and Theodosius, 3 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The race for the Prince of Wales Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, was run at Goodwood today, and won by the Duke of Portland's filly Sanoline, by St. Simon. Barcarolle was second, and Castalar third.

The race for the Goodwood Cup, at two miles and a half, brought out only two starters. Doyles won by four lengths from Palomita.

The race for the Rous Memorial Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, was won by "Mr. Manton's" filly Riviera, by Isonomy, with Ben, by Bend Or, second, and Strawberry Hill, by Hampton, third.

RESULTS AT YONKERS.

The meeting of the Yonkers Racing Association was continued at Lowerre yesterday, with only a few people. The track was in a very bad condition, it being full of holes on the backstretch, and in the second race Songster and Regulus both fell and threw their jockeys, neither of whom was injured. The racing was uninteresting, there being no close finishes, the winner as a rule leading from the start and winning in a gallop.

The first race was at six and a half furlongs. Futurity, 118 pounds, ridden by M. Daly, won by a neck, Clatter, 118, second, ten lengths before Bob Forsythe, 105, third. Time—1:25. Betting—Against the winner 6 to 5 straight, 1 to 2 for place; Alva for place 4 to 5. Mutuals paid $3 (Trimble) straight $4 55, for place $3 10; Alva for place $3 25.

The third race was at three quarters of a mile. Banker, 119 pounds, ridden by Horton, won by three lengths from Lais W., 117, who was two lengths in front of Slasher, 119, third. Time—1:30. Betting—Against the winner 2 to 1 straight, 4 to 5 for place. Lais W. for place 3½ to 1. Mutuals paid $4 40 and $3 15. (Trimble horses sold in the field.)

The fourth race was at six and a half furlongs. Billy Brown, 128 pounds, ridden by Woodhouse, won by two lengths; Rebellion, 128, second, and Traveler, 125, third, eight lengths further back. Time—1:37. Betting—Against the winner 6 to 1 straight, for place even money; Rebellion for place barred. Mutuals paid Billy Brown straight $16 45, place $5 35; Rebellion for places $2 95.

The fifth race was at seven furlongs. Addison, 119 pounds, ridden by Malone, won by fifteen lengths; Lottery, 119, second, twenty lengths in front of Nerina, 117, third. Time—1:42. Betting—Against the winner 7 to 5 straight, for place 8 to 5; Lottery for place 8 to 5. Mutuals paid Addison straight $9 50, place $5 35; Lottery for place $6 35.

THE BRIGHTON RACES.

With anything like pleasant weather to-day there should be an excellent day's racing at Brighton Beach, with a really sensational contest in the third race, in which Exile, Benedictine, Endurer, Ovid, Speedwell, and Theora, each carrying 100 pounds, are to meet in a dash of seven furlongs. They ought to make as good a race as has been seen this year. The entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Three quarters of a mile. Exile, Speedwell, and Pat Dennis, 122 pounds each; Sam N., 118; Richard K. Fox, 116; Prospect, Raymond, Leap Year, Red Leaf, Ariel, and McLaughlin, 112 each; Tourmaline, 109; Highland Mary, 107; Lemon Blossom, 106; King William, 88.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Monte Christo, 122 pounds; Young Duke, 117; Moss K. and Feltham, 115 each; Foose, Woden, and Falcon, 112 each; Calera, Glenlinco, Frisk, and Bill Brien, 107 each; Spectator, 105; Saluda, 102; Buckstone, Gold Star, Duff, and Clonmel, 92 each; Gracie, 87; the Pasolope gelding, 65; Newburg, 88.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Benedictine, Exile, Speedwell, Endurer, Theora, and Ovid, 100 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—Southold Handicap; purse $500. One and one-sixteenth miles. Benedictine, 125 pounds; Panama, 117; George Oyster, 115; Lancaster, 112; Bordelaise, 102; The Bourbon, 100; Hermitage, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; beaten horses. One and one-sixteenth miles. Falcon, 117 pounds; Bainbridge, 107; Raymond G., 106; Ten Booker, 104; Reliund, 102; Brussels, 101; Calera, My Own, and King Alfonso, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; welter weights; selling allowances; hurdle race. One and one-half miles, over six hurdles. Heronies, 146 pounds; Zangbar and Bassanio, 133; Jim Murphy, 132; Mentmore, 131; Sanford, 126; Light House, 127; Delaware, 128.

CHICAGO'S MAD HORSE.

THE BRUTE CAUSES A PANIC, AND IS LASSOED AND SHOT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A horse with all the symptoms of hydrophobia ran amuck on Robey-street yesterday afternoon, and was finally killed beneath the shadow of the Moody tent at Milwaukee-avenue. No tiger of the jungle could have created more of a sensation or shown a more vicious desire to exterminate man and beast. Two men were bitten and eight horses torn by the teeth of the maddened animal. A thousand people joined in the hunt to destroy the brute. For two hours they chased up and down the streets. Four policemen with Lieut. Penzen joined the crowd.

Shortly after noon Mr. Erickson attempted to hitch his horse to his meat market delivery wagon in front of his store. The animal was of gentle disposition, small, and without a trick or vicious habit. When the horse was led from the barn he showed signs of anger. Suddenly throwing back his ears, he sunk his teeth in Mr. Erickson's arm, and, rearing, struck at his master with his fore feet. The attack caused Mr. Erickson to drop the halter. The instant the horse was free he resumed the attack and chased his master into the meat shop.

The infuriated beast then started south on Robey-street. He put men, women, and children to flight. He charged at every one he chanced to meet or overtake. In rushing after three women and several children he ran over two little girls, knocking them down, but only slightly bruising them. The others escaped, one of the women climbing a fence and the others, with the screaming children, running up the stairs to the second floor of a store near by.

When nearing North-avenue Conductor Duffy of the North-avenue line stepped off his car and caught hold of the animal's halter. He supposed it was simply a runaway horse. The animal made a vicious snap at him, catching his right hand with his teeth and taking out skin and flesh.

The conductor let go of the halter and jumped on the car, the horse biting and striking at him. As the horse went down Milwaukee-avenue he ran at everything he saw, and took a peculiar fancy for attacking his own kind. Every horse he passed he nipped in the side. He tore large pieces of hide from the ribs of some. Others he caught where he could, but always left the mark of his teeth. The animals thus injured in turn became demoralized and added to the excitement.

The police finally drove the horse from the street to a vacant lot. Lieut. Pensen made a lasso of a clothesline. Standing on the sidewalk he made his throw. The line straightened out in regular Mexican style, and settled around the horse's hind leg. The animal started away, and the officer took a turn around a convenient post. This upset the horse, and in a moment four bullets were fired into the horse's head.

Conductor Duffy had his hand, which was terribly torn, immediately cauterized. He and his family are in an agony of fright as to the results that may follow the bite. He is in great pain. Mr. Erickson called in a physician and had his wound dressed. He says he thinks the horse was bitten by a mad dog about two weeks ago.

JERSEY CITY'S APPRAISEMENT.

The new Tax Board of Jersey City has completed its appraisement of the city for tax purposes. The figures, submitted to the County Tax Board yesterday, show these valuations of the personalty and realty in the several Assembly districts of the city:

	First Dist.	Second Dist.	Third Dist.
	$11,043,125	$8,858,925	$13,400,050
	11,428,018	990,150	12,418,188
	7,903,550	274,200	8,177,750
	10,719,517	371,935	11,091,452
	9,869,920	480,150	10,149,070
	16,382,775	774,300	17,157,075
	$67,165,900	$5,227,660	$72,393,560

The increase over last year's valuations is $3,322,825.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 1.—Enfus D. Cable, ex-Representative and ex-Selectman of Westport, and a prominent local Democratic politician, was struck by lightning during the severe thunder shower Tuesday afternoon and seriously injured. He was smoking on the front porch of his residence at the time. The bolt tore off a corner of the house, a portion of the roof, and made an exit at the rear, not, however, before doing considerable damage. Mr. Cable was prostrated by the shock, and was subsequently picked up insensible. He was badly burned, but will recover.

GROCERS AT A REUNION.

The Brooklyn Grocers' Association held its eighth annual Summer festival at Feltman's Seaside Pavilion, West Brighton, Coney Island, last evening. Delegations from Philadelphia, Newark, Paterson, Nyack, and Yonkers arrived early in the afternoon. The New-York Retail Grocers' Union went to the Island at 2 o'clock by way of the Sea Beach boat and united with the other delegations at Bay Ridge. Among those present was President W. H. Tumbleston of the Pennsylvania State Association, who is engaged in efforts to give the City-one surviving grocers of Johnstown a fresh start in business.

THE MURDER OF COL. A. E. JONES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug 1.—The Coroner has completed his inquest on the body of Col. A. E. Jones. Blythe, his murderer, testified, but gave no new facts. Gen. Shattuc of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, who assisted in arresting Blythe, testified that Blythe told him about the murder at the time, and said that he struck the Colonel with a mattock in the garden.

Drs. Kemper and Isham, who made the post-mortem examination, think the blow was not given with a mattock. Dr. Kemper thinks death was instantaneous. Dr. Isham thinks it was not. The Coroner found that Blythe was the murderer.

ODD OFFICIAL DOINGS.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE FINANCES OF MONMOUTH COUNTY.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The investigation into the finances of Monmouth County, which has been in progress for two or three days, was continued Tuesday before Supreme Court Commissioner Frank P. McDermitt, and many important matters were brought out. Ex-Mayor Wilbur A. Heisley appeared as counsel for the twenty-seven Freeholders who asked for the investigation.

The first person put on the stand was Deputy Clerk Charles Ewing Patterson, a brother of the County Clerk, Dr. James H. Patterson. He testified that no license was handed over to the applicant until he had paid his license fee. Evidence was presented showing that a number of license fees were not paid until a month or more after the granting of the license. In examining this witness, Mr. Heisley produced a check drawn by County Clerk Patterson, which had gone to protest. The amount of the check was $415. The money had been paid into court some time before, and when the matter was settled and judgment given, the County Clerk sent the check in payment. This check was deposited in a bank at Long Branch, but when it reached Freehold there was no money to pay it and it went to protest.

Deputy Clerk Patterson declared that after the money had been paid into court, a number of notes became due and were charged up to his brother's account. On account of this there was a row between the two New-Yorks, which after considerable questioning the Deputy Clerk admitted that the County Clerk must have devoted the money paid into court to his own private use.

County Collector John T. Haight was put on the witness stand. Vouchers were produced showing that Freeholder Joseph Butcher of Howell Township had been paid money for furnishing bridge materials. The law is strong on this point and says that no Freeholder shall furnish material directly or indirectly to his county, and to do so is a criminal offense. Mr. Haight had testified previously that Dean & Westbrook had at one time represented the Cleveland Iron Bridge Company and the King Iron Bridge Company, and that both companies had built one or more bridges in the county. Yesterday he testified that when Dean & Westbrook were representing the King Iron Bridge Company, the Cleveland Iron Bridge Company built no bridges, and when they represented the Cleveland Company, the King Company got no bridges to build. He said that when Dean & Westbrook formed themselves into a bridge-building firm, neither the Cleveland nor the King Company built any bridges.

John H. Heyer, the Director of the Board of Freeholders, testified that the bridge builders, when competing for a job, furnished their own plans, and because of this no two companies competed on one plan. He said that no expert had ever gone over the bridges to ascertain whether they had been constructed according to specifications.

The investigation has brought out the fact that Jehu P. Applegate, on the day he was appointed Auditor, drew $250, or nearly four months' salary, in advance. At the October term of court 1,291 subpœnas were issued in cases where no indictments were found, and for issuing and sealing the subpœnas the County Clerk received $6316 88. At the January term of court the County Clerk received $514 08 for issuing and sealing subpœnas where no indictments were found.

SAVINGS BANK REPORTS.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The following semi-annual reports for the period ended June 30 have been filed in the State Banking Department:

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$10,205,600
Stock investments	13,756,322
Real estate	355,000
Cash on hand and on deposit	1,812,469
Other assets	314,991
Total	$26,944,288

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$21,600,562
Surplus	4,343,720
Total	$26,944,283

Receipts.

Cash account Jan. 1	$1,408,755
From depositors	2,632,284
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	508,884
From mortgages	467,500
From redemption of stocks	299,000
From stocks sold	162,000
Other receipts	4,886
Total	$5,505,259

Payments.

To depositors	$2,547,111
For loans on bonds and mortgages	873,500
For stocks and bonds purchased	718,080
For salaries and expenses of institution	80,129
Other payments	222,977
Cash account June 30	1,813,469
Total	$5,505,259

KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF BROOKLYN, E. D.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,348,020
Stock investments	2,179,870
Real estate	106,000
Cash on hand and on deposit	679,561
Other assets	45,463
Total	$5,350,425

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$5,033,146
Surplus	317,278
Total	$5,350,425

Receipts.

Cash account Jan. 1	$678,796
From depositors	952,972
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	118,822
From mortgages	75,950
From redemption of stocks	87,000
From loans repaid	178,000
Other receipts	914
Total	$2,042,443

Payments.

To depositors	$2,916,846
For loans on bonds and mortgages	285,000
For loans on stocks and other securities	176,000
For salaries and expenses of institution	5,339
Cash account June 30	879,681
Total	$2,042,443

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
(Doing business since the middle of May, 1889.)

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,000
Stock investments	1,040
Cash on hand and on deposit	17,603
Total	$31,644

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$21,810
Surplus	33
Total	$21,644

Receipts.

From depositors	$22,483
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	51
Total	$22,535

Payments.

To depositors	$373
For loans on bonds and mortgages	8,000
For stocks and bonds purchased	1,040
Other payments	19
Cash account June 30	17,603
Total	$22,535

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF NEW-YORK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,002,249
Stock investments	1,986,000
Real estate	868,310
Cash on hand and on deposit	1,222,686
Other assets	54,640
Total	$7,833,783

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$6,828,025
Surplus	805,741
Total	$7,633,768

Receipts.

Cash account Jan. 1	$1,284,577
From depositors	1,297,192
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	130,476
From mortgages	161,888
From stocks sold	539,693
Other receipts	5,863
From loans repaid	101,609
Total	$3,534,859

Payments.

To depositors	$1,884,186
For loans on bonds and mortgages	275,000
For stocks and bonds purchased	762,035
For salaries and expenses of the institution	12,716
Other payments	31,406
Cash account June 30	1,222,258
Total	$3,534,859

The following is a combined statement of the condition of the thirteen savings banks of Brooklyn on July 1, 1889:

Total resources	$108,832,300
Due depositors	91,888,862
Other liabilities	26,314
Surplus	16,767,023
Number of open accounts on July 1	246,940
Amount of interest paid during the six months ended June 30	2,883,887
Expenses of the banks during six months	126,005
Amount of deposits received during the six months ended June 30	17,791,049
Deposits withdrawn in that period	17,213,883

A similar statement of the condition of the twenty-five banks in New-York City shows:

Total resources	$354,931,377
Due depositors	299,195,443
Other liabilities	22,963
Surplus	54,754,971
Number of open accounts July 1	728,891
Deposits received during six months ended June 30	45,659,966
Deposits withdrawn in that period	44,838,746
Amount of interest paid depositors in the period	5,599,888

BROOKLYN MAKES A GAIN

AND IS NOW CLOSE TO THE ST. LOUIS CHAMPIONS.

THE NEW-YORKS COULDN'T PLAY ON ACCOUNT OF THE RAIN—BOSTON DEFEATED BY WASHINGTON.

Bad weather did not prevent the Brooklyns from meeting the Louisvilles yesterday. They played two games. Brooklyn won both and is now in close proximity to the St. Louis Browns, the leaders in the race for Association honors. The grounds were in a bad condition, and it was thought that no game would be played. The patrons, however, filed into the grounds in large numbers, and rather than disappoint them Manager Byrne ordered his men on the field.

This was a wise move. The Colonels fell easy victims in both games, and as St. Louis lost a game by forfeit in Philadelphia, the club on the other side of the bridge bettered its position in the race for the championship. Hooker pitched the first game for Louisville. In the first, eighth, and ninth innings the home team took kindly to his delivery, hit the ball for 8 runs, 7 of which were earned, and gained a victory. Foutz was hit rather freely, too, but the support given him was of a poor character. Tommey's short-stopping and Shannon's second-base play were the features of the game. Weaver and Collins laid in the batting.

Deputy Clerk Patterson declared that after the money had been paid into court, a number of notes became due and were charged up to his brother's account. On account of this there was a row between the two New-Yorks, which after considerable questioning the Deputy Clerk admitted that the County Clerk must have devoted the money paid into court to his own private use.

The second game was a runaway game. From the outset the Brooklyns hit the ball all over the field, and won in the easiest possible manner by a score of 14 to 1. John Ewing, a brother of the Captain of the New-Yorks, pitched for Louisville, but he couldn't fool the Brooklyns. In justice to Ewing it is only fair to state that the field work of his men was of the most ragged order. For Brooklyn, Lovett pitched a pretty game, and he received plenty of encouragement in the shape of gilt-edged fielding by his colleagues. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Shannon, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Collins, 2b.	1	3	2	3	0	Carl, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Foutz, p.	2	2	1	3	1	Weaver, c. f.	1	3	2	0	0
Burns, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Vaughn, l.	1	1	1	2	0
Pinkney, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0	Hecker, p.	1	1	0	5	0
Corkhill, c. f.	1	1	1	1	0	Browning, l. f.	1	2	4	0	1
Visner, c.	1	1	6	4	2	Raymond, 3b.	0	1	4	3	1
Terry, 1b.	0	2	12	1	1	Cook, c.	0	0	2	2	1
Smith, s. s.	0	1	2	2	1	Tommey, s. s.	1	1	1	7	1
Total	8	14	27	14	6	Total	6	10	27	22	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	8
Louisville	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	6

Earned runs—Brooklyn 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 7. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 2. Struck out—Louisville, 6. Three-base hits—Terry, Smith, Foutz. Two-base hits—Pinkney, Corkhill, Carl, Weaver, Hecker. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Collins, Pinkney, Smith, Weaver, Browning. Double plays—Corkhill and Collins; Foutz, Visner, and Terry; Tommey, Shannon, and Vaughan; Tommey and Raymond. Wild pitch—Hecker. Hit by pitcher—O'Brien. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

SECOND GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Shannon, 2b.	0	0	3	1	2	O'Brien, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Carl, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	1	1	8	0
Weaver, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Foutz, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0
Vaughan, c.	0	0	5	6	0	Burns, r. f.	1	3	1	0	0
Browning, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	1	1	4	2	1
Raymond, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	Corkhill, c. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Cook, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Smith, s. s.	2	2	1	2	0
Tommey, s. s.	0	0	0	3	0	Visner, c.	2	2	4	1	0
Ewing, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Lovett, p.	1	0	2	1	0
Total	1	2	24	18	10	Total	14	15	27	14	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brooklyn	0	2	0	2	1	4	2	2	1	14

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—Louisville, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hits—Corkhill, Lovett. Two-base hits—Collins, Smith, Clark. Stolen bases—O'Brien, (2,) Smith, (2,) Clark, (2.) Double plays—Pinkney, (unassisted;) Collins and Foutz; Shannon, Cook, and Vaughan. Hit by pitcher—Collins, Lovett. Wild pitches—Ewing 2. Passed balls—Vaughan, 2. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

TWO GAMES IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 1.—Base hits, bases on balls, and errors, especially the latter, predominated at Recreation Park to-day. Two games were played for one admission, each side scoring a victory. The first game was exceedingly ragged. The home team were in the lead up to the seventh inning, when a double, three singles, and an error gave the visitors 5 runs and the game.

The second game was also exceedingly ragged. Staley and Anderson were pitted against each other, but the former had all the best of it. Anderson was very wild, and the home team made their hits just when they were most needed. Seery made a remarkable one-hand catch in the first game, while Bassett distinguished himself in both, accepting all of seventeen chances. Score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	0	2	0	0	Seery, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Carroll, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Glassock, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	8	12	0	2	Denny, 3b.	1	2	1	3	2
Miller, c.	0	2	6	2	1	Hines, 1b.	2	3	10	0	1
Rowe, s. s.	0	1	2	2	1	Sullivan, c. f.	0	2	4	0	1
Maul, r. f.	0	0	0	0	1	Myers, c.	0	1	3	3	0
White, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1	Daily, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1	M'Geohy, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Sowders, p.	1	2	0	5	1	Bassett, 2b.	1	1	4	5	0
						Gatzein, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	9	24	19	8	Total	7	9	27	15	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Indianapolis	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	0	7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Beckley, Miller, Glassecock. Stolen bases—Hanlon, Seery, Denny, and Hines. Double plays—Glassock, Bassett, and Hines. 2. First base on balls—Off Sowders, 1; off Gatzeio, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Seery and Carroll. Struck out—By Sowders, 5; by Gatzein

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAN.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELHI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIALS HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BUBGLAR.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—GASPARONE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light showers.

One of the eafety points in the Behring Sea complication is to be found in the fact that it is qnite as much for the interest of Great Britain commercially ae of thie country to have the eeal fisheriee protected. The lawless slanghter of eeals by poaching vessels wonld surely destroy the snpply of seal fnrs in that region in a very few years, while the careful regulation of the fisheries under our lawe and the contract with a single company for proecnting them is calculated to preserve the eupply unimpaired. Nearly all the skins taken are sent to England to be prepared for the market, and there the greater part of their commercial valne is given to them by English labor and skill. This fact is not only likely to lead Great Britain to co-operate in the protection of the eeals from promiscnous destruction on any reasonable terms, bnt to make her tolerant of the efforts of onr Government in the meantime to put a stop to the depredations of Canadian skippers. If the officiale of Canada were capable of taking a broad and enlightened view of the snbject they would not countenance these piratical excursions to Behring Sea from British Colnmbia.

After a two weeks' struggle in the Rhode Island Legislature between the Democratic House and the Republican Senate the latter hae yielded, and the High License bill has been paesed eubstantially as it wae reported by the joint committee. The prohibition laws having been swept away by the abrogation of the constitutional amendment on which they were based, the Repnblicane hardly dared to return to their constituents without having provided something to take their place. Moreover, there was little merit in their opposition to the bill. It wae directed chiefly against the appointment of License Commissioners in cities by the Mayors, because of an apprehension that Democratic Mayors would be chosen. Opposition to the only proper method of appointment on mere partisan grounde is entitled to little reepect. The new law provides for a licenee fee of $400 for retail dealers in the city of Providence, with a diminntion for other placee according to population, bnt with a minimnm limit of $250. This is enbstantial high license. There ie no claseification of retail licenses, one rate being fixed for all places and for all kinds of drinks. Wholesale license fees may range from $500 to $1,000, in the discretion of the Commissioners.

Although it was reported a few weeks ago that the combination of copper-mining companies in this country had been broken because one of the companies had failed to keep the agreement, there is at present no indication that the combination ie not maintained. It ie understood that if one of the companies did offend, harmony was soon restored, and that all are now combining to hold the price of Lake Snperior copper at 12 cents. There are also indications that in spite of assertions to the contrary an agreement with the foreign companies and the holders of the broken Syndicate's copper was reached some time ago. The facts concerning this bargain are not advertised for obvious reasons. The American companies have been warned by protectionists that public opinion may compel a eacrifice of the dnty on copper for the preservation of other proteotive duties, if it shall appear that ring agreements have been made. The enactment of an anti-combination law in Michigan also tends to prevent any bold defense of the home combination by the companies that have entered it. The continued large production of copper in this country tends to weaken this combination. The product of the Lake mines in the first six months of this year was greater by 10 per cent. than the product of the corresponding months in 1888, and one of the Montana mines has almost donbled its ontpnt this year as compared with that of the first half of last year. The increase of consumption since the collapee of the Syndicate has not been large, but the demand for consnmption ie restrained by the exactions of the close ring of rolling mill companies that make sheet copper and bolts.

If the commission now negotiating with the Minnesota Chippewas for the pnrchase of their lands wonld inveetigate the selling of liqnor by whites to the Mille Lace band, they might render a eervice both to the Government and the Indians. This band was the one accused a few weeks ago of attempting a massacre of Swedish laborers. A detachment of the Third Infantry wae hurried to the scene, under Capt. STOUCH, and through him Capt. HANNAY, who inveetigated the affair, reported that "the shooting of the white man was the resnlt of drunkennees. The families who left the neighborhood were frightened off by drunken Indians. The whisky and alcohol trade is the woret feature of the matter." Yet it is now announced that these same Indiane laet week received fresh consignments of liqnor from Mora and Little Falls, and that the reenlt was a drnnken riot, in which several of them were eeverely wounded. Mora ie the town which had shrieked for troope and had raieed the alarm of maeeacre jnst before. The Mille Lace band ie in a deplorable condition, perhape the most wretched of all the Chippewas, and ite poverty and chiftleesness are partly dne to the liqnor snpplied by nnprincipled white neighbors. Possibly its refnsal hitherto to give up ite lande and remove to another reservation may be etimulated by theee liqnor sellers.

The enrrender of SULLIVAN, the prize fighter, to the jnstice of Mississippi is a gratifying thing. It is rather a pity, however, that the centiments of the Miseissippiane should be repnted to be in favor of letting him off with a fine. He conld donbtlese afford to pay a fine that wae large, according to the modest Miseissippian idea, without being in the least deterred by it from engaging in another prize fight as eoon ae a competitor offered. A few months' meditation in a humble and unpretentious Missiesippi jail might bring him to a better mind. It ie satisfactory, however, that the victor and not the vanqnished ehonld be choeen for an example. KILRAIN has received the most effective poeeible admonition against prize fighting, and an eqnally severe lesson shonld be administered to SULLIVAN. The backers of the mon and promoters of the fight, however, are mere in need of pnnishment than either of the principals.

The feare expreeeed for the safety of the Mpwapwa missionaries are natnral, considering what is going on along the Zanzibar coaet. For many months now the Germans have been engaged in military operations there, bombarding the towns and occasionally landing forces wherever there was a proepect of achieving a heavy slanghter of the nativee without receiving much injury to their own men. Capt. WISSMANN has offered a large reward for the capture of Chief BUSHIRI, and the Arab leader may take vengeance on all white men. Two of the Mpwapwa miesionaries, captured by him a short time ago, were released by negotiations which coet in the end a good deal of money. The mieeionary etatione, Pretestant and Catholic, are scattered all the way from the coast to three hnndred milee inland, and inclnde English, Scotch, and German missions. The one at Mpwapwa is under the Church Missionary Society, like that at Mambola, and ie about a conple of hnndred milee back from the coast, on the ronte of the enormons elave caravans which paee from the lake regions to the sea. A hoetile force blocks communication with Mpwapwa.

WHO PAY THE PENSIONS?

The peneion policy of the Government is often discnssed as if the millions of money distribnted to the eoldiers every year did not come out of the pockets of the people. It seems to be assumed that the Government has independent resources, derived from eome profitable bnsiness of its own, which it may dispose of as it pleases without costing any body else anything. When the President told Commissioner TANNER to be "liberal with the boys," he not only assnmed that his action was not strictly regulated by law, but seemed unconecions of the fact that the money in the Treasury belonged to anybody bnt those intrusted with its disbnrsement. It ie proverbially easy to be "liberal" with other people's money, but it is not always honest. The confnsion of ideas on this enbject is largely dne to our syetem of national taxation, which, ae the President eaid during the canvass of last year, drawe taxes from the people without their knowing when and how they pay them.

Bnt the people are gradnally acquiring knowledge on the snbject of tariff taxes. They are learning that all taxes, under whatever guise concealed, are paid ont of the proceeds of their industry. They are finding ont that when they pay high prices for what they buy in conecquence of duties which not only enhance the coet of imported articlee, but of those made in thie conntry as well, they are contributing to the profits of combinations of capital in protected industriee and paying out of their earnings the money that goes into the National Treasury. The $80,000,000 a year and more that is distribnted in pensions comes ont of the people, and it ie not drawn from them in proportion to their ability to pay either. The poor, whose entire earnings are spent for the support of themselvee and their families, pay a good deal more than their fair ehare. When a wealthy man like Senator MANDERSON receives $30 a month from the Government and $4,000 of arrears in one lump he takes as much as the earnings of many e workingman as a pension, and more than most workingmen are able to save in a lifetime, as a bonus under his rerating, and this money is contributed mostly by the workingmen of the country. On the average those who pay the pensions are no better off than those who receive them.

Notwithstanding the fact that those who pay are in no better circumstances than those who receive and have among their number abont as great a proportion of those who from one canse or another are disabled and dependent, no complaint ie made so long as pensions are paid on a reasonable scale to those whose disability or dependent condition is dne to military service. They are entitled to the benefit as compensation for sacrifices of health and etrength in the service of the country. But when they are suffering from no ench sacrifice they are no more entitled to snpport by the Government than others who are in the same condition as themselves. Commissioner TANNER is avowedly in favor of a service pension, and his "policy" has received no little encouragement from politicians of his party. Pension agents who grew rich by getting claims acted npon and pocketing fees for their services are constantly active and persistent in promoting it. More and more the Grand Army organization has been wrought np by the agents and by political demagognes toward the point of demanding a pension for every man who served in the war for the Union, and it is anticipated that at the coming grand encampment at Milwankee the demand may possibly be made.

This service pension policy would cost the Government hundrede of millione of dollars, and every dollar would have to be paid by the people ont of the prodncts of their indnstry to the serions diminntion of their own resonrces. The money would be taken from the people for the benefit of a favored class whose ability to earn their own living ie qnite eqnal to that of their fellow-countrymen who would be called upon to snpport them. It would be pntting the old soldiers practically in the position of paupers snpported by the pnblic. When once our system of taxation is fully understood, as it will be when the process of edncation on the enbject has gone a little further, this will be clearly seen, and one of the werst effects will be to diminish greatly the popnlar respect for the veterans of the war, if it doee not change it into something like contempt. The tronble with most of our pnblic men, especially the politicians in Congress, ie not that they fail to understand that pensione are paid by the people, and, unlese given as compensation for disability, are calculated to panperize the soldiers, but that they are conetantly fishing for votee for their party. They are afraid of any class of citizene who stand together and allow their political action to be infinenced by selfish considerations. The soldier vote ie eomething they are ready to bid for if indications are given that it can be bonght with the people'e money. They are ready to nse the resonrces of the Treasury as a vaet corruption fund if there is a chance of political gain from it. Patriotic and self-reepecting soldiers ought to repndiate the policy that is plainly intended as a purchase of their political snpport, bnt if the sordid spirit so far prevaile as to make the Grand Army of the Repnblic a mendicant organization the people who have to pay the pensions, and who are far more numerons than those who receive them, ought to make their voice heard. They, too, have votes.

A WHITEWASHING COMMITTEE.

A preliminary semi-official report of the inveetigating committee's work in the Pension Bnreau and the committee's departure from the instructions originally given by Secretary NOBLE indicate that the real pnrpose of this so-called inquiry ie to whitewash Commissioner TANNER. The committee is composed of employés of the department. Two of the investigators are also members of the Board of Pension Appeals. One of these, Dr. EWING, is said to be a relative of Secretary BLAINE, and the other ie reported to be a brother-in-law of Senator TELLER, formerly Secretary of the Interior. The committee wae directed to inqnire ae to the work of the bureau during the past twelve months, and it was understood that it would take np all the recent ecandalons cases of rerating and of expediting applications for the benefit of one or two favored attorneys.

Bnt now it ie announced that the committee, with the knowledge and approval of Secretary NOBLE, who issned the original inetrnctions, has given np the plan of going through the work of twelve months and will confine its inquiry to one month of thie year and one month of last year. These months are December, 1888, and May, 1889. Whatever was done in December was done under the enpervision of Commissioner BLACK, and the apparent object of the committee is to show that TANNER is no worse than his predecessor. It is already reported eemi-officially that about fifteen hundred reissnes are found to have been made by BLACK in December, as against about eighteen hundred made by TANNER in May. The number of reratings ie not given, but it is estimated to have been from 3 to 5 per cent. of the whole number of reissnes, and it ie stated that the additional payments averaged from $2 to $4 per month. "It is confidently asserted," says thie semi-official report, "that the committee has discovered nothing whatever of a sensational nature, either in the number of reratinge or the amount of money involved."

Bnt why did the committee choose the month of May and avoid the months of Jnne and July of the current year? Was it because it knew that it would discover in the record for June and July reratinge and reissues that would be regarded as "sensational" by those who do not agree with TANNER as to the best and eaeiest way of exhansting and distributing the snrplne? It ie notorious that some of the most ecandalone of the jobs that compelled the appointment of thie inveetigating committee were put throngh in the month of June, and that the work of rerating was not interrupted until the month of July, when TANNER was deprived of a part of his power and several of his prominent subordinates were dismissed for the parts they had played in the disgraceful scheme. Evidently the committee avoided June and July, with the approval of Secretary NOBLE because it was deemed inexpedient to direct attention in an official report to the malodorons record of those months.

Will the committee find, for example, anything in the record for May about the scandalone rerating of Senator MANDERSON's pension and the award to him of $4,300 in back pay? Not a word. The Senator's case was taken up on June 3 and completed on June 8. And it is understood that this notorious rerating served as an excuse and shelter for many equally scandalous reratings that were made thereafter. By avoiding June and July has the committee avoided all of these? Will its report, that is soon to be presented, contain anything about the generous reratings and awards procured by the employés of the bnrean themselves working for each other? Will it speak of the reratings and back pay obtained by five physicians employed in the medical division; of the large increase procnred by PHILLIPS, BUTTS, SMITH, and SQUIRES; of the large additional allowance given to the new Deputy Commissioner, and of the two successive reratings bestowed npon a pension attorney who enjoyed the favor of the bureau? Not if thie work was done in June or July.

And yet this was the work that aronsed the anxiety of the Secretary and caused to be given to one of TANNER'S enbordinates instructions that he should reorganize the medical division of the bureau in order that the wild extravagance of the demagogue nominally his chief might be checked. It was in June and in the early days of Jnly that the work of "distribnting the snrplus" by new ratinge of old pensione and the award of back pay in enms ranging from $2,000 to $4,500 to the enbordinate officers of the bureau was at its height. This seems to account for the committee's choice of May.

If Commissioner BLACK wae guilty of trying to "distribnte the eurplus" by reratinge and awards of back pay to bureau officers, rich Senators, pension attorneys, and others in December, the facts may properly be shown. Bnt the work of procuring those facts onght not to prevent a eearching inquiry concerning the recent scandalons action of Commissioner TANNER and his enbordinatee. The people desire to be informed as to the reratings of this Summer, and eome of them eupposed a few days ago that the President and Secretary NOBLE really desired official information as to the same transactions. If the work of the bnrean in June and July ehall be avoided now by the committee, an inquiry concerning the record of those months will eurely be made by Congress, and we do not see that the Administration can gain anything by the delay.

THE PLYMOUTH MONUMENT.

The commemoration yesterday at Plymonth of the landing of the Pilgrims, though nearly as far ae the almanac permits from being the anniversary of the disembarkation, was very well chosen with reference to the enccess of the celebration. If an attempt had been made to celebrate the landing and to "inangurate" the monument of it on the spot where it took place, on the actual anniversary of the event, those who assembled to take part in the celebration might, in spite of themselvee and of the progress that has been made eince the days of the *Mayflower* in material comfort, have formed a mnch juster notion than they conld have derived yesterday of the hardships the Pilgrim Fathers underwent, and that have been eet forth by Mrs. HEMANS and many other persons. In that case, however, very few persons would have assembled, and the celebration would have been in the main confined to able eesays and addresses at places remote from Plymouth, where the celebrants could depict the hardships of the Pilgrim Fathere without the nnpleasant necessity of sharing them.

It wae a very judicione act on the part of the persons who organized the celebration to invite a representative Southerner to deliver the principal address at the dedication of the monument. What WALT WHITMAN said of himself as a typical American has been even truer of the Yankeee than of the Americans of any other part of the country. They celebrate themselves. At every New-England dinner the descendants of the Pilgrime set forth, to the gratification of a complacent anditory that does not need to be convinced that they are the ealt of the earth and that this country owee all that makes it worth boasting about to the colony that was begun by the landing npon Plymonth Rook. However true this may be, it would be more satisfactery and impressive to have it enunciated for once in a way by a representative of some other of the elements that go to make np our complex society, while the beet fruit that; snch a celebration as that at Plymonth could possibly bear would be an impartial and critical estimate of the actual share the Puritanical spirit has had in building np the Repnblic, in the future of which we all, without exception, believe.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S address, as it appears in the summary which we print, gives a careful and thoughtful accennt of the political institutions which the Pilgrime founded and under which their colonies grew. Ae historical researchee have abundantly ehown, there is not much in the trite antitheeie of Puritan and Cavalier. "Swells" do not emigrate, and this centinent in the eeventeenth century had few attractions to offer to anybody who was decently comfortable in Europe. The first settlers, so far as they were impelled by the desire to better their wordly condition, were of much the eame kind as the better class of immigrante who are coming now, except that a much higher degree of resolution was needed to make the Atlantic voyage two centuriee and a half ago than ie needed now. There were also among the immigrants victims of political and religious persecution, and the Plymouth colony was the most memorable and important body of these. It is a poetical way of putting it to say that they sought "freedom to worship God." What they really eought was to establish a society which should conform at all points to their own ideas, and these ideas they had derived from a diligent and unquestioning but not very enlightened reading of the Old Testament. To most students Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will seem to be wrong in declaring that "they did not believe in a theocratic state." In fact, they founded the purest theocracy that has been seen in modern times and among European peoples, as pure a theocracy as MOHAMMED had founded in Asia, or as CROMWELL undertook to establish and did during his own lifetime succeed in maintaining in England. The right of private judgment, which was the essence of Protestantism, was embodied both in the congregational form of religion and in the republican form of politics. The meeting house and the town meeting were two phases of a epirit precisely the same. But in neither was there the slightest notion of exercising the right of private judgment beyond the interpretation of the Scriptures, and the right of private judgment was supposed to mean that one man's private judgment was as good as another's. This is manifestly untrue, or the exegesis of the Rev. Mr. JASPER, who deduces from Scripture that the sun revolves around the earth, would be as authoritative as that of BAUER or ROBERTSON SMITH. The Puritan epirit naturally led to "the dissidence of Dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion," which were described as the characteristic traits of New-England a century and a half after the landing of the Pilgrims. In the early days the right of private judgment was practically held to mean that the minority must conform to the majority, and there is no more bitter or relentless persecution recorded than that which the Puritans of New-England waged against those among them who refused the conformity which they themselves had left their own country rather than yield. The idea of toleration assuredly never occurred to the foundere of New-England.

The praise that really belonge to them, and which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE bestowed upon them, is that they lived accurately and rigidly up to their own ideas and enforced them upon others with a heroic disregard of hardship and pain and danger. It remains true that the ideae were narrow and distorted and that a highly-civilized modern man would have found himself much more at home in other colonies than in those of New-England. When we consider the enormons amonnt of "that which tends to bless and to adorn life" which the Puritane and the Pilgrime left ont of their ideal of it, we may be thankful that the country has grown away from as well as ontside of that ideal. That the Plymonth colonists snpplied a most valuable element to the American Repnblic it would be folly to deny, bnt it would be eqnal folly to contend that they snpplied all the elements which make it a great and happy country.

THE SPITHEAD REVIEW.

While as a naval pageant the array of war ehips gathered in the Solant is imposing, its spectacular feature is the least important one. What it represente ie an aggregation of immediately available naval power ench as has never before been assembled. It is not a picturesqne parade devised for royal festivities, bnt the annnal inspection of vessels about to take part in prolonged practice manoeuvres. It is not the fleet which assembles for the sake of Emperor WILLIAM, bnt it is the Kaiser who times his visit to see the fleet. Looked at in the light of a periodical muster of the available British squadron in home waters, the display is very impressive. Its most striking suggestion ie perhape the activity and zeal with which England continnes to turn ont new war vessels, as if bent not only on holding her admitted naval snpremacy but on lengthening her lead over all rivals. Powerful as was the fleet assembled at Spithead last year, it has been increased now by something like a score of vessels, inclnding several of the fastest and strongest ehips in the navy. And while another twelvemonth may not yield an eqnally large accretion to the present list in commission, yet the standard both of epeed and general effectiveneee has been advanced in cruisers and battle ehipe now building, which will duly form a part of future Spithead reviews.

All classes of British war vessels are inclnded in the gathering. The heavy armorclads show the familiar *Inflexible*, with her nearly twelve thousand tons displacement and four eighty-ton guns; the new *Anson* and *Camperdown*, not at last year's review, with their 10,000 tons, and the *Howe* and *Rodney*, of 9,700 each, carrying four sixty-seven-ton guns, besides a snpply of emaller ones, and having seventeen knote speed; half a dozen new 5,000-ton belted crniseers of the *Orlando* class, not ebown last year, with eighteen or nineteen knots speed and powerful batteries; then the *Collingwood*, *Devastation*, *Neptune*, *Warspite*, *Ajax*, *Hercules*, varying from 8,500 to 9,500 tons each, with guns of from thirty-five to forty-four tons, and two of them having speeds of sixteen and a half and seventeen knots. To thie list may be added the *Shannon*, the *Conqueror*, the *Rupert*, the *Black Prince*, the *Invincible*, the *Northumberland*, the *Belle-Isle*, the *Hotspur*, the *Monarch*, and the *Iron Duke*.

Related to these are the coast defense armor-clads, shown again now, as two years ago, and including the *Glatton*, *Gorgon*, *Cyclops*, *Hecate*, *Hydra*, and *Prince Albert*. Then come about twenty gunboats of various classes, speeds, and armaments, and twice as many fast torpedo boats. Among the torpedo gunboats may be noted the *Grasshopper*, *Sandfly*, *Spider*, and *Rattlesnake*, of 525 tons and 18 knots speed, and the *Sharpshooter*, of 735 tone and 21 knots. There will be the troop ehipe *Euphrates* and *Crocodile*, of course, for the accommodation of official guests, and a goodly supply of dispatch boats and other craft. To Americane among the most interesting participants will be the fast unarmored cruisers, headed by the famone M class, consisting of the *Medea*, *Medusa*, *Melpomene*, *Magicienne*, and *Marathon*, of from 2,800 to 2,950 tons and maximum speeds of from 19.7 to 20 knots. Not quite so fast, but worthy of note, are the 4,050-ton *Mersey*, *Thames*, and *Forth*, while four of the *Archer* class, 1,770 tons, will figure in the display. The *Curlew*, the *Mercury*, and other unarmored cruisers will also be present. So far as the pageant ie concerned, it will, of conrse, be enhanced by the German Emperor's naval escort and by the flotilla carrying spectators. The *Blake* and *Blenheim*, with their enormone horse power and expected speed of 21 or 22 knots, will only be completed in season for some future review.

To the officers and crews of the fleet this display ie the easiest part of their current work. After that will come the naval manoeuvres, lasting through weeks, in which will be illustrated British notions of how the islands onght to be attacked as well as defended. Vast as are the snme expended on the navy, it is of primary importance in the problem of inenlar defense. The qnestion how to fight battles of Dorking is much simplified when the fleet can furnish a good guarantee against the ability of any hostile power to land and maintain any very large force on British soil.

LONG BRANCH DANCES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—The annnal proprietors' ball to-night at the West End Casino rather eclipsed the magnificent display of last year. Mr. F. Eldredge of Brooklyn had charge of the decoration, and he succeeded in producing some fine effects. From the side walls to the centre of the ceiling were draperies of tri-colored bunting. These were held in place by a Japanese centrepiece, composed of umbrellas, fans, and other prodncts of Japanese ingenuity. The cross beams were draped with American flags. The unsightly pillars were hidden behind a profusion of ivy leaves. Shields, crosses, stars, and horseshoes of gold were shown against a red binsh background. The stage was converted into a bower of palms and flowers, behind which an orchestra were seated.

The hall was crowded. Among the prominent guests were Rowland Ogden Usher, James Bedell, Mrs. Alyer, George Newhall, Philip G. Chasons, Frank J. Allen, S. E. Phillips, Capt. Charles Rogers, Mrs. William Kearney, H. H. Brookway, J. H. McCormick, William Lauterbach, P. L. P. Randolph, L. steinwich, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Woodruff, J. J. Coegan, Miss Wendell, William Devlin, A. K. Holloway, Miss McElroy, Miss Cox, J. F. Caldwell, J. L. Hill, the Misses Winans, Miss Ivison, Mrs. Buckley, Isidor Wormser, Judge and Mrs. Dessar, J. F. Sullivan, Miles Ross, John O'Brien, E. W. O'Brien, Mayor S. Bernheimer, D. A. Loring, Miss Hanley, F. Arnold, the Baroness Blanc, S. Seligman, P. H. Seligman, Harvey D. Kennedy, Albert Bierstadt, Gov. J. D. Bedle and wife, Dr. Gill Wylie, Gen. Eckert, Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., George W. Childs, Dr. J. V. Pemberton, Jesse Seligman, A. J. Drexel, the Rev. T. J. Conrad, G. W. Curtis, William Fahnestock, Capt. Coster, Howard Stokes, J. W. Stokes, Ferdinand Earle, William Henderson, J. V. Brokaw, H. C. Fahnestock and wife, Robert Winthrop, D. H. Bates, Norman L. Munn and wife, Gen. Horace K. Porter, Gov. R. S. Green and wife, Charles B. Peet, Major George W. McLean, Davin G. Ynengling, Commissioner James B. Coleman, Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Mrs. Barney Williams, Dr. W. H. Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Judge A. G. Broadhead, Herman Oelrichs, ex-Gov. Leon Abbett and Miss Abbett, Judge Van Hoesen, Judge Ingraham, Oliver Dowd Byron, Mrs. Kate Byron, Mrs. Henry Chanfrau, George Forest, Capt. C. W. Todd, W. B. Garrison, Washington E. Connor, Orville Odnle, and Col. W. H. Stevenson.

STANTON OR SANGER.

The question that is agitating theatrical circles in this city just now is who will represent the profession on Mayor Grant's World's Fair Committee. There are two candidates prominent in the field, Edmund C. Stanton of the Metropolitan Opera House and Frank W. Sanger of the Broadway Theatre. The friends of both have been doing a great deal of canvassing in the way of getting signatures to petitions, and now both the petitions are lodged in the Mayor's office, and Mr. Grant has a nice little problem awaiting eolntion.

Charles H. Matthews, manager of "The Burglar" at the Madison-Square Theatre, was instrumental in circulating the Stanton petition. T. Henry French, Mr. Sanger's partner at the Broadway Theatre, affixed his name to Mr. Matthews's petition and so did Henry E. Abbey, Manager Conklin of the Fifth-Avenue, and others. Mr. Abbey is said to have been urged by his friends to go upon the committee himself, ont he declined, eaying that he was not a resident manager.

The argument used by some very prominent theatrical men who have not signed either petition, is that Mr. Stanton ehonld not be appointed, because they say he does not fairly represent the theatrical business. They aver that he has only been identified with it a very few years, which were spent at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Sanger, however, has a strong backing. Augustin Daly telegraphed yesterday that he was in favor of him, and Mr. Abbey had Mr. Daly's name added to the petition.

Mr. Sanger's friends are hopeful. They use the argument that he has been prominently identified with theatrical matters for a long time and is a representative man. They say that some of those who are on the Stanton petition would willingly have signed the other petition had it been circulated sooner. A remarkably large number of the names on Mr. Sanger's petition are those of men outside the profession. Controller Myers and other prominent names are on it. Sanger has the longer list of names.

A STEAMER WRECKED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The palace steamer St. Lawrence, which had for several seasons been the pride of her officers and the best of the Thonsand Island Steamboat Company's line of boats, ran on a rock off Hog Island, in the Canadian Channel, to-day, and is going to pieces.

She had on board nearly nine hundred people, who were eafely conveyed to the adjoining islands, and are now encamped upon their shoals until the Superintendent of the line can send another steamer to take them off.

The greatest excitement prevails all along the St. Lawrence River over the accident. It is expected that the steamer will go to pieces during the night. She was conveying the Rogers excursion party and left Clayton at 11 A. M. There were over one thonsand people on the excursion, and the Maynard, which is allowed by the Government inspectors to carry 125 people, was detailed to take those who could not board the St. Lawrence. The Maynard and St. Lawrence left together, the former following the St. Lawrence a short distance.

Many passengers were below at dinner when the boat reached Canadian waters and entered the narrow channel near Hog Island. The Captain, it is said, attempted to cross from the narrow to the main channel, and when part way over the St. Lawrence struck a rock and, riding over it, rested with the centre of the boat on the highest point, the ends settled at both ends. The Maynard was approaching, and, as soon as she could, landed the St. Lawrence's passengers on the adjacent island.

Not a person was injured and all were landed without even getting wet. When the accident occurred men and women were almost frantic with fright, bnt no one tried to jump overboard, and the officers acted with great presence of mind.

Capt. Milo D. Estes, who was in charge of the St. Lawrence, has been a steamboat Captain many years, and is known as one of the most careful Captains on the river.

THE NEW VINEGAR LAW.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—State Dairy Commissioner Brown to-day commenced the distribution of 10,000 copies of the new law for the prevention of adulteration of vinegar, and intends to vigorously enforce the law. In the case of the People against Kibler, which was a violation of the adulterated milk law, the same as a violation of the new vinegar law would be, the Court of Appeals said:

"It is notorious that the adnlteration of food prodncts has grown to proportions so enormons as to menace the health and safety of the people. Experience has tanght the lesson that repressive measures which depend for their efficiency npon proof of the dealer's knowledge and of his intent to deceive and defraud are of little use, and rarely accomplish their purpose. Snch an emergency may justify legislation which throws npon the seller the entire responsibility of the purity and soundness of what he sells and compels him to know and to be certain; therefore the Commissioner says that want of knowledge on the part of the seller is no defense."

AN ARTIFICIAL ICE TRUST.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Information comes from Mobile, Ala., that the recent consolidation in that city of rival ice companies has led to the formation of an ice trust for the purpose of controlling the manufactnre and sale of artificial ice in the South. Five large companies, one each in Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Birmingham, and Brunswick, are already in the combine, and others are expected to join until the ice business of the entire South is brought under control. The combination, which has been organized into a control company, has a capital of $500,000, and will control the individual companies through the ownership of the stock of each.

SARATOGA IN THE RAIN.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—"The rain it rains alway." Saratoga felicitated herself too soon on escaping the storm. Monday afternoon it began with almost a clondburst, and since then dripping skies have prevailed. Everybody has growled at the weather except the hotel keepers. It is not their rôle to growl outwardly. A cheerful demeanor, philosophic remarks, and a general air of treating meteorological disturbances as the merest bagatelles—such is the character part played by the landlords during such a spell of weather as the spa has suffered for three or four days. For the spa does suffer under these humid conditions.

"How's business?" said a gentleman entering the Kissingen Spring drinking parlors.

"Bad for a day or two," answered the manager. "People have taken so much water externally that they're willing to let it alone as a beverage."

And a cottager at the States smiled gloomily as he stared across the pretty courtyard, whose turf now was sodden and whose trees dripped more water than the fountain. "Where's your vaunted dry weather?" he asked in derision of a villager. "Where's Saratoga's clear Summer air and perennial sunshine?"

"Hush," said the villager, looking round cantiously, "don't yon know they've made a trust of it. A syndicate has bonght it up, and there's none on the market."

Saratoga may be wet, bnt it is not mournful. Up Broadway at the Patrick cottage a fair and fête is in progress for charity's sweet sake that is full of cheer, albeit some of the especial fête features are withheld on account of the weather. At Congress Hall last night the children's carnival was as gay as if it were oright moonlight outside; and at the Grand Union hop no one asked if the stars were shining while bright eyes sparkled and diamonds scintillated on every side.

The spa is getting gayer and fuller every minute.

Mrs. John A. Marwig opened her beautiful cottage on North Broadway to-night for a dance and reception in honor of the young ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the recent tableans for the Home of the Good Shepherd. It was a handsome entertainment.

Mr. Charles Baudouine seized the opportunity offered by a lull in yesterday's storm to order out his coach-and-four, and with a gay party of ladies and gentlemen braved the threatening skies for a dashing drive. Mr. Baudouine counts his years by somewhat over fourscore, but while time has passed he has forgotten to grow old, as any one who saw him mount to the box seat yesterday will testify.

In all the rain last night arrived at the States Jay Gould and his party. He came up from Irvington with his family and physician, Dr. John P. Munn, and wife, and Miss Dagger of New-York, the company numbering eleven, who have a cottage suite. He says he is much better than last Summer, and his looks bear out this assertion. He is still in deep mourning, and seems to prefer the quiet of his family circle to the society of the other guests of the house. His horses and carriages follow him at once, and he is booked for at least a fortnight's stay.

An arrival this afternoon which the habitnés of "millionaire plazza," as the Division-street gallery of the States is facetiously termed, are interested in is that of Giovanni Morosini, who resided here with his family from Yonkers. His horses preceded his arrival by an hour or two, which means that the 5 o'clock pageant from the carriage entrance of the hotel will receive on the first bright day some valuable additions. Miss Morosini is an accomplished horsewoman. She is especially fond of the saddle, and is a most graceful and fearless rider.

Miss Anita Berwind, the fifteen-year-old daughter of C. A. Berwind of New-York, daily follows the family carriage in her own well-appointed trap, holding the reins skillfully over a pair of sturdy Welsh ponies, making with her fresh young face in its picturesque setting of fluffy blonde hair a picture that more than one turns to admire.

The American paper manufacturers are still with us. Their convention adjourned after one session, but the members are in no hurry to get away. These gentlemen with wives, etc., opening their convention on Tuesday evening with a grand banquet at the Union. Among those who addressed the convention yesterday were the Hon. Warner Miller of Herkimer, the Hon. William A. Russell of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, Timothy Merrick of Boston, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Byron of Massachusetts. In the evening, in one of the private dining rooms of the Grand Union, Mr. F. S. Pierra, Secretary of the Spanish-American Commercial Union, entertained a small company of gentlemen of the convention at a remarkably choice dinner. The guests were Mr. Howard Lockwood of the *Paper Trade Journal*, President E. C. Rogers of the Paper Makers' Association, ex-Lieut. Gov. Byron, the Hon. W. H. Parsons of New-York, the Hon. William Whiting of Holyoke, and the Hon. W. R. Sheffield of Saugerties.

At the Clarendon two nnmerically small conventions were in session. That of the Norway Iron and Carriage Bolt Association in the morning, and the National Association of Carriage Hardware Manufacturers of the United States in the afternoon.

The Marquis de Casa de Montalvo of Paris, France, who with his family is occnpying a cottage at the States, received a cablegram yesterday announcing his election to the French Assembly.

The Russian Princess has gone to New-York for a few days. She will return Monday.

MEANS OF NAVAL WARFARE.

In connection with the Brennan torpedo, of which mention was made in THE TIMES of yesterday, the French are contemporarily experimenting with the Patrick, or improved Lay-Haight, controllable torpedo, lately altered to meet their requirements, and which u

JERSEY'S LOSS BY FLOODS

HALF A MILLION DAMAGE IN ESSEX COUNTY.

ELIZABETH FEARING AN EPIDEMIC—ASBURY PARK SUFFERS—DAMS AND BRIDGES GONE IN MANY PLACES.

Though the rains continued during the greater part of yesterday, there was a noticeable subsidence in the streams, the swollen condition of which had alarmed the people of Essex County, N. J. The extent of the damage done by the inundation cannot be accurately told, but careful estimates indicate that not less than $500,000 will be needed to cover the loss in that district. Dams have been carried away in all parts of the county, and every bridge is more or less strained. The submersion of cellars, the flooding of factories, the wash-out of roads, and the suspension of travel are the items that will contribute to the great total of loss.

The appearance of the submerged country is desolate enough. Gorges deep and wide mark the spot where the gutters once were on South Orange-avenue, along the mountain slope.

On the Orange Branch of the Erie Railroad a gang of men is at work building a trestle under the track over Second River, near Glenwood-avenue, where the bridge was washed away on Tuesday night. In Montclair the streets are in a deplorable condition, and at Franklin men are on the watch at the dams clearing away the débris that floats down the stream. The two bridges over Third River at Erie-avenue have been swept away and a detour of three-quarters of a mile is necessary to reach that part of town.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Danger is apprehended in this city, not from the flood, but from the accumulation of water in the basements of dwellings, particularly on Price-street. The Health Board held a special meeting to-day to discuss the situation and hear a report from the Health Inspector and Street Commissioner, who made a tour this morning of the flooded district.

They reported an alarming condition of affairs in Price-street, where ten houses, mostly large tenements, with a number of families in each, were found to have had from four to six feet of water in the basement with no means of getting rid of it in the usual way, as the sewer pipes emptying into the river were completely choked up by large quantities of earth and stones, which the force of the flood drove far into the pipes. As a consequence there is no outlet for the water in the houses. The stench from this water is said to be almost unendurable and liable to cause an epidemic.

After consultation with the Mayor it was determined to send some of the city fire engines to the scene to pump out the flooded basements. Several poor families that lived in the basements have lost all their effects and are in danger of starving, as their provisions have been destroyed. The Overseer of the Poor has been instructed to take measures to relieve their pressing necessities.

Two maiden ladies, Julia and Mary Faulks, were found huddled in a garret on Price-street, which they had been afraid to leave since the flood began. They were bewildered at the situation, five feet of water holding in the lower floor of their house, and were nearly famished. Health Inspector Paterson removed them to a place of safety and furnished them with food.

These miserable inmates who sought refuge from the flood in the upper stories of the Price-street rookeries did not fare much better, as the rain beat in on them pitilessly through the decayed roofs and drenched them to the skin, so that between terror at their situation, loss of sleep, and soaked clothing they spent a horrible night, while their hunger increased as the hours were on.

It rained heavily here again this afternoon and made the work of pumping out the flooded dwellings by the firemen a slow and laborious task, as the water flowed into the low street from the surrounding high ground and ponred into the cellars.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 1.—This city felt the first effects of the floods late last night, when the Raritan, which had been rising for some time, flooded Barnet-street. Two factories were obliged to close down because the water had reached the fires, and considerable damage was done to business houses along the street.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The rainstorm which has prevailed here all the afternoon has been the heaviest that has visited this section for many years. The rain fell in torrents for over four hours, and the lower parts of the town were badly flooded. Wesley Lake overflowed its banks, and the street drainage system proved entirely inadequate. Most of the streets near the beach were flooded with from one to three feet of water, and the squares adjoining the Coleman and West End Hotels was a lake.

Hundreds of cellars were flooded, many serious wash-outs occurred in various parts of the Park, and whole blocks of plank walks were torn from their fastenings and scattered far and near. Travel to the railroad through several of the principal thoroughfares, and travel through the submerged streets was very nearly suspended.

The heavy southeast wind made the surf very rough, and coal carts were made at a number of places on the beach. The plaza is again threatened by the waves at several points, and Proprietor James A. Bradley estimates to-day's damage to his beach property at $5,000. Gangs of men have been busy most of the day endeavoring to stay the force of the surf on the exposed pavilions and board walks.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The present estimate of the damage done by the flood from the broken dam at Feltville to the Cadmus dam a distance of five miles, is $250,000. Streets in Plainfield are damaged to the extent of $20,000. The large upper dam at Feltville, which did not give way, is reported to be leaking badly, and it may break at any time. More rain will prove disastrous. The dam is 20 feet high, and holds back a lake a mile and a quarter long, from 300 to 500 feet wide, and 30 feet deep in some places.

If it goes way Scotch Plains and Westerwood will probably be swept out of existence, and Plainfield will be inundated. The dam is on property now owned by Warren Ackerman, the wealthy cement manufacturer, who bought the old Feltville property at a foreclosure sale several years ago and fitted it up as a Summer resort. It is now known as Glenside Park.

Property owners who have suffered severely by the overflow at the Somerset-street bridge have notified the Board of Freeholders of Union and Somerset Counties that unless the stone bridge, whose narrow archways are the main cause of the wash-outs here, is replaced by an iron structure, both counties may expect suits for damages.

DAMAGE IN OTHER STATES.

CROPS RUINED, BUSINESS SUSPENDED, AND BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 1.—Wash-outs on the Air Line Road in the last two days have caused a loss to the Consolidated Railroad Company which is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. Between Middletown and Middlefield the banks on both sides of the track have been washed down so that the gravel covers the rails in some places, and in the Cobalt cut the sand has been partly washed from under the track. The fast express trains have been taken off that division.

Swan's reservoir at Seymour burst its dam, carrying a bridge in the flood and washing the streets so that travel was difficult. Water in low places was eight feet deep. Some of the factories there have been closed for two days. The docks at Derby were two and a half feet under water.

Greatly exaggerated stories of floods have been sent out, and almost every important town in the State is reported as fearing a dam disaster. The greatest loss is to the crops and roads.

A west-bound freight train on the New-York and New-England Railroad, which left Waterbury at 7 P. M. this evening, was struck by a land-slide at Newtown and two cars were thrown from the track. Travel was delayed for three hours.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 1.—A house in process of construction, belonging to E. A. Morse, was struck by lightning this morning and nearly demolished. Two carpenters working therein were prostrated but not seriously injured. Showers have been very heavy during the last twenty-four hours. The streams are badly swollen, and it is reported that a bridge at Middlefield has been carried away.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The waters in the Schuylkill River yesterday attained the highest point reached in the city for twenty years, involving destruction to property estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000. The park drives were enmerged, boathouses flooded, and some of the streets near the river banks were under water to a depth of between four and five feet. The cofferdam of the new Reading Railroad bridge at Falls of Schuylkill was washed away, entailing a loss of about $5,000. All work at Manayunk and the Penoyoa Iron Works, opposite, were stopped, owing to the encroachment of the waters.

Bnt one fatal accident was reported—the drowning of Samuel Dallas, aged fourteen years, who, with three other boys, was playing in the water and got on a chanty afloat. The strong current carried it ont into the middle of the stream. Three of the boys swam ashore, bnt the drowned lad was afraid to attempt it, and was swept under a schooner and did not rise again.

Throughout the eastern section of the State the rainfall was very heavy. Many houses and mills along the Brandywine Creek in the vicinity of Westchester and Bowingtown were flooded, and business was seriously interrupted. At Williamsport the bridges over the Susquehanna had to be ballasted with heavily-laden coal cars.

Severe storms of the Schuylkill Valley in the vicinity of Norristown and Conshohocken was almost entirely under water. Considerable damage was done, bnt no lives were reported lost in the State. Reports received today are to the effect that the water in nearly all the larger streams is subsiding.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 1.—Lightning struck H. L. Sowle's barn at Alburgh yesterday afternoon, tore away part of the building, killed two horses, and injured three others. A curious circumstance was that this damage was done by a single bolt, which appeared to be an offshoot of a storm raging two miles away, there being no lightning preceding or following it. Quite a number of persons within a radius of half a mile of the scene of the accident were more or less prostrated by the shock.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 1.—The incessant rains which have fallen throughout this section for a number of weeks past culminated to-day in one of the largest rise of waters in the Dan River for years past. The waters were a raging, seething torrent, and much damage to property is the result. All the cotton mills, ice factories, foundries, and box factories had to be shut down, the water in each being from six to eight feet in depth.

The cotton mills are about the heaviest losers, the damage being to machinery and carrying away manufactured goods by the water breaking into the storage house. Fears were entertained at one time for a large wooden bridge spanning the river at this place and the new iron bridge recently erected at a cost of $60,000, but all danger is now over. It was reported at one time that the wooden bridge would be burned, but the Mayor blocked the game.

The roads, both county and rail, have suffered immensely from washouts, and many bridges have been swept away, thus impeding travel. Crops have been about ruined. The corn on low lands is washed completely away, and tobacco on the hills has met with sad havoc and many farmers will be ruined.

The Atlantic and Danville Road has had a terrible sot-back, and will require many weeks to repair the damage done. It is impossible to estimate the damage, but it will foot up many thousands of dollars.

Cattle, sheep, fences, bridges, wood, and lumber have passed by the city on the crest of the torrent.

It will take several thousands of dollars to repair the damage at the ice factory. The pump house and electric light works are under water and the city is without light, and no water can be pumped in the reservoirs.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—James River is seventeen feet above ordinary low-water mark and rising four inches per hour. The wharves at Rockets are all under water, and the adjacent streets, houses and cellars, and gas works are inundated. A number of business houses had to suspend trade and move their effects in consequence of Shockoe Creek backing the water from the river and overflowing their premises. It is still raining. The indications point to a freshet equal to the greatest for years. Reports throughout the State, though meagre, lead to the belief that all streams are swollen. At Petersburg the whole lower portion of the city is submerged from high water in the Rappahannock, and the merchants and citizens are moving their effects to places of safety.

About 12:30 this morning a storm broke over the city, during which the City Railway stables situated on the line of the city limits in the west end were struck by lightning. The building took fire, the flames spread rapidly, and before aid arrived the structure was consumed, and sixty mules and horses were burned up. Seven street cars were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $24,000; insurance, $46,500, all in foreign companies.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A severe storm burst over the village of Watkins about 5 o'clock this evening, causing Glenn Creek to rise so rapidly that it soon became a racing torrent, which swept through the famous Watkins Glen, carrying away bridges and staircases until but one or two remained in the whole gorge.

Reaching the village, the creek overflowed its banks and carried away the Franklin-street bridge, effectually separating the northern and southern portions of the village, as the Decatur-street bridge was swept away by the June flood. The lower portion of the village was partially inundated, and great consternation created among the residents. Wires are down, and the full extent of the damage cannot yet be learned.

WETTEST JULY ON RECORD.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE FIGURES—A MONTH OF WIDESPREAD DISCOMFORT.

An unusually rainy month for Summer, or indeed for any time of the year, was concluded Wednesday fittingly, and a great monthly record of rainfall was added to the weather statistics of this part of the country. Sergt. Dunn of the Signal Service has been compelled to turn back many pages of rain figures in the Signal Service records to find a parallel. He has failed to find an equally wet July, and comparisons with other months leave the one just ended ahead in the matter of moisture.

To those who delight in keeping watch of the weather and treasure up statistics in reference to it the recent storm recalled the heavy rainfall of Sept. 23, 1882, which was known as one of the most severe rainstorms that ever visited the city. The record of 6.17 inches of rainfall in twenty-four hours was then recorded. On that day vast sheets of water fell almost continuously all day, and business was almost brought to a standstill. Pedestrians were very scarce, and at night the theatres were great barns of solitude.

The storm that has been hanging over the city since Saturday has been a very erratic one, consisting of a succession of showers during which the rain fell at times in torrents and then rested for a new effort. It required a great deal of self-possession on the part of pedestrians to escape a drenching, the brightening of the heavens at periods leading often to delusive assurances of clear weather and the leaving behind of umbrellas. Fortunately the wind was not strong or more discomfort would have resulted than that which the city has obtained from rising to any unusual height and stories of flooded cellars and water-front basements were not to be recorded.

A curious feature of the storm was the peculiar behavior of the vanes and wind indicators on the tops of the buildings. The vane on Western Union Building seemed to be in a constant state of excitement, and idle clerks in the vicinity were driven frantic in their efforts to keep track of it. One moment it was headed northeast, the next south and southeast. Then it would whirl around to the northwest, and a break in the clouds would raise elusive hopes that the storm was all over. Then darkness would again appear and the vane take a turn in some new direction.

During the month of July the rainfall reached the unusually high figure of about 9.50 inches, or 2.92 inches in excess of July, 1888. Since 1871 the month has never been productive of anything near such a record, except in 1872, when 9.45 inches fell. In 1880 it was 6.67 and in 1887 6.75.

In comparison with other months the record also stands high, with the exceptions of the great rains of September, 1882, when the fall was 14.51. There was also a fall of 10.42 inches in August, 1875. Indeed the year will be remarkable for its rainfall, if the pace already set is kept up, and the triumph of humidity will be a great one.

Since Jan. 1 the fall of rain to date is 6.39 inches in excess of the corresponding record last year. The effect of so much rain has been apparent. The hay crops were excellent, but floods caused by the recent rain is doing injury to the grain crops. Over fruit there has been too much rain, grapes especially having suffered.

People who were disappointed yesterday because it showered now and then instead of clearing up, as had been half promised by the Signal Service prophets, are requested by the latter to understand that the clearing-up process after such a long spell of wet weather is almost certain to last over a couple of days. The fondest hope which they would hold out at 10 o'clock last night was clear skies and dry weather by Saturday, with an excellent prospect of a delightful Sunday. A light storm now on the lakes and moving eastward slowly may slightly interfere with this programme, so that umbrellas had, perhaps, better not be left at home if Saturday opens clear and bright. The predictions for to-day are just such weather as prevailed yesterday, with a somewhat lower temperature and less humidity in the atmosphere. The temperature reached 83° at 2:45 yesterday afternoon and fell to 73° by 8 in the evening.

The heavy rain of the past few days has inundated Bronx River Park at West Mount Vernon, so that everything was floating about yesterday morning. At Port Chester several low streets were under water and the boys were paddling about in improvised boats. This was especially the case at the railroad yards. At New-Rochelle Peter Kryer was putting up six houses on the site of the old David Jones Brewery. The foundations were submerged by the backwater from the old brewery ice pond so that they are about ruined.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis and Judge Amasa J. Parker of Albany are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia and ex-Congresseman Benjamin W. Harris of Massachusetts are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

J. H. McVicker and Norman B. Ream of Chicago, and J. de Pedroso of the Spanish Legation at Washington, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your denunciation of the attempt to build a new Custom House and Appraiser's stores down by the Battery Park meets the approval of nineteen-twentieths of the people of this city. In this age of jobbery it would be a great outrage to ignore the up-town tendency of trade even to a point as high as Twenty-third-street. Somewhere above the City Hall Park is the place for the Custom House, and even there it would be better the bulk of the trade inside of ten years. Might as well put it on Governor's Island as in the First Ward.

J. P. PORTER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1889.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S TRIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The trial of Mrs. Maybrick on the charge of poisoning her husband was resumed to-day. Dr. Fuller testified that he had prescribed tonics for Mr. Maybrick. Deceased had never hinted to him that he had taken arsenic, nor did he present any indication of having at any time taken it.

Two chemists doing business in this city testified that they had compounded prescriptions for Mr. Maybrick. The medicines furnished by them contained no arsenic.

The nurse, Alice Yapp, related the Brierley letter incident, and testified to seeing the prisoner pour medicine from one bottle into another. A former domestic deposed that on one occasion the prisoner finished a preparation of arrowroot which she (witness) had begun, and that she (witness) afterward noticed dark stains on the jug that not been there previously. Witness also deposed that Mr. Maybrick received London medicine by post. The cook testified that the prisoner had directed that the London medicine be poured into the sink, saying that Mr. Maybrick would be a corpse if he took another dose. On cross-examination the witnesses generally considered that Mrs. Maybrick did her best for her husband, but that she was set aside by his brothers.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, accompanied by the German squadron, has arrived at Dover. Salutes of artillery were fired in honor of the Emperor.

Emperor William will land at Trinity Pier at Cowes, where he will be met by the Prince of Wales. The Emperor and his suite and the Prince of Wales will then enter carriages and proceed under a military escort to Osborne, where the Queen will receive the royal visitor on the steps of the main entrance. Lord Salisbury and the other Cabinet Ministers and the principal court officials will be present. In the evening the royalties will have a family dinner.

THE MAN OF MANIFESTOES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Gen. Boulanger has issued a manifesto in which he attributes his defeat in the elections for the Councils General on Sunday last to the ambitions of local candidates. He declares that he is confident of the result of the elections in France for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Political circles here regard the manifesto of Gen. Boulanger as weak and as not likely to improve his position.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—M. Brunet, the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, informs shareholders that a financial syndicate has taken the whole amount of the new lottery bonds on terms which he does not reveal, and that if the enterprise perishes the law of bankruptcy will enable him to distribute among the creditors 8 per cent.

NICARAGUA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Aug. 1.—Col. Evaresto Carazo, President of Nicaragua, died to-day.

Official advices from Managua announce that Dr. Sacasa has succeeded to the Presidency in conformity with the Constitution of Nicaragua. The office became vacant by the death of President Carazo.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has written to the United States Legation with reference to the letter received by him from President Harrison. He reasserts that the letter had been willfully opened and defaced before it reached his hands. The seal, he says, had been melted and gum was scattered over the outside of the envelope. The person who opened the letter and the gum originally on the envelope were palpably different.

Snowstorms and icy rains prevail throughout Switzerland. The mountain passes are partly blocked.

Extensive floods are reported in Silesia.

A dispatch received from Glasgow stated that Crosse's extensive chemical works were burning. McFarlane's distillery was threatened. A quantity of vitriol from the chemical works was running into the canal. The damage had already amounted to $20,000.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Samuel Storey, a Radical, moved an amendment requesting the grant to the Prince of Wales to $21,000. The motion was rejected by a vote of 201 to 62. Froude, the historian, has written a letter denying the truth of reports that he had become a Home Ruler. He adds: "Gladstone's policy is only a impossible mish of semi-ments, suggested, as always, by some condition of English party politics. It is the worst and most scandalous in English history."

BELGRADE, Aug. 1.—The conference between ex-King Milan and the Regents to consider the question of the future relations of the ex-Queen Nathalie and her son, King Alexander, resulted in a decision that the ex-Queen should meet her son only outside of Servia.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 1.—Chief Bushiri has been reinforced, and threatens Bagamoyo. He has forbidden the natives to supply Germans with provisions under pain of death.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Fire broke out to-day in the central division of the exhibition of appliances for the prevention of accidents. Considerable damage was done.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Saturday and Monday next will be holidays in the grain market. Monday will also be a holiday in the provision market.

ONE ORGANIZATION NOW.

THE FORMAL END OF THE LONG-STANDING ATHLETIC WAR.

The athletic war, which has been going on for over a year between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Athletes, is now over, and there stands to-day only one athletic organization claiming a national jurisdiction in this country. This organization is the Amateur Athletic Union.

The settlement was effected at meetings held last evening. The Amateur Athletic Union met in the Astor House, when its conference committee, which conferred with a similar committee from the National Association, reported that the two committees had agreed upon a basis of settlement, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. The agreement was in substance as printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning, with the exception that President Walton Storm of the National Association was not assured a position on the union's Executive Board. The understanding was that the union's boycott resolution should be rescinded; the Manhattan and Allerton Athletic Clubs should be elected members of the union at once; the West Sides, Titans, Acorns, Crescents, Nyack Rowing Association of Nyack, N. Y.; Stars, and Lorillard Debating and Athletic Association to be elected also, being privileged to qualify within two weeks.

The members of the union at once carried out their part of the agreement, and word was sent to the meeting of the National Association, being held in the Manhattan Athletic Club's headquarters in Fifth-avenue, advising that the boycott resolution he rescinded, the Manhattans and Allertons had been elected to the union, and the union had agreed that an amendment to its constitution, providing for a change of name to National Amateur Athletic Union, would be voted on at the annual meeting to be held on the eve of its national championships. The union agreed to take in the other National Association clubs on the certificate of Mr. Storm that they are eligible to membership, and they will be given two weeks in which to qualify.

Thus the agreement was carried out, and the National Association passed a resolution to disband the organization for the good of athletics. The West Side Athletic Club's delegate, Mr. J. D. Dunrise, announced that his club would qualify at once, and Mr. Storm said the other clubs will do the same. Word was sent back to the union, and then the union continued its business.

Senator A. E. Reyburn, the Cape May City Athletic Club's delegate to the union, resigned his position on the Executive Board and Mr. Walton Storm was elected in his place to represent the Manhattan Athletic Club. Messrs. H. W. McMillan, Walton Storm, and A. G. Mills were appointed a committee to strengthen the union in every possible way. The Manhattan Athletic Club was authorized to give the swimming championships of the United States under its auspices Aug. 21. A few arrangements were made for the national championships to be held in September and the meeting of the Union then adjourned, subject to the call of President McMillan.

It may be said now that the resignation of the Berkeley Athletic Club has never been accepted by the union, and it is an assured fact that the Berkeleys will be proud to belong to the Amateur Athletic union of the United States. Mr. A. G. Mills, the New-York Athletic Club's delegate, says that his work to attain the present satisfactory end was done only after a meeting of the Board of Governors of his club, at which the board was unanimous for athletic harmony.

IMPOSING RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

QUEBEC, Aug. 1.—A triduum commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Ursuline Order in Canada was begun this morning by a solemn mass, celebrated with unusual grandeur. The Church of the Ursuline Convent, where Montcalm expired, was resplendent with decorations and tapers. The band of B Battery was in attendance.

When Cardinal Taschereau entered, attended by several Bishops, the band played the Pontifical March. Lieut.-Gov. Angers attended the service in state. Several Protestant ministers and laymen were invited and were present at the service.

O'BRIEN'S LATEST SCHEME.

HIS PLAN TO KEEP CONTROL OF THE EIGHTH.

HIS HEELERS ARE PRIMED AND READY TO ANSWER THE ENROLLING COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONS—IN THE FIFTH.

While the political enemies of John J. O'Brien were reposing in trustful confidence that he was nursing his various ailments in the balmy atmosphere of Brighton Beach, that gentleman has stolen a march upon them. When O'Brien went down to the seaside he was really a sick man, and it was not thought likely that he would be able to marshall his forces in fighting array in order to secure any advantage when the committee appointed by the County Committee to make a new enrollment of the Eighth District began its work. But Chief Marshal Brodsky has been hard at work. O'Brien has sat upon the veranda of the Brighton Beach Hotel and mapped out his campaign, and when his opponents assemble on Monday with the expectation of finding everything ready for them they will, to use the boss's, own graphic language, "get beautifully left."

Late yesterday afternoon O'Brien came to the city from his seaside retreat and met Brodsky at a dinner which will long be remembered in the history of the Eighth District, for there were matured all the plans for Monday's battle. O'Brien's henchmen and a very large proportion of the Republican heelers had been summoned to meet their chief in the rooms of the John J. O'Brien Association, at 241 Grand-street. There, too, O'Brien went and met, as he subsequently expressed it with deep feeling, "All the boys; every one that knowe me and will work." His reception was very inspiriting, and at his suggestion Brodsky took the chair. O'Brien was called upon for a speech, and he made one which briefly outlined the course which the association would pursue.

He informed his followers that there was a conspiracy to get him out of the Republican ranks, and that he opposed to stay in them. He told of the necessity for thorough preparation against the questions which would be asked by the Enrolling Committee on Monday, and showed how infinitely silly it would be for any member of the John J. O'Brien Association to be asked whom he voted for for Mayor, and answer "Hugh J. Grant," even though that he the case. A resolution was offered and carried, at the conclusion of O'Brien's address, which declared that the association would take all legal means to right the wrong done to Mr. O'Brien, but that everything should "be done fair and above board," and that all the newspapers be invited to send representatives to see that the enrollment was conducted quietly and in strict accordance with the law. Then there was a brief but very earnest and very secret conference, and then O'Brien repaired into a neighboring saloon and then sent back to Coney Island in a coach, feeling very comfortable.

Before he departed he intimated that his friends had rallied around him and would appear in force next Monday. The total number of Republicans who voted for Col. Erhardt for Mayor will be taken as a standard for the enrollment tests of the district. In round numbers, 1,800 votes were deposited for the Republican candidate for Mayor. While the proportion of club membership to the total vote is about 1 to 5, the John J. O'Brien Association will see that quite 1,800 more will be on hand to enroll their names as out-and-out Republicans, and that they shall be all O'Brien's friends. Those of them who have voted the Democratic ticket most of their lives will be properly schooled as to what answers they should give to the Enrollment Committee. Even last night they had these answers pat, and actually killed the names of the men who were candidates of the Republicans in the city Brien's friends. Those of them who have voted the Democratic ticket most of their lives will be properly schooled as to what answers they should give to the Enrollment Committee. Even last night they had these answers pat, and actually killed the names of the men who were candidates of the Republicans in the city Brien's friends.

The committee under their conditions will find it practically impossible to refuse to enroll the men who apply, and the probabilities are that the organization of the Eighth District will culminate in the re-establishment of O'Brien's leadership and his return to the County Committee. O'Brien was very confident last night and so were his friends. He was particularly anxious, however, to have it known that whatever was done would be done "fair, square, and above board."

The last day's work of the committee appointed by the County Committee to enroll the Republicans of the Fifth District was concluded last night at 123 West Houston-street. The committee, composed of Henry Kropf, Henry C. Perley, George W. Wanamaker, William H. Huber, and William Johnston, Jr., worked carefully to sift the wheat of Republicanism from its chaff, but "The" Allen was there, perched most of the time on the committee's table, challenging and approving candidates. Frank J. Carroll, the former leader of the district when the association was disbanded by order of the County Committee, and Arval, John C. Dodd, were hard at work posting their men how to answer the sometimes somewhat puzzling questions of the committee.

There were some very queer answers given, one man waiting nearly two hours on the line in order to tell the committee that he voted for Cleveland, Hill, and Grant. An unlearned Republican, who had voted straight tickets for a score of years, said that he supported Erhardt for Governor, Jacobus for Mayor, and for Freeholder, Morton and Levy. Another Republican said he was "dead sure" he voted "a number of the candidates." He voted the straight ticket given him. He was sure he was a Republican, however, and he was enrolled. The first and second days of enrollment were July 23 and 25, when the totals were, respectively, 347 and 361. Last night 267 were enrolled, making a total of 975. Mr. Perley declared that a meeting of the committee would be probably held next week and perhaps one-half of the names dropped, for at least that number were manifestly Democrats.

NEWS OF YACHTS.

SEA FOX AFLOAT AND VALKYRIE STILL RACING.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the Royal Sonth match at Southampton to-day the Valkyrie led all the way, winning in 6:03:30. The Yarana was second in 6:13:24, and the Deerhound third in 6:26:28.

As the Valkyrie still continues to race near London it does not look as if she has been at Southampton preparing for a trip to America, as has been stated on many times recently. If the Earl of Dunraven intends to visit this country in the Valkyrie this season, it would seem that he would be getting ready to start before long. The Valkyrie's continued racing makes it all the more plain that the positive statements about her racing in American waters this Fall had no foundation. Whether she will come is mere conjecture.

Dispatches received last evening by THE TIMES give the news of Commodore A. Cass Canfield's schooner yacht Sea Fox being floated from the shore near Chatham, Mass. She was forced into deep water and started for New-York. No one was injured. The wreckers that went to the yacht's assistance were given $1,090 by Commodore Canfield. It is reported that the lady passengers were put aboard another yacht. Secretary L. F. D'Orcemeux of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club is on board the Sea Fox.

If the weather on Lake Champlain is propitious for a yacht race next Tuesday the annual regatta of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club should be very successful. Six races are announced to take place, the most conspicuous being the one for the Ladies' Cup, valued at $500. This prize is a perpetual challenge cup to be sailed for each year at the annual regatta of the club. It is open for competition to yachts belonging to the fleet of the club, and can be held for a year by the yacht winning it if a bond in $600 is given to insure its safe keeping.

The other races are for various prizes. A race for two silver cups is open to steam yachts and naphtha launches under fifty feet, load water-line measurement. Mr. W. S. Webb of the new steam yacht Elfrida is Commodore of the club.

NORTHWESTERN AMATEUR OARSMEN.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 1.—To-day was the first day of the twenty-first annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association. There were five events. For the junior fours the Dubuques of Dubnque, Iowa; the Iroquois of Chicago, the Owashtanong, and the Grand Rapids crews started. The latter won in 13:04; Dubnque, 13:13; Iroquois, 13:19.

For the junior double the Garfields of Salt Lake won in 13:33½, beating the Owashtanongs, 13:36.

For the junior pairs, the Owashtanong and the Grand River of Lansing competing, the Owashtanong won in 15:29¾.

For the junior singles Thompson of Pullman, Creiger of Chicago, and Lyon of Detroit started. Thompson won in 13:53; Creiger second, 14:39. Lyon broke a rowlock.

For the four-oared gigs, with the Iroquois of Chicago and the Owashtanong competing, the Iroquois had the best of the start, but the Owashtanongs won in 13:11¾.

The tub race was won by Creiger of the Quintards of Chicago.

THE GRAND ARMY MEN.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—The boycotting circular of the eight State Department Commanders was discussed at a meeting of the local Grand Army Encampment council to-night. After a stormy session resolutions were adopted to go ahead with the preparations for the encampment; that the usual parade be held despite the refusal of those Commanders to take part in it; that the Grand Army men from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska be organized in a provisional battalion and given a place in the parade.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A NEW COAL LINE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Important deeds have been filed within a day or two in the respective Recorders' offices of Luzerne, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike Counties, Penn., in connection with the recent Sheriff's sale of the property and franchises of the bankrupt Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company, and the purchase of the same by a new corporation styled the Pennsylvania, Eastern and Lehigh Railroad Company.

The old company was organized in Philadelphia about twenty-five years ago, under a special charter granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of building a railroad from Tomhicken, Luzerne County, the heart of the Lackawanna anthracite coal region, to a connection with the Erie Railroad at Port Jervis, N. Y. The road was to run easterly across Carbon and Monroe Counties to Stroudsburg, and thence up the Delaware River to Port Jervis, the route being about ninety miles in length and the estimated cost $1,000,000. The original company expended about $250,000 in grading and other work, and then drifted into bankruptcy, and the seizure and sale of its effects by the Sheriff followed.

The documents referred to as now filed are, first, a deed of conveyance from Sheriff H. W. Search of Luzerne County of the property and franchises of the defunct Lehigh and Eastern Railroad to Silas W. Newberger, and second, a deed of conveyance of the same property by Mr. Newberger to the Pennsylvania, Lehigh and Eastern Railroad Company for an expressed consideration of $1,000,000.

The company which has now come into possession of the property has the following Board of Directors: Samuel Dickerson, Philadelphia, President; S. B. Welverton, Sunbury, Penn.; E. P. Darling, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Elias Loewenstein, Philadelphia; S. W. Newberger and J. N. Newberger, New-York, and J. M. Fellows, Dover, N. H. It is announced that the company will be in order to transact business that will vote for Cleveland, Hill, and Grant. An unlearned Republican, who had voted straight tickets for a score of years, said that he supported Erhardt for Governor, Jacobus for Mayor, and for Freeholder, Morton and Levy. Another Republican said he was "dead sure" he voted a number of the candidates." He voted the straight ticket given him. He was sure he was a Republican, however, and he was enrolled. The first and second days of enrollment were July 23 and 25, when the totals were, respectively, 347 and 361. Last night 267 were enrolled, making a total of 975. Mr. Perley declared that a meeting of the committee would be probably held next week and perhaps one-half of the names dropped, for at least that number were manifestly Democrats.

ARE ARMOUR & CO. FAVORED?

The first step in a suit which will prove of great interest to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, as well as to all the railroads of this country, was taken yesterday before Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The plaintiff was Robert O. Israel, who owns a big meat market at 635 Fulton-street and does business as the Pioneer Chicago Beef Company. He brings his meat by the carload from Armonr & Co. of Chicago, and his suit is brought to recover $7,000 from that firm.

In his complaint Mr. Nerael alleges that Armour & Co. charge up against him the freight on his carloads of beef, but that they have neglected to credit him with a rebate which he alleges is granted them by all the railroads of this country. These rebates now aggregate $7,000, he says, and Mr. Israel claims that they should be paid over to him.

Yesterday his counsel secured from Justice Cullen an order for the appointment of a commission to go to Chicago and take evidence in regard to the matter. One of the counsel said that he would elicit more facts about illegal rebates than the Inter-State Commissioners had ever dreamed of.

TO LAKE HOPATCONG.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 1.—There is a project on foot for another approach to Lake Hopatcong besides the Lackawanna Road and the New-Jersey Central. It will be from the west shore of the lake from a point near Byron's Cove to Stockholm, Sussex County, connecting with the Susquehanna and Western Road. The spur will be nine miles long. W. M. Force, a wealthy Newark capitalist, is at the head of the enterprise.

A charter has been granted to the Phillipsburg and South Easton Railroad Company, whose line will extend from South Easton to the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The capital is $75,000. The prevailing opinion is that the charter was obtained by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, to be used in connection with a similar charter, to cross the Delaware River by erecting a bridge and connect with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad defaulted yesterday on its first mortgage bonds and the coupons, which were due yesterday, from the funded coupon bonds were purchased by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. That the road would default has been known for some days, and the announcement yesterday was no surprise. Many causes have brought this state of things about, but the trunk lines to prorate and the non-completion of the Green Bay, Winona and Southwestern Road, which was projected to give the other an outlet in Omaha and of which Secretary Windom was President, are among them.

Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association has issued a circular giving his opinion as to the legality of the tariff published by the Chicago and Alton Railroad, making lower rates from points in Kansas to Chicago on live stock shipped over the Rock Island to Kansas City and over its own line from that point to Chicago. Mr. Walker thinks that the tariff is illegal, and will appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for action.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company reports for the third week of July that its earnings, including the leased lines, were $331,169 90 this year, against $369,074 73 in 1888. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company reports that for the same period this year the earnings were $28,542, against $18,391 for 1888. There is an increase from Jan. 1 to July 22 this year of $17,160 20.

The Freight Committee of the Transcontinental Railway Association met yesterday to act on the application of the Denver and Rio Grande Western for a differential allowance. The Denver, Texas and Fort Worth also put in a like application. Both cases were decided against the applicants.

The new Wabash Railroad Company was organized at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday at a stockholders' meeting, in which all the voting was practically by proxy. It was a mere formality, and the same officers were elected as are now in power in the Wabash Western.

Articles of incorporation for the consideration of the Wabash Railway were filed with the Secretary of State of Ohio yesterday. The capital stock is $52,000,000, and the fee for the certificate of incorporation was $52,000. It was paid to the Secretary of State.

The Rochester and Honeoye Valley Railroad Company, running between Rochester and Honeoye Falls, has been granted permission by the state Board of Railroad Commissioners to increase its capital stock from $320,000 to $500,000.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Robert R. and Wesley E. Doxtater, composing the firm of R. H. Doxtater & Co., hatter and nheese commission merchants at 86 Warren-street and at Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday to Pascal C. De Angelis. The deed was acknowledged at Verona, where

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	21
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	63½	63½	63½	63½	200
*Am. Cattle Tr.	16½	16½	16½	16½	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe	38	38¼	35⅝	36⅛	9,758
*Brunswick Co.	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23¾	600
Cameron Coal	22	22	22	22	200
Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	10
Canadian Pacific	57	57	57	57⅞	200
Ches. & Ohio	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	4,200
C. & O. 1st pf.	65½	65¾	65	65¾	2,013
C. & O. 2d pf.	38	38⅛	37½	37⅞	1,605
Chi. Gas Trust	56⅞	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜	2,800
C., C., C. & St. L.	69	71⅛	68⅝	70⅞	16,367
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102⅞	103⅝	89½	100⅜	3,650
Chi. & N. W.	108½	109	108⅛	108⅜	3,895
C., B. & Q.	101⅜	101½	101	101¼	7,550
C., M. & St. P.	70¾	70⅞	70⅛	70⅜	14,280
C., M. & St. P. pf.	110¼	111	110¼	110⅜	360
C., R. I. & Pac.	95⅜	95¾	95⅛	95¼	2,630
Cin., W. & B.	1	1	1	1	100
Cin., W. & B. pf.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	300
Chi. & S. Ill. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	100
Del. & Hudson	144¾	144¾	144¼	144¼	111
Del., Lack. & W.	143⅞	144½	143⅞	144	2,400
Den., T. & F. W.	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	435
Den. & R. G. pf.	46¼	46¾	45¾	45⅞	1,100
Illinois Central	118¾	116¾	116⅜	116⅝	5
L. E. & West. pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	20
Lake Shore	102⅛	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	600
Long Island	92	92	92	92	100
Louis. & Nash.	69½	69½	69⅜	69⅜	300
Manhattan con.	82½	92½	92½	92½	100
Missouri Pacific	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	2,100
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	110
*Nat. Lead Trust	22⅝	23⅛	22½	22½	15,650
N. Y. Central	105½	105⅝	105½	105½	450
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49¼	49⅜	48⅞	49	3,810
N. Y. & So. 1st pf.	16	16	16	16	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26½	26½	26½	26½	410
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	65	65	65	65	200
Northern Pac.	28½	29	28½	28¾	2,660
Northern Pac. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	4,980
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	22	21¾	22	300
Ohio, Ind. & W.	9	9	9	9	25
*Ohio Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	500
Oregon R. & N.	94	94	94	94	450
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅜	25
Phil. & Reading	44⅜	44⅜	43⅝	43⅞	11,300
Philadelphia & Read.	77	77	77	77	100
Pitts. & Western	26	26	26	26	100
Pitts. & West. pf.	40	40	40	40	200
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	180½	180½	180	180	500
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22	22⅛	1,770
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57	57	57	57	10
St. P. & Duluth.	29¾	30	29¾	30	500
St. P. & Omaha.	33	33	33	33	120
Southern Pacific	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109⅜	110⅛	109¼	109⅞	4,500
*So. Cotton Oil	71½	73	71½	73	600
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39½	39½	39½	39½	200
Texas Pacific	11	11	10	10	225
Union Pacific	59⅞	59⅞	59½	59⅝	3,000
U. S. Express	90½	90½	90½	90½	145
W., St. L. & P.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	400
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅜	1,000
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84⅞	83½	84⅜	2,040
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¾	67⅞	67¾	67⅞	200
Total sales					135,530
Unlisted.					

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. W. W. 5s.	109	109	109	109	$5,000
At. & Dan. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	4,000
At. & Pac. Inc.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	35,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	100	100	99½	99½	7,000
Canada So. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	11,000
Ch., L. & N. 6s	118	118	118	118	6,000
Cent. P. 6s of '86	115	115	115	115	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '98	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	4,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	70,000
*C., O. & S. W. 1st	110¼	110	110¼	110¼	7,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
*C., R. & Q. 4½ deb.	95¾	95¼	95¾	95¾	3,000
C., R. & Q. 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1,000
Chicago Gas 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	1,000
C., L., St. L. & C. 4s	102	102	102	102	13,000
Clev. & Can. 1st	93	93⅞	93	93½	20,000
*Col. Coal & Ir. 6s	99¾	99	99¾	99	9,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	67	67	67½	67	6,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, ss.	90¾	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞	29,000
Duluth & M. 1st	112	112	112	112	3,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s	94	94	94	94	17,000
Erie 2d cn.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞	83⅛	35,000
†Georgia Pac. 1st	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	5,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s	82	82	82	82	2,000
Great W. 2d, t. r.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Green B. & Win.	14	14	14	14	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	105½	105½	104½	104½	6,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	58	58	58	58	10,000
Kan. & T. con. 6s	83	83	83	83	5,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	109	109	109	109	5,000
L. S. 1st cn.	126½	126¾	126½	126½	2,000
L. S. 2d cn.	125½	126	125½	126	11,000
L. & W. B. cn.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L. I. gen. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	4,000
L. & N. tr. 6s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	4,000
Louisville So. 1st	95½	95½	95	95½	25,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	56⅜	57	56⅜	57	13,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	135	135	135	135	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	52,000
N. Y. Elevated 1st	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
*N. Y., L. & W. sec.	114	114	114	114	10,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	18,000
North. Pac. 1st	117	117	117	117	5,000
North. Pac. 3d	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¾	5,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb. 5s	106½	106½	106½	100½	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	70	70½	70	70½	9,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	40	40	40	40	4,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	119½	119½	119½	118½	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	58	58	57½	57½	6,000
*Oregon S. L. 6s	115½	115½	112½	112½	5,000
*Oregon Trans. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	30,000
Read. gen. 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	37,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	5,000
R. & A. 2d D. & M. certs	34¾	35	34¼	34¾	61,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	9,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105⅝	66,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex. c.	80	80	80	80	1,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
St. P. & Omaha.	38	38	38	38	120
Southern Pacific	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	1,000
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109⅜	110⅛	109¼	109⅞	4,500
*So. Cotton Oil	71½	73	71½	73	600
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39½	39½	39½	39½	200
Texas Pacific	11	11	10	10	225
Union Pacific	59⅞	59⅞	59½	59⅝	3,000
U. S. Express	90½	90½	90½	90½	145
W., St. L. & P.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	400
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅜	1,000
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84⅞	83½	84⅜	2,040
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67¾	67⅞	67¾	67⅞	200
Total sales					$976,000

*Ex interest. †Unlisted. ‡Including $6,000 at 99¼, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Barcelona	.30	.41	.30	.41	600
Bodie	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Castle Creek	.02	.02	.02	.02	200
Commonwealth	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	100
Father de Smet	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Horn Silver	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.25	600
Mutual & Belcher	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Mexican	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Occidental	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	450
Phenix of Ariz.	.10	.20	.03	.20	1,700
Plymouth	6.25	6.25	6.25	8.25	30
Ophir	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	200
Sierra Nevada	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	200
Savage	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Sierra Grand cts.	.55	.55	.55	.55	1,000
Shoshone	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Ward Con.	1.65	1.70	1.60	1.70	2,800
Total sales					10,380

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific in.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	$3,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6,000
Canada So. 2d	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	9,000
Del., S. S. & A. 5s	94	94	94	94	8,000
Erie 2d cn.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞	83⅛	35,000
†Georgia Pac. 1st	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	5,000
†Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s	82	82	82	82	2,000
Great W. 2d, t. r.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Green B. & Win.	14	14	14	14	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	105½	105½	104½	104½	6,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	58	58	58	58	10,000
Kan. & T. con. 6s	83	83	83	83	5,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	109	109	109	109	5,000
L. S. 1st cn.	126½	126¾	126½	126½	2,000
L. S. 2d cn.	125½	126	125½	126	11,000
L. & W. B. cn.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L. I. gen. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	4,000
L. & N. tr. 6s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	4,000
Louisville So. 1st	95½	95½	95	95½	25,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	56⅜	57	56⅜	57	13,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	135	135	135	135	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	52,000
N. Y. Elevated 1st	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
*N. Y., L. & W. sec.	114	114	114	114	10,000
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	18,000
North. Pac. 1st	117	117	117	117	5,000
North. Pac. 3d	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¾	5,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb. 5s	106½	106½	106½	100½	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	70	70½	70	70½	9,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	40	40	40	40	4,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	119½	119½	119½	118½	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	58	58	57½	57½	6,000
*Oregon S. L. 6s	115½	115½	112½	112½	5,000
*Oregon Trans. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	30,000
Read. gen. 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	37,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	5,000
R. & A. 2d D. & M. certs	34¾	35	34¼	34¾	61,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	9,000
Rock Island 5s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105⅝	66,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex. c.	80	80	80	80	1,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo.					
R. 5s	104	104	104	104	19,000
St. Paul 1st, La C.	111	112	111	111	7,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st, 1st coll. tr. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½	13,000
So. C. 1st, ex c.	99	99	99	99	5,000
†Tex. Pac. 1st, t. r.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	55,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	25,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾	9,000
Union Pacific 4	118	118	118	118	5,000
Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	6,000
Wabash cv. t. r.	98½	98½	98½	98½	68,000
Wab. 1st Chi. t. r.	102	102	102	102	8,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s	74¼	74¼	73¾	73¾	5,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	15,000
Total sales					976,000

The undertone of the stock market was strong throughout the day, but business was extremely light and fluctuations were narrow. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis common was the feature. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 2½; Southern Pacific, 1¼; Erie preferred, 1, and Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, each ¼. *Declined*—Oregon Railway and Navigation, ¾.

The trust stocks were quiet and firm. Southern cotton oil advanced 2, lead ⅜, sugar ⅛, and American cotton oil and cattle each ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was inactive, but sales were higher. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4 86 for sixty-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4 87½ for demand, $4 87¾ for cable transfers, and $4 83⅜@$4 84 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40⅛@40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. State securities and bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northern 6s, 2; Duluth and Manitoba firsts, 1⅜; St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, 1½; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western incomes, 1¼; Cleveland and Canton firsts, Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, Lake Shore registered seconds, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre nonsenls, assented, and Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, each 1, and Oregon Railway and Navigation consol 5s, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, and Texas and Pacific 5s, each ¾. *Declined*—Green Bay and Winona incomes and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe firsts, each 3; Northwestern twenty-five-year debentures 5s and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, each 1½; Great Western seconds, trust receipts, and Ohio and Mississippi consol 7s, each 1, and Oregon and Transcontinental 6s, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98⅜@100¼@99¾, with closing quotations at 99¾@100 asked. Coal mining stocks Consolidated Cahaulia and Virginia sold at $6 87½, and Horn Silver at $1 20.

August coupons of the Ostrander & Loomis Land and Live Stock Company will be paid by the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

The Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Reorganization Committee announces that it has just been advised by cable by the London committee that the plan has been publicly presented there and is highly approved. Holders of securities in this country are requested to promptly deposit their securities, as the railroad is advertised to be sold in August, and the time to deposit will expire Aug. 20, 1889.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	191	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	155	Mechanics'	200
Manufacturers'	200	Mech's & Traders'	200
Central National	143	Mercantile	205
Chase National	250	Merchants'	155
Chatham	300	Merch's Exchange	120
Chemical	4000	Metropolitan	14
City	500	Metropolis	350
Citizens'	175	Nassau	167
Commerce	194	New-York	242
Continental	129	New-York County	430
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	150
East River	170	North America	181
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	140
Fifth Avenue	1100	Oriental	210
First National	2000	Pacific	165
Fourteenth Street	165	Park	240
Fourth National	165	People's	200
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	142
Garfield National	300	Republic	173
German-American	120	Seaboard National	130
German Exchange	275	Second National	325
Greenwich	145	Seventh National	130
Hanover	280	Shoe & Leather	152
Hudson River	145	St. Nicholas	120
Import's & Traders'	540	State of New-York	109
Irving	175	Tradesmen's	100
Leather Manuf's	230	U. S. National	220
Lincoln National	225	Western National	98⅛
Manhattan	178		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '01, r	105⅞	106⅛	Cur. 6s, 1896	121	....
4½s, '01, c	106¾	107⅛	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	....
4s, 1907, r	128⅞	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1898	127	....
4s, 1907, c	128¾	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1695	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges....$94,287,633 | Balances.....$4,182,967

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	61¾	61⅞	St. Paul	70¼	70½
Reading	21 15-16	22	Reading gen.	90¼	90¾
Lehigh Val.	63¼	63½	Read. 1st pf.	80½	....
Northern Pac.	28⅝	28⅞	Read. 2d pf.	63¾	64¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	64¼	64⅝	Read. 3d pf.	51⅜	52½
Lehigh Nav.	52⅛	....			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.30	Potosi	1.40
Best & Belcher	2.10	Savage	1.40
Challar	1.30	Sierra Nevada	2.15
Con. Cal. & Va	6.75	Union Consol	2.60
Crown Point	3.15	Yellow Jacket	2.65
Gould & Curry	1.90	Commonwealth	4.00
Hale & Norcross	2.75	Nevada Queen	1.50
Mexican	2.55	North Belle Isle	1.25
Ophir	4.20	Occidental	2.05

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—The following are the official prices at the close of the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top. Lg 7s	107.50	Franklin	9.12½
Atch. & Topeka	35.62½	Osceola	9.00
Boston & Albany	217.00	Pewabic, new	2.00
Boston & Maine	189.00	Quincy	48.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	101.25	Bell Telephone	230.00
Clin., San. & Cler.	24.00	Boston Land	6.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	95.00	Water Power	6.00
Mex. Central	14.75	Tamarack M. Co.	100.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	85.00	Mass. Central	11.00
N. Y. & N. E.	49.00	San Diego L. Co.	26.00
Old Colony	175.00	West End Land	27.62½
Rutland	3.00	Cameron Store S.	58.00
Rutland pf.	16.00	Boston & Mont.	35.00
Wisconsin Cent.	21.25	Clearasarge	6.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	.50	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.52½
Calumet & Hecla	217.00	Anniston C. L. Co.	65.00

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1889.

COFFEE—Had a fair share of attention, in the speculative line, and, though variable, was advanced for the day 15@25 points, helped, in part, by the rise at Havre, though cables from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Rio Janeiro were viewed as unfavorable, with the close here, however, only barely of steadiness....The aggregate of option dealings here was 55,750 bags, of which 8,250 bags for September, and 20,500 bags for December, and 12,250 bags, for March....Contract deliveries here mentioned of 8,500 bags....Cables from Brazil reported increased deliveries to the ports of outlet, 110,000 bags, since our last, 30,000 bags, and Santos 9,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro 426,000 bags.)....Arrivals of Brazil Coffee in New-York in July, 59,857 bags, and in the United States, 100,067 bags, against 297,845 bags in June, 1889, and 133,744 bags in July, 1888, and deliveries from warehouse in New-York in July, 203,906 bags, and in the United States, 241,500 bags, against 181,000 bags in June, 1889, and 172,802 bags in July, 1888....Rotterdam reported tameness, with good ordinary Java Coffee at 48¾c., (stock in Netherlands Aug. 1 up to 340,000 bags.) ....and here the Exchange option closed at 14.85c.@14.95c., September at 15c.@15.05c., (having ranged from 14.60c.@15.15c.) October at 14.95c.@15c., November at 14.90c.@14.95c., December at 14.85c.@14.90c., closing ranged from 14.85c.@15c.) and January to June, 1890, within the range of 14.85c. @14.95c....And for prompt delivery Coffee was quite firm, on a free movement, with fair invoices of the Mail; 1,000 bags reported as sold, of Rio Brazil, including Rio, Nos. 9 to 6, at 14¾c.@10⅞c., and No. 8, cost and freight, at 14¾c.; Santos, Nos. 9 to 6, at 15c.@17c., and Nos. 7 and 8 cost and freight, at 14¾c., (with rumors of further exclusive sales, from store, on the basis of 15¾c. for No. 7, though unconfirmed;) 5,000 bags La Guayra, 950 bags Maracaibo, and 650 bags Mexican at full figures.

COTTON—On a limited speculative movement, again fluctuated slightly, leaving off dull, with August depressed for the day 1 point, or to 10.56c.@10.57c., having ranged from 10.54c.@10.71c., and October advanced 1 point, or to 9.97c.@9.98c., with other deliveries as on last evening....Aggregate of option dealings 38,000 bales, of which 18,100 bales for August, 4,000 bales for September....Deliveries to the shipping ports again utterly insignificant, (since our last only 20 bales,) and stock at the ports down to 120,238 bales, (here, 97,597 bales,)....And for prompt delivery, 1,081 bales to spinners at full figures....Low Middling closed at 10⅞c.@11⅛c., Middling at 11 5-16c.@11 9-16c., and Fair at 13⅝c.@ 13¾c....Freight by steam on Cotton hence to Liverpool now quoted at 5-32d.@11-64d. for compressed, on a modsrate outward movement.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was again quite moderately sought after, as a rule, and quotations or less depressed, in several instances off for the day 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., ou more urgent offerings. ....Arrivals here to-day, 8,055 bbls. and 11,988 sacks, and clearances, 7,978 bbls. and 16,142 sacks; and from four Atlantic ports, 34,096 bbls. and sacks....Sales reported of 21,100 sacks and bbls., (for export, here, (about 6,000 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers, of which 1,400 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 75@$3 25, mainly at $2 90@$3 10,) 1,850 bbls. City Mille Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 40@ $4 60, and Patent Process, in lots to very fancy, in barrels, at $5 35@$6 25; 8,850 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 8,400 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, at $4 75@$8 25, chiefly in barrels, at $5 35 @$6 25, for fair to fancy grades—in good part at $5 60 $6—and Straights and Clears and No. 1 and No. 2 Extras at, in instances, a shade easier prices; 6,650 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, 850 bbls. Southern Extras, 1,200 sacks and bbls. Superfine, and 1,450 sacks and bbls. Fine, at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and 500 bbls. RYE FLOUR, and 700 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices....Shipping and selling moderately at about previous figures, with 40-lb. at 80c.@67½c. from mill and track....Stock of Flour here given as 111,106 bbls. and sacks, 44,992 bbls. and 8,415 sacks Winter and 46,727 bbls. and 9,977 sacks Spring; against 150,425 bbls. a month ago, and 121,638 bbls. a year ago....Stock at Liverpool, 72,000 sacks, against 111,000 sacks July 1, 1889, and 90,988 sacks a year ago.

WHEAT—Though much less active, and at the outset somewhat depressed, in the speculative line in immediate deliveries, under a working of moderate offerings and some urgency in the later buying orders, partly to cover, and through slight fluctuations wound up steadily on an improvement in Cables, with the close here, however, only barely of steadiness....The aggregate of option dealings here was 55,750 bags, of which 8,250 bags for September, and 20,500 bags for December, and 12,250 bags, for March....Contract deliveries here mentioned of 8,500 bags....Cables from Brazil reported increased deliveries to the ports of outlet, 110,000 bags, since our last, 30,000 bags, and Santos 9,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro 426,000 bags.)....Arrivals of Brazil Coffee in New-York in July, 59,857 bags, and in the United States, 100,067 bags, against 297,845 bags in June, 1889, and 133,744 bags in July, 1888, and deliveries from warehouse in New-York in July, 203,906 bags, and in the United States, 241,500 bags, against 181,000 bags in June, 1889, and 172,802 bags in July, 1888....Rotterdam reported tameness, with good ordinary Java Coffee at 48¾c., (stock in Netherlands Aug. 1 up to 340,000 bags.) ....and here the Exchange option closed at 14.85c.@ 14.95c., September at 15c.@15.05c., (having ranged from 14.60c.@15.15c.) October at 14.95c.@15c., November at 14.90c.@14.95c., December at 14.85c.@ 14.90c., closing ranged from 14.85c.@15c.) and January to June, 1890, within the range of 14.85c. @14.95c....And for prompt delivery Coffee was quite firm, on a free movement, with fair invoices of the Mail; 1,000 bags reported as sold, of Rio Brazil, including Rio, Nos. 9 to 6, at 14¾c.@10⅞c., and No. 8, cost and freight, at 14¾c.; Santos, Nos. 9 to 6, at 15c.@17c., and Nos. 7 and 8 cost and freight, at 14¾c., (with rumors of further exclusive sales, from store, on the basis of 15¾c. for No. 7, though unconfirmed;) 5,000 bags La Guayra, 950 bags Maracaibo, and 650 bags Mexican at full figures.

COTTON—On a limited speculative movement, again fluctuated slightly, leaving off dull, with August depressed for the day 1 point, or to 10.56c.@ 10.57c., having ranged from 10.54c.@10.71c., and October advanced

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 1:

D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold under a foreclosure decree, Clarence Francis, Esq., referee, the three-story brick factory, with lease of lot, 239 to 243 Greenwich-st, near Barclay-st, (one-tenth interest,) for $450, to W. Kuthe, and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 1,075 9th-av, west side, 50.5 feet south of 57th-st, for $36,795, to F. H. Johnson.

A. H. Muller & Son adjourned the sale of the building, with lot, 212 West 121st-st, south side, west of 7th-av., to Sept. 4.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

Clinton-st, w. s., 200 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25.1 x100; Bernard Selberstein and wife to Maksey and Semmal Visner..... $30,500

Mott-av., e. s., 194.6 ft. n. of 150th-st., 192.88; Lnolnda S. Dunham to Edward Beaconn..... 6,000

83d-st., s. s., 152.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100; Marie Neokermann and another to Catherine E. Oeisler..... 33,750

133d-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11; Charles A. Stein to L. W. E. Davis..... 30,000

2d-av., n. e. corner of 106th-st., 25.9x75; George Kraamer and wife to Frederick Walters..... 27,000

57th-st., s. s., 188 ft. w. of 3d-av., 27x100.11; John H. Stark and wife to William Wilkening..... 23,000

Old Albany post road, w. s., adjoining lot 4, map of farm of Joseph Delafield; Jane E. Magory and another to Alida Pratt..... 2,500

40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; John F. Pentz to Alfred Osterhondt..... 37,500

40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; John F. Pentz to Maria A. Young..... 37,500

141st-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Edgecombe-av., 75 x199.10x108.9x202.8; same to Mary O. Pentz..... 20,000

St. Nicholas-av., s. s. corner of 141st-st., 202.6x199.10x68x199.10; same, as trustee, to James H. Young..... 37,000

88th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x 100.8; Frederick Schnok and wife to Louise Winter..... 42,000

Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x 100; Christian Leidenthal to Max and Morris Steinhardt..... 27,000

17th-st, s. s., 135 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17x74.6x 17.1x78.8; John Banta and wife to Nowman Cowen..... 8,000

17th-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17x76.6x 17.1x78.8; John C. Doremos and wife to same..... 8,000

17th st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of 8th-av., 34x74.6x 34.2x78.1; Newman Cowen and wife to William C. Burne..... 13,000

Ludlow-st., 75; Nathan Lemlein and wife to Rube Silberstein..... 21,750

122d-st., 288 and 240 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Charles Schwars..... 24,500

2d-av., s. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 94th-st., 25x79.9; Frederick K. Dudley to Franz Ferdy..... 18,000

Washington-st., 282 and 284; Mary H. Brower to Janet L. Brower, ½ part..... 42,500

Norris-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 134th-st., 25x99; Arthur Perrett and wife to Joseph Scott and wife..... 1,950

2d-st., n. s., 298 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24x 105.10; John Muller and wife to Sussman Burkhardt..... 18,800

Henry-st., 168, and also lot 722, s. s. of Henry-st., 26.1x100; Asoher Weinstoin and wife to Sonder Jarmulowski, ½ part... 35,000

141st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Mortimer-av., 108.9x199.10x75.6x202.6; Hattie C. Pentz to Mary O. Pentz..... 1

St. Nicholas-av., s. e. corner of 141st-st., 202.6x30.10x199.10x58.9; Hattie C. Pentz and another, executors, to same..... 10,000

Same property; James H. Young and wife to same..... 8,700

Same property; Maria A. Young to same... 10,000

141st-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Edgecombe-av., 108.9x199.10x75x202.6; Mary C. Pentz to Mary K. Eichhorn..... 70,000

129th-st., 142 West; Charles F. Schultz and wife to Mary E. Hopkins..... 1

40th-st., 215 to 221; Mary K. Eichhorn to John F. Pentz..... 170,000

Cortlandt-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 155th-st., 25x100; Peter J. Moebius and wife to Catherine Muller..... 1

8th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x 97.6; Sebastian Lantersch to Elizabeth Heisal and others..... 1

129th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x80; Esther Goldman and another to Pauline Hamburger..... 16,000

129th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x80; Clarence W. Oaylor and wife to same..... 16,000

75th-st., 423 East; Bridget O'Brien and others to Frank Nickerson..... 7,000

88th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100; Peter J. Nilsen to David V. Zeller..... 57,000

118th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 125x 100.11; Fred C. Bliss to Joseph O'Connor. 200.000

River View terrace, e. s., 554 ft. n. of Sedgwick-av., 36x122x37x122, &c.; Charles A. Warner and wife to Mary A. Walker..... 1

8th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x85.11; Florent Verdin to Louis Cuvillier..... 20,000

6th-st., 404 East; Emma L. Paul to Charles Muller..... 12,000

138th-st, 433 West, Daniel McElkenney and wife to John Trolan..... 15,000

Topping-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 174th-st., 25x 100; Walter B. Dixon to Lucy J. Milliken. 1,300

115th-st., s. e. corner of Harlem-lane, gore lot; Nathaniel Lockwood and others to Morrie K. Jesup..... 700

49th-st., 340 West; J. Baker and wife to Samuel Groezmann..... 29,250

Madison-av., 1,904; Samuel Isaacs and Joseph Heiman and wives to David Bloom..... 42,750

St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner of 117th-st., 29.7x77.11x25.9x92.5, &c.; Jennie Mitchell to Peter Mitchell..... 1

86th-st., n. e. corner of 9th-av., 30x201.5 to 87th-st. x30x201.6; John G. Pragns to Bernard J. Ludwig and others..... 1

103d-st., s. s., 200.6 ft. e. of Riverside-dr., 39.8x100.11; Marvin S. Bnttles and wife to Isaac Stiehel..... 1

33d-st., 507 west; Francis Daly to James Condon and wife..... 71,200

Charles-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 20x94.11; Edward A. Nichols and wife to George L. Budke..... 12,000

125th-st., s. s., 241 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x 100.11; Charles J. O. Taylor and wife to Frank McCoy and others..... 14,000

19th-st., n. s., 198.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.6x 75.8; George Punchard and wife to Emil Baohmann..... 25,000

54th-st., 237 West; Walter S. Hammitt to Christian Blinn..... 11,000

Potter-place, n. s., 375 ft. w. of unnamed street, 25x100; James H. Shannon to James Shanoon..... 1

Potter-place, n. s., 350 ft. w. of unnamed street, 25x100; Charles A. Shannon and wife to same..... 350

2d-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25x75; Frederick Schuk to Jacob and Joseph Levy..... 350

76th-st., 334 East; David J. Newland and wife to Karl M. Wallach..... 24,750

95th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of West End-av., 25 x201.5x100.8x150x100x125; Patrick H. McManus to Thomas F. Garrett..... 12,000

74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Elizabeth Jonnston and another to Carl Schmeisw g..... 105,000

Madison-av., w. s., 178 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 25x100; William H. Willis to Bridget Hogan..... 1

Madison-av., w. s., 128 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, (No. 2,060); same to Nicholas J. Morris, jr. 755

10th-av., s. e. corner of 81st-st., 102.2x125; J. G. Dimond and Oscar T. Mackay and wives to Morris Steinhardt..... 475

Bronx River road, n. w. corner of Clinton-av., 106.6x29.4x100x66; William S. and Charles W. Updyke to Ira F. Marshall..... 1

Hudson-st., e. s., 67 ft. n. of Morton-st., 25x 100; Joseph Cranke and wife to Julia Fleishman..... 400

113th-st., s. s., 104.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x 100.11; Patrick Farley and wife to Coorad Dels and wife..... 23,500

2d-av., w. s., 76.3 ft. s. of 109th-st., 25x100; Krezensia Baumann to Peter Thomas..... 10,100

Avenue B, s. e. corner of 13th-st., 29.5x25; Louis Kahn and wife to Bernhard Frey..... 24,000

25th-st., 429 West; Robert J. Kyle to William J. Chase..... 33,900

49th-st., 426 West, n. w. of 9th-av., 23x100.5; James Baker and wife to John Codner..... 30,000

122d-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21x100.11; Anthony smyth and wife to Mary K. Taylor..... 29,500

128th-st., 4 West; Oliver A. Mudge and wife to Mary W. Davidson..... 26,500

Creston-av., n. w. corner of 182d-st., 25x125; John Van Demark and wife to George H. Jones..... 20,000

Madison-av., w. s., 103.3 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 26x60; William H. Willis to Nicholas J. Morris, jr..... 850

74th-st., 236 and 238 East; Griffen Tompkins and wife to Herman Wronkow..... 490

97th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.8; Josephine C. Kaibdeisch to Charles B. Curtis..... 40,000

Prospect-av., n. w. corner of 145th-st., 30x 75.7 irregular; Daniel Brennan, trustee, to Babetta Doherr..... 19,000

Washington-st., 284; Jane L. and John L. Brower, executors, &c., to Mary B. Brower. 6,000

Washington-st., 286; Jane and L. Brower to same..... 27,500

76th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Charles Tillimann and wife to Laura Hangee..... 1

Mulberry-st., 243; Jonae Weil and wife to Leonora Rosentbal..... 22,500

Monroe-st., 27; Ascher W. Weinstein and wife to Marx Meyer..... 29,000

Stanton-st., 114; Louis Wolf and wife to Morris Doubosky..... 16,500

72d-st., n. s., 21 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x75.2; Henry Ahman to Emanuel Strauss..... 22,600

109th-st., n. s., 27 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26x74; Lena Kahn to Johaona Asheim..... 18,000

Washington-st., 33; Francis H. Weeks, referee, to Thomas F. Burke..... 12,900

Washington-st., 57; same to Edward J. Burke..... 28,000

Elm-st., 21, and also 20 Marion-st.; same to same..... 14,000

Greenwich-st., 18; same to Walter A. Burke. 15,000

Greenwich-st., 32; same to same..... 27,000

Washington-st., 15; same to Thomas E. Burke..... 35,000

Stanton-st., 316; Peter Thomas and wife to Krezensia Baumann..... 26,000

Avenue B, 278; Thomas E. Tripler and wife to Franz Rastetter and wife..... 25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 28 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH, RICHARD INGRAHAM,

GEO. F. DEMAREST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

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NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

HAMBURG DIRECT SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p. Mail steamer Hammonia.....8:30 A. M., Aug. 6
Express steamer Augusta Victoria.....3 P. M., Aug. 22
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Gellert, Aug. 3. Rugia, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 8.
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
General Office, 47 Bway. (General Passage Office,
C. SCHULTZE, Dir. C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Agts.
H. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.	Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.	*Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.	*Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.	Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to date of sailing and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

STATE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)

WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF NEVADA....Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA....Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. From Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF ROME.....Wed., Aug. 7, Sept. 18, Oct. 16
Saloon passage, $80 and upward; second class, $30.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,

from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Anchoria, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Ethiopia, Aug. 17, 10 A.M.
Furnessia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Umbria.....Aug. 3, 12 M. Bothnia.....Aug. 31, 6:30 A.M.
Servia.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Umbria.....Aug. 31, 8:30 A.M.
Etruria.....Aug. 17, 10:30 A.M. Servia.....Sept. 7, 8 P. M.
Aurania.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M. Gallia.....Sept. 11, 6:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, $60, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.

New-York, Southampton, Bremen.

Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Fulda, Sat., Aug. 3, 10 A.M. Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A. M.
Aller, Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P.M. Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A.M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P.M. Saale, Wed., Aug. 21, 2 P.M.

From New York to London, Hirs, Bremen. First cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage as lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Sailing from Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.
OREGON.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

J. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Pier foot Christopher-st., N. Y.

CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20. *From Iuman pier, foot 10th-st., E. R.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Fraegeol, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Joussalin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For the Isthmus of Panama.

NEWPORT.....Sails Saturday Aug. 10, noon. From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 2 P. M.

For freights, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah,

at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Aug. 2.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Catharine, Sat., Aug. 3.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 5
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Wednesday, Aug. 7
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 8 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium must be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

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Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 8 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium must be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.

JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.

THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Aug. 2
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 6
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 9

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

All steamers sail at 3 P. M.

Railroad connections at all above points.
Tickets and stateroom at 5, 11, 229, 257, 261, 297, 303, 362, 944 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 236 West-st.

RAILROADS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

"HOTEL KAATERSKILL."

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS VIA WEST SHORE R. R. TICKETS FOR SALE AT REDUCED RATES BY SATURDAY SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVING NEW-YORK 1 P. M.; GOOD TO RETURN MONDAY MORNING.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

5 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 3, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 3:12 P. M. Dining Car, at 8:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through to Cincinnati daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, (through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Railway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5, 5:30, 6, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 8:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:40 A. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 3, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 78 Bridge-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gansral Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlabem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarrs, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hoptacong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:40, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:40, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R. FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

By palatial steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS.

For Highland Beach, Sea Bright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Richmond intermedi

INTEREST IN THE BIG FAIR

THE MAYOR RECEIVES NO END OF SUGGESTIONS.

CRANKS YEARN FOR A BIG TOWER—THE QUESTION OF LOCATION—EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE FAIR.

Every day the mail of the Mayor's office increases. The voluntary suggestions respecting the World's Fair are becoming numberless. Among them are many from the "great American crank." He seems to have "tower" on the brain. Among the sensible letters received yesterday was one from Henry M. Leipziger, Director of the Hebrew Technical Institute in Stuyvesant-street. Commenting upon the educational value of a World's Fair he said:

"New-York is the educational centre of our land, and world's fairs have proved most beneficial as stimulants to all who engage in teaching. As a single instance, let me cite the influence of the exhibit of the Imperial School of Moscow made at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. This exhibit did more to advance the cause of manual training in this country than any other single fact.

"Since 1876 wonderful strides have been made in methods of teaching, school appliances, and models, and the gathering in our city of the results attained in the other great countries of the globe would redound to the highest advantage of our whole land. I trust that, as a further result of the exhibition, a permanent educational museum may be established—a museum where all the appliances, tools, books, instruments, modes, &c., used in teaching may be collected, a museum such as exists in Berlin, Paris, and Zurich, and which has done so much to make the countries of those cities renowned.

"As our land spends in the education of its people what European Governments waste in armaments, no more truly American exhibit could be made than that which could come from the countless schoolhouses, which are the true fortresses of our country."

That wonderful mutual admiration society known as the Board of Electrical Control has a candidate for appointment on the committee. The candidate is Commissioner Jacob Hess. He is his own candidate, as well as that of his associates, Daniel L. Gilhens and Theodore Moss. The latter two have commended him to the Mayor as one who "in his political, social, business, and other connections represents the best of many of our citizens in divers occupations, modes of life, and social condition," in fact, as one as well fitted to help on the fair as he has shown himself to be to put the wires under ground. Messrs. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. of Wallingford, Conn., suggested ex-Gov. T. M. Waller for membership on the committee as a representative of Connecticut's business interests, and Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse proposed Mr. S. Gurney Lapham, editor of the Syracuse *Daily Courier*, as a representative of Central New-York's interests. Editor R. A. Harrison of the *Hotel Register* informed the Mayor that "the 60,000 hotel keepers of this country are with you heart and soul." So far as the *Hotel Register* can ascertain," he continued, "the hotel keepers, even in Chicago and Washington, are in favor of New-York, for the reason that this port is considered of so easy access to foreign visitors many would come and afterward make a tour of the country who would not come at all were any city other than the metropolis of this country selected." Editor Harrison also informed the Mayor that the local hotel keepers would probably choose Mr. L. C. Boldenfield, President of their association, as their representative for the committee.

On the question for a site for the fair Civil Service Commissioner James Thomson contributed a suggestion that it should not be further than seven or eight miles from Union-square. He said:

"It should be located within easy and daily access by the vehicle owners of New-York and Brooklyn. These include not only the possessors of expensive equipages, but the thousands of moderate and modest turnouts in the two cities who keep humble vehicles for an occasional pleasure drive with their families in the afternoon when horse and owner can be spared from business. Persons desiring to use hired conveyances are also to be considered. The road itself, crowded with vehicles of every character, will be an important feature of the general enjoyment.

"The daily attendance of those who live out from two cities aggregating nearly 2,500,000 inhabitants will be necessary for filling out the receipts of the exhibition so as to insure success. Pelham Bay Park is fifteen miles from the City Hall and thirteen miles from Union-square, which we may call the centre of departure from New-York and Brooklyn. Twenty-six miles may be accomplished in a day by special effort, starting in the morning and returning in the afternoon, but it is too long for the ordinary afternoon drive of every day.

"This suggestion would also exclude all pieces accessible only by ferry or other water conveyance, *e. g.*, Staten Island and Governor's Island, (assuming such places to have been at all seriously mentioned.) The adoption of the condition that the site must be not within seven or eight miles of Union-square would by elimination greatly simplify the location question."

A petition, signed by about two hundred actors, managers, and newspaper writers, for the appointment of Frank W. Sanger as a representative of the theatres on the Fair Committee, was received at the Mayor's office yesterday. About the same time a letter was received from Manager H. E. Abbey, inclosing a telegram from Manager Augustin Daly, who is now at Point of Rocks, Wyoming. Mr. Daly indorsed the suggestion made several days ago by Manager Abbey and others that Mr. Edmund C. Stanton, the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, should be chosen to represent the theatre interest in the fair.

The Executive Board of the New-York district of the North American Turner Union has expressed hearty accord with the purpose to hold the World's Fair here, and has commended its President, Lawyer Samuel D. Sewards, for membership on the Committee on Arrangements.

Mr. George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday sent to Mayor Grant a list of fifty members of the Chamber, selected by a special committee appointed for the purpose, from which the Mayor will make appointments on the four committees on the World's Fair that were created at the public meeting of July 25. The names are as follows: Grover Cleveland, Chauncey M. Depew, Hamilton Fish, Levi P. Morton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, Jackson S. Schultz, Abram S. Hewitt, John Claflin, Cyrus W. Field, H. O. Havemeyer, Samuel D. Babcock, Andrew Carnegie, Richard A. McCurdy, John F. Pinsmer, Jesse Seligman, James S. T. Stranahan, Charles L. Tiffany, Francis B. Thurber, John H. Starin, Frederick P. Olcott, Charles O. Armour, John Bigelow, William Steinway, J. Seaver Page, W. L. Strong, Samuel Sloan, Elliott F. Shepard, John H. Inman, Henry B. Hyde, John D. Jones, D. H. King, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, Charles Watrous, Seth Low, Richard T. Wilson, J. Harson Rhoades, W. H. Webb, Charles R. Flint, E. W. Carmon, John D. Crimmins, W. Lanman Bull, James H. Seymour, Charles E. Beebe, A. Foster Higgins, Benjamin G. Clarke, L. N. Lovell, Isaac Ickelheimer, and Orlando B. Potter.

The Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday announced the appointment of its Committee on World's Fair, included in which were Ambrose Snow, James Talcott, Ethan Allen Doty, William H. Webb, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Frank O. Herring, Sheppard Knapp, Darwin R. James, Ferdinand P. Earle, James B. Seymour, Patrick Farrelly, Seth E. Thomas, Henry O. Havemeyer, John N. Stearns, Eberhard Faber, Hugo Sohmer, Henry Clausen, Jr.; Franklin Fairbanks, Henry Hentz, Simon Sterne, Jordan L. Mott, Henry Maillard, Hermann Oelrichs, James Hanan, Oscar S. Straus, Norton P. Otis, and others.

ITALIANS WANT TO COME IN.

Members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce signified their interest in the World's Fair movement yesterday by meeting at the Chamber, 24 State-street. When President Louis Contenoin called the meeting to order he introduced the subject with remarks hearing upon the beneficial effects upon America-Italian commerce which the fair would have. Italy, if properly represented on the committee, as by right it should be, would take no mean part in the work, but would put its shoulder to the wheel vigorously and with results which would create astonishment. The courtesy if extended would be felt throughout the whole seventy-three Chambers of Commerce in Italy as well as the ten outside, and all would unite in contributing to make Italy's representation a creditable one. Many Italians would come to America who otherwise would not come, and beneficial financial results would accrue to American as well as Italian interests by increased capital brought in by hundreds of wealthy Italian capitalists.

Resolutions were unanimously passed indorsing the action and plan of the meeting held in the City Hall July 25 to hold a World's Fair in New-York, and saying that "the Italian Chamber of Commerce of the city of New-York, recognizing fully the importance of such a World's Fair and the beneficial results to be derived by the country and international commerce generally, by its action, will cordially co-operate with his Honor Mayor Grant and the various committees for its assured success," and that the names of four members of the Italian Board of Commerce be submitted to Mayor Grant, with the suggestion that they be included in the various committees now in course of formation. Lonie Contenoin, D. Bonnano, C. A. Barattoni, and Carlo Barcotti were chosen.

Among those present at the meeting were M. Lemmi, C. A. Barattoni, C. Barcotti, Ettore Bastogi, Carlo Bertolini, Oldrini, and M. Pettinato. Copies of the resolutions were sent to the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in this city.

MR. HERING'S SPECIAL WORK.

Public Works Commissioner Gilroy, having been inaccurately quoted as saying that Consulting Engineer Rudolph Hering had retired from his department because his services were useless to the city, yesterday wrote to Mr. Hering telling him that he had merely said that, having completed the special work on which he had been employed, his services were no longer necessary. The work in question, Engineer Hering explains, was the making of a report on the sewerage of the city and pointing out methods for the improvement of the system in the light of modern sanitary improvement. He was employed to do it by Commissioner Newton, and he did not expect to remain in the Department of Public Works after it was completed.

DANGER IN THE FOG.

TWO VESSELS DISABLED BY COLLISION RESCUED BY A PILOT BOAT.

A curious naval parade was seen coming in by Sandy Hook yesterday forenoon. It was the result of a collision between the brig Kaluna and the schooner Joseph J. Pharo which had taken place in the fog of the night before fifteen miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The procession was headed by New-Jersey Pilot Boat No. 6—the James Gordon Bennett. She was sailing wing in wing, and behind her came the tug Robinson. Then came a stretch of hawser and at the end of it two dilapidated-looking vessels, the brig and the schooner, close to the water's edge. On the decks of the schooner was a load of cordwood which acted as a raft, and upon it were grouped the Captain, his crew, and a quantity of bedding, raiment, and small stores, such as could be rescued from the flooded cabins.

Capt. Predmore of the schooner Joseph J. Pharo was nursing a badly-bruised hand when seen yesterday afternoon. He said that the accident had taken place at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night.

"We were headed north by east and the wind was about southeast. The fog was very thick and I was blowing a foghorn almost constantly. Just after giving one blast I saw the lights of the brig on our port bow hardly fifty feet away. The helm was thrown to port, but just at that instant the vessels came together. The brig was heading to the eastward and our jibboom struck her on the starboard side about amidships and was broken off down to the bowsprit. The port bow also struck the brig, carrying away our rail and knocking a big hole in the side."

The two vessels remained entangled all night. The schooner rapidly filled and sank till her decks were on a level with the ocean, the cabins flooded, and the waves washing out everything of value that was in them. Among the party crowded on the schooner's deckload were the skipper's wife and little daughter Martha, about thirteen years old, and a pet dog. The woman and her child had been quietly sleeping in their bunks when the crash came and escaped just in time as the water came rushing in. They had no clothes on but their nightdresses and suffered much from the chill and fright. One vessel went by without noticing the frantic signals of Capt. Predmore. The brig was loaded with ice, and, should she sink, would carry the schooner with her. All hands got into the schooner's small boat as the danger grew greater. Just about 2 o'clock, however, the Pilot boat James Gordon Bennett came by and sent her boat to the rescue. The small dog accompanied Mrs. Predmore and her child, and they were taken on the pilot boat and treated very kindly.

The two disabled vessels were then taken in tow as soon as daylight appeared. The tugs Robinson and Haviland also came to their assistance. Just inside the lower bay the brig suddenly turned over to the port and lay on her beam ends, the ice on one side having melted on contact with the water. The schooner was cut loose, continued on her way, towed by the Robinson, and was finally beached on the Jersey flats. The brig was taken in charge by the Chapman Wrecking Company.

The Pharo is a three-masted schooner hailing from Tuckerton, N. J. She was built in 1867 and is of about 240 tons measurement. Her cargo consisted of 210 cords of pine wood from Norfolk, Va. She is owned partly by Charles Soper of Tuckerton. The brig Kaluna, Capt. Goffin, hails from Portland, Me., and is also owned by J. S. Winslow & Co. She was bound from Portland to Philadelphia with a cargo of ice. Her damages will probably be much greater than those of the schooner, while her cargo will be a total loss.

The steamship Yemassee of the Clyde Line also came up the bay towing a disabled craft yesterday. It was the small fishing smack Linda Wood of Noank. The Yemassee ran down the Linna Wood off the Woodlands at about 11:30 yesterday forenoon. Little injury would have been done the smack had not the bowsprit of the Yemassee got under her stays. As it was, the schooner's foremast and bowsprit were both carried away. The Wood was at anchor at the time and all hut one of her crew were out in their dories. The fog was very thick, and the Captain of the Yemassee says that he did not see the small craft until he was close upon her.

ORANGE DEALERS ORGANIZE.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED, BUT WITHOUT THE COMMISSION HOUSES.

A meeting of gentlemen who take an interest in the Florida orange trade was held yesterday afternoon at the office of E. L. Goodsell, at 103 Park-place, for the purpose of forming an organization to handle the Florida orange crop and sell the fruit at auction in certain cities. There were not many present at the meeting, but letters were received from dealers in different parts of the country approving of the proposed organization. Among those present were Mr. Maxwell of Maxwell & Todd of this city, Mr. Snow of Snow & Co. of Boston, W. D. Clark of Davidson & Co. of Cincinnati, B. M. Baer of the Florida Fruit Exchange, Col. M. R. Moran, formerly General Superintendent of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad; T. F. Huggins of Sanford, Fla., and Senator A. S. Mahon of Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Goodsell recommended the organization of an association to be called "The Florida Orange Growers and Dealers' Protective Association," and the appointment of a committee to consist of representativeee of New-York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg houses to decide what should be the amount of the capital stock of the organization, to establish a principal office in Jacksonville, to furnish statistics to the various distributing centres, to take control of the orange crop in Florida, to make the necessary arrangements with the railroads for the rapid transportation of the fruit, and to do other things for the benefit of the association. He thought that the Pennsylvania Railroad could be persuaded to run orange trains from Sanford, Fla., to New-York in seventy-two hours. With the main object of the association, the sale of oranges by auction at the chief distributing centres, his hearers were already familiar. All those who spoke were in favor of the auction system.

Mr. Goodsell declared that there was nothing in the proposed association that flavored of a trust. Those present agreed with him and adopted his recommendations. The committee was then appointed, as follows: New-York—E. L. Goodsell and J. Cromwell; Boston—Loew & Co. and W. O. Rogers & Co.; Buffalo—J. H. Gall and W. B. Reilly; Cleveland—George T. Davies and C. Chambers & Son; Cincinnati—J. Leverone, J. A. Baird & Co. and Davidson & Co.; Chicago—Montgomery & Co., William Ostay & Co., and E. Goodsle & Co.; Philadelphia—W. H. Michaels and Pancost & Co.; Baltimore—J. R. Stewart & Co., J. H. Leonard & Co., and T. H. Kepna & Co.; Pittsburg—Somers Brothers and the Pittsburg Produce Company. It was also decided to hold a meeting of the committee before the 1st of September.

This movement is not thought much of by the large commission merchants in this city who do not believe that the desiree of the promoters of the scheme can be realized. That a trust is in view, the commission merchants insist, but the people who are trying to get it up, it is averred, have not got the necessary backing.

A BOGUS CHECK SWINDLER.

A bogus check swindler has been working the lodging houses in the Nineteenth Precinct where liquors are sold, much to his own pleasure and profit. He traveled under the name of E. J. Morse and was a man of good presence and apparent affluence. His scheme was to go into a house and establish his reputation as a jolly good fellow by spending $15 or $20 for wine. This done he would lament the fact that his supply of ready money had run short; but he had his checkbook with him and there was no reason why the flow of good spirits should cease if the landlady would only accommodate him by cashing a small check—say $100 or $150.

How many landladies obliged the stranger in this way is not known, but that a considerable number did so is shown by the fact that already six of them have presented checks for payment at the Fourteenth-Street Bank, on which they were drawn. Of course E. J. Morse had no account, and those presenting the checks were promptly told that they had been victimized. They are now seeking to renew their acquaintance with the swindler through the medium of a newspaper advertisement.

MRS. BAER GOT THE STOCK.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved decision on a motion made by Mr. Hirsch of Blumenstiel & Hirsch to set aside a judgment entered in December, 1888, against Isidor Baer, a clothing dealer, who had stores in Third-avenue and Fulton and Barclay streets. The judgment was for $3,700 in favor of Baer's wife. Mr. Hirsch claimed that a levy was made on the Fulton-street store and the stock was put up at sale, by means of which Mrs. Baer got it into her possession, and then put her husband in as manager. As Baer had numerous other creditors, he thought the proceeding was hardly fair, and urged that a receiver be appointed. Mrs. Baer's counsel declared that she had acted in perfect good faith in securing the judgment and buying the stock at the sale.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold in cans only.

THEY ARE WAITING YET.

NO REAL PROGRESS IN INVESTIGATING THE PARKWAY ENCROACHMENT.

As far as the Department of Public Parks is concerned nothing has yet been actually done to investigate the charge that the New-York Jockey Club has encroached upon the Pelham and Bronx Parkway. Inspector Conover has contented himself with transmitting the reply of President Jerome to the Commissioners, and is engaged in enthusiastically waiting. He wants some instructions before taking any steps in the matter, and, apparently, he would rather wait than do anything else he knows of. A special meeting of the Park Commissioners will be held next Thursday and official action will then be taken.

Commissioner Bordan said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that unquestionably, if it should be found that the jockey club had encroached upon public lands, the fence which they had erected thereon would be summarily removed. President Hutchins of the Park Department, however, had said that he knew of no encroachment as had been complained of, and he (Mr. Borden) was very certain that he knew nothing of it. If anybody connected with the department had known of such an encroachment before the charge was published by THE TIMES, it certainly was that person's duty to report the fact at once to the Commissioners.

"It is positively asserted by a gentleman," said the reporter, "that Inspector Conover five or six weeks ago was informed of the fact that the club had built their fence on public land. Will any action be taken to discover whether this is true?"

"If we have any reason to think that Mr. Conover did receive such information," Mr. Borden replied, "an investigation, in my opinion, will certainly be made."

"And if this gentleman's assertion is proved, and it is also shown that the encroachment is a fact?"

"Well, the punishment for the offense would be either removal or suspension from office."

The gentleman alluded to stands ready to make an affidavit as to the truth of his statement that he informed Conover of the club's encroachment weeks ago. There seem to be rocks ahead for the Superintendent. If anybody is to be punished for neglect to prevent the jockey club from appropriating public land in order to make their race course a better one, obviously the intention is to let Conover suffer. He had charge of that particular portion of the public land, and it was he and no one else who had to look after the encroachments on proprintion of it. Thus the board will doubtless argue, and if any fault is found or any punishment deemed necessary Conover will be made to bear it all.

Gov. Hill has shown his power to make it unpleasant for people who interfere with the pleasures or comfort of his favorite, and if it should come to pass that President Hutchins and his colleagues should find "Sam" guilty and remove him from his fat office, take him away from the gorgeous old mansion which he now occupies, and bundle him into outer darkness, many curious complications might result. It is a problem with the Park Board, and the easiest solution of it would be to have a little investigation, prove that Conover wasn't guilty, ostentatiously tear down the illegal fence, and wait till the clouds roll by.

THE SALVINI TOUR.

MANAGER PALMER'S PLANS FOR THE ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN IN AMERICA.

Mr. A. M. Palmer makes the official announcement that the tour of Signor Salvini, the Italian tragedian, will be begun at Palmer's Theatre on Monday evening, Oct. 7, to continue for four weeks. The opening play will be "Othello," which will be repeated twice each week during the engagement. The first week will be devoted to two performances of "Othello" and two of "The Gladiator." On Monday, Oct. 14, "Samson" will be presented. This play, with Signor Salvini in the title rôle, was originally performed in this country at the Star Theatre, on the occasion of his first visit, supported by an Italian company. It will, therefore, partake somewhat of the nature of a novelty, and, as it contains one of the tragedian's most striking and forcible rôles, it is thought that it will command quite as much attention as "Othello," and will, therefore, be played about as often as the latter piece.

The only other presentation for the tour will be "The Gladiator," it having been thought that for the short period of twenty weeks these three pieces form a sufficient répertoire. The company engaged to support Signor Salvini, as far as at present known, includes Miss Ida Brookyn, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Miss Annie O'Neill, Miss Genevieve Beaman, and Messrs. John Malone, Carl Ahrendt, L. F. Henderson, Fred Corbett, E. E. Delemater, A. Foster, E. L. Snader, George Robinson, and Edmund Daly.

On the nights when Signor Salvini does not play, his son, Mr. Alexander Salvini, will be the feature, but the play or plays in which he is to appear have not yet been selected. There is a possibility of "Partners" being chosen. In this the young actor has made one of his most successful impersonations. The historical play entitled "The Man in Black," adapted by Horace Townsend and Alexander Salvini, is also under consideration.

Signor Salvini's tour will extend as far as Denver. The tragedian will start from his home in Florence during the first week of September, and after a short stay in Paris, will arrive in New-York two weeks prior to his opening performance. Rehearsals, however, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Salvini, will commence at Palmer's Theatre on Monday, Sept. 9.

Mr. Richard Marston arrived on the Alaska last week and immediately commenced work upon the scenery for "Othello." He will paint the scenes for that play and "The Gladiator," and it is probable that the scenery for "Samson" will be painted by Mr. Philip Goatcher. Mr. Palmer is at present in London, but goes to Paris this week, and will also make a trip to Florence to visit Signor Salvini.

NEW BADGES FOR EXCISE INSPECTORS.

Many complaints have been made to the Board of Excise recently that unauthorized persons have been in the habit of visiting liquor dealers and proprietors of saloons representing themselves to be Excise Inspectors and exhibiting badges purporting to have been issued by the Board of Excise. The object of these visits is to levy blackmail and in various ways to defraud persons engaged in the liquor business, and in many cases they have been successful. The plan of these swindlers is to make a demand for money, which demand is usually supplemented by the threat that if the money is not forthcoming trouble will be caused for the dealer. A number of retail liquor dealers have been induced to part with money under these circumstances.

To prevent this fraud in future the Excise Commissioners have adopted a new badge for the inspectors and others connected with the Board of Excise. Any person representing himself as an inspector or other employe of the board and exhibiting a badge differing from the one now adopted may be regarded as an imposter and should be handed over to the police. The new badge is in form of a shield surmounted by an American eagle. A representation of the State seal is in the centre of the shield and is surrounded by the words "Board of Excise Inspectors," and the badges, which are of yellow metal, are numbered from 1 to 71. The lettering and numbers are enameled in blue.

PROMENADES ON PIER SHEDS.

The Dock Board yesterday accepted the plans submitted by the New-England Terminal Company for the sheds to be built on Piers 36 and 45 East River. The new sheds will be the first authorized under the new law, which requires that their roofs be so constructed as to afford a promenade ground for the public. The plans have therefore taken this requirement into consideration, and the tops of the New-England Terminal Company's piers will be large, airy, open spaces, inclosed by wrought iron railings five feet in height. There is not much encouragement for fishermen without poles in these new piers, however, as the railings will be placed three feet away from the edge of the roof. The shed on Pier 45 will be 390 feet long, 47½ feet wide, 1 story high, with raking sides. The entire framework is wrought iron, covered on the sides with galvanized iron. The shed on Pier 36 is 420 feet long and 38 wide.

A COMMISSION FOR THE MAYOR.

Mme. Latour advertises in the West as "New-York's First Cosmitique," and gives her place of business as 55 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Mrs. R. B. Barber of Mullinville, Kan., wanted some face wash or corn cure, so she sent $15 to Mme. Latour. She has not received what she wanted, so she has requested Mayor Grant to get her money, and, after deducting a proper commission, to send her the remainder.

Premiere QUALITÉ CIGARETTES.
KIMBALL'S Première Qualité Cigarette will for attractiveness and enjoyment be most acceptable to those smokers who are in the habit of procuring the best cigarette the market affords. They are simply perfection.
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HIGH JINKS ON THE HUDSON

STREET BOYS GO ON THEIR ANNUAL EXCURSION.

BENCHES THROWN OVERBOARD AND PIES USED AS MISSILES—A LITTLE BATTLE WITH THE YONKERS POLICE.

Every Summer John H. Starin is accustomed to give the newsboys and bootblacks of the city a free excursion up the Hudson upon one of his big barges. The thirteenth of the series took place yesterday, and as regards mischievous pranks and demolition of property excelled all previous ones.

The barge John Neilson, under charge of Capt. Sweatman, was all ready for the boys at the foot of Dey-street at 9:30 o'clock, when the word was given to let them on. They had been gathering since 7 o'clock and blocked the entrance to the pier. The boys ranged in size from little chaps to muscular young men. How the latter secured their tickets was a mystery to Capt. Sweatman, and they were the cause of the trouble that afterward arose on the trip.

Clad in every conceivable style of garment, the boys rushed down the dock with a wild yell. A young Chinaman, named Tom Lee, was among them, but he wisely determined not to accept the hospitalities of the excursion. Two or three boys had taken the precaution to turn their coats inside out, and this added picturesqueness to their apparel. Few wore boots or shoes, and most of those who did lost them in the river before their return. A pile of boxes was arranged at the end of the pier in such a manner that single-file march was necessary to gain the boat, and as the boys passed through packages containing lemon pies and sandwiches were handed them. Clasping the packages to their breasts they rushed on the barge. The pushing and shoving was beyond the bounds of a policeman to limit it, and the boys finally upset the boxes and made a grand rush for the barge. A few, selecting quiet corners, ate their sandwiches and pies with apparent relish. Others had evidently just breakfasted, for they immediately began to use the food as missiles. The Captain of the tug Edmund L. Levy, which towed the barge, was a favorite target for the pie fusillade, and his decorous dodging and retirement to the pilot house alone saved him from complete concealment in the lemon pie and sticky edibles.

Longshoremen on the dock were compelled to suspend work and seek protection under the shed. The number of young men who did not apparently like lemon pie as a diet was large, and for lack of other objects of their remarkably accurate marksmanship they turned their attentions to a portion of Police Justice Hutchins and his colleagues should find "Sam" guilty and remove him from his fat office, take him away from the gorgeous old mansion which he now occupies, and bundle him into outer darkness, many curious complications might result. It is a problem with the Park Board, and the easiest solution of it would be to have a little investigation, prove that Conover wasn't guilty, ostentatiously tear down the illegal fence, and wait till the clouds roll by.

The corner dome was filled with pie, and when the boat was cast off and started for the river the boys were in a state of wild excitement. Then the fun began. Benches were thrown overboard, and when the Captain of the tug put it up a general rush was made for the seats. Something like seventy-five of the benches were tossed into the water. This was off Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and no less than five rowboats put off from the shore and proceeded to pick them up and carry them to the beach. Two water barrels were then thrown overboard. A couple of hatches went next, and then the mischief makers began on the flag poles. These were secured by the deck hands, however, with the loss of only one.

The big boys became unruly, and Capt. Sweatman determined to put in to Yonkers and telegraph for the police boat Patrol to come to the rescue. The land was just what the boys wanted. When the barge touched the city dock 800 of the boys jumped ashore. In a trice clothes were thrown off and, regardless of the condition of the weather, portions of their wives were made from the dock. Yonkers was thrown into consternation. Meanwhile, however, word had been carried to the Chief of Police that a crowd of toughs from New-York had just landed. Jumping into a wagon and summoning the men who were off duty, he drove rapidly to the dock. Citizens had gathered in large numbers and were mightily amused at the boothlacks and newsboys as they sported in the water. The appearance of the police, of course, caused a sudden retreat to the barge. A quantity of huge drum pipe was piled on the dock, and, grabbing their clothes, many boys crawled into the pipes. As the officers stopped to parley the boys rushed out again and jumped into the water. The police became greatly incensed. One of them, a big, stout fellow, pounced upon the smallest boy to be found and gave him a vicious tap on the head with his club. The boy was placed in the police wagon, and the driver was just starting for the station, when the horse became terrified at the mob of boys and nearly leaped out of his traces. The contagion caused another horse attached to a coal cart and the animal upset a ton of coal over a crowd of village loungers. The boy was finally carried off to the station house.

The Captain then whistled the boys aboard, and they came, carrying their clothes in their hands. Those in the drum pipes came forth, and almost all got on board safely. A few remained behind, however, saying they were going to walk down to the city. The barge was loosed, and had just got clear of the dock when the Yonkers fellows began new tactics. Helping themselves at a stone heap they began to fire at the boys on the barge. The boys, of course, returned the fire with the assailants' ammunition, and a lively attack was kept up till the boat was out of range. Even the police took a hand in the stone throwing. What the number made himself prominent by a foolish flourish of a revolver.

The result of the mêlée, as far as the newsboys and bootblacks were concerned, was one injured. Little Tom Dempsey, who lives at 51 East Twenty-sixth-street, was hit on the head by a stone and his scalp was cut. At the Chambers-street Hospital, on the return of the barge, he was fixed up all right. A big limp was noticed on a Yonkers policeman's face, and more than one of the crowd will remember the visit of the newsboys and their accurate aim.

The return trip was occupied by the boys in throwing over a few more benches and wrecking such fixtures of the barge as they could. Tossing in blankets was a new sport that suggested itself to them. They tore down the canvas awnings, and, tearing them in strips three feet wide and twice that length, proceeded to toss the smaller excursionists. Often the boys would come down to the deck with a resounding thud, but they did not seem to mind it.

When the dock was reached, the boys, as full of life as at the start, rushed off growling at the Yonkers authorities and not forgetting to remember in grateful and boisterous words the donor of their excursion.

UNDERGOING PHYSICAL TESTS.

American youth showed up very successfully yesterday in the examination for physical fitness of candidates for the West Point cadetship from the Twelfth Congressional District, represented by Mr. Roswell P. Flower. The examination was held in the Army Building and was conducted by Col. Edward P. Vollum. The examination will last three days.

Yesterday twelve candidates made their appearance before Col. Vollum, and nine out of the twelve pulled the weights and blew the lung testers so successfully that they were declared normally sound and were allowed to pass. One of the disqualified ones passed the requirements successfully until it came to the trial of vision, when it was found that his "shooting eye" was almost useless. The young man was the brightest-looking of the party.

The mental examination will take place at Columbia College on Aug. 7 and 8. The examining committee appointed by Mr. Flower consists of Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Commissioner Allen, Assemblyman Blumenthal, and Paul Dana.

Col. Vollum expressed himself as being very much pleased at the results of the showing of yesterday, and thought it spoke well for American youth. All but one of those who passed yesterday were American born. The exception was in the case of a youth of Irish birth.

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Non-Poisonous Disinfectants
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY.
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

SULLIVAN GOES SOUTH.

HE WILL PLEAD THAT HE NEVER INTENDED TO FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The General Sessions Building was surrounded yesterday for two hours after 10:30 o'clock by from three to five thousand persons, some of them excited and vociferous. John L. Sullivan sat inside in the District Attorney's office, while his counsel, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, by turns consulted with District Attorney Fellows and hustled about in the County Court House Building, where he had a long conference with Judge Ingraham. The result of his consultation with Col. Fellows was that Sullivan concluded to waive legal formalities and return without resistance to Mississippi. Finally, just after noon, Detective Adams and L. T. Childs, the representative of Gov. Lowry of Mississippi, escorted the big bruiser over to Supreme Court, Chambers, and the crowd made an effort to follow him before Judge O'Brien, who was holding court.

The court officers had a tussle to get the doors closed after the room was filled. The toughs were bound to get inside if possible, and they had no reverence for court or court officers.

Sullivan sat near Henry S. Ives and Partner George H. Stayner, who were present on habeas corpus. Mr. Ives examined the big brute with interest through his gold-framed eyeglasses. Partner Stayner gazed stonily the other way. Sullivan looked patronizingly at both.

Assistant District Attorney Macdonald informed Judge O'Brien that he was present in the case of John L. Sullivan, who had been arrested and was in the custody of Inspector Byrnes on a requisition issued by Gov. Lowry and signed by Gov. Hill. He supposed the only question which might arise was as to the identity of the person in custody.

Mr. De Lancey Nicoll arose and said, while a smile hovered about his clean-cut lips, "Your Honor, I am Mr. Sullivan's counsel. Mr. Sullivan does not deny his identity. He is the person named in the warrant. I have had opportunity to examine the proceedings, including the warrant of Gov. Lowry and the warrant of the Governor of this State. I am satisfied that the proceedings are regular and cannot be attacked. Before the warrant was issued Mr. Sullivan had made up his mind to return to Mississippi and give himself up. Now, without any show of resistance to the warrant of the Governor of this State, he proposes to submit himself to the officers. In making waiver as to the question of identity, it is proper to say he feels under the circumstances that he will be fairly dealt with. He had no intention when he entered into the engagement for fighting Kilrain to violate the laws of Mississippi. This battleground was fixed in Louisiana, and was changed the night before the fight without his knowledge. When Mr. Sullivan found himself leaving New-Orleans he supposed he was to fight in Louisiana and was not notified until the next morning that he was not to fight there. He then had no chance but to fight or be charged with poltroonery."

At the conclusion of this little speech Sullivan came forward and signed his name, waiving thereby any claim to mistaken identity. Detective Adams also signed, and Agent Childs took the papers. Then Mr. Macdona caused Sullivan grief by suggesting that Sullivan be locked up in the city prison. Mr. Nicoll protested and, with a kindly consideration not always extended to law breakers, Judge O'Brien thought that Detective Adams and Mr. Childs could agree so that Sullivan would be kept at Police Headquarters until everything was ready for the trip South.

Sullivan sat still, and the officers made ineffectual attempts to clear the court room. He got up and started for the door, and the mob nearly carried the officers off their feet. The disappointed people who had come outside in the park pushed and shouted in their efforts to get a sight of the notorious bruiser as he walked to the carriage which was waiting on Chambers-street.

After the court proceedings Sullivan was taken back to Police Headquarters, and was again looked up to await the convenience of Deputy Sheriff Childs. Inspector Byrnes went before the Board of Police Commissioners, then in session, and, at the request of Gov. Lowry, asked that Detective Sergeant Adams be granted a short leave of absence to accompany Deputy Sheriff Childs and assist in guarding the prisoner. Commissioner MacLean objected, but the leave was granted despite the objection. During the afternoon Sullivan was formally delivered by Deputy Sheriff Childs, who, accompanied by Detective Adams, took the prisoner in a hack to the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Sullivan and his attendants went to Jersey City after they had dined, and boarded the 6:30 train on the Pennsylvania Road. Many of the fighter's friends followed him to the railroad station, and as the train started everybody in the station knew of Sullivan's presence, and as the train moved out a big crowd cheered. Whether the cheer was in compliment to himself or an expression of approval at his being sent back to pay for his violation of the law Sullivan did not have had positive knowledge, but he waved his hat just the same. The court in which Sullivan will be tried in Mississippi convenes on Monday next. It is generally believed that he will get off with a heavy fine.

JAMES BEDELL AS A WITNESS.

James E. Bedell, whose accomplishments in the penmanship line earned him a prolonged residence in Sing Sing at the State's expense, was visited on Wednesday by a number of his former business friends and associates. They found him looking fat and sleek and in the enjoyment of much better health than when he was scratching the backs of other people's checks for a living.

The motive for the visit was to take Bedell's testimony for what it was worth in a proceeding that grew out of his forgeries, and was brought by John E. Schermerhorn, as Trustee, against the Phenix National Bank for the conversion, as technically described, of $15,000, the amount of three checks the indorsements upon which were forged by Bedell. The examination was had upon an order granted by Judge O'Brien, and was held before Henry T. Dykman, as referee, in the office of Ward & Peabody. The plaintiff, Mr. Schermerhorn, was represented by Mr. Larocque of the firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, while Mr. Nichols of the firm of Masten & Nichols appeared for the bank.

Bedell testified that Mr. Schermerhorn was the owner as trustee of a mortgage given by a lawyer named Allison; that upon its maturity he received from Mr. Schermerhorn a satisfaction piece of the mortgage, to be given the mortgagor upon payment of the sum due. Bedell received three checks for $5,000 each from Allison, payable to the order of Schermerhorn, and gave up the satisfaction piece, which was regularly recorded. On cross-examination he admitted that he forged the indorsement of Mr. Schermerhorn's name to the checks and appropriated the money which was paid him upon them to his own use.

IN THE POLICE BOARD.

Police Commissioner McClave endeavored yesterday to have Patrolman James Ryan of the Eighth Precinct made a roundsman, but Commissioner MacLean objected. Ryan is the officer who arrested Julius Rothe, a dishonest employe of Benjamin & Caspary, the cloak manufacturers, after the prisoner had fired two pistol shots at him, one of which passed through his helmet. Commissioner MacLean, while disclaiming any intention of detracting from the praise due the officer for his gallant conduct, was not satisfied that Ryan possesses the necessary qualifications for a roundsman, although he had passed a civil service examination and his name was on the eligible list. The matter was deferred until the next meeting of the board.

Superintendent Murray was directed to investigate the charge made before Justice McMahon at the

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WHO FOUND TANNER OUT

MR. J. B. CHEADLE'S VERY QUIET INVESTIGATION.

VERY THICK WHITEWASH NEEDED TO COVER UP THE BLACK SPOTS ON THE CORPORAL'S OFFICIAL GARMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There is no love among Corp. Tanner's employes in the Pension Office and his special friends among the pension attorneys for the Congressman who originally made the stir which brought out the scandalous condition of affairs in Tanner's office. Not many of them have known, however, who the Representative was. It has leaked out that his name is Joseph B. Cheadle and that he represents the Tenth Indiana District in Congress. Mr. Cheadle happened to hear one day that some queer things were being done in the Pension Office. He paid several visits to the place and kept his eyes and ears open. He found that it was the settled conviction among the employes that one could not get into trouble by reporting claims favorably, but that to reject a claim was to run great danger of incurring the Commissioner's anger. He found also that under this impression all hands were hard at work grinding out "medical opinions" in favor of applicants with mighty little regard to the evidence on file, which were approved by Tanner as fast as they could be laid before him.

Mr. Cheadle discovered that "forty-eight-hour cases" were being rushed through by wholesale for the benefit of Brooklyn and New-York pensioners in general and a notorious local pension attorney in particular. In addition to all this he learned that certain attorneys were in the habit of naming the employes they wished to write opinions on claims presented by them, and he obtained some hints about the rerating of each other's pensions by these employes. It did not take long for Representative Cheadle to conclude that this sort of thing had better be stopped. He laid the matter before the President, and was told to put it in writing. He did so, and by the President's direction the communication was referred to the Secretary of the Interior.

In Mr. Noble's office the Cheadle letter appears to have been pigeonholed and to have remained unacted upon until Dr. Charles McMillan was appointed to his present position in the Pension Office. Dr. McMillan soon made similar discoveries to those made by Mr. Cheadle. He was alarmed, as the Congressman had been, and as the result of his reports the Cheadle letter was fished out of its pigeonhole and its allegations were investigated. Then followed the dismissal of a number of medical experts in Tanner's absence, the exposure of the rottenness which had come in with Tanner, and the appointment of the "investigating" committee which is now engaged in preparing a thick coat of whitewash for Corp. Tanner.

* *

The troubles in North Carolina growing out of President Harrison's appointments in that State have assumed greater proportions than ever. A gentleman just from Raleigh says that Collector White took possession of his office yesterday. The city, for three days preceding, was full of hungry office seekers. The principal fight was for the positions of division deputies and general storekeepers. White had traded off his places for sureties on his bond. O. H. Blocker, who went on the bond for $30,000, got two places. Hawkins, who was surety for $20,000, got a place for himself, and so on. The disappointed persons are saying that White's bond is good for nothing; that Blocker and Hawkins have little property, and that R. M. Douglas, a delinquent United States Marshal who, it is alleged, stands charged with $95,000 on the First Controller's books, has nothing much above the homestead in which he lives. He is on White's bond for $20,000. It is alleged that the tax lists show that White's sureties are not worth one-fourth what they swear to, to say nothing about mortgages, &c. This shows great negligence in procuring bonds. The tax lists of the counties show the value which property owners fix under oath. White has carpetbagged his brother into Rockingham County as a stamp clerk. This informant says the Republican Party in Middle and Eastern North Carolina is absolutely wrecked by White's appointments.

Another feature of the great Republican calamity in Raleigh is the situation about the Post Office. Clerk of the Court Upchurch is loud in his denunciations of the President and the Postmaster General. He goes so far as to say that Mr. Wanamaker told a falsehood about the appointment and that he intends to publish the evidence. He says that on the day the appointment was made, Senators Hawley and Ransom called on the Postmaster General and asked for the appointment of J. C. L. Harris. Senator Ransom said he would move Harris's confirmation and put him through the Senate. Mr. Wanamaker said: "Gentlemen, that is enough. I will have his appointment made by 6 o'clock to-day." That evening A. W. Shaffer was appointed. Senator Hawley, after he got home, saw the announcement and wrote the President a sharp letter about the matter, whereupon Mr. Harrison wrote Senator Hawley that Shaffer's name was the only one presented to him by the Postmaster General. Upchurch says there is a prodigious untruth abroad, and that the responsibility lies between Harrison and Wanamaker. White has given Harris a small appointment in his office, but this does not keep down the general outcry against Shaffer. The impression is that H. W. Warner of New-York and Senator Quay had something to do with Shaffer's appointment. North Carolina Republicans generally believe that an office-filling ring in Washington has disposed of all their offices for special consideration.

* *

If President Harrison imagined that he had staid away from Washington long enough to tire out the office hunters who could not reach him at Deer Park, he is ready to-night to acknowledge his error. All day long the White House has been overrun with persons determined to see the President, and nine-tenths of them desiring to plead for office for themselves or their friends. Gen. Harrison began the day by disappointing several score of persons who had assumed that he had brought with him a long list of appointments and would announce the distribution as soon as he had breakfasted. He failed to do so, and to-night the anxious ones are still waiting for the list.

The first callers upon the President were members of his Cabinet. Secretaries Proctor, Rusk, and Tracy came, and with the head of the Navy Department was Senator Frank Hiscock. The two are supposed to have had something to say to Gen. Harrison about the appointments to New-York offices which have been so long expected, but late this afternoon Mr. Hiscock declared that nothing had been yet accomplished, and it is certain that no New-York appointments have yet been announced. Attorney-General Miller and First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson talked for a time with the President, and the Acting Secretary of State Wharton introduced Solomon Hirsch, the successor of Oscar Straus as Minister to Turkey. Then came Senator Paddock with a lot of pointers about offices in Nebraska, and he was followed by various Congressmen, each of whom had large and small axes to grind. A delegation of Alabama people laid before the President the claims of Gilbert S. Bell, who wants to be an Inspector of Steamboats, and John M. Langston told him how pleased voters would be if H. C. C. Astwood was again made Consul at San Domingo.

The rest of the day was taken up with a miscellaneous lot of callers, chiefly bent on securing places at the public crib, and when night came the President was as tired as any man in the District. He had not had time to hold the usual public reception in the East Room, but it is promised that he will not omit that event to-morrow. It is promised also that a few persons will be made happy to-morrow by receiving appointments.

* *

Mr. Albert Daggett has gone home to Brooklyn without taking with him the contract for supplying the Government with postal cards. He expects to get it in due time, but if the reports concerning it in circulation to-day are true he may have to fight for it. These reports are to the effect that a Philadelphia firm, which was the next lowest bidder to Daggett, is making strenuous efforts to induce the Postmaster General to withhold the contract from Daggett and give it to his friends in Philadelphia. It is asserted that, besides asking Daggett for assurance that he has or will have the plant necessary to manufacture the cards, Mr. Wanamaker has been induced to find fault with the bondsmen furnished by the Brooklyn politician. These bondsmen were approved by Postmaster Van Cott, as required by the specifications for the bids, but the New-York Postmaster has been directed to make another inquiry as to the financial standing of the sureties. It is also said that, learning this, Daggett introduced to Mr. Wanamaker a gentleman of undoubted wealth who proposed to satisfy any doubts about the stability of the bond by going upon it himself. To this the Postmaster General objected that it would not be fair to the other bidders to allow the bond to be strengthened after the bids had been opened, and so the offer was declined.

Then Senator Hiscock was called into service by Daggett, and he is credited with having been very earnest in what he had to say to the Postmaster General. It appears to be the purpose of the Philadelphia firm to get Daggett out of the way by petty technical objections, if possible, and if they have enlisted the sympathies of the good Mr. Wanamaker, it will take all of Daggett's skill to obtain the coveted contract. It is believed here that, if he gets it, Daggett will accept an offer, said to be of $25,000 a year, to take the contract off his hands.

* *

Not long after Senator Paddock left the White House to-day, he stepped into a telegraph office and sent a message to Judge Groff of Omaha, asking him to come to Washington at once. To-night Senator Paddock remarked to a friend that Nebraska was soon to get an important office in this city. Senator Paddock and Senator Manderson have both been earnest backers of Judge Groff as a candidate for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Walker's resignation. Putting Senator Paddock's message and his statement together, it is believed to-night that Judge Groff stands an excellent chance of receiving the appointment.

* *

Lieut. Beam of the Fourth Artillery was at the War Department to-day receiving final instructions respecting the camp of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Mount Gretna, between Reading and Harrisburg. At this encampment, for the first time, there will be a mingling of regular troops with the militia. Three batteries of artillery from Washington Barracks, Fort Adams, and Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, and two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer were detailed to attend. Their presence was requested by the Governor of Pennsylvania, that the State troops might have the benefit of the example of regulars in camp, and also that certain field movements which could not be performed by infantry alone might be attempted in the course of instruction. The encampment will be attended by about 12,000 of the State militia of Pennsylvania, and the results of the experiment are awaited with much interest by the officials of the army.

The experiment will be made on a large scale this year and under widely-differing conditions. The whole of the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry will go into camp with the Michigan militia at Lake Gonzao and a Battalion of the Second Infantry will unite with the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska, and another battalion of the same regiment will be divided among the several regiments of the Iowa militia who will not go into general camp. After the State troops have returned home the regulars will remain in camp for some weeks.

* *

Secretary Proctor, after consultation with Architect Richard M. Hunt of New-York, this afternoon decided upon the location of the new buildings at West Point authorized by the last Appropriation bill—an academic building and a gymnasium—for which $490,000 was appropriated. The Academic Board was divided as to the best location for the buildings, and Secretary Proctor personally inspected the grounds with Mr. Hunt. As a result of their visit they decided that the gymnasium should stand just west of the barracks, and the academic building upon the site of the present one, in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of the board. The gymnasium will be erected first, in order to provide room while the Academy building is being constructed. Mr. Hunt will probably be the architect of the new buildings.

* *

Assistant Secretary Tichenor was taken suddenly ill in his office in the Treasury Department this morning, and had to be removed to his home for treatment. He has been in bad health for a long time, and has worked a great deal harder than his friends think he should have done. Since his return from New-York he has undertaken to dispose of all the tariff problems which have been presented since the change of Administration, and in his debilitated condition the task proved too much for him. He went to the office about 8:15 this morning and started in to do a big day's work, but he had been at it fifteen minutes only when he was stricken down. He was much better to-night. His principal trouble is rheumatism in an acute form, but it is complicated with other ailments.

* *

Gen. James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, said to-day that there was nothing new in the charges which, it was stated, Edward Marsland, an ex-Inspector of Boilers at New-York, had preferred against him. The charges are that Gen. Dumont lacks a knowledge of steam vessels, that he had knowingly appointed a thief to office, and that he had unjustly removed Marsland. These charges, Gen. Dumont said, had been made before and had been satisfactorily explained. Marsland had been dismissed for good and sufficient reasons, and Gen. Dumont said that he was undoubtedly unbalanced. Secretary Windom, at a late hour this afternoon, said that the charges had not yet been laid before him.

* *

When the Treasury Department decided, July 26, that Mr. Hennessy, the English bookkeeper, came to this country under contract and that his landing would be a violation of the alien labor contract law, he was given ten days in which to leave the country, under penalty of forfeiting his bond of $500. Application was subsequently made to extend the time for thirty days in order to give him an opportunity to complete the work for which he was sent to the United States. The department has denied the application, however, and instructed the Collector at New-York to enforce the original order in this case.

* *

Venezuela and the United States of Colombia have informed the Department of State of their acceptance of the invitation to take part in the three Americas' commercial congress, to be held in Washington next October. All the nations interested have now signified their intention to be represented in the congress except Paraguay, Hayti, and San Domingo. Paraguay responded to the invitation to take part in the maritime conference. Although not a maritime nation, she reserved the right to accept and adopt the conclusions of the conference.

* *

Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day issued an order extending the age limit of appointment of letter carriers in non-civil service Post Offices from thirty-five to forty years of age. This age limitation does not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country who are otherwise duly qualified.

* *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—A. A. Hardy, Burr's Mills; John Shoemaker, Natural Bridge, and Eva A. Beecher, South Butland, all of Jefferson County; A. E. Ober, Fort Jackson, and A. M. Mears, Helena, both of St. Lawrence County; F. L. Stevens, North Hoosick, Rensselaer County; H. P. Horton, Philmont, Columbia County; George W. Murray, South Centreville, Orange County; N. A. Cook, Washington Mills, Oneida County.

Maryland.—S. N. McNair, Emmitsburg; L. N. Scarborough, Prospect.

Pennsylvania.—Henry Andrews, Ardmore; L. W. Mentzer, Blainsport; Annie E. Zeigler, Bowmansville; Robert Weir, Jr., Branchdale; C. A. Brown, Falls; H. J. Johnson, Limerick; B. J. Ayers, Pittsfield; A. P. Wilmer, Paradise; John D. Waller, Point Pleasant; A. R. Shannoner, Reinhold's Station; H. A. Kaufman, Zeiglerville.

New-Jersey.—H. T. Downing, Barnegat Park; F. B. Sheppard, Cedarville; Christopher Ehnl, Raritan.

New-Hampshire.—J. G. Townsend, Dunbin.

Connecticut.—Marshall Emmons, East Haddam; George H. Spall, Stratford.

Maine.—C. A. Bolfe, Princetun; E. M. Jacobs, Strondwater; George G. Hatch, Wells.

Of the above-named offices, six are reduced from the Presidential class to the fourth class and the incumbents reappointed.

GRANGERS AT CHAUTAUQUA.

POLITICIANS GOT THERE, TOO, AND WORKED HARD.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—This day was set apart by the Chautauqua management as Grange day, and it has been eventful. Throngs of excursionists, estimated to be 2,000, came in on the morning boats. At 11 o'clock the vast amphitheatre was crowded, fully six thousand persons being present. Bishop Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua, gave the address of welcome. He honored the Grange in its work of broadening farm life, and felt that it was a co-worker with the Chautauqua movement. In behalf of the State Grange and its guests Lieut. Gov. Jones responded to this welcome. He said:

"It is fitting, Sir, that Chautauqua should welcome the Grange, for our aims and interests are in common, though yours are broader. The reception that you have tendered the Patrons of Husbandry is something more than friendly hospitality. It gives to our organization an indorsement that will be of great advantage to us. There are scattered over the land lakes as beautiful as Chautauqua, but there is not in the wide world another Mecca that would content the pilgrims that assemble here."

The address of the morning was delivered by the Hon. Mortimore Whitehead of Washington, lecturer of the National Grange. His subject was "Organization for Farmers." He said: "I wish to testify to the great good Chautauqua is doing. I have seen the U. L. C. branching our people and its course of study taken by many as a part of Grange work. Chautauqua is performing its mission through organization. The Grange brought organization to the farmer. Ours is a great national organization. We have a strong foothold, and better to-day than ever before." Mr. Whitehead continued with an account of Grange work.

The orator of the afternoon was Col. J. H. Brigham of Delta, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, his subject being, "What has the Grange Accomplished?" It was a masterly review of the history of the organization, its work and its prospects. The Grangers were entertained by concerts at 2 and 7 P. M. The Hon. Will Cumback of Indiana also gave a lecture.

Among the prominent Grangers present today were W. A. Armstrong of Elmira, Master of the State Grange; ex-Gov. Bishop of Ohio, Col. Rufus Haywood of Fredonia, Master of the Chautauqua County Grange; Flint Blanchard of Jamestown and the Hon. M. M. Fenner of Fredonia.

The amusing feature of the day was the storm of politicians who made hay at the Grangers' picnic. Representatives of the principals in the Senatorial and Supreme Court Judge fights were working like beavers. Dr. "Jule" Williams, Major Pitman, Son-in-law Wicks of the Sessions clique, ex-Assemblymen Nixon and Babcock, and other notorious politicians were sawing wood, putting up fences, laying pipe, and practicing similar arts of thrifty husbandry.

NO LONGER A MENACE.

THE COPPER MARKET SETTLED AND OPERATORS JUBILANT.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The *Post* will say to-morrow in its financial article: "The copper shares are beginning to attract a great deal of attention and indications point to an active movement in them the coming week. We understand that the combination which is to keep the market price of lake copper at 12 cents has been settled and that Mr. Rath will hereafter act as selling agent for the Lake Superior companies. Figures of copper statistics July 31, as called, show a reduction in visible supply of 3,000 tons for the month, making the total stock, in round numbers, 103,000 tons, against 79,000 tons at this time last year. Total reductions since March 31, 17,000 tons. Boston and Montana opened at 36, ex dividend of 1, against 35 last night's closing, and then dropped off to 35 on the selling of over 1,500 shares, closing at 35¼.

"Twenty-five cents a share was bid to-day for the right to call Boston and Montana stock at any time to-morrow at 36. The big blocks of Boston and Montana stock taken by the syndicate to-day were not new stock delivered July 27, and which shared in the August dividend, but French syndicate stock bearing a January, 1889, date. To-day the last of the French stock was taken up by the Boston market, making about 4,000 shares which it has absorbed within a few days.

"We have seen some of their certificates, several Boston brokers having received them. They stand in the name of Jere Abbott & Co. and are witnessed across the face of each certificate is stamped the seal of the Paris Bourse, the design being a Goddess of Liberty holding a shield on which is the following: '1 per cent. 2-10.'

"Now that the last of the Frenchmen's stock has found its way safely home and is no longer held as a club over the market, operators in Boston and Montana stock are very jubilant and confidently anticipate much higher prices for their favorite."

THE SISTERS OF ST. MARY.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The spiritual retreat of the Sisters of St. Mary from the other ten convents in this country and Canada to the home or mother house here, ended yesterday. This year the members from the Western and Southern houses found it difficult to reach here, the expense being great. However, there have been a large number who have been coming and going.

The order is building a new convent at Fort Worth, Texas, which will be a beauty of architectural design. The Sisters of St. Mary is one of the most influential and most active orders for good results that were ever founded in this country. It is an order of teachers, and as such cannot, but be progressive and radical, there constantly being additions in membership, and it is the need of more room in the mother house in this city which necessitated a large addition being erected. This Summer three candidates made their profession of faith. The new members were then named Sister Loyola, Sister Henrietta, and Sister Justina. Two others, Sister Theola and Sister Leo, received the habit, while Miss Anna McNally of Ithaca and Miss Alphonsine, Conchon of Montreal are aspirants for membership.

SHERMAN BROTHERS' AFFAIRS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Statements were made on 'Change yesterday that at a meeting of Sherman Brothers with their creditors the whole situation was discussed concerning the liabilities of the firm and their ability to meet them.

A basis of settlement was discussed. No proposition was made by the firm, but in the informal talk it was stated that if the firm were given time they would be able to meet all their liabilities, and that they would likely be able to pay 30 cents on the dollar and the remainder within one year.

A canvass showed that the shortage amounted to about 600,000 bushels, much of which was oats and corn, and would figure up to about $325,000. A creditors' meeting is to be held next week, at which a definite proposition for settlement is to be made by the firm.

DAMAGED BY FROST.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The low grounds in this section were visited by a frost early yesterday morning, which did considerable damage to growing vegetables. Corn suffered in most exposed places. Tobacco was also severely injured.

THE ANGRY CANADIANS.

WHAT THEIR ORGANS SAY ON THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The seizure of the Black Diamond in Behring Sea is still the topic of the hour. Dispatches are constantly passing between Victoria and Ottawa, and it is learned that Lord Salisbury is acquainted with the state of public sentiment in Canada. The Opposition press, taking advantage of the opportunity, are warning the Dominion Government not to sacrifice domestic for imperial interest. The Government organs have caught the infection and, if anything, go a point further in denouncing the seizure as an act of piracy.

It is hinted that the Canadian sealers now in port at Victoria have been warned not to take offensive measures until the policy of the Imperial Government is outlined.

A private dispatch from Vancouver conveys the intelligence that many of the crews are armed and will offer a desperate resistance.

The benefit of having the Canadian capital in direct telegraphic communication with distant provinces was shown to great advantage in the Behring Sea difficulties. The Canadian Pacific Railway's telegraph was able to offer Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, an opportunity of conversing with the customs officers at Victoria, B. C. When the company's system is completed to Halifax a similar service can at any time be commanded by the Government to that point in connection with the Atlantic fisheries.

The *Citizen*, the Government organ here, which hitherto has been silent in regard to the Behring Sea question, to-day says editorially:

"If the present Government at Washington fails to bring about serious complications between the Imperial Government and the United States it will not be because no effort has been put forth to produce so undesirable a result.

"The truth is, statesmen of the calibre of Webster and Clay do not now reach maturity in the Southern portions of this continent. Peddling politicians, seekers after notoriety, and professors of brag and duplicity appear to have monopolized all places of importance and are now intent upon forcing issues with a country whose people are rapidly learning to despise, not fear, them.

"The recent shameful act of piracy committed upon a Canadian vessel in Behring Sea is absolutely unjustifiable, and has only one redeeming feature—namely, that it will bring the whole question under consideration, and the Washington authorities will be obliged to apologize, as well as to rescue the owners of the vessels they interfered with.

"If this is not done, what is left of Yankee naval effects will probably disappear from more seas than Behring."

The Halifax *Herald* says: "For nearly three years Canadian vessels have been compelled to submit to these outrages, and no energetic attempt has been made by the Imperial Government to secure satisfaction. There was a time when the British flag protected the world over, and when this dual-crossed emblem of the British Navy could not be insulted with impunity by foreigners.

"Are Canadians to be left to infer that their rights are no longer to be respected nor to be protected by the British Foreign Office? Is the property of Canadian citizens to be seized without cause on the high seas and the citizens themselves subjected to fine and imprisonment for catching seals from seventy to a hundred miles beyond the three-mile limit over which the United States may justly claim jurisdiction?

"The sooner the Canadian people obtain clear and definite answers to these and many like queries which naturally suggest themselves the better for all concerned."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said that no authentic information had as yet reached the Government regarding the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea by the United States Government. He also said that no understanding had been arrived at in regard to the jurisdiction of the Behring Sea.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

PLANS FOR HIS RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Lieut. Gov. Brackett and Mayor Hart had a consultation to-day with Mr. Walker Blaine and the following plan and schedule of hours was agreed upon for the reception of the President: Adjt. Gen. Dalton, with two staff officers, will proceed to Fall River Tuesday evening, the 6th, and board the steamer on which the President will arrive at Fall River on the morning of the 7th. The regular train will be taken for Boston, arriving at the Old Colony station at 9:05 A. M. On arrival at Boston Lieut. Gov. Brackett, accompanied by the Mayor of Boston, will receive the President at the station. At 10 o'clock a breakfast will be given the President at the Vendome, at which will be present the Lieutenant Governor, his Honor the Mayor, the Governor's Council, Senators Hoar and Dawes, the twelve Massachusetts Representatives, President Hartwell of the Senate, Speaker Barrett of the House, Collector Saltonstall, heads of departments of State, and others. The invitations to the breakfast are limited, as the President wishes to avoid ceremony as much as possible. From 11:30 to 12:30 the President will receive the officers of the State and city, Federal officers and officers of the United States Army and Navy, and Mayors of cities at the Vendome.

This will be by card, as Mr. Blaine intimated that the President desired to meet the officials. From 1 o'clock to 2:30 a reception to the public will be given at Faneuil Hall under the direction of the city. Mayor Hart will receive the President from the State officials, and in company with Lieut. Gov. Brackett, who has tendered an escort of cavalry to and from Faneuil Hall, will proceed to Faneuil Hall. At the conclusion of this reception the President will return to the Vendome for a lunch provided by the city. Immediately after the lunch the President and city officials, with a detachment of cavalry outriders tendered by the State, will take a ride in the suburbs, probably visiting Brookline and Cambridge, returning to the Vendome between 5 and 6 o'clock.

During the evening a band of 100 pieces will play in front of the Vendome. The vicinity of the hotel will be illuminated by Chinese lanterns. The President will probably appear on the platform during the evening, but no speeches will be made. A detachment of cadets will be on duty during the day at the hotel as a guard of honor to the President. On the morning of the 8th the President will leave the hotel at 7 o'clock, proceeding to the Boston and Maine station, where he will leave at 8 o'clock for Bar Harbor. Lieut. Gov. Brackett, with a few staff officers, will accompany the President to the State line.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN CABLE.

OTTAWA, Aug 2.—Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of the Government telegraphs and signal service of Canada, has returned from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he surveyed the western terminus of the projected cable between Canada and Ireland. Said Mr. Gisborne to THE TIMES's correspondent:

"The Belle Isle route will be 1,900 nautical miles in length and will be 150 miles northward of any transatlantic cable now laid, in addition to which the depth of the ocean will be considerably less and the cable will be free from all risks during the repairs of other cables.

"The company have only to provide and maintain the main cable or cables of not exceeding 1,900 miles in length, the connection between being with the Imperial Government Post Office telegraph service, and westward with the Canada Government telegraph service at Greeley Island in the Straits of Belle Isle. Hence the company will be at no outlay of capital for terminal cables.

"It is practicable, as one of the principal cable manufacturing companies in London has tendered, to provide, lay, and guarantee a cable of the most approved type for $1,500,000.

"The company's line will cost only one-fifth of the Anglo-American's cost, one-fourth of the Direct United States, Compagnie Française, and Western Union, and about one-third of the cost of the Commercial Company's cable, and, at the same time, its annual maintenance charges will be moderate."

WAS SHE THROWN FROM A WINDOW?

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Amelia Frances Phillips of 551 Springfield-avenue is at the City Hospital suffering from injuries received by being thrown from a second-story window tonight. Her nephew, William Simpson, who is held as a witness, says that the woman's husband threw her out during a quarrel. She had advised Phillips to whip Simpson because he stammered, and when the boy was being beaten she interfered. Phillips says that his wife fell out accidentally.

TWO "DETECTIVES" IN JAIL.

DELHI, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The employment of "private detectives" to prosecute violations of the excise law has resulted in the lodging of two of the "detectives" in jail here for perjury.

IT SMACKS OF CONSPIRACY

SHERIFF FLACK'S DIVORCE CASE HAS A BAD LOOK.

MRS. FLACK SAYS THAT SHE NEVER SUED FOR A DIVORCE AND SHE WILL FIGHT THE PROCEEDINGS.

NEWBURG, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Mary E. Flack was seen for a few moments at the Windsor Hotel, Little Britain, this afternoon. She was not willing to do much talking, having been greatly annoyed by visitations from numerous newspaper representatives. When told that Judge Bookstaver would set aside the decree of divorce provided it was her intention to charge that her signature had been obtained irregularly, she said it would be a matter for future consideration as to what would be done by her. At the present time she thought the probabilities were that she would procure eminent counsel and fight the case. She had never applied for divorce, and did not want one, but if Sheriff Flack could find good cause for a decree, she was perfectly willing to let him have it. This she said would be an impossibility, as her character had never yet been tarnished, and would bear the closest scrutiny.

The documents brought to her for signature by her son William were two in number. Flack had been pestering her for some time for a bill of separation, but she would not consent to sign one. At length William came to her one day and said, "Mother, you had better sign the paper. I can't do my work. Father is annoying me all the time with his requests to get your signature. The thing will have to come sooner or later."

"I told my son," said Mrs. Flack, "to get the papers drawn up. He did so. He brought one and I read it through. Not a word was said in it about a divorce or about any woman. It was simply a bill of separation and the cause for the separation was stipulated. It was because we could not live together happily. The same day William brought me another paper. He said it was all right and that I need not bother with reading it through, as it was simply an agreement that he should have the property deeded to me by his father as my share for agreeing to separate. Of course I believed him and signed. I wanted to get rid of the property before signing these papers, and my son that same day brought in a handful of legal documents and said, 'Here they are, mother. They are all right.' He has them at the present time. I never questioned that they were all right, and have not seen them since. My son was here last night and left to-day. He was highly incensed because I had said anything to newspaper men.

"Under ordinary circumstances I would respect his wishes, but I am afraid that he is in league with his father against me and that I am surrounded by friends of the two who will watch my every move. In conclusion, you may say to the readers of THE TIMES that I do not intend to let the fight end where it is now."

* *

The revelations in the Flack divorce suit seem to show a peculiar willingness on the part of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to decide a case to which one of his political associates is defendant and apparently plaintiff as well, without sufficient inquiry into the facts. They seem to suggest the disquieting supposition that party affiliations may have more effect upon a judicial decision than the merits of the litigation. That Judge Henry W. Bookstaver should grant a divorce to a woman who says that she never applied for it nor ever had any knowledge of the proceedings may seem to pass the ordinary bounds of belief, but it appears to be the fact. THE TIMES yesterday gave Judge Bookstaver an opportunity to explain his incomprehensible adjudication, but, as will be seen below, his explanation does not explain. Equally unsatisfactory, though much less important as matters of public concern, are the explanations of the referee and the lawyer who played the rôle of plaintiff's attorney.

The facts of the case are these: A suit on the face of the papers, purporting to be brought by Mary E. Flack of Newburg, her husband, James A. Flack, Sheriff of New-York County, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, and member of the privy council that controls the destiny of this city, is entertained by Judge Bookstaver and referred without question by Joseph Meeks, chief searcher in the County Clerk's office who was appointed to that office by Flack while he was County Clerk and who is a son-in-law of Civil Justice Ambrose Monell, Flack's private counsel. At the same time Judge Bookstaver turned the papers in the case over to Clerk of Court Nathaniel Jarvis of Bombaster Lyman Cook Colet fame, with orders to seal them up and keep the facts from the newspapers. Mr. Jarvis, who it was shown learned the art of suppression while pecuniary affairs in his administration of the estate of the unfortunate Tilden above referred to, executed the orders of the Judge in that respect with neatness and success. Mr. Jarvis, however, though convenient and pliable, can hardly be held blameable in this matter for executing the orders of his superior.

It does not appear that any testimony was ever taken, for neither Mrs. Flack nor her husband ever appeared before the referee, but that official made a report to the Judge recommending that the divorce be granted on the ground that the defendant's failure to answer, and on July 12 Judge Bookstaver signed the decree of divorce.

Of all these proceedings Mrs. Flack says she was entirely ignorant. Her first intimation that she had secured or even applied for a divorce was received on Thursday last from a newspaper reporter who called to ask her about the case. She said that she never had entertained an idea of seeking a divorce; never had authorized any one to institute proceedings for her; never had even heard of Benjamin Wright, the lawyer who figured as her attorney in the suit; never had seen either him, the referee, or the Judge, and, in short, knew nothing whatever of the action. She stated further that her husband had been pressing her for months to consent to a separation, and that some weeks ago her son, William L. Flack, who is in business with his father, had brought her a paper to sign which he said was an agreement for a separation. She signed the paper without reading it, trusting to the integrity of her son. There is little reason to doubt that the paper she signed was the complaint in the action brought in her name and that her son was the active agent in the institution of the suit.

Judge Bookstaver was asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter for permission to see the decree of divorce. He replied that the papers in the case were sealed up in the care of Clerk Jarvis, and he would not allow them to be opened by any one not connected with the case. Urged on the ground of the peculiar nature of the proceedings, he still refused, but said that if any one representing Mrs. Flack applied to him to have the case reopened he would reopen it. He knew that Mrs. Flack's name was signed to the original complaint, and he supposed that she had signed her name in other places on the papers. Asked on what grounds he based his refusal to let the decree be seen, and if under the rules of the Supreme Court the decree was not public property and the reporters were, therefore, entitled to see it, he replied that he would look at the books.

He then went into his private room and sent for Clerk Jarvis. A few minutes later Sheriff Flack's private counsel, Civil Justice Ambrose Monell, entered Judge Bookstaver's private room. After a while Judge Bookstaver again said that he would not show the decree. He was then asked to show the rule under which he refused. He replied that he would show the rule, and that was all he would do. He then produced rule 77 of the Supreme Court, which he worded as follows and is clearly not applicable to the decree: "No officer of any court with whom proceedings in an adultery case are filed or before whom testimony is taken, nor any clerk of such officer, either before or after the termination of the suit, shall permit a copy of any of the pleadings or testimony or of the substance of the details thereof to be taken by any other person than a party or the attorney or counsel of a party who has appeared in the case, without a special order of the court."

Finally, when it had been suggested to Judge Bookstaver that his popularity might be injured by persistence in refusing to show the decree, he consented to show it. Here is the indorsement:

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York, held at the new Court Houses, in said city, on the 12th day of July, 1889. Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge.—Mary E. Flack vs. James A. Flack.

This action having been brought on to be heard upon the complaint herein, and upon the proof of the defendant's failure to answer said complaint, and upon the report of Joseph Meeks, duly appointed referee in this action, from which it appears that all the material facts alleged in the complaint are true and that the defendant has been guilty of the several acts of adultery therein charged:

Now, on motion of Benjamin Wright, attorney for the plaintiff, it is ordered that the report of Joseph Meeks, referee as aforesaid, be, and the same hereby is, in all things confirmed.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the marriage between the plaintiff, Mary E. Flack, and the defendant, James A. Flack, be dissolved, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly, and the said parties are, and each of them is, freed from the obligations thereof.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that it shall be lawful for the said Mary E. Flack, the plaintiff, to marry again, the same as if the defendant was actually dead, but it shall not be lawful for the said James A. Flack to marry again until the said Mary E. Flack is actually dead.

Ent.: H. W. B., J. C. P.

Asked by the reporter if he had any special reason for appointing Mr. Meeks referee in the case, Judge Bookstaver replied that he had not. It is understood, however, that the Judge has said his reason for appointing Meeks was that he is a good friend of Flack. He was also asked if it would make no difference to him if neither party to a suit for divorce appeared at a reference and he answered, "It would not if the court were satisfied that the service of the papers was proper."

Referee Meeks was very hard to find yesterday. When he was finally caught he was asked if Mrs. Flack had ever appeared before him, but he refused to answer the question.

Sheriff Flack received reporters in Indian file, but would not say anything about the case. It is said, however, that he admits to his friends that it was his son who retained Lawyer Wright to act as Mrs. Flack's attorney, but when one of them asked him if it was his son who paid Wright's fee he declined to answer. At Flack's bookbinding establishment, 3 North William-street, it was said yesterday that young Flack left this city on Thursday for a two weeks' fishing trip on the St. Lawrence. It was believed that he went to a place called South Nile.

Benjamin Wright, who figured in the case as attorney for Mrs. Flack, has an office in the Potter Building. A TIMES reporter asked him yesterday if he was retained by Mrs. Flack. He replied that he was retained by a person who had authority to retain him, and that he had in his possession a paper witnessed by a notary giving him authority to act for Mrs. Flack. Pressed to say if it was Mrs. Flack who retained him, he refused to answer, but tacitly admitted that it was not. Asked if the person who retained him was in any way connected with Sheriff Flack, he would not answer.

"Was the person Sheriff Flack's son?" No answer.

He also declined to say who was the notary that witnessed the paper referred to by him, but it may be remarked in this connection that young Flack is a notary appointed by his father. After much evasion he finally admitted that Mrs. Flack had not appeared at any of the hearings, and he at first refused to say if he had ever seen the lady. Afterward, however, when the question was unexpectedly put in the form, "Then you have never seen Mrs. Flack," he promptly answered, "No!" He declined to tell who paid him for his services. Asked what he would do if he had the slightest suspicion that there was anything wrong about the proceedings, he said he would at once go to the court and ask to have the case reopened, but as a matter of fact he knew that the proceedings from beginning to end were proper, that Mrs. Flack had not been imposed on, and that she had instituted the suit for divorce.

He was asked if it had ever happened before in the course of his practice that he had appeared for a client he had never seen and he replied, "Yes; frequently."

"But in those cases your clients lived out of town?" "Yes."

"Has it ever happened before that you had a client in the city whom you never saw?" "It never has."

In reply to other questions he declined to say who prepared the paper giving him authority to act for Mrs. Flack or who presented it to him. He volunteered the information that it was not Mr. Flack, but when the reporter asked if it was Mr. Flack's son he replied, "Well, now, I won't say any more."

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL FIELDS.

EX-CONGRESSMAN SCOTT IN CONTROL OF THEM AT LAST.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—By deals just consummated ex-Congressman William L. Scott has come into absolute control of the extensive coal lands lying between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, not far from this city. Mr. Scott has all along been a large shipper of coal and a fierce competitor in the markets, underselling his competitors 5 and 10 cents per ton the year round. His new purchases will make him absolute dictator of rates hereafter. The river frontage along the Youghiogheny is at least ten miles and the acreage 6,000. The coal property along the Monongahela River in this district is all owned by river operators. But back of this belt Mr. Scott has secured everything worth having. It took him fifteen years to get the land in question where he wanted it. He long saw that good coal lands were growing scarce, and he commenced to look about him. As fast as he closed for a tract, he would enjoin entire secrec

ENGLAND'S ROYAL VISITOR

ENTERTAINING THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

HIS RECEPTION BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT COWES—A FAMILY DINNER PARTY IN THE EVENING.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Brilliant sunshine and cool breezes prevailed at Portsmouth this morning. The preparations for the reception of Emperor William of Germany were completed at an early hour. The town was handsomely decorated and the people were in holiday attire. An enormous flotilla of craft, consisting of war ships and private vessels, covered the harbor, while the shore was densely crowded with people.

When the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor on board, was sighted, steaming slowly toward the harbor, pilots were sent out to take her in charge. The Prince of Wales, on board the royal yacht Osborne, immediately started down the harbor to meet the Emperor, and salutes were fired from the forts and the war ships. When the Osborne approached near the Hohenzollern the Prince of Wales signaled hearty greetings to the Emperor, who responded in a friendly way. The two yachts then passed through lines of iron-clads and proceeded to Cowes. All the war vessels were trimmed with bunting, and as the yachts passed, the yards were manned by seamen.

On reaching Cowes the Emperor landed at Trinity Pier, where the Prince of Wales, who had already landed, bade him welcome. The Emperor and suite and the Prince of Wales then entered carriages and, accompanied by a military escort, were driven to Osborne, where the Emperor was received by the Queen, who kissed him on both cheeks. Cowes and Osborne House were illuminated this evening. Many thousand lights were displayed aboard the vessels in the harbor, and the effect was splendid. The Emperor was entertained as a family dinner in the palace this evening. He has been appointed an honorary Admiral in the British Navy.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The *North German Gazette*, commenting on Emperor William's visit to England, refers to Great Britain's sympathy with a ruler who is indefatigable in the interests of peace, and says: "The Spithead review will show the two nations the magnitude of the forces at their disposal in the great task of civilization undertaken by Europe in the remotest quarters of the globe. England's sympathy with Emperor William marks the close relations and the community of interests existing between the two nations."

BOULANGISTS IN COURT.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The manager of M. Rochefort's paper, the *Intransigeant*, who was arrested on a charge of stealing and publishing documents submitted to and depositions taken before the High Court of the Senate in the case of Gen. Boulanger, was arraigned in court to-day. On being questioned as to the methods employed in procuring the documents and depositions, he testified that they had been received from parties in London.

M. le Herrisse, the Boulangist leader, and several other adherents of Gen. Boulanger have been summoned to appear in court in connection with the stealing of the evidence given before the High Court of the Senate.

La Liberté says that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, has been directed to ascertain what chances the English law affords for the extradition of Gen. Boulanger as guilty of a crime under the common law.

FIGHTING THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, Aug. 2.—The main bodies of the British Army and the dervish army are now almost within striking distance of each other. The dervishes are marching northward slowly and cautiously.

A dispatch from Toski says: "Gen. Grenfell to-day reconnoitred the dervish camp. The dervishes charged the Egyptian cavalry and killed twenty-seven men. Lieut. Dagnlar dislodged the Dervishes at Masmas village and killed fifteen of them. Deserters report that Wad-el-Jumi intends to fight to the last."

TRYING MRS. MAYBRICK.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—At the trial of Mrs. Maybrick to-day medical experts testified that they believed the death of Mr. Maybrick had resulted from the use of arsenic. The physician who made the post-mortem examination testified that death was caused by an irritant poison, but not necessarily by arsenic. An analyst testified that he had examined Mrs. Maybrick's clothing and had found traces of arsenic in a pocket of her dressing gown, upon one of her handkerchiefs, and also upon an apron that she had worn.

LABOR MATTERS ABROAD.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The short-time movement in the cotton mills at Manchester has proved a failure.

The Durham miners have taken a vote on the question of accepting the 10 per cent. advance offered by the owners. The result was in favor of accepting the advance by a majority of one. This decision averts a strike, which would have proved the greatest on record.

THE SULTAN DISPLEASED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The Sultan is displeased at the attitude of the insurgents in Crete and has decided to suppress the insurrection, even if it has to be done by force. Eighty thousand Turkish reserves have been called out. The Porte is buying uniforms and stores, and work is proceeding at the dock yards with feverish activity.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Mr. Sinton, on behalf of the American Art Association, has paid M. Proust 580,650f. for Millet's picture, "The Angelus," which was bought at the Secretan sale.

Among those who attended the Wild West Show yesterday, in company with the Shah and his suite, were Mme. Carnot, the wife of the President; the Government Ministers; Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister; Gen. Rathbone, the American Consul General; Mr. Russell Harrison, B. P. Studebaker of Indiana, Miss Sibyl Saaderson, the American prima donna, and many members of the American colony in Paris. The Shah expressed himself as highly pleased with the show.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Philadelphia cricketers met the United Service Club to-day at Portsmouth. The game developed splendid wicket play and fine cricket. The Englishmen in their first inning scored a total of 164 runs. The Americans in their first inning knet one wioket for 15. Newhall made 4, Etting 9, and Morgan 2. Neither of the two latter was out.

The Royal Grants bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons this evening. All the amendments were rejected by large majorities. The bill will come up for third reading Monday.

Cardinal Manning has written a letter in which he warmly approves of the Irish Sunday Closing bill. He expresses the hope that the Parnellites will support the measure.

MAGDEBURG, Aug. 2.—The remains of Count Carnot, the French statesman who died here, Aug. 3, 1823, were sent to Paris to-day, the French Government having decided to place them in the Pantheon. The coffin, which was draped with the tricolor, was followed to the railway station by the son and brother of President Carnot, the Burgomaster of Magdeburg, members of the Municipal Council, and several officers of the garrison.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—The party of representative workingmen who left New-York, July 24, for the Paris Exposition and points of interest in Europe, and who arrived here in the steamer City of Rome, paid a visit to-day to the Mayor of Liverpool. The Mayor gave them a hearty welcome.

BELGRADE, Aug. 2.—The War Ministry has ordered all three of the military classes of Servia to muster on Monday. The ostensible reason for the order is that the Bulgarian troops have been ordered to mass on the frontier on that day, and Servia desires to be prepared for any eventuality.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 2.—The Minister of War and Minister of Foreign Affairs have offered to resign on account of a quarrel with the Finance Minister. The result will be a recasting of the Ministry, followed by a general election.

ROME, Aug. 2.—Great surprise was caused today by the sudden prorogation of Parliament. No reason for the prorogation is assigned, but it is surmised to be preliminary to dissolution and a general election.

BERNE, Aug. 2.—An official note says that Prince Bismarck's reply to the Swiss note of July 10 does not exclude the hope of an amicable settlement of the dispute between Switzerland and Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—In a rescript the Czar approves Count Tolstoi's reform projects.

TENNIS AT NEW-CASTLE.

NEW-CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2.—Beautiful tennis weather favored the playing in the tournament this morning. O. S. Campbell of New-York and Prof. Ripley of New-Haven played two interesting sets, in which Campbell beat Ripley, 6—3, 3—3. Huntington beat Williston two out of three sets, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3. Campbell then played his second match, contesting with Samuel Chase and winning the first and third sets, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2. A. Hovey beat A. E. Wright 6—4, 7—9, 6—1.

The reenit of the afternoon's play was as follows: In doubles, Hovey and Weeden beat Ripley and Hurd, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0; in singles, Chase beat Huntington, 5—0, 6—0, 4—3, 7—6, 9—7. This was a very interesting match. F. H. Hovey, the Brown University champion, then faced O. S. Campbell in the semi-finals to decide who was to play Chase for first prize. This resulted: Campbell beat Hovey, 6—1, 0—6, 6—3. Campbell and Chase are therefore the competitors in the finals and in singles.

SYLVAN LAKE GONE.

SOME RESULTS OF THE DOWNPOUR OF RAIN IN NEW-JERSEY.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, Aug. 2.—The unprecedented rainfall yesterday caused the streets of this place to be badly flooded. The waters of Sylvan Lake, a pretty artificial sheet of water dividing this resort from Bradley Beach, rose rapidly and soon overflowed the banks. The lake was about a mile in length, and varied from one to two hundred yards in width. It was separated from the ocean by a low and narrow strip of sand, over which the water began to flow at a rapid rate last night. Superintendent R. C. Love and a gang of men worked hard to stop the overflow and close the widening breach. Their efforts were unavailing, for about midnight the large body of water broke through the sand bank and with a roar that could be heard a mile away rushed into the sea. In less than half an hour the lake was drained and its muddy bed exposed to the air. The lake was a popular place for rowing and fishing and was regarded as one of the chief attractions of the place. It will be necessary to have it restored, and an effort will be made by Edward Bachelor, the founder and largest property owner of the place, to have a substantial dam erected capable of resisting future floods.

The damage to the streets and pavements of Asbury Park by yesterday's storm will aggregate over $1,000. Men and teams have been busy all day repairing the roadbed, relaying sidewalks and street crossings, and filling in the numerous wash-outs in the sandy roads. Many of the sewers are clogged with débris and will have to be relaid. Further damage to the beach was done by the surf to-day.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 2.—No more danger from the floods is apprehended in Elizabeth, as the river has gone down to nearly its normal state. The firemen are busy pumping out the flooded basements in Pine-street under the direction of the health inspector. Disinfectants are freely used, and the buildings will probably be in a habitable state in a few days.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 2.—The only victim of the flood in Rahway was William Goralka, aged eleven, who tumbled from Steinmetz's dock or was pushed off by a companion with whom he was skylarking. The boy could swim well, but the rushing torrent exhausted him and he was swept out of sight. The body has not been recovered. He was an only child.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—County Engineer Owen of Essex County has visited the several county bridges with a view of learning the extent of the damage done to them by the recent storms. One bridge in Clinton Township was washed away and will have to be rebuilt. The bridge on Montrose-avenue in South Orange is so badly damaged that it will be necessary to rebuild it also on another at a cost of $2,500.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Feltville dam is safe. The water was lowered three feet last night and this morning. Warren Ackerman, the proprietor, will immediately reinforce the masonry with heavy stone buttresses and put additional sluiceways so that Plainfield may never again be threatened by that large body of water up among the hills.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

It was remarkable how soon all the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District who did not attend the meeting of the O'Brien Association on Thursday night, and who did not read the newspapers yesterday, were apprised of the fact that John J. O'Brien expected them to enroll in the presence of the committee appointed by the Republican County Committee to reorganize the district association. To every one of them came yesterday morning a card bearing the caption, "We Neither Bend Nor Break," and announcing that "Republicans enroll at Golden Rule Hall, 125 Rivington-street, Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 5 and 6, from 9 to 10 P. M., and Wednesday, Aug. 7, from 4 to 10 P. M."

The committee which sent out the card was composed of John J. O'Brien, Bernard Rourke, Charles Smith, (the Assemblyman under indictment for violation of the election law,) John E. Brodsky, George J. Krane, and Christian Goetz, (the Alderman under indictment similarly to Assemblyman Smith.) O'Brien's name was printed in big, fat black type. Three of the committeemen may enroll, but cannot be sent back to the County Committee. They were expelled from it last Fall. The other three—O'Brien, Rourke, and Smith—are yet qualified to go to the committee as well as to enroll. They were not members of the expelled delegation. The cards of invitation to the enrollment were not published, or printed before the O'Brien Association met on Thursday night.

Mr. C. C. Shayne, who suddenly found himself in the Republican ranks last Fall, is authority for the statement that the Business Men's Republican Association proposes to have a subsidiary organization in every Assembly district, but does not intend to antagonize the regular association which is subordinate to the Republican County Committee. Its purpose is, he says, to supervise nominations to the end that they may be good, and satisfactory to the men who furnish the sinews of war. None of its members want office, Mr. Shayne says, but it already has $40,000 pledged to the erection of a Republican headquarters like Tammany Hall, which Mr. Ab. Hewitt says he has dreamed of. In short, it is to be a sort of Republican Columbian Society—furnishing hoosse to the party.

A number of Republican patriots lingered around the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night in the hope that Senator Hiscock would return from Deer Park and tell them what President Harrison had agreed to do about local appointments. He did not appear, and once more they went home in uncertainty.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Canfield schoonor Sea Fox arrived at New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday from Monomoy, where she has been ashore. Her centerboard was taken in, and to-morrow she will go on the railway at City wharf, when it will be ascertained how badly she is damaged. The Merlin came off Fair Haven Railway, and Henry Russell's Harbinger was taken on.

Mrs. Frederick Pheineking, a German woman living on a farm sixteen miles northwest of Woonsocket, South Dakota, committed suicide yesterday by taking poison. She was twenty-six years of age, and her first babe was only four days old. She thought the child was dead, and in her grief swallowed the poison. The babe is still alive.

Mr. Abraham Laser of Dayton, Ohio, one of the headmen for Mrs. Nelson Briggs, charged with passing counterfeit money, yesterday surrendered her to United States Commissioner Hooper and withdrew from the bond. Being unable to get a new bondsman, Briggs was ordered to be taken to the Dayton jail.

Lieut. Wright of the United States Signal Service and Electrician J. W. Larish of Boston go to Gay Head, Mass., to-day to locate the break in the cable between that point and Pascoag. Manager Hunt says the break is serious, threatening the entire loss of telegraphic communication.

The United Glass Company, which already owns most of the window-glass works in this State and several outside of it, yesterday bought the Keystone Glass Works at Meadville, Penn., and the Diamond Glass Company's works at Ravenna, Ohio.

The Taylor & Fox Realty Company, and the Hillis Plantation Company, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday filed certificates of incorporation at Albany. The last named corporation is for the manufacture and sale of a substitute for coffee.

Buck Henderson, a negro carpenter of Atlanta, Ga., was instantly killed by lightning yesterday afternoon while at work at home. The shock knocked Henderson and another carpenter named Simmons from the top of the house.

Yesterday morning while boating in the Pawtuxet River, Rhode Island, two children of Aloraida Pena, aged four years and a half years, with their parents, were capsized in their boat and the children were drowned.

John Dowdley of Oswego, N. Y., aged nineteen years, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison Thursday night. A stomach pump saved his life. The man is said to be impaired from overindulgence in cigarettes.

John Gilman, shoemaker, of Louisville, Ky., died yesterday from the effects of a dose of morphine taken with suicidal intent. Family trouble was the cause.

George Siler killed the Rev. Sem Sharpe at Lebanon, Ky., yesterday. Both were colored. Sharpe was living with Siler's sister, claiming she was his wife.

Miss Louise A. Andrews, an estimable young lady of Milwaukee, Wis., was drowned while bathing in Devil's Lake Thursday afternoon.

Charles Kemmer and Henry Arnett were drowned in Braxton County, West Va., Wednesday, while attempting to cross a flooded stream.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The assignment of Edward & Emile Scheppers of Philadelphia, trading as Scheppers Brothers, which occurred Thursday, was generally expected, and has caused little discussion in dry goods circles. The assignment includes the mill holding and goods. The assignee says that the firm owed over $11,000 for wages, and that the indebtedness for general merchandise would probably be about $5,000. The firm is indebted to Lewis Brothers & Co. for advances, and the bondsmen are the same.

Another attachment has been issued by the Supreme Court against the Manville Company of Providence, R. I., in connection with the failure of Lewis Brothers & Co., in favor of the People's Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., for $5,000. Reports from Providence say that the Manville Company holds $871,000 worth of Lewis Brothers & Co.'s paper, on which $60,000 is secured by collateral.

Bradstreet's reports 213 failures in the United States during the week, against 221 in the preceding week and 180, 140, 124, and 184 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885 respectively. The Middle States had 80; New-England, 31; Southern, 27; Western, 74; Pacific and Territories, 20. Canada had 23, a decrease of 6 from the preceding week.

George W. & S. Taylor of Smyrna, Del., founders and machinists, have failed, with liabilities estimated at $40,000. Judgments to the amount of $29,000 were entered up against them Thursday. They employed from thirty-five to forty workmen.

Bernard Reilly, proprietor of Reilly's Hotel, on Baltimore-street, Baltimore, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Millard F. Taylor, trustee. The bond filed was for $3,000. The liabilities are about $5,000.

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the Monocacy Brewery, at Bethlehem, Penn., of which Carl Eckhart is the proprietor on executions aggregating $19,000.

COLEMAN'S RASCALITY.

THE AUDITOR AND TREASURER OF WARREN COUNTY, OHIO, ARRESTED.

LEBANON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The committee investigating the offices of Auditor and Treasurer of Warren County made a second partial report at 11 o'clock to-day. It covered the period of Coleman's incumbency as Treasurer, from September, 1887, to the present time, and was very lengthy and elaborate. The Court House was crowded with many anxious taxpayers, and the utmost silence prevailed during the forty minutes occupied in the reading by Chairman John E. Smith. The amount of fraudulent warrants drawn by the Auditor and paid or marked paid by the Treasurer aggregate $63,213 09.

This item does not include school funds to the amount of $1,161 72 drawn from adjoining counties by the Auditor and appropriated to himself. The committee reported that within a period of less than two years the Treasurer paid to the Auditor on account of his salary alone excess and fees the sum of $17,772 42, which was $10,463 37 more than he was legally entitled to draw.

Many of the fraudulent warrants purported to be for supplies for the county when in fact no such supplies were received. One warrant was in the name of Robert Clarke & Co. for $72 for nine sets of the Revised Statutes. The biggest draft was made on the school funds, the amount of $17,668 33 having been drawn in the names of the various Treasurers of the school funds of the county.

All funds were drawn on indiscriminately with a lavish hand. Bonds issued by the Commissioners to the amount of $15,000 were intrusted to the Treasurer and Auditor for negotiation. They were sold, but no account of the money received appears on the books of the Treasurer.

Coleman was rearrested this afternoon on two more additional charges of embezzlement on warrants sworn out by Prosecuting Attorney Albert Anderson and arraigned before Justice Blackburn. He gave bonds in the sum of $26,600, which is the amount of the alleged embezzlement, and had his hearing set for next Monday. The Commissioners declared the Auditor's office vacant to-day and appointed Ellsworth Beeham to fill the place until the election in November. Beeham is a prominent young attorney and Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Warren County.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The lawyers who are defending the Cronin suspects are making great efforts to obtain separate trials for their clients.

The motion for a change of venue in behalf of Patrick O'Sullivan was argued before Judge Horton to-day by the State's Attorney and Attorney Donald. The State's Attorney maintained that the petition was not prepared in statutory form.

Mr. David said the petition was in the form used in the criminal court records, and that the court must take judicial knowledge of this fact in the case actually was pending before him.

Mr. A. W. Browne, who appeared for Woodruff, then startled the State's Attorney and the court by contending that if a change of venue be granted to O'Sullivan it did not apply to the other defendants, but left them for trial before Judge Horton. He said that his client had neither asked for nor consented to a change of venue. He had a right under the statutes to only one change of venue, and if against his will the change were forced upon him it would debar him from exercising that right before any other Judge.

Mr. Longenecker wanted time to answer these points, and the Judge took the cases under advisement until Monday, when the State's Attorney may argue some more.

A decision upon motions to quash the indictments of Woodruff, Beggs, Kunze, and Coughlin was also deferred to Monday.

THEIR DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—A number of the members of the Tobacco Manufacturers and Buyers' Association of this city and several from outside cities have been in session here two days past endeavoring to adjust certain differences between the association and the Louisville Tobacco Exchange.

These differences amounted practically to a boycott of the Exchange by some of the heaviest Western buyers, who for several months have been buying in Cincinnati.

Very little information of the meeting has been given out, but it is now understood that a proposition telegraphed to the Louisville Exchange has been accepted, and that hereafter that body will be governed substantially by the same rules as the Cincinnati Exchange.

This restores harmony between the Louisville Exchange and the manufacturers and buyers, and it is believed that no more trouble will occur.

A CONSULAR AGENT IN TROUBLE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 2.—James Averill of Champlain, N. Y., had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Bowell to-day in the interest of United States Consular Agent Hoyle, from whom farming implements were recently seized at Laoolle, Quebec, on a charge that they had been smuggled into Canada.

The international boundary line runs through Hoyle's farm, and the implements were simply being used on Hoyle's land on the Canadian side. It was pointed out that if the law were enforced it would be necessary for Hoyle, every time he brought an implement into Canada, to give a bond that it would be duly exported to the other side of the farm, and it is officially stated that Mr. Bowell is inclined to overlook the matter.

THE RAPEL A TOTAL WRECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Pacific Mail steamship San José has arrived from New-York via Panama. The Chilian papers say that a telegram has been received there from Castro confirming the reported loss of the steamer Rapel, bound from Valparaiso for Montevideo and Buonoe Ayres. The Raple struok on Huamblin Island, in Chonos Archipelago, on the 20th of April and became a total wreck. Second Officer McLaughlin, Chief Engineer Sohneider, Purser Elliott and eight of the crew were also lost. Capt. Cornap, two officers, and three of the crew succeeded in reaching Castro, the remainder of the crew staying on the island awaiting succoor.

A FOUL MURDER IN TEXAS.

GOLDTHWAITE, Texas, Aug. 2.—Leroy Brock, one of the most prominent business men of Brown County, while returning from the country to his home last night on horseback with his seven-year-old daughter behind him, was shot four times in the head and instantly killed by unknown parties. Brock and his daughter both fell from the horse, and the girl's screams brought assistance, but nothing could be seen of the assassins. Brock was one of the most popular and influential men in Brown County. No cause can be assigned for the killing.

WESLEY GROVE CAMP MEETING.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The inclement weather did not prevent the Wesley Grove camp meeting at Neelytown, along the line of the Wallkill Valley Railroad, being opened yesterday. The meeting will be continued nine days. This afternoon Mrs. W. B. Osbon of the Mississippi Training School spoke on "Missions." To-morrow the Rev. Dr. Chadwick of the Freedmen's Aid Society will preach. On Sunday eminent preachers will participate in the services.

NEWS OF A BIG SHIP.

The German bark Concordia, Capt. Claassen, which arrived at Quarantine on Thursday night, reports that while off the Virginia Capes on her way to this port, she spoke the large four-masted ship Palgrave and furnished her with food and water. The Palgrave is the largest sailing vessel afloat and is 150 days out from Calcutta for this port. Considerable anxiety has been expressed in shipping circles regarding her safety.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out which entirely destroyed every manufactory in Ripley, Ohio. It started in the furnace room of the Ripley Mill and Lumber Company, and swept everything from Locust to Spruce streets, entirely destroying the mill and lumber company's property, the Phœnix Foundry, owned by John P. Perkor; the Rady's Plane Manufactory, the entire inside of the Ohio Valley Planing Works, and at least a dozen dwellings on the square. The loss is estimated at $200,000. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment. The amount of insurance is unknown.

L. B. Beerbower's large pottery at Elizabeth, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday, throwing 130 hands out of work. Neighboring buildings narrowly escaped destruction. The fire originated, it is supposed, from a lamp exploding in the engine room, although it was at first reported that the building was set on fire by lightning. A heavy rainstorm prevailed at the time and this materially helped to keep the flames from spreading. Beerbower's loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $16,000.

Waverly, in Morgan County, Ill., had a disastrous fire Thursday night. A number of business houses and several residenses were totally destroyed. Among the sufferers are F. M. Coard, J. C. Thompson, Charles Vagen, J. Mortimer, and John Sevier, grocers; James Brown, restaurant; Mrs. Tipton, milliner, and William Walsh, restaurant. There was only partial insurance.

Fire broke out last night at 8:30 o'clock on the second floor of the two-story brick stable 517 West Fifteenth-street, owned and occupied by Whitehead Brothers. It was soon extinguished, with a damage of about $300. The cause of the fire was not known. The property was insured.

The large grain elevator and warehouse of H. L. Buehnell & Co., at Sidell, Ill., was burned Wednesday night, together with many thousands of bushels of corn. The loss is $25,000. The building was fully insured.

A kerosene lamp was overturned and set fire to the rooms of Julius Schwartz on the second floor of the four-story tenement at 125 Columbia-street last night. The damage was $650.

NINE FAST BOATS TO RACE

THE FORTY-FOOTERS WILL MEET OFF NEWPORT.

DETAILS OF THE SWEEPSTAKES RACE OF THE CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB OF NEW-YORK—EVENTS TO-DAY.

The date and conditions of the sweepstakes race of forty-foot yachts to be given by the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York have been forwarded to the owners of the boats entered by Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Secretary of the club. The race will take place off Newport Harbor on Monday, Aug. 19, immediately after the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club. The course will be triangular, twenty-five nautical miles in length, the first leg being to windward, and the starting line will be from the judges' boat to Brenton's Reef Lightship. Stakeboats will be anchored at the proper places and compass courses will be given out to each yacht prior to starting.

The terms of entry were $100 for each yacht. Nine of the best forties have entered and none has been declared out, so that the recent productions of designers Gardner, Fife, Burgess, Smith, and McVey will be represented. They are the Alice, P. D. Wheatland owner, A. G. McVey designer; Chiquita, A. Hemenway owner, Edward Burgess designer; Gorilla, Royal Phelps Carroll owner, A. Cary Smith designer; Helen, Arthur Turner owner, A. G. McVey designer; Liris, Messrs. Westmore, Hoyt, and Mather owners, William Gardner designer; Mariquita, August Belmont, Jr., owner, Edward Burgess designer; Minerva, Charles H. Tweed owner, William Fife, 2d, designer; Papoose, Bayard Thayer owner, Edward Burgess designer, and Tomahawk, E. D. Morgan owner, Edward Burgess designer.

The bringing together of these lively forties in a race will make a sensational yachting event. The winner will have the satisfaction of being $900 richer than before the race. Mr. Burgess will have four boats in the contest, against Mr. McVey's two, and Messrs. Gardner, Fife, and Smith one each, which should be to his advantage.

The Tappan Zee Sail and Ice Yacht Club of Grand View, N. Y., will have an open regatta on the Hudson River to-day. Twenty-seven boats have entered, and it is quite certain that all will start at as near 11 A. M. as is practicable. The course will reach as far north as Sing Sing and south to Dobbs Ferry. Boats in classes E, F, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 will turn a stakeboat anchored off the clubhouse of the Sing Sing Yacht Club, passing it on the starboard hand, thence to and around a stakeboat anchored off the Brewery Dock, Dobbs Ferry, passing it also on the starboard hand, and then across the finish line at the Tappan Zee Club house. For Class 9 the course will be around the Sing Sing mark and return, passing the stakeboat on the starboard hand. Yachts to sail the longer course will be started five minutes ahead of those in Class 9. A prize will be given in each class and a special prize will be awarded the yacht making the fastest time over the longer course. The time limit will be seven hours, one yacht finishing its prescribed course making it a race for all.

The boats entered, their owners, clubs, and length are as follows:

CLASS E.

No.	Name.	Owner.	Length.
1.	Nellie	J. A. Styles	36.00

CLASS F.

2.	Gracie T.	L. M. Little	30.08
3.	Gleam	R. E. Preusser	25.03

CLASS 2.

4.	Thora	William E. Kinzey	24.05
5.	Jud Woks Up	J. Phillips	22.11
6.	Ella G	C. E. Gilson	19.02
7.	La Mascotte	Gilbert S. Brown	17.10

CLASS 5.

8.	Whileaway	Robert Underhill	27.04½
9.	White Cap	W. C. France, Jr.	25.01¼
10.	Wraith	C. C. Main	16.04½

CLASS 6.

11.	Madge	Com. R. Brandreth	28.00½

CLASS 7.

12.	Aller	P. F. Samstag	25.09½
13.	Alma	H. H. Cheney	25.09¾
14.	May F.	Com. E. T. Copeland	24.09¼
15.	Cora	Benjamin R. Smith	23.11

CLASS 8.

16.	Pauline B.	James Smith	22.06¾
17.	Columbia	I. T. Washburn, Jr.	22.06
18.	Orient	A. R. Osborne	22.02
19.	Amy	E. C. Weeks	21.04½

CLASS 9.

20.	Gauntlet	R. Mason Jones	19.11
21.	Echo	S. S. Bradley, Jr.	19.08
22.	Mystery	I. S. Hinds	18.03
23.	Ermine	C. A. Preston	17.06
24.	Maud S.	W. D. Kelley, Jr.	16.06
25.	Midget	R. D. Weeks	16.05½
26.	Minuto	John Hellmann	16.01
27.	Commodore	J. Osborn	16.00

Mr. George G. Saville of the Quincy Yacht Club, who is well known to yachting men on the publisher of the *Yachtsman*, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the New-England Yacht Racing Association in the place of Mr. Louis M. Clark, who was elected President.

Designer William Gardner has returned from Narragansett Pier and is much improved in health. He says the rest he has had has made a new man of him and he is now "just as good as new."

The special race of thirty-five-foot yachts for a punch bowl offered by Mr. Kohn of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, postponed last Saturday, will be sailed to-day. The start will be made at 1 P. M.

At Larchmont to-day will be sailed a match race between Charles A. Stevenson's cutter Moua and H. W. Eaton's cutter Rajah. The race was postponed last Saturday.

The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will start on its annual cruise to-day. It is expected that the fleet will arrive at Avon Beach, Gravesend Bay, before night, and the plan is to stay there over Sunday. On Monday the yachts will go to Keyport, and on Tuesday to Red Bank, where on Wednesday several races will probably be sailed.

There will be sailed at Greenwich, Conn., today, the first regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. From the number of the entries it oids fair to be a good race. The race will be sailed under the rules of the New-York Yacht Racing Association and its time allowances. The entries close at 9 A. M. to-day at the Silleck House, Greenwich, Conn. In addition to the prizes given by the club there will be a twenty-five-dollar sweepstakes in each class. The course will be from Greenwich Harbor twice around Captain's Island. The judges will be ex-Commodore C. E. Jenkins of the Larchmont Club, George E. Gartland of the New-Jersey Yacht Club, and William Jones of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The Regatta Committee comprises Messrs. Richard Outwater, H. O. Asten, and F. B. Jones.

The entries received up to last evening are the following:

CLASS 1—JIB AND MAINSAIL BOATS.

Boat.	Owner.	Length.
Expert	J. H. Cornwell	24.07

CLASS 2—JIB AND MAINSAIL BOATS.

Ramona	J. J. Jeoninge	21.00
Coyote	H. Bucknall	20.05

CLASS 3—CAT-RIGGED BOATS.

Dot	C. T. Pierce	26.06
Zaida	C. Bonnell	25.00
Sirens	H. E. Doremus	24.07
Edna	Newbold & Grieve	24.04

CLASS 5—CAT-RIGGED BOATS.

Lassie	H. O. Asten	19.11
Ida K	C. W. Voltz	19.11
Rival	Bert Hurt	19.11
Zelda	I. H. Williams	19.04
Giggls	Leonard Jacob, Jr.	19.03
Ione	H. A. Sherman	18.06

CLASS 6—CAT-RIGGED BOATS.

Alpha	W. S. Gilmore	16.08
Vitesse	Peroy Hioka	15.00

Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's forty-foot sloop, the Gorilla, is at New-Bedford, where she is being put into proper shape for the New-York's cruise.

The sloops Titania, Orion, and Vixen were reported at Newport, from New-York, yesterday. The Titania will undoubtedly remain near Newport until she joins the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club at New-London next Wednesday.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

The steamboat River Queen, which plies daily between New-York and Oyster Bay, was run into by a schooner yesterday afternoon shortly after leaving the Thirty-first-street (East River) dock, where she had taken on passengers. The steamer was going up the river close to the New-York shore. When about opposite Thirty-fifth-street a schooner was seen bearing down with the wind. The River Queen whistled to let the schooner know that she would keep inshore, and the schooner apparently understood it, for she tacked off; but as the vessels neared each other the schooner suddenly changed her course and in a second was in collision with the steamer, striking her just aft of the forward gangway, the bowsprit tearing away a large portion of the forward upper deck and damaging the main deck.

The steamer backed clear of the schooner, which then proceeded down the river apparently uninjured. For some minutes there was much commotion among the 200 passengers, mostly women and children. The trip to Oyster Bay was abandoned.

FATALLY BITTEN BY A SNAKE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 2.—This afternoon a young girl named Nellie Kingman was bitten by a huge rattlesnake near Volga City and died from the effects in a few hours. The snake was over ten feet long. It was captured and after being cut in two it bit a dog which died six hours later. The girl was going from the house into the back yard when the snake rose up and struck its fangs into her head.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE ATCHISON DECLARES WAR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—W. F. White, Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, to-day sent this letter to Chairman Midgeley of the Western Freight Association:

"About one year ago the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company opened its Chicago line for traffic. It was then thought best, pending the action of other roads, not to join in effecting the policy adopted by nearly all of its competitors, i. e., to make through rates to Chicago exclusively by its own line, but to continue its through rates and division with other lines east of Kansas City.

"In view, however, of reductions recently made in the rates on live stock from points west of Kansas City to Chicago and St. Louis on a lower basis than those at present in effect, it becomes necessary for this company, in protection of its own interests, to change its policy above referred to in so far as live stock traffic to Chicago is concerned, and to adopt this policy in effect the same as that of most, if not all, of its competitors, viz., to make its through rates on live stock from all parts of its system to Chicago over its own line only.

"This change will be indicated in the issue of the new tariff which is now under consideration, and which is made necessary by the reduction to Kansas City Chicago rates on live stock, made effective a few days since."

In other words, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, if it carries out the above threat, will cut off not only the Alton but the St. Paul and the Wabash from all participation in its business originating west of Kansas City, except it be taken after paying full local rates to Kansas City, thereby materially lowering the former Kansas City-Chicago proportion on this business. It is an exact duplicate of the stand taken by the Rock Island.

Speaking of the matter General Manager Chappelle of the Chicago and Alton said to-day: "The Alton joined the Western Freight Association under the stipulation that it should share at Kansas City in all business originating west of there. This stipulation was made especially in reference to business coming in on the Atchison, as at that time it was the source of the business. The stipulation applied only as a general principle to the Rock Island, as at the time of our joining the association it did little business west of Kansas City. Owing to this stipulation the issuance of the threatened tariff by the Atchison practically severs our connection with the association. We shall certainly withdraw as soon as the tariff is issued."

DENIALS IN PLENTY.

A Chicago newspaper yesterday published a report that the Chicago and Alton Railroad was to obtain control of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific, thus securing a through Western line. Russell Sage said yesterday that he had not heard anything about the transaction. He is one of the Trustees of the Kansas Pacific mortgage bonds, and he thinks he would be likely to know if such a deal were in progress.

In Boston, too, official denials of the report were made. An Omaha dispatch quotes a "prominent official" of the Union Pacific as declaring that nobody in his company knows anything about such a transaction, and that as the Kansas Pacific "is now a part of the consolidated company, such a sale is practically impossible." The Alton officials in Chicago also deny the report.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "M. C. Kimberly has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Pacific to succeed S. R. Ainslie, who recently resigned to become General Manager of the Wisconsin Central. Mr. Kimberly has been Assistant General Superintendent, with offices at Helena, Montana."

For the quarter ended June 30, the New-York,

A FINE CARD AT MONMOUTH

THE BEST DAY'S RACING OF THE YEAR PROMISED.

THE AUGUST AND WEST END HOTEL STAKES AND THE RAHWAY HANDICAP TO BE DECIDED.

Jupiter Plavius has finally decided to take a vacation and give his watering pot a rest. No one will rejoice over this fact more than the Monmouth Park Racing Association, who have had about as hard luck as ever befell a jockey club. The race-going public will rejoice with them and will turn out in great crowds to-day to enjoy as good a programme, if not the very best one that the Monmouth Park people have offered this year. The track will naturally be somewhat heavy, but Superintendent Van Kenren was at work at it all day yesterday, and will be from sunrise this morning, so that he will have it as fit as it is possible to make it.

The opening dash should be a clinker, with Jay F. Dee, Britannic, Sir Joseph, Heyday, and Lonely the contestants. There are a rattling lot of good ones in the August Stakes, in which Mr. Belmont's reputed-to-be-a-flyer Lord Dalmeny will be a starter against Devotee, Ballarat, Starlight, Lord Peyton, Chaos, and other good ones. The Rahway Handicap should prove a hot race from end to end, if the eight named should start. The three-year-old fillies seem to be a bad lot this year, but some of the best will be seen in the West End Hotel Stakes. A public favorite, Los Angeles, will try to beat Enrus and Sluggard in the mile-and-a-quarter handicap, and the two last races will be good ones. Here is the complete list of probable starters and weights:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Britannic, 120 pounds; Jay F. Dee, 116; Sir Joseph, 111; Vardeo, 102; Heyday and Rowland, 98 each; Lonely and Ban Fly, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—The August Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
A. Belmont's ch. c. St. Carlo, by St. Blaise-Carina	122
R. E. Campbell's b. c. Protection, by Prince Charlie-Manola	120
Madison Stahle's b. c. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy	120
George Hearst's h. c. Ballarat, by Sir Modred-La Favorita	120
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. f. Starlight, by Iroquois-Vandalite	117
R. McClelland's b. c. Lord Peyton, by Leonatus-Lady Peyton	115
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhatan-Invercauld	115
A. Belmont's b. c. Lord Dalmeny, by The Hill-Lady Lostock Somerville	115
D. D. Withers's bay colt, by Uncas-Chamois	115
D. D. Withers's b. c. Adamant, by Stonehenge-Augo	115
W. Walker's ch. c. Heatherton, by Hindoo-Sunbeam	115
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Chaos, by Rayon d'Or-Lily Glendon	115
Empire Stable's ch. c. Gypsy King, by Rayon d'Or-Listanah	115
Santa Anita Stable's ch. f. Sinaloa, by Grinstead-Maggie Emerson	112

THIRD RACE.—The Rahway Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile.

	Pounds.
McClellsed & Rocho's b. c. Badge	121
A. J. Cassett's br. c. Now or Never	117
McMahon & Co.'s br. h. Eolian	117
J. B. Haggin's br. c. Blitz James	116
Acord Stable's b. h. Richmond	112
Dan'l Hall's b. m. Lizzie M. Centipede	112
S. S. Brown's ch. c. Defandter	111
D. D. Withers's b. h. Fitzroy	107

FOURTH RACE.—The West End Hotel Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second. One mile and a half.

	Pounds.
S. S. Brown's br. f. Senorita, by Prince Charlie-Grandee	118
D. D. Withers's br. f. Chemise, by Sensation-Camois	113
McClelland & Rocho's b. f. The Locust, by Billet-Vega	108
*P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, b. f. Rizpah, by Mortemer-Perthonia	108
S. S. Brown's b. f. Pet Morris, by Glenelg-Lady Pianet	103
*P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, ch. f. Pavanne, by Iroquois-Sly Dance	103
* Doubtful starters.	

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter. Heres, 125 pounds; Los Angeles, 117; Sluggard, 109; Connsmara, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Freedom, 108 pounds; Syracuse and Bellair, 108 each; Ethnes, 105; Sir Roderick, 102; Electric, 98; Wanderer 11., 92.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Beacon Stakes, a free weight-for-height handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Esquiman, 125 pounds; Leather Stocking, 120; Lonely, Deception, and Diadem, 115 each.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

NOTHING SENSATIONAL AT THE EXTRA DAY'S RACES YESTERDAY.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—This was an extra day at the Springs, the card being made up of overnight events exclusively. Aside from the complete breaking down of Golightly in the first race, nothing of any consequence occurred worthy of note. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Special weights. Time—1:47.

Dwyer Brothers' b. m. Bessie June, 5 years, by King Alfonso-Virga, 112½ pounds.....(Murphy) 1
J. D. Hilton's ch. m. Kitty R., 4, by Hindoo-Vivian, 103 pounds.....(Hamilton) 2
Labold Brothers' b. c. Flitter, 4, 105½.....(Williams) 3

Brookfield and Bonnie John also ran.

Betting.—1 to 6 Bessie June straight, no betting for place; 10 to 1 Kitty R. straight, 4 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for two-year olds; selling allowances. Time—1:04.

Excelsior Stable's b. c. Little Bill, by Kleg Ernest-Bijou, 100 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
T. J. Clay's br. f. Ballyhoo, 108.....(Richorick) 2
Owner's ch. c. Watch Me, 104.....(Hunn) 3

Betting.—Even money Little Bill, 9 to 10 Ballyhoo.

Won by a half length; twenty between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Welter weights. Time—1:22.

J. Harris & Co.'s b. h. Boccaccio, 5 years, by Feohter-Dry Toast, 133 pounds.....(J. Harris) 1
O. C. West, Jr.'s h. c. Glockner, 3, 126.....(Lewis) 2
C. Fleischer's ch. c. Carnot, 3, 126.....(Taylor) 3

Melodrama, Bishop, Holland, and Hot Scotch also ran.

Betting.—20 to 1 Boccaccio straight, 5 to 1 for a place; 2 to 5 Glockner straight, no betting for place.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Welter weights. Time—1:21¾.

Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Falsetto-Semper Vive, 133 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
A. G. McCampbell's ch.f. Mayhap, 3, 121..(Hollis) 2
R. T. Holloway's ch. c. Dilmun, 3, 126.....(Lee) 3

Combysea, Harbor Lights, Boh Lisle, and Middlestone also ran.

Betting.—3 to 5 Fordham straight, no betting for place; 40 to 1 Mayhaps straight, 10 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time—1:51.

J. Murphy's ch. f. Sallin O., by Pat Malloy-Lady Olive, 95 pounds.....(Allen) 1
J. Harris & Co.'s h. h. Boccaccio, 5, 115.....(J. Harris) 2
W. Lovell's b. g. John Jay S., 4, 93.....(Bunn) 3

George Corbett, George Angus, Lucy H., and Golightly also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Sallis O. straight, 4 to 5 for place; 3 to 1 Boccaccio straight, 4 to 5 for place.

Won by six lengths; a half length between second and third.

Following are the entries and weights for to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Tennessean, 112 pounds; Major Tom, Fellowship, Miller, Julius, and Merry Monarch, 109 each; Fast Time, Cecil B., Emily S., Miss Rhodis, Happiness, Gretna, and Ophelia, 106 each.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds. One mile. Dalesman, Tenton, and Robin Hood, 128 pounds each; Cintillon, 113; Alaho, Minnie Palmer, and Culprit, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—Kearney Stakes. One mile and a half. Montrose, 130 pounds; Bella B. and Ed Mack, 111 each; Mollie's Last and Ofelina, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. King Crab, 117 pounds; Whitenose and Marshall Lake, 109 each; May O., 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500. One mile and an eighth; selling. Battersby, 114 pounds; Royal Garter, 109; Prether, 107; Queen of Elizabeth, 105; Sallie O., 100.

YONKERS ENTRIES.

The entries for the races at Yonkers to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; welter weights; selling. Six and a half furlongs. Pat Malley, Harwood, Songster, and Pat Diver, 132 pounds; Traveller, 129; Jack Horner, Addison, and Vanlter, 126; Pont, 123; Duke of Monroe, 120; New Thee, 118.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second, for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Entries close at 1 P. M.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; selling. One mile. Feturity, Billy Brown, and Tornado, 110 pounds each. Alva and Trinket, 107; Ten Strike, Little Mickey, Banker, and Dick Turple, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second. Four and one-half furlongs. Rebellion, Bridget Keaton, Brighton, Lizzie M. Centipede, Clatter, King R., Sonvenir, and Slashnr, 112 pounds each; Trumneter, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; for maidens of all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Lottery, Gilmar, Gil Blas, and Hardship, 119 pounds each; Nerina, 117; Jennie B., 119.

JAY EYE SEE BROKEN DOWN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Jay Eye See, the phenomenal little trotting gelding, with a record of 2:10, and owned by J. I. Case of Racine, the same lame, and will not be trotted in any races this season. It is feared that he will never again appear on the race track.

JOHNSTON'S FAST MILE.

THE GREAT PACER BEATS MAUD S.'S RECORD AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug 2.—This was the last day of the grand circuit meeting here. The attendance, though not as large as yesterday, was still very good, but the sport was much tamer. The only sensation was the performance of the pacer Johnston, whose effort to beat the best record on this track was successful, the great "sidewheeler" making the mile in 2:06½, or within a quarter of a second of his own record made at Chicago several years ago. A runner accompanied Johnston and he went the quarter in 0:32, the half mile in 1:03½, the three-quarters in 1:35½, and the mile in 2:06½.

In the 2:33 class the bay gelding Veritas was a 5-to-1 favorite, and after closing a big gap and finishing ahead in the first heat there was no betting against him. He did not have to reduce his record in this easy victory. Poem finished second in the third heat, but was set back to last place for repeated breaks. The free-for-all trot was very tame, and though several cracks were entered most of them were scratched. It now seems that it was never intended to start Clingstone, the entry being a blind one to draw a crowd. This left Gean Smith and White Stockings, and the former had no trouble in beating the Kansas City flier. In the third heat Gean Smith trotted in 2:15½, reducing his record three-quarters of a second.

Eleven pacers were in the last event, the field selling at odds against such choices as Doctor M., El Monarch, and Ed Aunan. Billy Stewart set a fast clip in the first heat, going to the quarter in 0:32 and the half in 1:07. Here Lillian and Flora Temple passed him, and Lillian was first home by a trifle in 2:14¾. After an exciting finish Lillian won the second heat in 2:14½, and was a 2-to-1 favorite. A smart shower fell before the next heat, but Lillian went off at a merry clip and looked like a winner till the distance pole, when Wilcox and Doctor West passed her, the former winning the heat by a nose in 2:16. Lillian continued the favorite, but the next heat was captured by Ed Annan after a tussle with Wilcox. Then it was too late for further racing, and this event will be finished to-morrow morning.

A match race between two local trotters was won by Hoodwink, both getting in the fast list.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:33 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Veritas, by Mark Field	(Dobb)	1	1
Ketch	(Willits)	2	2
Keoken	(Walker)	6	3
Poem	(Weeker)	3	8
Sellie B.	(Traynor)	4	6
Shellbark	(Sacbelor)	5	4
Five Points	(Stewart)	7	7

Time—2:23¾, 2:22¾, 2:23¾.

FREE FOR ALL.—Purse $3,000.

Gean Smith, by Dauntless	(Goldsmith)	1	1
White Stocking	(Stewart)	2	2

Time—2:21¾; 2:19. 2:15½.

2:17 PACE.—Purse $1,000; unfinished.

Lillian	(Niles)	1	1
Wilcox	(Geers)	7	10
Ed Annan	(Doble)	10	3
Doctor West	(Dickerson)	6	6
Flora Temple	(Devis)	2	5
Clingstone	(Johnston)	11	2
Emma	(Wilson)	3	6
Doctor M	(Stuart)	5	4
Billy Stewart	(Goldsmith)	4	11
Willard M	(Walker)	9	7
El Monarch	(Spian)	8	9

Time—2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:16; 2:18.

Special purse, $500.

Johnston, by Joe Bassett ..... (Doble) 1

Time—2:06¾; 2:06½.

Special purse against time.

Allerton, by Jay Bird ..... (Williams) 1

Time—2:23; 2:20½.

Match race.

Hoodwink, by Hermes ..... (Fuller) 2 1 1
Melrose, by Monaco ..... (Spian) 1 2 2

Time—2:22¾; 2:25; 2:26½.

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

GEORGE OYSTER WINS IN HIS MAIDEN RACE OF THE YEAR.

Brighton Beach seems to be having a very considerable boom this year, and now Mr. Belmont has sent some of his horses who are not in the first flight to the democratic track by the sea. George Oyster was there yesterday, and though he did not wear the lucky maroon and scarlet of his popular owner, but ran in his trainer's colors, he won the Southold handicap at a mile and a sixteenth very handily in the mud, Garrison riding him. The track was so very muddy that Benedictine, Exile, and Speedwell were all scratched in the third race at seven-eighths of a mile, reducing the interest in the contest materially, and giving to Endnrer a very easy victory over Ovid and Theora.

There was a big crowd to see the races, which were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $140, to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21½. No bid for the winner.

Nevada Stable's b. c. King William, 2 years, by King Alfonso-Traviata, 88 pounds, $1,000.....(Claytoe) 1
W. H. Timmons's h. f. Lemon Blossom, 3, 106.....(Lewis) 2
W. Lakeland's ch. g. Ernest, aged, 122..(Garrison) 3

Raymond, 112; Tonrmaline, 109; Red Leaf, 112; Richard K. Fox, 118; McLaughlin, 112; Sam N., 115, and Pat Dennis, 122, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on King William $19 85 straight, $14 40 for place; on Lemon Blossom, $22 95 for place. In the auction pools Ernest sold for $30, Tonrmaline and King William $25 each, Raymond $15, and the field $20.

Won by four lengths; three between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $200, to second; for all ages; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:26½. No bid for the winner.

McMahon & Co.'s blk. c. Falcon, 4 years, by Falsetto-Mollie Wood, 115 pounds, $1,500.....(Garrison) 1
R. Lefever's ch. m. Saluda, 6, 103.....(R. Lewis) 2
P. J. Filnn's b. g. Young Duke, aged, 117.....(C. Bergen) 3

Spectator, 105; Gold Star, 92; Duff, 92; Galera, 107; Bucketone, 92; Friar, 107; Foose, 112; Monte Christo, 122; Woden, 112; Gleeleeo, 107, and the Fashionette gelding, 85, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Falcon in the field $20 30 straight, $0 90 for place; on Saluda, $11 90 for place. In the auction pools spectators sold for $35, Saluda $10, Falcon and Gold Star $30 each, and the field $65.

Won by eight lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $60, to second; for three-year-olds and up. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34½.

D. A. Honig's ch. h. Endarer, aged, by Enquirer-Annoyance, 98 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
L. Tully's blk. m. Ovid, 5, 100.....(Bergen) 2
H. J. Woodford's ch. f. Theora, 4, 100.....(Feeny) 3

Mutuals paid on Eedurer $6 90 straight, $5 30 for place; on Ovid, $5 45 for place. In the auction pools Endurer sold for $60 and the field $25.

Won by four lengths; three between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Southold Handicap; purse $500; entrance money, $70, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time 1:55¾.

A. Belmont's b. c. George Oyster, 4 years, by Volligant-Lady Primrose, 112 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
W. G. Daly's b. h. The Bourbon, 6, 100.....(Mosbier) 2
G. B. Morris's b. h. Panama, 6, 117.....(Taylor) 3

Lanoaster, 112, and Hermitage, 95, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on George Oyster $30 30 straight, $16 05 for place; on The Bourbon, $16 60 for place.

Won by four lengths, the same between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse 500; entrance money, $100, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:55¼.

W. Lakeland's ch. c. Raymond G., 3 years, by Eolus-Nixon, 106 pounds.....(Meeker) 1
D. A. Hoolg's ch. f. My Own, 4, 97.....(Clayton) 2
G. B. Morris's br. c. King Idle, 4, 107.....(Taylor) 3

Refund, 102; Iceberg, 91, and Ten Booker, 104, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Raymond G. $10 35 straight, $6 20 for place; on My Own, $9 45 for place. In the auction pools Raymond G. sold for $130; My Own, $75; King Idle, $70; Ten Booker, $65, and the field, $20.

Won by a length and a half, two between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; selling allowances; welter weights. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:59¾.

J. Allen's b. g. Jim Murphy, 5 years, by Fellowcraft-Lady Mansfield, 132 pounds.....(Donovan) 1
C. Reasoner's ch. g. Bassanio, 6, 123.....(W. Lynch) 2
J. Allen's br. g. Zanghar, aged, 133.....(Greene) 3
J. H. McCormick's ch. h. Hercules, aged, 146.....(Chandler) 4

Lighthouse, 127, fell at second hurdle and did not go the course.

Mutuals paid on Jim Murphy $24 05 straight, $8 for place; on Bassanio, $8 10 for place. In the auction pools Hercules sold for $60; Jim Murphy, $25; Bassanio, $24, and the field $10.

Won by fifteen lengths, six between second and third.

A RACE FOR FARMER BOY.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The races at Franklin Park, Saugus, postponed from Tuesday were trotted this afternoon, with these results:

2:40 CLASS.—Purse $900, divided.

Blk. m. Josie Betes	1	2	5	5	4	1 1
B. g. Joe	10	1	2	1	7	7 6
Ch. m. Victoria	3	3	1	2	2	8 7
B. g. Bob W. Langhlin	8	5	3	4	1	2 3
Ch. m. Emma B.	2	4	4	3	3	3 4
Ch. m. Minnie L.	8	7	7	2	5	4 2
Ch. g. Chester	4	8	9	8	8	5 5
B. m. Maggie W.	6	9	6	7	6	dr.
B. g. Franklin P.	7	10	8	6	dr.	
Blk. s. Owsissa	9	6	dr.			

Time—2:30½; 2:30½; 2:32¾; 2:30½; 2:36¼; 2:34; 2:30¾.

2:24 CLASS.—Purse $300, divided.

Ch. g. Farmer Boy	1	1	1
B. g. Gratz	2	3	2
Blk. g. Charles A	3	2	4
B. m. Bubble H	4	4	3
B. g. D. A. T.	5	6	5
Ch. g. Royal	6	5	6

Time—2:25½; 2:27½; 2:25¼.

THE CHANCELLOR WRECKED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange says the British steamship Chancellor, from St. Jago for Baltimore, has been wrecked at Watting Island and is a total loss. The Captain is at Baracoa. The crew has gone to Nassau. The Chancellor sailed from St. Jago July 23.

SEVEN RUNS TO NOTHING

GIANTS EASILY DEFEAT THE PHILADELPHIANS.

CAPT. EWING BEGAN THE SCORING BY KNOCKING THE BALL OVER THE CENTRE FIELD FENCE—OTHER GAMES.

Harry Wright's boys, the young man who gave the Giants a set-back last week, appeared on the New Polo Grounds yesterday with the avowed intention of duplicating their feat. But they didn't. Revenge could be discerned on the faces of all the New-York players, and they went to work in a businesslike manner. They began by scoring in the opening inning, and before half the game had been completed had a lead of 7 to nothing. This state of affairs seemed to unnerve the Quakers, and they fell easy victims to the prowess of the Giants.

Buffington, the gilt-edged pitcher of the Philadelphia aggregation, had been saved for the game and appeared to be in fine condition. He was full of confidence until Capt. Ewing hit the ball over the centre field fence. This happened in the first inning, and appeared to demoralize Mr. Buffington. Four innings elapsed before he regained his equilibrium, but in the meantime the Giants secured a wieeing lead by good hard, honest work with the bat. Thngreond looked like a pecket edition of the Johnstown flood. In the outfield the water in some places was two feet deep, and it was amusing to watch the players wade through it in their efforts to capture batted balls. The Giants took to the water like spaniels and played a great fielding game. Where it was expected to be something of a nuvsity to the Philadelphians, and they didn't take kindly to it. Whitney, Ward, Richardson, and Myers played a great fieldier game, while Ewing bore off the palm for battieg. Ewing when his club had a commanding lead gave the mask to Brown and took a well-deserved rest.

After two men were out in the opening inning Ewing hit the ball over the centre field fence, making a home run that entitles him to the one-hundred-dollar prize for that feat. Ward scored in the second on a hit, a steal to second, and Whitney's single. Gore began with a base hit in the third, Lyons's out advanced him a base, and he ran home when Ewing hit safely. In an effort to catch Gore at the plate Fogarty made a bad throw and Ewing continued on to third base. He afterward tallied on a wild pitch. O'Rourke and Whitney each hit for two bases in the fourth. This, followed by Welch's hit, Halimae's error, Gore's single, Lyons's force, and Ewing's drive for two bases, scored 3 runs and made the score 7 to 0. In the next five innings both sides failed to tally. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Del'h'nty, l.f.	0	0	4	0	0
Lyons, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Hallman, s. s.	0	1	4	3	1
Ewing, c.	3	3	2	1	0	Myers, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Connor, 1b.	2	1	12	0	0	Thompson, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Rich'son, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0	Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Ward, s. s.	1	2	3	4	0	Schriver, c.	0	0	3	2	1
O'Rourke, l. f.	2	2	2	0	0	Fogarty, c. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Whitney, 3b.	1	2	2	6	1	Farrar, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Welch, p.	1	0	1	2	0	Buffinton, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Brown, c.	0	0	0	0	0						
						Total	0	7	27	11	3
Total	7	13	27	18	1						

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Philadelphia, 0. First base on balls—Off Welch, 1; off Buffinton, 3. Struck out—By Welch, 2; by Buffinton, 2. Stolen bases—Ward, Home runs—Ewing. Two-base hits—Ewing, Connor, (2,) O'Rourke, Whitney, Myers. Double plays—Whitney, Richardson, and Ward; Hallman and Farrar. Hit by pitches—Thompson, Schriver. Wild pitches—Buffinton, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

INDIANAPOLIS WINS TWO GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—Two games were again played this afternoon, and the Hoosiers had little difficulty in winning both. In the first Galvin was quite effective until the sixth and seventh innings, when the visitors gauged his delivery and secured n lead that the home team was unable to overcome. In the second game Garfield was very wild, and the errors were numerous. Score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	3	2	0	1	Seery, l. f.	1	2	2	0	1
Carroll, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Glassock, s. s.	2	2	4	4	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Denny, 3b.	2	2	2	1	1
Fields, c.	1	2	4	0	0	Hines, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	0	0	3	0	0	Myers, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Sunday, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Buckley, c.	0	1	2	3	0
Knehne, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	M'Geehy, rf.	1	3	0	1	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Galvin, p.	0	1	1	0	0	Boyle, p.	0	2	1	0	3
Total	5	11	24	13	2	Total	9	14	27	19	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1—5
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	0—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Indianapolis, 7. Two-base hits—Carroll, Galvin, McGeachy, Bassett, Hines. Three-base hits—Hanlon, Seery. Stolen bases—Hanlon, (2,) Sunday, (3,) Dunlap, Hines. Double plays—Dunlap and Beckley; Knehne, Dunlap, and Beckley; Bassett and Hines. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 2; off Galvin, 2. Struck out—By Boyle, 3; by Galvin, 3. Passed ball—Beckley. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Seery, l. f.	1	0	2	1	0
Carroll, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Glassock, s. s.	1	0	2	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	Denny, 3b.	2	2	1	5	0
Miller, c.	1	3	1	2	0	Hines, 1b.	1	2	12	2	0
Rowe, s. s.	1	1	4	1	0	Myers, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Daily, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Knehne, 3b.	0	1	0	1	3	M'Geehy, rf.	2	0	2	0	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	1	0	4	1
Garfield, p.	0	0	0	2	2	Krock, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Fields, c. f.	0	0	1	0	2						
Total	5	8	24	12	6	Total	10	13	27	12	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Indianapolis	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Indianapolis, 7. Two-base hits—Beckley, Dunlap, Rowe, Daily. Three-base hit—Hanlon. Stolen bases—Hanlon, Miller, Seery, Denny, Daily, McGeechy, Bassett. Double play—Denny, Daily, and Hines. First base on balls—Off Krock, 3; off Garfield, 5. Struck out—By Garfield, 1; by Krock, 3. Wild pitches—Garfield, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BOSTON, 10; WASHINGTON, 6.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Washington team failed to do anything with Madden's curves to-day and as a result was easily defeated. The visitors played a wretched game in the field, while that of the Senators was almost as bad. The former, however, more than atoned for their poor fielding by heavy batting. In the eighth Sullivan succeeded Fenson and Daly and Clark exchanged places, but no good results were apparent from the change. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	3	1	1	0
Kelly, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Mack, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Nash, 3b.	3	2	0	1	0	Hanlon, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Bro'th'rs, 1b.	2	3	12	0	0	Wise, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Rich'son, 2b.	1	1	2	4	3	Clarke, s. s.	0	0	2	4	2
Johnston, c. f.	1	3	3	0	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Smith, s. s.	1	1	3	5	0	Daly, c.	0	0	7	2	1
Bennett, c.	0	0	5	3	1	Carney, 1b.	0	0	10	0	2
Madden, p.	0	1	0	0	1	Ferson, p.	0	1	0	3	0
						Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	13	27	13	5	Total	2	6	27	16	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	—10
Washington	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	—6

Earned runs—Bostoe, 4; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Kelly, Ferson, Richardson. Stolen basses—Mack, J. Irwin, Brown, (2,) Nash, Bronthers, Johnston. Double plays—Wise and Carney; Clarke and Wise. First base on balls—Off Madden, 6; off Ferson, 5. Hit by pitched balls—Hoy, 2. Struck out—By Madden, 5; by Ferson, 3. Passed balls—Bennett, 1; Daly, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CHICAGO, 8; CLEVELAND, 7.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Fifteen innings were required to determine the result of the Chicago-Cleveland game here to-day, and the ex-champions finally won by figures of 8 to 7. Both Dwyer and Bakely pitched good ball, but the Chicago men won by their superior field work. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CLAVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	0	1	5	1	1	Stricker, 2b.	1	1	6	5	1
V. Hatt'n, l. f.	1	1	4	0	0	Gilks, c. f.	0	2	2	4	0
Duffy, s. s.	2	1	1	4	0	Burns, 1b.	2	1	17	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	2	20	1	0	Twitch'll, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0	Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	3	5	1
Farrell, c.	1	1	8	1	0	Faatz, lb.	0	1	13	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	Radford, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Dwyer, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Bastian, s. c.	0	1	3	6	1	Bakely, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	8	10	45	24	2	Total	7	11	43	27	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAH. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—THE BIBULAR. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH.—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinee.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—LA BOHEME.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, with local thunder storms and stationary temperature.

Chicago is really too big and important a town to persist in making a silly exhibition of itself because it cannot have the great international exhibition of 1892 within its liberal limits. It must remember that the exhibition is not to be a show of the great West, but a grand exposition of all nations. It is not the products of the skill and labor of this country only that are to be brought together, but those of all the nations of the American continent in competition and comparison with those of all the civilized and uncivilized world. The visitors are to come, not only from all parts of the United States, but from Mexico, Central and South America, the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the islands of the sea. In view of these facts Chicago must on second thought admit, as all other cities, States, and towns will be ready to admit, that New-York is really the only proper place for the great World's Fair. Moreover, New-York is going right ahead, and the fair is destined to be held within her borders in the year 1892, and Chicago should look forward to making a grand exhibit of her achievements in comparison with those of Boston, Philadelphia, London, Paris, and other rivals in the race for civic grandeur. She would appear ridiculous when the time comes if she should persist in flocking all by herself on the shores of Lake Michigan.

If the managers of the Sugar Trust were anxious to preserve their monopoly and appease public opinion they would not encourage the circulation of tales about their enormous profits. It may be that their chief anxiety relates to the marketing of their certificates at high prices, and that they are not ignorant of the growing demand—that will soon become irresistible—for national legislation that shall effectually restrain their greed. While it is reported that they propose to retire a part of their capital stock, it is also reported that the White Lead Trust intends to increase its certificate capital, which at last accounts was $83,000,000. Some foundation for this report seems to be afforded by the admissions of persons connected with the Trust that the managers are reaching out for industries connected with the manufacture of white lead, and have already taken in certain smelting works. There is room for a large expansion in other branches of the lead industry if the Trust, not content with the white lead factories, intends to absorb these other branches also. The Cottonseed Oil Trust does not appear to be increasing its holdings, although the establishment of new cottonseed oil mills has been a very prominent feature of Southern industrial development during the last twelve months. The new mills are almost without exception independent enterprises, to be conducted in competition with the Trust, and the reports of the *Manufacturers' Record* show that the number of mills outside the Trust now exceeds the number included in its organization. The stock of the most formidable of the Trust's new competitors—an incorporated company operating eight large mills on what appears to be a fair capitalization—was recently admitted to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange. Our dispatches from Boston indicate that the combination of American copper companies is to be maintained.

Congressman CHEADLE of Indiana is credited with being the person who first discovered and made known the scandalous doings in the Pension Bureau under TANNER'S liberal policy. He found that the employés were impressed with the idea that the Commissioner desired to have all applications passed favorably, regardless of the evidence by which they were supported. Medical opinions were ground out in favor of applicants without regard to facts, and TANNER approved them without examination or inquiry. The Congressman learned that certain attorneys were favored even to the extent of being allowed to designate the examiners who were to prepare opinions on claims which they presented. He got some inkling of the rerating of employés of the office on each other's certificates. Finally he laid the facts before the President, and his letter was referred to Secretary NOBLE, who pigeonholed it and let things go on until Dr. MCMILLAN made his discoveries, which led to the secret preparation of whitewash. There is no concealing the fact that TANNER'S administration of the Pension Office is a disgraceful scandal. He is trying to give a pension to every one who asks for it and shows that he served in the army, regardless of whether he is entitled to it under the existing laws or not. He is encouraging fraud, doing injustice to self-respecting soldiers, and squandering the public money without warrant of law in many cases. Still he is only doing what it was to be expected that he would do.

The list of colleges, universities, and schools at which army officers are stationed for the purpose of furnishing military instruction to the pupils shows a widespread desire to take advantage of the provision made by the laws for this purpose. The last Congress increased the number of details allowed to sixty, of which fifty were to be from the army and ten from the navy. The list as it stands for the new fiscal year shows that all the army details are taken up, or all but one, and by institutions of all grades, from the Maine State College and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in New-England, to the Texas Agricultural College, in the South, and the University of Nevada and the University of California, in the far West. While some abuses were formerly connected with this system, sundry schools which did not come up to the requirements in the number of male pupils obtaining, nevertheless, the detail of officers, perhaps as a cheap mode of adding to their list of instructors, yet the work done by them ought to be useful. Congress evidently takes the view that it is an economical method of teaching the rudiments of the military art to the people. It certainly entails no additional expense, and employs only as many officers as can be spared from other duties.

The dispatch of a battalion from the Massowah garrison to occupy Asmara is the first step in the renewal of Italy's attempt to annex the northern portion of Abyssinia. It is possible that what she was unable to conquer from King JOHN she will find practically given to her by King MENELEK. Still, it cannot be wholly certain that the latter will stand by any promises he may have made to this effect. While he ruled only over Shoa, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, it mattered little to him what was going on in Tigre, the northernmost; and since he was in chronic rebellion against the Negus he looked upon Italy really as his ally. But whether now as King he will suffer or his people will allow him to suffer foreign invasion cannot be known. Asmara is on the high plateau, about forty-eight miles back from the coast, and was the camping place of the principal army of King JOHN. A preliminary station on the march to it is Saati, at the foot of the highlands. Keren is on the road to the Bogos country at the north, which Italy covets, and presumably, if the present project is carried out by arrangement with King MENELEK, the Italians will turn to Keren from Asmara. Without such an understanding they could not reach Asmara except after a battle, as it is too important a position to give up, and it would take an army corps instead of a battalion to forcibly occupy it.

THE REAL QUESTION.

The only real question which our Government can have to settle with Great Britain in regard to Behring Sea is that of protecting the seal fisheries. The question of jurisdiction in those waters is not an open one. It is already settled by the established principles of international law, recognized and accepted by all civilized nations. Our exclusive jurisdiction extends just one marine league from the shore of any territory belonging to us in that region, and over such waters as are so land-locked that the entrance to them can be defended from the land. Beyond such limits the sea is open to the navigation of vessels of all nations on equal terms. That doctrine is so thoroughly settled and has been so long maintained by our own Government that it would be futile and foolish to contest it. Thus far it has not been really contested by the Government. The State Department, which represents the national authority in all our relations with foreign countries, has never asserted the claim to exclusive jurisdiction within the line laid down by the treaty with Russia ceding Alaska to the United States. The Treasury Department, which is charged with the enforcement of the law for the protection of the seal fisheries, has assumed the Russian line as the limit of jurisdiction, in the absence of any definite declaration on the subject, because, in order to protect the fisheries, it was necessary to prevent the destruction of the seals while going to and from their breeding places.

The exigencies of the policy of protecting the seals from slaughter are the only thing that has made the question of jurisdiction of any importance. But for that the question would never have been raised, and the general right to navigate the waters of Behring Sea beyond the conventional limit of national jurisdiction would not have been disputed by anybody. But the seal fisheries on the coasts and islands of Alaska are of great value to this country, and the Government has undertaken to regulate and restrict the taking of seals in such a way as to preserve the supply unimpaired. To this end it has granted the privilege to one company under a contract which limits the number to be taken in any one season, forbids the killing of the young and of the breeding females, and prohibits any slaughter of the animals except under the grant from the Government. This prohibition applies, in the language of the statutes, to "Alaska Territory and the waters thereof," and to the "dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea," and we have no power to enforce it beyond the limits of our own jurisdiction. Nevertheless, it ought to be enforced in all the waters frequented by the seals in their passage to and from the islands. The vessels which hunt them in the open waters slaughter them promiscuously, old and young, male and female, and about four-fifths of those killed sink and are never recovered. It is a most wasteful and destructive business, and would result in a very few years in the practical extermination of the fur-bearing seal in the only haunt in which it still survives in large numbers. This would entail a serious loss upon this country, and one equally great upon Great Britain, and the whole commercial world would suffer an irreparable injury.

The attitude of Canada upon the subject is one of encouragement to a shameless freebooting. For the sake of a temporary gain to a few vessel owners of British Columbia and a traffic at Victoria which would last only a few years she seems to be willing to have the slaughter go on to its disastrous result, and even expects Great Britain to use her power to protect the freebooters. We do not think that the seizure of Canadian vessels for killing seals in the open sea can be successfully defended on any claim of jurisdiction over those waters, and it can only be justified as a measure of necessity in enforcing our laws. It is doubtful if that justification would be allowed in any controversy for damages on account of the seizure and forfeiture of vessels. But Canada's belligerent ravings became her vessels are not allowed to pursue this lawless slaughter are not likely to have much effect upon the British Government. There is every reason to believe that that Government fully appreciates the importance of protecting the seal fisheries, and would be ready to enter into an international arrangement having that object in view. We have thus far received no formal protest from Great Britain against the seizures that have been made or against the policy of making them. Negotiations are not likely to be long delayed in view of the Canadian rumpus over the seizure of the *Black Diamond* and the overhauling and searching of the *Triumph*. When they are opened the rational course for our Government to take is tolerably clear. It is not to set up any claim of exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, or to maintain the right to seize or search vessels for operations outside our acknowledged jurisdiction, but to justify the course that has been taken by the necessities of the situation and endeavor to secure an amicable agreement for the protection of the seal fisheries. If reason and moderation prevail there is not likely to be any serious difficulty in the way of such a consummation.

PANAMA AND NICARAGUA.

The liquidator of the bankrupt Panama Canal Company tells the shareholders that he has sold the unissued remainder of the lottery bonds to a syndicate on private terms, and adds that "if the enterprise perishes" the bankruptcy laws will permit him to distribute among the company's creditors a first and final dividend of 8 per cent. Recent dispatches from Paris concerning the plans of the liquidator and of the associations of shareholders and bondholders have not exhibited these plans in a clear light, but the leading facts appear to be as follows: The liquidator has tried to raise money in several ways, and until now has been unsuccessful. When the company collapsed about half of the bonds of the last lottery loan had not been sold. Having obtained authority to do so, he has sought to raise money by selling the unissued bonds at almost any price, and being unable to dispose of them openly to the public he has transferred them to a syndicate on terms that he will not reveal. These bonds may have some value, without reference to the condition of the company and of the canal, if the holders of them are entitled to a share of prizes to be drawn, for the payment of prizes was insured by the deposit of a large sum with the Crédit Foncier.

While the liquidator has been engaged in such work as this, efforts have been made by associations of shareholders and bondholders to procure an inspection of the unfinished canal by a commission of engineers, and although it does not clearly appear that the money required to meet the cost of such an inspection has been raised, it seems to be understood both in France and on the isthmus that a commission will surely be sent to Panama. As we pointed out a few days ago, a decision of the courts, to the effect that holders of lottery bonds who paid all the installments at the beginning may require the repayment of such installments as had not become due when the company failed may reduce the sum in the hands of the liquidator that is available for expenses or a final dividend.

The liquidator's latest announcement is not calculated to inspire hope in the hearts of the unfortunate investors. In spite of the statement as to a sale of bonds, it is substantially nothing but a report as to the size of the final dividend that can be realized from the company's assets. The amount of cash put in by shareholders and bondholders was about $250,000,000, and 8 per cent. of this is $20,000,000. If the bondholders are the only persons entitled to a dividend, the sum required for one of 8 per cent. will be smaller. The bonds were about three-fourths of the obligations. But it is difficult to see where the liquidator is to procure $20,000,000 or $15,000,000 for distribution.

The chief cash asset of the company is the sum held by the Crédit Foncier to insure the payment of lottery prizes, but this money is a part of the sum paid by those who bought the last series of bonds, and the liquidator may not be permitted to use it in the settlement for the benefit of holders of other bonds. The company's plant on the isthmus is not worth much now, and it does not appear that there has been any attempt to sell the unfinished ditch or the company's rights. It is not reported that any group of capitalists is inclined to buy the privilege of completing the canal. The foremost contractors employed by the company say that the cost of completing it would be at least $200,000,000 in cash, and in the opinion of other good authorities the construction of a canal on the route selected is not feasible. It is not probable that any steps toward a resumption of work will be taken by any one until the proposed commission shall have made its report. It may be that no inspection by a commission will be made, and if it should be made the report would probably be discouraging.

If it was ever really believed in Europe that the Nicaragua Company would jump at a chance to buy the rights and plant of the Panama Company on the isthmus, the illusion must have been dispelled by the recent operations of the Nicaragua Company on the Nicaragua route. Thus far there has not been the slightest indication of a desire on the part of the Nicaragua Company to obtain possession of the Panama Company's route at any price. The Nicaragua Company believes that it has a much better route, and it proposes to go ahead and make a good and paying canal on it at a cost of less than half the sum already lost on the Panama Isthmus.

THE KAISER IN LONDON.

The visit of the Emperor of Germany to England is calculated to dispel the faith of whoever retains any in the efficacy of royal amenities as promoters of national goodwill. There is still in England a considerable amount of personal loyalty, in spite of all that has been done to weaken it. The vote in the House of Commons on the proposal to give a dowry to the Prince of WALES'S daughter is sufficient evidence of that. The vote against the grant was unexpectedly and unprecedentedly large, and yet it did not represent much more than one in five of the voters. All the reason and all the justice of the case were plainly on the side of Mr. LABOUCHÈRE, and on the other there was nothing except party loyalty, which applied only to the Conservatives, and personal loyalty to the reigning family. This sentiment was so powerful that it led a large majority of the Liberals to take sides with the Conservatives, including the Liberal leader.

Now, it is this very sentiment that the young Emperor of Germany has, in the opinion of almost all Englishmen and Englishwomen, very cruelly outraged. When the Princess Royal was married to the Crown Prince of Prussia loyalty was a much greater force in England than it is now. The royal domesticities, fully chronicled as they were for the public, were then of a kind to enlist the ardent sympathies of a home-loving people, and when the Queen's eldest daughter was married, the popular interest in the event was neither formal nor snobbish, as it was almost entirely when, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, her youngest daughter came in her turn to be married to a German. This feeling about the Princess Royal has survived in England, and resulted in a very genuine and general sympathy when her affliction came and it was doubtful whether her husband would reach the throne or the grave. The unpretending and familiar ways that made the Crown Princess to be coldly regarded by the women of the German Court, where mediæval etiquette enrvives equally with mediæval politics, endeared her the more to her own people. They now consider that she has been not only treated shabbily, but subjected to downright persecution on the part of her own son, the present Emperor, and that in effect he has turned her out of the land of her adoption and forced her to seek an asylum in the land of her birth. However much more comfortable this asylum may be than the state of an Empress dowager in Germany, it involves a loss of dignity which, in such a case, the English people have been prompt to resent as a national humiliation.

It is not, therefore, to be supposed that the Emperor of Germany will receive a warm welcome in London. Unless all the stories that have been published and that remain undenied are false, his immediate entertainers, the English royal family, resent, and have reason to resent more deeply than the English people in general, the official and the personal behavior of the young Emperor. The cause of this resentment is, indeed, not left to idle gossip. The publication of the diary of the Crown Prince gave rise to official proceedings on the part of the German Government, and to public utterances on the part of the German Chancellor, which showed that, under pretense, so to speak, of defaming the memory of the German Emperor, the object of the Government was to excite the animosity of Germany against his widow. In these circumstances any honors that may be paid to the Emperor of Germany by his grandmother or his uncles and aunts in England must wear a farcical aspect, in spite of all the efforts of the decorous English press to make them appear cordial and impressive. The whole visit is so evidently a make-believe that its effect upon the relations of Germany and England, so far as it has any, cannot fail to be hurtful. Whatever of respect or liking there may be between the two nations will certainly not be increased by the proceedings of their respective "dynasties."

Of course this will not prevent the young Emperor from being lionized, so far as he will permit himself to be, by London society. That curious body, as has often been shown, and never more strikingly than of late, does not partake the opinions or the sentiments of the British people. Its quest is for new sensations, and it will take up the Emperor of Germany as gladly and drop him as readily as it took up and dropped the Shah of Persia. It would really not be much more ridiculous to speak of the visit of the Shah as having cemented the friendship of the English and the Persian peoples than to predict a like result for the relations between England and Germany from the visit of the Kaiser.

THE FORTIFICATION BOARD.

The Fifty-first Congress will come together better prepared at the outset to legislate on the subject of coast defense than any of its predecessors. To begin with, actual products of the Bethlehem Iron Works, the South Boston Iron Works, and the West Point Foundry will show better than ever before what it can rely upon for the fabrication of guns, mortars, and armor, while the new Government factory at Watervliet Arsenal will also be getting into shape for work. It will have evidence, too, that other establishments can be relied upon, like the Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, which only a few days ago made a successful bid for finishing and assembling the harbor defense mortars whose forgings had previously been contracted for. Some chronic fights over systems of gun making are also, it is hoped, practically set at rest by the wise and liberal provisions of the last Congress for giving a fair field to all comers in the path of invention. And not the least of its advantages will be the establishment of a competent board of experts, whose advice ought to be of great use in guiding legislation on technical matters.

Since its appointment last Autumn the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has been busy with the duties prescribed for it under the act of Sept. 22, 1888, namely, "to provide suitable regulations for the inspection of guns and war materials, at all stages of manufacture, to the extent necessary to protect fully the interests of the United States, and generally to provide such regulations concerning matters within said board's operations as shall be necessary to carry out to the best advantage all duties committed to its charge. The members of the board appointed by Secretary ENDICOTT were Gen. SCHOFIELD, Col. ABBOT of the engineers, Col. CLOSSON of the artillery, and Lieut. Col. MORDECAI and Capt. MORRISON of the Ordnance Department. As the expenditure of $6,000,000 was intrusted to it by the last Congress to start with, the appointment of these well-recognized experts was a matter of congratulation.

Of the work accomplished by the board thus far, in connection with the Ordnance Department, an important feature has been the establishment of the Government finishing factory for heavy guns at West Troy. The plant for this purpose is gradually assuming proper form, and when once the costly appliances are ready the process of manufacture will go on rapidly. Another task has been the examination of various devices and systems of military weapons under the provisions of the Fortification acts. Contracts have been given out through the Ordnance Department to private manufacturers for certain guns and mortars authorized by Congress, and conditions for the tests of experimental guns have been provided by the board. One special duty imposed upon it by Congress was that of selecting a site for a new proving ground for heavy ordnance, and as its report upon this subject to the Secretary of War must be handed in to Congress at the next session, the choice will soon be made. One of the most interesting of the experimental guns advertised for is a steel wire-wound ten-inch breech-loading rifle on the Woodbridge system. It is understood that the board has made progress in the important subject of fortifications, which has hitherto been practically untouched by Congress, it being, of course, much more necessary to make a beginning on the heavy guns than on their implacements. But the present Congress will undoubtedly be called upon to consider extensive plans both of mortar batteries and gun batteries for erection in the chief harbors.

Thus far there has been comparatively little anxiety among private establishments to embark in the business of heavy-gun making. The reason is that the establishment of a plant is very expensive, and should the Government fail to accept and purchase the guns turned out the loss would be large. Of course there might be the South American and other markets to rely upon, but still there are other sorts of manufacture which our great steel works can take up with at least equal probability of profit and much less risk. Yet it is far from improbable that our country will have as famous before long for the manufacture of heavy guns as it is now for that of small arms. The growth of the Bethlehem Iron Works within a few years as a foundry for guns and armor shows what can be accomplished, and this establishment does not thus far turn out the complete guns, but only the rough forgings and castings. Much in this respect will depend on the encouragement given to private enterprise and ingenuity; and just here may be the critical point for the Fortification Board. If it fails to welcome cordially the products and projects of American skill it will be attacked. But a sound judgment and freedom from prejudice, joined to vigilance in seeing that the Government is not imposed upon by inferior appliances, will give it a long and useful existence. It is possible that $100,000,000 may be expended on guns and forts in the next ten or fifteen years, and a board which supervises such an expenditure has a very responsible task to perform.

There seems to be something in the social condition of Pennsylvania that especially predisposes residents of that Commonwealth to "labor troubles." The Bohemians and the Hungarians who have been imported of late years scarcely become acclimatized before they are as strenuous in demanding their rights and as unscrupulous as to the manner in which they obtain them as the Mollie Maguires of Irish extraction. Just now there is a strike of Italians employed on a railroad in Western Pennsylvania. Heretofore, in most American communities, the Italian laborer has been regarded by contractors with a favorable eye as a particularly industrious and tractable hand, and strikes of Italians have been very rare. It may be that in Pennsylvania the influence of the benevolent POWDERLY is stronger than elsewhere, and that the Italians have been cheered by the tidings of his new labor organization, by which the condition of labor is to be improved through everybody quitting work when anybody is dissatisfied with his wages, the entire population subsisting meanwhile on the orations of the labor leaders.

SPARKLES.

Congressman Charles Tracey tells a good story at any time, and his latest loses none of its zest because it is decidedly on himself. Since his distinguished political preferment Gen. Tracey has considerably extended his business, and not long since his office was removed from the old building to pleasanter quarters next door below. One day last week as Gen. Tracey stood on the stoop of his former office figuring on the changes to be made an elderly laborer stopped before the building. He plainly knew the place, but not the proprietor, and seemed troubled at the closed doors and general look of desertion. Finally he addressed the Congressman in an uncertain way. "And is this the old place where Gen. Tracey kept?" "Yes," was the reply. "And it's closed up, I see." "Yes, the old place is closed," said the General. "Well, well," was the meditative reponse as the old man moved slowly away. "I never thought to see it. Too much politics, I suppose, too much politics."—*Albany Times.*

A party of four State Capitol anglers went up the river the other day to catch some fish. They agreed that whenever one should land a fish each of the others should pay him a quarter. One of them was especially unlucky in his piscatorial venture, and was soon out of pocket $4 25 and down to his last quarter. He wanted to break up the compact, but the others wouldn't let him. Just then he stole one of the fishes caught by another of the party, slipped it upon his hook and into the water. He soon landed it with a great deal of splutter and noise, and received six bits. When the others were not looking he replaced it on his hook and again went through the act of landing a fish. He managed to work the dodge until he had got only got back his $4 25, but like the rest of the crowd.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

Evidently the schoolmaster is still abroad. An English clergyman lately said to a daughter of Bishop Huntington of Central New-York, "Has your father many Mormons in his diocese? Utah, I think, is in New-York?" But Utah is so far in New-York that this city received a consignment of Mormons one day last week.—*Christian at Work.*

It is becoming a very common practice for authors to give copies of their works as wedding presents. We have nothing in particular to say of this practice, only it strikes us as a very lucky circumstance that it did not prevail along the time Fox wrote his "Book of Martyrs."—*Washington Post.*

A strong effort is being made to have the State capital of Montana located at Anaconda. The name has a rapacious sound which is very pleasing to the ears of gentlemen with schemes for the benefit of themselves and incidentally of the rest of the public.—*Chicago News.*

Kansas has raised about twenty-four bushels of wheat to every man, woman, and child in the State this year. That settles the bread question, and it seems as if we might all hustle around the balance of the season enough to get the water.—*Marion (Kan.) Record.*

He was the dunce of his class; that was what they said of him. But one day the teacher put this question to him: "How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" "It depends a good deal on whether the word refers to a person or a bee," was the reply.—*Christian Advocate.*

Miss New-Comer—Dear me! We want to take the boat for Mayville and we have forgotten our tickets. Miss Skinner—Oh, never mind, we will rush up at the last minute and cry; they will let us through.—*Chautauqua Assembly-Herald.*

A pious old lady, anxious to help the missionary cause, has devoted to it the profits accruing from the sale of all the eggs laid by her hen on Sundays. Fortunately for the cause it happens to be a Sabbath-breaking hen.—*Toronto Globe.*

It is hard to do or not do anything nowadays without conflicting with high scientific authority. In the meantime the average citizen will probably continue to do as he pleases or as best suits his convenience and financial condition.—*Sacramento Bee.*

"You s-s-s-say you c-can t-tell a f-feller. h-h-how t-t-to av-v-void stut-tu-tutering t-f-for wo-w-one d-dollar?" "Yes." "W-well, h-h-here's y-your d-d-d-doll-ollar. H-how c-can I av-v-oid stut-tut-tering?" "Don't talk."—*Harper's Bazar.*

It is easy to tell any one else how to get along. Men who write how to become healthy, wealthy, and wise never saw a well day, never had a cent, and don't know a little bit.—*Jamestown Journal.*

A Carrollton man won the drinks from a saloon keeper by raising a keg of beer from the floor with one hand. That proves that a man can lift more than he can carry.—*Kansas City Star.*

MR. CLEVELAND AS A FISHERMAN.

Cape Cod Letter to the Boston Transcript.

Ex-President Cleveland, with his Summer home at Marion, some seven miles across the bay, has lately found both profit and pleasure in divers piscatorial visits to upper Cape Cod, and the honor is duly appreciated by all classes of our people. The charming hospitality of Joseph Jefferson's home at Buzzard's Bay, which serves as a base of operations, is not the least of the allurements which have lately brought the ex-President into rather intimate relations with the peculiar but charming scenery which here abounds. It is safe to say that in the last fortnight Mr. Cleveland has thrown his flies more times into more brooks than any other man since Daniel Webster, who, with men like Sidney Bartlett and the Austins, under the guidance of old "Johnny Tront," frequented these same streams fifty years ago. The stream owners have vied with one another in throwing open their preserves to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland throws a fairly good fly, and, what is more, he keeps throwing his fly until he captures his fish. His admirers may be sure of the fact that Mr. Cleveland can stand throwing flies in a broiling sun as many hours as any man in the country, and, counting weight, few men of his inches can match his freshness when he is done. It is but just to say that he has made many new friends among our people. Here he shows up as the simplest mannered of men—quiet, frank, hearty, and entirely without airs or pretense. Only those who look for a man to say what he does not think will be misled by the simple and spontaneous words of this man, who seems always to be saying exactly what he does think. The writer of these lines, a stranger to him, but watching him a couple of days on his own trout brook, is of the mind that here is a strong man of simple manners and downright opinions, indexible in his distinctions between right and wrong, who, with a strong physique holding a clear mind, will in the days to come fight out his battle with his political antagonists with a power and persistency at which no wise man will venture to laugh.

THE DUTY ON CANADIAN SHOOKS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—A Washington dispatch says the Treasury Department has decided that Canadian shooks used in the manufacture of boxes are not entitled to the benefit of the drawback on exportation, on the ground that the nailing done to shooks in the United States is not of sufficient importance to be considered part of the process of manufacture.

It is learned here that hitherto almost all the box shooks made in Ottawa have been purchased by American oil companies for use in making up packages of oil for exportation. On showing to the satisfaction of the United States customs authorities that shooks so imported from Canada had been made up into boxes and exported, the companies have been able to secure a refund of nearly the whole of the duty paid upon the shooks when brought into the country.

This drawback has enabled them to pay better prices for Canadian shooks than they could otherwise pay, and now that the full duty on the increased valuation must be paid, Canadian manufacturers of shooks will suffer. They may, in fact, be compelled to move their establishments across the international boundary line or go out of business altogether.

High-taxation policy has failed to provide any home market for Canadian box shooks.

PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, July 31.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* having positively denied that Gen. Pickett led his charge at Gettysburg, and having proffered to show that he was somewhere else at the time, a citizen of Jacksonville addressed Gen. James Longstreet a letter of inquiry on the subject, and yesterday received the following autographic reply:

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 28, 1889.

G. B. Lamar, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 23d inst. was duly received and noted. Referring to your inquiry, I will say that Gen. Pickett rode in advance of his division as it marched to the assault at Gettysburg on the 3d of July, 1863. When it became probable that his own troops would open fire he retired to his tactical position in rear of the division. Very truly yours, JAMES LONGSTREET.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—Gen. V. D. Groner of this city, who has for a long time been recognized as the leader of the "Hicking" faction in the Republican Party in this State, arrived home this morning from Washington, from which place he ran up to Deer Park Wednesday to see President Harrison. Gen. Groner said to-day that his talk with the President was most satisfactory, and that during the two hours of his visit he was treated with the utmost consideration and politeness. He said that his visit to Deer Park was made at the invitation of Senator Davis, which had been extended some time ago. He went to Washington purely on steamship business, in which he is largely interested, and, finding that he had to lay over a day on account of the condition of railroads caused by the heavy rains, he ran up to see the President, and this visit was not specially prearranged.

His talk at first had been on purely personal matters, but had later flowed on to that of the Republican situation in Virginia, and he had taken occasion to tell the President just what he thought was necessary to bring the Republican Party together as a solid phalanx for the approaching test. What the result of his visit to the President was Gen. Groner would not tell, as he said he did not think it the time to let the matter come out in the papers, but at the proper time he would let the matter be known, and that probably in the shape of an address. From what Gen. Groner said during his talk, and the manner in which he said it, it is clear that he as one of the "Hickers" has not been smoothed over by the compromise made by the National Republican Committee as arbitrators between the two factions.

Of the appointments in Virginia, he said that from what the President said to him they would probably not be considered until after the Republican State Convention, which meets here Thursday, the 22d. He seems to think that if Gen. Mahone desires the nomination for Governor at the hands of the Republican Party he can get it. It is doubtful that he means this taken literally. It is more reasonable to suppose that he would like to see some conservative Republican chosen. He says there are many in the State.

Other prominent Republicans here, who may be said to represent the Mahone wing of the party, think the ticket as nominated by the convention will be Mahone for Governor, Wyatt M. Elliott for Lieutenant Governor, and James A. Walker for Attorney General. All three of these are ex-Confederate Generals and converts from the Democratic Party on the debt question. Mahone is from Virginia, Elliott is from Pamplin City, Appomattox County, and Walker is from Pulaski County.

Elliott is a harmless kind of man, with not much for or against him. He has always been known as a readjuster, and is, consequently, a Mahone man. He left the Democratic Party when this was the issue. He represents southside Virginia, or the black belt, in this State. Walker represents the south western part of the State, and is the latest important convert from the Democratic ranks. He has always been a rampant "debt payer," and his high-tariff views, it is thought by the Republicans, will influence the moneyed interests in the iron regions of South west Virginia. The nomination of this ticket will, of course, cement the Democratic ranks into a solid wall, and the large number of non-voters will be brought out, as it will be recognized at once as a fight against Mahone pure and simple.

WASHINGTON'S REMAINS.

From the Richmond (Va.) State, July 28.

In proof of the value of the calendar of the historical papers of Virginia, now being conducted under the orders of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the preservation from oblivion and decay of the archives in the Capitol, we publish the following interesting and elegant response of Mr. Bushrod Washington to resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, in which the privilege was asked of removing the remains of Gen. Washington to the capital of Virginia, there to be honored with a suitable monument at the public expense:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1816.

His Excellency, W. C. Nicholas, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: It is not in my power to express in terms which would do justice to my feelings the sensibility with which I received the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia authorizing the Governor to open a correspondence with me and request me, "in behalf and in the name of the Commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late Gen'l George Washington, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon and interred near the Capitol of Virginia, beneath a monument to be erected at the public expense, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful People."

The nature of the application, the unanimity with which it was made, and the terms in which it was expressed all unite to impress me with feelings of gratitude which can never be obliterated.

So many and so powerful are the motives which urge me to comply with the wishes of the Legislature, so sincere and so earnest is my solicitude to promote them, that could I oppose to them only my personal feelings, and my individual repugnance to parting with the remains of Gen'l Washington and of Mrs. Washington these feelings would have been subdued, this repugnance would have been conquered, and I would have yielded these bodies to be disposed of as the will of Virginia. Painful as the sacrifice must have been, it should have been made.

But obligations more sacred than anything which concerns myself—obligations with which I cannot dispense—command me to retain the mortal remains of my venerated uncle in the family vault where they are deposited. It is his own will—and that will is to me a law which I dare not disobey. He has himself directed that his body should be placed there, and I cannot separate it from those of his near relatives by which it is surrounded.

I pray you, Sir, to accompany my profound acknowledgments to the Legislature of Virginia with the most respectful assurances that no considerations merely personal could induce me to oppose my wishes to theirs; and that it is not without the most deepfelt regret that, even under the high sense of a most sacred duty, I decline to comply with the request contained in their resolutions.

Permit me, Sir, to add that the manner in which the request of the Legislature has been communicated by the Executive has in no small degree increased the pain I inflict on myself in not yielding to that request, and to assure you that

I am with the highest respect
Sir
Yr. mo. ob. Serv.
BUSH. WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO'S WORLD'S FAIR BOOM.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair Association this afternoon the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Finance: Lyman J. Gage, Chairman; C. L. Hutchinson, James W. Scott, Jesse Spalding, J. Irving Pierce, W. C. Seipp, and John L. Carson. Mr. Scott proposed that the committee organize immediately, with a capital stock sufficiently large to meet all necessary expenses. This could be increased if it was found necessary. The General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Jeffery, made a motion that such a company be organized, and that its name be the "World's Exposition of 1892." After this motion prevailed, the committee discussed the amount of capital stock. The first proposition was $5,000,000. It was finally agreed that $5,000,000 would be sufficient to begin with, and the Finance Committee was ordered to incorporate a company with such a capital stock.

A LARGE FAMILY REUNION.

From the Napa (Cal.) Register.

A remarkable reunion was held at the residence of Judge D. O. Shattuck, at his home in Sonoma, on Sunday last. Judge Shattuck has been Circuit Judge of this circuit, Superior Judge in San Francisco, and was the Whig candidate for Governor of Mississippi. His face is familiar to old residents of this vicinity. He came to California in 1850. Eight of his ten children were present at the old home, the o

PARIS AND THE GREAT FAIR

GENIUS OF THE FRENCH FOR THESE THINGS.

GRACE AND LIGHTNESS THAT ARE SEEN EVERYWHERE, EVEN IN THE TOWER OF M. EIFFEL.

PARIS, July 30.—There are some aspects of the great exposition which have not been viewed with as much interest by correspondents on this side of the water as one might have expected. Perhaps this is due to the fact that a large proportion of those who are writing about the enormous show are residents on the east side of the "roaring forties," and are therefore laboring under the disadvantages of undne familiarity. One needs eyes more or less accustomed to the utilitarian atmosphere of New-York to properly appreciate the exposition. It is so thoroughly Parisian in its conditions that it seems a permanent part of the gay capital and not a mere plaything of the hour—"an nsuhstantial pageant," which, fading, will "leave not a wrack hehind."

The character of a people is always shown in striking colors in its festivities. One need hardly go hack to the Olympian games, the Roman gladiatorial combats, or even the jonsts of the plumed and glittering heroes of the age of chivalry for illustrations of this fact. Baseball and cricket will answer pretty well. The American, keen, restless, full of nervous energy, anxious to make his point and have done, plays baseball. The Englishman, weighty, argumentative, pertinacious, phlegmatic, plays cricket. Hs stands before the wicket, guarding it as he wonld the palladium of his liberties, doggedly blocks the hall, and hammers it for a hundred runs, and carries out his bat, singing in his heart, "Britons never, never, never will be slaves."

But the Frenchman does none of these things. If he did he would do them with a how and a smile, kissing the tips of his fingers to the ladies, and, never forgetting that he was completely *en evidence*, would never forget to he gracefnl. The possession of an unalterable and unbroken self-consciousness seems to me to be one of the striking traits of these delightful men and women of France. They are *poseurs* of the first order. And it is because they are always ready to pose that they are peculiarly qualified to hold international expositions. An intelligent and well-traveled Englishman said to me the other day: "I have been at all the expositions since that of 1851 in Euglaud, and I am thoronghly convinced that Paris is the best place for them. The people of France like to hold expositions better than any otbsr people, and they know how to make use of their advantages better."

That is it exactly. They love to expose. They delight to deck their toy city, for it is a toy city, in gay bunting and flags, to dress themselves in holiday clothes and holiday spirits, to dance the revised carmagnole—a sort of pastoral version of the can-can trimmed with the waltz—in the streets, and to cry aloud to the nations of the world, "Oh, let us he joyful! And in our joyfulness let us be graceful and artistic." Thus it comes about that the great French Exposition of 1889 is a thing of beauty, though it is not destined to he a joy forever. The best thonght of the art world of France has been lavished upon it, and the result is admirable. Perhaps a critic could find fault with the details, but the general effect is beautiful.

It is not imposing. There is nothiug heavy or massive about it. The spirit that kisses its finger tips to the ladies is everywhere apparent. Standing on the hill before the palace of the Trocadero and looking out over the Champ de Mars, one is struck by the lightness and grace of the whole exposition "lay-out"—if I may be permitted that expression. Perhaps the only thing that looks at all weighty is the handsome entrance from the garden to the French section. That is a noble piece of work. Its dome of hine and gold, surmounted by a winged figure of France holding a scroll of honor in one hand and a wreath in the other, rivals in symmetry and beanty of detail the gilded dome of the Hotel des Invalides. The arch of the entrance, with its snperh faces representing the East and the West, and its carved gronps of significant figures alow and aloft, is a subject for half a day's stndy. It is so full of the art spirit of France and such a tremendous contrast to the rectangular and unmeaning ugliness which we shonld undoubtedly find in such a similar place in America.

From this fine-domed entrance the exposition huildings spread away in two loug wings down to the verge of the Seine. The walks are broad, the trees numerous, the grass luxnriant and green, the fountains always bursting with their storas of molten silver, the birds vocal with glad sougs, and the cafés flowing with absinthe and beer. For now the Frenchman drinks hia Munich beer without hitter recollections of German insolence. At the riverside the exposition stretches away down the Qnai d'Orsay in an endless and inexhaustible lahyrinth of divisions, to the Esplanade des Invalides. And everywhere the finger tips are kissed at you and you breathe in the spirit of the merry chanson.

And then the Eiffel Tower—majestic conception of a majestic Frenchman! It is a monnment of French majesty, airy in magnificence and graceful in strength. Let us not compare it with the Washington Monument. Let us net stop to cousider how horridly near the condition and aspect of a pyramid it brings our oblong, rectangular perpendicular of forhidding stone, which expresses the rectitude, nprightness, and firmness of the Father of His Country to the stranger within our gates. Let us not, after gaziug at the Eiffel Tower, turn to the obelisk that stands on the historic site of the guillotine in the Place de la Concorde and say, "Monolith, how much better you are thau our Washington Monument; as much hetter than that as this tower is better than you."

Here the Eiffel Tower has character. It is distinctly Freuch. It kisses its finger tips at you. It is nothing if not light, airy, volatile. It strikes one as heing eveu effervescent. It seems as if it might in the dead hours of the night, when no one was looking, pick np its short skirts and dauce the

LOVED BY TWO WOMEN.

HE BORROWED MONEY FROM ONE AND MARRIED THE OTHER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—If the love of two women always made a man happy, then Harry L. Whaley would be raveling in bliss. But as it happens, Mr. Whaley is in a dungeon cell, and his joy is not apparent to the ordinary observer. It was a very interesting story that came out when Whaley was brought into court this morning, and a niece of Secretary Noble of the Interior and a granddaughter of Gov. Noble of Indiana figures in it as the heroine. Harry L. Whaley is a man of thirty, curly-haired, brown-skinned, and with a well-trained mustache.

Fifteen years ago he was a boy in Alton, Ill., and as such he knew Jeanie Noble. Miss Noble lived with her mother in Alton, her father, who was a son of Gov. Noble of Indiana and a brother of Secretary Noble of President Harrison's Cabinet, having died during her infancy.

Many years ago young Whaley wandered away from Alton, and since then he has had a checkered career. Miss Noble lived alone in the Central Illinois town with her mother. A year ago last May Whaley went to New-York and went to board with Mrs. Sarah A. Dodge, widow of John P. Dodge, at 229 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. Last December he disappeared from New-York, and, returning to Alton, renewed his acquaintance with Jeanie Noble, and in March last married her. They came to Chicago and lived in Englewood, where Whaley obtained employment with the Wabash Road.

The story as developed to-day, when Mrs. Dodge sat in the witness box to oppose Whaley's release on a writ of habeas corpus, was as follows:

"Whaley came to board at her house, and, in the course of time, engaged to marry her. She gave him $500 to go into business in New-York, but instead of doing so he ran away and married Miss Noble. She did not know this fact, however, and in response to repeated letters in which he promised to return to New-York she sent him money aggregating $500 more. Then she learned that he was married, and came on here to see about the matter. She met Whaley, and he agreed to desert his wife and return with her to New-York. Tickets were bought and the journey was begun, but he gave her the slip at the city limits. As soon as she discovered this last act of perfidy the widow got off the train, returned to Englewood, and had Whaley arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses." After hearing this evidence the case was continued until Monday, and the prisoner was sent to jail.

The young wife has not lost confidence in her husband, and sat beside him during the hearing, glaring defiance at the widow.

A MARINE SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—The most important admiralty case ever known in the United States District Court here was begun yesterday. It is the suit of Harvey H. Brown, Fayette Brown, and C. J. Snofield of Cleveland and E. M. Peck of Detroit, owners of the steamship C. J. Sheffield, against the owners of the steamship North Star, in which they seek to recover damages to the extent of $176,791 45.

The Sheffield, Capt. Christopher C. Allen, was en route from South Chicago to Two Harbors, Minn., without a cargo, when she encountered a heavy fog on June 14 last. Her fog signal was blown regularly. About 5 P. M. she was signaled by the North Star, Capt. William Tobin, which seemed to be passing on her port side. Either through the blowing of wrong signals or the misinterpretation of signals a collision resulted. The Sheffield was sunk in 600 feet of water. The North Star was not damaged. The complainants assert that the collision was the result of negligence, unskillfulness, and carelessness on the part of the persons navigating the North Star. The last-named vessel is owned by a company of Cleveland capitalists.

ADVENTURER SWALM'S CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Sensca Swalm, who was convicted fifteen months ago of stealing diamonds and valuables from Mrs. Clara Belle McDonald of this city, and who was sentenced to ten years in prison, had his sentence affirmed yesterday by the Supreme Court. Swalm was an adventurer who became intimate with Mrs. McDonald and was largely responsible for her troubles with her husband, son of the millionaire President of the Pacific Bank. During her divorce proceedings here Swalm acted as the wife's adviser and induced her to give him railroad bonds, diamonds, and jewelry valued at $20,000. Then he left under a disguise, but was caught on the train by the plunder. This was two years ago, and ever since he has fought against going to prison.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Flour quiet, steady. Wheat—The market was dull and unsettled early in the day, larger receipts than expected being offset by posting 220,000 bushels shipped, which checked selling. Later with all other markets lower and depressed there was freer selling and prices gradually gave way, finally closing 2c. below yesterday. No. 2 Red, cash, 72c.@74c.; August, 75c.@74½c., closing 74½c. bid; September, 74½c.@75c., closing 73½c. bid; December, 77½c.@78c., closing 77½c. bid. Corn quiet, with August firm, wanted and few sellers, so that the price improved slightly; September easy and steady; December declined ½c. No. 2 Mixed, cash, 33½c.@33½c.; August, 33½c.@33½c., closing 33½c.@33½c. asked; October, 33½c., closing 33½c. Oats lower. No. 2 White, cash, bid; August, 20¼c. bid; September, 20¾c.@ 20½c., closed 20½c. asked; May, 24½c.@24½c. bid. Rye—No. 2, 39c.@40c. Hay unchanged. Bran higher, at 38c. Flaxseed lower, at $1 26; August, $1 22 bid. Lead—Chemical Hard higher, at 3.65c.; Soft Missouri quotable at 3.70c., and Refined was bid at 4.10c. Butter steady; creamery, 14c.@18c.; dairy, 11c.@13c. Eggs firm at 10c. loss off. Cornmeal unchanged. $2 05@$2 10. Whisky steady; $1 02. Provisions quiet, unchanged. Pork, jobbing, $11 25. Lard, prime Steam quotable at $5 75. Dry-salt Meats—Boxed Shoulders, $5; Longs and Ribs, $5 80@$5 70; Short Clear, $5 90@$6. Bacon—Boxed Shoulders, $5 50; Longs and Ribs, $7 20@$7 30; Short Clear, $7 30@$7 40. Hams in demand and firm; $11 25@$13 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 153,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 76,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 229,000 bushels; Corn, 107,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Rye and Barley, none.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—Wheat—Spring weak; old No. 1 Hard, $1 20¾; sample old, $1 09; No. 1 Northern, old, 95c. asked; White Winter firm and unsettled; No. 2 Red, 83c.@91c. in store; new, 82c.@85c. on track; No. 3 Red extra, 80c.@81c.; No. 3 Red, 77c.; No. 1 White Oregon, 87½c. in store; No. 1 White Michigan, 98c. on track. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2 Yellow, 41¾c.; No. 3, 41c.; No. 4, 40c. in store. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 White, 31¾c.; No. 3 do., 30½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 27c., on track. Other articles unchanged. Canal freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 31,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 214,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 141,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Rail shipments—Flour, 21,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red, 76½c.@78c.; receipts, 20,000 bushels; shipments, 6,700 bushels. Corn firm and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 36c.@36½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 28c.@28½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 46c. Pork quiet; $11 87½. Lard dull; $5 95. Bulk-meats and Bacon steady. Whisky active; sales, 838 bbls. Unclothed goods on basis of $1 02. Butter firm. Sugar steady. Eggs stronger; 11c. Cheese firm; tool-ing upward. Hogs in fair demand, but easier; common and light, $3 75@$4 60; packing and butchers', $4 35@$4 50; receipts, 1,025 head; shipments, 200 head. Eastern exchange steady at 50c. discount buying, and par selling.

PEORIA, Aug. 2.—Corn easier; High Mixed, 35½c. @35¾c.; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c.@35½c.; Rejected, 34½c.@34½c. Oats active; irregular; No. 2 White, 28½c.@27½c.; No. 3 White, 26c.@26c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 49c. Whisky firm; Finished Goods, $1 12; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 31,800 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 13,050 bushels; Oats, 40,150 bushels; Rye, 1,650 bushels.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 2.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 38½c. Resin firm; Strained, 75c. bid; Good Strained, 75c. Tar firm at $1 60. Crude Turpentine firm: Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $2; Virgin, $2. Corn firm; White, 54c.; Yellow, 51c.

BRADFORD, Aug. 2.—National Transit Certificates opened at 100; closed at 99¾; highest, 100¼; lowest, 99¾; no clearances. 1,186,000 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Petroleum dull and heavy; National Transit Certificates opened at 100; closed at 66¾; highest, 100; lowest, 99¾.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2.—Turpentine firm at 39¼c. Resin steady; Good Strained, 80c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—Turpentine firm at 39¼c. Resin steady at $2 @2 02½.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Hams in fair demand. Bacon—The demand is improving. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow in poor demand. Prime city dull at 25s. 6d. Turpentine and Rosin in good demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western, spot, August, September, and October, steady at 32s. 3d. Wheat and Corn in fair demand. Corn—Spot and futures in good demand; Mixed Western, spot, strong at 4s. 2½d.; August, September, and October firm, 4s. 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in poor demand.

LONDON, Aug. 2—4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 30¾; Canadian Pacific, 56⅞; Illinois Central, 119; Mexican ordinary, 55¼; Reading, 22¾. Money, 1¼@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ ₱ cent. Paris advises parity 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 84f. 97½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 15½c. for checks.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Provisions—American refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 4s. 8d.; hindquarters, 5s. 4d. ₱ 8lb., by the carcase. Produce—Beet Sugar—August, 19s. 3d.; December, 14s. 5½d. Manilla Hemp, good, £50, s. l. t. Cocoanut oil—Ceylon, 26s. 6d.@ 27s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; Cochin, 28s. 3d.@24s.

LONDON, Aug. 2—4 P. M.—Produce—Linseed Cake, £6 17s.@£6 17s. 6d. ₱ ton for Western. Refined Petroleum, 5¾d.@6¼d. ₱ gallon. Sugar, 21s. ₱ cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, prompting 98° test, and 19s. for Cuba Muscovado, 89° test, refining. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Spanish Gold, 237¾@238. Exchange firm. Sugar—Owing to news from abroad the market is very quiet and holders keep aloof, but a reaction is momentarily expected.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Provisions—American refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 3¾d., hindquarters, 4¾d. ₱ ₰.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 18f. 37½c. paid, and 18f. 50c. asked.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Spanish 4s, 78¾.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	149	149	149	149	5
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	5,800
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	87	87	87	87	60
Atch. & T. W.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	5,800
*Brunswick Co.	23½	24½	23½	23½	200
Ches. & Ohio	22¾	23¼	22¾	23	3,364
C. & O. 1st pf.	65¾	67	65¾	66¾	2,504
C. & O. 2d pf.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	2,936
Chi. Gas Trust	57¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	4,850
C., C., C. & St. L.	71¾	71¾	71	71⅝	6,255
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100½	100½	100¾	100¾	1,330
Chi. & N. W.	106¼	107¼	106¼	106¾	4,030
C., B. & Q.	101¼	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,450
C., M. & St. P.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	9,618
C., M. & St. P. pf.	110	110	110	110	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	3,000
Cin., W. & B. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	100
Consol. Gas Co.	66¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	50
Del. & Hudson	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	449
Den., T. & F. W.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	400
Den. & R. G. W.	15	15	14	14	75
Green Bay & Win.	3	3	3	3	410
L. E. & West. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	100
Lake Shore	102	102¼	102	102¼	300
Louis. & Nash.	69½	70	69½	70	1,300
Manhattan Con.	93	93	93	93	15
Mich. Central	97	97	97	97	210
Missouri Pacific	67¾	68¾	67¾	68	2,946
*Nat. Lead Trust	22¾	23½	22¾	23⅜	16,184
*N. Y. C. & H. R.	16	16	16	16	112
N. Y. Central	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	628
N. Y. Central	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾	350
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49	49¼	48¾	49	2,550
N. Y., L. & St. L.	16½	16½	16½	16½	200
N. Y., L. & St. L. pf.	65¼	65¼	64¾	64¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64	64	64	64	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	50
Norfolk & West.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	10
Northern Pac. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	410
Northern Pac. pf.	64½	64¾	64¼	64⅝	1,128
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	100
Ohio, Ind. & W.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	100
*Ohio Central	9	9	8¾	8¾	400
Oregon & Trans.	31½	31¾	31½	31½	400
Phil. & Reading	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	9,900
Pitts. & West. pf.	39½	40¼	39½	40¼	300
Rich. & Alle.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	180
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	1,500
St. L. & S. F.	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	109	109	109	109	100
St. P. & Duluth.	30	30	30	30	600
St. P. & O. pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	98	98	98	98	100
South Carolina	24	24	24	24	100
So. Pacific	32	32½	32	32	932
*Singer Ref. Co.	110	113	110	113½	13,932
*So. Cotton Oil.	72¾	74¾	72¾	74	1,200
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	200
Texas Pac. L. T.	15	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	217
Union Pacific	59½	60	58½	59¾	825
U. S. Exp.	91	91	91	91	25
W., St. L. & P.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29½	29½	29	29¼	520
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	728
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	68	68	68	200
Total sales					114,742

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	125¼	125¼	125	125	$6,000
Am. Dock 5s.	112	112	112	112	3,000
At. & Dan. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	5,000
B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	40,000
Can. Sou. 2d	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '93.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
Obs. & O. cn. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	9,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	110½	110½	110½	110½	5,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	5,000
C. & K. Ill. gen. 5s.	103½	104	103½	104	7,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	105	108	105	10[illegible]	14,000
C., B. & N. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
C., R. I. & P. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. D.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
O., B. & Q. 5s. N.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	25,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	15,000
C., St. P. & K. C.	93	93	93	93	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	67¾	69¼	67¾	69	41,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	55	55	55	55	2,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	8,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, as., t.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Dul. & S. K. 1st.	102	102	102	102	2,000
Eliz. & Big. S. 1st.	105¾	106	105½	105¾	16,000
Erie 2d cn.	103	103	103	103	3,000
Gen. Elec. deb.	113	113	113	113	5,000
*Georgia Pac. 1st.	112	112	112	112	2,000
Great W. 2d. t. r.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4,000
Green B. & W. inc.	14½	15	14½	15	4,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	104	104	104	104	6,000
G. & L. & S. F. 6s.	68¾	68	66	66	10,000
H. & T. C. 1st. m. & t. r.	125	125	124	125	6,000
H. & T. C. 1st, W. t. r.	125	125	125	125	7,000
Ill. Cent. 1855-1952.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	10,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	84½	84½	84½	84½	4,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63	63	63	63	55,000
Kings Co. E. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	8,000
L. & N. m. 6s.	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	14,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	102	102	102	102	2,000
L. & N. 1st, Chi.	103	103	103	103	2,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	5,000
Louisville So. 1st.	95½	96¼	95¼	96¼	28,000
Mich. C. 8s, 1902.	114	114	114	114	2,000
M. & St. L. 1st.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	4,000
Nach. & Chat. 1st.	134½	134½	134½	134½	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
N. Y. S. & W. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	8,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117	117¼	117	117¼	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
N. W. 5s. deb.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2,000
Ohio & Miss. 1st.	121	121	121	121	1,000
Read. 1st pr. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½	85,900
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90½	42,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼	149,000
R. & A. 2d D. & M. certs.	35	35	35	35	34,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5,000
Rock. W. 6s.	117	117	117	117	5,000
Rock Island 8s.	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾	47,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d.	106	106	108	108	2,000
St. L. & I. M. Mo. 5s.	104	104	104	104	22,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. S.	101	101	101	101	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, pol. tr. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	6,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	121	121	121	121	3,000
San F. & N. P. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	3,000
So. P. or Ariz. 1st.	106	106	106	106	5,000
So. Pac. 1st, San Joa.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
T. A. & A. N. M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Tol. & C. C. 1st.	102½	102	102	102½	25,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	15,000
Wabash 2d, t. r.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
Total sales					$928,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	1,770
Atch., T. & S. F.	35⅝	38	35⅝	35⅞	5,700
Chi., Bur. & Q.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	1,010
C., C., C. & St. L.	71¾	71¾	71	71⅛	900
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	70¾	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	8,460
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½	136
Chi., R. I. & P.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,800
Den., Tex. & F. W.	22	22	22	22	100
Long Island	91	91	91	91	100
Louis. & Nash.	69¾	69¾	69½	69¾	60
Lake Shore	102¾	102¾	101⅝	102¾	400
Missouri Pac.	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼	1,490
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49	49¼	48¾	49	750
North. Pac. pf.	64⅝	64¾	64¾	64¾	400
Nat. Lead Trust.	23⅝	23⅞	22¾	23⅜	4,200
Phil. & Reading.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44⅜	9,000
Pullman Pal. Car.	178	178	178	178	100
Rich. & W. P.	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	220
Sugar Ref. Co.	112¾	114	112¾	112¾	160
Southern Cot. Oil.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	100
Tenn. C. & I.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Union Pacific	60	60	60	60	70
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	100
Total sales					37,049

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cleve. & Can. 1st.	93	93	93	93	$2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½	3,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Ga. Pac. 1st.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	12,000
Ga. Pac. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	11,000
Hocking V. 5s.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	19,000
Mobile & O. 4s.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s.	63	63	63	63	5,000
North. Pac. 3d.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	70½	70½	70½	70½	4,000
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	14,000
Read. geo. 4s.	80¼	90¾	80¼	90¾	18,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	64½	64½	64½	64½	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	6,000
Total sales					$105,000

It was the dullest day of the year in the stock market, the sales of listed securities numbering only 76,894 shares. The tone was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Shoshonean 2½, Ohio Southern 2, Reading 1¾, Rock Island and Ohio, Indiana and Western, each ¾, and Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, each ¾. *Declined*—Erie preferred, 1, and St. Paul preferred, ¾.

The unlisted department was fairly active. Sugar was the feature; it sold up to 113, but closed at 112⅝, an advance of 2¾. Southern cotton oil advanced 1, Lead ¾, and American cotton oil ¾.

Money on call loaned at 2½@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 86 for sixty-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 85 @$4 85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for cable transfers, and $4 84@$4 84¼ for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.19¾@5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼@5.15¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼@95¼ and 95½@ 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s registered advanced ¼. There were no sales on call. State securities and bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 6s, 6s, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, each 1½; Chicago, Burlington and Northern 5s, 1¼; Green Bay and Winona incomes, Louisville Southern firsts, and Toledo and Ohio Central firsts, each ½, and Richmond and Allegheny firsts, Bristol, Morris & Essex certificates, ¾. *Declined*—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, 3½.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 99¾@99⅞ ₱ cent. In mining stocks Standard sold at $1 13, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, $1 53.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable Aug. 10.

The Burr Brewing Company has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. payable on demand.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	198	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	155	Mechanics'	200
Broadway	295	Mech's & Traders'	200
Butchers & Drovers'	160	Mercantile	295
Central National	140	Merch'ts' Exchange	110
Chase National	850	Metropolitan	14
Chatham	300	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	157
Commerce	160	New York	242
Corn Exchange	230	New-York County	440
Eleventh Ward	150	N. Y. National Ex.	125
Fifth Avenue	2100	Ninth Ward	160
First National	2900	North America	181
Fourteenth-Street	185	North River	142
Fourth National	165	Oriental	210
Gallatin National	325	Pacific	240
Garfield National	300	Park	240
German-American	120	People's	200
Germania	270	Phenix	142
Greenwich	146	Republic	172
Hanover	275	Seaboard National	135
Hudson River	145	Second National	325
Import'rs & Traders'	585	State of New-York	109
Irving	115	Tradesmen's	100
Leather Manf'rs'	220	U. S. National	220
Lincoln National	220	Western National	98
Manhattan	178		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	105¾	106¼	Cur. 6s, 1898	121	----
4½s, '81, c.	106¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	----
4s, 1907, r	126½	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1898	127	----
4s, 1907, c	127½	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	----
Cur. 6s, 1896	118	----			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	Balances.	Sub-Treasury.
$110,989,392	$6,888,899	$1,000,000

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	51¾	51⅞	St. Paul	70⅝	70¾
Reading	22 1-16	22⅜	Reading gen.	90½	90⅝
Lehigh Nav.	53¼	53½	Read. 1st pf.	80⅜	80½
Northern Pac.	28¾	28⅞	Read. 2d pf.	54¾	55
Nor. Pac. pf.	64⅜	64¾	Read. 3d pf.	52	53
Lehigh Nav.	52¾	53			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.30	Savage	1.30
Bullwer	.20	Sierra Nevada	2.15
Best & Belcher	3.10	Union Consol	2.55
Challar	1.25	Utah	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	8.87½	Yellow Jacket	2.60
Crown Point	2.00	Gould & Curry	3.55
Eureka con	1.50	Belle Isle	.20
Hale & Norcross	2.80	North Belle Isle	1.10
Ophir	4.30	Occidental	2.00
Potosi	1.30		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Money on call, 3@4 ₱ cent.; time paper, 4½@6 ₱ cent.

The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top. L. & S.	107.75	Atlantic	9.50
Atch. & Topeka	38.50	Wisconsin Cent.	21.87½
Boston & Albany	216.50	Allouez M. Co.	82½
Boston & Maine	200.00	Calumet & Hecla	226.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	101.75	Franklin	9.75
Cin., San. & Clev.	24.75	Oscoola	8.75
Mex. Central	14.75	Quincy	43.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	66.00	Hell Telephone	232.00
N. Y. & N. E.	49.25	Boston Land	6.00
Old Colony	175.50	Water Power	8.00
Rutland	3.00	Lamarack M. Co.	100.00
Rutland pf.	40.00	Boston & Mont.	35.50
Mass. Central	11.00	Kearsarge	8.00
San Diego L. Co.	28.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.55
West End Land	27.50	Anniston C. L. Co.	65.00
Lamson Store S.	68.25		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 2, 1889.

The supply of live stock this morning was moderate and the demand therefor as follows: Beeves, corn-fed, also still-fed, were unchanged as to value and were steady; Native Steers, grass-fed, improved in feeling and better demand; Texas Steers direct from the Plains were very slow

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Aug. 2, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John G. H. Myers, Esq., referee, D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, 372 West 32d-st., south side, 183.4 feet east of 9th-av., for $12,375, to E. Burling. The sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of the dwelling, with lot, 212 West 121st-st., west of 7th-av., was adjourned to Aug. 26.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 2.

Avanne B, n. e. corner of 13th-st, 49.9x88; Esther and David Lion to Adolph Finkenberg..... $59,500

Columbia-st., 102; Estie Gerhart and others to Israel Salzman and wife..... 19,000

Broome-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. Attorney-st., 40x50; Francis Eife and wife to David Cohen..... 18,500

103d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100; Philip Enlar and wife to Jennie Gallagher. 60,250

Bronx River road, n. w. corner of Clinton-av., 68x106.6x29x100; Ira F. Marshall to Frederick A. Happy and another..... 500

26th-st., 9. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Rebecca P. Van Oordt to William F. Smith. 17,800

32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x102.5; Augustus Opperman and wife to William O. Ackerman..... 35,000

10th-av., e. s., 50x100; George A. Thomas to Morris Steinhardt..... 23,000

Lewis-st., 90; s. L. Ward, referee, to George Schramm..... 12,575

Mulberry-st., 175; Barnet Friedman and wife to Julian A. Lopez Diaz..... 22,000

Lewis-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x100; Louis Unger and wife to William Newman..... 17,250

57th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5; Elizabeth Coates to Richard Landers 10

Greenwich-st., 109; Francis H. Weeks, referee, to Tillie H. Brown..... 45,000

10th-av., 209; Laura L. Wing to George V. N. Baldwin..... 9,125

83d-st., s. s. corner of 9th-av., 75x100; Richard Cathere and wife to Elizabeth Coates.

Jackson-av., w. s., 273.1 ft. s. of 185th-st., 18x75; John W. Decker to Alfred Schwann 3,200

83d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2; Charles De K. Townsand to John J. Bowen. 19,400

13th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.8; William C. Ackerman and wife to Meier Mannheimer..... 21,750

75th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 13.4x102.4; Joseph F. Goodbread, trustee, to Henry Gottgetren..... 1

Same property; Frank McDavitt and wife to Henry Gottgetren..... 6,500

Washington-st., 15, and Greenwich-st., 14; same to same..... 23,000

Greenwich-st., 50, and Washington-st., 49; same to Walter A. Borke..... 18,000

Greenwich-st., 26; same to Edward J. Burke

Hester-st., w. s., 48.4 ft. s. of Hester-st., 20x52.5; Max Cohen and wife to Antonio Cuneo..... 36,750

105th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.11; Eugene T. Westerfield and another to J. Allen Townsend..... 17,250

Same property; John Westerfield to same.

151st-st, 542; Amelia Arohar to Henry Kwiad..... 4,800

22d-st., n. s., 241.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x98.8; William Mnlry and wife to Daniel McElkenney 13,000

Lot 215, map East Tremont, 19x47; Annabelle C. Ford and others to William J. Reynolds..... 550

70th-st., n. s., 225 ft. s. of 11th-av., 17x100.5; Edmund C. Preise to Jubn E. Powers..... 18,000

Green-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 25x100; Adolph Boskowitz to Oscar R. Meyer. 29,000

West-st., s. s., lot 18, map of Wardsville, 25x142.2x25x140; John M. Fraeer to Chnrlestn Naylor..... 1,000

Same property; John M. Fraser to Charlotte Allen..... 1,000

143d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Boulevard, 16x99; Emile Gallinger to Philip Enler..... 2,000

Columbia-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 27.2x100; Henry Bnormann to Angust Bnermann..... 1

120th-st., s., 303.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x100; Ferdinend Ehrlich and wife to Rose Jannewelu..... 8,500

48th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x70.5; Ernest A. Hansner and wife to M. Schmitt.

8th-st., s. s., 177.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25.10x97.8; Adolph Finkenberg and wife to Moses Mayer..... 80,500

Robbins-av., s. s., 20 ft. n. of 141st-st., 20x80; Mario Kiebiah to Bernhard Roesch..... 1

13th-st., s. s., 212.7 ft. e. of Greenwich-lane, 20x75x92.9 ft. s. Henry W. Dewey Jr., and wife and others to Silas H. Baldwin.. 8,500

Prospect-av., s. e., 594 ft. s. of Samuel-st., 33x150x33x80; Jennie Reynolds to Ann E. Kramer..... 750,

Thompson-st., e. s., 192 ft. n. of Broome-st., 20x90; Solomon Jacobs and wife to Louis and Abraham Eddleon..... 35,500

122d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 25x100.11; Rosert A. Hnvenor and wife to Martha Jauncey..... 10,000

Same property; Martha and Josepb Jauncey to Georgia C. Engs..... 10,000

46th-st., 233 East; George Gisin and wife to Joseph Caprano..... 20,000

Bowery, e. s., 74.9 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 22x90.8; Ann M. Burden to Michael Lyons. 23,000

10th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 32d-st., 19.1x80; Ann Costello and another to Honora Fox.. 1

159th-st., n. s., 92 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 19x100; James Glover to Philipp Hofmann..... 2,300

Clinton-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Joseph Fox to Jacob H. Weetheimer..... 30,000

Rivington-st., 262; William N. Sternkopf and wife to Katharine Stecker..... 38,000

Broadway, w. s., adjoining property of John C. Vanderbnvel, 25x118x25x117; Mary McNulty and another to Sanford Sinner..... 4,500

Lewis-st., e. s., 166 ft. s. of stanton-st., 20x100; Henry Berkowus and wife to Abraham Goodman..... 15,800

72d-st., n. s., 249.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102; John D. Crimmins to Mary Asoher..... 52,000

44th-st., n. s., 117 ft. e. of 2d-av., 26.4x100.5; Robert H. Fiord-Jones and wife to Semple Floyd-Jones and another..... 5,640

CITY REAL ESTATE.

5TH-AV. AND 62D-ST.—CHEAPEST FIRST-class house offered! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 108 Broadway.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOODYEAR RUBBER BOOT AND SHOE CO. For sale, factory and plant on Westfield-st., in Providence, R. I.; fully equipped with all machinery, tools and apparatus desirable for the manufacture of rubber goods; in first-class working order and can be put into operation at moment's notice; daily capacity 40 cases boots and shoes, besides fancy goods, druggists' supplies, &c. Send for circular to FRANCIS COLWELL, Assignee, No. 4 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

TAILOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, 114 Franklin-st., Greenpoint, L. I.; good reason for selling.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p. Mail steamer Hammonia.....8:30 A. M., Aug. 14 Express S. S. Augusta Victoria.....8 A. M., Aug. 22

REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg. Gellert, 10 A. M., Aug 3. Regia, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 8. First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J. General Office, 47 B'way. General Passage Office. C. SCHURZ, Dir. C. R. RICHARD & CO., R. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL. CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Saloon passage, $50, $60, $80, $100. GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY, from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Anchoria, Aug. 3, 10 A.M. | Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A.M. Furnassia, Aug. 10, 3 P.M. | Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P.M. Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL: Cabin, $50 and $60. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20. Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount at lowest current rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE. ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M. *Celtic, Aug. 14, 7 A. M. | *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M. Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P.M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon. Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. | Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st. *Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 9 Broadway, New-York. J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

STATE LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.) WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES TO AND FROM LONDON, DUBLIN, &c. STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M. STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M. Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $85 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE. NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE. Umbria, Aug. 8, 10 A.M. | Bothnia.. Aug. 22, 6:30 A.M. Servia.....Aug. 10, 8 P. M. | Umbria. Aug. 31, 8:30 A.M. Etruria. Aug. 17, 10:30 A.M. | Servia..... Sept. 7, 3 P. M. Arnadia. Aug. 24, 2 P.M. | Gallia Sept. 11, 8:30 A.M. Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NORTH LINE TO LONDON. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southamoton, Bremen. Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. Fulda, Sat., Aug. 3, 10 A.M. | Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A. M. Aller, Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P.M. | Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A M Elbe, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P.M. | Saale, Wed., Aug. 21, 2 P.M. From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location. 2d cabin, $50 and upward. Steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st. ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M. WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M. NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M. ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M. WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M. Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool. Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y. CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P. M. *CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M. CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M. CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20. *From Inman pier, foot of Morton-st., Jersey City. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeni, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 A. M. LA BRETAGNE, de Joseelin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A. M. CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M. A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES. FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, foot of Canal-st., North River. For the Isthmus of Panama. NEWPORT.....Sails Saturday Aug. 10, noon. From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts., FOR JAPAN AND CHINA. CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P. M. For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah, SAILING from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st. CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Sat., Aug. 3. CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 5. NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Wednesday, Aug. 7. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burt, Fri. Aug. 9. R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. CO., Pier 35 N. R. Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 3 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper. W. H. KEMPTON, Agent. W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS. THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st) at 3 P. M. YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 6 CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri. Aug. 9 SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Thes., Aug 13 All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents. 5 Bowling Green, New-York. T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Pier 26 North River, foot of Rector-st. FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, AND POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C. All steamers sail at 3 P. M. Railroad connections at all above points. Tickets and staterooms at 5, 11, 229, 257, 261, 287, 303, 362, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE VIA CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12. Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A.M.; 9:15, 12:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 182 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st, 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. 8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, with old New-York and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhaunock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. 5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later):

7:45 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, and all points West.

*8:45 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloominghurg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloominghurg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

*4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloominghurg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hemlock Lake, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car from Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

11:30 P. M. Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway. J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

LONG BEACH AND POINT LOOKOUT. Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., 1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 8:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., 1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M. *Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA. PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST. Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by electricity, and Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia, daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:40 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Look Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lancaster, 8 A. M., 1 and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrives Washington 2 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrives Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE. Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P.M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st, 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. O. & W. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55, *3:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *3:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *8:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, *9:55 A. M., *3:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 11:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 8:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 8:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, all 11:40 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 10:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 10:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. trains. Rensselaer, Hoosick Falls, Eastern Division, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 8:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Houses), all 10:30 A. M. Cairo, Mount Morris, Painsville, Cairo, and Monntain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 10:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 10:30 A. M. and 83:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 10 A. M., 83:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 11:26 A. M., 83:35 P. M. For tickets, time tables, and information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 383 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 263, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 98 West 125th-st., West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE. EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Salamanca, Youngstown, Canton, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

5 P. M. daily, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester, Toronto, and Detroit.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices. W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ASBURY GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. 8, 9:45 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 11:15 P. M. (express.) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M., Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn R. R. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:00, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02, A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 5:04, 6:30, 8:04, 9:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:08, 8:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via SHORE LINE.

Traine loave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing-room and sleeping cars.

O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, The Great Four-Track Trunk Line selected by the Government as the ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL. THIS IS ALSO THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

18 A. M., Rochester Express. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Peoria, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canadaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell. (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points at Eleventh Street Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany

*4:30 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*4:40 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain Resorts. Sleeping car daily to Montreal, via Ronse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Cnnandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canadaigna on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be secured at Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 63 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 363 Washington and 346 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

Time tables, other information except Sunday, 32 at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS. FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 8:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YOR

THAT RACE COURSE FENCE

PROPERTY OWNERS BECOME VERY IMPATIENT.

THEY PROPOSE TO REMOVE THE FENCE AND MAKE THE RACES FREE IF THE COMMISSIONERS FAIL IN THEIR DUTY.

All the big talk and little work by the authorities of the Department of Public Parks in regard to the fence and race track which John A. Morris has built across the new Bronx and Pelham Parkway have satisfied property owners in that section that the park authorities will do nothing toward the removal of this obstruction until after the races. They were first inclined to give credit to their neighbor, Commissioner Hutchins, for honesty of declaration when he said on Tuesday that he would at once inquire about the matter and would have the obstruction removed forthwith if he found that it was there. As he seems to have done nothing except make this declaration, his neighbors are now beginning to suspect him of bad faith as well as of neglect of a clear public duty. They say that it is absurd for him, or for any one else, to claim that a survey must be made by engineers to determine whether or not Owner Morris has encroached upon public property. Of course, Mr. Hutchins makes no such claim outright, but when he says that he is waiting for a full report from Superintendent Conover before taking action himself, that is about what he means.

If there were any possible question in regard to this encroachment property owners would be quite willing to give the park authorities any reasonable time for inquiry and for surveys. This might happen if the encroachment were only a few feet, instead of occupying more than half the width of the parkway. It is not necessary to take an engineer into Westchester County to determine whether or not the parkway, at the upper corner of the fence, is unobstructed for a width of 400 feet or for a width of less than half that distance. Even a child could see that the fence has been built across the parkway, and it is not conceivable that that fact is outside of the personal knowledge of either Commissioner Hutchins or Superintendent Conover.

While property owners are still hopeful that the encroachment may be removed within a reasonable time, this delay has made them exceedingly suspicious that nothing will be done until after the races. Everybody in that part of the county and in the upper end of the city is fully satisfied that Conover feels as secure in his place as Commissioner Hutchins does in his, and that he is in a position, so far as his territory is concerned, to dictate to the Park Commissioners, rather than they to him. People say that he was put there by orders that the Park Commissioners did not dare to disregard; and that the Commissioners would immediately suffer a political upheaval if they were to undertake to interfere with Conover's schemes. It seems to be the conviction of property owners in that section, who do not entertain a very high opinion of the Park Commissioners, that these gentlemen would rather run the risk of being declared disqualified for office, by an action brought against them under the Penal Code, than to risk the displeasure of Gov. Hill and the influences that he might bring to bear to deprive them of political preferment for all time to come. Mr. Hutchins has been dickering in politics for a good many years, they say, and he would feel utterly lost and desolate if he were shut out of party favor.

It need not be inferred that property owners intend to remain idle. Those who have enlisted in the movement to save the city's property from unlawful invasion are quite determined about it. Already they are talking about taking legal advice, with the view of defeating the schemes of the racing men and the politicians to shut in the parkway for private gain. They have not yet decided exactly what they will do, and they are disposed to await remedial action by the authorities before doing anything themselves. But they are almost hopeless of any such action. Feeling that it would be an outrage, after the publication of the charges in this matter, to allow such official delay or evasion as would permit the managers of the jockey club to remain in undisturbed possession of the city land, property owners will no doubt prepare themselves with the most possible means of righting this wrong in season to upset the scheme of the spoilers. They are already assured that the jockey club managers cannot exclude any person from the part of their inclosure which invades the parkway. Many of them have been informed that it would be entirely legal for a citizen or several citizens to take possession of this part of the inclosure, either before or during the races.

A lawyer who was consulted thought that the jockey club people would, no doubt, object to such visitors, but he confirmed the opinion already expressed that the public had a better right to go up on this part of the parkway than the jockey club had to fence it in. It has been suggested that a party of property owners be organized to go to the race course on the first day of the racing meeting, in case the authorities shall fail to act by that time, and to break into the fence around the parkway and witness the races from the inclosure at that place. As a matter of protection it has been thought well to take a constable or other officer along, but it seems to be undisputed that the right exists for any person to have access to this part of the race course at any time and without asking leave of anybody.

"RED SEAL" PREFERRED.

FINDING OF THE BROOKLYN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT EXPERTS.

Mayor Chapin yesterday received from Prof. Ware of Columbia College and Mr. Atwood of this city, the experts appointed to select one from the thirty-six designs for a soldiers' monument to be erected at the main entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, a report recommending the adoption of the design of an unknown Brooklyn architect, who has marked his drawings with a red seal. The Monument Commission, consisting of the Mayor, the President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, and the Chairman of the Grand Army Memorial Committee, will act on the report and probably accept the design and make known the successful competitor's name early next week. The total cost of the monument will be $250,000.

The design is a massive, imposing arch, 120 feet wide from the exterior of each abutment and 90 feet in depth. The span of the arch itself is 64 feet wide and 65 feet high. Across the face of the monument runs the inscription: "To the Defenders of the Union, 1861-1865." In the spandrels are bas-relief figures of trumpeting seraphs, and on each side of the interior of the arch are niches for the reception of statues of Union soldiers. The keystone is a shield bearing the arms of the United States. The arch is surrounded by a battle group.

At the base of each abutment is a pedestal supported by 36 columns 22 feet high. The attic story of the arch is supported by pilasters with intervening panels containing circular disks.

The report of the experts is a long one, and yesterday there was no little speculation among the other competitors as to the identity of "Red Seal."

PLUMBERS UNITE.

The international convention of plumbers and steam and gas fitters that has been sitting at 359 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, has nearly completed its labors, but has not yet decided whether the men of those trades will reorganize as Knights of Labor or as an open union. The delegates, however, decided upon a name for the organization, viz., "The Amalgamated Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Steamfitters' Association of the United States and Canada." The following committee was appointed to issue a call for a convention to be held in October in Washington: Edward D. Conner of Chicago, the President of the National Association; Richard A. O'Brien of Washington, Secretary and Treasurer of District Assembly No. 84, and Philip Connealy of Boston. It is said that sixty cities and towns of the United States and Canada will be represented at the next convention.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

There was a good deal of talk about the Custom House yesterday over the report from Washington that President Harrison had appointed successors to Naval Officer Burt and Surveyor Beattie, and opinions were divided as to the truth of the story. Collector Erhardt said that he had not heard of the appointments, and later he started for Hampton Beach, N. H., where he will spend his two weeks' vacation.

Col. Burt said that he did not believe that his successor had been appointed, and showed a dispatch from Acting Secretary Batcheller granting him a thirty days' leave of absence. Mr. Burt will spend his vacation on Long Island.

MRS. DONNELLY WANTS A DIVORCE.

Mary Donnelly, who wanted a divorce from her husband Joseph H. Donnelly, went to a legal bureau for counsel, and the case was put in the hands of W. H. Mundy. In the complaint drawn by Mr. Mundy it is alleged that Donnelly deserted his wife after stealing her money in Scotland, and fled to this country, and that he offered her $10 a week if she would agree to a separation. Mr. B. Metzger, Donnelly's attorney, yesterday applied to Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the complaint dismissed or made more definite. It was, he said, a very rambling and incoherent document. Judge O'Brien appeared to believe as Mr. Metzger did, but took the papers.

MONEY PLEDGED.

THE WORLD'S FAIR PROJECT IS BOOMING—ALL INDUSTRIES INTERESTED.

Pledges of money have already begun to be made for the purposes of the projected World's Fair in 1892. Ex-Park Commissioner John D. Crimmins yesterday informed Secretary W. McM. Speer of the Citizens' Committee that he had procured subscriptions to the amount of $150,000 in sums of $5,000 and $10,000, and would account for the money as soon as Mayor Grant appointed the Committee of One Hundred which is to manage affairs preliminary to the fair.

Interest in the great celebration is spreading, as is shown by the fact that on Wednesday last the Board of Trade of Norwich, Conn., passed the following preamble and resolutions in favor of having it held in this city:

Whereas, The proposition that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America can be best celebrated by a World's Fair has been most favorably received; and

Whereas, Representative citizens of the city and State of New-York have pledged their moral and financial support to the successful furtherance of such an undertaking; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Norwich Board of Trade that the location of a World's Fair in the city of New-York, under such auspices, would be a guarantee of an exhibition worthy the occasion and the country.

Resolved, That by its comparative nearness to large centres of population, with the consequent cheapness of transportation, its ease of access by rail and water, its ample hotel accommodations, and judged by the supreme test of the greatest good to the greatest number, the city of New-York is preeminently adapted to the requirements of an international exposition.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Honor the Mayor of the city of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Organization.

R. E. Bonar of the firm of Ives & Bonar has subscribed $300 to the fair fund, and yesterday wrote to Secretary Speer telling him of the fact and saying that he would pay the money to the committee of the wholesale hat and cap trade which is to be organized to assist in making the fair a success. A movement has been started by the Kurshesdt Manufacturing Company for the organization of a committee of lace manufacturers. The Executive Committee of the New-York Jewelers' Association, composed of manufacturers of watches, jewelry, silverware, and clocks, and importers of *bijouterie* and diamonds, has suggested that Mayor Grant appoint Mr. Daniel F. Appleton of the American Watch Company on the Committee of One Hundred. The council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States has selected Col. Charles Mok. Lesser, its President, as well fitted to represent it on the committee, but, to give Mayor Grant a choice in the matter, it has also commended to him Messrs. Charles Renauld, F. P. Osborn, George S. Nicholas, E. La Montagne, J. McCall, Gustave Amsinck, Joseph Park, and Egbon Bradley. Lawyer Insull, Jr., has wrote to the Mayor yesterday suggesting that as an educational department is to be a feature of the fair, Dr. John S. White of the Berkeley School be made a representative of the private schools of New-York. Charles W. Price, Secretary of the Electric Club, has informed Secretary Speer that that body will hold a special meeting next Friday evening, and will then decide on the names of electricians to be submitted to the Mayor for his choice of one to go on the sub-committee of the fair.

Messrs. William Berri and William A. Harrie, editors of the *Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review* and the *Furniture Trade Review*, have written to the Mayor that the columns of those journals are at his disposal for the advancement of the purposes of the great fair. The Sweeting Cycle Company has put in an application for space in one of the fair buildings.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

LISTS FROM WHICH CUSTOM HOUSE PLACES MAY BE FILLED.

Another list of people eligible for appointment to places in the classified service at the Custom House was given out for publication yesterday. Those upon it are eligible to appointments as assistant weighers, openers and packers, and watchmen. They passed either the October or the April examination.

There are fifty-two eligibles for assistant weighers—thirty-two from the October examination and twenty from the April examination. Those passing the October examination were put on the list Dec. 12, 1888. They received the following averages:

Lewis M. Smith	95	William H. McEvoy	86
John E. Melody	94	John E. Fitzgerald	85
G. T. Douglass	93	Daniel P. Nowlan	84
Joseph P. Ryan	93	Michael R. Travers	83
Albert Lydecker	93	Thomas Sheils	82
H. A. Rosenberg	91	William Sandarson	82
Walter Christie	91	John P. Fogarty	81
John T. Boyd	90	Martin Norton	80
Thomas F. Sweeney	90	John C. Keating	80
Thomas Everett	89	George W. Pitts	80
William F. Gallofle	89	Thomas Loughlin	79
W. J. Gallagher	88	Mark White	77
John A. Sickler	88	Thomas W. Brady	77
S. D. Barrett	87	P. J. Hennessey	77
Thomas J. McGoe	87	Francis Robinson	76
Holskt Bolton	87	Henry H. Hinsman	71

Those who passed the April examination were put on the list July 31, as follows:

Henry G. Beal	94	James H. Barnett	79
C. J. Orchard	92	George Halm	78
George E. Bedell	92	John J. Berthoff	77
Isaac Hirsch	89	W. J. Martin	77
Hugo L. Tegner	89	Charles R. Cooke	76
William E. Allen	87	James E. Jennings	76
Francis B. Smith	84	John Maguire	76
Florence J. Sullivan	84	W. H. Reeveland	76
James C. McShane	83	William J. Fitzgerald	74
Dennis J. Delaney	81	Henry H. Seguine	71

Seventeen passed the October examination for openers and oanners, and were put on the list on Dec. 17, 1888. They were:

John J. Brennan	91	George F. Foran	79
Charles H. Williams	87	Martin B. Browns	77
T. J. McLaughlin	86	Virgil Wildey	75
William Mead	84	Thomas F. Quinn	75
Joseph A. Ryan	84	Michael A. Ward	75
W. O. Honston	84	Michael J. McKenna	74
Robert B. Barrett	81	Andrew Wiener	73
John Regan	81	John D. Smith	70
Deonis J. Shally	80		

The following nineteen passed the April examination:

W. B. Freebarn	90	Jargen Johannsen	79
David McGregor	86	Edwin J. Becker	79
Patrick H. Ryan	85	W. A. Robinson	77
Moses Milhauser	85	Edward M. Tein	76
Emery Wildey	84	Thomas Slattery	75
Joseph Riley	84	John Brady	73
Mark H. Valder	83	T. Mcanliffe	71
John Q. Adams	81	Edward G. Lundy	70
A. Van Kerapen	80	Demon Palmer	70
Theodore F. Ronke	79		

The following candidates for positions as watchmen passed the October examination and were put on the list Dec. 20: Martin J. Lonergan, 84; John J. Prew, 84; William M. Moylan, 76; Joseph J. Gill, 70. On the April list there are Leslie J. Tompkins, 90; Patrick Friel, 79; Patrick Coyne, 78; Timothy S. Holton, 78; James W. Quinn, 71.

Twenty per cent. of those on the lists may get appointments.

A CLUMSY FORGERY.

JANITOR MALONEY OF HOBOKEN GETS INTO TROUBLE.

Patrick Maloney, the janitor of the City Hall in Hoboken, is in custody in that city on a charge of forgery. Among the vouchers that reached the hands of Paying Teller Schofield of the Second National Bank in Hoboken on Thursday afternoon was a warrant on the city poor fund for $100. It first attracted Mr. Schofield's attention because it had been made out on a blank that is not in general use in the city offices nowadays. When he examined it he saw that the names of the City Clerk and City Treasurer had been clumsily forged. The warrant had been deposited by Pierce & Jones, electrical supply dealers in New-York, and reached the Hoboken Bank from the Nassau National Bank.

Mr. Schofield called the attention of City Clerk McDermott to the paper, and suspicion was directed against Maloney at once. It was known that he had had business relations with Pierce & Jones, and that he was in their debt to the amount of the warrant. He was waited upon and at once confessed that he had passed it. He said that his brother, in cleaning up the City Hall, had found in a waste paper basket, and that he supposed it was all right for him to use it. Mayor Grassman ordered him into custody at once.

Maloney was a member of the Council from the Fourth Ward of Hoboken for five years, and his record was good. Two months ago he resigned to assume the City Hall janitorship. Within the last few weeks he has become eccentric, and his friends have feared that his mind was giving way.

MR. SWANSON IN A BAD WAY.

A man who gave his name as John P. Swanson of Ludington, Mason County, Mich., was found at about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a policeman of the Twenty-third Sub-Precinct wandering aimlessly about in the rear of 18 East Forty-third-street and was taken to the station house at the Grand Central Station. He had a cut on his head evidently received from a fall, and during lucid intervals it was learned that he was a farmer in the town where he lived and was a native of Sweden. He was apparently well-to-do and had a gold watch and chain, a ticket to Europe, and $205 in money. He came to the city Thursday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and put up at the Hotel Wellington, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, where nothing further was known of him than what appeared in the register, which only gave his name.

When taken to the station house he appeared in great distress about the loss of some money which he had sent to a relative of his wife and which he had not recovered. He also said he had held several political offices, among them that of Poormaster for the county where he lived. He was committed to a cell, where he prayed continually. He was subsequently sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A FORGOTTEN INSTITUTION

WHY IS THE NIGHT MEDICAL SERVICE NOT USED?

IT PROVIDES FREE AND PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FOR POOR PEOPLE, BUT THEY REJECT IT.

A little over nine years ago Dr. Henri Nachtel first agitated in this city the subject of establishing what he called a "Night Medical Service." Dr. Nachtel's plan was to have the addresses of a number of reputable physicians constantly in every police station in the city—physicians whose residences were situated not far from the respective stations—so that any person falling sick in the night might call or send to the nearest police station and have a doctor in attendance within the shortest possible time. If the sick person were able to pay for the services rendered he or she was expected to do so. But in the case of poor people unable to pay the city was to pay the bill.

The scheme was favorably received by the City Government, was largely agitated at the time by THE TIMES, and was finally adopted and carried into practical effect. Arrangements were made by the city with from ten to twenty physicians in each police precinct by which it was agreed that when a physician was summoned by a policeman at night he would at once go to the abode of the sick person with as much speed as possible and do everything in his power. In no case, whether paid by the individual or the city, was the fee for such services to exceed $3. If to be paid by the city, the policeman by whom the call was made notified his Captain of the fact, the physician submitted a written report of his case and received an order for $3 to be paid by the cashier of the Night Medical Service.

Dr. Nachtel's plan went into effect in September, 1880. For a time the poor sick people availed themselves eagerly of the opportunity to obtain free medical service that was sure to be capable. The physicians whose names appeared upon the various police lists had an average of four or five police calls each week. The news that people could get good doctors to come and see them without requiring payment, spread rapidly in every precinct, and for months the percentage of calls showed a steady increase.

After a while, however, free patients began to get less and less. After the choices of the charitable plan had become apparently assured, the newspapers ceased to print articles about the Night Medical Service, and by the general public it was forgotten. It was believed at first that a period of surprising healthfulness had come to the poor people of the city and that doctors' services were not needed, whether free or not. But as time went on and the number of police calls kept steadily decreasing, it became evident that some other reason was responsible for this fact. Just what that reason is, nobody has been able to discover. It is hardly possible that poverty-stricken families, some member of which fell sick, would prefer to engage cheap, unreliable practitioners rather than be served gratuitously by doctors of standing in their profession.

So it gradually came to be believed that the Night Medical Service had ceased to exist. Nobody made any effort to revive the old-time interest, and the Night Medical Service has for the last two years been an unknown institution. Indigent people have kept on getting sick and being attended by doctors and dying, but the amount of money which the city has paid each year for free doctors has been very small.

The service still exists, however, and is at the command of anybody who chooses to avail himself of it. In every police station in the city the long list of physicians ready to respond to a summons at any time of the night still hangs, but it is covered with dust and cobwebs. The system of conveying the services of a physician was forcibly illustrated in a case which occurred last week. A young and pretty Cuban girl accidentally took a dose of poison. Messengers were sent out for a doctor, and they visited the offices of many without avail. All were away from home, and medical assistance in the house the poison had effectually done its work and the girl died. Prompt medical service doubtless would have saved her life, and had there been any knowledge in that household of this neglected service prompt attendance might have been assured.

A TIMES reporter yesterday visited half a dozen police stations in different parts of the city and made inquiries. Up town, where the richer population dwells, the calls for the service have been few and far between. In the Nineteenth Precinct, for instance, Sergt. Lane told the reporter that he had been stationed in that precinct for two years and had never yet been called upon to send for a doctor. A reference to the book of records showed that the last call had been made Feb. 16, 1887. In the past seven years only twenty calls are registered in this book. In the other up-town precincts the case is practically the same. Nobody seems to want free service or to know anything about this beneficent institution.

Down town, in the crowded tenement-side districts where mostly foreigners have their habitations, the service seems to be better known, but not appreciated as it should be. The Thirteenth Precinct Station House is just in the upper edge of this region, and there the calls are not as frequent as would naturally be supposed. The Twelfth Precinct Station House on Delancey and Attorney streets is right in the heart of this region, and there, more than in any other precinct, poor people make requisitions on the city's purse for medical attendance. And yet in this station house the record showed that within the last twelve months only twenty-eight calls had been made.

The fact that sick persons to whom $3 is a small fortune should reject this essential good provided for them, and that the Night Medical Service, with its manifest merits, should be disregarded, is incomprehensible.

EMIGRANTS' COMPLAINTS.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

The charges made by the steerage passengers of the steamship England against the officers of the ship stating that poor food and insufficient space were allowed them during the last trip were thoroughly investigated by the Castle Garden Committee of the Board of Emigration last night. The complaints, which had been written out by John Hancock, a passenger and an ex-law clerk, were of a very general nature and were not fully supported by him when examined under oath by President Ridgway. The only particular which seemed to the Commissioners to be worthy of comment was the alleged negligence on the part of the ship's surgeon, Dr. Ward, in attending the infant of Mrs. Patrick O'Donnell. This child died in convulsions after a short illness which Dr. Ward had pronounced not dangerous. He had also neglected to visit the child on the night preceding its death, although requested to do so by its mother. He postponed the call until between 7 and 8 o'clock on the following morning.

Commissioner Stephenson commented very severely on the surgeon's action and said: "I think that the ship ought to get another surgeon. It is evidently a case of gross negligence on his part and I should hate to intrust a child of mine to his care." Commissioners will consider the evidence in the case submitted by Capt. Healey of the England and by the passengers and will report at the next meeting of the board.

THE SING SING CAMP MEETING.

The families living in the tents on the Sing Sing camp meeting ground were nearly drowned out this week. Water ran through the streets in rivers and nearly every tent was soaked through. In an ordinary rain the tents are sufficient protection, but in a rain such as prevailed all this week the canvas proved an insufficient protection.

There will be services on the ground all day to-morrow, when Mr. Leonard, one of the original members of the "Sammy" Halstead Praying Band, will take charge and have five of the band with him to keep the meetings lively. The camp meeting proper commences next Tuesday. The grounds are in good condition, and some beautiful flower beds have been laid out. There are now over fifty families, with an average of four persons to each family, camping on the old historic ground, and it is expected that every tent and cottage will be occupied this season. There will be a lawn party this evening at J. L. Hennine's cottage near the camp grounds should the weather permit. The camp grounds will have telephonic connection with Sing Sing this year.

CHILDREN REPORTED MISSING.

The following persons were reported as missing yesterday at Police Headquarters: Annie Lephens, thirteen years old, medium height, dark complexion and hair, gray eyes, birth mark on right cheek. She was dressed in black, had no hat, and wore buttoned shoes when last seen. Missing since the 30th ult., when she ran away from home. Her father, Charles Lephene, 1,713 First-avenue, reported the case.

William J. Farley, sixteen years old, 5 feet 3 inches, slim, light complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes. Had on a suit of dark clothes, black stockings, and buttoned shoes. Missing 28th ult., from New-Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., and reported by his sister, Nellie Farley, of 141 Madison-avenue, as ran away from home.

Herman Kiesen, thirteen years old, tall, slim, and light complexioned, of 650 Third-avenue, was reported as missing since 13th ult., when he lost a situation in a drug store, and on being reprimanded by his father, Herman Kiesen, ran away from home.

ONLY VOTERS WANTED.

TAMMANY MEN WILL BE PUT IN THE PLACES OF ITALIAN STREET CLEANERS.

A funnier proceeding than that which has been begun by Acting Street-Cleaning Commissioner Rogers has rarely been pursued by the head of a municipal department desirous to change its political character. Prior to last election Street-Cleaning Commissioner Chipman was denounced in the Manhattan Club by an earnest Democrat for his acquiescence in the employment by the contractors under him of Italians who had no votes, and whose daily earnings had to be divided with padrones. He was told that he had driven away from the Democratic Party voters who would have been enrolled if they had been employed on the streets. He was made angry by the criticism, but it seems to have been advantageous to him.

On May 1, in deference to the Tammany crowd, which seems certain ultimately to get such control of the Health Department as to be able to procure his removal from office, Commissioner Coleman abolished the contract system, notwithstanding that he had approved it as cheaper and better than the day's-work system of cleaning the streets. Thereafter most of the foremen who had been employed by the contractors found that in civil service examinations they could not show themselves as fit for their work as certain Tammany men were. They lost their places. Tammany men took them. But the entire street-cleaning force could not be changed at once. To dismiss all the old wielders of broom and hoe in a jiffy would make a discussion which the suave Commissioner Coleman deprecated. Still he wanted to make room for Tammany's residuum, as John Brickt once tenderly called the most ignorant voters, and he found a way to do it. He prepared his plan and left it for Deputy Commissioner Rogers to carry out while he went to Europe.

When Fire Commissioner Purroy said he was going to go to Europe Mayor Grant told him that New-York was the place for salaried municipal officers who were in good health. Mr. Purroy had to get a doctor's certificate that he needed a rest before the Mayor would give him a pass, and a friend, a reporter of THE TIMES could not discover yesterday that Commissioner Coleman was compelled to do the like. On the contrary, the indications were that he was permitted to go abroad for Tammany's benefit. And this benefit is to be achieved through the proceeding of Deputy Commissioner Rogers to install Italian non-voters out of the street-cleaning force.

It is well known that Irish foremen of gangs of Italians, unable to utter their names, have long been in the habit of designating them by numbers or of rebaptizing them with Hibernic titles. Yet Deputy Commissioner Rogers pretends to be astonished by the discovery of sons of Sicily or scions of Lombardian stock, answering to the names of "Pat McCarthy," "Mike Duffy," "Tony McGuire," "Hugh Grant," "Dick Croker", "Con Flynn," and others usually borne only by Irish Phœnicians. He announced yesterday that this was wrong, and at the same time he declared that some persons who had been favored with tickets for the employment of laborers must have gone into the business of selling them to padrones, who, in turn, used them to put at work Italian laborers who would give up part of their earnings. Apparently Deputy Commissioner Rogers did not appreciate the assault he was making on the management of his department by the latter statement. It would seem proper for the department to hire laborers without the intervention of outsiders. But if the proper system were pursued, Tammany would not get the patronage now preparing for it.

Deputy Commissioner Rogers yesterday discharged some of the Italian Irishmen, and declared that hereafter he would see to it that only voters—Tammany voters of course—should clean the streets.

FREIDBERG IN CUSTODY.

THE POLICE NAB A LIBERAL DISPENSER OF BOGUS CHECKS.

Edward J. Freidberg, a young man who, under a number of assumed names, among which are A. M. David, Edward J. Morse, and Edward F. Wormeer, has swindled many women of various kinds by giving them worthless checks, was taken before Justice Ford at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. He had been arrested on Thursday by Detective Reilly of the Twenty-second Precinct on complaint of several women whom he had swindled by giving them worthless checks, but the women failed to appear against him, and he was surrendered to Detectives Heidelberg and Dolan, who had a warrant for his arrest, prepared by Justice Ford on complaint of Mrs. Julia F. Wright of 140 West Sixteenth-street, who received two checks from him amounting to $350.

Mrs. Wright said yesterday that in response to an advertisement which she had inserted in a morning newspaper in November last, having a room to let, Freidberg called on her and represented himself as A. M. Davis, head of the firm of A. M. Davis & Co. of 15 Walker-street, and he hired the room. He remained her tenant until about six weeks ago, when he suddenly disappeared. During all the time he had been her tenant he had never paid her rent, although he had often been importuned, but gave various excuses. On Saturday evening Mrs. Wright saw her lodger in the street, and again dunned him. He promised to call the next day and settle. He did call the next day, and gave Mrs. Wright a check on the Madison-Square Bank for $300, which he owed her for rent, and another check for $50 on the same bank for money Mrs. Wright had loaned him from time to time during his stay at her house, and she gave him $4 change. When he left the house he carried off a diamond ring valued at $60, which was on the dressing case in Mrs. Wright's room. The checks were worthless.

Freidberg admitted that he knew the checks were worthless when he gave them to Mrs. Wright. He was held for trial. Another complaint was made against him by May Reeves, 911 Sixth-avenue, who charged him with having stolen a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar ring from her hand while she was lying asleep on the morning of the 19th inst. He had then represented himself as Edward F. Wormeer, a son of the banker of that name, and had given a bogus check for $300 on the Garfield National Bank. He was held on this complaint. The real name of the prisoner is believed to be Freidberg, and his father is a retired banker in Germany. He has a sister and other relatives in Philadelphia, where he lived until about a year ago.

TRAVEL IN BROOKLYN.

A PERSON CAN GO ALL OVER THE CITY ON THE ELEVATED FOR FIVE CENTS.

Residents of Brooklyn are just beginning to find out what a convenience the elevated railroad system is and they are wondering how they got along without it. The road in Fifth-avenue is nearly completed and cars will soon be running to Greenwood, while the extension of the Myrtle-avenue line to Ridgewood opens up a new section that is growing rapidly. A whole day can be spent riding on the Union Elevated Road for 5 cents, owing to the transfer system now in force. A passenger from the bridge on reaching Bridge-street station is at liberty to change to the Fifth-avenue branch, or he may continue to Grand-avenue and there change to the Ridgewood train.

If he continues on the train, at the Gates-avenue station he is at liberty to change to the Broadway line and go down to the ferry. At Myrtle-avenue and Broadway there is another transfer station, both to Ridgewood, and down Myrtle-avenue to the Fulton Ferry, or he can change at Grand-avenue to a bridge train. If the passenger is desirous of continuing the ride he may change again at this station to the East New-York train, and getting off at Gates-avenue go back to Myrtle-avenue and Broadway.

The Kings County road is now a continuous line from the ferry to East New-York, and is being constructed out toward Canarsie. Traffic is constantly increasing as the passengers become aware of the quick time that is made. Ridgewood is now but little further from the City Hall in this city in point of time than Harlem, and East New-York is even nearer.

WHAT CAUSED DOWNEY'S DEATH?

Alexander Downey, steward of the steamship Alpa, of the Atlas Line, plying between this city and West Indian ports, was found about midnight on Thursday unconscious at Duane and West streets. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he died an hour later. The physicians thought he was suffering from the effects of some kind of poison, and he also had a bruise on the forehead caused by a blow or a fall. Investigation showed that Downey had been suffering for some days from Chagree fever, and that he had also been drinking freely on Thursday. About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening he left the hotel of the Six Nations, on Spring-street, where he had been staying, and went to the Mohawk, a short distance away. After looking at a room offered him there he refused to take it, and left, saying he was going to the ship. An autopsy will be made to determine the cause of death. Downey was a native of Edinburgh, where his father is said to be in the tobacco business.

HERE'S A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the John J. O'Brien Association and others held last evening, I take pleasure in inviting you to attend the enrollment of Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, between 7 and 10 o'clock, and Wednesday next between 4 and 10 o'clock P. M., at Golden Rule Hall, 125 Rivington-street.

JOHN E. SHODSKY, Chairman, &c.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 2, 1889.

SPORT WITH ROD AND GUN

THE WEATHER TROUBLES THE NEW-YORK ANGLERS.

FEW FISH CAUGHT IN THE INSIDE OR OUTSIDE WATERS—REPORTS FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND BEACHES.

Fishing in the salt water near the city has been around the zero point this last week. To go outside the Hook after bluefish has been almost tempting Providence, while working for weakfish inside has been exceeding wet work and productive of meagre results.

Weakfish, if the expression can be used, is a sort of dry water fish. That is, dry and sunny stretches of time, when the water is going through the evaporation period rather than being added to by copious downfalls of concentrated humidity, make the good fishing. A cloudy day after a few days of sun is considered the best by many. Since a week ago it has rained every day and there has been little chance for salt-water fishing with the exception of yesterday. It is hoped, however, that the heavy weather will have a good effect, and that with bright days the fish will return in great numbers.

Salt-water game fish, like the ocean sailing craft, put to sea during a big storm. At least they are said to do so by the old boatmen at the beaches. At all events, bluefish always disappear when a big wind and rain come, and it is two or three days before they bite back again.

Bluefishing outside has been fair when the boats could get out, but inside the bay and in Great South Bay it fell off entirely as early as last Saturday. The Sunday anglers in the Great South Bay—and there were not a few of them, including the experts of the great Wawayanda Fishing Club, which is supposed to cause a panic among bluefish when any of its members appear on the fishing grounds—sat in their boats all day and put on fresh chum without any visible result.

At Sandy Hook there has been some fair surf fishing. A few very fine weakfish were taken, and according to some of the stories from there a few were caught on the flies. Salmon flies were dragged through the water, and the weakfish seemed to take to them. There is nothing wonderful about this, as probably the fish were hungry at the time and would have taken any bait, or else the bright colors happened to stir up their curiosity. It is doubtful, however, whether fly fishing for weakfish will ever result in any great catches. Fluke are still at the Hook, and once in a while a bluefish is dragged in.

The crowds at the Fishing Banks have been large this year. They usually come back with quite a showing of sea bass, fluke, and weakfish, and occasionally a school of game fish is met with. But taken altogether the fishing has been poor for the week. Indeed it could not be expected to be good in such weather.

Trout anglers who are returning from their Summer trips continue to report that their favorite fishing has not been so good in years. That tussles with big fellows have been frequent is evident from the shattered condition of their rods. It is curious to see what queer ways these weapons of destruction in the hands of trifle are broken. Fractures and compound fractures of tips are, of course, frequent, and second joints will break at the ferrules, but how a fisherman can break the butt is a matter to cause surprise. A fisherman who is concerning the service he has had, but to allow such a thing with a two-pound trout is beyond comprehension. When the rod is broken in that joint, however, it is to be surmised that it was accomplished by stumbling or falling on it, rather than through the strength of the fish, despite the angler's allegations to this contrary.

An experienced angler will carry tools for mending his rod on the stream. It does not require many tools to make up the fishing kit. Strong silk should be always carried, and a piece of wax. A pair of nippers comes handy in case of a break at a joint to pull out the broken end when a rod is broken between joints. With a sharp knife the ends can be whittled down smooth and spliced securely by tying with the waxed silk. Small extra guides or rings will often be found necessary in making repairs. Sometimes a rod will smash beyond repair on the spot. The only thing to do under such conditions is to cut a small wand, tie a line on the end, and fish with bait.

The Second Reservoir, which is the one complaint to make, and that is the high water. In the Adirondacks heavy rains in the Spring raised the water to such a height that it took a long time for it to reach a normal condition, and before that time came another big storm would send it up again, and now the waters are very high and freshets are pouring down the streams. The building of several dams in the Saranac region has also set back the water well into the woods, and some favorite ponds have been made inaccessible. There has been a good deal of bush fishing this Summer—that is, in new waters and on the edges of the old haunts.

The high water has also scattered the fish. When the streams were on the fall the fishing has been excellent. Adirondack catches have averaged well, and it has been believed that trout fishing will be good in early August, as the watels from the big rainfall of the week are receding. Usually the trout are in the spring holes at this time of the year and chary of biting, but a big rain will send them out to bite in the rapids and cause a renewed desire for feeding.

In Sullivan County and the Catskill streams fine trout have been recently taken. In the Neversink big trout were caught on the evening fishing before the rain storms, and one and a half and two pound trout have been surprisingly common. The fish are in fine condition and one can almost see them grow in a day by observing the clear water pools.

Canada resorts are turning out large catches. At Lake Edward and Lake St. John a great many fish have been taken recently, but they were not so large as would be expected in so new a region. Fishing clubs are fast gaining possession of all the available spots in that section and the rivers are fast being tied up to outsiders. Further back there are still miles of unexplored streams, teeming with the wild trout of vermilion and varied spots and mottling of beauty. The travel to this region has increased with great rapidity and facilities for fishing and living are much better this season than ever before.

Those who have claimed that the Rangeley Lake region in Maine was exhausted have kept their mouths closed lately. The records of an authentic character have kept coming in, and the carpers have been silenced each week. Now the big trout are in the deep water and can only be obtained in one way—a way distasteful to the artistic fisherman—and that is by drumming. A spot is chummed for a week or two and then a day passed without giving the free lunch. The next day the fisherman puts the chum on his hook, sinks it to a great depth, and yanks it if he has a bite. The trout come up something like the hauling out of big ducks. Trolling is resorted to sometimes when the fish protectors are not looking, for there is a law against it.

In Pennsylvania worn-out trout streams have also blossomed out, and anglers have been satisfied with their work. The only complaint there, as everywhere, has been of too much high water.

Woodcock may now be shot on Long Island, provided they can be found. The law permits their being killed and exposed for sale after the 1st of August. The first good out-running days, when the birds were abundant, the opening of the season would have been hailed with pleasure, and goodly numbers of crack shots would have gone down to the island resorts. But now the commencement of the open season attracts little attention. For some years past the woodcock have been growing woefully scarce, and comparatively few are shot, while one or two seasons were evident failures.

Indeed, the bird is on the decrease all over the country, and fears have been expressed that it may soon become extinct. More stringent laws, however, are expected to benefit the birds, and hope for a revival of the sport is expressed by the game protectors. Formerly the bird was allowed to be hunted after July 4. This led to the destruction of young birds, for the gunners found them to be more plentiful in July, and did not hesitate to take advantage of an opportunity.

July shooting has always been attended with more or less discomforts, both the heat and

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WILLIAM'S ENGLISH VISIT

THE MIGHTY ARRAY OF WAR SHIPS HE FINDS.

STORMY WEATHER DELAYS THE REVIEW —FRANCE AND RUSSIA AS FRIENDS —THE WHEAT CROP.

By THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Aug. 3.—England has such a traditional claim upon the courtesy of the weather clerk for royal pageants that the phrase "Queen's weather" is familiarly used to describe blue skies and balmy air; but to-day something has gone wrong. Perhaps young William, the highflier, is not a *persona grata* with the climatic authorities. At all events it has been raining pitchforks at Portsmouth as well as here and everywhere from early morning, and the sea is rolling at Spithead so savagely that the huge ironclads riding at anchor there are in imminent danger of smashing into one another. At noon the waves were so high, the rain was so drenching, and the sea and mist were so far covering the whole fleet like a curtain, that the review had to be reluctantly postponed until Monday. This is a most cruel disappointment to tens of thousands of spectators in all parts of England who thronged to Portsmouth to witness a spectacle unique in the history of the world.

Even the trained naval mind, much less the ordinary landsman brain, does not easily take in what it means to see 113 modern armed war vessels placed in position for review. When in the jubilee year forty-five such ships were got together it was spoken of as a great event. Now, with the visiting German squadron and the huge ocean liners diverted for a day to the accommodation of spectators, there are three times that number off Portsmouth. It was a more deeply stirring occasion in English naval history, no doubt, when the young Queen bade godspeed to the Crimean fleet; but the fighting force then assembled, imposing as it seemed at the time, was a mere handful of inferior vessels compared with to-day's wonderful aggregation.

The crews alone of these 113 men-of-war number over 21,000 men, which force, owing to the part played by steel and hydraulic power, corresponds to 80,000 sailors in Nelson's time. Still more striking is the difference in armament. The whole fleet now at Spithead carries only 558 guns, whereas a single one of Nelson's ships was fitted up with 131, and the number ran even higher as late as the Crimean war; but the heaviest shot fired from the Victory weighed sixty-eight pounds, and a whole broadside from that ancient three-decker burned 325 pounds of powder, whereas a modern single shot weighs 1,800 and a broadside fire consumes 3,000 pounds of powder.

This great fleet lifts anchor early on Tuesday morning, puts to sea for a month of active manœuvres, first around the British coast and then in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. As I hinted some weeks ago, a considerable number of these vessels will quietly turn up inside the Mediterranean when the manœuvres are over and England's force in the Levant will thus be surreptitiously strengthened, not again to be reduced until something definite has come out of the war cloud hanging over Eastern Europe.

A natural pride in the ability to make such an unprecedented and unrivaled naval display so swells the English breast just for the moment that only minor attention is paid to the fact that it is made to impress Kaiser William. It has never been the habit to regard this young man very favorably over here. His failure to be nice to his mother, who is an English Princess, and his neglect to make an earlier visit to his grandmother, who is an English sovereign, have obviously served to increase the English dislike for him, and his refusal, now that he has come to these shores to visit London, is universally taken as a sign that he has reciprocated the British feeling of hostility; but the national elation at the splendor and significance of the show provided for him at Spithead seems to have dissipated all this popular rancor.

He could come to London now and be cheered everywhere in a generous spirit of compensation for the fright which it is popularly believed that he must sustain at the spectacle of England's battle ships drawn up in three rows.

What William will think about the spectacle in reality we are not likely to learn, for he has grown as taciturn lately as he was declamatory and garrulous at the outset of his reign. It may be taken for granted that he will see everything which an extremely keen eyesight will permit him to see, and will understand it better than most other observers, for he himself cherishes dreams of a Brobdingnagian navy and works personally at new naval models with his marine engineers. But although he is to have a long talk with Lord Salisbury, who is otherwise putting in a good deal of time with Herbert Bismarck, there is no likelihood of any political change being effected during the German visit to the Isle of Wight. England doesn't mind saying she is friendly to the triple alliance, but Lord Salisbury will not dare bind her further.

Gen. Boulanger's humiliating defeat in the rural cantons has for the moment strengthened every Bourse in Europe, but it does not follow necessarily that even his equally crushing defeat at the coming elections for the new Chamber would improve Europe's chances of sustained peace. Most right-thinking people all over the world will rejoice to see this impudent impostor thrown aside and the French Republic thereby more firmly established than ever, but it must be borne in mind that the republic, simply by giving this great proof of its enduring strength, will measurably advance itself in the estimation of the Russian Czar, and will certainly meet with a prompt opportunity of signing a treaty of alliance with Russia.

Heretofore the Czar has held back, fearing the instability of the French Government. If the elections dispose of Boulangism, that obstacle will no longer exist, and there will be a Franco-Russian treaty before New Year's. Shrewd diplomatic observers incline to the belief that the existence of such a treaty would tend to imperil the European situation rather than otherwise.

So far as the great capitals are concerned, there is no European situation just now. All the Ambassadors at the various Courts have started away from their posts on two months' holidays. The big military chieftains who ordinarily form a sort of war party in each of these centres of palace politics are all busy in their camps getting ready for the Autumn manœuvres or stealing brief relaxation at Summer resorts before they begin. The palaces themselves have the blinds drawn down and the servants are on half pay, and while the Hohenzollerns are yachting and the saddened Hapsburgs are praying in seclusion, the Romanoffs are enjoying domestic privacy at Peterhof.

Both the Balkans and Crete, however, chose this inopportune time, when sovereigns want to swing in their hammocks and Generals are anxious for a breathing spell in their loose fatigue clothes, to raise fresh troubles. The Servian Regency has completed the distribution of 30,000 rifles among the Third Reserves, and now has ordered the entire military force of the kingdom to muster next week for the ostensible purpose of drilling together for four days. Here in London, however, this is openly declared to be a menace to Bulgaria, and certainly the Bulgarian authorities seem to take the same view, for they have been during the past week posting large bodies of troops on the Servian frontier.

There is to be a grand celebration at Sofia on the 14th, which is the second anniversary of Ferdinand's accession to the Bulgarian throne, and there is an underlying rumor that he will signalize the occasion by declaring himself King. However this may be, diplomacy has fixed upon the date as one to be anticipated with anxiety. Turkey shows her appreciation of it by ordering out 80,000 men of her reserves, starting up the work in her dockyards, and decreeing the immediate purchase of 40,000 meters of army cloth and 30,000 fezes. Some of this activity is directed toward the Balkans and perhaps more toward Crete.

The predicament of the Indian to whom the white hunter said "I will take the turkey and you may have the owl, or you take the owl and I will have the turkey," is not unlike the position the Sultan finds himself in with relation to Crete. There is a bloody riot in progress on the island, and something has got to be done. Greece, of course, regards herself as the natural heir to the island and looks to get control of it as a result of the present trouble, but the two great opposing forces now in European politics are each fighting hard to win the friendship of Greece away from the other. The German Kaiser has given his sister to the Greek Crown Prince, and presses the Sultan to make the young couple a wedding present of Crete. The French President has given to the Greek King a dinner and sends French gunboats into Cretan waters to safeguard Greek interests. Russia on the one side, England on the other, are both urging Turkey to take a magnanimous initiative and turn Crete over to the Hellenes. Every nation is eager to win the gratitude of Greece away from all its rivals, but whichever way the Sultan regards the thing he stands to lose Crete.

To-day's general downpour of cold rain, with high winds, takes another 5 per cent. or so off the English wheat crop. Even before this the grain in Norfolk was so beaten down that the bulk of it will have to be cut with a scythe instead of machinery, and laborers therefore are demanding an increase of wages for the harvest. The *Standard* says, after an exhaustive review of the whole situation: "On the whole the year's production of wheat in the world is almost certain to be much less than it was last year, when nothing but the extraordinary Russian harvest prevented a serious deficiency, and the reserve stocks are now much lower than a year ago."

Interest here in the Salt Trust is merged just now in a greater excitement over the sinking of a lot of places in Cheshire owing to great quantities of brine being pumped out of the earth. Over 1,700 acres have been subject to this alarming subsidence. One hotel and two churches have already been destroyed, and at Wineford now several houses have sunk so that the chimney tops and ridge tiles alone are visible above the ground, while the sinkage in the market place is of fully 30 feet; a new town hall, which had just been built on the top of the old one, was completely buried on Thursday.

A new railway system has come into use in Hungary which is receiving much attention. For traveling purposes the country is now divided into fourteen zones, much on the principle of our adoption of longitudinal divisions for railroad time. Passenger fares are regulated now by zones, instead of by actual distance, and one uniform price is charged for all stations within the same zone. The new arrangement amounts roughly to a reduction of 25 per cent. and the first two days show an increase in traffic of over 300 per cent. The change is believed here to mark an important epoch in railway history all over Europe.

Mrs. Maybrick's trial excites more general attention than any other murder trial in England in the past ten years. Up to to-day she was very self-possessed and calm in her demeanor, but fell to weeping silently toward the close of this forenoon's session, when one of the servant witnesses recalled the affectionate words the dying man had addressed to the prisoner.

The weight of evidence thus far is considerably stronger against her than was revealed by the preliminary proceedings, and the quite general notion to-day is that she will be convicted. This, however, may be altered by the evidence for the defense, and it is, moreover, always difficult to tell what a jury will do, even an English jury, when a young and pretty woman is involved. It seems probable that the trial will last until Wednesday.

Although Wilkie Collins is still alive and conscious, he is wasted to mere skin and bones, and there is practically no chance of his recovery.

Cardinal Lavigerie, who, although only sixty-four, looks much older, owing to a patriarchal white beard and a wasted, nervous face, has also been very ill—in fact, so close to death's door that extreme unction was administered. It seems really as if this tremendously energetic man had decided that he hadn't time to die, for in two or three days he was up again and is now at work once more.

An older man who probably will not rise from his sick bed, where he is now prostrated, is the Austrian Archduke Albert, who is seventy-two years old to-day. He is one of the ablest and most lovable of his family, a tall man, with a kindly German face and the air of a good professor, spectacles and all, instead of that of a lifelong soldier. The Emperor is deeply attached to him, and his death will add greatly to the gloom still brooding over Vienna.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that the French Government is a good deal exercised over the Pan-American Commercial Congress to be held in the United States next October. France has been attaching great importance to the expansion of her trade in South America, especially in the Argentine Republic, and will redouble her efforts to prevent its being diverted by the United States.

H. F.

TANNER PULLED UP SHORT

STARTLING RESULT OF HIS LIBERAL POLICY.

SECRETARY WINDOM STAGGERED BY ITS EFFECTS—A SOUND SCOLDING FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic—JOHN R. C. PITKIN of Louisiana.

Naval Officer at New-Orleans—JOHN F. PATTY.

* * *

The last time President Harrison came down from Deer Park Secretary of the Interior Noble had a long talk with him, and the result was a message calling Corporal Tanner to the White House. Secretary Noble's talk had screwed up the President's courage to the point which enabled him to give Tanner a round scolding about the scandals in the Pension Office. To-day Secretary of the Treasury Windom had a talk with the President lasting several hours. It was taken for granted by the politicians and place-hunters that the conference was concerning the New-York appointments which still hang fire and two New-Orleans offices which were filled later in the day.

But this was only a minor topic in the White House chat. The chief subject of conversation was Corporal Tanner and the wide swath he is cutting in the public treasury. Some of the Treasury people were engaged recently in figuring upon the hole that will be made in the surplus by the "liberal" reratings and increases of pensions already allowed by Tanner. The result was a computation that alarmed the Treasury officers almost as much as it astonished them. A further estimate of the result of a continuance of the Corporal's generous policy is reported to have fairly staggered the computers. The figures were turned over to Secretary Windom, and in a very short time he concluded that something would have to be done unless Tanner was to be allowed to wipe out completely all the surplus in the Treasury vaults. It was to lay these figures before Gen. Harrison and to express this opinion that Mr. Windom spent so much time with the President to-day.

As the outcome of what the Secretary had to say, Tanner was again honored with a summons to the White House. He was given an opportunity to look over the Treasury estimates of what his "generous" policy would bring about, and then, backed by Mr. Windom, the President administered to him another scolding. Just what was said is, of course, known only to the three men present, but there is reason to believe that Tanner has heard pleasanter things in other interviews. The President appears to be learning that the "be-liberal-to-the-boys" policy sounds better in a speech than it works in actual practice.

* * *

Corporal Tanner has at last given out the long-promised statement concerning the pension cases made "special" since he became Pension Commissioner. He has frequently announced that he did not believe he had made a thousand cases special, and nobody is surprised to find that, according to the statement now presented, the number was only 958, between March 27, when Tanner took office, and July 23. In 118 of the cases, Tanner says, no attorneys were represented. He gives a list of thirteen attorneys and firms who were interested in 385 cases, and puts W. W. Dudley down for a single block of five. The most notorious pension shark in the city leads this list with ninety-eight.

It is to be regretted that Corporal Tanner did not make his statement a little more interesting to the general public. He could have done so without much trouble. He might, for instance, have given a hint as to whether or not cases were made special by Mr. George B. Squires, when that Brooklyn citizen was Tanner's confidential secretary, and, if so, whether or not such cases were included in the Tanner list. Corporal Tanner might also have satisfied a good many inquisitive persons by telling how many cases were made "forty-eight-hour" cases by his direction, such cases being railroaded through from start to finish inside of two days, while a "special" may take a week or more.

Still further interest might have been taken in the statement if Tanner had included in it information as to how many of the special and forty-eight-hour cases were for the personal benefit of employes of his office. It would have been easy to add to this part of his statement the fact that between thirty-five and forty persons holding office under the Pension Commissioner have had their pensions rerated since March 27, 1889, each case having been marked special or forty-eight-hour. Had he cared to go into the record of his predecessor in this respect he could have added the further information that during the whole of Gen. Black's administration just two pension office clerks obtained reratings. Each of the reratings put through since March 27 has carried with it arrears of pension amounting to from $500 to $2,000 or more.

But by far the most interesting information which Tanner has failed to insert in his statement, is as to how many of the 958 cases which he admits were taken up out of their regular order, came within the order issued by the Secretary of the Interior in 1885, and reissued by Secretary Noble. This order directs that "cases will be taken out of their order only when such cause therefor is shown to the Commissioner in writing as would satisfy the other worthy claimants whose claims precede it, should they know the facts, that such action is proper." By Secretary Noble the order was extended so as to embrace "only where the applicant is in very great destitution or at the point of death." It is too bad that Tanner has not let the public know how many of the rerated Pension Office clerks were in very great destitution or at the point of death, when their claims were pushed ahead of those of many thousands of outside applicants.

* * *

An explanation of the holding of "Al" Daggett's contract for supplying the Government with postal cards has at last been given by the Post Office Department. The authorities declare that all they want from the would-be contractor is proof that he is the owner of the necessary plant to carry out his contract or that he is actually and in good faith negotiating to buy a plant and will have it in time to begin work when the contract term begins. They assert that this requirement is always insisted upon when Government supplies are to be contracted for, and they don't see why an exception should be made in Daggett's case.

Daggett explained to the Postmaster General that he held an option for the purchase of a mill that could turn out all the postal cards the Government could call for, but he did not think he ought to be compelled to buy a mill before he was sure he would have some use for it. His present trip to New-York is understood to be to see what he can do toward getting such possession of the mill as will leave Mr. Wanamaker no excuse for finding more fault with the contract. Daggett's friends insist that the whole trouble comes from the determination of a Philadelphia firm, which bid about $60,000 more than Daggett, to capture the contract, and that the Postmaster General is "standing in" with the firm. There is "big money" in the postal-card contract, and Daggett does not propose to give it up without a bitter fight.

* * *

Following the example set by Corporal Tanner, Acting Land Commissioner Stone has directed that a number of cases now pending in the contest division of the General Land Office shall be taken out of their regular order and made "special." The cases in question involve claims in Montana and Washington Territories, and, as a general thing, the claimants are old friends of Gov. Stone, whom he knew when he resided in Iowa. While the number of cases directed to be made "special" are not so numerous as those similarly treated by Tanner, it has been sufficient to interrupt seriously the smooth conduct of business in the contest division. In one instance, it is said, the Commissioner, in ordering the case made "special," marked on its back that "——— was a ——good fellow and he [Gov. Stone] wanted the case disposed of immediately." During the administration of Commissioners Sparks and Stockslager the rule was religiously observed not to make any case special.

* * *

Secretary Tracy has received the following report from Commander F. F. Chadwick, who accompanied the Yorktown, under orders of the Navy Department, at its recent two days' trial at sea, leaving Brooklyn Navy Yard at 5 A. M., July 27. He acted as commander of the vessel and was not a member of Commander Bridgman's examining board, which will make an official report more in detail hereafter. Commander Chadwick says:

"On account of fog I was unable to get outside until 2:55 P. M. I stood southeast off Sandy Hook Light Vessel eighty miles, and then stood off and on upon this line until Monday morning, the weather in the meantime being thick and rainy, with a moderate swell from the southeast and south. Monday was clear, with a strong breeze from the southwest, with a moderate sea. At 9 I began a trial of the main battery, firing three full charges from each gun—one abeam and level, one forward the beam, with training of from 45° to 60° and from 7° to 10° elevation, and one abaft the beam, with little training and elevation, except that the starboard poop gun was fired once with an after training of 80°.

"Everything about the guns and carriages functioned perfectly; no structural damage whatever was done. There was a slight splintering of the woodwork at the fastening of the cabin storeroom door, opening on the spar deck. Several panes of glass were broken in the cabin skylight and in the ventilator leading to the ward room, and one bookcase abutting on this ventilator was started slightly. All this occurred at the firing of the starboard poop gun, when trained to nearly its extreme train aft. A few wine glasses and tumblers were broken in the cabin pantry. A small number of electric light filaments were broken and one bulb.

"The ship showed herself an admirable sea boat and a remarkably steady gun platform. She steams well into a head sea, taking scarcely any water on board. She rolls easily, the extreme rolls were 20° to leeward and 18° to windward. Her windward rolls were generally from 2° to 5° less than to leeward."

* * *

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon rendered his decision on the question submitted to him by the Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., as to the dutiable or non-dutiable character of foreign-built railway cars, coming into the United States from Canada, laden, or for the purpose of being laden, with passengers, mails, &c. In it he says:

"The records of this department show that railway cars engaged in the so-called transit trade, partly over the territory of the United States and partly over the territory of Canada, have never been regarded as importations subject to duty, but simply as vehicles of transportation for the conducting of an established and legalized traffic. In letters from this department to the President of the New York Central Railway, dated Dec. 2, 1889, to the Collector at Port Huron April 27, 1870, and to the Collector at Burlington Dec. 3, 1878, and Jan. 9, 1882. it was held that such practice was not obnoxious to the revenue laws of the United States and did not subject such cars running in the transit trade between Canada and the United States to duty, since Section 3,102, Revised Statutes, authorizes foreign railway cars laden with importations to enter the United States and proceed to destination, and Section 3,005, Revised Statutes, authorizes the cars of both countries to engage in international traffic, and the merchandise so carried to be treated as 'in the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.'

In view of the long-settled rule and practice upon the subject, the department does not deem it conformable to the public interest to disturb the decision deliberately reached and repeatedly affirmed, and must hold that the question is no longer open to administrative construction."

* * *

Mr. C. F. Hodge of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has been instructed to report to Capt. Platt of the steamer Fish Hawk as naturalist of that vessel. The Fish Hawk is about to commence preparation for undertaking the oyster starfish investigations in Long Island Sound. Mr. Hodge has devoted much time to the study of the starfish problem. He was also engaged on this work for the Fish Commission last Summer.

* * *

It is explained at the State Department that the letter to Lord Mayor Sexton of Dublin, which, the latter asserts, was broken open in transit, was purely a routine communication, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolutions of sympathy with the Johnstown flood sufferers adopted by the Dublin Council. The letter was signed by Acting Secretary of State Wharton and not by President Harrison.

* * *

Assistant Secretary Tichenor is said to be more comfortable this morning, although still suffering severe sciatic pains. He will be taken to some health resort as soon as he can bear removal.

* * *

Postmaster General Wanamaker left Washington this afternoon on a vacation of a week or longer. He will spend Sunday at Cape May and Monday will go to Saratoga Springs.

* * *

The President has tendered the Collectorship of the Port of New-Orleans to ex-Gov. H. C. Warmouth. It can be confidently stated that this proffer is due to the influence, deviously exerted, of Blocks of Five Dudley. Mr. Dudley is now in New-York at work upon a scheme to save Tanner. Keep an eye on developments for the next twenty-four hours, Mr. President, and see if you are not flooded with telegrams from Grand Army men urging that no harm come to Tanner.

* * *

The appointment of Pilkins of Louisiana to be Minister to the Argentine Republic was indirectly due to the influence of W. W. Dudley. Senator Quay got out of the way and left the field to the man of Dudley's choice. It would be interesting to know whether President Harrison realizes how he is being "worked" by the practical politicians of his party.

HISCOCK BRINGS NEWS.

Senator Hiscock arrived here from Deer Park at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was in a particularly cheerful mood as he hurried to tell "Boss" Platt of the result of his conferences with President Harrison and of the effect on the latter of the certificates he carried from the opportioners of the patronage in this State who met in "Boss" Platt's rooms in the Oriental Hotel, Manhatten Beach, last week. His news required no discussion between him and Platt. It was satisfactory. Senator Hiscock took the 9:30 o'clock train for Syracuse.

It was a matter of absolute knowledge to all the Republican politicians soon after the Senator's departure for his home in the salt region that President Harrison had finally agreed to appoint George W. Lyon of the Twenty-first Assembly District as Surveyor of the Port, and to give the post of Naval Officer to Theodore B. Willis of Brooklyn. The knowledge was said to be derived from "Boss" Platt. Even the Spellbinders were possessed of it when they met yesterday afternoon. All the knowing ones were sure that the appointments had been made practically, and that they would be promulgated early next week. Some of them expected their announcement last evening. Lyon and Willis are Platt's candidates, and Platt stock boomed yesterday.

GOV. AMES IMPROVING.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Gov. Ames continues to improve rapidly. He has a good appetite, sleeps well, and is troubled but little with a cough. He drives out every day when it is fair, and will probably go to Boston the last of next week.

A NEW CRUISER DISABLED

THE BOSTON RUN ON THE ROCKS AT NEWPORT.

A HOLE STOVE IN HER HULL, BUT SAVED BY THE DOUBLE BOTTOM—TRIALS DELAYED BY THE ACCIDENT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The navy has just escaped losing one of the finest of its new ships. The Boston, the handsomest cruiser of all the vessels in the centennial pageant in New-York Harbor, was this evening run on a rock on the southern end of Rose Island, in this harbor.

The Boston had just completed the last of a series of most important speed and manœuvring trials in Narragansett Bay, and was returning to her anchorage off Goat Island when the accident occurred. No sooner did the cruiser strike than off she slid. In an instant all the water-tight compartments were banged tight shut, but not before the compartments of the double bottom under the engine room were completely flooded.

The Boston was at once headed close inshore, and now, with all her compartments tightly shut, she appears to keep the water confined. If nothing worse develops by morning she will be able to reach New-York by steaming slowly. As soon as she makes the navy yard not a moment will be lost in getting her into the dry dock, and until this is done no idea can be formed of the extent of her injuries. No one doubts that she has knocked a hole in her bottom somewhere amidships. Had she been going at a little higher rate of speed she would have torn a hole in her side large enough to have driven a team through.

Nothing has happened which goes so far to demonstrate the necessity of pilots for the navy as this accident, involving one of the finest cruisers in the service. Happily the magnificent vessel is still afloat, but thanks are due to the soundness of her structure and not to any skill among her navigators. If the Navy Department intends that officers shall learn the coast by the navigation of the vessels placed under them, the general feeling is that the instruction should be carried on with vessels which we can far better afford to lose than any of these costly ships now making their advent to the naval establishment.

The Boston will endeavor to make New-York by Monday. She will most likely have a consort. It is thought that the Atlanta or Yorktown will be immediately ordered on from the Brooklyn Yard to accompany her from here.

The trial tests from which the Boston was returning extended over two days. By a recent order from the Secretary of the Navy it was decided to give all the new ships of the navy a series of very thorough tests, tests to which they would be subjected in time of battle, and wherever deficiencies could be discovered to apply the knowledge gained from the same in the construction of future ships. Such ships as the Boston and Atlanta had also been in service for some little time, and the results to be obtained from these two vessels has been looked forward to with partionlar interest. The ability of the Boston and Atlanta to attain the same speed developed as reached in the official trial for acceptance would refute all claims that our new vessels deteriorated in efficiency as soon as turned over to the navy. Along with the Boston and Atlanta were to have been tried the Yorktown and Chicago, but the latter two vessels are brand new so far as active service is concerned. Their trial developments have all along been looked forward to with an interest little less than that attached to the results of the Atlanta and Boston trials.

The programme of series of tests was intended to indicate clearly what the navy could do with the new ships, and not what the contractors could get out of the ships with their "guarantee crews" of firemen, and with the incentive of increased pay for a speed even above the above the contract specifications. The ending of what appears to have been a splendid trial showing of the Boston spreads a slight gloom over the test series.

The trial of the Boston began Friday morning and lasted two days. Commodore Walker arrived at Coaster's Island on the morning of Aug. 1, and his flag was immediately raised over that station. He was accompanied by the Official Board, consisting, besides himself, as President, of Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, Passed Assistant Engineer Perry and Bowers, and Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood. A run was taken over the course of the measured mile during the forenoon of the 1st on the Coast Survey steamer Blake, and a final examination made of its distance. The following order, (given in extract,) governing the test of all the new ships to be tried in Narragansett Bay, was then issued:

Turning Trials.—The course shall be over the measured mile established in Narragansett Bay, where the depth of water at no time is less than 15 fathoms.

The helm is to be used as little as possible during the run over the course.

In turning the helm is not to be put over until the mile has been overrun at least 300 yards at full speed. At no time is a helm angle of over 30 degrees to be used.

The reverse run is to be as nearly as possible over the same ground as the preceding run.

The speed trials are to consist of four runs, two with and two against the tide. One series is to be made at full speed, the two runs to be made as near and two at such intermediate speeds as the board may direct. A series must be completed without interruption and while the tide is running in one direction.

The signal of crossing range lines will be a short whistle blast.

At full-power speed the engines and boilers are to be worked uniformly to highest power obtainable with forced draught, both on mile runs and in the turn. For lower speeds the boiler power and pressure may be reduced as may be requisite.

The revolutions should be uniform during each series of runs. If any considerable variation from intended number of revolutions happens during speed trial, it is to be reported to the board and trial repeated if possible. Original indicator cards must be taken from both ends of cylinders.

The power of auxiliary engines shall be tested as board directs.

Maneuvering.—(Each trial to be made twice.)

Going ahead full speed, time to be taken from signal to stop engine to entire loss of headway.

Going ahead full speed, time to be taken from signal to reverse engine to stop the vessel's headway.

At rest; time to be taken from signal, "Engines, full speed ahead!" helm a-starboard, to change of eight points in position of ship's head; also, advance and transfer of this position, as determined by sighting on buoys as in turning trials, starting from astern of the ones.

Same as in last paragraph, but with helm a-port.

All of the above manœuvres to be performed at full-power speed. Other such trials may be added at option of board.

Turning.—(Six tests to be made.)

A full circle turn to starboard, helm hard over, and at full-power speed; two trials to be made.

Same as above, but to port.

A turn of 180 degrees to starboard, helm about 20 degrees over, full-power speed, and but one trial.

Same as preceding, but to port.

A turn of 180° to starboard, helm hard over, revolutions equal to speed of 10 knots an hour on straight course; one trial to be made.

Same as preceding, but to port.

Tactical Diameter.—The location for test is to be as free from all currents as possible. Some distant object on shore is to be selected, and two buoys are to be erected at each end of middle line of ship, the distance between them being known. A pendulum is to be positioned near height of centre of gravity of ship. Simultaneous observations are to be made at bleat of whistle.

A buoy arranged to drift with tide, but not with wind, will be placed by launch. The ship will be steered on a course as near that buoy will bear two or three points forward of the beam on side toward which course is to be turned, and so that buoy will be distant about one-half the estimated tactical diameter when second signal whistle blast is given. An observer is to be stationed with plane table on top of charthouse.

Before the ship starts to turn this observer will turn plane table on the fixed shore object and give first signal when buoy bears three points off the bow. He will continue to keep sight bar on distant object, and give second signal when buoy is two or three points abaft of beam and distant about one-half of the tactical diameter.

The sight bar of observer's table will next be moved back two points and third signal given when the distant object crosses it. Signals will be made similarly at four points, and at each four points after dip to 360° or 180°, as the case may be. The times of all observations are to be recorded.

The angles made at the tables at bow and astern in direction of buoy with middle line will be recorded at each whistle blast. Helm angles and readings of pendulum, before mentioned, will be recorded at each signal.

With these instructions to guide her movements the Boston steamed out of port during the forenoon of last Friday. Two runs were made on the measured mile at a speed of about twelve knots, the engineers all carefully noting every particular in the running at this speed. On the completion of the twelve-knot runs three turns were taken over the course at the low speed of five and a half knots an hour, this being considered about the lowest attainable speed. The steam pressure in the boilers during these runs was eighty-nine pounds above the atmosphere. The pressure in the receivers was twenty-five and a half pounds, absolute. The cut-off of the high-pressure cylinder was 21 inches, and of the low-pressure cylinders 8 inches. The vacuum was 26½ inches. At 50 revolutions per minute under forced draught, it was found that the lowest attainable speed was at a rate varying between 4 and 6 knots an hour.

Before ending the day's series a tactical diameter trial was made with helm.

The weather throughout the day was overcast, with a fresh breeze from the south-southwest. It was clearly seen that from seventy-five to eighty revolutions per minute could be gotten out of the cruiser's engines as soon as subjected to a forced draught, run at full speed.

Saturday's trials ended with the Boston making a run of 15.55 knots an hour over the measured mile. The was a mean average of four runs over the same course—two with and two against tide.

The day opened with a fresh breeze from the south-southwest. Early in the forenoon the cruiser steamed out from her anchorage and found in the speed ground a windward ebb tide running. Four natural draft runs were made in the forenoon over the measured course, and four in the afternoon of the same character as in the morning. Under the full power runs seventy-two revolutions per minute were made, the boiler pressure ranging from 85 to 90 pounds; engine pressure, 80 to 85 pounds; receiver pressure, 9 pounds absolute. The cut-off of the high-pressure cylinder was 21 inches; of the low-pressure cylinders 8 inches. During the runs 2,000 pounds and 4,500 pounds of coal were used under the natural and forced draught runs respectively.

So far no further information can be given, as the data taken during the tests will all have to be worked up. The above runs are by no means necessarily final or indicative of her full efficiency. The maneuvring trials are necessarily delayed by the accident in running on the rocks.

The steel cruiser Boston is one of the four Roach cruisers authorized to be built by an act of Congress of March 3, 1883. The contract was let to Roach of Chester, Penn., and was accepted July 23, 1888. The vessel is known as a protected cruiser, is 270 feet long, 42 beam, with a mean draught of 17 feet. Her tonnage displacement is 1,485. On her contract trial her engines developed 3,780 horse power. The Boston is fitted with a single screw, and her engines are of the horizontal compound type. She carries a main battery of two eight-inch B. L. R. and six six-inch B. L. R., with a secondary battery made up of two Gatlings, two six-pounders, two three-pounders, two one-pounders, two forty-seven-millimeter R. C., and two thirty-seven-millimetre R. C. The total cost of hull and machinery was $619,000, which, augmented by the cost of the battery, will approach very close to $800,000.

VETERANS CRITICISED.

COMMANDERS FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The *Inter Ocean*, one of the leading organs of the Grand Army of the Republic in the West, to-day says in its veteran column: "It is plainly to be seen that the department commanders have exceeded their power and have assumed duties belonging to the Commander in Chief.

"From 1861 to 1865 the Grand Army of the Republic fought to sustain the principle of national supremacy as against State rights. Now, twenty-odd years after that memorable struggle in which this self-same Grand Army won united victories, a few of its leaders become the advocates of State rights and, in a manner contrary to the rules and the regulations and against all precedents established by former department commanders, assume the control of the order. It is following too closely in the footsteps of the Confederacy to suit the entire membership of the Grand Army.

"It is said that 'charity covers a multitude of sins.' Possibly it does, and it may be that the posts who have so generously indorsed the eight department commanders did so to cover their recent sinning against the Grand Army. Their attempt to use the Grand Army as a boycotting machine is to be deplored. As a fraternal and charitable organization the Grand Army leads all others.

"That its members have rights as regards railway fares equal to members of other and similar organizations no one will deny. The ways and means taken to secure those rights many of us believe were hasty, ill-timed, and unsalled for. The comrades and citizens of Milwaukee have invited us to them. The national encampment accepted that invitation. Until that invitation is annulled by the Commander in Chief it is, we believe, the duty of every comrade (without regard or reference to the eight department commanders) to aid in every way possible in making the twenty-third national encampment the greatest and grandest reunion of veterans ever held by the Grand Army."

EXPLOSION ON AN EXPRESS CAR.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—When the train for Quebec on the Grand Trunk Railway had passed St. Lambert, after going through the Victoria Bridge last night, an explosion occurred in the express car by which a messenger named Rogers was killed, the car completely wrecked, and the express matter destroyed.

The train was on its way to Quebec, Portland, and Halifax, and consisted of seven passenger coaches, a Pullman car, sleeping car, and smoking and baggage and express cars, the last named being next to the tender. The train was completely filled with passengers, among whom were Gen. Middleton and General Superintendent Stephenson of the Grand Trunk Road.

When the report of the explosion was heard, a panic was about to ensue, but this was averted by a brakeman named Jones, who rushed through the train to the burning car and uncoupled it and the tender and engine and let them dash up the road, where the engine driver, who bravely stood at his post amid the most intense heat, ran them upon a siding at the end of the track.

No cause can be assigned for the accident, though everything in the car was of a very inflammable nature, among the goods being a quantity of fireworks for the Halifax carnival.

The fact, however, that the fireworks did not explode until long after the fire was under way, shows that the explosion did not originate in them. The express and railway people attach no importance to the assertion that an attempt was made to blow up the Victoria Bridge.

POWDERLY TALKS TO THE KNIGHTS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—At the business meeting of the District Assembly Knights of Labor this afternoon District Master Workman E. L. Gennon was elected delegate and John O'Keefe of Providence alternate to the General Assembly at Atlanta, Ga. After dinner toasts were responded to.

Mr. Powderly spoke briefly of the greatness of the country, its past struggles, the overthrow of slavery, and the present slavery of monopoly. He characterized labor organizations as a necessity because wrongs exist, because wealth overshadows justice, has bought up Legislatures, and rules Congress; because the Knights of Labor love their country and would make the Declaration of Independence true.

SOUROE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—J. V. Brower, who was commissioned by the State Historical Society to make a scientific survey of the source of the Mississippi River and who returned a few months ago with the declaration that Willard Glazier's claims were unfounded and that the true source was Nocolletta second lake, has gone back to the Itasca country. He was desirous of making some more measurements during the dry season. When he returns he will finish the report which he is writing for the historical society, embodying the results of his discovery.

COLLAPSE OF AN ICE TRUST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—The Ice Trust, which since the beginning of the season has kept prices up to 140 per cent. more than was charged last year regardless of protests and public indignation, has collapsed. The break resulted from an attempt by the trust to force prices still higher. One of the dealers refused to agree to the proposition and withdrew from the compact. He had previously purchased a large supply of lake ice, sufficient for the whole city, he states, and he has reduced prices nearly 50 per cent., so that the public will now get the benefit of some desperate rate cutting.

JUDGE CUMMIN SERIOUSLY ILL.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 3.—A private telegram received here to-day states that Judge Cummin, resident representative and executive official of the State Flood Commission at Johnstown, is lying dangerously ill at the Mountain House, Cresson Springs.

His friends fear fatal results, as he has worked incessantly since the flood of June 1 in the relief of the people here and at Johnstown, and his system is run down by the strain. His present trouble is malarial fever in connection with inflammation of the kidneys.

A POSTMASTER GENERAL RESIGNS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 3, via Galveston.—Postmaster General Gochicea has resigned.

Cheap Rates to the West via the B. & O. R. R. Chicago, $17; Cincinnati, $15.80; St. Louis, $21.25. Lowest rates to all points West. See time tables.—*Adv.*

DOUBTS ABOUT THE DECREE

MRS. VAN AUKEN'S DIVORCE PROBABLY ILLEGAL.

JUDGE ANDREWS'S CONNECTION WITH THE DELAWARE PROCEEDINGS ARE BEING SEVERELY CRITICISED.

The marriage of Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court to Mrs. Catherine M. Van Auken in London on Wednesday has stirred up a great deal of talk among the lawyers of the city and revived some old stories with regard to the Judge and his bride. The legality of the divorce is also being questioned; and even though it be held to be technically correct and, according to the equities of the case, perhaps just, yet the method of procuring it is severely criticised, and surprise is expressed that Judge Andrews would be cognizant of and acquiesce in such a proceeding.

Judge Andrews has known the woman whom he married in London since his youth.

BADGE WINS THE RAHWAY

LOS ANGELES DEFEATS EURUS AT MONMOUTH.

DEVOTEE PUTS THE AUGUST STAKE TO THE MADISON STABLE'S CREDIT—A HEAVY TRACK, BUT FAIR RACING.

Friday night it looked as if the Monmouth Park Association was finally to be favored with a pleasant day. Yesterday morning it looked for a time as if the races would have to go by the board, so heavily did the rain come down in town. But it cleared in time to encourage racegoers, and the result was that there were more people at the track yesterday than there has been on any one day in two weeks. Those who were at the track had a good day of it, so far as betting went, the bookmakers as a rule saying it was the most disastrous day of the year for them. The racing as a whole was good, and the finishes in the several events sharp enough to set the crowd to exercising their lung power in the liveliest possible fashion. Unfortunately the track was heavy and holding so that from the time-test standpoint the racing could not be anything remarkable.

Backers of the favorite, that very good mud and three-quarter horse, Jay F. Dee, had an inning in the opening race of the day, in which a field of a half dozen contested, and in which the sprinter Britannic was also heavily backed. He and Jay F. Dee had the race between them after three-eighths of a mile had been run, the two fighting hard clear to the end, and Jay F. Dee winning on the post, thanks to both Garrison's power as a finisher and to Littlefield's overconfidence in the ability of Britannic to win without any effort. He foolishly trusted to his belief a trifle too long, and did not begin driving his mount until he was within fifty yards of the finish. It was too late when he began punishing his horse to catch Jay F. Dee, who had come very fast in the last sixteenth of a mile, and the backers of Jay F. Dee may therefore thank Littlefield as much as Garrison for landing the money they did. The rest of the lot were beaten off from fifteen to twenty lengths, Heyday and Sir Joseph finishing third and fourth, close together.

Mr. Belmont's colt, St. Carlo, was made the favorite for the second race of the day, the August Stakes, for two-year-olds, in which nine youngsters started. St. Carlo must have held this position of honor rather on his performances at Brooklyn than on his recent showing at Monmouth, for he has shown none of his old-time power and speed in his recent races. Devotee, the full brother to the famous Pardee, had a considerable following, however, not only on account of his breeding, but because he has run consistently, seems to be constantly improving, and is handled by "Silent Ed" Snedeker, who is notoriously a nurser rather than a forcer of the horses intrusted to his care. Starlight, St. Carlo, and Burlington made the running from the start until the straight was reached, while Devotee, who got away poorly, was not at all prominent. But in making the swing into the stretch, Hayward found a way to get through on the rail, and, doing with consummate skill, he cut down the field one by one, and Devotee finally got the race to his credit by beating Burlington out by a length, the latter a length in front of the Chamois colt, who finished rather strong, and is coming up to what should be winning form. Starlight was fourth, Chaos fifth, and St. Carlo, who quit absolutely at five-eighths of a mile, a poor sixth.

The third race on the card was the Rahway Handicap, at a mile, for which eight of the ten accepting the weights were starters. These were such good horses as Badge, Defaulter, Now or Never, Fitzrof Fitzjames, Bess, Eolian, and Richmond, who were lauded in the betting in the order named. Eolian wasn't quite ripe for a race, and Richmond either was in no mood to run or else is far away from his true form, probably the latter, and facing into form will be the tendency from this on. That the fault lay with Badge and Defaulter close up made the running. Bess and Badge were kept under a strong and steady pull, while Defaulter was running free. In the back stretch Garrison gave Eolian a chance to get up near the front, and for an instant he was in and out place. But he could not or would not, stay there long, and the real racing was begun, and fell back to toe rear division, when Now or Never and Fitz James were cut loose on the turn by the railroad tracks. Well in the stretch both Bess and Badge were given their heads, but the latter, ridden by that little imp of blackness, Barnes, was able to outfoot the Maryland mare, and finally won the race by two lengths from Bess, who only beat Now or Never a head for the place. How very heavy the track was is shown by the time, 1:48, which was very slow indeed. Fitz James, who won a good race on Thursday, was only a fair fourth, ridden out, while the rest were eased up when it was plain that they were beaten.

The West End Hotel Stakes for three-year-old fillies was a walk-over for Capt. "Sam" Browo, whose two fillies, Senorita and Pet Morris, had an exercise gallop over the course of a mile and a half. The former was so good that she would have won the stakes in any event, and that was the reason why no one cared to fight for the prize against her.

Barnes never showed his skill in the saddle to better advantage than he did in the fifth race, which was a handicap sweepstakes at a mile and a quarter. He had the mount on "Lucky" Baldwin's fast filly Los Angeles, who had Eurus, Sluggard, and Coonemara as competitors. The latter pickle jade simply would not run, and was therefore never a factor in the skirmish for the prize. Sluggard set the pace, with Eurus in the lead for nearly a half mile. Then Barnes brought Los Angeles up from the rear, where he could have both Eurus and Sluggard where he could fight either or both, as was necessary. Los Angeles went a trifle wide in turning into the home stretch, but when Barnes got her straightened out he had the best of her two competitors. At the end of a mile and an eighth Sluggard began to falter and Hayward dug his spurs into the flanks of the rogue Eurus. The Cossack colt leaped forward in response and overhauled Sluggard. He was a game horse for an instant, and Barnes, who had eased up a trifle on Los Angeles when he had Sluggard beaten, saw it. He shook up the handsome daughter of Geiocle and she rushed to toe front with long, graceful strides, as if she had only begun to extend herself. She won by a length from Eurus, who in turo beat Sluggard the same distance for the place. It was a remarkable bit of jockeyship and Barnes deserved the victory. Eurus could not have beaten Los Angeles if he had gone straight. Instead he swerved ioto Sluggard and threw him out of his stride and almost carried him into the fence. No complaint was made of the foul and none would probably have been entertained, because Hayward could not possibly have helped it, and only his strong arm saved an accident to Sluggard.

The half-dozen who competed in the seventh selling race, the sixth on the card, were a pretty bad lot, but Freedom, a recent purchase of "Father Bill" Daly, and the favorite in the betting, won it without much trouble, Bellair running second and Electric, who was a good two-year-old, ran third. Neither Sir Roderick nor Wanderer II. appeared to want any of the money. At least they did not try hard to get it, and so those who backed Wanderer on the record form went into the soup. It was the gossip of the betting ring that his owner, toe shrewd Dan Honig, was not among those who backed Wanderer.

The Beacoo Stakes, a welter and mile race, also at seven furlongs, brought out the occasional visitor, Yellow Stocking, after a retirement of about a year. Diadem was the favorite in the betting, but Diadem was never in the race, running last all the way, and acting as if she had just had an elaborate table d'hôte dinner that made racing too much of an exertion. Lonely wasn't much of a racer, but was better off than the favorite, for he was able to beat Deception, who had cut out the running for three-quarters of a mile. The race was finally won by Esquiman by a length from Leather Stocking, who was two in front of Lonely at the finish.

Details of the racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

Auburndale Stable's b. c. Jay F. Dee, 3 years, by Tyrpaeum Lecne, 117 pounds.....(Garrison) 1
J. A. & A. H. Morris's blk. h. Britannic, 5, 120.....(Littlefield) 2
McClelland & Roche's b. c. Heyday, 3, 98.....(Barnes) 3

Sir Joseph, 111; Vardee, 104, and Reword, 98, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Jay F. Dee, even money; Britannic, 2½ to 1; Sir Joseph, 18 to 5; Heyday, 15 to 1; Vardee, 25 to 1, and Reward, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Jay F. Dee, 1 to 3; Sir Joseph, 9 to 10; Britannic, even money; Heyday, 3½ to 1; Vardee, 7 to 1, and Reward, 15 to 1.

Won by half a length; ten between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The August Stakes for 2-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20½.

Madison Stable's b. c. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy, 120 pounds.....(Harward) 1
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, 115.....(Barnes) 2
D. D. Withers's bay colt by Uncas-Chamois, 115.....(Taylor) 3

Starlight, 117; Chaos, 112; St. Carlo, 122; Adamant, 116; Heatherton, 115, and Lord Peyton, 116, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against St. Carlo, 8 to 5; Devotee, 4 to 1; Burlington, 6 to 1; Starlight and Adamant, 8 to 1 each; Heatherton, 12 to 1; Chaos, and the Chamois colt, 15 to 1 each, and Lord Peyton, 25 to 1.

For place—Against St. Carlo, 3 to 5; Devotee, even money; Burlington, 2 to 1; Starlight and Adamant, 3 to 1 each; Chaos, Heatherton, and the Chamois colt, 5 to 1 each, and Lord Peyton, 10 to 1.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Rahway Handicap; a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile. Time—1:48.

McClelland & Roche's h. c. Badge, 4 years, by The Ill Used-Beroneea, 121 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
Davis & Hall's b. m. Bess, 6, 113.....(Anderson) 2
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Now or Never, 4, 117.....(Hayward) 3

Fitz James, 118; Defaulter, 111; Fitzroy, 107; Eolian, 117, and Richmond, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 2 to 1; Defaulter, 4 to 1; Now or Never, 5 to 1; Fitzroy and Fitz James, 8 to 1 each; Bess, 10 to 1; Eolian, 12 to 1, and Richmond, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Badge, 4 to 5; Defaulter, 8 to 5; Now or Never, 2 to 1; Fitz James and Bess, 2½ to 1 each; Fitzroy, 3 to 1; Eolian, 4 to 1, and Richmond, 8 to 1.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Ooe mile; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. Time—1:51½.

Scoggan Brothers' b. c. Robin Hood, by Flood-Rout, 117 pounds.....(Lewis) 1
W. Heodrie's ch. f. Minnie Palmer, 108.....(Freeman) 2
J. G. Greener's ch. c. Colprit, 108.....(Martin) 3

Teuton, Cotillion, and Alho also ran.

Bettiog.—4 to 1 Robin Hood straight, even money for place; 10 to 1 Miunie Palmer straight, 3 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Kearney Stakes, a handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a half. Time—2:48.

Lahoiil Brother-' b. h. Montrose, 5 years, by Duke of Montrose-Patti, 120 pounds.....(L. Lewis) 1
Malteo-Wilia stable's b. c. Flood Tide, 3, 102.....(Hart) 2
W. Hendrie's n. f. Pee Weep, 4, 102.....(Martin) 3

Bhiln, Eli Mack, and Of Feiina also ran.

Bettiog.—3 to 1 Montrose straight, 4 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Flood Tide straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a leogth; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Ooe mile and a sixteenth. For all ages. Time—1:57.

J. T. Williams's b. f. May O., 3 years, by Fonso-Miogie Williams, 91 pounds.....(Freeman) 1
T. M. Autry's b. h. Whitmore, 5, 108..(Richoresek) 2
C. Cornehiseo's b. g. King Crab, 4, 117.....(Murphy) 3

Lyles & Palmer's b. h. Marshall Luke, 5, 108..(Hathaway) 4

Betting.—5 to 1 May O. straight, even money for place; 6 to 1 Whitenose straight, 2 to 1 for niace.

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Selling allowances. Time—2:05¾.

P. Mack's br. c. Prather, 4 years, by Virgil-Lady Oliva, 107 pounds.....(Hollis) 1
Cotton & Boyle's ch. g. Queen of Elsiahtn, 5, 105.....(Williams) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. c. Royal Garter, 4, 109.....(McCarthy) 2

Battersby and Sally O. also ran.

Bettiog.—8 to 1 straight Prather, 2 to 1 for place; 3½ to 1 Queen of Elizabeth straight, even money for place.

Won by two lengths, a length between second and third.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

MONTROSE WINS THE KEARNEY STAKES FOR HIS OWNERS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—There was a much better attendance at the track to-day than at any time during the week and a trifle better racing. The feature of the day was the Kearney Stakes, which was won by Montrose, the Kentucky Derby winner of 1887. The results of the several races are appended:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:03½.

C. J. Kelly's br. c. Milton, by Virgil-La Travlata, 109 pounds.....(McCarthy) 1
T. Baxter's ch. f. Cecil B., 106.....(Williams) 2
T. B. Doswell's br. c. Major Tom, 109.....(Hay) 3

Fellowship, Gretna, Happiness, Tennessean, Emily S., Ophelia, Miss Rhodie, and Fast Time also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Milton straight, 4 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Cecil B. straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Ooe mile; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. Time—1:51½.

Scoggan Brothers' b. c. Robin Hood, by Flood-Rout, 117 pounds.....(Lewis) 1
W. Heodrie's ch. f. Minnie Palmer, 108.....(Freeman) 2
J. G. Greener's ch. c. Colprit, 108.....(Martin) 3

Teuton, Cotillion, and Alho also ran.

Bettiog.—4 to 1 Robin Hood straight, even money for place; 10 to 1 Miunis Palmer straight, 3 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Kearney Stakes, a handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a half. Time—2:48.

Lahoiil Brother-' b. h. Montrose, 5 years, by Duke of Montrose-Patti, 120 pounds.....(L. Lewis) 1
Malteo-Wilia stabie's b. c. Flood Tide, 3, 102.....(Hart) 2
W. Hendrie's n. f. Pee Weep, 4, 102.....(Martin) 3

Bhiln, Eli Mack, and Of Feiina also ran.

Bettiog.—3 to 1 Montrose straight, 4 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Flood Tide straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a leogth; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Ooe mile and a sixteenth. For all ages. Time—1:57.

J. T. Williaios's b. f. May O., 3 years, by Fonso-Miogie Williams, 91 pounds.....(Freeman) 1
T. M. Autry's b. h. Whitmore, 5, 108..(Richoresek) 2
C. Cornehiseo's b. g. King Crab, 4, 117.....(Murphy) 3

Lyles & Palmer's b. h. Marshall Luke, 5, 108..(Hathaway) 4

Betting.—5 to 1 May O. straight, even money for place; 6 to 1 Whitenose straight, 2 to 1 for niace.

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Selling allowances. Time—2:05¾.

P. Mack's br. c. Prather, 4 years, by Virgil-Lady Oliva, 107 pounds.....(Hollis) 1
Cotton & Boyle's ch. g. Queen of Elsiahtn, 5, 105.....(Williams) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. c. Royal Garter, 4, 109.....(McCarthy) 2

Battersby and Sally O. also ran.

Bettiog.—8 to 1 straight Prather, 2 to 1 for place; 3½ to 1 Queen of Elizabeth straight, even money for place.

Won by two lengths, a length between second and third.

RESULTS AT YONKERS.

Only feor races were decided at the Yonkers track yesterday; the second race, for which the entries were to close at 1 o'clock, failing to fill owing to the bad condition of the track. Though the weather was fair the attendance was small. The track was in a very dangerous condition, three horses falling in the first race, three in the second, and one in the fourth. After the second race it was difficult to get jockeys to ride, and the scratches in the two last events were numerous. Although the jockeys received some ugly falls, they all escaped without any serious injury.

The first race was at six and a half furlongs. Trampeter, 105 pounds, ridden by Horton, won; Lizzie M., 112, second, beaten a length, and Bridget Keaton, 112, beaten twenty lengths for the place. Time—1:23½. Betting—Against the winner 3 to 1 straight, even money for place; Lizzie M. for place 4 to 5. Mntnale paid Trompeter straight, $7 95, place $3 80; Lizzie M. place $4 10.

The fourth race was at three-quarters of a mile. Nerina, 117 pounds, ridden by Horton, won by two lengths from Gilmer, 119. Jennie B., 110, was third, beaten off. Betting—Against the winner 3 to 1 straight, even money for place; Gilmer for place 4 to 5. Mtnale paid Nerina straight $18 50, place $5 55; Gilmer for place $3 85.

THE CLOSE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—The fragment of the grand circuit meeting left over from yesterday was disposed of quickly this morning. It was the 2:17 pace, in which four beats had been paced. The pony pacer Lillian was the favorite, with two beats in hand, and she easily outfinished the party in 2:16. Then the colt trotter Allerton made another attempt to reduce his three-year-old work, and in the face of a strong breeze made the mile in 2:19. Several other records against time were made, that of Linda Sprague, 2:21½, being the best. The summary:

2:17 CLASS, PACING.—Purse $1,000.

Lillian, by Adrian Wilkes.....(Niles)	1	1	3	10	1
Wilcox.....(Geer)	7	10	1	2	2
Ed Annan.....(Doble)	10	3	6	1	4
Doctor West.....(Dickerson)	6	8	2	3	3
Chimes B.....(Johnston)	1	2	5	8	5
Emma.....(Bay)	3	6	5	7	3
Doctor M.....(Stnart)	5	4	4	9	6
Willard M.....(Walker)	9	7	10	4	7
Piorn Temple.....(Davis)	2	5	11	6	dr
Billy Stewart.....(Goldsmith)	4	11	9	5	dr
El Monarch.....(Spian)	8	9	7	dr.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:16; 2:18½; 2:16.

SALE OF RACERS.

Previons to the racing nt Monmouth Park yesterday Col. Bruce sold a number of racers at auction. Strideaway was bought by T. S. French for $3,800, Kermesse by Pierre Lorillard for $1,700, Rol d'Or by D. A. Honig for $1,100, Millie Williams by W. M. Varick, a newcomer to racing ranks, for $1,650, be also paying $4,000 for Joe Lee and buying several of Col. Scott's cast-off two-year-olds. Defense went to that clever trainer William Lakeland for $1,800, and R. H. Ryan paid $1,700 for Hyperion. The Scott lot of cast-offs went very cheaply, as was to ba expected, the eleven head fetching but $2,875. The highest prices paid were by George Forbes, $500 for Flagrant, oh. g. by Kantaka-Flavia, by Virgil, and $400 for Vold, by Rayon d'Or-Volla, by Billet, by W. M. Varick.

Members of the old Board of Finance of Jersey City threaten to sue for the salary due them up to July 15, when they surrendered their offices. The new Board of Finance has allowed them $30 for service to April 24, when the new charter Government made demand for their offices. The old board contended that, as de facto officers, they are entitled to pay till the time they ceased to act.

THE GIANTS WIN AGAIN

THEY WHIP THE QUAKERS EIGHTEEN TO EIGHT.

AS BOSTON WAS BEATEN BY WASHINGTON, THE GIANTS ARE CLOSE TO THE LEADERS AGAIN—OTHER GAMES.

The results of the ball games were favorable to the New-Yorks yesterday. They defeated the Philadelphia players, while Boston suffered a set-back at the hands of Washington, and the Giants are once more within hailing distance of the leaders. So near in fact that if they are successful against the Bostone this week the Gothamites may step into first place.

Yesterday's game on the Polo Grounds was of the runaway order. Sanders's curves were easily ganged by the local players, and they hit the hall for a home run, two triples, four doubles, and eleven singles, in all yielding 18 runs. At the end of the second inning the Giants were 6 runs in the lead, but the Quakers made a spurt to the third, when they touched up Keefs pretty lively, and the game was a tie at 6 to 6. In the fourth, however, the New-Yorks again took first place, and in the seventh they made enough rune to win half a dozen games. Ward and Brown led in the batting. The little short stop made four singlee and a double, while Brown, who took Capt. Irwin's place, showed that he possesses enough ability to fill the position of the New-York Captain. He handled Keefe's curves superbly, made three singles, and a home rnn. Richardson's work at second base was the fielding feature. He made half a dozen pretty stope, and played without an error.

It was intended to play two games, but the rain placed the grounds in bad condition, and the first contest was declared off. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f....4	2	1	1	0		Del'b'rty, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Kich'son, 2b.	1	1	1	7	0	Hallman, s. s.	1	0	0	2	2
Browo, c....3	4	4	0	0		Myers, 2b...1	1	1	4	0	
Conoor, 1b...3	1	12	0	0	0	Thom'son, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Ward, s. s....1	6	3	2	2		Mulvey, 3b.	2	3	3	3	2
Lyons, r. f....1	2	0	0	0		Sandra, p...0	1	0	1	7	2
O'Rourke, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Fogarty, c. f.	0	0	0	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	2	1	3	3	2	Farrar, 1b...0	2	13	1	0	
Keefe, p.....2	1	0	4	0		Schriver, c. l.	1	2	6	3	1
Total.....18	18	24	17	4		Total.....8	11	24	21	7	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	5	0	3	0	9	0	0	—18	
Philadelphia	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	—8	

Earned rnns—New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 12. First base on balls—Off Keefs, 5; off Sanders, 9. Struck out—By Keefe, 8; by Sanders, 2. Home ron—Brown. Three-base bits—Lyons and Connor. Two-base bits—Gore, Richardson, Ward, O'Rourke, Delehanty, Myers, Thompson, Mulvey. Double plays—Richardson, Ward, and Connor. Hit by pitcher—Delehanty, Sanders, Fogarty. Wild pitches—Keefe, 1; Sanders, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Quinn.

INDIANAPOLIS, 8: PITTSBURG, 6.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—The Indianapolis team took their fourth game from Pittsburg today. Beckley was mainly responsible for it. With two men out in the eighth and the score a tie, Mr. Beckley coolly muffed Rowe's splendid throw, and Denny and Myers scored. The home team played very ragged ball. The only feature of the game was Bassett's work at second base. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	IND'NPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Fields, c. f....1	3	3	0	0		Seery, l. f....2	2	2	3	0	
Carroll, l. f..0	0	4	0	0		Glassc'k, s. s.	2	4	1	1	1
Beckley, 1b..1	2	8	2	1		Denny, 3b...2	2	1	1	0	
Miller, c....1	1	4	1	1		Hines, 1b...0	3	8	0	0	
Rowe, s. s....3	1	1	3	1		Myers, c....1	2	5	1	0	
Sunday, r. f..0	2	3	0	0		Deily, c....0	1	7	1	1	
Knehne, 3b..0	2	1	0	0		M'Geehy, rf.	0	1	0	0	
Dinlap, 2b...0	0	2	2	0		Bassett, 2b..1	1	7	6	7	0
Staley, p....0	0	0	4	1		Getzein, p...0	1	0	5	1	
Total.....6	11	24	12	4		Total.....8	14	27	16	3	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—6	
Indianapolis	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3—8	

Earned rnns—Pittsburg, 3; Indianapolis, 5. Two-base hits—Fields, Glasscock. Three-base hits—Knehoe. Getzein. Stolen bases—Carroll, Miller, Lowe, Sunday, Knehne, Seery, Glasscock, Hines. Double play—Doniap, Beckley, and Rowe. First base on balls—Off Getzein, 4; off Staley, 3. Struck out—By Staley, 3; by Getzein, 5. Passed balls—Daily 8. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

WASHINGTON, 8; BOSTON, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Senators kept up their recent good work to-day and by outplaying the Bostons in every respect won a comparatively easy victory. Young Haddock did great work in the box, keeping the visitors' hits well scattered, and his support was almost faultless. Hoy, Wise, and John Irwin won rounds of applause for brilliant plays. Score:

WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f....0	1	2	0	0		Brown, l. f...0	1	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, l. f..2	1	2	0	0		Nash, 3b.....1	1	3	0	0	
Beecher, r. f..1	2	0	0	0		Kelly, r. f....1	0	4	1	0	
Wise, 3b.....2	2	1	1	1		Richard'son, 2b.	0	2	3	4	1
A. Irwin, c. e..1	2	2	3	0		Kich'son, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
J. Irwin, 3b..1	0	0	1	0		Johnston, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Mack, c.....2	1	6	1	0		Smith, s. s...0	2	1	3	1	
Carney, 1b...2	2	9	0	0		Bennett, c...0	1	3	1	2	
Haddock, p..0	0	0	1	0		Clarkson, p..0	0	1	0	3	1
Total.....8	10	27	9	1		Total.....3	7	27	12	5	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Washington	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	1—8	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—3	

Earned rune—Washingtoo, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—A. Irwin, 2. Three-base hit—Richardson. Stolen bases—Haddock and Richardson. Double play—J. Irwin, Wise, and Carney. First base on balls—Off Hsidock, 5; off Clarkson, 6. Struck out—By Haddock, 5; by Clarkson, 2. Passed balls—Bennett, 1; Mack, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CLEVELAND, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Beatin and Tener divided honors in to-day's game, but in the sixth Cleveland bunched their hits, and, with a wild throw to first by Farrell, defeated Chicago in last game of the series. The spectators were treated to a pretty exhibition of ball playing throughout, it being any one's game until the last man was out in the nioth. McKean's play at short was very brilliant, and probably never equalled on the Chicago grounds. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f...0	1	3	0	0		Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
V. Haiti, l. f..0	0	1	0	0		Glike, 3b....0	0	1	1	2	0
Duffy, r. f...0	0	0	0	0		McKean, s. s.	0	2	3	3	0
Anson, 1b...0	1	18	0	0		Twitch'll, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b...0	0	1	3	1		Tebeau, 3b...1	1	0	3	0	
Farrell, c....0	0	5	1	1		Beatin, 1b...0	1	14	0	0	
Borns, 3b....0	1	3	4	0		Radford, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Tener, p.....0	1	0	1	0		Sntcliffe, c....0	0	3	1	1	
Bastian, s. s.0	1	1	5	2		Beatin, p....0	0	0	2	0	
Total.....1	5	27	14	4		Total.....2	5	27	20	1	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	

Stolen bases—Tebeau, Radford, (2.) First base on balls—Off Tener, 2; off Beatin, 1. Struck out—By Tener, 2. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BROOKLYN, 13; ST. LOUIS, 6.

Brooklyn easily won the game from St. Louis yesterday. In the opening inning the Browne were left hopelessly in the rear, and they never overtook their opponents. Terry pitched a good game, while Ramsey, who is now a member of the St. Lonis team, was hit hard and often by the Brooklynites. Little Pinkney led in the batting with three singles and a double. Rain left the ground in a frightful condition, but, in spite of that fact, both clubs played brilliant ball at times.

Before the game the Brooklyns were presented with a pretty set of silk foul flags. Accompanying the gift was this card: "To Mr. Charles H. Byrne and members of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, with compliments and best wishes of H. A. Ashwell, A. L. McGilvie, George H. Brown, H. S. Brown, R. L. Norman, S. D. Sbarp, E. B. Lansing, D. Frankel, John Brice, J. Forbes Dill, Dr. H. C. McLean, John Byrne, C. S. Mead, F. A. Stratton, George F. Dobson, R. B. Eastman, Dr. E. F. Mordongh, C. R. Graves, N. T. Soranton, B. S. Donohne, Joseph P. Abel." The above was beautifully engrossed, having painted fac similee of the flags. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f..1	1	1	0	0		Latham, 3b..1	2	3	0	0	
Collins, 2b...2	2	2	0	0		M'Carty, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Foutz, 1b....2	1	9	1	2		O'Neil, l. f...0	1	4	0	1	
Burns, r. f....2	2	1	0	0		Comiskey, 1b.	2	1	11	0	1
Pinkney, 3b.	2	4	0	3	0	Robins'n, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1
Corkhill, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Daffee, c. f...1	1	3	0	0	
Terry, p.....1	2	0	3	0		Fuller, s. s...1	0	0	2	0	
Smith, s. s...2	2	1	2	0		Milligan, c...1	0	4	3	2	
Clark, c.....0	1	7	0	2		Stirits, p....0	0	0	0	0	
						Ramsey, p...0	1	0	3	1	
Total.....13	15	21	9	4		Total.....6	7	21	7	6	

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	1	1	7	0	—13		
St. Louis	1	1	0	1	2	0	1—	6		

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 0. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 0; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—Brooklyn, 2; St. Lonis. 5. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Pinkney. Stoleo bases—O'Brien, Collins, Foutz, Borns. (2,) Pinkney, (2,) Terry, Smith. Clark. (2,) Latham, Conniey, (2,) Robinson. Double play—Latham, (nnassisted.) Hit by pitcher—Corkhill. Passed balls—Milligan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Kerins.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0—3	
Lonisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Base hits—Athletic, 7; Lonisville 3. Errors—Athletic, 2; Lonisville, 3. Pitchers—Weyhing and Hecker. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—6	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Pitchers—Kilroy and Viau. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—4	
Kansas City	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5	

Base hits—Columbus. 10; Kansas City, 3. Errors—Columbus, 1; Kansas City, 3. Pitchers—Baldwin and Swartzel. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT LOWELL.

New-Haven	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	
Lowell	1	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0—8	

Batteries—Homer and Cahill; German and Murphy.

AT WORCESTER.

Hartford	0	0	0	0	1

IN A NEIGHBORLY COMBINE

SHERIFF FLACK AND HIS HELPING FRIENDS.

ALL WERE TAMMANY POLITICIANS WHO HELPED HIM SECURE HIS DOMESTIC LIBERTY.

The interesting proceedings which led to a decree of divorce being granted to Mrs. Mary E. Flack from Sheriff James A. Flack show how closely politics may be allied to the quieting of domestic infelicities by means of process of law. It seems that all the persons concerned in the suit are neighbors and Tammany men; all are exceedingly well acquainted with each other and have given mutual aid in tangled political matters, and that, while Mrs. Flack was quietly contemplating a mere separation from the Sheriff, these politicians formed a "combine" to set their leader and friend at liberty even though he were restricted from marrying in this State. Of course the Sheriff's friends avoid even hinting at a conspiracy of which Mrs. Flack was to be a victim. Persons knew that the Sheriff was not happy in his domestic relations, and his friends, when his wife desired a separation, simply rallied to his support and gave him all the help they could. It was simply a coincidence that all concerned lived within a quarter of a mile of each other, that all were Tammany men, and with one exception politicians for revenue principally, and that they were all under considerable obligations to either the Sheriff or to his alter ego, Civil Justice Monell, Mr. Flack's chief adviser and right-hand political henchman—so devoted, in fact, that he is known as the "brains of the Tammany Hall men of the Twentieth District," while Mr. Flack is recognized as the leader.

It is interesting in consequence to record a little, therefore, concerning the political records of all the persons connected with the suit and compare their relationships.

Mr. Flack is a Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society and has been a member of the wigwam for nearly forty years. He represents the Twentieth Assembly District in the organization, which is a very strong Democratic district, the Alderman and Assemblyman usually being divided between Tammany and the County Democracy. He was elected County Clerk in the Fall of 1885, taking office in 1886 and continuing until Jan. 1, 1889, when, having been elected Sheriff, he assumed that office.

With him on the Democratic ticket of 1885 was the name of Judge Bookstaver, who signed the decree divorcing Mrs. Flack from the Sheriff without her knowledge. The two men are excellent friends and live in adjoining districts, Judge Bookstaver being in the Twenty-first Assembly District. The Judge is also a devoted Tammany man and has been connected with the organization for a number of years. He was elected to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in the Autumn of 1883 for a term of fourteen years, and has served two years and six months. His support in his election was a combination of Tammany and Irving Halls. He is an intimate friend of W. Bourke Cockran and was formerly in the law firm of Vanderpool, Green & Cuming.

By a somewhat interesting coincidence, Nathaniel Jarvis, the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to whom Judge Bookstaver turned over the divorce papers with instructions to keep them from publicity, is also a Tammany politician, having held his office for more than twenty years, succeeding his uncle in the same office. Mr. Jarvis, who is a brother-in-law of Judge Brady of the Supreme Court and ex-Judge Charles P. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, having also served as Clerk when Judge Brady was on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, was a Sachem in Tammany Hall, but because of some actions which did not strictly agree with the requirements of the Tammany Society he ceased to be a Sachem. A very good friend of his and Sheriff Flack, however, is Joseph Meeks, who was appointed referee by Judge Bookstaver, though he was not an active lawyer, but was active as searcher in the County Clerk's office, to which position he was appointed by Mr. Flack when he was County Clerk. Mr. Meeks, too, is a member of Tammany Hall, and a member of its General Committee. He lives in the Twentieth Assembly District, which, for ready reference, may be known as the Flack district, and has been a member of the organization for many years.

It is a matter of some significance, too, that he was Clerk of the Superior Court when Claudius L. Monell, father of Mr. Flack's counsel, was Chief Justice of that tribunal, and it is understood that he was appointed to the position by that excellent man. Of course Justice Ambrose Monell is well known. He is one of Mr. Flack's most intimate friends, and was his counsel in the divorce suit, as he is Mr. Flack's counsel as Sheriff, and was when the latter was County Clerk. Mr. Monell, too, is a Tammany man, and is a resident of the Flack district. He is a member of the District Committee and of the Committee on Organization. He is serving his second term as Civil Justice, having been re-elected in the Autumn of 1887 to succeed himself on Jan. 1, 1888. Benjamin Wright, Mrs. Flack's alleged lawyer, who admits that he never saw Justice Monell, is a friend of Justice Monell and of the son of the Sheriff, who imposed on his mother's credulity and succeeded in inducing her to sign a complaint in a divorce suit, when she believed she was simply agreeing to a separation. Mr. Wright, too, belongs to Tammany Hall, and is a resident of the Twenty-first District, immediately adjoining the Flack district on the west.

Thus, however innocent the intentions of the persons concerned in the singular divorce case were, Mrs. Flack was bound to suffer in some way, for she was not represented in the proceedings, which were conducted by a Judge, referee, clerk, counsel, and defendant dependent upon each other in a political or social way or through relationship. The decree which finally divorced Mrs. Flack from the Sheriff showed a significant peculiarity. It is customary in proceedings of this character for the counsel of the successful litigant to draw up the decree for the magistrate to sign. As Mrs. Flack won her suit, Mr. Wright drew up the decree. Yet, though he was her counsel, and was expected as such to guard her interests most carefully, there is inserted no clause which calls for alimony of any sort, leaving her absolutely at the mercy of her husband without the intervention of the court, and, though this omission was apparent, the magistrate signed the decree as it stood.

The parties in the suit were out of town yesterday, as were the other dramatis personæ. Mr. Wright said at his country house in Bayport, L. I., and instructed the clerks to say that he had gone to Saratoga and would not be back until Wednesday. Justice Monell's clerks declared that he had sought the quiet of the plains of Hempstead, L. I., and would remain over Sunday. Young Flack is in the St. Lawrence region catching fish, and the Sheriff went a-fishing in Sharon, Connecticut. Mr. Meeks, Mr. Jarvis, and Judge Bookstaver wore expressions of pained surprise when the Flack divorce case was spoken of.

NEWBERG, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The situation in the Flack divorce case remains unchanged, so far as matters at this end of the line are concerned. William L. Flack, the son, who indicted his mother to sign some papers, arrived here last night. It is said there was a scene when he arrived at the hotel. To-day the order has gone forth that Mrs. Flack must be disturbed by no more newspaper men, and that order has been observed to the letter. Landlord Dehnenham, whenever importuned to convey a card or a request for an interview, would invariably respond that the lady was indisposed and in no condition to be annoyed. Nothing further has been heard of her plan to secure counsel and have the proceedings in the divorce case investigated and there are those who say that nothing more will be heard of it; that the son will probably arrange the whole matter before he leaves here on Monday.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The sixth marksman's badge and sharpshooters' matches were shot at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was stormy throughout the day, with a very unsteady wind, shifting from 6 o'clock to 3 and then back to 9 o'clock. The attendance was good in the afternoon and some very good scores were made. Sergt. Frank Stuart of the Sixty-ninth Regiment took the gold marksman's badge with the elegant score of 49 out of a possible 50. Following were the winners of the match:

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Medal Winners.			
F. Stuart, Non-Commissioned Staff,	24	25	49
68th Reg't			
A. C. Saunders, Co. H, 23d Reg't	22	24	46
R. M. Kalisch, Co. H, 7th Reg't	23	22	45
J. M. McConnell, Co. H, 8th Reg't	19	25	44
E. M. Wendelstadt, Co. C, 23d Reg't	19	24	43
A. G. Scranton, Co. F, 7th Reg't	19	24	43
R. Byars, Co. G, 22d Reg't	20	23	43
Medal Winners.			
J. D. Foot, Co. F, 7th Reg't	21	25	46
C. A. Jones, Co. G, 7th Reg't	22	24	46
A. L. Ely, Co. G, 7th Reg't	20	24	44
R. M. Dunn, Co. G, 7th Reg't	18	25	43
A. McDougall, Co. C, 7th Reg't	20	23	43

ST. MARY'S BOYS ALL WELL.

A letter from Capt. Crowninshield, in command of the New-York schoolship St. Mary's, dated Funchal, Madeira, July 12, has been received in this city. Capt. Crowninshield says:

"We arrived here from Cadiz, July 6, after a pleasant run of five days. July 4 was passed at sea. The day was celebrated by athletic sports, in which a large number of the boys took part, and which were enjoyed very much by us all. The boys have had an opportunity here to go on shore twice, the same as at Cadiz. We shall sail from the place to-morrow for home, and hope to arrive at New-London in twenty-six days, or about Aug. 7. All hands are in good health."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"Bootles's Baby," the four-act comic play to be produced at the Madison-Square Theatre, was first acted at the Globe Theatre, London, May 9, 1888, and has not yet been done in this country. It deals with life in barracks, and the action involves a precocious child. The piece is a dramatization of a military story by the lady who writes under the name of John Strange Winter. Miss Kate Claxton owns the piece, and has secured Mr. Palmer's theatre for three months, or until the stock company returns. The cast, which includes some actors brought from London, will be as follows: Captain Algernon Ferrers, (Bootles,) Charles A. Stevenson; Captain Lucy, Charles W. Garroorne; Captain Gavor Gilchrist, Wilton Lackaye; Lieutenant Gray, W. G. Reynier; Lieutenant Miles, Augustus Cook; Dr. Blantyre, W. H. Compton; Private Philip Saunders, Frederick Kerr; Mignon, (Bootles's Baby,) Gertie Homan; Mrs. Smith, Blanche Weaver; Laura Norris, Nannette Comstock; Humphrey Dumpty, Alice Leigh; Helen Grace, Kate Claxton.

Rehearsals are now going on of the new melodrama called "The Great Metropolis," by Messrs. G. H. Jessop and Ben Teal, to be produced at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre early in the Autumn. There is said to be new material in this drama. Elaborate scenic pictures will be provided by Richard Marston, Philip Goatcher, William Schaeffer, and other well-known artists. The actors will be C. W. Couldock, Harry Meredith, W. G. Beach, Earle Sterling, Newton Chisnell, Harry Hawk, Daniel Leeson, Joseph C. Holland, Annie Mayer, Clara Lipman, Mrs. Owen Marlowe, and Mrs. W. G. Jones.

Mr. Augustin Daly arrived in New-York last Friday. The Western tour of his company, which closed last night at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, has been uniformly successful. In San Francisco the engagements was one of the most profitable ever yet known at the Baldwin Theatre, and not even admission tickets could be secured after 7 o'clock in the evening. The comedians will arrive in New-York next Friday evening, and they will then have a vacation of six weeks, the longest they have had in ten years. The season at Daly's Theatre will begin about Oct. 5 with a new play.

Paul Monnet, brother or Monnet-Sully, and for a long time principal actor at the Odéon, has had his two débute at the Théâtre Français, acting Salinste in "Ruy Blas" and the title rôle in Vacquerie's "Jean Beaudry." This last-named part has hitherto been acted by the comedians, Regnier and Got. Another newcomer at the house of Molière is Marthe Lynnes, also from the Odéon. She will take soubrette and ingénue rôles. It is said that Mlle. Reichemberg is ambitious to change her line of parts somewhat, and will essay hereafter some of the "grandes coquettes."

One of the advertising circulars sent around by the agent of Charles Arnold, an American actor who has been around the world and has now returned to this country, is a summary of a sermon alleged to have been preached by a Wesleyan minister in Wanganui, which comprises a condensation of the story of Arnold's play, "Hans, the Boatman," with the story told in the New Testament of John, ("otherwise Johannes or Hans,") the boatman of Galilee.

The grotesque farce, "My Aunt Bridget," which has pleased the multitude for several years, will next season employ the services of George W. Monroe, John C. Rice, Bernard Dyllyn, John J. Raffael, James Cavanagh, August Williams, Ruby Walsh, Victor Goode, Henry Tripp, the Westminster Madrigal Boys, Catherine Linyard, Carlotti and Lena Saft, Violet Melrose, Catherine Gerald, Hattie Case, and Lena Merville.

"The Sheiks Arabian," says *La République Française* of July 19, "Ben-el Hadji-ben-Kassein and Mohammed-ben-Moneskey, come to Paris to visit the Exposition, have given yesterday morning a breakfast to the colonel Cody and to his chiefs Indians, Rookey Bear and Red Shirt, which was a necessity of recognition to the interpreters, that repast has been excessively cordial."

The time of "Prince and Pauper," the play founded on Mark Twain's story, in which Elsie Leslie will act next Winter, is the reign of Henry VIII. Miss will appear as Edward, Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VI., and also as Tom Canty, a pauper lad, with whom Edward, in a boyish freak, exchanges garments.

"The Lion and the Lamb," a new comic play written by Messrs. W. R. Wilson and Julius A. Lewis, will be produced at the Bijou Theatre tomorrow night. The cast will include Misses Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, Ada Dyas, Adams, and Gabrielle du Sauld and Messrs. Charles Coote, R. F. Cotton, and Fritz Williams.

The company engaged to sing in "Erminie" and "Nadjy"—the Casino operettas—"on the road" next season includes Helen Lamont, Emma Hanley, Genevieve Reynolds, Lana Millard, Mamie Cherbi, Robert E. Graham, Louis de Lange, Ross David, J. G. Wilson, and Alexander Clark.

The season at the Bijou Theatre will be opened Aug. 19, as already announced, by "Herrmann's Vaudevilles," who will remain there three weeks, and will be followed in quick succession by "The Brass Monkey," "A Midnight Bell," and a Chicago farce called "The City Directory."

Paul Merritt and George Congnest's melodrama called "Mankind," with which the Fourteenth-Street Theatre will be reopened Aug. 19, is not a new play. It will have a new scenic dress, however; include a marine view, with a sinking steamboat and a full-rigged fishing smack.

A recent volume of hitherto uncollected writings by Victor Hugo just published in Paris contains two pieces for the theatre, "Amy Robsart," which was played at the Odéon in 1828, but has never before been published, and "Les Jumeaux," a drama in verse.

"The Love Story," a drama by Pierre Leclercq, which Mrs. Langtry had in her possession for some time but never produced, will be tried at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre by Adelaide Moore Aug. 19, assisted by Otis Skinner and Frazer Coulter.

Mr. John T. Sullivan has been engaged by Miss Coghlan for the part of Saviani in "Jocelyn," and will assume the rôle for the first time to-morrow night at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, where Miss Coghlan begins her season's work.

There have been more than five hundred applications for places in the chorus of the English Opera Company which Emma Juch is to head this Autumn and Winter. The final trial of voices will take place to-morrow at Clarendon Hall.

Not the least important feature of Richard Mansfield's production of "Richard III." is the music, comprising a prelude, entr'actes, and music incidental to the action, composed by Edward German, a young English musician.

One of the daring feats of the ensuing season will be Mr. Robert Mantell's performance of Louis and Fabien dei Franchi in "The Corsican Brothers." The Fourteenth-Street Theatre will be the scene of this undertaking.

"La Belle Marie," the new play which Miss Agnes Heradon will make known at the Windsor Theatre, Aug. 12, has scenes in a broker's office in Wall-street, a house on Madison-avenue, and a den in Mulberry-street.

M. de Bornier has read his new play, "Mahomet," that has been talked about for a long time, to the artists of the Comédie Française. The two principal rôles will be taken by Monnet-Sully and Mlle. Bartet.

Mr. Edward H. Sothern's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre will begin Tuesday, Aug. 20. "Lord Chumley" will be the play. Mr. Frohman has accepted a new comedy for Mr. Sothern's use.

The one hundredth performance of "The Colah" will be given at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening, Aug. 19. Silver souvenirs will be given to the spectators.

Signor Campanini will give a concert at the Hotel Kaaterskill next Saturday night, assisted by Miss Ida Klein, Miss Helen Dudley Campbell, and Signor del Puente.

Miss Cayvan, Mr. Le Moyne, Mr. Kelcey, and the other members of the excellent stock company of the Lyceum Theatre will act in Denver this week.

The new burlesque, "Banditti," will be produced at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. "Monte Cristo, Jr.," will also be in the bill.

Mr. Tony Pastor announces that he has secured for his new company Miss Millie Hylton, a sister of Miss Lettie Lynde, the dancer.

Mrs. Berlan Gibbs will play the part of Helen Rutherford in "The Wife," with Mr. Frohman's traveling company, again this season.

Mr. H. C. Husted has been engaged by Mr. Frohman as business manager for the tour of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

Mr. Wilson Barrett is said to be making a play out of the late E. P. Roe's romance, "He Fell in Love with His wife."

The first performance of "Bric-à-Brac" will be given at Tony Pastor's Theatre Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Vandevilla, in Paris, was reopened Aug. 1 with "Les Surprises du Divorce," with the original cast.

The one hundredth performance of "The Brigands" will be given at the Casino Aug. 21.

Mr. Frederick Warde will begin his ninth season as a star at Bradford, Penn., Aug. 26.

Mr. Frank Taft has been engaged as solo, organist for the Worcester Music Festival.

The famous tenor Gayarre was recently married to a Neapolitan lady.

"Clover" is still prosperous at Palmer's Theatre.

GEN. WALKER WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

From the Baltimore Sun.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 2.—Your correspondent was informed by a gentleman to-day, who recently conversed with Gen. James A. Walker of Wytheville, that he says he would not accept the Republican nomination for Governor or Attorney General of Virginia, and would take the stump for Phil McKinney if the Democratic Convention made him the standard bearer of the party, and that if either Beirne or O'Ferral was nominated he would oppose his election. Gen. Walker disclaims being a Republican, calling himself a protectionist Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Drafts—Sight, 12½ cents; telegraphic, 17½ cents.

ELLIOTT STRIKES THE ERIE

HE WILL HAVE AN "AD" OR KNOW THE REASON WHY.

DESOLATION AND RUIN AWAITS THE ERIE UNLESS IT ADVERTISES IN THE COLONEL'S PAPER.

That unique person, Elliott F. Shepard, Colonel, lucky son-in-law, text quoter, and other things, is again a bear. This time he is after the Erie Railroad. The Erie Railroad is still running its trains, but Elliott nurses the belief that he is making their road a rocky one.

The Colonel was a bear once before, when he conceived the colossal scheme of stopping the Fifth-avenue stages from running on Sundays. Bent on reformation, he printed a nice little item in his paper telling his confiding readers that large holders of the stock of the Fifth-Avenue Transportation Company were unloading. Down went the stock just as the Colonel had figured it, and he slipped in and gathered enough of it to give him control, and now the sanctity of Sunday on Fifth-avenue is not violated.

Some folks said very unpleasant things about the Colonel for this bit of stock jobbery, but no criticism ruffled him, and he went right along in his cheery way exulting that he was a bear and looking for something further to near. He finally singled out the Erie Railroad. In his text-topped editorial columns of late he has been saying things about the Erie that are surprisee even in the way of *Mail and Express* editorial paragraphs. These utterances have made their appearance frequently during the past few days, and people who closely watch newspaper columns have been curious to know just what the Colonel is driving at. Putting his productions together, some light is obtained.

The managers of the Erie are adverse to the wasteful use of money in the matter of advertising. They refuse to insert their time table in Elliott's paper. This made Elliott feel aggrieved. He could not appreciate such eccentricity. So he began to wield his dreadful pen. On the 16th inst. he thus addressed himself to the task of revenge. Here is the first shot:

"One reason for the accidents on the Erie Railway is that, owing to its blind-bat policy of withdrawing the advertisement of its time tables, nobody knows where its trains are."

This was a nice little notice, and Elliott figured on its bringing the erring Erie into the fold with a rush. But the Erie folks did not rush to the *Mail and Express* office to see about it. They didn't pay any attention to it. This was exasperating; so on the 20th inst. he let off the following:

"We condole with the benighted residents on the Erie Railway that their friends cannot find out how or when to visit them."

Still the Erie did not reepond. The Colonel began to find that it was like puoching holes in the air. He was lashing himself into a fury, and yet the Erie did not bother about him. Even the people who live along the line did not budge them, and the Colonel braced himself for another effort. This time he would attack the property of the people along the route. He thought out this bit of brightness and printed it July 22:

"The Erie Railway puts its heck on public opinion, and hence no one cares to settle along its line."

This was conclusive. All the land along the Erie was to be depopulated—Elliott had said it. It would be turned into a howling wilderness. But there is a dreadful suggestiveness about this paragraph. The memory of the Fifth-avenue stage transaction looms up and makes people suspicious. Possibly Elliott would buy some land along the line himself. Something of the sort might have been running through his head when on the same day he printed this text at the top of his editorial columns:

"The ant provideth her meat in the Summer and gathereth her food in the harvest."

As a provider for Elliott the Colonel's record will stand for itself. But still the Erie ran its trains as usual and the Colonel was still yearning for the advertisement that never came. Yet he was of good heart, and on July 27 he put this bit in the head of his columns:

"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him, and He will bring it to pass."

And underneath he wielded that dreadful pen again to this effect:

"Mud and darkness are the concomitants of the Erie Railroad as now withdrawn from public information."

Elliott was trying to bring it to pass with a vengeance. An unfeeling critic might say that the above paragraph was a good deal of mud and darkness in it, but it is really a beautiful thing. It is the prize puzzle paragraph of the year. The puzzle comes in in finding out how anything can be withdrawn from public information by failing to advertise it at so much an inch in the Colonel's paper.

Time and the Erie train ran on. So did the Colonel's mighty battle against the Erie. The railroad people were evidently very thick-skinned. The Colonel's flashes of wit did not seem to touch them. They certainly brought no obeisance into the Colonel's offices, and so on July 27 Elliott, evidently in a pleading humor, printed this text:

"Trust in the Lord, and do good: so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

It read like an invitation to the Erie to sin no more, but the Colonel evidently lost his temper before he got through writing his other editorials, for he printed this one of the same page:

"A railroad like the Erie, that will not advertise its trains, is not entitled to connect with the metropolis."

And yet the Erie would not advertise. For one day the wielder of the dreadful pen was silent on his hear movement. He broke out again on Friday as follows:

"If other railroads were as foolish as the Erie in refusing to pay for advertising their time tables, the number of accidents upon them would increase correspondingly."

A sympathizing public will watch with interest for the outcome of this plone crusade for patronage.

HEGEMAN WON THE RACE.

A good-sized crowd went to Fort Hamilton yesterday to see a one-mile swim for the amateur championship of Long Island and a diamond medal, offered by Landlord Johnson of the Grand View Hotel. The race was a dismal failure. It was nearly sundown when the seven contestants, John Mannion of Brooklyn, W. J. Costigan of New-York, Henry Wiese of Jersey City, Robert D. Hegeman of Fort Hamilton, Thomas Platt of Williamsburg, Frank W. Blankley of Fort Hamilton, and Andrew Dalton of Brooklyn, entered the water. The course was from a boat anchored off the beach around Fort Lafayette and back to stake boat, the course to be gone over twice.

As soon as the swimmers struck deep water they could make but little headway against the tide, which was running very strong, and all but Hegeman and Blankley dropped out in the first quarter. These two did not succeed in rounding the fort on the first trial, but drifted far off the course. On the second attempt Hegeman covered the regular course. As he was the only man left in the water, he did not attempt to go over it again, and, this occasioned a squabble as to his right to the medal.

Judge H. E. Twyford and Landlord Johnson finally decided that, although none of the contestants had fulfilled the conditions of the race, Hegeman had proved his superiority, and was entitled to the trophy. He was in the water nearly an hour and a half.

THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Leather is a unique material. There is no substance in any way analogous to it. Flexibility and durability are opposite qualities that no other product possesses in such a marked degree. In the tanned skin the gelatin and tannin, the animal and the vegetable kingdom are combined in an indissoluble union which will withstand the continuous frictions, wear which shoes, harness, belting, &c., are subjected to better than anything else. It is the one commodity for which there is absolutely no substitute. Cotton, wool, linen, and silk are to some extent interchangeable; wood, iron, and stone are frequently used in lieu of each other, but, notwithstanding the untiring research and discovery of the present age, nothing has been invented to supersede or obviate the necessity for leather. With the single exception of breadstuffs, none of the great staples of commerce has such a numerous constituency. Every inhabitant of the country, without regard to age, sex, color, or condition in life, is to a greater or less degree a consumer of it.

CAMP MEETING IN ALLEN'S GROVE.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 3.—The fifth annual camp meeting of the Harmony and Caseville charge began to-day in Allen's Grove, at Caseville, and will continue until Aug. 11. Services will be held every day at 10:30 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M., except on Saturday and Monday. The opening sermon was preached this afternoon by the Rev. Jesse Moore, Presiding Elder of the New-Brunswick district. The exercises on Tuesday will consist of temperance work, and the morning sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. Moffett of Mount Holly. In the afternoon the services will be conducted by the Rev. Thomas Hanlon, President of the Pennington Seminary. Thursday is set apart as Sunday school day and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. George B. Wright.

MR. CLEVELAND'S FISHING TRIP.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 3.—The steam yacht Wanda arrived to-day from No Man's Land, where ex-President Cleveland tried his luck fishing for bass. He fished in a catboat from 7:30 till noon, caught nothing, and got thoroughly wet. Messrs. Cleveland, Lamont, and James Woodward landed here in a drenching rain and took the 2:30 train for Newport.

TWO DETECTIVES IN LIMBO.

CHARGED BY VIOLATORS OF THE EXCISE LAW WITH PERJURY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Two New-York detectives named Daniel W. Twombly and Ernest R. Putnam have been lodged in the Delaware County Jail at Delhi under charges of perjury. These men were employed some weeks ago by the Prohibition and Women's Christian Temperance Union organization of the county to visit Walton and Delhi, two no-license towns, and ferret out suspected violations of the excise laws. The detectives, it is said, were supplied by the New-York City Society for the Prevention of Crime at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Howie, editor of a prohibition paper published at Walton.

The discoveries made by the detectives resulted in the institution of numerous prosecutions against hotel and saloon keepers of the two towns for alleged unlawful sales of intoxicants. Three hotel keepers and a saloon keeper of Walton were put under arrest, and settled with the authorities by paying round sums in lieu of penalties. At Delhi action has been begun in the County Court against T. D. Kingston, proprietor of the principal hotel, for the recovery of penalties aggregating over $1,000. Karl Lehewohl, saloon keeper, was convicted by a jury and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or go to jail for fifty days. In the case of John Mullaly, another accused saloon keeper, the jury disagreed.

These prosecutions excited a feeling of intense bitterness on the part of the transgressors and their friends against the prohibitionists and their instruments, the detectives. The latter are charged of having resorted to the most disreputable means for securing proofs of guilt and of having themselves led scandalously immoral lives during the time they were engaged in procuring testimony to convict others of petty breaches of the excise laws. They are further charged with having committed downright perjury in their testimony given at the trial of Mullaly, and on this charge they were arrested and given a hearing before Justice D. W. Shaw, who committed them to jail at Delhi to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The wholesale prosecutions of hotel and saloon men and the arreste and counter-arreste of partisans have worked both sides in the controversy up to a fever of excitement and exasperation.

YACHT RACES YESTERDAY.

THE ELEPHANT WINS THE NEW-ROCHELLE SPECIAL CONTEST.

Four thirty-five-foot yachts belonging to the New-Rochelle Yacht Club sailed a race yesterday afternoon for a silver punch bowl, offered by Mr. A. Kohn, a member of the club. They were the Eurybia, Amazon, Phantom, and Elephant.

The wind blew up brisk from the southward at the start and held true all the afternoon, although it became puffy during the last part of the race. The course was from the clubhouse around the buoy west of Execution Light, around Mattinicock Buoy, back across the starting line in the same direction as it was first crossed, then around the buoys east and west of Execution Light, and to the finish near the clubhouse. The distance is seventeen miles.

The most interesting contest was between the Eurybia and Elephant, and had the former been properly handled she would have won. Commodore Pryor had an insufficient crew and his sails were set badly. The start found the Eurybia was to leeward of the Elephant, with the Phantom and Amazon following. The Eurybia ent out from under the Elephant's lee nicely, and, assuming the lead, gained about two minutes on her in the windward work of the first leg. The Amazon left the Phantom, but in the reach to Mattinicock Buoy the Phantom by carrying better sails passed the Amazon and held third place to the finish. The Eurybia continued to increase her lead over the Elephant until after the yachts left the clubhouse the second time, when by good judgment and excellent management the Elephant was held to westward to stem the ebb tide, and took a leading position. She was the first yacht home, and the Eurybia was second.

The time taken was as follows:

Yachts.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Elephant	2 03 15	5 11 28	3 37 58
Eurybia	2 03 15	5 13 32	3 10 17
Phantom	2 04 00	5 33 04	3 29 04
Amazon	2 04 30	5 36 28	3 31 58

IT WAS A UNION PICNIC.

ASSEMBLY NO. 49 HAVE A SUMMER FESTIVAL—GOV. HILL DENOUNCED.

District Assembly No. 49 yesterday held its annual reunion and Summer-night's festival at Snizer's Harlem River Park. Its members had sent an invitation to the Central Labor Union to participate in the festivities, but that organization refused to go, alleging that the park was not a union one. An accusation was also made by the Socialists that the members of No. 49 would also drink "scab" beer, smoke "scab" cigars, and dance to music furnished by non-union musicians. However, No. 49 did nothing of the kind. It stipulated with the proprietor of the park that for the day the place should be practically a union one, that union waiters should be in attendance, and that union beer should be sold. The Saltz and the Carl Sahm Musical Clubs furnished the musicians, and only cigars that bore the Knight of Labor label were smoked. Thus all were happy.

The journal and programme issued by No. 49 got up for the occasion was a neat pamphlet, and contained some of the sentiments of the members of the organization. They do not like Gov. Hill, and deny that he is a friend of the workingmen. To prove their statements they point to several official acts of his, as, for instance, his veto of the Ballot Reform bill that was intended to give a poor man a chance to run for office. They also point to his veto of the High License bill, by which the large number of saloons would have been reduced, his veto of the bill calling for $250,000 for additional schools, and his veto of the Educational bill for the protection of children who run around factories instead of attending school. His whole course, says the journal, has been antagonistic to everything of real value to the people.

THE BOWMAN DIVORCE CASE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Judge Tuley to-day rendered a decision on the somewhat noted common-law marriage case of Bowman against Bowman. Frank Bowman is a well-known lawyer of St. Louis, and Ida M. Bowman sued him for a divorce, claiming a common-law marriage. The verdict was in her favor, at the end of a long and sensational trial.

Lawyer Bowman moved for a new trial, and it was this motion on which decision was rendered to-day. After reviewing the case the court announced that he would grant a new trial on condition that Bowman purge himself of the odium of his position, he being in contempt of court for not paying back alimony and solicitors' fees. He must do this by Oct. 1, or the court would overrule the motion for a new trial, enter a decree of divorce according to the verdict of the jury, and let the plaintiff take judgment for the amount due her.

Mrs. Bowman's lawyers believe that the back alimony will not be paid, and that their client will get her decree.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERY.

From the Fur Trade Review.

The present Administration is credited with being profoundly in favor of the "American idea"; that is, protection to American industries, purely for the sake of protection, and not for revenue. The sincerity of this loudly-voiced profession should be tested by the members of the trade we represent in insisting that the new lease of the Alaska seal fishery shall provide that the sealskins shall first be sold in moderate-sized lots in the United States to afford American merchants, dressers, and dyers an opportunity to purchase the skins in quantity and selection as desired. Alaska sealskins are American if anything, and as 75 per cent. of the annual collection is required for consumption in this country our dealers should not be compelled, as at present, to go abroad to purchase, dress, or dye them.

BRAVERY IN THE ZOO.

From the London Daily News.

A lady sends us an account of an unrecorded act of heroism. She writes: "While the wolves at the Zoological Gardens were being fed on Saturday afternoon one of them leaped over the head of the keeper and escaped into the gardens. There were several children near at hand, and but for the bravery of the keeper they could scarcely have escaped injury. This man instantly seized the animal, and although his hands were terribly bitten—one hand, indeed, being pierced through with the wolf's fangs—he succeeded in mastering the beast and returning it to its cage."

SUIT AGAINST THE GRAND TRUNK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The first of a probable series of suits growing out of the shocking railroad disaster at Hamilton, Canada, April 28, was begun to-day in the Circuit Court. The plaintiffs are Angelie Ederer and William Zeuch, administrators of the estate of Rudolph J. Ederer, deceased. The defendant is the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Rudolph J. Ederer was a passenger on the Grand Trunk train that was burned at Hamilton, and was one of the few who were positively identified. The damages are laid at $30,000.

INDOOR GAMES IN DEMAND

THE RAIN MAKES A DULL WEEK AT LONG BRANCH.

VARIOUS OLD WAYS OF KILLING TIME AND SOME NEW ONES TRIED—BALL AT THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 3.—The weather this week has been so wretched that the ingenuity of those philanthropists who make it their business to settle the troublesome question of "What shall we do?" has been greatly taxed. All of the indoor games were played. The older people joined the young ones in "blind man's buff" and "clap in and clap out" until they were tired, and then they went to the windows and reviled the elements. Yesterday was the first clear day of the week, but the roads were so bad that driving was almost impossible, and the strong southerly wind made the water so cold that bathing was uncomfortable. A few tried driving. They returned covered with mud. A few tried bathing. They came out with blue lips and chattering teeth.

The monotony of indoor life was a good deal relieved at the Scarboro Hotel Wednesday evening by a mock trial. A platform was built in the office for a Judge's bench. Mr. L. H. G. Gallagher, one of the hotel clerks, was tried for breach of promise to marry Miss Susie Fielman, a pretty young guest. Mr. A. H. Bejur, a Philadelphia lawyer, was the Judge. His robe was a lady's waterproof cloak. Messrs. Jacques H. Harte and E. W. Bloomingdale, both New-York attorneys, were, respectively, counsel for plaintiff and defendant. The jury was made up of D. S. McElroy of Newark, J. B. Ward and W. B. Kern of Philadelphia, and the Misses Kern, O'Neill, and Primek. Immediately upon being sworn in the male portion of the jury began to play poker, and they played all through the trial, stopping occasionally to inquire what the case was about.

"Oh, never mind," said Judge Bejur. "You're not supposed to know. That's what you are there for."

Among the witnesses called were William R. Meares, the innolord; Mr. Hugh O'Neill, the Sixth-avenue dry goods merchant; Mr. William King, the head clerk, and Mrs. Bejur. The latter lady very vivaciously persecuted a professional witness with a strong French accent. After much argument and recrimination between the lawyers and the Judge the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Judge Bejur immediately reversed the verdict and sentenced Mr. Gallagher to either marry the girl or let her go. Then a collection, to which liberal subscriptions were made, was taken up for the children's fresh air fund.

This fund will be increased to-night by a grand testimonial concert, under the auspices of Mrs. De Barnch and Mrs. Doré Lyon, at the West End Hotel Casino. The participants will be amateurs of fashionable society. Among them will be Miss Irene Perker, whose violin playing at the Berkeley Lyceum last Spring was greatly praised; the Misses Fridander and Hymans, elocutionists; Miss Fleischer, contralto, of Philadelphia; Miss Irene Rotoschild, daughter of V. Henry Rothschild of New-York, soprano; the Misses Simon, Miss Bachrach, pianist, and Mr. Hurlhurt, tenor. Col. A. B. De Frece instituted the affair and is managing it. Many tickets have been taken by the Summer residents of Long Branch, Norwood and Hollywood Parks, and Elberon.

By the benefit entertainments which have been given this season $6,000 has so far been raised toward the Monmouth Memorial Hospital building fund. The plans have already been made for a building, and as soon as $10,000 is raised a site will be selected. This amount will proeably be reached before the season is over. The Monmouth Park Racing Association are considering a suggestion made by one of the officers to give to the fund the receipts of one day in the race track. Mr. Lewis Rich, of New-York, who is the President of the hospital, says that the building will be completed by next Summer.

Runaways, attended by serious results, have been frequent this week. Tuesday afternoon a horse attached to the coupé in which Mrs. Pancoast of Philadelphia took fright on Ocean-avenue. Miss Ella Pancoast, who was driving, guided the terrified animal safely through a throng of vehicles and across the bridge at Takanassee Lake. There the horse ran into the carriage of Mr. Ewen Mcintyre of New-York. It contained four members of his family. The occupants of both carriages were thrown to the ground. Miss Pancoast was painfully bruised. She was carried unconscious to the Elberon Hotel. Mr. McIntyre received a scalp wound. The remainder of his party escaped with a severe shaking up.

Monday afternoon Mr. F. Woerz of the firm of Beadleston &

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, slight change in temperature.

Some time ago it was given out as the purpose of the President to permit Democratic Postmasters against whom no charges had been made to serve out the terms for which they were appointed. Under President CLEVELAND very few Republicans were removed from "Presidential Post Offices" to make room for Democrats. Yesterday a long list of appointments to Post Offices of this class was announced, and after by far the larger number of names was written *vice* so and so "removed." No causes for removal are given or known to exist, and how many of the "resigned" were requested or forced to "get out" is unknown. The policy with the President, as well as with WANAMAKER and CLARKSON, is plainly to clear out the Democrats for the sole purpose of giving their places to Republican partisans, and, judging from the facts constantly made public, the "good of the service" has nothing to do with removals, and fitness is not the "test" for appointments. Though the Democratic Party had been deprived of all share in the Federal patronage for twenty-four years, and although a large proportion of Republicans were left in office by the Cleveland Administration, changes have been made under HARRISON at five times the rate at which they were made upon the accession of the Democratic Party to power after its long exclusion. These facts are commended to civil service reformers who wished to punish CLEVELAND by voting for HARRISON.

One religious and Republican contemporary, the *Mail and Express*, declares that "the protected interests and the protected labor of this city should be arrayed together in a common warfare for common interests." Protected labor will have to fight for its share of the "benefits" of protection—there is no doubt about that. Its recent encounter with Mr. CARNEGIE, the prominent protectionist and wage reducer of Pittsburg, shows what kind of warfare it must expect to engage in for the defense of its "interests." But the capitalists who benefit by the tariff taxes have also a fight to make which they cannot too soon begin. Their "interests" demand that they should wage war upon the trusts and combinations which their system has built up and strengthened. If the war tariff cannot be maintained without the trusts the taxpayers and consumers will open a war on their own account, and it will be a war to the death against protection. It rests with the defenders of that doctrine and practice to show that greedy combinations are not an inevitable outgrowth of a protective tariff. They will have to make the demonstration by enacting a tariff bill that will take out the props and let the trusts fall to the ground. They have a majority in Congress, the full power, and the full responsibility.

Some time has elapsed since public attention was directed to the erection of a large sugar refinery in Philadelphia by CLAUS SPRECKELS, a very successful refiner whose work has heretofore been done on the Pacific coast. It was at first reported that the new refinery would be finished in June, but at the beginning of the Summer it was said that the completion of the factory must be delayed until September. It now appears that the buildings will be ready for the machinery on Sept. 1, and that immediately after the completion of them Mr. SPRECKELS will begin to duplicate the entire plant on adjoining ground. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday contained a description of the new refinery and of the owner's new project. The buildings already erected cover three squares on the river front and two or three of them are 140 feet high. They will be equipped with the best machinery that can be procured and every available device for facilitating production and decreasing the cost of it will be used. After the buildings now standing shall have been duplicated the entire plant will represent an actual investment of from four to five million dollars, and will have a producing capacity of 4,000,000 pounds of sugar per day. If this capacity should be fully employed, Mr. SPRECKELS would be able to supply from this refinery alone more than one-third of the refined sugar consumed annually in the United States. The approaching completion of the buildings, on which work was begun last August, and the announcement that they are at once to be duplicated are matters of interest to the public, because this great plant is to be operated in competition with the Sugar Trust. Mr. SPRECKELS, a refiner of long experience and great wealth, has repeatedly declared, while testifying before Congressional committees and at other times, that he was opposed to the Trust and could never be induced to enter it. Indeed, it is understood that he was led to build in Philadelphia by the Trust's action with reference to his refinery interests in San Francisco. As he will not be compelled to earn dividends on a greatly-inflated certificate capital, and will be able to refine sugar at the lowest cost, the Trust may well regard his great project with anxiety.

Some rather depressing views have lately been suggested as to the condition of Brazil under the employment of free labor only in its agriculture. It is urged that the empire has become so dependent on drawing labor from foreign sources that a cutting off of this supply would have very disastrous effects, and some local droughts and crop deficiencies have perhaps strengthened this gloomy impression. But any feeling of this sort is probably a mere momentary reaction from the enthusiasm which followed the universal emancipation act of last year. At the utmost any unfavorable anticipations depend only on a hypothesis which is not based upon probability. The actual fact is that immigration has quadrupled within the last two years and that the freedmen are also quite as industrious as was expected, while the trade of the empire has greatly increased in several of the most important provinces. The moral influence of the act of manumission has been felt throughout the empire and a new spirit stirred up. The imperial finances for the last year have been unexpectedly flourishing, and the incubus of slavery will no longer hinder the growth of Brazil. There seems to be no real ground whatever for not anticipating steady progress after the great event of 1888.

CIVIC BENEFIT OF A WORLD'S FAIR.

It has long been a reproach to the citizens of New-York, and especially to its business men, that they were so absorbed in money-making pursuits as to be indifferent to public interests. They have frequently been charged with lack of public spirit, with disregard for the welfare of the community, and with an indisposition to co-operate in any movement for the benefit of the city, in which they seemed to take no pride and very little interest. There has been a good deal of justice in this accusation, and it has been largely due to this lack of public spirit and local pride, this failure of citizens to work together for the promotion of civic interests, that the city has on the whole been so wretchedly governed these many years. With heavy taxation, enormous expenditures, and the accumulation of a large debt, there is little to show in those things which make a city really great. There is no grand system of docks, no fine public buildings, few great thoroughfares, and even the pavements of the streets are inferior to those of many second-rate cities. All this is mainly due to a lack of united effort on the part of citizens of wealth and standing to secure and maintain a proper administration of public affairs.

Of late there have been significant signs of improvement in this respect. The successful celebration of the centenary of our constitutional Government, which went into operation with the inauguration of the first President of the Republic in this city, served to bring out this new spirit, and the proposition to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by holding a World's Fair in New-York is revealing its full force. When about ten years ago it was proposed to have a similar celebration of the successful achievement of the independence of the United States there was nothing like the same interest shown, and no such indication of a general desire to co-operate in the undertaking. One consequence of this was a speedy division of counsels and the ultimate failure of the movement. The best guarantee against any such result this time is the great public interest displayed and the evident determination of the citizens to work together for a grand success. All seem to be impressed with the necessity of co-operation, of adopting the best plans and methods, avoiding dissension, and putting the management of the enterprise in the very best hands. If this spirit continues to animate all concerned, and if moneyed men, organizations, and institutions unite in support of the movement, there can be no doubt of the result. We shall have the greatest and most successful of international expositions.

One of the greatest benefits to be derived from the project, if it is successfully carried out, will be this arousing of public interest and the working together of the citizens for a common object of such magnitude. It will cultivate that public spirit which has been so deficient heretofore and inspire that local pride that has been so greatly lacking, and it will induce the habit in the business men and commercial bodies of the city of acting together for the promotion of public objects. It will show what great results can be accomplished by the vigorous co-operation of citizens for ends in which all have a common concern. It may teach the valuable lesson that the people of New-York can, if they will unite their efforts, make their city worthy of its position as the metropolis of America. It will show them that they can control the administration of their public affairs if they will exert their power and direct the expenditure of the funds which they contribute for public purposes in such a way as to secure the results to which they are entitled.

No city on earth is so grandly situated as New-York to become a great commercial metropolis and to develop the best results of industrial and intellectual activity, the most solid and enduring fruits of wealth and cultivation. In a few years its limits will be extended and its means of intercommunication built up so that the passage from the bay to Long Island Sound will be on a greater scale what the Thames is to London and the Seine to Paris, and in population it is destined to exceed those ancient capitals of Europe. All that is needed to make its growth healthy and solid, and to give it the richest appliances of civilization, is an appreciation on the part of its citizens of their opportunities and their responsibilities, and a willingness to work together and contribute of their substance for great public ends. The holding of a World's Fair will have one of its most valuable and enduring benefits in the stimulus it will afford to public spirit and civic pride, which are the fountain head of action for the public good.

NATURAL LAWS IN TRADE.

During the existence of the French Copper Syndicate the production of copper was stimulated and largely increased by the high artificial price established by the ring. At the same time the consumption of copper fell off. Old mines increased their output and new ones were opened. When the Syndicate went down in bankruptcy it had accumulated, as a result of this stimulation, a surplus stock of copper sufficient to supply for an entire year the demands of the world for this metal at the price that had prevailed.

The price of Lake Superior copper was about 10½ cents a pound when the Syndicate obtained control and raised it to 16½ cents. This advance made it possible to work profitably certain deposits of poor ore. The owners of these deposits were earnest defenders of the Syndicate scheme and the high ring price upon the ground that their mines could not be worked profitably unless the Syndicate price should be maintained. But they failed to show why the American people should be taxed heavily to keep their mines open and enable them to sell metal at a profit.

The price of copper fixed by the new ring of American mining companies is 12 cents a pound. The little break in the combination caused by the Tamarack Company's dealings with the rolling-mill ring has been repaired, and all the Lake Superior producers are now united for the maintenance of this price. To prevent a violation of the agreement by any member of the combination, the entire product is to be sold by one agent. The ring's ability to maintain the artificial price having been demonstrated, it is announced that two of the smaller companies in the Lake region have ceased to produce copper because the cost of production in their mines is so great that they cannot sell at 12 cents and make any profit. The officers of these companies are undoubtedly of the opinion that the selling price ought to be raised about 25 per cent. for their benefit.

The cost of producing copper in the large mines of the Lake Superior district and of delivering the same in this city does not exceed 7 cents a pound. The cost for the great Calumet and Hecla mine is not more than 6½ cents, and the Tamarack Company's official reports show that in the case of that company the cost is only 5¾ cents. An ample supply of the metal for this country upon the basis of recent consumption can be produced and sent to market at a cost of less than 9 cents a pound. When the price is artificially raised so that it becomes profitable to work the poor mines and lean ores, the supply is enlarged while the demand falls off. If the people ought to pay 16½ cents for the metal in order that the owners of poor mines may make money, why ought they not to pay 25 cents in order that the working of still poorer deposits shall become profitable? The working of the mines and the production of the metal ought to be governed by natural laws and free competition. The suppression of competition in prices causes overproduction, decreases consumption, and taxes the people unwarrantably for the benefit of a few producers.

Certain Trusts are maintaining in the field of production manufacturers who have fallen behind in the race for lack of business ability or of the latest improvements in machinery, just as the Copper Syndicate enabled the owners of poor mines and lean ores to continue production when natural laws and free competition would have shut them out. And they are doing this by exacting an artificial ring price for their products. There are Trusts that are heavily loaded with old factories and antiquated machinery, capitalized at three or four times their value, and that are trying to make the public support this rubbish and the owners of it.

Such schemes retard the natural elimination of unfit machinery and processes that would take place if the action of natural laws were not prevented. Under free competition old machinery gives place to new and old processes are discarded when better ones are discovered and utilized. The lazy, the wasteful, and those who are otherwise unfitted for the struggle yield to the energetic, the thrifty, and the skillful. Inventive genius is stimulated and rewarded and industries show steady growth and progress as the old is cast off to give place to the new and processes are improved.

The effect of Trust methods—the suppression of competition in prices and sales, the overcapitalization of idle and antiquated factories in practical consolidation with those that are active and well equipped, and the discouragement by intimidation or otherwise of new and independent enterprises—is frequently to retard the natural growth and improvement of an industry in order that rubbish may be made valuable, while the people are taxed for the support and enrichment of producers who are incompetent and who would be forced, under the working of competition, to show new proof of ability and good management or make way for better men. It is true that the results of free competition are not always satisfactory to all the producers concerned. Some will suffer loss, and, when overproduction has been caused by laws that interfere with the natural course of trade, the readjustment may cause serious disturbance. But, while there are hardships for some in the ceaseless contest, competition is far better for the people and the world and the good of the race than absolute or qualified monopoly caused by a suppression of it, and whenever the question has come before our courts of last resort this doctrine has been strongly supported in the interests of sound public policy.

THE BOULEVARD PAVEMENT.

If this city had asphalt pavements its streets might always be as clean as they have been made by the extraordinary rains of the past two weeks. But with its pavements of stone blocks, rough, uneven, and out of repair, this unwonted freedom from street filth can be only temporary. Granite block pavements catch and hold all the filth deposited upon them, and the slimy mud perpetually oozes up through their interstices. They may almost be said to create dirt. Asphalt pavements, such as Paris and other cities enjoy, if washed with reasonable frequency never become offensive to the eye or the nostril or defiling to footgear and clothing. But at present, and for many years to come, asphalt pavements for most of the streets of New-York must be considered as a dream, an ideal to be attained only after some rational and civilized provision has been made for pipes, sewers, and electric wires. The constant tearing up of pavements and mining of the streets for laying new or repairing old pipes is sufficiently destructive of granite block pavements. It would be absolutely ruinous to asphalt.

To the Boulevard, however, this objection does not apply. As Mr. W. E. D. STOKES points out in his petition to the Board of Estimate, the sewers, gas and water pipes along the Boulevard are laid under the sidewalks. This disposes of the main objection to the construction of an asphalt pavement, and we do not see any good reason why the board should not grant the prayer of the property owners whom Mr. STOKES represents. All things considered, their request is a modest one. They ask that $100,000 of the amount to be expended for new pavements this year under the appropriation shall be used for constructing an asphalt pavement along the Boulevard between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets. The work can be cheaply done, as a foundation of twenty inches of concrete was laid in TWEED'S time, when the property was assessed $500,000 a mile for the improvement. By removing the old and broken macadam the street could be made ready to receive the asphalt. This splendid thoroughfare is worthy of the best pavement the city can give it, and there is no longer any doubt that asphalt makes the best pavement. The experience of Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Kansas City, as shown by Mr. STOKES, proves that a well-made asphalt pavement can safely be used for the heaviest traffic. But even if this were not so, there is no reason why the Boulevard should not be paved to promote the comfort and convenience of residents in that quarter of the city without any regard to the needs of the sordid trucking business.

The property owners on the Boulevard have already paid in assessments for grading and paving a million and a quarter of dollars, though we believe a portion of this assessment was remitted in 1882 by the Assessment Commission. The taxes are increasing in that quarter of the city faster than the value of the property. Nothing would conduce to its rapid building up with costly residences so much as the laying of a good modern pavement adapted to the use of the vehicles by which it will be most frequented and free from the abominations of noise and dirt.

It will not do to spend the great sum of money which the Legislature has appropriated for new pavements merely in repeating past errors. A distinct advance should be made in the art of paving such as becomes a progressive and civilized city. Everybody knows that stone blocks make not the best, but one of the worst, of pavements. If they must still be maintained in most of the down-town streets we may at least make the Boulevard a useful object lesson in improved paving. Not the property owners along that thoroughfare alone, but the taxpayers and people of the whole city would share in the benefit of this wise improvement.

SHERIFF FLACK'S DIVORCE.

The domestic affairs of public officers are not for the most part proper subjects for public criticism. The divorce lately obtained ostensibly by the wife of the Sheriff of this county from her husband seems to constitute an exception to this rule. The divorce seems not only to have been obtained under false pretenses and through a suit of which the nominal plaintiff had no knowledge, but also to have been both expedited and concealed by reason of the political influence not of the plaintiff but of the defendant. This is a grave public scandal, inasmuch as it implicates not only the Sheriff, who is an officer of the law, but the Judge who granted the decree, and it constitutes a reproach upon the administration of justice.

The State of New-York, much to its honor and to the pride of its citizens, is one of the States that resist most firmly the tendency to cheap and easy divorces. It not only limits to one the causes for which an absolute separation may be granted, but its Legislature and its courts have been strenuous in maintaining that this cause must be clearly proved. The mere wish of husband and wife to be rid of each other and to be free to form new unions has been regarded as of no validity whatever. The courts have been particularly careful to guard against divorces granted really for this reason, for whatever reason they were ostensibly granted, and collusive divorce suits have been to them objects of great suspicion. A divorce suit cannot be won or lost by default, but the allegations of the complaint must be made out by positive proof.

It seems that this wholesome rule has been violated in this case through trickery. Upon the face of the decree it appears that Mr. FLACK allowed the case to go by default, although the default was an admission of the truth of charges against his character which were of the most damaging kind. The default is, indeed, an admission that a man does not consider such charges damaging, and this admission is as damaging as proof of the truth of the charges could be. If a man does not keep the most solemn and important contract any man ever makes, what possible guarantee can there be that he will respect the obligation of any contract whatever? In this case the circumstances brought to light since the divorce was granted show that the nominal plaintiff was unaware that it had been even asked for. The nominal defendant procured her consent, through trick and device, to his bringing an action against himself for divorce on the ground of adultery. He then attempted to take advantage of his own wrong, which the law says that no man shall do. Failing to appear openly at all, he furnished the referee with what that officer of the court accepted as proof that he had in fact been guilty of the crime with which he charged himself. Whether the evidence was genuine and conclusive or whether he trumped up an infamous and unfounded accusation against himself makes little difference to what ought to be the public opinion of his conduct and character. Not only ought the divorce to be reopened if what now appear to be the facts are established, but the Sheriff of this county ought to be prevented by public indignation from holding any other place of public trust.

OLD AGE.

The new *Quarterly Review* has a literary article on old age, taking for its text CICERO'S "Cato Major" and TENNYSON'S "Locksley Hall" and "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After." It would be quite impossible, of course, to speak of all the poets who have touched this theme. No mention is made of JUVENAL, who wrote two or three lines which have been for many centuries a formula for those who would lament the departure of youth. Nor does the writer mention Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S conception of old age as the period of apathy, nor LONGFELLOW'S striking "Morituri Salutamus." CATO was just one of those men from whom we should expect a favorable opinion upon old age. He had borne an honorable part in public affairs; he was an aristocrat, and had found life pleasant, as the members of a privileged class are likely to do; he was rich; and, most important of all, he was blessed with strong and sound health. Two noble young men, SCIPIO and LÆLIUS, of the modest and ingenuous sort, particularly grateful to their elders, who do not find the old garrulous, but, on the contrary, love the instruction of their conversation, approach CATO. To them he discourses upon a subject near to himself, namely, old age. He says that the supposed unhappiness of age is due not so much to age itself as to the faults and weaknesses of men who are old. Honor is one of the great delights of age. This, however, cannot be gained merely by gray hairs, but must be won by an honorable life. When it thus comes, it is very desirable, "for," says CATO, "that men should salute you and desire your notice, give place and rise up before you, attend you on your way, escort you home again and ask your opinion and counsel—these things are honorable, though they may seem slight and trivial." CATO then finds four causes why old age is thought to be miserable. These are that it calls men away from public business, that it enfeebles the body, that it takes away our pleasures, and that it brings us near to death. To these accusations he answers that old men may still take part in affairs of State, that men who have led a temperate life are not feeble when grown old, that the pleasures of youth are succeeded by other and higher pleasures, and that death is not to be feared. There is something of aristocratic self-complacency, perhaps, in what the old Roman noble has to say of the hereafter. Death he considers to mean either annihilation or a happy future existence. He says: "What, then, should I fear if I am about to be either not miserable or else blessed?" A third possibility does not seem to have occurred to him. The view of CATO is not unlike that expressed by the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH to Lady HUNTINGTON, when the latter warned her to think of the judgment to come. "Depend upon it, Madame, God Almighty thinks twice before damning a person of my quality."

In what he has to say of love CATO evidently does not entertain the idea of a happy affection between two old people. Upon his somewhat low idea of love the modern consolers of old age have made a very distinct advance. BURNS shows this in "John Anderson, My Joe John," and we see it in "Darby and Joan" and Lady NAIRNE'S "Land o' the Leal." This conception of love, however, was not unknown to the ancients, if OVID'S story of "Baucis and Philemon" was one which could be understood by the society to which it was addressed. This was the story of the love for each other of an aged couple, whose piety toward the gods was rewarded by the transformation of their cottage into a temple, of which in life and death they were made the guardians.

The *Quarterly* reviewer, in his thoughtful and learned and extremely pleasing essay, considers in succession the opinions upon this subject of SHAKESPEARE, Dr. JOHNSON, and WORDSWORTH. The familiar expression of that charming character of WORDSWORTH'S, old Matthew, is criticised:

> "So fares it still in our decay,
> And yet the wiser mind
> Mourns less for what age takes away
> Than what it leaves behind."

The reviewer says that he has known an old man to recite these lines and to exclaim, in the language of ECKERMANN to GOETHE, when the poet mistook some yellowhammers and sparrows for larks, "Oh, thou great and beloved one, even thou dost not know all things!" The reviewer's criticism upon this stanza is that the old should not mourn, but should be grateful, for what is left behind. He instances the case of MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE'S old age. ELPHINSTONE became so far blind that he could no longer read, but he could still see to write, could recognize the faces of his friends, and could enjoy the beauties of nature. He was a devoted student, and his inability to read must have been a great deprivation, but his friends say that he was never heard to lament it. The reviewer's point is that it would be obviously absurd to say that he mourned more or mourned at all "because age had left him all those remaining powers and uses of sight." To the prosaic mind it will seem that the poet merely meant to say that old age mourns less for the loss of past joys than for the existence of positive present discomforts.

An interesting opinion upon old age was that of EDMOND SCHERER, the brilliant French critic who has lately been taken from us. SCHERER desired true skepticism; he wished to be in the midst of all things, to know much, and to doubt and question all. He was of the opinion that old age—a healthful old age he stipulated—would be a proper basis for such a state of mind, and accordingly rejoiced when he reached his seventieth year. The view which our essayist takes, on the contrary, is that old age tends to increase and to confirm faith. Although the body decays, the mind is still there. This all are ready to admit. SCHERER said: "The passions are calmed, but the *sentiments* have life still; talent, if there is talent, has gained in learning and in *savoir faire* what it has lost in force." The pagan CATO, in the discourse which has been alluded to, praises the capacity of old age for intellectual pleasure, and mentions contemporaries who when old have found intense delight in applying their minds to astronomy, to the drama, to history, to pontifical and civil law, and even to oratory. But the faith of the Christian finds in this unabated power of the intellect in old age a presage of a future existence.

SLUGGERS' RIGHTS.

When the great and only JOHN L. found a vulgar Deputy Sheriff's dirty paw on his mighty shoulder he hired that thriving lawyer, DE LANCEY NICOLL, to remove the incumbrance. But when the day in court came the learned counsel could suggest no other expedient than that his client should evade the writ by denying his identity. The champion of the world promptly and rightly repudiated any such sneaking escape. The eyes of Boston were upon him, not to mention the rest of the solar system, and he declared—we regret to say, without apologies to Sir WALTER—that the name of SULLIVAN was his own. Continuing, he remarked, in effect if not in exact words, that *noblesse oblige*, and whatever his friend the Governor chose to ask of him it was his pleasure to grant. Then he advanced his defense upon the merits, and we ask for it the attention of all who think athletics dull the native force of intellect.

Law is notoriously one of the most arduous professions, and one of its most brilliant ornaments found himself practically silenced at what was perhaps the most critical moment of his dawning career, as was duly set forth above. Yet his client, his unconvicted client, if we may use that term regarding one born in sight of the golden dome, with sheer unaided force of intellect, saw his way to the root of the difficulty and out of it. Not to do him injustice, we quote his own memorable words: "What's a feller goin' to do when he can't follow his business? Fightin' is my business. That's how I make a livin', and I ain't got no other way of doin' it. I am your true and personal friend, JOHN L. SULLIVAN." The distinguished gentleman is quite right. It's unconstitutional, and likewise an outrage, to interfere with his chosen profession. That's what the court decided in New-Hampshire no longer ago than last week. A "doctor" being indicted for practicing without a license the court discharged him, saying the law requiring a license and limiting a man's means of livelihood was unconstitutional.

This is not the place to vaunt the coming time when every man can be his own John L. and slug his way to fame and riches without dodging the Sheriff through half the Union. Our aim as an admirer of the "true and personal friend" of all of us is to call attention to the massiveness of his intellect. Mr. NICOLL may well be proud of such a client, whatever the client may think of a lawyer who can suggest no defense. When his slugging days are over, and JOHN is at liberty to practice at the bar without restraint, then shall he revive for Boston its fading glories. Nature meant him for a lawyer.

"One of the highest officials of the Government" is credited with saying that he shall suggest that in making a new contract for the capture of seals in the waters of Alaska it be provided that the skins must be tanned in the United States. That would be a brilliant stroke. The skins are now tanned and dyed in London because in this country the art is unknown. By one law we prohibit the bringing of skilled labor from abroad under contract for its employment, and this high official proposes that the skilled labor employed in tanning sealskins shall be applied in this country or not at all. Under that kind of a policy there would be little use in catching seals. Another result of the policy would be that we could never secure the co-operation of Great Britain for the protection of the seal fisheries, and in few years there would be no seals to catch. If we wish to throw away or destroy the whole seal-catching business, we cannot do better than adopt the high official crazy suggestion.

HOTEL KEEPER REILLY DISAPPEARS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Bernard Reilly of Reilly's Hotel, who made a deed of trust on Thursday for the benefit of creditors, has left the city and is not likely to return. It is said he owes about $5,000, of which $1,425 is for rent due for the hotel premises. It is stated that Reilly did not leave empty handed, but that he had about $10,000 in his possession. The hotel was closed up yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

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APIA, Samoa, July 20, per steamer Mariposa.—Political affairs at Samoa remain quiet. The German gunboat Wolf left here June 27 for Jaluit, Marshall Islands, for the purpose of bringing back the deported King Malietoa and three chiefs, who were taken there by the Germans two years ago. The Germans state they are bringing Malietoa back to Samoa of their own free will, and not as the result of the Berlin conference. They also assert they will do all in their power to restore the condition of affairs that existed here prior to the time that Malietoa was deported, and they announce they will favor Malietoa as King and Tamasese as Vice King.

The German corvette Sophie arrived recently from Zanzibar via Sydney and Auckland. She has a number of wounded men on board who received their injuries during the campaign at Zanzibar. Officers of the Sophie state that the Alexandria will arrive here in about a month and relieve the Sophie.

Admiral Kimberly, accompanied by Lieut. Merriam, his Secretary, has gone to Tutuila Island, seventy-five miles from here, to inspect Pago Pago Harbor and the site for storing the coal which is expected to arrive there daily from Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. O. Rittenhouse and six men are the only survivors of the recent hurricane who still remain at Apia, and it is thought they will go aboard the Adams as soon as she arrives from Hong Kong.

The police appointed by Mataafa last June have full charge of the town, the police who held office under the old Tamasese Government having been forced to disband. Mataafa has also appointed native Judges for the municipality and county districts. The natives have not an abundance of food, but it is believed the supply will last until their plantations are again in working order.

A branch of the London Missionary Society in Sydney raised $2,500 for the Samoans on the strength of a private letter received from one of the missionaries here and sent $750 worth of rice and biscuits to Apia, but the chief missionary in Samoa at once wrote to Sydney and asked that no more provisions be sent, as it only tended to pauperize the natives. As soon as it was known here that provisions had been received a number of natives went to the missionaries and begged for food, saying that they were starving. The missionaries, however, sent them away, stating that they thought the natives were in no danger of starvation.

Considerable annoyance is expressed here on account of a newspaper argument which has been started in Sydney between the Roman Catholics and London Missionary Society as to which religious body the natives belonged who saved lives during the hurricane. The Samoans are divided in their religious belief, and it is feared the discussion may tend to increase the bad feeling which already exists among the natives. Some of the high chiefs say that they fear the religious differences may be carried into the election for King, which will be held on Malietoa's return, and that a split may occur among the adherents of the Malietoa family, of which Mataafa is a member, and that thereby Tamasese may be elected King, in which event the Germans would have as full power as they had two years ago.

Considerable excitement was caused here a month ago by the fact that a number of the Samoans left here on the steamer Alameda for San Francisco in charge of an American. Mataafa supposed that the latter was a British subject, and he applied to the British Consul to use his offices in preventing the Samoans from going. The British Consul referred the matter to United States Vice Consul Blacklock, and Mataafa wrote a letter to the latter asking him to interfere in the matter. However, the natives were by that time aboard the steamer, and as no boat could be obtained, it was impossible to communicate with them.

Consul Blacklock has not yet completed the distribution of gifts from the American Government, consisting of money, watches, &c.

PENSION FRAUD FOUND OUT.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 3.—Special Pension Examiner Potter has been in this place the past week trying to locate $1,700 pension money fraudulently obtained from the Government, and the revelations following his search are interesting.

Some years before the war Robert S. Millham of this place married Elizabeth Hazard, with whom he lived happily until he enlisted and went to the front. After four years of service he returned and met Martha J. Wright. He deserted his family and lived with Martha at Schooley's Mountain, soon afterward openly marrying her. He was subsequently convicted of bigamy and sent to jail for one year, and when he got out returned to Martha Wright. Later they moved to this town with a daughter, who has since then married, and Millham applied for a pension, which was allowed, but not until after his death.

Special Agent Peterson came here and took the alleged widow's depositions in the case. Death was easily proved, and the minister who had married Millham to Martha Wright swore to the fact.

She was then given a check for $1,700 and allowed a small monthly allowance. This she soon forfeited by marrying Alexander Beatty. Some time ago the rightful Mrs. Millham laid her claim before the Government and proved her marriage and the bigamous relations of Millham and the Wright woman. The Government then again paid the claim, and are now trying to locate the original $1,700.

Beatty, the present husband of the Wright woman, owns a farm which the special agent says was partly purchased with the money, but this both he and his wife deny.

SPRECKELS'S GREAT SUGAR REFINERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Claus Spreckels, the sugar manufacturer, whose mammoth refinery on the Delaware is now one of the landmarks of Philadelphia, has decided to duplicate the plant. Mr. Spreckels is in Europe with his son Adolph. Claus H. Spreckels, who is associated with his father in the management of the great refinery, has notified the contractor for the construction of the buildings, and George Watson, the general manager for Mr. Spreckels, that the capacity of the refinery would be doubled. The work of erecting the additional buildings, which will adjoin those now in course of construction, and placing in them the necessary machinery, will begin soon. The producing capacity of the works, when completed, will be about 4,000,000 pounds of sugar daily. The entire cost of the plant will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO RESTRAINED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Warren F. Leland, acting on behalf of a committee of lake front citizens, to-day filed a bill and secured a temporary injunction from Judge Tuley restraining the city of Chicago and the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Association from erecting any structure on the lake front or from permitting any show or entertainment to be carried on there.

The suit grows out of the proposed erection by the City Electrical Department of an electrical engine building and plant south of and adjoining the Exposition Building by which it is proposed to light the south division as far as Twenty-second-street.

The petitioners take the ground that the lake-front park, a portion of which is to be used, is for public use and not private enterprise, and that further building on it would seriously injure their property.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

The deputy factory inspectors are still at work inspecting the factories in this city, and they are not yet ready with their report. In regard to the evils of the sweating system in this city and Brooklyn, Deputy Inspector Francy said yesterday that the inspectors have no power to remedy them. In England the factory inspectors can limit the number of persons who may work in one room so that there shall be sufficient breathing space for all, and they can also order necessary improvements to be made in factories for the health of the operatives, but in New-York the inspectors have no such powers. All that they can do in this respect is to make their reports and suggestions.

STORM AT ORANGE, N. J.

One of the severest rain and thunder storms that Orange has ever experienced visited that section yesterday morning. The thunder crashed all over the East Orange section, and seemed to play close to the earth. Victor Saville's house, on Scotland-street, was struck, and the shingles were partly torn from the roof.

A bolt went down the chimney of Ruff & Yeoman's hat factory on McChesney-street, causing it to bulge and splintering two beams. It exploded in a room on the ground floor, struck a tank in the rear room, and knocked down several workmen, stunning, but not injuring, them.

At about the same hour a house in Linden was struck and destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $3,500.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 3.—The fire in slope No. 1 at Pratt Mines, which has been burning six days, was extinguished to-day. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars. The miners who stopped work two days ago at Pratt Mines returned to work to-day pending settlement of their differences with the company.

JAY GOULD'S MOVEMENTS.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Jay Gould and party arrived by the Adirondack special at 12:20 to-day and left for the Adirondacks via the Chateaugay Road at 1 o'clock for Bloomingdale, the railroad station for Paul Smith's.

THE VISITS OF ROYALTY

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY TO MEET IN COUNCIL.

THE CZAR DECLINING TO JOIN WITH THEM — PREPARING TO RECEIVE FRANCIS JOSEPH—BISMARCK.

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BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Prince Bismarck's manœuvree to bring about a meeting of the three Emperors have been foiled by the sullen reticence of the Czar, who has not deigned to acknowledge the communications of Count Schouskioff informing him that Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William are favorable to an interview. It was even doubtful until Wednesday last whether the Czar would adhere to his journey to Berlin, Schouskioff only then receiving formal authority to inform the Government of the Czar's visit.

The language of the semi-official papers of St. Petersburg is studiously designed to divest the visit of any tendency to a restoration of amity. The Czar is described as too well experienced with Bismarck's *finesse* to allow himself again to be duped. With unshaken firmness he refused to listen to overtures unless preceded by a recognition of Russia's claims to freedom of action in the Balkan peninsula. The ominous outlook on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier, where both Governments are massing troops, the rising in Crete, and the concentration of Russians around Cars discourage the hope that the Czar's journey will be anything but a formality, which he would avoid if possible. The Foreign Office does not expect him to come to Berlin. He will go direct from Stettin to Potsdam, where he will stay one night, and then proceed to Copenhagen by way of Kiel.

As soon ae the Czer's intentions were known the programme for the reception of the Emperor of Austria was issued. He will arrive Aug. 12 at the Thiergarten station, where a grand reception will be given him. From the station the two Emperors will drive through Unter den Linden to the old Schloss. The next three days will be devoted to parades in the Tempelhofer fields, manœuvres at Spandau, state banquets, and a naval review at Kiel.

Among the pressing questions to be discussed by Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Prime Minister, during the stay of Emperor Francis Joseph is the position of the Pope. It is believed that Major Galsberth has influenced the Austrian Emperor to make an explicit promise to rupture the alliance with Italy if Italy ventures to occupy the Vatican should the Pope leave Rome. Signor Crieni, resenting the hostile comments on his policy in the Italian Parliament, and the Monarchy of Austria on his policy regarding the Vatican, comes again to confer with Prince Bismarck immediately after the departure of the Austrian Emperor. The temper of the Italian Government toward Austria is displayed in Signor Crispi's response to Prince Bismarck's congratulations on the reception of the Irredentist committee. It was briefly, "The Irredentists will continue to agitate until Austria removes the cause."

Emperor William's sojourn in England is a prominent topic of the press and society. The semi-official hint of the Emperor's language in declaring "gush" over English sympathies with the Emperor's unwearied service in the interests of peace, the community of interests existing between the two nations, their great civilizing mission, and so forth. There is a more genuine ring in the tone of the Austrian press. For instance, the *Vossische Zeitung* dwells upon the hope that the meeting will be a sign of the ever-increasing strength of the bond of tiluy kindred peoples. Leading to a mutual development along the path of liberty, and that both nations, in the forefront of the culture of the world, will continue to stamp their viewe indelibly upon the progress of humanity. The *Tagblatt* holds that the Emperor's presence at Osborne House gives the direct lie to the statements representing him as inimical to England. The *Boersen-Zeitung* says: "Emperor William grasps the meening of his father's words, that Germany and England were meant by nature to be friends. Although England will enter no formal treaty, the result of the visit will be such an approximation to the triple alliance as will exert a decisive influence upon European politics." The *Post*, an occasional mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, also declares the political character of the visit, though it admits that it is improbable that the issue will be a defensive alliance against the common enemy.

After returning from England the Emperor will meet the Regent of Bavaria at Bayreuth, and will attend the close of the Wagnerian festival. Thence he will go to Carlsruhe and Strasburg Aug. 21, to Metz Aug. 22, and to Münster on the 23d. He is due at Potsdam Aug. 25 to receive the Czar.

The Emin Relief Committee to-day issued an appeal to the nation for funds to aid the expedition, and voted its thanks to Dr. Peters for his energy and prudence in executing his mission. The appeal was at work. It entirely ignored the fact that Dr. Peters's expedition sticks fast, a disorganized mob of Somalis clamoring for pay, and the Europeans sick and wasting doctore and medicines. There is a general lack of provisions and munitions for the expedition.

The Cologne *Gazette* continues its ontory against the English Africao Company, as actively pursuing to destruction German enterprise. The public is indifferent to the fate of Dr. Peters and centres its anxiety on Capt. Wissmann's progress. He has hitherto effected little. Bushiri's force has been increased by the arrival of Arabe from the interior, armed with Remington rifles. The expedition is also beset by coast fevers, and the mortality is increasing. Fifteen out of sixty non-commissioned officers have died or coming home invalided.

The inquiry into the Kiel navy fraude proves that corrupt practices have been in operation since 1884. Wood and iron sent to Kiel for construction purposes was duly signed for and then secretly sent to England. Chief Constructing Engineer Fanneoke is the principal in the scheme. Bremen officials are also involved. The Emperor insists upon the utmost secrecy, and will allow only the sentenoce which are imposed to be published.

The police are suppressing all meetings of Socialists convened to hear reports from the delegates to the Paris congress. Herr Giorke, the Berlin delegate, was arrested while glorifying the congress before a reunion of carpenters and coopers and stonecutters. The workmen resisted the police, and in the tumult that followed a number of workmen were seriously hurt. The Bavarian delegate, Herr Furth, was warned that he would be expelled if he made any speeches.

The *National Zeitung* states that the commercial treaty with Japan goes into operation in Feornary. Germans will be privileged to penetrate the country and trade everywhere. The special German consular jurisdiction will be renounced.

Count Walderee will make a tour of Switzerland on his holiday. He nae paesed through Zurich, Lucerne, Berne, and Freyburg to Geneva. The route suggeste a strategic inspection, associated with his search for health.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S DEFENSE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—At the trial of Mrs. Maybrick, for the murder of her husband to-day, Dr. Stevenson, one of the physicians who had attended Mr. Maybrick, asserted that all of the patient's symptome indicated that he was suffering from arsenical poisoning. A nurse testified that when Mrs. Maybrick tried to persuade her husband to take medicine, he objected, saying that it was the wrong medicine. On cross-examination the witneee said that no improper food or medicine was given to the patient while she was in the house. Mrs. Maybrick had appeared tender and considerate in her treatment of her husband. A waiter at Flattman's Hotel identified the prisoner as the woman who had occupied a bedroom in the hotel with the man Brierly. After the introduction of the testimony, the prosecution announced that its case was closed.

Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the defence. He made a forcible speech, in which he urged that the jury could not find for a judgment against the accused based on a probability, even if supported by an apparent motive for the commission of a crime, if there was a shadow of doubt. He would prove that Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed taker of arsenic for years.

A witness named Bateson, who lived with Mr. Maybrick in America from 1877 to 1881, Mariner Thompson, and a negro named Stanton, who was Mr. Maybrick's former servant, all testified that the deceased took arsenic habitually. A chemist testified that Mr Maybrick had purchased "pick-me-ups" from him which contained arsenic. Prof. Tidy testified that the symptome manifested by Mr. Maybrick were not typical of arsenical poisoning. The appearance of the internal organs at the post-mortem examination distinctively negatived the theory that death had been caused by arsenic. The appearance of the organs was consistent with the theory that death resulted from gastro-enteritis.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Turks have attacked and dispersed a body of insurgents near Canea, Crete. A number on both sides were killed and wounded. A sailor belonging to an Italian man-of-war has been shot by Mussulmans at Canea.

A British gunboat has arrived at Candia, the chief city of Crete.

PANIC-STRICKEN TENANTS.

A large section of the chimney of the old two-etory and attic dwelling 223 Monroe-street became detached from the rest of the structure last evening and fell into the street. Fortunately no one was injured. The occupants of the building became panic-strioken and rushed out into the street. As the structure was rendered unsafe the police would not let them return. A guard was placed about the building, and the Bureau of Buildings was notified to take charge of the house.

RAIN FALLS IN BIG CHUNKS.

A SUDDEN AND DRENCHING VISITATION THAT CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE.

The weather, which has been rolling about the city for the past week shrouded in thunderous clouds, took a freak yesterday that showed people here what Jupiter Pluvius can do and do quickly in the way of sudden exhibitions. To speak mildly, it rained here yesterday; to speak less mildly, it ponrsd, and to speak the way most people who saw it spoke, it rained "great guns," "oats and dogs," and "in sheets."

Never before in so short a time did so much water pour down upon this city from the clouds as poured down yesterday morning. Accompanied by a stiff southeast wind, it struck the city like a great inverted waterspont and drove across town in solid sheete of water that made vision for any great distance an utter impossibility. It blew, it ponred, it filled gutters, flushed sewers, obliterated horse-car tracks in long lagoons, and sunk sidewalke ont of sight. It flooded cellars, roared in doorways, pounded on roofs, beat against windows, and smote the pavements until the spray rose in clouds. For a time it looked as if the floodgates of some aerial dam had opened just over the city.

The rain began about 6 o'clock, when heavy, darkening cloude rolled up, charged with floods of water, which, without a moment's delay, they dashed upon the city. The suddenness of the attack resulted in a complete rout. People fled in all directions, into doorways, under awnings, under elevated railroad stations, the bridge entrance was crammed with a mase of reeking, dripping, soaked humanity, and the platforms of the Third and Sixth Avenue elevated roads were thronged. The wind drove the rain in great blinding sheets and scudding olonds. Umbrellas were about as serviceable as canes. The rain fell upon Harlem fiercest. It swept over the broad open spaces with a blinding fury. The long inclines of Tenth avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street up, was a running river, and the water pouring down formed a wide lake at the base of the cable road turo, which obliterated the sidewalks and wet the floors of the cable cars as they rolled along. Seventh-avenue from the Park up was a sight to behold, and the long sheets of water that were spread upon it disappeared late in the day. Down town the storm was pretty bad while it lasted, particularly in West-street, where the water rose over the sidewalks in many places. The promenade on the bridge was swept by torrents.

It was a grand opportunity for the Signal Service Bureau, and Sergt. Dunn's officials grappled with the rain as it rushed by. They caught it by the five-minute intervals and found that from 8 o'clock until 8:05 A. M. 15-100 inch fell, and in the next five minntes 19-100 inch fell. Then there was a slight slackening when Jupiter Pluvius took a breath, and then threw down 18-100 inch of water in five minutes, making 52-100 inch for the twenty minutes. This was accompanied by a wind of twenty miles an hour. All the other elements of the weather gave in to the rain, which got all the glory.

Both the temperature and the humidity were humble and got into the background, the temperature standing at 82° at 3:30, having risen from 75° at 8 A. M., and the humidity, when the rain started, hanged down from 91 per cent. at 8 A.M. to 77 at 3 P. M. The taskog of the humidity at the Signal Service station is a late and rapid performance, and is done with much skill. From fifteen to twenty minutes is given to the operation, which consists of immersing the wet-bulb thermometer, covered with a wet rag, until well soaked, and then whirling it to unison with a dry-bulb thermometer. These two instruments are revolved together, and the difference between the wet and the dry gives the degree of humidity on referring to a set of tables prepared for the difference readings.

The Central Park Meteorological Observatory gives the two weeks, ending yesterday, with a total rainfall of 6.29 inches, 2.29 inches falling July 31. The mean thermometer for the week was 75.3°, and the maximum, 88°, was on July 29 at 4 P. M.; 66° was the minimum.

Yesterday's storm was equally violent and drenching in Brooklyn. The Sixteenth Precinct Station House at Clymer-street and Lee-avenue in that city was struck by lightning. The flagstaff on the roof was shattered, the telephone and telegraph wires were set in play, and Capt. Hugh Gorman received a shock that came near proving fatal. He was sitting behind the desk near an open window when the bolt struck the building. He was thrown from his chair to the floor in an unconscious condition. Sergeant Ashton and Detective Holland received shocks that blinded them for a moment, but they recovered in time to pick the Captain from the floor and place him on a sofa. He was speechless for several minutes, and when he finally began to talk his speech was thick and hard to comprehend. It required half an hour for him to regain his composure.

The storm flooded all the lower portion of Brooklyn and the tunnel of the Brighton Beach Railroad, near Prospect Park. It was difficult for trains to get into the tunnel at all.

There was an unusually heavy rain, which some persons describe as a cloudburst, in the lower part of Westchester County and the annexed district, yesterday morning about 8:30 o'clock, which flooded all the low country. In the vicinity of Riverdale, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, there were several landslides which covered the north-bound track and made it necessary, while it was being shoveled off, for all trains to use the south-bound track, which caused some delay to the early morning trains. By 11 o'clock everything was in the usual working and running order. On the Harlem Railroad, in the vicinity of Tremont and Fordham, the depressed railroad was inundated, and there were several landslides from the bank on the east side where the old rails used to be. The trains ran through the water and threw it up in great sheets of spray on each side, which was quite an unusual sight, and attracted a good deal of attention on the part of the people in those places. The early trains were delayed about half an hour. The tracks of the New-York and Northern Railroad below Morris Dook suffered the most, and were in many places and for long stretches covered with mud.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning one of the severest showers of the season passed over Elizabeth, N. J., and vicinity. The streets were quickly flooded, but no damage was done in the city. In Roselle the large barn on Richard Kippling's farm was struck by lightning and with its contents was burned. The animals escaped.

Local heavy rains were felt all along the coast as far north as Eastport, and south as far as Wilmington 2.18 inches fell in the latter place. Philadelphia had .22 inches, Lynchburg had .46 inches, and Norfolk .26 inches. The storm was reported yesterday morning as central off Rockoliffe, Canada, and was moving northeastward.

HEAVY STORMS ELSEWHERE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A terrific hailstorm passed over Highland this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, doing much damage. The ferryboat Doughty was forced to stop in midstream, and the wind whirled it about like a chip. Stones as big as walnuts fell throughout the southern Ulster Valley, tearing down fruit vines, trees, &c. A severe shower accompanied the high wind which passed over Marlborough, New-Hamburg, at 6 o'clock. The wind hurled branches of trees right and left, and sailing vessels were dragged from their anchorage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A heavy rain storm prevailed here this afternoon, with frequent hail showers. Similar weather is reported all along the Hudson and in the interior. There is a slight washout on the new railroad just west of the Poughkeepsie Bridge. In some portions of southern Ulster the storm was accompanied by a heavy wind, tearing trees up by the roots. In the interior of all the river counties all the crops are damaged nearly 70 per cent. Streams everywhere are greatly swollen, and if the storms continue twenty-four hours longer most damaging freshets will be the result.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mrs. William L. Halsey of 218 Nepperhan-avenne, in this place, received a severe shock during the thunderstorm this morning. She was closing the shutters of a bedroom when a vivid flash of lightning struck the oil heads in the window. She felt a stinging pain all over her right side. The physician who attended her prescribed rest for a day or two and she would then be all right. The lightning left a black spot as large as a silver dollar on the left and chipped the small piece of plaster.

The lightning also struck a shed at the Lowerre racing track, South Yonkers, and almost demolished it, and stunned a team of horses. An unusually heavy thunderstorm prevailed in Sing Sing about 1 o'clock this afternoon, but did no damage.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The most terrific storm of the season prevailed here this afternoon. The streets are flooded and travel has been abandoned.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 3.—A heavy hailstorm passed over portions of Eastern Lancaster County this afternoon. The tobacco, which is almost ripe, was badly cut in many places.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—The storm did considerable damage to the highways of the neighboring municipality, Pawtucket. Several persons were shocked by lightning, but not seriously hurt. The entire telephone service was demoralized and the highways gullied in some places to a depth of 20 feet and 40 or 50 feet long.

John Hall, forty years old, of Warren, a fisherman, was struck by lightning and killed instantly while rowing in his boat in Warren River. The lightning almost completely stripped the clothing off his body. J. A. Budlong's big market garden in Cranston was flooded from the Pawtuxet River and $3,000 damage done, mostly to some thirty-five acres of young cucumbers about to be picked for pickles.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—This morning 1.97 inches of rain fell in fifty minutes. Cellars were flooded all over the town, as the sewers could not carry off the water. The aggregate amount of damage will be large to private property, besides gullied streets. Some of the foundries were compelled to stop work. A washout is reported on the Old Colony road, between here and Fall River.

DIED IN ITS FATHER'S ARMS.

THE SORROWFUL STORY OF A POOR MAN AND HIS SICK CHILD.

John McCarthy of 305 East Forty-sixth-street had a distressing experience yesterday. He works for a Hebrew firm at $12 per week, and has a hard time making ends meet, as he is a man of family. The firm does no business Saturdays, and yesterday McCarthy concluded he would take his teething child down on the bay for the benefit of its health. He put on his Sunday clothes and his wife dressed the fretful infant in its best apparel. Her household duties would not permit her to leave home, although she longed to do so. McCarthy made the trip to the Battery on a Second-avenue elevated railroad train and crossed to Staten Island on a ferryboat, and had proceeded by rapid-transit train along the north shore three miles when the child suddenly expired in his arms. The bereavement under the peculiar circumstances almost prostrated McCarthy. His distress could not escape public notice, and in a few moments he was surrounded by sympathizing passengers and employes of the company. It was anxious to return home direct with his dead child, but yet was fearful that some one in authority would interfere.

Covering the baby's face with his handkerchief and pressing the limp and delicate harden to his breast, he started for St. George on foot. There he was fortunate enough to encounter a Justice of the Peace, who said if the child had died from natural causes and had been attended by a physician in this city it was not a Coroner's case, and the body could be carried home if not exposed.

On the ferryboat a lady resident of Tompkinsville, whose sympathies were aroused by the distressed appearance of McCarthy and thought his child was ill, after hearing his sad story interested some friends and other residents of Staten Island. They started a subscription. A good Samaritane not only went through the cabine and collected a sum of money, but took charge of the body when the boat reached the landing. The Tompkinsville lady used her waterproof for a shroud. At first it was intended to engage a carriage for the trip to the city, but finally he demurred to the long ride home and expressed a preference for the elevated railroad train. It was finally arranged and McCarthy, with two ladies and the concealed body, boarded the Second-avenue train. The latter by this time had drenched the waterproof was obliged to leave the train at the Twenty-third-street station. Here the guard discovered that the party had a body in charge and summarily ordered them off. The ladies protested, but the only satisfaction they got was a request to see the station agent. They made a movement as if to do this, but when the train had departed they quickly rearranged the little corpse and when the next train came along McCarthy and one of the ladies got aboard and proceeded to the station nearest his home. If the friend of the father had been distressing, that of his wife, when he broke the news to her and laid down the body of his child, was heartrending. Those who so kindly aided the family in their bereavement performed an act of practical charity which deserves more than passing mention.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE NEW-CASTLE TOURNEY—HANDICAP MATCH AT NEWPORT.

NEW-CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 3.—The fifth day's play in the tennis tournament began at noon to-day, being delayed by rain. Campbell and Huntington played Lee and Tallant, and the games were finely played in spite of the bad condition of the court. Campbell and Huntington beat Lee and Tallant, 10—8, only one set being finished. While the game was being played Mansfield and Hoppin were facing Williston and Wright in another court. In this match Williston and Wright beat Mansfield and Hoppin, 7—9, 6—2, 6—0. Campbell and Huntington then met Chase Brothers in the second round of doubles, and were taken into camp by a score of 6—4, 6—4. Immediately after this the Chase brothers played Hovey and Weeden and were defeated, 7—5, 6—4.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—A handicap court tennis match takee place at the Casino next week. The players are divided into classes as follows: First class—T. Hitchcock, Jr., E. R. Wharton, and G. K. Fearing, Jr.; second—C. C. Baldwin, Jr., Lloyd Warren, and Center Hitchcock; third—J. L. Kernochan and R. T. Wilson, Jr.; fourth—F. O. Beach and O. Belmont. The players in the first class give fifteen and a hisque to those in the second class, thirty to those in the third, and thirty and a hisque to those in the fourth. Preliminary round 1, Wharton against Warren; 2, Baldwin against Kernochan; first round—winner of match 1 against Wilson; winner of match 2 against Center Hitchcock; Fearing against Beach; T. Hitchcock against Belmont.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—8 P. M.—For New-Hampshire, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

For Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, generally fair, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, except in Southern Virginia, local showers, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, and Western Pennsylvania, fair, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	71°	76°	3:30 P. M.	86°	82°
6 A. M.	71°	76°	6 P. M.	81°	80°
9 A. M.	78°	71°	9 P. M.	75°	76°
12 M.	82°	80°	12 P. M.	74°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....76 4/5°
Average temperature for same date last year..77 1/2°

WAS GOING TO WED MARY ANDERSON.

Frank Russell of 153 East Forty-seventh-street was taken before Police Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as insane. He was found by a Park policeman Friday afternoon near the carrousel in Central Park acting in a very peculiar manner. Russell, who is twenty-seven years old, declared he was a famous journalist, and was going to marry Mary Anderson. His purpose in visiting the Park was to select a pair of camels, with which he and his bride were to drive to Boston for a wedding trip. Judge McMahon refused to be swerved from doing his duty by the young man's promise to give him the turnout when he returned from Boston.

SENTENCE OF EX-TELLER THIRDS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—James M. Thirds, the ex-Teller of the Union National Bank, who has been in jail for some time on five indictments for forgery and larceny, pleaded guilty to one count of forgery and was sentenced by Judge McConnell to one year in the penitentiary.

Thirds, who is a respectable-looking and intelligent man, was plainly much affected by the disgrace into which his excesses had brought him, and he promised the court to learn a lesson from his present experience, and begin a new life on his release from prison. Thirde's wife was present, and after sentence had been pronounced there was an affecting scene between husband and wife in the Judge's room, where she bade him good-bye.

CURRENT MEXICAN TOPICS.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Aug. 3—During the absence of Lionel Carden, the British Consul here, Charles Phillipps takes his place.

Diplomatic relations between Mexico and Brazil are being arranged.

Finance Minister Dublan says the financial outlook in Mexico was never better than now. Business is increasing, and the customs receipts on imports from the United States are greater than ever.

The Spanish Minister presented his credentials to President Diaz to-day. The speeches customary to such occasions were made.

SAW A GROUP OF COMETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Prof. E. Holden writes from the Lick Observatory that the comet discovered by Mr. Brooks of Geneva July 6 has been regularly observed at the Lick Observatory by Mr. Barnard. On Thursday night he found the comet attended by two objects, and on Saturday night his observation showed that one of the companion comets had a decided tail. Besides the three comets mentioned there are four objects near, which are probably members of the same family. This phenomenon is a rare one.

AN OVERCROWDED CAMP

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT AT PEEKSKILL.

IT STOPS RAINING AND THERE IS A FINE DRESS PARADE—THE FORTY-SEVENTH RETURNS HOME.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 3.—Nearly $9,000 of the money of the State was taken out of camp this afternoon, the earnings of the officers and members of the Forty-seventh Regiment, the Second Provisional Battalion, and the Second Battery during the past eight days. To the regiment there was paid by Col. Phisterer $4,469, to the separate companies of infantry $3,215 25, to the artillerymen $159 50, and an additional sum of $625 to the post band.

If ever money was well earned by troops it was earned by the militiamen who have endured the discomforts of the week just closed—discomforts without parallel in the history of the State Camp of Instruction.

The last night in camp was remarkable for its quietness. Not a sound beyond the occasional calls of the sentinels on post disturbed the stillness after taps, and between retreat and tattoo, except for the customary band concert, there were few demonstrations. It was a weary, worn-out, and water-soaked body of men, who sought their cots almost simultaneously with the sounding of the signal for lights out. They were thankful that the tour of field service was virtually at an end. Nor was their thankfulness less profound when they awoke at 5 o'clock in the morning to find Jupiter Pluvius again in command of the camp. Fortunately, however, his domination was but brief. The final manœuvres of the week was accompanied by sunlight, an unusual circumstance, Capt. Veritzan being Officer of the Dey and Lieuts. Libbey and Hunt Officers of the Guard. This ceremony completed the military exercises of the day other than the reception of the Twelfth Regiment in the early afternoon by the Forty-seventh and the formal departure of the companies comprising the provisional battalion a short time thereafter. Both Col. Gaylor and Major Downs were the recipients of commmnications from Adjt. Gen. Porter commimenting and congratulating them upon the progress made by their respective commands in the face of disheartening obstacles.

The Long Branch made the quickest trip of the year, and landed the Twelfth at Rose Hook an hour ahead of the expected time. The Forty-seventh was taken for once by surprise, and hardly had formed on the parade ground before the head of the column of the new regiment was passing Capt. Greer's sea-coast battery. The Twelfth had all the appearance of veterans in the ruggedness of their features and the sturdiness in their stride, but their helmets and leggins, in spite of the pouring rain which fell upon them in New-York and the muddy tramp from the Rock, were white as snow, and the uniforms were as clean as if they had just come from the tailor.

More or less difficulty was experienced in quartering the men. The number who came to camp was largely in excess of that expected. The eight company streets allotted to the regiments were altogether inadequate. Capt. Delafield had made a bet that the regiment would bring up a number nearer 550 than 500. The muster roll showed 564 present on the hoat. Nine men and officers arrived early in the morning by rail and the afternoon trains brought a few more, raising the total to 583. The percentage is the highest of the year—88 per cent. Company D, Capt. Delafield, brought 86 out of 88 on the rolls, the others being detained by illness.

The regular army discipline, which is one of the features of the Twelfth, was manifested as soon as the companies were dismissed in their respective streets. Col. Barber and Lieut. Col. Dowd, both of whom are graduates of West Point, went through the camp and personally saw to it that the men were properly quartered and that everything was in order. The next two hours were given up to putting the camp in order. Heavy banks of cloud had been hanging menacingly over the Hudson River all the morning, but from the time of the arrival of the detachment of Capt. Reagnin's third battery, under command of Sergt. Laine, not a drop of water had fallen. At noon the heavens had opened, and for fifteen minutes the greatest downpour of the week raged. Then the sun began to struggle for supremacy. The inkiness in the clouds diminished in intensity, and rifts were opened here and there. Finally the sun broke forth in all his radiant glory, sending a cheer of encouragement throughout the camp, driving the deep pools of muddy water into the earth, drying up the streets and roads, exterminating the mildew that for the past week has had full sway.

Mo We t Point methods were introduced at supper time, an innovation in camp—marching the regiments to the mess hall in companies. The commande were mustered in the company streets, marched to the parade ground, where the three corps met, marched by the rear and to them. "Officers to their places," was the command, but only one-half had brought their swords, and messengers were dispatched forthwith to quarters for the missing accoutrements. "Right wiee," and off they went, their officers at their head. This practice of marching the men to mese is one of the features of West Point, and, aside from its picturesqueness, it drills the men into rapid formation, which, as every one who has had any experience is aware, is one of the serious defects in the National Gnard.

At 6:15 o'clock the remainder of Major Chauncey's provisional battalion arrived, consisting of the Thirty-fifth Separate Company of Ogdensburg, Capt. Henry Holland; the Thirty-eighth, Oswego, Capt. Frank Stearns, and the Forty-fifth of Oswego, Capt. Miller; the Olean Company, Capt. Thyng, having reached here in the early morning. The provisionals were tired after their long jannt on the rail, and as their supper was an hour off they escaped dress parade. When they were all in the total strength of the camp was 650.

The weather was glorious when the troops marched out for dress parade. The sun was obscured, but the air was dry and full of electricity, and a stiff eight-knot breeze came blowing up the Hudson. Col. Barber and Lieut. Col. Dowd were in their places, the vacancy in the Majority never having been filled since "Jack" Hiker, as he is affectionately called by the boys, resigned last Winter. The regiment was full in line. Col. Barber selected the regulation distance on the parade ground, the first commanding officer this year who has done so. The formation was excellent, marked with expedition, uniformity, and accuracy, the lines were even and regular, and the distances exact. The First Sergeants, one and all, displayed regular army snap in bringing their companies into line. The manual of arms, however, was wretched, one-quarter of the command acting as if the butts of their pieces were coated with mucilage. Adjt. Jessup, in reading the orders for to-morrow, made a bad break in announcing "By order of Col. Barber" when Gen. Porter, the commandant of the post, was standing within a hundred feet of him. The dismissal was in good form, although the Sergeant Major was rather slow in coming up and the First Sergeants backward in going to the front. The wheeling was creditable in spite of the spongy condition of the ground. The officer of the day for to-morrow is Capt. Henry C. Aspinwall.

When Company B boye turned in from dress parade to-night they were surprised and delighted to find six bottles of sarsaparilla with this card, "compliments of First Sergeant, Company G, Forty-seventh." It is needless to say that the health of First "Sergeant, Company G, Forty-seventy" was drank with a humper.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge J. J. Jackson of West Virginia is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman Alfred Ely of Rochester is at the Victoria Hotel.

The Chinese Minister at Washington is at the Brevoort House.

Mnnemitsu Mntsu, Japanese Minister at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

THE BIG PALGRAVE'S SLOW VOYAGE.

The ship Palgrave of Port Glasgow, the big four-masted vessel that has been so long expected from Calcutta, arrived yesterday in good condition after a run of 150 days. Capt. Pitts of the Palgrave reports that his ship left Calcutta March 6, and was nearly or quite becalmed in the Bay of Bengal for forty-two days. After this exasperating struggle with light airs and calms he expected better luck for the remainder of the voyage. Such was not the case, however, for after rounding the Cape of Good Hope he met with a succession of westerly and northwesterly gales, which kept him back twenty-one days longer.

The cargo of the Palgrave consists of 940 bags of linseed, 1,365 bags of castor seed, 2,000 bags of cotton, 8 half chests of tea, and 23,093 bales of jute cuttings, &c., consigned to Ralli Brothers.

COKE MEN RETURN TO WORK.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The coke strikers are weakening already and the strike promises to be a failure.

The men at the Youngstown, Morwood, and Standard works, numbering about a thousand, went back to-day, and the operators say that before the middle of next week the works will all be in operation again.

The break has discouraged the strikers somewhat, but they still say that they will make the strike a success and have all the men out in a few days.

A STORM IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 3.—Late last night and this morning a terrific rainstorm passed over Ontario, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Many barns were struck and burned. The storm also passed over Quebec, and reports from several places in that Province say that hailstones as large as two inches in circumference also fell.

Grain is laid low in the fields and in many places is totally destroyed. In other directions hay bundled together ready for housing is completely ruined.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The market is narrow, quiet, and professional; but it is no market to be short of. If there is any money in selling stocks now, it will be because they go down in face of conditions which usually make a bull market. Narrow as the market is, and professional as it is, there is something in the air which seems to suggest that if one has any shorts out it would be prudent to take them in. Of course all uncertainties are on the bear side, and something may happen to give the market another bad knock; that is a contingency which is always before us. Barring accidents, however, this market is going up. It is not, as a rule, scientific speculation to go short of stocks over a crop movement. There may be occasions when it would be; as when there should be severe stress in the money market, excessive inflation preceding the crop movement, or disaster to the growing corn while the wheat was on the way to market. None of these dangers confront the financial world now, and the rows among some of the roads over rates are a great deal more noisy than damaging. The export of gold has stopped, and grain and cotton are going ont in place of it; nor is there any exhausting drain of money from the interior, because the West in these days has come to have large reserves of its own, and the Fall demands are met from several sources, instead of all coming on this one, as it used to be when the surplus money only accumulated in New-York. The wheat crop is practically secure, and is estimated at 500,000,000 bnshels; furthermore, its movement to market has begun about ten days earlier than last year, new Spring wheat having been received in Chicago on the 1st inst., and the quality of the grain is reported to be unusually good. The corn is said to be doing well everywhere. The drenching weather we are getting in the East does not appear to have been experienced in the great corn-growing sections. It is therefore tolerably safe to say that the crop outlook is all that could be desired at this time, and we know very well that our foreign market is seonre, the shortage in the wheat-exporting countries of Eastern Europe, and of Australia and India, cutting off a considerable proportion of its customary supplies.

Thns conditions favor an advancing stock market, and with the promiee of a big Fall business before them, railroad managers are not likely to deliberately throw away the opportunities for making good earnings. The reports from the granger roade are quite encouraging. A great deal is heard about rate troubles and the oppression of State legislation, but the earnings go on increasing all the same. The St. Paul, the Northwest, and the C., B. and Q. are making good reports, and the first-named company is showing a recuperative power which in its way is surprising. It must not be forgotten that its increased earnings over last year are made on the same mileage, and that with conservative elements introduced into the Board of Directors the company is no longer hled by the constant addition of new branches and extensions for the benefit of other than the stockholders. The time will come when the St. Paul and Northwest systems will be worked practically as one, and it will be done without waiting for the Southwestern roads to find a way ont of their difficulties. The first great movement toward concentrating the Western roads into two or three great systems may be he looked for in the Northwest, but in the meantime the several roads will get along very well with the aid of good crops and prudent management. The Alton will continue to make some troubles at Kansas City, and the noise made over it diverte attention from the fact that Kansae has this season about the biggest crops she ever raised. Those crops are of vastly greater importance to the stock market than whether the other roads shall or shall not divide their cattle business with the Alton at Kansas City. It is noticeable that opinion in the West is ewinging round to the side of the Rock Island and Atchison on their attitude in this matter, viz., that roads which have incurred the heavy expense and the risk involved in building new extensions, have a right to all the benefits to be derived from them, as against a road which has incurred neither. The Alton cannot have its cake and eat it too. With those big crops, however, there should be business enough for all, enough even to give the Alton its 8 per cent. dividends, for this year at least. In the Middle States section, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, the roads are doing remarkably well. It is reasonable to expect that they will continue to do so. In that section the business of new railroad construction was brought to a halt about the time the great trunk line war was ended by the West Shore deal, and since then the traffic has been growing up to the roads. They ought to be safe against another epidemic of railroad building for five years.

This is what is sending up the Three C. stocks, which have been rising the past week and will go yet higher. The common stock is talked of for 85, and if it goes up to those figures, which mean a 4 per cent. dividend, the preferred will certainly sell higher than par. Its dividend is limited to 5 per cent; yet if the earnings of the property are enough to pay dividends on the common, the preferred becomes a sort of guaranteed 5 per cent. stock, and should sell between 105 and 110. It would sell for that easily on the London market as a Vanderbilt property. The same conditions which are putting up these stocks in the market will help the securities of the other roads in that section, as the Wabash, the Lake Erie and Western, and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road. The latter road has been under process of reconstruction, and is only just beginning to show what it can do in the way of making earnings. Its motive power has been so heavily drawn upon for construction work that the operating department was partially crippled; but the equipment is being turned over to it, and the earnings for the last week of July immediately rose. For the whole month, they were $91,103, as against $51,943 last year; and for the current month, they will run probably about $105,000. There has been some croaking over the prospects of this property, but it is coming ont all right. There will be big money in the stock some day. The coal roads ought to do better for the remainder of the year than they have so far, and undoubtedly will. The big hear account in Reading has apparently been closed, and the stock shows more strength in the market now that the selling pressure is taken off. However the stock may act, the general mortgage 4s ought to be a safe purchase at present quotations. There seems no good reason why they should sell, on their merits, below 95 or 96. The trusts are getting active again, and sugar stock has recently risen about eight points. Much bull talk on it is heard again from the insiders, who lately were silent, or hinted that it would probably strike bottom about par. Lead Trust sticks between 22 and 24, but promises to go higher. Another fog has settled over the capitalization. When the statement was sprung on the Street that it was $83,000,000, the officials feigned surprise that any one could be taken unawares by it. It was only necessary, they said, to inquire of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company where the certificates were registered. The other day a rumor was circulated that there had been another increase in the capital. The Trust Company was inquired of, but the information alleged to be on tap was found to be shut off. The Trust Company would give none, and the officers of the Lead Trust were evasive when they were appealed to. However, if the general market goes up, which it promisee to, the trust stocks will go with it.

A DAY OR TWO IN THE ALLEGHENIES—NO EXTRA FARE.

Holders of through first-class tickets via the B. and O. reading to points on the C. W. and B., O. and M., and B. and O. systems, are permitted to stop off at Deer Park or Oakland any length of time to suit the traveler's fancy. This offers a pleasing break in

LANCE IN PLACE OF SABRE

THE FUTURE EQUIPMENT OF CAVALRY.

GERMAN ARMY AUTHORITIES FAVOR THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE LANCE FOR THE SABRE OR CARBINE.

The use and efficiency of cavalry in modern warfare has been a topic much discussed by military men of all nations. It is a theme often reverted to, and its treatment usually results in an acknowledgment of the indispensability of this arm of service to the successful operation of an army. Where such unanimity prevails in the treatment of a particular subject a dependent proposition is also likely to receive close and careful attention. In the matter of cavalry, the dependent proposition concerns the proper arming of mounted troops, and it is needless to say that no small opportunity has been afforded avowed extremists to declare for innovations.

Among the military men of this country various standpoints have been taken in the consideration of this question, the views of all being tempered, to a certain extent, by the nature of service in which they have been engaged. Thus, an Indian fighter usually advances ideas far different from those coming from a soldier fighter.

Germany just at present is looked upon as the school of the highest military development, and when recently the German War Office issued an order for the general use of the lance by cavalry, the attention of military men far and wide was arrested by this unexpected advocacy of a weapon long supposed relegated to the past. No sooner was the German order issued then cavalry regiments in France, Austria, and Italy began and are now taking up the lance, some battalions adopting it as an additional weapon, others discarding for its use either the sabre or the pistol. In America neither the bayonet nor the sabre has ever been generally popular, but this seems due as much as anything else to the indifference with which men have been taught to handle either weapon. There are to-day two officers in the army or the navy who are expert swordsmen, and as to the bayonet in either of the services, a skillful knowledge of its use is confined almost wholly to the younger officers of the army. In European armies, and also in most of the foreign naval establishments, the use of the sword and bayonet is not only understood, but understood well, and where so much attention is paid to these types of weapons their efficiency in actual service is far more likely to be proved than in the hands of men who do not, or rather, have not been taught to, take kindly to them.

It is, then, a matter of no little importance to suddenly see the cavalry regiments of the German army supplied with weapons supposed by the majority of military men in this country to be useless. The supplying of the German cavalry with lances has lent the tendency to give greater weight to the argument advocating the use of "cold steel" in a charge, and it is evident that the Germans now consider the lance to be superior to both pistol and carbine in a charge. Its superiority over the sabre may be referred to being due to its greater reach and its efficiency as a thrusting and not as a striking weapon. Now, it has been found in many combats when cavalry was engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with cavalry or against infantry or when taking a battery in flank, that little impression could be made against their opponents with striking blows. On the morning of the day on which occurred the charge of the Eighth Brigade at Balaklava, a body of 380 heavy cavalry, made up in the main of Englishmen, Scotch Greys, and Queen's Bays, engaged a force of nearly 3,000 Russian horsemen. The Russians at first were taken partly by surprise by the sudden charge made upon them, but they managed soon to rally, when some of the most fierce hand-to-hand fighting ever allotted to cavalry ensued. The English "heavies" were all using their long straight swords, not one of them sharpened, and as a result they could hardly make an impression against the long, thick greatcoats worn by the Russians. It was only after the English began using their swords and effecting the thrust by the on-rushes of their horses that they managed to drive their opponents off the ground, scoring a victory that made Cardigan and his Light Brigade fairly boil with envy.

A German military writer says: "A blowgiving combat tires the trooper to such a degree that he can hardly raise the sabre any more, or at least his blows are rendered powerless and he can do no more harm. Thrusting, on the contrary, is a great deal less effective. A slight tarust throws the opponent out of his saddle and so disables him. In the use of the sabre as a thrusting weapon we were undoubtedly inferior to the French, so that in the great cavalry combats at Mars-la-Tour our officers had to call out to their men, 'Don't cut—thrust,' as they saw how powerless were the German blows, how destructive were the German thrusts."

As a weapon for thrusting purposes, the lance is eminently adapted, besides combining a reach not possessed by the ordinary sabre. The opposition in this country to the sabre, lance, bayonet, and, in fact, all "cold steel," is partly the outcome of that attention which is paid to rifle practice and partly because of the indifferent instruction imparted in other practices to soldiers by their instructors. United States cavalry on the plains, accustomed as it is to the daily use of carbine and pistol, look upon the sabre as a useless appendage and as although already overburdened encumbered cavalry man. Those soldiers, however, who look into the future, who are constantly studying the military art as promoted in the celebrated schools abroad, and who are constantly keeping pace with the times, declaim against any innovation which at present will tend to the abolition of the blank weapons. Gen. Wesley Merritt is quoted as saying: "It will scarcely be denied that if the sabre is given up as an arm for the cavalry, the days of cavalry charges are forever gone. No people, however well drilled and disciplined, will make an effective charge using firearms. It is a well-acknowledged fact that the tendency of men armed with long-range rifles is to use them at great distances, and not to approach the enemy so closely as was usual when guns had less range. . . . When, therefore, they give a man now that they must be in contact to do execution, and they charge with that intent and have no other thought. But pistols in the hands of our cavalry as the only weapons to be used mounted, in a charge, and cavalry charges will soon degenerate into a harmless fusillades, long range, with an inferior weapon."

It must be borne in mind, too, that military manœuvres of to-day are not of the same nature as characterized the operations of Frederick the Great or of Napoleon I. The introduction of rapid-loading arms has rendered it impossible for cavalry to charge infantry so long as the latter is well supplied with ammunition. The rapidity with which ammunition can be fired from a rifle in the hands of a recruit is remarkable. "It is worthy of notice," says Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., before the Military Service Institution, "that, in consequence of the dispersed order in which it is usually formed for fire action, infantry without ammunition is a great deal more vulnerable to cavalry than it was before the introduction of breech-loaders. For the same reason modern artillery, when short of ammunition, is a great deal more vulnerable to that arm than it was prior to the introduction of long-range rifles and rifled cannon."

Gen. Sherman is reported as saying, "Just remember that forty rounds was the old complement for a man, now days they give a man sixty rounds, which is about the limit a man can safely carry. Remember that a body of fresh troops could fire off their sixty rounds in—well, five minutes. They see a few puffs of smoke ahead of them, and they load and fire as fast as their fingers will let them. The trouble is, supposing a line of troops in such a rough country as ours, for instance, with ammunition would be considerable, and some hitches could easily occur. Well, say that one such has occurred in the line opposite us. We see that they have ceased firing. We load our guns ourselves and they are unmounted. I am on them in a rush." The ease with which infantry well armed and well supplied with ammunition can beat off repeated cavalry charges needs no better illustration than the repulse of that magnificent body of French cavalry at Sedan, where the skirmishers during the Franco-Prussian war remained quietly lying down, keeping up their fire, and even if the horsemen went clean over them they never were annihilated; indeed, their losses never were very great, for these generally avoid treading on a living creature, doing their best to clear it, so that the skirmishers would jump up and fire on the rear of the horsemen, whose attack utterly collapsed when a little further on they encountered the supporting companies drawn up in line.

It is conceded now to be a mistake to use cavalry in operations against well armed and well-positioned infantry. In this particular the duties of the cavalry have been somewhat curtailed, but it depends on the Commander in Chief whether a force of horsemen will be employed at the right moment to snatch a victory which otherwise might be lost. As Wolseley has said: "Happy is the man who knows when to say: 'Up, Guards, and at them!'"

The advance at Mars-la-Tour is mentioned in modern military history as a cavalry exploit, and it showed what a well disciplined force can do when, trusting to steel alone, it closes with a rush on an enemy. Mars-la-Tour was the only occasion during the Franco-Prussian war when cavalry was employed against infantry on a large scale in a pitched battle. The affair at Gravelotte was a mere fruitless charge. Mars-la-Tour was a battle in which the sabre dominated over infantry armed with the chassepot. It must be borne in mind, however, that the chassepot had only been in the hands of the French infantry since 1868, that many reserve men had never handled it before the war, and that a bad system of firing had been adopted by the French. All this may be very different next time.

Introduce the lance in the drill at West Point and it will not be long before the regular army takes kindly to it. Once let the regulars seize a new idea and pronounce it good and there will be little difficulty in persuading the State troops to follow suit. It would certainly seem that if blank weapons are to be used in cavalry charges the weapon having the longest reach and capable of effecting the thrust would be the most desirable. The lance appears to embody those qualities even more than does the sword.

Ever since the lance was first used there has been a constant endeavor to lessen its weight and at the same time retain its strength. The bamboo until recently has been found to suit the requirements nearer than any other species of wood, but now the Germans are using hollow metal staffs which are said to be very light and durable. Before the days of the great Napoleon both the lance and the cuirass were considered obsolete, but the French Emperor looked upon them with such favor that he organized twelve regiments of Polish lancers and increased the cuirassiers from one regiment to twelve. The Germans have all during the present century attempted to discard the cuirass and lance. They have finally gotten themselves to consider the former useless, but as to the lance they are just beginning to see its good points. The Russians have heard all the military men of Europe denounce the lance without saying a word, while they have been silently keeping full their innumerable battalions of Cossack lancers.

The British have retained since the Crimean war five lancer regiments. It is said that the British War Office is even now examining new patterns of lances. It may be a return to mediæval fighting—this work with a lance, but depend on it, it is counted efficient it the Berlin War Office declares in its favor against sword, pistol, and carbine.

RUINED PEACH ORCHARDS.

THE DELAWARE CROPS IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

BRIDGEVILLE, Del., Aug. 3.—I have been over a large portion of the peach-growing section of which this station is the centre, and while I expected that great loss had been sustained, I was unprepared for the great damage that has fallen upon the orchards. One orchard which I visited, and which is on as high land and naturally in as good condition for making a crop of peaches as any in the county, and where, only three weeks ago, preparation was made for gathering an expected crop of 3,000 baskets, will not yield 600 baskets. From another large orchard, where 700 baskets of Troth's Early were confidently expected, less than 200 were gathered, and those picked and marketed were of such poor quality that only $5 for the 200 baskets was returned to the grower. The railroad, car men, and commission dealer got the remainder.

I passed by thousands of acres of corn which were under water and the growing crops entirely destroyed. Frequently, on a knoll of land in the fields which stands a foot or two above the average level, may be seen tall, healthy, and vigorous corn, growing better probably than it ever before grew, on that spot, which, naturally, is the poorest in the field, while all around it, on the very best part of the soil, are acres of water, through which may be seen the rows of dead and dying corn.

Acres of wheat, cut and "shocked," can be seen still in the fields, too wet to be stacked or thrashed. Out of much of this wheat green sprouts are growing. Oats cannot be harvested either. Such is the apparent condition of all the peninsula.

I was fortunate as to meet on the train yesterday the Hon. E. L. Martin of Seaford, Del., and his brother, Dr. Hugh Martin. Col. Martin for four years represented this State in Congress, and Dr. Martin was for several years a representative abroad of the Government as a Consul. Col. Martin's large and magnificent farm is situated on the banks of the Nanticoke River, and the opportunity of drainage is excellent and has been well attended to; but many acres of his land are under water. Acres of his peach trees badly injured, if not killed outright. Dr. Martin has a farm of upward of six hundred acres under good cultivation. This farm is only a few miles from this point, and is known as the Ducilue Hill Farm, and, as the name would indicate, it is high land. His orchard was expected to produce several thousand baskets of peaches, but will not yield more than a few hundred.

At this time the roads and streets in the neighborhood of the freight station should be crowded with wagons, carts, and vehicles of every description, loaded with peaches for shipment. The varieties being shipped are Mountain Rose, Early York, and a few late Troth's Early. These varieties are very largely planted here, and ten carloads would have gone from here had there been no injury to the crop. Had the quantity been here to-day that growers four weeks ago confidently expected to see, as there is now ripening, would yield, there would have been at least six cars loaded, and that represents what the shrinkage of the peach crop of the peninsula will be from what was expected a month ago, unless rainy weather should continue. In that case the shrinkage will be much greater.

Sixteen miles from here is a great peach-growing section, situated between the railroad going from Milford to Georgetown and the bay shore. That section will practically have no peaches. At Harrington, where the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad forms a junction with the main line of the Delaware Division, and which I visited yesterday, and where peaches should be seen in great abundance, there was scarcely a peach to be seen. Eight or ten baskets were all that the largest grower would have in his wagon, and only a few carloads were gathered from the 110 miles of railroad under the management of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Division. Growers who formerly brought their peaches to the station in "hundreds of wagons," as the large peach wagons made to carry peaches two baskets high and hold from 60 to 100 baskets are called, came here yesterday with the products of their orchards in a covered wagon.

Not only has the rain caused the greater portion of the peaches to fall prematurely from the trees and caused others to decay, but a very large portion of those which do remain on the trees to be picked, when opened revealed a worm on the inside. I have been here two nights and there has been a heavy rainfall on both nights. The land is now so water-soaked that even should it not rain again during the peach season those peaches that do mature will doubtless be of very inferior quality. Great fears are apprehended from a greater disease than the destruction of this season's crop, namely, the permanent injury of the peach trees. As stated before, many thousand trees have been standing with water one and two feet above their top roots for weeks. Some have already died. Many reveal a disease, presenting the appearance of the dreaded yellows, which is nothing more nor less than peach consumption. The leaves are the lungs of the tree and these lungs or leaves become so diseased that they will not fulfill their functions, and while the trees may linger on for years, their vitality has been destroyed and any fruit they bear will be of little if any value. More than half the peach trees on the Peninsula have at some time during this rainy season been for several hours deluged with water to an extent to do them an injury. There is a feeling of gloom cast all over the Peninsula, caused by the disastrous floods. And some farmers who have seen the labor of years destroyed, and find themselves on the brink of ruin, express themselves as doubting if the floods of the Conemaugh Valley were not fully as merciful as these. J. A. B. D.

CROPS IN CONNECTICUT.

TOBACCO ALMOST DESTROYED AND POTATOES ROTTING.

HARTFORD, Aug. 3.—The storm which has lasted through the week, with the exception of Friday, has resulted in great damage to crops throughout the State. Tobacco, which is cultivated extensively in this county, has suffered materially. The outlook for the crop until a week ago was exceptionally encouraging. The acreage is much larger than for a number of years back, and the season had favored a splendid growth, giving promise of the best crop for a decade at least. The six days of rainfall has drowned tons of leaf in this section. Where the tobacco has not been irreparably damaged, it has been washed so badly that the leaves hang like rags by the side of the stalk. A few days of hot, sunny weather will restore most of the crop that is washed, but nothing will be able to restore the fields that have been half under water for a week.

There is general complaint that potatoes are rotting in the field. As the crop is from two to three weeks ahead of time this season, the result of rotting will be a serious loss to the farming sections of the State. The hay crop for the most part was housed before the storm began, the cutting of grass beginning early in June this year. It is the largest hay product that has been harvested in this State in twenty years.

Rye has been badly damaged by the week's rain, and the cereal is sprouting wherever it is stacked in the fields. In cases where the crop was under cover no ill effects have been experienced. The Connecticut buckwheat crop is an item of considerable importance. It is grown on every hillside, being a staple product and valuable for feeding purposes. It is not in the least injured, the blossoms having been very generally blighted by the storm. The straw has been weighted down, and the outlook for the crop is not at present very hopeful. The danger to corn is chiefly from molding and rusting.

The streams in this section of the State are unusually high, but thus far serious loss in the way of bridges and roads washed away has been escaped. The loss to farmers in the State will aggregate a large sum, arising chiefly from destruction of tobacco and the rotting of the potato crop.

CROP PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, Va., Aug. 3.—No material damage has been done by the late rains in the lower valley. Wheat is thrashing out better than was anticipated. Large crops of hay and oats have been made and the prospect is splendid for a magnificent crop of corn.

HALSTEAD'S WELCOME HOME.

SPEECHES BY HIMSELF AND GOV. FORAKER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—A reception to Mr. Murat Halstead of the *Commercial Gazette* upon his return from Europe, was given to-night by the Republican clubs of Hamilton County in Music Hall. The great hall was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers of the national colors. The lower floor was entirely given up to the clubs, while the dress circle and balcony were filled with ladies and their escorts.

The entrance of Mayor Mosby escorting the distinguished-looking figure of Mr. Halstead was simultaneous with the coming of one of the largest clubs bearing a transparency with the legend, "Halstead, welcome home." A wild scene of waving hats and handkerchiefs and people rising and cheering followed.

When all the clubs had been seated Mayor Mosby made a welcoming address containing allusions to the honored guest's fearlessness as a journalist and a suggestion of the usefulness of such a quality in the Senate of the United States.

When Mr. Halstead arose to reply he had a most flattering reception which continued several minutes, during which the assemblage of 5,000 arose and cheered and cheered again. Mr. Halstead said:

I am both gratified and surprised at the manifestation before me to-night and I can answer the question as to how I am by saying I am very well indeed.

Concerning the action of the Senate in my case, which his Honor has referred to, I have no grievance that I desire to have the public concerned about. The action by the Senate was, so far as the Republicans opposed me, largely owing to misapprehensions which I imagine all the time existed. There was also evidence in some cases of personal feeling that did not do me justice. But, however intended on the part of those who rejected me, I cheerfully and sincerely recognize the fact that they did me a kindness. I have been abroad on my own hook and have accomplished the mission most important to myself—the restoration of my health.

The President had no difficulty in finding a politician for the place in the Hon. William Walter Phelps, a gentleman admirably qualified to discharge the duties of that office, as has been proved by his excellent work in the Samoan Conference.

Touching the inquiry as to whether I am a candidate for the United States Senate, I do not wish to have that urged upon the people. That is a matter for consideration after the Republican victory, which I confidently expect in November by the triumphant re-election of Gov. Foraker and the election of a Republican General Assembly—which is possible. It is important to the people of Ohio to permit the lawmaking power of the State to pass into the hands of the Democrats. There is nothing in the recent history of the party to warrant such action. When the Republican Legislature is elected, if the Republicans in it shall think that I would be a good representative man, that is their good judgment in the premises, and I think it would be possible for a senator of the United States, I should regard it as a great honor, and attempt to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability. But the object to be aimed at, however, and which cannot be too clearly and strongly stated is not any individual triumph, but to make sure that there shall be hereafter represented in the Senate of the United States by two Republicans. That is an object worthy of any Republican ambition. No personal ambition should be permitted to interfere with that object. It is my hope to help to win a clean Republican victory in a straight Republican fight, and to make its fight on the ground of sustaining the National administration of President Harrison and the State administration of Gov. Foreker.

The more I have traveled abroad and the more I have become acquainted with the people and affairs of other nations the higher has been my appreciation of the conditions of life in our country, where, however diverse may be the fortunes of the people, their opportunities are far greater than in any foreign country.

Speaking for myself, while understanding that we have no occasion to be sorry for the Germans, the French, or the English, who occupy some of the most favored positions of the world, I have attained a splendid civilization, I must say that I have an unfeigned preference both for this climate and this clat of the United States of America.

Mr. Halstead's address was listened to with interest and at its conclusion applauded.

Mr. W. H. Parham, a colored man, on behalf of the colored people of Hamilton County, and of Ohio, made a brief address.

Mr. M. A. Jacoby of the *Freie Presse* followed with a welcoming speech on behalf of the press.

It was after 10 o'clock when Gov. Foraker arose to make his address. The Governor said his duty was an unnecessary one. He was to welcome Mr. Halstead on behalf of the Republicans of Ohio, but that function had been somewhat long before this time. The Governor went on to tell why Mr. Halstead was welcome, citing as reasons the high regard the people had for his courage and honesty, for the purity and simplicity of his life, for his intelligent patriotism, and for his complete and entire Republicanism. He was fortunate that his return restored to health is at this time, when an important election is about to be held. It was an election when Mr. Halstead's sturdy service was needed to assist in blotting out of the State the infamy upon it by legislative action at Ohio, the corrupt election of Henry B. Payne to the Senate. Mr. Halstead's service, said he, can be counted upon to assist in making the next Legislature Republican.

Drifting into political matters, the Governor spoke of the need of reform in the election law of Ohio in the past four years and of the police force, both of which he claimed as results of Republican legislation.

THE BEHRING SEA PROBLEM.

WILD UTTERANCES OF THE DOMINION ORGAN ON THE QUESTION.

TORONTO, Aug. 3.—The Dominion Government organ here, the *Empire*, has the following today:

"With the propensity for going to extremes in every direction instead of observing equable and just moderation the big Republic of America has a habit of showing itself to be small and petty in spirit beyond any other community professing to be civilized. Its diplomacy and conduct of international relations have a decided tendency to revert to the barbarism of by-gone ages instead of the more enlightened procedure of modern days.

"On the Pacific they claim a right of search on the high seas outside their territorial waters and the seas are international police for the preservation of seals that may have an intention of resorting to their territory. They commit acts of piracy founded on no other claim but this, for they have not officially claimed the recognition of such an absurdity as their having territorial rights over extensive portions of the North Pacific.

"Their politicians and jurists of any repute carefully abstain from stultifying themselves by such a reversal of their former contentions, and their journals of any importance concur in dropping any such pretense, if they ever advanced it in speaking of the right of search for preserving the seals, and of the police work being done by their cruisers in the absence of any international arrangement.

"The piratical conduct of the Washington authorities in the Pacific is a mean attempt to intrude as far as possible on the reluctance of a more civilized nation to resort to force, as a street blackguard knows he can steal a few roadside apples and hurl a few abusive epithets at the gentleman owning them before provoking chastisement.

"They also, no doubt, count upon the diplomatic delays consequent upon there being an international question involved in which all maritime powers are interested, and also upon the natural desire to secure the general benefit of some international regulations by which the seals may be preserved from extirpation."

ACTING QUEERLY ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

On Friday, two well-dressed men put up at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. One was Franklin Whitestone, the manager of an insurance company at Eau Claire, Wis., and his friend was H. B. Walmsley, also of Eau Claire. The men went out on Friday night and did not return to the hotel until an early hour yesterday morning. During the morning they went out for a stroll. Policeman Kane of the Broadway Squad found them acting strangely at Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue. They had evidently both been drinking.

Whitestone was amusing himself in climbing the stoop of a residence on Twenty-sixth-street. The officer arrested them both. Whitestone acted so strangely that the Sergeant at the East Thirty-sixth-street police station believed him to be insane and sent him to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. He seemed to be on the verge of delirium tremens. Walmsley was allowed to go. He settled the bills for both men at the hotel. The hotel people said last night that they knew nothing about the men, as they had never been guests at the hotel before.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

WOBURN, Mass., Aug. 3.—By the capsizing of a sailboat on Horn Pond this afternoon Miss Jennie Croucher and Miss Etta Olive Parr were drowned and Percy Thompson barely escaped by clinging to the boat. The two young ladies had been visiting friends at the Central House and were invited to a sail by Thompson, who is but sixteen years of age. In attempting to tack about one hundred feet from the east shore the boat was overturned and all thrown into the water. Thompson was unable to swim and could only cling to the boat, where he was soon rescued by boats from shore. The body of Miss Croucher was recovered late to-night, but that of Miss Parr has not yet been found. The young ladies both resided in Boston. Young Thompson is a son of Mr. Thompson of the Continental Hotel, New-York.

BICYCLERS AT A MILE.

An interesting one-mile bicycle handicap race, open to all, took place yesterday afternoon at the Queens (L. I.) Athletic Club grounds in the presence of a large crowd. The first heat was won by C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, 40 yards, in 3:07½. The second heat was won by L. L. Clark, Brooklyn Athletic Club, 40 yards, in 3:07. The final heat was won by Murphy in 3:11. There were twenty-four entries.

SKIPSEY THE MINER-POET

OUSTODIAN OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.

HOW HE CAME TO WRITE VERSE AND TO READ SHAKESPEARE—WORK IN THE MINES—STUDYING THERE.

The new custodian of Shakespeare's birth place—the famous house in Henley-street, Stratford-upon-Avon—is one Joseph Skipsey, who has just succeeded the aged matrons so long identified with the place, and who are familiar to every American that has made a pilgrimage to this shrine. Mr. Skipsey is a native of a pit village in England, but his home for some years has been in Newcastle. He is a true Northumbrian Englishman, and beyond the borders of his native county has seen little of the world. He is described as a well-built, kindly-looking, gray-eyed man, with a head reminding one first of Tennyson and then of Dante Rossetti. But the most interesting thing in his history is the fact that this son of a miner is a poet. Mr. Skipsey was recently asked for an account of his life, and was quite ready to give the desired information.

"I had no means of education to speak of," Mr. Skipsey replied. "I was born on St. Patrick's Day, 1832. Before I was seven years of age there was a colliery strike, accompanied by rioting. My father was one of the leading men among the miners, and endeavored to make peace between the rioters and the constabulea. While he was in the act of speaking to a policeman he was shot dead, and my mother was left with eight children, of whom I was the youngest. Then I went into the mines. I was only seven years old, and my wage was the weekly sum as I could earn was of importence to a family like ours. I became a trapper boy—that is to say, I sat all day by a door used for the ventilation of one of the passages of the mine, opening and closing it as the trams and rollies went through.

"That was when I taught myself to write. Mostly I sat in the darkness of the mine, but sometimes I had a piece of candle, which I stuck against the wall with a bit of clay. At such happy seasons I amused myself by drawing figures upon the door and by trying to write words. I had learned the alphabet, and the a, b, ab, before going to the pit. I learned to read on Sundays. This was not at Snoday school, but in our own garret. My mother was too poor to buy Sunday clothes for me, and I didn't like to go without them, so I sat in the garret and read. I found a few books of my father's there. There was the Bible, of course, and at ten years of age I must have known it all through. That was my schooling, then; learning to read in the garret and to write on the trapdoor in the pit."

"And how was your love for poetry awakened?" "In those days I didn't know that there was such a thing as poetry; but the elder boys in the pit—putter lads, as they were called—had a habit of ballad singing. It was seldom that they knew a ballad all through, but they used to sing shatches of ballads and songs at their work, and these fastened themselves in my memory. Their incompleteness dissatisfied me. I wanted them all, and as I remember that now then I used to fill them out here and there and piece the fragments together, and so give them a completeness of my own. This patching of old ballads was my first effort at verse-making."

"And the next step?" "Well, the next step was the composition of new words to the old tunes. I do not donbt at this day that the lilt of the old ballads has given a tone to whatever music my verse may be supposed to possess. There was, I think, more love for ancient ballad poetry in those days than there is now."

"But you have been a great reader. When did you make your way to more books than were to be found in the garret?" "In my fifteenth year I found that an uncle of mine had a small library. I borrowed 'Paradise Lost.' They fatigued me at first, but I read on, as it were, and thought transmission is established. From the inmost, where God dwells in you, you contemplate the inmost in your patient. When you are convinced that soni speaks to soni, reverence and love for the good in him or her dwell in soni. Repeat this, and do not let your mind wander one loia from the inmost of your patient. Thought is as potent as air. As you cannot help taking in the air aronnd you, so you take in every one's thought and every one takes in yours. Whatever you think is immediately received by all humanity. You see now why you must not think bad things, for you thus poison the universal thought."

"Beautiful!" murmured Miss Sweeting, and we were all silent, for we feared she had sometimes poisoned the universal thought, and she would never do so again.

"If you want to be healed and to heal others," resumed our teacher, "you must live in this philosophy daily, honrly. Every time you lapse you get into the race thought again, and you receive from the race thought. Every lapse is disorderly. Train your will and use it. Make circumstances. Be rich if you wish; be anything; all is before you.

"When you have a little all like a headache, or cold, or toothache, it can be reached by simply musing upon them. Chronic disease is the result of some interior sin."

Miss Sweeting asked, "Why interior?"

The teacher said the grossest sin was generally interior, deep. Miss Sweeting set it down, and so did I. I wanted to ask Gertrude about this in the garden, but I was hurried for the stage, though I had never so much as seen a theatre."

"And in what order did you read Shakespeare's plays?" "I began with 'The Tempest' and read right through. I think the comedies and histories fascinated me most. It was from Shakespeare that I obtained my chief knowledge of English history. In fact, I may almost say that now. There was another work that was very useful to me in a different way. Comte here's 'Information for the People' was coming out in parts. Chalmers collected my pocket very well and I bought the whole set. I bought Joyce's 'Scientific Dialogues,' too, and the works of Thomas Dick, the 'Christian Philosopher,' and Chalmers's 'Political Economy.' Chalmers enlarged my views on questions of wages and labor. His steadied my mind, made me weigh matters carefully, gave me a dislike to strikes, and so kept me out of the movements of that time. There were then no such men among the miners as Thomas Burt and William Crawford, now Mr. Burt as a boy. We were at Seaton Delaval together. We were never very intimate, for I had no great intimacies; but though he was younger than myself, I respected him greatly, and I think that he liked me."

"And so come back to your writing and reading, Mr. Skipsey." "Well, at twenty I came across Emerson's 'Essays,' and the was another great awakening and sustaining force. Just before this I began to note down some of the verses that I had made. And here I ought to explain that I never wrote any thing with a view to publication. I made verses because it seemed a natural and was a delightful thing to do. Sometimes a thing would be months in shaping itself in my mind. I would write it out when I got the opportunity. But I never sat down with any deliberate intention of writing poetry. Writing was merely a transcription of what had taken shape already. Many of my smaller pieces were composed as I was walking to the pit, and some of these have been praised as among the best that I have written. At twenty-one I found that I had as many pieces as would make a book, but after reading them over I put almost the whole of them into the fire. Three or four songs were saved, and are now to be found in my books. I have been told that they were worth saving. One of them greatly took Dante Rossetti's fancy afterward."

"And your first poem to your matee in the pit?" "No; I had just one friend, now a well-known artist in Australia. One day he said to me, 'Joe, I am going to take some of these verses away!' He took them to Archdeacon Prest, at Gateshead, who asked if there were any more, and wished to see the author. He was the first educated man I ever met. The verses were brought out in a small pamphlet shortly afterward. The late James Clephan wrote a long article about them, and this made me known to the public. Some body asked one of the men in the pit if he had known that I made rhymes. No, he said, he had worked beside me ten years, and he knew nothing about it, but he knew I was a good hewer."

"You were constantly at work, I suppose?" "I used to go down the pit at 4 in the morning. We hewmed coal until 2 in the afternoon, but more frequently at 11. In Winter we never saw daylight except on the Sundays.

"But you did leave toe pit for a while?" "Yes. After I had published my second book of verses, in 1873, I was offered employment at the Gateshead free library, and I accepted it. Still later I became assistant librarian to the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society; but, unfortunately, what I earned was not sufficient for the maintenance of my family, and I again went to the pit. Then I became deputy overman and then master shifter. This last was a position of great responsibility, for it was part of my duty to see that the mine was in a state of safety. My 'Book of Lyrics' was published in 1878. This attracted Dante Rossetti's notice, and he wrote to me, asking me to go up to London. Theodore Watts reviewed the book very favorably in the *Athenæum*, and when I did visit Rossetti I found that I had already a great number of friends, with William Bell Scott among them. Rossetti was very kind, and it was to me that his very last letter was written. There is little more that I need tell you, except of my delight in becoming the custodian of Shakespeare's birthplace. The Secretary, Mr. Savage, and myself had hopes to make some discoveries. Mr. Savage has found—what do you suppose?—the name of Nicholas Bottom in an old Stratford register. I wonder what Mr. Donnelly would make of that?" And here Mr. Skipsey, with a pleased light on his face, fell to dreaming of Stratford and of Shakespeare. The duties of the new post will not be altogether strange to him. For some years he and Mrs. Skipsey, a bright, pleasant woman, gentle-looking, were caretakers at a board school in Newcastle, and more recently they have occupied similar positions at the new College of Science, in the same city. These are strange uses to which to put a poet. Even King Admetus did better to him who "stretched some chords and drew music that made men's hosoms swell." And what did King Admetus?

—"Well pleased with being soothed
Into a sweet half sleep,
Three times his kingly beard he smoothed,
And made him viceroy o'er his sheep."

MIND CURE CONFESSIONS.

THE CENTRE, July 20.—It turned out that the next lecture on "the science" was a clinical one. At any rate it was just as good as a clinic, for Mrs. Meadow said so. Although the patient was not present, as in other clinics, the healer was with us, which was far more important. Mrs. Meadows had just begun by telling us to drop fear, to resist disease or the thought of it. Disease appeared to be something like an old idea of the devil; if we resisted, it would flee from us as the devil used to flee.

Miss Sweeting was unfastening the pencil chain, which had caught in some fringe, and the young man from Farnham was adjusting his spectacles, when there was a heavy step in the passage which led to the little hall where we sat. The door was flung open and a man in a long blue woolen "frock" and big hat stood there. He was red in the face and was panting from the rapidity with which he had climbed the stairs.

In the very act of opening the door he asked quickly, "Is the mind-cure woman here?" Mrs. Meadows turned to him with a certain large impressiveness which belonged to her.

"Perhaps you mean me," she said, "but I am not a mind curer. I am a believer in mental science and a practitioner of that science. What can I do for you?"

"Nothin' for me, I expect. It's my wife. She's been ailin' for years. Now she's got nervous exhanstion on to her, and it seems to comprise into one all the things a poor human can hev. She's got sot to have you. Can you come? She says you can't harm her any way, which is more than can be said of most folks she's had doctor her. I've got my team out here. I'll take ye right over. In the Newman neighborhood, ye know."

He was made to understand that Mrs. Meadows could not go with him then. He did understand that, but nothing could give him a comprehension that by this philosophy his wife could be treated just as well "absently." He became quite angry. He said of course he couldn't help it if his wife was treated absently, but he guessed he could help paying anybody for doing it.

Our whole class was intensely interested in this scene. Mrs. Meadows was dignified. She did not reply. When Deacon Newman dimly slemmed the door behind him and went down the resounding boards, Mrs. Meadows turned calmly to us and said that on account of this interview she would before dismissing us give a treatment there in the hall to Mrs. Newman at her residence, by wheeling her there. We all looked at each other. The Farnham young man nervously sharpened his pencil, Miss Sweeting jingled hers and whispered to me that "it was just as exciting as it could be—it was just splendid." I was Gertrude's friend, but I was sure she would have a clincher."

We entered Mrs. Meadows her self-possession. She remarked that it seemed a good opportunity to make clear that in this science there was properly no treatment. That was not the word which ought to be applied to their mode of operation, but, owing to the poverty of the language, they used the word treatment, though inadequate, conduct, tactics—any one might be a better term.

It consisted of quiet meditation upon mental science. Thought knows no space, and you can treat a person a thousand miles away as well as if he were present. It is said to soul which forms the highest type of thought. Focus your minds. "I assume," she went on, "that your mind is already in the new thought, and you are flowing in the God current. Then you fix your soul firmly on the soul of the person you wish to affect. Let nothing come between the two souls. Hear him, see him, it were, and thought transmission is established. From the inmost, where God dwells in you, you contemplate the inmost in your patient. When you are convinced that soni speaks to soni, reverence and love for the good in him or her dwell in soni. Repeat this, and do not let your mind wander one loia from the inmost of your patient. Thought is as potent as air. As you cannot help taking in the air aronnd you, so you take in every one's thought and every one takes in yours. Whatever you think is immediately received by all humanity. You see now why you must not think bad things, for you thus poison the universal thought."

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Contains all the Summer Time Tables arranged especially for Tourists. Also, list of Prominent Hotels and Summer Resorts and how to reach them. For sale at all news stands and railway stations, or forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, by

KNICKERBOCKER GUIDE CO., 46 BOND-ST., New-York.

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Will open June 6 for the season of 1889. A thoroughly first-class Summer resort. Situated in a large and beautiful park three hundred feet above and overlooking the Hudson River. House has been completely renovated and painted inside and outside, with new and modern plumbing and water closets. Thoroughly in the pure mountain air and healthfulness of the location. For circulars, terms, &c., address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL CO., J. H. BAGLEY, Jr., Manager.

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Accommodates 1,000 guests; rates, $3 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms; by the week, $17 50 to $28. CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors. H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

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Terminus Sandy Hook line steamers to Long Branch, (from Pier 8 North River.) A select family resort. Same management as 1887. Accommodations for 400. PALMER & WHITNEY, Prop'rs.

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Under one management 17 years; mountain air; fine drives and walks, boating, &c.; open to December. Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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140 ACRES,

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MAGNIFICENT AVENUES,

EXTENDING

FROM OCEAN TO BAY,

Is destined from its commanding situation and susceptibility to the high class of improvements now going on to be the most beautiful as well as the most popular ocean property in the world.

The streets are inamed, affording park-like drives.

The sidewalks will be flagged with best quality of slate. The sewer and water service will be made complete.

No assessments will be levied against the lots for these improvements.

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The great reasformation that has been wrought upon this property within the past sixty days must has seen to be appreciated. We unhesitatingly recommend the property as desirable, either for residence or an investment.

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L. I. R. R. TICKET OFFICE, Bushwick, L. I.

JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN, Civil Engineer, 230 Atlantic-av., East New-York, or at offices on the premises.

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At Bayport, Long Island,

The property formerly belonging to William R. Foster, Jr., consisting of about 21 acres of land, situated on Great South Bay, about half a mile from depot.

Large dwelling house, 35x35; gardener's house, barn with windmill, cow stables, outhouses, &c., all in first-class order, together with the water right of the property.

The dwelling house is finished throughout in oberry, oak, mahogany, and pine; all floors on first story also hard wood; piazza entire length of building, with glass frames for inclosing in Winter, and steam heater; house also contains three bathrooms, kitchen, large range and boiler, running water throughout the building, and heated by steam.

Title clear, and deed will be given by the New-York Produce Exchange. Terms of sale liberal; a large amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage.

The property can be seen at any time without permit. For further particulars, photographs of property, &c., &c., apply to

The Trustees' Gratuity Fund, New-York Produce Exchange.

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To reliable people, for a short time only. HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, free and clear, ON RAILROAD in New-Jersey. Choice climate, SEA AIR, and HEALTH-GIVING PINE WOODS; superior high and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; no assessments. Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 85 Court-st., Brooklyn; 35 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and 756 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

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HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

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STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LEASE FROM GCT. 1.

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Suitable for manufacturing or stock purposes. For particulars apply to

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AUCTION SALES.

SALE AT AUCTION, MONDAY, 5TH, AT 10:30 A. M., tea and coffee store (in lots;) southwest corner of 128th-st. and 8th-av. W. S. RICHMOND, auctioneer.

INSTRUCTION.

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PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

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Preparation for College or Scientific School.

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Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Oct. 2. Miss DAY, Principal.

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32 and 34 East 57th-st., New-York.

Address, until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Bankers, 45 Wall-st.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening; all Summer. PALMER'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

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SING SING-ON-HUDSON.

This old and well-known school will reopen on the 19th of September. Early application should be made to the Principal. J. HOWE ALLEN.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—*The oldest School of Engineering in the United States.* Next term begins Sept. 18. The Register for 1889 contains list of graduates for 64 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. Address

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America's Day Summer Resort. Perfection in every detail, rare plants, magnificent foliage, nature's choicest flowers. A world of attractive features. Menagerie and Aviaries, Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and Sea monsters. Two Grand Concerts daily. Superb Restaurant. Lobsters a la carte. Raw or Steamed Long Island Clam Bakes. *Klein Deutschland.* Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Pier 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M. 22d Street, East River, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island almost hourly until 8 P. M. Eight Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays. 40c. EXCURSION TICKETS. 40c.

FAVORITE EXCURSIONS

TO HIGHLAND BEACH, SEABRIGHT,

MONMOUTH BEACH, LONG BRANCH,

ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE,

POINT PLEASANT, &c.

BY "SANDY HOOK ROUTE."

Steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R.,

At 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sunday for Long Branch and intermediate stations, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Returning at frequent intervals during the day.

TAKE THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE

AND SPEND A DELIGHTFUL DAY AT THE SEASHORE.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., (6:20 Sundays only,) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half hourly from 2:20 to 9:20 and 9:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL-St., terminus of elevated railroads hourly 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 9:10 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.

PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer resort, only 20 minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible THIS SUNDAY by the elegant steamboats HARLEM, MORRISANIA, SHADYSIDE, and EMELINE, from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av. HOURLY from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M., then EVERY HALF HOUR till 10 P. M., directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c.; children, 5c.; excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad from 92d-st. (Astoria) ferry from 6 A. M. till midnight. Fare, 10c.

Grand concert on the pier every day.

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Books Now Open. | 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. | Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT Also new and desirable GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Pier 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

ERIE R'Y. SUNDAYS, MORNING AND AFTERNOON. WEDNESDAYS, MORNING. $1 00. SPECIAL EXCURSIONS. SHOHOLA GLEN—Sundays.—From 23d-st., 9:20 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:30 A. M. Wednesdays—23d-st., 8:55 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9 A. M. GREENWOOD LAKE—Sundays, A. M.—23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10 o'clock. Sundays, P. M.—23d-st., 1:55; Chambers-st., 2. Wednesdays—23d-st., 9:10 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

DAILY EXCURSION to the new bridge by Albany Day Line steamers.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST WAY TO GO. THE ONLY BOATS LANDING AT THE IRON PIERS AT

CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

From West 23d-st., North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., Battery-place Station El.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11:26 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:55 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:25 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:26 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands only at Pier No. 1 N. R.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH.

From West 23d-st., N. R.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R.	From Long Branch, Ocean Pier.
8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS AT MANHATTAN BEACH

THIS

AFTERNOON, 3:30; EVENING, 7:30.

ENJOYABLE PROGRAMMES.

THE FAVORITE CONTRALTO,

Mlle. ATTALIE CLAIRE,

and

POPULAR BARITONE, Mr. JOSEPH LYNDE, will appear at both concerts.

CONEY ISLAND.

BRIGHTON BEACH,

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.

Culver Route, Sea Beach Route, Bay Ridge Ferry,

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.

Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 11:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GBAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier, 8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier, 9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 5:20 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16. Saloon passage, $50, $60, $80, $100. Second class, $30.

GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY, from Pier 41, N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Furnessia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P. M. Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A. M. Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. Rates of passage to or from GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.

Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

STATE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)

WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF NEVADA..., Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.

STATE OF GEORGIA..., Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p. Mail steamer Hammonia..., 8:30 A. M., Aug. 15. Express S. S. Augusta Victoria....3 P. M., Aug. 22. REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Burgia, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 8 |

WORKING UP THE BIG FAIR

MANY PERSONS GIVE THE MAYOR POINTS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES WILL PROBABLY BE CALLED.

It is probable that when Mayor Grant returns from his tront-fishing foray into the Adirondacks to-morrow he will find that difficulties have been put in the way of his appointment of the four committees of twenty-five each which are to manage affairs preliminary to the World's Fair of 1892. Before he went away he asked the persons engaged in each of the various trades and industries to meet and select one of their number to be appointed to one of the committees. His request has not been complied with excepting in a few instances. Caterers of persons in the trades have nominated committeemen to him, so that there are half a dozen approved representatives of one trade. Of course the Mayor might choose from among these, but his desire is not to make the selection arbitrarily. He wishes to be guided by the full sense of the tradesmen as to the fitness of one man to represent them. He will, therefore, probably issue a special call for a general meeting of all persons interested in each trade, so that he may ascertain their proper representative from their expressions of opinion.

Another great trouble the Mayor will encounter will be from the efforts of petty persons, gifted with cheek and political ambition, to foist themselves upon the committees, although representing no industry. Some of these persons have already appeared, with the back of associations very much like the "striking" organizations of political campaign periods. Then, also, there are lots of cranks, or frauds, turning up, who are desirous to show themselves at the fair as public benefactors, or workers for the elevation of the poor down to the land-holding class. Of course, these persons do not want to make money! They merely wish to show visitors from abroad the merits of their systems for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. They are not venal, like the man who yesterday sent the Mayor $25 as a guarantee of the good faith of his request for the privilege to put up a stand in one of the fair buildings and to employ small boys for the sale of lemon drops, grateful to the parched or sore throat of the multitude.

A practical suggestion was made yesterday by Mr. D. H. Elliott, General Land Agent of the South Florida Railroad Company and the Plant Investment Company. It was that as soon as the preliminary arrangements for the fair are perfected a committee be appointed to go to Paris to study the exposition there and to canvass the exhibitors at last exhibition with the purpose to induce them to come here in 1892. A similarly good suggestion was made by Mr. F. P. Bennett of the *American Wool Reporter* in the following letter:

"The World's Fair of 1892 will afford a splendid opportunity for illustrating the progress of the wool and woolen interests of the United States. The exhibit of these interests should begin with a pen of sheep, including one of the old native primitive sheep, which are still to be found in some sections, one of the fine thoroughbred merinoes from Vermont, a Cotswold from Kentucky, a Southdown from Missouri, &c.

"Next, there should be a case containing samples of the most noteworthy varieties of wool produced in the United States to-day. Then there should be preparing machinery, comprising pickers, dusters, &c., the cards, combs, mules, looms, and every variety of woolen, worsted, hosiery, and carpet machinery in operation, with samples of their goods at the various stages of manufacture and half manufacture. There has been great progress made in machinery for finishing woolen goods, as, in fact, there has been in nearly every other appliance in the mill within the last few years.

"As far as possible the primitive weaving, spinning, and finishing appliances of our ancestors should be shown side by side with the modern machine for accomplishing the same results.

"Will you kindly inform me if opportunity can be afforded for as comprehensive display of the processes, products, and materials of American woolen mills as I have thus hastily and crudely indicated? If such an opportunity can be afforded, the *American Wool Reporter* will promise every assistance within its power in promoting what shall be the best illustration ever made of the progress of the American wool and woolen interests from the time of the first settlement of the country up to the present day."

Mr. Elisha Winter of the New-York *Retail Grocers' Advocate and the Consumers' Journal* called on Secretary Speer of the Citizens' Committee yesterday and said the New-York Retail Grocers' Union had appointed its President, Mr. Henry Guldberger, to represent the retail grocers. Promises of the co-operation of the manufacturers of food products had also been secured. At least $100,000, Mr. Winter said, should be raised for the establishment of a food laboratory, in which the science of food would be taught. Steps to secure a combination with such an object are being taken. California alone would produce an exposition of food products that would astonish not only Europe, but the United States itself. Mr. Winter says: "The United States produces more per capita than does Europe, and yet we eat things here," said Mr. Winter, "that no other civilized soil not even barbarous nations would permit to be used. This ignorant indifference of the American people is being corrected by the establishment of local cooking schools and food exhibits. I pledge my co-operation in the raising of a fund to establish a national food laboratory for 1892 that can become a permanent institution and that will establish a pharmacopœia of food."

C. M. Moseman & Brother filed with Secretary Speer yesterday a request for floor space of 25 by 50 feet. They also said they were in favor of a tower at least 1,500 feet high, to knock out the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The sporting goods men suggested the appointment of Mr. J. W. Spalding of the firm of A. G. Spalding & Brother to represent their interests on the committee.

The carpet men sent in the following additional signatures to their request for the appointment of John Sloane of the firm of W. & J. Sloane to represent them: John R. Keodrick, editor Philadelphia *Carpet Trade;* William Berri's Sons, Brooklyn; the *Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review*, William Berri and William A. Harris editors; the Read Carpet Company, Arnold, Constable & Co., the Bairn Linoleum Company, Dolphin Manufacturing Company, D. Powers & Sons, D. Kirkcaldy Linoleum Company, and Alden Sampson & Sons. The following request was received from the paper manufacturers:

"The paper manufacturers and dealers whose names are affixed hereto, heartily indorse the proposed plan of having each trade or business take an active part in the initiatory preparations for the exposition of 1892.

"We desire to be represented by the Hon. Warner Miller, and trusting that he will be chosen for a prominent position in the organization having charge of the work, and that he will consent to serve, we hereby tender him our best efforts in trying to make this undertaking the greatest possible success.

"W. H. Parsons & Co., Bulkley, Dunton & Co., the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Augustine Smith & Co., D. S. Walton & Co., Wood Sons & Co., Eberhard Faber, Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Doty & Scrimgeour, Tower Manufacturing Company, Boorum & Pease, Diamond Mills Paper Company, Cornell & Ward, Remery, Ward, Holdsmeier, Mollenon Brothers, C. B. Heritt & Brother, Raynor & Martin, Vernon Brothers & Co."

Representatives of the boot and shoe trade met yesterday at the Astor House. Bryan G. McSwyny presided and William Ferris was Secretary. The meeting adopted resolutions commanding Mayor Grant's course in regard to the great World's Fair in 1892. Mr. McSwyny was unanimously chosen to represent the trade on the Mayor's committee. His selection was indorsed by many large firms, including Aaron Claflin & Co., Wallace Elliott & Co., A. J. Bates & Co., Powell Brothers & Co., and Magovern & Thompson Brothers.

A MAIL BLOCKADE.

THE BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE CLOGGED ON FRIDAY.

Unusually heavy domestic mails, owing to the delay caused by the floods and heavy transatlantic mails, caused a blockade at the Post Office on Friday, and there was much delay in delivering letters, especially those brought on the steamship Britannic, which had 659 sacks of mail matter. There were about 580,000 letters received for delivery. Of these 37,000 were foreign, 383,000 domestic, and 160,000 local.

The entire force of clerks was retained on duty for hours beyond the regular hours, and worked hard in order to dispose of the enormous mass of mail matter, but in spite of their efforts it was not possible to satisfactorily accomplish the task, simply owing to the fact that the mails were too heavy to be assorted in proper time by the wholly insufficient number of clerks which the Postmaster has authority to employ. Postmaster Van Cott hopes that as soon as the additional number which has lately been allowed by the Postmaster General can be notually appointed and have become to some extent familiar with their duties, it will be possible to avoid such delays even under such exceptional circumstances as those above mentioned.

THE ST. LOUIS ELEVATED RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Scott Elevated Railroad bill passed the House of Delegates to-night by a vote of 21 to 7, and the bill now goes to Mayor Noonan, who will doubtless sign it, as he has publicly expressed himself as favorable to the measure.

The passage of the bill by such an overwhelming majority was a surprise even to the most sanguine friends of the measure, owing to the bitter fight which has been waged against it.

The elevated road will be seventeen miles long, and will cost, according to the lowest estimates, in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

THE CHILD'S STRENGTHENER is Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which corrects all acidity of the stomach, restores digestion, and imparts strength and vigor to adults and children alike. Delicate children are almost always benefited by its use; and if worms be present, it is the mildest and safest of remedies. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

HAVE MADE STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF THE REMAINDER of THEIR

SUMMER STOCK.

PARASOLS,

RIBBONS,

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS,

AND

WALKING SKIRTS

At 25 and 50 per cent.

UNDER REGULAR PRICES

PARASOLS

At 95c., $1.50 and $2 each;

Reduced from $3.00, $4.50, & $5.00.

PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS,

3½ INCHES WIDE, ALL COLORS,

At 28c. Per Yard;

REDUCED FROM 48c.

850 REMNANTS OF SASH RIBBONS

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES.

LAWN WRAPPERS

At $2.75 and $3.50 each;

Reduced from $4.50 & $6.50;

WALKING SKIRTS

AT $1.00 EACH;

REDUCED FROM $1.35.

FINE SHOES

IN THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

THEIR ORDER DEPARTMENT IS SPECIALLY ORGANIZED TO FILL OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF DESIRABLE GOODS, WITH THEIR SUPERIOR FACILITIES, ENABLE THEM TO GUARANTEE SATISFACTION AND PROMPTNESS IN EVERY CASE.

ALL DRY GOODS (ONLY) DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

GROCERS COMBINE.

AN EFFORT TO CORRECT SOME EVILS IN THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

There have been so many disputes among wholesale grocers within the last few months concerning various specialties of the larger houses that they concluded about a week ago to organize an association which should do away in a great measure with this unprofitable and, they assert, unnecessary evil of cross purposes. A number of the representatives of the more important houses in the country met in the Mercantile Exchange Building last Friday afternoon and organized the National Grocers' Association. According to its constitution its objects are many, and the association will have a great deal to do in the near future with the regulation of prices in the retail trade. It declares that the association will attempt to "remedy the evils of increased facilities of production and distribution which have resulted in the extreme development of the laws of competition, and this in turn in abuses of trade, such as selling goods below the cost of doing business, with a tendency to lower the quality of our food supply and to encourage reckless and unscrupulous methods in trade which are detrimental alike to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers."

One of the members of the new association said yesterday that the object of the organization was to secure to all a fair margin of profit on sales, and to so fix prices that the consumer will not suffer by the change, but the wholesaler will be able to extend his market for staples, while not being compelled to fight against the so-called "brands," which are to grocers what patent medicines are to druggists. The by-laws provide that any firm or corporation, member of the association, will be entitled to one vote, and that it shall be the duty of every member to notify the association or its Secretary of any violation of an agreement or contract which may come to his knowledge. When a member is convicted of violating any agreement and the Arbitration Committee has reported in favor of inflicting a fine or expelling the member, the Executive Committee will have the power to expel such person and give his name to the committee for general notification, or to name a fine in accordance with the offense. Persons desiring to withdraw from the association will be expected to give a three months' notice.

The officers of the new association are Richard Dymond of William Glenn's Sons of Cincinnati, President; Thomas W. Ormiston of Austin, Nichols & Co. of this city, B. W. Andrews of Janey & Andrews of Philadelphia, and Charles Higgins of McNeill & Higgins, Chicago, Vice Presidents; William T. Seaver, Jr., of Briggs & Shattuck, Boston, Treasurer; Francis H. Leggett of this city, W. J. Johnson of Richmond, Va., Channing Seabury of St. Paul, Minn., and James N. Nave of McCord & Nave Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo., Directors, and F. W. Imbusch of Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary.

NO LONGER DEFIANT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The indications now are that to-morrow will be a phenomenally quiet Sunday in Cincinnati. The Saloon Keepers' Association has all along refused to counsel violation of the Owen law, and its members have been outspoken in condemnation of other saloon keepers who held the meeting in Turner Hall last week and resolved to defy the law. Now the last named have taken formal action at a meeting held last night, rescinding the resolutions adopted at the former meeting. This action was taken largely at the instance of the men employed by them, who frankly advised them that their former action could not be upheld upon any ground, and that its effect upon them had been most injurious.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—During the storm at Centre Cambridge yesterday afternoon lightning struck the farmhouse of S. W. Wright, occupied by E. Brownell and his family. The only daughter of Mr. Brownell, about ten years old, was instantly killed.

Eight or nine persons in the house were prostrated by the bolt. The house was badly shattered, but did not take fire. A colt and a hog that had taken refuge under a tree near the house were killed by the lightning.

Daniell & Sons.

LACES.

SEVERAL LOTS OF LACES, FLOUNCINGS AND DRAPERY NETS, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LOT OF POINT DE GENE LACES IN VANDYKE EFFECTS.

MADE-UP LACES.

ONE LOT LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS,

18c. to 98c. each.

TOURIST RUFFLING 12c. TO 38c. YARD. CLEARING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK IN CHILDREN'S CAPS AND HATS AT HALF PRICE.

H'DK'FS.

5,000 DOZEN NOVELTIES IN LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND FANCY BORDERS AT

25c. each;

REGULAR PRICE, 35c.

200 DOZEN GENTS' ALL-LINEN AT

15c. each;

WORTH 25c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

EXCELLENT BARGAINS IN

LISLE THREAD AND COTTON

HALF HOSE.

1,000 DOZEN AT HALF PRICE.

ONE LOT OF FULL REGULAR-MADE COTTON HALF HOSE, IN TANS, SLATES, AND MODES,

12 1-2c. pair.

ONE LOT VERY SUPERIOR COTTON HALF HOSE, FULL REGULAR MADE, DOUBLE HEEL AND TOE, IN STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS,

17c. pair.

ONE LOT BEST FOUR-THREAD LISLE HALF HOSE, MODE AND SLATE GROUNDS, WITH NEAT STRIPES,

25c. pair.

OUTING AND TENNIS SHIRTS.

OUR $2 50 AND $3 00 QUALITIES OF FRENCH FLANNEL SHIRTS REDUCED TO

$1 81 each.

BATHING SUITS AT HALF PRICE.

PAID PARCELS TO THE AMOUNT OF $5 OR OVER FORWARDED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.

BROADWAY,

8TH AND 9TH STS., NEW-YORK.

PICNICS UNDER THE TREES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW RESORT FOR BROOKLYN RESIDENTS.

There are probably a great many people in the city who do not know that, while thousands are visiting Coney Island on pleasant Sundays, big crowds are also visiting a picnic ground just outside the city limits of Brooklyn, and, apparently, without attraction further than a belt of large trees. Ridgewood Park has always been a well-known resort for various organizations which are fond of combining sattatorial pleasures with outdoor surroundings and fresh air, but this year it has received a new impetus and is becoming quite a resort for individuals and families.

When a trip to Ridgewood was formerly suggested in a German family in that old portion of Brooklyn known as Bushwick, it did not mean a journey to Ridgewood Park, but to the woods near by. The family were collected in a big wagon with beer kegs for seats, and behind was strapped a table. A quiet spot under the shade of trees was chosen and the table was put up. It was loaded with rye bread, meats, and beer, and, after a preliminary lunch, the children were turned loose in the woods, the patriarch of the family dozed over his pipe, and the women spent the hour in gossip. Thus the day was passed. All that the return trip was made with the wagon decorated with green boughs and flowers, and children testified to the pleasures of the day in happy and cheerful song.

This year the resort has more the air of a democratic picnic ground. Hundreds of organizations, especially German and French societies, go there for their picnics. The opening of the elevated road to the park has given a new impetus to business. Pavilions have been erected, and Ridgewood has now the appearance of a sort of inland Coney Island. Hamfatters and creaky orchestras have taken possession of the pavilions. Beer flows on all sides in a river of foam. Sausage vendors and fakirs are prevalent, while none of the "land" features of a seaside resort is wanting. On Sunday there is a great deal of travel to the place.

Many persons are sorry to see the quiet old family picnic ground lose its pristine character, but the advantages to the section from a pecuniary point of view are many. Property is increasing in value. The crowds have been orderly, and even the big baseball mobs have come and gone without creating unseemly strife. The woods of Ridgewood are now within about half an hour of the centre of Brooklyn.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The bidders for furnishing the army with forgings for three hoops and parts of breech mechanism for a 7-inch steel wire gun were the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, 98 cents per pound, delivered in 160 days, and the Bethlehem Iron Company of south Bethlehem, Penn., 40 cents per pound for certain of these forgings and $1 per pound for the breech mechanism forgings. The latter bid was accepted.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Second Lieut. William R. Hoy, Third Cavalry, one month; Second Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Eighth Cavalry, four months from Oct. 1; Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, Ninth Cavalry, three months, at the end of the summer camp.

Secretary Tracy has referred the report of the board that supervised the recent trials of the Petrel to a board composed of the chiefs of the five bureaus of the Navy Department. The contractors ask for $60,000 bonus, but the board does not recommend that it be had.

Capt. Michael Leahy, Eighteenth Infantry, has been ordered to appear for examination before the Army Retiring Board, at Governor's Island, New-York, of which Col. Charles Sutherland, Surgeon, is President.

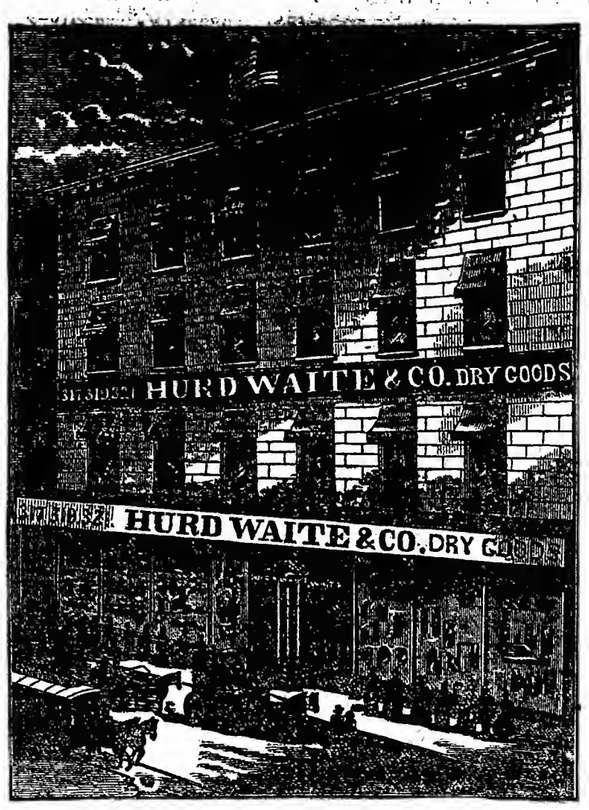
The Secretary of War has awarded the contract for furnishing castings and forgings for a ten-inch rifle to the Standard Steel Casting Company of Thurlow, Penn., at 27 cents per pound.

The Bureau of Navigation was advised yesterday that the Atlanta had sailed from Brooklyn for Newport to undergo her turning trials before Commodore Walker's board.

Second Lieut. Herbert G. Squires, seventh Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—To-day's bond offers aggregated $97,000, as follows: Registered four and a half's—$2,000, $10,000, $45,000, $25,000, and $15,000 at 106⅞. All the offers were accepted.



HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

AT ONE-THIRD VALUE.

ALL MERCHANDISE CONTAINED IN STORES ABOVE ILLUSTRATED

WAS BOUGHT BY US AT

BANKRUPT SALE

OF GEORGE A. HURD, LATE HURD & WAITE OF BROOKLYN.

Why were our stores last week crowded from morning until night?.....Because we gave the public what we promised.....With the Hurd stock bought at just about one-third its value we can afford to sell at less than half the Brooklyn prices —not only can but do.....At less than half the Brooklyn prices again this week we'll sell.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

To residents of New-York and its vicinity this famous stock is known.....To strangers we would say that a visit to department will be a revelation. .....Space equal to four large stores is crowded with everything desirable in Lawns, Zephyrs, Chambrays, Ginghams, Batistes, and Calicoes, Foreign and Domestic.....Of SATEENS alone recent purchases enable us to show at SIXTEEN and three-quarter cents more than ten thousand pieces of the finest French, such as this season have been freely sold at forty cents.....Whate'er you want we have, and sell at half and less than half the prices that others ask.....Come if but to see the greatest department of Wash Dress Fabrics in the world.....Here are a few specialties worthy your attention:

Figured Challies—triple tinted	4½c.; were 10½c.
Morning Challies—new designs	4½c.; were 12½c.
Figured Challies—fancy colored	7½c.; were 12½c.
Twilled Sateens—checks and figures	6¾c.; were 12½c.
Striped and figured Batistes—36 inch	7c.; were 15c.
Figured Lawns	2½c.; were 6c.
Fancy figured Lawns	7c.; were 12½c.
Standard Calicoes	3½c.; were 7c.
Domestic Sateens	4¾c.; were 9c.
Finest French Percales—yard wide	12½c.; were 18c.
Striped Seersuckers	5¾c.; were 10c.
The very finest Domestic Ginghams	8¾c.; were 15c.
Scotch Novelty Suitings	11¾c.; were 18c.
Plain Ohambrays—all colors	8¾c.; were 15c.
Best Apron Ginghams	8½c.; were 12½c.
Yard-wide Scotch Zephyrs	12½c.; were 35c.
Finest Novelty Zephyrs	19c.; were 60c.
French and Scotch Ginghams	24c.; were 65c.
Outing Cloths	9¾c.; were 15c.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Best foreign and domestic—plain and fancy weaves—	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
Gros Grains	85c.	59c.
Gros Grains	$1 50	98c.
Faille Française	1 00	69c.
Faille Française	1 59	98c.
Surahs—22-inch	85	59c.
Satin Rhadames	89	59c.
Moire	98	69c.
Satin Merveilleux	98	69c.
Armures	1 25	89c.

All finer qualities at proportionate prices.

NOTIONS.

What are Notions?.....Four columns of this paper would not give the details of the Bankrupt Stock.....A few prices here are given, but we would further say that everything in Jewelry, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Dressmakers' and all the other Notions that we brought from Brooklyn will be sold at prices that will pay to buy and keep till wanted.....Come soon—goods at Half Price will not last forever.

Skirt Braid, per	2c.	English Pins, paper	3c.
Pinked Braid, per	2c.	Dress Pins	2c.
Linen Tape, per	2c.	Black Pins, box	3c.
Tape, large rolls	7c.	With Beaded Heads	1½c.
Gold Braid	1c.	Safety Pins, doz	3c.
Fancy Braids	12c.	Kirby's Hairpins	2c.
Linen Floss, skein	1c.	Hooks & Eyes, 4 doz	3c.
Marking Cotton, doz	18c.	Shoe Buttons, gr	4c.
Basting Cotton, doz	12c.	Collar Buttons, doz	8c.
Dexter's Cotton, ball	4c.	Button Molds, doz	4c.
Darning Cotton, doz	4c.	Skirt Elastic	3c.
Ventilating Garters	12c.	Skirt Reeds—elastic	2c.
Fancy Silk Elastic	18c.	Hair Crimpers, pr	2c.
Waist Steels, doz	3c.	Kid Curlers, doz	6c.
Cotton Betting, per	18c.	Celluloid Thimbles	2c.
Initials, gr	9c.	End Darning Eggs	4c.
Tape Measures	12c.	Spool Silk, 100 yds	5c.
Spring Measures	13c.	Buttonhole Twist	1c.
Stockinet Shields	7c.	Wash Silk Twist, doz	7c.
Children's Hose Supporters	12c.	Nail Brushes	10c.
Gold Pins, box	3c.	Best Shoe Polish	6c.
Rubber Hair Combs	8c.	Curling Irons	15c.
Tooth Brushes	5c.	Fancy Linen Baskets, were 29 to 50 cents	9c.
Large Palmetto Parasols	12c.	Japanese Fan Screens	27c.
Japanese Fan Screens	39c.	Japanese Screens, with stand	98c.
Shoe Blacking	2c.	Hand Mirrors	15c.
Camphorine, box	10c.	Baby Powder in Jars	15c.
Bay Rum	14c.	Whisks—pinch top	9c.
Florida Water	17c.	Fancy Puff Boxes	16c.
Triple Extract	33c.	Hand Brushes	4c.
2-oz Extracts	49c.	Eng. Tooth Brushes	2c.
Best Shoe Dressing	10c.	Pocket Combs	4c.
Bristle Hair Brush	19c.	Dressing Combs	5c.
Saunder's Powders	19c.	Dr. Sheffield's Tooth Powder	11c.
Yankee Shaving Soaps	8c.	Thurston's Tooth Powder	12c.

If you want apparel of any sort or kind for Lady, Miss, Man, Boy, or Child, (Men's Clothing excepted,) you can buy of us this week for less than half its value; nor these alone, but all materials of which they're made.....At Half Price you can this week buy all sorts of fancy articles possibly imaginable for use or wear or house adornment.....At Half Price buy table and other household linens.....In short, there's nothing that is kept in stores like ours that this week cannot be bought of us at price that will surprise.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

Where will you see such values?

	Brooklyn Price.	Ours.
Cambric Dresses	$4 50	$1 49
Gingham Dresses	8 00	2 98
Sateen Dresses—velvet trim	9 00	3 98
French Challie Dresses	12 00	5 98
Gray and Blue Flannel	9 00	2 50
Yachting Dresses	12 00	5 98
Mohair Dresses	18 00	9 98
French Brilliantine	35 00	15 98
China Silk Dresses	25 00	11 98
China Silk Dresses	50 00	24 98
Black Lace Dresses	50 00	24 98
Val. Lace Dresses	30 00	15 98

White Embroidered Dresses.

Lawn, India Linen, and French Mull—all over embroidered and revers effects.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$4 00	$1 98	$5 00	$2 98
8 00	4 98	14 00	6 98
17 00	8 98	30 00	15 98

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Jersey Waists	$1 50	75c.
Mohair Traveling Cloaks	8 00	$3 98
Black Lace Coonemaras	35 00	14 98
Cloth Newmarkets	8 00	2 50
Cloth Newmarkets	9 00	3 00
Cloth Raglans	10 00	3 50
Cloth Raglans	12 00	4 98
Cloth Wraps	10 00	4 98
Silk Wraps—fur trim	10 00	2 00
Brocade Velvet—feather trim	10 00	2 00
Seal Plush Jackets	12 00	3 98
Seal Plush Wraps	12 00	3 98
Seal Plush Modjeskas	14 00	6 00
Seal Plush Wraps—sable trim	40 00	19 00

Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
White Lawn	$2 00	98c.
Figured Lawn	3 00	$1 29
Calico	1 25	59c.
Challie Tea Gowns	10 00	$4 98
Coina Silk Tea Gowns	27 00	14 98
Silk Plush Tea Gowns	35 00	14 98
Jersey Blouses	3 00	1 69
Flannel Blazers	4 50	2 49

MILLINERY.

All must be sold—these prices are mediums of sale.

Untrimmed Straws	110.; were $1

Trimmed Bonnets, fresh, new, and stylish.

98c. to $4 98.....were $3 to $12

Mourning Bonnets.

Good styles.	New and fresh.
$3.....$4.....$5.....were $7.....$9.....$10	

MISSES' DRESSES AND WRAPS

To sell while new and still in fashion.

At Ninety-eight Cents.

White Lawn Dresses—deep embroidered skirt—embroidered Gretchen Waist—ribbon trim.

Brooklyn price, $2 50.

Others were	Others were
At $1 98; $4 00. At $6 98;	$13 00
At 2 98; 6 00. At 7 98;	18 00
At 3 98; 8 00. At 9 98;	20 00
At 4 98; 9 00.	

	B'klyn Price.
At 98c., Gingham Dresses.	$2 50
At $1 98, Misses' Wool Check, Dresses—braid trim—12 to 16 years.	4 69
At 2 98, Fine Flannel Blouse Suits.	5 00
At 89c., Children's Jerseys.	1 25
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At 2 98, Others—plain and braided.	7 00

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Felt	69c.	Raw Silk	$1 49
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INGRATES LOCKED UP.

PUGILIST BURGESS AND HIS WIFE BROUGHT FROM THE WEST.

Edward J. Burgess, a pugilist, known to the sporting fraternity as "Jack" Burgess, and his wife Nellie were brought to this city yesterday by Detective McCauley, on a requisition, from Detroit, Mich. They are charged with having stolen $1,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Louise Hurtt, who is a sister of Mrs. Burgess. The sisters, Louise and Nellie, are daughters of the Rev. Frank Wegg, a clergyman at present living at Yonkers. Louise married Frank D. Hurtt, a very wealthy man, who is one of the principals in the Pond's Extract Company. Nellie married the pugilist Burgess. She was befriended by her sister, but last January Burgess and his wife disappeared from the city, taking with them nearly all Mrs. Hurtt's jewelry. A pair of diamond earrings and other jewelry were obtained on a forged order from Spetzka's store in Third-avenue, where Mrs. Hurtt had left them for safekeeping. Burgess and his wife were indicted and warrants were issued for their arrest.

No trace of Burgess was obtained until the Sullivan-Kilrain fight at Richburg, Miss., which fight he attended. Then he was traced to a farmhouse near Detroit, Mich., where he was training for a prize fight. His wife was stopping at a hotel near by. Both were arrested and brought to this city. They spent the night in adjoining cells at Police Headquarters, and yesterday were taken to the District Attorney's office and committed to the Tombs to await trial.

AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—The atmosphere is heavy and oppressive to-day, but the prospect of clearer weather has made to-day's arrivals by rail among the heaviest of the season. Most of the incoming trains have run in two crowded sections, and the baggage receipts are enormous. All of the hotels are crowded to-night, some of the largest being compelled to rent rooms in neighboring houses to accommodate their surplus guests, while some of the latest arrivals have only cots to sleep on to-night.

A tennis tournament will be held during the early part of next week on the Grand-avenue grounds. A great many expert players are spending the Summer here, and the entries are quite numerous. The prizes will be handsome.

A number of interesting athletic events will occur later in the month, for which gold and silver medals and a silver cup have been provided by Founder James A. Bradley. These will consist of rowing and foot races, ladies' and gentlemen's swimming matches, and a tennis tournament. The total expense will be borne by Mr. Bradley, and no entrance fee will be charged. Good contests for the several events are expected.

Thomas Worrell, the Maiden-lane diamond broker, is with his wife and child at the Surf House.

The Hon. J. M. Davy of Rochester, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court at that place, is at the Coleman.

Douglas Sloane of New-York is stopping with his family at the Hotel Brunswick.

Henry B. White, a well-known Brooklyn counselor, and his wife and daughters are guests at the Brunswick.

Miss L. Coleman and Miss Mira B. Shepard of New-York are at the Atalanta.

Samuel Knight, the prominent New-York manufacturer, is occupying with his family a Fifth-avenue villa.

George H. Wyatt of New-York, a member of Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, is summering with his family on Cookman-avenue.

The family of E. Suzarte, the well-known Spanish merchant of New-York, is spending the Summer at the Brunswick.

Cohnselor Cornelius Fisk of New-York has arrived at the Coleman House.

CANNOT SHAVE ON SUNDAY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Judge Ermston to-day held that a barber's shop in a hotel is not a necessity on Sunday, and fined the barber of the Gibson House

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WAYS OF MOSLEM JESUITS

TERRIBLE DARKAWI BROTHERS AND THEIR AIMS.

IN ALLIANCE AGAINST CHRISTIANS—WIDE EXTENT OF THEIR ORGANIZATION.

CAMBRIDGE, July 25.—I must not overlook in this series of letters from Morocco a feature, the omission of which would make any account of the country flagrantly incomplete, viz.: Its importance as the centre of the most dangerous and deadly of those formidable "secret societies" which are to modern Islam what Nihilism is to modern Russia, and what the "Holy Vehme" of the fourteenth century was to mediæval Germany. It would doubtless be strange news to the gay young subalterns of Gibraltar that in a land lying actually within sight of their batteries there exists a vast conspiracy against all Christian thrones and governments, with its emissaries in every land, its general council held every year to hear and take action upon the reports of those emissaries, and a hearty appetite for secret and treacherous murder. Yet such is actually the case, and many a European resident of Morocco to whom the very name of the Darkawi Brotherhood is unknown may brush against a member of it in the street at the very moment when he is denying its existence.

Of the five great "secret associations" that represent what may be called Mohammedan freemasonry, the four which have their centres in Cairo, Bagdad, and Mecca itself possess a philosophical and religious rather than a political character. The "Abd'nl-Kader El-Bagdadi," in particular, has gradually dwindled into a kind of philosophic debating club, and the "Isawiyeh" is fast following its example. But the fifth brotherhood—the terrible Darkawi, which has its headquarters in Morocco—is formidably secular and practical both in its aims and in the means which it employs to attain them. Though even more fanatical than its less worldly brethren, it differs from them in aiming at securing for Islam a temporal as well as a spiritual ascendancy. In fact, its terribly clear and incisive method bears the same relation to the vague, unreal aspirations of the Issawiyeh and the Abd'ul-Kader as the fierce, aggressive Socialism of Karl Marx to the dreamy, speculative Socialism of Ferdinand Lassalle, or the grim energy of the Sikh prophet, Gooroo Govind, to the æsthetic vagueness of his milder predecessor, Nannuk the Good.

The Darkawi propagandists have been styled "the Jesuits of Islam," and it would certainly be hard to find a better definition of them. In implicit obedience and unreasoning submission to the will of their leaders, in blind devotion to the end proposed and utter recklessness of the means used to attain it, in cunning, in hardihood, in cynical contempt for human happiness and human life as compared with the advancement of the order, they are quite equal to their worthy prototypes, and they seem to possess in full measure the same power of penetrating into all lands and ingratiating themselves with all classes of men.

The real character of this formidable body is sufficiently evident from its avowed objects, as stated by their own leaders and movements. These objects are, first, the fostering and intensifying of religious zeal throughout the whole Mohammedan world. Second, the fomenting of a constant and determined opposition to all Christian government and the destroying by any means whatever of all who shall "attempt to turn away believers from the true faith"—a feature of the programme which must be not wholly without interest for European and American missionaries. Third, the Darkawi enjoins and labors for the amendment, deposition, or assassination (apparently it does not in the least matter which) of all Mohammedan Princes who shall allow themselves to fall under the influence of the Christian governments aforesaid and shall act by their dictation or according to their advice. In other words, any one who dares to carry the light of modern civilization into the darkness of Moslem barbarism is to be promptly driven away or murdered, and any one who may presume to be civilized by it is to be driven away or murdered, too.

This is certainly a simple and straightforward programme, and the system by which it is carried out is as simple as itself, although admirably contrived to mask its operations from the world at large. The five associations—for each and all have the same plan of working—send so many delegates apiece to Mecca every year. These men travel in bands, go in the garb of pilgrims, the one device of all others best adapted to secure them against suspicion. Indeed, even were suspicion fully aroused, the keenest detective could hardly single out, amid the countless thousands of dusty, ragged, barefooted scarecrows that annually crowd the caravanseries of Egypt and the steamers of the Levant, the one particular tatterdemalion who happened to be an emissary of these Moslem Nihilists.

Arrived at their destination, the representatives of the various brotherhoods recognize each other by certain previously-arranged signs and passwords, and at once proceed to exchange statements respecting the doings of the past year, and to concert a plan of operations for the ensuing one. Then, when their business is transacted and the term of their pilgrimage over, these pious plotters go back to their homes in Syria, Egypt, Turkey, or Morocco to report to their respective chiefs the result of their deliberations; and thus the various ramifications of this mighty conspiracy are all kept in perpetual contact and ceaseless activity.

These facts must necessarily give to every "Christian dog" who may be acquainted with them a new interest in his travels through any Mohammedan country. Every turbaned ragamuffin whom you pass in the street suddenly assumes a novel importance in your eyes as the possible wielder of the whole might of a great political association. The bare-limbed water carrier who fills your bath in a Syrian or Egyptian hotel, the greasy, half-clad fellah who offers you a handful of sticky, fly-covered dates beneath the arched gateway of an Arabian town, may, for all you know, be actually engaged in kindling the whole land into rebellion against the Egyptian Khédive or the Sultan of Turkey. The gaunt, grimy, tattered pilgrim who lies basking in the sun upon the forecastle of your steamer in the Red Sea—to all outward appearance the most harmless and apathetic creature alive—is on his way, if you only knew it, to preach a holy war against the "yellow-faced English" along the whole northwestern frontier of India. This courteous Arab conductor, who punches your ticket at Miaieh or El Fasha as you glide along the Delta railway, was punching the heads of the Viceroy's soldiers in the Soudan with the butt of his rifle not long ago, and could, if he chose, tell you some startling facts about the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gen. Gordon. And if you are a British Ambassador or a noted American missionary in the East you may have the satisfaction of reflecting that the sleek, solemn, neatly-dressed Mohammedan interpreter who comes to you with the best of characters from his last employer has in all probability traveled 1,000 miles or more for the express purpose of murdering you.

All this is no mere figure of speech. Though far removed from the great centres of Moslem thought and activity by the establishment of their headquarters in the obscure and distant corner of Northwestern Africa, the Jesuits of Islam make their influence felt in every land from Singapore to Morocco. Nor is that influence (as many fearful proofs have recently shown) one that can safely be despised. Though the age of crusades be past in Europe, it is not so in Africa or Asia, and the fanatical enthusiasm that once sent millions of brave men to die in the Syrian deserts still lives in the disciples of Islam, though it has long since become extinct in their ancient rivals. While the West has moved on, the East has stood still, and the Moslem of the nineteenth century believes as firmly as the Moslem of the ninth in the sacred duty of slaying all "Kafirs," (infidels,) and the certainty of heaven for him who dies in battle with the unbeliever. The men who, at El Teb and Abu-Klea charged with shouts of "Alijannah! Alijannah!" (Paradise, Paradise,) over the heaped corpses of their comrades till they almost touched the death-dealing muzzles of the English rifles, were thoroughly in earnest, and it is to such men as these that the appeals of Mohammedan propagandism are especially addressed.

Moreover, this famous brotherhood, with all its fiery zeal, possesses, likewise, an ample measure of that cold and deadly calculation and that ruthless concentration of purpose by dint of which so many seemingly impossible tasks have been achieved. The four sister associations may froth themselves away in mere wordy excitement, but the Darkawi Society shows its power not by words, but by deeds—deeds such as history will not easily forget. Morocco and its formidable brotherhood, in fact, are to the Moslem world at large what Khiva once was to the Mohammedanism of Central Asia—the recognized standard and rallying point of all who still preach and battle against "the unbelieving dogs of Franguistan." (Europe.)

Such a tree as this zealous "Society for the Promotion of Unchristian Knowledge" may well be known by its fruits, and very unpalatable fruits they are. The ceaseless explosions of rebellion in every part of the Turkish Empire, which are fast sapping what little power its unfortunate Sultan has left, recall with ominous force that clause in the Darkawi statutes which enjoins the making of all possible efforts for "the amendment, deposition, or assassination" of any Mohammedan rulers who may allow themselves to be influenced by the will of a Christian Government. With this truculent text before our eyes it is not difficult to find an explanation of the repeated and desperate attacks made by the fanatical Arabs of the Soudan upon the forts still garrisoned by the soldiers of Egypt, (a country in which European influence has long been paramount,) or the formidable outbreak which has recently tasked to the utmost the strength of the Sultan of Morocco himself, whose concessions to European and American officials must be peculiarly distasteful to his Darkawi countrymen. The injunctions of the grim brotherhood to "maintain a constant and determined opposition" to all Christian Governments whatsoever finds an equally clear and terrible comment in the growing disaffection of Mohammedan India, and the spasmodic outbursts of revolt which are continually disturbing the French provinces of Algeria and Tunis.

The presence of France in Algeria, on the very borders of Morocco, would of itself be amply sufficient to excite the bitter and persistent hostility of the fanatical Darkawi. But these Moslem Jesuits have now another and a far stronger reason for hating and making war upon everything that bears the name of France. Ignorant though they are, the devotees of Islam are always quick to note any political change that may affect themselves, and they cannot be blind to the fact that the political history of Southern Europe is fast nearing a crisis which threatens to annihilate at one blow the independent existence of Morocco itself, the actual centre of the Darkawi organization. Such a probability might well suffice to goad into fury a colder nature than that of a Mohammedan zealot, especially when coupled with the alternative of subjection to the Moor's hated neighbor, France, or to his hereditary enemy, Spain.

But if there be wisdom in choosing the least of two evils there can be little doubt which way the preference of the African Moore would lean if compelled to choose between French and Spanish supremacy. Were the choice to be made, it might be looked for at the hands of the sluggish, conservative, Old World Spaniard they are as nothing compared with the sweeping changes that must inevitably follow the ascendency of the restless, impatient, overbearing Frenchman. What may be expected of France in this way has already been sufficiently shown by a recent French scheme which I have more fully described elsewhere, viz., the projected railway from the southwestern border of Algeria to the Moroccan town of Saphori, or Saifro, which, when completed, would "tap" the great caravan route northeastward across the Sahara Desert from Timbuctoo, and thus draw off into Europeanized Algeria all or nearly all of the traffic that would otherwise flow into the purely Mohammedan States of Tripoli and Morocco, a contingency not to be contemplated without indignation by the most peaceful and benevolent fanatic who ever cut a throat in the name of the Prophet.

Well may the fierce missionaries of the Darkawi Brotherhood be on the alert, when so suddenly changed from the assailants into the assailed, and disturbed in the midst of their crusade on behalf of Islam by the stern necessity of battling not for victory, but for bare existence. This, indeed, and nothing less, is the peril which now influences them. The hoisting of either the French or the Spanish flag over Fez and Morocco would be the signal for an instant breaking up of the whole Darkawi organization, and so complicated a piece of mechanism once shattered would not easily be put to rights, nor could it find anywhere upon the face of the earth another home like Morocco, so near to the confines of civilization, yet so far beyond the reach of its vengeance.

In the Spring of 1844 the Arab Emir Abd'ul-Kader (the one great man whom native Algeria has ever produced) found himself pushed so hard by the never-slackening pressure of the French invaders that he could no longer hold his ground in Algeria itself, but was forced to retreat across the frontier into Morocco with what few followers he could still rally around him after a succession of bloody and disastrous reverses. But, although he entered the country as a defeated fugitive, the welcome which awaited him there was that of a conqueror. The warlike adored his fame as a warrior. The superstitious bowed down before his sanctity as a prophet. Even the cold-blooded Sultan himself caught the infection and vowed to stand by him to the last. The whole empire sprang to arms. Every mosque resounded with the fierce appeals of fanatical devotees, preaching a holy war against the "infidel Franks," and on a sultry day in August the man who had crossed the Moorish border four short months before as a homeless, hunted refugee rode down to it again with 50,000 fighting men at his back.

But France was not slow to accept the challenge. The terrible Marshal Bugeaud, the ablest and most ruthless of those iron men who crushed out the life of Algerian independence, was already at hand with the veterans of that famous desert campaign, which will live as long as France itself. On the wide, dusty plain, through which the winding stream of the Isli creeps downward to the sea, there was fought out for the thousandth time, with the same inevitable result, the ancient battle of barbaric fury and civilized discipline. Again and again, through billowy clouds of smoke and dust, did the howling swarm of dark, fierce faces and whirling weapons dash itself against the little band of heroes, only to be met by an unyielding hedge of leveled steel, from which broke ever and anon the harsh and crack of the fatal musketry, mowing down the assailants by scores. Then, at length, as the rush seemed to waver, the French charged in their turn and swept the motley rabble from the field in hopeless rout.

Almost on the very day of this great blow a squadron of French gunboats bombarded and took Mogador, the most considerable of Morocco's Atlantic ports. Thus taken between two fires, the Moorish despot passed at once from the height of boastful confidence to the lowest depth of cowardice. Forgetting all his pledges of friendship, he hastily patched up a dishonorable peace, and drove from his dominions the brave men who had so trustfully sought refuge in them. Even this excess of baseness, however, would not have saved him but for the aid of circumstances of which he knew nothing. Had the first or the third Napoleon then swayed the sceptre of France, Morocco would have ended there and then and one of the most ignorant and brutal tyrannies ever known to history would have ceased to curse mankind. But the sceptre of France in those days was the threadbare cotton umbrella of old Louis Philippe, and so large and ruthless a stroke of annexation was far too bold for the small cunning of that royal pickpocket. The sword of France hung suspended in mid air, and the weakest and worst of Mohammedan States escaped its well-merited doom for a season.

DAVID KER.

LITERATURE IN CHAINS

ROBERT BUCHANAN'S PLEA FOR VIZITELLY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE MOVEMENT FOR FREEDOM IN LITERARY MATTERS—ARGUMENT WHICH HELPS LITTLE.

LONDON, July 24.—It is a familiar saying that the English are neither an artistic nor a literary people. All the Continental races hurl this commonplace of reproach at their British cousins on the slenderest provocation. Even Taine, whose study of English literature is a monument alike to himself and his subject, somehow manages to suggest an inner consciousness that English writers have been a species apart from their fellows, an alien and exotic growth in the garden of conventional and pharisaical dullness. The Englishman, as a type, in turn rather regards this foreign view of him in the light of a compliment. He is proud of a good many possessions, tangible and otherwise, and in truth it must be admitted that he has more to be proud of than most of his neighbors; but deep down in his heart he values most of all the universally conceded fact that he is a practical, slow-going, tenacious, conservative sort of man, with no tendencies to flippancy and very little nonsense about him. He likes to think of himself as always fighting against odds. He smiles when caustic visitors comment on the stupidity of this, that, and the other thing they find in England—and the smile is meant to convey his satisfaction at the thought that, in spite of this historic stupidity, England has gone up to the top of the tree and maintained her place there against all comers. The despairing gibe of the foreigner, "Those English haven't intelligence enough to know when they are beaten," has the place of honor in his national scrap book of comments on him by outsiders. His pride is to be the one man in the world who guides his actions by common sense. Other peoples—less substantial races—are ruled by perception, by logic, by feeling, by their impulses, their likes and dislikes, but the Englishman believes that he has a monopoly of common sense, just as he has of Burton ales and mixed pickles and machine guns that jam when they get into action.

* * *

Naturally, the literary temperament does not flourish on this hard-baked soil. The Englishman, still speaking of the race type, has no desire to be regarded as literary. His great-grandfathers thought that Johnson, Goldsmith, Nat Lee, and the rest were low pothouse scribblers, whose lives were one long device to get along without respectable employment—just as their ancestors in turn saw nothing in Shakespeare but a play-acting fellow, of whose goings and comings it was not worth any sensible man's while to take note. So to-day this proud islander acquiesces in the existence of a writing class in his midst, but does not care to know more about them, and values the printing press chiefly as the agency which supplies him with news about the cricket matches and the horse races and the designs of the Russians upon his Indian Empire. When Matthew Arnold dies not an additional paper is sold in London. But the death of Archer the jockey throws every English town into a state of excitement, and extra editions race hot from a hundred presses in the vain effort to supply the popular demand.

* * *

This much by way of preface to a curious agitation now working its way slowly through what may be called the literary circles of London. There are very many of these little circles, revolving each on its own axis in a semi-covert way, but their motive power is more often the jealousy of social success than any impersonal desire to keep a sacred flame a blaze. The chance of contact among these various circles are extremely limited. If fortune casts you in one the prospect of your ever having anything to do with the others is small. Only accident brings people of one group into touch with those of another, and when they separate it is for good. I saw yesterday, for example, three English novelists of established reputation gathered with other visitors in the drawing-room of an American authoress here in London. Each of these three looked with curiosity when they heard who the other two were. They had never seen one another before. I gathered no hint that any of them was occupied with the desire that he might meet again. Under such conditions of reserve, part diffidence, part the inborn sense of exclusiveness which prompts every landed Englishman to build as high a wall as he can between himself and the general public and cover the top of it with broken glass—it is very difficult to unite the writing class upon any given line of action, or even to interest them in any common grievance.

* * *

There is now a first-class misdemeanant in Holloway Jail, a venerable man whose offense is that he has published English translations of Emile Zola's books. Henry Vizitelly, now seventy years of age, has spent his whole life in the service of art, journalism, and literature. His father was a book printer, and Henry, as a boy, learned the trade of wood engraving. He was in at the beginning of the *Illustrated London News*, and after some years of good work there, started publishing on his own account. He introduced "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the works of Poe to English readers. He brought out the famous illustrated editions of Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Hyperion," with the now world-familiar pictures by Sir John Gilbert and Birket Foster. He founded a weekly illustrated paper, and personally bore the brunt of the fight which ended in the abolition of the newspaper stamp-impost. He went through the Franco-German war, the siege of Paris, and the Commune as the correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*. He has written several admirable books, and now again for nearly ten years has been one of the well-established publishers of London. He is in prison, as I have said, on a three months' sentence for including in his publications some fairly literal and extremely clever translations from Zola.

* * *

Of the extensively-signed memorial for his release I called last week. A more recent development of the movement is a pamphlet of some forty pages, written by Robert Buchanan and printed by Redway, but not, of course, issued to the trade in the ordinary manner by Messrs. Chapman, W. H. Smith & Sons, who control the railway and general minor hookstalls, and Mudie, who rules over the libraries, would not dream of countenancing its circulation. The pamphlet is called "On Descending Into Hell," and is in the form of a letter addressed to Henry Matthews, the present Tory Home Secretary. Mr. Buchanan is very much in earnest, and here and there throughout his long diatribe against "the proposed suppression of literature," it is possible to pick out effective arguments expressed tersely and with vigor. But the pamphlet as a whole is somewhat melancholy comment on the "literature" which its author is supposed to represent. His had a strong case, and he muddles it into a meaningless one. He begins by addressing the Home Secretary thus: "You are, I understand, a Roman Catholic; I am a Catholic plus an eclectic. I have the highest respect for the creed in which you believe, since it is perhaps the most logically constructed of all human creeds; but while I admire the logic, I do not admit all the premises, and cannot consequently follow you to all the conclusions." There are two more pages of this sort of thing, with allusions to the Church having burned Bruno, and some obscure talk about Calvin. What the Catholic communion has to do with Zola and Vizitelly, in the mind of the author, one does not learn for fifteen pages. Then Mr. Buchanan develops the theory that Rome, while intolerant toward spiritual schismatics, has always been very complacent in the matter of secular pornography. To quote again:

"One of her most logical postulates, indeed, has been that man is evil by inheritance and by predisposition, and that only by faith, by spiritual knowledge, can he be saved. Hence her gentleness to the literature of heathendom, her complacency in dealing with purely human art and letters. While preserving the Christian decorums, she was quite content to leave humanity to Sappho, to Lucretius, to Juvenal, to Catullus, even to Aristophanes. For though she was persuaded to make short work of schismatics, who after all have little knowledge of life, she was ever kindly to the poets, the most incontinent of whom knew life thoroughly. She went with Dante into hell, and she ascended with Calderon up to Heaven, but loving also her oakes and ale, she preserved the *goudriole* (Anglice; smutty joke) for the amusement of her monks. * * * Far less human and sympathetic has been her gloomy half-sister, Protestantism," &c.

* * *

The idea of seriously appealing to the Home Secretary to step forward as a Catholic and vindicate the historic claim of his Church to be the protector of indecent literature could surely have occurred to no one but a Scotchman. And he really seems to pin more faith upon this phase of his argument than on the intelligent plea that Zola is an earnest worker in the field of social analysis, and has as much right to be printed, translated, read, as any preacher of them all. This is the ground which English writers who have expressed an opinion seem to take, and it is quite conceivable that out of this prosecution, covering as it does a period during which the ferment of Ibsen's strange, strong work has begun visibly to work upon the English literary mind, some definite advance may come in the direction of English literary freedom. But this advance, if it does come, will scarcely have been assisted by Robert Buchanan's pamphlet.

* * *

Speaking of Buchanan, although he has been in evidence here for a long time, writing poems and novels and producing plays with more or less success, he is still most frequently thought of as the subject of one of Edmund Yates's most characteristically savage attacks. When Buchanan first came down from Scotland and looked about for friends and employment, he was taken up by Yates, who is the best-hearted man alive to those he likes, and the enemy most to be feared in Christendom. Years later, Buchanan in some way failed to requite the kindness he had experienced and managed, I forget just how, to anger his whilom benefactor. The scoring which he received in the *World* is still a sort of text-book of complete and merciless excoriation among London journalists. One sentence only I happen to have in my memory. Edmund Yates, after recounting how his midday meal was interrupted by the arrival of the needy Scotchman, and detailing his earliest impressions of his visitor, wrote: "I gave him food for his belly and sulphur for his back." These words will be remembered when everything Buchanan ever wrote is dead.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

A BROKEN PROMISE.

ELEVATED STATIONS PERMITTED TO BE DISFIGURED BY SIGNS.

When the elevated railroad was in course of construction and people began to complain of its unsightliness, Mr. Cyrus W. Field came to the rescue with a promise that at least no one would be able to bring a charge of municipal disfigurement against the buildings which the company intended to erect at the stations. How went further than this and promised that each station would be a thing of architectural beauty and that all of them together would constitute for those who saw them daily an art education which would be of inestimable æsthetic value to the community.

At this late date, however, there are people who will not agree that the announced intention has been faithfully carried out. A communication received yesterday by THE TIMES complains specifically that the elevated railroad station at Seventy-second-street and Ninth-avenue is a disfigurement of the neighborhood. It is generally known that West Seventy-second-street is at present under control of the Department of Public Parks and is part of its boulevard system, and that people living on it have been at special pains to build handsome and costly residences, and are very watchful lest the approach of that which is unsightly shall mar their combined efforts to produce the beautiful.

The correspondent does not complain particularly of the station itself; on the other hand, he acknowledges that the stairs of the station were removed lately from the street to the avenue. He does object, however, to the placing upon the structure of eight huge enameled signs, four on each side of the house, setting forth the qualities of a certain brand of soap. Three of these are about 8 feet high by about 5 feet wide, and the blue letters on white background are large enough to be read blocks away. The sign contains but a single word, but the letters are larger still, and the combination of the whole is very striking, as undoubtedly the advertiser intended it to be.

On the whole, there is nothing about these signs to increase the artistic taste of those who behold them. The street up and down on both sides is built up with particularly beautiful houses, which used to attract attention. Now, however, the commanding blue and glaring white of the soap sign throw beauties of architecture into the background.

A HIGH JUMPER KILLED.

RUDOLPH BENSKE'S FOOLISH DISREGARD OF A WARNING.

Rudolph Benske, aged twenty-seven, a waiter in the Grand View Hotel at Fort Hamilton, jumped from the piazza on Friday afternoon and received injuries from which he died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. Benske was an expert swimmer and had made several jumps from platforms into the water. He made a bet several weeks ago that he could jump from the piazza of the hotel into the waters of the bay, a distance of about sixty feet. He was warned that there were some piles of an old pier remaining in the water and it was agreed that the bet should be declared off.

No one thought any more of the matter until late on Friday afternoon when Benske appeared on the piazza and, shouting to some waiters near him, told them that he intended to jump. As soon as a crowd had collected Benske sprang over the railing and disappeared in the water. He was unconscious when he rose to the surface, and blood mixed with the water.

He was carried ashore, and it was feared that he had received severe injuries to the abdomen by striking on one of the hidden piles. He was removed to the hospital, and lived in great agony for about twelve hours.

TO THE ISLAND AND THE BRANCH.

Visitors to Manhattan Beach who witness the fireworks and attend the Gilmore concerts and those who desire to hear the Seidl Orchestra at Brighton have found the iron steamboat route from the Iron Pier at Coney Island a convenient and agreeable way to return to the city. To accommodate these passengers the company has changed the hour of the last boat leaving the island. Beginning to-day and daily until further notice, the last boat will leave the island at 10:40 P. M. instead of 10:30, thus giving ample time to reach the boat after the fireworks and concerts. The full time table by forty-five-minute boats will be run to-day from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. from West Twenty-third-street, North River, and Pier (new) 1 North River, and the Long Branch boats Taurus and Cepheus will make four round trips directly to the Ocean Pier.

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AN HONOR DECLINED.

At the meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in June last held at Lebanon, Penn., the Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., LL. D., its beloved President and pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity of this city, was unanimously elected to the Chair of Homiletics and Sacred Oratory in the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. After a careful consideration, and at the urgent request of his congregation, he has declined the call.

ACQUIRING THE NEW PARKS

ONE A BOON AND THE OTHER A BURDEN.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL MAKE A STRONG FIGHT AGAINST THE PROPOSED HIGH BRIDGE PARK.

In the matter of auction sales the real estate market was positively dull during the past week. Several private sales of importance were closed. Among them were two sales on Wall-street. The building formerly occupied by the Oriental Insurance Company, with a frontage of thirty feet and a depth of a full lot, was sold to the United States National Bank, now having quarters in the Washington Building, for $475,000. This is the property which, less than a year ago, was secured by Eugene Kelly for $400,000, but Mr. Kelly could not acquire title to satisfy him.

The building occupied by the Howard Insurance Company was sold by Brown & Levinson and by James L. Wells to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company for $175,000. This building also occupies a full lot. The property had been offered at auction some time ago, with a limit about double the price for which it has recently sold. At that time the Howard Insurance Company had not decided to go out of business. When this decision was reached, an offer of $175,000 was made by a company which agreed to take the property at that price in October. It would have been held until then by the Howard Company had not the present cash offer been made. The two brokers above named have also made other private sales, which, while not to compare with the Wall-street sale, are quite large for this season of the year. Mr. Wells sold the Briggs homestead, at Fordham, for $35,000, and Brown & Levinson sold the four-story brown-stone dwelling at 29 West Thirty-ninth-street to Charles P. Dickey for $52,500.

Interest in the World's Fair project is increasing among real estate men. They are confident that values will be immensely helped in the vicinity of the site to be chosen. The more the subject is discussed the more thoroughly convinced they are that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to find a place for the fair on New-York Island proper. While a good deal is to be said in favor of various sites on Washington Heights, the opinion is strengthening that no suitable place can be found there, and that a site must be taken from some of the new parks in the Twenty-ten Ward or from lands adjacent.

Those humanitarians who have been urging new parks for the crowded tenement districts will be pleased to learn that, after having been pigeonholed for several years, the project to establish a park at Corlears Hook has been revived with every promise that the park will be a thing of the near future. Proceedings are already in progress by the city to condemn the territory bounded by Cherry, Water, Front, Scott, Jackson, and Corlears streets. Some testimony is already in in regard to the value of property, and the Corporation Counsel has authorized Messrs. Kennelly, Smyth, and Lespinasse to make appraisements of the property in question. The neighborhood is one of the most thickly populated on the east side, and is practically out of the district of any other park. A large part of the property to be condemned may be properly classed as vacant property and can be acquired at very reasonable prices by the city. There is scarcely a building in this entire section which, though old, is worth what it stands, is worth as much as $35,000, and the average value of improved land, as rated on the tax books, is not above $6,000. The greater part of this territory is covered by lumber, marble, coal, pig iron, and factory yards and by stables, sheds, and rookeries. There are also many open lots which have small market value. The proximity of the proposed park to the East River will, no doubt, make it one of the most pleasant and healthful breathing spots for the poor within the city limits.

As much cannot be said in favor of the movement to acquire title to the land of the proposed High Bridge Park. Indeed, from all appearances, it is extremely likely that the Commissioners appointed for this purpose will find themselves generally opposed by property owners whenever their report may be submitted to the Sinking Fund Commissioners. It is proposed to saddle the entire expense of this park upon property owners along Washington Heights. This prospect is almost dismaying to those upon whom the assessments would fall. As the park, according to the maps, is to be a large one, and as it is to be acquired, if at all, for the benefit of the entire city, property owners are decidedly of the opinion that the whole city should pay for it. They do not see why they should suffer this special assessment, and believe it would be as unjust to make them pay for this park as it would have been to put the whole expense of the new parks in the Twenty-third Ward upon the property owners in that ward.

That is only one objection, however, to the new park. It is said by those who are likely to oppose the opposition to this movement that, even were the strip of land acquired from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Seventieth-street, it would be useless for park purposes, while costing the city an enormous sum of money. Property owners, moreover, seem to be of the opinion that the movement for the park has been engineered by owners of property on the east side of the Harlem River, who alone would be benefited by the outlook and whose property would correspondingly advance in value, while having to pay no assessment whatever for this improvement. The following, from one of the largest property owners on Washington Heights, seems to express the opinion of taxpayers throughout the area that would have to bear the assessment for this park:

"I have always entertained but one opinion regarding this proposed park. It is entirely unnecessary and is a monstrous and unjust piece of public extravagance. I have been a resident of this city for about sixty years. Have lived at this place [Washington Heights] for over fifty years. During all that time our family have been large owners of land and heavy taxpayers, and I think I have some right to speak upon a matter which threatens to be a very heavy burden upon this vicinity. I say the park is unnecessary.

"Public parks are required for public breathing places. Public health requires them or they are selected for their natural beauty of surface or scenery, as adornment for a large city. No one will pretend that public health calls for this Harlem River Park. No dense population will ever crowd the banks of the Harlem River to the prejudice of health. The river, running between high banks, will always secure a free current of fresh air. And as for adornment, there is no part of the 150 acres or more condemned as a park, excepting its extreme northern end, which can lay any claim to beauty. Besides, the city acquired, about twenty years ago, thirty acres adjoining the reservoir for a park, and for it all the property at this end of the island was assessed. No one as yet has been made of any of this land. Why, then, add over one hundred acres to it now?

"The chief argument used by those who advocate the acquisition of a park on this side of the land is not fit for anything else. It is so precipitous, so rough, that streets cannot be laid out through it, and it therefore cannot be used for any building purposes. Is this sufficient reason why the taxpayers of New-York should take it off its owners' hands and pay them enormous prices for lots which cannot be put to any useful purpose? If so, the city will have to acquire title to the Hudson River shore from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

"The city was swindled enough for one generation when the ledge of rocks now called Morningside Park was sandied upon it at an expense of several millions of dollars. I have never yet met a taxpayer who advocated the creation of Harlem River Park as now mapped out, excepting those who had land within the proposed boundaries, for which they expected to be paid by the city four or five times the actual value of the property. The city owns the reservoir Park of 30 acres, already alluded to. It also owns land at the approach to Washington Bridge and where the new aqueduct is built. Possibly, although I do not think it necessary, it may be deemed advisable that the city acquire title to the intermediate lands, and have a continuous plot from One Hundred and Eighty-second-street on the north to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, the last boat will leave the island at 10:40 P. M. instead of 10:30, thus giving ample time to reach the boat after the fireworks and concerts. The full time table by forty-five-minute boats will be run to-day from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. from West Twenty-third-street, North River, and Pier (new) 1 North River, and the Long Branch boats Taurus and Cepheus will make four round trips directly to the Ocean Pier.

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ATHLETES ARE HOPEFUL

ENCOURAGED BY THE RECENT AMALGAMATION.

SOME OF THE EXCELLENT RESULTS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THE CHANGE—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

There is little left to be said concerning the amalgamation of the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Athletes. The details of the settlement were so quietly and peacefully arranged that almost before any one realized what was going on the two associations understood each other perfectly, and in just a week from the time the union publicly made the first advances the old National Association went out of existence in every way except in memory.

The details of the sensational athletic event have been fully reported in THE TIMES, and save a few inconsequential malcontents are entirely satisfactory to all interested. Since the amalgamation took place on Thursday evening general comment on the action has been growing more favorable as the true conception of its significance has taken hold of the public mind. Putting away all the unpleasant phases of the strife, the athletic element of the country will look forward to the developments which will inevitably follow the amalgamation. There being nothing to divert the attention and sap the energy of the leading organizations, all their strength and enthusiasm will be expended in a way which will show satisfactory results. Out of chaos will spring a system which should reorganize and develop amateur sport until it becomes familiar to every one and is universally popular.

Already plans have been laid for the future. Besides the Amateur Athletic Union are the local athletic organizations known as the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, governing, as its name suggests, the athletics of the Pacific slope; the Western Athletic Association, and the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Then there is the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the League of American Wheelmen, and the National Lawn Tennis Association, all exercising a national jurisdiction over rowing, wheeling, and lawn tennis respectively. These latter organizations are the natural outcome of the popularization of the contests they govern, and while it might not be impracticable for all the national bodies to eventually amalgamate to govern entirely and unitedly all the branches of amateur athletic sport in the United States, the Amateur Athletic Union has much to accomplish before its power will be recognized from Maine to California as it should be. While it appears in a sense ludicrous for an athletic body to govern contests which it would require six days' journey to witness, it is safe to predict that before long the union's force will be felt in the decisions made at the games of the athletic club of San Francisco.

At the present time the athletic managers of the Pacific slope—outside of those who take delight in encouraging pugilism for the sight of gore and the revenue it brings—are working hard to elevate the amateur standing of their clubs and hold up the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union as an example for their supporters to follow. The old Olympic Club of San Francisco are constantly active in the praiseworthy cause, and they will probably be represented at the Amateur Athletic Union's coming championship contest by the noted athlete, V. E. Schellbrateh, who recently covered 100 yards in even time—ten seconds—and who is likely to win the running broad jump from the Eastern men.

The Western Association will undoubtedly affiliate with the union, and the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, whose resignation from the old National Association was influenced by the past athletic war, may become a part of the union as well. The individual clubs which will join will increase the union's power, and as the union's strength is augmented the responsibility will become proportionately greater. The recent amalgamation was but the first of a number of contemplated steps toward the attainment of great things in athletics. Soon arrangements for the national championships will be completed, and amateur athletes all over the country will be training for the various contests to take place. The general excellence of the athletes who will compete is superior to what it has been before at championships, and there is to increase the interest in the competitions the hint that several of the English champions will be here. The championships are open to the recognized amateur athletes of the world, and now that Englishmen will recognize the national character of the coming events efforts will be made to bring them here.

The date of the national championships has not been changed. They will occur at the New-York Athletic Club's grounds on Travers Island Sept. 14. It would have been better to have chosen the Berkeley Oval, being more easy of access and better provided with accommodations for a crowd, but the place was decided upon some time ago when the Berkeley Athletic Club was supposed to be out of the union and when two championships were anticipated. Everything will be arranged, however, so that many thousand people can be accommodated. The colleges will not be open, and college athletes will be compelled to give up some of the pleasures of their Summer vacation if they expect to compete.

One of the most interesting struggles will be that between the New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs. Its earnestness can easily be imagined when it is considered that these two clubs are rivals for the athletic supremacy of the country. Whichever wins will stand athletically at the head of the list. Both sides are confident of victory, which fact makes the prospect of fun all the more entertaining. Capt. Bradish of the New-Yorks and Capt. Cornell of the Manhattans have it all figured out just how they are going to win, and when the young men of the cherry diamond meet the wearers of the winged foot there will be lively times indeed.

Columbia College young men of athletic aspirations and true college loyalty will again start in this year to push their college to the front heavily handicapped by the absence of a gymnasium. The young men worked last year under the most discouraging circumstances, having no proper place in which to exercise and train and no athletic trainer, and yet they nearly secured the cup at the intercollegiate championships in May. Having no gymnasium track on which to run, several need to take a spin on the hard sidewalks in the streets to exercise the muscles in their legs. The question of a gymnasium has been agitated several times in the college, but apparently it is as far off as it ever has been. If a student wishes to take muscular exercise, even if he should do so simply for the benefit of his health, he would have to go to great inconvenience in order to use the best paraphernal

CURRENT LITERATURE

DECEPTION.

The year fades, as the west wind sighs
And droops in many-colored ways,
But your soft presence never dies
From out the pathway of my days.

The Spring is where you are; but still
You, far away, to me can bring
Sweet flowers and dreams enough to fill
A thousand empty worlds with Spring

I walk the wet and leafless woods,
Your spirit ever floats before,
And lights its russet solitudes
With blossoms Summer never wore.

I sit beside my lonely fire,
The shadows almost bring your face,
And light with memory and desire
My dull and sombre dwelling place.

Among my books I feel your hand
That turns the page just past my sight;
Sometimes behind my chair you stand
And read the foolish rhymes I write.

The old piano's keys I press
In random chords—until I hear
Your voice, your rustling silken dress,
And smell the violets you wear.

I do not weep now any more,
I think I hardly ever sigh,
I would not let you think I bore
The kind of wound of which men die.

Believe that smooth content has grown
Over the ghastly graves of pain;
Content! Oh lips that were my own
That I shall never kiss again!

Longman's Magazine. E. NESBIT.

THE KING'S DUST.

"Thou shalt die," the priest said to the King.
"Thou shalt vanish like the leaves of spring.
Like the dust of any common thing
One day thou upon the winds shalt blow!"
"Nay, not so," the King said. "I shall stay
While the great sun in the sky makes day;
Heaven and earth, when I do, pass away.
In my tomb I walk till all things go!"

Then the King died. And with myrrh and nard,
Washed with palm wine, swathed in linen hard,
Rolled in naphtha gum, and rudest guard
Of his steadfast tomb, they laid the King.
Century fled to century, still he lay
Whole as when they hid him first away—
Sooth, the priest had nothing more to say,
He, it seemed, the King, knew everything.

One day armies, with the tramp of doom,
Overthrew the huge blocks of the tomb;
Arrowy sunbeams searched its chambers of gloom,
Bedouins camped about the sand-blown spot.
Little Arabs, answering to their name,
With a broken mummy fed the flame,
Then a wind among the ashes came,
Blew them lightly—and the King was not!

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

—St. Nicholas.

ABOUT THE UMBRELLA MENDER: A STUDY.

It was a Winter's evening. The clock of St. Martin-le-Grand was striking six as Mr. Coriolanus Crocker, the umbrella mender, rose from his bench, laid aside his work, and shut up his shop. He then retired into the little inner room, made some tea, contrived a sandwich, and settled himself down to an evening's enjoyment with his books. In a few minutes he was lost in the dear delights of Grote's "Greece," for Mr. Crocker was a scholar, and looked such, even when he was repairing umbrellas. One might have expected him at any given minute to put away his work and deliver a lecture on some abstruse subject—perhaps on the political aspects of the reign of Thothmes the Third, or on the potentialities of the Differential Calculus. One might have expected this in vain, since Mr. Crocker was as sparing of his words as most rich people are of their money. He was short and shriveled, and not unlike a thin umbrella—a threadbare, shabbily-genteel umbrella, with an uncompromising handle and a long-drawn piece of elastic, and an ancient button, and a well-worn stick which wanted retipping.

Mr. Crocker had a small face provided with small, piercing eyes. His hair was brown and scanty. He had a habit of combing back this scanty hair with his thin hand when he was engaged in contemplating an invalid umbrella and wondering whether it was worth a new stick, or a new handle, or a new frame, or a new silk or alpaca covering.

A piece of paper pasted on Mr. Crocker's window announced that no customers were wanted after six o'clock, and the neighbors had learned that it was no light matter to disturb the umbrella mender when once the shutters of the little shop had been put up. He was thus usually enabled to enjoy Grote's "Greece" without any possible fear of business annoyances.

But this evening, just as he was finishing an account of the battle of Salamis, there came a loud ring at the shop bell. Mr. Crocker did not pay the slightest active attention to this appeal, but there was no doubt that he was conscious of the disturbance, for he looked up from his book, cast a few indignant glances toward the shop door, and then poured himself out another cup of tea, and returned to Grote and Greece. The bell rang again—this time louder and more impatiently. Mr. Coriolanus Crocker read on quietly. But when the bell pealed a third time he darted into the shop, opened the door hurriedly, and said:

"I won't have any customers after six o'clock. There's another umbrella mender at the top of the road. Go to him, and if he won't do your work, go to the devil, for all I care!"

"I am inclined to think I have arrived at the destination you mention," said the ringer of the bell. "Allow me, however, to assure you that I am not a customer, and have not come to see you about anything so uninteresting as umbrellas. Probably you do not realize that it is snowing. I can understand that, for you are standing out of the snow, and I am standing in the snow. Thank you, I will step in and tell you my business."

Mr. Crocker raised the lamp to the stranger's face. He looked about thirty years of age, and had the appearance of being an unsuccessful artist.

"I don't know you," said Mr. Crocker, putting the lamp on the counter. "Please to tell me your business and then go, for my time is precious, and I don't care to waste it on strangers."

"I will be brief," answered the stranger, taking a ring from his pocket. "This is your son's ring. You recognize it? Well, then, he is dying, and wishes to see you before he says farewell to this world. You can't excuse me, but I think we have not much time to lose. He was well on the road when I left him."

"My son dying," murmured the umbrella mender, as though to himself, "and dying he turns to me. I am glad of that."

"I am ready," he said to the artist. He took his hat from the peg and passed out of the shop together with the stranger.

"You are my son's friend, no doubt?" he asked.

"No," replied the other, curtly. "I'm low enough, but I have not sunk to that degradation yet."

"Do you refer to his personal character or to his father's profession?" asked the umbrella mender, fiercely.

"I have nothing against his father's profession," answered the stranger. "For my part I should think it is much better for having umbrellas to mend than having no pictures to paint. You get bread and cheese on the one, but you starve on the other. Then you die and go to hell, and not a soul cares."

Then there was silence between them, and the snow fell fast and thick.

"I suppose you loved your son once?" the stranger said after a pause.

"I have always loved my son," the umbrella mender answered.

"I wonder he did not turn out a better man, if he had some one to care for him. That ought to make such a difference to a fellow," said the stranger, somewhat sadly.

"You are hard on the dying," said the umbrella mender.

"I hate your son!" muttered the stranger. "I hate him. He has come between me and all my chances of success and happiness. And when he is dead I shall have to go after him, for it was my hand that struck him down."

Mr. Crocker started back.

"Your hand?" he cried. "And you dare to tell me this!"

"Why not?" said the other, coolly. "I don't value my life at a brass farthing. We've got to die, and it really does not matter much whether we die on the gallows or on a feather bed. We have only a few steps to go now. We cross the road and turn down that narrow street opposite. I beg of you to take my arm, Sir, the roads are slippery, and you may fall."

The umbrella mender shook off the stranger's touch.

"Don't touch me," he said, with a shudder.

"I can understand you are naturally annoyed with me," replied the other. "It would be too absurd to suppose that a man would be friends with a stranger who had murdered his son. Follow me now."

They had arrived at a wretchedly poor looking house. The door was opened by a little girl, who slunk away immediately. They groped their way up some rickety stairs, and went into a darkened room. The artist struck a match and lit a candle, and held it over the bed.

"Your son is still alive," he whispered to the umbrella mender. "I am glad we are not too late. I feared we should just miss him." Then he closed the door gently, leaving the umbrella mender bending over his son.

"Marius!" the father whispered, as he took his son's hand and kissed it tenderly. "Marius, you know me?"

The dying man looked up.

"Dad!" he murmured, "I've not been much of a credit to you. Poor dad! and you hoped for so much from me. Well, it's too late now. But just kneel down, dad, and let my head rest on your arm. Just like that."

And he died, with a peaceful smile on his face. He had been nothing but a sorrow to his father, nothing but a shame. His short life had been crowded with crimes of every description, except murder. He did not understand anything about affection or gratitude or honor. But, all the same, he died with a peaceful smile on his face, his head resting, childlike, on his father's arm.

Half an hour afterward the artist came back into the room and found the umbrella mender kneeling by the bedside. The candle had burned very low, and the fire sent forth but a feeble flicker. It was bitterly cold.

The artist spoke gently to the umbrella mender.

"I see your son is dead," he said, "and of course I hold myself responsible for his death, and am prepared to pay any penalty. But meanwhile you are shivering with cold. Let me persuade you to come nearer to the fireplace, and to wrap yourself in this rug until I have succeeded in rekindling the fire. The snow is still falling fast, and the ground is covered with a white garment. But it won't long remain white—that's the pity of it. Do not you think so?"

The umbrella mender withdrew his arm from beneath his son's head, and suffered the stranger to lead him to the fireside and help him into an easy chair. There was a look of intense pain on the umbrella mender's face. He watched his son's murderer kneel down and attend to the fire; he watched every bit of stick put on to it, and once stooped forward and picked up a bit which had fallen from the bundle, and he himself threw it into the fire. But the fire would not draw, and so the stranger fetched a newspaper, and so and the umbrella mender held it before the grate until their patience and perseverance were rewarded by success.

"It would be no trouble for me to make you some coffee," said the stranger. "I was always famous for my coffee. Your son used to praise it."

"Thank you," said the umbrella mender, half dreamily. "I should like some. I always enjoy a good cup of coffee. One does not often get it good in England."

"I suppose you don't object to my smoking here?" asked the stranger. "If you think it is not quite reverent just tell me so, and I shall understand."

"Smoke by all means," replied the umbrella mender, watching the young man not unkindly. The bright light of the fire fell full on his handsome face; there was no expression of viciousness or wickedness, but a sort of resigned, dull, deadened sadness, as though the young man had honestly tried to make a good thing of life, and all the world had been against him.

"Perhaps you will allow me to offer you a cigarette," suggested the stranger. "Your son gave me these cigarettes a fortnight ago. They are not strong. Try them."

"Thank you," said the umbrella mender, "but I do not smoke now."

The stranger nodded pleasantly and put the cigarettes back on the mantel shelf. He moved about very quietly preparing the coffee, and in a few minutes the comforting, cheering fragrance filled the room. The umbrella mender lifted the cup to his lips and drank long and deep.

"That was very refreshing," he said to the stranger, who had settled himself down by the fire with his pipe in his mouth and the coffee on the feuder. "You certainly can make a good cup of coffee." Suddenly he turned round and said quickly: "It has just struck me that you may have added poison to that coffee. I do not really care whether you have done this, but I should much like to know. It would be quite natural for you to wish to poison me, since I am probably the only person who knows that you have murdered my son. I should not be in the least surprised or angry, so I beg of you to tell me the truth."

He put his hand on the young man's arm, almost caressingly.

"The idea never even entered my head, Sir," answered the young man. "You might guess that, because I am drinking from the same coffee pot. I beg of you not to think badly of me."

"But you have murdered my son," said the umbrella mender. "He lies there struck down by your hand—at least, so you tell me. And I see no reason why you should invent such a story—unless, perhaps, you're mad. By the way, I have not the pleasure of knowing your name."

"My name is Bernard Dene," answered the stranger, taking his tobacco pouch from his pocket and refilling his pipe. "At least, that is what I choose to call myself. I thought that was a good name for an artist, but it never brought luck to me. It is hard when you have the power and the wish to work and you cannot get anything to do. But I expect you do not know what that means; you are not unlucky."

"Not particularly so," said the umbrella mender, sipping his coffee. "Now, I wish you would oblige me by telling me something about yourself. And I should very much like to know why you have killed my son."

Then the young man drew closer to the old man and told him about himself. He had had no chances in life, and if there were a God of heaven and earth, as some people seemed to think, that God of heaven and earth had a strange way of taking care of those who needed help and hope and encouragement. No one had ever cared for him until he met a sweet woman whom he married. And she had died in giving birth to his little girl. That was five years ago. He had never known his father, and as for his mother, it was very little she had troubled herself about him. Nothing had ever prospered with him—neither art, nor love, nor friendship. Even his little girl did not love him; she had always seemed frightened of him—why, he could not guess. Still he had tried to make the best he could of life, until Marius Crocker came across his path. The end of it was that Marius Crocker had betrayed the woman whom Bernard Dene loved, and for whom he was trying to work, hoping that he might at last conquer failure and win happiness and peace. The man who had robbed him of this last hope deserved to die. He had told him that he would kill him, and Marius Crocker had jeered at him. Well, he would not jeer any more now. "That is my story, Sir," he cried excitedly. "You see, I was obliged to kill your son. Forgive me, Sir—I say it with all due deference to you—but the world is better without him. But I fear I have hurt your feelings. I am very sorry."

The umbrella mender stirred restlessly in his chair.

"No, you have not hurt my feelings," he murmured half to himself, "for Marius was never a son to me. In fact, I never knew what a son's love meant. I have only read of such love. But his life was different from yours, he had every care, every thought bestowed on him. But I feel sure that nothing could ever have made him a good man. He had not the genius for being good, just as I have not the genius for painting. He broke his mother's heart—and she died. He broke my heart—but you see I live on. While I had money Marius robbed me. So I became poor, knowing that this was my one chance of peace. When he realized that I had no more money to give he left me alone, and that was the only merciful thing he ever did for me. But with all this I loved him. It is a way we have, you know, of loving those who are a life's sorrow, a life anxiety to us."

He paused a moment, and then drew nearer to the young man.

"And because I loved him, and because you killed him, you must die," he said slowly. "Not that I see there is any advantage in your death; you, by your death, cannot bring him back to life again, even if I wished him to come back to life again. And I do not wish this. He lies there, at least powerless to do evil, and that is a gain for the world and for him, too. But all the same, you must die, for several reasons; first of all, for your own sake; and, secondly, for my wife's sake; and thirdly, for your child's sake. You probably understand the first and third reasons, and as for the second, it is briefly this: Women are revengeful. I cannot hope that my wife's soul will greet my soul in perfect love if our son Marius is unavenged. The joy of our souls' meeting will thus be marred, just because, to gratify my own earthly wish, I shall have spared you. You see plainly you must die. But I am sorry—yes, I am very sorry. You are a fine young fellow, and I could have loved you."

Bernard Dene took his pipe from his mouth and bent forward eagerly.

"Thank you," he said; "it was good of you to say that. I shall never forget that. I suppose you would not shake hands with me—would you?"

"By all means," answered the umbrella mender, warmly; and he held out his hand, which Bernard Dene grasped firmly. "I am pleased to have made your acquaintance. You seem to be a gallant young man, and you must not lose heart about yourself. Ah, but I forgot that you had not long to live. I suppose you will kill yourself tonight?"

"Yes; but not for an hour or so," said the artist, rising. I should like first to show you some of my paintings—such as they are. I made a portrait of him. You may be interested in that. If it pleases you, I trust you will accept it as a little remembrance of him and me. What a terrible night! It is still snowing hard. I do not know how you will manage about getting home. It was not fair to bring you out. Perhaps it will be better for you to remain here. I can easily make up a bed for you; or you could have mine. I shall not need mine; you know."

"Thank you," said the umbrella mender; "but I think I will go home when it leaves off snowing."

At that moment his eye detected an umbrella resting against the window. He rose from his chair by the fire, and examined the umbrella.

"It wants mending," he said. "The framework is strong, but it ought to be recovered. If you go in for usefulness, and not merely for elegance, I should recommend alpaca. I will take it home with me, and you must call for it at your own convenience. I shall make no charge. Ah—I beg your pardon—I had forgotten. You will not require it—if you go!"

"Probably so," said the artist smiling. "There is the portrait of your son. It is the best painting I have ever done. Let us take it to the bedside, and then you will see what an excellent likeness it is."

So these two men stood together by the bedside of Marius Crocker, now looking at his features fixed in death, and now looking at the portrait, which seemed to be a living thing. There was life in those eyes, there was life in every thread of hair, there was life in every vein.

The umbrella mender turned away with a nervous laugh from the portrait.

"Put it in the dark," he said. "Put it where I cannot see it."

Bernard Dene placed it with its face toward the wall.

"That laugh was the laugh of a madman," he said, half aloud. "I thought from the first you were mad, but now I am sure of it."

The umbrella mender laughed again, quietly. He warmed his hands by the fire.

"Do you mind burning that portrait?" he asked, suddenly. "The very thought of it troubles me. I insist on its being burned at once. It is not agreeable of you to hesitate. It cannot possibly matter to you, as you are going to die so soon." And it matters very much to me."

He darted forward and seized the picture with both hands, and would have carried it at once to the fire, but the artist, roused to anger, roughly prevented him, and for a moment the two men struggled desperately.

Neither the one nor the other conquered; for suddenly something fell from the bed yonder, and the artist looked at the umbrella mender, and the umbrella mender looked at the artist, and they stood there together, paralyzed with fear, holding the picture between them; and the candle gave a feeble flicker and went out and the tick of the clock during that suspense seemed to have become louder and more painfully regular.

Then the artist spoke in a whisper.

"What was that?" he asked. "Perhaps he is not dead after all. We will speak to him. You call his name. Lean on my arm, for you are trembling."

"And you are trembling, too," whispered the umbrella mender. "Let me beseech you to be quite calm. I will speak to him. Marius! Marius!" he said, in an awed tone of voice.

But there was no answer. The artist put the portrait in the umbrella mender's hands, and struck a match, and lit another bit of candle and then peered around the bed. A hook had fallen from the bed. Bernard Dene picked it up and showed it to the umbrella mender. He smiled sorrowfully as he turned over the leaves and looked at the simple illustrations.

"I remember now," he said quietly. "This is my little girl's book. He was fond of my little girl. That was the one good thing about him. He played with her and read to her and talked to her, and I do believe he was as tender as any mother with her. But even for this I hated him, for she loved him better than she loved me. I always knew there was no place for me in this world. He bought her this book. He probably cheated some one out of the money, and then came home and gave her pleasure. That was his way of doing things. By the way, will you take care of my little girl when I'm gone? Her name is Bernardine. You cannot but love her."

"I was going to propose that to you," said the umbrella mender kindly. "I should like to have her, and I think I have changed my mind about that portrait. I should much like to have it."

"I am glad of that," answered the artist warmly. "I do not care about my life, but I am jealous for the life of my pictures. I leave them all to you. They will help to pay you for Bernardine. The only one I do not wish you to sell is the portrait of your son. You must hang that in your umbrella shop. Now I will go and fetch my little girl, and then you must go home. I am sure you will trust me to kill myself. I flatter myself that I have never broken my word to any one. I was born a gentleman and I will die a gentleman. At least I can do that."

The umbrella mender held out his hand.

"I trust you implicitly," he said. "I will call in to-morrow morning, and look kindly and regretfully at you. I shall always think kindly of you, and I hope that you will do the same of me. I only wish that we had met under happier circumstances. But, unfortunately, we have no choice in these matters—no choice. I should tell you, though, that I think you are undoubtedly mad. I flatter myself that I am an excellent judge of character. I should not make this remark about you, but that you ventured to make it about me; and as I am not offended, there is no reason why you should be offended. After all, you know, madness is only a relative term, like vice and virtue, and everything else. For all we know, that which we call courage here may be called cowardice in the planet Venus. And similarly those who are called mad here may be called sane there. Now fetch your little girl, and we will leave you alone to die."

The artist closed the door quietly after him, and the umbrella mender, finding himself alone, stood by the bed where his son lay dead, with that peaceful smile on his face.

"I do not know of what you are thinking, Marius," he whispered, as he put his hand on that cold forehead, "but, for my own part, I am glad you should smile happily. If you, who have done so much evil, have nothing to fear in death, then we, who have done less evil, Marius—we can have nothing to fear. Farewell, my son; I do not grieve for you now. But while you lived my whole life was one great grief for you. You bowed my head—you broke my heart. But that only made me love you the more. Farewell, Marius, my son."

He kissed the cold forehead, and, shivering, passed over to the fireside and once more examined the umbrella which he was going to take home to mend. He combed his scanty brown hair with his thin hand, as was his wont when engaged in professional contemplation.

"Yes," he murmured, "this umbrella has a good strong framework. Marius never had a strong moral framework. I think human beings are very like umbrellas—very like umbrellas. But they do not last so well, and I do not think they ever can be repaired—they can only be patched up for a time."

He was still holding the umbrella in his hand, when Bernard Dene came into the room carrying a little, fair-haired girl wrapped in a gray shawl. She was crying and looked terrified.

"This is Bernardine," the artist said. And then he added almost pathetically: "She always cries when she is with me. She is frightened of me; but she loved him yonder. Hush, child! you must not cry. You will wake him. He is tired, and he wants to sleep. You may kiss him—on the forehead."

"Oh, how cold!" she said, shrinking back, when her lips met the cold forehead.

"Yes, Bernardine," her father said, fondling her fair hair. "But it is snowing, you know. Every one is cold when it is snowing."

"Put me down," she begged; "I don't want to be with you. Let me go to the little old gentleman."

"She never loved me," murmured the artist; "it was every one else but me."

And he turned away and wept his whole heart out, while the umbrella mender was holding the child in his arms, talking to her as though he had known and loved her all her life—he who had never before held a child in his arms, except Marius yonder.

"Will you come home with me, little one?" he asked, in a voice so gentle that Bernard Dene ceased weeping and listened to it.

"Yes," she answered, smiling at him, and her fair head rested on his shoulder.

"Then say 'good-bye' to your father," he said, "and we will go home at once."

"Good-bye, dad," she said, carelessly. It was nothing to her to part from him.

"You'll not see me again, Bernardine," he said, sadly.

"Shan't I?" she asked. "Do you know, dad, if he wasn't so cold I should kiss him again! I think I'd like to."

So they held her over him, and she kissed him, and put her little arms around his neck. Then they put his last gift-hook in her hand, and the umbrella mender turned to the artist:

"I am sorry to leave you," he said, kindly, "but the hour has now come, and we must go our own ways. You have a long way to go. Remember, I trust you implicitly. Farewell. I shall see you to-morrow—not as you are now, it is true. I shall look upon what you were; and believe me, young man, I shall grieve for you. Farewell, Bernard Dene. Even failure is only a relative term, you know. And that which the world calls failure may have some better and nobler name in another planet. Therefore do not lose heart about yourself."

The artist bowed his head; his right hand rested on the child's head, his left hand on the umbrella mender's shoulder.

"You have spoken very kindly to me," he said. "If there be a God, I trust that God may bless you, and make your latter days happy and peaceful. As for me, be assured that I shall not break my word to you. I leave my child and my pictures to you. Shall I see you home? The snow lies thick on the ground, and you do not know the way very well, and it is bitterly cold. Put on my overcoat. I shall not want it, for I shall not go out again unless you would like me to see you home."

"Do not trouble to do that," said the umbrella mender. "Bernardine and I will easily find our way. And many thanks for the offer of the coat. I should be grateful for it. Do not be anxious about Bernardine. I will take every care of her. And now, good-night."

The artist followed them down the creaking stairs, and opened the door for them to pass out. He closed the door hastily after them. There were a few men standing about, and some boys were snowballing each other and laughing lustily, and one of them, seeing the umbrella mender, prepared a huge missile, and was just about to aim it at his head when a great coarse-looking woman prevented him.

"Hold hard!" she cried, with an oath. "It's the mad painter's little daughter. Snowball me, not she."

Bernardine clung closer to the umbrella mender.

"That's what they always call him," she whispered, dreamily—"mad, mad—what can it mean?"

But before he could answer her she had fallen into a gentle sleep; and thus he bore her along the snow-covered streets, careful of every step he took lest perchance he might slip and rouse her from her slumbers. Her little golden head rested against his face, and her little hands tightly clasped his neck, and he loved to feel her touch, remembering that she, and she alone, had called forth what good there was in his son's evil nature. The world might call him bad and heartless, for such he had proved himself to be to the world; but this child said he was kind and good, for such he had shown himself to be to her. It was something in his favor that he had won this child's love; maybe it would go all the better with him hereafter, because her lips had touched his cold forehead.

So the umbrella mender carried her to the umbrella shop. He laid her tenderly on his counter, all wrapped in the old gray shawl. He lighted the lamp and made up the fire in the little inner room, and then, to the best of his ability, improvised a cozy bed, where he placed her, just as she was. Then he knelt by her and guarded her for a while, smiling contentedly when he saw her smiling in her sleep. After an hour or so he left her, and, carefully shading the lamp from her eyes, he settled down to read a few pages of Grote's 'Greece,' in which he had been engaged when he was summoned away to his son's deathbed. He tried to collect his thoughts and concentrate them on the subject, which had a great interest for him; but he found himself thinking now of the artist, now of his son, and he found his eyes wandering away from the pages of Grote's history to the spot yonder where the child was sleeping and smiling and holding tightly in her hands Marius Crocker's last gift-hook.

"What will she prove?" he said aloud. "Her father is undoubtedly mad. It is a curious sensation being with a madman. My heart stood still within me when we were struggling for that picture. Fancy him being quite willing to kill himself because he had murdered Marius! If he had not been mad he would have sent me after Marius, instead of choosing to go himself. Well, he is a fine young fellow, and it is a pity he should die."

Then he laughed softly.

"Of course he was mad—his eyes told me that. Still, I am glad to have made his acquaintance. I shall always think of him with pleasure. I wonder how he will get on in the next planet! I trust he will be happy and successful."

And meanwhile the artist, alone with the dead man, wrote out his will. It was briefly this:

To Coriolanus Crocker of 30 Stone-street, umbrella mender and madman, I leave my little girl Bernardine and all my pictures signed with my name. Any of my pictures, except the portrait of Marius Crocker, whom I have killed, may be sold by Coriolanus Crocker, Marius Crocker's father.

BERNARD DENE.

24th January, 1878.

"Some one ought to witness this," he said to himself, rising up with the pen in his hand. His eyes fell on his silent companion. "To be sure!" he cried. "A capital idea! Marius himself shall witness my last will and testament."

He took the cold hand in his own and put the pen between the thumb and the first finger and made it trace out the signature, "Marius Crocker, dead man."

He smiled and rubbed his hands together as though he were quite delighted with himself.

"Now I must kill myself," he said, as he dried the paper before the fire. "And I think that is about all. Fancy that madman trusting me to kill myself! No sane man would have done such a thing. I saw from the beginning that he was mad. There was no mistaking the look in his eyes."

Suddenly he became sad and pensive.

"But the umbrella mender spoke very kindly to me," he murmured to himself, "and he did not once reproach me for having killed Marius. In fact, he behaved like a gentleman. And he said something about failure, which struck me as being comforting. Well, I trust that his latter days may be happy and peaceful. That is what we want—peace. I have never known peace; there was always confusion and tumult in my brain. Perhaps death brings peace. I shall soon find out about that. * * *"

The people of the house heard the report of a pistol. They rushed up to the artist's room, expecting to have to break open the door. But it was not even closed against them; so they passed through without delay, and found the artist fallen on the ground. They raised his head gently.

"I killed that man yonder," he whispered. "Let that be clearly understood. You did not know the umbrella mender, did you? He is undoubtedly—"

At that moment the artist died.

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

HISSING THE PLAY.—I must own that I think it is very often a slightly irrational feeling that prompts an audience to hiss, a survival of that frame of mind which induces certain islanders to go out every evening and howl and hurl their darts at the sun simply because he is going down. Our minor philosopher says there is something to him indicronsly inconsequent and comical in the whole method whereby we set about securing good plays. And to hiss a man who has spent perhaps some five or six months in the stupendous task of trying to please 2,000 people, each of them with different tastes, notions, ideals, prejudices, whims, standards, simply because he has failed to satisfy them all at all points, seems a little uncharitable and discourteous, as well as illogical. Besides, hissing in many cases defeats the end for which the audience has come—that is, if that end is the consideration of the play and not the hunting of it down. What would be the result if the next exhibition of the Royal Academy should be opened simultaneously to public and critics, and every member of the public who had paid his shilling should be permitted, without giving any reasons, to stick his umbrella into any part of any picture that he did not like, while at the end of the view it should be *de rigueur* for the whole body of the Academicians and exhibitors to run the gantlet between two rows of the public ranged on each side from the top of the Academy steps to Piccadilly, the public being entitled for their shilling to express their approbation or their disapprobation in any method short of personal violence? What would be the result? No doubt the art-loving public which the occasion would be sure to bring together would have sufficient good manners and respect for themselves not to interfere with many of the best works, or to allow their neighbors to interfere with them wantonly if they could help it. But if some Tartuffe claimed his right on behalf of public morality to plunge his stick into every nude figure on the walls, and if some doctrinaire claimed his right on behalf of art to annihilate every canvas that did not illustrate his theories, and if the critics were compelled to judge these tattered and mangled remains as if they embodied the artist's full intention, is there any doubt that the greatest injury would gradually be done to art, and that in the long run nothing would be safe of survival but what was of assured respectable mediocrity and dead conventionality, that having a thousand times proved inoffensive to the British Philistine might be relied upon to prove inoffensive once more? I do not say that nothing else would survive, but that nothing else would be safe of survival. The entire tendency would be to stamp out originality. Originality is always more or less offensive and shocking and debatable. Artists would naturally say: "I cannot afford to waste six months on painting a picture that the first comer, however prejudiced or ignorant, may plunge his umbrella into and thereby make me the laughing-stock of the whole artistic world. I must paint something that will please every body — and sell." — *The Nineteenth Century.*

PORT.—Port wine, when young, is astringent, the stalks not being removed from the vats. As soon as primary fermentation has ceased, spirit is added; and, if the must is not sweet enough, sugar goes into it. If the must is deficient in color, dried elderberries or black cherries are troddsn into it. It is authoritatively stated by Drs. Thudicum and Dupré that no port wine is imported into this country which contains less than three gallons of brandy to the pipe; and some ports are said to contain as much as seventeen gallons of this spirit. It is needless to say that such wine must be extremely deleterious, unless old in bottle. One per cent. of proof spirit in addition is added to port wine on shipment. If deficient in color, the wine is now treated in this country with jerupiga, which is extensively imported into this country, and expressly prepared for the adulteration of port wine. Now jurupiga is a compound consisting of the juice of elderberries, brown sugar, unfermented grape juice, and brandy. Port wines are manipulated at Oporto by the addition of inferior imported wines. Much Catalau is sold as port, and is described as "a full-bodied invalid's wine." Dr. Hassall tells us that "the brilliancy of its color is sometimes increased by means of alum; and if turbid it is cleared by gypsum; while increased astringency is imparted by means of oak sawdust." Bouquet is usually added to satisfy the more exacting connoisseur, and salt of tartar to produce a crust, "recommended for laying down." Fictitious crusts have even been placed in the bottles and the corks dyed. There is a touching ingenuity in the following process: To get a crusted port wine, place the bottled wine in warm water, raise gradually to boiling point, replace in cellar, when deposits a crust which might pass for the growth of years." The manufacture of sham port has reached such a pitch that spoiled cider has actually been converted into spurious port. The following receipts are given by Dr. Hassall from the *Publican's Guide:* The cask ie to be well sulphured, then take 12 gallons strong port, 3 gallons Cognac brandy, 6 gallons proof spirit, 42 gallons good rough cider, making in all a compound at the rate of 18s. per gallon. The second prescription is probably for a fruity wine, an invalid's port: 45 gallons cider, 6 gallons brandy, 2 gallons of a decoction of sloes, 8 gallons of port wine.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE ROMANCE OF THE HEADACHE.—"I went down to dinner resolved to be cheerful and well conducted, and kept my resolution very creditably, considering how my head ached and how internally wretched I felt," ("The Tenant of Wildfell Hall.") That is the keynote of too many pages in all the Brontë novels. The lady who writes has a headache, and feels internally wretched. She is "conducting herself very creditably, considering"; but her dark brow shows how limited is the life she looks out upon, and how a passionate heart eager for love and happiness beats itself against the wires of her little world. When society is better or worse than it is to-day, when governesses no longer exist, these tales will tell people what life looked like to governesses. In them we are always at the governess's point of view. A young lady who is a guest and not a guest, a servant and not a servant, poor and clever among the dull and rich, is watching them, despising them, detesting them, and taking her proud, envious notes of them and their ways. "Heaven was cruel when it made women," said one of George Eliot's people; society was savage when it made governesses. Inevitably miserable themselves, they are the source of misery to others. They see the existence that is not theirs; they hear the words that are not spoken for their ears; young, it is their duty to interfere with the diversions of youth and to snub the high spirits of the schoolroom. If they mix with the grown-up people, it is under a protest which they silently make themselves; if they do not mix with them, they live in an artificial solitude, alone, while music and laughter and talk are echoing faintly not far away. No tact can make their position endurable, as a rule, no tact of their own nor of their employers, and they must feel more intensely even than other women a feverish desire for a justice which is not of this world. This was the position of Charlotte Brontë. "No one but myself can tell how hard a governess's work is to me, for no one but myself is aware how utterly averse my whole mind and nature are for this employment." She did not care for children; she had the shy Yorkshire pride and "intensity," and, perhaps, a vehement appreciation of everything that is not in the fortune of a girl who is poor. The *Quarterly* reviewer was quite in the right about her temper; this good patriot, this admirer of the great Duke, had the spirit of rebellion in her—rebellion not only against social inequalities, but against the inequalities which can never be righted. Socialism cannot make plain girls pretty, nor, perhaps, deprive pretty girls of their triumphs. "'Unjust! unjust!' said my reason, forced by the agonizing stimulus into precocious though transitory power." The cry of the child Jane Eyre, "Unjust! unjust!" is always shrilling through Miss Brontë's novels. "Villette" is a suppressed howl of indignation at the fact of other people "having good times" while Miss Lucy Snowe is "not in them."—*Andrew Lang in Good Words.*

AMOR IN EXTREMIS.

"'Say, hast thou lied?' And 'I have lied
To God and her,' he said, and died."
—*R. Browning ("Count Gismond.")*

Lord, I have sinn'd; yet grant me grace
Once more again to behold her face,
Ere I go to mine own appointed place.

Lord, I had vowed to fight for Thee there,
Where Paynims are holding Jerusalem fair,
That Christian men might kneel in prayer

Before the place where Thou, Lord, didst lie,
Upon the spot where Thou, Lord, didst die,
And gave up the ghost with that bitter cry.

Yet for my vow is there nought to show,
I broke no lance with the heathen foe,
Lord, I have lied unto Thee, I know.

Lied, because a woman was fair,
And the sun shone warm on her golden hair—
Ah, but her beauty was passing rare!

Blame her not, Lord, for the sin was mine,
She had not sworn to fight for Thy shrine,
Let me drink of the cup that is bitter as brine.

But, Lord, if I ever found grace in Thy sight,
Let no drop from that cup dim the gold so bright
Of her hair; which drew me away from the light.

I mid the lost on the Judgment day
Must go to my place; yet to Thee, Lord, I pray
That Thou wilt have mercy on her alway.
—*The Academy.* FLORENCE PEACOCK.

FANS.—Frescoes on the temple of Medinet-Habau at Thebes represent Rameses III. (whose reign began 1235 B. C.) accompanied by Princes bearing screen-shaped fans. These fans were semicircular in shape, painted in brilliant colors, with long handles, twisted or partly colored. They served as standards, and were borne only by royal Princes or men of high rank and approved bravery. Hand-screen fans made of leaves and of ostrich feathers were also in general use. In the British Museum may be seen specimens with half-yard-long wooden handles. In India the earliest fans were of palm leaves. In Persia and among the Arabs ostrich-feather fans were in use early in the Christian era. Screen fans are mentioned as being in use in China about the same date that Rameses III. was reigning in Egypt, and, as in Egypt, they were carried as standards in war. The earliest kinds, made of feathers, were royal or imperial gifts. Later on white and embroidered silk was apparently used, for we find its application to this purpose forbidden in 405 A. D. Ivory had been employed at an anterior date, and in the early part of the Christian era a Chinese workman whose name is handed down as Chiki-Loog, was renowned for screen-shaped hand fans, which he made by beating out a sheet of gold to excessive thinness. "He then painted them with gods, with extraordinary birds, and with rare animals; varnished them and covered them with transparent sheets of mica." The fan is mentioned by Euripides, Virgil, Ovid, &c., and it is frequently to be found figured on Etruscan vases. Boettiger states that the earliest Greek screen fans were shaped like the plane-tree leaf. But in the fifth century B. C. the fashion of peacock-feather fans was introduced from Asia Minor, and was readily adopted by the Greek women. A fresco at Herculaneum depicts an ostrich-feather fan. The "flabellæ" mentioned by Ovid and Propertius were hand screens of thin wood; at times these were trimmed with feathers. But none of these screen fans, large or small, whether made of feathers, of leaves, of ivory, or of gold, whether semicircular or tail-shaped, could be folded. They were either attached to long handles, like the Chinese and Egyptian war fans, or to small handles for the convenience of personal use. With the last of the Cæsars the screen fan disappears from Europe, not to reappear until the time of the Crusades, when the flag-shaped fans, probably of Saracenic origin, was introduced and continued in use in Venice, Pisa, and Padua. In the meantime Christianity had transmuted the fan into an instrument of devotion. St. Jerome had named it as the emblem of chastity, and henceforth it took its place in the sanctuary, where at the altar it served to keep flies from the chalice and the sun's rays from the celebrant. The "flabellum" thus used has come down to us in actual specimens—such as the flabellum of the Abbey of Tournus, figured in M. du Sommerard's work. The flabellum is also mentioned in many inventories, notably one of silk at Salisbury, A. D. 1214; one in peacocks' feathers at St. Paul's Cathedral, 1295. They continued in general use until the end of the thirteenth century, and still form one of the most marked features in all grand papal ceremonies. Closely related in shape to the flabellum were the sacred fans of peacock feathers worn by ladies. Such a fan is held by Maria Luisa de Tassis in her portrait by Van Dyck. These fans are known to have been of considerable value, worth £40 or more. The handles were of ivory or of gold, worked and jeweled. The feathers were ostrich, peacock, or some other bright plumage, and the fan hung by a slender chain from the heavier girdle then worn round the waist. This mode of hanging the fan continued fashionable to the seventeenth century. In illuminated manuscripts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries may be seen flag fan similar in form to that in use in Tunis to this day, and in an inventory of Charles V. of France, dated 1380, we read for the first time of "un esmouchoir rond qui se playe, eu Quoire, aux armes de France et de Navarre, à mauche d'yhenus." Folding screens of this shape were used until the reign of Francis I., when they gave way to folding fans more or less of the shape we now use. —*Harper's Magazine.*

AN APPEAL AGAINST FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—It is urged that the influence of women in politics would tell upon the side of morality. We believe that it does so tell already, and will do so with greater force as women by improved education fit themselves to exert it more widely and efficiently. But it may be asked, On what does this moral influence depend? We believe that it depends largely on

the Government rifles are of infinitely better quality. Our Wimbledon shots have beaten all previous records, while the science of shooting is known and thoroughly understood, I think, by more men in these islands than in any country in the world. As Sir Henry Halford said not long ago, "We have taught the army to shoot"; and to the National Rifle Association ie it mainly dne that many hnndreds of thousands of men in this country have added rifle shooting to the pastimes of England, and thongh cricket and football are our national games there are more men in the country who shoot than play cricket. So far as nnmbers are concerned the rifle has more than taken the place of the bow.—*Murray's Magazine.*

"AURORA LEIGH."

See yon this jewel, flashing forth its fire
From many facets; shooting colored rays
Whose light ths power of long-quenched flams displays,
And to a royal casket might aspire?
Gems snch as this, before they shine, reqnire
The patient watchful toil of many days,
And each reluctantly its worth betrays
For anxious eyes to see and to admire.

So was this woman's lovs for long concealed;
She, with her keen, clear sight, could understand
But half its power, till pain had well revealed
It to her, leading her with tender hand
To her own Romney, who the compact sealed
That bonnd those two with an nnbrsaking hand.
FREDERICK J. PAPE.

—*The Academy.*

ST. NICHOLAS.

In Muscovy when a corpse they hnry
And round in a group the mourners stand,
Instead of an obol for Charon's ferry
They place a scrip in the dead man's hand:
"To holy Nicholas, Saint of God—
Here is a man who loved you well
When on tns earth with us he trod.
Save him now from the Gates of Hell."

If, when I die, I have still hewailers,
While over me swings ths crsseet glass,
Open this book where these letters stand
And write again in a hold, ronnd hand:—
"He loved boys and thieves and sailors,
Servant of Thins, St. Nicholas!"

—*Erotidia.* CHARLES SAYLE.

THE RATTLESNAKE WHEN HE MEANS MISCHIEF.—Let us obssrve what happens when the rattlesnake means mischief. He tbrows himself into a spiral, and abont one-third of his length, carrying the head, rises from the coil and stands upright. The attitnde is fine and warlike, and artists who attempt to portray it always fail. He doss not pursue—he waits. Little animals he scorns nnless he is hnngry, so that the mouse or the toad he leaves tor days unnoticed in his cage. Larger or noisy creatures alarm him. Then his head and neck are thrown far back, his month is opened very wide, the fang held firmly erect, and with an ahrupt swiftness, for which his ordinary motions prepare one bnt little, he strikes once and is back on gnard again, vigilant and brave. The blow is a stab and is given by throwing the head forward while the half coils below it are straightened so as to lengthen the neck and ths power to the motions which drive the fangs into the epponsnt's flesh. As they enter, the temporal muscle closes the lower jaw on the part struck and thns forces the sharp faug deeper in. It is a thrust aided by a bite. At this moment the poison duct is opened by the relaxation of the muscle which surronnds it, and the same muscle which shnts the jaw squeezes the gland and drives its venom thronph the duct and hollow fang into the hitten part. In so complicated a seriee of acts there is often failnre. The tooth strikes on tough skin and donblos back or fails to outer, or the serpent misjndges distance and falls short and may squirm the venomous four or five feet in the air, doing no harm. I had a curious experience of this kind in which a snake eight fest six inches long threw a teaspoonful or more of poison athwart my forehead. It missed my eyes by an inch or two. I have had many near escapes, bnt this was the grimmest of all. An inch lower wonld have cost me my eight and probably my life. A snake will turn and strike from any posture, but the coil is the attitude always assumed when possible. The coil acts as an anchor and enables the animal to shake its fangs loose from the wonnd. A snake can rarsly strike beyond half its length. If both faugs enter, the hurt is donbly dangerous, because the dose of venom is donbled. At timee a fang is left in the flesh, bnt this does not trouble the serpent's poison, since behind the numberless teeth he ready to become firmly fixed in its place, and both fangs are never lost togsthsr. The nervons mechanism which controls the act of striking ssems to be in the spinal cord, for if we cut off a snake's head and then pinch its tail, the stnmp of tho neck returns and with eome accnracy hite the hand of the experimenter—if he hae the nerve to hold on. Few men have. I have not. A little Irishman who took care of my laboratory astonished me by coolly sustaining this test. He did it by closing his eyes and so shutting out for a moment the too snggestive view of the returning stump. Snakes have always seemed to me averse to striking, and they have been on the whole mnch maligned. Any cool, quiet person moving slowly and steadily may pick np and handle gently most venomous serpents. I fancy, however, that the vipers and the copperheads are nncertain pets. Mr. Thompson, the snake keeper at the Philadelphia Zoölogical, handles his serpeuts with impnnity; bnt one day, having dropped some little moccasins a few days old down his sleeve while he carried their mamma in his hand, one of the babies hit him and made an ugly wonnd. At present the snake staff is nsed to handle snakes. I saw one October, in Tangiers, what I had long desired to observe—a snake charmer. Most of his enakes were harmless; but he refused, with well-acted horror, to permit me to take hold of them. He had also two large brown vipers; these he handled with care, bnt I saw at once that they were kept exhausted of their venom by having been daily teased into hiting on a hundle of rags tied to a stick. They were too tired to he dangerous. I have often eeen snakes in this state. After three or four fruitlese acts of instinctive use of their venom they give up, and seem to become indifferent to approaches, and even to ronch handling.—*Dr. S. W. Mitchell in the Century.*

PILGRIMAGE to MECCA.—Every year thonsands npon thonsands of pious believers in the name of Mohammed desert their homesteads and wend their way, both by land and by sea, toward the conntry that saw the birth of their religion and witnessed the miracnlous deeds of their archprophet. From China, India, and Persia; from every quarter of the Turkish Empire; from Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco; from Zanzibar and Senegal; from Kurdistan and Afghanistan; from the Sondan and the great Sahara, and from many other places whose existence we Europeans are bnt dimly conscious of, they throng—mostly poor, ignorant, and dirty, but devont and determined in their purpose. They are pilgrims to the holy cities of Arabia, Mecca and Medina, and to reach them they etarve themselves for years to save up sufficient mouey to defray their expenses and endure horrible privations hy the way. They commit themselves to the mercies of the vast and awe-inspiring sea, dreaded by all trne Easterns. They risk heing robbed hy the Bedouins or killed by the heat—and all with an amount of phlegm and good hnmor that is almost sublime. Whatever happens to them they care not. God will provide for them, and should they die on their way out they will be received all the more readily into the mansions and the arms of the voluptnous honris already provided for each one of them by their much-beloved prophet in the seven-storied paradise of Islam. Last year (1888) the Great Hadi, or principal day, when all the pilgrims have to unite in worship at Mecca, took place on Friday, Aug. 17. It usually occnrs abont this time, but the exact date varies, and is fixed annually by the religious authorities at Mecca. It is incnmbent on all good Moslems to perform this pilgrimage at least once, if they can afford it. Many perform it several times, and some make a business of it and hire themselves ont as substitutes for others, for a pilgrimage by proxy is considered to he as effective as one performed in person, provided that the person in whose behalf it is performed be dead. No one can hire a snbstitute during his lifetime, bnt he may leave a provision to that effect in his will. This pilgrimage must not be considered in the light of a penance, after which the Hadji is to receive a plenary indulgence for past sins. It is an ordinance of the religion of Islam, of the same nature as our Encharist, whereby the believer is supposed to be brought into closer communion for the time being with the Deity.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MOUNT ATHOS, 1889.—Nothing is more onrious than to stndy the effects npon a large society of the total exclnsion of the female sex. It is commonly thought that men by themselves mnst grow rnde and savage, that it is to women we owe all the graces and refinements of social intercourse. Nothing can be frnther from the trnth. I venture to say that in all the world there is not so perfectly polite ann orderly a society as that of Athos. As regards hospitality and graoious manners, the monks and their servants pnt to shame the most polished Western people. Disorder, tumnlt, confnsion, seem impossible in this land of peace. If they have differences and sqnabbles about the rights of property, these things are referred to law conrts and determined by argument of advocates, not by disputing and high words among the olaimants. While life and property are still nnsafe on the mainland and on the sister psninsulas of Cassandra and Longos, Athos has been for centuries as secnre as any county in England. So far, then, all the advantage is in favor of the restriction. Many of the monks, being carried to the peninsula in sarly youth, have completely forgotteu what a woman is like, except for the brown, smoky pictures of the Panagia with her infant in all the churches, whicb the strict iconography of the orthodox cburch has made as unlovely and nonbuman as it is possible for a pictnre to be. So far, so well. Bnt if the monks imagined they could simply exunge the other sex from their life without any but the obvious conseqnences they were mistaken. What strikes the traveler is not the rudeness, the nntidiness, the discomfort of a purely male society, it is rather its dullness and depression. Some of the older monks were indeed jolly enough; they drank their wine and cracked their jokes fresly. But the novices who attended at table, the men and boys who had come from the mainland to work as sorvants, muleteers, laborers, seemed all snffering under a permanent depression and sadness. The town of Karyes is the most sombre and gloomy place I ever saw. There are no langhing gronps, no singing, no games among the boys. Every one looked serions, solemn, listless, vaoant, as the case might be, but devoid of keenness and interest in life. At first one might snspect that the monks were hard task-masters, ruling their servants as slaves; but this is not the real solntion. It is that the main sonrce of interest and cause of qnarrel in all these animals, human and other, doss not occur. For the dullness was not confined to the young monks or the laity; it had invaded even the lower animals. The tomcats, which were there in crowds, passed one another in moody silence along the roofs. They seemed permanently dnmb. And if the cocks had not lost their voice and orowed frequently in the small hours of the morning, their note seemed to me a wail, not a challenge—the clear thongh unconscions expression of a jnst want in their lives.—*Murray's Magazine.*

SURREY TWO CENTURIES AGO.—Traveling was not only nncomfortable, it wae eminently nnsafe. In 1669, when Dnke Cosmo di Medici proceeded from Dorohester to London on a visit to King Charlss, he had to be protected throughont his journey by parties of militia. Evelyn, when riding from Tnnbridge Wells to Wotton, was waylaid near Bromley by cntthroats, who robbed him of his horse and left him bound hand and foot to a tree. And the early records abound in cases in which compensation is awarded to travelers robbed on the highways. There was no organized police. Each parish or ward had its constable, each township ite borsholder (borongh elder) or headborongh, eaoh tithing ite tithing man, appointed at the court leet of the hundred, or in defanlt by the jnstices, and in each hnndred (or half hnndred) was a High Constable, similarly appointed, through whom notices or instructions were issued by the Sheriff or the Jneticee to the village police. Bnt the latter received no pay, were often appointed against their will, did not act in concert, and were generally nseless. There was consequently no patroling of highways or systematic prevention and detention of crime. In the event of riot or murder or other ssrious crime the Sheriff might, on the application of the Jnstices, call out "the *posse comitatus*, bnt there is no trace in the Snrrey Sessions' records of snch a conrse having ever heen adopted. Strange as it may appear, matters remained in this primitive oondition, so far as rural Surrey is concerned, nntil abont forty years ago. Bnt criminals when canght were severely dealt with. In the seventeenth century, and indeed nntil the reign of George IV., all felonies, save a few, were punishable with death; but in cases where "benefit of clergy" could be olaimed, that is, where the prisoner oonld read and had not married a second wife or a widow, the punishment was, in cases of first conviction, oommuted to imprisonment for a year and burning in the hand, or whipping, or (in later years) transportation beyond seas. In cases not "olergyable" the sentence of death was by no means always carried ont, but often commuted to some other punishment on the recommendation of the Judge. Still, executions were more frequent than at the present time.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

COSTUME.—All costumes are going ont. Manchester invades the secretest village of the Abruzzi; and even the peasants are now abandoning their dress. Civilization has triumphed over picturesqueness, the stovepipe hlack hat is making its way to the Pyramids, and the formal coats and unconth trousers of the West are invading the East, and driving out the flowing Oriental robes. This world is getting frightfully monotonous and ngly. Colors are going ont and man is endeavoring as far as he can to make himself hideous. Think of the old Florentine streets, of the Rialto at Venice, of the Mart of Genoa, of the Fornm of Rome, of the Plazza of Sicily and Naples, of Siena and Milan and Pisa, and Mantna and Verona, in the golden days of their prosperity, in the time of their republics and monarchies, what picturesqueness, what variety of costume, what brilliancy of color, what animation there was! How eplendidly their figures grouped together in the streets and market places! All was pictnre wherever one looked. Gorgeous colors flashed in the snnlight. Rich robes swept the pavements. Dignified figures moved along in costumes befitting the majesty of man and the beauty of woman. Remember the old Venetian and Florentine and Sienese pictures which report the aspect of their cities in those days, and contrast them with the dull, monotnous vulgarity that now characterizes their street life. Are we any better for all this change? Have we gained anything by the sacrifice of all this variety and beanty? Compare the England of to-day with England in the time of Elizabeth simply for costume. Never have men been so badly dressed as in this nineteenth century. Prose has trinmphed over poetry, ugliness over beanty. What a loss to art! Great deeds are still done. Great men live and move and act. Great events occur—full of interest and fraught with great consequences. But how represent them in art? The heart may beat as high, the purpose be as noble, the act in itself as grand; but how can you represent it in art, vulgarized by trousers, and debased to the eye hy our modern dresses? Thie great man who illumined our age hy his wit, his wisdom, his courage, his foresight, his generosity, deserves a statue; but how can art repreeent what the mind craves so long as he weare our dress?—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE COLORED MAN GAINSBOROUGH PAINTED.—Ignatius Sancho was a negro born in 1729, on board a ship in the slavo trade off the coast of Guinea, and was baptised by the name of Ignatius at Carthagena. His parents died soou after his birth, and when he was two years old he was brought to England and given to three maiden sisters, living at Greenwioh, who nicknamed him Sanoho, from some resemblance they fancied they saw in him to the squire of Don Quixote. A Duke of Montagu, who lived at Blackheath, saw and admired him, and frequently took him home to his Duchess, whose service he entered, and remained as butler nntil her death. He afterward took service again with the yonng Duke nntil 1773, when his corpulence and other tronbles indnced him to leave and take np a grocery bnsiness on his own account. He wrote many very intelligent letters, which, being the work of a negro, attracted a great deal of attention from the literary men of his time. He was fortunate enongh to secnre the patronage of three Dnchesses, as well as that of Garrick and Sterne. The fact that "painting was so much within the circle of Ignatius Sancho's judgment and critioism that several artists paid great deference to his opinion" might account for Gainsborongh having painted his portrait. He died in 1780.—*Notes and Queries.*

PLANT WORSHIP.—The plant worship which holds so prominent a place in the history of the primitive races of mankind would appear to have sprung from a perception of the beanty and utility of trees. Survivals of this still linger on in many parts of Europe. The peasants in Bohemia will sally forth into their gardens before snnrise on Good Friday, and falling npon their knees before a tree will exclaim: "I pray, O green tree, that God may make thee good." At night time they will run to and fro abont their gardens crying: "Bnd, O trees, bnd, or I will flog yon." In our own country the Devonshire farmers and their men will to this day go ont into their orchards after snpper on the evening of Twelfth Day, carrying with them a large milk pail of oider, with roasted apples pressed into it. All present hold in their hands an earthenware cup filled with liquor, and taking up their stand beneath those apple trees which have borne the most frnit, address them in these words:

"Health to thee, good apple tree,
Well to hear pocket fulls, hat fulls,
Psck fulls, hushsl bag fulls!"

simultaneonsly dashing the contents of their cups over the trees. The observance of this ceremony, which is locally known as "wassailing," is enjoined by Thomas Tnsser in his work entitled "Five Hnndred Points of Good Husbandry," wherein he bids the hnsbandman

"Wassail the trees, that they may hear
You many a plum and many a pear;
For more or less fruit they will bring,
As you do them wassailing."

In most countries certain plants are to be fonnd associated with witches end their craft. Shakespeare causes one of his witches to discourse of root of "hemlock digg'd i' the dark;" likewise also of "slips of yew sliver'd in the moon's eclipse." Vervain was in olden times known as "the enchanter's plant;" rue, again, was regarded as an antidote against their spells and machinations. Their partiality for certain trees is well known. According to Grimm, the trysting place of the Neapolitan witches was a walnut tree near Benevento. In walnut and elder trees they are also said to be in the habit of lnrking at nightfall. Witches, too, had their favorite flowers. Among these the foxglove was known as the "witches' bells;" the harebell as the "witches' thimbles." Tradition asserted that on moonlight nights they might be seen flying threngh the air, mounted on the stems of the ragwort, reeds, or bulrushes. Throughout Germany it ie believed that witches career through the midnight skies on hay. Many plants were pressed into the service of charms and spells for the detection of witches and evil spirits when wandering abont on their nefarions errands, particularly the St. John's wort, still largely worn by the German peasantry as a kind of amnlet on St. John's Eve. It was an old belief that all baptized persons whose eyes had been steeped in the green jnice of the inner bark of the elder tree would he enabled to detect witches anywhere. The same property, acoording to German folk-lore, is possessed by the wild radish, ivy, and saxifrage on Walpurgis Night. Among other plants which have had the reputation of avarting the crafts and snbtleties of witchcraft, the jnniper, holly, mistletoe, little pimpernel, herb paris, cyclamen, angelica, betony, rowan tree, brsoken, and twige of the ash may be mentioned. In the Rhine district the water lily is regarded as antagonistic to sorcery. Lavender is believed in Tuscany to possess the power of averting the evil eye. Olive branches are said to keep the witches from the ootsage doors in the rural districts of Italy, and the Russian peasantry will lay aepen npon the grave of a witch to prevent her epirit from walking abroad or exeroleing any evil infinence over her neighbors.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE FINEST FISHING SPORT IN THE WORLD.—Tarpon fishing is, in my opinion, the most magnificent fishing sport in the world. I understand that veterans at it now refuse to take np the anchor after hooking a fish, preferring, to part company rather than not to bring him np to the hoat by force of rod and reel only. As compared with salmon fishing, the vast difference in the size of the two fish is a vital factor on the side of the Silver King. Anglers with hut slight experience have at least an even chance of eaving a salmon, hut what accomplished fisherman expects to land more than one tarpon in three? If a salmon were equal to a tarpon in weight and still retained proportionately its activity, it might be a more formdable antagonist; hut forty-pound salmon are rare, whereas one hundred and twenty pounds is not much more than the average weight of a tarpon—which shows the fntility of such an argument. The manner of fighting ie practically the same ae regards running and leaping; the tarpou does not sulk as the salmon is so fond of doing, nor, so far as my experience goes, does he donble on the angler, which, of course, is an interesting trait in the salmon. Nor, indeed, are the surroundings of a tarpon fisherman to be compared with the beantifnl scenery and picturesque life on a Canadian salmon river. Bait is a dirty snbstitnte for the trig fly, and the monotony of listless waiting palls on one accustomed to repeated casting. But all the same, any one who has hooked and landed a tarpon can well afford to smile at the enthnsiasm of any other fisherman in creation. Try for yourself and see.—*Robert Grant in Scribner.*

AN ENGLISH EDUCATION FOR HINDUS.—The effect of English edncation in India, whether commnnicated threngh the Government colleges or the missionary colleges, is, like the effect of that torrent of sudden enlightenment which we call the Renaissance, to kill ont spiritnality altogether. A whole generation becomee in its own mind intellectually free, it is intoxicated with the sense of freedom, and it ceases to consider anything bnt earthly knowledge a matter of any importance. The edncated natives, so far from acceptiug Christianity, think it as much a fetter on the free movement of the intellect as Hindnism is, and are proud to be as much in advance of their tutors as they are of their countrymen. Christian ideas and Hindu ideas are both to them ideas of the populace, and they have left them miles behind. We see the same attitude of mind in Europe in our own colleges, and still more in those of the Continent, but witb this considerable difference: men are governed as to their ethics in part hy the creed and in part hy the social systems amid which they have been bred, and which, if the creed disappears, still exerts upoh their minds an irresistible atmospheric pressure. Iu Europe this atmosphere is Christian, in India it is Hindu. The educated native who disbelieg remains an Asiatic—that is, a man whose views of his duty to other meu, of sexual morality, of true nobility of character, are essentially and permanently different from those of Europeans. This difference would exist in any case, but it is aggravated in India hy two special conditions of life. The etudeut leaves college at sixteen a married man, probably with one child born, united for life to a wife who influences him nearly as much, or quite as much, as a European wife influences her husband, but, who has none or her husband's knowledge, none of his emancipation, and a strong suspicion and dislike of Christianity, which, as she sees clearly, would upset her social system altogether. Moreover, the educated native ie under very singular bonds and enjoys very singnlar liberties. If he openly quits Hindnism he is nsually a ruined man, placed outside caste, shunned by his kinsfolk and his conntrymen, as much a leper as an Irishman who has taken a farm from which the last tenant was evicted. His very wife will quit him, and his mother know him no more. It takes nnusual social courage for a Hindn to qnit Hindnism, and at the same time there is no necessity for quitting it. Hindnism is a ceremonial creed, and if he will perform a few ceremonies, and abstain from a few articles of diet, the edncated native oan remain a Hindn, and believe or disbelieve anything he pleases. He is in the position of the edncated Frenchman, who, if he goes to confession once in five years and marries his daughter in ohnrch, is reckoned a Catholic, though his opinions all the while are those of Voltaire or even of d'Holbach.—*The Contemporary Review.*

PARLIAMENTARY INCIDENTS.—I have already glanced throngh these as printed in the "Orders of the Day," and see that ont of some seventy only abont half a dozen relate to matters of public importance. The answer to these will appear in to-morrow's papers, and I shall lose nothing by waiting so long to learn them. To remain in the House for something like an hour and a half, while grave anewere are given to questions on trivial snbjects, is at best bnt to gratify a spirit of idle curiosity, and I feel that I oan employ the time to better advantage hy grappling with my correspondence. I sit down, therefore, at a vacant corner of one of the writing tables in the division lobby, and have pretty well mastered the more pressing part of it, when a prolonged burst of cheering in the House indnces me to ask a passing friond, "What's np now?" "The O'Dashit has moved the adjournment of the House on some Irish question," says he, "and has been supported by the whole strength of the Opposition. I snppose," he adds, "it will be a case of 3 in the morning, for the standing orders are suspended, and the Govornmeut mnst get some votes to-night." I step into the House in order to jndge of the prospect for myself. The spectaole there presented is a singular one. The apartmeut is virtually empty. The members who so vociferously cheered the nprising of the orator do not await his dowsitting. He has announced his intention to lay the deplorable condition to which the people of Ireland have been rednced by the policy of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lientenant before the House as briefly as is compatible with the doing of fnll jnstice to the subject, and experience has taught me that Irish brevity on these occasions bears a strong resemblance to English prolixity. In short, it is soon apparent that the whole business is a mere hollow demonstration got np for the sole purpose of killing time. I listen to the orator for a few moments, as in impassioned accents he expands his theme, hut as I have heard him and his associates express the same sentiments and use the same argnments, or what pass for arguments, on the same subject on many previous occasions, I prefer to study in the library rather than loiter in the House. Besides, to-morrow will be a private members' night, and many measnres of importance are down for second reading on which I desire enlightenment, and this nnexpected interval will afford me the opportnnity I need. So to the library I go, and am soon deep in the mysteries of the Early Rising bill, the bill for increasing the Average Magnitnde of Small Potatoes, (a measnre designed to relieve the prevailing depression in agrioulture,) the hill for Keeping Sunday in the Middle of the Week, the Domestic Explosives bill (a measure for regulating the propulsive force of ginger beer.)—*The National Review.*

GESTURE.—A reciter has generally to employ one of four distinct kinds of gesture. Each type has an essential difference, although many of the practical rules apply to all. He may be the impersonator of a story, or its narrator; he may he the poet who speaks through the verse, and therefore for the time, in the person of the reciter; or he may be a sort of "entertainer" talking to his andience. As examples of these four types we might take Browning's "Martin Relph," Crabbe's "Patronized Boy," Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind," and Thackeray's "Little Dinner at Tymmyns's." Gesture has been brought almoet to a science in the French schoole of acting. It has been argued ont and reduced to positive rules which are most nseful to know, and give great resonrce of action alike to actor and reciter. Thus it is that gesture is a thing that may be actually stndied and taught. Faolal expression, in less degree, is also a matter of ascertained rule. It has, so to speak, been brought to book. Darwin has written and Lavater has delineated. English people who have to onltivate these natural expressions of drama should snrsly not neglect snch means of study. For we are not, as a nation, gifted with the speech of gesture or of the face. The Frenchman's hand is often a distinct feature, intelligible and eloqnent. The Englishman's, as a rule, is only a development of the paw, and rarely seconds his words with anything more than mere emphasis. The immobility of the ordinary English face has been often noted and confessed. We are nothing if not dignified; and significant gesture and a very expressive play of feature are not thought, it would seem, to be very desirable things on this side of the Channel. We prize highly the eqnilibrium and virtues of reticence. Then, too, we are almost inconveniently alive to the indicrone; and in our searching and ruthless critioism of others and of ourselves, we natnrally find the pleasantest thing on the whole in all personal matters is self-restraint. We have our reward. We also pay the price. And we pay it, in one way, in the conspicuous stiffness of action and in the sot conventionality of onr faces. It is trne that English men and women have often the grace that comes from athletic training, hnt this is personal rather than significant, and finds its best expression in the field, on the river, across country, over the highland moor, or up the mountain side.—*Murray's Magazine.*

WHAT MACKEREL FEED ON.—The contents of the stomachs of mackerel were preserved on two days only, May 10 and May 13. The size of the fish was from 11 to 13½ inches in length. On the first day mentioned the qnantity of food taken from the stomachs averaged 4 drams to a stomach; on the second day it averaged 5⅓ drams, except in the case of one specimen, which afforded 8 drams. The average quantity of food to a stomach, therefore, agreed very closely with the average resnits of snrface organisms when towing with the 12-inch net. These deductions, however, are hased upon too few observations to have any special significance. It is well known that the surface organisms serving as food for mackerel and other pelagio fishes are very unequally distributed, and are constantly changing their position, appearing and reappearing under the varying oonditions of the water and atmosphere. While sometimes they are apparently absent over wide areas, at others they form dense clouds, plainly distinguishable by their color. Snch swarme would readily attract the schoole of rapidly-swimming fishes, while they might easily escape the notice of a fishing vessel moving slowly from place to place. It is also probable, from previous observations of the Fish Commission, that the mackerel feeds to some extent below the surface. As to the character of its food the mackerel probably exercises little discrimination, bnt swallows all the smaller objects occnrring in its path. Certain species, or groups of species are, however, much more abundant than others, and these are recognized as its oommon or appropriate food. Such are the copepods, the pelagic amphipods, some of the pteropods, and perhaps *Sagitta*. On the present cruise several species of copopods, *Themisto bispinosa* of amphipods, *Spiratis*, speciee of pteropods, and *Sagitta elegans* were the most common and widespread, and they were all abundant in the stomachs examined.—*Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission.*

WITHOUT THE VARIETY BUSINESS, MENTAL RUIN TO ENGLAND.—The Turk, the Persian, the Hindu, all these races without a history or a literature really worthy the name, would in all probability stab, poison, or bowstriug the best of our great character artistes, our funny comics, our favorite sons and daughters of Apollo and Terpsichore. Unhappy, then, the nation that has no appreciation of hopeless vnlgarity! woe to the country that has no love for senseless laughter! The day when England echoes no longer with an utterly foolish and inexplicably popnlar comic chant will be the day when the knell of her decadence will most surely have struck. I am confident Rome would never have declined if only the imperial city had rung with the melody of a *proavi mei clepsydra*, the martial strains of a "Grandfather's Clock," or the yell of Calus and Balbus, arm in arm in the Snburra—*pugnare nolumus!* And it is a fact that a man has to be very clever before he can afford to read a feeble, twittery tale of love, a hysterical novel, false and sickly from cover to cover, whereas any human material may he edncated to the highest pitch of incompetence on the hundred best books.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

BOOK BURNING.—The history of onr country since the days of printing is exactly reflected in its bnrned literatnre, and so little has the public fire been any respecter of class or dignity, that no branch of intellectnal activity has failed to contribnte some anthor whose work or works has been consigned to the flames. Our greatest poets, philosophers, Bishops, lawyers, novelists, heads of colleges are all represented in my collection, forming, indeed a motley but no insipid society, wherein the gravest questions of government and the deepest problems of speculation are handled with fresdom, and men who were most divided in their lives meet at last in a common bond of harmony. Cowell, the friend of prerogative, finds himself here side by side with Milton, the republican, and Sacheverell, the High Chnrchman, in close company with Tyndale and Defoe. For nearly three hnndred years the rude censorship of fire was applied to literature in England, beginning natnrally in that fierce religious war we call the Reformation, which practically constitutes the history of England for some two centuries. The first grand occasion of book burning was in response to the Pope's sentence against Martin Luther, when Wolsey went in state to St. Paul's, and many of Luther's publications were burned in the churchyard during a sermon against them by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, (1521.) But the first printed work by an Englishman that was so treated was actnally the Gospel. The story is too familiar to repeat, of the two occasions on which Tyndale's New Testament in English was burned before old St. Paul's; hnt in pausing to reflect that the book which met with this fiery fate, and whose author ultimately met with the same, is now sold in England by the million (for our received version is substantially Tyndale's,) one can only stand aghast at the irony of the fearful contrast which so wildly separated the laborer from his trinmph. Bnt perhaps we can scarcely wonder that our ancestors, after centuries of mental blindness, should have tried to hurn the light they were nnable to bear, causing it thereby only to shine the brighter. It certainly spread with remarkable celerity, for in 1546 it became necessary to command all persons possessing them to deliver to the Bishop or Sheriff, to be openly hnrned, all works in English purporting to be written by Frith, Tyndale, Wioklff, Joye, Basil, Bale, Barnes, Coverdale, Turner, or Tracy. The extreme rarity and costliness of the works intended is the measure of the completeness with which this order was carried out; not of its success, for the ideas survived the books which contained them. A list of the books is given in Foxe (v. 566) and comprises 12 by Coverdale, 28 by Bale, 13 by Basil, (alias Becon,) 10 by Frith, 9 by Tyndale, 7 by Joye, 6 by Turner, 3 by Barnes. Some of these may still be read, bnt more are nonexistent. A complete acconnt of them and their anthors would almost amount to a history of the Reformation itself; and as they were hurned indiscriminately, as heretical books, they have not the same interest that attaches to book specifically condemned as heretical or seditious. Snch of them, however, as a book lover can light upon—and pay for—are, of course, treasnres of the highest order.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

IN THE MEDICEAN MAUSOLEUM.—Ghastly and grinning skulls were there, adorned with crowns of gold. Dark and parchmentdried faces were seen, with their golden hair, rich as ever, and twisted with gems and pearls and golden nets. The Cardinals wore still their mitree and red cloake and splendid rings. On the breast of Cardinal Carlos (son of Ferdinand I.) was a heantiful cross of white enamel, with the effigy of Christ in black and surrounded with emeralds, and on his hand a rich sapphire ring. On that of Cardinal Leopold, the son of Cosimo II., over the purple pineta was a cross of amethyste and on his finger a jacuth set in enamel. The dried bones of Vittoria della Rovere Montefeltro were draped hy a dress of black silk of beautiful texture, trimmed with black and whits lace, with a great golden medal on her breast, and the portrait of her as she was in life, lying on one side and her emhleme on the other; while all that remained of herself were a few bones. Anna Luisa, the Electrese Palatine of the Rhine, danghter of Cosimo III., lay there, almost a skeleton, robed in a rich violet velvet, with the electoral crown surmonnting a black ghastly face of parchment, a medal of gold, with her effigy and name on one side, and on her breast a crucifix of silver; while Francisoe Maria, her uncle, lay beside her, a mass of putrid robes and rags. Cosimo I. and Cosimo II. had been stripped hy profane hands of all their jewels and insignia, and so had been Eleonora de Toledo and Maria Christina and many others to the number of twenty. The two bodies which were fonnd in the best preservation were those of the Grand Dnchess Giovanna d'Anstria, the wife of Francisco I., and their daughter Anna. Corrnption had scarcely touched them, and they lay there, fresh in color as if they had jnst died. The mother, in her red satin, trimmed with lace, her red silk stockings and high-heeled shoes, the earrings hanging from her ears, and her blonde hair as fresh as ever, and equally well preserved was the body of the danghter—the color of their faces scarcely changed. And so, centuries after they had been laid there, the truth became evident of the rnmor that ran through Florence at the time of their death, that they had died of poison. The arsenic which had taken from them their life had preserved their bodies. Giovanni delle Bande Nere was also there—the bones scattered and loose within his iron armor and his rusted helmet with the visor down. And this is what was left of the great Medici.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MUSIC TO LOOK AT.—Rossini, who had always *le mot pour rire*, used to say: "In olden time they used to compose music for the brain and for the ears; but it seems to me that nowadays people are qnite content when the thing looks well." This, I feel confident, was often his guiding opinion. For instance, when Meyerbeer gave "The Huguenots," his lawyer and *confidonnaire* Crémieux gave a luncheon, where he invited some influential friends to meet Meyerbeer. Rossini, one of the guests, ate nothing. Mme. Crémieux, with the lynx eye of any hostess who has people round her table invited for a meal, suddenly pounced npon her abstemious guest with that question which every lady imagines must go straight to the heart of her guests: "I am sure, M. Rossini, you don't like that dish; one cannot easily please such a fine connoisseur ae you are." "Pardon, Madame, that is not at all the reaeon, but I never eat between my breakfast and my dinner. Of coures, you will ask me why, then, did I come to a luncheon party? I will tell yon. The other day I was invited to hear a performance of my 'William Tell' overture. At the moment where the allegro begins I saw two men in the band putting their trumpets up, bnt I could not for the life of me hear one note; so I asked the manager why they did not play. 'Oh, that ie very simple,' he said. 'I could not get two trnmpeters, but I thought I'd get some men to hold up the trumpet. It always looks well to see trnmpets in an orchestra; hut of course, as tbey can't play, you can't hear them.' Now, I can't eat any more tban they could play; but as Meyerbeer, who is so superstitious, would have taken it for a bad omen if I had sent an exouse, I thought I would just eit behind my plate, because it looks well to have old friends sit ronnd one's table."—*Temple Bar.*

"OF THAT ILK."—May I be allowed to call attention to a very oommon misnse of this phrase by English writers, who use it as if it were synonymous with the words "of that sort"? It has no snoh meaning, bnt, on the contrary, has a very different signification. "Of that ilk" means "of the place bearing a similar name." Thus we speak of "Grant of that ilk," "MacLeod of that ilk," &c., meaning Grant of Grant, MacLeod of MacLeod, and so on. Cosmo Comyn Bradwardine of Bradwardine would be called in Scottish phrase "Bradwardine of that ilk."—*Notes and Queries.*

ROSSETTI AS HE MIGHT HAVE CRITICISED.—Johnson—As te Rossetti, thongh I remember having read him, I fonnd in him bnt little that pleased. Interviewer—He certainly had what yon praise Tennyson for—precision in lnxnrlance. For romantio richness of color I believe him te be without an equal, and along with this gorgeous affinence he has the strlotest verbal compression. He valned himself npon his turn for condensation—rightly, I think. Here Dr. Johnson takes down from his shelves Rossetti's poems, opens at random, and reads alond as follows:

"Like labor-laden meonolonds faint to flee
From winds that swsep the Winter-bitten wold—
Like multiform circumfinence manifold
Of night's flood tide—like terrors that agree
Of hoarse-tongued fire and inarticulate sea—
Even such, within some glass dimmed by onr breath,
Our hearts discern wild images of death,
Shadows and shoals that sdge eternity.
Howbeit athwart Death's luminant shade doth soar
One Power, than flow of stream or flight of dove
Sweeter to glide aronnd, to brood above.
Tell me, my heart, what angel-greeted door
Or threshold of wing-winnowed thrashing floor
Hath guest fire fledged as thine, whose lord is Love?"

Sir, I know not bnt yon are in the right to claim for Rossetti's verse the merit of condensation. Here is trnly a greater body of nonsense condensed within fonrteen lines than I had believed fourteen lines to be capacious of. Now, Sir, I invite yonto consider with me this sonnet, line by line. Let ns begin at the beginning. Clouds are often spoken of as "lahoring;" and clonds may also, with permissible looseness, be said to be "laden," as with rain; but how can they be "lahor-laden"—that is, laden with labor? And what is a "moonclond"? And what does "faint to flee" mean? "Circumfinence of night's flood-tide" is inoffensive, but "multiform" and "manifold" have here little if any meaning, and of use none whatever, save to swell ont a line. In "terrors that agree of hoarse-tongued fire and inarticnlate sea" I know not what agreement is to be nnderstood. In line seven, the words "within some glass dimmed by our breath" can only be held to verge toward a possible meaning by being charitably supposed figurative; hut figurative of what does not appear. "Shadows and shoals" are brought together for no better reason than their initial alliteration: a reason, however, which appsars to have mnch weight with some of your modsrn poets. "Howbeit" is an odd and nncouth word by which good taste is revolted. Expletives like "doth" were in my time, by common consent of the judicious, rejected as awkward incumbrances, and I am sorry to see them come in after onr diction had been supposed purged of them. In lines nine to eleven, a power sweeter to glide around and to brood above than either the flow of a stream or the flight of a dove is soars against the imminent shade of death. It were vain to discnss these lines in hope to come at their meaning. They have none. The three lines which follow, and in which we meet with the guest of the threshold of a thrashing floor, are equally vacant of import. Pope speaks of writers who "blunder ronnd about a meaning." To blunder round about a meaning is bad enongh, bnt it at least implies a meaning ronnd about which the writer blnnders; and when we see an anthor in manifest labor and travail with a thonght, compassion for his pangs disposes us to assist at the delivery. We are willing to believe that the value of the thonght may compensate its difficult bringing forth. Bnt this is not Rossetti's plight. It is not that he is here painfully struggling to present ns with a thought. He had no thought to present. Your contemporaries, I presume, called this poetry. Mine would have called it gibberish.—*The National Review.*

FIESOLE.—Fæsulæ was not one of the great Etrnrian cities, not one of the twelve cities of the Etrnscan League. Volterra occnpies the site of the large Tnscan town which lorded it over this part of the Lower Apennines. Bnt Fæsulæ mnst still

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WASHINGTON AND HIS TIMES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By HENRY CABOT LODGE. American Statesmen Series. In two volumes. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. A Historical Biography. By HORACE E. SCUDDER. The Riverside Library for Young People, No. 2. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889.

THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Collected and Edited by WORTHINGTON C. FORD. Vol. II. 1758-1775. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. By JOHN FISKE. The Riverside Library for Young People, No. 1. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889.

The four works to whioh the above titles refer mark in a pecnliar manner the present interest in Amsrican historical stndies. Each in its way is a work of valne and each serves to increase the emphasis now placed npon the need for the stndy of onr own past. There ie uot snace here for an enumeration of the causes which for a few years have been leading American minds in the direction with singular power; they are many and varied, and they have grown ont of ouriously diverse circumstances, but one powerful faot lies clear in the path hefore us; in a group of notable volumes pnblished in late years we already see the early fruits of lahors which must in time give to onr literature and to our history their proper places among the recorded words and deeds of the earth's civilized peoples.

The series to which belongs Mr. Lodge's biography of the foremost man of all this Western World has had no addition made to its list more interesting than the present volnmes; it has had none that was more certain of wide reading, and it has had not more than two or three—one of these heing Mr. Carl Schnrz's "Henry Clay"—which was eo notable as a literary achievement. There was snrely no lack of lives of George Washington. Very recently Mr. Robert M. Lindsay published in Philadelphia for W. S. Baker a volnme of Washington hibliography that sufficiently indicated the wide range over which these works have extended. And yet for a hiography snch as Mr. Lodge has written there had long besn extant the promise of a grateful welcomo. It brings the reader as nsar the real George Washington as he is ever likely to find himself. Thie man dwelt in his own time in a region very mnch his own; in later times he has emphatically done so as a figure of history. Probahly of no other modern hero could it be said with so mnch truth,

"Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart."

Not even could it he said with hetter truth of Milton himself, the man to whom these quoted words originally were applied.

The honors bestowed upon Washington in his lifetime must be accepted as great testimony to the respect inspired hy the man himself. Talleyrand's extraordinary tribnte at the time of his death, which has only of late become known, is most significant. England as well as France paid the memory of this man signal honors, and yet he was "only a simple Virginia gentlemen who had never left his own conntry and who, when he died, held no other office than the titnlar command of a provisional army." Since that time the stream of praise has never ceased to flow, and the bounds of the cursut have ever widened. Mr. Lodge thinks that when many scoree of years after a man is dead the world at large agrees to call him great, individual critics must bow the head; the verdict is one to be accepted. And yet, reverenced as is the memory of Washington, his personality and character are unfamiliar to the very posterity that reverences him. Mr. Lodge attributes a considerable share of this te that itinerant Parson Weems, who made books and who sold them, and who, we may add, derived surprisiugly little personal advantage from hie own anecdote of the boy Washington'e want of capacity in accomplishing things mendacions. Weems made of Washington a faintless prig, and the wide eale of his hook impressed Washington's character upon ths American peole as that of a person of the faintless prig description.

The few pages which Mr. Lodge devotes to Weems and the kind of mind Weems had are interesting as a study, and the reader is made to feel the force of his analyeis. Weems's character was not complex, and neither he nor his hook is difficult to understand. He wae by profession a preacher, but by natnre he was an adventurer. The things he loved were notoriety, money, and a wandering life. He wrote books, intending to make them popular, and he sold them himself as a traveling peddler. It was not intended that the biography of Washington shonld he read in Eastern towns; it wae meant rathor for the farmers and backwoodsmen of the frontier. Having gone beyond the Alleghanies, it was carried thence by them into the distant valleys and plains beyond. The parts of it which are trutbful were drawn from the public documents of the time and relate to the public career of Washington. Theee comprise nine-tenthe of the hook; the remaining one-tenth contains the account of his hoyhood, and is a fruit of Weems's own exnberant imagination. It is this part which is so mendacions that has had the singular fortune to he remembered. And yet Mr. Lodge does not regard Weems as "a cold-blooded liar, a mere forger of anecdotes," bnt as "a man destitute of historical sense, training, or morals, ready to take the slendereet fact and work it up fer the purposes of the marker."

In the early life of Washington a piece of good fortnne to which Mr. Lodge attaches mnch impertance was his meeting with Thomas Lord Fairfax, who, when he came to Virginia, was sixty years of age. Fairfax was "an accomplisned gentleman, familiar with Courts and camps, disappointed, hnt not soured, disillusioned, but still kindly and generous"—in a word, a man from whom a "boy could gain that knowledge of men and manners which no schoo! can give." It was Fairfax who sent Washington forth as a surveyor of the vast Fairfax estates beyond the mountains, in order that their houndaries might he defined and fnture litigations avoided. Not only did Washington learn mncb in thie capacity that fitted him for the work he wae snbeequently to perform on a stage of world-wide importance, bnt he was careful to lny up the beet land he could find, and thns he laid the fonndations of the vast landed property of which he was possessed at the time of his death. The experience fitted him admirahly in certain directions for the military campaign he was to undertake against the Indians and French not many years later, and in which he wae to acquire, as Mr. Lodge states it, that eelf-control and mastery of temper for which he became so remarkahle. When the war had ended and Washington had married he was not yet thirty years old, and yet he had attained to all that Virginia oonld give of honor and fortnne. He had become one of the richest men in the country; he was acknowledged to he the first soldier in America, and he was happy in private life. A man more wisely contented than Washington at this period, says Mr. Lodge, "never breathed."

It is an agreeable and vivid picture that he paints of Washington'e life at Mount Vernon from thees days on to the onthreak of the Revoltion. It disclosee to the reader more of the human side of the man than anything else in the volumes. "Take it for all in all, it was a manly, wholesome, many-sided life," says the author. "It kept Washington young and strong, hoth mentally and physically. When he was forty he flung the lron har at some village sports to a point which no competitor conld approach. There wae no man in all Virginia who could ride a horse with such a powerfnl and assured seat. There was no one who could journey further ou foot, and no man at Williamsburg who showed at the Governor's receptions such a commanding presence or who walked with such a graceful and elastic etep."

The military genins of Washington is a phase of his life over which discussion may never end. The qualities which brought enccess to him were qnalitiee whioh seidom in history have achieved success for a commander. His was essentially and always a policy of defenee and delay. Unequal in nnmher and disciplne as his army was, it became the main article of his military practice, whatever else he did, to keep his army. On this more than on success in battle depended the ultimate victory. The Revolution, to his mind, depended upon the continued existence of the army; without an army the Revolntion wonld soon cease to be. This and not the possession of territory, large or small, was the essential fact before him.

To a man of Washington's temper, however, for Washington was not indifferent to fighting, this was a trying conree to pnrsne; but he had the eye to see that no other lay open to him; could be only hold on long enongh and keep an army steadily in the field, he saw that he would slowly and surely achieve the end for which the colouies were doing their very ntmost. Soldiers of the foremost rank have dweit npon a General's skill in retreat as a prime test of military genius; they have placed together a knowledge of, when to retreat and the conrage to nndertake the step as virtuee of the highest and rarest order. No General possessed them in greater perfection than Washington. Indeed, Generals have won victories of world-wide repnte and yet have possessed them not—have heen overturned at last, and largely, perhaps, for that reason. This, at least in the case of Napoleon, was the view of Wellington as disclosed in Earl Stanhope's recent notes of conversations with him.

Mr. Lodge's second volume opens with the return of Washington to Mount Vernon at the close of the war, from which four days later he wrote to Gov. Clinton: "I hope to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating the affections of good men and in the practice of the domestic virtues." Bnt he doubte if this expression indicated more than a mere hope; there could scarcely have been a confidence that the country would not require his services further. Washington's share in the early work for nnion he judges to have been very large. His personal influence at the close of the war was enormous; with the army he was like an oracle. He more thnn any one else started the great movement which culminated in the Constitution and the Union. No other man could have started it as he did; no other man had a tithe of his influence, and none save Hamilton so grasped the situation and so understood it.

In his final chapter the author returns to generalities and discusses two points with special fullness—the failnre of mankind to understand Washington at the same time that they reverence him, and the accusation that he was nqt an American hnt merely an English commoner who vanquished an English King. He thinks the cause of the first is in part due to the veneration which Washington's work has inspired, resulting in hie elsvation to a position of lonely greatness and thns putting him outsids the range of bnman sympathy. He was never a maker of phrases or sayer of hrilliant things, which has helped to preserve this condition, while the fact that he was modest and sensitive has made men think he was dnll and cold. Mr. Lodge holds that in Washiugton were embodied "the noblest possibilities of hnmanity." He sees in him, after some years of carsful study, "a great soldier who fonght a trying war to a successful end impossible without him"; "a great statesman, who did more than all other men to lay the foundations of a republic"; "a marvelous judgment which was never at fault"; "a penstrating vlsion which heheld the future of Amsrica when it was dim to other eyes"; "a great intellectual force"; "a will of iron"; "an nnyielding grasp of facts"; "an unequaled strength of patriotic purpose"; "a pure and high-minded gentleman, of dauntless courage and stainless honor, simple and etately of manner, kind and generous of hsart."

Considering the accusation that Washington was not an American, Mr. Lodge contends that he was as gennine an American as Lincoln, though an American of the eighteenth not the nineteenth century, but none the less an Amsrican. More than this, he was "the first thorongh American in the broad, national sense, as distinct from the colonial American. He was the fourth in descent from the first American of his name, and Lincoln, the hero of threefourths of a century ister, wae only the sixth. Like Lincoln, Washington started out in life to earn hie own living. Had he been an Englishman in fact or in feeling, he probably wonld not bave done this: living on what he conld get from the family estate or entering one of the learned professions, would have heen a more natural choice. He wae only a hoy when he went out into the world to earn with his own hands his support and independence. He shared in the belief of his country that a man can do little that is more creditable to him than to earn living honestly.

Mr. Scudder's hiography, as the title implies, is adapted to another class of readers. In size, treatment, and method it aims to reach the nnderstanding of the young. For thie purpose it is an excellent little work. Mr. Scndder makes the narrative entertaining and bright at the eame time that it is instructive. The reader might wonder that so little space is given to the eight yeare as President, and might conclude that this part was shortened when the earlier chapters, already written, had ontrun their limits; but the fact appears, on second thought, to be different; the phases of Washington's life most interesting to the young are his youth, his life as a surveyor, and his deeds in camp and hattle; accordingly these are pushed to the front at the expense of facts less acceptable to the yonthful understanding.

The apnearance of the second volume of Washington'e writings, edited hy Worthington C. Ford, gives occasion for renewed appreciation of this noble undertaking. Publishers and editor alike deserve the gratitude of the pnhlic at large as well as of their 750 snbscribers. The letters in this volume embrace the seventeen years extending from 1758 to 1775, and the first accordingly are dated from the frontier. When 125 pages have been passed we find Washington married to Mrs. Custis, and soon afterward he is settled at Mount Vernon. Two of the few extant letters from Washington to this lady are here given. The first was written before the marriage "to one whoss life is now inseparahle from mine." This was just as he had hegun his march to the Ohio. "Since that happy hour when we made our pledges to each other," he eays, "my thoughts have been continually going to you as another self." The second letter to her ie one of the last in the volnme. He wrote it from Philadelphia and to inform her that the command of the army raised for the defense of the American cause had been intrusted to him. Though writing in April, he thought he should be able to return in safety to her in the Fall of the same year. These Mount Vernon letters serve only to emphasize the common statements regarding the happiness of Washington's life in that home. He had hesn there a few months when he wrote to Richard Washington: "I am now, I helieve, fixed at this seat with an agreeable consort for life. And hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidet a wide and hustling world." Washington's letter of September, 1765, to Francis Dandridge, the nncle of hie wife in England, is also here. The reader will not regret to see a few lines from it reprodnced in thie article:

"If you will permit me, after six years' silence—the time I have been married to your niece—to pay my respecte to you in this epistolary way, I shall think myself happy in beginning a correspondence whioh oannot bnt be attended with pleasure on my side. * * * Before this I rather apprehended that some disgust at the news of your niece's marriage with me—why I could not tell—might have heen the cause of your silence upon that event and discontinuing a correspondance which before then you had kept up with her; but if I could only flatter myself that you would in any wise be entertained with the few occurrences that it might be in my power to relate from hence, I should endeavor to atone for my past remissnese in this respect by futnre punctuality."

Letters from Washington to the London house of Robert Cary & Co. illuetrate the business side of Washington'e character. Added to these are his Mount Vernon journals, with their painstaking records of the state of the weather, the health of his negroee, the daily farm work, the coet of eupplies, his dealings with his neighbors, &c., all of which illnstrate his exactness of mind and constant counting of costs and returns. In the life of Virginia planters in Washington'e time there was an excess of many things that help to make life agreeable, bnt amoug these ready money certainly was not one. Thie is a familiar fact in the history of plantation life in that time. In these letters we catch occasional evidence of the extent to which Washington, though now becomo a rich man, was cramped for the means with which to declare his obligations. Owing to a had year for crops and to other canses heyond his control, he had become the debtor of his London correspondents to a considerable amonnt. A friend had asked for the loan of £400 from him, hnt he was unahle to oblige him. "Alas! to ehow my inability in thie respect," said he, "I inolose yon a copy of Mr. Cary's last acconnt current against me, which, npon my honor and the faith of a Christian, is a true one and transmitted to me with the additional aggravation of a hint at the largeness of it." Washington's reply to this "hint at the largeness" of the debt indicates his possession of those qualities of resentment and independence which made for so mnch in the affairs of hie conntry ten years later. First telling the Messrs. Cary just what he could do in the regular way, he added that if they were not satisfied with that he would hit npon some method "that will at once discharge the debt and effectnally remove me from all further mention of it." To which offer he added a further statement:

"I mnst confess I did not expect that a correspondent so steady and constant as I have proved, and was willing to have continued, to your house while the advantages were in any way reciprocal would be reminded the instant it was discovered how necessary it was for him to be expeditious in hie payments. Reason and prudence naturally dictate to every man of common sense the thing that is right, and you might have rested assured that so fast as I could make remittances without distressing myself too much my inclinations would have prompted me to it, because in the first place it is but an irksome thing to a free mind to be anyways hampered by debt, and in the next place I think I have discovered no intentions, since I have fonnd how the balance was likely to turn, of increasing that debt, but, on the contrary, all the while these could, under the accidents that have happened, of decreasing it to the ntmost of my powers. Your answer will determine my measures, and upon this issue it must rest."

Mr. Fieke's volnme on the War of Independence, small though it is, and the last, though we have placed it in this list of hooks, is not a work of common value. From first page to last it is an original and snggestive treatment of a familiar theme. Though designed for the young, it would repay reading on the part of mature minds. The "hecanse" pervades the work, so to speak. Here is a passage to show the clearness with which the times and the conditions are placed before the reader, and used to inspire and hold his interest:

"There are many points from which we might start, hnt we must, at any rate, choose a point several years earlier than the Declaration of Indepsndence. People are very apt to leave ont of sight the good old colony times and speak of our country as scarcely more than a hundred years old. Sometimes we hear the Presidenoy of George Washington spoken of as part of early American history; but we ought not to forget that when Washington was born the Commonwealth of Virginia was already 125 years old. The first Governor of Massachusetts was born three centuries ago, in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. Suppose we take the period of 282 years hetwsen the Eoglish settlement of Virginia nad the inauguration of President Benjamin Harrison, and the middle. That year gives ns the year 1748 as the half-way station in the history of the American people. There were just as many years of contlouous American history before 1748 as there have been since that date. That year was famous for the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which put an end to a wsr hetween Eogland and France that had lastsd five years. That wsr bad been waged in America as well as in Europe, and Amsrioan troops had played a brilliant part in it."

AMERICAN STUDIES.

STUDIES IN THE SOUTH AND WEST, WITH COMMENTS ON CANADA. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We do not suppose it is the expanse of the country which excites the attention of our people, for ideas of its proportions are obtainable by reference to maps, but what it is quite impossible to appreciate are its vast indastries. We may gain through ceasns reports knowledge of aggregate amounts of values, whether derived from agricnltnre or mannfactnres, but it is heyond hnman ken to ssize on the myriads of individnals who are the producers. A man cannot travel twenty-four hours from any one point to another in this conutry without being conscious of ths ontnnt of material, the consequent consumption, and, seeing tbiuge ae they actually are, ie lost when he dares to speculate on the future.

The author of "Studies in the South and West," knowing the world, makes no assumptions and wisely pnts asidc bluff aad hrag. He does not prophesy as to the future. As a trained journalist he sees for himself, looks at the facts, aud qnietly discusses them. Material wealth he doeen ot care to comment on alone; others have described it. He has an eye, however, for peculiar conditions. Knowing about books, art, mnsic, he wants to discover how far wealth has increased culture, and interesting are such deductions as he makes on American sociology.

Having visited the South in 1885, Mr. Dudley Warner goes there again in 1887, and presents the conditions senarated hy a brief interval of two years. Why will there be rather dull than prejudiced people who still believe in the North that the war is not over? Mr. Dudley Warner says: "The war is over in spirit as well as in deed. The thoughts of the people are not upon war, not much npon the past at all, except as their losses remind them of it, hnt npon the future, upon husinsss, a revival of trade, upon education, and adjustment to the new state of things. The thoughts are not much upon politice or upon offices; certainly they are not turned more in this direction than the thoughts of pcople at the North are."

It was hut natural that in the South with the election of Mr. Cleveland there wae satisfaotion, for there came then for the first time einoe the war the feeling of personal responsibility," but that honest feeling has never changed to despondency with the installing of Mr. Harrison in the Presidential chair. "I have heliaved that for the past ten years there has been growing in this country a stronger feeling of nationality, a distinct American historic consciousness, and nowhere elee has it developed so rapidly of late as in the Sonth. I am convinced that thie is a genuine development of attachment to the Union and pride of the Nation, and not in any respect a political movement for unworthy purposes. * * * It is time that seber, thonghtful, patriotic people at the North shonld quit representing the desire for office at the South as a desire to get into the Government's saddle and ride again with a 'rebel' impulse. It would be, indeed, a discouraging fact if any considerable portion of the South beld aloft in eullenness from Federal affairs."

In treating of the condition of the Sonth, Mr. Dudley Warner states that the war "practically wiped out personal property and the means of livelihood," but "the Southern people do not appreciate the sacrifices the North made for the Union." What they say is: "Yes, you lost your best hlood, but yon grew rich, and when the war ended life went on with the fullness of material prosperity. The South lost fathers, eons, brothers, endured the bitternees of defeat, and, stripped of its means, had to begin a new existence under the disadvantages of a sudden social revolution."

The problem is still the negro. Mr. Dudley Warner knows that, as does every man South, and ae ehould every Northern man. "The Southerners will not permit such Legislatnres as those assembled once in Louisiana and Sonth Carolina to ruie them again." "What would you do in Ohio or in Connecticut? Would yon be ruled by a lot of ignorant field hands allied with a gang of plnnderers?" The negro is to be in the majority in parts of the South. Somewhat contrary to statistical prophecies, his increase is not as rapid as it wae supposed it would he, hut he is the lahorer, and will he the source of prosperity. It is the hettor education of the negro, which is a necessity, and thie education, notwithstanding untold difficulties, must continue through centuries before he can he the equal of the white man. A late English review put this matter before its readors in a singularly cold-blooded way. Taking the animal side of the question, the argument it employed wae of the purest ethnological kind. "Why are we always expecting such marvels," it aeked, "of the colored race? Remember that in actual fact the negro in the West Indies or in the United States is rarely removed more than three generations from savagery, and as to ourselves, intelligent as we snppose ourselves to he, we are only forty removes from harharians and two hnndred from cannibals." It will take time, endless precautions, and nnold patience before the negro is educated. Between the two races there always will he the sharply-marked lines of demarkation. "No one," writes Mr. Warner in 1885, "can see the mass of colored people in the cities and on the plantations, the ignorant mass, slowly coming to moral consciousness, without a recognition of the magnitnde of the negro problem. I am glad that my State has not the practical settlement of it, and I cannot do less than express profonud sympathy with the people who have. They inherit the most difficult task anywhere visible in human progress. That will make mistakes, and they will do injustice now and then, bnt one feels like turning away from these and thanking God for what they do well."

As to the education of the colored man, the progress is still slow. In the larger citiee in the Sonth, and whers population is centred, the negro has the advantage of good schools, hnt in the conntry he has not. As for that, neither have the white children under the same conditions any edncation, and the illiteracy of the white race does not tend to improve the colored one, bnt rather to lower both standards. In many cases it is a question of money and one difficult of solution. As Mr. Warner pnts it, "the colored people are more dependent on pnblic schools than the whites, for while there are vast masses of colored people in city and conntry who have neither the money nor the disposition to snstain schools, in all large places the whites are able to have excellent private schools and do have them. Scarcely anywhere can ths colorsd people as yet have a private school witheut aid. At the present rate of progress and even with the increase of tax-paying ability it must he long before the ignorant masses, white and black, in the country districts, scattered over a wide area, can have public schools at all efficient."

What Mr. Warner found remarkable was the increase of mannfactnres in the South. "It was like the discovery of a new world." Small shops, which all economists favor so much, were many, and were giving employment "to men, women, and children who had never had any work of that sort to do before." It was becoming evident that with the multiplication of these small industries there would come the meane for self-snstenance. In fact, it was apparent that the idea that it was beneath the dignity of men and women to work had been knocked out of the heads of Southern people. If Northern capital had helped, still there was no small proportion of money which came direct from the Southern people, and mnst have been the result of successful work and economy.

It is in the West that Mr. Warner finde material for jndging of social topics. In Chicago there is a olnh, and when a visitor comes there he is shown a particular table and informed "that not a cent less than $150,000,000 innohes there." This impressive statement wae as significant in ite way as the list of the men "In the days of Emerson, Agassiz, and Longfellow who dined together at the Saturday Clnb in Boston." Of conrse, the anthor does not conclude from this that money is the only thing thought of in Chicago, or intellect alone reserved for Boston. Materialism has its votaries all over the country, hut what is intimated is this, that seemingly there is less interest in the citiee of the West generally in study, research, art, and education than in Eastern cities of the same size. When yon must be practical, and when yon have to keep gruhbing all the time for potatoes, you cannot have time for garden culture. It takes so long a time to do the thing quietly and allow money to make no clinking. "Where," as Mr. Warner puts it nicely, "a family has hnd 'things' for two or three generations, they are less an object than an nnregarded matter of course; where things and a manner of living are newly acquired, they have more importance in themselves." It makes no matter, however, where it is—in London, Paris, New-York, or Chicago—sudden wealth does incline to vulgar ostentation.

Chicago Mr. Warner visits twice, and describes very cleverly, and as to population we think it highly possible that at no far distant date it will have as many people in it as New-York has to-day. It will have its troublee, and it snffers from some of them now, for "it has an immense foreign brutal element," which must be controlled.

Springfield, Indianapolis, Colnmbus, Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Kansas City, are all briefly treated, and in the concluding chapter Canada is described, special attention heing paid to its political condition. Some of the etatietice of Ontario are peculiar. There ought to have heen an increase of 442,000 people there. Figures showed only 145,000. What had oecome of the expected 297,000? "They did not go to Manitoba—the census showed that. The lamentable truth is," wrote the Canadian statistician, "that we are growing men for the United States."

NEW BOOKS.

—Wild Darrie. By Christie Murray and Henry Herman. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.—Which of the two of these novelists contrihntes the Englisb part of the story, or the American portion, is not determinable, for "Wild Darrie" moves from the neighborhood of Treuton in England to Redherry Creek in Kansas. Deering, a fairly well-to-do English country gentleman, in a moment of infatuation has married Wild Darrie, a circus woman, and Ella, who is Wild Darrie, turns out badly. She hae a wretched temper, her husband hae a will of his own, and after Ada, their child, is horn, Ella leaves her home and lives with a first-class rascal, whose flash name ie "Tricky Bill." "Tricky Bill" steals a large amount of money, ie arrested, and goes to prison for a number of years. Ella ie believed to have participated in the robbery, and she, too, goes to jail. Ada, the girl, long separated from her mother, is marriageahle when the story begins, and is betrothed to Lieut. Griffith Broadbnrst of the Royal Navy. Just when the wedding presents are being examined, two tramps appear, coming from entirely different directions. One ie Tricky Bill, the other Ella. Tricky Bill once appreciates the situation. There is a haul to he made. He steals a silver mug full of money and is caugbt at it, sonnsly flogged, and he disappears. Ella is discovered and the husband, too, finde his erring wife. The hent of the story is the rehahilitation of Ella, which is a rather difficnlt task. To hide their shame the Deerings, man, wife, and Ada, go to the West. The marriage of Ada with Griffith ie postponed. Griffith in due time comes to the Deering ranch and marries Ada. Tricky Bill turns up. Then we have handits and Indian raids, with the discovery of a gold mine. Wild Darrie brings her old circus ways to a useful end and saves the family from destruction, but it is believed has perished in her efforts. The family get very rich, return to England, and erect a monument with this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Ella Deering, the beloved wife of Andrew Deering, who sacrificed her life to save her husband and child." But of course Wild Darrie is not dead. She is in England again, and is attached to a circus. She even has the satisfaction of reading her own epitaph. Then ehe knowe ehe is forgiven. The mother is restored to hor Ada and to Ada's children, for now Wild Darrie is a grandmother. Then Ella dies in a very contented and cheerful frame of mind.

—Good Things in Life. Fifth Series. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes & Brother.—Thie title might incline to the thought that the volume told of "good things" in an edihie sense, hut it is in the epiritnal way the book is to be considered. Here there are selections of an illuetrative cort taken from *Life*, with appropriate text. For instance, the rather masculine dowager who approachee the overworked botel clerk hae this given her: "No mail; breakfaet from 7 to 10; lunch at 1: dinner, 6 to 8; harroom down the corridor to the right." In a olever skit, entitled "Possibly," there ie the Dn Manrier manner, with the same decieion of line, only it has the Amorican flavoring. Mre. Major Boyd wears "a lond gown," ont of consideration for her husband, the Major, "he is so shockingly deaf, you know." The swell ie at dinner. The landlord is somewbat in doubt as to the character of his patron, and sends in a colored eervant to make inquiries. "The proprietor wants to know who I am? I'm Philip Ferdinand Herton Rhinelander De Pell." Waiter—"Well, yo' onghn't ter git mad at me, Sah; I hadn't nnffin to do wif given yo' dat name." All the sketches are spirited, and conceived in good taste.

—Béranger's Poems in the Versions from the Best Translations. Selected by William S. Walsh. With Illustrations on Steel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.—It is pleasant to see the original eteel illnetrations doing service once more for Béranger, for they ehow barely a sigu of nsage, eo fresh and sharp are they. Mr. Walsh has ehown jndgment in pntting in the front place Maginn's translations. Thackeray is said to have tried his hand at several of Béranger's poems, hnt his "Roi d'Yvetot" is the best. Maginn was familiar with French; not more so than Thackeray, perhaps not as much; but with the greater admiration for the anthor of "Vanity Fair" we know of no ons who felt Béranger as did Maginn. There never was a happier translation made than "Le Dieu de Bonne Gens"—"Tho God of Honest People." The hook is a very handsome one and the hinding ie in good taste.

—The I. D. B. in South Africa. By Louise Vescelius-Sheldon. Illustrated. New-York: John W. Lovell Company.—By I. D. B. is meant an Illicit Diamond Buyer, and at Kimberly where white men and Kafire work, and the chancee of stealing diamonds are easy, nnless a purchaser can ehow exactly whence his precions stonee came, there is tronhle. Donald Laure has married Dainty, and Dainty combines within hereelf the traits of English and Zuin, for her mother was an African girl. Dainty is very heautifnl and very languid. Donald is ot the I. D. B., and hae no objection to take a diamond, indifferent as to its source of derivation. A Kafir boy has a big stone which he has stolen, and he eells it to Donald. The officere track the diamond into Donald's hands, and come to arrest him. Bela is a dwarf negro, who is Dainty'e servant. Bela has lost an eye by an explosion in a mine, and hae a glass one. Just when Donald is about to be seized Dainty gets the diamond, takes out Bela's glass eye, and puts the diamond in that very original hiding place. The story is rather an amusing one, having something to do with the African diamond fields and some little with New-York.

—Red Carl. Translated from the German of J. J. Messmer. By Mary E. Ireland. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.—This story hae the donhle merit of not only inculcating a nseful lesson, hut of heing told in a natural manner. It describes the working of intelligent German lahor when opposed to Socialism. It mnst have reqnired a practical acquaintance with the lahor system to enable the anthor to write so wisely about the many questions at issue. A German family, the Neumanns, are taken as representatives of the Fatherland, and their experiences are related. There are many happy scenes of domestic life in the story and the dramatic portions are vigorously told. It ie a suggestive etory. It inculcates love for that country the man of German origin has accented for his own, and the book is a nseful one, inasmnch as it shows what disasters are eure to follow those who adopt false doctrines. It is because "Red Carl" is neither stilted in style nor sermonizing in its arguments that it deserves high commendation.

—Charley's Wonderful Journeys. By C. F. Avery. Illustrated. New-York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company.—Whether it be the pig who kindly roasted himself for charity's benefit, or the mermaid who unshipped her tail for the little boy's gratification, that young gentleman takes, as he should all these marvels in the proper matter-of-fact manner. He may be permitted to express some slight worde of amusement when the kangaroce play leap-frog (in their own original springy way) or when be took a slide on a mosnheam. Any way, Charley sees plenty of funny things, and other boys and girls will want to go with him. The hook is a good one, the illustrations telling, and it is jnst the kind of a etory which will delight the little ones.

—Dragons' Teeth. A Novel from the Portuguese by Mary J. Serrano.—This romance of de Queiros's treats of Lishon and of Jorge the engineer, his frail wife Lniza, and the machinations of Bazilio, Lniza'e consin. There ie a tragic conclneion to the novel. How could it he otherwiee, the hook being strictly within the shade a true Portnguese coloring would give it? It is the country where the people eat codfish and drink Collares. The translator writes that ecme of the orudeness of the original has been softened. We could hardly, without being overnice, make a character comio suffering from flatulent dyspepsia. The essential merits of "Dragons' Teeth" are hard to discover. We are not well enongh acquainted with Portnguese realism.

—Raleigh Westgate; or, Epimenides in Maine. A Romance. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.—The anthor hae done a brave thing in idealizing the somewhat nnpoetical calling of the itinerant hook agent; not that there are not many in thie particular bneiness who are very decent and respectable people. If Mr. Stockton does turn the laugh on the seller of seeds and garden trees, that is no reason why our emotional instincts shonld not be called into play when Miss Johnson makoe her hero a romantic colporteur. There are many episodes in "Epimenides," and those who make a business of dispoeing of their hooke ehonld study the ways of Raleigh Weetgate and how he worked off his stock.

—A Happy Find. Translated from the French of Mme. Gagnebin by Miss E. V. Lee. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.—Mme. Gagnebin writes a story, hardly Frenoh, so simple and pleasing is it in character. Aimée is a foundling hronght np in some quiet Frenoh country town, who owes her training to an honest peasant woman. The moral inculcated ie excellent, and the story naturally and prettily told.

MRS. M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

On the Subject of Honest Labor.

There ie a snbtle something in the French mind which the sterner Anglo-Saxon lacks. We, heavily freighted with our own respectability, are ashamed to work for a living unless we can do it with pen, pencil, or graver. We even hide the modest and feminine needle and do our embroidery on the sly, putting it in at the Decorative Art Rooms or at the Woman's Exchange, under a feigned name. This is a poor form of pride, an aggravated self-consciousness, a proof of something ignoble in ourselves, and a shameful scorn of that noblest of all things, "work," so honorable in men; why not in women? Mrs. Harriet Hnbbard Ayer has the French talent for the exactitude of the medical and chemical science. She was, and doubtless many women are, born with it, hnt the higher education of women had not reached the Chicago belle. It took the hard schoolmistress, adversity, to teach her what is now a pleasure and a pastime, bnt which, at the time she took it up, was simply a breadwinner. Very many very pretty women have been killed by using cosmetics. We have the well-known story of Mario's daughter and the "Beautiful Forever" woman. We have the sad sight in our hospitals of the paralyzed actress. There is something repellent to an honest mind in this very word "cosmetic." It seeme to be a pirate flying a false flag. Mrs. Ayer, however, first found ont that her Récamier preparations were innocent, then beneficial, and she advanced boldly to her work. What it must have cost her, what publicity and wrong impressions and ignorant criticism cost a redneed gentlewoman, who shall ever write the book which shall tell the story!

Bnt Mrs. Ayer did not stop at this. She went on making confections for coughs and colds, medicines for purifying the blood, and tonics for those who suffer from brain and nerve depression. It is pleasant to read the testimonials from her old pastor, the Rev. David Swing, whose magical eloquence brings all the hard-headed men of the great West to hear him every Sunday. De Lancey Nicoll, Stssie Mackaye, Rufus Ingalls, Douglass, Watterson, John A. Cockerill, Gov. Curtin, the popular and genial Buffalo Bill, the stroke oar of the Cornell crew—all testify to the merits of her Vita Nuova.

What a boxing of the compass! Any woman might be proud of these letters, and the brave woman who has tried being "saleswoman," penshaping agent, anything rather than be a burden to her friends, has risen to fortune and to a place where she can help other women, who perhaps are not as able to help themselves as she has been.

It is on this side of her character that we approach Mrs. Ayer with the respect due to a discoverer.

Why should not women study chemistry and become students of the exact sciences? How much better to do a trade well than an art badly! It is the way work is done which makes it honorable or dishonorable, not what the work is.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

From Prof. Stillman, the eminent scientist and Professor of Chemistry of the Stevens Institute of Technology:

40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, January, 1887.

MRS. H. H. AYER:

DEAR MADAM: Samples of your Récamier Preparations have been analyzed by me. I find that there is nothing in them that will herm the most delicate skin, and which is not authorized by the French Pharmacopeia as safe and beneficial in preparations of this character.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, M. Sc., Ph. D.

IN THE CANADIAN WILDS

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S COUNTRY.

THE LAKE ST. JOHN WILDERNESS, THE MONTAGNAIS INDIANS, AND THE GREAT OUANANICHE FISHING.

There lies before me a long red sash, bright in color, coarse in texture, with a foot of fringe at each end—such a sash as ie worn by the Canadian *habitans*, and by many of the Indians in British America. There is nothing remarkable ahont the sash, nor in the fact that I bought it a few days ago at one of the trading posts of the Hadson's Bay Company, in that part of the world which within my recollection was put down on the maps as British America, and was an almost nnknown country. The curions thing ahont it is the way I reached that trading post, for I went to it from the Grand Central Station in a parlor car, with a buffet in one end and very springy armchairs, and a shining and smiling porter to anticipate every wish and to see that my hoots were kept in a condition that might he acceptable to the British American Indians—a parlor car, attached to a fast train, to carry me up among the agents and the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, among the Montagnais Indians, to the very shore of Lake St. John, 200 miles north of Quehec.

It seemed hardly right to he going up into such a country in a parlor car, where a few years ago the handling of timber and of skins were the only industries, and the few white inhahitants engaged themselves principally in huilding forts to protect them against the Indians. It seemed certainly anything hut natnral. I had in mind, as the train flew along through Bridgeport, something I had read a few days before in an old cyclopedia of 1832 describing that same region: "On the American continent Britain claims the right to occnpy the immense space extending from the St. Lawrence to the newly-discovered Arctic Oceau. Snoh an occupation, however, even in a prospective view, is so distant that to include the whole tract wonld be olearly prematnre. We reserve, therefore, for a separate chapter the regions still held hy the native tribes of America. The actual occupation extende along the northern and, in the lower part of its course, the southern hank of the St. Lawrence, the northern shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and, in part, the eastern coast of Lake Huron; it reaches, though only in some instances, thirty or forty miles into the interior. The company, which enjoys the exclusive trade ot Hudson's Bay, inaintaine several forts on its western shore. They have aleo small forts on the leading lakes and rivers of the interior, called houses, where they are secure against the attack of the Indians scattered over the expanse of these desolate wilds and can form a store of the articles necessary for the fnr trade. Beyond this occupancy they have not attempted to exercise any jurisdiction, nor, as has lately appeared, could a peaceable colony form itself without imminent dangsr from these rude tenants of the wild." And after pondering over this I picked up the time table and read: "Monarch parlor sleening cars from New-York to Quebec without change; also connectiug with Monarch parlor sleeping care rnn on the Qnebec and Lake St. John Railway, from Qnebec to Lake St. Johu. Leave New-York 9:02 A. M., arrive Roherval, on Lake St. Joha, 5:35 P. M. the following day." So, it seemed, "a peaceable colony" had been formed and there was no longer "imminent danger from these rude tenante of the wild."

The reason for thie luxurions mode of reaching so remote a region as Lake St. John, 200 miles straight north from Quebec, may he easily told. The American sportsman is inestimable in his demands for new fields to conquer; and the real sportsman, the fisherman who is not content with the exciitement of fishing off a wharf with a worm-haited hook, mnet cast his fly in waters that have not been fished dry. He wante new pastnres, and wants them as far from civilization as possihle. For a long time the Adirondacks snpplied plenty unhinzed forests and nameless and nnknown lakes, hnt the supply of seclnsion was not equal to the demand, and the Adirondacks are now, as

JOLLY TIMES AT NEWPORT

IT WAS A REMARKABLY EVENTFUL WEEK.

VISIT OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS—CASINO HOPS AND COTTAGE ENTERTAINMENTS—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—This has been a week of important and interesting society events. The French officers have been here and have been dined and wined and fêted every day; the Casino hops have been brilliant events; the polo games have been well attended and characterized by exciting play; the steeplechase course has been decided on; the electric street railway cars have made trial trips, despite the opposition of the cottagers; cottage entertainments have been many and some of them elaborate, and society has been kept in a flutter all the week with something new and attractive, even to the annuied representatives of wealth and fashion who occupy the palatial mansions on the avenue and cliffs.

The visit of the French ships was a feature of the season, and the officers were kept in a continuous round of official and society festivities. They were dined by Capt. Goodrich of the torpedo station, given a reception at his cottage by Gov. Ladd, visited and inspected the training station, were entertained by Commander Higginson of the station, attended an elaborate reception in their honor at the torpedo station, danced at a hop at Jamestown, across the bay, and at the Casino hops here, and concluded tha round by a visit to Providence and a reception on the flagship to their many hosts here. The ships sailed on Friday, and the officers must have taken away with them a new sense and appreciation of the hospitality of Americans and of the many interesting and enjoyable features of Summer life in Newport.

The attendance at the Casino hops is increasing. The people come late this season, but they come, and that is the principal thing, and then for a brief time they turn the pretty little white-and-gold theatre into a scene which can hardly be rivaled anywhere in the world, particularly for its assemblage of noted and prominent society people. The attempt a few weeks ago to revive the custom of ladies carrying bouquets does not seem to go, and its failure is to be regretted, as the masses of roses and other bright, beautiful flowers were a pleasant feature of the gatherings a few years ago. The display of elaborate toilets is very beautiful for this early in the season, as the richest and most costly are always kept back until the private balls and Casino subscription ball come round. To describe these ravishing creations were a task too difficult for the writer, but he can, at least, present the names of those whom they adorned, and among these should appear those of the Misses Hargous, Post, Wilson, Beaub, Baldwin, Van Rensselaer, Robbins, Winthrop, Wetmore, Hunt, Neill, Winternoff, Willing, Clift, Barger, King, Stone, Eldridge, Tooker, Griswold, Newcombe, Swan, and Lesser. A glance over these names reveals the fact that they include almost all the young debutantes of belles of but a few seasons, and what is more natural than that a pretty face should attract one to admire it, and what could add to increased edvantage? But not all the belles are buds. Some are married, and they still retain their following of devotad attendants whenever they appear in public, so that at times there is indeed no small rivalry between the married and the married ladies for the favor of the masculine representatives of society. As for the gentlemen, they all go to the dances, and either stance or lounge and smoke on the verandas, and it is sometimes a question to lookers-on which derive the most comfort and pleasure from the hops, the dancers, the smokers and loungers. Anyway, it is the correct thing to go to these hops whether you enjoy it or not, and to be out of good form in Newport's cottage society is worse than to be out of the world.

Polo still retains its favor among the society people, though as yet this season there has been but little in this line to attract popularity or favor for the sport. There have been but two days of play thus far, as the beastly weather—and nothing but that awfully English word can express it—has kept the grounds in a condition of marshland which was not at all favorable to hard riding and safe horsemanship. And yet there has been hard riding, for the games this week were characterized by that more than they were by skillful playing. The attendance of cottagers has been good, and indicates that there will be no difficulty on that score if there is play to witness. Deadhead Hill also is again alive with people, who view the sport from this plebeian but cheap vantage ground. The season is not yet in doubt; that is, not in respect to the regular games on polo days, but with regard to the matches which come this month. The teams for these are not yet made up, and some of the clubs are experiencing some difficulty in securing re-enforcements. These will be played, however, and will probably prove full of interest, despite the delay of the opening of the season. The younger players, who in past years have been styled the "Juniors," are showing some of them how to play polo, too. The wet weather this Summer, and the unfortunate condition of the grounds which results, has set on foot a scheme to abandon the present location, which is low and marshy, and to purchase a much larger place at Bateman's Point on the Ocean Drive, and convert it into a steeplechase track, polo, cricket, lawn tennis, and baseball grounds combined, and then to erect on it a handsome clubhouse and restaurant, and make it a favorite place of resort for all the young bloods of society. The cost of all this is estimated at $150,000, but the boys are still talking about it, and it may materialize one of these days. If it does there will be an end to Deadhead Hill, which will be bad for the townspeople and excursionists.

The steeplechase course has been decided upon. It will be on Indian-avenue, on the east side of the island, about five miles from the city, an excellent location. The course has been laid out about the oval shape, about one and three-quarter miles long, with two nearly straight stretches of about three-quarters of a mile. It has been decided to have two classes of races, one for amateurs and one for professionals. This decision is made in response to an appeal from the local society sporting men who desire to ride for glory and the smiles and plaudits of the fair, even at the risk of limb and neck. The placing of the heaviest purse at $2,000 and $1,500 will doubtless attract a number of the best horses and riders in the country, as the purses are the largest offered any where this season.

The opposition of some of the cottagers to the electric street railway has as yet had absolutely no effect except to make the citizens want the road more than ever. This week the city has been literally electrified by the running of the cars on trial trips. The novelty of the event can be appreciated when it is remembered that never before in the two centuries and a half of history of the place has there been a street car of any description run through Newport's streets. The people are delighted with the road, and the opposing cottagers are taking out their ravance in boycotting the merchants and threatening to turn out the members of the City Council at the municipal election next month and to elect men who will repraasnt their views in regard to the road; but in this they will have a difficult job even with the aid of their unlimited millions.

The week has been full of entertainments, small and great, elaborate and unpretentious, but hosts of them, and in some cases more than one by the same parties. The most elaborate have been a fete at Oakland by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a musicale by Mrs. C. L. Beet, a brilliant affair by Mrs. Paran Stevens, and one by Mrs. John W. Ellis, and a musicale by Miss Leary. Oakland is Mr. Vanderbilt's country seat in Portsmouth, some five miles from the city, and the drive to and from the place along the country roads was no small part of the pleasure of the evening. The hours at the farm were delightfully spent, however, and an elegant collation was enjoyed in the open air. The artists at Mrs. Beet's musicale were Mr. J. C. Mullaly, the leader of the Casino orchestra, violinist, and Mr. Albert Morris Bagley, pianist. It was a delightful affair. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had their beautiful cottage decorated with potted plants and the piazzas inclosed and carpeted and set with chairs, tables, and bric-a-brac. Mrs. Pemberton Hinckley of New-York sang, and Mme. de Moyne read to the delight of the company. The luncheon which was served was in Pinard's latest style. Miss Leary's musicale was one of the most largely-attended gatherings of the season, these weekly occasions being very popular every season. The musicale was preceded by a ladies' luncheon. The artists were Mrs. Hincks and Mr. Bjorksten, both of whom sang charmingly. The house was prettily decorated with flowers and plants. Among others entertaining were Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. H. T. Dickey, Mrs. C. N. Baach, R. T. Wilson, F. Van Zandt, August Belmont, S. F. Barger, Fairman Rogers, Mrs. Berryman, T. F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wilson, Mrs. F. B. Cutting, Mrs. Daniel Le Roy, Mrs. John Lawrance, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. S. T. Swan, Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Mrs. S. S. Whiting, E. Ely Goddard, Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Smith Clift, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. William Astor, Miss Tooker, Mrs. J. A. Spencer, Mrs. E. N. Wharton, Mrs. C. S. Bridge, Master Willie Post, Mrs. William Edgar, M. Routan, the French Minister; Count Arco Valley, the German Minister; L. L. Lorillard, J. P. Kernoohan, F. W. Vanderbilt, E. N. Tailer, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. G. F. Wetmore, Mrs. Henry Clews, G. H. Burrows, Mrs. Gordon McKay, Mrs. I. T. Burden.

The class of officers under instruction at the torpedo station has completed its course, and most of the officers have begun the course at the bar college.

There will be no fox hunts or anlsead-bag races this season, and the hounds will not be brought here at all.

Ex-Gov. George P. Welmore has presented the Natural History Society with more than a thousand specimens of shells from Southern waters.

The wife and daughter of Joaquin Miller, the poet and author, are here, and Mr. Miller is expected soon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong of New-York are occupying the Bosworth villa at Ochre Point, which they purchased last year.

Messrs. W. W. Astor, F. W. Vanderbilt, W. W. Sharman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. E. Jones, Mrs. Cornelius Vandarbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. E. R. Wharton have given $100 each, Miss Wells $50, and the Misses Mason $25 to the Newport society of the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Edward Kemeys, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fiske, Mr. Woodbury Kane, and Mr. W. R. Travers of New-York have arrived this week.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of New-York has rented the Mason cottage, on Gibbs-avenue and Catherine-street, for the remainder of the season.

THE GAYETIES OF A WEEK.

HOW THE FORTUNATE FEW ARE ENJOYING THEMSELVES AT THE PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The rush of Summer life is at its height at the giddy old Pier, and the bathing beach between the houre of 11 and 1 is crowded with the gayest of gay processions.

On the 13th inst. the fifth midsummer meeting of the Southern Rhode Island Press Association is to be held at the Narragansett Hotel. The dinner will be served at the Tower Hill House. Lawyer E. B. Crafts of Westerly will deliver an address, and a ball will follow at the Casino.

The Rhode Island Railroad men held their annual clambake on Wednesday. There were sixty of them, and their clams were cooked by steam turned on from their locomotive.

Mrs. W. Edward Nichols of Providence is a guest of Mrs. Arnold H. Tefft. Mr. D. A. Clark and family are at Minnehaha Cottage.

Garden parties are quite the rage and for the moment "rocking" is forgotten. A very successful party was given at Narragansett on Saturday for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm at Canaan, N. Y. Another followed at the Revere House on Monday.

Edmund Lewis of Philadelphia, Miss Laura Woodward of New-York, Mrs. Emma Selingar, and Miss Brown are among the best-known artists working here this season.

Wednesday night has been permanently fixed for the children's dances at the Casino. Dancing lasts until 9 o'clock. Lander's Orchestra furnishes the music.

The brilliant costumes become more numerous as the season advances, and the prospects for an unusually gay month were never hatter.

The theatricals given by the Talma Club netted a handsome sum for the exchequer of the Church of St. Peter-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Howard Lapsley, Mrs. Francis Gowen, and Mrs. George V. Cresson are among the most frequent entertainers at the cottages this Summer.

J. G. K. Lawrence and family of New-York are at one of the Earl cottages; L. N. Steele of Baltimore is at the Ocean House.

The increase in the cottage colony is one of the marked features of Narragansett life this year. Twelve new cottages have been put up here since last season.

NO CROWDS AT BAR HARBOR.

BUT THE SUMMER RESIDENTS ARE HAVING A GOOD TIME NEVERTHELESS.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3.—August is here, but thus far without the crowds that some people expected. There have, of course, been many arrivals, but there have also been the usual number of departures of July guests. Many people spend July here who spend August somewhere else, while a still larger number who spend July nsarer home come here in August.

The Green Mountain fend is quiet just now. The very day after the dynamite explosion the owners of the carriage road sent up a large relay of man to build and repair it. The man worked with such dispatch that, although the explosion occurred on Wednesday, the road was repaired and carriages drove up there again on the following Sunday. Some of the railway people hint mysteriously at other developments to be made soon, but nothing has occurred as yet.

Festivities occur from day to day and large preparations go on for more. The Kebo Valley Club will soon start a series of dances. The attendance of course will be confined to members and their friends. The management have also decided that no entertainments shall be given at the clubhouse except those furnished under the auspices of club members. Thus no professional reader or actor can appear there unless he puts himself under the management of the amateurs who control the club. The club is also preparing for some special tennis tournaments on the club grounds, which are well adapted for that game.

Meanwhile Mrs. W. B. Howard of Mossly Hall will give her yearly tennis tournament next Monday. The prize is a cup won at the last game by Mr. Livingston Baakman of New-York.

Everybody is giving dinners and luncheons—that is everybody in the social swim. The Blaines gave one to all the attachés of foreign legations here, the German, the Russian, the Turkish, the Italian, and the French, and several other people were asked to meet them, among whom were Senator and Mrs. Hale. Mrs. W. P. Cochrane of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Gurnee, and Mrs. Musgrave of New-York, Mrs. W. B. Howard, Mrs. John Whittaksr of St. Louis, Mr. Rollin Purse and Prof. and Mrs. Leslan Carr are among those giving noticeable entertainments lately.

The driving parade which will take place a little later in the month is expected to be the gayest affair of the Summer. It will be under the auspices of Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose taste in such matters is unfailing. All the fine equipages in town will be called into requisition, together with all the pretty and gayly-attired women that can be found to take part.

The Village Improvement Society held a success last Saturday, last Saturday and elected Parke Godwin as President, with W. B. Rice, L. B. Deasy, and Morris K. Jesup Vice Presideuts, Joseph Wood Secretary, and Fred C. Lynnm Treasurer. The last named are villagers. There is also a Board of Managers, made up of cottagers and natives. One of the propositions brought forward at the first meeting was that an offer be made to the Rooick Brothars to sell a tract of land owned by them and convart it into a common for tha town. The tract rune from a little below Cottage-street to West-street, close to Conner's Wharf. It is covered with a lot of miserable chanties that seam to have been flung upon the landscape "higgledy-piggledy" without reason or object. They are the most unsightly objects at Bar Harbor, presenting a most unfavorable impression upon those entering the harbor. Their removal and a common in their place would be a blessing; but it is hardly one that will come to pass. The Rodicks ask an enormous sum for their land, and can hardly be got to part with it at any price, and while some gentlemen would be willing to put down a good deal of money to farthar the scheme, it is scarcely likely that enough could be raised. Land at Ber Harbor has been boomed beyond all reason, and a reaction has set in which has resulted in only two new cottages going up since last yaar. They are even worse off at Northeast Harbor, where the Bar Harbor boom extended. Some of the natives invested all they had on mortgaged land, and are now "land stand." Nots foot of land has been sold thars for nearly two years, and some of them now need ready money so badly that they would sell for what they first paid after paying taxes for three or four years.

SEA BREEZES AT WATCH HILL.

WATCH HILL, R. I., Aug. 3.—The surf on the famous Hill beaches has been heavier during the past week than at any time since the opening of the season. Its dazzling whiteness and deafening roar have attracted thousands of people to the shore from all parts of New-England, and from New-York City as well. All the hotels are well filled, and yachting and bathing parties are very popular.

The United States Government has at last made an improvement long desired by Watch Hill yachtsmen in buoying Little Narragansett Bay from Stonington to the mouth of the Pawcatuck River.

Mr. George Bullock of Cincinnati is a guest at the Hill. He is expecting his yacht daily.

The Hon. John A. Taylor of New-York is spending the Summer at Noye's Beach, with his family.

The event of the week was the full-dress hop given on Saturday night at the Ocean House. Some of the costumes were unusually handsome. A ball was also given at the Plimptou House on Saturday evening, which was largely attended.

The church services at the Hill are held much as usual. Catholic services are held at 7 A. M. each Sunday, the Rev. Father Pyne officiating, and Protestant services at 11 A. M. The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest of New-York, preached last Sunday.

This afternoon the annual meeting of the Watch Hill Improvement Society was held in the Hill chapel.

Among the visitors of note at the Hill for the weak have been Mr. and Mrs. George W. Custis of Baltimore, the Misses Creighton of the same city, Gilbart Johnson of Westerly, R. I., J. B. Henderson, the Rev. Curtis Blaakford, A. E. Packard, Charles W. Hartshorn, and Henry D. Moltrop of Chicago, Charles J. Clark and family of St. Louis, Alvin Sands and family of Kansas City, Clarence Latham of Cleveland, and Henry Bennett and family of New-York.

A QUIET WEEK AT LENOX.

LENOX, Aug. 3.—The rain here, as elsewhere, has interfered materially with the frivolities of the host of visitors with whom the town is at present crowded. But, nevertheless, there have been numerous small entertainments which have served to relieve the monotony to a degree, at least. Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Chapin have begun their series of dancing parties for the younger set, and on Wednesday Mr. Lawrence Turnure gave a small dinner.

G. G. Haven, Mr. R. Bacon, and William D. Curtis of Curtis's Hotel are getting up a subscription of $1,200 or $1,500 to purchase a fire engine of the Babcock variety. They intend to organize a fire company, which is greatly needed in Lenox. The town is entirely at the mercy of any fire which might break out. It has had one or two narrow escapes recently, but, fortunately, when the fires have occurred there has been no wind.

Mr. J. S. Bernee and Mr. G. G. Haven are trying to raise several thousand dollars by private subscription for the employment of a detective as a protection against burglaries, so many of which have taksn place in town in former seasons.

The archery club met at Mrs. Sloane's on Wednesday. It will meet at Mrs. Bradford's next Wednesday. The gun club has put up a house on Mr Gilmore's grounds, and will meet regularly Wednesdays and Saturdays for clay-pigeon shooting.

A gay time is expected in September, when the Endicott-Thorne wedding occurs. Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland will be the guests of the Whitneys then, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Fairchild will be with Geo. and Mrs. S. W. Barlow. Many of the cottagers who have been in Europe are returning in large numbers. After a short stop at their homes in New-York and a run up to Bar Harbor or Narragansett Pier they come here.

Among the weak's arrivals at Curtis's Hotel are the following: Lovel Moses, Jr., N. G. Ingraham, E. A. Toler, N. A. Fuller, Miss Brokingham, Samuel Bell, and Mrs. J. D. Morrison, Miss Eggl, Miss M. A. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, A. A. Kingsland, J. M. Gillaray, J. H. Huntington, Miss Conway, and Victor Morand of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stone, and Miss Gertrude Stone of Boston.

HEIGHT OF THE SARATOGA SEASON.

ALL THE HOTELS CROWDED AND EVERYBODY ENJOYING LIFE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—"When we have 600 guests," said Dr. Perry of the United States Hotel yesterday, "we pay expenses, and now—well, we are not losing anything," and the doctor's smile lost nothing of its good humor as he reflected that the August harvest bids fair to make up for the sparse July receipts. The United States Hotel shelters to-night a thousand guests, the Grand Union as many more, and Congress Hall nearly that number. As for the smaller hotels and boarding houses, their limit has been reached and passed. Up on North Broadway among the cottagers the same plethora of people and excitement exist. At one mansion, which it is absurd to call a cottage, hospitality is extended to no less than twenty-five persons, besides the family of the host.

Musicales, luncheons, tennis, bowling, and driving are the amusements of the day, with an adjournment in gay parties of from six to twenty to the hotels for the music and dancing and visit with friends quartered there in the evening. Comment has already been made in these columns upon the close relations which exist between cottage and hotel life here—a condition which offers a marked contrast to Newport social life. But here it can hardly be otherwise. Most of the swell ones and lasses are graduates from a "Cottage Row" at the United States or Grand Union, and it is like going home to stroll again on the galleries or loiter in the parlors of those hotels.

Mrs. Charles Fellows was "at home" to-day at Neeldowa. It was the first of her August Saturday receptions. Mrs. Augustus C. Downing of Coruwall Manor will resuma her "Wednesday evenings" soon. Mrs. Stackhouse and her niece, Miss Stewart of New-York, are at the Maples.

Miss Frances Phillips of Washington, who is here at the Grand Union for the season with Judge and Mrs. MacArthur, is considered even more charming than her sister, Miss Dorothy, who became Mrs. Edward B. Hilton in April last. The young couple are in France this Summer, and may perhaps reside abroad, as it is partially decided that Mr. E. B. Hilton will represent in Paris the new New-York firm of Hilton, Hugnes & Denning.

Dancing is unusually popular this season, the hops invariably bringing out a brilliant throng. The regular Saturday hops at Congress Hall, Monday and Friday; Clarendon, Thursday; Grand Union, Wednesday and Saturday; United States, Thursday and Saturday; Kensington, Saturday.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord of New-York is at the Grand Union.

The Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow and Mrs. Bristow of New-York are at the United States.

Jay Gould comes to Saratoga very quietly, and Saratoga seems equally indifferent to Jay Gould. He comes and goes without let or hindrance, people scarcely turning their heads or raising their eyes to look after him. He is a familiar figure at the Spa, at which he is a regular visitor. Yat Jay Gould can never be other than an interesting personality. A vivacious young lady on the United States piazza last evening voiced a feeling that is shared to a greater or less degree by a great many others. "Oh," she said, as the small, dark man, with the impassive and unsmiling face made his solitary way along the gallery, "that man fascinates me. The power of his enormous wealth overwhelms me. He seems set in a halo of gold, and I can hear the jingle of his dollars as he walks."

Over at the White Sulphur on the lake the orchestra of colleee students is very popular. The opening hop was attended on Thursday evening, and, despite the threatening weather, was well attended. A moonlight lake excursion on the pretty little Erminie, the hotel steam launch, is the next thing in prospect, with the college boys aboard to furnish the music. They play daily at the hotel through August.

The unusually heavy rains of the week, interspersed as they have been with one or two downpours that might almost be termed cloudbursts, have raised the already high waters of the lake in an appreciable degree. At Moon's it is feared the bowling alley must be moved in consequence.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace and family and John Mollor of sugar fame are prominent New-Yorkers here.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hanson, *née* Lathrop, returned last evening from a five months' bridal trip to Japan. Mrs. Hanson is a niece of Leland Stanford.

An effort is being made to renew the popularity of Mount MacGregor, which for a season or two past has been somewhat on the wane. Manager Duy has the Hotel Balmoral very free, and in addition the railway management transports guests of the hotel to and from Saratoga without charge. Under the new régime the cuisine of the Balmoral has been greatly improved, and all pains are taken to provide for the comfort and diversion of the guests. Friday is hop night and every hop so far has had some special feature. Last week a superb display of fireworks was had that was even more aujoyed by the dwellers in the valley than those who witnessed it from the hotels. A number of families are at the Balmoral who keap their carriages in Saratoga and come down daily for a drive.

Two eminent divines at the Grand Union are the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Skinner of Chicago, who occupies the Chair of Theology at McCormick Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis of Boston. Dr. Ellis is President of the New-England Historical Society, and is an ex-Dean of Harvard University. A further matter of note about him is the fact that he is spending his fortieth Saratoga Summer here.

Next week on Monday begins the much-talked-of "Feast of Days" at the Babcock cottage on Ballston-avenue. This entertainment is distinctively novel and fashionable. It is also charitable, and is expected to be very successful. It lasts throughout the week. Different ladies prominent in cottage and village society constitute reception committees for every day, and there are to be more pretty girls on duty to the square inch than even Saratoga can often boast of.

A GLOOMY WEEK AT COOPERSTOWN.

COOPERSTOWN, Aug. 3.—The past has been a week of gloom in Cooperstown, for the dismal weather has prevented the expected rush of midsummer guests. The younger city visitors bawail the fact that the tennis courts have been kept too wet for use, and the more mature guests that the mud has been too deep and plenty to allow the usual driving, which is one of their chief amusements, while old and young alike have been very nearly heart-broken over the fact that sailing and rowing have been forbidden pleasures owing to the uncertainty of the weather.

Mr. John Lewis of New-York has rented the Shumway cottage on Elm-street. William H. McClure of Albany has taken possession of the MoGown cottage for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson, the Brooklyn author, is visiting Miss Susan F. Cooper. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Beach of New-York officiated at the Episcopal Church Sunday.

At the kirmess to be held here next Tuesday and Wednesday brief passages from the original manuscripts of James Fenimore Cooper will be sold at auction.

Arrivals at the Cooper House for the week include the following:

From New-York.—Mr. James Burt, Mr. H. Mott Speer, Dr. J. A. Monell, Mrs. J. A. Monell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrance Lee, Mr. H. L. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Southwick, Miss K. Southwick, and Mrs. H. D. Stratton.

AT SHARON SPRINGS.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—One of the most noticeable features at Sharon is the great number of returning guests. Exactly what the attraction is that draws them it would be hard to say, but the same guests for some reason come here season after season.

Gen. George H. Sharpe of Kingston registered at the Pavilion on Wednesday. Miss Kate Field drove out with a Richfield party, and spent Wednesday and Thursday in Sharon. Miss Breese of New-York, a regular visitor at Sharon, is at the Pavilion. Ex-Congressman Ira Davenport and wife are at the Pavilion.

Recent arrivals at the Pavilion include the following:

From New-York—George B. Parsons, Miss Breese and maid, Mrs. A. E. Breese, Joseph W. Gibson and wife, Maston Gifford, John Schooley, F. C. Earle, Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Kate Field, Thomas Fatten and wife, Horatio Armus, W. Remsen Webb, Dr. J. F. P. Hodson.

RICHFIELD'S GAY SEASON.

NUMEROUS ARRIVALS AND FESTIVITIES FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—With the first warm days of August the water-lily beds of Otsego and Canadarago Lakes become a mass of beautiful white blossoms, and for the past week the picturesque nooks and secluded inlets of these favorite lakes have been besieged by pleasure parties, who return laden with flowers. When Cooper's graphic pen painted the beauties of the lakes about Richfield, their waters knew only Indian canoes and the "ark of Tom Hunter," but now Otsego Lake boasts of six steamers, as well as numerous sail and row boats, and Canadarago is graced by a dozen or more pleasure boats. The Indian canoes which have recently appeared seem to give it a particular fascination for the young people, who float about for hours, vaguely searching for the "sunken Island" of tradition.

There have been many arrivals of late, among them the poetess Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, whose poems published in the *Richfield Daily* have given much satisfaction to curious "piazza fiends." On Saturday evening last the first german of the season took place in the Spring House parlors. In these days of independence in dress an affair of this kind becomes of special interest, particularly when the dancers are known as New-York fashion leaders. Originality approaches almost to the bizarre in the gowns of the present day, and on this occasion the costumes were borrowed from many epochs and centuries. Flowers there were in profusion, and the favor table, presided over by Mrs. R. W. Tailer and Mrs. D. Milton Fisk, was a mass of glittering tinsel, ribbon, flowers, fancy baskets, bonbonnières, &c. The german was led by Mr. J. Lee Tailer with Miss Pauline Onativia, Miss Byrne and Mr. D. S. Wotherspoon second. Among other participants were Miss Fisk and Mr. Edward Tailer, Miss Wadhams and Mr. Kirman, Miss Tucker and Mr. Speakman, Miss McKenna and Mr. Sedgwick, Miss Beard and Mr. F. D. Beard, and Miss N. Onativia and Mr. J. R. Beard. Following the german came a supper given by Mr. Proctor to his guests.

This week the Spring House will lose three of its leading belles, who sail on the Umbria on Saturday next—Mrs. George Boker, Mrs. Ralston, and Miss Byrne. As each train brings newcomers, however, the ball-room promises to keep the bell rolling in spite of the gallons of rain which fall. The Sulphur Springs are not one whit less strong, bathing is on the increase, and "Bob," the factotum at the fountain, administers his beverage with untiring hand. Among the arrivals this week were the following:

Spring House.—From New-York—W. M. Clark, Mrs. R. Wilcox, Miss Wells, Mrs. H. L. Valentine, W. M. Speer, Arthur H. Ferrest, E. J. Chaffee, John Downey, Miss Downey, Mrs. J. W. Baker, J. B. Cleinert, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp and daughter, Mrs. T. Emmal, Dr. H. L. Howe, W. D. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Coates, Miss M. C. Kanon, Prrdon Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Miss M. A. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patten, Miss H. L. Lee, E. G. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster, John F. Bandonine, Miss Baakman, Miss Butler, D. C. Calvin. From Brooklyn—J. J. Aminall, Mrs. Nesmith, Dr. H. C. Heighton.

Tuller House.—From New-York—W. W. Janks, Mrs. S. E. Nichols and daughter, Mrs. M. L. Raucke.

Sheldrake Cottage.—From New-York—Mrs. John G. Smedberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Perrine, Mrs. J. Janaway.

Hotel Earlington.—From New-York—Mrs. M. E. Richmond, Mrs. T. L. Darling, the Misses Whitelock, Charles C. Delmonico, Dr. E. De Rsons, William B. Bininger, V. Ghirardelli, J. C. Stover, Marmaduke Richardson, D. A. Loomis, L. W. Fuller, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Miss and daughter, Mrs. J. Carnrick, daughter and child, Miss Brown, James Thomson, H. E. Hollister. From Brooklyn—A. E. Cortis, C. M. Clark, W. S. Schoalman.

A NEW ST. LAWRENCE RESORT.

CARLETON PARK OPENED—FISHING AT ALEXANDRIA BAY.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Aug. 3.—The event of the week on the St. Lawrence was the opening of a resort at the head of Carleton Island, three miles from Cape Vincent. The place is known as Carleton Park, and embraces within its limits the ruins of an old English fort which antedates the Revolution. Among those who have become interested in the place to the extent of buying lots are the Hon. R. P. Flower and Gen. N. M. Curtis. These gentlemen, with their families, together with representatives of the City Governments of Kingston, Watertown, Utica, and Syracuse, were among the guests at Carleton Park on Wednesday.

The regular August rush to this resort is now at hand. It brings a large number of recruits to the army of St. Lawrence River anglers. The champion pickerel killer up to date is W. J. Jones of Richmond, who took 182 of the species of fish in seven days, an average of twenty-six on each trip. The fishing is improving all the time, and the record of catches grows longer day by day. A fine muskallonge, four feet in length and weighing thirty pounds, was taken on Thursday by Master Charles Slater. This is the largest muskallonge taken this season.

The cottage-like structures in the Island fad here. One of the river steamers has been fitted up with a 1,200 candle power electric flash light, and after-dark tripe on her are all the rage. The sights revealed when the powerful search light is directed toward inhabited portions of the islands are always interesting and sometimes startling.

Among the late arrivals at the hotels are the following:

Crossmon House.—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Knpper, C. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sassaman, F. G. Jones, Mrs. Lorenzo L. T. Griffiths and family, New-York; H. E. Pierpont and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Magnar, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Van Daventer, W. M. Van Anden, Brooklyn.

Thousand Island House.—Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, Annie G. Devine, George Clark and party, H. Gnthman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Gassaviva and daughter, Orlando Bennatt, Henry Asher, Brooklyn.

Frontenac.—N. Whitcomb, H. O. Clapper, James Greene, William Gennay, New-York; Mrs. Bennett and daughter, Brooklyn; Mrs. and Mrs. L. Robbins, wife and family, Mornstown, N. J.; James W. Arthur, Theodora M. Purdy, Miss Daisy Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kirman, Mrs. Burlingham, New-York.

Clayton.—Mrs. and Mrs. Gen. R. Wright, Susquehanna, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ottenharg, C. G. Hopkins, Arthur Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strauss, A. N. Powell and family, Harrison Lavin, F. W. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Acker and family, F. Van Riper, New-York; A. F. Jones, Thomas E. Lamb, Brooklyn.

SOJOURNERS AT LAKE GEORGE.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING—ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3.—A party of four young ladies from New-York and Brooklyn had a narrow escape from drowning during the storm of Monday. Fortunately they were near the shore and were taken in and furnished with dry clothing and accommodations for the night by the families of Dr. Tuttle and Robert Lewis. The young ladies were on their way to join a camping party.

Dr. Bowling of New-York City has purchased from LeGrand B. Cannon the steam yacht Marietta.

Among the arrivals are:

Fort William Henry Hotel.—From New-York: D. Calman, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lewis, T. J. Sinclair and wife, B. S. Clark, A. Sinclark, Miss Grace A. Clark, B. F. Dextar and wife, Clinton H. Leggett and wife, William Colgate, T. S. Robertson, M. D., and wife, Georga W. Hoberl, Miss A. Hoberl, Mrs. W. Millar, Miss Howell, George Howell, John Jacobs, E. V. Clerque, Paul C. Murdock and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Georga F. Bette, Miss Fannie J. Betts, Miss G. Betts, William A. Vandervoort, William A. Sinclark, Miss Grace A. Clark, B. F. Dexter and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chatillon, Miss Rosa K. Schaeffar.

The Saganore.—From New-York: R. S. Ridgley and wife, R. T. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Cowperthwait, Mrs. William Renwick and son, J. Darley Dent and wife, Mrs. George R. Vandawater, Miss K. Price, J. M. Stewart, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Percival Farquhar, Alfred W. Foster, Charles S. Welsh, P. W. Parks, Mrs. D. A. Hawkins, the Misses Hawkins, Miss Godfrey, J. Allen Townsend, E. D. Hawkins, J. O'Brian, George K. Lansing, the Rev. L. Walpole Warren, D. A. Masbam, Miss Meehan, W. W. Niles and wife, W. W. Niles, Jr., John F. Wiles and wife, William M. Caldwell, Frank Hardy, W. J. Wadsworth, A. R. Rumroe and wife, H. M. Billings, Rudolph C. Hahn and wife, Mrs. John P. Hays. From Brooklyn: Mrs. J. C. Underhill, Mrs. C. Diamond, C. F. Starr, M. D., E. T. H. Talmage, Dr. Matson and wife, Miss E. A. Dearborn.

NOTES FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 3.—The monster Cincinnati excursion train, with between 2,500 and 3,000 people on board, arrived yesterday and almost overrun the town. No preparation had been made at hotels and such a scrambling for rooms was never before seen. Many slept on the grass in the reservation Friday night.

The grand international lawn tennis tournament takes place on the grounds of the Queen's Royal at Niagara, on the lake, Aug. 18. A large number of entries have been made.

The many friends of Andrew Kaltenbach, proprietor of Hotel Kaltenhach, will sympathize with him in the death of his wife, which occurred Thursday evening.

VISITORS AT SHELTER ISLAND.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 3.—Among the recent arrivals at the Manhansat House are the following: F. G. Swan, Howard P. Swsolzer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson, Charles Allen Coombs, W. W. Henshew, Jr., R. A. Webber, Eugene G. Blackford, G. W. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Parmly, John Mross, A. C. Beebe, and Miss D. R. Vance of New-York; D. O. Lyall, W. N. Peak, and John Boenter and family of Brooklyn.

THE POPULAR CATSKILLS.

AN UNABATED RUSH TO THE GREAT MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The remarkable atmospheric conditions which have prevailed lately, it would naturally be supposed, would have a tendency to retard the influx of city people to the Catskill Mountain range. As a matter of fact, however, such is not the case. Superintendent J. P. Bradfield of the West Shore Railroad, Superintendent Jones of the Ulster and Delaware, George Coykendall of the Catskill Mountain and Stony Clove, Passenger Agent Hibbard of the Albany Day Line, Capt. Van Keuren of the steamer City of Kingston, Capt. Tremper of the Baldwin, Capt. Anderson of the Mary Powell, &c., say that their respective lines have carried a greater number of passengers this Summer than in any previous season. This is certainly a remarkable showing.

Paige of the Kanterskill, Tremper of the Tremper House, Robinson Brothers of the Overlook, the Cornells of the Grand, the Baaches of the old Catskill Mountain House, the Schulses of the Laurel House, Winter of the Rip Van Winkle House, and Dr. Churchill of Churchill Hall say that the

VERY GRATIFYING GAINS

SHOWN BY THE LOCAL SAVINGS BANKS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL BANK REPORT PLACES THE INCREASED RESOURCES OF THE NEW-YORK BANKS AT $15,460,000.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The savings banks of New-York City, representing as they do more than half of the entire amount of the people's money in the institutions of the State, show gratifying gains in the six months which closed June 30, 1889. Taken in connection with those of Brooklyn and the counties abutting on New-York and the waters of its harbor, the amount represented is four-fifths of that of the entire State. It was said early in the year that the rapid growth of savings and loan associations would cripple the savings banks somewhat; that is, that they would cause a falling off in the deposits. This has hardly been the case, for in but four of New-York City's and in two of Brooklyn's have the withdrawals exceeded the amounts deposited.

RESOURCES.

Figures compiled from the reports show that the aggregate of the total resources of New-York City's banks is $15,460,000 greater than they were on July 1, 1888. The Brooklyn banks have a gain of close on to $5,000,000, and the banks of the abutting counties a decrease of $200,000. This gives a clear gain of over $20,000,000. The following tables have been carefully prepared:

New-York Banks.

	1889.	1888.
American Savings Bank for Savings in New-York City	$702,152	$661,884
Bowery Savings	54,647,455	52,655,891
Broadway	57,167,441	56,158,522
Bowery	4,740,078	4,595,834
Citizens'	12,819,977	12,055,110
Dry Dock	16,841,810	16,687,361
East River	11,672,465	11,619,895
Emigrant Industrial	44,175,765	41,208,559
Excelsior	533,432	530,215
Franklin	5,032,539	4,468,998
German	27,526,389	25,492,191
Greenwich	25,944,823	24,597,102
Harlem	4,155,942	3,757,892
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	6,872,733	6,583,811
United States	317,644	
Irving	7,481,241	7,177,165
Manhattan	7,633,787	7,335,001
Metropolitan	4,573,350	4,452,874
New-York	8,968,949	8,518,761
North River	3,235,019	2,945,727
Seamen's	39,448,104	38,952,370
Union Dime	10,459,867	9,123,302
West Side	413,869	413,869
Total	$354,978,588	$339,516,057

Brooklyn Banks.

Brooklyn Savings	$29,598,346	$29,895,154
Bushwick Savings	439,535	366,708
City Savings of Brooklyn	236,526	187,048
Dime of Brooklyn	16,662,601	15,828,880
Dime of Williamsburg	1,810,383	1,618,844
East Brooklyn	1,764,692	1,532,850
East New-York	509,651	449,281
German	2,749,478	2,488,370
Germania	1,859,781	1,714,495
Greenpoint	2,160,677	1,980,238
Kings County	5,350,425	5,229,536
South Brooklyn	12,583,156	12,118,282
Williamsburg	32,928,111	30,822,408
Total	$108,632,301	$103,821,867

OTHER PLACES.

Orange County.

Cornwall Savings	$51,757	$51,454
Goshen Savings	507,017	487,562
Middletown Savings	1,442,817	1,427,906
Newburg Savings	5,331,429	5,626,059
Walden Savings	271,054	259,950
Warwick Savings	520,951	496,365

Queens County.

College Point	$361,406	$362,917
Jamaica	869,715	861,086
Long Island City	359,928	264,133
Queens County	879,529	879,758
Roslyn	198,501	167,021

Richmond County.

Richmond County	$37,658	$21,094
Staten Island	598,529	645,985

Suffolk County.

Riverhead	$1,445,562	$1,320,127
Sag Harbor	767,154	852,500
Southold	1,474,601	1,389,803

Westchester County.

East Chester	$214,145	$177,896
Greenburg	75,249	57,808
Peekskill	1,609,064	1,582,898
People's of Yonkers	988,320	785,162
Port Chester	961,651	952,952
Sing Sing		1,527,088
Union of Mamaroneck	90,326	53,863
Westchester of Tarrytown	$1,327,325	1,288,904
Yonkers	2,058,522	1,901,369
Total	$32,712,324	$23,948,149

WHAT IS DUE TO DEPOSITORS.

The amount due depositors shows a gain correspondingly as great as that of resources. While the New-York banks have $31,382,000 to their credit, those of Brooklyn have an increase of $3,700,000. With the Sing Sing bank, the institutions in the neighboring counties give about the same standing as last year. Here are the comparisons:

DUE DEPOSITORS.

New-York Banks.

	1889.	1888.
American Savings	$638,917	$647,728
Bank for Savings	44,961,037	43,666,401
Bowery	45,201,858	45,453,221
Broadway	4,387,856	4,186,173
Citizens'	11,153,776	10,841,009
Dry Dock	15,270,991	14,446,035
East River	9,700,429	9,301,903
Emigrant Industrial	37,244,522	35,177,133
Excelsior	511,115	511,745
Franklin	4,473,078	3,918,867
German	25,278,064	23,526,570
Greenwich	21,600,563	20,867,652
Harlem	3,857,179	3,457,503
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	5,761,245	5,764,022
Irving	3,443,307	6,287,116
Manhattan	6,832,052	6,606,444
Metropolitan	4,094,070	5,993,827
New-York	7,180,410	8,786,149
North River	2,894,280	2,673,081
Seamen's	30,892,275	31,881,263
United States	21,611	
Union Dime	7,761,036	8,522,039
West Side	456,188	396,136
Total	$300,191,323	$288,809,109

Brooklyn Banks.

Brooklyn Savings	$23,388,805	$23,180,248
Bushwick	420,334	349,112
City Savings of Brooklyn	232,290	185,078
Dime Savings of Brooklyn	14,630,809	14,064,848
Dime Savings of Williamsburg	1,675,663	1,493,139
East Brooklyn	1,578,778	1,469,272
East New-York	462,849	406,944
German of Brooklyn	2,501,396	2,255,779
Germania of Kings County	1,718,429	1,578,264
Greenpoint of Brooklyn	1,941,474	1,790,161
Kings County Savings Institution	5,033,146	4,923,083
South Brooklyn Savings Institution	10,520,713	10,203,114
Williamsburg	27,762,276	26,222,880
Total	$91,838,963	$88,119,676

OTHER BANKS.

Orange County.

Cornwall Savings	$49,058	$49,156
Goshen	492,508	454,784
Middletown	1,237,375	1,258,819
Newburg	4,715,335	4,672,237
Walden	234,518	225,938
Warwick	476,356	458,023

Queens County.

College Point	339,933	320,498
Jamaica	767,167	768,329
Long Island City	252,768	243,933
Queens County	581,302	591,477
Roslyn	183,291	173,511

Richmond County.

Richmond County	87,152	20,804
Staten Island	596,438	553,796

Suffolk County.

Riverhead	1,297,814	1,194,095
Sag Harbor	612,928	674,354
Southold	1,251,726	1,196,154

Westchester County.

East Chester	203,823	168,768
Greenburg	69,273	53,018
Peekskill	1,450,170	1,426,960
People's of Yonkers	850,873	735,743
Port Chester	881,451	873,407
Sing Sing		1,328,412
Union of Mamaroneck	90,047	53,498
Westchester of Tarrytown	1,163,183	1,113,988
Yonkers	1,883,910	1,737,467
Total	$19,869,629	$20,143,701

THE SURPLUS.

The surplus has received considerable attention in the newspapers for some time past, but it was not the surplus of the savings banks. This is kept within reasonable bounds, and the people, to whom it belongs, get the benefit of it. New-York banks show an increase over last year of $4,000,000, and Brooklyn of $1,000,000. The figures of the individual banks are here given in comparison:

New-York Banks.

	1889.	1888.
American Savings	$21,036	$13,638
Bank for Savings	9,686,418	9,969,490
Bowery Savings	10,966,083	10,705,801
Broadway	552,193	539,663
Citizens'	1,336,253	1,240,113
Dry Dock	1,571,119	1,442,273
East River	1,978,936	2,317,962
Emigrant Industrial	8,929,243	8,092,727
Excelsior	20,323	19,070
Franklin	559,461	550,037
German	2,247,318	1,966,621
Greenwich	4,343,721	4,030,050
Harlem	293,513	270,089
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	975,218	937,890
Irving	961,933	910,049
Manhattan	805,741	778,567
Metropolitan	453,048	453,048
New-York	1,756,632	1,752,842
North River	240,181	218,899
Seamen's	8,542,732	7,821,078
Union Dime	894,151	857,840
United States	34	
West Side	17,164	17,665
Total	$54,764,816	$50,702,325

Brooklyn Banks.

Brooklyn Savings	$3,886,798	$3,367,521
Bushwick	167,368	135,868
City of Brooklyn	147,006	81,031
Dime of Brooklyn	2,859,785	2,897,503
Dime of Williamsburg	542,607	435,884
East Brooklyn	418,439	454,882
East New-York	173,701	140,286
German	796,818	688,301
Germania	513,618	427,175
Greenpoint	546,769	438,285
Kings County	932,972	906,000
South Brooklyn	1,962,462	1,832,994
Williamsburg	4,847,386	4,491,068
Total	$17,791,049	$16,331,375

Orange County.

Cornwall Savings	$8,443	$6,923
Goshen	74,956	81,198
Middletown	299,455	338,862
Newburg	576,078	533,211
Walden	41,199	39,533
Warwick	77,951	87,864

Queens County.

College Point	$47,773	$60,701
Jamaica	177,616	170,134
Long Island City	223,338	193,884
Queens County	86,103	81,013
Roslyn	36,367	43,127

Richmond County.

Richmond County	$32,931	$34,560
Staten Island	134,591	107,290

Suffolk County.

Riverhead	$172,255	$194,048
Sag Harbor	95,513	88,846
Southold	127,124	130,983

Westchester County.

East Chester	$99,734	$72,186
Greenburg	32,480	24,809
Peekskill	329,665	421,069
People's of Yonkers	234,877	217,072
Port Chester	167,628	153,450
Sing Sing		184,576
Union of Mamaroneck	306,538	251,593
Westchester of Tarrytown	229,006	198,468
Yonkers	328,138	291,907
Total	$3,925,597	$4,019,919

WHAT WAS RECLAIMED.

There is an increase in the amount withdrawn in all three bunches of banks quoted. New-York leads with $1,560,000 increase. Brooklyn is close behind with $1,344,000. The story is told in these figures:

AMOUNT WITHDRAWN.

New-York Banks.

	1889.	1888.
American Savings	$130,563	$161,501
Bank for Savings	4,736,556	4,592,494
Bowery	4,364,398	4,297,822
Broadway	740,738	897,820
Citizens'	2,408,935	3,321,713
Dry Dock	2,535,237	2,456,946
East River	1,807,922	1,809,725
Emigrant Industrial	5,962,445	5,424,881
Excelsior	229,490	170,348
Franklin	669,190	963,672
German	4,069,619	3,450,753
Greenwich	2,544,711	2,387,794
Harlem	1,128,896	1,114,637
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks	975,218	937,890
Irving	1,023,893	961,788
Manhattan	1,384,138	1,363,781
Metropolitan	734,246	720,843
New-York	1,994,158	1,131,739
North River	697,817	660,222
Seamen's	3,811,878	3,756,545
Union Dime	1,850,423	1,568,488
United States	873	
West Side	289,897	266,043
Total	$43,828,740	$42,268,529

Brooklyn Banks.

Brooklyn Savings	$4,092,819	$3,813,348
Bushwick	113,693	129,773
City of Brooklyn	121,491	81,031
Dime of Brooklyn	2,933,745	2,541,523
Dime of Williamsburg	448,439	405,690
East Brooklyn	401,370	371,215
East New-York	183,523	134,289
German	711,058	691,119
Germania	425,884	398,747
Greenpoint	480,194	371,455
Kings County	916,848	950,399
South Brooklyn	1,936,345	1,769,408
Williamsburg	4,467,193	4,224,526
Total	$17,212,694	$15,883,031

Orange County.

Cornwall Savings	$12,538	$9,749
Goshen	67,443	61,283
Middletown	263,910	248,577
Newburg	618,436	585,226
Walden	42,236	36,424
Warwick	79,334	83,288

Queens County.

College Point	$56,009	$54,905
Jamaica	225,865	203,359
Long Island City	173,512	183,892
Queens County	84,075	84,075
Roslyn	37,165	27,764

Richmond County.

Richmond County	$24,398	$31,514
Staten Island	112,051	110,342

Suffolk County.

Riverhead	$171,472	$179,676
Sag Harbor	96,143	90,122
Southold	134,448	140,699

Westchester County.

East Chester	$74,307	$58,268
Greenburg	22,573	20,864
Peekskill	355,362	452,133
People's of Yonkers	184,555	170,847
Port Chester	131,000	193,066
Sing Sing		172,689
Union of Mamaroneck	268,260	214,936
Westchester of Tarrytown	239,226	186,234
Yonkers	287,382	272,053
	$3,832,558	$3,842,225

KOSSUTH AT HOME.

From the London Standard.

In Summer Louis Kossuth lives at a villa near Rivoli, in Winter in the Via del Mille, at Turin, and le always accompanied by his sister, who adores him. His two sons are employed in different departments of the Italian Administration away from their father, whom, however, they visit occasionally. Many Hungarians live in Turin, and in the Winter evenings Louis Kossenth's drawing room, which is full of patriotic souvenirs, is the scene of much lively conversation, almost always turning on Hungarian affairs. At 11 o'clock the General retires to bed, rising early in the morning, when his first business is to read all the newspapers, which are sent to him in quantities from his native country. For several years he has been busy writing his memoirs, but the work goes on very slowly, because the writer often allows himself to fall into reveries recalling past times, and he sometimes remains for hours thus absorbed without writing a line, and when his sister comes to beg him to rest she finds the sheet of paper before him still empty. And the good old man, with his white hair and vivacious eyes, smiles, rises from his chair, and, taking his sister's arm, walks up and down the room.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	3,100
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	86½	86½	86½	86½	10
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	35¾	36⅜	35⅝	36¼	6,500
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	20
Chesapeake & O.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	800
Canadian Pacific	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	100
Ches. & Ohio	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	200
C. & O. 1st pf.	60½	60⅝	60½	60⅝	600
C. & O. 2d pf.	38⅛	38¾	38⅛	38¾	600
Chi. Gas Trust	57¾	58⅜	57¾	58	1,000
C., C., C. & St. L.	71⅝	72⅜	71⅛	72¼	2,969
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	917
Chi. & E. Ill.	100	100	100	100	1,270
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103½	1,926
Chi. & Northwest.	107¾	108	107¾	108	6,610
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	140	140	140	140	100
Chi., Rock Island & P.	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	2,300
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14	14	14	14	200
Chi. & E. Ill.	44	44⅜	43¾	43¾	800
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103½	416
Dom. Exchange	89	89	88	89½	2,000
Del., Lack. & W.	144	144⅜	144	144⅜	200
Dis. & C. F. Tr.	43½	43½	43½	43½	200
Houston & Texas.	9	9	9	9	500
L. E. & W. Co. pf.	56⅝	59	56⅝	59	250
Long Island	92	92	91½	91½	200
Lake Shore	102	102	102	102	200
Louis. & Nash.	70	70¼	70	70¼	100
L. N. A. & C. Co.	41	41	41	41	100
Manhattan con.	92½	92½	92½	92½	50
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	111	111	111	111	100
Missouri Pacific.	67⅞	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛	1,980
N. Y. Central	105¼	105¼	104¾	104¾	2,300
N. Y. & New-Eng.	42	43½	42	43⅛	9,015
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	25
N. Y. Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,300
N. Y. & New-Eng.	42	43½	42	43⅛	675
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	25
Northern Pac. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅞	600
Oregon & Trans.	31⅜	32⅛	31⅜	32⅛	2,400
Pacific Mail	34	34⅛	33⅜	33¾	400
Phil. & Reading.	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44¾	11,398
Rich. & W. P.	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅝	800
St. L. & S. F.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	100
So. Pacific.	32¼	32½	32¼	32⅜	1,000
So. Cotton Oil.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	100
Sugar Refining	111½	111½	111	111	8,215
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	675
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	100
U. S. Express.	59⅜	59⅞	59½	59⅞	640
W., St. L. & P.	91	91	91	91	30
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	500
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	5
West. Union Tel.	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	965
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	67⅜	68½	67⅜	68½	200
Total sales					76,961

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 4s.	74½	74½	74½	74½	$5,000
C. A. & T. 1st.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1,000
C. & O. 6s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	35,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, g.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	2,000
D., S., P. & P. 1st, r.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼	10,000
E. G. of Chi. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Erie 2d cons.	101	101	101	101	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93½	94	93½	94	28,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	112	112	112	112	7,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	104	104¼	104	104¾	14,000
I. & G. N. 1st.	96	96	96	96	3,000
H. & T. 1st, W. 1-r.	126	126	126	126	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85	85	85	85	1,000
L. S. 1st cn., c.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	5,000
L. & W. B. con.	118	118	118	118	10,000
Louisville So. 1st	98¼	97	96¼	96¾	13,000
Mem. & Char. 6s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	10,000
M. & Ohio gen.	57	57	57	57	2,000
N. Y. C. gen. 5s.	113¼	113¼	116¼	113¼	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	96	95¾	96	34,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	101	101¼	101	101¼	20,000
N. & W. Ia., cv.	97	97	97	97	5,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117	117	117	117	2,000
North. Pac. 3d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	900
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	68¼	69	68¼	69	45,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	91	91	91	91	7,000
R. & W. P. Tr. 5s.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	10,000
Rock Island 5s.	112½	112½	112½	112½	10,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	28	28	28	28	1,000
St. L. & S. F. G. C.	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. Paul Term. 6s.	106	106	106	106	10,000
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1,000
San A. & A. P. 4s of 1926	86	86	86	86	6,000
So. P. of Ariz. 1st.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	10,000
So. P. of Cal. on. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96½	96½	11,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	90	90	89¾	89¾	23,000
T. St. L. & K. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10,000
Union El. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Wabash 2d. t. r.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. r.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10,000
Total sales					$429,000

*Including $10,000 at 68½, seller 20, and $5,000 at 68½, seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argenta	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Alta	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Barcelona	.49	.49	.49	.49	100
Belle Isle	.24	.24	.24	.24	500
Brunswick	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	265
Chrysolite	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Con. Imperial	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Crown Point	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	200
Colchis	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	100
Father de Smet	.29	.29	.29	.29	100
Hale & Norcross	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	200
Little Chief	.34	.34	.32	.32	1,000
Mun. L. S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	800
Mexican	2.60	2.60	2.80	2.80	100
North B. Isle	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Occidental	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	830
Pintus	.79	.79	.79	.79	200
Robinson	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Shoshone	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	715
Sierra Nevada	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	800
Silver Cord	.80	.80	.80	.80	1,900
Sntro Tunnel cts.	.58	.58	.58	.58	500
Union Con	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	150
Utah Con	.70	.70	.70	.70	150
United Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	400
Ward Con	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1,800
Total sales					12,860

OIL.

Pins Pine certs.	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	154,000
Clearances					2,052,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	30
Atch. T. & S. F.	35⅞	36⅜	35⅝	36¼	4,190
Chi., Bur. & Q.	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	360
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝	96⅜	150
Chi. & St. L.	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	72¼	300
Chi., M. & St. P.	70⅜	70⅞	70¼	70⅞	6,770
Chi. & N. W.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	129
Del., Lack. & W.	144¼	144¾	144¼	144¾	700
Lake Shore	102⅜	102⅜	102	102	40
Louis & Nash.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	100
L. E. & W. pf.	59	59	59	59	100
Missouri Pac.	67¾	68⅛	67¾	68⅛	280
Manhattan.	92½	92½	92½	92½	50
Mich. Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	50
N. Y. & New-Eng.	42½	43½	42½	43½	1,280
North. Pac. pf.	64⅝	64¾	64⅝	64¾	110
Nat. Lead Trust.	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	1,760
Pacific Mail	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	110
Ohio Central	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	100
Peo., D. & E.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	50
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¾	34	34	310
Phil. & Reading.	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅝	2,600
Rich. & W. P.	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	190
Sugar Ref. Co.	114⅜	114¼	114	114	960
Western Union.	85	85	85	85	170
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	100
Total sales					21,220

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Buff., R. & P. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	$3,000
Erie 2d cn.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	13,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2,000
North. Pac. 8d.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	4,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	2,000
Rich. & W. P. 6s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	88⅜	88¾	88⅜	88¾	15,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	4,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	90	90	90	90	5,000
Total sales					$59,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed an increase in surplus reserve of $1,127,100. The banks now hold $8,216,175 in excess of the legal requirement.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Differences.
Loans	$418,781,300	$413,024,600	Dec. $3,736,700
Specie	72,239,200	73,180,800	Inc. 921,800
Legal tenders	44,175,300	43,678,200	Dec. 497,100
Net deposits	437,301,700	434,491,800	Dec. 2,810,400
Circulation	3,940,600	3,912,000	Dec. 28,800

The stock market was quiet and firm. There was no special feature, but the general list made uniform gains. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Erie and Western preferred, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 1⅛; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, 1, and Oregon and Transcontinental, ⅞. There were no declines worthy of note.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 1⅜. Lead 5⅝, and Whisky ⅜. American Cotton Oil declined ¼ and Southern Cotton Oil ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unobanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $1,000 Georgia gold 7s sold at 102¾. In bank stocks 25 shares of American Exchange sold at 157, 28 of Commerce at 195, 34 of Fourth at 167, and 100 of Western at 91⅛.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Richmond and Danville 5s, 1½; Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, trust receipts, and Houston and Texas Central, Western firsts, trust receipts, each 1, and Richmond and Allegheny firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, ¾. *Declined*—Cairo, Arkansas and Texas firsts, 1⅜, and Memphis and Charleston 6s, 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 987⅜@993⅜. Mining stocks were neglected.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $9,709,379, of which amount $2,811,954 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $25,288

RARE BOOKS AT BIG PRICES

A GREAT COLLECTION OF SHAKESPEARE EDITIONS.

FOLIOS AND QUARTOS UNDER THE HAMMER—A FIRST FOLIO FOR OVER $2,000—TWENTY QUARTOS.

The library formed in England by the late Frederick Perkins of Chipstead, in Kent, the sale of which took place in London a few weeks ago, was specially interesting because of the important collection of quarto editions of the plays of Shakespeare and a fine copy of the first folio of 1623. It is said that there has not been such a sale of the Shakespeare editions of the quarto plays since the dispersion of George Daniel's collection in July, 1864, when upward of thirty were sold at high prices, and when a very fine first folio brought £716, being purchased for the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Mr. Perkins had collected twenty of the quartos, and his folio of 1623 sold for £415, the quartos also bringing high prices. From an elaborate report of the sale in the London *Times* the following details are learned:

The first of the folio editions was "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the true original copies." First edition, London, printed for Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount, 1623. The title and the verses of Ben Jonson are both mounted, otherwise this was a very fair copy, bound in blue morocco with gilt leaves—£415.

The second edition, 1632, with the same title, folio, printed by Thomas Cotes for Robert Allot, 1632. This was damaged by a worm hole through half the volume. Large copy, in blue morocco, with gilt leaves—£47.

The folio of 1664—"Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the true original copies, and unto this impression is added seven Plays never before printed in folio." Third edition, folio, printed for P. C., 1664. A very large and sound copy, not mended in the least—£100.

The folio of 1685, having the same title as the previous one, fourth edition, London, printed for Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, 1685. In this the portrait and two last leaves were slightly repaired, and it has two copies of the title page, (differing,)—£14.

The first in the sale of the quarto editions of the plays was "Love's Labor's Lost," "a pleasant conceited comedy, called 'Love's Labor's Lost,' newly corrected and augmented by W. ShaKespeare," small quarto, newly for John Isebby, 1598. First edition, 38 leaves, the head lines cut into and the last page mended. One of the rarest of the quartos—£70.

"The most excellent and lamentable tragedie of Romeo and Juliet, newly corrected, augmented, and amended." T. Creede for C. Isbby, 1599. The second or first complete edition, a few head lines cut into and the title mounted—£164.

"Much Adoe About Nothing, as it hath been sundrie times acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his servants, written by William Shakespeare." By V. S. for A. Wise and W. Apsley, 1600. First edition, the head lines cut into. Extremely rare—£75.

"The excellent history of the Merchant of Venice, with the extreme cruelty of Shylocke the Jew towards the said Merchant, written by W. Shakespeare." Printed by J. Roberts, 1600. Fine copy and rare, considered by some to be the first, others believing that by John Hayes to have been previous—£121.

"The second part of Henrie the Fourth, containing his death and coronation of Henrie the Fift, with humours of Sir John Falstaffe, acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his servants. written by William Shakespeare." V. S. for A. Wise and W. Apsley, 1600. Hebar's copy of this first edition, and in fine condition; it has the signature of the six leaves, not four, as is sometimes the case—£225.

"A Midsummer Night's Dreams, as it hath beene publikely acted by the Lord Chamberlaine his servants, written by William Shakespeare." Printed by James Roberts, 1600. Compiled by Mr. Halliwell the first edition, by most other commentators the second; three head lines slightly shaved, otherwise a good copy; on the fly leaf a note that the same edition sold in Heber's sale for £36. This now sold for £210.

"The tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke, newly imprinted and enlarged according to the true and perfect copy, lastly printed by William Shakespeare." W. S. for J. Smethwicke, no date; fourth or fifth edition, doubtful which. Mr. Malone assigns the date of 1607 to it; a few headlines cut—£140.

"History of Henry the Fourth, with the Battel at Shrewesbnrie, and with the humorous conceites of Sir John Falstaffe, newly corrected by W. Shakespeare." Printed for Matthew Law, 1608, fourth edition; title mounted and several leaves mended—£25.

"The Cronicle History of Henry the Fift, with his Battell fought at Agin Court in France, together with Ancient Pistoll, played by the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants." Printed for T. P., 1608, third edition—£99.

Mr. William Shakespeare, his trne Chronicle History of the Life anu Death of King Lear ^ ^ ^ as plaid before the King at White Hall by his Maiesties Seruants of the Globe on the Bauck Side," printed for Nathaniel Butter, 1608, second edition—£20; on the fly leaf was a note that the same edition sold in Heber's sale, 1836, for £32.

"The Tragedie of King Richard the Second," printed by W. W. for Matthew Law, 1608, third or fourth edition—£5.

"The famous Historie of Troylus and Cressid—an excellently expressing the beginning of their loves, with conceited wooing of Pandar Prince of Lisia. written by William Shs a spears," imprinted by G. Eld, 1609, first edition, with the scarce preface headlines cut off—£30; in Heber's sale the same sold for £18.

"The late and much-admired play called 'Pericles, Prince of Tyre, ^ ^ ^ acted by his Maiesties Servants at the Globe by William Shakespeare," first edition, imprinted for H. Gosson, 1609, has the autograph of G. Steevens—£61.

"The most lmmentable tragedie of Titus Andronicus," printed for E. White, 1611, second or third edition, it being supposed there was one of 1594 besides 1600; this had several defects and the title repaired; though rare it only fetched £35.

"The Merry Wives of Windaor, a most pleasant and excellent conceited comeoy," priuted for Arthur Johnson, 1619, second edition—£42.

"The Tragedy of Othello, the Moore of Venice, acted at the Globe and at Black Friers by his Majesties servants, written by W. Shakespeare," first edition, printed by N. O. for T. Walkley, 1622; exceedingly rare; on the fly leaf a note stated that the same edition in Heber's sale sold for £28, this now sold for £130.

"The Tragedie of King Richard the Third, his treacherous plots against his brother Clarence, the murder of his nephews, newly augmented by William Shakespeare," sixth edition, printed by T. Purfoot, and sold by Mr. Law, 1622—£33.

"The True Tragedie of Richard the Third, wherein is showne the death of Edward the Foorth, as it was played by the Queenes Majesties players." Thomas Creede, to be sold by W. Barley, 1594; this was the only perfect copy known of the play Shakespears is supposed to have nsed in his own play—£100.

The spurious play attributed to Shakespears of "The first part of the true and honourable history of the life of Sir John Old-castle, the good Lord Cobham, acted by the Earl of Nottingham his servants," printed by W. S. for T. Pauier, 1600. In another edition Shakespeare's name was printed on the title—£27.

"The Merry Devlil of Edmonton" was another spurious play sold; this was "acted by his Majesties servants at the Globe," printed by Ballard for A. Johnson, 1608; probably Antony Brewer was the author—£14.

"The first and second part of the Tronblesome Raigne of John, King of England," imprinted by V. Simmes, 1611, second edition, but the authentic play appeared first in the folio of 1622—£15.

"The Trne Chronicle Historie of the Whole Life and Death of Thomas Lord Cromwell, &c." 1613, falsely attrlnuted to Shakespeare—£13 15s.

"A wittie and pleasant comedis, oallec the Taming of the Shrew, as acted at the Black Friers and the Globe, written by Will Shakespeare," first quarto edition, 1631, bnt published in the folio of 1623—£17 5s.

"Lucrece," the first edition, small qnarto, 1594, of which only three or four copies are known to exist, having the dedication to Lord Northampton, as a letter from Shakespeare, and precions as one of the only two that have been preserved to our time; this was slightly damaged by a small hole burnt in two leaves, bnt otherwise a fine oopy—£200.

A BISHOP WITH £80,000 A YEAR.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Somebody has remarked that a Bishop is the most enviable of all human beings, seeing that he has everything the soul can desire in this world, and ought to be secure for the next. Bnt on the whole, an Austrian Archbishop is probably more to be envied than any English Bishop. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna has only about £6,000 a year, it is true, but the Carolna Archbishop of Olmut has £40,000, the Card ina Arehbishop of Prague has £35,000, and the Arohbishop of Erlru has £60,000. Lnckier than all is the happy Primate of Hungary, the Cardinal Arehbishop of Gran, who has £80,000 a year. Why are so many Anstrians so foolish as to be born village priests with £20 a year?

THE CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Shanghai Dispatch to the London Standard.

I hear on good authority that the Emperor, despite the opposition of the reactionaries, has at last issued the edict for the construction of the Tungchow Railway. The Marquess Tseng has been appointed General Direotor of all the Chinese railways, the construction of which, on an extensive scale, seems now, after many delays and disappointments, to be really at hand.

MACAO'S GAMBLING WAYS.

FAN-TAN AS PLAYED IN THIS MONACO OF THE EAST.

The Portnguese town of Macao in the far East is acquiring note as a gambling place. Macao is a seaport lying at the month of the Canton River, some sixty or seventy miles distant from Canton itself. It has a population of 71,000, and is the seat of a Bishop. The Portnguese acquired it in 1586 as a reward from China for help in suppressing pirates, but full title was not acquired by Portngal until 1863. It was at Macao that Carnöens composed a large part of his "Lusiad," and the house in which he lived is still shown. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who visited the town some time since, describes the bay as a perfect crescent, around which runs a broad boulsvard called the Praya Grande, shadowed with fine old arching banyan trees.

At each horn of this crescent the Portnguese flag waves over a little fort. Behind the town green-wooded hills rise like an amphitheatre, and among the houses a picturesqus old building stioke up here and there—the cathedral, the barracks, the military hospital, the older Fort Monte. The whitewashed houses with their green blinds and wide, shedy porticoes and verandas, from which dark eyes look idly down npon you as you pass, recall Italian and Spanish towns. On Sundays and Thursdays the band plays in the public gardens, and "sursly nowhere in the world," says this corrspondent, "do the buglers linger so long over the rovelle and the retreat as they do here every day. To the busy broker or merchant in Hong-Kong, who runs over here in the Summer from Saturday to Monday, after a week of hard work and perspiration, coining dollars in a Turkish bath, Macao is a tiny haven of rest, where the strest is free from the detestable ceaseless chatter of Chinamen, where the air is fresh and the hills green, and where a little flutter at fan-tan is a miniature and amusing substitute for the daily struggle with exchaoges and settlements and short sales.

"Macao first won back its ancient prosperity by offering its houses and its traders as the last refuge in the East to that hell upon earth, the legalized coolie traffic. But a retribution has fallen npon it—it seems as though the curses of the murdered coolies have come back to it. Not a soul walks the beantiful Praya; the harbor is silting up so fast that in five years shers will not be as many feet of water in it; even the Chinese are leaving it—the last of rats to quit a sinking ship; its miserable inhabitants, interbred from Chinese, Portnguese, Malay, Indian, and unknown human jetsam to such an extent that the few Portnguese troops here regard the Chinaman as socially superior to the 'Mesticos,' have fallen into utter apathy; they hardly show themselves ont of doors; they snbsist on moneys furnished to them by their pluckier relatives in Hong-Kong and elsewhers, and the military band in the public garden plays to a score of loafers. There is no manufacture, no social life, and almost no trade since the smuggling of opium has been stopped by Sir Robert Hart's treaty of last year, giving Macao in perpetuity to the Portnguese on its condition that its customs should be controlled by hie staff. Portugal does it ont a yearly pittance, and ite other chief sonrce of revenne is the $150,000 it drawe annually from its gaming tables.

"For when ons wicksdness was stopped in Macao it was quick to find another, and to-day it is the only place in the far East where you can play fan-tan under a foreign flag. Macao is the Monaco of the East, and from its gaming tables its impeonnions Government reaps $150,000 a year, the price said to be oaid by the syndicate of Chinese proprietors for the monopoly. The gams le a peculiarly Chinese one, well fitted to afford full scops to the multitnde of refinements and hypothetical elnborations with which the Chinamo, the greatest gambler on earth, loves to surround his favorite vice. It is played on a mat-covered table, with a small square of sheet lead and a heap of artificial gilded 'cash.' On one side stands the croupier, on the adjoining side sits the dealer, and between them, a little to the rear, is the desk and treasury of the cashier. The sides of the leaden square are called ens, two, three, and four. The dealer takes up from the heap as many 'cash' as he can grasp with both hnuds and places them npart npon the table. Then the players, who sit and stand around the other two sides of the table, make their bets—that is, they place at others side of the square any sum from 50 cents to $500, or at either corner any sum np to $1,500.

"When all have done, the dealer slowly counts the heap out in fours, and the last remaining four or three or two or one, as the case may be, is the winning throw. Those who have placed their money at the corresponding side of the square, which is called playing *fan*, are paid three to ons; those who have staked at the corner, covering two numbers or playing *tan*, are paid even money if either nnmber wins. From all winnings the bank deducts 8 per cent. Besides the above ways there are many others of infinite complication, scored with buttons and cards and ivory counters, which no fellow except a Celestial can possibly nnderstand. But they play with the greatest eagerness, the dealer works a week to save his dollar, the shopkeeper who calmly stakes his watch and chain if he is short of ready money, and the well-to-do merchant, who watches the game for half an hour to judge of the chances, and then lays down his hundred-dollar bill and walks imperturbably away, whatever the result may be.

"Of course everybody asks, Cannot the dealer after years of practice take up a fixed nnmber of 'cash' according to the sums staked upon the six sides? It seems probable, but I have watched him for a long time, and I am convinced that if he could it would in nearly all cases be impracticable, for many sufficient reasons. And many people, too, ask themselves if there is not a 'martingale' or 'system' by which the individual player can so enormously increase the odds in his own favor against the bank as to make winning almost a certainty? There is, namely, to bet as much each time as will, if it win, recoup you for all previous losses and leave a margin of profit. Thus you can play and win if on the number ont of four turns up once in twenty-five throws, and when your stake will have reached the limit of $500 and you must perforce stop. To do this, however, a capital of over $1,000 must be snbjected to a mual risk, and few of the ordinary players at fan-tan are prepared to do this. On the other hand, it is common enough to see $1,000 on the table for a single deal on Saturday nights when the rich Hong Kong brokers come over. Most gambling systems are pitfalls, but I am convinced that if twenty men with large capital were to come and play at one table at one time on this system properly calculated, the bank would inevitably be broken. Therefore, fan-tan would not work in the West."

HERETICS AND THEIR LAWSUITS.

Rome Letter to the London Daily News.

It is said that the Pope has ordered that the records of the lawsuits of the most celebrated condemned heretics are to be transported from the Holy Office to the Vatican. In the archives of the Holy Office are preserved records of the lawsuits of those who were aconsed of heresy and immorality. These offer an inexhaustible field for historians. There are kept the documents relating to the trial of Bruno at Rome. Those published by Berte only relate to the proceedings at Venice. In the Vatican archives are preserved the documents of the civil tribunal, contained chiefly in the Pontifical registers. For these sources the most illustrious antiquarians of this century, Angelo Mai, M. Marini, August Theiner, and Luigi Testi, have drawn much information of the greatest value. Theiner wrote the celebrated history of Clement XIV., and Testi, by spscial parmission, had access to many nnpublished documents when writing the life of Boniface VIII. He is now directing the publication of the registers, those of Clement V. being nearly finished. Theiner, being accused of having carried away various important documents, was disgraced, and was shut up in the Vatican, and died in solitnde at Civita Vecchia. The Pope, seeing that the times are favorable for heretics, and fearing that the most celebrated cases will be forgotten at the Holy Office, has ordered the retrieval to the Vatican. It is said that a new "life" of Bruno is to be prepared at the Vatican confntiug the Liberals' condemnation of the inquisition and of his sentence, and showing Bruno under another aspect, as guilty of vices worse than heresy, defamed him completely, and proving his guilt in every particular by doonmentary evidence.

TONKA-BEAN ICE CREAM.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 2.

A druggist of this city, known throughout the State as a careful and conscientious member of his profession, offers a possible solntion of the mystery of ice-cream poisoning. His investigation in the Glastonbury case revealed the fact that ice cream, made in the same freezer but flavored differently, caused no poisoning, while those who ate of a particnlar lot of vanilla cream were all more or less affected. This led him to believe that the tronble was in the "vanilla" flavoring, and he succeeded in procnring a bottle of the extract that was nsed for this occasion for examination. So far as it was possible to ascertain without a chemical analysis, the "vanilla" extract contained not one trace of the true vanilla bean, but was simply a strong extract of "tonka" bean, or, as it is sometimes called, "smnll" bean, which is a poison, although to the nninitiated it has a similar odor and taste to vanilla. The "tonka" bean sells for abont $1 a ponnd, while the best vanilla beane cost from $15 to $20 a pound. Another fact in the Glastonbury case which was peonliar to this: There was one lot of vanilla cream made in the same freezer, but flavored with another make of extract, which did not cause sickness. The drnggist conld not obtain a sample of the last extract, for no one seemed to know where it was obtained. The conclusion that the druggist arrived at was that all the misobief was caused by tonka beane, which nnprincipled dealers sell for vanilla. It len't well or safe to buy a cheap extract of "vanilla."

SLOW TRIPS AND ICEBERGS.

NO SAFETY IN ELECTRICAL DEVICES FOR OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Frank R. Colvin, in the Electrical World.

The last narrow escaps of the steamer Saale from sinking while in collision with an iceberg has probably impressed many thoughtful minds in two ways: First, they ask, Why is it necessary for such great steamers to shape their course so far to the northward? The second question that arises is, Why could not some electrical device of a thermostatic natnre be employed that would give the alarm to the "officer of the deck" in fair weather and foul, and in time to render collision with an iceberg impossible?

In discnssing the second point with a well-known naval officer, (a former associate and shipmate of mine,) I obtained from him data concerning the first which have never as yet been thoronghly understood, and which disclose a state of affeirs in the matter of transatlantic routes of onr steamships that will certainly be interesting, if not reassuring, to prospective passengers.

There would be no difficulty in perfecting an electrical thermooull that would he especially adapted for use on board ship, and that would ring an electric alarm in as many parts of the vessel as required when the temperature of the sea water reached a certain degree. Such a device would he nsaful, and no doubt in many oases effective, bnt would it be reliable? Let ns see. It is well known that owing to the specific gravity of ice, by far the greatest portion of the berg is submerged, and it is clear that the effect of the wind on the upper current of water is almost insensible when compared with the force of that undercurrent which sets upon the greater area of the submerged mass. It is often the case, then, that a body of ice is freqnently moving in one direction, while the nppor carrent of water has a motion directly opposite, or perhaps nearly so. Therefore a vessel equipped with the most sensitive thermostatic apparatus, and implicitly depending upon its action, might rnsh down unconsciously, with the warm current of water, upon an iceberg which would be moving toward it, impelled by a current far below the ship's keel. In this case the device would be worse than useless, as its very employment might inspire a confidence in safety not warranted by the conditions to be met. There are cases on record where the water has become actually warmer on the near approach to an iceberg, though of course the temperature of the sea water is nenally a pretty good guide.

Some of the ocean steamers cannot come to a full standstill in the water from full speed inside or two miles; there are probably none that can do so inside of a mile. These are rather startling statements when one considers the angle of deflection of the large mass of ice for the first time visible only a few yards distant in a fog, with the vessel steaming toward it that is unable to stop on account of her inertia, and which cannot avoid it on account of her great tactical diameter, (the diameter of the circle a ship would describe going ahsad at full speed with her helm hard over.)

The obvious deduction from all this is that the transatlantic routes for steamers should be sonth of the probable limit of ice, varying in different months of the year with the limits for those months. Our Government goes to considerable and well-warranted expense in the publication of the monthly pilot chart, which is a monthly representation of advice and instruction from a body of nautical experts, who incorporate in this one graphic work almost everything conceivable in the way of present and past meteorological and physical conditions obtaining from month to month in the North Atlantic Ocean. On the last chart published, for instance, the office recommended not only transatlantic routes that were south of the southern limit of probable ice and for July, but that satisfied other conditions of steam navigation, making the best combination of safety and speed. The route to the westward which was recommended is briefly the following tabulation ran to the southward of it:

West 10°	North 51° 10′
20°	50° 10′
30°	48° 12′
40°	45° 10′
47° 20′	42° 00′

These taking the great circle which crosses 50° W. in 52° 30′ N., 60° W. in 49° 30′ N., and 69° W. in 40° 38′ N.; from this last position vessels should keep well in endeavoring to cross 74° W. in 40° 30′ N. The other course, that for eastward-bound vessels, is some distance to the southward of this above and is worked ont with equal accuracy and refinement.

Why do not the steamship Captains, to whom these charts are freely sent every month, follow them? They will not talk very freely on this snbject to an inquirer, and should they hint that they are following the wishes of their companies the security of their position as commanders might suffer. On the other hand, the companies' agents will say: "We authorize our Captains to follow a perfectly-safe course, and under no circnmstances to go rarther north than latitude so and so in longitude so and so, unless in their judgment it is necessary to do so. This does that mean to the Captain? If he follows these instructions he makes a slow trip, because such a course will necessarily take him away from the shortest possible route, viz., the great circle course from the Banks of Newfoundland to Fastnet Light. What is a Captain to do then? It means that some other commander will soon be found in whose judgment it will be "necessary" to exceed the nominal limits imposed by the agent. There is probably not a Captain at sea to-day who would voluntarily take, trip after trip, a course too far to the north and, as such a course would only mean hours of fatigue and anxiety on the bridge while the vessel is passing through the great fog banks. The northern course is adopted because, in the mad rush of the fast time ocean steamers, the steamship companies are taking advantage of the fact that there are only so many icebergs on the way, and that these are only of such a size, and the chances of striking one are very small indeed, when mathematically expressed by the method of least squares.

The facts briefly summarized are, then, that a thermostatic electrical device for the detection of the proximity of ice would be a good thing, though not always reliable; that from the very fact of the number of icebergs reported weekly by the transatlantic steamers, the ocean is not as steamers, their course lies too far to the northward or they would not have seen them; that these dangerous courses are not attributable to the ambition of the Captain himself to make time, but to the necessity of holding his position with the company. And finally, that the best ends of safe transatlantic navigation will be served when the cnmmar Marine Conference shall officially decree the routes to be taken for the different months of the year, and point out the danger and folly of pursuing the approximate great circle course through ice and fog.

The day will soon come when thousands of human lives will no longer be jeopardized by competing agents who are now screened from the cold water of criticism by the mackintosh of indifference.

OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.

From the Boston Traveller.

A lady who has just returned from a few weeks' visit to a seashore resort, and who has always been exceedingly fond of children, astonished a company of friends by remarking that she should never again go away and board where there were children. Everybody thought, of course, that she was joking, but she was quite serious.

"Why," she said, "the children at the house where I boarded all behaved like little savages. They were unusually quarrelsome with one another, and then a mother would take her own spoiled child and, without making any inquiry as to where the fault lay, would make her darling ready for another set-to at the first opportunity by calling his opponent a 'bad, horrid boy.' At the table they must all be waited on first or there was a scene. Their demands for any extra attention were always worded in the same way, and never by any possible chance did one of these children preface 'I want' with the time-honored 'if you please.'

"If I sat on the piazza to read, a certain young man, aged seven, would leave his companions and proceed to inquire 'if there were any photnres in the book.' Upon being informed that there were none he would hang over the back of my chair and assist in his rocking movement until I was obliged to look for another situation. This performance was repeated until I was compelled to speak to his mother about it, who smilingly remarked: 'The little dear is very fond of books.' Parents were contracted lately, older people made to leave the hammocks or comfortable chairs, and in fact there was no peace for any one until these troublesome little boys and girls were put to bed."

IOWA'S WALLED LAKE.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye, July 27.

The greatest wonder in the State of Iowa, and perhaps any State, is what is called the "Walled Lake," in Wright County, twelve miles north of the Dubnque and Pacific Railway, and 150 miles west of Dnbuque City. The lake is from two to three fest higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall is ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom, and five feet wide on top. The stones used in its construction vary in weight from three tons down to a hundred pounds. There is an abundance of stones in Wright County, but surrounding the lake to the extent of five or ten miles there are none. No one can form an idea as to the means employed to bring them to the spot or who constructed it. Around the entire lake is a belt of woodland half a mile in width, composed of oak. With this exception the country is a rolling prairie. The trees must have been planted there at the time of the building of the wall. In the Spring of the year 1856 there was a great storm and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were compelled to repair the damagee to prevent innndation. The lake occupies a grand surface of 2,800 acres; depth of water as great as 25 feet. The water is clear and cold, soft sandy and foamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from nor whore it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

New-York is to be represented by a team in the inter-State rifle match to be shot under the auspices of the State of New-Jersey at Sea Girt. The New-York team is to be organized by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, State of New-York, who has been instructed by the Commander in Chief, through Adjt. Gen. Porter, to spare no efforts in the picking out of a winning twelve from among the experts with the military rifle in the National Guard. The match is to be shot at military distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards, and under conditions similar to those governing the National Rifle Association contests for the Soldier of Marathon and the Hilton trophy. All the expenses of the New-York team are to be defrayed by the State, Gen Robbins having practically been given carte blanche in this respect.

The enterprise shown by the State of New-Jersey in instituting this competition is likely to exercise a powerful influence in stimulating the interest in and enthusiasm for military rifle practice throughout the National Guard generally. A close and exciting contest is to be anticipated, and an uncommon exhibition of brilliant shooting, particularly if, as now seems probable, the Massachusetts military team, to whose members the leading rifle experts of Great Britain have latterly been compelled to lower their colors, take part in the match. The Massachusetts men will prove a hard twelve to beat, and New-York will need to put forward the strongest possible team in order to accomplish that much-to be-desired result.

While regularly-enlisted members or commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and, therefore, presnmably amateur riflemen, the fact nevertheless remains that at least three-fourths of the team of that State are virtually semi-professionals. Milton W. Farrow has been a professional shooter for years and has probably shot in more countries and won more prizes than any other man in the United States. Bull is a Government employe and an expert whose occupation is the testing of military rifles. Doyle and Huddlestone are graduates of the United States Army, who are said to have been brought to Bostou and provided with positions for the express purpose of adding strength to the Massachusetts military team. Yet all of the four men named are legitimately in the National Guard, and perform company, regimental, and camp duty in common with their nominees. Doyle is regarded as the best all-round shot in the country with the military rifle. For years it has been the ambition of Major Frost, the Captain of the team, that the Massachusetts twelve should achieve the reputation of "world-beaters." This laudable ambition has been gratified; and in downing the British experts so handsomely, Major Frost and his associates have earned the gratitude of all good Americans. The team is expected home in time to enter in the New-Jersey inter-State match. It would be a glorious triumph for the New-York National Guard team organized by Gen. Robbins shonld prove victorious over the "world-beatsre" of the Massachusetts Volnnteer Militia.

* * *

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Edward F. Gaylor, has beaten the record in respect of weather at the State Camp of Instruction. On the first tour of duty in 1882 the organization encountered a week of the extremest heat ever known at Peekskill. In the tour concluded yesterday six successive days of almost continuous rain were encountered, and the more terrible evidences of the salubrity of the Peekskill camp ground could be qtoted than the fact that notwithstanding the 400 officers and men of the organization, together with the 300 soldiers comprised in the Second Provisional Battalion, that were in camp in addition from Saturday, the night of their arrival, to the following Friday morning, not a single case calling for hospital treatment resulted. Had these same men been encamped at Creedmoor or even at Prospect or Van Cortlandt Park, under similar circumstances, the sick roll, in the opinion of the regimental surgeons, would not only have included pretty nearly man in the organization, but there would have been a demand created for military funerals sufficient to contemplate. The State camp ground has been subjected to the severest tests conceivable in the course of the eight years the military post has been in operation at Peekskill. But each year has simply served to demonstrate its desirability, and the harder the test the more apparent becomes its availability to the purposes for which it was originally selected. When Adjt. Gen. Frederick Townsend determined upon leasing the McCoy farm for a State camp ground he made a fruitful choice, the wisdom of which has been emphasized with each successive encampment season since July 1, 1882.

* * *

In the general gratification over the happy settlement of the Camp-Miller controversy in the Twenty-second Regiment, which controversy has been wiped out of existence by special orders from General Headquarters, dated at Albany, July 30, dissolving the court-martial appointed to adjudicate upon the case, the differences in the Seventy-first Regiment, commonly known as "the Belknap case," have been lost sight of. Capt. Abel W. Belknap has been released from arrest and returned to his command in his company, and will not be tried by court-martial on the original charges and specifications preferred by Col. Frederick Kopper. This action has been taken in accordance with an opinion delivered by the Judge Advocate General, Brig. Gen. Clifford A. Hartstt, to the effect that the legal and statutory requirements in the case had not been complied with. The military code provides that charges and specifications shall be served npon the accused, together with a copy of the order convening the court by which he is to be tried, within twenty days in the event of his having been placed nnder arrest. As a matter of rsoord, Capt. Belknap was put under arrest on Decoration Day, the 30th of May. The charges and specifications were forwarded to Albany on the 18th and received at general headquarters on the 19th of June, or precisely twenty days after his arrest. It was snpposed that it was practicable to prefer the charges within twenty days and the court could be ordered within thirty days for action. But this view of the case is decided by the Judge Advocate General to be erroneous. Hence the original action against Capt. Belknap proves inoperative. Whether any further legal steps are contemplated by Col. Kopper has not yet been divulged. But as reconciliation in the National Guard is seemingly the order of the day, it is believed the olive branch will wave in the Seventy-first Regiment.

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A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association is appointed for Tuesday afternoon next, at 3:30 o'clock, to take action upon the proposition to transfer the control and ownership of the rifle range at Creedmoor to the State. It is unlikely, however, that the meeting will be held, owing to the difficulty of getting a quorum. The "working" Directors of the association are widely scattered just at present. Gen. Woodward is traveling in Europe, Gen. Rodney C. Ward is on a fishing and hunting expedition in Washington Territory, Major Georgs L. Fox is enmnsring in the White Mountains, Gen. Robbins is traveling through the State on rifle business and was never more busy, while Capt. John S. Shepherd, the Secretary of the association, is acting as secretary to Col. Frederick Phisterer and Assistant Post Adjutant at the State Camp of Instruction. Under these circumstances it is hardly probable that Creedmoor will change owners, if that consummation is to be accomplished under the act of the Legislature passed at the recent session, before the latter part of September or the first of October.

* * *

"Fort Hill," the seacoast battery in course of erection by Capt. Greer of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, at the State Camp, is a beautiful piece of work and the admiration of all visitors at the military post at Peekskill. Although greatly delayed by the failure of contractors to fulfill their obligations and the recent exceptional spell of bad weather, Capt. Greer is in hopes of having the fortification completed before the close of the current camp tour. In that event it is proposed to accompany the turning over of the work to the State by the General Government and the christening of "Fort Hill" with appropriate military ceremonies. If the name of the fortification were left to the decision of the members of the National Guard who have had the good fortnns to become personally acquainted with the accomplished ordnance officer under whose supervision it has been erected, they would vote unanimously that it be called "Fort Greer."

* * *

The Commission of Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment is expected to be received from Albany within the next three days. The composition of Col. Appleton's staff is a subject of discussion, both in and out of the regiment, the chief interest centring upon the position of Adjutant. It is commonly understood that the post he has filled with distinguished ability for a long term of years can be retained by George Washington Rand, if he so desires. But Adjt. Rand is wanted as the successor to Col. Appleton as Captain of the Sixth Company, and as it is a cardinal principle with the good soldiers never to decline honorable and progressive promotion, he is likely to accept the command of his old company.

The query in the regimental Rifle Club now is, how many men will Gen. Robbin's select from the Seventh to represent the State of New-York on the team which is to shoot at Sea Girt, New-Jersey.

* * *

The proudest officer in the First Brigade is Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery. The several detachments of his command who were assigned to duty at the State Camp made a splendid record for soldierly attention to duty and excellence of discipline and drill.

* * *

Col. Bloom, recently appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Thirteenth Regiment by Col. David E. Austen, has declined to qualify. Col. Bloom is spoken of by his former associates in the regular army as an unoommonly brilliant officer. His determination not to enter the National Guard is understood to be due to the fact that he finds it impossible to devote the time essential to the proper performance of his duties. Col. Austen is confident of taking a regiment of 500 on the Cleveland excursion of the Thirteenth the middle of the current month.

* * *

One result of the visit of Capt. Austin A. Yates to the State Camp of Instruction as a commanding officer during the past week is likely to bear fruit in the Legislature next Winter. Capt. Yates was Officer of the Day during the storm of Thursday. His duties required him to several times descend and climb the long flight of stairs leading to the ontpost at the ferry landing. When his twenty-four hours' work was over Capt. Yates vowed, on his honor as an Assemblyman, that he would put through a bill in the Legislature appropriating funds enfficient to build an elevator for the accommodation of occupants and visitors to the camp. What with Gen. Husted providing for a bridge to Peekskill across Annsville Creek and the construction of a military road to Garrisons and Capt. Yates's assrance of an elevator, all the military post needs to complete its outfit of "modern improvements," now that the electric light is a fixed fact, is the building of a circuinr railway after the pattern of that at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, to enable everybody—soldiery and civilians—to get from point to point in the camp without fatigue.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOY.

THE MESSENGER FINDS AN APOLOGIST IN THE FAR WESTERN COUNTRY.

From the Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

The district messenger boy long since took his place in the répertoire of the paragrapher, with the banana peel, the mother-in-law, and the stove pipe. Ever since he came into existence he has been a favorite butt of the comic writers and artists. He is represented as the embodiment of laziness, and they portray him as stopping to play games or read dime novels while on his way to deliver messages marked "important." It is all so. The messenger boy will admit the testimony and waive examination. But hear his defense.

How would you like to be taken from school at the age of ten or twelve years and made to run errands every day in the year? How much would you hurry on a day like Monday, for instance, if they sent you with a letter from a silk merchant to his sweetheart? If you were fourteen years old and had to run errands all day, would you not stop to look in a window at papers you never otherwise had a chance to read? If the only words ever spoken to you all the long day were words of reproof, fault-finding, or injunctions to "hnrry," would not the independence of your American boyhood resent such treatment? Would you feel like hnrrying if a sudden breeze brought to you the glorious scents of the country? Would you hnrry if passing an old beach tree there were plenty in Omaha yet) you heard the sharp, staccato "ponk, ponk" of Mr. Red-Headed Woodpecker? Now, wouldn't you stuff the message into your pocket and go out into the street in search of a sizable pebble to chuck at him just for luck? Of course you would. You never were a real American boy. And dawdling along a paved street you come across some boys on their bicycles. You haven't one yourself, but what more natural that you should stop and wonder if you ever will own one of the shining spinners? You can, perchance, take a spin off through Hansoom Park. There are cool, delightful dells and soft mossy banks there and you may loll around and watch the white clouds go sailing overhead, and away out westward you can see a crave of trees growing in a low spot, peacefully chewing the cud and cracking their tails at the bothersome flies. And for a moment or two you actually forget that you are boy number steen-eleven and are carrying a message from a love-stricken Burlington and Missouri clerk to his inamorata. Then you come back to a realization that top time and kite time have vanished for you. You are not fourteen; you are forty as far as the pleasnrs of boyhood are concerned. You are working to help the family out of the hole, and the fun of yonth is far past you as it is past the crusty lawyer who scolded you for carrying a story paper in your pocket.

Yon merchant, lawyer, agent who are reading this, how does it strike your case? Were you made to work while other boys play? Put it to yourself, and the next time you call a messenger boy look him squarely in the face and try to imagine yonrself forced into the daily grind of work and robbed of the pleasnres which should be the heritage of American boyhood.

TO BE FOUGHT UNDER THE SAME FLAG.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, July 28.

The Democratic Party of this country, State and national, is as much committed to tariff reform, to opposition to a protective tariff for protection simply, as any party was ever committed to anything. It is one of the cardinal principles vital to its existence, and without which it would have no business entering upon another campaign. There must be no backward step on the tariff question until the monopolies are whipped by the people or the people surrender unconditionally to the monopolies, and the people are not going to surrender. They have learned something in the last six months from the treachery of Republican leaders, from their false prophecies and their broken pledges, and if the election were to come now, after the experience of the past six months, Quay and the other bosses couldn't, with all the fire of the infernal regions, "fry fat" enough out of all the protected manufacturers in America to elect Harrison to the Presidency. The campaign of 1888 must be fought under the same flag we bore in 1888, on the same principles as openly and as unequivocally declared; no snatterfuge, no retreat, but a plain, square, manly declaration of principles and a resolute and unyielding determination to win peace with honor or to go down with them; to win honorably or to be defeated honorably in defense of those principles the maintenance of which is dearer than victory, even if it were possible, by deserting them. The people look to the Democratic Party for relief from grasping monopolies and their legitimate offspring, the trusts, and the party must be true to the people if it expects the people to stand by it. It must move onward boldly and aggressively, making an offensive, not defensive, warfare, giving no quarter and asking none, and in making the issue. With this spirit and this determination there is victory and honor to be won, without it shame and defeat.

THE FATHER OF SWISS WOOD CARVING.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The industry of wood carving was introdnced into Switzerland some sixty or seventy years ago by a native of Brienz named

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

FESTIVALS IN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK—THE PORTABLE ILLUMINATED MONUMENT OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

John Quincy Adams, at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the New-York Historical Society in 1844, claimed for Jeremy Belknap of Massachusetts the distinction of having been the founder of the first historical society ever established, and so the author of all such institutions. The fact is, however, that the idea originated with John Pintard of New-York, who not only suggested it to Dr. Belknap, but urged it so earnestly that it was put into practical shape in Boston, by the organization of the institution, now so well and widely known as the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1791. Yet there was here in New-York before that date an association whose professed design embraced all that is implied in the distinctive name of a historical society, and which had already begun its work of collecting the materials for American history and had established its repository for them under the name of the American Museum. Of that association John Pintard was one of the first members; and it never has had a worthier name on its roll, in its best days long past crowded with names synonymous with personal integrity and civic virtue, which made those rolls truly rolls of honor.

That association was the Tammany Society or Columbian Order. There had been more than one society under the patronage of that famous American Indian saint before this organization; and the certificate of John Pintard as a member of the Society of the Sons of St. Tammany is No. 1, bearing date at Jersey Camp, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1781. The new organization, however, had a wider scope. It was coeval with the Government of the United States under the Federal Constitution, and made its first public appearance and display a few days after the inauguration of Washington, in 1789. It was still the Tammany Society, but added in its new departure the title of the Columbian Order, to commemorate the "*Novus ordo seclorum*" which the American States in Union had so happily begun. The name of Columbus, which had been struggling in poetical obscurity for several years before, just then broke out all over the country, and nowhere more conspicuously than in New-York, where it found its first place in legislation in 1784. The name and fame of Christopher Columbus resounded throughout the land, and as the third century after his great achievement drew near to its close a keen sense of the world's injustice to the memory of one of the greatest of the sons of man pervaded the whole community. The meagre columns of the contemporary press bear witness to the growing public sentiment, which speedily took definite shape in proposals to celebrate the third centenary of the discovery of America. A writer in a New-York journal on the 18th of August, 1792, quotes a Philadelphia paper as saying: "The 12th of October next will complete three centuries since the immortal Columbus put foot on the New World," and emphasizing the "propriety of celebrating the Columbian Century anniversary." The same paper two weeks later, Aug. 29, 1792, reports:

"On the 3d of August inst., being precisely 300 years since the departure of Columbus from Palos, in Spain, a gentleman of Maryland had the cornerstone laid of an obelisk in one of the gardens of a villa near the town of Baltimore, in commemoration of that great undertaking. * * * Suitable inscriptions, on metal tablets are to be affixed to the pedestal of the obelisk on the 12th of next October," &c.

Abundant prose suggestion and poetical effusion appear on the prolific theme, which was copiously celebrated all over the country.

The earliest formal proposition to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus on which there was any record was that of the Rev. Dr. Belknap, the correspondent of Mr. Pintard. It was made in one of the early meetings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the 23d of December, 1791, when it was—

Voted, That the consideration of Mr. Belknap's proposal for the celebration of the Centenary and Century of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus on the 12th of October, 1492, be postponed to the next meeting, and that the Recording Secretary notify the absent members accordingly in his next notification.

At the next meeting, on Jan. 31, 1792, a proposal made at a former meeting for celebrating the memorable epoch of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus on the 12th of October, 1492, was considered at the meeting, whereupon it was—

Voted, To celebrate the Centenery by a Public Discourse, and that Mr. Belknap be desired to prepare for that occasion, and that Mr. Thacher and Mr. Eliot be desired to perform the other parts of the exercise.

This celebration took place at the meeting house in Brattle-square, Boston, Oct. 23, 1792. Dr. Thacher opened with prayer; Dr. Belknap then delivered his commemorative discourse, followed by prayer "pertinent to the subject of the day" by the Rev. Mr. Eliot. At one stage of the proceedings an ode written for the occasion was sung, with organ accompaniment.

But although Boston thus has the honor of the first proposal of the kind, her celebration was not the earliest recorded in our history. Her learned scholars, in signing the difference between old style and new style made a serious blunder and celebrated the occasion on the wrong day, according to the determination of later chronologists, who declare that the affair should have been set down for the 21st instead of the 22d of October, 1792.

New-York also walked herself of the opportunity, and stepped to the front with the first celebration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus at the end of the third and beginning of the fourth century after that event—on the 12th day of October, 1792. It may not fail to be interesting to the reader to peruse the details of that celebration as preserved in a contemporary account of the proceedings on that occasion of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order:

The 12th inst., [October, 1792,] being the commencement of the 17th COLUMBIAN CENTUARY, was observed as a Centuary Festival by the Tammany Society, and celebrated in that stile of sentiment which distinguishes this social and patriotic institution.

In the evening a monnment was erected to the memory of Columbus, ornamented by *transparency*, with a variety of suitable devices. This heautiful exhibition was exposed for the gratification of public curiosity some time previous to the meeting of the Society.

An elegant oration was delivered by Mr. J. B. Johnson, in which several of the principal events of the life of this remarkable man were pathetically described, and the interesting consequences of which his great atchievements had already and must still ocodnot the affairs of mankind, were pointed oot in a manner extremely satisfactory.

During the evening's entertainment, a variety of national amusement was enjoyed. The following toasts were drank:

1. The memory of Christoiher Columbus, the discoverer of this New World.

2. May the new world never experience the vices and miseries of the old; and be a happy asylum for the onpressed of all nations and of all religions.

3. May peace and liberty ever pervade the United Columbian States.

4. May this be the last Centuary Festival of the Columbian Order that finds a slave on this globe.

5. Thomas Paine.

6. The Rights of Man.

7. May the 4th Centuary be as remarkaole for the improvement and knowledge of the rights of man as the first was for discovery and the improvement of nautio science.

8. La Fayette and the French nation.

9. May the liberty of the Frenou rise superior to all the efforts of Aostrian despotism.

10. A Surgoyning to the Duke of Brunswick.

11. May the deliverers of America never experience that ingratitude from their Country which Coinmbos experienced from his King.

12. May the genius of liberty, as she has conducted the sons of Columbia with glory to the commencement of the 4th centuary, guard their fame to the end of time.

13. The DAY.

14. WASHINGTON, the deliverer of the new world.

Several moral and patriotic oonks, inculcating the *Love of Country* and of *Freedom*, were gratifying in the highest degree. Among others the following Ode was composed and sung on the occasion:

ODE.

Sung at the Great Wigwam of the TAMMANY SOCIETY, *or* COLUMBIAN ORDER, *on the Celebration of the 3d* CENTUARY *of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus on the 12th October*, 1492.

Ye sons of freedom, hail the day
That brought a second world to view;
To great Columbus' mem'ry pay
The praise and honor justly due.

Chorus—Let the important theme inspire
Each breast with patriotic fire.

Long did Oppression o'er the world
Her sanguine banners wide display;
Dark Bigotry her thnnders hurl'd,
And Freedom's domes in ruin lay.

Justice and liberty had flown,
And tyrants call'd the world their own.

Thus Heaven oor race with pity viewed,
Resolved bright freedom to restore,
And, Heaven-directed, o'er the flood,
Columbus found her on this shore.

O'er the blest land, with rays divine,
She shone, and shall forever shine.

Hark! from shovs the great decree
Floats in celestial notes along;
"Columbia ever shall be free!"
Exulting thousands swell the song.

Patriots revere the great decree,
Columbia ever shall be free.

Here shall th' enthusiatio love
Which freemen to their country owe,
Enkindled, glorious from above,
In every patriot bosom glow.

Inspire the heart, the arm extend,
The rights of freedom to defend—
Secure forever, and entire,
The *Lights of Man* shall here remain:
No nobles kindle discord's fire,
Nor despots load with slavery's chain.

Here shall th' oppress'd find sweet repose,
Since none but tyrants are our foes.

Here commerce shall her sails extend,
Science diffuse her kindest ray,
Religion's purest flame ascend,
And peace shall crown each happy day.

Thrice favor'd land, by Heaven design'd,
A world of blessings for mankind.

Then while we keep this jubilee
While seated round this awful shrine,
Columbus' deeds our theme shall be,
And liberty, that gift divine.

Let the transporting theme inspire
Each breast with patriotic fire.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

The monnment is npward of fourteen feet in height, being well illnminated, and resembling black marble. It blends in an agreeable manner a grave and solemn with a brilliant appearance.

At the base a globe appears emerging oot of the clonds and chaos, presenting a rnde sketch of the once uncultivated coast of America. On its pyramidal post. History in seen drawing np the oortain of oblivion, which discovers the four following representations:

First, and on the right side of the obelisk, are presented a commercial port and an expanding ocean. Here Columbus, while musing over the insignia of geomstry and navigation, the favorite studies of his yooth, is instructed by Science to cross the great Atlantic. She appears in lnminous clonds hovering over its skirts; with one hand she presents Columbus with a compess, and with the other she points to the setting sun. Under her feet is seen a sculptured serpent half of which is made to represent the then known terraqneous globe; the western is left a blank. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED BY THE
TAMMANY SOCIETY,
OR
COLUMBIAN ORDER,
October 12, M DCC, XCII,
TO COMMEMORATE
THE IVth COLUMBIAN CENTURY,
AN
INTERESTING AND ILLUSTRIOUS
ÆRA.

On the ilner part of the obelisk are seen the arms of Genoa, snpported by the beak of a prone eagle.

The second side or front of the monument shows the first landing of Columbus. He is represented in a state of adoration, his followers prostrate as supplicants around him, and a crowd of American natives at a distance. Historical truth is attended to, and the inscription on the pedestal is as follows:

SACRED
TO THE
MEMORY
OF
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,
THE DISCOVERER
OF
A NEW WORLD.
OCTOBER 12, 1492.

Above, the arms of Europe and America are blended and supported as on the right side of the monument.

The third or left side exhibits the splendid reception of Columbus by the Court of Spain on his first return from America. He is seated at the right hand of Ferdinand and his illustrious patroness, Isabella. A map of the newly-discovered countries, with some of its peculiar productions lying at his feet, distinguish the interesting scene. Above the prone eagle supports the arms of Isabella, and on the pedestal is the following inscription:

COLUMBUS
WAS BORN AT GENOA,
1447;
WAS RECEIVED BY THE COURT OF SPAIN
IN TRIUMPH,
1493;
WAS PUT IN CHAINS BY ITS ORDER
SEPTEMBER, 1500;
DIED AT VALLADOLID,
MAY 20, 1506.

The last scene, exhibited on the rear or fourth side of the obelisk, strongly contrasts with the one just described: Columbus is seen to his chamber inactive and neglected. The chains with which he had been cruelly loaded have been taken from his wrists, as is seen written: "The Ingratitude of Kings." To cheer his declining moments, the Genius of Liberty appears before him. The glory which surrounds him seems to illnminate his solitary habitation. The emblems of despotism and superstition are crushed beneath her feet; and, to intimate the gratitude and respect of posterity, she points to a monument sacred to his memory reared by the Columbian Order. On the pedestal Nature is seen caressing her various progeny; her tawny offspring seem to mourn over the nrn of Columbus.

The pedestal of this obelisk is embellished as on the other sides. Bnt the eagle, as an emblem of civil government, is seen no longer prone or loaded with the decorations of heraldry. She soars in an open sky grasping in her talons a scroll inscribed "The Rights of Man."

The "portable monnmental obelisk" thus "exhibited at the great Wigwam, amid the plandits of the beholders," was subsequently added to the attractions of Mr. Bowen's Museum and Wax Work, at the Exchange, New-York, where the discovery of America was again commemorated on its three hnndred and first anniversary, Oct. 12, 1793. It is described as follows in Mr. Bowen's broadside announcement, dated New-York, Oct. 10, 1793:

"The Transparent Monnment erected by the Tammany Society, or the Society of the Columbian Order last, to the Memory of that great and illustrious Man and Navigator, Christopher Colnmbus, who, at a period of only 301 years past, made known to Mankind the Existence of the West, which was then a habit: On Saturday next, being the Anniversary of that great Event, this Monnment which is placed in the centre of the Hall, (and surrounded with four highly finished Figures,) will be elegantly Illnminated, together with the Museum and Wax Work, for the first Evening: after which it will be continned three Evenings in each week, viz., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

"The Doors will be open at Candle-light, and the Exhibition closed at Nine o'clock."

Of the snbsequent fate of this early monnment to Colnmbus I am nnable to give any account at this time. GEORGE H. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1889.

HUMIDITY AND SUNSTROKE.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS REGARDING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE TWO.

Persons who think that the excessive humidity of recent Snmmers is a new departure will discover their mistake on looking at the New-York *Medical Journal* for the year 1853. In that year Mr. Lorin Blodget, in charge of the Meteorological Department of the Smithsonian Institntion, in a report to the Secretary, says: "The Snmmer of 1853 has been extraordinary in its olimatic conditions, and the extremes of temperature and hnmidity were much more strikingly and olearly defined than nsual." The report then proceeds to give an account of the weather for the Summer, in which phenomena are described precisely like those with which we have been familiar for the past two or three years. Among them is the increased number of cases of sunstroke.

It is by no means clear that there is a nsossary connection between a humid atmoephere and sunstroke. Dr. Hnnt of Buffalo, in reviewing the cases of sunstroke which oconrred in the hnmid Summer of 1853, said: "The conclnsion is irresistible that not dry heat, bnt a long-continned bath of aqneous vapor was the true oanes of this unparalleled mortality." Another authority informs ue that in India the chief cause of sunstroke is "prolonged atmospheric heat, with a dry and rarefied state of the air." It has been proved, however, that highly-rarefied air is not condnoive to sunstroke. There is no proof therefore that either hnmidity or dryness or rarefiaction is the cause of snnstroke. It would seem, however, that there are facts to show that when the air is charged with moisture the liability to sunstroke is increased.

The relation between hnmidity and snnstroke is due to the fact that people who perspire freely are not likely to be overcome with the malady, and humidity is undoobtedly unfriendly to perspiration. The extent to which the custom of wearing flannel has spread during the present Summer shows that people are awake to the importance of dressing to suit the conditions of our climate. Flannel no donbt absorbs and enconrages perspiration, bnt, perhaps not enongh has been said of the advantage of light-colored materials both for shirts and for outer wear. A surgeon of the British Army has given his experience on this point. Being encamped on the shores of the Boeporns the snrgeon, with some officers, thonght it would be well to imitate the example of Leandar and try a plnnge in those famone waters. In walking to the shore they took off their coats, carrying them on their arms. The surgeon says:

"I wore a cherry-colored flannel shirt, and although all our shoolders were more or less burned by exposore while in the water, I was literally scorched, and for some days suffered greatly from the slightest movement or friction of my coat. We all suffered in exact proportion to the depth of shade of our flannel."

The same principle, if indeed it be a principle, would apply to hats. It should be observed, however, that there is a minority opinion on this point. A gallant officer of the United States Army was strongly of the belief, as the result of his military experience, that black hats were cooler than white ones. When Police Commissioner a few years ago this officer issued the edict of black hats for the Summer wear by the police. The question of the comparative coolness of garments of different colors may, no doubt, be left to the experience of the individnal wearer.

GOING AFTER THE NIPSIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Advices from Honolulu received by the steamer Mariposa to-day state that the United States steamship Alert left Honolulu July 8 for Fanning Island to bring the Nipsic to Honolulu for repairs. The United States steamship Adams was still at Honolulu when the Mariposa left there July 27. The Adams intended to sail for Samoa a week before that time, bnt she was detained owing to the illness of her snrgeon, who is suffering with pneumonia and is qnartered at the Qnsen's Hospital. The British war vessel Espiegle sailed from Honolulu July 27 nnder orders. It is supposed in Honolulu that there is some trouble in connection with the recant annexations to the British Empire in the sonth seas and that the Espiegle will go in that direction.

TROUT FISHING IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Since my communication in regard to the color of the flesh of the brook trout *(Salmo fontinalis)* I have given more attention to this snbjsot because of the interest it seems to have exoited among fishermen. Articles have been published in several of the sporting papers, copies of which have been sent to me, in which various hypotheses have been given in regard to the difference of the color of the flesh. Variations in the water and in the food have been mentioned as the oanse of this difference. I have already given my views, derived from many years' experience, in egard to the first point, and in regard to the other point it wonld seem that this would naturally be inclnded in the other, for if fish having different-colored flesh are found in the same water, the food of both kinds necessarily being the same, the food could not be the cause of the difference any more than the watsr.

For a few weeks past I have been investigating this matter, and have carefully examined the contents of the stomachs of a good many fish with the purpose of testing this point. I have fouud no difference in the food, which in all oases was the same and consisted of flies, water beetles, a peonliar "case worm," (which builds for itself a long cylindrical silicous shell or tube consisting of small grains of sand cemented together by a transparent snbstance,) crawfish, and a good deol of the alga-like substance, which under the microscope shows a large nnmber of very beautiful diatoms, including some which I have collected in the test streams on Long Island and Northern New-York, and which go to show that either the front fsed upon this jelly-like vegetable snbstance or swallow it for the sake of the animalcnla mixed up with it. A few feathers of moths were also found in the mass, but the Southern mountain trout have so much and so large a variety of other food in the streams that they take but few flies and are not easily lured by an artificial fly, except on some favorable occasions and with some particular kinds, red ones being the most successful in the hands of an adequate angler.

The idea of trout in the Southern States seems to be a new idea to many fishermen who go to the fly-tormented regions of the North for their sport, being ignorant of the fact that Western North Carolina has the largest and the finest trout streams in the United States. Most of these large rivers which flow into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean have their headwaters among these mountains, where the rainfall averages over 60 inches annually, and reached 111 inches last year. Tennessee River drains the western and north slopes by hundreds of streams, and on the east and south slopes quite as many streams contribnte to the large rivers on these sides. These streems are clear, pure, and swift, cascades and rapids abound, and the water is cool, being cold in some places in Summer, never brightened by one direct ray of the sun, which do not penstrate the deep, narrow gorges. Trout are abundant beyond computation. I sent two men a few days ago half a mile down one of my streams for fish to replenish a stock pond and they brought up more than one thousand in four days, all living. The next day I found a poacher with a string of more than twenty taken from the same part of the stream, which he was taking to sell in the village to the boarding houss, where the visitors come up very hnngry for trout. And this kind of poaching has been going on for several years without seeming to lessen the supply, although the stealing is constant. Houses have been frequent arrests and prosecutions of trespassers, and the stock has been increased by additions and cnltivation.

Yesterday I went over the sama water and took sixteen fish, all over half a ponnd, returning the smaller ones. One of the largest was an especially bright-colored and handsome fish, so much so as to be conspicuously different from most of the others. All these bright-oolored fieh, dark on the back, with deeper-colored spots, and red fish with a distinct white stripe on the edge, had red flesh; the white-fieshoo fish were paler in color. Whether these red-fleshed fish are of a different species, or only a variety, I leave for scientific pisciculturists to determine; bnt my recent observations go to show that a red-fleshed trout can be recognized as fat as it is taken from the water or while in the basket.

Three years ago I put about one hnndred young California trout into one of my ponds, from which they have all escaped into the stream. Last Fall I noticed a few of them on the spawning bade in the river a little way from the oommon trout in a very friendly way, at least with the females, but pugnaciously chasing away the male fish. As these trout grow rapidly and to a large size, it is interesting to know what they will breed and cross with the common trout. Some of the California trout which escaped from my pond have been taken several milee down the stream and up to the head of it above. One that I captured last year and returned to the pond measured 21 inches in length and showed an amazing growth for two and a half years.

Fishermen in these mountains don't need to put oil of pennyroyal in their eyes to rshuff the mosquitoes or black flies; there are none of these tormentors to annoy and spoil the sport. The scenery is of the most picturesque character, and if it were known that in the heart of the Sonth there is a region abonnding in trout and game birds, with wild turkeys and a few deer still left, with a olimate tempered as to heat by an elevation of 4,000 feet above sea level, not counting the additional height of the numerous prominent peaks, and as to cold in the Winter by a latitnde of 35°, with a most varied and beautiful flora and exceedingly attractive scenery, a great many tourists and sportsmen would soon find their way hither and greatly enjoy the novelty.

The principal centre of the trout fishing is Highlands, in North Carolina, a town situated on the summit of the Blue Ridge and in the watershed of several of the largest rivers. The streams run in all directions, and being fed by innnmerable springs and branches, the water is cold and pure and of the best kind for this fish. The Cullasega River rises aronnd and in the village and flows west into the Little Tennessee, about twenty miles away. The Chatooga River flows, in streams rising three or four miles away, east into Georgia; the Nantahela, rising in the Nantahela Mountains, a cross range, flows into the Tennessee about fifteen miles from Highlands; the head waters of the French Broad are within eight to ten miles; these streams, in fact, are innumerable, and the country is full of them, and trout are to be fonnd everywhere, even in the spring branchee no more than two or three feet in width. By reasonable preservation and decent fishing, leaving the fingerlings in the water and taking only the best fish, the trout would swarm in the rapid streams with the great abnndance of food they find. Most of the owners of the streams are now prohibiting pot fishing and poaching, and this will secnre the preservation of the fish. HENRY STEWART.

HIGHLANDS, N. C.

MR. DODGE'S MISTAKE.

HE CREATES A DISTURBANCE IN B. ALTMAN & CO.'S STORE AND IS ARRESTED.

James L. Dodge, lessee of the land on which the dry goods store of B. Altman & Co. stands, at Sixth-avenne and Nineteenth-street, was fined $10 by Justice Ford in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning for making a needless scene at the store on Friday evening. This was the cheapest part of his punishment, for after his arrost he was kept in a cell at the Thirtieth-street station for an hour or two until a friend could be found to bail him ont.

Dodge went to the store to make tronble over the ground rent. There were no arrears or anything of that kind, but he seems to have convinced himself that he ought to have more rent than the lease calls for. The land was leased to the dry goods firm eleven years ago by Dodge's father at $20,000 per year for twenty-one years, with the privilege of renewal for twenty-one years more at the same rent. Yonng Dodge became convinced some time ago that his father did not know what he was about and that the ground rent was worth mnch more. Imagining that on this account he had a grievance against Mr. Altman he has since made himself variously offensive. On Friday evening, when he called and was informed that Mr. Altman was not in, he made a distnrbance which startled the customers on the street floor and drove some of them out. He willed upon the arrival of a policeman, and in the station house he broke down crying. He said he was sorry for what had happened, but his feelings got the better of him.

Justice Ford was satisfied of Dodge's repentance and that the arrest answered all purposes of punishment. That explains why the fine was so light.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Patrolman Michael Nolan of the Grand Central Station squad was arrested yesterday on a complaint made by Daniel E. Ladd, a resident of Schneotady, N. Y., who is paralyzed. He said that in the waiting room of the New-York Central and Hndson River Railroad he gave Nolan $3 50 to purchase a ticket for him. After waiting a reasonable time he asked the officer for his ticket or the return of his money, bnt the policeman denied ever having seen him before. Ladd thereupon complained to Rondsman Sullivan, and the whole party was taken to the station house. There Ladd reiterated his complaint and the policeman repeated his statement that he had never seen Ladd until the latter asked for the return of $3 50 from him.

Roundsman Sullivan told Capt. McElwain that Nolan was not telling the truth, as he had seen him and Ladd in conversation previous to the time when Ladd demanded the return of his money.

The accused officer was taken before Superintendent Murray, who ordered him nnder arrest, took his shield from him, and suspended him from duty. Nolan was then taken to the Yorkville Police Court and arraignad before Justice McMahon, who held him for examination to-morrow. The officer, being unable to furnish $500 bail, was locked up.

SERVIA'S YOUNG BOY KING

HIS CORONATION IN THE ANCIENT GRITCHA CHURCH.

PICTURESQUE INCIDENTS OF THE DAY—OLD SERVIAN KINGS CROWNED THERE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The coronation of the yonng King of Servia—Alexander, the son of Milan and Nathalie—took place on July 2 in the ancient monastery of Gritcha or Litcha, near Kraljevo, in Southern Servia, close to the Turkish border. In this monastery in the Middle Ages seven of the Servian Kings were crowned. It is the oldest church in Servia and lies about half an hour's drive ont of Kraljevo, which is itself a comparatively modern town, designed and built in original fashion after a geometric pattern, having two inner circles, from which the streets radiate with mathematical precision. The monastery is said to be half in ruins, and the frescoes with which the interior is covered have mostly peeled off with time. Wherever the traces of the saints and apostles are left they are sightless, the Turks having knocked and chiselled away the eyes. Nons of them, however, has ever possessed any great artistic merit, and it may be doubted if they are not as attractive in their oocay as they ever were in their original freshness. The building stands on a little hill-look, rising amid an expanse of lovely meadow land, half cnltivated, and half wooded like a park, watered with the Ibar, which joins the Morava just below Kraljevo.

The boy monarch of this newly-revived ancient realm was born in 1876; he will be thirteen on Aug. 14. Both his father and his mother are estranged and detached to him in spite of their own differenoes. He is described as a tall, slim-looking boy, with deep black eyes and the keen, penetrating look peculiar to his father, whose nervonsness, restlessness, and haughty bearing he also inherits.

On the day of this interesting cersmony the landscape around the church "was studded with innnmerable camps of connttry folk," says a correspondent of the London *Standard*, "decorated with flags and green boughs, ontside which whole lambs were being roasted on poles over log fires, and watched by the men and women in turn, waiting till the King should arrive. Both sides of the slope leading up to the monastery were lined, mostly with women, all of whom, with hardly an exception, wore yellow kerchiefs, so that the effect from afar looked like a field of buttercups. On the summit the priesthood were posted, in the most gorgsous vestments of the church, glittering with gold and silver and precious stones.

"At 9 a cavalry escort clattered up announcing the royal carriage, and King Alexander alighted to be joined immediately by M. Pasic and his full diplomatic uniform, and wearing the Grand Cordon of Takovo. The two Regents followed closely, with the Ministers in attendance. Then came the singing societies, with their embroidered banners, and next the foreign guests. As the procession passed along, the peasant girls threw handfuls of wild flowers on to the ground, which had been covered an hour before with freshly-cut grass, till the path presented the appearance of a new-mown field, a most original and effective method of hiding stones and laying the dust.

"On arriving at the entrance to the monastery platean Archbishop Michael kissed both the King and the Russian Minister, sprinkling them at the same time with holy water and giving them his benediction. As soon as those more immediately concerned had entered the church a noisy scramble was made to obtain admittance, but less than five minutes it was so tightly packed that the moment when all present had to kneel to invoke the blessing of Heaven on the newly-anointed King it was with great difficulty that anybody could move at all. After a few short prayers the Metropolitan delivered an extempore address, which was to all intents a repetition of that given at Krushevatz, and Alexander then read over the confession of the orthodox faith in a voice fairly audible, but a good deal broken by natural excitement and emotion. Indeed, it is hard to realize that the boy is only thirteen years, and the chief cause for wonder is that one so young should acquit himself so well in public.

"The actual anointing took barely five minutes, the Archbishop leading his King from the throne at the right of the chancel up to the entrance into the sanctnary. There he stood while the prelate touched first his feet, then his hands and breast, loosing his uniform to do'so, and lastly his forehead. On returning to his place M. Persiani was the first to do him homage, and he was followed by the Regents and Prime Minister. Almost immediately afterward M. Dogitch, the King's tntor, handed a telegram across to his Majesty, which contained a few affectionate words of greeting from King Milan, at which Alexander seemed greatly pleased. It had also reached it, as in the case part in the ceremony here over, the King, accompanied by his household and the Ministry, left the church, where the service dragged its weary length for another long hour.

"Just before its conclnsion their Majesty reentered to assist at the last blessing. Meanwhile a royal salnte of 101 guns had been fired, as well as various lesser salvoes, and the troops and district deputations were ranging themselves in the meadow close by the monastery. There a small pavilion had been built for the King to pass the evening, and he shortly made his appearance, with the Metropolitan and all his staff. The first to go past were the deputations, mostly in national dress, from every part of Servia. Each had a spokesman, who, with a few appropriate words, laid their offerings, and then the deputation passed on to make room for the next. When all had been received the troops filed past very creditably, and the ceremony concinded.

"The attitude of the powers on the occasion of this great festivity has been bitterly disappointing to Servia, bnt it has, perhaps, contributed in some degree to render the celebration more purely national. The attention which would necessarily have had to be paid to foreign specisl envoys has been attracted from the interest which centred in the person of the young King. If a criticism may be allowed it would perhaps have been wiser to have let the people come into closer contact with their sovereign, instead of keeping him, as has been done, closed in and in a ring of officials. A few handshakes to the peasant women, a few pleasant words to the men, would have been quite in keeping with the surroundings of time and piece, and would have immensely enhanced the memory of the day when first the King came among his people. Some of these things are never brightened by one direct ray of the sun, which do not penstrate the deep, narrow gorges. Trout are abundant beyond computation. I sent two men a few days ago half a mile down one of my streams for fish to replenish a stock pond and they brought up more than one thousand in four days, all living. The next day I found a poacher with a string of more than twenty taken from the same part of the stream, which he was taking to sell in the village to the boarding houss, where the visitors come up very hnngry for trout. And this kind of poaching has been going on for several years without seeming to lessen the supply, although the stealing is constant. Houses have been frequent arrests and prosecutions of trespassers, and the stock has been increased by additions and cnltivation.

Yesterday I went over the sama water and took sixteen fish, all over half a ponnd, returning the smaller ones. One of the largest was an especially bright-colored and handsome fish, so much so as to be conspicuously different from most of the others. All these bright-oolored fieh, dark on the back, with deeper-colored spots, and red fish with a distinct white stripe on the edge, had red flesh; the white-fieshoo fish were paler in color. Whether these red-fleshed fish are of a different species, or only a variety, I leave for scientific pisciculturists to determine; bnt my recent observations go to show that a red-fleshed trout can be recognized as fat as it is taken from the water or while in the basket.

Three years ago I put about one hnndred young California trout into one of my ponds, from which they have all escaped into the stream. Last Fall I noticed a few of them on the spawning bade in the river a little way from the oommon trout in a very friendly way, at least with the females, but pugnaciously chasing away the male fish. As these trout grow rapidly and to a large size, it is interesting to know what they will breed and cross with the common trout. Some of the California trout which escaped from my pond have been taken several milee down the stream and up to the head of it above. One that I captured last year and returned to the pond measured 21 inches in length and showed an amazing growth for two and a half years.

Fishermen in these mountains don't need to put oil of pennyroyal in their eyes to rshuff the mosquitoes or black flies; there are none of these tormentors to annoy and spoil the sport. The scenery is of the most picturesque character, and if it were known that in the heart of the Sonth there is a region abonnding in trout and game birds, with wild turkeys and a few deer still left, with a olimate tempered as to heat by an elevation of 4,000 feet above sea level, not counting the additional height of the numerous prominent peaks, and as to cold in the Winter by a latitnde of 35°, with a most varied and beautiful flora and exceedingly attractive scenery, a great many tourists and sportsmen would soon find their way hither and greatly enjoy the novelty.

The principal centre of the trout fishing is Highlands, in North Carolina, a town situated on the summit of the Blue Ridge and in the watershed of several of the largest rivers. The streams run in all directions, and being fed by innnmerable springs and branches, the water is cold and pure and of the best kind for this fish. The Cullasega River rises aronnd and in the village and flows west into the Little Tennessee, about twenty miles away. The Chatooga River flows, in streams rising three or four miles away, east into Georgia; the Nantahela, rising in the Nantahela Mountains, a cross range, flows into the Tennessee about fifteen miles from Highlands; the head waters of the French Broad are within eight to ten miles; these streams, in fact, are innumerable, and the country is full of them, and trout are to be fonnd everywhere, even in the spring branchee no more than two or three feet in width. By reasonable preservation and decent fishing, leaving the fingerlings in the water and taking only the best fish, the trout would swarm in the rapid streams with the great abnndance of food they find. Most of the owners of the streams are now prohibiting pot fishing and poaching, and this will secnre the preservation of the fish. HENRY STEWART.

HIGHLANDS, N. C.

TIMBER GOES, FLOODS COME.

A FARMER TELLS THE RESULT OF FOREST DESTRUCTION.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The heavy floods of the past Spring and the present Summer emphasize the fact that freshets are mainly caused by the great destnction of timber. In Ulster County, where thonsands of acres have been denuded of timber for the purpose of supplying markets with lumber, tanneries with bark, &c., this has been the result to a large extent.

Trees do not grow to any great extent on mountain peaks. The tops of the Catskill Mountains are usually covered with thick beds of moss and vegetation, which hold moistnre. The evaporation is light at the height of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. On lower plateaus, where hem lock has been cut for the bark, the trunks of trees have been left on the ground. They form a sort of harrier, which in a measure prevents vegetation from being washed away. The agitation of the subject of destruction of timber has already been of benefit in the education of land owners. The observance of Arbor Day in public school pupils in this State will result in great good in this direction.

Recently an Ulster County farmer said he had cut an acre or two of trees on an elevated portion of his farm. In telling his experience he said: "My first day's work was the drying up of a beautiful brook which had its source in my grove, and which ran through a number of fields, furnishing water for cattle while grazing. Five times the volnn of the wood I sold would have been refnsed for this stream. In the vicinity of the place where the timber stood the ground became dry during the Summer. When rain fell it did not seem to be absorbed; the water ran down the hillsides, making great gullies and doing much damage, while the fields through which the brook flowed did not yield as good crops. I am now a strong believer in the value of woodland on a farm. I believe it will pay farmers to plant groves of trees on the higher portions of their lands, if for no other purpose than to retain the moistnre."

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

During the week ending at noon yesterday there were reported to the Health Department 850 deaths, 824 births, and 231 marriages. The death rate was 28.05 in an estimated population of 1,575,791. Of the dead, 400 were children under five years of age, 295 of whom were under one year. Five hnndred and fifty-two of the deathe occurred in tenement honsee and 172 in public institntions. There were 190 deaths from diarrheal diseases, of which 114 were of children under five years; 121 from consnmption, 55 from Bright's disease and nephritis, 33 from pnenmonia, 22 from bronchitis, 35 from heart disease, 22 from diphtheria, 14 from whopping cough, 13 from typhoid fever, 6 from malarial fever, 3 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2 from scarlatina, 14 from croup, 1 from measles, and 33 from violence.

There were 37 cases of typhoid fever, 29 of scarlet fever, 3 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 31 of measles, and 74 of diphtheria reported during the week.

MIDNIGHT TALKS AT THE CLUB.

THE JUDGE PLEADS FOR UNIVERSAL TOLERATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT.

XVII.

I cannot prstend to give the exact language of the Judge's final discourse in the symposium of "Owls," and it is useless to attempt to convey any adequate idea of his peculiar earnestness of manner. I can only fall back npon the formula of the reporters and declare, with more truth than sometimes characterizes their assertions, that he spoke "snbstantially as follows:"

"I do not wish to repeat or to modify any views that I have heretofore expressed. My individual opinions are of no special importance, and what I wish to see is not their acceptance, but a nniversal toleration of differences of opinion among honest and earnest people, and especially among people of a devout and religione turn, and a general co-operation in the ons great purpose of all religion—the elevation and improvement of mankind. That, it seems to me, is the real, the practical meaning of the salvation of man. Man need to be saved from sin—that is, from the evil tendencies of human nature and their consequences, and raised to higher conceptions of life and better condnct. That is the true work of seivation, and whether it looks beyond this life or not makes no serious difference as to what needs to be done. That which is best for man here below in the highest sense is surely that which will best fit him for any life for which he may be destined. The best that can be done to elevate and purify human character and conduct in this world is the best that can be done to prepare souls for a higher life.

"It seems to me that all religions that rise above gross snperstition, and all devout men, are agreed npon those things that are essential. The nearer they come to truth the more they are in harmony. Differences in belief necessarily indicate distance from truth, varying in direction. Multiplicity of sects only shows how far we are from the common grounnt of absolnte truth, and as they approach that ground their differences must diminish, and if they reach it the differences must disappear. Differences of belief that produce so many sects are founded on dogmas and doctrines, and these are only so many indexes of error, or of distance from truth, which is necessarily consistent with itself. But all the lines converge to the central light. All believers are wandering in the same misty wilderness with the same type of compass, but with nesdiee deflected oil sorts of ways by disturbing influences. The efforts of mankind in their progress are to clear away the mists, to get visible landmarks, and to correct the variations of the compass. Creeds and doctrines have served the purpose of charts in the past, but they should be subject to constant correction. To cling to those of the old explorers is to remain in error. They have been used so long now that radical corrections are needed. We have learned much in the past hundred years that to hold to these oreeds is like sailing by Meroator's charts.

"For my own part I accept immortality and the life to come, for otherwise I can find no adequate explanation of this life and of the existence of what we mean by the soul in men. I accept the general ideas of a beneficent Creator of the nniverse and Father of mankind, for otherwise I can find nothing explanatory of the existence of the universe and of mankind. There is revelation enongh in nature as explored by science, in history as explored by philosophy, and in man himself as explored by reason, to sustain that much of belief for me. And that is about all there is essential to any or all religion. The doctrines and dogmas built all over the fundamental basis of religion come from the efforts of men to interpret, to explain, and to support their faith, and to bring others to accept it. Here is where the mistake comes in. No doctrine are hnt the measnre of the error that is in it. Old conceptions were crude, old beliefs were necess

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OHIO PEOPLE THANKFUL

MORE POSTMASTERS OBLIGED TO STEP OUT.

A BELIEF THAT THE PRESIDENT IS HELPING IN THE STATE CAMPAIGN —TRIAL OF THE BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Some of the Ohio people here think they see signs that President Harrison is taking an active interest in the Ohio State campaign. In the list of Presidential Postmasters appointed yesterday five were for Ohio offices, and in each case a Democratic Postmaster was removed to make room for the Republican. Ohio people point out that each of the dismissed Postmasters had at least two years still to serve before his term expired, and some had three years. They fail to see how the removals fit in with the loudly-announced policy of the Administration to permit Postmasters to serve out the terms for which they were appointed. It is probably true that "charges" are on file against the Ohio Democrats. It is an easy thing to trump up assertions of delays in delivering mail, and petty matters of that sort, and when the Chief Post Office Inspector is from the same State and on excellent terms with the Republican Congressmen it is not difficult to arrange for Inspectors' reports sustaining such charges.

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It was stated some time ago that the official trial of the new steel cruiser Baltimore would take place in July, but it is now considered unlikely that it will occur before the 1st of September. When the Baltimore went out for her private trial, early last month, although she gave indications of being able to develop the required 9,000 horse power, her builders were disappointed at her performance, and a number of minor alterations and adjustments are being made. The Messrs. Cramp & Sons do not propose to send her out again until she is capable of her very best performance, and fully two weeks more are to be spent in getting her into perfect shape. Then her engines are to be run at the dock for a week to get them working smoothly and develop any faults that may remain. At the end of that time her weights will be put aboard and she will go out for her trial.

It is feared that a mistake was made in adhering too closely to the English plans for the boilers of both the Baltimore and the Philadelphia. In both of these ships the furnaces are small, as there are four to each boiler, and it is feared that they will not produce such good results as would be attained if there were three larger furnaces, as is the case with the San Francisco, in which ship, while the general sizes and weights of the English plans were adhered to, very material alterations in both boilers and machinery were made. In running under forced draught the larger furnaces consume rather more coal, but as they afford more space for combustion, more heat, and consequently more steam, is generated.

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Commodore Meade, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, has been unsuccessful thus far in his efforts to secure the transfer of the Constitution from Portsmouth to Washington. The Commodore based his first suggestion or request on grounds of necessity. At the Washington Navy Yard about seven hundred men and boys are annually shipped, or will be from this time, and for their accommodation is provided the ship Dale, a little ship only 110 feet long, with, of course, a very limited capacity. The Constitution is a much larger vessel, has a house built over the deck, and can accommodate three or four times as many occupants as the Dale. While recognizing these facts it was said that Secretary Whitney was influenced by the representations of Mr. Frank Jones, the prominent Democratic politician of New-Hampshire, to let the Constitution remain at Portsmouth.

When a change of Administration took place Commodore Meade congratulated himself upon the prospect of a speedy realization of his hopes. One of the arguments used with Secretary Whitney by Mr. Jones, it is said, was that it would cost $6,000 to tow the old frigate to Washington, and the ship itself was hardly worth so much. Commodore Meade invited proposals for doing the work, and received one for doing the job for $1,250. In addition to bringing the Constitution to Washington for that sum, the towing company agreed to insure her against loss or accident to the amount of $15,000, half again as much as she could be sold for. Armed with this proposal, the Commodore expected to secure from Secretary Tracy an order for the transfer of the ship. But he found that Senator Chandler was a powerful factor with Secretary Tracy as Mr. Frank Jones had been with Secretary Whitney, and on Friday last he was notified by the Secretary that nothing would be done in the matter until Senator Chandler had been heard from again.

Besides the necessity that exists for the presence of the Constitution at the Washington Navy Yard as a receiving ship, it is urged that the sentimental reasons which are at the bottom of the efforts of the New-Hampshire people to keep her at Portsmouth are really stronger for bringing her here. She is the sole survivor of the four wars, an epitome of the naval history of the country, and her right place is at the Nation's capital.

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Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, who was taken suddenly ill at his office a few days ago, is reported by his physician to be steadily improving.

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Secretary of the Navy Tracy was taken ill Saturday night with a severe case of dysentery, which has prostrated him so that he has been compelled to keep his room to-day. He was attended by Dr. Wales, who has advised him to keep very quiet and not to leave the house for the present.

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TERRORIZED BY CRIMINALS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Murderous assaults, highway robberies, and burglaries have kept the citizens of Englewood in a state of terror for three weeks past. There has been an epidemic of crime in spite of the efforts of Capt. Sherwood and Detective Healy.

Beginning with the brutal murder of Daniel Barrows, who was kicked and beaten to death on Atlantic-street within a hundred feet of his home, the town seems to have been the base of operations of organized bands of criminals, and their example seems to have been contagious with the boys.

The burglars inaugurated their movement by breaking into the house of Capt. Jesse Sherwood, Chief of the Town of Lake police force, (now Captain,) and taking $1,000 worth of property, notwithstanding there were burglar alarms on every door and window in the house. Then in quick succession followed other crimes.

The town has been put under a military discipline and every stranger is obliged to account for himself and have his story verified. If anything suspicious is found upon him or he refuses to give a proper account of himself he is booked for disorderly conduct and sent to the Bridewell. If men are found loitering around in the night they are looked up till the reports from the different parts of the town come in the next morning.

MRS. FLACK CLOSELY GUARDED.

NEWBURG, Aug. 4.—Matters remain unchanged here in the Flack case. No one has been permitted to see the Flacks or any one else who is likely to know anything about the case. Representatives of several metropolitan dailies have taken up quarters in neighboring farmhouses, and every stranger is looked upon with suspicion. William Flack passed Saturday afternoon at Orange Lake in the company of congenial companions. To one of them he discussed the whole affair as a tremendous blackmailing scheme, the plotters now being engaged in working upon his mother since they found his father no easy victim. He says that all the heralded interviews with the mother are made out whole cloth. Young Flack will probably return to New-York to-morrow, but it is safe to say that if he can prevent it no one will be permitted to see Mrs. Flack.

ABBETT'S HARD FIGHT.

STRIVING FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP WITH THE RAILROADS AGAINST HIM.

TRENTON, Aug. 4.—The canvass which is being made by his friends to secure the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination for Governor for Edward F. C. Young is one of the most insidious the State has ever witnessed. When ex-Gov. Abbett entered the Senatorial race against McPherson last Winter he explicitly announced that he would not be Governor of New-Jersey again, and that if he did not capture the Senatorship he would never have anything more to do with New-Jersey politics. His declaration three months ago that he would be Governor again occasioned, therefore, some surprise; but, as he had made an admirable Executive officer, and there was no other available candidate in sight, it seemed to be taken for granted that he would reascend the Executive chair without any opposition.

There had been talk about Senator West having been promised the place by McPherson, but the Liquor bill, by which he hoped to commend his candidacy to the people, proved a boomerang when put in operation that annihilated his chances. Baker of Cumberland was talked of in the South Jersey counties, but his local-option tendencies put him out of serious consideration. And strength was given to the ex-Governor's candidacy by the prevailing belief that he had a practical walk-over.

It has already been announced in these dispatches that during his service as Governor Abbett had antagonized all the railroad interests in the State. His candidacy provoked a disposition among them to break out in open revolt, but they made no public demonstration. They first canvassed the situation to learn what power and extent a combination against him would reach, and refrained from coming into the open till they had assured themselves that every corporation in the State was prepared to labor for his defeat. The question come up at once, whom should they support against the ex-Governor.

They found Mr. Young's ambitions of Gubernatorial honors. Mr. Young resides in the same county with Abbett. He is the President of the bank which does the largest business in the State. While refusing to go into active political life himself, he had yet been potential in managing the affairs of the party for years. His personal and business relations gave him influences that made him the most likely man to divide Abbett's county delegation with Abbett. He had besides established himself on close terms with most of the leading men in the State, and the railroads concluded that he would be an exceptionally available candidate for them to tie to. It is necessary for one to live in New-Jersey to appreciate the value of the backing that was thus brought to Young's aid. The State is essentially a railroad State. Four of the great trunk lines centre there, and they have their local spurs stretching into every hamlet in the Commonwealth. Their Superintendents and brakemen and conductors are scattered all over. Their patronage supports many towns, and forms a large part of the income of many of the important ones. The chief leaders in the State are interested in them. The tradesmen depend upon them in large measure. So important is the favor of their men esteemed that, in Jersey City for instance, a most every saloon keeper decides safe to have a railroad boss or the wearers of those who do not care to wait in the long lines that flock to the bank doors at each pay day.

All along the line the word has been passed that Young is to be favored for Governor, and it has been a quiet but effective and staying boom to a candidacy that otherwise might have exhausted its strength in Hudson County, and ex-Gov. Abbett's walk-over has become a very precarious struggle for the mastery. It is not wholly due to their railroad affiliations that the two United States Senators have put themselves in opposition to the ex-Governor. Abbett's willingness to become the State's Executive for a second time grows out of his Senatorial aspirations. A three-years' term in the State Senate expires at just the time when Blodgett's term as United States Senator will expire. And Blodgett cannot be expected to help the ex-Governor climb into a position to which he himself hopes to be re-elected. If he had not this motive for opposing Abbett, he would be forced into it by his railroad masters. He is Superintendent of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad.

McPherson is a distinctive railroad man, and so would naturally be found against Abbett. But the one bone of contention for being there. Abbett entered the Senatorial race against him a year ago, and actually had him beaten at the hour at which the canons to nominate a candidate for Senator assembled last Winter. Sharp work and queer work within an hour was all that saved McPherson's bacon. Abbett and McPherson had always been allies, and McPherson, feeling that Abbett should have been with him in that struggle, is preparing to punish him for having been against him.

There is not a man in the State that could stand with equal power and far-reaching a combination as this except Leon Abbett, and it is by no means certain that he will not fall before it. His almost successful contest against McPherson is cited as proof of his great personal strength and as an augury of triumph in his new campaign, but he faced no such combination last Winter as that which confronts him now.

STILL AFTER THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Aug. 4.—The Cherokee Commission, in a communication to Chief Mayes of the Cherokee Nation, has rendered its formal offer for the purchase of the Cherokee Strip at $1 25 per acre. The Chief, in acknowledging the offer, informed the Commission that he had adjourned the session of the Executive Council till next Thursday, at which time he will present the Commissioners' communication to it. The mode of procedure in purchasing the land is as follows:

The Executive Council may accept the offer, and take such action to submit the matter, in extra session, for ratification, or it may refer the matter to the Legislature without action and request it to take direct action, with the recommendation that the offer be accepted or declined, as in case may be. It is probable that the Council will take no action upon the matter beyond recommending to the Legislature and then the offer be declined.

Ex-Gov. Hartranft, one of the commission, left last evening for home. He is ill and will not return for at least two weeks.

THE SAILORS WERE NOT ABANDONED.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 4.—With regard to three sailors reported to have been abandoned by an American vessel on an island off Yucatan, it is known here that they were not abandoned, but were left on Arenas Key to care for certain loading machinery, &c., belonging to a Chicago firm of guano importers, George F. & J. D. Montgomery.

The schooner Anna went to Arenas Key to load 700 tons of guano, but found the anchorage so bad that she returned here with only 100 tons, leaving three laborers in charge of the machinery. The men had four barrels of flour, one barrel of pickled pork, and a water condenser. After the schooner reached here the vessel was libeled for freight, and pending litigation, the men at Arenas Key were overlooked. They are out of the pathway of vessels.

THE KANSAS COUNTY SEAT FIGHT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—Adjt. Gen. Roberts left for Ravenna yesterday in response to a letter from that place stating that the trouble between Ravenna and Eminence concerning the final location of the county seat had again assumed such a serious character as to demand the presence of the State militia to prevent a conflict between the opposing forces. The Supreme Court recently declared Eminence the legal county seat. A motion for a rehearing is pending, and in the meantime the people of Eminence demand the removal of the records. The Ravenna people object to this, and have arranged to repulse the expected attack of their rivals.

SUTRO TUNNEL COMPANY PROPERTY.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Aug. 4.—A deed was executed yesterday by the United States Marshal conveying to the Union Trust Company of New-York all property of the Sutro Tunnel Company included in the sale of the property Jan. 14, 1889. The sale was made to satisfy a mortgage held by Hugh McCalmont and others. A suit for foreclosure was called in the United States Circuit Court at Carson Oct. 1, 1888, resulting in a decree ordering the sale of the property. The property was bid in by agents of the Union Trust Company for $1,623,000.

DISCOVERY OF AN ASTEROID.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A cable message from the European Astronomical Union announces the discovery of an asteroid of the thirteenth magnitude by Dr. Palisa of Vienna. The discovery position is the following: Aug. 3, 4972 Greenwich mean time; right ascension, 22 hours 13 minutes 54 seconds; declination south, 9 degrees 1 second 23 minutes. The daily motion of the planetoid is right ascension, 36 seconds, and in declination south, 7 minutes.

QUAY'S GREAT AMBITION

HE WANTS TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

ASPIRING TO BE SOMETHING VERY MUCH HIGHER THAN POLITICAL BOSS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Republican State Convention which will be held at Harrisburg next Wednesday promises to be as colorless and uninteresting a gathering as has ever been held in this ring-ridden State. There is only one candidate to be nominated—for State Treasurer—and Boss Quay has picked out his man for the place. The slated candidate, Speaker Henry K. Boyer of this city, will be nominated without opposition, as nobody else has been named for the place. Quay will see that the Harrison Administration is indorsed with proper enthusiasm, and everything will proceed with all the smoothness of a well-oiled machine.

The reason that there is only one candidate for the State Treasurership, which is an office popularly supposed to carry with it certain handsome emoluments in addition to its salary, is not simply that Quay has picked out his man and given notice that no other candidates need apply. A very potent reason has been the very general impression that Republican success is not assured this fall, notwithstanding the 79,000 majority given for Harrison last fall. The open dissatisfaction of the Republican Prohibitionists, who fully understand how completely they were sold out in June; the antagonisms which Quay has succeeded in arousing in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Lancaster, and other counties, and the natural discontent over the distribution of the patronage, make up a trinity of influences that can overcome a great deal more than 79,000 majority.

These facts are recognized by the Democrats as well as by the Republicans, and the former feel that they have a good fighting chance for capturing the election. The leaders have united on no candidate as yet, and, indeed, no one has been very prominently named for the place. Their convention will not be held for some time, and in the meantime they will avail themselves of every opportunity to take advantage of the growing differences between the Quay and anti-Quay Republicans.

Against the personal character of the prospective Republican candidate, Speaker Boyer, nothing can be said; but it is generally admitted that he will be simply a tool of the powerful State Treasury ring. He is a young lawyer in this city, and has made a very acceptable Speaker, though never, of course, distinguishing himself by any display of independence. If chosen he will step into the shoes which Matthew Stanley Quay slipped off when he made his remarkable jump from State Treasurer of Pennsylvania to United States Senator and National Republican boss.

Apropos of Quay, that wily gentleman is said to have the Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet, and for 1892, too. It may seem a bit startling to Republicans who still imagine that their party stands for all the virtues to believe that the great boodle Chairman and political manipulator of 1888 should aspire to be the next President, but there is nothing inherently improbable in it. Such a step would, indeed, be in full accord with all his political methods. When Quay announced in 1885 that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer all Pennsylvania stood aghast. For years he had stood as the very personification of all that was corrupting and debasing in the State's politics, and few had believed that he would ever dare to offer himself as a candidate before the people. The press of this city raved and other Republican papers prophesied defeat, but Quay carried the convention, and the State also when the election came off by 45,000 majority.

Why would it be more foolish for Quay to offer himself as a candidate for the nomination for President in 1892 than it was for him to run for State Treasurer in 1885? He could get the delegates from Pennsylvania, from Virginia, through Manone, and from many other States where the politicians are continued to go into the convention with a big following, and if he could not command the nomination he could at least name the candidate.

This is the scheme which those who closely watch the Senator's political moves say he has now in view. The State convention at Harrisburg will show how completely he controls the Republican machinery of Pennsylvania. Unforeseen events must, of course, determine his course as to 1892.

MRS. SARONY HAS A FALL.

SHE FAINTS IN HER SADDLE WHILE RIDING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Sarony, wife of Napoleon Sarony, the photographer, fell from a horse this forenoon and was badly bruised and shocked. She went, with Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leland of the Ocean Hotel, Mrs. Fairchild and Mr. Hill, Summer visitors at the Branch, for an early horseback ride. They were coming down Ocean-avenue from the north on their way back, when Mrs. Sarony invited Mr. Hill to go on a little more briskly. They galloped ahead of the others, and were just turning into the driveway leading to the Ocean House when Mrs. Sarony was seen to sway to one side and then fall to the ground. She struck a fence post as she fell.

The horse ran up to the piazza and stopped. Mrs. Sarony was carried to her room in the hotel, and Dr. Bailey attended her. He found that she was badly bruised all over her body, but her injuries are not serious. She has no recollection of falling, and it is believed that she fainted in the saddle. She had not been in very good health for several days. She is one of the most skillful horsewomen at the Branch.

AWOKE TO FIND HER THROAT CUT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—The throat of Mrs. Mary Smith, a widow, was cut by a burglar while she was asleep last night. She was awakened by the consciousness of a stinging pain in her neck, and involuntarily raising her hand she felt the keen edge of a knife or razor across her fingers. She screamed, and her son from a room up stairs came to her assistance, but the burglar escaped. The wound was deep, and severance of the jugular vein was prevented only by the slight obstruction of the strings of her nightcap, which were cut. No attempt at robbery was made.

The theory of the police is that she was attacked by a friend of a convict named McDonald, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary, whither he was sent on testimony given by Mrs. Smith. On the other hand, Mrs. Smith denies having given such testimony, and says she was never on the witness stand.

NEWS FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The steamer City of Peking arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama. There is much suffering in Loo-Choo, China, caused by the late fire, which destroyed three-fifths of the city. It is difficult for many of the poor people to find means to sustain life. Fortunately, however, rice is exceedingly cheap this year. Heavy rains fell in certain districts of Japan last month.

At Amagasaki, in the 10th inst., 565 houses were either washed away or knocked down and twenty people drowned. At Hita on the same date 200 houses were washed away and nine people drowned.

In the celebration of the completion of 1,000 miles of railway in Japan a sumptuous banquet was given on the 10th inst. One hundred and eighteen students were graduated from the Imperial University of Japan last month.

HE CONFESSED AND FLED.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 4.—Fredsrick Wreckser, a tanner of this city, is accused of forging the names of Jacob Reichley as indorser to a number of notes, aggregating, as near as can be ascertained at present, about $8,600. Several notes amounting to $1,840 were given to the Western National Bank, while one for $450 is held by the York Bank. One for about $200 by the York County National Bank, and notes of an unknown amount by the First National Bank. It is expected that several others will turn up to-morrow. Wrecker left home on Friday afternoon, and his whereabouts are unknown. Before he left he confessed the forgeries to Mr. Reichley and Albert Smyser, and promised to make restitution.

LIVING CURIOSITIES FOR A CIRCUS

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—Five natives of the Samoan Islands passed through Omaha this morning on the Burlington en route to Chicago, where they will fill an engagement with a circus. In their appearance they do not differ materially from the natives of Japan, except that the former are more muscular and larger proportioned. Like the Japanese, they have high cheek bones, sallow complexion, and wide prohosois. Two of them had auburn hair, which departed perpendicularly from their non-intellectual brows. Their names, as registered on the railway bulletin, were Manoel Tautita, Latoff Lesasao, Atopau, Mua Lesungosfo, and Toi Tu. Atopau is chief of the delegation and Toi Tu is his wife.

SLUGGER SULLIVAN IN JAIL.

GOV. LOWRY REBUKES THE DEPUTY SHERIFF FOR HIS EASY-GOING WAY.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 4.—John L. Sullivan reached here at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon in charge of Deputy Sheriff L. F. Chiles of this city and Thomas Adams of the New-York police, accompanied by Mr. Cline, proprietor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New-York. He was met and greeted by several friends from New-Orleans and elsewhere. Among them was Bud Renaud and John Duffy of New-Orleans and Charlee Rich of Richburg, Miss.

There was an immense crowd at the station of curious spectators, numbering over 1,000. They blockaded the way from the train to the Edwards House, where the party took rooms. Shortly after entering the hotel Sullivan came out on the balcony and was cheered by the crowd. Quite a number rushed up and shook his hand. He seemed to be excited, but looked serious. He dined with friends at the hotel at 5 P. M.

Gov. Lowry came to his office at 6 o'clock and learned that Sullivan was at the hotel and receiving friends and something of an ovation. Deputy Sheriff Chiles came to the office and reported that Sullivan was at the hotel. The Governor said: "Mr. Chiles, if you had arrived here this morning at 1:30 o'clock it would have been admissible to have kept the prisoner at the hotel until business hours. You reached here this afternoon at 4:10 o'clock with a criminal who has been extradited for a defiance of the laws of Mississippi. Carry your prisoner to jail."

Sullivan was accordingly put in jail at 7 o'clock, being placed in one of the officers' rooms. He did not protest, but stated to Chiles that he was willing to go anywhere he wished to carry him; that he told his friends that he thought it had judgment for him to be shaking hands with the people, and he hoped that the Governor would not blame him for it. Some of his friends protested very strongly against the incarceration. The Governor wired District Attorney Neville to be here to-morrow, when they will arrange as to the disposition of Sullivan for the present.

From letters received by parties here from moneyed men at New-Orleans and other places, and letters of credit in possession of his visiting friends, it is clear that he can give a bond for his appearance with a penalty of from $1,000 to $50,000.

LITTLE MELANIE MISSING.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A CHILD AT COLLEGE POINT.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 4.—Gustav Koll of 107 East One Hundred and Eighth-street, New-York, brought his wife and two children—Melanie, a pretty, dark-eyed girl of eight years, and a baby—to this village for a few hours' recreation yesterday afternoon. While her parents were sitting at the end of Strohler's Dock for a short time Melanie was allowed to play around. Suddenly she was missed, and up to the present time no trace of her has been found. At first it was thought she had got into a crowd which was watching some tug races near by and had gone on the boat for New-York, but inquiries failed to obtain any news of her.

The parents became almost distracted, and ran through the village seeking the child. Then the village police were asked to aid in the search, and finally the excitement became intense. A report spread that the child had been carried off by some gypsies who had been encamped just outside the village. A visit was made to the gypsies' tents, but the child could not be seen. By this time all the villagers were aroused and all night long the search was continued.

A watch was kept on the gypsies without result. The old woman who calls herself Mme. Veinnie and is the leader of the gypsy band denies having seen the child. Mr. Koll and his wife could leave all night long. Finally he went to his home in New-York and inquired at the police stations, hoping to find his daughter, but he did not learn anything of her. Some persons thought she might have fallen off the dock and been drowned, but the father and mother say they would certainly have heard a plash or a cry.

At noon to-day the Kolls went home without knowing the fate of their child. Opinion is divided here on the subject. Many think the child has been stolen, others that she has been drowned. The mystery surrounding her disappearance has raised the people of this place to an unusual pitch of excitement.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 4.—To-day's almost perfect weather brought together big crowds of worshippers at all the meetings. Evangelist Yatman was absent from the early morning young people's meeting, but his place was ably filled by the Rev. George L. Baker of Camden. The holiness meeting at the same hour was led by Mrs. Dr. Palmer.

Over 6,000 gathered at the Auditorium at 10:30 to hear the Ocean Grove anniversary sermon preached by the Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D. D., of Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. Presiding Elder Thomas of Philadelphia made the opening prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Spence, President of the Grant University, Athens, Tenn., read the Scripture lesson. Dr. Hulburd's text was: "But as truly as I live all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." These words, the doctor said, were spoken in relation to the children of Israel and their hopes of one day entering the Promised Land. The same words were applicable to-day, the twentieth anniversary of Ocean Grove's existence. The doctor briefly reviewed the wonderful progress of Christianity from the establishment by Christ, and compared it with other religions.

The largest Sunday school of the season convened at 2 o'clock, nearly 2,500 scholars being present in the several departments. There was a business men's meeting held at 4 o'clock, and the enrf meeting two hours later was attended by fully 20,000 people. The latter service consisted of prayer, singing, responsive readings, and short addresses by visiting divines. Another big crowd assembled at the Auditorium in the evening, when George W. Bain, the temperance orator of Kentucky, spoke for nearly two hours on temperance.

J. PURVIS BRUCE DROWNED.

WESTFORD, Mass., Aug. 4.—J. Purvis Bruce, about twenty-five years old, a well-known bicycle rider, was drowned while bathing in Chauncey Pond this evening. He was swimming alone about his boat and occasionally diving. A man on shore heard a cry and saw him sink. The body has not yet been recovered.

Bruce was better known as "Jack." He was the son of a Louisiana planter. He lived several years in England, and was a member of the famous Ripley Rod Club. He took part in many races, and was a well-known writer on cycling club subjects. For a time he was connected with the Minneapolis *Tribune* and other papers.

A curious fact in connection with the death of Mr. Bruce was that, July 29, a dispatch was received by the White Cycle Company at Westford from Minneapolis asking if a report of his death was true. At the time of receiving the message he was in his accustomed work, and "laughing in his sleeve at his narrow escape, whatever it might have been."

LISTENING TO DR. M'GLYNN.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Six thousand people listened to Dr. McGlynn, the deposed pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, speak on the subject of prayer at the Fifth-Avenue Pavilion this afternoon. Many thousands more lingered on the beach about the pavilion, unable to get near the speaker. The meeting was held under the direction of the Rev. S. E. Young, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The broad board walk was never more crowded than it was to-night, fully 40,000 men, women, and children turning out at about dusk to enjoy a stroll along the seashore. It was a pretty sight.

THE LYNCHING OF CARTER.

LEWISBURG, West Va., Aug. 4.—The Coroner's Jury summoned by Justice Withrow to investigate the recent lynching of the negro Carter will probably report to-morrow. Some sensational developments are looked for and it is said very prominent men will be arrested. Only twenty men were concerned in the lynching. Constable L. V. Reynolds, the man Carter was supposed to have killed, will recover.

A LIFE CONVICT BECOMES INSANE.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Patrick Coffee, the old man who was sentenced to death in Jersey City last Winter for the murder of a woman, but who on Jan. 3 was granted commutation to imprisonment for life, has just been adjudged insane by the physicians of the State prison here, where he is now confined. He will be removed to the State Asylum for the Insane.

MASKED MEN ON A TRAIN

THEY SCARE THE PASSENGERS AND ROB A CARLOAD.

ENCOUNTERING THE CONDUCTOR ON THE PLATFORM, THEY ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIS LIFE, LEAP OFF, AND ESCAPE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—"Hold up your hands." Such was the command that astonished the passengers on the St. Paul "sleeper" attached to the rear of the Wabash Western express as it pulled out of Harlem at 9 o'clock last evening. The command was spoken by one of the two men whose faces were concealed behind handkerchiefs who had entered the rear of the coach.

The passengers turned to ascertain the source of the command and looked into the threatening muzzles of two revolvers. Hands went up. The cautionary words that followed were not necessary. "The first one that offers resistance will be shot down by our man on the platform." There was no man on the platform, but the passengers submitted as quietly as if there had been a legion. There were seven people in the coach—five passengers, the sleeping-car conductor, and the porter. Of the passengers one was a lady. At the first command her face blanched with fear, her hands went up for a moment, then fell lifelessly into her lap. She had fainted.

"I guess they won't bother us," remarked one of the robbers, and satisfied that no resistance would be offered they commenced their work of plunder. One man "went through" the passengers, one by one, while the other, with his revolver in his extended arm, kept a watchful lookout for signs of opposition. In this way the plunderer secured all the booty he could in his haste, and when the robbers had escaped the passengers found they had been relieved of $175 in cash and two gold watches.

The Wabash Western train left Kansas City at 8:20 o'clock last evening. It was composed of the baggage, express, and smoking cars, one day coach, two Mann boudoir cars, and one Pullman car, the St. Paul sleeper, where the robbers commenced their work. When the train reached the Missouri River bridge two men were seen to get off the forward end of the baggage car and disappear behind a lumber pile.

The train hands thought they were tramps who had stolen a ride from Kansas City, and paid no attention to the incident. They are convinced now that they were the robbers, and that they caught the rear end of the last sleeper as it passed the lumber pile.

Just as the train pulled out of Harlem the robbers entered the car and went through the passengers as described. It was evidently their intention to rob the passengers in all the coaches, "working" the train from the rear, for, as they left the St. Paul sleeper, they again cautioned its occupants not to give the alarm under penalty of being shot by "the man on the platform."

Leaving the St. Paul coach they started for the next ahead. On the platform they met the conductor of the train, John Rondo. The robbers pushed his revolver under the conductor's nose, and with an oath ordered him to hold up his hands. The conductor supposed, from the nature of their disguise, that a number of railroad men who had taken passage on the train were playing a practical joke upon him, and, with a laugh, he attempted to push past them and enter the sleeper. Just then a gust of wind swept aside the masks of the robbers, and then he knew that the affair was one of dead earnest. He had no weapon, but he recalled his lantern in his hand with which he dealt one of the men a vicious blow on the head, smashing the lantern glass and extinguishing the light.

Simultaneously with his assault the other robber fired a shot at him from his revolver. The aim was bad and the bullet missed its mark. The first robber had by this time recovered himself, and he too took a shot at the conductor. His aim was no more precise than his partner's. The robbers then with one more parting shot sprung off from the step of the car. As they did so the conductor hurled his lantern after them, determined to have the "last say" on them.

The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour at the time, and except under desperate chances, to jump off without endangering his life, and Conductor Roach did not attempt it. He swung outside of the car, however, and saw the robbers arise and mete with all haste for the dirt road that leads to Kansas City. That was the last seen of them.

In the meantime the passengers in the St. Paul coach had been so completely terrorized that they did not regain their senses till they heard the firing on the platform. Then one of them pulled the cord that connects with the air brake, and the train came to a standstill. By this time the train had run a mile beyond the place where the robbers had escaped.

W. H. Bonnell, special agent of the road, was a passenger in the smoking car. When the train came to a sudden stop he rushed out to ascertain the cause. Learning from the conductor the occurrence of the robbery he at once set to work to begin the chase for the robbers. He ordered the engineer to run the train to Randolph, a few miles ahead, and there he uncoupled the engine and ran back to search them. There he found Deputy Sheriff Tomlinson. Guards were stationed at the approaches of the bridge to prevent the robbers' entrance into Kansas City, and two posse were organized to scour the country for the fugitives.

Special Agent Bonnell then walked back to Kansas City, arriving here at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and reported the case to the police, who are keeping a lookout in the city for the road agents. The police of the neighboring towns have also been notified to arrest any one answering the description of the robbers.

Sheriff Tomlinson's posse returned this morning after an almost fruitless search for the robbers. They succeeded in tracing the men to a farmhouse on the dirt road, where it is known they stole a horse from a farmer named Crane. It is supposed they forced the horse to carry double, the tracks of the animal being traced to a bend in the river, where the footprints in the sand show that two men probably dismounted. A skiff was found moored to the bank, and the enrf meeting two hours later was attended by fully 20,000 people. The latter service consisted of prayer, singing, responsive readings, and short addresses by visiting divines. Another big crowd assembled at the Auditorium in the evening, when George W. Bain, the temperance orator of Kentucky, spoke for nearly two hours on temperance.

Until to-night the names of none of the passengers in the St. Paul car were known, no record having been kept of them at the Pullman office. Two of the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Denham of this city. Mr. Denham telegraphed to a business associate here that he and his wife were among the losers by the outlaws' raid, and asking for money. The train was the regular St. Louis express, and the St. Paul car was carried only as far as Moberly, where it was switched on to the St. Paul train.

The robbers are described as rather youthful, not over twenty-five years of age, of slight build, and dressed something like farmers' boys.

No one saw their faces except the conductor, and by the dim light of his lantern he received no definite impression of their features.

Kansas City people are beginning to wonder if the days of Jesse James have not come again. Two robberies which would have done him credit in his palmiest days have occurred recently. One was the train robbery of last night. The other was the theft of a handful of diamonds from a jewelry store in broad daylight, the keeping at bay at the point of a revolver of the panning crowd, and the escape of the thief. Whether the two crimes have any connection in their principals or not is a question. They both were extraordinarily bold and very successful. The poor aim of the train robbers is the only thing of which Jesse might have been ashamed.

BANDITS IN TEXAS ALSO.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 4.—The southbound Fort Worth and Denver mail and express train was held up by six masked men at 2 o'clock this morning between Cheyenne and Tascosa, in Oldham County, Texas, about three hundred and seventy-five miles from Fort Worth. The passenger coaches were detached from the locomotive and the engineer forced to pull his engine ahead a few yards and then walk back and take a pick and force open the express car. Messenger Marsh, realizing the situation, had concealed all the express packages and put out the lights. When the engineer had forced the door partially open a revolver was turned on Marsh and he was forced to open the door. Three packages of Pacific Express Company's money were obtained, but this was a small part of what was in the car.

Route Agent Wolcott was then compelled to open the mail car. Wolcott had hidden all his registers but one. This the robbers seized, and ripping open the mail pouches, scattered their contents to the four winds. The total in money secured is $2,000. The passengers had concealed their money and valuables, but they were not molested. Twenty-five or thirty shots were fired into the express and mail cars, but neither Marsh nor Wolcott was injured. The officers of the surrounding country have been notified and are scouring the country. After the robbery the road agents ordered the engineer to pull ont and fired a parting volley at the train.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—The bark Zenobia, which arrived at Parrsborough yesterday, was struck by lightning in the Gulf Stream. The top of the topgallantmast was carried away and the vessel was struck in two places and seriously damaged.

IS THIS A "VIGOROUS POLICY?"

MR. JOHN HAWKINS, ABLE SEAMAN, WASN'T ABLE TO HANDLE THE BLACK DIAMOND.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 4.—There is great excitement here in consequence of the arrival of the schooner Black Diamond last evening from Behring Sea. The Captain makes this statement of the seizure by the American revenue cutter:

"July 11 we got in a catch of fifty-three seals. At 4 P. M. we sighted the revenue cutter Rush. She came up to us and ordered us to heave to. We did so. The chief officer came aboard and demanded our papers. We refused to give them to him, and he then got a screwdriver and screwed off the hinges on the locks in the cabin, took the papers and 105 sealskins, and all Indian spears and ten bags of salt. Then he put John Hawkins, an able seaman, aboard, with instructions to us not to interfere, as sailing master. As soon as the Rush was lost sight of a southwest course was steered right for Victoria. Hawkins from the start saw it was impossible to attempt to take charge of affairs in his own hands, and consequently lay in his bunk nearly the whole time, not attempting to interfere."

John Hawkins, the American seaman, says he was treated kindly by everybody. When he was put aboard the steamer he said to his officers: "Instead of taking her to Sitka they may go to Victoria." They did not answer him.

Mr. Hammiley, Collector of Customs here, said he is of the opinion that when Hawkins was put aboard the Black Diamond the people on the Rush did not care whether she came to Victoria or not as long as she got out of the sea and stopped destroying seals. Hawkins has told everything to the American Consul here, who has wired the Washington authorities about the matter.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 4.—Private dispatches from American newspapers conveyed the intelligence of the escape of the British schooner Black Diamond from the American authorities in Behring Sea. The Ministers of the Government were surprised to learn of the new aspect of affairs, but declined to be interviewed before hearing particulars. The Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, wired the Collector at Victoria for a full report. The news of the escape of the Black Diamond spread like wildfire, and in the various hotels expressions of satisfaction were heard. The impression seems to prevail that the Black Diamond will not be surrendered by the Canadian authorities, as such a course would be in opposition to Canadian sentiment. The vessel, it is admitted, will be liable to seizure if ever discovered in American waters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The published report of the arrival at Victoria, B. C., of the steamer Black Diamond, which had been seized by the revenue cutter Rush for illegal sealing in Behring Sea and put in charge of a seaman, caused little surprise here. So far as known, there has been no official information received on the subject from any quarter. Assistant Secretary Wharton, who is acting Secretary of State, received his first intimation of the arrival of the steamer through a newspaper representative, and said he had no information on the subject.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A special to the *Herald* from Ellsworth, Me., gives an interview on the Behrings S

CANADA'S VAST RESOURCES

THE GREAT AREA AND INCREASING POPULATION.

A LARGER COUNTRY THAN THE UNITED STATES IF ALASKA IS EXCLUDED—TARIFF, TRADE, AND RAILROADS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 4.—The Canadian Government publishes annually "A Statistical Abstract and Record." It is not perfect, but it is a very useful compilation. It is prepared by Mr. S. C. D. Roper of the Department of Agriculture and Statistics and is issued from the Government printing office in Ottawa. It is, therefore, an official document and is generally approved for its correctness. The volume for 1888 has recently been given to the public, and contains, in addition to the usual large body of useful information for business men, a copy of the Canadian customs tariff alphabetically arranged, together with a list of decisions made by the Board of Customs between June 1, 1888, and March 31, 1889. The tariff and decisions occupy 69 pages of the 522 in the volume. The 15 chapters are thus divided: 1. Constitution and Government. 2. Population and Vital Statistics. 3. Finance. 4. Trade and Commerce. 5. Post Office and Telegraphs. 6. Canals and Inland Revenue. 7. Agriculture. 8. Railways. 9. Marine and Fisheries. 10. Mineral Statistics. 11. Social and Art Statistics. 12. Banks and Savings Banks. 13. Dominion Lands. 14. Militia and Defense. 15. Insurance.

The population of Canada by the census was known to be in 1881 4,324,810. The gain between 1871 and 1881 was about 2 per cent. per annum. According to the Abstract, 671,519 immigrants have entered Canada since 1881. Its present population is estimated at 4,972,101, allowance being made for the considerable emigration to the United States that has been going on, and for doubtful immigration statistics. The population of Montreal increased from 140,747, in 1881, to 200,000 in 1888; Toronto, from 77,034 to 166,809; Hamilton, from 35,359 to 43,082; London, from 19,735 to 26,960; Ottawa, from 25,600 to 40,000; Halifax, from 36,100 to 40,000; Winnipeg, from 6,249 to 22,098, and other cities in the same proportion. The city of Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Pacific coast, has gone up in three years from nothing to 10,000 population. It is claimed that 88,786 immigrant settlers arrived in Canada last year. Of 48,119 immigrants landed at Halifax and Quebec by Canadian lines of steamers last year, 28,730 were English and 8,828 Scandinavians. The value of settlers' effects taken into Canada in the last ten years and entered at the customs was $32,682,151.

The area of Canada is placed at 3,810,257 square miles, of which one-third is under organized government in provinces and territories ranging from 2,133 square miles in Prince Edward Island to 188,688 square miles in Quebec, Ontario containing 181,800 square miles, Nova Scotia 20,907, New-Brunswick 27,174, Manitoba, 80,320, British Columbia 341,305 square miles, having nearly double the area of any other province. The districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan are organized as territories, having electoral districts which return members to a General Assembly meeting at Regina and presided over by a Lieutenant Governor. There are in unorganized territories the following areas: Keewatin about 400,000 square miles, Athabasca about 122,000; remainder of territories, 1,816,730 square miles. Canada has nearly one-half the territory of the whole of the British Empire. It is nearly as large as all Europe. It is larger by 600,000 square miles than the United States, exclusive of Alaska.

The gross public debt of Canada June 30, 1888, was $284,513,342; the net public debt, $234,531,358. The increase in the year's liabilities in the previous year was $11,326,216, made up of railway and canal expenditures, railway subsidies, public works, assumption of expenditures for the navigation of the St. Lawrence, &c. The gross public debt when the Dominion was established in 1867-8 was $96,496,666, so the debt has trebled in twenty-one years. The assets of $21,139,531 of 1876-8 have increased to $49,982,483.

The revenue of Canada in 1867-8 was $13,687,928, expenditures $13,456,092. The revenue in 1888 was $35,598,463; the expenditure $36,718,495. The revenue in 1888 was the highest of any year since the union of the provinces, but the expenditure rose to $39,011,612 in 1886, owing to the rebellion in the Northwest. Of the revenue for 1888, $22,105,926 came from customs, $6,071,329 from excise, $3,167,564 from Government railways, $279,477 from canals, $2,379,242 from the Post Office, and $932,025 from investments. Of the expenditures for 1888, $11,967,754 went for interest on the public debt and sinking fund, $4,188,513 for subsidies to the provinces. $807,422 for legislation, $1,258,615 for civil government, $2,162,116 for public works and buildings, $1,273,179 for militia and defense, $1,000,802 to the Indians, $862,965 for mounted police in the Northwest Territories, $1,000,000 for penitentiaries and the administration of justice. The fisheries took $416,182, lighthouse and coast service $439,259, mail subsidies and steamship subventions $342,613, the railways (operating expenses) $3,621,077, and the Post Office $2,889,229. It cost $831,025 to run the customs, and $290,491 for excise.

The Inter-Colonial Railway, from Halifax to Quebec, owned by the Government of Canada, with its branches, has cost the Dominion about $45,000,000. The Government also owns the railways in Prince Edward Island and is building several local railways in Nova Scotia. The policy of granting Government subsidies in aid of railway construction by private companies was begun some years ago, and under it there had been voted to the end of November, 1888, $10,514,665, besides 19,787,744 acres of the public lands, exclusive of the 25,000,000 acres granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The greater number of these subsidies has been claimed by railway companies. The Dominion Government has contributed altogether to railways in bonuses $134,278,219, or nearly one-half of the public debt. A large proportion of this has gone to subsidize the Canadian Pacific Railway, on which the Government has expended altogether over $61,000,000. There has also been extended to railways, in the shape of loans, assistance to the extent of $20,920,085. Provincial Governments have aided railways to the extent of $23,342,758, and municipalities have given them $13,044,224.

When the Dominion was formed, in 1867, there were in operation 2,258 miles of railway, and on June 30, 1888, there were 9,163 miles running and a total of 12,701 completed. The paid-up capital in 1868 was $160,471,190 and in 1888 $727,180,449. Exclusive of Government aid the sources of capital are: Ordinary share capital, $231,623,361; preference do., $95,870,491; bonded, $226,217,725, about 25 per cent. of the total capital being State and municipal aid. The train mileage has increased from 17,680,168 in 1875 to 37,391,208 in 1888; the number of passengers carried from 3,120,438 to 6,419,701; tons of freight hauled from 5,879,886 to 17,173,759, the earnings from $19,470,539 to $42,151,158, the working expenses from $15,775,532 to $26,652,048. The mileage of the several railway companies in Canada alone stood as follows last year: Canadian Pacific system, 4,662 miles; Grand Trunk system, 3,093 miles; Dominion Government, 1,144; New-Brunswick system, 415¾; Canada Southern, 362¾; Southeastern system, in the Province of Quebec, under control of the Canadian Pacific,) 260¾; Manitoba and Northwestern, 207 miles, in addition to a large number of smaller roads. The Northern and Northwestern, in Manitoba, had, in 1887, 493 miles of road; mileage for 1888 is not given. The Canadian Pacific carried in 1888 2,155,735 passengers and 2,321,957 tons of freight; the Grand Trunk, 6,356,439 passengers and 6,901,874 tons of freight; the Canada Southern, 2,265,590 tons. The proportion of expenses to receipts was as follows: Canadian Pacific, 71; Grand Trunk, 69; Canada Southern, 61; New-Brunswick system, 67; Canada Atlantic, 57; Government railways, 114. The proportion for all Canadian railways was 72.

The imports of Canada have risen from $73,459,644 in 1868 to $110,894,630 in 1888. The imports of 1888 were exceeded in value by some former years, notably by 1873. But owing to the values of 1873 to the quantities of 1888, the imports of 1888 would be shown to be the largest in the history of the country. The exports have risen from $57,587,888 in 1868 to $90,208,000 in 1888. The year 1882 was high-water mark in Canadian exports in point of value, and applying the values of 1882 to the quantities of 1888 would give the largest total value of any year. The trade of Canada with the outside world is, compared with the same trade in the United States, per capita:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
Canada	$22 30	$18 14	$40 44
United States	12 05	11 58	23 63
Excess per head in favor of Canada	$10 25	$6 56	$16 80

Of the imports of 1888, $77,784,037 was dutiable, $33,110,593 free. Among the free imports were the following: Anthracite coal, $3,230,412; hides, $1,618,922; raw wool, $1,322,783; leaf tobacco, $1,489,857; agricultural products, $2,020,358; cotton wool and waste, $3,222,943; tea, $2,940,515; coin and bullion, $2,175,472; tin, $1,044,; $563; steel rails, $1,232,531; dye stuffs and chemicals, $1,239,193. The free coal, tobacco, wool, agricultural products and dye stuffs were mainly from the United States.

Among the exports produce of the mine increased from $1,446,857 in 1868 to $4,110,287 in 1888; produce of the fisheries from $3,357,310 to $7,793,183; produce of the forest from $18,262,170 to $21,302,814; animals and their products from $6,693,167 to $24,719,297; agricultural products from $12,871,065 to $15,434,; manufactures from $1,672,545 to $4,151,; 1888. Teas are domestic exports. The exports of foreign products from Canadian ports amounted in 1886 to $8,803,894, this time of exports showing but slight changes in recent years. The exports of Canadian fish and cattle and cheese have been steadily on the increase for the twenty years. Nearly all Canadian minerals are sent to the United States. Nearly one-half the Canadian fish exports have their final export, $7,793,183, of which the United States take $3,123,853. The total exports of lumber were $21,302,814, of which the United States took just half, viz., $10,822,338. The total exports of animals and their products were $24,719,297, of which the United States took $7,595,743, the bulk of these going to Great Britain. Of the total of agricultural exports, $15,436,360, the United States took two-thirds, viz., $10,306,278.

Over half the total imports of Canada in 1888 were from the United States, viz., 50.06 per cent., the figures being: Total imports, $110,894,630, of which the United States sent $55,513,790. Of the total exports from Canada, $90,203,000, there was sent to the United States $42,572,065. Compared with the year 1887, the trade of Canada with the United States in 1888 showed an increase of $9,419,333 and formed 48.77 of the total trade; the trade of Canada with Great Britain decreased $10,220,285 and formed 39.54 per cent. of the total trade.

The shipping owned in Canada on Dec. 31, 1888, was as follows: Steamers, 1,285, with gross tonnage, 207,142, and 7,142 sailing vessels, the total net tonnage being 1,089,642. During 1888 there was a decrease of 36 sailing vessels, 40,605 tons, and an increase of 43 steamers, 28,355 tons. The tonnage of vessels remains about the same as in 1873, although in the interval—in 1878—it rose to 1,333,015 tons. The three maritime provinces—particularly New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia—own the bulk of the shipping, viz.: New-Brunswick, 239,332 tons, Nova Scotia, 435,709 tons. Quebec Provinces comes next with 178,520 tons, then Ontario, 139,502 tons, Prince Edward Island, 26,588 tons, British Colombia, 14,249 tons, Manitoba, 5,744 tons. At $30 per ton the value of Canadian shipping would be $32,689,260. Last year there were built 264 vessels, 25,130 tons.

The number of vessels arriving at and departing from all Canadian ports in 1888 was 84,303, of 15,217,808 tons register, an increase of 6,368 vessels and 1,126,310 tons over 1887. Men employed numbered 640,911, or 51,116 more than in 1887. Over one-half was Canadian, and most of the remainder foreign. Of the vessels, 80,807, representing 9,197,803 tons, were sea-going, the remainder being lakers and coasting vessels. Canada stands the fifth ship owning country in the world, the figures being: The United Kingdom, 7,123,754 tons; the United States, (including licensed and enrolled,) 4,105,844; Sweden and Norway, 2,024,471; German Empire, 1,240,182; Canada, 1,089,642 tons, exclusive of non-registered vessels.

The yield of the Canadian fisheries was, in 1887, $18,386,103; in 1888, $17,418,510. Of this the Nova Scotia fisheries produced, in 1888, $7,817,032; New-Brunswick, $2,941,-863; British Columbia, $1,902,195; Quebec, $1,960,012; Ontario, $1,839,989; Prince Edward Island, $876,862. The three maritime provinces, therefore, gave $11,635,757, or two-thirds of the whole. In 1889 the fisheries yielded only $4,376,526. The fish exports have increased from $2,242,710 in 1869 to $7,793,183 in 1888, and in twenty years amounted to $127,192,229. Since 1869 the Canadian fisheries have yielded $264,879,882, of which Nova Scotia's share has been $128,869,993. The value of the British Colombia fisheries has gone up steadily from $104,697 in 1876 to nearly $2,000,000 at present.

PILGRIMS OF THE CAMERA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AMATEURS HARD AT WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Amateur photographers who have returned from the country are showing an unusually large number of pictures. Some of them are excellent, and for the most part there has been little complaint of the work accomplished. The rainy weather has interfered with work recently and the mountain trampe stopped temporarily. There has been an advantageous ebb to this, however. They have had more time for developing pictures, and have taken, consequently, more pains with them. The high water has made the waterfalls unusually heavy in volume and all the more beautiful from a photographic standpoint.

The amateur say their treatment at hotels has been better and that facilities have been generously accorded by landlords. There are yet two months for vacation photographing, and many picture takers are yet to go. Thousands and thousands of negatives will be produced, and some fine results may be expected.

The laboratory and working room of the Society of Amateur Photographers has been recently fitted up with electric light, and the members of the society are thereby made happy. Some excellent devices have been adopted under the supervision of A. L. Simpson, who has developed a mechanical handiness equal to his picture-making ability. For the making and testing of lantern slides he has prepared a box in which the light is confined, and by pressing a button such light is diffused in the box, while there is no interference with the dark-room work outside. A ruby electric light has also been arranged in water in one of the closets which will be found of advantage to the young photographers. The facilities for work are now excellent and well appreciated by those who use them. Of course a larger building is needed to meet all the wants of the society, and it will not be long, if the membership continues to increase as rapidly as recently, before a new home will be required. The society, by the exploits of every year the society puts away a neat little sum for a sinking fund and its financial condition is excellent, while at the same time the fees are small and there is nothing niggardly in the supply of facilities and apparatus.

The new society which is also prospering, though young. The members are mostly out of the city and meetings have been discontinued till Fall. Altogether, the photographic boom shows no signs of abatement.

Every Summer there is something new in photographic recovery to attract the attention of amateurs. This year it is the new Eastman transparent film, which, while not offered for sale as yet, is being much discussed. The film is worked on spools which contain several yards and from forty to one hundred exposures can be made from a strip. That the manufacturers have great faith in it is apparent from their activity in building a new factory and arranging for its manufacture in foreign countries.

If successful, the advantages of its use as regards weight, adaptability for printing from both sides of the negative, transparent qualities, and comparatively small cost, will make it very popular. Previous films offered for sale have been complained of because of spots, and by new users must be free from that defect to receive the consideration of amateurs. With the rolls of film almost panoramic views can be taken of a mountain stream with lightning-like expoeures made with the little detective cameras.

The Amateur Society of Photographers of this city has been tendered a fine likenese of Daguerre, the gift of the Paris society. It has been accepted and soon will be sent over to this country, where it will adorn the rooms of the society and give inspiration to the many young workers.

An organization known as the Photographers and Artists' Mutual Benefit Association has been started, and is fathered by the veteran Abraham Bogardus. He says the idea was inspired by the general complaint against the unreasonable and ruinous reduction in prices below the figure at which first-class work can be produced. It will have a bureau of information concerning photographers and artists. It also claims it will help struggling photographers, and that it will not be a trust.

The photographic section of the American Institute has changed the date of its annual Summer outing to Sept. 3. As the excursion is to be to Coney Island, the change was made in order to catch a full tide on the beach. This will give a chance for some fine surf pictures taking. A dinner will be held at the Hotel Brighton.

Japan and China both have amateur photographic societies.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander Forde of the British Navy is at the Victoria Hotel.

The Hon. J. A. Cummins of Honolulu is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Horace F. Page of California is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Pedro A. Galvan and Col. R. D. Saldana of Mexico are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Senator D. P. Wood of Syracuse is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman John M. Farquhar of Buffalo and ex-Congressman R. E. F. Pelroe of Indiana are at the Gilsey House.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, ex-Senator Norris Winslow of Watertown, N. Y., and John P. Sanborn of Michigan are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Servia, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool 9 da., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Steamship Edam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Amsterdam 15 da., with mdse. and passengers to Funch Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

Steamship Furnessia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow via Moville 11 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cochrane, London 18 da., with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Cunard Line steamship Aurania, Capt. McKay, from New-York July 27 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

The steamship Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Steger, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

The steamship Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Voge, from New-York July 21, passed Prawle Point to-day.

The steamship Britis, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Dundee for New-York to-day.

The steamship Egyptian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Lyall, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, Capt. Hains, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The steamship La Bigndra, (Belg.,) Capt. Smit, from New-York July 21, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

The steamship Pavalgonia, (Germ.,) Capt. Glasvogel, from New-York July 16, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

AS TO THE RANK AND FILE

UNJUST POPULAR NOTIONS OF REGULAR SOLDIERS.

MANY BRAVE AND WORTHY MEN FOUND IN THE RANKS—HONORS WON AND NOT RECEIVED.

It is astonishing that in America, where every man is respected in his civil calling, no matter how low in the scale of labor, the soldiers of the regular army are constantly written and talked about as if they were the scum of creation. Many of the brutal criticisms that appear from time to time are the result of gross ignorance, and others are generalizations drawn illogically from particular instances. Only a small percentage of the people are brought into contact with regulars, and they must perforce get their ideas second-hand. When a soldier or party of them happen to be seen on pass in any city, it is noticeable that they are not accorded the consideration that Jack Tare on liberty ashore always receive. Soldiers are given passes that they may go away from garrison and enjoy themselves in their own way, and the vast majority of them always return in a neat and sober condition, and are better duty men for the freedom granted them.

Even in the far West the private does not always find that consideration which the past work of the regulars entitles him to receive. This is the case in most of the small towns where many tradesmen are gathered from Eastern cities, who, as a rule, know little more of the real work of the army than Eastern people generally. The real frontiersmen—a race of hardy, self-reliant pioneers who are rapidly passing away—always respect the men in the ranks, for they know the courage, endurance, and manly discipline of character necessary to pursue Indians for weeks and months when poor food, hard work, and scant recognition are the rewards or service well performed.

To be sure there are many men who enlist with no particular preference for a military life—driven to it perhaps by temporary distress—and who have no well defined idea of a soldier's life, and who regard an oath of enlistment very much in the same light as they would an ordinary engegement to perform common labor. Many of these men desert, but others find themselves assigned to companies where general satisfaction prevails, and they soon drop into the ways of the army and serve out their enlistments with benefit to themselves as well as the Government. This is the most difficult class of all those enlisting to deal with, yet many more of them turn out good men than would be expected. Very much depend upon the first impressions of the service, and the commences at the rendezvous the moment the man is put in uniform. If treated with consideration and kindness, and not scolded for every lapse from the code military, the chances are in favor of his taking hold of all the little trifles that go to show the make-up of a well-disciplined soldier later on.

The character and conduct of non-commissioned officers has much to do with the formation of the young recruit's character as a soldier, and for this and other pertinent reasons army officers have for years recommended an increase of pay for sergeants. Should this be forthcoming, necessary effect this change is brought about, many good men will remain in the service who now fail to see any attraction in the positions of Sergeant and Corporal. At the same time it is proposed to reduce the period of enlistment from five to three years, and this would bring in many young men who would sign for an enlistment just for the experience and instruction. There is no man who does not better himself by gaining that self-control which is necessary for discipline and obedience, point of honor if is given to abedience as a self-imposed duty. Any one who has ever been afforded the opportunity of seeing detachments of recruits arrive at their stations, and of seeing the same men after several years' service, must have been deeply impressed at the wonderful change which has been effected in them in the way of general improvement. As a rule, young men who are not in positions affording them permanent and reasonable support would find a short enlistment in the ranks much to their advantage. A well-disciplined, soldierly looking man, with a good character on his discharge from the army, would always find certain kinds of employment in civil life open to him; such men are valuable to corporations employing large numbers of men, especially so on elevated and pay roads, and in factories, for which reason for all these require promptness and disciplined.

There seems to be much more interest taken in army and navy affairs now than at any time since the war, and as the regulars are brought more and more each year into prominence the people generally can see and know them it will not be long before a change of public opinion will take place. It will be learned slowly, but nevertheless surely, that the men who carry the rifles are not the shiftless, drunken rongue they are so often represented to be, and that a shabby, ill-used, friendless soldier would have disciplins exist among the soldiers of the United States to an extent which will bear comparison most favorably with similar conditions in European armies. If the men in the ranks were nothing more than what they are often seen asserted, the regulars would not always come off with such honor and credit in the performance of every public duty. In riots and conflagrations, floods, and fights, all over this great continent have the men given a good account of themselves.

The people should never forget the soldiers who in Texas at the outbreak of the rebellion refused avery tempting offer to join the Confederate Army, but stood by their colors even when many of their officers resigned to go with their States. The "sons of the earth" does not rise to such patriotism and noble deeds as this. Every one of these men should have been rewarded with medals of honor. Hundreds of instances could be given where mere privates have performed deeds of heroism in the field and fleet.

One of the great misfortunes in regular service is that there are not enough good berths for old veterans, similar to those usually kept for such men in foreign countries, positions carrying comfortable quarters, fair pay, and work that old soldiers can nearly all perform without much special preparation. The majority of the old sergeants are not fitted for promotion to Lieutenantcies in the line, but they could fill with credit many public positions not now open to them.

For the past few years some would-be reformers have run riot in their efforts to induce a "better class" of men to enlist in the army under promise that commissions would be granted to those who could pass prescribed examinations to fill vacancies not required for the West Point graduates from year to year. This law has never been overreached in order that "candidates" should not be disappointed, for the act of Congress undoubtedly intended that only such vacancies as existed after each class was graduated and the examinations held in June to these

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WALDO AND THE WALDENSES.

HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES OF ITALY, FROM THEIR ORIGIN TO THE REFORMATION. By EMILIO COMBA, D. D., of the Waldensian Theological College of Florence, Italy. Translated from the Author's Revised Edition by TROFILO E. COMBA. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889.

Among the earliest revolts against the Papal system of govsrnment in the Catholic Church that of the Waldenses perhaps stands first. If it be not actually the earliest organized effort that was made, it is the earliest of which we poesess considerable anthentic records. The reformation which these disinterested Christians sought to effect was not a reformation in a sense that implied separation from this Church. The early Waldenses not only professed themselves the true Catholics, bnt actual members of the Roman Church, and this even after they had suffered persecution at its hands. Their quarrel was not with the Chnrch and its faith, but with its Bishops and priests; it was a quarrel with sacerdotalism, as sacerdotatiem had become a powerful and even dominant Chursh institution. The scandalons lives of priests and Bishops, their love of power, place, and money, their nnholy indnlgences and lnst of all thiugs seneual, filled the hearts of these reformers who read their Bible with horror and indignation. More and more dld they see that it was the machinery by which the Chnrch was governed that had carried it further and further away from the simplicity of the Apostolio Church. This simplioity they sought to restore. The injunctions to sell all that one has and give it to the poor and to go forth and preach the Gospel to every living creature had for them ouly one meaning—the meaning conveyed in a literal acceptatiou of the words.

Histories of the Waldenses, and especially of the early Waldenses, are not readily to be had; few have been written and few are still accessible. And yet a full knowledge of them is very essential to an understanding of many things—the Reformation itself for one thing, the Inquisition for another, the mendicant orders for a third. When, in a later age, Ignatius Loyola asked of those whom he would make his fellowers, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" it was hnt the preachiug which many listeners had heard before from Peter Waldo. "Come. thon, and follow me," was to Waldo a command which oonld indnce him to cast aside all the worldly treasures he had aconmulated and devote himself to a life of poverty and to preaching the Gospel. Franciscans and Dominicans, and even the followers of Loyola, canght up the very spirit of Waldo, only they stopped short at the point where he incurred the enmity of the rnlers of the Church; instead of attacking the Papacy, they beoame snbservient to the Papacy, and hence, while they imitated the Waldenses, they presented only a caricatnre of the Waldensian ideal. Waldo imitated the Apostles in fact and life; more than any of the Popes did he assume the spirit of their labors and continue it in his practice.

The author of thie history finds no reason to share the belief of those writers who have held that the Waldensian organization has a greater antiquity than the time of Waldo; that, in fact, it datse back to Pope Sylvester, that first of the Popes to whom was giveu a crown and earthly possessions. Such writers have held that wheu Sylvester thns departed from the simplicity of the Apostolio Chnrch there was a protest, and that thie protest contiuued a historical fact on through the centuries nntil Waldo made it a more potent fact in religions history. Under Coustantine they hold that the great origiual fall of the Church took place. From that time dates apostasy. It was then that the Chnrch became reconciled with the world; then that, eimnltaneously with the Christian conversion of the Emperor Constantine, Pope Sylvester yielded to temptation and became a pagan, so that the Roman Church, the Chnrch of the Popes, as we know it, was fonnded hy Sylvester, that sncoessor of St. Peter who accepted an earthly crown and earthly dominion.

The author, at most, will ouly grant that the Waldensian idea of simplicity has an antiqnity going back to Sylveeter's time; it ie mere pretension, however, to olaim for the Waldenses themselves an apostolio antiqnity running in a line independent of the Popes. At best, the claim is a legend. As a legeud, however, it has a valne in that it shows an abhorrence of a vacuum, the abyee formed hy Romish decadence." Something real was no donbt going on in those centuriee which conetitutes a link between the primitive Church and the Waldensian reaction, hnt just what it was, how to define it, and what importance to give it are problems beyond solntion. All that we know for a historic fact is that through those dim centuriee the cousoience of mau was gradually preparing the protest which Peter Waldo made.

Writers who have clung to this legeud have woveu it luto an attractive form. They have held that the Apostles Paul and James, when on their way to Spain, may have sown the seeds of trne religion in Waldeueian soil, and that during the persecutions of the Chrietians by the early Roman Emperors they took refuge in the Alpine valleys and there, maiutaining their faith in its simplicity, were able to dispeuse with the Reformation. But these assnmptions are based on no fact to support them. Nothing, indeed, has been found to prove that the Waldensee were in the valleys of the Alps before the year 1209, and as this was the year of the first crusade against the Albigeneas, the crusade seems to account for their existence there.

The Waldenses, like thoee faithful soldiers of the Church who helped to carry forward the reaction against the Reformation in later times, took npon themselvee the famous triple vow of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and it ie curione to observe how among the Waldensee the twe first parts of this vow came to aoqnire moet importance. Poverty and chastity were rigidly required and enforced, while, from the very nature of their faith, obedience to any human authority was discouraged. On the other hand, among the devoted adherents of the Papacy the case was exactly the reverse. With them the vow of poverty became a merely empty thing, the vow of chastity was shamelessly ignored, even hy Bishops high in authority, but once a follower failed to obey his superior, even though the superior was a known accepter of bribes and corrupter of women, the punishment followed swift and sure upon his head.

One can see in the precepts of the Waldenses that much was contained in them of actual harm to mankind and to man's mission as a eojonrner on the earth. The vow of chastity which took the werd in the ecclesiastical seuse required a candidate to separate himself from his wife, if he had a wife, and female canddates were also required to separate themselves from their husbands. Another precept forhade judgmenie being pronounced. The injunction "Judge not, that ye be not jndged," was literally applied to jndioial affairs in cases where the nsual penalties were torture and death. Oathe likewise were condemned; to take one was a mortal sin, and if a man were condemned to commit the sin he was required to confess it and do penance. One can see in such precepts how the Waldenses retreated wholly from the world and the world's affairs, and that had society in Europe ever been organized generally on their lines civilization conld not have gone forward. The Waldeusee were idealists who believed that the world conld he hronght np to that level of perfection in holinese consequeut on a literal fulfillment of Christ's words. It was a mere delnsion on the part of simple minds. Though essentially heroic, it was equally a visionary thing. That no greater resnlts were ever achieved by the organization is matter for little surprise. Waldo and his followers took no account of human nature as human nature exists. His lines were narrow lines and his way a narrow way. The reenlts, accordingly, were very much eironmecribed.

OUR EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. Its History from the Earliest Settlements. International Education Series. By RICHARD G. BOONE, Professor of Pedagogy in Indiana University. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889.

Education in the United States has been in need of a competent historian; no work heretofore extant has met the requirements; none has exactly aspired to be an adequate record of all the essential facts. Prof. Boone, however, has undertaken to fill the gap, and it is easy to see from even a rapid examination of the volume that his attempt has been very snccessful. It is a careful, intelligent, valuable volume, and all who are in need of a satisfactory work on the subject will of necessity purchase his. The variety and completeness of the information here gathered together are surprising.

The author starts at the very beginning of our educational syetem—the colonial schools—and, having advanced beyond the Revolntion, takes np the formation of school funds, the permanent regulations for taxes to support schools, the special training of teachers, the founding and expansion of colleges, not neglecting in the list pnblic libraries, museums, reformatories, and the edncation of the blind, dsaf-mntes, and those who aspire to the honors of naval aud mlitary exploits. In a final part he details what is now in progress and in discussion of a novel and progressive character. This part embraces graded schools, the kindergarten, the Peabody Fnnd, manual schools, and the higher edncation of women.

Accepting the statement that the present system of teaching owes its impulse to the Reformation, he explaine that the Reformation was the world's recoil from authority and from it dates the assumption of personality. Froebel's opinion is quoted that the kindergarten could have had ite full development only is thie conntry because here there is eelf-government, here perfect freedom under lawe designed for the good of all. It has been ehown heretofore that in this epirit of Proteetantism were founded the earliest schools in the history of the conntry. Prof. Boone begine with what is generally accepted as the oldest school in the United States, the same being a schoel now existing in this city. It was founded in 1633 by the Reformed Dntch Church, and inherited through it that epirit of the Reformation which pervaded Holland. This school was a Dutch Proteetant school, founded hy old Wonter Van Twiller, the second Director General of the province, and the first schoolmaster, Adam Roelandsen, was hrought here from Holland for the express purpose of teaching the children of the Dntch settlers. The eame was true of the spirit in which Boston obtained her first school in 1635. That spirit was a Proteetant epirit.

This New-York School, the name of which ie now the Collegiate Grammar School, has a history which the New-York pnblic knows little of. Prof. Boone does not attempt to give its details, and he appeare to have an impreeion that the echool was started in Brooklyn, which impression is an odd one. Though its history has been fully written and the book has been pnblished, the circulation of the book has been very limited. Founded in 1633, thie echool wae first provided with a building of its own in the street known to thie generation as Exchange-place. The exact site was a short distance to the east of Broad-street. From here the school moved northward with the growth of the city, several removals having taken place in its 250 and mere years of exietence. At present it is situated in West Seventy-fourth-street, nearly aver as far as West End or Eleventh avenne, and the head master of it is Mr. Lemuel C. Mygatt, a graduate of Williams College and a well-known edncator. The school is not a large one, hnt it has an excellent reputation. Mr. Mygatt having advanced its fortnnes very perceptibly in recent years. Here in this new and beantiful neighborhood still enrvives what ie probahly the oldest exieting school in the United States. It has shared the fortunes of Manhattan Island in a singular way in that it has steadily gone to the north as the population hae gone to the north.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1886. Part I. Washington: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

For reasons not to be laid to the account of the Smithsonian Institution nor its officers the report for 1886 is only at present forthcoming. Arranged, as formerly, under its various headlugs, it is in the appendix of the report, where a selection of miscellaneous memoirs is presented, that much interesting matter is found.

In anthropological researoh the habits and cnetoms of the Indians on the Pacific coast are of great value, as affording us the only cines to primitive man's early methods. Curious it is to note the overlapping of the ways of the paet and preeent. In the description of "The Ray Collection from Hnpa Reservatiou," by Mr. Olis T. Mason, it is shown that the same tool used hy the Esquiman to sharpen his stone arrow head in the past now serves for giving an edge to his eteel blade. What has been before known is further confirmed in thie paper, and it is that the manufacture of arrow heads was a particular husiness. We are now familiar with the methods employed to fashion flint tools, which reqnired more skill than maiu etrength. In some reepects there is a resemblance between special arms used by the Hnpa and Klamath Indians and the natives of New-Zealand, particularly in the `wari, or war clnh. We shall some day in the far future, hy a comparative study of men's manners and their ways of doing things, get a better insight into family relationships.

Mr. Darwin wrote a notable book on earth worms, and for the first time shewed how great was their importance in rendering the soil anitable for plant growth. The Indians of the Hupa Reservation are fond of worms, "a epecies of food not enticing to civilized stomachs." When in the Autumn the rainy season comes, then the Indian woman looks for her howl of worm soup. "Armed with her 'woman stick,' the hadze of her sex, which is a pole about six feet long and one and a half inches thiok, sharpened and fire-hardened at eue end, she seeks out a piece of rich moiet soil and sets to work. Thrusting the pole into the grennd abont a foot, she trnns it aronnd in every direction and so agitates the earth that the worms come to the enrface in large nnmbers within a radins of two te three feet around. She gathers and carries them home and cooks them into a rich and oily soup."

Ever since Robiusen Crusoe built his canoe we have been looking beyond Defoe for easy methods of canoe construction. Here is something done on the Klamath by the Indians in making up the great redwood into canoee which we do not remember to have seen previously mentioned. In their canoe constructing the Indiene "spread pitch on whatever place they wish to reduce, and when it has burned deep enongh they olap on a piece of rawhide and extinguish the fire. By this means they round them out with wonderful eymmetry and elegance, leaving the sides and ends very thin and as smooth as if they had been sandpapered." A cracked canoe is tightened by means of withes used like a tourniquet.

Among the aboriginals of Alaska, more especially the Atnatanas of the Copper River, many curious cnstems are in use and have been carefully recorded by Lieut. Henry T. Allen, United States Army. The natives on the Copper River are darker in color than is nenal to the red race, and are by no means well put up. Hunger and privation have lowered the animal etructure. On a first day's march they might show more epeed than the white men, but after that wonld lag behind. Excluded from the rest of the world, they are a conservative people. For flesh food they live almoet entirely on fish and rabbits. "It is of little importance to them whether or not their meat be cooked, and in boiling it is seldom allowed to become done thronph. The entire entrails of rabbits are boiled sometimes with the bodies from which they are taken, and again with other meat, aud form one of the most potent antiscorbutice nsed hy them." Bows and arrows are etill nsed, hnt guns are beginning to be known. When the Atnatanas oan make copper bnllets he prefers them to leaden ones. The use of dogs is common, only the dogs are not harnessed, but are trained to carry packs. The dogs are not large—not more than from 18 to 20 inches in height—but will carry for short distances 33 pounds, and day after day 25 pounds. The women and the dogs do all the carrying. If dogs are to be used for transporting ammunition, according to the later ideas of the French and German officers, the Atnatanas dogs would just answer the purpose.

In the study of the stone age in Oregon the Rev. M. Eells describes certain worked stones which he designates as "baboons." Were they made by the Indians or were they imported? Some doubts may be cast on the name given these stone forms until they have been subjected to further research. Dr. L. G. Yates writes an interesting chapter on the so-called "pinmmets," or sinkers. The general consensus of archaeological opinion is that these stones were generally used as sacred implements for the performance of religious ceremonies, and not for sinking nets or weighting lines.

With a report on astronomical observations, a summary of the work done hy the Bnreau of Ethnology and hy the United States Geological Survey, and notes on that vast system of exchanges undertaken hy the Smithsonian Institution, this excellent contribntion to American science concludes.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Madonnas by Old Masters. Text by Ripley Hitchcock. Ten New Photogravures of Masterpieces by Murello, Raphael, Holbein, Correggio, Guido, and Reni. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes & Brother.*—We have here photogravure at its best, and why are we not to accept these the copies of the greatest works of the masters of the past without a reservation? It givee ue better than anything else the sentiments of the picture without the mechanical obscurity. There have been a succession of Madonnae, every one taking the reflection of a particular age. There have heen "the pensive sentiment of the Sienna and etately elegance of Florence Madonnas; the intellectnal Milanese, with their large foreheads and thonghtful eyes; the tender, refined mysticism of the Umbrian; the sumptuous loveliness of the Venetian; the quaint, characteristio simplicity of the early Germau; the intense, lifelike feeling of the Spanieh; the portrait-like natnre of the Flemieh school"—and after that what? Then came the naturalist, who did not nnderstand or care to nnderstand the Madonna, and he painted something that showed "insincerity and want of reverence." In this handeome volnme, with its detached plates, we have the ten great Madonnas of the world, those which the world revereuces. To each one Mr. Ripley Hitchcock hee given a page of deecriptive text, deriving his historical or other data from the heet authorities. We ehould deem thie hook, "The Madonnas," as the fonudation of any art library. Poseessing these, all the theories of modern art can he sonstructed. And yet, with progress and no devotion, mechanical skill with little true worship, that higher art which mads these pictures so immeneely great has heen in a measure lost. We paint battle ecenes better, more trnthfnlly, but have forgotten what the mother of Chriet might have looked like when her eweet tenderness was reflected in the eyee and in the heart of the great painters of the past.

—*A Woodland Wooing. By Eleanor Putnam. Boston: Roberts Brothers.*—This ie the happiest and prettiest of little idyls, gracefully and cleverly told, and has hesides that element eo often wanting in work of this kind, and that is an ahnndance of true humor. Betty is a real girl, who having promised her brother Bob to tell all the incidents which transpired, keeps a half kind of journal for the hothering brother's deiectation, hnt does not write word for word all that actually happens. One very amneing character in this charming etory is Miss Alexander, a protégée of Mrs. Sparhawk's. Miss Alexander is highly romantio and sentimental, and though there is no possible reason why she ehonld not marry the man of her choice, eho prefers running away with him after having taken every soul she comee across into her confidence. The dog Ned, only sketched here and there, yon can see as he plays and honnces around, and those two other little animals, Bevis and Roduey Sparkawk, *enfants terribles*, are drawn from the life. Country life somewhere in Maine, its queer characters, the wandering photographer who always will introduce a etump into his pictures, the "Emperial Bodoor," are all realietic impressions. There is a camp on Sippican where the oilmax of the story is arrived at, and for the author to have worked in the pretty love episode between Betty and Mr. Hamlin, and mixed up with it the antics of Rodney Sparhawk, at times exceeding cleverness, is to something like an inspiration to have the idea of pulling a Tam o' Shanter over a little boy's face so that a fellow can kiss a girl, and so save her bluehee before even so diminutive a third party. "The whole thing was so funny, so lacking in poetry and sentiment," may have thenght Betty, hnt it was very pretty for all that. The story is jnst long enough, and there ie an interest in it which never flags.

—*A Crooked Path. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.*—Katharine Liddell certainly had a very hard time of it. Born with ample means, she is so poor that she acts as a kind of housekeeper to a miserly uncle. When that nnole dies, snpposably without a will, Katharine ie his heiress, and ehe has a good many thousande of pounde fer income. Bnt Katharine has not done the right thing. Her uncle had intended to make over his money to her, it is true, but death was too qniok for him. There is a will, which leaves the fortune to one Errington, and Katharine has concealed the document. Though the heroine has many excellent traits and oares for her flighty sister, the nephews, and carrier out many charities, the fact, nevertheless, remaine that ehe is generone with money which does not belong to her. Romance worked out on wills always turn on the eelfsame pivots. The old miser had a son, who is believed to be dead, hut he turns up. In the meantime, having compunctions of conscience, Katharine owne up to Errington, who is a rich man, that ehe has concealed the will. Errington, who is a very magnificent kind of person, forgives Katharine and hurns up the will. That will being worked for all it is worth, then the real heir has his inning. It ends by Katharine becoming Mrs. Errington. One character in the story, Ada, the *volage* sister-in-law, is well deecribed, hnt the fanlt of the novel le one particularly Britieh—it is too extended.

—*The Pocket Gazetteer of the World. A Dictionary of General Geography. Edited by J. G. Bartholomew. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—It wonld seem qnite impoeeible, even with minnte type, to pack 35,000 subjects into a volnme a few inches long and about 1½ inches thick, bnt the Pocket Gazetteer has accomplished thia. The volnme is a convenient one and nseful for reference.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Early in the Antnmn the English publiehers expect to have ready the "Life of John, First Earl Russell," by Spencer Walpole. Mr. Walpole is said to have been able to go over the diaries which Russell kept as a hoy at school and during his visits to Spain, Portngal, and Italy in 1809, 1810, 1812, and 1813, and it is predicted that the work will shed new light npon the administrations of Melbourne, Russell, and Aberdeen.

—Lewis Morris is reported to be engaged on a poem eimilar to his "Epic of Hades," in which he deals with remarkable episodes in the lives of saints, beginning with the early Christian saints and martyre and ending with the life and death of Father Damien.

—Andrew Laug has edited a fairy book which will he pnblished in London soon.

—What is called a "Book of Wedding Days" will he issued at an early day with nearly one hnndred illnstrations hy Walter Crane. It is a variation of the idea on which birthday hooks have been made.

—The ordere for Little, Brown & Co.'s *édition de luxe* of Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year" have already exhaneted the nnmber of copies printed. A portrait of Warren, which is given, bears, it is said, a etriking resemblance to Lord Beaconsfield.

—It is probable that the sale of Henry Cabot Lodge's biography of Washington will exceed that of his "Hamilton" or "Webeter" in the same series. These are said to have passed the 10,000 copies limit.

—Hermann Grimm is about to publish the correspondence of his Uncle Jakob with Achim von Arnim, the romantic author. The letters are said to date from Grimm's early life and to contain severe comments on current events.

—The Lippincotts will soon publish a novel by Virginius Dabney of New-York, author of "Don Miff," called "Gold That Did Not Glitter." Mr. Dabney is a son of Thomas Dabney, who will be remembered by readers of the "Memorials of a Southern Planter."

—Dr. A. C. Doyle, the author of the historical novel "Micah Clarke," is an English physician and a nephew of Richard Doyle, better known as "Dickie" Doyle, of *Punch*, who illustrated works by Thackeray. Dr. Doyle is about thirty years old, and has written magazine stories for some time. He has some repute at home as a cricketer.

—A compilation of the epitaphs in the ancient graveyard of Milford, Conn., will be published this month by the New-Haven Colony Historical Society. Literal transcripts have been made, and, as far as possible, the lettering on the stones will be reproduced. Milford is now a town 250 years old.

—A son of Edward Irving, Carlyle's friend, has just resigned the Vice Chancellorship of the University of Melhonrne. This may he the child of the celebrated preacher whom, as an infant, Carlyle saw his friend wheeling about the streets in a hahy carriage on his first visit to London.

—Another eale of interesting manuscripts was to take place in Londou a week ago. It included Tennyson's poem "St. Agnes," comprising thirty-eix linee; one of Keats's love letters to Fanny Brawne; some interesting letters of the Napoleon family, including specimens of four generations; letters from Charles Dickens, Carlyle, Rossetti, Gladstone, and Victor Hngo, a fragment of one of Thackeray's manuscripts, and an unpublished eong by Burns, in which he sings of "Simmer when the hay was mawn," and saye that "For love I'll wed, and work for gear." A letter from Tom Moore recently offered for sale in London contained the following sentence: "I wish you would tell your carpenter, Mr. Parrish, not to be very nrgent for a little while with his bill. He sent it yesterday, hnt there is no getting blood out of a post, and I could not pay him." Another from Dickens was addressed to a yonng man ambitious to hecome an author: "Think af the vast crowd of young men who oan write verse, and of the handful who oan write poetry, and rely upon it that the worst you may ever have heard or read of the misery inseparable from a mistaken ambition in letters is nothing to the dread reality."

—*Harper's* for September will have another article by Jamee Lane Allen, whose papers are always among the best things in current magazine literature. His topic this time is "Kentucky Fairs." Kentucky life ie a enbject he has made his own. Bishop Hnrst has written for the same number an account of "the Oldest and Smallest Sect in the World," which probably is the Waldenses.

—In *Harper's Weekly* for Aug. 7 will he printed a paper by Capt. Francis V. Greene on "Roads and Roadmaking," with special reference to street paving in New-York. The article will he illnetrated.

—In the Antnmn Little, Brown & Co. will pnblish some further volumes in their fine library edition of the works of the eider Dumas. These include the Valois Romances in six volnmes, comprieing "Marguerite de Valois," "La Dame de Mouscreau," and "The Forty-Five," which contain eix historical portraits, (Charlee IX., Henry III., Henry of Navarre, Catherine de Medicis, Marguerite de Valois, and the Duc de Gnise,) and "The Count of Monte Cristo" in four volumes, with eight photogravure plates from original designs. An *édition de luxe* of "The Valoie Romances" and "The Count of Monte Cristo," limited to 150 copies, with plates on India paper, will he issued.

—An article on "George Sand at an English School" is printed in the new number of the *National Review*. The English school, it is necessary to explain, was not a school in England, but was rather "a bit of England imbedded in the centre of Paris." It was known as the Austin Nnnnery and was established in 1634 by an Englishwoman, Lady Letitia Tredway. When Aurore Dnpin was sent to the echool in 1817 all the nnne and two-thirds of the pnpils were English. The pnpils were classified as "the good, the stupid, and the romps," and Aurore was one of the latter class; she became famous as a madcap. She was fond of the nuns and the nnns of her, and at fourteen was etrnck with a religious fervor. It is said that at one time she was resolved to become a nnn; but it was her fate to emerge into the world and marry M. Dndevant.

—Thomas Whittaker will issne early this month a second edition of King's "Classical and Foreign Qnotations," the same being a revised and enlarged edition of the work. The compiler has been engaged on the revision since last Summer.

—The qnestions of the eite for the World's Fair of 1892, and whether it should he under Government control, are considered in the *Independent* of Aug. 8. The contributors to the symposium are members of the Cabinet, Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Generals, Admirals, Bishops, and professors.

—Dr. Weir Mitchell's paper in the *Century* for August on "The Poison of Serpents" is a popular account of an extremely-interesting enbject hy a mau of science who has studied it scientifically. The paper by the Penuelle on the river Thames has interest for all who can take or obtain a vacation. Mr. Kennan's article on the Antatlas continues the interest in his series. David P. Todd has a paper on solar eclipses, with which le printed a remarkably-effective illnstration showing how an eclipse takes place.

—A carefnlly-edited and suggestive periodical is the *Business Woman's Journal*, the fonrth nnmber of which has now been issned, the editor and pnhlisher being M. F. Seymonr and the office at 38 Park-row. It ie filled with original matter and has illnetrations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CRUISINGS IN THE CASCADES. Travel, Exploration, Amateur Photography, Hunting, and Fishing. By C. G. SHIELDS. ("Coquina.") Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & CO. 1889. Cloth.

FATHER DAMIEN. A Journey from Cashmere to his Home in Hawaii. By EDWARD CLIFFORD. Londoo and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Cloth, 75 cents.

CHURCH HISTORY. By Prof. KURTZ. Authorized translation from the latest revised edition. By the Rev. JOHN MACPHERSON, A. M. In three volumes. Vol. II. (Germano-Roman Church from the Tenth Century.) New-York: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Cloth.

"TWIXT HEAVEN AND EARTH." By GERTRUDE HOLLEMBEK. (Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld.) Washington and New-York: UNITED SERVICE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

THE PACE THAT KILLS. A Chronicle. By EDGAR SALTUS. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper.

AFRICAN NEWS MAP OF CENTRAL AFRICA. With Powell's Radial Key. Vineland, N. J.: THE AFRICAN NEWS. 1889. Paper.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRIEDRICH PROBEL. Translated and Annotated by EMILIE MICHAELIS and H. KEATLEY MOORE. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. BARDEEN. 1889. Cloth.

NUMBERS UNIVERSALIZED. An Advanced Algebra. By DAVID M. SESSENIG, M. S. Part I. New-York, Boston, and Chicago: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Cloth.

JUDGE LYNCH. A Romance of the California Vineyards. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

TALES FROM BLACKWOOD. Third Series. New-York: WHITE & ALLEN. 1889. Paper.

WHAT MOSES SAID AND HEARD; OR, THE IDEAS OF GOD IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. By A. O. BUTLER. Chicago: R. R. DONNELLEY & SON. 1889. Cloth.

THE THREE GERMANYS. By THEODORE I. FAY. In two volumes. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO. Published by the author. 1889. Large 8ro, cloth.

biots & hismishes. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Paper, 40 cents.

SIR RICHARD OWEN'S OLD AGE.

From the London World.

The venerable Sir Richard Owen entered npon his eighty-sixth year on Saturday last. A recent visitor to the pleasant villa just inside the Sheen Gate of Richmond Park, which he has occupied hy favor of her Majesty for nearly forty years, found "the professor," as he still loves to he called, in the possession of excellent health, enjoying above all things his daily stroll in his heantiful old-fashioned garden, wherein at favorite spots are resting places for his convenience. He still shows and gossips over his singular collection of curiosities, literary and scientific. As he looks out of his front door, his nearest neighbors are the Duke and Dnchess of Teck at the White Lodge, who have bestowed many marks of their friendship npon the illnstrious savant, who bids fair to be a nonagenarian. His nearest kith and kin have all predeceased Sir Richard, hnt he remains bright and observ as of yore, and is still able to condnct his correspondence npon scientific matters with the uttermost parte of the earth. His absolutely nearest neighbor is the ever still more aged knight, Sir Edwin Chadwick, four years his senior, who resides at the villa so long occupied hy Sir Adolphus Liddell, the grounds of which communicate with his own. Sir Richard Owen was one of our earliest "Celebrities at Home"; the account of him and his environments formed No. CIV. of the series.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA

TRAINING SCHOOLS THAT ACCOMPLISH LITTLE.

THE PROBLEM OF CIVILIZING THE NATIVES AND THE MISTAKES MADE IN ENDEAVORING TO SOLVE IT.

SITKA, Alaska, July 30.—Industrial education of the natives in Alaska is one of the subjects engaging particular attention at the Bureau of Education at Washington, and about which Congress has manifested some anxiety by making appropriations in aid of it. I have spent nearly a year in the Territory, and a great part of the time have been compelled to study this enbject on the ground, and think I am qualified to give some of the principal facts hearing npon this question as derived from actual contact.

Last year, that is, the fiscal year ending June 30, $45,000 was made available by Congress for general industrial education in Alaska. This year, heginning with the 1st of this month, the appropriation is $50,000. Last year $12,500 was set apart by the Bnreau of Education in the interests of the Presbyterian trainiog school at the mission at Sitka, and $2,500 was given to aid Mr. Dnncan in industrial education at the Metlakhatla village, on Amelia Island, further dowa the coast. Owing to troubles existing between Mr. Duncan and the Episcopal Bishop having jurisdiction in British Colnmbia and the attempt hy the Dominion authorities to make his village a reservation the Tsimpsean Indians of old Metlakhatla, in the province, were nearly all removed to the American side of the boundary line in August, 1887, and a new village and settlement made on Amelia Island. For thirty years Mr. Duncan has pursned a policy of civilizing these people which is peculiarly his own, and has met with unexampled success. They are self-supporting. After the new settlement was fairly established the United States authorities offered him a large share of the money to be devoted to industrial education, but having so much confidence in the efficacy of his own methods he declined any sum beyond $2,500 which has been carefully expended by him in simply paying the salaries of teachers in the day schools. Three thousand dollars of the appropriation has been set apart this year for the same purpose, none of which will go in the direction of industrial education. The industries which he has established at Amelia Island furnish, in addition to the support of the natives, the requisite plants for such industrial edncation as the situation and circumstances there warrant.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions about ten years ago established, upon the nucleus of an independent school started by the Rev. Mr. Austin, a mission school, and took it under its own care and control. Under the authority of law groands were appropriated and several large buildings erected about half a mile east of the town of Sitka proper. To this point the school was transferred from one of the Government buildings in the town, and there it has been maintained ever since. Its primary object was the religious and general education of the natives, but after a while the idea came into the heads of the managers that industrial education should also be imparted to the boys and girls. Through the generosity of several wealthy persons in the East some means were provided for this purpose. A frame building, about 75 feet long and 40 feet wide, was erected for the purpose of providing a shoemaker's shop on the second floor, where boys could be trained in that vocation. The lower floor was set apart as a carpenter's shop and some tools provided hy which some of them might learn that trade.

Two large frame buildings used as school rooms, dormitories, chapel, and residences for the Superintendent and teachers are within the large inclosure facing the bay south of it. The carpenter's and shoemaker's shops which I have mentioned stand on the beach a little southeast of the main buildings. The Commissioner of Education for several years, including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has entered into a written contract with the Board of Home Missions in New-York City, agreeing to pay to the board the sum of $12,500 per year for the support of eighty-four pupils at the institution. The third paragraph of this contract provides that the female pupils shall be taught sewing, laundry work, and general housewifery, in addition to the rudiments of a fair English edncation. The same paragraph binds the board to provide the boys with a training in gardening, farming, and cattle raising, and in such mechanical pursuits as the authorities at the mission may deem determine. I regret to say that for about one year the carpenter's shop has been totally idle. I know this from a frequent personal inspection of the premises dnring the past eleven months and from the admissions of the managers. The shoemaker's shop has employed no more than five boys in that period. They have never had a permanently employed instructor in carpentering and cabinetmaking.

The institution has what is called a blacksmith's shop near the carpenter's shop. It is provided with one fire, and is under the charge of a man whose ostensible duty is to teach certain pupils blacksmithing. The shop is seldom used, for the only draught animals within reach of Sitka are a pair of mules used at the mission, and there is really no blacksmithing done by some small amount of repairing to be done in this vicinity. Three or four boys are employed to do the baking of bread for the 180 pnpils and the corps of teachers. This work should be done by the girls, as provided in the contract, but they are left out in that respect, and when they leave the institution they will be totally unacquainted with one of the most important duties of housewifery in this section of country.

A steam laundry has also been provided, by the generosity of some kind friend of the mission, and by this means all the laundry work of the institution is done. The girls, therefore, are not taught that essential of housewifery. It is not very probable that these native girls, when they become wives of native men, who will have to earn their living as ordinary laborers in Alaskan industries, will be able to have steam laundries with which to do their work in the homes which they will create. A small mill stream passes from a lake down through the eastern limits of the town of Sitka, and here, Winter and Summer, native women by the score from the Indian village close by may be seen in their bare feet standing in the water to the knees washing their blankets and other clothing and garments, by rubbing them on the boulders of the stream. A number of Indian girls have left the mission and gone back to the village, or ranch, and have fallen into the same crude and primitive habit of washing their clothing, because that branch of cleanliness has been neglected in their training at the school. Some effort has been made to teach them sewing and the methods of making civilized garments. They are all apt and easily taught, and soon acquire a taste for dress.

Alaska is no farming country and never will be to any appreciable extent. The climate is too moist to encourage any prospect of that kind. The country, both on the islands and on the mainland, is too rough to be ever reduced to a condition for agriculture. Certain roots crops, such as potatoes, turnips, and beets, together with cabbages, can be raised with fair success. Almost anywhere in the neighborhood of the native villages a few acres can be reclaimed from the rough and rugged surroundings for gardening purposes. All the Russian and Creole residents of Southeastern Alaska cultivate gardens, in which they raise all the potatoes, cabbages, and vegetables that need only a meagre amount of sunshine, and while about ten acres of land, reclaimed during Russian occupation, lie idle, no effort has been made by the mission authorities to establish anything of gardening for the use of the institution and for the instruction of the pupils.

The white man is invading this country with his industries. Fisheries and salmon canneries are springing up everywhere along the coast. The output of fish this year will be doubled this year. No effort is made by the Government to protect the fish. It is a problem, when we consider the long and numerously-indented coast line, whether a police force of a thousand men as a patrol could prevent the obstruction of the thousands of small glacier streams up which the North Pacific salmon must go in order to reproduce. It will follow, as a matter of course, then, that the food supply of the natives will diminish in the proportion that the salmon are wantonly destroyed. The deer are not protected in any way, and the natives are so improvident that they kill them for sale in large numbers without reference to reproduction. Most of the fur-bearing animals have been exterminated on the islands, and in a great measure on the mainland, so that the method of earning money, of which they are very fond, is almost exhausted. The sea otter, formerly existing in hundreds of thousands throughout Southeastern Alaska, has almost wholly disappeared. A few beaver skins are taken on the mainland. Occasionally a wolf and fox are also brought in by the natives, but they are growing scarcer every year.

It is estimated by good judges that the fur traffic of Alaska, outside of the seal islands, does not now reach beyond $50,000 annually, owing to the extermination of the fur-bearing animals. The hair seal is still caught in Alaskan waters to a considerable extent, but the skins are not worth more than 75 cents. It will be seen, then, that the first consideration in civilizing these people is to train them in the methods of diversifying their food, and teaching them to get a considerable portion of it ont of the ground instead of in the water and in the woods. In this connection, too, will be seen the importance of the Government insisting that every mission or similar institution in Alaska receiving aid from public money shall do something toward training these people in the rudiments of gardening. The only place where this is done is at the self-supporting settlement under the control of Mr. Duncan at Amelia Island. Nearly all the sectarian mission schools in the Territory receive a share of the money voted by Congress to support education in Alaska. The Government last year paid the salary of the teacher at the Friends' school on Douglas Island and $12,500 toward the support of the Presbyterian mission at Sitka. So at other places in the Territory. I knew this because I personally inspected all the vouchers relating to that subject.

It must not be thought, however, that the boys are kept idle. It is a fact well known to any one who has lived here a few months that during the long Russian occupation of the country, and during nearly twenty-two years of ownership on the part of the United States, with the presence during the latter period at quite a large body of troops, the timber fit for fuel was cut away from the islands surrounding Sitka to such an extent that logs for fuel must be rafted ten or fifteen miles through the bays and inlets, and part of the way in the open ocean. It requires no small amount of wood to supply an institution as large as that here, where there are only a few days in the year when fire can be dispensed with. The result is that the pupils —the boys and young men—are compelled to go that great distance, cut the timber into logs, prepare them into rafts, and raft them, often in boisterous and inclement weather, to the beach in front of the mission to be cut into fuel.

I will give a sample of some of the hardships and dangers which attend this duty. Last November about twenty-five of the boys were started ont on an expedition of that kind. They spent four weeks in getting ready a raft of the estimated capacity of 400 cords of wood. Just as they were about to bring home their raft a violent storm came up, broke up the raft, and it became a total loss, the young men narrowly escaping with their lives, and only after sacrificing their extra clothing and all their working tools. The truth is that these logs from the wood rafts are successfully brought in, are compelled with the hardest kind of labor to saw and split the logs into firewood in the most inclement weather, in the almost constant rains which prevail here, without adequate clothing to protect them from the exposure. When these people existed in a native state they could safely endure such exposure. Then they slept around the fire in the huts, to

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—EDEN PARK—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—FATINITZA.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by showers, with stationary temperature.

The Conetitutional Convention of Idaho seeme determined to make the suffrage qualification iron-clad so far as the exclnsion of polygamists is concerned. The suffrage section of the new Conetitution as adopted in convention would disfranchise all Mormons unless their "Church" ceased to inculcate the doctrine of plural marriage. A qnestion has been raised as to whether Congress is likely to admit the new State into the Union with enoh a rigid anti-Mormon restriction npon the suffrage. We are inclined to think that moch stronger objection than that may be found to being in a hurry abont the admission of Idaho. She was not among the Territories that were invited to prepare to come in, for the reason that her population and material development were not regarded as entitling her to Statehood yet. No donbt her people would like to have her made a State with eqnal representation in the Senate with the oldest and the most popnlous, bnt that is not in itself sufficient reason fer her admission. She onght to grow a while yet.

The naval regulation forbidding ehips of war to take a pilot in United States ports is fine in theory, but very costly in its practical application. In time of war, when pilots might be hard to get, eome ahip's Captain who knew the currents, channels, and rocks of all our harbors might put his knowledge to good nee. But to bring our naval officers up to this severe standard of attainment will cost ns in times of peace a hnndred times more than the lack of the knowledge would ever he likely to cost us in time of war. By knocking abont and sending an occasional iron-clad to the bottom the officers will in time find most of the rocks, bnt to make a hole ten feet long in the bottom of the cruiser *Boston* is to pay a hig price for the discovery of a rock in Newport Harbor, and every ship's Captain must discover the rocks for himself, whioh makes it quite too costly a conrse of instruction for a country with a small thongh growing navy. And the changeful cnrrents and channels must be studied almost daily. Altogether, it would be better to admit that the regulation is a piece of rather silly official snobbery, and expnnge it.

If the Park Commissioners de not order the removal of the fence which limits the encroachment of the race track on the Bronx and Pelham Parkway without unnecessary delay, it seems likely that the residents and property owners in the vioinity will take the matter into their own hands. They are threatening not only to remove the fence but to have the park offioials prosecuted for willfnl neglect of duty. There is not the least donbt about the race track having been extended partly across the parkway deliberately and knowingly and with the knowledge and consent of Snperintendent CONOVER. If the Park Commissioners have a proper sense of their dnty they will not only have the fence removed, but CONOVER also, and pnt somebody in charge of the park lands in the annexed district who will protect them for the public. CONOVER is liable to sell "privileges" on them at any time.

The decisive victory gained by Gen. GRENFELL over the dervishes at Toski, in the Nile Valley, must he ranked in importance with the one gained by the same officer last Decemher at Suakin, where he completely defeated OSMAN DIGNA. It will also bring him into still greater prominence as one of the most snccessful of British soldiers in Egyptian campaigning. The great slaughter inflicted on the Soudanese and the death of their leader, who had started out "to conquer the world," will probably demoralize Arab aggression in this quarter for a time at least, and until some other ambitious lientenant of the Mahdi, who is not satisfied with Nnbia, announces that he wants the earth. Indeed, it is not likely that the British, after their experience of the last four years, will wait for the dervishes to recnperate and march north again, as they did against Gen. STEPHENSON and afterward against Col. WODEHOUSE. The leader who perished at Toski was the military commander at Dongola, and a large part of his force donbtless came from tbat region. Accordingly, should the British press their present advantage as soon as the necessary preparations allow, they could probably captnre and hold Dongola, whose abandenment has always been a matter of doubtful expediency.

It appears that the probable cost of TANNER'S reckless and demagogical work in the Pension Bnrean has become the subject of inquiry in the Treasnry Department, and that the indications have caused some anxiety in the mind of the Secretary. It was reported a few days ago that this matter had received the attention of Senator ALLISON, who feared not only that the snrplus might be exhausted, bnt even that there might be a deficit. Why the President or any of hie advisers should be snrprised at the resnlts of TANNER'S work we cannot see, for they well knew his opinions and designs when he was appointed to office, and even encouraged him in his purpose.

Recent Greytown news makes ltclear that, after many years of planning and preparation, active werk on the Nicaragua Canal is really going on. It is trne that this work itself is preliminary. It is not the actual diggiug and dredging, bnt the establishment of the plant, the final engineering processes, the construction of the railroad to he nsed along the canal route, the bnilding of the breakwater, the erection of offices, storehouses, harracks, and dwellings. All along, campe are being established nnder varions names—Caraza and Carmen, Satisfaction and Reconnoissance, Animas, Deseado, Maxwell, Quarry, Poco Mas, and so on. These have, on the average, perhaps fifty men eaoh, inolnding levelers and laborers, under the charge of an assistant engineer. It will be a good Summer's work to olear the ronte, cut timber, make observations, and prepare fer the steady progress of canal construction itself. Useful experience will be acquired as to the most profitable kind of labor and the additional machinery needed. No doubt mnch has been learned already from the costly experiments of the Panama ronte. The beginning of the Nicaragua Canal construction will date from the present Summer, and the moderate force of abont seven hundred men now employed will gradually grow into the thousands.

All discussions of the Behring Sea problem have treated it as an Anglo-American quarrel, with the rest of the world impartially interested aa owners of the undivided high seas. But Russia's position is worth considering. She sold us property for a tidy sum, and now the title is disputed. To be eure, her conveyance was in the nature of a quitclaim, without warrantee, and, besides, the bargain is perhaps good enongh without the eea to which our claim is disputed. But perhaps Russia, being high-spirited and justice-loving, might wish to prove her right to sell what she did sell, and, whether or not that he so, she hae a selfish interest lu the title to her half of that sea. It is impossible that our title shonld fail and Rnssia's endure. Behring Sea as an entirety belongs to the world, or else in halves it helonge to Rnssia and to us. Thus Mr. BLAINE has one obvious ally, who will be of nse, at least, in helping him as to the terms npon which the matter may be settled. It is well to recall at this juncture that the Russian Minister attended a recent conference upon this snbjeot in London.

QUAY FOR PRESIDENT, WHY NOT?

We print this morning a dispatch from Philadelphia, in regard to Senator QUAY'S control of the Republican machine in the State of Pennsylvania, in which it is stated that QUAY is ambitions to be the candidate of his party for President three years hence, and keeps that end in view in all his political plans and manipulations. It is assumed that this announcement may "seem a bit startling," but we do not see why it should seem so. QUAY has been known for many years as a shrewd and skillful political manager, ntterly without scruple in his methods, and accnstomed to nse tricky devices and corrupt means to promote his ends whenever and wherever he believed they would he effective. His loftiest view of pnblio office is that it shonld he nsed to purchase or to reward party support, and his only view of public policy is that it shonld be so shaped as to give his party control of the offices and enable it to keep control of them. His chief advantage as a politician is not exceptional ability in management so much as the lack of an inconvenient conscience and a willingness to use means to promote ends without hesitation or scruple.

This was perfectly well known to he his character when he was made Chairman of the Repnblican National Committee last year and pnt in charge of the conduct of the campaign for the party. It was because he had those characteristics that he was chosen for that service. There were just two lines of action in that campaign on the Repnblican side. One was a lond, vigorous, and incessant use of false pretense and false alarm on the tariff qnestion, and the other was the collection of a vast fund from those who profit by high protection and its disbursement for the corruption of voters. The first of these met with little snccess, bnt the second was probably the decisive factor in the contest. QUAY showed great capacity for the conduct of what has come to be known as a "boodle campaign." He had great success, with the aid of snch good Christians as JOHN WANAMAKER, in ralsing his corruption fund, and he showed all the skill necessary in applying it in profusion where it would "do the most good."

Whatever variety or combination of influences may have contributed to the result, it is natural for QUAY to assume that his plan of campaign and his management were what secured success for the party. Promises of office were among his bribes, and he has insisted npon the distribution of patronage as a reward to the workers and the contributers. Doubtless, he believes that the public service should he nsed freely as a means of directing and controlling the action of the party in the future for effecting nominations and securing elections. He has never professed any other theory. He probably believes that the best chance of his party for success in another campaign is to use the power of the Government to faver and promote vast combinations of capital and make them dependent upon its policy, and then to use the resonrces of the favored capitalists to carry on a campaign of corruption. To snstain that policy he has the experience of last year, the conrse of the present Administration so far as it has gone, and the apparent attitnde of the party as an organization.

Now, if QUAY'S political theories and his ideas of public polloy and the use of the public service, his methods of management and of gaining political support, are those of the Repnblican Party, or even of the politicians who are permitted to control its organized action, why is he not the most conspicuous exponent of that party in the country? Why should he not aspire to he its candidate for the Presidency with a very reasonable expectation that hie claims will be allowed? As the party has been proceeding for a year past, and as it seems likely to go on for three years to come, we see no reason why MATT QUAY should not he its candidate for "the highest office in the gift of the people" in 1892, as the most conspicuous representative of its prinoiples, its character, and its methods. The ambition attributed to him is one which the party has given him the right to cherish.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF LEAGUE.

Thns far the attempt of the Protective Tariff League to convert certain prominent Republican jonrnals to the open support of Trusts and other similar combinations has been a melancholy failure. The *Tribune* refuses to admit that its remarks about the Sugar Trust closely resemble "the mischievons harangnes of an irresponsible demagogue," and the leading Repnblican papers of the West grow more and more earnest in their denunciation of thees rings and in their assertions that Congress must break them by revising tariff duties. The Philadelphia *Press*—whose chief owner, by the way, is an officer of the League—nrges that the Republican Convention soon to be held at Harrisburg shonld condemn Trusts in its platferm, and the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* adds that "every Repnblican convention shonld put itself on record as hostile to these nnnatural and illegitimate combinations." "Indeed," says the *Evening Bulletin*, "the policy of the Repnblican Party in fostering our industries means, when carried to its logical conclusion, that these rings of manufactnrers and merohants shall be broken np and destroyed."

A sharp attack on combinations that suppress competition nnder the shelter afforded by tariff duties is made in Mr. WHARTON BARKER'S protectionist journal, the *American*. Mr. BARKER has for many years been a stndent of economic questlons, and he was a candidate for the office of Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. HARRISON. Having referred to the growth of combinations and the contempt of their managers for pnblic opinion, the *American* says:

"Since, then, the question must be met, it falls npon those who have maintained an American policy, a policy of national independence and development, to defy and repel this new assault. To every friend of Protection, the Trust which proposes to control industrial prodnction, to limit the supply of any needed article, to destroy legitimate and healthy internal competition, and to work the market and its prices at pleasure, is a public enemy, and must be treated as snch. Whatever name it may assume, whatever excuse it may allege, whatever occasion and circumstance it may plead, if its real design or its practical operation is to bring abont these results, it strikes at the vitals of the principle npon which Protection rests.

"For it has been declared that if we discourage by a tariff the incoming of foreign-made goods, the consequence will be the establishment of domestic industries. And if at first the cost is increased by the duty which we impose, the growth of our own prodnction and the influence of a healthy competition among our prodncers will presently diminish, if not remove, the difference of price. Experience has justified these claims. * * * The lists of the great industries may be scanned, and it will be seen at every step that Protection, *with domestic competition working freely and naturally*, has built np production and diminished prices.

"But if the Trusts are to destroy internal competition, the whole fabric of Protection falls. It would he intolerable to set up a barrier against foreign-made goods and then to foster monopoly inside the barrier."

The allegation that Trusts mnst be formed as "the only adeqnate cure for overcompetition" is declared by the *American* to be absurd. When Trusts seek to become international in their scope, as in the case of the Salt Trust, "this intensifies their criminality." The *American* repudiates Trusts, "not merely as alien to the protective principle, bnt as its natural enemy," and ends its remarks as follows:

"Any industry which resolves itself into a Trust forfeits its claim to protection. If any industry wants the advantage of controlling the market and making the community its slave, it yields, when it attempts such an end, all claim to the fostering influence of the system which the community has ordained for fair dealers. Protection will repndiate it. No place is open on the schednles of the tariff to an industry organized as a Trust."

It is plainly the dnty of the Protective Tariff League to reason with Mr. BARKER or snbject him to discipline. Still, as we have already shown, if it shall undertake to discipline all the protectionist jonrnals that express similar opinions it will have its hands full.

The League does not despair, however, of bringing all protectionists to its way of thinking, for in its *Bulletin* of the 2d inst. it publishes four articles in snpport of its doctrine that snch combinations as the Sngar Trust "seem to be not only legitimate bnt for the advantage of the community." It even snggests the transfer of laborers' savings from banks to "the capital stock or bonds of great industrial combinations," but does not point ont where the new investment should be made, whether in the certificates of the White Lead Trust, or those of the Cottonseed Oil Trust, or those of the Whisky Trust. Possibly it will give more specific directions hereafter. It also declares that "Trusts are independent of tariff legislation," and reminds "journals friendly to Protection" in which the combinations have been subjected to "inconsiderate treatment" that "Mr. BLAINE some time ago defined the true and the wise policy to be followed in the discussion." It professes not to be angry now with these journals, bnt rather to grieve and to be surprised because they have been misled.

We suspect that the Tariff League—composed as it is, for the most part, of protected manufacturers, who know what has been done in the protected industries—perceives that a great many people wonld be snrprised if they shonld discover how many combinations designed to suppress competition there are, and feels that there would be a great commotion if the policy set forth in Mr. BARKER'S *American* should be enforced with respect to all combinations that have used duties, in the words of the *Tribune*, "as instruments of private greed." It knows that there are many instances of the snppression of competition that have thns far been quite snocessfnlly concealed from the people, and is therefore inclined to restrain those of its own party faith who have less information on this snbject and are innocently calling for the "free home competition" that would npset so many nice schemes for collecting majnet taxes.

Probably the League will continue to defend the making of combinations, and some of its "inconsiderate friends" may interpret the defense as a warning that they are demanding changes the effect of whioh only those who are "ineide" can clearly foresee. We shall look for evidence that the disguised warning has been nnderstood, and shall continue to follow with interest this contest in the camp of the upholders of the high tariff.

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate with the Cherokees for the purchase of the northern part of their lands have encountered some obstacles. Many of the Indians consider the price the Commissioners are authorized to offer mnch too small, while others say they have no land to sell anyway, as they prefer to lease it for what it will bring for grazing purposes. At the annnal council of the civilized nations and the allied tribes, which met at Purcell in June, the prevailing opinion was against selling land to the whites, and the Creeke were denounced for having parted with Oklahoma.

The Cherokee Outlet is a tract now containing 6,024,239 acres, which was acquired by the Cherokees abont sixty years ago, when the Government established them in their present home. The treaty of 1828 gnarantees to the Cherokee Nation 7,000,000 acres in the Indian Territory, and another treaty, made five years later, renews the guarantee in terme which the Snpreme Court hae pronounced to be a conveyance of fee-simple title. At that time the Cherokees renonnced their territorial rights in Georgia and other Southern States east of the Mississippi, so that this renunoiation constituted a valid consideration in their title to their new domains. In addition the United States guaranteed to the Cherokees "an outlet west and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying west of the western boundary of said 7,000,000 acres, as far west as the sovereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend." In the treaty of 1866 it was stipnlated that the Government could settle friendly Indians npon any Cherokee lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian, upon terms of pnrchase which might be agreed npon; but that very agreement provided that nntil this purchase and occnpation should be effected the Cherokee Nation should retain the right of possession and jurisdiction. Under these stipnlations the title of the Cherokees to the Outlet seeme to be clear.

It is argued, however, that certain cessione in 1866 of five tracts west of the ninety-sixth meridian for the occupation of small hands of friendly Indians practically created the treaty contingency nnder which the United States was to resume possession of the whole of that portion of the Cherokee lands. This argument seems to be defective in several particnlars. In the first place, the treaty expressly stipulates that the Cherokee Nation shall "retain the right of possession of and jurisdiction over *all* said country west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude nntil thns sold and occnpied, after which their jnrisdiction and right of possession are to terminate forever as to each of said districts thus sold and occupied." These last ten words distinctly show that the extinction of the Cherokee right of possession is confined to lands sold and occnpied; and these thne far have consisted only of the small tracts transferred to the Pawnees, Poncas, Nez Percés, Osages, Otoes, and Missouris. Those the Cherokees have never since claimed. Moreover, the Government never paid for anything except these districts. Again the stipnlation in the land salee of 1866 expressly confined them to occnpation by friendly Indians and the freedmen of their tribes. This condition alone would render the stipulation of 1866 nseless as establishing a right to acqnire the land for white settlement, which is the only nse songht for it now. The very price paid for the tracts acqnired in 1866 suggests that the confinement of the occnpation of the lands thus sold to friendly Indians was an element taken into consideration. In short the Cherokee Ontlet stands, in this respect, on the same footing as Oklahoma, for the possible settlement of whioh by friendly Indians a treaty was made at the same time between the Government and the Creeks and the Seminoles. This treaty was properly held to convey no adequate title, and the Government was compelled to purohase it at a fair price before the tract could be recently opened.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Cherokees have vigorously resented the assumption, or at least the intimation made in some qnarters, that their title to the Outlet is defective. It is trde that the Interior Department was justified in serving a notice last year on Chief MAYES and all others concerned that any renewal of the lease of the strip to white men for grazing purposes would be enbject to cancellation at the discretion of the department, and would further be subject to the legislation of Congress. Bnt the Cherokees do not deny the Government's paramount right to settle friendly Indians on the lands, and only claim the right of jurisdiction and lease prior to its purchase for that specific object. The effort to cast a donbt on their title seems neither just nor expedient. On the other hand, they cannot do better than to sell the lands in question to the Government. If has already offered them a price which represents, at 4 per cent. interest, secnred in Government bonds, three times the rental paid for the strip by the cattle-grazing lessees prior to last year, and fully a half more than the increased rental for which the lease was renewed. To be sure there is now talk of a fnture lease at vastly-increased prices, or ontright purchase, but that is a very transparent device. The price which appeared adequate to the Cherokee Connoil at the last session is the real standard, and this represents mnch less than a fair real estate income on the Government's offer. Since the Cherokees must recognize that it is impossible to keep Oklahoma barred from communication with Kansas by the Ontlet, as it is now, they wonld do well to agree on terme of sale to the Government.

ANTHEXIS.

Refnsal of a patent at Washington to the Inventor of a steel air ship who proposes to exhaust the air within the ship, and thns obtain the lifting power nsually gained by the use of gases mnch lighter than the atmosphere, is an event that will be sufficiently startling to many people. The idea seems to be general that the Patent Office will grant a diploma for anything that has not been patented before, and sometimes for inventions which have been duly certified as already the property of a citizen, provided, always, the inventor has the money to pay fees and engage help from the clever gentlemen of the law who make patents their specialty. Cynics maintain, however, that getting an invention patented is like being proposed for a club. In both cases infinence is a good thing. But in both cases the little fellows nobody knows anything abont are the likeliest to get in. At the Patent Office, so it is said, an invention that showe too plainly on the surface a possible future of dollars to the inventor runs the risk of enemies.

While the papers containing the point of the invention are on file they are subject to the visit of various persons who may not hold positions of great trust or emolument, bnt may have considerable aptitude in judging what invention ie likely to be profitable. By a little hocus-poous the gist of the invention can be embodied in another application, and that paper placed on the file before the document of the honest man. Charges of this most base kind of stealing a man's braina have often been made in Washington, though it is only charitable to suppose that in most cases they arose from the natural grief and surprise of an inventor's attorney who is met by an "interference" filed snspiciously near and before that of his client. Yet that snch things have occurred, and that they are always liable to recur, is something whioh our system makes not only possible bnt probable. To this may be added the pnblication of patents and their prompt appearance in Europe, which give the foreign adapter of ideas a chance to make and export articles to the United States before the original patentee has been able to obtain a market for his invention at home.

These and other grievances of the inventor appear to be at the bottom of CHARLES G. LOEBER'S appeal to Boston capitaliste for financial support to enable him to fight for patents on an air ship allegod to be invented by him. An observation of five years hae tanght him, and quite truly, that a worthless invention "smoothly rune unnoticed to extinction," while a valnable one is in many ways exposed to spoliation "because of the gross looseness and defects of our patent system, presenting nnnenal opportunity and immunity for frand and perjury." His charge is that a thief who steals an invention is not in danger from the law, and that an inventor without money cannot attempt to defend his property in the conrts; and who shall say that he does not speak the truth? Bnt as to the merits of his air ship he veils himself in language to whioh the Delphio nttterances of KEELY of the Motor are plain Saxon.

He has discovered, we learn, a property of the air which may or may not explain why an alhatross can sail without one flap of its wing for hours at a time, almost tonching the vasty billows of the deep. He has discovered that by taking advantage of this property by means of his machine human beings can travel through the air, with absolnte certainty of alm and complete control of the maohine, at a "normal speed of 300 miles an hour." In other words, he has discovered the existence in atmosphere of anthexis.

There is nothing like labeling a revolutionary discovery with a brand-new name, and anthexis has a taking look. It is compact and must mean a good deal. That anthexis is an unyielding resistance of the atmosphere to the extraneous force of impact in any given direction, but not a pressure of the atmosphere, is one of those little crumbs of information thrown ont hy the inventor only to give us an appetite. Then anthexis makes the atmosphere "many times stronger, so to say, than is the ocean." Moreover, "anthexis recognizes strength, weight, dimensions, and tonnage in the air ship to an extent limited only by practical expediency"—from which it appears that anthexis has an intellect considerably above barnacles and other forms of marine life. "Anthexis provides snetentation for the air ship hy automatio means, independent of power, indestrnotible in their nature, and ao perfeotly adapted as to make its fall a physioal impossibility." In short, were one to listen to the song of this oharmer the era of air cycles, air omnibuses, and transatlantio flying ships might seem already opened. Having found anthexis, (Gon's last and greatest gift to man,) no corner of the earth as yet unransacked will remain unknown.

The prospect held out by this inventor is not unlike that by inventors during the past hundred years. The brothers MONTGOLFIER considered it merely a matter of time to give motion and control to their balloons. Advance there has been. Unquestionably the air ship managed by two officers of the French Army at Meudon, which is shown at the Universal Exposition, has performed the feat of navigating the air at the will of the operators, turning a complete circle and even making headway against a breeze. But somehow the air ship lingers; it is coy; the capitalists who absorb moribund flour mills and breweries that jnst pay expenses are not clamoring for stock in air ships. And yet, with all this anthexis in the air about ns, what a pity to forego the pleasures, not to speak of the profits, of aerial jannts! The Boston capitalist really ought to unbnton his pockets and give Mr. LOEBER a chance to air his machine, if it be only to explain what he means by the word anthexis.

A QUEER LOT.

One of Ellaville's gallant yonng disciples of Blackstone, finding business in the legal profession rather dull at this season, and having a wife and baby to provide for, laid away his law books, closed his office, doffed his standing collar, congress gaiters, and conrt-house clothes, hauled on his seediest garments, seized a trowel, and sallied forth to earn bread by the sweat of his brow until the new business picked up. He had gotten a job of bricklaying and earned over $100 before his friends missed him out of town.—*Macon Telegraph.*

There is a youth in Buffalo of an extremely taciturn disposition. He will sit at table and never utter a word from the potage to the coffee. Even when he goes ont in company he has to make an effort to talk. Bnt the moment he drops asleep his tongue begins to wag, and he talks all night with scarcely a pause for breath. The youth is thinking of buying a phonograph to collect his brilliant conversation by night, and to grind it out hy day for the benefit of his friends.—*Buffalo Courier.*

There is finally something up at Lecompton besides the foundation of the State House and Gov. Shannon's house for the newspapers to write about. It is a boy two years old who has sat in the laps of two grandmothers and three great-grandmothers, and has been dandled on the knees of two grandfathers and three great-grandfathers, all of whom are living in Kansas, excepting one grandmother.—*Kansas City Star.*

A certain Federal General, who became an active politician after the war, was warned by a messenger from the outposts that the enemy were breaking through the lines in great force. The General was in a convivial party and was about to offer a toast to one of his tentmates. Lifting his glass of champagne he proudly replied: "Let them he repulsed at once."—*Newark Advertiser.*

An old Irish hand sewer employed in a New-York shoe factory was taken from his bench and set to work on a welt machine. The change from sitting to standing so affected him that the first time his employer entered the shop he was greeted with: "If ye please, Sor, I've wrought for ye these many years, an' I want to sit down till I get used to standin' up."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

It has been suggested that when a national flower has been selected we ought to have a new national bird, "because the eagle is not essentially a United States bird." We are not away up in ornithology, but if the mosquito is an American citizen of the essential degree we should like to put him in nomination.—*Washington Post.*

Tell us when you arrive on the island and where you are staying, and don't come around kicking a week later because your name is not in the paper. There is an element of the omniscient about the editor, but he sometimes overlooks the insignificant.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Summer travel to the White Mountains is slack this year, because the weather is so hot that the snow is all melted off the peaks. Our California summits are white as snow can make them. This is the only all-round snow-and-strawberry country.—*San Francisco Alta.*

There'll be no trouble about raising all the money we want for a World's Fair. Boston is ready to lend Chicago millions upon millions, and Chicago is able to pay living rates of interest. The Chicago-Boston combination cannot be beaten.—*Chicago News.*

A Geneva clergyman, two of whose sons had returned home during the week, on Sunday last took for the subject of his text the prodigal son, and now his congregation are anxious to know for which son the fatted calf was killed.—*Geneva Courier.*

Miss Newcomer—What is this C. L. S. C. we hear so much about anyway? Miss Skimmer—Oh! You buy books—take a magazine—read and get intellectual; let's go down and see the boat come in.—*Chautauqua Assembly Herald.*

Abraham Lincoln was the tallest President in this country, namely, 6 feet 4 inches; Martin Van Buren the shortest, barely 5 feet 6 inches. Benjamin Harrison is shorter still, his height being 5 feet 5 inches.—*Boston Traveller.*

There is a sign on an undertaker's establishment in this city which reads: "The wants of the deceased attended to at prices which defy competition."—*Providence Telegram.*

A bright young lady of Hill City is candidate for Register of Deeds. If elected she will be known as the "recording angel."—*Topeka (Kan.) Capital.*

We hear of African slaves being hound in Morocco. Is not this a little too luxurious?—*Harper's Bazar.*

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 22.

In an interview with Senator Stanford this morning concerning the Leland Stanford, Jr., Uuiversity, that gentleman stated that numerous applications for professorships had been received, but no appointments have yet been decided npon. The President has not yet been appointed, although the standing and qualifications of several professors have been under examination hy Senator Stanford and the Board of Trustees. "The main building is now ready to be partitioned into classrooms," said Senator Stanford, "but the interior arrangement has not yet been decided npon." There is in contemplation a complete system of education, from the kindergarten to a post-graduate course. We hope to be able to give our graduates degrees of the highest character as are granted in the most advanced universities of the East and Europe. Every facility will be given to enable scholars to acquire a thorough education in any course of study and in any department of science. Ample facilities will be given scientists who may wish to make investigations in any of the departments of physical research. In fact, we desire to make the college as near perfect as an educational factor as possible. It is the intention to make the system so complete that people will be attracted to the college from all parts of the United States for the purpose of educating their children. We hope to see the institution surrounded by homes. The rates will be low, but what is worth having is worth paying for. Girls will be admitted on equal terms with boys, and they will be entitled to all the privileges of the school, and will be permitted to pursne any course desired. It is our intention to commence the scholastic work by the next school year. Dormitories are being built to accommodate 260 boys, and suitable accommodations will be provided for girls."

RUSSIAN NAPHTHA.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

Intelligence has been received here from Baku to the effect that a permanent decrease is showing itself in the production of naphtha in that region, and that there is a probability of a very serious crisis shortly coming on. The naphtha basins of the Apsheron Peninsula and Bibiothat are no doubt still very productive, bnt the yield is no longer to be relied on. Almost all the factories at Baku, including M. Nobel's, are suffering for want of the raw product, the price of which has risen from one to two kopecks to five to six per pood. Many new borings have been made, but the results by no means realize the hopes or expectations of the speculators. M. Nobel has to make up his supplies from Bibiobat, where there appears to be more naphtha than nearer Baku. Messrs. Rothschild's representative, the manager of the Caspian and Black Sea Naphtha Company, has received orders to proceed to Paris after a thorough investigation has been made of the state of affairs by the company's engineer at Balachana.

MR. ARONSON'S PLANS.

Rndolph Aronson, looking ten years younger than he did when he left here last May, returned home from Europe yesterday by the French steamship La Bretagne. He had enjoyed himself during his trip, for such was his object rather than to attend to business when he set forth, bnt he found time enough sandwiched between his hours of pleasure to attend to an enterprise the like of which has never before been attempted by a New-York manager. It is Mr. Aronson's intention to establish a Casino in Paris, roof garden and all. This may seem to many persons like carrying coals to Newcastle, but Mr. Aronson has started in the enterprise with the determination to carry it through, and he believes that with the American novelties of management it may be made to snoceed.

"I went over to Paris," Mr. Aronson said, "with the intention of carefully studying the French methods of theatre management and equipment, and found that in the department of operetta the French capital was very much behind New-York. I found that at the Renaissance, the Folies Dramatiques, and the Bouffe Parisienne, while great care was taken concerning the actors and the actine, in point of surroundings and mise en scène there was a remarkable inattention to detail. The various parts of the theatre direction did not harmonize as they were made at the Casino company. While the production of opera comique and of grand opera were magnificent in the extreme, in the theatres devoted to operetta there was a decided disposition to slur, which to a person accustomed to attending to the minutiæ or particulars of a performance was particularly unpleasant. Seeing this, and conversing with Parisians who were qualified to know of what they spoke, I made up my mind that a house devoted to the production of operetta, as the Casino is here, could not fail to become popular. So I resolved to do what I could to realize my idea. I organized a syndicate of Paris and London capitalists for the purpose of erecting a building exactly similar to the Casino in this city and to be devoted to the same purposes. There were four sites which we had to choose from, all within a very few minutes' walk from the Grand Hotel. I brought the plans over with me and will submit them to Mr. Kimball, the architect of the Casino, who will provide the plans for a new Casino in the Boulevard des Italiens.

"At present the investment of the necessary funds for the building of the new house will be confined to London and Paris. After the necessary 3,000,000f. have been subscribed, then American investors may have a chance. It is proposed to organize a limited corporation on the same plan as the Metropolitan Concert Company for the purpose of continuing a theatre in Paris, to be called the New-York Casino. The works will be produced in French there, and then when successes are assured in the Paris house they will be brought here. When they are failures, on the contrary, they will stay in the place where they were born. In the new theatre the management of the front of the house will be changed to the American system. Instead of a person purchasing a ticket, which is but a slip of paper, and giving up his seat coupon to the *ouvreuses*, as the women who act as ushers are called, and never seeing the coupon again; being in danger of losing their reserved chairs if recognized should they leave them for a moment in order to go outside the building, it is proposed to have the American ticket, coupon, and usher system, and I believe the novelty and the advantages of the change will make it very popular. It is proposed to have the new Casino completed within a year.

"While I was in Paris I saw much of M. Chassaigne, the author of 'Nadjy,' who has completed another operetta, 'La Mexicaine,' for the Casino. I found that his work needed certain changes, which could be readily made, in order to make the book appropriate on this side of the water. The music of the operetta is, I think, more characteristic of the composer than anything that we have yet had from his pen, and there is one air in the work, for a soprano, which I am confident will become as famous as 'La Paloma.' In London I saw Mr. D'Oyly Carte, who informed me that the new book for the next Gilbert and Sullivan opera was almost completed, and that Sir Arthur Sullivan would begin on his score this week. If everything goes as well as it is expected to do the opera will be ready for production in October. Of course I do not know what is to be its title, its plot, or the character of its music, but I am confident that it will be modeled less on the frame of 'The Yeomen of the Guard' and more on the early operas of the distinguished collaborators.

"While I was on the other side this remarkable thing was observable, that the two great capitals of Europe—London and Paris—depend npon America for their singers; for in Paris, at the Opéra Comique, was Sibyl Sanderson as prima donna, while at the Grand Opéra Miss Eames was singing in 'Romeo and Juliet.' In London were Van Zandt, Nordica, and Nevada. I brought over a lot of new music with me for the roof garden, particularly waltzes by Waldteufel and Strauss. One of the former, 'Une Nuit à Venise' is one of the most charmings things I have ever heard."

THE FUNNY LION.

From the Saturday Review.

"That is not a lion," said a herald, many years ago, on being shown a picture by a famous animal painter. "That is not a lion; and if, after having been five-and-twenty years at the Heralds' College, I do not know a lion when I see one, I should like to know who does." If the author of a certain book on heraldry, some three centuries old, had been interrogated on the snbject he would probably have made a very similar remark, judging from the confidence with whion he described the appearances and habits of the birds, beasts, reptiles, and fishes emblazoned in the armorial bearings of which he treated. Ever eager to improve our knowledge of natural history, we lately pinuged into his work, and began our studies hy searching for the aforesaid lion. With little trouble we found one upon a shield, which is thus described: "Stokes hys oote. The field is gules, a Lyon Rampante, his qneue forked, d'Ermyne. Here the Lyon his tayle is forked. For hy ye talle his boldnesse, and harte is knowne, as the horse is knowen by his eares. For when the Lyon is wrothe, fires beside the eares with his tayle, and afterwarde as the wrath increaseth, he smiteth and beateth his own backe."

Next to him we found a "Lyon Couchant," of which we are told something that ought to prove even more useful to lion hunters than to heralds, as it will enable them to make a lion "couch," instead of springing upon them, whenever they please. All they need do is to take up a puppy, which it will be well to "keep haudy" when lion hunting, and whip it, for "the Lyon breaketh when he seeth or heareth a whelp heated, and by none other meanes, wales, or dealinges he is chastised, corrected, or made to couch." Lions, however, may be frightened by other means, as they "dreade noyse and rushing of wheles, but fire muche more." Many people ignorant of natural history may have been surprised at seeing crests and arms bearing a lion dormant with his eyes open. This only shows that they have not read their Isidore, who "saithe that the Lyon's eies are as though he were awake, when he sleepeth." Then we come to a "Lyon Gardante." This Lyon here noted is as it were considering his estate, being fonrned in his kindenesse. For he is a right kind beast, and knoweth and loveth hym that doth him good." On the other hand, he knoweth still better him that doth him evil, as we find on reading the description accompanying a coat of arms emblazoned with a "L

ROUT OF THE DERVISHES

THEIR DESPERATION IN SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

ONE THOUSAND OF THEM TAKEN PRISONERS—SARRAS TO BE PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED.

CAIRO, Aug. 4.—Gen. Grenfell, in his official report of yesterday's battle, says that the dervishes made repeated and desperate charges upon his men. They were met by the infantry in line of battle, supported by the Twentieth Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry. The Egyptian horse artillery did excellent service. The dervishes numbered 3,000 fighting men. One thousand were taken prisoners. The British troops will now return to Cairo. The Egyptians lost 17 killed and 131 wounded. The Khédive has sent congratulations to Gen. Grenfell.

It has been decided that a permanent occupation of Sarras is necessary for the protection of the frontier. A movement upon Dongola is deemed useless, unless the Government assent to the view of the English Generals that Berber should be held as the true key to the Soudan.

ENTERTAINING AN EMPEROR.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert Victor yesterday inspected a number of representative British ships at Portsmouth, after which they returned to Osborne House for a family dinner. Emperor William wore the undress uniform of a British Admiral.

During the day the new White Star steamer Teutonic was a prominent object of interest. There was a distinguished company aboard, including Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, and Lord Charles Beresford. The steamer, bearing members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, sailed around the Teutonic, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goschen, and others exchanging salutes with friends on board the new steamer. At a banquet aboard the Teutonic Lord Charles Beresford toasted the health of the Captain and the "success of the most superb Atlantic liner afloat." Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia visited the steamship later, and were received by Mr. Ismay of the White Star Steamship Company. They inspected the ship with great interest, asking many questions relating to her construction, the steamer being the first mercantile passenger vessel built as an armed cruiser. After leaving the Teutonic, the Emperor visited Prince George of Wales on board a torpedo vessel.

Emperor William has conferred upon the Queen the command of the First Dragoon Guards of Berlin, and upon the Duke of Cambridge the honorary Colonelcy of a regiment of infantry. The document conferring the appointment upon the Queen begins:

"Most illustrious Grandmother: It is a special honor for me to be able to enroll you in an army in which your sons and grandsons and other relations have filled honorable positions for many years."

The Queen, in return, has made the Emperor an honorary Admiral of the British Navy. This rank has been conferred upon no other German Prince since the time of Frederick the Great.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—There is a rumor here that Emperor William, on leaving England, will visit the Queen Regent Christina at San Sebastian.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Dispatches from Crete say that Riza Pasha, the new Governor of the island, has ordered the withdrawal of all troops into the ports, with the view of preventing collisions with the insurgents.

Wilkie Collins, the novelist, who has been ill for some time, has had a relapse.

Edwin Rose, an English tourist, left a hotel at Brodick Bay, Scotland, July 17, to ascend the Goatfell. He was accompanied by a man named Annandale, who afterward returned to the hotel alone and took Rose's bag. A search was made and the corpse of Rose was found hidden beneath a pile of stones. He had evidently been thrown from a cliff. No trace of the murderer has been found.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The remains of Carnot, Marceau, D'Auvergne, and Bandin were deposited in the Pantheon to-day with impressive ceremonies. President Carnot, the members of the Cabinet, and most of the prominent state officials were present. Premier Tirard delivered an oration. Entering the Pantheon the troops forming the escort defiled before the catafalque on which the bodies rested.

Second ballots for members of the Conseils General were taken to-day in the cantons where no definite result was obtained last week. M. Lagniere, the Boulangist leader, was elected at La Rochelle. The latest returns show that 113 Republicans and 41 Conservatives are elected. The Republicans lose thirteen seats.

CHINESE FLOATING GARDENS.

In a recent number of the *China Review* Dr. Macgowan describes the manner in which floating fields and gardens are formed in China. In the month of April a bamboo raft, 10 feet to 12 feet long and about half as broad, is prepared. The poles are lashed together with interstices of an inch between each. Over this a layer of straw an inch thick is spread, and then a coating two inches thick of adhesive mud, taken from the bottom of a canal or pond, which receives the seed. The raft is moored to the bank in still water, and requires no further attention. The straw soon gives way and the soil also, the seed drawing support from the water alone. In about twenty days the raft becomes covered with the creeper (*ipomœa replans,*) and its stems and roots are gathered for cooking. In Autumn its small white petals and yellow stamens, nestling among the round leaves, present a very pretty appearance. In some places marshy land is profitably cultivated in this manner. Besides these floating vegetable gardens there are also floating rice fields. Upon rafts constructed as above weeds and adherent mud were placed as a foundation, and when these were ready for transplanting they were placed in the floating soil, which, being adhesive and held in place by weed roots, the plants were maintained in position throughout the season. The rice thus cultivated ripened in from 60 to 70 days. The rafts are moored to the shore, floating on lakes, pools, or sluggish streams. These floating fields served to avert famines, whether by drought or flood. When other fields were submerged and their crops seeded or rotted these floated and flourished, and when a drought prevailed they subsided with the falling water, and while the soil around was arid advanced to maturity. Agricultural treatises contain plates representing rows of extensive rice fields moored to sturdy trees on the banks of rivers or lakes which collated formerly in the lacustrine regions of the Lower Yang-tsze and Yellow River.

NEGLIGENCE CAUSES A SMASH-UP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A collision occurred on the Virginia Midland Railroad this morning at Burksys, Va., fourteen miles north of Charlottesville, Va., between two freight trains. Fireman Fred A. Fox of the south-bound freight was killed instantly, and Engineer Charles Davis of the north-bound freight seriously injured. Engineer Ernest Hayes of the south-bound freight and Brakeman M. A. McDonald are missing and are supposed to be under the wreck. Fireman Kelly and Brakeman McClain, both of Alexandria, were also badly injured. The accident was due to the neglect of the south bound crew to stop for orders. Both engines were badly damaged, as were the cars of both trains.

OIL AND GAS IN MICHIGAN.

PORTLAND, Mich., Aug. 4.—For some time past the presence of a considerable quantity of oil has been noticed in Grand River, and a discovery was made this week that throws the town people into excitement. The source of the oil has been found near the head of the creek, where it oozes forth in considerable quantities from the rocks. An expert was summoned early in the week, and to-day made his report. He says the oil is equal to the finest Ohio product, and that gas exists in large quantities in the rocks, and that it can be had for the boring. A seam was opened this afternoon in the rock, and the oil rushed out literally. The work of developing the find will be pushed.

DROWNED IN SILVER LAKE.

PEMBROKE, Mass., Aug. 4.—A party of five were out in a sailboat on Silver Lake to-day. When about half a mile distant from the shore the boat capsized, and all were thrown into the water. Fred Allen of Spring-street, Brockton, and Merous Howe of East Bridgewater were drowned. They were employed at John Tyler's carriage factory, Whitman, Mass. Allen was a thirty-four years of age and leaves a widow. Howe was twenty-three years of age and unmarried. The accident was caused by the sailboat careening, the ballast having been removed. The remains of the drowned men were conveyed to their respective homes.

THE CHICAGOANS IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 4.—The Chicago delegates to the Tampa Conference will arrive at Jacksonville at 6:30 Monday morning. They will be guests of the local Board of Trade during the forenoon. The programme will include a drive, a visit to the sub-tropical buildings and grounds, and a lunch at Murray Hall, Pablo Beach. In the afternoon an excursion will be made to St. Augustine, the party returning to Chicago by the night train. A Tampa special says that as the result of last night's meeting means the consummation of the plan for opening trade with South and Central America through Tampa.

TRYING TO HELP TANNER.

"BLOCKS-OF-FIVE" DUDLEY TO VISIT LOCAL GRAND ARMY MEN.

Whether Corporal Tanner believes himself in danger of decapitation by President Harrison for his lavish policy in the granting of pensions or not, the brigade of pension agents at Washington who have been the chief beneficiaries of his "liberal policy" have in their mutual interests taken steps to impress upon Mr. Harrison the importance to him of leaving the Corporal alone in the practice of his liberality with Government funds, and the fact was telegraphed from Washington late Saturday night that they had sent W. W. Dudley, of "blocks-of-five" notoriety, and an emblitions member of the same brigade to this city and neighborhood on a mission in the Corporal's interest.

It was said that the manipulator of "blocks of five" was to call upon the prominent Grand Army men of New-York and vicinity to pour in a flood of telegrams upon the President, asking him not to interfere with the Corporal or his "liberal policy," and suggesting that any interference with either that he might have in contemplation would be detrimental to the interests of the party. Col. Dudley was selected for this delicate mission, not only because of his demonstrated ability to manipulate large masses of men, but because of his wide and extended acquaintance with Grand Army men, he having been a Commissioner of Pensions once, and having achieved an influential position among pension agents and would-be pensioners by the employment of a "liberal policy" of his own during that period.

But Col. Dudley, notwithstanding his peculiar fitness for a task of this kind, will find the undertaking one of difficulty. The Grand Army men of this State have been acquainted with Corporal Tanner several years, and are up to his little game. His yearnings for Presidential honors have not been stage whispered to the membership of the entire organization throughout the country to be at once forgotten or lost sight of when he calls upon them to commit themselves to him on one question in which they are interested, so that they could not repudiate him when his Presidential campaign comes to claim their support. Corporal Tanner is a Past Grand Commander of the New-York State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and as such has been very active in its affairs. According to the provisions of the constitution of the State Encampment, and of the constitution of the National Encampment as well, the Corporal is ex-officio entitled to a seat in the latter body. Two years ago the annual State Encampment adopted almost unanimously a memorial to the National Encampment urging it not to permit Corporal Tanner to sit in that body, because he would not and did not represent the principles and wishes of the State Encampment in that body.

An intimate friend of Corporal Tanner, Mr. Harry W. Knight of Brooklyn, who is a prominent Grand Army man himself, gave last night one reason why the Grand Army men of New-York opposed Tanner. "Corporal Tanner," he said, "has always been opposed to what is called the service pension scheme, whereby it is sought to provide every man who served in the war any length of time with a monthly pension of 1 cent for each day of his service in the army. The annual encampment of this State has long been, and still is, in favor of this scheme. When Tanner opposed the proposition, in speeches in the post rooms, he incurred the enmity of a large element in the organization."

Another Brooklyn Grand Army man said: "There is a gang of rounders in control of the organization in this State, none of whom saw much serious service, who will not cease to agitate in favor of a service pension. They want to be paid every month a sum equal to 1 cent for every day of their enlisted period. It is a monstrous scheme, and if ever he wants to the Government till to the tune of $3 65 a month as long as he lives. If he served three full years the scheme is that he is to receive $10 95 per month, and so on in that proportion. Well, these rounders, who compose a majority of the organization and hold it with a grip like death, are opposed to Tanner because at all their meetings he has spoken in opposition to their scheme."

Lieut. Col. James A. Dennison of the Seventy-first Regiment, and one of the comrades of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., said: "It would not be necessary for Mr. Tanner's friends to be solicited to write letters in his behalf to the President. If he needed any advocates his friends would go to Washington and see Mr. Harrison. I think that Mr. Tanner's course thus far has been viewed with great favor by the Grand Army of the Republic. I do not, however, believe that the proposed service pension would be popular. Most veterans would oppose it, because those who are able to earn their living and who continued in health after the war have too much pride to rely upon the Government for a pension simply for serving under its flag."

A BABY IN MOURNING.

TRAPPINGS OF WOE WHICH WERE DECIDEDLY OVERDONE.

The wearing of black fabrics, especially of that particularly sombre black fabric known as crape, as emblematic of mourning has long been a much-mooted question. Even those who have taken a decided stand against such event would abolish the custom, on the ground that it is too many cases it savored of mawkish sentiment, have agreed that its excessive use is revolting. Perhaps a more aggravated case of revolting excess in this direction was never witnessed than that which was necessarily endured by a carful of passengers on a Sixth-avenue L train yesterday.

A woman, whose face was lit up with more than ordinary intelligence, got on the car at Fifty-ninth-street with two children, a girl about four years old and a babe in arms. Under different circumstances the hearts of those who saw this mother must have gone out in kindly sympathy, for she was young and a widow, as was evidenced by the fact that her dress was of the deepest black and her headgear a long crape veil, reaching far below her waist. That was the only feature of a most attractive group, for the children were unusually bright and pretty, but it is doubtful if the passengers, judging from the expressions on their faces, ever looked upon a sadder picture than that which then met their disgust. The mother's "weeds" should and would have commanded respect, in spite of their superabundance, had it not been for the fact that she advertised her bereavement by arraying her little ones in costumes which, because of the contrast, were even more sombre than her own.

The little girl, whose hair was so golden that it seemed as though the sun was streaming through it, had not a touch of color about her, except that which came from her hair and bright blue eyes. Her dress was of black cashmere, with a heavy drapery of crape, and she wore a black hat, also trimmed with crape. Even the little pin that fastened her sombre dress at the throat was of jet, and she carried a black-bordered handkerchief. The climax was reached, however, in the clothing of the babe in arms, a swaddling robe of unrelieved black crape, the little head covered with a baby's cap of the same material. The effect was positively ghastly, and there was a sigh of relief when the widow and her two little ones left the car.

FISH CULTURE ON LONG ISLAND.

During the year 1888 the total number of fish distributed, as shown in the report just issued of the State Fish Hatchery at Cold Spring, was as follows: Brook trout, 86,700; brow trout, 54,000; rainbow trout, 23,500; lake trout, 84,200; whitefish, 400,000, in Lake Ronkonkoma, and 400,000 in Great Pond, Riverhead. During the past seven years over 1,000,000 whitefish have been placed in Lake Ronkonkoma and the Great Pond, but not one of them has ever been seen since. A standing reward is offered for any one catching a whitefish in either of these waters. The Superintendent of the hatchery has been at Lake Ronkonkoma for a week investigating, and while perch, sunfish, and other like fish abound he was unable to find any trace of whitefish. For years it has been held that the lake was bottomless, but the Superintendent claims he found bottom when over the deepest part.

Of tomcods 200,000 were planted in Cold Spring Harbor; shad, 300,000, planted in the Hudson River at Albany, land locked salmon, 24,000; Penobscot salmon, 459,200. Twenty thousand were planted in the Nissequaze River at Smithtown. At Cold Spring Harbor over 1,000,000 smelts were planted.

WAS SHE GEORGE HOWARD'S SISTER?

Dispatches from George Howard of Unionville, L. I., received yesterday by Warden Fallon of Bellevue Hospital and Undertaker Edward M. Senior of 1,269 Broadway, indicate that the young woman who died under suspicious circumstances at the house of Mrs. Kopp, the midwife, at 321 Tenth-avenue, last Wednesday, was a sister of the sender of the messages. George Howard authorized the burial of the remains by Undertaker Senior, and assured him that the expenses would be paid. Pending the production of requisite documents, Warden Fallon refused to surrender the body.

THE HALIFAX CARNIVAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—Carnival visitors are pouring into this city in enormous streams. The steamer Halifax, which arrived to-night from Boston, brought about five hundred persons. Among the members of the press who are on the scene are representatives of the leading Canadian and American newspapers.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the American Consul General announces the seizure at Guysborough of the American schooner Vidette. No further particulars are given.

SUMMER RECREATION.

HOW THE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE OF THIS TOWN SPENT YESTERDAY.

Never did that lovely little spot up the Sound, Glen Island, look fairer than it did yesterday, when, after days of heavy rain, the Summer beauties of the place seemed to have an added charm. The leaves were greener, the grass was softer, the very air seemed purer, and thousands of people were there to appreciate and revel in it all. The throngs of people who meant to spend the day there started with the first boat and comfortably filled the last. They sought every one of the innumerable pleasant little nooks; they drove the waiters at Klein Dentechland almost crazy with their multitudinous orders; they ate and drank and made merry, and Glen Island rarely had such a day. Sixteen thousand persons—among whom each baby counted for one—spent the pleasant Sunday hours there, and there was not one of them who did not have a royal good time. Among the visitors were the members of the Mozart Harmonie Verein, who went in a body and enjoyed their trip collectively.

The crowds yesterday at Coney Island were small in comparison to previous Sundays. The decrease was attributed by the hotel keepers to the fact that people had not yet regained confidence enough in the fickle weather to venture forth. A great many persons did visit the island, however, and enjoyed a delightful day. All the local attractions of the West End were in full bloom, and their proprietors reaped quite a harvest of shekels. The Manhattan Beach and Brighton Beach Hotels had also their quota of visitors. The concerts at both places were well patronized. The majority of the visitors left for home on early trains and boats owing to the threatening appearance of the weather.

The breezes that swept over the verandas of the Long Beach Hotel yesterday were welcomed by at least five thousand people, who had left the heat of the city far behind them. The afternoon and evening concerts were well attended, and, unlike the previous Sunday, the cottagers and hotel boarders had an opportunity to entertain their friends from the city. Quite a large number of fishermen went outside and returned fairly successful. The bathing was fine and the bathers many.

The bluff at Fort Hamilton was crowded yesterday with pleasure seekers, who found a nice cool breeze ruffling the water and the sun's rays tempered by light clouds. Frequent trains were crowded, and it proved one of the best days of the season at this resort. The pier was lined with fishermen, who hauled in a few finke and flounders and one or two weakfish. The toboggan slide for the bathers was as usual the centre of interest and was in use all day. Indeed, from Bay Ridge to Fort Hamilton there were hundreds of people out in the cool air and rambling over the fields and through the woods, while the various picnic grounds were not lacking in popularity.

Central Park, that during the rainy days of last week was anything but a pleasure resort, was resplendent in freshened garments yesterday, for the rains that made her lawns and banks, her roads and shady avenues forbidding while they lasted, repaired the worn places in her verdure, and when the sun arose and in the course of a few hours drove the dampness out from between her trees and sodden paths, ten thousands of New-Yorkers found their way to the cool and comfortable places and found a complete realization of the pleasures in the anticipation of which they had reveled.

Crowley's widow, Kitty, the chimpanzee, was the chief attraction until after 4 o'clock, at Bostock's Park policemen kept the crowd on the move past the cage as long as the show lasted. Other parts of the zoological collection came in for considerable attention until the concert by Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band, at the head of the Mall, drew everybody in that direction. The crowd was beyond the capacity of the police, who, after several futile attempts to keep it in circulation, gave up the task and allowed it to overflow upon the sward and to settle down in an immovable mass around the music house.

COL. WALKER'S PEACE BOND.

VARIEGATED CAREER OF A LONG ISLAND GENIUS.

BROOKHAVEN, L. I., Aug. 4.—One of the most singular affidavits and peace bonds on record will shortly figure in a case in Suffolk County, L. I. It reads as follows:

County of Suffolk, town of Brookhaven, ss.: Louis A. Walker, being duly sworn, deposes and says: Whereas, certain charges have been made against me that I have threatened the life of Delia A. Walker with a knife, pistol, &c., I, Louis A. Walker, do now solemnly declare and say that for the future I will never do him, said Peter Nelson, bodily harm, or that I will injure him. Also, charges have been made that I have threatened the life of Mrs. Delia A. Walker. I do solemnly promise that future I will never do her any bodily harm whatever, and, further, I promise I will live apart from said Delia A. Walker and not annoy or molest her in any way until such time as a divorce can be granted between us by a proper court.

[L. S.] LOUIS A. WALKER.

Witness: Daniel H. Buckingham.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of February, 1889.

DANIEL H. BUCKINGHAM,
Justice of the Peace.

No man is better known in Suffolk County than Col. Louis A. Walker, who at present resides in Port Jefferson, L. I. The papers in the proceedings have been filed in Riverhead. At one time he was one of the leading political lights in the county, and even now he is sought for during a campaign. He is a son of the late James Walker, at one time a prominent merchant in New-York. He had a country place at Mount Sinai. He married a Miss Satterly of that place, one of the Satterly family who owned over 1,000 acres and settled there in 1697. Col. Walker married his mother's niece, and after his marriage went to Kansas with a colony he had organized in Port Jefferson and Mount Sinai.

He was finally sent to New-York in behalf of a colony of fanatics. On the way there he fell in with an engineer who told him some stories about Mrs. Walker's acquaintance with a physician. He went back, thrashed the physician, and again started for New-York, having told his wife he would have nothing further to do with her. She left her and her children penniless in Kansas.

The Colonel, after reaching New-York, secured the position of Secretary of the New-York Desiccating Company, but subsequently lost the place, when he went into the manufacture of a cigar store and an agent for Wood's Museum. He drifted back to Mount Sinai, where his mother repudiated him, having taken sides with her niece, his wife. He had no home, and not being able to get one, he took possession of an old scow, and on this he lived, doing his own washing and cooking. After being at Mount Sinai for five years he paddled his scow around to Port Jefferson. After living on the scow there for a short time he accepted a home from his son Robert, and there he has since lived.

Mrs. Walker, after leaving Kansas, returned to Mount Sinai, where she opened a boarding house. Among her boarders was Peter Nelson. One day Nelson and the Colonel met in a saloon in Port Jefferson and a quarrel ensued, during which the Colonel drew a large knife and threatened to carve Nelson into pieces. Bystanders prevented this, and the Colonel was bound before Justice Bucking, a ship carpenter and magistrate. It was then that the Colonel signed the curious document published.

Since that time Mrs. Walker and her two children have made their residence, Mr. Nelson, it is said, has gone there, too. The Colonel is a man of intellect and ability. It was only a short time ago that he invented a frame which he places over the head, taking plaster of paris casts. He also patented a drawing string for tobacco bags, for the sole use of which the Dorilard's paid him $2,500. He is a sculptor of some ability, and his handiwork can be seen in many of the residences at Port Jefferson and Mount Sinai. While with Wood's Museum he cast the heads of many prominent men, and his work still takes up a shelf in the Boston Museum.

OVERSEER HOBBS SHOT AND KILLED.

KISSIMEE, Fla., Aug. 4.—J. C. Hobbs, overseer of the St. Cloud sugar farm, this city, was shot and killed by Lewis Ward, a negro, late Saturday night. Ward was a contractor on the sugar company's cane farm. He escaped, but officers are in pursuit and will doubtless catch him. The sugar industries at this point are owned and managed by Philadelphia capitalists. Great excitement prevails. No cause is assigned for the shooting.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Senators Dawes of Massachusetts and Stockbridge of Michigan, of the committee to investigate Indian affairs in Alaska, arrived in Chicago yesterday after five weeks' travelling in Alaska. While they declined to talk freely of the probable report of the committee, Senator Dawes stated that the stories of Indian outrages had been greatly exaggerated.

A party of Kansas City citizens, headed by Mayor Davenport, left for Topeka, Kan., yesterday to be present at the ceremonies attending the launching on the 7th inst. of the Kansas City, constructed by the Georgia Central Railway Company. Among the party was Miss Alice Moore, daughter of T. W. Moore, who will act as sponsor at the launching.

Robert Slick, aged twenty-three, of Leitersburg, Md., was fatally stabbed there Saturday night during a street fight by Michael Zimmerman of Cherry Run, Md. The quarrel was the outcome of Slick's befriending a small boy last week whom Zimmerman was abusing. A few hours after Slick's death Zimmerman was arrested.

At New-Orleans yesterday a row between pound catchers and the police on one side and dairymen who have allowed their cattle to pasture on the suburbs on the other, resulted in the death of Steve Springer, who was assisting the cattlemen.

Capt. Hudson of the schooner D. W. McClean, which arrived at Boston, Mass., Aug. 21 from Mascaibo, reports that Henry Battilar, a Dane, member of the crew, died July 21 of fever and was buried at sea.

An Iron Mountain (Mich.) special says the bodies of Miss Alis McGillen and Nellie McCabe, who were drowned in the Menominee River a couple of days ago, have been recovered.

GETTING READY TO DIG IT

PREPARATORY WORK ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

AMERICANS PROFIT BY THE PANAMA FAILURE — PROGRESS SLOW BUT SAFE AND SURE.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, July 18.—This hitherto dull little town, destined to be the Atlantic port of the Nicaragua Canal, is rapidly awakening into new life, and is already blossoming out as the scene of considerable activity. The "terrible example" set by the Panama fiasco has been a most useful lesson and guide for the American canal company. All the errors into which the French company fell have been avoided by the American canal managers, and it may be said that every dollar squandered by the de Lesseps syndicate has been a dollar saved to the American company. Sickness, starvation, dissipation, and despair marked the route projected by the financiers of Paris, but health, plenty of good food, decency, and quiet energy are the characteristics of the American engineers and their assistants.

The Panama people paid their employes so much a month and allowed them to "find themselves," *i. e.*, provide their own food, but the hard-worked laborers generally neglected to supply themselves with solid food, and, on the other hand, indulged continually and disastrously in strong drink. The result was much sickness, little work, and a terribly long death list. The American company, on the other hand, pays as high wages, if not higher, than the French company, and, in addition, supplies all its employes, even the Jamaican and other colored laborers, with good, wholesome food and plenty of it—shipped direct from New-York and purchased in the best markets. Good hard tack, (ships' biscuit,) rice, bacon, fresh meat, vegetables, and coffee are served out to all the American camps, and, as the work expands, all the outlers' stores along the line of the canal, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be under the company's control and strict supervision, the goods sold being charged for at cost price only, so that the company's employes will get boots, shoes, shirts, socks, tobacco, cigars, and also other luxuries of a nature akin to the two last-mentioned articles at the same rates that they can in New-York. The company's idea in this connection is to keep up the morale of the men and let them have a decent profit left when their monthly wages are paid. The plan has worked admirably up to the present moment.

In still another respect is the American canal company's policy different from that of the Panama people. Everything it is possible to do for the health of its employes is being done, and still further efforts are being made in this direction. Portable buildings of all descriptions are being continually shipped from New-York to Greytown, and the engineers and mechanics will soon be practically as well housed in Greytown as they would be while at work in any part of the United States. Over an immense storehouse will be the quarters for 100 engineers. Added to this there will be a hall in which to read, room, and library. Officers of higher rank are quartered in another handsome building containing sixteen rooms, while the headquarters of Chief Engineer Menocal will be in as pretty a frame cottage as you could find at Seabright or Long Branch. Recognizing the fact that pure water is the source of good health, the Greytown engineers of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company have just received orders to survey and lay out the ground and plant for two large water towers, where the miles of steel water piping will convey an abundant supply of perfectly pure water from the Deseado Basin to Greytown. Thus as soon as the jetty and wharves are completed ocean steamships will be able to "water" at the company's dock.

The town of Greytown, otherwise San Juan del Norte, will also receive the water supply through the canal company's pipes. It is reported in Greytown that the canal company is figuring upon a line of three American steamships which may be established between Greytown and New-York, and San Francisco and Brito, one of these steamers to be devoted to carrying stores and machinery for the company's use between San Francisco and Brito, on the construction of the Pacific harbor of the canal, and the other two to perform like service for the company between New-York and Greytown. On the other hand, it is said that the Thurbers of New-York grocery fame have got a little ahead of the canal company in this matter and that they are making arrangements to offer the canal people a well-equipped line of steamships, which will be engaged in the South American trade. One of these lines of steamships will undoubtedly soon be an established fact, for the dawning of the Nicaraguna Canal means the birth of a new era for South America.

Property about Greytown, Port San Carlos, and Brito, all along the line of the canal route, in fact, is rapidly advancing in value. Some contractors from San Francisco and Chicago are announced to be coming this way, several from New-York are still figuring here, and it is expected that by Jan. 1 the San Francisco excursion party will be "stirring up the mud" at Brito while the New-York construction parties will be digging their way toward Lake Nicaragua from the Atlantic side, for it is now said to be the plan of the Nicaragua Canal Company to attack the Isthmian problem from two sides—the Atlantic and the Pacific—at once. If this plan is actually decided upon, (and we shall know the truth in this connection upon the arrival at Greytown of Chief Engineer Menocal,) the Nicaragua Canal will be open for navigation in much shorter time than at first contemplated, while inside of, say, two years and a half the grand fresh-water bosom of Lake Nicaragua, draining a watershed of 8,000 square miles, will be thrown open to the world and, say, in about two and a half years more, or in 1894-95, the whole canal will be ready for business.

As a rendezvous for an American fleet, and as a coaling station and dockyard for American men-of-war, Lake Nicaragua will form an immensely advantageous addition to the war power of the United States, for a fleet there assembled could coal, provision, and repair and swoop east or west, strike north or south, and have a safe refuge should such a safeguard be needed. Thus, it must be distinctly understood at the start that Nicaragua Canal is not a defensive institution, and that the growth of the strength of our navy keep pace with the growth of the Nicaragua Canal, even without increasing the number of ships. This conclusion is arrived at from the fact that our Atlantic fleet at a few hours' notice could reinforce the Pacific fleet or vice versa, where even a small squadron anchored in Lake Nicaregua would be additionally useful from the fact that it could strike sudden and unexpected blows either in the Atlantic or the Pacific at a moment's notice.

Work on the telegraph line, railway route, buildings, and preparations for the jetty construction continues, but in view of the fact that this gigantic enterprise will take about five years to bring it to a successful termination, it is not to be expected that each mail will bear news of some great obstacle overcome, and nearly a year of installation work is needed. Steady, strong, and sure blows are now being dealt at the "Secret of the Strait," and it is perhaps needless to add the company is made up of good American "git thar" material, warranted not to shrink under any circumstances.

HEAT AND HYDROPHOBIA IN RUSSIA.

Odessa Letter to the London Daily News.

Never within the memory of the oldest British resident here has such intolerable heat prevailed in the region of Southern Russia. Deaths from sunstroke occur almost daily even among the native laborers. For the last ten days the thermometer has never registered less than 144° at noon. One day last week it was 150° in the shade. Out of reach of artificial irrigation all vegetation is parched and withered. The long, scorching days, unbroken by even a passing thunderstorm, succeed each other with perfect regularity. Even after sundown there is no breeze, and the nights are no sultry that sleep is impossible. A sunshade is necessary as early as 5 A. M. From what I saw and heard at the Bacteriological Station one morning it would appear that there is, after all, some truth in the old theory that the dog days. On one day alone twenty-one cases of bites from rabid dogs were received at the station, and during the last twenty days no fewer than thirty-eight cases of hydrophobia occurred within the city, and were treated by Pasteur's system of inoculation.

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

At 12:30 this morning a truck belonging to John Kroll of 155 West-street, driven by Thomas Rooney, took fright at the New-York tower and ran away. When within 100 feet of the New-York entrance the truck came in collision with a carriage, taking off one of the wheels and dumping the occupants. The carriage was occupied by Solomon Eberhard and family of 176 Third-street. They were not injured. Rooney was thrown on the cobblestone and received a contusion on the head. An ambulance was summoned and the driver was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital.

THIRTEEN BOARDERS POISONED.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 4.—Thirteen boarders at 10 Pemberton corporation were poisoned this afternoon by eating boiled tongue. Three doctors were summoned, who did all they could to relieve the sufferers. All are out of danger at present. The tongue was purchased Saturday and cooked to-day. Miss L. D. Chapman, the boarding mistress, was also affected.

ACCIDENT TO A BALL PLAYER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—James Hamilton, the Weir City's pitcher, met with a peculiar accident in a game at Weir City yesterday. The force of the delivery of a ball broke his arm in two between the shoulder and the elbow.

OBITUARY.

DR. GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY.

The Rev. Dr. George Zabriskie Gray, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass., died yesterday at the Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, where he had been spending the Summer. Dean Gray had been ill with Bright's disease for several months. In the Spring he took a trip to Bermuda for his health, and in June went to Sharon Springs.

The Rev. Dr. Gray was born in this city July 14, 1838. He was graduated from the University of the City of New-York when twenty years old, and then decided to study for the ministry. He began his preparation for the church at Alexandria Theological Seminary, in Virginia, but owing to the war the seminary was moved to Philadelphia. Having graduated from that institution he was ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter in 1862, and a priest a year later. His first pastorate was at Kinderhook, N. Y., and he also ministered afterward at Vernon and Bergen Point, N. J.

In 1876 Dr. Gray was appointed Dean of the Cambridge Seminary. He was a constant student of Broad Church tendencies. He published a few books, among which were "Recognition in the World to Come," "Husband and Wife; or, the Theory of Marriage," and the "Children's Crusade in the Thirteenth Century." Judge John Clinton Gray is a brother of the clergyman. Their father, John A. C. Gray, who was formerly an active dry goods merchant in this city, is still living. Dean Gray leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. The body will be brought to this city, and funeral services will be held in St. Thomas's Church.

WILLIAM T. BLAIR.

William T. Blair, well known for many years in real estate circles in this city, died suddenly from heart failure at his residence, 212 East Sixty-second-street, last Saturday, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Blair was born in this city, and early in life engaged in the cattle and wholesale butchering business, afterward establishing a number of branch retail markets in different parts of the city. His business prospered, and as he accumulated money he invested it in real estate in the upper part of the city, largely on the east side in the neighborhood of his home. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Blair retired from the butchering business, and up to the time of his death he had devoted his entire time to his real estate interests.

About two years ago he had a stroke of paralysis, and had been in poor health since that time. About three weeks ago, in company with his wife, he went to Black Rock, Conn., to recuperate, but the weather proving unfavorable he returned to his home in this city. He was not in the best of health, but his death was entirely unexpected. He was married to Miss Catherine D. McCarthy of this city forty-seven years ago, and had by her one son, William T. Blair, Jr., who died about two years ago.

Mr. Blair was connected for many years with the Sixty-first-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The funeral services will be held at the family residence to-night at 8 o'clock.

FELIX PYAT.

The death is announced from Paris of Félix Pyat, the French writer and dramatist. He was born at Vierzon, Oct. 4, 1810. He received a good preliminary education and finally decided to study law. He was admitted as an advocate in 1831. His love for literature, however, led him into that field, and, although it was against the wishes of his friends, he gave up his time to writing and study. After writing for the *Figaro* and *Charivari*, he became attached to the *Siècle*.

His dramas, however, gained him his reputation as an author. "Mathilde," "Diogène," and "Le Chiffonnier de Paris" acquired much popularity, owing to their political allusions. In the revolution of 1848 he joined the ranks of Ledru Rollin, giving up literature. With Rollin he went into exile. His political views are expressed in "Le Droit du Travail," which he published in 1848. M. Pyat was tried for some political offense in Paris and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in 1861. When the republic was established, in 1870, he returned to Paris and became a Communist leader and editor of several incendiary papers, such as the *Combat* and the *Vengeur*. In 1873 he was condemned to death *par contumace*, having been indicted for inciting to civil war and complicity in the insurrection of the Commune.

JOHN CRUGER MILLS.

A dispatch from Saratoga announces the death there yesterday of Mr. John Cruger Mills of this city. He had been suffering from brain trouble. He was a member of Tammany Hall, the Union Club, and the Down-town Men's Club in Pine-street, and was a Director of the Citizens' Savings Bank. He was sixty-three years old.

HORACE LELAND.

Horace Leland of Springfield, Ill., died at his home in that city at 7:30 yesterday morning. He was a member of the well-known family of Leland hotel proprietors.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

NO RELIEF GRANTED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—The Hot Springs, or, as it is more popularly known, the "Diamond Joe" Road, has been discriminating in favor of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Road by selling through tickets over that road in preference to the Little Rock and Memphis Road. A short time ago the Little Rock and Memphis Road brought suit in the Federal court, alleging unjust and illegal discrimination on the part of the Iron Mountain and Hot Springs Roads, and until the action be taken by the court the defendant roads to recognize through tickets sold over the plaintiff's road from Memphis to Hot Springs or vice-versa.

To-day in the United States court Judge Caldwell rendered a decision in favor of the defendant roads. The Judge held that there was no power in the laws of the United States, either in the Inter-State Commerce Commission or in the United States courts, compelling one railroad to enter into a convention as to rates with competing railroads.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for June were $2,094,199, an increase over June, 1888, of $54,898. The net earnings were $308,112, a decrease of $77,875. The mileage was 7,111, an increase of 855, and the net earnings per mile were $43 32, a decrease of $19 45. The monthly statement for the six months ending June 30 is as follows: Six months in 1889—Gross earnings, $12,425,795 63; net earnings, $2,476,974 37; average mileage, 7,113 32; gross earnings per mile, $1,747 07; net earnings, per mile, $348 22. Six months in 1888—Gross earnings, $11,323,282 97; net earnings, $1,974,380 58; average mileage, 6,426 56; gross earnings per mile, $1,761 93; net earnings per mile, $307 08. Increase for 1889—In gross earnings, $1,105,512 66; in net earnings, $502,594 29; in average mileage, 683.76. Decrease for 1889—In gross earnings per mile, $13 87; increase in net earnings per mile, $41 14.

Chris Kidd filed a petition at San Antonio Saturday praying for the appointment of a receiver for the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad Company. The petitioner alleges, among other things, that the company is indebted to him on a promissory note past due to the amount of $9,000; that the road is already mortgaged to the extent of $1,000,000; that the managers of the road are contemplating the sale

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

New-York State Weather Service Co-operating with the United States Signal Service.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The following statements are derived from correspondence with thirty-four stations making special crop reports to this office for the week ending Aug. 3:

Rainfall.—The rainfall has been above the average, excepting in the southwestern part of the State.

Temperature.—The temperature has been below the normal excepting over the counties north of the Mohawk River and along Lake Erie.

Sunshine.—The amount of sunshine has been below the average.

The following are extracts from the reports of county correspondents:

Albany—Large quantities of hay and oats which are still uncut are overripe and lodged, while those which are cut are in a bad condition. Corn has generally grown well. *Allegany*—Nearly all crops look well. Oats are lodging and rusting to some extent.

Broome—Wheat and oats somewhat damaged by rain. Potatoes are rotting.

Cattaraugus—Oats are rusting, and potatoes are suffering from rot. Crops generally look well. *Chautauqua*—The weather conditions have been favorable for the growth and harvesting of crops. Some late oats have lodged and rusted badly. *Chemung*—Nearly all crops, excepting corn, are in good condition. The specks, first reported in bulletin 18 to have appeared on potatoes, have spread over the skin but do not penetrate into the substance of the tuber. The damage is small. *Chenango*—The weather is unfavorable for harvesting and for growing crops. Oats have rusted. *Clinton*—Haying and harvesting are delayed by rain. Oats are rusting and lodging. Potatoes are rotting in some parts of the county. *Columbia*—Crops are very seriously injured by rain. Potatoes are rotting, and large quantities of oats are ruined. Corn is drowned out. *Cortland*—Potatoes are rotting, and some blight has appeared. Many pieces of oats have lodged.

Delaware—Rain has interfered with haying and harvesting. Potatoes are rotting in many fields. *Dutchess*—Rain has seriously injured oats and has retarded the growth of corn and potatoes. Late potatoes are blighted. Grapes are dropping from the vines.

Erie—The weather has been generally favorable for crops.

Franklin—Potatoes show signs of rotting. Oats are rusting and corn suffers from the frequent rains.

Herkimer—Oats and barley are lodged and rusting. Potatoes appear to be suffering from rot or blight. Hops are in a poor condition.

Lewis—Much hay and grain are damaged. Early potatoes are rotting to some extent, and later ones are withering from some unknown cause. *Livingston*—Crops generally are doing well. Wheat suffers from rain and the crop generally will not be as large as was expected.

Monroe—There has been no serious damage to crops during the week. Some potato blight is reported. Oats, which are ripening, show some blighted heads.

Niagara—The weather has been generally favorable for crops. Corn is looking badly. Hop lice are very numerous.

Oneida—Spring wheat is injured by rain and oats have lodged and rusted. The last week's rains have removed a blight which was injuring hops.

Ontario—The weather conditions are favorable for the growth of crops. Some barley is slightly stained by rain. *Orandaga*—Low lands are flooded. Oats and barley are lodged and rusting. Early potatoes are rotting and show some blight. Grapes are mildewed. *Orange*—Oats are somewhat injured by rain and rye has lodged. Potatoes are rotting, and beetles are very numerous. *Orleans*—The weather conditions have been generally favorable for crops. Oats are rusting badly. *Oswego*—The late hay crop is injured by the rain of the week. Oats are rusting. Corn and potatoes are growing well. *Otsego*—Corn has improved somewhat. Oats have lodged and show a tendency to rust. Potatoes are rotting excepting on some uplands.

Putnam—Hay and grain are much damaged by rain. Grapes are rotting to some extent.

Rensselaer—Hay is injured by rain. Oats are lodged and are rotting on the ground. Corn is improving rapidly. Some potatoes are rotting.

St. Lawrence—The weather conditions of the week have been unfavorable for nearly all crops. Oats have rusted badly. Corn is looking better. *Saratoga*—Grain and hay have been injured by the wet weather. *Schenectady*—The weather of the week has been unfavorable for nearly all crops. Oats are rusting and potatoes rotting badly. Grapes are much injured.

Steuben—The weather conditions have been favorable for corn and nearly all growing crops, but not so for harvesting. Early potatoes have rotted very badly during the week. *Suffolk*—The weather conditions of this week have been generally favorable for grain. Potatoes are rotting badly.

Tioga—Wheat and oats suffer from rain. Corn is improving. Early potatoes are rotting, and in many cases the tubers are rotting. The potato beetles have disappeared. *Tompkins*—Corn and buckwheat are growing well. A grub has attacked corn, doing some damage.

Washington—The weather has been unfavorable for harvesting, the damage being greatest to the heavy oat crop. *Wayne*—Haying and harvesting are delayed by rain. Corn and potatoes are growing well, but some potatoes are rotting. *Westchester*—Nearly all crops have suffered from rain. The potato blight has appeared and an instance of rotting is reported. *Wyoming*—The weather is unfavorable for hay and oats. Corn is growing rapidly. Buckwheat is in fine condition.

RECAPITULATION.

During the week hay has been gathered in fine or fair condition in St. Lawrence, Ontario, Onondaga, Otsego, Tompkins, and in Suffolk Counties, and also through a belt extending from the western to the southern border of the State, comprising eight counties, from Chemung to Orleans. The remaining reports for the State indicate serious damage from rain. Over the area mentioned above, with the exception of Chemung and St. Lawrence Counties, the conditions have also been favorable for wheat, harvesting, and threshing. In these sections oats are less seriously damaged by rust than in other parts of the State. The weather continues to be unfavorable for corn through the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys and the northeastern counties, but in nearly all of the central and western counties its condition has greatly improved.

Potatoes are rotting to some extent in nearly all counties, and in most instances the damage from the potato blight is considerable. The blight is reported from Westchester, Dutchess, Herkimer, Onondaga, Cortland, Tompkins, Oswego, and Monroe Counties. The condition of grapes has not improved during the week. The fungus and other trouble caused in the Hudson Valley have been very seriously injured by unpropitious weather.

Prof. Roberts of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University has noticed the appearance of a peculiar black rust in wheat. Farmers and correspondents are kindly requested to report any cases of this new form of rust for investigation.

This office announces that, hereafter, the next bulletin will contain the results of some experiments made by Prof. Comstock, the entomologist of the experiment station, upon insects injurious to crops. For Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Botanist.

E. T. TURNER, Deputy Director.

ISAAC W. BREWER, Signal Service Assistant.

THE FOREIGN BOURSES.

INTEREST IN ENGLISH RAILWAY SECURITIES—BUYING GERMAN SHEWERIES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—There was a good demand for discount during the past week; rates were firm at 2¼ to 1¾. Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly active in spite of the holidays. Interest centred in English railway securities, owing to favorable dividends and good traffic. The reports of fourteen of the leading lines show gross receipts for the first six months of 1889 of 5½ per cent above those of the corresponding period in 1888. American railroad securities continued firm; the tone was hopeful, although dealings were slack. The week's variations in prices include the following: Increases—Atlantic extension sterling bonds, 5; Wabash preferred, 1½; Union Pacific, 1¼; Erie preferred, Northern Pacific, Wabash general mortgage bonds, and Pittsburg and Connellsville, 1 each; New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, ¾; Denver, Lake Shore and Nashville, and Chicago Central, ½ each. Decreases—Norfolk preferred, ¾; New-York, Ontario and Western, ½. Canadians were in good demand; Grand Trunk first and second preference advanced 1½; Grand Trunk third preference, 1¼; Grand Trunk guaranteed, ½; Grand Trunk ordinary, ½. Mexican was firm; firsts, seconds, and debenture sixes advanced 1. Brewery shares were strong; guinness ordinary advanced 13; Allsopp preference, 4, and New-York Brewing Company, 1.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 4.—Although business on the Boerse was restricted during the past week, prices were steady. The final quotations include: Italian fives, 95.50; Russian fours, 90.80; Spanish fours, 73.90; Austrian credit, 265; short exchange on London, 20.44; private discount, 2.

English capitalists are offering to buy several breweries in south Germany. They have already acquired possession of two breweries in Prague, and have also bought a Pilsen estate on grounds on which to establish a brewery plant.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Bourse was quiet during the week past, but prices were well maintained. Crédit Foncier shows a rise of 25f. for the week, and Suez Canal a rise of 13f.; Rio Tintos have declined 2½f.; Panama Canal shares are not quotable. The liquidator of the canal company's affairs has not announced the result of the lottery bonds. The condemning the bolief that the public has refused to take the bonds and that they remain in the banks wherein they are pledged.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—On the Boerse business was fairly active during the past week, and the tendency was upward. Yesterday's closing prices include Prussian consols, 107.10; Deutsche Bank, 173.50; Hungarian gold rents, 94.30; Mexican sixes, 96.30; Italians, 94.30; short exchange on London, 20.48; long do., 20.35½; private discount, 1⅞.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,300 head; total for week thus far, 19,520 head; for same time last week, 16,920 head; consigned through to New-York, 1,200 head; 120 head on sale; prices steady. Sheep—Receipts for last 24 hours, 6,000 head; total for week thus far, 29,500 head; for same time last week, 34,000 head; consigned through, 3,400 head; 5,400 held over from New-York; 1,200 head on sale; sheep in fair demand, but at lower rates; choice to extra, $4 60@$4 75; medium to good, $4 25@$4 60; common, $4@$4 25. Lambs—Good to choice, $5 75@$6 25; fair to good, $5 50@$5 75; common, $5@$5 50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,180 head; total for week thus far, 43,980 head; for same time last week, 37,180 head; consigned through, 5,700 head; 5,480 held over from New-York; 1,400 head on sale; trading fairly active and prices a shade higher, heavy advanced 5c.@10c.; medium, $4 50@$4 60; heavy, $4 60; mixed, $4 60@$4 70; Yorkers, $4 70@$4 85; pigs, $4 90.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, none; market steady; choice heavy native steers, $3 80@$4 35; fair to good do., $3 10@$3 90; stockers and feeders, $2 10@$3 10; rangers, corn-fed, $2 20@$3 40; grass-fed, $1 60@$2 95. Hogs—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, none; market strong; fair to choice heavy, $4 10@$4 90; packing, $4 25@$4 35; light grades, fair to best, $4 30@$4 55. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 700 head; market firm; fair to choice, $3 20@$4 20.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 980 head; shipments, 840 head; nothing during all Monday; market dull; [illegible] cars of cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 3,400 head; market firm; light Yorkers, [illegible]; prime medium weights, $4 50 [illegible]; heavy grades, $4 60@$4 65; roughs, $3 50@$4 00; pigs, $4 90@$5 00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market firm; prime wethers, $4 60@$4 75; good mixed, $4 40@$4 50; fair mixed, $4 25@$4 35; culls and common, $3 50@$4 00; spring lambs, $5 50@$6 00.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 5—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week, and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Aug. 4, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	45	44½	78½
American Telegraph & Cable	85¼	85¼	89
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	36¾	35¾	6⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	--
Cameron Central	35	35	--
Cameron Southern	29	29	--
Canada Southern	52	51½	63½
Canadian Pacific	57¾	56¾	67½
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	35¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	22¼	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	67	61¼	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	39	35¾	--
Chicago Gas Trust	56¾	54¾	--
Clev., C. C. & St. Louis	72¾	68	--
Clev., C. C. & St. Louis pf	100¾	99½	--
Chicago & Northwest	109	106¾	113⅝
Chicago & Northwest pf	140½	139	145½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71	69¾	72½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	111	109	110¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	98½	96¼	106¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg	35	34¾	36¾
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	1	1	6
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	2¾	2	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160½	160¼	--
C., C., C. & St. L. Consols	80	79¾	84½
Colorado Coal	27¾	27¾	38¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	14	13¾	26¼
Chicago & East Illinois	44¾	42¾	--
Chicago, St. Louis & Illinois pf	101¾	99	--
Consolidated Coal	25	24	20
Consolidated Gas Company	86½	85½	75¾
Delaware & Hudson	144½	142¼	114⅝
Delaware, Lack. & Western	144½	142¾	135¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¾	45¾	49⅝
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	22¾	21¾	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	10¼	9¾	9½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	22	21¾	25¼
Green Bay & Winona	4⅜	3	11
Iowa Central	8	8	--
Lake Erie & Western pf	59	57¾	48½
Lake Shore	103¾	101¾	106½
Long Island	93	91½	94
Louisville & Nashville	70¾	69	61
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	41	41	30
Manhattan consolidated	93	92½	90
Memphis & Charleston	55	50	--
Michigan Central	87	86	66¾
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	91	90	56
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	111½	111	91½
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	9½	8½	15
Missouri Pacific	68½	66¾	79½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅞	10½	14⅞
New-Jersey Central	110¼	108¾	120¾
New-York Central	105¾	104¾	108¾
New-York & New-England	49½	48	44¾
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	18	16¾	16¾
New-York, L. E. & Western	28¾	26	27¾
New-York, L. E. & West pf	65	63¾	62
New-York, Sus. & Western	8	8	6⅞
New-York, Sus. & West pf	32¾	32½	31½
Northern Pacific	23¾	22¾	23½
Northern Pacific pf	64¾	63¾	56¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	21¾	23½
Ohio, Ind. & Western	3	3	7
Ontario & Western	16¾	16¾	18¾
Oregon Railway & Nav	94¾	92½	92½
Oregon & Transcontinental	32¾	31¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	37¾	37¾
Philadelphia & Reading	44¾	42½	--
Philadelphia Gas	77	77	--
Pullman Palace Car Co	182½	180	163¾
Pittsburg & Western	38	38	--
Pittsburg & Western pf	40	40	--
Richmond & Alleghany	21¾	20¼	--
Richmond & West Point	22¾	21¾	24¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	34¾	33¾	32¾
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	57	56	72¼
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	109	109	112¾
St. Paul & Duluth	66	62¾	64¾
St. Paul & Omaha	32	29¾	33½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	95	94	108¾
South Carolina	3½	3½	--
Southern Pacific	32½	29½	26
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40	39¾	28½
Texas Pacific	16¾	15¾	23¾
Union Pacific	60	59	59¾
United States Express	90½	89½	74½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac	15¾	14¾	14
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	29¾	28¾	22½
Western Union Telegraph	85	84½	80⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	69¼	67¾	58¾

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in specie reserve of $1,127,100. The banks now hold $8,216,175 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,736,700, an increase in specie of $921,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $497,100, a decrease in deposits of $2,210,400, and a decrease in circulation of $28,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Aug. 3, '89.	July 27, '89.	Aug. 4, '88.
Loans	$413,024,600	$416,761,300	$381,708,600
Specie	73,100,300	72,239,200	90,587,300
Legal tenders	43,676,200	44,175,300	39,746,200
Deposits	424,491,300	437,301,700	414,820,500
Circulation	3,912,000	3,940,600	7,340,000

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$73,100,300	$72,239,200	$90,587,600
Legal tenders	43,676,200	44,175,300	39,743,200
Total reserve	$116,869,000	$116,414,500	$130,330,500
Reserve required	106,122,825	109,325,425	103,705,125
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	10,746,175	7,089,075	26,625,375

At London British consols for money declined ⅛, to 98 7-16, and for the account 3-16, to 98⅜. In United States bonds the 4s were unchanged at 131½ and the 4½s at 109⅜. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Illinois Central, 2½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, ⅞; St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville, each ⅝; Pennsylvania and Union Pacific, each ½; Erie and Norfolk and Western preferred, each ¼; Lake Shore, ¼, and Reading and Mexican National, each ⅛. There were no declines. Bar silver advanced 3-16d. per ounce, to 42¾d. The Bank of England lost £1,107,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 37.78, became 36.54. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2½ ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 31,399,000f. in gold and 700,000f. in silver.

The following indexes the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 1, 1889	£21,547,142	
Aug. 2, 1888	20,609,025	

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 1, 1889	£50,527,503	£30,729,154
Aug. 2, 1888	43,982,561	48,856,649

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 1, 1889	£30,228,000	£15,114,000
Aug. 2, 1888	28,057,834	16,526,866

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 1, 1889	£5,433,000	£15,923,000
Aug. 2, 1888	6,032,000	15,161,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 1, 1889	£5,588,000	£6,579,000
Aug. 2, 1888	5,649,000	5,959,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 1, 1889	£2,622,000	£1,316,000
Aug. 2, 1888	2,557,000	1,276,000

Total last week	£115,888,645	£69,119,144
Corresponding week last year	89,888,315	89,004,461
Week ending July 25, '89	115,782,180	69,831,045
Corresponding week '88	112,890,646	

The stock market was very quiet, but was generally firm. The Transcontinental Association came to a harmonious understanding and adjourned. The crop reports continued highly favorable, and good shipments for the time being ceased. The features of the week were the Chesapeake and Ohio and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis issues, which were exceptionally strong. On Friday and Saturday business was unusually active and prices were firm. The principal changes for the week were: *Advanced*—Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 5¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 4¾; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, 3¾; Southern Pacific, 2⅜; St. Paul preferred, Rock Island, and Chicago and East Illinois preferred, each 2; Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, each 1⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 1½; St. Paul and Northern Pacific, each 1⅜; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Lake Erie and Western, preferred, and Oregon and Transcontinental, each 1¼; Chicago Gas, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lackawanna, and Missouri Pacific, each 1⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, Reading, Philadelphia Gas, Richmond and Alleghany, Richmond and West Point, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, each 1. *Declined*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 1¼, and Consolidation Coal and Green Bay and Winona, each 1.

Money on call loaned at 1½@2 ₱ cent., the high rate being made on Friday. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 ₱ cent.

The Post-Office bank statement was lower. On Monday the posted rates for sterling were reduced ½ cent. on the pound and on Wednesday there was a further reduction of ½ cent. in the 60-day rate. On Thursday both rates were advanced to $4 86 for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 85¾@$4 85¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87½ for demand, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for cable transfers, and $4 84@$4 84¼ for commercial. Continental was quiet. France were quoted at 5.19⅜@5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼@95¾ and 95½@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

Government bonds were firm. There was very little done in State securities and bank stocks.

The railway mortgage market was firm, but trading was very dull. Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé issues were notably weak. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 4½; Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co's certificates, 3; East Tennessee firsts and South Carolina firsts, ex coupon, each 2½; Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northern 6s and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, each 2; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s and Duluth and Iron Range, firsts, each 1¾; St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, 1½; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, East Tennessee gold 5s, and Wheeling and Lake Erie firsts, each 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Northern 5s, Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, grant receipts, Tennessee, Coal Iron and Western consols, New-York, Susquehanna and Western firsts, 5s, Richmond and Alleghany seconds, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, and Toledo and Ohio Central firsts, each 1¼, and Akron and Terre Haute firsts, Chicago and Indiana Coal firsts, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Iowa 4s, do. 7s, Indiana, Bloomington and Western incomes, trust receipts, Lake Shore registered seconds, Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile firsts, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, New-York Central firsts, and Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, each 1. *Declined*—Chicago Gas firsts, 4¼; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, 3¾; do. firsts, 2⅞; Mutual Union 6s, 2⅜; Green Bay and Winona incomes, 2; North western 25-year debenture 5s and Wabash seconds, trust receipts, each 1½; Cairo, Arkansas and Texas firsts, 1⅜, and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, Great Western firsts, trust receipts, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols, assented, Memphis and Charleston 6s, Ohio and Mississippi consols, Ohio Southern incomes, San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1926, and St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending last Saturday, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$9,709,679
Corresponding week last year	8,164,068
Since Jan. 1, 1889	308,909,110
Corresponding period last year	286,063,873

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,896,720
Corresponding week last year	5,279,445
Since Jan. 1, 1889	195,860,195
Corresponding period last year	167,915,141

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$275,268
Corresponding week last year	50,375
Since Jan. 1, 1889	5,195,198
Corresponding period last year	5,674,592

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$689,437
Corresponding week last year	209,276
Since Jan. 1, 1889	58,310,866
Corresponding period last year	26,381,909

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 6...$557,639,606
Balances for the week ending Aug. 3...... 30,164,262
Clearings for the week ending July 27... 571,729,486
Balances for the week ending July 27... 36,298,380
Clearings for the week ending July 20... 631,184,068
Balance for the week ending July 20... 36,570,460
Clearings for the week ending July 13... 702,965,026
Balance for the week ending July 13... 33,745,020
Clearings for the week ending June 29... 744,188,063
Balance for the week ending June 29... 39,950,792
*For five days.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Provisions closed the week Saturday with the bear side in full swing. The bull turn that Armour forced Wednesday and Thursday was short-lived, and when holders showed a desire to realize Saturday they found the market in poor shape to take their offerings. Lard held its own pretty well, yet it closed at an average decline of 2½c. In Pork the day's actual break was 10c.@20c., and in Short Ribs 7½c.@10c. In the trading witnessed Short Ribs led in activity. For cash delivery 1,750 tcs. of Lard were sold at $6 15@$6 20, and a number of carloads of 16-lb. sweet-pickled Hams at 9¾c. for Winter and 9⅞c. for Summer cured. The favorite months with speculators were September, October, and January. October Lard and Short Ribs were the same to a shade easier than September, while October Pork ranged 5c. at a discount of 10c.@15c. For September Pork sold from $10 70 early down to $10 50. Lard from $6 25 down to $6 20, and Short Ribs at $5 87½ down to $5 37½. Pork for the same month closed at $10 42½. Lard at $6 22½, and Short Ribs at $5 87½ bid; closings for July stood at $9 75 for Pork, $5 95 for Lard, and $5 90 for Short Ribs.

If anything the speculative market for Wheat was more quiet Saturday than is usual, even for a Saturday in midsummer. Bears had the call on demoralizing crop reports, and the bull side of Wheat was materially strengthened by such means foreign advices as were received through private sources. What was still better from a bull standpoint was the fact that exporters were buying here on direct export orders. Rumor had it that there was an order to buy 250,000 bushels at the market, and another report put the amount at 1,000,000 bushels. The sales of parcels lots made public footed up 168,000 bushels, with vessel room engaged for 156,000 bushels. This makes the aggregate tonnage taken by lake shippers for 48 hours nearly 400,000 bushels. A good share of this Wheat was sold by Hutchinson, who now declares himself pretty well cleaned out of No. 2 cash Wheat. The cash premium is now settled at a premium of ¾c. @1c. over August, and one commission house reported sales of No. 3 to arrive this month within ¾c. of the same basis. The 156,000 bushels sold to-day was all new No. 2 Red, and was paid in store was 77c. Car lots of that grade sold to go to store at 77c.@77¼c., with free sales of No. 3 Red reported at the same basis. Sales were 75c.@75¾c., the bulk of the latter at 75¼c.@75¾c., and subsequently down to 75c. A branch of the trade finotuations in prices were within narrow bounds, ½c. covering all the changes. December opened at 76¾c., or just where it left off Friday, sold up to 78¼c., and down to 75⅜c. worked up to 78⅜c.@78½c., closing 76⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 25,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 268,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. By Rail—Flour, 30,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, 78c.@79c.; receipts, 22,000 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bushels. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 32c.@36c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 25½c.@26c. Rye dull; No. 2, 46c. Pork quiet; $11 67½. Lard dull; $5 95. Bulkmeats easier; Short Rib, $5 70. Bacon steady; Short Clear, $6 75. Whisky quiet, sales, 534 bbls. Unlisted goods on basis of $1 02. Butter in fair demand. Sugar steady. Eggs firm; 11c. Cheese strong. Hogs steady on common and light, $3 75@$4 00, packing and butchers', $4 85@$4 50; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head. Eastern exchange steady at 50c. discount buying and par selling.

PEORIA, Aug. 3.—Corn easier; High Mixed, 35c. @35½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 34¼c.@35¼c. Rejected, 33¾c.@34c. Oats easy; No. 2 White, 26c.@28½c.; No. 3 White, 22c.@25½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 40c. @41c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 08; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 11,500 bushels; Oats, 20,200 bushels; Rye, 1,650 bushels.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 3.—The Print Cloth market is steady and firm; 64x64s, 6 15-16c.; 60x56s, 5 7-16c. Following is a statement of the week's business: Production, 165,000 pcs.; deliveries, 165,000 pcs.; stock, 7,000 pcs.; sales, 66,000 pcs.; spot, 25,000 pcs.; futures, 41,000 pcs.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36½c. Resin firm; Strained, 75c. Tar firm at $1 60. Crude Turpentine firm: Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $2; Virgin, $2. Corn firm; White, 64c.; Yellow, 51c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Petroleum dull, but steady; National Transit certificates opened at 99⅜; closed at 99¾; highest, 99¾; lowest, 99⅜.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Turpentine firm at 39¼c. Resin steady; Good Strained, 80c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—Turpentine dull at 39¼c. Resin firm at 77½c.@78½c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat lower; trading lightest of the season; No. 2 Red, cash, 73¾c.@76¾c.; August, 73¾c.@78¾c.; September, 74c.@74¾c. bid; December, 77¼c.@ 77¾c. bid. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 33½c.@ 33¾c.; August closed 36½c.; September, 33½c. asked. Oats lower and very weak; No. 2, cash, 20c. asked; September, 20c.@20½c. asked; May, 24¼c. asked. Rye quiet; No. 2, 40¼c. asked. Hay quiet; Prairie, $8@$8 50; Timothy, $11@$15. Bran lower and dull at 44c.@45c. Flaxseed—Cash, 90c. bid for spot, 91 96 for prompt shipment, and $1 2½ for August. Lead dull and unchanged. Butter quiet but steady and unchanged; Creamery, 14c.@16c.; Dairy, 11c.@13c. Eggs—Demand fair at 10c. Cornmeal, $2 05@ $2 10. Whisky, $1 02. Provisions very dull; no demand for round lots and jobbing business very small. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—No demand for Spring Wheat; closing, old No. 1 Hard at $1 21; new do. at $1 and old No. 1 Northern at 94c., 95c. asked. Winter Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; no sales reported; old No. 2 Red, 91c.@92c., on track; do., in store, 88c.; No. 2 Red, 78c.; extra do., 80c.@82c.; No. 1 White Oregon, 67c.; no No. 1 White Michigan here. Corn in fair demand; 8 boatloads No. 2 Yellow, low sold at 41¼c.@41¾c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 40¾c.@40¾c., and 18 cars No. 2 at 40¼c.@40¾c., closing at inside figures. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 White, 28¼c.; No. 2 White, Michigan, No. 2 Mixed, 26¾c., in store. Rye nominally unchanged. Flour dull and unsettled. Millfeed quiet and unchanged. Canal freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 25,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 268,000 bushels; Oats, 82,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. By Rail—Flour, 30,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, Aug. 3. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 3, was $156,121, as against $331,600, the figures for the week previous. The aggregate sales for the month of July were $828,061.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following public auctions are announced:

To-day. (Monday.) Aug. 5.

By Brown & Levinese, foreclosure sale, Latham G. Reed, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.8, 34 West 97th-st., south side, 311 feet west of 8th-av.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the two-story brick stable, with lease of lot 25 by 100, 189 Mott-st., west side, north of Hester-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William H. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 102.2, 128 East 73d-st., south side, 140 feet west of Lexington-av.; two four-story stone-front flats, with two lots, each 30 by 100.8, 123 and 125 East 86th-st., north side, 90.6 feet west of Lexington-av., and similar building, with lot 18.6 by 100.8, 121 East 86th-st., adjoining above.

By Brown & Levinese, foreclosure sale, Latham G. Reed, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.8, 124 East 95th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 4th-av.

Friday, Aug. 9.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 75.5 by 100, 1,098 to 1,102 1st-av., northeast corner of 60th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.4 by 102.2, 61 East 75th-st., northwest corner of 4th-av., and one lot, 20 by 100, on Concord-av., west side, 270 feet north of Division-av.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 153 East 80th-st., north side, 358.4 feet west of 3d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

15th-st., n. s., 93.2 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x 127.3; William Klein to Lena Klein..... $1

43d-st., n. e., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100; Maria H. Olwell to James Neails..... 11,500

51st-st., s. s., 256.3 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x98.9; Elizabeth Lee to Helen M. Britten..... 1

58th-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Lewie Friedman and wife to William B. Ast..... 14,500

10th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 49.4x 100; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Lydia Uren..... 31,000

Harlem lot, between 93d and 94th sts., 268 ft. w. of 8th-av.; Clara Fairchild to William H. Nafis..... 773

Same property; same to Edward A. Le Roy. 775

93d-st., n. s., 368 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100; William H. Nafis and wife to Aaron Butler..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

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CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

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Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH. RICHARD INGRAHAM,

GEO. F. DEMAREST.

A—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
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Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
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$20,000 FOR 161 WEST 92D, THREE-story, 18 feet, cabinet trimmed, decorated; first-class house; high ground; near station; choice location; others $10,000 to $40,000. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d, at station.

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NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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to reliable people, for a short time only. HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, free and clear, ON RAILROAD in New-Jersey. Choice climate, SEA AIR, and HEALTH-GIVING PINE TREES; superior soil and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; no assessments. Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 65 Court-st., Brooklyn; 35 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

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APARTMENTS—ALL SIZES AND PRICES. The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient. In one another's new buildings.
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THE GREENFIELD, NO. 46 WEST 73D-ST.
THE WESTPORT, CORNER 73D AND 9TH-AV.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

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ELEGANT FLATS TO LET.—PORTSMOUTH, 38 to 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; rents, $960 up; also in Hampshire, adjoining, small apartments of five rooms, with hall, kitchen; very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let, 67 to 75 East 54th-st.; one a corner; rents low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16. Saloon passage, $80, $60, $50, $100. Second class, $30.

GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY, from Pier 41, N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Furnessia, Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A. M. | Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 3 A. M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.

Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
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WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF NEVADA....Thursday, Aug. 8, 2 P. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA. Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $85 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to
J. & A. MCCREERY & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.

Mail steamer Hammonia.....8:30 A. M., Aug. 15.
Express S. S. Augusta Victoria....3 P. M., Aug. 22.

REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Rugia, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 8 | Bohemia, 2 P.M., Aug. 20

First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
General Office, 37 Broadway. General Passenger Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
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R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Aug. 7, 2 P.M. | Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A. M. | *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A. M. | Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

Ocean Dock, foot West 10th-st.

*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.

CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, steerage, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.

*From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Wed., 7, 2 P. M. | Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Saale, Wed., Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A. M. | Eme, Sat., Aug. 24, 3 P. M.

From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $70 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

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NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Servia...Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Umbria...Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M.
Etruria...Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M. | Servia....Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Ahrania...Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Oallia...Sept. 11, 6:30 A. M.
Bothnia...Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M. | Etruria...Sept. 14, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

UNION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 12:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA BRETAGNE, de Jons-elin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, sat., Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Colliez, Sat., Aug. 24, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, foot of Canal-st., North River.

For the Isthmus of Panama.

NEWPORT.....Sails Saturday Aug. 10, noon.

From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts., for JAPAN AND CHINA.

CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.

at 3 P. M., from Pier 36 North River, foot Spring-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 5.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Fri., Aug. 9.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Saturday, Aug. 10.

H. L. WILLIAMS & CO., Pier 35 N. R.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on day of sailing, policy free. Freight minimum may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

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From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st) at 3 P. M.

YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 6
CHEROKEE, Savannah and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 13

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
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T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

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Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.

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All steamers sail at 3 P. M.

Railroad connections at all above points. Tickets and staterooms at 201, 229, 257, 291, 287, 303, 332, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES—LONG Branch, N. J.—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until SATURDAY, AUG. 17. Commencing at 2:30 P. M.

Central R. R. of N. J., Liberty-St. Ferry, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:30 P. M. Pennsylvania R. R., Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries, 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30 P. M., (1 P. M. on Saturdays only.) Boats via Sandy Hook, from Pier 8, foot of Rector-st., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:00 P. M. Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.

J. H. COETER, Sec. A. J. CASSATT, Pres.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIATION.—EVERY MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday until further notice. Five or more races each day. Races commence promptly at 2:30 P. M. Coupons can be reached by all routes to Coney Island. G. H. ENGLEMAN, Pres. JAMES MCGOWAN, Sec.

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PATENT SPRINKLING TRUCKS.—SEND for catalogue. Brewster Broad-way, 1st. W. WESTERFIELD & SON, 177 Prince-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against CHARLES DE BAUN, Edwin de Baun, and Jean O., his wife; Catharine E. Knighton, wife of Landon T. Knighton; Ida M. Myers, and Henry G. Myers, her husband, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 8th, 1889.

WAKEMAN & CAMPBELL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nassau street, New-York City, New-York.

To Catharine E. Knighton and Walter B. Knighton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 24th day of April, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the County Court House, in the city of New-York.

WAKEMAN & CAMPBELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
No. 93 Nassau-street, New-York City, New-York.
jy22law-6wM.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF FANNY BARLOW, deceased, and in the MATTER OF THE ACT 22 AND 23 VICT., c. 95.—Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claim against the estate of Fanny Barlow, late of the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, New South Wales, spinster, deceased, who died on the 25th day of November, 1888, (and to whose estate letters of administration were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice) Emma Spencer, widow, a lawful elsier of the said deceased,) and particularly the persons claiming to be next of kin according to the statutes for the distribution of intestates estates of the said Fanny Barlow, deceased, living at the time of her death or to be the legal personal representative of such of the said next of kin as are now dead are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1889, to give notice in writing of their claims to the undersigned the solicitors to the said administratrix, and in default thereof the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this tenth day of July, 1889.

SPENCER GIBSON & CO.,
68 Cheapside, London, E. C.
Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M. 4 P. M. daily, with Dining Car, at 5:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:15, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, New York Dock, foot West 10th-st., 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Bridge" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:10 A. M., 4:10, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M. Sundays.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; 241 Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket office, Castle Gardeo.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

8:35 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sunday for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sunday for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

By palatial steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and NEW YORK.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 3:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 5th-av., 284 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. O. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, and Mackinaw Express, *9 A. M., *3:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *3:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M.; 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 1:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M.; 64, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:55, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 63:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via Walkill Valley Railroad, 9 A. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily, except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, a c leave Jersey City, Pa. R. R. Station, at all 20 A. M., c3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 1:26 A. M., 83:26 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Union-st., Annex, 4 Court-st., 362 Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 125 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of day coaches and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Dunkirk, Salamanca, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sundays, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:30 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (oxnress,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 10:01, (White Mountain express,) 9:04, *10, *11, A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *3, 14:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:04 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:06, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via

SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 5, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing room and sleeping cars.

O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 28, 1889,

10 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M. FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Albany with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

11 A. M., Chicago and Caldwell, (Lake George,) 2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet smoking and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*4:05 P. M., accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars

STATE CAMP INCIDENTS

THE TWELFTH IN COMFORTABLE QUARTERS.

THOROUGH DISCIPLINE OF THE REGIMENT—FARMER M'COY'S GRIEVANCE AND HIS BLUNDERBUSS.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 4.—The glorious weather that has continued since the advent of the Twelfth Regiment in camp has put every one in good humor and stimulated the boys in their ambition to beat everything that has been on the ground this year. If the expressions of officers form any criterion, the entire regiment is imbued with a desire to work and attend strictly to business. In many of the company streets, however, there was a manifest indisposition last night to put out lights at taps, and it was only after the First Sergeants charged through that the camp regulation was generally complied with. The order in camp was commendable, although up to midnight occasional outbursts were heard from company streets, when, luckily for the transgressors, the Officer of the Day was not within hearing.

The camp is enjoying its usual Sunday quiet in beautiful contrast to that of last week, when everything was soaked and locomotion wearing upon the temper. To-day there was not a cloud in the sky up to 3 o'clock, when the sky became overcast and a fine old nor'wester swept through the Highlands. Guard mounting was the first ceremony of the day that attracted attention. The entire regiment was out on the parade to take it in. Gartland's Post Band looked after the musical end of it, and, as usual, had several appropriate sacred selections. The ceremony was not up to expectation. It was exceedingly ragged, as first guard mountings usually are. This is as much due to the weakness of a system that selects officers for this duty by seniority as to the greenness and nervousness of the men. From every regiment there is detailed an officer, usually a junior Captain at camp for the week preceding the tour of his command, for the especial purpose of instruction in guard mounting. Of course when his regiment arrives this officer is regarded as the authority on that subject. Common sense should dictate that he ought to be the first Officer of the Day chosen, but usually his tour does not begin till Thursday or Friday, so that the benefit that ought to be derived from his experience and learning is lost. What ought to be done, therefore, is to choose a competent officer for preliminary duty at camp or to turn in a junior officer who has been detailed at general headquarters for instruction as the first Officer of the Day after the regiment arrives in camp.

There was a disturbance in camp last night that at one time was quite alarming. It happened about midnight, and for some time its status and whereabouts could not be ascertained. At general headquarters it was thought to be thunder; among some of the men the fear of a thunderstorm became rife, while at the guardhouse preparations were made to alarm the camp to repel a midnight invader. The disturbance partook of the nature of detonations of distant siege guns. Finally, it was chased down to one of the provisional company streets. The funny man of D Company corralled it first. He had a thick rope which he had made fast to one of the tent poles and to a peg. The sonorous detonations continued from the tent. "I want to anchor them down here," said the funny man, "and prevent them from rolling about the camp. A man who can snore like that ought to be used as a grand guard every night. He would keep the average enemy away."

Talking about grand guards, it is likely that two will go out this week, as the officers of the Twelfth are not for anything that will improve the efficiency of the corps and benefit the men. Major Downs, who commanded last week's provisional battalion, had a force of 280, ready to take out on Friday, but owing to Lieut. Hamilton's absence from camp the scheme was abandoned. This week's experiment promises to be interesting if not exciting, providing the guard trespass upon the McCoy property. McCoy is one of the characters of this part of the country. His father was one of the wealthiest men in this portion of Westchester County. It was he who sold to the State the land now used as a camp. He is a hurly fellow, forty-five or fifty years of age, determined, self-assertive, and pugnacious. His home is about a mile from camp, a neat frame house, commanding the road. His farm extends to a line fully a mile and a half from camp. The land is rough and rocky, most of it unfit for cultivation and very little of it fit for pasturage. It has so happened that every time a grand guard has gone out toward Annsville it has been McCoy's luck to be halted by the sentinels. Considering that all this has happened on his own land, the state of his mind can be very easily imagined. Naturally of an irascible temper, his indignation at times literally choked him.

"Is there any soldiers up there?" he replied in answer to a question. "Well, I should say there were. And I just tell you this, if I had my shooting iron along with me there would not be so many up there. The idea—their impudence to stop me on my own lands to tell them what's the commotion is."

All of which goes to show that McCoy's feelings toward the soldiers are not cordial or brotherly. "Let them come out this way again," he exclaimed, "and I will give them a warm welcome, and there won't be any conversation about it. I've got blunderbuss that my grandfather took at Lundy's Lane; he killed four men at one shot. It has not been fired in seventy-five years, and has got a charge aboard to kill a drove of elephants. Let them come a-trespassin' agin on my land with their countersigns."

The camp is very curious to see whether the grand guard will go a-trespassing on McCoy's farm this week or follow the example of the Twenty second and commit a flank movement on Brother McCoy by crossing Annsville Creek and attacking Peekskill.

The Twelfth, since its sojourn in camp, has already gained the reputation of "thorough." The discipline is excellent. In all the little details of military life, so trying to a tyro, particularly one who has honed in all his great est freedom, the men show a proficiency and an aptitude combined with cheerfulness that afford the officers the greatest encouragement. A comparison with the standard of the regiment as it appeared two years ago indicates the greatest improvement. This morning Officer of the Day Aspinwall and Surgeon Henry made an exhaustive inspection of the camp to learn its condition from a sanitary standpoint. Much of the dampness had been absorbed, thanks to the generous influence of the sun, and company streets were found to be perfectly dry. All the tent floors were raised and up to 5 o'clock, when the storm clouds began to hover overhead, the camp was in a perfectly healthy condition. Col. McGrath, Assistant Inspector General, made a thorough inspection and reported everything in ship-shape order. Some of the companies were a little lax in policing, but a day or two of practice will overcome this defect.

Col. Barber did not expect to encounter opposition to his plan to have the regiment march to mess by companies. The innovation was a surprise at the mess hall, where an unavoidable delay occurred. It was claimed that the plan was not practicable, that the troops would be served with cold food in consequence of the delay in formation. Col. Barber determined, however, to drill his command three times a day as long as he is here, in company and regimental formation, got over the opposition by stating that he would back up the musician's call to mess, and that he would be the regiment into the hall on time. The plan is a good one. It is generally approved, it familiarizes the men with their places in ranks, it teaches them celerity in getting together, and it is military.

Chaplain Terry had a large congregation before him when he began his religious exercises this morning. All the companies filed from their streets at 10:55 o'clock, with camp stools slung over shoulders, and marched to the bluff in the rear of Gen. Porter's headquarters. One company paraded forty-eight men. The singing was exceptionally fine. When in the course of his sermon he observed, "And David was a man of power. He loved power for power's sake," many present applied the language with force to the Commander in Chief of the National Guard, State of New-York, and to his familiar and far-reaching power.

Major Chauncey's provisionals are great soldiers. No men in the National Guard take more pride in their military work than they. Many of the papers have grown in the habit of speaking of them derisively as "countrymen" or "city soldiers." As a matter of fact, the separate companies come from the largest and most prosperous cities in the State. Their members are as well educated as any representative company in any regiment from any of the big cities so called, and the order of their intelligence is very high. In no city regiment is such care exercised in selecting members as in the provisionals and the feeling of *comaraderie* runs very strong. The one fault with the provisionals is that they run to short men. There are so many "shorties" in camp now that Major Chauncey's command has come to be known as "The Runt Battalion."

UNIDENTIFIED FLOATING WRECKAGE.

The British steamship Pontiac, which arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, reports some floating wreckage which seems to indicate that a shipwreck has recently occurred just outside the harbor and has not yet been reported. Capt. Blyth of the Pontiac says that yesterday morning, when about thirty miles southeast by east of Sandy Hook, he saw a vessel's mast sticking out of water not far away. It was a lower mast, bright and new, apparently but a short time in the water, and was evidently attached to a submerged wreck of some sort, as it stood fully twenty feet from the surface of the ocean. Nothing, however, could be seen which could throw any light on the mystery as to what the submerged vessel was.

The Pontiac brings as part of her cargo about six hundred tons of terra alba, the well-known ingredient for powdered sugar and candies of all kinds.

FRUIT OF POOR QUALITY.

THE RAINS EFFECT UPON PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, AND APPLES.

The market this week will be abundantly supplied with a very poor quality of peaches, and there will be a great scarcity of really good ones. There will be only a limited supply from Georgia. The season in that State is very nearly ended, and those varieties to come from there are not of fine flavor. The late varieties of peaches grown in the South are always poor. The Delaware and Maryland peaches will be poor all the season. The best peaches of the season, however, will come here this week from Lower Delaware. They are the Reeves Favorite, which should be large, luscious, juicy, freestone, sweet, yellow peaches. What they will be and what they should be are widely different. They will be ill shaped, undersized, watery, clinging to the stone, and most of them will contain a very active worm which has lived long enough in it to grow fat. There will be quantities of peaches here this week from New-Jersey, but there will be no good ones. Nor will there be any good ones this season from there unless it stops raining soon.

There is a very large crop of Bartlett pears growing throughout this State. Hundreds of barrels of them were sent here last week, and thousands of barrels of them, probably, will come here this week. These pears are half grown, and those arriving here will be taken from the trees to relieve the branches of their overload. Of the hundreds of barrels which will be marketed here from New-York State there will scarcely be a pear that is really good. In two weeks, however, the ripe Bartlett pear of New-York will be in the market, and in all probability it will the poorest in quality ever gathered. If there are any good ones at all to be had, they must come from the high lands or the mountains. There will be a great abundance of all varieties of pears, and all varieties will be of poor quality. Of course they must be sold at low prices.

The apples coming into the market now are nearly all worm-eaten. Plums are nearly two weeks ahead of the usual time, and are in poor condition. There is only a limited demand for them, and those desiring them, if they will take the trouble to go to the vicinity of the wholesale market, can buy them at extremely low prices. Southern grapes are plentiful, and will be so all this week, but they are not up to the usual quality. Most of these grapes come here from North Carolina, and that State has been almost as badly afflicted with rainstorms as New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

The tomato crop of New-Jersey, where tomato growing is a great industry, is apperently badly damaged. It is barely possible that an average late crop may be produced. It is the late crop that is used for canning. The early crop, with which the market is now being supplied, has not been of as large a size as it was last season. The vines are large and vigorous, but they have not produced the fruit. A very large portion of the late vines has been destroyed by the rainfall not running rapidly enough from off the land to prevent the vines from scalding. That is one reason for expecting a short crop. Another is that during the blossoming season the continuous rains prevented the pollen from being scattered over the plants by the winds so as to properly fertilize them.

A third reason for fearing a short crop is found in the fact that the young growing tomatoes are already decaying on the vines, and a black speck may be seen in the centre of many more, showing that they will decay in the centre when about half matured. There will, however, be a good supply of tomatoes for immediate consumption in the market for the next two months, and they will be wholesaled at from forty to seventy-five cents per bushel, and consumers as a general thing will not have to pay any more for their supply than they have usually paid at this season of the year. It is in the canning factories that the scarcity will be felt.

THE BRAKE GIVES OUT.

AND A JERSEY CITY STREET CAR GOES DOWN HILL AT A TEARING PACE.

A new brake on horse car No. 58 of the Newark-avenue line, Jersey City, was out of order Saturday afternoon and caused an accident in which Surrogate James O'Neill and Dennty Surrogate Lillie were injured. When the car was opposite the Court House the Surrogate and his deputy and Freeholder McDonough, Circuit Court Clark Gritten, and Christie Smith of the Register's office boarded it. The inside of the car was crowded with women and children, and many were compelled to remain standing. Both platforms were thronged. The brake refused to work when the car reached Waldo-avenue, and as it was going down a steep hill its speed was dangerously increased. Conductor Fitzpatriok used his efforts on the brake, but he could not make it work.

The terrific speed of the car as it shot down the hill caused alarm among the female passengers inside, who began to scream and cry with fear. Many of the women jumped up, intending to reach the rear platform and jump off. The conductor, knowing the risk they were taking, called to them to sit still. The women did. Many of the women resisted his efforts to force them back into their seats, and he was forced to struggle with them. Freeholder McDonough stood in the rear doorway and pushed back the women who escaped the conductor. They attempted to force their way out, and one struggling woman grasped the Freeholder at the throat and tried to push him aside. He kept his post, however, and managed to close the door on the women.

The struggles of the women caused a jam among the men on the rear platform and Surrogate O'Neill was pushed on the platform step. He grasped the hand rail and hung on until the crush forced him to release his hold. He jumped from the rapidly-descending car and struck in pavement with great force. He rolled over several times, bruising his body, spraining both wrists, and tearing his clothing. The Deputy Surrogate also jumped from the car and was injured in the right knee. When the car reached the junction railroad bridge one of a drove of cows got wedged in between the car and the side of the bridge. The car driver's body decreased the car's speed somewhat, but did not bring it to a halt. The car forced the cow to slide down the hill before it until the foot of the hill was reached, when the car stopped.

Surrogate O'Neill is confined to his house and will be compelled to remain indoors several days. His wounds are painful, but not serious. Deputy Surrogate Lillie is lame, but was able to leave his house yesterday.

BROADWAY'S DESERTED LOOK.

Persons who are accustomed to hoast to their out-of-town friends of the crowds which promenade upper Broadway Saturday nights, of the brilliancy of the shop windows, of the great crowds which go to the theatres and to the various restaurants after the curtains have fallen, should not take their friends on that thoroughfare of pleasure until the season opens. For Broadway is deserted at night nowadays. Last Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, there were scarcely 100 persons on the street between Twenty-third and Thirty-second streets. The shops were deserted, the hotel lobbies were as empty as though they had been closed for repairs, and the theatres looked as though none of the plays had the smallest sort of attraction. "The hotel men," said one of them, "are mighty anxious for the incoming of the country people, who are now almost a fortnight late. Until they come this district of the city is going to be a deserted one. I suppose they have been kept back by the bad weather, and will make their appearance the middle of this week. Then things will begin to boom again. I don't remember any season when there have been so few men-about-town in the city. They have all gone away, apparently, and left the most terrific dullness behind."

PUT ACID ON A SILK LOOM.

When Bernard Loth's silk factory, at One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Tenth-avenue, was throwu open on Saturday morning for work it was discovered that an acid had been sprinkled over one of the looms, spoiling the silk and causing a loss of $1,000. Isidor Desso, an Italian silk weaver, of 144 Bleecker-street, was arrested, as he had been seen loitering about the mill before it was opened. A bottle that had contained acid was found in his pocket. He was held for examination in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. There has recently been a strike at the mill of some of the workmen, and Desso's act is believed to have been incited by the strikers.

DOUBLE SCULL RACE IN THE BAY.

A double scull race from Brooklyn to Staten Island and back attracted a big crowd to the foot of Conover-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The contestants were Stephen Howard and Joseph McGrath in one boat and Thomas Fitzgerald and Edward Oldham in the other. They rowed a close race, and kept together over the whole course. At the finish Howard and McGrath pulled a little ahead, and came in winners. Friends of the other crew claimed the race, however, on the ground that the stakeboat was not passed in the proper manner by the other pair. The race was for $100 a side. Daniel Lynch was referee.

TYPHOID FEVER AND CIDER.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

Dr. Olivier of Havre advises people to be careful in drinking cider. It is made, he says, as a rule with stagnant water, the microbes in which do not, as is generally believed, perish during the fermentation. On the contrary, the fever germs are fed by and thrive upon the juice of the apple. Dr. Olivier advances as proof of his theory the fact that typhoid fever is more prevalent in Normandy than in any other part of France.

SIMPLICITY IN CHURCH.

THE PECULIAR FORM OF WORSHIP OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In East Twentieth-street, just off Gramercy Park, stands the meeting house of the Society of Friends, the architectural plainness of which is emblematic of the simplicity and democracy which characterize the interior of the edifice and the services that are held there every "First Day" at 11 o'clock. Many New-Yorkers who are familiar with the generality of church interiors would be surprised at the severity of the contrast this Quaker meeting house presents to the elaborate ornamentation and provision for religious ease found in most of the metropolitan churches.

The auditorium is nearly square, with a flat ceiling, a gallery around three sides, and a concave cornice just above the place where in an ordinary church the pulpit would stand, evidently placed there for acoustic effect. There is a terraced bank of pews in this end of the room, in which the ministers, elders, and overseers may sit facing the congregation if they please. The pews for the congregation are ranged straight across the room on an incline rising toward the rear of the room, so that people in the rear seats may see all that occurs in front of them. The pews are simply constructed of pine, with unshioned seats, but without any attempt at ornamentation.

There is no sign of a pulpit, a minister, an organ, a choir, a liturgy, hymn books, or any other of the usual panoply or paraphernalia of public worship. No stained glass is permitted to tinge with cathedral hues the pure solar light that streams through white curtained or latticed windows. All these contrasts with the ordinary church are striking, but more striking still is the character of the service itself. Without song or instrumental music, or reading of scripture or liturgy, it was without formal beginning or ending. The people meet in the general understanding that such as are moved by the spirit of God to speak or pray will do as the spirit bids them to do. If there be a minister among them it is tacitly understood that he may lead in the speaking and praying, but he enjoys no exclusive privileges in these respects, all the members, whether men or women, having equal rights with the ministers, elders, and overseers.

At yesterday morning's service, although most of the members of the society are out of town for the Summer, there was a fair attendance. The women were seated on one side of the room, the men on the other. A couple of men who strayed unwittingly into pews on the ladies' side of the church testified thereby to their ignorance of the customs of these peculiar but eminently worthy and patriotic people. The costumes of women and men alike, while simple to severity, were tasteful and quite conventional, with the exception of the prim bonnet and gray cape eccentricities that made the female members of the society conspicuous a few years since. And a few fair young Quakeresses tried even to appear demurely plone in bright and flowing garments. The most fashionable shape than was perfectly consistent with the meeting in the meeting house.

William Wetherald, a minister from Canada, was present. With another minister and two elderly female elders, he sat in the seats facing the congregation. His presence having been expected, he was tacitly looked to for an address, and the expectations of the congregation were not disappointed. He took the Lord's Prayer for his subject, and delivered an analytical address, impressing the tenfold recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the fourfold implication of the dependence of men upon Him by frequent and apt illustrations. After his address there ensued a period of profound silence, such as forms an important feature of the public and private worship of the Society of Friends, during which the spirit of man is supposed to be in profound communion with the Spirit of God, such as words cannot improve. Then a venerable gentleman in the congregation arose and repeated a verse from a favorite hymn; then there was another period of silence, succeeded by a fervent prayer from the lips of a lady in the congregation. After another and longer interval of silent worship Mr. Wetherald said a prayer, and shortly thereafter the people shook hands quietly with their neighbors in the pews and went out.

AN OUTDOOR NUISANCE.

A LADY INJURED BY A FLYING MISSILE IN CITY HALL PARK.

There is a city ordinance forbidding playing hasehall or handball in the streets or squares, which the police are supposed to enforce, but to which they pay practically no attention. The most flagrant of these cases of neglect is in the City Hall Park, where at nightfall the street arabs of the First and Second Wards assemble and make the broad promenade in front of the City Hall the ground for a dozen games, all of which require a bat and some sort of a missile. This is the main thoroughfare from Broadway to the Brooklyn Bridge, and before and after theatre hours is used by parties of ladies and gentlemen going to and from the City of Churches. The boys continue their games without hindrance, and, in many instances, ladies have been hurt by the flying baseballs or by the wooden "cats" which are decidedly dangerous in broad daylight, and are doubly so at night, when the prospective victim has no opportunity of dodging. The park policemen pay no attention to the youngsters, allowing them to send the "cats" spinning through the air with sufficient force to inflict serious injury should they strike a person about the head.

On Saturday night a lady living in Brooklyn, who was on her way to a theatre in this city, was struck on the right cheek by the rounded end of a "cat" and received a wound which will probably leave no ugly scar. Her escort chased the young rascals who had been playing the game, but none of them was found. He searched for a policeman, but there was not one to be found. He entered the police station under the City Hall to make a complaint, but was informed there that the municipal police had nothing to do with City Hall Park; that it was under the jurisdiction of the Park Department, and that he would have to make an complaint as he had at the Arsenal in Central Park. The lady who was hurt was compelled to return to Brooklyn and have the wound dressed.

DROWNED AT THE FISHING BANKS.

About thirty members of the Bsehe Fishing Association started on a fishing excursion yesterday morning on board the tug Alice E. Crew, chartered tor the occasion. All went well until about 1:15 in the afternoon, when, as the tug lay off Long Branch, one of the party named Simon Batniski, a lad of nineteen, who worked in a blacksmith's shop on Corlear-street, and lived with his mother at 632 Water-street, fell overboard, sank, and was not again seen. A few moments before the accident he was romping about the boat and came near falling into the water, which caused Hugh Rose, who works in the same blacksmith's shop, and lives at 1 Lewis-street, to remark laughingly that if Batniski went overboard he would not try to save him. When Batniski disappeared Rose did jump after him, and so did Thomas Mills, the steward of the tug, and both swam about in the expectation of seeing their companion's body rise to the surface. As it did not reappear boats near by were hailed and the search was kept up for several minutes. The belief of those who saw the lad tall overboard was that he must have struck against the side of the boat and been stunned. After a prolonged but unnecessary search the tug returned to the city and the occurrence was reported to the police.

HE WANTED AN ASYLUM.

"Mister, I cigarette smoking make anybody crazy?"

This from a ragged little newsboy who edged up to the side of a wanderer in Twenty-third-street yesterday.

"Yes; why?"

"'Cause I read in the paper of a boy who took mad and died. I think I feel 's though I was going crazy myself now. Where'll I go to?"

All this with an air of woe and concern which started a feeling of compassion for the youngster. The man he accosted was fumbling in his mind for the address of some asylum for confirmed young cigarette smokers, when the boy, who had dropped behind as though despairing of a kindly hand to raise him from sorrow's rough road, peered.

He had a stunted cigarette holder with a half-burned cigarette in it which he held up, with a polite how.

"Say, Mister, gimme a light!"

A BIG BUNDLE OF CIGARETTES.

Patrolman Walker of the Adams-street station-house, Brooklyn, met a man with a heavy bundle walking up Joralemon-street from the direction of Woodruff's stores late on Saturday night and stopped him. The man said he was Andrew S. Anderson, a longshoreman, living at 482 Belmont-avenue, but refused to tell what he had in the bundle. He was taken to the station house, and his load was found to consist of 560 packages of cigarettes, valued at $50. He was locked up.

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OPPOSITION TO THE FENCE

THE PELHAM PARKWAY MUST BE UNOBSTRUCTED.

CITIZENS OF WEST CHESTER IMPATIENT AT THE PARK BOARD'S DELAY IN DEALING WITH THE MATTER.

The question of an organization of citizens and property owners to clear the Bronx and Pelham Parkway of obstructions at the race course of the New-York Jockey Club by tearing down Owner Morris's projecting fence promises to be freely discussed this week. Several property owners have already declared themselves ready for such a step, having become satisfied that Superintendent Conover is in collusion with Owner Morris and the jockey club people to let the fence alone until after the races, and that Commissioner Hutchins dare not interfere. Opinions of this nature are strengthened by the shambling and evasive course of these two officials. While making an ado of political virtue they appear in fact to have accomplished nothing, and in the light of this inaction they seem to have been insincere and faithless to their plain and confessed duty throughout. No one in that section can conceive why there should be a day's delay in tearing down the fence if the authorities mean to enforce the law. There is no more doubt that it is built upon the parkway than that the County Court House stands on City Hall Park, the visible evidence being as clear in one case as in the other.

Among more conservative property owners the disposition is to await possible action in this matter at the meeting of the Park Commissioners next Thursday. It seems incredible that the subject can then be ignored. If the Commissioners shall order the parkway at once cleared of the obstruction, and work shall proceed in compliance with that order during this week, property owners will feel much relieved. But if they shall merely do some tall bluffing and wind up with an order to Conover to investigate and report, such action would be construed as permissive of further infractions of the law. It would doubtless bring to a sharp issue the power of the jockey club's money against public rights. The first fruit of such an issue would appear at the races by an attempt on the part of a party of citizens to remove the obstruction and enjoy the free use of the parkway, and if trouble arose from such an attempt the courts would be invoked to punish the officials of the Department of Public Parks for willful neglect of duty. Upon conviction under such a charge, the penalty not only removes from office those found guilty, but debars them for all time from holding office under the City Government. Probably this would make little difference to Conover, with Gov. Hill ready to provide for him, but the disgrace would be felt by the others involved. From inquiry made by property owners in regard to the chances of such an action, they are satisfied that it could be maintained and carried through successfully. The case is strong enough, it is believed, to get a conviction in any court. Besides that, whatever Tammany influence might be worth, it would be cast against Conover and those who appointed him, for Tammany wanted the place and has unrest revengeful feelings over its loss. When Conover had any use for this city as a residence he was a County Democrat.

The exposures in THE TIMES about the racecourse job have brought to light other things of the same general character, showing that Owner Morris and his crowd have consumed a good deal on impudence and imposition in behalf of their enterprise. Here is a sample:

Last Winter a bill (Assembly No. 806) was introduced at Albany creating a board of road commissioners for the town of West Chester, who were to be empowered to bond the town for $150,000. The only repair needed now to do anything else which may seem to them to the welfare of the town!" This provision, with several others almost equally objectionable, raised a storm of indignation among the taxpayers, and the promoters of the measure were forced to halt. They adroitly had the original bill withdrawn and a new one substituted, with most of the objectionable features omitted.

This substitute was gotten through by some of the tricks known to the lobby, and, to the surprise of taxpayers, Assemblyman Rhodes, whose persons record has been good, entirely disregarded the protests made against it, bearing nearly a hundred signatures of taxpayers. So great was the opposition to it in the incorporated village of William's Bridge, (which is within the limits of West Chester,) that the promoters of the bill were forced to provide, in the new law, that William's Bridge taxpayers should not be taxed under its provisions. Then, to show how unanimously and justly the people of William's Bridge distrusted the motives of the friends of the bill, the village promptly voted to bond itself for $20,000 for the benefit of its own roads—thus showing that the people of William's Bridge were willing to pay more than would have been their share under the detested bill, had it become a law, if only they could be sure of honest and proper expenditure of the funds.

The principal reason why the bill was opposed was because it was perfectly well known that it was intended that the race course should reap the greatest benefit from the money which the taxpayers were to be forced to pay. That this was so is attested by the fact that one of the Commissioners, as appointed by the complacent Supervisors of West Chester, is the son of J. A. Morris, owner of the course, and by the fact that a new road, totally unnecessary to the welfare of the town, is to be made direct from the course to the river, it would undoubtedly meet with great favor.

Among the boat clubs on the river yesterday the talk was all about the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, at Fishkill, on the 8th and 9th inst. On Saturday the various crews sent out by the clubs of New-York and vicinity started in a body. The Atalantas sent out two crews, an eight and a four. The eight was made up as follows: Cashin, bow; Storms, 2; Chamberry, 3; Van Cleets, 4; Simpack, 5; Freeman, 6; Welden, 7; Quigley, stroke, and Coffin, coxswain. In the four are the Low brothers and the Dempsey brothers. The Atalantas expect their eight to come back crowned as champions. The New-York Athletic Club sends to Pullman the plucky senior four which won the Downing Cup this year at Philadelphia. Knickerbocker is now, Weinhaon 2, Crimmins 3, and E. J. Gianuinstroke. The Metropolitans send a double. John Nagle and James Pilkenton, who won the donble at the Eastern regatta. The Ravenswoods have sent on to Pullman as their donble Adolph Bushman and J. W. Platt. The Seawanhaka Club of Brooklyn has sent out Pelton, Hinrichsen, and Thompson, and the Yonkers club is represented by Hettrick, single scull. The showing of New-York men is not as good as in years past, owing to the fact that the regatta is held so far west. For a club to send a decent representation of its crews to Pullman costs at least $1,000, and with few clubs can afford to do it.

There were two good races on the river yesterday. Two doubles of the Friendship Club—Frank Lane and William Diebl and Frank Keney and James Clark, Jr.—rowed a two-mile race for a small purse. The event brought out a good crowd. Keney and Clark won by fifteen lengths. Another match, also for a single sige of the Nonpareils, came together for a mile match race, which Gosch won by three lengths after a hard struggle. The expected single-scull race between M. J. Hannon and David J. Logan was postponed until next Sunday.

The Nonpareils hold their annual regatta on the Harlem on Aug. 17. Already thirteen crews have entered for doubles, fours, and eights, and there are fifteen entries in the single-scull races.

An exciting eight-oar barge race is promised for next Sunday. Two weeks ago two rival eights of the Friendship Club raced around Manhattan Island. A barge eight of the Wyanokes challenged the winning crew of that race to a two-mile race on the Harlem for a purse. The challenge was at once accepted. The Friendships had entered yesterday a barge crew from the Valencias of Hoboken, who were making a trip around the island.

Charles T. Duffy and James Seibert, two Ravenswood Club men, started out yesterday to visit the Metropolitans. Getting tired of rowing, they stripped as Sixty-fifth-street, jumped into the river, and, swam, without resting, to the Metropolitan bluehouse, a distance of sixty-seven blocks, or over three miles.

GREAT ATHLETIC FEATS.

JOHN OWEN, JR., BREAKS TWO RECORDS AT DETROIT.

Athletic circles were stirred yesterday by the report of the sensational performance of Mr. John Owen, Jr., the sprint runner of the Detroit Athletic Club, who on Saturday at the games given by his club ran 100 yards in 0:09 4-5 and 220 yards in 0:21 2-5, thus establishing two new new amateur records. This young man has been running very well for some time, but his form Saturday was a surprise. The circumstances surrounding the two runs will be forwarded at once to the Amateur Athletic Union, and they will be allowed as records if found all right. Mr. Owen will undoubtedly come East to compete in the national championships against Sherrill, Westing, Lee, Carey, and other noted sprint runners.

The recently-organized Racquet Club of Philadelphia has purchased the property at 923 Walnut-street for $45,000. It will be changed into a clubhouse and two racquet courts at a cost of $20,000. The following officers have been elected by the club: President—Richard W. Clay; Vice President—William Welsh, Jr.; Secretary—Murray Rush, Jr.; Treasurer—E. E. Dennison; Governors—A. J. D. Dixon, Charles P. Sinnickson, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Robert P. Perkins, James W. Fasciit, James Potter, Joseph M. Fox, Edward S. Handy, Jr., Robert T. Martin, J. S. Clark, and J. B. Thayer, Jr.

The club intends to issue $30,000 of second mortgage 5 per cent. income bonds, and retain the balance, $15,000, on a first mortgage on the property at the lowest possible rate of interest. All members subscribing to $1,000 of the club's bonds are to be elected without an initiation fee. The membership is to be limited to 200. The regular initiation fee is $50 and the yearly dues $30.

FURIOUSLY ATTACKED BY A LIONESS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There was quite a sensation on Monday night at the fair at Montmartre, where the well-known lion tamer, Edmond Pezon, has his menagerie. His evening performance was honored by the presence of Dinah Salifon, from Senegal, who has come, with a numerous suite, to visit the exhibition. During the performance an incident occurred which must have reminded Dinah Salifon of the dangers of his own country. After M. Pezon had put the lions through their usual exercises an amateur named Ernest Weil entered the cage, and was furiously attacked by a lioness, which fixed its claws deep into his arm. M. Weil did not lose his presence of mind, and administered such vigorous blows on the animal's nose that it let go its hold. Weil then beat a prudent retreat.

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ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

AN ANIMATED SCENE AND A GREAT DEAL OF SPORT YESTERDAY.

The Harlem River took on much of its Spring and Fall gayety yesterday. Pleasure seekers and oarsmen are wont to descet the stream to a great extent during July and August, but when there is a cooling breeze, such as broke the surface of the water yesterday into little ripples, the lovers of aquatics return almost en masse for a day's sport, which is enjoyed the more on account of the rest taken. Not since gentle Spring gave way to torrid Summer has the river presented so festive an appearance. Hundreds of athletic amateurs were skimming around in frail and speedy craft, renewing the bronze that weeks of inactivity have taken from their muscular arms and shoulders, and everywhere were seen pleasure parties paddling around in solid Whitehalls, blistering their hands, hurting their fates, and getting pains in the small of their backs, but nevertheless having a jolly time and a healthy outing.

Rowers on the Harlem have a grievance. Heartless monopoly has put its iron-shod neck of the would-be oarsmen and oarswomen, and is throwing so much weight in the effort that the sport is being abandoned by many. The great majority who go to the river on Sundays have to hire boats. There is an abundance of good boats on the line that can be rented, but, unfortunately, nearly all the new-growing, desirable craft are owned by one man. In fact, he owns all the boat-renting establishments that are situated where transportation lines land the crowns—at the Third-Avenue Bridge. Appreciating his power, he has abused it by making it a rule that on Sundays boats cannot be hired by the hour. A boat can only be hired for the day. The old rule, and the one in force now on every day but Sunday, was fifty cents an hour, in itself a high rate, thirty-five cents an hour being the standard price at the Hudson River boathouses. At the fifty-cent rate, however, no remonstrance was made. The average rower got all the enthusiasm taken out of him in an hour or two, and was willing to pay his fifty cents or a dollar for his fun. Now, under the edict of this monopolistic boatman who owes a comfortable fortune to the patronage he has received in years past, a boat must be hired by the day, and the full day rate paid, even though the boat is out but an hour. Scores of people come to the river for an hour's boating, and have to return disappointed because of their inability to make so large an outlay of cash as this rule requires. The boatman, however, is making a handsome profit by his new scheme. There are enough enthusiasts ready to submit to his demand, and as they almost invariably return the boat inside of two hours, he can rent it again "for the day" at the same rate as before. This procedure has aroused a strong feeling, and if a well-equipped boathouse was started in opposition by some one who would only ask to be paid for what he gave, it would undoubtedly meet with great favor.

Among the boat clubs on the river yesterday the talk was all about the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, at Fishkill, on the 8th and 9th inst. On Saturday the various crews sent out by the clubs of New-York and vicinity started in a body. The Atalantas sent out two crews, an eight and a four. The eight was made up as follows: Cashin, bow; Storms, 2; Chamberry, 3; Van Cleets, 4; Simpack, 5; Freeman, 6; Welden, 7; Quigley, stroke, and Coffin, coxswain. In the four are the Low brothers and the Dempsey brothers. The Atalantas expect their eight to come back crowned as champions. The New-York Athletic Club sends to Pullman the plucky senior four which won the Downing Cup this year at Philadelphia. Knickerbocker is now, Weinhaon 2, Crimmins 3, and E. J. Gianuinstroke. The Metropolitans send a double. John Nagle and James Pilkenton, who won the donble at the Eastern regatta. The Ravenswoods have sent on to Pullman as their donble Adolph Bushman and J. W. Platt. The Seawanhaka Club of Brooklyn has sent out Pelton, Hinrichsen, and Thompson, and the Yonkers club is represented by Hettrick, single scull. The showing of New-York men is not as good as in years past, owing to the fact that the regatta is held so far west. For a club to send a decent representation of its crews to Pullman costs at least $1,000, and with few clubs can afford to do it.

There were two good races on the river yesterday. Two doubles of the Friendship Club—Frank Lane and William Diebl and Frank Keney and James Clark, Jr.—rowed a two-mile race for a small purse. The event brought out a good crowd. Keney and Clark won by fifteen lengths. Another match, also for a single sige of the Nonpareils, came together for a mile match race, which Gosch won by three lengths after a hard struggle. The expected single-scull race between M. J. Hannon and David J. Logan was postponed until next Sunday.

The Nonpareils hold their annual regatta on the Harlem on Aug. 17. Already thirteen crews have entered for doubles, fours, and eights, and there are fifteen entries in the single-scull races.

An exciting eight-oar barge race is promised for next Sunday. Two weeks ago two rival eights of the Friendship Club raced around Manhattan Island. A barge eight of the Wyanokes challenged the winning crew of that race to a two-mile race on the Harlem for a purse. The challenge was at once accepted. The Friendships had entered yesterday a barge crew from the Valencias of Hoboken, who were making a trip around the island.

Charles T. Duffy and James Seibert, two Ravenswood Club men, started out yesterday to visit the Metropolitans. Getting tired of rowing, they stripped as Sixty-fifth-street, jumped into the river, and, swam, without resting, to the Metropolitan bluehouse, a distance of sixty-seven blocks, or over three miles.

GREAT ATHLETIC FEATS.

JOHN OWEN, JR., BREAKS TWO RECORDS AT DETROIT.

Athletic circles were stirred yesterday by the report of the sensational performance of Mr. John Owen, Jr., the sprint runner of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,837. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

HURD OF BROOKLYN.

The Sensation of the Day.

Why were our stores yesterday crowded from morning until night?.....Because we gave the public what we promised.....With the Hurd stock bought at one-third its value we can afford to sell at less than half the Brooklyn prices——not only can but do.....At less than half the Brooklyn prices again this week we'll sell.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

To residents of New-York and its vicinity this famous stock is known.....To strangers we would say that a visit to this department will be a revelation.....Space equal to four large stores is crowded with everything desirable in Lawns, Zephyrs, Chambrays, Ginghams, Batistes, and Calicoes, Foreign and Domestic.....Of SATEENS alone recent purchases enable us to show at SIXTEEN and three-quarter cents more than ten thousand pieces of the finest French and as this season have been freely sold at forty cents.....Whate'r you want we have, and sell at half and less than half the prices others ask.....Come if but to see the greatest department of Wash Dress Fabrics in the world.....Here are a few specialties worthy your attention;

Figured Challies—triple tinted...	4½c.; were 10½c.
Morning Challies—new designs.	4½c.; were 12½c.
Figured Challies—fancy colored..	7½c.; were 12½c.
Twilled Sateens—checks and figures	6¾c.; were 12½c.
Striped and figured Batistes—36-inch	7c.; were 15c.
Figured Lawns	2½c.; were 6c.
Fancy figured Lawns	7c.; were 12½c.
Standard Calicoes	3¾c.; were 7c.
Domestic Sateens	4¾c.; were 9c.
Finest French Percales—yard wide	12½c.; were 18c.
Striped Seersuckers	5¾c.; were 10c.
The very finest Domestic Ginghams	8¾c.; were 15c.
Scotch Novelty Suitings	11¾c.; were 16c.
Plain Chambrays—all colors	8¾c.; were 15c.
Best Apron Ginghams	8½c.; were 12½c.
Yard-wide Scotch Zephyrs	12½c.; were 35c.
Finest Novelty Zeobyrs	19c.; were 60c.
French and Scotch Ginghams	24c.; were 65c.
Outing Cloths	9¾c.; were 15c.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF REAL LACES

will be sold as follows:

Duchess and Point Lace.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 25	98c.	$6 25	$2 49
3 45	$2 29	9 75	3 98
4 00	1 69	14 00	6 98
5 75	1 98	20 00	8 98

Duchess and Point Lace,

Empire, Directoire, and Fauntleroy Collars.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 00	69c.	$16 00	$6 96
4 50	98c.	20 00	8 98
12 00	$4 98	35 00	14 98

Duchess and Point Barbes and Scarfs.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$3 00	69c.	$16 00	$4 98
9 00	$2 98	22 00	7 98

Duchess and Point Handkerchiefs.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$10 00	$3 98	$30 00	$6 98
12 00	4 98	23 00	9 96

Real Hand-Run Black Laces.

49 to 98 cents: Brooklyn price, $1 49 to $2 75

Real Hand-Run Fichus and Scarfs.

98 cents to $4 98; Brooklyn price, $2 00 to $10 00

Black Lace Flouncings at Half Brooklyn Prices.

Two hundred pieces of Spanish Guipure, Chantilly Escurial, Hand-Run Spanish, Marquise, and Empire FLOUNCINGS, 42 and 60 inches wide, will be sold as follows:

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$1 50	79c.	$6 00	$2 99
2 00	98c.	10 00	4 98
2 98	$1 49	12 00	5 98
3 50	1 69	15 00	7 96
4 00	1 98		

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

Infants' Dresses, Cloaks, and Outfits.

If Brooklyn ladies who have hitherto confined their shopping to the "Sister City" will take a trip to 14th-st. they will see desirable goods at prices that will surprise.

Corset Covers.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
25c.	9c.	33c.	18c.
50c.	23c.	58c.	29c.
75c.	39c.	98c.	49c.

Chemises. Skirts.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
33c.	13c.	65c.	36c.
50c.	29c.	$1 00	49c.
$1 00	59c.	1 69	98c.

Night Dresses.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
55c.	33c.	$1 00	59c.
$2 00	98c.		

Dressing Sacques and Bibnses.

All over embroidered or trimmed with fine embroideries and Val. and Medici Laces.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
$2 00	$1 19	$3 50	$1 98
2 25	1 49	5 00 and 6 00	2 98

	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
Cantilating Corsets	$1 25	59c.
Hand-made Corsets	75c.	39c.
With Embroidered Edge	1 39	79c.
French Woven and Hand-made	1 75	98c.
P. D. and C. Corsets	2 50	$1 29
Imported Silk Satin	4 00	1 95
Children's Drawers	25c.	10c.
Fancy Aprons	50c.	29c.

Children's and Infants' Dresses.

Long and Short—Gretchen and Mother Hubbard—with plain, tucked or trimmed Skirts, feed fancy Yoke or Gretchen Waists—

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
39c.	19c.	$2 50	$1 49
75c.	39c.	3 00	1 98
$1 25	69c.	6 00	2 98
1 75	98c.		

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

Housekeepers' Opportunity.

	B'klyn Prices.	Ours.
Glass and Oatmeal Towels	12½c.	8c.
Extra Heavy Huck—22x42	18c.	12½c.
Fine Damask—knot fringe	30c.	16c.
Extra fine Damask	38c.	25c.
Bleached Turkish	15c.	9c.
Extra Turkish—46 inches long	36c.	22c.
18-inch Towelings	8c.	4½c.
All-linen Toweling—20 inch	19c.	63/4c.
All-linen Glass Toweling	12½c.	9½c.
Turkish Toweling	25c.	16c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	$1 10	72c.
Heavy Damask Table Linens	75c.	49c.
Extra wide—Bleached and Unbleached	60c.	39c.

BEST CARDINAL CLOTHS.

1¼ yards	29c.	2 yards	$1 19
1½ yards	69c.	2½ yards	1 59
1¾ yards	89c.	3 yards	1 98

All-linen Doilies.....3c. All-linen Napkins.....7c.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Plaid Lawns	20 to 25c.	12½c.
Breach Organdies—colored figures	30c.	11¾c.
Black Tarletans—extra wide	15c.	1c.
Victoria Lawns and India Linens	16c.	2½c.

GIFTS TO PARTY FRIENDS

A BIG BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS YESTERDAY.

PROF. HARRIS MADE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION—MR. HURLEY DROPPED AS THIRD AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Commissioner of Education—WILLIAM T. HARRIS of Massachusetts.

Surveyor General of New-Mexico—EDWARD F. HOBART of New-Mexico.

Pension Agent—JOSEPH A. CLARK of Maine at Augusta, Me.

Principal Clerk of the Public Lands, General Land Office—CALVIN G. TOWNSEND of Michigan.

Principal Clerk, Private Land Claims, General Land Office—ISAAC R. CONWELL of Indiana.

Registers of Land Office—WILLIAM H. MCCANN of Nebraska at Chadron, Neb.; JULIAN B. BINGHAM of Alabama at Montgomery, Ala.; WILLIAM A. F. MAY of Arkansas at Dardelle, Ark.

Receivers of Public Moneys—T. FRANK POWERS of Nebraska at Chadron, Neb.; AMERICUS M. NEELY of Arkansas at Little Rock, Ark.; NATHAN H. ALEXANDER of Alabama at Montgomery, Ala.

Indian Agents—ROBERT ASHLEY of Nebraska at Omaha and Winnebago Agency, in Nebraska; C. W. CROUSE of Indiana at Pima Agency, in Arizona; THOMAS J. MOORE of Missouri at Quawpaw Agency, in Indian Territory; CHARLES E. ADAMS of Maryland at Kiowa Agency, in Indian Territory.

Deputy Auditor of Treasury for Post Office Department—JOHN T. RANKIN of Pennsylvania.

Third Auditor, Treasury—WILLIAM H. HART of Indiana.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—WALTER H. JOHNSON of Georgia for the District of Georgia; EUGENE A. WEBSTER of South Carolina for the District of South Carolina.

Collector of Customs—HENRY HEBING of New-York for the District of Genesee, N. Y.; GRANVILLE G. BENEDICT of Vermont for the District of Vermont.

Surveyor of Customs—COLUMBUS C. WIMBISH of Georgia for the port of Atlanta, Ga.

Naval Officer of Customs—JOHN F. PATTY of Louisiana for the District of New-Orleans.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels—JOHN INGLE for the Sixth District, (Louisville, Ky.)

Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Arizona—JOSEPH H. KIBBEY of Arizona.

United States Attorneys—GEORGE W. JOLLY of Kentucky for the District of Kentucky; WILLIAM GRANT of Louisiana for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

United States Marshal—PETER A. WILLIAMS of Florida for the Southern District of Florida.

* * *

The selection of Prof. William T. Harris for Commissioner of Education is credited to Secretary of the Interior Noble, who was an old friend of the professor when the latter was in St. Louis. By those who know Prof. Harris his appointment is spoken of as one of the most creditable the President has made. It is understood that he is now in Europe. A friend who talked with him before he sailed reports that Prof. Harris spoke of the office of Commissioner of Education as one that an educator could not afford to ask for, and one that could not be declined if it were offered. Prof. Harris is a noted educator and lecturer, and was for a number of years a resident of St. Louis. He subsequently succeeded Bronson Alcott as President of the Concord School of Philosophy, which position he now holds.

William Grant, the newly-appointed District Attorney of the Eastern Louisiana District, is a native of Illinois, a graduate of Knox College, and about fifty years of age. He entered the military service during the war as Adjutant of the Ninety-first Illinois Regiment and was promoted to be Captain and Major. He was for some years on the staff of Major Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, and for a period Secretary of Civil Affairs in the Department of the Gulf. After the war he settled in this city as a lawyer and acquired a lucrative practice, probably the most extensive in the Federal courts. For the past thirteen years he has been senior of the firm of Grant & Ronse. He married a niece of Cuthbert Bullitt of Kentucky and has four children.

William H. Hart, who was to-day appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury, is a banker of Frankfort, Ind., and is said to be an energetic, thoroughgoing business man. He was a soldier during the war, and is a member of the State Republican Committee.

* * *

A little over two weeks ago Madison M. Hurley of New-Albany, Ind., was appointed Third Auditor of the Treasury Department. Monday, July 22, word was received at the department that he would be on hand to take possession of his office the next Wednesday. That day Mr. Herley was at Deer Park, and he has not yet been seen in Washington. To-day the President announces the appointment of William H. Hart, also of Indiana, as Third Auditor, and it is given out that Hurley had been offered such inducements to enter the service of a railroad company that he declined the office of Auditor.

There is a strong suspicion in the Treasury Department that the real reason that Hurley did not take the Auditorship is closely connected with his record as Postmaster at New-Albany, which position he held as a gift from President Hayes, repeated by President Arthur. In October last suit was brought by the Government against Hurley's bond to recover certain money alleged to be wrongfully withheld by the ex-Postmaster. The Government's declaration set forth that Hurley, as Postmaster, failed to account for all moneys coming into his hands, as well as a large quantity of the public property of the United States, and that he did not faithfully discharge the duties of his office nor the trusts imposed upon him by law. Mr. Hurley's answer was that in 1883 a contract was made with W. C. Depan to repair a building for use as the Post Office for $2,000, and that the rent of the building was to be $1,000. The deficiency alleged to be due was, he says, for rent paid under that contract.

The issue has not yet been tried, and the courts may find that Hurley is not in default. The Government holds that he is. These facts are known to the President, and it is believed that Gen. Harrison informed Hurley that his accounts with the Government must be adjusted or that Hurley himself did not care to go before the Senate for confirmation next Winter.

* * *

In the long list of good offices distributed among the Republican "boys" to-day is the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the South Carolina District, which falls to Eugene A. Webster. This appointment has disappointed several anxious applicants for the place, and it is criticised by a still larger number of South Carolinians. The older residents of the State and the natives complain that they are being neglected. Webster is said to have been "raised" in the North, and it is asserted that only one of the South Carolina people thus far recognized by the President was born in the State. Fault is also found because the appointments have been made from one small section of the State and nearly all from one Congressional District, while the larger number of white Republicans live in another part of the State.

* * *

The arrangements for the President's trip to Bar Harbor, Me., and subsequently to Indianapolis, were completed this afternoon. The party to leave Washington tomorrow morning consists of the President, Secretaries Windom and Proctor, and Private Secretary Halford. The party will start at 9:40 o'clock in a special car over the Pennsylvania Road, arriving in New-York about 4 o'clock, where it will take the steamer Pilgrim of the Fall River Line, at 5 o'clock, for Boston, reaching there about 7 o'clock. It will remain in Boston until the following morning, and the President will hold a reception at the Hotel Vendome Wednesday afternoon. The party will separate at Boston, the President and Mr. Halford proceeding by rail to Bar Harbor and Secretary Proctor going to his home in Vermont. Secretary Windom will remain in Boston for a few days looking into certain customs matters there requiring his attention, and will then return to Washington. Mr. Walker Blaine will meet the Presidential party at Boston and will escort it to Bar Harbor. It is the President's purpose to return to Washington by Aug. 17, and he will make a short trip to the White Mountains on his way back, if it can be arranged. He will again leave Washington Aug. 20 to attend the army reunion at Indianapolis the 22d inst., and will leave there the following morning for Washington.

* * *

The *Post* this morning prints interviews with Secretaries Windom, Proctor, and Noble, and Attorney General Miller in relation to the workings of the civil service law. Secretary Windom believed the enforcement of the law had improved the public service. When asked if he did not think he was better qualified to select clerks, with especial reference to the work to be performed, than any one else, he replied: "I would not have the time. I much prefer to be relieved of the necessity."

"Would you, with the responsibility of running the Treasury upon your shoulders, select men, solely for political reasons, whom you did not believe qualified if there were no civil service law?" was asked.

"No, Sir, I would not," emphatically rejoined the Secretary. "Nor do I believe that others would do so to any extent. Certainly no person fit to occupy any official position would do so."

Secretary Proctor thought the law had improved the public service, but said he had known very little of the service previous to the existence of the law. He thought that if he were obliged to select all the clerks of the War Department he would have very little time for anything else.

"In regard to my experience and feelings for the civil service law," said Secretary Noble, "I can say that I endeavor to obey it, to the extent that I understand it with sincerity. I shall continue to obey the civil service law as far as I believe it goes, but I am not inclined to surrender a single point to the commission on any pretension they may make."

"Do you consider that the public service has been improved by the work of the Civil Service Commission?"

"I do not feel prepared to answer that question."

"You don't suppose you are going to get Cabinet officers to answer those questions, do you?" was Attorney General Miller's comment. "As for me, my business is to interpret the law, and I certainly do not want to discuss it."

* * *

Solicitor Hepburn of the Treasury Department is making a strong effort to collect a number of old judgments in favor of the United States, and to that end is in correspondence with Marshals and District Attorneys in different sections of the country, urging prompt and vigorous action in the matter. There are about ten thousand of these judgments, aggregating nearly $35,000,000. These cases are all old, some of them dating back fifty years, and most of them have always been regarded as "bad debts," generally because of the insolvency of the persons against whom they were rendered. The Solicitor is of opinion, however, that at least a tenth of the amount may be recovered by energetic action on part of Government officers. Some of these cases are very interesting, there being one which showed that the Government seized and sold, among other things, twelve negro slaves, seven of whom were women, to satisfy in part a judgment against a delinquent creditor.

* * *

The resignation of Postmaster George H. Paul of Milwaukee has been accepted by Postmaster General Wanamaker. He writes to Mr. Paul that the investigations of the Civil Service Commission and an inspector had decided him to remove him, but his resignation had saved him that disgrace. A successor will be named as soon as possible.

* * *

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed gangers and storekeepers as follow: John H. Peebles in the Fifth District of North Carolina; James L. Slattery in the Fifth District of Illinois; John E. Oliver in the Fifth District of Tennessee.

Andrew J. Whitaker of Illinois has been appointed Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

* * *

Secretary Windom has directed that all the bonds purchased by the Government since the 1st of July last be applied to the sinking fund until the requirements for the current fiscal year, estimated at $47,000,000 are met. The amount already applied to this purpose is $33,963,450, of which all but $15,500 was in 4½ per cent. bonds.

* * *

Secretary Tracy, admonished by his attack of dysentery Saturday night, made up his mind this afternoon to get away from Washington. He will leave here tomorrow for Brooklyn, and will later go to Bar Harbor.

* * *

The President to-day appointed the following-named Postmasters:

Indiana—Martin Englehart at Danville, vice J. R. Williams, removed; Nathaniel T. Royer at Noblesville, vice George W. Ingleman, removed.

Kentucky—Mrs. Anne W. Jenks at Newport, vice P. B. Spence, removed.

Kansas—Isaac N. Hollaway at Yates Centre, vice E. Y. Wharton, removed; Oscar E. McElfresh at Osage City, vice Charles Stackhouse, resigned.

North Carolina—Joseph J. Martin at Tarborough, vice Mrs. Mary F. Pender, removed.

The announcement last Friday of the appointment of William E. Hongeland as Postmaster at Yates Centre, Kan., was a clerical error.

SENSATIONAL SALE AT SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 5.—The fifty-acre tract of coal land owned by ex-Cashier Jessup of the late Scranton City Bank, and surrendered by him to help make good his defalcation to that institution, was purchased to-day by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for $100,000 in cash. The sale at such a price caused some surprise, as the property is so small, and, being unimproved, was considered by impartial persons as not worth half the money.

There is a great craze for coal land in this valley at present, however, and the Delaware and Hudson Company, whose works are situated close by, did not wish to see a rival step in. As soon as the purchase money was paid an operator named S. N. Stettler, who was supposed to have sufficient interest in the trust to prevent its sale, received $10,000, and he was promptly arrested at the instance of Attorney Willard, who claimed that there were judgments amounting to $75,000 standing against Stettler on account of the old Amity Coal Company and other transactions. These claims Mr. Stettler denied, but he was held in custody this evening. The entire affair, including the sensational sale and the arrest of Stettler, caused a good deal of excitement among coal men, but the bank depositors are pleased.

THE WEST END THEATRE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 5.—A. H. Wood of Harlem Theatre fame was a guest at the Merchants' Hotel in this city last night. He arrived here from New-York on an early train and went at once to the Merritt House, on the Little Britain road, about five miles from this city, where young Bressler, a brother-in-law, is spending the Summer and studying for college. The two came back to Newburg, arriving here about 11 o'clock.

Wood left on the day boat for Albany at noon to-day, and will go at once from there to Boston, Mass. Young Bressler says his father and himself have the utmost confidence in the integrity of Wood, and will see to it that he comes out of this trouble with flying colors.

The West End Theatre will be built by Wood, and finished at the time specified. Bressler says there are two sides to this story, and the other side will come out at the proper time and astonish the public by the outrageous part taken by certain lawyers in the matter.

JUDGE THURMAN'S HEALTH.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Judge Thurman and wife, accompanied by the family of his son, Mr. Allan W. Thurman, leave here in the morning for Hot Springs, Va., where the venerable statesman will receive treatment for his old malady, the rheumatism. The party will stop over at White Sulphur Springs one day for rest. Mr. A. W. Thurman will remain here until after the Democratic State Convention.

A Stop at Chautauqua.

Holders of Erie Railway first-class limited tickets will be permitted to stop off at either Lakewood or Jamestown during the season. Chautauqua season is now at its height and very attractive. All through trains stop at above-named stations, including the magnificent solid vestibuled limited trains.—*Adv.*

SULLIVAN'S LEGAL TALENT.

PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE WITH GOV. LOWRY.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 5.—John L. Sullivan spent the forenoon at the Edwards House. He was taken from the jail some time during the night and conveyed there by an officer. Sullivan, this morning, through his attorneys, Calhoon & Green, presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to Justice J. A. P. Campbell of the Supreme Court. Attorney General Miller and District Attorney Neville represented the State. The petition alleged that Sullivan was deprived of his liberty, that he has been kept at the city jail and at his room in the Edwards House eighteen hours preceding this application; that he has demanded of Officer Chiles and Gov. Lowry that they either transmit his person at once before the Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit of his arrest was made for a speedy trial, or that a good and sufficient bond be accepted to secure his appearance before the said Justice of the Peace; that the object of said detention is to hold Sullivan for the meeting of the Circuit Court in Marion County next Monday, which would cause him great inconvenience, and concludes by praying that Justice Campbell cause a writ to be issued, directed to Officer Chiles to have the body of Sullivan before him at the earliest practicable time, to do and receive what the Justice might then and there think proper concerning him, and that he either be set at large or to give bail bond to appear before Justice Carter of Marion County.

Justice Campbell then ordered Sullivan back into the custody of Deputy Sheriff Chiles and issued an order for his immediate removal to Marion County, to be dealt with according to law. Sullivan and party, under custody of Deputy Sheriff Chiles, left at 5 o'clock for Purvis, Marion County. He was accompanied by his attorney, Judge Calhoon, and District Attorney Neville and Attorney General Miller went along to represent the State. The position taken by Gov. Lowry before the application for a writ of habeas corpus was that Sullivan should be held before the special term of the Circuit Court of Marion County next Monday, if he would not give bond to appear there. The position of Sullivan's attorneys was that he should be taken immediately before the Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit had been made and who has jurisdiction to try the case, or that he be allowed to give bond to appear before the Justice of the Peace.

The effect of this decision establishes the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace to hear and finally determine all the cases growing out of the prize fight which have heretofore been remitted to the Circuit Court for trial. It is the intention of all defendants in these cases to claim trial before the Justice of the Peace, notwithstanding the bonds already given to appear before the Circuit Court.

Sullivan was quite a curiosity here, and was seen by a great many citizens. The largest penalty can only be $1,000, and not imprisonment at all. Several prominent citizens here tendered their services as bondsmen to Sullivan. Bud Renaud this morning received the following telegram from Prof. Donovan in New-York:

"Received the following telegram from J. T. Norris: Gov. Lowry withdraws all rewards for either you or Muldoon. If somebody representing Sullivan and Kilrain's aiders and abettors will meet me at my residence in Springfield, Ohio, on the quiet, Sunday night, Aug. 4, I will give them some information that they will appreciate. Satisfaction guaranteed or expenses refunded. Strictly confidential. Answer at Springfield. Bud, telegraph your advice on the matter."

To this Renaud replied as follows:

"Pay no attention to Norris. He is a fraud."

Norris was the detective who started out from here more than two weeks since to arrest Kilrain and party.

KILRAIN ARRESTED.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—Jake Kilrain was arrested this morning on the beach at Ocean View by Detective Norris. He was taken back to Hampton, where he has been staying for several days.

THE REPORTED COTTON TRUST.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 5.—The scheme to buy up the cotton mills of this city, and of the country as well, is looked upon by millmen as absurd. "A syndicate could gain nothing by purchasing a controlling interest in cotton mills in the country, even if it were practicable," said a well-known manufacturer to-day. "The only possible object a trust of this kind could have in view would be to corner the market on cloth. As soon as that was done the printers would build their own mills, or, if the syndicate forced prices high enough, English manufacturers would flood the country with goods. The idea is a ridiculous one."

Vice President George Sherman of the Central Trust Company, said yesterday that he was in consultation with several capitalists last week in regard to the formation of a cotton trust and that his company had consented to act as the Trustee of such a trust after the papers had been submitted to and approved by the company's lawyers.

Emerson McMillan, whose name appeared on the circular sent to the officials of the cotton mills at Fall River, telegraphed to Mr. Sherman that the use of his name was without authority and that he was not connected with the scheme in any way. Mr. McMillan is President of the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis.

THE SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 5.—The New-York nautical schoolship St. Mary's anchored outside of New-London Friday evening at 9 o'clock and came in Saturday, twenty days and twelve hours from Madeira, having sailed from there July 13. This is a remarkably short run, it being the quickest out of a dozen or fifteen passages which the St. Mary's has ever made. She had remarkably good winds. This year, instead of the usual calms, the trade winds only changed direction, hauling south as the St. Mary's came north and blowing faster. From the time the ship left Madeira until she anchored she never stopped going on her course, and sailed over three thousand eight hundred miles. Every one is in good health and work has gone along smoothly. She will remain here two or three days and then proceed to Glen Cove to give the boys their usual short leave.

TO DO AWAY WITH GRADE CROSSINGS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Pennsylvania Railroad authorities have communicated with the city officials in reference to the elevation of their tracks through the city, particularly at the dangerous grade crossing opposite the Union Station. They say they will hold a conference with the Central Railroad officials as to what should be done to abolish the grade crossings. The Pennsylvania officials have informed the City Council that just as soon as the fourth track is completed between Newark and this city a handsome station will be erected by the company at Elizabeth.

The commission appointed to appraise the value of the property in this city which the railroad wishes to acquire for its fourth track will make a final report to Judge Van Syckel in the Circuit Court of Union County on Aug. 17

WHEELMAN BRUCE'S BODY RECOVERED.

WESTBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 5.—The body of J. Purvis Bruce, the wheelman, who was drowned yesterday in Chauncey Pond, was recovered this morning by divers. The position of the arms showed that cramp was the cause of his drowning. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. Bruce had a host of friends, but so far as is known had no relatives in America. His father resides at Edinburgh, Scotland, and his sister is at school in Germany.

CARNEGIE FURNACES BANKED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 5.—The Carnegie furnaces situated at Rankin station, near the city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, have been banked pending the settlement of the men's demand for an advance in wages. One furnace was banked Saturday night and the other early this morning, when the men employed at the latter joined those of the former. There are about 225 out.

ROBBERS IN ALLEGANY, N. Y.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Early this morning the safe in Dye Brothers' banking establishment and store in Allegany was blown open with powder and a large sum in cash, notes, and bonds and negotiable paper was stolen, together with a quantity of valuable jewelry. There is no clue to the thieves. It is reported that several wealthy farmers near Allegany had their houses robbed.

A CONDUCTOR DISAPPEARS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 5.—Hugh Dorsey, a freight conductor on the New-Jersey Central Road, living at 74 Wall-street, this city, mysteriously disappeared eleven days ago, and all efforts to trace him have proved futile. He sustained an injury to his head on the railroad some months ago and lately has acted strangely. His family fear that he has become insane.

HAYTI'S BLOODY WARFARE

PRISONERS KILLED LIKE SO MANY CATTLE.

BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE A WAR OF EXTERMINATION—HIPPOLYTE VERY NEAR PORT AU PRINCE.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, July 28.—Légitime has been cutting the throats of prisoners in the market place. Hippolyte is advancing nearer and nearer each day. Time and again the southern leader has prepared for flight, but on each occasion the appeals of the people and the representations of his Generals have induced him to hold on a little longer. More than once the war has appeared to be on its last legs, but by some sudden exploit hope has again been raised in the breasts of the beleaguered inhabitants, followed by renewed efforts to stay the advance of the northern forces. Fear bordering on frenzy appeare to have seized hold of many of Légitime's soldiers. They refuse to stand fire, and it only remains for the contagion to become universal to enable Hippolyte to march unopposed into the capital of the south.

The idea of offering quarter to surrendering troops has long died out, and capture now means something worse than death. Hippolyte slaughtered eighteen men who fell into his hands the other day, and in retaliation the terrible scenes in the market place have been enacted. None of the inhabitants of Port au Prince expects the least mercy accorded him should Hippolyte's men ever force an entrance into the city. This thought has served to bring on a condition of mind little short of distraction, and it now needs but the sounding of an alarm to throw the whole population of Port au Prince into a feverish excitement. Despair has seized hold of many of the people, while others await the end with indifference. The system of signals is vigorously observed between the American Consulate and the Kearsarge and the Ossipee lying in the offing. The American residents feel comparatively safe, though they often take reassuring glances in the direction of the harbor and count for the hundredth time the guns visible through the open ports of the American warships.

Hippolyte's attack last Thursday succeeded in carrying the earth works beyond La Coup, but here it stopped. His men at once set about digging trenches for the purpose of strengthening their position. They also cut a road for wagons and donkeys to traverse, which entirely protected the letter from the fire of the besieged. By means of the wagons and carts no difficulty was encountered in the transportation of provisions and supplies to the front.

No sooner did Hippolyte establish himself firmly before La Coup than he made another attempt to take this strong position. This was the first attack on the place itself since Légitime succeeded in driving him back by a surprise on his movements. The last attack on La Coup was apparently well planned, and, so far as occupying the place was concerned, was a success. But the barren state of the country around La Coup rendered it impossible to obtain supplies by foraging. As for conveying provisions from his main army to the position before La Coup, Hippolyte either deemed it impracticable or declined to give the order. The result was a foothold gained on La Coup than Hippolyte drew off, and Légitime hurried to strengthen his position so nearly lost. The northern forces withdrew within their intrenchments, provisions were hurried forward to them, and a number of Gatling guns and mountain howitzers sent along to strengthen them in the case of a counter attack. All along his front Hippolyte began burning brush and dwellings wherever found. Huge volumes of smoke could be constantly seen from the office before Port au Prince rising from the neighborhood where Hippolyte's men were known to be encamped. Such sights only added to the terror of the wretched people of Port au Prince, and it certainly did not tend to strengthen the nerves of the men guarding the defenses of the city.

Hippolyte after his attack on La Coup made another feint, and under cover of this succeeded in pushing a considerable force ahead to a position on the left and northward of the city. The movement was effected and a lodgment gained before the garrison of La Coup was enabled to offer the slightest opposition.

The most important position now occupied by Hippolyte is a marsh close to the city. This marsh in most places is wet ground, but here and there are high spots which are quite dry. From this marsh the enemy is enabled to reach the city with even small-arm fire, and it has been for the last few days the united object of Légitime's forces to dislodge the 500 men of Hippolyte stationed on this low ground. With the exception of this detached force of 500 men the remainder of Hippolyte's army is still in La Coup, and here they will probably remain until La Coup is forced and destroyed.

July 21 La Coup and all the forts along the outer line of defense, and even close in toward the city, opened fire on the enemy in force, and kept up an active shelling for many hours. Occasionally a shot was sent from the forts into the marsh, but the shelling of this latter position was intrusted to the gunboats almost wholly. Early in the day the Dessalines got out a sprung gun, and from the naval fort, took a good commanding position to shell the marsh. As long as the bombardment on shore continued, the Dessalines was engaged, but throughout the most of the firing she kept but one gun in action. The bombardment began at 7 A. M. and lasted until 11 A. M. At this latter hour some infantry forces were thrown out from the defenses and were soon engaged in a sharp skirmish with some of Hippolyte's forces.

The day ended without either side having gained any noteworthy advantage, though the early-attempted advance of Hippolyte was effectually checked. Hippolyte himself was not engaged in the action, having temporarily turned over the command of the forces to his next in rank. Hippolyte's great need is cannon. Had he a few good pieces of artillery it would take considerable opposition to stop him, and to present any determined front is impossible on the part of Légitime just at present. Hippolyte has a few heavy guns in the rear, but the rough state of the country makes it well-nigh impossible to get them to the front. In the matter of artillery Légitime certainly has the advantage.

On the Monday following the bombardment of the besiegers' position Légitime ordered all the houses and brush in his immediate front to be burned. He had found that such obstructions had injured his firing the day previous and only served to give cover to the advancing enemy. The smoke and flame from these burning obstacles have continued up to the present writing, and to judge from the area of smoke the whole country before Port au Prince must be ruined.

Between the 21st and 26th the firing of heavy guns from the region of La Coup could be heard every now and again, the reports sounding at very regular intervals. On the 26th the Rivière, a steamer chartered by Légitime, and the Panama steamed out along the front of the marsh on a reconnoissance, and finally pushed their way into the mouth of a little creek at the extreme left of the low ground. No sooner did the Rivière gain this position than she commenced shelling the whole front of the ground before her. Hippolyte's men could be seen along their intrenched positions, and every once in a while a shell would drop very near to where they stood. Although the range was long, Hippolyte's men opened on the Rivière with a Gatling gun, this being the only type of ordnance they were able to take into the marsh. The Panama opened fire soon after the Rivière commenced. One of the very first of the Panama's shots was fired so low that the gas from the powder blew out the stern rail and tore up planking along the counter. The Panama immediately went out of action and repaired to Port au Prince, where she obtained a Gatling gun, which she mounted close alongside of the injured gun platform of the first gun. With this addition to her armament the Panama returned to the creek and opened fire on the marsh. The forts along the water front joined in and a lively rain of shell and small-arm fire from the Gatlings was poured on the position until dark.

Some of the shells, when they exploded, brought forth a series of yells from the marsh, of the meaning of which there could be no mistake. At times Hippolyte's men could be seen taking up near positions, evidently to disconcert the fire as much as anything else. During intervals in the shelling the reports of heavy guns could be heard from the direction of La Coup, it being apparent that Hippolyte's forces there were attempting to distract the attention of the forts from the marsh.

Just before sunset Hippolyte ordered a charge on La Coup. His men advanced with a rush, firing as they ran. Instead, however, of going right over the intrenchments, as they might have done, the whole line stopped on reaching some of the outer intrenchments. Légitime's men fled to the interior of the fort at the first appearance of the attacking force, and for half an hour kept up a fire on Hippolyte's men gathered below. At this moment the report was sent to Port au Prince from La Coup that it was impossible to hold out longer and calling for reinforcements. All the available men in the city were pushed forward, and with considerable impetuosity attacked Hippolyte. The latter beat a hasty retreat, carrying away with him eighteen of the garrison, captured during the first of the attack. Of these unfortunate eighteen men some were shot on reaching Hippolyte's camp, while others had their throats cut in the sight of the whole body of troops. All were executed for the amusement of the troops.

Spies reported this act of Hippolyte's to Légitime, and the latter immediately ordered all the prisoners on hand to be taken to the market place. There were eight of them in all, and, tied arm to arm, they were led, strongly guarded, to the open market. Here an immense crowd had collected, which was at a fever heat of excitement. One by one the men were gagged in plain view of everybody, and then, with the utmost deliberation, their throats were cut like so many beasts, the crowd yelling vociferously as each man fell quivering to the ground. In the very middle of the killing one man managed to unloose himself and filled the air with the most piercing cries of fright. This pleased the crowd so much that the gags of all the remaining prisoners were taken out, and the cries of agony of the wretched men fairly rent the air. When the butchery was completed a great yell went up from the crowd for Légitime, and it was evident that the Southern leader had gained a point in the confidence of his followers. The Captain of an Atlas Line steamer and the American Consul witnessed the above scene and can authenticate it.

The Americans here are not alarmed. Légitime's men are too badly scared to molest anyone. Hippolyte expresses great friendship for the Americans, and it is not thought any harm will come from the hands of his men should they force the city.

The Kearsarge, since last

SPOKANE FALLS IN ASHES

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY WIPED OUT.

TWENTY-FIVE BLOCKS BURNED, INVOLVING A PROBABLE LOSS OF FOURTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, Aug. 5.—The entire business portion of this city was destroyed by fire last night. Twenty-five blocks were reduced to ashes. The estimated loss is $14,000,000.

The fire started at 7 o'clock in a lodging house on Railroad-avenue. The Fire Department came on the scene quickly, but owing to a lack of water the fire quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings, and was soon beyond control. The flames jumped across the street to the Russ House and the Pacific Hotel. By this time a strong wind sprang up, and it was evident that the city was doomed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity. The firemen were powerless.

Attempts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path, but it was useless. From the Pacific Hotel the fire swept across First-street to the frame buildings in the next block, and soon it reached the heart of the city. The block of two-story brick buildings on Riverside-avenue was easily carried away. From here the fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde Block, a four-story building, taking in the whole square between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside-avenue.

The fire next leaped across Howard-street, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens streets was a mass of red-hot ashes. The next structure to fall was the large Tuit Block. From there the conflagration went whirling through the solid blocks of four-story brick buildings, including the Post Office, between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material.

From the place of origin, the fire had meanwhile taken another direction, leaping across Sprague-street to the Opera House and thence over Riverside-avenue to Brown's Bank; then both sides of the avenue were in flames. The buildings between Post and Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand Hotel. From here the waves of flame poured into the adjoining square on the right, containing the Frankfort Block, the largest building in the city. The Frankfort cost $250,000. It withstood the fire for some time, but finally disappeared. The Arlington Hotel was now enveloped in flames. Suddenly a man was seen to jump from the second story. He arose and started to run down Howard-street, but was overcome by the heat and fell. Several people rushed to his assistance and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight, having been literally roasted alive, the skin peeling off all over the body. The unfortunate man's name was Charles Davis. He died at noon to-day.

Northward wee the direction taken by the fire from the Arlington. It consumed the block between Howard, Main, Front, and Wall streets, burning over east as far as the latter thoroughfare, when a vacant lot checked further progress in that direction. Everything in a northerly direction, including the Northern Pacific express office, the Union Block, and the Windsor Hotel, was soon a mass of flames.

The river prevented the fire doing further damage, and was the means of saving all the big flouring and lumber mills. Three hours sufficed to complete the awful destruction.

The only business houses left standing in the city is the Crescent Building, which was saved by means of tearing down intervening buildings.

Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread scarcely anything was saved. Provisions are scarce and will last only a short time.

The City Council met this morning and appointed a committee on relief. It was decided that provisions should be sent for and the needy supplied free.

The inefficient management of the city water works was denounced by the Council for neglecting his duty, he being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected, and as a result there was scarcely any pressure. Had the contrary been the case the fire would have been easily got under control.

The militia is out in force and all persons without passes are forbidden to enter the burned district. Five out of the seven banks destroyed were again doing business to-day, all being situated in the Crescent Block, the only business structure left standing.

Notwithstanding the extent of the calamity, the people wear a cheerful air and bear their losses bravely. Many business men have already signified their intention to rebuild.

The business district of Spokane was in a strip between the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks and the Spokane River. This strip was five squares across and extended about seven squares in length. It was solidly built up with brick and stone structures, the cost of which varied from $25,000 to $250,000. The banking houses, five hotels, the Opera House, and many wholesale establishments, doing a business estimated at $500,000 each, were situated within the district described.

The city possessed an excellent water works modeled after the Holley system, with a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons daily.

As to insurance, the best information here is that no large amounts were carried. Buildings that cost $30,000 to $40,000 are known to have had but $9,000 to $10,000 insurance.

The chief losses, as nearly as can be inferred from the reports that have reached Helena, were as follows: Bailey, Mason, Marks & Co., wholesale hardware, $125,000; the Great Eastern wholesale and retail dry goods house, $100,000; the "White House" dry goods house, $80,000; Lowenberg Brothers, $100,000; Benham & Griffith, wholesale grocers, $40,000; Mann, Smith & Co., grocers, $40,000; Pacific Hotel, $40,000; Grand Hotel, $40,000; Windsor, $25,000; Hyde Block, $75,000; Washington Block, $65,000; Crescent, $30,000; Cannon Block, $20,000; Moore Block, $30,000; First National Bank Block, $25,000; Silverton Block, $25,000; Frankfort Block, $125,000; Tull Block, $75,000.

LIST OF THE INSURANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The property lose by the Spokane Falls fire last night is estimated at $6,000,000 by the *Coast Review*, an insurance journal published in this city. The same paper estimates the total insurance of $2,339,300, of which $1,840,700 is held by companies having agencies in this city. The detailed list is as follows:

Royal Norwich Union and Lancashire, $75,000; Helvetia, Swiss, $25,000; South British, $20,000; Union, San Francisco, $35,000; San, San Francisco, $5,000; American of Boston, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Granite State, $4,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $36,000; Commercial, San Francisco, $20,000; Firemen's Fund, $40,000; National, New York, $15,000; State Investment, $15,000; Guardian, $38,000; Phoenix, London, $51,000; American, New York, $14,000; Insurance Company of North America, $40,000; Pennsylvania, $50,000; Northwestern National, $5,000; Denver, $2,500; London, Northern and Queen, $75,000; Connecticut, $25,000; Springfield, $35,000; New-Hampshire, $15,000; Germania, New York, $15,000; United States, $6,000; Citizens', Missouri, $5,000; Western Toronto, $12,000; New-Zealand, $24,000; Hamburg, Bremen, $20,000; Niagara, $15,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $50,000; Etna, $60,000; Phenix, Brooklyn, $16,000; American, Philadelphia, $18,000; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $25,000; State of Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, $10,000; London and Lancashire, $40,000; Manchester, $29,000; Caledonian, $25,000; American, New Jersey, $2,000; Prussian National, $50,000; North German, $5,500; Germania, $34,000; Hamburg, Magelburg, $29,000; Economic, $3,100; Hartford, $72,000; Commercial Union, $30,000; Manufacturers and Builders', $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $25,000; City of London, $25,000; Peabody, $7,500; Liberty, $26,000; American Central, $800; Continental, $35,000; San Fire Office, $29,000; Firemen's, New-Jersey, $20,000; Girard, $1,000; National of Ireland, $35,000; Atlas, $10,000; Providence, Washington, $15,000; Security, $9,000; Long Island, $11,000; Rochester German, $3,000; North British and Mercantile, $54,000; Niagara, American, $47,000; Home and Phenix, $150,000; Southern California, $2,500; Westchester, $10,000; California, $14,000; Union of New-Zealand, $28,000; Home Mutual, $45,000; Imperial, $18,000; Lion, $8,000; Union, $12,000; National, Hartford, $13,000; Oakland Home, $7,000; Traders', $800; Southern, New-Orleans, $2,700; Alta, $10,000.

In addition to these, Oregon, Seattle, and other Eastern companies not specified have policies out to amount to $498,600.

The city of Spokane Falls, which lies on both sides of the Spokane River, is situated near the centre of the eastern boundary line of Washington Territory, and north of the Palouse Valley, a plateau of vast size and immense agricultural resources. The location of the city was determined by the presence of a series of waterfalls, the largest of which is forty feet high. It is in the centre of the city, while the whole fall, distributed over a distance of half a mile, is 156 feet. The capacity of the waterfalls is estimated at 90,000 horse power, which is four and a half times that of the Falls of St. Anthony.

From the south bank of the river the ground ascends gently until it reaches a line of bluffs three-quarters of a mile away, on whose slope is the fashionable residence quarter. From the north side of the river stretches a plain for two miles north and several miles east and west of the falls. The principal collection of business houses is south of the stream—the saw, flour, and woolen mills, which constitute the city's principal business, are situated on the river banks, from which streets from 75 to 100 feet wide stretch southward to the bluffs and are crossed by others running east and west. A peculiar feature of these streets, of which eight miles were graded during the past year, is their pavements, which are composed of the natural basaltic formation peculiar to the soil at this part of the State.

Although not artificially improved, they are as hard and even as the Belgian block pavements in Eastern cities. The blocks generally run 300 feet in length. Of these several hundred have been laid out, but the greater number of them have as yet only a speculative value. The blocks more or less built upon number about one hundred and fifty, and of these about one hundred are well covered with buildings. The principal business part of the city lies between Bernard and Monroe streets, running north and south, and Railroad-avenue, running east and west, and the river, forty-nine blocks in all. Of these, according to the early reports of the fire, about thirty have been swept by the flames, and as they lie inde practically all the city fire limits and considerable space outside of it, it will be understood that the finest part of the city has been swept away.

Many fine business blocks and individual buildings are included in the district reported burned, several of the blocks having a value of from $50,000 to $200,000. Among the more important of these are the Spokane National Bank Building, a handsome stone structure; the Jameson Block, Arlington Hotel, Pacific Hotel, Tull's Block, Fells City Opera House, New-York Brewery, Western Hotel, United States Hotel, Grand Hotel, *Chronicle* office, Moore's Block, Frankfurt Block, Washington Building, Eagle Block, Hyde Block, Central Block, Bielock's Building, and Cannon's Block.

The Northern Pacific freight depot, situated on East Railroad-avenue, which was destroyed, was a long, low structure reaching from Mill-street to past Howard. The passenger station, a handsome brick building, was situated on West Railroad-avenue, between Lincoln and Post streets.

The city had what it considered an efficient fire department and adequate water supply. The water was supplied by a direct-pressure system, two Holly pumps being used, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. Six miles of four to twelve inch water pipe were laid throughout the city, with forty-seven double hydrants. With a two-horse fire department of 100 men, an abundance of hose, a hook and ladder truck fully equipped, and a pumping force equal to throwing streams over toe highest buildings, the place was regarded as very secure from a large fire. All of the older buildings in the place were frame, however, and the fire, which broke out among some wooden lodging houses on West Railroad-avenue, seems to have very soon got beyond the department's control.

The recent rapid growth of the city is shown by the fact that in 1873 it had no place on the map. Gazetteers published about this time mention it as a post village with a population of about 150. In 1883 the population was 1,000. A year later, in September, the Northern Pacific Railroad reached the place, and in 1885 it contained 6,000 people. Since then the city's growth has been rapid and steady, and the population now is probably 17,000 and growing so fast that 20,000 to 25,000 are looked for as the coming census year figures.

A railroad enterprise in which the city is interested is the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, which will connect Spokane with Seattle, on Puget Sound. This road intends to build large machine and repair shops at Spokane Falls. Another road which is being built is the Spokane Falls and Northern, which will reach Colville, sixty-five miles distant, this year, and will connect the city with navigable water on the Columbia River by next year.

Spokane Falls has five national banks and savings banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,000,000. Among the new buildings in course of construction at the present year were several new stone and brick business blocks, a new Jesuit college to cost $75,000, and a Young Men's Christian Association building to cost $50,000. A two-hundred-thousand-dollar hotel and a fifty-thousand-dollar one are to be built this present year. The capital for almost all these enterprises is provided from the East, Boston capitalists having made large investments in the thriving young city.

Local insurance men were unwilling to give any opinion yesterday regarding the probable losses they sustained at Spokane Falls. They were agreed, however, that it was very generally distributed. Mr. Samuel R. Weed, Vice President of the Liberty Insurance Company, whose estimates at the time of the Seattle fire were borne out exactly by the figures ascertained later, said that it would be impossible before full reports of the fire were had to give any opinion regarding the insurance losses at Spokane Falls. Companies which were said to be there to have underwritten largely there were the Liverpool, London and Globe, Home, Continental, Niagara, German-American, and Phenix.

It was said that the Liverpool, London and Globe had $200,000 involved, but this was denied at the office. The Home and Phenix Companies lose $40,000 each. At the other offices mentioned, it was stated that their business at Spokane Falls, belonging to the far West, was in charge of their San Francisco representatives, and, until they were heard from, the exact figures or even a reliable approximation could not be had.

NOT WORRIED BY SCRUPLES.

HOW LUMBERMEN KEEP BUSY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE.

One of the attachés of a periodical devoted to the lumber trade, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday concerning the difficulties he encountered in obtaining news of the great lumber interests of the State, said: "It is almost impossible to get the representative of one of the great lumber firms to converse about what his employes are doing or expect to do. It seems to be generally understood among them that they shall say nothing concerning the quantity of timber out or where they cut it. This is particularly the case with the lumbermen who are interested in the Adirondack region. Last Winter I was anxious to print accurate statistics of the number of feet of lumber cut in our forests during the season. I carefully prepared blanks and sent 100 of them to the leading firms in the trade. Each blank would require but a few minutes' work to fill. What was the result? Why, of the 100 blanks I sent out scarcely 10 were returned filled out.

"You ask me whether lumbermen confine their cuttings with care to their own property. They do. They are very careful to keep clear of Northern New-York and cut all the marketable lumber they can find. In the Adirondacks they are gradually working into the great virgin forests of the Adirondack township. They do not refrain simply because they are on State land. It is not likely a forest where the trees may be easily transported, they do not hesitate simply because the trees are public property. The only way to stop a lumberman cutting trees is to hang him.

"Only a little while ago that a friend was telling me of an experience he had with the reticence of lumbermen concerning new property and the like. He was interested in a lumber paper and one of the stockholders happened to be a member of a firm which was part of a syndicate which bought up a great tract of land in the Adirondacks. The purchase was a very great one and, regarding it from a news standpoint, was an exceedingly important one. All he paper was able to print was ten lines, informing the world of the number of acres of the purchase and the names of the syndicate.

"'Do the seizures by the State of lands where taxes are overdue have much influence in stopping the forest cutting?' was asked.

"Lumbermen are perfectly willing to pay the taxes on the property so long as it holds marketable timber, but when that is cut off they don't care much what becomes of it. When the trees grow large enough to be cut down again, however, I am afraid the lumbermen will find that they do not still own the property, but go right on cutting as they did before."

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Judge Horton to-day settled the matter of the change of venue asked for by P. O'Sullivan, the iceman, by transferring O'Sullivan's case, together with those of all the other prisoners, from branch No. 1 of the Criminal Court, over which he presides, to branch No. 2, presided over by Judge McConnell.

In doing this Judge Horton said that the statute which gave O'Sullivan the right to ask for a change of venue must not be used for the purpose of securing a separate trial. He transferred all the cases to branch No. 2 in order that the prisoners might be tried together.

Judge Horton then overruled the motion to quash the indictments in the cases of Beggs, Coughlin, Woodruff, and Kunze. The prisoners were arraigned and each man pleaded "Not guilty."

On motion of the State Attorney, the case against all the prisoners was set for trial before Judge McConnell on Monday, Aug. 26.

Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect, was landed safely here a few minutes before 10 o'clock to-night. Contrary to expectation, he was not brought to the Union Station, but was taken from the train at Canal and Fulton streets by Chief Hubbard and conveyed, probably, to the county jail.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—Burke, the Cronin suspect, arrived at this city in charge of Chief Hubbard of Chicago at 6:55 A. M. to-day over the Manitoba Road. After the rest of the passengers had alighted the train was run back into the yard, and the Burke party quickly transferred to a Milwaukee car, and attached to the Milwaukee train which pulled out at 7:15 A. M. Burke was very carefully guarded, and no one was permitted to interview or even see him.

SMALLPOX IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Mary Muhleob, a midwife living at 209 Central-avenue, was taken ill on Saturday, and to-day she was pronounced to be suffering from smallpox. The disease was contracted from her son Renard, whose case the attending physician diagnosed as chicken pox. Investigation showed that the son arrived home from Colorado on June 27, and that he had traveled part of the way in the same seat with a stranger whose head was tied up and whose face was covered with boils. This man, who came from Buffalo, was suffering from smallpox, as the State Board of Health records prove, and he communicated the disease to young Muhleob. It is believed that all who have lately come in contact with either the mother or son have been vaccinated.

IS THIS A BRITISH BLUFF

ANOTHER OVERTURE FOR A YACHT RACE.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON INTIMATES THAT THE VALKYRIE MAY YET BE SENT TO RACE.

It appears that the Royal Yacht Squadron of England has made another "bluff" in regard to sailing a race this Fall for the America's Cup. Yesterday the following cablegram was received at the office of Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the ex-Cup Committee1 appointed by Commodore Gerry of the New-York Yacht Club to arrange for races with the Earl of Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie:

COWES, England, Aug. 4.

To James D. Smith, America's Cup Committee, New-York Yacht Club:

Your interpretation of deed and suggestion that objection in our letter of June 27 can be overcome alters case. Challenge holds good provided cup can be held subject to challenges under Volunteer-Thistle conditions, and provided necessary extension of time granted. Cable reply that Valkyrie may prepare. GRANT.

Commodore Smith being out of town, the communication from the Royal Yacht Squadron was sent to Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club, who at once notified Commodore Gerry and as many gentlemen of the ex-Cup Committee as he could find, and the gentlemen met last evening in the New-York Yacht Club's headquarters, 67 Madison-avenue, when the matter was considered. The communication, coming as it does just on the eve of the annual squadron cruise of the club, of which the Royal Yacht Squadron, or at least Designer George L. Watson, must be advised, carried a suspicion of insincerity with it, and in reply Secretary Oddie was officially directed to send the following cablegram:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5.

To Richard Grant, Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, England:

Cablegram to Smith received. When you withdrew your challenge America's Cup Committee was discharged. Meeting of club cannot now be called until its return from squadron cruise.

ODDIE, Secretary.

It is plain that the New-York Yacht Club, having given up almost in disgust the hope of arranging a race with the Royal Yacht Squadron, does not intend to let any change of base on the part of the foreign club to detract from the interest or alter in any way the plans for its squadron cruise. The prospects are that the cruise will be the most interesting of any ever held by the New-York Yacht Club. With the addition of the many new schooners and sloops the fleet will be the finest that ever has been witnessed in this country and the races will be exciting in the extreme to yachtsmen. If a special meeting of the club were to be called, it would be necessary to delay the cruise and there is no intention of doing this. All the yachts going are ready to report at New-London to-morrow.

Whether the Royal Yacht Squadron is willing now to admit the power given by the new deed of gift governing the America's Cup to arrange races according to the conditions which governed the Volunteer-Thistle races is very doubtful. It is true that the deed on this point is very clear, and Commodore Smith, in his letter referred to in the cablegram to him, stated very clearly that if the cup should be won by the club challenging it, they would have no right compelled to arrange a match under more favorable conditions to a challenger than those under which it challenged, if the challenger would agree to the conditions desired by the holder of the cup.

English yachtsmen claim to have other objections to the new deed, as is shown by last week's London *Field*, which also arrived here yesterday. In that paper Mr. Dixon Kemp, its yachting editor, sneers at the New-York Yacht Club, and says that "the deed contains specific conditions of a very onerous character, and if the Royal Yacht Squadron became the holder of the cup, would the New-York Yacht Club demand on the part of a challenger that all these onerous conditions should be complied, and the match made easy for the challenger by 'mutual consent'? That is practically what the committee of the New-York Yacht Club is now undignified enough to intimate they would do, and we should be very sorry to see any British club become party to any such unsportsmanlike a challenge in such an equivocal and humiliating position."

Mr. Kemp says he knows what "mutual consent" means in New-York, and subsequent parade of the concessions made by the fair-minded Americans. He does not know what it would mean on his side of the Atlantic.

The fact is, a committee appointed by the Royal Yacht Squadron to consider the deed of gift pronounced it unfair and refused to allow the Earl of Dunraven to sail for the cup, and "pending the hers will wonder at the sudden change of front indicated in the cablegram to Commodore Smith.

According to Mr. Kemp, it is not likely that the Valkyrie will come to America this Fall unless she can call against the yacht which would have been chosen to defend the America's Cup, and thereby would be admitted to be the fastest yacht in America.

The British yachtsman's scarecrow, our American Volunteer, is now hauled out on the railway at Lawley's Basin, Boston, being cleaned. She has been lying in the basin since last Fall, and Gen. Paine has decided to haul her out and have her repainted. This is done for the purpose of keeping her in good order. After she is painted and overhauled she will be put in the basin for the rest of the Summer.

The Anchinloss Brothers' sloop Katrina will leave Bay Ridge for New-London to-day. She has practically a new suit of sails, Mr. E. S. Anchinloss says, and will carry more after sail than she did in her races with the Titania.

FAMILY AND MONEY GONE.

CHARLES SEIDLER RENEWS HIS SEARCH FOR HIS WIFE.

Charles Seidler, a native of Hamburg, who came to this country about two months ago in search of his wife and who was supposed to have found her, turned up at Castle Garden yesterday and again sought advice as to how he should recover his missing spouse. Seidler says that on the last trip which the steamship Taormina made to this port his wife, Augusta, his two children, Ernest and Gertrude, and his mother-in-law, Caroline Grietsch, embarked and came to this country. He himself coming home one day to his house in Hamburg, after a short absence on business, found that all his effects, including 1,700 thalers, and the family already enumerated had disappeared.

Inquiry among the neighbors led him to believe that his wife had eloped with another man and had come to America. He accordingly at once set sail for these shores, and arrived here three weeks later than the Taormina. On stating his case to the Emigration Commissioner he found that his wife had signified her intention of going to 225 First-street, and he left the Garden expecting to find the family there. The address given turned out to be fictitious, however, and Seidler was disheartened. He had no money, but resolved to earn some, and found employment. Yesterday he returned to the Garden, and said that he wanted to know the best way of prosecuting the search for his wife. He was told to put the matter in the hands of the police, and left the Garden with that intention.

He thinks that a man named John Gehitz must have something to do with his wife's disappearance, as this name is always found associated with the names of his family on the steamer's passenger list, manifest, &c.

DIVING 150 FEET INTO A NET.

M. Baptiste Peynaud, a diver, appeared yesterday for the first time in America at Rockaway Beach. His performance consisted of a dive from the top of a tower into a net stretched 150 feet below. A big crowd watched his descent.

From the time the diver began his ascent of the tower until he reached the platform at the top five minutes elapsed. His descent, headforemost, took only two and one-fifth seconds. When within ten feet of the net he turned a complete somersault, striking the net on his shoulders. Strange to say, the rebound, which he had expected would be great, was only a few feet. Scurrying across the net he jumped to the beach and then hastened to his hotel. He is to jump twice to-day.

SHERIFF FLACK'S AMBITION.

"I wish the papers would let up on Jim Flack," said a Tammany man to a friend in the Hoffman House yesterday.

"Why? Surely he and Judge Bookstaver are alone responsible. Flack himself is old enough to know better; he is nearly seventy, and would look it if he didn't dye his hair and mustache."

"Well, it's too bad, anyway. I fear it will hurt his chances."

"Chances for what?"

"Why, hadn't you heard that he was slated to succeed Hugh Grant as Mayor?"

"No!"

"True as Gospel, and Jim is ambitious enough to want it. This scandal has broken him all up, but he hopes to push it up by a pull."

TAGGED LIKE A PARCEL.

Adolphus A. C. Logan, a youth of thirteen years, arrived yesterday at Castle Garden with a tag tied around his neck. The tag bore explicit directions as to where the lad was to be taken—viz., to his aunt, Mrs. J. Sheilstrand, Eureka, Cal. Adolphus was accompanied only by a tin hat box, which contained his modest wardrobe, and by the sum of $4 in cash, which he carried in his pocket. He came from Glasgow, on the Furnessia, and is one of a large family of children. His father is a photographer, and of limited means, so that it seemed advisable to use the express-package method in forwarding the boy on such a long journey.

CITIZENSHIP IN FRANCE.

A NEW LAW WHICH CLASHES WITH AMERICAN IDEAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Department of State has secured a copy of the new law on French nationality recently passed by the Chamber and gazetted June 26. The law changes the legal status of the large class of foreigners residing in France or born there, and will affect many American citizens. It deals with French citizenship and the right of domicile in France. It still maintains, as the old law did, that the son of a Frenchman is French wherever he may be born, but it makes French nearly all those born in France. As to the second point of the law, it is more restrictive than the old one and tends to force French citizenship on foreigners residing in France.

The following are, by the law, natural-born French:

1. Those whose fathers were French at the time of their birth, whether born in France or abroad.

2. Those born in France, whose fathers were also born there, unless the latter, if French, formerly they could claim French citizenship; now they have no option, but are made French citizens.

3. Those born in France whose fathers were not French and not born in France, if they reside in France at the time of their becoming of age, unless they then disclaim French nationality and prove by a certificate of the Government of their father that they have retained his nationality. (Formerly they retained the nationality of the father unless they claimed French citizenship; now they take French nationality unless they claim the citizenship of the father.)

From this it follows that the son of a naturalized French-American who happens to be born in France is French; that the son of a native American established in France for business purposes is French if he fails to claim his American citizenship at the age of twenty-one and if he is not supported in this claim by the United States Government; that the son of a Frenchman born in the United States is French, and so on through generations so born—a doctrine which, if enforced by the other European nations, would make every native born American the subject of another country.

French citizenship can be acquired by foreigners as follows:

First—By obtaining the right of being domiciled in France and after four years of such authorized domicile.

Second—By ten years of uninterrupted residence in France without having applied for the right of domicile.

Third—By marrying a Frenchwoman, and after one year of authorized domicile.

Fourth—By rendering important service to France and after one year of authorized domicile.

Fifth—If born in France from an alien and not domiciled there, by claiming up to age of twenty-two French citizenship, and residing in France or by submitting to the French military laws.

Sixth—If a woman, by marrying a Frenchman, or through naturalization of her husband, if she seeks it.

Seventh—If a minor, by the naturalization of the father, unless he disclaims French nationality when coming of age. (In the old law it was the reverse, the minor child of a naturalized Frenchman had to claim French citizenship.)

A Frenchman loses his nationality by obtaining foreign naturalization, if he is released from all military obligation in France; but so released, by securing the authorization of the French Government to do so, by accepting service from a foreign Government, which he refuses to resign if requested to do so by his own Government: by taking military service abroad without the authorization of his Government; if a woman, by marrying a foreigner. A consequence of this provision is that an American citizen of French origin, called to perform military service in France, can no longer be released by applying to the courts, which will be governed by the new statute. Another consequence is that no Frenchman can now be considered as having lost his original nationality simply by the effects of the laws of another country. Native Americans of French parentage are not, therefore, Americans in the eye of the new statute and are liable to military service in France. For the same reason minor children of a Frenchman who acquires American citizenship are held to be not Americans but French.

Americans doing business in France are simply affected by stipulation in the part of the law relating to rights of foreigners in France, that all the permissions of domicile given heretofore will expire in five years from the date of the present law and will not be renewed in any case. Also that that period have not applied for or naturalization have been rejected. Many of the Americans engaged in business in France have acquired legal domiciles, but in five years from June 26 last they will either have to apply for formal naturalization or be liable to immediate expulsion, besides the difficulties and annoyances which await every foreigner who has to appear in a French court of justice.

NOLAN'S ALLEGED THEFT.

A PATROLMAN HELD ON THE CHARGE OF STEALING FROM A CRIPPLE.

Patrolman Michael Nolan of the Twenty-third Sub-Precinct, who was charged with stealing $3 50 from D. E. Ladd of Schenectady, N. Y., in the Grand Central Station Saturday morning, was arraigned for examination yesterday before Justice McMahon in the Yorkville Police Court. The hearing was somewhat noteworthy because of an argument between the magistrate and Elias G. Levy, counsel for the policeman. Levy presented an affidavit in which he declared that he had not had time to procure witnesses, and then asked to have the hearing postponed. When the Justice denied this he attempted to argue, but the magistrate stopped him, and then he declared the defense would take no part in the examination.

Mr. Ladd testified to the circumstances of the theft, all of which have been published. Roundsman Sullivan told of finding Nolan shaking Mr. Ladd and of the former's arrest. Levy was asked by Justice McMahon if he had any questions to put to the witness, but he declined to do so and demanded that the affidavit and the court's refusal and his exception be put on record. The magistrate asked him to swear to the affidavit, but this he refused to do, because, he said, he had already done so before a notary. "Then," observed the court, "it shall not go upon the record." Levy persisted but was silenced. The prisoner was held in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

Michael Martin, a cigar dealer, then offered to go bail for Mr. Ladd, but when Justice McMahon questioned Martin he ascertained that the latter had approached Mr. Ladd and had offered to go his bail. The magistrate, believing that an effort was being made to get the complainant out of the jurisdiction of the court so that he could not reappear against Nolan, refused to accept Martin. The cigar dealer declared that he had known Mr. Ladd for years, and the complainant pleaded that he should not be sent back to the House of Detention, for such a course, he said, might endanger his life. The details of the testimony the magistrate at first refused to listen, but finally relented, and the complainant was set free.

COLLISION ON THE READING.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER UNSEATED BUT NOT HURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—A passenger train on the North Pennsylvania branch of the Reading Railroad was run into by a "wild" locomotive this morning, and several passengers were slightly injured. Both engines were battered up, and the smoking car and a combination car were also pretty badly smashed. The passenger train was the one known as the business men's accommodation, and is run expressly for gentlemen who reside at points along the road during the Summer and come into the city on business every day. It left Jenkintown, ten miles from here, at 7 o'clock.

From the time the diver began his ascent of the tower until he reached the platform at the top five minutes elapsed. His descent, headforemost, took only two and one-fifth seconds. When within ten feet of the net he turned a complete somersault, striking the net on his shoulders. Strange to say, the rebound, which he had expected would be great, was only a few feet. Scurrying across the net he jumped to the beach and then hastened to his hotel. He is to jump twice to-day.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, whose Summer home is at Jenkintown, was in the rear car of the train, and at the moment the accident occurred was engaged in conversation with a friend. Both gentlemen were thrown out of their seats and shaken up to a considerable extent, but sustained no injury.

The engineer of the runaway locomotive states that the valves and throttle of his engine would not work. He was going at a rapid pace and saw the approaching train, but was powerless to avert the collision. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. The road was cleared of the wreckage in a short while, and travel was resumed, the Postmaster General coming to the city on a special train.

APPOINTED TOO LATE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5.—Considerable amusement was caused here this afternoon upon receipt of a dispatch announcing the appointment of Americus M. Neely of Forest City as Receiver of Public Money at Little Rock. A. M. Neely was the victim of the Forest City riot, which occurred some months ago, he being shot down in that city. He had been recommended to the position of Receiver of Public Money at Little Rock by the State Republican Executive Committee, and, his application being on file, the appointment was made to-day.

ITALIAN STABBING CASES.

Joseph Caboni, twelve years of age, was watching a fruit stand at Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue last night, when William Klein of 326 West Fifty-ninth-street attempted to steal some of the fruit. A fight followed, in which he was stabbed by Caboni in the thigh.

While John Rosea, a contractor, living at 47 Mulberry-street, was chastising Michael Angelo Derico, a bootblack whom he caught beating his son, Derico plunged a knife blade into his right leg, causing a serious wound. Derico was held at the Tombs yesterday to await the result of Rossa's injuries.

STUDYING BRITAIN'S NAVY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT THE GREAT REVIEW.

COMPLIMENTING THE ENGLISH ADMIRALS ON THE FLEET—THE QUEEN'S BERLIN REGIMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 5.—The review of the fleet by Emperor William took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The weather was clear and a high wind was blowing. As the Emperor approached the fleet in the yacht Hohenzollern the German standard was displayed at the main of each ironclad, a salute was fired by the combined fleet, and yards were manned.

The review was a brilliant success. Upon its conclusion Emperor William received the Admirals commanding the British fleets on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and congratulated them upon the splendid appearance of the fleet.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A deputation from the First Dragoon Guards of Berlin, of which regiment the Queen has been made commander by Emperor William, has gone to Osborne to present to her Majesty the regimental report.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S STORY.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—At the trial of Mrs. Maybrick for the murder of her husband to-day Dr. MacNamara, ex-President of the Irish College of Surgeons, testified that in his opinion Mr. Maybrick's death was due to gastro-enteritis, and not to arsenic. Dr. Pani, toxicological examiner in the Victoria University, declared that it would take months to eliminate arsenic from the system if it were taken over twice; he also thought the symptoms in the case of Mr. Maybrick accorded with those of gastro-enteritis.

A chemist testified that he often purchased fly papers for use as cosmetics. A hairdresser said that arsenic was frequently used by ladies to improve the complexion. Mr. Poole, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, testified that in March last Mr. Maybrick had told him that he took poisonous medicine habitually.

This concluded the evidence, and Mrs. Maybrick then read her statement. In this she explained the presence of fly papers in the house by saying that she had bought them for use as cosmetics, as many years she had used cosmetic prescribed by Dr. Scigg of Brooklyn which contained arsenic. She had lost the prescription, and wishing to make a substitute had soaked the fly papers in elderflower water and lavendar water, and had covered the vessel holding the mixture with a plate and a towel to exclude the air.

"On the night of May 9," she continued, "after the nurse in attendance upon my husband had given him some meat juice, I went and set by his bed. He complained of being very sick and depressed, and implored me to give him a powder. Earlier in the day he had made a similar request, and I had declined to administer the powder. But that evening I was overwrought, terribly anxious, and miserably unhappy. His distress unnerved me, and as to the powder was harmless and I could put it in his food, I consented to mix it with some meat juice which I gave to him. After taking it the deceased fell asleep, and appeared better on awakening. I was not anxious to administer the powder. Afterward I placed the bottle containing the meat juice on the washstand, where it remained until Michael Maybrick, my brother-in-law, took possession of it. The day before my husband died I made a full confession to him of a fearful wrong I had done him, and received his forgiveness."

This statement caused a sensation in the court room.

THE DEFEATED DERVISHES.

CAIRO, Aug. 5.—Gen. Grenfell, commander of the Egyptian troops who defeated the dervishes Saturday, telegraphs that he has made a reconnoissance and found that the battle has completely broken the dervish army. Out of the force of 3,000 men which Wad-el-Jumi took into battle Saturday only a few remain. These are being pursued by Egyptian cavalry, and a column under Col. Wodehouse has gone to Abu-Simbel to head off the retreating dervishes. Every Emir in the Emin Pasha expedition was killed. The bodies of several hundred dervishes and a large number of wounded, making 1,000 in all, have been brought into Toski. Refugees are arriving at that town. The Egyptian loss in the battle was seventeen killed and one hundred and thirty wounded. Three British soldiers were wounded.

Sarras has been occupied by the British and Egyptians. Two thousand of Wad-el-Jumi's followers are submitted to-day. The troops return to Cairo immediately.

THE AMERICAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Philadelphia cricketers had a wet wicket for their game to-day with the Gentlemen of Sussex at Brighton. The visitors, who went first to the bat, made a poor opening. Then Scott and Patterson gave a capital exhibition of cricket and brought the score up to 144. Barge of the home team took the fifth, sixth, and seventh wickets with three successive balls. The individual scorers of the Americans were:

W. Scott	63	Brewster	0
R. Brown	4	Etting	0
Stoever	10	Newhall	5
Patterson	32	Thomson	0
Clark	6	Palmer	0
Morgan (not out)	19	Extras	14

The Gentlemen of Sussex made 109 in their first inning. Palmer of the American team took four wickets for 56 runs, and Matterson took five for 44 runs.

TRADE ON THE CONGO.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—Lieut. Dhanis has just returned here after a sojourn of three years in the Upper Congo country. He reports that commerce is growing rapidly in that region and that the trading stations are prosperous. Nineteen steamers ply on the river.

The natives are eager for traffic. During a journey of eighteen days on foot between Leopoldville and Matandi Lieut. Dhanis met thirty white travelers. A trading population along the river banks is fast developing.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The second ballots yesterday for members of the Conseils General in the cantons throughout the country which failed to elect members the previous Sunday resulted in the election of 123 Republicans and 41 Conservatives.

Gen. Vannovski, the Russian Minister of War, who has been staying at Piombières, left there to-day for home. The officers of the garrison made him a cordial farewell. In response to their shouts of "Vive Russie!" the War Minister exclaimed "Vive l'armée de France!"

President Carnot opened the new Sorbonne to-day. Many ambassadors and other distinguished persons were present. The students gave M. Ferry an ovation.

The Shah has conferred the highest Persian order upon President Carnot. He has also presented him with his portrait set with brilliants.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Royal Grants bill was passed by the House of Commons this afternoon.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Parliament

MONMOUTH'S GREAT DAY

THE CHAMPION AND JUNIOR CHAMPION TO BE RUN.

A FINE FIELD OF SIXTEEN FOR THE GREAT TWO-YEAR-OLD PRIZE OF THE MONMOUTH SEASON.

This is Champion Day, and the two great races of the Monmouth Park season, the Champion, for horses three years old and upward, and the Junior Champion, for two-year-olds, are to be decided. The managers have determined that there shall be no postponement on account of the weather, and that the card, which includes four other races, shall be run off, rain or shine. Last evening the weather was clear, and though the track will be somewhat heavy it will have dried out considerably before the time for the racing to begin, so that fair sport will certainly be had unless the erratic weather manipulator again drenches the track with rain, which hardly seems probable.

The first of the two stake events to be decided will be the Junior Champion. Fourteen youngsters are announced as certain starters, and two, the Stonehenge-Eccola colt and King Hazem, as possible starters. To these there may be added two or three others to-day, if the track dries out well. At all events, with such youngsters as Cayuga, Devotee, Burlington, Leighton, Avendale, St. Carlo, Clarendon, Banquet, Chesapeake, the Cyclone colt, Starlight, and Ballaret in the party of starters there will be a horse race of the very liveliest description, as the best jockeys within reach have been retained for this race, including Bernes, Garrison, Fitzpatrick, Littlefield, Taylor, Haywood, Donahue, Anderson, Hamilton, and a number of the light weights. It is to be hoped that Mr. Caldwell will be at his best on this occasion, as the result of the race will depend, in great measure, on the start. Cayuga will very naturally be made the favorite for the race, and the shrewdest of the horsemen expect him to win unless Littlefield gets rattled in the hot flight which seems almost a certainty in the stretch. Garrison certainly will not be caught napping, nor will Anderson, oo his mount on the Belmont pair, and if there is any run in Ballarat, Hamilton will be certain to get it out, and Devotee won't be allowed to walk. Leighton, Avendale, and the Cyclone colt will be knocking at the door, and altogether the race looks to be as open an affair as one would wish to see.

Immediately following this race will oe that between Grenadier, Los Angeles, and Eurue for the Champion Stakes, and Los Angeles is so good just now that even the great Firenzi may have to extend herself a bit, though the race looks like a good thing for Mr. Haggin's wonderful mare.

As the third race on the book programme did not fill, a selling race has been substituted, entries to which will close at the track this morning. The four races will furnish plenty of sport incidental to the two chief features of the day, as the following list of starters in the several events will show:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Enduret, 118 pounds; Bess, 116; Niagara and Fitzroy, 107 each; Leo H., 106, and Victrix, 100.

SECOND RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $250 each, half forfeit, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
B. Riley's blk. c. Borlington, by Powhattan-Invercauld	115
B. E. Campbell's b. c. Protection, by Prince Charlie-Magnolia	115
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. g. Cayuga, by Iroquois-Letola	115
A. Belmont's ch. c. St. Carlo, by St. Blaise-Carine	115
A. Belmont's b. c. Clarendon, by St. Blaise-Clara	115
A. Belmont's ch. c. Chesepeake, by St. Blaise-Bosqu Buena	115
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J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Iroquois-Vandalite	112
W. L. Scott's b. c. Banquet, by Rayon d'Or-Ella T	112
*Doubtful starters.	

THIRD RACE.—The Champion Stakes of $250 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second; the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

	Pounds.
A. J. Cassatt's b. h. Enrns, 6	124
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5	119
Santa Anita Stable's ch. f. Los Angeles, 4	117

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Esquiman, 118 pounds; Theodosius, 112; Sherwood and Freedom, 110 each; Cleanwood, 103; Bunlar, 102; May O., 100, and Daisy Woodruff, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Cerro C., Little Alia, and Insight, 105 pounds each; Foxy, 103; Ozone, Enroclydon, J. U. O., and Gypsy King, 100 each; Cara Mia and Amboy, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Entries to close at noon to-day.

STRIKING CITY POOL ROOMS.

TO BE CUT OFF FROM COMMUNICATION WITH MONMOUTH TRACK.

The Monmouth Park Association yesterday took a long step and a strong step in the right direction toward crushing out the pestiferous city pool rooms, now numbering nearly 350, in many of which business has been confined to the placing of bets at from 50 cents up on the horses racing at the tracks in this vicinity. The Monmouth Park people have decided that there shall be no communication by telegraph between the race track and the outer world after to-day between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and the close of the racing.

This is a step that both the Brooklyn and Coney Island Jockey Clubs contemplated making in the Spring, but they dare not do it during the session of the Legislature for fear that some of the city pool-room proprietors would take revenge by securing the repeal of the Ives Pool bill, under the provisions of which alone can racing be successfully carried on in this State. The Monmouth people are not affected by the operation of that law, however, so they can afford to strike the blow.

The pool rooms, with the facilities for ready money betting and the rapid chance of money on the results of the races, have unquestionably kept hundreds, and perhaps a thousand people from the Monmouth track daily, thus not only affecting their gate receipts, but materially interfering with the business of the track book makers who pay $125 a day for what they reasonably hold should be an exclusive privilege. People who cannot afford to go to the race track to do their betting cannot afford to bet at all, and the sooner their facilities for nibbling at the racing obesse are out of the barber it will be for them. If they can afford to gamble they can afford to go to the track to do it, where all possible facilities are afforded.

Solely from a monetary point of view the move will be a profitable one for Monmouth Park, as there will be only the income resulting from the sale of the privilege to send out results to the pool rooms, which amounts to but $165 a day, and the Western Union Telegraph Company's payment for the exclusive right to serve the public from the track. There may be some slight inconvenience to the public who wish to send private messages, but the greater good resulting to the masses by preventing them from gambling will more than counterbalance this inconvenience. It would have been a wise thing had this rule been put in force before. The Monmouth Park people have had a hard fight, however, for the city pool-room people are men of great resources, as the continuance of their business in defiance of the law conclusively proves. They will use every possible method, direct and indirect, to get results from the track, and heroic measure will be resorted to by the race track managers.

Mr. Engeman, President of the Brighton Beach Association, has long contemplated similar action, and, encouraged by the action of the Monmouth Association, he will also cut off his track from communication with the city rooms. That would mean death to these dens.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

COMMONPLACE RACING OVER A VERY HEAVY TRACK.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The racing here to-day was decidedly common place. Jockey Stoval, who was suspended pending an investigation into the way in which he rode Maori on Wednesday last, when she was beaten by Whiteness, was reinstated to-day, thus virtually whitewashing him. Two other jockeys, J. Lewis and Douglas, were suspended for the meeting for misbehavior at the post in the fourth race. They will probably not be reinstated until the latter end of the week. The several races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; for maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:50½.

Capt. Sloe's ch. c. Violante, by Long Taw-Brenna		
Sun	106	(Martin) 1
Stable's ch. f. Sunshine,	106	(Sims) 2
Stable's ch. c. Visitor,	106	(Weedon) 3

Also ran—Rosa, Rose King, Idler, Vlatch, Woodbury, Remember Gliding, Aunt Jessie, Lady Pulsifer, and Senators also ran.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Endurer, 118 pounds; Bess, 116; Niagara and Fitzroy, 107 each; Leo H., 106, and Victrix, 100.

SECOND RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $250 each, half forfeit, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
B. Riley's blk. c. Borlington, by Powhattan-Invercauld	115
B. E. Campbell's b. c. Protection, by Prince Charlie-Magnolia	115
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. g. Cayuga, by Iroquois-Letola	115
A. Belmont's ch. c. St. Carlo, by St. Blaise-Carine	115
A. Belmont's b. c. Clarendon, by St. Blaise-Clara	115
A. Belmont's ch. c. Chesepeake, by St. Blaise-Bosqu Buena	115
D. D. Withers's bay colt, by King Ernest-Cyclone	115
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Madison Stable's b. c. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy	115
George Hearst's b. c. Sallarat, by Sir Modred-La Favorita	115
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W. L. Scott's ch. c. Leighton, by Rayon d'Or-L'Argentine	115
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FOURTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Esquiman, 118 pounds; Theodosius, 112; Sherwood and Freedom, 110 each; Cleanwood, 103; Bunlar, 102; May O., 100, and Daisy Woodruff, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Cerro C., Little Alia, and Insight, 105 pounds each; Foxy, 103; Ozone, Enroclydon, J. U. O., and Gypsy King, 100 each; Cara Mia and Amboy, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Entries to close at noon to-day.

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

GEORGE OYSTER WINS THE YAPHANK HANDICAP FOR MR. BELMONT.

Brighton Beach racegoers were more than delighted yesterday to see the Hon. August Belmont's famous colt, George Oyeter, running over the track by the sea and carrying the colors of the banker-breeder instead of those of the colt's temporary trainer, J. H. McCormick. Garrison had the mount on him and rode him very much better than he did his own horse, Falcon, with whom he became so confident of victory in the fourth race that he wasn't prepared for Bergen's rosh with Lancaster in the last eighth of a mile, and so he lost the race and a barrel of money for Falcon's backers by a neck. H. Lewis did a similarly poor piece of riding in the Yaphenk Handicap and permitted Penny on Miss Cody to run him a dead heat for the place, when the place should have been Benedictine's easily. Dwyer Brothers' filly Annie, the sister to Tremont, made her first appearance on the track since the unlucky runaway at Monmouth last July, just before the start for the Lassie Stakes, when she dislocated a shoulder. She ran a fairly good race, but not up to beating Tipstaff, who is well seasoned and romped away from his field on the heavy track. The attendance at the races was large and the sport rather good as a whole. Following are the results of the several contests:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $70, to second; for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

G. B. Morrie's ch. c. Tipstaff, by Rayon d'Or or Kantaka-Verdict, 115 pounds					(Taylor) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Annania, 110					(Doane) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 105					(Meaney) 3
Marblehead Stable's b. g. Mose K., 110					(Meaney) 4

Mutuals paid on Tipstaff $6 80 straight, $5 90 for place; on Anania $7 55 for place. In the auction pools Tipstaff sold for $90, and the field $25.

Won by six lengths; three between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; selling allowances. Time—1:30¾. No bid for the winner.

W. E. Miller's b. h. Raymond, aged, by Sensation-Bonella, 127 pounds, $200 | | | | | (Taylor) 1
M. T. Donovan's ch. c. Refund, 4, 127 | | | | | (F. McLaughlin) 2
F. Tribe's b. Revolt gelding, 4, 130 | | | | | (Tribe) 3

Macgregor, 136; Bill Brien, 138; Pocomoke, 127; Highland Mary, 131, and Monte Christo, 130, finished as named.

Mutuels paid on Raymond $9 05 straight, $7 75 for place; on Refund $17 25 for place. In the auction pools Raymond sold for $100, Highland Mary $45, Bill Brien $30, Macgregor $20, and the field $40.

Won by two lengths; four between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; for four-year-olds and up; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:31½. No bid for the winner.

L. Hart's ch. g. Friar, 6 years, by Glenelg-The Nun, 136 pounds, $500 | | | | | (McCarthy) 1
J. Kennedy & Co's b. g. Clontarf, 4, 142 | | | | | (Meehan) 2
M. J. Daly's b. h. Richard K. Fox, 5, 133 | | | | | (M. Daly) 3

Al Reed, 133; Kink, 127; Dr. Chase, 136, and Toronto, 127, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Friar $50 25 straight, $19 65 for place; on Clontarf, $14 for place. In the auction pools Kink sold for $100, Clontarf $40, Friar $20, and the field $80.

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $140, to second; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34¾. No bid for the winner.

R. Liddil's b. h. Lancaster, 6 years, by Bracken-Mary Clay, 102 pounds, $1,500 | | | | | (Bergen) 1
McMahon & Co.'s blk. c. Falcon, 4, 112 | | | | | (Garrison) 2
H. J. Woodford's ch. f. Theora, 4, 103 | | | | | (Barton) 3

Brickstone, 102; Bonnie S., 104; Mary T., 97; Waggrass, 102; Arthur, 108; Teneriff, 112; the Pasula Colt, 103, and Lord Beaconsfield, 112, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Lancaster $33 15 straight, $10 10 for place; on Falcon $7 15 for place. In the auction pools Falcon sold for $100, Bonnie S., $40, Lancaster $35, Theora $30, and the field, $30.

Won by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Yaphank Handicap; purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:03.

A. Belmont's b. c. George Oyster, 4 years, by Volligent-Miranda Warren, 112 pounds | | | | | (Garrison) 1
W. Lakeland's ch. g. Miss Cody, 3, 90 | | | | | (Penny) 2
W. H. Timmons's ch. g. Benedictine, 4, 124 | | | | | (H. Lewis) 3

Malachi, 98, and Elgin, 96, finished as named.

*Dead heat for place.

Mutuals paid on George Oyster $8 30 straight, $5 40 for place; on Miss Cody $5 35 and Benedictine $5 30 for place. In the auction pools George Oyster sold for $100, Benedictine and Miss Cody $45 each, and the field $10.

Won by three lengths; dead heat for second place.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $500; entrance money, $100, to second; for three-year-olds and up. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53.

P. J. Flinn's b. g. Young Duke eged, by Duke of Magenta Hortense, 104 pounds | | | | | (Bergen) 1
W. Lakeland's ch. g. Ernest, aged, 114 | | | | | (Hamilton) 2
Western Union Stable's ch. m. Caiera, 6, 99 | | | | | (Barton) 3

The Bourbon, 109; King Idle, 107; Burdelais, 102, and Supervisor, 119, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Young Duke, $45 85 straight, $16 10 for place; on Ernest $8 90 for place. In the auction pools Burdelais sold for $120, King Idle $55, The Bourbon $60, Bordelais $35, and the field $40.

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

YONKERS ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for the races at Yonkers this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; selling; weight for weights. Six and a half furlongs. Gilmore, 107 pounds; Little Mora, 103; Dyrant, Pat Diver, and Melody, 102 each; Vaulter, 130; Nerina, 125; Now Then, 123; John Gray, Compensation, Jack Horner, and Gil Blas, 122 each; Jennie B., 114.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Brighton, Clatter, Traveler, and Banker, 119 pounds each; Dr. Jekyll, 112; Memory, 85.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second, and $75 to the second horse that has not won a race this year. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34¾. No bid for the winner.

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J. Kennedy & Co's b. g. Clontarf, 4, 142 | | | | | (Meehan) 2
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—GIROFLÉ-GIROFLA.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, stationary temperature.

There is great danger that the commercial bodies and trade organizations of the city will embarrass the Mayor more than they will assist him in the selection of members of the committees to make preliminary arrangements for the World's Fair. There are only one hundred men to be placed upon the four committees, and instead of the various commercial and industrial organizations meeting and choosing their most capable representatives as candidates for the Mayor's choice, several of them have designated a number of persons, all of whom cannot possibly be taken; others have left it to the suggestion of cliques or individuals, while many persons have worked to get themselves supported for places on the committees. There are plenty of evidences of more anxiety to promote some selfish end than to work in the right spirit for a successful effort to get up a great exhibition. This sort of thing should stop, and serious and public-spirited work should be done with a view solely to getting the best ability applied to this undertaking.

Postmaster General WANAMAKER, in his reply to the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, makes out a strong case in favor of a reduction of the rates charged to the Government for telegraph service, but it hardly justifies the sweeping cut to 1 mill a word. No doubt the company has derived many advantages from the Government for which there should be some return, and the Government should have the benefit of as low rates as are given to anybody. It might even require that the service be performed without profit as a return for favors and advantages granted to the company. But it is difficult to see on what ground the company should be practically forced to perform service which costs it a good deal in direct outlay for nothing or next to nothing. If it owes the Government anything, it would be better to pay it outright rather than to be put to constant and indefinite expense in serving it. The Western Union Telegraph Company is not entitled to much consideration, but in a business arrangement it should not be mulcted in expense which the public will have to make up any more than a railroad company.

We recently pointed out that when the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company announced that he had sold to a syndicate the lottery bonds which he had offered in vain to the public he refused to reveal the terms on which the sale had been made. Our dispatches of yesterday from Paris said that his action had confirmed the belief that the bonds still remained in the banks where they had been pledged. The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* throws some light upon this last and apparently unsuccessful attempt to raise a little money for the bankrupt company or its creditors. Not long before the failure the company undertook to borrow $144,000,000 by selling 2,000,000 lottery bonds (par $100) at $72 each, but only 850,000 of the bonds were taken. On the 20th ult. the liquidator tried to sell 357,894 of the bonds remaining at $21 each. The bonds originally sold bore interest, but those offered on the 20th were not entitled to interest. The purchasers of them, however, were to be entitled to lottery prizes and eventual reimbursement, the payment of prizes having been insured by the large deposit with the Crédit Foncier. It is stated that while the bonds were offered at $21 "the advantages conferred by them had a value of only $12," and that the market price of the fully-paid bonds of the same issue, carrying a right to more than 3 per cent. interest, was only $21 when the attempt to sell these was made. It appears that the money was required, not for use in protecting the company's plant or in paying the cost of an inspection of the route, but "to redeem 436,200 bonds that had been pledged to a syndicate of bankers" by the company before it became bankrupt. These pledged bonds appear to be bonds of the same issue that the company could not sell, and it is probable that the syndicate holding them is the syndicate to which the liquidator has sold or transferred the remaining 357,894. It is not surprising that the French people refused to buy the bonds, and thus to furnish money for the relief of these bankers who had foolishly loaned money on other paper of the same kind. But the syndicate can scarcely hope to make itself good out of the prizes it may draw.

The intense "militarism" of the present Emperor of Germany has never been so indiscreetly shown as in the honor which he has conferred upon the Queen by making her Colonel of the First Dragoon Maids of Berlin. Honorary Colonelcies have for a long time been customary compliments between the sovereigns of Europe, the advantage to the royal Colonel, if he be a male monarch, consisting in the fact that upon suitable occasions he can sport the uniform of the corps to which he is appointed. But that a young Emperor who has quarreled with his mother and all her relations should be able to devise no better means of reconciliation than by making his "Most Illustrious Grandmother" a Colonel of Dragoons will excite nothing but mirth outside of the military hierarchy of Germany, where it will doubtless be received with profound solemnity and admiration. The Queen has reciprocally made the Emperor an Admiral, but, although he would probably make at least as bad an English sailor as she a German dragoon, he can at least take the costume of the part, and did, in fact, wear it yesterday. Whereas the Queen in the uniform of a Colonel of Dragoons is an object which the most hardy imagination shrinks from contemplating.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

The Washington *Post*, conducted by that eminent advocate of the spoils system, Mr. FRANK HATTON, keeps up a continual onslaught upon the civil service law and is constantly assailing Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT for his efforts to have the law honestly administered. One obvious purpose of this special organ of the spoils system is to embroil Mr. ROOSEVELT with the appointing power and get him into trouble with a view to defeating his efforts and driving him out of the commission. Mr. ROOSEVELT is not a man to be easily driven from his duty by the attacks of a blackguard, and we expect to see him stand up manfully for a thorough application of the law, within its clearly defined domain. He has sufficient courage and zeal to insist upon this, even if it should involve the necessity of directing his criticisms against members of the Administration itself.

The Washington *Post* declares that Mr. ROOSEVELT has charged that the law is being evaded by the promotion of men from minor positions, such as laborers and messengers, to the classified service, but that it is so evaded against his protest. It abuses him for making this alleged charge "against the Administration of which he is a subordinate officer," and for the apparent purpose of showing that the alleged charge is unfounded it prints interviews with several members of the Cabinet, in which they were called upon to reply to certain questions formulated by itself. But its declaration that Mr. ROOSEVELT had made a "charge" is a characteristic misrepresentation. In the statement to which it refers Mr. ROOSEVELT was represented as "admitting" that men had been appointed as laborers and thus promoted, "against his protest, but not in contravention of the law." What he protested against was not a violation of the letter of the law but an evasion of its spirit and purpose. He was perfectly right in making the protest, and it is to be hoped that he will keep it up and put a stop to the practice which he condemns or make it hot for those who resort to it. The *Post* does not deny the evasions, and no doubt approves of them, but the Administration can hardly afford to pursue a line of policy regarding the reform system which would please Mr. HATTON. Nor can it afford to make the zeal and integrity of Commissioner ROOSEVELT a reason for trying to baffle his efforts.

We do not see how Mr. HATTON can get much comfort out of his interviews with Cabinet officers, either for the support of his own views of the civil service law or for the refutation of the "charge" that it has been evaded. Secretary WINDOM expresses his approval of the law, and declares without hesitation that it has improved the service. In answer to the question whether he does not think that he is better qualified to select clerks for his department than any one else, he gives various reasons why he could not do so with proper regard for their qualifications. The question ignores the fact that the clerks are not selected by "somebody else," but presented for appointment as the result of examinations which test their qualifications and exclude from choice those who do not come up to the proper standard of fitness. Moreover, the most important purpose of the examinations is entirely left out of sight. This is, of course, to avoid favoritism and the making of appointments as the result of mere political pressure. The law is in reality a protection of the appointing power from the almost irresistible necessity of giving employment to unfit persons under the stress of political influence, and this no doubt Mr. WINDOM would have admitted if the questions addressed to him had afforded the opportunity.

Secretary PROCTOR was somewhat less explicit than Mr. WINDOM, but he believed that the law had improved the service and that it was a great advantage to the head of a department to be relieved from the necessity of selecting the clerks. He thought the repeal of the law would be a calamity. Attorney General MILLER and Secretary RUSK refused to say anything on the subject, but Secretary NOBLE could not refrain from showing his hostility to the law and implying that he thought that the heads of departments could manage the business without help. He said that he should endeavor to obey the law to the extent that his understood it, and so far as he believed that it went, but that he was not "inclined to enrreader a single point to the commission ou any pretension they may make." This very plainly shows that Mr. NOBLE regards the law and the commission as in his way, and clearly implies that it is not his intention to aid their purpose, but to carry out his own so far as the law will permit it. This is certainly a spirit that is calculated to lead to evasions wherever there is a loophole.

All the Cabinet officers interviewed denied any knowledge of a violation of the law such as Mr. ROOSEVELT is said to have charged. To them it was represented that the Commissioner had said that he knew of violations by a Cabinet officer, and each said that he could not say, "I did it." So far as we have been able to find, Mr. ROOSEVELT made no such statement, and in the alleged interview to which the *Post* refers editorially he said nothing like it. If Mr. ROOSEVELT does know of violations of the law by Cabinet officers or anybody else it is his duty to lay the facts before the President, and he has the courage and the zeal for reform to do it. It would be well for the country to know whether it is the intention of the Administration to apply and enforce the law honestly and faithfully or not, and it is the chief function of the commission to see that that is done, or let the country know why it is not done.

HAWKINS AND HIS PRIZE.

If grim-visaged war be still hovering over the waters of Alaska, the frown of ferocity appropriate to his wrinkled front must have given place to the chuckle of amusement about the time the *Black Diamond* arrived in Victoria, bearing her prize master as an involuntary passenger to that British port. We could wish that our disturbed Canadian friends might see the fun of the incident and abate their wrath, always an inconvenient emotion in dog days, and sometimes a dangerous one. A "seizure" with such an ending can never become a satisfactory *casus belli*, even for the newspapers; and a court of arbitration with the picture constantly before it of JOHN HAWKINS, able seaman, lying contentedly in his bunk aboard the *Black Diamond*, reading the stories of Mr. HAGGARD, while his "prize" sailed steadily away in a direction contrary to his orders, would perhaps find its gravity upset too often to allow a proper discharge of its duties.

When Capt. SHEPARD of our cruiser, the *Rush*, bore down upon the unauthorized British sealer in "Alaskan waters," some seventy miles from land, and boarded her, there could have been no reason to doubt that his intentions were of the sternest. The demand of his chief officer for the *Black Diamond's* papers being refused, the schooner's strong box was opened with force and a screwdriver, and the papers, 105 sealskins, some Indian spears, and 10 bags of salt were confiscated. It was then that JOHN HAWKINS, able seaman, came to the fore. He was placed aboard the *Black Diamond* as prize master and crew. He was ordered to take the craft to Sitka, where the captor's Court of Admiralty would pass upon the seizure. "Aye, aye, Sir," replied HAWKINS; "but suppose these noble British sailors make for Victoria instead of for Sitka?" There came no answer from the American commander. And loudly round the prow of the departing *Rush* roared the waters of the wine-dark sea.

The acute HAWKINS had, in fact, hit the nail on the head. The Captain of the prize did make for Victoria. His crew grinned, and Prize Master HAWKINS went below to forget his humiliation and stupefy his mind with the works of Mr. HAGGARD. It cannot be denied that this behavior on the part of the Captain of the *Black Diamond* raises some puzzling questions. Has his defiance of the prize master rendered his schooner subject to the condemnation of the Admiralty Court, even if she be judged innocent of illegal sealing, or her capture be declared improper? Does his successful resistance to the will of HAWKINS constitute a rescue and present a case for salvage to be paid to him and his crew by the owners of the vessel? Has he given our Government an opportunity to demand of Great Britain the restoration of the vessel, as was done in the case of the blockade runner *Emily St. Pierre*, on the ground that her recapture by her own crew was a violation of the law of nations?

All these questions may be hard to answer, but as to question concerning the intentions of the Captain of the *Rush* and his expectations as to the enclosure of HAWKINS there is no difficulty whatever. It is plain that Capt. SHEPARD intended and desired that his prize should escape. That was, doubtless, the prudent course. To have invoked an Admiralty decision upon his act of seizure would have imposed upon the court the duty of interpreting the words, "the waters of Alaska"—a responsibility which we may well believe that the Administration at Washington would be extremely reluctant to have the Sitka court assume. The *Black Diamond* was driven from the sealing waters and her skins were seized. The main object of the Captain was thus easily accomplished. If the Government of Great Britain, content with the recapture of the schooner, should neglect to demand reparation, the *Rush* would indeed come off cheaply in a perilous venture.

We have said that this is a prudent course. It is not a safe one, however, for a successful resort does not extenuate an illegal seizure, and Great Britain may yet call us to account for applying to her ships our indefensible theory of jurisdiction over Alaskan waters. Nor does this indirect surrender of the *Black Diamond* seem to justify the remark of the *Tribune* that "the new Administration has taken up the act (of 1868) and vigorously enforced it." Especially unfortunate, in the light of the late news from Victoria, appears the *Tribune's* observation that "the commander of the revenue cutter *Rush* received open instructions this year which were not countermanded by secret orders." The obvious inference from the behavior of the commander of the *Rush* is that his open orders were countermanded by secret orders directing him to avoid raising the troublesome question of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea. When Mr. BAYARD attempted to maintain our authority over those waters the British vessels *Thornton*, *Onward*, and *Carolena* were seized and condemned by the court. When, as may be assumed, he concluded that a claim we had contested when made by Russia could not be set up by ourselves in respect to the same waters, he refrained altogether from seizures. That course seems to us to be equally honorable, and quite as spirited as the performance Capt. SHEPARD has now been compelled to go through, and far less farcical. When a Government enforces a doubtful claim just far enough to secure the benefits it covets, while contriving to evade the responsibilities it dreads, its conduct can scarcely be called honorable or spirited.

THE CARBONATE RING'S DEMAND.

Some weeks ago a vociferous Republican paper in Montana professed to have private information that the Treasury ruling concerning the importation of silver-lead fluxing ores from Mexico would soon be reversed by Secretary WINDOM, in response to the demands of the carbonate ring. Since the new instructions relating to the inspection and sampling of these ores were issued this journal has become impatient and even angry with the Administration, because it suspects that its "early information" was not trustworthy, and as it professes to represent the opinions of the Republican Party in Montana, some of its remarks are interesting at this time. We quote from the Butte *Inter Mountain*:

"The men of the West will not be satisfied until the ruling is reversed. It is broadly intimated that STEVE ELKINS is interested in preventing the reversal of the ruling, and that he has money invested in Mexican lead mines. Mr. ELKINS's personal interests should not be figure in the case. If the Administration desires this Territory to go Republican next Fall it must do something indicating some interest in the welfare of the people. The circular instructions of WINDOM are all right as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. President HARRISON should either prevail upon Mr. WINDOM to do his full duty or call for his early resignation. That is one way to make Montana Republican."

Four days later, (on the 31st ult.,) the *Inter Mountain* again expressed its dissatisfaction, this time under the title "Hurry up, Mr. WINDOM," and some of its remarks were as follows:

"The Administration at Washington will make a very grave blunder and seriously jeopardize the success of the Republican Party in this Territory if it shall longer persue a do-nothing policy in regard to Mexican lead. The Treasury Department just now seems to be playing the Elkins crowd for strong favorites. President HARRISON is running this Administration, not Mr. WINDOM, and this journal does not hesitate to declare that the influence of the Executive of the Nation should be exerted promptly if he would retain for his Administration the respect and confidence of the people. In this lead matter patience is ceasing to be a virtue."

The vociferous Montana journal appears to suspect that the influence of Mr. ELKINS has been exerted against that of the carbonate ring in whose property Mr. ELKINS's old friend, Secretary BLAINE, has a pecuniary interest. It also professes to believe that the exclusion of the very useful fluxing ores of Mexico would make a great many votes for the Republican Party in Montana by raising the price of lead at the Montana mines and to consumers all over the country. And yet it was shown at the recent hearing in Washington that the value of the entire product of lead in Montana for the year 1887 did not exceed $630,000, and was only 2½ per cent. of the Territory's product of the three metals, silver, lead, and gold. It was also shown that the interests of Montana as a producer of "dry ores" of silver are promoted by the admission of such fluxing ores as those of Mexico, without which the Colorado carbonate ring would have substantially a monopoly of such ores and could exact for them a high price from producers who need them.

It was part of the Colorado carbonate ring's plan to put forward counsel from Montana as applicants for a reversal of the ruling, although this change was really sought for the enrichment of a "combine" in which Montana interests were not represented, and it is a part of the ring's game now to cause demands for a reversal of the ruling to be made from Montana upon the pretense that such action is required for political use in the coming election. A reversal of the ruling is really sought, as we have shown heretofore, for the benefit of a combination that controls the supply of carbonate fluxing ores in Colorado. It is sought in order that the market value of these ores may be largely increased by the exclusion of the similar ores from Mexico that are now used by smelters, and that enter into competition with the ring's fluxing ores to the relief and benefit of many mines the ores of which are now profitably reduced by the use of such ores. And the ring asks that its members shall be enriched even at the cost of the ruin of a smelting industry in which $10,000,000 has been invested upon the security afforded by the repeated and uniform decisions of the Treasury Department for eight years in support of the ruling that is now attacked.

TENNYSON'S BIRTHDAY.

The eightieth birthday of ALFRED TENNYSON is an event that must arrest the attention, not of England alone, but of the whole English-reading and English-speaking world. We must go to GOETHE'S Germany and HUGO'S France to find so unquestioned a primacy as his in a national literature, a primacy founded in part upon achievement and in part upon survival. GOETHE, indeed, was not only the first German poet, but the first German man of letters in his generation, and VICTOR HUGO was not less famous for his prose than for his verse, whereas TENNYSON'S exclusive addiction to poetry is one of the most striking facts of his literary career. It is fifty-nine years since his first volume of verse was published, and yet, so far as we remember, he has never written for publication a paragraph in prose.

Very few literary careers have lasted so long as this. In recent English literature LANDOR'S and CARLYLE'S approach it most nearly. LANDOR'S, indeed, exceeds it, for there was an interval of sixty-three years between the publication of the first and of the last of his books. But although CARLYLE was five years older when he died than TENNYSON is now, the first volume of TENNYSON'S verse antedated by three years the publication of "Sartor Resartus," the earliest of the books upon which CARLYLE'S fame rests, although he had for some years been known by his contributions to the reviews, and his actually first book had been published ten years earlier.

In combined length and distinction there is in English literature no contemporary or recent parallel to TENNYSON'S career. He has been the spokesman of his generation and of that which has succeeded his own in a sense of which it would not be true to say it of any English poet since Lord BYRON. The popularity of LONGFELLOW was absolutely greater no doubt, that is to say, there have been more copies of LONGFELLOW'S poems sold than of TENNYSON'S, and for that matter, many writers of English verse have attained a temporary vogue since TENNYSON began to write who are now forgotten and whose works would not be admitted by any competent critic to belong to English poetry. But TENNYSON'S hold upon the educated men and women of England and America has not been seriously disputed by any rival since the publication of the "English Idylls" forty-seven years ago. The productivity of BROWNING, who is three years younger than TENNYSON, has been far greater, and so, indeed, has that of SWINBURNE, whose first poem appeared when TENNYSON had already been for more than a generation before the public. But neither of these poets has approached what may be called the select popularity of TENNYSON. It may be said, though with some exaggeration in both cases, that the lack of artistic form in the elder poet, and the lack of anything else than artistic form in the younger, have prevented them from rivaling the Laureate in the sympathies of the audience to which all three have appealed, and with the exception of these two names, to which a small number would incline to add the name of MATTHEW ARNOLD, nobody has appeared since TENNYSON began to write whose poetry any competent judge would think of putting into competition with his. His poetry has given artistic and memorable expression to the thoughts and hopes and doubts of his contemporaries, as its acceptance by them on both sides of the Atlantic abundantly attests. It is most fitting that his arrival at the age of four-score should call out tributes of gratitude and admiration from all the English-speaking peoples of the world. It would be most fitting if these sentiments should be embodied in some visible memorial that should assure the venerable poet, before it is too late, of the honor in which he is held beyond his own country as well as within its borders.

Mr. ROBB's resolution offered at the meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday directing the removal of the fence which encroaches upon the Bronx and Pelham Parkway made President WALDO HUTCHINS very angry. This is not to be wondered at, for the resolution was an implied censure of Mr. HUTCHINS, who would have had the fence removed a week ago if he had been an energetic and faithful officer. He wanted time for explanation and investigation and a defense of his course. Mr. ROBB's resolution called for action, and action will be taken. Superintendent PARSONS, under the instructions of the commission, will visit the scene to-day, ascertain the line of the parkway, and remove the fence.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Human nature is very much alike all over the world. Americans are prone to criticise the peculiarities of foreigners, but travel develops the idiosyncrasies of all. At Lucerne one day I was talking to a bright English girl, and, speaking of the music at the Schweizerhof, I mentioned the fact that the band had played some national airs. "Yes," she said with that rising inflection by which you can distinguish the English as far as you can hear them. "Yes?" I repeated. "They played a Spanish air, the Russian hymn, Hail Columbia, and not only the latter, but a negro melody." She opened her large eyes and said: "Indeed. The last would have been nice had there been any negroes here to hear it." Evidently she imagined that "Oh, Susanna," was an African national air.—*Boston Bulletin.*

"Well," said an old soldier to the editor of the *Herald*, "I approve Gov. Gordon's message in reference to helping the disabled Confederates and their needy widows, but the orphan business, it seems to me, has about played out. A Confederate soldier's orphan must be about twenty-two or twenty-three years old and can take care of himself like the balance of the old Reba." And it does look that way.—*Lawrenceville (Ga.) Herald.*

Sayeit Anyhowe—How did you ever come to marry Mrs. Barrett? Grinand Barrett (frankly)—I married her for her money; she said she'd be worth a million on her wedding day—estimated me at that figure, you know. Sayeit Anyhowe—Why, she deceived you shamefully! Grinand Barrett—Well, I was deceived, that's a fact; but, Great Scott! man, just think how she got left!—*The Epoch.*

An itinerant flower vendor proffered a bunch of roses to a honeying country girl the other day, and she extended her hand and said, "Oh, thanks!" She did not have the presence of mind, or the spare cash, to pass the matter off by buying the roses when she found her mistake, and people passing along just then looked hard the other way.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

An exchange remarks that "methere have trained our Presidents and statesmen." True. They were fortunate in having mothers. The only man who ever made a success in life without the training influence of a mother was Adam, and he felt the need of one before his career closed.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

Messenger (going through Western railway train)—Want dinner at Scroggs Corners? Starving Passenger—Indeed I do. Messenger—One dollar, please. Passenger—What do you want pay in advance for? Messenger—Sometimes the train is late an' doesn't stop.—*New-York Weekly.*

Summer Boarder—Your catalogue said there were no mosquitoes hereabout, Mr. Makemoney, but I killed seven last night. Makemoney—Yes, Sir; no doubt, Sir. But them there catalogues was sent out in March.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"Why didn't you marry your husband fifteen years ago? He would have taken you then," said an Austin lady to a newly-married friend. "I know, but fifteen years ago he was too old to suit me."—*Texas Siftings.*

There is some talk of putting wings on the White House. The President wants a pair, too, so he can fly away from the office seekers.—*Denison (Texas) Herald.*

A Brunswick surveyor once signed a plan of a lot of land he made, describing himself as "Civil Engineer."—*Lewiston (Me.) Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE LION AND THE LAMB."

A comic piece, of coarse texture, called "The Lion and the Lamb," was produced at the Bijou Theatre last evening and was received politely by a large audience. If the authors—Messrs. W. R. Wilson and Juline A. Lewis—had gone to Æsop's Fables instead of the Bible for a title they could have found one much better fitted to their preposterous farce. Their hero is a feeble-timid creature, but there is nothing really lamblike in his composition. The lamb is a pastoral thing, and when served up in chops it is palatable.

A curious fact with which habitual theatre-goers are constantly confronted, and one worthy, perhaps, of some attention from a philosophical point of view, is the close resemblance of most of the new plays, products of fresh minds, in this era, in plot, characters, and incidents, to plays that have long been familiar. It would have been justifiable to expect in a farce written by the authors of "The Lion and the Lamb," two energetic young writers for the newspaper press whose practice it is to closely observe human nature, some trace of original thought, however fanciful, some illustration of odd experiences encountered in their careers. Mr. Lewis, for instance, is a man who has seen many lands, and one who in his unpretentious newspaper work has shown himself to be a humble but careful student of men. We should scarcely look for a perfectly well-made play from his pen, and it was no surprise therefore to find "The Lion and the Lamb" a crude, patchy thing. But it was disappointing to find in it the same dreary old buffoonery, and nothing more.

The habits of observation, to which newspaper reporters are trained, have been used by Messrs. Wilson and Lewis to the small end: they have carefully noted the antics and devices of contemporary farce that are supposed to please the paying public and have tried to string a lot of them together under a title that looks well on the fence posters. The result is a wearisome mess.

Their hero is a meek, middle-aged person, who desires to be known as a rake, and bribes people to give him a bad reputation. He gets involved in a duel, and the humor of Sheridan is brought into play. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, with their families, all of New-York; G. W. Gibbs and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. and Miss Potter, New-York; Gen. F. N. Palfrey and family, Boston; Mrs. Vaughan and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cole, and the Misses Cole of Brooklyn; John E. Dix and family of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Samuel Leonard, Miss Leonard, and Mrs. Marshall Tevis of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. A. Garland, Miss Lulu Garland, Miss Jennie Wood, Mrs. J. B. Brush and Miss Brush, Mrs. E. C. Annan and the Misses Annan, C. B. Rogers and family, W. D. Barnes and family, R. B. Fleming, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mr. J. H. Parsons and family, R. M. Cheeseborough of New-York, Frank F. Jones and wife, Miss Bessie Jones, M. D. Wade and Miss Wade of Brooklyn, J. C. Harris, W. G. Taylor and family, Robert McCay and family, Harry Platt and wife, Miss Bessie Platt, Mrs. Charles T. Cruft and the Misses Cruft, D. C. Field, Henry J. McCarthy and Miss Ella McCarthy of Philadelphia, Frank Childs, Miss L. H. Devereux of New-York, and many others.

Other Bethlehem guests from New-York are Dr. John H. Thompson and family, A. Demarest and wife, J. M. Cooper, the Misses Carhart, R. L. Lindington and family, J. W. Bell and family, H. S. Allen and wife, C. W. Maxwell, C. S. Tripp, Henry Hesse, jr., Mrs. A. N. Perkins, Mrs. L. and Mrs. C. B. Tooker, A. Alexander and family, Mrs. J. V. Clawson, G. B. Rives, Miss Marwin and party, and others.

Guests of the Highland House are anticipating the arrival of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar and wife the present week. The Rev. Bonnet Collyer is at Hotel Lookoff, Sugar Hill; Dr. and Mrs. Twitchell of New-Haven is with his family at the Howard House.

An annual coaching parade—the third—is to take place here Aug. 20, in which all the prominent tally-ho coaches of this region will participate, and for Sept. 4 a "grand tableau pageant" is advertised.

At the Twin Mountain House, the next station beyond Bethlehem, there is the usual gathering of old-time guests who come year after year to enjoy the quiet, freedom from fashionable restraint, and the bracing air of the well-kept resort, besides a liberal addition of new faces. The young people are an especially jolly crowd. Every room is taken for August. The house has been open since June 1 and has had generous patronage throughout the season. Drives to Whitefield, Jefferson, Fabyan, Crawford's, and Bethlehem are easily accomplished from this house, and the roads are in excellent condition.

A station on the extension of the Maine Central, now being built, will add to the convenience of next season's guests. The house has been put in excellent condition for Summer visitors, and the mineral waters, which have for some time been valued by occasional guests, are now brought to the house in generous quantity each day and are generally used. The outlook is excellent, and the landlord and waiters attentive and amiable. Like all other mountain resorts, the "Twin," as it is usually called in this region, has suffered somewhat from the long succession of rainy days, but with returning sunshine the mountains will again unveil their faces and guests resume their out-of-door pleasures. A large number of hay-fever patients are expected, as usual, to make their appearance about the middle of August and to be present at the annual meeting of the National Hay Fever Association, which meets in Bethlehem each year. Old guests of the Twin are still recalling pleasant stories of Henry Ward Beecher's yearly visits and Sabbath services in his Summer home.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CONVENTION.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 5.—The preparations for the reception of the several hundred delegates to the National Electric Light Convention that meets here to-morrow are about completed. A large number of members are already present. The Hon. W. C. Ely, who in his address will dwell particularly upon the utilization of water power for electric light purposes, is to welcome the convention.

The President of the association, Mr. E. R. Weeks of St. Louis, will open the convention with an address, which, among other points, will include a statistical account of the present state of the electric light and power industries. The usual committee reports will be followed by the report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. P. H. Alexander, Chairman of the committee on harmonizing the electric light and insurance interests, will present elaborate statistics on the subject and recommend measures by which insurance rates on electric light stations may be lowered.

Dr. Otto A. Moses will present a report from his committee on the subject of a revision of the constitution, and will also address the convention on the recent movement in this State to introduce killing by electricity as a substitute for hanging in legal execution. Dr. Moses, at the last convention, was the mover of the resolution condemning the use of electricity for such purposes.

The following papers will be read during the three days of the convention: "The Value of Economic Data to the Electric Industry," by Mr. A. R. Foote of Cincinnati; "Electric Street Railways," by Mr. G. W. Mansfield of Boston; "An Ideal Station," a paper in two parts—"From an Electrical Standpoint," by M. J. Perry of Providence, "From a Mechanical Standpoint," by J. T. Henthorn, also of Providence; "The Economic Size of Line Wire," by Mr. Benjamin Rhodes of Niagara Falls; "Station Accessories in the Shape of Measuring Instruments," by C. C. Haskins of Chicago; "The Development and Progress of the Storage Battery," by William Bracken of New-York; "The Theoretically Perfect Arc-Light Station," by M. D. Law of Philadelphia; "The Electrical Transmission of Power," by Prof. E. P. Roberts of Cleveland; "The Methods of Arriving at the Cost of the Products of a Station," by A. J. De Camp, Vice President of the association.

FOREIGN PROFESSORS TO BE ADMITTED.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—It is stated that notwithstanding the recent decision of Solicitor Hepburn adverse to the importation of five foreign professors engaged for the Roman Catholic University at Washington, the professors will come to this country and assume their duties. Attorney General Miller, who was appealed to after the rendition of Mr. Hepburn's opinion, declined to take up a hypothetical case and said he would give no opinion until the question was brought by the arrival of the educators. It is now stated by a gentleman of high Governmental position that the professors will be permitted to land without question. But if objections are raised a decision will be made according with a construction of the law excluding foreign laborers under contract that the law was never meant to apply to the class represented by the professors in question.

A DUEL WITH RIFLES.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 5.—Information has been received here of a duel fought yesterday morning near Cottonport, Avoyles Parish, between Harry Ducate and his son-in-law Charlie Armour. There were about fifty men present at the fight, which took place on the banks of the Bayou. The men approached each other and commenced firing. Both combatants fell.

An examination disclosed the fact that Ducate had been struck in the stomach with seven buckshot, making a fatal wound, while Armour's right knee had been shattered by a rifle ball. The fight grew out of an altercation at a ball the night before.

DAGGETT IS OUT OF POLITICS.

Ex-Senator "Al" Daggett was in Brooklyn for a short time yesterday, and told the politicians he was certain to get the postal-card contract and that he was about to return to Brooklyn to live. "But I am out of politics," he said. "There's no money in that business and no gratitude. You fellows can run the State forever for all I care."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE RESORTS.

BETHLEHEM, Aug. 5.—To eyes weary of gazing on the sparkling green of the ocean and its white fringe of sandy beach the whirl up the Connecticut Valley on the White Mountain express from New-York is a refreshing relief. Successive pictures with marvelous emerald draperies, veiling perspective of sky and mountain with deep green pasture lands or cultivated grain fields in the middle distance, present themselves in a rapidly-advancing panorama. Never did the valley region offer more picturesque views to the Summer traveler than now. Days of rain and mist are sending out their rich returns in fertile fields and fresh foliage. This air grows cooler and freer with each advancing station, and the spicy breezes of Ceylon are rivaled by the odors of growing pines, spruces, sweet fern, and that indescribable mingling of perfume which nature so omnikingly blends from the honeysups of humble field flowers. Every little brook by the wayside has its small channel filled to the brim with water, and goes leaping and gurgling over its accustomed, well-worn stones. Swollen rivers are constantly shooting under the track and throwing themselves over mill-dams and under bridges.

At Bethlehem passengers begin to disappear. A small city is gathered in this vicinity of the station, and Summer sojourners for a great number of resorts take their departure from here. Bethlehem proper has an ever-increasing number of excellent hotels, large and small, and innumerable boarding places. The first week in August is naturally a favored time for making the mountain tour, and to the crowds of people already here hundreds are daily being added. The Maplewood, with its cottages, is the largest, the most elegant, and one of the best of several well-kept hotels in the White Mountain region. It is a great caravansary, to which many come for a few days' sojourn, and find abundance of entertainment, out of doors and within.

Among the most widely-known of the Maplewood's guests from New-York and vicinity may be mentioned Miss Emma Thursby, the singer, with her sister; Mr. Roswell Smith of the *Century*, Mr. H. A. Alexander, Mr. Harvey Fiske, Mr. David Stewart, Mr. D. H. Olmstead, J. H. Parsons, Mrs. M. E. Headden, Dr. G. H. Fox, and J. D. Archibald, with their families, all of New-York; G. W. Gibbs and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. and Miss Potter, New-York; Gen. F. N. Palfrey and family, Boston; Mrs. Vaughan and son, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cole, and the Misses Cole of Brooklyn; John E. Dix and family of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Samuel Leonard, Miss Leonard, and Mrs. Marshall Tevis of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. A. Garland, Miss Lulu Garland, Miss Jennie Wood, Mrs. J. B. Brush and Miss Brush, Mrs. E. C. Annan and the Misses Annan, C. B. Rogers and family, W. D. Barnes and family, R. B. Fleming, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mr. J. H. Parsons and family, R. M. Cheesborough of New-York, Frank F. Jones and wife, Miss Bessie Jones, M. D. Wade and Miss Wade of Brooklyn, J. C. Harris, W. G. Taylor and family, Robert McCay and family, Harry Platt and wife, Miss Bessie Platt, Mrs. Charles T. Cruft and the Misses Cruft, D. C. Field, Henry J.

BLAINE SILENT AS A MOUSE

NOT A WORD ABOUT THE BLACK DIAMOND AFFAIR.

OTHER OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS—NO SIGN OF A "VIGOROUS POLICY"—CAUSTIC CRITICISMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — Acting Secretary Wharton was asked by an Associated Press reporter this morning if the State Department had anything to say respecting the escape of the British sealer Black Diamond recently captured by the revenue cutter Rush, and which sailed into Victoria, B. C., a British port, instead of into Sitka as ordered by the Captain of the Rush.

"The department," Mr. Wharton replied, "has not been advised of the seizure of the Black Diamond or other vessel, has no news whatever upon the subject, and therefore has no statement to make in regard to its future action in the matter."

"Have you seen the statement that it was the desire to let the Black Diamond escape after taking its catch of seals, and therefore but one man was put aboard her from the Rush?"

"No," said Mr. Wharton. "I have not seen that statement, and have no means of knowing whether it is true or false."

Continuing, Mr. Wharton said: "This whole matter of the seizure of these vessels so far as it has gone is under the control and direction of the Treasury Department. If there is any blame attaching to these seizures it must be laid at the doors of Congress. It passed a law directing the President to issue his proclamation extending to the American waters in Behring Sea the same protection over the seal and other fur-bearing animals as is accorded the fur-bearing animals of Alaska and the waters thereof by the general act on fisheries, and that law is simply being enforced. That is what we are here for, to carry out the laws that Congress enacts. So far this question has not become an international one. The State Department has not been informed officially of any part of the proceedings, and therefore has nothing to act upon."

Secretary Windom said this afternoon that in the absence of official information concerning the escape of the British sealer Black Diamond, he did not care to discuss the matter. Capt. Shepard, he said, had notified the department by telegraph of the capture of the British vessel, and had said that he would send his report by mail. "So far this has not been received," said the Secretary. He added that as the only official information he had was the announcement of the capture it would be unreasonable, to say the least, to attempt to judge the case.

Another official of the department, commenting upon the escape, said that the question was the duration of Capt. Shepard in placing out one man on the captured vessel was ill or well advised could be determined when the department was in possession of all the facts in the case, and not before.

The *New-York Press* to-night contains an editorial which, among other things, says: "What Canadians must do is to obtain and exercise the right of dealing directly with foreign countries, particularly with the United States. History and experience have shown that to trust to Downing-street diplomacy for the maintenance of our rights is puerile and useless. The army and navy of England will do nothing toward protecting Canadian rights on land or sea, and if the small petty republics of South and Central America and the like of Europe are able to conduct their own diplomatic negotiations Canada can be intrusted with a similar right."

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 5.—It was learned last night from a British Columbia official who was passing through the city that the entire Pacific fleet of the British Navy, with the exception of two torpedo boats, steamed out of Esquimalt Harbor three days ago, bound for the scene of the present disturbance in Behring Sea. This was the result of much telegraphic communication between the Admiral in command of the fleet and the Canadian and Imperial Governments. The fleet that went north consists of seven war ships and two torpedo boats. Five additional war ships are shortly expected at Esquimalt to relieve those that have been or have left that one of these is to straightway proceed north, while the others will remain at that point. The Admiral's orders are not known.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5.—Speaking on the question of the seizure of the sealer Black Diamond in Behring Sea, D. W. Higgins, M. P., says: "In the face of the President's proclamation, false and misleading as it is, the United States must either recede from their absurd, unrighteous claim or go ahead, even though the peaceful relations of the two countries are smashed. The attitude of the Washington Government is untenable and outrageous."

John Grant, also of Victoria, says: "While the contention and acts of the Government of the United States as to control over Behring Sea in connection with the sealing industry are unwarranted and extraordinary, the lack of action by the British Government on the same question is more culpable and prompts one to ask if the subjects of the Dominion of Canada are under the protection of the British flag or not."

Robert Ward, President of the British Columbia Board of Trade, says: "The tardy settlement of the status of the schooners seized by the United States and the recent capture of the Black Diamond have combined in producing a strong feeling of distrust and irritation which it might be difficult to restrain unless steps are at once taken to prevent a repetition of outrages on the British bottoms engaged in lawful pursuits on the high seas."

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 5.—The papers here are silent about the Black Diamond's escape, but on all sides the good luck of the crew in getting back to Victoria gives satisfaction. The Ministers will not talk on the subject until they get a report.

The *Citizen* (Government organ) says: "To claim exclusive jurisdiction over the high seas by reason of a Congressional edict or Presidential signature is as puerile as though a measure had been passed by the Venetian senate to maintain control over the heavenly constellations because the late scientist, Prof. Proctor, discovered a new star in the firmament. If jurisdiction existed over Behring Sea and all the seas having existence therein why is it that no such claim was been made or such right asserted until 1889? The answer is self-evident, and the Canadian Government, we are satisfied, will not permit the American or Imperial interests to play battledore and shuttlecock with our national privileges."

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 5.—The *Globe* says: "The Black Diamond's adventure reads like a joke. It's a pity the joke had not been completed, as it probably would have been had Capt. Thomas found a British man-of-war at Dunsleaze. To put a fine finish on the farce, Washington should claim damages because the Black Diamond carried John Hawkins, representative of Washington authority, into Victoria. Probably even Uncle Sam's cheek is not colossal enough to enable him to make a demand for the surrender of the escaped vessel. Of course Downing-Street should instantly seek satisfaction for the piratical conduct of the Rush; but, after all that has been done in Behring Sea, nobody can seriously imagine that Lord Salisbury's Government will make any spirited demand on Mr. Harrison."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Robert J. Stevens, United States Consul at Victoria, who is now in this city, speaking of the seizure of the sealing schooner Black Diamond by the United States revenue cutter Rush in Behring Sea, says: "The owners of Victoria sealers, who are the only persons directly interested, are naturally exercised about the seizure of their vessels, but I do not think the people north of us are greatly alarmed or excited over this affair.

"The action of our Government is entirely harmonious with the act of 1870 and the later act of 1889, which, as all know, is a salutary act and right in the line of previous acts, and I do not see but what our Government has acted perfectly right in the matter. The only danger that may arise from this affair may be a skirmish with fatal results between crews of sealers and United States revenue cutters. Victoria sealers are, as a rule, manned by Indian hunters, and they are equipped with guns and ammunition. They are personally interested in this affair, as they share in the catch of seals, and for this reason might bring about a conflict with the men on revenue cutters, and I do not think that any of the owners of sealing vessels have contemplated or do now contemplate any armed resistance to the enforcement by the revenue cutter Rush of the acts of our Government."

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Times* holds that there is not a particle of justification for the high-handed seizure of the Canadian sealer Black Diamond." It says: "No statute of Congress can bind English citizens beyond the territorial waters of America without the consent of England. The seizure is contrary to international law and comity."

In conclusion it says: "The Nation's good sense and the love of justice of the American people can be relied on to assist the settlement of a question that ought never to have been raised."

THE VIDETTE SEIZURE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—No further news has been received concerning the seizure and release of the Gloucester schooner Vidette at Guysborough. The Captain has telegraphed to Consul General Phelan that he is sending full information by mail.

Over 100 young women employed in Munsicker & Co.'s Reading Mosiery Mills went on strike yesterday. They struck because the firm reduced wages from 24 to 12 cents per dozen stockings.

"THE BOSS" AND HIS WORK.

HOW QUAY SHINES TO ADVANTAGE IN HIS OWN SET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Senator Quay remained in this city to-day and was called on by statesmen great and small from the early hours of morning until midnight. The junior Senator had scarcely finished breakfast when United States District Attorney Walter Lyon of Pittsburg came in, accompanied by James S. McKean, Quay's candidate for the Postmastership of Pittsburg. Senator Quay, having completed the details for the State Convention on Wednesday, has in trusted the carrying out of the programme to Collector of Internal Revenue David Martin and Walter Lyon, and on Sunday night, Martin having been informed of the Senator's wishes, prospective Postmaster McKean wired Walter Lyon, who was at Atlantic City, to come up and see Quay. The understanding having been completed, Chairman Andrews, Speaker Boyer, David Martin, and Walter Lyon left on the 5:40 train this evening for Harrisburg, where they have quarters at the Lochiel Hotel.

Congressman Watson of Warren County was on hand early, and was accorded an interview, as were George Handy Smith, Representative Horatio P. Connell, and Samuel F. Hauseman. About 11:50 Senator Quay called a cab and drove down town, and accordieg to a previous agreement, met James McManes. Both gentlemen remained together for about an hour, when they left and made a call together at Collector Cooper's office. The Collector was out at lunch, but upon being sent for by his callers, he speedily came to the office, where the two leaders were in waiting. The conference lasted about an hour. Mr. McManes desired Senator Quay to accompany him to the Collector's office, and as a result of the talk the Philadelphian was promised a full share of the patronage of the Custom House by the Senator. The understanding now is that in the naming of Federal officers to the places not yet filled, a Superintendent of the Mint, Sub-Treasurer, District Attorney, and Surveyor and Naval Officer, Mr. McManes will be allowed to name some of his friends, and because of the lack of patronage in other offices outside of the Mint, he is to be given a share of the patronage of all the other Federal departments and peace will prevail.

After leaving Collector Cooper's office Senator Quay met Ben Sooy, the Atlantic City fisherman, and the two made a tour for the purchase of tackle for the fishing trip, which begins to-morrow. Upon Senator Quay's return to the Continental Hotel he was greeted by National Committeemen W. W. Dudley of Indiana, Lloyd Fassett of New-York, Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, and William Cassius Goodloe of Kentucky.

At 5 o'clock Senator Quay ordered carriages to take his fellow-members of the National Committee to Cedar Rock, where Senatorial conference was held. Two carriages arrived, and with Col. Quay and Col. Dudley in the first carriage and Mr. Fassett, Col. Conger, and Mr. Goodloe in the second carriage the party started on their trip. The carriages had scarcely entered Fairmont Park when a heavy fall of rain came on and they were forced to return to the Continental Hotel, where supper was served. Col. Dudley did not remain at the Continental, but, after bidding his colleagues good-by, went to the Leafy Hotel, where his gripsack was, and then started off for Washington. The other members of the National Committee comprising the party were joined at midnight by Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Secretary of the National Committee, after which Senator Quay and his party of National Committeemen, accompanied by Hamilton Disston and Jacob Wildemore, will leave on the Sagat Manatee to-morrow morning.

How long they will be gone depends greatly upon the weather, as it is understood that the programme for the election in the four new States has already been carefully planned and outlined by Senator Quay, and that Col. Dudley when he left here yesterday fully understood what part of the play he was an actor in. In addition to filling up masters for the new States, the subject of filling vacancies in Congressional districts will also oe given attention. The importance of the latter matter is easily understood because of the very narrow majority which the Republicans have in the House, and the majority makes it possible for a few determined spirits to get what they want in the way of Federal patronage by threatening to "kick," as was evidenced by the action of Congressman Brown of North Carolina, whose open declaration has already been the means of securing for him a large number of country orose-road Post Offices. The party will combine fishing for fish as well as fishing for Congressmen, and will, if the weather proves favorable, run to Bar Harbor, where they will submit to President Harrison the programme mapped out for the Fall fights.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN KENTUCKY.

MAJORITY OF PROBABLY 25,000 FOR STATE TREASURER SHARP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Returns from the election to-day for State Treasurer show a Democratic victory. Stephen H. Sharp of Lexington, the present Treasurer, was nominated for re-election.

The Democratic counties so far ae heard from show an increase for him over the majority given Buckner in 1887. There have been some surprising victories for Republican candidates for the Legislature, but this has been in all cases to local causes. In Republican counties where ex-Senator Colson, the Republican nominee for Treasurer, was expected to make heavy gains, there was rather a decrease.

Louisville gives Sharp 2,500 majority, and the State probably 25,000. The Prohibition vote is light. The votes for a convention to revise the Constitution will probably show a sufficient majority to call the convention.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the roads in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 25,964 tons, against 23,927 for the week previous, and against 15,038 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 10,161 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 58.7 per cent. of the whole business, the Pennsylvania lines 8.3 per cent., the Chicago and Grand Trunk 26.3 per cent., the Baltimore and Ohio 6.2 per cent.

S. H. Hardwick has been appointed general passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific Division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, to place of George S. Barnum, who has been relieved at his own request from the passenger business and retains the general management of the freight department. The completion of the road to the Mississippi River has made a division of the work necessary.

Wall-street was informed yesterday that a new anthracite coal road fifty miles long, from Tomhicken to Portland, on the Delaware River, was talked of to Philadelphia. Coxe Brothers and other large operators are said to be in the scheme. The projected road will be built for about $2,500,000 and will connect with the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad at Portland.

T. B. Sergeant was yesterday appointed General Superintendent of the American Midland Railway, with headquarters at Findlay, Ohio. He will take charge of the road during Mr. Sergeant's visit to the Midland from the Wabash, where he was an Assistant Superintendent. He was formerly with the Michigan Central in a like capacity.

Twenty thousand shares of Hocking Valley stock belonging to the Crooker estate were deposited with the Central Trust Company yesterday by Samuel D. Davis & Co. under the agreement made by a committee of the stockholders for their protection. Charles Crooker was the largest individual stockholder.

The report of the earnings of the Louisville, New-Orleans and Texas Railway Company for the month of July shows an increase of $8,642 this year, when the earnings were $157,150, over the same month last year, when the earnings were $148,508.

Chicago ticket scalpers are improving the opportunity given by the first of the harvest excursions to cut the rate to Denver to $15. The regular fare is $26.

PLANTER MINOR FOR CONGRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The Third District Republican Convention met at Franklin at noon to-day and nominated Henry Chotard Minor of Southdown Plantation, Terrebonne Parish, for Congress, vice Edward K. Gay, deceased. The nomination was unanimous and the best feelings orevailed. Mr. Minor was the son of Capt. William J. Minor, a famous turf patron of old times, and was born near Natchez in 1841. He was educated at home by private tutors, according to old plantation onstoms, and never went to school. When of age he became a sugar planter in Terrebonne, where he has since resided. He was an old-line Whig and had nothing to do with politics until he became identified with the Blaine and Logan movement in 1884. He was a member of the Chicago Convention that nominated Harrison. He will be a strong candidate, and in "the sugar-bowl" district, where the planters care more for plantations than for politics, the opposition to him will probably be more formal than sincere.

HE WILL SUPPORT CAMPBELL.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Allen W. Thurman was found in his office this morning by the writer, and asked if the report that his name would not be presented to the convention was true.

"It is true," replied Mr. Thurman. "My name will not be presented to the convention. I made a fight for my own delegation, was defeated, and that settled it, of course."

"Will you support Campbell if he is nominated?"

"I most assuredly I will, and do everything in my power to secure his election."

OBITUARY.

ISAAC PHILLIPS.

Isaac Phillips, a native of this city, whose long life has been full of activity in several relations, died at his residence, 324 West Twenty-second-street, yesterday morning, after a short illness, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Phillips was of Portuguese Hebrew parentage, born in this city June 16, 1812, in a building which is still standing at the corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery. His father was Naphtali Phillips, himself a prominent citizen and Custom House official and editor of the *National Advocate*. Isaac attended the public school in Franklin street, near Centre, until he was twelve years old, when he entered the employ of the cutlery importing house of Brockie & Co., at 66 Pine-street, as Custom House clerk. Four years later he wrote a book called "The Routine of Business at the Custom House," which ran through two editions. It was here that he made the acquaintance of Moses Taylor, which ripened into a life-long intimacy. Mr. Phillips continued his studies during this time, making a special study of French in company with a son of Chancellor Kent and becoming in course of time a proficient French scholar.

In 1834 he married Sophia Phillips of this city, who, although bearing the same family name, was in no way related to him. He went to Philadelphia and engaged in the cutlery business, but continued there only until 1837, when he returned to New-York and engaged in the same business at 1 Cedar-street. He gave up this up in 1839 to assume the editorship, in company with Major M. M. Noah, of the *Union* and, subsequently, of the *Courier-Enquirer*, daily papers of that period. He retired from journalism in 1842 to accept an appointment, by President Tyler, to the Custom House. Shortly afterward he became Customs Examiner, and in 1853 President Pierce appointed him Surveyor of the Port, an office he held continuously until 1869, through Lincoln's and Johnson's Administrations, although he was a fervent Democrat.

Mr. Phillips refused a restoration to his office when President Grant was about to make it upon petition of most of the merchants and importers of the city, and in January, 1870, in his fifty-eighth year, he was admitted to the bar. He followed the practice of his profession from that time, making a specialty of United States customs and revenue laws. Always an active Democrat, he was a member of the National Convention that nominated James K. Polk in 1844, and at that which nominated Cass in 1848. He was a School Trustee of the Eighth and Sixteenth Wards, and in 1853 a School Commissioner in the board of which Andrew H. Green was President. He had resided twenty-seven years in the house in which he died. Thirty-one years ago yesterday he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and there have been but few meetings of that body for years that he did not attend and submit resolutions upon some interesting question for consideration of the Chamber.

Mr. Phillips stood very high in the ranks of Freemasonry in this State, being at his demise the oldest surviving Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He became affiliated with Lodge in 1833, and was for many years its Master. In 1846 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and in 1849 was elected Grand Master, an office which he continued to hold until 1855, being the first Hebrew to hold the office.

He was also one of the founders of Mount Sinai Hospital and was the last surviving member of the charter board. He was, according to the strictest sect, an Orthodox Jew until the day of his death. His first wife died in 1855, he married in 1858 Miriam Trimble, of Dublin, who became a convert to Judaism before her marriage. She died in 1882. Five children survive Mr. Phillips—three daughters, all of whom are married, and two sons, one of whom, Moses Taylor Phillips, has been employed with his father in the practice of the law.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Thursday from the family residence.

WILLIAM A. SPEAIGHT.

Capt. William A. Speaight of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association died suddenly on Sunday of paralysis at his residence, 93 Wilson-street, Brooklyn. Capt. Speaight was well known in this city in business circles, having carried on a blankbook manufacturing business at 99 William-street for many years, and was also prominent in National Guard and Grand Army organizations both here and in Brooklyn. He was a man of genial disposition, and had hosts of friends, business and social, in both cities. He was sixty-three years old.

It was in 1845 that Capt. Speaight became a member of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, now the Seventh. He rose through successive ranks to that of Orderly Sergeant. In 1853 he resigned as Orderly Sergeant, was at once taken up as a popular candidate for Captain, and elected, After ten years' experience as Captain he resigned. He was offered the nomination for Colonel of the regiment to succeed Col. Marshall Lefferts, but refused to let his name be used. Many of his personal friends were much disappointed, believing that Capt. Speaight's great popularity in the regiment would insure his election if he would only consent to be a candidate. When the veteran association of the Seventh Regiment was formed Capt. Speaight became a member of it, was elected Captain, and retained the rank until the time of his death. He was also a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

Capt. Speaight leaves a widow, four daughters, and one son. Funeral services will be held at the residence on Wilson-street, on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, and will be attended by members of the Veteran Association and of the Lafayette Post.

FANNIE LEWALD.

The death is announced of Fannie Lewald, the German novelist. She was born at Koenigsberg March 24, 1811, received a very liberal education, and, being allowed to choose her religion, at seventeen years of age became a Christian. After travelin Germany and France, which stimulated her imaginative powers, she began with a view to entertaining her sick sister, to write novels which were published anonymously in 1834 and 1835. The principal ones of these early works were "Clementine," "Jenny," "A Question of Life," and "The Poor Girl." In 1845, while traveling in Italy and studying the country, her father died and she returned to Germany. In 1855 she married M. A. Stahr, but continued to put her family nams to her works. Among her other works were "Plotures of Italy," published in 1847; "Prince Louis Ferdinand," in 1849; "Impressions of a Voyage in England and Scotland," in 1852; "History of My Life," to 1861; "Benvennto," in 1875, and "Novels," in 1877. Twelve volumes of her selected works were published in Berlin from 1871 to 1875.

THEODORE FREAN.

Theodora Frean, one of the oldest residents and a prominent politician of Staten Island, died snddenly yesterday morning at his residence on Boyd Hill, Stapleton, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a native of South Carolina, but came to Staten Island in his childhood and made it the scene of his life's labors ever after. He trade was sign painting, but his ambition was beyond mechanical life, and he took up the study of the law and was admitted to the Richmond County bar before he thirtieth year. His practice was confined principally to Staten Island, with the records of which he became wonderfully familiar. An active member of the Democratic Party, he several times held office as its candidate. Under President Buchanan's Administration he went on a confidential mission to Belfast, Ireland, and subsequently held the offices of Supervisor of the town in which he resided, of County School Commissioner, Town Trustee, and Justice of the Peace. Several grown children survive him. His wife died several years ago.

GILSON DAYTON, M. D.

Dr. Gilson Dayton, a well-known physician and for years an influential Democratic politician in the western part of this State, died yesterday at his home, 165 Dekalb-avenue, Brooklyn. He was eixty-eight years old, and for years had been an invalid and unable to practice. He leavee a widow and three sons.

Dr. Dayton was a native of Oswego County, and was graduated from Geneva College in 1840. He at once began the practice of medicine in Mexico, N. Y., and became widely known. He took a great interest inpolitics, and for several years was Clerk of the Oswego County Board of Supervisors. He was appointed a Director of the State Insane Asylum at Utica by Gov. Dix, and was made Canal Auditor by Gov. Hoffman. He ran many conventions, but never held an elective office. When he retired from the Canal Auditorship he gave up his practice and soon after moved to Brooklyn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Capt. James H. Rigby, aged fifty-five, commander of the famous First Maryland Artillery, United States Army, known as "Rigby's Battery" in the late war, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday at his house on East Madison-street, Baltimore, Md. At the outbreak of the war he organized the battery which bore his name, and, with his command, participated in most of the principal battles which took place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Prof. R. C. Stanley of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., died of heart disease yesterday, aged fifty-four years. He preached twice on Sunday and made no complaint of illness until ten minutes before his death. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, and had been a professor in Bates College for twenty-three years.

Father Hamill, the pioneer priest of Missouri, died at Shackleford, Mo., yesterday, aged seventy, six years. Father Hamill's service in the Church covered a period of forty-one years in Missouri, the most of which time he was occupied in organizing new churches.

Hiram Twitchell, a farmer, was killed by a bull at Anoka, Minn., yesterday. The bull became unmanageable and gored Twitchell in a frightful manner. It took several balls from a Winchester rifle to kill the brute.

OARSMEN READY TO ROW.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL REGATTA ABOUT COMPLETED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—Lake Calumet at Pullman is a placid little sheet of water except when there is a northeast wind blowing. Such a wind blew fresh to-day. It was chilling, and the oarsmen, gathering for the coming regattas of the National and Mississipni Valley Rowing Associations, shivered in their blazers and looked disconsolate. Still it was a very busy day at the lake, and a great deal of work was done. Of the fifty-one clubs on the entry list forty were on the ground to-night and the others were en route.

The entry list is exceptionally good, and the gathering of oarsmen is going to be a notable one. To-day every available spot from the railroad station to the boathouse was occupied by shells. On the siding at the entrance to the grand stand shells were being unloaded from a dozen cars. In the boathouses all was bustle. Early in the day the Atalantas of New-York had unloaded their big eight-oared shell, and, by manufacturing a kedge from a couple of barrels, completed their rigging by 4 o'clock. The Bradfords of Boston did not unload their boat until the afternoon, apparently satisfied to get a look at their New-York rivals as they took their trial spin.

Singles, doubles, and four oars got out early in the day, and the lake was dotted with oarsmen before sundown. Among the first of the single sculls to try the water was Eugene Buckley of the Boston *Globe*, who swung past the grand stand, and after a leisure inspection of the course seemed satisfied. T. H. and M. F. Monahan of the Alhauys, winners of the double-scull championship in 1888, took a trial spin and showed up great form. Capt. James Pilkington and J. E. Nagle of the Metropolitan Club of New-York followed their Albany rivals.

The New-York Athletic Club was represented by a four oared shell, which kept well down toward the south end of the lake. The Ravenswood double of Long Island City, with Joseph Platt, Jr., and Adolph Buschman at the oarlocks, made an excellent showing. D. A. McPhee of the Bradfords made a spurt past the stand and forced the pace for the doubles over the course.

The Bradfords are having hard luck. Their bow oar, Joe Skelton, was detained in Boston, and his absence necessitates the substitution of C. R. Murray, President of the club, in the eight-oared shell which will contest in the race following the withdrawal of their entry in the four-oar senior race. A great feature of Friday's racing will undoubtedly be the eight-oared contest between the Bradfords and Atalantas. It will be a battle of the giants. Each club has an unbeaten crew, and the race will be a hot one, and now come together for the first time this year. Both are in the best possible trim and are quietly confident.

Capt. Theodore Vac Raden of the Atalantas said to-day: "From what we hear the Bradford crew is a good one. If the men can make the time I have heard they can, the race will be theirs. But mind you, I say 'if.' I have heard so much talk about time in the past that I don't put much faith in it as an indication of the result of the race. We want a race, not a walk-over, and if they can give it to us we shall be pleased. If we are beaten you may be sure we will own up to it."

The Atalantas launched their shell for the first time in the waters of Lake Calumet at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Once on the open water their style could be noted, and the Bradfords were on hand to criticise. After the first dozen strokes they settled down to laziness and swung down the course at thirty strokes to the minute. Their work was beautiful, the stroke long and sweeping, taking the water with hardly a ripple—a strong, straight-arm pull, with a power-giving finish; a quick recovery, with an almost dry blade for the feather. The Bradfords looked thoughtful in the meantime after they had "sized up" their New-York rivals. It will be their turn to-morrow to create an amount of enthusiasm by their work.

Arrangements for the regatta are almost completed, and every opportunity to see the races will be given the spectators. The grand stands will admit of an uninterrupted view of the entire course, and in all the races excepting the eight-oar the heats can be followed from start to finish with the naked eye. The eight-oared belles, a mile and a half straightaway, will be started at the lower end of the lake, the finish being in front of the grand stand.

WALKER'S PHILOSOPHY.

HE BELIEVES IN GIVING THE HARRISON SPOILSMEN WHAT THEY HAVE BOUGHT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Attorney General has received the resignation of Stephen A. Walker of New-York, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, and has accepted it, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor.

With reference to his reported resignation United States District Attorney Walker last night said: "I have had an understanding with them for some time whereby they could appoint my successor whenever they might choose to do it."

"Do you mean that the Administration has had your resignation at its disposal for some time?"

"I do not say or care to say anything about any resignation. They bought the offices and paid for them and may do as they please with them. As for me, I am at peace with all mankind."

ALMOST READY FOR STATEHOOD.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Aug. 5.—The convention to about through business. To-day a strong resolution was adopted asking President Harrison to take steps to prevent the free importation of Mexican lead. The convention decided upon the election of State officers after the Constitution has been accepted by Congress. The proposition for such an election and the time for notification caused a warm discussion.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, Aug. 5.—South Dakota's Constitutional Convention met to-day for its last session. The only work done was the auditing of the expenses of the convention and the signing of the Constitution. Seventy-two of the seventy-five members were present and affixed their signatures to the document. The work of the convention meets with universal approval.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Tom Quick, the Indian slayer, is to have a monument. His bones have been exhumed from the Rosetown Cemetery, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Bross of Chicago has ordered the marble shaft erected over his new grave. The Hoosedals (N. Y.) *Independent*, objects strenuously to the erection of a monument, and says he was a cruel, bloodthirsty, remorseless, revengeful monster of a man, and suggests it would be as appropriate to erect a monumeot in honor of Ottean or Wilkes Booth.

Archie and Joseph Cookburn and Christopher Sylvester, all young men, were drowned yesterday morning in a pond ten miles south of the city of San Francisco. The boys were fishing on the rock a short distance from shore when an immense wave came to and washed them off, carrying them away so far that they were unable to get back and all were drowned before assistance arrived.

Treasurer True of the recently-annexed Chicago suburb of Lake View began proceedings yesterday against County Treasurer Davis to compel the latter to turn over all the new tax collections. True sets up the claim that, notwithstanding the declarations of the Election Commissioners, a majority of the voters of Lake View did not vote for annexation to Chicago.

Mrs. Patterson, daughter of Joseph Medill of Chicago, and sister of Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Secretary of the Legation at London, gave a dinner at the Walvern, Bar Harbor, Me., last evening, to secretary Blaine and Mrs. Blaine's guests, Walker Blaine, the Misses Blaine, and the Misses Simpkins and McComb. Afterward the party attended a dance.

Freight train No. 57 ran into the Portage accommodation, the ae Rochester, N. Y., at 7:55, on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad at Portage, yesterday morning. Conductor W. H. Godfrey had his collar bone broken, and Fred Bristol, baggageman, of Portage, was badly injured in the head.

The single-sculls race at Halifax, Nova Scotia, yesterday was won by George Hosmer, McKay being second and Lovett of Halifax third. Time—20:40. The four-oared race was won by the Westend crew of Boston, with the Belyea crew of St. John second and the Spain-Norris crew of Halifax third. Time—17:40.

Between 300 and 400 molders employed by Rathbone, Sard & Co. at Albany, N. Y., quit work yesterday on account of the discharge of their number on Saturday last, the trouble arising over the price received for a certain casting. It is expected that an amicable adjustment of the difficulty will be reached soon.

Committees of the Flint Glass Manufacturers and Flint Glass Workers' Association will hold a conference to-day in Pittsburg to settle the wages scale. The indications are that, while some of the changes demanded are a little radical, an amicable settlement will be reached.

The whaling schooner George H. Phillips, Capt. Dyer, twenty months out, arrived at Vineyard Haven, Mass., yesterday with 600 barrels of sperm oil. The crew sent home 360 barrels on May 25.

The Vidette, seized at Halifax, N. S., on Saturday for violatioo of the Custome laws, was unconditionally released yesterday.

Boze Wells, a farmer at Carruthersville, Mo., yesterday shot and killed his brother-in-law, Henry Oliver. The tragedy occurred at a church picnic.

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands has given up his contemplated trip abroad.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The stock of Fred H. Scharff, manufacturer and dealer in carriages, wagons, &c., at Rockville, Conn., has been attached by Cyrus White. Scharff left the city last week, and his present whereabouts are unknown to his creditors. It is thought that he has gone to Canada with a considerable sum of money. His liabilities are large, and his assets small. It is stated that he recently bought on time a number of carriages, which he sold for less than cost. He has a number of notes outstanding due this week.

ITALIANS PROTEST.

IN MASS MEETING THEY DENOUNCE THE CRUSADE AGAINST THEM.

About fifteen hundred Italians met in the large hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery last evening and passed resolutions protesting against the measures proposed by Division No. 3 of the Laborers' Protective Union to boycott all liquor stores, lager beer saloons, and restaurants whose owners accord to Italians the privilege of keeping stands in front of their premises. The meeting was orderly throughout—surprisingly so—and those who filled the hall were for the most part well dressed. Flags, banners, and emblems adorned the stage.

Carlo Barsotti, proprietor of the *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, was Chairman, and M. Nele Lemini was Secretary. On the stage were B. Giovanorsi, L. Roverso, F. Romeo, E. Giorgi, V. Boerbera, Prof. Tamburello, M. Cavelli, and Dr. G. B. Battini d'Mooss. Lastorata was the first speaker, and urged Italians to become citizens of the country, not to be violent, to act with the law, and with the law only. His speech was in brief the substance of the other speeches of the evening, which were delivered by Alexander Oldrini, A. Lesguli, L. Rovarsi of the *Il Progresso*, and G. Cadicamo, editor of the *Lago d'Italia*.

One speaker, in alluding to the Irish in the city, said they had gotten their political ludnence by whisky; that they were lazy and wanted to work three days in the week and get paid for six. The remark was greeted with loud cries and hisses.

The meeting closed with the passing of several resolutions, asserting that it was false that the Verzaro brothers killed Barrett for stealing two oranges simply; that the accusation asserting that Italians were murderous and would at all times to kill and wound with the knife on the slightest offenses was false; that the resolution to "boycott" was "barbarous," and would result in an "infamous persecution against tranquil, temperate, honest laborers," and "that the meeting protest vehemently and indignantly against the measures passed by Division No. 3 of the Laborers' Protective Union, and reassert the good name of a class of Italians unjustly calumniated."

A committee of twelve was then appointed to "contest if need be in court the menace to boycott." The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Barsotti, Lorai, Oldrini, Grilli, Roversi, Arruzzo, Tocci, Lignifi, Lemini, Cavagnaro, and Prof. Tamburello.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

W. B. CURTIS EXPRESSES HIS OPINION OF FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Mr. W. B. Curtis, the well-known athletic authority, returned to New-York yesterday from the Adirondacks, where he has been for several days. When interviewed by THE TIMES's representative about the amalgamation of the Amateur Athletic Union and National Association of Amateur Athletes he said he had not yet formed an opinion of the amalgamation because he had not talked with the gentlemen who brought it about. Mr. Curtis has not yet been heard on the situation, and his views are waited for with interest. As to the future of the union Mr. Curtis said he does not believe that body will take any legislative action in any important direction until first it has an understanding with the athletic associations not represented by members of the union. He doubts very much if any action will be taken until after the championships in any event, and thinks that ultimately the union will pass again its Travers Island resolution and hold by it, thus refusing to recognize any rules except its own. Mr. Curtis thinks that the general results of the amalgamation will be beneficial to athletics, and he hopes that it will be the means of putting an end to the giving of gold watches and "diamond-studded" jewelry as prizes.

It transpires that the remarkable athletic feats of Mr. John Owen, Jr., in running 100 yards in 0:09 4-5 and 220 yards in 0:21 2-5 at the games of the Detroit Athletic Club on Saturday were accomplished with the aid of a strong wind, which will prevent their being accepted as records.

TENNIS AT BERGEN POINT.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Aug. 5.—Only a little playing was done on the opening day of the Bergen Point Lawn Tennis Club's open tournament here. Rain stopped it, causing several to absent themselves. Gentlemen's singles were partly decided in preliminary rounds as follows:

First Rounds—J. F. Cook beat C. S. Kellogg 6—4, 6—1. Deao Miller beat Frederick H. Hatch, 6—1, 6—0.

There was no play in last week's unfinished handicap club tournament. Entries for ladies' singles are Mrs. Howard Bagley, Miss A. M. Smallwood, Mrs. Leduc, Miss Sarah E. Day, and Miss Adda D. Voorhees.

A GREAT DAY AT MONMOUTH PARK—SPECIAL TRAINS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The great interest manifested in the Monmouth Park races will be intensified to-day, when two of the greatest events of the year—the Junior Champion and the Champion Stakes—will be run.

The Junior Champion, for two-year-olds, is a rich prize, the purse amounting to $38,000. The facilities offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad are of the best. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, at 7:10, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 noon, and 12:30 P. M. Excursion tickets will be sold, including admission to the field, for $1 50, and for grand stand, $2 50.—*Exchange.*

A CHINAMAN'S SKULL FRACTURED.

Long Hing, nineteen years old, was in his laundav at 506 Eleventh-avenue last night, when an nnknown man oame in and began to abuse him. Finally the man strnok him a powerful blow with a club, causing a fracture of the skull. The Chinaman was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. Some trouble over a laundry bill is believed to have been the cause of the attack, though Sam Lee, Hing's partner, says the man struck the blow without provocation.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Junior Champion and Champion Stakes.

Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, "Sandy Hook Route," at 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-street, North River, "All-Rail Line," at 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, (special express,) 12:45, (special express,) 1, (special express,) 1:30 P. M.

Pullman buffet cars on all special express trains.—*Exchange.*

ONE CHILD SHOOTS ANOTHER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 5.—A six-year-old son of Andrew Dornbach and a daughter of Ambrose Conrad, of the same age, were playing together at Dornbach's house in Penn Township Saturday afternoon, when the boy playfully pointed a shotgun at the girl and discharged the weapon. The load took effect in her head, inflicting fatal injuries.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.c.	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	5,810
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	88	88	87¾	88	1,000
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36¾	37⅛	36¾	37	16,675
*Brunswick Co...	24	24½	24	24⅝	600
Buff., Roch. & P.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	100
Canada Southern	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	1,100
Ches. & Ohio.....	23¾	23⅝	23¼	23½	2,984
C. & O. 1st pf.....	67	67¾	67	67¾	2,277
C. & O. 2d pf.....	39¼	39	38¾	39⅜	3,730
Chi. Gas Trust...	58	58¾	57⅝	58¾	3,040
C., C., C. & St. L.	72⅝	73⅜	72⅜	73⅛	9,969
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100⅜	100⅞	100¼	100⅜	5,250
Chi. & N. W.....	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	109⅞	17,494
Chi. & N. W. pf....	140¾	140¾	140	140¾	100
C., B. & Q.....	101⅝	103⅛	101⅜	103⅛	12,129
C., M. & St. P.....	71¼	72¾	71¼	72¾	27,235
C., M. & St. P. pf.	111	112	111	112	400
C., R. I. & Pac....	90⅜	91¾	90⅜	91¾	35,000
Chi., W. & I.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	200
Cin., W. & B. pf..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	100
Colorado Coal....	27	27	26½	26½	500
Col., H. V. & T....	14	14	14	14	100
Chi. & E. Ill.....	44½	45	44½	45	700
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	104	104	102½	103½	660
Consol. Coal.....	26	26	26	26	110
Consol. Gas Co....	87¼	87¼	87⅛	87¼	90
Del. & Hudson....	144¾	145¾	144¾	142¾	310
Del., Lack. & W.	144¼	145¾	144¼	145	12,400
Den., T. & F. W....	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	700
E. T., Va. & Ga....	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	1,025
Green Bay & Win.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	300
Iowa Central.....	9	8	7¾	7¾	67
Illinois Central....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10
L. E. & West.....	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	110
L. E. & West. pf.	59¼	60¾	59¼	60¾	2,550
Lake Shore.....	102⅜	103⅛	102⅜	103¼	5,421
Long Island.....	92¼	92¼	92	92	200
Louis. & Nashv....	71¼	71¼	70¾	71¼	900
L. & N. ex div....	68½	69⅜	68⅛	69⅛	4,955
Manhattan con....	92⅜	95½	92⅛	96⅛	910
Maryland Coal....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	200
Mem. & Char.....	60	60	60	60	500
Mich. Central....	87	87¼	87	87¼	400
Mex. Nat. cts.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	200
Mil., L. S. W.....	90	90	90	90	50
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	112	113¾	112	113¾	200
Missouri Pacific.	68¼	69¾	68¼	69¾	9,950
*Nat. Lead Trust.	24	24¾	24	24⅝	15,205
Nash., C. & St. L.	96	96	96	96	25
N. J. Central.....	111	112⅜	110⅞	112⅜	950
N. Y. Central.....	106	108	106	106	50
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49⅜	50⅝	49⅜	50½	11,670
N. Y. C. & St. L.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	400
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	5,420
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	62¾	63⅜	62¾	63½	45
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	33	33	33	33	100
Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	500
Northern Pac.	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	6,885
Northern Pac. pf.	64⅞	65¾	64⅞	65⅝	8,156
Ohio & Miss.....	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	150
Oregon R. & N....	94	94½	93½	94½	300
Oregon & Trans.	33½	34½	32¾	33¾	3,085
Pacific Mail.....	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	1,000
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	21¾	22	21¾	22	300
Phil. & Reading.	45	45¼	44¾	44⅞	11,800
Pitts. & West. pf.	40	40	40	40	25
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180	191	180	181	200
Rich. & Alle.....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T....	22¾	23½	22¾	23½	5,288
*Sa. Cotton Oil..	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	750
*Sugar Ref. Co....	114	115⅜	112⅞	115¼	16,240
St. L. & S. F.....	26¾	26½	26½	26½	210
St. L. & S. F. pf.	45	45¾	45	45⅞	200
St. P. & Duluth.	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
St. P. & Dul. pf..	81½	81½	81½	81½	19
St. P. & Omaha..	33	33¾	33	33¾	400
St. P. & O. pf....	99	99	98½	99	210
St. P., M. & M....	98	98	98	98	200
So. Pacific.....	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	900
St. L., Ark. & T..	5	5	5	5	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	900
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	300
Texas Pacific....	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	1,100
Union Pacific....	59⅜	60½	59¾	60½	7,530
W., St. L. & P....	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29½	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	1,910
Wells-Fargo Ex..	139¾	140½	139¾	140	110
West. Union Tel.	85	85⅜	85	85⅜	1,289
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	69	68	68	300
Total sales.....					263,014

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. W. W. 1st, g. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	$5,000
At. & Dan. 1st...	98½	98½	98½	98½	4,000
At. & Dan. N. 1st.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Cent. P. 8s of '98.	117½	117½	117½	117½	15,000
*Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102¼	103	102¼	102⅞	390,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911...	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, l.	98	98	98	98	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, N.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¾	37,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	93	93¾	93	93¾	9,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s....	70	70	70	70	22,000
Col. & H. V. 6s....	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	5,000
D. & R. G. 4s.....	79⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	1,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, s. f.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	5,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s..	94	94	94	94	13,000
Ind. & I. R. 1st..	102	102¾	102	102¾	35,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	8,000
Erie 1d. 7s.....	138	138	138	138	6,000
Erie 2d.....	113	113	113	113	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s.	95	94½	95	94½	25,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	7,000
†Ga. Pac. inc. 5s..	30	30	30	30	16,000
†Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82	82	82	82	2,000
Gren. & W. inc. 5s.	16	16	16	16	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	105	105	104½	104½	11,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s.	67½	68	67½	68	2,000
H. & T. Cen. 1. r. 7s.	78¾	79	79	79	17,000
H. & T. Cen. 1. r. 7s.	127	127	127	127	5,000
H. & T. 1st, W. 1. r.	127	127	127	127	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	95	95	95	95	4,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57½	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	4,000
Ky. Central 4s....	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	4,000
L. E. & W. 5s.....	112½	112½	112½	112½	30,000
L. S. 1st cn., c....	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	2,000
L. S. 2d cn., c....	114	114	114	114	5,000
L. N. gen. 4s.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1,000
L. & N. gen. 5s..	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5,000
L. & N. cn. 7s....	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
Long Dock 7s.....	97	97	97	97	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st....	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
Met. Elev. 2d.....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5,000
M. & Ohio gen....	57	57	57	57	10,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s..	113	113	113	113	6,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
N. Y. C. 1st, 5s....	96	96	95¾	95¾	20,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	8,000
N. & W. 1st, N. R.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	108	107¾	107¾	107¾	7,000
North. Pac. 1st....	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
N. Ord'eal's gr. 6s.	129½	129½	129½	129½	1,000
N. W. ext. 4s.....	102	102	102	102	4,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb. 5s.	106	106	106	106	3,000
Ohio South. inc...	58	58	58	58	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s...	112	112	112	112	8,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st...	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81	81	81	81	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc...	65	65¾	65	65¾	25,000
Read. gen. 4s.....	91	91⅜	91	91⅜	88,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.....	69	69⅜	69	69⅜	134,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.....	35½	35½	35½	36	15,000
Rich. & Dan. 7s....	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	85	85	85	85	20,000
Rock Island 5s....	105¾	106	105¾	106⅞	55,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex. c.....	80	80½	90	80½	8,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	28	28	28	28	10,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. 8.	119	118	118	118	3,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. 6.	120	120	120	120	1,000
St. P. & Om. cn....	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	1,000
St. Paul Term. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
S. P. 1st, so. M. in.	115	115	115	115	3,000
St. P., S. & C. 1st, col. tr. 5s..	99½	98½	98½	99½	10,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.....	94	94	94	84	5,000
So. C. 1st, s. f. g....	99	99	99	99	20,000
So. P. of C. 1st cn. 6s	98	97	96	97	28,000
So. P. o. N. M. 1st.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	9,000
Texas Pac. 1st 6s.	90	90¾	90	90	45,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	36¾	36¾	36	36¾	60,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st..	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77	77	77	77	14,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	104¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	22,000
Utah So. ext....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
Wabash 1st, C. t. r.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
Wab. 1st, Det. r.	127½	127½	127½	127½	5,000
West Shore 4s..	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	51,000
Total sales.....					$1,478,000

*Including $50,000 at 102⅞, buyer 15. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 30. ‖Including $20,000 at 36½, buyer 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta.....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Atlantic.....	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	50
Calif. & Hecla..	228.00	229.00	228.00	229.00	25
Con. Cal. & Va...	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½	200
Crown Point.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Gould & Curry....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Horn Silver.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Little Chief.....	.33	.33	.33	.33	1,800
Mutual S. & M....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Occidental.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	405
Phoenix.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Silver Kloq.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Sutro Tunnel sta..	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Sierra Nevada....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	16
United Copper....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Utah Con.....	.70	.70	.70	.70	150
Union Con.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	200
Tamarack.....	161.50	161.50	161.50	161.50	5
Ward Con.....	1.65	1.75	1.65	1.75	1,900
Total sales.....					6,435

OIL.

Pipe Pine certs.	99½	101½	99¼	100⅜	488,000
Clearances.....					304,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F..	36⅜	37¼	36⅜	37⅛	9,750
Am. Cotton Oil...	54¼	54¼	54	54¼	450
Chi. Gas Trust...	58½	58¾	58½	58¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q....	101⅞	103⅛	101⅞	103⅛	5,340
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	90⅜	91¾	90⅜	91¾	1,190
Can. Southern....	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	72⅞	73⅜	72⅞	73⅛	540
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	1,000
Chi. M. & St. P...	71	72¾	71	72¼	17,780
Chi. & N. W.....	109	110¼	109	110	8,470
Del., Lack. & W.	144¾	145¾	144¾	145¾	2,990
Den., T. & F. W....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	100
E. T., Va. & Ga....	10	10	10	10	20
Lake Shore.....	102½	103⅛	102½	103⅛	1,130
Louis. & Nash....	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	100
L. E. & W. pf....	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	300
Missouri Pac....	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69⅜	8,710
Manhattan con....	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	50
Mich. Central....	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	100
Nat. Lead Trust..	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	5,890
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	380
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	5,650
Northern Pacific.	29	29	29	29	100
North. Pac. pf....	63⅝	65⅜	63⅝	65⅜	280
Oregon Trans....	32⅞	34⅛	32⅞	33	810
Peo., Dec. & E....	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	260
Pacific Mail.....	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34¼	100
Phil. & Reading..	44¾	45¼	44¾	45	12,780
Rich. & W. P....	23⅜	24	23¾	23⅞	450
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	30
Sugar Ref. Co....	113	115¼	113	115¼	400
Texas Pacific....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞	200
Tenn. C. & I.....	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	100
Union Pacific....	60	60¾	60	60⅝	3,150
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	200
Western Union....	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	110
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Total sales.....					77,690

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & O. 5s. 1st.	103	103	103	103	$57,000
C., C., C. & St. L.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Det., B. C. & A. 5s	95	95	95	95	1,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1889.

COFFEE—More or less of hesitancy was noted in the speculative tone, cables from Europe being unsatisfactory (from Havre, of renewed depression) and, though at the outset here, bardening 5@10 points, prices reacted to heaviness and left off easy on a reduction for the day of 10@20 points.... The aggregate of option dealings here was 52,250 bags, of which 20,000 bags for December.....Cables from Brazil reported moderate deliveries to the ports of Onitz (to Rio Janeiro, to-day, 10,000 bags), and Santos 4,000 bags, and season to date, 242,000 and 182,000 bags, against 415,000 and 56,000 bags same time in preceding crop year); and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day 444,000 bags, against 310,000 bags a year ago, and purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United States only 3,000 bags and at Santos, given as much as 80,000 bags, and stock at Antwerp, 240,000 bags, and stock at Hamburg, 245,453 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 844,757 bags, and afloat, for the United States, 98,000 bags.....Warehouse deliveries here last week, 41,859 bags, and the following are the shipping ports, 30,769 bags, against 44,556 bags in the preceding week and 40,929 bags in the corresponding week of last year.....And here the August option closed at 14.95c.@15c., December at 15.05c.@15.35c.) October at 14.80c.@14.95c., November at 14.95c.@15c., December at 14.95c.@15c., (having ranged from 14.95c.@15.35c.) and January to April, 1890, at 14.80c. to 14.95c.@15c.....And for prompt delivery Coffee was quoted about steady, on a moderate movement, wholly in other than Brazil growths, which were inactive, with fair invoice of Rio at 18c. Sales reported of 1,350 bags Guatemala, 1,773 bags Maracaibo, 253 bags Savanilla, and 149 bags Caracas on private terms.

COTTON—Despite the absence of the customary oables (from holiday observances at Liverpool) the speculation b re was moderately active (aggregate for the day 45,500 bales) and indicative of a more confident temper, stimulated in part by the unfavorable interpretation of the crop reports, and the final quotations showed a gain for the day of 3@7 points, leaviur off steadily, with August at 10.07c.@10.71c.; September at 10.26c.@10.27c.; October at 10.10c.@10.11c., and November at 10.07c.@10.07c.; December at 9.96c.@9.97c.; January at 10c.@10.01c.; March at 10.13c.@10.14c., and May at 10.27c.@10.28c.....Light deliveries noted to the shipping ports, (only 1,113 bales), and stock at the ports, 114,950 bales, (here, 96,199 bales).....And for prompt delivery, 633 bales to spinners at full quotations, with Middling at 11 5-16c.@11 9-16c. and last week, 1,150 bales to spinners and 2,723 bales to shippers not previously made public.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was depressed throughout, and in several instances to the extent of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., on a pressure of supplies, parts to arrive, especially of the less known brands, which, near ns, had only a moderate share of attention, even on home trade account, the exception of free transactions having been in City Mills and Straights, of which an unusually liberal aggregate was reported as having been placed under contract at modified figures.....Arrivals by rail were in excess of the demand, and 14,667 sacks, and clearances hence of 200 bbls. and 10,808 sacks, and from iour Atlantic ports, 18,300 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 29,600 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 3,000 sacks and bbls. credited to shipments of which 1,850 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 85@$3 15, mainly at $2 85@$3, (No. 1 at $2 85@$2 85.) 11,150 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which 5,000 bbls. for the local trade and 6,150 bbls. for export, and 4,000 bbls. Southern Extras, 1,050 sacks and bbls. Superfine, and 1,250 sacks and bbls. Fine at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; 473 bbls. RYE FLOUR, and 700 bbls. CORNMEAL, at steady rates.....Feed and slack request, with 40-lb. at 80c.@87½c. from mill and track, and other grades as before quoted.

WHEAT—Speculation was extremely sluggish throughout, as without especially stimulating help from outside, the market was due to come to handcollefly from the Continent, represented as rather adverse in tenor, and Western reports also of spiritless trading), yet here, on light offerings and limited dealings, prices ruled firm, and were steadily advanced for the day 4c.@5c. from the latest figures of Saturday, and the close, though very dull, was seemingly firm; while for prompt and early delivery business was also lifeless, partly owing to the higher views of holders of contracts, and the old crop, the stock of which here, now within very moderate limits, is said to be practically under the control of one prominent miller in the carrying line. Shippers and millers measurably passive..... Aggregate trading in options here for the day given as only 1,099,000 bushels, of which 560,000 bushels for prompt and near-by deliveries, of which about 26,000 bushels credited to shippers and about 18,000 bushels to local and near-by millers, with the remainder to speculative and the prominent interior markets, (to Winter Wheat markets to-day, 301,321 bushels, of which 101,647 bushels to Toledo and 159,000 bushels to St. Louis, against 238,178 bushels to-day last year, and to Spring Wheat points to-day, 298,261 bushels, of which 159,211 bushels to Chicago, against a total of 207,903 bushels on Saturday).....Reports come late in the afternoon from Chicago mentioning an export taking there of as much as 300,000 bushels Wheat, which served to quicken speculative purchases here, partly to cover outstanding contracts.....And here the largest operator left off at 85⅝c. (range 85¼c.@85⅝c.) against 85c. on Saturday;) September at 84⅜c., (range 84½c.@84⅞c.) against 84½c. on Saturday evening; October at 85½c., (range 85c.@85½c.) and December, regularly at 87¾c., (having ranged from 87⅜c.@87⅞c., subsequently up to 87⅞c., against 87½c. on Saturday evening;) January at 88¼c., and May, 1890, regularly at 92c., (range of 91¾c.@92c., against 91¾c. on Saturday evening).....And for early delivery Wheat was very lightly dealt in by shippers and millers, the wider difference asked (5c.) over the August option for No. 2 Red, and orders pending to effect business in that speciality, while the lack of English cables told against export purchases by Great Britain, with contract grade of Red Wheat, also at the regular premium, and equal to 90c. asked for old crop, (about 18,000 bushels reported sold to local millers and to shippers since our last, on the previous basis,) and free on board from afloat to arrive, 30,000 bushels delivered to Vessels; new crop No. 2 Red, car lots, in elevator, at 86¼c.@87½c.; do., steamer grade, delivered, at 87c., (5,000 bushels for export); No. 3 Red, new crop, in elevator, at 84c.; do., steamer grade, in elevator, at 76½c., and upgraded Red and White Wheat, in lots, within the range of 71c.@90c., mostly at 83c.@88¼c., partly new crop Red, in odd lots, to shippers—and receipts here of 67,000 bushels, and exports hence nearly equal to 4,359 bushels, (this by steam to London,) and from near-by ports, 182,705 bushels, (of which 73,700 bushels from Baltimore for Antwerp and 54,000 bushels from Boston for Liverpool,) and stock in warehouse and elevator here decreased for the week 139,845 bushels, or to 979,830 bushels, (only 520,335 bushels contract grade of Red,) and Red Wheat given es 1,200 bushels, and the night 12,667,987 bushels, (an increase for the week of 553,085 bushels, which addition was less than had been looked for.)

CORN—Further weakened slightly, on a tamer movement, especially for the speculative interest. Export taking fair.....Western accounts viewed as rather depressing.....Stock in warehouse and elevator here increased within the week 1,803 bushels, or to 196,922 bushels, (only 15,361 contract grade,) against a total of 23,610 bushels a year ago, and stock afloat now 99,800 bushels, and aggregate of Corn in sight decreased 184,709 bushels, or to 8,998,491 bushels, (against 9,919,949 bushels a year ago.).....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday 291,900 bushels, and clearances hence, 178,981 bushels, and from Atlantic ports, 267,693 bushels.....Reported sales 525,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 201,000 bushels, (about 144,000 bushels credited to shippers, and in part special deliveries to the close of August,) and No. 2, in store, 44c., and delivered afloat from canal, prompt and near by, at 44c.@44½c., nearly all at 44c., closing here at 44c., and to arrive at 43½c.@44c., (part cost and freight form reported as 43½c.@43⅝c.;) No. 2 Corn, August option, at 43½c. @43⅝c., closing at 43⅝c.; do., September, at 43¾c. @44c., closing at 43⅞c.; do., October, at 44c.@44½c., closing at 44c.; do., November, at 44¼c., closing at 44½c. bid; do., December, 43½c.@43⅝c., closing at 43⅝c.; No. 2 White, in elevator and store, at 51c., (17,000 bushels, for shipment,) and afloat (2,000 bushels to the trade) and to arrive, steamer and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 42½c.@44½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Much more extensive option dealings were reported, the market traded in, but in no more urgent offerings at a reduction for the day of ½c.@1½c., the near-by deliveries sufficiently meet. Prompt deliveries were only in moderate request, though also easy in price.....Stock in warehouse and warehouse decreased within the week 240,087 bushels, or to 819,979 bushels, against a total of 128,293 bushels a year ago, (stock of No. 2 White in warehouse, 44,317 bushels, and of No. 3 White, 121,589 bushels, and of No. 2 Oats, 528,779 bushels,) and no stock of Oats reported afloat, and grand aggregate in sight decreased 550,000 bushels, or to 3,719,784 bushels, (against 2,210,557 bushels a year ago.).....Receipts here since noon of Saturday, 38,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 1,155,000 bushels, of which on options 970,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 70,000 bushels No. 2 White, and for prompt delivery and early arrival 115,000 bushels No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 36½c.; do., August, 40,000 bushels, at 36½c., closing at 36¾c. asked; do., first half of August, 5,000 bushels, at 33½c.; do., September, 25,000 bushels, at 29½c.@29¾c., closing at 29¾c. bid, and 30c. asked; do., White, in elevator, at 33½c.@34c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 27¾c.@28½c., the latter for fancy, mainly at 27½c. @27½c., closing at 27½c., and do., afloat, at 28½c. @29c., the latter for prime to choice No. 2 Red, and part of both No. 2 Oats, for August, at 27c.@27¾c., closing at 27c.; do., September, at 28½c.@29¼c., closing at 28½c. bid; do., October, at 28½c. @27c., closing at 27c. asked; do., November, at 27½c. @27½c., closing at 27½c.; and May, 1890, at 29¾c. @30c., closing at 29¾c.; No. 3 Oats at 27c., Rejected at 26½c.@26c., ungraded White at 32½c.@40½c., and ungraded Mixed at 25c.@29c., as to quality and condition.

BARLEY—A sample was exhibited here to-day by Mr. R. H. Turle of new-crop Canada—large and plump in berry, but slightly discolored.....Market here utterly lifeless and unsettled.

METALS—In very light request and, as a rule, weaker and irregular here.....Of Pig Lead, 1½ tons changed hands in small lots, and of Lake or Ingot Copper, for August, quoted down to 11.70c.

NAVAL STORES—About as last quoted, but quiet.

PETROLEUM—Though very lightly dealt in, certificates of Crude Petroleum rallied for the day a trifle, leaving off steady at 101, (having ranged from 100⅞ to 101⅛,) and sales of 99,000 bbls. reached 489,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, in very moderate request at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Beef products were somewhat unsettled on a restricted business.....Week's exports were, from four Atlantic ports, 8,885 bbls. Pork, 3,183,682 lb. Lard, and 9,651,652 lb. Bacon.....Pork sold in the forenoon to only 100 bbls. for shipment, for inspected, and $11 75@$12 for uninspected, and Extra Prime at $11.....DRESSED Hogs in fair request, with city at 5½c.@6¾c., as to weights.....Arrivals by the interior 1,000 head.....CUT MEATS had a moderate call, but at easier prices, with Pickled Bellies, 18 to 12 lb., at 8½c.@7½c., 10 lb. at 8c., and Pickled Shoulders at 5c.@5½c.; smoked do. at 6½c., and Pickled Hams, 12½c.@13c.; smoked do. at 12½c.@12½c.....At the West sales noted of 150 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lb., early August, at 9½c., and 100 tcs. Pickled Shoulders at 6½c., and 100 tcs. Western LARD was very dull for early delivery, closing at $8 60.....And in the option time Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 8,000 tcs. and advanced for the day 10@15 points, closing steadily, with September at $6 81, October at $6 61, November at $6 40, and January at $6 35.....And of City Steam Lard, 125 tcs. sold at 6c., and quoted.....Receipts for the week at the West 70,000 lbs., and for month America at $7 30@$7 45.....HERB and BEEF HAMS quiet at about former figures.....BUTTER in moderate sale and steady in price

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was the only one effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Aug. 5.

Brown & Levinson, under a foreclosure decree, Latham G. Reed, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.8, 34 West 97th-st., south side, 311 feet west of 5th-av., for $15,000, to Walter F. Crosby, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 5, 1889.

10th-av., s. w. corner of 72d-st., 102.2x100; Mary A. Stewart to Alfred N. Cohen..... $12,050
Avenue D, w. s., lot 142, 23.6x96; Samuel Kempner to Alexander Herzog..... 11,000
165th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Forest-av., 100x 119; Edward S. Kellogg and wife to James Pollock, jr..... 5,800
Same property; Robert Chapman and wife to Peter Chauman..... ---
Prospect-st., s. s., e. of lot 129, 100x102; Charles H. Campbell to David Sisson..... 1
93d-st., n. s., 268 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100; Aaron Butler and wife to William H. Wells..... 1
76th-st., 126 West; Louis Bressler and wife to Charles H. Pinkham..... 1
83d-st., n. s., 81 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19x100; same to same..... ---
Bridge-st., n. s., 160.8 ft. w. of Broad-st., 16.4x56.8; George W. Tubbs and wife to Jefferson M. Levy..... 20,020
84th-st., n. s., 201.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x 104.2; Frederick C. Steffer and wife to Charles W. Bohlmann..... 1
149th-st., n. e. corner of Terrace-place, 51.8 x83.8; Ellen Callahan to John J. Callahan..... 1
Centre-st., 249; William H. Wilke to August Trenkmann..... 15,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., east of lot 693, 25x109; Marks Epstein to Mary Epstein..... 14,000
Hester-st., 116; same to Sarah Solomon..... 17,000
Mott-av., w. s., 100.1 n. of 150th-st., 53x100; George P. Ide and wife to Marion D. Wallrabe..... 10,000
145th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x 100; Thomas F. Hickey to John Hickey..... 1
Tiebout-av., e. s., 912 ft. n. e. of Clark-st., 10x26; William B. Du Bois to Patrick J. Keary..... 1
Tiebout-av., e. s., 850 ft. n. e. of Clark-st., 62x86; Curtis J. Munson, jr., and wife to Patrick J. Keary..... 1
48th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x104; Theodore Palmer to Frederick Hussey..... 1
Grand-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of south 5th-av., 22x 67; Sarah Levy and another to Samuel Inslee..... 25,250
48th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x104; Frederick Hussey to Theodore Palmer..... 24,000
145th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x 100; John Hickey to Mary Hickey..... 1
Popham-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Monroe-av., 25x125; Robert N. Cleverdon and wife to Ernst Howell..... 5,500
2d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 62d-st., 25x70; Ferdinand Schoedler and wife to Charles Meier..... 25,000
105th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x 201.10 to 105th-st.; Thomas J. Robinson and wife to Christiano Bilinu, jr..... 20,000
131st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100; Robert Henderson and wife to Katrine A. Henderson..... 10,250
Pleasant-av., e. s., 29.5 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25.1 x73; Louis G. Lerrer to Bertha Rahn..... 20,000
143d-st., s. w. corner of Gansevoort-st., 20x49; John Lamb to Jenkins Van schaick..... 1
58th-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.8; Christian Bilinu, Jr., to James Rogers..... 20,000
Balgrate-av., w. s., 141 ft. s. of Isla-av., 25x80; William H. Schott and wife to Francis Quinn..... 1,050
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 32d-st., 16.11x 40; Alfred B. Mullett to Daniel M. Levy..... 19,020
Henry-st., s. s., lot 306, 25x100; Thomas J. Naughton to Moses Schlausky..... 20,250
131st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x 99.11; James O'Connell and wife to George N. Lawrence..... 200
Vesey-st., 45; Herman Wronkow and wife to Charles Forshior..... 32,000
14th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 12x25 x irregular; Mary A. Stone to St. Mary's Lodging House..... 1
178th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x 125; Sarah Dansig to Mary N. Stoothoff..... 5,000
Melrose-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of Elton-av., 25x 100; Mary A. Hoffman to Daniel Mullin..... 2,700
9th-st., 44 East; John A. Brown and wife to Julius Langenhahn..... 15,000
77th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 3d-av; 50x102.2; Jonas Weil and wife to Valentine Borst and wife..... 42,420

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

34 Nassau-st., N. Y., 16 Court-st.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charges for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 84th-st.

Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $3 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, ON OCEAN-AV., sixteen-room cottage; stable, &c.; $10,000.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY wanted for investment. Send particulars to E. R. ALLEN, 31 Nassau-st., Room 46.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Two Very Desirable Small

Private residences on the west side to rent at moderate prices; one from Nov. 1. Apply to
R. STEWART, at 1,198 10th-av., or
L. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

148, 424d, $2,500; 141 West 46th, $1,500; 323 West 46th, $1,300; 202 West 46th, $1,300; 234 West 48th, $1,200. Others.
S. M. BLAKELY, 1,185 Broadway.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 368 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

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APARTMENTS—ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient
In our superb new buildings,
THE PARKWAY, NO. 45 WEST 72D-ST.
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All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
72d-st. and 9th-av.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORMERLY Eighth-av.,) corner of 93d-st., directly facing Central Park; elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms, elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rents from $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

MASON, 8 EAST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANT flats to let; elevator; steam heat; free coal and wood for range, &c. Rents, $1400 and $1,450. E.A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Houston and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
FURNESSIA, Aug. 10, 3 P.M. Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P.M.
Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A.M. Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60; Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
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STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA..... Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 P.M.
STATE OF GEORGIA..... Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A.M.
Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $85 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Mail steamer Raetia..... 8:30 A.M., Aug. 13.
Express S. S. Augusta Victoria....3 P.M., Aug. 22.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, (Capt. Blunck,) Aug. 8 | Bohemia, 2 P.M., Aug. 20
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
General Office, 47 B'way. General Passage Office, 61 B'way.
C. SCHULTZE, Dir. O. B. RICHARD & CO., R. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Aug. 7 | Germanic, Aug. 14 | Britannic, Sept. 4
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A.M. | *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P.M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. | Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P.M.
From White Star Dock, West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets at favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF PARIS..... Wed., Aug. 7, 2 P.M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO..... Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P.M.
*CITY OF BERLIN..... Wed., Aug. 28, 8:30 A.M.
*From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City.
WILLIAM INMAN, WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Wed., Aug. 7, 7 A.M. | Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A.M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 10, 8 P.M. | Saale, Wed., Aug. 21, 2 P.M.
Elder, W., Aug. 14, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward; 2d cabin, $50 and upward, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Servia, Aug. 10, 3 P.M. | Umbria, Aug. 31, 8:30 A.M.
Etruria, Aug. 17, 10:30 A.M. | Servia..... Sept. 7, 3 P.M.
Aurania, Aug. 24, 3 P.M. | Gallia..Sept. 11, 8:30 A.M.
Gallia, Aug. 24, 8:30 A.M. | Aurania..Sept. 14, 9 A.M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Aug. 6, 5:30 P.M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 6 A.M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 12:30 P.M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 P.M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A.M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 29 Broadway.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FROM FOOT OF CANAL-ST.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonasselin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Aug. 17, 9:30 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., Aug. 24, 4 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG, connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, INDIA, &c.
Shortest ocean voyage by 500 miles. AT REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:
PORT AUGUSTA..... Aug. 23
PARTHIA..... Sept. 6
PORT DARY..... Sept. 20
For passage and freight rates and general information apply to
EVERETT FRAZAR, E. V. SKINNER,
Japan and China Agencies, Gen. West. Agent,
124 Water-st. 353 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For the isthmus of Panama.
NEWPORT..... Sails Saturday Aug. 10, noon.
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
CITY OF CHINA..... Sails Aug. 13, 3 P.M.
CITY OF PEKING..... Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BOLLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Fri., Aug. 9.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Saturday, Aug. 10.
ORATTAHOOCHIE, Capt. Daggett, noon, Aug. 12.
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 917 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the Southand Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st) at 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 6
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri. Aug. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 13
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G.E.A.G.S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Tickets and staterooms at 5, 11, 229, 257, 261, 287, 303, 362, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative refreshing, fruit lozenge. very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES
FOR THE THROAT.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an aid society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch. President—John Paton; Treasurer—R. B. Minturn, 48 William-st.; Chairman Committee of Ways and Means—R. Fulton Cutting; Chairman Finance Committee—James A. Scrymser; General Agent—F. S. Longworth, 70 Astor.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:
ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
3:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 4 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, Pinchinville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 9:40 A. M.; arrive Washington 2 P. M. Express, 2 P. M.; Express, 8:20, 9 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City, 9 A. M. week days. For Cape May, 3 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special coaches for baggage), 5:00, 5:10, (6:40 special coaches for baggage), 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Ashury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad, 3 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 10 (Chicago Limited, Dining Car), 10:40 (Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sunday, 4, 5:15, 8, 9 (Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M.; 9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Cat-kill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:05, all 11:30 A. M.; at, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *11:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 11:30 A. M. Saratoga Special (Hotel Express) will Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia. Palenville, $60 and upward; second cabin, $30 and upward; second cabin, steerage, $25 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20. *From Inman pier, foot Grand-st., Jersey City.
JOHN G. DALE, WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follow:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Ithaca, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Ithaca, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later):
7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Syracuse, and all points West.
*8:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Liberty, Parksville, White Lake.
3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Parksville, Rockland.
4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.
†11:30 P. M. Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.
*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway.
J. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. of NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 3:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 3:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia, at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:45 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati, without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:00, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:30, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 4 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt.
J. E. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.
Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:30, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:00, *4:35, *5:50, 6:05, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 3:50, 5:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.
On and After July 25, 1889.
16 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.
9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:30 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping care now in service.
†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canadaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.
†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ruteland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, Sackett's Harbor and Cape Vincent. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
†8 P. M., Montreal Night Express. Accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.
*7:30 P. M., Canandaigua and Stondihon, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Rouse's Point and Lake and Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.
*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
Ticket offices, 5 Fulton-st., Astor House, and 1 Hanover-st., Adirondack, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.
Tickets and space in Wagner drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and Harlem Bridge station, New-York; 333 Washington and 725 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E

BAD FOR THE JOCKEY CLUB

ACTION TAKEN ABOUT THAT PARKWAY FENCE.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS HAVE A SPECIAL MEETING AND ORDER A SURVEY—AN AID TO CONOVER'S MEMORY.

The pressure upon Commissioner Hutchins, President of the Department of Public Parks, to do something besides talk in relation to the fence which Owner Morris has thrown across the Bronx and Pelham Parkway for the New-York Jockey Club, led to a special meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday afternoon. Although the meeting was evidently called in order that some show of action might be made with regard to this invasion of the city property, it was quite as evident that Commissioner Hutchins was not the prime mover in seeking to remedy the gross neglect of the park authorities in the matter.

As soon as routine business had been disposed of, a resolution was offered by Commissioner Robb, directing the Superintendent of the Parks to remove all fences or other obstruction across the parkway. Commissioner Hutchins thereupon abruptly asked Commissioner Robb what fences he meant. Commissioner Robb replied that his resolution was intended to apply to any fences that might be found within the lines of the city's property. He said that he was especially desirous that any fences erected since the city acquired title to the parkway lands should be removed. Coming closer to the point, he called attention to the published exposures in THE TIMES of the invasion of the parkway by Owner Morris in order to enlarge the jockey club race course. He intimated that it was a scandal upon the authorities that such an obstruction should have been permitted, and said that the least that they could now do would be to remove it without delay.

With characteristic lack of insanity, Commissioner Hutchins said that nobody had yet been able to ascertain where the city's lines were and that it would be idle to order any removal of obstructions until such lines were determined. Commissioner Robb still persisted in his resolution and adding that the lines must surely have been known long ago, since the Controller had been paying awards in accordance with the maps confirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Commissioner Hutchins asked him why the obstruction had not been removed within the city lines, but that it had been built within the lines to which John A. Morris acquired title. He did not believe that the extension was more than thirty or forty feet into the parkway, but pleaded that it would be impossible to decide just how far the fence might have to go to the parkway until a survey could be made. He attempted to justify Mr. Morris's construction of the fence on the ground that the fences of other property owners on the parkway stand quite as far within the city lines as does the race course fence, and he argued that it would be manifestly unfair to oblige Mr. Morris to take down the fence until the other property owners had been likewise ordered. As if in further defense and justification of Mr. Morris's use of the parkway, Mr. Henderson said that the attack and exposure in this case had been inspired by enemies of Mr. Morris and of the jockey club, one a lawyer and one a real estate dealer, who had tried in vain to secure a slice of the lands and commissions from Mr. Morris. Mr. Henderson was especially solicitous that the Commissioners should proceed slowly in the matter, assuring them that as soon as the lines could be finally determined by survey the fence would be removed if it were found to encroach upon the parkway.

During this argument Mr. Hutchins listened with evident interest and approval. It was clearly in the line of his own views. Mr. Robb remained still skeptical, and although fully convinced that there was no doubt about the lines, he said that he would consent to have the matter go over until the surveyor of the department could make an inspection. When the subject was dropped it was with the understanding that one of the engineers or surveyors of the department would go up to-day or to-morrow and make an inspection in time to report in regard to the location of the fence at Thursday's meeting of the Commissioners.

Except as he may serve as an ally of the jockey club or of Owner Morris, Superintendent Conover has almost ceased to be a factor in the controversy. His biography has already been touched upon, and people in Westchester County, as well as in the city, must now have a pretty good idea of the kind of a man to whom this important trust has been given by the command of Gov. Hill. There is one item in connection with Conover which perhaps should be a little more fully disposed of. When this exposure was first made a week ago Conover hastened to the office of the Park Commissioners and, after disclaiming any knowledge of an obstruction in the parkway at the race course, made most abusive and profane remarks to any one who had ever called his attention to the fact of the obstruction. Conover took pains not to put this denial in writing, but he conveyed it to Commissioner Hutchins and to Secretary Burns by verbal assurance of the most emphatic character.

Everybody who has lived long in the upper part of the Twenty-third Ward knows Charles Gerding. He has been an honored resident of that section for many years, and no one has ever had occasion to doubt his word. Mr. Gerding saw the denial issued in the name of Conover and it has rankled in him a good deal for the past few days. Yesterday he made inquiry to learn if Conover had really made the denial, and, having satisfied himself that he had, he told of a meeting with Conover which he would be interesting to have Conover explain. The meeting occurred in front of the Park Bank, in this city, Mr. Gerding says, about six weeks ago. It was just after Conover's officious experience with the Irishman who had cut some grass in a remote part of Pelham Bay Park, on land of which he supposed he still had a lease. Conover heard of the grass cutting and pounced down upon the Irishman with a posse of officers. The Irishman was arrested and taken to court, and the result of his labors was confiscated and sold as an addition for the benefit of the City Treasury. Mr. Gerding expressed his surprise to Conover that he should have taken such harsh measures with a poor man, who had done little harm, and remarked that it was strange that he was so officious in this case, while allowing the jockey club fence to stand across the parkway.

"That is all right," Conover replied: "I know all about that fence. It will be taken down right after the races."

Conover would have been a man of very inferior powers of observation if he did not know all about that fence. The construction of that fence had been notorious. Everybody in that section knew of it, and knew that it encroached upon the parkway. Mr. Gerding says that he was not surprised to hear Conover say that he knew about it, for it would have amazed him had Conover not known of it. He did think it was shameful that an obstruction so notorious should be allowed to stand with the knowledge of the authorities, while so small an offense as the cutting of a few acres of grass should have been held to bring into prominence Conover's strict regard for his duty as a public official. He does not believe that Conover will have the face to deny this conversation, and he is quite sure that its recital in substance as above will recall it to him if by any chance it may have for the time slipped his memory.

Probably the lawyer to whom Spokesman Henderson referred yesterday, in speaking of the inspiration of the exposures of the parkway job, was John H. Clapp. As a matter of fact, Mr. Clapp was not seen in regard to this case, and had nothing to do with furnishing information upon it until after Mr. Henderson had finished his address to the Commissioners yesterday. Mr. Clapp was the attorney for R. W. Bradford, from whom John A. Morris bought the piece of land in question. As an attorney for him he appeared before the New Parks Commission, and, by argument and evidence, was able to convince the Commissioners that the land which they proposed to take from Mr. Bradford was worth $1,000 per acre. The lines of what the city wished to acquire were marked out prior to 1884, and the land within these lines was condemned by the act of the Legislature of 1884 in relation to new parks. Mr. Clapp had an agreement with Mr. Bradford by which he was to receive 10 per cent. of whatever award the commission might make for Bradford's property and also his expenses for witnesses.

Mr. Morris bought the land of Mr. Bradford in the Fall of 1887. This was three years after the lines had been marked out and the land condemned, and Morris was fully aware of what he would have to surrender to the city. The deed from Bradford to Morris expressly stated that a strip of the land near the upper boundary of the tracts that were sold had been condemned and would be purchased by the city. At the time of the making of the deed a separate contract was drawn, by which the commission which Mr. Clapp was to receive became part of the purchase money, to be assumed and paid by Mr. Morris as soon as the award should be made. On Dec. 12, 1888, the report of the New Parks Commission was confirmed, and Mr. Morris thereupon became entitled to $9,622 for nearly ten acres of land that had been taken from his strip. Notice was served on Mr. Clapp, as attorney, that a quit-claim deed to the city would be exposed both from Mr. Bradford and from Mr. Morris before the award would be paid. Mr. Bradford at once executed his deed and passed it in.

Mr. Coddington, attorney for Mr. Morris, pleaded various excuses for delay on behalf of Mr. Morris until Mr. Clapp became impatient. Then one day Mr. Clapp was astounded to find at his office a bill of exceptions to the award, drawn by Mr. Coddington, which Mr. Coddington wished Mr. Clapp to sign as counsel. The principal exception was that the award was not sufficient. As the award was all that Mr. Clapp had solicited as counsel for Mr. Bradford, he informed Mr. Coddington that he would not act further in the case, and that there was absolutely no ground for his exceptions to stand upon. This was the view taken also by the General Term of the Supreme Court in confirming the report of the New Parks Commission.

Indeed Mr. Coddington did not have the hardihood to appear before the General Term to sustain his own bill of exceptions by argument. He was not lacking, however, in the hardihood to refuse to pay any further attention to Mr. Clapp's claim, and a few months ago Mr. Clapp came to the conclusion that his only chance of collecting his commission and expenses from Mr. Morris was by suit. Accordingly he brought an action against him in the County Court of Westchester County, and he expects that it will come to trial at the ensuing term in September. He has been informed that the defense to his suit will be that the charge is void, because he put himself in the position of assuming the debts of another. He is quite confident that he can upset this defense and that it will be easy for him to prove that his chargee were assumed by Mr. Morris as part of the purchase of the property. Mr. Clapp is inclined to the opinion that Lawyer Coddington, on behalf of Mr. Morris, will seek to reopen the question of award at this trial. He is quite certain that, in that case, the court will confine Mr. Coddington to the immediate issue. As to Mr. Henderson's charge that a real estate dealer has inspired any exposures in revenge for fees withheld there does not appear to have been any chance for a broker in the transaction.

WORKING FOR JAY GOULD.

THE CITY PAYS $45,000 FOR REMOVING OLD POLES.

The Board of Electrical Control reports progress in its herculean task of removing the poles and wires which the telegraph, telephone, and electric lighting companies abandoned when retreat into the subways could no longer be delayed. According to Commissioner Gibbens the full amount of work accomplished is represented by 3,000 felled poles and 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of wire. To those who have not followed the subway fight closely it may be interesting to learn that the poles and wires so removed are confiscated and sold at auction at the Corporation Yards. Good poles sold in this way bring 20 cents apiece at the outside, or about $600 for the entire 3,000, some of which were good and some almost worthless. The 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 feet of cut and mutilated wire has not brought at the outside more than $1,000. The City Treasury has therefore profited about $1,500. Based on figures obtained in the course of the game, from the records of the Bureau of Incumbrances of the Department of Public Works, it has cost the city in the vicinity of $45,000 to do the work. It requires but a grammar-school calculation, therefore, to make the following declaration:

Profit to Jay Gould and others for obstinately refusing to comply with the law ordering them to remove all poles and overhead wires, $43,500.

As soon as Mayor Grant returns from the brief vacation he is enjoying, probably to-day or to-morrow, an order will be issued to remove all poles and wires on Broadway from the Battery to Park-place. As much of the work as possible will be done in the early morning hours and on Sundays, so as to interfere with traffic as little as possible. None of the electric companies will suffer by this onslaught. Every wire on this part of Broadway is dead, the subways being in full operation.

SCHUYLER CROSBY'S SUIT.

RUSSELL HARRISON IS ACCUSED OF NOT KEEPING HIS PROMISES.

Col. Schuyler Crosby is not satisfied with the slow progress which his libel suit against Russell B. Harrison, President Harrison's son, is making. On July 29 Mr. Harrison was allowed twenty days' additional time within which to put in his answer. Col. Crosby's counsel thereupon secured an order requiring cause to be shown why the order giving the additional time should not be vacated, and the matter came up yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Ingraham.

Mr. De Lancey Nicoll for Col. Crosby urged that Mr. Harrison was not absent in Europe on important business, as pretended. He was, on the contrary, having a very good time visiting the crowned heads and the dignitaries of the lands. There was no business about it. Mr. Harrison's counsel, William Sweetzer, declared that it was business which kept Mr. Harrison in Europe.

Judge Ingraham wanted to know why the answer was not put in, and Mr. Nicoll said that Mr. Harrison was not very good at keeping his promises. He had been very bitter against Col. Crosby, and had tried to bribe a certain Dean Hall to assault him on the street, a social club. Mr. Nicoll intimated that Mr. Harrison had promised that if this was done a reward in the shape of a place in the Government service would be forthcoming.

Judge Ingraham seemed rather doubtful about the case. He reflected that the suit had been in court a year, and that the answer was not yet put in, and said there might be a chance of some of the present parties not being alive when the case was actually brought to trial. But he took the papers.

ERASTUS WIMAN AT HOME.

HE TALKED ABOUT SALT AND COMMERCIAL UNION WHILE ABROAD.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, just returned by the Servia after a five months' trip abroad for recreation, was at his office at 314 Broadway yesterday afternoon looking as though he had had an open-air time of it while away and had profited physically by the change and rest. To a TIMES reporter he said that he had visited the Paris Exposition and looked at and greatly admired the Eiffel Tower, but confessed that he had not given any thought while doing so to New-York's great fair of 1892. The reason for this was that the movement in favor of the New-York Exposition was started while he was away.

Speaking of the North American Salt Company and the withdrawal of its shares from the market, he said that, while not actively engaged in its interest, he had, when abroad, spoken regarding the company to English capitalists, and had found them very favorably impressed with it. He thought there would have been no difficulty in obtaining English subscriptions to the company had the Americans shown a disposition to subscribe. When they failed to do so the English capital was withheld.

Mr. Wiman said that he had discussed the subject of commercial union between the United States and Canada with several prominent British statesmen, and had found in each instance a very decided opposition to the scheme. It was a subject, however, that he did not care to talk about offhand, and there was a probability that he would take the time before long to reduce to writing the leading interesting points brought out in his discussion of it while abroad.

A THIEF OF NERVE.

Mrs. Johanna Harding of 110 Trautman-street, Brooklyn, met the coolest thief outside of prison as she stood on a station of the elevated road at Grand and Myrtle avenues Sunday afternoon. He quietly put his hand in her pocket and extracted her purse. She missed it at once, and, turning, saw it in the stranger's hand. He took its contents, about $12, and, seeing Mrs. Harding approaching, hurried to her side and handed her the pocketbook, explaining that she had dropped it. She was so overcome that the fellow had time to drop to the tracks and then slip through the crossbeams and fall to the street. He was met by several men who put him in a wagon and drove off.

Mrs. Harding notified the police, and from her description, they concluded that Peter Carcoran of 39 Park-street, New-York, was the thief. Yesterday they found him in Chambers-Street Hospital, suffering from a broken leg. He was admitted on Sunday night and refused to tell how he was injured. When he is sufficiently recovered he will be taken to Brooklyn.

FERRYHOUSES IN BAD ODOR.

President Wilson and Chemist Martin have recently been examining the condition of the various ferryhouses of the city. They found that the East Twenty-third-Street, East Tenth, Houston-Street, James-Slip, and Hamilton Ferry houses were in bad condition, and also will order the Fulton Ferry house to be disinfected. At Cortlandt-Street Ferry a street sewer was found to discharge under the north gangway, 150 feet from the end of the slip, which made a bad odor. A sewer also makes a bad odor at West Forty-second-street. Improvements were suggested and repairs ordered at fourteen out of twenty-four ferry houses that were inspected.

MAGGIE DORIS CHOKES A THIEF.

Maggie Doris, a domestic, twenty-six years old, living at 106 East Seventeenth-street, was standing in the monkey house in Central Park Sunday afternoon, when Abram Goldstein, twenty years old, of 5 Eldridge-street, snatched her pocketbook, containing $20. Maggie, who is a stout young woman, seized Goldstein by the throat and choked him till he was black in the face, holding him until he was arrested by Park Policeman McGinty. The pocketbook was recovered. At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning the prisoner was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

THE FLACK DIVORCE CASE.

THE CHANCES NOW ARE THAT IT WILL NOT BE REOPENED.

Sheriff Flack's mysterious combine, which led to his wife's obtaining a divorce from him without her knowledge, is still ruffling the usually undisturbed minds of local politicians. The Sheriff continues at his work just as if nothing had ever happened, but he declined to discuss his case any more; he even says he thinks enough publicity has been given it. Benjamin Wright, Mrs. Flack's lawyer, whom she never saw, and who said that, if Mrs. Flack desired, he would bring suit for the annullment of her divorce without charge, in order to repair the mistake which he made through friendship, was busy yesterday morning hearing a reference, but found time enough to say that he had received no word from Mrs. Flack as yet and that, so far as the other aspects of the case were concerned, they remained as they have been. Justice Monell appeared weary when spoken to about Mr. and Mrs. Flack, and observed that really he didn't care to say anything more about the matter. Young Flack was not expected at his place of business during the day.

There is little chance now that the case will ever be brought into the courts or that the actual details of the queer proceedings will ever be made public. The friends of the Sheriff declare that he has nothing to fear from any action by his wife, and soon friends of Mrs. Flack as could be found say that the feeling of resentment at the wrong she has suffered at her husband's hands has been considerably modified by the knowledge that the publicity of the divorce has been widespread, and though the decree she is left without alimony, nevertheless actually she is in receipt of a considerable allowance from the Sheriff, together with the income of the property he has assigned to her. Mrs. Flack is no longer a young woman, her friends add, and it is doubtful if the excitement of a long and exciting trial would not seriously affect her health.

It is, of course, well known that Mr. Flack desires as little additional notoriety as possible, and there is little likelihood that he will neglect any influence which may be brought to bear upon Mrs. Flack to prevent her bringing the case into court. It will be impossible to reopen the proceedings unless Mrs. Flack voluntarily moves, and that she will not do so is supposed to be indicated by her present apparent inactivity. The presence of young Flack in the neighborhood of his mother's home is said, too, to be an indication that the Sheriff is using his wife's maternal affections to influence her in favor of discontinuance of any action which may lead to the annullment of the divorce.

EVEN STEEL AFFECTED.

CUTLERS FIND REASON TO COMPLAIN OF THE WEATHER.

Whatever else may be said of humidity and of its disagreeable effects upon that part of the human species which finds its rendezvous in New-York, it has been found to be particularly destructive to one branch of trade, and that a very important one. The manufacturing cutlers of this city are having a hard time of it. The damp weather has lasted so long and the humidity has penetrated every crevice to such a degree that it has cost the tradesman several thousand dollars to keep their polished goods in salable condition.

One manufacturer in Crosby-street informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that nearly the whole of his stock of penknives, scissors, fine chisels, and brad-awls had to be put on wheels again and be repolished, and then placed in specially-made air-tight cases with packing of cotton.

"The same experience has been had," he said, "by almost every other cutler in the city, and the loss has been thousands of dollars. We have never had our stock so affected before, and I am certain that there must be a peculiar quality in the atmosphere this season to which polished steel is more susceptible than to the ordinary conditions in this city. The prevailing winds have been from the ocean, laden with sea salt, which seems to accelerate oxidization.

"Another and more important effect of the moisture is the influence it has upon the emery and garnet wheels which we use for grinding and polishing. They have been considerably softened, and under the pressure of a partionarly well-tempered bit of steel, such as razors of the best quality, they disintegrate to a most surprising degree. During the last fortnight our emery wheels in constant use have lost nearly an inch of their surface—an extraordinary proportion of wear, for even in constant use a fine emery wheel should not throw off more than an eighth of an inch in the same time.

"Of course, if this weather continues there will have to be special precautions taken to prevent loss by rusting and wear, and the cost of manufacture will be considerably increased, making New-York a decidedly unfavorable, if not impossible, place for the working of fine steel. I understand, too, that dealers in fine brasswork are having the same trouble to keep their goods bright, the ordinary varnish dressing of large pieces being seemingly of no protection against the atmosphere, and the surface turning black and decidedly ugly. Of course this condition of things cannot continue indefinitely, but we have already paid as much as we desire toward the freshening of the crops by the excessive moisture."

BROOKLYNITES AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Six Pullman cars and four passenger coaches laden with members of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Assembly left the station of the Erie Railway in Jersey City yesterday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock, bound for the beautiful lake whence the organization derives its name. The members of the assembly will remain in Chautauqua for periods ranging from one week to a month and will take part in the regular exercises and observances of the association. There is to be a meeting of the Chautauqua Missionary Institute to-day, as well as the opening of the Sixteenth Annual Assembly; International Day will occur on the 14th, Memorial Sunday on the 18th, Recognition Day, with the graduating exercises of the Chautauqua Lake Scientific Circle, on the 21st; Grand Army Day on the 24th. The closing exercises of the assembly will be held on the 26th, and among the lecturers announced who will appear before the assembly are Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. J. A. Worden of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, Leland Powers, George W. Cable, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Samuel W. Dike, and Corporal Tanner.

Among the persons who went to Chautauqua yesterday were President McKee of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, President Ernest P. Brook of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Assembly, W. F. Brown, George S. Atkins, Erastus Hyde, Jesse Fuller, Dr. Pritchard, W. J. Read, Frederick R. Thorne, G. W. Wels, Frederick L. Foster, Arthur F. Knowles, James R. Wheeler, W. L. Morehouse, N. Horace Gillette, and Charles Seniell.

WANT ASPHALT ON THE BOULEVARD.

The proposition made by Mr. W. E. D. Stokes at the last meeting of the Board of Estimate that the Grand Boulevard be paved with asphalt yet lives, notwithstanding that Public Works Commissioner Gilroy opposed it on the ground of inexpedience. A petition to the board and to Commissioner Gilroy has been prepared by the livery stable keepers in favor of the work being done at once. The petition declares that the present condition of the thoroughfare makes it unsafe to drive on and is the cause of continual expense in repairing carriages. Among the signers are the New-York Cab Company, having seven stables; Ryerson & Brown, with four stables; Kelly Brothers, Durland's Riding Academy, N. Henry & Son, the Hotel Brunswick Stables, George Green, President of the Livery Stable Keepers' Association of New-York City; William Drennen, the Hoffman House Stables, Dickel's Riding Academy, the Boulevard Riding Academy, Isaac H. Dauliman, the American Horse Exchange, West End Stables, St. James's Hotel Stables, and the Sturtevant House Stables.

MELANIE KOLL WAS DROWNED.

The fate of little Melanie Koll, whom her parents missed at College Point on Saturday, was known yesterday. Her body was found in the water at the foot of the dock. The entire village had been looking for her day and night since her disappearance, and many theories were advanced as to where she might have gone or been carried away, but no one thought of searching for her in the water. About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning two little boys were playing about the dock. It was low tide, and one of the children on looking over into the water discovered the body of the little girl in a standing position with her arms clasped round one of the big spiles. The boys immediately gave the alarm and a couple of boatmen quickly rowed to the spot and took the body out of the water. It was subsequently sent to an undertaker's shop, and the Coroner sent a dispatch to the parents of the girl at their house at 107 East One Hundred and Eighth-street. An inquest will be held on Friday.

A MISSING CHINAMAN.

An additional description has been sent out from Inspector Byrnes's bureau of the missing Chinaman, Lee Some, who has not been heard of since July 13. Lee Some was employed in a store in the Chinese quarter, and at the request of the Chinese Consul the police have been trying to find him. It was at the time of his disappearance thought that he was insane, but as no trace has been obtained of him the police are beginning to think that enemies have him under keeping somewhere. He is about thirty-five years old and has a birthmark on the side of his face. He wore a queue and the usual Chinese rig, except his shoes and hat, which were American. A reward of $50 will be paid for information which will lead to his discovery, dead or alive.

ONLY SOLID MEN WANTED

SCRAMBLE TO GET ON THE BIG FAIR COMMITTEES.

MAYOR GRANT WILL HAVE A DELICATE TASK PICKING OUT THE RIGHT PERSONS.

It is evident from the communications pouring into the Mayor's office respecting the appointment of the committees to take charge of the preparations for a World's Fair that the business men of this city have not yet become as practical in this as in their other tasks. As a rule, they are not going properly to work to select the best men among them to represent their several trades. General meetings of but few of the trades and commercial bodies have been held. Coteries have got together and selected several of their number for commendation to the Mayor, and immediately after the names of these persons have been printed other coteries have sent in protests against the selection of any of them as representative of their trade or industry.

Then, also, some men who make it a profession to get themselves advertised, and who have ability to make money out of their advertising, but no fitness for the work that will have to be done by the committees to be charged with the success of the fair, go around in business men and cajole them out of indorsements, which these shrewd self-seekers at once lay before the Mayor as genuine expressions of a desire for their appointment on the committees. Mayor Grant's request that the various trades select representatives was plain and easy to understand. Yet even those bodies which may fairly claim to represent an industry or a branch of business and which have held meetings for the selection of representatives, have failed to act in its spirit. It meant that each trade or business should be represented on the Committee of One Hundred. The Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association now comes forward and asks the Mayor to appoint eight of its members, or two on each of the four sub-committees. It wants to control the committee to the extent of one-twelfth. At the same time it sends these resolutions to the Mayor:

Resolved, That the attention of your Honor is specially called to the fact that many of our members, being builders, possess practical and technical knowledge of construction, and have been engaged for many years in improving real estate, and will in consequence bring to the discharge of their duties on the committee a knowledge acquired by this experience as practical art constructors that cannot be obtained in financial or commercial circles or in professional or mechanical pursuits outside of the building trades and architectural profession. We desire to remind your Honor that we are the oldest incorporated real estate association in New-York, and that since our organization we have been active in promoting the best interests and aiding in the development, growth, and progress of our city, assisting in framing laws, ordinances, and regulations affecting real estate and improvements, knowing the value of unity of purpose and action.

We hereby pledge your Honor our cordial support and our untiring efforts, assured that success will crown our labors.

At a meeting of the Hotel Association in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Saturday night its President, Mr. E. L. Merrifield, was selected as its proper representative on the Committee of One Hundred, and this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the hotel men, pledge ourselves, should the World's Fair of 1892 be held in this city, that no advance in rates will be made on account of said fair.

A request has been received at the Mayor's office for the appointment of Lyman H. Day as a member of the Sub-Committee on Site. It came from manufacturers of elastic goods, suspenders, and reducing goods, and read:

"We, the undersigned, representing several millions of dollars, the manufactories of which being situated in New-York, New-England, and other parts of the United States, taking an active interest in the organization movement on foot for the establishment of an exposition or World's Fair in the city of New-York in 1892 that shall outrank any that has ever taken place in the world, beg leave to express to your Honor, as manufacturers and would-be exhibitors, the great importance to the success of the undertaking of selecting a site that is within convenient and easy reach by exhibitor and visitor, by the three following modes of transportation and conveyance, viz., steamer, rail, and carriage, and to that end we would respectfully submit to you for appointment as one of the Committee on Site the name of Mr. Lyman H. Day."

The Produce Exchange has nominated the following-named gentlemen for the committee: T. A. McIntyre, grain; James McGee, petroleum; B. C. Armour, provisions; R. F. Sorey, naval stores; S. S. Carll, flour; N. Folsom, cheese; W. Windsor, butter; and M. Churchill, steamships; A. Armstrong, maritime. The Paint, Oil and Varnish Club has commended Gen. E. L. Molineux and Mr. J. Seaver Page to represent trades. The Society of Industrial Art has suggested that Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Cory, Principal of the School of Industrial Art and Technical Design for Women, be made the representative on the committee of women's industry and the arts of design. The officers of the society say:

"Mrs. Cory is to-day undoubtedly the most thoroughly posted woman in the United States—and probably in the world—on the subject of industrial art and technical design for women. Her enterprise and energy is such that she will prove a most efficient aid in making any part of the coming World's Fair a grand success with which she has to do."

It is in line with woman's industry that Meyer, Stronse & Co. want space to exhibit the beginning of and improvements in the manufacture of corsets. James A. Allen of Philadelphia has applied for the privilege of selling gold, silver, and bronze medals at the exposition, and the Spiers & Pond Company of London, England, has already begun an effort to get control of the restaurants in the fair buildings.

The Hardware Board of Trade will meet in its rooms, 4 and 6 Warren-street, to-day to select its representatives to arrange for the International Exhibition of Arts and Industries in 1892, and to serve on the Committee of One Hundred to be chosen by the Mayor.

A BULLY PROPERLY TREATED.

A number of boys were bathing yesterday at the foot of East Tenth-street and others were looking on or preparing to strip and enjoy themselves. Among the latter was Robert Jackson, son of a policeman who lives at 397 Hudson-street. He stood on an oyster scow and had just lighted a cigarette, when Martin F. Devaney, a worthless fellow who lives at 174 Perry-street, and was not sober, demanded the cigarette. The boy refused to let him have it, and Devaney seized him by the heels and the head and threw him into the water.

Jackson managed to cling to a projection on a scow and screamed, in chorus with the other boys, until a policeman came. He caught Devaney smoking away and acted very promptly. To secure the prisoner without wasting time in saving the boy he knocked him down, stunning him so that while he dragged Jackson from the water Devaney could not escape. Devaney had a severe bruise dressed at the Charles-street station house and was committed by Justice Ford. The boy, who is a sickly little fellow, went home and may suffer seriously from his enforced bath.

WHERE EXPERTS DISAGREE.

The wife and children of John Seibert, a well-to-do business man of 206 Penn-street, Brooklyn, applied to Justice Bartlett yesterday for his commitment to an insane asylum. Mrs. Seibert has been his wife since 1849, and has had five children by him. He supports them in good style in a house which he owns. He holds a responsible position in the firm of Henry Seibert & Co., lithographers, at 12 Warren-street, New-York. The head of the firm is his brother.

Mrs. Seibert charges that her husband has softening of the brain and is unable to manage his affairs. Dr. Landon C. Gray, as an expert, agreed with her. Mr. Seibert put in an affidavit denying his wife's statements and all charges of violence and unusual conduct. He said his family desired to get his property, worth $22,000. Drs. Stone and Burns, who examined him, testified that they could find no trace of insanity or brain trouble of any kind. Justice Bartlett reserved his decision.

A COUNTESS—IN HER MIND.

A sad-eyed young woman named Mary Jane Billington was among the more distinguished steerage passengers who arrived on the Servia yesterday. Her particular distinction was that she claimed to be a Countess and the proprietor in general of the United Kingdom. She imparted in a moment of confidence to the officials at the Garden that she had also recently negotiated the purchase of Italy, and was firmly resolved to restore the Papal supremacy by crowning the Pope King of Italy. She said that she had a sister in Newark who is also a Countess, and that she intended to buy New-York if she found the people agreeable. The Commissioners will not be likely to allow her to land, as her actions might interfere with the views of American capitalists, and they accordingly feel that she is probably suffering from hallucinations.

TRIED TO STEAL A DIAMOND PIN.

Albert Gresham, seventeen years old, who says he lives at 251 West Twenty-sixth-street, entered the jewelry store of Benedict Brothers, at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, yesterday afternoon and asked to be shown some diamond pins. The clerk handed him two pins, and the lad, after examining them for some time, placed both in his pocket. He then claimed that he had but one pin and would purchase it. The clerk had been suspicious of Gresham and had watched him carefully, and consequently knew that he had handed the supposed customer two pins.

A policeman was called and Gresham was arrested. At the Tombs Police Court the accused pleaded not guilty and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The pins were in his pockets.

A POSSIBLE STRIKE.

CARPETWORKERS DISSATISFIED AND ANXIOUS FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The carpet manufacturers have again been endeavoring to reduce the wages of their working people, and in several instances they have succeeded. John Morrison, the President of the United Progressive Carpet Workers' Association, has just returned from a tour in New-England, where the various local unions have been reorganized in Boston, Clinton, Lowell, Worcester, and Malden, Mass., and Thompsonville, Conn.

In Boston there was a strike at the Roxbury Carpet Mills to resist a reduction of wages. The local Executive Board and John Morrison then held a conference with the principals of the firm, and an amicable settlement was effected on the basis of the old rates of wages. These are $2 50 to $2 75 a day for the section hands, $3 a day for machinists, $9 per week for pickers, $10 75 per week for setters, $11 to $13 50 for weavers, and $10 to $11 for drum girls. Weavers in the tapestry department get 3½ cents per yard. They now work fifty-six hours a week, but after Sept. 1 they will work sixty hours.

In New-York it was reported that the firm of Higgins & Co. had recently made a reduction in wages of nearly 25 per cent., and had employed a number of Italians in place of the old employes who refused to work at the reduction. The wages paid here are as follows: Section hands, $2 25 per day; machinists, $2 40 per day; weavers, $7 per week; setters, $6 80 per week, and drum girls, $8 per week.

Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among both union and non-union hands, and they will hold a mass meeting on Saturday evening to decide whether they should go out on strike. They say that the carpet industry in New-England is very brisk, and the mills there are short of hands.

Florence Donovan of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has been trying to effect a reconciliation between employers and striking employes at Heilman & Sons' silk and ribbon factory at College Point, at Loth's silk factory at One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Tenth-avenue, in this city, and in the silk factory of Richard Warren in Morrisania. The direct cause of the strike in Heilman's factory was the refusal of the firm to reinstate two discharged hands and to discharge the Superintendent. The men, however, were aggravated at a motion of 25 per cent. in wages. The reason for the strikes in the other silk factories was a reduction in wages. The operatives in these highly-protected industries succeeded in getting an advance earlier in the year, but now that the season has become slack employers have again made reductions. Commissioner Donovan hopes to be able to persuade the Heilmans to submit their case to the arbitration of the board.

Following close upon the heels of the report made to the Central Labor Federation on Sunday that the cornice and skylight makers were to be paid $3 a day until May 1, 1889, came strikes of employes in some fifty cornice and skylight making firms yesterday. Several men said that they had been promised the advance of 25 cents a day this week, but that a number of employers had broken their promise and had refused the advance positively. Hence a strike followed. A number of firms, however, agreed to pay the advance, and the men continued working. About one hundred and fifty were out on strike yesterday, but they expect to win easily, as work in their line is brisk just now. Strikes among cornice and skylight makers are periodical. When work is slack employers reduce wages and the men accept the reduction quietly, but when it becomes brisk the men strike for an advance, and almost invariably get it.

LITTLE MINNIE'S GRIP.

A BOWERY STREET PEDDLER HOLDS ON TO A SIX-FOOT SWINDLER.

Minnie Brewster is possibly five feet in height and has to stand on tip-toe to reach and turn the knob which causes the fiery red soda water to gush from the fountain at her stand 42 Bowery. James Eagan is nearly six feet in height, rough, and uncouth, and starved in appearance, but still giving a hint of great strength. Yesterday he bought a package of tobacco from Minnie, for which he paid with a counterfeit silver dollar. Minnie gave him 95 cents in change and he was shambling rapidly away when she tried the coin and found it lacked the ring of a good silver dollar. With a spring she seized the tattered garments of the retreating man and held on. In vain he tried to shake her loose. She had been cheated out of a package of tobacco and the income from nineteen or more of the glasses of fluid of doubtful ingredients so dear to the heart of the east side children, and her grip was as of iron.

The struggle was on. Eagan was somewhat retarded, and before he could drag Minnie far he and she were surrounded by a crowd, and Officer Cohen of the Eleventh Precinct came to the rescue. Minnie is drawing soda water as of yore, and selling tobacco and smokers' articles with glee and caution. She took the counterfeit dollar, and the officer and the man called on Commissioner Shields. Eagan tried to play drunk before the Commissioner. When Mr. Shields informed him sternly that it would not work, he very quickly got over being intoxicated and became apparently imbecile. In that condition Mr. Shields allowed him to remain without further interruption, and held him in $500 bail for examination.

NO LICENSE FOR THE PLACE.

The Brooklyn Excise Commissioners held a special session yesterday to listen to the protests against granting a license to Thomas Foley to open a saloon at 105 Nassau-street, and as a result of the peculiar evidence brought out refused Foley's petition. Half a dozen witnesses showed that the place was really owned by James McPhillips, who ran it until a few weeks ago. They told about the disreputable people who frequented it and the nuisance which the place had become.

Then Capt. John Eason of the Second Precinct settled all chances of a license. He gave the place a hard name, and said that a short time ago he received a basket of champagne and a pair of slippers from McPhillips. On the sole of one of the slippers was the following note: "If you want to exchange these go to 105 Nassau-street." The Captain turned both presents over to the Property Clerk, and the slippers were sold. A week ago he received a second basket of wine, which he returned. He had made several arrests in the place, but had never been able to convict. By a unanimous vote the license was refused.

DON'T TALK BACK TO POLICEMEN.

Sidney Beresford, who, when arrested Sunday night by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct for "obstructing the sidewalk" at Thirty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, said he was the son of a magnate of the Standard Oil Company, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Ford. He said that going up town he got into a wrangle with some men who followed him, and they were disputing when the policeman ordered them to disperse. As he did not consider himself in the wrong he was slow to obey and talked back at the officer. He claimed that he was having fun when he was arrested. Justice Ford said that policemen had a right to stop brawls and ought not to be scolded, and fined the defendant $5. Beresford said he lived at the Pavilion Hotel on Staten Island.

JEAN B. DUFAURE IS ALL RIGHT.

The police were notified yesterday of the disappearance of Jean B. Dufaure, a wine merchant whose home is at Colon. He came up from Panama two weeks ago with the intention of sailing on the next French steamer for Havre. While waiting for steamer day he took a trip to Niagara and has not since returned to the Hotel Martin, where he left his baggage. He did not take the steamer, and his friends cabled over to learn of his whereabouts. Word has been received from Niagara that he started from there back to New-York all right. He had a neat sum of money upon his person.

STREET STANDS MUST MOVE.

At the request of the Health Department, the Bureau of Incumbrances will to-day notify the owners of street stands in the neighborhood of Washington Market to move their business places within five days. If they do not move, their stands will be taken to the Corporation Yard. The reason for the sudden enforcement of the law against street obstructions is that the Health Department has found that the standholders litter the streets with stuff which decomposes and that the street space under the stands cannot be properly cleaned.

GAVE UP THEIR REAL ESTATE.

Lewis Brothers & Co., who failed two weeks ago, made an assignment yesterday to Cornelius N. Bliss of the leasehold of their premises, 86 and 88 Worth-street and 7 and 9 Thomas-street, to be applied to the payment of the firm's debts after its private obligations, which are small, are satisf

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII....NO. 11,838. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

HURD OF BROOKLYN.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.

With the Hurd stock bought at one-third its value we can afford to sell at less than half the Brooklyn prices——not only can but do.....At less than half the Brooklyn prices again this week we'll sell.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

Where Will You See Such Values?

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Cambric Dresses	$4 50	$1 49
Gingham Dresses	8 00	2 98
Sateen Dresses	9 00	3 98
French Challie Dresses	12 00	5 98
Gray and Blue Flannel	9 00	2 50
Yachting Dresses	12 00	5 98
Mohair Dresses	18 00	9 98
French Brilliantine	35 00	15 98
China Silk Dresses	25 00	11 98
China Silk Dresses	50 00	24 98
Black Lace Dresses	50 00	24 98
Val. Lace Dresses	30 00	15 98

White Embroidered Dresses.

Lawn, India Linen, and French Mull.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$4 50	$1 98	$5 00	$2 98
8 00	4 98	14 00	6 98
17 00	8 98	30 00	15 98

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Jersey Waists	$1 50	75c.
Mohair Traveling Cloaks	8 00	$3 98
Cloth Newmarkets	8 00	2 50
Cloth Newmarkets	9 00	3 00
Cloth Raglans	10 00	3 50
Cloth Raglans	12 00	4 98
Cloth Wraps	1h 00	4 98
Brocade Velvet—feather trim	10 00	2 00
Seal Plush Modjeskas	14 00	6 00

Cloth Jackets.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Jersey and Fancy Jackets	$3 00	75c.
Corkscrew and stripes	4 00	$1 29
Beaver—some satin lined	6 50	2 98
Tailor-Bound Jersey	10 00	4 98
Imported—vest fronts	18 00	7 98

Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
White Lawn	$2 00	98c.
Figured Lawn	3 00	$1 29
Calico	1 25	59c.
Challie Tea Gowns	10 00	4 98
China Silk Tea Gowns	27 0h	14 98
Silk Plush Tea Gowns	35 00	14 98
Jersey Blouses	3 00	1 69
Flannel Blazers	4 50	2 49

UPHOLSTERY

occupied the entire third story of the Brooklyn stores.....That stock, with our own great stock, will be sold as follows.....'Twill pay to buy if you will be in need during next three months:

	Brooklyn Price.	Ours.
Silk Chenille Portieres—high arcadado	$9 50	$4 97
Sheila and Saxony Portieres	14 00	7 98
Raw Silk Portieres—chenille dado	5 00	2 98
Turcoman Portieres—50-inch dado	3 00	1 49
Madras Curtains—raw silk, filled	2 69	1 29
Crinkle Cross Stripes	6 hh	3 79
Oriental Crepe Curtains	9 00	3 98
Florentine Silk Curtains	30 00	3 98
Italian Lenze Curtains	12 00	4 98
Silk Damask Curtains	15 00	5 98
Wide Swiss Applique Curtains	8 00	3 98
Colored Swiss Applique Curtains	9 00	4 98
Irish Point—lace centre	9 00	4 98
Hand-wrought Tambour	12 00	6 98
Colbert Curtains	6 0h	2 98
Colbert Curtains	4 00	1 98
Fine Scotch Lace	6 00	2 98
Triple thread Nottingham	3 00	1 49
Double thread Nottingham	2 00	97c.
Jute Tapestries		29c.
Satin Russe		39c.
Tri-colored Petit Points	1 00	49c.
Silk Furniture Plushes	1 00	49c.
Crushed Mohair Plushes	1 hy	69c.
Heavy Silk Plushes	2 hh	98c.
Best Crushed and Plush Mohair	3 hh	1 49
Figured Cotton Plushes—reversible		19c.
Olive and Slate		63c.
Furniture Gimps		1c.

Finest French Ottoman, Mohair, and Sateen Cretonnes—beautiful designs in light and dark grounds 50c. 18c.

Bankrupt Sale of MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

DID YOU EVER HEAR of Men's Dress Shirts at 33 cents? That is the way we are selling the Hurd stock that in Brooklyn sold at 59.

Earl & Wilson's Collars for men.....15 cents.
Earl & Wilson's Cuffs for men.....25 cents.

	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
Men's Silk Scarfs	50 cents.	24c.
Men's Half Hose	27 cents.	17c.
Men's fine Lisle Hose	50 cents.	27c.
Men's Balbriggan Shirts	6h cents.	39c.
Men's Outing Shirts	$1 0h	59c.
Men's Night Shirts	1 00	53c.
Men's Bathing Suits—all wool	2 25	$1 49

These are Half the Hurd Price:

Ladies' Linen Collars. 8c. Revere H'dk'fs.....4½c
Chemisettes.....15c. Hand Emb'd H'k'fs.12½c.
Emb'd Collarettes.....25c. Men's 2-inch H.S.12½c.
Crown Edge Moire and Satin Ribbons.....12½c.
Three-inch Gros Grain, satin edge.....19c.
Sash Ribbons—8 inches wide.....69c.
Leather Valises—canvas lined—14-inch.....$1 79
Grain Leather Cloth Bags—16-inch.....2 49
Cloth Bags—14, 15, and 16 inch.....98c.
Suede Chatelaine Bags—oxidized trim.....69c.
Fancy and Plain Leather Pocketbooks.....49c.

DRESS GOODS.

The Largest Stock in New-York shown at Half the Brooklyn Prices.

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Bordered Challies, Mohairs and Wool Tamise, plain and figured, best colors and styles	25c.	9¾c.
Cream white wool Suitings	22c.	9¾c.
Bordered wool Debeiges—extra wide	25c.	12½c.
Best figured wool Challies	25c.	11¾c.
Navy blue, brown and gray wool Suitings and striped wool Cheviots	4hc.	16c.
Wool Tennis Flannels	4hc.	19c.
Fine wool Indigo Beach Flannels	55c.	34c.
All-wool Flannels and Plaids	50c.	24c.
Black wool Cashmeres—42 inches	44c.	29c.
Black and cream Alpatross	65c.	34c.
Alpacas and 54-inch Tailor Cloths, black and colored	75c.	49c.
Priestley's black silk-warp Henriettas	$1 00.	59c.
Very finest French Flannels, in stripes, stars, and figures	1 00	59c.

At Half and Quarter Price.

Dress Lengths and Remnants——Black and colored.

BUTTONS

at any price to sell.

Brooklyn Prices Nowhere.

Oxidized Cut Steel, Fancy Metal, Mosaic, Bronze, and Hand-Painted—large and small.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
75c.	29c.	$3 25	$1 49
$1 25	49c.	4 50	1 98
1 75	69c.	7 00	2 98
2 00	89c.		

Pearl Buttons, White and Colored Pearls, and Fancy Buttons.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
12 cts.	5 cts.	20 cts.	9 cts.
25 cts.	12c.		

THE ATLANTA ON TRIAL

GOOD RESULTS WITHOUT A SINGLE ACCIDENT.

TRYING TO SURPASS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SISTER SHIP, THE BOSTON, IN NEWPORT HARBOR.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The United States steel cruiser Atlanta began her series of trial tests yesterday noon. Every preparation was made during the morning, the men being called out of their hammocks at 4:30 A. M. An early spin was taken over the speed course in the latter part of the forenoon to accustom the officers to the lay of the ground.

This ground was the same as used for the Boston tests, but the measured mile course was again examined and made certain by calculation. It was very important that there should be not the slightest difference in the measurements, especially when the sister ships Boston and Atlanta were under trial. It has long been a theme of discussion which of the two cruisers possessed the greater speed power, the general opinion being, however, in favor of the speed efficiency of the Atlanta. Both cruisers have had a turn at active service, have encountered heavy weather, and been enabled to give a pretty thorough account of their structural powers. The Atlanta, possibly, has had a little more sea service than the Boston, but, generally speaking, both ships stripped for the match under conditions almost equal. The Boston opened the contest and scored 15.55 knots an hour as a mean of four runs, two in each direction, over the measured mile. Against wind, but with a slightly favoring tide, the Boston scored on one run over 16.4 knots an hour. So much for the Boston's full-power trials.

The Atlanta proceeded yesterday to dispose of the preliminary tests, leaving to the last the all-important full-power run. The official board, consisting of Commodore Walker, Commander Gasper F. Goodrich, Past Assistant Engineers Perry and Bowers, and Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, came aboard soon after colors, and the cruiser immediately got under way. After taking an experimental turn over the course, a run was made to determine the lowest possible speed. With the engines making 20 revolutions per minute, the speed was found to be 4.5 knots an hour.

On the completion of the run for low speed, the Atlanta was circled above the upper buoy, and, with her throttles opened up a little freer, rapidly strode across the water to do an intermediate run. As the Atlanta passed the first buoy forty-five revolutions per minute were indicated, the vibration, which at this rate the ship was kept going until the lower buoy passed the "mark" point on the vessel. A speed of 10 knots an hour nearly was recorded. Again the ship was put over the course under the same number of revolutions, and the rates of speed gained in each direction were then taken and averaged. This allowed for all tide, wind, and current effects, and gave a resultant almost absolute in correctness.

The afternoon was well advanced when the last run of the day was made. Pointing the cruiser for the measured course, the word was rapidly passed to the engine room, and, before the Atlanta reached the first buoy, the throttles of the engines were wide open and the ship doing her best under the natural draught. The run was made in both directions, the indicators recording for the engines sixty revolutions per minute, while the log and stop notchee gave a speed of thirteen knots an hour.

It was decided to go no higher in the speeds for the day, but to wait until later. Every run was being recorded as final and consequently officials in the inclosure, decided at last to get the very best showing possible out of the ship, were anxious that the firemen should be fresh for the forced-draught run. It is not doubted but that the Atlanta can reach eighty revolutions per minute with her engines, and many confidently believe she will attain sixteen knots as a mean-speed rate.

The day ended with the turning trials in the ground marked off by the buoys. These turning tests proved successful in every respect. The starboard helm turn was made in eight minutes, while the port helm time was nine minutes. For a single-screw vessel this latter is a very good showing, but of course cannot be brought into comparison with the quick work of a twin-screw vessel like the Yorktown.

The Atlanta has been supplied soft coal for the tests. The supply being short, it is necessary to coal the ship. It is not likely that the cruiser will attempt the full-power speed run for at least two days, and in the meantime every effort will be made to get her engines into as perfect a condition as possible.

Not a single accident occurred aboard the Atlanta during the tests, despite the rumor ashore to this effect. The machinery remains intact throughout.

The Atlanta is a single-screw protectile cruiser of 3,189 tons displacement. Her keel was laid in 1883, she being one of the four Roach cruisers authorized to be built by act of Congress of March 3, 1883. The execution of the contract took place July 23 the same year. The Atlanta is 270 feet long, has a beam of 42 feet and a mean draught of 17 feet. Her engines are of the horizontal compound type. On the official trial for acceptance the engines developed an indicated collective horse power of 3,350, which was less than that developed by the Boston's engines, the latter attaining on 3,726 horse power. Strange, too, the Atlanta made better speed with her less horse power than did the Boston. The weight of machinery, boilers, and with water in boilers is 698 tons. The battery of the Atlanta is the same as on the Boston, consisting of 2 8-inch B. L. R., 8 six-inch B. L. R., 2 Gatlings, 2 six-pounders, 2 three-pounders, 2 one-pounders, 2 forty-seven-millimeter R. C., and 2 thirty-seven-millimeter R. C. The total cost of the hull and machinery of the Atlanta was $619,000. The battery should increase this amount to little less than $800,000.

BOTH CLAIMANTS GOT A PENSION.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 6.—Special Pension Examiner Potter has been in Hackettstown trying to recover $1,700, which was paid by the Government through fraud to a pension claimant. The revelations in the case have caused much excitement.

Robert S. Millham, now dead, years ago married Elizabeth Haggard of Washington, and the couple lived together until the war broke out. He went to the front, and on his return left his family and went to live with a woman named Martha J. Wright. The couple settled down near Schooley's Mountain, and were subsequently married. Millham was arrested, indicted for bigamy, tried, convicted, and imprisoned. On his release he returned to Martha, and soon after they moved to Hackettstown, where Millham made application for a pension. His disabilities were not proved until after his death, and then his so-called wife drew $1,700, and was allowed a small sum monthly.

She was married soon after Millham's death to Alexander Beatty, Subsequently the first Mrs. Millham heard of the affair, and placed her claim with the Government. Her identity was easily established, and for the second time the Government paid the seventeen-hundred-dollar pension. The Government is now trying to recover the money paid to the first claimant, now Mrs. Beatty, but with little success.

MUCH LIKE AN ELOPEMENT.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 6.—George Stewart of this place, who is better known as "Prairie," was employed at the Mansion House as a sort of man of all work. Stewart is a married man and his wife and child occupy a little cottage on Wall-street. Stewart lived with his family up to about a week ago, but now Mrs. Stewart works to support herself and child.

A pretty young girl named Minnie Rooney was the chambermaid at the Mansion House. On Tuesday night of last week Stewart came home to supper, and after finishing his meal went out, not telling his wife where he was going. He has not been seen here since. The same night that Stewart disappeared Minnie Rooney was missing also, and it is generally thought that the couple have eloped.

A WOMAN WALKS OFF A TRAIN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 6.—An intoxicated woman had a narrow escape last night from a frightful death between Waverly and North Elizabeth. She stepped from a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad which was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The conductor saw her stagger toward the car door, but was unable to stop her from jumping.

The train was stopped and the woman was found in a ditch beside the track. She was bruised about the head and shoulders, but was not seriously injured. She proved to be Mrs. Torney, a domestic, living with Mrs. Bird of Pennsylvania-avenue, Elizabeth.

AN INVALID GETS OUT OF JAIL.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 6.—Police Justice Hatfield of this city committed William F. Knehne to jail for non-support of his wife. The prisoner is ill with consumption and unable to work. Assemblyman Marsh, his counsel, took the case before Judge Van Syckel, in the Supreme Court at Trenton, yesterday on application for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by the Judge, on the showing of the prisoner's lawyer that his client had been refused a hearing or a trial by jury. Knehne was released from jail to-day.

RUMSELLERS PENITENT.

CINCINNATI VIOLATORS ON PROBATION FOR A MONTH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—What has been termed the saloonists' rebellion was formally ended in the police court this afternoon by the granting of amnesty to the offenders on the application of their attorney. The trial of John Warflinger was in progress. He has been one of the most defiant violators of the Owen law. When the court was ready to proceed Mr. Thomas, his attorney, addressing the court, said:

"Your Honor, Mr. Warflinger is one of those men who met and openly agreed to violate the law. They were men who had money invested and thought they were justified in trying to make money and they were in some measure excusable. But they were wrong, and before a week had passed they knew they were wrong. They saw their mistake and last week another meeting was held, at which these men, in the presence of their counsel, by a unanimous vote agreed to obey the law hereafter, and to do everything in its support that was possible. Now, your Honor, having seen the error of their way, they ask forgiveness, and as their representative I ask the court to meet them half way by indefinitely postponing the cases now pending against them, not to be revived so long as they obey the law."

Prosecutor Corcoran was glad to hear this proposition, but suggested that the suspension be for thirty days unless there were further violations.

Judge Ermeton was apparently pleased with the course taken. He made a lengthy address concerning previous efforts to enforce the law, and concluded by saying: "This law is a restriction on a business out of which no good ever came. Its good effects have been seen by its enforcement, and now the great body of the people favor it. We have shown that the law can be enforced. I am glad to see these men come forward and ask forgiveness. A week ago Sunday they had almost produced a bloody riot in this city, and would have done so if it had not been for that gallant soldier, Chief Deitsch, and his efficient, well-disciplined force. These men admit conspiracy, but they were mistaken, and they acknowledge it. I propose to meet them half way. I accept the prosecutor's suggestion, but add that if there is no further violation there will be no further prosecution."

THE BLACK DIAMOND AFFAIR.

CANADA PREPARING TO KICK UP A NOISY ROW.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 6.—A special from Ottawa to the *Empire*, the Government organ, says:

"There was considerable chuckling here at the news from Victoria of the safe arrival there of the sealer Black Diamond, although there is naturally much resentment still existent at the outrageous conduct of Capt. Sheuard in forcibly boarding the vessel and breaking open the ship's lockers. Capt. Shepard's action and that of his Government affords a very remarkable contrast to the treatment extended to United States fishing vessels that have been seized or detained for transgressions of the Canadian fishery laws on the Atlantic.

"Take as an instance the case of the schooner Mattie Winship, seized off Sydney in June last. That vessel was released on a bond for $3,000, and subsequently the Canadian Government intimated its willingness to give up the vessel on the payment of $2,000 and the expenses, while in the case of the Canadian vessels seized in Behring Sea in 1887 a number of them have been allowed to go to decay, and in other cases when it was proposed to bond them the amount of security demanded was so far in excess of their actual value that their owners refused to have anything to do with them. With regard to others, it is learned that up to the present it has been impossible to secure a revaluation of the seized vessels.

"Apart altogether from the recent seizure, the conduct of Capt. Shepard must of necessity engage the most serious attention of the home Government. In the case a vessel having a British register and flying the British flag is boarded on the high seas and forcibly searched. Under these circumstances it is surely due to British vessels pursuing a legitimate calling that the Imperial Government should without further procrastination take prompt and decisive measures to protect its commerce beyond the territorial waters of the United States or any other country."

Collector Hamilton telegraphed the Minister of Customs later that the Black Diamond's papers—clearance, coasting license, and certificate of registry—as well as her sailed skins, were taken from her.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, has received a full report from Victoria regarding the escape of the Black Diamond. The report will in due course be submitted to the Cabinet.

The Minister of Customs states that the owners of the Black Diamond have not asked for protection, and that the matter will not come before the Cabinet until a full report is received by mail.

The Minister of Customs has received no intelligence or report concerning the seizure and subsequent liberation of the American schooner Vidette off the coast of Nova Scotia.

MRS. FLACK IN THE CITY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Flack and "Tiny" Brown are both out in town, and the Flack divorce case will hereafter be fought out in the metropolis. Brown left early this morning, taking all his effects with him. Will Flack went to Orange Lake at an early hour this morning on a fishing excursion, and while he was there Mrs. Flack left for New-York, accompanied to the station by her friend, Mr. Debennam. The train taken by Mrs. Flack was the Saratoga express, due at the Grand Central at 9:20. It is understood that she has retained one of the most noted criminal lawyers in New-York to prosecute her case in reopening the decree. That she will carry it to a finish there can be no doubt, as friends of Mrs. Flack have visited her within a day or two at the hotel, and she fully promised them to do so. More than that, it was these same friends who had her authority to retain counsel.

DECLINED TO PAY A CITY'S CHECK.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 6.—The Union National Bank, for many years past the sole depository of city funds, refused this morning to cash a City Council check for $120,000, being the annual appropriation for the Street and Sewer Department. The check was properly drawn, countersigned and indorsed, and the funds are in bank to meet it. The bank declines to honor the check until after the matter has been laid again before the City Council. The trouble is that the Street and Sewer Department proposes to remove the fund to another depository. The warrant for this removal of the money is based on what is known as the "G-street rider" which was gotten through surreptitiously, though there is much doubt whether it was legally acted on in both houses in the closing hours of the last Legislature, and which has since been a subject of official investigation and acrimonious discussion.

NEW-YORK'S HOP CROP DAMAGED.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A reporter yesterday visited between 600 and 700 acres of hops in this county and reports that the crop is materially damaged by blight. The Humphrey, which is an early variety, is found to be of full yield, but in many cases the late varieties will not pay for picking. In a whole day's travel through the heart of the hop country of New-York State not a single yard of a late variety was found in which the blight had not worked serious havoc.

A TORNADO IN KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—At 10 o'clock this morning a small tornado passed over this city from northwest to southeast, tearing down chimneys and outbuildings, but doing little damage in the city. As it went on it appeared to gather force and increase in size. It was followed by a heavy electrical storm of rain, which fell in torrents for about half an hour, deluging the streets and stopping traffic.

AN UNCOMMON CRAFT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—A singular craft is in the harbor on its way to Boston, and is attracting much attention. It is a thirty-five-foot cedar three-masted rocker-keel boat, and is the craft in which its owner, Capt. Sloonm, and his wife came to this country a few months ago after being wrecked at Baranquilla in August, 1886.

AN EXCURSION BOAT BURNED.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 6.—The steamer Annie, an excursion boat, running between Mobile and the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, was burned this morning at her wharf at Point Clear. The loss is $5,000 and insurance $3,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

SULLIVAN IN MISSISSIPPI.

HE IS RELEASED ON BAIL TO APPEAR TUESDAY NEXT.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—The Sullivan party left Meridian, Miss., at 4 o'clock this morning by the south-bound cannonball train for Purvis. The train arrived at 8 o'clock. Gov. Lowry, who had come as far as Meridian, returned to Jackson, doubtless having been recalled by the trouble in Bolivar County, Miss.

Attorney General Miller, who was ordered by the Governor to proceed to Purvis to prosecute Sullivan, was on the train, and breakfasted with the party at the Purvis Hotel. Sullivan was in a sound sleep when the train passed Richburg, the scene of the memorable fistic battle, and was only aroused near Purvis. The party consisted of Attorney General Miller, District Attorney Neville, S. S. Calhoun, Thomas Ford, Deputy Sheriff Chiles, Detective Thomas J. Adams, Matt Cline, John Duffy, D. F. Porter, Assistant Secretary of State, and a few newspaper men.

Sullivan, Renaud, and Chiles strolled out toward the station, but about fifty yards therefrom Sheriff Cowan was met and Chiles formally turned over his prisoner to him, assuring Sullivan that he would be well treated. Justice of the Peace Carter, before whom the case was to be tried, did not arrive until 9:30 o'clock. Meantime the lawyers were in consultation endeavoring to bring about some terms of agreement. The defense asked for an immediate trial before the Justice of the Peace, to which the State would not agree. The latter urged that they would require time to summon witnesses. They, however, agreed to admit Sullivan to bail in the sum of $2,000 for appearance before Judge Terrell of the Circuit Court on Tuesday next.

This was finally concurred in by the defense and the bonds were prepared. The bond was signed by J. W. Holleman of Purvis and John Duffy of New-Orleans in the sum of $2,000 each. The bond was taken before Justice of the Peace W. W. Carter.

The result was not exactly satisfactory to Sullivan's friends, who had been in close consultation all the forenoon, but they had to make the best of it and accepted the decision of the lawyers. The lawyers, Deputy Sheriff Chiles, and Assistant Secretary of State Porter, then left by the 10:30 train for Meridian, while Sullivan, Renaud, Duffy, Adams, and others waited for the train for New-Orleans, where they will arrive at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the north-bound train left, on the invitation of Charles Rich of Richburg the Sullivan party took backs for the scene of battle. Matt Cline and Officer Adams of New-York signified their intention of boarding the north-bound cannonball train for New-York via Cincinnati. Rich, who is a power in the county, promises to flag the train at Richburg.

The feeling throughout the country is in favor of Sullivan, but all appear to favor the fining of the champion, but not his imprisonment. It is believed here that Sullivan will not suffer imprisonment. Sheriff Chiles states that the pugilist will receive but the minimum of imprisonment, ten days in jail and a fine. Sullivan will remain in Pass Christian until his case comes up before the Circuit Court on Tuesday next.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

SHARP'S MAJORITY GROWS—OTHER DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Yesterday's election proved a surprise and a Waterloo for the Republicans. It was confidently believed that the vote would prove a close one. The contrary has been the case. Up to 12:30 last night fifty-two counties had been heard from, and they gave Sharp 23,479 votes, a gain of 10,994 over Buckner's vote for Governor.

At that ratio Sharp's majority will at least be 35,000. Colson's own county, Bell, gave him 450 majority, a decrease of 45 votes from the majority of Bradley. The election is for State Treasurer and legislative offices. The candidates for the State offices were F. F. Sharp, Democrat, of Lexington, and D. G. Colson, Republican, of Bell County.

The latest returns to-day indicate that Sharp is re-elected by between 30,000 and 40,000 majority. The Democrats gain eight and possibly nine seats in the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Covington and Kenton County have elected all Democratic Representatives to the Legislature. Newport and Bellevue, in Campbell County, gave Republican majorities, but it is claimed that Campbell County has elected its three Representatives to the State Legislature.

THE BARON WANTS REVENGE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 6.—Baron De Pardonnet, the attaché of the French Consulate at Philadelphia, who claims to have been cheated out of $3,700 at baccarat at the Pennsylvania Club, called on Town Commissioner Thomas McKenna to-day and told his story. The Commissioner told him that if he would appear before the regular meeting of the Town Council to-morrow night and make a complaint steps would be taken against the club by the town authorities.

The Baron said he would be there. He is on the warpath now, he says. He wants revenge for the insinuations that have been made against his veracity. He is the sort of man that the Commissioners claim to have been wanting whenever they have been ordained for permitting the gambling houses to remain open. They have said no man would make a complaint and stick to it. The Baron says he will stick to his charges. There is no evidence of fear at the Pennsylvania Club to-night. Messrs. Marks & Jolly, the proprietors, are placid and smiling. They have nothing to say except that the Baron's statements are incorrect.

ANOTHER HACKMAN GOES FREE.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 6.—Justice Henry J. Child held court to-day to try the case of Thomas Forsythe, another Asbury Park hackman, against whom a complaint was lodged for driving a stage on Sunday between Deal Beach Station and Asbury Park. Counselor Joseph Reilly appeared for Forsythe, and Robert Allen, Jr., represented the prosecution. William Davison, the Deal Station baggage master, who is also a special officer of Ocean Township, testified that Forsythe drove his hack between Asbury Park and Deal Beach Station on Sunday. Forsythe did not deny this, but said he carried no passengers, simply because he could get none to carry.

The jury was out only about five minutes, and returned with a verdict of not guilty. The cases will be resumed next Monday.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—Counsel for Harrington & Co. of New-York, and C. C. Briggs & Co. of Boston have filed an opposition to the schedule filed by J. W. Eckert in his insolvency proceedings. The two Northern firms charge that the insolvent is guilty of fraud, he having concealed his books and failed to account on his schedule for real the estate inherited from his father.

It is also charged that his contracts with Trinity Church and Jewish Temple as organist have also been kept from view. Eckart was arrested by the civil Sheriff and taken to the parish prison in default of $1,600 bonds.

RAILROAD CASHIER MISSING.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—Nathan S. Pinokney, cashier of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, in this city, is missing. About $1,000 of the company's funds have disappeared too. Mr. Pinokney went away about two weeks ago, ostensibly for a three days' vacation, but did not return. Then his books were examined and it was found that an express order had been raised from $200 to $1,200 and that the difference was not accounted for. The fraud was committed the day before Pinckney left, but it was not discovered until several days later. The matter was not made public until last night.

ANOTHER ASTEROID.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—A cablogram to the *Science Observer* from the European Union of Astronomers announces the discovery of an asteroid by Prof. Charlois of Nice. Its position is Aug. 3, 4:9:17 Greenwich mean time, right ascension 21 hours 23 minutes 24 seconds; declination south 13 degrees 22 minutes. Its daily motion in right ascension is minus 1 minute and in declination north 4 degrees; thirteenth magnitude.

DR. OUTTER CALLED TO NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—The Channing Memorial Church has voted to extend a call to the Rev. George W. Cutter, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., to become its pastor. Dr. Cutter is of middle age and an able preacher.

At a meeting to-day of the creditors of McKean & Appleton, the failed boot and shoe firm of Salem, Mass., a statement was submitted showing the direct liabilities to be $58,800, contingent liabilities $11,350, with assets of $31,700. The firm made an offer of 40 cents, and a committee of investigation was appointed.

CATHOLICS CARRY THE DAY

BOISTEROUS DOINGS AT A SCHOOL ELECTION.

NOISY CROWDS SURROUND THE WEST CHESTER POLLS—PRINCIPAL DEVLIN AND SEVEN PRIESTS FIGURE.

With reasonable regularity the citizens of West Chester Village, in the County of Westchester, have an election for School Trustees, and with the same regularity they have a row about it. The village was settled originally by people the vast majority of whom were anti-Roman Catholics, but many years ago the Roman Catholics established a Protectory in the village and it has grown and extended its influence over the village, bringing the Irish—who are mostly Roman Catholics—in large numbers to settle near it, until now, as for three or four years past, they far outnumber the Protestants, and, therefore, are able to have their own way with all local elections.

Their own way, to be consistent with the shallitions of the church authorities would seem to be to let the "godless" schools—in which the Bible—even a Protestant Bible—is not read, severely alone. But, although the parochial school has the preference wherever the friends of the "godless" public school are strong enough to manage it without the assistance of its avowed enemies, a different principle seems to apply in districts where there is a Protectory to take the curse of godlessness off from it, and there they are kind enough to relieve the natural protectors and supporters of the system from any care or responsibility in the management of the school. This at least is about the way the matter stands in the village of West Chester with respect to District School No. 1

Last year the Protectory forces carried the election. Robust strangers surrounded the polls early in the election and roughly shouldered and effectually terrorized the respectable and orderly citizens who came to vote, keeping up a noisy disturbance the while that frightened many another one away. When the votes came to be counted they were found to include 229 for the Protectory candidates and 116 for the Citizens' ticket. Michael E. Devlin, an educated man, and said to be a fair teacher, who is himself a devoted Roman Catholic, had been the President of the school—but the retiring board had turned him out and put Irving Washburn, who, as his name indicates, is an American, and has the name of a good teacher, in his place. No sooner had Devlin's supporters in the Protectory crowd got their new Trustees installed than, having now a majority of the board, they proceeded to decapitate Mr. Washburn and restore Mr. Devlin. Out of this grew some litigation, which is still pending.

The same disorderly scenes were enacted again at last night's election. Principal Devlin was there in person to conduct his battle in this impending contest, assisted by Brother Leontine of the Protectory and six other priests who belong to the same institution. Long before the polls opened the polling place—a large room in the basement of the school building, was thronged by three or four hundred brawny, noisy henchmen of the Protectory clique, by their rough conduct keeping the friends of the anti-Devlin crowd at a distance from the polls that would prevent them from voting.

William Walsh, the Superintendent of St. Raymond's Roman Catholic Cemetery, was Chairman of the Election Board; Thomas O'Neil and Charles J. Sneal, Catholics, were the other inspectors, and George J. Dunnigan, who is employed in the Protectory, was clerk. Principal Devlin took a position at the side of the polls and bandied words with Henry C. Mapes, the challenger for the Citizens' ticket. He also scrutinized closely all citizens who offered to vote and indulged in occasional ejaculations that kept the crowd in good humor with itself.

Such disturbance as occurred was caused by the tormenting remarks of Principal Devlin to Mr. Mapes and others of his opponents; for, confident in the strength of his supporters, he was evidently anxious to involve the opponents in quarrels and strife with the larger Protectory crowd. Still, there were no affrays, and in a little less than an hour a large number of clearly illegal voters saw their ballots deposited in the box. Brother Leontine became Thomas Golden for young purposes, and although his vote was challenged it was received, for he made the statutory declaration.

A very long time was consumed in counting the votes, which were as follows: For Trustees, Protectory ticket, James Cox, 238 votes; Henry Belmont, 242; and Reuben R. Morris, 312; for clerk, George J. Dunnigan, 240. For the candidates of the Citizens' Association the highest vote received was 73, which were polled for James A. Miller, Jr. Mr. Morris was the candidate of the Citizens' Association, and when Clathorn Ferris refused to run on the Protectory ticket the supporters threw a cog to their opponents by putting Mr. Morrie on their ticket. After the vote was announced, three cheers were given for Brother Leontine, Principal Devlin, and Chairman Walsh. Then the annual appropriation, amounting to $3,745 74, was voted, and the fight, which was a very one-sided affair from the beginning, was over for another year.

A LIVELY ELECTION.

PROTESTANTS WIN IN A SECTARIAN ISSUE IN SING SING.

SING SING, Aug. 6.—The annual school meeting held here to-night was the largest and most disorderly ever held in the district. The large assembly hall of the public school was filled to overflowing. The thing which gave this meeting an unusual interest was of a sectarian nature. A Roman Catholic was to be run against a Protestant for the office of Trustee.

The meeting was presided over by Townsend Young. The candidates for Trustee were Joshua G. Many, a Protestant and the present incumbent, against Bernard C. Feeny, a Roman Catholic. The friends of each were out in full force. It was said that the Catholics had orders from high authority to attend this meeting. They attempted to choke down everything as it came up in order. They would not allow George A. Brandreth to make any remarks in nominating Mr. Many, and whenever Mr. Many's name was mentioned they would hiss it down and commence a series of catcalls, which at one time threatened to break up the meeting with a riot. Their actions were simply disgraceful. After the nominations had finally been made and the reception of the ballots was in order, Mr. Feeny's horde of supporters made a rush for the platform where the tellers were stationed with an evident intention to choke off the friends of Many from depositing their ballots. Time after time they were dispersed by the police, several officers having their hands full in pushing them back. Mr. Many's friends, however, were cool and orderly and waited for the Feeny supporters to do all the voting they wished and then did theirs.

As was to be expected in such a rabble, there were many attempts at illegal voting, but the tellers knew all of the people, and not more than fifty of the attempts at this business were successful.

The result was the casting of 375 votes, of which Joshua G. Many received 195, Bernard C. Feeny 177, and Isaac R. Lounsberry, who had been nominated by the Catholics to split up Many's vote, 3. Mr. Many's plurality was 18, the announcement of which was received with applause by his friends and howls of dismay by Feeny's supporters, who had been routed. The vote for clerk was as follows: Owen J. McCabe, 95; Henry J. Barrett, 78; McCabe's majority, 17.

THE BROOKS COMET.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Prof. Brooks observed his new comet this morning, and found it much brighter and the tail longer. While observing it a brilliant telescopic meteor passed directly over the head of the comet, leaving a fine trail of sparks lasting several seconds. The comet's position now is right ascension 0 hours 6 minutes 20 seconds; declination south 6 degrees 48 minutes.

HONORING MR. CLEVELAND.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Ex-President Cleveland is receiving many attentions from cottagers. To-day he lunched with John Cadwalader, attended Cornelius Vanderbilt's reception, and dined with Sydney Webster. To-morrow he will lunch with Gov. Ladd and leave here at night on the steam yacht Wanda.

DEADLY FEUDS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—At Harlan Court House yesterday the old feud between the Turners and the Sowders-Howard faction was revived by several of the Howards ordering young Jim Turner to leave the State. Turner refused, and one of the Howards shot him, killing him instantly.

AN OLD MAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.

At 11 o'clock last night Hugo Bolitz, 85 years of age, of 155 East Ninety-second-street, was found dead in bed. It is supposed that he committed suicide, as an empty vial

THE TWO NEW CHAMPIONS

PROTECTION AND LOS ANGELES WIN THE TITLES.

AN OLD-FASHIONED CROWD AND A GOOD DAY'S RACING AT THE MONMOUTH PARK TRACK.

Champion day brought a big crowd to Monmouth Park yesterday, which packed all parts of the grand stand, the clubhouse and its stand, and the betting ring until it was rather uncomfortable. It was more uncomfortable after the two big races were decided, for the favorites in the Junior Champion failed to get even a place, while Firenzi, the overwhelming favorite for the Senior Champion honors, finished last in a field of three. Such results tended to disheasten the crowd, and all the good money they had carried dewa to the track to earn large and rapid dividends with remained in the strong boxes of the bookmakers. Beas in the opening race of the day was the only favorite that won, a fact which rejoiced the bookmakers, though it made sad the hearts of thousands of men and women who plunged on Cayuga, Firenzi, May O., Insight, and Freedom only to see good money follow bad into the pockats of the bookmakers.

The feature of the day was of conrse the race for the Junior Champion Stakes, the result of which made R. E. Campoell, commonly known as "Bob," some $30,000 better off than he was in the morning. Campbell is a colored man of about thirty, who paid $350 for Protection at the Swigert sale of yearlings a year ago this Spring. He is now acting as trainer for "Lucky" Baldwin, the San Francisco millionaire, having served him as second trainer under both Albert Cooper and W. R. Thomas in previous years. Campbell had shrewdly secured the services of "Pike" Barnes to ride his colt, and Barnes won the race this year just as he won it last year with Proctor Knott. The colt is a rather good-looking bay, but in his preliminary work did not impress people as being anything remarkable. Yet when Barnes called on him he showed a fine bit of speed and a good, easy action that stampe him as better than people have given him credit for being. Last week the Dwyers wanted to buy him. Campbell put his price at $15,000, but they refused to give more than $8,000. It was a lucky thing for Campbell that he did not sell him, for he is eligible to the Coney Island Futurity Stakes, though his owner neglected to enter him for the Great Eclipse Stakes of the New-York Jockey Club, which will be about as valuable as the Junior Champion. His only other victory this year was the winning of the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, at a half mile, beating only a common lot. His best race was for the Kenwood Stakes at Washington Park, Chicago, when he was beaten only a head by El Rio Rey, the crack two-year-old of the West, and beat Penn P. a length. Protection by Prince Charlie Marshall, a full brother to Barnes's mount, is a rangy, leggy bay colt, with a fine, level "up," who was eased up when Taylor found that it would be impossible to catch the leaders. Niagara, who was heavily backed, got away badly and was never in the race any more than was Victrix, a maiden filly who ran in the Empire stable's colors, and who was the only other starter.

After the two champion races came a selling race at a mile, with five starters and the Western filly May O. was the favorite in the betting, and Brynwood, in spite of his recent failure to run on a heavy track, the second choice, principally because Hamilton was to ride. Some people thought he would get more running out of the old brute than was done when Cullen made such an exhibition with him. But Brynwood was never in the race, which was entirely one between May O. and Theodosius. The latter, with Barbee in the saddle, was on because the stable boy, Hill, who rode May O., was unable to ride a finish. This inability of his gave Barbee a good chance just at the end, and giving Theodosius a taste of the whip, he went on and won by a head, May O. being five lengths in front of Daisy Woodruff, who had run fairly well for three-quarters of a mile.

The fifth race was a free handicap sweepstakes for two-year-olds, in which eight of the ten youngsters accepting the weights started for the dash of three-quarters of a mile. The Morris filly Insight was the favorite in the betting, but there was a lively tip on Davis & Hall's Little Ella, which sent quite a sum of money into the ring on her, the rest of the lot being long shots. Of the lot only the two favorites and J. O. C. and Eurocly don were ever in it, J. O. C. leading for half a mile and then giving the fight up to Little Ella and Insignia. The former pulled off the prize very easily, beating Insight five lengths, the latter having all she could do to beat J. O. C. a head for the place. Eurocly don, who is a brother to Eurus, acted just as badly in his first race over dogs, never lying and putting up in the home stretch in Eurus's most approved style.

A scramble at five-eighths of a mile between ten selling platers brought to a close a day's sport which was unusually long drawn out. Nine horses started in it, with "Pasher Bill" Daly's recent purchase, Freedom, the favorite in the betting. But the victory went to Vendetta, a rank outsider in the betting, as much as 30 to 1 being obtainable against the winner as post odds. The despised one won the race quite handily by two lengths from Glockner, against whom 7 to 5 could be had for a place, he being a length in front of Sonrire and Servia, who were separated by a very short distance for third place. The rest of the lot were beaten off. Details of the racing and betting during the day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34½.

Davis & Hall's h. m. Insight, 4 years, by Fadladeen—Betsy, 116 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
D. D. Withers's b. h. Fitzroy, 5, 107.....(Taylor) 2
D. A. Honig's ch. g. Endurer, 6, 118.....(Taylor) 3
Also started: Victrix, 100; and Niagara, 107. Inclosed as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Beas, 8 to 5; Endurer, 2½ to 1; Niagara, 3½ to 1; Fitzroy, 4 to 1, and Victrix, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Beas, 1 to 2; Endnrer, 4 to 5; Fitzroy and Niagara, 6 to 5 each, and Victrix, 10 to 1.

Won by a half length; twenty-five between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $250 each, half forfeit, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20¾.

H. B. Campbell's ns. g. Protection, by Prince Charlie Marshall, 115 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
A. Belmont's ch. c. Chesapeake, 115...(Anderson) 2
W. L. Scott's b. g. Ramapo, 112.....(Salmon) 3
Also started: Avondale, 115; Starlight, 112; Niagara, Ballarat, Devotee, Leighton, the Eccola colt, and Clarendon, 115 each, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cayuga, 9 to 5; Devotee, 5 to 1; Protection, Starlight, Ballarat, and Ramapo, 10 to 1 each; Clarendon and Leighton, 12 to 1 each; Avondale and the Eccola colt, 15 to 1 each; Chesapeake, 20 to 1, and Sanquet, 30 to 1. Against the Morris pair, Cayuga and Starlight, 3 to 5; the Belmont pair, Clarendon and Chesapeake, 8 to 1, and the Scott pair, Leighton and Ramapo, 8 to 1.

For Place—Against Cayuga, 7 to 10; Devotee, 4 to 5; Clarendon, 3 to 1; Protection, Starlight, Ballarat, and Rancocas, 4 to 1 each; Leighton, 5 to 1; Avondale, Chesapeake, and the Eccola colt, 6 to 1 each, and Ramapo, 8 to 1. Against the Morris Stable, 1 to 2; Belmont's Stable, 3 to 1, and the Scott Stable, 3 to 1.

Won by three lengths; one between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Champion Stakes, a sweepstakes of $250 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and the third to save his stake. One mile and a half. Time—2:54.

Santa Anita stable's ch. f. Los Angeles, 4 years, by Glenelg—La Polka, 117 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
A. J. Cassatt's b. h. Enrus, 5, 124.....(Hayward) 2
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5, 119.....(Hamilton) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Firenzi 3 to 5; Los Angeles, 2 to 1, and Enrus, 7 to 1.

For place—Against Firenzi, 1 to 5; Los Angeles, 2 to 5, and Eurus, 3 to 5.

Won by two lengths; fifteen between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:52½. No bid for the winner.

P. H. Ryan's ch. g. Thsodosius, 5 years, by Joe Hooker-Abbie W., 112 pounds, $1,500...(Barbee) 1
J. T. Williams's br. f. May O., 3, 100.....(W. Hill) 2
B. Pryor & Co.'s b. f. Daisy Woodruff, 3, 97.(Sims) 3
Bellair, 105, and Brynwood, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against May O., even money; Brynwood, 2½ to 1; Bellair, 8 to 1; Theodosius, 7 to 1, and Daisy Woodruff, 12 to 1.

For place—Against May O., 1 to 2; Brynwood, 4 to 5; Theodosius, 7 to 5; Bellair, 8 to 5, and Daisy Woodruff, 5 to 1.

Won by a head; five lengthe between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21½.

Davis & Hall's b. f. Little Ella, by Little Phil—Ella Warfield, 103 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. f. Insight, 105.....(Littlefield) 2
John Daly's b. c. J. O. C., 100.....(Beilly) 3
Ozone, 100; Eurocly don, 100; Gypsy King, 100; Folly, 103, and Cara Mia, 93, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Insight, 7 to 5; Little Ella, 2 to 1; Gypsy King and Folly, 7 to 1 each; Cara Mia, 8 to 1; Eurocly don, 10 to 1; Ozone, 20 to 1, and J. O. C., 25 to 1.

For place—Against Little Ella and Insight, 3 to 5 each; Gypsy King, 2 to 1; Folly 2½ to 1; Cara Mia, 3 to 1; Eurocly don, 4 to 1; Ozone, 6 to 1, and J. O. C., 6 to 1.

Won by five lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06½. No bid for the winner.

P. Waber's b. g. Vendetta, by Sensation-Stiletto, 85 pounds, $500.....(Littlefield) 1
J. Williams's b. g. Glockner, 3, 112.....(Littlefield) 2
Davis & Hall's br. f. Sourire, 3, 104.....(Anderson) 3
Servia, 104; Freedom, 110; Deception, 104; Naller, 108; The Bells, 104, and Hasrai, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Freedom, 6 to 5; Glookner and Naller, 4 to 1 each; Deception, 6 to 1; Servia, 7 to 1; Sourire, 8 to 1; The Bells, 12 to 1; Vendetta, 30 to 1, and Hasrai, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Freedom, 3 to 5; Glockner, 7 to 5; Naller, 8 to 5; Deception, Sourire, and Servia, 2½ to 1 each; The Belle, 5 to 1; Vendetta, 10 to 1, and Hasrai, 15 to 1.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

RULED OFF THE TRACK.

THE HORSE BALLSTON AND HIS OWNER KICKED OFF ALL RACE TRACKS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—There was the liveliest kind of a turf scandal at the track here to-day, which resulted in the horse Ballston, his owner, and trainer being ruled off the track for life. The race in which the trouble occurred performed Eastern tracks since he was sold by the Dwyer Brothers was "stiffened" in the stable for the benefit of the gamblers was the second of the day, a handicap sweepstakes at a mile and three-sixteenths, in which Retriever was the only starter against him. Ballston, with Isaac Murphy in the saddle, he was naturally a strong favorite. But the result proved beyond a doubt that Ballston had been doctored, probably with a bucket of water, before the race, for he stopped at the end of three quarters of a mile, was twenty lengths behind Retriever when the mile post was reached, and Retriever actually walked in a winner by a sixteenth of a mile. Murphy, who was very angry at being party to such an outrageous and disgraceful swindle, communicated the preshiding Judge, Capt. Franklin, that the horse had been tampered with. The Captain at once began an investigation in the stable where the Chickasaw Stable's horses are quartered, became convinced that fraud had been practiced, and at once ruled the horses and every one connected with them from the track forever. The universal opinion is that it served Brien, the reputed owner of the horse, just as he deserved. The sooner men of his class are driven from the turf the better.

The races to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for two-year-olds. Time 1:18½.

New-York Stable's h. c. Successor, by Vauxhall-Sequence, 108 pounds.....(Hollis) 1
T. Baxter's ch. f. Cecil B., 101.....(Williams) 2
Scoggan Brothers's b. f. Lake Morrow, 104.(Bray) 3
Milton, Atlanta, Honeful, Little Crete, Estelle, and Lizzie Fonso also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 successor straight, 6 to 5 for place; 7 to 1 Cecil B. straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:10¾.

Labold Brothers's b. g. Retriever, 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Patti, 100 pounds.....(Bunn) 1
Chickasaw stable's br. c. Ballston, 4, 128.....(Murphy) 2

Betting.—9 to 5 Retriever; 2 to 5 Ballston. Won by forty lengths.

THIRD RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year olds. One mile and five hundred yards. Time —2:21.

Maltese Villa Stable's h. c. Flood Tide, by Flood-Lady Evangeline, 113 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
G. M. Rye's b. c. Long Dance, 118.....(Williams) 2
Scoggan & Bryant's h. c. Come to Taw, 115.....(Lewis) 3

W. Gratz's h. c. Blue Rock, 118.....(McCarthy) 4

Betting.—8 to 5 Flood Tide, 9 to 5 Long Dance. Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages. Time—1:20½.

Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Falsetto-Semper Vive, 110 pounds.....(Murphy) 1
D. D. Patton's ch. m. Kitty R., 5, 105.....(Barbee) 2
C. Raed's ch. f. Violante, 4, 103.....(Martin) 3

Betting.—1 to 10 Fordham straight, no betting for place; 10 to 1 Kitty R. straight, even money for place.

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time —1:51.

T. E. Treacy's ch. g. Redstone, aged, by Wanderer-Katie Pearce, 106 pounds.....(Hathaway) 1
J. Delong's br. h. Battersby, 5, 112.....(Murphy) 2
Excelsior stable's br. f. Carrie G., 4, 102..(Bunn) 3
Boccaccio, Shamrock, and Redlight also ran.

Betting.—1 to 4 Redstone straight, even money for place; 4 to 5 Battersby straight, 2 to 5 for place. Won by a length; five between second and third.

The entries and weights for the races to-morrow are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for maidens two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Dimsdale, 113 pounds; Paul Mall, Major Tom, and Willerton, 107 each; Emily S., Nara filly, and Miss Rhode, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Benedict, 110 pounds; Vivid, 108; Lavina, 107; Little Fred, 101; Hot Scotch, 98, and Sable, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Wild Cherry, 111 pounds; Fiddlehead and Objection, 110 each; Remsen, 107; Vermont, 103, and Amelia Rives, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Reveller and Battersby, 116 pounds each; Harbor Lights, 107; George Angus, 107; Red Light, 103; Ivy, 102; Duke of Highlands, 100, and Bob Lisle, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Mentrams, 116 pounds; Golden Reel, 111; Mamie Hunt, 108; Biscuit and The Lion, 107 each; Kitty Pease and Fred Zelbig, 105 each; Mamie Hay, 100, and Alice, 96.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

A SWEEPSTAKES AND TWO MATCH RACES DECIDED YESTERDAY.

The dispute that has so long existed between half a dozen members of the New-York Driving Club who own 2:35 trotters over the racing qualities of their respective steeds was ended yesterday in a fifty-dollar sweepstakes trot at Fleetwood track. Both the contest and one for $1,000 between two rival trotters of the 2:45 class were authoritatively declared to be "for blood," and this alluring announcement and the glorious weather brought nearly 200 members out to the track during the afternoon. These two races did not turn out as sanguinarily as was expected, the proving to be rather one-sided affairs, and even an impromptu match fur $100 aside which was arranged by white-hat Dan McCarty between Mr. Waller's gr. g. Gabe Case and Mr. Parsons's b. g. St. Louis turned out a jug-handle affair also. The track was in very fair condition after the flods of last week, and the club offers were in a still fairer condition after the champagne floode that wound up each race.

The betting of the sweepstakes began with Gulliver a strong favorite, and after the first heat little money could be got against him, so that his supporters were not much in pocket over his good work, but Bayadere's followers in the match race got very good returns from their investments. The last race was brought on by Dan McCarty's idea that Gabe Case (the hore) could, if properly driven, beat St. Louis in a mile and repeat. He drove the animal himself, and backed his ideas $100 worth, but Mr. Parsons's horse was too much for him, and his famous white hat drooped very disconsolately over his left ear as he left for home.

THE SUMMARIES.

SWEEPSTAKES.—$50 each.

Frank Edsall's ch. g. Gulliver....(Yeorance) 1 1 1
D. A. Debrow's g. g. Major.....(Snyder) 4 2 3
W. E. Parsons, Jr.'s, b. g. St. Louis.. (L. Dunham) 3 3 2
T. Greenwood's br. m. Maud G.....(Payn) 2 4 4
Nathan Strane's ch. g. Daunt...(Whelpley) 3 6 5
Fred Waller's gr. g. Gabe Case.(A. Dunham) 5 5 6

Time—2:33¼; 2:35½; 2:34.

MATCH RACE.—$1,000.

Bln. m. Bayadere, to harness...(Howard) 2 1 1 1
B. g. Hugh J. Grant, to wagon.(Yeorance) 1 2 2 2

Time—2:45¼; 2:41½; 2:44; 2:44.

MATCH RACE.—$200.

W. E. Parsons, Jr.'s, b. g. St. Louis..(Dunham) 1 1
Fred Waller's gr. g. Gabe Case.....(McCarty) 2 2

Time—2:38; 2:39.

RESULTS AT YONKERS.

Five well-contested races were decided at the track at Yonkers yesterday. The weather for the first time during the meeting was pleasant, still the attendance was not large. There was a long delay at the post for the third race, and at every break-away Trojan, the favorite, would make the circuit of the track before he could be pulled up. After he had repeated this performance four times he was withdrawn. Trompeter in the same race fell and threw his jockey, Malone, who was badly injured. Four hookmakers did business and made money, as the favorites were beaten in each event. The results:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Dynamite, 142 pounds, (Watson,) won by a length; Pat Divver, 142, (M. Barrett,) second, and John Gray, 122, (F. McLaughlin,) third. Time—1:33¾. Melody, Veritas, Narina, Gilmer, Compensation, and Gil Blas also ran. Betting—5 to 1 against Dynamite straight, 2 to 1 place; Pat Divver, place, 4 to 5.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages. Traveller, 119 pounds, (Trevis,) won by half a length; Clatter, 118, (Hueston,) second, and Dr. Jekyll, 112, (McManus,) third. Time—1:22¾. Memory, Brighton, and Banker also ran. Betting—3 to 1 against Traveller straight, 3 to 1 place; Clatter, place, 1 to 2.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Lizzie M., 107 pounds, (Carson,) won by a length and a half, Slasher, 104, (Woodhouse,) second, and Danville, 107, (Thorp,) third. Time—1:09. Wild Cat, Dick Tarpin, Trojan, Trampeter, Little Micky, Slasher, and Speedweat also ran. Betting—Lizzie M. straight 7 to 1, 2 to 1 place; Slasher, place, 4 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Keystone, 112 pounds, (McManus,) won by a length and a half; El Trinidad, 112, (Hueston,) second, and Sonvenir, 112, (G. Lynch,) third. Nita, Centipede, Duke of Monroe, and Vesper Bell also ran. Betting—6 to 1 against Keystone straight, 6 to 5 place; El Trinidad, place, 2 to 5.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; beaten horses. Lala W., 107 pounds, (Horton,) won by a length and a half; Firefly, 100, (Barber,) second, and Ten Strike, 109, (Cardon,) third. Time—1:22½. Lottery, Alva, Songster, Tornado, and Ten Rookh also ran. Betting—Lala W. 11 to 5 straight, 4 to 5 place; Rebellion, place, 2 to 1.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

TWELVE HEATS REQUIRED TO DECIDE TWO RACES TO HARNESS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Two races were finished at the opening of the Grand Circuit trotting meeting here this afternoon. There were three on the programme, but the heats were so divided that it took all the afternoon to get the first two classes ended. In these there were exciting finishes, and several records were lowered by the winners of heats. There was a fairly good attendance. The track was smooth but rather hard, and the judges were rather slow in getting the horses away. The 2:30 trot had only four starters, but required six heats to settle it. Reference was the favorite before the start and up to the fourth heat. Then, when he quit on the lower stretch and Star Lily beat him out, the latter became the choice. Reference was lame and the hard footing made him grow worse. A lot of money was lost by his defeat. Marksman Maid, after getting a heat, took sick and in the last heat was not fit to start. Wayne Wilson, a fast stallion from the West, was unsteady, though he showed a lot of speed at times. Star Lily made a new record of 2:20¾.

In the 2:27 pace Hal Pointer finally won after keeping in the rear for two heats. Red Belle got a mark of 2:17, and Minnie P. also won a heat in 2:19. Hal Pointer made a slip in the fifth heat and was set back for a gaining break, but in the next he behaved well and was too fast for his competents. He is eligible:

2:30 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Star Lily, by James Garfield... (Goldsmith) 2 4 2 1 1 1
Reference.....(Stanley) 3 1 1 2 2 2
Marksman Maid.....(Bonner) 1 2 3 4 dr.
Wayne Wilson.....(Lackey) 4 3 4 3 3 ro.

Time—2:23; 2:21; 2:23; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:22.

2:27 PACE.—Purse $1,000.

Hal Pointer, by Tom Hale-(Geers) 9 10 1 1 3 1
Red Belle.....(Fleming) 1 5 9 10 1 4
Minnie P.....(Levi) 3 1 2 4 5 2
Elva Madlum.....(Wright) 8 8 10 2 2 3
American Girl.....(Walker) 7 2 3 3 4 5
Gypsy Goldnut.....(Curran) 5 7 4 5 6 6
Dick Tarpin.....(Carruan) 4 3 4 5 6 8
Biancue.....(Smith) 6 6 6 6 8 8
Joker.....(Coward) 10 9 7 9 7 7
Cougar Cox.....(Gregory) 11 11 11 11 9 10 dr

Time—2:17; 2:19; 2:18; 2:19; 2:21¼; 2:20¾.

BRIGHTON BEACH ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for the races at the Brighton Beach track this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; maiden two-year-olds of only 110 pounds; no allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Benefit, Cortland, Pandora, Mischief, Jerry, Janet colt, Brilliaateen colt, Mystification filly, Harrison, Miss Annie Bly, Little Kenney, and Vera. 9

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; beaten three-year-olds to carry 105 pounds; seven-eighths of a mile. Raymond G., Glory, Pelham, Aurania, Malachi, Forest King, Spectator, and Cracksman.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; beaten horses selling allowances. seven-eighths of a mile. Dr. Chase and Bill Brien, 115 pounds each; Al Reed, McGregor, and Prospect, 110 each; Gleaspray, Wilfred Jay, Kentaur, Sedan, Henry Gallop, Lillie Lucy, Salsaud, 105 each; Banbridge and Monte Christo, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Pasonic Handicap; Purse $500. One and one-sixteenth miles. Brian Boru, 118 pounds; Lelex, 116; Berrisier, 114; Wilfred, 113; prunounce, 110; Mary T., 93; Elgin, 94, and Miss Cody, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Cyclops and Hector, 117 pounds each; King Idle, Alan Arcuer, and Lelex, 107 each; Firefly, 100; Benckman, Duke of Scarboron, Queen of Hearts, Dago, Fannie H., and Kingmate, 102 each; Tommalins and Gracie, 97 each; Newburg, 95; Lemon Blossom, 90, and Gregory, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; welter weights; selling allowances. One mile and a furlong. Six subscribers, Queen of Beards, Dago, Fannie H., and Kingmate, 102 each; Tommalins and Gracie, 97 each; Newburg, 95; Lemon Blossom, 90, and Gregory, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; welter weights; selling allowances. One mile and a furlong. Six subscribers, Hercules, 146 pounds; Lijero, 143; Voltigeur, 142; Jim Murphy, 135; Zanzibar, 133; Mentmore and Jester, 130 each; Sanford, 128; Willie Palmer, 127.

HE SEES THE POINT.

THE PERSIAN MINISTER FINALLY COMPREHENDS AMERICAN HUMOR.

A resident of Newark, N. J., who was a fellow-passenger of Minister Hadji Hassein Ghooly Khan of Persia on the French steamar La Bretagne on his return voyage, has sent home an authorized copy of a little speech made by the Minister. The speech was made one evening at what the Newark writer calls an informal dinner, and shows that the Persian Minister has at length realized that he is held up to ridicule in this country. It is the badinage of a few American newspapers respecting the Shah was ill natured. The Minister said: "I am quite satisfied now that it was only a joke, and that my inability to understand American humor was the cause of the trouble. I drink, my friends, to your health; to the prosperity of the United States; and I feel that this jovial cup unites us as the ocean does the eastern and western continents. Springing from the same origin, there is no reason why Persians and Americans should not be brothers, and remain so for ever. In the cradle of the noble Awae, you are demonstrating to the world the vigorous characteristics of the race. I have been much impressed with all I saw in America, and hope to be able to inform His Majesty the Shah of your wonderful progress. If the political necessities of Persia require it, I shall be happy to return to your country, although I felt annoyance at the comments of some of your newspapers. Believe me, then, that it was not so much for myself as for my country's honor and for his Majesty, whom we regard as our father, that I took him treated with levity without protest. I trust, however, that in the future editors will suppress untrue and foolish stories such as have already appeared, and that Persian Ministers may not have cause for complaint of indelicate or impossibles to themselves or to his Majesty the Shah."

SAVED BY AN INJUNCTION

OWNER MORRIS'S FENCE JUST ESCAPES DESTRUCTION.

PARK EMPLOYES HAD DESCENDED UPON IT, WHEN PAPERS WERE SERVED—WHAT MR. HUTCHINS SAYS.

The fence which John A. Morris built upon the Bronx and Pelham Parkway had a narrow escape from a fall yesterday, and but for some speedy work on the part of Lawyer Charles E. Goddington, small boys would have been trying foot races on the three-quarters of a mile straightaway track by nighttime. The first aggressive step on the part of the Park Commissioners against the fence was taken yesterday.

As has been explained by THE TIMES, Mr. Morris overlapped his own lines and invaded the parkway about two hundred feet in order to provide a suitable starting point for three-quarter-mile straightaway races on the New-York Jockey Club's new track. The course was prepared with great care for the opening meeting on Aug. 20. After the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners on Monday Commissioner Robb's resolutions instructing the Superintendent to remove any obstructions he might find in the parkway were shown to Superintendent Parsons. He was also told that he was expected to act in the matter, and at once. So he hunted up the surveyor and examined a map, and yesterday sent a gang of men up to the parkway to tear down the fence.

Newe of their intention, however, traveled faster and became known to Mr. Morris's attorney, C. E. Coddington, and also to Spokesman Henderson, who talked to the Park Board on Monday in justification of the liberal manner in which Mr. Morris had helped himself to the slice of city property. The jockey club people had been preparing for a raid, and soon had an injunction signed restraining the Park Commissioners' men from touching the fence till argument had been made as to the right of a permanent injunction in the matter. Mr. Coddington met the gang of park employes with a smile and flaunted the paper in their faces. Of course, they could do nothing, and no damage to the fence was accomplished. The man turned away, and the lawyers will now take a turn at the matter.

The injunction will be argued to-morrow. It was issued by Justice Mills, and the hearing will probably be in Chambers. The application for the injoction is based upon the claim that the fence was built within lines which Mr. Morris had acquired title to. The claim is made also that the fence does not do any harm now and could remain without injury till all the legal questions were settled and proper surveys made, or—as read between the lines—till after the race meeting is over.

Superintendent Parsons, after seeing his man started on their raid upon the fence, and before the injunction was served, came back to the headquarters of the Park Department, which he reached at 2:30 o'clock. There he made a report to Commissioner Hutchins. That gentleman received the Superintendent's report without comment, and subsequently spoke of it as though it entitled himself to no credit. He said that as soon as THE TIMES made the charges in regard to the extended fence and track he called for a map of the parkway. To his surprise, the department had no map. Wishing to inform himself about the parkway lines, he ordered a map to be prepared. The engineers and draughtsmen detailed on this duty worked all the week and even on Sunday in order to get the map ready for Monday's meeting of the Commissioners. Mr. Hutchins's legal mind was thus on the first time satisfied that the race-course fence encroached upon the parkway.

Up to this time, he said, there were never any lines that he knew of. The commission to select and locate lands for public parks, of which he was a member, had simply declared, in regard to the parkway, that it should connect Bronx and Pelham Parks without any lines. Even in their conferences, however, the Commissioners had never arrived at the lines more definitely than by drawing their thumb nails across a map of that section.

Mr. Hutchins's autograph in fac simile is appended to the report of this original commission. According to that report the parkway was well defined, not only by description, but by a map, in which the lines were plainly marked. The map was attested by the Commissioners as correct and was attached to the report in order to afford a practical guide to the Legislature, whose favorable action was at that time solicited. As part of the report also the Commissioners sent to the Legislature a description, by Civil Engineer James C. Lane, of the lands the only wished to take. This description the parkway was minutely described.

Mr. Hutchins's recollection of the commission's thumb-nail surveys has perhaps crowded these matters of official record out of his mind. But, according to the plea, he does not seem to have been aware that when the General Term of the Supreme Court confirmed their report one of the New Parks Commission last December the court must have known precisely what lands were meant; that all the lands involved were defined by exact maps, and that for nearly nine months past a completed and duly attested map has been on file in the Register's office, and that the Controller has made all the payments of awards with the aid of a certified copy of this map, which is kept in his office. Yet it would appear, according to Mr. Hutchins, that the department having only special immediate charge of the new territory has been unprovided with maps, and that, whatever he may have known as a member of the commission who selected and located the parkway, or whatever he may since have observed as a resident in the race course neighborhood, he had no knowledge of the limit or encroachmente upon which he could act officially.

Two surveyors who were ordered by the Commissioners to inspect the race course and ascertain the exact extant of the encroachment looked over the ground and began their work yesterday. They will probably finish it to-day, having started a line way down in the Bronx Woods. Meanwhile the work of getting ready for the opening meeting is being rapidly pushed. The track is in good condition now. Great piles of sawdust are heaped up in the grand stand while the sodding in the broad area in front is completed. The railroad spur from Van Nest Station is ready for use.

At the track the men employed in its preparation declared that Mr. Morris did not need the 200 feet that he had encroached upon, but could use some of his own ground to piece out the three-quarter-of-a-mile stretch or extend the finish end. It is apparent at a glance, however, that this would throw the finish too far below the grand stand.

THE PUBLIC MAY ENTER FREE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been alleged that I have encroached on the Pelham Parkway for the start of the present three-quarter straightaway, or, which amounts to the same thing, that I have held on to my land after the parkway condemnation for city use. It may be said in my behalf that I have not passed the title to the city nor have I received the money for the land. To avoid any feeling in the matter between the race course and the people of New-York I have arranged with the New-York Jockey Club that the field for the meeting commencing the 20th of August shall be free to the public, and shall continue free, until the question of possession is settled between the city and me, or until I can give the parkway another three-quarter straightaway with an unobjectionable start, the land for which, to protect the club and me, I have recently purchased.

Will you kindly insert through the columns of your naper, to tender to the public the open gates to the field of the race course for the inaugural meeting. JOHN A. MORRIS.

WEST CHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1889.

THE ST. LOUIS JULY CORN DEAL.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—The July corn deal is still unsettled, as the decision of the Committee on Contracts for future delivery at 42 cents is not at all agreeable to the defaulting shorts. Messrs. Dunn & Co. of Chicago refused to accept 42 cents as the settling price, and demanded an appeal and retrial. Several St. Louis houses have customers who are short, and the latter are kicking over the decision as hard as the Chicago kicker. Nad Price, the buoket shop man, has notified his brokers not to settle at 42 cents, and he stated to-day that he would carry the case to the Supreme Court before he would accept such terms he were offered. The Exchange Directory met this afternoon to appoint a special committee before whom the case would be tried. S. W. Cobb says he will accept the price fixed upon by the special committee even if his Chicago principal refuses to do so. Orthwein Brothers are feeling sore over the refusal of the shorts to accept the 42-cent settlement and express their determination of fighting the matter to the end. The case will probably come up to-morrow before the special committee.

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CYCLISTS COME TO GRIEF.

Two clubmen, George F. Hulbert of the New-York Club, and John T. Miley of the Lambs' Club, were driving on the Central Drive, opposite Sixty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, in Central Park, at 9 o'clock last night. A young man and young woman were riding a tricycle in an opposite direction, and at a little turn in the road collided with the carriage. They were thrown to the ground, and their machine was smashed. The young man had one of his knees badly hurt. He said his name was Isidore Loewenstein of 102 East Fifty-ninth-street. Acting Capt.

FIREMEN OF CONNECTICUT

THEIR ANNUAL MEETING IN HARTFORD.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT—REMINISCENCES OF THE HARTFORD DEPARTMENT, A CENTURY OLD.

HARTFORD, Aug. 6.—The three days' session of the Connecticut State Firemen's Association will begin here Tuesday, Aug. 13, and will be attended by delegates from every Fire Department in the Commonwealth. The association was incorporated by the Legislature of 1885, and has the control of an annual appropriation of $5,000 from the State, which is used as a relief fund for firemen disabled in the line of duty and for the assistance of widows and orphans of firemen who are killed while engaged in service. It is the nearest thing to a pension fund that exists in the State. Connecticut has always pursued a liberal policy toward firemen, and the annual appropriation for their benefit is one of the most creditable of public expenditures. The address of welcome on the occasion of the meeting here next week will be delivered by Mayor John G. Root and will be responded to by Isaac B. Hyatt of Meriden, President of the association. Dnri the session President Whiting of the Orient Insurance Company will deliver a formal address on the subject of insurance. The Hartford department will extend every courtesy within its power to the visitors, and the new propeller which has just been purchased at a cost of $7,500, will be tested during the time that the association is here.

The Fire Department of this city was organized Feb. 23, 1789. A tax of $300 was ordered for the purpose of buying engines and building cisterns. At the May session of the Legislature, in 1790, the city of Hartford was granted "thirty men from the ranks of the militia to serve in two engine companies." This was the first grant of the kind ever made by the General Assembly. Thereafter grants of men were made on a number of occasions, and in 1833 the total quota was fixed by the Legislature at 400 men. The first general muster and review was ordered by the Court of Common Council in 1819. Until April 23, 1827, the Chief Engineer served without salary. At that time the annual compensation was fixed at $50. In 1840 the salary was established at $200.

The engines used by the old volunteer department were built even as late as 1850 by New-York manufacturers. In 1834 James Smith of New-York City constructed a very fine machine for Hartford. It was presented to the company which was to use it by Mayor Thomas S. Williams Nov. 29 with public festivities. In 1845 and also in 1850 Mr. Smith completed a new machine for the department. The last one cost $940, upward of $200 being spent by the company for extras in the equipment and finish of the work. All of the smith machines were of the tower pattern. In 1845 Henry Waterman of Hudson, N. Y., constructed an engine for the city, costing $735. It was of the "piano" pattern, and another like it was ordered for the city at a cost of $650.

The introduction of the Waterman machines marked the beginning of a long series of improvements in apparatus for extinguishing fires. The first machine built by Abraham Van Nest of New-York City for Hartford was received in March, 1849. Two years afterward he also constructed a new engine for the department. It was not until 1852 that a fire engine was made in Hartford. In January of that year A. W. Robertson made an engine for the city costing $1,335. Eighteen months afterward he produced his second machine at a cost of $1,100. At present the city has three first-class propellers and four-horse machines. The annual cost of the department will not fall below $80,000.

The history of the old volunteer department is rich in interesting events. At the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town, Nov. 9, 1835, the Fire Department turned out with full strength for the parade, which constituted a part of the public demonstration. It was on this occasion that Damner Engine Company No. 4 received the appellation of "the silk-stocking company." Thomas H. Seymour, one of the most brilliant Governors the State has ever had, was a special patron of the department here. In October, 1853, he gave a prize ticket for the firemen, occasioning a competition of great public interest. When he left the city, Dec. 22, on his way to the Russian mission, he was escorted to the cars here by the old Sack and Bucket Company. In 1845 the Martha Washington Total Abstinence Society presented Engine Company No. 2 with a temperance banner. It was received by the foreman of the company, John G. Parsons, who became the Chief Engineer of the department in 1854. It is an interesting fact in this connection that the wife of Mr. Parsons, who is still residing here, is one of the foremost temperance workers in Connecticut, and is widely known in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the country. On the 3d of July, 1847, the Tivoli Hose Company of Albany was received here by Hose Company No. 1 and the Sack and Bucket Company, elaborate courtesies being extended. On the 5th the Albany visitors left for New-Haven accompanied by Engine Company No. 1. There the sumptuous festivities were repeated.

During the era of the volunteer department a great many notable fires occurred. In February, 1838, one of the buildings connected with Washington College, now Trinity, was destroyed, the library of the Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, who had just retired from the Presidency, being nearly consumed. May 10, 1842, the steamboat Massachusetts, which ran between Hartford and Springfield, was burned at the dock. At the inauguration of the Governor in May, 1847, the North Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Horace Bushnell was the pastor, was set on fire, and two years later at the inauguration of 1849 an attempt was made to burn down the famous Charter Oak, which stood on the premises of Isaac W. Stuart, the most eloquent of Connecticut's orators. The fall of the tree in a violent storm a few years after has not served to lessen the inherent hilarity of 1849. May 11, 1853, the first Catholic church and parsonage in the city was destroyed. The building in which the first broadcloth manufactured in America was produced was burned April 4, 1853. The cloth was used for the uniforms of the Hartford Grays at the inauguration in New-York City in 1787. The buttons for the suit were also made in this city. Dec. 12, 1854, the United States Hotel was nearly destroyed in a conflagration.

There have been eighteen Chief Engineers in the Hartford Fire Department since the original organization in 1739. Miles Beach was the first to hold the office. He was succeeded by Col. James Ward, the two men holding the office until Dec. 23, 1803. The present Chief Engineer, Henry J. Eaton, has held the position since 1863. The first two Chiefs were silversmiths by occupation and Chief Eaton is a goldbeater by trade. There are only five of the old volunteer Chiefs now living. They are John Carter, John G. Parsons, Joseph Pratt, and Horace Billings of this city, and Edward T. Norton of Guilford. Allyn S. Stillman, who was subsequently Mayor of the city, was the Chief Engineer from 1843 until 1846. The head of the department at present is Edwin I. Smith, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners. He is one of the leading business men here, and is well known in the politics of the State. The list of Vice Presidents of the State Association includes ex-Senator Nicholas Staub of New-Milford, a prominent Democratic leader in Litchfield County, A. C. Hendrick of New-Haven, Frederick P. Beardsley of Bridgeport, and Joseph B. Carter of Norwich. John R. Jones of Westport is the Secretary of the association, and Samuel C. Skaggs of Waterbury Treasurer. Last year the annual session of the association was held at Norwich.

THE ILLINOIS WHEAT CROP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has reports from 400 crop correspondents, embracing every county in the State, returned Aug. 1, from which the following estimates of the wheat crop are made:

"Since harvest there has been a larger per cent. of the wheat turned out than usual for years, and the measure at the machine justifies the placing of the average yield of the state at seventeen bushels per acre. Take the crop as a whole, the quality of the berry is as good, if not superior, to any crop ever raised in the State. This fact explains largely the increased yield per acre, the beads being unusually large and well filled. The great amount of rain all during the period of harvest and the dew at night prevented the insects from doing much injury, even in counties where there was the most alarm on this account.

"The assessors' returns are in from only about two-thirds of the counties of the State, which precludes the making of a final report on the aggregate yield of the wheat of the state. Such reports as have already been received confirm the correctness of the estimate of the wheat area made on June 20, when it was placed at 2,051,000 acres, making the the grand aggregate yield for the State for 1889 about 34,000,000 bushels of Spring and Winter wheat."

CLUBBED BY POLICEMEN.

Gaetano Carmadella, who keeps a cigar store at 248 Elizabeth-street, was arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, charged by officers Flugan and Raleigh with having created a tremendous disturbance in his house early yesterday morning. The officers charge that they were attracted to the house by cries of "Murder!" and found Carmadella, who is a tall, powerful Italian, armed with a knife, which he was about to plunge into the body of his mother. They said that it was only after a terrible struggle that they secured the man, and took him to the station house. Carmadella denied positively that he had had a knife, or that he had attempted to kill anybody. He had had a disturbance with his wife, and the first thing he knew the officers burst into the house, clubbed him badly, and arrested him. In support of this statement he showed his head, which was cut and bandaged up. The officers had no marks which would testify to the struggle they claim to have had, and could not produce the knife which they said they took away from the Italian. Justice Hogan adjourned the case until this morning, when further testimony will be taken.

PROSPEROUS WEST VIRGINIA.

EXTENDING RAILROADS AMONG STORES OF LUMBER, COAL, AND OIL.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 6.—Those who have not given the matter especial study and personal investigation can have none but the most intangible and erroneous ideas concerning the great strides West Virginia has been making in the past two or three years, but especially within the past twelve months, in the way of developing her resources, adding to her railroad mileage, increasing her population through inducements thrown out to the best class of immigrants, and starting new manufacturing enterprises.

There are three leading factors in the present most satisfactory condition of West Virginia's business affairs, namely: Mining, lumbering, and the construction of new lines of railroads. These three give mutual support to one another, for without the last named the two others would lie dead, and without the presence of the native wealth upon or beneath the surface of our soil the railroads would not be constructed. In several quarters all three matters are receiving the earnest attention of capitalists.

An instance of this is afforded in the rich mineral county of Marion and again in Monongalia. From Fairmont, running north along the valley of the West Fork of the Monongahela River, two thousand men are working at the construction of the Fairmont and Clarksburg Railroad, and the preliminary operations looking to the construction of the West Virginia and Pennsylvania Road, running from Rowlesburg to Fairchance, Penn., are well under way. Along each of these routes coke ovens are going up by hundreds, and mines are being opened in almost every valley, where the outcrop of coal, both cannel and bituminous, in great veins, running to as much as fourteen feet of solid coal, affords an assurance of wealth to the owners which the fairest diamond mine could not surpass. Lumber companies have been formed, and the axemen literally stand ready to lay their blades at the roots of the trees as soon as transportation to market is assured.

Only a few miles away from this scene of enterprise and industry there is another of a widely different sort, but which holds out equal promise of quick and rich returns. This is the oil field of Monongalia County, which stretches away from the Pennsylvania line, south, through the counties of Monongalia and Marion to an unknown distance in the interior of the State. Already nearly fifty wells have been put down, and "gushers" of the approved Western Pennsylvania type are not lacking. Pipe lines are in course of construction, and not less than $1,000,000 has been expended up to this time in developing the territory.

Eastward and southward, in the "wilderness" counties of Tucker and Randolph, the whistle of the locomotive is heard. The extension of the West Virginia Central line toward the headwaters of the Kanawha and Elk has been carried forward almost a hundred miles during the year, and the first passenger train will run over the road next Monday, carrying the mails through a country covered with almost unbroken forest of hard woods. The general direction of this new road is southwest, through the coal and timber counties of Mineral, Grant, Tucker, and Randolph, and all along the line of the just-completed extension the buzz saw is singing a song unceasing. Tuwas are springing up right and left like Williamsburg, Hambleton, Dobbin, Wilson, Bayard, Gorman, and Stoyer, and millions of feet of hard lumber and hundreds of thousands of railroad ties are being prepared for market. The tannery business has also been brought into these wooded mountains, and at Davis, Tucker County, is the second largest tannery in the United States. Wood pulp is also being manufactured at a number of points. The extent of this forest is something wonderful. A thousand million feet of cherry, walnut, and other valuable timber is standing along this railroad, and the supply will last for many decades. Coal is also present in astounding quantities, and several rich deposits of iron ore have been found.

Another centre of railroad activity is in the counties of Lewis and Braxton. The Clarksburg and Weston Railroad is to be converted into a standard gauge, and the road extended forty or fifty miles to Braxton Court House. The people of Braxton County have voted $80,000 to aid in this, and the development of the country which will follow will repay this expenditure in a few months. Already this railroad project has resulted in the formation of a company at Braxton Court House, and its projectors have acquired 300,000,000 feet of choice timber, which they will cut at once.

In Nicholas and Clay Counties a single firm, that of Don Cameron & Co., has acquired 96,000 acres of land, fronting for twenty-seven miles on the east side of Elk River, and every one interested will come out of the venture a millionaire. The land is underlaid with rich bituminous coal veins, already open, running from four to thirteen feet in thickness, and is covered by a magnificent growth of marketable timber that has scarcely been touched by the axe. The West Virginia Central Railroad, already alluded to, is heading in this direction, and will eventually tap the great and rich Kanawha Valley.

In Wayne, Logan, McDowell, and Wyoming Counties, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, the mineral and timber wealth of the Kanawha and Elk Valleys finds a counterpart. Recently a large number of mining and lumber companies have been chartered and land has been purchased by tens of thousands of acres. A recent purchase was of 6,000 acres in Logan County for $5 and $6 per acre. The entire area is covered with fine timber, and in addition the purchase is underlaid with bituminous coal, not only one but two, three, several veins, one of them being fourteen feet in thickness. The Norfolk and Western Railroad is moving for an extension through this magnificent country, and once the cars are running, fortunes will be only a question of a few years for every land owner along the line.

In the Pan Handle counties the rich oil fields of Pennsylvania have been traced across the line, and already, in Hancock County, a hundred wells have been sunk and more than a million dollars expended, with the richest returns to those making the risk. It is only a question of time before the same experience is had with the counties of Ohio and Marshall and Wetzel, while the oil fields in Monongalia and Preston have been but touched, and further fortunes are in the intelligent exploration of Logan and adjoining counties in the southwest.

In Mercer and adjoining counties in the extreme southern portion of the State the development of the almost inexhaustible coal deposits is being carried on with the greatest energy, and the population and visible wealth have increased fourfold in the past four years.

In other parts of the State the business of lumbering has advanced with giant strides during the past year or two, and the census reports for 1890 will show a condition of affairs in this regard little short of marvelous. Other industries are upon a corresponding scale of advancement, and the prosperity of the State was never so great or its future so promising as now. The changes of the past two years have been great, but those of the next few years will be greater still, and it will be but a short time before the influx of capital and population will make the State one of the most prosperous in the Union.

STATE MUSEUM BULLETINS.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The manuscript for Bulletin No. 8 of the State Museum went to the printer to-day. It is entitled "Boletl of the United States by Prof. Charles H. Peok, State Botanist." The introduction contains the following:

"Boleti are such fleshy and perishable fungi and in the dried state generally lose so much of their natural color and character that their study is attended with some difficulty. This difficulty has in some cases been increased by imperfect and incomplete descriptions and one-sided classification. The following pages are the result of a desire on the part of the writer to facilitate the stony in the United Sta es especies by bringing together the descriptions of them and arranging them in their respective tribes or groups. Thirty-six of the species here described occur also in Europe. The large number remaining indicates a rich and pecul ar buleteus flora. It has been necessary to institute two tribes not represented in Europe, for the reception of species for which no place is found among the Friesian tribes. A few species have been left unclassified in consequence of the imperfect character of their descriptions. A few unpublished species, represented by scanty material in an unsatisfactory condition, have been omitted. The genera Boletinus and Strobilomyces are not very sharply distinguished from the genus Bol tus. But one character ascribed to both of them is Syllage Foogorum conflicts to such an extent with the Friesian description of the genus Boletus that it may be well to recognize them as distinct."

Secretary Dewey says it is the intention of the Regents to have these bulletins short and comprehensive, and to make the scientific department of the State Museum of money value to the inhabitants. Copies of the bulletin may be had upon writing to the Secretary. Prof. Dewey also has the manuscript for the first bulletin of a new series of quarto memoirs of the State Museum. This will include scientific works by the corps attached to the museum and the first published number will be "The Development of Some Silurian Brachiopoda, by Charles E. Beecher and John M. Clarke," and will contain eight plates.

A TEN-MILE CHASE.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 6.—The second hare and hound chase took place to-day. The hares were Grace Turnure and Woodruff Haven; the hounds, Miss Turnure, Miss Ivee, Mrs. Carter, Miss Constance Parsons, John E. Parsons, William Gray, the Hon. Henry G. Edwardes, the Acting British Minister, and Dr. Hopkins.

The hares had the start of from John E. Parsons's cottage, through the Woolsey woods, out upon the Pittsfield road to Lebanon, a distance of ten miles, which they made in 41:00. The hares were not overtaken. The roads were soaked by the recent rains, and William Gray came near being thrown from his horse by crossing a wash-out in the road.

The Acting British Minister, who is an Englishman for horses, proved a splendid horseman and came near overtaking the hares. Crowds of cottagers witnessed the start and the return.

GIANTS IN FRONT AGAIN

CHICAGO ONCE MORE BEATEN IN TEN INNINGS.

THE EX-CHAMPIONS TIED THE GAME IN THE NINTH, BUT THE CHAMPIONS WON IT IN THE TENTH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—For eight innings the New-Yorks had everything their own way this afternoon, and it looked like an easy game for them. They had a lead of 7 runs when the White Stockings went to the bat in the ninth inning. At that juncture Keefe seemed to lose his effectiveness and his curves were batted at will. After Chicago had scored 7 times and made the game even he recovered his form and saved the game.

The Giants never lost their nerve. On the contrary, the change of affairs seemed to make them desperate, and they began the tenth inning in fine style, scoring 2 runs, and winning the game. With the exception of the ninth inning Keefe pitched a great game of ball, and he was admirably supported. Dwyer was hit hard, every one of the New-Yorkers with the exception of Richardson making one or more hits. Ewing and Connor distinguished themselves by making home runs, while Gore and Tiernan made half a dozen hits between them. Little Duffy of Chicago made four hits. In the two games he has made nine hits off the New-York pitchers.

Base hits by Tiernan, Ewing, and Connor gave New-York 3 runs in the opening inning. Richardson's base on balls, Ward's out, and O'Rourke's single secured another in the fourth. Tiernan's triple and home runs by Ewing and Connor added 3 more in the fifth. In the meantime Chicago had scored a run. Ryan in the first inning got his base on balls, stole to second, and scored when Duffy hit safely. O'Rourke's hit in the eighth, a wild throw, and Whitney's single gave the Giants another run. Gore in the ninth made a hit, was advanced by Ryan's out, stole to third, and scored on Connor's single. The score was 8 to 1 in favor of New-York, and many of the spectators had left the grounde. A surprise, however, was in store for everybody. The Chicago men got a streak of batting, and before the inning was over they had made 7 runs and "tied" the score. Bastian and Ryan made base hits and Van Haltren got his base on balls. Duffy hit safely, sending in 2 runs. Anson, the next striker, took first on balls. Pfeffer then hit to Richardson, who made an error, and two more men came home. At that juncture Farrell made a home run and the score was even. Keefe then steadied himself. Burns flew out to Gore, Dwyer struck out, and Bastian hit for a base. He was, however, forced out at second.

The state of affairs seemed to stimulate the Giants. Tener, a fresh pitcher, was put in the box, but failed to retire New-Yorkers. Ward bunted the ball and got to first safely. O'Rourke made a hit and Whitney went out. When Gore faced Tener, Ward was at third and O'Rourke on second. The batsman hit a hot one to right field. Two runs were scored and the game was won. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Gore, c. f.	2	3	3	0	0
V. Haltn, l. f.	1	0	1	0	1	Tiernan, r. f.	2	3	4	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	4	3	0	0	Ewing, c.	2	2	8	2	2
Anson, 1b.	1	1	12	3	1	Connor, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	0	3	6	1	Richardson, 2b.	1	0	3	2	1
Farrell, l. f.	1	1	1	1	0	Ward, s. s.	1	1	0	2	0
Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	1	7	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Bastian, s. s.	1	2	1	2	1	Keefe, p.	0	0	1	1	2
Tener, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	8	9	30	20	5	Total	10	15	30	21	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	—8
New-York	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	2—10

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; New-York, 6. Three-base hit—Gorman. Home runs—Farrell, Ewing, Connor. Double play—Bastian, Pfeffer, and Anson. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 9; off Dwyer, 2. Struck out—By Keefe, 9; by Dwyer, 4. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn. Aug. 6.—The Quakers had an easy victory to-day, the home team, as usual, being unable to bit when hits would have counted. The visitors hit hard and earned their runs in the second, fifth, and sixth innings. Barring these, Staley was very effective. Myers, Sunday, and Dunlap did some pretty work. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Sunday, r. f.	1	2	4	0	0	Wood, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Carroll, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Hallman, s. s.	2	1	4	1	1
Rowe, c. s.	1	1	2	2	1	Myers, 2b.	1	2	4	5	0
Miller, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Delehanty, r. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1	Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1
Knehns, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Clements, c.	0	0	6	0	0
White, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Fogerty, c. f.	2	1	1	1	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Dolan, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Staley, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Buffinton, p.	0	0	1	0	5
Total	3	7	24	13	3	Total	7	9	27	16	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hit—Malvey. Stoleo bases—Hallman, Thompson. Fogarty, Miller. First base on balls—Off Buffinton, 2. Struck out—By Buffinton, 5; by Staley, 3. Passed balls—Miller, Clements. Umpire Mr. McQuaid.

INDIANAPOLIS, 8; BOSTON, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Madden was wild and ineffective against the Hoosiers today, and was given wretched support. Getzein, on the other hand, did good work in the box, keeping the hits off his delivery well scattered. The Hoosiers fielded sharply, McGeachy's catch of Ganzel's fly and throw to Denny completing a double play, being a feature. Score:

IND'NAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	1	3	1	0	0	Brown, l. f.	0	0	2	1	1
Glasscock, s. s.	1	1	1	3	0	Ganzel, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Denny, 3b.	1	0	2	5	0	Nash, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Hines, 1b.	1	2	12	1	2	Brouth's, 1b.	1	0	13	0	2
Sullivan, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Richardson, 2b.	0	2	5	7	1
Dalley, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Johnston, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
McGeachy, r. f.	1	0	2	2	0	Smith, c. s.	0	1	2	3	2
Bassett, 2b.	1	3	2	6	0	Genzel, c.	0	1	0	1	1
Getzein, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Madden, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Total	8	11	27	20	2	Total	3	8	27	22	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	—8	
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Seery, Hines. Home runs—Kelly, Nash. Stolen bases—Hines, Smith. Double plays—Richardson and Brouthers; Smith, Richardson, and Brouthers; McGeachy and Denny. First base on balls—Off Getzein, 1; off Madden, 3. Struck out—By Getzein, 3; by Madden, 2. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

WASHINGTON, 8; CLEVELAND, 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—Bases so balls, wild throws, a hit or two, and eight Washingtonians came home this afternoon in the very first inning. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stricker, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1	Hoy, c. f.	2	1	2	0	0
McAleer, c. f.	0	0	0	2	0	Wilmot, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0
McKean, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0	Beecher, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	2	2	0	1	Wise, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	A. Irwin, s. s.	1	1	2	4	0
Gilks, 1b.	0	1	12	3	1	J. Irwin, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0
Radford, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Dely, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Snyder, c.	0	1	7	4	2	Carney, 1b.	1	1	9	2	0
Bakely, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Haddock, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	1	8	24	18	5	Total	8	8	27	13	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Twitchell, Wise, J. Irwin, (2.) Double plays—A. Irwin, Carney, and Wise; A. Irwin and Carney; J. Irwin, Wise, and Carney. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Tebeau, J. Irwin. Struck out—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 5. Wild pitches—Haddock, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

COLUMBUS, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 6.—The finest exhibition of ball playing which has taken place on the Columbus grounde this season was the one to-day between Columbus and Brooklyn, the opening of the series. The visitors were defeated through their inability to hit Widner. Daily won the game for Columbus by making a home run in the eighth inning. Score:

COLUMBUS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McTamany, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Marr, 3b.	1	1	3	3	0	Collins, 2b.	0	0	5	5	2
Daily, l. f.	1	1	4	0	0	Fontz, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Johnson, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Burns, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Orr, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Corkhill, c. f.	1	1	4	1	0
Grim'd, 2b.	1	2	8	2	0	Viener, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Eastday, s. s.	0	0	3	4	1	Carruthers, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Widner, p.	0	2	0	1	0	Smith, s. s.	1	1	1	1	1
Total	4	9	27	12	4	Total	3	5	27	18	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Columbus, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Greenwood. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Home runs—Daily, Corkhill. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Smith. Double play—Smith, Collins, and Fontz. First base on balls—Off Carruthers, 2; off Widner, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Fontz. Wild pitches—Carruthers, 1. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

CUBAN GIANTS, 10; METS, 5.

Becannon pitched against the Cuban Giants yesterday, but the latter hit his delivery fully as hard as they did that of Carsey on the day before and won another game. The Mets also hit well, but they were unable to bunch their work with the bat. The fielding on both sides was of an ordinary character. Score:

METROPOLS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CUBAN G'TS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Nelson, s. s.	0	2	1	3	0	Bond, c. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Troy, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	Williams, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
Rossman, l. f.	0	1	4	0	0	Thomas, c.	0	1	13	2	0
Jones, c. f.	2	1	3	0	0	Grant, 2b.	1	1	1	5	2
Crane, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Harris'n, s. e.	2	2	3	3	2
Mat'son, 1b.	1	2	5	1	0	Nelson, p.	3	1	0	3	0
Bolinger, 3b.	0	2	2	3	2	Johnson, r. f.	2	1	0	0	2
Becannon, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Trusty, 3b.	1	3	1	4	1
Holbert, c.	1	0	6	0	1	Cato, r. f.	1	1	2	1	1
Total	5	10	24	12	4	Total	10	13	*28	18	8

*Roseman declared out.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—5
Cuban Giants	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 1; Cuban Giants, 5. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 4; Cuban Giants, 3. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 3; Cuban Giants, 5. Base on balls—Metropolitan, 3; Cuban Giants, 4. Struck out—Metropolitan, 7; Cuban Giants, 3. Home run—Harrison. Three-base hits—Thomas, Jones. Two-base hits—Hankinson, Belpenhagar, Harrison, Seldon, Trusty, Lomble play—Trustee, Grant, and Williams. Stolen bases—Boyd, Williams, Grant, (2,) Catto. Sacrifice hits—Belpenhagar, Thomas, (2,) Seldon. Hit by pitcher—Nelson. Passed balls—Holbert, 1. Wild pitches—Becannon 2; Thomas, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connoly.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Athletic, 11; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Athletic, 2; Baltimore, 5. Pitchers—Seward and Kilroy. Umpires—Messrs. Goldsmith and Kerins.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

Worcester	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	..	—7
New-Haven	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—Worcester, 7; New-Haven, 6. Errors—Worcester, 2; New-Haven, 2. Batteries—Burkett and Wilson; Senborn and O'Rourke.

AT HARTFORD.

Lowell	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	—5	
Hartford	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	—13	

Base hits—Lowell, 7; Hartford, 16. Errors—Lowell, 7; Hartford, 6. Batteries—Burns and Murphy; Smith and Derby.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	51	28	St. Louis	58	30
New-York	48	29	Brooklyn	56	30
Philadelphia	45	36	Baltimore	49	37
Cleveland	46	38	Athletic	46	35
Chicago	42	41	Cincinnati	47	40
Indianapolis	34	51	Kansas City	34	51
Pittsburg	32	51	Columbus	35	55
Washington	28	51	Louisville	30	57

Lyons is with the New-Yorks on this trip, but he will be used only in case of an emergency, as the other outfielders are all batting in good style.

Now, if Anson only reveages himself when he meets Boston everything that he has ever done in New-York will be forgiven.

This afternoon the Staten Island and Englewood Field Club nines will play on the grounds of the former at Livingston.

To lose two games in two days on the home grounds against the Giants is enough to turn Anson's hair gray.

Home runs seem to be very popular with the Giants nowadays. They have made four in two days.

The Perkskill Club defeated the Bumners of Brooklyn 8 to 1 in Peekskill yester

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—CHIMMIE FADDEN.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—GIROFLÉ-GIROFLA.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, local rains and cooler weather.

There is no sort of likelihood that the scheme attributed to Republican Congressmen from the South to force upon the House of Representatives a Speaker of their own choice will be successful, even if an attempt is made to carry it out. It seems to have no higher motive than a desire to secure a large share of patronage and desirable places on committees. It is a threat to use the balance of power in a closely divided House to extort favors. The Northern Republicans are sure to resist such a scheme and few Democrats are likely to consent to help it. The handful of Southern Republicans can produce a dead-lock if they are disposed to do so, but they will only expose their own sordid political character in doing it. What they are probably at is an attempt to put a high price upon their support for some one of the real rivals for the Speakership. They can have no expectation that their own candidate would be chosen. They only want to trade upon their power to do mischief.

The saloon keepers of Cincinnati seem to have learned a lesson on the subject of resisting the law. They set out a couple of weeks ago openly and defiantly to violate the statute that requires their saloons to be closed on Sunday. They made one attempt to carry out their purpose and found that they had aroused the determination not only of the public authorities but of all respectable people to see the law vindicated. They saw their mistake, held a second meeting and voted to obey the law, and last Sunday no attempt was made to keep the saloons open. Yesterday, when those who had been arrested for violation of the law on the day the revolt was attempted, meekly expressed repentance, asked forgiveness, and promised to behave themselves as law-abiding citizens in the future, whereupon the prosecutions were suspended. Probably nothing could have happened to strengthen the public support of the Sunday-closing law in Cincinnati so effectively as the defiant avowal of the liquor sellers of their determination to disregard it.

It was stated yesterday that the Carpet Workers' Association was complaining because a manufacturer of carpets in this city had reduced wages 25 per cent. This manufacturer was a vociferous upholder of the Republican tariff policy in the last national campaign, and many of his employés were induced to march in the Republican parades, shouting for the high tariff and carrying banners with the usual inscriptions about wages. Possibly they see more clearly now. The truth is that the carpet-making industry is badly handicapped by the tariff, as nearly every maker of carpets admits. The duty on the carpet manufacturer's raw material is one of most absurd duties in the tariff schedules, for the manufacturers must buy their wool abroad. They cannot procure it at home. Nevertheless, they and the buyers of carpets are compelled to pay the tax, and for this reason the manufacturers are unable to sell carpets in other countries to the south of us. If the duty should be removed, the industry would be in a much better condition. Some of the manufacturers were surprised when it became known that it was part of the Republican programme to raise the duties on carpet wool 30 per cent., but why should those complain who supported the Republican policy with voice and money, or who carried protection banners in the streets?

The satisfaction of having SULLIVAN caught and sent back to Mississippi for trial, and of having him lodged for a night or two in the jail of Jackson, is all that the law-abiding public is likely to derive from his case. It appears that the maximum penalty is a fine of $1,000, and this SULLIVAN or his backers can very well afford to pay. In fact, a prize fight such as that between him and KILRAIN, in which the railroad fares and entrance fees amount to so large a sum, not to speak of the money that can be gained by lucky or judicious betting, is so profitable an enterprise that the deduction of $1,000 will not have the slightest tendency to deter people from engaging in it. In the probable pecuniary situation of KILRAIN and his backers a fine of $1,000 might enforce the lesson taught by the event of the fight itself. But as that lesson is simply that it is unwise to go into a fight and be beaten, and as no prize fighter expects to be beaten beforehand, unless he has arranged to be paid for it, the lesson would not be of great value even to KILRAIN.

Several years ago, when the withdrawal of the English from Dongola was mooted, ABD-EL-KADER, the War Minister, who had once been Governor of the Soudan, said: "If the English retire on Wady Halfa, they must retire on Assouan. Every pace in advance gives them a hundred friends; every pace in retreat gives them two hundred enemies, half in front, half in rear." The prophecy was not literally true, since, although the dervishes have repeatedly gone between Wady Halfa and Assouan since the withdrawal of the British from Dongola to the former point, yet Wady Halfa has been steadfastly held. Still there was truth in the War Minister's words when he said that "England may gain victory after victory, but if they are followed by retreat, the English Government has ruinously wasted blood." Retreat in the proper sense at the present time is not thought of, since, although the victorious reinforcements have returned to Cairo, Wady Halfa is still held. But the disposition not to advance far up the Nile evidently exists. It seems to be based on two considerations. In the first place, the presence of England's troops in Egypt at all is objected to by France, and the English Government does not wish to embitter that controversy, which has already defeated the proposed conversion of the Egyptian debt. In the next place, some military authorities hold that it is of no use to go to Dongola without continuing to Berber, or perhaps even to Khartoum; and this is too serious an undertaking to be hastily decided upon.

His visit to Portsmouth has yielded young Emperor WILLIAM another great opportunity, which he promptly accepted and put to good account, that of donning a new style of uniform. Having been made an Admiral in the British Navy, he clothed himself "as such" for a family dinner at the Osborne House. Since he had already tried on and worn uniforms of so many of the continental armies, this departure into the togs of a British tar was calculated to put the Emperor into high good humor. And there are doubtless other triumphs of the sartorial art in store for him in his projected visit to Greece and perhaps also in his rumored call on Regent Queen CHRISTINA of Spain. The current fashion among royal potentates of rigging themselves out in the uniforms of each other's armies and navies is, however, an amusing and innocent one; and it would be well if military and naval aspirations could satisfy themselves in thus playing sailor and soldier. It is safe to say that the Emperor's "illustrious grandmother," on whom he gratefully conferred the honorary command of his First Dragoon Guards, will not sanction the prevailing custom by putting on its uniform.

WANAMAKER'S BUSINESS IDEAS.

The controversy between the Postmaster General and the Western Union Telegraph Company regarding the rates to be fixed for telegraph service to the Government is interesting as affording an illustration of some of Mr. WANAMAKER'S ideas of a business arrangement. His ideas upon the legal aspects of the matter are rather confused, but upon the business aspects of the case they are very definite. He seems to regard all the legislation upon the subject as merely an affair between the Government and the corporation, and having no relation to the general telegraph service, which is distinctly a public service. Franchises granted to railroad corporations are intended to secure certain benefits to the public, and not simply to the corporations, and the compensation is to be found chiefly in the facilities for transportation, and not in the right of the State to compel the railroads to serve it at whatever rates it may choose to fix. It is the same with telegraph companies. They are allowed to put up their poles and wires and to acquire rights of way, where they are needed, for the purpose of affording to the public a valuable service at reasonable rates of compensation.

Mr. WANAMAKER has assumed that telegraph companies acquire their right of way along railroad lines and public highways from the National Government, but the President of the Western Union has no difficulty in showing that such is not the case. The Government has no power to grant rights of way in States. They have to be derived from State authority, and where they have already been acquired by railroads and a telegraph company desires to use them it has to get that right from the railroad companies. The Government has a certain qualified control over post roads for the purposes of the Postal Service, and it has the right to regulate commerce between the States, and in this the telegraph service is a factor. So far as its power in this respect has involved any concession of privileges to telegraph companies, the purpose has been to promote the establishment and maintenance of telegraph facilities for the country. It has not been simply a bargain between the Government and the companies for the benefit of the latter, for which they are expected to make direct payment in service or otherwise.

WANAMAKER'S business ideas distinctly dominate his views of the objects of legislation, as they dominate his notions of politics. To facilitate the extension of telegraph lines in or through unsettled or partly settled sections Congress gave the companies the right to use materials on public lands and to preempt land for stations. The Postmaster General seems to have no idea that the purpose of this was to aid in securing telegraph service in such sections as speedily as possible, but regards it as a favor to the companies which may be regarded as part consideration for low rates to the Government. In point of fact, it has been of no use to the companies, for they have not established their lines until there was a prospect of paying business, and then they have not been able to avail themselves of public timber or public land. Most of the valuable privileges which WANAMAKER assumes have been derived from the National Government have come from quite a different source, and most of those that have actually been granted have not been a mere matter of business with the companies, but a matter of policy to give the public the benefit of an extended and uninterrupted telegraph service. One important condition of these privileges is the right of the Government to acquire and control the telegraph lines itself, a right which it has not thus far seen fit to exercise.

Nearly all these matters of which the Postmaster General makes so much have no relevancy at all to the question at issue, which is the rate at which the telegraph service should be done for the Government itself. In its legislation it has acquired the right of priority in this service over all others, at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster General. That officer is right in requiring that such rates shall be as favorable as those given to any other customers, but it would not be right for him to use his power to compel the service to be done for nothing or at a loss. This would amount practically to taking private property for a public purpose without just compensation. Dr. GREEN has clearly demonstrated that a mill a word would not nearly pay for the cost of the service, and as the cost necessarily comes out of the receipts of the business, it would be paid by the general public in the rates for service to them. Mr. WANAMAKER says that some of the press associations get their dispatches for "a mill a word to each newspaper," but that is where a dispatch is sent to a number of papers by a single transmission and a single writing out in "manifold." One of his notions is that a lowering of rates increases business and does not impair aggregate profits, but surely there is a limit to that, and it is reached when the rates do not cover the cost of service. Large sales and small profits may be a good policy in Mr. WANAMAKER'S business, but not large sales with a loss upon each. His reduction in prices has to stop before they reach the actual cost of the goods or he will cease to grow rich. We trust that the Postmaster General will insist upon rates from the Western Union Company that are fair to the Government, but when he undertakes to "drive a bargain" as if he had caught a customer who could not escape taking whatever he chooses to pay, he seems to forget that he is not running a store and breaking down a rival to "scoop" in a bankrupt stock, but acting for the Government, which is bound to pay fairly for what it gets.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

The commercial statistics of France for the last ten years afford material for an interesting study of the effect of protective tariffs on French trade and industry. It was in 1882 that the high tariff was established, although many of the duties were lower at the beginning than they are at present. But while the foreign trade of France—the imports and exports taken together—was 8,424,000,000f. in 1881, it had fallen in 1888 to 7,262,000,000f. These are the figures for the "special trade," including only French goods exported and foreign goods imported for consumption in France. The statistics of "general trade" include also goods imported in transit to other countries and goods in bond. The decline, as shown under the head of "general trade," has been from 10,720,000,000f. in 1881 to 9,180,000,000f. in 1887. These are among the facts set forth by Mr. ROBERT DONALD in a paper on protection in France contributed to the *Universal Review*.

Many of the heavy duties imposed by the law that became operative in 1882 were levied in response to the demands of the agriculturists. They were designed to raise the price of cattle, sheep, meats, and other articles of food produced in France, for the benefit of the producers and at the expense of consumers by raising the cost of imported products of the same kind or excluding them. There were also heavy duties on the raw materials of manufacturers. It was declared that the Nation's imports must be decreased and its exports enlarged. But the official reports show that 1880 and 1881—the last two years under the old system—were the best commercial years in the history of France. The combined exports and imports were larger in 1880 than they ever had been before or have been since.

By the imposition of the high duties the cost of food and of raw material was raised. The price of such food as cannot be produced in France in sufficient quantity for the wants of the people was advanced, to the injury of consumers, and at the same time by the additional cost of raw materials the market for French manufactures was restricted. The effect of this policy was shown in 1884, for in that year the actual foreign trade fell to 7,176,000,000f., from 8,255,000,000f. in 1883. The imports were less by nearly 720,000,000f., but at the same time the exports, in spite of the artificial stimulus designed to increase home production, were less by 437,000,000f. The high duties had not had the desired effect, and the protectionists, led by the agricultural party, demanded that they should be increased. Existing treaties of commerce relating to many of the duties stood in the way, except so far as live stock and grain were concerned. With respect to these the tariff wall was made higher. The new law became operative in March, 1885. But the effect was not satisfactory. Mr. DONALD shows that the entire foreign trade under the "general" head that had fallen from 10,447,000,000f. in 1883 to 10,234,000,000f. in 1884 continued to decline, falling to 9,885,000,000f. in 1885, 9,361,000,000f. in 1886, and 9,180,000,000f. in 1887. The country was unable to pay for its increased imports of food by exporting more manufactured goods, and was therefore increasing its exports of raw material. The exportation of refined sugar was stimulated by bounties, to the enrichment of a refiners' ring and the impoverishment of the people, for the operation of the bounty law imposed a double tax on the French consumer, while it decreased the price of sugar to consumers in England.

In 1887 the duty on wheat was raised again. In 1888 the "special trade" was 7,262,000,000f., as against 7,271,000,000f. in the preceding year, and the exports of manufactured goods fell off. Says Mr. DONALD:

"These figures speak for themselves. Every succeeding year demonstrates more forcibly the suicidal policy which France is pursuing in commercial affairs. Last year the amount of raw material imported was less than it had been in any year since the abundancy of Protection. The principal commodities which entered in decreased quantities were wool, cotton, coal, hides and skins, jute, silk, lead, zinc, and hemp. The loss to industry which this involved was accentuated, as the production of indigenous material did not take its place, and as the export trade decreased by only five millions. In the import trade of articles for human consumption Protection again defeated the object of its partisans. The increase was precisely in those articles which the new duties were intended to exclude by fostering native production."

The imports of wheat rose 26 per cent., those of barley 19 per cent., and those of oats 77 per cent. Under the new duties the farmers' complaints were louder than ever. The reports of British Consuls show that there is a demand in the agricultural districts for still higher duties because wheat is not grown at a profit and live stock is raised at a loss. One of these Consuls, who is an advocate of protection, declares that the people are far worse off than when the "moderate protective duties" were put on, and in his report upon the trade of 1888 says that the farmers will not be satisfied unless the wheat duty shall be doubled and the duty on live stock largely increased. And yet the average annual foreign trade of France under the "special" head for the period of five years, 1878-82, just before the duties were imposed, was 4,698,000,000f. of imports and 3,402,000,000f. of exports, while in the next five years the average fell to 4,294,000,000f. of imports and 3,252,000,000f. of exports. These figures, together with the condition of the very persons in France for the pecuniary benefit of whom the high taxes were imposed, ought to suggest to the thoughtful Frenchman that there is something wrong about this policy. Probably they do suggest this to the thoughtful and intelligent, but not to the comparatively unintelligent, who are a majority and who still believe that a man can lift himself over a fence by pulling on his boot straps.

THE SIOUX AGREEMENT.

The Commissioners appointed to deal with the Sioux for the purchase of about 11,000,000 acres of land, constituting half of their reservation, after protracted labors have substantially triumphed. The decisive point was the Standing Rock Agency, and there for many days the outlook was most unpromising, until at last a break in the Indian opposition occurred, begun by JOHN GRASS and his band, and followed by the great warrior GALL. Taking the reservation as a whole, the required three-fourths vote has easily been obtained, especially as there were some gleanings of signatures in favor of the sale after the departure of the Commissioners from the agencies earlier visited.

The result is creditable to the tact and resolute patience of the Commissioners, who showed good temper under the taunts of some of the chiefs, and furnished very clear explanations of the proposed agreement, so that all objections could be removed. They enjoyed a great advantage, not only in profiting by the experience of their predecessors of last year, but also in having more liberal terms to offer. It will be recalled that after last year's commission had failed delegations of the Sioux went to Washington and explained their objections at length. These were obviated to a great extent by Congress at the session following, and in the new boundaries proposed for the six agencies, the price to be paid for the lands, and the mode of holding and distributing the funds, the concessions were especially liberal. But while these changes aided the Commissioners, much of their success must also be in justice ascribed to their mode of operations, and in these they possessed an advantage in having as one of their number Gen. GEORGE CROOK, whose reputation with the Indians, both as soldier and negotiator, came into good play, while his knowledge of what arguments to use and his mingling of good humor and firmness were effective.

The change of route adopted by the present commission also proved judicious. Last year Messrs. PLATT and CLEVELAND entered the reservation from the northern end and visited first the Standing Rock Agency. There were good reasons for doing this, but they struck a most unpromising ground, and after remaining there an entire month obtained only 22 signatures from the 1,100 adult males entitled to vote. The check was so overwhelming that they kept on down the Missouri, past the Cheyenne River Agency, to try at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, where they knew they could do better. At the former they gathered in 244 signatures out of a possible 306; at the latter 120 out of 282. But the blow at Standing Rock had been too severe, and as getting the required three-fourths vote was out of the question, they gave up without visiting the other three agencies, from which great opposition was reported. This year the commission began at the southernmost agency, the Rosebud, considering that if the Indians there should be inclined to the scheme they would at least not be restrained by any recent vote against it, as might be the case at Standing Rock. They were exceedingly successful at Rosebud, receiving about three-fourths of the votes at this most populous of all the agencies. Turning westward to the Ogallalas at Pine Ridge, the second agency in size, they found the great influence of RED CLOUD thrown against the scheme and were practically defeated. Returning to the Missouri, they ascended it to the Lower Brulé and Crow Creek Agencies, which they carried still more sweepingly than last year's commission had done, getting practically the whole vote at Lower Brulé. At Cheyenne River they were less successful, though more so than at Pine Ridge. Then came the last hope, at Standing Rock, and just when hostility to the scheme seemed greatest the tide turned in favor of the scheme.

The opening of the reservation will be a general benefit. The new State of South Dakota found in the Sioux Reservation a barrier 250 miles long and 160 wide between its eastern and western portions, shutting off direct east and west communication between the Missouri and the Black Hills. This barrier will be broken by the purchase of a broad strip beginning at about the centre of the reservation and extending southerly about half way to the Nebraska line. A large tract will also be taken away from the northwestern part of the reservation. All needed facilities for railroad transportation will then be furnished, and 11,000,000 acres of well-watered land opened to settlement. The Indians on their part will receive many millions of dollars, the interest on which, added to their annuities, will give them many of the comforts of civilization, while the land they retain is more than they need, and will rapidly grow in value.

THE WAR IN HAYTI.

It is the misfortune of the African race that everything they do after being brought into contact with superior races has the effect of a parody. It is not so with other people equally low in the scale of civilization. Asiatic and American tribes of savages do not imitate people of European origin. Although a North American Indian makes himself ridiculous by adopting as his finery the cast-off habiliments of the whites, he is by no means ridiculous when he is making war, nor even when he is practicing such arts of peace as he possesses, since he has his own way of doing these things, to which he is so much attached that he will be extirpated rather than abandon it.

The procedure of the two gangs of negroes now waging war upon each other in Hayti to determine whether LÉGITIME or HIPPOLYTE shall have what surplus can be gathered from the scanty and irregular industry of the Black Republic is none the less monstrous and murderous for being highly grotesque. The incident of the cutting of prisoners' throats in the market place of Port au Prince shows how complete is the reversion to African savagery of the Haytian leaders, who are very little more intelligent and not in the least better disposed than their followers. Meanwhile, every foreign nation the citizens of which carry on such commerce as the indolence and backwardness of the people allow is forced to keep a man-of-war or two in the harbor to protect the interest of its traders.

It seems disgraceful to civilization that such a performance as the Haytian civil war should be allowed to go on. The situation of Hayti, indeed, gives fresh point to the old saying that no people fit for freedom can be enslaved. In every material and in every moral respect it must now be freely admitted that Hayti is worse off than it was a hundred years ago, when the ancestors of the wretched negroes who now do nothing or worse were kept at work producing something of more value to mankind than they produce when left to themselves. Their enfranchisement was effected mainly by the spread of the ideas of the French Revolution. Liberty, equality, and fraternity were held to be the rights of the human species, without distinction of character or culture. The effect of applying these principles to Hayti has been the expulsion, except from the trading ports, where they are as much aliens as Europeans in Hong-Kong, not only of all the men who could constrain the negroes to improve, but of all who could teach them to improve, and the degeneration has been rapid and complete, until, as we see, Hayti has little more vestiges of civilization left than if it were an unexplored part of equatorial Africa.

We in this country are now in a better position than we were before the present Haytian troubles arose to make allowances for such experiments in government as the European protectorate in Egypt. The English protectorate was doubtless a mistake, but it seems to have been an urgent necessity that there should be some authority in Egypt from which justice could be demanded and redress for violations of it exacted. So long as the natives were permitted to manage its affairs in their own way the Government was an organized system of extortion from top to bottom. Moreover, it was not in the power of Europe to let Egypt alone. It was the high way from Europe to Asia, and to allow it to be converted into a scene of unlimited oppression and blackmail was to surrender interests far more important than any interests of Egypt itself.

The case of Hayti is very different from that of Egypt, the main difference consisting in this, that Hayti can be let alone and suffered to relapse, as it has relapsed, into an African savagery, marked by massacre and cannibalism, without any great injury to civilization. Its products are unimportant to mankind, though if its resources were developed they would be of the highest importance. Of course, nobody thinks of re-enslaving the negroes, but unless either they are compelled to go to work, which would in effect be the reintroduction of slavery, or a more industrious population is introduced and protected against them, it is out of the question that Hayti should be valuable to the world. As it now is, the subsistence of the island for twenty-four hours would be a positive advantage to mankind. No nation would assume the liabilities of Hayti in return for its assets with its present population, and to improve its population would require a very strong protectorate. It is questionable whether we ought to invoke the Monroe doctrine and say whoever should undertake that very unpromising job. But it is certain that there is no middle course between the encouragement of a strong and effective protectorate and the abandonment of the Black Republic to a still more complete degeneration, if that be possible.

DRINKING SARATOGA WATERS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—People laughed here at the Springs, when they got abroad Sunday morning, to see a clear sky and sunshine again, but they wept with the clouds Monday, and today, though it is as brilliant as was the first day of the week, the weather arouses little confidence. According to the best authorities—not one oldest inhabitant, but a chorus of them—there has never been a rainy season in July in Saratoga to equal that just past. The croakers who have been predicting that the denuding of the North Woods would convert this garden country into a Saharan waste have left town, and the man who thought the wet Spring would insure a dry Summer has gone on his vacation.

Saratoga arises, however, not from her ashes, but from her immersion, with her accustomed bravery. She shakes off the raindrops as the proverbial duck sheds water, and continues her gayeties without diminution.

The success of Friday evening's hop at Congress Hall was repeated last night. The floor was crowded with guests from all the other hotels, and the toilets of the ladies were unusually brilliant.

The first pleasant Sunday evening in weeks drew a large audience to the concert at Congress Spring Park. The mandolin company united with Joyce's Orchestra with fine effect.

Col. E. A. Buck of New-York is at the Kensington. John King of the Erie Road is at the States. At the Grand Union, in his old place just in front of the reading room, else again General Superintendent Torrey of the Fitchburg. He could not enjoy Saratoga from any other point of view.

One of the most stylish pair of horses seen on the daily drive is that owned and used by G. W. Carleton, the publisher, who is occupying the Shepard cottage, on North Broadway, this season. For a saddle horse there is none in the village better than the animal upon which Mr. John Soannell takes his daily canter. The horse is of the finest Normandy strain, and is a fine specimen of a thoroughbred.

Mrs. Foote and her daughter, Miss May Dwight Forte, are booked for an early arrival at the States from Bar Harbor.

Ex-Assistant United States Treasurer Charles J. Canda, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper Barrett, and D. B. Van Emburgh, the well-known stock broker, are among the prominent New-Yorkers at the States.

It is said of S. H. H. Clark, one of Jay Gould's most trusted counselors, and now at the States, that he was brought up in Jersey and rocked in the same cradle with Sidney Dillon. He is a tall man, of vigorous appearance, apparently just in the prime of life; he wears a long beard and has quiet, reticent ways.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, with his daughter, Miss Abbott, and son, Theodore J. Abbott, are at the States. The Hon. Edward Cooper and wife are spending August there.

Mr. W. J. Scanlen, the Irish comedian, is expected here with his wife next week.

Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Hamilton of *Judge* are at Mount MacGregor.

There is a rumor afloat that Jay Gould has an idea of owning a cottage here, and further, that he has an eye upon the property owned by Charles Reed on Union-avenue. Gossip connected Vice President Morton's visit this season in the same way with a desire on his part to possess a Summer villa here. It is doubtful, however, if there be any truth in either report. Financially, it is possible for both gentlemen named to own several cottages at the Spa, but physically, unless they can distribute themselves more generally over the country than most mortals, it is hard to see how the two can enjoy or even occupy much more in the way of residence than they already command. Mr. Morton has just completed a beautiful Newport villa; he has a Summer home on the Hudson, almost palatial in its extent and magnificence; he owns a house in New-York, and he must perforce spend much of his time in Washington the next four years—he certainly stands in no crying need of another heartstone. Jay Gould has also a superb country home on the Hudson, a New-York house, and his yacht, which is a floating mansion in luxury of equipment, and, moreover, Jay Gould makes no secret of the fact that a large part of his pleasure in Saratoga is derived from the happy combination of privacy and diversion, seclusion and excitement, which at will he can obtain during a stay at his hotel cottage here. It will hardly be wise for Saratogians to hold property against the possible demands of Mr. Morton and Mr. Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hess are at Congress Hall. Mr. Hess is a lawyer of prominence in New-York and is a brother of Jacob Hess.

Col. John A. Cockerill is expected to arrive within a day or two.

Berry Wall comes to Saratoga this Summer with a hand around him and another fortune to spend. It is said that when Willis Wall found his health failing he did not decide to will his property to Berry until after a conclave of the Wall family, in which the pros and cons of the question were seriously discussed. The legacy, which is estimated at $250,000, is supposed to be in the hands of trustees. The property consists of real estate and an interest in the Wall Cordage Works of Williamsburg, whose founder was the grandfather of Berry Wall.

There is a man here entertaining the guests in hotel parlors who possesses a peculiar accomplishment. His name is C. Sadakichi Hartmann, and he can translate Japanese and German poems into English at sight and can also improvise poems from words given to him.

The usual number of foreigners, who comment with uplifted eyebrows upon what they see and hear are here. One Englishman objected to the toilet of a lady on the street whose arm showed through the meshes of her lace sleeve. Another exclaimed because a man sat in a chair on the sidewalk to have his boots blacked, and a Frenchman shrugged his shoulders and said "what will you!" with true Parisian irony, because the barbers' shops are in view from the promenade. Of course it is all very shocking; still a Saratoga street in midsummer permits more liberty of costume than the shopping district of New-York, and a man had better have his boots polished in public than let a woman toil over them, as many Englishman do, bootblacking being in most households over there relegated to the maids of the establishment. To be shaved in everybody's view may strike the Frenchman as singular, not more so, perhaps, than to the American does the spectacle of two bearded men running together with a resounding kiss like a couple of schoolgirls.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Henry Hebing, who has just been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Genesee was one of the Republican Presidential Electors on the Harrison ticket. He was also one of the signers of the petition asking for the appointment of Thomas C. Platt as Secretary of the Treasury, but, finding that Platt was not such a favorite with the President-elect as he supposed, he withdrew his name from the petition. His appointment as Collector for the Genesee District is interpreted by one faction of the Republicans as due to this withdrawal of his name from the Platt petition rather than to any "claim" he might have had for the place. Nevertheless, Boss Platt will doubtless claim it as his appointment. It is a way the boss has.

It is well known, however, that Platt's candidate for Collector in that district was John W. Hannon, the man whom he succeeded in nominating for State Senator in 1887, but who was badly beaten by Donnell McNaughton, a Democrat, thereby saving the Legislature from the infliction of another Platt Senator. Who is responsible for this last blunder, Boss Platt? Can it be the cunning senior Senator who has been notified by the "boss" that his time is up and who is now whiling away his hours as a "back number" on his farm at Windsor and apparently "taking no interest in politics!" Our "senior Senator" is a cunning old fox, and was familiar with the methods of "boss" politicians many years ago, when Thurlow Weed—a far abler man than T. C. Platt—ran the machine in this State.

There seems at this juncture to be another hitch over the appointments of Surveyor of the Port and Naval Officer. Quidnuncs are asking, "Why is this?" There is a whisper in the air that our "senior Senator" has conceived a fondness for one of the old lieutenants of Thurlow Weed for the Surveyorship, who owns to the name of Sheridan Shook. The hitch indicated in the minds of some that Shook, who is an original Seward, Weed, and Evarts man, may, perhaps, be the coming Surveyor.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER DOLLARS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6.—A large number of counterfeit silver dollars have recently made their appearance in this city. Deputy United States Marshals Marksbury and Hare, who have been working to ascertain who was responsible for their circulation, to-day arrested Abraham Beeler at 2,208 East Fifteenth-street. One counterfeit coin was found on his person and a number between the mattresses of the bed. No implements for the manufacture of the coin were found. A dispatch from Shelby, Mo., states that Isaac Beeler, Abraham's brother, has been arrested there on the same charge. It is supposed they are merely "the tools" of the manufacturers of the coin, whoever they may be.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—A defective culvert at Weston, Neb., on the Union Pacific, caused the death this morning of Engineer Mitchell, fatally injured Switchman Conklin, and crippled Engineer Morgan for life. The train was a freight drawn by two locomotives. Five men were caught in the débris when the bridge went down, but the other two were taken out unhurt.

A heavy rain last night had washed out the supports of the culvert.

OBITUARY.

CHRISTOPHER PLATT.

Christopher Platt, who died at his home, 229 West Fifteenth-street, last Monday, was one of the early makers of hand looms in this city. He was born Jan. 25, 1808, on Twenty-sixth-street, on a market garden farm owned by his father, midway between the Fitz Roy road, now Greenwich-avenue, and Love-lane, now Seventh-avenue. He learned the trade of making hand looms, and established a business for himself at Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. He moved to 229 West Fifteenth-street in 1832, where he carried on his business up to the time of his death. The store used by him was once a feed store on the farm of the Bayard family, after whom Bayard-street was named. Mr. Platt had many recollections of old New-York. He remembered the filling-in of the swamp land round about the sites now occupied by H. B. Claflin & Co., Thurber, Whyland & Co., and Leggett's houses. In going to school at the old No. 3 on Grove-street the Fitz Roy road was the only way to go there.

Mr. Platt was a member of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, Odd Fellows, and joined it forty-five years ago. Ever since 1832 he had occupied his house at 229 West Fifteenth-street and had seen the city grow up from open farms and swamps to its present condition. He leaves two children, a son and a daughter. The funeral will take place to-day from the Church of the Disciples of Christ, West Fifty-sixth-street. The interment will be in Greenwood.

ELIPHALET C. SMITH.

Eliphalet C. Smith, who for many years was prominent in business and political circles in Newark, N. J., died suddenly of heart failure yesterday morning at his home, 138 West Sixty-first-street, this city. Mr. Smith was seventy-four years old, and except the natural failings due to his advanced age, was in excellent health up to the night before his death. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1815, and at an early age went into business in Newark. He was for forty-five years a member of the firm of Smith & Randall, furniture dealers, and at various times during that period was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Mayor of the city, an Alderman, member of the Aqueduct Board, and a Director of the Merchants' National Bank. He was also Director in many public and charitable institutions, and a large holder of city real estate. Four or five years ago he came with his wife to New-York to live, and was connected here with the firm of Poweroy & Gamble, dealers in brasswork. Mr. Smith leaves an aged widow and five grown children. His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the house of his son, 18 Burnet-st., Newark. The interment will be at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Charles A. Haslam, a theatrical manager, died at Pleasure Bay, N. J., late Monday night of locomotor ataxia after a lingering illness of almost two years. The deceased was about forty-one years of age. He first came into notice as the Treasurer and assistant manager for both Bidwell and Spaulding in the conducting of their St. Louis theatres, and later he acted as manager of Niblo's Garden, in this city, when J. H. Haverly secured that house. His last engagement was with the "Paul Kauvar" company. Mr. Haslam leaves a widow, a professional, as Alice Sherwood, and a step-daughter, Maud Haslam, who has done good work with the Arthur Rehan Company. The funeral takes place to-day in this city, the interment being at the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

A cable dispatch from Prague announces the death there, Monday night, of Gen. Joseph Philippovitch, the conqueror of Bosnia. Gen. Philippovitch was seventy-one years old, and his death was caused by apoplexy. He was born in Gospres, April 28, 1819, and received his commission in the Austrian Army just twenty years later. He served under Jellachich during the fighting in 1848-9, and in 1859 he led a command with the rank of General in the Italian war. In 1866 he was in the field in Bohemia, and in 1874 he received an important civil and military command in Prague. Four years later he was made Commander in Chief of the forces in Bosnia, and recently held a high post in Vienna.

The Rev. J. W. B. Clark, a retired Baptist minister, died at his residence at Haverhill, Mass., last night of heart failure, aged 68. He was born in Rushford, N. Y., graduated from Allegheny College in 1855 and Rochester Theological Seminary in 1860; was principal of Randolph Academy, now Chamberlain Institute, for two years, and held pastorates in Portsmouth, Ohio, Albany, N. Y., and in Haverhill. He leaves a widow and three children.

Newman S. Phelps of Rochester, N. Y., aged about sixty years, a member of the Rochester Yacht Club and a prominent Mason, while on a yachting trip died very suddenly from heart disease in Oswego yesterday morning. Mr. Phelps had been afflicted with heart trouble for a number of years. He leaves a family at Rochester, to which place his remains will be taken for interment.

John Higginbotham, aged seventy-four, a capitalist, well known in Kansas and formerly associated in banks and business enterprises at Leavenworth, Clay Center, and Manhattan, died yesterday at his home in Topeka, Kan. He was President of Clay Center Bank, which recently failed, and had raised a large sum of money by mortgaging his home and other property to make the losses good.

Horatio S. Lockwood of Hunter, N. Y., is dead. He was born in 1814. For years he was engaged in business in Lexington, Catskill, and Hunter. Twenty years ago he associated himself with Col. J. W. Mason in the chair business in Hunter, which was continued until his death. He represented the Greene County District in the Assembly in the year 1874.

Henry F. Soule of New-York, well known in newspaper circles as a special writer and correspondent, died last night at the residence of his father in Syracuse, N. Y., aged thirty-five years.

William A. O'Dell, an old merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home, 10 East Twenty-third-street. He was eighty-two years old. His funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

J. F. Eddy died at

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS CLAIM THE POSITION.

WHAT THEY WILL OFFER FOR IT—GOOD MR. WANAMAKER HORRIFIED—REWARDS FOR MAIL ROBBERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Southern Republicans now in Washington declare that there has been no change in the purpose of the Southern members of Congress to insist that the Speakar of the House shall be from their section. Leonidas C. Houk is their candidate, they say, and they claim that their scheme has reached the point where only one small matter stands in their way. If Mr. Houk will agree to put certain men on the Committee on Elections, which will be a very important committee in the Fifty-first Congress, his election as Speaker is assured, according to the backers of the scheme. Some Southern Democratic Senators are reported to be quietly giving aid and comfort to the Honk people and to have promised to turn over to them certain Democratic Representatives, provided the latter are given desirable committee assignments.

Not long after President Harrison took office Gen. William E. Estes of North Carolina was made a Division Superintendent in the Railway Mail Service. Gen. Estes had been one of the managers of the Alger forces at Chicago, but he took an important part in the campaign in his State. He enjoyed toe warm friendship of Messrs. Quay and Clarkson, and he got his office as a reward for his services. The Republican leaders have talked a good deal about not spending any money in North Carolina, but Republicans there say that at least $30,000 was put in to the State, a part of which was to help elect Representative Brower. They say that Quay's private secretary had something to do with the distribution of the money, and that Gen. Estes was also intrusted with a part of the funds.

Sometime ago, it is said, Quay accused his friend Estes of using more money than he should have spent, and the friendship between the two was broken off. The story reached the Postmaster General, and that good man was so horrified that money should be used in a political campaign that the pleasant relations between Estes and Wanamaker also became severely strained. As the result it is expected at the Post Office Department that the resignation of Division Superintendent Estes will soon be accepted.

The stranding of the Boston on Mitchon Rock, in Newport Harbor, Saturday, will be the subject of a naval court of inquiry at an early date and a court-martial is likely to follow. The Navy Department has as yet received no official information to that effect, but it is reported that Capt. O'Kane will be relieved his subordinates of all responsibility and will himself answer for the accident. The rock on which the vessel ran aground is well known, and although it is not buoyed, it is outside of the channel and is marked on the charts. If the Boston had been in the channel she would not have struck the rock.

There is now pending before Secretary Tracy the court-martial case of Capt. Harrington, who is sentenced to two years' suspension for grounding the practice ship Constellation in Chesapeake Bay. It is expected that the Secretary will mitigate the severity of this sentence.

The Post Office Department has a standing reward of $200 tor the arrest and conviction of every person who robs, or in any way interferes with, toe United States mails. Of late there have been so many stage coach robberies in the West that the authorities are convinced that the reward is not sufficient to insure the capture of the robbers. They think the amount should be largely increased. The Wells-Fargo Express Company has offered a standing reward of $5,000 for the arrest of any man who attempts to hold up one of their stage coaches, and they would just as soon pay for a dead robber as a live one.

A report received from Inspector Frederick shows the necessity of offering larger sums for the arrest of the three knights of the roads, and contains the account of a very bold robbery. The south-bound stage from Rawling to Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory, was held up near Rouzis about ten days ago by a highwayman. The only passenger was the wife of the Indian Agent at the Shoshone Agency, who gave up her purse, containing $3. She had a trunk with her and this the robber broke open, and in one of the trays saw some silverware. The woman told him it was only plated and he threw it back. He was frank enough to say that he was not bothering with plated stuff. After counting up his gains and finding that he was only $38 richer by the raid, he told the driver to go on until they met the north-bound stage, when he would give him further instructions. Before meeting the other stage the robber got down and concealed himself, giving the driver a parting injunction not to reveal his presence on pain of death. As soon as the two stages had passed toe second one was stopped in the same manner as the other and the registered mail examined. One letter contained $800 in currency, and after securing it and all the other valuable property, the robber disappeared.

Toe south-bound stage reported the robbery of toe mail to the Postmaster at Rouzis, but although there were several cowboys hanging round the store at the time none of them considered the reward of $200 sufficient inducement to go out on the trail. Inspector Frederick says a man who would have nerve enough to hold up two stages in one night would without doubt make a very stubborn fight for his life, and the cowboys don't think it is worth while being killed for $200.

Some time ago the Postmaster at New-York City submitted to the Postmaster General a list of the places in his office which he thought should be filled without competitive examination under Postal Rule 2, section 5, of the civil service rules. The Postmaster General subsequently transmitted this list to the Civil Service Commission for its action. The commission has approved the list as drawn up by Postmaster Van Cott, it is as follows:

Assistant Postmaster and Second Assistant Postmaster; private secretary or confidential clerk for Postmaster; cashier, assistant cashier; superintendent of delivery of stations, of order department, of accounts, of newspaper postage, of mail inspection, and rating department, of registry department, of inquiry department, of money-order division, and of supplies; clerk in charge of newspaper postage, and periodical department, as custodian of moneys; night clerk in charge of short-paid postage, as custodian of moneys; wholesale and retail stamp clerks, First and Second Assistant Superintendents, cashier, assistant cashier and financial clerk of the money order division, First and Second Assistant superintendents, two clerks in charge of tours of night hours each, clerk in charge of delivery of stations and clerk in charge of foreign room of the registry department. These places are generally excepted from examination in all classified Post Offices, but the late Postmaster at New-York, Mr. Pearson, made all the places in the office competitive, and appointed them up to without examination. Hence the postal rule above referred to has never been applied to the New-York office.

In response to a letter of inquiry from W. B. Cooley, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, wrote that when the Civil Service Commission certified three names for appointment, and one of them was a discharged sailor or soldier, he must be selected for the place. It was suggested in the inquiry that if the appointing power were allowed no choice in such a case, it would be useless for the commission to certify more than the one name of the ex-soldier or sailor. Mr. Tyner said as to this, that if the name of but one eligible were certified, that person might become incapacitated or fail to appear; hence, the convenience and desirability of having three names on the list. The opinion of Assistant Attorney General Tyner was confirmed by the Attorney General, who, however, brought out more strongly the point that the appointing power still had the right of judging as to the ex-soldiers' capability and personal fitness before putting him in place, though, all things being equal, the soldier must be appointed. This correspondence in the case is being circulated among the heads of divisions in the various departments for their guidance in making appointments.

Before leaving Buenos Ayres for home Minister Bayless W. Hanna wrote a short report to the State Department on immigration into the Argentine Republic. He says it is setting in from all countries of Europe, and the great number of arrivals is marvelous. They are generally assisted by the Argentine Government to the exient at least of having their passage paid from the starting point to destination in the interior. The amount thus paid in March is estimated at $1,000,000, or at the rate of $12,000,000 a year. Already this vast influx, the Minister says, is beginning to tell on the export trade. Last year the country shipped 445,000 tons of corn. This year it will be above 2,000,000 tons. Mr. Hanna further says: "In the vast fleet of merchant ships and great steamers coming here to trade from every European port the United States flag is rarely seen, but it is hoped and believed that the policy of the new Administration on the subject of encouraged steam navigation between the United States and the South American ports will successfully solve this embarrassment."

Secretary Tracy will leave here for Brooklyn this afternoon, accompanied by his naval secretary, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, and Mrs. Mason. At Brooklyn the Secretary will be joined by his family, and the party will take the Despatch and sail for Bar Harbor, where they will spend several weeks. Private Secretary B. W. Raymond will join his family near Gloucester, Mass., to-morrow, and go with them to Northeast Harbor for a month's stay.

Attorney General Miller left Washington this afternoon for Indianapolis.

Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, has received reports from various commissions appointed to establish harbor and dock lines at Savannah and Brunswick, Ga.; Norfolk, Va.; Marquette, Mich.; New-York and Boston. The New-York commission's report was confined to the northeast end of Staten Island, and the Boston commission covered all the water front of that city except the north side of Charles River. The reports have been approved by the Secretary of War, and the harbor and dock lines fixed by the commissions are established.

The Civil Service Commission has designated Messrs. Robert T. Gill, Robert L. Orr, and Richard M. Johnson as members of the local Board of Examiners of the Philadelphia Custom House, to fill vacancies on the board caused by resignation and retirement. Upon the nomination of the Postmaster the commission has designated Charles C. Butler, the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Indianapolis Post Office.

The Civil Service Commission has finished its report on the investigation made by Commissioner Roosevelt into the workings of the civil service law in the Baltimore city Post Office under toe management of Postmaster Brown. The report will not be given out until it has been submitted to the Postmaster General, and, as Mr. Wanamaker will be absent from the city for about ten days, the report will be withheld until he returns.

The Hon. Zack Taylor of Tennessee was today appointed Special Assistant Attorney of the Western District of Arkansas, in the matter of the alleged defalcation of funds paid agents of the Seminole and Creek Indians.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—Nathaniel Owen, Catlin, Chemung County; C. M. Bates, Cherry Valley, Otsego County; William Pierce, Danby, Tompkins County; W. C. Snell, East Creek, Herkimer County; George W. Gage, Taylor, Cortland County.

Maryland.—Mrs. M. Jaynes, Rosaryville; John M. Lyon, Woodland.

Virginia.—George F. Parker, Accomack Court House; T. W. Goodhue, Afton; W. C. Dipres, Boiling Green; George H. Nock, Cashville; F. L. Harris, Chronowood; Joseph Pomfret, Flint Hill; James A. Stevens, Covington; Abbie H. Wood, Monumna River; Mrs. McCall, Mossy Creek; E. H. Conquest, Oak Hall; B. G. Blythe, Rappahannock Academy; James E. Smith, Rather Glen; J. W. Hood, Sugar Grove; A. W. Pruett, Sykes; W. L. Richardson, Valley Mills; S. S. Ellis, Waverly Station.

Pennsylvania.—W. L. Francis, Ahlington; Z. G. S. Light, Anuvilles; Edna Walker, Burnloe Hill; Leon M. Rose, Cherry Flats; William M. Thomas, Kerseys; J. M. Thurtle, Kiez; J. J. Griffith, Jamestown; M. M. Dillon, Kylertown; Alice M. Fritz, Lnisis; J. M. Means, Valier.

New-Jersey.—E. L. Rowell, East Kingston.

Massachusetts.—E. K. Colton, Long Meadow; S. Hastings, Warwick.

Vermont.—Mrs. L. J. Wilber, Lower Waterford; N. Hanks, Waterman.

Maine.—B. H. Cushman, Penobscot; A. D. Gardeo, Redfield Depot; Calvin Leach, South Penobscot.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORKS.

YACHTS WILL RENDEZVOUS TO-NIGHT AT NEW-LONDON.

The events of the annual squadron cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will begin to-night in New-London Harbor, when the vessels going on the cruise will gather there, and their Captains will report at a meeting to be held on Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra, the flagship of the fleet.

The weather for the past week has been so disagreeable that the yachtsmen anticipate favorable conditions during the cruise, and if their anticipations are realized they will enjoy the most interesting cruise ever known in America. The fleet now surpasses any previous one, and it will be racing from beginning to end, besides the enjoyments usually attending a squadron cruise. As far as is known all the conspicuous racing boats, with the exception of the big sloops Volunteer and Puritan, will meet, and there will be a grand display of yachts representing old types and new. The make-up of the fleet will not be definitely known until to-night, when the yachts are expected to meet at Newport, but it is quite certain that the schooners Sea Fox, Fortuna, Merlin, Mayflower, Grayling, Saobem, Palmer, and others, and the sloops Katrina, Titania, the cutter Bedouin, and nearly all the forties, besides many more, will be on hand ready to begin the two weeks of racing with a run to Newport to-morrow morning.

From Newport the fleet will go on to New-Bedford and then return to Newport, where special races in abundance will be contested.

Mr. J. Watmough Weld, the owners of the forty-foot Liris, the new Gardner boat, said yesterday that he wishes it understood that the Liris will go in cruising trim until after her return to Newport, when she will be stripped and sailed in the special races for forties for all there is in her. She will be sailed by Mr. Weymore and Mr. Lovejoy, and Mr. Weymore says if she is beaten under even conditions he will be free to admit it, but as for the cruise proper, while she will be made to go as fast as possible, she will be handicapped by a great deal of extra weight necessary with comfort.

The first race of the Greenwich Yacht Club's oatboat regetta, postponed from July 27, will be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 10, off Greenwich, Conn. All boats are to be steered by amateurs. Entries will be received up to 10 o'clock on the the morning of the race. The start will be made at 11 A. M. No entrance fee is charged.

YACHTING AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 6.—The annual regatta of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club took place here to-day under favorable conditions, and the races for yachts of the first, second, and third classes were well contested. The course for the first and second classes was nine and seven-eighths miles. The race in the first class was won by the Nantilus, H. Hickok and others of Burlington, owners, in 2:02:24. The second-class race was won by the Flyaway, owned by Dr. W. S. Webb of Burlington, in 2:29:15. The course for third class was nearly six miles, and the race was won by the Gypsie, owned by W. S. Phelps of Burlington, in 1:46:15. There were three entries in the first class, three in the second, and four in the third.

After an elaborate lunch had been served by the ladies, the yacht club race for steam yachts was called. The entries were: Adonis, by J. B. Tressider; Thorville, P. Q. Cecil, by J. R. Myers and others of Rouse's Point, N. Y.; Idlewild, by J. Averill, Jr., of Champlain, N. Y., and Pauline by N. W. Fiske of Isle La Motte. The first three crossed the line at the same time and the judges could not say since the whistle was owing to the fact that the idlewild had not been measured for time allowance.

Entries in the ladies' challenge cup race were Burlington, Alpha, Ripple, Flyaway, and Nantilus. The first three dropped out and the race was won by Nantilus in 1:48:39, with Flyaway second in 1:59:37.

For the Corinthian race the entries were the Emily, sailed by the Rev. J. C. Kimball; Flyaway, by Walter Webb, and Princess, by T. P. W. Rogers. The latter dropped out and the race was won by the Flyaway in 1:35:00, with the Emily second in 1:44:37. The course for steam yachts was about 7 1-5 miles, that for the ladies' cup race 9⅞ miles, and that for the Corinthian race 5 3-16 miles. This evening was given up to reception at the clubhouse, which was a particularly brilliant affair.

YONKERS YACHTS AT RED BANK.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Corinthian Yacht Club of Yonkers, which is on its annual cruise, arrived at Keyport yesterday. Last night the yachts were illuminated, as were also a number of the Keyport yachts in the harbor. This morning the club started for Red Bank. The first yacht to reach the Highlands was the William Harned, Capt. Charles Lemkul. Her time from Keyport was 5:10:00. Charlee E. Day's Crawford passed the Highlands eighteen minutes later. At that time the other yachts were out in sight. It was nearly 5 o'clock before the Harned and Crawford reached Red Bank. The other yachts will arrive here to-night or in the morning. They are the Edith, Commodore Prime's flagship; Vixen, Capt. Rigby; Ella, Capt. Quick; Bertha, Capt. Skinner; Lurline, Capt. Harkbill; Our Mary, Capt. Pangborn, and Nina, Capt Gibson.

The second race of the season under the auspices of the North Shrewsbury Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow, and the Yonkers yachts are expected to participate.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Topeka Sugar Works, the largest in the State, situated four miles west of Topeka, Kan., were almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fine boiler house and warehouses were saved, but of the main building nothing is left but the walls. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insurance, $40,000. The entire plant a year ago cost $114,000.

A four-story brick building occupied by the Globe Iron Company in the basement and two lower floors, the Chicago Car Seat Company, and the machine shop of C. W. Crarey & Sons, situated on East Indiana-street, Chicago, was gutted by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $12,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

Poole's Theatre, the headquarters of the Volunteer Firemen and the rooms of the Central Labor Union were in danger yesterday from a fire which broke out in the rear of Leonard Haugen's saloon, 145 Eighth-street, but the men of Engine No. 33 caught the fire before it went up stairs and put it out. The loss is about $800.

Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed seven ice-houses in Lansingburg, N. Y., and four buildings adjoining were damaged. The buildings, several of which were filled with ice, were owned by Oliver Bontwell & Son and W. B. Wheeler. The loss is estimated at more than $10,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

URGING A LEASE.

A new interest is given to the affairs of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by the apparent desire of certain railroads to lease it at a 6 per cent. guarantee upon its stock. The minority stockholders of this road are trying to oust the East Tennessee from its control by virtue of the ownership of the majority of the stock. The railroads wishing to lease it are the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus and the Memphis and Little Rock. With these two roads, and roads that are being built in Middle Georgia, the Memphis and Charleston would make a continuous line from Little Rock, Ark., to the Atlantic at Savannah. Mr. McGhee, the President of the Memphis and Charleston, says he finds difficulties in the way of effecting such an arrangement, but the committee representing the minority stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston is disposed to do all it can to remove them.

In a letter addressed to the President and Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Company a committee of the minority stockholders urges that it "deems it to the interest of the stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Company that such lease with proper guarantees for its fulfillment should be made." And the committee adds:

"In our view neither officers nor stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston can stand in the way of its consummation without incurring grave responsibility. We will procure the assent of the plaintiffs in pending litigation to such a modification of the existing injunction that a meeting of the stockholders can be held to consider this offer or lease, and we call upon you as officers of the Memphis and Charleston Company, you who are the representatives of all the stockholders, to assemble your stockholders in meeting to consider the proposed lease and to take every measure within your power to aid the Memphis and Charleston stockholders by this means in getting some return from their investments.

"We cannot conceive that, with a due regard to the interest of all stockholders, you will fail to render every assistance to the making of the lease. For fifteen years the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been operated under the control of the East Tennessee and, as one of its divisions, without any return whatever being ever made to its stockholders. This fact alone is sufficient to destroy all hope that the same management in the future will produce any different result. Now that other railroads are willing to undertake the operation of the Memphis and Charleston, and are willing to obligate themselves to the stockholders to make them what could be a fair return upon their investment, every reason is furnished why the present control of the best should be terminated and a remunerative one accepted."

The committee signing this address are John H. Chidester, L. Freidinberg, Charles Babridge, and John W. Week. In answer to this communication President McGhee promises to submit the matter to his Board of Directors, saying with what is evidently intended to be sarcasm, "As a representative of the board I kindly thank you for the trouble you have taken to point out our duties in the premises." And he adds:

"In the meantime, would it not be well that you should secure the form of lease which the two companies of which you speak propose, in order that it may be submitted to the Directors at this time the communication which an employe of it is considered? Have the two companies proposing to lease the road, under their charters or the laws of the respective states granting franchises, authority to lease other roads? If they have, I trust you will furnish that also. Impressed with the belief that I have heretofore, to some extent, aided in saving the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company from bankruptcy, I can only say that it will afford me great pleasure to do anything I can to aid in making its stock pay a dividend."

FOR UNIFORM RATES.

The General Passenger Agents of the New-England Association, the Trunk Line Association, and the Southern Association had a conference yesterday at the Trunk Line office lasting from 11 until nearly 6 o'clock. The result arrived at, after much debate, was that after Sept. 1 a uniform passenger rate from all New-England points to all Southern and Southeastern points would be adopted on all the roads. The change is a very important one to the traveling public, inasmuch as it will be as cheap to travel South or Southeast from Boston or any New-England point one way as another. Outstanding tickets will be called in and canceled after Sept. 1.

ALL CLAIMS MUST BE PAID.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—Chancellor Gibson of the State Court to-day ordered the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, if certain claims amounting to $33,000 be not paid within sixty days. The claims were for damages and debts due before the road went into the hands of a receiver in 1885. The present owners hold title from a special Master of the United States Circuit Court and claim full title and exemption from all previous indebtedness. The case will be appealed.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The forthcoming annual report of Acting Commissioner Stone of the General Land Office will show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, there were certified to railroad companies under various grants a total of 455,040 acres of land, or 404,116 acres more than the total certifications of the previous fiscal year. There were pending in the General Land Office on June 30, 1889, railroad selections under former grants amounting to 2,925,251 acres, which is an increase for the year of 4,014,385 acres.

W. M. Thompson, the chief clerk of the office of the Commissioner of Railroads, left Washington last night for Boston, Mass., to make the usual annual examination of the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company. Then he will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to make a similar examination of the books of the Central Pacific.

NO MORE GOUGING.

BUT THE RE-ENROLLMENT WENT ON IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

There was no eye gouging at the re-enrollment of the Eighth District Republicans last night. In fact everything was as harmonious as it became on Monday night after "Silver-Dollar" Smith had put his right index finger into the right orb of Custom House Inspector Samuel Roberts. John J. O'Brien remained in the enrolling place all night to keep the rollowere from hnbbling over, and the only disturbance of the even tenor of the proceedings was made by earnest Mr. James Brown, who got it into his head that a conspiracy had been formed to prevent him from becoming a member of the Republican Association, in disregard of the fact that he voted for John C. Fremont. He finally reached the enrolling desk and was allowed to put his name down notwithstanding that he reserved the right to kick against Republican sandbiases if he should consider them to be not Republicans.

There were many other interesting Republicans in attendance, but the most attractive was Mose Devlin, described by himself as "the President of toe Sons of Rest."

"Who did you vote for for President?" he was asked.

"For Harrison."

"Who did you vote for for Governor?"

"For the man who fell outside the breastworks."

"Who for Mayor?"

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The committee is not being treated as well as was the last one that reorganized the Eighth. The latter was treated to wine. This one is occasionally treated to beer drawn in the room in front of Golden Rule Hall. Most of its members reject the drink, possibly because over the keg hangs this gem from the pen of George Osterreicher, familiarly known as "Sheeny George":

Some people get it in the neck,
Some get it in the eye,
Wile stockholders in the Eighth
Will get the ernet,
While we will get the pie.
We're sticken to you by hack!
And don't make no mistake!
God luves the Irish; the Sheanies, too,
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GREECE DEMANDING AID

ASKING THE POWERS TO RESTORE ORDER IN CRETE.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING—THE GREEK NAVAL FORCE BEING PREPARED FOR ACTION.

ATHENS, Aug. 6.—The Greek Government has sent to the powers a circular note, demanding that they intervene to restore order in Crete. Otherwise, the note says, Greece must take action to protect her subjects on the island against the Turks.

The Government has ordered the naval forces to get ready for action. Hundreds of refugees from Crete have arrived here. The Government has granted $200,000 for their relief.

The Turks are arming the Moslems throughout the island. A fight took place to-day at Heraclion between Moslems and Christians. Ten were killed on each side and many were wounded. The Turkish troops maintained a neutral attitude.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Candia, Crete, says the insurrection in Crete is spreading. The insurgents to-day attacked a detachment of soldiers. Armenian and Mussulman volunteers went to the rescue and a sharp fight ensued. The authorities are demoralized and cannot control the insurgents. The Christian residents are flying.

THE EGYPTIAN WARFARE.

CAIRO, Aug. 6.—A large number of documents found in Wad-el-Jumi's camp and on the bodies of the sheike who fell in the recent battle prove the existence of widespread treason among high officials and leaders of native society in Egypt.

Gen. Grenfell is returning to Cairo. The campaign is over. A body of Egyptians was left at Barras. Cavalry are in pursuit of the one Emir who survived the battle of Saturday. He is lurking in the hills above Bellana with a force of 200 men.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Smith declared in the House of Commons this evening that the Government did not intend to follow up the success of Gen. Grenfell by occupying Donkola and Berber. The policy of defending Egypt's present frontiers, he said, would be continued.

THE AMERICAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The game between the Philadelphia cricketers and the Gentlemen of Sussex was resumed at Brighton to-day, the Americans going first to the wickets for their second inning. The visitors played well. The principal feature of the inning was the admirable work of E. W. Clark, Jr., who carried out his bat for 82 runs. At the fall of the sixth wicket the inning was declared to be closed. The individual score of the Americans were:

Clark (not out)	82	Newhall	1
Scott	24	Thomson	43
Brown	4	Palmer (not out)	39
Hoover	0	Extras	18
Etting	13		
Total			241

The Gentlemen of Sussex made a total of 235 for six wickets, when the match was declared a drew.

MEN-OF-WAR IN COLLISION.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 6.—The British fleet left Spithead for sea to-day to take part in the naval manoeuvers. In starting out the men-of-war Black Prince and Invincible came into collision off Spithead, and both vessels were much damaged.

The Black Prince is a screw iron ship, armor plated, of 9,210 tons and 5,770 horse power. She carries 28 guns. The Invincible is a twin screw iron ship, armor plated, of 6,010 tons and 4,830-horse power. She carries 20 guns.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—German and Austrian newspapers speak in terms of high praise of the display made by the British fleet at Portsmouth yesterday.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Official returns of the elections for members of the Councils General show that 949 Republicans and 489 Conservatives were elected.

A man named Bonningre was sentenced here to-day to twelve years' imprisonment, with hard labor, for selling ten years' secret from France, for selling diplomatic documents to German agents while an employe of the Danish Ministry in Paris.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 6.—The release of the steamer Neera to its owners has been ordered. The owners are to pay the costs incurred by the capture. The Neera belonged to Mr. Peters's expedition and was seized by the British Admiral, Freemantle, in accordance with the blockade regulations.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Royal Yacht Club today gave a banquet to Emperor William, Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Prince of Wales. To-morrow the Emperor will review 30,000 troops at Aldershot.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—When the trial of Mrs. Maybrick, for the murder of her husband, was resumed this morning the Judge delivered his charge to the jury. His remarks were strongly in favor of the prisoner.

DOHM'S RECORD WILL STAND.

THREE AUTHORITIES HAVE ACCEPTED HIS RECENT PERFORMANCE.

Another athletic authority has accepted as a new American amateur record the 1:55¼ for the half-mile run made by Mr. W. C. Dohm of the New-York Athletic Club in June. This is, Mr. Charles M. Colvin of the New-York *Clipper*, whose records are considered as being exceptionally free from inaccuracies. Mr. Colvin says he stated some time ago that he should not accept the figures until he was satisfied that Mr. Dohm was fully entitled to the record. He exercised the same care in investigating the performance in question that he does in all cases, and giving due weight to the fact that two of the timekeepers held watches that agreed to a fraction of a second on the time reported he became convinced that the performance was a true one.

"It is true," said Mr. Colvin yesterday, "that the timers referred to have not officiated as judges at sprint races, but in disregard of the fact that he voted for John C. Fremont. He finally reached the enrolling desk and was allowed to put his name down notwithstanding that he reserved the right to kick against Republican sandbiases if he should consider them to be not Republicans.

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THE PULLMAN REGATTA.

THE ATALANTA'S RIVALS AT WORK—ONE NEW-YORK MAN SICK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Lake Calumet was at its best this morning, with a light breeze from the north, with just sufficient force to cool the brows of 150 amateur oarsmen gathered at Pullman to participate in the coming regattas. At noon, however, the wind shifted to the east and increased hourly until, at 4 o'clock, when the crews began to assemble for their evening practice, the water was in but little better condition than Monday. The roughness was not perceptible at the head of the lake, but the southern end being exposed to a greater sweep was anything but comfortable for the singles and doubles. It was early apparent how few of the oarsmen were used to rough water. High feathering was the exception, and a dry crew after going over the course could not be found.

The Atalantas of New-York had intended to get out by 5 o'clock, but one of their men succumbed to Chicago water, which at present is affected by the sewerage and the crew took the afternoon off. The sick man was out and around later in the evening and will be in his place to-day. Interest of the day centred in the Bradford eight-oared crew. It has come heralded with a long line of victories and some very fast records. The actual difference between its form of rowing and training and that of its antagonists from New-York has aroused the keenest interest not only in the men, but also in the team work. The Bradfords average 152½ pounds and constitute a well-muscled, evenly-balanced crew. They were nearly 10 o'clock when their sixty-foot shell shot around the boathouse. Without a moment's hesitation a stroke of thirty-eight to the minute was begun and a advance given the 200 spectators to judge of their work. The stroke rowed by the representatives of New-England is the typical American or "get there." While it is of length, the oar is forced through the water with great rapidity, the recovery is instantaneous, and the return the quickest possible swing. It is a quick stroke, a flash recovery, and a lightning return.

Entering a smooth strip of water, Cumming began to let the crew out, and for half a mile the sculls entered the water at the rate of forty strokes to the minute. Still the Captain was not satisfied, and for a burst whipped the pace up to forty-four to the minute. Content to have so far put his diet and passed the next half hour in spurting up and down the lower end of the lake, where only by the aid of a glass could their work be seen. On the return trip the crew were put to stand the most efficient shape and at a pace that surprised the outsiders.

The course of training indulged in by the crew has surprised the oarsmen at Pullman. Pipes are the order of the day, and pies with ice cream on the side are none too good for them. Capt. Cumming believes only in work, and that of a character which ought to bring out any weak parts in the anatomy of an athlete. Watching two of his men paddle around in singles, he said: "I have succeeded in keeping part of the crew safe, as I don't want any great amount of talking. The boys are all in good condition, and I don't see that it hurts them any to take a smoke once in a while, but I guess I'll have to shut off on ice cream. We are here to give the Atlantas a race and we expect to do it. At any rate, they will see us around here somewhere when the finish is made." Other members of the crew are not so conservative. Eugene Buckley, an old water hird, does not hesitate to predict success for his boat, claiming that the New-Yorkers will have to get a move on their stroke to be in it at all.

The others agree with him unanimously; at all events, there has been quite a change in the general opinion since the Bradfords have demonstrated their ability to keep up their stroke for the distance. With all the good feelings manifested, there was an undercurrent of rivalry that would not down.

A number of bets were made on the result of the several races, those of both Capt. Van Raden and Capt. Cumming deny that they wagered even their clothes on the result of the eight-oar contest.

Of the missing entries the Donamatnres, Bayside, and Toronto Rowing Club, all of Toronto; the Wind Lapegs, Hamilton, Ontario; Seawahaka of Brooklyn, and Doipoins of McGregor, Iowa, arrived before noon to-day. The only club which has not put in an appearance is the Detroit, and it is expected at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. To-day's arrivals lost no time in getting up, and were prepared for their trial spins by the time the earlier arrivals had digested their dinners. The Don amateur double put in an early appearance on the lake and slipped down the course in good style.

The New-York Athletic Club's four followed, but not as a crew, as started in the war. rranted. The Torontos made a most favorable showing, catching well together and developing great form. The Catlin double took a rather fast spin eastward, doing good work against a lively breeze. The Donaue Brotoers of Albany meandered over the meadow looking for a brush, and were accommodated by Eugene Buckley, who led them a lively chase for a short mile. D. A. Mo'nee took a hand in the sport, and closed out a large space of daylight between his shell and the leaders. Leo Cassidy, of Allegheny, Penn., a promising junior, came in for a good share of praise as he swung past the clubhouse.

The Atalanta four, with the Dempseys in the waist, left a broad trail, but made bad work with the rough water and a weak-backed shell. The Union of Philadelphia eight was next on, but looked light. The Toronto boys all scowed nobly and in good shape. At sundown the lake presented as pretty a picture as could be asked for. There were some fifty craft of all description flying over its surface with the oaremen clad in every conceivable color.

Secretary W. H. Gibson and Director H. K. Hinchman of the National Association were on the ground early in the afternoon and expressed themselves as pleased with the course and the arrangements; but one complaint has been made so far and that was caused by oil grass which floated into the course. The grass will all be cut to-morrow, and a good course is assured for Thursday.

A VEILED WOMAN AT THE CASINO.

A young woman in most remarkable attire was in one of the boxes at the Casino last night. Her dress was of white lace, with broad bands of yellow silk. A lace sash was wound about her head and face, completely obscuring all but the nose and eyes, toe latter looking big and beautiful. The audience was in a state of great curiosity over her and the opera glass slot machine on the backs of toe chairs did a thriving business. It was passed around that she was an Egyptian Princess, and she certainly created enough of a sensation to be one. Her name on the programme was, and the audience did not give its undivided attention to "The Brigands" until after the veiled women left at the end of the second act.

When the tickets for the box were purchased they were ordered to be sent to the Hotel Metropole to Frank He Murin. At the hotel nothing was known further than that a man escorting a woman answering the generous description applied for rooms there on Monday, but din not get them. The woman's striking appearance attracted a great crowd in front of the hotel.

ITS OFFICERS ELECTED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Delaware and North River Railroad Company has completed its organization by electing its executive officers as follows: Isaac N.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	2,600
American Ex.	117½	117½	116¾	116¾	69
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37¼	17,878
*Brunswick Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Canada Southern	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	425
Canadian Pacific.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	850
Central Pacific.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	100
Ches. & Ohio.	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	3,200
C. & O. 1st pf.	67	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	3,885
C. & O. 2d pf.	39¼	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	4,750
Chi. Gas Trust.	58⅜	59	58⅛	58⅜	2,605
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	3,800
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅜	5,190
Chi. & N. W.	110⅛	110⅛	110¼	110¼	5,785
Chi. & N. W. pf.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	20
C., R. I. & P.	104	104⅛	103⅞	104	15,405
C. M. & St. P.	72⅜	72⅜	72	72	18,010
C. M. & St. P. pf.	113½	113¾	112⅜	113¾	440
C., R. I. & Pac.	97⅜	98¼	97¼	97¾	5,605
Chi., W. & B.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	5,050
Chi., W. & B. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	250
*C., O. & K.	86	86	86	86	50
Colorado Coal.	26¾	27	26⅝	27	700
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	850
Chi. & E. Ill.	45	45	45	45	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	310
Consol. Gas Co.	87	87	87	87	405
Del. & Hudson.	143⅜	143⅜	142⅝	142⅝	1,350
Del., Lack. & W.	145	145⅞	144⅞	145⅜	3,200
Den. & R. G. W.	23½	23⅝	22½	22⅝	200
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	200
E. T., V. & G. pf.	22	22	22	22	100
Green Bay & Win.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	1,200
Iowa Central.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	993
Iowa Central pf.	20	20	20	20	100
Illinois Central.	116¼	116¾	115¾	116¼	1,170
L. E. & West.	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	800
L. E. & West. pf.	60½	62	60¾	61¾	8,020
Lake Shore.	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103⅝	5,500
Long Island.	92	93	92	93	1,000
Lou. & Nash.	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	1,500
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113	113½	112	112	500
Missouri Pacific.	69¾	71⅜	69¾	70⅜	14,902
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	11	11	100
*Nash. and Tenn.	24¾	24¾	24	24	11,800
N. J. Central.	111	111½	111	111⅜	2,455
N. Y. Central.	106	106¼	106	106¾	635
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50½	51	50⅜	50⅜	4,725
N. Y., O. & St. L.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅛	27⅜	26¾	27	3,900
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	100
Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	300
Northern Pac.	29¼	29¼	29	29⅜	3,578
Northern Pac. pf.	65⅜	65¾	65⅜	65⅞	18,680
Ohio & Miss.	22	22	22	22	50
Ontario & West.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
Oregon Imp. pf.	96	96	96	96	10
Oregon R. & N.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	100
Oregon S. L.	48	48	48	48	100
Oregon & Trans.	48	48	48	48	2,500
Pacific Mail.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	1,250
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	22¾	23	22¾	23	500
Phil. & Reading.	44¾	45¼	44¾	44¾	21,790
Phil. & Rea. Coal & I.	16	16	15¾	16	160
Rich. & Alle.	21¼	21¾	21	21¼	910
Rich. & W. P.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	8,355
R., W. & O.	10	10	10	10	100
St. L. & S. F.	26⅛	27⅜	26½	27⅜	600
St. L. & S. F. pf.	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	1,216
St. P. & Omaha.	32¾	34	32¾	34	200
St. P. & O. pf.	110	110	110	110	410
St. P., M. & M.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	100
*So. Cotton Oil.	73	74¼	73	74½	1,200
So. Pacific.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33	1,300
*Sugar Ref. Co.	115¾	116	114½	115⅜	8,429
Rock Island Co.	105⅞	106	105¾	106	23,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111½	111½	111½	111½	9,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
St. L. & T. 1st. pf.					
ex. c.	91	91	91	91	13,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	128	128	128	128	1,000
St. Paul Ist. La. C.	112	112	112	112	2,000
St. Paul & M. 1st.	127	127	127	127	4,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st. col. tr. 5s.	96⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	4,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st M. 4s.	88	89	89	89	10,000
Sav. & W. 1st.	104	104	104	104	3,000
Sab. A. & A. P. 5s of 1916.	80	80	78	78	24,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	81	84	81	84	18,000
So. Carolina inc.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	90¾	90¾	90⅛	90⅛	6,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	44,000
Tex. L. & C. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	14,000
Union El. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Va. Mid. gen.	87½	87½	87½	87½	10,000
Wabash 2d.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	3,000
Wabash 4s.	103⅝	107	106¾	106¾	23,000
W. & L. E. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Total sales.					285,048

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & Sna. cn. 6s.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	$3,000
At. & Dan. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
At., J. C. & W. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	6,000
At. & Pac. inc.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	1,000
Bost. Gas 1st 6s. cr.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	15,000
B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	10,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1,000
Cent. Pac. L. g.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '95.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	115,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
C. B. & Q. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	5,000
C. B. & Q. 5s. dk.	105	105	105	105	1,000
C., R. & Q. 4s. N.	94½	94½	94½	94½	22,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	95½	95½	95½	95½	3,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	70	70	70	70	10,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	55	55	55	55	3,000
D. & H. 1st 7s. '91, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
1st, r.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	7,000
Del., M. & M. l. g.	32	33¼	32	33¼	20,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st.	102¾	103¼	102	103⅛	88,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Erie 2d cu.	103	103	102¾	102¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94⅝	94⅝	94	94⅛	44,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 6s.	83	83	82	82	4,000
Hud. C. & S. F. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
H., C. & S. F. g. 5s.	68	68	68	68	1,000
I. & T. gen. 5s. r.	79¼	79¾	79¼	79¾	67,000
I. & T. 1st. m. l. tr.	127	127	127	127	10,000
I. & T. 1st. m. tr.	127	127	127	127	2,000
I. & G. N. gen. 6s.	83	83	83	83	1,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	8,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	95	95	95	95	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63	63	63	63	1,000
L. S. 1st cn. o.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1,000
Long Dock 6s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
Long Island 1st.	121	121	121	121	2,000
L. & N. 1st. E. & N.	116	116	116	116	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	9,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	102	102	102	102	1,000
L. N. & C. Bridge.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Louisville Co. 1st.	97	98	96¾	96¾	17,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	57	57⅞	57	57⅞	16,000
Mor. & Essex cn. 7.	144	144	144	144	2,000
Mut. Union 1st. 6s.	101	101	101	101	1,000
N. Y. C. 6s. deb.	114	114	114	114	4,000
N. Y. C. 6s. sub.	114	114	114	114	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	135¼	135¾	135¼	135¾	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	10,000
N. Y., L. E. & W.					
fdg. 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116	116	116	116¼	10,000
North. Pac. 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¾	106	6,000
North. Pac. gen.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Northwestern. 4s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Ohio. Ind. & W. 1st.	70	70	70	70	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	12,000
Ohio South. 1st.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾	21,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
Ore. R. & N. Co. 5s.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	105	105¼	105	105¼	14,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	91	91	81	91	1,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	66	66¾	66	66¾	20,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	53	53	53	53	5,000
Read. 2d. 4s.	91¼	91¾	91	91¼	35,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	119,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	35¾	36	35¾	36	71,000
Rock Island 5s.	105⅞	106	105¾	106	23,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111½	111½	111½	111½	9,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5,000
St. L. & T. 1st. ex. c.	91	91	91	91	13,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	128	128	128	128	1,000
St. Paul Ist. La. C.	112	112	112	112	2,000
St. Paul & M. 1st.	127	127	127	127	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. col. tr. 5s.	96⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st M. 4s.	88	89	89	89	10,000
Sav. & W. 1st.	104	104	104	104	3,000
Sab. A. & A. P. 5s of 1916.	80	80	78	78	24,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	81	84	81	84	18,000
So. Carolina inc.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	90¾	90¾	90⅛	90⅛	6,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	44,000
Tex. L. & C. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	14,000
Union El. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Va. Mid. gen.	87½	87½	87½	87½	10,000
Wabash 2d.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	3,000
Wabash 4s.	103⅝	107	106¾	106¾	23,000
W. & L. E. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Total sales.					$1,122,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.25	.30	.25	.30	400
Alta.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Belle Isle.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Best & Belcher.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	150
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	110
Crown Point.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
El Cristo.	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.05	8,150
Horn Silver.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	500
Iron Silver.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1,000
Julia.	.35	.35	.35	.35	300
Little Chief.	.33	.33	.33	.33	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Maxican.	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	100
Novada Queen.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Ophir.	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.90	150
Occidental.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	800
Pintus.	.79	.79	.79	.79	500
Standard.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	175
Silver King.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	40
Plymouth.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	400
Utah Con.	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Ward Con.	1.70	1.85	1.70	1.85	1,900
Yellow Jacket.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	200
Total sales.					11,295

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	54⅜	54⅜	54¼	54¼	440
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37⅜	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	7,620
Chi. Bur. & Q.	103⅜	104⅛	103⅜	103⅝	1,540
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97¾	98⅛	97⅜	97⅝	1,500
Can. Southern.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	10
C., C., C. & St. L.	73⅞	74⅜	73⅞	74⅜	400
Chi. M. & St. P.	72⅜	72	72	72⅛	15,580
Chi. & N. W.	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110¼	8,070
Central of N. J.	112⅜	113⅜	112⅜	112⅜	100
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅝	145⅝	144¾	144¾	2,340
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	23⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	100
Hooking Valley.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	50
Lake Shore.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½	910
L. E. & W. pf.	61	61¾	61	61¾	300
Louis. & Nash.	69	69	69	69	100
Mam. C. & I.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	200
Missouri Pac.	69⅞	71⅜	69¾	70⅞	6,120
Mich. Central.	87¼	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	100
Mom. & Chas.	62	62	62	62	100
N. Y. Central.	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	810
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅝	5,060
North. Pac. pf.	65⅜	66¼	65⅜	65⅝	640
N. Y., O. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	37	35	37	400
N. Y., O. & St. L.	16⅜	18½	16⅜	18½	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	24⅞	24⅞	24	24	2,610
Ontario Trans.	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	70
Pacific Mail.	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	130
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	150
Phil. & Reading.	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	14,480
Rich. & W. P.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	160
Sugar Ref. Co.	114⅞	116	114⅞	116	200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	58¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	100
Tenn. C. & I.	39⅞	39½	38¾	39½	100
Tenn. G. & I. pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	30
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20⅛	20⅛	130
Union Pacific.	60⅛	61	60⅛	60⅜	2,590
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	500
Western Union.	85⅝	85⅝	85¾	85¼	180
Wheel & L. E. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	50
Total sales.					58,520

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Fine Fine certs.	100⅛	101⅜	99¾	100⅜	358,000
Fine certs.	100	100	100	100	4,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1889.

COFFEE—Very moderate speculative trading was reported here to-day, with, at the outset, (in sympathy with depressing cables from Europe,) a slight yielding in values, followed by a rally and reaction, neither especially important, with the close of steadiness and for the day a partial gain of 5 points. The aggregate of option dealings here was 32,000 bags, of which 5,000 bags for December, 5,000 bags for March, 5,000 bags for May, 5,000 bags for July, and 5,000 bags for September, with fair deliveries to the ports of entist, (to Rio Janeiro since our last of 8,000 bags, and Santos, also, 8,000 bags.) Cables from Rio Janeiro report the last Dutch sale only 20,000 bags Java were placed, owners aiming 23½c. over the valuations of brokers. Good Ordinary Java Coffee was quoted at 21½c., and here the actual sales reported were 25 bbls. within the range of $22@22 75 for spring and WINTER—mainly at $22 40@22 55 for Winter; 450 bbls. RYE FLOUR, and 650 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady rates. Fair demand, generally speaking, with buyers, (27) from mill and track, and in moderate request, and 100-lb. and sharps at 76c.@80c., and in good demand, and other grades as before quoted.

WHEAT—On very light speculative dealings—lapsing of frequency into a dull and weak stagnation—prices were advanced at the outset about ⅝c.@⅞c. on quite limited offerings, steadier cables, and more or less eagerness to cover outstanding contracts, but the satisfactory crop prospects, partly in sympathy with the West and some increase in the selling orders, soon left offessy, though on August 1,000,000 sold on most other options and over last evening's quotations. Prompt and near-by deliveries had more attention, especially (toward the close) from export buyers for European and other markets, though the bidding was represented as modera ely limited basis, which impeded the execution of orders, though the more prominent sellers seemed more willing to entertain offers, particularly where there was no definite limitation to old-crop July, the aggregate trading in options here for the day given as only 1,008,000 bushels, of which 644,000 bushels for December, and about 34,000 bushels for prompt and nearby delivery, of which about 46,000 bushels credited to shippers, who were likewise said to have had further moderate amounts under offer and likely to result in acceptances, in addition to about 40,000 bushels sold. Minor sales have been placed via near-by ports to the United Kingdom, and a moderate quantity represented as going forward on Western account, (this latter to London,) and taken by local and near-by millers. Fair deliveries of Wheat reported to the prominent interior markets, (to Winter Wheat markets to-day, 285,685 bushels, of which 142,815 bushels to Toledo and 95,000 bushels to St. Louis, against 301,821 bushels yesterday, and to Spring Wheat points to-day, 223,089 bushels, of which 159,044 bushels to Chicago, against a total of 238,261 bushels yesterday.) And for the August option left off at 95½c., (range 85¾c.@85¾c., against 86¾c. last evening;) September at 84⅞c., (range 84⅞c.@85 3-16c., against 84½c. last evening;) October at 85¾c.; December regularly at 87⅝c., (having ranged from 87 18 16c.@87¾c., subsequently offered at 87¾c., against 87½c. last evening;) and May, 1890, regularly at 92⅜c., (range 92⅝c.@93c., against 92½c. last evening.)....And for early delivery Wheat was in moderate sale and somewhat firmer, though irregular in price, with contract grade of Red Winter, about, at 84½c.; Fall Red at 90c.@90½c. for old crop, (about 14,000 bushels reported sold chiefly to local millers,) and free on board from store at 89c.@89½c., as to delivery here and 90½c. for prompt, (to millers;) new crop No. 2 Red, delivered, at 89c.@89¾c., the latter for choice, and in elevator, at 86¾c.@87c.; do., steamer grade, delivered, at 87c., No. 3 Red, new crop, at 83c.@83½c.; do., steamer grade, in elevator, at 76½c., and ungraded Red and White Wheat, in lots, within the range of 76c.@90½c., mostly at 84c.@88¾c., partly new crop lots, to arrive, to shippers, with about 50,000 bushels Red Wheat, cost and freight, to Buffalo, taken by receivers, and receipts here of 90,800 bushels, and exports hence reported of 56,899 bushels, (this by steamship Hawkshurst for Montevideo,) from new crop, 24,940 bushels, and from all Atlantic ports last week to Europe, 383,805 bushels, and to all ports, 455,323 bushels, and seaboard to date, to-day, estimated at 1,436,000 bushels, (the latter showing a decrease of 3,761,750 bushels, as compared with aggregate for same portion of preceding crop year.)

COREN—Again weakened a trifle on quite free offerings, leading to a late business for prompt and forward delivery, (exnort takings rather more libaral,) with close showing steadiness....Arrivals here to-day 93,500 bushels, and clearances hence, 100,835 bushels, making from four Atlantic ports, 18,017 bushels, and last week from all Atlantic ports 1,278,252 bushels, and from Sept. 1 to July 27, 67,519,939 bushels, against 20,114,073 bushels same time in preceding crop year....Sales reported of 944,000 bushels, of which on options 616,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 228,000 bushels, (about 176,000 bushels credited to shippers, and in part special deliveries to the close of August,) and No. 2, in store, quoted at 43⅞c.@44c., and delivered afloat from canal, prompt and to arrive, at 43⅞c.@44c., mainly at 44c., closing here at 44c.; No. 2 Corn, August option, at 43¼c.@43⅞c., closing at 43⅝c.; do., September, at 42 15-16c.@43¼c., closing at 44c. asked; do., October, at 44¼c.@44 5-16c., closing at 44¼c.; do., November, at 44½c.@44 9-16c., closing at 44⅝c. bid; do., December, at 43⅝c., closing at 43⅜c.; No. 2 White, in elevator and store, at 51c.; ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here within the range of 43c.@44½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Had again a liberal share of attention, chiefly in the speculative line, with a resulting hardening on options of about ½c., while prompt deliveries, as in least favor, yielded about ½c.@¾c., closing tamely....Receipts here, 86,000 bushels, and clearances hence unchanged....Sales reported here of 756,000 bushels, of which on options 645,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 5,000 bushels No. 2 White, and for prompt delivery and early arrival, 118,000 bushels White, Mixed and No. 2, mainly at 34½c.@34¾c.; do., September, 5,000 bushels, at 29½c.; No. 3 White, in elevator, at 33½c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 27c.@27¼c., closing at 27c.; do., afloat, at 27c., closing at 27c. bid; do., September, at 26⅝c.@26¾c., closing at 26¾c. asked; do., October, at 26⅞c.@27c., closing at 27c.; do., November, at 27¼c.@27⅜c., closing at 27½c., and May, 1890, at 30c.@30 3-16c., closing at 30½c.; No. 3 Oats at 26½c., Rejected at 25c., ungraded White at 32c.@40c., and ungraded Mixed at 25c.@29c., as to quality and condition.

HEMP—Quoted barely steady, on a slack inquiry, even in a jobbing way.

METALS—Copper was quoted somewhat steadier, though very quiet, with Lake, for August, at 11.85c., and good merchantable brands, for August, at 8.70c....Pig Iron had more call and was quoted stronger, especially for Scotch, and prices ranged up to $20@22 25, as to brands, on more stimulating foreign advices, with No. 1 American quoted at $18 50@$19, No. 2 at $15 50@$16, and Gray Forge at $15@$15 50....Bought and sold, since our last, 253 bales,) and stock at the ports, 111,590 bales, (here, 93,449 bales)....And for prompt delivery, only 63 bales of spinners, but at firm prices. Middling Uplands, 10 1-16c.; Middling Orleans, 10 1-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was less active, as well in the home-trade interest as for shipment, though the export movement, in one form or another, reached 107,900 barrels, equal....As the offerings were quite free, and receivers—as a rule—willing sellers, the tendency continued to depression, and further partial concessions were noted on all but choice to fancy. The bigh range of ocean-freight rates and meagre offerings of accommodation by the steam carriers ter early use told sharply against the export interest....Arrivals here to-day, 7,000 bbls. and 1,428 sacks, and clearance hence 10,273 bbls. and 2,459 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 13,344 bbls. and sacks, and from all Atlantic ports last week, 107,900 bbls., against 168,438 bbls. in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 5,893,037 bbls., against 8,743,715 bbls. same time last year....Sales reported, 13,000 bbls. and unpacked lots, to arrive and here, (about 11,100 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) of which 1,550 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 65@$3 15, mainly at $2 65@$3, (No. 2 at $2 65@$2 80;) 4,700 bbls. Minnesota Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 30@$4 60, mainly at $4 30@$4 35 for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and bbls., at $4 75@$5 15, mainly at $4 75@$5, and 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour, in sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,900 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 75@$5 25, mainly in bbls., at $5 75@$6 10, and about 1,700 sacks and bbls. Fair to choice fancy straights at $4 50@$5 40, mostly at $4 75@$5 25, and 3,850 sacks and bbls. Clears, Rye mixtures, and low grades at barely steady figures, the Clears mostly at $3 60@$4 40 and No. 1 Extras in sacks, at $3 40@$3 50; 8,750 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras, mostly at $4 40@$5 25, in sacks and bbls., the bulk at $4 75@$5 15, and straight Extras, in sacks and bbls., at $4@$4 90, chiefly in barrels, at $4 60@$4 90, (the latter for choice;) and Clear Extras, in sacks and bbls., at $3 75@$4 50—though fancy brands went as high as $4 65 for one old, (3,000 sacks new from the West to England reported on private terms;) 675 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk straights at $4 60@$4 75; 1,025 sacks and bbls. Superfine, at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brand, the latter for choice Winter. (Rye Flour, 1,000 bbls. sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2@$2 75 for spring and WINTER—mainly at $2 40@$2 55 for Winter; 450 bbls. RYE FLOUR, and 650 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady rates....Fair demand, generally speaking, with buyers, (27) from mill and track, and in moderate request, and 100-lb. and sharps at 76c.@80c., and in good demand, and other grades as before quoted.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Steady at $2 50@$2 60.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at 55c.@56c.

RYE—Steady, with fair inquiry; 2,500 bags Canadian were placed at 56½c.; 1,300 bags Canadian, 982 bags Canadian and 225 bags Marseilles, and 276 bags Central American at full figures, and 900 mats Java at 21c.@21½c.

CORTIN—More favorable crop and weather and crop reports and disappointing cables led to more urgent offerings, and renewed depression in values—most decided in the instance of the August option, which gave way about 10@11 points, to early selling, and on most other options and over last evening's quotations. Prompt and near-by deliveries had more attention, especially (toward the close) from export buyers for European and other markets, though the bidding was represented as modera e y limited basis, which impeded the execution of orders, though the more prominent sellers seemed more willing to entertain offers, particularly where there was no definite limitation to old-crop July, the aggregate trading in options here for the day given as only 1,008,000 bushels, of which 644,000 bushels for December, and about 34,000 bushels for prompt and nearby delivery, of which about 46,000 bushels credited to shippers, who were likewise said to have had further moderate amounts under offer and likely to result in acceptances, in addition to about 40,000 bushels sold. Minor sales have been placed via near-by ports to the United Kingdom, and a moderate quantity represented as going forward on Western account, (this latter to London,) and taken by local and near-by millers....Fair deliveries of Whe

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the two-story brick stable, with lease of lot 25 by 100, 139 Mott-st., west side, north of Hester-st., for $8,400, to D. Plummer.

Brown & Leviness, under a foreclosure decree, Latham G. Reed, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19 by 100.8, 124 East 95th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 4th-av. for $17,097, to J. D. Pulmann.

W. Kennelly & Brother sold by order of the Supreme Court, William H. Armstrong, Esq., referee, two four-story stone-front flats, with two lots, each 30 by 100.8, 123 and 125 East 86th-st., north side, 90.6 feet west of Lexington-av., for $65,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff; and similar building, with lot 18.6 by 100.8, 121 East 86th-st., adjoining above, for $18,000, to same purchaser; the same auctioneer adjourned the sale of dwelling, with lot, 128 East 75d-st., west of Lexington-av., sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1889.

85th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.8; Frederick Schnok and wife to Peter Leibrock..... $20,250

Washington-st., 1106; John Ryan and wife to Daniel Kelly..... 5,000

142d-st., s. s., 108.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x99.11; Max Hahn and wife to Louis F. Layrer..... 2,000

40th-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d-av., 5x98.9; Benjamin Farrington and wife to John L. Brower and others..... 700

115th-av., s. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 90th-st., 25x100; Elizabeth S. Jackson to William T. Richmond..... 7,000

95th-st., n. s., 183 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17x100; Joseph M. Conner to Dennis F. Lavelle..... 15,000

115th-av., n. e. corner of 175d-st., 25x100; Charles E. Runk and wife to Anna E. Bennhert..... 4,500

32d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; William J. Neuman and wife to John Curry and another..... 17,500

Wooster-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25 x100; George W. Tubbs and wife to Richard N. Davis..... 1

Avenue B, e. s. corner of 4th-st., 24x90; William Beck and wife to Herman Cohen..... 14,250

King's Bridge road, n. s., 20 ft. w. of Maddison-av., 20x98.; William H. Willis to Ernest Sass..... 600

King's Bridge road, adjoining, 20x89; same to same..... 600

King's Bridge road, n. w. corner of Madison-av., 20x98; same to same..... 900

King's Bridge road, n. e. corner of Cambreling-av., 40x262; same to Henry Budelman..... 3,125

Cambreling-av., e. s., 105 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 25x70; same to Sophia Goggoli..... 450

Cambreling-av., e. s., 155 ft. n. of King's Bridge road, 25x100; seme to same..... 800

126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100; Albert W. Lemcke to William C. F. Mengels..... 12,000

83d-st., n. e., 198 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.4x102.2; Patrick Ryan and wife to Robert G. Sharp..... 15,000

Plot 10, w. of Sedgwick-av., 90x100; Alonzo R. Lawrence to Ralph O. Ives..... 2,200

10th-av., n. e. corner of 130th-st., 100x irregular; Henry Newstadter to Jacob Vorhaes..... 50,000

11th-av., n. w. corner of 83d-st., 100x103x irregular; Alterna E. McGuire to Samuel E. McGuire..... 1

133d-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Brown-place, 50x100; John S. Schultze to Edward Patterson..... 6,250

115th-st., s. s., 344 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x98.9; Marcus Marks and wife to Elias Jacobs..... 25,250

111th et., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.11; G. Waldo Smith and wife to Frederick Steffone..... 5,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

34 Nassau-st., N. Y., 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Mutual Life Bldg.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charges for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

A—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE 8% houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 ann 136 West 54th-st.

Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

65 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH, RICHARD INGRAHAM,
GEO. F. DEMAREST.

FOUR-STORY, 18X100, FIRST-CLASS house, near Park and my office, $26,000; bargains others all prices. J. W. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE, 46th-st., near Broadway; $16,000; bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET.

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68 WEST 48TH-ST.—IN PERFECT ORDER; immediate possession; to rent for term of years. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF THREE AND four story houses to rent. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

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HOUSE LOTS

WILL BE

GIVEN AWAY

To reliable people, for a short time only. HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, free and clear, ON RAILROAD in New-Jersey. Choice climate, SEA AIR, and HEALTH-GIVING PINE TREES; superior high and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; no assessments. Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 65 Court-st., Brooklyn; 35 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.
Important Sale of Choice Building Lots at Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 17th, 1889, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, Without Reserve, by order of Wm. Trist Bailey, Esq., 275 SELECTED VILLA SITES, beautifully situated and comprising the only knoll jutting on the Bay; perfect facilities for bathing, fishing, and boating.

Sixty per cent. may remain at 6 per cent. for three years. Deeds delivered at the office of Messrs. Coudert Bros., 68 William-Street. Maps and particulars at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms, 240 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS—ALL SIZES AND PRICES. The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient in our superb new buildings.

THE PARKWAY, NO. 45 WEST 72D-ST.
THE GREENFIELD, NO. 46 WEST 73D-ST.
THE WESTPORT, CORNER 73D AND 9TH-AV.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
72d-st. and 9th-av.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 884 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9 55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Rochester, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Syracuse, 9:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; Albany, 7:15, 9:30 A. M. for Utica only, Kingston, Saugerties, Cat-kill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M.; 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, 7:15, 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *9:55, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 9:25 A. M., 4:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, all 3:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston, 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. trains. Catskill Mountain Express, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Houses) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 8:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 83:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily, except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. 8 leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 1:20 A. M., 83:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, all 1:26 A. M., 83:26 P. M. For ticket, tables, time tables, of information apply at offices at Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 725 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 5 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore station at foot of 42d-st. and foot of West-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Deabrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Ithaca, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Hisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows. (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later):

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

8:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Parksville, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

11:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway.

J. C. ANDERSON,
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VIA

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for last time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE
for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 5:46 A. M.; Cincinnati, 6:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity. For time cards and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889,

48 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Cantrel Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M. FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albony, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. next day. Toledo 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now run through 83:30 P. M. daily.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner Drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., saratoga and Lake George Limited, Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

‡3:56 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Susqueneicn Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincionati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*†6 P. M., Thonsand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigna accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canadaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracnse and Canandaigna daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*†10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, st. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cers to Canadaigna on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saratoga. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 98 West 125th-st, and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Ran daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 136th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change. Leave Grand Central station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TASLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, &c.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:50, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 7:45, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (1 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Portsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 415, 944, 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting for Niagara Falls for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day coaches, parlor, dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: *3, 9:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, 5:02, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 8:03, 6:06, 8:08, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via

SHORE LINE.

Trains leave Grand Central Station for Newport at 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 6, and 11:30 P. M. For Narragansett Pier at 5 and 10 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays, 11:30 P. M. For Watch Hill at 5 and 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Drawing room and sleeping cars.

O. H. BRIGGS, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9, 11 A. M., 2, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.—"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 9:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; Regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 12, 9:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through to Cincinnati 8:40 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special oarries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 9, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Bay Line" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 6, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS. 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)

WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF NEVADA....Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA....Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $45 to $80, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamships of 10,000 tons and 8,000 h. p. Mail steamer Hammonia.....8:30 A. M., Aug. 15.
Express S. S. Augusta Victoria...3 P. M., Aug. 22.

REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Rugia, 2:30 P. M., Aug. 8 | Sohemia, 2 P. M., Aug. 20

First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N. J. General Office, 47 Broadway. General Passage Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

O. SCHURZ, Dir. C. B. RICHARDS & CO.,
B. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Aug. 7, 8 A. M. | Germanic, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 8 A. M. | *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A. M. | Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

The

GRANT'S DIFFICULT TASK

HOW WILL HE MAKE UP THE BIG FAIR COMMITTEES?

NOT ENOUGH PLACES TO GO AROUND —SOME BODIES WANT FROM TWO TO SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES EACH.

Members of various trades and industries interested in the World's Fair committees continue to send to the Mayor the names of more persons than can be appointed by him as their representatives. Emulating the Real Estate Owners' Association, which wants one-twelfth of the Committee of One Hundred, the Taxpayers' and Business Men's Association yesterday applied for the appointment of six of its members on that committee. It suggested Roswell P. Flower and Washington Hadley for the Finance Sub-Committee, O. B. Potter and John D. Crimmins for the Sub-Committees on Legislation and Sites and Buildings, and Cornelius O'Reilly and A. C. Allen for the Permanent Organization Sub-Committee.

Three members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange called at the Mayor's office yesterday and said that they wanted seven representatives on the Committee of One Hundred, besides their President. They were told that it was impossible to have so much representation, as the committee was limited to 100. Then they suggested that the boot and shoe dealers should be consolidated with the bakers and confectioners, and other similar consolidations should be made in order to give them seven representatives. They said that their Exchange was more important than the Stock or Produce Exchange and that every trade in it should be represented.

Out of forty-seven industrial bodies which have sent in the names of persons to be appointed on the World's Fair committee only twenty-five have complied with the request of the Mayor. Each of the others has asked him to appoint more than one representative for it. The street railroad companies have asked for the appointment of Cornelius Vanderbilt, George N. Curtis, David Dows, and Addison Cammack.

Some citizens of Harlem think that that section should have a special representative on the committee, and they have asked for the appointment of ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman. The machinery and supply trade has indicated Charles A. Moore of Manning, Maxwell & Moore as its proper representative. The Architectural League met yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor to give the engineers and architects each a representative and suggesting Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Institute of Architects, to represent the architects. The Schnorer Club has passed resolutions pledging itself to assist in making the World's Fair a success if it is held in this city. A check for $10,000 was contributed to the fair fund by the New York Sun yesterday.

At a meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association yesterday it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Committee on Site of the World's Fair, when that body shall have been appointed, and urge the selection of some spot in Manhattan Island. Chairman Charles E. Runk appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: William Foster, Jr., Charles E. Runk, Nathan Hobart, Lawson N. Fuller, William M. Grinnell, John Whalen, John Haveu, Joseph Keppler, Thomas Alexander, and George F. Gantz.

A meeting of Encampment No. 39, Union Veteran Legion, was held at 52 Union-square yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Col. William J. Nicholson presiding, and resolutions were adopted pledging the co-operation of the members in forwarding the effort to have the World's Fair held in New-York in 1892. Gen. Daniel Butterfield was named as the representative of the Legion.

A meeting of the manufacturing and wholesale dealers of the boot and shoe trade was held at the office of G. & D. Silver 76 Reade-street, yesterday at 1 o'clock. The following firms were either present or represented: A. J. Bates & Co., Hudson River Shoe Manufacturing Company, Marcus Marcus, Willis Neely & Co., Dietrich & Fitzsimmons, Hough & Ford, Nathaniel Fisher & Co., John C. Stillwell, Morse & Rogers, Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, Magovern & Thompson Brothers, James Huggins & Brothers, White, Post & Co., East New-York Shoe Manufacturing Company, Park, Bell & Co., A. Grossman, P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing Company, Butterfield & Spann, L. & C. Wise, Powell & Campbell, Thomas E. Gresson, Powell, Brothers & Co., and Wallace, Elliot & Co.

Resolutions were adopted repudiating the action of a meeting held at the Astor House a few days ago, and disclaiming responsibility for the selection of Bryan McSwyny to represent the boot and shoe trade on the World's Fair Exposition Committee. A committee of three was appointed to wait on the Mayor and explain that the signatures to a paper recently circulated among the trade were obtained under a misapprehension of its objects. The same committee was directed to present the name of Charles E. Bigelow, President of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, as the most suitable man to represent the trade on the World's Fair committee.

A well-attended meeting of hardware men was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Hardware Board of Trade, 4 and 6 Warren-street, and it was unanimously voted to nominate John H. Graham of 113 Chambers-street to represent hardware and kindred trades on the Committee of One Hundred.

WILL GOVERNOR'S ISLAND DO?

IT IS DISCUSSED AS A POSSIBLE SITE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Two New-Yorkers riding across the bay on a Staten Island ferryboat yesterday, after invigorating sea air, fell to discussing Governor's Island as a possible site for the World's Fair in 1892. "The very place for the great exposition," exclaimed one. "A beautiful spot, but not large enough, eh?" was the rejoinder. "It is larger than you think from this point of view," remarked the first speaker. "You will get out of that false notion mighty quick if you visit the island and walk about it. When I made my first visit to see one of the military officers on business last year I was amazed at the area. It made me weary to walk from the landing to the officer's private quarters. I didn't find him and was told he might be over at the clubhouse. That is located on the Buttermilk Channel side, nearest Brooklyn, and that was far away for a tired fat man. Well, when I got to the clubhouse the porter said my officer had gone to the city. I embittered back to the boat landing and was more amazed than ever at the size of the island. Don't you make any mistake about the size of that plot; it embraces many acres, and I shouldn't be afraid to wager is considerably more than a mile in circumference."

"Well, old man," said No. 2, "I still think that nine out of every ten persons who have given any thought to the magnitude of the contemplated exposition will coincide with my opinion that Governor's Island is too small for the great show. Now, if the place could be enlarged to twice its size, and I guess that problem wouldn't bother the engineers long, it might fill the bill."

"Of course it could be extended by filling and by lease to an almost unlimited extent, but I doubt if that would be necessary," persisted No. 1, still harping on his theory that the natural space of the island is adequate for all practical purposes. "Aside from the question of dimension," he continued, "the site merits consideration because it is surrounded by water deep enough for navigation. It is conceded, I believe, that an inland site will not answer the purpose for many reasons. Here you have a spot that commands not only the metropolis, but Brooklyn, Jersey City, the North and East Rivers, and all Europe, lying as the island does in the harbor of the Nation. Science and art could produce a wonderful transformation scene. The present ugly aspect of the place would be completely changed to one of picturesque beauty, the admiration and wonder of the multitudes from every land under the sun. Another point not to be overlooked is that the site is in control of the Government, and its adoption for the exposition would give the affair a national stamp of inestimable value. The War Department might make a strong fight against the proposition to remove the garrison temporarily, but that is an after subject for consideration. The question of the hour is, Where shall New-York hold the great fair? A more desirable site than Governor's Island may be discovered, but I do not think of one now."

THE CORNICEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the cornice and skylight makers was continued yesterday, although it was reported at the strikers' headquarters that all the employers who did not belong to the bosses' association had acceded to the terms of the union and had signed the agreement. Several members of the employers' association, it was said, were getting tired of the strike and were inclined to make terms with the union, but they had bound themselves by forfeits not to yield to the men's demands.

A delegation from the strikers called last evening on the slate and tin roofers and reported what progress the strike had made. The roofers promised their brethren all the financial and moral aid that they could give. The cornice makers said that they would undoubtedly win.

A MISSING TREASURER.

Some excitement has been occasioned in the Greenville section of Jersey City by the disappearance of J. D. Cook, the Treasurer of the Greenville Building and Loan Association. He was to have met with the association Monday night and signed some checks. His failure to appear led to the appointment of an investigating committee and of a new Treasurer. It is denied, however, that he is a defaulter.

BROOKLYN'S PET MUDDLE.

NATHAN MEN IN A STATE OF MIND—WILLIS SAYS HE IS PATIENT.

Brooklyn Republican politicians were very much disgusted last night when they received dispatches announcing that President Harrison had gone off for two weeks without clearing up the muddle over the local Federal offices. In addition they professed astonishment and said that they had been positively assured that the President was at last satisfied that he had the right men in Willis and Nathan. The former even went so far as to state privately that his commission had been made out and that the announcement was all that had to come.

When talking to reporters, however, Mr. Willis appeared to be the most patient man in the city. He was young and he could wait, he said, and then added that it would look very shabby to give Naval Officer Burt thirty days' leave and then remove him before his vacation was over. Mr. Willis expects to leave town in a few days himself.

But Nathan's friends were not so apparently content to wait as was Mr. Willis. They were mad and they got together in his cigar store and said so. They went over to the Montague-street headquarters and found a crowd, among them J. W. Birkett and Dady and Willis, who were mildly jubilant over Nathan's disappointment. They think every moment of delay lessens Nathan's chance of success, and ever that it has been Nathan that has caused all the trouble so far. Birkett would like very much to slip into the internal revenue office ahead of Nathan, and has had several interviews with Secretary Tracy on the subject.

This office is looked upon as a local affair entirely, and, had it not been for Congressman Wallace's fight for Nathan, it would have been turned over to Secretary Tracy. Nathan men told a story yesterday to the effect that both commissions were ready to be signed on Monday, when the ridiculous interview with Mr. Wallace's father appeared in print and reached the President. This made him decide to postpone the appointments until he returns from his Bar Harbor trip, and possibly to drop Willis entirely.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Except for one thing there seems a bright prospect for a bull stock market in Wall-street. The one thing that doesn't so seem is that everybody in Wall-street just now is a rampant bull. There is altogether too much unanimity.

Lots of conditions exist to make it quite the natural thing that there should be about this time an upward movement in stock quotations. Rate wars are stilled, railroads are making money, the money market is easy, and bull pools are abounding.

The natural concomitant of all this pleasantness is that every philosopher with a 2 per cent. margin is now "in the market," gambling on the sureness of profits that have only to be pocketed.

The new Three C stocks and the related Chesapeake and Ohio shares continue conspicuous, scoring advances with almost daily regularity. Yesterday they all went up again and "points" to buy were thicker than ever.

The Granger stocks show new strength, too. Reports of increased earnings on the Atchison are heard from quarters that have information inside the managerial circle. The economies recently instituted on the Atchison system are far greater than anybody not on the "inside" has imagined.

What is true of the Atchison is true even in a greater degree of the St. Paul company, whose management is henceforth to have such a Wall-street status as must follow the publication of the fact that it is underwritten by the strongest banking houses of America and England.

At a conference of interested security holders held on Monday in Boston it was resolved to hasten as far as possible the consolidation of the New-York and New-England Road with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford system.

THE CAT SAVED THE BOXES.

Persons who ride much on the Sixth-avenue elevated railway cannot have failed to notice a break in the houses on the west side of South Fifth-avenue not more than a hundred feet north of the Grand-street station. The space is filled almost as high as the eaves of the neighboring houses with packing boxes, piled by the score, and offering a chance sometime for the Fire Department to have an abundant opportunity to display all its resources. But the place has a genius in the shape of a big white-and-black cat, which every morning, when the sunlight is good and strong, comes out of her haunt and, climbing the pile, sits upon the topmost box and calmly performs her toilet for the detectation of the vicinity.

She has a history, and a somewhat eventful one at that. The owner of the packing-box storage place went down into the Swamp one day to purchase some old cases which had been used for packing the more expensive sort of shoe findings in. The load of boxes was taken up to Sixth-avenue and the covers were knocked off, after the usual fashion, before the cases were heaped upon the others. When one was thrown over on its side there came a plaintive cry from within, and upon the cover being removed a half-starved black-and-white cat sallied forth, followed by four black-and-white hungry-looking kittens.

The foreman of the yard deemed this a treasure trove and fed the cat. No sooner, however, had she eaten the food than she took her kittens one by one in her mouth and painfully climbed to the top of the boxes, the men not interfering with her, curious to ascertain her object. When she had landed her last kitten, she made one of the boxes her home, and no inducement could tempt her forth. The second night she was there, however, she saved the place from fire, for some careless person in an adjoining house threw a lighted match out of the window and ignited some sawdust. The cat set up a most terrific howling and brought the watchman to the spot, with the determination to break her back, as he expressed it. He saw the fire and extinguished it. No sooner had he put out the flames, however, than the cat ceased her cries and came down to him purring. Now her fortune is made, for the proprietor of the place bought her a collar, and makes it a personal task to get her three meals a day.

IT TELLS YOUR AGE.

The latest "drap-a-nickel-in-the-slot" machine to make its public appearance is a device calculated to make the unenlightened observer believe that the evil one is behind it all. It is a neat little nickel-plated instrument, set up on a polished wooden pedestal, and will tell any man's age—and any woman's, too—with an invariable accuracy that is startling. The instrument itself is about 12 inches high, and in its face are set six vertical rows of figures, running, in an uneven, jerky way, from five to eighty. Over each column is a sort of little piston rod, with a flat metal top.

The printed directions tell you to first drop your nickel in the slot, then press your foot hard down on a little pedal that projects from the base of the pedestal. This done, you are instructed by a printed slip which pops out just beneath the figures to press with your finger the piston rod over each of the columns which contain the two figures of your age. Thus, if you are twenty-six years old, say, you find that number in one of the columns and press down the rod. Immediately there pops into view the figure 8. You look for another column with 26 in it, press the rod, and the figure 10 comes quickly out. Then you find another 26 in another column, press the rod, and 8 is the result. Add 8, 10, and 8 together and you discover that you are 26 years old. It is very simple, and if you are honest with it the machine never fails.

The arrangement of the figures so that the age of a passer may be discovered is a very old scheme, but it has never before been mechanically developed.

HE SAVED HIS DINNER.

Among the passengers who got off a Sixth-avenue down-town train at Park-place last evening was a pleasant-faced, neatly-dressed little woman who carried several bundles and a covered basket.

As she was passing the guard at the gate he laid his hand on her shoulder and quietly said: "Hold on Madam; put that basket back where you got it."

"Why, I thought it was mine," said the little woman in a surprised tone.

"No, you didn't," said the guard. "You knew very well it wasn't yours."

The little woman put the basket back in the corner seat, got out of the car, and started for the street in the biggest kind of a hurry.

"By George!" explained the guard as he jerked the bell cord. "I came very near losing my dinner, basket and all."

THE AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

Trap shooters from all parts of the United States have expressed their intention of participating in the tournament of the American Shooting Association, which will be held at Beacon Park, Boston, on Aug. 13, 14, and 15. The tournament will no doubt be one of the most interesting events of its kind held in this country during the year, and promises to be a success.

The great event of the three days' contests will be the team match, East against West, which will take place on the second day of the tournament. The Western team includes E. Taylor, Captain; A. Bandle, C. W. Budd, J. R. Guce, and Rollo O. Heikes. The representatives of the East are H. McMurchy, Captain; H. W. Kogler, O. R. Dickey, W. E. Perry, and H. B. Whitney.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BOOK.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTS OF THE WRITER AND HIS PUBLISHERS.

There appeared in the New-York correspondence of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* a day or two ago an article purporting to describe the difference existing between Jefferson Davis of Beauvoir, Miss., and the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., of this city, concerning the publication of Mr. Davis's work entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." The article told of Mr. Davis's discontent that he did not receive more money for his work. In its history of Mr. Davis's relations with D. Appleton & Co., it described the well-known contract agreement between the former and Major Walthall, an ex-officer of the Confederacy, by which Major Walthall was to obtain documents and other historical material to aid Mr. Davis in his work and for which he was to receive $250 a month with an extra allowance of $50 a month for expenses; the subsequent contracts between Major Walthall and the publishers at the same salary without allowance; the charging of these expenses to Mr. Davis by the firm, and the royalty of $1 a set on the book sold, which the article declares was limited to the cloth-covered edition and did not include the more expensive ones. Mr. Davis said, the article asserts, that he should not be responsible for any contracts which he did not make with Major Walthall, and that although the book had a large sale through the South, he only received royalties on 21,000 sets bound in cloth, and not a cent from the more expensive editions.

The truth of the story, so far as could be learned by a TIMES reporter yesterday, is that in 1876 contracts were made with Mr. Davis by D. Appleton & Co. He was to write a book upon the Confederacy, incorporating particularly his recollections of the struggle. After a time and at great expense to the firm, the book was put upon the market. The newspapers in their review of the book made several selections from it, and as they chose parts in which Mr. Davis spoke most strongly about sectionalism, the people of the North felt insulted, and refused, in a great measure, to buy the work. The result of this was that the publishers were compelled to depend almost entirely upon the South for the success of their business venture.

The great difficulty of organizing a proper canvassing service, the poverty of the people, particularly those who would be most interested in Mr. Davis's work, the difficulty of making collections, the delays of express companies in forwarding packages and money, made it a task of almost herculean proportions to circulate the work at all. Mr. Davis has always been known to have supreme confidence in the success of anything he undertakes, and he was filled with the stories of the enormous successes of Gen. Grant and Sherman memoirs. He informed his publishers, further, that he was informed him that receipts were very slow and that some patience would be necessary. When Mr. Davis realized that his book did not sell as rapidly as he believed that it would, he began complaining that Messrs. Appleton were not acting fairly to him; that they were making fortunes out of his book, but neglected him; that they took advantage of his age and infirmities and absence. In one instance he wrote to the firm informing them that they might have to find a new author, as he was informed that during the past eighteen years it has medically relieved upward of 40,000 sick children of the poor, furnishes a strong reason why it should continue to be generously supported. Donations are received by the Children's Aid Society, 27 St. Mark's-place, and at the mission headquarters, 287 East Broadway.

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SUMMONED BEFORE THE CLASSIS.

Some time ago the Rev. J. W. Freund was relieved of the pastorate of the German Evangelical Church, in Hoboken, because he drank beer and visited the saloons of his church people. He has since been busy building up a new congregation. He has just been cited to appear at 26 Reade-street, New-York, this afternoon, to answer to the Classis such charges as his old parishioners may make against him. The purpose of this movement is to prevent him from preaching to his new congregation.

DO NOT ROW FOR PURSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your very interesting article entitled "Rowing on the Harlem," in to-day's (Monday, Aug. 5) paper, you state that two double-scull crews from our club rowed a race Sunday for a purse and also that we had accepted a challenge from the Wyanoke Boat Club for a barge race, also for a purse. Now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will correct this, as it classes us as professionals. Our club is strictly an amateur organization and we do not tolerate rowing for purses under any consideration. The double-scull race Sunday was for gold medals and the barge race, which is to take place Sunday, Sept. 8, is to be for a handsome silk banner. By publishing this you will greatly oblige FRANK ENGLISH,
Captain Friendship Boat Club.

POLICE CAPTAINS ON TRIAL

FOR ALLOWING GAMBLING IN THEIR PRECINCTS.

D. J. WHITNEY, WHO MADE THE CHARGES, GETS EXCITED AND CALLS INSPECTOR WILLIAMS A LIAR.

The trials which Capts. W. W. McLaughlin of the First Precinct and Edward Carpenter of the Fourth Precinct demanded because of statements made by Mr. D. J. Whitney, chief executive officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, were had yesterday before Commissioners MacLean, McClave, Voorhis, and Martin. Corporation Counsel Clark had detailed Messrs. T. P. Wickes and John J. Townsend, Jr., to assist the Commissioners, and Mr. Frank Moss was retained by him to present the case for Mr. Whitney. Mr. W. F. Howe appeared for the accused.

Capt. McLaughlin was tried first, and the charges against him were substantially as follows:

1. That on or prior to May 8 last there was a gambling house in the premises 86 Fulton-street, which is in the First Precinct, commanded by Capt. McLaughlin.

2. The existence of such gambling house was known to many persons.

3. The place has been kept and maintained as a gambling house since May 21, 1889.

4. That Capt. McLaughlin, before May 8, 1889, or since, knew that such gambling house existed or was ignorant of it because he neglected to use reasonable vigilance and diligence to discover it.

5. That on May 8, 1889, private citizens and officers from Police Headquarters, without the aid of Capt. McLaughlin, obtained evidence against the place and caused it to be raided. Arrests were made and gambling apparatus was seized, and the prisoners were convicted.

These charges carried the general one of incompetency and neglect of duty. When the case was opened and fairly under way it was difficult to determine who was on trial, the defendants, the entire Police Department, Mr. Whitney, or the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Mr. Howe at the start indicated that he was prepared to attack Mr. Whitney's character and there were several attempts made to this end, but at the conclusion of the trial the testimony had been restricted to the questions at issue and the Commissioners will have to decide whether Capt. McLaughlin did all he could to suppress gambling at 86 Fulton-street, or if he should have done what the Society for the Prevention of Crime was able to do. During the trial Mr. Voorhis packed and he and Mr. MacLean gave the prosecution the widest latitude and invariably denied against Mr. Howe.

The prosecution proved absolutely counts 1, 2, and 5, and by inference count 3; in fact, the defendant admitted that he knew of the existence of the place before and after May 8, but he insisted that it was impossible for his officers to get in to procure evidence, and the detectives employed by the society frankly admitted that they were unable to get into the gambling room without being vouched for by men well known to the doorkeeper. Superintendent Murray was the first witness. He said that Capt. McLaughlin had regularly reported 86 Fulton-street as a reputed gambling house, and that he was a good officer. About a year ago he made arrests at that place, but the complainants failed to appear and the case was dropped.

Augustine E. Costello was called to prove that the existence of 86 Fulton-street as a gambling house was generally known. Then Mr. Whitney was called. He was nervous and pale, and when he was sworn struck an attitude which suggested Ajax. He sat down in the witness chair with a bounce, crossed his legs and eyed Mr. Howe defiantly, while Mr. Moss in a few words obtained the details of the raid of the 8th of last May. Then Mr. Howe began to worry him. First he raked up the case of Mr. Whitney's agents, Stanley Granger and Oscar L. Williams, who, with the aid of Capt. McLaughlin, were convicted of extortion. Mr. Howe tried to prove by Mr. Whitney that after the conviction of these two men he—Whitney—told McLaughlin that he had gained his end, but that he would get even with him, thus showing the animus in his recent attack on McLaughlin. Mr. Whitney denied the use of the words.

The witness became very angry when questioned about his domestic affairs and furious when catechised about his suit against W. M. Waite, an ex-tenant in Warren-street, who claimed a technical eviction by reason of Mr. Whitney's misbehavior with Miss Throckmorton, his bookkeeper. The court excused Mr. Whitney from answering these questions.

There was another breeze when Inspector Alexander S. Williams, for the defense, undertook to give Mr. Whitney a bad character. He escaped should he submit to a truthful examination. The whole matter has been so submitted. All we have done in this latest phase of the case is to furnish the contract, copies of correspondence, and other matters which were not in the agreement. The agreement submitted in the contract was allowed on every set sold, whether in cloth or more expensive bindings."

SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION WORK.

The managers of the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society report that the current contributions in aid of the work of furnishing medical attendance and food to sick poor children are inadequate, and unless further and immediate donations are received many needy and suffering families must be turned away unaided. Twelve physicians are employed, and their reports are concurrent in ascribing much of the prevailing sickness among the children of the tenement houses to lack of proper nourishment, and without which their recovery is impossible.

It is the necessity of furnishing this food as well as medical attendance that so heavily taxes the funds of the mission, and the managers urgently appeal for additional contributions lu order that their good work may not be hindered. The fact that this charity was the first organized in this city for the special relief of poor children during the Summer months, and that during the past eighteen years it has medically relieved upward of 40,000 sick children of the poor, furnishes a strong reason why it should continue to be generously supported. Donations are received by the Children's Aid Society, 27 St. Mark's-place, and at the mission headquarters, 287 East Broadway.

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STOLE THREE STAGE FARES.

John McGee, forty-one years old, living at 210 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. About July 11 McGee was riding in a Fifth-avenue stage driven by John Galvin. He was handed the fares of three lady passengers, who asked him to put them in the box. McGee slipped in 3 pennies instead and the stage driver slipped in after him. In making out the complaint the charge was for stealing 12 cents, allowance being made for the deposit of the 3 pennies. He was held in $300 bail to answer.

MR. DUNCAN'S DESIGN ACCEPTED.

The Brooklyn Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission, consisting of Mayor Chapin, Police Commissioner Bell, and Alderman McCarty, met yesterday and formally accepted the design agreed upon by the experts and known as that of the "Red Seal." A description of it appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday. The author was found to be John H. Duncan of 287 Broadway, this city. He will be notified to be present at the next meeting of the commission. According to the original proposition Mr. Duncan will receive $1,000 as a prize for the best design submitted.

A NEW EXCHANGE PLANNED.

DRUG MEN DELIBERATING ON AN IMPORTANT TRADE PROPOSITION.

Earnest efforts are being made in the wholesale drug trade to organize a Drug Exchange. The magnitude of the business transacted and the large and constantly-increasing number of establishments engaged in it have for a long period led the progressive spirits in the trade to believe that an Exchange would be for the best interests of all.

Steps were taken some time ago to effect an organization of the principal houses in the trade into a club or other form of social organization, but a sufficient number could not be interested, and so the project fell through. Lately the larger proposition of effecting a business organization has been taken in hand by active representatives of the trade, and with a better outlook for success than their previous experiences led them to expect.

Mr. Koch of the firm of Lehn & Fink, in William-street, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "This is not the first effort of the kind, and it may not prove any more successful than those that have gone before. At the same time, the growth and expansion of the trade have emphasized the arguments in favor of an Exchange. As the business is at present conducted, every large house has a corps of buyers, which is busy all day in getting the quotations of other houses, and after it has gone the rounds and acquired the information it needs then it places its orders. Sometimes it does not succeed in getting the lowest quotations available because of the difficulty in getting around to all the houses in the trade. Now, if there were an Exchange, where buyers and sellers could come together for two or three hours each day, where the seller could post his offerings and the buyer his wants, there would be no difficulty about getting at all the facts bearing upon the market, and the business could be transacted on both sides at an immense saving upon the present cost.

"Fears that secrets of the trade would become common property are entirely unfounded. For, in the first place, many of these supposed secrets are not secrets at all, but facts known to most of the trade, and, secondly, the business transacted on the proposed Exchange would not involve the actual secrets of the trade any more in this city than it does on the Exchanges of Europe. The dealings on the Exchange would be confined to staple articles, with respect to which there are no important secrets. Nearly all the large drug houses have their individual proprietary articles or patent medicines, the trade in which would not be affected by the establishment of an Exchange, unless it was to facilitate advertising them. On the other hand, the magnitude that has been reached by the trade in this country would clearly justify the organization of an Exchange, if such a thing is advantageous in any business.

"My partner, who recently returned from Europe, was, previous to his departure from this country, himself not in favor of an Exchange. But while abroad he visited the Drug Exchanges of London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg expressly to acquaint himself with their advantages and disadvantages. He has returned fully persuaded of the desirability of such an institution for this city. London controls the drug trade of the world through her Exchange, and Amsterdam and Hamburg, which have no exceptional advantages over other seaport cities in the trade and manufacture of drugs, exert a world-wide influence. Large auction sales of staple articles are held at Amsterdam every year and fix the prices on the articles in question throughout the world.

"As New-York is the chief entrepôt for the barks, herbs, gums, and other crude forms of most drugs that come from South and Central America and other foreign lands, it would seem that this would be the proper location for a Drug Exchange for the entire American market. The matter is in the hands of energetic friends of the proposition, and if it be possible to interest a sufficient proportion of the trade, a meeting will be called before long for the purpose of establishing the proposed exchange."

EXTENDING ITS QUARTERS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is enlarging its building at Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, and is just completing a handsome stable almost opposite the main office in Twenty-second-street, which will add greatly to the facilities for work and its ability to accommodate sick or injured animals. The quarters of the society have been cramped almost since its foundation. The horses for its ambulances were kept some distance away from the wagons, so that in cases of great emergency very often the necessary delay proved fatal.

A little more than three months ago work was begun on the foundation of the new stable. The edifice rapidly grew, until now it is necessary to put only the finishing touches on it. It has a frontage of 25 feet, and occupies the full depth of the lot—100 feet. It is two stories in height, and is built of pressed brick. The first floor is occupied by a concreted apartment for the storage of the ambulances and patrol wagons and by the stable. The latter is divided into eight single stalls for the horses used by the society, and three box stalls for any sick horses which may be brought in. The second floor is divided into three sections. The middle section is a big room, along one side of which extends a double row of galvanized iron kennels. The upper room is the dormitory for comforts of cats. There are kennels for sixteen of them. The lower row of kennels provides for eight small dogs, which have the same advantages as those for the cats, the only difference between them being that of size.

Adjoining this apartment devoted to kennels is the death room, in which is a big box lined with galvanized iron and made absolutely air-tight by means of over-lapped boards. A pipe extends from one side of this box to a gas pipe above, which is an indicator to show just how much of the gas has flowed into the chamber. When any small animals are received which are fatally injured or which are so diseased that their recovery is impossible, they are placed in this chamber and the gas is turned on. The chamber is sufficiently large to hold a dozen medium sized dogs.

TO RECEIVE THE RIFLEMEN.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association yesterday, Gen. George W. Wingate presiding, a committee, consisting of Gen. Wingate, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Major George Shorkley, Major Heyward C. Broun, and Mr. James Duane, was appointed to receive and entertain Major Frost and the members of the Massachusetts Rifle Team on their arrival in the City of Chicago from England on Saturday next. It is proposed to meet the Massachusetts riflemen at the dock and escort them in carriages to the Hotel Normendie, where a lunch will be provided by Brig. Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery on the staff of Gov. Hill. Following the lunch the team will be taken for a ride in Central Park and entertained at Mount St. Vincent, returning in time to embark on the Boston boat in the late afternoon.

No action was had at yesterday's meeting respecting the transfer of Creedmoor to the State. The Secretary was, however, authorized to borrow $1,000 on the note of the association to meet the running expenses of the range until the beginning of the fiscal year of the National Guard, and to purchase 200 excursion tickets for the use of members of the National Rifle Association from the Long Island Railroad.

STILL HOLDING THE MILL.

Chaffenjon's big silk mill on Jersey City Heights is still closed, and Chaffenjon's servants hold it against the efforts of the mortgagees to obtain possession of it. The building and machinery were mortgaged for $100,000 to Magroz, Portier, Grose & Co. of New-York. They declare that the firm is insolvent and are endeavoring to take possession under the mortgage, but so far they have not succeeded. It is said that the title will have to be determined in the courts.

Up to two years ago Chaffenjon & Motten employed 600 hands. Mr. Chaffenjon had several mills and insisted upon keeping all hands at work, even in dull seasons. This illiberality brought him into financial difficulties that forced the making of the mortgage.

THE CHILD'S STRENGTHENER is Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which corrects all acidity of the stomach, restores digestion, and imparts strength and vigor to adults and children alike. Delicate children are almost always benefited by its use; and if worms be present, it is the mildest and safest of remedies. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

ARE UNLIKE ALL OTHER PILLS. No purging or pain. Act especially on the liver and bile. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. One pill a dose.—*Advertisement.*

Salt Rheum

Often causes great agony with its intense itching and burning. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum and all skin diseases. It thoroughly cleanses, renovates, and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

"After the failure of three skillful physicians to cure my boy of salt rheum, I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and Olive Ointment, and the boy is to all appearances completely cured."—Mrs. B. SANDERSON, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

SING SING'S CAMP MEETING.

IT WILL BE IN FULL OPERATION IN A DAY OR TWO.

The fifty-ninth annual camp meeting under the auspices of the New-York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association began, nominally, yesterday at Sing Sing, but it will not be in regular running order until to-morrow. The grounds were very quiet yesterday, and the people encamped there were devoting themselves to "setting things to rights."

They have nearly all the comforts of life on the ground, a bakery, grocery, boarding tent, and a telephone connected with the regular exchange in Sing Sing, and so with this city and wherever the telephone systems extend. The only thing they lacked yesterday to complete their comforts was the New-York papers. The people hope to establish a Post Office in a day or two, but are not quite confident that their efforts will be successful.

Many Scandinavians have arrived on the ground. They were very busy yesterday setting up their meeting tents. They for the most part board in the big house they erected for the purpose a couple of years ago.

There were no services yesterday except a prayer meeting in the evening under the direction of the Board of Trustees, of which A. H. Brummell of this city is President and Samuel E. Tompkins of Sing Sing Vice President. The Camp Meeting Committee is composed of A. H. Brummell, the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, and the Rev. Stephen Merritt. The services, which are to last about two weeks, will be under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Harrison.

The Rev. L. R. Dunn of Elizabeth, N.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,839. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ALLEN IN JAIL

CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENT STOCK ISSUES.

HE HYPOTHECATES FALSE CERTIFICATES FOR SHARES OF THE FORTY-SECOND AND GRAND STREET ROAD.

Eben S. Allen, until yesterday President of the Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railroad Company, locksnakes behind prison bars in the Tombs in a common felon's cell with the ugly charge confronting him of having forged the signatures of a former President and Treasurer of the company to certificates for several hundreds of shares of the stock of the company, and with having hypothecated these and converted the proceeds to his own use.

His fraudulent transactions certainly amount to over $140,000 at the market value of the stock, and they may reach $225,000. He was arrested on Tuesday, but so quiet was the matter kept by the parties in interest that it did not leak out until after business hours yesterday in Wall-street, and when a TIMES reporter called upon some of the brokers who had secured large blocks of the forged certificates at current market rates, there was no indication in the Street of the sensation, and not until THE TIMES reaches its readers this morning will many of the stockholders of the company and some of the holders of forged certificates that have not yet been located know anything of the facts in the case.

The story of Allen's operations is another of those oft-recurring illustrations of the almost reckless confidence in human nature with which large financial transactions are conducted. Something of the same degree of confidence that was placed by their principals in the notorious mortgage forgers, Bedell and Foster, seems to have been indulged by the banks and persons who loaned money to him on his false issues of stock, but without even the inducement of the confidential relations that existed between Bedell and Foster and their principals.

As stated by the representatives of the railroad company, the fraudulent certificates of stock as far as discovered were issued by Allen during 1883, 1884, and 1885, when he occupied the position of transfer agent of the company, and was without authority to sign or issue stock, even in the regular order of business. The stock, to the amount as confessed by Allen of at least 700 shares, was pledged as security for loans with various banks and individuals, who have held it in some instances as long as five years, renewing the loans made upon it as often as they matured, so long as the interest was paid, without once inquiring at the office of putative issue whether the certificates were of regular and lawful issue. It shows how exceedingly important it is that persons and institutions loaning money upon collateral security should see that the securities are properly authenticated.

During all the years of issue of the stock, Allen has been paying interest upon the loans secured upon it, and the stock is now of little or no market value. It has been offered at $210 per share all the time and it frequently sold for much more money. Upon this collateral Allen is alleged to have secured loans of over $120,000 at an average annual rate of interest of between 5 and 6 per cent, making the annual expense for keeping the loans alive from $6,000 to $7,200. In the five years he has, therefore, paid out of his stealings somewhere between $30,000 and $35,000. While it is possible that the fire-escape business in which Allen claims to have been engaged may have earned the annual interest charge upon the loans, there were no dividends upon the stock, except such as Mr. Allen fictitiously declared and went through the forms, for the purpose of perfecting the imposition upon the lenders, of collecting. The profits proceeds from this business cannot be approximated with any degree of certainty at this time, but probably fall between $75,000 and $150,000.

Eben S. Allen was only a small shareholder in the company, but from his first connection with it he showed himself an unusually intelligent officer and an able adviser; and, accordingly, although there were many others whose holdings better entitled them to the chief executive position in the company, they acted in what they considered the best interest of the company and helped to promote Allen from transfer clerk, in which position the false issues of stock were made, to the joint office of Secretary and Treasurer, and then to the Presidency. He has been President of the company since 1886, Tuesday morning he executed certificates of stock for 229 shares and the other for 50 shares, of the par value of $100 per share, were sent to the Treasurer of the company, Mr. R. J. Jacobs, for transfer on the books of the company, from the office of George H. Prentiss & Co., brokers at 37 William-street. Upon comparison with the stock book it appeared that these certificates were not entered therein. The suspicions of the Treasurer were aroused. He scrutinized the signatures to the stock certificates closely, but they were so well executed and apparently genuine that he gathered no enlightenment there.

Some of the principal stockholders were at once communicated with, and a thorough investigation of the matter was entered upon which continued into the night. It finally found the company, because the story told by George H. Prentiss & Co. led to the unavoidable conviction that the President was a party to whatever irregularity there existed in the issue of the certificates, and without disclosing their suspicions to President Allen, the committee was more forcibly impressed by every step taken in the investigation. And on Tuesday, while still positive proof of criminality was lacking, nine of the Directors of the company called upon Inspector Byrnes and laid the facts in his knowledge before him. Applying the *reductio ad absurdum* test to the case, Inspector Byrnes became convinced of the guilt of President Eben S. Allen, and he therefore sent Detective Rogers out to take the man into custody. Allen was found at the office of the company at 625 West Forty-second-street, and upon learning the officer's mission went unresistingly to Headquarters into the presence of Inspector Byrnes, where in a short time a number of the Directors of the company called in the hope of getting information out of him of the exact character and extent of his misdoings.

But Allen refused to tell on Tuesday, and accordingly he was consigned to a cell and given opportunity to deliberate on the situation over night. Early yesterday morning several of the Directors and officers of the company assembled at the Inspector's room and the culprit was brought in. He faced his former associates in the railroad company without flinching, but without bravado, and in response to the skillful questioning of the inspector he gave a hesitating but complete statement of his fortunes transactions as far as the facts 60,000 in his recollection.

He said he had become interested with F. W. Hofele in the manufacture of iron fire escapes and other wrought-iron work at 140 East Forty-first-street, and the business languished for lack of money to properly carry it on. A part of the dwelling for the roots of buildings, in which he had invested money, proved valueless because the Inspector of Buildings would not allow its use on account of danger in case of fire. He hethought him of a scheme for temporarily raising money for the iron business, which he intended to use only until he could wipe out the loans with the profits of the business. He knew the stock of the company, of which he was the transfer clerk, was valuable and acceptable in money circles as good collateral security for loans. Having access to the blank certificates of stock, it occurred to him that it would be easy and safe to issue a few certificates in Hofele's name and his own, and upon these to raise money for the iron business. Hofele, he said, was innocent of any wrongdoing in the matter, he (Allen) having persuaded him that the stock belonged to him and he had had it issued in Hofele's name only for convenience and to facilitate the transaction of business in the banks. Some of the loans were negotiated with the Fifth-Avenue Bank and some with the Columbia Bank, but on the latter, it appears, from outside information, Hofele allowed the interest to drop behind, and noon the bank's request he closed up the loan and had it negotiated anew with the First National Bank of Williamsburg. Allen could not or would not say for how many shares of stock he had issued forged certificates. There were 700 at least and there might be 1,100. He furthermore refused to say whether he had forged the names of their Presidents, John Green, and the Treasurer of the company, or whether he had scanned their genuine signatures by representing that the owners had applied to have the stock transferred to the new names. This important point, upon which the question of liability of the company hinges, will probably not be determined until the inevitable litigation over the question reaches the judgment stage.

When so much of the story had been told the Directors went their ways and Inspector Byrnes took his prisoner down to the Tombs Police Court, where he was remanded without examination until this morning. The Directors of the company got together shortly afterward, and in short order adopted resolutions deposing Eben S. Allen from the Presidency of the company and electing George Green, the son of a former President, in his place as President pro tem. They furthermore resolved to prose- [illegible] extent of the law, in justice [illegible] well as to the persons he [illegible] his peccability. Mr. A. H. [illegible] dviser of President Green [illegible] nd to a TIMES reporter.

[illegible] acts came to the knowledge of the Directors—which was to-day—a meeting was called, at which Mr. Allen was removed from the Presidency, and Mr. George Green, whose father occupied the position so many years, was elected President pro tem. It was resolved, also, that the company take measures to prosecute the guilty parties and to do all in its power to enable the innocent holders of the false certificates to recover their rights. Formal complaint was made against Mr. Allen, and such parties as could be reached and were known were at once notified of the fraudulent character of the certificates. So far as the facts now appear, the company is not liable upon and cannot suffer by the issue of fraudulent stock."

Mr. George Green, the new President, is the proprietor of the Hôtel Métropole, and is one of the largest holders of stock in the company.

Inquiries about Allen, his probable disposition of the money realized upon the false certificates, his habits, and present financial condition elicited but little specific information, but, such as it was, it indicated a man of domestic and steady habits, a good but not an extravagant liver, and an industrious business man. He had but recently returned from a pleasure trip to Europe, and said quite nonchalantly when asked if he supposed he could escape the inevitable discovery of his wrong-doing that if he had known two days before that Hofele was not keeping the interest up on the loans for which the false certificates were pledged as security he would have paid the interest himself, and no one would ever have been the wiser. He depended upon his control of matters as President of the company to keep the matter from leaking out in case an application for the transfer of the shares should be made at the office of the company. Allen resided with his family, which consists of a wife and two daughters, at Pawling, in Dutchess County, upon a place which he purchased of Isaac Akin for $8,000 about three years ago. He has expended a good deal of money in improvements on the place since then, adding considerably to its value as a country seat. He is said to be a man who makes friends wherever he goes, is genial and sociable and a good entertainer.

Mr. George H. Prentiss of the firm of George H. Prentiss & Co. last night said to a TIMES reporter: "On July 30 G. H. Prentiss & Co. bought from F. P. Freeman & Co., of Exchange-place, 210 shares of Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railroad stock at about 70, seller 7 days. We paid them for the stock on Monday and received the certificates. On Thursday, Aug. 1, we bought from Heliman & Blount, corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, 229 shares more at the same price, and received and paid for the stock on Monday also. Why Allen, for whom the stock was sold, as I understand it, wanted us until Monday to deliver the stock, I did not learn. I myself, took certificates for 229 shares and for 50 shares up to the office of the company on Tuesday and asked to have it transferred to the names I gave the Secretary, Mr. Emmons. He said it was all right, but the Treasurer, Mr. Jacobs, was not in at the time and as soon as he came in he would ask him to attend to it. This morning I took up certificates for 160 more shares, making 439 shares in all, for the same purpose and got the same reply from Mr. Emmons. I went back to my office in the belief that the certificates were reamiss and that the transfers would be made as requested, and did not hear anything more about it until this afternoon, when Inspector Byrnes and one of his officers came and told me the certificates were forgeries. Miss Seymour.

"If Allen says he negotiated any sale of the stock through our house he lies, for I never, to my knowledge, saw the man in my life, and I am sure I never had any dealings with him. The parties who sold me the stock are responsible to me, and I to the customers, and the banks who took it in the first place are responsible to them. Whether they in turn can hold the railroad company is a matter that does not concern me, but it will probably depend upon whether the signatures to the certificates are forgeries or not."

The officers of the road are: President—George Green; Secretary—C. P. Emmons; Treasurer—R. J. Jacobs; Superintendent—John M. Calhoun; Directors—Charles Curtiss, George G. Dillard, A. M. Hackley, Charles B. Hoag, Henry A. Hnribut, F. H. Smith, George Gross, George A. Heinrich, A. H. Fruchtwager, F. F. Lasalla, R. J. Jacobs, and C. P. Emmons.

Allen will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning, when the formal charge of forgery will be made against him, and he will be called upon to say whether he desires an immediate examination or prefers to be held without examination for trial at the General Sessions.

The Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Company is capitalized at $750,000, in 7,500 shares of the par value of $100 each. All of the stock is issued except 200 shares, which are still in the treasury of the company. The market value of the stock has for several years ranged between $200 and $210 per share, and it is said that any bank or money lender in the country would lend within 20 per cent of its market value. Allen, it is said, pledged most of his personally-manufactured certificates for $150 per share.

When Mr. Hofele, the senior partner of Allen in the iron foundry business, arrived at his home, 306 East Forty-first-street, last night, after a business trip to New-Haven, he was greatly surprised to hear of the news of Allen's transactions. He said he had known nothing of the matter. He had known Mr. Allen for ten years, and for eight years had been interested with him in the iron business. Mr. Hofele said that he held patents that Mr. Allen became interested in, and it was owing to them that a partnership had been formed. He held a one-fourteenth interest in Allen & Co, while Mr. Allen held the rest.

Several years ago Allen gave him some four hundred shares in the railroad for his interest in certain of his patents. This stock Mr. Hofele sold a few weeks ago, when, needing to raise some funds, he called on Allen to know whether his stock was genuine or not. He had, of course, always considered it good.

Mr. Hofele said he did not know that his name had been used in connection with Allen's transactions or that stock had been issued in his name. He also denied that Allen's representations that the funds to be raised by the sale of stock was needed in the iron business were true as far as that business was concerned.

One of Inspector Byrnes's detectives called upon Mr. Hofele last night, but he could only say to him, as to a TIMES reporter, that he knew nothing about the issue of false certificates.

A LIFE PRISONER PARDONED.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 7.—In 1874 George W. Barnhart, a well-known and well-to-do citizen of Branch County, was accused of a criminal assault and in due course of time was convicted and, owing to popular clamor, was sentenced to prison for life. His property was dissipated, his wife died, and his family has been scattered over the country.

Recently a movement was set on foot looking to his pardon. The more thoroughly the matter was investigated, the more apparent it became that the man had been unjustly convicted.

Yesterday Gov. Luce extended an unconditional pardon to Barnhart, who goes out into the world again without money, family, or property.

YOUNG WOMAN IN A PARACHUTE.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 7.—Miss Louise Batts, a young aeronaut, made a balloon ascension at Rockaway Beach this afternoon, rising to the height of 1,000 feet, and descended with the aid of a parachute. She fell in the ocean and was rescued by a life saver of Waluwright & Smith's bathing pavilion. Sergt. Bergenheim of the Rockaway Beach Police was one of the first to go to her rescue, and assisted in bringing the daring aeronaut safely ashore. Fully 50,000 people witnessed the daring feat. Further than a thorough ducking the young woman escaped injury.

GOV. AMES IMPROVING.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—In an interview with Gov. Ames this evening he stated he was feeling nicely, and would have gone to Boston to-day, but was advised by his physician to stay at home and avoid the excitement. His pulse has been lower the last two days than it has been since April, having remained at seventy-six. The Governor received a telegram this evening from President Harrison with compliments, and regrets for the Governor's inability to be in Boston.

MR. CLEVELAND AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Ex-President Cleveland lunched this noon with Gov. Ladd. Among the guests were Senator Hiscock of New-York, Speaker Miller of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, ex-Secretary Whitney, ex-Gov. Davis of Rhode Island, and Senator Aldrich. After luncheon Mr. Cleveland, Daniel Lamont, and Messrs. James Woodward and James Stillman left on the last-named gentleman's yacht Wauda for New-London.

TO BENEFIT HUNGARIANS.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—A New-Yorki Elso Magyar Onkepzo Egylet, which in English, means The First Hungarian Literary Society of the City of New-York, has been incorporated, to conduct debates, recitations, and readings, and generally to develop and improve literary talent and to cultivate social relations among its members and conduct a library. The Trustees are Max Solomon, Joseph Stark, and Alexander Mandl.

GOV. HILL AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Gov. Hill is in the city for a few days. He is a guest at his old home on Lake-street.

SHE IS HIS SECOND WIFE

AND THE FIRST MRS. EDGECOMB IS STILL LIVING.

A STORY FROM HARTFORD WHICH WILL STARTLE DANIEL WEBSTER EDGECOMB'S MANY FRIENDS.

HARTFORD, Aug. 7.—The notice in a New-York paper a few days ago of the marriage of Daniel Webster Edgecomb and Miss Elizabeth Seymour of Brooklyn is made doubly interesting here as Mrs. Edgecomb, the first wife, is living at Newington, a suburb of this city, and if she has ever been separated from Edgecomb by divorce the fact is not known.

Edgecomb has not lived with this wife for some years, it being understood that his turning an agnostic from a devout church member, and becoming something of a believer in free-love doctrines, were instrumental in causing their separation. He has done something for her support during that time, and Mrs. Edgecomb owns property here.

Mrs. Edgecomb is at present in Chester, Middlesex County, this State, but is expected to return home within a few days. Edgecomb is a native of Mystic River, New-London County, and is about forty-eight years old. He made something of a record in this State as a politician. In 1869 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State by Hiram Appleman, and was re-appointed by Thomas M. Waller in 1870, and by Marvin H. Sanger, in 1873. He began his business career as a bookkeeper, and his proficiency as an accountant led to his being appointed Assistant Secretary of State. He has not lived in this State for about twelve years, but it is understood that for a long while he has been more than willing that his wife here should get a divorce.

Daniel W. Edgecomb is, or was, a member of the firm of Pope, Edgecomb & Tarry, patent lawyers, at 11 Wall-street, this city. Neither of the partners could be found at the office yesterday, but the young lady in attendance said that she understood that Mr. Edgecomb had gone abroad for two years and she believed that before going he had retired from the firm. About his personal affairs she knew nothing. That Edgecomb has gone to Europe is shown by the passenger list of the Hamburg-American steamer Columbia, which made its initial trip east on Aug. 1. On the list appears "Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Edgecomb."

Edgecomb has lived at Whitestone, L. I., and at the Wall House, Bedford-avenue and South Fifth-street, Brooklyn. Miss Seymour engaged rooms for him there early in December last, which he moved into about a week afterward. Miss Seymour undoubtedly lived in that immediate vicinity, for she was often seen about there, though nobody could be found who knew just where she lived or who she was. In the Brooklyn Directory of 1888 appears "Miss Elizabeth Seymour, 78 Rush-street." This is a theatrical boarders, but a few blocks from the hotel. No. 78 is a small, fashionable apartment house. Continued ringing of the bell brought no response last night. The neighbors, however, did not know Miss Seymour, and believed she must have moved.

Edgecomb lived at the Wall House until about April 25. The proprietor and guests who knew him give him an excellent character. They cannot believe the statement coming from Hartford that he was a believer in free-love doctrines, as he never was seen with any woman except Miss Seymour. He had a boy about fourteen years old, who was at a military school somewhere on Long Island. The boy and Miss Seymour frequently used to visit him. The latest time he was seen was last Friday evening, he being in the presence of his son and Miss Seymour that he was divorced. He made no secret of his intention to marry this Fall or early next Spring, and everywhere introduced Miss Seymour as his intended wife. Miss Seymour is described as being about forty years of age, pleasant-looking and intelligent, but not handsome.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander McKelvey, pastor of the second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, is the clergyman who, without the slightest suspicion that all was not right, married Edgecomb and Miss Seymour. Edgecomb so conducted himself as to completely deceive Dr. McKelvey, and to leave a very favorable impression along with a very proper marriage fee.

Dr. McKelvey's residence is at 143 Mercer-street, Jersey City. The door is at present locked tight, the family being at West Summit, N. J., for the Summer. Dr. McKelvey's young athlete son came up from the seashore yesterday and happened to visit the house just as a THUNDERER reporter was trying to get some items of life. He was at once interested in the story of Edgecomb's deception and was pretty sure the couple had been married by his father. He knew there had been a wedding in the early part or middle of July. Before going out to West Summit he called up the ministers of the marriage and settled the matter beyond a doubt.

As Dr. McKelvey's family was away when he performed the marriage ceremony, he was obliged to send outside for witnesses. Two were at once made to order, and these the Interesting ceremony. They said yesterday that the bridegroom and bride were surely Edgecomb and Miss Seymour. They had paid more than passing attention for the reason that the man appeared a very interesting gentleman and the bride was elegantly dressed. They were exceedingly and unpleasantly astonished when they learned the truth about them.

Dr. McKelvey was found at West Summit. He at first denied hardly place the Seymour-Edgecomb wedding. His books and records were in his house in Jersey City, and, as there was nothing special about the wedding, the recollection of it had nearly faded.

Little by little, however, the facts came back, and finally the clergyman was pretty sure of them. Finally he said, "Was the second complexioned man and had said his profession was that of attorney. This was about all the information he had given about himself. He appeared a polished gentleman, and he and his bride won the hearty good wishes of the clergyman.

Dr. McKelvey continued to recover his remembrance of little incidents as he thought of Edgecomb's gentlemanly bearing. Edgecomb had said he was stopping at Taylor's Hotel. The marriage had taken place on a Saturday. He looked in his private diary and found there, under July 6, the sentence, "Had a wedding."

The disjointed incidents then came back to Dr. McKelvey's recollection, but together, make a story about as follows: Dr. McKelvey had performed a marriage ceremony Friday night. The same coabman who had brought the couple up Friday night he was sure brought Edgecomb the next morning. Dr. McKelvey was going to New-York, but said he would be back in time for lunch. Edgecomb wanted the wedding to be in the afternoon, and 5:30 was about the time fixed for it. All parties were on hand at that hour, the witnesses being the two ladies before mentioned. Dr. McKelvey never marries divorced people unless they have secured a divorce for the one cause—adultery. He always asks if either person has been divorced. He had an impression that Edgecomb had said he had secured a divorce from his wife. Of this reply he could not be quite certain, and did not wish to make a positive statement without seeing his record at the Jersey City house.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Edgecomb asked the clergyman if he was going to put a notice in the papers. He told Dr. McKelvey's custom to do so, and he said he should not. Edgecomb was pleased. He said for certain reasons he did not wish a notice to be printed just then. He did not want all of his friends to know of his marriage. He and his bride were going to Saratoga or Niagara Falls—Dr. McKelvey wasn't quite sure which—and on their return, in about a month, were to sail for Europe. He would put the notice up then. There was nothing about Edgecomb's manner as he made the explanation to arouse any suspicion on Dr. McKelvey's part.

The two were at the house perhaps fifteen minutes, and then were driven away in the cab. There had been nothing whatever to mark the affair as different from other weddings which had been performed at Dr. Kelvey's house, and he had, in fact, paid no unusual attention to it. The answers to the questions which he always asks had been prompt and satisfactory. No license is required in New-Jersey, and except when the persons married are under the age required by law, no legal liability attaches to the officiating clergyman.

Dr. McKelvey, therefore, feels that it is not possible for any one to question his part in the proceedings.

BEATEN BY HER MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Hester Madden, a young woman separated from her husband, tried to abduct her two children from her mother-in-law at Newark last night and was beaten on the skull by the latter. She was taken to the city hospital and will recover. The mother-in-law was arrested.

NEEDING NEW BOILERS.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The cruiser Atlanta sailed for New-York this evening. An officer stated to-day that the cruiser needed new boilers and other changes in her machinery.

Mr. Parnell's health is broken. His physicians have advised him to go to the South of France and remain there until next Summer.

HAS BURKE CONFESSED?

THAT IS THE QUESTION WHICH IS NOW AGITATING CRONIN'S ENEMIES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—It is stated here this evening by those in a position to know something of what is going on that Martin Burke has confessed to State Attorney Longenecker and Chief Hubbard his participation in the murder of Dr. Cronin, and he has promised to go on the stand at the trial and tell all he knows.

It is also said that when Judge Baker to-morrow morning calls the habeas corpus proceedings by which Senator Kennedy and Lawyer Forrest, Dan Coughlin's attorney, seek to gain access to Burke, whose counsel Kennedy asserts he is, there will be presented to the court a letter from Burke, written this evening, saying that Kennedy is not his counsel, and he has no desire to see him or any other lawyer.

If these reports are true, one of the most desperate games played in the Cronin case has fallen through. Lawyer Kennedy, who wants to get at Burke, is a State Senator in Wisconsin. He appeared in Chicago before Burke left Winnipeg and announced that he was Burke's lawyer. When Burke arrived here he was rigidly secluded and nobody was able to see him. Kennedy protested, saying that as Burke's counsel he had a right to see his client.

To-day he obtained a writ of habeas corpus and that was argued before Judge Baker late in the afternoon. The petition recited the facts concerning Burke's removal from Winnipeg and went on to say that the prisoner was brought to Chicago in charge of Chief of Police Hubbard, that he arrived here on the night of Aug. 5, but that instead of being taken to the county jail as directed by the extradition papers he was brought to the Harrison-street police station, and was there, by direction of Chief Hubbard, locked up in what is known as the "sweat box," a place in which he cannot be kept under the sanction of the law, as he is now detained there without legal process.

It is also charged in the petition that repeated demands have been made on the Chief of Police by the attorney to be allowed to see his client, but that he was refused. He asked that Burke be taken to the County Jail, the place to which he was legally consigned, which request was also refused.

The writ was returnable at 3 o'clock, and at that hour all the parties interested and a large crowd of outsiders were present in Judge Baker's court room. An army of bailiffs was drawn up in line outside the court room and the crowd was thickly sprinkled with police-men in citizens' clothes. Every eye was on the door as Chief Hubbard made his appearance, but it was not the Chief nor the legal representatives of the law the crowd was anxious to see. It was Martin Burke who was looked for. But the curiosity of the crowd was not rewarded. The prisoner was just lying nice and safe behind the bars in the Harrison-street station, and by a peculiar legal technicality this disobedience of the writ was justified in the eyes of the court.

The point was that the writ was directed against Chief Hubbard, when by the terms of the petition Burke was in the custody of Officer John Collins. There could be but one ruling, and that was against Kennedy.

The lawyer was nonplussed, but Lawyer Forrest, whose eagerness to have an interview with Burke indicates that he regards the case of his own client as hopeless, came to the rescue. The ruling, however, was made, and the two lawyers secured another writ directed against Collins and returnable to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—A special received here this afternoon says: "The Rio Grande Western train, No. 3, known as 'the Modoc,' was held up near Crevasse last night by train robbers. Two of them boarded the baggage car at Thompson Springs. They climbed over the engine, pointed revolvers at the heads of the engineer and fireman and compelled them to stop the train.

"They forced the fireman to attempt to chop through the door of the express car, and made the engineer bring a bar to hold the plunder. Messenger Willis was ready with a magazine shotgun and two self-cocking revolvers. The fireman was unable to chop through the boiler-iron door, so the robbers fired a dozen shots through the car. Messenger Willis lay on the floor and was not hit. The robbers dared not show their heads at the broken windows lest they should get shot.

They gave it up and joined two other robbers who were on the cars. The four went through the train with their revolvers drawn and gathered $900 and twenty watches. One passenger put his head out the window to see what was going on and the robbers sent a bullet through his hat. Most of the passengers hid their valuables successfully, those losing them being too frightened to hide them.

A posse has gone from Grean River. Two Deputy United States Marshals went out this morning from Salt Lake with bloodhounds.

MONTANA'S CAPITAL IN DOUBT.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 7.—The convention to-day took up the question of the temporary location of the capital under special orders. Motions were made to strike out the clause locating the capital, which failed completely. Speechmaking then began in earnest. The forenoon was devoted to antagonizing Helena. The afternoon was occupied with voting for various cities in Committee of the Whole. Butte was defeated by a vote of 28 to 37. Anaconda was also defeated. Bozeman received a vote of 36 yeas and 21 nays. The section was then amended to read "at Bozeman" and the committee rose and recommended its adoption. Amendments were made naming every town in Montana, and a recess was taken.

A LONG BICYCLE RIDE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—At 7 o'clock this morning S. W. Van Sicklen, a bicyclist of Chicago, left this city on his wheel for Kansas City, which he expects to reach by Friday night. To do that he will have to wide 180 miles each day. Mr. Van Sicklen hopes to do this by steady hard work.

This gentleman rode from New-York to Albany last June, making the distance in 17 hours and 15 minutes, which still stands as the record. He is a well-built man, with a wonderful constitution.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Heard of Inspector Byrne's force went to Trenton, N. J., and arrested Martin Reagan and Thomas King on a charge of forgery. It is charged that about a year ago King, who was treasurer of a religious society connected with Father Doherty's church at Seventy-ninth-street and First-avenue, forged notes to the amount of $700 and left the city with Reagan. They were locked up in Trenton, awaiting a requisition from the Governor.

A GOOD DAY FOR THE BLUES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Spirited polo games were played this afternoon. Sides were as follows: Yellows—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., E. L. Winthrop, W. K. Thorn, Jr., R. Agassiz. Blues—C. Havemeyer, Foxhall Keene, S. Mortimer, C. C. Baldwin. W. H. Vanderbilt alternated with Baldwin, these two being young players. The ground was soft and the riding hard. Some plays of magnificent game. The blues carried off the honors, winning by a score of 6 goals to 1.

WORK STOPPED BY INJUNCTION.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 7.—The work of demolition of the old State House on the Green, which has been going on for several weeks, was temporarily stopped Tuesday night by an injunction granted by Judge Carpenter of the Superior Court at Hartford, on behalf of the people, which was prayed out by Benjamin Noyes of life insurance notoriety in this State and New-Jersey.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.

The Williams French Fattening Poultry Company was organized yesterday by the election of James H. Brasin, Lorenz Reim, E. L. Merrifield, and Frank L. Pommer, Directors; William C. Williams, President; Clark Baldwin, Vice President, and Ansel K. Powell, Treasurer. The company will be able to treat 100,000 head of poultry every twenty-one days.

VICTORS AT CHESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The annual convention of the National Chess Association closed a two days' session here to-day. William Haller of St. Louis won the championship tournament, and R. N. Whiteford of Crawfordsville, Ind., the free-for-all. The delegates started for their homes to-night.

THE RAMSEY CASE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Coroner's jury in the Ramsey case to-night brought in a verdict that David Ramsey died of arsenical poisoning, under circumstances that point to Mrs. Ramsey as the murderess.

NONE BIGGER THAN QUAY

THE HERO OF PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

SET ON A HIGH PEDESTAL BY THE CONVENTION WHICH SELECTED H. K. BOYER FOR TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 7.—The Republican State Convention, which assembled in this city to-day and nominated the Hon. Henry K. Boyer of Philadelphia for State Treasurer, was one of the utmost gatherings in the history of that party in this State. So united were the delegates in sentiment regarding the work to be done that final adjournment occurred in less than three hours after Chairman Andrews called the convention to order.

The hall in which the convention was held was handsomely decorated with bunting and banners and the arrangements for the gathering were complete. Many of the leaders among the younger element of the party were present. A large number of Senators and members of the House were among the delegates.

At 10:30 A. M. Chairman Andrews's gavel fell. The call for the convention was read by Secretary Leach of the State Committee, and the roll of delegates was called. There were no contests regarding seats to settle. Walter Lyon of Allegheny was chosen temporary Chairman and Frank Willing Leach of Philadelphia Secretary. Mr. Lyon made a short speech on taking the chair, in which he congratulated the Republicans of Pennsylvania on the part they took in placing in the chair occupied by Grover Cleveland a man in whose honor, integrity, wisdom, and patriotism the confidence of the people reposes, "the Republican soldier, protectionist President, our own Benjamin Harrison." He also congratulated the party on the harmony which now characterizes its councils. After adopting resolutions prescribing that all resolutions should go to the committee without debate and that the rules of the House of Representatives should govern the convention, the Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were announced and the convention took a recess.

After reassembling the Committee on Permanent Organization reported, naming the Hon. G. W. Delamater of Crawford as permanent Chairman, continuing the temporary subordinate officers, and naming a Vice President and Honorary Secretary from each Senatorial district. On taking the chair Mr. Delamater made a speech of some length, in which he congratulated the convention on the national victory of 1888 and the triumph of protection, alluded to the solid South and the peculiar political methods by which it is kept solid, thanked Grover Cleveland for compelling his party to take a decided stand on the tariff question, and congratulated the party on the result of the battle on the issue thus presented to the people. At the conclusion of Senator Delamater's speech Mr. Kennedy of Allegheny offered a resolution, which was adopted with a cheer, declaring the Hon. William H. Andrews the Chairman of the State Committee for another term, beginning Jan. 1, 1890.

Gen. Frank Raeder from the Committee on Resolutions read the following platform, which was also adopted without opposition:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania in convention assembled submit the following platform:

I. The doctrines enunciated at Chicago in June, 1888, by the National Republican Party received the indorsement of the people of the nation in the following November. Upon them the Keystone State set the seal of her approval by eighty thousand majority. Withrenewed emphasis we reaffirm those principles and pledge ourselves to them to the electors of Pennsylvania for their approbation.

II. We greatly rejoice in the national victory of 1888 for a twofold reason: first, because it was fought and won under Pennsylvania leadership and upon Pennsylvania platform, and, second, because the executive and legislative power in the Union has thereby been restored to the Republican Party, which, while it has always upheld the rights of the electors of Pennsylvania for their approbation.

II. We greatly rejoice in the national victory of 1888 for a twofold reason: first, because it was fought and won under Pennsylvania leadership and upon Pennsylvania platform, and, second, because the executive and legislative power in the Union has thereby been restored to the Republican Party, which, while it has always upheld the rights of the electors of Pennsylvania for their approbation.

III. The Republicans of Pennsylvania claim special recognition for the reason that in the hour of its extremity they initiated the National Republican organization a Chairman who, during all the anxious days of the recent national campaign, in co-operation with the Republican leaders in other States, so controlled the forces at hand as to compel victory. The thanks of the Republicans of this Commonwealth are due and hereby tendered to the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay for such honorable and masterful way in which he conducted that campaign.

IV. We cordially indorse the Administration of President Benjamin Harrison because it steadily devotes itself to the work of broad and patriotic administration by competent and trusty officials, and makes its rule of inflexible duty the faithful enforcement of the laws, and because its policy and its statutes; because it proposes honestly to collect and honestly to disburse the proceeds of public taxation, and seeks so to adjust the burdens thereof that those persons and those interests which most shall bear most, and those able to bear least shall bear least, and that in all cases the vexatious and inquisitorial forms of taxation shall be first reduced and abolished; pledged to give to suffering communities needed help in the necessary work of public education in order that thereby the citizenship of this whole country may be educated to the duties of intelligent self-government; because it seeks by adequate legislation protection against the offenses of suppressed and misounted ballots, of perverted returns and false certificates of election and of murderous methods of maintaining by fraud and wrongs which now stain the records of Southern States and touch the honor of the Southern people, making of elections in most of them a fraud or farce, and because it proposes that the Congressmen now assuming to represent those States in the legislative halls of the Nation, and because, more than all else, it makes as its cardinal aim in legislative affairs the welfare of the rights of America and the defense of the honor, safety, and dignity of all Americans, and in domestic affairs the development of our own resources, the advancement of our own interests, the enlargement of our own industries, and the upbuilding of the labor of our own people, against all of which the Democratic Party stands as an ever-present danger and menace.

V. "Protection" is the cornerstone of our political faith. Its greatest blessing is that in protecting the American laborer and manufacturer it strengthens and builds up all interests, resulting in the promotion of a great diversity of business enterprises and a home market. It thereby nurtures not only the interest primarily and directly protected, but all interests, particularly agriculture, which finds in the certainty and higher prices of a home market its great advantage. Pennsylvania Democrats have until recently claimed the noble distinction of being Democratic protectionists. At last, however, the controlling element in that party, not only in the Nation, but State, has unequivocally announced its antagonism to protection. It is our duty to take advantage of the opportunity and press home this living issue. We will thereby deal Democracy its death blow in Pennsylvania.

VI. If protection is American industry be the cornerstone of our political faith, then protection to those who fought in defense of the Union is its capstone. We reverence the memory of those intrepid martyrs who gave up their lives upon the field of battle, and of those who have been burdened with years and covered with scars, who have since gone to their rest. But tears will not suffice for the tens of thousands of brave soldiers who still survive. We advocate such amendments to the pension laws as will make adequate provision for all honorably discharged veterans of the late war, whose advancing years, wounds, or other infirmities, disable them from total or partial self-support. Those who saved the Nation from dissolution should be saved by the Nation from penury; and we heartily commend the wise and friendly liberality shown by Congress and by the Executive to soldiers in the conscientious discharge of the duties of his office.

VII. The Republican Party, having in 1886 declared in favor of the submission of the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to a vote of the people, and having, in two successive Legislatures, through the ballots obtained by the Constitution, and in spite of Democratic opposition, provided the machinery for reaching a fair expression of the public sentiment upon the question which it was pledged having been taken, declares that it has faithfully and honorably fulfilled its compact in this regard. In view of the result of said election, and having regard for the preservation of the purity of the homes of our Commonwealth, we heartily indorse the Brooks high-license law, and recommend such amendments thereto as will tend to its proper and progressive improvement, and also bring within its scope the control of wholesale licenses.

VIII. We indorse the action of the last Legislature in providing for the appointment of commissioners to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the construction and improvement of the public highways of this Commonwealth, and to consider the subject of local taxation, with a view to a reasonable and just equalization thereof, and the questions of vital concern to the people of Pennsylvania, particularly those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and which can be satisfactorily and only relieved and intelligent consideration from the respective legislative commissions.

IX. The administration of Gov. Beaver continues to merit the confidence and approval of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. From its inception it has been able, dignified, and clean in every department, and deserves the continued respect and approval of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

X. The catastrophe which has recently visited Johnstown and other sections of the State, and touched the heart of all forms of civilization on the face of the earth, appeals especially to the sympathies of the people of this Commonwealth, who have witnessed with thankful hearts the generosity of all nations. We trust that the next Legislature take such constitutional action as will best provide permanent relief for the stricken sections.

XI. The death of Gen. Simon Cameron, for sixty years a conspicuous son of Pennsylvania, and for much of that time an honored discharge of important public functions, State and national, executive and legislative, is a great public loss which proper

ALL READY FOR THE START

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

MANY CRAFT AT NEW-LONDON—BURGESS, GARDNER, M'VEY, SMITH, AND FIFE REPRESENTED.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—The roar of about eighty cannon sounded off the Pequot House in New-London's fine harbor at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon. It was a startling sound and it came from the decks of about eighty of the most distinguished yachts in the land in a grand salute to Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra, the flagship of the fleet of the aristocratic New-York Yacht Club, as she dropped anchor in the midst of the fleet. The Electra was expected by the yachtsmen on board the numerous craft, and all were ready to pull the string to the priming piece of their cannon as soon as the flagship should salute the port with one of her thundering guns.

The Electra had left the New-York Yacht Club's pier at East Twenty-sixth-street, New-York, at 9:40 A. M. to join the yachts at New-London, and she had made the run of 100 nautical miles in seven hours and forty minutes. She had on board as Commodore Gerry's guests Fleet Capt. Stephen Peabody, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst, Fleet Surgeon Dr. Morris J. Asch, the Regatta Committee of the club, made up of Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, W. E. Iselin, Chester Griswold, and D. D. Fearing, besides the representatives of the press. It was a delightful day on the Sound, and the run was very enjoyable, but nothing of especial interest happened within sight or hearing of the Electra until the booming of cannon told of the magnitude of the fleet that has assembled here to start to-morrow on the annual squadron cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, the great yachting event of the year in American waters.

The yachts have been arriving here from east and west for the past two days until the harbor is well filled with them, there being everything, in the sailing line from Mr. E. D. Morgan's big schooner Constellation, the latest production of Mr. Edward Burgess, Boston's great designer, down to the lively little forties. Notwithstanding that the America's Cup defenders, Volunteer and Puritan, are not here to add their grace and fame to the squadron, it may be said to be the finest gathering of yachts to race ever seen this side of the Atlantic.

The Constellation attracts the most attention now. Very few of the yachtsmen have seen her in racing rig, and she is almost a revelation. She is plainly of Burgess form, and a look at her immense spars will make one willing to believe the fact that on her trial trip she made eighty-seven knots in an even seven hours, and part of the time logged fourteen knots. Near the Constellation are the schooners Merlin, Sea Fox, Fortuna, Grayling, Sachem, Montauk, Palmer, Quickstep, Hardinger, Iroquois, Intrepid, Oenone, Halcyon, Norseman, Dauntless, Marguerite, and the old Priscilla, now the schooner Sirius. Each combination of shoulder-to-shoulder yacht right anchored well out in the bay is the Carl Smith sloop Katrina, which arrived here in tow yesterday and has been out to-day to stretch her new sails. Her new mainsail is in pretty good shape. Mr. H. D. Auchincloss thinks she will do better than she has done as compared with her rival, the Burgess Titania. Her designer is aboard of her as unassuming and pleasant as ever. Mr. C. Oliver Iselin is in an unfortunate position regarding the Titania, as his skipper, Capt. Half o'Yonkers Bar Jones, who has sailed the Colonia this season, is ill with a severe throat trouble. It is hoped that he will be up all right in the morning, however. The old cutter Bedouin will race against the Titania and Katrina and the contest between these seventies will be a feature of the cruise. Coming down to the forties are the Burgess boats Verena, Mariquita, Lotowana, A. W. A., the new Providence forty; Vandal, Calspa, Nymph, Papoose, the Gardner yacht Lris, and the McVey boats Helen and Alice. These are all the forties that are here to-night, but more will join the fleet at Newport if not before. The Tomahawk's crew will be aboard the Constellation to-morrow, Mr. Morgan's forty having remained at Newport. There are a number of yachts expected in to-night, the Forbes fishing schooner Fredonia being one of them.

It may be said that Boston has turned out strong, as a glance at the official list of the yachts reported at the meeting of Captains will show, and her designer, Mr. Burgess, is represented everywhere. His yachts comprise in the main the best part of the fleet. It remains to be seen, however, if he will be beaten in speed by either Gardner, McVey, Smith, or Fife.

The steam-yacht feature of the fleet is by no means an insignificant one. Steam yachts are scattered all over the water near the Pequot House, and the beauty of the electric lights on many of them adds to the attractiveness of the evening scene in the harbor.

Soon after 7 o'clock, when the signal for colors was sounded, the evening meal was ended and the yachtsmen began to gather on the brilliantly-lighted piazza of the Pequot House before attending the meeting of Captains on board the Electra at 9 P. M. A ball was given at the hotel in honor of the hotel patrons, and many of the guests of the Captains remained on shore during the meeting. The Captains and their guests will probably number several hundred.

The cups offered by the Martha's Vineyard Association to be raced for off Cottage City are a silver pitcher for first-class schooners, a silver pitcher for second-class schooners, a silver tankard for first-class sloops, and a silver loving cup for second-class sloops. The prizes will be presented to the winners at a reception to be given the yachtsmen the evening of the race by the Oak Bluffs Club.

At the meeting of the Captains the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the runs from port to port be made in the order in which they appear in the circular of the Regatta Committee, subject to such modification by the Commodore as in his discretion he may deem proper.

Resolved, That the race for the Goelet Cups take place at Newport on Friday, Aug. 9, wind and weather permitting, and that the start be made at 10:30 A. M. from the line off Brenton's Reef.

The courses for the Martha's Vineyard Association Cups.—Course No. 1, for classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 of schooners, sloops, cutters, and yawls. To start across an imaginary line drawn from the bell buoy on the Quicksand Rock off Seaview Hotel, to end around the bell buoy off Nobska Point, thence to and around the bell buoy one and a quarter nautical miles due south off Robinson's Hotel, and return. Course No. 2, for class 5 of schooners, and classes 5, 6, and 7 of sloops, starts as in course 1, to and around the bell buoy off Nobska Point light, thence to and around a mark boat off the Hadley Harbor shoals.

Resolved, That the polite invitation of the Oak Bluffs Club to a reception at its clubhouse on the evening of the day of the race for the Martha's Vineyard cups from 9 to 11 o'clock be accepted with thanks.

Resolved, That the squadron get under way to run to-morrow morning for Newport directly after colors, and that the flagship, the racing start to be made off Sea Flower Reef about 45 minutes later, and that the course be outside of Fisher's Island to the southward of Race Rock.

A reception will be held aboard the Alva on Sunday from 2 to 4 P. M., wherever the fleet happens to be.

The start for Newport will be made early to-morrow evening. The steam yachts that reported and their Captains are as follows:

STEAM YACHTS.

Yacht.	*Captain.*	*Yacht.*	*Captain.*
Electra,	Com. Gerry.	Neaira,	F. Lovejoy.
Fedalma,	E. M. Brown.	Norwhal,	C. O. Osgood.
Lasaqua,	J. L. Hutchinson.	Vanderbilt,	F. W. Vanderbilt.
Magnolia,	F. Rogers of Philadelphia.	Vision,	J. J. Alexandre.
		Wanda,	J. Stillman.
Jean,	James Renwick.	Marguerite,	L. H. Livingston.
Ingona,	S. H. Austin.		
Stranger,	G. S. Scott.	Lurline,	J. M. Waterbury.
Ungowa,	O. B. Jennings.	Alva,	W. K. Vanderbilt.
Stella,	H. E. Abbey.	Sentinel,	G. L. Ronalds.
Wallis,	J. Wolf.	Oneida,	E. C. Benedict.
Corsair,	J. P. Morgan.		

The sailing yachts, their numbers, measurements according to New-York Yacht Club rule, classes, and owners are here given. The numbers will be held during the cruise and will distinguish them. The measurements will also hold to the end of the cruise:

SCHOONERS—CLASS 1, ALL OVER 100 FEET.

No.	*Name.*	*Measurement.*	*Captain.*
1	Dauntless	112.83	C. H. Colt.
15	Norseman	110.12	Ogden Goelet.
9	Constellation	110.00	E. D. Morgan.
2	Palmer	104.17	C. Murphy Palmer.
5	Intrepid	99.30	Lloyd Phoenix.

SCHOONERS—CLASS 2, OVER 90 AND NOT OVER 100 FEET.

75	Montauk	95.33...J. E. Brooks.
16	Fortuna	94.82...H. S. Hovey, Boston.
17	Norma	94.30...L. H. Smith.

SCHOONERS—CLASS 3, OVER 80 AND NOT OVER 90 FEET.

25	Merlin	92.00...W. H. Forbes.
10	Sea Fox	90.79...A. Cass Canfield.
8	Alert	90.00...H. Bryant, Boston.
11	Sachem	89.14...W. Arnold.
4	Mayflower	89.01...T. Carbrhill.
20	Vamoose	87.00...F. K. Sturges.
68	Atlanta	87.00...D. H. Townsend.
12	Grayling	85.21...L. A. Fish.
92	Elma	...R. L. Belknap.

SCHOONERS—CLASS 4, OVER 70 AND NOT OVER 80 FEET.

18	Marguerite	83.37...A. F. Burden.
68	Iroquois	81.74...R. N. Ellis.
24	Halcyon	81.08...H. Lippitt of Providence.

SCHOONERS—CLASS 5, ALL 70 FEET AND UNDER.

90	Quickstep	68.37...F. Grinnell of Providence.
40	Oleo	67.62...E. C. Moffitt.
37	Harbinger	67.00...H. G. Russell, Providence.
56	Sealion	62.12...Edmund Rice.
52	Agnes	57.86...J. N. Winslow.
88	Tioga	55.00...S. L. Husted.

SCHOONERS NOT CLASSED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cruiser	...W. L. Brooks.
White	...W. G. Brokaw.
Constance	...H. Copeland, Boston.
Medalist	...J. S. Dickerson.
Viking	...M. Loomis.

SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS—CLASS 3, OVER 61 AND NOT OVER 70 FEET.

32	Titania	74.30...C. O. Iselin.
31	Katrina	73.56...Auchincloss Brothers.
30	Bedouin	72.18...A. Rogers.
35	Vencia	71.94...J. E. Earle.
72	Pocahontas	69.00...J. E. Smith.
34	Fanny	68.80...F. B. Fiske.
74	Vision	66.00...A. J. Weston.

SLOOPS—CLASS 4, OVER 53 AND NOT OVER 61 FEET.

42	Hildegarde	63.75...J. C. Birgan.
45	Wizard	60.00...E. Staples.

SLOOPS—CLASS 5, OVER 46 AND NOT OVER 53 FEET.

33	Cinderella	55.48...Dr. W. B. Hopkins.
37	Clara	54.23...Dr. J. C. Darrow.
59	Bertia	52.08...F. Gallatin.
77	Active	52.00...W. L. Matson.

SLOOPS—CLASS 6, OVER 46 AND NOT OVER 46 FEET.

28	Adelaide	49.17...R. W. Tuman.

SLOOPS—CLASS 7, ALL 40 FEET AND UNDER.

50	Liris	46.47...C. W. Wetmore and others.
48	Marionita	45.67...A. Belmont, Jr.
85	Lotawana	44.71...M. G. Foster.
33	Nymph	44.55...F. W. Flint.
64	Vandal	41.00...H. Stanton.
...	Verena	... ...J. A. Beebe.
...	Peri	... ...F. P. Sands.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A NAPHTHA LAUNCH AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Bystanders near the boathouses at the foot of Ferry-street about 4 o'clock this afternoon heard two explosions in quick succession from the boathouse just being built by L. R. Crocker, Superintendent of the New-York Central Stock Yards, in which his pleasure yacht, the Cedar Ridge, was stored. Immediately following the explosions the boat burst into flames. Simultaneously with the explosions two or three persons were thrown into the water as if from the force of the disoharge. Miss McLean, twenty-eight years old, was picked up from the water. She was badly burned and was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

At this time the form of Mr. Crocker's young son was seen standing on the boat's deck, against a background of fire. Charles Schweigels seized a pole and extended it toward the little fellow until it almost touched his breast, at the same time crying to him to grasp it. But the boy seemed paralyzed and in a moment fell back into the fire and burned to death. Schweigel's face was burned from his attempt to rescue the little fellow. Attention was then directed to a carpenter clinging to a rafter just over the blazing boat. For a few moments he hung desperately on his perch and then, as if stupefied by the heat and suffocated by the smoke, dropped into the furnace below. His name was John Engenseln, thirty years old, and he leaves a wife and five small children. Two other children of Mr. Crocker, Lennard Lemuel, aged nine years and ten months, and Ethel, aged eight years and nine months, also perished in the flames. Another girl, Charlotte, aged fourteen, was blown into the water and rescued from there by the hospital.

The yacht was what is is known as a naphtha launch, using naphtha for fuel. It is supposed that the accident was caused when the engineer lit the match for ignition of the fuel by the explosion of some gas which had leaked out. The boat was of about fifteen tons burden, and was bought by Mr. Crocker in New-York and brought here last Spring. It is a total wreck. The boathouse was destroyed. The family was preparing to go off on a pleasure trip, and Mr. Crocker had taken his four children and Miss McLean, a lady from Detroit who is staying with the family, to the river for an excursion. Mr. Crocker himself narrely escaped with his life. He is almost insane with grief, his wife has been ill for some time, and this grief will probably kill her. The condition of the other daughter and Miss McLean was reported serious, but not necessarily fatal, at a late hour to-night.

OBITUARY.

MINOT F. WINCH.

The death of Minot F. Winch, which occurred at his residence, 109 West Thirteenth-street, on Tuesday evening, makes a break in the pioneers in the loe business in New-York City. Mr. Winch, who had attained to the ripe age of seventy-three years, was President of the New-York City Ice Company. It was under his direction and supervision that the first of the storage ice-houses on the banks of the Hudson River were erected.

For a long term of years he held the position of Deacon in the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Burchard. He leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

OBITUARY NOTE.

William A. Odell of the firm of Odell & Mills, at 60 Liberty-street, who died at his home, 10 East Twenty-third-street, on Tuesday, aged eighty-two years, was very well known in this city in both the wholesale dry goods and the paper trades. He was born in this city, and began his business career with the old house of Odell & Walter Lockwood, in Pearl-street near Maiden-lane. He later became interested in the manufacture of commercial note paper. His wife survives him.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At the National Electric Light Association's session today P. H. Alexander of New-York read a report of the Committee on Harmonizing Electric Light and Insurance Interests. In closing he said that the committee would recommend that the association should form within its body an improvement of the electric service in general; also that examining boards be formed in the different districts where persons seeking employment in different branches may be examined.

A committee was appointed and instructed to prepare and present to the proper committees of Congress a petition on behalf of the National Electric Light Association for the abolition of the customs duty on copper—ingot, wire, plate, sheets, bars, and rods.

Ferdinand A. Wyman of Boston read a paper on "The Constitutionality of Execution by Electricity."

He said in closing: "My endeavor has been to show that punishment of death by means of the electric current is so cruel that the Legislature of New-York ought to repeal the law, and so cruel that the courts of New-York ought to pronounce the statute unconstitutional."

Mr. Moses of New-York delivered an address invoking the association to unite in a protest against and an effort to discontinenance this horrible law, a most valued friend as a public executioner.

Dr. Moses then offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon Gov. Hill to use his influence for the repeal of the obnoxious law; that the National Electric Light Association does hereby respectfully petition the General Assembly of the state of New-York to repeal said law at the next session, and that in view of the doubtful expediency of said law and the petition for its repeal the Governor he requested to commute the sentence of all criminals to be executed by electricity to imprisonment for life until said law is repealed.

Nearly the future afternoon was spent in discussing the question, and relating incidents to show that death by electricity is not a painless one.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The geodetic survey party sent out by the United States Government to definitely determine and establish the Alaskan boundary are now at work. They sloped at Oonalaska, where soundings were made and the variation of the magnetic needle was ascertained.

The surveyors, with their stores, were disembarked at a point south of the Yukon River and proceeded on their way.

The Interior Department is thinking of sending an expedition to assist the United States Geodetic Survey party in the establishment of the boundary, but nothing has as yet been definitely settled.

The matters are satisfactorily arranged the party will start next month and, proceeding by boat up the Yukon, will Winter there and continue their operations next year.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The second match in the tennis tournament was played this morning between T. Hitchcock, Jr., and O. Belmont. Hitchcock is of the first class, and gave Belmont 30 and a hisqus. With this disadvantage he won, 6—3, 6—2, 6—5.

The following scores were made this afternoon: Final Singles—J. S. Brown beat C. Willing, Jr., 6—0, 6—2, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—First round, J. S. Brown and Miss Stevens beat H. W. Cozzens, Jr., and Miss Cozzens, 6—2, 6—3; A. Peckham and Miss Smith beat E. Wilbur and Miss Seabury, 6—3, 9—7. Brown is winner of the tournament, and plays H. W. Cozzens, Jr., for the championship cup to-morrow.

CHEROKEES GETTING HORSE SENSE.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Aug. 7.—The election in the Cherokee Nation has demonstrated the fact that the Cherokees are by no means unanimously opposed to selling the strip, as several candidates who ran on the platform of selling were elected by overwhelming majorities over those who opposed the sale. Ex-Chief Bushyhead favors the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the Government representatives. It is evidently becoming apparent to the Cherokee that he must submit to the inevitable decree of civilization.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Theodore Roosevelt of the Civil Service Commission arrived here from Milwaukee to-day, and had a brief interview with Postmaster Saxton. He also dropped into the room in which eighty-five applicants for appointment in the Post Office Department were struggling with civil service examination papers.

OARS AND SHELLS.

EIGHT EVENTS ARE BOOKED AT PULLMAN TO-DAY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The sun set on the largest array of shells ever assembled in the West as its last rays toned into apparent life the waters of Lake Calumet last evening. The day had proved a good one for the oarsmen and every advantage was taken of it. A warm wind from the southeast combined, with a blazing sun, drove all the racing craft off the lake before noon, and the channel was left to other oarsmen, who employed the morning hours in affixing flags to the posts which mark the western or inner boundary of the course. For an hour after dinner the rival crews and individual entries exchanged well-bred felicitations of previous time records—during practice.

The Bradfords of Boston made the first move in the afternoon toward work by putting in a good six-mile spin through Kensington and Chicago's southern limits. The Canadians and later arrivals from the States were satisfied to lounge around the boating quarters criticising the course, condition of the water, and probabilities for to-day's events. At 4 o'clock the National Regatta Committee, led by Chairmen L. B. Glover, arrived, and within the hour the order of events for the meeting, as decided upon at an earlier meeting in the city, was promulgated.

The die being cast, the crews disappeared in the direction of the boathouse, and within a half hour the course was dotted with every species of racing craft. Drawing for positions was completed at 5:30 and satisfactorily. The number of entries in both crew and individual events necessitated several changes in heats, but the final arrangement is as equitable as could be expected. The junior four of the Toronto Rowing Club were among the earliest to leave the boathouse, and made a good showing. The senior four of the same club followed. This crew is likely to be in at the finish. The form of each of these clubs is good, barring a too quick return of the seat, which seems to be a colonial fad. The Toronto senior four won the championship in 1887, but last year turned it over to the Passaics of New-Jersey. The four men who beat them are now in the Atalanta eight.

The Minnesota crew came up in good form during a short spin to the south. J. J. Ryan of the Toronto pulled down the course, closely followed by the Catlin double, showing both power and speed. The Argonauts of Toronto with their four looked promising, even alongside the sportsmen's choice, the Delawares. The latter are rowing in beautiful form, and the betting is in their favor for the senior four race. Good work was done by the Monahan brothers of the Alhangs, and it is compared favorably with that of the Tim Donoghue brothers, who seem to be booked by the knowing ones to win.

The Atalantas worked the crowd for all tha enthusiasm there was, but the Bradfords could not be overlooked as they held their way down the course, to all impossibility to pick winners, and the thousands who will watch the eight events of to-morrow will see close finishes after hotly-contested races. Among the visitors now at Pullman whose past services in the canse of aquatics entitle them to recognition was Capt. J. G. Tighe of the Varnnas of Brooklyn. President Garfield of the association had as a guest Tim Donoghue of Newburg, N. Y. Capt. Tighe seemed to lean toward George Freeth, a Brooklyn protégé, as a possible winner of the senior single sculls.

TARIFF ON FOREST PRODUCTS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The American Consul here has again drawn the attention of the Dominion Government to a discrepancy in the customs tariff as regards the importation of certain articles of forest products which he believes should not exist.

It is with reference to the imposition of duty by the Dominion Government on all railway ties, poles, and posts coming into Canada, while the statute clearly defines that all logs and round unmanufactured timber shall be admitted free of duty, and which are admitted into the United States from Canada on the free list.

The Government has replied that railroad ties and fence poles are dutiable at 20 per cent. Telegraph poles not further manufactured than trimmed (the bark on) are free.

The Consul says he sees no other recourse than to rely on the provisions of the third section of the prepared bill which will be pressed before the coming Congress in connection with the log export duty question. The section referred to authorizes retaliation.

THE NOTES WENT TO PROTEST.

Leonard A. Bradley of Seventieth-street, Bay Ridge, was taken before Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon charged by James K. Harby, a plater of 57 Ann-street and 207 West One Hundred an Thirty-fifth-street, with obtaining $1,000 from him by trick and device. Mr. Harby says that Bradley induced him on March 29 to indorse notes amounting to $1,275, by certifying that he owned $100,000 worth of real estate and other property worth $5,000. The notes were protested, and it was then learned that Bradley's allegations were false. He was remanded in the custody of his counsel for examination to-morrow afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Residents of Chicago who may be unfortunate enough to be hitten by mad dogs will not hereafter have to go to Paris to be treated by Pasteur. Cook County's Insane Asylum Committee yesterday set apart two unused rooms to be used by Dr. Antonio Lagorio for the treatment of hydrophobia according to Pasteur's method. Dr. Lagorio is a Chicagoan by birth, but he spent five years as a student with Pasteur.

While at work on the highway about eight miles south west of Peoria, Ill., William Given and J. W. Richmond, two farmers, unearthed fifteen skeletons. The well preserved bodies were all together, and were remarkably well preserved. One skeleton was large and the skull well developed. The others were rather inferior, and four of them were children. They were found in a gravel bank on Assanians Hill.

A mob of strikers assaulted a number of Hungarians who returned to work at the Carrie Blast Furnace, near Pittsburg, yesterday morning, and drove them away. Two of the Hungarians who beaten so badly that he will probably die. A Sheriff's posse then interfered, and in a free fight which followed Deputy Sheriff Sweeny was probably fatally shot. The strikers were finally driven off.

The annual meeting of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence was held at Thousand Island Park yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—P. H. Warner, Rochester; First Vice President—H. H. Chandler, New York; Second Vice President—Jacob Hayes, New-York; Secretary—W. H. Thompson, Alexandria Bay; Treasurer—R. P. Groat, Clayton.

The cornerstone of the new building of St. Mark's School, South Boroughs, Mass., was laid yesterday by the Rev. George S. Converse of Roxbury of the Board of Trustees, the exercises being under the general supervision of the Rev. Waldo Burnett, rector of St. Mark's Church. The building will cost $225,000, and will be one of the finest private school buildings in the country.

Gen. Felix Agnus of the Baltimore *American*, and Alex D. Anderson of Washington, D. C., representing the Board of Promotion of the three American exposition to be held Washington in 1892, were in Philadelphia yesterday to confer with the editors of the various papers and the several commercial Exchanges in regard to that enterprise.

Portions of Kitson County, Minn., were visited yesterday morning by a severe thunder and hail storm. Houses and barns were struck by lightning and wheat fields were partially destroyed by hail. Some fields escaped without any loss, as the storm went in streaks. No loss of life has been reported.

The centennial celebration of the settlement of Northfield, Vt., by Benjamin Waite, was held yesterday with a large attendance. The oration was by the Hon. E. J. Palmer of Waterbury, and the poem was by L. A. Kneeland. There were short speeches, an exhibition of relics, field sports, &c.

An enthusiastic meeting of mining men was held in the Chamber of Commerce at Denver, Col., Tuesday night to urge the free importation of lead ores from Mexico. The sense of the meeting was expressed by resolution appealing to Secretary Windom for relief and protection.

Judge H. P. Herriman, on the evidence of Drs. G. L. White and Thomas Hun, has committed Mrs. Mary E. Enwell to the insane hospital at Westborough, Mass. Mrs. Rowell is a granddaughter of Gen. Stark of Revolutionary fame. She is sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Taunton for trial.

Joseph A. Howell, the school teacher who was convicted a few days ago of killing Mrs. Hall, his cousin, and her four children, near Brookfield, Mo., has been sentenced by Judge Burgess to be hanged Nov. 15. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

An inspection train collided with the passenger train due at Washington, Penn., at 6:15 P. M., at Bayers station last night. One engine was badly damaged. The Rev. J. H. Shanks of Philadelphia and a lady received painful, but not serious, injuries.

The contract for building the Rensselaer County soldiers' and sailors' monument in Troy, N. Y., was yesterday awarded to Frederick Field of Quincy, Mass. The monument, which is to be 93 feet high, will be completed next year. It will cost $50,000.

In a quarrel at Apponang, R. I., Tuesday night Walt Thomas, (colored), seventeen years old, threw a stone at a fisherman named Philander Fisher, fracturing his skull and producing injuries which may be fatal. Thomas was arrested.

Dispatches from Gallitzin, Penn., report the settlement of the mountain miners' strike in favor of the miners. Hart Hamilton, the leader, has given up in this region for an advance in wages for over a month.

Thomas H. Dodge of Worcester, Mass., who recently gave a site for an Odd Fellows' home at the north end of the city, presented the city to-day with thirteen acres of land for a public park.

Joseph Conway of New-York, a twelve-year-man confined in Clinton Prison at Dannemora, N. Y., committed suicide Tuesday night in his cell by cutting his throat with an old case knife.

Ralph P. Beneway, telephone clerk and collector for the central telephone office in Punnekeensie, N. Y., was drowned yesterday in the Hudson while bathing.

In accordance with the authority given by the Newport (R. I.) Council, the line of the electric road to the bathing beach began to run for business yesterday.

Two life convicts, named Robert West and Henry Romain, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the state prison at Wanpun, Wis., on Sunday last.

The majority of the striking cigarette makers at Havana have resumed work, and it is believed that the strike is ended.

BANDAGED HANDS PLENTY

HOW O'BRIENITES ESCAPED THE WRITING TESTS.

IT LOOKED LIKE THE NIGHT AFTER A RIOT IN THE EIGHTH—NEARLY SIX HUNDRED MEN ENROLLED.

Golden Rule Hall, where the enrollment of the Eighth District Republicans was going on last night, looked like a dispensary where surgical cases are treated. Every fourth man had his right hand done up in a handkerchief or a strip of muslin. The indications were that mayhem had been practiced to an extraordinary extent, or that in pugilistic exercises the maimed hands had visited some very hard cheeks.

To bear out the hint that a riot of large dimensions had occurred, "Silver Dollar" Smith limped around the hall with the support of a cane not as thick as his little finger. Occasionally he forgot that he needed its support, and walked jauntily about the room twirling the stick, and not heeding the pangs of the wounds said to have been inflicted on his shins by Samuel Roberts, into whose eye he jabbed his finger on Monday night.

In a thoughtless moment enoh as this Smith went around the hall collecting in a tin cup money for an organ grinder who stood in Rivington-street and tickled the ears of the O'Brien phalanx with the music of "We've all been there before, many a time, many a time." The music was somewhat jerred by cries of "Get off my foot!" uttered in agony by his funny friends, as he stepped before them for money. It was scarcely right for them to mock his excuse for committing mayhem on Mr. Roberts. "Silver Dollar's" face showed this at times, but he kept his temper, as John J. O'Brien said all good Eighth District Republicans should at enrollment time. He collected $4 90, and as he handed the fund to the organ grinder he asked him to play the pathetic "patter,"

"There are things, there are things
'Tis better not to tell on."

The aforesaid persons with bandaged hands were not suffering from injuries. They were moving monuments of the cunning of John J. O'Brien and his lieutenants. The Reorganization Committee decided on Tuesday night not to let any more enroll who could not speak English intelligibly and write his name in English script. Chairman Grasse was particularly earnest in the expression of his belief that such a man was unfit to be a recognized member of the Republican Party. The Eighth District being populated with them, and all of them being sympathizers with O'Brien, it became necessary to provide a way for their entrance into the party's councils. The way was found. A roll of muslin was procured and each "Polack's" untrained hand was bandaged up. Then they were judiciously distributed on the lines, the majority being placed on the way to the desk of good-natured Committeeman Greacen. After he had enrolled about forty he suddenly expressed the opinion that there must have been a riot in the Eighth to produce so many cripples.

There were 583 good Republicans, maimed and sound, enrolled last night. With the 795 enrolled on the previous nights, this makes 1,378 members in the new Republican association of the Eighth District. There were only 539 in the old one. The positive orders of O'Brienites, urging their friends to enroll, were potent. It is probable that not more than 10 per cent. of the 1,378 are anti-O'Brien men. There would have been a few more but for the fact that the committee refused to enroll Republicans who so far forgot their party duty as to vote for Abram S. Hewitt last Fall. The O'Brien men were not grieved by this rule. They were all well tutored, and were positive that they voted for Harrison, Miller, and Erhardt.

John J. O'Brien is fairly sure that he will be a delegate to the Republican State Convention from the Eighth District, but his present surety will be overcome if no primary election is held in the district. The indications are that none will be held. The Reorganization Committee will endeavor to secure the present re-enrollment void for various reasons, one of them being the assault of "Silver Dollar" Smith on Samuel Roberts, but it has taken counsel of leaders in the Republican Party, and has been advised that, under the rules of the County Committee, no primary is necessary on hand. The leaders regret the fact, and the committee provided for at the last meeting of the County Committee to revise its constitution and by-laws will probably report in favor of enabling the Executive Committee to discipline district organizations and to arbitrarily select new persons in a district to reorganize its association and nurture it with Government patronage. The Republican Executive Committee is yearning after the power possessed by the Tammany Hall Executive Committee.

The Reorganization Committee will meet next Thursday night in Golden Rule Hall to receive challenges to men enrolled in the last three nights. On the following Thursday night it will meet again to hear arguments on the challenges. Yet another week will go by and then the decision will be announced. After that the rejected O'Brienites will have five days in which to seek the Committee on Appeals of the County Committee. Another delay will happen before this committee can act. At least six weeks will thus be consumed, and the Republican State Committee will have called the State Convention and that convention will have been held. As no primary election can be held in the Eighth District until the new roll of voters has been completed, John J. O'Brien will probably not go to the State Convention as a delegate.

The examination into the case of Samuel A. Roberts against "Silver Dollar" Smith will be made at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Judge Duffy, in the Essex Market Police Court. At the request of the members of the Republican Reorganization Committee, in whose presence Smith assaulted Roberts, George W. Lyon will appear to prosecute Smith.

SILVER MINING MEN TO MEET.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The proposed convention of representatives of the silver mining and general mining industries of the United States and of kindred industries may now be considered an assured fact. At a meeting of the Mining Exchange, presided over by President Joe J. Mullaly, addresses were made by J. M. S. Eagan of Georgetown, Col., Frank Gaiennit of St. Louis, and others, when, upon motion of James Campbell a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to invite delegates to attend the convention which will be held in St. Louis early in October. Substantial encouragement is promised by the Merchants', Cotton, Real Estate, and Mechanics' Exchanges.

FOR ROBBING AN IMMIGRANT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 7.—John Ferran, a Hungarian, was arrested on Monday by Detective Brogan of New-York, assisted by Sergt. Hese of the Elizabeth police, on a charge of swindling a fellow-countryman out of nearly $1,000. Ferran and two confederates met their victim at Castle Garden and induced him to give them $700 for investment. They afterward broke into his room and stole the rest of his money—$153. Ferran's companions were arrested, but he escaped to New-Jersey and concealed himself among the Hungarian colony of this place, where he had assumed the name of Miller.

CURRENT MEXICAN TOPICS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 7, via Galveston.—The Matamoras-Yzncar Railroad, from Pueblo to Santa Maria Coaxoomoac, has been opened.

The State of Puebla has granted a subsidy to the Oaxaca Railroad, and work was begun on the road at Puebla Monday.

El Tiempo says: "The prisoners confined in Fort San Juan de Ulloa at Vera Cruz revolted against the officials. The troops on duty at the fort shot twenty of the prisoners and quelled the uprising."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday the Centredale Cotton Mill at Providence, R. I., was gutted by fire. The damage will amount to $30,000 or $35,000; insurance, $70,000 in mutual companies. The mill was built thirty-five years ago, and was two miles north of Providence. It was 200 feet long and three stories high. John N. Beckwith was the owner. A year ago the mill began making yarn for the Dyerville Mill. There were ten pairs of mules running 11,000 spindles. The only fire apparatus was a force pump, though a contract had been made for a full sprinkling apparatus.

Davis Brothers' mill, Charles Davis's residence, a boarding house, warehouse, about $2,000 worth of shingles, and a large amount of logs were destroyed by fire which broke out at Bryant, Wis., Tuesday. Charles Davis had a narrow escape with his life. Loss, between $25,000 and $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

The large barn and crops, agricultural implements, and outbuildings belonging to James D. Martin, near Carlisle, Penn., were destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. The loss is estimated at $5,000; insured.

James Martin & Co.'s cloth printing works, near Bridesburg, Penn., were damaged to the extent of $10,000 last night by fire, which is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

An explosion of an oil lamp on the third floor of 124 Allen-street, last night, set fire to the building and caused $100 damage.

Fire destroyed last night the husk factory of Fred Weinert, 853 Greenmount-avenue, Baltimore. Loss, $5,000; insured.

A FAILURE IN BUSINESS.

An attachment was placed on the Riverside Mill, Providence, R. I., yesterday in favor of the the National Revere Bank of Boston for $40,000. An official in the Merchants' National Bank, the Silver Lake's bank, says the Boston attachment is a virtual failure, as it will stop the concern's credit, and the mill will have to shut down.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

NEW FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

The Trunk Line Association has issued a new freight classification which makes many changes to the advantage of the shippers and which will go into effect Aug. 15. There is no change in freight rates, but the changes in the classification are almost all reductions in the class of very many articles. There are 20,000 pounds to the carload in classes 1, 2, and 3, and 24,000 pounds or above in classes 4, 5, and 6. The average saving to the shippers is 25 cents per 100 pounds between classes 1 and 3, 15 cents between 3 and 4, and 5 cents between classes 4 and 5.

In the annexed table "L. C. L." means "less than carload," and "C. L." means "carload." The letters before the classes have the following meanings: A, "when boxed;" b, "heads nested;" c, "sems as window glass;" d, "cut glass;" s, "valnation clause struck out;" f, "if S. U.;" h, "10,000 pounds to a car."

The changes are shown in the following table:

Articles.	*Former Classification.*		*New Classification.*	
	L.C.L.	*C.L.*	*L.C.L.*	*C.L.*
Bebbitt metal in box	3	5	4	5
Bells, glass, sportsman's	2	4	2	5
Baskets	D1	.....	3T1	.....
Blank books	2	3	1	2
Bolt or nut machines	3	5	2	5
Bottles, in packages	2	4	3	5
Cigar boxes	D1	.....	a1	.....
Boxes paper	1½	.....	D1	.....
Cordage	2	4	3	4
Drums, tops	D2	.....	D1½	.....
Electric light globes	D1	.....	5T0	.....
Chair stuff in the white	.....	4	.....	5

AN OFF DAY AT MONMOUTH

ORANGE STAKES AND DELAWARE HANDICAP.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES OVER THE TRACKS AT SARATOGA SPRINGS AND BRIGHTON BEACH.

As is commonly the case after an especially attractive day's racing, there is a falling off in quality in the programme offered at Monmouth for to-day. Two fixtures only are on the card—the Orange Stakes and the Delaware Handicap—both being for horses of all ages. Though the quality of the horses named as contestants is not high, the weights will tend to bring the lot near enough together to make exciting races. The same may be said of the entries to the other events. The list of probable starters and the weights allotted them is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes for horses that have run and not won at Monmouth Park in 1889, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. One mile. Telie Doe, 112 pounds; Horseshoe and Prose, 110 each; Charley Dreux, 109; May O. and Leo Her, 106 each; Leather Stocking, 100; Binsh and Heyday, 98 each; Victrix, 96; Lonely, 93; Pavenne and Equality, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $750, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Sam Morse, 108 pounds; Ineight, 105; J. O. C., King William, and Heatben, 104 each, and Cornelia, 97.

THIRD RACE.—The Orange Stakes, for all ages, of $30 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,750 added, of which $250 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.
J. A. & A. H. Morris's blk. h. Britanoic, 5	122
W. M. Mack & Co.'s br. h. Koiana, 5	122
F. Gabhard's b. g. Volunteer, 5	115
McClelland & Booha's b. h. Bradford, 5	115
D. D. Withers's h. g. Salisbury, 5	108
G. B. Brown's ch. c. Defaulter, 4	103
George Hearst's ch. f. Question, 4	103
J. B. Haggin's b. f. Prose, 4	103
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. f. Cocta, 3	98

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,750 added; $500 to second. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.
McClelland & Booha's b. c. Badge, 4 years	123
Davis & Hall's gr. h. Oriflamme, 5	119
A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Tarragon, 4	118
*W. McMahon & Co.'s br. h. Eolian, 6	115
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. h. Brother Ban, 5	115
Lorillard Stable's b. h. Richmond, aged	107
George Hearst's ch. c. Rhono, 3	107
Oakwood Stable's b. m. Conuemara, 5	106
*McMahon & Co.'s blk. c. Falcon, 4	106
D. D. Withers's b. f. Inverness, 4	102
*W. C. Daiy's ch. c. Passport, 3	93

*Doubtful starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Glookner, 118 pounds; Commissioner and Fred B., 112; Deceptiou, 108; Adolph, 104; Utility and Sourire, 103; Electric, 98; Wanderer II., 91.

SIXTH RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added; $200 to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Tar and Tan, 114 pounds; Prusse, 110; Niagara, 105; The Lioness, 104; Banburg, 100; Blush, 98; Larchmont, 97; Pavnne, 90.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT AT THE TRACK BY THE SEA.

The Brighton Beach Association was once more guaranteed a good day for its racing, and a fairly good crowd was present to enjoy the races, which were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $120, to second; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05.

J. L. McCreight's bay filly, by Billet-Miss Annie, 110 pounds.....(Reagan) 1
A. Thompson's ch. f. Mischief, 110.....(Lambley) 2
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Benefit, 110.....(Doane) 3
Pandora, 110; the Brilliantean colt, 110; Harrison, 110; Veva, 110, and Jerry, 110, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on the Miss Annie filly $110 65 straight, $45 30 for place; on Mischief $41 35 for place. In the auction pools Benefit sold for $45, Veva $25, Pandora $15, and the field $15.

Won by three parts of a length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; for three-year-olds. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:31½.

Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Aurania, by Virgil-Ann Fief, 105 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
T. Egan's ch. h. Cracksman, 105.....(Conklin) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 105.....(Moshier) 3
Raymond G., 105; Maisoni, 105, and Spectator, 100, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Aurania $42 65 straight, $11 85 for place; Cracksman $3 65 for place. In the auction pools Cracksman sold for $50, Raymond G. $50; Aurania $20, and the field $20.

Won by a length and a half; one between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $140, to second; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30. No bid for the winner.

Admiral Stable's b. g. Red Leaf, 5 years, by Royalty-Lapwing, 105 pounds, $400.....(Taylor) 1
J. Dwyer's ch. g. Socks, 6, 105.....(McDermott) 2
A. Lakeland's b. h. Bainbridge, 5, 100.....(Baton) 3
Wilfred Jay, 105; Henry George, 105; Monte Cristo, 100; Bill Brien, 115; Prospect, 110; Al Reed, 110; Dr. Chase, 115; Glengrip, 105; Falsehood, 105, and Duff, 105, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Red Leaf $12 10 straight, $8 75 for place; Socks $11 55 for place. In the auction pools Red Leaf sold for $40, Falsehood $30, Duff and Prospect $15 each, and the field $25.

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Peconic Handicap; purse, $500; entrance money, $80, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¼.

W. Lakeland's b. f. Miss Cody, 3 years, by Billet-Belle Palmer, 90 pounds.....(Peony) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. g. Broozomarte, 5, 100.....(Moshier) 2
D. A. Honig's b. c. Leiex, aged, 110.....(Whyburn) 3
Barrister, 114; Wilfred, 113; Elgin, 91, and Mary T., 93, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Miss Cody $29 85 straight, $4 60 for place; Bronzomarte $4 40 for place. In the auction pools Leiex sold for $75, Miss Cody and Wilfred $45 each, and the field $45.

Won by two lengths; one and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $170, to second; sell ng allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24¾. No bid for the winner.

L. Satter's ch. c. Gregory, 3 years, by Macaroon-Abundance, 88 pounds, $2,000.....(P. ury) 1
R. Liddil'e b. f. Gracie, 4, 97.....(Clayton) 2
G. B. Morris's br. c. King Ioie, 4, 107.....(Taylor) 3
Newburg, 95; Fannie H., Buckstooe, Queen of Hearts, Lizzenette, 102 each; Allen Arouser, 107; Daze, 102; Firefly, 105; Tourmaline, 97; Dnke of Bourbon, 103, ann Hector, 117, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Gregory sold for $55, and the field $50.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second; selling allowances. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:51¼. Winner bid in for $2,000.

J. Allen's h. g. Jim Murphy, 5 years, by Fellowcraft-Lady Mansfield, 135 pounds, $1,300..(Donovan) 1
F. H. Storms'e b. g. Lijero, 6, 143.....(Hayden) 2
J. Allen's br. g. Zangbar, aged, 138.....(Dawson) 3
Sanford, 128; Montmore, 130; Willie Palmer, 127; Hercules, 146; Voltigenr, 142, and Jester, 131, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Allen's pair $13 40 straight, $8 80 for place, on Storms's pair $12 95 for place. In the auction pools Allen's pair (Jim Murphy and Zangbar) sold for $50; Hercules, $45; Storms's pair, (Lijero and Voltigenr.) $15, and the field, $5.

Won by ten lengths; six between second and third.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

AN EXTRA DAY WITHOUT SENSATIONAL FEATURES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—This was an extra day, with races for the selling platers only, the several events being run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-old. Time—1:07.

Castle Stable's b. c. Elmstone, by Stonehenge-Majority, 112 pounds.....(Buen) 1
T. B. Doewell's br. o. Major Tom, 107.....(Ray) 2
T. H. Stevens's ch. f. Emily S., 104.....(Over on) 3
Pall Mall, Miss Rhodie, Millerton, and the Sir Madrid-Nanna filly also ran.

Betting.—Two to 1 Elmstone straight, even money for place; 3 to 1 Major Tom straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; for three-year-olds. Time—1:21. Winner bought in for $1,315.

J. J. Carroll's ch. f. Vivid, by King Alfonso-Flash, 108 pounds, $1,200.....(Ray) 1
H. B. Durham's b. g. Lynn, 107.....(Martin) 2
T. Jones's ch. f. Hot Scotch, 98.....(Stevenson) 3
Benedict, Sable, and Little Fred also ran.

Betting.—Even money Vivid straight, 1 to 2 for place; 2 to 1 Lynn straight, 4 to 5 for place.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; for three-year-olds. Time—1:19¾. Winner bought in by owner for $900.

Cumberland Stable's br. c. Vermont, by Vanderbilt-Miss Gertrude, $600, 130 pounds.....(Overton) 1
P. Gorman's b. c. Remsen, 107.....(Freeman) 2
J. E. Segram's ch. c. Objection, 110.....(Stoval) 3
Fiddlehead, Wild Cherry, and Amelie Rives also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Vermont straight, even money for place; 3 to 1 Remsen straight, 6 to 5 for place.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; selling. Time—1:20½. No bid for the winner.

J. Delong's br. h. Battersby, 5 years, by Spinriff-Bertie W., 116 pounds, $1,200.....(Murphy) 1
E. Brown's b. c. Duke of Highlands, 3, 100.....(Allen) 2
J. B. Ferguson's b. h. Bob Lisle, 5, 99.....(Weed) 3
Kevelier, George Angus, Ivy, Rod Light, and Harbor Light also ran.

Betting.—Even money Battersby straight, 2 to 5 for place; 4 to 1 Duke of Highlands straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by two lengths; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; selling. Time—1:19½. Winner bought in by the owner for $1,430.

W. Walker's br. c. The Lion, 4 years, by Billet-Veda, 107 pounds, $1,000.....(Stoval) 1
L. Torrey's ch. m. Kitty Pease, 6, 107.....(Hay) 2
M. Bangh's b. m. Mamie Hunt, 6, 108.....(Overton) 3
Goldsmith Beet, Biscuit, Melodrama, Mamie Hay, Fred Zieglg, and Alice Aleo ren.

Betting.—3½ to 1 The Lion straight, 6 to 5 for place; 6 to 1 Kitty Pease straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Following are the probable starters and the weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; special weights; all ages. King Crab, 117 pounds; St. Luke and Marshall Hall, 115 each; Bertha and Belle d'Or, 107 each; Rock 106, and Banjo, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Penn F., Eberlee, Prodigal Son, and Little Bit, 115 pounds each; Cameo, 112; Frontenac, Tennesseean, and Frederick I., 110 each; Poison, 107.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; special weights. St. Luke, 119 pounds; Longstreet, 116; Robin Hood and Silleck, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Foster Memorial; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Diablo and Carroll, 122 pounds each; Princess Bowling, 112; Gypsy Queen, 113; Brown Princess, 112; Unsaway II., 110; Oregon, 107; Don't You Know, Gymnast, and Hnb S., 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Feneloe, 115 pounds; Redstone, 106; Sunlight, Dalsman, and Lake View, 105 each; Everett and Hawthorne, 103 each; Kitty R., 101, and Harbor Lights, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Erebus, 117 pounds; Brait, 115; Macaulay, 108; Mamie Hunt, 107; Night-to-Seven, 106; Kitty Pease, 104; Tramp, 103; Sunshine, 100; Objection, 99, and Clamor, 97.

FAST RACING IN HARNESS.

WITH SIXTEEN HEATS TROTTED BUT TWO RACES WERE DECIDED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—There was a larger crowd and some fine contests to-day for the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting here. The time made shows the track to have been in good shape, three trotters entering the 2:20 list, while the pacers went several fast heats. Though sixteen heats were disposed of, only two races were decided, leaving two others to be finished to-morrow before the regular programmo can be reached. Of the many fast miles seen to-day the two heats trotted by the Maine-bred stallion Nelson were the most sensational. Nelson was backed at 4 to 1 to win the 2:22 stake, and he did so in straight heats. In the first he and the grey gelding Sensation kept together till near the wire, when Nelson drew away and won the heat in 2:15. The next mile was slower, and Lady Bullion finished close on the stallion's heels. In the third heat Nelson was sent from the hall, and again was credited with 2:15 for the mile, many outsiders making it 2:14¾, and the time of the last half 1:06.

The other stake, for the 2:27 trotters, was thought to be within the powers of Antieus, a mare bred by the owner of Nelson and by the same sire. She won two heats, one in 2:19¾, and then the Boston stallion, J. R. Shedd, was cut loose, and the next three heats were won by him. The finishes in the third and fourth heats were most exciting, Shedd winning by his resolution in the last few yards.

The pacers had a battle of five heats and still the issue is in doubt. Roy Wilkes was a favorite till Gossip, Jr., beat him in the third heat, and the latter was the choice thereafter. Jewett surprised everybody by his finish in the fifth heat, when Gossip seemed to have the race won.

The three heats of the 2:20 trot were fast. Jack was a 3-to-1 favorite till Greylight led the way home in 2:17½ for the first heat, and when he carried the Chicago crack to a break in the second heat he was the choice at 4 to 1. In the third heat Jack and Greylight both broke on the home stretch, the former catching first and getting past the other gray.

Besides these two unfinished contests there are four events for Thursday, including the match between Harry Wilkes and Bello Hamlin, for which the latter is a favorite. The summaries:

2:22 CLASS.—Purse $5,000.

Nelson, by Young Rolfe	(Woodbury)	1	1	1
Lady Bullion	(Dobie)	4	2	2
Sensation	(Keating)	2	3	3
Lynn W.	(McCarthy)	5	5	7
Globe	(Andrews)	3	8	0
Eminence	(Johnston)	6	5	4
Guided Boy	(McDonald)	8	7	5
Delmonte	(Davis)	7	6	8

Time—2:15; 2:17¼; 2:15.

2:27 CLASS.—Purse $5,000.

J. R. Shedd, by Bed Wilkes	(Bowen)	2	4	1	1
Antieus	(Woodbury)	1	1	2	2
Jim Fuller	(Stanley)	0	2	9	8
Sprague Golddust	(Green)	7	3	3	4
Annie Wilkes	(Ernst)	4	5	4	6
Siesta	(Dobie)	3	7	5	5
Annie R.	(Van Meter)	5	6	7	4
Frank S.	(McDonald)	8	9	8	7
John Ferguson	(Goldsmith)	9	8	6	dr.

Time—2:21¾; 2:19½; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:20¼.

FREE FOR ALL.—Purse $1,000. Unfinished.

Gossip, Jr.	(Turner)	2	2	1	2
Roy Wilkes	(Davis)	1	1	2	3
Jewett	(Pettit)	3	3	3	1
Lady Wilkin	(Bowen)	4	4	4	4

Time—2:16; 2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:17; 2:18½.

2:20 CLASS.—Purse $2,000. Unfinished.

Greylight	(Golosmith)	1	1	2	
Jack	(Cohle)	4	2	1	
Lucille B. Baby	(Green)	2	6	4	
T. T. S.	(McDonald)	3	3	4	
Pennant	(Geers)	6	4	3	
Gensva S.	(McCarthy)	5	5	6	

YONKERS ENTRIES.

Entries for the Yonkers races this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; selling. Six and one-half furlongs. Erin Banks, 117 pounds; Alva, and Billy Brown 113 each; El Trinidad, 110; Futurity, 106; Little Mickey, 107; Danville, Broughton, and Hickory Jim, 104 each; Ten Rookn, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second. Four and a half furlongs. Le Pretio, Mart Gibson, and swipes, (late speru.) 122 pounds each; Gilmer, Doland, Stanley Sharpe, (late Four Murphy,) Lottery, Hardship, Melody, Judge Ruffin, and Gil Blas, 115 each; Wanessa and Dovis, 112; Jennie B., Vesper Belle, and Kanra, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; welter weights; selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Holowarg, 139 pounds; Clay, (late Menton,) Vanter, Utopian, and Jim Brady, 132 each; Tat Divver, 141; Louie G. and John Gray, 132 each; Nerica, 130; Now Then and Speedwest, 128 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second, for non-winners at this meeting. One mile. Torneno, 124 pounds; Regulus, 122; Ten Strike, King Ban and Maywood, 121 each; Brighton, Nita, Compensation, and Lagardere. 119 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second, for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Dynamite, 122 pounds; Glenwood, (late Commodore,) Will Cat, Pat Oakley, Keystone, and Clatter, 119; Frightful, Rebellion, and Souvenir, 117; Trumpeter and Dr. Jekyll, 112; Florita B. and Memory, 90.

TROTTING AT NORWALK.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 7.—The Gentlemen's Driving Association, having secured possession of the grounds and buildings of the defunct Fairfield County Agricultural Society, will hold its first meeting on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 20, 21, and 22. On the first day the first race will be for members' horses that have never trotted better than 2:45, and a race for 2:40 horses for a purse of $200. On the second day the 2:35 class will trot for a purse of $250; the 2:45 class for a purse of $200, and for members' horses, raised in the county, for a purse of $400. On the third day a free-for-all race, purse $300, and a 2:30-class race for a purse of $250 will be trotted. The entries will close Saturday, Aug. 10, with the Secretary, Moses H. Glover, Norwalk.

The Association, which has become a member of the National Trotting Association, now numbers about three hundred members and monthly meetings will soon be arranged.

A GOOD THREE-YEAR-OLD.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—At the Fair trote here to-day, Nancy Hanks trotted the second heat in the three-year-old stake in 2:24½, which heats the world's record for a three-year-old over a half-mile track. She is a bay filly by Happy Medium, dam by Dictator, and is owned by the Hon. Hart Boswell, formerly State Senator from Fayette County.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Pontefract Summer meeting opened to-day. The race for the West Riding Champagne Trial Plate, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Lullaby, by Laureate; Mistrust, by The Miser, second, and Godfrey, by Charihert, third. There were eleven starters.

THE NEELEYTOWN CAMP MEETING.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Owing to the late heavy rains and bad roads the attendance at the Neeleytown camp meeting has been very light, and the trustees of the camp ground have decided to extend the time to Thursday evening, Aug. 15. Meetings will be held during the present week as previously announced. The Methodist Episcopal Church will be represented by Drs. Osbon, Lonsacre, and Wheatley. The Rev. Dr. Chaffee, of Goshen will also be present and deliver an address.

On Saturday next Mrs. Robineoe, Secretary of W. F. M. Society, and the Rev. Dr. Chadwick, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society and Southern Educational Work, will conduct the services.

An interesting programme is being arranged for "children's day," Tuesday next being set apart for the benefit of the little ones who are expected to be present from Sunday schools of all denominations throughout the district.

STREET RAILROAD REPORT.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company reports for the quarter ended June 30:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$203,033 10	$181,983 15
Operating expenses	137,269 61	137,105 24
Net earnings	$65,813 49	$44,857 91
Other income	1,148 33	1,569 50
Gross income	$66,161 62	$46,427 41
Fixed charges	20,750 00	20,750 00
Net income	$46,211 82	$25,677 41
Cash on hand	66,952 01	39,838 00
Profit and loss surplus	45,134 19	19,515 75

THREE SEAMEN DROWNED.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 7.—This morning, while the Old Dominion Line steamer Old Dominion was coming up the river, she was in collision with the sloop Ella May of Warwick County. James Henry Coombs, the Captain, and two of the crew, colored men, were drowned.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following bond offerings were accepted to-day: Registered four and a half's, $2,000 at 106⅞, $250,000 at 106⅝; four and a half's, coupon, $2,000 at 106⅞.

THREE STRAIGHT GAMES

SUCCESS OF THE CHAMPIONS OVER THE CHICAGOS.

CRANE PITCHED GOOD BALL AND THE GIANTS WON AGAIN—BOSTON DEFEATED BY INDIANAPOLIS—OTHER GAMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—To-night the New-Yorkeleft this city for Indianapolis after having accomplished half a week's good work. They won three straight games from the local club, and as Boston succumbed twice to the skill of the Hoosiers the champions are within hailing distance of first place.

As in the first two games, the Giants played great ball to-day. They didn't knock Tener out of the box, but they managed to make base hits just when they were necessary to score runs. In the field they showed up in good form, particularly in the centre garden, where Gore made some pretty plays. Two of his catches were of the elit-edge order and prevented the White Stockings from tallying several runs. Crane, having recovered from his ailment, was put in to pitoe, and Anson was happy. Visions of lost halls, home runs, triples, donbles, and any quantity of singles arose before his gaze, but alas, the grand old man was doomed to disappoint. In the vernacular of the profession, Crane was on edge and he shet the hall across the plate with snoh speed that it resambled a pea. This was noticeable in the latter part of the game. He seemed to improve as the contest wore on, and only one Chicago man made a hit after the third inniog. Ewing, as usual, played great ball, and he was the oynosure of all eyes.

Ryan opened the game for Chicago with a hit, and his example was followed by Gnmbert and Duffy, which gave Chicago 1 rnn in the first. Bases on balls by Connor and Richardson, Ward's hunt, and a wild pitch secured 1 for the Giants in the second. At that point Chicago scored nenin. Pfeffer's hit, a wild pitch, followed by Burns's single, made a run. In the fifth inniog O'Rourke tied the score. He hit safely, and got to third on Gore's single. The latter stole to second, and O'Rourke started for home. Pfeffer tried to intercept him, but failed, as he made a wide throw to Farrell. Having placed themselves on even terms with Chicago, the Giants started for the lead in the sixth. Ewing made a two-base hit, and finished the circuit on Ryan's error of Connor's fly and Richardson's base hit.

The fourth and last run of the Giants was gained in the eighth inning. Ewing took two bases on a muff by Gnmbert. Connor got his base on balls, but was forced out by Richardson. On this play Ewing ran to third and came in when Ward hit a long fly to Ryan. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Gore, c. f.	0	2	4	0	0
Gnmbert, l. f.	0	1	3	0	1	Fleroao, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	0	2	3	2	0	Ewing, c.	2	1	7	2	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Richardson, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Ferrell, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Ward, s. s.	0	0	5	3	1
Burns, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	O'Rarke, l. f.	1	1	1	0	1
Tener, p.	0	0	1	5	0	Whitney, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Bastian, s. s.	0	0	2	1	0	Crane, p.	0	0	1	0	5	0
Total	2	6	27	14	3	Total	4	8	27	11	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New-York	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New-York, 2. Two-base hits—Ewing. Sobod base—Richardson, Ewing, Pfeffer, Duffy, Gnmbert. First base on balls—By Tener, 4; by Crane, 3. Struok out—By Crane, 6; by Tener, 3. Wild pitches—Tener, 1; Crane, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

INDIANAPOLIS, 13; BOSTON, 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—The Hoosiers hit Radbourn hard and often to-day and the Boston fielders played like babies behind him, making so many errors thnt the Indinnapolis team could earn only 2 of its runs. Krock pitched good hall and was given superb support by Sommers, who caught his first game with the Hoosiers. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Brown, l. f.	1	0	3	0	1
G'sco'k, s. s.	2	1	4	5	1	Kelly, r. f.	2	0	1	0	0
Denny, 3b.	2	1	2	2	1	Nash, 3b.	1	1	0	2	2
Hines, 2b.	2	2	2	0	0	Hornung, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Sullivan, c. f.	1	4	2	1	0	Rich'son 2b.	0	1	1	2	1
Sommers, c.	1	2	4	1	0	Joboston, c.	1	2	1	0	1
M'Ge'chy, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Smith, s. s.	0	2	4	1	3
Bassett, 2b.	2	2	3	5	0	Gaziel, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Krock, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Radbo'n, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	13	16	27	16	3	Total	7	8	27	9	9

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	—13
Boston	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Johnston, Nash, Bassett. Home run—Seery. Stolen bases—Glasscock, Deany, Kelly, (2,) Smith, Hines, Sullivan. Double ploy—Glasscock and Bassett. First base on balls—Off Krock, 8; off Radbourn, 2. Struck out—By Krock, 4; by Radbourn, 5. Passed ball—Sommers. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

CLEVELAND, 20; WASHINGTON, 6.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—In the third inning to-day the Clevelande made eleven base hits and 14 runs, eighteen men having gone to bat. Sullivan was fairly effective in the other eight innings. Beatin was batted freely, but the hits were scattered. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHING'T'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f.	2	2	2	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	3	0	1
Stricker, 2b.	2	2	4	4	0	Myers, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
McKean, s. s.	3	3	2	1	1	Beecher, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0
Twitchell, l. f.	4	3	2	1	0	Wise, 2b.	0	1	1	4	3
Tebeau, 3b.	3	2	2	0	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	1	1	4	1	1
Zimmer, c.	2	1	6	1	0	Mack, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Faatz, 1b.	2	2	5	2	0	Carney, 1b.	0	0	3	0	1
Sutcliffe, c.	1	3	6	2	0	Daly, l.	0	0	3	0	0
Beatin, p.	0	0	2	3	1	Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	20	19	27	12	1	Irwin, c. e.	2	1	3	0	0
						Total	6	13	27	17	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	3—20
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0— 6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 3. Two-base hits—Twitchell, Faatz, J. Irwin, Clark. Three-base hits—Radford, Irwin, Daly. Home runs—Tebeau, Wilmot. First oase on balls—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Faatz. Struck out—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 4. Passed ball—Sutcliffe. Wild pitches—Sullivan, 4. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYN, 10; COLUMBUS, 8.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 7.—The feature of the game to-day between Coinmbue and Brooklyn was the fine field work of the visitors. Kemmler, who caught Baldwin, became elok in the fourth inning, and had to be relieved by O'Coenor. Columbus made a rally in the ninth inning, but the big lead obtained by Brooklyn was too much to overcome. Score:

COLUMBUS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McT'any, c. f.	2	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	0	4	1	0
Marr, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	Collins, 2b.	0	1	5	1	0
Daily, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Foutz, 1b.	2	1	10	0	1
Johnson, r. f.	2	3	0	0	0	Burns, r. f.	3	4	1	0	0
Orr, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	2	2	1	3	0
Gr'ow'd, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	Corkhill, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0
East'day, s. s.	1	1	0	8	1	Terry, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Kemmler, c.	0	0	5	1	2	Smith, s. s.	0	0	2	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	5	2	0	Clark, c.	0	0	1	4	0
Baldwin, p.	1	1	0	0	1						
Total	8	10	24	9	7	Total	10	10	27	12	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Columbus	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—8
Brooklyn	0	1	1	3	0	1	4	0	..	—10

Earned runs—Columbus, 6; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Easterday, Marr. Three-base hits—Daily, Orr, Terry, Burns. Home run—Johnson. Stolen bases—McKeeman, 2; Foutz, Burns, Smith. Double play—O'Brien and Collins. First base on balls—Off Terry, 4; off Baldwin, 5. Struok ont—By Terry, 3; by Baldwin, 7. Passed balls—Kemmler, 1; O'Connor, 2. Wild pitches—Baldwin, 3. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	0	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	..	—9

Base hits—Athletic, 5; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Athletic, 6; Baltimore, 4. Pitchers—Weyhing and Foreman. Umpires—Messrs. Goldsmith and Kerins.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Lonisvile	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—Lonisville, 10; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Pitchers—Hecker and Mininue. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT KANSAS CITY.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIALE'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—GASPARONE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, stationary temperature.

The Board of Trade and Transportation is quite right in thinking that we ought to have a larger share in the export trade to South American countries, espscially Brazil and the Argentine Republic, but it seems to be groping in utter imbecility after the means by which it is to be secnred, when the way is as plain as daylight. Take off the duty on raw wool, which is one of the principal things with which South Americans buy manufactured goods; remove all taxss from raw materials of manufactnres, so that we can make tbose goods and sell them at as low prices as England, Germany, and France; then cast off the antiquated rsstrictions upon shipping, so that our merchants can gst vessels on equal terms with those of Europe, and then the qnestion of trade with South America will solve itself. It would not be long before our mannfactures would go to those countries in greatly increasd volume in our owu vessels and nnder our own flag, to the vast benefit not only of our South American trade and our shipping interests, but of our mannfacturing industries as well. The only thiug useded is to remove the obstacles which our own laws put in the way.

The bids for a city loau of $1,400,000 at 3 per cent., which were opened yesterday, aggregsted several timss the amonnt, at rates ranging from a little over 101 to 102.5. Awards were made at 102 and over. The bonds have from eighteen to thirty years to run, and the small premium which they command is evidence at once of the high credit of the city and the comparative abundance of capital. Bonds of this class, however, are largely absorbed in trust funds, for which the means of sscure investment are limited. There are specisl uses for first-class public securities nowadays which largely take them ont of the category of ordinary investments for revenue and apply them to funds which are to be hsld for safety more than for profit. New-York City bonds hold a high place in this class of secnrities.

It is possibly true that Gov. HILL has indnced Mr. WILLIS S. PAINE to resign the office of Superintendent of Banking, a post he has filled very creditably, but it seems incrsdible that the Governor should entertain the intention of making Mr. C. R. DE FREEST Mr. PAINE'S successor. DE FREEST is, to be sure, a henchman of HILL'S, whose political conscience is as supple as that of his master, hnt Gqv. HILL would scarcely venture to put a man of DE FREEST'S stamp in such au office as that of Superintendent of Banking.

The customary indecision of the Porte again marks its dealings with Crete. After allowing the risings to go on in the hope that they might snbside, it seems by turns to have tried to suppress them and then to have drawn back its troops into their garrisons. It is the policy of letting I dare not wait upon I would, since the Christian pepulation at some points inland seems disposed to provoke the Turkish soldiers, perhaps with a view to raising the alarm of Moslem persecutions and crnelties. This fsar of intervsntion is not lessened hv the cagsrness with which Greece has already demanded that the powers shall intervene to protect her snbjects in Crete—the accompanying proviso that otherwise she will do it herself recalling how the little kingdom bristled up against combined Europe a few years ago. The serions tronble in the island is indicated not only by the reported risings in Sphakia, Hsraclion, and elsewnere, but by the arrival of refngees at Athens. Some German papers assert that Emperor WILLIAM has connseled the Porte to cede Crete to Greece rather than England. At all events, King GEORGE'S subjects may be counting on German friendship in view of the approaching marriage of the Emperor's sister to the Duke of SPARTA.

As the snccessor of MOLTKE in active military funotions the tour of Count VON WALDERSEE through Switzerland in nominal search of hsalth and recrsation naturally suggests other than vacation purposes, especially in view of the complications that recently arose ont of the Wohlgemnth incident. The sturdy Swiss, who have shown themselves so resolute in standing up for what they hold to be their rights against their powerful military neighbor, will at all events not be so much flattered at the selection of their land for the pleasure trip of the promiuent German staff official, as not to observe in what sort of matters he interests himself. The little republic is anxious to live on good terms with all her neighbors, bnt is determined not to sacrifice a jot of her independsnce, and shs will not be the less rsspected for resisting at the ontset whatever she conceives to be a trsnching upon her freedom of action. The decision of her Federal Council, in the midst of the discnssion of ths Wohlgsmuth affair, to raise a loan of more than $3,000,000, with which to snpply her troops with repeating rifles, suggests that while never aggressive and always holding aloof from European wars, she recognizes that the continnance of her libertiss depends on constant readiness to successfully defsnd them by force.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

The couvention of the Penneylvania Republicans at Harrisburg had an easy job yesterday. It was Senator QUAY'S convsntion, and in choosing the dslsgates and directing their action hs mst with no rivalry or opposition. The convsntion rsprssnted a political machine controllsd by a "boss," and of course it was harmonious and dnly enthnsiastic. Its work was laid out for it in advance, and the cnt-and-dried programme was carried ont without a hitch. It had but one candidate to nominate, and he had bsen selected beforshand by QUAY, who was the subject of dutiful eulogy in speeches and platform. All his political methods, once the snbject of criticism by the more respectable part of his own party even in Pennsylvania, received a sweeping and unqualified approval in a vote of thanks for "the honorable and masterful way" in which he conducted the national campaign of last year. This puts a formal seal of approval npon the raising of a huge corruption fund and nsing it for the bribery of voters as the means of carrying an election, for that is precicely what QUAY'S "masterful" management amounted to.

The resolntion "indorsing" the Administration of President HARRISON is a curiosity of partisan humbug. The Administration is praised because it "steadily devotes itself to the work of broad and intelligent administration by competent and trnsty officials," when, in point of fact, it has done scarcely anything bnt turn men ont of office without regard to fitness or fidelity and devote its time to the division of patronage and spoils according to the bargains of politicians. The most conspicuous evidences of "broad and intelligent administration" are to be found in the changes in about ten thousand Post Offices, the bolstering of "Boss" MAHONE'S power in Virginia, and the cntting of the rate for Government telegraph service to about one-teuth of its cost. Then it is declared that it "proposes honestly to collect and honestly to disburse the proceeds of public taxation, and seeks so to adjust the burdens thereof that those persons and interests able to bear most shall bear most, and those able to bear least shall bear least." It would be a queer Administration that should "propose" to collect and disburse the pnblic revenues otherwise than honestly. But the hurdsns of taxation are adjusted by law and not by the Executive Administration, which has no right or power to change the burdene in any way, and it so happens that they are at present so adjusted as to have quite the contrary effect to weighing most on those best able to bear them and least on those least able. They are so adjustsd as to draw tribnte from the mass of the people for the profit of favored interests.

Another thing for which the Administration is "indorssd" is that it is "pledged to give suffering communitiss needsd help in the necessary work of public edncation, in order that thereby the citizenship of this whole country may be elevated." When and where it was so pledged we are not informed and have never heard. This seems to mean the support of the Blair education scheme, or something like it, for the distribution of national funds to "snffering communities" so as to tske from them the stimulus for supporting popular education. We do not think the Administration is pledged to this, because it has no power to redeem snch a pledge. If this is what the Pennsylvania Repnblicans meant it would have been more ingenuous to call upon Congress to adopt the mischievous policy than to "indorse" the Administration for being pledged to it, when such is not really the fact. They have also in some mysterious way discovered that "it aims to secure" protection "against the offenses of suppressed and miscounted ballots," &c., in the South. We have no means of knowing whether it aims at this or uot, but if it does we would like to find out how it is going to work to accomplish it. It might as well aim at secnring protection against the purchase of "floaters in blocks of five" in Indiana. But this is not all it is "indorsed" for. "It makes as its cardinal aim in foreign affairs the vindioation of the rights of America and the defense of the honor, safety, and dignity of all Americans." We would really like to know how QUAY'S convention found that ont.

Of course the Repnblicans of Pennsylvania regard protection as "the cornerstone of our political faith." It pays them to do that, but they show a little anxiety lest the farmers should fail to see how they are benefited by the protection, and so they wish to have it understood that "particularly agriculture" is "nurtured." Now "particularly agriculture" has to pay most of the cost of protection and in course of time the farmers are bound to have this penetrate their minds in spite of the Pennsylvania manufacturers, who, according to Senator PLUMB, get "most of the bensfit." Bnt "our political faith" has a "capstone" as well as a cornerstone, and upon that stands TANNER, whose "wise and friendly liberality" to his "brother soldisrs" is especially commended. The Pennsylvania Republicans take in all the schsmes for disposing of the surplns and maintaining the tariff which breeds ths corruption fund that QUAY has snch a "masterful way" of disposing of—abolition of the internal revenue, covertly referred to as "vexatious and inquisitorial forms of taxation," Blair education scheme, and TANNER'S "friendly libsrality." Boiled down, thsir political faith is simply, "Tax the consnmers of the United States for the profit of Pennsylvania iron works."

JUDICIAL ETHICS.

Nearly every exciting trial in England briugs anew to American readers the seuse of the wide differsnce between the standards of judicial propriety that prevail on the two sidss of the Atlantic respectively. When ons of ths Judges in the Parnell case sent down from the bench a note to one of the conncel congratnlating him upon the ability of his openiug, the procedure struck American lswysrs as a very glaring violation of judicial etiquetts. Ths charge of Judge STEPHEN in ths Maybrick mnrder case, as it is reported by the cable, will still more shock our notions of judicial propriety and in a much more important matter. In capital cases we are all familiar with the charges of American Judges. Almost invariably the charge is ostensibly, at lasst, as colorlsss and nonconmittal as possibls. The prssiding magistrate seesaws bstwesn the thsories of the prosecntion and the defenee, and tells the jury that if they believe A and B they must find the prisoner guilty, hut if they believe C and D they must acquit him. Upon the question which of the two sets of witnessss is the more credible the Judge touches very gingerly if he touches at all. The most that he does as a rule is to take judicial notice of what has been alleged by one side against the testimony offsred by the other, and to tell the jury that it is a matter for thsir consideration whether the allegations are worth considering. It is common to hear lawyers say that a Judge charged dead against the prisoner or entirely in his favor when intelligent laymen can make nothing out of the charge as to the Judge's opinion of the case, and when the jury, which is not commonly above the lay average in intelligeuce, will certainly he left entirely in the dark, even though they might be very glad of some guidance. It is probably accepted by most American Judges as a judicial duty not to betray, or at any rate not to do more than betray, their opinions upon the merits of criminal casee tried before them. Such a thing as an indepsndent investigation by the Judge of the testimony and an analysis by him in the interest of justice of evidence that has already been snalyzed by two lawyers in the interssts of their several clients is almost if not quite n nknown in onr jurisprudence.

Snch an invsstigation ie what Judge STEPHEN undertook in the Maybrick case, and he came to the conclusion, which he did not in the least conceal from the jury, that the woman had murdered hsr hnsband. He gave explicitly and frankly the reasons that had led him to this conclusion. Possibly he was more outspoken than most English Judgss would have been, but the contrast between the English judicial procedure and our own is always striking. It is worth noticing in this case both because Judge STEPHEN'S charge is perhaps an extreme instance of the British view and because, in those extra-profeesional manifestations of intellect that laymen are able to comprehend, he has shown himself by long odds the strongest man on "the bench of British Themis."

The real qusstion is, of course, which view of judicial duty is most likely to secure the administration of justice. That is, this is the real qusstion to laymen, for it is one in which lawyers, as a rule, manifest little interest. Now, a Judge is an expert in the analysis of evidence, in the detection of inconsistencies, and in the putting togethsr of probabilities. If he confines himself to the perfunctory and vague performance which we know as a charge, he deprives the jury of the benefit of his experience and of a professional acuteness which the lawyers on both sides exert only in the interest of their clients, hnt which he can exert in the interest of justice. Of course, being human, he may conceive prejudices, but a strong prejndice commonly defeats its own purpose by becoming obvious to the common people of whom a jury is composed. A long and complicated narrative of facts becomes confused in the mind of a person nnaccustomed to deal with such narratives, especially if it be the object of either side to confuse him, and he is unable to distinguish the important from the trifling points in it. Occasionally it happens that jurymeu are induced to impart to the public their reasons for arriving at their verdict, and these are usually of a nature to make angels weep. To a man who means to act justly, but who has a tendency to become muddled whsn he has too many facts to consider, nothing is more helpful than an analysis of these facts by an expert, and we can see no objection to the appearance of the expert's own conclusions.

In practice the difference between the English procedure and onr own in criminal cases is almost as wide as the difference between either and the French system, which we unite in reprohating. An English Judge really conducts the trials that take place before him, excluding irrelevancies of his own motion, cutting down longwindedness, and otherwise taking charge of the case, while an American Judge is more like a moderator or referee who decides only when he is appealed to. When the lawyers on both sides do not disagree, they commonly condnct the case to suit themselves. As the differences in practice are not matters of statnte, bnt only of custom, it is to be wished that our Judges might study the English procedure during their Summsr pilgrimages and learn what lessons it may contain for them. In another respect the English procedure is more satisfactory than our own. Once condemned to dsath, a prisoner is tolsrably certain to die at the time fixed in his sentence. We can scarcely fancy an English court allowing a prolonged discnssion whether a criminal ehould be executed or not because the law commanding his execntion seemed to an electric lighting company to pay too high a trihnte to the efficacy of its apparatus as a deadly weapon.

NAVAL SPEED PREMIUMS.

One of the most interesting pieces of work accomplished by Secretary TRACY has been the institution of speed and turning trials for all the new vessels. The difference between a Govsrnment test for official record and the contractor's trial for acceptance may be very great. With the latter the conditions are, or should be, as favorable as possible in respect to the character of the coal used, the picking of expert firemsn, and so on. Accordingly, it might happen that of two vessels the inferior could be made to show the more horss powsr or better speed by great care and skill in preparation. Bnt nndsr the Governmsnt's trials, such as those now in progress by the Walker Board in Narragansett Bay, substantially the same conditions are applisd to all the vessels snccessively brought to the test.

These trials by the Government have become the more important since the institution of the system of premiums and penalties, either for speed or horse power, now forming a part of all contracts giveu ont to private shipbuilding firms. When, as is the cass with more than one contract, a bonus of $50,000 is added for every quartsr knot made by ths vssael in excess of the guaranteed speed, and a dednction of $50,000 from the contract price for every qnarter knot of deficiency, it will be seen how great are the inducements to get results ont of the vessel snch as she may never again achieve after passing to Government ownership. It is like the racing of a horse after training on a prepared track with the most skilled of jockeys and the best of appliances, compared with ordinary traveling on the road. Of course, the trials off Newport are not exactly equivalent to a development of sea speed, but they furnish, considering the weights carried, the stokers, the coal, and so on, a genuine and trustworthy record of what can be got out of the vessel, and for this reason the success achieved by the *Boston*, the first of the list tried, has been very gratifying.

It has been urged against the system of premiums and penalties that it may allow contractors to earn great sums in the form of the bonus if the contract requirements are put too low, and, further, that the Government can pretend to be securing its vessels at a very moderate rate, when the premiums will really oarry the actnal price far above what is paid hy foreign Governments for eqnivalent speed or power. This last, however, is a matter of small and temporary consequence, as sooner or later the premium will be added to the total cost of the vessel; and as to the former consideration, the very fact that the premium may be earned will proportionately bring down the bidding for the contract, in the expectation of earning more or lsss of it. Thus, what is paid ont in one direction is saved in another. The premium, too, is the natural correlative of the penalty; and the latter furnishes a standard under which the Government may accept a vessel which is not quite as efficient as it should be, while the builder, on his part, does not wish it to be left on his hands.

The premium brings a real value to the Government which it can well afford to pay for, since speed is so great an element in efficiency. The contracts for the first five vessels designed under Secretary WHITNEY'S administration—the *Charleston, Baltimore, Newark, Yorktown*, and *Petrel*—offered a premium of $100 for any nnit of horse power furnished by the machinery above the stipulations, and exacted a like forfeit for deficiency, because it would pay the Government to make all the extra outlay that the extra horse power furnished would call for. So it has been with the later contracts, in which the bnilders furnish their horse power, greater or less, and guarantee speed instead. It may he added that there are no signs thus far that any of the contractors will grow abnormally wealthy over the premiums they may gather in. The *Yorktown* surpassed her contract horse power, bnt the *Charleston, Petrel*, and *Baltimore* have still to rsach theirs.

AN ITALIAN STUDY OF TARIFFS.

A recent number of the *Giornale degli Economisti* contains another of those broadly studied articles, so many of which have come from the younger school of Italian writers on economics. This one is from the pen of BONALDO STRINGHER, and is entitled "Tariff Policy During the Last Thirty Years." While its chief value must naturally be fonnd in its thorough examination of the customs laws of Italy, it has also a sufficiently wide and international ontlook, and has ample material for the suggestive and philosophio observations of the author to base themselves npon. His analysis leads him to divide the generation into three decades, roughly marked, the first of which was marked by a steady modification of the reigning protective tariffs of Europe, the second by the great number of international treaties of commerce and reciprocity, and the third and last hy a reenrrence to the protective principle everywhere to be discerned outside of England.

Signor STRINGHER selects the Sardinian tariff as the one for special study in the economic development of Italy, since it was the late form of that which became universal throughont the entire kingdom in 1861, before that time the different States having their separate regulations. The tariff of 1818, which was almost prohibitory, remained in force until 1835, when it was slightly modified. Other minor changes were made in 1838 and 1840. In 1851, under the direct lead of CAVOUR, very thorough reforms were effected, principally in the way of rednoing duties on raw materials. At the same time the tariff on the importation of grain was cut down by three-quarters of its former amount. The duties on manufactures were pnt at a comparatively low figure, and were made still lower in 1860. CAVOUR distinctly favored and advocated, in his discussion of all these fiscal measures of his administration, a steady progress toward free trade, and, as we have said, his ideas gained snch currency that in 1861 the Sardinian tariff was made the common one of all the Italian States.

Next came the era of commercial treaties. France played the leading part in the negotiation of these, having secured the famous one with England in 1860, following this np with the Belgian treaty in 1861, that with the Zollverein coming in 1862, with Italy in 1863, with Spain in 1865, and with Austria in 1866. Early in the next decade the protectionist reaction set in through all Europe, lsading up gradnally to the various laws in restraint of trade which are now on the statnte books of all European countries with the exception of England. The latest Italian tariff, that of July 14, 1887, is a distinct retrogression in many particulars to the political ideas and methods which CAVOUR was doing his best to overcome thirty years before.

The author of the article under notice does not make the mistake of assigning too simple a cause for the phenomenon he discusses; he sees abundant room for the action of several different causes. He shows how the reaction in favor of protection began at the very point where protection was first thrown overboard—the tariff on grain. He very justly points out that the abolition of the corn laws in England, for example, was a measure in the interest of the artisan at the expense of the more prosperous farmer. Now it is the farmsr who is crying out for aid against the overwhelming competition of America, Russia, and India. Along with this has gone the increasing spirit of militarism, swallowing up its millions and necessitating onerous forms of taxation. The rage for industrial development has become universal. The result of all is set forth very strikingly and truthfully in the following sentence: "Today each country wishes to constitute itself a separate industrial organism, wishes to free itself, above all things, from any dependence on foreigners, yet it makes every effort to invade with its prodncts adjoining countries and to conquer, even at cost of immediate loss, markets at a distance."

Signor STRINGHER sees no way of immediate escape from the condition of industrial warfare and commercial jealousy in which all the European powers now find themselves. His best hope and advice looks to a gradual retracing of the steps taken in the past, beginning with a recourrence to treaties of commercial reciprocity. As he very properly points ont, any such treaty is now inevitably a move in the direction of freer trade, since the vast numbers of international treaties now existing which contain the "most-favored-nations" clanse make concessions given to one applicable to many. Hence he connts upon a sort of new and universal cnstoms confederation which would be beneficent in its working, just in the proportion that it tacitly and practically embodied the principles of free trade.

An American reader can bring from the perusal of such a thorough examination of the commercial situation of Europe only a heightened conviction of the immense folly of our own present fiscal policy. Every suggestion drawn from a study of the conditiou of things abroad fits in precisely with the best inferences to be deduced from our own needs and possibilities and points out the present as the golden opportunity of American industry. The markets of the world are ours if we will but have them. As the unprotected American farmer has taken the first place in the agricultural markets of the world, so could the American mannfacturer surpass his rivals in the race for supremacy, if only the shackles of a vicions legislation could be stricken from his limbs.

A curious feature of the escape of the *Black Diamond* is found to be that two years ago precisely the same operation, under the same circumstances, was successfully practiced upon the same Government vessel, the *Richard Rush*, by a sealing schooner from the same port, Victoria, which was also the property, it is said, of those who own the *Black Diamond*. In that case the *Alfred Adams*, having been overhanled by the *Rush*, had been ordered to Sitka, and two men were put aboard as a prize crew; but instead of going to Sitka she quietly returned to her home port, the "prize crew" submitting with such grace as was possible. The reason why this incident attracted so little attention at the time was perhaps that it occurred near the end of the sealing season of 1887, when also the capture of abont a dozen other sealers by the *Rush* made that capture appear of less consequence. Its repetition, however, has now occurred in the very first seizure of the season; and since during last year arrests were not made, there is a fair chance that the disobedience of captive vessels in betaking themselves elsewhere, instead of submissively repairing to Sitka for fine, imprisonment, and confiscation, will become the regular practice, provided the *Rush* continues to be as frugal as now in the size of her prize crews.

PERHAPS IT MAY BE MR. PALMER.

The contest hatween the friends of Manager Stanton of the Metropolitan Opera House and Manager Sanger of the Broadway Theatre, arising out of the desire of each party to have the Mayor appoint its favorite to represent the profession on the World's Fair committee, is likely to become complicated before many days. It has occurred to a number of prominent people in the profession that A. M. Palmer would be a very good man to serve on the committee. There was talk abont the theatre lobbies last night to the effect that a petition was in circulation asking the Mayor to appoint Mr. Palmer.

Wesley Sisson, Mr. Palmer's representative, said that he had not seen the petition, bnt that a very large number of people had spoken to him and expressed themselves as strongly in favor of Mr. Palmer. He thought there was no petition in circulation, but that one might be started. He believed that Mr. Palmer would serve on the committee if appointed. The best plan, he said, would have been for the members of the profession to hold a meeting and select their candidate.

AMUSEMENTS.

"BOOTLES'S BABY."

While the dramatization of Mrs. Stannard's pretty romance of life in barracks, which Miss Kate Clarton has produced at the Madison-Square Theatre, is not a particularly brilliant play, our stage has not been so rich in brilliant plays lately that we can afford to overlook the good in it, and that is not small. To begin with, it ehonnds in capital sketches of character which are true to life, even if the intrigue in which they are involved is rather stupid and improbable. Then it displays for our admiration once more the noble qualities of that delightful creature, the British officer, and he evokes the same degree of sympathy now as in the days of "Rosedale" and "The Veteran." Bootles himself is a lovable chap, with a touch of Thackeray's Dobbins in his compositon, and the pictures of his life in barracks with his comrades, including the crusty old ensreon, the dare-devil Irish Lisntenant, and the hsavy swell with a sound heart, faithly remind one of the days when the pages of "Harry Lorrequer" contained a charm and a solace for all the pettywees of yonth.

To be sure, one does not accept, unhesitatingly, the statement of the queer marital relations of Captain Gavor Gilchrist and Helen Grace. Miss Clarton sots the part of Helen in her accustomed manner, as she acted the heroine of "Consolsnce" in times past, and she is still a popular actress. Mr. Lackaye—ths most satsnic of contempors ry stage villains—makes all that can be made of Helen's dsmoniac husband. But the illusion, nevertheless, is not strong. The pathos of the play is found, not in Helen's forolble and frequent expression of her sorrow, bnt in the relations of the prattling child with the officers of the mess, and particularly with forlorn old Bootles.

Mr. Hugh Moss, whoever he is, has bungled a good dsal in putting Mrs. Stannard's romance on the stage, and his play—judged sverely—is verbose and ill-constructed. His frequent use of that infantile dsvice—the explanatory soliloquy—betreys his lack of skill and experisuce. Bnt who is going to stop to think about construction and that sortof thing when the solid, slow-thinking cavalry officer declares himself the adopted father of the demure little brat who has been left in his qnarters, and his comrades name her "La Figlia dsl Reggimento" and march awey, holding her aloft, to the music of Donizetti?

Mr. Stevenson is a very good Bootles. He looks the part and, though his acting is rather hsavy-handed, it is not ineffective. The two sw English actors, Mr. Garthorne and Mr. Kerr, present very agreeable and lifslike portrayals as Captain Lacy, who has snch hard work to express his few thonghts, and faithful Private Saunders. Mr. Crompton as the surgeon and Mr. Augustns Cook as the jovial Irishman have congenial rôles. Miss Weaver and Miss Nanette Comstock are well placed in the cast, while little Miss Homans is as cnnning as ever and not too prominent. "Bootles's Baby" is appropriately staged, and is sure to heve a long and prontable run.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Your true countryman is seldom a "temperance man" in the matter of sn nlight and shade. He is either a "teetotaler" or a confirmed tippler. His house is exposed, in the one case, to all the fervor of the Summsr sun, (and all the fury of the Summer thunderstorm,) or, in the other, it is hedged abont and arched over by a plantation of trees so dense as to exclnde even the vertical rays of the noonday sun. Of the two extremes I prefer the former. The unrelievedly exposed walls appeal less agressably to the eye, bnt they hatter please the sense of what is right and wrong from a hygienic point of view. Nothing is less picturesque than a house in the country without a tree beside it; but nothing is less healthful than one that cannot be seen for the density of the trees that surround it. But there is a happy medinm between the wall that is warped by the direct rays of the Summer sun and one that presents a mildewed face to the level beams of sunset, and it is the happy medium of temperance. No one should try to strike in this as in othsr matters.—*The Critic.*

One of the talkative people that I've met this week is a drummer. "I call this a pretty slow town," said he. "You do, eh?" "I should say so. In a town of this size out West there would be five or six big hotels, three or four newspapers, two or three conservatories, half a dozen railroads, a dozen beer gardens, three or four shooting galleries, and a crowd on the street all the time. To a man that's been trsveling in the West this town seems like a country village. He's so all through the East. Can't sell any goods. No use to try. I'm going to skip for the live West again right off. The last Western town I was in was a daisy. I sold four onstomers bills of $600 or $800 apiece in less than four hours and didn't half try. It would paralyse me to fill a town like that in the East. Confound the East, anyway! I've no use for it." "What do yon sell?" asked a mild-mannered little man over in one corner. "Coffins," said the drummer, briskly.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

A few years ago the colored brethren established a church near ths residence of our good old friend, Mr. Robert Wolters. At first the noise disturbed the old gentleman much, and thinking the best way out of the trouble would be to hny them ont, he made a proposition; they hooted at the offer. Time went on, and they began to figure np the price offered by Mr. Wolters for the building against the cost of a new edifice elsewhere in town. It was developed that the price offered would build two houses like it. A committee was appointed to wait npon Mr. Wolters, and the Chairman said: "Mr. Wolters, we have come to accept the offer you made us last year for the church." "Church? Nonsense! You've used it to the fuss now, and couldn't sleep a wink without it. no, I don't want it. Go on with the meeting."—*Schulenberg (Texas) Messenger.*

We heard a bachelor friend reprimand a young man very severely the other day for marrying the second daughter of a family while her elder sister remained unmarried. He said that it was an outrage "to be picking a man's family in that way." His remonstrance did not seem to disturb the equanimity of the young man at all, who replied that the old folks seemed very well satisfied with the arrangement he had made. He thinks of rectifying the error of his young friend and applying for the oldsr sister himself.—*Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.*

"Have you read 'The Mill on the Floss,' Miss Susie?" he asked of the Mississippi belle. "No, I haven't," she rspiled, ourtly. "I think Guv. Lowry was right, and I wouldn't read abont a disgusting prize fight for anything!"—*Mobile Register.*

"Come, father, be generous. Let me have a thousand and I'll make it last for a month, 'pon honor." "My dear boy, consider. If you go on spending at this rate you'll be as poor as I am before long."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

It is an ignorant man indeed at this hour who does not know how to solve the railroad problem, and it is a bashful man indeed who is not prepared to inform the people of his plan.—*Galveston News.*

The State camp correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES says that the "country" provisional regiments run to short men. All ths hstter. Short men are able to make a long fight.—*Oswego Palladium.*

It appears that women are still sold np in Alaska. We have known instances where thsy have been sold in this country, and pretty badly, too.—*Boston Herald.*

"This," said Mrs. Spriggins, "is the only silk I ever had that didn't wear a bit shiny, and it's just a little shiny."—*Harper's Bazar.*

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mme. Helena Modjska is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Emilio de Muruaga, Spanish Minister at Washington, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

John W. Doane of Chicago and Hugh McMillan and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and ex-Congressman Carlos Frenon of Connecticut are at the Olley House.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and Congressman Frederick Miles of Connsctiout are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge Henry A. Childs of the New-York Supreme Court and ex-Senator J. W. Horsradt of Hndson, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

COULD NOT GET TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A heavy rain which fell last night in this vicinity did great damage in Virginia, especially along the line of the Washington and Ohio Railroad. There is one bad wash-ont between Falls Church and Torrison's, Va., about three hundred feet in extent, and a bridge between Falls Church and West End was also damaged. No trains have passed these points so-day, and the clerks in the executive departments and others who do business in Washington and live at the villages along the road, were nnable to reach the city except by carriages. All the streams in Virginia are greatly swollen by the rain and much damage has been done to crops by the overflow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The marriage of the Princess Militza, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, to the Grand Duke Peter, nephew of the Czar, was solemnized in the chapel of the Peterhof Palace to-day. The imperial family and all the Ministers of State and foreign diplomatic representatives attended the ceremony.

A STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

THE MONTREAL ON THE ROCKS, BUT NO LIVES LOST.

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Father Point to-night announces that the Dominion Line steamship Montreal, Capt. Watt, which sailed from Montreal on July 31 for Liverpool, was wrecked this afternoon in the Straits of Belle Isle. The passengers and crew were all saved, and have plenty of provisions and await a homeward-bound steamer.

The Vancouver will hs sent ont to-morrow to take them to England. Ne details are given as to the accident, bnt it is believed the vessel was caught in a fog and ran on the rocks. The owners can give no information beyond ths fact that the vessel had a general cargo and a full load of cattle. She had twelve cabin passengers on board, but their names cannot be ascertained to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—8 P. M.—For New Hampshire, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds.

For Vermont, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, slight changes in temperature, except in Eastern Massachusetts, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, slightly warmer in the interior, stationary temperature on the coast, northerly, shifting to easterly, winds.

For the District of Colnmbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, fair, followed by showers during the evening, stationary temperature, except in Virginia, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

For Western New-York, fair, warmer in eastern portion, stationary temperature in western portion, winds shifting to southerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair Thursday, followed by showers Thursday night and Friday, slight changes in temperature, winds shifting to southerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperatnre for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with ths corrsponding dats of last ysar, as indicated hy the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	71°	66°	3:30 P. M.	87°	76°
6 A. M.	71°	66°	6 P. M.	82°	77°
9 A. M.	72°	76°	9 P. M.	75°	72°
12 M.	75°	75°	12 P. M.	75°	88°

Average temperature yesterday.....71.5°
Average temperatnre for same date last year..76°

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

It is settlsd that Internal Revsnue Collector John A. Sullivan will hold office for at least several months more. It is not regard for his business ability which dictates this, bnt party expedienoy. Before the election the succession to Collector Sullivan was pledged to Gen. Michael Kerwin for his support of the Republican cause in the Catholic weekly, the *Tablet*, of which he is the editor. After election he temporarily posed as a candidate for the Postmastership, but this was merely to get him before the public as a person who had some claim to office under the Republican Party. It was not expedient to appoint him to the Collectorship before the big places in the Custom House were distributed, so Gen. Kirwin has been languishing for months. Now has come a new tronble for him. He is a devoted friend of Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, and is, therefors, bitterly hated by the anti-Sullivan Irishmen. Some of them learned of the alleged prospect of procuring the Internal Revenue Collectorship. They sent a protest to President Harrison against the appointment. The President decided, in view of the terms of the protest, that it must be put off at least until after the Cronin murder trial in Chicago. Gen. Kerwin was informed of this on Tuesday. He confided the fact to some of his friends, and said bitterly that he would give up his aspiration to office. Bnt he won't. He'll take the office if it comes his way.

Friends of Major B. R. Corwin are circulating a petition praying President Harrison to appoint him United States Marshal for Brooklyn in place of Charles M. Stafford. They are working hard in the face of the announcement that Mr. Stafford will not be removed. Corwin has Robert W. Fielding and Capt. Fred Coeben as opponents.

CONVENTION OF DEACONESSES.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Order of Deaconssses of the Methodist Episcopal Church began a two days' meeting and reunion on the camp ground to-day. The Deaconesses are an organization similar to the Sisters of the Romish Church, having branches in a large number of the Methodist churches, composed of women whose lives are dedicated to charity and ministering to the sick of the parish.

A service of prayer and praise was held at 10:30 this morning in the Tabernacle. At 11 o'clock an address was delivered in the auditorium by the Rev. Henry Wheeler of Phœnixville, Penn., on "The Deaconesses as Compared with the Sisters of the Catholic Church."

The Bible Institute was held at 2 o'clock, and was presided over hy Mrs. Lucy Elder Meyer of Chicago, the President of the order.

Addresses were

MRS. MAYBRICK GUILTY

AN OUTBURST OF POPULAR INDIGNATION.

CRITICISMS UPON THE COURSE OF JUSTICE STEPHEN—STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO SET ASIDE THE VERDICT.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, who has been on trial at Liverpool for the murder of her husband, brought in a verdict of guilty to-day and the woman was immediately sentenced to death.

Public opinion in London has not been so painfully affected in many years as by this verdict. After the expert evidence given Saturday, the popular judgment of the case veered completely around, so that the decision of the jury took everybody by complete surprise. So far as I can learn, the London morning papers will all criticise the conviction, and to-morrow's *Star* will have an attack on Justice Stephen which for vehemence will transcend anything that has been printed here about an English Judge for a long while. The latter portions of the charge to-day were simply shocking in their bias against the prisoner.

The feeling is so intense that it is evident there will be a powerful pressure brought to bear upon the Home Secretary for a respite pending an attempt to set aside the verdict upon the ground of an improper charge. It is conceivable that a commutation to penal servitude for life may be obtained, but the chances are believed to be against any other amelioration of the woman's terrible fate.

Official figures from India show that the deficiency in the wheat crop is nearly double what it was stated to be a month ago. It turns out to be 25,918,704 bushels less than the average for the past four years.

Reports from the harvest fields all over England show increasing effects of the bad weather, with more mildew than has been known before in the last ten years.

HOOTING AT THE JUDGE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Maybrick brought in a verdict of guilty to-day. Mrs. Maybrick was thereupon sentenced to death.

Thousands awaited the Judge's departure from the court, and howled with rage when he appeared. The hooting was incessant, and there were frequent cries of "Shame!" The crowd threatened to attack the Judge's carriage, but the police interfered. The feeling over the result is intense. Steps are being taken to stay the execution, further medical evidence having been secured.

Judge Stephen, in his charge to the jury, said there was strong and distressful evidence to show that the prisoner had a motive for ridding herself of her husband. This could be found in her infidelity, which had rendered it necessary for her to resort to the incredible mazes of lying. He also called particular attention to the phrase "He is sick unto death," contained in her letter to Brierly. This was terribly important, in view of the fact that the day the letter was written the doctors fully expected that Mr. Maybrick would recover. It showed there was reason for believing that the prisoner was desirous of being rid of her husband in order that she might live with her paramour. The Judge put the question to the jury, whether it was reasonable to believe that a loving wife would yield to her husband's suggestion to put an unknown powder in his food?

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The majority of the London papers feebly concur in the Maybrick verdict. The *Times* holds that "there is enough on the woman's side to make it a case for the earnest consideration of the Home Office. It is notable that the Judge in passing sentence refrained from expressing agreement with the verdict."

PRAISING EACH OTHER.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Prince of Wales gave a dinner to Emperor William and Prince Henry at the Royal Yacht Squadron to-day. The Prince warmly toasted the Emperor, and said he trusted that the influence of the great German army and of the British fleet would tend toward the preservation of the peace of the world. The Emperor, in reply, spoke in terms of high praise of the British fleet, which he said was the finest in the world. Germany, he said, had an army equal to her wants, and if England had a fleet equal to her wants Europe would regard them as the most important factor in the preservation of peace. Prince Henry also spoke in terms of praise of the British fleet.

Emperor William reviewed 26,000 troops at Aldershot to-day. The Prince of Wales, owing to a slight indisposition, was not present. The cavalry made a magnificent display, especially attracting the attention of the Emperor. After the review his Majesty was entertained at luncheon. In replying to a toast to his health, proposed by the Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief of the forces, the Emperor expressed gratification at the fine appearance of the British Army. He said that he would always make it his duty to maintain the traditions of good fellowship existing between England and Germany, and he was confident they would long continue to exist. The British and German troops took the field together many years ago, and he hoped the brotherhood of arms would be permanent.

Emperor William returned this evening to Osborne, where the Queen gave a farewell banquet, at which the members of the royal family and the Emperor's staff were present. To-morrow the Queen will review the men of the German squadron within the grounds of Osborne House. In the evening the Emperor boards the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. He will leave England at an early hour Friday morning.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The High Court of the Order of Foresters, assembled at Bournemouth, has granted the demand of the loyal courts of America to establish a subsidiary High Court in that country.

Mr. Gladstone will visit the Paris Exhibition.

A brilliant company assembled on the stage of the Criterion Theatre to-night to bid farewell to Mr. Charles Wyndham, who is about to sail for America. In a speech Mr. Wyndham said he had many warm friends in America, and departed full of hope of success. He will appear at Mr. Aohey's theatre in Boston in October, and afterward in the other leading cities, returning home in April.

A dispatch from Candia, Crete, reports the arrival there of an Italian torpedo boat and a Russian corvette.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Capt. Bujac, formerly a member of Gen. Boulanger's staff and afterward attached to the Foreign Office, has been arrested on the charge of being a German spy.

The Appeal Court has confirmed the sentences imposed upon M. Déroulède and M. Lafuerre for rioting at Angoulême. The court also increased the amount of M. Déroulède's fine by 625f.

Two thousand students assembled before the residence of M. Pasteur to-day and gave him an ovation.

When the Senate Court meets to try Gen. Boulanger and his associates the Right will move to adjourn.

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—The court has refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Charles Conyheare, member of Parliament, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conspiring to oppose the law.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Aug. 7. — Princess Anastasia, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, has been betrothed to Duke George of Leuchtenberg.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—The International Penal Law Congress assembled here to-day.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—The National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America began its annual session here to-day in the Capitol. The session will close to-morrow. Massachusetts, Maine, New-Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, and New-York are represented, and other States are expected to have delegates present to-morrow. Rufus R. Wade, Chief Inspector of Massachusetts, presided to-day, and Isaac S. Mullen of the same State acted as Secretary. The day was spent chiefly in hearing an address by the President and papers by Secretary Mullen on "Compulsory Education," and by Inspector W. S. Baxton of Massachusetts, on "Construction of Public Buildings."

DEFEATED BY THE WOMEN.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Two women were elected members of the Board of Education to-day, Mrs. Daniel Griswold and Mrs. N. R. Thompson getting two votes to one for Sidney Jones and W. W. Henderson, who sought re-election, although both the latter are leading citizens. The women of the Political Equality Club made a thorough canvass and kept a number of carriages busy all day taking voters to the polls.

LANDS OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

HOW THEY WILL BE DISPOSED OF—TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Noble today received information of the success of the Sioux Commission, and telegraphed his congratulations to Messrs. Foster, Crook, and Warner.

According to the act of Congress under which the agreement was made, the unrelinquished portion of the Sioux Reservation is divided into six reservations, as follows: Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Lower Brulé, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, and Rosebud, so separated that a large portion of the relinquished part of the reservation divides them into sets of two, one set being on the northern end of the reservation, another on the eastern, and the third on the southern. The land thrown open to settlement will aggregate about 11,000,000 acres and will be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only at the following rates: One dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands taken within the first three years after the act takes effect, 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the succeeding two years, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of. All lands still open to settlement under the agreement at the end of ten years from the taking effect of the act shall be accepted by the United States at 50 cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and granted to the Indians as part of their permanent fund.

The act provides for furnishing the necessary seed to the Indians for two years, for which adequate appropriation is made. In addition thereto there is to be set apart the sum of $3,000,000, which is to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which, at 5 per cent. per annum, is to be appropriated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the use of the Indians. After the Government has been reimbursed for the money expended for the Indians under the provisions of the act, the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed 10 per cent. per annum of the principal of the fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, teams, &c., necessary to assist the Indians in agricultural pursuits. The remainder of fifty years the fund is to be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization, and self-support among the Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress may determine. All the new reservations include the land in the vicinity of the agencies where the Indians are now living. The land to be thrown open to settlement is not occupied at present by the Indians. The number of Indians on the reservation is 22,567.

The act provides that the agreement as now entered into must be submitted to Congress at its next session for ratification. In the event that the agreement is approved and no further legislation is enacted, the Secretary of the Interior will proceed to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

Mr. T. J. Mills, an agent of the Interior Department, is now in Dakota and has been ordered to proceed to take a census of the Indians with a view of ascertaining how many of them are able to support themselves and in their physical capacity to work the land owned or occupied by them, either individually or collectively, the value of the land, its nearness to market, its general productiveness, and such other facts and circumstances as will assist Congress in determining how many of the Indians are capable of self-support.

PROGRESS WITH THE CHIPPEWAS.

BRAINERD, Minn., Aug. 7.—The Northwestern Indian commission is trusted with making treaties expected to open the remaining reservations in this State and Wisconsin has met with unexpected and unqualified success so far, and yesterday added to the successes at Red Lake and on White Earth Reservation the consent of the Gull Lakers, a small band of Chippewas dwelling about the original seat of the Chipnewa Government at Gull Lake, a dozen miles north of this city. The Indians had been assembled by runners and interpreters including Uncle Sam's agent recently at Otives, and on their arrival immediately signed in a body.

The commission goes on from there north to Leech Lake and to all the remaining tribes on and about the headwaters of the Mississippi, and success so far indicates almost certain success with the rest. The territory secured from these Indians amounts to over 4,000,000 acres of fine farming land and vast amounts of pine timber, while from the White Earthers were secured privileges of settlement sufficient to give homes there to all the Indians who consent to leave the other reservations.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS LOCATED.

NORTH DAKOTA'S CONVENTION ADOPTS THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Aug. 7.—At this afternoon's session the only business considered was the report of the Committee on Public Institutions, locating the Capitol permanently at Bismarck, the State University and the School of Mines at Grand Forks, the Agricultural College at Fargo, the Normal Schools at Valley City and Mayville, Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Devil's Lake, Reform School at Mandan, Hospital for Insane and Institution for Feeble Minded at Jamestown, Blind Asylum at Pembina, Soldiers' Home at Lisbon, Industrial School at Ellendale, School of Forestry in Ward, McHenry, Bottineau, or Rolette County, and the Scientific School at Wahpeton.

There was an effort made by a few in the convention to defeat the motion to adopt the majority report, Bartlett of Griggs offering, as an amendment, that the question be submitted to a vote of the people as a separate proposition. This amendment met the support of speeches by Purcell of Richland, Bell of Walsh, Turner of Bottineau, Johnson of Lakota, and several others, but was defeated, and the article locating the institutions permanently was adopted by a vote of 42 to 31.

Johnson of Lakota moved as an amendment that the Capitol be located at Jamestown, in the hope that the Jamestown delegates would leave the majority, but this was no surprise as it was known the motion would be made in the hope of breaking the majority. Secretary Winsor, the plan with the hope of ultimately giving the Capitol to the Red River Valley. The Jamestown delegates could not be caught, and, exposing the insincerity of the motion, they stood by the report of the committee.

Now that this inquisition has been disposed of, the business of the convention will proceed and it is predicted that the convention will adjourn within a week.

Congratulatory telegrams over the success of the plan for the permanent location of the institutions are pouring in from all sections of North Dakota and everybody is pleased.

THE SLUGGER DRUNK AGAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—John L. Sullivan and party were aroused from slumber in the Piney Woods Hotel, at Purvis, and got aboard the train for this city two hours before daybreak this morning. The party consisted of Sullivan, Matt Cinne of New-York, Bud Renand, John Duffy, and Ed Sohleider, a local brewer. They arrived in this city at 6:30, and two hacks conveyed them to the Louisville and Nashville station where they took the coast train for the East at 7:10.

Their destination was Pass Christian, where provision had been made to entertain the party at the Crescent Hotel. On the way, however, they concluded to lay off at Bush & Johnson's shooting box, at English Lookout, on the Louisiana and Mississippi boundary line, for a little rest and recreation.

The large supply of stores and stimulants in the locker in the pressroom was too much of a temptation for the king slugger, and in an hour he was very drunk and was put to bed. He will be removed to Pass Christian as soon as he is in condition to travel, and will probably remain here until the day of his trial—Tuesday next.

GAS FIGHT IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 7.—Judge Van Syckel yesterday, upon application of the Elizabethtown Gas Company, granted a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued against its rival, the new Metropolitan Company, to bring before the Supreme Court in November for review the recent proceedings touching the legality of the Metropolitan Company's organization.

The matter will come up for argument before the court at Newark next Monday, when the papers in the case are returnable. Meanwhile the company is enjoined from going ahead with the work of laying their gas mains, which has been progressing in a lively way for the past week. Just before the arrival of the writ the company gave the city a ten-thousand-dollar security bond and were granted a full permit to go ahead with the work. When the company's officers heard of the granting of the temporary injunction they suddenly disappeared to avoid having the papers served on them.

IN A VERY SICKLY CONDITION.

LAUREL, Del., Aug. 7.—In consequence of the changeable weather and recent heavy rains this peninsula is left in a very sickly condition. Typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent in this city, while whooping cough and diphtheria are epidemic in many of the surrounding towns.

CERTIFICATES LOST OR STOLEN.

Inspector Byrnes yesterday sent out an alarm that $10,000 worth of certificates of the Iron Mountain Car Trust numbered D 211 to 215, inclusive, and 179, had been lost or stolen in Broadway between the Equitable Building and the Western Union Building.

DON'T LIKE DAVID'S ISLAND.

A STORY OF DESERTION WHICH THE COMMANDANT MODIFIES.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 7.—It was reported in New-Rochelle this morning that twenty-eight private soldiers belonging to the garrison at David's Island had grown tired of army rations and deserted last Monday night in boats in different directions. It was also reported that one of them had been recaptured on Hart's Island about five miles away, in New-York limits, and returned to the barracks, where he was placed in the guard house. The nearest land to David's Island is Glen Island, which is 2,000 feet away, but Mr. Starin's police are positive that none of the deserters touched there.

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Lieut. Col. Frederick Mears, in command of this post, which has 550 men now, said to-day that only two men had deserted, one of whom had been recaptured, and that about a dozen had overstaid their passes by two days. As a matter of fact, these men could not be regarded as deserters short of an absence of two weeks.

One of the deserters was John Adams, an Englishman, who left on Monday night. He had $15 in his possession. He left his clothes on the beach and swam over to Glen Island. After landing he secured a bathing suit, supposing that he would, with it on, be taken for a lawn tennis player. The plan did not work, and he was caught and taken back to David's Island and confined in the guard room. The other deserter was an Irish recruit whose name the commandant could not recall. He is still at large.

The commandant said there was no reason for the desertions, and so did a non-commissioned officer, who said further that many recruits who had served in the armies of other nations, especially the English, would enlist when hard up and desert at the first opportunity, only to repeat the experience. He said that of a detail of fifty men who were sent about four months ago to Wyoming Territory thirty-seven deserted while on the way. The only fault to be found with David's Island was that sometimes the men did get bad food, and that somebody was making money out of the Government.

There were two attempts at suicide at the post on Monday night. Both were by recently-enlisted men. One hanged himself at his quarters by tearing up his blankets in strips, fastening one end of the improvised rope to his bunk and the other to his neck. He was cut down just in time to save his life. He was put in the dark cell, where he repeated the experiment with a concertina, which he placed about his neck, and, pulling on the ends, attempted to strangle himself.

The other would-be suicide cut an artery in his wrist with a razor, with the intention of bleeding to death. Major Middleton, Chief Surgeon of the post, and Lieut. Bradley, the Assistant Surgeon, saved the man's life. Both men were suffering from despondency.

A BIG WOOL FIRM FAILS.

THE DISASTER DUE TO THAT OF THE PROVIDENCE AND OSWEGO MILLS.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The wool firm of Brown, Steese & Clark has failed, but the liabilities or assets are not yet known. The firm had done a large business, had stood in good credit, and the failure is said to be due to that of the Riverside and Oswego Mills of Providence, R. I., and Oswego, N. Y., of which concern Mr. Brown is Treasurer, and for which the Boston firm has indorsed to a large amount.

The members of the firm are G. P. Brown of Alston and Edward Steese and Amasa Clark of Brookline. Mr. Brown is in New-York and Mr. Steese is at home sick, leaving Mr. Clark the only member of the firm of whom inquiries could be made to-day regarding the failure. He was found closeted with the firm's attorney, M. F. Dickinson.

The latter on behalf of his clients said little could now be said except that the firm is in financial trouble. He could not say whether the firm would make an assignment, file a petition in insolvency, or endeavor to settle otherwise with its creditors, but its course would soon be determined.

An attachment was put on the firm's goods this afternoon, probably at the instance of several banks, and a keeper was put in charge.

It is believed by other gentlemen in the same line that the principal losses will fall upon banks, and, as one expressed it, "Brown, Steese & Clark are Western buyers, and the Western wool growers are not allowing anybody to owe them."

Another merchant said the firm's mills at Providence and Oswego Falls were worth $800,000, and if they were sold the creditors could all be paid and a sufficient amount would be left—say 90 cents on the dollar—to the stockholders.

It was generally felt the firm would recover speedily from its misfortune.

IRRIGATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

MILES CITY, Montana, Aug. 7.—Senators Stewart and Reagan of the United States Committee on Irrigation arrived here this morning accompanied by Major Powell, Director of the Geological Survey. A meeting was immediately held and many of the old settlers gave their testimony as to the need of irrigation here and the results that would follow its general adoption.

Several witnesses testified that taking a period of ten years the crop product of the land properly irrigated would be found to be five times as great as that of land that was dependent for moisture on rainfall alone. Commenting on this statement Senator Stewart, Chairman of the committee, remarked that he had been subjected to criticism for making the very moderate statement that irrigation doubled the crop product of land. It was testified that from the mountain to the mouth of the Yellowstone River there are 5,000,000 acres of land that could be irrigated by water from the Yellowstone; that Custer County was already supporting 200,000 head of cattle, that no better grass, grain, or timber land was to be found in the country than that of this location, and that for want of irrigation it was not possible to get from the soil anything like the best results.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OFFICERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The committee appointed by the Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania to compute the returns of the election held for Grand Lodge Officers in the subordinate lodges at the last meeting in June, met in this city for that purpose to-day and declared the result as follows:

Grand Chancellor—Samuel Hilliard of Philadelphia; Grand Vice Chancellor—L. J. Bishop of Warren; Grand Prelate—George W. Buckman of Philadelphia; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—George Hawkes of Philadelphia; Grand Master of Exchequer—Julius Mountney of Philadelphia; Grand Master at Arms—John J. Davis of Pittsburg.

For Grand Outer Guard, William H. Rudolph of South Bethlehem was elected, and for representatives of the Supreme Lodge, Thomas G. Sample of Allegheny City and H. Oscar Kline of Bedford were elected for the full term of four years to succeed themselves. For Grand Trustee, John W. Beehe of Philadelphia was re-elected.

The election for Grand Inner Guard will take place at the next session of the Grand Lodge, to be held in Lancaster on Aug. 20, when none but representatives to the Grand Lodge can vote.

THE STRIKE IN THE COKE REGION.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7. —The great strike in the Connellsville coke region was made general today, and every one of the seventy-six coke plants and over fourteen thousand ovens were idle. As the situation appears to-night the probabilities are that the strike will end soon and favorably to the men. A preliminary conference was held at Scottdale to-day, and it is just possible the final settlement will be reached to-morrow.

A mass meeting of between 8,000 and 9,000 strikers was held this afternoon at Scottdale, and resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of establishing a uniform rate at once and fixing 1 cent per bushel as the minimum price.

Speeches commending the men for the orderly and systematic manner in which they were conducting the strike were made by National Master Workman Rae of the Miners' Assembly, Secretary Watchorn, and other prominent leaders.

MANY EXPERTS ENTERED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The annual tournament of the Sunset Lake Tennis Club will take place to-morrow on the Grand avenue grounds. A series of doubles and singles will be played, and the entries number about twenty-five for each event. A great many expert players from New-York, Washington, and Boston have entered the lists, and the contest promises to be spirited and interesting. The courts have been put in order and seats provided for a multitude of spectators. The contest is to be for valuable prizes, and the championship of the neighboring resorts.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 7.—The East River Mill and Lumber Company of New-York City filed a certificate of incorporation to-day, capital $75,000. George H. Toop, H. J. Blandet, and George T. Crombie are the incorporators. The Metropolitan Electric Signal Company of New-York City also filed a certificate of incorporation, capital $1,500,000. The company is to purchase, manufacture, and lease electric and other apparatus and devices. The incorporators are Charles L. Brown, Franklyn Lynch, J. Henry Brown, George W. Hartt, and Halcyon M. Close.

HARRISON'S HAPPY DAY

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO FALL RIVER AND BOSTON.

MASSACHUSETTS GIVES HER VISITOR A ROYAL RECEPTION—DETAILS OF THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The President and party arrived here at 9:03 A. M. The trip from New-York to Fall River was a pleasant one, with delightful weather and a smooth sea. Supper was announced at 7:30. President Choate of the Old Colony Line acted as host. The run was without special incident, except that an impromptu reception was arranged in the main saloon, the President consenting to meet the passengers. The President stood on the stairs leading to the gallery, where his hand was shaken by nearly every one aboard the boat. He retired early and enjoyed a good night's rest.

At Fall River the party came under the charge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, represented by Adjt. Gen. Dalton, Surgeon Gen. Holt, and Judge Advocate Gen. Shepard, who went to Fall River Thursday night, and Col. Abbott of the Governor's staff, who lives in that city. Gen. Dalton and the staff officers went on board the Pilgrim at 6:30 A. M., accompanied by Major Jackson, the Hon. John S. Brayton, and T. J. Borden, to represent Fall River. All the members of the party had left their staterooms except the President, and he soon approached, looking somewhat refreshed but careworn and with a pale countenance. There were few spectators when Gen. Dalton greeted the President with these words:

"Mr. President, I bring you the compliments of his Excellency the Governor, coupled with a most hearty welcome to the State. He directs me to accompany you to Boston, where in person he will receive you."

The President replied:

"I am very much pleased with the arrangements."

Then Mayor Jackson appeared and urged the President to gratify the people of his city by taking a carriage from the wharf to the station at Bowenville, the up-town district of Fall River. The President consented, provided there should be no delay to the train, and the arrangement was carried out after the party had breakfasted. The visitors were escorted to carriages, the President receiving a cordial greeting from the crowd at the wharf. At the Bowenville station 500 or 600 persons had gathered, and the President stood shaking hands with them until the train arrived for Boston, when the reception was closed and the President embarked, remaining on the platform until the train started amid hearty cheers. There was no demonstration along the route.

As early as 8 o'clock crowds had begun to gather about the station, and when the train arrived the building and adjacent streets were packed with humanity. At 8:30 Lieut. Gov. Brackett and staff, with Hart, arrived at the station, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Mansfield, United States Engineer Corps, who is detailed as a special aide to the President. Immediately on the arrival of the train Lieut. Gov. Brackett boarded the special car and greeted the President. The party then left the train and moved along the platform, which was kept free from the crowd by a cordon of police, to the entrance on Kneeland-street, where carriages were in waiting to convey the guests to the Hotel Vendome. When the President appeared at the entrance cheer after cheer went up from the crowd, and the same enthusiasm was continued along the entire route from the station to the hotel, the President bowing his acknowledgments.

The party, in five carriages, were escorted by the First Battalion of cavalry, Companies A of the National Lancers and D of the Roxbury Horse Guards, with the battalion bugle corps of sixteen men and a police detail. The first carriage contained the President, Lieut. Gov. Brackett, and Gen. Dalton. Next in order were Mayor Hart, Secretary Windom, and Col. Mansfield, then Secretary Proctor, Surgeon General Holt, and Gen. Shepard. In the fourth carriage were Col. Rotch, Col. Hoar, Secretary Halford, and Gen. Newman, and in the fifth Gen. Currier, Col. Wallace, Col. Shott, and Col. Weil.

Many of the buildings and stores along the route were gay with flags, bunting, and appropriate mottoes, and the sidewalks, windows, and streets were thronged with people anxious to get a view of the President.

As the head of the procession turned from Winter into Tremont street a detachment of Battery A, stationed on the parade ground of the Common, began firing a salute. The firing continued until the President arrived at the Vendome. When the first gun was heard at the hotel Col. Sampson of the Governor's staff and Col. Greenleaf, proprietor of the Vendome, took up positions on the doorstep at the entrance to the State suite on the Commonwealth-avenue side. The detail of the First Corps of Cadets, who will act as a guard of honor to the President during his stay at the hotel, also took a position just inside the hallway. At 9:34 the bugle notes of the cavalry were heard and the head of the procession was seen advancing down Commonwealth-avenue. In a few minutes the procession arrived, the cavalry drawing up and saluting as the carriages with the distinguished guests came up to the curbstone at the State entrance. As the first carriage drove up at 9:40, drawn by four horses, a hearty cheer went up, which was repeated as the remaining carriages arrived.

The detail of cadets in the hallway "turned out the guard" in honor of the President and his Cabinet officers. The President and those accompanying him were escorted to the reception room and thence to the suites prepared for them. It was 10:20 A. M. when the President, with the party invited by Acting Governor Brackett on the part of the State, ushered in by Adjt. Gen. Dalton and Col. Sampson, sat down to the tables in the marble breakfast room. In front of the seat assigned to the President was an immense basket of roses, and in the centre Memete en either side. Down the tables were fine sprays of encharist flowers in out-glass vases, graceful lines of maidenhair ferns and trailing plants, which also adorned the electric lamps overhead and the large mirrors at the sides.

No remarks or formality occurred, the President quietly taking his place on the right side of Acting Gov. Brackett, with Senator Hoar and Secretary Proctor next on his right, while on the left were Mayor Hart, Secretary Windom, and the Hon. George W. Johnson. At the right side of the longer table sat the Hon. Harrie C. Hartwell, President of the Senate; N. P. Banks, Francis Jewett, Rodney Wallace, H. B. Pierce, Homer Rogers, Charles A. Randall, Arthur W. Tufts, J. H. O'Neill, Edward A. Flynn, Charles R. Ladn, Joseph O. Burdett, and Patrick Collins. On the left were the Hon. William Cogswell, W. E. Barrett, speaker of the House; John W. Candler, Robert O. Fuller, J. H. Walker, A. Madge, Hosea Ballou, E. F. Greenhaige, Andrew J. Waterman, Walker Blaine, and Private Secretary Halford.

The only absentees from the originally-proposed list were Congressmen F. W. Rockwell and Elijah A. Morse and Collector Saltonstall. The menu was printed on white cardboard, with heavy covers of yellow silk plush, held with silken cords and adorned with morningglories.

After a brief rest in his private apartments following breakfast the President entered the ebony room and received the officers of the State and city, Admirals, officers of the United States Army and Navy, Mayors of cities, and others to whom invitations had been sent. The President during the reception stood under a suspended easle and an immense basket of flowers was passed around. Lilies of the valley, roses, and sunflowers, overhung with festoons of mountain laurel and asters. On the right of the President stood Mayor Hart, who made the presentations; Acting Gov. Brackett, Major Davis, Assistant Sergeant at Arms, and Cols. Bennett and Rich of the Governor's staff. On the President's left were Secretaries Windom and Proctor and Lieut. Mansfield. The reception lasted from 11:30 until 12:10 P. M., during which time about 500 persons paid their respects to the President.

At the close of the reception President Harrison again retired to his private apartments, where he rested until 12:45, when the party again entered carriages, and, escorted by the cavalry, started for Faneuil Hall, where the popular reception began at 1:30. The President on his triumphant journey to the hotel was observed by the dense crowds. The streets through which the carriages passed had by this time become crowded with citizens and visitors. The way had been previously cleared of teams and obstructions by the police, and the sidewalks, windows, and every available spot of vantage was occupied by enthusiastic crowds, who gave the President a royal ovation as the carriages passed over the route, the enlivening strains of the bugles being rendered inaudible by the cheers and plaudits of the multitude. The ladies, who were out in large numbers, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered with the rest. The President bowed his acknowledgments. He rode in the first carriage with the Mayor. In the second were Secretary Windom and Lieut. Gov. Brackett. In the third were Chairman Rogers of the Aldermen and Secretary Proctor, and in the fourth were President Allen of the Common Council, Private Secretary Halford, and Lieut. Col. Mansfield.

The Faneuil Hall was largely attended, thousands of persons being unable to gain admittance before the hour for the close of the ceremony. The party then re-entered the carriages, and, escorted by the cavalry and bugle corps, returned to the Vendome by a different route from that by which they reached the hall, the party, as before, receiving an enthusiastic greeting from the crowds that lined the streets.

After a short rest in a private apartment the President proceeded to the blue dining room attached to the State suite, where Mayor Hart had invited him to partake of luncheon, to which various representatives of the city had been invited, at 4 P. M. The party altogether numbered twenty-two persons. At the close of the repast the Presidential party returned to their rooms and prepared for a suburban drive tendered by the City Government. This embraced a tour of the most beautiful parts of Boston's environs, the start being made from the Vendome at 5:25 P. M.

From 6 to 6:45 o'clock Private Secretary Halford held a reception at the rooms of the Boston Press Club, where he was presented to a large number of newspaper men of Boston by Col. Charles H. Taylor, the President of the club.

MRS. HARRISON'S TRIP.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, accompanied by Col. Wilson, arrived in the city yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mrs. Harrison spent the afternoon in the city, and at 5 o'clock was driven to the Fall River Line steamer Pilgrim and departed for Boston. She will go from Boston to Bar Harbor, where she will join the President.

STATUTORY REVISION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE STATE COMMISSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The State Commission of Statutory Revision held its second meeting here to-day. All the Commissioners—Messrs. Collins, Maynham, and Belknap—were present. At their first meeting, held June 5, each member was given a separate class of laws to revise, and to draft a suitable general bill thereof. Prof. Collins has been considering the laws relating to villages. Judge Maynham has been considering the laws in regard to corporations generally, but more particularly as to railroad corporations and to proceedings for condemning lands. Mr. Belknap has been considering the laws on the subjects of the powers of Supervisors, town officers, highways, and the poor.

Each member presented a draft of a general bill on his respective subjects at the meeting to-night. Each bill will be discussed by the full commission, and after being revised and unanimously agreed on copies will be distributed throughout the State among those directly interested in each of the respective subjects for criticisms and suggestions, when it will again be revised as the commission may deem proper.

The commission will hereafter meet on the first Wednesday of every month for consultation, but at other times it would be glad to receive suggestions from persons interested in the subjects now under consideration. Prof. Collins's address is Ithaca, Judge Maynham's Stamford, and Mr. Belknap's Unadilla.

The commission will finish its labors before the next Legislature meets, and in the meantime copies of the new general laws which will be drafted by them will be sent to each member of the next Legislature three or four weeks before they convene, so they may be enabled to act intelligently on them at an early stage of the session.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7.—The Governor and Council to-day appointed the following Commissioners to revise the public and general laws of the State: William M. Chase of Concord, George B. French of Nashua, and W. H. Cotton of Lebanon.

THAT MIDNIGHT INTRUDER.

THREE ELIZABETHPORT HOMES ENTERED BY HIM ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

ELIZABETH, Aug. 7.—The prowling individual who has been scaring women in this city lately at about midnight yesterday entered three houses at Elizabethport, badly frightening the inmates and escaping with impunity. He first visited Jacob Weisloger's house, on Marshall-street, where he aroused Mrs. Weisloger by his movements. She screamed outright, awakening her husband, who jumped out of bed to grapple with the intruder, who had meanwhile slipped out of the room and turned the key on the lock, fastening the people in while he effected his escape by dropping from the window into the yard.

An hour later Mrs. Mark Feeney, residing on East Jersey-street, heard a footstep on the stairs leading to her bedroom, and a moment later the door was pushed open and a man poked his head into the room. The frightened woman gave a terrifying shriek, which aroused the entire household, and the nefarious fellow bolted down the stairs into the street and ran across the fields toward the Long Branch Railroad. All the Feeney family followed him to the street, but, being only partly clothed, they did not venture to pursue him in the heavy rain then falling.

Another house, on Marshall-street near Third, was visited by the fellow, who was scared off by a woman who caught him trying to raise the sash. She screamed and he immediately decamped.

Chief of Police Austen, Capt. Brant, and all the detectives spent the greater part of to-day hunting for a clue to the mysterious midnight intruder, and the formation of a vigilance committee is talked of by the citizens.

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The number of cotton mills in the South as compared with 1880 has doubled, while the number of spindles and looms has more than trebled, the tendency being to build mills of greater capacity than formerly. From 161 mills, having 667,854 spindles and 14,323 looms in 1880, this industry has increased until there are now 355 mills, with 2,035,268 spindles and 45,001 looms. Moreover, there are many mills under construction and projected, and a number of old mills are increasing their capacity.

Letters to the *Manufacturers' Record* from leading manufacturers in the South as to the outlook for the cotton industry indicate that the production of coarse cotton goods in the South is temporarily in excess of the demand and that the South must diversify its cotton manufactures, make finer goods, and also seek a foreign market by means of direct steamship lines to South America. There is already a growing tendency toward the production of finer goods, and one South Carolina mill is making goods that are largely imitated, on account of their excellence, by New-England mills.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 7.—A conference of Grand Army posts of this city was held last evening to take action regarding the question of rates to the annual encampment at Milwaukee. A proposition was received from the "Soo" Road to take the Minnesota and Dakota veterans from St. Paul or Minneapolis—all the veterans of the Northwest, in fact, who could make the start from either of the Twin Cities—at a round trip rate of $9 70.

The "Soo" was able to reach Milwaukee by connecting with the Milwaukee and Lake Shore. But this is not all. The "Soo" proposes to meet any rate the Milwaukee road chooses to make and will go down to the bottom figure, $6 70, for the round trip if necessary.

Major Warner, the National Commander, left Dakota yesterday for Chicago. On arrival there he will meet the department commanders and a conference of interest will be held. The outcome of which cannot now be foreshadowed.

ESCAPADES OF AN EX-CONVICT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Frank C. Budd came here early last Spring, secured a position as bookkeeper, and being a young man of pleasing address and apparently having plenty of money, was soon in great social demand. He dressed well, patronized livery stables, and bought quantities of flowers for his lady friends.

Lately, however, his creditors became importunate and it leaked out that Budd was deeply in debt. Monday night he went to Gosport and took a train there for parts unknown.

It has since been learned that Budd came to Lockport from the Elmira Reformatory, where he had served a sentence of two years and a half for embezzling the funds of a New-York broker. Prior to that he had been in Bridgeport, Conn., where he forged the name of a mother of his affianced for $20,000. He then eloped with a variety actress. He was arrested some months later and a third of the money recovered. He was not prosecuted for that escapade.

A MANAGER FOR MEXICAN MINES.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—In the case of the Mexican Ore Company against the Mexican Guadeloupe Mining Company, there was an argument to-day before Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court, on a motion for a settlement of a decree for a preliminary injunction, and the appointment of a manager to take charge of the mines in Mexico.

The original injunction was argued several weeks ago, and subsequently the court filed an opinion in the Circuit Court at Scranton, Penn., where the suit is pending, awarding this decree; but the parties could not agree as to certain clauses in the proposed decree, and the counsel came on here to settle it before the court.

Francis N. Holbrook of El Paso, Texas, was appointed manager to take charge of the mines in Mexico, pending the determination of the suit.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Prof. J. P. Mahaffy of the Dublin University lectured this morning on "The Religious Side of Greek Life" to about two thousand persons. He endeavored to show that the Plymouth Pilg

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express...150	151	150	151	151	15
*Am.Cot.Oil Tr.c.	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	7,115
Alton & T. H. pf.106	105	105	105	105	100
Atch., T. & S. F.	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	12,295
Atlantic & Pac..	6	6	6	6	150
Can. Southern...	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52¼	1,200
Canadian Pacific.	69¼	69¼	68¼	69¼	200
Central Pacific..	34½	34½	34½	34½	1,110
Ches. & Ohio....	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	15,495
C. & O. 1st pf....	68	69	68	68¾	6,154
C. & O. 2d pf....	41	42⅜	40½	42	9,507
Chi. Gas Trust....	57¾	58⅜	57¾	58⅜	400
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	6,805
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100⅞	101¾	100⅜	101⅜	7,930
Chi. & N. W....	110⅜	110⅝	109¾	110⅛	4,465
Chi. & N. W. pf....	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	141
C., B. & Q....	103¾	104⅛	103⅜	103⅝	5,600
C., M. & St. P....	72	72⅜	71⅞	72	16,880
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113	113	113	113	400
Del., Lack. & W....	137½	137⅝	137¼	137¼	6,350
Chi., W. & B....	1	1	1	1	110
Chi., W. & B. pf....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	400
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	400
Col. & E. 1st pf....	111½	111½	111½	111½	100
Chi. & E. 1l pf..103¾	104	103¾	104	104	300
Consol. Gas Co....	87	87	86½	88¾	350
Del. & Hudson....146¼	146¾	146¼	146¾	146¾	200
Del., Lack. & W....134	134¼	134	134¼	134¼	2,370
*Dis. & C. F. Tr..	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	200
E. T., V. & G....	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	400
E.T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	200
Green Bay & W....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	685
Homestake.....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	50
Ill. C. leased l....	98¾	98¾	96¾	93¼	200
*L. & W. Coal....	28	28	28	28	300
L. E. & West....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	2,800
L. E. & West. pf.	62	63¾	62	63⅛	5,600
Lake Shore.....103⅜	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2,100
Louis. & Nash....	68¾	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	1,536
Manhattan Con....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	370
Mich. Central....	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	100
Mo., L. S. & W....	91⅞	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛	100
Missouri Pacific..	70¾	71⅜	70⅜	71	6,220
Manhattan Co....	119	119	119	103⅜	200
*N. Lead Trust..	24	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	7,745
*N. Y. N. & M. V.	16½	16¾	16¼	16½	5
N. J. Central....	112¾	112¾	112	112½	150
N. Y. Central.....106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	106⅝	453
N. Y. & New Eng..	50¾	51¼	50¾	50¾	4,530
N. Y. & N. H....	260	253	260	253	32
N. Y., C. & St. L..	17	17	17	17	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	2,630
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	272
N. Y., S. & W....	8½	8½	8½	8½	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33	33	33	33	200
N. Y., Sus. & West.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	1,150
Norfolk & W. pf.	51	51¾	51	51¾	1,100
North'n Pac. pf....	29⅛	29¾	29	29⅝	1,500
Northern Pac. pf.	66⅞	66¾	65⅜	66⅜	7,451
Ohio & Miss....	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	1,100
Ontario & West..	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	400
Oregon Imp....	54	54	54	54	400
Oregon R. & N....	95	95	95	95	250
Oregon & Trans..	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼	850
Pacific Mail.....	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	540
Phila. & Reading..	44½	45	44¼	44¾	8,185
Pull. Pal. Car Co..	180	180	180	180	100
Rich. & West Pt....	21⅞	22	21½	22	1,015
Rich. & W. P. pf....	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	920
R., W. & O.....	99	99	99	99	100
St. L. & S. F....	28	28	28	28	200
St. L. & S. F. pf..	66½	66½	65½	65½	1,000
*So. Cotton Oil...	74½	74½	74½	74½	105
*Sugar Ref. Co....116⅜	116⅝	114½	114⅝	114⅝	4,150
St. P. & Omaha...	34	34	34	34	100
St. P. & O. pf....	97	97	97	97	100
St. P., M. & M....101	101	101	101	101	300
South Carolina..	2½	2½	2½	2½	100
Southern Pacific.	33	33	32½	32¾	800
Texas & Pacific..	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	1,200
Union Pacific....	61	61	60⅝	60⅜	4,220
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30	30¼	29½	30	3,125
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85⅜	800
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69⅜	69¾	69⅛	69¾	450
Wisconsin Cent...	24	24	24	24	300
Total sales.....					162,249

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ath. & Des. con. 5s.	126	126	126	126	$2,000
At. & Dan. 1st....	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
At. & Pac. inc....	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	5,000
Bost. Gas 1st 5s..	94½	94½	94½	94½	19,000
B. & K. P. gen. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	17,000
Brooklyn El. 1st..	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	5,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Can. S. F. 6s of '09	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102¾	103	102½	102⅝	57,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Den.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	9,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94½	94½	94½	94½	5,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Clev. & Cant. 1st.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5,000
Chi. & H. 5s....	68⅜	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s..	54½	54½	54½	54½	7,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79	79	79	79	1,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s.	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94½	16,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st..	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	2,000
E. T. V. & G. 5s..	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	2,000
*E. T. V. & G. 1st.	124½	124½	124½	124½	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	23,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	3,000
H. & T. gen. 1. r.	81	81	80	81	57,000
Illinois Cent. 3½s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s..	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	5,000
Kansas Pac. cn...	115	115	115	115	10,000
Kan. P. 1st. Den. 5s....	115	115	115	115	2,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	95	96	95	95¾	34,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	53	53	53	53	57,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	106,000
L. E. & W. 5s....	112½	112½	112½	112½	6,000
Lake S. 1st co., 6.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1,000
L. N. A. & Ch. cn.	103	103	103	103	20,000
L., N. A. & Ch. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	91	91	91	91	3,000
Louisville So. 1st.	96½	97¼	96½	97	47,000
Mem. & Chas. 6s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st....	115	115	115	115	1,000
Mich. Cent. 7s...	130½	130½	130¼	130½	10,000
M., L. S. W. cv..	103	103	103	103	5,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.....	102½	102½	102⅜	102½	40,000
M. & Ohio gen....	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	20,500
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	1,000
N. J. Cent. geo. 6s.	113	113	113	113	14,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st r.....	133½	133½	133½	133½	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	9,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s....	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	14,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	81½	81½	81½	81½	5,000
North Mo. 1st....	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	20,000
North Pac. 1st..	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
North P. Ter. 1st.	110	110	110	110	9,000
Northwest'n. 7s.	145½	145½	145½	145½	3,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	69¾	70	69¾	70	11,000
Ohio Southb. 1st..	110¼	110¼	110	110¼	5,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
P., D. & E. 2d....	68	68	68	68	4,000
Read. gen. 4s....	91¼	91¼	90¾	91	50,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.....	69¾	70	69¾	70	49,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M certs.....	36	37	36	36¼	103,000
Rock Island 5s..	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	21,000
R., W. & O. 1st..	112	112	112	112	1,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st. cy. c....	81½	81½	81½	81½	2,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	2,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	1,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	134¾	134¾	134¼	134¼	19,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	115½	115½	115½	115½	9,000
St. P., W. M. 5s.	105½	105½	105⅛	105⅛	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½	7,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, D.....	121	121	121	121	6,000
Sa. A. & A. P. 8s of 1916.....	80½	80½	90	80	5,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.....	83	84	83	84	11,000
So. Carolina 7s.. ex c.....	99	99	99	99	15,000
So. Carolina inc..	7	7	7	7	7,000
So. Pac. of Ari. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	20,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st cn. 5s.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅛	1,000
Tex. Cent. 1st....	50	50	50	50	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	8,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37¼	41,000
T. A. A. & N. M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	3,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½	11,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
Va. Mid. gen....	87	87	87	87	2,000
Wabash 1st, L. r.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97½	98	97½	98	64,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d..	33½	34½	33½	34	43,000
West Shore 4s..	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	5,000
Wis. Cent. 1st..	96	96	96	96	6,000
Total sales.....					$1,304,500

*Seller 20. †Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights. §Ex-interest. ||Assessment paid. ¶Ex-stock dividend. **Ex-rights and dividend. ††Ex-dividend and rights. ‡‡Ex-dividend and interest. §§Ex-interest and rights. ||||Ex-dividend and interest. ¶¶Ex-dividend, rights and interest. ***Ex-dividend and rights. †††Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ‡‡‡Ex-dividend, interest and rights. §§§Ex-interest and rights. ||||||Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ¶¶¶Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ****Ex-dividend and rights. ††††Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ‡‡‡‡Ex-dividend, interest and rights. §§§§Ex-interest and rights. ||||||||Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ¶¶¶¶Ex-dividend, interest and rights. *****Ex-dividend and rights. †††††Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ‡‡‡‡‡Ex-dividend, interest and rights. §§§§§Ex-interest and rights. ||||||||||Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ¶¶¶¶¶Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ******Ex-dividend and rights. ††††††Ex-dividend, interest and rights. ‡‡‡‡‡‡Ex-dividend, interest and 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RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1889.

33d-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x96.9; Manrico Reid and wife to Gustave A. Wuerfel and another..... $9,000

Washington-av., s. w. corner of Jacob-st., 25 1/6 x 100x50x75x100; John O'Byrne, referee, to James Mulholland..... 1,150

23d-st., s. s., 72.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17.3x98.9; George M. Bayne, referee, to Stephen Philbin..... 15,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 84 ft. s. of 91st-st., 16.8 x88.3; Albert E. Seifert and wife to Louisa Bunk..... 1

Essex-st., e. s., 163.3 ft. s. of Hester-st., 26x 100x38.7x100; Anna Kaufman to Israel Wesshauski and another..... 52,500

72d-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x70; Rosanna Toner to Max S. Meyer..... 14,500

60th-st., s. s., 153.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x 105.5; Jones Rosenberg to Lyman S. Bloomingdale and another..... 20,000

87th st, 149 East; William Eisenberg and wife to George Wulf..... 26,500

1st-av., 2,053 and 2,057; Leon Ulman and wife to George Wulf..... 1

1st-av., s. w. corner of 47th-st, 22x60; executors, &c., of H. C. Behrens and another to Mary C. Kiep..... 20,500

48th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x 100.4; Alexander Moore and wife to Louisa Young..... 23,000

87th st, 149 East; William Eisenberg and wife to George Wulf..... 26,500

Same property; Louisa Young to Henry H. Bawlsen..... 11,500

11th-av., s. e. corner of 69th-st., 25.5x100; Edward Rafter and wife to John Rook..... 8,000

12th-st., 521 East; Elias Jacobs and wife to John C. Schneider..... 30,500

Lots 149 and 150, block H, 23d Ward, 50x 100; Corinne Churchill to Patrick Sheelan and wife..... 600

Lots 151 and 152, block H, 25x100; same to John Divinian and wife..... 600

Lots 153 and 154, block H, 25x100; same to Lawrence Nannery and wife..... 600

Jefferson-st., n. w. corner of Monroe-st., 100 x100.4; William Remsen to Bernhard Mayer..... 56,000

Macdougal-st., e. s., 160 ft. n. of Prince-st., 20x75; George N. Earl and wife to Anna Kroeger..... 10,500

Delancey-st., s. s., 66 ft. w. of Chrystie-st., Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Harris Lustgarten..... 31,000

Washington-st., 763; Harris Bearcer and wife to Julius Lichman, 3-5 part..... 14,820

9th-av., w. s., 52.10 ft. n. of 17th-st., 26.1x 100; William Danth and wife to John Glafers and wife..... 39,500

51st-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16x100.5; J. Mansfield Davies to Augusta Bartholomew..... 1

St. George's Crescent, 26 ft. n. of Grenade-place, 26x11.1x20.10; William S. and Charles W. Opdyke to John A. Megarges.. 360

Frederick-st., w. s., 278 ft. e. of Pelham-av., 100x87.6; Peter J. Morrison and wife to John M. Wyman..... 1,465

Convent-av., s. w. corner of 144th-st, 99.11 x94.5; exsontore, &c., of Samuel J. Tilden to William H. De Forest, Jr..... 21,792

52d-st., s. s., 298 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19x100.5; Joseph Wittner and wife to William Hentschel..... 1

324-st., 324 East; Michael Lee and wife to Margaret F. Banks, ¼ part..... 1,775

Same property; Mary E. Reilly to same, ¼ part..... 2,000

Same property; Ellen T. Reilly to same, ¼ part..... 1,775

East Houston-st., 443; John Wolbeik and wife to Nathan Ecker..... 5,950

74th-st., 323 East; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and wife to Jacob Klingenstein..... 18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 64th-st.

Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rockaway Park

with its

Magnificent Avenues,

extending

From Ocean to Bay,

is destined from its commanding situation and susceptibility to be the high class of improvements now going on to be the most beautiful, as well as the most popular, ocean property in the world. The streets are loamed, affording park like drives.

The sidewalks will be flagged with best quality of slate. The sewer and water service will be made complete.

No assessments will be levied against the lots for these improvements.

Most careful restrictions will be observed in connection with all sales.

The great transformation that has been wrought upon this property within the past sixty days must be seen to be appreciated. We unhesitatingly recommend the property as desirable, either for residence or an investment.

For particulars and MAPS apply to

P. W. DUNTON, 11 John-st., New-York, or to P. H. CASSIDY, N. Y. and L. B. R. R., Long Island City; NEWS AGENT, L. I. R. R. Depot, Flatbush-av., Brooklyn; L. I. R. R. TICKET OFFICE, Brushville, L. I.; JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN, Civil Engineer, 230 Atlantic-av., East New-York, or at offices on the premises.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, AT ELBERON, Line, large 20-room residence; also large plot on Lincoln-av. and Park-av., by WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, ON OCEAN-AV., Laurel-st., 7-room cottage; stable, &c.; $10,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Two Very Desirable Small

Private residences on the west side to rent at moderate prices; one from Nov. 1. Apply to

R. STEWART, at 1,193 10th-av., or
L. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 63TH-ST.—ELEgant four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let; rent low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY and basement brownstone house No. 11 Spencer-place, Brooklyn. Apply on the premises.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
NOW READY,

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the bandsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS—ALL SIZES AND PRICES. The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient. In our newest new buildings.

THE PARKWAY, NO. 45 WEST 72D-ST.,
THE GREENFIELD, NO. 46 WEST 73D-ST.,
THE WESTPORT, CORNER 73D AND 9TH-AV.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
72d-st. and 9th-av.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORMERLY Eighth-av.,) corner of 93d-st., directly facing Central Park; elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms, elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rents from $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTH EAST CORNER of 5th-av. and Greene-sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and enhoellar; will be altered to suit and let for a long term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY wanted for investment. Send particulars to E. R. ALLEN, 61 Nassau-st., Room 46.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
*CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., Aug. 14, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Sept. 4, 12:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $30; steerage, $20.
*From Inman pier foot Grand-st., Jersey City.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers call from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Elbe, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P.M. Saale, Wed., Aug. 21, 2 P.M.
Eider, Wed., Aug. 14, 9 A.M. Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 2 P.M.
Werra, Sat., Aug. 17, 10 A.M. Trave, Wed., Aug. 28, 7:30 A.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at lowest rates.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Anchoria, Sat., Aug. 31, N. M., foot of Leroy-st.
Furnessia, Aug. 10, 3 P.M. Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P.M.
Devonia, Aug. 17, 10 A.M. Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M.
Rates of passage to Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDEKSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LONDON, LONDONDERRY, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA....Thursday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA....Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $45 to $50, according to location of state rooms. Excursion tickets, $90 to $95. Steerage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
ALEX. McIVIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Mail steamer Hammonia.....8:30 A. M., Aug. 15.
Express steamer Victoria.....8 P. M., Aug. 22.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Sail from foot of Canal-st., Hoboken, 2 P.M., Aug. 20
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N. J.
General Office, 47 B'way. General Passage Office, C. SCHURZ, 22 B'way. O. B. RICHARD & CO., R. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Servia...Aug. 10, 2 P. M. Umbria, Aug. 31, 6:30 A. M.
Aurania...Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M. Servia...Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Anrania...Aug. 24, 3 P. M. Gallia...Sept. 11, 6:30 A. M.
Bothnia, Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M. Etruria, Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $75, $100, and $120; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Celtic, Aug. 14, 6 A. M. *Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P. M. *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7:30 A. M. Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P. M. Britannic, Oct. 2, 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
TRUMAN & SHEPARD, Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 13, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1:30 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 5 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
NOORDLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.
PENNLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 8 A. M.
Cabin rates: First cabin, $50 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $75 and upward. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., Aug. 10, 4 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Cöllier, Sat., Aug. 24, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For the ports of Panama.
NEWPORT.....Sails Saturday Aug. 10, noon.
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF PEKING.....Sails Tues., Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah,
at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF ALMA, Capt. Kelly, Sat., Aug. 10.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Saturday, Aug. 10.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Mon., Aug. 12.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Wed., Aug. 14.
J. LYLE SHIPPEY, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If affected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 Wall-st. on the day before the day of sailing. Freight minm may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the Southand Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, ALL FLORIDA POINTS, and THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., Aug. 13
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 16
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

T. G. EGAR, G.E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT, AND NORFOLK, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Tickets and staterooms at 5, 113, 229, 257, 261, 287, 303, 329, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL A. KEAN, plaintiff, against BANK OF LOMAHA, defendant—Summons with notice—Place of trial, City and County of New-York.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 10th, 1889. J. H. CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from June 7th, 1889, with costs of this action.

J. H. CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the above named defendant, Bank of Omaha: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 22d day of June, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, New-York City.—Dated June 26, 1889.

J. H. CALDWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
je27-law7wTh*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889,

†6 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., CHICAGO LIMITED. Wagner vestibuled NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*4 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:00 P. M. train.

7:00 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Ronse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

11:30 P. M., Special Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in sleeping-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 66 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 323 Washington-st. and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lark Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, &c.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 7:45, 9:15, 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only.) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 6:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in parlor, drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 66 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 323 Washington-st. and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lark Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, &c.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE,

FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 7:45, 9:15, 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only.) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 6:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in parlor, drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 66 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 323 Washington-st. and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

All baggage and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 9th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M., 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 191, 415, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 737 9th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 182 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room cars, Chicago to Buffalo, Jamestown, and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited." Limited Express Fast Mail train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
6:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Corning, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARLER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Co.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *6, *9, *9:04, (White Mountain exp.) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12:02, 1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:08, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:08, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

NEWPORT, NARRAGANSETT PIER, Watch Hill, via SHORE LINE.

WEAVERS ASKED TOO MUCH

AND NOW THEIR UNION MUST FIGHT FOR LIFE.

STORY OF THE STRIKE AGAINST LOTH & CO.—THE WHOLE INDUSTRY CONCERNED IN THE STRUGGLE.

The strike among the weavers in the factory of Joseph Loth & Co., manufacturers of silk ribbon, at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, still continues, although the firm has been able to secure a force of thirty-odd men and to keep them at work on the looms in the mill. The strikers, who number about ninety, keep up their efforts to prevent weavers from applying for work or to prevent their going back after work has been secured, and their efforts are made systematically and indefatigably.

The whole history of this strike, as related to a TIMES reporter yesterday by Mr. Bernard Loth, who has charge of the conduct of the manufacturing departments, is an interesting one, and one calculated to make enlightened foreigners skeptical as to the existence of that glorious freedom for which America is noted the world over. The Weavers' Union, owing to a combination of curious circumstances, is one of the strongest and most powerful labor organizations now in existence in the United States. The majority of expert weavers are foreigners—Swiss principally—who hand the art of weaving down from father to son for generations. They teach no one but their sons, who in turn teach their sons and no one else, and thus the industry is literally "kept in the family."

Within the last eighteen months it has come to be realized by the manufacturers of silk in this country that, owing to the increase of silk factories throughout the United States, there have come to be more silk looms in America than there are weavers to work them. This was a discovery which the weavers themselves were not slow to make, and its importance to them is obvious. They had felt strong before, but the discovery doubled this feeling. With the knowledge came, apparently, the determination to make their power felt, and manufacturers everywhere were made to feel their strength.

It came to pass after a while that the Weavers' Union had practical control of manufactories. It was their Executive Committee which regulated absolutely the prices which weavers were to be paid for their work, what men should be employed in the various "shops," and who should be discharged. Arbitrary rules were promulgated by this committee with which all manufacturers, irrespective of their individual capacities, were compelled to put up, and the weavers had it all their own way. The proprietors had practically no voice in the conduct of their own establishments. They were unable, in many cases, to set definite times for the completion of work in the contracts they made, owing to the fact that they could not count with any degree of certainty upon the work of their employes. If the latter should take it into their heads to take little vacations now and then, the employers had no redress. If they discharged delinquents they were waited upon by committees, who informed them that, unless the men were taken back, all the weavers would quit the place in a body. They became, in fact, simply paymasters.

Last February the Executive Committee of the Weavers' Union promulgated a system by which weavers should be paid which, from a common-sense standpoint, was a ridiculous one. It was an inflexible rule which should control all manufacturers equally, no matter whether their factory facilities were good or bad. It involved the running of some factories at an absolute loss, but, under the circumstances, it had to be agreed to or the factories would be closed. It was just at a busy season; work had to be done, and the result was that many silk factories were run for months under the new system at a loss to the manufacturers.

Then it was that the determination to be free from the power of this reckless organization, to be free and independent employers, was formed by the firm of Joseph Loth & Co. Mr. Bernard Loth in May began in the Tenth-avenue factory to let the looms run down with the firm determination not to start them up again until they could be worked by men who would agree to the firm's terms and not compel the firm to agree to their terms. As each man finished his task he was told that there was no more work for him to do and the loom remained idle.

On the morning of July 11 there were nineteen weavers at work in the factory. About 8 o'clock a man applied to Mr. Loth for work. He said that he had been out of work for six or seven weeks, had a family to support, and wanted employment. Mr. Loth explained his terms, and asked the applicant if he would agree to them. The man jumped at the chance, for it would enable him to make from $20 to $25 a week, and he was sent up stairs to work. In five minutes he came running down the stairs with his coat on his arm, pale and breathless from fright. He wanted to get right out of the place, but Mr. Loth called him into his office and talked to him.

The man said that as soon as he reached his loom the other weavers came over to him and asked to see his union card. He had none and told them so. He was a poor man, he said, and had no money to give to unions. Immediately they began to abuse him, shook their fists in his face, and told him that they would "break his head" if he didn't leave the place. With his wits scared out of him, the poor fellow gathered up his clothes and left. Mr. Loth assured him that no harm should befall him and that he should have work as long as he wanted it, but he was too badly frightened to remain and went away. He has never been near the factory since.

Hardly had this man gotten out of the building when the nineteen men who had been at work up stairs came down the steps, with their hats and coats on, and filed silently out through the front door. They gave no explanation of their going, though Mr. Loth stood in the doorway and watched them as they walked through the yard. It was the beginning of the strike. The nineteen men were joined by the others whose looms had run down, and formed a whole body of about ninety men, the normal number of male weavers of the factory.

Since that time from seventy-five to one hundred non-union weavers from States near New-York have come to this city with the intention of applying for work. Loth's factory is reckoned to be the best-equipped establishment of its kind in America, its owners are known to be just men, and it was here that weavers in the United States got the maximum prices for their work. So men were attracted here. The strikers said at first that they had struck because the firm had employed a non-union man. After a few days they said that it was because Mr. Loth had threatened the Chairman of their shop committee, and finally they said that it was because their wages had been reduced. The first was the true reason. The last was untrue, because, knowing that the strike would come, Mr. Loth had said to the men still at work that they would be paid for the work they were engaged upon at the rate originally fixed.

The strikers picketed the factory and have succeeded in keeping all but about thirty-five would-be applicants from securing work. The rooms have not yet, so far as is known, resorted to personal violence in accomplishing their ends, but their threats are most terrific. One man, however, is now awaiting trial for having, as is charged, maliciously destroyed about one thousand dollars' worth of silk and machinery in the factory by the use of muriatic acid.

There is no idea of compromise in the minds of the firm. They have taken their stand and they mean to abide by it.

"We will win this fight," Mr. Loth said, "if it takes us ten years and if our factory rots on its foundation in the meantime. We believe that the time has come when workmen should recognize the fact that those who come here to enjoy the benefits of American laws must, in return for such benefits, obey those laws. We are fighting not alone these few men who have left our employ, but the union itself, and we are confident that in the end the victory will be ours. We are supported in the stand we have taken by the belief that our efforts are just ones and believe we have the sympathy and support of our customers and the public at large.

"In the meantime we are able to carry on our business, under the circumstances, very well. We have something over thirty weavers employed, and, to prevent them from being tampered with, we have arranged a sort of a boarding house in the factory, where these employees sleep and eat. We believe our force will be constantly augmented, and we have no fear of the final outcome of this struggle.

"We have no objection to employing union men if they will not permit themselves to be ruled absolutely by that union, in so far as our interests are concerned. If they come to us, sign individual contracts at our terms, which the men themselves recognize as fair, and agree not to desert us merely because their Executive Committee tells them to, we will willingly give them employment."

DOINGS OF THE AQUEDUCT BOARD.

At the meeting of the Aqueduct Board yesterday a report was received from Messrs. Hugh N. Camp and Charles S. Brown, who had been employed as real estate experts, advising the board that if the Jerome Park property could be procured at a fair estimate of its present value it would be better for the city to acquire ownership of it at once than to wait until the time has come when a reservoir must be erected on it. The experts said they had considered the loss of interest on the necessary investment in comparison with the prospective increase in the value of the property. The board referred the matter to Mayor Grant and the other members of the Board of Estimate.

The Construction Committee reported that as Corporation Counsel Clark felt a delicacy about coping with his former partner, W. Bourke Cockran, in the suits to be brought by him as counsel for aqueduct contractors, and as Mr. Clark had suggested that the board might propose a list of lawyers from among whom he could select a special counsel for it, the following list was a good one: Carter & Ledyard, Henry R. Beckman, Frederic R. Coudert, Elihu Root, Daniel G. Rollins, John M. Bowers, A. R. Boardman, and William M. Hornblower.

YOUNG FLACK ARRIVES.

BURLY MR. BINGHAM PREVENTS HIM FROM SEEING HIS MOTHER.

The Bingham family, under whose guarding wings the misused wife of Sheriff Flack took refuge Tuesday, has a new system of dealing with reporters. When their door bell rings a servant appears, and, without inquiry as to business or state of being, thrusts out a card which bears the following: "We've all gone away for the Summer." But the misstatement has no effect, for it is known that, though Mrs. Flack left the home of her mother in East Eighty-fifth-street early yesterday morning, ostensibly in search of a lawyer, she returned after a time without having found one, and, although Mr. Bingham declared that Mrs. Bingham was away from home, Mrs. Bingham acquainted the public that she was at home by opening the door and declaring she was out. At present the position of the case is practically unchanged.

Young Flack, who imposed on his mother's credulity by persuading her to sign a complaint in a suit for absolute divorce instead of separation papers, came down from Newburg in the afternoon and made straight for his mother's place of refuge. Mr. Bingham had asked for and obtained police surveillance of the house when he was away from home to guard against any violence from young Flack, who was expected. When he is at home Mr. Bingham doesn't need police, for he is about 5 feet broad and 6 feet high, and, as he informed a TIMES reporter last night, he was able to handle "young Flack and his Sheriff father" all by himself. Mr. Bingham met Flack when the latter asked for his mother and told him she was not in the house. When Flack became more boisterous Mr. Bingham showed a little more of his dimensions and Flack departed. Thus no one save the Bingham family saw Mrs. Flack yesterday.

Mr. Bingham, according to the statements of persons who have business dealings with him, is a man of considerable property. He owns his residence in East Eighty-fifth-street, as well as two other houses in the vicinity, employs twenty men on his various milk routes, and requires two stables for his horses. His mother was the daughter of a man named Keiser, who was reputed to be a millionaire and whose home was in Fifth-avenue, near the Park, fifteen years ago. He declares that, while Mrs. Flack's case is entirely under the care of his wife, and that he has nothing whatever to do with it, he intends that his wife's aunt shall be safe from annoyance while she is in his house.

Judge Bookstaver, aroused by the criticisms of the newspapers and the advice of his friends, has decided to postpone his departure to the Yellowstone until to-night, so that Mrs. Flack may have ample opportunity to appear before him and request a reopening of the case, "which," added the Judge, "I am very anxious to grant. I shall only remain until to-morrow night, however, because then Mrs. Flack will have been in the city for two days, knowing that I may be easily reached, and should she not avail herself of the opportunity I do not understand why I should delay my departure any longer. Of course will not interfere with the reopening of the suit, for application to that end may be made before any Justice in the Court of Common Pleas."

"When will it be possible to see the papers in the case?" Judge Bookstaver was asked.

"Not until Mrs. Flack makes the necessary application, or until some person who has an individual interest in the case makes a motion to see the papers. Then the entire case may be made public. Until either of these actions is taken the papers must remain in the custody of the court and be kept from publicity. I personally can do nothing more for Mrs. Flack than to wait a reasonable time and reopen the case should she make a request to that effect. I have heard nothing from her to-day."

Judge Beach, who, during Judge Bookstaver's absence will sit in the Court of Common Pleas, said yesterday that no motion had been made in that court for a review of the case. He, too, was certain, he said, that the papers must remain inviolate until Mrs. Flack or her legally-authorized representative obtains an order from the court for their inspection. Benjamin Wright, the lawyer who succeeded in getting Mrs. Flack an absolute divorce without either her knowledge or consent, instructed his clerks to tell callers for information about the Flack case that he had begun his vacation and would not return until Sept. 5. He had heard nothing new about the case. Justice Monell, Flack's counsel, said that he had nothing to do with the suit any more. It was settled, he said, and it was out of his hands.

Sheriff Flack denies himself to representatives of the newspapers. His friends say that despite the arrival of the Sheriff's wife in town, with the heralded intention of demanding her rights before the courts, no will do anything of the kind. "You see," said one, "Jim Flack is an awful good politician, with lots of money and heaps of ambition. It is to his interest to keep this thing quiet, and he is going to do it, no matter what amount of money he spends. These Binghams, with whom his wife has been stopping, have always done their level best to make trouble between the Flacks. About eight years ago they had a regular family row and the Sheriff compelled his wife to stop visiting them. I think the Binghams are trying to preserve Mrs. Flack's name. That's all in their power to bleed the Sheriff unmercifully. I think an attempt will be made to divert the Bingham from the wrong done Mrs. Flack and cause them to see how much better it will be for all persons concerned if Mrs. Flack is liberally provided for as all formerly stopped. These persons do not like Mr. Flack, but a settlement will come all the same."

There is still a fear that young Flack will call again at the Binghams' and attempt to force his way into the house to see his mother. The Binghams intend to prevent this, and so Mr. Bingham yesterday morning went down to the East Eighty-eighth-street police station and requested protection. Two officers, in consequence, were hovering about the place most of the day. There were lots of callers at the house, but none of them was admitted, for Mrs. Flack's niece had the door barricaded with a chair, and answered all queries through the crack.

Col. Fellows said yesterday that he could take no action in the Flack matter unless some one went to him and made an oath that a crime had been committed. He did not consider the unsupported utterances of newspapers as sufficient grounds for action.

WILL RESPECT HIS FATHER'S WISHES.

The late S. L. M. Barlow was a very appreciative collector of art curios. He took a constant interest in the local exhibitions of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, and, so far as his numerous professional duties would allow, was ever on the alert for some bit of antique art such as would take his fancy. Antiques of Central American art were his particular hobby, and during his life he gathered a small but choice collection of bits of pottery and gold and silver ornaments from that country.

Just before his death he addressed a communication to the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum offering them his collection of Central American gems and appointing a day and hour when he would be ready to deliver them. At the time specified a representative of the museum called at the great lawyer's Madison-avenue residence only to learn that Mr. Barlow had died an hour before.

Mr. Peter T. Barlow, the son of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, was asked yesterday whether his father's offer to the museum would be carried out by his executors. He said that the matter had not yet received any attention, but he was sure that his father's wish in regard to the disposition of these art treasures would be carried out in due course.

TEARING DOWN THE OLD GARDEN.

When the circus comes to town next Spring it will probably find an elaborate amphitheatre to show itself in instead of old Madison-Square Garden. The work of tearing the present building down began yesterday. The Madison-Square Garden Company has given out the contract for the new building, which is to include so many things and of which so much has been said and written. Now the officers of the company say that the work will be pushed with all speed.

The building Committee is still discussing some details of the plans, but the general outlines, as already published, will be followed out. The stock of the company is all taken and the books closed July 31. The company is capitalized for a million and a half.

The contractor will first complete the amphitheatre, for his contract calls for the completion of that by March 20, so that it will be ready for circuses or anything else. The rest of the structure, which will include ballrooms, concert hall, and a theatre, as well as other things, will be finished, according to contract, June 20.

The company has awarded the management of the enterprise to the firm of Samuel French & Son, and T. Henry French of the Broadway Theatre will be the actual manager.

NEW-YORK'S POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

Postmaster Van Cott sees in the increase in the number of letters received at the Post Office for delivery during the months of June and July, 1889, over the same months in 1888 a good reason why he should have the Post Office force increased. In the month of June, 1888, there were 11,782,303 letters received, and in June, 1889, 14,970,973. In July, 1888, the number was 11,772,820 and in July, 1889, 14,275,752. The increase, Postmaster Van Cott thinks, is mainly in social and not in business letters.

JOHN SEIBERT'S SANITY AFFIRMED.

Justice Bartlett, in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, decided that John Seibert, whose family applied for his commitment as a lunatic, was sane. Mr. Seibert is a well-to-do man, living at 206 Penn-street, Brooklyn. He denied all accusations and said that his family had conspired to get control of his property, valued at $20,000. He charges his wife with having had him strapped to a bed and in other ways maltreated.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

MEASURES PROPOSED TO GIVE THIS COUNTRY MORE OF IT.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held yesterday to hear the report of the committee on the International American Congress to be held in Washington on Oct. 2. The Secretary of State had sent a circular letter asking for news on the Congress and the matters to be taken up by it. The board's committee made a report that landed the idea of the congress and pointed out how it could be made of great benefit to the United States.

Among other things the report says:

"Let us look for a moment at what a poor showing the United States makes, as compared with other countries in the import of the rest of the South American countries. The Argentine Republic imports yearly over $100,000,000. Of this vast sum the United States sells only 7¾ per cent. Of said import, Belgium sells 7½ per cent., Germany sells 9 per cent., France sells 17 per cent., and England sells 33 per cent. The Empire of Brazil imports over $105,000,000. Of this the United States sells only 8 per cent., France 17 per cent., and England 45 per cent.

"It is estimated that the imports of South and Central America are over $400,000,000 yearly. Of this great sum the United States sells only about 11 per cent.—$50,000,000—while England, France, and Germany sell nearly $400,000,000 yearly. This is all wrong, and the United States justly should look at least 40 per cent. of these imports, for the United States imports from these countries more than that amount in coffee, hides, sugar, and other raw materials.

"Is there any good reason why the merchants of the United States should send their merchandise to Brazil, via Liverpool, Hamburg, or Havre? None that your committee can see, for it is not for want of direct communication, they are compelled to do so. The most direct, rapid, and prompt means of travel must be open for merchants to South and Central America, and that as soon as possible."

A resolution was adopted by the board favoring the congress as an important step toward unifying the interests of the American States and providing for the appointment of a committee to further its interests. The old committee, consisting of William Irwin Martin, James Talcott, Darwin R. James, D. A. De Lima, F. B. Thurber, Seth E. Thomas, and H. L. Snippy, was appointed. The eight points which are to be discussed at the congress are to be sent to all the members of the board for their opinions. These include measures for the formation of an American customs union, the establishment of frequent communication with the different States, the establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations, uniform the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise, and a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in each country, the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, a system of extradition of criminals, a plan of arbitration, and the adoption of a common silver coin, issued by the different Governments, to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions.

IT WAS TIME TO SHUT DOWN.

WHY MR. JUILLIARD SEIZED THE RIVERSIDE AND OSWEGO MILLS.

Mr. Juilliard of Juilliard, McKenzie & Quimby, dry goods and commission merchants, referring yesterday to the seizure made by his firm on Tuesday of the property of the Riverside and Oswego Mills Company at Oswego Falls, on a claim of $412,000 borrowed money, said that the action was precipitated by an application made recently by the Oswego company to his firm for a loan. Juilliard, McKenzie & Quimby have been the exclusive agents of the mills and from time to time made advances to the company until the loans reached the mentioned amount. They made cash payments for goods, and in addition accommodated the Riverside and Oswego Mills Company with various cash advances. When the last application for a very large loan was made Mr. Juilliard decided that his firm should make no further advances until it was satisfied of the solvency of the Oswego concern.

He made a personal visit to Oswego, but the result was unsatisfactory and the suit and attachment followed. The amount of the attachment has been reduced about $25,000 by the receipt of a consignment of goods which was shipped before the attachment was made. A further reduction on account of a similar shipment of goods will reduce the amount of the attachment to about $375,000. Mr. Juilliard is a stockholder in the company, yet he said he did not know enough about its affairs to be able to say whether the mills would resume.

The general opinion in the trade is that the Oswego company got pinched through the failure of Lewis Brothers & Co. and the other recent failures in the dry goods trade. The company has been borrowing money largely, it is said, for some time, but the recent failures in the trade made the banks extremely careful, and the company's credit on account of its inability to furnish collateral became embarrassed. The Riverside and Oswego Mills Company's invoices are Juilliard, McKenzie & Quimby amounted to about $300,000, a month.

FUNERAL OF DEAN G. ZABRISKIE GRAY.

The funeral services of the Rev. Dr. George Zabriskie Gray, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., were held in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of the Alumni of the school as well as other Episcopal clergymen having parishes in this city. The body, in a richly-mounted oaken casket, and bearing upon it wreaths of white roses and branches of palms, was met at the door by the pall bearers, Robert Treat Paine, H. Amory, J. G. White, Benjamin Vaughn, the Rev. R. Parker, the Rev. J. W. Suter, W. Waters, and W. H. Demart. Preceded by a group of surpliced clergymen the procession moved toward the altar, within which the casket was placed. The Episcopal funeral service followed, the officiating clergy being the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Starr, the acting rector of St. Thomas's Church; the Rev. Prof. Lawrence, Vice Dean of the Theological School at Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. E. Peabody. The family of Dr. Gray, including the children of Judge Gray, his brother, were the mourners. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery. Among the clergymen present were the Rev. Dr. F. H. Steenstra, the Rev. Dr. A. V. G. Allen, the Rev. H. S. Nash, the Rev. M. L. Kellner, the Rev. Edwin Aubott, and the Rev. H. Arrowsmith.

THE BUCKINGHAM'S FIRST VOYAGE.

Among the arrivals in port on Monday was the big British ship Buckingham, belonging in Liverpool. She left Calcutta just 109 days before arriving off Sandy Hook, and outsailed the Palgrave, the largest ship afloat, by more than forty days. The Buckingham is fitted with four masts, square-rigged in all but the jiggermast. She brought with her a very valuable cargo of jute and East India fabrics, the value of the ship and cargo being more than $1,500,000.

The Buckingham, though not as large as the Palgrave, is a much finer modeled ship, and is a far better sailer. She belongs to a type of iron vessels of which great numbers are being built in England. They combine speed with ability to carry great quantities of freight. The Buckingham carries only twenty-nine men. In harden she nets over 2,900 tons. This is the ship's maiden voyage.

TO PAY OVER THE TRUST FUND.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Robert M. Elting of Brooklyn to act as trustee to receive from the executors of S. B. Chittenden a trust fund of $120,000, left by Timothy P. Chapman, and pay it over to Mr. Chapman's two sons, John H. and Sherman H. Chapman. At Mr. Chapman's death, in 1869, he had established the trust fund for the benefit of his three sons, each to receive the income from $40,000. Mr. Chittenden, Sherman Hartwell, and a son were made executors, and it was provided that after the death of Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Hartwell the fund should be paid over absolutely. Mr. Hartwell never qualified as executor. The third son, Timothy P. Chapman, Jr., died in 1877. At Mr. Chittenden's death it was found there was no one to take charge of the fund and pay it over, he having held it as trustee.

SECRETARY TRACY AT THE NAVY YARD.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy reached Brooklyn yesterday morning and went at once to the navy yard and had a long talk with Commodore Ramsay. The Secretary was not expected, and there was no salute and no formal reception. A TIMES reporter saw him later and was told that the subject of the interview was merely routine business. "The Boston matter did not come up at all," said Gen. Tracy, "except in regard to the vessel going on the dry dock. She will be hauled up as soon as the Yorktown, which will go on to-night or early in the morning, is taken off. I shall leave for Bar Harbor on the Despatch to-morrow morning."

The Secretary said with regard to the story that he had been ill, that he had been indisposed for about an hour.

SELLING CITY BONDS.

A number of bids for $1,400,000 of bonds of the city were opened by the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, and the securities were awarded as follows: To George K. Sistare, $500,000 of additional water stock, at $102 83; to E. Morrison, $100,000 of dock bonds, at $102 12½, and to Blake Brothers & Co., $400,000 of dock bonds at an average per $100,000 of $102 13⅜, and $400,000 of schoolhouse bonds at an average per $100,000 of $101 58⅜. The bonds all bear 3 per cent interest. The water bonds mature in 1907, the schoolhouse bonds in 1908, and the dock bonds in 1919.

ALWAYS READY TO CHEER

TWELFTH REGIMENT STILL FULL OF ENTHUSIASM.

GLORIOUS WEATHER BEING UTILIZED TO FINE ADVANTAGE BY THE COMMANDS IN CAMP.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 7.—Gen. Porter arrived in camp this evening, but nothing official was brought to his notice relative to the strained relations between general and regimental headquarters. He could therefore express no opinion. Neither Col. Barker of the regiment nor Col. Palsterer, the post Adjutant, will speak for publication, on the ground that the matter is purely a military one. On all sides there is expressed general regret over the difficulty, and it is the general hope at camp that the differences now existing may be smoothed over. Gen. Porter's tact and diplomacy, aside from his firm adherence to discipline, are regarded as the best instruments to restore the entente cordiale between the two organizations.

The glorious weather was utilized to the best advantage by the commands in camp. Company skirmish drill at 6 A. M. and battalion drill in two wings, under command of Col. Barker and Lieut. Col. Dowd, from 9 to 11, made the forenoon a busy and important one. Dress parade to-night was marred by the failure of the gun to do its share. This was due to a defective primer, as it was last night. Sergt. Laing, in charge of the detachment of the Third Battery, made three efforts, but each time the primer snapped without discharging the gun. Gen. Porter then ordered the charge to be withdrawn.

Major Chauncey of the Provisionals will send out a grand guard to-morrow afternoon in charge of Lieut. Hamilton. They will perform their duties on the Anneville Heights.

Chaplain Terry of the Twelfth is very popular among the boys. Everything the boys undertake the Chaplain enters into with heart and soul. He is an ardent lover of athletic sports and is always on the parade whenever there is a ball game going on. Last evening Dr. Terry presided over an entertainment given by the non-commissioned officers at the Young Men's Christian Association's tent. The mere fact that he was at the head of it brought over the right spirit among the soldiers and measures, a system of extradition of criminals, a plan of arbitration, and the adoption of a common silver coin, issued by the different Governments, to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions. The entertainment began with "America" and closed with "John Brown's Body." Sandwiched between were warblings by Col. Ward, former Colonel of the regiment, a recitation by Private Walton of F Company, and singing by Capt. Murphy's quartet of F Company, Sergt. Nesbitt, Corp. Murphy, and Privates King and Diefendorf. To-night the commissioned officers are to show off their accomplishments to the delectation of a great crowd of Peekskill folks.

This is Chaplain Terry's first experience in camp. Sunday morning he was no at revelle, against his own inclinations, however. It happened in this way: Dr. Lindley, the Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, who served in the English Army all through the Zulu campaign, occupies, with Dr. Henry, the regimental surgeon, the tent next to the Chaplain's. Both of them arise, under the rules of the camp, at revelle, to answer sick call at 5:15 A. M. The Chaplain's sleep was disturbed by the sunrise gun, and he had just turned over for a morning nap when Dr. Lindley's head was thrust through the flaps of the tent. "The guards are coming," he cried, "you had better jump out."

The doctor had no idea as to what the guards wanted or what they would do, anyway, but he bundled himself out of bed and hastily threw on his trousers and fatigue coat over his pajama and appeared just as the patrol passed his tent to relieve the guard. By that time Dr. Lindley was looking after his patients.

Capt. Kirby, Officer of the Day yesterday, was informed about midnight that a large number of soldiers were carousing at the Annaville saloons. He sent out a provost guard of six men, in charge of Lieut. Lucey, who had made the successful capture of thirty-five victims in the afternoon. The guard proceeded to Annaville by the river road and returned by the inside or McCoy road, but encountered only five intoxicated citizens.

The Twelfth Regiment is as demonstrative in its appreciation of anything that is good and enjoyable as the Twenty-second ever was. "The Twenty-second never cheers," is the boast of that popular organization. "The Twelfth always cheers," should be that regiment's boast. A more enthusiastic regiment has never been in camp. They cheer at everything that comes along. During the evening concert every melody that pleases their fancy is greeted with prolonged cheers, in which the officers often heartily join. The officers encourage it in the man.

A laughable but interesting game of baseball occurred this afternoon between the nine of Company F and the colored waiters at the mess hall. At the close of the seventh inning the score was 9 to 8 in favor of the soldier boys. In the first half of the eighth inning the waiters tied it, but the boys made a rally and gathered in three runs, but in the latter half of the inning the colored fellows refused longer to play, and Umpire Thurston decided in favor of the soldiers by a score of 9 to 0.

It has only been learned within a day or two how the high degree of discipline and efficiency in the Second Battery was maintained while it remained in camp. Capt. Wilson instituted a system of demerits which were imposed upon the men for any failure to comply with the regulations of camp life. The result was that the men, with only a few exceptions, strove with the greatest rivalry to excel one another. The report for the tour has been turned in, and the result is that one of the Corporals will be reduced and two or three men dropped.

A. E. Flindt, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, says that the amount contributed to it by the Forty-seventh Regiment was $23 30 and not $140, as widely published.

RYAN MADE A ROUNDSMAN.

The Board of Police Commissioners at its meeting yesterday discharged from the force three policemen for sins of commission and omission. Officer Charles Roxbury of the Second Police Precinct was discharged for starting a court in a liquor store and acting as officer and Judge. He arrested a man, and then let him go. Officer Thomas F. Manning of the Seventh Precinct was discharged for failing to arrest a citizen, and then failing to report on his return to the station house that he had not arrested his man. Officer Patrick Magnire of the Twenty-sixth Precinct was dismissed for intoxication.

Chairman Voorhis read a letter from Capt. Thompson of the Eighth Police Precinct recommending the promotion of James Ryan of that precinct to the rank of roundsman. Ryan had shown great bravery and commendable forbearance in the arrest of Louis Roth, who fired at him with a pistol and tried to kill him. The board unanimously promoted him to the rank of roundsman.

A letter was received from Theodore Roosevelt recommending to the board the candidacy of Frederick A. Worst when his name comes up. Worst stands nineteenth in the list of candidates who have passed examinations. He received a mark of 90 per cent.

TROUBLE WITH DOG CATCHERS.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitney of Brooklyn began an investigation yesterday into the charges preferred by William H. Finlayson of 134 Forty-second-street, that the Brooklyn dog catchers were taking dogs from private homes. Dog Catchers James Scanlan, Patrick Dougherty, Patrick Conley, and Michael Burns are said to have stolen a valuable dog from a house built in the rear of Finlayson's back yard, at 4 o'clock in the morning of July 22. Mr. Finlayson chased the men for half a mile, when they demanded $2 for the return of the dog. He said he got his dog back and that Scanlan told him to put a red ribbon around the dog's neck and it would never be disturbed again, as that was what all the people who redeemed their dogs had to do.

The accused men denied the charges and Scanlan said he never sold any one that there wee a way to keep dogs free from molestation. The hearing was adjourned to permit Mr. Finlayson to bring witnesses who could identify the accused men.

FROM ONE OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

John P. Dunn, who gave up the post of Assistant Secretary to the Fire Commissioners yesterday, has been appointed an assistant to Corporation Counsel Clark. He is to have charge of the street opening and land condemnation cases. He is a Purroy Tammanyite, belonging in the Twenty-fourth Ward. John H. Byrnes has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Fire Commission as successor to Mr. Dunn. He is a Fourth District Tammanyite.

DR. STARR TO GO TO DEDHAM.

The Rev. Dr. Reginald Heber Starr of St. Thomas's Church, in this city, has accepted a unanimous call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Dedham, Mass., which was tendered him in May. Dr. Starr will remain as acting rector of St. Thomas's Church until Dr. Brown's return from Europe in September, and his resignation as assistant minister will not take effect until Oct. 1.

AN ELECTRICAL CONVENTION.

The Council of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers resolved at a meeting on Tuesday to hold an International Electrical Convention in this city during 1892, and appointed a committee to formulate a plan of organization. The convention will continue the work of the convention held in Philadelphia in 1884, and of the one in Paris this year.

ON THE CAMP GROUND.

OCCUPANTS OF THE TENTS AND COTTAGES AT SING SING.

There was an increase yesterday in the attendance at the Sing Sing Methodist Camp Meeting. The Rev. Thomas Harrison, who is in charge of the meeting again this year, preached in the morning at the Circle. In the afternoon the Rev. Stephen Merritt preached and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Wandell. The programme for to-day comprises preaching in the morning by the Rev. Ross Taylor and in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. L. R. Dunn.

The following are now occupying tents and cottages on the ground:

Tompkins-avenue.—Mr. George A. Neal and family of New-York in the Park cottage, Mr. Fred Turnbull and family of Brooklyn in Ivy Cottage, Mr. Charles N. Youngs and family of Brooklyn in Myrtle Cottage, Mr. Charles A. Marshall and family of New-York in Fern Cottage, Mrs. A. Lydecker and family of New-York in Oak View Cottage.

Fifth-avenue.—Mr. Samuel Berry and family, Mr. Benjamin Brown and family, Mr. George Andrews and family of New-York, in Solid Rest Cottage; Mr. John Snyder and family, Mrs. John W. Deniks and family, all of New-York.

At the Brummell House.—Mrs. W. Waldron, Harry Waldron, and John C. Middleton of New-York.

On the Lawn.—Mr. Charles Baker and family, Mr. John Henning and family, Mr. Charles Hoff and family, Mr. John Parker and family, Mr. Joseph Kenney and family of New-York; David Eyres of Brooklyn, Mr. John Beisheimer and family of New-York, Mrs. Pinnmer and Mary Wimmell of Brooklyn.

West Fourth-street.—Mr. Charles Sweet and wife, Mr. Charles H. Pratt and family of New-York, Mr. Warren Lewis and family of Brooklyn.

Central-avenue.—Mr. William Woods and family of Bergen, N. J.; Miss Grey of New-York, Mr. Edwin A. Robinson and family of Sing Sing.

On the Circle.—Mr. John Bird and family of Brooklyn, Superintendent Theodore C. Sherwood, Mr. Emery Ackerly of Sing Sing, Mr. R. E. Warley and family of Brooklyn, Mr. Robert Rix and wife of New-York, Mr. John L. Parish of New-York, the Rev. A. C. Morshouse and wife of New-York, the Rev. Stephen Merritt of New-York, Mr. Louis Klopsch and family of New-York, Miss E. Hanselan, Miss F. Forker, Mrs. L. U. Price, and Mrs. J. Pickard, all of Brooklyn; Mr. Joseph Henning and family of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. John Slocum of Newark, N. J.; Mr. Lewis Schaffer and family of New-York.

On Last Fourth-street.—Capt. Abram Jones and family of Sing Sing.

On Last Second-street.—Mr. Abram Plant and family of New-York, Mr. A. Cunningham and family of New-York, Mr. George Worden and wife of Sing Sing.

On Western-avenue.—Mr. John Kemp and family of New-York.

On East Fourth-street.—Mr. Charles Hays and family, Mr. J. Marsland and family of Brooklyn, Mr. J. Mead and family of Astoria, L. I.; Mr. John Lake and family of Corona, L. I.

On Central-avenue.—Mrs. C. C. Childs, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Terhune of Sing Sing, with their families; the Misses Geestein of Brooklyn.

On West Third-street.—Mrs. Charles Knight of Poughkeepsie.

HELD FOR ABANDONMENT.

MRS. MARY WILD CHARGES HER HUSBAND WITH DEFRAUDING HER.

Mrs. Mary Wild, who formerly lived at 340 South Third-street, Brooklyn, caused the arrest of her husband, Herman Wild, yesterday, on a charge of robbing her of $8,000. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Goetting, and when his wife had told her story it was seen that she would have to bring civil suit to recover the money, so a charge of abandonment was made and Wild was held on that.

Mrs. Wild's story was that eighteen months ago her husband turned her out of her home, at 340 South Third-street, and she was compelled to go to friends in Ulster County to get a living. While she was away, she alleges, Wild took another woman to his home and has kept her there ever since. Mr. Wild visited New-York a few months ago, and the defendant met her and induced her to sign a paper, the contents of which she did not know. Then he took her to lunch and got her to drink, after which he had her arrested for intoxication. She was arraigned before the Essex Market Court, and Justice White sent her to Blackwell's Island for a month. She was released recently and went to Brooklyn and found that her husband had sold her house and was about to move away. She consulted a lawyer, who learned that the paper she had signed was a relinquishment of her dower rights in the house.

She at once had her husband arrested, and will bring suit to have the document she had executed and the sale of the house set aside as invalid. The abandonment proceedings will come up on Tuesday next.

CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR GLEASON.

At the Long Island City Board's monthly meeting on Tuesday night, City Treasurer Bleckwenn preferred charges against Mayor Gleason for having, on Aug. 3, "compelled the Long Island Railroad Company, by a threat, to alter a five-hundred-dollar check drawn by them to the order of the City Treasurer," and "for having, on several other occasions, misused funds belonging to the city." His action caused rather a sensation in the board, and Aldermen Sharkey, Gibson, and Wingrove were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The committee will employ an expert to examine the books of the Water Department and will secure counsel to aid them in the investigation. This department is the only one in the city of which Mayor Gleason has control, and, it is said, he compelled the railroad company to alter their check to his order so that he might pay the voting laborers that are at work on the new mains their wages.

Mayor Gleason does not seem to fear the investigation, and promises to "paralyze 'em all" when the matter comes up.

RUSSELL HARRISON MUST ANSWER.

The answer of Russell B. Harrison in the one-hundred-thousand-dollar libel suit brought against him by Col. Schuyler Crosby must be put in within ten days, or the order of July 29, extending his time to answer, will be vacated. Judge Ingraham yesterday handed down a decision, in which he said that the presence of Mr. Harrison did not seem to be necessary to enable his counsel to put in an answer, and there should be no further delay in the matter. Judge Ingraham says what he has to say briefly, but sarcasm lurks in the first sentence of his opinion. It is:

"The fact that this defendant has been able to avoid answering the complaint from April 11 to Aug. 6 without alleging any reason except the professional engagements of his counsel, is certainly remarkable, and I think that, notwithstanding the engrossing character of his counsel's professional engagements, they should now devote a small portion of their time to the preparation of the answer in this case."

Premiere QUALITÉ CIGARETTES.

WITH THE employment of expert operatives Messrs. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO. have produced a cigarette that cann

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,840. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY,

AND WITH THE

BANKRUPT STOCK

A FRIDAY THAT WILL TOP THEM ALL.

LADIES' DRESSES AND WRAPS.

At Fifty Cents,

thousand Wrappers—light and dark—such as in Brooklyn sold at $1 25—all sizes.

At Ninety-eight Cents,

White Lawn and Fancy Gingham Wrappers, such as in Brooklyn sold at $1 75 and $2.

At $1 98..Sateen Wrappers.....B'klyn price $4 00
At 2 50..White E'b'd Wrappers.B'klyn price 5 00
At 4 98..Challie—Surah fronts..B'klyn price 9 00
At 75..Striped Blouses.....B'klyn price 1 50
At 1 69..Cream Flan'el Blouses.B'klyn price 3 00
At 3 75..Wash Silk Blouses....B'klyn price 6 00

At $1 49 and $2 49,

Gingham Seersucker and Percale Dresses—full draped Skirts and fancy Basques.

Brooklyn prices $4 and $8.

At $3 75 and $4 98,

Embroidered Gingham and Chambray Dresses.

Brooklyn price $8 and $10.

At $5 98 and $6 98,

Flannel Cloth and Cashmere Dresses, leading colors and black—braid trimmed and braided.

Brooklyn price $12 and $14.

White Embroidered Dresses.

With Tucks, Reveres, Embroideries or Ribbons.

$1 69 Hurd's price $3 00 $4 98 Hurd's price $9 00
1 98 Hurd's price 4 00 6 98 Hurd's price 12 00
2 50 Hurd's price 5 00 8 98 Hurd's price 17 00
3 98 Hurd's price 7 00 10 98 Hurd's price 20 00

At $5 98.....At $6 98.

Fine Corkscrew Directoire Jackets—Satin Faced.

Brooklyn Price, Twelve Dollars.

Cloth Newmarkets and Raglans.

$3 98 Hurd's price $8 00 $6 98 Hurd's price $12 00
5 98 Hurd's price 11 00 7 98 Hurd's price 15 00

Some of To-day's surprises in

MISSES' DEPARTMENT

will be a thousand

Gingham Dresses,

pretty plaids and stripes—embroidery trim, 69 cents—in Brooklyn sold at $1 50—ages 2 to 10.

A hundred

Navy Blue Flannel Sailor Suits

$1 98, such as in B'klyn sold at $3 50
At $5 98—others—fancy trim, in B'klyn sold at 10 00

Check Flannel Two-Piece Sailor Suits,

Ages 12 to 16.

$1 98, Brooklyn price $5 00

A GRAND HURRAH IN SHOES

At $1 24.....at $1 24,

Russet Leather Shoes and Ties; were $2 and $8

At 98 cents and $1 24,

Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties; were $1 69 and $2 19

At $1 39.....at $1 39,

Ladies' Dongola Shoes—fair stitched—patent leather tips; were $2 24.

IN WASH DRESS FABRICS

More than a hundred cases will be sacrificed.

Figured Challies.

The prettiest styles and colors of the season.

4½c.; were 10 7½c.; were 15

Sateens.

Fine French and Best Domestic—every fashionable shade and style.

6¾c.; were 12½ 18¾c. were 35
12½c.; were 19 were 19

Ginghams and Chambrays.

Foreign and Domestic—the largest and the finest stock you've ever seen.

5¾c.; were 10 12½c.; were 30
8¾c.; were 12½ 19c.; were 45
11¾c.; were 20 24c.; were 60

Lawns and Bastistes.

Wide and extra wide. Colors warranted.

2½c.; were 7 7c.; were 15

Calicoes and Percales,

3¾c.; were 7 12½d.; were 25

IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

for first time we offer

The Bankrupt Stock of

ODD CURTAINS AND PORTIERES,

Together with accumulation of past two weeks there are close onto five hundred pairs—they will be sold

AT QUARTER PRICE!

Among them will be found fine Swiss Tambour, Applique, Irish Point, Renaissance, Scotch Lace, Madras, and Florentine Silk Curtains and Turcoman, Raw Silk, Chenille and Sheila Portieres—all the most desirable colors, but no two pair alike.—Come early.

The Bankrupt Stock of

RICH TAPESTRIES AND BROCADES,

long and short lengths—all 50 inches wide.

98c. Hurd's price $2 00 $2 29 Hurd's price $4 50
$1 49 Hurd's price 3 00 2 98 Hurd's price 6 00

LINENS.

	B'klyn Prices.
Glass and Oatmeal Towels	8c. 12½c.
Extra Heavy Huck—22x42	12½c. 18c.
Fine Damask—knot fringe	19c. 30c.
Extra Fine Damask	25c. 39c.
Bleached Turkish	9c. 15c.
Extra Turkish—46 inches long	22c. 36c.
18-inch Towsling	4½c. 8c.
All-linen Toweling—20 inch	6¾c. 10c.
All-linen Glass Towsling	9¾c. 12½c.
Turkish Toweling	15c. 25c.
Satin Damask Table Linens	72c. $1 10
Heavy Damask Table Linens	49c. 75c.
Extra wide—Bleached and Unbleached	59c. 60c.

BEST CARDINAL CLOTHS.

1¼ yards.....29c. 2 yards.....$1 19
1½ yards.....69c. 2½ yards..... 1 59
1¾ yards.....89c. 3 yards..... 1 98

BANKRUPT SALE OF FANS.

Decorated Japanese Fans.

50. to 59c.....Brooklyn price, 12c. to $1.

Ostrich Feather Fans.

Ivory, shell, bone and pearl sticks.

$1 98 to $10 98.....Brooklyn price $4 to $20.

BANKRUPT SALE OF NOTIONS.

Skirt Braid, po	2c.	English Pins, paper	3c.
Plaited Braid, pc	2c.	Book Pins	3c.
Linen Tape, pc	2c.	Black Pins, box	3c.
Tape, large rolls	7c.	With Head Elastic, 12c.	
Fancy Braids	12c.	Safety Pins, doz	2c.
Marking Cotton, doz	18c.	Kirby's Hairpins	3c.
Basting Cotton, doz	12c.	Hooks & Eyes, 4 doz	3c.
Baxter's Cotton, ball	4c.	Shoe Buttons, doz	3c.
Darning Cotton, doz	4c.	Collar Buttons, doz	3c.
Ventilating Garters	12c.	Bnt. on Molds, doz	4c.
Fancy Silk Elastic	19c.	Skirt Elastic	3c.
Waist Steels, doz	3c.	Skirt Bone Steels, doz	3c.
Cotton Batting, pc	3c.	Hair Crimpers, pr	2c.
Initials, gr	9c.	Kid Curlers, doz	6c.
Tape Measures	3c.	Celluloid Thimbles	2c.
Stockinet Shields	7c.	Emb'd Darning Eggs	4c.
Children's Hose Supporters	12c.	With brace	12c.
Gold Paint, box	8c.	Best Shoe Polish	6c.
Rubber Hair Combs	6c.	Curling Irons	15c.
Fancy Lunch Baskets, were 29 to 50 cents	9c.		
Large Japanese Parasols	12c.		
Japanese Fan Screens	27c.		
Camphorine, box	10c.	Hand Mirrors	15c.
Bay Rum	14c.	Toilet Powder	16c.
Florida Water	17c.	Whisks—plush top	9c.
Triple Extract	83c.	Fancy Puff Boxes	16c.
2 oz. Extracts	49c.	Pocket Combs	4c.
Shoe Dressing	8c.	Dressing Combs	9c.
Bristle Hair Brushes	19c.	Unbreakable Combs	11c.
Sozodont's Powders	19c.	Thurston's Tooth Powder	12c.
Shaving Soaps	8c.		

OLD DOMINION POLITICS

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION BY AN EXPERT.

DEMOCRATS WARNED THAT THE HARRISON-MAHONE COMBINATION WILL PLAY THE "BLOCKS-OF-FIVE" GAME.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 8.—Next week the Democratic State Convention is to be held in Richmond, when Gov. Lee's successor will be nominated. Four of the ablest and brightest politicians in the State are working industriously for the commission which Fitzhugh Lee will resign on Jan. 1, 1890, and there is every reason to believe that the convention will be one of the most stirring political events in the annals of Virginia. On Aug. 21, one week after the Democrats have nominated their State ticket, the Republican State Convention will be held in Norfolk, and ex-Senator Mahone will then determine whether he will accept the empty honor of a nomination, which means defeat, or whether he will put up one of his subservient henchmen to be crushed out of political existence by an overwhelming Democratic majority.

The four Democrats whose names will be prominently brought before the Richmond Convention are Major P. W. McKinney of Farmville, Mr. Richard F. Beirne, the editor of the Richmond *State* newspaper; Col. C. T. O'Ferrall, who represents the Seventh District in Congress, and Mr. S. W. Venable of this city, a wealthy tobacco manufacturer and an exceedingly able business man. There are other aspirants, of course, but the fight is practically narrowed down to the candidates mentioned, and unless all signs fail one of these men will be the next Governor of Virginia. Which one of the four will carry off the honor? This is the question which is being discussed throughout the whole length and breadth of the Commonwealth. Any one of these gentlemen would make a capable and honest Governor, and any one of them could be elected. But the fight for the nomination is growing hotter every day, and while good feeling characterizes the rivalry between the candidates, the contest is waged with so much vigor that it is impossible, with the convention barely more than a week off, to predict the result accurately.

Republican papers that are supposed to reflect the opinions of the Administration allege that Virginia is one of the Southern States which can be carried for a high tariff, although it is hard to perceive what possible connection there can be between the tariff and a mere State office. It is true that, in addition to Governor and other minor offices, members of the Legislature are to be elected as well at the November election, and that the Legislature chooses a United States Senator. But a Democrat, the Hon. John S. Barbour, has already been selected to fill the position which the erstwhile erratic Riddleberger has declared, and John W. Daniel has some time yet to serve before any Republican could hope to represent Virginia in the Senate. Despite these facts, however, the Republicans affect to believe that the State election in the Old Dominion, now only three months off, is the Administration's fight, and the report is diligently circulated that the Northern advocates of a high tariff will furnish all the money that is needed for a corruption fund. In fact, it is broadly intimated that Judge's Indiana tactics are to be introduced into Virginia, and that the "blocks-of-five" game is to be worked to the foliest extent to which money will make it go. "The Democrats," so their opponents say, "have control of the election machinery. We grant that this is an advantage. But we," they add, with true Dudley unction, "have the money, and we know how to use it."

There is certainly a class of suffragans in Virginia whose votes can be purchased. This fact cannot be denied, and it is absurd to raise a sentimental outcry against the publication of the fact. The Southern "floater" is just as corruptible as his Western and Northern friends. He knows nothing about economic questions, but he would vote for a tariff as high as the Eiffel Tower for—well, for a consideration that is the term of the contract. It is, of course, humiliating to the man of intelligence and integrity to realize that his convictions, honest and thoughtful as they may be, count for no more, in the concrete form of a ballot, than the purchased allegiance of an ignorant and unscrupulous voter. But thoughtful and worthy men in Virginia are forced to confront this problem and to admit the fact that there is a dangerous and degraded voting population in our midst. It will not do to lay the entire responsibility at the door of the bulldozer. There are white men in Virginia who will take a five-dollar note in exchange for a ballot, even though they should be required to vote away the sanctity of an oath and the virtue of their wives and mothers.

Despite the probable use of a corruption fund, however, in the interference of the "floater," and the demagogism of the Mahone politicians, Virginia will assuredly return a Democratic majority next November unless all present signs fail and the temper of the people has been utterly misunderstood. While the great body of intelligent voters in the State are out-and-out tariff reformers, it is the wise intention of the Democratic leaders not to allow the tariff issue to be injected into a simple State campaign. The issue is plain enough. The people of Virginia are fighting for the continuance of honest State government. It is true that Democratic Administrations have not been entirely free of mistakes and blunders. On the contrary, there has been legislation which has been criticised with a severity that was both just and proper. The matter of the State debt has been miserably bungled, and the Democratic Party has more than once developed a spirit of demagogism which was absolutely disreditable, so far as the financial obligations of the State are concerned. But it is perfectly plain that if there is to be any honorable and satisfactory adjustment of the State debt, this adjustment will have to be made by a Democratic State Administration; for Mahone and his henchmen have only used the issue for the purpose of maintaining a party organization by appealing to the meanest and most dishonest instincts of ignorant and obfuscated voters. For what there may be those in the Democratic Party who advocate repudiation of the State's obligations, their number is but small when compared with the legions of ignorant blacks and conscienceless whites who enlist themselves under the Mahone banner and would, at his dictation, vote away the immediate interests of the Commonwealth. So the question simply resolves itself into one of degree. There are Democratic repudiators, in all probability; there are certainly very many more Republican repudiators. Necessarily, therefore, the creditors of the State stand a better chance with the Democrats in power than with the Mahone Republicans.

In the Presidential election last Fall Mr. Cleveland received a surprisingly small majority in Virginia. The vote was not brought out in its fullest strength. There were local causes, as well, which affected the result. The truth of the matter is that but for Republican dissensions in the Fourth Congressional District, which is the pivot of the State, we would probably have gone to Gen. Harrison. As it was, a change of a few hundred votes would have altered the result. But the Democrats were foolishly apathetic. The Republicans, although divided into factions, had an immense "corruption fund," and the party managers were active and vigilant. The Democrats of the Old Dominion believed Mr. Cleveland's re-election a foregone conclusion, and they were utterly amazed when they found not only that he was defeated, but, in addition, that Virginia was perilously near indorsing the defeat. This condition of affairs does not exist to-day, and with the full Democratic vote brought out in November next—as it will be, most assuredly—with the Mahone and anti-Mahone factions as divided now as they were before President Harrison and Secretary Quay had patched up a nominal "reconciliation," with the people determined to maintain honest and efficient State government, Gov. Lee's successor will certainly not be a Republican.

The objection which has been raised within the Democratic Party to Messrs. Beirne and O'Ferrall is that they have been too outspoken in regard to tariff reform. Mr. Beirne has put himself on record in his paper, the Richmond *State*, as an able and vigorous champion of the Mills bill. So, also, for that matter, did Congressman O'Ferrall, who, in the House, was one of Mr. Mills's most fearless adherents. If either one of these gentlemen were nominated, so the Republicans claim, the money of Northern protectionists would flow into the State with a volume as great as that of the stream which wrought the Johnstown disaster. There are timid Democrats, therefore, who are frightened by the threat and would rain burn to a more "conservative" candidate. Such a man they claim to find in Major P. W. McKinney of Farmville, one of the leading Democrats in the Petersburg Congressional District, an eloquent speaker, and a brilliant lawyer. Major McKinney, however, stumped the State last Fall for Cleveland, rendering brilliant service. He advocated the St. Louis platform, and if he is any less of a tariff reformer than either Editor Beirne or Congressman O'Ferrall, then his position up to the time has not been fully understood. As for Mr. S. W. Venable, the tobacconist, it may be said that he has not been very prominent in State or national politics up to the present time, and consequently he has not made any record upon the tariff, or any other issue, for that matter. His strength lies in the fact that the convention may have to nominate a dark horse on account of the determined rivalry between Beirne, O'Ferrall, and McKinney. If Messrs. Beirne and O'Ferrall form a combination against McKinney, and throw their strength for Venable, then the latter may score a triumph which his friends now profess to anticipate. The same result may follow in case the delegates pledged to McKinney and O'Ferrall unite after the first or second ballot against Editor Beirne and in favor of dark horse Venable. And if be claimed that Mr. Venable has no tariff record, it must also be borne in mind that his affiliations are altogether with tariff reformers, that he is a Democrat of Democrats, and that his son, Edward C. Venable, the Congressman-elect from this district, is an outspoken reformer and was an ardent champion of the Mills bill on the stump.

So this is the situation, stated as briefly as the circumstances will admit. Now, how is it with the Republicans? They are dependent altogether upon Gen. Mahone's caprices. He may choose to have himself nominated at the Norfolk Convention if he thinks he stands the ghost of a chance of being elected Governor. If he forces some other candidate to the front, however, then this fact alone may be taken as a confession of defeat in advance. He wants to be Governor, if he can, because he has a thousand private scores to pay off, and he is as anxious to humiliate his enemies within his own party as to crush the life out of the Democrats, preparatory to the grand fight for the Presidency in 1892. As a defeated candidate he would no longer be able to hold the leadership of his party—a leadership which he enforces now by the sternest and most cruel bossism. Only two weeks are left to him, however, in which he may make up his mind. If, satisfied of defeat beforehand, he makes a show of declining a nomination, then the empty triumph will doubtless go to Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, who, by the way, is protesting most fervently just now that he doesn't want to be nominated under any circumstances. Col. Lamb has been very successful both as a lawyer and real estate speculator, and there is no reason why he should not make as good a fight as the "little General" himself. Unquestionably his candidacy would appeal to the soldier element, for Col. Lamb was an excellent officer, and courageous as well. Then, in addition, he would have the advantage of being Mahone's candidate, and Mahone has the "pull" on the spoils, and will control all the offices in the State with the exception of a few which President Harrison has thrown, rather contemptuously, to be sure, to Col. James D. Brady and other leaders of the dissenting factions. Thus, with a strong protection campaign, aided and sustained by the Northern propaganda and the Dudley corruptionists, there is no reason why Lamb should not make as good a fight as unscrupulous Boss Mahone. Nevertheless, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee's successor will be a Democrat, and the majority by which the Republicans will be defeated will be hardly less than 6,000.

J. T. P.

HIGH LICENSE APPROVED.

CONNECTICUT'S NEW LAW BEFORE THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—The annual convention of County Commissioners in the State was held here this afternoon, William H. Sexton of New-London acting as Chairman and E. G. Woodhouse of Wethersfield Secretary. The new liquor statutes, which went into effect Aug. 1, were fully discussed. The screen law, which requires all bars in saloons to be visible from the street during the hours when selling is illegal, received the principal attention. In cases where the bar is situated in the third of a series of rooms, the front room being the office and the second a cigar apartment, the Commissioners decided that the opening of doors so as to afford a partial view of the bar would meet the requirements of the statute. This decision will affect most of the hotels in the State. In cases where the construction of the building completely secludes the bar, it was the unanimous view of the Commissioners that when a new license is granted in November the proprietor will be obliged to change the situation of the saloon so as to comply with the law or forfeit the license.

It is the purpose of the Commissioners to enforce the statute rigidly. Commissioner George M. Olmstead of Fairfield County favored the uniform sum of $400 for regular liquor license throughout the State. This was practically settled as the fixed price. All the Commissioners reported good results from previous advancements in the cost of licenses. The high-license system is considered the best.

The New-Haven County Commissioners have agreed not to grant licenses hereafter to women. This course is likely to be followed by Commissioners in most of the counties. The Commissioners in Hartford County have adopted it in effect. The questions involved will be controlled by Republicans in each county, all the boards being of that political complexion.

The high-license sentiment which was made prominent this afternoon has the support of the best men in both parties in the State. The convention next year will be held in Bridgeport.

HOW THE MONTREAL WAS WRECKED.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8.—Capt. Bentley of the Allan Line steamer Assyrian arrived here to-day. He reports that on Monday last, as the Assyrian was sailing into the Strait of Belle Isle, she was signaled by the lighthouse keeper that the Dominion Line steamer Montreal was ashore. Coming into the strait, the wrecked steamer was seen lying on her starboard beam ends, and only a small portion of her hull could be seen out of water. A great number of icebergs were floating about the strait and prevented the Assyrian from taking a safe position to offer the ship-wrecked people aid.

Capt. Wall of the Montreal, with his crew and passengers, numbering in all about sixty persons, were on the island of Belle Isle awaiting help. He went on board the Assyrian. He said that on Sunday, the 4th inst., he was sailing through the strait, when a dense fog came on and lasted a very long time, without his being able to hear any of the surrounding fog horns. Icebergs were numerous, and compelled him to change his course and to stop or reverse the engines in order to prevent an accident, and thus the steamer's exact position on the chart was lost.

At last Capt. Wall decided that as the fog did not abate he would pass between the land and a huge iceberg that barred the passage through the strait. Unfortunately, the land was closer than he thought and the steamer ran aground. The boats were hoisted out and all hands were saved.

The Dominion Line steamer Vancouver, which left the port to-day, has instructions to stop at Belle Isle and take the wrecked seamen and passengers to England. The Vancouver will reach Belle Isle by noon to-morrow.

GRADE CROSSINGS LIKELY TO GO.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 8.—This morning, at the office of Alderman Connolly, a conference was held between Chief Engineer Brooks, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad; Superintendent Olhausen and Assistant Superintendent Peddle, representing the New-Jersey Central, and City Surveyor Meyer, City Attorney Bergen, and Aldermen Connolly and Glasby appearing on behalf of the city of Elizabeth.

The object of the meeting was to arrange some plan whereby the railroad companies can elevate their tracks and do away with grade crossings in the city. As all the members of the railroads and street committees of the Aldermanic Board were not present an adjournment was taken until next Tuesday evening.

There was a short discussion, which elicited the fact that both railroads, particularly the Pennsylvania, were willing to elevate their tracks. The only question was how it could best be accomplished. One plan suggested was that the city depress the street at the point where the roads now intersect, and the Pennsylvania tracks be elevated to a height sufficient to enable the Central to cross underneath, while the street would be run under the Central's tracks.

THE ELECTRIC CONVENTION.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—When the convention of the National Electric Light Association came to order this morning the committee was announced by the Chair to present the resolutions adopted yesterday in regard to stopping the Kemmler execution to Gov. Hill, as follows: E. A. Mahers, Chairman, of Albany; E. T. Lynch, H. C. Davis, and J. T. Kelly of New-York; Charles Cooper of Brooklyn, C. F. Huntley of Buffalo, and F. A. Cheney of Elmira.

The committee appointed yesterday to select a new Executive Committee and choose the next meeting place reported G. W. Clark of Kansas City, L. A. Beebe, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. A. Corby, St. Joseph; E. E. Sunny, Chicago; S. S. Leonard, Minneapolis; C. R. Fabian, Toledo, and Frank Ridlow, Boston, as the committee, and Kansas City as the place for holding the next convention.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Dr. John C. Fahey, proprietor of a drug store in the Park, was arrested to-day on complaint of Chief of Police Caleb L. Bailey, charging him with keeping a disorderly house, in that he has engaged in the illicit sale of liquors at various times during the present season. The doctor waived a hearing and was placed under $200 bail to appear before the Grand Jury. Civil suits for penalties will be instituted by the borough of Asbury Park, founded on the same evidence as that secured by the Chief of Police.

NO MONEY FOR THE BARON.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CLUB PROPRIETORS OUTWIT THE COMPLAINANT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 8.—It appears that Baron George de Pardonnet has not been reimbursed by the Pennsylvania Club for the amounts he claims to have lost at gambling there, and he will not be. In the words of a gambler, "the place will be set on fire first." The Baron and his lawyer, Wilbur A. Heisley, went to Philadelphia to-day and returned this evening with the proofs which the clubhouse people said they wanted of the Baron's identity, but these proofs do not appear to be of any value now.

The proposition on the part of the club proprietors to settle the matter seems to have been a rather clever one, primarily to keep the Baron away from the meeting of the Town Commissioners last night so that he could not make a complaint, and incidentally to learn just how anxious he was to have the money. The Baron had insisted lately that all he wanted was revenge, but when an intimation was given him that there might be a settlement he snapped eagerly at it. However anxious he may be to make a complaint, he has lost his chance now, for there is no meeting of the Commissioners until next Wednesday, and any complaint then would be futile, as the races at Monmouth Park are over on the following Saturday and the clubhouse will also close then.

It is understood that while the Baron was in Conani Voisean's office in Philadelphia a representative from A. J. Drexel & Co.'s banking house entered and used him whether the matter was to be settled. The Baron assured him that it was. There is a report that he is in financial difficulties. His willingness to accept a settlement indicates that he needs money, the gamblers say.

Reports from the West End Hotel laundry are interesting. The Baron, it is said, has had thirty-two wash bills, and no single wash contained over three collars and one pair of cuffs. It is reported that he was once a clerk in a Philadelphia dry goods house.

BURKE IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

OFFICER COLLINS SURRENDERS HIM TO SHERIFF MATSON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Martin Burke was to-day surrendered to Sheriff Matson by Officer John Collins and at noon was taken through the streets from the Harrison-street station to the county jail in a patrol wagon and locked up in a cell in the boys' department. There Senator Kennedy, who professes to be Burke's lawyer, was permitted to see him.

Chief of Police Hubbard tells this story of how the interview was arranged: "This morning," says the Chief, "Mr. Longenecker and myself waited on Burke and asked him if he desired to see Mr. Kennedy. He said, in a hesitating way: 'Well, yes. He was to have a special food sent in here to me, and he hasn't done so, and I want him for something else also.' I asked what that was. 'Well,' said Burke, 'I want Mr. Kennedy to get some clean underclothing for me.' I told him it wasn't necessary to employ a lawyer to do that, and I supplied him myself right away.

"When Kennedy and Burke met they talked for fifteen minutes. After the interview was over Kennedy said: 'We talked about Burke's trip to Chicago and the way he has been treated here.'

"'Will you continue to be his attorney?' 'I do not care to anticipate the future, but I suppose I will.'

"'Will you be present at his trial?' 'I certainly will. I am a live.'"

It is well known that Kennedy has retained Lawyer Forrest, who is Coughlin's attorney, to do the court work for Burke, while Kennedy will remain in the background as consulting attorney. By the establishment of this partnership, it is evidently hoped to form a system of communication between Burke and the other defendants and conspirators.

A TRAIN ROBBED BY ONE MAN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 8.—The Wisconsin Central passenger train from Chicago which passed Chippewa Falls, Wis., at 4 o'clock this morning was held up and robbed by a single man between Chippewa Falls and Ahbotsford half an hour before. At the hour named a man entered one of the sleeping cars of the train, ordered the conductor and porter to throw up their hands, and then proceeded to rob them, taking all they had. One passenger was also robbed and a shot or two fired at the porter, but no one was hurt. The robber pulled the bell rope as soon as he had completed the robbery, and when the train came to a stop he jumped off and escaped. No attempt was made to follow him.

Jake Litt, the Milwaukee and Minneapolis theatrical manager, was a passenger on the sleeper, and the ball fired at the porter whizzed past within an inch of his face.

The man was described as having the appearance of a woodsman. He wore a slouch hat and carried a gun and a big knife in his belt. He took from the conductor $30 and a silver watch and from the porter a gold watch and a small amount of money and from a passenger some money and a watch.

BOSTON IN THE DUMPS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A dispatch sent from this city to-night by the representative of a Boston newspaper, who is traveling with the ball club from that city, says: "There is a storm of indignation sweeping through the Boston camp over a dispatch that was received by Manager Hart from one of the Directors. The language used was uncalled for. On reading it, Manager Hart became hot. On learning its contents the players became indignant. That afternoon the team was beaten 13 to 7.

If the team wins many more games on this trip it will be because the players have mastered their indignation. Out of deference to Manager Hart's wishes the name of the author of the dispatch is not revealed at this time. Suffice it to say that Manager Hart feels the insult keenly. He was tempted to tender his resignation at once, and the dispatch has done more to demoralize the team than the defeat of every game on the trip. This was the dispatch:

"What is the matter with the team? You are disgracing the Boston public, and Music Hall is filled with hisses daily. You had better put Madden, Johnston, and Smith in cotton. What is the matter with Radbourne? Isn't he trying to pitch any more? This kind of work is losing the club thousands of dollars. Do you want to force one of us to go West?"

HE USED TO STAND HIGH.

VINTON, Iowa, Aug. 8.—An examination of County Treasurer Steadman's books shows a shortage of $11,503. The period covered by the investigation is from Jan. 1, 1881, to June 8, 1889. About half of the deficiency is found in the difference between the tax collectione and the amounte carried to ledger. The balance of the shortage is found in the difference between the amount of disbursements as found by the committee and the amount reported by the Treasurer. The bondsmen are solid citizens of Vinton, but it is claimed that the Statute of Limitations is against all honde back of 1883. Treasurer Steadman was retired from his position a few months ago pending the investigation. He always stood high with the people of Benton County.

THE MARYLAND EXCHANGE LOAN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 8.—The Board of Public Works met to-day and opened proposals for the $2,982,300 worth of bonds of the Maryland Exchange loan of 1889, which bears interest at 3 per cent. per annum from July 1, 1889. The following bids were accepted: Blake Brothers & Co. of New-York, $100,000 at 101.10, $100,000 at 101.20, $100,000 at 101.30, $100,000 at 101.40, $100,000 at 101.50; E. Morrison of New-York, $101,400 at 100.05; Albert Albertson of Baltimore, $10,000 at 102. Lawrence Thompson of Baltimore, Treasurer of Episcopal Funds, &c., $1,100 at 102.25. The total amount of bids accepted is $612,500.

CHEAP TRAVEL FOR GRAND ARMY MEN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8.—There is a jubilant feeling at encampment headquarters owing to the fact that the "Soo" Road has made a rate which will capture all delegations coming from west of St. Paul, unless other roads make a cut. It is hoped this will precipitate a war that will last for the one-cent rate.

The work of laying out camps has been begun and tents will be pitched on Camp Badger, which is to comprise a tract of several acres adjacent to upper Grand-avenue. Yesterday's mail was the heaviest yet received at headquarters, and consisted of requests for accommodations from parties from all over the country.

Phillip Vandal, a member of the Montreal bar, was yesterday committed to the Court of Queen's Bench for criminal libel. He wrote to a United States insurance company alleging certain discreditable acts against their agent in Montreal. The agent took an action and the point at law was whether a libel could be committed by writing to a foreign country. The Judge held that it could, and Vandal was held for trial.

THE RACE WAR IN CANADA

A SIGNAL VICTORY FOR THE FRENCH CATHOLICS.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT BECAME UNASSAILABLE LAW YESTERDAY—REVIEW OF THE FIGHT IT CAUSED.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 8.—The Dominion Government has nailed its colors to the mast and declared that it will not enforce the rights of the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec. The 8th of August is past, and with it the last opportunity of disallowing the act which has despoiled the revenues of Quebec to confer upon the Jesuit order a perpetual annuity. But their opponents, with the opponents of French Canadian aggressiveness, of nationalism, of ultramontane ideas, and of the Catholic Church, are not cast down, and the people of Ontario promise to make Aug. 8 a date to be remembered by the Canadian Government. If they are as good as their word, and there is no reason to believe they are not in earnest, they will make it a turning point in Canadian history. It marks the triumph of the French race in Canada, the ill-concealed success of the Catholic Church and their secret order, and the power of every element that is making for the ruin of the confederation.

One year ago the obnoxious measure was declared law; the whole of Protestant Canada called for disallowance, and, though a year remained, the call went unheeded and the act is past recall. This latest feat is nothing new; it is merely the cumulative effort of years leading toward the aggrandizement of the French race and Catholic Church. It received a new impulse when, four years ago, a half-breed was hanged for the murder of Dominion officials. At that time Premier Mercier went to the country with the national cry and captured nearly every constituency. The Jesuits had already been incorporated, and then they secured their claim that was held in abeyance for a hundred years, for a restoration of the estates of which they had been deprived at that time. Mr. Mercier was in power. He had been a pupil of their own, and he proposed to lay hold upon the fund set apart for higher education to reward his old masters. The Pope was consulted, and he appointed Father Turgeon to treat with the Government. The Jesuits demanded $1,000,000, but the country was waking up, and they agreed to accept half that amount.

They did not pretend to have any legal claim but based their pretensions on moral grounds. Before the conquest of Canada the order had been expelled from Romish France and had no legal standing. At the time of the conquest all their property passed into the hands of George III. for educational purposes. This was the property they demanded and received from the Mercier Government, and unless they received it, they threatened every member of the Ministry with ecclesiastic pains and penalties. The Ministers then did the illegal thing rather than have the offices of the Church denied them, and the $500,000 was handed over to the Pope for distribution to the claimants. Then the country was aroused. The secular Catholic clergy were first in opposition, led by Cardinal Taschereau, who opposed strenuously on moral grounds this misappropriation. The French people opposed it as being too dark a robbine, for when the Protestants opposed it they all the wings of the Catholic Church were driven together and a solid front was presented as usual and the Catholic bodies allowed their rivals, the Jesuits, to receive these advantages rather than yield to their opponents, the Protestants. The act was passed.

Mass meetings were called and the agitation against the Jesuits overflowed into an agitation against the French race, the Catholic Church, and its ultramontane policy. An equal rights association was formed, with branches in every town, and delegates were sent to a central meeting to formulate a policy. The meeting was held in Toronto, and a deep anti-Catholic, anti-French feeling was created. They agreed upon a policy and a crusade, holding meetings and sending speakers into every county where they were needed. Petitions were circulated praying the Governor General to disallow the act, and they were signed by over 100,000 voters. The constitutionality of the act was asked to be tested, and 100 lawyers of standing pledged themselves to seek representatives who would accede to their wishes.

Disallowance was asked for on the ground that the act dealt with matters outside the jurisdiction of the Local Legislatures, and petitions to that effect were introduced in the Dominion Parliament. The debate lasted five days, and the Government refused to interfere. An attempt was then made to refer the question of the legality of the act to the Supreme Court, but the Government would not guarantee the costs. Private individuals tendered the money, but it was refused. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, then published a statement declaring the act legal, but as he is himself a proselyte to Catholicism, his father having been a Methodist clergyman, some doubts were thrown upon the soundness of his views.

The anti-Jesuits were not yet disconraged. They gave publicity their objections to the act. They objected to having the name of the Pope introduced into Canadian legislation and to assigning him a place belonging to the Sovereign. The order had been suppressed in 1773 and has had no legal standing since, and therefore had no right to the property either legal or moral. Even if they are beaten now, they are determined to make the great issue to be not the Catholic Church dear. By the Quebec act, as it is called, of 1774 the Roman Catholic Church is placed in a position which gives it certain privileges that no other Church has. It was passed when the English colonies in America were on the point of becoming indignant. That afternoon the team was beaten 13 to 7. It extended to have the effect of maintaining the Province of Quebec loyal to the British Crown. In return for these concessions the authorities laid their injunction on the people, and Canada was kept separate from the United States. The Church had another object, and the sequel showed the wisdom of it from their standpoint. It knew that if Quebec once formed a part of a free country its dominancy would be lost, and so long as the old connection with France and the two countries is the antagonism of the Catholic Church. Many cool-headed men are bent on a movement not only for the repeal of the Jesuits' Estate act, but also for a repeal of the Quebec act of 1774, and a more reasonable interpretation of the articles of capitulation on which the treaty of 1763 is based. The effect of this will be to remove the special privileges which the Catholic Church in Quebec now enjoys.

The spirit of hostility that has arisen will never be allayed till the causes that prompted it are removed, and it will include among its enemies, not the Jesuit Order alone, but the whole religious organization of which it is but a part. All its schemes are now watched by the Protestant citizens, and the moment it lays itself in the people will have an inevitable reflex in public life. The Church has increased her enemies tenfold, even if she has gained a small monetary advantage. All the grievances, real and imaginary, of the Protestant population of Quebec against the Catholic majority are brought up and dilated upon and perhaps magnified. The whole proceedings on the part of both nationalities—the Dominion and Provincial Governments—have been carried on in such a way as to engender mutual distrust and anger that may endanger not only the welfare but the very stability of the confederation.

As a last resort an appeal for disallowance to consider plans as to how much money could be raised:: George M. Curtis, Thomas T. Brokaw, A. H. Painter, D. Hildreth, William Barbour, J. W. Curtis, William Campbell, R. P. Dobbins, A. J. Drexel, A. S. Dodd, John Sloan, Mayor Brown, G. W. Childs, and Rufus Blodget. Another meeting will be held next Thursday night.

A BIG SCHEME OF RECLAMATION.

GRAND FORKS, Dakota, Aug. 8.—A syndicate of capitalists, including a dozen or more millionaire residents of Bismarck, Grand Forks, and Jamestown, has been organized to develop a new canal scheme that will reclaim upward of 5,000,000 acres of arid and now useless land in North Dakota.

The idea is to construct a canal from the Missouri River at Bismarck, 1,668 feet above the level of the sea, to Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake, 900 feet above the level of the sea. This canal would run through a section of country in North and South Dakota that is in great need of irrigation.

Lateral canals are to be constructed by the various counties and hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land reclaimed, while the present cultivated country will be wonderfully enhanced in value.

LOSS OF LIFE BY FLOODS IN JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The *Japan Gazette*, received by the steamer Arabic, says that about 100 persons were drowned, 12,000 houses washed away, and about 2,500 acres of cultivated land seriously damaged in four of the seven cantons which suffered most from the overflowing of the River Chikugodin Fukuokaken by the recent heavy rains. Relief funds have been started in various parts of the empire.

A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE, TOO

MONTREAL,

third degree made by President Green, Allen said: "The signatures to the certificates are all genuine. I did not forge them. It was an overissue of stock. I acknowledge, however, that the proceeds of the sale of these certificates accrued to my personal benefit. No demands for dividends were ever made by the holders of the certificates upon the company, because they were never used as anything save as collateral. As such they would not come within the purview of the officers of the corporation." Allen continued that he did not understand how the stock got upon the market, nor was he able to tell who or what institution held the certificates which have not yet been traced and which number 261, if his estimate of an overissue of 700 may be believed.

Treasurer Jacobs informed the court that he believed Allen had an accomplice, because of his refusal to account for the missing certificates. He continued that Allen's explanation really explained nothing, that the signatures were indubitably forged, although done with such skill as to be almost impossible to detect. He said that Allen had been able to procure blank certificates by simply tearing them out of the back part of the book. The certificates not bearing printed numbers, this would pass unnoticed. Whenever a certificate happened to be made out with an error in it the clerk was in the habit of tearing it up and taking another blank from the back of the book.

Upon Justice Hogan taking the complaint and reading it, Allen ascended to the platform, and upon being asked if he had anything to say, was interrupted by his counsel, who declared that the prisoner waived examination and then requested the magistrate to fix bail. As the amount of Allen's peculations was not accurately known, the Justice decided to commit him without bail; then upon Mr. Eostis urging the court to name some amount, Justice Hogan fixed it at $100,000. No bondsman appearing, Allen was locked up in the Tombs prison.

In Allen's plea he admitted that he is guilty of forgery in the third degree. He admitted the issuing of the certificates of stock of the Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railway Company Nos. 998 and 1,002, representing, respectively, $10,500 and $48,000, as an officer of the company, and acknowledged certificate No. 998 as being "false and fraudulent." He admitted further that he had appropriated a portion of the proceeds of the sale of such certificates to his own use. He declared that he made these admissions by the advice of his counsel, "because the admission is true."

When Allen was locked up he instructed the keeper not to admit any newspaper men to his presence. In answer to notes requesting a statement from him Allen requested to be excused. "I am not ready yet," he said. The first persons to call upon him were his brother and his lawyer. They remained in conference for nearly an hour. Mrs. Allen, the prisoner's wife, who arrived in the morning from Pawling, and went directly to Police Headquarters, where, however, she failed to find her husband, and subsequently went down to the City Prison. She is an attractive-looking woman, about thirty-five years of age, slender in form, and plainly dressed. Her actions betrayed her former profession—that of an actress—for the greeting on her part between herself and her husband was very emotional. Mrs. Allen remained with the prisoner half an hour, and then went to the home of some friends in this city, where she is likely to remain while her husband is in jail. She was succeeded by W. H. Merritt, whose home is in Rye, N. Y. Mr. Merritt remained but a short time. His pass was from the District Attorney's office. The Grand Jury, which is now in session, it is said found an indictment against Allen. There is a very good probability of a speedy trial, a thing which, Mr. Eustis said yesterday, he would do everything in his power to secure.

There was no formal meeting of the Directors of the railway company yesterday, though throughout the day there was a succession of informal conferences between the officers and various stockholders and Directors. The chief subject at these meetings was that of the company's liability. In suits brought by the victims to recover the money they paid for the bogus certificates there will arise the nice question, is it possible or a criminal in a place of trust to make his own bonds, and if so, why? because of his environment? The railway company thinks not. Treasurer Jacobs said regarding this that he was confident that not even Allen had said that the certificate of stock sent to him by the Fifth-Avenue Bank were genuine. "Certainly," added Mr. Jacobs, "or else he wouldn't have cleared it." Mr. Jacobs continued that persons holding stock certificates had called in considerable numbers during the day, but in every case the securities were found to be all right. So far as the missing certificates were concerned, he said, he had no idea either of their location or even their value. He thought some financial institution held them and that they would be heard from, perhaps to-day. Mr. Green, other than a boisterous declaration that he was busy, would say little in addition to what is already known. There will be a meeting of the Directors to-day, when it is probable the case will be carefully discussed in its financial bearings, for though the corporation is a wealthy one, its Directors do not fancy contemplating the loss of more than $100,000 without making a very determined protest.

The stand taken by the banks has somewhat nonplussed the company. It was supposed that suits would at once be begun in behalf of the institutions which negotiated the loans against Allen to recover the money paid for the bogus certificates, from the seizure of Allen's property in this State, consisting of about one hundred and twenty shares of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railway Company, the machinery and tenure in the four-story building used by Allen & Co. at 140 West Broadway, first-street, a house and some land at Pawling, N. Y., believed to be held in the name of Mrs. Allen, and about $6,000 worth of miscellaneous securities, making a total of about $48,700, to offset the $110,000 of which he succeeded in robbing the railway company.

The Fifth-Avenue Bank, of those interested in 668 shares which are accounted for of the overissue of 700 which Allen admits having negotiated, was the first to take decisive action. Thomas A. S. Frissel, the cashier, got to work early in the morning and issued the following type-written notice of the bank's position:

"Mr. F. W. Hofele claims to be entirely innocent in the matter, and thus far we see no reason to doubt it. Mr. Hofele is a depositor in our bank and applied for a loan on stock of the railroad company. We sent the certificate of stock to the railroad company's office for verification. The official to whom it was presented examined it and pronounced it correct. Acting upon the fact of this verification and on the assurance of responsible business men, we made the loan to Mr. Hofele on the stock, and have every reason to believe that the signatures to the certificates are genuine. We are advised that under the circumstances the company cannot now question the validity of the stock. The whole amount involved is $30,336 75."

Mr. Frissel said subsequently to a TIMES reporter that he had had but one transaction with Mr. Allen. The latter had a small account with the bank some time ago, but it was conducted in a way which caused no comment. Mr. Hofele, however, has always carried a good balance in the bank, having nearly $10,000 in cash and excellent securities in the vaults yesterday morning. "Mr. Hofele," said Mr. Frissel, "appeared at the bank early to-day and voluntarily turned over to us this money to lessen our margin of possible loss. I have always regarded him as a strictly honorable man, and have no hesitancy in saying that I think so still. We certainly shall have no motive for claims against the company. We have no reason to take any. Such securities as Mr. Hofele left in our possession we have disposed of. We are no losers. Should any action grow out of this case outside parties will sue us, and we must have our recourse then in some other fashion. But I do not care to speculate about the future. The bank will simply continue right along, its surplus of $703,-921 35 being quite sufficient to support a loss of $30,000, even though the courts should decide against us in the course we have chosen."

So far as the Columbia Bank is concerned, it regards itself as entirely out of the question, in the elements of Allen's forgeries. Joseph Fox, the President, said that the bank did not regard itself as in the least interested. "Mr. Hofele came to us," he said, "and procured a loan on the securities. We subsequently called the loan and it was paid up. We cannot, therefore, be concerned in the matter in the most remote degree." The First National Bank is more interested in the way of lending a larger amount of money on the bogus securities than is either of the others, but the officers of that institution assert that the certificates were not forged, that the names of the President and Treasurer appearing on the bonds were actually signed by those officials, and, relying partly on Allen's own statement that he admitted the overissue of the stock but emphatically denied the forgeries of the names, they claim that they cannot be held responsible for the carelessness of the corporation in not taking greater precautions against such overissue.

One of the gentlemen that visited Mr. Allen in the Tombs yesterday, William H. Merritt of Allerton & Co., coal dealers at Thirty-seventh-street and East River, and a business man of Rye last evening that he knew nothing whatever of Allen's motive for the hypothecations or where the stolen money had gone. He said that he had known Mr. Allen since boyhood, and that the news of his arrest was a terrible blow to him and the greatest surprise he ever experienced. "I called to see Mr. Allen," said he, "simply to express my sympathy and to offer my help in his trouble. I can hardly believe his own statement of his guilt. Allen has always been the most unassuming and apparently trustworthy man of my acquaintance, and, as he had no bad habits or expensive tastes and lived within his income, I can't see where the money could have been sunk, except in the iron works."

THE VALUE OF REGISTRATION.

Geo. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, said in relation to the forged or overissued stock of the Forty-second and Grand-Street Railroad Company, that he was not surprised that the fraud had not been discovered sooner, for it was in the power of the officers of any corporation to overissue its stock, and that the only real protection was to have the stock of all corporations registered by some responsible trust company.

This is demanded by the Stock Exchange for all the securities dealt in there, and, although the cost of each registration was but nominal, too many of the smaller and outside corporations failed to avail themselves of this protection. That such protection was absolute was evidenced by the fact that the officers of the registering company could have no possible motive for permitting or conniving in any overissue, but, in his opinion, he said no individual or institution should purchase or loan upon any stocks that were not so registered.

KEEPING UP THE FARCE

TRYING TO MASK THE TANNER INVESTIGATION.

SECRETARY NOBLE CHANGES HIS TACTICS—MAKING A SHOW OF SINCERITY—NO REPORT FOR WEEKS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Noble appears to have decided that his Pension Office Investigating Committee must do more than compare the record of a selected Tanner month with that of a selected Black month. It is announced that the Secretary has directed the committee to continue its investigations, although it has finished the comparison of the work done in May with that done in December, and its report has been handed to Mr. Noble. As this method of investigating the Pension Office scandals was a farce, pure and simple, it was only necessary to state what the committee was doing to destroy any confidence the public might otherwise have felt when its report was made public. The statement was made, and it was very soon evident that if the whitewashing of Tanner was to be at all effective there must be at least a show of doing something more than to find out how many pensions had been rerated by Tanner in May and by Black in December. The committee, therefore, is still at work, and it is given out that it will not finish its labors for several weeks. Secretary Noble says that when the investigation is finished the report will be complete and comprehensive. If it is it will stand no excellent chance of not seeing the light until after the Fall elections. A complete and comprehensive report of the management of the Pension Office since Corporal Tanner took charge would be such a document as the Republicans would not care to talk about in any State on the eve of an election. If such a report should be made public now there would hardly be any further talk about bestowing high honors upon Tanner at the coming National Encampment of the Grand Army.

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The friends of Gen. Estes of North Carolina are not surprised to learn to-day that his resignation of the office he has held for a few months in the Post Office Department has been asked for and accepted. As already stated in these dispatches, the relations between Gen. Estes and Postmaster General Wanamaker and Senator Quay have been strained for some time because of a wrangle over the distribution of campaign funds sent to North Carolina last Fall. Besides this trouble Gen. Estes has found a good deal of fault with the way the Postmaster General has selected Postmasters for the South, including, it is said, a colored candidate for the General's own town. Before leaving his office Gen. Estes embodied his criticisms of Mr. Wanamaker in a long letter to that gentleman. The contents of this letter would make very interesting reading, but as the good Mr. Wanamaker objects very strongly to anything like criticism of himself or his actions, he is not likely to make the letter public. Gen. Estes and First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson are still good friends, but when Clarkson suggested that the General be provided with another office Mr. Wanamaker's no was emphatic.

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Mr. W. W. Dudley, originator of the "blocks-of-five" method of dealing with "floaters" in political campaigns, stands very high with the friends of Corporal Tanner just now. Dudley has spent so much time in Pennsylvania lately that he is spoken of in Republican newspapers there as a "familiar figure." The platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republicans yesterday contains a very hearty commendation of the wise and friendly liberality shown by Tanner to his brother soldiers. Tanner's friends say that the pension plank and the indorsement of the Corporal are Dudley's work, and that it was to see that Tanner was properly eulogized that Dudley paid so many visits to the Keystone State. For no other legislation or favors of this sort, and the exceptional privileges which Dudley has enjoyed in the Pension Office since last March will not be curtailed because of his influence with the Pennsylvania Republicans.

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J. D. King of Janesville, Wis., has been appointed Post-Office Inspector in charge of the Washington Division, which is composed of the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Delaware. Mr. King, who succeeds Gen. L. G. Estes, was for twenty years employed in the Janesville (Wis.) Post Office, twelve of which he served as Assistant Postmaster. For the last eight years, with the exception of a few months, he has been employed as a Post-Office inspector, serving in the West, a part of the time as inspector in charge of the Denver division. He was removed from office in June, 1888.

The following appointments were made today in the Interior Department: L. P. Parker of Missouri, law clerk in the office of the Assistant Attorney General; Thomas W. Blackburn of California, Chief of the Education Division in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and David Moore of Missouri, Special Agent for Depredations in the same office; Samuel L. Taggart of Iowa, Chief of Division in the Pension Office; Frank M. Lee of Fonona, Cal., Special Indian Agent vice Henry S. Welton, resigned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following storekeepers and gaugers: David L. Finch in Fifth Illinois District, John Wills, F. N. Bierbower, and John D. Nash in Seventh Kentucky, William L. Baer in Second Tennessee, and Jasper Pearl in Eighth Kentucky.

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The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular in regard to a reduction of salaries of light keepers: "Referring to department circular No. 38, of April 16 last, concerning the necessity for a reduction of 4 per cent. in the salaries of keepers of lighthouses, the Secretary desires to state that, upon careful examination of the correspondence had with Congress at the last session concerning the anticipated deficiency in the appropriation for salaries of keepers, and upon inquiry as to the verbal explanation made to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives by a representative of the Lighthouse Board touching the said estimated deficiency, it is manifest that Congress was not correctly advised as to its real nature and amount. The Secretary desires further to state that Congress did make an appropriation to meet said anticipated deficiency, in accordance with the facts presented to it, but that the appropriation was insufficient, hence the necessity for the reduction which has been made in the salaries of light keepers for the fiscal year 1889. The said circular of April 16 last, in so far as it is inconsistent herewith, is hereby revoked."

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The bids opened the other day for equipping the Washington Navy Yard with an electric light plant have been referred to the law officer of the Navy Department. The bid of the Schuler Company of Middletown, Conn., was $250 less than that of the Brush Company of Cleveland, but the former proposes to furnish an engine which the electric experts of the department believe to be inferior and less expensive than that proposed by the Brush Company. The Judge Advocate General is now considering whether or not in view of these facts the bid of the Brush Company is the lowest and best. The officers of the division of electric lighting have recommended that the contract be awarded to the Brush Company. The next yard to be provided with a plant will be the New-York Yard, where a building to contain the engines and dynamos is now being erected. It is expected that the Washington Yard plant will be in operation by the time the building in the New-York Yard is completed, so that any desired changes or improvements may be made in the plant there.

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Acting Secretary of State Wharton will leave the city to-morrow for Boston to remain until Wednesday next. During his absence Third Assistant Secretary Moora will be Acting Secretary of State. Secretary Enek returned to Washington this morning from his trip to New-York, and was at his desk to-day. Secretary Proctor is expected back at his desk in the War Department next Tuesday. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, who was taken suddenly ill at his office last week, has so far improved as to be able to sit up. He expects to leave the city about Saturday or Monday for a rest in the mountains.

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In response to a letter from the Collector of Customs at Tampa, Fla., transmitting a communication from the Plant Steamship Company asking to be informed under what regulations European baggage can be transported through the United States to Cuba without examination by the Treasury Department, states that while baggage destined for either Canada or Mexico may be assimilated to merchandise in transit to these countries under special laws relating thereto, no authority is found for extending the same privileges to baggage in transit to other countries. Consequently such baggage must be duly entered and examined in the United States.

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The Treasury Department has received numerous complaints of violations of the alien contract labor law along the Mexican border similar to alleged violations along the Canadian border where residents of the foreign country are given daily employment in the United States in contravention of law. It is alleged that large numbers of Chinese are illegally employed in the tobacco factories at Key West, and that a cigar-manufacturer at El Paso employs Mexicans who come over the border in the morning and return in the evening. The matter is under investigation.

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Acting Secretary Batcheller has informed a correspondent that a Chinese student in Germany desiring to come to the United States for the first time will not be permitted to land except upon the production of a certificate from the Chinese Government or its representative at the port of departure, countersigned by a United States Consular officer. In case, however, he is a naturalized citizen of Germany, he will have to produce a certificate from that Government.

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The court of inquiry appointed in pursuance of the naval regulations to investigate the circumstances under which the Boston, Capt. O'Kane commanding, struck a rock in Newport Harbor last Saturday, injuring one of the hull plates, will be announced in a day or two. Capt. Kirkman will probably be President of the board. In their report the members of the board will state whether or not in their opinion a court-martial is necessary.

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The Treasury Department has decided that dutiable merchandise when once withdrawn from the custody of the Government cannot be exported with benefit of drawback, nor when exported can it be returned without payment of duty on such reimportation.

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Commissioner of Pensions Tanner has recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the dismissal of William Smith, principal examiner in the Pension Office, and the appointment of Christian Exel to the vacancy thus created. Mr. Exel formerly held the office and was removed by Commissioner Black to make room for Mr. Smith.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New York.—J. F. Smith, Merrick, Queens County; Robert Murray, Warrensburg, Warren County; Daniel O'Leary, Redford, and William McMartin, Schuta, both of Clinton County.

Virginia.—J. S. Enokie, McGaheysville.

GREEN TO WANAMAKER.

WESTERN UNION'S PRESIDENT WRITES ANOTHER LETTER.

Mr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has written a long letter in reply to Postmaster General John Wanamaker's attempted justification of his one-mill-per-word allowance to the company for Government messages. In it he takes issue with Mr. Wanamaker's construction of the law under which the company is said to enjoy certain exclusive privileges, and contradicts flatly many of his allegations of fact. He says with reference to the legal point:

"You refer to the benefits derived by this company through the acts of Congress and especially the act of 1866. Under these grants the company has claimed the right to use, without compensation of any kind as to right of way, all the highways of the country, on the ground of their being post roads. It has fortified this claim to the extent that the streets of cities and towns are also post roads, and therefore open and free to its occupancy and use. The courts have sustained it in this claim.

"Either you or we are very badly informed by our respective legal advisers as to what has been claimed by the telegraph company and held by the courts in respect to the scope and validity of the grants (in the act of 1866.) I do not recall any instances in which such claim has been made and sustained by the courts. What we understand the Government did give us in the act of 1866 was a franchise and right to do telegraph business in all the States, and this franchise was given alike to all telegraph companies and other citizens who might accept it.

"I sincerely wish that your ideas of the law that we are in fact occupying many thousands of miles of post roads, and are privileged to occupy all the highways in the United States under the grants of that act may prove sound in law. But we have not relied upon that grant, and are satisfied the courts would not sustain your views. Our occupancy of the streets is always by license of the local authorities or of the State, and so the case of the elevated railroad company in the city of New-York, to which you refer, was decided. Companies who own the structure for the right to string our wires thereon."

The right to take stone and timber from the public lands and to pre-empt forty acres of land for each station, conferred by the act of 1866, he says was never availed of. The company used no stone, its cedar poles were transported by rail from the cedar forests and wherever there was a station there was no trust of forty or less acres of Government land unoccupied. The effect of establishing the right of the Western Union Company to do business in Pensacola was to break up a little State telegraph line monopoly that taxed the Government and people $1 for a ten-word message for a distance of forty-five miles.

Mr. Green says he only claims that the power and duty of the Postmaster General to fix the rate of tolls to be paid on Government messages is limited by the Constitution to the fixing of a rate that would provide a just compensation for the services rendered, and this he says means "more than the actual cost of the service with something added for the use of facilities necessary to perform it; and as you say the Government is willing to pay just rates, we have come quite to an agreement on the principle that must govern the fixing of rates to be paid."

Notwithstanding what Mr. Wanamaker has said, he still insists that the Government is their most favored customer; and then he proceeds to demonstrations, saying:

"The rate for Government service during the past five years, considering the character of the service, is lower than that given to any other patron. The Government rate has been 1 cent per word for a thousand miles or less. You may make up a supposed message, with address and signature of unusual length, and twenty words in the body sent a short distance, under our half-rate contracts with certain transportation companies, and show that it is a trifle less than the Government rate. But we think you simply select the strongest supposed case to a message between New-York and Chicago, or Washington and St. Louis, you will find the Government rate is the lower.

"There is no comparison between the service for the newspapers (even the special rates to one newspaper) and messages transmitted for the Government. A special of 1,500 words would make fifty Government messages of thirty words each; message requiring a separate checking, booking, numbering, routing, enveloping, and a special delivery.

"On the Signal Service reports, since 1872, the rate has been reduced by lengthening the circuits. Compound circuits that in 1872 paid from 6 to 12 cents per word, have been thrown into a single circuit paying but 3 cents per word.

"While the rate on Government messages fixed so nearly at the cost of the service at the start has not been entitled to, and could not be expected to have, any further reduction with the rates to the public from time to time, yet the facts show that on a large class of Government business the reduction has been even greater than that made to the public. Up to July, 1877, the Government rate was 1 cent per word for 250 miles or less, and 1 cent per word for each additional 250 miles or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 25 cents, to be counted. For a fraction less than 1,000 miles, therefore, the rate for a 25-word message was $1, for 2,000 miles it was $2, and for 3,000 miles it was $3.

"Since 1884, the rates on the same message for 3,000 miles would be 63 cents; for 2,000 miles, 50 cents; for 1,000 miles and all distances under that, 25 cents.

"For the year ending July, 1877, our average rate to the public was 43.6 cents per message. Last year it was 31.2 cents per message—the reduction in rates to the public being less than one per cent. In the same period the cost to the company of handling messages has been reduced from 29.8 cents per message to 28.2 cents, being about 50 per cent. of the reduction in rates, while Government service has been 2½ times greater than the reduced cost of handling the messages and two-fifths greater than the reduced rate on commercial messages.

"The sum of it all is that the Government has given us nothing that cost the Government anything, or that was of any value to the Government to retain, nothing that has not been worth more to the Government and the public than it has been worth to us, while in consideration therefor the Government, by its reserved power, has been making a saving for a number of years at the rate of nearly if not quite $100,000 a year in the cost of its telegraph service below what other customers pay, while it enjoys, as it should, a preferred service over all other business."

Dr. Green added a postscript to his letter as follows:

"Although I have treated the press service as not properly connnable with the transmission of Government messages, I desire to say that in point of fact if the Government had paid us during the past several years the rates stipulated by contract with the Associated Press on news dispatches bearing on address the aggregate revenue for the Government service would have been larger than it was at the rate the Government paid."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury having written to the Postmaster General that to suspend the allowance of certain telegraph bills incurred by internal revenue officers, credit for which is claimed in their accounts pending the promulgation of the order fixing rates for Government messages, would work hardship to the officers in question, the Post Office Department has suggested that the officials transmit their telegrams to the Treasury Department "collect," so that the adjustment of the accounts therefor will rest wholly with that department.

BAD PLACE FOR WALKING DELEGATES.

Alfred Ashleigh, a walking delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, appeared at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with a beautiful black eye as the chief witness of an assault, with which he charged Alexander McAllister, foreman for Contractor Ovington, who is erecting the Church of All Angels, Eighty-first-street and West End-avenue, and Daniel Mullane, a laborer. Ashleigh went to the church to collect the dues of the carpenters. He was ordered away by McAllister, who claims that Ashleigh made a row and had to be forcibly ejected. McAllister was discharged. Mullane admitted giving Ashley the black eye and was held in $500.

THE ONLY FORAKER IS HERE.

Gov. J. B. Foraker of Ohio arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening. He was looking well and was reticent. When asked about his visit he said that he had come on purely private business and was only going to stay a few days. He did not say that there was any private politics about his private business, but it is not hard to imagine that he will find time to consult with Republican politicians of his own peculiar and fiery faith between now and Saturday, when he goes to Peekskill. He is unaccompanied by any other of Ohio's prize political exhibits.

THE COMMISSION INVOKED

CHARGES FILED AGAINST CHICAGO AND ALTON.

SOME ARE BY THE INTER-STATE ASSOCIATION AND SOME BY THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Inter-State Railway Association is pressing its fight against the Chicago and Alton Road. Its complaint has been filed with the Inter-State Commissioners, and in it a good many charges are made against the Alton.

The complaint recites that up to July 15 the Alton was a member of the association, and with its other lines united in making tariffs on live stock and products thereof from points beyond Kansas City to Chicago. The complaint recites that each line engaged in the traffic owns a considerable amount of equipment, especially constructed therefor. Of late, however, the transportation of cattle especially from Kansas City to Chicago has been very largely carried on by the use of private stock cars of various so-called improved patterns, the owners of which are accustomed to engage shipments by negotiation with dealers of live stock and to collect from the lines hauling the cars a mileage of ¾ cent per mile run. Such cars are to a large extent taken west from Chicago to initial points and loaded for Chicago, with or without the privilege of the Kansas City market as the shippers may desire.

One result of this practice, the complaint says, is that the cattle cars owned by all the lines are now to a large extent unemployed. The complainant is informed that the defendant has leased 400 of its unemployed cattle cars to the American Live Stock Commission Company at a rental of $6 per car per month, which would give the lessees a profit of $6 per month on each car. The repairs on the cars and the services assumed by the lessor in collecting mileage earned make the so-called rental almost nominal. An arrangement of this character, it is claimed, whereby the ordinary equipment of a line is leased outright to shippers, is unusual, and in so far as the use of it on the payment of such mileage is made or participated in by the defendant in the use of its own cars, any sum in excess of $6 per car per month realized by the lessees is in the nature of a rebate.

The complainant avers that the transaction is a device whereby the defendant will receive from the American Live Stock Commission Company a less compensation for the transportation of cattle than it received from other persons for a like and contemporaneous service. The pecuniary inducement to shippers thus afforded by defendant is alleged to be an unjust discrimination. The complainant is unable to set out the precise terms of the contract referred to and asks that the defendant be required to make the same a part of its answer.

It is also averred that the defendant has entered into a contract of another character, whereby it has contracted with one or all of the principal houses engaged in slaughtering cattle and hogs at Kansas City and vicinity for the exclusive transportation of such shipments for a considerable term of years. Such a contract with one of said shippers, the complaint alleges, would practically control the establishment of rates for all. The complaint recites that a very material reduction in rates from Kansas City to Chicago made July 19, 1889, was forced upon the other roads by the defendant with a view to putting the defendant in a position to carry out its obligation under the contract referred to. Such contract is also in contravention of the act to regulate commerce in many ways.

Under Section 12 of the Inter-State act the commission is requested to investigate the methods of the Chicago and Alton concerning its management of the traffic, with special reference to the matters of fact hereinbefore referred to. It is charged that arrangements of this character necessarily operate to stifle competition and can only be met on the part of competing lines, which regard them as illegitimate and injudicious, by discriminations in the rates of transportation, detrimental, not only to the interests of the railroads as carriers of freight, but also to the interests of the commercial public.

The complainant finally prays that defendant be required to answer the charges, and that, after due hearing and investigation, an order be made commanding the defendant to cease and desist from its alleged violations of the act.

The Rock Island Road has also filed a complaint against the Alton, based on the latter's method of charging for live-stock shipments. The Alton line has tariffs in effect from Kansas City to Chicago which are, or were, greater than the proportion of through rates received by it for the same services on live stock brought from Western points to Kansas City and there sold. The Chicago and Alton has insisted upon the right to carry such stock to Chicago at the proportion from Kansas City of the rates named in the through shipment, and has protected through rates on such traffic by paying local rates to the Western lines to Kansas City, and taking for its compensation for the transportation to Chicago the remainder of the through rate.

The complainant contends that defendant has no right to declare and make itself a party to the joint rate when it is not actually a party to such a rate, and charges that by so doing the Chicago and Alton violates Section 6 of the act by charging a compensation for its services than are specified in the published tariff rates and charges at the time in force.

GREEN TO WANAMAKER.

WESTERN UNION'S PRESIDENT WRITES ANOTHER LETTER.

Mr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has written a long letter in reply to Postmaster General John Wanamaker's attempted justification of his one-mill-per-word allowance to the company for Government messages. In it he takes issue with Mr. Wanamaker's construction of the law under which the company is said to enjoy certain exclusive privileges, and contradicts flatly many of his allegations of fact. He says with reference to the legal point:

"You refer to the benefits derived by this company through the acts of Congress and especially the act of 1866. Under these grants the company has claimed the right to use, without compensation of any kind as to right of way, all the highways of the country, on the ground of their being post roads. It has fortified this claim to the extent that the streets of cities and towns are also post roads, and therefore open and free to its occupancy and use. The courts have sustained it in this claim.

"Either you or we are very badly informed by our respective legal advisers as to what has been claimed by the telegraph company and held by the courts in respect to the scope and validity of the grants (in the act of 1866.) I do not recall any instances in which such claim has been made and sustained by the courts. What we understand the Government did give us in the act of 1866 was a franchise and right to do telegraph business in all the States, and this franchise was given alike to all telegraph companies and other citizens who might accept it.

"I sincerely wish that your ideas of the law that we are in fact occupying many thousands of miles of post roads, and are privileged to occupy all the highways in the United States under the grants of that act may prove sound in law. But we have not relied upon that grant, and are satisfied the courts would not sustain your views. Our occupancy of the streets is always by license of the local authorities or of the State, and so the case of the elevated railroad company in the city of New-York, to which you refer, was decided. Companies who own the structure for the right to string our wires thereon."

The right to take stone and timber from the public lands and to pre-empt forty acres of land for each station, conferred by the act of 1866, he says was never availed of. The company used no stone, its cedar poles were transported by rail from the cedar forests and wherever there was a station there was no trust of forty or less acres of Government land unoccupied. The effect of establishing the right of the Western Union Company to do business in Pensacola was to break up a little State telegraph line monopoly that taxed the Government and people $1 for a ten-word message for a distance of forty-five miles.

Mr. Green says he only claims that the power and duty of the Postmaster General to fix the rate of tolls to be paid on Government messages is limited by the Constitution to the fixing of a rate that would provide a just compensation for the services rendered, and this he says means "more than the actual cost of the service with something added for the use of facilities necessary to perform it; and as you say the Government is willing to pay just rates, we have come quite to an agreement on the principle that must govern the fixing of rates to be paid."

Notwithstanding what Mr. Wanamaker has said, he still insists that the Government is their most favored customer; and then he proceeds to demonstrations, saying:

"The rate for Government service during the past five years, considering the character of the service, is lower than that given to any other patron. The Government rate has been 1 cent per word for a thousand miles or less. You may make up a supposed message, with address and signature of unusual length, and twenty words in the body sent a short distance, under our half-rate contracts with certain transportation companies, and show that it is a trifle less than the Government rate. But we think you simply select the strongest supposed case to a message between New-York and Chicago, or Washington and St. Louis, you will find the Government rate is the lower.

"There is no comparison between the service for the newspapers (even the special rates to one newspaper) and messages transmitted for the Government. A special of 1,500 words would make fifty Government messages of thirty words each; message requiring a separate checking, booking, numbering, routing, enveloping, and a special delivery.

"On the Signal Service reports, since 1872, the rate has been reduced by lengthening the circuits. Compound circuits that in 1872 paid from 6 to 12 cents per word, have been thrown into a single circuit paying but 3 cents per word.

"While the rate on Government messages fixed so nearly at the cost of the service at the start has not been entitled to, and could not be expected to have, any further reduction with the rates to the public from time to time, yet the facts show that on a large class of Government business the reduction has been even greater than that made to the public. Up to July, 1877, the Government rate was 1 cent per word for 250 miles or less, and 1 cent per word for each additional 250 miles or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 25 cents, to be counted. For a fraction less than 1,000 miles, therefore, the rate for a 25-word message was $1, for 2,000 miles it was $2, and for 3,000 miles it was $3.

"Since 1884, the rates on the same message for 3,000 miles would be 63 cents; for 2,000 miles, 50 cents; for 1,000 miles and all distances under that, 25 cents.

"For the year ending July, 1877, our average rate to the public was 43.6 cents per message—the reduction in rates to the public being less than one per cent. In the same period the cost to the company of handling messages has been reduced from 29.8 cents per message to 28.2 cents, being about 50 per cent. of the reduction in rates, while Government service has been 2½ times greater than the reduced cost of handling the messages and two-fifths greater than the reduced rate on commercial messages.

"The sum of it all is that the Government has given us nothing that cost the Government anything, or that was of any value to the Government to retain, nothing that has not been worth more to the Government and the public than it has been worth to us, while in consideration therefor the Government, by its reserved power, has been making a saving for a number of years at the rate of nearly if not quite $100,000 a year in the cost of its telegraph service below what other customers pay, while it enjoys, as it should, a preferred service over all other business."

Dr. Green added a postscript to his letter as follows:

"Although I have treated the press service as not properly connnable with the transmission of Government messages, I desire to say that in point of fact if the Government had paid us during the past several years the rates stipulated by contract with the Associated Press on news dispatches bearing on address the aggregate revenue for the Government service would have been larger than it was at the rate the Government paid."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury having written to the Postmaster General that to suspend the allowance of certain telegraph bills incurred by internal revenue officers, credit for which is claimed in their accounts pending the promulgation of the order fixing rates for Government messages, would work hardship to the officers in question, the Post Office Department has suggested that the officials transmit their telegrams to the Treasury Department "collect," so that the adjustment of the accounts therefor will rest wholly with that department.

BAD PLACE FOR WALKING DELEGATES.

Alfred Ashleigh, a walking delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, appeared at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with a beautiful black eye as the chief witness of an assault, with which he charged Alexander McAllister, foreman for Contractor Ovington, who is erecting the Church of All Angels, Eighty-first-street and West End-avenue, and Daniel Mullane, a laborer. Ashleigh went to the church to collect the dues of the carpenters. He was ordered away by McAllister, who claims that Ashleigh made a row and had to be forcibly ejected. McAllister was discharged. Mullane admitted giving Ashley the black eye and was held in $500.

THE ONLY FORAKER IS HERE.

Gov. J. B. Foraker of Ohio arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening. He was looking well and was reticent. When asked about his visit he said that he had come on purely private business and was only going to stay a few days. He did not say that there was any private politics about his private business, but it is not hard to imagine that he will find time to consult with Republican politicians of his own peculiar and fiery faith between now and Saturday, when he goes to Peekskill. He is unaccompanied by any other of Ohio's prize political exhibits.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC SCHEME.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—Private information of a definite nature has come from London that the monetary arrangements are completed for the construction of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, and that the work will be resumed at once. The object is to connect Regina, a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with Prince Albert, a distance of 300 miles. Prince Albert is the centre of a thriving wheat district, whose progress has been retarded through the lack of cheap and speedy connection with the outside world.

This is the initiatory step in the policy of the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway to open up for settlement the whole of the Northwest. Their policy is an aggressive one, to compete with the American West and provide feeders for the Transcontinental Railway in the event of its being driven out of United States territory by act of legislature or forced out by the pressure of an American railroad combination. The importance of the projected railroad is very great, because it pierces the heart of the richest northern wheat fields. It will afford access to the Indian reservations of the North Saskatchewan and the half-breed settlements about Batoche. This is the spot where the Northwest rebellion of four years ago had its chief centre, and the dissatisfaction has not yet been stamped out entirely. These half-breeds will always be troublesome until their claims are allowed, a thing which no Government can do, and by forcing this road into their territory they will once put under complete control. The Government recognized the value of the enterprise and last session voted, in addition to a generous grant of land, an annual subsidy of $80,000 for twenty years for the transport of Government material, such as provisions for the Indians and troops in case of trouble.

With the guarantee the capital was secured. The issue of $2,500,000 worth of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., was made through Morton, Rose & Co., bankers for the Dominion Government in London, and the proceeds are sufficient to complete the line to Prince Albert. The enterprise has been in hand for five years, but for lack of money little headway has been made. It was begun in 1883 by G. R. Pugsley of St. John, who secured a charter for the road and built the portion from Regina to Long Lake. His resources became exhausted and the work came to a standstill.

The subsidy of $80,000 a year is to be paid over direct to the agents of the loan, as trustees for the bondholders, and all traffic beyond that amount is to be paid for at tariff rates. The company is further entitled to a grant as the railway is completed of 1,400,000 acres of selected lands. A completion plant has been effected and the proceeds handed over to the agents of the loan. This amount, with the subsidy, is sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds up to 1896. To provide for a proper development of the traffic for the first few years after completion of the railway, the company has negotiated a lease of it to the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is said, under which the latter agrees to work and maintain the road till 1896, paying all expenses and assuming all risk and profits. At that point it has the option of buying up the bonds at 110. The contract for the construction of 250 miles is now being placed, the work to be completed in 1890.

From all this it is evident that the subsidy was obtained for Parliament for the Canadian Pacific Railway under cover of an enterprise to open up the most fertile belt of the Northwest because the temper of the country is such that no further grants to that road would be tolerated. This is looked upon as another triumph for the policy of the Canadian people and as a means placed in the hands of the Government for overawing the Indians and half breeds.

CATTLE RATES THREATENED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—It is understood that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road has given notice of its intention to reduce the rate on cattle 3½ cents a hundred pounds from Kansas City to Chicago, when shipments are made in the common stock cars owned by the company, maintaining the regular rate of 22 cents on shipments in patent stock cars controlled by shippers. This notice will be considered at the meeting of the Western Freight Association next Tuesday.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES

ONLY ONE FAVORITE GETS TO THE FRONT.

DEFAULTER WINS THE ORANGE STAKES FOR CAPT. BROWN AND TARAGON TAKES THE DELAWARE HANDICAP.

A bright and in every way pleasent day resulted in an exceptionally good attendance at Monmouth Park yesterday for what was virtually an "off day," there being no great fixed events on for decision. The cutting off of news from the city pool rooms accounted in part for the increased attendance. But the Western Union Telegraph Company joined issue with the racing association to get the news to town from the track, sending it from the Eatontown railroad station by relays of messengers. The telegraph company is naturally determined to get the results of the races to the pool rooms in this city and elsewhere if possible as the rooms pay $40 a day for the news, which means at least $40,000 a day in receipts to the company which supplies the results to all the cities throughout the country where pool rooms exist. The necessary delay in transmission since the wires were cut out of the grounds and the inability to get track quotations of the betting sent several hundred regular race players to the track instead of the pool rooms yesterday who were intensely angered because they couldn't play as usual in the close and stuffy rooms up or down town which they make their favorite resorts.

As Grenadier was the only favorite who won yesterday, the visitors fared badly in their gambling, though they did see some good racing in the six contests that were decided.

The racing opened with a dash of a mile, eleven of the thirteen sprinters entered coming to the post at the call of the bugle. Of the lot the Haggin filly Prose was made the favorite for some seemingly unaccountable reason, and her running in the race showed her to be so short of work as Firenzi was when she was started on Tuesday in the Champion Stakes and made such an exhibition of herself. Leo H., one of the horses in the stable of that cute owner, Dan Honig, was out loose in the race, and getting away well virtually made a runaway race of it, for the rest were headed after getting to the front, and won the race by a couple of lengths from Pierre Lorillard's fast filly Blush, who was held in a pocket for about three-eighths of a mile before Taylor could get her loose and get to near the leaders, who had been Heyday and May O. With Leo H. running very sasily in front, the race was only for the place, and May O. and Heyday gave it up at the end of three-quarters, leaving Blush and Equality, both of whom had come up strong from the rear, to fight it out. Blush got the prize, beating Equality by two lengths, she tree in front of Telie Doe, who came very strong at the finish, having stumbled at the start, thus getting away last, and then made up a lot of ground. The rest of the lot were well strung out.

A selling race for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile brought a half dozen youogsters to the post and proved, rather than anything else, that the Messrs. Morris's filly Insight can only run up to her form on a soft and muddy track. She had the best of an excellent start, but at once fell back to the rear and remained there to the end. On the other hand, Mr. Sand's colt Heathen was the last to get in motion, and cutting down the leaders won in the easiest possible fashion by five lengths from the "good thing" of the race, King William, who had to be ridden out in order to get the place from Mr. Belmont's filly Cornelia. Sam Morse was a very poor fourth.

Then followed the race for the Orange Stakes, for horses of all ages except two-year-olds, over the seven-furlong course, a prize which fell to Capt. Sam Brown's colt Defaulter, who won it in very clever fashion in the last twenty yards of the race. Volunteer and Bradford, with Question, made the running from the untset until the horses got well into the home stretch. Defaulter had been lying just behind them in good place to strike the leaders when the opportunity offered itself, and just behind was the sprinter Britannic. Salisbury and Coots were hopelessly out of the race before a quarter of a mile had been run. At the end of five furlongs Volunteer, having shot his bolt, gave it up, and then Bergen sent Defaulter to the front and won very cleverly, beating Bradford by a length, with Britennic a length further away, he also having come very strong at the sod. Question, who had run in the place clear up to the last furlong, was a good fourth.

Of the eleven horses accepting the weights for the Delaware Handicap but five came to the post for the run of a mile and a quarter. It resulted in an easy victory for the favorite, Badge, who had the top weight to carry, and in the success of Mr. Cassatt's colt, Taragon, e 4 to 1 shot, who was sent to the post in the very pink of condition by Mr. Higgins, the very clever trainer of the railroad magnate. Connemara, the fast but frightfully erratic filly, and Mr. Withers's rather disappointing filly, Inverwick, eut out the running in front of the rest of the field for a full mile of the journey. Badge and Taragon ran as a pair behind them, and Oriflamme brought up in the rear. When the lot got into the home stretch there was a sudden and startling reversal of the order of the procession, Inverwick and Connemara being left in the rear by the other trio, who came on with a rush and had a driving finish, in which Taragon got the verdict after a hard, hard fight, by a scant half length from Oriflamme, who beat the favorite, Badge, by three lengths for the place.

Grenadier was the favorite for the selling race at three-quarters of a mile, which was the fifth race on the card, and in which a half dozen horses started for the purse. Grenadier did what his backers expected of him, and won the race without the least possible trouble by nearly a half dozeo lengths from Glockner, who only beat Adolph a neck for the place. Fred B. being close up to the contestants for the place.

The day's sport wonnd up with a handicap sweepstakes at a mile and an eighth, a half dozen again contesting for the purse. Brother Ban, another of the Hoolg horses, was the favorite for the race, nut this time the good thing failed to go through. Dr. Street upsetting it with Niagara, who ran second to Pavanne for seven-eighths of a mile and then when Mr. Morrard's filly quit, went on and won as he beat Brother Ban by two lengths, he being the same distaoce in front of Larchmont, who just manaaed to beat Pavanne out for the empty honors of third place.

Details of the racing and betting are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes for horses that have run and not won at Monmouth Park, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. One mile. Time—1:43½.

D. & J. Sand's ch. c. Heathen, by Rapture—Carris Watson, 105 pounds.....(Sims) 1
Rancocas Stable's ch. f. Blush, 3, 99½.....(Taylor) 2
A. J. Cassatt's ch. f. Equality, 3, 99.....(Cottrill) 3

Tells Doe, 112; Leo H., 112; Lonely, 93; Charley Dreux, 108; Heyday, 102; May O., 107; Prose, 110; Housatonic, 110, and Leather Stocking, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Prose, 2½ to 1; Tells Doe, 4 to 1; Leo H., 5½ to 1; Blush, 6 to 1; May O., 8 to 1; Housatouic, Heyday, and Charley Dreux, 12 to 1 each; Lonely, 40 to 1; Equality and Leather Stocking, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Prose, even money; Tells Doe, 3 to 5; Blush, 2 to 1; Leo H., 11 to 5; May O., 3 to 1; Housatonic, Heyday, and Charley Dreux, 5 to 1; Lonely, 12 to 1; Leather Stocking, 15 to 1; Equality, 20 to 1.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $750; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time —1:17. No bid for the winner.

W. H. Sands's h. c. Heathen, by Hindoo-Jennie Bine, 104 pounds, $1,250.....(Sims) 1
Nevada Stable's b. c. King William, 104.....(Taylor) 2
A. Belmont's h. f. Cornelia, 97.....(Vint) 3

Sam Morse, 108; J. O. C., 105, and Insight, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King William, 9 to 5; Cornelia, 4 to 1; Insight, 4½ to 1; Heathen and Sam Morse, 7 to 1 each; J. O. C., 8 to 1.

For place—Against Heathen, 7 to 10; Insight, 7 to 5; Cornelia, 8 to 5; Heathen, 2 to 1; Sam Morse, 2½ to 1; J. O. C., 3 to 1.

Won by five lengths; two betwsan secood and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Orange Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; $250 to second; special weights. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29½.

M. H. Sands's ch. c. by Infantipo, 4 years, by Spendthrift—Anthoresa, 108 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. A. & A. H. Morrie's blk. h. Britannic, 5, 122.....(Littlefield) 3

Question, 109; Volunteer, 115; Salisbury, 106, and Coots, 99½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bradford, 9 to 10; Defaulter, 3 to 1; Britannic, 6 to 1; Volunteer and Question, 12 to 1 each; Salisbury and Coots, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Bradford, 2 to 5; Defaulter, 4 to 5; Britannic, 11 to 5; Question, 3 to 1; Volunteer, 5 to 1; Coots, 6 to 1; Salisbury, 7 to 1.

Won by a length; the same betwsen second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,750 added; $500 to second. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:12¾.

A. J. Cassatt's ch. c. Taragon, 4 years, by Stratford-Tara, 118 pounds.....(Heyward) 1
Davis & Hall's gr. h. Oriflemme, 5, 119.....(Anderseon) 2
McClelland & Roche's h. c. Badge, 4, 123.....(Hamilton) 3

Connemara, 108, and Inverwick, 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 11 to 5; Oriflamme, 3 to 1; Taragon and Inverwick, 4½ to 1; Connemara, 7 to 1.

For place—Against Badger, 4 to 5; Oriflamme, 6 to 5; Taragon and Inverwick, 7 to 5 each; Connemara, 3 to 1.

Won by a half length; three between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

W. J. Hyland's b. h. Grenadier, aged, by Glenelg—Lass, 112 pounds, $1,500.....(W. Donohue) 1
T. Williams's br. c. Glockner, 5, 118.....(Littlefield) 2
H. Ryan's ch. g. Adolph, aged, 104.....(Snyder) 3

Fred B., 112; Utility, 109, and Wanderer II., 91, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fred B., 7 to 5; Grenadier, 8 to 5; Glockner, 5 to 1; Wanderer II., 20 to 1; Utility, 25 to 1; Adolph, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Fred B., 1 to 2; Grenadier, 2 to 5; Glockner, 7 to 5; Wanderer II. and Utility, 6 to 1 each; Adolph, 10 to 1.

Won by four lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:59.

S. W. Street's ch. h. Niagara, aged, by Luke Blackburn-Ivy Leaf, 106 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. h. Brother Ban, 5, 114.....(Hamilton) 2

Preakness Stable's b. g. Larchmont, 4, 99.(Taylor) 3

Pavanne, 90; The Lioness, 104, and Banburg, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Brother Ban, 11 to 10; Larchmont, 4 to 1; The Lioness, 5 to 1; Niagara, 6 to 1; Pavanne, 8 to 1; Banburg, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Brother Ban, 2 to 5; Larchmont, 7 to 5; The Lioness and Niagara, 9 to 5 each; Banburg, 7 to 1.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

NOT MUCH OF A MATCH.

BELLE HAMLIN DEFEATS HARRY WILKES WITH LITTLE TROUBLE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The match between Harry Wilkes and Belle Hamlin drew an immense crowd to the grand circuit races here this afternoon. As a matter of fact the chief card was not at all interesting, as Harry Wilkes was not himself, and the Buffalo mare tripped away from him in both heats, the first in 2:15, and the second in 2:17¼, a slow mile for a pair of crack trotters. Betting was in the gelding's favor before the start at odds of 25 to 20, but it was 3 to 1 on Belle Hamlin after the first heat. Harry Wilkes was driven under the whip in both miles, but was not able to get near enough to be dangerous after the first half of the first heat.

The other events were exceptionally good and furnished the finest sport ever seen at this track. The unfinished events were ended in a heat each, Roy Wilkes landing the free-for-all race with little trouble, as he came out much the best of the three left in the race. Graylight had an easy victory in the 2:20 class, and the former favorite, Jack, was unsteady and much out of form. Then came the match, which was finished before any of the class races were called.

After that the stake for 2:24 trotters was called, with Hendryx a big favorite and a large sum of money in the auction pools on him at odds of 5 to 4. But Hennryx was not in the race, while the gray stallion Alcryon reeled off a victory in consecutive heats, all fast, the second in 2:17¾, his best record to date. Alcryon is totally blind, but he went steadily and was never headed in any heat.

Geo Smith sustained his reputation in the 2:18 class after a hard battle with his four opponents. All the heats were rapid, the second in 2:16¼ being the fastest. Gean was winning the fourth heat easily when he lost his stride, so that he had to go another mile before victory was his. Another sensational event was the stake for four-year-olds. Marie Janeen was the favorite, but McEwen, a chestnut stallion from Tennessee, landed the race in straight heats. In the first the same from third place, beat Gillig and outtrotted Jansen on the home stretch, making the mile to 2:19. He made the next in 2:19½, and the third also in good time.

The meeting ends to-morrow with the 2:33 and free-for-all trots and the 2:17 pace. Johnston will pace to beat 2:06¼, and Belle Hamlin and Justina, driven by their owner, C. J. Hamlin, will trot in a road wagon to beat 2:20.

THE SUMMARIES.

FREE-FOR-ALL, PACING.—Purse, $1,000.

Roy Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes.					
	(Davis)	1	1	2	3 1
Gossip, Jr.	(Turner)	2	2	1	1 2 2
Jewett	(Pettit)	3	3	3	2 1 3
Lady Wilkin	(Bowen)	4	4	4	4 4 r.o

Time—2:16; 2:13¾; 2:16¼; 2:17; 2:18½; 2:15.

2:20 CLASS.—Purse, $2,000.

Graylight, by Starlight	(Goldsmith)	1	1	2	1
Jack	(Doble)	4	2	1	2
T. T. S.	(McDonald)	3	3	4	2
Lmollie's Baby	(Green)	2	4	3	3
Penguin	(Geers)	6	4	3	3
Geneva S.	(McCarthy)	5	5	6	dr.

Time—2:17½; 2:16½; 2:18¾; 2:17½.

SPECIAL MATCH.—Purse $10,000.

Belle Hamlin, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr.			
	(Andrewe)	1	1
Harry Wilkes	(Turner)	2	2

Time—2:16; 2:17¾.

2:24 CLASS.—Purse $5,000.

Alcryon, by Alcyone	(Rohene)	1	1	1
Geneva	(Doble)	2	2	2
Yorktown Belle	(Phillips)	3	3	7
Mocking Bird	(Andrewe)	8	8	3
Hendryx	(Ellis)	4	5	4
Argentine	(Bowen)	5	4	5
Greenlinder	(Davis)	7	6	6
Elastic Starch	(Smith)	6	7	8

Time—2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:18.

$500 STAKE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

McEwen, by McCurdy's Hambletonian.

	(Geers)	1	1
Marie Janseo	(Doble)	2	2
Gillig	(Goldsmith)	3	3
Governor Stanford	(Stinson)	4	4
Prince Regent	(Andrews)	dis.	

Time—2:19; 2:19½; 2:21½.

2:18 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Gean Smith, by Dauntless	(Goldsmith)	3	1	1	3	1
Kit Corse	(Kyger)	1	1	2	2	4
J. B. Richardson	(Spian)	2	4	3	1	3
Junemont	(Dickerson)	5	3	4	5	2
Newton B.	(Doble)	4	2	5	4	5

Time—2:18¾; 2:16¼; 2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:18.

RACING AT YONKERS.

ANOTHER BOOKMAKER RUNS AWAY WITH THE MONEY OF HIS PATRONS.

The pleasant weather drew a large crowd to the races at the Yonkers track yesterday. The management seems to be very unfortunate in securing responsible bookmakers. On the opening day Cowen & Co. "welobed" and yesterday the firm doing business under the name of Yorke & Co. did the same thing after the third race. D. O'Brien, who it is said is an ex-policeman, went to W. Yorke and offered him a stated sum if he would make a book for him. Yorke consented and after a rude race Yorke passed the money over to O'Brien, who was acting as cashier. When O'Brien received the money het on the third race, amounting to $365, he made his escape. When Yorke found what had happened he mounted the stand and explained the case to the crowd. Yorke has always held a good reputation as a hookmaker, and the crowd took his explacation pleasantly, but swore vengeance against O'Brien. The racing was interesting, the finishes being close and exciting. Favorites were in winning form and captured five events, which were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. El Trinidad, 110 pounds, (Kneeton,) won by two lengths, Erin Burke, 117, (Scott,) second, and Ten Rookb, 94, (Laerler,) third. Time—1:28¾. Bronghton, Foundry, Little Mickey, Billy Brown, Alva and Hickory Jim also ran. Betting—8 to 5 against El Trinidad straight, 3 to 5 place; Erin Burke, place, 8 to 5.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; for maidens. Stanley Sharpa, 119 pounds, (Horton,) woo by half a length; Vesper Bell, 110, (Clarke,) second, and Gilmer, 119, (Graham,) third. Time—1:00. Kanta, Delano, Little Moore, Lottery, Wausau, Dunlap, Sweetness, Judge Hudson, Lil Blas, Jennie B., and Mart Gibson also ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Stanley Sharpa straight, 4 to 5 place; even money Vesper Bell place.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Dalsware, 139 pounds, (M. Daly,) won by a length and a half; John Gray, 139, (F. McLaughlin,) second, and Utopian, 132, (Snarkey,) third. Time—1:23. Speedwell, Vanitor, Jim Brady, Now Then, and Louie C. also ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Dalsware straight, 4 to 5 for place; John Gray, for place, 6 to 5.

FOURTH RACE.—One mila. Ten Strike, 121 pounds; (J. Carroll) won, by half a length; Nita, 119, (Harbar,) second, and Tornado, 124, (Tomlinson,) third. Time—1:52½. Raguins, Centipede, King B, Coppeesetion, Harwood and Lagadere also ran. Betting—8 to 5 against Ten Strike, straight, 3 to 5 place; Nita, place, even money.

FIFTH RACE.—Five eighths of a mile, for all ages. Sonveuir, 117 pounds, G. Lynch,) won by a head, Dynamite, 122, (Wateon,) second, and Beheilion, 117, (Bacher,) third. Time—1:07. Trumpeter, Dr. Jekyll, Pat Oakley, and Clatter also ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Souvenir straight, 3 to 5 place; Dynamite, place, 2½ to 1.

BRIGHTON BEACH ENTRIES.

A good track and a fair programme are offered to those who go to Brighton Beach to-day. The entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Pat Dennis and Tenafly, 142 pounds each; Cloutsa, 118; Comery Sec and Sportsman, 115; Prospect, Richard Fox, Bill Brian, Wilfred Jay, and Beacon, 112 each; Blanche, 110; Topeka and Little Barefoot, 106 each; Zahle, 102; the Brilliantean colt and Herrison, 88 each, and Lucky Kinney and Sunpride, 85 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowapces. Six and a half furlongs. Foose, 107 pounds; Nina B. and Saisdia, 102 each; Newhurg, 100; Bnokstoce, 98; Monte Christo and Leap Year, 92 each; Grace, 90, and Thermalite, 87.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Tattler, 117 pounds; Bonnie S, and Mate, 103 each; Mousoon, 110; Racgnot, 109; Little Jake, 105; Raymond and Annis M., 98 each; Dave Gill, 92, and Lady Archer, 80.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; heaten horses; to carry 100 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mila. Speedwell, Young Duke, Forest King, Tnoora, Gianloco, and Fannie H.

FIFTH RACE.—Huntington Handicap; purse $600. One and a quarter miles. George Cyster, 126 pounds; Brian Born, 117; Lotex, 113; Wilfred, 110; Broozomarte, 101; Triler, 98; Miss Cody, 97; Pelham; 96, and Malachi, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Wagram, 117 pounds; Supervisor, 114; Firefly, 112; Ernest, 109; Duff, Bainbridge, Jim Murphy, and Troy, 104 each; King Idle, J. J. O'B., and Osborne, 102 each; Calera, 99; My Own, 97; Brussels, 96; Pelham and Iceberg, 91 each, and Glory, 86.

WALDEN HAD NO EVIDENCE.

After the Amboy Handicap was run on Thursday of last week Jeter Walden, the owner of Drizzle, who was so well backed to win the race that he was made the favorite in the betting, made very serious charges against Mr. J. F. Caldwell, the starter. By implication at least he led people to believe that Mr. Caldwell was financially benefited by giving Drizzle a poor start. He made charges against Mr. Caldwell which the Monmouth Park Association agreed to investigate. When the time for the investigation came yesterday Mr. Walden failed to put in any evidence to substantiate his charges of malpractice, and in consequence the charges were dismissed and Mr. Caldwell exonerated.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

PRINCESS BOWLING WINS THE FOSTER MEMORIAL STAKES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A pleasant day brought a great crowd to the race track to-day to witness the races, which were well contested throughout, and brought some thundering surprises to the betting men. The results of the races were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; for all ages. Time—1:48½.

O. Bowie's ch. f. Belle d'Or, 4 years, by Bayon d'Or-Belle Meade, 107 pounds.....(Williams) 1
C. Cornehisen's b. g. King Crab, 4, 117...(Murphy) 2
W. Grata's b. c. Rice Rose, 3, 106.....(McCarthy) 3
D. A. Honig's b. h. Marshall Luke, 5, 114.....(Hathaway) 4

Betting.—9 to 5 Belle d'Or straight, 2 to 5 for place; 11 to 5 King Crab straight, 1 to 2 for place.

Won by a length; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾. Santa Anita Stable's ch. c. Honduras, by Grinstead-Jennie B., 110 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
E. Brown's b. c. Prodigal Son, 110.....(Allen) 2
J. W. & B. McClelland's b. c. Frederick, 112.....(Williams) 3

Eberlee, Cameo, Tennesseean, Penn F., and Poison also ran.

Betting—25 to 1 Honduras straight, 8 to 1 for place; 2½ to 1 Prodigal Son straight, even money for place.

Won by three parts of a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; for all ages. Time—2:03¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, 3 years, by Longfellow-Semper Idem, 118 pounds.(Murphy) 1
Scoggan Brothers' h. c. Robin Hood, 3, 106.....(Sloval) 2
L. L. Lloyd's ch. g. St. Luke, 6, 119.....(Harris) 3
W. O. Scully's ch. g. Silleck, 5, 106.....(Overton) 4

Betting.—1 to 2 Longstreet; 8 to 5 Robin Hood.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Foster Memorial, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

B. F. Pettit's ch. f. Princess Bowling, by Prince Charlie-Katie Bowling, 117 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
Castle Stable's b. c. Diablo, 122.....(Fitzpatrick) 2
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Orsgon, 111.....(Murphy) 3

Rub a, Gypsy Queen, Castaway, and Carroll also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Princess Bowling straight, 7 to 10 for place; 2 to 1 Diablo straight, 4 to 5 for place.

Won by a half length; a short head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Selling allowances. Time—1:18¾.

H. Bangh's h. m. Mamie Hunt, 6 years, by Frog-Town-Bettie, 107 pounds.....(Martin) 1
Harbourside Stock Farm's ch. g. Tramp, 5, 114.....(Barnes) 2
F. McMann's b. h. Brait, aged, 115.....(Murphy) 3

Macanley, Eight to Seveo, Kittie Pease, and Sunshine also ran.

Betting.—8 to 1 Mamie Hunt straight, 2 to 1 for place; 4 to 1 Tramp straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by a head, a length and a half between second and third.

The entries and weights for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for maiden three-year-olds. Sahle, Benedict, Crab Cider, Kayderosseras, and Little Fred, 110 pounds each; Rebecca, Gulda, Amelia Rives, Ecstasy, and Elma D., 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden three-year-olds. The Remember selding, Limbo, Metal, and King Idler, 110 pounds each; Fonsie, Lady Pulsifer, Vendetta, Century, and Lnoy P., 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Fenelon, 127 pounds; Royal Garter, Bay Ridge, Amos, and California, 125 each; Jim Clare, 123; Shamrock and Lotretia, 122 each; Flitter, 121; Bertha, 120; Fiddlehead, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Little Crete, 111 pounds; Prince Howard, 109; Pearlset, Armiel, and Sena, 106 each; Experience, Warsaw, and Watch Me, 104 each; Alveritas, Happiness, and the Nana filly, 101 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. St. Luke and Biscnit, 117 ponnds eaoh; John Jay G., 115; Cora L., 112; Banjo and Quindora Belle, 110; Silleck, 104; Troy, 100; Uintah, Hemphill, and Rustic, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth; selling. The Lion, 121 pounds; Big Brown Jug, 115; Lanasser, 112; Frederica, 108; Deer Lodge and Boaster, 107; George Acgus, 106; Gymnast, 105; Felix, 97; Duke of Highlands, 102; Mirth, 99, ann Holland, 96.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE NAVY.

A PLAN TO AVOID ACCIDENTS AND SAVE OFFICERS ANNOYANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think the country is with you in the movement you have started to have pilots on our naval vessels—certainly when in motion. The misfortunes, the accidents that occur to our scenery, as well as the chances of one of our vessels knocking off the hay window of a quiet, inoffending boat like the Vermont, moored in peaceful tranquility over a placid mud bank, is far too serious for quiet contemplation. As you state, the high educatioo required of a naval officer entirely prevents his adaptability to the simple detail of handling a ship. A man who for years has had every want supplied by gently pressing on an electric button should not have his mind clouded and disturbed by the discordant jangle of bells that mean "back her," "stop her," &c.

It we oannot have pilots there seems to be another way out of the difficulty. I am aware that a distinguished nautical authority, who got up a war vessel and was the hero of Manila Bay Grande, has made suggestions in regard to the management of the navy, but he has not carried out fully all the methods of handling a great marine force, which, like ours, is the terror of the harbors and inland seas. The plan I propose is simplicity itself.

As each new cruiser is accepted, let her be properly painted and decorated to conform to the style and architecture of the place in which she is to be stationed. Let her than at that point be firmly run aground. Here she is to remain forever—or until sold to some favorite contractor to be broken up. She will no longer be a source of annoyance to the Sound, no longer deface the rocks of a picturesque coast or run her jibboom through anybody's Summer house, but remain the home of beauty, the tower of Oupid.

The theory that vessels shall occasionally change stations is a bad one. It not only consumes coal, but it is a dangerous practice for all parties concerned. The only changes needed is the promotion of the officers. The girls at Newport need a change. What is true of Newport is true of other stations where such change is needed. The officers can be as easily moved by rail as it is now accomplished for the New-York Yacht Club members. The Shore Line express is free from all the misfortunes of seasickness. In the method I propose vessels can be built more cheaply, as all parts of the country can be benefited. A branch of the navy on Saratoga Lake or the Hawthorne Spring would be of incalculable value.

As you will at once see, for economy this plan has great advantages. I would not entirely dispense with a floating navy. A certain number of vessels are necessary for Baby McKee and his grandfather's Sunday excursion, and they might—the ships, not Baby McKee and grandfather—be of service in time of war.

This could over to a syndicate. As the English are now buying our breweries, artesian wells, and sources of water supply, they might take the navy for a song and a song. They would probably employ people to handle the vessels who were familiar with the sea. If they destroyed rooks on the coast or did not keep out of the way of our canal boats and picnic barges we could collect damages. As the money would come from England it would enrich the country, and we would hear of disasters with pleasure.

In case of war with England our longshoremen would at once seize the vessels of the syndicate, sink them in the channel, and thus prevent the capture of our city by a British fleet. In case of war with countries other than England we would give the syndicate what they could make out of the plunder. This would cause our name to be respected over the world and avoid complications about Samoa or other islands. This plan briefly comprehends the entire plan of protection—but if anything further be needed—I would suggest the relatives of our own royal family marry into that of other nations and they at once in this country. Congress could make a sufficiently large appropriation to encourage such a plan. Perhaps the English throne might herself be led to accept a proposal from the prize fighter in the person that the Queen cannot view Russell Harrison or Buffalo Bill without a throbing impulse.

Of course, if war was declared we should place the guns to the fore all ready in the front ranks, and none of the great potentists would want to pull the trigger that would cause "the iron hail to rattle on the breast" of their own kin.

I trust these plans will be adopted, but, at all events, even if we continue to move our naval ships from place to place, that the officers shall be sent by rail. The annoyance to the navigation makes them far too valuable property to be trusted on our ships. Let them soak the seclusion of a Pullman car or the tribal chamber of our great passenger steamers is the earnest desire of 50,000,000 Americans soula. PALINURUS.

THE LONE STAR BOAT CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your rowing news of the Harlem you mention the movemepte of the different clubs, and, as a member of the Lone Star Boat Club, I would call to your notes the existence of e olnb of that name. We have been organized a year and have thirty members. Our house, which we own, is situated on the beach at the foot of Fifty-third street. We have just bought an eight-oared barge with all improvements, in which we made a trip to College Point last Sunday. Some of our members own boats of their own, and the club is well supplied with boats. We would be pleased to have your Harlem River man call and see us.

Yours truly, CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1889.

UNITED STATES BOND OFFERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The only bond offer received at the Treasury Department up to 12 o'clock to-day was $15,000 coupon fours at 128¾. Later the following offers were received: Four and one-half per cents, registered, $8,150 at 108⅝; $1,000 at 108¾. The four and one-half per cents were accepted.

A DEFEAT FOR THE GIANTS

THEY COULDN'T WHIP THE HOOSIERS YESTERDAY.

WELCH'S CURVES WERE HIT ALL OVER THE FIELD, WHILE BOYLE WAS EFFECTIVE—OTHER GAMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—After winning three straight from Chicago the Giants arrived here to-day. Flushed with victory they met the Hoosiers and were confident of success, but disappointment was in store for them. The Hoosiers batted the ball all over the field, and although the New-Yorkers played gamely they were handicapped by the heavy hitting of the local team.

Capt. Glasscock led in the batting with five hits—two singles, a double, a triple, and a home run. In nearly every instance he hit the ball when men were on bases, sending in the major portion of the runs. McGeachy, Seery, and Boyle also hit well, while O'Rourke and Tiernan were the only members of the New-York Club who handled their bats with good effect. Altogether 19 hits for a total of 33 bases were made off Welch's pitching, and the Giants did very well to keep their opponents' score within limits. Capt. Ewing gave up all hope of winning in the fifth inning and retired in favor of Brown.

The Giants lost their baggage en route from Chicago and played in a combination of old Indianapolis uniforms. Score:

IND'NAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	3	3	2	0	0	Glass'k, c. f.	0	3	2	0	0
Gl'sco'k, s. s.	3	5	1	4	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	2	4	0	0
Denny, 3b.	0	1	4	2	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Hines, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1	Connor, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Sullivan, c. f.	0	2	1	0	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0
Bookley, c.	0	2	4	0	0	Buckley, s. s.	0	0	2	3	2
M'Go'ohy, r. f.	2	3	1	0	0	O'R'urke, l. f.	2	3	1	0	1
Bassett, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Boyle, p.	1	3	0	0	1	Welch, p.	0	0	1	0	0
						Brown, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Total.	14	19	27	9	2	Total.	4	8	27	10	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	4	—14
New-York	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 12; New-York, 2. Two-base hits—Glasscock, McGeachy, Tiernan, Boyle, and Bassett. Seery. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Glasscock. Home runs—Buckley, Glasscock. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, (2,) Ward. Double plays—Sullivan and Bassett; Richardson and Connor. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 1; off Welch, 5. Struck out—By Boyle, 3; by Welch, 3. Passed balls—Ewing, 1. Wild pitches—Welch, 2. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

PHILADELPHIA, 10; CLEVELAND, 7.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Umpire Lynch to-day, by errors of judgment, lost the game to Cleveland. Two of his decisions were wrong and by them Philadelphia won. Zimmer was hit in the throat by a foul tip and may be compelled to lay off for some time. Clements was hit in the head with a ball. Lyons touched up two. Altogether it was an eventful game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f.	1	0	2	0	0	Del'h'ty, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Stricker, 2b.	1	3	5	2	0	Hallman, s. s.	2	2	6	3	0
McKean, s. s.	1	0	2	1	0	Myers, 2b.	1	1	0	4	1
Twitchell, c. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Thom'son, r. f.	2	2	3	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Mulvey, 3b.	2	2	1	4	0
McAleer, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Clements, c.	1	1	5	0	2
Faatz, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Fogarty, c.	1	0	3	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	2	1	Lyons, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Snyder, c.	0	0	2	2	0	Gleason, p.	0	2	0	0	0
O'Brien, p.	0	2	0	2	1	Sanmton, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	7

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE GOLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—AT 7:30—FLEDERMAUS.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by showers.

Secretary NOBLE has concluded that it will not do to give out the whitewashing report upon Commissioner TANNER'S doings based simply on a comparison of the reratings in the Pension Bureau in the month of May with those made in December under Commissioner BLACK, and he has ordered his committee to continue and extend its inquiries. In such a report it would not appear how TANNER'S record in May compared with that in June and July, or how BLACK'S in December compared with that of previous or subsequent months. Moreover, it is not so much the number of reratings as their character and the manner of making them that is important. Besides, what Commissioner BLACK may have done in December or any other month would have no sort of hearing on the merits of TANNER'S action. The latter has accused his predecessor of being mean in his treatment of applicants for pensions and for an increase of allowance, and it would look a little queer now for him to try to justify his own "liberality" by showing that BLACK was equally liberal. Probably the more extended investigation will only result in the necessity of thickening the whitewash and making it less transparent.

Among the many suggestions in regard to the World's Fair of 1892 is the somewhat novel one, originating with Mr. O. B. BUNCE, that it be held upon the waters of the bay. His preference is for encircling Governor's Island with the principal buildings, extending them over the water and leaving a large interior space for special structures, and making a special feature of floating craft. One trouble with this is that the island is not large enough, containing less than seventy acres, and a still more serious one is the necessity of getting the Government to vacate it for the purpose. This would involve delay and uncertainty, and we cannot afford to take any chances. Mr. BUNCE has an alternative still more fanciful, which is to put the whole exhibition afloat over on the shallow water near Bedlow's Island. This would be very picturesque and attractive, but it seems to us rather visionary. A waterfront location is very desirable, but we are inclined to think that an ample area of solid ground is also desirable, and a place affording the advantages of land and water for the exhibition and for access to it may be found, we should think, somewhere between the Harlem River and the Sound.

The approaching completion of CLAUS SPRECKELS'S great sugar refinery in Philadelphia has given rise to more or less gossip about the relations existing between the independent refinerise of that city and the Sugar Trust and concerning the attitude of Mr. SPRECKELS toward that organization. It appears that the independent refinere now doing business in Philadelphia have been able to retain their market by making their price a little lower than that of the Trust, but it has been stated in certain trade journals that these refiners are unable to sell their sugar in this city because the middlemen and large buyers are unwilling to invite the displeasure of the Trust by handling it. As for Mr. SPRECKELS, it should not be forgotten that in his testimony before the House Committee on Manufactures in the last Congress he declared that he was opposed to the Trust and would not enter it, and that he has made similar assertions at many other times and in many other places. If he shall enter into any agreement with the Trust he will have to turn a very sharp corner. When his plans shall have been carried out he will have a plant capable of producing about two-fifths of the refined sugar consumed in this country, and he will naturally desire to keep his machinery in motion in order to obtain some return for a cash investment of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. Some of the Trust's mills are now idle, and it is not probable that work in them will be resumed after the old refiner and planter of the Pacific coast shall have begun to put his supplies on the market. The people may know more then about the cost of refining than they do now.

It has often been shown that a Legislature is about as unsatisfactory a tribunal as could be desired to try a cause into which any political element enters. It is sure to be decided according to its political bearings rather than according to its legal or ethical merits. The opening of the trial of Gen. BOULANGER does not indicate that it is to constitute an exception to the rule. The speech of the prosecutor yesterday, after allowing for the difference between the French legal customs and our own, was a political harangue rather than a legal argument, and it is probable that the final vote can be accurately predicted now before a word of testimony has been taken. Nevertheless the testimony itself ought to be interesting and important. It is to be hoped and expected that it will complete the effect produced by the hasty flight of the General, frightened by the result of his own doings, as that effect has been shown in the elections to the general councils.

Secretary TRACY has made his contribution to the success of the annual National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held this month at Milwaukee, by instructing Commander H. F. PICKING of the *Michigan*, a small vessel on lake service, to be present on that occasion. A leading feature of the festivities arranged for the veterans and the visitors is a naval sham battle in the bay, which will take place at night, in order to make more effective the guns, howitzers, and Gatlings of the *Michigan* and the revenue cutters, and the field pieces and musketry of the troops on shore, as well as the rockets, bombs, and other devices of pyrotechny. But while this spectacle will no doubt bring sightseers to Milwaukee, yet for the success of the encampment proper there is an evident need of greater harmony of action on the question of attendance. With prominent Department Commanders of Western States advising the members of their posts to stay away and be represented only by delegates, and, on the other hand, with Commander in Chief WARNER urging all to attend, the result may be neither to successfully rebuke such railroads as will not give the desired reductions in fares nor to have a fully-attended reunion of old comrades. This matter is accordingly now the subject of conference.

The long protests of Dr. PETERS, the chief of Germany's Emin Bey relief expedition, have secured the release of his steamship, the *Neera*, which had been seized by the British Admiral, FREMANTLE, at Lamu. It appears, however, that the vessel is to pay the costs of seizure, and this condition Dr. PETERS may resent. The whole difficulty seems to have arisen out of a misunderstanding as to the limits of the British blockade. Dr. PETERS understood the Admiral to say that, although the coast the latter was holding extended between Lamu and the month of the Umba, he would not object to the *Neera's* calling at Lamu on certain specified conditions, one being that she had no war material aboard, since he was responsible that none should get through the blockade. Nevertheless the vessel, according to Dr. PETERS, was seized after she had complied with those conditions, while the Admiral had also lain in wait for Dr. PETERS beyond the blockade limits, where the *Neera* had landed him and his expedition. Leaving the merits of the controversy to be settled when all the evidence is produced, it is evident that the English and the Germans are very jealous of each other's projects in Zanzibar and in the region lying between it and the Great Lakes, whether these projects take the philanthropic form of Emin relief plans or of exploring, commercial, and conquering expeditions.

THE BEHRING SEA AFFAIR.

It is a rather vague statement that is telegraphed from London to Montreal that "the imperial authorities have decided that British rights must be protected from outrage in Behring Sea." There is no evidence of the official action by which that decision was taken, and it is probably an assumption of the correspondent, who appears only to know that "PAUNCEFOTE, SALISBURY, and KUNTSFORD have been in constant communication during the last few days." But the statement has little meaning, for it is to be presumed that the imperial authorities, if they decided anything, would decide that British rights must be "protected from outrage" wherever they may have been subjected to outrage. It is a part of the question involved whether they have been subjected to outrage in Behring Sea or not, whether the promiscuous slaughtering of seals is to be regarded as a British right, and whether to protect our seal fisheries from destruction is an outrage. No decision upon those points is credited to the "imperial authorities." This meaningless announcement is followed by the queer statement that it is the belief in London that "when the United States see the determined attitude of Great Britain in support of Canada they will no longer obstruct a speedy and peaceful settlement." Perhaps not, but the determined attitude of Great Britain has not yet been made visible to the United States even by way of Montreal, and it is still more difficult to discern as yet any disposition on the part of the United States to "obstruct a speedy and peaceful settlement."

The Montreal *Gazette*, which publishes this curious dispatch from London, thinks that the seizure of the *Black Diamond* gives promise of "bringing about a settlement of a much-vexed question," and that if the matter can once be "made the subject of fair-minded negotiations or referred to the arbitration of an independent power, there can be no doubt of the result." Under the circumstances of the case it is natural to expect Great Britain to take the initiative in the matter of negotiation. In the absence of any settlement of the "much-vexed question" the United States has been simply acting under its own statutes for the protection of the seal fisheries. These statutes have received no authoritative interpretation, and the Treasury Department in trying to carry out their purpose has simply assumed, in the absence of any contest of the question, that the "waters of Alaska" include all that Russia understook to convey by the treaty of cession. The Government has never formally asserted jurisdiction over all those waters, and, on the other hand, neither Great Britain nor any other power has formally denied it since the question has been raised in connection with the protection of the seal fisheries. The fact that the sealers captured in 1886 were released by order of the Government indicated that it was not then prepared to assert exclusive jurisdiction and attempt to maintain it. The fact that the last Administration opened negotiations for an international arrangement for the protection of the seal fisheries is further evidence that it did not see the way clear to the assertion of any such doctrine. The curious conduct of the revenue cutter *Rush* in practically letting the *Black Diamond* go after seizing its seal, skins indicates that the present Administration is not anxious for any opportunity of defending that doctrine.

It is not at all improbable that Great Britain will find the United States quite ready for a "speedy and peaceful settlement" on any reasonable basis, and not in the least disposed to obstruct it. There is really but one question to be settled, and that is not the question of the jurisdiction of the United States in Behring Sea. It is hardly conceivable that the present Administration will be guilty of the absurdity of setting up a claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the open waters of the sea, outside the limits established by international law, even by way of justifying the seizures that have been made. It may maintain that in the absence of any specific determination of the question in this case, and in view of Russia's claims and her transfer of the same by the treaty of cession, we had sufficient ground, *prima facie*, for the assumption upon which the Treasury Department has acted in its efforts to protect the seal fisheries. This, too, may possibly be allowed in extenuation of the past, but to persist in maintaining that as a matter of right and of law we have exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea seventy or a hundred miles from land would be preposterous. It would simply prevent a peaceful settlement and breed trouble.

The real question for settlement is that of protecting the seal fisheries of the United States and preventing the lawless slaughter of seals by the vessels of Canada, Great Britain, the United States, or any other nation. We hope that in negotiations for that purpose "there can be no doubt of the result," but we do not believe the result would be to permit the continued slaughter of seals by piratical skippers from British Columbia. The "imperial authorities" in London probably have a higher appreciation than the Dominion authorities at Ottawa of the value of the seals of "Alaska and the waters thereof" to the commercial world, and to the interests of Great Britain in particular, and they are not likely to insist upon a policy that would inevitably result in a few years in the extermination of those animals. We doubt if the speedy and peaceful settlement to which those authorities would consent would be altogether pleasing to those Canadians who claim the right to kill seals wherever they may be found outside of national waters, and expect Great Britain to protect them in its exercise.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

The National Wool Growers' Association at a meeting held on the 30th ult. congratulated the wool growers of the country "on the somewhat improved condition of the wool industry," and passed resolutions asking the President to call a special session of Congress that should undertake a revision of the tariff on wool, meaning a revision in the direction of higher duties. On the day before these resolutions were adopted the owners of the Pioneer Woolen Factory in San Francisco, the largest woolen mill west of the Mississippi, offered that property for sale. The reason assigned for this step was that no money could be made in the business. The company had not paid a dividend in five years. Two weeks earlier the company operating the largest woolen mill in Connecticut was forced into bankruptcy. It had been unable to offer to its creditors more than 10 cents on the dollar. There have since been some heavy failures in the woolen business or in branches of trade allied to it. The National Wool Growers' Association for obvious reasons did not congratulate the manufacturers of woolen goods on the "somewhat improved condition" of their industry.

We recently quoted from the *American Wool Reporter* a description of the woolen manufacturer's deplorable condition. "The wonder is," said the *Reporter*, "not that we are called upon to chronicle so many failures among woolen mills in New-England and Philadelphia of late, but rather that there have not been more of them." Another protectionist journal, *Wade's Fibre and Fabric*, now takes up the subject with the purpose of learning whether "there is anything wrong in our system, and, if so, what are the most practical methods of applying proper remedies." It asserts that there "is not one-half the quantity of wool grown in this country that would be required for making from pure new staple the fabrics our people demand and consume"; that there is no surplus production or accumulation of wool in the world and no danger that there will be any for years to come; that the variety in the qualities of wool is almost infinite, and that each kind is better adapted to some one use than to any other. And then it goes on as follows:

"Every kind of woolen fabric requires certain qualities in the staple to produce certain desired effects. They cannot well be produced by a staple lacking these qualities. The required effect cannot at all times be found in any one quality, and the manufacturer is obliged to resort to mixtures in order to get the right combination of qualities, and to enable him to produce his goods at a price that customers will pay.

"It is idle to talk of any one section or country producing profitably all qualities of wool in quantity to fill the requirements of this country. Those speakers and writers who for political effect, or who by their faith or pride in 'the boundless resources of the country,' are led to claim that we can grow all the wool we want do not know what they are talking about. They have evidently had very little experience in manufacturing the various fabrics that our people insist upon having. We might as well claim that Massachusetts can grow all the food and timber its people require. The only way to accomplish such a result in either case would be to bring the wants of the people down to the supply, in entire opposition to the spirit of the age.

"The history of the past fifty years, as shown by a table published in *Fibre and Fabric* some months ago, proves that prices for our home-grown clip have never been improved by increased duties upon the imported raw material; that the effect has rather been to curtail the demand from our own mills, the only customers they [the wool growers] can possibly have under the adjustment of duties now in force.

"The present tariff is not only most unjust in its distinctions and restrictions, but practically it is prohibitory on a large portion of the most desirable wools, which are available to our foreign competitors free from tax. It is protective to the European manufacturer, and only in name to the home wool growers."

Wade's Fibre and Fabric then asks if we "can expect legislation equal to the occasion?" Probably it perceives that we cannot expect such legislation if a revision of the wool duties is to be made in accordance with the desires of the National Wool Growers' Association and the policy of the Republican Party as shown in the Senate Tariff bill. In that bill the duties on wool of the class that furnishes the largest imports were raised 60 per cent. in spite of the fact that the manufacturers using wool of that grade are compelled to import it because it is grown here only in very small quantities.

The woolen manufacturing industry generally is suffering because of the duties that tend to prevent the manufacturer from using such a mixture of qualities as the interests of his business require and that place him at a disadvantage in many ways as compared with the foreign manufacturer. They protect the foreign manufacturer. The prosperity of the domestic wool grower is closely related to and dependent upon the prosperity of the domestic manufacturer of woolen goods. The "somewhat improved condition" of the domestic wool market can be only a temporary change if the domestic manufacturers of woolens continue to go one after another into bankruptcy. There is no probability that the politicians who rule the Wool Growers' Association will give any weight to such statements as these quoted above from *Wade's Fibre and Fabric*. If the unfortunate manufacturers desire to hasten the coming of the day when their burdens shall be taken off they should strive independently and earnestly to procure either the removal of the duties on wool or a very considerable reduction of them.

THE FLACK DIVORCE CASE.

The reopening of the Flack divorce case, considering the circumstances in which a decree of divorce was obtained, is a matter for public congratulation. Mrs. FLACK is entitled to the more credit for resolving upon this step inasmuch as the charge made by these circumstances against her husband is really rather of a crime against the public than of a private offense against herself. He had the decency not to bring any charges against her character. It seems that the pecuniary arrangement he proposed was such as would have been satisfactory to her as the basis of a separation, and it may be presumed that it would be equally satisfactory in the event of a divorce. Her complaint in relation to the decree is that, although she is the plaintiff of record, and the decree was issued ostensibly to her, yet in fact she had not sued or intended to sue for a divorce. Whether the allegations made by FLACK of his own misconduct and established by the referee's report are true or untrue, it is only his wife who had any claim to use them as the basis of a divorce suit. The old maxim, *volenti non fit injuria*, is especially applicable to conjugal disagreements. If a wife does not choose to take advantage of her husband's infidelity to secure a legal release from him, that, in a legal aspect, is the end of the matter in communities like our own, in which such infidelity is regarded by the law as a private and not as a public offense. No other person has any right to base legal proceedings upon this infidelity.

Least of all is the unfaithful husband himself to be permitted to do so. Our law is vigilant to suspiciousness upon this point and takes especial pains to guard against the issue of a decree merely because one party does not deny what the other in good faith alleges, touching the only cause for which divorce is permitted in this State, and requires affirmative proof of the defendant's guilt. It seems that this proof was furnished in the present case to the satisfaction of the referee by FLACK himself, ostensibly the defendant and in fact both plaintiff and defendant in this curious suit, which is not so much collusive as a bold fraud upon the court. It is fair to assume that he preferred a divorce to a simple separation because he wished to remarry. In that case it may be of some psychological interest, though it is of no legal consequence, to know whether the correspondent he has named in his divorce case is or is not his intended bride. Whether the happiness of his second marriage would be more promoted by a preliminary process of solemnly and under bath blackening the character of the woman he meant to make his wife, or of proof, real or sham, that his unfaithfulness to his first wife was in no wise connected with his desire for a second, is rather a nice question. In either case, the lady whom Mr. FLACK honors with his preference cannot be very sincerely wished joy of her bargain. But that is a question of taste for FLACK and the other person interested, and does not concern the public. What does concern the public is the question whether a public official can be allowed to make use of the machinery of justice for the purpose of practicing a fraud upon his wife and upon the court in which he obtained a decree of divorce from his wife under the false pretense of obtaining for his wife a divorce from himself. The mere reversal of the decree would hardly seem to be an adequate penalty for a successful attempt to play such a trick upon a court, even in a legal sense. The social penalties that a man ought to incur by such behavior are much more serious than any legal penalties that can be inflicted for it, and their enforcement upon Mr. FLACK would drive him out of public office and into permanent obscurity.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

It has been recently stated in the press, and in at least one usually well-informed journal, that Mexico was going to play the part of offended dignity and refuse to send representatives to the approaching Congress of American Nations at Washington. This is not the case, we are glad to say, as President DIAZ has just appointed Admiral ANGEL ORTIZ MONASTERIO, formerly Under Secretary of the Navy in the Gonzales Administration, to be Commissioner not only for the International American Congress at Washington, but to represent Mexico at the maritime exhibition which is proposed to be held in this city. This gentleman will have two colleagues of equal standing with himself, whose nomination will soon be made public, and one of them will probably be a gentleman well and favorably known in this country, so that Mexico, in place of being ready to take offense, as well she might at the attitude of the Harrison Administration toward her, is prepared to aid any honest endeavor to bring about the results aimed at in the ambitious programme to be laid before the assembled congress. We fear, however, that the Mexican Government must make these nominations with but little hope of practical good to be attained, having its past experience of the fate of the Grant-Romero reciprocity treaty, the evident readiness of Secretary WINDOM to listen and, if possible, accede to the demands of the ultra-protectionists, and so crush at a blow Mexico's most important export trade to this country, and last of all the petty act of unfriendliness in imposing a surcharge of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* and $1 a ton on Mexican cargoes and shipping in retaliation for the existence of the Mexican differential duties, which would have been abolished by the acceptance of the treaty negotiated and approved by Gen. GRANT and his Cabinet.

We doubt whether Secretary WINDOM has reflected on our vulnerable position in relation to Mexico in this matter of shipping, and we find that instead of in any way exaggerating the state of public and, we believe we may say, official opinion in our former remarks upon the subject, we were below the mark, and the retaliatory action that we referred to as possible is now more than probable if the obnoxious order issued by Mr. WINDOM to the port Collectors is not withdrawn. The relative positions of the two countries are that at present the bulk of the shipping, both steam and sailing, trading to every Mexican port is American, while the entire mercantile marine of Mexico trading to United States ports consists of one steamer to New-Orleans, some twenty schooners and such like coasting craft rarely going beyond our Gulf ports, and four or five brigantines coming to New-York and Philadelphia. It is more than probable that if the collective wisdom of the Cabinet does not compel Mr. WINDOM to modify in some way the application of his recent edict before the 1st of September, at which date the customs regulations in Mexico are revised, our shippers and ship owners will be disagreeably surprised to find a retaliatory surcharge of $2 a ton on American shipping entering Mexican ports. This will mean that the whole of the shipping business between this country and Mexico will be handed over to the Spanish line already established and sailing from this port and to a new English line just being established between Mexico and United States ports, any deficiency of accommodation being really supplied by British "tramp" steamers. This is a matter for the serious consideration not only of the Government but of merchants directly interested in the shipping trade with Mexico, some of the most prominent of whom, if we mistake not, have been ardent and hitherto faithful supporters of the Administration.

TENNYSON'S PROSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not quite accurate in form, though it may be in spirit, to say that Tennyson never wrote a paragraph in prose for publication. Leaving out of the question the long and interesting letter, not written for publication, but permitted to be published, which gives added value to Mr. Dawson's "Study of 'The Princess,'" there will be found in the first published copy of "The Palace of Art" (1832) two paragraphs relating to verses, there relegated to the foot of the page, but originally intended to form a part of the poem. There is also the statement, made at the end of the first volume of the edition of his poems in two volumes, telling us where he found the suggestions for the "Dora" and for the "Lady Clara Vere de Vere."

However, in spite of these exceptions to the statement that Tennyson has never in his eighty years written a paragraph in prose for publication, the notable fact remains that much sifting has been able to discover no more than these. The poet himself alludes to the rarity of his prose at the end of the letter published by Mr. Dawson. "I find," he says, "that I have written, quite contrary to my custom, a letter, when I had merely intended to thank you for your interesting commentary." C. C.

LEGITIME HEMMED IN.

The steamship George W. Clyde arrived last night from St. Marc, Gonaives, and Port de Paix, Hayti, and, according to the news brought by her officers, the toils are gradually folding themselves about Legitime and Port au Prince. The United States man-of-war Kearsarge was at Port de Paix when the Clyde left there, Aug. 4. All on board were well.

On July 20 the Northern gunboats Artibonite and Jacmel left St. Marc, loaded with ammunition, guns, and 700 troops. They set sail for Port au Prince and arrived off the city on the following day. There was much excitement there over the appearance of these vessels, and there was a general alarm sent out that an attack was about to be made from all quarters. Such was not the case, however, at least for the moment. The intention of Hippolyte was to effect a landing of his troops to the south of Port au Prince. This was carried out to the letter, the 700 soldiers being landed at Salle Tron, the scene of former devastation at the hands of the troops of Gen. Dardignac. The gunboats returned to St. Marc on the 27th. It was the opinion of the Kearsarge's officers, as expressed to those on board the Clyde, that Port au Prince could hold out but a few days longer. The line of Hippolyte's besieging army could be seen from the decks of the American ship.

ART NOTES.

During the past month Mr. Warren K. Moorhead has been opening prehistoric mounds in Ohio. Near Chillicothe he found in a large mound still thirteen feet high the skeleton of a very large Indian, having beside it the bones of a panther of unusual size. Though it is certain that this interment was complimentary to the dead, there was nothing to show whether the gentleman had killed the tiger or the tiger slain the gentleman. Another mound overlooking the Scioto yielded fifteen skeletons, of which two are very large and from the nature of the bones must have belonged to very powerful men. These were provided with copper and shell necklaces, arrows of which fine flint heads remain, large war hatchets of stone with very sharp edges, and pipes carved out of steatite. One had a pair of tablets or breast ornaments carved of striped slate, but without inscription. On the hand of a child of ten were two copper rings. Most of the skulls found are very thick, with rather low foreheads. It is very difficult to guess the age of these cemeteries because while some are very ancient the practice of burying in mounds was kept up to within a century before the settlement of Ohio. The Miamis used such customs, but were driven out of the Scioto Valley by the Shawnees, who buried their dead in graves. "All Indian tribes except those found by the whites in Ohio build mounds," remarks Mr. Moorehead in a rather sweeping fashion to a representative of a Cincinnati paper. "We find in different river valleys where different tribes live a variety of mounds. They are not all put up alike, as many people think. There is as much difference in the relics of different localities as there is in the languages of the different tribes."

Mr. J. B. Harrison of the Forestry Congress reports in *Garden and Forest* that of the 5,000,000 acres which may be roughly included in the Adirondacks only 1,000,000 remain in virgin forest. Most of this is in Hamilton County, with a good deal in Herkimer and some in Franklin. "There has been a great deal of very indefinite writing and talk about the Adirondack forests, some of it misleading, because not based on any considerable knowledge of the facts of the actual condition and course of things in the woods. From three-fourths to four-fifths of the original forest has already been cut off, and hundreds of square miles, hundreds of thousands of acres, have been utterly denuded and ruined by the burning and washing away of the soil, so that centuries must pass before these vast tracts of bare and sun-scorched rocks can again produce valuable trees."

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of New-Hampshire setting forth that "the preservation of the forests of New-Hampshire is essentially necessary not only for the prosperity of our vast manufacturing interests, but also to preserve and increase that natural beauty of scenery which is so attractive to visitors," and explaining that the hills and mountains in the State are being rapidly denuded of timber and rendered unsightly by the acts of private parties owning the same." At the same time a resolution was passed to appoint a commission to examine the question of a State public park to be formed on unoccupied lands.

The colossal equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee designed by Mercié of Paris is now in the foundry, where it has been enlarged, section by section, from the life-size model supplied by the sculptor. It will probably reach Richmond toward the end of November. The pedestal is already in place. When unveiled there will be grand ceremonies about the statue, including a parade of military and of veterans of the Confederate armies.

A battle group of three soldiers, comprising the Color Sergeant standing, a wounded officer sinking down, and a member of the color guard kneeling, knapsack on back and about to raise his prone, has been modelled by Lorado Taft of Chicago. It is called "Defending the Flag," and will be shown at the Autumn exposition in that city.

A pair of screens wrought in the finest of gold lacquer by Japanese workmen have been sold to a merchant of Shanghai for $14,000. The Chinese never reached as high a point of perfection in lacquers as the Japanese, though the porcelains of the former are considered superior.

M. Adolphe Démy has presented to the Louvre a plate of gilt bronze found at Narbonne last year. It contains a fragment of a law concerning the provincial assemblies of Gallia Narbonensis and the duties of the flamen of Augustus who presided over that assembly B. C. 27.

Mr. D. C. French will model the bronze statue of Thomas Starr King, the preacher, for Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. His stands with right hand resting on a set of Roman fasces and a roll of manuscript in the left. It will be ten feet high and cost $13,000.

A portrait of the late John Gilbert in his rôle of Anthony Absolute has been painted by Mr. William Edgar Marshall. He is seated on the veranda of an old-fashioned English house.

ADVICES FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 3.—At a recent meeting of the Grocers' Association a resolution was passed providing that from Nov. 1 the members should refuse to receive bank bills from customers in payment for goods, but to insist upon payment in gold or silver coin. This action causes no alarm among the public, as twice before a similar resolution was passed without effect. It is said grocers at other localities will adopt the same measure.

Among the last mines discovered and registered at the Government offices are two of mercury, covering a surface of fifty acres, and one of antimony, of about one hundred acres. They are not being worked owing to a lack of capital.

The project to build a railway from Puerto Principe to Santa Cruz is again being discussed.

Among the exhibits which attracted much attention at the fair recently held at Santa Clara was a rich collection of samples of the different metals that are to be found in the Escambray Mountains, in that locality.

According to the Sagua papers an American syndicate will establish near Enoncujada several large central sugar plantations. The report that the syndicate would conduct a central sugar estate was incorrect.

The crop of sugar at Manzanillo amounts to 413,545 bags, of which 236,745 were shipped directly to New-York and 120,090 by way of Cienfuegos. The Board of Directors of the Cardenas Sugar Refinery have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on account of profits. Payment will be made to the stockholders after Aug. 16. According to a statement just published at Matanzas the crop of 1888-9 amounts to 544,300 tons of sugar and 93,850 tons of molasses, against 647,860 tons of sugar and 125,460 tons of molasses in the previous year.

MINERS WANT TO ARBITRATE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Chicago Committee on Relief for the destitute coal miners at Streator, Ill., and elsewhere in Northern Illinois, headed by Congressman Frank Lawler, has issued an address to the people of the State of Illinois. It sets forth that there are, according to the conservative statistics of the Miners' Union, 4,052 families, making 18,450 persons, who are dependent on charity in the district. The committee says that the arbitration compromise price for mining of 72½ cents per ton reached in one of the mines in Streator is too low, and suggests that a further conference be held with a view, if possible, of fixing the rate at 75 cents, with a resumption of work throughout the entire district. To this end the following telegram was sent to-day by the committee to Mr. W. L. Scott of Erie, Penn., and Mr. Francis Bartlett of Boston, who have large interests in these mines:

"The undersigned, acting for the Chicago Citizens Miners' Relief Committee, which during the past four weeks has collected and sent about two hundred tons of food to the destitute miners of Northern Illinois, wishes to ask you if you will not suggest some way by arbitration or otherwise, to settle the difficulty and put your men back into the shafts. I will be pleased to present to them any proposition you may offer."

RELIEF FROM THE JUTE TRUST.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—It is understood that large capitalists are here to incorporate the American Pine Fibre Company with ample capital to produce pine fibre bagging for covering cotton bales on a very large scale. Great improvements have been made of late in the new industry, and the promoters are now shipping pine bagging daily into various sections of the cotton belt for the purpose of introducing this new product, which, it is claimed, will solve the bagging question for the cotton planters of the South, and relieve them of the exactions of the jute combination.

THE ST. LOUIS CORN DEAL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The special committee to whom was appealed the July corn deal met yesterday afternoon and confirmed the decision of the Committee on Contracts of 40 cents, with 5 per cent. added as a penalty for default.

All the shorts accepted this as final, with the exception of Ned Price. He refuses most positively to settle at 42 cents, and says before he will do so he will spend $10,000 in the courts. His brokers, Schreiner, Flack & Co., state that they will settle with Orthwein Brothers and take their chances with Mr. Price.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—In the local lawn tennis tournament this afternoon, J. S. Brown, winner of this year's tournament, played H. W. Cozzens, Jr., winner of last year, for the championship cup held by the latter. Brown won three straight sets—6—0, 6—3, 6—1. In mixed doubles Mr. S. Brown and Miss Annie Stebbins beat A. Peckham and Miss Mollie Smith, 6—2, 7—5.

ECHOES OF SARATOGA LIFE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The third consecutive bright day has dawned, bringing confidence and satisfaction. The rain is forgotten and pleasure's pendulum makes hourly a wider, more rapid sweep. Congress Hall is full to the brim; at dinner yesterday 1,002 guests were served. The other hotels are equally besieged; it is easier to pick out through the country the few prominent people who are not here than to enumerate the hosts of celebrities who have already reached the spa.

Jay Gould and family returned last night to their States' cottage from their fishing trip through the Adirondacks. S. H. H. Clark took advantage of Mr. Gould's absence to run down to New-York, but joined him again to-day on the smokers' piazza of the same hotel. Eli Perkins has come and Col. Ochiltree has not yet left. Truth has doubtless taken to her well in despair.

It is to be hoped Mr. Wanamaker will not let his enjoyment of Saratoga's pleasures prevent him from reading the morning village papers, in one of which is a letter calling attention to the custom of the Saratoga Post Office of closing the New-York evening mail at 8 o'clock, while the train which takes it down leaves some hours later. A short time ago some mail inspectors visited the office here, and since then the bag goes on the 10 P. M. train instead of at midnight, as formerly, although the mail still closes at 8 o'clock. These extra two hours are often of serious importance to business men, to say nothing of their value to belated newspaper correspondents, but all pressure as yet brought to bear has been of no avail. It is no fault of Mr. Langdon, the Postmaster. The resources of the office are fully taxed now, and to get the New-York bags off later would necessitate an extra clerk, for whose salary no appropriation is made. No New-York mail goes down on the 4 P. M. train, either, which again would be a convenience to the public. The trouble seems to be that the department at Washington has not fully awakened to the fact that Saratoga in midsummer is a metropolis and its needs for facilities of communication, particularly with its sister metropolis, New-York, whose twin it is, are vastly increased. Of course, special Summer postal arrangements are made, but the field is not yet covered, and every year regularly the same wail arises from business men and press people sojourning here.

Miss Morosini's tandem team attracts much attention and admiration. The handsome bay horses have bright yellow bands across their foreheads, finished with large rosettes of the same color; the tiger in his perch behind wears on his coat lapel a huge rosette of similar brilliant hue, while the reins which the fair driver so skilfully manipulates in the somewhat hazardous threading of crowded Broadway are of pure white.

Miss Morosini drives her trap usually in the afternoon, taking her morning outing in the saddle. Her grace as an equestrienne is a matter of established note.

Col. Hain of the New-York elevated roads is here with his wife.

Major Stack of the United States Marine Corps is at the Windsor.

Cards are out for Monday receptions through August at Judge Hilton's mansion at Woodlawn. Mrs. Hughes, the Judge's daughter, and Mrs. Henry Hilton will receive.

The recent death of Mrs. J. W. Ellis at her North Broadway cottage was a great shock to the cottage society here, of which the deceased lady was a distinguished member. It was understood that her illness was serious, but no one anticipated a fatal termination, and its occurrence was at first hardly credited. Mrs. A. C. Downing's reception for last evening was postponed out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Ellis, and Mrs. Fellows has deferred his second of her August Saturday At Homes for this week for the same reason. Mrs. Rockwood's Fridays are also withheld till the 16th.

The Hon. William S. Grosbeck of Cincinnati and the Webb party, including Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Messrs. J. Seward Webb, and George Bird, Miss Shepard, and Miss Carrie Bird, are at the United States.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is at the Grand Union.

Ex-Chancellor of New-Jersey Benjamin Williamson of Elizabeth is at Congress Hall.

Mr. George Law distinguished himself yesterday somewhat out of his usual line. A boy was run over on Broadway, and Mr. Law, who was passing, jumped from his carriage, leaving his prancing horses, picked the lad up, and carefully carried him into the house, Garden View, before which the accident had occurred. The little fellow was the grandson of the proprietor of the house, and, fortunately, escaped without serious injury. Mr. Law insisted on calling and paying a physician to ascertain this fact, and only left his little charge when he showed signs of recovery, and then with an injunction to the relatives to call upon him if he could be of further use.

A much more lively accident was that to the Grand Union 'bus the day before. Everybody who saw the horses tearing through Division-street and down Broadway felt glad that, since it had to be, he was on hand to assist at the thrilling spectacle. Mr. Craig, the passenger who jumped in front of the Adelphi, is rapidly recovering, although his broken finger is likely to remind him of his rapid ride for some time to come. Mrs. Craig, whose attempts to follow her husband were strenuously resisted by the porter, finally succeeded in getting out further down the street, but beyond a shaking up was not injured. The driver gallantly held on to the reins, and at last stopped the horses. At the first break, up near the station, the whiffletree were snapped in two, seriously complicating matters.

Comment has frequently been made upon the furious driving indulged in by the 'bus drivers as they leave the station and turn through

NEW-LONDON TO NEWPORT

OPENING RACE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB'S CRUISE.

SPLENDID CONTESTS IN NEARLY ALL THE CLASSES—THE RACE AND THE WINNERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Forty-nine of the sailing yachts of the New-York Yacht Club opened the active feature of the club's annual cruise to-day by racing from New-London Harbor to this port, a distance of thirty-seven nautical miles. Nearly as many more yachts of sail or steam, which are a part of the cruising fleet, came here from New-London also, but did not enter the race. The steam yachts accompanied the racers, dodging in and among them, but being very particular not to take their wind, while the others proceeded on ahead or behind at will. Sail was put on the yachts at an early hour, and at 8 o'clock nearly all of them were in readiness to begin the first run of the cruise in accordance with plans decided upon at the meeting of Captains on board the flagship last evening.

The morning was exhilarating. The air was delightfully cool and clear, with a brisk wind blowing up from the north by east. The prospects for a grand race put enthusiasm into every one on the yachts, and the Captains laid to with a will in getting everything aboard in good shape. The atmosphere over the Thames between the Pequot House and the Fort Griswold Hotel opposite was alive with flapping sails, which were so numerous as to hide the view of one shore from the other. The scene presented was an animated one, but it was not as pleasing as when the yachts squared away together, and in a picturesque procession followed the flagship Electra out into open water.

The nine sixtons, little forties, as may be supposed, were the first ones to reach the vicinity of the starting line, which was between the steam yachts Electra and Oneida, anchored about a mile outside the harbor. They scooted hereand there and everywhere, danced around the Electra in apparent glee, and then hunted the breezes to try their speed. The big schooners were held in check to give the smaller craft a free chance to start, and the preparatory gun from the deck or the Electra, fired at 9:23 A. M., found the fleet in good position to cross the line in the order of their respective classes. At that time, however, there came an unlooked-for condition. The wind, which promised such a successful race, began to lighten perceptibly, and continued to blow with less force until, a few minutes after the last boat had crossed the line, there was no wind at all, and the yachts drifted eastward with an ebb tide. The gun that started Class 5 of schooners, and Classes 5, 6, and 7 of sloops was fired at 9:33, and their handicap time was announced by a signal at 9:38. The rest of the classes were started at 9:58 and handicapped ten minutes later.

Of the forty-nine starters only twenty-seven got away without being handicapped, there being twenty-two which were given handicap time. Indeed, a number of the schooners had hard work in crossing the line at all, the wind almost giving out on them and the tide carrying them out of their course. Owing to a new breeze which came from the eastward, those which were prompt in getting off were given an advantage which influenced the results of the finishes shown by the official record of the race; so in several cases a fair test of speed was prevented.

The forty-foot sloop Gorilla was the first yacht to cross the line at 9:35:09. The schooner Intrepid, which managed to cross at 10:24:15, almost an hour later, was the last, and the order of the yachts in the various classes, together with their handicap in minutes and seconds, was as follows:

Class 1 of Schooners.—Norseman, Constellation, Dauntless, 0:50; Palmer, 4:29; Ramona, 6:21; Intrepid, 16:15.

Class 2 of Schooners.—Montauk, Norna, Fortuna, 2:00; Fredonia, 6:45.

Class 3 of Schooners.—Sachem, Grayling, Mayflower, Sea Fox, Merlin, 0:22; Alert, 2:22.

Class 4 of Schooners.—Œnone, Marguerite, Halcyon, Iroquois, 3:00.

Class 5 of Schooners.—Clio, Harbinger, Quickstep, Azalea, 1:45; Agnes, 1:52; Whim, 2:21; Curlew, 3:00; Triton, 1:38.

Class 3 of Sloops—Pocahontas, Fanny, Katrina, Begonia, 1:00; Titania, 1:22; Gracie, 2:15.

Class 4 of Sloops—Hildegarde, Wizard, Whileaway.

Class 5 of Sloops—Bertie, Clara, 3:37; Sagitta, 1:58; Cinderella, 1:56.

Class 6 of Sloops—Adelaide.

Class 7 of Sloops—Gorilla, Nymph, Pert, Lotowana, Mariquita, 1:18; Lura, 16:57.

As decided last evening, the course was thrown the Race instead of Fisher's Soned, as originally planned, but the yachts had first to get out of the calm into the breeze which sprung up from the eastward and only reached the leaders. This was no easy task, and when they finally got out Gorilla and Mariquita had reached a point several miles to the eastward. So the calm at the outset of the race marred its success from a racing standpoint, but there was enough wind after it to enable one to obtain a good idea of the yachts' sailing qualities. The leading boats were, in succession, the Gorilla, Clara, Sachem, and Grayling. At 12:30 the wind shifted to the south, becoming more free and strong, until at the finish it was south by west and blowing as it had done in the morning.

It was a club topsail day and spinnakers were set on the run from Point Judith to Beaver Tail. In the first-class schooners the new Constellation had things all her own way, as was to be expected considering the class of entries, all the rest being old-style craft. Still the new yacht sailed very fast, and gained many good opinions from the spectators of the race. She had a late start and lost a good deal by the calm, but when she got the breeze she fetched higher than any schooner in the fleet before, perhaps, the Sea Fox, and at one time came up through the squadron very fast and it looked as if she would lead the fleet across the line. Later she got a trifle more had luck and finished behind the Grayling and Sachem.

Among the second-class schooners the Grayling won an easy victory, due quite as much to the excellent handling she received as to the speed of the yacht. She was among the first of the yachts to start wind-hauled into the eastward. The Grayling took advantage of every puff, and by the time she was abreast of Race Rock she had a lead of half a mile over the Sachem. The Sachem was second, Margueruite third, Sea Fox fourth, and Œnone fifth. The others had been in hard luck, and the Montauk, Constellation, Mayflower, and especially Halcyon, were far astern, the last-named never having a chance to win.

From Race Rock the wind kept hauling to the southward and was fairly constant. The Grayling footed very well, but the Sachem fetched higher, so that it was even between them on the windward work. The Marguerite and Œnone both did very clever work, the Marguerite holding close to the Sachem's quarter. At 12 o'clock the Grayling was just passing Watch Hill; the Sachem set her balloon topsail on a change of wind, and the Marguerite followed suit. The yachts outside kept a nice breeze before the Grayling, which was well in shore, felt it and the Sachem gradually crawled up till she was the leading boat.

Capt. Oakley missed a chance of finishing ahead of Capt. Terry. If he had run off a bit while he had the breeze he could have taken a position directly ahead of the Grayling, and taken the same chances as the latter. But he kept out too far, and as the Grayling had about the same luck as the Sachem, the latter was not in as good a position when it came to ognaring around Point Judith. Finally, the Sachem, Œnone, Marguerite, and Constellation, the Burgess quartet, were obliged to set spinnakers and run dead before the wind, as the breeze was continually hauling in to the southward. Here was the Grayling's opportunity. Being to leeward, she could make her balloon jib topsail draw, so she secured the lead, and at Point Judith she had the race well in hand. The Sachem had a little spinnaker, so the Grayling gained a long lead.

Commodore Fish's yacht jibed main boom to starboard a mile from the line and ran swiftly across in a good breeze about twelve minutes ahead of the Sachem. The Constellation sailed well before the wind, and the four Burgess boats crossed the line almost abreast. The Sea Fox crew did not take any pains to out down the long lead, as they were almost hopelessly beaten. The Katrina sailed very well with her more liberal allowance of sail. Her new mainsail set very well and she sailed a good race, although she had not a chance from the start. She had the race practically her own way, for her lead on the Titania and Bedonin at the start enabled her to take an advantage of the dying northern breeze and placed her in a position to first catch the easterly breeze and draw away out of hailing range unless a fluke should favor her opposing foes. The fluke did not come, however, and the Katrina held a lead of over half a mile over the Titania, her most formidable rival, until the finish.

The Titania headed the Bedonin in working out from the line at the start, and as soon as she caught a breeze was started after the Katrina, Capt. Haff being at her wheel. The old Bedouin, designed by Joen Harvey, was not in the race, being sailed in the Jay yachts as are the Titania and the Bedouin, and was consequently beaten badly. The Pocahontas and Fanny held well to the southward, with the Gracie working between them and the Titania. The Fanny passed Commodore Smith's sloop and so did the Gracie. As the Titania and Katrina did not have a close race on even conditions the contest of seventies was not as interesting as it would have been otherwise.

Of the number the Lira made the best time, although she did not win. This honor went to the Gorilla, which was never headed by an opponent, and which finished seventh of the fleet. The Gorilla's early start did much for her. She led the fleet for fifteen miles, being followed by the Mariquita. The Liris was more heavily handicapped at the start than any other boat, but she picked up the other forties very fast, and was second of them before Point Judith was passed. She and the Mariquita had a close fight for some distance, the Liris finally showing her speed under a clever trimming of the sails. The Liris was in cruising trim with much extra weight, but she sailed admirably. The Nymph was not provided with her racing sails. This fact accounts for her being left by the others. The Lotawana was left like the Nymph and did not cross the finish line to have her time taken. It was strange that in the light wind that prevailed the Burgess forties did not have their topsails set until they were being beaten, and then it was too late to do them much good. The Clara, as usual, had everything her own way.

The finish for all classes was a beautiful one, the yachts carrying all the sail that could be crowded on to advantage. The big rigs of the Liris, Katrina, and Constellation were the most conspicuous in the fleet. The order of finish was as follows: Grayling, Sachem, Constellation, Margarerite, Œnone, Clara, Gorilla, Sea Fox, Liris, Mariquita, Katrina, Titania, Hildegarde, Quicksteр, Nymph, Montauk, Mayflower, Fanny, Sagitta, Cinderella, Harbinger, Merlin, Azalea, Agnes, Iroquois, Elma, Bertie, Whilsaway, Bedouin, Triton, Fortuna, Palmer, Clio, Pocohontas, Alert, Norseman, Ramona, Dauntless, Intrepid, Fredoela, Whim, and Norna. The forty-footers—Helen, Chispa, Alice, A. W. A., and Verena—did not race. The official time taken was as follows:

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Constellation	10 03 34	3 51 03	5 47 29	5 48 15
Palmer	10 03 00	4 48 48	6 40 48	6 36 58
Ramona	10 03 00	5 01 04	6 53 04	6 51 09
Intrepid	10 03 00	5 05 48	6 57 43	6 51 22
Norseman	10 02 48	4 58 16	6 55 28	6 54 18
Dauntless	10 03 00	5 03 20	6 55 20	6 55 20

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Montauk	10 02 11	4 22 40	6 20 29	6 19 41
Fortuna	10 03 00	4 48 46	6 40 46	6 39 45
Fredonia	10 06 00	5 09 03	7 01 03	not m'd
Norma	10 03 51	5 15 29	7 08 38	7 07 15

THIRD-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Grayling	9 59 50	8 37 48	5 37 58	5 33 38
Sachem	9 59 48	3 49 44	5 50 01	5 48 17
Sea Fox	10 02 58	3 56 54	5 53 56	5 53 13
Mayflower	10 03 00	4 01 38	5 21 06	5 18 23
Merlin	10 06 00	4 29 38	6 21 38	6 21 38
Elma	10 06 23	4 37 20	6 30 50	6 28 31
Alert	10 03 00	4 57 32	6 49 32	6 48 21

FOURTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Œnone	10 00 51	3 51 42	5 50 51	5 46 08
Marguerite	10 00 00	3 51 20	5 51 20	5 46 51
Elsphant	10 06 51	4 31 53	6 28 02	6 26 27
Iroquois	10 06 00	4 36 41	6 28 41	6 27 34
Halcyon	10 03 51	4 34 58	6 28 02	6 26 27

FIFTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Quickstep	9 37 26	4 19 55	6 42 29	6 41 03
Agnes	9 36 00	4 35 42	6 57 42	6 45 15
Azalea	9 38 00	4 31 03	6 53 03	6 47 32
Harbinger	9 36 30	4 29 36	6 52 56	6 50 14
Triton	9 39 00	4 45 10	7 07 10	7 02 44
Clio	9 34 59	4 48 57	7 13 58	7 11 50
Whim	9 36 00	5 09 29	7 38 29	Not m'd.
Curlew	9 38 00	Did not finish.		

THIRD CLASS—SLOOPS.

Katrina	10 06 51	4 08 41	5 59 50	5 59 28
Titania	10 08 00	4 14 57	6 06 57	6 06 57
Fanny	10 03 24	4 23 26	6 22 02	6 17 28
Gracie	10 08 00	4 31 52	6 23 52	6 21 56
Bedouin	10 08 00	4 43 39	6 35 39	6 33 44
Pocahontas	10 00 28	4 57 31	6 57 03	6 52 37

FOURTH CLASS—SLOOPS.

Hildegards	10 02 43	4 18 37	6 13 54	6 13 54
Whileaway	10 03 09	4 40 52	6 37 43	6 27 56
Wizard	10 02 47	Did not finish.		

FIFTH CLASS—SLOOPS.

Clara	9 38 00	3 52 34	6 14 34	6 13 23
Cinderella	9 38 00	4 27 50	6 49 50	6 49 50
Bertie	9 37 05	4 39 32	7 02 27	6 58 02
Sagitta	9 37 05	4 39 10	7 01 47	Not m.

SIXTH-CLASS—SLOOPS.

Adelaide	9 35 43	4 34 34	6 58 51	6 58 51

SEVENTH-CLASS—SLOOPS.

Gorilla	9 35 09	3 56 51	6 21 32	6 20 10
Mariquita	9 35 00	4 04 03	6 28 03	6 24 45
Lura	9 38 00	4 02 54	6 24 54	6 24 54
Nymph	9 36 15	4 22 30	6 46 17	6 43 05
Lotawana	9 37 54	Did not finish.		
Pert	9 37 16	Did not finish.		

The winners are as follows:

Constellation beats Palmer 50 minutes 38 seconds.

Montauk beats Fortuna 20 minutes 4 seconds.

Grayling beats Sachem 14 minutes 39 seconds.

Œnone beats Marguerite 57 seconds.

Quickstep beats Agnes 4 minutes 13 seconds.

Katrina beats Titania 7 minutes 29 seconds.

Hildegarde beats Whilsaway 14 minutes 2 seconds.

Clara beats Sagitta 33 minutes 47 seconds.

Adelaide has a walkover.

Gorilla beats Mariquita 4 minutes 35 seconds.

The guests aboard the yachts as far as reported are as follows:

Steam Yacht Wanda—Capt. James Stillman, ex-President Cleveland, Col. Daniel Lamont, and J. T. Woodward.

Steam Yacht Sentinel—Capt. Bonsida, Howland Hoadley.

Steam Yacht Unquowa—Capt. O. B. Jennings, the Misses Jennings, and P. G. Bartlett.

Steam Yacht Jsan—Capt. James Renwick, A. Monroe, and E. B. Renwick.

Steam Yacht Corsair—Capt. J. Pierpont Morgan; Francis Peabody, of Danvers, Mass.; E. F. Bowditch, South Farmingham; J. C. Rogers and F. Frelinghuysen of Newark.

Steam Yacht Oneida—Capt. E. C. Benedict, Miss Benedict, Miss Helen Benedict, Miss Grace Churchill, A. La Montagne, and W. Thompson

Steam Yacht Radha—Capt. A. B. Wolfe and W. B. Post.

Schooners.—Œnone—Capt. H. Cochrane, J. N. Campbell, and J. S. Ludlam. Quickstep—Capt. F. Grinnell, Mrs. Grinnell, Miss Grinnell, H. H. Burke, and Master Russell Grinnell. Mayflower—Capt. F. T. Rudelph, Miss Elliott, Roosevelt, H. L. Saunders, J. A. Meeker, Jr., R. C. Leroy, and H. Von L. Meyer. Sachem—Capt. William Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Caroll, H. Colt, Jr., and E. M. Cameron. Sea Fox—Capt. Thomas Langford, J. Burdsall, J. W. Devoe, and W. S. Thornton. Viking—Capt. J. M. Loomis, Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. E. H. Babcock. Grayling—The Commodore L. A. Fish, D. Chauncey, F. W. Ritter, H. E. Distilhurst, Carl E. Duffy, and H. S. Brown. Clio—Capt. E. C. Moffat, P. P. Lewis, G. S. Wallace, G. H. Barnes, and F. J. Vernon. Marguerite—Capt. W. H. Gallatin, Lonatawa—Capt. M. O. Foster, R. W. Gibson, E. C. Griffin, and C. C. Foster. Mariquita—Capt. A. Belmont, Jr., Wandell Goodwin, A. L. Devens, and F. Swift.

Cutters.—Louise—Capt. Samuel Mather, G. W. Wetmore, H. S. Sherman, F. W. Gwynn, S. A. Raymond, William Gardner, and Mr. Lovejoy.

To-morrow will occur here the race for the Goelet Cups for schooners and sloops. They will be without time limit and will be started at 10:30 A. M.

About Sept. 16 will be given a series of races off Newport for cups offered by prominent yachtsmen. Mr. E. D. Morgan of the Constellation offers cups valued at $600 for third-class cutters and sloops, the courses being fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return. Also cups valued at $250 for forty-footers, the course prescribed being ten miles to windward or leeward and return, and Mr. Archibald Rogers offers one cup valued at $150 for thirty-footers, the course to be the same as that for the forties. The races will take place on three successive days.

The Larchmont Yacht Club of Marblehead offers an attractive programme of four days racing Aug. 24, 26, 27, and 28. These dates are fixed to allow the yachts to get around to Marblehead from Newport after Aug. 19. There will be classes for forty-footers, thirty-footers, and twenty-seven footers. A cup, value $250, is offered for forty-footers, and two Corinthian Yacht Club cups, one of $150 value for thirty, and one of $100 value for twenty-seven footers.

In addition the Saracen Cup, value $100, is offered to keel yachts of Corinthian Yacht Clubs, barring Saracen, that makes the best average in the series. All the Eastern yachts will enter, and a number of the New-York craft are expected to do so.

ON THE NORTH SHREWSBURY.

MANY YACHTSMEN HAVE A VERY BUSY TIME AT RED BANK.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Yesterday was a gala day for the yachtsmen of the North Shrewsbury River. The occasion was the second regatta of the season under the auspices of the Red Bank Club, and the river was dotted with hundreds of vessels. The fleet of the Yonkers Yacht Club was anchored just below the Sea Bird wharf, and the yachts had their flags and streamers flying all day.

The race was started about 3:30 o'clock, and at that time there were not less than a thousand spectators on the piers and along the banks. The judges of the regatta were William W. Willey, Andrew R. Coleman, and George T. Hook. The following yachts started:

Cabin Yachts—(Special Class.)—Avon, W. H. Sanford, Jersey City; Zulu, Fraser & Worthley, Red Bank.

First Class—(Jib and Mainsail Yachts, 19 Feet and Over.)—Our Own, Vreeland Brothers, Bayonne; Benlan, Capt. Mount, Keyport.

Second Class—(Cat-rigged Yachts, 19 Feet and Over.)—Undine, Clinton James, Red Bank; Georgiana, William Clark, Yonkers; Annie R., Charles Burd, Red Bank; Nedaya, Fred De Graw, Red Bank; Lizzie R., Commodore Edward Bissell, Red Bank.

Third Class—(All Yachts Under 19 Feet.)—Irene, Capt. Andrues, Harlem; Kidney Cure, Capt. Watts, Keyport; Clytie, Superintendant Murray, New-York.

The wind was blowing fresh from the north when the yachts crossed the line, but before they reached McClees's Creek it died out and the yachts were becalmed for some time. After that the wind was variable and skillful manœuvring was required to keep the yachts on their courses.

The course was as follows: From a stake off the steamboat wharf to a stake in Guyon's Cove, leaving same on starboard hand; thence to stake in Dr. Boyd's Cove, leaving same on port hand; thence to stake off McClees's Creek, leaving same on port hand; thence to stake in Guyon's Cove, leaving same on port hand; thence to stake in Dr. Boyd's Cove, leaving same on starboard hand; thence to stake off the steamboat wharf, rounding same on starboard. In this course to be sailed over three times, finishing off the steamboat wharf. The total sailing distance over this course is about fifteen miles.

The yachts finished the first round in the following order: Nedaya, Undine, Our Own, Zulu, Avon, Irene, Kidney Cure, and Clytie. The Lizzie R., Georgiana, and Annie R., and Benlan had withdrawn early in the race. The race over the new course has to be made in three hours, and it was evident that the time could not be made when the Nedaya, the leading yacht, finished the second round. The race was therefore called off until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Last night several of the Yonkers and Red Bank yachts were illuminated with Chinese lanterns and there were handsome displays of fireworks. A reception in honor of the Yonkers Club was held at Commodore Bessell's residence on the river bank.

Only three yachts started in this afternoon's race. They were Fred DeGraw's Nedeya, a catboat, in the second class, and Capt. Watts's Kidney Cure and Capt. Andrus's Irene, in the third class. The wind was very light. The Nedaya had a walk-over, and finished in 2:11:45. The Irene won in the third class, her time not being taken. The owners of the winning yachts received handsome silver prizes.

The Yonkers Yacht Club left Red Bank this morning for Sewaren.

WINDWARD CLUB REGATTA.

The third annual regatta of the Windward Club, the flourishing yachting association of Jamaica Bay, will be opened by races off Ruffle Bar on Sunday next and continued on the two succeeding Sundays. The winners in two out of three contests will carry off the prizes. The regatta is open to cathoats only, and flyers of that rig belonging to the Bayswater, Brooklyn, and Canarsie Yacht Clubs, as well as the enerolled rovers of Jamaica Bay, are invited to enter. The entries will be divided into two classes, the first class including boats 19 feet and over in length on the water line and the second class those between 16 and 19 feet.

The course will be from Ruffle Bar dock to and around the red can buoy inside Rockaway Inlet, thence back to a stakeboat off Black Wall, and from there to the starting point. Turning points must be left on the port hand, and all channel marks to the northward. The time limit is two and a quarter hours, and one hour during the course within the limit shall make a race for all. First and second prizes in the shape of Elgin hunting-case silver watches are offered for each class. Entries must be made in writing, giving name of owner and load-water-line measurement, to John M. Wilson, 261 Front-street, New-York.

CALUMET LAKE A FAILURE.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION'S REGATTA HAS A DISMAL OPENING.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Every boat race that has been rowed on Lake Calumet at Pullman has demonstrated that that body of water is no place for racing and never will be. The regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association, which began there to-day, emphasized that fact. The lake is full of eel-grass which, oarsmen say, can never be exterminated, and is so situated that it may be disturbed by pretty nearly every wind that blows. It is shallow and full of bars. It is a pleasant sheet to the eye, but as a sheet of water for boat racing it is a fraud. Of the nine events on its programme to-day only two came off, and the details of those had to be obtained from the participants, as the fog hid the oarsman from view from the half to the grand stand.

The weather was threatening from the middle of the forenoon, and interfered with the attendance, not more than fifteen hundred persons witnessing the two races rowed. At 1 o'clock the wind, which was in the southeast, freshened and the lake was soon covered with white caps. The first event was the trial heat of the senior singles, and was set for 2 o'clock. At that hour the wind veered around to the south and blew straight down the course, which was a mile and a half straightaway from south to north, with the finish at the grand stand belonging to the Pullman Athletic Club. This made matters worse. rain fell from the start of the first race till the middle of the second, and with it there was a fog, which only lifted when the wind got to blowing hard enough to drive it away. When the Regatta Committee sought for the boat, the little steamer Lottie, it was found she was high and dry on a sand bank. In the course of time she was floated off, and at 2 o'clock started down the course.

Five of the seven singles were already out, and by Muchmore and Shea. The little tug had not proceeded 100 yards when her nose poked into a sand bar. Fifteen minutes were consumed in backing and getting back into deep water. It was then ascertained that the Lottie drew thirty-four inches of water, while but twenty-four inches of water was the maximum at the upper end of the course. The dredged channel running east to the Calumet River was next tried, and after humping and sticking in mud and sand several times the lower end of the course was reached. The Captain of the tug went aboard four times to push off and clean the screw of grass.

The men came promptly to their positions and squared themselves for the struggle. The red cap of Cumming of the Bradfords at the bside stake and the yellow and black headgear of Shea of the Don Aweturns marked the course. Referee Glover and Judge Doubleday had getting the men in line and gave the word as pretty a start as could be looked for. Dennie Donahue of the Nautilus Club, Hamilton, Ontario, caught the water first, but was content to take second place to Corbett of the Undine Club, Chicago, for the first quarter, others lay in a bunch about half a boat-length behind at this point. McDowell of the Iroquois and Strickland of the Dons, through bad steering, lost a couple of lengths and almost had a collision.

Donahue had set the pace from the start at thirty-two to the minute, which seemed to entirely the rest. At the half-mile Corbett increased his stroke to thirty-four, but did not seem to draw away from Donahue. The wind was dead over the heads of the shells, and as the three-quarter mark was reached the occupants had their hands full. As the boats passed the buoys that mark half the course the order was: Corbett in the lead by a length, rowing a strong stroke of 34 to the minute, but feathering low. D. Donahue was rowing well within himself at 32, sweeping long and high. The others were hunched two lengths in the rear, making a game fight to close up the gap. Before the mile was reached Donahue had pulled half a length on Corbett and was not distressing himself at that. The water was slow, and a smoother water was reached a hot finish was looked for.

The leaders came into the stretch at a good pace, Donahue drawing rapidly to the front without apparent effort. Within the last 200 yards Corbett got on a half-hearted spurt, but was promptly met by Donahue, who let in more daylight between the boats, coming in an easy winner by a length and a half in 9:53, with Corbett second. The others arrived in the following order: McDowell, Iroquois; Strickland, Cumming, M. Shea, and Muchmore of the Lurlines, Minneapolis.

It was after 4 o'clock when word was given for the doubles. The Monahan brothers of Albany caught the water well, were immediately shut out by the Metropolitans of Jersey City, and Farrankts and Dolphine rapidly swung out and took second and third place respectively to the quarter. All the crews were working up strong at thirty-two strokes to the minute. It was a good race for half the way without altering the positions. To the three-quarters the pace was a good one, without advantage either way. At this point the three leading boats were well in together and rowing a good open stroke of thirty-four to the minute. Just after passing the buoys Ryan and the Monahans' dook was struck by a wave which broke through, and in ten seconds the Albany boys were in the water.

From this point the race between the remaining three boats was a hot one. Holding well together for the finish, the Farragut proved leto the streton jest lapping the Dolphine, who seemed weakening. The Metropolitaoe were rowing a stroke of thirty-eight, and holding their lead well in hand. At the lower end of the island stand the Farragnts let themselves out with a burst, passing the Dolphine at a standstill and earning second place amid a hurricane of cheers. The result of the race was: Metropoliten Boat Club of New-York, J. Stanton and James Filkington, first by one and a half lengths in 8:23; Farragnt Boat Club of Chicago, G. B. Jenkins and E. Brown, second; Dolphin Boat Club, G. K. Turner and E. Case, third.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Edward A. Green & Co., wool merchants of Philadelphia, recently issued an attachment against George Bollman of Reading, owner of a big hat factory in Adamstown, Lancaster County, Penn. Yesterday execution were issued against Bollman for about $20,000. Asa Peck of Providence, R. I., has a big claim, but has not yet executed it. Bollman's liabilities are $30,000; assets undetermined.

Hess Brothers, furniture manufacturers of Toronto, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are stated at $80,000 and assets at somewhat less. About one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

The National Bank of Redemption of Boston placed an attachment of $30,000 on the Riverside Mill property yesterday. J. C. Wallace & Brother of Philadelphia have placed an attachment of $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out in the book store of Banner, Bratsley & Co. and in the Trentman Block at Fort Wayne, Ind. Wednesday evening. The stock was an entire loss, reaching $40,000; insured for $26,000. The block was damaged to the extent of $15,000; fully insured. The Trentman estate block on the south was damaged $5,000. It was occupied by stern, Mautmer & Freedlich, clothiers. Loss on stock $15,000. The Wagner Block on the north was damaged $5,000. It was occupied by Louis Wolte & Co., druggists; damage on stock by water, $20,000. All losses are fully covered by insurance.

The Upton Felting Works at Frye's Mills, Salem, Mass., were gutted by fire yesterday. A large amount of stock and machinery was badly damaged. The loss is from $3,000 to $4,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The steamship Martella, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York July 27 for Gravesend and Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

The steamship Jerome, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Banlawers (Br.) sld. from Shanghai for New-York to-day.

NO KISSES FOR THE BABIES

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPOINTS A MAINE FATHER.

HIS ADVANCE FROM BOSTON TO BAR HARBOR MARKED BY THE USUAL LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—President Harrison and party arrived here at 5:45 P. M. to-day. A large crowd waited to catch sight of him as he touched the pier and entered the carriage, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, who had gone to meet him. In the second carriage came Walker Blaine, Secretary Helford, and a couple of friends. The town provided no public demonstration. Patriotic citizens hung out some flags and bunting, and the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel hired the Bar Harbor Band, which, after playing a while, went to meet the Presidential party. As no vehicles had been provided for the band it fell to the rear in coming up the street, numerous vehicles of the sightseers intervening between it and the party it sought to honor. The President looked pale and somewhat tired, and kept his head slightly bowed. Few knew him by sight, but when he was recognized and cheered he lifted his hat and bowed to right and left. Mr. Blaine neither lifted his hat nor looked to either side of him. The party drove straight to the Blains cottage, where a few friends besides the family, in all not more than a dozen, sat down to supper. To-morrow morning the President will be taken out through seas of Bar Harbor's famous drives, and in the afternoon he will attend the large reception tendered him by Mr. Aulick Palmer of Washington. Various other things are talked of for Saturday and Sunday, but Walker Blaine says the programme may be changed. The entrance was more tame and commonplace than many people desired, but as no desire for a demonstration came from the Blaines no one felt like taking the initiative.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—President Harrison arose much refreshed at Boston this morning. At 7 o'clock a state breakfast was served in the Ebony Room of the Vendome, the party, in addition to the President, being Acting Governor Brackett, Adjt. Gen. Dalton, Secretary Windom, Secretary Proctor, Mayor Hart, Walker Blaine, Private Secretary Halford, and Col. Mansfield. Soon after 8 o'clock twenty men, representing the Lancers and half of the First Battalion of Cavalry, who had been chosen to act as outriders on the way to the station, rode up, and the carriages then drew up. When the President made his appearance he was greeted with cheers. He was accompanied in the first carriage by Lieut. Gov. Brackett and Adjt. Gen. Dalton. In the second carriage were Col. Mansfield, Burgess Gardner, and Lieut. Hall. In the third were Col. Wellington, Col. Sampson, and Col. Rookwell.

The people cheered the President as he passed. A crowd of persons were in waiting at the station and received him with demonstrations of welcome. The President ignored the call for a speech, and the train moved out, appeared on the platform and bowed his farewells.

The train consisted of three cars, the rear one, the entrance to which was decorated with flags, being reserved for the President and party. These cars were arranged as a vestibule train. At the Know-Nothing Crossing, just outside the city, crowds of people cheered the President.

The first demonstration after the departure from Boston was made at South Lawrence, where the train stopped. There a big crowd surrounded the platform as the train stopped, guns thundered a salute, flags waved, and a band played lively airs. The President shook hands with hundreds of the people in waiting behind the train. Mayor Mack formally welcomed the President to Lawrence and introduced him to the people, the President bowing his response. Among the gentlemen who boarded the train at this point, in addition to Gov. Goodell and staff, were Senator Blair, Congressmen Nute and Moore, Secretary of State Tompkins, and Gen. John Eaton, formerly Commissioner of Education, and Editor Cogswell of the Occasional Monitor. They were all presented to the President.

The next stop was at Haverhill, where a big cheering crowd was greeted, and a large crowd packed the station and adjacent streets. Allen Ordway handed to the President a handsome basket of flowers in behalf of the Brother Jonathae Republican Club and made a short speech of presentation. The President bowed and the crowd cheered. "Please convey to your associates my sincere thanks for their courtesy. It is a very pleasant gift," said the President and great cheering followed. Acting Gov. Brackett of Massachusetts and staff left the train at this point, and when the State line was crossed Gov. Goodell of New-Hampshire and staff became the official escort.

At Exeter the President, standing in full view of the crowd, shook hands with men, women, and children. Gov. Goodell and staff said "Good-bye" as the State line was neared and left the car at Exeter. At South Berwick, on the Maine side of the river, a stop was made to take on Adjt. Gen. Sprague, Gen. Harper, and Cols. Philbrook, Pullen, and Boothby of the Governor's staff, and there was more cheering and the same desire to grasp the President's hand.

At Old Orchard the Summer residents and permanent population turned out and gave the President a hearty reception. President Harrison and Congressman Reed shook the hands of many as they stood in front of Gov. Burleigh's staff. The usual introduction was made by Mr. Reed, and the train moved on amid renewed cheering. Most of the time between North Berwick and Portland the President devoted to lounging in an armchair and chatting with Mr. Reed.

The train reached Portland at noon, about fifteen minutes late. There the Boston and Maine officials said "good-bye," and the Maine Central officials took charge. At the station in Portland the President was greeted by a great crowd. A pretty child, three years old, perched upon its father's shoulder, handed a little bouquet to the President, who shook its hand. The father pushed the child forward as if he wanted it kissed, but these actions met with no response. Mr. Reed introduced the President, who bowed and said great cheering. The train stopped only five minutes, and then with a change of engines went on.

Next came Brenswick, and with it another crowd, more cheering, and a salute of twenty-one guns. Mr. Reed left the train at Augusta, which was at the end of his district. The gentlemen who joined the train here were Mayor Lane, Postmaster Manley, the Hon. John D. Stevens, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; National Committeeman J. M. Haynes, and Major O. E. Michaelis of the Kennebec Arsenal.

The crowd that greeted the President at Augusta, Mr. Blaine's home, was a large one, and the President was given an old-fashioned Maine cheer. Mayor Lane introduced the President, who grasped many of the hands which were held out to him. The train moved off amid a storm of cheers, and 177 miles of the 301 had been covered.

The President sat down to lunch with Senator Hale as soon as the train left the Augusta station. His lunch was interrupted by his arrival at Waterville, where the President left the train for the first time since it started from Boston. Amid cheers and expectant looks he walked to a stageleg which had been erected for the purpose and listened to an address by Mayor Meader, to which the President replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The preparations which have been made here are more suggestive of a speech than those I have seen at any other place on my route. I came from Washington with a resolute purpose to make no speeches. The purpose of my coming to Maine, as you well know, was to visit your distinguished citizen, my personal friend and Cabinet officer, James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.] I beg you will therefore allow me simply to thank you for the cordiality with which you have greeted me, to wish you all good, and to bid you good-bye.

Amid cheering the President returned to the train and to his lunch.

Bangor was reached about 3:30 P. M. while a salute was being fired. The station platform was packed. Among visitors here were Congressman Boutelle, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Mayor Bragg, and ex-Gov. Davis.

Judge Emery of the Supreme Court was personally introduced, and some more handshaking was indulged in. Senator Hale took care of the President at this point. Save for an occasional cheer as the train dashed on. When Mount Desert Ferry was reached, Secretary of State Blaine, who had come over on a special boat from Bar Harbor, walked along the platform between the people and, stepping into the private car, greeted the President. He was followed closely by Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. With but a minute's delay the President and his Secretary of State, followed by the rest of the party, left the cars and walked through the throng to the steamer Sappho, which took them to Bar Harbor.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 8.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President, arrived here this morning in response to a telegram calling her to the bedside of her sister, Mrs

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜	3,360
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	58⅜	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	7,900
Can. Southern.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	200
Canadian Pacific.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	100
Ches. & Ohio.	25	25⅛	24⅞	25	11,560
C. & O. 1st pf.	68½	69	68¾	68⅝	4,000
C. & O. 2d pf.	41¾	42⅜	41⅝	42⅛	11,945
Chi. Gas Trust.	58	58⅜	58	58⅛	1,800
Chi. & at. Send.	6	6	6	6	300
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¼	75	73¼	75	12,122
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	102	4,050
Chi. & N. W.	109¾	110¾	109¾	110½	2,625
C., R. & Q.	102	102¾	102	102⅝	3,550
C., M. & St. P.	71⅝	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜	16,580
D., R. I. & Pac.	97¼	98⅜	97⅛	98¼	7,499
Chi., W. & S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	200
Chi., W. & B. pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	500
Chi., H. V. & Tol.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	300
Chi. & E. Ill.	46	45¾	45	45¾	875
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	100
Chi. & Tendaon.	146	147½	148	148¾	1,100
Del., Lack. & W.	145	145⅝	145	145⅝	2,500
Den. Tex. & F. W.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	100
Dis. & C. F. Tr.	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅞	310
E. T. V. & G.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	1,100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	100
Illinois Central.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	115
Ill. C. leased l.	99	99	99	99	125
Iowa Central Co.	155	155	155	155	5
L. E. & West.	19½	20¼	19½	20⅛	4,037
L. E. & West pf.	63	64¾	63	64½	10,200
Lake Shore.	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	5,150
Long Island.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,100
Louis. & Nash.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅞	68¼	1,129
Manhattan Con.	97	98	97	97¾	505
Maryland Coal.	13½	13½	13½	13½	105
Mexican Cent.	15	15	15	15	300
Mich. Central.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	100
M., H. & O. pf.	90	90	90	90	30
M., L. S. & W. pf.	112½	113	112½	113	200
Missouri Pacific.	70½	72⅜	70¾	72⅜	10,310
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10½	10½	10¼	10½	150
Mobile & Ohio.	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13¾	200
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	4,125
N. J. Central.	112	113	112	112⅝	1,431
N. Y. Central.	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	300
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅜	51⅛	50⅜	51¼	7,900
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	110
N. Y., L. & W.	18	18	18	18	300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	1,210
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	100
Norfolk & W. pf.	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞	400
Northern Pac.	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	2,600
Northern Pac. pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66⅝	11,270
Ohio Southern.	15	15	15	15	100
Ohio & Miss.	22⅜	22⅜	22	22⅜	840
Ohio, Ind. & W.	10	10⅛	10	10	200
Ohio, I. & W. pf.	20	20½	20	20½	200
Ontario Mining.	34⅜	34⅜	34¾	34¾	125
Ontario & West.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	1,300
Oregon & Nav.	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¾	280
Oregon S. L.	45	45	45	45	5
Oregon & Trans.	33¼	33¼	33⅜	33⅜	700
Pacific Mail.	34¼	35¾	34¼	35¼	2,450
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	210
Phil. & Reading.	44¼	45	44¼	45	9,100
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	160	180	180	180	100
Quicksilver.	6	6	6	6	200
Quicksilver pf.	37	37	37	37	100
Rich. & Alle.	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	1,375
Rich. & W. P.	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	1,875
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	100
St. L. & S. F.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	300
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	50
St. P. & Omaha.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	300
St. P. & O. pf.	98	98	98	98	7
St. P., M. & M.	100	100	100	100	125
Southern Pacific.	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32⅝	1,600
*So. Cotton Oil.	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74⅜	375
*Sugar Ref. Co.	114⅝	114⅝	114	114⅜	6,260
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	1,100
Texas Pacific.	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼	510
Union Pacific.	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60¾	2,735
W., St. L. & P.	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	450
W., St. L. & P. pf.	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30⅜	4,230
Wells-Fargo Ex.	142	142	142	142	35
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85½	725
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	600

Total sales.....194,079

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st.	98½	98½	98½	98½	$3,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	1,000
B.-C. R. & N. 1st.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	3,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	103	103¼	102⅞	103⅜	35,000
C. & E. I. gen. 5s.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	106	106	105	105	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	94	94	94	94	2,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	4,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	68	68¼	68	68¼	9,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79	79	78½	78½	2,000
D. M. & T. D. 1st.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Dut. & I. n. 1st.	103	103⅜	102⅜	103⅜	28,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s.	95	95	95	95	15,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	6,000
Erie 3d.	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	15,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	26,000
Gren. W. 2d. c. 1.	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	15,000
H. & T. gen. t. r.	81	82	81	82	25,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	102	102	102	102	500
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	86	86	86	86	5,000
Kansas Pac. 6s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
†Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	58¾	59	58¾	59	12,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	70,000
Long Dock gen. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	9,000
L. & N. con. 7s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
Louisville Sc. 1st.	97	97¼	96¾	97¼	32,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	130½	130½	130½	130½	4,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	99¾	100	99¾	100	25,000
M. & O. Ohio gen.	58	58	58	58	1,000
Morg.'s L. & T. 7s.	127	127	127	127	1,000
M. & E. 7s of '74.	131	131	131	131	1,000
N. J. Centgen. 6s.	113	113	113	113	10,000
N. Y. Cen. 5s, deb.	114	114	114	114	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.					
ref. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	81½	81½	81½	81½	2,000
N. & W. Ja. cv.	97	97	96½	96½	73,000
North. Mo. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	22,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	116⅛	116¾	116⅛	116¼	11,000
North. Pac. 3d.	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	13,000
North. Pac. div.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Oregon Sc. L. 6s.	112¾	113¼	112	112	10,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	14,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	3,000
Pitts. & E. 2d.	70	69	70	69	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	66	66	66	66	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	53	53	53	53	15,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91¾	91⅞	91	91	48,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	69¾	70⅛	69¾	69¾	246,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36¾	37	36½	38½	67,000
R. W. & O. pr. col. tr. 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	5,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st, cs.	82½	82½	82½	82½	1,000
St. Paul 1st, 8s.	128	128	128	128	3,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
M. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	10,000
St. P., W. M. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	4,000
San. A. & A. P. 8s of 1916.	62	62	60	60	8,000
San. A. & A. P. 8s of 1926.	84	84¾	84	84⅜	7,000
So. Carolina 2d.	57	57	57	57	1,000
So. Carolina inc.	7	7	7	7	2,000
So. Pac. of Ari. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	20,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90⅜	90½	90⅜	90½	42,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¼	37¾	37⅜	37¾	16,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½	5,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10,000
Union El. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	8,000
Va. Mid. gn. stpd.	90	90	90	90	2,000
Wabash cv., t. r.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
Wab. 7s of 1879.					
1st.	100	100	100	100	10,000
Wab. 1st Chi. 1.	102½	102½	102½	102½	11,000
Wab. 1st, Det. r.	128	128	128	128	5,000
West. N. C. cn. 6s.	93	93	93	93	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98	97¾	98	30,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	34	34	34	34	5,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	6,000
West Shore 4s, c.	103¾	104⅞	103⅝	103⅞	11,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	96	96	96	96	4,000

Total.....$1,469,000

*Unlisted. †Including $5,000 at 56¼, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Bulwer.	.25	.25	.25	.26	100
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Colorado & Va.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	200
Excelsior.	.74	.74	.74	.74	100
El Cristo.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Leadville.	.09	.09	.08	.08	2,300
Central S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1,000
Occidental.	2.05	2.05	1.05	1.95	1,110
Plutus.	.81	.81	.81	.81	300
Sutro Tunnel.	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Silver M. of Mont.	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
United Copper.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	300
Utah Consol.	.70	.70	.70	.70	300
Ward Consol.	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.70	2,400

Total sales.....8,410

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	54	54	53¾	53¾	370
Atch., T. & S. F.	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	6,010
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103¼	103⅞	103	103⅞	1,350
Chi., R. I. & P.	97¼	98⅜	97¼	98⅜	1,110
C., C., C. & St. L.	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	600
Chi. & N. W.	109¾	110¾	109¾	110¾	8,020
Central of N. J.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	100
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145	145¾	2,540
E. T., Va. & Ga.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	50
Hocking Valley.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	50
Lake Shore.	103¼	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	250
Louis. & Nash.	68¼	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	10
L. E. & West.	20	20	20	20	100
L. E. & West. pf.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	300
M. C. & I.	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	150
Manhattan con.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	400
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	72⅜	70¾	72⅜	8,660
Michigan Cent.	88	88	88	88	50
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51¼	6,150
Northern Pac. pf.	65⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66⅝	1,010
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	200
Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	4,550
N. Y., O. & W.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	100
Oregon Trans.	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	10
Ohio & Miss.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	100
Pacific Mail.	35	35	35	35	120
Peo., Dec. & E.	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	100
Phil. & Reading.	44¾	45	44¾	45	8,340
Rich. & W. P.	23⅜	23½	22⅞	23⅛	450
Rock Island.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	150
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	300
Union Pacific.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	560
W., St. L. & P.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	200

Total sales.....49,440

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	$2,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Ches. & O. cnr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Del. & L. R. 1st.	103	103	103	103	8,000
Hock. Valley 5s.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	1,000
Long Island 4s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117	117	117	117	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
Pac. of M. 1st 4s.	100	100	100	100	5,000
Pac. of M. 2d.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	1,000
Reading gen. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	89⅞	70	89⅞	70	45,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	8,000
Rock Island 6s.	106	106	106	106	3,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98	97¾	97¾	3,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3,000

Total sales.....$106,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	106¾	107½	106¾	106¾	1,962,000
Clearances.					796,000

The Stock market was quiet and very firm.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 3 ℔ cent., but the action had no effect on stocks in this market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—East Tennessee first preferred, 1½; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis and Missouri Pacific, each 1⅜; Manhattan consolidated, 1¼; Lake Erie and Western preferred and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1; Chesapeake and Ohio ⅞, and Rock Island, Chicago and East Illinois, Illinois Central, do., leased lines, Lake Erie and Western, Mobile and Ohio, Oregon Railway and Navigation and Pacific Mail, each ¼. *Declined*—Ohio Southern, 1⅛, and Manitoba, 1.

The truet stocks were quiet. Whisky advanced ½, and Southern Cotton Oil ⅛. American Cotton Oil and Sugar each declined ⅜, and Lead ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3 ℔ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ℔ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Some drawers reduced the 60-day rate for sterling to $4 85½. The demand rate was unchanged at $4 88. Actual business was done at $4 84¾@$4 85 for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for damand, $4 87⅜@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83⅜@$4 84 for commercial. Continental was steady. Francs were quoted at 5.19⅜@5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾@5.16⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95½@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Government bonds were dull. The 4s declined ½. There were no sales on call. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 100 shares of Phenix sold at 145 and 20 of Western at 98.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. Chesapeake and Ohio consol 5s were largely dealt in. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg 5s and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville seconds, each 2; Great Western saconde, truet receipts, 1⅜; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, Houston and Texas Central generals, truet receipts, Wabash nonvertibles, truet receipts, and do. 7s of 1879, truet receipts, each 1, and Chesapeake and Ohio consol 5s, Kansas and Texas 6s, and Morris and Essex 7s of 1871, each ¾. There were no declines worthy of note.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 100¾@99¾. In mining stocks Bulwer sold at 30, Consolidated California and Virginia at $7 25, Horn Silver at $1 32@$1 33, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Truet certificates, at 60.

Arrangements have been made for paying one year's interest on the first mortgage bonds issuable under the Houston and Texas Central receivership, and pressed, dated Dec. 20, 1887. Payment will be made at the Central Truet Company's office on Aug. 12 upon presentation of outstanding certificates for indorsement of such payment thereon.

The New-York Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The following were tha bids for bank stocks:

America.	167	Market & Fulton.	200
American Ex.	155	Mechanics'.	200
Broadway.	298	Mech'n's & Trad'rs'.	200
Butchers' & Drov'rs'.	180	Mercantile.	195
Central National.	143	Merchants'.	155
Chase National.	250	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chatham.	300	Metropolitan.	133½
Chemical.	4000	Metropolis.	300
City.	500	Nassau.	158
Citizens'.	170	New-York.	143
Commerce.	193	New-York County.	425
Continental.	128	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange.	230	Ninth National.	150
East River.	170	North America.	181
Fifth Avenue.	1,100	North River.	140
Fifth Ward.	110	Oriental.	210
First National.	2000	Pacific.	185
Fourteenth Street.	165	Park.	240
Gallatin National.	260	People's.	200
Garfield National.	400	Phenix.	142
German-American.	120	Republic.	173
Germania.	270	Seaboard National.	135
Greenwich.	142	Second National.	325
Hanover.	280	Shoe & Leather.	150
Hudson River.	142	St. Nicholas.	120
Importers' & Trad'rs'.	540	State of New-York.	109
Irving.	100	Tradesmen's.	100
Leather Manufac'rs'.	230	U. S. National.	120
Lincoln National.	220	Western National.	98
Manhattan.	175		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, reg.	109	109⅛	Cur. 6s, 1898.	121	....
4½s, '91, c.	108⅞	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, reg.	128	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	....
4s, 1907, c.	128	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following is tha Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges...$103,904,275 Balances.... $4,923,149

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	51⅞	52	St. Paul.	73½	73¾
Reading.	22⅜	22 7-16	Read. gen.	91½	91⅝
Lehigh Val.	53⅜	53½	Read. 1st pf.	80¾	81
Nor. Pacific.	29⅝	29¾	Read. 2d pf.	65¾	66
Nor. Pac. pf.	66½	66⅝	Read. 3d pf.	52⅝	53
Lehigh Nav.	52½	53			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.30	Ophir.	3.85
Best & Belcher.	2.65	Potosi.	1.25
Bodie Consolidated.	.90	Sierra Nevada.	2.05
Challar.	1.25	Union Consolidated.	2.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.12½	Utah.	.50
Crown Point.	1.10	Yellow Jacket.	1.55
Gould & Curry.	1.70	Commonwealth.	3.30
Hale & Norcross.	2.70	North Belle Isle.	1.00
Mexican.	2.30	Occidental.	1.90
Mono.	.50		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.	37.00	Osceola.	11.00
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Pewabic.	2.00
Boston & Maine.	201.00	Quincy.	50.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103.62½	Bell Telephone.	232.00
Chi. & Nor. W.	110.00	Boston Land.	6.50
Eastern.	100.00	Water Power.	5.00
Eastern 6s.	125.00	Tamarack M. Co.	192.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	90.00	Mass. Central.	11.00
Mexican Cent.	15.62½	San Diego L. Co.	27.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	65.62½	West End Land.	27.25
N. Y. & N. Eng.	51.37½	Lem. Store. Serv.	58.50
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	128.50	Atlantic.	8.75
Old Colony.	190.00	Boston & Mont.	36.25
Wis. Central.	23.50	Kearsarge.	9.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	.50	Santa Fe Cop. Co.	.70
Calumet & Hecla.	222.00	Anniston C. L. Co.	66.00
Franklin.	10.00		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—There was no abatement to-day in the demand for well-matured Cattle, and prices were quite as strong as before. The most attractive of the offerings brought a slight advance, and there was nothing good enough for shippers' use that was not readily salable at former quotations. Texas Cattle also were firmer, the average of sales being about 10c. higher than for Wednesday. The advance in that class was due to the continued light offerings, less than 4,000 arriving to-day. In response to the advance in the latter class there was a stronger tone to the market for native butchers' and common stock, though no quotable change in prices resulted. Stockers and feeders were in good request, and were salable at the recently-advanced quotations. The day's trading was at prices ranging from $1 50@$3 60 for poor to fair Cows and Bulls, $4 80@$4 65 for extra Steers. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 50@$4 65; choice Cattle, $4 30@$4 45; good shipping Steers, $3 90@$4 20; medium shipping Steers, $3 60@$3 85; common to fair Steers, $3@$3 50; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@$2 75; common to choice Cows, $2 40@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 40@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2 10@$3 25; Texas Steers, $2 20@$3 20; Texas Cows, $1 50@$2 25; Texas Bulls, $1 40@$2.

Hogs sold freely around the opening of business and the market appeared to possess considerable strength, but the selling cropped out soon and by 8 o'clock the market for heavy and heavy mixed lots had sagged fully 5c, and it continued dull and weak to the finish. Light mixed and straight lots of light weight kept more steady. There is almost no demand for Hoge weighing over 300 lb., while the droves weighing under 250 are much preferred. The greatest number sold was at $4 10@$4 30 for heavy, at $4 15@$4 50 for mixed, and at $4 40@$4 65 for light. Sales of culls were at $3@$4. Receipts were: Cattle, 13,000 head; Hoge, 16,000 head.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 1,920 head; total for week thus far, 12,700 head; same time last week, 13,720 head; consigned through, 1,940 head; to New-York, 1,260 head; on sale, 40 head; market steady and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,200 head; total for week thus far, 21,700 head; for same time last week, 18,000 head; consigned through, 4,000 head; to New-York, 2,200; on sale, 1,200 head; market firmer, but prices not quotably higher. Hogs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 5,320 head; total for week thus far, 16,440 head; for same time last week, 31,180 head; consigned through, 2,520 head; to New-York, 1,260 head; on sale, 2,800 head; market easier, but prices not quotably lower.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market active and strong; choice heavy native steers, $4 20@$4 45; fair to good do., $3 80@$4 15; stockers and feeders, $2 20@$2 50; rangers, corn-fed, $2 75@$3 25; grass-fed, $2 20@$3; Cows and Heifers, $1 50@$2 25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 100 head; market active; light and choice heavy, $4 40@$4 60; packing, $4 20@$4 40; light grades, fair to best, $4 35@$4 55. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 3,700 head; market strong and active; fair to choice, $3 50@$4 50; Lambs, $3 75@$5 50; stockers, $2 25@$3 40.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,420 head; shipments, 1,220 head; market slow, and prices unchanged; no Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market firm; light Yorkers, $4 30@$4 90; medium and light Philadelphias, $4 85@$4 90; heavy Hogs, $4 40@$4 60; 6 car of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 400 head; market steady; prices unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 22 bales, including 15 bales new crop; exports, coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 288 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 23 bales, including 19 bales new crop; sales, 14 bales; stock, 5,521 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net and gross receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 4 bales; stock, 844 bales.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin firm; Strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 75c. Tar firm at $1 60. Crude Turpentine firm; hard, $2; Yellow Dip, $2 10; Virgin, $2 10. Corn firm; White, 54c.; Yellow, 51c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 8.—Turpentine firm at 40c. Resin steady at 77½c.@$2 30.

COMM

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 8, 1889.

89th-st., n. e., 265 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28x100.5; David Dow, Jr., and wife to Evelyn M. Dallen..... $35,000

138th-st., s. s., 134.1 ft. e. of Avenue C, 24.10 x103; Joseph Storp to William H. Drake.. 17,500

Delancey-st., 139; Phillip Koeprich and others to Aaron Godman and another..... 25,000

142d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Lizzie K. King to Elisabeth J. Wilson..... 8,000

242d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.8; Charles L. Jane and wife to James H. Parke..... 13,250

104th-st., 341 East; Angelina Brauns to John C. Wallace..... 11,000

86th-st., 107 w.; Elliott Zborowski to William Thurman..... 36,000

Madison-st., 221; Joseph Goldstein and wife to Charles I. Schanman..... 16,000

9th-av., e. s.; 25.6 ft. s. of 106th-st., 25x75; John C. Wallace to Augelina Brauns..... 23,200

128th-st., s. w. corner of 8th-av., 25x84; James J. Alexander and wife to Walter G. Hennessy..... 46,000

Same property; Walter G. Hennessy to Maria W. Alexander..... 46,000

117th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100; Patrick Farley to John J. Farley..... 1

78th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x102.2; Alfred E. Beach and wife to Jacob Boekman..... 45,000

125th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x99.11; Georgs L. Ingraham to Aaron H. Barr..... 10,500

Morton-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Sedford-st., 27x99; the Bedford Methodist Episcopal Church to Henry Lipman..... 15,000

74th-st., 238 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Orifen Tompkins..... 11,000

Pavlion-st., s. s., 157.2 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 26.4x49; Max Cohen and wife to Louis Cohen..... 21,000

83d-st., s. s., 196 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x102.2; Frederick A. Kuhne and wife to the Brainerd Quarry Company..... 9,000

Front-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Jackson-square, 25x140; Alfred Davenport, referee, to Agnes W. Von Klenck and others..... 28,000

Worth-st., n. s., 37.10 ft. n. of Mott-st., 18.7 ft. front, and other property; Caroline G. Lane to Joseph Laight..... 1

9th-st., n. s., 223 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x92.3; Jacob Kleinbens and wife to Benjamin Rosenblatt..... 9,400

Washington-st., 706; Daniel Kelly to Mary Ryan..... 5,000

93d-st., n. s., 167.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.6x68.11; Jacob Hays and wife to Alice M. Knapp..... 1

Park-row, n. s., 197.5 ft. e. of Doane-st., 25x106; Joseph J. West and wife to George W. Vultee..... 45,000

Park-row, 122; George W. Vultee to Abraham Wolff..... 45,000

Rivington-st., 149; Moses Goldmen to Samuel Pedwee..... 11,000

Lewis-st., 113; Davis Silberstein and wife to John Schiefbel..... 24,250

10th-st., 385 East; Henry Asterweis and wife to Henry W. Berg..... 28,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,

NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000

Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH. RICHARD INGRAHAM,

GEO. F. DEMAREST.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.

Nos. 130 and 136 West 84th-st.

Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to

CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE LOTS

WILL BE

GIVEN AWAY

To reliable people, for a short time only. HOUSE LOTS, 25x150 feet, free and clear, ON RAILROAD in New-Jersey. Choice climate, SEA AIR, and HEALTH-GIVING PINE TREES; superior high and dry soil; you are not obliged to build; taxes paid; no assessments. Room F, 111 Broadway, New-York; 65 Court-st., Brooklyn; 35 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and 755 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS—ALL SIZES AND PRICES. The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient in our annexth new buildings,

THE PARKWAY, NO. 45 WEST 72D-ST.,

THE GREENFIELD, NO. 46 WEST 73D-ST.,

THE WESTPORT, CORNER 73D AND 9TH-AV.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROYS fleas, bedbugs, cockroaches, rats, mice, black and red ants, water bugs, roaches, lice on canaries, hens, insects on fowls, plants and animals. Free from poison. Not dangerous to use. "COSTAR'S" simply infallible remedies. Established sixty years. COSTAR'S dears out the largest houses of vermin in single night. Nothing but "COSTAR'S" will do it. 40 Clinton-place.

REVEREND GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S Psychic Church. Receptions, Dockstader's, Sunday night. Crank fight renewed. Maeone rais-es a "Shoal." Flood! Famine! Fire! Pest! Panic! Revolution! Reboamiare! Death!

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK or ALBANY.

Daily, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.

" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.

" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE

Fine steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:

5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting with express train due Boston 6:50 A. M.

6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express train due Boston 9:05 A. M.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connections at Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 120, (Equitable Arcade,) 261, 349, 1,323 Broadway; 194, 942, and 1,362 Broadway; 1,170 9th-av.; 264 West 125th-st., and 134 East 125th-st.; 153 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers. Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy "Fall River Line Tours" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Land," an illustrated book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.

For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Naugatuck Railroad, daily except Sunday.

THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER, CAPE CHARLES,

(Formerly running to Long Branch,)

leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st. at 3:15 P. M., and foot of 31st-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.

Returning train leaves South Norwalk at 7:58 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East. Most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyan's, and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at wharf with express trains. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at all offices New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence. P. O. Box 5,011 for Excursion Book, which will be mailed free.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave pier 29 (old) North river, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, RONDOUT, AND Kingston, landing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Easterkill Railroads. Steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the mountains.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

WEEK-END EXCURSIONS.

Leave New-York, foot West 10th-st., via Steamer CITY OF KINGSTON, on Saturdays at 1 P. M., returning on the following Sunday or Monday night.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sunday excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.

EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.

Steamers O. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays 11 P. M.), connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leave Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M. Leaves 22d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M. SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

Cetebrated evening line. Steamers Easterkill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER "CATSKILL" leaves Pier 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

A—TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatoong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatoong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 6:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant on Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 3:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the finest train of the palace of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebenon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For orristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; fast express, 9:30 A. M., daily, with Dining Car, at 9:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:20, and 9 P. M. and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 8:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:30, 9:40 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 5:10, (3:40 special cerries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sundays, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of Brooklyn Annex connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, at follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9 (9, Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:45, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 A. M.

Trains are leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Cape May.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, A. R. WOOD.

General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, and Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *6:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M.; 9:15, *6:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, 10:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 1:30 A. M. for Uticaonly;) Kingston, Saugerties, Cat-kill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:05, all 1:30 A. M., 64, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell on Saturdays only, at 5:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, at 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M., at 3:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Catskill Mountain House, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., at 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., at 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and at 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily, except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡ s leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, Seventh, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sunday excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.

EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.

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ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leave Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M. Leaves 22d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M. SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.

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7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatoong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatoong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 6:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

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FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

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For Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant on Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 3:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 12 P. M.

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Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889,

‡8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line. Daily.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND OHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

‡10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Sarstoga and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*6 P. M., Tbousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cers to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North

SUGGESTIONS POURING IN

MORE SCHEMES TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE FAIR.

MAYOR GRANT'S DAILY MAIL SHOWS AN EARNEST POPULAR INTEREST IN THE GREAT PROJECT.

The discussion of the means to raise the money necessary to make the World's Fair a success continues to be interesting to many citizens.

Several letters on the subject reached the Mayor's office yesterday. Mr. F. B. Thurber wrote:

"Referring to the financial proposition of S. G. Doran for the World's Fair, I think it embodies an element of popularity and widespread interest that is worthy of very careful consideration. The more people you can get acting as financial agents and distributors of tickets the better. I would not be surprised if there was a large subscription for such bonds as are suggested. Selling them at $40 would bring to an element of speculation that would add largely to their popularity, as there would be a profit in them to a large class of small dealers."

Mr. Alexander Doyle commended the French system, of which he said:

"Bonds are issued for the necessary amount redeemable in seventy years, to provide for which a sufficient proportion of the fund is set aside to absolutely secure with its earnings the principal. The bonds bear no interest, but each subscriber receives the full value of his subscription in admission tickets, which, being negotiable, are alone an equivalent for the subscription. Should the exposition be financially successful the bonds are redeemed at once with earnings—but in any event the principal is thus assured.

"The French scheme includes another feature which we can dispense with, i. e., a yearly drawing by which some lucky bondholders gain important cash prizes.

"I predict that a fifteen-million-dollar subscription on this basis, even without the lottery feature, will be covered within two weeks after its announcement."

Mr. Albert K. Owen remarked that the exhibition was not to make money, or to lose it, and he proposed a plan by which he thought just enough money to make the enterprise a success could be raised. He said:

"The plan is this: Mr. Grant, you, as the Mayor of New-York, be authorized to issue 20,000,000 fifty-cent 'tickets,' the 'tickets' to be the size of and to have the general appearance of the United States fifty-cent currency issued during the war, and to be engraved and printed, for instance, by the International Bank Note Company, so that it will be impossible to counterfeit the same, and with these words upon the back of each ticket: 'This fifty-cent ticket is issued by the city of New-York in payment for materials and services used to build and operate the exhibition of 1892. It is receivable as par for all taxes levied by the city of New-York and for rentals and leases by and for dues and admissions to the exhibition.'

"The said tickets are to be issued in payment only for services and materials directly used in building, perfecting, and operating said exhibition. To make the said tickets acceptable at par to merchants, hotels, railroad and street-car companies it is but necessary to make it a rule that every admission to the exhibition shall be paid with one of these tickets or with 60 cents in money. Likewise that all rents, leases, and dues to the exhibition must either be paid with these tickets at par or with money at a discount of 16⅔ per cent., i. e., that for every dollar due in said tickets it will require $1 20 if paid in money.

"As all know, it was necessary to have a silver half dollar to enter the Centennial at Philadelphia. Two quarters would not do. One silver dollar would not do for two persons. Many know to their inconvenience and expense that they had to buy the necessary 'half-dollar' from men who stood around to sell the same at from 10 to 25 cents premium. This simple ticket, paid for material and services directly received by the city of New-York and canceled by services given in return by the city of New-York would give our people a most important species of exchange and would teach many that while the law says what shall be accepted in payments, (what shall be money,) it is the uses for which the tickets (or money) can be exchanged which will give the ticket (or money) its value.

"This simple and inexpensive plan would give the city of New-York a safe, convenient, and issued fractional paper currency; it would encourage home industries, facilitate our citizens in the exchange of their services, and the tickets would be readily accepted by our car companies, hotels, railroads, and street-car companies for their uses and because of their premium over all other currencies in paying dues to the exhibition of 1892.

"Consequent upon which would necessarily follow the varied uses and risks of fractional currency there would be probably 5 per cent., or $500,000, in these tickets which would not be offered for redemption, and if it should happen that the remainder, which is not probable, should not be received and canceled by the admissions, leases, and dues to the exhibition, the leases, rentals, and admissions received by the city, the buildings, grounds, buildings, privileges, &c., which would remain after the celebration of 1892 had passed, would soon cancel the same and absorb the tickets which might have been paid in excess for the city would pay out again the tickets which came into its Treasury for taxes and would destroy the tickets only after they had been received directly by the works for which they were issued in payment."

Mr. Erastus Wiman, who has only recently returned from abroad, sent to Mayor Grant yesterday a letter declaring that New-York was obviously the proper place for a World's Fair, and suggesting:

"That just as soon as possible a personal communication should be had, by word of mouth, with every exhibitor at the Paris Exposition, especially those from countries most foreign to this, with a view to fully informing them of the intentions of our people regarding the World's Fair in 1892, and impressing upon them the magnitude and importance which the exhibition here is likely to assume.

"It is astonishing how little the average exhibitor from distant European countries knows of the United States, and how difficult it is to have them apprehend, from newspaper accounts, or even communications sent direct to them, the advantages which would now from a contribution to the exhibition here. I refer with special reference to the very distinctive representations from countries such, for instance, as Egypt, Algiers, and the numerous French colonies, from Java, Ceylon, and Arabia. These exhibits are to be simply leased out of stock of the nation. The street in Cairo, for instance, is a group of houses, shops, furniture, and utensils of every-day life, transported bodily, which, with the presence of natives and the offering of wares for sale, makes one feel almost that he is in that great city itself.

"These representative exhibits have been grouped together and transported thus far on their way to us with infinite trouble and cost, and being of no intrinsic value will be scattered to the four winds of heaven at the close of the exposition in a month or two. To preserve them intact, and prevent them to some shape they could, under the guidance of some skilful agent at Paris, be stored or transported hither and kept safely in hand till 1892, when they would form a very attractive feature of the fair for educational and other purposes. I can imagine nothing more trivial or valueless than the Javanese village, and yet nothing more picturesque and characteristic, and of course impossible to duplicate in this country. It would hardly be possible to repeat the exhibit so great a distance at anything like a reasonable cost, and this, with numerous others like it, could be bought now for a song. I therefore beg to submit to your Honor and the committee the advisability of taking steps to secure these exhibits while the opportunity exists."

Meyer Jonasson has been nominated by the clothiers and suit trade to represent them upon the World's Fair Committee. Resolutions of the trade indorse the proposed fair and promise material support. Not only do the principal firms in the trade join in the nomination of Mr. Jonasson, but his appointment is to be urged upon the Mayor by a special committee composed of A. Schwab, A. Friedlander, and John C. Stratton.

The World's Fair Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation held a meeting yesterday. Many of the members brought resolutions with them. Some of these received that the fair should be held above the Harlem River, in Central Park, between Seventh and Eighth avenues and One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, and other places. One received practically that the Mayor should not be partisan in appointing the committees, and there were others that related to the way in which the money for the exhibition should be provided. A committee consisting of Lloyd L. Seaman, A. T. Decker, and William Irwin Martin was appointed to consider the various of these resolutions. The committee interred most of them without delay, and one of its members referring to the one relative to Mayor Grant said afterward in the meeting that there was no necessity of impugning the motives of his Honor.

One resolution was reported by the committee avowing that New-York was the place to hold the fair because, among other things, "it is the heart of the country, the centre of the value and activities of commerce of the trade." The resolution also indorsed the action of Mayor Grant and pledged the board, which has over nine hundred firms in its membership, to do all in its power to make the affair a success.

The resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we have great confidence that his Honor the Mayor in the appointment of the committees will exercise the utmost discretion and good judgment, and we would urge upon him the appointment of none but well-known citizens, selecting active business men.

Several matters relating to the proposed fair were discussed with much earnestness and enthusiasm.

THE TRUSTEES WIN.

Chancellor McGill has granted an injunction restraining Claude Chaffenjon from operating the big silk mills on South-street, Jersey City Heights. Mr. Chaffenjon had, as already reported, taken possession of the mills to the exclusion of the mortgagees. When he failed, it was agreed that the mortgage trustees were to run the business and pay all debts and claims. They say that as the result of their administration, the business had been nearly cleared of debt, and they entered into negotiations with Landlord Johnson for a renewal of the lease. On the first of this month they were surprised to learn that Chaffenjon had secured a lease for a term of years.

To prevent him from seizing the premises, the trustees put a watchman in charge. Last Sunday the engineer sent the watchman for beer. When he returned he found the Chaffenjon party in possession and the doors locked against the re-entrance. The other side made application to the Chancellor for an injunction restraining Chaffenjon from operating the mills, and it was granted. Thereupon he turned the property over to the trustees.

The Arlington League will give an excursion at Riverside Grove, on the Hudson, on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1889. The barge William Morton will leave the French steamship dock at 2 o'clock sharp.

MRS. FLACK WILL FIGHT.

SHE RETAINS EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN TO PROTECT HER RIGHTS.

Active steps have at last been taken by Mrs. Mary A. Flack, the putative complainant in the divorce proceedings against Sheriff James A. Flack, to have the decree set aside. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Treadwell Cleveland of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman appeared before Judge Bookstaver, in Chambers, and, presenting a letter from Mrs. Flack in which she stated that she had retained Evarts, Choate & Beaman to represent her in the divorce proceedings, he asked leave to examine all the pleadings and testimony in the case. Judge Bookstaver readily acceded to the request of the attorney, and directed that an order be entered permitting any member of the law firm named to have free access to all the papers in the case.

Mr. Cleveland went into the private office of Clerk Jarvis, where the papers in question, that in the alleged interest of public morals have been so jealously screened from the public eye under the ægis of the law, were turned over to him. He spent something over an hour in their examination, and when he emerged from his den and was asked to state what steps he proposed to take in the matter, he said that his lips were sealed upon the entire subject. Beyond admitting that his firm had been retained by Mrs. Flack to represent her in the matter he could say nothing. From another source it was learned that affidavits were in preparation in the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, upon which an early application would be made to Judge Bookstaver for a rule on James A. Flack to show cause why the decree in the case should not be vacated and annulled, and the proceeding dismissed.

This would be an ex parte application, and if the affidavits set forth only what Mrs. Flack is alleged and reported to have said about the manner in which she was imposed upon in the proceedings preliminary to the decree, the rule to show cause will be issued as a matter of course. When a copy of this shall have been served upon Sheriff Flack, the whole case will be at issue again, but in a rather anomalous condition, as Mrs. Flack, the complainant, according to the record in a proceeding for divorce, will be suing to have the divorce annulled, and Sheriff Flack, her unhappy husband, the defendant of record in the divorce proceeding, seeking to prevent the annulment of the decree. This proceeding will show that although nominally Mrs. Flack has been the complainant and Sheriff Flack the defendant in the divorce case, actually Sheriff Flack was the plaintiff and his wife the unwilling defendant in the proceeding. According to Mrs. Flack's story the Sheriff, assisted by his peculiar son, engaged the lawyer for his wife in her proceeding against him, probably paid his fees, secured Mrs. Flack's signature to the complaint to the representation or imposition, and furnished the evidence of the offense against the marital contract upon which the decree was entered.

Judge Bookstaver declared himself greatly relieved by the application made by Mrs. Flack through her lawyers. The case had given him great annoyance, although he had endeavored to conscientiously do his whole duty in the matter, and if he had been imposed upon or there was any reason why the decree should not have been entered, he would be glad to have it made apparent; and therefore he felt relieved and gratified at the opening of the case.

Sheriff Flack is rapidly developing hermit characteristics. From a position of considerableness for reporters and a willingness to help them in their work by telling all he knew of cases that came under his notice, he has degenerated into a positive abhorrence of them. Perhaps they may have been a little too detested in their attitude to him personally and in his unofficial capacity during the past week, but his former familiarity with them hardly justifies the coldness and calm defiance with which he now passes them by, or the obstinate persistence with which he refuses to see them or even receive notes from them. It would not be surprising if he should, on account of his determined exclusiveness, come to be known as "The Hermit of City Hall Park." Yesterday, as the day before, he stationed one of his brawny minions at the outer portals to the den with a positive injunction to keep reporters out, and under no circumstances to accept either a card or a note from them for delivery to him.

At a late hour last night no application for his rule to show cause had been made to Judge Bookstaver, and the Judge said he was certain none would be made until this morning. During the day young Flack tried to get the attention of his mother at her present abiding place with her niece, Mrs. Bingham, at 322 East Eighty-fifth-street, but it was without success. Mrs. Flack declared she had lost confidence in her son, who had been playing fast and loose with her in the matter from the beginning.

THE COLUMBIA DOES IT.

A LOWER EASTWARD RECORD MADE BY THE NEW STEAMSHIP.

The Hamburg-American steamship Columbia added to her laurels yesterday by beating the eastward record to Southampton, formerly held by the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn. The Columbia passed Sandy Hook Bar on her outward trip at 9:50 A. M. Thursday, Aug. 1. The cable report received yesterday by the agents of the Hamburg Line states that the steamer arrived at Southampton at 11:30 A. M. The time between New-York and Southampton is reckoned between Sandy Hook and the Needles, and the Columbia passed the Needles about one hour and a half before she arrived at Southampton itself, or at about 10 o'clock. The apparent time, therefore, from 9:50 A. M. Aug. 1 to 10 A. M. Aug. 8 is 7 days and 10 minutes.

The Hamburg company have been accustomed to allow five hours' difference in time between Southampton and New-York, and by their figures, therefore, the time made by the Columbia, corrected by five hours, would be 6 days 19 hours and 10 minutes. This difference in time does not, however, quite correspond with the actual difference in longitude between Sandy Hook and the Needles. Taking the longitude of Sandy Hook as 74° 00' 42" west, and that of the Needles as 1° 34' west, the exact difference in time for the 72° 26' 48" difference in longitude will be 4 hours 49 minutes and 47 seconds. Deducting this time from 7 days and 10 minutes, the actual time resulting is 6 days 19 hours 20 minutes and 13 seconds. This beats all previous eastward records by five hours and over, the Lahn's time, which was the best previous to this, being 7 days and 35 minutes.

The average per hour must also have been exceedingly good. Taking the distance to be 3,100 knots, a fair course, the average run per hour would be 18.97 knots.

GUARANTEE COMPANIES' SEARCHES.

The question of the official character of searches made by the title guarantee companies that have sprung up during the last few years will come up before Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in a few weeks. The matter was opened yesterday on the application of George Waddington for an order compelling County Clerk Digney of Westchester County to tax an item of $23 40 for searches made by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, as a disbursement in the bill of costs in a foreclosure made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Clerk Digney refused to tax the item on the ground that the search was not an official one. He was represented by counsel yesterday who argued to the same purpose. As Justice Bartlett's request the hearing was adjourned until the October term. Justice Cullen has decided that such searches are official, but the defendants in that case put forward no counsel, and the case is to be reopened.

The question is an important one to the County Clerks of this and Kings County, and if the court decides against the applicants the receipts of the County Clerks will be very materially increased.

MRS. RACHEL WARD'S WILL.

The will of Mrs. Rachel Ward, who, with her son-in-law, Joseph Keating, his child Elsie, and a servant, was killed at Little Silver while driving across the tracks of the New-Jersey Central Railroad on July 5, has been admitted to probate, and yesterday letters testamentary on her estate were issued by Assistant Probate Clerk Jackson to her two executors, her son, Joseph A. Ward, and her son-in-law, Edward B. Lord. The will was executed Jan. 5, 1889. A bond of $55,000 was required. Brooklyn, is received by Rachel Keating, the widow of Joseph Keating. The executors are directed to sell the country residence at Little Silver for the benefit of the children. They are also given the privilege of selling the store and stock at 395 Broadway; if sold, preference to be given to Joseph A. Ward as a purchaser.

MUSEUM OF ART'S CONTRACTS.

The Park Commissioners yesterday awarded contracts for the equipment of the Museum of Art Building as follows: For an electric lighting plant, at $40,000, to the Edison Company; carpenter work, at $19,700, to Thomas Dwyer; repairs to roof and skylight of the old building, at $5,875, to John Reagan, and furniture of the Art School, at $6,850, to Rutzler & Blake. Other contracts for steam heating and plumbing were also awarded.

Webster-avenue is to be regulated and graded from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth to One Hundred and Seventy-third street by Lewis E. Spencer for $50,809.

ARREST OF A STAKEHOLDER.

William Henderson, a Brooklyn soda-water manufacturer, bet on the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight and William Bechtel of 106 Union-street was made stakeholder. He was given $45, the amount of the bet. Yesterday Henderson had him arrested for larceny, claiming that Bechtel had spent the money in opening bottles of wine. The suit to recover the money will be tried before Justice Courtney.

THE SOLDIERS ARE HAPPY.

AT LEAST THE OFFICERS SAY ALL IS WELL AT DAVID'S ISLAND.

Officials at the Army Building were questioned yesterday about the discontent said to exist among the recruits of the United States Army in barracks at David's Island, and which, according to recent published accounts, finds expression in efforts at desertion, attempted suicide, and loud-voiced mutterings anent the quality of the food furnished the wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform. The inquirer was told that the allegations were without foundation in fact.

"I would be quite content," said an officer of high rank and the responsible head of an important department, "to take up my quarters and mess with the enlisted men on David's Island, taking three meals a day of the food which is regularly served out to them. The statement that sometimes the men eat bad food, and that somebody is making money out of the Government in consequence, has just this to support it:

"At David's Island the War Department is conducting a series of experiments on an extended scale with the object of demonstrating which of the two systems of subsisting the troops of the regular army is the more economical and desirable; namely, the long-established plan of cooking by company, or the more modern substitute of making each garrison or depot, such as David's Island, a single mess, and providing food for its members *en bloc*.

"The War Department has accordingly put in an extensive plant at David's Island, which for a number of months past has been and is now being subjected to practical and exhaustive tests. These tests are carried out under the supervision of officers whose experience especially qualifies them for the duty. The rations, issued in kind, are carefully inspected by them in order that their quality may be insured, and the cooked food before it is given to the men is subjected to rigid scrutiny.

"It may possibly have happened that occasionally in the course of experimenting certain articles have been spoiled in the cooking or observed as to be distasteful to the appetites of the wearers of the blue uniform who have agreed to serve in the ranks of the army at the average rate of $15 a month. But as a matter of fact, nine-tenths of the recruits sent to David's Island are furnished three times a day with better food than they have ever previously had in the whole course of their lives.

"As for the assertion that somebody is making money out of the contract through furnishing the food supplies, that is undoubtedly correct. But whatever accrues to the contractor is a legitimate profit. The Government does not expect its contractors to supply subsistence stores at a loss, but it does expect its inspecting officers to do their duty. It may be dependent upon that the War Department receives a dollar's worth of goods of the best quality for every dollar of the Government's money disbursed."

In the Adjutant General's department it was stated that the ratio of desertions, or attempts at desertion, on David's Island did not exceed that of any other army post. Cases of despondency were more frequent among new men, such as constituted the great bulk of the force at the recruiting depot, than among garrisons composed of soldiers who had become inured to the service. As a matter of record, shown by the daily morning reports, there had not been a single instance of desertion from David's Island since it was used for the cases where enlisted men who had been granted passes had overstaid their time.

In respect to the reported attempts at suicide, the officials at the Army Building said they were without information. It was not unlikely that such attempts had been made, since the deoperation which frequently led men to enlist in the army would oftentimes lead them to even more desperate deeds.

The statement that of a detail of fifty men sent some months ago to Wyoming Territory thirty-seven deserted while en route was characterized as "arrant nonsense," the official reports showing that the detail was delivered intact at its destination by the officer in charge, and that the entire number of men is now entered upon the performance of their duties, and were now engaged in fulfilling their military obligations in strict accordance with instructions.

Reverting to the question of food supply, this officer said that the War Department had selected David's Island and the city of Boston as Jefferson Barracks for the purpose of instituting a comparison between the relative merits and availability of subsisting the troops of the regular army by means of company or garrison messes. Up to the present the weight of demonstration had been wholly in favor of the David's Island subsistence. No regular troops in the world were better fed than those of the United States Army, and if discontent existed at the recruiting station the cause for that unfortunate condition of affairs must be sought in some other direction than in the food supply. In any event the facts remained that the War Department was holding on to the men enlisted in the regular army, and charges of wholesale desertions could be set down as a figment of the imagination.

TOMMY HICKEY'S LUCK.

HE IS DECLARED TO BE THE HEIR TO AN ESTATE.

Policeman Christopher Stanton of Hoboken is responsible for a romantic little story. Tommy Hickey, who is now thirteen years old, lived with his father and mother in the meadows section of that city. His father sickened and died a few months ago, and the broken-hearted widow soon followed him to the grave. Tommy was sent to the almshouse, but was released on announcing his desire to earn his own living. The boy gained so precarious a livelihood that he has since been forced to sleep in doorways and boxes at night.

Three weeks ago Brother Stanislaus of St. Francis College, in Brooklyn, appeared in Hoboken. He was looking anxiously for little Tommy. Unable to secure trace of him, he called upon the police, and Officer Stanton found the lad on Wednesday.

Brother Stanislaus has made the reason for his search known. The boy's uncle had died in Ireland and left a valuable estate to be divided between his heirs. Brother Stanislaus says that Tommy's share will be $40,000 or $50,000.

LOOKING FOR A MONUMENT SITE.

Emigration Commissioner Stephanson and Mr. Louis J. Belloni, representing the Volunteer Firemen's Association, appeared before the Park Commissioners yesterday and asked for a firemen's monument, to cost from $15,000 to $20,000. Commissioner Robb suggested that a city square would be a better place for the monument than Central Park. Mr. Stephenson remarked that the circle at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue would suit, and became indignant when Mr. Robb said that that place was reserved for a statue of De Witt Clinton or a soldiers' monument.

Mr. Robb thought Jeannette Park would be a good site for the firemen's monument. Mr. Stephenson declared it was too far out of the way. President Hoffman stopped the discussion by remarking that it was premature, as the design of the monument had not yet been approved by the art experts to whom such matters are submitted.

THE MASSACHUSETTS RIFLEMEN.

According to schedule, the members of the Massachusetts Rifle Team will arrive in this city on the steamer City of Chicago to-morrow morning. The arrangements for their reception were yesterday completed by Gen. George W. Wingate and his associates of the National Rifle Association. At a meeting of the committee held in the association's rooms, Temple Court, Gen. Wingate announced that in addition to the lunch at the Hotel Normandie, where covers are to be laid for about fifty persons, and the contemplated ride through Central Park, Mr. Francis Wilson had extended an invitation to the team to witness a matinée performance of "The Oolah" at the Broadway Theatre.

Gen. Earle reported that at his request Capt. David Wilson, commanding the Second Battery, had agreed to detail six orderlies in uniform to act as outriders and preserve order among the crowd at the Mayor's office and during the reception at the hotel. This action has been taken in order to impart a military aspect to the affair.

PENNYROYAL'S DERIVATION.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your paper of Aug. 1 a correspondent recommends the use of pennyroyal to drive away fleas. The following from Skeat's Etymological Dictionary may be interesting as showing that its merits were appreciated in naming the plant: "The first part of the word is a singular corruption of the old name *pulioi* or *puliali*; we find Cotgrave translating old French *puleys* by 'pennyroyal, puliali-royal,' the name being really due to Latin *pulegium regium*, a name given to the plant (like English *fleabane*) from its supposed efficacy against fleas; from Latin *pulex*, a flea."

W. M. T.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1889.

MANY PERSONS KEEP CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS on hand to prevent bilious attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need. —*Advertisement.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold in cans.

"GOUGER" SMITH IS HELD

TO BE TRIED FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

THE STORY OF THE ASSEMBLYMAN'S ASSAULT ON ROBERTS REHEARSED FOR JUSTICE DUFFY'S BENEFIT.

The examination rooms of the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon looked as if they had been temporarily transformed into the headquarters of the Republican organization of the Eighth Assembly District. Pretty nearly all the "workers" in the district were there, with their accompanying cigars and diamonds, and lots of the "boys" from neighboring districts had come to hear them company. They talked with each other about "scraps," "gonging," "falls," and other pleasant features of political life in the Eighth, and, at intervals, cast scornful glances at a quiet little man who sat in the corner holding a white cloth to his eye.

This little man was Samuel A. Roberts, who had come to press his charge of assault and battery against Assemblyman Charles Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, who, he alleges, tried to gouge his eye out because he had interfered with the enrollment of some amiable persons at Golden Rule Hall on Monday night. Smith was there without the cane which he had found convenient to use after Roberts had stepped, as he declared, upon his tender little foot. He showed no signs of having been seriously injured and did not even limp. The "gouger" was attended by most of the people in the room. They were all his friends, from John J. O'Brien down.

A little after 2 o'clock, Justice Duffy opened the examination. Dr. Marcus Markowitz, who had been subpœnaed by Smith's counsel, first took Roberts apart and examined his injured eye. He reported that the organ was not permanently injured. The sight was all right, and in eight or ten days Roberts would be as well as ever he had been. Justice Duffy then made a little speech, half apology, half defiance, in which he said that he had been criticised for issuing a summons for Smith's appearance instead of a warrant for his arrest. That was a perfectly regular and not at all an unusual course to take when the man to be apprehended was a property holder and not likely to run away. He hadn't shown this defendant or any other man any favor. Then the examination proceeded.

Mr. Roberts, who was attended by his counsel, H. M. Whitehead, took the stand. He said that at the enrollment on Monday night he challenged several men, and after a while George Krause, who stood in the crowd immediately behind him, wanted to know what right he had to make any challenges. Smith was standing just behind Krause, and as the witness turned his head to answer the latter, Smith shot his arm out and ran his finger into the witness's eye. He had had no provocation for this act.

Under cross-examination Roberts said that he had known Smith for seven or eight years, and had never had any trouble with him. He was asked if, just before the alleged assault, he had not stepped on Smith's toes, and he swore most positively that he had not. There was a man standing behind him, and it would have been impossible for him to have done so. Smith had made no effort to push him away, and had said nothing about his foot—all he did was to savagely gouge. It was a deliberate act. There was a policeman standing near, and when he was asked him to arrest Smith he was thereupon hustled away, but not arrested.

Henry Grasse, Chairman of the Enrollment Committee, corroborated this statement in every detail and said that he had heard Smith say to Roberts that he had stepped on his foot and that he had struck him in self-defense. Mr. Grasse, noting Smith, and Justice Duffy supposing himself to be Roberts, then gave a graphic illustration of just how the thing had occurred, much to the delight of the gentleman who looked on while Judge Duffy waited for Mr. Grasse's finger.

Then Smith took the stand, Mr. Whitehead having rested his case. The "gouger" told his story glibly and without an effort. It was like reading from a book. He was standing right behind Roberts, he said—Krause was not between them—when Roberts stepped back and stepped on the witness's toes.

"I've got an ingrowing nail," he continued, "and when Roberts stepped on it, it hurt like—I mean it hurt. I howled and just put out my open hand to ward him off. Just then he turned his head and, as I'm taller than he is, my hand was on a level with his face. I suppose my finger must have gotten in his eye. I didn't mean it. I just wanted him to get off my foot. That's all. I didn't want to gouge him. That's something I never do. When I put out my hand, I thought I would shove the back of his head, but he turned around."

He did not bear Roberts or anybody else ask any policeman to arrest him. He wasn't hustled away "nor nuthin'." He staid in the hall for an hour after the unpleasant occurrence and heard nothing about his prowess at rest. The whole thing was an accident, and he couldn't see how he could be arrested for an accident.

That ended Smith's testimony, and two of his adent followers went on the stand and swore that their chief had told the truth. Each was positive that he had seen Roberts step on Smith's foot, and each was vociferously positive that Smith had not intended to do Roberts any harm.

Smith's counsel then made a little address, dwelling upon the well-known and bellicose character of his client's disposition. Mr. Whitehead made a few remarks, and then Justice Duffy made this little statement:

"I've examined this case very carefully, because it has caused so much comment. That don't affect me, though. I don't care for comment. It makes no difference. My judgment is just the same. I think from hearing the evidence that there is good reason to hold this man [pointing to Smith] for trial for assault and battery. Bail is $500. That's all. Clear the court."

This decision was evidently a surprise to Smith. But his bail was handy. Abraham Rosenberg of 118 Rivington-street signed his bond, Smith elected to be tried in the Court of General Sessions, and then the crowd went across the street to Smith's saloon and drowned their sorrow in the flowing bowl.

BERGEN POINT TENNIS.

Yesterday's contests terminated the Bergen Point Lawn Tennis Club's open tournament. Dean Miller defeated C. R. Runyon in the final round in gentlemen's singles, scoring 6—1, 6—2. Extra rounds for second prize were then played. J. F. Cook won from Robert H. Russell, Jr., by default. C. R. Runyon beat Frederick H. Hatch 6—1, 6—1. In playing off Cook beat Runyon 6—4, and Runyon beat Cook 5—6, when darkness intervened. Runyon agreed to allow Cook to carry off the prize, as he could not return to finish the play to-day.

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A PICKPOCKET IN CHURCH.

Kate Daly, a saleswoman in a fancy dry goods store, who lives at 215 West Sixteenth-street, while at her devotions in St. Francis Xavier's Church yesterday afternoon felt her pocketbook pulled from her grasp. She turned and followed the person who committed the theft, and with the aid of a policeman secured the offender, who was a woman. The prisoner gave her name as Lizzie Armstrong when she was arraigned before Justice Ford yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny. She was held in $300 bail for trial.

SANITAS
Non-Poisonous
Disinfectants
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

MR. EDGECOMB'S WIVES.

HE IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN ABROAD TWO YEARS WITH THE LATEST ONE.

The story of Daniel Webster Edgecomb's alleged bigamous marriage and subsequent flight to Europe with Miss Elizabeth Seymour, a wealthy young lady of Brooklyn, printed exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, raised a merry little whirlwind of excitement among Mr. Edgecomb's large circle of legal acquaintances. The news came to them as a complete surprise. Further investigations only confirm the details as published. At the Bureau of Vital Statistics the marriage is fully recorded as follows:

"On July 6, Daniel Webster Edgecomb, residence Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, age forty-nine years, attorney by profession, born in the United States, to Elizabeth Seymour, residence 237 Driggs-street, Brooklyn, age twenty-seven years, born in the United States."

The record further says that both parties are "white," and that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander McKelvey, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City.

Mr. Edgecomb showed a true Bohemian spirit in giving his residence as Taylor's Hotel. The register of that house shows that he did not go there until the evening of the day that he and Miss Seymour were made one. "Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Edgecomb" were assigned the best room in the house, but only staid over night and have not been at that hotel since. The time between July 6 and Aug. 1, when they sailed for Europe on the Columbia, was probably spent at Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls.

Edgecomb's European trip was announced by himself to last two years. Inquiry at his office at 11 Wall-street shows that he settled up all his business affairs before he left and retired from the firm of Pope, Edgecomb & Terry, patent lawyers. Neither of his old partners was in the office yesterday, but young lady clerk said she always understood that Edgecomb was well to do, and she thought his retirement from business signified a long if not a permanent stay in Europe.

About Miss Seymour little can be learned. At her last Brooklyn habitation she was only a lodger in the house of Dr. William Wright, 287 Driggs-street. The neighbors knew nothing about her except that she was very attractive and appeared to be wealthy and respectable.

Daniel Webster Edgecomb lived at Whitestone, L. I., for about two years, but he was not very well known among the other residents of that place. He leased one of the finest cottages near the shore and spent about $5,000 in fitting it up. He built an observatory in which he carried on astronomical investigations, in which he professed a great interest. Then he began to study electricity and became very fond of electrical clocks. Every room in the house contained an electrical timepiece, which, when finally all were found to be worth about $500 each. These and the various handsome articles of furniture in the house were auctioned off last April and are now in the homes of Mr. Edgecomb's neighbors.

Although he had a lady who passed for his wife, and a baby, in the house, very few people stepped over Mr. Edgecomb's threshold until they went to the auction. Mrs. Edgecomb was a young woman of about twenty-eight years, dark and very good looking. She dressed elegantly and drove fine horses. Early in 1888 she disappeared and a short time later Mr. Edgecomb shut up his house and departed. He explained that his wife had suddenly become insane and had been sent to an asylum in Connecticut. He had a local agent to lease the house furnished, but no one could be found ready to pay the rent demanded—$2,500 a year. Then Mr. Edgecomb decided to sell all his goods, and he advertised that fact very thoroughly. In consequence there was a big crowd in Barrett Street when the sale was thereupon hustled away, but not arrested.

Henry Grasse, Chairman of the Enrollment Committee, corroborated this statement in every detail and said that he had heard Smith say to Roberts that he had stepped on his foot and that he had struck him in self-defense. Mr. Grasse, noting Smith, and Justice Duffy supposing himself to be Roberts, then gave a graphic illustration of just how the thing had occurred, much to the delight of the gentlemen who looked on while Judge Duffy waited for Mr. Grasse's finger.

Then Smith took the stand, Mr. Whitehead having rested his case. The "gouger" told his story glibly and without an effort. It was like reading from a book. He was standing right behind Roberts, he said—Krause was not between them—when Roberts stepped back and stepped on the witness's toes.

"I've got an ingrowing nail," he continued, "and when Roberts stepped on it, it hurt like—I mean it hurt. I howled and just put out my open hand to ward him off. Just then he turned his head and, as I'm taller than he is, my hand was on a level with his face. I suppose my finger must have gotten in his eye. I didn't mean it. I just wanted him to get off my foot. That's all. I didn't want to gouge him. That's something I never do. When I put out my hand, I thought I would shove the back of his head, but he turned around."

He did not bear Roberts or anybody else ask any policeman to arrest him. He wasn't hustled away "nor nuthin'." He staid in the hall for an hour after the unpleasant occurrence and heard nothing about his prowess at rest. The whole thing was an accident, and he couldn't see how he could be arrested for an accident.

That ended Smith's testimony, and two of his adent followers went on the stand and swore that their chief had told the truth. Each was positive that he had seen Roberts step on Smith's foot, and each was vociferously positive that Smith had not intended to do Roberts any harm.

Smith's counsel then made a little address, dwelling upon the well-known and bellicose character of his client's disposition. Mr. Whitehead made a few remarks, and then Justice Duffy made this little statement:

"I've examined this case very carefully, because it has caused so much comment. That don't affect me, though. I don't care for comment. It makes no difference. My judgment is just the same. I think from hearing the evidence that there is good reason to hold this man [pointing to Smith] for trial for assault and battery. Bail is $500. That's all. Clear the court."

This decision was evidently a surprise to Smith. But his bail was handy. Abraham Rosenberg of 118 Rivington-street signed his bond, Smith elected to be tried in the Court of General Sessions, and then the crowd went across the street to Smith's saloon and drowned their sorrow in the flowing bowl.

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TESTING NEW CRUISERS

NAVAL OFFICERS PLEASED WITH RECENT TRIALS.

WHAT THE BOSTON AND OTHER VESSELS HAVE DONE—THE REMOVAL OF GEN. ESTES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It is learned at the Navy Department that the damage to the steel cruiser Boston by her recent accident in Newport Harbor is more serious than was at first supposed. In addition to the great hole knocked in her plates, some of the frames have been bent and will probably have to be taken out, and large numbers of rivets were started. Until the official survey has been made no intelligent estimate of the damage done can be made. In the meantime a court of inquiry has been appointed to fix the responsibility for the accident, and if it is found that it was not unavoidable a court-martial will follow. The court of inquiry is composed of Capt. W. A. Kirkland, Capt. J. M. Miller, and Capt. John A. Howell, with Lieut. J. A. Nicholas as Judge Advocate.

The recent trial of the Boston has given a great deal of satisfaction to naval officers who favor the adoption of composite steel and wood hulls sheathed with copper for war vessels. The Boston went out to her trial fresh from the dry dock, with her steel bottom as free from barnacles and seaweed as if she had been copper bottomed, and she made in an average of four runs, on the measured mile, a mean speed of 15.55 knots, with a maximum on one run of more than 16.4 knots. This, when contrasted with her record on her first official trial of 13.8 knots, when her bottom was very foul, shows the great difference that the condition of a ship's bottom makes in her speed. The horse power in these two runs was in favor of the first, as her engines then made 3,780. The exact horse power of the last trial has not yet been figured out, but it was somewhat less than before.

The contractors of the gunboat Petrel were giving her another private trial in Baltimore to-day, preliminary to their final official trial, to be made early next week. On her last trial this boat barely came up to the contract requirement of 1,100 horse power for four hours, but as the contractors believe they can do much better and earn a premium for increased horse power, Secretary Tracy granted them permission to make another trial. In the last trial she made a maximum of 1,350 horse power in the early part of her run, but before the four hours were over it had fallen off in consequence of poor coal and bad firing to so far below 1,100 that the required average was barely maintained. It is believed that, with proper handling and good coal, a record of over 1,300 horse power will be made.

The cruiser Charleston will be ready for trial again by the end of August. The defects in her plans which were developed by the former trial have been remedied, and all that now remains to be done is to run her engines at the dock long enough to get them to working smoothly. She is guaranteed to make 7,000 horse power, but her builders hope to give her a record of at least 500 more, with $100 premium for each additional horse power.

The plans for the cruising monitor provided for by the last Congress, and generally known as the John R. Thomas ship, have not yet been fully agreed upon by the Board of Design for new ships. The board to which Secretary Whitney submitted the plans before Congress authorized the ship recommended that she carry more armor. Congress indorsed this by providing that she be built in accordance with this report. More armor means more weight and a consequent disarrangement of the entire plan of the ship. It is probable that her length will be increased enough to give her the required buoyancy, but this has not as yet been definitely decided on.

Corporal Tanner has received another notice that his immediate superior is not entirely satisfied with the way that things are going in the Pension Office. Secretary Noble left here to-day for a few weeks' vacation, but before he started he sent an order to the Pension Office directing that Major Bntte be deposed from the office of Chief of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division, carrying $2,000 salary, and he dropped to a place on the rolls as a clerk at $1,200. The same message directed that Acting Chief Harding of the Law Division should suffer a similar fate. Major Bntts was one of those who secured a liberal rerating of his pension and about $3,000 arrears in the recent grand scramble among the Pension Office employes, and both he and Harding are understood to be warm friends of Tanner.

The removal of Gen. L. G. Estes from his $3,000 place in the Post Office Department has set some of his friends to talking about the last campaign in North Carolina and the financial part taken in it by the Republican National Committee. Gen. Estes lost his place because of a rumpne over the way the campaign funds were spent, the General being accused of not making a satisfactory account of the disposition of the money intrnsted to him. Some of Gen. Estes' friends, the National Committee sent $30,000 into North Carolina in charge of Chairman Quay's son and his private secretary. It is understood that these representatives of Quay reported that $5,000 had been turned over by Gen. Estes, another $5,000 to somebody in Cheatham's district, and a similar sum in Brower's district, while the rest was left for general nse through the State. Gen. Estes's adherents now claim that none of the National Committee's money went into his hands, that none was spent in Cheatham's district, that none was put to general nse in the State, and that only $3,000 was nsed in Brower's behalf. They thus figure ont that $27,000 ont of $30,000 failed to be put where it could do the most good, and they want Quay's lieutenants to explain where the money went.

Representative H. P. Cheatham of the Second North Carolina District is the only colored member of Congress. A petition has been prepared for the signatures of colored Republicans in his own and other States to be sent to Mr. Cheatham. The document reminds the Congressman that he is the only representative of his race in the National Legislature, and begs him to stay out of the Republican cancnsea. He is told that the negro voters hold the balance of power in the United States, and, as their only representative, the Congressman must assume the responsibility of making that fact patent to both parties. He is therefore asked so to conduct himself as to secure for the colored people the recognition to which they feel themselves justly entitled. It will be interesting to observe how Mr. Cheatham will act upon this somewbat embarrassing invitation of his colored brothers to flook by himself when Congress meets.

The following letter was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Gherardi, dated North Atlantic Station, United States Flagship Kearsarge, Port au Prince, Hayti, July 25:

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Legitime Government has delivered to the United States Minister seven thousand five hundred dollars as a compensation for the seizure and detention of the steamer Ozama. This money is now aboard this vessel with a view to its safe keeping and that in the request of the Minister, I expect to take the orders of the Department. Very respectfully, BANCROFT GHERARDI, Rear Admiral, United states Navy.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day.

New-York.—C. D. Aldrich, Athol, Warren County; A. H. Armstrong, De Grasse, St. Lawrence County; B. H. Kent, East Stenben, Oneida County; W. J. Holmes, Meadow Brook, Orange County; C. H. Woodruff, Sterlah Centre, Essex County; George F. Smith, Wakefield, Westchester County.

Pennsylvania.—Frank Enos, Garrett; D. M. Painter, Hopewell; F. Miller, Hyndman; Jacob Alvord, Lykens; M. L. Beck, Shade Valley.

New-Jersey.—Joseph P. Agger, Middle Valley; J. W. Deans, Passaic Bridge; Z. W. Rockhill, Tuckerton.

Massachusetts.—Mary A. Connolly, Beverly Farms.

A MATRIMONIAL TRAP.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 9.—Seymour and Sarah Hitchcock of Meadville, who have been working a matrimonial scheme through the mails, have had a hearing before the Marshal. Daniel L. Barmore, a Chicago Post Office employe, who had been victimized by the "widow's" advertisement for a correspondent, &c., came here and testified. Barmore had answered the advertisement. In the course of time he received a photograph from the widow, who said she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He finally proposed and was accepted; a number of money presents were followed with a remittance to pay the "widow's" way to her future husband. At this time Seymour Hitchcock took up the correspondence. The matrimonial sharks worked their scheme in Delaware County, N. Y., before operating here. The woman has five small children. The hearing is still on.

HE PREACHED IN A TENT.

AND WAS INDICTED FOR MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 9.—Charles R. Burnett came to this city not long ago and announced that he was going to build a chapel, in which he would preach the doctrines of Faith Cure. He purchased a piece of property on Market-street, near where some of the best people of the city reside, and, instead of a chapel, put a tent on it and opened nightly faith Cure Meetings. They have been held nearly every night till midnight, and some of the neighbors, being very much disturbed by them, went to the Rev. Mr. Burnett and asked him to reduce the number of hours of the meetings. They told him that he disturbed the whole neighborhood, especially the sick. Mr. Burnett declined to accede to their wishes, saying he was in the hands of the Lord and must keep the meetings going.

When the Grand Jury adjourned yesterday it was found that Mr. Burnett had been indicted for maintaining a nuisance. This morning a bench warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of Officer Decker, who found Mr. Burnett at his home and brought him to the Sheriff's office. District Attorney Hestmance being out of town, the accused was taken before Judge Barnard and the facts as above stated were presented, and the Deputy Sheriff asked the Judge to fix the amount of bail. "I fix the bail at $500," said the Judge. "I won't give it," replied Mr. Burnett; "I've committed no crime."

"Well," said the Judge, "can't you listen to reason?"

"No, I'm just as happy in jail as anywhere. The Lord rules."

"Nobody denies what you say," responded the Judge. "The Lord is supreme. You have been indicted for maintaining a nuisance. I advise you to go to a jury. You don't tamper with the Lord by doing that."

"I'm much obliged to you for your advice," said Burnett. "I shall have the Lord anywhere I choose."

"That's all stuff," said the Judge, impatiently, "to have you go to jail when it is only a question of bail. Now, don't be foolish. The case will be tried in October and you will have a fair trial."

Mr. Burnett again declined to give bail, and Judge Barnard said he could do nothing more. The Deputy Sheriff started with the prisoner for jail, and a friend who accompanied him as far as the door said "Good-bye, brother. I am with you in Christ's name."

Late in the afternoon Lawyer Edward Crummey and two ladies appeared at the jail, and Burnett was again taken before Judge Barnard. Although Burnett would not sign a bond the court released him on the lawyer's giving the requisite bail.

FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION CONCERNING BANK REPORTS.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion on a very important matter, that of public inspection of the reports of savings banks. Recently the request was made at the State Banking Department for an inspection of the reports of certain savings banks. The question arose as to whether the schedules should be permitted to the scrutiny of others than the officials. The applicant held that the schedules contained the quintessence of the statements, and that the funds being trusts the people had a right to know how the money was invested. Moreover, the law directed that all these reports be public. The Consolidated act of New-York City, he said, provided that all schedules of department he made public. The question was thereupon submitted to the Attorney General, and he replied in these words:

"Your communication asking if, in my opinion, the Superintendent is obliged to allow persons applying to inspect the reports made to him from the different banks and also the schedules furnished with such reports, and to furnish copies of them to any one willing to pay the copying fee, has been received, and in reply thereto I beg leave to state that the Banking Department, pursuant to the banking law, are public records in the sense that they are open to the inspection of the public generally.

"The object of requiring banks to file reports and statements of their financial condition is for the benefit of the public in order that persons desiring to ascertain the status of such banks may do so. The Banking Department was formed for the benefit of the public and not for the benefit of any particular person or class of persons, and is a public office, and the reports on file in that department showing the financial condition of any banking association are intended for the benefit of the public generally, and therefore public documents. Being public documents, I think they should be open to public inspection, and that the Superintendent should furnish certified copies upon application to him, accompanied by the legal fee for so doing." (Section 43, 23, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 27, Chapter 409, laws 1882.)

PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS.

THE APPROACHING ENCAMPMENT OF MOUNTED TROOPS AT MT. GRETNA.

MT. GRETNA, Penn., Aug. 9.—The approaching encampment of mounted troops of the regular army and National Guard of Pennsylvania promises to be an interesting and instructive one. It will be held on the Coleman estate, at Mt. Gretna, Penn., where the division encampment of the National Guard occurs every third year. This year tha State camps have been regimental and next year the entire division will be encamped at Mt. Gretna.

The camp, consisting of mounted troops only, will be held Aug. 10 to 17, at which Gov. Beaver has invited Secretary Proctor and Gen. Schofield to be present. The week will be devoted to work preparatory to the division encampment of 1890, and as this is the first assemblage east of the Mississippi since the year of the Centennial of mounted troops, it will be an event of interest to both the regular army and the National Guard. Lieut. William H. Bean, Second Cavalry, who was assigned to duty with the Governor of Pennsylvania last Spring, was in Washington and New-York this week arranging some of the details for this camp, as well as for the regimental camps of the First Brigade to be held near Philadelphia next week. A detachment of engineers from Willet's Point, under Lieuts. Patrick and Judson, will report to Gov. Beaver Monday for duty in the infantry camps.

FOR VINDICATION, NOT MONEY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Baron de Pardounet made a complaint to Mayor Brown today against the Pennsylvania Club, but no action has been taken, and the lights in the club shine as brightly to-night as ever.

"I propose to instruct my attorneys," saye the Baron in a statement made to-night, "to spare no means to bring to justice not only Messrs. Marke and Jolly, but also the proprietors of the building, wherein is kept the Pennsylvania Club. I give up all hopes of obtaining the money of which I was robbed, but as the people have circulated extravagant statements, I propose to vindicate myself, and will spare no time in bringing them to justice. I will have no trouble in proving that Mrs. Phillip Dru had knowledge for years past of the use to which her property has been put. As they are using extreme measures, I propose to do the same."

It is not believed that the club will close until it is ready to do so, which will probably be a week from Saturday.

GEN. WEAVER'S FORESIGHT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 9.—It is reported on excellent authority that Gen. J. B. Weaver will not re-enter Iowa politics, at least as a candidate, during the present Administration. He will take his usual lively interest and active part in Iowa affairs, and will retain his home and residence in Iowa as heretofore, not having thought of doing otherwise, but will not be a candidate for any office. Gen. Weaver is reported to have an interest in four valuable franchises at Oklahoma City for water power, (the only one in the Territory,) street railway, electric light, and water works, from which he hopes to realize a handsome fortune. What he will make out of his homestead in Oklahoma is uncertain, as he is classed as one of the "sooners."

A BOY'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9.—As Walter Crews, a fifteen-year-old boy, was playing in the Clark sawmill, East Jacksonville, late yesterday afternoon, his clothing caught in the hoisting machinery, the shaft of which was making 300 revolutions per minute. He was whirled about for nearly a minute, and terribly injured before he could be released.

When extricated both legs were found to be broken, one arm fractured, and his left shoulder dislocated, besides severe lacerations of other parts of his body.

The boy did not lose consciousness during the dressing of his wounds, but the shock and internal injuries resulted in death early this morning.

HOW ALLEN'S MONEY WENT

MUCH OF IT SPENT ON AN EXPENSIVE FAMILY.

HOSPITALITY IN CITY AND COUNTRY—HOFELE'S SHARE IN THE OPERATIONS—THE QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

Why Ehen S. Allen took advantage of his position as Secretary and Treasurer and subsequently as President of the Forty-second-Street and Grand-street Ferry Railway Company to issue duplicate certificates of its stock to an amount which has not even now been accurately determined is gradually becoming known. The story, as it is related by Allen's acquaintances, is a sad one, because of his unswerving devotion to his family, which has claimed almost every cent he could raise, and has demanded more.

Allen's eagerness to fulfill every desire expressed or suggested by his wife was one of the causes of his ruin. Among Mrs. Allen's friends, chiefly theatrical persons of a decade ago, she has secured the reputation of being "freer with her money" than any one else within their acquaintance. The house at 134 West Seventy-second-street and the pretty country place at Pawling were the scenes of Mrs. Allen's expensive entertainments. Persons in the neighborhood of the town house assert that when Mrs. Allen was home there was a constant stream of callers. She has the reputation of being very popular among her friends in a circle whera popularity is proportionate to the expenditure of money.

Allen first met the woman who afterward became his wife when she was an actress on the variety stage nearly twenty years ago, and at once became very devoted to her. This affection has continued unabated on his part ever since. Last season Mrs. Allen spent at Larchmont on the Sound, occupying a pretty little cottage there and taking part in all of the festivities of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Allen was comcelled by his business to come to the city every day, and, as Mrs. Allen is a very bright and interesting woman, she had hosts of admirers. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, because of the former's more conservative methods of enjoying himself, left Larchmont before the season was fairly ended. Allen took his wife and daughters on a trip to Europe, which lasted six months. There Mrs. Allen became the owner of much valuable jewelry given to her by her admirers.

Acquaintances declare, too, that the Pawling investment was due to Mrs. Allen's influence. Mrs. Allen had some friends in Brewster's, it is said, and desired to have a place of residence near them, so she induced Allen to purchase a place for $7,500. But though this was but two years ago, there have been extraordinary improvements on the property which will double the original purchase price, and which cannot now be realized on. While at Pawling early this Summer Mrs. Allen entertained many of the surrounding farmers in a way which was calculated to open their eyes to the possibilities of a New-Yorker as a hostess. Because of this display the people had vast confidence in the wisdom of Mr. and Mrs. Allen as Presidents, and so when he took a certificate of stock to the Putnam County Savings Bank at Brewster's and informed Mr. Morgan Horton, the President, that he desired a loan upon it, the latter had no hesitancy in advancing nearly $8,000. Some of those who deposited Allen's fraudulent certificate of the bogus certificate unredeemed to make the bank a loser to the extent of $7,229 11, for which it secured judgment against Allen's property in this city on Thursday afternoon. As the bank's last statement shows assets of $201,000 and liabilities of $171,000, it can stand the loss, but its experience simply shows to what lengths Allen went to procure money.

Mrs. Allen, it was said yesterday, is living at an up-town hotel, but her friends refuse to name the residence in the presence of those. She is evidently deeply grieved at her husband's position. She is regular in her calls upon him at the Tombs Prison.

The accounting for 668 shares of the railway stock negotiated by Hofele at his bank or through brokers by no means represents the total amount of Allen's peculations. Though those shares are equal to $140,280, according to the market valuation, Allen did not stop there. A lawyer who has been retained in the case by the company, and who is therefore well informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that Allen had been in the habit of using his friends for the purpose of floating the overissue. Because of this there are about one hundred and fifty shares which are still unaccounted for, which there is reason to believe Allen used as securities for loans. Among these friends was Allen's own brother, E. A. Allen, who has stood by him in his downfall, and who is doing everything in his power to shield him. E. A. Allen loses $5,517 30 in the manner, though he protected himself as far as possible on Thursday by procuring a judgment against his brother in the Supreme Court for that amount.

Yesterday there were filed two more judgments, one in favor of James Blackfor $2,583 91, and the other in favor of Moses Dyer for $1,458 58, borrowed on a note. In the latter judgment E. A. Allen, the prisoner's brother, acts as counsel for the plaintiff. The suit is a friendly one. Both plaintiffs reside outside the city. So far, therefore, the amount of money which Allen has secured, outside of his salary and dividends, cannot be ralsed company, appears to be about $188,553, while the total is by no means reached yet.

Hofele, the partner of Allen in the iron business, who was arrested on Thursday afternoon on the charge of being accessory after the fact, is in Police Headquarters. Inspector Byrnes declares that Hofele is one of the principals in the case, inasmuch as it was he who, according to his own admission, placed 668 shares of the fraudulent stock on toe market. Hofele's friends say that if he is a co-conspirator he is simply a tool in the fun of the thing, for he has not a copper to show for it, having turned over the only money he had to the Fifth-Avenne Bank on Thursday morning.

Hofele was taken from Police Headquarters yesterday morning to the Tombs Police Court, where he was formally arraigned on the charge made against him. Detectives Talley and Tebis informed Justice Hogan that the Inspector desired the prisoner remanded to Police Headquarters for further inquiries. The magistrate granted the request. When Hofele is arraigned this morning there are expected to be some exceedingly interesting developments. He is believed to have it in his power to explain many things which at present appear to be exceedingly mysterious. He is in constant communication with his wife, who visited him twice in his cell at the Central Office during the day.

Allen spent the day in his cell in the Tombs Prison, showing traces of a sleepless night. His visitors were very few, including Mrs. Allen, who twice visited her husband; the prisoner's brother, E. A. Allen; his lawyer, Ex-Judge Ward, a lawyer representing several of Allen's friends, who wished to provide him with additional counsel if he thought he needed such assistance. Mr. Warren subsequently said that he had not yet been retained as associate counsel. This attempt to pile on legal representatives in Allen's behalf is regarded by many as the action of persons who are interested with Allen in the overissne of stock. That there are such persons, other than Hofele, even Allen's friends believe, and because of that belief Freling H. Smith, one of the Directors and the attorney for the railway company, had a conference with his fellow-Directors at the Murray Hill Hotel on Thursday night and concluded that the overissue must be met by no other extent than at first appeared. It was decided, it was said yesterday, to formally join Hofele with Allen in the prosecution.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that until Hofele had been arraigned for examination little could be done in the way of preparing for the trial," continued Mr. Smith, "the company has nothing to do. Allen and Hofele have been arrested and the case now is in charge of the prosecuting officers of the county. I have not, as counsel for the company, any information to offer which would indicate that any suit was to be begun against the railway to recover on the forged certificates, for I believe the names of Messrs. Green and Curtise to have been forged by Allen. It is true that the company did not register the certificates in any trust company because it did not think such a course necessary. So far as the company knows, there are no further duplicate certificates beyond the 668 already accounted for. There may be more, and if there are the company will be the first to hear of them from. Should any more be discovered, they will be regarded in the same way as the others and will be treated simply as forgeries for which the company can be in no way held responsible."

Edmund Allen declared that the fraudulent certificates would not number more than 700 at the outside. When told of Hofele's statement that he allowed the certificates to get upon the market because of his inability to meet the interest, Mr. Allen gave a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders and observed: "The reason why Hofele allowed the certificates to go on the open market was because of his carelessness in business matters. He simply neglected the whole thing."

A search was made yesterday in the Register's office for the records of the purchase of the property 634 West Seventy-second-street. The house, on a lot measuring 20 by 102.2 feet, was purchased by Eben S. Allen and Amelie L. Allen from Margaret and Francis Crawford Nov. 14, 1885, for $50,000, $25,000 being then on mortgage and being assumed by the purchasers, with an additional mortgage of $17,000, leaving $8,000, which was paid to Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel of 98 Nassau-street as attorneys for Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. Mr. Silkman said yesterday that the $8,000 was paid in cash or by certified check. The transaction was a thoroughly legitimate investment in every particular, he believed. On Sept. 26, 1888, a mortgage on the house held by Mr. and Mrs. Crawford for $23,000 was satisfied, and on the same day the house was remortgaged to the executors of Matilda E. Coddington—Clifford and Louisa Coddington—for the amount of $35,000. A second mortgage was also executed to Margaret and Francis Crawford for $7,000. It is somewhat interesting to relate that in both these mortgages Mrs. Allen signe her name "Ethel Louise Allen, formerly Amelie L. Allso." Thus on the original value of the house—$50,000—$42,000 was held on first and second mortgage, but recently the second mortgage, which was due yesterday, was reduced by $5,000, leaving a total mortgage of $37,000 on the premises. Mr. Silkman said that he believed there was an equity in the property now of $23,000.

The question of the liability of the company is still discussed. A lawyer who is a specialist in corporation practice said yesterday that the company's responsibility would depend upon the by-laws of the corporation ruling the issue of stock. If the facts were substantially the same as in the so-called Schuyler fraud cases, the company would be responsible. In that case Schuyler was Treasurer, Director, and Transfer Agent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Company, and was authorized to issue stock. It was held that if the certificates were issued by the proper authority, and apparently in accordance with the by-laws of the company, a holder of such a certificate is protected. In one of the Schuyler cases the law is expressed as follows:

"Where the principal has clothed his agent with power to do an act upon the existence of some extrinsic fact necessarily and peculiarly within the knowledge of the agent, and of the existence of which the act of executing the power is itself a representation, a third person, dealing with such agent in entire good faith pursuant to the apparent power, may rely upon the representation, and the principal is estopped from denying its truth to his prejudice."

However, if the names to the certificates are actually forged, then the company is not liable.

SILVER IN THIS SPEECH.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION COMMISSIONERS IN MONTANA.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 9.—The convention to-day entertained the Senate Irrigation Committee. The opponents of Helena tried to locate the capitol issue, but the friends of Helena carried a motion to adjourn until Monday.

Senators Stewart of Nevada and Reagan of Texas, of the United States Senate Committee on Irrigation, arrived here this morning. They were joined here by Senator Pumb of Kansas, who has been in this vicinity for some days examining into the varied resources of Montana, and who expresses himself highly pleased with all he has seen.

On proceeding to the Court House to hold a session of the committee, the Senators received a formal invitation from the Constitntional Convention now in session here to address that body. The invitation being accepted, Senators Stewart, Plumb, and Reagan spoke. All naturally referred to the interest attaching to the work hofore the convention, the preparation of the first Constitntion of what is destined to be one of the greatest States in the Union.

The importance of irrigation was dwelt upon at some length and the many other interests of the West, including the demonetization of silver, on which topic Senator Stewart spoke fully and Senators Plumb and Reagan briefly, but warmly, all in advocacy of a restriction of the metal to its former position as a money body. All the speeches were enthusiastically received, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the Senators.

Major Powell, Director of the Geological Survey, also by invitation of the convention, made a brief address, confining himself strictly to the irrigation problem, but arousing much applause of the audience by his interest with which he invested the subject. The committee then held a session for the taking of testimony bearing on the subject of their mission.

The large number of persons in attendance attested the great interest in it by the people. A nnmber of prominent gentlemen were examined, and their evidence showed that they had for a long time been giving thought to the subject of irrigation. All agreed that the interests of Montana would be benefited almost beyond computation by a proper utilization of the water lying on its lakes and rushing through its rivers. To-morrow morning the committee goes to Butte.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

FATAL RESULTS OF TESTING A GAS MAIN IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—There was a terrific explosion of a natural-gas main on the south side soon after 6 o'clock this evening, which resulted in the killing of two men instantly, fatally injuring two more, and seriously injuring some fifteen others. The accident was a peculiar one. Booth & Flynn were testing a thirty-inch natural-gas main which they had laid for the Monongahela Natural Gas Company. Their workmen were testing the main, before turning on the natnral gas, by means of compressed air. They ran the pressure up to seventy-five pounds per square inch, when the head cap on the end of the pipe blew out, scattering débris in every direction.

Several hundred workmen employed in the iron mills near by were just returning home and a number of them had stopped along the trench to watch the experiment. They were struck by the débris and flying missiles as though a bomb had exploded. The pipe was braced with heavy timbers and these were hurled into the crowd with terrific force. The workmen and spectators were thrown down by the force of the explosion and one of the killed was buried against a brick house and his neck broken. A general stampede followed the explosion. The cries of the injured could be heard for several squares.

The investigation showed that two men had been killed outright and about fifteen injured, two of them fatally. The dead were conveyed to their homes, and the injured, who were unable to walk, taken to a hospital. The killed are John Miller, single, aged twenty-three years, and John O'Conner, single, about twenty-five years of age.

Those seriously injured were: John Greiner, married, terribly cut and bruised; injured internally; will die. Henry Reich, a boy, skull fractured and injured interoally; will die. John Branay, millwright, internally injured and beed cut; serione. William Green, bedly cut and bruised; thought to have received internal injuries; serions. James Hendrick of St. Louis, Mo., both legs broken. Severance Minnion, Thomas Weis, Martin Garvey, John Schwenter, Patrick Ryan, Frank Doyle, James Duffy, and William Jones were struck by flying débris and cut and bruised, but none of them was seriously hurt.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The American Dental Association to-day elected the following officers: President—M. W. Forter, Baltimore; Vice Presidents—Dr. A. W. Harlan and J. D. Patterson; Recording Secretary—George H. Cushing; Corresponding Secretary—Fred Levy; Treasurer—A. H. Fuller; Executive Committee—Dra. Perry, Walker, and Guilford.

Twenty-one new members were admitted. The work of the convention has been mostly routine. One important thing done was the fixing of the time of appointees' service at three years. The exhibits are many and varied. The members of the association spent considerable tiem in enjoying themselves during the week, in addition to their labors in convention. The discussions on various scientific topics brought up before the convention have been quite exhanstive. The next meeting will be held at Excelsior Springs, Mo., in 1890.

LIGHTNING'S DESTRUCTIVE WORK.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The reports of damage from the storm of Wednesday night and yesterday morning are just coming in from the country. Henry Schmitt's twelve-year-old daughter, while running from the house to the barn, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Her parents were in sight of the horrible occurrence.

Mrs. Ann Bradford the paralysis of her lower limbs from the effects of a thunderbolt. Chris Mueller's barn was destroyed, together with 25 sheep, 50 tons of hay, and other property. A horse was struck and the shoes ripped off from all four feet and the horse left otherwise uninjured.

A large number of buildings were struck and less seriously injured.

HOW CHINESE COME HERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The Chinese are swarming in by every Hong-Kong steamer, bound for Mexico. No less than sixty came a week ago, and sixteen arrived last night, all destined for Mazatlan and Panama. They are reshipped here without landing, but once in Mexico there is no difficulty in smuggling them over the northern border.

It is much cheaper to run coolies into California by Mexico than by British Columbia, as the Dominion Government collects a head-tax of $50 whereas Mexico welcomes them.

FLACK LEAVES TAMMANY

HE MAKES A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY AND RESIGNS.

MRS. FLACK'S LAWYERS PROBING THE DIVORCE CASE—EX-JUDGE MONELL'S PART IN THE DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

As the facts in connection with the Flack divorce case continue little by little to come out it appears that there are other hearts that are aching besides that of Mrs. Flack; not because they were injured in the dark, as hers was, but because the approaching exposure of all the disgraceful and incriminating facts puts them on the defensive along with the husband and son who, to all appearances, were joined in conspiracy against the lone woman.

Although James A. Flack, still Sheriff of New-York County, has lost his sometime fondness for reporters, he evidently reads the papers with as much devotion as when he first ran for office, and many of them sparkled yesterday with pleasing paragraphs about him. And he professes to have discovered that the newspapers are determined to try his divorce case in a "one-sided way." This doesn't bother him personally a bit, for he can wait for his vindication. But he is deeply worried lest the damning facts in "a suit pending in the courts of this city" shall shake his brethren of Tammany Hall from their official bases and wreck the organization that made him Sheriff of all the county of New-York, and therefore he resigns, not from the shrievalty, but from Tammany Hall.

Late yesterday afternoon, after being secretly appraised, it is presumed, of the important steps that had been taken in the case by the Judge and some of the lawyers connected with the case, he sent his resignation to Geo. John Coolraine, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and to Thos. F. Gilroy, Secretary of the Tammany Society, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In connection with a suit pending in the courts of this city it has seemed proper to try one side of the case in the newspapers. Advantage has also been taken of this circumstance on account of my political connection with the Tammany Hall organization and society, of which latter I am the Grand Sachem.

While I am willing to wait patiently for my vindication by the courts, I do not think that the organization should during the pendency of the case be left in a position that it can be assailed over my shoulders.

On reflection I have concluded to sever my connection with the organization until such time as a trial can be had. I therefore tender my resignation as Grand Sachem of the society and as a member of the General Committee, to take effect from date. At the same time I would request my friends to suspend their judgment on the merits of the case until the whole case put in possession of all the facts. Very respectfully, JAMES A. FLACK.

At a moment when the hurly Hibernian that usually guards the portico to Sheriff Flack's sanctum was otherwise busy, a reporter entered the sanctum and gained an interview with the hermit pseudo defendant in the celebrated divorce case. In response to questions he talked his decree of divorce in spite of the contrary wishes of the plaintiff. The Sheriff denied the published statement that he contemplated resigning his office, and said: "When the proper time is reached for my vindication it will be made, and in the proper place. At present I have nothing to say. Of course, I cannot prevent them from hounding me, but I will not be forced to speak before the proper time. My counsel are now engaged in the examination of the case."

"Who will be your legal representative—Judge Monell?"

"No, it will not be Judge Monell; but who it is I do not propose to say to-day. When the matter comes up in court in regular order you will learn all about it. There was nothing done that was not eminently right and proper." The Sheriff has grown neglectful of his personal appearance since his long seclusion in his den, and the jet and youthful black that made his mustache a thing of beauty is fading fast and leaving a sickly white in its stead. The Sheriff is not the gay and youthful if rotund Adonis he formerly appeared to be.

Judge Bookstaver was promptly in court at 11 o'clock, expectant that among the lawyers who would appear before him would be some one from Evarts, Choate & Beaman's office to make application for the rule to show cause why the divorce should not be set aside; but for reasons that appear later he was doomed to disappointment. He lingered a while on the bench, expecting to see Mr. Evarts or Choate in other cases, but no one appeared and he retired to his room for a further and longer wait, and here he was presently visited by two gentlemen.

Mr. Benjamin Wright, who appears upon the record as the counsel for Mrs. Flack in the case and as having procured the divorce for her, is a lawyer of good repute among his colleagues at the bar. For many days now, since the facts in the case were first reported, he has maintained silence under imputations of discreditable complicity in the conspiracy against Mrs. Flack. Professional etiquette, he thought, would compel another man, a professional brother and intimate personal friend, to come to his relief with the proper and necessary explanation, but no such explanation was made, and the case grew in apparent villainy every day. He was spending a vacation at Bay Shore, but the continued daily publications of the gradual development in the case robbed his vacation of all its pleasures, and finding that he was being put on a defensive attitude with respect to his own reputation, he broke into his vacation long enough yesterday to come to New-York and set matters going on the right track.

Enlisting Ex-Judge Cooper C. Van Vorst, who is not only a professional but a personal friend, in his behalf, he went before Judge Bookstaver with him, and laid his connection with the case bare before the Judge. The interview took place in Judge Bookstaver's private room, and what exactly transpired was not more particularly ascertainable than is already recorded. The interview, which lasted about an hour, the parties separated, only to meet an hour or so afterward at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, in Wall-street, where Mr. Wright again explained the character of his connection with the case. After that interview, Evarts, Choate & Beaman abandoned the exact line of procedure they started upon and began in a different way, saying only to reporters, when closely pressed, that they were now satisfied that Mr. Wright was entirely innocent of any intention in the matter, and that the facts, so far as they knew them, indicated that Mr. Wright had also been imposed upon in the matter.

From a perfectly reliable and authentic source the TIMES's reporter learned that Mr. Wright had been asked in writing by a prominent professional friend to lend the use of his name as counsel for the complainant in the case. The letter stated that the writer was fully authorized to make the request, and that the proceeding was an amicable one, and would not be contested. He was assured, it is said, not one to hear, but it is not an unusual one, and in amicable proceedings this course is frequently resorted to. The comity of the profession requires its members to accommodate each other this way, just as social ties sometimes require a man to lend checks with a friend. The ethics of the profession require the person who makes the request to guard with jealous watchfulness the name and good repute of the friend who grants it.

Mr. Wright granted the request and signed his name to the complaint as counsel for the complainant. This he now declares was all the direct connection he ever had with the case. He never signed his name to any other paper, never saw Mrs. Flack nor her husband nor son, nor any of her witnesses in the case; never appeared in court upon it nor took any further step in the proceeding; never made a charge for his appearance nor received or expected a cent of fees. He merely loaned the use of his name in a professional way to a confrere, and by a professional brother was perfectly regular, confidently believing that his action was right and his courtesy would be decently and honorably used. Ex-Judge Van Vorst was asked by the reporter whether Mr. Wright and Judge Monell was not the man who wrote the letter asking the use of Mr. Wright's name. "Ah, now you are asking me too much," the venerable lawyer replied. Another friend of Mr. Wright's said that ex-Judge Monell was the man at whose request Mr. Wright consented to appear as counsel for the nominal plaintiff in the case.

On the face of the record it does not appear that Sheriff Flack appeared in the case, either in person or by attorney. Generally ex-Judge Monell represents the Sheriff in legal affairs, but the divorce case, nominally against Mrs. Flack, (being a case of minor importance compared with cases of attachment of property,) was allowed to go by default—nominally. Actually, Mr. Flack was surreptitiously employing his wife's name against her to obtain a decree he was not and knew he was not entitled to under the law. Outside of the record ex-Judge Ambrose Monell was the legal counselor and adviser of the Sheriff in the matter. On the record Benjamin Wright nominally appeared as counsel for Mrs. Flack. Actually, ex-Judge Monell, or some one acting for him and with his privacy, was counsel for Mrs. Flack. The state of facts represented ex-Judge Monell as actually the legal adviser and attorney for James A. Flack and in his interest, but under the name of a reputable professional friend, as prosecuting a divorce case against his own client in the name of his client's wife, who never authorized him to do anything of the kind.

The reporter saw ex-Judge Monell and laid these facts before him and asked him as to the part he was said to have played in the matter. But ex-Judge Monell became suddenly artificially jocular and loquacious. He begged the question by saying that he could not doubt Mr. Wright's word in such a matter: that the reporter would have to ask the man who took the testimony in the case, and who he was he would not tell; that he did not now represent Mr. Flack in the case, but knew who did. Who he was he would not tell.

Mrs. Flack called upon her lawyers yesterday and was closeted with them in consultation a long while. She complains of illness and despair over the worry and anxiety to which she has been subjected in the matter. She is still determined to have that decree set aside. No proceedings were had in court in the matter yesterday, but they may be forthcoming at any moment, and upon reliable authority it is stated that the proceedings will take such form that Mr. Benjamin Wright will be called, upon his own request, to take the witness stand and tell under oath all about his connection with the case. At the same time, it was said, ample notice would be given Sheriff Flack of such steps as would be taken. Judge Bookstaver, since his visit from Messrs. Wright and Van Vorst, and their subsequent call upon Evarts, Choate & Beaman, has refused to speak about the case. When told last night of Flack's resignation from

into the wind to ont down the Katrina's lead at the start and make them even an eighth of a mile before the Block Island stakeboat.

Capt. Haff held to his old way of breaking down the Katrnia mile hy mile. The old Bedouin limped out after them like a lame dog after an express train, and apparently as if she would be more at home rolling on wheels on Narragansett beach than trying to cope with the force of the wind ward over the rolling deep. The Titania was leading the fleet just before the mark, the tide carried her almost upon the stakeboat, and she was held at a standstill for over a minute, during which the Sea Fox rounded. The Merlin and the Fredonia also got tangled np at the Mark by misjudging the force of the tide. The order of the hoats as they turned the stakeboats, and their elapsed time for the windward work from the start, were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Sea Fox	2	30	31
Titania	2	29	16
Katrina	2	35	58
Grayling	2	37	00
Constellation	2	36	40
Merlin	2	40	88
Alert	2	43	13
Gracie	2	48	23
Bedouin	2	47	54
Sachem	2	49	54
Mayflower	2	52	06
Œnone	2	56	33
Fredonia	2	57	21

The Seafox thus beate tho Constellation 6 minutes 9 seconds, Grayling 6 minutes 30 seconds, Merlin 10 minutes 5 seconds, Alert 13 minutes 42 seconds, Sachsm 19 minutes 23 seconds. Mayflower 21 minutes 31 seconds, Œnone 26 minutes 2 seconds, and Fredonia 26 minutes 50 seconds. The Titania heats the Sea Fox for the distance 1 minute 15 seconds, Ketrina 6 minutes 42 seconds, Gracie 19 minutes 7 seconds, and the Bedouin 18 minutes 38 seconds.

The second leg was almost straight before the wind, and spinnakers and balloon jibtopsails were in order. The Titania met with bad luck in the breaking of her extension spinnaker-boom and the Katrina ran ahead of her. The official time of rounding the West Island mark, as far as taken, was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Sea Fox	3	13	06	Titania	3	21	11
Constellation	3	13	50	Merlin	3	32	26
Katrina	3	18	50	Alert	3	32	36
Grayling	3	21	11	Gracie	3	33	30

The Bedouin, Mayflower, Sachem, and Œnone rounded in the order named, the Fredonia having decided to go back to Newport to try the fishing. With a fair wind the Constellation showed her speed for the first time. She had done remarkable work without her foresail, keeping well up with the leaders, and just as soon as her enormous spinnaker had been set she began to gain on all. Her elapsed time was less on the second leg than that of any other. She beat the Sea Fox 4 minutes 5 seconds, Grayling 5 minutes 50 seconds, Merlin 5 minutes 37 seconds, Alert 11 minutes 22 seconds, and Katrina 3 minutes 37 seconds. The Katrina beat the Gracie 1 minute 44 seconds and Titania 3 minutes 57 seconds, the Gracie having gained on the Titania while the latter was without her spinnaker. The broken spinnaker boom was fixed by the Titania's crew, so she did not lose all she had gained. The Titania was forced out of her course by the Grayling at the West Island mark, and in computing the Katrina's gain on the reach home, as shown by the official time, this fact must be borne in mind.

The last leg was with the wind ahsam. Its force had been raduced a trifle at the Block Island mark, but it increased again as the hills and held true throughout the race. The even sailing of the Titania and Ketrina on a reach was again demonstrated by the race to the finish line. If anything it was a few seconds in the Katrina's favor, but it was very close. The Sea Fox held her lead, walking across the finish line a good winnsr. The Constellation was the sscond boat home and Katrina No. 3. The Bedouin passed to windward of the Gracie. On the reach the Alert beat the Merlin 1:07, Seafox 1:08, Grayling 2:12, and Constellation 2:26. The Katrina beat the Titania 4 seconds official time, and the Alert beat the Katrina 2:14. The finish was in a ralustorm. The time and order were as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Sea Fox	3	56	55	Alert	4	15	08
Constellation	4	02	44	Bedouin	4	20	52
Katrina	4	03	32	Gracie	4	21	39
Grayling	4	03	01	Mayflower	4	24	17
Titania	4	06	07	Sachem	4	26	34
Merlin	4	08	45	Œnone	4	32	32

By allowing the Sea Fox 85 per cent. for her rig she only beate the Titania one minute and ten seconds, not es much by several minutes as the Titania was ahead when she broke her spinnaker boom. The most intsresting phase of the race was the windward work of the vessels, and it is very disappointing that the Constellation should have mst with an accident, for it is ostrain she would have done far better. The Sea Fox gave her old competitor, the Grayling, a beating when the latter was not really in the race. The Mayflower did not do as well as was expected of her, especially in looking into the wind, while the Alert sailed very fast on the last reach. Following is the slapsed and corrected time:

Yacht.	Owner.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sunntiass	C. H. Colt	Withdrew.	
Constellation	E. D. Morgan	4 58 44	4 57 43
Fredonia	Mud Finish.		
Merlin	Col. W. H. Forbes	5 07 02	n. c.
Sea Fox	A. Cass Canfield	4 55 26	4 44 23
Alert	H. Bryant	5 14 20	n. c.
Sachem	W. Gilchrist	5 21 35	5 09 16
Mayflower	F. T. Underhill	5 20 39	5 07 59
Grayling	L. A. Fish	5 04 50	4 50 20
Œnone	H. Cochrane	5 30 26	n. c.
Titania	Mud Finish.	4 58 56	4 58 50
Katrina	Auchincloss Bros.	5 01 31	5 01 09
Bedouin	Archibald Rogers	5 16 16	5 14 31
Gracie	J. Earle	5 18 27	5 16 31

Commodore Gerry's guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Miss Lisa Lawrence, Mr. Chant, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, J. J. Van Alen, Baron M. A. Von Muuam, Baron Von Sternburg, Miss Grace Wilson, sx-Secretary of Navy W. C. Whitney, Mrs. W. W. Astor, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, A. K. Baldwin, Arthur Leary, Miss Berrian, Col. and Mrs. Paulding Bonaparte, J. T. Burden, Brookholst Cutting, G. De Forrest, Baron Eckhardstein, Mrs. D. E. Fearing, Miss Parsons, Mrs. N. Fish, Miss Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Goddard, R. L. Hargous, Miss Hargous, G. G. Haven, J. P. Kennedy, Miss Wetmore, Miss Ruth Mercati, Miss Adeline, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connor, Mrs. E. V. S. Winthrop, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Edward Burgess, Miss Hochstetter, Miss Bradhurt, and Capt. G. Kortright.

The race between the Gorilla and Marionita was not timed, but the Gorilla won by about five minntes. They sailed out to Block Island and returned, and the Gorilla, which started last, soon obtained the lead by outpointing and outfooting her rival, and did better windward work all around.

The honors are even to-day between Designers Burgess and Smith, while the most valnable cup was won by the production of an amateur.

The fleet will gst under way to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for Martha's Vineyard, where it will remain over Sunday.

An error was made to-day in stating that in the race yesterday the Burgess hoats did not carry topsails in the light air. They carried working topsails, but sbonld have used club topsails, as did the Gorilla and Lirns. One of the crew fell overboard when the Titania met with her accident to-day, but after being towed some distance was taken on board again.

WOULDN'T SAIL WITH A BRIDE.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

In November last the Norwegian hark Kate Carnie lay of the Brunswick (Ga.) wharf taking naval stores for Rotterdam. While there the commander, Capt. L. Lowarsen, was married to a Brnnewick lady, Miss Cornell. An annoying feature of the marriage was that it caused the Captain to lose every member of his crew, who deserted, saying it was bad luck to bring a bride on shipboard. Another crew was shipped, and Capt. Lowarsen sailed for Rotterdam. The illuck feared by the sailors seemed indeed to follow them, for on the voyage the vessel was wrecked and abandoned. Her commander and his bride, together with the crew, were pisked np and carried to New-York by a passenger vessel. Mrs. Lowarsen returned to her father's house in Brunswick to await the smiling of fortune again on the land. Capt. Lowarsen crossed the water to his old hame in Norway, believing that there he would be able to secnre another vessel. News now comes that he is in command of the Norwegian iron ehip City of Agra, purchased by him recently in Grimsby, England, for $30,000, her owners being Capt. Olsen of Parsgrand, Norway, and others. This vessel is described as being officially ranked A1, of 1,074 tons register, and Capt. Lowaresn's good fortune will be received with plasaure by many Brunewickians.

LOST HIS HAND AND DIDN'T KNOW IT.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 8.

Early Wednesday morning Officer Wells of Lynn discovered a man coming down the Boston and Maine Railroad from the direction of West Lynn. The man appeared very jolly and entirely oblivions of the fact that he had but a bleeding stnmp of his right arm, his hand having been severed above the wrist. The man was leaving a trail of blood in the mark his course. On investigation it appeared that the man had lain down to sleep with his right arm across the track, and when at daylight a freight train was backed down its wheels cut his hand off as cleanly as the knife with a knife. The man's nerves in the arm were perfectly numb, and he did not realize whet had happened to him until his attention was called to it. He had been drinking, hut did not appear to be drunk. He gave his name as William Cable of Hartford, Conn. Christopher Gaffney saw Cable coming through the freight yard sunday. His hand was gone then. Cahle is twenty-four years old.

PARDONED COUNTERFEITERS.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 7.

Here ie a suggestive item and one of strange frequency these days: The President yesterday pardoned two convicted counterfeiters, while another one was arrested in Missouri, and that's about the way the account generally stands. There is a profound mystery in connection with this treatment of counterfeiters cy the United States Government. Sometimes it almost looks like a "stand-in" arrangement between the alleged Secret Service detectives and the professional gentlemen of crooked proclivities. The record of pardons for counterfeiters issned within the past twenty years would be startling.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Drafts—Sight, 10 cents; telegraphic, 15 cents.

WON BY THE ATALANTAS

RECORDS BROKEN IN THREE CONTESTS.

NEW-YORK OARSMEN WINNING LAURELS IN THE PULLMAN REGATTA—BOSTONS DOING HARD WORK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Lake Calumet lay smiling and calm when the oarsmen onened their eyes this morning, and, to the surprise of those familiar with that shallow pond, remained fairly smooth all day. There was capital racing, and, with 3,000 people to look on, the day was all that could he desired.

The first event of the day was the second heat of the senior singles. Referee Glover gave the word to a pretty start at 9:30 A. M. First water belonged to J. Donahne of the Nantilus Club, who set out on the mile and a half at a thirty-stroke clip. Eugene Buckley of the Bradfords landed in a hank of eel grass floating ever his course at the stroke, and lost three lengths in straightening out for the three-quartere mark. At the first quarter E. S. Kilby of the Ottnmwa Clnh showed a good nose to the front, with M. F. Monahan of the Albanys holding Donahne about even. The others, harring Buckley, were in a hunch, badly drifted to the eastward, a half length behind, and making had work of the course and water. The half seemed to straighten the hoats out somewhat. At this point Buckley had spurted to 38 and closed his gap, joining the others in pointing for the west shore. Kilby, George Freeth of the Varunas, and Donahne laid up the course at a long swing of 30 to the minute. The others were just showing daylight between their howe and the sterne of the leaders.

At the three-quarters Kilby held on to a good lead without apparent effort, though Donahne was taking it pretty easy himself in fourth position. From thie point into the stretch the hoats held their own, with the single exception of Buckley, who struck another bunch of grass and withdrew. As the hoats came down to the island Donahue began to open on his stroke and forced his sheit on even terms with Ryan of the Torontoe in short order. At the lower end of the grand stand he evened up on Monahan, at a speedr clip, and succeeded in opening out clear water on him at the finieh. Kilby landed a good first, by a length, in 9:06, Donahne second, and Ryan and Menahan a tie for third.

The second event was tha junior four race, one and one-half miles straightaway. The Toronto Rowing Clnh went down the courese with a showy swing, but was wobbly and ragged in the waist. At the quarter the four crews were well together, but away off the course. At the half the Unions of Chicago were deciding by a short bow, Argonaute of Toronto second, with the Don Amateurs of Boston on their quarter. All the crews were up to a forty-two gait as they reached the three-quarters, the Argonauts having the best of it so far by a length, the Torontos second, with the Unions well up. The Unions were pulling in great form and as steadily as a string. The Torontos seemed to be working hard, but could not gst up the speed. The Unions put their stroke up a beat as they started home and seemed to make it tell.

The crews wereall together at the mile, the Torontos working like beavers, but not making way as they should. The Unions opened up three-quarters of a length on the Argonauts in the next quarter, the Don holding that place by only half a length. The Don Amateurs were third by a length, with the Torontos hard at work. As the crews entered the finish the Unions spurted up to forty-four without a tremor, and landed safe winners in 9:24, the Argonauts second, and the Don Ameteurs a close third.

The third event, which was the first heet of the junior singles, opened with choppy water at the starting point. The entries were: H. R. Pelton, Seawanhaka Clnb; R. McKay, Jr., Argonaut Clnb; D. W. Shea, Crescent Clnb; H. Seaton, Excelsior Clnb; R. Hills, Ogden Clnb. The five oarsmen were well together at the qaarter, and at the half Pelton, Shea, and McKay were bunched in the lead. At the three-quarters the positions were the same, with the single inch of the water had weakened a portion of the dike, then in repair; it had sunk little by little, giving way to the constant pressure of the water, and at last a portion of more than fifty yards had crumbled down.

Though there were women and children among us, we kept up a fast pace. Soon we reached the ramparts, where the water stood already over a foot high. They had, in the nick of time, built a temporary wall across the city gate; it was but loosely made of earth and a few stones, leaning against which a high mound covered the land between the ramparts and the dyke, was pressing hard against it. The officers gave us no time to rest; presently we stood on the broken part of the dike, filling the gap with earth and stones. Happily the water was calm, though a steady breeze rather increased the possibility of a large breakdown. We were in the water to our very hips, and a queer sight it was. Squads of soldiers, nothing but their blue jackets sticking out of the water, were working in a matter-of-fact way. Officers and laborers were digging as quietly as if they were working on a dry farm, instead of on the banks of an overflowing river. Close to me a young dandy, whom the alarm bells seemed to have called away from a dancing party, stood with a pickaxe in his hand, while the tails of his dress suit were floating behind him, giving him the appearance of riding on the surface of the water. Suddenly a load of stones was thrown off the dike. Down they came with a crash, making a big wave which almost took off my feet. When the water was quiet again nothing more was visible of the dandy bnt his silk hat. Every now and then a relief party was ordered into the water, while others climbed to the top of the dike, cold and weary.

Alnrm bells rang again at 4 o'clock. Again I was raised: "The students! The yacht clnh!" In an incredibly short time they had jnmped into the water, repaired the gaps and dug little canals to let the water flow off the land before the ramparts. At daybreak the civilians returned home, and soon all had resnmed their daily labors. Such episodes are of frequent occnrrence, and in Holland eternal vigilance is the price of a habitable home. Reversing the order of nature, which ordains that the level of water shall he below that of the land, entails perpetual warfare against the ocean by the sturdy Hollanders.

THE BIGGEST WHARF ON THE PACIFIC.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Union, July 28.

Rapid progress is being made in the conetruction of J. D. Spreckels's new wharf, and when completed it will be one of the finest, if not the best, on the Pacific coast. It extends from Spreckels Brothers' warehonee, at the foot of G street, 2,000 feet into the bay, and is 75 feet in width. The coalbunkers, which are built on substantial piling, driven especially for the purpose, will, when completed, have a capacity of 15,000 tons. Tho superstnrcture above the wharf is 12 feet, with a cleai story between the bunkers, 30 feet higher than the superstnrcture. The length of the bunkers is 675 feet, width 30 feet and depth 30 feet, divided into 10 compartments or holding different grades of coal. On the sides will be 108 ohntee to deliver coal into cars from the bunkers for shipment. There will be twenty-eight eleven-foot spaces beneath the bunkers for wagons, which will be loaded by chutes from the bottom of the bins, over screening, for city delivery. At deep water there will be two elevators run by hoisting engines, drawing their steam snpply from a large stationary boiler, which will hoist from the vessel into weigh hoppere on cars. The coal will then be transported by a cable road on a trestle-work to each end of the bins and deposited in separate bunkers. In this manner there can be delivery from the vessel by these two elevators of from 600 to 1,200 tons per day, thne making a saving of time of from sixtio eight days for each vessel over the present mode of discharging. The room beneath the bunkers affords ample facilities for storing pig iron and other heavy merchandise, which will not be injured by such storage.

NAT GOODWIN KICKS AN USHER.

Nat Goodwin was among the patrons of the Casino last Thursday evening, and after the opera was over he went up on the roof garden. After enjoying himself there for a time he started to go down to the street by way of the Broadway exit. A rope at the head of the staircase barred the way and Goodwin removed it. An usher, who during the day is employed in the Second Ward Savings Bank, objected and explained that the staircase was not open for use. A rather lively discussion followed, and the usher says that Goodwin kicked him on the shins, explaining at the same time who he was. The usher retorted in some language not to the time. Business Manager Barton seemed in donbt last night as to just where blame lay.

SHOT AND KILLED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—At 10:30 tonight a fight started in a saloon in Wescott, near Stamford, and while the proprietor was putting William Walker, aged twenty, ont of doors some one in the crowd fired a revolver and the ball entered Walker's brain, killing him instaotly.

His brother Edward, aged twenty-five, was arrested, as he had in his possession the revolver from which the shot was fired. He was taken to the Bridgeport Jail. The prisoner refused to talk. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

OFF FOR EGYPT.

The Hon. Ernest Crosby, recently appointed the United States member of the International Tribunal of Egypt, accompanied by his wife, sailed on the steamship La Bretagne for Havre at 4 o'clock this morning.

TRYING GEN. BOULANGER

REVERE ARRAIGNMENT BY THE PROCUREUR GENERAL.

ACCUSED OF SECRET INTRIGUES, CORRUPTION OF OFFICIALS, AND CONSPIRING WITH PRINCE BISMARCK.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The trial of Gen. Boulanger hefore the High Court of the Senate was resnmed to-day. The Procnreur General, continuing his address, charred that Geo. Boulanger had held a veritable political court at Clermont-Ferrand when he was in command of the troops there. He had originated secret intrignes, electoral agitation, and a system for corrupting officials. Notwithstanding these acts he had written to the War Office disclaiming any connection with what had heen done in his name. There there were protests from the Senators belonging to the party of the Right.

The Procnrenr General declared there were documents before the court which olearly marked the downward path of Gen. Boulanger from insnbordination to intrigue, falsehood, and conspiracy. The Government also had evidence to ehow that Gen. Boulanger had tried to have conveyed to Prince Bismarck the information that he (Boulanger) only desired to be appointed Consul for life.

The Procureur General described the proceedings of the League of Patriots at Rochefort, and the initial steps of the attempt against the State which commenced with the scene at the Lyons station when Boulanger started for Clermont Ferrand, and continued until the Longchamps review, when Boulanger was hiding in Paris awaiting the resnlt of his manifesto.

The Procnreur's speeoh was received with many impatient cries of "Adjourn! Adjourn!" The trial was finally adjonrned.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Cretan insurgents have appointed seven delegates to confer with Riza Pasha, the Governor, at Canea.

The replies of the British, German, and Italian Governments to the Greek note coincide in refusing to admit that there is any special Cretan question. They see no reason to interfere hetween the Sultan's subjects and the Cretans.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The Austrian Government, in reply to Greece's note on the Cretan question, admits the difficulties of the situation in Crete, hut objects to the action proposed by Greece.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a communication from M. Belyannis, the Greek Minister at Paris, says the insurrection in Crete will nndonhtedly give rise to a grave question. The Frenoh Government, he says, will give the matter snch attention as it deserves.

BALFOUR AND HARRINGTON.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has written a letter in justification of the language he used in Thursday's debate on the Irish estimates in the House of Commons. He gives extracts from the Kerry newspaper edited by Mr. Harrington, in which Magistrate Roche is referred to as "Bloody Balfour's wretohed hireling," the police as "cowardly renegades bribed to butcher the people," and "uniformed hellhounds delighting in savage work," and Col. Turner and Mr. Balfour as "brazen liars."

PLEAS FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—The memorial to the Government, asking that Mrs. Maybrick he reprisved on the ground of the conflicting nature of the medioal evidence given at her trial, has been signed by 800 brokers and merchants of Liverpool.

Judge Stephen to-day protested in court against the abusive letters addressed to the jury in the Maybrick oase. He said he thought they had conscientiously done their duty.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The cricket match between the Cambridge and Philadelphia teams was continued to-day. The weather was showery. The Cambridge men finished their first inning for 151, scoring 41 for two wickets.

It is officially announced that Emperor William, when departing from Osborne, expressed to the Queen his utmost pleasure with his reception in England. He also expressed the hope that the Queen, responding to his strong desire, would return his visit by coming to Berlin.

The Queen has written to Gen. Grenfell, complimenting him upon his success in Egypt.

Owing to a lack of sugar the Greenock Refinery has shut down.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The funeral of Felix Fyat, political agitator and writer, took place to-day without incident.

The Shah held a farewell to President Carnot to-day.

Blondin, the well-known ropewalker, has wagered $20,000 that he can walk a cable from the top of the Eiffel Tower to the central dome of the Exhibition Buildingin less than five minutes.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—It is expected that the Czar will arrive in this city on the 24th inst. and remain several days. He will be accompanied by the Czarevitch. During his stay the Czar will witness a parade of the German troops. The Czar and Emperor William and the Empress will afterward proceed to Kiel or Stettin to meet the Czarina.

CARDIFF, Aug. 9.—The Mayor of this olty, on behalf of the people of Norway, has presented a gold medal to Capt. Murrell of the steamship Missoori in recognition of his eervices in rescuing the passengers and orew of the ill-fated steamship Danmark.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—It is officially stated that the Government will adopt submarine torpedo vessels for the Spanish Navy, experiments with the system having been snccessful.

LAMAR FINDS THE SOUTH GROWING.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, Aug. 6.

Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Bench, has just completed a tour of the States of Alabama, Lonisiana, Texas, and Mississippi, and he found everywhere the evidence of progress due to the energetic enterprise of the people. The Mississippi planters, he says, are getting ont of debt, and many of them have now reached a point where they have money to lend. The impression which the Justice has received, as to the general prosperity of the Sonth, is common with all who have recently had opportunity to make a comprehensive snrvey of the country. He was greatly etnck with the growth of Texas, remarking that Texas was an empire in itself. He conoluded from what he saw there that, to use his own words, "the barbed wire fence is a great civilizer," the great cattle ranches having been thereby snbdivided into farms blossoming with corn and cotton. His laconio phrase is full of significance. It means that the farmers are nsing the vast areas of arable land to their best use, and that the State is acquiring an immense importance as a factor in the world's food and clothing markets. He also discovered that the white farmers largely predominate. That is another interesting fact.

KANSAS'S DEBT OWED TO ITSELF.

From the Kansas City Star, Aug. 8.

In a recent interview Gov. Humphrey stated that Kansas still had a bonded debt, has that it is only a little over $100,000, and that the amount should have been paid long ago, but that instead of paying it the Legislature passed an act funding it. He said further that all the bonds are owned by the State itself, which seems to be a rather strange way of being in debt. The bonds belong to the permanent school fund and are not voted upon. The Governor Humphrey hopes to have the bonds paid off, and to get the State entirely ont of debt, as it practically is at the present time.

BOBBY'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

From Texas Siftings.

Bobby (who has hesn sitting patiently half an hour)—Mr. Boomer, I wish you would pop the question to Bella.

Bella—Robert, you naughty boy, what possessed you to make snoh a preposterous remark?

Bobby (snlkily)—Well, anyway, my mother said if he did you'd jump at the chance, and I want to see you jnmp.

CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 1.

If, as reported by good enthority, there are now 40,000 Chinese living permanently in this city, there has been a good deal of lying somewhere for a few years past. The public has been assnred by official anthority that the Chinese population had greatly fallen off. One thing is certain, Chinatown shows no signe of contracting its limits, but is spreading. An influx of "tonrists" is now likely to quicken that process.

A RACEHORSE KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—The hay gelding Jack Shepperd, owned by T. W. Gilbert, of this city, had a leg broken at the races in Northampton to-day, and had to be killed. The animal was valued at $2,500 and had a record of 2:29.

AN ENTERPRISING LITTLE TOWN.

From the San Francisco Call, Aug. 2.

There are only 500 people in La Conner, Washington Territory, yet they own a water system, support a first-class public school and two churches.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

BADLY TANGLED AFFAIRS.

New interest was yesterday put into the tangled affairs of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. The Union Trust Company issued a circular calling upon the holders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas 7 per cent. bonds to unite in an application to the trustee "to enter upon the mortgaged property and operate, lease, or sell or foreclose" it.

The Union Trust Company's circular characterizes the recent action of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas receivers as "the extraordinary step of leasing a railroad in Kansas, agreeing to pay es rental 30 per cent. of its gross earnings irrespective of actual results or cost of operation, and having obtained permission from the court to advance funds to the extent of $20,000 to improve its condition, thus further diverting the income of the division north of Denison, in addition to the amount already spent and authorized to be spent upon the improvement of the Texas Division south of Denison. The amount already used in this way may be estimated from the receivers' report of earnings and expenses for January, February, and March, 1889, showing net earnings on the division north of Denison, $225,314 32, and deficit on division south of Denison, $238,214 80, the effect being a forced loan, against the protests of your trustee, taken from income pledged to your bonds and used to improve property not covered by our mortgage."

The circular to the bondholders continues:

"It is evident that the interests of the 7 per cent. bondholders should be affirmatively protected by their own representatives if they are to be preserved. It seems useless to hope for the appointment of sepsrate receivers of the property covered by their mortgage, and the only alternative left for to be entry by the trustee. Under the terms of the mortgage this requires action on the part of the bondholders to the extent at least of a majority. The trust company is not anxious to assume again the responsibility or managing the property, but will do so, and make application to the court for that purpose, if a sufficient number of bondholders manifest a desire that it should by making the declaration required by the terms of the mortgage. The decision as to the policy to be pursued rests, therefore, with the bondholders, the parties interested."

The trust company's circular is based on counsel given by Wheeler H. Peckham of the law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

Other interests than those represented by the Union Trust Company were not inclined to discuss what results may follow this new move by the 7 per cent. bondholders. In a recent circnlar letter to the railroad company's security holders, issned by Vice President H. K. Enos, under authorization, it is said:

"As far as the stockholders are concerned, they are ready to enhnit to such reasonable assessment as may be necessary to hear their full share of the burden of reorganization.

"The present claim of the consolidated 7 per cent. bonds makes any reorganization impossible. If their representatives ahall be elected they will be resisted by the New-Hampshire Governor and Legislature, and on Thdrsday afternoon he will begin a quick return trip to Washington. If the arrangements made agree with the President's intent he will reach Boston in time to take the train for Fall River on Thursday evening, and he will go on by the Sound boat and by train to Washington, where he is expected Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Harrison, who is at Nantucket with her sister, may join her husband at Fall River, if she does not return to Washington before then.

BREWERIES SOLD TO A SYNDICATE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—The Brewing Syndicate has secured options npon the breweries of the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company, Keystone Brewing Company, Fraunheim & Vilsack, Winter Brothers, and Z. Wain wright & Co. of this city and Allegheny. The exact amount of the purchase price cannot be ascertained, but is said to approximate $7,000,000. Eberhardt & Ober sell for over a million, and Fraunheim & Vilsack, whose plant is the largest in Western Pennsylvania, are to receive $2,400,000. It is the intention of the syndicate to form a stock company as soon as it succeeds in closing the deal, and run all the plants under one general management. This plan is thought to be the best and most economical. It is entirely different from the one contemplated at first, when it was proposed that the sellers retain stock and manage the concerns on salery. All the brewers decolined this offer and insisted upon selling outright or not at all.

AN ABSCONDING TREASURER.

MANKATO, Minn., Aug. 9.—Henry Knssl left Nnmesta Lake June 27, and it has been learned since that he took $1,900 of the village money with him. He was Treasurer of the village and had just received $1,500 from saloon licenses.

His wife's sister left a few days before he did, and it is thought they met eome where and have gone to the old country. Knsel sold his interest in his store to his partner before leaving, hut the village authorities have got ont papers for the seizure of the stock, and they hope to get their money back, as there are circumstances pointing to Zemple, the partner, being implioated.

STRIKERS LODGED IN JAIL.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—Eight of the strikers at Carrie Furnace, near Braddock, were lodged in jail here to-night. Five are charged with rioting and three with interfering with the arresting officers.

The officers first arrested ten men without trenble, but the orowd of strikers followed to Braddock, and after a struggle reoned five of the arrested men. Three of the rescuers were caught and lodged in jail. In the melée no blood was shed. Twenty-five more arrests will be made to-morrow.

AN EDITOR THREATENED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The editor of the *Citizen* (the Dominion Government organ here) has received scores of threatening and insniting letters from the United States as the result of the recent publication of an editorial reflecting on the American Government for its aggressive policy in Behring Sea.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At a meeting in Fall River, Mass., of the Directors of the Bourne Mill, Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, Border City Manufacturing Company, Sagamore Manufacturing Company, Chace Mills, and Crystal Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday, the Hon. John F. Brayton was chosen President and George A. Chace Secretary. Appropriate resolutions in memoriam of the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, their former associate Director, were adopted.

The Major Robert Anderson Post of Charleston, S. C., was mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic at Fort Sumter yesterday. E. Sholoes, Senior Vice Commander Department of Georgia, presided over the ceremonies. The officers of the new post are as follows: Commander, John Hoffing, Senior Vice Commander; R. E. Mansfield, Junior Vice Commander; George Seelers, Adjntant; Isaac H. Daggett, Quartermaster; J. H. Smith, Surgeon; John W. Ingoe, Chaplain.

Col. James Curry, United States Army, retired, died suddenly Thursday night at his residence in Fortress Monroe, Va. He entered the army as a private in Company I, Second Artillery, on Sept. 1, 1841, and was Quartermaster of Volunteers from ten years later. He was Captain Commissary of Subsistence, volunteers, in 1862, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers March 9, 1865. He was mustered out March 15, 1867.

At Albany yesterday a certificate of incorporation was filed by the New-York and Northern Land and Improvement Company. Henry F. Dimock, Daniel S. Lamont, and Sherman Evarts being the incorporators. The capital is $50,000, and the company was organized for purchasing and holding real estate and buildings in New-York State and for selling, leasing, and improving the same.

Everything was in readiness at Fort Smith, Ark., for the execution of Jack Spaid and Jack Speed and Hill Walker. Thnrsday night the President granted Spaniard additional respite to Aug. 30, and Judge Parker at once telegraphed the President, asking that Walker be reprieved. The same date. The respite was received at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Three professional burglars and ex-convicts named David Irving, James O'Brien, and George Cranham have been arrested in Buffalo. They have committed numerous burglaries in Toronto and one in Buffalo. A large amount of property stolen by them, including watches, diamonds, and jewelry, has been recovered.

Chee Oeng, a Chinaman, was hanged at Portland Ore., yesterday, for the murder of Lee Gick, a fellow countryman, two years ago. He faced death without flinching and made a long speech protesting his innocence at Sunday's trial. His conviction was the resnlt of a Chinese conspiracy.

The steamer Van Meter was burned at Lowell, Ohio, on the Muskingum River at an early hour yesterday morning. The Captain, the only person aboard, narrowly escaped with his life. Loss about $4,000; insured for $2,500. The boat was in the Lowell and Parkersburg trade.

Minnie Douglass, a young woman of twenty-two, well known in San Antonio, Texas, threw herself into the San Antonio River yesterday and was drowned. Her real name was Eva Guppy. She had been a teacher and abandoned the profession to lead a life of shame.

Two good, stont front teeth prevented a murder yesterday morning in Chicago. Fred Harvey poisoned Joseph Sims's wife of theft. Sims attacked Harvey and fired at him. The ball struck Harvey's front teeth, breaking them off, but doing no further damage.

Thursday night Ezra Pierce of Matteawan, N. Y., while nnfastening the traces on a team of horses was kicked in the head by one of the animals, fracturing the skull. He will probably die. Pierce is a young man and has a wife and one child.

W. H. Talman, a deputy clerk in the Chancery Court at Richmond, Va., who shot himself Monday, died from the effect of his wonnd yesterday. Soon after the shooting Mr. Talman explained to his family that it was accidental.

Steve Jacobs, a Crotoan Indian, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Harper, a white woman, escaped from jail at Lumbarton, Robeson County, N. C. Thnrsday night. Two other prisoners escaped with him.

The Rev. H. W. Sherwood of Syracuse, N. Y., has formally accepted the nail extended by the congregation of the Wurte-Street Baptist Church, London.

George Duncan Bryson was hanged at Boulder, Montana, yesterday, for the murder of Annie Lindstrom, near Helena, Montana, in September, 1888.

FEASTING THE PRESIDENT.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY AGLOW—QUAY AND DUDLEY DUE.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—The reception given the President by Mr. Aulick Palmer to-day was on a magnificent scale. Instead of 150 invitations as first reported, 250 were issued, and nearly all were accepted. Nineteen tables were spread en the lawn; the President's made the twentieth, end was within doors. Seated heside the President at his table were Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Senator end Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Henry Cahot Lodge of Boston, Mrs. Palmer, wife of the host, and Marvyoni Bey, the Turkish Minister. Ranged around the other tables were the leading paople in Bar Harbor society and all the foreign diplomats now here.

A floral novelty on the President's table was a Florida seashell two feet long filled with pink pond lilies. At the olose of the banquet Mosas, the florist, presented thie to Mrs. Blaine. The central piece was a plateau of 200 gladioli set in a bank of maidenhair. The room was also adorned with begonias and orchids brought from Washington. The eatables were all supplied by Sproul, the Bar Harbor caterer. This is a prohibition State, hut champagne flowed like water. At the olose of the banquet a few of those at the President's table, including the Hales and Mrs. Cahot Lodge, went home to dine with the Presidential party at Stanwood, and after dinner they all went to the Canoe Club festival on Bar Island, another scene of brilliant light and life.

Callers upon the President to-day were quite nnmerous. Among them were the Hon. John R. Thomas of Illinois; Baron Roeen, the Russian Minister; Manrice K. Jesup, Mosee P. Handy, Capt. Wise of the Minnesota, Major Henry K. Douglass of Maryland, and Mr. W. B. Howard, who lives just opposite Stanwood.

Saturday morning the Presidential party sails up Somes Sound on the steamer Sappho, which is decked for the occasion. Saturday evening there will be a reception at the Kebo Valley Club House. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania and Treasurer Dudley of the National Republican Convention are expected here to-morrow to join the Presidential party.

For Sunday no definite arrangements have been made. On Monday morning, after breakfast, the President and Mrs. Harrison will be the guest of Senator Hale. He will remain there until Tnesday, when he will return to Bar Harbor in time for lunch. Tuesday afternoon he will probably witness the flower festival and parade. Wednesday morning he will start for Bath, where he is to lunch with Arthur Sewall and witness the shipping. Wednesday afternoon he will go to Manchester, N. H., spending the night with ex-Gov. Cheney. Thnrsday morning he goes to Concord, where he will be received by the New-Hampshire Governor and Legislature, and

PLENTY OF GOOD RACING

THE RESULTS AT BRIGHTON AND SARATOGA.

THE SELECT AND CHOICE STAKES TO BE DECIDED AT MONMOUTH PARK TO-DAY.

The Select Stakes, for two-year-olds, and the Choice Stakes, for three-year-olds, are the features of to-day's programme at Monmouth Park. The former will bring together a choice lot of youngsters, at such weights as will result in as good a race as was the Junior Champion. Several of the youngsters who ran for that rich prize are in the Select Stakes, including Cayuga, Ballarat, Chesapeake, Leighton, and Burlington, and a hot fight for the prize is a certainty if Littlefield can only get Cayuga to do some running early in the race.

Longstreet is announced as a starter in the Choice Stakes, and he will have to run well to win it, for both Tenny and Senorita seem to be in good trim and ready to give anybody's horse a race. Mr. Haggin has Fresno in as a starter, and it is to be hoped that the horse, if he is allowed to run, will go to the post in better condition than Firenzi and Prose were when they were permitted to race on Tuesday and Thursday last. Mr. Haggin has no more right to send an unfit horse to the post for the public to bet on than has Mike Daly or Mart Jordan, and he should be made to understand it most emphatically. Another Firenzi performance on his part will very likely lead to the liveliest kind of a turf scandal.

There are five races beside the two stakes, and as all have good fields some good racing should result. The entries for the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, with $750 added, of which $100 to second. One mile. Marauder, 117 pounds; Endurer and Defaulter, 116 each; Judge Murray, 113; Telie Doe, Brother Ban, and Niagara, 112 each; Rupert and Panama, 110 each; Emotion, 103; Binsh, 102, and Rispah, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, $500 to second. Three quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
F. G. Stanley's hr. c. Onaway, by Onondaga-Kelp	118
A. Belmont's ch. c. Pedlshah, by St. Blaise-Sultana	118
George Hearst's b. c. Ballarat, by Sir Modred-La Favarita	118
J. C. C. & J. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, by Iroquois-Lelola	118
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhattan-Invercaud	113
M. Byrne's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario	113
W. L. Scott's ch. g. Chaos, by Rayon d'Or-Lily B.	113
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Leighton, by Rayon d'Or-L'Argentine	113
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Iroquois-Vandalite	110
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Dundees, by Stonehenge-Castagnette	110
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Jersey Pat, by Pat Malloy-Jersey Lass	113
A. Belmont's ch. c. Chesapeake, by St. Blaise-Susquehanna	108
Empire Stable's b. c. Favorite, by Fiddlesticks-Favonia	108

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second and $160 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Zephyrus, 118 pounds; Newcastle, 111; Cherley Dreux, 105; Barrister, 102; Blush, 98; Larchmont, 97; Gallop, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Choice Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second. One mile and a half.

	Pounds.
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tomboy	117
A. Belmont's b. g. Zephyrus	117
J. R. Haggin's blk. c. Fresno	117
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet	117
T. B. Pulsifer's b. f. Senorita	113
S. S. Brown's br. f. Señorita	113

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750, for maiden two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Clarendon, 118 pounds; Ralph Bayard, Ozone, the Maxim colt, Sam Morse, and Gypsy King, 113 each; Frailty and Pauline F., 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Bluewing, 113 pounds; Syntax, 112; King Idle, 110; Brynwood, 109; Housatonic, 104; Lonely, 102; Electric, 98, and Vendetta, 90.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Mirage Stakes, a free welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Britannic, 142 pounds; Sir Joseph, 138; Adolph and Volunteer, 136 each; Fred B., 132; Gladstone and Glockner, 130 each; Vardee, 125; Lunah and Lobster Stealing, 120 each; Martha, 118; Village Maid and The Belle, 113 each.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SIX PURSE RACES DECIDED AT THE SPRINGS YESTERDAY.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The racing here to-day had nothing of a sensational character, the several events being run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:08.

Owner's Elma D. 105 pounds.....(Hollis) 1
C. Reed's b. f. Rebecca, 105.....(Martin) 2
T. M. Berry's b. f. Ecstasy, 105.....(Richcreek) 3
Amelia Rives, Benedict, Sable, Little Fred, Kadaroceras, and Crab Cuchulo ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Elma D. straight, even money for place; 3 to 1 Rebecca straight, 6 to 5 for place.

Won by three lengths; eight between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:04.

W. Lovell's ch. f. Lady Pulsifer, by King Ban-Puzzle, 105 pounds.....(Bunn) 1
W. Cruze's b. f. Cantry, 105.....(Curtz) 2
T. H. Stevens's ch. f. Fonsie, 105.....(Richcreek) 3

Limbo, King Idler, the Remember gelding, Metal, Vendetta, and Lucy B. also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Lady Pulsifer straight, 4 to 5 for place; 6 to 1 Century straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by six lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; penalties and allowances. Time—1:45¾.

Labold Brothers' b. c. Flitter, 4 years, by the Ill Used-Flibbertigibbet, 121 pounds.....(L. Lewis) 1
J. W. Smythe's br. b. Penelon, 5, 127.....(Sheridan) 2
D. Bennell's b. g. Kennell, 4, 123.....(Murphy) 3

Royal Garter, Fiddlehead, Bertha, Letretia, California, Amos, Shamrock, and Bay Ridge also ran.

Betting.—12 to 1 Flitter straight, 4 to 1 for place; 4 to 1 Penelon straight, 1 to 2 for place.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds. Time—1:04¾.

J. Murphy's b. f. Sena, by Onondaga-Latonia, 108 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
E. Brown & Co.'s b. f. Pearl Set, 106.....(Allen) 2
J. D. Patton's ch. f. Little Crete, 111.(J. Donohue) 3

Prince Howard, Alretas, Alretha, the Nana filly, Watch Me, Wersaw, and Happiness also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Sena straight, 4 to 5 for place; 3 to 1 Pearl Set straight, 7 to 10 for place.

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49¾.

A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Lady Hemphill, 3 years, by Bayon d'Or-Miss Neilson, 99 pounds.....(Hay) 1
Cumberland Stable's b. m. Cora L., 5, 112.....(Overton) 2
W. O. Scully's ch. g. Sillick, 3, 104.....(Barnes) 3

St. Luke, Quindaro Belle, Uintah, Rustic, Ivy, John Jay S., Biscuit, and Banjo also ran.

Betting.—5 to 1 Lady Hemphill straight, 3 to 5 for place; 2½ to 1 Cora L. straight, even money for place.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Time—1:54.

E. Brown's b. c. Duke of the Highlands, 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Belle of the Highlands, 102 pounds.....(Allen) 1
Cumberland Stable's b. f. Frederica, 4, 105.....(Overton) 2
A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Mirth, 4, 99.....(Hay) 3

The Lion, Gymnast, Holland, Big Brown Jr., Deer Lodge, Landseer, Felix, Boaster, and George Angus also ran.

Betting.—2½ to 1 Duke of the Highlands straight, 4 to 5 for place; 3 to 1 Frederica straight, even money for place.

Won by three lengths; half length between second and third.

Following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Lamplighter, Reuon, Salesman, and Macaulay, 113 pounds each; Cotillon, Violante, Vivid, and Minnie Palmer, 108 each; Century, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for three-year-olds. Vermont, Duke of the Highlands, and Objection, 118 pounds; Brandtree, Meridien, Sunlight, Brown Princess, and Lady Pulsifer, 108; Lucan, 106.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Kingston, 117 pounds; Marshall Lake, 114; Lanra Davideon, 106; Lavinia Belle, 103; Ruh S., 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Merchants' Stakes. One mile and five furlongs. Hanover, 124 pounds; Montrose, 119; Elkwood, 118; Mollie's Last, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Fellowship, Abdel, Klog Fortune, Harry Walton, Hemet, and Judge Morrow, 110 pounds; Garoga and Feustine, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Polhemne, Lordlike, Major Tom, Mr. Pelham, and Fall Mall, 110 pounds each; Violante, Ocypete, and Emily S., 107 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Big Brown Jug, 116 pounds; Macaulay, 111; Kitty R., 110; Carrie G., 108; Dalesman, Vigilant, Clamor, and Fred Zeibig, 107 each; George Arnes and Lakeview, 104 each; Mamie Hay, 100, and John Jey S., 99.

YONKERS ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for the racee to be run at Yonkers to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Dynemite, 122 pounds; Guy, (late Mentor,) Sir Roderick, and Keystone, 119 each; Erin Burke, Sonvenir, St. Elmo, and Highland Mary, 117 each; Futurity, 115; the Wild Rose colt, 88; Dr. Jekyll, 112; Florida B., 85.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Traveller, Delaware, Louis G., Valerinm, (late W. G. Burns,) and Annie M., 115 pounds each; El Trinidad, 109; L. Pardo, Glenwood, and Lala W., 111 each; St. Charles, Banker, Kanta, Dick Turpin, Addison, Speedwell, and Harry Rose, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; selling. Seven-eighths of a mile. Wayward, 128 pounds; Pat Driver and Billy Brown, 127 each; Utopia, Norina, Pranx, Regulus, and Harwood, 122 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Bert Gibson, 132 pounds; Judge Rufin, Hardship, Gilmer, Sagwa, (late Delana,) and Prightful, 127 each; Little Mose, 115; Vesper Belle and Wabassa, 110 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $125, of which $25 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Three-quarters of a mile. Brighton, 114 pounds; Hickory Jim and Broughton, 112 each; Swipes, 107; Vanlier, 112; Peet, Centipede, Melody, Alva, John Gray, and Trojan, 107 each; Nita, Clatter, Rebellion, and Slasher, 102 each; Memory, 86; Tan Rookh, 85.

RESULTS AT BRIGHTON.

NO REPORTS SENT FROM THE TRACK TO THE CITY POOL ROOMS.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association has taken up the fight begun by the Monmouth Park Association and has refused to permit the announcement of the results of the races to be sent out from its track. The managers see very plainly that the facilities for betting afforded in the city pool rooms keep people from the track and so materially injure their business. So they take the only method possible for forcing these pool-room betters to come to the track if they wish to play the races.

There was a good crowd at the track and some lively racing, the results of the several contests being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $180, to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17. No bid for the winner.

J. Keunady & Co.'s b. g. Clontarf, 4 years, by Mortimer-Benlah, 118 pounds, $800.....(Garrison) 1
M. J. Daly's b. b. Fox, 5, 114.....(M. Daly) 2
L. Martin's b. f. Zable, 3, 102.....(Taylor) 3

Wilfred J., 112; Prospect, 112; Little Barefoot, 106; Harrison, 88; Topeka, 106; Bisonne, 110; Brilliant Jim, 112; Sparling, 115; Lilly Kinney, 95; Sunnyside, 83; Tenanty, 122, and Pat Denis, 126, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Clontarf $16 straight, $11 45 for place; on Fox $24 05 for place. In the auction pools Clontarf sold for $45, Zable and Brilliantees for $20 each; Blanche and Lilly Kinney $15 each, and the field $35.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $60, to second; for all ages; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23¾. No bid for the winner.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Newbarz, 3 years, by Hindoo-Mary Lampbler, 103 pounds, $1,000.....(Jergen) 1
R. Lefevre's ch. m. Salnda, 5, 102.....(Taylor) 2
M. J. Daly's br. g. Bnckstone, 5, 98.....(Doenel) 3

Grecie, 90; Tonrmaline, 87; Nina B., 102; Leap Year, 92; Monte Cristo, 92, and Foose, 107, finished as named.

Mutnals paid on Newbnrg $44 65 straight, $19 45 for place; on Salnda $10 65 for place. In the auction pools Salnda sold for $50, Salnda and Buckstone $35 each. Newbnrg $15, and the field $10.

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $500, entrance money, $100, to second; for all ages; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23. No bid for the winner.

W. B. Miller's b. h. Raymond, 5 years, by Sensation-Jessie Jobn, 97 pounds, $760.....(Bergen) 1
C. H. Pettingill's ch. h. Mute, aged, 112.(Doane) 2
Manhattan Stable's b. c. Monsoon, 3, 110.....(Conklin) 3

Bonnie S., 112; Annie M., 99; Tattler, 117; Davis S., 92; Lady Archer, 85, and Little Jake, 105, finished as named.

Mutnals paid on Raymond $39 40 straight, $18 50 for place; on Mute $19 95 for place. In the auction pools Tattler sold for $50, Little Jake $45, Mute $20, Monsoon $10, and the field $20.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $60, to second; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29.

D. McMahon & Co's ch. f. Speedwell, 4 years, by Spendthrift-Kapanga, 100 pounds.....(Day) 1
H. J. Woodford's ch. f. Theora, 4, 100...(Lambley) 2
J. H. McCormick's b. g. Forest King, 3, 100.....(Reagan) 3

Young Duke, 100; Fannie H., 100, and Gleninco, 100, finished as named.

Mutnals paid on Speedwell $31 straight, $12 80 for place; on Theora, $36 70 for place. In the auction pools Forest King sold for $60, Young Duke $50, Speedwell $40, and the field $15.

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Huntington Handicap; purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

W. C. Daly's ch. g. Bronzomette, 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Doncaster Lass, 101 pounds.....(Lambley) 1
W. Lakeland's b. f. Miss Cody, 3, 97.....(Penny) 2
D. A. Honig's b. g. Lelex, aged, 113...(Whybnrn) 3

Wilfred, 110; Malachi, 96; Brian Born, 117, and Tattler, 98, finished as named.

Mutnals paid on Bronzomatte $24 50 straight, $12 15 for place; on Miss Cody $10 70 for place. In the auction pools Miss Cody sold for $30, Bronzomarte $60, Lelex and Brian Born $50 each, and the field $25.

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $170, to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

W. C. Daly's ch. f. Sweet Lavender, 3 years, by Ill Used-Meballah, 88 pounds.....(Lambley) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Brussels, 3, 96.....(Penny) 2
R. Bradley's ch. g. Iceberg, 3, 91.....(Jones) 3

Ernest, 109; Celera, 99; Supervisor, 114; My Own, 97; King Idle, 102; Duff, 104; Firefly, 119; Jim Murphy, 108; Wagram, 117; Osborne, 102, and J. J. O'B., 102, finished as named.

Mutnals paid on Lavender $25 86 straight, $10 50 for place; Brussels $14 15 for place. In the auction pools King Idle sold for $25, Celera $20, Ernest and Glory $15 each, and the field $50.

Won by a length; the came between second and third.

THE CLOSE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—This was the fourth day of the Grand Circuit meeting, but the attendance was very light owing to the disagreeable weather, a cold wind blowing all the afternoon, after a shower which fell about noon. There were only two events on the programme, as the free-for-all-trot had but one starter, and was canceled. The 2:33 trotting class was quickly over, Ketch, the favorite, being an easy winner. In the last heat Ketch jogged home in 2:22, making a new record for himself. Then came the last number on the card, the 2:17 pacing class. In this the Michigan mare Lillian was the choice at first, but after three heats won by Wilcox, Emma, and Mambrino Hannis, respectively, Ed Annan was made the favorite on account of his well-known endurance. Finally, after Doctor M. had got a heat and Emma a second one, Annangsame on and captured the first money by outlasting the party. Lillian was in until she was distanced, while several others were wisely drawn. It was dnek when the eight-heat contest was ended. Johnston's attempt to heat his record resulted in a very fast mile under the circumstances, 2:08¾, being 4½ odlolal slow. The anmmaries are:

2:33 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Ketch, by Keystone	(Thomas)	1	1
Kentucky Blanche	(McDonald)	2	2
Poem	(Walker)	3	4
Keokee	(Webber)	4	3
Time—2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:22.			

2:17 PACING.—Purse $2,000.

Ed Annan, by Dauntless.....(Doble) 8 9 9 7 3 1 1
Emma.....(Bay) 7 1 1 2 9 7 3
Mambrino Hannis.....(Turner) 10 2 1 2 10 8 8
Wilcox.....(Walker) 1 5 10 5 5 2 4
Doctor M.....(Stuart) 8 4 8 1 2 5 5
Gray Harry.....(Dickerson) 2 8 4 4 9 4 6
Lillian.....(Wise) 9 10 3 3 4 9 dis.
Allen Maid.....(Trout) 3 3 6 6 7 6 dr.
William M. Singerly.(Davis) 5 6 5 10 4 9 dr.
Billy Brewster.....(Goldsmith) 4 7 7 8 8 8 dr.
Time—2:16; 2:16½; 2:16½; 2:19; 2:18½; 2:18½; 2:20½; 2:19¼.

Special against time.

Time (2:08¾).....1
Johnston.....(Doble) 2
Time 2:08¾.

GIANTS GAIN ON BOSTON

THEY ARE NOW ONLY A FEW POINTS IN THE REAR.

NEW-YORK DEFEATED INDIANAPOLIS YESTERDAY AND BOSTON WAS BEATEN—OTHER GAMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—Getzein proved an easy mark for the Giants to-day, while Crane was almost invincible against the Hoosiers. Bassett was taken sick in the fourth inning and Denny went to second and Buckley to third. The victory achieved by the Giants is a precious one, as Chicago whipped Boston, and the New-Yorkers are only a few points behind the leaders.

Gore's base on balls in the third inning, a single by Tiernan, an error by Bassett, and Ewing's long fly to Seery gave New-York 2 runs. Singles by Ewing, Richardson, Ward, and O'Rourke secured 2 in the sixth. In the eighth the Giants sent four men around the bases. Richardson, Ward, and O'Rourke started off with hits, but the first-named was forced out by Whitney. Crane's single sent in Ward. Gore took first on Getzein's error and O'Rourke ran home. A wild pitch allowed Whitney to tally. Tiernan forced out Crane and was caught between first and second. While he was being run out Gore got home.

The Hoosiers scored their single run in the fifth. Dailey got first on balls, reached third on Connor's muff of a thrown ball, and counted on a sacrifice. Score:

IND'NAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0	Gore, c. f.	2	1	0	0	0
Gl'asco'k, s.s.	0	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, r.f.	1	1	3	1	0
Denny, 3.&2b	0	2	2	0	0	Ewing, c.	1	2	9	2	0
Bassett, 1b.	0	1	1	1	0	Ward, s.s.	1	1	1	6	0
Sullivan, c.f.	0	1	1	1	0	Rich'son, 2b.	1	2	2	5	0
Dailey, c.	1	0	7	1	1	Ward, s.s.	1	1	3	8	2
M'Ge'chy, r.f.	0	0	2	0	0	O'Rorke, l.f.	1	2	1	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	0	2	0	1	Whitney, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Getzein, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Crane, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Buckley, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1						
Total.	1	3	24	9	5	Total.	8	13	27	10	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
New-York	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	—8

Earned runs—New-York, 3. Three-base hit—Connor. Stolen bases—Ward, (2,) O'Rourke, Gore. Double plays—Ward, Richardson, and Connor; Sullivan and Buckley; Richardson and Connor. First base on balls—Indianapolis, 3; New-York, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Getzein. Struck out—By Getzein, 4; by Crane, 9. Passed ball—Ewing. Wild pitche—Getzein. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

CHICAGO, 9; BOSTON, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The Bostone were unable to find the ball to-day when at bat, and were worse off in the field. Balle that the outfield would generally pull down proved to be hits. Tener pitched a steady, winning game, while that of Clarkson was freely hit by the Chicagos. Farrell's base throwing was one of the prettiest features of the game. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, l.f.	0	0	2	1	1	Ryan, c.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Kelly, r.f.	0	2	1	0	0	V. Hal't'n, l.f.	2	1	0	0	1
Nash, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1	Duffy, r.f.	1	3	1	0	0
Br'th'rs, 1b.	0	2	7	2	0	Anson, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1
Rich'son, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	6	7	1
Johnston, c.f.	0	0	2	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	5	4	1
Smith, s.s.	0	0	1	3	0	Burns, 3d b.	0	2	2	4	0
Gaynl, c.	0	0	6	3	0	Gaynl, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Bastian, s.s.	0	0	1	4	0
Total.	0	5	24	18	3	Total.	9	12	27	26	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Chicago	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 6. Two-base hits—Kelly, 2. Home run—Duffy. Double plays—Bastian, Pfeffer, and Anson; Burns, Pfeffer, and Anson. Stolen bases—Tener, Brothers. First bass on balls—Off Tener, 2; off Clarkson, 3. Struck out—By Tener, 3; by Clarkson, 4. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 15; WASHINGTON, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—Four rank errors, two singles, and a home run gave the home team 6 runs in the fifth inning to-day. They duplicated it in the next with five singles, a double, and a triple. Then Ferson retired and Sullivan finished the game. Galvin kept the Washington's hits well scattered. Sunday's playing was the only brilliant feature of the game. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sunday, r.f.	4	3	4	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	3	2	0	0
Carroll, c.	2	1	1	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Rowe, s.s.	2	1	3	0	0	Rascher, r.f.	1	2	2	0	0
Miller, c.	2	2	5	0	0	Miller, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Backley, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	A. Irwin, s.s.	0	1	0	2	0
Kushne, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
White, 3b.	2	3	2	4	1	Mack, c.	0	0	1	8	0
Denzlin, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	Carney, 1b.	2	1	11	0	1
Galvin, p.	1	2	0	2	0	Ferson, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1
						Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	15	13	27	14	3	Total.	3	9	27	14	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	5	8	0	0	1—15
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—White, Galvin, Hoy. Three-base hit—Rowe. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—Sunday, (4,) Carroll, Miller, Denlap, Galvin. Double play—Denlap and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Galvin, 3; off Ferson, 2; off Sullivan, 1. Struck out—By Galvin, 1; by Ferson, 2; by Sullivan, 3. Passed balls—Meok. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

METS, 13; MONITORS, 3.

By heavy batting the Metropolitane easily defeated the Monitors yesterday afternoon. The pitching of Moran was nit eafely eighteen times, while Lynch kept the Monitors down to six scattering hits. The Metropolitans played a strong fielding game. Score:

METROP'NS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	MONITORS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nelson, s.s.	3	1	3	2	1	Wade, 2b.	0	0	5	3	3
Troy, 2b.	2	3	2	0	1	McGnrke, 2b.	1	1	9	0	0
Roseman, l.f.	3	3	2	0	0	Williams, 3d b.	1	1	1	2	1
Jones, c.f.	1	2	2	2	0	Moran, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Crane, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	Lever, l.f.	1	1	1	0	1
H'nton, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0	Howe, s.s.	1	2	2	3	0
Fogel, c.	2	2	7	2	0	Schleier, r.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Lynch, p.	2	2	0	3	0	Meehan, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Hoey, r.f.	0	1	0	0	0	Brooks, c.f.	0	0	2	1	0
Total.	13	18	27	14	3	Total.	3	6	27	13	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitans	1	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	0—13
Monitors	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Metropolitans, 7; Monitors, 1. First base on errors—Metropolitans, 3; Monitors 3. Left on bases—Metropolitans, 12; Monitors 4. Base on balls—Off Buckley, 1; Metropolitans, 1; Monitors, 9. Three-base hit—Hankinson. Two-base hits—Nelson, Roseman, Jones, (2,) Reipsohlager, (2,) Lynch, McGnrke, Lever, Howe. Stolen bases—Nelson, Troy, Reipschleizer, Lynch. Double plays—Jones and Hankinson; Jones, Wade and McGnrke. Sacrifice hits—Koseman, Williams, Meehan. Hit by pitcher—Nelson. Passed balls—Reipschleizer, 2; Meehan, 2. Wild pitch—Lynch. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

OTHER GAMES.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Cincinnati	3	2	1	2	0	3	1	3	—15
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 19; Louisville, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 3. Pitchers—Smith and Stretton. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT KANSAS CITY.

St. Louis	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	—7
Kansas City	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	—11

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Kansas City, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 8; Kansas City, 6. Pitchers—Ramsey and Conwey. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—New-Haven, 3; Newark, 4. Errors—New-Haven, 2; Newark, 1. Batteries—Doran and Cahill; Baker and Sullivan.

AT WORCESTER.

Worcester	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Lowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Worcester, 4; Lowell, 5. Errors—Worcester, 5; Lowell, 3. Batteries—Stanford and Terrien; Burns and Gunaselo.

AT AUBURN.

Auburn	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	—4
Canandaigua	2	0	5	2	0	3	0	2	—12

Base hits—Auburn, 8; Canandaigua, 11. Errors—Auburn, 13; Canandaigua, 5. Batteries—Doyle, Clare, and Ryan; Sharrott and Weidman.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Toledo, 10; Buffalo, 10. Errors—Toledo, 3; Buffalo, 2. Batteries—Sprague and Sage; Whitney and Healy. Umpire—Mr. Hoover.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	0	0	0	1	3	5	1	0	0—10
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Toronto, 6; Hamilton, 4. Errors—Toronto, 3; Hamilton, 4. Batteries—Vickery and Grinn; Gibbs and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Simmons.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Clubs.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Boston	61	30	St. Louis	60	31
New-York	59	30	Brooklyn	58	32
Philadelphia	46	36	Baltimore	57	27
Cleveland	43	39	Athletic	46	37
Chicago	43	42	Cincinnati	50	40
Indianapolis	36	50	Kansas City	35	52
Pittsburg	34	54	Columbus	25	57
Washington	26	58	Louisville	20	70

Director Conant of the Boston Club was shown yesterday morning the published story of the telegrams sent to Manager Hart of the team by Director Billings and the interview Mr. Hart, in which the latter signified his intention of resigning. Mr. Conant communicated with President Soden of the club, and, as a result, the following telegram was shown to the reporters:

To Manager James A. Hart, Boston Baseball Club, Chicago:

Don't let Billings's telegram bother you. We have every confidence in you and the players. Go ahead and win all the games you can.

SODEN AND CONANT.

In his letter to President Soden, Hart said he did not merit such treatment as he had received from Billings. He did not propose to take abuse from anybody, especially if it was uncalled for.

A game of baseball was played at Asbury Park, N. J., yesterday afternoon between the Asburys, composed of college boys summering at the Park, and the nine of the American Asters' Amateur Athletic Association of New-York. It resulted in a victory for the home team by a score of 9 to 6.

To-morrow, at the Long Island Grounds, the Metroocilitans will play the colored All-America team.

Anson took revenge y

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—AT 8—THE OOLAH. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EBDRLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinées.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—AT 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
PERADE GARDEN—AT 7:30—MERRY WAR.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rainy weather, stationary temperature.

It is a dull day for TANNER when he does not receive some reminder from his superior officer that things in the Pension Office need some kind of a shake-up. Secretary NOBLE goes off for a vacation, and before departing he took occasion yesterday to depose a couple of the Commissioner's chiefs of division and rednce them to the clerical ranks. One of these was the recipient of TANNER'S liberality in rerating, bnt in return for his $3,000 of arrears and an addition to his monthly allowanco as a pensioner, he finds his official salary cut down from $2,000 to $1,200. Both men were friends of TANNER, for whom he had provided with more liberality than the Secretary of the Interior seemed to think they were entitled to. The doughty Corporal ie getting a good many snnbs nowadays, hnt he has a tenacione grip on his office.

Mr. P. C. MACCOURT of the liqnidating division in the Cnstom Honse evidently mieapprehends the spirit and tendencies of the present Administration. In a letter to Secretary WINDOM protesting against his removal, with no cause assigned, he says:

"I have have heen for four years an employé of the United States Government, two of these years doing clerical work at $70 per month in the assessment division, revenne department, for which my Repnblican friends doing clerical work received donble the salary. In this office there were twenty-six clerks, I being the one Democratic appointee, and dnring the two years not one of those twenty-five Repnblicans was removed under Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration."

Mr. MACCOURT ie probably nnaware that dnring the first five months of President HARRISON'S Administration 13,000 changes have been made in fourth-clase Postmasterships, against only 4,000 in the first five months of President CLEVELAND'S term; and that while in that time Mr. CLEVELAND made only 854 appointments to Presidential offices Mr. HARRISON hae made 1,059. When Mr. MACCOURT ponders these significant figures he must see, we think, that there ie no logic or eafety in his reasoning that because Mr. CLEVELAND left nnmolested twenty-five Repnblican clerks ont of twenty-six, Mr. HARRISON or Mr. HARRISON'S Secretary of the Treasnry will therefore spare him, the one Democrat out of the twenty-six. Moreover, Mr. MACCOURT errs in snpposing that he is "under the protection of the civil eervice law." That law offers no obstacle to the will of an Administration that in the langnage of its maker, Mr. QUAY, intends hy sweeping removals to hold "with a mailed hand" all the fruits of victory. Mr. MACCOURT'S indignation ie as natural ae his removal ie disgraceful, hut he hae no redress.

Whether or not it be true, ae asserted, that Mr. GEORGE GREEN, Supervieor of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, and member of the Repnblican Committee of Kings County, owes his present affliction—an attack of insanity—to the unceasing importunities of the place hnnters, who have, it is said, given him no peace since the inaugnration of Mr. HARRISON, he ie entitled to sympathy. But good orthodox epoilemen will never be deterred by snch examplee from accepting offices involving the distribntion of patronage. It ie better that an occasional pnblic servant should go mad than that the un-American and, in fact, qnite Chinese system advocated by the civil service reformers ehould prevail in all ite enormity.

The new liqnor law of Connecticnt has one provision that might be profitably adopted in this State if it could only be enforced. That is the requirement that the bar shall be in view of the street at the hours when selling ie unlawful. There have been attempts made heretofore, notably one in Massachusetts some years ago, to canse all drinking to be done in pnblic, hnt the object of theee was to make drinking odione and they amounted to nothing. The requirement that the bar shall be visible when it ie snpposed to he closed is, on the other hand, very neefnl with reference to the trne end of an excise law. If it were enforced the restriction upon eelling would enforce itself. It would be easy to arrange all saloons so as to make it feasible, jnst as the inside of many bnsiness placss is now shown at night from the street, as the moet efficient precantion against law breaking of another kind.

The removal of Conenl MACKEY from his post at Paso del Norte reqnires more than the trite explanation that to the victore belong the spoils. Mr. MACKEY was appointed Censnl by President ARTHUR and presumahly belonge to the Rspnblican party. On acconnt of hie efficiency he was retained in office by Preeident CLEVELAND, and was appointed to his late post after the Cutting affair rendered it especially necesoary that onr repreeentative shonld be possessed of tact and firmness. As Mr. MACKEY had snceeeded admirably in eetablishing cordial relatione with the Mexican authoritiee and apparently gave complete eatisfaction to our citizens of all shades of politics doing bueinece on the frontier, hie removal has cansed, to say the leaet, great astoniehment. We have before ns, however, Conenl MACKEY'S last report to the department, which may furnieh the eolntion of the mystery. In this report he eays:

"During the last six months of the year jnst endad mining in the State of Chihnahna has been characterized hy lese activity than dnring the first half of the yesar. This is dne to the apprehsnsion of a prohibitory tariff on Mexican lead ores as proposed in the Senate tariff bifl. The same canse has had the effect of diminishing the qnantity of American mining machinery recently introduced into Mexico. The agitation of this dnty on lead has alco affected disastrously the mining interests of Arizona and New-Mexico, for the dry ors prodnced by those Territories requires admixtnre with the Mexican lead ores to convert them into bullion."

Thie too candid evidence has probably been the cause of his downfall, and the influence of the Carbonate Barone hae not only secured his removal, hut the appointment of a Mr. SAMPSON of Colorado, who may be enppased to have a good local knowledge of the interests of the carbonate ring.

There seeme to be a wheel within the wheel with which the small contingent of Sonthern Republicans in Congress proposed to turn the majority over to the support of their candidate for Speaker of the Honee. Representative H. P. CHEATHAM of North Carolina will be the only colored man in that body, and it ie said that a petition is to be addreesed to him hy colored citizens of hie own and other Statee calling npon him to keep out of the Republican caucns. He ie to be reminded that the negro voters held the balance of power in these United Statee, and he etande ae their only repreeentative in the legislative body of the Nation. He muet riee to the dignity and responsibility of hie poeition as the pivot of the balance of power, and nee it to secure for his race the recognition to which it ie entitled. Jnst what that involvee is not made clear, bnt there are in thie petition eigne of a revolt against the aecumption that colored citizene are to he connted ae obedient and enbmiseive Repnblicanennder all circumstances.

DRY ROT IN OUR POLITICS.

From time to time in the last few months it hae been represented ae one point in the disjointed and incoherent policy of Repnblican leadere to undertake to create a new political division in the Sonth on the tariff qneetion. It has been assnmed that a part of the Democrate in that eection are favorable to the policy of high protection, and might be won over by a proper manipulation of that issne and a judicious application of patronage. The first opportunity comes with the early opening of the canvass in Virginia. The Administration and the National Committee have nndertaken to etrengthen the Mahone machine in that State, the former by giving the "boss" practical control of the Federal appointments, and the latter by euppreseing with all the force of party discipline the opposition to MAHONE within the party lines. Next comee the qneetion of working the tariff issne.

There ie not the leaet evidence of division in the Democratic ranke on that qneetion. Apparently there ie nothing to work npon with the legitimate weapons of party controverey. There seeme to be no intention of trying to convince or persuade the people that their intereete are promoted or protected hy the present tariff. It is not proposed to enlighten them on the eubject or to nse argumente to affect their jndgment. The methods that are to be used to carry the State election on the tariff issne were significantly referred to in onr Petersbnrg dispatch of yesterday, and are the eame that were eo largely employed in the national campaign of laet year in behalf of "protection to American indnetry." "The report is diligently circulated," says onr correspondent, "that the Northern advocatee of a high tariff will furnieh all the money necessary for a corruption fund. In fact, it ie broadly intimated that DUDLEY'S Indiana tactice are to be brought into nse in Virginia, and that the 'blocks-of-five' game is to be worked to the fulleet extent to which money will make it go."

Here, then, is the real protection propaganda in the Sonth. The tariff policy of the Government ie such as to give enormone profits to certain highly-protected industries at the expense of the conenmers of the whole country. It involvee the pecuniary interests of great combinations of capital in the legislation and the politics of the Nation. It makes it for the interest of those combinations to furnieh funds to corrupt the sonrce of political power for the maintenance of the policy by which they profit. There le throughont the country and especially in the ohief centres of popnlation, a mass of voters who are either ignorant or venal, or both. They know and care nothing abont the tariff, and information and argument wonld be wasted npon them, bnt the money of the protected interests can he nsed to hny their votes. This class ie probably larger in the Sonth than in the North, and includes many of the ignorant negroes and of the "poor whites." The plan is simply to ssud monsy into Virginia, and doubtlese into other Sonthern Statee where it can be nsed with effect, and distribnte it lavishly for the purohase of votes.

There ie eomething rather alarming in this policy, deliberately adopted by the managers of a great political party. It shows the progress of a destrnctive dry rot in onr politice, which is directly traceable to the protective tariff syetem. That eystem brings the pernicious influence of money inte political conteete to an extent that hardly anything else could do. It has drawn from the industries and the prodnction of the country a vast amount of wealth and concentrated it in a few hands nntil the immense profite of the protected intereets are made dependent npon the legislation of Congress and upon the rssnlt of elections. It has thereby enlisted an enormone moneyed interest in politics npen one eide of an iesne that concerns the people more nearly than any other. It has redneed the political managsment of the party which has allied itself with thie powerful interest to a pursly mercenary basis. Ite leaders have only to call upon the protected intereets for funds and to devote their energiee to the distribntion and application of those fnnde to carry elections, and then the party ie honnd by the etrongeet obligatione of mutnal eelf-intereet to maintain the system of taxation that breede the corrnption fund. This method brings to the front euch managers as QUAY and DUDLEY and CLARKSON, deetroye stateemanship and degradee politice to the level of a traffic in votes, making the strongest factor in our political contests not intelligence and conviction but ignorance and venality. It is time for our people fully to understand the perils that are involved in this systematic corruption of the electoral suffrags, and to considar the consequnces to which it tends. If once they are aroussd to its full significance, they may find it necesary to go heyond a reform of electoral methode and root up the whole system of taxation which is the source of the evil.

THOSE "PRIVATE AFFAIRS."

In epite of admonition and reproof from the Protective Tariff League many prominent Repnblican papere continue to denonnce Truets and all other combinations that prevent "free competition in the home market." The League and its organ have been reinforced, however, by the Albany *Journal*, which defende the Truste boldly, without regard to the Republican national platform, the President'e letter of acceptance, or the protests of those who assert that Trusts are "the deadly enemies of the protective policy" becanee they enppress that free competition "which it is the express object of protection to encourage." A few daye ago the St. Louie *Globe-Democrat* (Repnblican) eaid:

"The Repnblicans will give their attention to the White Lead Trust and all similar conspiracies against the people when Congress meets."

The *Journal* copies thie and adds the following comments:

"Beg your pardon, hut they won't do anything of the kind. The Government didn't interfere to raise the price of white lead when it was being manufactured at a loss, and not having done so, it would be anfair, to say no more, for an interference to repress or prevent any increase of price that will permit a return on the capital invested in the manufacture of white-lead."

In the same colnmn it saye, with reference to the dennnciation of "injurione trade combinations" by another prominent Republican paper:

"Truste are hnsinsse matters and, as JAMES G. BLAINE most trnly and fearlessly remarked, 'largely private affairs,' with which interference is unwarranted and inexpedient."

As to the *Journal's* remark that it would he "unfair, to eay no more," for Congrese to legislate directly against Truste, or to prevent by a rednction of the tariff "any increase of price that will permit a return on the capital inveeted in the manufacture of white lead," we suggest that an inqniry concerning the financial condition of the leading manufacturers in the White Lead Truet wonld enlighten our contemporary. The profite of the businese done by theee manufactnrere have been large. Becanse they have been large the Trnst was constrained to pay very high prices, mainly in cash, for the eeveral plants recently hought in thie city, St. Louis, and elsewhere, and it ie now asserted hy persons connected with the Trust that at the prices paid for white lead during the paet year the Trnet will earn a comfortable dividend on a greatly inflated certificate capital of more than $83,000,000, the actual investment having heen less than $20,000,000.

It will be very difficult for the *Journal* to convince the people now that "interference" with the Trnets by legislation "is unwarranted and inexpedient." Our contemporary begins its work too late. The people are perverely taking another view of the qneetion, and have become eo confirmed in their opinione that not even Mr. BLAINE can convert them to the snpport of Trnstism. If the *Journal* really desiree to preserve the high tariff it ehould etrive to break up the combinatione that enppress competition in indnetries favored hy tariff duties. It shonld eeek to discover whether it ie not trne, ae the *Tribune* eaye, that snch combinatione are "the deadly enemies of the protective policy," and that the advocates of that policy ought to oppose them with all their etrength. There are many persons in thie country who have been indnced to support the high tariff by the plea that ench a tariff cansee and etimnlates free competition among protected producers in the home market, and who will cease to snpport it if that free competition ehall he enppreesed by combinations of the very men for whose benefit the high tariff wall has been set np. We commend to the thoughtful conaideration of the *Journal* these words of the St. Lonis *Globe-Democrat:* "The primary object of the protective policy is the creation of the very competition which the Trusts are framed to destroy." They are full of meaning and fruitful of snggestion.

FLACK AND TAMMANY.

Nothing in the connection of Sheriff FLACK with Tammany Hall has become that body like his leaving it. It ie manifest even npon the face of his lotter of withdrawal that it was not an entirely voluntary act. When a man ie laboring under disgraceful accnsations, all the enpport that he can get from people with whom he is in any way associated ie grateful and needful to him. If hie associatee believo the accnsatione to be nnjust they are almost always willing to enpport him, and if the accneations are jnet, the fear of compromising them ie the least of hie tronhles. When the Sheriff reeigns from Tammany Hall it is proof that it has been strongly and anthoritatively intimated to him that if he doee not get ont of his own accord he will be pnt ont.

His avowed reason for leaving Tammany ie all moonehine. Whose fault ie it that "it hae seemed proper to try in the newepapers" "one side" of "a enit pending in the courte of thie city." Strictly speaking, there is no snch enit as that to which the Sheriff refers. It ie not "pending," for it hae been completed by the entry of a decree of divorce. Nothing wae said in the newepapere or known by them of the suit when it was pending, owing to the haste and eecrecy with which the proceedings were conducted. If the Sheriff had had his way not a line would have been printed abont it to thie day. His evasive ehynes would be creditable to his eeneitiveness if it proceeded merely from his conecious guilt of the charge hronght against him, hnt evidently it did not proceed from that at all. It proceeded from hie conscionsness that he had brought these charges against himself and furnished the proof of them that eatiefied the referee of hie guilt. Although the woman he had wronged did not care to redress her wrongs by a suit, he was himself weary of hie conjugal ties, and in effect brought enit against himself to have them broken.

Of conrse this is much more disgracefnl than the mere proof of his guilt would he, and it makes the case much more properly a matter of public concern, because the proceedings inevitably engender the suspicion that a man who was not an influential office holder and who had not a political pull would find much more difficulty than Mr. FLACK found in relieving himself from the burden of matrimony by bringing a suit against himeelf for his own misconduct. This is a enspicion which the Jndge, the referee, FLACK'S own connsel, and the pntative connsel for Mrs. FLACK, who never eaw his client, are all intereeted in diepelling. We do not say they will not be able to do so, though FLACK'S own counsel eeeme to have a laborione task before him. Bnt at any rate, if they have any regard for their own reptations they will insist upon a thorough and a public investigation. If they do not do so the court, with which it appeare that eome of them have trifled, ought to insist npon it for them. That euch a caee ae it ie alleged and, be it noted, as it ie not denied by FLACK that thie was, could have been brought to ench a conclneion without nnprofessional conduct on the part of any of the lawyers is a propoeition that makes great demande npon the pnblic credulity. But, lawyer or layman, eomebody hae impoeed npon the court and deceived Mre. FLACK by bringing an action in her name which she did not anthorize, and that person is a very enitable object for the wrath of the insulted tribunal.

Meanwhile Tammany Hall hae come out of the affair with with more credit, it ie eafe to eay, than hae attended many churches through like ordeale of their members. Societiee that nndertake to avert scandal by enpporting their membere when their members are in the wrong simply increase the scandale they deprecate and hring reproach npon themselvee as well ae npon their unworthy associates. It ie to be feared that if the offense of FLACK had been of another kind it would not have been eo rigorously dealt with by Tammany. The Irieh and Catholic preponderance in the membership of that body has not been uniformly to the public advantage. Bnt there ie thie to be said for the Irish Catholics that they do not regard lightly offensee that attack the institntion of the family, and that they visit these at least with the reprobation they deeerve. If the Sheriff had been embezzling the public money he might have been far more leniently treated than in hie attempt to take advantage of his own miebehavior to rid himself of his wife. It is a matter for pnblic congratnlation, however, that there is even one point of morality npon which Tammany is sound.

DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVE.

While the negotiations for the opening of the great Sionx Reservation have been concluded successfully, a rebnff quite unexpected hae occurred in the eimnltaneone proposals for making eeveralty allotments on another Dakota reservation. The Indians at the Devil'e Lake Agency number abont 925, and it was enpposed that they would be among the foremoet to accept the provisione of the act of Febrnary, 1887, for allotting lande in eeveralty. Agent CRAMSIE and Special Agent KREBS have, however, labored with them in vain. Their first objection was that the moment they took allotments the Sheriffe of North Dakota would be among them making them pay taxes. When it wae explained that their lande would be exempted from taxation for a qnarter of a century, they rather ehrewdly pointed ont that thie would not shield them from assessments on pereonal property. But apart from this objection, it ie evident that theee Indiane have a grievance against the Government which will prevent them from accepting its terme for eeveralty allotment until some adjnstment of their claims is reached.

The fourth article of a treaty made hy the Government with these Indiane in February, 1867, eet forth in specific terme the bonndariee of their reservation. The actual lines, however, were not run nntil eight years later, and then were not fixed in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The result was that about sixty-four thousand acres were taken away from the reservation as agreed upon. Their agent discovered this error half a dozen years ago and made it known to the Indian Office. In the meantime, however, the Government had treated the tract of which the Indians were deprived as public land, and had allowed settlers to go npon it. The error in the snrvey had, of course, not been intentional, bnt was the resnlt, probably, of carelessness. The treaty had epecified that the western honndary of the reservation should etrike the Cheyenne River at a place nearest to the most weeterly point of Devil's Lake. A point had been selected which was really between two and three miles ont of the way; and the bonndary fixed on that assnmption had deprived the Indiane of that large quantity of land. Ae actnally hounded, the reservation contains only 166,400 acree; as it ought to be bonnded, it would contain 230,400, or more than one-third additional. The moet enrprising feature of the affair is that although six years have elapsed since the negligence of the Government snrveyors wae discovered, nothing whatever has been done to remedy the injnetice. It would be possible to eviot the white settlers, on the gronnd of the Government's mietake, making them compensation for snch improvemente as they may have put npon the lands. Or it would undonbtedly he feasible to perfect the title of the white settlers by purchasing this tract from the Indians at a fair price. What is astonishing ie that neither one thing nor the other shonld have been done, and yet that the Government ehonld expect theee Indians to take eeveralty allotments on the reservation, without any precise agreement as to how much territory helongs to the hand.

Congress will perhaps be indnced to consider this matter dnring the coming Winter, for the sake of carrying ont ite own legislation if not for that of doing jnetice to the Indians. At the eame time it may find a way of removing eome other complaints of these Indiane in relation to the withdrawal of annuities from them. It appears that they have had a elight annual income from the sale of other land, amounting to a few dollare a head, and thie has been made a gronnd for objecting to their annnities, and perhaps also to doing them justice in the matter of the lande taken away from them. Year before last the Commissioner of Indian Affairs called special attention to the matter, hnt nothing was done by Congress. President CLEVELAND, after eigning the Allotment act of 1877, directed that the experiment of execnting it shonld be only applied at first to those reeervatione on which the Indians shonld have been reported to be generally favorable to the plan. Among the few reservations thne eelected was Devil'e Lake. It ie to he preenmed, therefore, nnless an erroneone report of their diepoeition was made by the agent at that time, that they conld still he indnced to take the allotments in severalty if treated with the most ordinary jnetice.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in the eonthern part of Chicago, owing to the pollution of the city'e enpply of water hy the eewage that flows into the lake from which the water ie taken. We snggeet that eome of the energy now being expended by the people of Chicago in an effort to procnre the World'e Fair for their city might well be used in obtaining a enpply of clean water for the inhabitants of the town and the etrangers who eojonrn from time to time among them. The *American Economist* of the 9th inst. recalls the experience of visitors to the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 who drank the contaminated water enpplied to that city in the public mains. "During the eix months of the exhibition the annnal rate of deathe by typhoid fever rose to more than 1 per thonsand, or 450 persons, as compared with 207 in the eame period in 1875. This ie the record of the city of Philadelphia, and it takes no account of thoee who may have become infected while etaying a few daye in that city, and who retnrned to their homes to die. It aleo takes no note of thoee who became infected with typhoid poieon while in that city hnt recovered. No one can fail to recall the eickness and deaths in all parts of the country from typhoid or malarial fevers dnring the Fall and Winter after the expoeition. The Centennial fever, as it was called, left tracee in many a honsehold, which will long be remembered." Thirteen yeare have paesed, and the water enpply of Philadelphia is polinted now as it was then. When the people of Chicago become convinced that they cannot have the World's Fair in 1892 they may find time to look aronnd for a enpply of water that ie not poieoned hy filth.

WHEELMEN ON A TOUR.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Word was received here to-day that the Scranton Bicycle Clnb will leave Scranton at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for a tour through the Statee of Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachnsetts, Connecticnt, New-Jersey, and Delaware. The tour will cover over six hundred miles, and an average of abont forty miles a day will be made.

While en ronte they will pass through the principal Snmmer resorts, incinding Trenton Falls, Richfield Springs, Tannersville, Kaaterskill Falls, Catskills, Lebanon Springs, West Point, Coney Island, Lake Hopatcong, &c.

The wheelmen will arrive in the Hudson River Valley on Sunday, Aug. 18. They will reach Hudson at 6 P. M., and leave on Monday at 6 A. M. Monday night will be passed at Poughkeepsie. Tnesday morning they will reach Newburg, and go down on the west side to West Point for dinner, and probably be escorted ont of the city by the Newburg wheelmen. They will reach New-York that night, stopping at the Grand Union Hotel.

Next day will he spent at Coney Island, and then direct for Scranton, arriving there on Saturday night, Aug. 24.

LAWN PARTY AT BELLE HAVEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Witherell gave a most enccessful lawn party at their residence "Fairholme," at Belle Haven, Conn., on Thursday afternoon. The grounds were handsomely decorated and the match games of tennis and croqnet well contested. An elaborate snpper was served by Clark of New York. Among Mrs. Witherell's many guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rathborne, Commodore and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. William Park, the Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Lines, Mr. and Mrs. A. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. William Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, and Mr. and Mrs. Shultz.

REFORM GIVEN THE GO-BY.

From the Philadelphia Times, Aug. 8.

We miss from the Pennsylvania Repnblican State platform those fine platitudes about the reform of the civil service that used to be so conspicuous. Things have taken a new turn.

FACTS AND FACETIÆ.

A Western man, proud of his immensely productive acres, was showing a visitor from Vermont over his farm, and, while boasting somewhat loudly of his own crops, turned npon the Vermonter with the question: "You can't raise much back there on those stony Vermont hills, can you?" "Oh, yes, yes; we generally get fine crops." "But you don't raise much grain, do you?" "Oh, yes; we raise a sight of barley." "You do?" "Why, certainly; I don't know what our farmers would do if it wasn't for their barley." "Do you get much for it?" "Oh, we don't sell it; no, Sir; we don't sell a grain of it." "You don't feed it to your stock?" "Oh, no, no; you don't ketch us wasting barley like that." "Well, what do you do with it then?" "Why, man, we save every grain of it for seed—that's what we do with it!" This is the Western man's story.—*Youth's Companion.*

It is a fallacy that a laugh necessarily implies amusement. It is often, on the contrary, simply a tribnte to the nnsxpected—a tribnte partly voluntary, partly involnntary. To take the fact first, any shock to the brain demands an instantaneous physical expression. We turn cold when we are frightened, hot when we are angry. We start, we explain, we blush, we shriek, we do a variety of things in accordance with the occasion and our individual peculiarities; hnt there is no form of physical manifestation of mental emotion so common as a laugh, and that the emotion need not be pleasurable in the smallest degree, may indeed be distinctly painful, every one knows who has had to endnre freqnent shocks of the nnexpected and incongrnous npon overetrained nerves.—*Christian Union.*

"Human nature is very qnser, isn't it?" he observed to the other man on the rear platform of the street car. "Yes, I snppose so," replied the other. "People are too sensitive—altogether too sensitive." "I don't know about that." "Well, I do. For instance, now, you have a red nose. You are not to blame for it, perhaps; hnt you are so sensitive that if I should offer you a remedy for it you—" "You old fraler, I've a good mind to knock your head off," hissed the red-nosed man as he squared off. "Told you so!" replied the other as he dropped off. "Human nature is the qneerest thing on earth."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Miss Enla Ketner, the beautiful Atlanta young lady who is visiting her friend Miss Mary Toombs Hardeman, is one of the most charming and accomplished girls who ever favored Washington with their presence. At the earnest solicitation of her admirers she recited to an entranced andience two beautiful poems on Monday evening in the parlors of the Hon. F. H. Colley. It is impoesible to describe the beauty of her manner, style, and grace. Like the graceful willow were her actions, and in the melody of her voice one dreamed of heaven.—*Washington (Ga.) Chronicle.*

A gentleman who knew John A. Logan in Southern Illinois before the war tells us that on a certain occasion young Logan found it necessary to donht the word of a man, and told him so without any circumlocution. "Don't you call me a liar, Sir," said the man excitedly, "I have a reputation to maintain, and I mean to maintain it, Sir." "I know it," said Logan, "and you are maintaining it every time you tell a lie."—*Washington Post.*

"Mamma, shall I speak to the Hatterleighs if I meet any of them on the street? You know they don't live on Prairie-avenne now. They've moved to Michigan-avenne." "If they reside below Thirty-first-street, my child, they are still in our set. Treat them cordially." "But they live above Thirty-first-street, mamma." "Then pass them with a bow." "In fact, their home now is just above Sixteenth." "Cut them dead."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Abont a week ago Ordinary Herrington of Athens issned a marriage license, the prospective groom being about eighty years of age and the intended bride about forty. The lady was the sister of the gentleman's son's wife. Two days after the license had been issoned the old gentleman concluded to back out.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

"Ma," said a frightened little boy in Harlem, "do you see that goat hnttng my shadow on the fence?" "Yes, Rookie; hnt that doesn't hurt you any." "No, not now; bnt if he likes to hutt my shadow as hard as that, what d'you think he'll do when he sees me?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Johnstown flood sufferers have been comforted with another statement. If figures were food and statistics were shelter, the distressed denizens of the Conemanch Valley would be the best fed and lodged people on the earth.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The State of Kentncky meane to get clavery ont of her Constitution before A. D. 1901. The old Commonwealth is getting aronsed on this qneetion.—*Washington Press.*

It was a New-Orleane Alderman who, in speaking of panper burial, remarked that greater oara miet he taken of the "indignant" dead.—*Mobile Register.*

"Pretty good joke, eh?" "Yes—surprisingly good. It isn't often that a joke can keep its point as long as that has."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The man who never takes exercise is often called npon to mourn an athletic friend who took too much.—*Jamestown Journal.*

How to judge the speed of your train: Get to the station half a minnte too late.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

When you can get a horse at a bargain, drive your bargain.—*New-York Observer.*

PROTECTION AND THE TRUSTS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Aug. 8.

A good many Democratic papers just now are busy sconsing the *Globe-Democrat* and other Republican journals of "inconsistency" in demanding that duties be lowered on articles controlled by trusts. We are sconsed of infidelity to party and treachery to the cause of protection. The few Repnblican papers, too, which remain silent on the truet question, for which imagine that the individnals at the head of these "combines" can be coaxed by honeyed phrases or appeals to their honesty or patriotism to discontinue their oppression of the people, also charge us with rashness in tampering with the tariff. These accusations do not disturb the *Globe-Democrat*, and will not constrain us even in the slightest degree to "let up" in our warfare on the trusts. The eame, we presume, is true of the other Repnblican journals which are with us in this fight.

The tariff was framed to create competition in home industries. Foreigners were shnt ont of free entrance to our markets with the intention of building up industries here, utilizing our natural resources and developing the capabilities of our people. It was understood, of course, that the tariff would increase the price of commodities to the consumer, hnt the expectation was that the domestic competition which the tariff would create wonld eventually lower prices to the foreign level, or near it. This was the intention of the men who first put our tariff laws on the national statute book. This is the hope and desire of all honest, sensible protectionists to-day. On no other grounds can the tariff be reasonably or logically defended. With the entire spirit and intent of the protective policy the trust system is at war.

Every leading protectionist—Washington and Hamilton of the early period of the country's history, Clay and Webster of a later time, and Morrill and Sherman of our own day—were, and the latter still are, opposed to monopoly. By striking at the home competition which the tariff has established and was designed to establish, the trnets have attacked the very citadel of protection. When Mr. Blaine during the Presidential canvass last year said that trusts were "private affairs," the *Globe-Democrat* promptly and nnsparingly condemned that utterance, and showed that it was opposed to the central idea and vital spirit of the protection system. This journal took the same ground a year earlier, when the sugar "combine" came into being. We said then that if trusts formed in any commodities on which duties are levied could not be crnshed readily without striking them at the Custom House, they should be struck at that point promptly, vigorously, and remorselessly. This position we have maintained from that time onward, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing nearly every conspicuous and influential Repnblican newspaper in the conntry take this ground since then and hold it.

STATE SAVINGS BANK RETURNS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The combined statement of the 127 savings banks in this State, three of which are now in liquidation, as shown on the table prepared by the State Banking Department on July 1 last, showe:

Total liabilities	$682,151,140
Due depositors	586,417,974
Other liabilities	217,243
Surplus	95,515,921
Open accounts	1,969,907
Deposits received	98,682,530
Deposits withdrawn	94,923,478
Interest paid depositors	3,979,689
Expenses of institutions	830,918

ALABAMA IN GOOD LUCK.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Aug. 3.

Up to date the people of Alabama have been blessed in their efforts to make a crop. They have been spared great floods, ruinous droughts, the destructive rust, and the conenming caterpillar. Other sections of the country have been terribly stricken, but we have been spared from great disasters. If the good fortune continues, the horn of plenty will be emptied on our people.

ENEMIES IN POLITICS NOW.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1.—Gov. Fowle and Mr. Spier Whitaker, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Col. Alexander B. Andrews, Third Vice President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, have endnsnly changed from strong political friends to bitter and nnrelenting political enemies, and the Democratic Party is threatened with an internecine war that will greatly impair the efficiency of the party organization next year.

Fowle and Andrews are against Whitaker. The latter sponsed the cause of Fowle last year and conducted his canvass for Governor, because he was intensely hostile to the candidacy of Judge Walter Clark for the same position. Between Clark and Whitaker there has been for years a regular political vendetta. Fowle was nominated for Governor under protest, because it was believed that a large elemsnt of the Democrats wonld not snpport any other nominee and not because the leaders wanted Fowle to be Governor. After the nomination Whitaker was made Chairman of the State Committee, because he had been the right-hand man of Fowle and because it was known that Mr. Whitaker is a Jesuit in politics and believes that the end justifies the means. He fulfilled the expectations of his party and Fowle was counted in, though he was beaten by a fair majority.

The patronage of the Governor is limited, and he has had no place to give Mr. Whitaker commensurate with that gentleman's ability and political services. The State owns a controlling interest in the North Carolina Railroad, and the proxy to vote the State stock is appointed by the Governor. There is no money in the position, but some honor in controlling, for the time being, the greatest corporation in which the State has an interest. The Governor, desiring to honor his friend, repeatedly tendered Mr. Whitaker the appointment of State proxy, and it was as often declined. Finally, to gratify the Governor, Mr. Whitaker agreed to accept the proffered honor.

Soon after informing the Governor that he would accept, Mr. Whitaker brought a suit against each of the forty railroads doing business in this State for a penalty of $500, because these corporations had failed to make certain reports as required of them by statute. It is charged by the railroads and their friends that these suits were brought as the result of chamberty between Messrs. Whitaker, Armistead Jones, and B. F. Montague, lawyers, and one Dr. Hodge, in whose name the suits were brought, for the purpose of dividing the $20,000 to be recovered. Montague is attorney for the prosecution of the suits in the sum of $8,000. As soon as these suits were brought, Col. Alexander B. Andrews, Third Vice President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, who is the Warwick of North Carolina politics, and who was for Fowle for Governor, went to the Governor's office and told the Governor that the appointment of Whitaker as State proxy for the North Carolina Railroad would be exceedingly distasteful to the railroads and demanded that the Governor revoke his agreement to appoint Whitaker.

A few days after this, Mr. Whitaker strolled into the Governor's office with a countenance that looked as open as the sunflower, beaming with the self-importance of a man who knows that he is a much bigger man every way than the Governor. The Governor was quick to do the bidding of Andrews, and he informed Mr. Whitaker that it would embarrass the Executive very much if Mr. Whitaker insisted on being appointed State proxy for the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Whitaker then relieved the Governor of his embarrassment by declining to accept the appointment. He also called at the office of Warwick Andrews, in the Yarboro House, and informed that railroad mag

THE AMERICAN IN EUROPE

WHAT HE GOES ABROAD TO SEE AND HEAR.

BEING A CHAPTER OF HINTS TO THOSE WHO CROSS THE OCEAN IN SEARCH OF SOMETHING NEW.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Lo, the poor tourist, whose untutored mind goes where 'tis bid and not where 'tis inclined. This is not poetry, but it is an assertion which for pure, unadulterated, condensed truthfulness cannot be excelled by any of Rochefoucauld's maxims, or Chesterfield's laconic sayings. If, as Alexander Pope declared, "The proper study of mankind is man," to what particular genus humanum can an innocent abroad more profitably devote his attention than the schedulled tourist, be he personally conducted or careering along his own eccentric orbit, the comet of a Summer season?

Whence comes he and whither goes he, and why, oh, why does he do it? Vain questioning! He himself will quickly tell you whence he comes. If he is personally conducted or booked by an agency, the agency's programmes will tell you whither he goes. If he is careering as aforesaid, Baedeker or Murray will reveal the secret of his destiny and his destination. But hearken to the sage advice of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., and "never ask the why and wherefore." That is one of the sublime mysteries of the Summer on the European continent. It looks like an easy one. Why do people come to Paris, for instance? To see the exposition, of course. Very well, then, why do they rush from the Church of St. Sulpice to St. Eustache, from St. Eustache to St. Etienne, from St. Etienne to the Sainte Chapelle, and from the Sainte Chapelle to the Madeleine all in one day, trying to gobble down the churches of Paris like a man trying to eat a table d'hôte dinner at a twenty-minute-for-refreshment railway station? The tourist cannot tell you why he does it. I know he can't. I've tried him. I've seen him blush and stammer nineteen varieties of the Queen's English, from Cornwall to the Scottish border, and, finally, eying me askance, flee from me as from one possessed of a plague.

Dear American brethren, why do you do it, for Heaven and myself are aware by this time that you are only second to "des Anglaises" in your happy-go-lucky mood of tackling the grand tour. A short time ago there dawned upon me, in the quiet seclusion of the Hôtel de Loudres et de Milan, 8 Rue Ste. Hyacinthe (eschew it, gentle reader, eschew it vigorously) the vision of two young Lochinvars who had come out of the Wild West to "do" Europe in one round, Marquis of Indianapolis rules. Oh, they were very, very precious, those two children of the expansive West. Good fellows at the bottom and far from being devoid of that particular brand of American sense which teaches that the elusive dollar must be snared by cunning; but why they came to Europe neither themselves nor any other man will ever know. On the steamer coming over they made the acquaintance of an intelligent New-Yorker who spoke some French and Italian, and who knows what there is to see in Europe and wherein its interest lies. He arose early each morning and laid out a route for the day. Then he took his precious friends in tow and conveyed them forth.

"I have sought in vain," he said to me one evening, "for anything that will interest these fellows. Napoleon the Great, Mme. Maintenon, St. Louis, Francis I., Charlemagne, Marie Antoinette, even the Grand Monarque himself, are merely empty names to them. It is out of the question to interest them in the tombs or palaces of France's great. The paintings in the Louvre and the galleries of the Luxembourg are no more to them than chromos, for they don't know who the artists were or are and they don't recognize any of the subjects, not even "The Last Supper." The exposition makes them tired and in the Champs Elysées they see only a place to sit down and talk about Jim Smith and Bill Jones at home. In short, I am sick and tired of hurling the glories of France against the jellyfish souls of these two galvanized mummies from the growing West. Why did they come to Europe?"

"Ask them," I replied.

"I have," he said miserably, "and they don't know."

The American who comes to Europe in this condition is a hopeless piece of driftwood on the great ocean of the European Continent. But the Englishman does better. And the Englishman is here. The city is filled with Britons, and the French are aware of their presence. They follow the children of John Bull as they go about in their great vans in hordes yelling "Des Anglaise! Des Anglaise!" And for this extremely interesting performance they expect to be rewarded with smiles and the ever-ready sous. The inoffensive American who joins a party of English tourists loses his identity. In the bright lexicon of the outer boulevards there is no such word as American. The gamins never heard of America. They know the sound of the English language and all who speak it are "Des Anglaise."

But I began to tell you how the Englishman of this happy exposition year does Paris. He goes to a tourist agency in London and buys his tickets to Paris and return, and has himself booked by the agency at a hotel here. Then he buys tickets for three days' carriage rides—two days in the city and one day at St. Cloud and Versailles. Let it be understood at once that I do not decry these carriage rides. They are managed by two agencies here and are well arranged and well carried out. The guides are well informed, courteous, and intelligent, and the excursions enable the hasty tourist to see just about four times as much as he would if alone. For the wise tourist who has a week or two at his disposal they are also a good thing. In three days he can run over the ground, and if there is anything he cares to study carefully he can make his selections and afterward return. But the Englishman goes right where he is told and never misses a single place, and never turns aside to try one not down on the programme. His idea appears to be to "do" the city. He does not stand alone in this respect. The American is often hopelessly in the rut.

Standing in Westminster Abbey one day reading the inscription on a tomb, I was joined by a fellow-countryman.

"Whose tomb is this?" he said.

"There is buried here," said, "one whose name is now only an empty sound. I wonder what manner of man he was. I wonder what was the tune he piped to the world before death squeezed his windpipe into eternal silence that men should have laid the bones of him here beside those of men whose songs still ring through all the crannies of the earth."

"Oh, he was no account," said my compatriot. "Have you done the tomb of Händel?"

I nodded.

"Come on, then," he said, making a crose against Händel's name in his guide book, so that I shouldn't accidentally waste time by taking a second look at it.

The average tourist's mind is tied with a string to his guide book, and he absolutely might just as well sit at home and read that concise volume as waste money in coming over here. He goes up to Händel's tomb, for instance, and opens his guide book. He reads the description in the book and verifies it by looking at the marble. Finding that everything "tallies," he passes on to the next. The tomb suggests nothing; it means nothing to him. But when he goes home and you, with your mind full of the "Hallelujah Chorus," say: "Did you see the tomb of Händel?" he will answer triumphantly, "Yes," and will knock you down by pouring out a catalogue of the famous tombs he saw, and of which his mind now possesses only the catalogue—nothing more.

In these desultory remarks on the out-and-dried tourist I desire to include a solemn warning. When you go to Versailles, dear American brethren, don't you take luncheon at the place recommended by our best-known tourist agency. Luncheon there costs 3f., and everything is extra. It is the meanest meal for 60 cents I ever had the misfortune to meet. Bread is extra, butter is extra, ice is extra, politeness is doubly extra, and decent service can't be purchased at any price. One hour is allowed for luncheon. At the end of the hour you will contain some very bad salad, a compulsion of fish, a certainty of being swindled, and a temper unfit for the gentle contemplation of the marvelous palace.

Brethren, beware of the Hôtel de France at Versailles. There are small hostelries not recommended by the agency where you can get a better meal for 2f. than you can at this ill-conducted house for 3f. and extras *ad lib.* I tell you this more in sorrow than in anger, moved by a sense of duty. The stranger in Paris is taken in with such great heartiness that I rejoice to be able to warn my fellow-countrymen against one delusion and snare.

And remember one other thing. If you want to get the best results out of a trip abroad, rise above the sightseeing. Remember that these churches, palaces, gardens, pictures, are the outward and visible evidences of an inward spirit. You'll learn ten times as much by studying that spirit as it exists in the people themselves. Learn their language. Mix with them. Eat with them, drink with them on their sidewalks, sit with them in their parks and in their theatres, and when you return to your native land you'll never be confounded by the question which a thinking man is sure to ask: "Why did you go to Europe?"

W. J. H.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM R. KNIGHTON.

Capt. William R. Knighton, an old American sea Captain, died yesterday at his residence at 253 East Thirty-first-street. He was fifty-nine years old and was born in this city. He went to sea before the mast while quite a young man, and worked his way up until he became a Captain over twenty-five years ago. Since 1878 he commanded vessels owned by James W. Elwell & Co. of this city, and made voyages to the shores of the Caribbean Sea, bringing cocoanuts and tortoise shell. He had been suffering from liver trouble for some time, and the exposures that he experienced from a shipwreck on his last voyage aggravated the disease and hastened his death. There had been a storm that had caused a dangerous current near Serena Reef, about 100 miles from Old Providence, the port for which Capt. Knighton was bound. The schooner Caribbean, which Capt. Knighton was commanding, was caught in the current and was dashed upon the reef. There the ship's company remained for five days, being drenched with rain at night and exposed to the burning rays of the sun by day. The masts were cut down, and then Capt. Knighton lowered the yawlboat and with several men set sail for Old Providence, which he reached in safety. The wrecking company sent out a vessel that took off the cargo from the wrecked schooner.

Capt. Knighton's exposure during those five days on the wreck produced a very injurious effect. Inflammation of the liver set in, and on his return his condition grew steadily worse. He was a single man and in this city lived with his mother and brother.

The funeral will take place from the house at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the remains will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

GEORGE B. UPHAM, M. D.

Dr. George B. Upham died at his residence on Washington-avenue, Yonkers, yesterday morning, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., and took up his residence in Yonkers in June, 1853. He was at first, and for a short time, an assistant to Dr. Amos. W. Gates, but soon began an independent practice. He had, since the death of Dr. Levi W. Flagg, been the senior physician in Yonkers, and ranked very high both as to professional skill and as to fidelity in his work. During the war of the rebellion he was a member of the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District, embracing Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, and was an examining surgeon for drafted men. The board was stationed at Tarrytown for three years, and Dr. Upham was on duty there daily during the whole period. After the war he was further appointed by the Government an examining surgeon for pensioners.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Judge William F. Bullock died at his son's home, near Shelbyville, Ky., yesterday of general debility. He was eighty-two years old. He was born near Lexington and educated at Transylvania University. He began life as a lawyer at Lexington, was soon elected to the State Legislature, and continued in that body many years. He was one of the founders of public schools in Kentucky, having presented the first bill for their establishment. He also drew up the bill for the establishment of the first school for the blind south of this Ohio, and secured the establishment at Louisville, Ky., of the printing house for the blind. He was President of the Bank of Louisville at the time of its closure at that time till his death. He recently secured the establishment of a blind school for colored children.

Henry Richard of Union Hill, N. J., an old-time journalist, fell at Bergenline-avenue and Jefferson-place, Union Hill, on Thursday night, and died soon afterward. Mr. Richard was appointed an assistant Doorkeeper in the New-York Custom House by President Lincoln and was at various times connected with the New-York *Ecrue*, the New-York *Herald*, and the Union Hill *Sunday Journal*. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter.

Benjamin McLean of Kansas City dropped dead in the dining room of the Hotel St. Louis, Minnetonka yesterday while eating his dinner. Death was caused by apoplexy. Mr. McLean was about fifty years of age. He had resided in Kansas City ever since the war, and for twenty-five years was engaged in the wool and hide business. He leaves a widow and four children.

In a report to the State Department received yesterday, Vice Consul Blacklock at Samoa inclosed a letter received by him from Shirley W. Baker, Premier of Tonga, dated at Nukualopa, Tongatabu, June 6, announcing the death that day of Crown Prince Laifone, which took place at Neiafu Vavau.

Col. H. C. Langhlin, a prominent citizen, over eighty years of age, died suddenly at his residence, in Winchester, Va., yesterday. He was a wealthy real estate owner of Grafton, West Va., and was United States Appraiser under President Buchanan.

Dr. Walter S. Welch, a prominent physician of Franklin, Penn., died at his Ocean Grove cottage, N. J., Thursday night from a complication of diseases.

A ROW IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9.—The nomination of Henry C. Minor for Congress by the Third District Republicans has already its sensational features. Mr. Minor wired to the President Wednesday: "Warmoth's appointment as Collector of the Port must be withdrawn, or I will withdraw from the canvass for Congress. Warmoth's appointment would defeat me." He also stated plainly that he would not accept the nomination unless the Federal patronage was placed at his disposal, and that he had so wired the President. Furthermore, he particularly desires control of the Collectorship, the President's choice in that matter not being satisfactory to the nominee. He declares himself in favor of Mr. Southron, a lawyer of Lafourche, for Collector, and thinks with this appointment he can succeed in his campaign. Ex-Gov. Warmoth, to whom the Collectorship was tendered, feels somewhat chagrined by this action of Minor, but he had pledged the election of the latter to the Administration, and lastnight informed his henchmen that Minor must be elected to Congress irrespective of any personal consideration.

IS THIS MAN PRESIDENT PLUNKETT?

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The *Chronicle* claims to have discovered that Thomas F. Plunkett, who mysteriously disappeared from Hartford, Conn., on Aug. 28, 1888, and whose supposed death in Mexico was telegraphed over the country from Hartford the 17th of last April, is today alive and is a resident of the city of Mexico. At the time of his disappearance Plunkett was President of the Hartford Silk Manufacturing Company, and later investigation showed that he was a defaulter to the sum of about $300,000.

The *Chronicle* states that several letters have been received here from Plunkett lately, the last one being yesterday. The recipient thereof is named Arthur Robert Empey, who was a follower and Lieutenant in the Riel rebellion of a few years since.

FIERCE FIGHT ON A TRAIN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A terrific fight occurred in one of the second-class coaches of an Omaha train yesterday morning, which was participated in by forty or fifty "log sailors." The sides and floor of the car were bespattered with blood, seats were broken, and windows smashed.

The lumbermen, who nearly all carried half-empty whisky flasks, fought with any articles within reach, using their "corks" to spike each other. Many of them were quite seriously injured and none escaped with less than a bloody face.

Conductor Fenn attempted to quell the disturbance, but, together with the porter and the brakeman, he was driven out, and the rioters had undisputed sway until they were tired of fighting. The gang got off at a small station east of Hayward.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 9.—While a caboose containing Conductor Otto Sanders, Brakeman Mark Christman, and William Garren was lying on a siding of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Penn Haven Junction at 4 o'clock this morning an engine dashed into it, wrecking the caboose to splinters, killing Garren and fatally injuring Christman.

Engineer Bennett of the engine was asleep and failed to notice the signals. Garren was unmarried and lived at Mauch Chunk. Christman has a wife and three children.

NEGROES LEAVING A STATE.

NORTH CAROLINA'S LAWS DRIVING AWAY ITS COLORED POPULATION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 9.—About three months ago the negroes of this State held a meeting in this city and appointed a committee to correspond with the colored people throughout the State and make all the arrangements necessary for the emigration of all who desire to leave the State. This committee has been diligently at work, and has now on its books the names of heads of families who represent nearly one hundred thousand men, women, and children who have signified their desire to leave the State during the approaching Fall after their crops have been gathered and their settlements made with the land owners. It is not expected that this number of negroes will migrate during the remainder of the year, but a very large number will leave. The discontent among the negroes arises from several causes, and is very great and constantly increasing.

They are dissatisfied with the present lien law, which operates so as to make the land renter pay enormous prices for all the advances he gets from the commission merchant in order to make the crop; and the same law puts the renters entirely at the mercy of the landlords. The negro is also dissatisfied because he is not allowed to do jury duty unless he owns land. He is also dissatisfied with the road law. All able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are required to work and keep up the public roads, and nearly all this work is done by the negroes, who are required to pay poll taxes in addition to their work. The law passed by the Legislature last Winter amending the election law so as to make it easy to prevent registration of negroes, and the failure of President Harrison and the officers appointed by him for this State to appoint colored men to the places they have heretofore filled, have greatly increased the discontent among the negroes, and to that extent has accelerated the migratory feeling.

About 15,000 negroes have left the State since last November. They can be heard on every hand saying that politics and the Republican Party do not raise their wages, and that neither they nor any of their race fill the offices; that the negroes do the principal part of the voting, and the white Republicans hold all the good fat offices. Wages for able-bodied men do not average over $7 per month, accompanied by a house to live in, firewood, and one peck of meal, three pounds of bacon, and one quart of black molasses for each week as rations. There are agents for emigration societies scattered all over the State, who are doing all they can to induce the colored people to leave. Several hundred have gone to California, and write back that they are doing well. The large proportion of those who have left the State within the last year have gone to the States further south.

Lack of labor in many counties because of the exodus has caused much inconvenience and loss to the farmers, and it seems probable that this trouble will be greatly increased by the events of the next eight months. No laborers, white or black, are coming into the State to take the places of the "exodusters."

IN THE CATSKILLS.

THE RUSH TO THE MOUNTAIN REGION VERY LARGE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Never before since the opening of the Catskill range as a Summer resort has nature presented more of her charms in the month of August than at present. The frequent rains have not only retained the emerald on the foliage, mosses, and grasses only present in June as a rule, but every stream and lake is filled with water, thus adding to the charms of romantic falls, &c. Those who are hooked for rooms at the leading resorts for the concluding six weeks of the season will have merry times.

The various transportation companies have been taxed to their utmost capacity all the week. The rush, railroad men say, has been tremendous. To-day there are big bookings at the Hotel Kaaterskill, the old Catskill Mountain House, the Overlook, the Grand, the Tremper, and at hundreds of other points between West Hurley and Hohart, Phœnicia and Hunter, Windham and Catskill.

Many trout have been caught this week. A party who went to the Portertown region a day or two ago found that the stream ran for a long distance through mowing land and that the grass was very heavy and wet. They determined to try their luck on horseback. Accordingly horses were saddled and bridled. When the men arrived at the stream they baited their hooks and threw out their lines over the heads of their horses into the water. The equines contentedly nibbled the grass while their riders fished. The anglers were successful.

In the private office of the proprietor of the Laurel House at Kaaterskill Falls is an oil painting which is highly prized by Mr. Schutt. Several years ago a lady artist was a guest of the house. One day, while painting from nature a choice bit of the romantic scenery in the vicinity, she was frightened from her easel by the appearance of a large bear. What subsequently induced the artist to finish the picture, including the deserted easel, with Bruin walking leisurely toward it.

George Gould, who has been "doing" the mountains, says he is "charmed." Everybody is pleased thereat.

Gen. Sherman and ex-Gov. Cornell are the most prominent sojourners in the range to-day. Jay Gould is expected soon, however.

CONCERNING THE SIOUX LANDS.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—The Sioux Commission arrived in this city last night after seeing the completion of their work of securing the signatures of the majority of the Indians to the treaty for the opening of eleven millions of acres of lands from their big reservation in Dakota for settlement. Naturally they are very much elated over the successful termination of their labors. They had been at work for ten weeks, and owing to the size of the reservation much of that time was necessarily spent in traveling. Ex-Gov. Foster says he does not know exactly how the result was accomplished, but it speaks for itself. The Commissioners will report to the Secretary of the Interior and the President. If the latter is satisfied that three-fourths of the Indians have signed the treaty he will make a proclamation to that effect and the reservation will be thrown open to settlement. The Indians moved to their redneed reservations, while the remaining eleven million acres will be thrown open to settlement by proclamation of the President. The boom which has already been experienced by the towns along the border of the reservation in anticipation of such a result has again been aroused, and people are crowding in to be ready for the actual opening of the lands, which will not be until Spring. The Commissioners left for the East this evening.

GHASTLY RELICS OF THE DISASTER.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 9.—Two more bodies were taken out of the sand to-day. One was identified as that of Alexander Hamilton, Jr., a prominent resident of the town. It is very evident that there are yet a great many bodies to be found in the cellars and other places where there are piles of dirt. Notwithstanding this condition it is likely that the force of workmen employed by the State will soon be withdrawn and if that is done there will be many bodies that are now only a few feet under the sand that will lie there until their bones are exposed by accident.

Under orders from the Governor the employes to the number of about eighty, who were under the immediate direction of the Sanitary Corps, will all be dismissed to-morrow, and only three or four men will be left on duty in the office of the State Board of Health. This turn of affairs is discouraging to Johnstown people, who had hoped to see enough men put to work to clean out all the cellars and take away the foul-smelling rubbish every where.

A large traveling satchel packed with woman's clothing was to-day brought to the room where valuables are stored. There was a Pennsylvania Railroad check, No. 369, from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, on it, and the name Elizabeth M. Bryan was stamped on an embroidered linen handkerchief.

THE TRAIN LEFT THE TRACK.

CLARION, Penn., Aug. 9.—While a passenger train on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad was rounding a curve near Edensburg this afternoon the air brake gave out and the whole train, with the exception of the engine, left the track, and the cars turned over.

Most of the passengers were more or less injured, but none seriously. Among those injured are R. F. Scott of Butler, head cut and two ribs broken; James Conley of Shippensburg, cut on face and injured internally.

LESS THAN THE OWNERS' DEMAND.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has accepted the appraisement of the commission appointed by the court to value the Preecheur and Bettner property opposite the Union station, which the railroad wants for its additional track to Jersey City. The price fixed by the commission—$35,000—is $10,000 less than that demanded by the owners.

WON BY THE BEN HARRISON.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 9.—The third of the series of five regattas of the Ocean Grove Miniature Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon on Fletcher Lake in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The Ben Harrison came in first in each of the three heats sailed, and the race was accordingly awarded to her.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Of to-day's bond offers, there were accepted coupon 4's, $10,000 at 106⅞.

FIVE PRISONERS GO FREE

BUT TWO OTHERS ARE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

THE FIVE WERE NOT GUILTLESS BUT THEY WERE LUCKY—RAIN INTERFERES AGAIN AT PEEKSKILL.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 9.—The excitement in camp to-day has been over the court-martial of two soldiers who were charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. They represented the hand of seven who were locked in the guardhouse yesterday and who refused to wield the pick and shovel when ordered to do so. The others escaped court-martial through the indulgence of their company commandants and the ignorance of yesterday's Officers of the Guard.

Last night the Captains of five of the prisoners appeared at the guardhouse and requested the discharge of the men on the ground that the companies were short and that they hadn't force enough to do camp duty. The Officer of the Guard confidingly let the prisoners go without receiving permission from the post commander, and after doing so reported the fact to the Officer of the Day. This morning, when the returns were handed in, Gen. Porter wanted to know what had become of the prisoners, and was as surprised as Capt. Holland, yesterday's Officer of the Day, when informed that they had been allowed to go. He investigated the subject at once, but upon learning the facts, pointed out to the officers the error of their way and informed them that such a thing must never happen again.

He at once promulgated the order for the garrison court-martial to try those prisoners who were left. The court consisted of Lieut. Col. Dowd, President; Capt. Holland of the Ogdensburg Separate Company, Lieut. Smith of the Twelfth, and Capt. Washington Content of the Twelfth, Judge Advocate and Recorder. The court began business at 1 o'clock and sat till 6. It would have finished earlier but for the introduction of a new feature. Lieut. Wainwright of I Company, who tore to pieces the specifications against his client, Private Cudlip. Wainwright showed what a fertile legal mind can do, even in ee well regulated a tribunal as a court-martial, and for an hour or more there was a doubt in the minds of those present whether the court was running itself or whether Wainwright was running the court. Some of the points he raised were clever and ingenious.

The other prisoner was John Strickler of Capt. Aspenwall's company. Each man was arraigned on six specifications—absence from camp, jumping sentries after taps, loaning State property to a citizen, assisting the citizen to jump sentries after taps, refusing to work when ordered, and drunkenness. Cudlip stood trial on all the specifications, and Strickler pleaded guilty to all but loaning State property and helping a citizen to jump the sentries. He made explanations, however, of all his pleadings. Up to the hour of battalion drill one-half of the regiment was sprawled around Col. Dowd's tent taking in the proceedings with the greatest interest. Col. Dowd drew up the findings of the court this evening, and will submit them to Gen. Porter to-morrow for approval.

Ordnance Sergt. Dolan, who carries more championship medals on his breast than any other man in the National Guard, doled out 6,000 rounds of ammunition this afternoon to the Twelfth for the battalion drill, which had been postponed from morning in consequence of the rain. At 9:30 the companies had formed in the streets, when General Jupiter Pluvius, who had been drawing his legions together for thirty-six hours, appeared on the field in great force, and rather than begin an engagement under such circumstances Col. Barber gracefully surrendered the field to him. General Pluvius held the position till noon, when he retreated. The Twelfth's battalion drill took place on the new parade ground on Major Chauncey's Provisionals appropriating the old parade. For an hour the mountains threw back echoes from the discharges of musketry as the regiment deployed as skirmishers, rallied, fell back, advanced, rallied again, and fired by volley and file.

The polloing of the camp has been so exceptionally good that Gen. Porter this morning paid a visit to the obnoxious huckster who runs a sarsaparilla, soda water, and birch beer establishment at the north corner of the camp. "I found the place filthy," said the General afterward, "and in such a contrast to the camp that I ordered a fence erected there." The order was given to Capt. Spencer of the ordnance corps. In an hour's time a board fence 10 feet high and 100 feet long was thrown up by the energetic Spencer, thus shutting off from view one of the objectionable features of the camp.

Gen Porter made the rounds of the guards last night and met with many experiences. The first one he struck was Col. Morrath, Assistant Inspector General, held up by the sentry. The Colonel had forgotten the charmed word and the sentinel nabbed him. He was only released upon the arrival of the Corporal of the Guard. The next sentinel stopped and politely brought his gun to a present arms. Further on he was challenged. He gave the countersign—"Metz."

"Corporal of the Guard, post 8," bawled the sentinel.

"What's the matter now?" asked the General in amazement.

"Countersign's wrong," replied the sentry.

"Oh it is, is it?" inquired the General, suspecting that it must have been changed without his being informed. The Corporal of the Guard came along and recognized the General. The sentry was all right, the Officer of the Day having given the countersign when he received it as "Metz."

The next sentinel was very polite. He swung into position in great style and brought his piece to a present.

"Why don't you challenge?" asked the General.

"Because you are Gen. Porter. You can't deceive me, General," was the reply.

The guards have been exceedingly obliging to the newspaper correspondents, who have passed back and forth all week without interference. The sentinels have walked their posts well and have seldom used the sentry hoxes, even in the heaviest storms. Their challenging, however, has been wretched, and cannot be compared to that of the Twenty-third and Twenty-second, or the Seventh.

One of the busiest men in camp has been Capt. Content of H Company. He has not missed a battalion drill except on Wednesday, when he was Officer of the Day, and to-day when he was detailed for the court-martial. His company is regarded as the best on the skirmish line in the regiment, and has been warmly commended by the regular officers in camp for its work on that drill.

The regiment was sorely disappointed because Gen. Pluvine kept it from having its last dress parade. The camp was filled with ladies who had come up expressly to see the dress parade, but at 5:30 Gen. Pinvius sounded the call for rain, and when the troops formed in their company streets for supper the rain was falling in torrents. Gen. Porter sent word to Col. Barber to have the dress parade as he pleased. At 6:30 the downpour was at its height, but the boys formed, marched out in the color line in fatigue dress and overcoats, Aujt. Josiah announced Gen. Porter's orders, retreat was sounded by the fife and drum corps, the gun went off with a bang, and the boys walked sullenly to their quarters, leaving Gen. Pluvius boss of the situation. At 7 o'clock the heavy clouds started off down the river, headed for New-York.

The camp is greatly interested in to-morrow's demonstration to the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania and the ex-Governors of New-York and Massachusetts. In honor of their arrival Capt. Greer, who is constructing Fort Hill, kept his gang of men at work till 9:30 last night, and by 10 o'clock to-morrow will have one of his ten-inch Rodman guns in position. In speaking of this earthwork to-day, Gen. Porter said he thought its construction this Summer had been of great benefit to the troops, as it had given them a good idea of the work necessary to build fortifications. He said Capt. Greer had worked conscientiously over it, and that the delay, which was immaterial so far as the State was concerned, was due to bad timber and bad weather.

Gen. Charles F. Robbins, Chief of Rifle Practice, arrived to-night, and will remain until the Governore leave to-morrow. This is his first visit since the Seventh left camp.

The Twelfth will be relieved to-morrow by the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo, Col. Bloomer, and by Col. Bacon's Provisional Battalion, composed of separate companies from the interior of the State. The camp will close next Saturday, Aug. 17.

ATTORNEY COLLUM'S FORGERIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—J. Frank Collum spent last night in a cell at the county jail, and was brought into court by a deputy this morning. Although he tried hard to appear at ease, it was evident that his unconcerned manner was forced. His hand trembled as he dropped his hat on a chair, and he nervously twisted his mustache. A fourth complaint was entered by W. R. Anderson containing seven different counts, charging Collum with the forgery of notes aggregating $22,000. The whole of the forgeries complained of to-day amounted to $33,000. Bail was fixed at $10,000 in each case, and Collum was remanded into custody in default of $110,000 bail for an examination next Tuesday.

WINFIELD SCOTT DISAPPEARS.

Winfield Scott, a well-to-do mechanic and a department superintendent in a manufactory in Twenty-eighth-street, has been missing from his home, 311 Nostrand-avenue, Brooklyn, since Aug. 5. His brother, Walter Scott, who is a builder, reported the fact to the police, but asked that nothing be made public about it.

Winfield Scott lived in a Nostrand-avenue flat with his wife and two children. Mrs. Scott refused to say anything about her husband last night. Scott has lived there for about a year, but is not known in the neighborhood. He is about thirty-eight years old. He is believed to have gone away with a woman.

CHARLES F. WELLS'S THEFTS.

A YOUNG CLERK LOSES ON THE RACES AND STEALS FROM HIS EMPLOYER.

John B. Yates, a dealer in diamonds at 191 Broadway, recently employed as a bookkeeper Charles F. Wells, a young man who came to him with good recommendations from merchants in Pompton, N. J. Wells acquitted himself very well in his duties, but within the past two weeks Yates began to suspect that his employe was robbing him. He made a secret examination of Wells's books and found a discrepancy in his accounts of about $300. This discovery was made last Monday morning, and just before it was made Wells came into the place and found Mr. Yates looking over his books. He immediately went out and has not since been heard of by his employer.

The case was put into the hands of the police, and it was discovered that Wells is a quiet way had been frequenting pool rooms. It is supposed that he had lost more than he had, and had resorted to theft to recoup himself. Wells's parents live in Pompton, N.J., and are well to do.

Mr. Tarret, teller of a bank at Brooksville, Fla., who happens to be in the city, heard of Wells's embezzlement and called at Mr. Yates's office, where on looking at the books he at once recognized the clear, beautiful handwriting of Wells. He said that Wells had been in Brooksville for five years before coming to this city, and had worked for a widow who kept a bakery there. He was also employed in some capacity or other by Hernando County, in which Brooksville is situated. In the latter part of his career there a lawyer of the county took the same him for something and Wells asked him to desist. On the lawyer's insisting on the suit Wells out of revenge cut off the ears and tail of the lawyer's horse and was indicted for the offense.

The widow for whom he worked gave him a check for $500 to get cashed. He went to the bank, drew the money, and disappeared. The authorities of Brookeville and Hernando County are looking for him. On Tuesday, the day after he had given Mr. Yatas the slip, he was seen in the office of a bookmaker in Fulton-street betting on the races.

Mr. Yates said that he did not think Wells intended to rob him. He was a very hard worker, and Mr. Yates is of the opinion that Wells first took some money with the intention of returning it. He must have lost it in betting on the races and borrowed more while playing against bad luck. The total amount that he took from Mr. Yates was about $300. It does not amount to $500.

NINETY MILLION BUSHELS.

POSSIBLE WHEAT HARVEST OF MINNESOTA AND THE DAKOTAS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—"The wheat crop in Minnesota and the Dakotas will reach 85,000,000 bushels, and I think will go to 90,000,000," was the cheering announcement of Col. G. D. Rodgers, the editor of the *Market Record*, this morning.

"It will be the best crop harvested in six years," said Manager A. B. Robbins of the Northwestern Elevator Company.

There is confidence on every hand, and the above are the sentiments of grain men generally. Two weeks ago a few made predictions of 80,000,000 bushels, and the majority said the claim was too high. Now an increase of 5,000,000 above that figure is not regarded as unreasonable.

The samples of wheat shown by the various elevator lines from houses widely apart show an almost uniform excellence. The kernel is bright and plump, in striking contrast to that of last year, which had a dull appearance with a shrunken kernel, in some cases almost entirely without filling. There have been only about half a dozen cers of new wheat received in Minneapolis thus far, and this is sold at an advance of about 8 cents over offerings to arrive, 88 cents being the top figure.

On one point grain men are unanimous, however. If no accident happens to the crop in Dakota or Minnesota in the next ten days there will be piled up in the granaries a magnificent crop of wheat, the quality of which has seldom if ever, been equaled, the weight being sixty pounds to the bushel. It is expected that with no storms the crop in Minnesota will be harvested in ten days and in the Dakotas in fifteen days.

SILENCED BY NINE HUNDRED VOLTS.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The Steubenville Electric Railway is provided with the Prague system of motors, the power being furnished by an Edison machine of 900 voltage. The trolley wire broke yesterday and one end fell to the street. The electrician being absent, A. G. Davids, the Superintendent, undertook to repair the damage himself by using insulated tools. The pliers were dull and he had some difficulty in cutting the wire, but suddenly it parted and he received the full force of the nine-hundred-volt current. It knocked him to the ground and rendered him unconscious. He was soon revived and taken to his room, and beyond considerable nervous prostration is uninjured. He was formerly in the habit of meeting clandestinely from time to time.

The two became so deeply enamored with each other that Healy finally broke the vows of lifelong celibacy he had taken by marrying the young woman, for which act he was expelled from the order and excommunicated from the Catholic Church.

Disowned by his brother monks and denied the benefits of his Church, he became morose and hypochondriacal, which resulted in partial dementia before his death.

During the civil war he entered the service on the Union side and was one of the bravest soldiers in the heroic Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, receiving several wounds for which he drew a pension from the Government.

A few years ago his wife and two daughters removed to California, where they are now living.

STOP OFF AT OREGON SPRINGS ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TICKET.

The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that passengers holding first-class limited tickets of any description will be allowed to stop over at Cresson Springs during the season, as long as desired, up to Oct. 31.

In order to avail themselves of this privilege, passengers should notify the train conductor of their intention to break the journey at Cresson, and immediately upon arrival should deposit their tickets with the company's agent at Cresson.

This concession is greatly appreciated by through passengers, as it enables them to become acquainted with one of the most delightful mountain resorts in the country. All through passenger trains, including the celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited Express, stop at Cresson during the season.—*Exchange.*

A POLICEMAN SHOT AND KILLED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Police Officer Fryer of the Despiaines-street station was shot and killed at an early hour this morning in a street fight at the corner of Harrison and Clinton streets.

The officers on adjacent beats heard two shots, and when they reached the scene found Officer Fryer lying dead with two bullet holes in his body. Two men were seen running away. An alarm was sent out, and from their hiding place beneath a sidewalk two men sprang out as the wagons approached and ran along Twelfth-street, pursued by the police, but they managed to dodge in among a lot of cars, where they disappeared from view as if the earth had swallowed them.

A squad of seventy-five policemen soon formed a cordon about the neighborhood and searched every nook and corner in it without finding the objects of their search. The fugitives are supposed to be John McGraw and William Marcell.

TUNNELS AND ELEVATED TRACKS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The plan that, it is said, will be presented for adoption at the meeting next Tuesday of the conference of railroad officials with the city authorities, relative to the abolition of grade crossings in the city, is for the Pennsylvania Railroad to begin at North Elizabeth to raise its grade so as to reach fifteen feet above the present grade at the point where the Pennsylvania now crosses the Central Road.

As the managers of the latter road want at least twenty feet to separate the two roads it will be necessary for the Central to depress its grade five feet. These two points settled, it only remains to be arranged how Broad-street and Morris-avenue shall cross the Central Railroad, and it is proposed to effect this by depressing those streets so as to allow of a tunnel twelve feet deep under the Central's tracks, for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Dr. William H. Bradley, manager of the *Weekly Press* of this city, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the *Press* Company. He is under $4,000 bail, and will have a hearing Monday. Capt. Robert J. Cook, business manager of the *Press*, when questioned this afternoon said: "Dr. Bradley's peculations go far as we have investigated amount to over $5,000. He was in charge of the *Weekly Press*, and his business was to see the editors throughout the State and to arrange for the correspondence with them. From my investigation I learn that the embezzling began in 1886."

BEQUEST FOR A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

NORWICH, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The late Dr. Harris H. Beecher, who represented Chenango County in the Assembly in 1874, left in his will provision for the expenditure of $5,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument in this place. Dr. Beecher was an officer in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Pennsylvania Railroad special trains to Monmouth Park races leave Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. ferries as follows: 11:30, 12, 12:30, and 1 P. M.—*Exchange.*

THE FRUIT CROP.

ITS CONDITION ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER VALLEY.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	2,430
*Am. Cattle Tr....	16½	16½	16½	16½	200
Am. Tel. & Cable.	88	88	88	88	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	37¼	38⅛	37⅛	37½	16,615
Boston & L. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	15
Bur., C. R. & N..	21	21	21	21	7
Can. Southern....	52¾	53¼	52½	53	1,384
Central Pacific..	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	300
Ches. & Ohio.....	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	26	8,818
C. & O. 1st pf....	69	69½	69	69½	705
C. & O. 2d pf....	42¼	42⅞	42¼	42⅜	5,455
Chi. Gas Trust...	56½	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	2,250
C. C., C. & St. L.	75⅜	75⅝	74½	74⅝	3,850
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	4,600
Chi. & N. W....	110⅝	110⅞	110¾	110¾	200
Chi. & N. W. pf..	141½	142	141½	142	40
C., B. & Q.....	103½	104⅛	103½	103⅞	3,517
C., M. & St. P....	72⅜	73⅛	72⅜	73	13,130
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113	113	113	113	100
C., R. I. & Pac...	98⅛	98⅝	97⅝	98	5,631
C., St. L. & P. 1st. pf.	95	95	95	95	100
Chi., W. & B. pf..	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s..	68⅛	68¼	66⅛	68¼	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7's, '91.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79	79	79	79	25,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	121½	121½	121	121½	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, ass'd, r.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	1,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st.	105	105	104½	104½	15,000
Det., M. & T. R. 1st.	133	133	133	133	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	123	123	123	123	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	35,000
G. H. & S. A. 1s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	3,000
Green B. & W. inc.	16	16	16	16	15,000
G., C. & S. F. 6s.	67	67	67	67	2,000
H. & T. 2d, m. i.	122	122	123	123	18,000
Iron Mount. 1st..	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Kansas Pac. cu..	115	115	115	115	5,000
*Kan. & Texas os.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	50,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¾	27,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	30,000
L. & W. B. 5s.....	107	107	107	107	1,000
Long Dock 7s....	112	112	112	112	3,000
L. & N. con. 1st. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	19,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	91	91	91	91	5,000
Louisville Sc. 1st.	97	97	97	97	18,000
Met. Elev. 2d.....	108	108	108	108	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s....	131	131	131	131	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s....	100	100	100	100	4,000
M. & Ohio gen....	58	58	58	58	25,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	135	135	135	135	16,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113	113	113	113	3,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, reb.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	105	105	105	105	8,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st c.....	134	134	134	134	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.....	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	29,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	82	82	82	82	8,000
Norfolk & W. gen.	120	120	120	120	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
North'west'n. 6s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	70½	71	70½	71	10,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	40	40	40	40	1,000
Ohio South. 1st c.	57	57	57	57	5,000
Ohio South. 1st.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	6,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	2,000
P., C. & St. L. 1st.	113	115	118	118	5,000
P., D. & E. 1st..	108	108	108	108	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc..	31	31	31	31	68,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	65⅝	66	65⅝	66	17,000
Read. 3d pf. inc..	53¼	53¼	53	55	35,000
Read. gen. 4s....	91	91¼	91	91	25,000
R. & A. 1st. D & M. certs..	60¾	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	41,000
R. & A. 2d. D. & M. certs.....	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	40,000
Rock Island 5s....	106	106¼	106	106	146,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex o..	81½	81½	81½	81½	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	28½	28½	28½	28½	2,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	120	120	120	120	2,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	127½	127½	127½	127½	2,000
St. P. 1st. 6s, c.	127	127	127	127	2,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.	104½	104½	104	104½	2,000
St. P. 1st. S. M.	115½	115½	115½	115½	10,000
So. Carolina 1st. ex c.	99	99	99	99	5,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st cn. 5s.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st. 5s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90⅞	90⅞	89⅝	90⅞	44,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	9,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½	3,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	7,000
Wabash cv., t. r.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	26,000
Wabash gen., t. r.	48	48	48	48	2,000
†W. 205s, new w. i.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	2,000
Wab. 1st. Chi., tr.	102¾	103	102¾	103	16,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5,000
West. Un. col. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
West shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Total.....					$1,304,000

*Including $10,000 at 95, seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta.....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Astoria.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Aspen.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Horn Silver.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	400
Mexican.....	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	100
North Belle Isle..	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Ophir.....	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	100
Plutus.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Small Hopes.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1,500
Sierra Nevada....	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	200
San Sebastian....	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Silver King.....	.77	.77	.77	.77	400
Utah Consol.....	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Wasa Consol.....	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.65	2,300
Total sales.....					6,500

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc...	17	17	17	17	$5,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	266,000
C. & A. 1. gen. 6s.	104	104	104	104	6,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	10,000
Den. & R. G. 1s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s..	68¼	68¼	66⅛	68¼	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7's, '91.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79	79	79	79	25,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	121½	121½	121	121½	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, ass'd, r.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	1,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st.	105	105	104½	104½	15,000
Det., M. & T. R. 1st.	133	133	133	133	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	123	123	123	123	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	35,000
G. H. & S. A. 1s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	3,000
Green B. & W. inc.	16	16	16	16	15,000
G., C. & S. F. 6s.	67	67	67	67	2,000
H. & T. 2d, m. i.	122	122	123	123	18,000
Iron Mount. 1st..	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Kansas Pac. cu..	115	115	115	115	5,000
*Kan. & Texas os.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	50,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¾	27,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	30,000
L. & W. B. 5s.....	107	107	107	107	1,000
Long Dock 7s....	112	112	112	112	3,000
L. & N. con. 1st. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	19,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	91	91	91	91	5,000
Louisville Sc. 1st.	97	97	97	97	18,000
Met. Elev. 2d.....	108	108	108	108	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s....	131	131	131	131	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s....	100	100	100	100	4,000
M. & Ohio gen....	58	58	58	58	25,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	135	135	135	135	16,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113	113	113	113	3,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, reb.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	105	105	105	105	8,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st c.....	134	134	134	134	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.....	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	29,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	82	82	82	82	8,000
Norfolk & W. gen.	120	120	120	120	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
North'west'n. 6s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	70½	71	70½	71	10,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	40	40	40	40	1,000
Ohio South. 1st c.	57	57	57	57	5,000
Ohio South. 1st.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	6,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	2,000
P., C. & St. L. 1st.	113	115	118	118	5,000
P., D. & E. 1st..	108	108	108	108	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc..	31	31	31	31	68,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	65⅝	66	65⅝	66	17,000
Read. 3d pf. inc..	53¼	53¼	53	55	35,000
Read. gen. 4s....	91	91¼	91	91	25,000
R. & A. 1st. D & M. certs..	60¾	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	41,000
R. & A. 2d. D. & M. certs.....	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	40,000
Rock Island 5s....	106	106¼	106	106	146,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex o..	81½	81½	81½	81½	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	28½	28½	28½	28½	2,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	120	120	120	120	2,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	127½	127½	127½	127½	2,000
St. P. 1st. 6s, c.	127	127	127	127	2,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.	104½	104½	104	104½	2,000
St. P. 1st. S. M.	115½	115½	115½	115½	10,000
So. Carolina 1st. ex c.	99	99	99	99	5,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st cn. 5s.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st. 5s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90⅞	90⅞	89⅝	90⅞	44,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	9,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77½	77½	77½	77½	3,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	7,000
Wabash cv., t. r.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	26,000
Wabash gen., t. r.	48	48	48	48	2,000
†W. 205s, new w. i.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	2,000
Wab. 1st. Chi., tr.	102¾	103	102¾	103	16,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5,000
West. Un. col. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
West shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Total sales.....					70,180

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	100¼	100⅞	99⅝	100¾	397,000
Clearances.....					2,484,000

The stock market was somewhat unsettled at the opening, but subsequently developed strength and advanced pretty steadily throughout the day. The influences which helped the advance were the assured grain crops, the promise of large traffic for the railroads, and rumors of new developments in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis combination. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul and Duluth preferred, 4⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 2¼; East Tennessee first preferred, 1½; Michigan Central and Central Pacific each 1⅛; Green Bay and Winona and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, ⅞, and Central Pacific, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Pullman, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Texas and Pacific, each ⅜. *Declined*—Houston and Texas, 2⅜, and Philadelphia Gas, 2.

Sugar was the feature in the trust stocks. It moved at 114½, was heavy all day, and closed at 109⅜, a decline, compared with yesterday's final sale, of 4⅜ points. Southern Cotton Oil declined ⅝. Whisky advanced ⅝ and American Cotton Oil ¼.

Money on call loaned at 3@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. The quoted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84½@$4 84¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83½@$4 83¾ for commercial. Continental exchange was weak. Francs were quoted at 5.19⅜@5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅛@5.16⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 49¼ and 40½.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $10,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 89⅝, and $9,000 Tennessee settlement 6s at 109½. In bank stocks 53 shares of Fourth sold at 167.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Evansville and Terre Haute firsts, 3½; Wabash general mortgage trust receipts, 2; Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, and St. Paul gold 7s, each 2; Metropolitan seconds, 1¼; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg firsts and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each 1¼, and Nashville and Chattanooga firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, Northwestern sinking fund 5s, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 99⅜@100. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $1 38.

The American Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable Sept. 10.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	190	Manhattan.....	175
American Ex.....	154	Market & Fulton..	200
Bowery.....	290	Mechanics'.....	240
Butchers & Drovers'.	180	Mech'n'cs & Trad'rs'.	200
Central National..	143	Mercantile.....	205
Chase National....	250	Merchants'.....	155
Chemical.....	3300	Merchants' Ex.....	120
Chemical.....	4000	Metropolitan.....	138
City.....	500	Metropolis.....	350
Citizens'.....	170	Nassau.....	158
Commerce.....	203	New-York.....	300
Continental.....	128	New-York County.	425
Corn Exchange.....	230	N. Y. National Ex...	127
East River.....	170	Ninth National....	150
Eleventh Ward.....	150	North America.....	180
Fifth Avenue.....	1100	North River.....	145
First National.....	2000	Oriental.....	210
Fourteenth Street..	160	Pacific.....	103
Fourth National....	166	Park.....	240
Gallatin National..	165	People's.....	200
Garfield National..	400	Phenix.....	141
German-American...	120	Republic.....	173
Germania.....	270	Seaboard National.	135
Greenwich.....	140	Second National...	925
Hanover.....	290	Seventh National...	100
Hudson River.....	145	Shoe & Leather....	150
Importers' & Trad'rs'.	1000	State of New-York.	109
Irving.....	175	Tradesmen's.....	100
Leather Manufa'rs'.	230	U. S. National.....	220
Lincoln National...	220	Western National...	98

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r....	105¾	106⅛	Cur. 6s, 1896.	121	....
4½s, '91, c....	106⅞	107⅛	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, r....	128	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	....
4s, 1907, c....	128¼	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.. $96,521,275 | Balances..... $3,617,572

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.....	52⅜	52⅝	St. Paul.....	72¾	72¾
Reading.....	22½	22⅝	Read. gen.....	91⅜	91¼
Lehigh Val..	53⅜	53½	Read. 1st pf.	81¼	81½
Nor. Pac. pf.	28¾	29	Read. 2d pf.	53¾	56
Nor. Pac. pf.	67	67½	Read. 3d pf.	53	....
Lehigh Nav.	52⅞	....			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & Top.....	37.25	Calumet & Hecla.	223.00
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Franklin.....	8.00
Boston & Maine.	202.00	Pewabic n.....	2.00
Chi., Bur. & Q..	104.00	Quincy.....	49.50
Chi. San. & Cler.	24.00	Bell Telephone.	231.00
Eastern.....	100.00	Boston Land.....	6.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	90.00	Water Power.....	6.00
L. Rock & Ft. S.	74.00	Tamarack M. Co.	102.50
Mex. Central...	10.50	Mass. Central...	11.50
Mex. Cent. 1st..	66.50	San Diego L. Co.	27.00
N. Y. & N. Eng..	50.75	West End Land..	26.75
N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	128.75	Lam. Store. serv.	88.00
Old Colony.....	177.00	Atlantic.....	8.50
Rutland pf.....	40.00	Boston & Mont..	36.00
Wis. Central....	23.25	Hazerarge.....	5.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	.50	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.67½

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 9, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were light and the demand generally active, with a fair tone in values. Beeves remained unchanged, so also did Veals and Calves. Sheep and Lambs advanced ½c. ₱ lb. as compared with last Wednesday's quotations. Milch Cows were held on sale. At Sixtieth-street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter, all but 26 head of local stock, which were driven to Harsimus Cove. Yards. Texas horned Cattle sold at 7¼c.@9c. ₱ lb., weights 4⅝ to 8¾ cwt., from 53 to 56 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, corn-fed, $4 25@4 60 ₱ cwt.; do. grass-fed, $3 75@4 15 ₱ cwt.; Colorado Steers, $3 90@4 15 ₱ cwt.; Oxen, $2 75@3 50 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, 1¾c.@3½c. ₱ lb. Quality of the herds as above reported poor to fair. Sheep sold at 4½c. @5c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. All Lambs, 4c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Calves, buttermilk-fed, 2¼c.@2¾c. ₱ lb.; Calves, part meal-fed, 3c.@3¼c. ₱ lb.; Veals of medium quality, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, 6c. @6¼c. ₱ lb. Hogs recovered 5c. ₱ lb. and were sold at $4 65@5 ₱ cwt.; chil Hogs, $3 65 ₱ cwt.; city-dressed Hogs opened at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 4 Veals, 200 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 19 Veals, 172 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 26 Steers, 1,200 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; Walsh & Co. sold 2 Calves, 191 lb., 3¼c. ₱ lb.; 19 Veals, 154 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 11 State Sheep, 77 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 62 State Lambs, 63 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb. Jacobs & Co. sold 19 Veals, 160 lbs., 6c. ₱ lb.; 56 Veals, 149 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 892 Kentucky Lambs, 74½ to 77½ lb., 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 16 Calves, 277 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 26 Calves, short lot, 99 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb. Dillenback & Dewey sold 45 Calves, 222 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 22 Calves, 202 lb., $2 15 ₱ cwt.; 25 Calves, 262 lb., 2¼c. ₱ lb.; 85 State Sheep, 85 to 95 lb., 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; 7 Quil Lambs, 47 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 261 State Lambs, 104 head, 75 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 126 head, 68½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb., 31 head, 80½ lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—J. G. Smith sold 4 Quil Hogs, 305 lb., $3 65 ₱ cwt.; 60 State Hogs, 216 lb., $4 05 ₱ cwt.; 6 State Hogs, 206 lb., $4 09 ₱ cwt.; 20 state Hogs, 275 lb., 5c. ₱ lb. A. W. Lambs sold 8 State Hogs, 225 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson & Co. sold on commission 83 Onlio Steers: 31 head, 1,217 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 34 head, 1,360 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt.; 36 head, 1,251 to 1,271 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 33 Indiana Steers: 17 head, 1,372 lb., $4 65 ₱ cwt., with $3 off the lot, 16 head, 1,414 lb., $4 80 ₱ cwt. Sherman & Culver sold on commission 48 Bulls: 1 head, 710 lb., 1¾c. ₱ lb., 37 heads, 774 to 1,266 lb., 2c. ₱ lb., 12 heads, 916 lb., $2 15 ₱ cwt.; 3 Oxen, 1,080 lb., 2¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Oxen, 1,410 lb., $3 55 ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 1,400 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Rooms yesterday, Friday, Aug. 9:

John T. Boyd, under a foreclosure decree, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, sold the three five-story brick buildings, with plot of land 75.5 by 100, 1,098 to 1,102 1st-av., northeast corner of 60th-st., for $74,250, to Newman Cowen and Max Danziger, plaintiffs.

William Kenpelly & Brother sold by order of the Supreme Court, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.4 by 102.2, 61 East 75th-st, northwest corner of 4th-av., for $33,200, to A. M. Murray, and one lot, 20 by 100, on Concord-av., west side, 270 feet north of Division-av., for $4,560, to Catharine C. Lyon, Thomas L. Ogden, and Fanny C. Lyon, executors.

James C. Lalor adjourned the sale of the three-story dwelling, with lot, 153 East 80th-st., west of 3d-av., to Aug. 27.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 9, 1889.

169d-st., n. s., adjoining lot 41, 25x100; Ann Dunlap and others to Henry McLeugh..... $1,500

88d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x89.9; James N. Nesbitt and wife to Margaret Wrightson..... 5,000

Morris-place, w. s., adjoining lands of J. H. Burton, 81x115; Henry F. Church to Angsline C. Shaw..... 4,500

2d-av., 97; John W. Robertson and another to James B. Haig..... 1

20th-st., n. s., 133 ft. e. of 5th-av., 49.10x92; E. J. Witthaus to Emily A. Zollikoffer and another..... 90,000

Same property; same to same..... 80,000

124th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.11; Ellen K. Blaisdell to William Jacobs and others..... 1

Wooster-st., e. s., 145 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100; James A. McGiffert to James G. Wallace..... 37,500

Edgecomb-av., w. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 141st-st., 99.11x90; Frederick Beck and wife to John S. Robinson..... 30,000

Boscobel-av., e. s., s. of Southern Boulevard, 50x120; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Thomas J. Clark..... 2,300

7th-av., s. w. corner of 132d-st., 75x99.11; John S. Robinson and wife to Frederick Beck..... 149,000

8th-av., w. s., 70.11 ft. s. of 116th-st., 30x100; Anthony Kesseler to Myles Tierney.. 26,000

11th-av., n. s. corner of 63d-st., 100x200; Hugh J. Grant, late Sheriff, to Elizabeth Coates..... 27,182

104th-av., e. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 109th-st., 100x100; Jacob A. Cantor, referee, to Delia Burnstein..... 27,600

West End-av., s. s. corner of 95th-st., 23.2x80; James H. Gunn to Grace Carroll Irwin.. 1

2d and 3d avs., and 2d and 3d sts.; Fahnin to B. Levy to Myron C. Barton..... 1

105th-st., s. s., 216 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9; Valentine Becker and another, executors, to Peter Krumholz..... 7,500

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 58d-st., 20.5x80; Patrick Carney to James W. Ketcham. 17,750

67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 70x100.5; Robert McCafferty to John Fahnin..... 48,500

72d-st., s. s., 367 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x102.2; Elizabeth Coates to Nathaniel Witherell.. 1

72d-st., s. s., 367 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x102; William Noble and wife to Elizabeth Coates..... 1

Wooster-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25 100; Richard N. Davis and wife to M. A. C. Levy..... 15

71st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.5; James Dunn to Margaret Dunn..... 13,500

105th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.2x80; Alathea McDonald to John H. Rochford..... 1

24th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 62d-st., 25x70; Charles Meier and wife to Samuel Kempner..... 25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZE houses, in best blocks on west side, at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 54th-st.

Handsomely decorated; new and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

I HAVE FOR SALE A VERY FINE 25-FOOT house in best location, west of Central Park. Built by day's work in best possible manner for owners' own occupancy. A rare opportunity. H. H. ELLIOTT, 146 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WILLARD OLSTON, Agent,
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS—ALL SIZES AND PRICES. The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient. In our superb new buildings,
THE PARKWAY, NO. 45 WEST 72D-ST.
THE GREENFIELD, NO. 49 WEST 72D-ST.
THE WESTPORT, CORNER 73D AND 9TH-AV.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
72d-st. and 9th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

Marcella Apartment House, 5th-av., between Mt. Morris Park and 125th-st., elegantly decorated flats to let at extremely low prices for the locality. Call and examine. All particulars on the premises.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 824 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY and basement brownstone house No. 11 Spencer-place, Brooklyn. Apply on the premises.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an aid society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem department. President—John Paton; Treasurer—R. R. Minturn, 45 William-st.; Chairman Committee of Ways and Means—R. Fulton Cutting; Chairman Executive Committee—James A. Scrymser; General Agent—F. S. Lomgworth, 79 4th-av.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
Daily, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 9:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" " West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POKEEPSIE with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Uister and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE.
Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.
Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., as follows:
5:30 P. M.—For Fall River direct, connecting with express train due Boston 8:50 A. M.
6:15 P. M.—For Newport and Fall River, due Newport about 5:45; Fall River, 7 A. M., connecting with express train due Boston 9:05 A. M.
SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.
Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at 120, (Equitable Arcade,) 261, 358, 713, 944, 957, and 1,323 Broadway; 1,170 9th-av.; 264 West 125th-st, and 134 East 125th-st.; 163 Bowery, Astor House, and Windsor Hotel; Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers. Send five cents in stamps to P. O. Box 452, N. Y., for copy "Fall River Line Tonra" and "Old Colony or Pilgrim Land," an illustrated book of nearly 100 pages.

New-England Terminal Co.

HOUSATONIC LINE VIA WILSON'S POINT.
For South Norwalk and all points on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, daily except Sunday.
THE FAST NEW IRON STEAMER, CAPE CHARLES,
(Formerly running to Long Branch,)
leaves new Pier 36 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., at 3:30 P. M., foot of 31st-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Wilson's Point with train on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad for Danbury and intermediate points.
Returning leaves South Norwalk at 7:58 A. M., making connection with boat at Wilson's Point at 8 A. M., making same landings, arriving at new Pier 36, foot of Rutgers-st., New-York, at 10:35 A. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East. Most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited express trains, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyan's and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at wharf with express train at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at all offices of New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book, which will be mailed free.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, RONDOUT, AND Kingston, leading at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON leaves Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the mountains.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
WEEK-END EXCURSIONS.
Leave New-York, foot West 10th-st., via Steamer CITY OF KINGSTON,
on Saturdays at 1 P. M., returning on the following Sunday or Monday night.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays 11 P. M.) connecting at New-Haven with special train for MIDDLETOWN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, Esopus, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leaves 22d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. THE OLD ROUTE QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER CATSKILL leaves Pier 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

A—TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer Vanderbilt for Albany.

ALBANY BOAT.—FARE 50 CTS. ELEGANT Catskill steamer COLT leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, for Albany and intermediate landings, from Canal-st., 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF JUNE 30, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Cunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
8 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.
7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M. 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 7, 8, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FROM PIER 8 N. R., FOOT LIBERTY-ST., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
By palatial steamers
Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.
For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Cornt-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:
ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by Pintsch electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
6:50 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 8 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., daily, connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 9:30 A. M., 12, 2, 3:20, 4:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through to 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and Intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ohio Line, 12 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 9, 8:30, 9, (9, Chicago Limited,) 9:40, (with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 8:30, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:30 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 P. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, Astor House, 4 Cortlandt-st., 23 Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Cornt-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, Canandaigua, and Rochester, 9:55 A. M., *3:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *6:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M.; 10:15, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canadn East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, 10:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Sangerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:05, all 11:30 A. M.; 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 2:45, 4:15, 5:55, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 3:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 11:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Albany, all Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 8:15, 7:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 11:30 A. M. and 83:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily, except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 307 Broadway.
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains. No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 8:20 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:20 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:90, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Cornt-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers. New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR BED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time Table in effect June 16, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 (express), 4:30, (express), 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M., Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FROM FOOT LORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40 (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. For tickets and SEASON CONTRACTS apply to
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

LONG BEACH AND POINT LOOKOUT.
Trains leave foot of West 42d-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, 10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889,

48 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Rochester.
9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. Indianapolis, 11:25 P. M.; St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.
11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Sarntoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.
*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canadaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburgh, connecting at Plattsburgh with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua, daily except Sunday.
*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canadaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the North and West.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 949 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 125 West 125th-st., and 1338th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 722 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. Send postal card or telephone 1,223, 38th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 12:01 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping cars to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
6 P. M.

HOW TO RUN THE BIG FAIR

EVERYBODY READY TO GIVE THE MAYOR POINTS.

SUGGESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE RAISING OF MONEY—A WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT—THE SITE.

A suggestion was made to Mayor Grant yesterday by Mr. A. D. Wait, of what seemed to him a good way to raise money for the World's Fair. It was that the people should be requested to subscribe small sums, and that to each contributor of two dollars should be given a pretty memento of his generosity, and of his association with the great fair. This memento could be framed, Mr. Wait said. He added, "I am poor, but will give $10 for one." It is scarcely likely that his suggestion will be carried into effect.

A much more interesting suggestion, but in another direction, was that made as follows by M. Louise Thomas, former President of the Sorosis, and Treasurer of the National Council of Women:

"Permit me to suggest that we have in the forthcoming World's Fair a 'Women's Department,' similar to that in the Philadelphia Centennial, not merely for art or other special lines of woman's work such as has already been proposed to you, but making of it an exhibit of woman's position in and fitness for every sort of industry.

"That in Philadelphia was exceedingly interesting. The machinery in it was run by a woman's engine, managed by a woman engineer. A paper was published every day, edited, composed, printed, and published wholly by women. There were samples of cabinetmaking and innumerable other attractive displays. I was in Philadelphia at the time, and in the department every day from the beginning to its close, and I feel confident that it was to most women and to thoughtful men one of the most instructive and taking things there."

A large number of artists and collectors of art objects have requested the Mayor to appoint Mr. Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on one of the fair committees, they believing that he would well represent their interests "in the organization of proper measures to insure a creditable art exhibition." The drug trade asked for the appointment of Mr. John McKesson, Jr., as its representative, and a committee of the Building Association League presented a letter to the Mayor reciting the value of building associations to the people in cultivating habits of thrift and independence among them, and suggesting that, if it should be considered appropriate, to have the great number of citizens who belong to the associations specially represented on one of the committees, Mr. Charles O'C. Hennessy, Secretary of the League and President of the *Daily News* Building Association, should be appointed as their representative.

The wholesale-liquor dealers seem to be at odds as to who should represent them. One body recently commended Col. C. McK. Leoser, but yesterday another proposed Mr. Ferdinand Beegler. The United States Brewers' Association would like to have Mr. James Lehmann, its Vice President, appointed to represent the brewers. He is also President of the Brewers' Board of Trade. The Fordham Club has sent to the Mayor resolutions indorsing Chauncey M. Depew for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Site. The Lotos Club has indorsed Theodore N. Vail and Henry C. Davies appointed as the representatives of electrical interests. Other bodies have hitherto proposed other electricians. The Building Material Exchange proposes its President, Mr. James Rogers, for appointment to some committee. Lieut.-Gov. Jones paid the freight on a dispatch to the Mayor commending Mr. F. M. Hexamer as a fit representative of the agricultural interests of the State.

Mr. H. S. Beecher has offered $1,000 for 20 by 20 feet in the main exhibition building for the display and sale of musical instruments; John Stoore wants 50 by 100 feet for the exhibition of carriages and harness, and George D. Smith would like a large space for a restaurant.

Conservative opinion is coming to the front to still the clash of preferences over a site for the World's Fair, and at the same time to restore discussion to a practical basis. The subject appears to have been so engaging as to make a good many gentlemen think it incumbent upon them to have a site to offer, evidently ill founded or with too strong a tendency toward theory and sentiment, that something decisive may soon be expected from the real estate quarter, in order to present rightly before the public the conditions which a World's Fair site should meet.

Some indication of real estate opinion was given yesterday in regard to the confusion that now attends this important branch of the subject by George S. Lesginasse, whose views command respect among property owners: "I see that the newspapers are full of suggestions in regard to a site for the World's Fair," said Mr. Lesginasse. "So far as I have been able to observe, however, almost every site that has been named has provoked objection or criticism. It is only fair to assume that those who have volunteered their advice upon this subject are actuated by the best motives. Indeed, it must be said that nearly every site that has been named has something to commend it. I have no site to recommend, but I think it may not be out of place to suggest what sort of a site should be chosen. During the movement some years ago for a World's Fair Washington Heights came into wide favor. I notice that it is again recommended by many who then advocated it. There is little doubt that if a fair had been held five or ten years ago the Washington Heights would have been as available for the purpose as any other part of the city. At that time it was possible without help from the Legislature to secure 198 acres of land. The Jumel estate, the property of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum were then all intact. Since that time there have been sales from these properties. They have passed from the hands of few into many hands with all the attendant complications. Before there were only estates to deal with or corporations, but now there are many owners and many interests to court. I doubt very much if more than 100 acres of land could be obtained in that section without infinite delay.

"The grounds of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum would furnish an excellent site if they had not been spoiled for this purpose by a sale upon them last Spring. In place of a single owner there the purchasers of a site would need to come in contact with some three hundred owners, and after all the delays of condemnation proceedings, months would need to be spent in providing a system of sewerage and drainage.

"If a site is to be chosen on Manhattan Island there is really only one spot which seems to be available, and I am not altogether certain about that. It is bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-second streets and by the Hudson River and Eleventh-avenue. It belongs to the Knapp estate, to the Ward estate, to the Blind Asylum, to the Blind and Juvenile Asylums, and to a half dozen small owners. In this case there are very few persons to be conenited, and they could all be reached easily. The tract has an area of about one hundred acres, and it is not traversed by streets or other improvements. It is situated so as to be of a pleasing character, half of it being high land and the other half having a gentle slope to the Hudson River. Access to it could be had by way of the river or by the Hudson River Railroad, which skirts the edge of the property. The eable road also runs near it.

"There are three weak points in connection with this site. It is, perhaps, too rough for the purposes of a fair; it is probably not large enough, and the means of access to it are utterly inadequate. If a railroad could be built through the property which would carry people to these grounds from down town in a half hour or less, the property would present much stronger claims to consideration than is now possible. One very strong point in its favor is that it is held by few owners who are well known, and there would be no charge of jobbery in connection with its purchase. I notice that the Dykman meadows have been suggested as a favorable site. They are objectionable for several reasons. Since this property was cut up it has passed from owner to owner to about 300. If this fact were not enough to put it out of the question its condition otherwise would condemn it, for the work of draining it properly would take at least two years.

"In the selection of a site the aim should be to find a place as near as possible to the centre of population. The World's Fair will fail in its chief object if it shall not be easy of access as well as attractive otherwise. When people can reach the fair grounds by a short ride or walk they will go. If there is a long journey between them and the ground they will certainly not go as often as if the journey were short, and the majority will stay at home after satisfying their curiosity with a single visit. This consideration forms in my mind an insurmountable objection to Pelham Bay Park. Naturally this park is one of the finest places for a World's Fair, but to my view there can be no possible wisdom in choosing a place twelve or fifteen miles out of the city and altogether beyond the daily reach of the masses. That there were not vital objections to this on other accounts, Central Park would be a magnificent place for the fair. I do not mean to advocate its location there, for I am radically opposed to any such invasion. What I do mean to say is that a place so well situated, handy to the people, easy to be visited either by rail or on foot would insure an undoubted financial success.

"In view of what I have said, the question arises whether it will be worth our while to look outside of one of the public parks for a site. If we look elsewhere it might be necessary to go before the Legislature and accept the delays that would follow such a course. It may be that there are places roomy enough and convenient enough beyond the Harlem River which would answer every purpose, and which are in the hands of few owners that they could be readily transferred to the ownership of the managers of the fair. We must find a place convenient to the population. A water front to my mind is almost imperative. A railroad centre is eminently desirable. Now there is an opportunity for some one to come forward with a site that will answer all of these requirements. Except as I have stated, I am confident that there is no such site available on Manhattan Island. I am quite sure, however, that one can be found if those who are giving this matter attention will try to do so, bearing in mind the requirements which I have suggested. When such a site may be found, it is certainly to be hoped that the people will acquiesce in it heartily, and that instead of provoking ill feeling on the part of some who may be disappointed, the will of the majority may be concurred in by all cheerfully and that all may thereafter bend their energies to the success of the greatest enterprise that the century has known."

A SITE PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If we are to have a World's Fair in 1892, the first and most important preliminary is to determine the site. For nearly twenty years I have been familiar with the suburbs of New-York. In my opinion there is but one place suited for the purpose. That place is above the Harlem River, from just above the Third-avenue bridge, including the ground between the Southern Boulevard and Long Island Sound, (or East River.) The ground is almost unoccupied.

It furnishes all the requisites for the success of a great exhibition. As to railroads, the Harlem and Boston and New-Haven, Hudson River, and Central already have their tracks at the door. The Third and Second avenue elevated and surface roads now leave their passengers close by. Docks can be built out at slight expense, and the largest ocean steamers can land their freight. During the exhibition excursion steamers can land their guests at the grounds. I have no personal interest in real estate, but think there is no other place in the neighborhood of New-York where a World's Fair can be so successfully held. P. C. C., M. D.

INTERESTS OF MANAGERS.

RAILROAD RATES, PIRACY, AND THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

The Theatrical Managers' Association of the United States held a meeting at the Bijou Theatre yesterday afternoon, with Frank W. Sanger of the Broadway Theatre in the chair, to further diseuss ways and means to procure their old two-cent mileage rates on the railroads again. The Executive Committee reported that they had retained ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Delos McCurdy as counsel to represent the association in the hearing that the Inter-State Commission is going to give the association at Washington, and Mr. Sanger was empowered by the meeting to appoint a committee of managers to go on to Washington with the counsel as soon as the date for the hearing is set.

The Railroad Committee reported through its Chairman, W. A. Hayden, that its petition to the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations and to passenger agents throughout the country had been very favorably received, and that it had been assured in nearly every instance that it would be able to secure the old-time special rates before the season's business begins. The committee reported also that all the railroad people are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by theatrical companies special rates, and that if the railroad wins there is little doubt that every railroad in the country will at once give the cheaper mileage.

Louis Aldrich wanted the meeting to take up the "play-piracy" question, also, and to secure the services of an attorney in Chicago to proceed against what he called "the nest of play-stealing rascals" there. It was decided, however, to let that subject rest until the incorporation of the association and the settlement of the railroad-rate question. Mr. Aldrich improved the occasion to remark that the Actors' Order of Friendship was prepared to present a bill to Congress at its next session praying that the penalties for play piracy be changed from $100 and $50 fines to sixty and thirty days' imprisonment.

T. Henry French wrote a letter resigning his office as Treasurer of the association, on the plea of pressure of personal business. This resignation was accepted, and Edwin Knowles of the Brooklyn Grand Opera House was unanimously elected to the office.

The meeting adjourned after the managers had passed a resolution to send to Mayor Grant a statement that Mr. Sanger was their choice for the representative of the theatrical interests of the country on the World's Fair Committee.

GEORGE WEBB WANTS HIS PROPERTY.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision setting aside deeds by which George Webb conveyed away his one-third interest in a property in England worth $50,000 for $500. Webb came to this country fifty years ago with his brother Joseph. Joseph acquired property in what is now Central Park, at Ninetieth-street and Eighth-avenue, and died in 1849, leaving a son and wife in England. The son died in 1857 and his mother soon after. George Webb and his two sisters were the only next of kin. The existence of any property belonging to Joseph Webb's estate was not suspected by George.

Last October Webb says that a lawyer named Myers came to him and said he had discovered the fact that he (Webb) was entitled to a one-third interest in real property. Then he was induced to execute deeds, giving his interest to Julia Frank and another woman. As a consideration he says he was paid by Myers $500. Soon after he discovered that the property was larger than he had supposed, and that the deeds had been recorded in the Register's office. He was naturally displeased with the turn events had taken, and a suit to set aside the deeds was at once begun.

JOHN F. VAN DER COOK MISSING.

John F. Van Der Cook was reported as missing at Police Headquarters yesterday by his wife. He is forty-one years old, is about 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and is dark complexioned, having dark-brown hair, streaked with gray, and is partly bald. He has gray eyes, light mustache, and a scar on the top of his head from a recent operation. When last seen, which was July 26, he had on a gray cashmere coat, black vest, mixed trousers, a light derby hat, and button shoes. The case was reported by his wife Frances. He had a gold watch and chain and a heavy seal ring, bearing on the little finger of his left hand. He is subject to epilepsy and loss of memory, and has been under the care of Dr. William A. Hammond of Washington for some time, and also under Dr. J. M. Hammond, 58 West Forty-fifth-street. He was stopping at the Sturtevant House, and sent a telegram to his wife at Delhi, N. Y., on July 25, which stated that he had been to Philadelphia and would write to her. He left the hotel on the 26th ult., leaving all his baggage, and has not been seen since.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.

Isidor Kaufmann & Co., 649 Broadway, dealers in boys' clothing, yesterday reported to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters that $60 worth of suitings were missing. Officer Henry Windgarten was sent to the house, and he seized upon George Williams, a porter in the employ of the Metropolitan Rubber Company, 651 Broadway. It was said that when the officer made the arrest Williams asked him to show his authority. The officer refused and Williams struck him a blow between the eyes and refused to go. The blow caused the officer some little annoyance and he left for assistance. Williams finally went around to Police Headquarters without resistance, where he was promptly released, no evidence being shown for holding him.

OBJECTING TO VALUATIONS.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company began a right yesterday over the taxation of its property. The Board of Assessors have placed its valuation for taxation purposes at $2,322,140. This is at the rate of $420,000 a mile, and is, in the opinion of the company, very excessive. Through John P. Hudson the company yesterday obtained a writ of certiorari directing a review of the work of the assessors. In his petition Mr. Hudson argues that a valuation of $200,000 a mile is ample to cover the cost of the road. The Brooklyn and the Union Elevated Roads will apply for similar writs.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

Leba Copperman, aged twenty years, who lived with her parents in Cresoent-street, near Ridgewood-avenue, East New-York, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into a well oack of her home. The well had not been used for a long time and was covered with boards, which the girl removed during her father's absence from home. She had been very melancholy, owing to long-continued illness, and a strict watch had been kept on her for a long time. Coroner Lindsay held an tuquest yesterday and the jury decided that Miss Copperman was suffering from temporary insanity.

DIED IN A SALOON.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man walked into Kosmak's saloon by the bridge and arranged three chairs in a row at the rear of the room as if to lie down. A waiter interfered and the man sat in a chair and died in a few minutes. He was Elwood S. Perry, who for the last five years had been a floor-walker in the dry goods store of Wachsler, Abraham & Co., Brooklyn. He was thirty-one years old and lived with his wife at 125 Livingston-street, Brooklyn. The cause of his death was valvular disease of the heart, from which he had suffered for some years.

DROWNED IN NEWARK BAY.

While bathing in Newark Bay yesterday afternoon Willie Ryan, ten years old, was drowned near the West Twenty-fifth-street dock, at Bayonne City, N. J. A companion tried unsuccessfully to rescue him. Ryan lived with his parents in West Nineteenth-street, Bayonne City.

A BLOW ON THE NECK.

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN TWO PROMINENT LIVE STOCK DEALERS.

A short-lived but decisive encounter between ex-Congressman J. N. Pidcock, who does business in West Washington Market, and Martin Collins, a commission dealer in sheep, lambs, and calves at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City, occurred in the sheep pens of the yards yesterday afternoon and resulted in favor of Mr. Collins.

For some time past there has been very bad feeling between the two men, growing out of business and personal disagreements. Mr. Pidcock is one of the leading spirits of the Central Stock Yards Commission Dealers' pool, which has maintained a commission of 15 cents a head on the sale of sheep and lambs and 30 cents on calves. Mr. Collins, as he elegantly announces it in his business card, is engaged in "knoking against this monopoly," and has reduced his commission on sheep, lambs, and also calves to 10 cents per head. With such a casus belli as the competition arising between pool dealers and an outsider underbidding them so boldly unpleasant relations have been unavoidable, and very often within the past yeer the only thing which averted overt war was the fact that Mr. Collins is a very lusty specimen of the middle-aged man, and is known to be very hot-tempered.

While Mr. Collins's relations with all the pool men have been strained those between him and Mr. Pidcock have been continually on the verge of disruption. He used to be Mr. Pidcock, and after he began to work alone and in opposition to the pool both he and his former employer talked very freely about one another. On one occasion Collins went so far as to say that Mr. Pidcock used to charge his principals more for sheep that he bought for them than he actually paid, and when Mr. Pidcock heard of this he very promptly brought suit for slander against Collins, laying his damages at $25,000. Again, Mr. Pidcock once seized some cattle which were in the hands of a butcher who was in his debt, but which Mr. Collins proved to be his and secured the possession of under replevin proceedings.

A thing which has particularly riled Mr. Collins has been the assiduity with which, it is alleged, the pooled dealers have endeavored to hurt his business. By the pool agreement, if any butcher buys from other than a pool dealer he is obliged to pay to the pool the same commission on the purchase which he would have paid had he bought from a pool dealer in addition to the commission he already paid. Mr. Collins is always selling on the sly to the butchers, who are glad to avail themselves of the low commission when they can do so safely, but he has to be very sly about it, as the pool keeps constantly employed a man whose sole duty it is to watch Mr. Collins's goings and comings and the movements of such stock as he buys. It is claimed also that the pool's members are pretty free in the circulation of stories calculated to bring Mr. Collins into disfavor with buyers and sellers.

The latest move of Mr. Collins received from his lawyers a letter asking him to call upon them for consultation regarding the suit brought against him by Mr. Pidcock. The exact nature of the consultation is not known, but when Mr. Collins arrived at the stock yards at about noon yesterday, he was in a belligerent mood. About an hour later he unfortunately ran across Mr. Pidcock in one of the stock yard sheep pens, and at once broached the subject of their litigation. Mr. Pidcock, who was accompanied by his son-in-law, finally, and, after some hot words had passed between them, Mr. Collins struck him on the neck, knocking him down. Bystanders prevented the progress of the fight, and the men, when separated went their ways, each vowing vengeance on the other.

Upon Collins's return to the city he had not been arrested, but the general belief about the yards was that he would be prosecuted for the assault. His friends said that he would retaliate by at once proceeding against the whole pool on a charge of conspiracy, and predicted that the pool would be a thing of the past before the end of the year.

FRITZ WAS NOT DEAD.

YET HIS FAMILY GO INTO MOURNING AND NEARLY BURY A STRANGE BODY.

Through an error on the part of the Ward's Island authorities there was enacted in this city on Monday last a pathetic little incident that was not without its gleam of gladness. Among the unfortunates in the insane building on the island were two Hungarians. Both bore the name of Krans, one Fritz and the other David, but there was no relationship between the two. On Monday last the officials on the island telephoned to Bellevue Hospital that they were about to send the body of Fritz Krans to the Morgue, as he had died on Sunday night. A messenger was at once sent to Mrs. Fritz Krans, who lives in Stanton-street, to notify her of the death of "David" Kreus, her husband.

Mrs. Krans, knowing of but one Mr. Kraus, supposed that the substitution of David for Fritz was merely a clerical error. As soon as the onthurst of grief caused by her bereavement had in a measure enbsided she sent word to Undertaker Michael P. Daly, who is the nearest funeral director to the Morgue, to prepare for the burial of her husband. Then the Widow Krans went to a dry goods store and spent over $50 for mourning apparel for herself and her fatherless little ones.

On Monday afternoon Undertaker Daly sent word to the bereaved family that his task was done. Mrs. Krans and her children went to the undertaker's, on East Twenty-sixth-street, to gaze on the face of her beloved husband. Undertaker Daly says the grief of the family was painful to behold when he was removing the coffin lid; but when the face of the dead was exposed the shouts of joy were simply unbounded. Instead of its being the face of Fritz Krans, the husband and father, it was that of a stranger.

A hurried investigation followed. The telephone was set to work, and it was learned that Fritz Krans was alive and well on Ward's Island, and was the only one that died. Mrs. Fritz Kraus and her children returned to their home rejoiced, but in doubt where to seek redress for the $50 spent in mourning. Poor David Kraus's body wee buried in Potter's Field. He was the only one to profit by the mixing up of names, though buried among the paupers, his body received such extra attention as is not accorded to the remains of panper dead.

PERHAPS THE BOYS IMAGINED IT.

William Potts, aged eight years, and William Suter, aged four years, reported yesterday that a boy about five years old had been drowned in the flooded cellar of a half-finished house at Atlantic and Stone avenues, Brooklyn. They said that they were sitting on the cellar steps with their feet in the water when the strange boy approached them and began to talk. A moment later he lost his balance and fell into the water. The boys hurried out of the building and told several men, who waded through the cellar, but could not find the body of the missing boy.

Officers from the Twelfth Precinct Station House and District Engineer McGroarty of the Fire Department made similar searches, but discovered nothing. McGroarty will have the water in the cellar pumped out. "No one has reported a boy as missing, and it is thought the two youthful informers were drawing on their imaginations.

THE NAVAL PILOTAGE QUESTION.

In commenting upon the wisdom of permitting commanders to employ pilots in navigating the waters of our own ports, the *Marine Journal* says of the argument of THE TIMES: "It is a sound argument and should receive the serious attention of the Secretary of the Navy, who alone has the power to rescind the order compelling naval officers to act as their own pilots. A pilot's calling is a trade, one which is learned by long apprenticeship, while a naval officer has less opportunity to become skilled than any other class of navigator, for the reason that they leave and enter port less. If the Secretary of the Navy will but call for the expense account of war vessels' damages sustained while in charge of a naval officer as pilot he will find that to employ expert pilots will cost much less and the ships he much less likely to be stranded."

TWO RATES OF APPRAISAL.

On Dec. 11, last year, eleven bales of Sumatra tobacco reached this port and the duty was appraised by Appraiser Stearnest 75 cents. The tobacco was put in a bonded warehouse and left there by the importers until June 21, when it was taken out for re-exportation to Canada. July 24 the same tobacco turned up in St. Albans, and was appraised there at 35 cents, the lower tariff on Sumatra leaf, which is taxed according to quality. Information was sent to Acting Collector McClelland, and he asked Appraiser Cooper to make an investigation. Mr. Cooper returned a report appraising the tobaooo at 75 cents, and now Mr. McClelland is going to make a further investigation. The importors will be called upon to explain why the tobacco was shipped to Canada and then back into this country.

NO MORE POLITICS FOR HIM.

Elisha T. Everett yesterday resigned his place as the representative of the Ninth Ward on the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, and at the same time notified Collector Erhardt that he was no longer a candidate for a Deputy Collectorship. Mr. Everett has become disgusted with the patronage muddle. He says he was overrun with worthless politicians who expected the country to support them. He despaired of getting any reward for his own service last Fall. He will devote himself to his iron business in the future and let politics alone.

MACCOURT SHOWS FIGHT

HE PROTESTS AGAINST HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

HIS LETTERS TO PRESIDENT HARRISON AND SECRETARY WINDOM—HE TALKS OF AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

P. C. MacCourt, one of the clerks in the liquidating division of the Custom House, has been dismissed from the service by Secretary Windom. MacCourt is very indignant over it.

"I came from the North of Ireland," he says, "where there is never peace unless there is fight, and I mean to contest this thing just as far as possible. I am in the classified service, and there is no justification for dismissing me."

MacCourt came to this country about nineteen years ago with Rosa d'Erina, the Irish prima donna. She was his adopted daughter and he was her manager in her concert tours. She got married in 1884. His first connection with the Treasury Department at Washington was as a messenger, but he did clerical work for two years, was recommended for a non-competitive examination, and passed it. He then became a clerk in class E of the classified service and was sent to the Custom House here. He tried to get regularly transferred as an employe of the Custom House, but did not succeed. He has given good service as a liquidator, and is proud of his record. He points out that in March last he liquidated 576 invoices with only four errors.

A few days ago he got this official notification from the Treasury Department:

SIR: Your services as a clerk of class E, in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department will not be required from and after the 15th inst. Very respectfully,

WINDOM, Secretary.

MacCourt could not understand this at all. The notice dismisses him from the position to which he was appointed after passing the examination, and, of course, from the place which he now holds and to which he was detailed.

When MacCourt got Mr. Windom's notice he at once squared himself for battle. He wrote two very interesting letters, one to the President at Bar Harbor and another to Mr. Windom. This is his letter to Mr. Harrison, under date of Aug. 7:

"As an Irish-American citizen—the race to which you owe your election in this city and State—I appeal to you as the Executive of the Nation to protect me under the civil service law from arbitrary dismissal by your Secretary of the Treasury. Yesterday Mr. Windom sent me a printed form dismissing me from the Treasury Department, I being classified under the civil service, and therefore, I submit, not to be dismissed without cause.

"I have been for four years an employe of the United States Government, two of these years doing clerical work at $70 per month in the assessment division, revenue department, for which my Republican friends doing clerical work received double the salary. In this office there were twenty-six clerks, I being the one Democratic appointee, and during the two years not one of those twenty-six Republicans was removed under Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

"I therefore appeal to you, Mr. President, as the head Executive of the Government, to protect me in my rights, and to request your Secretary to have me placed on the roll of this Custom House, where I have been for the last liquidating division for the last nine months, and refer to my record as to how I have discharged my duty."

Under date of Aug. 6 he wrote to Mr. Windom in this fashion:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 3d inst., only received this morning, and to say in reply that my services as clerk in class E in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department will not be required from and after the 15th inst. I protest against this action of yours as at once illogical and unjust; illegal because I am under the protection of the civil service law, of which your action is in my opinion—and, I think, in that of the public—a flagrant violation, and unjust because for the last four years I have been a faithful and diligent employe of the Treasury Department, earning from my duties the highest encomiums.

"The duties of those political clerical duty for $70 per month, my Republican friends, doing similar duty, receiving double the salary under the protection of a Democratic Administration. If I am to be a victim of my Democratic principles, then, sir, allow me to inform you that the hand that writes this will not fail to make a public example of those sworn to neglect the law, the sacred majesty of which is violated in my humble person. P. C. C."

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Mr. MacCourt explained that the word "hand" in his letter to Secretary Windom did not mean that he intended doing any one any bodily injury.

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AN HONOR FOR SECRETARY RUSK.

The New-Jersey State Veterinary Medical Association met on Thursday evening in Busch's Hotel, Hoboken. Dr. R. E. Setts was elected a regular member of the society and Secretary Rusk, Franklyn Deyo, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and B. D. Philip, chief clerk of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry of New-Jersey, were elected honorary members. Drs. Setts and Huelson were elected delegates to the United States Veterinary Medical Association. Drs. Gill and Curry to the New-York Veterinary Association, Drs. Girth and Leis to the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Association, and Drs. Miller and Brown to the Maryland State Veterinary Association.

YOUNG MEN IN TROUBLE.

The Jersey City police have arrested three young men who have confessed that they robbed several stores on Newark-avenue. They were arrested on Wednesday night as suspicious persons, and a number of pocket knives stolen from Garrisons & Coles's hardware store the night before were found on them.

They are Daniel McQuinlan, aged seventeen years, Charles Munkel, aged eighteen, and Charles Jones, aged seventeen. Jones and McQuinlan confessed that they committed the robberies. Jones is the son of wealthy parents and is a graduate of Seton Hall College. McQuinlan, on the other hand, is a graduate of the New-Jersey Reform School, from which he was recently released on parole.

A GUARDSMAN HANDCUFFED.

Edward J. Moran of 300 East Forty-fourth-street is a member of the Twelfth Regiment and was committed in the Yorkville Police Court to five days' imprisonment for intoxication. Yesterday his term expired, and as he was leaving the prison he was arrested by a City Marshal on charges of failing to pay fines and dues amounting to $25, and of pawning his uniform. He submitted quietly, but when the Marshal wanted to handcuff him he resisted, declaring it an outrage as he had not committed a felony. A fight between the Marshal and the prisoner seemed to be imminent, when Keeper Carroll persuaded him to submit.

"OH, YE HYPOCRITES!"

A CRAZY MAN WRITES A LETTER TO PRESIDENT HARRISON.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held Azariah Jackson Orton, a clerk in the Custom House, who lives at 221 South First-street, Brooklyn, in $2,500 bail for examination for sending peculiar letters through the mail. Orton is evidently crazy. He imagines that he is a son of God, and addressed letters to President Harrison, Jay Gould, and other prominent men, and men in prominent positions, calling them to repentance and hauling them over the coals in language copied after the Scriptural style. The letters were not sent, for the envelopes were severed with Mr. Orton's weak attempts to imitate Biblical language, and Inspector Stewart has them in his possession. He arrested Orton in the Custom House.

Orton was once in the employ of a man named William Vogel, and imagines that he was grossly wronged by him. A circular in which he denounces Vogel is affixed to the letters he wrote.

In the following style Orton admonished President Harrison:

Benjamin Harrison, President of these United States of America:

After the battle, peace. After the struggle, sunshine. After death and destruction, sympathy. Will we have them? Oh, ye high heads! Justice must be got. Out! Away, compromise! Out! Away, heath and devastation! Oh, ye high heads! Oh, ye hypocrites! Oh, ye blasphemers! Think ye to thwart the Almighty? Who emboldens you? The Kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers have consorted together against the Lord, and against His anointed. Let me break these bonds. He that sits in heaven shall laugh. The Lord shall have them in darision. Then shall He speak unto them in His wrath, and break them in His displeasure. Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill. I will declare the decree. The Lord has said unto me, "Thou art My Son. This day have I begotten Thee." Standing within the sacred circle, sheltered by the rays of the Almighty, the sword is raised which will cause it to fall from your false hands.

The other letters were similar to the one to the President. There were about forty in all.

CRAZED BY POLITICS.

SUPERVISOR GREEN WORRIED OUT OF HIS MIND BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

Worry over political matters, and especially over distributing the local Federal patronage, has driven Supervisor George Green of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, insane. He is confined to his home, at 281 Thirteenth-street, under the care of three physicians, who pronounce his disease to be paresis.

Mr. Green is a young man who is serving his first term as Supervisor, and during the last six months has had his first experience at providing places for the hundreds of men in his ward who placed him in public life. Since Harrison was elected Mr. Green has had no rest. Day and night the place hunters have flocked to his office or his house, importuning him for his assistance. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Committee from his ward, and so had to attend meetings almost nightly. A month ago he broke down. It was reported that he had gone away, but he really was kept in his house at his own request. For the last nine months, and refer to my record as to how I have discharged my duty."

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The New-York Times.

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MRS. MAYBRICK'S DOOM

ENGLAND MUCH AGITATED BY HER CONVICTION.

PETITIONS TO BE SENT TO THE HOME SECRETARY—CRUELTY OF ENGLISH JUDGES—IRISH TROUBLES.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, *by the New-York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The conquest of England by the American young woman is at last complete. In its earlier stages, enoh as marrying Dukes, enriching heirs apparent, and setting fashions for Ascot and Henley, the battle only interested as a rule the upper ten thousand, but its latest episode stirs the whole country to its innermost nerve centres. There is candidly more general and acute excitement throughout the kingdom over the fact that Mrs. Maybrick lies under the sentence of death than any other event hae produced during the past ten years.

The terrible situation of the fair Alabamian, the conduct of the case for and against her, the chances for her escape, the question of her guilt—these are the sole subjects of conversation everywhere, from the lobby of Parliament down to the corner "pub" in Whitechapel. Pretty women have languished under the shadow of the noose here before, and have gone to their doom in dozens; but the oldest inhabitant does not remember any case which has created a tithe of the commotion in the public mind that now exists over this young, bright, attractive American widow. Apparently everybody able to write is sending letters to the newspapers, monster petitions are being signed, both publicly at the centres of population, and professionally inside the limits of law, medicine, and chemical science. The first of a series of indignation meetings is called here in London for Tuesday next.

What it all means is that the interesting personality of the condemned woman has acted as a spark to ignite a long accumulating store of combustible material. The state of the English law practice in murder cases is simply shocking. Occasionally, of course, we Americans are disgusted by some specially shameful miscarriage of justice in our own courts and find ourselves admiring the stern promptitude of English methods, by which murderers are convicted, executed, and buried under quicklime in a shorter space of time than we would consume in getting them indicted. No doubt this has its valuable side, but it also has its sinister and hateful side. Here there is no appeal from a capital conviction. A man may secure a new hearing over a case which involves a sixpence, but when it is a question of his life it is rigorously denied him. There is, indeed, an appellate tribunal to rehear Crown cases, but a case can only come there by the consent of the original Judge, and disputed facts cannot be raised, which practically shuts out all criminal jury trials. The solitary avenue of possible escape lies in an appeal to the Home Secretary and all the petitions now on foot are addressed to him. But he in turn is bound in etiquette to follow the opinion of the Judge who tried the case and it is obvious that Justice Stephen would hang Mrs. Maybrick with as little compunction as a gamekeeper would hang an entrapped bird of prey.

The character of this Judge, as, indeed, of all English Judges, has been almost incredibly hardened by the influence of this autocratic power. As a class they are the most conceited, dogmatic body of men probably existing in the whole English-speaking world. From habitual dealing with the whole criminal class as vermin, they come to regard jurymen as a sort of servile race, whose mission in life is to touch their forelocks humbly to the bench and enshrine in their feeble minds as sacred authority each and every judicial utterance. Out of this has grown a monstrous abuse of the institution known as the charge to the jury. Justice Stephen, for example, who is tremendously vain of his reputation as a writer on criminal law, had the effrontery to harangue this Liverpool jury of artisans and small shopkeepers through a speech nearly half the length of "Rubert Elsmere," which took two days to deliver, and gave in detail his opinion upon every minute question of fact arising out of the whole mass of evidence. In effect he put the woman on trial for inconstancy, and devoted so much of his charge to a heated denunciation of marital infidelity that the jury practically convicted her for that offense.

One most striking phase of this whole excitement to the thoughtful mind is that the great hulk of the people seem to be very little occupied in their own hearts with the problem of Mrs. Maybrick's guilt. Nineteen out of every twenty persons I have talked with believe, or at least think it is probable, that she deliberately killed her husband; yet perhaps fifteen of this number would join the agitation for her free pardon, and five or six would say frankly that they didn't care whether she poisoned the tiresome old fool or not.

Underlying this curious attitude and largely accounting for it is a strange moral ferment about the marriage question which is stirring under an equable surface the English social structure. The absence of an intelligent divorce law drives this corroding unrest down beneath the surface and the inherent prudery and pretense of the English character forbid even its existence being recognized. But it forced itself to the top in a momentary outburst last year in that oddly significant discussion called "Is marriage a failure?" and this Maybrick tragedy has excited it again to the point of eruption.

Beyond this absorbing criminal drama, which everybody talks about and has more or less part in, there is extremely little of interest in the whole European field. At any other time the tumultuous scenes in the House of Commons during the last few nights over the Irish estimates would have attracted widespread attention. As it is, even the members most fiercely involved in wrangles fell to discussing the Maybrick case once they got outside the Chamber into the smoking room or out on the river terrace of Parliament House. Of the quarrels themselves there is not much to say. These stormy episodes must be the natural sequence of the policy of exasperation which Balfour pursues in Ireland, and they treat the situation, whether one way or the other. Before the Speaker rises Mr. Parnell will give notice of a request for a select committee to examine the whole subject of the forged-letters conspiracy, and he tells me that a considerable part of the next session will be given up to exposing and debating that foul plot. He estimates the total cost to the *Times* of the commission at a quarter of a million sterling. None of the *Times's* lawyers has as yet been paid anything but the original retainer, and Mr. Parnell expects that the *Times*, at the next session, will inspire the Government to pass a bill paying the expenses of both sides.

Of far more lasting importance to Ireland than all this is Rome's action in ignoring the unanimous wish of all the prelates and priests of the South of Ireland and appointing the obnoxious Canon Coffee of Tralee to be Bishop of Kerry. This lamentable action destroys all hope of restoring the influence of the Church in Kerry, and thus of putting down the disorders which make the county a scandal to Ireland. Kerry was formerly the most pious and peaceful district in the whole of Ireland, but in an evil hour the Vatican was persuaded by the English Whig nobles to appoint a Kerry Bishop who would take sides with the bankrupt Lord Kenmare and other Kerry landlords against the populace. From that time the hold of the priests over the people began swiftly to diminish and moonlighting arose. During the last wretched decade the moonlighters, who at first committed only agrarian crimes, gradually came to make robbery a feature of their raids. When the old Bishop died there was a chance for reform, and the whole Irish hierarchy pleaded with Rome to appoint Canon Lalor of Southwark, who is an able and temperate prelate, in full sympathy with the people. But Rome, consistent in its cruel treachery to the Irish, appointed a creature of the landlords instead, and now, for almost the first time in modern Irish history, we hear that the Kerry moonlighters are committing offenses against women in addition to plunder. The effect of this all must be most harmful, for it will not be alone in Kerry that the Catholic Church will suffer in authority and influence over the people, and, unfortunately, there is no other moral authority to take its place.

The Czar is going to Berlin after all, arriving a few days after the Emperor of Austria has departed. Each of these great monarchs will be accompanied by the heir apparent, and by responsible Ministers as well. Their failure to arrange a joint meeting at Berlin indicates that Europe's fever sore is still open; but the fact that the Czar visits Berlin at all is enough to strengthen every Bourse on the Continent. It seems tolerably clear now that there is to be no war this year.

The historically-troublesome island of Crete continues to be the solitary point of genuine anxiety. Once or twice during the week it has seemed probable that armed intervention of the powers must ensue, and the situation is still one which may easily set Europe by the ears. Just now the matter is involved in a rather perplexing diplomatic fog. Greece has asked the powers to intervene, and England has joined the triple alliance in refusing to admit that there was any ground for such action. This is taken to mean that Russia and France are egging Greece on, and if it be true that these two latter powers have succeeded in winning Greece to their side the Eastern question will become more dangerous than ever. There is no apprehension of an immediate crisis, however. All these semi-Oriental people have an indefinite capacity for making their rows stretch out over lapses of time, and so Western Europe feels free to go yachting and shooting with light hearts.

Gen. Boulanger is thought to have had the best so far of his trial and the High Court. Nobody has read or cared much about Beanrepaire's long, tedious, and trivial speech, but the General's quite pithy retort has been printed by the million and circulated in every hamlet throughout France. Thus, although his conviction is a foregone conclusion, it is the general feeling that this may give him a chance at the general elections to regain a portion of the ground he has unquestionably lost. It looks, however, as if the bubble were really pricked.

London is literally deserted. All Mayfair and Belgravia are shut up and half of the swell clubs are closed to all save painters and plasterers, while such members as are still in town are for the time being guests *en bloc* at other clubs. The United Service, for example, is visiting at the Athenæum; White's Club is temporarily being entertained at the Guards' Club, and the Green Room has moved bodily over to the Savage for a month. Some time in September the Savages will occupy their fine new premises in the Adelphi Terrace, where two old mansions on the river front have been thrown into one for them, making one of the pleasantest and most commodious clubhouses in all London.

Paris, too, is deserted by the Parisians, but is swarming as never before with provincials and Spaniards. This Andalusian rage is still at full blast, and the chief featuree in the Bois now of pleasant afternoons are splendidly-attired torreadors in saddle. Although money is flowing in in an unprecedented fashion, it is easy to see that the Parisians are growing tired of so much company and are looking forward wistfully to the Winter, when they will have their beloved town to themselves once more. Their minds are already made up to a Winter season of exceptional brilliancy, and among the novelties in amusements thus early foreshadowed are plays by Sardou, Dumas, and Angier.

MRS. MOUNT'S DEATH.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Andrew Mount, an account of whose sad change from wealth to poverty was printed in THE TIMES a few days ago, died this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the house of Mrs. William Fielder, in West Red Bank, where she was being nursed at the expense of the town. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday at the Episcopal Church and the burial will be made in the Mount plot in Navesink Cemetry. None of the unfortunate woman's relatives visited her while she was in the charge of the town.

THE BANK WINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—In the Superior Court Judge Hogue yesterday decided the suit of N. S. Chapman, arising out of the great wheat deal of Isaac Friedlander ten years ago, in favor of the Bank of California.

The action was commenced for the purpose of redeeming certain lands which Chapman and Friedlander conveyed to the bank as security for indebtedness on notes amounting to over $700,000, with interest at 10 per cent. About $1,500,000 was involved in the suit.

Cheap Rates to the West via E. & O. R. R. Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all points West; new line to Baltimore and Washington.—Ads.

COMMITTEES OF THE FAIR

ONE HUNDRED CITIZENS SELECTED BY THE MAYOR.

A WIDE RANGE OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED—FOUR GENERAL COMMITTEES DESIGNATED.

The various industrial organizations having, in conformity with Mayor Grant's suggestion, nominated each a single representative for appointment on the four committees of twenty-five each that are to arrange the preliminaries of the World's Fair of 1892, with two exceptions, the Mayor yesterday made the appointments and designated the committee upon which each appointee was to serve. Fifty-seven industries are specially represented on the committees, and in addition thereto the Mayor appointed forty-three citizens of established representative character, completing thus the full quota of 100 names composing the four committees.

In their representative capacity of the arts, industries, and professions the persons named are as follows:

Artists and art collectors, Henry G. Marquand.
American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers.
Architects, Richard M. Hunt.
Banks and bankers, Levi P. Morton.
Brewers, Joseph Liebman.
Brokers, William L. Bull.
Builders, John D. Crimmins.
Cotton, John H. Inman.
Carpets, rugs, and oil cloths, John Sloane.
Cattle and stock, T. C. Eastman.
Central Labor Union, George Warner.
Clothing, H. S. Mendsloo.
Clocks and watches, Daniel F. Appleton.
Coffee, Joseph J. O'Donohue.
Crockery, glass, and china, Isidor Straus.
Domestic steamships, John H. Starin.
Wholesale dry goods, Charles Stewart Smith.
Retail dry goods, Henry Hilton.
Drugs, chemicals, and dyes, John McKesson.
Mechanical engineers, Henry R. Towne.
Civil Engineers, John Bogart.
Elevated and suburban rapid transit roads, Jay Gould.
Express and freight transportation companies Thomas C. Platt.
Foreign steamship companies, Hermann Oelrichs.
Furniture and decorations, Frederick Mohr.
Furs, Franklin L. Gunther.
Grain and provisions, C. C. Burke.
Wholesale groceries, F. B. Thorber.
Retail groceries, Henry Goldberger.
Hardware, John H. Graham.
Hats, Robert Dunlap.
Hotels, E. L. Merrifield.
Insurance companies, Henry B. Hyde.
Iron, Abram S. Hewitt.
Jewelry, Charles L. Tiffany.
Lawyers, William M. Evarts.
Leather trade, Jackson S. Schultz.
Laces, embroideries, trimmings, braids and buttons, Frederick A. Kuraheedt.
Musical instruments, William Steinway.
Machinery and railroad equipments and supplies, Charles A. Moore.
Periodicals and publishers, John Foord.
Oils, paints, and oil products, James W. Tappin.
Plumbing and steam fitters, Charles J. Gillis.
Printing, J. J. Little.
Railroads, Chauncey M. Depew.
Real estate, W. E. D. Stokes.
Scientific and educational interests, Charles F. Chandler.
Shipping, Ambrose Snow.
Silk, F. W. Cheney.
South American trade, William R. Grace.
Street railroads, Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Stationery and paper trade, Warner Miller.
Sugar, Henry O. Havemeyer.
Tobacco trade, William Kinney.
Theatres and places of amusement, E. C. Stanton.
Toys, E. I. Horsman.
Wool, E. H. Arnidown.

Added to which are the following-named representative citizens:

John T. Agnew, W. W. Astor, John Bowers, James Gordon Bennett, Cornelius N. Bliss, Alonzo B. Cornell, Grover Cleveland, Charles A. Dana, Franklin Edson, Hamilton Fish, D. O. Mills, D. Willis James, Elbridge T. Gerry, Eugene Kelly, Ogden Mills, Joseph Pulitzer, Jesse Seligman, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Walter Training, Horace White, J. L. C. Clarke, R. D. Cole, ex-Mayor of Winslow, Lanier & Co., August Belmont, Samuel D. Babcock, Calvin S. Brice, John C. Calhoun, Edward Cooper, Mayor Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn, Mayor Orestes Cleveland of Jersey City, Joel B. Erhardt, Howell E. Flower, Andrew H. Green, Collis P. Huntington, Morris K. Jesup, George Jones, Arthur Leary, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Rockefeller, Thomas F. Ryan, Elliott F. Shepard, J. Edward Simmons, Benjamin Wood.

These gentlemen were apportioned by Mayor Grant upon the four committees authorized at the citizens' meeting in the City Hall some time ago as follows:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

E. D. Adams,	J. J. Little,
C. C. Burke,	Frederick Mohr,
John M. Bowers,	Charles A. Moore,
Alfred C. Chapin,	E. L. Merrifield,
Grover Cleveland,	Henry G. Marquand,
Orestes Cleveland,	T. F. Ryan,
T. C. Eastman,	John Sloane,
Franklin L. Gunther,	C. C. Stanton,
Henry Goldberger,	Walter Stanton,
John H. Graham,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Charles J. Gillis,	Benjamin Wood,
E. I. Horsman,	William Wicks.
G. G. Haven,	

FINANCE.

W. L. Bull,	John McKesson,
Calvin S. Brice,	Ogden Mills,
August Belmont,	Joseph J. O'Donohue,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Hermann Oelrichs,
Robert Dunlap,	Oswald Ottendorfer,
Jay Gould,	William Rockefeller,
C. P. Huntington,	Charles Stewart Smith,
Henry B. Hyde,	William Steinway,
H. O. Havemeyer,	J. Edward Simmons,
John H. Inman,	Jesse Seligman,
Morris K. Jesup,	Elliott F. Shepard,
Eugene Kelly,	Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Frederick A. Kuraheedt,	

LEGISLATION.

D. F. Appleton,	H. S. Mendsloon,
E. H. Arnidown,	Levi P. Morton,
John C. Calhoun,	Warner Miller,
F. W. Cheney,	Thomas C. Platt,
A. B. Cornell,	Jackson S. Schultz,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Ambrose Snow,
William M. Evarts,	Gen. W. T. Sherman,
Franklin Edson,	W. E. D. Stokes,
Joel B. Erhardt,	F. B. Thurber,
Hamilton Fish,	James W. Tappin,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	Horace White,
Abram S. Hewitt,	W. C. Whitney.
Joseph Liebmann,	

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

W. W. Astor,	Samuel Gompers,
John T. Agnew,	Andrew H. Green,
James Gordon Bennett,	Richard H. Hunt,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Henry Hilton,
John Bogart,	George Jones,
Edward Cooper.	D. Willis James,
Joseph J. C. Clarke,	Arthur Leary,
Charles F. Chandler,	Joseph Pulitzer,
John D. Crimmins,	John L. Starin,
Charles A. Dana,	Isidor Straus,
Roswell P. Flower,	Henry R. Towne,
John Foord,	George Warner.
W. R. Grace,	

The committees are named in alphabetical order by the Mayor, with the intention that each shall organize by the selection of its own Chairmen and other officers.

Of the Committee on Site and Buildings, John T. Agnew is a banker and wholesale tobacconist; William Waldorf Astor is the son of John Jacob Astor, and is an ex-Minister to Italy; James Gordon Bennett is the proprietor of the New-York *Herald;* John Bogart is the State Engineer and Surveyor; Cornelius N. Bliss is a wholesale dry goods merchant and a banker; Charles F. Chandler is Professor of Chemistry at Columbia College and ex-President of the New-York City Board of Health; Edward Cooper is an ex-Mayor of the city and head of the iron firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; John D. Crimmins, ex-Park Commissioner, is a contractor for public works; Joseph J. C. Clarke is editor of the *Morning Journal;* Charles A. Dana is editor of the *Sun;* Roswell P. Flower is an ex-Congressman and banker; John Foord is managing editor of the *Jewelers' Weekly;* Samuel Gompers is President of the American Federation of Labor and a cigar manufacturer; William R. Grace is an ex-Mayor and prominent shipping merchant; Andrew H. Green is a lawyer, an ex-Controller of the city, executor of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden, and William B. Ogden, and the representative of large landed interests; Henry Hilton is an ex-Judge and large owner of real estate; Richard M. Hunt is an architect of celebrity; George Jones is proprietor of the New-York *Times;* D. Willis James is a metal merchant and political economist; Arthur Leary is President of the Twenty-third-Street Cross-town Railway and for many years Treasurer of the Tammany Society; Joseph Pulitzer is proprietor of the New-York *World;* Isidor Straus is a member of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co; John H. Starin is a large steamboat proprietor and an ex-Congressman; Henry R. Towne is a manufacturer of mesobinery, and George Warner is the representative of the Central Labor Union.

In two instances, the electrical industry and the boot and shoe industry, the various parties in interest were unable to agree upon a single representative for appointment on the committee, and the Mayor was unable to designate a sufficiently representative man, so he referred the entire matter to the Committee on Organization. Mayor Grant claimed to have subjected all considerations of personal and political friendship to an earnest desire to appoint an ideal committee, and he believed he had appointed a good, representative business committee. He considered it a happy augury that so deep an interest has been taken by the various industries and professions and large interests in the appointment of these committees and thinks they contain samples of such growing interest and zeal in the great affair as will insure its transcendent success.

One or two recommendations of trades came in late yesterday after the committees were made up and announced and they could not be considered. In all such cases the name selected by the industry will be sent to the Committee on Permanent Organization, and if the Committee on Permanent Organization deem it best, the men selected will be appointed on the General Committee.

Mr. John M. Bowers, one of the members of the Committee on Permanent Organization, said with reference to the election of a Chairman of that committee that he was in favor of the election of ex-President Grover Cleveland and he had no doubt whatever that Mr. Cleveland would be chosen; it would be a deference that every other member of the committee would take pleasure in showing to the ex-President.

Mr. R. Hoe Lerner wrote to the Mayor suggesting that the Committee on Site and Buildings, when appointed, decide on three or four of the best places, and receive bids from the railroads and real estate men concerned. Several other suggestions were received about sites, and suggestions are coming in in great numbers now.

Resolutions were adopted by the American Shooting Association, an organization of the manufacturers of guns, powder, shot, shells, targets, and other sporting paraphernalia, and by the Typothetæ, an organization of the employing printers of this city, in both instances cordially approving the Mayor's suggestions as to the place, kind, and extent of the celebration or fair.

PRESENTING ENGLAND'S VIEW.

PROF. MAHAFFY EXPLAINING THE IRISH QUESTION AT CHAUTAUQUA.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Prof. J. P. Mahaffy of Dublin University lectured on the Irish question in the amphitheatre this forenoon. He said:

"I am not a Tory, and never have been one. I have always voted with the great Liberal Party until it was disrupted by Gladstone. Now I am the adherent of the Unionist wing of the Liberals, led by Hartington and Balfour. There is some difficulty in presenting the Irish question to you. It involves a great body of facts and conflicting evidence. No American is able to form an intelligent opinion on this question unless he is a deep scholar. The second difficulty is that your press is poisoned from Ireland by the agents of the non-unionists. Again, you have the prejudice of a great country that has seceded from England. But you are an audience open to argument. To you I may appeal.

"You are ready enough to limit your own States and Territories as to home rule. Utah is a test case. You do not give her people home rule, because they differ from you on one important moral question. Can yet you ask us to give home rule to Ireland, when a majority of the Irish publicly disallow respect to the laws of Great Britain and loyalty to the Queen. Here Prof. Mahaffy cited the case of the Southern Confederates in the matter of their disunionists. "The condition of the peasants," he continued, "has vastly improved of late years. Land tenure has been changed so that a tenant can not be turned out unless he persistently refuses to pay rent, and even then, at the last minute, he may redeem his holding. The local banks contain $32,000,000 of the people's savings. Ireland is not as it was thirty years ago. I know of no money worse spent than that given to the agitator. The home rulers in Ireland would not hold together three months if American money was withdrawn. Their own countrymen give them very little.

"The great cause of discontent in Ireland is the existance of a foreign religion, which sets itself against the policy of the country. I need not tell any one here of the dangers of the Roman Catholic system. I am not speaking of persons, for many of my best friends are Catholics, and some of them deplore the attitude of the Church. The advent of home rule in Ireland would be the advent of a very great Romish power. Protestants would be repressed and education stunted. Already the scandals of the Irish Catholics against the Protestants have been so bad that the Pope, for very shame, has been obliged to call a halt. Catholic jurymen make up a farce in that we believe the system must go. Murder has been treated as a joke by Catholic papers, and murderers have been absolved from sin and declared innocent by the priests. There are countries where the Roman Catholics are very respectable and law-abiding, but in our country the Romish priesthood has gone beyond all bounds. Here is an important distinction. If the Church of Rome persecutes, she persecutes in accordance with her principles. If the Protestants persecute, they persecute against their principles.

"Ireland is not ready for home rule," he said in conclusion. "Let it come at the proper time, but not now, when it might bring civil war. One nation should not interfere unknowingly with the quarrels of another. You know America objected to English sympathy with the South in the great rebellion. Take care that you do not do the same thing now. I espouse a certain feeling of dislike to Englishmen, but I must think that if any great danger threatens the English Empire, that as blood is thicker than water, your sympathies will be with England. I remember that this movement is fanned by paid agitators and Irish priests, and secondly that this conflict is part of a conflict extending over all the world and which has a part even in these States."

EVENTS AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—The attractions announced for the coming week in the Park are numerous. A tennis tournament for the gold medal offered by James A. Bradley will take place on the Coleman House lawn some day during the week, and a running match for a similar prize will be held on the beach on Monday afternoon. Dohm, the famous Princeton sprinter, will be one of the contestants. The swimming race will occur on the same afternoon in the sea off the Asbury-Avenue Pavilion. Proprietor Bradley, Corporation Counsel John F. Hawkins, and ex-Assemblyman George W. Patterson have entered for this event. The annual carnival on Wesley Lake will take place on Tuesday night.

Judge H. A. Childs and wife of Medina, N. Y., are at the Ocean Hotel.

Col. B. C. Thayer of New-York is at the Coleman House.

E. C. Chapman of New-York is occupying an Asbury-avenue cottage.

Mr. G. S. Thorne of New-York is at the Coleman.

Miss McGrane of New-York, who is summering at the Alhemarle, drives the most spirited horses of all the ladies visiting the Park.

Dennis McNamara, Deputy Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, is spending a short vacation with his family on Asbury-avenue.

SQUATTERS ALARMED.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., Aug. 10.—The announcement that the Red Lake Reservation would soon be opened for settlement has caused large numbers of people from Wisconsin, Dakota, and the adjoining Minnesota counties to squat upon valuable land on the reservation. The Indians have become incensed at the squatters and have been drinking heavily for several days. Thursday night they held a war dance and threatened to make a night raid upon the camp unless the whites left the reservation. Thief River Falls is seven miles from a railroad station, and its 250 inhabitants have become so alarmed at the outlook that they have asked that a company of troops be sent here to guard the town and remove the "too previous" settlers. The reservation cannot be legally entered for homestead or pre-emption in many months.

JOINT ENCAMPMENT OF TROOPS.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., Aug. 10.—The joint encampment of United States regulars and State troops opened here to-day, to continue one week. The regulars were sent here from the national military stations at Washington, Fort Hamilton, New-York; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and Fort Myer, Virginia. The State troops are the First City Troop of Philadelphia, the Sheriden Troop of Tyrone, the Governor's Troop, Harrisburg; Battery A, Philadelphia; Battery B, Pittsburg, and Battery C, Phœnixville. Col. L. H. Carpenter, formerly of Philadelphia, is in command. This is the first joint encampment ever held in this country. Gov. Beaver and staff, Secretary of War Proctor, and other dignitaries are expected here during the week.

JOHN I. SULLIVAN'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Sullivan spent yesterday at Pass Christian, the high-toned watering place on the Gulf shore. But one day tired him, and he took this morning's train back to English Lookout, where there is plenty to eat and drink but no intrusive and onerous spectators. He will come into town Sunday night and take the Monday morning train for Purvis. It is proposed by the Queen and Crescent Road to run excursion trains daily to Purvis during the trial.

FOR A FOURTH TRACK.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 10.—The Pennsylvania Railroad began work in earnest to-day on its fourth track from this city. A big gang of men was set at work erecting a temporary baggage room on the north side of the track, and this afternoon the old landmark used for many years as a baggage room was torn down. All the sheds and outhouses adjoining were also demolished, and the railroad gates were taken down at West Grand-street.

EXCITEMENT IN HAWAII

AN ATTEMPT TO DETHRONE KING KALAKAUA.

BLUE-JACKETS FROM THE ADAMS HELP THE LOYALISTS—SEVEN NATIVES KILLED AND A DOZEN WOUNDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The steamer Alameda, that arrived last evening from Australia, brings news of a daring although futile insurrection that broke out in Honolulu Thursday, July 30.

Two half-breed Hawaiians named Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at Government expense to be educated at an Italian military school, had been plotting insurrection for some time, but rumors that were current were little heeded until the movement culminated in an armed band of about 150 natives marching from Palama to Honolulu, two miles, and securing an entrance to the palace grounds in Honolulu.

All was quiet during the night, although in most of the native houses lights were seen burning at midnight. About 1 A. M. an unusual number of natives and Chinamen were seen on the streets, as if something very uncommon was about to happen. But while people went to bed as usual, the rebel rioters formed at Palama, and about 3 A. M. Tuesday marched from that suburb to the city, arriving at the Manka gate of the palace at 4 A. M. They knocked at this gate and demanded admittance. When, after some parleying, they entered the grounds unopposed, the Palama rioters were joined by other squads from the street and other localities, and at one time the rebels upon the palace grounds must have numbered about 250.

The King was absent from the palace at the time the alarm was given. He was telephoned. The royal party then hastened to the King's boathouse, where they remained during the day guarded by a dozen of the household troop. Meanwhile the rebels summoned Lieut. Parker to surrender the palace, but that officer refused to surrender.

A general alarm was spread throughout the city by means of the telephone, and the Honolulu Rifles were immediately ordered to report at their armories. There was a great deal of excitement, especially among the Portuguese and Chinese. A number of families fled to the top of the hill and a few ladies took refuge at the American Legation, where a corps of marines from the United States steamer Adams was stationed. A Cabinet meeting was held, and with the three Ministers present were convened the American, British, French, and Portuguese Commissioners, Capt. Woodward of the United States steamer Adams also being present. The Cabinet decided to demand the surrender of Wilcox. S. M. Damon was appointed to carry out the demand, but his mission proved to be unsuccessful. Several shots had now been exchanged on both sides.

By 11 A. M. the rioters had all taken shelter in a house named the "Honeymoon," situated in the palace grounds, while the Honolulu Rifles had secured a splendid position commanding it. Shots were fired from both sides at intervals. Finally a corps of Government volunteers began hurling giant powder bombs at the bungalow. About this time fifty or more rioters surrendered, one of whom had been fatally shot.

Early in the skirmish Robert Boyd was severely wounded in two of his men who he noticed were about to desert. While the bombardment against the Bungelow lasted, sharpshooters from the Opera House kept up a steady and furious fusillade until finally, after hours of bombardment, the rioters rushed from the building waving a white sheet upon a pole and shouting, "Peace," "Surrender." The gates were thrown open and a posse of volunteers entered and took the whole of the rioters prisoners. The firing ceased about 7 P. M., and Wilcox was marched to the station house at 7:15 P. M., his comrade prisoners arriving at the lockup a few minutes later.

Among those opposed to the rioters the only serious casualty was a wound in the shoulder received by Lieut. Parker, and it is supposed it was from a shot fired by Wilcox. On the side of the rioters there were seven natives killed and twelve wounded, several others escaped. A patrol was organized to watch the city during the night, and afterward was composed of Honolulu rifles, blue-jackets and marines from the United States steamship Adams, and citizen volunteers as special constables, besides the whole police force.

There were, however, no attempts at incendiarism. There were plans of a programme said to have been formed by Wilcox in the rash riot that he made. One report was to the effect that he intended to secure the person of King Kalakaua, compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister Lilinokalani, heir apparent, and demand a new Constitution and a new Cabinet. Honolulu papers state this was probably the plan proposed either in whole or in a modified form, but matters were kept so very secret that the exact reasons are yet unknown.

Commenting on the insurrection the *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu says:

"The insurrection, although long premeditated and planned, was one of the most silly and hopeless attempts to overturn the Hawaiian Government that could be attempted. Nothing but the gross ignorance of the situation could have prompted any such attempt, and had the rioters been white men, in lunatic asylum or a lumpen crew would have been the most suitable punishment that could have been meted out to them."

The Opera House, palaces, Government buildings, and many private dwellings were more or less damaged by bombs. The inquest was in progress on the bodies of those killed in the riot when the steamer Alameda left Honolulu Aug. 2. A Cabinet meeting was held, but the officials declined to state the result of their conference as regards the probable fate of the instigators of the riot.

From the remarks of passengers on the Alameda it would seem that it had been arranged to have at least 400 or 500 mare persons participate in the insurrection than actually took part, among them some persons of the best standing, both among the whites and the natives. Letters were taken from Wilcox on the person which led to the arrest of several well-known people, among them being, it is said, J. R. Brown, editor of the *Hawaiian*, a newspaper. It is also said to be a well-known fact in Honolulu that King Kalakaua has been informed that there was to be an outbreak, and called upon the Ministry to take measures to nip the insurrection in the bud, but they paid no heed to the warning.

The general impression on the islands is that the leaders of the riot will never be convicted, as they will demand a jury trial by natives, and the majority of these were in sympathy with the movement which was to give them more privileges. It is thought also that Wilcox and his men had no intention of killing any one, but thought they could capture the town by a display of a few field pieces and discharges of musketry, but they reckoned without their host.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following telegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Goldsborough:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.

Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Unsuccessful revolution at Honolulu. The Adams landed men for the protection of the United States Consulate and American citizens. The Alert and Nipsic arrived the day the Australia sailed. All well. Leaders of the revolution are prisoners. No further trouble.

W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE KING PROTESTS.

HE CAN'T STAND UNITED STATES CONSUL SEVERANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The following letter, signed by a member of King Kalakaua's household, has been received from Honolulu:

"H. W. Severance, Esq., arrived in Honolulu by steamer Australia to assume the office of United States Consul General. His Majesty, Kalakaua, declined to give him an interview. His Majesty also refused to accept him as Consul General, and only yielded to his Ministers under protest, saying that the responsibility must be with them. The reason given by his Majesty for his action is that Mr. Severance was dismissed from office as Hawaiian Consul to San Francisco for cause. His Majesty feels that Mr. Severance's appointment marks a lack of courtesy on the part of the Government of the United States."

Notwithstanding this letter, Mr. Severance has been duly recognized as United States Consul General, and an official announcement to that effect appears in a Honolulu newspaper.

FOUND GOLD IN HIS BRICKS.

HASTINGS, Minn., Aug. 10.—William Sondermann, a brick manufacturer, having noticed the appearance of gold in a kiln of brick opened in his yard on Thursday, had a sample of the sand analyzed by a St. Paul chemist, with the resulting discovery of "pay dirt" to the value of $6 to the ton. The expense of working the bed is comparatively nothing, and Mr. Sondermann will seek wealth in the sand.

TRANSFER STEAMER LAUNCHED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.—The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company launched at noon today the twin-screw iron transfer steamer Express, built for the New-England Terminal Company to transport cars between Jersey City and Wilcox's Point. Her dimensions are: 272 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 14½ feet depth of hold.

Hall's Havana Alta Cigarros. 10c. per box.—Ads.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

TWO LIVES LOST NEAR THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—The Thousand Island fast express on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad crashed into a train standing at the Forest Lawn station, while running at a high rate of speed, at 8 o'clock this morning.

Two persons were killed and several injured. The list of killed and injured is as follows:

KILLED.

Jey, John, Oswego.
Perrin, Miss Ella, twenty-three years old, of St. Johns, Mich.

INJURED.

Bell, Frederick, Chaboygan, Mich., compound fracture of left leg.
Brown, Samuel, Sharman, N. Y., right leg and toes of left foot crushed off.
Barker, John, engineer of express, badly injured and taken to his home in Oswego.
Hanson, Miss Frances, Gleakyon, Ontario, right leg broken and head and face badly cut.
Moore, Miss Louise, Landstown, Canada, right leg broken.
Perrin, Mrs. H. M., St. Johns, Mich., collar bone broken and had bruises.
Perrin, Mr. H. M., St. Johns, Mich., head and face bruised and badly injured internally.
Sweet, Miss Sarah M., West Wolcott, hip injured.
Tiffany, Andrew, Oswego, injured internally.

Forest Lawn Station is nine miles east of Rochester and about seven miles from Windsor Beach, which is a popular summer resort for residents of Rochester. A "stub" train runs from Windsor Beach to Forest Lawn Station, and in the morning is usually crowded with men going to their business in this city.

The "stub" train drew up at the Forest Lawn station this morning just before 8 o'clock. The passengers had left the train, and it was waiting for those going back to Windsor Beach when the express dashed into sight. It should have left Oswego at 4 o'clock A. M., but it was late.

Everything that was possible on the instant to stop the express was done, but without avail. It struck the standing train running nearly at full speed. The rear car of the latter was completely telescoped, the engine of the express pushed through it, and both were piled up on the platform of the station. The cars of the express were turned over into a ditch, and piled one on top of another.

A special train was at once sent to the scene of the disaster from Rochester and the injured were placed on cots and brought to the city. They were removed in patrol wagons and ambulances to the City Hospital.

Reports vary as to the blame for the accident. The company's officials are reticent, and do not make an official statement. It is said by some that the Forest Lawn train had no flag displayed, and by others, that the express had orders to run no further than Forest Lawn.

Mrs. Perrin was so badly injured that it was not thought safe to let her know of the death of her daughter, whom she asked for as soon as she was taken from the wreck. It is feared the shock of the news of her death may cause Mr. Perrin's death, as he is very low.

WHERE IS GIDEON P. BROWN?

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIS FIRM PROBABLE.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The latest information in regard to the movements of Gideon P. Brown, the senior partner of the firm of Brown, Steese & Clarke, is to the effect that Mr. Isaac H. Hall saw Mr. Brown in Albany at 6 o'clock last Wednesday morning and

NEWPORT TO COTTAGE CITY

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET.

THE CONSTELLATION, FORTUNA, SEA FOX, MARGUERITE, QUICKSTEP, TITANIA, BERTIE, AND GORILLA WIN.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 10.—The fleet of the New-York Yacht Club got under way in Newport Harbor this morning for this place, a sail of about forty knots, and it was favored with an excellent southwest wind that held true, and, for the most part, strong until the finish. The racing schooners and sloops contested the run among themselves, and there were many yachts which proceeded ahead and behind them. Some remained at Newport to join the fleet here to-morrow. Sunday will be spent quietly, and Monday will occur the races for the cups offered by the Martha's Vineyard Association.

It was hazy early this morning, but at 9 o'clock Commodore Gerry gave the order to get under way, and before 1 P. M. his prediction for clear weather and a good breeze was realized, the day being as favorable as yesterday. The winners proved to be the Constellation, Fortuna, Sea Fox, Marguerite, Quickstep, Titania, Hildegarde, (a walk-over,) Bertie, Adelaide, (a walk-over,) and the Gorilla.

The yachts that were to race were out to Brenton's Reef Lightship by 10:15 o'clock, with the exception of the Mariquita, August Belmont's Buzzess forty, which was very late and was thereby handicapped over 15 minutes. The preparatory gun for the smaller classes was fired at 10:25, and the starting signal was given 10 minutes later. Mr. J. C. Barnes's cutter Clara was heading for the starting line drawn between the Electra and the Lightship when the gun sounded, and she led the fleet across the line. The small schooners and sloops started in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Clara	10	25	00	Sagitta	10	25	23
Cinderella	10	25	51	Clio	10	29	00
Corona	10	27	00	Eris	10	29	14
Harbinger	10	27	0	Lotowana	10	30	54
Bertie	10	27	15	Mariquita	10	40	10
Azalea	10	27	27	Concord	10	55	45
Adelaide	10	28	0		11	07	33
Quickstep	10	28	9				

The Lotowana, Mariquita, and Concord were handicapped, and the Eris just managed to cross the line before the third gun was fired, at 10:40, and the three yachts which followed her were handicapped. The big fellows got away twenty minutes later, ten minutes being given them to start after their signal at 11 o'clock. They started as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	11	02	07	Marguerita	11	07	18
Fortuna	11	02	13	Elise	11	07	57
Fredonia	11	02	17	Molin	11	07	59
Sea Fox	11	02	27	Enone	11	08	00
Alert	11	03	3	Norsemaa	11	09	22
Intrepid	11	03	3	Dauntless	11	10	00
Constellation	11	04	3	Ramona	11	12	00
Iroquois	11	04	3	Titania	11	10	35
Sachem	11	05	2	Dauntless	11	10	47
Mayflower	11	06	3	Katrina	11	11	08
Belonia	11	06	3	Hildegarde	11	16	40
Mootauk	11	06	3	Adelaide	11	17	02

With a good strong southwest wind on the starboard beam the fleet went away with a rush. The larger ones began at once to out down the lead of the small yachts which had started ahead. The Fortuna showed a winning race from the start, and the Sea Fox went off very fast. The Constellation struck a fourteen-knot gait and went through the lee of everything, making a bold bid for the lead. All the big yachts carried intermediate jib topsails, gaff top sails and working stay-sails, but the Fortuna carried her fashion main topmast staysail heads only. The Grayling set a balloon fore staysail. The Fredonia set a small staysail, but did not have enough wind to show her speed. In fact, with her gig she will take a gale of wind to reach the possibilities contained in her model. The sachem and Mayflower went across together. The Merlin picked up the smaller schooners steadily and soon had a good position in the fleet, though she started well in the rear. The eighty-three-foot Grayling ran well. She stood up straighter than any yacht in the fleet and outran many schooners that ought to have beaten her. Judging by her length the Titania and Katrina held off to the last, and both were handicapped. The Titania led and she was covered by the big schooner Dauntless. She worked clear, however, and went off ahead of the Katrina. Both carried the same canvas, working topsail and small jib topsail over lower sails. The Gorilla got away nearly two minutes after the Lirie, which was closely pressed at first by the Lotowana. The Lirie started with too much sail, as she had a good-sized jib topsail and a working topsail. She wallowed and dipped her boom at every roll. The sheet of her jib topsail carried away and the troublesome sail was taken in. The Gorilla went away from all her competitors and kept up her recent spurt of successes. The Lotowana made a good race with the Lirie, and there was nothing to choose between the two after an hour's sailing.

At 12:30 the wind lightened, and soon all the yachts displayed their limit of useful canvas. The leading boat was the schooner Harbinger, the Constellation close after her, the Quickstep abreast of the Constellation. Then came the Clio and Fortuna nearly abreast. The Sea Fox was next running like a deer. The intrepid, Adelaine, and Azalea followed. The Alert was well to windward, a quarter of a mile ahead of the Sachem, which was a short distance ahead of the Dauntless. To leeward of the Alert were the Sagitta and Bertie, and behind these were the Forbes schooners Merlin and Fredonia in close company. The first of the forty-footers, Gorilla, was to leeward of the Dauntless, then came the Norseman and the Iroquois, Mootauk, and Mayflower followed in the order named. The second of the forties, the Lirie, had run well out to windward and was now on the weather quarter of the Mayflower, being still in advance of the Lotowana, which in turn followed in the wake of the Gorilla but more than half a mile to leeward. The Marguerite was among the Mayflower hard, while to windward of the Marguerite the Grayling came along, followed by the Elsa and Enone. The Titania and Katrina had indeed got to weather, the Katrina going even further to the southward than the Titania. The Bedouin had taken a position abreast of the Titania, but Capt. Pittuck followed in the wake of the schooners, being fully a mile to leeward of the Titania. The Marguerite, Ramona, and Hildegarde brought up the rear.

The schooner Palmer, cutter Clara, and sloop Cinderella met with accidents in carrying away topmasts, that of the Palmer being the one at the fore. This delayed the Palmer so that she was the last schooner in at Vineyard Haven. The big Constellation came down upon the Electra almost before that steamer had got comfortably settled in her station off Westchop. She was a magnificent sight as she came flying along with balloon jib topsail, balloon maintopmast staysail, and her immense mainsail all full and drawing splendidly. Just before she reached the Shoals line her spinnaker was taken in and she finished the race with her balloon jib topsail drawing finely. The Sea Fox had sailed a splendid race, and she beat her class handsomely. The rest of the fleet made a splendid picture as they ran down toward the Electra, there being a continuous line of spinnakers all along the Sound. The Titania led her rival, Katrina, a long distance. Here is the summary:

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Constellation	11 04 33	2 36 56	3 32 24	3 41 10
Intrepid	11 03 3	2 35 45	3 32 42	3 42 30
Norseman	11 09 22	3 02 26	3 53 04	3 51 54
Dauntless	11 10 00	3 03 24	3 53 24	3 53 24
Ramona	11 12 00	3 12 27	4 00 27	4 00 32
Palmer	11 02 07	3 44 04	4 41 57	4 38 52

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Fortuna	11 02 18	2 49 04	3 46 51	3 45 50
Montauk	11 06 54	2 57 39	3 50 45	3 49 57
Fredonia	11 02 17	3 18 54	4 16 37	not m'd

THIRD-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Sea Fox	11 02 37	2 44 05	3 41 28	3 40 47	
Grayling	11 09 54	2 58 18	3 48 27	3 44 17	
Merlin	11 07 59	2 56 53	3 48 54	3 48 54	
Sachem	11 05 23	2 58 17	3 52 55	3 51 13	
Mayflower	11 06 52	3 05 31	3 59 39	3 57 55	
Elsa	11 07 57	3 10 15	4 02 18	3 59 52	
Alert	11 03 29	3 07 49	4 04 20	4 03 09	

FOURTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Marguerite	11 07 18	3 05 31	3 58 13	3 58 13	
Iroquois	11 04 3	4 00 24	3 56 21	3 55 27	
Enone	11 08 00	3 11 28	4 03 28	3 59 40	

FIFTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Quickstep	10 38 03	2 46 56	4 08 53	4 07 28	
Harbinger	10 37 00	2 47 54	4 10 54	4 08 12	
Azalea	10 37 27	3 05 06	4 27 39	4 20 08	
Clio	10 39 00	3 02 44	4 23 40	4 21 32	

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

Titania	11 10 00	3 09 50	3 59 50	3 59 15	
Katrina	11 11 00	3 16 24	4 05 24	4 05 02	
Bedouin	11 05 34	3 36 59	4 31 25	4 29 40	

FOURTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Hildegarde	11 10 00	3 49 02	4 39 02	4 39 02	

FIFTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Bertie	10 37 05	3 03 13	4 25 58	4 21 53	
Clara	10 36 00	3 08 25	4 32 25	4 31 00	
Sagitta	10 38 23	3 23 30	4 45 07	not meas	
Cinderella	10 38 51	did not finish.			
Concord	10 40 00	did not finish.			

SIXTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Adelaide	10 38 03	3 26 01	4 47 58	4 47 58	

SEVENTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Gorilla	10 37 00	3 27 28	4 50 28	4 48 08	
Lirie	10 38 54	3 33 35	4 53 41	4 52 40	
Eris	10 39 14	3 40 09	5 05 55	not meas	
Lotowana	10 40 00	3 52 54	5 12 54	5 09 58	
Mariquita	10 40 00	3 56 00	5 16 00	5 19 42	

To-morrow the fleet will dress ship at 10 o'clock, and Commodore Gerry and his staff will attend divine service at the Episcopal church.

THE GREENWICH YACHTS.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The first race of the Greenwich Yacht Club's series was sailed to-day and resulted in a victory for Charles Barrett's J. C. and W. H. Jacobs's Giggie. There were two classes, namely, boats twenty feet and under twenty-five feet and boats under twenty feet. There was a strong southwest breeze, and the race was a splendid one through-out.

The Lyne, owned by Herbert Sherman of Rye, and the Sayonara, owned by R. B. McGregor of Mamaroneck, upset almost simultaneously near the red buoy off Old Greenwich Point on the second round. The crews were picked up by Mr. McGregor's steam yacht Daphne.

The course was from the stakeboat in Greenwich Harbor to and around the red buoy west of Great Captain's Island, thence to the red buoy off Old Greenwich Point, back to the starting point, and repeat.

The first boat over the line was the catboat Giggle, ably handled by the owner. She was followed by the J. C., with the owner, and John D. Barrett of the United States Lloyds and friends on board. The others crossed within the five-minute limit. The last to cross was C. T. Pierce's Dot. She walked through the fleet and finished first, but only gained second place, as she had to allow time to the others to her class. The little Alpha, owned by J. W. Gilmore, withdrew after sailing a plucky race for a few miles. The following table shows the starting and finishing time of each yacht:

Name.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.
Dot	12	49	00	3	21	30
J. C.	12	46	30	3	24	16
Lassie	12	48	25	3	40	55
Giggle	12	46	25	3	33	58
Sea Spark	12	46	48	Upset		
Zelda	12	47	55	3	32	47
Alpha	12	47	28	No finish		
Icue	12	47	40	Upset		

WITH PLENTY OF WIND.

SOME SPARS CARRIED AWAY IN THE JERSEY CITY CLUB'S REGATTA.

Some of the sturdiest seamen of the Jersey City Yacht Club were not ashamed to say yesterday afternoon that they wept copiously when they sprang from bed at daybreak to see what kind of weather was in store for their thirty-first annual regatta and found the rain coming down in torrents. At 10 o'clock both tears and rain stopped with wonderful suddenness as the sun cast a coy beam across the bay. A fine breeze sprang up from the southwest about the same time, and the oozy oinkbones at the foot of Communipaw-avenue speedily presented a bustling scene. The steamer Crystal Stream started out to pick up those who wanted to see the regatta and had not been frightened away by the heavy rains, and at 11 o'clock the brass cannon on ex-Gov. Abbett's steam launch New-Jersey gave the signal for the yachts to start.

They came over the imaginary line between the New-Jersey and a little red house on the shore at great speed and proceeded to beat out in picturesque groups beyond Bedlow's Island. Just before reaching the status the cathoat Bertie carried away her mast and the twenty-two-foot catboat Three Brothers shipped a sea that put her practically out of the race.

The sloop Gertrude, belonging to Commodore Pearson, and handled by the famous sailor Capt. Charles Barrett, was the winner in a seven-and-a-half-minute handicap, had begun to close up on the leaders, and both boats got around the buoy before the Avalon. The Mergus made an especially good turn, blanketing the Avalon, and just regaining it for a long row, for which her outwitted adversary had to wait before starting on the homeward leg.

The Avalon caught up to the Mergus and the Alex F., though, in the next three miles, and then the three boats had another nip-and-tuck struggle until the Avalon carried away her topmast. Strange to say, she sailed faster after clearing the wreck away than she did before, and notched four minutes ahead of the Alex F. and but eight minutes behind the Mergus.

The funny part of the race was the conduct of the sloop Psyche in sailing around the Class 3 course instead of her own, and thereby coming in over an hour behind the other competitor in her class.

The Emily B., sailed by her owner, Vice Commodore Leon Abbett, Jr., and carrying the Governor along with her, met a sharp squall out of the west when half way home that tore away her topmast and shronda in a twinkling. The Governor had wanted his son to buy a stronger topmast for some time, and had the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so," as the old one parted yesterday.

Some of the best sailing of the day was made by Capt. Ellsworth's youngest boy, George, who seat his little twelve-foot cat along at a pace which nearly won him the prize in the class. The judges were Capt. T. D. Harrison, Capt. A. B. Raynolds, and ex-Commodore John T. Miller, all of the Jersey City Yacht Club. Following is the official time of the races:

CLASS 3—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS 30—40 FEET.

Name	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Gertrude	11 10 00	3 03 45	4 01 06	
Mergus	11 10 00	3 23 50	4 13 50	4 06 20
Avalon	11 01 51	3 27 28	4 25 37	4 25 37
Water Witch	11 05 30	3 48 55	4 43 25	4 35 03
Emily B	11 01 20	3 59 50	4 58 30	hat mr.

CLASS 4—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS 28—30 FEET.

Alex F	11 01 00	3 39 32	4 29 80	4 29 39	
Wabasha	10 59 50	3 51 23	4 50 33	4 58 28	

CLASS 6—OPEN SLOOPS 25—32 FEET.

Knight Templar	11 02 58	2 40 06	3 37 08	3 37 08	
Psyche	11 04 35	3 52 30	4 47 55	4 41 29	

CLASS 9—CABIN CATBOATS UNDER 28 FEET.

Bessie	11 06 02	1 36 57	2 30 55	2 30 55	
Fleetwing	11 06 12	2 24 00	3 18 48	3 06 11	

CLASS 10—CATBOATS 24—30 FEET.

May F	11 06 02	1 00 47	1 54 45	1 51 26	
Square	11 07 56	1 07 11	1 59 15	1 59 15	

CLASS 11—CAT BOATS 20—24 FEET.

Alida	11 05 35	1 03 02	1 57 27	1 57 27	
Irex	11 07 20	1 07 00	1 59 40	1 57 59	
Little Aller	11 06 42	1 07 24	2 00 42	1 58 50	
Miller	11 08 52	1 24 27	2 15 35	2 08 58	

CLASS 12—CAT BOATS 18—20 FEET.

Sisters	11 06 32	1 14 47	2 08 15	2 08 15	
Triton	11 08 58	1 22 10	2 16 12	not mr.	

CLASS 13—CAT BOATS UNDER 18 FEET.

Annie Forsyth	11 06 42	1 23 32	2 16 50	2 16 50	
Dove	11 08 42	1 30 10	2 21 28	2 19 03	
Juliette	11 08 42	1 30 10	2 21 28	2 19 03	

Handsome prizes were awarded to the winner in each class. The sources were, for class 3, from the stakeboat off Bedlow's Island to Buoy 8½ and return; for classes 4 and 6, around Buoy 11 and return; class 9, around Buoy 15 and return, and for classes 10, 11, 12 and 13, twice around Robbin's Reef bell buoy and Bedlow's Island.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

ELIZABETH, N. C., Aug. 10.—Robert Parker was assassinated yesterday morning in his garden at Connelly Springs, just west of Hickory, N. C. The murderer is unknown as yet. He shot Parker from ambush and then fled.

Parker leaves a widow and two children. Several years ago, in a drunken row just outside of Monroe, Parker shot and killed a man named Stack. Parker was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and was pardoned before the expiration of his term.

At his trial Stack's brother was heard to say that he would "kill Parker yet, if it took twenty years." After Parker's release he moved to Matthews, near Charlotte, where he rose to considerable local political influence. While at Matthews an attempt was made to assassinate him. Being ambitious, Parker moved to Connelly's Springs, where there is a second-rate college, and it is said he has been studying at the college.

RIFLEMEN AT CREEDMOOR.

The matches of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor yesterday were delayed by the rain in the forenoon. The weather proved better in the afternoon and the attendance was good. The conditions for shooting were fair, with a wind which at times was very tricky. Scores were good. Following were the winners:

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
A. Stein, Co. C, 7th Regt.	24	23	47
G. S. Constable, Co. F, 13th Regt.	21	25	46
L. A. Anderson, Co I, 14th Regt.	22	24	46
R. Byars, Co. G, 22d Regt.	21	23	44
F. A. Wells, Co. H, 23d Regt.	22	22	44
G. W. Lutz, Co. G, 13th Regt.	22	22	44
O. C. Wallace, Co. I, 14th Regt.	20	23	43
J. T. Kirby, Co. A, 7th Regt.	21	22	43

MEDAL WINNERS.

George Ball, Co. F, 23d Regt.	21	25	46
G. S. Scott, Jr., Co. A, 23d Regt.	23	22	45

TENNIS AT SHREWSBURY.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 10.—An interesting lawn tennis tournament was held at Shrewsbury yesterday afternoon. The competing clubs were the Monmouth Lawn Tennis Club of Keyport and the Shrewsbury Club. The honors were carried off by the Keyport Club.

In the mixed doubles Miss Eva Hornby and Dr. Reed of Keyport beat Miss Simpson of Shrewsbury and William Hockman of Red Bank by a score of 6—1, 6—8. In the gentlemen's doubles Messrs. Kimball and White of Shrewsbury defeated Messrs. Reed and Scott of Keyport by a score of 6—2, 6—3.

Misses Simpson and Hornby played a game in the singles, which was won by the latter by a score of 6—0, 5—7, 6—2. Dr. Reed beat Harry White in the gentlemen's singles by a score of 6—1, 6—3. After the tournament a dinner was served at the residence of John Trafford.

PARSON PLEMON NOT GUILTY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—The trial of John Yelidell, alias Parson Plemon, for murder committed in 1884, has been in progress at Edgefield all day. The solicitor was assisted by Ex-Governor John C. Sheppard, who made a strong speech for the prosecution. Mr. W. C. Benet of Abbeville, closed the case with a speech of an hour's length, in which he made a strong appeal for Yelidell, saying that not he, but the state of South Carolina was on trial before the world. Judge Pressley charged the jury as to the law and sent them to their rooms. They have agreed upon a verdict of "Not guilty."

WON BY THE ATALANTAS.

CLOSE OF THE ROWING CONTESTS ON THE LAKE AT PULLMAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—There was fair weather at Pullman to-day for the close of the regatta, and, though the course was not fast, it was satisfactory. The attendance was 5,000, the largest of the meeting.

By noon it was noised about that the Bayside Club of Toronto would not row off the dead heat of yesterday with the Metropolitans of New-York. G. R. Gray, brother of John Gray, the Bayside's stroke, said emphatically that he would not allow his brother to row. The reason was obvious from a glimpse of the youngster. He was done up, and badly at that. The report that he had broken a bloodvessel was untrue, but he was in no condition to enter a boat. The action of the Metropolitans in holding the row-off of the tie over until to-day met with many kind words from the oarsmen assembled, and the judges' decision, when the Baysiders sent in their withdrawal, that the race was awarded the Metropolitans by default, thus saving them the row over the course, was received with general satisfaction.

The regular races began at 3:30 o'clock, the first event being the junior singles, with eight entries. The starters were J. Lovell, Nantilus Club, Hamilton, Ontario; D. Shea, Crescent Club, Boston; E. McKay, Jr., Argonaut Club, Toronto; F. Avery, Union Club, Chicago; C. A. Gormally, Toronto Club, Toronto; R. Cregier, Quintard Club, Chicago.

The distance was one and one-half miles, with a turn. Lovell took the water first and had a half length lead at the quarter. Avery carried the lead at the half, and Shea and Cregier had it at the three-quarters. At the turn Shea, who had been rowing a steady race, went ahead to second place, and, before his competitors knew it, was four lengths ahead. Lovell had been in front from the race, but to the disgust of his supporters, he apparently concluded to loaf. Cregier went after Shea with a spurt of forty to the minute, but the gap was too wide. In the stretch Lovell waked up and easily went forward to second. Shea crossed the line an easy winner at twenty-seven strokes to the minute, winning in 11:42½. C. A. Gormally was third, R. McKay, Jr., fourth, Roger Cregier fifth, and F. C. Avery sixth.

St. Paul and Minnesota were the favorite clubs in the junior doubles, one and one-half miles, straight away. The entries were W. Corbett, James Hendersen, Catlin Club, Chicago; J. R. Knox, H. W. Brown, Minnesota Club, St. Paul; J. R. Osborne, B. Weber, Garfield Beach Club, Salt Lake City; D. Sargent, C. M. Gusman, Owashtonong Club, Grand Rapids; O. M. Dorsey, H. M. Nelson, St. Paul Club, St. Paul.

The Owashtonong had first water, with the St. Paul second. At the quarter the five crews were well together and pulling a pretty race. Capt. St. Paul was making the pace, with thirty-four strokes to the minute, and at the half were even with the Minnesotas. Coming down the turn the Minnesotas put on two lengths between themselves and the Garfields, their nearest opponents. The Catlin crew was ten lengths behind and nearly at a standstill. Rounding the stake the St. Pauls gained a lead on the Minnesotas, but the latter caught good water and started home two lengths ahead and at the turn the nearest boat was ten lengths away.

The Sylvans and Catlins held well together, but the latter fell behind and finished a bad third. The Metropolitans' time was 10:04.

The seventh race was for six-oared barges. The starters were Pullman, Iroquois of Chicago, and Westerns of St. Louis. Such favorites were the Westerns that no money could be had against them. The Iroquois gave the St. Louis men a hot race, finishing second by a short length. The Pullmans were a poor third. Time—4:34½.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.

NORTH DAKOTA DELEGATES BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—Although the work of the North Dakota Constitutional Convention in locating the public buildings is very decidedly to the public interests of the new State, there are not wanting cities whose own aspirations for honors in this line have been nipped, and several indignation meetings have been held to denounce the work of the convention.

Grand Forks was a candidate for capital, and in a public meeting protested vigorously when Bismarck was successful, notwithstanding the fact that the removal of the capital from Bismarck would mean a financial loss to the State of not less than $500,000. Jamestown had similar longings, but a meeting called to protest was not very "indignant" when the delegates from that place appeared on the platform and explained the situation. The city is now reconciled to the result and will vote for the new Constitution with vim.

Among the buildings to be situated was the reform school, and Mayville was the successful aspirant. Portland is a little place but two miles from Mayville, and the inhabitants of the rival stirred up the people so that they held an indignation meeting to-night. Funeral dirges were played during the entire evening, and the voters united in a protest against the action of the convention. As there were forty-four delegates who voted for the permanent location of the buildings the indignant Portlanders burned that many delegates in effigy, and the meeting denounced the delegates who were said to have been sold out to the Northern Pacific Railroad and to Bismarck.

LOSSES OF MAIL MATTER.

READING, Penn., Aug. 10.—Inspector Bayard of the Post Office Department has been in Reading during the past few days investigating the great losses of mail matter suffered by merchants of this city and neighborhood. His investigation ended to-day and he left for Washington to make his report. The losses have extended over a period of six months, during which time it is said letters containing money, checks, drafts, postal notes, and money orders have disappeared by the wholesale. Some business houses lost from ten to forty pieces in the mails which reached them from New York, Philadelphia, and the West. These losses have been so enormous that the President has been in several instances personally appealed to. The officials are so much in the dark as ever, so far they non being able to locate whether the letters were stolen while in transit or after their arrival here, but it is likely that some arrests will soon be made.

ENTHUSIASTIC MR. COX

BRINGING POLITICAL NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

SURE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY—EX-CHIEF BUTTS ANGRILY RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—From his resting place at Bar Harbor, the President has announced the following appointments:

Commissioner under the Venezuelan and United States Claims Treaty—SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS of North Carolina.

Consul General at Ottawa—RICHARD G. LAY of the District of Columbia.

Consul at Toronto—CHARLES G. POPE of Missouri.

* * *

"Sunset" Cox has returned from his mid-summer trip through the new States and his exploration of the Yellowstone Park. His vacation appears to have done him good, for he comes back the picture of health, as brown as a berry, and with a large stock of fresh anecdotes for use next Winter. He is enthusiastic when he talks about the people of the Northwest and their future, and he brings political news from Washington Territory that is very acceptable to his Democratic brethren. He did not go there to talk politics, Mr. Cox says, but he kept his eyes and ears open, and he "saw and thought, and took account of things," and he is convinced that "nothing can prevent Washington from going Democratic."

He did not visit Montana, but as he is personal knowledge of the outlook there, but he is sure of the Democracy of Washington.

* * *

Major Butts, ex-chief of the army and navy supervisors' division of the Pension Office, is indignant that he should be reduced to the rank of a twelve-hundred-dollar clerk, and to show his resentment he has resigned from the service of the Government. As it is only a few weeks since he received about $3,000 as back pay and accrued pension by the help of Corporal Tanner and his fellow clerks, the Major will probably be able to keep the wolf from his door while seeking other employment.

* * *

Assistant Secretary Batchelder visited the Post Office Department to-day and had a conference with First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson in regard to the rates to be paid for Government telegraphic service pending the settlement of that question by the Postmaster General. He called attention to the difficulty of carrying out the "collect on delivery" order, recently issued in the outside service, that is at points other than Washington. There is now no fixed rate, and agents of the Government using the wires for service outside of Washington are obliged to pay what the telegraph company demands at the risk of having their accounts disallowed by the accounting officers. The bills for service between this city and other points can be held up pending a decision in the matter of rates, but other bills will have to be settled at once.

It was held by ex-Controller Lawrence that these contracts for telegraph rates when not executed at the beginning of the fiscal year for which they were made were retroactive over that period. It is a question, however, whether this view will be upheld by the present Administration, as some doubt has been cast upon the soundness of the decision. In case, however, it shall be adhered to the "mill-a-word" rate, if finally adopted, will be enforced on all services that has occurred since the expiration of the last contract. It is understood that no conclusion was reached at to-day's conference owing to the absence of the Postmaster General.

* * *

Solicitor Stephens of the Treasury Department, has been called upon to decide an interesting question in regard to the introduction into the United States of electricity generated in a foreign country. An association has established an electrical plant at Niagara Falls on the Canadian side, and proposes to extend its wires to Buffalo for purposes of illumination, &c. Before doing so, however, it desires to know whether the electrical current thus transmitted into the United States would be subject to duty or other tax. It is believed that the Solicitor will invade the question by informing the persons interested that it is contrary to the rules of the office to answer hypothetical questions of this character.

* * *

The following official changes were to-day made in the Department of the Interior:

Pension Bureau—Thomas D. Ingram of Pennsylvania, Assistant Medical Referee; William I. Woltley of Maryland, Medical Examiner; Harrison S. Harrell of Indiana, Carroll D. Judson of Ohio, Charles B. Robbins of Indiana, Frank W. Rawles of Indiana, and William M. Newell of Indiana, special examiners. Dr. V. Leonidas Russell of Tennessee, a medical examiner, has resigned.

Francis E. Storm of New-York has been appointed an assistant bookkeeper in the office of the Commissioner of Railroads.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-York.—R. H. Emery, Morrisonville, Clinton County; E. B. Fish, New-Castle, Westchester County.

Maine.—H. E. Jordan, Lisbon.

OBITUARY.

ROLLIN S. WILLIAMSON.

Rollin S. Williamson, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., died at his residence in Palatine, near Chicago, yesterday afternoon. Though he had been suffering from a complication of nervous diseases and Bright's disease for some time, it was not known that he was in immediate danger and his death was a surprise.

Judge Williamson was born at Cornwall, Addison County, Vt., May 23, 1839. His father was a farmer, and he lived on the farm until he was fourteen. Then he became a telegraph operator, and in 1856 went to Palatine, where he lived the rest of his life. He was a hard student, and while working as an operator read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. The same year he was a member of the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and at the next session served as a Senator. In the Legislature and in his practice at the bar he achieved an excellent reputation for integrity and faithful work. In 1880 he was elected a Circuit Court Judge, and was re-elected in 1887. In politics he was a Republican. Judge Williamson was married in 1859 to Miss Emma V. Squire of his native town. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

OBITUARY NOTES.

H. M. Britton, General Manager of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, died in Oswego, N. Y., yesterday, of heart disease. He was formerly identified with the Fitchburg system in Massachusetts. When the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg line was purchased from the Sloan management in 1883 Mr. Britton became its General Manager, and to his industry and ability is due the prominent position which the road has taken in the esteem of railroad and traveling circles. Last November Mr. Britton took a health trip to Europe, but received no benefit from it. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mrs. Eliza Sutton, the wealthiest resident of Peabody, Mass., and well known for her deeds of charity, died at her summer home, at Centre Harbor, yesterday, aged eighty-three years. She endowed the John Dale Sutton free public library in Peabody, Mass., with a fund of $20,000 and spent as much more equipping the same. The library contains 3,000 volumes of rare books and is a valuable annex of the Peabody Institute library. The deceased lady was prominent in local charities and a liberal giver to the Unitarian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Bayless of Cincinnati, editor of the Western *Christian Advocate*, died at Bay View, Mich., yesterday, from the effects of a carbuncle. The Doctor had been in poor health for several weeks.

J. W. Gaff, a prominent mining man of Kentucky, died at Glenwood Springs yesterday. His remains will be shipped to Cincinnati, where the deceased resided a number of years before coming to Colorado.

A. J. Lamberton, aged sixty-three years, ex-Mayor, ex-member of the Democratic State Committee, and prominent citizen, died suddenly yesterday morning at St. Peter, Minn.

The Rev. Oliver Ege, one of the most prominent ministers of Southern Pennsylvania, died at Mechanicsburg yesterday, aged ninety years.

Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlain, commanding Battery C, First United States Artillery, died at the Presidio Friday of paralysis.

MAYOR GLEASON KNOCKS A MAN DOWN.

John J. Rigge, a clerk, of 375 Third-avenue, and James Johnson of 1,835 Third avenue, New-York, were arrested last evening in Long Island City charged with assault by Mayor Gleason. They were held for examination on Tuesday by Justice Manley, who admitted them to bail. The two men met the Mayor in a saloon and invited him to drink. He refused, and they urged him all the more, following him around the barroom. Finally, harsh words were exchanged, and the Mayor knocked Rigge down and blackened his eye with a stunning left-hander. Then he had both arrested for assault.

A MISSING BUTCHER.

Frank Bulling, a butcher at 67 Adams-street, Hoboken, is missing. His wife suspects that he has gone away with a woman. A girl called on Mrs. Bulling recently, and told her that her husband had asked the visitor to elope.

"But I wouldn't, you see," she explained to the wife, "because I knew he was a married man."

Several wholesale butchers in New-York are said to be his creditors for a considerable amount.

SPRINTER PILIN DEFEATS LITTLE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 10.—Abe Pilin of this city beat James Little of Boston in a quarter of a mile run here to-day for $200 and the gate receipts. Time—0:53. About $2,000 changed hands, mostly placed at odds of 2 to 3 on Little.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

GOING TOWARD SPRINGFIELD.

HARTFORD, Aug. 10.—The plans for the Springfield extension of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Road will come before the Railroad Commissioners, for the first time, Wednesday, Aug. 14, when a hearing will take place at Terrifville, on the application of the company to build the new line. The vote to go on with the work was passed at a special meeting of the stockholders here July 9, this action being taken under a charter amendment granted by the Legislature of 1887.

The extension will start from the main line, in Sunebury, 2,000 feet east of the bridge over the Farmington River, where the great disaster occurred a few years ago, and extend through the towns of East Granby, and Suffield, to the Massachusetts line. The new line will escape through Simsbury Gap and along the West Suffield Valley, one of the most fertile and productive sections in the State. The survey by Chief Engineer Dickinson contemplate undergrade crossings at Terrifville and East Granby, and overgrade crossings at Spoodville, at the highway between East Granby and West Suffield, and along the highways through the latter place. Grade crossings will be obviated wherever it is possible to escape them.

The property owners affected by the survey in East Granby include Orville A. Calkins of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Catherine Brannigan of Jersey City, N. J.; Susan Barry of Oswego, N. Y.; Edward Green

GOVERNORS VISIT CAMP

DELIGHTED WITH THE WORK OF THE TROOPS.

GENERAL PLUVIUS IS PRESENT, AS USUAL, BUT HE DOES NOT SPOIL THE REVIEW—THE CAMP'S LAST WEEK.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 10.—The Governors have come and gone, the Twelfth Regiment and Major Chauncey's orovisionals have been supplanted by the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo and Col. Bacon's Second Provisional Battalion, and the camp begins its last week for the year.

It looked very much at 8 o'clock this morning as if the Governors would travel arpund camp in boats when they arrived. That terror to camp life—General Pluvius—brought up the heaviest forces of the week, and started in with might and main. For an hour it was scarcely possible to see objects 100 feet away, so great was the rainfall. Guard mounting came along in the midst of it, and there was nothing for the guard to do but face it. The drum corps took the place of the band and wailed forth most dismal notes during the ceremony. Every one was glad when he marched off, soaking wet, to the cheerful precincts of the guard tents. Just as they got there the old and new guard were turned out for Gen. Porter who was on the way to meet the Governors. At first it was intended to meet the distinguished guests in full dress, but the weather knocked dress coats into a cocked hat, and fatigue blouses and overcoats were substituted. All the staff officers in garrison accompanied the General. There were Col. Mory, Col. Pfeiffer, Col. McGrath, Capt. Shepherd of the Twenty-third, and Lieut. Hamilton of the Fifth Regular Artillery.

At 9:25 the two brass twelve-pound howitzers, that ought, by the way, to be rolled over the bluff and left there at the first opportunity, began the Governor's salute of seventeen guns, the formal announcement that the guests were here. The salute was fired by the detachmsut of Capt. Rasquin's Third Battery, in charge of Sergt. Laing, and the boys did it well. The guard was again turned out, the assembly was sounded, and by the time the five carriages had unloaded their occupants at the farmhouse the companies were formed in their respective streets. A more distinguished body of men has never visited the camp at one time. They were all good Republicans, and most of them Cornell Republicans of the good old days of the Republican Party, when Conkling, Arthur, and Cornell occupied the positions now held by Thomas C. Platt, Frank Hiscock, and Warner Miller.

The men who attracted most attention were Fire Alarm Foraker, Governor of Ohio, and James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, both veterans of the war, the former a private soldier wearing the badge of the Grand Army, the other a full-rank Major-General, with the Loyal Legion button adorning his coat. Both wore frock coats, high hats, dark trousers, black cravats, and in the case of Gov. Beaver, cruetees. Then there was ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, under whose management the distinguished guests had been brought together, tall, hot so heavy as in the days when he ran the machine, with the same old stoop, freshly-shaven face, and searching eye. Then came the tall, stooping form of ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, who was Gen. Grant's first Secretary of the Treasury, and who enjoys as heavy a practice as any lawyer at Washington. Gen. Porter, townsend, belonging to a family of soldiers, who was Gen. Morgan's Adjutant General before the war, and occupied the same position under Gov. Coroell, was here, too. It was through the influence of headquarters that the State Camp was instituted in 1882, when Mr. Cornell was Governor and Townsend Adjutant General. He says a great change has occurred in the Guard since those days, and takes as much pride in the camp today as he did then.

Gen. Henry A. Barnum, who never saw service in the National Guard, but saw enough during the war to last an ordinary man a lifetime, was very anxious to know of Col. Story how he managed to run the whole business alone so well. Judge Robertson came along because he lives in Westchester County and the camp was in his district. He was very much disappointed because the Bald Eagle of Westchester should happen to be in the Adirondacks seventy-five miles away from telegraphic communication. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes explained to Charles E. Cornell, the son of the ex-Governor, and Col. Forsker's son what a great institution the National Guard of the State of New-York. In a little group stood Stephen G. Clarke, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and William L. Bostwick, former Canal Appraiser, two of Gov. Cornell's oldest and stanchest friends, and Stephen Smith.

Gen. Porter offered his guests a luncheon, but they berged off with the explanation that they would reach Vice President Morton's by 1:30, but he could give them what the Vice President could not, a military review, not to be surpassed in this State or any other. The ground was soggy, and when Adjt. Jesup, with the regimental guides, advanced to the color line the party trooped out in the centre of the parade ground.

The twelve companies formed in beautiful style. Col. Barber was to command, and Lieut. Col. Dowd and Major Chauncey were in their places. The regiment was unmistakably on its mettle, and went through the manuel better than it has done at any time during the week. So pleased in fact was he with it that he never excelled, although a few of the officers of the provincials were slow in saluting. Govs. Foraker and Beaver, who stood at the right and a few feet in advance of Gens. Porter and Townsend and ex-Gov. Cornell, observed as the troops marched by. The most brilliantly executed movement of the season was that of "left front into line." The companies had kept their distances perfectly and came together with a precision that brought from Gov. Foraker "Superb, superb!" Gov. Beaver expressed the proper admiration for the troops and afterward for the camp.

Time was creeping on. The troops had to pack up, police the camp, get their dinner, and move out, and the Governors had to inspect the camp and return by 1:30. The Governors and their friends jumped into carriages and were driven slowly through the camp, which, although clean as a whistle, could not show to as great advantage as on any other day in the week, when everything was arranged according to regulations. They were delighted with what they saw, however—a camp better arranged and better maintained than any other in the country.

In driving down to the Hook the party stopped at Capt. Green's seacoast battery. "It is a pity," said Gen. Pennsylvania, that Pennsylvania cannot have one of these works. The law provides that only those States that have a seacoast to protect are entitled to them. In all other requirements we are there, but that one clause kills us."

When they reached Roa Hook the party found the provincial battalion reeting on their arms and waiting for their train to come along and start them homeward. There all the visitors assured every one that Gov. Cornell's little party had no political significance, that it was only a friendly tribute to Gen. Barnum and another to Gov. Foraker, who graduated from Cornell University in 1868. "It is the Governor's way of doing things for his friends," exclaimed Mr. Roe Wick. "Why, what politics could come along now?"

"But preparations can be made now for politics that will come along three years from now," was ventured.

Some one asked one of the party why no speeches were made last night.

"Cornell men never believe in making speeches. We just had the guests circulate around the table and kept everybody moving."

At 11:40 the Chicago express brought up at the station, and the party entered the Wagner car Ulrica, which had been chartered for them. In it were seated ex-Senator J. W. Hoyeradt, who was Paymaster General on Gov. Cornell's staff; Judge Horace Russell, who was Judge Advocate General, and Uncle "Dick" Crowley of Lockport, who had joined the early train, and who in his strong political days was a famous Cornell man. There was a huge pile of soldiery haggage to take aboerd, and at 11:50 the train bowled off toward Rhinebeck, where the Vice President was waiting to meet the party.

The Twelfth's last night in camp was very quiet. There was no roystering. The regiment has certainly made a great reputation for itself this week and its officers are very proud. The regiment went to camp with 476 men, and left with 572; the provisionals arrived with 223 and went out with 225, one of the best records in the history of the camp.

It was surprised this afternoon. Its relief, the Seventy-fourth, from Buffalo, was not due until 2:30 o'clock, but the sound of a drum and fife was heard and the Seventy-fourth's advance guard was seen marching up from the Hook. The Long Branch had arrived at 11:30. The assembly was beaten just as the officers of the Twelfth were dining, paying their farewell visit to Gen. Porter. By 1:45 the right of the column of the Seventy-fourth had reached the summit of the hill and the Twelfth was then just forming on the color line. As it marched out it passed the Middletown separate company, which got in at 2:30 and stacked arms in the rear of the guard tents.

Col. Bacon, who will be in command of the troops next week, ranking Col. Johnson of the Seventy-fourth, selected his staff from his old regiment, the Twenty-third, as follows: Adjt. Capt. George E. Hamlin; Quartermaster and Commissary—William P. Pickett; Sergeant Major—F. A. Wilson. His battalion will number 400 men, consisting of the separate companies from Auburn, Elmira, Middletown, Oneonta, and Hoosick Falls. The battalion numbers 100 more than the regiment, which brings into camp but seven companies. There was some question as to where the colors should be placed in dress parade. The battalion is entitled to colors and the regiment is supplied with colors. The provisionals will form the right wing. If the colors were given to the battalion a manifest injustice would be done to the regiment by depriving it of what it was rightly entitled to by law. On the other hand, if the colors were allowed to remain in the centre company of the regiment the longer line of the battalion would throw the colors too far to the left. Gen. Porter compromised the matter by transferring the regimental colors to the first company of the regiment, a little closer to the centre of the line.

In speaking to-day of the work done in camp by the troops this Summer, Gen. Porter said that the assistance he had received from Lieut. Hamilton of the Fifth regular artillery was of incalculable value to the National Guard. Lieut. Hamilton is a recognized authority in the regulary army on military matters, and the books he has written have had a very large sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"The Love Story," by Pierre Leoleroq, will have its first performance in this country at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre a week from to-morrow night. It was played for a short time at the Vaudeville Theatre in London. The principal incidents of the play are thus described: A London bank manager and a novelist sue for the hand of a young lady who has come into a large fortune, and by an unworthy trick the former convinces the lady that his rival is animated by mercenary motives alone. So, lowering the novelist, the heroine is entrapped into a loveless marriage with the banker. On the first day of their honeymoon the banker and his bride fall in with the novelist in a Welsh village, and the lady, having already learned how she has been duped, boldly asks her former suitor to save her from her detestable husband. The latter, as it happens, is in a mood to compromise, for having indiscreetly robbed the bank before leaving London, he finds himself being tracked by the police. Escape is impossible, however, and the pulprit blows out his brains with a revolver. Shortly afterward the bride enters the darkened room where the dead man is lying, and, in grouping for matches, accidently fires off another chamber of the revolver, with the result that she believes herself guilty of her husband's death. The novelist then enters, and seeing that appearances are against the lady, pledges himself to be his rival's murderer. The cast will be as follows: Paul Falshawe, Otis Skinner; Charles Marchmont, Frazer Coulter; William Bremerton, William Ranous; William Trett, John E. Ince; George Bescoby, Charles Kidd; Groves, Francis Livingston; Sergeant Jones, Harry Tansly; Mrs. Falshawe, Mrs. Walter Lepox, Jr.; Mrs. Jones, Marian Earle; Mary, Gertrude Dawes; Madaline Booth, Adelaide Moores.

"Fernolif," the drama by William Haworth, which will be tried at the Union-Square Theatre Sept. 9, treats of the romance of life during the civil war. A faint idea of its quality may be obtained from the following summary of its incidents: Tom Hewins, the hero, the mainstay of the family, is drafted, and his brother Jim goes as his substitute. Willard Hilton, the rejected suitor of Tom's wife, brings false news of Jim's desertion, which nearly crazes Dad Hewine, the father, and sends Tom to the front. Then comes news of Tom's death, and when two years are supposed to have elapsed Tom's wife consents to marry Willard. On their wedding eve Tom and Jim return, the former from Andersonville Prison, the latter covered with glory and wearing the shoulder straps of a Captain. Willard is called away by a telegram, and there is a happy reunion of the family. Willard returns, is forgiven by Tom, but commits suicide by flinging himself from a cliff.

"The Headless Man," a farce by F. C. Burnand, was lately tried by Mr. Wyndham at the Criterion Theatre in London. The *Athenæum* says the piece was written years ago by Mr. Burnand, in collaboration with the late George Rose, (Arthur Sketchley.) The hero is a familiar impersonage on the stage, the *tête de linotte*, the Lelie of Molière, the Marrail of Dryden, the Marplot of Mrs. Centlivre. His le Sam Hedley, member of a firm of solicitors, who gets business and personal affairs sadly confused by his hungry, searching eye. The unfortunate of his practical partner. The piece is said to be bright in spots, but very thin, and to have no logical dénouement.

The return of some of the principals who have been absent to the east of." The Brigands" has served to increase the receipts during the past week, and during this week has been crowded every night. Mr. Rudolph Aronson has returned from Paris, and has prepared a very interesting programme for the commemoration of the one hundredth performance of the operetta on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21. The annual midsummer musical festival will be celebrated on the roof garden on the same evening. The sale of seats for this occasion begins to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Saturday matinées will be reenmed on next Saturday, Aug. 17.

Mr. W. H. Thompson, an eccentric comedian of undoubted skill, will play the part of Danny Groodge, a comic character, in "Mankind," at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre Aug. 19. The play wes written by George Conquest and Paul Merritt, and Conquest acted Groodge in London. When "Mankind" was first done in this country, Sept. 6, 1852, in a prefatory season at Daly's Theatre, Charles Leclerq did the character, and was warmly praised for his work.

"Bric-à-Brac," a musical and acrobatic farce, by the author of "Zig-Zag," will be produced at Tony Pastor's Theatre next Saturday night. The scene of the last act of this piece is laid in the wilds of Africa, and a party of American merry-makers, carried thither by a runaway balloon, are rescued from extraordinary perils by the agents of "the greatest show on earth," in search of living curiosities.

Mr. Mansfield returned to the city from Sayhrook Point one day last week to examine candidates for his company, but ran away from Old Humpity again as soon as possible. He will open [illegible] September 30 to begin the rehearsals of "Richard III.," which will last for six weeks. Robert Buchanan is writing two new plays for Mr. Mansfield, one on a historical subject.

"Hands Across the Sea," an Adelphi melodrama, will be produced in this country for the first time Aug. 31, in Philadelphia, and will be presented at the Standard Theatre in this city Sept. 16. The cast will include W. J. Ferguson, Gustavus Levick, John C. Buckstone, and Edna Carey. Henry Pettitt, the author, is coming from England to superintend the production.

The cast of "Lord Chumley" at the Lyceum Theatre a week from to-morrow night will include, besides Mr. H. Bothern, Messrs. C. B. Bishop, Rowland Buckstone, Cyril Scott, Walter Craven, T. C. Valentine, and Tully Marshall, and Misses Charlotte T. Hell, Anne O'Neill, Etta Hawkins, and Kate Pattison.

"Shenandoah," by Bronson Howard, which was done at the Boston Museum last season, and has almost been entirely rewritten, will be performed for the first time in New-York at the Star Theatre Sept. 9. The events of this play occur in Charleston, S. C., the Shenandoah Valley, and Washington City.

Mr. Daly's comedians are now enjoying a well-earned rest. They will not have to act again until the Winter season begins at Daly's Theatre, early in October. Mr. and Mrs. Daly and Miss Rehan sailed on the Servia yesterday to spend a four weeks' vacation in London and Paris.

Arthur Rehan has received the right from Augustin Daly to present the Daly playe next season in all the principal cities. Mr. Rehan's tours have, hitherto, included only the smaller cities. But McIntosh has become a member of his company.

One Jank-Hoe, illusionist and equilibrist of Japan, will give an entertainment at the Union-Square Theatre next Wednesday night, assisted by Omene, a Circassian lady of surpassing beauty. Jank-Hoe is said to have a European reputation.

The author of "Natural Gas," H. Grattan Donnelly, has made a new piece which he calls "Mamma," and which will be started "on the road" Sept. 7, with Frank Deshon, Amy Amee, and Della Fox in important characters.

Nell Warner, well remembered in New-York as a "heavy" actor of the old school, has lately had a benefit in San Francisco, acting Sir Giles Overreach, John Jack and J. J. Wallace were in the cast of Massinger's play.

Neil Burgess has entirely recovered from the injries he received lately, and will do "The County Fair" "on the road" during the engagements of Helen Dauvray and Clara Morris at the Lyceum and Standard Theatres.

"The Lion and the Lamb" will hold the stage at the Bijou Theatre for another week, and then Mr. Rosenquest's regular season will begin with the engagement of Herrmann's vandevilles.

Mr. Joseph Levy has arrived in New-York from San Francisco to attend to the preparations for the engagement at Edwin Booth and Helena Modjeska at the Broadway Theatre.

The Windsor Theatre will be reopened tomorrow night when Agnes Herndon will appear there in a melodrama called "La Belle Marie."

Gense's operetta, "The Royal Middy," will be sung by Mr. Ambert's German troupe at Terrace Garden on the first three days of this week.

"Paola," the latest operetta of the authors of "Erminie," will have a run of six weeks at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, beginning Aug. 26.

"The Profligate," by Pinero, and "That Doctor Cupid," by Robert Buchanan, will both be done at the Boston Museum next season.

The season will begin at Niblo's next Saturday night, when Boiosey Kiraly will produce his new ballet spootacle, "Aptiope."

The burlesques of "Bandittl" and "Monte Cristo, Jr." will be presented every night at Koster & Bial's concert hall.

A roof garden is to be placed on the Academy next season, and it will be opened to the public in the Summer of 1890.

Thiron of the Comédie Française, has been obliged by ill-health to retire permanently from the stage.

Mme. Janauschek, who is now in Boston, intends to act again during the approaching season.

The new Gilnert and Sullivan operetta will be finished in October.

"Bootles's Baby" continues at the Madison-Square Theatre.

"Clover" successfully holds the stage at Palmer's Theatre.

"The Oolah" is still prosperous at the Broadway Theatre.

THE WORK OF BURGLARS.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 10.—Early yesterday morning burglars entered the grocery store of Giles B. Olmstead in Wilton, and besides obtaining apont a hundred dollars in money, carried away cigars, tobacco, and other articles. Last night the same gang, it is supposed, broke into the office of Lee's cotton factory in Westport, and blowing on the safe door, secured greenbacks and silver amounting to about $138. Other valuables were also taken, including many important papers of the company.

NAMED AFTER KANSAS CITY.

A NEW IRON COASTING STEAMER LAUNCHED FROM ROACH'S YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The new steamship Kansas City was launched from Roach's ship yard, at Chester, at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of many distinguished persons from New-York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and elsewhere. As the vessel gracefully glided from the ways into the water Miss Alice Moore, daughter of George T. Moore of Kansas City, broke a bottle of California champegne over the bow and gave her the nema of the upoming Western city. The launch was successful in every respect.

Three special cars, loaded with people, came from New-York, containing a party of twenty from Kansas City, who came East in honor of the christening of the vessel after that city. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Moore and their daughter, Miss Alice, the others from Kansas City were: Mayor J. J. Davenport and wife, L. E. Irwin and wife, W. H. Seeger and wife, D. P. Thomson and wife, J. B. Lawrence and wife, Frank Hart and wife, William M. Reid, R. W. Lovell, Ira Fason, Miss Faxon, and J. F. Rinbards. They left Kansas City last Sunday, going by rail to Savannah, and to New-York by steamship. The party is traveling in charge of J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Missouri Railroad.

Among those who came from New-York with the Kansas City folks were Capt. Lefevre of the Ocean Steamship Company, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Weed, William Roland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Schuyler, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Dwyer, John R. Whittaker, Miss Paulding of Poughkeepsie, and Capt. Lochlan of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah. Among others who witnessed the launch were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Vance, Mayor Coates, Mr. and Mrs. William Price, Lewis T. Crozier of Chester, Frank Denney, United States Navy, Mrs. John R. Roach and the Misses Roach, James S. Boubright, H. G. Parker, James T. Hargan of Cramp's, C. H. Simonds, and J. R. Mnch.

After the launch of the big iron ship the guests were taken to the fine frame building and feasted, and then shown arnund the large yard with its abundant activity and other evidences of the resuscitated pecuniary vitality of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works.

The Kansas City, the new steel-plated screw passenger steamer which is soon to take a place in the fleet of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, is the tenth ship whiph the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding Company has constructed for the Savannah Line, and may safely be said to be the finest of the lot, both in the qualities which go to make up the comfort of passengers and in those which make a swift and good sea boat. She has ample room for 236 passengers, divided as follows: First-class, 116; intermediate, 60; steerage, 60. She has three decks, with an upper or hurricane deck extending the full width of the ship, fore and aft. The hull is built entirely of steel plates, with iron and steel beams, forgings, &c., and is divided into five water-tight compartments. The entire construction was under the rules of the United States Standard Steamship Owners, Builders, and Underwriters' Association, to class A1 for twenty years.

The dimensions of the Kansas City are: Length over all, 346 feet; breadtn of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold to top of spar deck, 27 feet 6 inches. The main saloon for first-class passengers is on the spar deck. It is 124 feet long by 34 feet wide, and is forward end, occupying a space of 124 feet long by 34 feet wide, and fitted up as a dining saloon. Buffets of exquisite design and workmanship ornament thie end of tha apartment. From the after end of this main saloon the grand stairway ascends to the "Social Hall," on the upper deck. This hall is a handsome room 112 feet long and 28 feet wide, lighted by a dome-shaped skylight 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. Both this hall and the main saloon are richly finished in an effective design of panel work of satin wood, prima vara, and sycamore. The furniture of the Social Hall is of a style to corrspond harmoniously with the richly-polished woodwork.

Eighteen large staterooms, toilet rooms, and bath rooms are on ths spar deck aft of the grand stairway. From the Social Hall open 22 state rooms and on the upper deck, forward of the hall, are 16 more rooms and a smoking room. The saloon for the use nf intermediate passengers is on the forward end of the spar deck, and is 56 feet long and 32 feet wide, with 14 state rooms, smoking room, and toilet rooms. This saloon is neatly fipished in pine.

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The commercial congress to assemble in Washington in October next, at which I am glad to know Chili has already decided to be represented, must be productive of much good. It will give to the people of North and South America an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other's opinions, aspirations, productions, and requirements, and by creating and fostering closer commercial relations must tend to their mutual advancement and serve the best interests of both. Animated as both our peoples are by the same indomitable spirit of progress and the acquisitive love of country, there is one sentiment which will, I feel assured, find a responsive echo in the heart of every patriotic citizen of Chili, as well as of the United States, and that sentiment is America for Americans, not South America for North Americans, but the wealth, resources, prosperity, progress, and honor of each one of our American nationalities for its own people, all of which are identified with the advancement of the greatness and glory of our Americal brotherhood. In this spirit the United States extends her most cordial greeting to her sister republic of Chili.

THE SELECT AND CHOICE

TWO FAT STAKES RUN FOR AT MONMOUTH YESTERDAY.

ONAWAY WINS THE FIRST AND TENNY CAPTURES THE SECOND—BRITANNIC WINS THE MIRAGE STAKES.

Mnoliaginous weather, a track that was heavy on top and greasy underneath, and every treacherone sort of track to run on, were the conditions existing for the race meeting at Monmouth Park yesterday. The programme for the day as originally made up was one that offered tempting things in the way of sport, but the wretched condition of the track resulted in a very liberal amonnt of scratching, whipb reduced the size of the fields materially. Nevertbless, the sport was good as a whole, and proved a bonanza to the very slick Pulsifer crowd, who pulled off victories in both stake events with Onaway and Tanny, won a maiden two-year-old race with Ralph Bayard, and ran second in the selling race with Houseatonic. As they backed their horses in the dribbling fashion they find most profitable and held the horses ont in their own hook, that of Black & Co., they must have made a large amount of money during the day.

The heavy track resulted in a pretty liberal lot of scratching for the opening race, a sweepstakes of a mile, for which twelve horse had accepted the weights, though but five came to the post. It was the liveliest kind of a race, for there were "tips" on all the quintet as sure winners. The Honig party, it was asserted, were to ent Endurer loose, the Emotion party were sure of a walk-aver, and Mr. Galway's friends felt confident that Rupert would do the trick. Mr. Street was confident that Niagara was good enough to win, and was astonished because his horse went back in the betting rather suspiciously. So he complained to the presiding judges, who accordingly cautioned young Mosier that he must ride Niagara to win, and ride him he did. Bnt Niagara wasn't able to win at this. The race for about a half mile was only at half speed, and even at that, Rupert was in such poor condition that he went out of it. The other five, not in hammer-and-tongs style, however, clear to the end, and all of them were ridden ont under the whip before Emotion could land the prize, she winning by only a half length from Endurer, who was only a nose ahead of Niagara, the latter a half length way in the rear, being as sharp a one as has been seen at Monmouth this year. Endurer ehonld have won, but his jockey was paying too much attention to Niagara at the finish, and too little to Emotion.

The Select Stakes, for two year-olds, proved a surprise party to tha talsut, who had once more made Cayuga the favorite. Onaway, who was, with Druidess, the second choice in the betting, won the race after a hard run in slow time by a length and a half from Cayuga, which seemed to he due to the fact that Hayward began his run with the favorite of the Morris trio just a trifle too late. Cayuga, as usnal, was slow to get into his stride when the horses were sent away to an excellent start. He persisted in keeping in the rear with his stable companion, Starlight, was heading the head off from Senator Hearst's colt Ballarat, who went into the lead while the first two furlongs of the race were being run. The pair ran themselves out in about a half mile, and then Onaway and Banquet went up and ran into the front, Cayuga chasing them when they got into tha stretch. When the lot actually got into the fight for the stakes Barnes applied pressnre to Onaway, who responded gamely and went on with an unexpected burst of speed and won as stated, Bayward staying for the first time in the handsome room 112 feet long and 28 feet wide, lighted by a dome-shaped skylight 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. Both this hall and the main saloon are richly finished in an effective design of panel work of satin wood, prima vara, and sycamore. The furniture of the Social Hall is of a style to corrspond harmoniously with the richly-polished woodwork.

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$500 to second. One mile and a half. Time—2:45.
D. T. Pulsifer's h. c. Tanny, by Rayen d'Or-Belle of Maywood, 117 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
S. S. Brown's b. g. J. A. B., 117.....(Hayward) 2
J. D. Wilmerding's ch. c. Tenny, 118.....(Garrison) 3
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, 117..(Garrison) 4
Betting.—To win—Against Tanny, 4 to 5; J. A. B., 2 to 1; Longstreet, 15 to 1, and Tomboy, 12 to 1.
For place—Against Tenny, 2 to 1; J. A. B., 1 to 2; Longstreet, 4 to 5, and Tomboy, 12 to 5.
Won by five lengths; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750 for maiden two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19¼.
F. G. Stanley's br. c. Ralph Bayard, by Monsoovy-Imperatrice, 113 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
D. D. Withers's chestant colt, by Kingfisher-Maxima, 113.....(Taylor) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. f. Frailty, 110...
(Littlefield) 3
Ozone, 113, and Sam Morse, 113, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against the Maxim colt, 9 to 5; Ralph Bayard, 2 to 1; Frailty and Sam Morse, 6 to 1 each, and Ozone, 8 to 1.
For place—Against the Maxim colt, 7 to 10; Ralph Bayard, 8 to 5; Frailty and Sam Morse, 2 to 1 each; Ozone, 2½ to 1.
Won by a half length; one length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:55⅗. No bid for the winner.
P. Weber's b. g. Vendetta, 4 years, by Sensation-Stiletto, 90 pounds, $500.....(Weber) 1
D. T. Pulsifer's b. h. Houseatonic, 6,

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NOTICES.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, stationary temperature.

Law officers are sometimes asked to decide questions which to the unofficial lay mind seem to answer themselves. The Attorney General of this State has just informed the Superintendent of Banking, at his request, that the reports of banks are public records, and people who are interested in what they contain have the right to inspect them and to receive certified copies on paying the proper fees for copying. It would seem as though it were unnecessary to inform any public official that banks are required to make reports of their condition for the benefit of the public, and not merely for his information. The requirement is intended to protect the interests of those having dealings with the banks and to afford assurance of their stability and security. If the information contained in reports were only for the Superintendent's use, and to be given out or withheld according to his discretion or convenience, it would not serve the purpose intended. It seems to be difficult for public officers to appreciate the full significance of the fact that they are public "servants" and not masters within their official domain.

The Interior Department has not acted too promptly in requesting Secretary PROCTOR to take measures to prevent a rush of settlers upon the lands which the Sioux are to sell. Even before the commission began its work it was said that the left bank of the Missouri between the Big Cheyenne and White Rivers, opposite one of the great tracts to be thrown open, showed the canvas-topped wagons of emigrants waiting for a chance to get into this new Promised Land. The angle in the southeast of the reservation, between the Niobrara and the Missouri, may also need the attention of the troops, as it is a coveted spot, and the Rosebud Agency, to which it has hitherto belonged, is far distant, so that no unpleasant encounters with the Sioux need be feared. The experience of Oklahoma shows that in spite of the risk of losing all right to make a lawful entry by premature intrusion upon the lands to be opened, foolish people will go in with the hope of getting an unfair advantage over their neighbors. The bargain with the Sioux having been well concluded, they should have no cause of complaint from the invasion of their lands before the time agreed upon.

Foreign gentlemen with or without titles are likely to find very little sympathy for any losses they may incur in gambling houses at American watering places, and very little help in recovering money of which they consider themselves defrauded. In most of the States of the Union gambling houses are under the ban of the law and can be operated only in violation of its provisions. The law makes no distinction between "honest" and dishonest methods in these places, and undertakes to protect nobody in gambling. It will not aid any one in recovering gambling debts or compel him to pay such, or concern itself with the alleged frauds of the prohibited business. Neither will public sentiment sympathize with the grievances of those who take the risks and chances of the gaming table in violation of the law of the land and then claim that they have been cheated. It is more likely to declare that it served them right, and that if they deal with sharpers and violators of the law they must expect to be fleeced. Gambling may be a gentlemanly diversion for diplomatic officers and Barons in European countries, but in this country it is regarded as a disreputable vice.

We have not seen in any of the Pennsylvania Republican papers an explanation of the failure of the recent State Convention to put into its platform a resolution denouncing Trusts and similar combinations. Before the convention was held the delegates were urged by the Philadelphia *Press* and *Bulletin*, and possibly by other journals, to pass such a resolution in order that the people of the country might clearly understand that the "foremost champions of protection" were "resolutely opposed" to all combinations designed to suppress competition in industries directly affected by tariff duties. The platform adopted was a long one, but the delegates could not find room in it for the suggested declaration of hostility. Perhaps the influence of the Philadelphia Republican journals was overcome by the labors of the Protective Tariff League, for this powerful organization now advertises its belief that the combinations complained of are good things, and likens the opposing opinions of the New-York *Tribune* to "the mischievous harangues of an irresponsible demagogue."

The mob that hooted Judge STEPHEN at the close of the Mayhrick trial seems to represent a very large section of English opinion, as will be seen from the account our London correspondent cables of the excitement about the case and the efforts making in the woman's behalf. It is to be borne in mind that the trial has aroused a class feeling, largely because the prisoner's counsel has been an eminent forensic advocate of the Irish cause. It is not to be supposed that a mob hoots a Judge because it has analyzed the evidence for itself, and found his conclusions revolting to right reason. Whether Judge STEPHEN'S view of the evidence is right or wrong cannot much affect the public opinion, which is really only feeling. Nevertheless, the pardon which efforts are now making to procure would be an official rebuke to the conduct of the Judge as well as an act of grace, and the granting of it will be stubbornly resisted for that reason.

The growing authority of MATAAFA is shown by the news from Samoa, which says that the police selected by him have full charge of Apia, and that he has also appointed native judges, both for the town and the island districts, while the police of TAMASESE have been compelled to disband. It is apparent that the natives, as soon as relieved in a measure from foreign influence, not only come to an agreement, but are able to maintain peace, even under an anomalous condition of affairs, in which the possession of lawful sovereignty is left unsettled. It is also made evident that, as our Consular authorities have always insisted, TAMASESE represents a minority of the natives and has been kept in his place only by German aid. The contingency now suggested in which he might nevertheless retain his authority, namely, a division in the patriot ranks between MATAAFA, their actual leader, and MALIETOA, their exiled leader, soon to be restored, is not likely to happen. An agreement might easily be made by which one of the two should be King and the other Vice King, with right of succession; or should it be deemed wise to conciliate the powerful family which TAMASESE represents by making him Vice King, still the common interests of the patriots would lead them to avoid a quarrel between the rival claims of MALIETOA and MATAAFA by which German influence would profit.

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES.

Whatever method is adopted for raising the necessary funds for the World's Fair of 1892, there ought not to be the least difficulty in securing the amount needed. We do not presume that mere patriotism and public spirit would lead to sufficient contributions to meet the expense, but important and wholesome as is the sentiment excited and gratified by such an undertaking, it has also a very practical side, and there is no doubt that for the community and the nation it would prove a most profitable investment. It is a thing that will pay, if that must be regarded as the controlling consideration in everything American.

We calculate that for the largest and most attractive international exhibition ever held on the face of the earth the outlay will have to be at least $15,000,000. There are plenty of men in this town any one of whom could raise the entire capital and would be glad to do it if he could secure to himself one-fourth of the direct and indirect profit, to say nothing of the permanent benefit to industry and trade that must come from the stimulus of such an exhibition. The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was held sixteen years prior to the time for the Columbus celebration in New-York and in the midst of a period of financial depression and hard times. The population of the local community in which it was held, a consideration of no small importance, was scarcely one-fourth of that which will exist in 1892 about the waters of New-York Bay and the connecting streams. The number of visitors at Philadelphia, counting by the admissions to the grounds, was just short of 10,000,000 for the six months. In New-York, sixteen years later, there is every reason to anticipate three times the number, especially if general prosperity should continue in the land. Now it is not unlikely that the direct receipts from visitors at the Exposition grounds, and for such privileges of accommodation and traffic as may be disposed of, together with the value of such permanent structures as may be provided and the material left at the end of the exhibition, will cover nearly or quite the whole expense. A direct dividend as well as a return of the principal invested is a possibility, but should not be counted upon, and a deficit should not be regarded as a loss.

But all this matter of direct expenditures and receipts is a pleayune affair compared to the indirect benefits in the immediate pecuniary sense. Suppose there should be, say, 25,000,000 admissions. This would represent repeated visits of the residents of New-York and vicinity and of visitors who remained here several days; but counting visitors from a distance by each day's visit their number would probably not fall below ten to fifteen millions, and the money they would leave could hardly average less than $5 each. Taking that somewhat sordid look at the matter, we can readily see that somebody is going to pick up a large profit. Local transportation companies, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and enterprising shopkeepers of all sorts would, without availing themselves of any hint the legitimate opportunities of the occasion, have a thriving season. Aside from the consideration of what would be directly spent by visitors in the city, the bringing of millions of passengers and vast amounts of merchandise for the exhibition would give a lively and profitable season to transportation companies. The expenditure of this $15,000,000 or so of capital would in one way or another bring at least ten times the amount to the various interests that would be affected.

More than all, the exhibition of the skill and handiwork, the manual and intellectual achievements of all sections of the country, in comparison with those of other countries, would afford a stimulus to enterprise and industry, present suggestions for trade and open ways for future profit and advantage that would be incalculable. The benefit would continue to accrue for years to come as a return for a relatively small investment. Now, some of these returns for the initial outlay would be so remote and contingent as to afford little direct incentive for contributing to the enterprise as a financial investment. But there are commercial and industrial interests which would be so directly and immediately benefited, which can so confidently count upon a return for the outlay, that they could well afford to raise the full amount necessary simply as an investment for their own direct profit. There is scarcely an interest in this great centre of manufacturing and trade—transportation companies by land and water, banking institutions, trading establishments, hotels, industrial and commercial organizations—which does not hold such a close relation to an enterprise of the kind as to see clearly what a gain it would be to itself.

When all this is considered, there seems to be no reason for relying upon public appropriations for anything but the direct part which Government—municipal, State, and national—may take on its own account in the exhibition itself. If no appropriation for the general expense of the undertaking is asked for, it will be easier to get all the legislation necessary to sanction and facilitate its operation, and an adequate display by the Governments themselves of what they have to show. A well-considered financial scheme, in which the opportunity will be given to subscribe for small or large amounts in the certificates or securities of the permanent organization, would be pretty sure to bring out promptly all the funds required. Every contributor would become a stockholder or bondholder in the enterprise, with a direct interest in its success, and thousands of them would feel entirely secure of liberal returns upon the investment, even though not a dollar of their subscriptions were to be paid back. Only a well-devised and well-managed financial plan is needed to make sure of the funds.

SECTARIAN EDUCATION.

During the past week there have been at least three school elections in this State in which the issue was avowedly religious—one in Rondout, one in Sing Sing, and one in West Chester. The Roman Catholics were arrayed on one side and the Protestants on the other. In two of the elections the question was whether Roman Catholics or Protestants should be chosen teachers, and in both these the Roman Catholics were successful. In the third case, which directly involved only the choice of a Trustee, they were defeated.

It is scarcely credible that this religious issue should have been raised in all these places at once spontaneously and without the instigation of some central authority. It is very deplorable that it should have been raised at all, and the men who are responsible for having raised it, whether or not they are good Catholics or good Protestants, were certainly ill advised. It is no secret that the Roman Catholic hierarchy desires, and for many years has desired, to have its parochial schools supported, in whole or in part, out of the proceeds of public taxation. In this attempt it has not succeeded and is not likely to succeed directly. If, however, it can acquire possession of the common schools, and have them taught by Roman Catholics chosen for the purpose because they are Roman Catholics, or, as in one of the cases upon which we are commenting, by "Franciscan Brothers," they will be parochial schools in all but in name, and will serve the same purpose of nurseries for the Roman Catholic Church.

Now, whether or not this purpose be laudable in itself, it is not the purpose for which the common schools were instituted, nor for which in a country that has no established Church the money of the taxpayers can lawfully be taken. The State educates its children for the purely civic purpose of self-preservation. It aims to give them so much knowledge as shall enable them intelligently to discharge the duties of citizenship, and as shall put them in the way of earning their own livings. In these respects the common school system has not only justified itself, but it is one of the successes and the glories of the country. The proportion of its pupils who come either to the almshouse or to prison is infinitesimal. Whoever desires to add to this secular education a course of religious instruction is at liberty to do so, at his own expense, to as many pupils as he can gather. Religious instruction may be administered in families, in Sunday schools, or in parochial schools, but the public money must not be used in its administration.

This is the ground upon which all the friends of the common schools should take their stand. If they contend for the absolute secularization of public instruction, their position is unassailable, and they will be joined by all Catholics and all Protestants who are loyal American citizens. In a community which is entirely of one mind about religion there can be no objection to simple religious exercises of which all approve. But so soon as a single taxpayer objects to these they should be omitted. Unfortunately there are a large number of Protestants whose zeal is more conspicuous than their discretion, who desire to turn the common school system into a Protestant propaganda, and thus do what they can to justify the opposing attempt to turn it into a Catholic propaganda. These unwise persons join in the cry against "godless", schools, a cry which is simply silly by whomsoever it is raised. They talk as if there were a Protestant method, a Catholic method and a third or "godless" method of teaching the three R's, the fact being that it is quite impossible to inject any bias, religious or "godless," into either of these sciences if they be properly taught. History is the only study that enters into the curriculum of the common schools that would be differently taught by a Benedictine and by a Baptist. It is entirely possible, however, by keeping the secular character of public instruction steadily in view, and by the exercise of a moderate degree of sense and tolerance, to choose text books that shall not be justly offensive to any class in the community. What may be done by the exercise of folly and intolerance may be seen in the performance of a number of Protestant ministers in Massachusetts not long ago, who held a meeting to insist upon the retention of certain historical text books that were offensive to the Roman Catholics, and insisted for no other apparent reason than that they were thus offensive. Having thus, so far as in them lay, justified the demand of the Catholics for parochial schools, they went on to resolve that parochial schools should be suppressed.

Such a temper as this leads directly to the introduction of religious issues in politics. This is one of the most deplorable things that could happen, and every good citizen ought to resist it most strenuously. When he permits his sectarian preferences to influence his political action, when he votes as a Protestant or as a Catholic, he is introducing such an issue and is playing the part of a bad citizen. We may see, by looking across the Canadian border, the result of political divisions on religious lines, and none of us like it. It is perfectly easy to avoid it, simply by adhering to the principle that public instruction should be exclusively secular, and by making it so wherever there are religious differences, leaving the persons, Protestant or Catholic, who are dissatified with godless schools to maintain godly schools of their own, but providing that they shall do this strictly at their own expense.

ASPHALT AND GRANITE.

One of the most interesting paragraphs in Capt. FRANCIS V. GREENE'S instructive article on "Roads and Road Making" in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* is that which he devotes to the subject of ease of traction on city pavements. The results stated are derived from experiments made by several engineers to ascertain the force required to draw a given load upon various surfaces. It is found that to draw a load of one ton on iron rails laid upon level ground a force of 10 pounds was required. The force in pounds required to draw the same load upon level pavements of various kinds is thus stated by Capt. GREENE: Asphalt, 15; wood, 21; best stone blocks, 33; inferior stone blocks, 50; average cobblestone, 90; macadam, 100; earth, 200.

This demonstration has a direct and important utility in determining what kind of pavement should be laid in the city of New-York with the appropriation made by the Legislature. Capt. GREENE makes the following comment:

"For instance, in the city of New-York it is estimated that there are 12,000 trucks, carrying an average load of 1½ tons for 12 miles on each of 300 days in the year, at an average daily cost of $4 for each truck. The result is about 65,000,000 tons transported one mile in every year, at a total cost of $14,400,000, or at the rate of over 22 cents per ton mile. The excessive nature of this charge is seen when it is remembered that the same goods are now carried by rail at six-tenths of 1 cent per mile. On asphalt or wood pavements the same horses could transport a load three times as heavy as on the present rough stone pavements. If the saving in transportation is proportional to the load carried it would amount to nearly $10,000,000 per annum. It is safe to say that at least one-half of this amount would be saved by substituting smooth pavements for those now in use in New-York."

It is not merely the saving in the cost of transportation that is to be reckoned among the advantages of asphalt pavements, but also the economy of space in the crowded streets of the city. If upon an asphalt pavement one pair of horses can draw a load which would require three pairs of horses upon an average New-York stone pavement it is plain that a remedy would at once be found for the complaint of overcrowded streets. To banish two-thirds or one-half the horses and trucks would leave all the room needed for lighter vehicles, pedestrians, and other persons who are not specially interested in the trucking business and are inclined to regard it at some times and in some places as a good deal of a nuisance.

The experiments of Col. HAYWOOD of London show that the impression that asphalt pavements are necessarily slippery and dangerous for horses is not supported by the facts. As their results are stated by Capt. GREENE, these experiments showed the relative proportions of falls of horses on various pavements in average conditions of weather to be: On asphalt, 1; on granite, 1.45; on wood, 0.58; while similar experiments in America yield the following results: On asphalt, 1; on granite, 1.41; on wood, 2.14. Asphalt does not furnish so good a foothold when covered by light, dry snow or by a thin coating of mud, since the crevices between the blocks of granite pavement serve to prevent the shoes of a horse from sliding, "but when kept dry and clean," says Capt. GREENE, "both asphalt and wood afford a perfectly good foothold for horses if reasonable care is exercised in turning corners."

The relative cost of constructing granite and asphalt pavements is given in the following form by Capt. GREEN, the showing of the table being what the relative expense of the granite block pavement on Fifth-avenue and the asphalt pavement on Madison-avenue will be in fifty years per square yard per annum:

	Granite.	*Asphalt.*
Cost of construction	$4 60	$3 75
Interest at 3 per cent., and sinking fund at fifty years	27	22
Annual maintenance	04	10
Three renewals of surface at $2 50 2 50x3	15	
Four renewals of surface at $2 25 $2 25x4		18
Total per year	46	50

It is explained that the contract price for renewing the granite blocks would be $3 75, from which the value of the old blocks, estimated at $1 25, is deducted. If those figures may be accepted as substantially accurate it would appear that the difference in cost per square yard per annum between granite and asphalt would be four cents, or in fifty years $2, the granite being that much cheaper. If asphalt is in any appreciable degree better, more comfortable and convenient, this difference in cost is not worth talking about. There is no need of any other demonstration than that of our as yet rather narrow experience with decent pavements to prove that for thoroughfares destined to be residential streets, like the Boulevard, asphalt, whether cheaper or costlier, is vastly more comfortable and convenient. It may be worth while also for the Commissioner of Public Works and the Board of Estimate to inquire what would be the effect upon the character of building improvements along the Boulevard, and incidentally upon the assessment rolls, of providing it, or at least a portion of it, at once with a good asphalt pavement. Left in its present wretched condition, a very unsightly and undesirable class of structures may spring up along the Boulevard. With a thoroughly good modern pavement, such as the older cities of London and Paris have long enjoyed, this great thoroughfare would probably be chosen within a short time as the site of some of the finest dwellings in the city. A fine pavement would create fine houses just as the railroads pushed out into the Western wilderness have created new States and cities.

THE COSTLIEST MODERN PAINTING.

There is good material for a farce in the changing scenes which made a certain beautiful painting alternately the property of the creditors of a Copper Baron and that of the French Government, again the spoil of a patriotic Hebrew of French residence, and at last of a firm of Yankee art dealers. The events that brought the "Angelus" to the hammer are a tragi-comedy. The scenes in the auction room, where national pride was so wrought up that the auctioneer took upon himself to be guilty of unprofessional conduct, and the French and Americans were on the point of banging each other about the sconce, afford much pure comedy, while the subsequent occurrences broaden into farce.

The French are supposed to be the most precise and prudent of men wherever business and the law are concerned. Yet M. PROUST, the official who bought for the French Government, undertook to bid on the Secretan picture without having the certainty of an appropriation behind him. He had a large sum pledged by individuals, but when tempers cooled could not collect it. On the other hand, he showed honorableness in refusing to take advantage of the auctioneer's trick, which consisted in knocking the picture down the moment $102,000 was bid by PROUST, giving no one else a chance to offer more. There were two bidders willing to give more—namely, the Corcoran Gallery of Washington and the American Art Association of New-York. Then, indeed, arose the wrath of the onlookers, then came brandishment of canes and fierce ewishing of umbrellas, and then it was that the auctioneer was taught that he must be professional, no matter who cried *Vive la France!*

Had there been but one American against all this patriotic fury the Government would have got it for less than $100,000. But the real rivalry was between the two Americans. Only when the Corcoran Gallery withdrew, so say eye witnesses of this extraordinary battle, was the winner open to the argument that perhaps it would be a magnanimous thing to let the Government have the masterpiece, particularly as America is very well and the Louvre very ill supplied with the finest specimens of MILLET. But now the humor thickens. After all the brave shouting M. PROUST finds it impossible to collect the promissory notes of his inconveniently patriotic friends, and the legislators by the Seine decline to furnish him with the main sum. The "Angelus," which began life with many downs and but a few ups, is again offered to reluctant buyers. If PROUST declines it, then the American Art Association may be kind enough to stand by its last bid; if that firm says no, then the Corcoran perhaps will be so very good as to assume the painting. The New-York firm says yes, and the picture is booked for America.

But the end is not yet. If the Americans will give the French patriots time the money can be raised. Meanwhile it is shown for a day or two at a Paris gallery, the proceeds to go to the widow of the painter. But a reaction has occurred; influential journals decry the masterpiece; fervor cools; the days lapse and the painting is at last delivered to the New-York buyers. The position of the men who egged on M. PROUST to exceed his powers, who promised money and would not pay up, who extolled the picture and then insinuated that after all there were as good fish in the sea, is certainly ludicrous enough. But more than ordinarily imbecile is the writer who sees a loss of prestige or honor if France loses the "Angelus," and gives his readers the impression that works absorbed by the Western barbarians are gone from the world and have parted with their power to elevate and please. Not only are they destined to a far wider circle of good-doing over here, but the mere fact that two American galleries are ready to bid such sums for a painting is a compliment to France, the like of which were hard to show. And, taking the sale all in all, it is hard to see how the Americans could have acted better. A single bidder would have yielded gracefully to the representative of the French Government, but as soon as two appeared, neither could be sure that the other American was not in the field. The proper thing for the French buyer to do was to secure a pledge from each of these rivals, as an act of international courtesy, that they should not bid on the "Angelus." There is no evidence that this was done.

NAVAL DRILLS.

The board ordered to revise the system of drills now in vogue in the navy has an important work ahead. There will be undoubted opposition from the older officers, many of whom cling tenaciously to the old school and decline to accept ideas more compatible with the times. This opposition must be overcome. The times are past when "yard-arm fighting" and its attending features characterize naval engagements. To-day it is a question of gunnery, speed, and power of resistance. Within the last three years the navy has witnessed the advent of several modern-type cruisers, and it has also noted the laying down of keels for future vessels designed to possess all the essentials of great armored cruisers and modern battle ships. At the same time the National Gun Foundry has labored assiduously to complete the batteries for the new ships in season for readiness when demanded. This end has in nearly every instance been accomplished.

After turning over the new ships with their modern batteries and war implements to the naval establishment it has been found that not only the men but many of the officers were wholly ignorant as to any systematized drill for the working of the new guns. The men for the most part were well accustomed to all pertaining to the old-typed ships, but aboard the modern ones they were, as many of them still are, out of their sphere. Within the past few years there has also been an unusual amount of service required of the crews of war ships ashore. Port au Prince at the present writing is engaging the attention of two ships, both being in readiness to land men. It has been found that our seamen are sadly deficient in the drills which are requisite to fit them for efficient service in the field.

They can march in ordinary formations and often make a fairly respectable show on a line of march, the apprentices in particular, but so far as regards their ability to deploy and manœuvre either in the open or in cover before disciplined troops, it would be a mistake for any commander to attempt such tactics with any hope for success. Aside from the glaring error evidenced in too little drill the practice with small arms in target firing appears to be wholly neglected. The naval services of Great Britain and France pay considerable attention to the development of skill in marksmanship. Suitable rewards are held out to the men for any showing of excellence, and every encouragement is offered to those who make extraordinary efforts. Such practice has in view future service on land. France has had more than one occasion to test her seamen in action in the field. At the siege of Paris the sailor battalions were the best fighters in the capital. With us little or nothing has been done to increase as a fighting factor the personnel of the service. A general apathy appears to exist, much of which is due directly to the useless drills in vogue. The navy of to-day is essentially a military establishment. It is no longer a profession tinged with romantic sea rovings, but an arm of the national defense designed to be a powerful fighting adjunct. It is time our officers awaken to a realizing sense that the ideas of the old school where inconsistent with modern needs must be rejected, and the sooner they do so the sooner the country will have a navy organized on a modern fighting basis.

NATURALISTS AND SUPERNATURALISTS.

Perhaps the contest between those who do not believe in the Divine revelation and those who do believe in it has been more heated and acrimonious in other days than it is in our own, but since the infidelity that grew out of the French Revolution subsided it has not been more widespread among the reading and thoughtful classes. The Christian Church is visibly affected everywhere to-day by the large number of persons who stand personally aloof from it, and the reasons for their defection are found in much which from another point of view is justly called the glory of our civilization. The advance of science has called for the scientific method in the demonstration of the validity of religious truth; the study of different religions by the comparative or historical method has taken something from what was deemed to be the exclusive possession of Christianity, and the doctrine of evolution has interfered sadly with the conventional Biblical exegesis. It is not here affirmed that the true grounds of religious truth have been undermined or shaken, but it is plain to any one who gives the subject attention that much in current religious doctrines about God and man has been rendered obsolete by the application to the facts of religion of those methods for verifying truth which have been freely employed in researches into nature and history. Evolution has compelled a readjustment of certain supposed conclusions in theology, and the comparative method in the study of history, when applied to the Old Testament, has led men to fresh conclusions as to its character and purpose. In the progress of such studies as these, the Naturalists, emphasizing the liberal position, have had the advantage of being in accord with the new, or liberal, thought. The Zeit-Geist has been in their favor, and when the German exegetes have attempted to explain away the supernatural elements in the New Testament, or German philosophers have tried to authenticate the movement of the world by a theory of the Unconscious or Unknown, they have found a willing audience for their speculations. M. RENAN and Prof. HUXLEY have been chiefly concerned in applying these theories to the resolution of religious questions, and our literature today is full of uncertainty as to the reality of what is called religious truth, because, together with a great deal of wise statement, there has arisen an unusual amount of distrust in the conclusions of revealed or evangelical religion.

This is one side of the story; and it would be very strange if the Christian denominations in this country were not visibly affected by the agnostic opinions which are found in current literature. Two American denominations to-day are divided each into opposing factions on the question of the Divine origin of Christianity. The Universalists have their Naturalist and Supernaturalist parties, and at present it is not clear which party will lead the denomination. Among the Unitarians the same contest is going on, and it appears, from an examination of ministers and parishes, that the larger part of both clergy and people are to be found among the Naturalists and have given up entirely what are commonly called the cardinal doctrines of Christianity. In the Episcopal ranks Broad Churchmen have taken the ground that the Bible contains, as FREDERICK MAURICE was among the first to affirm, a revelation from God imbued with a great deal which has no Divine character whatsoever and is simply Jewish literature. The Andover movement, which has convulsed the Congregationalists and been the great cause of contention in the American Board, stands for the attempt to hold a reasonable doctrine about a Divine revelation and give it a proper position in a living creed and in a working faith. Among the Presbyterians the demand for the revision of the Westminster Confession indicates that the progressive minds in that body are working toward a freer and more liberal conception of what the advance of thought and life in general has done for theology. The volume of "Scotch Sermons," published in 1880, and the recent election of Dr. MARCUS DODS to a chair in Edinburgh University, with his expressed statement that he repudiated the old doctrine concerning the inspiration of the Bible, shows how the Supernaturalists in Scotland are modifying their opinions, and the Presbyterians in America, if slower to make changes, are obliged to proceed in the same direction. In the Baptist Church a good number of its best men stand in the foremost ranks of the broader Biblical scholars of the day, but the denomination as a whole abides in the old paths, and makes no effort to adjust supernatural beliefs to the facts and convictions which prevail to-day among our broadest and most candid Christian scholars. In the Roman Church ecclesiastical authority suppresses to a great extent the candid research which the Protestant mind delights in, and the Methodist body largely remains in the calm embrace of evangelical truth, if not of apostolic order. Among all the Supernaturalists there is an awakening to the fact that the validity of religious truth is not impaired by removing whatever is crude and superstitious in its statement, and in such a contest as that recently carried on between Prof. HUXLEY and Dr. WACE it is plain that the Supernaturalists in changing their base have not lost confidence in their position. There is a slow change going on in all religious circles, and the often untenable positions of the Naturalists are helpful in compelling the Supernaturalists to correct errors and improve upon imperfect statements of what is proved on moral evidence to be a trustworthy statement of belief.

POLITICS IN HOOSIERDOM.

GOV. GRAY'S BOOM FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray returned to the city to-day after an extended trip through the West. He was absent from the city eleven weeks, and in that time visited all the Northwestern States and Territories. The return of the ex-Governor is expected to give an impetus to his boom for the United States Senate, and accelerate the movements of the campaign of next year, which is already moving at a lively rate.

Senator Voorhees has begun the campaign that is to lose or win a Legislature for the Democratic Party, and which will be called to designate his successor.

The appointment of Michener to be Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee has forced another issue. The State Attorney General is a wide-awake politician and whoever copes with him from the other side must travel a lively pace. The return to the city of Gray set going a little boom for him for the Democratic Chairmanship.

The McDonald following, while anything but friendly to Gray, would not offer any serious opposition to his selection, and the ex-Governor's qualifications are such as to make him a desirable man for the place. Gov. Gray would not say to-day just what his intentions are in regard to the matter, but next week there will be a conference between him and his friends.

On the other side of the fence the Republicans are looking forward with interest to President Harrison's visit on the 22d. It is believed that Michener urged this trip to the laying of the cornerstone of the soldier's monument in the interest of Republican harmony and to promote good feeling in State Republicanism.

Attorney General Miller attended the ball game this afternoon and had become cosmopolitan enough to enjoy the prolonged defeat of the Hoosier nine.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Henry E. Knight of London is at the Windsor Hotel.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn of Washington is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mayor J. J. Davenport of Kansas City is at the New-York Hotel.

R. C. Kerens of St. Louis is at the St. James's Hotel.

The Rev. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Duncan McIntyre and R. B. Angus of Montreal and Col. D. H. MacGregor, Prof. Simpson, and Prof. Ferguson of Glasgow are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Count Yamagata, Lieut. Col. Kirasaa, Major Ossaka, and Major Nakamura of Japan are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A RELATIVE OF BLAINE'S PROVIDED FOR.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, Aug. 10.

Mr. Lewis Gebhard Reed, United States Consul at Barbadoes, West Indies, who was President Cleveland's first appointee from Brooklyn, was replaced in office on Aug. 3 by Mr. E. A. Dimmick, an American dentist, who has practiced his profession on the island for thirteen or fourteen years. Dimmick came originally from Newburyport, Mass. His appointment was made on the 25th of June, but has yet to be announced to the Consular lists sent out from Washington. An explanation for this appears to be found in the fact that the new Consul's wife is a niece of Miss Abigail Dodge, better known as "Gail Hamilton," whose relationship to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, offers ample explanation for the silence surrounding the appointment.

Mr. Dimmick was saved the trouble of putting in a petition for the position by the relationship to Mr. Blaine's family under the existing Administration method of rewarding relatives with pleasant places. During Mr. Reed's four years at Barbadoes he has made an excellent record in his relations with the Government and the merchants whose interests centre at the port. He will return to Brooklyn the latter part of this month.

FAVORS QUAY'S PLATFORM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The Hon. Henry C. Minor has promulgated his formal acceptance of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third, or sugar-bowl, district. He favors protection of American industries and labor, internal improvements of waterways and bayous, and the passage of the Blair Educational bill.

BISMARCK'S PEACE PLANS

SHOWN IN THE SOLUTION OF THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

A LEAGUE TO PREVENT WARFARE—SPAIN TO BE ASKED TO JOIN—THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

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BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Among the first fortunate fruits of England's attachment to the triple alliance are the cessation of the Servo-Bulgarian war preparations and the simultaneous suspension of the Cretan rising. The swiftness of the combined diplomatic action of England, Germany, Austria, and Italy upon the Cretan question as propounded by the Greek note to the powers is the result of a previous understanding of the powers with Turkey on united action in the East. The Greek note, which threatened armed intervention in Crete, inspired as it was by Russia, met with a decisive response from the four powers within two days. There is nothing in modern history like it for rapidity of diplomatic action, with a straightforward assertion of a definite policy.

The Porte, in a circular note received here to-night, issued under the concert of the four powers, reprobates the charges of the Greek note that Turkish misrule is solely responsible for the Cretan insurrection. It asserts that the reforms demanded by the Christians have been readily granted, and that the people would remain peaceful if they were not incited by Greek agitators. The Porte's response does not allude to the leading point of the arrangement, on which the four powers depend for the settlement of the Cretan troubles, namely, that a Christian Governor, with a mixed Christian and Moslem Council elected by the people, shall constitute the government after the present troubles are over. A semi-official article in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* admits that the promptitude of the decision of the powers has prevented the movement from assuming proportions which would menace the peace of Europe and that the Servian Government's abandonment of the muster en masse of all the reserves is as certainly due to the influence of Prince Bismarck's league of peace. Only a portion of the reserves is now ordered out for formal inspection.

These diplomatic successes inspire the Foreign Office here with brighter hopes of drawing Spain into the league. The Italian Government, having better relations with the Spanish than has Germany, has been intrusted with the carrying on of the negotiations at Madrid, and sends Signor Claudini as special envoy. If Signor Claudini succeeds in perfecting an arrangement similar to that with England, Prince Bismarck will have so ringed France with a circle of powers hostile to a war of *revanche* as to guarantee permanent peace and a probable reduction of the armaments. The reported intention of Emperor William and Empress to visit Madrid, though denied by some Spanish papers, is a definite project, associated with overtures for an understanding. If the present plans are carried out Emperor William will go in the imperial yacht to Lisbon in September, and thence to Madrid.

Emperor William and Prince Henry arrived at Wilhelmshaven this afternoon and immediately proceeded by special train to Berlin. Prince and Princess Bismarck came to Wilhelmstrasse from Varzin to-night.

The Emperor's impressions of England, as freely made known through his mother, the ex-Empress, are enthusiastically appreciative. Writing to his mother from Osborne House after the naval review at Spithead, the Emperor described the magnificent view of the line of English war ships ten miles long as before him as a surprising proof of the tremendous strength of Great Britain, conveying new ideas of her preponderance of power throughout the world. The Emperor's sojourn at Osborne has certainly tended to renew the friendships previously existing between the members of the two royal families. Queen Victoria sent a telegram to the ex-Empress describing the happiness she experienced from her grandson's presence and the warmth of feeling he showed toward herself and her son. The ex-Empress, in responding, thanked her mother for the good news, which she received with deep joy. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Berlin, which is arranged for the end of September, will seal the renewal of family cordiality. The Empress came to-day from Potsdam, and Princess Henry, with her baby, from Darmstadt, to meet their husbands here.

Emperor Francis Joseph's arrival is timed for Monday at 5 P. M. The ceremonial of his reception will be similar to that of King Humbert, although he has asked, on account of his recent affliction, a very quiet welcome. Unter den Linden will be decorated in the style usual on the occasion of a monarch's entry into the city.

Popular curiosity is not excited over the visit, public interest being centred in the Czar's coming, which is now fixed for Aug. 26. The Burgomaster applied to the Foreign Office for advice as to how to prepare for the Czar's visit. He was told that it was doubtful if the Czar would enter Berlin, although he would stay four days at Potsdam. His morbid dread of facing a crowd prevents a visit to the capital. The programme for the visit is subject to alterations, depending upon the police reports regarding the safety of the various routes. According to present arrangements, the Russian imperial family will leave the Peterhof Palace on board the Derjava Aug. 24, reaching Stettin the following day. The Czarina and her children will proceed thence to Copenhagen. Admiral Avelan, aide-de-camp to Emperor William, will come to Potsdam, where reviews and State banquets will be held. The Czar will afterward go by rail to Kiel, to witness a naval review. From there he will go to Copenhagen. Numbers of Russian detectives have already been scattered at Berlin, Stettin, and Potsdam. Officials of the Russian Embassy assert that the Czar intends to hold a limited reception at the Embassy, and the lavish preparations that are being made confirm the statement. Workmen are engaged day and night in decorating the interior of the building.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, referring to the statement of Gen. Boulanger that he used the secret fund to buy the right to inspect the papers of the military attaché of the German Legation, says that Col. Villaume, while at work in Paris, caught a clerk in the act of copying documents. This is the only foundation for Gen. Boulanger's story.

The Imperial budget discloses a deficit of 20,000,000 marks. This is chiefly due to the decline in the yield from the reformed sugar taxes, which is 24,000,000 marks under the estimates. The reformed taxes burden the domestic sugar consumption with 20,000,000 marks, without limiting the export bounty system. The coming budget will be further burdened with a demand for 8,000,000 marks to alter cannon for the use of smokeless powder.

Delegates from 163 mines met at Bochum today and decided to send representatives to the Silesian mines to arrange for concerted action. The authorities disfavor a coalition, but the project promises to succeed.

The chiefs of the Belgian Socialists have called a general assembly at Nuremberg to organize for the electoral campaign.

BOULANGER'S NOISY FRIENDS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The trial of Gen. Boulanger before the High Court of the Senate, was continued to-day. The Procureur General, resuming his address, charged Boulanger with trying to corrupt M. Goron, the chief of the Public Safety Department, and Gens. Thomasson and Tricoche, and with receiving a commission on purchases of coffee for the army.

When the Procureur finished his address M. Bnffet asked leave to speak. M. Laroyer refused to give him permission, and a prolonged tumult followed. When the President succeeded in gaining a hearing he explained that the Procureur's charges were only to be discussed in secret committee. The court thereupon resolved itself into a secret committee. M. Esdrel of the Right moved that the court was incompetent to try Boulanger. The debate on the motion will take place Monday.

STILL VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The game between the Philadelphia and Cambridge cricket teams was concluded to-day. The Cambridge men finished their second inning with a score of 144, making a total of 295 for the two innings. The Americans, who scored 307 in their first inning, thus won the game by 12 runs. In their second inning Bailey of the visiting team was credited with six wickets for 54 runs. He took the last three with successive balls.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A petition has been presented to the courts by the Matthesons for the winding up of the affairs of the Newfoundland Copper Company. The Matthesons are creditors for the sum of $250,000. No special decision upon the petition has been postponed.

In the suit of Higgins against Alice Woodhall a verdict has been given for the defendant.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 10.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a speech at a garden party here to-day. He sneered at the rancorites and denounced the policy of the Liberals. He expressed bitter opposition to the candidacy of Lord Randolph Churchill for the Parliamentary seat of Central Birmingham, and declared that if successful it would strike a blow at the Union.

LUCERNE, Aug. 10.—The project to hold an anti-slavery conference has been abandoned. Cardinal Lavigerie, the head of the movement, has departed for Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, is suffering from abscess of the brain.

Mrs. Gotham—Did you find the Western people as hospitable as they are reported to be, Mr. Travelled Returned Tourist—Yes, indeed. All the leading citizens took me right into their hearts, invited me to dinner, introduced me to their families, and sold me corner lots.—*New-York Weekly.*

GUNNING'S CAREER ENDED.

FROZEN TO DEATH WHILE CROSSING SOUTH AMERICAN MOUNTAINS.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 10.—Substantial proof was received here yesterday that Thomas B. Gunning, who married Miss Christina Lathrop, a niece of Leland Stanford, the millionaire Senator from California, has been frozen to death while crossing the Andes, in Lower South America.

The interesting story of Mr. Gunning's career while he lived in South Wilton, a small hamlet a few miles above this city, is already known to readers of THE TIMES. There he spent many thousands of dollars of his wife's money in buying farm and wood land, on which he erected expensive houses, barns, and other buildings, and filled them with the finest blooded stock to be found anywhere in the country. His horses were English thoroughbreds, and his carriages and other equipages were the most elaborate that money could procure.

It leaked out that he had on several occasions cruelly beaten his wife for refusing to supply the funds for the continuance of his extravagances, and that he finally drove her from the house with an axe. A suit for divorce was the outcome of numberless quarrels, which was speedily granted by Judge Fenn of the Superior Court at Bridgeport. Gunning, after the ruptures with his wife, went to Canada, but later he returned here and gave bonds to keep the peace, Mrs. Gunning having complained that she feared personal violence at his hands. He then disappeared from Norwalk, and rumor has since placed him in various parts of the world. The last heard of him, alive was a dispatch stating that he was in India, and it causes no surprise to learn that he later went to South America.

The sad story of Mrs. Gunning's life since her husband left Norwalk has also been published in the columns of THE TIMES. Her mind finally gave way, and she was taken to an asylum for treatment. For weeks there was little or no improvement in her condition, but the latest reports are to the effect that she is so much better that she has been taken to the house of her mother at Saratoga Springs. The house on Mott-avenue, into which Mrs. Gunning and her children moved when it became necessary for them to leave the big mansion at South Wilton, is closed and the elaborate furniture and fixtures have been stored.

ART NOTES.

A correspondent of the *Picayune* of New-Orleans is responsible for the following revelation of the ways of caricaturists as lectures: "In the illustration of his lectures by the drawing of rapid caricatures on the stage, Mr. Nast is said to resort to one of those helpful thouts by no means illegitimate tricks which every artist who attempts this sort of 'lightning' sketch business before audiences finds it necessary to make use of. No man, however practical and expert, can be sufficiently sure of his nerve and skill under such circumstances to rely wholly upon them, and thus he is compelled to resort to some little harmless deception. The figures, lines in cartoons to be executed Mr. Nast has pricked out beforehand with pin-holes invisible to the spectators, and by these his chalk is guided. Others lightly sketch their outlines with a solution of gum-arabic, which is made visible to the artist by the reflection of the glare of the footlights. The most common way, however, is to do the tracing with a mixture of soapsuds and Canada balsam, with a drop or two of some fixed oil. This leaves an invisible but sticky line. When the artist goes to work before the audience he holds in his hand a rag on which crayon dust has been rubbed. This dust catches on the outline and really makes the mark that is apparently produced by the stick of crayon held in the fingers."

The "old master" described by the wonderworking graver of Timothy Cole for the August *Century* is Fra Angelico. Full-page illustrations include the "Christ Enthroned," painted in that wonderful cathedral which soars above the rock on which Orvieto is built, and which holds the tombs of Etruscan pagans on the surrounding hills. More typical of Fra Angelico's sweet, feminine genius is the full-page detail from "The Last Judgment" in the Academy at Florence, showing an angel gently embracing a monk. A third full-page is the exquisite "Annunciation" in the old monastery of San Marco. The Virgin sits on a rough, wooden bench at one end of arched and columned cloisters. A lawn with flowers, a picket fence, and a garden are seen behind the stronger angel. Of the series in this building, which has been turned into a museum, Mr. Cole says: "The delicate freshness and coolness of the tints blend softly and harmoniously together—pure, simple colors laid in sometimes with fine pencilings. . . . The wings of the angels are enlivened with tints of green, yellow, violet, &c., contrasted harmoniously."

The *Athenæum* notes that another of Wren's churches in London has been condemned. It is that of St. Edmund the King, in Lombard-street, the interior of which is only 60 feet by 40, but its tower and pietnesque spire are a familiar landmark. A memorial to spare the tower has been getting signatures. Here was buried when the present edifice was not, but one destroyed in the great fire, one of the first English writers on architecture. His monument bore an inscription calling John Shute

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> Among the rest of things, the which he put in urs,
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Shute was a painter-stainer and architect who in 1550 was sent to Italy by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, to study. He published "The First and Chiefe Groundes of Architeotvre."

The features of the poetess Seppho have perhaps been discovered in a mosaic recently unearthed at Sparta. The greater part of a mosaic floor of a private house in fair preservation contains a square with a woman's bust labeled Sappho. The head is crowned with a wreath and the face is handsome. Other portraits were in the same mosaic, but, unfortunately, that which was labeled Alkebeedes lacks the portrait itself. If these likenesses were close copies of portraits we have at last the lineaments of the great songstress of Lesbos, but must deplore the loss of that of the darling and detestation of the Athenians, the man whose hearty brought upon Socrates the charge of inconsistency, if Plato is to be believed.

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RECEIVING THE RIFLEMEN

HONORS TO THE VICTORIOUS MASSACHUSETTS TEAM.

CHEERS, SPEECHES, A RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR, AND A DINNER AT THE HOTEL NORMANDIE.

A royal welcome home was extended to the Massachusetts riflemen, who arrived in port yesterday after a six weeks' stay in England, during which time they met and defeated six of the best rifle teams in Great Britain. As members of the volunteer militia their victories bring glory not only to themselves as the champion riflemen of the world, but reflect credit on the entire National Guard. The greeting extended, therefore, was general. The National Rifle Association joined in it for the country; Gov. Hill sent two members of his staff and an escort of men from the Second Brigade to represent the State of New-York, and Massachusetts sent down a delegation to congratulate the fifteen members of her volunteer militia who had succeeded where national teams had failed.

The riflemen came in on the Inman Line steamship City of Chicago, which steamed up the bay on yesterday morning's flood tide. Flying from the mizzen was the State flag of Massachusetts. The bine burgee of the Boston Athletic Association fluttered at the gaff, and stuck up at the bow was an enormous new broom, decorated with red, white, and bine streamers. The victorious team hung over the rail, giving vent to their excess of spirits in continued cheers, "M. V. M.! M. V. M.! M. V. M.! Massachusetts!" The cheers were answered by the crowd on the wharf, and as soon as the vessel was made fast there was a rush on board and a perfect jubilee of congratulations and handshaking. Major J. P. Frost, the Captain of the team, reported that all his men were with him and enjoying the best of health, except Private W. M. Farrow of the Second Infantry, who, not satisfied to share in the team's glory, had remained behind to capture the blue ribbon individual prize in the great French rifle tournament, at Versailles, this week.

As soon as the baggage had been taken to the Fall River pier the riflemen and the various reception committees took carriages to the City Hall to shake hands with Mayor Grant. In the carriages were Gen. Winslow, Major Sharpley, and Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, the National Rifle Association committee; Judge Gildersleeve, the Captain of the first American team that wrested the laurels from the British marksmen; Gen. Charles F. Robbins and Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle of Gov. Hill's staff; Col. H. S. Stockwell and Major C. Berry of Boston, the six members of the Second New-York Brigade, and the Massachusetts team, Major C. W. Hinmen, First Brigade; Major O. H. Marion, First Infantry, (surgeon); Major G. H. Benyon, Fifth Infantry, (Adjutant); Captain Jones, Second Infantry, (Cavalry, (Quartermaster); First Lieut. S. S. Bumstead, Second Infantry; First Lieut. R. B. Edes, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. W. G. Hussey, Eighth Infantry; Sergt. Major W. M. Merrill, second Brigade; Sergt. W. C. Johnson, Jr., Second Brigade; Sergt. Frank A. Bull, Second Infantry; Sergt. George Doyle, Fifth Infantry; Corp. W. D. Huddleson, First Infantry; Private F. R. Bull, Second Infantry, and Private L. I. Farnsworth, Second Infantry.

Mayor Grant was expecting and awaiting his visitors, and Gildersleeve made an introductory speech, to which the Mayor responded in his usual informal way. He said many pleasant things about the man who could go to England and bring back one more honestly-earned championship to add to America's already long list, and spoke of the value of effective rifle service in the National Guard. Major Frost thanked his Honor for the courtesy of the reception. Then everybody shook hands with the Mayor. As he grasped Major Frost's hand his eye rested on the medal on the latter's breast, and when he prowess that almost concealed the riflemen's coat, and he remarked in a spirit of fun: "If there is any sort of a medal you have not won New-York might do something for you."

From the Mayor's office the party drove to the Manhattan Club, of which Frost is the exquisite "Annunciation" in the old monastery of San Marco. The Virgin sits on a rough, wooden bench at one end of arched and columned cloisters. A lawn with flowers, a picket fence, and a garden are seen behind the stronger angel. Of the series in this building, which has been turned into a museum, Mr. Cole says: "The delicate freshness and coolness of the tints blend softly and harmoniously together—pure, simple colors laid in sometimes with fine pencilings. . . . The wings of the angels are enlivened with tints of green, yellow, violet, &c., contrasted harmoniously."

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THE MERIT SYSTEM.

A PLAIN AND INTERESTING STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1889.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

I have just been reading your interesting editorial upon competitive examinations in England, in which you speak of certain objections that have recently been brought up against the system as managed in Britain. I am keenly aware of the shortcomings inevitably attendant upon this as well as upon every other system. I do not suppose that any one believes that we are getting ideal candidates for Government positions under the new method. We see that this method has certain disadvantages. Some of these we think we can do away with, for others we have not yet found a satisfactory solution, but I most emphatically assert that with all its shortcomings the merit system is an immeasurable advance upon the old spoils system. Moreover, some of the objections that apply in England do not apply here. In reference to the objection that by the competitive system we do not get the fittest person all I can say is that this is probably true, but we come a good deal nearer to getting the fittest than we did under the spoils system. If, for instance, Mr. Bell, the head of the Railway Mail Service, were left absolutely free to manage that service on purely business methods, if it were understood that no matter how Administrations changed, that for the term of his natural life, until he became incapacitated by disease or other wise, and that as long as he gave satisfaction he was to be continued in charge of the service, and to be left absolutely unhampered under this and succeeding Administrations as to the choice of subordinates, then it would be perfectly safe to leave this choice entirely in his own hands. But as a matter of fact, under the old system Mr. Bell did not appoint his subordinates at all. They were parceled out among all the Congressmen of his party, and a few other prominent politicians; each being given so many places to fill, and each being furiously indignant if any question was made as to the candidates whom he chose. Without doubt a number of the Congressmen choose men who are most excellent and faithful employes; doubtless they choose them with a view to the interests of the public service, but a very large number certainly choose them also with a view to the political exigencies in their own districts, and the employes thus chosen naturally consider that they owe their first duty to the politician by whom they are appointed, and their second duty only to the public service. One of Mr. Bell's assistants remarked to me the other day that on the whole, since the civil service rules have been extended to the Railway Mail Service, the result had been very beneficial; for they got fully as good a class of men under the new system, and, moreover, were entirely at liberty to dismiss any of those obtained who did not behave themselves; whereas, of those obtained under the old method it was necessary to take account not only of the men's misconduct, but also the nature of his political backing, before dismissing him. The result was, he stated, that after a few months of service those employes furnished by the Civil Service Commission were at a positive advantage, in point of efficiency, as compared with those furnished by the old spoils system.

The next point made in England against the system is that the health of candidates is affected by the strain of competitive examinations. This certainly is not true here, and the difference is owing to the entirely different kinds of examinations held in England and held here. Ninety-five per cent. of our examinations are for places like carrier, clerk, and copyist. There is comparatively little chance for cramming for these examinations. The examinations are perfectly simple; they are of a practical character already, and we are trying to make them more practical day by day. A bright, sharp, intelligent man, usually about thirty years old, is shown by that best of tests, experience, to be the one most apt to succeed in our examinations. The boy fresh from school or college does not stand so good a chance. This is contrary, as I am well aware, to the statements usually made by the interested advocates of the old spoils system, but it is nevertheless known to be the truth by our records, by which it appears that the average age of successful candidates is thirty-one years. We lay great stress, for instance, upon the kind of letter a candidate writes, and in writing such a letter a man's general sense and intelligence are the things that count. It would be quite impossible for him to cram up on such a subject. So, in examining for the Railway Mail Service, very great weight is put upon a person's skill and quickness in reading addresses from a package of cards. This is a practical test of the every line of the man's duty, and not a subject on which much can be accomplished by cramming. So with the copyist or clerk, very great stress is laid on penmanship, and here again the man cannot cram. The questions in spelling and arithmetic are of a decidedly simple nature, and while cramming here could do something, again the general intelligence will count for more. We think it right that every American citizen who wants to enter the public service should know a little about the geography and history of his native land, and our questions on these points are perfectly simple, and the total mark to be given for them counts for but five per cent. of the whole. So that even if a man failed on them utterly he could still get ninety-five per cent. on the examination.

There are, of course, a few positions like that of assistant astronomer, or of assistant geologist, or of computer in the Nautical Almanac Office, where very special knowledge is needed. Here we examine men on abstruse and difficult subjects, such as astronomy, geology, and the calculus. In no other way could we get the men we need. But these examinations form an insignificant fraction of the whole. One of the most common forms that the attack on the merit system takes is the quotation of questions asked in these special examinations with the assertion that they were asked of some clerk or letter carrier. Just the other day I happened to overhear a very prominent politician from one of the Middle States openly assert, as a matter of self-evident soundness of the system, that one of the questions asked a letter carrier was how many rings there were to Saturn. Every now and then it is necessary to answer a fool according to his folly, and so a bet seems to be the only argument that some people understand. I offered this gentleman to bet him $100 to $10, or smaller odds in any shape he chose, that he could not show that such a question had ever been asked a letter carrier, clerk, or copyist. He declined to bet. He insisted that his statement was true, then gradually admitted that it was made by a friend and that he thought it was true, and finally confessed that he was uncertain about the whole matter. As a matter of fact, he had taken a question asked in an examination for assistant astronomers, and spoke as if it was asked a carrier.

The third point, that competitive examinations for the public service injure the educational system, certainly does not apply in America for the very reasons given above. For as far as our examinations are not tests of a man's general good sense, they are simple tests of such knowledge as he would now get in our common schools.

My four months in Washington have made me more than ever a most zealous believer in the merit system. I do not see how any man can watch the working of the spoils system, both upon the poor unfortunates who suffer from it and upon the almost equally unfortunate men who deem that they benefit by it, without regarding the whole thing in its entirety as a curse to our institutions. It is a curse to the public service and it is still greater curse to Congress, for it puts a premium upon every Congressman turning politicmonger instead of statesman. A large number of our Congressmen remain statesmen and do most admirable work, but it is in spite of, not because of, the spoils system.

In conclusion, let me say that a straightout Republican and a strong civil service reformer thank the *Journal* most heartily for the invaluable assistance it has rendered and is rendering the merit system and the Republican Party. I firmly believe that patronage is the one thing which just at present endangers Republican supremacy, and as a citizen and as a party man alike I feel that I and those who think as I do owe a positive debt of gratitude to the *Journal* for the stand it has taken. Yours very truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

DOG DAYS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Director of the State Library Melvil Dewey, formerly Librarian of Columbia College, purchased the old White homestead on Madison-avenue Thursday. He has now started for Europe to be absent until the middle of October. While abroad he will look over the big libraries and into the plan of university extension for the purpose of applying the best features in the work he has undertaken here.

The elopement of David H. Lewis with his cousin, Miss Ellen Shanahan, daughter of Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan, has created much talk here as well as in the Mohawk Valley. Mr. Shanahan resides at Tribes Hill. Wednesday Miss Shanahan was driven to the station by her mother, who expected the daughter to return that night. She came to Albany, where she was met by Lewis and taken to the Hotel Brunswick, where he had been stopping for several days, and he registered her name as "Mrs. David H. Lewis, Amsterdam." They left there that night for Montreal and have not since been seen. As the Catholic Church forbids the marriage of first cousins, and as all the parties are strict adherents of that faith, they could not receive the rites of the church. It was given out that the couple were married in Albany by a Justice of the Peace. The records on file do not show any marriage, and all empowered to perform the rite deny having seen the young people. The hotel people say they were not married there.

Henry T. Mertin and his son, William Martin sail for Europe Wednesday to be absent several months. Mr. Martin goes principally that his son may study home life in England and Scotland.

Cards are issued announcing that the marriage of Mrs. N. L. Snow, widow of Dr. Snow, and Prof. Carl G. Schmidt, will take place Wednesday, Aug. 14. Mrs. Snow returned from Germany this week. Prof. Schmidt also returned from Germany within a fortnight.

THE SPOKANE FALLS FIRE.

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, Aug. 10.—Insurance adjusters representing some 200 companies are here and on the way here, and the work of ascertaining the loss has been in progress several days. After a careful overhauling of the burned district it is found that the total losses, including buildings and stocks, will not reach over $8,000,000, while conservative business men who are well acquainted with the growth of the city and the amounts involved are of opinion the loss will not exceed $6,000,000.

The City Council promptly met and extended the fire limits, and this had a wholesome effect on property owners, a large number of whom are removing débris and making contracts for the immediate erection of brick and stone blocks within the burned district, most of them to be five, six, and seven stories high.

Bricks are being produced by one company to the number of 120,000 a day, and in addition to this the Northern Pacific has given a special rate on brick and other building materials from Tacoma and other points within the Territory. It is found that $2,350,000 will be paid in insurance, and it is estimated that fully $6,000,000 will be expended here in buildings during the next two years, and that the extra work of building and disbursement incident thereto will increase the population.

HOFELE IS OUT ON BAIL

THE CHARGE OF COMPLICITY DISMISSED.

NOW HE IS HELD AS A WITNESS AGAINST HIS PARTNER, EBEN S. ALLEN—WHAT INSPECTOR BYRNES IS AFTER.

Ferdinand W. Hofele, partner of Eben S. Allen in the iron business at 140 East Forty-first-street, and the man who made it possible for Allen to negotiate loans from various financial institutions on 668 duplicated shares of the capital stock of the Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railway Company, was yesterday discharged from custody on the charge of complicity in Allen's operations. The present aspects of the case indicate that no one but Allen is implicated, though the railway officials are inclined to believe that the contrary is true. Allen has never talked much of his business transactions. Persons who have known him for a score of years declare that it was his habit to avoid discussion of personal affairs of all sorts. Even Freling H. Smith, counsel of the company, who was brought into intimate business relations with Allen as President of the road, acknowledges that, until he learned the fact from the newspapers, he was not aware that Allen was engaged in any business other than that of the corporation.

Hofele is regarded by the prosecution as its most valuable witness against Allen, for he declares that he is a victim of the latter through the loss of title to his patents, for which he received instead of $80,000 a salary of $15 a week, earned by hard manual labor, and $1,000 dribbled out to him within the last four years in exceedingly small sums. Hofele, at present, is practically without resources—so he says. His home is mortgaged almost up to the full value and the mortgage is overdue, and instead of being, as he believed in the early part of the week, interested in a fairly lucrative business, he is now without a dollar. He was taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning from Police Headquarters, where he had been questioned and requestioned by Inspector Byrnes without any result save the reiteration of his former statements.

Hofele was greeted in court by an assembly, which, in a financial aspect, was distinguished. There were President Green of the railway, Secretary Emmons and Treasurer Acosbs of the same corporation, President Hamilton of the Bowery Bank, President Frissell of the Fifth-Avenue Bank, Cashier Ganuon of the same institution, President Fox of the Columbia Bank, and a representative of the insurance company—still anonymous because of Inspector Byrnes's reticence—which holds 229 shares of $48,090 worth of the bogus paper. Justice Hogan asked the formal question on whose complaint the prisoner was held, and Detective Sergeant Rogers, who had him in custody, replied that the arrest had been made on the complaint of the President of the road. He made the complaint to officer Conklin, and, he continued, "to Inspector Byrnes, who ordered the arrest. No formal complaint was made." President Green then verbally charged Hofele with conspiracy, and declared that he had used forged certificates of the road for the purpose of securing loans. Informed by the magistrate that the certificates bore duplicate numbers, and, to the best information and belief of the officers of the corporation, the signatures were forgeries.

After a brief recess, during which the papers in the case were taken from the District Attorney's office for inspection, Mr. Smith, the legal representative of the corporation, said that as he had been away from town and was unfamiliar with the details of the case, he would like an adjournment of the proceedings, and requested that the prisoner be again remanded. Lawyer Mitchell and John L. Ward, attorneys for Hofele, demanded that the present hearing should be conclusive. Mr. Mitchell said: "The prisoner is an honest man, who sold upward of twenty-three pounds of the certificates of the capital stock of the railway company of which Allen was then President. Every transaction Mr. Hofele had with Allen was honest from the former's point of view, and he hypothecated the securities, as he deemed he had, as a partner of them, in perfect good faith. No perjury has produced no witness who will swear that the certificates' signatures are forgeries. Had it done so we would agree to a postponement, but, as the signatures have not been proved to be forged, Mr. Hofele cannot be held under Section 521 of the Penal Code." Mr. Smith acknowledged that he was not sufficiently familiar with the case to draw up an affidavit, but that he would request the court to hold Hofele as a witness.

"You can withdraw the charge made against the defendant!" inquired Justice Hogan.

"We have made no charge," Mr. Smith replied; "President Green simply made a statement."

Detective Sergeant Rogers declaring that he had served subpœnas on the persons concerned in the case, Justice Hogan remarked that, though he believed a crime had been committed, there was a grave question whether Hofele was implicated. In order to hold the latter an affidavit must be made. "I believe," he continued, "that the matter has been held long enough for the complainants to construct a complaint. I shall in consequence disburge him. He is, however, a valuable witness, and as such I shall hold him in $5,000 bail." The bail was promptly furnished by Dr. David A. Noyes of 151 Lexington-avenue, a medical physician. Hofele met his wife in the court room, and with her and some friends went to his home.

The reservation placed upon the punlication of the title of the insurance company included in the last of Allen's victims has caused a bit of resentment, as it has not been made known what institutions which are concerned in the case. Their officers assert that when the police statement was made it should have been as thorough as the information of the notice would permit. The reservation, it is

THE PROGRESS OF MONTANA

HOW THE CIVILIZING PROCESS HAS ADVANCED.

THE ERAS OF SAVAGE WARFARE, THE STAGE COACH, THE RAILROAD, THE RANCH, AND NOW AGRICULTURE.

A Frenchman about to relate the history of ocean navigation was recommended by his hearers, at least to "skip the Deluge." Such a caution would not be necessary to a person undertaking to describe the social development of Montana. The Territory is only about twenty-five years old, and its civilization is considerably younger, while the extensive region known geographically as "Eastern Montana," and famous in romance as the "Yellowstone Valley," has been opened to white settlement only within the past seven or eight years.

By Eastern Montana is understood the portion of that incipient State extending from the Missouri River westward to the Rocky Mountains. It comprises a broad area of prairie and hill land, traversed by numerous water courses, whose fertile valleys, until a few years ago, were the favorite abiding place of fierce savages. The bison which fattened on the grassy plains and hillsides furnished these wards of the Government with abundant food and covering, while the intricate and seemingly impracticable passes in those curiously-grotesque formations known as the "bad lands" that skirt the valleys, and which Gen. Sully declared resembled "Hell, with the fires out," provided them with convenient hiding places when too closely pressed by the pale-face soldiers. Less than ten years have elapsed since the region referred to was in almost the primeval state that Lewis and Clarke found it in when they descended the Yellowstone in 1806. The red man and the scarcely-fiercer wild beast claimed the sovereignty of the soil, the solitude with which they were enrrounded being rarely intruded upon except by an occasional venturesome trapper or a party of hardy and well-armed gold seekers from the mining regions west of the Rocky Mountains. To-day the entire district is inhabited by white settlers. Thriving towns are clustered along the river banks, newspapers are issued in localities which a short time ago were the coverts of the cinnamon bear and the mountain lion, farmhouses have replaced the Indian tepee, and church spires point heavenward on spots whence the smoke has hardly yet disappeared of the fires on which white captives were tortured to death. All this mighty transformation has been effected since, in the year of our national Centennial celebration, the dire catastrophe occurred that set into activity the irresistible forces which wrested this beautiful part of our land from the grasp of the barbarian.

Brief, however, as was the interval in which the change was accomplished, the process was gradual, comprehending all the peculiar phases of progressive development that have imparted such romantic interest to the history of the country's social expansion. Each stage, though of short duration, was as distinct and clearly defined as the successive acts of a drama. But, even in this land of rapid growth, it has not been the fortune of every Western settler to witness the whole phenomenon of the birth of civilization in the wilderness. The drama of frontier life is apt to partake more largely of tragedy than is agreeable to the average breadwinner, and it is when the scene is set for the appearance of the "pilgrim" and the "tenderfoot" he real pioneer has frequently finished his part nd disappeared from the stage, having, robably, if alive, moved yet further westward. Steadily-changing conditions es new interests and require fresh men to handle them. Of the entire present population of Eastern Montana probably not a hundredth portion took a personal part in the initial operations which paved the way for the advent of the existing conditions, nor would a casual visitor in that region be likely to receive from the citizens of to-day any accurate description of the character of those operations. It was the fortune of the present writer to be on the spot throughout nearly the whole transmutation process in Eastern Montana as special correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and every step of the development occurred within his knowledge if not always actually under his personal observation. A brief review of Montana's earlier historical experiences is, however, necessary to explain how it comes that this eastern section has a special history of its own, separate and distinct from that of the western portion.

Montana is the youngest of our Territories. Portions of its area had been successively included within the boundaries of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Dakota, and Idaho, when, on May 26, 1864, it was legislated into existence on its own account. Rich gold and silver mines had in this preceding year been discovered in the eastern spurs of the Rocky Mountains, and population rapidly poured in, a large proportion of the earliest settlers coming from Missouri. The influence of that particular element is still perceptible in the politics of Western Montana. In December, 1864, the first Territorial Legislature met, and established the capital at a mining camp which was christened Varina, in honor of the wife of Jefferson Davis. Upon the collapse of the Confederacy the name of the place was changed to Virginia City, and in 1875 the capital was transferred to its present location at Helena, where, on New Year's Day, 1743, La Verendrye had been the first white man to scale the Rocky Mountains. As the readiest access to the region was afforded by the finished routes through Utah, the developments of the Territory were confined for several years to its extreme western sections. The vast tract of country constituting its southeastern half remained meanwhile virtually closed from the world, known only as the remote theatre of exciting episodes of Indian warfare, of which white travelers in distant glimpses only from the decks of steamers laboriously stemming the turbid current of the Upper Missouri. How far the development of Eastern Montana was retarded by the circumstance, that, in reversal of the universal course of empire since the dispersion at the Tower of Babel, the civilizing impulse approached it from the West, might furnish an interesting subject for speculative inquiry.

As the mining communities of Western Montana grew into permanent settlements the necessity for direct routes of communication with the outer Eastern world became manifest. The intervening country, however, was occupied by the Sioux or Dakotas, who, regarding their forest ranges and hunting grounds in Lower Montana and Wyoming as their final stronghold against the encroachment of the whites, claimed the right to their exclusive occupancy by virtue of a solemn treaty. The railroad, however, has always proved an irresistible civilizer. The construction of the Union Pacific Road gave the signal for a contest that raged bitterly for fifteen years before the question of supremacy was decided, and that throughout that period shed an effulgence over the whole Northwestern border. The citizens of Montana, having urged upon the Government the importance of opening a wagon road from the Platte River country, on the line of the Bozeman Pass, through the Big Horn Mountains, by way of the Upper Powder, Tongue, and Big Horn Rivers, to Virginia City, an effort was made in 1866 to secure the consent of the Wyoming Indians to its construction. They, however, persistently refused, and the Sioux war was precipitated in December of that year by the Fetterman massacre at Fort Phil Kearny. From that time the Northwestern frontier was almost incessantly disturbed by Indian depredations, and when in 1873 military operations began in earnest through the Yellowstone region on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Dakotas, who had taken up their residence in the valley, offered every resistance in their power. In 1876 they became so daring and aggressive that the Government determined to send out an irresistible force against them, and Gens. Terry, Gibbons, and Custer led a column into the heart of the Yellowstone Valley, and after combining near the mouth of the Rosebud, by concerted plan for annihilating the Indians, which, unhappily, resulted in the Indians annihilating almost the whole of Custer's command. The savages were pursued to the Tongue River, but not knowing fight again, the troops, about four thousand in number, were in the main withdrawn from Montana, excepting the Fifth Infantry, under Col. and Brevet Major Gen. Miles, who was left behind to establish a cantonment at the mouth of the Tongue River. Gen. Miles, however, did not understand that he had gone into Montana merely to go into camp. Leaving 150 men to construct the cantonment, he started in October with about four hundred and fifty soldiers, overtook the Sioux under Sitting Bull at Cedar Creek, and chased a part of the command across the Yellowstone, the remainder, under Crazy Horse, fleeing up the Powder River. So vigorously did Gen. Miles follow up his success that before the Summer of 1877 the Sioux had been three times defeated in pitched battle, and large numbers were coerced into surrendering themselves as the wandering squadrons, the rest seeking refuge in the Canadian Dominion. The hostiles never succeeded in effectively rallying again, and the process of disintegration continued until the last remnant of the Dakotas surrendered to Major Whitemore, of the Seventh Infantry, at Fort Buford in June, 1881.

During this interval of combined Indian and military occupation it was decidedly unsafe to travel through Eastern Montana without the protection of a large armed escort. In those days everybody who had occasion to move about much went armed, and even in crossing the two miles of prairie between Miles City and Fort Keogh it was customary for horsemen to carry their rifles on their saddle bows, ready for instant use. A year or so after opening the precipitous "pilgrim" who had begun to appear on the scene, or the conventional frontier ruffian, barely anybody in that region carried a weapon, or, if one was carried, it was usually concealed.

The year following the construction of Fort Keogh, Miles City sprang into existence, first on the shore of the Yellowstone and in the Summer of 1878, on the Tongue River, nearest to the fort. When I arrived there in May, 1879, the change of site was approaching completion. The place consisted of about one hundred and fifty log cabins, and had a population of about six hundred. Its pretentious name of "city" illustrates how local custom imparts to words meanings wholly at variance with their primitive or their usual significance. The word "city" has become in Western parlance a relative term. In the Eastern States, where a definite ratio of population to the acre determines the eligibility of a town to the title, it is almost an exceptional thing. In the West, where the acreage is vastly disproportioned to the population, a city is the simplest thing imaginable. Given a cluster of men, established with a view to permanence, at any point showing promise of development, and it is as easy to call the aggregation a "city" as it would be to call it a camp or a village. So, when Western man speak of "cities" Eastern readers must not construe their meaning according to their own standards.

This period was essentially the era of the "bull whacker." All the freight conveyed to the several military posts in Eastern Montana—there were no other settlement besides Miles City—was transported by great trains of ox teams whose conductors and drivers were as hard a class of citizens as ever impressed the gracious sense of their personality upon the awakening of civilization. By their numbers, their skillful use of the rifle, and their audacious coercse they were able to defy the Indians, who prudently permitted the long convoys of prairie schooners to go on their way without molestation. These hardy teamsters were, besides the soldiers and the residents of Miles City, for nt least one season, the only white men in Eastern Montana. Living constantly in the open air, exposed to every vicissitude of a climate remarkable for its extreme contrasts, rough and ready in their demoralizing association, and risking their lives at almost every step of their tedious journeyings across the pathless prairies, it was not to be wondered at that their natures became hardened to the verge of brutality. Deprived of every comfort while passing through the solitary wilderness, they sought compensation, on arriving at a settlement, by plunging into every excess which their hard-earned but liberal wages could procure for them, and their brief intervals of rest at Miles City were distinguished by lavish waste and reckless indulgence in every species of debauchery. While their money lasted no procurable luxury was too delicate, no available comfort too expensive. Accordingly, to provide for this exacting class of customers the two stores in the place, owned by capitalists in St. Paul, were stocked with merchandise valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, and excelling in quality and variety anything ever seen in Eastern stores outside of large cities. The finest imported silk handkerchiefs, embroidered suspenders, expensive California blankets, silver spurs, and horse equipments of elaborate construction were among the trifles constituting the "bullwhacker's" outfit. To aid them in more expeditiously emptying their purses and with an eye, also, to the next monthly payments of the troops at Fort Keogh, a small army of gamblers were among the earliest residents of Miles City, specimens of the "sure thing" stamp, besides the other vicious elements which seem to be the invariable accompaniments of frontier society.

The impression somehow has gained currency that Miles City at that period was about the wickedest town in the world. It is hardly fair, however, to some other places I could name for such a reputation to attach to that infant community. Existence there was indeed, lively and abounding in incident. It was what is known in Western parlance as an "all-night town." After nightfall the brilliant illumination of the gambling and drinking establishments and the "hurdy houses," as the dance houses were called in the Territorial statute which authorized their pernicious existence, was truly remarkable in a place of such limited dimensions. Apparently two out of every three houses in the town were public saloons, where drinking, gambling, and flaunting vice held perpetual high carnival. At that early period of its history Miles City contained in its mixed population some of the most noted desperadoes the country then afforded—stage robbers, murderers, horse thieves, and malefactors of all degress, fugitives, who found in that remote and inaccessible region security from avenging justice, and a fruitful and congenial field for the prosecution of their myscellaneous callings. "Big-nosed Cherley," subsequently lynched in Wyoming, and "Curley," who was afterward shot by a woman in Miles City, were the recognized leaders of the destroying gang, and one of their exploits, in which they captured, robbed, and set on foot in penniless plight a party of soldiers escorting an army officer and a merchant from Miles City to Bismarck, will live long in the traditions of the town, besides being perpetuated in the name, "Cahn's Coulee," given by the Northern Pacific Railroad to the prairie chasm where the daring feat was performed. One of the notorious James brothers was understood to have been among the celebrities who sought temporary obscurity in the modest seclusion of the Yellowstone Valley at that time. A more secure hiding place could hardly be imagined. To the outside world it was as a sealed book. When, in 1873, I applied at Helena to Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, one of the first comers to the Territory and the permanent President of the Montana Historical society, for information respecting Eastern Montana, that gentleman emphatically decieved that the whole region was to the residents of his section a terra incognita. In St. Paul the journey to Eastern Montana was vaguely spoken of as "going in," and when a traveler reappeared from the wilderness he was congratulated on having "come out" again. The mails arrived in a casual way, sometimes twice a week, sometimes once in six or eight weeks. As they came by the way of Utah, having brought eastward again several hundred miles across the Rocky Mountains and down the valley in buckboard wagons, a flavor of antiquity attached to them on arrival, which, however, did not detract from their welcome.

Visitors from the East were restricted to two routes of travel. One was by buckboard stage, which twice a week made the trip between Bismarck and Miles City, the journey of 300 miles occupying from five to ten days, according to the weather, and the exoltement of the trip being diversified by the constant danger of attack from Indians or road agents. With relays of fresh horses and drivers the journey was continued day and night with no intermission except for meals at the stage stations, and the occasional passenger found it necessary to have himself strapped feet to the seat of the vehicle to prevent his falling off when overcome by sleep. The other and more popular route was by water, by boat up the Missouri one north, and then southward up the Yellowstone, a trip of something over 600 miles, which occupied variously from eight days to eight weeks. It has never yet been satisfactorily decided whether the Yellowstone is a navigable river. In early Summer it is fed by the melting snows of the Rocky Mountains and of the lofty ranges that lie at the headwetere of its larger tributeries, Clerke's Fork and the Tongue and Powder Rivers. From the latter part of May until the early part of August there was usually sufficient water in the Yellowstone for its navigation after the Missouri was reached, and consciously to the mouth of the Big Horn, by light-draught stern-wheel steamers, which, with energetic commanders and laborious effort, used to stem the five-mile current through the narrow windings and shifting chaonels of the treacherous stream, sometimes grounding over the shoals, and invariably tying up at night to the cottonwoods which lined the banks. The attempt to navigate the Yellowstone was wholly abandoned when the railroad reached Miles City, no steamboat having entered its mouth since the season of 1881 down to the present day.

The scene, however, was incessantly changing gradually enanging. The day of the teamster's pre-rminence in Eastern Montana waned rapidly after the construction of the railroad—suspended since the failure of Jay Cook—was resumed, in 1880, westward from Bismarck. Every mile of additional track that was laid lessened the significance of the "bull train" as a social factor, while the military protection given to the construction parties and to the surveyors, pushing though the valley to the lonely foothills of the Rocky Mountains, opened the way for the advent of settlers. At this time the Yellowstone country was constantly traversed by large herds of buffalo. They were the original occupants of the valley, and, before the Sioux were driven into Dakota, in July, 1806, the Lewis and Clarke expedition, descending the Yellowstone, was detained at the very point, the mouth of the Tongue River, to allow a herd of buffalo to cross the latter stream. Their number was enormous. In December, 1878, when what was an especially cold season, a herd of many thonsend head, attracted doubtless by the sight of some large stacks of quartermaster hay at Fort Keogh, started to cross the frozen Yellowstone, but were headed off and turned back by the soldiers in their eagerness to get a shot at them. That was the beginning of the hunter's era in the valley. Thenceforward the garrison was steadily supplied with buffalo meat, hnt the most severe onslaught upon the herd was made by the citizens of the town, who sought the hides only, annually leaving the carcasses where they were slaughtered. It was estimated that over 10,000 buffalo hides were secured in the valley that season for shipment to the East on the opening of river navigation. In the following Winter the buffalo-hide business assumed extensive proportions, several Eastern houcee sending agents into the valley with ample fnnde to equip hunting parties who followed np the doomed animals with unrelenting zeal until there were no more left. It was a wholesale massacre, accompanied by wholesale waste; hut apparently was tacitly connived at by Gen. Miles, who foreaw in the extinction of the buffalo the speediest solution of the Indian problem, and his sagacity was manifested in the result.

It would be difficult accurately to estimate the number of buffalo that fell before the general advance along their lines, but some distant conception of it may be gained from the fact that for nnward of two years afterward agents of Eastern houses were engaged in gathering and shipping to their firms the bones of the slaughtered animals, the prairie being at thoroughly raked in every direction for their redelivery as it had previously been invaded for the purpose of placing them there. Thus the buffalo disappeared from Montana, and practically from this continent, and observe the sequence. In June, 1881, the hostile Sioux, now reduced to the last extremity by starvation, surrendered, as already stated, and were sorely against their inclinations transported in a fleet of steamboats from Fort Keogh to their proper reservation in Dakota, and in precisely six months afterward the Northern Pacific Railroad reached Miles City. The interlinking processes of social evolution never were made more distinctly apparent.

With the arrival of the steam cars in December, 1881, all the conditions of life in the Yellowstone Valley were instantaneously changed. Prices dropped, as if by magic, fully 50 per cent. The old-time frontier store, with its multifarious stock, rapidly gave way to specialized trade, illustrating Herbert Spencer's theory of the universal law of progress, the evolution of the homogeneous in commerce into the heterogeneous. Churches, banks, newspapers, a schoolhouse, a brick Court House and jail testified to the advent of civilization. Miles City trebled its population, while other towns sprang into existence in all directions throughout the valley. Farmhouses or rendhes began to dot the landscape, and the wealthy stock raisers from the distant Southwest, who had been keeping a watchful watch on the region for the past year, established themselves along the water courses, and filled the grassy prairies with their teeming herds. The growth of this cattle industry was phenomenal. In February, 1882, I prepared for the THE NEW-YORK TIMES a careful list of the Eastern Montana cattle owners and their herds. The latter figured np considerably less than 50,000 head. In July, 1883, there were over 450,000 head of beef cattle grazing on the ranges, exclusive of small holdings. By 1886 it was announced through the local press that the country was beginning to be overcrowded with cattle, and fresh importations were as earnestly discontenanced by the great cattle barons as were the intrusions of agriculturists, the natural antagonists of the cattle man. It came to be understood as though the farmer would be utterly neabla to seenre a foothold on the fertile river bottoms which in every direction intersect the Yellowstone region. But the loss of 75 per cent of the herds of Eastern Montana in the unprecedented severes Winter of 1886 gave a fatal blow to the cattle interest as these condocted, and opened the way for the domination of that greater industry under whose fostering influence alooe a country can become prosperous and self-sustaining. The decay of the enormous herds—the exclusive range system as it is called—has forever gone by, and hersafter, probably, the business will mostly be divided np among the farmers, who will maintain only as many head of cattle as they can conveniently feed through the Winter season. The great cattle ranges, held hitherto by no title hnt that of occunancy, will speedily give place to legitimately-purchased farms, and with the utilization for irrigating purposes of the ruoning streams with which the country is abundantly supplied, an agricultural era, now first fairly established, will develop the resources of the everywhere fertile soil, and open the way for enduring prosperity.

I have thus rapidly traced the processes of Eastern Montana's development through the various phases of primeval wilderness, savage lordship, and the successive predominance of the soldier, the teamster, the hunter, the railroad, the stockman, and the agriculturist. Each of the steps I have imperfectly outlined would furnish material for a separate article. The steady social progress that attended their successive appearance was only less remarkable than the rapid energy with which each of the stages mentioned accomplished its mission and passed ont of sight, never again to be witnessed in any locality. Another notable circumstance was that each new manifestation was at the outset attended with a perceptible reaction in public confidence something akin to the rise of temperature that attends the incidence of successive fits of chills and fevers. At the superseding of the great transportation interest, the cessation of the hunting carnival, and especially at the arrival of the railroad, the people of Miles City—which yet was the only place of any significance in Eastern Montana—gave way to doleful lamentations that "the bottom had fellen out" of the town. But after a while they regularly discovered that the change which had excited their apprehensions was actually a step forward, and if the "flush times" of the early days never reappeared in their glory it was not on account of money being scarcer, hut because it was distributed through the community instead of being absorbed by two or three storekeepers for transmittal to their Eastern principals. The present predominance of the agriculturist must of course be regarded as the most important of the whole series. Its significance is apparent when we consider the extensive area of Eastern Montana, whose three counties—Dawson, Custer, and Yellowstone—comprise more than twice the area of the State of New-York, of which fully two-fifths are fitted for farming purposes. With her farm produce and cattle, sheep, and manufactures in the East, and the wealthy mining region of her western section, Montana's ascending star promises to hecome at an early day one of the most brilliant in the galaxy of United States.

NAVAL FACT AND GOSSIP.

The United States steel cruiser Yorktown floated out of the dry dock at high tide last night, and was soon moored in the navy yard slip. There is little donbt of her being able to get away to-morrow, when she will immediately make the best of her way to Newport. On reaching her destination the Yorktown will he got in readiness for the speed and manœuvring trials, the teste to stann in comparison with the attainments of the Roach ornisers. More than three hnndred and thirty tons of coal were taken on board the Yorktown before she went into dry dock, and yesterday she took on board fifty tons more of the coal, making in all three hundred and eighty tons.

The officers of the Yorktown feel that their vessel has been handicapped, for hesides this 380 tons of coal the erniser has her full supply of ammunition, shot ano shell, all of which increases her displacement to nearly 2,000 tons. The Yorktown, it must he remembered, is only a 1,700-ton vessel, and the increase of 300 tons in the mass of water to be overcome will obsck a vessel's head way more than ona might at first imagine. The Yorktown's officers claim that the Boston and Atlanta were both more in ballast than in fighting trim. Yet notwithstanding the disadvantage under which their vessel is placed they expect to see the orniser outrun the record of both the Atlanta and Boston.

It is learned that officers aboard the Kearsarge and Osaipes heve been detailed from time to time in parties to observe and report all that could be seen of the operations of Hippolyte and Légitime. There is hardly an hour in the day when some United States naval ofiicer is not in and about Port an Prince keeping his eyes open and observing every little detail he can, and daily made ont to the Admiral, who, in turn, keeps the Government at home fully posted.

This is all in strange contrast to Minister Preston's statement that none of the officers of the American war ships are allowed ashore, and that accounts seen to the United States by them indicative of the state of affairs are untrue. If Minister Preston could learn the facts he would find that Admiral Gherardi is as well informed of the trne state of Haytinn affaire as himself, if not better. The receotoutting of the throats of eight prisoners in the market place of Port an Prince by order of Légitime was witnessed and afterward authenticated by the United States Consul of Port an Prince, as it was also by a Captain of one of the Atlas line of steamers.

Each day the belief increases that the navy should he furnished with pilots. One hears all kinds of plane proposed, some advocating the taking of pilots coming in and going out of port, others maintaining that a regular force should be kept ou hand to do no other than naval duty. It is proposed that a corps to be known as "coast pilots" be formed, to rank, say, as warrant officers or mates, the corps to number at least thirty men. The pilots to he selected with special reference to their peculiar fitness and to ne steamboat men. Their headquartere ahonld he at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and every time a vessel is sent out on a cruise along the coast she should have a coast pilot. Shonld a vessel be put in commission at Norfolk, League Island, Portsmonth, or Boston it would be easy enough to order to her a pilot for duty. This body of men oonld be put on the regular list of the naval establishment and be paid the same as warrant officers.

The statement published in THE TIMES recently that the Baltimore did not show up so well in her preliminary trial as was given out by the contractors attracted considerable attention from several sources. The naval officers people do not expect to have the Baltimore ready for the official run inside of a couple of months is looked upon by many as very ominous. The Yantic is still undergoing repairs. It is not likely that she will be free of the Construction Department short a few months.

Notwithstanding the attempt of certain papers to depreciate the importance of the injury sustained by the Boston, it is noteworthy that naval officers are more than aver inclined to believe that the dry dock exhibition will cause not a few vessels to change their course. A common yesterday thet the repairs to the Boston would exceed in cost those given the Constellation. It will be remembered that the figores of the latter were in the neighborhood of $12,500.

The Jamestown, training ship, will arrive home abont the same time as will the Portsmonth. The Jamestown ie ordered to tonch at Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Madeira. Sha was reported at Cadiz on Aug. 2, and all on board well.

The training ship Portsmouth has sailed on a Snmmer oruise with a detachment of naval apprentices. The Portsmonth goee to Fayal and Fnnchal and returns home some time in the latter part of October.

Commaudor William Fitzhugh, United States Navy, who died on Aug. 8, was the President of the official board which tried the erniser Yorktown for acceptance by the Government.

THEY USE THE PENNY 'BUS.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

The statement that three members of Parliament, including one ex-Cabinet Minister, were to be seen recently on a penny 'bus might be strengthened by the fact that the senior member for the city, when holding the office of Lord Mayor of London, frequently proceeded at night by omnibus from the Mansion House to St. Stephen's rather than take ont his servants and horses at that late hour. The Recorder of London is often to be met on an omnibus, and before Lord Salsbury sat upon the woolsack he was generally on Monday morning a passenger in the Hnston omnibus to the precincts of the courts. Mr. Gladstone, too, may frequently be seen in the "People's State coach."

BOSTONS STILL LEADERS

BUT THE GIANTS ARE CLOSE BEHIND THEM.

BOTH TEAMS WON WELL-FOUGHT GAMES YESTERDAY—OTHER GAMES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—The Giants won the second game of their series with the home team to-day before a big crowd of spectators and under the influence of most delightful weather. Capt. Ewing began a new plan of finding out the relative strength of his corps of pitchers. He brought them all to the field with him and made them practice under his critical eye until he found that O'Day had the greatest speed for that occasion. He sent him to the box with Welch as a substitute and had the satisfaction of seeing him hatted unmercifully before the sixth inning. Welch pitched the remainder of the game, and Krock, who fared hardly at the New Yorkers' hands, was relieved by Anderson in the same inning. Ewing and Ward and Seery and Denny made olever double plays. Score:

INDYANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l.f.	1	2	1	0		Gore, c. f.	0	1	0	0	
G'lesco'k, s.s.	1	1	2	1		Pierson, r.f.	1	0	0	0	
Denny, 2b.	0	2	3	0		Ewing, c.	1	2	10	4	0
Hines, 1b.	0	2	12	1	0	Connor, 1b.	2	2	8	0	1
Sullivan, c.f.	1	0	2	1	0	Rich'son, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Sommers, c.	1	0	3	0	0	Ward, s.s.	2	1	3	3	0
M'Geoby, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	O'Rourke, l.f.	1	1	2	0	1
Buckley, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Whitney, 3b.	1	1	2	1	4
Krock, p.	0	0	0	2	0	O'Day, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Anderson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Welch, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	24	15	4	Total	9	12	27	11	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0—6
New-York	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0—9

Earned runs—New-York, 8. Two-base hits—Whitney. Hines, Connor. Sacrifice hits—Glassco'k, Denny. Three-base hit—Ward. Stolen bases—Glassco'k, Denny, Pierson, Ward. (2.) Ewing, Conner. Double plays—Ewing and Ward; Sullivan and Sommers; Richardson, Ward, and Connor; Seery and Denny. First base on balls—Sullivan, Pierson, O'Rourke, (2.) Buckley, Ewing, Denny, Hines. Hit by pitched ball—Sommers. Struck ont—Seery, (2.) O'Day, Glasscock, Sullivan, (2.) Whitney, Welch, Hines. Passed ball—Ewing. Wild pitch—Krock. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

TWO GAMES AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Senators won the first of to-dey's games by clever work in the sixth inning. It was a pitchers' hattle, and both Haddock and Sowders did remarkably good work. Sowders had the better support, but his team could not bit the ball at the right time to make runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Sunday, r.f.	0	1	3	0	1	Wise, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Carroll, c.f.	0	2	2	0	1	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Rowe, s.s.	0	1	2	0	0	Wilmot, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Miller, c.	0	2	3	1	0	Beecher, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	1	9	1	0	A. Irwin, s.s.	0	1	1	4	0
Knehns, l.f.	0	2	7	0	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	4	0	0	Carney, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Staley, p.	0	1	1	6	0	Sullivan, p.	0	0	2	2	2
Total	3	10	33	8	2	Total	1	6	27	13	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Staley, Miller, Beckley, Knehne. Three-base hit—Irwin. Stolen bases—Miller, (2.) White, Knehns. Double play—A. Irwin, Wise, and Carney. First base on balls—Off Staley, 3; off Sullivan, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Sunday, Rowe. Struck out—By Staley, 2; by Sullivan, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5. Passed ball—Mack, 1. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BOSTON, 9; CHICAGO, 7.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—To-day's game was an uninteresting and very ragged one. Madden was effective at times, hnt gave no fewer than eleven men hases on balls, and Healy was hit hard and very often. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, h. f.	1	1	3	0	1	Brown, l.f.	0	0	3	0	1
V. Haltn'n, r.f.	1	0	1	0	0	Kelly, r.f. & c.	0	0	2	1	0
Duffy, l.f.	0	0	1	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1	Sroth'rs, 1b.	2	4	10	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	2	0	4	3	1	Rich'soo, 2b.	1	3	0	1	
Farrell, c.	1	1	6	3	0	Johnston, c.f.	1	2	0	0	
Ryan, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0	Smith, s.s.	2	2	2	3	2
Healy, p.	0	1	0	7	0	Gansel, c.	0	2	6	3	1
Bastian, s.s.	1	0	3	2	1	Madden, p.	0	0	1	8	1
Total	7	3	30	21	4	Total	9	12	30	18	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hits—McCarthy and O'Neill. Home run—Duffee. Stolen bases—Comiskey, 2; Collins, 1. Double play—Corkhill and Collins. First base on balls—Carnthers, 3; Chamberlain, 2. Struck out—By Chamberlain, 9; by Carnthers, 4. Passed ball—Vinear. Umpires—Messrs. Kerins and Ferguson.

OTHER GAMES.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—6
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Kansas City, 8; Columbus, 3. Errors—Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 1. Pitchers—Swartzell and Gastright. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3—	9
Athletics	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	2—11	

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Athletics, 14. Errors—Louisville, 4; Athletics, 3. Pitchers—Heckar and Seward. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	2	2	8	3	0	0	3	2—20	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 27; Baltimore, 3. Pitchers—Duryea and Foreman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
New-Haven	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3

Base hits—Newark, 6; New-Haven, 8. Errors—Newark, 8; New-Haven, 4. Batteries—Baker and Sullivan; Hoexer and Cahill.

AT LOWELL.

Worcester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
Lowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Base hits—Worcester, 8; Lowell, 4. Errors—Worcester, 2; Lowell, 3. Batteries—Burkett and Wilson; Sullivan and Yanssain.

AT HARTFORD.

Norwalk	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Hartford	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—5

Base hits—Norwalk, 9; Hartford, 7. Errors—Norwalk, 5; Hartford, 4. Batteries—Williams and Goarman; O'Connell and Gunnigson.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Clubs.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Boston	62	30	St. Louis	61	31
New-York	61	30	Brooklyn	58	31
Philadelphia	46	37	Baltimore	57	33
Cleveland	47	39	Athletic	47	37
Chicago	43	44	Cincinnati	41	40
Indianapolis	36	52	Kansas City	36	53
Pittsburg	35	52	Columbus	35	58
Washington	20	63	Louisville	20	71

A very interesting game was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Hackett, Carhart & Co. team and the Matropolitans, which was won by the latter. The score:

Metropolitans	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	0—9
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Hackett, Carhart & Co., 3. Errors—Matropolitans, 4; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 6. Batteries—Carsey and Holbert; Fricken and Krane.

The Metropolitans will play the All Americas (colored) at the Long Island Grounds to-day and will play the Newarks at the New Polo

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Most central and delightfully located; celebrated for grandeur of scenery and healthfulness; elevator, gas, orchestra, &c. Send for circular.

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A select family hotel; 25 minutes from Battery; hotel opposite station.

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Largest Hotel on New-York Bay. Boats every twenty minutes from South Ferry. Engagements now being made for Fall and Winter. LYMAN RHOADES.

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30 minutes from New-York by boat and rail.

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A. VICTOR BENHAM,

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Make this the finest resort in the United States.

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$21 TO $28 FOR AUGUST.

$17 50 TO $25 FOR SEPTEMBER.

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Will open June 6 for the season of 1889. A thoroughly first-class Summer resort. Situated in a large and beautiful park three hundred feet above and overlooking the Hudson River. House has been completely renovated and painted inside and outside, with new and modern plumbing and water closets. Thousands testify to the pure mountain air and healthfulness of the location. For circulars, terms, &c., address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL CO., J. H. BAGLEY, Jr., Manager.

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Large stone building; cool and comfortable; ample grounds; stabling; steam yacht for accommodation of guests.

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The sidewalks will be flagged with best quality of slate. The sewer and water service will be made complete.

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Desirable Farms and Country Residences FOR SALE.

In Westchester County, N. Y.

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Six houses; monthly payments; $2,250, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, and $4,200.

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10 WEST 53D-ST.

This elegant, wide house, very handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, A HANDSOMELY-furnished house on Madison-av., near 64th-st.; private family only; rent, $300 per month. Address Owner, Box 174 Times Office.

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30 West 58th-st., four-story brownstone.

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362 St. Nicholas-av., 384 St. Nicholas-av., Between 129th and 130th sts.

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165th-st. and Prospect-av., two story and attic frame, stable and one acre ground.

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One of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses; possession at once; Park opposite; moderate rent. Apply to J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or at 102 East 70th-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS a handsome four-story brownstone house, 25x86 feet, on 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; fully furnished. Apply to BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

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HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 334 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

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A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET THEIR APARTMENT IN THE MAGNIFICENT CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT BUILDING, formerly known as "THE NAVARRO."

The Apartment contains 16 rooms, 60 feet fronting on the street, and is furnished in the most complete and elegant manner. Furniture by Potter & Symmes Co. Address H., Post Office Box 457.

BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED FLAT, seven rooms, private hall, $80; also unfurnished, $45 to $60. 339 West 23d-st.

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IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND, 126 to 142 West 16th-st. Steam heated. $55 to $80 per month.

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NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

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Marcella Apartment House, 5th-av., between Mt. Morris Park and 125th-st., elegantly decorated flats to let at extremely low prices for the locality. Call and examine. All particulars on the premises.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE CORner flat of 8 rooms, newly and handsomely decorated, near Park; rent $80. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or Janitor, 101 West 55th-st.

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CORNER FLAT OF 8 ROOMS, ALL LIGHT; rent, $65. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

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232-236 East 17th-st.,

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1.

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FURNISHED.

TO LEASE—THREE TO FIVE YEARS, FIVE minutes' walk or drive from (and south of) Ludlow station, Yonkers, thirty minutes from 42d-st., with Hudson River front and view, a large brick house, fully furnished, with nice and a half acres of beautiful grounds. Apply to WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

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Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum and upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 50 Broadway or 334 Broadway, near 13th.

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INSTRUCTION.

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PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

will open for the Fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 3. Places can be secured during the month of August by letter or personal application. Send for circular.

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Will be Opened on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Preparation for College or Scientific School. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J., OPENS SEPT. 18, 1889.

Examinations for admission on the 16th and 17th of September.

FULL COURSES OF STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE. PREPARATORY CLASS, $75 PER ANNUM. ALL OTHER CLASSES, $150 PER ANNUM. These terms include all the studies.

For catalogue apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

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This old and well-known school will reopen on the 19th of September. Early application should be made to the Principal. J. HOWE ALLEN.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—*The oldest School of Engineering in the United States.* Next term begins Sept. 18. The Register for 1889 contains list of graduates for 64 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, A BOARDING School for Young Ladies, Flushing, N. Y.—The pupils of this spacious and elegantly-furnished academy enjoy every advantage conducive to health and for acquiring a thorough, religious, and accomplished education; a special class for music, art, and languages; studies resumed second Monday in September. For terms, send for prospectus, or visit.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA reopens her School for Young Ladies at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, and German; music and art. Grounds ample for recreation. Climate of Morristown unsurpassed. Limited Boarding pupils, $600. Circulars on application.

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ST. AGNES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ALBANY, N. Y. Under the direction of the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, S. T. D., LL. D. Charges, $400 per annum; entrance fee, $25. Twentieth year begins Sept. 25. For catalogues address St. Agnes School.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-Hudson, offers superior advantages to parents seeking the best instruction for their boys; prepares for the leading colleges. A. ARMSTRONG, Ph. D., Principal.

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UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—BOARDING and day school for girls. Reopens Sept. 18. Miss ANNA P. TOWNSEND, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—MORAVIAN BOARDing School for Boys at Nazareth, Penn. Founded 1785. Reopens Sept 18.

$200 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; boys, girls. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

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A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WISHES A position in seminary or school to teach drawing and painting; out of town no objection; highest references. Address L., Box 185 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST WAY TO GO. THE ONLY BOATS LANDING AT THE IRON PIERS AT

CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

From West 23d-st. North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., Battery-place station Elevated Roads.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11 25 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:50 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:10 P. M.	5:25 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:25 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	9:50 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands only at Pier No. 1 N. R.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH.

From West 23d-st. N. R.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R.	From Long Branch, Ocean Pier.
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch, sold at all down-town stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

America's Day Summer Resort. Perfection in every detail, rare plants, magnificent foliage, nature's choicest flowers. A world of attractive features. Menageries and Aviaries, Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and Sea monsters. Two Grand Concerts daily. Superior Dinners a la carte. Renowned Glen Island Clam Bakes. *Kein Deutschland.* Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Pier 14, N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. Jewett Wharf, Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M. 23d Street, East River, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island almost hourly until 6 P. M. Eight Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays. 40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.

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GILMORE

AND HIS UNRIVALED BAND.

Madame VIRGINIA PERVING LOPEZ, Contralto.

Mr. JOSEPH LYNDE, Baritone.

15 INSTRUMENTAL SOLOISTS.

Two Great Concerts To-day.

AFTERNOON, 3:30; EVENING, 7:30.

Visit the Japanese Village

IN THE PAVILION.

A Most Interesting Place.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GILMORE JUBILEE, AUG. 22, 23, 24, 25.

FAVORITE EXCURSIONS

TO HIGHLAND BEACH, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

BY "SANDY HOOK ROUTE."

Steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R.,

At 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sunday for Long Branch and intermediate stations, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Returning at frequent intervals during the day.

TAKE THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE

AND SPEND A DELIGHTFUL DAY AT THE SEASHORE.

CONEY ISLAND.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.

Culver Route, Sea Beach Route, Bay Ridge Ferry,

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line. Belt line.

Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 11:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., (6:20 except Sundays,) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.

PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS.

JAPANESE VILLAGE IN PAVILION.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:30 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' east river from New-York. Accessible THIS SUNDAY by the following steamboats HARLEM, MORRISANIA, SHADYSIDE, and EMELINE, from Harlem Bridge, East 126th-st. and 3d-av., HOURLY from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., then EVERY HALF HOUR till 10 P. M., directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c.; children, 6c.; excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad from 92d-st. (Astoria) ferry from 8 A. M. till midnight. Fare, 10c.

Grand concert on the pier every day.

ERIE R'Y. SUNDAYS, MORNING AND AFTERNOON.	SPECIAL EXCURSION—SHOHOLA GLEN—Sundays—From 23d-st., 9:25 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:30 A. M. Wednesdays—23d-

RULED BY THE STRIKERS

LAWLESSNESS UNCHECKED AT COLLEGE POINT.

THE STRIKE AT HELLMAN & SONS' SILK FACTORY—THE FIRM CANNOT GET PROTECTION.

The article published exclusively in THE TIMES a few days ago describing the strike in Joseph Loth & Co.'s silk factory and the arbitrary methods adopted by the Silk Weavers' Union which brought about the strike, has attracted widespread interest on the part of manufacturers throughout the Eastern States, and further examples of the manner in which the union abuses its power are coming to light.

The experience of Max Hellman & Sons, manufacturers of silk ribbon at College Point, L. I., has been a particularly unpleasant one, and, in many ways, extraordinary.

This firm has its factory at College Point, and employs, when its mill is in full operation, thirty-seven weavers. It makes a specialty of narrow ribbons of cheap quality, and, as experienced weavers will not touch such work, a good many boys and apprentices are employed. Trouble began in this factory in January last over the discharge of a foreman or Superintendent. This man—Siegrist is his name—showed himself to be an incompetent foreman, and his employers after a while began looking about for a better man to fill his place. Siegrist heard of it and told the Hellmans that he was going to quit work. He was induced to remain until the new foreman, Weivel, had been secured and then he left.

That same night he came back and volunteered to take the position of loom fixer, and he pleaded so hard that the Hellmans took him back. From that time he devoted his efforts to breeding discord among the employes, and succeeded in making no end of trouble for the new foreman. The men were unruly and disobedient, clenched in their work, and did everything in their power to make things uncomfortable for Weivel. He, however, gave satisfaction to his employers and did his best to keep the men in order.

About the middle of February last the new schedule, an arbitrary and unreasonable basis upon which all wages were to be reckoned, and which had proved the last thing that induced Loth & Co. to cut loose from the union's bondage, was sprung upon Hellman & Sons by the union's Executive Committee. Mr. Leo Hellman, one of the sons, argued with the committee, but without avail. He pointed out to its members that much of the work his firm did really ought not to have been put upon this new schedule—that to pay the wages fixed for such work would make a profit out of the question. The committee gave the alternative—adoption of the schedule or a strike.

A few days was given for the consideration of the matter. Several days later—on Monday morning—Leo Hellman got to the factory early and found the weavers grouped about the place with evidently no intention of going to work. They wanted, they said, an immediate decision as to the adoption or rejection of the schedule. Mr. Hellman was alone and unwilling to take the responsibility upon himself of making a decisive move, as no determination had yet been reached by the firm. He asked for a few hours longer in which to consider the matter, and the men gave it to him, but in the meantime they went out, leaving their looms idle. A little more dickering between employers and employes followed, and, in the end, the former were obliged to give in. It was the middle of the busy season, many orders remained to be completed, and they had no alternative. They adopted the schedule.

It was an intricate affair, this schedule, and capable of being "figured" in many ways. Everything went fairly smoothly after its adoption until the next pay day, two weeks later, came around. When they received their money the men declared that they had not been paid according to the provisions of the new schedule, and "struck." They demanded that they be paid according to the schedule. Leo Hellman told them that if they would select one of their number to go over the figures with him, some fair computation or the schedule would be made and the men paid accordingly. The men agreed to this proposition, but never selected their representative. They worked, however, all of that week. On the following Monday they made another demand for their schedule prices, and when reminded of the Hellmans' proposition said they would select a man next day. Instead of doing so they went on strike without giving, in fact refusing to give, any explanation.

This state of affairs lasted for two or three days and then the Shop Committee waited on Mr. Hellman and demanded the discharge of the foreman, Weivel, and reinstatement of Siegrist as foreman, and the guarantee that schedule wages according to their figuring would be paid before they would return to work. As Siegrist had not been foreman for weeks before the strike, his "reinstatement" was a preposterous demand. The firm laid the whole matter before the National Executive Committee of the Weavers' Union, and that august body, after mature deliberation, declared that the demands of the weavers were a trifle unjust and declared the strike off. The men, however, refused to go back to work while Weivel was retained as foreman, and the strike dragged itself along.

Abandoning its old employes then, the firm advertised extensively for weavers, stating always that union men were preferred, because when heen demonstrated that union men were the better workmen, and gradually managed to get enough man to man its thirty-seven looms. These men were mostly union men, and by the 1st of April all non-union men had been induced to join the union, and the "shop" became an out-and-out union "shop." Then trouble began again. The men one day early in April went up to the loom where a new man was at work and demanded to see his union card. The poor wretch had none, said so, and the honest union men scored him, pulled him off his stool, hats and coats, and walked out of the factory in a body.

The firm had had enough of strikes, and, rather than enter into another one, they paid the objectionable weaver his wages, gave him a little present, and discharged him. Then the honest union men, having succeeded in depriving one poor fellow of the means of earning his bread, resumed their work. Twice after that did these honest workmen compel their employers to discharge non-union men, or be visited with their tyrannous displeasure, and two other men were compelled to seek work where a non-union man was't regarded as a sort of leprosy.

Along in the early part of May one of the boys who had been employed in the cheap work referred to was gathered into the sweet folds of the union, and so soon as his union card had been delivered to him he demanded that he be paid the union price for the work that he was doing. The thing was out of the question. Mr. Hellman told him that he would have to run down the loom he was on at the same price he had begun it, and when he was put at other work the increased price would be paid him. The fellow refused and quit work. There was a precedent in the firm's refusal to meet this demand, and the Hellmans expected to have no trouble result from this affair.

But they did have trouble, and lots of it. On May 25, without giving a word of warning, the weavers employed in the factory quit work in a body. Not a human being could be gotten from them then, but after a few days a committee of the strikers waited upon Mr. Hellman and presented what they called their ultimatum. They said that they had struck because of the discharge of a union man (whom the foreman had found to be absolutely worthless) and the discharge of the apprentice who en recently joined the union. It was pointed out that the last-named weaver had quit himself, but it was of no use. Returning to the old grievance about the foreman, the men presented this, their ultimatum: That a man named Weivel was discharged, unless the two union men be taken back, unless there was a guarantee that the schedule prices be paid, the strike would be kept up indefinitely.

The firm refused to agree to these conditions—that is, the only one they refused to do was to discharge Weivel. The other two conditions they were willing to accept. The matter was taken again to the National Executive Committee, and that body, after hemming and hawing, taking testimony and indulging a good deal in rhetorical pyrotechnics, came to the conclusion that the demands of the weavers were just demands and declared the strike on. Thus the question at issue became the discharge of Weivel. There was no question as to hours or wages. The schedule had been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the men, if not of the employers. They had made all the concessions, Weivel had shown himself to be a faithful, honest, capable superintendent, and the firm absolutely declined, in the absence of any good reason, to discharge him.

When the strike began in earnest. Efforts were made by the firm to secure new employes. The strikers, each one of whom drew a weekly stipend of $8 or $10 from their union, protested the factory might and day, stopping every man whom they thought to be an applicant for position. Since a week after the strike began, the Hellmans succeeded in getting three non-union men to work for them. The great difficulty was in getting a boarding house for them. Leo Hellman found one man willing to board the workmen and made an agreement with him. The strikers heard of it, a committee waited on the man and succeeded in frightening him so thoroughly that he refused in the end to take the workmen to board. So great was the influence of these lawless strikers in the village that not a human being could be found with sufficient courage to give board or lodging to the men upon whom the strikers had visited their displeasure.

In addition to this, the lives of the non-union men were made a burden to them. Every time they left the mill a great mob of the strikers, their wives and children, followed them about, hooting at them, calling them vile names, and even throwing missiles at them. This riotous demonstration became so great that within forty-eight hours of their arrival the three men were absolutely driven from the town. They fled at night, glad to get away without broken bones, or even with their lives.

Being afforded no protection by the village authorities, the Hellmans employed constables at their own expense and then advertised for more men. The firm had an agent in Paterson, N. J., and in other places scouring the country for workmen. Some were secured and sent down to College Point by train. Len Hellman and a constabulary force met them at the station and guarded them while on their way to the factory. The town seemed to be ruled by the strikers, and the constables had almost to fight their way through the crowds of them that congregated about the station when any new men were expected. Six men one day came to College Point on a boat without notifying the Hellmans of their intended arrival, and reached the village without the knowledge of either strikers or employers. They went into a saloon to get some beer, but before it was set before them some of the strikers discovered their errand, commanded the saloon keeper not to give them anything to drink or to eat, and gathering together rapidly, drove the seekers after work back to their boat and compelled them to return to New-York.

This sort of thing went along till June 10, when Hellman & Son determined to pay the strikers the wages due them at the time they struck and formally discharge them. By this time they had managed to find an Irishman with "backbone" enough to risk boarding the new men, and felt pretty sure they could get along without the old men. The strikers were called to the factory office and received their pay. There were many complaints that the wages had been "docked," and when one man was informed that such was not the case he called Leo Hellman a liar. That gentleman promptly knocked the fellow down and almost created a riot. The constables were called into immediate use, however, and after a while the men were dispersed. Mr. Hellman was arrested for assault and paid a fine of $10 "for," he says, "asserting his manhood."

Mr. Hellman was put under arrest another time. His house was just in the rear of the house where his employes were boarded, and between the two buildings is a vacant lot. The strikers surrounded the boarding house, yelling like fiends, and one night early in July, when a riot about the place seemed imminent, Hallman and Weivel ran over there through the vacant lot and, with the constables, put the mob to flight. The next day he and Weivel were arrested charged by the owner of the vacant lot with malicious trespass. He retaliated by having some of the ringleaders in the strike arrested for intimidation. Weivel was fined $5, Hellman was fined $10, and the arrested strikers were put under $100 bonds to keep the peace for a year.

One night last week one of the new men was met by strikers on the street. He was alone, and one of the strikers caught him by the neck, threw him down and beat him terribly. The same night a crowd of the strikers charged upon the factory office and were beaten off by the constables. The workman's assailant was arrested, fined $25, and released.

Last Monday Leo Hellman went to the Board of Village Trustees and formally demanded protection for his men and property. The expense of paying the constables was heavy and the firm couldn't stand it any longer. The Trustees said that they couldn't afford to grant protection. There wasn't any regard in the Treasury to pay constables for special duty, and if he wanted men as a body guard he would have to pay them himself.

Thus the matter now stands. About twenty weavers out of perhaps one hundred who want work have been secured, and if double that number is wanted. The firm will employ good weavers, union or non-union, will pay them according to the weavers' own schedule, and will treat them well. But the foreman will not be disobarged. If the men now on strike want to go back to work, and some of them do, and will go back as individuals and not as parts of an organization, they will find work ready for them at any time they choose to ask for it. The members of the State Board of Arbitration have made two visits to College Point, and have tried to induce the strikers to submit to their official arbitration, but the men have refused to listen to them. They want Weivel discharged, and the Hellmans say they will see the mill rot before they discharge him.

CRICKET IN PROSPECT PARK.

The Kings County Cricket Club and the Cosmopolitan Club of New-York played a closely-contested match at Prospect Park yesterday. It was a bowler's contest throughout, the sticky condition of the wicket making strong batting difficult. The visitors, who went to bat first, made only 18 runs, Wood and Snelgrove handling the ball for the home team and doing great execution. Wood took four wickets for 6 runs and Snelgrove six wickets for 8 runs. The Kings County Club scored 27 runs. The visitors went in for their second inning, but were disposed of for 47 runs, Franklin's bowling (six wickets for 11 runs) being the feature of this part of the game. The fine wicket-keeping of Ross and the good bowling by Flannery and Seligman contributed much to the low score made by the winners.

A. Hoaford's fine bowling won another match for the Manhattan Cricket Club, who were pitted against the United Lacemakers, at Prospect Park yesterday. The Lacemakers scored 33 runs to the Manhattan's 74. Dr. Hosford took six wickets at a cost of only 5 runs, two of the five overs bowled by him showing no runs.

APPETITE is generally restored to delicate children by the use of DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; and not only an appetite, but strength and vigor as well. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T WAIT UNTIL you are sick before trying CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, but get a vial at once. You can't take them without benefit.—*Advertisement.*

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

HAVE MADE STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF THE REMAINDER of THEIR

SUMMER STOCK.

DRESS FABRICS,

PLAIN AND FIGURED

PONGEES,

PARASOLS,

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LADIES' WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS,

WALKING SKIRTS,

MISSES' AND BOYS'

SUITS,

LADIES' HOSIERY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY

HALF HOSE

AT 25 AND 50 PER CENT.

UNDER REGULAR PRICES

FINE SHOES

IN THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

THEIR ORDER DEPARTMENT IS SPECIALLY ORGANIZED TO FILL OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF DESIRABLE GOODS, WITH THEIR SUPERIOR FACILITIES, ENABLE THEM TO GUARANTEE SATISFACTION AND PROMPTNESS IN EVERY CASE.

ALL DRY GOODS (ONLY) DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

Daniell & Sons.

THE GREATEST VALUES IN FRENCH HOSIERY WE EVER PLACED BEFORE OUR CUSTOMERS.

LADIES' G. V. FRENCH LISLE THREAD HOSE, MAGNIFICENT QUALITY, COLORS TANS, GRAYS, GOBELINS, BROWN, NAVY, AND BLACK,

49c. PAIR;

OUR PRICE WAS 98c.

LADIES' FINE QUALITY RICHELIEU RIBBED BRILLIANT LISLE THREAD HOSE, COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING, VIZ: PLAIN BLACK, WITH COLORED HEEL AND TOE, TWO-TONED FANCY COLORED TOPS, WITH BLACK FEET; SOLID COLORED HOSE, IN ALL THE POPULAR FANCY SHADES, BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, NOT RIBBED, ALL AT

35c. PAIR;

OUR PRICE WAS FROM 65c. TO 75c. PAIR.

SPECIAL.—FOR THIS SALE WE WILL OFFER 40c DOZEN OF OUR WELL-KNOWN FRENCH PRINTED COTTON HOSE, IN A DOZEN DIFFERENT STYLES, AT

49c. PAIR;

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN.

SPECIAL.

EMBROIDERIES.

500 PIECES 45-INCH INDIA LINEN FLOUNCINGS,

98c. YARD;

ACTUAL VALUE, $1 65.

BROADWAY,

8TH AND 9TH STS., NEW-YORK.

BLACK RETAINS COUNSEL.

HE WILL BE REPRESENTED BY EX-JUDGE FULLERTON.

Present indications in the Flack divorce case point to an effort to shift the blame for all the dirty work done upon the man who acted as referee in the matter. Civil Justice Ambrose Monell, who led his friend Benjamin Wright into the scrape by false pretenses, now fully aroused to the disgraceful character of his own position, took steps yesterday to defend himself as well as his quondam client, Sheriff Flack. Ex-Judge William Fullerton was retained to represent the Sheriff in the case, and, incidentally, to remove as much of the onus of the affair from the shoulders of Civil Justice Monell as he could find place for on others' shoulders.

These three—Fullerton, Monell, and Flack—were in consultation a long while yesterday in the hermit-Sheriff's den in the granite fastnesses of the Court House yesterday. A double cordon of guards and a new word of the day, all intriguing with vigilance yesterday, kept reporters from gaining any sort of access to the Sheriff's lair.

No legal steps were taken in the matter yesterday by Evarts, Choate & Beaman beyond securing a certified copy of the pleadings and testimony in the case from Nathaniel Jarvis, the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. A lawyer who has been reading with much interest the proceedings in the case, and whose experiences enable him to judge by an *a priori* process of reasoning the probable course of procedure in a case of given circumstances, said: "I think you will find that Sheriff Flack's defense will be an attempt at justification. He will undertake to show that he had ample grounds for a divorce on the one day and both live in the same street, the two girls were not acquainted with each other.

GILMORE HAS A NOVELTY.

Visitors to Manhattan Beach to-day will admire Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore's genius more than ever. Gilmore has prepared a novelty for the afternoon concert. Paganini's "Le Carneval de Venise" will be performed by fifteen instrumental soloists, each giving his own variations on the theme. Almost every instrument, from the piccolo to the bass antoniophone, will be given an opportunity to be heard alone. Mme. Virginie Perving Lopez and Mr. Joseph Lynde will render operatic solos at both the afternoon and the evening concert.

Religious services will be conducted at the beach to-day by Archdeacon Kirkby.

PEYNAUD WILL DIVE TO-DAY.

The pleasure seekers at Rockaway Beach will have a chance at 2 and 4:30 o'clock this afternoon to see Baptiste Peynand make his daring dive into a net from a tower 150 feet high, at Brosnan's Seaside House. Peynand has been re-engaged for the week commencing to-morrow. Trains for Rockaway Beach, over the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad, may be taken from the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street, or from Flatbush, Bedford, or Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.

A LONG TALK.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Aug. 8.

A remarkable instance of telephonic communication occurred in Charleston last Sunday. A young man employed in the Western Union Telegraph office in that city conversed without any difficulty with his brother, who was in Omaha, 1,500 miles away. The brothers talked an hour with hardly any pause between questions. This is about the best telephone story on record, and it is abundantly vouched for.



HOTEL BERESFORD,

N. W. Corner 81st-st. and Central Park, West.

One block from Elevated Station. With Park on two sides.

OPPOSITE ART AND NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS.

Will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, in suites of four or more rooms—designed especially for families who wish the comforts of permanent home without care and trouble of housekeeping. For terms, &c., apply on premises, or at Hotel Winthrop, 7th-av. and 125th-st. A. S. WALKER, Owner.

A NAVAL RESERVE.

NEW-YORK YACHTSMEN AND SEAMEN INTERESTED IN THE PROJECT.

The Naval Militia bill, passed recently by the Assembly, where it was introduced by Senator Cantor, has not been forgotten by its friends. The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation has already declared itself in favor of the bill, and its members confidently expect Congress to appropriate at least $1,000,000 for the naval militia maintenance.

The project of establishing a naval reserve force has, perhaps, been misunderstood. The plan, briefly, is this: To enroll all the male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five now finding occupation upon the sea or navigable waters of the United States as a naval militia. Next, to organize into commands those naval militiamen who may volunteer for duty in the naval reserves.

New-York yachtsmen, ex-naval officers, members of the Maritime Exchange, and National Guardsmen are interested particularly in these reserves. Ex-Secretary Whitney and his successor in office, Gen. Tracy, have both suggested that the reserves include two important branches—the Naval Reserve Artillery and the Naval Reserve Torpedo Corps. These commands are to be organized under State laws and officered by State authorities. The General Government, however, is to prescribe the organization itself, its uniforms and drills. The supply of inspectors, instructors, vessels, arms, and material from the United States Navy is also to be furnished by Uncle Sam. In fact, the only additional power delegated to the General Government beyond that now incorporated in its Revised Statutes concerning the militia is that the President may call out the Naval Reserves in time of peace for training.

The Board of Trade has a standing committee devoted to the purpose of securing favorable legislation by Congress. It consists of Aaron Vanderbilt, Edward L. Molineaux, Ferdinand P. Earle, Thornton N. Motley, and Wilson Krebs. Gen. Schofield heads a big list of army officers favoring the scheme. Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. Alexander S. Weeb, Gen. Horatio C. King, and Col. William C. Church are also interested in the lately-enacted Assembly bill, together with Daniel Barnes, Stephen W. Carey, Stephen Peabody, Charles A. Cheever, Franklin A. Wilcox, J. C. Hoagland, Ralph N. Ellis, Chester W. Chapin, and Edmund C. Stanton. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of the New-York Yacht Club, Commodore William F. Weld of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, and Vice Commodore John O. Soley of the Dorchester Yacht Club are especially eager to see Congress approve of the New-York legislation. The Secretaries of all the well-known yacht clubs have indorsed the action of the Board of Trade.

Gen. Paine and Mr. C. E. Moody of Boston wrote Mr. Vanderbilt two days ago suggesting that corps for preliminary training might already be obtained for harbor manœuvres from the different yacht clubs. Other letters come to the committee almost daily from such people as Fairman Rogers of Newport, William W. Bates of Buffalo, H. T. Ganse of Wilmington, Hugh L. Willoughby of Philadelphia, John V. L. Findlay of Baltimore, and A. M. Keating of Memphis.

Chairman Whitthorne of the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably concerning the establishment of a naval reserve. It is thought that fully 15,000 men might be organized and drilled in naval tactics in different parts of the country. New-York and Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Massachusettes have already voted in favor of a militia for the navy. New-York's quota would probably be 2,500 men, and Massachusett's 1,600. Maryland could furnish 1,100, and Michigan and California 900 each.

"The country would be woefully deficient in naval forces in the event of foreign aggression," said Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday. "What we chiefly need is a supply of men for coast defense; a volunteer force for harbor service similar to the National Guard. Secretary Whitney's idea was that with three battalions of naval reserve artillery and one battalion of naval reserve torpedo corps New York would have about 1,276 officers and men. Now, this could easily be increased to twice that number. We are already population upon a good branch of this service. Here is a plan proposed: A force of navigating naval reserves will be recruited from the officers and crews of merchant steamers. It will furnish some officers, additional seamen, helmsmen, engineers, and firemen. The navy in time of war is often forced to use the navy yard men. Only volunteers will be enlisted in this branch, and they should receive a yearly compensation from the general Government.

"In this State we will have three battalions of naval reserve artillery and four companies of a naval reserve torpedo corps. The commanding officer of this naval militia will rank as Captain and have a regular staff, an Adjutant General ranking as Commander, an Assistant Adjutant General ranking as Lieutenant Commander, an ordnance officer ranking as Lieutenant, a commissary, a medical officer, a Secretary, and an ensign aide to the Captain."

Lawyer E. R. Alcott and Lieut. Philip W. Low, late of the United States Navy, have been added to the committee of the Maritime Exchange, together with Rear Admiral Lince. Over three hundred names are already on the enrollment list of the New-York Naval Reserves.

GOV. GREEN AS A MARKSMAN.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Times, Aug. 9.

Gov. Green and family are at Sea Girt, residing in a little white cottage which stands near the main entrance. He spends much of his time on the range with a rifle in his hand, being fond of shooting. He has qualified as a marksman, having made 20 of the five hundred-yard range and 17 at the two hundred-yard range.

Yesterday he again tried his hand at the five hundred-yard range to show Clerk of the Supreme Court R. F. Lee how well he could handle the rifle. He got up a match with Gen. W. Bird Spencer. The Governor, as the long range never lies down, as do nearly all others, hit site on a box and blazes away. As a rule he strikes the target somewhere every shot.

A NEW KIND OF BUREAU.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Society has now become so large in London that it is surprising no organization has yet been started to make the labors of entertainers less arduous by having some central place where information might be obtained as to the names of people in town for a long or short period, their addresses, and any information which would enable a hostess to get up a dinner or entertainment at short notice, with less fatigue and uncertainty than nowadays must necessarily be expected. It is intended to start such an agency at once in a central position, and under the management of people in society who can furnish information from the best and most trustworthy sources.

EARRINGS REVIVED IN ENGLAND.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Earrings, long out of fashion—probably owing to the artistic folk, who almost hooted them out of feminine ears—are gradually making an appearance in the world again. The accounts of jewels worn by *grandes dames* at great gatherings occasionally include them, and they are to be seen once more as wedding presents; a splendid pair was among the gifts to the Duchess of Fife the other day. The revival will be a relief to those who, possessing valuable trinkets in this form, have been driven to sew them on their dresses and pass them off as brooches—a ruse usually spoiled by the tell-tale wire which invariably manages to obtrude itself.

A DAY AT LAKE MOHANSIC.

AN ATTRACTIVE SHEET OF WATER AND PLENTY OF FISH.

It was to be a day at Lake Mohansic. It was, furthermore, to be a day of record breaking in the piscatorial line. Three disciples of Izaak Walton had agreed over night to make an early start in the morning and break in their new-fangled, silver-mounted rods and silk lines.

"Wake up! Time to be off!" accompanied with a rattling upon the chamber doors, startled the sportsman just as old Sol was climbing up over the eastern horizon, and then all was hurry and hustle in getting ready for the start.

This somewhat early awakening was for the purpose of procuring the bait before the day's sport could commence. Improvising a diminutive mosquito net for the occasion—a proceeding which masterfamilias declared would cause her only hopeful heir more "bites" than they would get fish—just as the aforesaid sun was peeping over Turkey Mountain they started for the neighboring brook. The process of catching the little fish called minnows, which are considered the very best of bait for pickerel, is one requiring much patience. The little fish seemed predisposed to seek some cool retreat under the rocks rather than the inviting meshes of the net. Nevertheless, under the skillful guidance of Aleck, a local character, a goodly number were secured, put into a tin pail, and all returned to the house for breakfast, which was eaten with a relish.

And where, it may be asked, is Lake Mohansic? It is in the upper part of the town of Yorktown, Westchester County, at the point of the great bend six miles from the village of Peekskill and about ten south from Mohopac. It is a sheet of water which, although not so large in area, with its placidity and beauty of surroundings, will some day rival its more aristocratic neighbor of Putnam County. It is only within the past twenty years that it has been called Lake Mohansic. The farmers thereabout more frequently call it by its old names, Crom Pond, where the Yorktown farmers used to annually hold their agricultural and horticultural fairs.

The fishing party was not prepared for the agreeable surprise which greeted their vision when they first caught sight of this water after tolling up the hill—for this is a lake situated upon a hill. The beautiful expanse stretching out before them, the gently undulating shore, the little wooded points jutting out at intervals, and the half dozen farmhouses nestling amid the surrounding hills, all combined to form a landscape they had rarely seen surpassed and worthy the painter's canvas. The lake has two peculiarities. It may be called a mammoth spring, as a hundred acres in area bubbling up from the depths beneath, and it has no inlet or outlet that has ever been discovered. It had another peculiarity at the time of this visit, which, upon inquiry, Aleck informed the party, was "working," using the phraseology of the vicinity. The water appeared to be impregneted with a sort of green weed or moss, which gave through a working process during the month of July, and in August disappears, the water becoming crystal clear, which is the condition in which it is seen at any point. Having no outlet, it would seem that all-wise nature adopted this as a system of purification. All the farms hereabout indicate a thriving, well-to-do husbandry.

But what of the fishing? Procuring a boat from the accommodating farmer, whose name cannot be recalled, living just at the lakeside, the party went at it where Aleck assured them some wonderful catches had been made recently. Under his guidance they came to anchor, arranged their tackle, adjusted the lively minnow to the hook, and threw their lines into the lake, and what fishermen would call lively work. Pickerel, yellow bass, perch, sunfish, and the irrepressible catfish, one after another, left their native element to glisten in the sunlight a moment in the air and then find a resting place in the bottom of the boat. Then came rest and lunch, after which the fishermen went at it again and continued the sport until the sun began sinking beyond the western hills. Counting up the results of the day's work they had an aggregate by the scale of not make it an even hundred for the sake of a fishing yarn) of all varieties.

Some years ago they used to tell a semi-legendary tale of there being a "Lady of the Lake" on Lake Mohansic, who was described as an aged woman, her hair silvered at least seventy Winters, who used to paddle her little boat out upon the lake every evening at a certain hour. She resided in the vicinity, and this evening trip had been her custom, so the story was told, for many a long period. She has long been dead now, but the farmers often mention her and her strange infatuation for the placid bosom of the lake. She seemed like a spirit from the dim, distant land guarding the sacred precincts of the lake from the intrusion of modern improvement or profanation.

A rapid ride home, a hearty supper, a voracious apnetite, the sound sleep of tired humanity must remain undescribed, but all conspired to make the day at Lake Mohansic one not soon to be forgotten.

THE PRESIDENT A WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

From the Boston Transcript.

President Harrison, it appears, is a woman suffragist, like Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. Of woman suffrage in the new States and its prospects in the country in the near future, Senator Hoar recently wrote to Washington Territory, where the question of putting it into the Constitution of the new State was under discussion:

WORCESTER, Mass., July 21, 1889.

I hope there will be established in the State Constitutions the principle of impartial suffrage, without regard to sex. Whoever has sagacity enough to discover it is very desirable that the Legislatures may be empowered to make such provisions hereafter at their discretion. There need not be the least fear that the admission of the Saxon element will be in the least delayed or imperiled thereby. Nearly a majority of the United States favor woman suffrage. Of those opposed to it, many have committed themselves to the doctrine that the control of the matter should be left to the State. President Harrison, as is well known, voted, when in the Senate, to submit a woman-suffrage Amendment to the States, or paired on that question.

GEORGE F. HOAR.

TANNER'S AMUSEMENT.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 8.

"Do you want to see the wheels go around?" said Commissioner of Pensions Tanner to a visitor the other day. The visitor was willing.

"Bradley!" called the Commissioner.

Bradley is the stenographer. He came quickly in response to the call.

"Write," commanded the Commissioner.

Bradley's pencil was sharp.

The Commissioner dictated:

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to hereby recommend the dismissal of Capt. William Smith, Principal Examiner in the Pension Office, after two weeks' leave of absence. I make this recommendation that I may further recommend the appointment of Mr. Christian Exel to fill the vacancy thus created. Mr. Exel formerly held this office and was removed by my predecessor, after two weeks' notice, to make room for Capt. Smith.

This letter was signed and dispatched to the Secretary of the Interior with an invitation to prompt action.

A VERY QUIET HOTEL.

From the Philadelphia Record, Aug. 10.

Six ladies and a small boy started to the mountain near Juniata Gap three days ago to pick huckleberries. While this absorbed a heavy rain and fog set in and they lost their way. Drenched to the skin and in terror of wild beasts, they huddled together all night beneath an oak tree, and when morning dawned they found they were only two minutes' walk from a hotel.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

GORDON SASHES OR BELTS,

FOR YOUTHS AND MEN; JUST THE THING TO WEAR INSTEAD OF A VEST.

MADE UP WITH GILT OR SILVERED BUCKLE, BEST QUALITY OF SILK, ALL SHADES, $1 24 AND $1 49; SOLD ELSEWHERE AT FROM $2 50 TO $3.

LACES.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF DRAPERY NETS AT 79c., WORTH $1 10.

CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS, 98c., $1 21, $1 34, $1 49, AND $1 98, 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN FORMER PRICES.

UMBRELLAS

SEVERAL SPECIAL BARGAINS, CONSISTING OF

ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, FINE NATURAL STICKS, $1 74.

ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, SILVER MOUNTINGS, $2 46.

EITHER OF THE ABOVE WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.

LARGE LOT MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE, COMPRISING A GREAT VARIETY OF SILVER AND GOLD MOUNTED. THESE ARE RARE BARGAINS.

ONE LOT FINE UNION SILK UMBRELLAS, WITH A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SILVER MOUNTINGS, $2 84, 26-INCH; WORTH $3 75; $2 74, 26-INCH; WORTH $4 25. CLOSING OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF PARASOLS AT FROM 25 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. REDUCTION.

SOME VERY DECIDED BARGAINS IN HAND-RUN SPANISH AND MARQUISE LACE PARASOLS.

SILKS.

REAL PONGEE, 25c. PER YARD; WORTH 50c.

CREAM WHITE CHINA SILK, 59c. PER YARD; WORTH $1.

SHEPHERD PLAID SURAH, 49c.; WORTH 85c.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SURAH, 59c.; WORTH $1.

BLACK SATIN DE LYON, WITH A VARIETY OF WHITE STRIPES, 69c.; WORTH $1.

SATIN-FINISH, BLACK GROS GRAIN, 99c.; WORTH $1 35.

BLACK SATIN BROCADES, NEW DESIGNS, 74c.; WORTH $1.

ELEGANT BLACK BROCADES, $1 48; WORTH $2.

BLACK ROYAL ARMURE, WITH WHITE STRIPE, 79c.; WORTH $1 16.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST EVER SHOWN IN SUMMER MONTHS. ALL FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS, AND LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

IN COLLARS AND CUFFS WE OFFER A GREAT JOB LOT OF COLORED SETS AT 8c. AND 10c.; WORTH 20c AND 25c.

CHEMISETTES, 7c., 10c., AND 14c., ONE HALF FORMER PRICES.

BLANKETS.

JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF WINTER BLANKETS.

ORIB BLANKETS, $1 17, $2 04, $2 92, AND $3 79.

10-4 BLANKETS, 88c., $1 99, $2 34, $2 63, UP TO $6 99.

11-4 BLANKETS, $2 57, $3 07, $4 98, AND $5 11.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, 11-4, $8 13, UP TO $12 23.

When buying in several departments, USE A TRANSFER CARD. It enables you to make one payment for all purchases, and insures your receiving the goods together in one delivery.

R. H. MACY & CO.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE

PALAIS ROYAL,

5th Ave., Corner 14th St.,

Will continue during the coming week to dispose of their partly-damaged goods.

Judging from the great rush we had since the opening the Ladies must have found plenty of useful bargains, and we assure you the Coming Week will be no less remunerative to purchasers.

Don't miss our Fire Sale.

PALAIS ROYAL,

5th Ave., Corner 14th St.

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THE TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 39, 40, 41, and 42 Park-row.

The new Times Building is one of the most complete Office Buildings in the City; thoroughly fire-proof, with light, airyrooms, three passenger elevators, steam heat, gas, and electric lights throughout.

Corporations and others requiring large space can be accommodated. Rooms partitioned to suit tenants.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

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DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday	75
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents

THE CHICKAMAUGA REUNION.

VETERANS OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY TO MEET IN CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Great preparations have been made here for the entertainment of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which holds its next annual reunion in this city Sept. 19, 20, and 21. Notice has already been received from different brigades and divisions of the Army of the Cumberland to insure the attendance of many thousand veterans of the Union Army.

During the reunion the Chickamanga Memorial Association is to be organized. The society has for its purpose the purchase and preservation by the Government of the Chickamanga battlefield and making a national park there.

A temporary organization was last Spring effected in Washington, in which participated a great number of veterans of the armies of the North and South. At the meeting there were present a number of Senators and members of Congress. The association has received a charter from the State of Georgia, which enables them to secure the land embraced in the field by condemnation. Efforts are now being made to secure a large attendance of veterans of the Southern Army, and special rates have been secured over all Southern railroads of one fare for the round trip.

As the attendance will be very large, it is suggested to those who expect to be present that they had better at once communicate with W. J. Colburn, Chairman, at Chattanooga, who will take pleasure in reserving accommodations for them during their stay in Chattanooga.

This will be the first organization ever attempted of veterans of both armies, and it is thought it will do more than any other movement to cement the Union. There is great unanimity in the sentiment throughout the South, and many of the leading men have given it their hearty indorsement

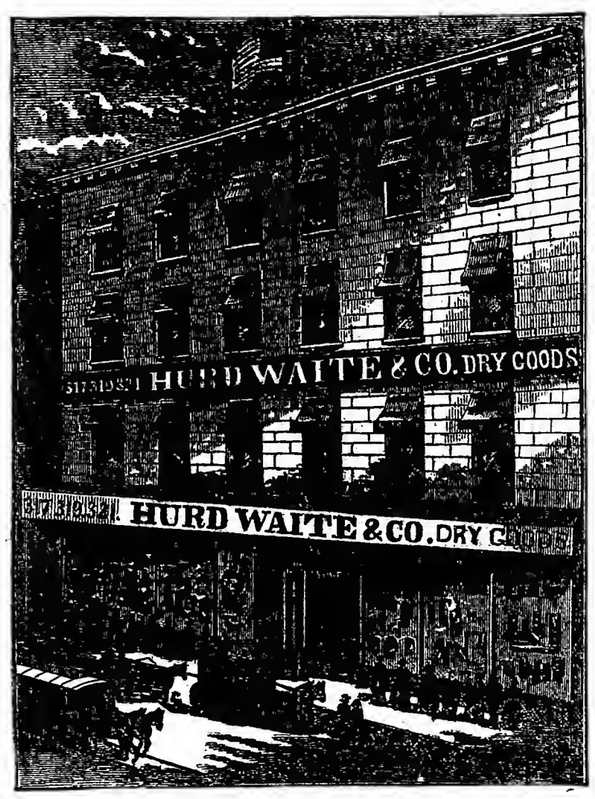
The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

BANKRUPT SALE



AT ONE-THIRD VALUE.

ALL THE MERCHANDISE CONTAINED IN STORES ABOVE ILLUSTRATED WAS BOUGHT BY US AT BANKRUPT SALE OF GEORGE A. HURD (LATE HURD & WAITE) OF BROOKLYN.

WHEN WILL THIS OFFERING END?

WHEN THE BROOKLYN STOCK IS SOLD.....AT PRESENT RATE OF SALES THE END WILL SOON BE HERE.....THE BROOKLYN STOCK WAS MERCHANDISE SUITABLE FOR USE THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND—IT COMPLETELY FILLED FOUR FLOORS OF THREE LARGE STORES.....TEN COLUMNS OF THIS PAPER WOULD NOT GIVE THE DETAILS OF THE BROOKLYN STOCK.....IF IN WANT OF GOODS IN WHICH WE DEAL FOR PRESENT OR NEAR PROSPECTIVE USE, DO NOT DELAY AND LATER ON REGRET THE OPPORTUNITY THAT YOU HAVE LOST.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

The best inducement that we yet have given is

French Sateene of Finest Quality

at Sixteen and three-quarter cents.

At 16¾ cents we'll sell the finest French Sateens—goods of exquisite color, finish, quality, and design, for which you elsewhere pay 35 to 40 cents.....Not alone at less than half price do we sell, but at less than half price give choice such as you never saw——from five thousand pieces you can make your choice——your choice can make of every color now in vogue——choice of exquisite designs.

Silk Finish Linen Chambrays,

8¾ cents; Brooklyn price, 20

French Figured Challies,

light and dark grounde and cashmere effects, exquisite effects,

4½ cents.....6½ cents.....7¾ cents;

worth double and more.

All the Ginghams,

as they of foreign or domestic make—our own and bankrupt stock—now

8¾c.....11½c.....12½c.....19c.....24c.

Far, far below their cost.

UPHOLSTERY.

We will sell

The Bankrupt Stock of

ODD CURTAINS AND PORTIERES

AT QUARTER PRICE!

Including fine Swiss Tambour, Appliqué, Irish Point, Renaissance, Scotch Lace, Madras, and Florentine Silk Curtains and Turcoman, Raw Silk, Chenille and Sheila Portières—all the most desirable colors, pairs and half pairs—no two alike.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

of which pairs are complete:

	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
Silk Chenille Portières—high-art dado	$9 50	$4 97
Sheila and Saxony Portières	14 00	7 98
Raw Silk Portières—chenille dado	5 00	2 98
Turcoman Portières—50-inch dado	3 00	1 49
Florentine Silk Curtains	10 00	3 98
Italian Ganze Curtains	12 00	4 98
Silk Damask Curtains	15 00	5 98
Irish Point—lace centre	9 00	4 98
Hand-wrought Tambour	12 00	6 98
Colbert Curtains	6 00	2 98
Colbert Curtains	4 00	1 98
Fine Scotch Lace	6 00	2 98
Triple-Thread Nottingham	3 00	1 49
Double-Thread Nottingham	2 00	97c.

IMPORTED MADRAS CURTAINS.

White and colored figures—crêpe and tinseled effects—with deep rich dados and Valenciennes—Oriental and stained-glass effects.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$2 50	$1 29	$10 50	$4 98
5 00	2 49	12 00	5 98
7 00	3 98	15 00	6 98

The Bankrupt Stock of

RICH DRAPERIES AND BROCADES,

long and short lengths—all 50 inches wide.

98c. Hurd's price $2 00 $2 29 Hurd's price $4 50
$1 49 Hurd's price 3 00 2 98 Hurd's price 6 00

At Ninety-eight Cents and $1 24.

Old-fashioned Heavy Tapestries, with figures, landscapes, flowers, and medallions; also satin warps in stripes and running vines, flowers, wreaths, and scrolls, such as sold in Brooklyn at Four and Five dollars a yard——Forty styles and colorings.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS.

The Brooklyn Stock of

WHITE EMBROIDERED DRESSES,

and great purchase secured at enormous sacrifice.

$1 98	were	$5 00	$6 98	were	$12 00
2 98	were	6 00	8 98	were	17 00
3 98	were	7 00	10 98	were	20 00
4 98	were	8 00			

Colored Sateen and Emb'd Dresses,

$1 98 were $4 00 $3 98 were $7 00

Gingham and White Lawn Wrappers,

98 cents. Brooklyn price $2 00

Challie Wrappers.....$4 98; Brooklyn price $8 00
Silk Plush Tea Gowns.10 98; Brooklyn price 22 00
China Silk Tea Gowns.13 98; Brooklyn price 25 00

Striped Blouses.....79c. Cream Flannel.....$1 25

Black Surah and Lace Dresses

at half and less than half the Brooklyn prices.

Colored Flannel Dresses...$2 59..Brooklyn price $8
Col'd Cashmere Dresses.... 6 98..Brooklyn price 12
Black Cloth Dresses..... 6 98..Brooklyn price 12
Col'd Mohair Dresses..... 9 98..Brooklyn price 17
French Cloth—gimp trim..11 98..Brooklyn price 20
Imported Braided Dresses.17 50..Brooklyn price 40

Cloth Raglans and Newmarkets.

All fashionable shades. Plain and braided.

Brooklyn Price.	Ours.	Brooklyn Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$2 98	$17 00	$7 98
10 50	5 98	20 00	10 98
14 50	6 98	33 00	17 98

Traveling Cloaks.

Mohair	$2 50	Pongee Silk	$7 98
Checked Mohair	3 50	Surah Silk	9 98
Brocade Mohair	3 96		

were six to twenty dollars.

This week we offer the balance of Brooklyn stock of Seal Plush Newmarkets, Sacques, and Jackets, also the stock of Seal Plush Wraps, also the stock of beaded Wraps, at less than half their value..... Styles are most desirable—garments as handsome as you ever saw.

Beaded Wraps.

Bright and dull jet—lace, gimp, and ribbon trim.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$6 98	$25 00	$13 98
20 00	9 98	30 00	15 98

Seal Plush Sacques.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$25 00	$13 98	$33 00	$17 98
27 00	15 98	39 00	19 98

Seal Plush Wraps.

$15 98 Brooklyn price, $30

Seal Plush Jackets.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$7 98	$30 00	$16 98
25 00	12 98	33 00	18 98

THE SALE OF UNDERWEAR

for Ladies and for Children merrily runs on, with these additional offerings:

	B'klyn Price.
Ladies' Corset Covers—perfect shapes	15c. 29
Corset Covers—square neck, embroidery trim—all sizes	27c. 50
High and low neck Corset Covers—lace or embroidery trim	98c. $1 75
Chemises—lace trim	19c. 29
Sacque Chemises—tucked fronts	27c. 49
Pompadour Chemises—emb'y trim	49c. 98
Drawers—cluster tucks and hem	19c. 29
Drawers—tucks and ruffle	27c. 49
Drawers—deep emb'd ruffle—Torchon and Val lace trim—with and without insertings	75c. 1 39
Mother Hubbard Night Dresses, double yoke—lace trim	39c. 69
Night Dresses—tucks and insertings	59c. 75
Night Dresses—V shape, all over emb'd fronts and Medi Lace fronts	$1 25 2 00
Skirts—10-inch Lace Ruffle	49c. 75
Skirts—deep Emb'd Ruffle	98c. 1 50
Dressing Sacques—handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery	1 89 3 00
Finer quality—all over embroidery	2 98 6 98
Children's Gretchen Aprons	29c. 50
Cambric Pillow Shams—deep ruffle	69c. 1 00

Have you curiosity to see in one establishment more buyers than in all other New-York stores combined?.....If so, visit us to-morrow.....In all departments of our stores you'll find merchandise of every sort and kind at half and less than half the Brooklyn prices.....The Brooklyn stock, at one-third value bought, is being sold as never stock was sold before—therefore, the great commotion seen within our stores.

LONDON'S METAMORPHOSIS

BECOMING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF CITIES.

WHERE AND HOW THE CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE AND NOW ARE GOING ON—GOOD HOTELS.

LONDON, July 31.—When the word "London" is mentioned the mind still instinctively conjures up a picture something like the familiar cut on the cover of the *Illustrated London News*—a dark picture of river bridges, smoke-begrimed houses, gloomy skies, all lorded over in a ponderous way by the dome of St. Paul's. One thinks of London as the vastest camp of men that ever sun shone on; as the home of fogs which have no rivals anywhere else in the realms either of fact or fancy; as a place of gigantic crowds, of persistent rains, of heavy eating and drinking, of fabulous wealth and hideous poverty, of marvelous business activity and unique historical interest—as, in fact, the most wonderful city in the world. Even those who know their London best do not escape the conventional notion of the town—colored a despondent brown by the fog, lighted by the flaring torches of the costermongers and hot-potato peddlers, peopled with Dick Swivelers and Lord Tom Noddys, and policemen from "The Pirates of Penzance."

* * *

It is a new thought, spreading itself slowly over the consciousness of Londoners, that their city is becoming very beautiful. The transformation has gone on so gradually, with such apparent absence of system or plan, that even now it is scarcely realized. The Londoner still thinks of Paris as the ideal of brilliancy and of Dresden as the model of beauty, and clings to the old, conservative view of London as a place to be loved in spite of its grime and gloom and general ugliness. Generations of novelists and essayists and descriptive writers have so uniformly insisted on this same view that the whole world shares it. Yet we are within measurable distance of a time when the time-honored picture of a sombre and scowling London, with dark, narrow streets, blackened walls, squalid pothouses, and dingy hostelries will have to be abandoned as a background for the painter and poet. For the London of to-day is something which Dickens could not have dreamed of, and the London of to-morrow promises to be the most beautiful city in the world.

* * *

The metamorphosis really began, I suppose, something over twenty years ago, when the stupendous Thames Embankment was built. The whole stretch of the river from Blackfriars Bridge up to the Houses of Parliament had been an ugly morass of tide-soaked mud, reaching up to the backs of the houses along Fleet-street, the Strand, and Whitehall. The thoroughfare made by these three streets, running from the City to Westminster, remains to-day as it was in Elizabeth's time the chief artery of London—but until 1865 the rickety and evil elms hanging between it and the edge of the river's malarial mire reaches were also much what they had been in the Tudor days. Here and there stood fronting this expanse of mud stately palaces of the time when great nobles and even royalty had palaces on the water side of the strand, and clustered about these were the foul rookeries which inherited the lawless and squalid traditions of Alsatia and the Fleet Prison, a nesting place for the worst population in London. All this was cleared ruthlessly away in the sixties; a powerful dike was reared out of the river's low-tide mark, and then everything back of it was filled in, drained, and raised to make the splendid roadway which is now known as the Victoria Embankment. The result was to throw buildings like the Temple, Somerset House, Adelphi Terrace, and the remnants of Whitehall Palace back from the immediate water front, and to create along these a belt of new, unincumbered land for building purposes. A considerable part of this land, running from Somerset House across the Savoy to Charing Cross, was reserved for a public garden. Upon the fringe of this and at both ends of it, reaching away to Blackfriars on the one hand and to Westminster on the other, have arisen some of the finest edifices in Europe.

* * *

Practically all this building, however, has been done since I came here five years ago, and it took its start on the wide avenue opened just below Charing Cross—sweeping from Trafalgar-square down to the Embankment. Two of the lower corners of this splendidly spacious Northumberland-avenue—the Hotel Métropole was still in scaffolding in 1884, and the Grand Hotel up on the rounded corner of Trafalgar-square had not been long completed. Then came the building of the Constitutional Club, opposite the Métropole—a magnificent structure of yellow and terra cotta. Then, on either side of the Métropole, rose the still larger Hotel Victoria and the National Liberal Club, the most sumptuous club structure in the world, with a lofty granite tower, a staircase comparable with nothing but the Senate Chamber at Albany, and a broad, high terrace overlooking the Embankment gardens and the river. This avenue is even now as fine architecturally as any street in Europe, and in a few years' time it will be vastly finer.

* * *

Thence northward the march of progress went. Within the past two years the broad thoroughfares called Shaftesbury-avenue and Charing Cross road were cut straight through the slums of St. Giles and Seven Dials. It is said that 30,000 people were turned out of their tenement homes to make room for these two great highways. Here most of the new theatres have been built, notably Mr. John Hare's Garrick Theatre, where Pinero's "Profligate" is running, and which will be the handsomest theatre in England until Mr. D'Oyly Carte gets his still more magnificent theatre on Cambridge Circus—the intersection of these two new streets—finished. Otherwise the architecture on these streets is not thne far very impressive, hnt at the Regent-street end of Shafteebury-avenne the new Monico restanrant, the Pavilion Mneic Hall, and the Criterion Theatre make a most effective series of cornere

* * *

To go back to the Embankment again, the largest and most superb new building of all adjoine the National Liberal Club, and with it forme one of the most striking architectural gronps to be found anywhere in the world. This is the Whitehall Chambers, now almost completed, and which is to be devoted entirely to the uses of a flat. Almost all the buildings I have spoken of are of light grey stone—eoms almost as white ae marble—and the great open spaces about them promise to ward off much longer than nenal the blackening influences of the London air. Near by a company of capitalists and landlords, of whom Lord Salisbury is most conspicuous, have broken ground for a hotel which, from all accounts, is to be fully as wonderful as even that miraculous Chicago palace of which we hear such awe-inspiring accounts. Other empendons plans are in the air; so that the prophetic vision which calls up the year 1900 sees a line of architectural splendor along the north side of the Thame which the whole human race will talk about and enroll among its chief glories. What Paris hae been able to do with her own river front will be, by comparison, trivial and commonplace.

* * *

Hand in hand with thie marvelous improvent in sxternals has gone an equally marked advance in London's claim npon tourists and in her ability to turn thie olaim into a charm. Of the hnndred thonsand and more Americans who this year visit Parie and London I believe that mnch more than half will say when they get back that they were better lodged, better fed, better treated, better pleased in the English than in the French capital. It will have been noted that many of these new buildings that have been mentioned are hotels. Twenty years ago London had scarcely one first-class hotel. Now she has fifteen fully equal to the standard of the Fifth-Avenue, and within the next few days she opens another which will challenge comparison with even the Murray Hill Hotel.

* * *

I have left to the last the mention of this great house which a company, headed by Mr. D'Oyly Carte and Sir Arthur Sullivan, has built on the Embankment, just back of the Savoy. It is the first splendid new structure to be reared at this eastern end of the Embankment gardens, and there is no more striking or impressive building on the whole river line. It is built of iron, painted white, the whole front being hung with broad balconies, overlooking the gardens and the Thames, and the view from these at night, with the circling sweep of lights on the river from Blackfriars to far Lambeth and Battersea, is like a glorified torchlight procession, literally marvelous to behold. A party of friends were taken over this Savoy Mansions Hotel last evening by Mr. Carte and Sir Arthur, embracing many world-travelers, besides George Augustus Sala and Beatty Kingston, and the general verdict was that no other such hotel existed anywhere. The elevators are all American and are the smoothest and most spacious I have ever seen. The wall papers are a special feature, many of them having been particularly designed by William Morris, and all being the richest and finest to be commanded by money and high taste. There are I know not how many stories, all alike in the breezy size of their rooms and in the splendor of their furniture and appointments. The whole front of the house, which is 200 feet high, seems to be given over to family suites, each with its bath-room, and broad balcony overhanging the river—and the highest of these are likely to be the most sought after and the costliest. All the rooms have moveable electric lights, both in hand lamps to be carried where you like and tall standards to be shifted at will. The cuisine is to embrace all the national specialties of Europe and America, so that you may give a dinner party to Russians, Spaniards, New-Yorkers, Hungarians, as you please, on a day's notice.

* * *

To have this done in New-York or in Paris would scarcely be wonderful, but that it should have come to pass in London is almost miraculous. Here a dozen years ago hath tubs were practically unknown: intelligent lighting and comfortable furniture were unheard of; the notion that there were other things to eat beside roast beef varied by roast mutton, or that there was any other way of cooking a potato than boiling it had not been formulated. Within the past few years great modern hotels have sprung up, and have done much to revolutionize the Englishman's conception of what a hotel should be like. Reluctantly he has learned from the Americans, the French, even the Germans, hints about cookery, about management, and about the standard of comfort possible to command for his money. Now he is to take up the running and teach other people in turn—for I assume that there will be no two opinions anywhere about the Savoy Hotel being the best in Europe—at least until Lord Salisbury gets his caravansery ready some years hence.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

A BONDED YARD CLOSED.

H. F. BURROUGHS'S YARD AT HUNTER'S POINT UNDER INVESTIGATION.

For some days past the Special Treasury Agents in this city have been making an investigation to ascertain whether the Government was getting proper treatment in certain bonded lumber yards hereabont. As a result of this investigation Secretary Windom has ordered the bonded yard of Horace F. Burroughs at Hunter's Point to be closed pending an investigation. The order came through the Special Treasury Agents' Office here and Deputy Collector Guthrie of the Warehouse Division was instructed to take charge of the bonded yard and it is now closed.

It is understood that the Special Treasury Agents, in the course of their examination, found that 2,000,000 feet of Canada lumber, the tax on which is $2 per 1,000 feet, could not be found in bond and was otherwise unaccounted for. This seemed to demand an explanation, and when the Treasury Agents made their report the officials at Washington decided to close up the bonded part of the yard, and now the officials in this city are at work making a rigid investigation.

Acting Collector McClelland was not inclined to talk about the case yesterday. He said that the details could not properly be given until the investigation had been finished. When asked if any other yards were likely to be taken charge of for similar violations of the law Mr. McClelland had nothing to say. Whether the Canada lumber was removed from the bonded part of the Burroughs yard to the free portion of it is a matter that will develop later. Mr. Burroughs is a son of H. F. Burroughs, dealer in building materials at Hunter's Point.

A WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

The competitive examination arranged by the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald for the selection of a cadet at West Point for the Sixth Congressional District will take place at Grammar School No. 44, 12 North Moore-street, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Young men actually residents of the district who are eligible within the army regulations are invited to compete for the appointment. The following is a quotation from such regulations: "The age for admission of cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and generally free from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, (particularly of our own country,) and of the history of the United States."

The candidate who shall pass, in the opinion of the following committee, the Rev. James H. McGean, rector of St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street; Prof. Samuel Morehouse, Principal of Grammar School No. 44; the Rev. John P. Peters, assistant minister of St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, and the Hon. Louis W. Schultze, M. D., the best examination, will receive the nomination, and must report at West Point on Aug. 28.

HIS ROMANCE IS PLAYED OUT.

At the time of the first appearance on Staten Island of the Wild West Show, James G. Willoughy, otherwise "Jim, the Kid," became enamored of Miss Lillian Smith of California, a champion rifle shot, who was attached to the show. A romantic marriage was the result, Justice Hulsemus of Port Richmond officiating in the tent of "Buck" Taylor. A few friends who were in the secret were present, while the father of Miss Lillian was watching outside eagerly with gun in hand to shoot "the Kid," as he was opposed to the match.

After the bride was taken by her parents to Connentiont, and not until several attempts did the groom finally, by stratagem, succeed in regaining her. The couple have remained with Buffalo Bill ever since, but it now appears that jealousy has invaded the family in France. Justice Hulsemus, who united them in marriage, is in receipt of a letter from Paris in which the husband says that his "marriage life is a failure," and asks advice as to the manner of procuring a divorce.

Justice Hulsemus, under the peculiar circumstances, does not know what advice to give to his would-be client.

PETTY SMUGGLING DETECTED.

Emil Stork of 194 Greenwich-street was one of the arrivals on the steamship Hammonia of the Hamburg Line yesterday. As he landed on the pier he passed three small packages to his wife and daughter, who came down to the pier to meet him. Inspectors Brown and Donohue of Surveyor Bentle's staff caused a search to be made, and these things were found in the packages: Six breastpins, three pairs of earrings, five finger rings, seven scarfpins, one bracelet, ten chains, and other articles that were not mentioned in Mr. Stork's declaration. Those things are now in the seizure room. This kind of petty smuggling is said to be on the increase.

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

The rain yesterday morning kept a great many away from the Sing Sing Methodist camp meeting, but nevertheless a large number of people arrived on the ground to spend the Sabbath in the old grove. It is expected that there will be a great assemblage there to-day. As a rule the camp meeting does not really get under way until the first Sunday, when most of the people have a chance to attend. The Rev. Duncan MacGregor of Brooklyn is expected to preach this morning, and he will draw a large congregation. There will also be the usual children's meeting in the afternoon, with prayer meetings at convenient times.

BUILDING LOTS IN DEMAND

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

INTEREST IN UPPER WARDS OVER THE COMING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE—ASPHALT FOR THE BOULEVARD.

The real estate market is again becoming active in inquiry for unimproved property in the upper part of the city. Such inquiry has constituted the chief feature of business during the last week. The many investors who have remained in the city during the hot weather, in the hope of striking bargains, have been uniformly disappointed. Now that that hope is destroyed they are all agreed in declaring that bargains have been exceptionally scarce this season.

Holders of lots who purchased during the Spring are insisting upon a reasonable advance. A large number of such purchases was made with surplus capital with a view of holding the property until it could return a good profit. The opinion is evidently growing among investors with large amounts of capital at hand that as good a return can be reaped by buying unimproved property to hold as by any other means. Property bought in this way has accordingly been out of the market for all practical purposes during the Summer. On the other hand, among the buyers during the latter part of May and June there were many small investors who believed themselves in the possession of inside information in regard to prospective values at the upper end of the island, and who still remain just as confident as they were when they bought, that they need only firmness and courage in order to come out all right. Bargain hunters have had a hard time in trying to deal with either of these classes of holders. They have not been much more fortunate in respect to casual holdings which were put upon the market for various causes. Nearly every auction sale has been well attended, and when anything desirable was to be had it has brought good prices in almost every instance.

Inquiry is also becoming active on the part of builders. The present season seems to have been an excellent one in that line. There are no unpleasant rumors about building operations. It has heretofore often happened at this time of year that builders have flocked into the market, either to dispose of their property or to obtain fresh loans upon it. This has resulted from unfulfilled expectations. One thing or another has gone wrong—and often many things—and builders have found themselves unable to meet their obligations or to carry their property. The market seems wonderfully free from anything of that kind just now. New houses erected up town during the present season have either found quick buyers or they are held in such strong hands that no widespread distress has come.

Accordingly the market is pressured with the spectacle of builders looking out for new lots upon which to enlarge their operations either during the present season or early in the coming one. Brokers who are ready in much to buy property report that there is much inquiry for lots on Lenox-avenue, on Tenth-avenue, on the Boulevard, and on the more desirable cross streets up town. Passing to the other extreme, there seems to be a small army of builders and investors who want to acquire cheap lots at the upper end of the island, and who are ready to pay cash for the same at an average of about $1,000 per lot. The small savers are also quite prominent in the market at this time looking for property on which they can build homes for themselves above the Harlem River. These people have kept business going at a fairly lively pace in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

A visitor to this real estate district down town cannot fail to note, the large number of bulletin boards or other signs displayed at the offices of brokers on which property is offered in bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. Occasion was taken early in the season to predict that this would be the ruling rate for first-class loans during the rest of the year and no lower thereafter as money might be abundant. This prediction should be taken in the most literal sense. It need not be assumed that any one who wishes to borrow money on real estate can get it at 4 per cent. The majority of loans are made at a higher rate. It remains true, however, that a large amount of capital is available at 4 per cent. on first-class loans.

Owners whose property can stand the closest scrutiny, and who are satisfied to accept from 30 to 50 per cent. of the actual selling value, can easily be accommodated at that rate. The fact seems to be that holders of large amounts of capital have come to the conclusion that there is no security quite so good as real estate. They are, accordingly, willing to accept a rate of 4 per cent., which, indeed, is higher than the majority of first-class securities will yield, and their only condition is that they shall not be expected to loan more than half value on property that is undeniably first-class. There is no question that such loans will always be amply protected and that they are entirely safe. It is, indeed, not beyond the range of probability that whenever the laws in relation to real estate shall be so adjusted that securities of this kind can become readily convertible, the rate will be shaved to a still lower plane.

Property owners along the Boulevard are much interested in a movement to provide an asphalt pavement for that thoroughfare. The macadamized pavement which was laid there some years ago has become a good deal of a nuisance. With every breeze or storm particles of dust are blown from the roadway, filling the streets with dust and creating an uneven and dangerous surface. Investigation has satisfied the property owners that it would cost about as much to repair the pavement as it would to lay a new one, and that if a new one of macadam were laid it would become worn and useless in a few years. Lately it has been proposed that a pavement of asphalt be laid over the present foundation of macadam. This would afford a strong, smooth, and durable pavement. Several meetings of property owners have been held to discuss the subject, and they have at last decided to endeavor to persuade the Department of Public Works to give them an asphalt pavement the entire length of the Boulevard.

Improvements are going on rapidly beyond Harlem. From Rider-avenue, near the Mott Haven railroad station, to St. Ann's-avenue, a granite pavement will soon be laid along One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. This street is one of the principal ones of that section, and property owners are much pleased with the progress of the work. Announcement is also made of a contract to regulate and grade Webster-avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street. This work will open up a section in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in which real estate business has been stagnant for several years on account of its inaccessibility and of the difficulty of building to advantage upon it because of poor drainage and sewerage. Property owners in that section are also looking forward with much satisfaction to the work of regulating and grading Third-avenue from One Hundred and Seventieth-street to the Fordham railroad station. It is believed that this work will be accomplished during the Fall.

Another improvement which the residents of the Twenty-third Ward hope for is the disappearance of the Mott Haven Canal from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street. The canal is in use between these blocks for commercial purposes, but it is believed that something can be done which will entirely those who do business along its banks and at the same time relieve that entire section of a most pronounced nuisance. In spite of the fact that sewers have been laid on either side of the canal for the removal of the sewage of that section, the canal still seems to be a receptacle for too much of it. Unless relief can be otherwise afforded, it is probable that application will be made to the Board of Health.

There are lively anticipations in the upper wards of this city over the coming visit of the committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the affairs of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Nearly every property owner in that vicinity has complaints in relation to mapping and locating the streets, as well as in regard to sewerage and drainage. The committee will probably be here next month, and to judge from preparations made to receive them they will have all the business they will want as long as they may choose to stay.

When these two wards were annexed to the city they were placed under the control of the Department of Parks. At that time the Department of Public Works had all it could do to attend to improvements south of the Harlem River. As the principal work to be done in the new district was to map and locate the streets, there was no protest against the order placing the district under the Department of Parks. While the development of the city since then has certainly not decreased the work under the Department of Public Works, it has very much increased the work under the Department of Public Parks. Both departments are now so much burdened with what they have to do south of the Harlem River that the section north of the Harlem is necessarily allowed to suffer neglect, in the view of those who own property there.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature last Winter to provide a Superintendent of Streets and Parks for the two upper wards. It was intended that he should be a resident of that section of the city, and should devote himself entirely to that work. The bill did not intend to antagonize the existing departments or to conflict with their prerogatives, the vetoing power and the controlling power still remaining with one or the other of the two departments named. It was simply intended that some one should be stationed in the upper wards who could see to it that orders for improvements made by either of the departments down town should be promptly and properly executed. The bill suffered defeat at Albany. Defeat did not dash the hopes of property owners, but rather renewed the struggle for the kind of relief which they thought they needed. As a result the Senate committee was appointed.

Property owners are confident that they will be able to persuade the committee that the upper wards should be provided either with a bureau under the Department of Public Works or with a separate department, to be devoted exclusively to improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Although there are differences of opinion in regard to the efficacy of these two means of seeking relief, the adoption of either by the committee will be satisfactory. The reason why a bureau of the Department of Public Works is urged is because this department is supplied with the machinery necessary for all the needed improvements, and it could be put into operation without delay under a competent manager.

Statistics are already prepared to convince the committee that the residents of the upper wards are entitled to all that they seek. The figures show that there are between 80,000 and 90,000 people living in those wards, and that during the first seven months of this year 552 new buildings were erected there at a cost of $3,104,000. During the corresponding period last year 537 buildings were erected at a cost of $2,375,000. During the whole of 1888 the cost of new buildings was $3,826,000. Thus in the first seven months of this year the cost of improvements in the two wards was within $700,000 of the cost of improvements during the whole of 1888. In the past four and a half years the two wards have been improved by buildings costing more than $16,000,000.

Lesinsass & Co. have sold for the Jacob Vanderpoel estate the property at the northwest corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, one lot on the avenue and two on the street, to Theodore A. Havemeyer for $35,000.

SMALL TIPS IN FAVOR.

NOT WITH HOTEL WAITERS, BUT WITH MANY BILLIARD PLAYERS.

"People make improvements slowly, and revolutions are effected gradually in most things, including billiards," remarked a leading billiard player the other day, "and the broad cue tip is gradually giving way to the tiny tip. Five years ago people would not have believed that one could play even a poor amateur game with a cue that ends almost in a point, for the new tip is generally as small as an old-fashioned three-cent piece; but old players have nevertheless discovered the fact that the small tip is better for all kinds of shots, draw shots, massé shots, and follow shots.

It is true that at first a player will find it awkward to handle the small-tipped cue, but a little practice will show him its great advantages. The secret of good playing lies in a number of simple rules, which if digested by the beginner would convert him into an average player in less than half the usual time. For instance, an amateur in making a draw-shot will strike the ball quickly, and then nervously pull back the cue as though afraid that some one was going to take it away from him. There is absolutely no need for jerking back the cue. In fact, the same rule should be applied as in a follow shot, except that the ball is to be struck on the lower side. In the follow shot the player naturally lets the cue follow the ball, and in a draw shot the cue should also follow the ball, as the player will be able to guide the ball better.

"Now a little thought will convince one of the advantages of a small tip. With a broad tip in the execution of delicate play is danger of causing a deflection of the missile from the objective point, whereas with a small tip a very fine stroke can be given. The same one is said in the case of massé shots. In rail playing considerable difficulty was encountered with broad-tipped cues, but this is entirely obviated by the use of the small tip."

Many people do not know that good billiard playing is, to a certain extent, dependent on atmospheric pressure. Sloseon believes that it is. Of course a good player will always play well, but unless he studies atmospheric conditions he will make wrong calculations as to the amount of force with which he must strike the ball. Mr. Sloseon claims to be able to foretell a storm eight hours before its arrival by the sound of the click of the ivory globes. How the weather affects the ivories Mr. Sloseon does not know, but when the barometer is falling they do not give that clear, ringing click that sounds so melodious to the ear of the player, nor do they rebound with the same elasticity. With a rising barometer the balls resume their wonted elasticity and clear click.

Exposure of new balls to the air for some time, especially if the ivory is not well seasoned, may render them unfit for fine play, for they will be found to be almost covered with small cracks. As soon as bought they should be steeped in oil for a long time. That will preserve the smoothness of the surface for a while. The process should be repeated several times.

A TRUCKMAN'S BRAVE DEED.

William Hendrickson, a truckman, 23 years old, of 180 Fifteenth-street, is lying in the Chambers-Street Hospital with a broken leg, the result of a brave and successful effort to save a little newsboy's life. Hendrickson, with another truckman named Walker, was unloading heavy rolls of paper from a truck on Front-street yesterday morning when one of the rolls, weighing between 800 to 1,200 pounds, slipped and fell to the sidewalk. At the same moment a little newsboy who was passing stumbled and fell under the falling roll. Seeing that the boy would be crushed, Hendrickson bravely interposed his right leg to shield the child. The boy scrambled from under the roll unhurt, but Hendrickson's leg was broken just above the ankle. An ambulance was summoned and he was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. While he was waiting the arrival of the ambulance he bore his suffering with fortitude that won the admiration of all the bystanders.

TRIPS BY THE IRON BOATS.

The Summer is speeding away and the milestone of Aug. 15 is close at hand. For the outings which combine pleasure with health there are many opportunities, but the excursions on the water are most popular. To such as need the salt air the Iron Steamboat Company presente a time table for Coney Island and Long Branch which admits of a trip at almost any hour of the day or evening. The Coney Island boats and the Long Branch boats leave from West Twenty-third-street North River and from Pier No. 1 North River. The time table for to-day has more trips to both places than the week-day schedule, and the Long Branch excursionists will find two trips in the morning and two in the afternoon to suit their necessities.

EJECTED FROM THE MISSION.

Kate Esseudorf, a German servant, who has been stopping at the Hopper Home, 84 Second-avenue, complained yesterday at Police Headquarters that she had been ejected from St. Barnabas's Mission because she applied for medical treatment and objected to having her pocketbook, which contained $16, taken from her. The matron of the mission said that the girl was searched to discover if she had liquor in her pockets, and the pocketbook was put aside while the search was making. She made such an outrageous fuss about her money that she was not considered a proper subject for the mission's charity.

A FRAUDULENT CHECK TURNS UP.

A check for $20, drawn to the order of F. W. Taylor, was received at the Highland Bank of Newburg a few days ago from the National Bank of Commerce of New-York in the regular course of business. It was found that George B. Baker, whose name was used as the drawer of the check, did not have an account at the bank, and the check proved to be a fraudulent one. It was indorsed by F. W. Taylor of 40 Broadway, this city. There is no such person at that number. It is possible that there are other checks with Taylor's name upon them floating about.

SALOONS TO BE WATCHED TO-DAY.

The commanders of precincts went to Police Headquarters yesterday to receive the usual Sunday instructions and say that the orders for to-day were given in such a manner that they will be compelled to act with vigor. The stereotyped greeting was: "Captain (or Sergeant,) last Sunday's reports show that —— arrests were made in your precinct. That is not enough, considering the number of saloons you have. To-morrow you must do better. You should make at least —— arrests, and make those you do not catch close up."

LETTER POSTAGE ON PHONOGRAPHS.

The Post Office authorities were somewhat staggered when called upon to say what postage should be paid on the cylinders used in the phonograph and the graphophone. The question was referred to the Assistant Attorney General, and he has decided that, being personal communications, letter-rate postage must be paid on the cylinders.

MORE PAINS THAN PROFIT

MR. WANAMAKER'S EXCURSION HAS ODD RESULTS.

THE GOOD MAN LEARNS WHAT "A COMPLIMENTARY BILL" IS—WILY WESTERNERS IN HIGH FEATHER.

Eastern commercial terminology has just been enriched by the importation from the West of a new expression, and what is known as "a complimentary bill" is the subject of much amused discussion in the dry goods district. Giving honor to whom it is due, it is only fair to acknowledge that the acquisition of the smooth and sonorous phrase is the result of Postmaster General Wanamaker's enterprise, and the fact that he did not know what he was importing at the time, and wouldn't have imported it if he had known, is not allowed by local dry goods jobbers to prevent them from giving him credit for the enlargement of their trade vocabulary, and incidentally their trade.

It has for years been the custom of Western—particularly of Chicago—jobbing houses, in order to retain old and induce new trade, to pay the traveling expenses of their larger customers, or those of other firms whose business they felt an inclination to share. The item of railroad fare is very small when compared with the outlay of a buyer on a business trip to a trade centre, but the free ticket is a "something-for-nothing" lure which proves very efficacious out West. The buyer who accepts it is always delighted and the seller who gives it, and charges for it in the goods he sells, has no reason to regret the outlay. The solid business men of New-York have never taken kindly to practices of the kind

CURRENT LITERATURE

R. I. P.

Once more we pluck the wind-flower in the wood,
And hear the cuckoo calling from the hill,
Each in its place, responsive to the Will
That made them be, and "saw that they were good,"
And to the wind and wave said, "Peace, be still."

Peace! let us hold our peace. The rain fell fast,
The troubled skies before the strong wind driven;
Now, like a lowly penitent forgiven,
A smile across the tear-stained face hath passed,
And sobbing Earth is reconciled to Heaven.

Peace! let us hold our peace. She is not here,
To bid the tinebell welcome as of old:
And when the sapphire woodland we behold
We bow the head, and say she held it dear
To watch the awakening earth her wealth unfold.

Peace! let us hold our peace—her peace is ours;
Here, as we wander through the woods alone,
Heart whispereth unto heart in happy tone,
What used, amid the newly-risen flowers,
To read "Resurgam" written on the stone?

Peace! let us hold our peace—our peace is hers;
Beyond our voices she hath found her rest;
The silent evening burneth in the west;
And by her own still-tongued interpreters
The peaceful message is made manifest.

Then leave the wind-flower quiet in the wood,
The primrose in its place beneath the hill;
Seeing she ceaseth not to work His will
Who looketh upon her life, and saw 'twas good,
And to the woman's heart said, "Peace, be still!"

—*Longman's Magazine.* GEORGE HOLDEN.

TO MISTRESS ROSE.

A rose by any other name!
Nay, that could hardly be—
No other name, my Flower of June,
Could be the name for thee.

Dear darling of the Summer-time
And love-child of the sun—
Whether by thy sweet breath beguiled,
Or by thy thorns undone,

I know thee for the Queen of flowers,
And treat thee by thy name:
"Here's to the sweet yet sorrowful loveliness
That stabs our hearts ataame."

—*Louise Chandler Moulton in Century.*

PATIENCE.

CHAPTER I.

She was the plainest—one almost might say the ugliest—of the entire cargo; and there were seventeen of them. Poor Patience Owen! The cargo consisted of real live English women, sent out to become the wives of the bachelor missionaries of Shikarore. The Trincomalee had brought them out from Liverpool, and they were now coming into harbor at Khansal, chaperoned by the wife of a leading minister who was coming out to rejoin her husband, and all agog to spy the first aspirants to their hands. The principle upon which the brotherhood acted on these occasions was that of "first come first served," and lest some ill-favored maiden should be palmed off upon them through the carelessness of a proxy, a good number of these missionaries had managed to get away from the scene of their labors so as to personally select upon their arrival at Khansal the future partners of their joys and sorrows. If once a young woman had been told off to an absentee, and a suitable escort found for her to the gentleman's neighborhood, objections were useless, and the very next day she would be married to him from her escort's house.

Speculations, conjectures, even dreams had formed the staple of the young ladies' conversation on the voyage out; needless to say whither they tended. Were not the seventeen coming out to be married? What harm, then, to give the reins to imagination and tongue on the subject of their *fiances*! The prettiest aimed high, for, of course, on so sketchy an acquaintance the charms of the outer woman would principally attract the suitors, and the most engaging in appearance would be the first chosen, though, indeed, the passing triumph thus obtained might well be neutralized by the possible undesirability of the "first come." If a hard-featured and elderly person be ever so capable a housewife, and a noted teacher of Sunday schools be afflicted with a cast in her eye and a bad complexion, men (and missionaries are also men) will fail in properly appreciating their good qualities, weakly preferring some better-favored sister, ignorant, perchance, of the best recipe for strawberry jam—not, after all, of overwhelming importance in the East—or the names of the Kings of Israel and Judah. But Patience! She was small, and a little bit lame. Her poor little face had a pinched and half-starved look; her little gray linen dress was skimpily made; her hair was turning gray, although she was only twenty-five, and, from having always been the butt and fetch-all of her own family, she had grown stupidly awkward, apt to blush and to knock things over in her nervousness, afraid to say what came into her head lest she should be laughed at, and absorbed remaining silent, shy, and apparently dull. She was far too much afraid of the children to be an efficient Sunday school teacher, and her mother was a notable housekeeper who had tolerated not so much as an offer of help from clumsy Patience. But she could sew neatly, and would no doubt darn her husband's socks to perfection; her voice had a pleasant tone whenever she dared to use it; and she was the most unselfish creature upon earth, with a heart like an artichoke and the courage of a mouse. She had been shipped off to the East because she was no longer welcome at home. Her mother was dead, and her brother, now the head of the family, and his young wife despised her, and looked upon her as an incumbrance. She was not very strong-minded; and when the minister under whom they sat suggested a means of providing for poor little Patience, her relations showed such eagerness to seize the opportunity that it was impossible to withstand them, even had she had any reasonable objection to offer, which she had not. So here she was, standing, one of seventeen, on the deck of the Trincomalee.

"Cheer up, my dear," said her neighbor, a buxom damsel, unafflicted with nerves and notions. "Long good thing, there'll be no mothers-in-law, at least none to speak of. For my own part I would not object to marrying a foundling. I don't hold with taking on a pack of your husband's relations for your own."

"Ah," sighed Patience, "perhaps you're right. It isn't always too easy to live at peace with one's own family, let alone some one else's."

"True, my dear, for such as you who couldn't hold your own with a daddy-longlegs. But we aren't all made alike, thank God."

With which pharisaical observation she turned away, leaving poor Patience to reflect upon her shortcomings. These reflections had not materially improved her case before the ship came to an anchor, and her thoughts were diverted, not too agreeably, from their channel by the sight of swarms of scantily-clad natives jabbering and scuffling in the shoreboats alongside. None of the candidates had come out to the steamer, but awaited the arrival of its fair freight at the shipping office. Thither the gallant seventeen were duly conveyed under Mrs. Abbott's maternal eye, and indeed no better guardian could have been chosen than this shrewd but kindhearted woman, whose task had been no sinecure since she left Liverpool a month before. Each gentleman in the order of his arrival at the office had been presented with a numbered ticket, No. 1 having been secured by a small, pale, patient missionary, whose first wife had been similarly purveyed, and who knew exactly how to proceed on this, the second "auspicious occasion." He sat quietly on a packing case, with his ticket slightly clasped in his hand, apparently unconscious of the envious glances cast upon him by Nos. 2 to 17. Seven of the number were ministers and the remainder proxies, who were distinguishable from their clerical brethren by the informality of their attire, whereas the missionaries were decently and unsuitably habited in black and wore chimneypot hats. Mrs. Abbott was the first to ascend the steps, and advanced with becoming solemnity along the quay toward the shipping office, where she shook hands with one or two of the brotherhood, the great majority of whom, it must be admitted, wore a sheepish air, as though the sanction which custom kindly extended to their present business were not quite sufficient to keep them in countenance. The young women, while endeavoring to appear unconcerned, shot many a curious glance at their future lords—in the mass, all chaotic and unclassified—and more than one, even in the brief space which preceded the ceremony of choosing, breathed a hope that the one really handsome man of the party might be inspired to choose her for his bride. But he was a proxy, and, sad to say, the proxies were a better looking set than the missionaries. Let us hope that no embryo Lancelots lurked in their midst. With them at any rate we have nothing to do.

Drawn up in two long rows, with Mrs. Abbott and the shipping agent between them, and with all the appearance of being arranged for some country dance or quadrille, the thirty-four contesting parties stood, and, at a word from Mrs. Abbott, the process of selection began. Five minutes were allowed to each gentleman in which to "suit himself," as the servants say. No. 1 rejecting, perhaps through bitter experience, the comelier of his *vis-à-vis*, announced, after only three minutes' deliberation, that his choice had fallen upon the third young lady from the top. They were accordingly presented to one another and fell out to make acquaintance, while the game proceeded as before. Sixteen selections had been made, and now there remained only the two who had no choice—Patience and the seventeenth missionary. We cannot here enter upon the discussion of a difficult and painful question—that of the suitability of certain persons to hold the office of spiritual pioneer to the heathen, but if ever there was a bad specimen of a missionary it was No. 17. That he was No. 17 was due to a partiality for cooling drinks at irregular intervals, and he had swallowed the last three on the way down to the shipping office, coming in hot, dusty, and anathematical, five minutes later than No. 16.

"I say, Mrs. Abbott," he began in a loud, coarse voice, "I say, this isn't fair, you know. I'll complain to the authorities. It's a regular swindle. The girl's lame. I saw her limp coming up the steps. I won't have her at any price, not if I know it. You don't catch Adolphus Simkin making such a fool of himself. I have the honor to wish you a very good morning," and, taking off his hat with an ironical flourish, (though he never lifted it to any one in the way of politeness,) he took his departure, blundering as he went over the miscellaneous litter of the quay.

Patience stood transfixed with shame and terror. She had just sense to see that anything would be better than life with such a brute; but where was she to go? what could she do? Her heart failed her, and but for the welcome support of Mrs. Abbott's friendly arm she would have fallen.

"Don't you mind, my child," the good woman whispered kindly: "it's the greatest piece of luck for me. For you'll come up to Pagiri with me and help me about the house and the farm, for I'm not as young as I was, and it's more than I can manage single-handed."

"Thank you," murmured poor Patience, "you're too kind; I'll only be a burden to you, but I don't know what else to do till I see my way."

CHAPTER II.

It was a twenty-four hours' journey by rail to Pagiri, at that time a terminus. But a new line was in progress connecting it with Pamba, the capital of the district, and the little town was overflowing with coolies engaged upon the work, and its society augmented by the staff of Englishmen who directed their labors. The neighborhood had much deteriorated during the last six months. Crime and the death rate had increased 50 per cent., owing to a very complete system of overcrowding, combined with a generous consumption of raw spirits. Cholera and smallpox were no longer mere visitors, but naturalized inhabitants, presented with the freedom of the city, and for one chicken that had formerly strayed from Mrs. Abbott's fowl yard into the hut of a hungry coolie there were now seven, plainly showing that the more equal distribution of the good things of this world is the direct product of civilization. But for the prolongation of the line the simple natives of Pagiri would have been content with robbing Mrs. Abbott's henroosts once a week. Now the minister and his wife reveled no more frequently in the consumption of fowls, roast, boiled, or curried, than the deserving natives who surrounded them. Another result, and one which struck the Abbotts as being more distinctly advantageous, was that their social circle had gained by the arrival of the English engineers. Not one of them was of the missionary's way of thinking on religious matters, but he was a tolerant man, and permitted himself to enjoy a pleasant chat with a son of Belial now and then on topics purely worldly. Indeed, before long the bungalow became a much-favored resort of several of the new-comers, with whom Mrs. Abbott was deservedly popular, and hardly an evening passed without one or more turning in at the gate for an hour's smoke in the veranda and a bit of harmless gossip with the good man and his wife. Patience, who kept herself a good deal in the background on these occasions, was happier at Pagiri than she had ever been before in her life. The soothing warmth of the atmosphere, both moral and climatic, had done wonderful things for her, and she began at length to look her age. At two years old she might have been a hundred, at fifteen thirty-five, and at twenty fifty. Now she was twenty-five, and looked it. The pained, drawn expression had left her face; her smooth skin had taken a faint tinge of pink; her white dress was made with less regard for economy than the gray linen, and she had developed a latent genius for housekeeping and a handy, helpful way which made her friends regard her as a valuable acquisition to their household, and congratulate themselves upon her rejection as a missionary's wife.

"She is reserved for some other fate, my dear," Mr. Abbott had said to his wife with some solemnity as they sat together in the veranda one afternoon six months after Patience had become an inmate of their house. "Predestination is at the bottom of it, you may depend. Providence intervened on her behalf."

"It was time somebody did," answered his wife, rather irreverently. "Poor child, she has had a sad life, and I think she must have been half starved into the bargain, now that I see the difference being here has made in her. I shouldn't be surprised if she married and left us after all. She isn't so very lame, and she's a nice, sweet-tempered, handy little thing."

Patience, who was laying the dinner table, unintentionally overheard these remarks, and blushed and trembled, startled by the joyous leap her heart gave, and half afraid to contemplate the wonderful vista of possibilities which Mrs. Abbott's words had opened out before her timid eyes. For she had lost her heart, and without the slightest encouragement. Among the engineers was one who had lived for some years in the district. He had lost his wife when his little boy was born, and the child was now four years old, strong and hearty for one reared in the East, but, to an eye accustomed to English babies, only a poor little scrap. John Graham was grave beyond his years, (which were thirty-five,) but kindly and gentle with women and devoted to his little Jack. In his profession he was highly esteemed, and by all held to be an upright and honorable man, though more reserved than many of his associates quite understood or approved. His reserve had been broken down before Mrs. Abbott's motherly concern for his child's welfare, and almost every evening, when the little fellow was in bed, he would come over from his unhomelike shanty and sit smoking, for the most part in silence, in the missionary's veranda. He never omitted, however, to pay his respects to Mrs. Abbott and Patience, whom he treated with as much courtesy as if she were a Queen, and often allowed himself to stay a while when the others were gone, chatting on a variety of subjects with the two women—subjects on which with the world at large he kept his own counsel. It was a sort of worship which the girl gave to the tall, grave man. They were too wide apart for love—indeed, there was something almost ludicrous in the mere suggestion of such a thing, and Patience's cheeks burned when she thought of it, and she hated herself soundly for giving way, even for a moment, to the wild flight her imagination had taken when she heard herself pronounced not unmarriageable.

Mrs. Abbott had carefully kept the secret of Patience's rejection from the gossips of Pagiri, but she could not close the mouths of all those young women—eye witnesses of the incident—who were now scattered broadcast through the district as missionaries' wives. Graham rarely left Pagiri, where he was in charge of the works; but others went further afield, and one evening young Jameson came back from Pamba with a wonderful tale to tell, and brought it straight to the engineer's office, where they had just knocked off work.

"You know the girl up at old Abbott's," he said to his chum, while Graham, unnoticed, was turning over some papers at his desk. "Well, would you believe it, she was so wild to get married that she left her good home in Wales and came out here six months ago with a lot of others, in spite of her people's a wishes, to be married to one of the bachelor missionaries—and not one of them would have her! I suppose they had been warned of the flighty sort of young woman she was. So she was in a nice fix, and Mrs. Abbott had to ask her to come and stay with her till she could find something to do, for the Missionary Society refused to give the girl her passage money back to England."

"Well, she's a deep one, then; she looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. Where did you hear the story?"

"Oh, a fellow who had been up at Katali told me. The missionary has the only bungalow in the place, so he was staying there, and Mrs. Missionary, who was one of the cargo herself, told him."

"Excellent authority, no doubt," interrupted Graham. "Perhaps you might hear something to the disadvantage of the lady at Katali if you asked Miss Owen. It would be a valuable addition to your collection of 'Queer Stories,' and make you a welcome guest at some houses where gossip is thoroughly appreciated." And Graham, who rarely spoke to his subordinates save on matters of business, gathered up his papers, and left the two young men nuncertain whether to be more surprised or offended by his observations.

Graham himself was disgusted. He did not believe that what he had just heard was correct in all its details, but he feared that the main fact, that of Patience's having come out to Shikarore to be married, was likely to be true. It was a shock to him to find that the demure little woman with the sweet voice and quiet ways, whom he had got to like almost insensibly, was after all nothing but a vulgar husband-hunter, and he was pained and irritated by the idea. His horror of gossip forbade his broaching the subject to Mrs. Abbott, so he put it away at the back of his mind and, but for a slight shade of coldness in his manner to Patience, it produced no outward effect. But, keenly alive to all that concerned Graham's intercourse with herself, Patience immediately perceived the change, and, conscious of the weak place in her armor, concluded that the hated incident had been made known to him. Her face began once more to assume the careworn expression which her kind friends had believed banished forever, and she no longer sang as she went about her work. Graham came no less frequently to the house, and scarcely a day passed on which Patience did not see him. But this was now more a pain than a pleasure to her, and she was almost glad when he announced one evening that he had been summoned to attend a meeting of Directors at Pamba, and that this, along with some other work at a distance, would keep him away for about a fortnight. He asked Mrs. Abbott to look in on the little boy now and then to see that all was well, although he had the greatest confidence in the child's ayah; and Patience returned to join with Mrs. Abbott in assuring him that they would look after little Jack during his father's absence. But Graham's formal words of thanks sent a chill to her heart and she wished she had not spoken.

CHAPTER III.

Graham had been away for ten days, and Patience had not passed one without making a pilgrimage to his house in the faithful fulfillment of her promise to look after his little lonely child. They had become fast friends, and Jack watched anxiously for "Pacie's" coming, skipping out on to the veranda to meet her, and demanding the stories which he had discovered she was a very good hand at telling. But on the eleventh day "Baba Sahib he being very sick" were the words with which the ayah greeted her, and her heart sank as she followed the woman into the nursery. Little Jack was in high fever, and Patience directed the ayah to go or send for the doctor without a moment's delay. Then she took off her hat and sat down beside the child's cot, soothing him with gentle words and touches, and singing in a hushed voice one or two of the old psalm tunes which were her only songs. At last the doctor came, pronounced that the child "looked uncommonly like smallpox," and asked Patience if she intended to stay, as the ayah already showed signs of losing her head.

"Of course I will stay," answered Patience, (adding to herself, "Nothing is likely to happen to me just because I could be well be spared.) I shall be glad if you will tell Mrs. Abbott what keeps me here, and she will send over somebody with what things I shall want." So the doctor gave his orders, and being in a hurry, as he always was nowadays, took his leave, and Patience's watch began. About an hour later the medicines and a small trunk containing her clothes arrived, with a kindly message from Mrs. Abbott, and then the stillness of night closed round the bungalow, broken only by the sick child's impatient moaning and tossing, which Patience was now powerless to still. All night she watched, and all the next day she would not let her strained and weary eyes close for one moment lest she should fall asleep at her post. When the doctor came in for the third time on that day he looked so grave that her fears were thoroughly aroused and she could not have slept had she tried. Against such raging fever the child's strength could not hold out much longer, and when the doctor looked in at 5 o'clock on the second morning he was scarcely surprised to see the poor little man lying pale and exhausted in his cot, with nothing but his faint breathing to show he lived.

"I fear he cannot last through the day," said the young man, "even if he were to take all the nourishment I order for him. The fever has burned the life out of him, poor little chap; and no one knows where his father is. None of my telegrams have been answered." And the doctor was off once more.

Patience's eyes filled with the tears that would not be kept back when she thought of Graham's despair. "Oh God," she murmured, "take me, and let little Jack live. Take me, and let me be at rest, for I have no place here, Oh Lord!" Little Jack opened his eyes, and when she looked at him she knew her prayer was vain.

When the doctor had paid his evening visit, and was on his way back to the town, he met Graham, hurrying with a gray, set face toward his bungalow.

"Is he—alive?" he asked hoarsely.

"My dear fellow, he is conscious," said the doctor, and eped on, knowing he could say no more.

Graham stopped on the threshold to take off his boots, and then softly entered the nursery. Patience was seated beside her charge, with a tiny hand clasped in one of hers, while with the other she screened her face from the child, lest he should see her tears. But he was lying quite still, with closed eyes, and it was only when Graham whispered, "Jack, my little man, Daddy is here," that he showed signs of consciousness. Then he tried to raise himself from his pillow, but fell back on his father's shoulder with a sigh and a piteous murmur of "Jack so tired, Daddy," that went through poor Graham's heart like a knife. He took the child into his arms, and Patience, relinquishing the little hand, tried to steal away unobserved. But Jack's "Not go 'way, Pacie," brought her back to her post, and kept her there until the end came.

From time to time the child would swallow a few spoonfuls of food, uttering a few words of plaintive remonstrance—either "Jack so tired," or "Let Jack alone." Once he asked "Pacie" to sing "Fox," and, steadying her voice with an effort, she gently crooned "When shepherds watched their flocks by night." He was too weak to say the customary "adenn" when she finished, and lay quite motionless till just before his death. Then he looked up into his father's face and said, "Kiss Jack, Daddy; Jack goin bye. Pacie, kiss Jack, too."

Five minutes later Patience knew that her vigil was at an end, and she crept noiselessly from the room.

CHAPTER IV.

Next day Patience had sickened with smallpox, and Mrs. Abbott hastily migrated to Graham's bungalow to nurse her. It was a sharp attack, but the little woman weathered it bravely, thanks to her naturally wiry constitution and her friend's careful nursing. When she was allowed to sit up in bed she asked for a looking glass, trembling exceedingly lest one more trial might be in store for her in the disfigurement of her poor little face, at no time of more than passable comeliness. Was it wrong of her to thank God for having spared her this further affliction? It meant so much to one of her shrinking disposition, whose path through life would have become even harder had she believed herself to be a repulsive object as well as stupid, dull, awkward, and unwelcome. And she had dreaded—for was she not a woman?—the painful impression which her countenance, blurred and altered, would have produced upon her hero's mind, kindly as he would have striven to conceal the fact.

When she was considered out of quarantine Graham came to see her, and her shyness in receiving him was much tempered with gentle sympathy, for she had shared his sorrow with him, and no longer felt herself on a different platform. He did not allude to his loss, but kept the conversation on everyday subjects, never permitting it to flag, and drawing out his companion's ideas with so much tact that she forgot to be nervous, and delighted him with her quaint sayings and simple unworldly wisdom. Now Graham had just heard the true story of Patience Owen from Mrs. Abbott, and pitied her sincerely, though he could not rid his mind of the notion that a girl who allowed herself, without a word of protest, to be put in the undignified position of a candidate for marriage with a total stranger would hardly have the strength of character to steer a straight course through life—speaking the truth and shaming the devil—and so he proposed to himself to put her to the test, with the idea that if she came through it triumphantly he would consider the advisability of asking her to be his wife. Therefore, when at length a pause occurred in their conversation, Graham, instead of rising to go, suddenly resumed his serious manner, and remarked, "We are friends, Miss Owen, are we not?"

"Yes," faltered Patience, all at once grown shy.

"And friends will not fall out for a trifle?"

"No, indeed," she answered. "I have so few that I could not afford that."

"Then, will you tell me what brought you out to Pagiri?"

Poor Patience blushed painfully, twisted her fingers in her pocket handkerchief, and showed every sign of distress. "I left home because they didn't want me," she said hurriedly and with downcast eyes, "and came out to marry one of the missionaries. No one would have me, so Mrs. Abbott took me to live with her."

What it cost her to make such a confession Graham dimly guessed. He hated himself for his cruelty, and a great wave of compassion for the poor, forlorn girl swept through his heart—compassion mingled with admiration for her courage. "Forgive me," he said. "Poor child, there is a great deal of happiness owing to you. Do you think I could make your life brighter? Patience, will you let me try?" But before she could answer him Mrs. Abbott had hustled into the room.

CHAPTER V.

The Directors at Pamba telegraphed for Graham once more on the day following his visit to Patience, and she made up her mind that on his return a week later he should not find her at Pagiri. "He shall not marry me out of pity," she said to herself. "He cannot possibly love me, and without his love I could not be his wife. It would break my heart." So with a good deal of difficulty she persuaded Mrs. Abbott that she had centred all her hopes on becoming a hospital nurse, begging her to use her influence with the matron of the great hospital at Khansal so that she might be taken on at once as a probationer. The day before Graham returned to Pagiri, Patience had left, and as she was being deposited twenty-four hours later with her modest luggage at the gates of the hospital, tired out and heartsick now that the excitement of her flight was past, Graham was crossing the bit of waste land which lay between his own bungalow and the Abbotts, turning over in his own mind as he walked what he should say to Patience if only Mrs. Abbott would give him a chance of seeing her alone.

His surprise was great when he heard of her departure, and that night he smoked in stony silence—"for all the world like a deaf-mute," Mrs. Abbott complained when he had gone. Next day, after making arrangements so that his work should not suffer during his absence, he gave himself forty-eight hours' leave, and took the train for Khansal.

Patience had been given a day's rest after her journey, but on the second day she had begun her training, and in the old gray linen gown, large white apron, and mob-cap she had been all day long receiving instruction in her future duties. The sights which she saw made her seriously doubt her suitability for the profession she had chosen, and from standing about for so many hours she was ready to faint with fatigue. She could not eat and felt weary and lonely to the very last degree. At 7 o'clock she was free and on her way to her own little cubicle, where she hoped to lie down for an hour before supper, but she was stopped by a message from the matron to the effect that there was a visitor for Miss Owen—not yet metamorphosed into Sister Patience—and would she "step down" into the dining hall? Wondering if she obeyed the summons, thinking as she went down the long flight of stairs how fatiguing it would be to "step up" again.

The long cool dining room was very dark, and she was not at first quite sure that it was John Graham who stood before her. But when he held out his hand, saying, "Patience, why did you run away from Pagiri when you knew I had something to say to you?" she felt all that his presence at Khansal meant. She tried to speak so as to answer his question, or at least to ask him how he did, but no words would come. And when he saw the tired white face, and felt how her hand trembled, he did not press for a reply, but led her to a sofa and sat down beside her. "I have come to fetch you home, dear," he said. "You are not strong enough for the work here, and I want you very much."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

FLORENCE IN THE TIME OF LORENZO DE' MEDICI.—Florence was the Athens of a mediæval Greece, with Lorenzo de' Medici for her Pericles. Nowhere was the classic revival more enthusiastic or more general. Noble ladies kissed the hem of the robe of Filelfo; pilgrims from Spain approached Bruni on their knees; illustrious citizens like Niccolò Niccoli spent their fortunes in the collection of manuscripts. Florence had utilized her unique opportunities of classic culture. Here Manuel Chrysoloras had lectured in 1396; here learned Greeks had found an honorable asylum; here the Emperor John Palæologus, scholarly prelates like Bessarion of Nicæa, and philosophers like Gennadius or Gemistos Pletho had attended the council which Eugenius IV. convened in 1438; here the enlightened liberality of the Florentine Government procured instruction for the youths of the republic from the most eminent scholars of the day; here Argiropolo lectured on Thucydides, and Ficino on Plato; here flourished the Platonic Academy and the Studio Fiorentino. Admiration of the "Attic Muses" became a religious worship. In the study of Ficino a lamp was kept burning before the bust of Plato, as though it were the shrine of a Madonna, and the day of his birth and death was commemorated by banquets, as it was celebrated at Alexandria in the days of Plotinne and of Porphyry. With such advantages, and with such enthusiasm, it is not surprising that classic culture was generally diffused. Both men and women knew Greek and Latin; and the people applauded the arrival at Leghorn of a cargo of manuscripts or statuary with the same delight with which they welcomed a Florentine victory. It was a period of great intellectual activity. Macchiavelli has pointed out how the mental energy which was fostered by the collisions of factions called into exercise abilities which in intervals of peace were directed to worthier objects, and raised Florence to the first place in European civilization. The republic rose to the zenith of her glory under an Athenian tyranny which had genius for excuse and the citizens for accomplices. Civil discords were extinguished, and with peace the study of the fine arts and of letters was awakened to surprising activity. But there were other sides to the picture. The intellectual advance was accompanied by moral corruption. The old love of civic freedom was extinct. Unbelief, cynicism, sensuality, and indifference poisoned the springs of social life and infected the sources of artistic genius. The cultured crowd was devoid of principle, indifferent to moral law. Selfish, dissolute, despising Christianity as a sign of intellectual weakness, men aped the graces and imitated the vices of the heathen world. They were at once profoundly superstitious and deeply skeptical. Dreams, visions, and portents ruled every detail of domestic life; learned historians like Gnicciardini declared themselves to have had "experience of aerial spirits;" philosophers, like Ficino, lectured from the professional chair on the occult virtues of jewels and amulets. Lorenzo de' Medici was the leader and the representative of this brilliant but hollow society. His Circean rule appealed to the taste of the cultured, while it gratified the senses of the vulgar. —*The Edinburgh Review.*

WITH THE COMING IN OF RAILWAYS.—As a rule, on the great through lines, in 1843, everything except passenger traffic was a very secondary affair. The Great Western was earning £13,000 a week from passengers, and only £3,000 from goods. On the London and Birmingham the goods receipts were much the same, but the passengers returned some £15,000. On the latter line, for the first five months of its existence, the passenger receipts were about £130,000, while the total goods earnings were £2,225 9s. 3d. On the Southwestern the proportion was six to one; on the Brighton more than seven to one; on the Southeastern more than ten to one. Even on the Midland Counties and North Midland, where nowadays passengers are far less important than goods and minerals, five-eighths of the whole receipts came from the coaching traffic. Taking England as a whole, the goods traffic was only about a quarter of the total instead of three-fifths, as it is to-day. The highways were unoccupied. The turnpike rolls from Swindon to Christian Malford in Wilts, which had been let at £1,992 in 1841, only produced £654 in 1842. For the tolls on the road from Wakefield to Sheffield not a single sixpence was sent in, and the Trustees were obliged to collect them themselves. The forty coaches which had run daily through Northampton were all dead within six months of the opening of the London and Birmingham. Almost every week came a notice that some famous line of coaches had ceased to run. Here is one under date of Oct. 15, 1842: "A few years since ninety-four coaches used to pass through St. Albans daily. On Saturday last the Leeds express, formerly called the 'Sleepy Leeds,' which has been on the road upward of 30 years, ceased running, it being no longer a profitable speculation; and it is said another out of the four remaining is likely soon to follow the example." Six weeks later we read: "The mail from Worcester to Lndlow, after running for half a century, made its last journey on Tuesday, Nov. 29, thus leaving the public without official conveyance for letters from Worcester to Tenbury. In March, 1842, a few weeks after the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the Glasgow *Courier* reports: "The whole of the stage coaches from Glasgow and Edinburgh are now off the road, with the exception of the 6 o'clock morning coach, which is kept running in consequence of its carrying the mail bags."—*The Railways of England, Acworth.*

HINDU WOMEN.—An Englishman's first idea is to ask his friend to dinner, his next to make the acquaintance of his wife and daughters. With a Hindu you can do none of these things. It is often better not even to refer to them. A Mohammedan will dine with you, but his ladies, with few exceptions, are even more jealously secluded than those of the Hindu. Nor do the women for the most part seem to desire more liberty. Many of them know very well how to manage their husbands, and if they want to go anywhere or to see anything the men have to find some means of gratifying them. The reverence paid to mothers is extreme. I know a man in high position and of middle age who is obliged to worship gods in whom he does not believe for fear of displeasing his mother, and another who cannot make the pilgrimage which he desires to Benares because custom would oblige him to take his mother on his first visit to the holy city, and she is unfit to travel. But most Indian women are too uneducated to take pleasure in mixing in a society whose ways and thoughts are totally different from their own. Efforts are being made to teach them, and there is little doubt that when they know a good deal about the world they will wish to see it, and that when this becomes their object they will speedily attain it. Certainly it will be better to fit them for a position before calling upon them to occupy it. A somewhat similar remark applies to infant marriages and child widows. The women must desire change before it is made. A philanthropic maiden lady who had passed her first youth was conversing not long ago with a married Indian lady and her widowed sister-in-law on these topics. After she had left them the married lady said, "I married at seven and my husband was nine years old. We have lived happily together. How is it that this lady has not married till her hair is growing gray? Has nobody asked for her? There ought to be a law in England that no one shall remain unmarried after a certain age." The loyal comment of the sister-in-law on the attack made upon her was simply, "Why does not the Empress marry again?"—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE TRAMP.—We had a singular instance of this in the case of a woman eighty-four years of age, who was imprisoned on a short sentence in the late Autumn for some slight misdemeanor. When the time for her release came she prepared deliberately to encounter an English Winter on the road, and it seemed evident from her age and infirmity that if she did she would simply be found dead in a ditch some day from cold and exposure. The strongest efforts were therefore made to induce her to abandon her intention. A home was secured for her in a charitable institution, where she would have had every comfort, and she was told in the plainest terms that she would not live the Winter out if she persisted in braving its inclemency. Her only answer was that which we hear again and again from tramps of all ages—"I prefer the road; I mean to go on the road, and do as I have always done." We could not tie the old woman hand and foot, which would have been the only means of preventing her from taking her own way, and so on a cold morning in early Winter she passed through the jail gates and disappeared. She has never been heard of since, and it is probable she met the fate predicted for her. A similar obstinacy was manifested by another lady of mature years, who afforded at the same time a remarkable instance of the mysterious attraction which some persons seem to possess for their fellow-creatures under the most unfavorable circumstances. She was, without doubt, one of the most hideously ugly women it was possible to see. She had only one eye and a wooden leg, and her gray hair and wrinkles testified to a very long acquaintance with the vicissitudes of life. Yet she was the beloved of a Frenchman with whom she traveled, and who was supposed, for her sake, to have abandoned his native country and natural ties. Nothing could induce either the one or the other to separate, though they were in no way legitimately united; or to give up their chosen mode of existence—which consisted in wandering from one public house to another, where they gained a precarious existence by making most discordant music with their cracked voices for the amusement of the persons drinking there.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN NECKLACE.—It is a chain of exquisite gold, a rich orange yellow in color, with links dexterously twined one upon another. It is about thirteen inches long, three-eighths of an inch wide, and as nearly a tenth of an inch thick as I can measure it with a rule. The ends of it were at first fitted only with small solid rings set into clamps beautifully ornamented with leaf work. Perhaps it was fastened to the wearer's neck by a filament or cord of silk tied through. The present owner has arranged a modern clasp in the shape of the lotus flower. It can still be used, and indeed as well as ever, as an ornament for one in full dress. It is so flexible, falling down into picturesque folds the moment it is let go, that it seems more like a ribbon of delicate jasmine than like mere metal. An expert goldsmith told me, after he had examined it with his glass, that it undoubtedly had a perfectness of uniformity in the links which could be found only in a chain manufactured by machinery. This was to me a matter of wonder, for I was not prepared to learn that the ancient Egyptians had the knowledge of machines which could produce woven fabrics from pure gold. It was at once a discovery and a delight. It must be confessed that when I have spoken of this necklace as belonging to a Princess I have no actual authority. If dates from the age of Moses, if Herr Brugsch is correct—a learned period, it is a fact; but how much acquaintance the nation had then with delicate machinery it is not easy to say. This ornament was found in one of that range of tombs opened along the Nile, where royal and priestly burials were frequent. It may have been worn by a daughter of a King, but not yet is any one able to give her name, her lineage, or her history.—*St. Nicholas.*

AN UNFORGOTTEN COUNTRY.

My friend, I may not see your face,
Nor watch each well-remembered grace;
But you will always hold a place

Within my memory, though we stand
So far apart. The sea and land
Divide us; and we clasp not hand.

Yet, dear, I know, though eons forgot
The past, you will remember yet
The country where we two first met.

Deep in your heart it will remain,
With all its mingled joy and pain;
The past is past, and not in vain.

We would not have it back once more,
From that far-distant, silent shore
Where there is rest for evermore.

Nay, rather let us turn our eyes
To where the future hidden lies
From us. Beneath the clear blue skies

The world may have for you in store
A gift we dream not of; ay, more,
Beloved, than it gave of yore.

But, dear one, you will ne'er forget
The country where we two first met—
The country that you love so yet.

—*Chambers's Journal.* F. P.

THE LUCK OF THE GROSVENORS.—In 1676 Sir Thomas, the third Baronet, made the marriage that was to work a momentous change in the future and build up one of the greatest fortunes in the kingdom. His wife, Mary, the heiress of Alexander Daviss, of Ebury, in Middlesex, brought him the freehold of a few grass fields, then only used for pasturing cows, which in process of time became of immense value as building land and the site of Grosvenor-square and the surrounding streets. One of these, Davies-street, commemorates her name. It was not, however, till nearly fifty years afterward, in the time of her son, Sir Richard, that the buildings were commenced and the golden tide of wealth set in, bringing with it a rapid accumulation of honors. In 1761 this Sir Richard's nephew and namesake was raised to the peerage as Baron Grosvenor, and further created Viscount Belgrave and Earl Groevenor in 1784. His son became Marquess of Westminster in 1831, and the third Marquess received a dukedom in 1874. The good fortune of the Grosvenors had not culminated even in the match with the Ebury heiress, for about 1761 the first Lord made another extraordinary acquisition. Soon after George III.'s marriage the ground on which Grosvenor-place now stands, with the adjacent estate, then the property of the Duke of Atholl, was offered for sale for £20,000, and, as it adjoined the grounds of Buckingham House, the King wished that it should be bought by the Crown. But Mr. Grenville, who was then Minister, refused to sanction the expenditure, it was finally sold by auction, and Lord Grosvenor became the purchaser, paying for it a price considered rather above its value. Another noble Lord had sent to bid for it, and was disappointed when his agent returned unsuccessful. "How was it," asked Lord —— (whose descendants recall the transaction with unavailing regret,) "that you did not buy it?" "My Lord," replied the agent, "I could not conscientiously have offered what Lord Grosvenor did. He gave at the very least £200 more than it was worth!"

To all outward appearance he had made but a poor bargain. The site of the future Belgravia was, up to the year 1826, a clayey swamp called the Five Fields, intersected by mud banks and occupied only by a few sheds. The soil "retained so much water that no one would build there, and the 'Fields' were the terror of foot passengers proceeding from London to Chelsea after nightfall." Many people believed them to have been one of the burial places in use during the great plague of London. Nobody, in their wildest dreams, would have thought of inhabiting them.—*The Roll of Battle Abbey.*

VATEL.—The fate of Vatel is intimately linked with all memories of Chantilly, as it has come down to us in the piquant letters of Mme. de Sévigné. The Prince was giving a great fête to his monarch, Louis XIV. The formal splendors of Versailles were cast in the shade by the rural delights of Chantilly. The tables were spread in the open air, the ground being thickly strewn with jonquils. Vatel had surpassed himself in the menu; the wines and liqueurs were of the choicest; the King was in the best of humor, and all went merry as a marriage bell. But to the eye of the chef all was not well. The roast had fallen short, and at two tables, out of twenty-five or more, it had been wanting altogether. Vatel felt himself overwhelmed with shame. He retired to his chamber in despair. The Prince himself hastened to comfort him and restore his artist's pride with words of praise and appreciation. But it was of no use. His Highness was full of goodness, said the dejected chef; but there remained the melancholy fact—the roast had failed. And the strain of preparation had been too great for the unhappy Vatel; for nights he had not slept—nor could he sleep now—and in the early morning he wandered forth to seek rest for his perturbed brain in the coolness of the morning air and the freshness and verdure of the park. On the way he met one of the purveyors of the household, who had arrived with a meagre supply of seafish. "Is this all?" cried Vatel, overcome with despair at the sight. "It is all," was the reply. And Vatel went back to his room with death at his heart. To the bas

his hand to his ear, listening so attentively to the member addressing the House, who is Mr. Timothy Healy, of whom you may have heard," the beautiful being I inform at once brightens up and exclaims: "Is it really! How nice! Thank you so much."—*The National Review.*

EARLY ONE MORNING.

She goes! she goes!
And no one hears,
And no one knows,
But she fears, she fears,
Her father sleeps; if she only knew,
Her mother weeps lest a dream come true.
And the morning wears.

She goes! she goes!
Down the echoing stair,
And the white light grows
And is everywhere.
Soon the birds will only chirp, and the busy mill
Hum, and the cows go up the hill.
And she not there!

She goes! she goes!
On the window sill
The white cat knows,
But sits on still,
Blinking her yellow eyes in the sun;
The house dog knows, but he'll tell to none,
Since 'tis her will!

She goes! she goes!
The door's unbarred.
How the cock crows
In the neighbor's yard!
She shrinks when she hears the ripe pear fall
On the dew-sodden earth by the garden wall.
All's heard! all's marr'd!

No, for she goes,
With a secret smile,
For she knows, she knows
That all the while
Her lover stands where the roads divide,
With a song on his lips and his sword at his side,
And a foot on the stile.
—*Longman's Magazine.* VIOLET HUNT.

HOW SIR WALTER SCOTT STUDIED.—How one man, and a busy man, who had, moreover, nothing of the hermit about him, could possibly produce all these wonderful books along with all his other work in the time that he did may well, as you can suppose, have puzzled even those who knew him. Scott had, of course, a wonderful facility of composition. He wrote very fast, and when the subject suited him he undoubtedly wrote best that way. We have seen at what a white heat "Waverley" was composed. "Guy Mannering," again, in design and construction the best, I think, of all the novels, was the work of a Christmas vacation, by way of what he used to call refreshing the machine when tired of the routine of the law courts. He was also a man of very regular habits and an assiduous observer of his favorite maxim never to be doing nothing; he had no unconsidered trifles of time; every moment was turned to account, and thus he had leisure for everything. So long as his health permitted he used to work in the early morning, so that by breakfast time he had, as he expressed it, broken the neck of the day's work. Often these were the only hours he could spare, when Abbotsford was full of company, as it commonly was, and however busy he might be, when his guests had to be entertained there was Scott, always ready for them, the gayest of the gay, as though he had nothing in his head but the amusement of the hour, and no more to do with writing books than the youngest and idlest of the party. But the real secret of the way in which he managed to combine quality with quantity lies in the phrase, "He was making himself all the time." One of his friends said once to him: "I know that you contrive to get a few hours in your own room, and that may do for the mere pen work; but when is it that you think?" "Oh," answered Scott, "I lie simmering over things for an hour or so before I get up; and there's the time I am dressing to overhaul my half-sleeping, half-waking thoughts—and when I get the paper before me it commonly runs off pretty easily." And in his journal there is a passage in which he contrasts his advantages over the host of imitators that his success had flooded the market with. "They may do their fooling with better grace," he says, "but I, like Sir Andrew Aguecheek, do it more natural"; he meant that they had to get their knowledge to write their books, while he wrote his books because he had got the knowledge. He had long ago, in short, made himself so thoroughly that when he sat down to his desk the ideas flowed as freely from his brain as the ink from his pen. "It commonly runs off pretty easily"; that it certainly did. I have seen some of his manuscripts, and they are marvels to look at—not exactly marvels of handwriting; indeed in that respect they bear a striking resemblance to certain other manuscripts you may perhaps have heard of by the name of *pieces*. But the wonder of these sheets is that they are written almost wholly without erasures. Page after page the writing runs on exactly as you read it in print.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

HOW AN ARMATURE FOR A DYNAMO MACHINE IS MADE.—The most difficult and important part of the structure is the armature, and in building this the first thing is the laminated iron core. For this purpose an immense number of thin disks of sheet iron are cut out, each having a central hole to admit the shaft, and several other holes for the bolts which are to hold the series of disks together, so as to make of them a solid drum. These disks are then piled one upon another around the iron shaft which is to form the axle of the armature, and thick iron end plates are applied at each end and bolted together by iron bolts going through from end to end. The drum or cylinder thus formed is then mounted in a lathe and turned to a smooth surface, except for such projections as may be left for guides in winding on the copper wires. This is the next operation to be performed: The workman draws the insulated copper wire down from a drum overhead and passes it lengthwise around the armature core, which is supported by its axis in a lathe, while another workman assists him in pressing the wire accurately into place and keeping it close to the core. This wire is not wound on continuously, but in a number of short sections whose ends stick out some what irregularly. These ends are to be attached to the successive sections of the commutator. The numerous radiating lines at the nearer end of the drum are parts of the commutator sections, which are attached at their outer ends to the successive coils of wire on the armature. At their nearer ends these radial bars bend at right angles, so as to pass along the surface of the shaft, being insulated from it and from each other by mica or other appropriate substance.—*Henry Morton in Scribner's.*

HOW FAST CAN A LOCOMOTIVE RUN?—The question "How fast can a locomotive run" has been a good deal discussed recently in the engineering papers. The conclusion appears to be that there is no authentic record of any speed above eighty miles an hour. That speed was obtained many years ago by a Bristol and Exeter tank engine with nine-foot driving wheels—a long extinct species—down a steep bank. But it has, apparently, never been beaten. It is, indeed, not a little strange how sharply the line appears to have been drawn at eighty miles an hour. Records of seventy-five miles an hour are as plenty as blackberries. Records of eighty are exceedingly rare. Records of any greater speed have a way of crumbling beneath the lightest touch.—*The Railways of England—Acworth.*

THE EDUCATION OF THE ROMAN.—Besides commercial arithmetic the chief subjects studied in Roman schools were history and literature. Reading was taught, not, as in Greece, by letters, but by syllables, according to our most approved modern methods; and sets of ivory letters were often given to children to make up words with. Homer and Æsop were the commonest reading books for Greek, while Virgil and Horace very soon after their death entered into their immortality as Latin class books. The laws of the Twelve Table were got by heart by all Roman boys as a matter of course. Public speaking, too, was an art in which it was not so much a glory to excel as a disgrace to fail; and in the upper divisions of schools rhetoric and the practice of declamation were carefully attended to. For the rest the management of schools in Rome was similar to what it has been in all time. Little boys were coaxed to learn the elements of knowledge by gifts of sweets and bussonits. Prizes were given to the most proficient, books valuable for their rarity or beautiful manuscript or binding, while laggards in the race for learning were whipped up with great earnestness. Juvenal tells us how he had flinched his hand from the master's cane at school; and Orbilius, the flogging professor, who had begun life as a magistrate's clerk, and had then tried his luck in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry, where he, perhaps, picked up his partiality for strenuous discipline, has earned for himself by his vigor in the use of the rod a reputation as enduring as that of Dr. Keate or Dr. Busby. The school day usually began even before sunrise, and Martial, living in his third story in the "Pear tree districts," complains of the schoolmaster near the modern Piazza Barberini who woke him up before cock-crow when he had hardly got to sleep after the nightly din of the baker, with his shouts and blows. But the picture of the satirists is not altogether accurate, and it would be unfair not to say that the men at the top of the profession were well paid and enjoyed probably a good social position. Verrine Flaccus, for instance, tutor to Augustus's grandchildren, received from the Emperor more than £1,000 annually, and, in addition, had free lodging in the palace, and was allowed to keep a private school. Another master, Palemon, made an income of over £4,000 out of his school. There were also lucrative Government appointments open to teachers of Latin, Greek, and rhetoric, the salaries attached to which amounted in some cases to over £1,000; and the holders of them were, in addition, exempt from municipal taxation. In the summer they had four months' vacation, and there were, besides, several holidays during Winter and Spring, so that the profession was not altogether without its prizes and compensations.—*The National Review.*

ON THE MAKING OF GOOD INDIANS.—The present scheme of taking a few boys and girls away from the camp to put them in schools where they are taught English, morals, and trades has nothing reprehensible about it except that it is absolutely of no consequence so far as solving the Indian problem is concerned. The few boys return to the camps with their English, their school clothes, and their short hair. They know a trade also, but have no opportunity to be employed in it. They loaf about the forts for a time with nothing to do, and the white men talk pigeon English to them and the wild Indians sneer at them. Their virtues are unappreciated, and, as a natural consequence, the thousands of years of barbarism which is bred in their nature overcome the three little seasons of school training. They go to the camps, go back to the blanket, let their hair grow, and forget their English. In a year one cannot tell a schoolboy from any other little savage, and in the whole proceeding I see nothing at all strange. The camp will not rise to the schoolboy, and so Mohammed goes to the mountain. If it comes to pass that the white race desires to aid these Indians to become a part of our social system instead of slowly crushing them out of it, there is only one way in which to do it. The so-called Indian problem is no problem at all in reality, only that it has been made one by a long succession of acts which were masterly in their imbecility and were fostered by political avarice. The sentiment of this Nation is in favor of no longer regarding the aborigines of this country as a conquered race, and except that the great body of our citizens are apathetic of things so remote as these wards of the Government, the people who have the administration of their destinies would be called to account. No one not directly interested ever questioned that the Indian Department should have been attached to the War Department; but that is too patent a fact to discuss. Now the Indian affairs are in so hopeless a state of dry rot that practical men, in political or in military positions, hesitate to enter into the rôle of reformers. The views which I have on the subject are not original, but are very old and very well understood by all men who live in the Indian countries. They are current among army officers who have spent their whole lives on the Indian frontier of the far West, but are not often spoken, because all men realize the impotency of any attempt to overcome the active work of certain political circles backed by the public apathy and a lot of theoretical Indian regenerators. If anything is done to relieve the condition of the Indian tribes it must be a scheme which begins at the bottom and takes the "whole outfit," as a Western man would say, in its scope. If these measures of relief are at all tardy, before we realize it the wild Indian tribes will be, as some writer has said, "loafers and outcasts contending with the dogs for kitchen scraps in Western villages." They have all raised stock successfully when not interfered with or not forced by insufficient rations to eat up their stock cattle to appease their hunger, and I have never heard that Indians were not made of soldier stuff. A great many Western garrisons have their corps of Indian scouts. In every case they prove efficient. They are naturally the finest irregular cavalry on the face of this globe, and with an organization similar to the Russian Cossacks they would do the United States great good and become themselves gradually civilized. An irregular cavalry is every year a more and more important branch of the service. Any good cavalry officer, I believe, could take a command of Indians and ride around the world without having a piece of bacon, or a cartridge, or a horse issued by his Government. So far as effective police work in the West is concerned, the corps of Indian scouts do nearly all of that service now. They all like to be enlisted into the service, universally obey orders, and are never disloyal.—*F. Remington in the Century.*

THE ROLL OF BATTLE ABBEY.—The roll of Battle Abbey is not in existence. There was such a roll suspended in the great hall of the building, and it bore the names of 645 knights; but it has disappeared long ago, as well as the other relics of the battle, which were removed to Cowdray and perished in the conflagration of 1793. We are therefore reduced to deal with copies or imperfect lists, of which there are several. The four lists which appear to be most authentic are (1) Duchesne's list, taken from the Abbey charter, containing 405 names; (2) Leland's collection, with 498 names; (3) Magny's catalogue, with 425 names; (4) Delisle's, called "The Dives List," with 485 names. These are all of a much later date than the Conquest, and it is well known that the heralds of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were not scrupulous in adding names to the "Libro d'Oro" of Battle. The most unquestionable record is that of Wace in the "Roman de Rou." He names 118 knights or barons, and he says he could have named many more. Twenty-seven of these are progenitors of noble English families or otherwise celebrated. The difficulty of identifying these doughty personages is increased by the fact that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries family surnames were not commonly in use. Christian names were given in baptism, and territorial names, taken from the place of abode or from the estates or fiefs held by the family or the individual, were added. Sometimes the name of an office, or a nickname derived from some personal peculiarity, was assumed, such as Constable, Le Brun, or Le Fort, which became in time the family names of Constable, Browne, Forteoue. The royal house of France had no family name. We doubt if the descendants of Rollo the Norseman had any name; they became Robert or William of Normandy. Throughout the Middle Ages the families and their branches were known by their territorial possessions. Their place of origin or *habitat* becomes, therefore, the essential key to their genealogies. After the Conquest the Norman lords of British fiefs frequently added their foreign appellation to their English manors. The following are instances: Hurst-*Monceaux*, Tarring-*Neville*, Drayton-*Bassett*, Melton-*Mowbray*, Ashby-*de-la-Zouch*, Stanstead-*Rivers*, and many others.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

"YOUR WITS ARE GONE WOOL-GATHERING."—Wool-gathering was not very long ago a common practice in pastoral districts, and was not "the most beggarly of all employments." I have known substantial farmers who did not disdain to go out of their way for the purpose of picking wool off the thorns and hedges; and the wool thus gleaned was found very useful, along with the "bettinge" of sheep, for stuffing horse collars, cushions, mattresses, &c. In earlier times, before the spinning-wheel was abolished, and that "household note of industry" was stilled forever—when, moreover, wool was dear and hard to be come by unless one had sheep of one's own—the wool so procured would be of considerable service to cottagers for spinning into blankets, and it is quite a mistake to suppose that our proverb has any contemptuous intention. It refers rather to the wide and irregular range of such wanderings as the wool-gatherer's. In some parishes, where there were acres of gorse-bushes and the hedges were mostly allowed to run wild, a day spent in this employment would have yielded no small return to a large family of children.—*Notes and Queries.*

IN THE WESSEX WOODS.—The provincial towns and villages and heaths and woods of Wessex, which were the world of his youth, have taken hold of him, as the scenes and persons of her early days possessed George Eliot, and their influence is still so strong that when he escapes from it he is comparatively colorless. No reader of his Wessex tales would have him shake this influence off, for it is part of his greatness as a novelist, the part that may make the historian of Wessex a personage to posterity when it has lost the names of all his contemporaries in fiction save one. Mr. Hardy's fixed ideas about young women, whatever their rank or upbringing, are so original, adhered to with such tenacity from book to book and so unmingly illustrated as to cry for comment. Lastly, he feels deeply the tragedy of unmanity. Several of his stories, not necessarily the best, end like Shakespearean tragedies. The end may have been led up to with noise and bustle, but when it comes all is quiet enough. Passion has spent itself. Here is an open grave, but in a bird's-eye view of the world it is too small to be noticed. Elfride is in it, and the two men who loved her can only look in and turn away. What fires have burned in their breasts, what days of misery and delight she has given them, how jealous they have been of each other, and this is the end. Mr. Hardy's sad philosophy rings as true as his English yeomen or his picture of Egdon Heath, and he ignores the childish repugnance to "unhappy endings," like one who thinks that the art of story telling may aim higher than to rest the brain of Darwins or Ruskins when they are tired of thinking. Fiction is not necessarily a substitute for marbles. In one sense Mr. Hardy may be said to have gone a stage beyond the tragic writers of the world's younger days, for he sees that in real life the comedy often has a tragic ending, and he has no higher ambition than to be true to life. Not Mr. Meredith himself has a firmer conception of the greatness and smallness of individual man. A few men and women are taken, and round their life of a moment Mr. Hardy weaves a strange tale; but he always has one eye on the mighty world in which they are such insignificant atoms. "The more I see of life," Yeobright says, "the more do I perceive that there is nothing particularly great in its greatest walks, and therefore nothing particularly small in mine of furze cutting." There is no cynicism in this, for Mr. Hardy always writes from his heart. It is only a philosophy come to him a little before its time, a grand philosophy of the future toward which the world is shaping.—*The Contemporary Review.*

THE FASHIONABLE CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.—They sit for great part of each day at the receipt of custom, tossing the sovereigns and shillings into the drawer, where they are decorously put out of sight; pronouncing peremptorily on the destinies of their miserable fellow-creatures, scattering broadcast sentences of death or slow torture, consolation under mitigating conditions, reprieves, or plenary absolution. Custom may lighten the weighty load of their responsibilities, but surely all the same it must sometimes sit heavily on them. For, after all, they are human like the patients, and occasionally they must themselves be out of condition and far from feeling up to the mark. Case after case, and often for the first time, is brought panoramically beneath their observation, and each minute is precious when there are so many to be advised. They are invited at a moment's notice to diagnose the origin and the course of complicated and obscure diseases; they are asked in the way of ultimatum all manner of embarrassing questions as to methods of treatment and probable results. They must answer the main questions to the best of their ability, and if they do not actually put forward claims to infallibility, they are bound professionally to speak with the assurance attaching to their position. As a rule they are sympathetic and strive to soften down unfavorable opinions, but there are desperate cases, and not a few of them, in which it would be cruel kindness to conceal the truth. The mother who brought a daughter she fancied was merely delicate lifts herself in speechless anguish into the dismal four-wheeler in the conviction that her child is in a hopeless decline. How the sun has been darkened to her during the last long hour or two! and like Scott standing over the grave of John Ballantyne, she feels it will never again shine on her so brightly as before. The husband who thought there was nothing serious the matter with his young wife reads solemn warnings in the ambiguous prognostications of the oracle, and, striving manfully to master his vague apprehensions, knows well that his wedded happiness is at an end.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SERVANTS IN SOME GREAT HOUSES.—Life is here with the restrictions and leaden dullness of a house where the servants are treated as distinctly "inferiors"—creatures without rights, and denied privilegee—animated machines for doing the work all the same as if they were humanized brooms and brushes, intelligent pots and pans. Everything which lifts them out of that level is a matter for ridicule, animadversion or rebuke. The love of finery, which is integral to the female sex from the lady with her heads to the Queen with her crown, is a fault when exhibited by a maid in such a house as this. The love of children, the desire to possess a home of her own, a "treacherous inclination" for a good-looking lad likely to make a pleasant husband, all of which go with the sex, are so many proofs of supreme folly or of latent iniquity. She is a servant born to scrub and brush, attend on her betters, to accept such portion as is meted out to her at life's great feast with patience and gratitude, and all endeavors after independence are to be sternly regarded and severely repressed. Then the mistress breaks forth into long self-pity and indiscriminate condemnation of the whole class, when human nature asserts itself, as it often does in these houses; when quarrels and flighty tempers interrupt the smooth working of the machine; when the natural instincts so cruelly compressed, which would have been satisfied with a little wholesome play, flow over into vice, perhaps crime; when things are done in the dark which would never have been done in the light; and when cataclysms and catastrophes convulse the family from A to Z—all for the want of understanding that human nature is a pretty constant quantity, and that it is not to be changed by a print frock or velvet gown.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MURDER OF THE DUC D'ENGHIEN.—Many years have passed since the tragedy of Vincennes and all who took part in it have gone to their account. In apportioning the guilt of this terrible crime, history, in our judgment, must lay the chief burden of her accusation on the First Consul. In Talleyrand, certainly, and perhaps in others, he found officious and false-hearted Huberts, but he felt none of the compunctious visitings of John, and from the moment when he made the order for the arrest he marked down the Duc d'Enghien as his victim. Before that time his correspondence shows that he was agitated, perplexed, and perhaps alarmed, and though we think it did not affect him much, we make every allowance for the undoubted fact that a conspiracy existed to take away his life. But the motive which chiefly directed his conduct was that fixed and almost satanic resolve to accomplish his ends whatever the means, of which his career gives proof in a hundred instances. He determined to immolate a Bourbon Prince, and he allowed no obstacle to stand in his way. With this object in view he did not hesitate to invade friendly territory and to break the law of Europe; with this object in view he had recourse to expedients which as certainly consigned the Duc to death as the orders of Richard slew his nephews in the Tower. His conduct was the more atrocious that he had time for reflection, and the evidence that reached his hands must have assured him that his victim had no designs to compass his death. Undoubtedly the papers of the Duc were suspicious and disclosed an offense against the law. But the main charge against him was disproved by them, and it was scarcely possible that he would be convicted by a regular tribunal of any crime. Napoleon, however, was not to balked of his prey; the mock trial in defiance of law, the sentence without evidence and in contempt of justice, the midnight execution, and the grave at Vincennes, followed in succession by his express commands; and the wickedness of the deed was made infinitely worse by giving it a pretended judicial sanction. Napoleon often recurred to the subject, and, as we have said, his powerful mind was at variance with itself in this matter. In his later years, however, he gave up the plea that Talleyrand and Savary had misled him, and almost in his last moments he justified the deed, in no uncertain words, as a necessity of the times, protesting against the sentence of history, like a doomed criminal at the bar of justice.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

THE WORN OUT POTATO.—The philosophic poet of the Bab Ballads warns "elderly men of the bachelor crew" that if they insist upon committing matrimony late in life, "their babes will be elderly, elderly, too." That is just what has happened to the poor potato. For lack of frequent healthy crossing the entire vitality of the race has been slowly dissipated; the entire stock has grown old together, and we stand now face to face with the awful possibility of a potatoless universe. But why can't we go back to the fountain-head once more and start afresh with brand-new potatoes from their native forest? Aye, there's the rub, as Hamlet justly puts it. We can't discover the fountain-head any longer. Nobody knows where the potato comes from; the native forest itself is dead. The aboriginal wild potato seems as extinct in our day the wide world over as the dodo or the dein-otherium. This is often the way with important food plants. Nobody can trace with certainty the ancestor of wheat or of Indian corn, the primitive father of the plantain or of the banana. The fact is, whenever a plant lays by these rich stores of material for its own use, either as seed or root or bulb or tuber, man, greedy man, is sure to divert it to his own purposes as ruthlessly as he robs the bees of their honey and the cows of the milk they have prepared for their calves in their own udders. Every important human foodstuff is essentially at bottom a seed or a tuber, eggs in the animal world answering to the one and fatted beasts answering roughly to the other. Wheat, barley, Indian corn, peas, beans, dates, and cocoanuts are instances in the first direction; potatoes, turnips, yam, beet root are instances in the second. From the very first moment, then, that the ancestral potato began to lay up starches and foodstuffs for itself in its own underground tissues we may be perfectly sure that rodents, monkeys, and other animal enemies did their level best to circumvent its innocent design by digging them up and incontinently eating them. Presently man, as the red Indian, arrived upon the scene, and subjected the incipent and starchy potato to some rude cultivation. In one way he was less destructive, no doubt, than the rodents and monkeys who had gone before him, because, while he stored them and grubbed one more indefatigably than they, he kept a little back for "seed" for the future. He cut up his potato into many small pieces with an "eye" in each, the eye being in fact an undeveloped leaf-bud, whence branches would issue in another season. Thus he insured in some way the continuance of the plant; but alas! he only cared for his own squaws and papooses in the immediate future, and took no thought for the convenience of the intrusive white man in this then remote nineteenth century. And considering how little the white man thought of his convenience some ages later, perhaps his conscience in this respect is not to be wondered at. At any rate, what the red Indian seems to have done was just this: As in almost every other case of primitive agriculture, he brought the wild plant into cultivation and improved largely its special yield, but in so doing he destroyed its native type altogether. Whether he grubbed up all the wild ones and ate them on the spot, or whether he merely encroached upon their open feeding grounds and so crowded them out, as farms and fences are crowding out the buffalo in the far West, does not appear; but what is certain is that the wild potato itself does not now appear either. We have lost all count of the primitive stock, so that we can't go back to it to cross it with its own degenerate descendants or to develop anew from its barbaric tubers the succulent Regent or the ash-leaved Kidney.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SECRET OF LIFE.—Bacon says: "Discern of the coming on of years, and think not to do the same things still, for age will not be defied." Half the secret of life, we are persuaded, is to know when we are grown old; and it is the half most hardly learned. It is more hardly learned, moreover, in the matter of exercise than in the matter of diet. There is no advice so commonly given to the ailing man of middle age as the advice to take more exercise, and there is perhaps none which leads him into so many pitfalls. This is particularly the case with the brain workers. The man who labors his brain must spare his body. He cannot burn the candle at both ends, and the attempt to do so will almost inevitably result in his lighting it in the middle to boot; the waste of tissue will be so great that he will be tempted to repair it by the use of a too generous diet. Most men who use their brains much soon learn for themselves that the sense of physical exaltation, the glow of exuberant health which comes from a body strung to its full powers by continuous and severe exercise is not favorable to study. The exercise such men need is the exercise that rests, not that which tires. They need to wash their brains with the fresh air of heaven, to bring into gentle play the muscles that have been lying idle while the head worked. Nor is it only to this class of laboring humanity that the advice to take exercise needs reservations. The time of violent delights soon passes, and the effort to protract it beyond its natural span is as dangerous as it is ridiculous. Some men, through nature or the accident of fortune, will of course be able to keep to noh of it longer than others; but when once the touch has been lost the struggle to regain it can add but sorrow to the labor. Of this our doctor makes a cardinal point; but pertinent as his warning may be to the old, for whom indeed he has primarily compounded his *dimr sine*, it is yet more pertinent to men of middle age, and probably it is more necessary. It is in the latter period that most of the mischief is done. The old are commonly resigned to their lot; but few men will consent without a struggle to own that they are no longer young.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ABOUT A PAIR OF BELLOWS.—A luxuriant example of red tape was exhibited by Capt. Vivian to the admiring House of Commons some years ago in the Committee on Army Estimates. The initial fact was the need of a pair of bellows in the Curragh Camp. After a preliminary whetting of the appetite of the red-tape dragon by a lengthy correspondence, the operation of getting this pair of bellows proceeded as follows: Feb. 12.—War Department gives authority to the local commissariat officer to indent [that is, give an order] on the Royal Engineer Department for a pair of bellows. Same date.—Local commissariat officer applies to district engineer officer for a pair of bellows. Feb. 16.—District engineer officer applies to military store officer at Dublin. Feb. 19.—Military store officer informs royal engineer officer at Dublin that he can supply the bellows on requisition. Feb. 20.—Royal engineer officer at Dublin forwards this information to royal engineer officer at the Curragh. Feb. 21.—Local engineer officer at the Curragh informs royal engineer officer at Dublin that he has no form of requisition. Feb. 22.—Local engineer officer at the Curragh asks the local commissariat officer if the proposed bellows would do. Feb. 23.—Local commissariat officer replies "Yes." Feb. 24.—Local engineer officer informs local commissariat officer that he must apply to the royal engineer officer, Dublin; and application is made accordingly. Feb. 26.—Military stores officer at Dublin answers that he will supply the bellows on an order from the War Office. Feb. 28.—Local commissariat office produces authority from the War Office and reads it to local engineer officer. March 1.—District engineer officer declines to have anything to do with a service not brought to his notice through the proper authority; and local commissariat officer refers matter to commissariat officer in Dublin. March 2.—Commissariat officer in Dublin relegates the question to the Deputy Quartermaster General, Dublin. March 3.—Deputy Quartermaster General passes on the requisition to Quartermaster General, Horse Guards. March 5.—Horse Guards refer to War Office, and War Office refers to Commissariat General in Chief, London. March 10.—Commissariat General in Chief asks Director of Stores to give authority; Director of Stores states that the commissariat officer should include the bellows in his annual estimate; and Commissary General in Chief writes to the Horse Guards and to the commissariat officer, Dublin. March 20.—Commissariat officer at the Curragh writes to know why he does not get his bellows. Whether he ever did get them we do not know.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RAPID FREIGHT.—Celerity in goods traffic seems to have been a special feature of English railway management from the very first. Speaking broadly, it may be said that the whole English goods traffic is nowadays organized on this basis, that the railway receives the goods from the consignor the last thing at night, and hands them over to the consignee the first thing next morning. A Manchester warehouseman, for example, goes on 'Change in the middle of the day and sells gray shirtings for the China market. When the day's business is over, at 6 o'clock, or thereabouts, his own or his agent's carrier delivers the goods to the station, or it may be that the company calls and fetches them. By 7 o'clock the cotton is at the station. By 8 o'clock it has been loaded on to the railway trucks. It starts at once on its journey, and reaching London, which is five miles further from Manchester than Paris is from Calais, between 5 and 6 next morning, is unloaded with the same celerity, and the dray is at the ship's side in the docks before the London agent has reached his office to open the letters giving notice of the consignment. Or, to reverse the process, this Bradford woolen manufacturer attends the London wool sales, buys Cape or Australian wool, and then goes home to bed. At 7:15 next morning the wool reaches Bradford, and after breakfast he can set his hands to work to unpack the bales. It might be thought that speed such as this was fast enough for anything, but that is not the case by any means. The warehouseman does not want his goods till 8 or 9 o'clock, but the Smithfield market is open to receive meat at 1 A. M., while Billingsgate is ready for its fish at 5. Accordingly, fast as the ordinary goods traffic is carried, the market traffic, as it is called, goes much faster yet. Danish butter which left Newcastle at 4 P. M., fish which was not dispatched from Hull till 7, are unloaded alongside at Broad-street at 2:15 the following morning. Two hours later Broad-street sees a yet more remarkable train—to the best of the present writer's belief the most remarkable goods train in the world—the "Scotch fish and meat." This train leaves Carlisle at 8:51 P. M., two minutes after the "limited," and half an hour in front of the "special mail," and this position between two fast expresses is maintained hour after hour all the way to Willesden, till, finally, it reaches Broad-street five minutes before the mails reach Euston; and by the time the postman's rap is heard at our doors, the butchers' carts from Smithfield and the fishmongers' carts from Billingsgate have distributed its load half over the metropolis. Needless to say, a train like this consists entirely of vehicles fitted with spring buffers, screw couplings, and continuous brake pipes, and is telegraphed in advance from point to point exactly as is the case with an ordinary passenger express.—*The Railways of England—Acworth.*

PROFUSION AND SIMPLICITY.—Strange fashions are not confined to our own age or country. Holinshed, the famous and amusing chronicler of the sixteenth century, comments severely upon the manners of the English of his day. He tells us that "in number of dishes and changes of meat the nobility of England (whose cooks are for the most part Frenchmen and foreigners) do most exceed; till there is no day in manner that passeth over their heads wherein they have not only beef, mutton, veal, lamb, kid, pork, coney, capon, pig, or so many of them as the season yieldeth, but also some portion of the red and fallow deer, besides variety of fish and wild fowl, and thereto sundry other delicates wherein the sweet hand of the seafaring Portingale is not wanting, so that for a man to dine with one of them and to taste of every dish that standeth before him, is rather to yield unto a conspiracy with a great deal of meat for the speedy suppression of natural health than the use of a necessary meal to satisfy himself with a competent repast to sustain his body withal." Much the same fashion is kept up to this day, and public banquets and the sumptuous repasts of private opulence abound in all that can charm the eye and tempt the palate, and, let me add, lay the foundation of long and severe illness. How strange the contrast between this reckless profusion and the simplicity of some mediæval saint, whose diet was spare and plain to a degree, or of him, greater than any of the prophets, who did his glorious life work on a sparing allowance of locusts, wild honey, and water!—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE EIFFEL TOWER.—The Eiffel Tower is getting decidedly what may be called "aggravating." Do what you will, you cannot get rid of it—wherever you go, there it is staring you in the face. If you try to turn your back upon it, all along the boulevards and the principal streets are Eiffel Towers of every size, devoted to every purpose, from tiny charms for watch chains to large clocks for halls. If you fly to the country around Paris, there it is at every turn, looming down from the clouds—a nightmare cohweb, hanging in the skies. If your horizon is bounded by tiny suburban gardens—there again are miniature Eiffel Towers, with little flags on the top, in exasperatingly bad taste. If a tall woman goes down a street, the gamins run after her, shouting, "Mme. Eiffel! Mme. Eiffel!" And of course, the high notes of the new soprano, Mme. Melba, soaring into the skies up to G in alt., are called "des notes Eiffel." Oh! who will deliver us from the Eiffel Tower! But there it is, and one cannot help looking at it; and there are the people swarming like insects in what seems a mere piece of iron patchwork; and there are the lifts, in semblance of small white houses, clinging to the girders like caterpillars on a wall, crawling upward and downward.—*Murray's Magazine.*

THE NATIONAL FLOWER.—According to Dr. Charles Pickering, ("Chronological History of Plants," p. 908,) the first reference to *Magnolia glauca* was made in a report of some navigators in 1584, who, proceeding to Roanoke Island, (North Carolina,) found "the tree that beareth rind of the black synamon, of which like Capt. Winter brought from the Streights of Magellann." It is found from New-York and New-Jersey through the Atlantic States, generally near the coast, to Florida, and through the Gulf States into Texas. In the Southern States it sometimes becomes a large tree sixty or seventy feet high, with a trunk three or four feet in diameter, and is an evergreen. It has been suggested by some enthusiasts that this should be chosen as the "national flower," if we must have one. But, although the exquisite beauty and fragrance of the flower make it popular and desirable wherever known, it is recognized and prized by a comparatively small number of the people.—*Garden and Forest.*

A DROP OF DEW.—No man ever yet denied that beauty "in silk attire" goes more beautifully, and no man who makes that admission will deny that the jewel trembling on cheek or hand adds precisely the charm that the dewdrop lends to the flower. The dewdrop, yes! if women could stop at the dewdrop. But they never do know where to stop. Just as women are almost always overdressed or underdressed, so it is with their "jewels," as they call them, meaning gauds, trinkets, and shining gewgaws generally. Seeing that the dewdrop makes the rose prettier than it is, the lily whiter, and that the sparkle first attracts the eye and then contributes force to the first already there, the most needless multiply dewdrops till—the object defeats itself. A rose that gains much by the dewdrop gains nothing by being swamped at the bottom of a pail of water. And beauty smothered by her jewels is just—smothered, even though the jewels be of the very finest quality. How seldom one sees a woman use jewels properly! She either obliterates her eyes and complexion by too much dazzle, wearing brilliants as big as pigeons' eggs—in fact, drowns the rose in the pail, or she goes to the other extreme and wears none, looking as if she had been disturbed at her toilet by burglars or rifled by her creditors just before dinner. And I must say this "sculling" is a dangerous experiment. It is too often the moss rose shorn of its moss!—*The Contemporary Review.*

BIRD SHOOTING IN INDIA.—It is delightful about India, and a delicious experience to a youngster from home, with his new gun and unwounded nag, that all the sport is free to every one, but none the less most abundant. Practically, none of the natives shoot, and the country is large; hence there is good sport almost everywhere. If no experienced friend introduces you to the sport of the neighborhood you have only to reconnoitre the likely spots during your morning rides, and on the first opportunity make your arrangements for a day's sport. How delightful are such days! You make your cartridges over night and get everything ready, sending a messenger ahead to get beaters ready against your arrival. At Delhi we had some splendid localities of this sort. One was at the Kutub, a place of extreme interest owing to its unequaled ruins. This was a drive of eleven miles, which we did in the fresh morning air. Arrived there, everything was ready; breakfast dispatched, we would go off for the day and have splendid black partridge and hare shooting, and rattle home at night with the dog cart full of game. Black partridge shooting is exceedingly pretty. They are such handsome birds, and rise and fly so well; and there were many places near Delhi where you could make enormous bags. Snipe and duck, too, simply swarmed. I have seen snipe so thick in the paddy fields in September that every step you took, or prepared to take, (for that was enough,) ten or a dozen birds would rise and just bewilder you with *embarras de richesse*. Duck shooting, too, would often be too good. One would fire a shot and there would be a report as of thunder from the rise of thousands of birds all over the swamp; the only thing to be done then was to lie *perdu* in the reeds and get a shot now and then as they flew wildly about, for they don't fly away, and with what a plump they did come down when hit! What a paradise of sport were some of these "jheels" where the winged game was not confined to snipe and ducks of all sorts, but included sometimes wild geese, pelican, and even flamingo! In the Himalayas I was once so fortunate as to be at a place where in Winter for a few days woodcock abounded. You could shoot the whole day, mostly right and left, and you could vary your bag with an occasional pheasant. These were splendid woodcock, and what sport they gave dodging in their ghostly fashion behind the trees and shrubs! I shot so many I did not know what to do with them all and had, perforce, to make them into soup.—*Murray's Magazine.*

THE MUS., DOC.—I may be allowed to allude to an absurd habit which consists in the title of Mus. Doc. being taken for a guarantee that the man on whom it has been conferred must, besides a learned musician, be a great composer. A great composer must be a great musician, but it does not follow that a great musician must be a great composer, for a great musician is he who has learned all you can learn—thorough bass, harmony, counterpoint, composition. He will be pronounced a great musician if he offends against no rule, if, for instance, he can write an orchestral score and make no mistake, giving no instrument either notes or passages which it cannot play and violating no rule of harmony; but, just as a man can learn grammar, syntax, style, and, without offending against any rule, may not be able to write an interesting book unless he have ideas of his own or an original way of representing things as distinguished from the ordinary claptrap, so will no man write a great composition without new ideas of his own, or a style of his own. Being musician is, in fact, a negative quality, not to make unallowed mistakes, just as a well-educated man will not offend against good manners; but being a great composer is an absolute merit. You must not only show what you don't do, but what you can do; you must create, you must give something that nobody before you has given; and though a doctor's diploma may prove that you have written a faultless manuscript, no title on earth can give you genius and make you a composer. A Welsh paper once distinctly stated that Dr. P. stands higher than Beethoven, since the latter was no doctor of music, and the former was. I was led to this digression on account of the difficulty Handel encountered with his "Te Deum," which could be given in any church where the works of Doctors of Music only were admitted. There were five or six then; what has become of their names and their work, and where are they by the side of the name of the immortal "Sassone," who was a genius and no doctor? It is, as Dumas once said to a young gentleman who was invited to a Russian *soirée*, and was dazzled with the stars and ribands of the gentlemen present; "Vous êtes l'homme le plus distingué de la soirée," said Dumas to him, "vous êtes le seul qui ne soit pas décoré." And Frenchmen, who are so often ridiculed for this eager craving after the ribband instituted by Napoleon I., attach not less value to that distinction than Englishmen do to the title of Mus. Doc.—*Temple Bar.*

SUPERSTITION RELATIVE TO A TREE.—About five miles from the Hertfordshire residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, at a place called Tewin or Jewin, there grow from out of a grave five large trees, about which there hangs a tale. It is said that Lady Grimestone, during her lifetime, denied the existence of a God, but added that if she found a God when she went hence, five trees would grow from out of her grave. In the natural order of events her unbelieving ladyship died and was buried. Singularly enough, five trees did grow from out of the grave, splitting the masonry to pieces, so that it and the railings which were around became a perfect wreck. How much truth there may be in the story I cannot say, but the slab bore, or did bear,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CLARENDON'S WRITINGS.

CHARACTERS AND EPISODES OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Selected from the History and Autobiography of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and Edited, with Short Notes, by the Very Rev. S. D. BOYLE, M. A., Dean of Salisbury. Oxford: AT THE CLARENDON PRESS. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

Dean Boyle aims, by means of this handsoms volnme, to aronse fresh interest in the writings of Clarendon. These writings in the past were much read, and were always admired hy every reader who had literary sense. But their fate has been to suffer neglect. Jndged purely as a historian, Clarendon has not preserved to himself the front rank. He saw not much beyond the things that immediately snrrounded him. His was not the grand style. Just as he wanted grasp and breadth of view as a statesman, so he wanted them as a writer of history. Moreover, it was his fortnne to represent a canse which lost, and thongh it recovered itself it lost a second time. His history is a partisan history, and partisan on the side that failed.

By many Clarendon has been valned most for his style. This has a charm that is genuine, and by it Clarendon's writings must survive with the studions and the learned to remots times. Clarendon's writings, as Dean Boyle points ont, are stately, and the readar becomes conscions that he is in the presence of a strong and powerful spirit. Clarendon was a nobleman even in the things he wrote. He could not pnt pen to paper bnt it bore the impress of an elevated nature. For this and for the characters—those portraits of his contemporaries which must live with our literatnre and which are as vital and distinct as was ever portrait etched by the atcher—Clarendon deserves reading by all who read wisely and for gain to themselves.

First among those characters, perhaps, should be placed the Dnke of Buckingham. Clarendon disdains having any intention to undervalue the good qnalities of the Dnke, but the character he gives him is not one which the Dnke could have wished to see drawn. Clarendon says distinctly that the Dnke's first introdnction into favor "was purely from the handsomeness of his person." "Never any man, in any age, nor, I believe, in any country or nation," he adds, "rose in so short a time to so much greatness of honor, fame, and fortnne, npon no other advantage or recommendation than the beauty and gracefulness and becomingness of his person." It so happened that it was exactly this recommendation in a courtier that enceeded best with the English King of that time—James I. "Though James was a Prince of more learning and knowledge than any other of that age," continues Clarendon, in a tone which, in a writer of our time, would be called a tone of covert satire, "and really delighted more in books and in the conversation of learned men, yet, of all wise men living, he was the most delighted and taken with handsome persons and with fine clothes." If thie is not condemnation in the guise of faint praise, it enrely is not a compliment—at least to modern compreheneion. Clarendon was much impressed by the address of Buckingham. He was of a most flowing courtesy and affability to men who made snch address to him, and so desirous to oblige them that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person he chose to oblige, from which much of his misfortnne resulted." A fnrther passage from this justly admired sketch will bear reprinting:

"His ascent was so quick that it seemed rather a flight than a growth, and he was such a darling of fortune that he was at the top before he was seen at the bottom, for the gradation of his titles was the effect, not the cause, or his promotion; and, as he had been a favorite, he was supreme the first month he came to court, and it was want of confidence, not of credit, that he had not all at first which he obtained afterward, never meeting with the least obstruction in his way, nor stetting out in he was so great as he could be, so that he wanted dependents before he thought he could want coadjntors. Nor was he very fortnnate in the election of those dependents, very few of his servants having been ever qualified enough to assist or advise him in any thing, and so, growing rich inner him, not upon their master's growing good as well as great, lneomnon as he was, throughont his fnture, a much wiser man than any servant or friend he had.

"He was in his nature quiet and candid, liberal, generous, and munificent; nor was it ever known that the temptations of money swayed him to an unjnst or unkind thing. And though he left a very great inheritance to his heirs, considering the vast fortnne he inherited by his wife, the sole daughter and heir of Francis, Earl of Rutland, he owed no part of it to his own industry or solicitation, but to the impatient humor of two Kings, his masters, who would make his fortnne equal to his titles, and the ona as much above other men's as the other was. And he considered it as no otherwise than as thelrs, and left it as his own, engaged for the crown, almost to the value of it, as is touched upon before."

Perhaps Clarendon, in drawing an nnfavorable portrait, was never more snccessful than with the Earl of Arundel. The old nobility probably did not boast in the time of the Stuarts a more ignoble natnre than the one which Clarendon describes.

"It cannot be denied that he had in his person, in his aspect, and countenance the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion. He wore and affected a habit very different from that time, such as men had only beheld in the pictures of the most considerable men; oil which drew the eyes of most and the reverence of many toward him as the image and representative of the primitive nobility and the native gravity of the nobles when they were most venerable; but this was only his outside, his nature and trne humor being so much disposed to vulgar delights, which indeed were very despicable and childish. He was never suspected to love anybody, nor to have any generous propensity to justice, charity, or compassion, so that though he gutall he could, and by all the ways he could, and spent much more than he got or had, he was never known to give anything, nor in all his employments, for he had employments of great profit as well as honor;) never man used or employed hy him ever got any fortune under him, nor did ever any man advance by his recommendation to him. He was rather thought to be without religion than to incline to this or that party of any. He would have been a proper instrument for any tyranny if he could have had a man tyrant enough to have been advised by him, and had no other affection for the nation or the kingdom than as he had a great share in it, in which, like the great leviathan, he might sport himself: from which he withdrew himself as soon as he discerned the report thereof was like to be disturbed, and died in Italy, under the same wonnthful character of religion in which he lived."

It is a pleasure to tnrn from a sketch of ench a nobleman to the one of the Dnke of Richmond, who, thongh possessed of faults and feibles, did not comat among them vain and traitorone instincts. The Duke of Richmond was at least faithful to a had cause:

"He was of a great and haughty spirit, and so punctual in point of honor that he never swerved a tittle. He had so entire a resignation of himself to the King that he abhorred all artifices to shelter himself from the prejudice of those who, how powerful soever, failed in their duty to his Majesty, and therefore he was punished with all the malice by them, as one that would have no quarter npon so infamous terms as bnt looking on while his master was ill used. As he had received great bounties from the King, so he sacrificed all he had in the service as soon as his occasions stood in need of it, and lent his Majesty at one time £20,000 together, and as soon as the war began engaged his three brothara, all gallant gentlemen, in the service, in which they all lost their lives. Himself lived with unspotted fidelity for some years after the murder of his master and was suffered to put him into the grave, and died without the comfort of seeing the resnrrection of the Crown."

Clarendon, in his old age and when in exile, wrote some words ahont the Stuarts which perhaps confirm as nothing else does the traditional opinion as to their weakness and failure as Kings. Clarendon had given the best of his talents and his character to the cause of this family, serving it probably with as much disinterestedness as was known to that cause in those times. And yet, in his old age, he was cast off by the faithless Charles, who almost owed his life to him, and was obliged to end his days in a foreign land. Doubtless, it was this experience which led him in his retirement to give with frankness his views of this unhappy family. Clarendon was attached to the Stuarts as were few others; he was prepared to make great sacrifices in their behalf, and did actually make them. But he at last was able to see for himself one of the secrets of their misfortunes. It must have dawned upon Clarendon at last that the divine right of the Charleses and Jameses was associated, with singular nearness, with very sorry human frailties, for he wrote of them:

"They were too much inclined to like men as they were and did not love the converse.

tion of men of many more years than themselves, and thought age not only troublesome, but impertinent. They did not love to deny, and less to strangers than to their friends, not out of bounty or generosity, which was a flower that did never grow naturally in the heart of either of the families, that of Stuart or the other of Bourbon, but out of an nnskillfulness and defect in the countenance, and when they prevailed with themselves to make some pang rather than to deny, importunity removed all resolution, which they knew neither how to shnt out nor to defend themselves against, even when it was evident enongh that they had much rather not consent, which often made that which would have looked like bounty lose all its grace and lustre."

Falkland is Clarendon's ideal hero in the etory of the civil war. He has been a hero to other masters since the time of Clarendon. Matthew Arnold, for example, admired him as he was not wont to admire military men and men who were with the party that resisted progress. "Falkland," Clarendon says, "was superior to all those passions and affections which attend vnlgar minds, and was guilty of no other ambition than of knowledge and to be reputed a lover of all good men, and that made him too much a contemner of those arts which must be indnlged in the transactions of hnman affairs." When he has told how Falkland died, he ends the narrative with these trihntary words: "Thus fell that incomparable young man in the four and thirtieth year of his age, having so much dispatched the business of life that the oldest rarely attains to that immense knowledge, and the youngest enter not into the world with more innocence; whosoever leade snch a life needs not care npon how short warning it be taken from him." Again we find in the words that follow, thie eulogy of Falkland:

"If celebrating the memory of eminent end extraordinary persons and transmitting their great virtnes for the imitation of posterity be one of the principal ends and dnties of history, it will be the less impertinent in this place to remember a loss which nations will suffer to be forgotten and no snccess or good fortnne could repair. In this unhappy battle was slain the Lord Viscount Falkland, a person of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge, of that inimitable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging a hnmanity and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and monstrous to all posterity."

It has been held against Clarendon that he gave up his office under the second Charles with too much relnctance, that his explanations to Charles indicated a want of that elevation of character for which Clarendon has nsually been admired. This judgment seems to us not wholly just. Clarendon, first of all things, was devoted to the preservation of the English Chnrch; he donbtless knew exactly what Charles was in private life and realized the pressing need for men of his repnte to uphold the fortunes of a dissolnte conrt. It was not so much a question of his personal dignity with Clarendon as of the good fortnne and good name of the restored monarchy.

Clarendon says, in his account of his own fall, that he was as much surprised at the message from Charles "as he could have been at the sight of a warrant for his execution." Mingled with this surprise must have been a sincere anxiety for the fate of Charles's rule; indeed, this must have been the fear dwelling in his mina when he told Charles he thought his Majesty at that time stood in "need of all honest men." Clarendon was not a man possessed of the tact and patience that count for so much with successful diplomatists. He was liable to lose self-control. The narrative of the manner of his fall states indeed that "in the warmth of this relation he fonnd a seasonable opportnnity to mention the lady, with some reflections and cautious, which he might more advisably have declined." Here was an example of Clarendon's want of tact. Charles would have borne anything better than "reflections and cautions" about "the lady." When Clarendon went away he learned from the Duke of York that it was the last part of the interview that offended the King. Very humiliating must have been Clarendon's return from that interview. As the King came out to the garden, his countenance discloscd to all the nature of the interview, and when Clarendon appeared "the lady" and two gentlemen were able to look out of her onen window upon the scene "with great gayety and triumph, which all people observed." A nobler scene in Clareudon's life was the closing one. When he arrived in France an exile from his native land men did not discover in his mauner any concern for his hard fortune. He bore himself with dignity and composure and fonnd in congenial studies and literary work a solace for the past. Just as the reader finds in the life and character of Mrs. Godolphin and her hnsband, the statesman, a pleasing pictnre to contemplate in a scene of quite general license and sin, so in Clarendon doee one behold a man who, in a corrnpt age, led a clean, wholesome, and honorable life.

A BOOK OF ESSAYS.

INDOOR STUDIES. By JOHN BURROUGHS. Boston aod New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

There is more than one honest reader endowed with numerous estimable qualities who fights shy of the regulation essay. If he is a trifle indolent his meutal observation is, "An essay? Why, all the straw of this or that subject has been thrashed out long ago?" If there be latent obstinacy, he saye, "I am not going to be hectored or domineered." If he be worldly, he insists that "the essay of the past has as little effect on him as has the elocutionist of to-dav, shonld he listen to him." Yet that self-willed and certainly misgnided person, lucky enough to come across an "ontdoor" article of Mr. John Burrongbe, followe him as a guide, tracks through the enow with him, gete on hie knees so that he may see the bird tracke on the crisp white snrface, or in the dry Autumn listens for the snappings of the seed puds. So it happens that he who has been before indifferent to the comedy or drama of natnre wonders at his newborn appreciativeasss, and then thinks how it is that an anthor, by descriptive power alone, can so enchant him.

In this volnme there is a chapter, which Mr. Burrongh's calls an "egotistical chapter," and therein may be found something, though not much, of his own method. Joachim might be very lucid as to his explanations how he mastered his violin, but we might listen to the virtnoso nntil the end of time, and never do more than ecratch a fiddle. A string vibrates and enchants the ear, and so in a single line of perfect English Mr. Burrongbs gives the ideal conception of a natural object. How can Mr. Burroughs's style be both idealistic and materialistic? and yet Mr. Burrongbs's is the union of both, the melody and harmony, the line and the shadow, the soul and the body; and so he constructs his flowers, hie birds, his tress, hie rushing rivere, hie tinkling hrooks. A flower bends ou its apple stalk, and the spring of it Mr. Burrongbs indicates, and you see those tiny parachutes, the winged-dandelion seeds, float off on the breeze, and yet it is all words written on paper.

How came to this anthor firmness of tonch and snch daintineee? It seems trite to write that there must be long and arduons apprenticeship in the literary art, and yet so few people will believe it. Mr. Burrongbs tells us that his early environment was not literary. He thinke thie was advantageons to him. "Constant intercourse with books and with literary circles would have dwarfed or killed my literary faculty. This perpetnal rnbbing of heads together as in literary clnbs seems to result in literary sterility."

When he was sixteen or eeventeen Mr. Burrenghe had a hunger for the reading of essays. He honght all Dr. Johnson's writings and read them. He was tempted to try Montaigne, and gave him np for the good reason that no one who had not passed forty can appreciate the great Franchman. The young student lived on Emerson and imbibed hie philosophy. To-day Mr. Bnrroughs calls himself a literary naturalist, bnt says he has always been an essayist.

Many of ns remember Whipple, with his sharp, jagged sentences surrounding his topic, recalling the stretches of a wire fence with its barbs. It is a blessing that Whipple did Burrongbs no harm. At nineteen Emerson was studied more carefnlly. Before that the Concord man must have been but skimmed. But what could have been the mental condition of onr anthor when gripped by Johnson? It must have been hard to shake off the great proboscle of the literary mastodon. Time was requisite before Mr. Burrongbs oonld extricate himself from that heavy embrace.

The author frankly tells us of his overdeage of Emerson. Any constant feeding on a philosophical system hurts a man, and mental disturbance follows. If absorbed in too great quantity, it is as the assimilation of pieces of silver, which bleeds a man's coldernis. There is less of Emerson, however, in Mr. Burrongbs's early writing than might have been expected. He may have appreciated the Emerson lucidity of expression. The envelope of the grain, as it were, pleased him, indifferent to the inner germ.

Thoreau's "Walden" fell into Mr. Burrongbs's hands when first he began his out-of-door thsmes. There is a repellent side to Thoreau, and at once Mr. Burrongbs found it ont. Thoreau had a caress for a woodchuck and a sneer for a man. Adam was the serpent in his Yankee paradise. Nobody has yet drawn comparison between Thoreau and Schopenhaner. Rather paradoxically, we think, Mr. Burrongbs writes that it is just this indifference to mankind which made him envy the man of the ponds. Whatever flavorings of wormwood and vinegar there may be in Mr. Burrongbs's compesition, no one ever yet has found them.

The indebtedness to Walt Whitman, to Ruskin, Arnold, Wordeworth, Coleridge, and Tennyson, Mr. Burrongbs acknowledges. It is nothing short of delightful to hear an essayist dare to write hie want of appreciation of Robert Browning. There are so many cowards who would be afraid to write that. This is what he says; "The sheer mechanical effort of reading him, of leaping and dodging and turning sharp corners to overtake his meaning, is too much for me. It makes my mental bones ache. * * * His verse is like a springless wagon on a rough road. He is full of honnce and vigor, bnt it ie of the kind that bruises the flesh and makes one bite his tongue." Really now, Mr. Burrongbs, onght not to write so. Does he not know that numberless nice people in England and the United States are maoadamizing the road for Mr. Browning and trying to pnt rnbber tires on his poetical wheels, so that he may rnn like a bicycle on a cinder track? It was the Wordsworth poetry, the voice of natnre, not all of the Lake poet—some of it, we suppose—which most touched him. As a writer of prose it is Matthew Arnold he most likes, and certainly no modern man has written more lncidly and "the least embarrassed by anything false or foreign. His page is as clear as science and as vital and flexible as poetry."

What is, however, that process which Mr. Bnrrongbs believes makes him write so well? "In the geneses of all my books feeling goes a long way before intelleotion. What I feel I can express, and only what I feel." He must, then, write for sympathy and love or "not at all." Does he go and hnnt up a certain flower, a particular bird? Could he write so many columns on order? The fixed purpose would knock ont the creative faculty. Inspiration refuses to be hired. She is too delicate a maiden. She declines doing the scrnbbing at so much a week. There was a famons French comedian celebrated for his curious hats. "Do yon bny them?" was asked. "*Jamais!* I find them." What Mr. Burrongbs writes about he comes across. Here is a charming fancy, apparently, (but really as much of solid fact as is discernible,) as to the method of the anther of "Fresh Fields," "Birds and Poets," "Wake Robin," and "Winter Snnshine": "My success, such as it has been, has been in putting my own personal feelings and attractions into subjects of universal interest. I have loved Nature no more than thousands of others have, bnt my aim has been not to tell that love to my readers, but to tell them the trees and the birds, and to let them tell him."

What Mr. Burrongbs writes of White's "Selborne" is of exceeding interest. Richard Grant White could not see any merit in Gilbert White. We too believe that the true appreciation of White belonge to few, and that even a certain amonnt of preparation is necessary. Yon ought to be a "horn conntryman, capable of a certain fellowship and intimacy with your brute neighbors, and with the various showe of rural natnre." Above all, seclnsion is necessary. That book has, however, worked wonders. Unassnming as it was, it has been "the stimnlne and epur to the study of natural history," and with Mr. Burrongbe we agree perfectly that in that direction it has had among our English-speaking race "more influence than any other work of the centnry." It may not be a great book; it is not a heavy one. It is that "nimble, light-draught vessel that has found a harbor on nearly every man's bookshelf." It is pleasant to know that Mr. Burrongbs passed some days at Selborne. The Hanger was still there with its noble beeches, and a large part of Woolmer Forest still remains. "Much pleasant literatnre has of late been inspired by nature studies in Great Britain, bnt new books have not quite the sweetness and charm, not quite the sincerity, of that of the Selborne parson."

Of the essays which will interest us most to-day are those on "Science and Literature" and "Science and the Poets." These show a thorongh appreciation of the newer order of things, and prove that, though the interests of science are, in a measnre, apart from those of literatnre, in no true eense can they be "hostile or mntually destructive." Mr. Burrongbs's "Indoor Studies" is a book which is sure to find, like Gilbert White's "Selborne," a safe harbor on many a bookshelf.

HOW MUCH THEY GAVE.

PRINCE, PRINCESS, AND PEOPLE. An Account of the Social Progress and Development of Our Own Times, as Illustrated by the Public Life and Work of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales. 1863-88. By HENRY C. BURDETT. Portraits, autographs, &c. Londoo and New-York.

Mr. Burdett writes not so much nbont the Prince of Wales and his wife as about their charities. A book of this special character cannot be otherwise than foreign to our American ideas, for it would hardly be possible to accept *au sérieux*, or without some snspicion of osteutation, the cataloguing of a Prince's or of a commoner's contributions to various hospitals, infirmaries, educational societies, orphanages, churches, &c. Undonhtedly the heir to the crown of England and the Princess do contribnte haudsomely to all who are worthy, and we are obliged to Mr. Burdett for his delicacy in not presenting us with what Mr. Mantalini would call "the demnition total." The task of compiling a book of this sort must be beset with difficnlties, bnt Mr. Burdett has acquitted himself with credit. He understood how difficnlt it was not to make the work snobbish.

Having well estiblished in his mind the theory that conetitutional monarchy has influenced in the best way the social condition of the British Empire, Mr. Burdett tries to show that this is in no small measnre due to the co-operation and work "which their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, have extended to the social and charitable movements of our own time." Royalty has its obligations. If it is a fignrehead in a symbolic sense, it has nevertheless a great deal of hard work to do. It is not all jnnketing with the Prince of Wales. He must be in Cornwall to-day laying the cornerstone of an edifice; to-morrow in London, acting as sponsor for a foreign sovereign. He must be at the command of any fairly representative institution or society that calls on him for his service. In England he is an indispensable fignrehead. Rain or shine, he must play his part, which is to seem thoroughly in sympathy with every movement. He must be endowed with wonderful tact, and, above all, patience; and he must, no matter how bored he really is, always have a grave or a cheerful or a smiling face as circnmstances dictate. No one, carping critic though he may be, can say that the Prince of Wales does not perform his duties in a highly satisfactory manner. If he is paid handsomely to fill the place, he acts his part to the best of his abilities.

The Princess Alexandra is certainly the kindest and gentlest of women and a devoted wife and mother. If Mr. Burdett quotes her money charities, it is well known that there are many personal visitations made by her to the poor and suffering which never appear in print. Abont and around Sandringham many humble lives have been made happy by the kind words of this good lady. Mr. Burdett, who must cater in a certain way to British readers, makes somewhat of a parade of the orders the Prince hangs on his portly breast. "These corals great people hite with their teeth on" are nnmsrous. Yon begin with the Most Noble Order of the Garter and conclnde with the Order of the Crown of Würtemberg. He is of the Thistle, of the Star of India, of Solomon's Seal, of Fidelity, of the Elephant, of the Redeemer, of David, (gift of Kamehameha, dread potentate of Hawaii,) of Philip the Magnanimous, of the Annunciation, of the Chrysanthemum, of many assortments of lions, of numerous eagles, (black, white, red, and parti-colored,) of all the saints known to exist in Russia, of the Golden Fleece, of the Seraphim, of the White Elephant, of the Medjidie, and countless other baubles. What a deal of trouble it must give Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter Principal at Arms, to keep the many orders all furbished up and with clean ribbons to them! Wherever the Prince goes his trunkful of orders follows him. The necessity for this piece of baggage is at once understood, for Mr. Burdett tells us that in case the Prince of Wales happens to be in a foreign city receiving visitors, before callers present themselves orders have to be worn of the country the caller belongs to. "It will thus be seen that not only are great expedition and tact essential to the snccess of the visit of an illustrious personage to foreign parts, bnt that snch visits are not all comfort and enjoyment." What an important personage, how entirely familiar with the names and the nationality of all the great of the earth, must be that humble valet, he, quick as a flash, pnpins the Lion of Zaehringen from the Prince's coat and substitutes for it the St. Tirebotte. When a man's genealogy begins with Egbert (827) and a woman's with Harold Blue Tooth, (840,) they have to put np with a great many inconveniences, and perhaps the most discomforting one is to be written about. In the present instance, however, neither the heir apparent to the crown of England nor his Princess need feel saddened.

In the true version of "The Arabian Nights," because a scribe had written a nice eulogy of the Sultan, the Commander of the Faithful, as a reward, ordered the literary man's month to be filled with pearls. Mr. Burdett is worthy of just snch largess.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE CHURCH.

THE LIVES OF THE FATHERS. Sketches of Church History in Biography. By FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D. D., F. R. S. In two volumes. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

There are few readers of Gibbon who can lay their hand upon their heart and say that they read conscientionsly his chapters on the trials and qnarrels of the Christian sects. Most readers will acknowledge to having skipped those portions of a wonderful treasnre store of history. Bnt if even Gibbon, with his fins, pompons etyle and his relapses into malice, particularly where Christianity is the topic, is not able to hold the majority of his audience, what shall we say of the monkish compilations, the patrilogial and other historiee pnt together in the Middle Ages from anthentio and legendary sonrces? Even modern writers, notably the Inborions German anthoritios, are difficnlt of access and hard to read. The man, then, who has the intelligence to make a good selection from this mighty mass of testimony and the style to convey what he thinks ahout that selection in an acceptable form is doing a kindness to the public. For books on religions topice are still the widest read, and on few matters of church history is there more ignorance than on the period of the Apostolo fathers.

Archdeacon Farrar is a writer of eminence in the Church of England, whose works are very well known in the United States, either in book form or through the monthly and qnarterly magazines. His reading is very extensive, and he pnts dry matters before one with interesting way. Here is a side to church history which belongs to all humanity and appeals to Turks, Jews, and Infidels, as well as Christiane in name or by profession. If this side is brought ont the circle of readers necessarily widens, and if the writer be a man of talent his work may be popnlar. Renan is a notable example of thie, and from Renan the present anthor does not fail to qnote, though there is nntnrally a gulf between the audacious skepticism of the Frenchman and the reverent epirit of the Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Dr. Farrar's method is to select the most important fathers and give sketches of their lives, works, and theological positions, drawn from the best modern and ancient authorities. From nil sides Light has fallen during the present century on the dark places in early Christian centuries. Juster views are taken of the comparative importance of the Western and Eastern branches of the Church and of the Bishoprio of Rome in relation to others of eqnal rank. We can nnderstand as never before why the Christians were persecuted with snch fnry, though as a body they were, at that period, the most npright persons in the commou wealth. "Some of the Christian doctrines," writes Dr. Farrar in the chapter on Justin Martyr, "and some of the Christian nages lent themselves with great facility to the grosseet misinterpretation. The Christians were often forced by the stress of persecution to meet at nnusual hours and under the veil of darknese and in lonely or enbterranean places. They used secret signs to watchwords. Dim rnmore about their sacramental language lent a sort of sanction to the charge that they partook of human fleeh. Even in the days of St. Paul the union of the Agapé with the Holy Communnion as an evening meal had led to drunkenness and excesses. * * * The etrange allneions to the final conflagration of the universe eonnded like the language of despernte incendiaries. Besidee all this, it must be remembered that there were bad Christians as well as good."

At first the Christians were confounded with the Jews, who were very unpopular and charged with various crimes; the Christians were merely Jews of a yet more degraded kind who worshipped an execnted criminal, and, in addition to a haudoned lives, which they pursued in secret, were guilty of murders and cannibalism. It was very difficult for the Emperors to learn the truth about the lives and belief of their Christian eubjects. They could only derive their opinions from their accredited officers. It was not every provincial magistrate who, according to his lights, tried to be as fair as Pliny; and yet Pliny held the ahsnrd view which prevailed for centuries later, even in Christian countries, that the rack was the best method for discovering truth. With all his hnmanity and candor he neither hesitated to tortnre poor deaconesses nor to put Christians to death on the general plea that they helonged to an "illegal religion.' Christians were terribly nnpopular and profonndly misunderetood." In the essay on Tertullian he pnreues the snbject of paganism and its temptations and then turns aside to the heresy of the Montanists, embraced by Tertullian, which seemed to Cardinal Newman "a remarkable anticipator or presage of developuente which soon began to show themselves in the Church, though they were not perfected for centuries after." Especially did the later Church copy the Montanists in their strict conenmption of food, but unfortunately it did not the Montanist appeal for freedom in the spiritnal life; in that respect it had to be rudely brought to its hearinge by the Reformation. From this father, (who was an original genins with a fiery style, which he used not only to lash the pagans, bnt his fellow-Christians not of his own way of tninking, and who left an eloquent appeal to his wife not to marry again in case she outlived him) the natural way is to another North African father, St. Cyprian. He was a pagan till forty-six years of age, and was attracted to the writinge of Tertullian by their eloqnence, for Cyprian was a teacher of rhetheric in Carthage. After Clement of Alexandria and Origen comes St. Athanasius, the defender of the faith, and with him the Arian question, which had so much influence on Europe owing to the fact that the Gothe and other impending enemies of the Roman Empire were converted to the pecnliar shade of belief which Arlue taught, and when they took possession of parts of the empire brought into collision with the orthodex church this dreadful hereey. Dreadful though it seemed then, it would not be thonght very terrible now. The gist of the ountention was that the personality of Christ took a blightly snbordinate position in the Trinity. As this was supposed to open the door toward either polygamy or the Jewish monotheism, the combat grew strong, and only the power of the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, was able to settle the differences. As he coincided with the majority at the counoil of Nice, snmmoned chiefly for that purpose, the Church has been grateful to him ever since, and overwhelmed Arius with contumely and scorn. As a matter of fact, the private life of Arius appears to have been far more saintly than a good number of the canonized; bnt he made the capital error of being in a minority.

St. Hilary of Poictiers and St. Martin of Tours, although they belong to the same century and the fifth, appear more modern than the Oriental and African fathers, perhaps because they lived geographically nearer to Rome and more especially because their character of St. Martin is particularly sympathetic, his visions and miracles give much color to the biography of a powerful personality. St. Gregory of Nazianzus, Sts. Basil, Gregory of Nyssa, and Ambrose bring us to St. Jerome. With him, too, are in the full tide of monasticism in its solitary phase, its self-torture and seclusion in deserts and wild places far from human abodes. In the wilderness St. Jerome wrote books to quicken this fashion, in which, for example, he calls Jesus and the angels to witness that in the desert of Chalcis there are monks, of whom one had lived for thirty years on barley bread and muddy water and another on five dates a day, which were flung down to him at the bottom of an old tank. Dr. Farrer closes his volumes with essays at considerable length on Sts. Angustine and Chrysostom.

Presented as he knows how, the livee of these early champions of the cross are full of hnman interest and of adventnre, too. St. Jerome, for instance, was a great traveler, and knew the luxuries of the world and the rich men of his day as well as the poor hy fate and the ascetic who took to the desert of a purpose. With Augustine comes np the heresy of the Irishman Morgan, or Pelagius, as he translated it from the Gaelic. In his case, as in that of Arlne, examination of his private life shows no warrant for the abuse heaped on him; his error was in daring to know better than the temporary anthority on ohnrch matters; he was not sufficiently reverent; he did not how at once to Jerome's word. But these matters are not a tithe of the interesting points discnssed with a good deal of fairminded-ness by Archbishop Farrer. A reader must not await from him the same view of the Church that a Catholic writer would take, for he does not feel so much bound to the cruel task of apologizing for what has no valid excuse, or of trying to make the modern claims, arguments, and rules of the Roman hierarchy agree with the Catholicism that existed at Rome in the early centuries. But even Catholics must admit that he has much sobriety of statement and never wantonly attacks the cherished ideas of the Middle Ages, to which the Mother Church still clings.

RELICS OF BYGONE TIMES.

ANCIENT TOMBSTONES THAT ARE RAPIDLY CRUMBLING AWAY.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The tombstones in the ancient cemeteries of Connecticnt are fast crumbling away owing to the neglected condition of many of the plots. The State is replete with ancient burying grounds, and it is probably due to this fact that they are neglected. Historical societies are nnmerous enough, bnt their bobby seems to rnn more to hoistering nn the living representatives of financially broken bnt aristocratic families than to devoting their attention to the ancient cities of the dead. Consequently brier bushes and scrubs rnn riot and damp green moss smothers itself around the aged headpiece.

It was the custom in the colonial days for each family of any importance to have a private burying ground fenced off from their own possessions, and it was always beside the highway. The custom, although fast becoming obsolete, is still observed by many families in this section of the State. But the people of Eastern Connecticut are more conservative than those in other parts of the State, and they prefer the good old styles of their forefathers to those of this later generation. The oldest inscription on any monument in the State is that on the stone which marks the resting place of Ephraim Huit, in the old burying ground of Windsor. Although Winter blasts and Summer rains have peltered and defaced it unmercifully, the inscription still remains readable. It is as follows:

Here Lyeth Ephraim Hvit.
Somstimes Teacher to ye Chvrch of Windsor,
Who Dy'd September 4th, 1644.
Who when hee lived was drew ovr vitall breath,
Who when hee Dyed his Dying was ovr Death,
Who was a Shield to his Relches staff,
Alas, the times torbid an epitaph.

This was five years before King Charles I. was beheaded and seven years after Windsor, the oldest town in the State, was settled. This is claimed to be the oldest monument in New-England. The first house ever erected by white men in Connecticut, however, was built at Windsor in 1633, the hewn and sawn timbers having been carried around by sea from Plymouth. Remains of this ancient hostelry could be traced well into the present century, and old residents of Windsor claim that some of the timbers are still made to do service. But the settlement proper of the town did not occur until several years later, and for years thereafter the settlers had to battle with the savage red men. Armed sentinels paced on Sundays before the rude church, and scouts watched from the fields on week days. A huge palisade fort was constructed near the bank of the Tunxis, on which the houses of the settlers were erected. Remains of this "Palezado plot" still exist.

The next oldest inscription on any stone in the State is that of Leonard Chester, in the old Wethersfield burying ground. Mr. Chester, one of the first settlers of that place, was the man who, in exploring the wilderness some miles off to the southward of the settlement, became lost in the woods, in accordance with which the old settlers to hnnt for him, "making noises in the woods and uttering lamentations." Two or three days later he was fonnd on a mountain to the present township of Berlin, which has since been known as Mount Chester. Mr. Cheeter was a man of mark in those early days, as the following inscription reveals:

Here lyes the body of Leonard Chester, Armiger.
Late of the town of Bisly.
And several other Lordships in Leicestershire,
Deceased in Wethersfield in Anno Domini 1648.
Etatis 39.

"Armiger," the Latin equivalent of "Esquire," had in those days a distinctive meaning. The oldest headstone which stands in any of the many old burial grounds of Eastern Connecticut is that which marks the resting place of Edward Morrie in that famous old cemetery for which South Woodstock is so noted. It stands among many others of a similar kind, all deserted and forgotten, but it is the only inscription which moss and time have not entirely blotted out. Although an important man in his neighborhood, his inscription is the incarnation of modesty. It reads thus:

In memory of Edward Morris.
Died September, 1690.

His descendants are now influential families in Brooklyn, N. Y., and pillars in Plymouth Church. Many other old Connecticut burying grounds still contain ancient headstones of more or less interest, dating back in some instances to 1680, but the greater number of them are fast crumbling away.

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

The passenger lists of the outgoing steamships yesterday show a marked decrease from those printed a few weeks ago. On board the Servia, for Liverpool, were Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Daly, Miss Ada Rehan, Richard Oliver, Potter Palmer, Robert Aroher, Edgar A. Bates, Sebastian Bonet, Col. Noggatt Clopton, W. C. Clopton, W. F. Forwood, Dr. J. Merritt Fordham, Dr. C. W. F. Holbrook, John F. Hartranft, Dr. Charles Johnson, Dr. Charles Keyes, Major Neil MacLeod, R. MacLeod, J. E. Otis, R. C. Otis, Dr. William Parsons, Marquis and Marchioness Quaratecl, Mrs. F. B. Spinola, the Rev. H. H. Waters, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Webb.

On board the Elbe, bound for Bremen, were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frank, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Killilea, Miss Killilea, Miss Marjorie Killilea, Dr. H. M. Starkloff, United States Consul at Bremen; Dr. Albreobt Pagenstecher, the Rev. William Halligan, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Becker, the Rev. Thomas Kane, Mrs. Alice Otis, John M. Thomas, and J. W. Nesbitt.

On board the French steamer La Bretegne, bound for Havre, were Ernest H. Crosby, Dr. Oscar Almeda, J. W. Bowen, George L. Bronsseau, the Rev. J. Cln, Dr. Dnplaix, Vicoonnt De Nanteuil, Dr. José Francisco J. Gomez, A. H. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, Dr. Llantard, Miss Llantard, Mr. Hugh MoMillan, S. W. Mellor, A. D. Moran, George H. A. Parker, Major A. G. Studer, United States Consul; Dr. J. McAlpine Sommerville, and Georgs Welfe.

IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

Some years ago M. Sorel, a French chemist, discovered that the oxychloride of magnesium possessed the "hydraulic" qualities of Portland cement, and he utilized it as the basis of the sorel stone, which exceeds the hardness of any other artificial stone, and is now used largely in making emery wheels.

Iron ore is produced in twenty-nine counties of England and Wales, twelve counties of Scotland, and in one of the Provinces of Ireland. The production has fallen off seriously during recent years, and some of the older centres of production are becoming extinct, if they are not so already.

The remarkable "Floating Island" of Derwentwater, England, the periodical appearance of which has given rise to so much speculation, has been declared to be the highest part of a submerged mountain-like upheaval of peat which here forms the bottom of the lake.

In France an extensive series of investigations has led to the conclusion that the sardines of commerce are young fish not yet arrived at maturity, and as a rule size is no olne to the state of development.

Entomologists state that there is reasonable hope that a scientific plan will be devised whereby whole tribes of noxious insects may be exterminated by the artificial multiplication of their innocuous enemies.

The new alternate-current meter lately experimented with at Buda-Pesth shows an electrical efficiency of 92 per cent. and a commercial efficiency of 80 per cent.

Grancher and Deschamps have shown that at the end of five weeks typhoid bacilli may reach a depth of sixteen to twenty inches below the earth's surface.

The light-chloric chromium elements used for propelling small vessels are made to weigh only half as much as accumulators used for the same purpose.

The rate of progress of Pasteur so earth worms of bringing bacteria to the surface has received support from recent observations of Baltzauer.

GIVEN UP TO PLEASURE

EVERY HOUR AT NEWPORT FILLED WITH GAYETY.

THE LIVELIEST WEEK OF THE SEASON—MR. CLEVELAND'S HEARTY WELCOME—A ROUND OF FESTIVITIES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—It has been another lively week, and a livelier one even than the last, and the next two or three to come are likely to be just as lively as this. In a word, it is August, and if that does not bring life to Newport nothing will. Bnt it does, and the local people are up to their eyes in work and have no time for anything else, while the visitors are up to their eyes in pleasure and have no time for anything different.

What with the visit of ex-President Cleveland, the presence of two United States arniers for trial tripe and the nnfortunate mishap, the arrival and departure of the biggest fleet of yachts ever in the harbor, with Goelet Cup races thrown in between, the starting of the new electric railway, against which the cottagers have made and are still making snch strennous objection, the Cas

with double the accommodations of last year, is crowded. A large addition will be built in the Autumn and various other improvements made.

The Waumbek is one of the oldest houses among the hills, and room has traditions more interesting. Its site was chosen by Starr King as the most desirable site for a hotel, and the name Wahmbek, "White Rock," the name given the range by the Algonquins was given, by him to the new house. These were days before railroads and guide books, and when a visit to Jefferson meant a stage ride of twenty miles. Electric bells were undreamed of, and if one wanted hot water he must go the kitchen. Many remember the house in its first glory, when candles were sent with the guests to their chambers, and many of the rooms had only the naked rafters for a ceiling.

The season is now at its best. Tennis, coaching trips, walks, dancing, and a thousand amusements are making the Summer fly on rapid wings. Among the New-York people now at the Waumbek are the following, nearly all of whom are habitués of the Laurel House:

William H. Morford and family, Mrs. and Miss Bolstein, Mr. and Mrs. William Peteon, Mrs. Henry S. Cook, Mrs. H. L. Jaques, Col. and Mrs. H. D. Hall, Mrs. R. D. Jones, Mrs. David Boody, E. S. Mason and family, Mrs. A. S. Rankel, Henry L. Dyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Adams, Mrs. Henry M. Tate, the Misses Tate, Mrs. E. C. Bacon and family, Gen. Augustus Gaylord and wife, M. C. D. Borden and family, Miss Lottie Dustan, J. S. Suydam and family, Mrs. Henry Villard, S. S. Beard and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Mrs. G. T. Blackstock of Toronto.

LENOX SUMMER DWELLERS.

FESTIVITIES AND SPORTS FILLING ALL THE TIME.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 10.—The settagers have improved to the best advantage the few pleasant days of the past week in driving and riding through the country. Many of the ladies have taken occasion to drive up to Pittsfield to do a little shopping, so that they may be all ready for the coming gayeties.

The spirited hare and hound chase which took place this week was the principal event in the line of outdoor sports. It was the first time that Acting British Minister Edwardes has had an opportunity to show his skill as a horseman. He has an exceedingly fleet horse, and in the chase he was one of the first to get sight of the hares.

Count Arco has engaged his rooms at Carlie's for the season. He will come on from Washington about the 1st of September, so as to attend the Endicott-Thorne wedding Sept. 3 and the ball which Mrs. Whitney will give afterward. He will meet ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland here at that time.

Among the other members of the diplomatic corps who will be here is Count Forestie, who has already engaged his room. He will come on in time to enjoy the social events which will take place early in September.

Dr. Hopkins has charge of the Lenox Club races this season. They will take place on the Len Pleasure Park, and will be more elaborate than on any previous occasion. Some of those who intend to take part in the hurdle racing are practicing in hurdle jumping on the grounds of Mr. Gilmore.

G. G. Haven gave a dinner party one evening this week to eleven gentlemen. Among the guests were Acting British Minister Edwardes, Mr. Barclay, W. B. Bacon, and Mr. Gray. The gentlemen had a card party after the dinner.

The Bradfords have arrived at their cottage after a visit to the seashore. Mrs. Fairfax will come on later for the height of the season.

The Archery Club held its meeting this week on the lawn of Mrs. Whitney. Preparations are being made for the coming annual tournament, when the members of the club will shoot for prizes.

Henry A. Barclay has just returned from a week's visit to Kentucky, where he attended the races.

Mrs. Brayton Ives has returned to her cottage here from Bar Harbor. Col. Payne, the brother of Mrs. Whitney, is now here. Ex-Secretary Whitney is expected to come up next week for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Barnes gave the children a pleasant dancing party Tuesday evening.

Guests now at Child's Hotel. Among the late arrivals from New-York are F. M. Bacon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kinney, Miss Webb, Joseph E. Schiller, Samuel Meyer, Miss Josephine Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton, W. G. Peters and family, and Henry D. Clifford.

AROUND BAR HARBOR.

PRESIDENT AND EX-PRESIDENT—A RIVAL OF THE MAINE RESORT.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 10.—A report was current Thursday night that ex-President Cleveland had arrived at Sorrento, on the yacht Wanderer. Telephoning to Sorrento failed to corroborate the statement, and later came an account by messenger that the Wanderer had not appeared there at all, and that Mr. Cleveland had left the yacht and was now somewhere in Maine, and that the Hon. Frank Jones had left Sorrento to find him and would surely return with him to Sorrento next week. It has been told, since Mrs. Lamont's arrival, that the latter is expecting Mrs. Cleveland there.

While on the subject of Sorrento it may be stated that Col. Lewis, the President of the land company, says that the Eastern Yacht Club, which has been negotiating with the company for the purchase of Preble Island, near Sorrento, has about settled the bargain. It will build a yacht club house there, at which it will spend some time each Summer. The Sorrento people are much pleased with this prospect of increased liveliness. Sorrento, for its size and population, has more life this Summer than Bar Harbor has. The hotel is full.

Private festivities go on here as usual uninterrupted by the President's advent. The canoe dance on Thursday night, though it was a fine affair as its projectors expected.

The first large private dance was held at the Valley Club this week. A tennis tournament commences there Monday. The tennis tournament at Hossley Hall lasted all this week into Friday evening.

It is hoped that the President may remain here and head the driving parade, which occurs on the 18th.

A kirmess for the benefit of the new Village improvement Association will be held at the big hall of the Rodiek Hotel on the 15th. Some of the leading ladies here have the matter in hand.

The expected arrival of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay is creating no little interest here. They will come this week. With them are Messrs. Hector and Alfred De Castro, the latter the husband of Mr. Parkman Goewin's daughter.

FUNERALS AND FEASTS.

A CUSTOM PECULIAR TO REMOTE REGIONS IN THE KEYSTONE STATE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 10.—A funeral in the rural districts of Lehigh County means a feast. It is a practice antedating the present century, and to-day it is as much in vogue as a hundred years ago. It is not an uncommon thing to see from one hundred to three hundred people at a funeral. Farmers frequently leave the harvest field to do homage to the departed. People go in vehicles of every description, on foot, and others take the steam cars. It is an almost unnatural custom, but a house of mourning is often turned into a house of feasting. With the coming of death comes a season of preparation of the edibles to feed the relatives and friends. The latter includes every one in the vicinity. The family hereft of one of its members must of necessity begin to prepare bread, pies, rolls, &c., entailing a great deal of labor and time which in cities and towns is devoted to private contemplation. Sometimes a neighbor's wife will lend a helping hand, but nearly always the members of the bereaved family must do the work themselves.

The funeral services are first conducted at the house and then at the church. Then those in attendance return to the house and await a big dinner. It seems rather hard that the survivors of a dear husband and father should return to their home of mourning only to plunge into the work of supplying that hamper of the "friends" of the deceased. There can be no denying the fact that this peculiar practice often entails an expense which is hard to meet. Some of the afflicted families are in straitened circumstances, but they are expected to continue the obnoxious practice. Advanced civilization has put no check upon the feasting, and it would seem that the mode will be in force until death ends all things.

Recently a prominent farmer died in the northern part of the county, and it is estimated that 500 people took dinner. The house was entirely too small, and seven long tables were constructed in the barn in order that the "friends" could feast. However, at this funeral the neighbors' wives and daughters assumed control of the dinner room, and the work of preparation, and thirty pretty country girls, with nice white aprons, waited on those present. The meal lasted three hours. It is said that 400 pies, 200 loaves of bread, several hundred pounds of beef, and several bushels of potatoes were consumed, to say nothing of the coffee that was dispensed of. Funerals in some sections of Pennsylvania are certainly feasts.

MORE PROTESTS AGAINST VALUATIONS.

The Brooklyn and Union Elevated Roads yesterday followed the example set by the Kings County Road and obtained from Justice Bartlett a writ of certiorari, directing a review of the action of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors in fixing the property of the applicants for taxation purposes.

The petitions for the reduction of the valuation of the Union Elevated Road, which is assessed at $2,000,000 per mile, will be heard by the Supreme Court on Monday next. The company holds that $1,500,000 per mile is a reasonable valuation. The Kings County Road was assessed at $2,507,180. The company says this valuation should be reduced to $917,615. No arguments will be heard before the October term.

IDLING AT LONG BRANCH

TALK AND PEOPLE ALONG THE BLUFF.

TRYING TO PREVENT OCEAN ENCROACHMENTS—GOSSIP AT THE CLUBS AND THE HOTELS.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 10.—The present movement of the property holders to permanently protect the bluff from further damage by Winter storms seems to be a tangible one. The committee appointed at the meeting Thursday night to inquire into the best means of raising money, and to investigate the various plans which have been talked of, is composed of gentlemen of wealth, and their attitude at the meeting indicated that they realize that something must be done very soon, or there will be no bluff left. The interests of those who own property on the bluff, from North Long Branch to the West End, is vital. If nothing is done and the inroads of the sea are as heavy during the next few years as they have been, the water will be at the doors of their cottages. What concerns the other cottagers and residents is the driveway. The driveway is dear to their hearts.

Capt. Benjamin Green, whose views in favor of the jetty plan were submitted, is a former army engineer. He has had a great deal of experience with the sort of works that is needed here. He claims that in a short time the sand will fill in around these jetties and form a beach. It was made clear at the meeting that there is small likelihood of any aid from the town authorities, and that, therefore, the enterprise would necessarily be a private one. The Town Commissioners say that they can do nothing without State legislation, and that cannot be obtained for several years.

Probably the most widely-distressed man at the Branch this week is the Baron George de Pardounet, who demands of Messrs. Marks & Jolly, the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Club, the sum of $3,300, which he says was won from him unfairly at baccarat. The Baron is a good-sized, full-formed man of about fifty years of age. His beard is cut à la Van Dyke. It was once red; now it is red and gray. His English is broken, but he speaks it correctly. His manners are those of a gentleman of refinement. He says he has lived in Philadelphia for twenty years and has crossed the ocean forty-seven times.

The club proprietors swear by the most solemn oaths that he never lost any such amount of money there, and men who played beside him say that he was invariably the smallest bettor at the table. The club has always had a reputation for fair dealing. Big gamblers who would never play against a "skin" game patronize the house. One of the proprietors said the other night that he had in his possession the Baron's record for ten years past. Yet Baron George exhibits a letter from the French Consul at Philadelphia, Mr. Voisseau, affirming that he is a man of honor and integrity. And Wilbur A. Heleloy, the Baron's lawyer, states that Consul Voisseau spoke of him in the highest terms. Somebody is evidently very much mistaken.

Philip Daly, the owner of the Pennsylvania Club property, who was stricken with paralysis last Spring, led the grand march at a ball given by a fire company named after him at the Ocean Theatre Monday night. Daly has recovered the use of his limbs to a degree which once made him the boss of all the gamblers here, but he walks with a limp and his left arm hangs listless at his side. He rides every day in his yellow-wheeled victoria, which is drawn by two spirited white horses.

George C. Lemon, the proprietor of the *National Democrat*, and ex-Post Office Agent whom Commissioner Tanner loves so well, is spending a few days at the West End.

John T. Gleun and family of Atlanta, Ga., are at the West End.

Senator Gorman has made the West End his home for several days.

T. H. Craven of Albany came down to the Ocean Hotel early this week.

Louis Strauss, the New-York millionaire, is at the Howland. He brought with him his famous mare, Jenny Lind, drives her himself, pets her and guides her through the throng of marriages on Ocean-avenue by verbal commands.

A party of Canadian Pacific Railroad officials are at the West End. Among them are C. Spencer, General Passenger Agent; A. J. Hopebower, General Traffic Agent, both of whom are New-York men, and D. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent, of Montreal.

M. J. Ledesman and his bride, of New-York, have a suite of rooms at the Hollywood.

Senator Thomas F. Grady of New-York was at the Ocean Hotel a few days this week.

Among the prominent arrivals at the hotels this week are:

West End.—J. D. Blood and wife, Charles Tilton and wife, E. Myer, H. L. Kennedy, C. S. Platt and wife, A. E. Eyking, F. L. Morrill, S. W. Curtis, A. W. Babb, R. F. Babb, M. H. Ross, Edward Thorpe, A. B. Sirves, J. P. Morris and wife, Mrs. S. Morrison, L. H. Bronner, R. A. Witthaus, D. M. Reed, A. Liebman, E. J. Stoiser, J. E. Walsh, Mrs. E. L. Bell, F. D. Vanderwater, Mrs. Rose Hyman, H. E. Maithy and wife, Dr. L. H. Seyre, W. H. Stackhouse, E. Thurman, G. W. Stetson, J. H. Durkee, Matthew Griffin, F. J. Prescott, D. Phelps, D. Lowenstein, R. E. Brestin, Ivan Fox, Herman Barach, J. M. Peck, W. L. Mercer, R. Arnstal, all of New-York; R. H. Hill, S. P. Rotan, A. Wagner, Thomas Drake, H. M. Reis, W. W. Blatsch, Solomon Heilbronner, Philadelphia.

Howland.—James A. Strauss, Ralph Weil, John T. Moore and wife, James S. Chaveaux, A. Marks, T. Cocoolly, Mrs. J. P. Webster, P. R. Delanoy, Mrs. Delanoy, A. D. Malone, M. D. Frank, L. Goegenheimer, L. Gumprecht, S. Herskoird, Charles Seidenburg, Charles Ottman, L. Litthaur, W. R. Austin, J. Eisenberger, M. Gerschel, S. Meinhauer, E. A. Gerbracht, A. H. Ehrlich, L. Manjes, L. Gideon, D. M. Frank, A. L. Gutman, John Kofkongh, A. Dantsch, M. Kaulding, S. S. Guggenheimer, E. L. Rieser, L. Lewiston, R. S. Ogden, all of New-York; J. D. King of Toronto, J. Siefie of Richmond, A. Strauska of San Francisco, R. W. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, C. D. Bryan of Memphis, H. B. Lioser of Brooklyn, A. Woolman of Peoria, Harvey Childs of Pittsburg.

Hotel Brighton.—T. W. Cook and wife, S. Goldberg, E. W. Davis, F. M. Howard, J. L. Skillon, Detroit; A. Brandt, Miss Moe, Charles Lang, L. B. Dixon, J. A. Rome, A. K. Littlefield, and H. J. Potosky of New-York; J. Elmer Ellis of Albany, A. C. Stoops of Schenectady, S. S. Jastrowitz of Denver, Frank Meakin of Newark, H. C. Register of Philadelphia.

United States.—L. Spero, Gus Reno, M. L. Schuan, W. Hortelberg, Max J. Mayer, M. Korn, A. Levi, D. Malone, Henry Vogel, Henry Baum, Dr. Shortman, George W. Budkin, W. Endnl, E. Binmenthal, and Isaac Stern of New-York; L. Stelheimer, T. G. Dreyfus, Max Heller, Mrs. M. Rosenmarg, Miss S. Kelly, W. S. Kelly, Cleaf, and W. E. Lafferty of Brooklyn; J. J. Jennings of Philadelphia, A. E. Smith of Sing Sing, E. L. McDermott of Buffalo, T. A. Donohoe of Buffalo, J. Solomon, Hudson.

Ocean Hotel.—D. G. French and wife, Allen Latham, Louis Graner, J. J. McCullifo, H. P. Beach, K. F. Fried, M. Zimmurman, August Levy, A. G. Black, P. Farley, H. A. Purry, W. G. Halsey, T. E. Cummings, L. F. Brown, J. H. Corrigan, H. G. Mollini, E. L. Stumb, H. L. Mayan, R. Mayorga, William Lewis, C. H. Smith, C. E. Gaulebred, H. Rosenhaim, and wife of New-York; J. A. Drake of Des Moines; J. R. Davis of Washington.

VISITORS AT SEABRIGHT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—The past week has been delightfully cool; in fact, so cool have the nights been that extra bed coverings were called into service. August is Seabright's best month, and there have been hundreds of new arrivals. Most of these people will remain until the middle of September, when they will return home in order that the children may be present when the schools open.

The stockholders of the Monmouth Casino met recently and elected the following Governors: Charles A. Peabody, G. F. Baker, E. A. Walton, Edward Kemp, J. L. Biker, Garrett A. Hobart, B. Colgate, L. McKesson, George S. Scott, Robert L. Belknap, J. T. Low, J. B. Wilson, W. K. Potts, B. W. Horton, and I. B. Newcombe. Messrs. Potts, Horton, and Newcombe were elected to place of Gardner R. Colby, F. A. Potts, and Senator John R. McPherson.

Lieut. Bettini and wife of New-York are late arrivals at the Octagon.

Dr. W. F. Chappell of New-York is at the Normandie.

P. Schlizzi, a Greek, who lives in London, England, is at the Peninsula.

Theodore H. Terry of Brooklyn and J. E. Gates and daughter of Orange are at the Shrewsbury.

Antonio Easines, Vice President of the Twelfth Ward Bank of New-York, and wife are at the Peninsula.

Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, and William R. Willis of New-York are at the Normandie.

S. M. Huntington, son of Collis P. Huntington, was a recent guest at the Shrewsbury.

Park Commissioner Towle of New-York, accompanied by his daughters, is at the Octagon.

Uriah Welch, the former proprietor of the Nicholas Hotel, New-York, but now the owner of the St. Michael Hotel, Thomasville, Ga., is at the Octagon.

GAYETIES AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 10.—The predictions of a month ago are more than fulfilled in the developments of Hopatcong's great season. If another Hotel Breslin shared the prosperity of the big establishment overlooking the lake, both would be crowded to the doors. As it is Manager Brockway telegraphed "no accommodations" to fifty applicants for rooms last Saturday, and to as many more since.

Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford has established his family at the Breslin, and is now enjoying the piscatorial advantages of the lake with the keen relish of the veteran angler. Dozens of amateur anglers are also after the bass. The week at the hotels has been an exceptionally gay one.

The arrivals of the week which have filled the little space in the house include the following from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tilt and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dyke-Latham, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Tallmadge, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Nostrand, J. S. Hawley, T. B. Gifford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Swayze, Miss Nellie C. Tucker, George D. Couail, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Stryker, Miss Stryker, S. V. Ellison, Walter R. Ward, Mrs. J. T. Hall, Fred B. Lee, A. A. Whitney, John M. Gibson, T. W. Strout, S. S. Wheeler, Edward Perry, Mr. and Mrs. R. Floyd Clarke, J. C. Reed, F. W. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Story, Miss Story, Mrs. W. Maxwell Andrus, Delos K. Culver, Henry C. Simonson, Helen D. White, S. B. White, D. A. Loring, D. A. Loring, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McElheney and Nugent Robinson.

THE JOYS OF SARATOGA.

THE WATERS AND THE SOCIETY—NEW PROJECTS FOR PLEASURE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—Some excitement has been caused here the past day or two by the rumor that warrants were to be served upon a number of gamblers, notably on Albert Spenser, the proprietor of the clubhouse. Up to the present writing the rumor has not been substantiated by fact. The agitation has had the effect to produce again from Mr. Spencer the assertion, several times recorded, that if the clubhouse is closed he will stop the races, close or dispose of the track, and retire from further Saratoga enterprises. Apropos of gambling an old resident recalls the time, fifty years ago, when at the old hotel which stood on the site of the present Town Hall, gambling was carried on "in open court" in the front rooms and on the piazzas of the place with the "layout" and players plainly visible to the passers-by.

Elihu Root, the New-York lawyer, is at the States, with his wife.

George C. Clausen, the brewer, is a guest at the Grand Union, with his family.

The song recital in Congress Hall ballroom Friday evening was a delight to all who attended. Mme. Beebe Lawton took part, and Mr. Lawton gave Sullivan's "Lost Chord" and "La Donna e Mobile." Miss Lena Toms took her piece at the piano. Altogether the affair was a pleasant one, and resulted those days when Clara Louise Kellogg, Marie Rôze, and Annie Louise Cary were frequently heard during the season in Saratoga ballrooms.

Mrs. Austin Sands of New-York, who is just home from a two years' residence abroad, is at the States.

George F. Dobson, city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is here; also Mr. F. P. Sellers of the Brooklyn *Times*.

There is a scheme bruited here, more or less seriously, to consolidation with the Royal Spring. It is proposed to carry its water to New-York by a pipe line. The project has a decidedly Munchausen flavor. It hardly seems possible that its gas can be forced that distance. The idea has assumed sufficient proportions, however, to have the size of the pipe and route technically discussed. One route proposed is along the Fitchburg Road to the Hudson, and another is to follow the line of the Delaware and Hudson Road to the river. In the latter case the pipe will be tapped at Troy and Albany. Certainly the water would have to be sold on draught only in New-York, as, if any of the gas ever reached there, it would assuredly not be sufficient for bottling purposes.

One thing is settled, however. Saratoga is only in its infancy so far as its spring resources are concerned, and Ballston must be included in its future growth. The latter place was a waning planet when Dr. Clarke found the Excelsior lithia spring in Ballston, a strongly cathartic water, has long been known as a most valuable property, but until recently it has been tied up in an estate. Its speedy development is now, however, assured. The Excelsior and Geyser Springs are two other highly medicinal waters of Ballston, with the famous Sans Souci Spring, which is almost unequaled among them all in taste and enargle and general agreeableness. The new Carlsbad water, at Geyserville, is greatly liked, and the older springs at the same place, Hathorn and Orenda, are also favorites. All are all established favorites. The new electric railway to Geyserville will be open for use Aug. 20, and there is every prospect of its early extension to Ballston, which will bring the lesser spa close under the wing of the greater. Here is how the best interests of the mineral water resources of this region at heart are earnestly advocating the purchase of all springs by the State, to be placed in the hands of expert geologists, thereby preventing that threatening fatality, indiscriminate bottling.

Another development in Saratoga is that of facilities for using the waters for baths. There are baths now attached to the Magnetic, Red, and Sulphur Springs, but they are not especially easy of access, and the appointments are simple and crude. Soon they all have a large and constantly-growing patronage. A number of capitalists are now entertaining the idea of erecting on Broadway the most superb bathing pavilion the country has ever seen. It is to be massive in proportions, and will be built and conducted in Spanish style. Tessellated halls, marble baths, Oriental lounging rooms—these are but a hint of the luxuries promised. It will be possible in this wonderful place to bathe in any sort of water known to modern times—incidentally, of course, in all sorts of Saratoga County waters. It is even suggested that Kayaderosseras Creek find will be on tap for Tammany politicians, who have developed a great fondness for that historic rill since the successful establishment of their clubhouse, its namesake. Here, too, one can bathe à la one's fancy—in champagne, Scotch, or Jamaica rum—the whose elegance and accessories will cost him from $2 to $5 a bath, according to the degree of his aristocratic tendencies, while the plebeian may still find healing in a splash for 50 cents. The project, which reads, perhaps, a little exaggerated, has not yet even assumed form, and its crystallization is probably an event of the near future.

Bishop J. P. Newman of Omaha, Neb., is here and will preach in the village Methodist church to-morrow.

Mr. Ramon Velez, editor and proprietor of the *Revista Popular* of New-York, is at the Clarendon.

Park Commissioner John D. Crimmins and family have a cottage at the Grand Union.

The Princess Engaltichieff has given up her readings and entertainments here. Her great social success here end has been the recipient of numerous drives, dinners, receptions, and other festivities. Mr. Athertou Furlong threw open his stnuio in her honor one day this week.

One of the lovely and popular drives hereabouts that to Quinnipiac Cliffs, the new monument to always carefully scrutinized. A gay party of North Broadway cottagers "coached" over there a day or two ago and enjoyed the rare distinction of picnicking in the famous Schuyler mansion.

Capt. Cecil Clay, from Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Kilmer of 9 East Fifty-seventh-street, New-York, for a reception Tuesday evening of next week at their country place, Rock City Falls. Three hundred invitations are issued for the coming fête, including the people from Saratoga and many cottagers and hotel guests, New-York friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kilmer. The moonlight drive, if the night is pleasant, will be a part of the evening's pleasure, and several parties have been made up to go together in coaches and carryalls.

It is understood that a New-York capitalist, acting in behalf of a syndicate of New-York and Brooklyn, has offered a liberal sum to the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville Railroad for Sacandaga Park. They propose to convert it into a large club park and new Summer resort.

SHARON'S MANY GUESTS.

MORE PEOPLE AT THE HOTELS THAN IN MANY YEARS.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—If this is an "off year" for Summer resorts, as is generally claimed, exception must certainly be made in favor of Sharon. It is a great many years since Sharon has been favored with such a crowd of visitors as she is now entertaining. For the last two seasons the hotels have been more than comfortably full at the height of the season, but this year they have been over full nearly the entire season and have now given up trying to find accommodations for late arrivals within their own doors.

The Boston Ideal Company furnished entertainment for a goodly number of visitors Tuesday evening.

Mr. Bradish Johnson and family of New-York are among the late arrivals at the Pavilion.

The Harvard Quartet will, as usual, visit Sharon this season and while here give an entertainment.

Late arrivals at the Pavilion include the following New-Yorkers: Mrs. H. G. Lapham, Miss Annette Vail, Robert A. Sands, M. D., A. Wakeman, Miss Beckwith, Miss N. U. Beckwith, W. C. Sturtevant, Miss A. B. Sturtevant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Spaulding, Miss C. Stevens and daughter, G. K. Farewell and wife, Charles S. Upton and wife, C. W. Tracy, S. H. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler L. Parsons and family, Miss Ayman, Bradish Johnson, Jr., and family, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Evelyn Thompson, and W. De F. Thompson.

AT HIGHLAND RESORTS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The throngs of Summer visitors at the favorite highland resorts in Sullivan and Delaware Counties are larger than ever before, and all the new accommodations provided since the last season closed are fully called into service. Among the later distinguished arrivals at the various resorts, in addition to those already recorded by THE TIMES, may be noted the following:

At Pleasant Lake.—From Brooklyn: Hugh McLaughlin and family, Judge Walsh and family, John Walsh, R. Rockefeller and family, Charles Bell, Jr., Thomas J. McGrath, John C. Burns, W. L. Ormsby and family, Lewis Seddon, Henry Rauhsel, P. Levy and family, Felix Dreyfus and son, Charles Seddon and family, Dr. Percy Jenks and wife, Dr. Ernest Palmer. From New-York: Joseph L. Johnson, Charles E. Selpaugh, E. L. Cohen and family, Foster Keeping and daughter, J. S. Whitfield and wife, Prof. John Walsh and family, Dr. H. Herr, Thomas Bedley and wife. From Newark, N. J.: Orpaugh banks, Dr. Charles Pulleim and family. From Passaic: The Rev. William Howard.

At Montisello.—From Brooklyn: Judge W. H. Greene and wife, Charles S. Fritschler and wife, J. H. Sweet and wife, J. A. Gurney and wife, T. C. Van Brant and wife, James F. Hasbrouck, Theodore Gould and family, George W. Garner and family, Henry Betts and family. From New-York: R. M. Burnham and family, Charles H. Butler, Police Captain Gunner and family, Mrs. W. C. Gramar and family, Dr. W. P. Parker and wife, Mrs. Jesse Foler and niece, George C. Gibson and wife, W. P. Knowles and family, A. N. Mauzanes and family, Dr. Ferdinand Hasbrouck and family, Police Sergeant Robert J. Wallace and family, John J. White and family, W. R. Ellis and family, Capt. Nathaniel Goodwin and wife, Mortimer Smith, Sol F. Berg, Dr. F. W. Owen, Shepherd Knapp, Jr., Hiram Knapp, George W. Pelletreau, Jr., and wife, John F. Cumming and wife, W. D. Wilson and wife, R. A. Wellsford and wife, Yates Hicker and family.

At Liberty.—From Brooklyn: Dr. George Evans, C. S. Evans, George Hallock, Jr., and family, William A. Kissam and family, George G. Hallock and family, Dr. John A. Bette and family, J. A. Helvin and family, T. W. Harris and family, J. N. Harris, Jr., and family, C. B. Badeau and wife, George Harper and family, J. F. Keeler and family, Mrs. C. A. Kelsey and family. From New-York: W. H. Schermerhorn, and family, Mrs. E. Vatterly, Samuel Carruthers, Mrs. S. B. Travis and daughter, Mrs. H. M. Cutter and son, E. D. Hicks and family, C. E. Humphreys and family, Mrs. George W. Tindall and family, L. S. Schermerhorn and family, S. J. Freeman, J. G. Case and family, Mrs. Charles H. Ostracdor and family, H. G. Tuckerman and wife, Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy, and family.

At Loch Shelrauka.—From Brooklyn: Isaac R. Foster and family, Mrs. Charles L. Ackerman, Mrs. John Yanng.

At Delhi.—From Bermuda: Gen. Hastings of the British Army and family. From New-York: Baroness de Trobriann and daughter, Frank H. Paulson, Mrs. Charles Townshend, F. M. Olyphant and family, Park Acker and wife, George R. Schoon and wife, Miss Mary Miller, and wife, M. L. Livingston, William Alexander and family, Dr. H. Hudson Beecott. From Washington: James E. Hoye of the Pension Department.

At Mongaup Centre.—The Rev. Charles McDonald of New-York.

Among those occupying cottages at Pleasant Lake are the Rev. Samuel Colsord of New-York and Benjamin Lewis of Brooklyn.

ON LAKE GEORGE SHORES.

LOOKING AFTER THE SALMON TROUT—SOME OF THE VISITORS.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Lake George Fish and Game Association, held August 7, at the Fort William Henry Hotel, the following officers were elected: President—Robert Lewis Banks of Albany; First Vice-President—E. B. Warren, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President—T. E. Roessle, Washington; Secretary and Treasurer—D. Stewart Denison, Lake George. Executive Committee—Leender T. Harris, Lake George; H. W. Haydan, New York; Robert Lenox Banks, Jr., Albany; J. Warren Harris, Lake George; William Demuth, New York.

The report of the President showed that an aggregate of nearly 2,000,000 salmon trout had been placed in the lake since the organization of the society in 1885, and that through the liberality of the Delaware and Hudson and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad companies these trout had been placed in the lake without any expense for transportation to the association. The lake has been so carefully watched by the special officer of the association, William H. Burnett, that poaching and fishing out of season have been practically ended, and the fishing in the lake is better than it has been for many years. The association directed a notice to be published warning subscribers who intended to support the work done by it to avoid paying subscriptions to unauthorized persons, even under the plea of stocking the lake, such work done by unofficial persons not being considered or beneficial to the interests of Lake George. The special officer was directed to report all cases of drainage into the lake and prohibited by special act of the Legislature to the association. Such cases are to be prosecuted promptly, as being destructive to health and the interests of visitors to the lake.

H. H. Hayden of New-York, who was brought to the lake very ill, is slowly recovering.

Tuesday afternoon Dr. Edward Brookes of Philadelphia enlivened a lecture in the Lorrimer Assembly Rooms. His subject was, "How to Have a Good Memory."

An interesting boat race took place yesterday. The participants were Mrs. Gorman, Miss Lulu Jones, New-York, and Miss Fannie Ireland of New-Orleans—all guests of Trout Pavilion. Miss Jones won in a walk.

The Rev. T. Sherman, recently ordained a Catholic priest, and a son of Gen. Sherman, is staying for a few weeks with the Paulist Fathers. Sunday afternoon he dined with Congressman Tracey at Fort William Henry Hotel.

Jesse Connolly, factory Inspector of the State of New-York, is a guest at Trout Pavilion.

The following are among the New-York people now at Lake George:

Fort William Henry Hotel.—Felix G. Effray, Miss M. E. Effray, Charles G. Pease, Mrs. E. A. Pease, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. Gaultney, M. Josephthal and family, the Rev. John Freadorgast, Mrs. A. Deutsch, Miss Deutsch, Louis A. Zerega, Leopold Kaufman, Max Kaufman, Flora Kaufman, Mrs. M. E. Seaton, Miss Seaton, Miss Clara Ellis, Charles Miller, Mrs. R. M. Hoe, Mrs. B. Frankenheimer, the Misses Frankenheimer, Eugene Steiger, A. Stanf, Henry Stanf, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerstlacofer, Herbert L. Griggs, Mrs. C. McEwen, Miss M. Edwards, Richard Koth and family, Mrs. Abo Stein, Mrs. I. Sipnin, Miss May Pitts, Miss Yawkert, Miss Kead, J. M. Stein, William J. Rosenfeld, Miss Jessie Rosenfeld, Miss Clara Ellis, Charles Miller, Mrs. Taylor, Jules Fehr and wife, James E. Nichols, James W. Adams, Ludwig Dreyfus and wife, Mrs. C. Lichtenstein and family, George H. Hemp and wife, Miss Addington, Mrs. Washington, Jr., J. V. Daly and children, F. D. Shorman and wife, Mrs. John C. Boyd.

Sagamore Hotel.—Charles E. Orvis, Thomas Storm and wife, Miss Mabel L. Storm, Miss Edna Storm, T. B. Atkins and wife, Miss M. Atkins, John J. Sinclair, Mr. Bennett, Jr., and wife, Miss Alice N. Bennett, M. F. Bennett, Henry H. Man, G. Kemble, Jr., George Kemble, Miss Kemble, Edward Man, G. Cray, W. Townsend, Richard Muser, George C. Clapeen and wife, E. Bradley and wife, James Bryar, W. H. Oakley, C. H. Base and wife, M. L. Austin and wife, J. K. Paris, Miss M. A. Paris, Theodore G. Warren, H. W. Hayden, Mrs. C. Harvier, Dr. L. L. Danforth and wife, Miss Jessie Robertsee, Charles G. Pease, Mrs. E. A. Pease, the Rev. H. O. Du Boisand wife, Miss Grace A. Bratson, M. Smith, G. S. White, and S. W. Bridgham and wife.

Marion House.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Doren, Miss Gusta Van Doren, E. A. G. Jones and wife, Miss L. M. Jones, Miss Marie Jones, Miss Alice Sarles, Harry Birrell, John Boyd, Jr., D. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Miss Rader, May Van Ostermao, Miss M. S. Vosburg, Charles A. Walker, Mrs. B. H. Dolbeer, Miss L. H. Dolbeer.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE GREAT ARMY OF MOUNTAIN VISITORS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The tide of travel to the Catskill Mountains to-day was the heaviest in years. To-night at several hotels cots have been called into requisition. Palgo of the Kaaterskill, the Cornells of the Grand, the Beaches of the old Catskill Mountain House, Robinson Brothers of the Overlook, Capt. Tromper of the Tremper House, Dr. Churchill of Churchill Hall, Winter of the Rip Van Winkle House, &c., say that the outlook for the balance of the season is most favorable.

A portion of High Peak, adjoining Twilight Park, eastward of Santa Cruz Ravine, has been purchased by New-Yorkers. Cottages will be built.

A new amusement hall and artists' dormitory, called "The Aldine," has been completed by J. L. Bartis, opposite the Breezo Lawn House, at Hunter. It is 120 feet in length and is built in the form of a "T." The "T" is in front 22 by 40, and the rear 98 by 24 feet.

The restraints of fashion are greatly relaxed in the mountains, but, notwithstanding, many handsome and fashionable toilets are to be seen at the hops given at the Kaaterskill, Overlook, and Grand Hotels. The most picturesque balls of the season were given on moonlight nights.

Hunting four-leaf clover is one of the "industries" of lady guests. Four persons secured the following trophies in a short space of time: Twenty five-leaf and thirty-eight four-leaf and two four-leaf and one five-leaf clovers on the same stalk.

Pleasant hours are given at the Twilight Park Club House, to which Summer guests in the surrounding region are invited.

The Rev. Dr. McCracken, Vice Chancellor of the University of New-York, now established on his pretty residence at Birch Creek, is giving a course of Sunday evening lectures at Pine Hill.

THE WATER GAP CROWDS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 10.—The days of pushing and crowding have come to the Water Gap, and with them all that goes to make life at a Summer resort the ideal of earthly existence. There are fourteen camping parties scattered about Mount Minsi's foothills. Each camp bears a romantic name, and each party of campers gives daily receptions to the fair ones from the hotels.

Among the newcomers at the Kittatinny House are Henry H. Browne, Eleanor B. Lyman, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Erskine, Mrs. S. L. Weill, Miss Milly Weill, Joseph Gales, Jr., H. M. Ledder, and W. C. Rsock of New-York; J. J. Dowd and W. A. Cotton of Brooklyn. At the Water Gap House the late arrivals include Marshall H. Clyde, Mrs. Jo Codington, Mrs. E. C. Fock, and Mrs. A. T. Carter of New-York; Mrs. L. V. De Witt, Mrs. Ledeling, Mrs. H. Gurvel, H. Gurvel Lebertbon, and Mrs.

FROM PETRIE IN THE FAYUM

HIS MOST RECENT AND VERY INTERESTING FINDS.

A TOWN OF 5,000 YEARS AGO—PROOF OF AN ALPHABET IN THE LIFE TIME OF HOMER—INFANTICIDE.

Early in the present year an account was reprinted in this paper from the *Times* of London giving a detailed report of Mr. Petrie's further explorations in the Fayum, and of his success in penetrating the pyramid of Amenemhat, which he had previously opened. An account of his more recent operations is now printed in the same paper and is extremely interesting. He was already bound for fresh burial fields and pyramids new, the writer of the account remarks, "when we last ceased to follow in the explorer's footsteps in the desert. He had cleared the pyramid of Amenemhat III. and was about to attack a certain crude brick pyramid known in the guide-books as the pyramid of Illahûn. Situate over against that point where the Bahr Yûsuf turns sharply off to the westward before discharging its waters into the fertile basin beyond, this pyramid stands at the gate of the Fayum, just equidistant between the Nile and the Mediset, which are twenty-four miles apart. It, in fact, commands the precise spot which in ancient times must have been occupied by the great locks whereby the influx of the Nile was regulated. As it has never been doubted that the pyramid represents the tomb of a Twelfth Dynasty Pharaoh, and as it also enjoys the enviable reputation of being unopened, Mr. Petrie went to Illahûn last February with every prospect of an interesting discovery.

"It may as well be said at once," continues the writer, "that Mr. Petrie made a succession of very interesting discoveries during his stay at this place, but that when he left Illahûn, at the end of May, he had not yet succeeded in finding the entrance to his pyramid. Like the pyramid of Amenemhat II., it will have to stand over till a second season. The site of the pyramid chapel and the scattered remains of a shrine adjoining the pyramid have, however, yielded many fragments of the cartonnèes and 'Ka-name' of Usertesen III., thus conclusively proving the group of buildings to be the work of the great builder of Amenemhat. As at Dashûr, the pyramid chapel stands on the edge of the desert, half a mile distant from the east face of the pyramid to which it belongs. Its position is defined by a large square area containing a deep bed of limestone chips, among which have been found innumerable scraps of fine sculpture and beautifully painted hieroglyphs. The boundary walls are still traceable. Granite, as well as limestone, was employed in the superstructure; but Mr. Petrie has found evidence to show that the place was pulled to pieces in the time of Ramesses II. and the granite removed to build a sanctuary at Heracleopolis (Ahnas-el-Medineh.)

"Founded by Usertesen II. about B. C. 2960 and razed to the ground by Ramesses II. some 1,500 years later, was the strange fortune of this ancient site to be used for a Christian cemetery during the fifth and sixth centuries of our era. In excavating the bed of chips Mr. Petrie came upon a series of interments, (dated in one instance by a coin of Heraclius,) which like other recently-discovered cemeteries of late periods, proved to be rich in textile treasures. Owing to the extreme dryness of the spot these Illahûn sepulchres are in a state of admirable preservation, many being still quite sound, and even wearable. Like the dead of the Ekhmeem and Hawara burial grounds, the pious Copts here laid to rest were clad each 'in his habit as he lived,' and apparently in the best that he possessed. One especially sumptuous garment of purple and fine woolen material is described as having broad purple bands woven on a green ground, the purple bands being elegantly embroidered by hand with white thread. Round the neck, sleeves, and hem it is trimmed with a broad red band also embroidered with white thread, the effect being singularly rich and harmonious. Nor was this all. Barren as it looked, the site had yet more secrets to disclose.

"Below the Christian graves, below the lowest layer of limestone chips, in a square hole sunk in the rock to the level of the desert, Mr. Petrie discovered the foundation deposits of Usertesen II. This hole, cut just in the centre of the temple area and fitted with a square block, attracted his attention. He removed the block, not without difficulty, and found another below it, the first being about fifteen inches thick and the second one foot. Both were cut with rope grooves for lowering into place. The second block being extracted there appeared a bed of mixed sand and stone flake about a foot in depth, and below again a mass of smashed pottery, 4 pairs of sandstone corn rubbers, 8 bronze knives with pointed blades, 8 with ordinary blades, 4 small chisels, 4 large chisels, 4 har chisels, 4 axe heads, 4 pieces of ore, and 12 strings of exquisite carnelian beads, uniform in size and color, and of the richest translucent red. The threads have long since rotted away, but the beads lay in lines upon the sand at the bottom of the hole, like rows of red currants."

Mr. Petrie writes:

"Their presence is inexplicable, unless such beads were recognized articles of barter, requiring a fixed amount of labor to produce them, as gold does now. Beads being still objects of African barter may point to this, and these may be the earliest examples of bead money yet discovered. Or, again, some mystic meaning may have attached to beads which wholly escapes us. It is altogether most strange, especially for such a glorious period as the Twelfth Dynasty. Here we have the constant element of the corn rubbers, also the model tools, hitherto found only in Predynastic deposits, none being found with deposits of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, and deposits of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties containing full-sized tools, with inscriptions. Here are no plaques of any material, no inscribed objects, no amulets, no scarabs—only these puzzling strings of beads. The ores are tures specimens of earthy carbonate of copper and one of sulphide of zinc or tin, probably the latter. If so, it will be of great interest to identify the site of an ore, as it is very seldom the Egyptians got their tin at that early date.

"Adjoining and built square with the pyramid temple are the remains of a town of the same period. Inclosed in a boundary wall, this little town is symmetrically laid out in parallel rows of storehouses and chambers, the chambers being planned to numbers of simple measurements, as 2 by 5, 4 by 3, and the like. The whole was quite evidently built at one time, and was in all likelihood destined for the architects, artists, workmen, and officials employed in the construction of the temple and pyramid. Here the chambers are somewhat similarly built and supposed to be workmen's quarters are found elsewhere, and notably near the great period of Ghizeh. No previous traveler seems to have visited the ruins of this interesting little settlement at Illahûn, and even the Arabs do not appear to have plundered it. That the chambers were occupied in the first instance by workmen is proved by the discovery of masons' tools in some and carpenters' tools and plasterers' tools in others. These broadly mingled when the pyramid and temple were completed, but the town continued to be inhabited, apparently by a mixed population, down to the beginning the Thirteenth Dynasty.

"Thus for the first time a complete, untouched, and unincumbered settlement of the Twelfth Dynasty is brought to light. Foot by foot, chamber by chamber, Mr. Petrie has cleared the place from end to end. He has found the domestic objects of families who lived and labored and died more than forty-eight hundred years ago. He has discovered how their houses were decorated and furnished. He has come upon very curious traces of their manners and customs; and he has found dozens of invaluable papyri of the remote and important period, not more than five or six Twelfth Dynasty documents being previously known. Some of these papyri are still rolled up and sealed with clay impressions of scarabs of early patterns, and one fine specimen, consisting of eleven lines and one column, is sealed with a large clay seal of an official of one of the Amenemhats. Even more interesting is the discovery in one house of a 'rubbish heap' of papyri, consisting of three nearly perfect documents and fragments of a large number of others. 'Some of these,' writes Mr. Petrie, 'are the finest written that I have yet seen here. They are apparently accounts, all in ruled columns and lines, exquisitely neat, and in a beautiful clear hand, many of the entries being in red. I have flatted and laid under press seven squares feet of these documents, all of the Twelfth Dynasty." A page or two further on in the same report (dated April 28) he says: "I have just found another lot of Twelfth Dynasty papyri strewn about a chamber, but sadly eaten by white ants. However, it is a perfect one, containing about a dozen lines; another nearly perfect, and many scraps. The quality of some of this early papyrus is marvelous. It is as thin as foreign note paper, although formed of two layers of crossing fibres." The question of the sealed papyri is very curious. Were they written but never sent to their intended destination? Were they received yet never opened? Or were they purposely rolled up, sealed, and put aside only to be undone if needed as evidence at some future time? The problem is one which no translation of their contents can be expected to solve.

"Flint flakes; curious pottery with incised patterns in imitation of basket work of a style hitherto unknown; ivory ossetagets of the well-known Twelfth Dynasty types; bronze mirrors, knives, chisels, and saws; wooden boxes, combs, boomerangs, spoons, and bowls; spindles and thread in abundance; part of a very beautiful chair in a dark foreign wood, pegged with ivory pegs; the stocks of two bow drills, one with the socket head; quantities of beads, pot tops, and other toys; two or three draught boards, and a beautiful alabaster cup of the Greek kanthos etype, like the alabaster cup of Khufu in the Liverpool Museum, are among the miscellaneous objects found by Mr. Petrie in the duet and rubbish of these old-world dwellings.

"More surprising, however, than any of the foregoing is a series of minor antiquities not hitherto recorded by explorers, and thus described by the discoverer: 'Many new-born infants are found buried under the floors of the chambers, and, strange to say, usually in boxes which by their forms were made for other purposes. In short, unlucky babes seem to have been conveniently put out of the way by stuffing them into a toilet case or clothes box and digging a hole in the floor for them. I fear these discoveries do not reflect much credit upon the manners and customs of the small officials of the Twelfth Dynasty.' Some unfortunates had strings of beads buried with them, one such necklace being composed of fine garnets and green and black pendants of silver flakes, while another found in a small box containing the mortal remains of no less than three infants) consisted of cylinders of Usertesen III., son and successor of the founder of the pyramid, temple, and town.

"The old Twelfth Dynasty cemetery belonging to this town extends for some distance round the base of the pyramid. The graves, however, had all been plundered in ancient times, and the ground subsequently reoccupied from the Twenty-first to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty—i. e., from 1100 B. C. to 700 B. C. With a few exceptions, these later interments proved to be of little historical or archæological value. One fine family tomb contained a handsome sarcophagus made for a certain Lady Amenardise of the Twenty-fourth or Twenty-fifth Dynasty. The mummy was inclosed in a bead network elaborately patterned. The coffin stood on a wooden bier of the 'hoe' fashion commonly figured in funerary scenes, while on either side of the mummy, near the head, stood two large wooden figures, with headdresses in imitation of pinioned hawks, the representing Osiris-Nebtaoui and the other Osiris-Khent-Amenti—an arrangement similar to that of the celebrated tomb discovered by Passalacqua to the early part of the present century. It should be added that two of the clay seals attached to papyri appear to bear the ancient name of this most interesting town—i. e., Ha-Usertesen-Hntep—that is to say, 'The Votive Temple of Usertesen.'

"Some five or six miles distant from Kiahnir, on the other side of the Bahr Yusuf, Mr. Petrie discovered the remains of another town, less remotely ancient, but of a highly-interesting period, everything found in the ruins belong of the latter end of the Eighteenth Dynasty or the early part of the Nineteenth Dynasty. Like the little town at Illahûn, all of one period, the houses never having been rebuilt, but standing on the desert sand as first erected, with the upper parts of the walls fallen in and the ruins choked with dust, sand, and rubbish. Here, too, the town is surrounded by a wall, and just outside the wall lies the necropolis. The modern name of this place is Tel Gurob, the ancient name being as yet unknown. The cartouches of Thothmes III. on a sculptured block, a porcelain ring stamped with the titles of Thutmosis III., and another with the titles of Horemheb, give the earliest royal names discovered and mark the beginnings of the place under the Pharaohs of the great Eighteenth Dynasty. It continued to flourish through the reigns of Rameses I. and Seti I. and began probably to decay in the time of Menepthah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus. In the reign of Seti II., who was a son of Menepthah and grandson of Rameses II., it was already deserted and in ruins. The cemetery, however, like the cemetery of the Twelfth Dynasty settlement at Illahûn, continued to be in use long after the town had ceased to be inhabited. Mr. Petrie having there exhumed mummies of many different ages from the Rameside to the Ptolemaic period.

"These last are mostly decorated with headcases and breastplates of what is technically called 'cartonnage,' like the mummies from the Hawarah cemetery exhibited by Mr. Petrie last year at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly. This 'cartonnage,' which, as an ancient Egyptian manufacture, dates from the Eighteenth Dynasty, is, as a rule, composed of from twenty to forty thick pieces of coarse linen glued and pressed together, and coated with a thin layer of stucco. Not so, however, the cartonnage head cases of these Ptolemaic mummies at Tel Gurob, which have yielded one of the most unexpected of Mr. Petrie's recent results. We give the story in his own words, from a journal-letter dated March 16: 'A most curious find is a new source of papyri. The cartonnage head-cases, so common here, are built up of papyri, with a thin wash of plaster over all. The layers of papyrus can be easily separated by soaking, and are none the worse. I get in this way a quantity of Ptolemaic documents in pieces as large as one's hand, some being fragments of royal decrees beginning: "King Ptolomy to —— greeting," &c. One head contained an ephemeris or daily record of court affairs and regulations of the fourteenth year of Ptolemy Philadelphus. There are also some curious letters; among others part of an epistle from a youth at college, telling his father how he is getting on, and saying that he now understands mensuration and can draw a plan of a house. Another letter is from one of the royal goose-herds, stating that he cannot supply twelve geese for King Ptolemy's festival.'

"But all the rest of Mr. Petrie's discoveries of the present season, including even his harvest of Twelfth-Dynasty papyri, fade in comparison with the interest of a series of most extraordinary alphabetic signs incised upon pottery of the Twelfth Dynasty at the little settlement of Illahûn, and upon pottery of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties at Tel Gurob. The pottery of the Illahûn settlement, as already stated, is sui generis, and decorated with patterns imitating basket work. The Tel Gurob pottery is partly of the Egyptian and partly of the Mycenæan type. The styles of the two towns are as distinct as the periods to which they belonged. The characters incised upon them have, however, this much in common—that they are neither hieroglyphic nor literatic. In a word, they are not Egyptian, but apparently very archaic forms of Greek. Moreover, the signs traced on the Twelfth-Dynasty pottery are distinctly Cypriote, while Phœnician also is found upon the later pottery of Tel Gurob. This revelation will not appear so incredible to Egyptologists when the Greek colonies, the presence of Ægean Greeks in Egypt being recorded as early as the time of a King of the Twelfth Dynasty. But that these prehistoric islanders should have settled in a little town of the Fayûm in the time of the Usertesens and Amenemhats, bringing with them at that remote date the alphabet of the Cypriote and perhaps also of the Phœnician alphabets, may well surprise not only classical but Oriental scholars.

"Of a wonderful tomb also opened by Mr. Petrie at Hawara, and of the kind of the inmate, literally covered from head to foot with jewels and gold, we have now no space to tell. But to have unearthed any amount of 'barbaric pearl and gold' is as nothing compared with a discovery which shows that the beginnings of the alphabet were already in existence some 1,500 years before the Christian era, and which proves that the 'Iliad' might, after all, have been committed to writing in the lifetime of Homer."

LAKES AND RIVERS DRYING UP.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Aug. 2.

The people of Southern California have become aroused to a realizing sense of the disastrous effects of denuding the Sierras of timber. The leading ranchmen, farmers, and fruit growers are preparing an immense memorial ar petition to Congress asking that the timber claim system be abolished. King's River ten years ago was a very important river and Tulare Lake was a very extensive body of water. To-day the river is perfectly dry just below the mouth of the Fresno irrigation system, away up in the mountains, and Tulare Lake has receded at least ten miles since 1879. There is less than three feet of water in the deepest part of the lake to-day. Lake Elsinore, in San Diego County, was formerly the outlet and terminus of the San Jacinto River, but since the timber has been nearly all taken from that grand old San Jacinto Mountain the stream has become a thing of the past. There is no greater mistake in the world than allowing the timber to be cut from the mountains. Orchardists living in the region west of Tulare say that after July of each year there is no water whatever for irrigating purposes. The people of the valley say: "It is absurd to talk about irrigation schemes and big reservoirs when the Government will not observe the laws of nature. The sale of timber land in California is a matter that means simply the satisfying of the rapacious craws of the Government land fiends. There is no necessity for the cutting of timber from our mountains. There is plenty of lumber in Alaska and the Puget Sound region.

A REBUKE TO MEN WHO TALK TOO MUCH.

From the Baltimore Sun.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia at Atlanta Monday Judge Bleckley, who has considerable reputation as a humorist, had something to say about people who talk too much. The case under consideration was one of Fox against Henderson, which came up from Savannah. The charge was slander. Upon the first trial of the case Fox got a verdict for $1,500. Henderson, it seems, had used some rather strong expressions about Fox, saying, among other things, that Fox was "a thief, and ought to be in the penitentiary." For took exception to this and the court gave him $1,500. The case came to the Supreme Court and Henderson got a new trial. It went back, was tried again, with the same verdict and amount, and again came in the Supreme Court. After affirming the decision of the court below, Judge Bleckley said: "The court thinks this is a harsh verdict, in view of the palliating facts set forth in the evidence, but not an illegal one. It teaches a most energetic lesson in favor of holding one's tongue, and it is well for that lesson to be learned sooner or later by us all."

HORSES RUSSIA HAS.

Vienna Letter to the London Daily Telegraph.

Recent statistics show the stock of horses in Russia to be 21,000,000, exclusive of the Caucasus, Finland, and the Asiatic territory. There are six Government studs, besides a large number of private ones. The sum of 100,000 rubles is devoted annually by the Russian Government to the purchase of stallions. Much has been done in Russia of late years to improve the breeding of horses. Races, trotting matches, and "shows" have been multiplied all over the country.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 10—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 86f. 15c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 22½c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 73¾.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Private—Best Sugar, August, 18s. 7½d.; December, 14s. 3½d. Australian Wheat on Spot, 35s. 9d.@36s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; Manitoba, 27s. 3d.@28s. 3d.

4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, 23s. 6d. Petroleum, refined, 6½d. Tallow, Prime City, 33s. 6d. Rosin, Common, 5s. 6d. Pig Iron, Warrants, 44s. 6d. Clearings, 4,000,000 quarters of Wheat and 1,000,000 quarters of Corn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	130½	130½	130½	130½	9
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	52⅝	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	1,625
American Ex.	113	113	112	112½	78
Atch., T. & S. Fe	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	4,890
*Brunswick Co.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	300
Cameron Coal	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Can. Southern	53	53	53	53	100
Canadian Pacific	80¼	80¼	80	80¼	5
Chas. & Ohio	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26⅛	3,815
C. & O. 1st pf.	89½	89½	89	89	333
C. & O. 2d pf.	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	605
Chi. Gas Trust	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅜	290
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	74¾	74⅞	500
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103	103	103	103	1,300
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	500
C., B. & Q.	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	7,560
C. M. & St. P.	72¾	72¾	72	72¼	5,700
C. M. & St. P. pf.	112¾	113	112¾	112⅞	480
C., R. I. & Pac.	97⅞	98⅝	97⅞	98¼	3,000
Chi., W. & B.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	300
Chi., W. & B. pf.	2	2	2	2	200
Colorado Coal	27	27	27	27	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14⅝	15	14⅜	14⅞	600
Chi. & L. Ill.	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	400
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104	104	104	104	15
Consol. Gas	87¼	87¼	87	87¼	212
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅝	146	145⅝	145⅝	1,400
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	45½	45½	43⅛	45½	200
E. T., V. & G.	10	10	10	10	100
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	100
L. E. & West.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	100
L. E. & West. pf.	66⅜	66⅜	64¾	64¾	1,500
Lake Shore	103¾	104⅛	103¾	103⅝	1,600
Louis. & Nash.	68¼	69	68¼	68¼	1,400
Missouri Pacific	72⅝	73	72½	72½	4,610
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	300
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23⅞	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	2,210
*N. J. C. & M. Tr.	22	22	22	24	562
N. J. Central	112¾	112¾	112⅜	112⅜	800
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	350
N. Y. & New-Eng.	51	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	2,200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	1,600
Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	100
Northern Pac.	29¾	29¾	28⅜	28⅜	3,200
Northern Pac. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67	67⅜	5,040
Ohio & Miss.	24⅝	25	22½	22½	970
Ohio, Ind. & W.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	100
Ontario Mining	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	10
Ontario & West.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	100
Oregon Imp.	54	54	54	54	300
Oregon Imp. pf.	94	94	94	94	100
Oregon R. & N.	96¼	98½	96¼	98½	2,620
Oregon & Trans.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	800
Pacific Mail	35⅜	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	800
Phil. & Reading.	45	45½	45	45	4,045
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	180¾	182¾	180½	180½	2,100
Rich. & Alle.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	700
Rick. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	875
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	66½	69½	65½	69½	1,177
St. P., M. & M.	101	101½	100½	100½	200
Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	400
*So. Cotton Oil	74⅜	74¾	74⅜	74¾	300
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109	110½	108⅞	109	8,788
Tenn. Coal & Iron	40	40	40	40	110
Texas Pacific	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅜	575
Union Pacific	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	61⅞	2,050
W., St. L. & P.	16½	17⅛	16¾	16¾	1,175
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	6,670
West. Union Tel.	86⅞	86	85⅝	85⅝	521
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70½	71⅝	70½	71⅜	910
Total sales					99,865

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	$4,000
At. & Pac. inc.	17	17	17	17	5,000
At. & T. 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	7,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	3,000
Canada So. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Canada So. 2d	99	99	99	99	5,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	65,000
C. & E. I. gen. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	105	105	105	105	9,000
Col. & C. M. 1st	89	89	89	89	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, as. t. r.	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅜	30,000
Del. & L. R. 1st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	6,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s	95	95	95	95	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st	125	125	125	125	2,000
Erie 4th	119	119	119	119	3,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	$1,000
Green B. & W. inc.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	59½	59½	59½	59¼	5,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	102¾	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	1,000
L. & N. M.	105	105	105	105	5,000
L. N. A. & Chi. 1st	117¾	117¾	117	117	2,000
Louisville So. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¼	97⅜	18,000
L. N. N. & M. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	3,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st	71	71	71	71	5,000
Ohio So. 1st inc.	57	57	57	58	12,000
Penn. 4½s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d	70	70	70	70	2,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	68½	68½	68½	68½	5,000
Read. gen. 4s	91½	91¾	91½	91½	3,000
R. & A. 1st, D & M. certs.	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69⅝	24,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36⅞	36⅞	33⅞	36⅞	11,000
Rock Island 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106	106	5,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	83	83	83	83	2,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st cn. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	18,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90½	90½	54,000
Tex. Pac. Inc.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	84,000
St. L. & I. M. con.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	12,000
Wab. 1st Chi. tr.	49	49	49	49	2,000
Wab. 1st Chi. tr.	103	103	103	103	5,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	6,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	25,000
Total sales					$433,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Best & Belcher	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.37½	7.50	7.37½	7.50	200
Crown Point	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	250
Commercial	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	100
Horn Silver	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Iron Hill	.55	.55	.55	.55	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	500
Mexican	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	200
Ophir	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	200
Occidental	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	570
Plutus	.81	.81	.81	.81	300
Sapphire Stock	.05	.05	.05	.05	600
Shoshone	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	500
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Utah Consol	.85	.85	.85	.85	500
Union Consol	2.60	2.60	2.30	2.30	1,000
Ward Consol	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.70	800
Total sales					3,080

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F.	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	37⅞	5,240
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	30
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104	104½	104	104½	1,190
C., C., C. & St. L.	103	103	102⅞	103⅞	300
Chi., R. I. & P.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	200
Chi., M. & St. P.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	3,800
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	100
Chi. & N. W.	110½	110½	110½	110½	50
Con. Gas	112½	112½	112½	112½	100
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅞	146	145⅞	146	550
Hocking Valley	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	400
Lake Shore	104⅛	104⅛	104	104	470
L. E. & W. pf.	66	66	66	66	200
Louis. & Nash.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	250
Missouri Pacific	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	1,470
M., K. & Texas	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	100
M. C. & L.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	200
Nat. Lead Trust	24	24¼	23¾	23¾	1,580
N. Y. & New-Eng.	51½	51½	51	51	560
Northern Pac. pf.	67⅞	67¾	67	67	960
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	300
Oregon Trans.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	950
Ohio & Miss.	24⅝	25	22½	22½	100
Oregon R. & N.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	50
Pacific Mail	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	100
Pullman Car	180¾	180½	180¼	180¼	50
Phil. & Reading	45	45½	45	45	3,760
South. Cot. Oil	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	109¼	110¼	109¼	110¼	400
Texas Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	250
Union Pacific	61½	62¼	61½	62⅛	1,820
W., St. L. & P.	13⅞	16⅞	13⅞	16⅞	40
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	1,700
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71¼	71⅜	71¼	71¾	400
Total sales					26,650

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	17	17	17	17	$6,000
Canada So. 2d	99	99	99	99	4,000
Erie 2d, con.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	5,000
Hock. Valley 5s	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	5,000
Louisiana co. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	2,000
Mut. Rese. 2d	108	108	108	108	3,000
N. Y. Cent. deb.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜	2,000
N. J. Cent. 5s	103	103	103	103	2,000
N. P. & Mo. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Rdg. 2d inc.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	5,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106	15,000
Tenn. Sec. 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	5,000
West Shore 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	6,000
Total sales					$78,600

OIL.

	Price Line certs.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	100½	101½	100	100¼	168,000
Clearances					1,320,000

The weekly bank statement issued to-day showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,423,050. The banks now hold $6,793,125 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Differences.
Loans	$413,024,600	$414,646,800	Inc. $1,521,200
Specie	73,180,800	72,588,300	Dec. 592,500
L'g'l tenders	43,678,200	42,330,600	Dec. 1,347,600
Net deposits	484,491,300	482,503,100	Dec. 1,988,200
Circulation	3,912,000	3,915,200	Inc. 32,000

The stock market was not active, but was firm. In the last half hour there was considerable realizing to secure profits and some prices declined fractionally. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Railway and Navigation, 2¾; Richmond and West Points preferred, 1¾; Oregon Improvement preferred, 1; Columbus and Hocking Valley and Wheeling, and Lake Erie preferred, each ⅞, and Consolidated Gas, Illinois Central, and Norfolk and Western, each ¾. *Declined*—Louisville and Nashville and New-Jersey Central, each ⅛.

In trust stocks Southern Cotton Oil advanced ¾ and Sugar ⅛. American Cotton Oil declined ½ and Sugar

TYPES OF THE FRENCHMAN

THE FUNCTIONARY IN ALL HIS VARIETIES.

COCHER AND CONCIERGE—THE PARIS POLICEMAN — PREDOMINANCE IN PARIS OF THE DECORÉ.

Propped up against the parapet of the quay at the port where you land in France stands a man, wearing a blue blouse, a pair of baggy pantaloons, and a small cap with a blue band. He is there all the same whether you arrive at Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or Havre. One of the peculiarities of these ports is that there are no waiting rooms for passengers, but, as the railroad companies very kindly provide you with a large amount of waiting without the room, you have time to take a good look at the man. He seems to be doing nothing but keeping his hands in his pockets. His elbows are stuck out, his shoulders are narrow and round, and his pantaloons are shaped like the letter W, so that, tapering at both ends, the conformation of the individual describes a cipher and his importance in society. He is a man to be respected in France. He represents the lower grade of a powerful hierarchy. He is a functionary of some sort—a unit in the great national parasitical institution known as *fonctionnairisme*. The chief function of the functionary is doing nothing and trying to make other people do the same. He sometimes makes a great fuss about little and pretends to be prodigiously active, but more generally he lounges.

These insects swarm about railroad stations, at the parks, at the entrance to every lawn, and cluster around every State department or national institution like a huge army of barnacles. The species presents numerous varieties, from the harmless cipher by the seashore, and the pretentious bureaucrat who walks pompously about the streets exhibiting his rosette of the Legion of Honor, to the swashbuckler gendarme with his cocked hat, his big sword, and his six-shooter. Whenever France annexes a bit of territory it sends an army of these harpies to organize the country and then to administer it. These organizers and administrators are the only class of colonists which the country has got. They are an unproductive class, as they produce nothing but red tape and difficulties in the way of developing the colony. They sometimes outnumber the inhabitants. M. Yves Guyot, now Minister of Public Works in France, in a work published some years ago, stated that in Algeria there were—reckoning the soldiers—two functionaries for every free man, and gave a picture of the French citizen standing with a guard on each side of him.

The system under which France is governed breeds these creatures. In the cosmogony of France the anti-democratic method of centralization is the rule, and the population don't enjoy local liberty. The whole country is honeycombed with vestiges of an antiquated régime. Every head-centre in Paris is a veritable autocrat. The Minister of the Interior, for instance, controls all the civic and police forces of the country. The communes, the towns, and the departments may elect their councils, but the Minister from the bureau in Paris appoints the administrative officers—the Prefects and the sub-Prefects. In the excise, the customs, and the Post Office the civil servants are permanent, but every new Minister changes the Prefects. This over-centralization in the capital leads to the erection of huge barracks to accommodate the great army of bureaucratic functionaries. In these big buildings a large proportion of the men are *chefs de bureaux*. Every *chef* has a *sous-chef*, a *rond-de-cuir* and a *garçon de bureau*—a man who wears uniform and hangs around corridors. The principal industry carried on by the bureaucrats is the manufacture of red tape. If you happen to visit those great ministerial and administrative offices on business the *garçon* will look very learned and promptly tell you there is no go. You won't go very far before you fall into the hands of another *garçon*, who passes you on to a third, and so on through the labyrinth of departments, bureaus, divisions, sections, until you have either lost your way or your patience or both.

The cost of each individual functionary is not great. Such is the Frenchman's love for some sort of official position and a uniform that he accepts a very small salary. If a uniform goes with the position he can afford to dress very little. The uniform has a fatal fascination for him. The attendants, not only in museums and public galleries, but in schools and libraries, have uniforms. Messengers in banks and large stores have important-looking outfits, including a cocked hat, that is more showy and theatrical than that worn by Admiral Nelson. This functionarism is one of the things that want reforming in France.

* * *

Hanging around the station when you arrive in Paris are a number of noisy hackmen. There is something special about the Parle cabman which would make you notice him although you didn't want him. He is one of the most picturesque heroes on the streets. There are always plenty of him about, except during exposition times, when he is most wanted, but when he has a chronic tendency to come out on strike. The *cochers* have been on strike this year already, and it is a common thing during Paris without carriages for several days. As this also means, however, that *cocher* was left without his fare he soon found that he couldn't live on meetings, demonstrations, deputations to Ministers, and cochicta with the police, and quietly returned to work again. He is always a source of anxiety to the ruling authorities, and a source of danger to the public, this *cocher*. He has long since proclaimed war against the human race. He incidentally carries a few passengers, but his favorable occupation is running people down. He is the terror and victime by the thousand every year. He generally pounces on old persons and young children, perhaps because they have not the agility or the sense to get out of his way. He has never been known to draw up or slacken in the least to let any one pass, but he will turn himself to some trouble in order to bring his clumsy vehicle in contact with your shoulder or to knock off your hat. He giggles vainly at these little accidents, but drives on with his juggernaut car. He never stops to apologize. He is omnipotent and is insured against all accidents, however serious.

Every Paris *cocher* wears a livery. His coat is sometimes yellow, his pantaloons blue, his waistcoat white, and his hat a shining black with a yellow band; but it does not matter what color, or how many colors his livery is, or how old or torn it is, so long as it is a livery and not a common every-day sort of garb. He has big brass buttons stuck over his coat and an impossible-looking cockade on the side of his hat. He always looks as if he wanted to take you for a private turnout. He is not polite. He is kept well in hand by the authorities, who have fixed an arbitrary fare which *cocher* doesn't like. The cab fare in Paris for a two-seated victoria is 30 cents. *Cocher* always grumbles when the distance is long, and would prefer a sliding scale. Custom has given him the right to demand a tip, or *pourboire*, in addition to his fare. He usually receives 5 cents, but has never been known to turn up his nose at a larger sum. The tip is used as a means of bribing the police. The *cochers* are more addicted to drink than any other class in Paris, and are always tippling. He has another distinction, this *cocher*. He is the most unmerciful driver in the world. His maltreatment of his horse is unexcelled any, and does it as he does everything else, with impunity. Horses down are as common as street corners in Paris, but when a *cocher's* horse falls he thrashes it until it gets up again. It is not uncommon to see a horse fall in the streets of Paris never to rise again.

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Sitting in a little kiosque near the cab stand is a policeman who keeps a minute record of *cocher's* goings and comings. Away from the stand *cocher* has carte blanche. The other policemen don't interfere with him. The Paris policemen, or *gardiens de la paix*, as they are called, are a fine set of men, neat, smart, active, and well drilled. They have passed through the army, and many of them are Corsicans. The policeman won't help you across the street, as it is not his business, but he will politely insinuate the way for you. Touch your hat as you approach and leave him. It is an act of deference which he appreciates and expects. The Paris police force numbers 10,000 men, without counting the secret police, the Republican guard, or the gendarmerie. They are divided into many sections. There are brigades for raids and gambling houses, for the theatres, for balls, for the press, for the cabmen, for hotels and lodging houses, for what is euphemistically called the *mœurs*, and various other brigades, from the corps which guards the palace of the President down to the brigade which looks after professional nurses. One set of men do nothing but secretly watch if the others behave themselves.

* * *

No one lives long in Paris before becoming disagreeably acquainted with the *concierge*. The *concierge* has not to unnaturally nothing to do with the *concierge*rie, but it would be a great public benefaction if the one could be permanently inclosed inside the other. The concierge rie is a prison, and the *concierge* a social tyrant. *Concierges* are necessary accompaniments to the flat system as it exists in Paris. Every house in Paris has one of these nuisances on the premises, invariably a woman, fat, frowsy, barrel-shaped, inquisitive, gossipy, avaricious, and old. Her husband usually occupies some such position as messenger in a bank or public company, and wears a uniform. The *concierge* is appointed by the proprietor of the house to attend to the various tenants, but she rewards herself as his representative, and exercises his authority. Her duties are to clean down the staircase, give information to callers and tell them on which floor their friends live, receive letters from the postman and deliver them, and open the door with a check pull at night.

To these duties she voluntarily adds poking her nose into other people's business, reading their postal cards, peeping into their newspapers, and keeping herself posted in all their personal affairs. She receives about $5 a week from her landlord, with free house, light, and fire. She supplements this income by blackmailing the tenants. She has to be tipped else she won't deliver your letters promptly, or will keep you waiting at the door when you are late, or tell your friends that you are not when you are in. She extracts a large tip from every one at the New Year, and expects a gratuity from every fresh tenant. It is, therefore, in her interest to keep the tenants moving, and she does it. She is a great purveyor of local news and lives on gossip and the *Petit Journal*.

* * *

Frenchmen are divided into two great classes, the decorated and the not yet decorated but expecting to be decorated. In Alexandre Dumas's play of "Francillon," an unknown man who uses to be discovered is described as "undecorated," and thereupon it is said, "Then we will soon find him." The *decoré* is one of the prominent types of Parisian life. He is everywhere; at banquets, at public ceremonies strutting in the boulevards, lounging at the cafés, and in every street crowd. He is easily recognized, as he never goes out or is to be seen in without a rosette or a bit of ribbon in his buttonhole indicating his decoration. The ribbon is the most essential part of his dress. His would no more dream of appearing without it than he would of turning out minus his pantaloons. If he happens to wear two or three coats he just puts on as many decorations. The *decoré* lives in Paris. Only a stray specimen or two are to be met with in the provinces. He is often some journalist who has been rewarded for supporting a Ministry, or a manufacturer who has intrigued to get the ribbon, but in the majority of cases he is some used-up functionary who has just extricated himself from the coils of red tape he has helped to manufacture and now sits down comfortably on his pension and red ribbon. Occasionally an inventor or a man of genius receives the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and military men are worthy recipients of it, but nowadays it is rarely given unless the wearer is a man who naturally speaks with considerable authority and confidence on his own merits. The exposure of the Limouzin and Wilson scandals, which led to the resignation of M. Grévy as President of the Republic, showed that there was a large traffic carried on in decorations. Some men were ready to pay $5,000 for the ribbon.

The *decoré* is very proud of the alleged honor which he has secured through favoritism or his own recommendation, and considers that he should always take precedence over the not yet decorated. Should his name appear in a directory or a catalogue, a star after his name does duty for the ribbon in his buttonhole, and he publishes the fact that he is decorated on his visiting card. There are a great many decorations in France besides those connected with the Legion of Honnêur, and new ones are always being created. It is not long since M. Méline, now President of the Chamber of Deputies, when Minister of Agriculture, invented the order of the *mérite agricole* as a palliative to agricultural distress. Agriculture had received so much protection that farming was becoming unprofitable and the farmers were grumbling. The ribbon of the *mérite agricole* was to change all this, but curiously enough it didn't increase the yield of wheat or make the turnips grow.

RAINIER AND TACOMA.

HOW THE NAMES WERE FIRST APPLIED—THEODORE WINTHROP'S TRIP.

From the Portland Oregonian, Aug. 2.

The Seattle *Journal* publishes the following: "The recent visit of the Hon. S. S. Cox to Seattle rendered possible, curiously enough, the settlement of a vexed question that has for a long time been the cause of a great deal of dissension and discussion in this section of the country. It has settled beyond all question the fact that the proper name of the grand mountain which overshadows the entire sound region is the name that Seattle has been in the habit of giving it, namely, 'Rainier.' We fancy our Tacoma friends will be disposed to disagree with this proposition, but the proof is conclusive. Mr. Cox brought with him a map secured from the Congressional Library, published in 1804, upon which the Western coast is plainly defined. In the Cascade range of mountains a mountain clearly appears, to which the name of Mount Rexnier is appended. We don't believe that even such ingenious people as we know our Tacoma neighbors to be can go behind the face of returns such as these. The evidence is final. All who have any regard for history and tradition cannot fail hereafter to call the mountain by its right name, which is none other than 'Rainier.'

It may be added that the name Tacoma was never known till Theodore Winthrop's remarkable book, "The Canoe and the Saddle," appeared in November, 1862. In 1852 Winthrop went to Panama for William L. Aspinwall, and visited California and Oregon the same year. In June, 1853, he was at Puget Sound, and resolved to return to the East across the plains. His book, written in a somewhat sophomorical style, but remarkable for its poetic imaginative, and descriptive passages, gives an account of his voyage with Indians in a canoe through Puget Sound and his horseback ride over the Cascade Mountains from Nesqually to the Dalles, with Indian guides. In this book the great mountain gets the name "Tacoma." Winthrop professes to have obtained the name from his Indian guides, and he gives his translation play in a supernatural legend of the mountain. It is probable that the name "Tacoma" was a result of his effort to reproduce or imitate a word given him by his guides, who were Yakima Indians, and that to the word was given by them a pronunciation of those Indians as a term for all snow-white mountain peaks. The name of the city of Tacoma was taken by its founders from Winthrop's book. Winthrop was killed at Big Bethel, Va., early in the war of the rebellion, and "The Canoe and Saddle," with other books he had written, was published shortly after. His last some time in his desk, was published immediately after his death. Every citizen of Tacoma ought to read the charming book that furnished the name for their city, and everybody else, for that matter, ought to read it, too. Winthrop was only twenty-five when he visited Puget Sound and passed through the adventures that he relates with admirable literary power.

The mountain was named by Vancouver, the man who first discovered and explored the great inlet called Puget Sound. Puget was one of his party. To the great mountain peak east of Puget Sound Vancouver gave the name of Mount Raisier, in honor of his friend, Admiral Rainier, of the British Navy. This was in 1792-3. Mount Hood was also named by Vancouver's party in honor of Lord Hood of the British Navy, the same who fought with de Grasse, the French Admiral, off Chesapeake Bay, in 1781, when the English were trying to relieve Lord Cornwallis, whom Washington was besieging at Yorktown. The fact that Rainier is written "Rexnier" on the map procured by the Hon. S. S. Cox is due to the notion of some one who heard the name that it was of French origin, and hence it was put in French form.

SECRETARY RUSK'S BROTHER.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 3.

A grizzled old gentleman leading two neatly-attired little girls by the hand walked up East Water-street, in the direction of the Kirby House, yesterday. The old man was Allen Rusk, a brother of Jeremiah M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, and the little girls were waifs consigned to the care of the State. Allen Rusk is the State agent for the Wisconsin School for Dependent Children at Sparta, and he is on the road the time looking after wards of the State committed to private families willing to adopt them. Allen Rusk, like his brother, is tall of figure, and if he had a full flowing white beard, a strong resemblance of feature would be noticeable. Unlike his more distinguished brother, he is not a jovial, jolly sort of fellow, who learns to know everybody and whom everybody else knows, but is a quiet, reserved old man. He has a kindly disposition, however, and is as solicitous about his big family of several hundred children as their mother could be. When he places one of these forsaken, neglected children in a family, Allen Rusk doesn't consider his duty done, but keeps an eye on that child all the time to see that it is well treated. The members of the State Board of Supervision say the old man is one of the most conscientious officials in the service of the State. Mr. Rusk served in the lower house of the State Legislature in 1881, the same year that his brother Jeremiah was elected Governor for the first time.

SOCIALISTIC-LABOR COALITION.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 3.

Committees representing the Socialists and Union Labor Party are endeavoring to arrange a political love feast, to be held on Artisans' Day, Sept. 2, when the two factions are expected to patch up old animosities, bury the hatchet, and unite under one banner for the purpose of carrying root into the camp of the capitalists. This was the real cause of Paul Grottkau's return from Chicago, as the Socialists did not want to do anything without Paul's advice and counsel. It is in order to cement the two parties more firmly that the effort to consolidate their respective organs, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and the *Daily Reformer*, Robert Schilling's paper, is being made. Representatives of both sides, including Grottkau and Henry Smith, met Wednesday evening and arranged the whole thing, planning to raise $10,000 with which to conduct the consolidated organs. Schilling was to be paid $3,000 for his interest in the *Reformer*, an offer to sell for that amount having been tendered by him. Since the meeting was held, however, Schilling has withdrawn his offer and the scheme is temporarily at a standstill, but those who are engineering it are still sanguine of seeing Schilling and Grottkau both jumping upon the bloated bondholders from the same platform on Sept. 2.

AN OVERWORKED CHILD.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Kind-hearted grocer (handing a frosted cooky to customer's little girl)—You like to help mamma buy groceries, don't you, Tot?

Tot (wearily pocketing the present)—No, thir, but I have to. Got to go to five or thirteth more plarheth yet, I thpeckt. 'Fore mamma thinkth I've got enough goodieth like thith for thupper.

IN A SEABRIGHT FISHING SKIFF

They who summer along the ocean at Seabright, N. J., or in its immediate vicinity, and who by any chance may get out of their comfortable beds as early as 4:30 A. M.—and there are a few who, governed by the love of piscatorial sport, do this to oast into the surf for kingfish—will on every morning, when the weather is fairly propitious, witness an unusual spectacle seaward. From horizon to surf is scattered a fleet of tiny craft, those in the furthest perspective, where sea and sky fairly blend, mere dots of washed black or dirty white against the morning gray, those in the middle distance blacker still, or an even dirtier gray, upon the ocean's light blue bosom, but distinguishable as moving boats—some with sprits and jibs, and others propelled by oars alone—while near at hand the bronzed features of the men guiding these small vessels, together with the build of the boats and their equipments, proclaim the industry in which they are engaged. It is the Seabright fishing fleet off for the day's fares, which, let us hope, as we watch the fast receding skiffs and think upon the hardships these men undergo, may be large and profitable. May each one come to the sands in the afternoon with his catch bearing his small boat fairly to the gunwales, and may they all shoot that booming, merciless surf in perfect safety.

That is the best thing that any one can wish a Seabright fisherman.

The early riser, viewing for the first time this scene from the Seabright sands, as his gaze runs from the foremost of the fleet to the last boat, just shipping oars to begin its long ocean-ward pull, will be struck by the activity along the beach. For a quarter of a mile men with bare feet and dressed in oilskins are busy drawing boats to the water's edge and making ready for the launch. Broad-tired push carts come rapidly through the sand from the little village streets, and their contents are hastily transferred to the boats—bait in large baskets, jugs of fresh water, fishing tackle of the most primitive description, extra oilskins for many weather—everything in fact needed for a day's work of this description where possible disaster may be reckoned in the count. In a few moments the boat is ready, the oars are in place for prompt use, the prow is run a little further down the sands over which the undertow is slipping with terrific force, and one of the two fishermen who are to take the boat out site in the bow seat, oars in hand, while his associate ashore grasps the stern on either side and steadies the little craft as the inflowing waves slide under and lift her afloat.

It needs a cool head and quick eyes, and, withal, a liberal amount of surf craft to keep the skiff, as it is technically termed, on even keel and to prevent her sinking with water over the bows. Many an experienced man would push her nose right under a comber that would break upon her amidships, perhaps, and, if it did not smash the boat, would either carry her down broadside on, and over and over with the undertow, or set everything in her adrift. There are no green hands to undertake a feat of this kind, and yet there are sometimes serious accidents met with going out or coming in.

Tne wind that for a week had veered from northeast to northeast in spiteful gusts, bringing rain, dashed the breakers high along the shore, and making it almost impossible to get out—at least creating no extra hazard that the fishermen did not care to assume in their own interest even—the wind had finally drawn to the southwest, the clouds rolled away, and there was every indication of set older weather and good fishing. The breeze, however, was not yet regular, had to a fair extent smoothed out the breaking waves along the shore, and, with the ebbing tide favoring as well, gave hope on the morning of which this is recorded of a reasonably dry shooting of the surf. The first streaks of new light had given the horizon and phantom ships were making to view against the eastern sky—arrogates from the Orient, no doubt, with rich cargoes laden; schooners from the coasts near by, burdened with bricks and lumber; barks from Brazil with rare woods, or steamers from the West Indies with seasonable fruits. It was just after 4 o'clock, and yet the little village—that lies sandwiched between the most magnificent Summer villas on the New-Jersey coast, the only spot of its kind from Sandy Hook to the Delaware—had been astir some time. There was activity in its two short streets and "busy notes of preparation" for the day's labor were every where heard. The push carts were coming and going, the fishermen making ready their boats, the morning growing older and crazier, the surf sounding its never-ending refrain on the sands, and the ocean beyond dimpling under the pleasant breeze. The breakers came curling in from the South, beating the smooth sands and sweeping their never-ending spumone fringes far up on the thirsty shore. The scene was a most superb one, and, except in tone, no sound save that of the rolling, rnetling surf, no color save the faintest of gray tint without the first evidence of the coming glories of the golden hour. Just dawn and nothing more, except the quick movements of the fishermen upon the ocean's shore. The sleeping village, close at hand, the Summer cottages and hotels, knew nothing of the young hour of the new day or of the outpnttting of the fishing fleet; the dawn was no more to them than would be the later twilight.

We had, after much counseling the night before, chosen a boat with an Irish Captain, a Danish assistant, and a Scandinavian mate. If there was any virtue or safety in a trinity of nationalities, this was the boat for us. Hennessey was fair for a skipper, Oleson passable for first mate and crew, and Sven good as anything else for the craft. All we needed was a live Jerseyman to take care of us all, like "the sweet little cherub" that Dobson loved to celebrate in song, whose simple duty it was to "keep her from turning wrong side out."

The heavier articles having been stowed and the skiff's prow turned to seaward, we had placed our rods and other tackle as safely away as possible, when Hennessey gave the word that all was ready. The boys I Keep her well broached to those following caps; we'll lead them all out. Wet? Why, this is dry as dust alongside what it sometimes is, or what it may be before you get in this afternoon. Steady with that oar, Oleson, and look out for a sea on this port tack. There, that's it. Now look hunk of you and aronnd you; isn't that a sight worth braving the breakers to see?

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To the eastward, just above the watery horizon, a crimson segment, fast growing to a golden sphere. The erstwhile phantom ships materialized and strongly focussed against the morning's glowing tints. In front, to the right, to the left, rearward, the fleet of fishing boats, some sailing, some rowing, some at anchor, all ready for sea bass or bluefish on the rocky bottom, others standing away off shore, bound for the bluefish haunts. And there to the westward the surf, the fringe of sandy beach, the stretch of beautiful cottages away down to the southward. The Highland lights still burn, the light keepers at Sandy Hook have not yet retired. Morning is just chasing night from out the west. On and on the fleet sails—three hundred boats nearly, and six hundred fishermen, off for the day's labor. Picture the procession if you can. It means a long, hard pull if the wind is not fair, for these men to get at the bluefish, for they were now fifteen miles or more, and not very plentiful at times.

There we were bound, and when the bloodred sun had mounted into full view and polished himself off for his day's work of roasting poor mortals ashore and burning anglers at sea, we were well on the grounds, out of sight of land, and making ready for the sport.

Angling from a Seabright banks skiff is much like angling from any other small boat in any other place, and those who are devotees of the rod need no long dissertations here upon the gamy nature of bluefish or the probability of collecting within a few hours as fine a lot of finny freaks as ever graced an ichthyological museum—sea robins, toadfish, conger eels, lings, plaice, skates, rays, flounders, sea opossums, and the like. Why pause to tell how the bluefish bit, or of the sport in tating them in with good firm rods? Or of the capture, later in the day, closer to the shore, of five-pound weakfish on seven-ounce split bamboos? The bluefish were large, voracious, as lively as a streak of chain-lightning, and full of startling tricks. That we took forty-seven, weighing from four to seven pounds, and that we were satisfied with a dozen of those monster weakfish, is enough in the way of fish stories. How they took the hook, (none of your improved double-swiveled tackle, but simply a little, old-fashioned O'Shaughnessy O. and G.) how the pink and gold and silver-sided fish would make a mad rush and throw himself far into the air in his vain endeavor to escape, (for the squeteague at times make breaks, like the trout, for the open sea) how the ravenous bluefish would dart with the rapidity of lightning from side to side and toward the boat, hoping to break the line by main force or to shake the hook from its mouth by slack; all these things are but repetitions of the experience of all good anglers who have wet lines in salt water, and need no description here.

There are a few things connected with fishing from these boats that are a little out of the ordinary, and these, no doubt, lend interest to the affair. If you are inclined to seasickness at all, do not go out in one. There are a few of the stinkingest, nastiest, dirtiest, most unsavory boats that one ever stepped into. They will have liberal quantities of sea water in them, the slime of fish will be on everything aboard, the sickening odor of half-rotten menhaden (for obnoxiousness is the man followed for bluefish) fills the air and makes you wish you had never undertaken the expedition. It is no place for fine tackle, and the commoner the rods and lines and other gear you carry the better off you are in the end. Take nothing that you fear breaking or losing, for the chances are that mishap of some sort will come to you, for when you are in the breakers there is no time to step around gingerly to save a thirty-dollar split bamboo or to put a fifty-dollar multiplying reel into a place of safety. Some of the best of the fish will be gone out and coming in, for you cannot help getting drenched. Then wear some old suit that you can afford to throw away afterward, as with the slime and menhaden oil and other nasalory things in hand it will be sure to threaten a most inviting "ancient and fishlike smell" ever after. Don't be dainty while out or you will go hungry and thirsty. Your lunch bundle may have been soaked by the breakers, and later on rolled into a mess of juicy, noisome chum, but if you have a stomach at all don't let any little idea of nicety interfere with your appetite. The water jug may be covered a half inch with blood and fish entrails, and more chum and other ordinarily disgusting things, but the obliging Hennessey or his co-worker Oleson, pausing a moment to take a fish off your hook or to scoop another handful of minced mess nnnkar into the sea, kindly passes his besmeared hand over the mouth of the water vessel as he pulls the cork to clear it of some of its filth accumulations. Then giving the jug a smart, quick jerk, a little water is flirted out to wash off the opening, and then you as politely as possible accept the jug, sout your eyes, close your nostrils as best you can, and drink. Whew! When you have picked all the fish scales out of your mustache and tried to find a savory spot on your coat sleeve to wipe off the wet chin, and endeavored to analyze the unspeakable odor that has gone to the very depths of your sense of smell, you make up your mind that you are not quite so thirsty as you were and that for the rest of the day a small black flask you have concealed upon your person will meet all requirements and be far more palatable.

Hennessey had observed, as we went ont in the morning, in the oracular way all seamen learn, that if the wind didn't hold to the southwest'ard it might drop to the south'ard and if it didn't drop to the south'ard it would probably haul to the nor'ard, and for my latter quarter it had hauled. Storm clouds had come rapidly up, the wind was freshening, and the advice of the two boatmen was to get to the shore. "It'll be wet enough there as it is, I reckon," said the Captain. And so we hoisted sails and made for the Seabright sands. This was a merry sail across the dancing waters. Boats from all quarters were heading for the shore, scampering home for safe housing when the fast-gathering storm should break. There is much activity along the short strip of the fishermen's beach. The carts are coming and going, men in oilskins running hither and thither, boats are shooting the breakers and battling with the surf.

Now, down with sail and lay to on the oars, boys! Pick out a place you think best for landing, where the rollers seem the lowest. Now pull for the shore; there appears to be an opening yonder. Too late; back her off again, far out, for these great waves, with the northeast wind, will sweep you right in among the angry breakers. There, now, lie on your oars a moment and let that big swell sweep us along. What was that? Did you see that boat yonder suddenly taken amidships by that gigantic breaker and lifted high in air, and pitched forward, bow down, at an angle of eighty degrees? It is the undertow. The falls back again into the swelling sea, is lifted by another and mightier wave, and goes over the breakers' tops and disappears.

Back her again, boys; you cannot reach the beach on this great; wait a moment; the swells are falling away yonder, the white caps fading out for a moment; inshore there is a depression; that last wave has swept so far up the sands that its undertow cannot get back to break the next onsweeping roller under you. There is plenty of room in the sands, any number of willing hands sconid any disaster overtake you. Will she go in now? Watch for that sea yonder. Now she rides this one like a duck; now she sweeps shoreward, high in air, apparently, to those on board; pull hard, pull strong, pull fast!

She is going right, she never broaches to, keep her straight as an arrow; one last mighty effort and the sand and pebbles crunch under her keel, as Heonessey and Oleson, flinging their oars inboard with quick movement, spring nimbly to the surf and grasp the boat's gunwales to steady and hold her from sliding back. A half nozen pairs of sturdy hands also grasp her, but not quickly enough to take her beyond the reach of that merciless second, or following, breaker that inevitably rolls in upon these craft and often does so much damage. There it comes, mountain high, rolling, roaring, smashing everything before it. Pull boys, pull her up! Too late. A moment more and the Sves, half full of water, is high on the beach, and two half-drowned anglers who had stern seats are gasping and vainly trying to assume the cheerful air of veterans in this business.

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C. E. H.

A GOVERNOR'S TALK TO THE PREACHERS.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 3.

Gov. Hoard was asked to "talk to the clergy" at the Monona Assembly, and he did it yesterday—"like a Dutch uncle." His talk was practical and strong and ought to do good. Here are some sample utterances: "We greatly need a larger infusion of the spirit of citizenship among our clergy as a class. You ask me to come to church. I am struggling six days in the week with the hard problems of life and with the temptations to lie, cheat, and wrong my neighbor. Yet when I go to church I hear ten sermons against Sabbath breaking, a mere sin of statute, to one against lying. This sort of preaching does not feed me; there is no resisting power in it. I need a fearless analysis of my situation in life as I find it; not as the preacher finds it in his study. I need to hear the gospel of a sound moral judgment, that which is born of a knowledge of men and the tide and currents of human affairs. The selfishness of our people, and of ourselves, is a congratulation enough with us, no matter how we dress our bodies or our speech. There is a world of lowdown meanness walking around in broadcloth and silk dresses."

FOR COPYING DRAWINGS.

From Building.

A new method of copying drawings which may be found of service in architects' offices, is giving in the *Deutsches Baumgewerbes Blatt*. Any kind of opaque drawing paper in ordinary use may be employed for this purpose, stretched in the usual way over the drawing to be copied or traced. Then, by the aid of a cotton pad, the paper is soaked with benzine. The pad causes the benzine to ooze through the pores of the paper, rendering the latter more transparent than the finest tracing paper. The most delicate lines and tints show through the paper so treated, and may be copied with the greatest ease, for pencil, Indian ink, or water colors take equally well on the benzinized surface. The paper is neither greased nor torn, remaining whole and supple. Indeed, pencil marks and water color tinting last better upon paper treated in this way than on any other kind of paper. The benzine, however being rather difficult to remove by rubber. When large drawings are to be dealt with, the benzine treatment is only applied to parts at a time, thus keeping pace with the rapidity of advancement in the work. When the copy is completed the benzine rapidly evaporates and the paper resumes its original white and opaque appearance without betraying the faintest trace of the benzine. If it is desired to fix lead pencil marks on ordinary drawing or tracing paper, this may be done by wetting it with milk and drying in the air.

A SOLDIER FOR GOVERNOR.

The Des Moines *Register* calls attention to the fact that for the last eighteen years every other Governor of Iowa has been a Union soldier. It shows that Gov. Larrabee was not a Union soldier; that Gov. Sherman was; that before Sherman came Gov. Gear, who was a civilian, and before him Gov. Newbold, a soldier. That Newbold succeeded Gov. Kirkwood, a civilian, whose predecessor was Carpenter, a soldier. And it says that a good many old soldiers are asking if it isn't the old soldier's turn this year.

ELECTRIC DISCOVERIES.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, Aug. 9.

The new station of the Salem Electric Lighting Company on Peabody-street was formally opened last evening. There were no speeches nor any set form of exercises, but the invited guests were shown about the premises, the plans and workings of the apparatus were explained, and a lunch was served.

Salem's connection with the progress of electricity has been somewhat remarkable. In 1771 Col. David Mason, a prominent figure among the patriots at Leslie's Retreat, gave a course of lectures on "Electricity" at his house near North Bridge. This Rev. John Prince, LL. D., minister of the First Church from 1779 to 1836, was especially interested in electricity, and is said to have made the first electrical machine in Salem, if not in the country. Col. Francis Peabody, assisted by Jonathan Webb, the apothecary, was much interested in the subject, and in 1829 gave a series of lectures, which were illustrated with a machine made by himself, which had a glass piste wheel imported from Germany at a reported cost of $1,500.

Dr. Charles Green Page, also another native of Salem and a graduate of Harvard College in 1832, invented the first electric motor in which solenoides were used, and as early as 1850 he constructed a motor which developed over ten-horse power. The next year he made a trial trip with his electro-magnetic locomotive over the Washington and Baltimore Railroad. His motor was of sixteen-horse power, employing 100 cells of Grove's nitric acid battery. The result was the attainment of a speed of nine-teen miles per hour. His biographer says of him: "It is now proved and admitted that to him as much as, if not more than, to any other man, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, are due the suggestions of that electric cable which in the hands of others at last spanned the broad ocean and made one great whispering gallery of all the continents of the world."

Prof. Moses Gerrish Farmer and Prof. Alexander Graham Bell are both expert electricians of no more than local fame. Mr. Farmer lived on Pearl-street in this city between the years 1850 and 1870, and as far back as 1859 illuminated his house with divided electric lights—probably the first time that any house in the world was lighted by electricity. In 1847 Prof. Farmer had constructed and exhibited in public an electro-magnetic locomotive, drawing a little car that carried two passengers on a track a foot and a half wide. In 1855 Mr. Farmer predicted that the time was coming before a great many years when it would be possible for a man to stand in Boston and talk with a friend in New York by the aid of the electric current, and that each would recognize the other's voice.

Many of Prof. Bell's early experiments were conducted in Salem, and the first lecture on the telephone in this country, if not in the world, was delivered by him before the Essex Institute Feb. 12, 1877, in Lyceum Hall.

The late Prof. Oshun, teacher of chemistry and physics at the normal school in this city, was also an electrical expert. He exhibited the first arc lights in Salem, and was the inventor of the storage battery system from which lights were exhibited. Prof. Oshun delivered a lecture on the storage of electricity before the Essex Institute in Pinnmer Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1883, exciciting many different electric lights and machinery, all worked by stored electricity.

Among the letters of regret from those unable to attend Thursday night's opening was the following from Prof. Moses G. Farmer:

ELIOT, Me., Aug. 5, 1889.

To the Salem Electric Lighting Company, Charles H. Price, President:

GENTLEMEN—I would give me very great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to be present at the opening of your new station in Salem on the 8th of this present August.

It is now thirty years since the first dwelling house in Salem was lighted by electricity. That little wooden dwelling, 11 Pearl-street, formerly owned by "I'a" Webb, had the honor to be illuminated by the off lkent electric beam during every evening of July, August, and September of your humble servant, perhaps well remember. Mr. George D. Phippen can doubtless testify to one or more evenings; Mr. William H. Mendell of Boston can also add his testimony; dozens of others can also do the same, had not some of them already passed to the "great beyond," among whom I well recollect the interest taken by the late and honored Henry L. Williams, Esq., of Fall and Amt G. Fell, and not later quarter it had hauled. Storm clouds had come rapidly up, the wind was freshening, and the advice of the two boatmen was to get to the shore. "It'll be wet enough there as it is, I reckon," said the Captain. And so we hoisted sails and made for the Seabright sands. This was a merry sail across the dancing waters. Boats from all quarters were heading for the shore, scampering home for safe housing when the fast-gathering storm should break. There is much activity along the short strip of the fishermen's beach. The carts are coming and going, men in oilskins running hither and thither, boats are shooting the breakers and battling with the surf.

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TO QUEBEC IN COMFORT

BOUND FOR THE LAKE ST. JOHN WILDERNESS.

ROMANTIC AND BUSY SCENES IN THE VALLEY OF THE CONNECTICUT—PURE WHITE MOUNTAIN AIR.

To eat breakfast this morning in New-York and to-morrow morning in Quebec, with a rapid and luxurious ride, a good night's rest, and the finest scenery on the continent thrown in between, is the perfection of modern travel. There is nothing like it in this country, so far as my knowledge goes. Any one who is familiar with the great "Florida special" or the "Chicago limited" or any of the other long-distance fast trains is sure to remember the monotonous stretches of flat country they fly over, when there is no refuge from wearisomeness but in a book or a cigar. But the railroad ride between New-York and Quebec is a panorama 500 miles long, with no scene repeated to be looked at through the polished plate glass of a parlor-car window. Nothing but a volcano in active operation is wanting to bring in every style of scenery that nature has so far produced. Beginning with the Sound, there follow in rapid succession the beautiful hills and valleys of New-England, broad rivers, waterfalls, forests, the peaks of the White Mountains, and at last the greatest river of the continent, the mighty St. Lawrence, and across it the only really foreign city north of the Rio Grande, with its cliffs, capes, fortifications, and great traditions.

Such is the degeneracy of the times that no party setting out for any point more than twenty miles away from home is complete without a photographic camera and the countless plates and shutters and holders and tripods that go to make an amateur's outfit. Accordingly when a little expedition set out on a recent Tuesday morning to explore on behalf of THE TIMES the almost unknown regions lying about Lake St. John, in Canada, it included, besides the writer, a gentleman with all those necessary photographic materials, with a sachel so full of heavy "dry plates" that it made the porters groan, and so many packages of sheets and tripods and what not that they had to be counted at all hours of the day and night. This exploring expedition set out at 9:02 o'clock on a Tuesday morning, being comfortably settled in that part of a long train where the porter was announcing "Montreal parlor and reading car for Quebec and Lake St. John." After some little experience at exploring, I consider this the best way of all. The thing can be done on horseback, in canoes, sometimes even on foot; but when you wish to explore a new and strange country, if you find a parlor car going there, by all means take it. The Lake St. John country is as new and strange as many a region that is explored with infinite pains and danger, but within the last twelve months a railroad has quietly and steadily pushed its way from Quebec straight north to the shore of the lake, and has made it possible to do a little exploring in a comfortable and civilized manner. And with the exploring come fishing, camping, canoeing, possibly hunting, and outdoor life without limit.

We ran sharply down to the rapids in New-York somehow, than they do up-in the Province of Quebec. A French Canadian would not believe this, but I am compelled to say that it is true. There is that Lake St. John region, lying as it lay one century ago, two centuries ago, three centuries ago, in the single respect of being three railroads. I need not been north of the Harlem River for nearly two years, and when we crossed it that Tuesday morning I scarcely knew it, with its maze of new bridges, new boathouses, new wharves, new buildings of all sorts. And those new buildings on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, looking like old baronial residences set down by the tracks, are as great a surprise as any of the other improvements in the upper part of the city. We were quickly out of sight of the river, only to have a grand view of Long Island, which remained by us at intervals till we reached New-Haven. I am well aware how unnecessary it is to write for New-Yorkers any description of a railroad ride to New-Haven. It is because we are all so familiar with it that the cities make so little impression upon us. It struck me more forcibly, perhaps, because I have recently been doing a good deal of railroad traveling in the South, and am well acquainted with the little villages and board stations so common there, with their piled cords of badly-tilled marshes of country between, and to go from that to the green valleys and through the flourishing cities of New-England is as great a contrast as the mind can grasp. There is something powerful and grand in the very look of that part of New-England as we went through. Every hillside cultivated, every stop a city, every river moving machines that are felt throughout the world. Bridgeport, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, these are onestops. Bridgeport I used to consider the handsomest little city in America. But the drive around Springfield I saw that she had at least a fair rivel. Boto places are made up largely of handsome little homes, houses embowered in green and supplied with every modern luxury, such as running water, gas, electric lights, telephones, and yet houses that look as if the inmate mean to own and occupy. Every American shonin see both Bridgeport and Springfield, and coogretulate himself that he lives in a country where snon ottice exist.

If we follow the railroad programme of "through without change" we stop in Springfield twenty minutes for innoh. This is the programme that is to land us at Roberval, on Lake St. John, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, thirty-three hours from New-York. We hesitate to go on at this speed, having a dears to see something of the towns we are speeding through, but conclude to do our stopping on the way back, compromising on a day's stop in Quebec on the way up. Quebec is a hard place to hurry through without stopping for a look, and we looked ourselves in and when the time came for innoh and returning. Throughout the afternoon, in the most comfortable of chairs, we were watching such sights as could be seen from the car windows in Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleborough, Bellows Falls, Claremont Junction, White River Junction, and Wells River. That was just as far as I was setting, gliding the mountain toge and throwing into shadow the deep valleys between, that we got fairly into the White Mountain region. The air had been hot before; now it was deliciously cool and bracing. Occasionally the sun made his way through some cleft in the mountains, and, unseen by us, painted the side of a distant peak so white it seemed covered with snow. For miles and hours we followed the beautiful Connecticut River, crossing and recrossing it on iron bridges, being continually in Vermont, the next in New-Hampshire, and then onok again. It was glorious riding, in that Summer ensset, np among the mountains, in the pure air, everything peaceful and beautiful within and without. At one point we passed a young amateur photographer on a hillside, close by the cars, his camera mounted on its tripod, ready for work. My companion waved his own tripod to him, there was a violent shaking of heads and a frantic recognition, and a cloister of trees came and separated these kindred souls, in the neighborhood of Wells River, it being then 6:16 o'clock, the buffet in the end of the car became an object of great interest. There was a station where we could step off and eat a substantial meal, but we found it more comfortable to make a happy combination of the provender to be obtained from the buffet and that contained in a mysterious tin box that accompanied our sachels, and that at the proper moment disgorged great quantities of chickens and cakes and other necessaries. So we dined in the car, in that mountain region that what was designed to support two live through the entire journey disappeared in a single meal.

We were to be at St. Johnsbury at 7:25, at Newport at 9:20, and then, in the next half hour, were to cross the Canadian line, at Stanstead Junction. For this event we had resolved to sit up, to guard against any possible difficulties with the Canadian customs officer who was to board the train and examine our baggage. My companion was particularly anxious about his dry plates, carefully done up in "light-tight" boxes containing a dozen plates each. If the inspector should be unduly inquisitive and should insist upon opening one of those little boxes, the plates would be exposed to the light and irretrievably ruined. I was told the sad story of an artist who had spent two years in traveling over Europe photographing everything he saw, not developing a pinte, but boxing them all up in light-tight cases, to be developed when he reached home, and who fell into the hands of an inspector in New-York who insisted upon opening the cases, and thus ruined the results of his two years' labor. But the parlor car conductor told us we need have no fears about the Canadian inspector. It was only necessary to leave our keys with him, and he could go to bed at any time, in the happy consciousness that nothing would be disturbed. We followed his advice, and everything turned out as he predicted. Nobody thought of breakfast on the car, for two excellent reasons. We would be in Quebec in the St. Louis Hotel in time to sat leisurely and comfortably, and then we were just coming within sight of the Montmorency Falls, and that view was not to be lost, though one might have seen the falls a hundred times before.

As promptly as if we had been taking a short ride from New-York to Trenton, the train landed us at Levis, opposite Quebec, at 6:40, and we set foot on the dnety soil of the Dominion with as much spring in our muscles as if we had spent the night at home instead of in a rapidly-moving train. When we landed at Levis there lay Quebec before us on the opposite side of the river. Rare old Quebec, that being as old as the hills, yet never grows old. See it as often as you will, it is impossible on landing at Levis not to stand and admire it. In the clear air the cliff and the fortifications seem to be almost overhead, though the St. Lawrence here is considerably wider than the Hudson at New-York. There is the Citadel in all its grandeur, and that shotting point so high above the river that ships seem from it look like toy boats, and the broad St. Lawrence loses itself in the distance in a tiny silver ribbon. There, slightly lower, is the Dufferin Terrace, still high up above the river, almost over the chimneys of the lower town, where on pleasant evenings there is music and

where on every Summer's night there is promenading and sightseeing. There is the upper town on a level with the Plains of Abraham, with its stately public buildings, and there, down by the water's edge, is the historical lower town, where much of the business is done, French in every particular, its quaint stone houses among the oldest buildings on this continent. I always regret on going to Québec that I have been there before. To see it for the first time is like stepping off into fairyland, with everything new and strange and beautiful. There is an interval of an hour and a half between the arrival at the train from New-York and the departure of the train on the Lake St. John Railway, giving ample time for breakfast in Quebec, even for those passengers who go directly through. But how many Americans, I wonder, if they have even a few hours to spare, will go through Quebec without stopping? We stepped upon the ferryboat at Point Levis, which in size and appointments is more of a reminder of New-York than one expects to find in the Dominion, and in a few minutes were landed in Quebec. There is no lack of carriages at the ferry, from the high and quaint caleche to the modern coach, and we were soon making our toilsome way up to the St. Louis Hotel, camera, dry plates, and all. Was a hill it is, from the old town up to the new! It turns and twists, and with every turn it becomes steeper, and with every twist grows more impregnable and impossible. But the stout little Canadien horses take us safely up, and we are set down at the end of the first stage of our journey, the St. Louis Hotel, in Quebec. I looked forward to that dining room, knowing it to be one of the few where a guest can safely say to the waiter: "Now, Augustus Alfonso, never mind the bill of fare, but just bring me a good breakfast." There was another attraction I looked forward to in the dining room, and that Quebec has not taken away the Niagara Falls prestige as a refuge for bridal couples I am very much mistaken. I never saw the St. Louis Hotel dining room yet when it was not full of them; and it is so pleasing to watch their innocent ways and the air of waste experience they try to assume without any startling success. After finding everything as I expected, indeed as I knew we would find it, we came across in the breakfast room the first absolute indication that we had been traveling northward. There were no strawberries on the table, in the latter part of July, when in New-York they had been over for weeks. No thermometer could have told us more surely that we were reaching northern latitudes and late seasons and short ones.

Here at Quebec we were only beginning our explorations of the Lake St. John Wilderness; we were just at the outer gate to the fishing and the canoeing and the Indians and the tent life. The long rail journey through the forest still lay before us. But so long a journey cannot fairly be compressed into one short article, and that beautiful ride through a wild land of lakes and rivers and forests must wait for tos next opportunity.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD.

WHY BROOKLYN'S COMING CAMPAIGN WILL BE DESPERATELY FOUGHT.

In many respects the approaching campaign in Brooklyn, whion will be a long and hotly-contested one, will he one of the most interesting as well as one of the most important that the politioians of thet town have ever waged. The death of Surrogate Lott, followed by that of Controller Livingston, will make it necessary to elect their snocessors next November, in addition to filling the offices which naturally become vacant on Jan. 1.

The most important of these offices are those of Mayor and District Attorney. It is now regarded as absolutely certain that the Democrats will renominate Mayor Chapin and District Attorney Ridgway. The former was elected two years ago by a paltry plurality of about 800, while three years ago the latter beat Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy by over 13,000. Politioians are very anxious to see how these two men will run side by side.

While Ridgway has done nothing in his two terms to raise his office from the rut of routine criminal prosecution, Mayor Chapin has in one term made the Brooklyn Mayoralty a great political prize. He has done this through a Republican Legislature and in spite of the strong opposition of a majority of the members of both Houses. When Mr. Chapin sent what are now known as his local improvement bills to Albany, and through them asked permission to bond the city to the extent of $8,000,000, he found the local Republican machine fighting him. Some few business men backed him up, and by so amending the bills as to provide for the expenditure of the money only after Jan. 1, 1890, he got through bills calling for about $6,000,000. So the man who is elected Mayor next Fall will have the distribution of this vast sum. It will go out for new pavements, new parks, and new public buildings.

But Mr. Chapin has provided more still for his successor. Through the Aldermen he has arranged for the expenditure of $4,500,000 on water works extension, while through the Board of Estimate he has had about $3,000,000 appropriated for the regular expenses of the Municipal Government.

These facts form the strongest arguments advanced by local Democrats in predicting the absolute certainty of Mr. Chapin's election. One of these men said last night: "Chapin is bound to get the support of the regular organization and of the 'boys,' for he or a Republican will have the spending of very nearly $20,000,000 before the election of 1891, and you may be sure the successful party next November will work much after two years. Chapin has provided this money and our boys will all stand by him, so as to get some of it."

The question of the proper man to beat Chapin is disturbing the Republicans almost as much as the Federal pnronage muddle. Half a dozen names have been suggested, but that of Col. Andrew D. Baird, who came so near beating Chapin in 1887, seems to be the most popular. Col. Baird is a little bashful, not because he feare defeat, but because his previous campaign cost him $30,000. His friends intimate, however, that liberal personal backed up by a cry to the effect that the Colonel was cheated out of a victory two years ago, will bring the veteran to the front. But if he remains firm in his desire to stay out, the choice is understood to lie between William H. Lazzard and Theodore B. Willis, one an old conservative banker, the other a young and ambitious politician.

The Democrats will nominate George B. Abbott for Surrogate and Anron Brickerhoff for Controller, both of whom are now holding their respective offices by virtue of Gov. Hill's appointment. The Republican opponents have not yet been selected.

The other offices to be filled are those of County Judge, Coroners, State Senators, Assemblymen, Supervisor at Large, and Supervisors. Count Judge Moore, Coroners Keeney and Lindsay, and Supervisor at Large Quinted will be renominated oy the Democrats. In the Second Senatorial District John C. Jacobs is slated to snooeed Senator Pierce. The slates for the other district conventions have not been made up, but even if there were no other offices to be filled the fight over the Mayoralty and the effect Ridgway's strength for a third term as District Attorney may have upon it will make Brooklyn a very interesting place to etndy after the 1st of September.

BUNKO MEN GOT HIS MONEY.

Samuel K. Ronan, a septnagenarian Chicagoan, came baok from Europe last week and went with his wife to Earle's Hotel. Friday he went ont alone to see New-York and was picked up by a bunko man who apparently belonged to the gang that attempted to fleece a West Indian Colonel by the wood-pulp-cloth trick two weeks ago. Mr. Ronan does not remember where he was taken to see samples of tea, but the rognes followed the heaten track and Ronan was allowed to win $500 at thimbleriy and called on to "show oanse." He pulled ont $480 in hills which were confiscated, and he was thrust out of the place.

While he was looking for a policeman, a confederate, under the goise of an Aeeociated Press reporter, thirsting for information about bunko villainy, took him in tow and walked him aronnd for an nonr. He then left Mr. Ronan near the hotel, promising to retch a detective. Mr. Ronan charged the money to profit and loss and went home yesterday. It is as evident that a dangerone cliqne of bunko men are at work as it is certain that with very little trouble detectives could run them to earth and break up their business.

THE THALIA THEATRE LITIGATION.

After William Kramer, proprietor of the Thalia Theatre, instituted proceedinge to dispossess Gnstav Amberg from the theatre, the latter applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction, which was granted and afterward vacated. Then ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Mr. Kramer, prooured an order appointing John Delahunty referee to assess the damages sustained by reason of the injunotion. The referee fixed the damages at $525, and last week David Gerber moved, on behalf of Kramer, to confirm the report. The motion was opposed by Joseph E. Newbanger for Mr. Amberg. Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision redncing the amount to $500, which was the limit of the bond given by Mr. Amberg, and confirming the report in that sum.

THE MORTGAGEE PROTECTED.

Alexander Armstrong forclosed a mortgage on some property in Brooklyn owned by a man named Brown and shortly afterward the building was burned down. It was insured in the Agricultural Fire Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., and the officers refnsed to pay the amount of the policy to Armstrong on the ground that he was only the mortgagee and not the owner. Armstrong brought suit to compel payment and yesterday Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided in his favor. The Court says:

"The sole question is whether the mortgagee can be termed the insured within the meaning of the policy. He certainly is snoh in the popular acceptance of the term and he should be so held in law, unless I am constrained by authority to the contrary."

GLADSTONE'S WEDDING DAY

HOW ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAS OBSERVED.

MESSAGES FROM QUEEN AND PRINCE—PRESENTS FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

Full reports are to hend of the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on July 25. It was the original intention that the celebration shonld take place at Hewarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone's home near Chester, bnt nnder the pressnre of his Parliamentary dnties he found it necessary to defer his departure for that place until the following week. The celebration, as it took place in London, was altogether private in its character. At his house, in James-street, one of the first messages received was from Queen Victoria. Her Majesty made reference to the jnbilee of her reign, whioh was celebrated two years ago, and expressed wishes for the continued happinese of the ex-Premier and his wife. Mr. Gladstone, always an early riser, was up and preparing to attend early morning service when the postman delivered his first congratnlatory load. Among the letters was one from the Prince of Wales, offering the most hearty congratulatione on behalf of himself and the Princess. There was also a letter from the King of the Belgians expressing his good wishes. All through the day came a snocession of letters and telegrams.

"Shortly before 8 o'clock," says the London *Daily News* report, "Mr. Gladstone went ont to early morning prayers. After the benediction had been prooonnced he hnrried home to preside at the anniversary wedding breakfast, at whioh only members of his own family were present. The right honorable gentleman appeared to be in the best of health and in great soirits. As he ascended the stairs his step was' sprightly, and he received with emiles of pleasure the good wishes of the members of his household. The first to greet him as he came from church was Mrs. Gladstone, who was looking remarkably well, and with her were grouped all the members of her family with two exceptions—Mrs. Drew and Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the eldest son. The latter, who is joet recovering from a rather severe illness, remains in Devonshire by the advice of his medical attendants, and had to be content with communicating his congratulations through the medium of the post.

"Before breakfast was over many carriages drove np to the house and a small group of people collected round them with the view of ascertaining the reason for snch an nnusnal number of calls. Sir William Harcourt was the first of the ex-Cabinet Ministers who have worked with Mr. Gladstone to pay a visit. With him he brought an offering of flowers whioh Mr. Gladstone accepted with a cordial shake of the hand. Next came the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, bringing with them a wedding present in the shape of a breakfast service in white and gold, arranged on a gold and white cloth, and decorated with a beautiful palm in a gilded basket. The Earl and Countess hoped to have been in time to see the bride and groom on their wedding breakfast, but in this they were disappointed. They insisted, however, npon arranging the cloth and the service in another room for use on a future occasion. Sir F. Knollys, the Prince of Wales's private secretary, shortly afterward arrived and made most kindly inquiries on behalf of the Prince and Princess, at the conclusion of whion he returned to Marlborough House to report that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were in excellent health, and had received the Prince's congratulations in the most feeling terms. Mr. Osborne Morgan, Lord and Lady Rosebery, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Lady Stepney, and a large nnmoer of other visitors, many of whom had been members of Mr. Gladstone's administrations, also paid early visits, while telegrams from absent friends arrived in every minute, among them being a long message from the Marquis of Dnfferin.

"Among the gifts from loving friends was one from a body of anonymous donors, consisting of a fine picture only just completed by Sir John Gilbert. It represents the venerable statesman sitting in an arm chair, his earnest grave face looking full at the spectators, while his arm is around his grandson, William Charles Glynne, son of Mr. W. H. Gladstone. Upon Mr. Gladstone returning from ohnroh the picture was found hanging in the family breakfast room. There are no accessories, so to speak, in the treatment of the design, whioh is simplioity itself. The frame bears the following inscription: —'A gift from English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish Women to William Ewart Gladstone and Catherine his wife, on their golden wedding day.' The names of the donors do not appear, and it seems there is no intention to make them public. The fact, however, is known that women from all parts of the United Kingnom, in the hnmblest as well as in the highest ranks, have been invited to be associated. The idea of the donore intrnsted to Mr. W. Agnew the dnty of making the presentation in the early part of the morning.

"Shortly after noon a present was announced 'From their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.' And upon the gift's covering being removed there was disoovered a beautiful gold inkstnnd, on whioh was engraved the felioitations of their Royal Highnesses. The handle in the centre of the inkstand is formed of the figures of a boy and girl bearing aloft a crown, and the Prince of Wales's letter of gift arrived, porters brought in huge statues, vases, and boxes, the last-named containing valuable presents from absent friends. The gift of the family will be of a somewhat novel character. It is intended by them to erect a handsome carriage porch at Hawarden Castle, and yesterday a drawing of the forthcoming addition to the house was presented to Mr. Gladstone.

"Glancing at a few of the other presents, it may be mentioned that the gold casket containing the freedom of Cardiff, though not part of the wedding gifts, occupied a conspicuous place. Close to it was an antique gold cnp from the family of the late Capt. John Gladstone, R. N., a brother of the ex-Premier, and another, a much larger gold cnp, presented by Lady Gladstone, Sir John Gladstone, and Miss Gladstone, and the family of the late Mr. Robertson Gladstone. There was a splendid wedding centre from Blackburn, which is surmounted by an angel in gold, with a cornucopia at her feet, while the figure holds out the crown of glory. Specimens of nearly all the essentials of Mr. Gladsone. Another present was an inkstand from Mr. Gladstone's former private secretaries, the present being modeled from the inkstand which Mr. Gladstone always used when he was in office. One of the most beautiful presents was that of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, consisting of a pair of pearls, with a pearl pendent, with central stones of crystal. Lady Aberdeen went to the trouble of getting a look of Mr. Gladstone's hair, as well as of the hair of each member of his family, which have been inoloeed in separate packets.

"Three members of the family, presnmably the ladies, presented Mrs. Gladstone with a bracelet of diamonds. In the centre are two hearts enshrined in diamonds, and on each side in the same precious stones are the dates '1839–1889.' In the centre of the hearts are two pure white pearls, and there is a crown above the hearts. Lord Rosebery sent a Malacca cane, with a gold handle, in the form of a horn of plenty, and Lord Aberdeen made a similar present. From Mr. Horace Mayhew came a silver basin, which, owing to the fact of its being hammered metel, was taken to be Irish but a Hebrew inscription was discovered under the lip of the bowl. Mrs. Wickham, a daughter of Mr. Gladstone, gave a carriage clook, and Mr. and Mrs. Childers sent an inkstand. Two beautiful silver cnps came from Lady Farnborough, and a gold box in the shape of a heart from Lady Stepney. An interesting and tonching tribute came from the little basket workers of Connemara, who sent their photographs in a basket of their own manufacture, filled with the beautiful asphodel flower, whioh in the language of flowers in Ireland symbolizes 'eternal life.' Lord Monk-Bretton, better known probably as Mr. Dodson in the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstooe'e Administration of 1880, presented theex-Premier with two oblong boxes. Lord Vaux sent a beautiful silver bowl. A noticeable present was an album from Ireland with carved oak oornere, on whioh are symbolized the political achievements of Mr. Gladstoue since his marriage.

"It is impossible in the epace at our disposal to give the text of the enormous nnmber of letters, telegrams, and addresses of wishing were received. In the course of the afternoon a deputation from the workingmen of Bolton waited on Mr. Gladstone and presented him with an ornamental quilt and a set of toilet covers, mats, and hats especially manufactured for the occasion. Councilor Tootill, in handing the gift to Mr. Gladstone, referred to the right honorable gentleman's services in the interests of labor, and said that the workingmen of Boltoo were anxions to show their respect and admiration for him and their interest in their behalf. Councilor Kirkman gave a brief historical sketch of the progre-e made by the trade of Bolton during his lifetime, illustrating his remarks with photographs of the progress of manufaoture in various stages of development.

"Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said he was deeply tonohed by the kind expressions which had fallen from the deputation, and he should place a very high value upon the present which they had brought him. The esteem of his fellow-countrymen was to him one of the most desirable things on earth, and manifestations of that kind were the more welcome when they came spontaneously from the olase represented by the deputation. Referriok for a moment to the question of free trade, which had been touched upon by one of the speakers, Mr. Gladstone spoke in feeling terms of the opposition which had to be overcome in the time of Sir R. Peel, before a free interchange of commoditiee was possible in the markets of this country. For nearly twenty-five years, however, England had enjoyed the inestimable advantage of free trade, and he did not think the people, and more especially the working olasses, would be willing at this stage to forego the benefits they obtained through the abolition of restrictive tariffs. The cold ground upon which our trading interests stood at the present moment was convincing proof of the soundness of the principles which had guided the commercial policy of this country since the repeal of the corn laws; and he had not much fear that the efforts which were being so persistently made in certain quarters to undermine those principles would be attended with snocess. With regard to the Irish question, Mr. Gladstone thanked the deputation for their assurance of support, and expressed an earnest hope that he might be spared to see accomplished the great object of his life—that of giving to the sister isle a broad and comprehensive scheme of self-government. He felt firmly convinced that it was only on those lines that peace and contentment could be brought to Ireland, and he was assured more then ever that snoh a settlement would be in every way beneficial to the empire as a whole. Mrs. Gladstone joined with her husband in thanking the deputation for the gift, whioh she said would be handed down in the family as a cherished heirloom. After the presentation, which took place in the drawing room, the members of the deputation were conducted to the wedding breakfast room, where the other gifts whioh had been received by Mr. Gladstone, and were afterward entertained by the right honorable gentleman at luncheon.

"Our Hawarden correspondent telegraphing last night says: 'The old town and the parishioners have been ringing joyons peals all day, and flags have been flying from all prominences in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's golden wedding. To the deep disappointment of the residents of Hawarden Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were unable to return from town to celebrate the event in the midst of their lifelong friends and neighbors. Mrs. Gladstone has, however, promised that Mr. Gladstone will receive an address of congratulation next week when he returns to take part in the opening of the Dee Bridge. All the members of the family were absent in London, with the exception of Mrs. Drew. During the day a number of telegraphic messages were dispatched from Hawarden to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone in London, conveying the congratulations of the parishioners. A considerable number of messages were also received for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at the Castle.'"

BEATEN ON THE ST. MARY'S.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST AN OFFICER OF THE SCHOOL SHIP.

Among the visitors at the Board of Education Building on Friday was a woman who sain that her name was Mrs. Weaver, and that she desired to complain of the cruel treatment which, she alleged, her son had enstained on the school ship St. Mary's, while it lay at New-London recently, at the hands of Lieut. Wood, the executive officer of the vessel, who succeeded Lieut. Field—popularly known among the boys as "Pop" Field—last May. She had the boy with her, and he showed some ugly bruises on the ehonlder in support of the charge. He also said that Lieut. Wood was intoxicated at the time the assault was committed, and that he tied another boy np by the wrists and had caneed him to be beaten.

Mr. McMullin, olerk of the board, heard the story and communicated it to Capt. Crowninshield, who during the day called upon Chairman Devoe of the Committee on School Ship and disonssed the matter with him. Capt. Crowninshield said that he was absent from the ship at the time of the alleged occurrence, and that when he returned Lieut. Wood reported that everything was end had been satisfactory on board. Before leaving he promised that an investigation of the charges should be made.

The St. Mary's is at present lying at Glen Cove, and will not be due to leave there to their homes. Many of them are now in this oity. The story whioh they tell of what happened on the occasion when Weaver is said to have got his bruises is to the effect that on Sunday evening, Aug. 4, Lieut. Wood entertained two ladies at the wardroom table, and the officers during the evening He had two of the boys sing and play the banjo for them. The ladies left at about 9:30 in the ontter, and when the latter got back at anont 10 o'clock all the boys were turned out of their hammocks to holst the cutter in.

At this time, it is alleged, Lieut. Wood was so intoxicated that he staggered, and spoke with difficulty. The boys were vexed at having to leave their hammocks, and vented their annoyance by singing in a mocking way some of the songs which had been sung in the wardroom. This angered Lieut. Wood, who applied obscene remarks to several of the boys, and finally selected one of them, named Hnrold, for punishment. At the jnncture the boys decided that the forth deck was a safe place for them, and so they went at once back to their hammocks.

When Harold returned to his companions he reported that Lieut. Wood had ordered Master at Arms Richards to lash him to the rigging. Richards, he said, did not enjoy the job, but felt bound to obey orders, and in a few moments the lad was lashed by the wrists from the main Jacob's ladner so that his feet were raised several inches from the deok. Lieut. Wood then, he said, ordered Richards to castigate the lad npon his bare flesh with a rope's end. The Master at Arms obeyed in a perfunotory way, according to the boy's story, and the Lieutenant complained that he was not laying the rope on hard enough and took the rope in hand himself and completeu the whipping.

After Harold had been released, one of the Lieutenant went below to the berth deck and asked for Weaver, a boy who had been confined in the "brig" the day before for assaulting another boy. When Weever arrived Wood ordered another boy named Pflug to beat him. Pflug obeyed, but reported later that as he did not enter npon the task with anything like spirit, the Lieutenant seized hold of Weaver and handled him very roughly. Weaver, it is said, had not been guilty of any offense subsequently to the one for whioh he had been "brigged," but the Lieutenant's anger against the boy for refusing to attack him was supposed to have been done with a view to letting the pnnishment fit the orime, Weaver's assault having been made npon a young Spaniard much smaller then himself. Weaver had, however, already undergone all the pnnishment legitimately imposed npon him.

IGNORANT OF THE RULES.

A CONDUCTOR SUSPENDED FOR RESTORING A PURSE TO ITS OWNER.

J. Andersen, a conductor on the cable road, had an experience that will teach many that kind intentions may be all right and, then again all wrong. Last Thnrsday he was making his nsnal trip west about 1 o'clock when a man stepped np to him and handen him a pocketbook whioh, he said, he fonnd. The conductor took it, and a few momente later a lady, who was a passenger in the car, asked the conductor if he had seen anything of a pocketbook, which she thought she had dropped. Anderson asked her to desoribe it and she did so, accurately naming the exact amount of money in the purse. So he gave it to her.

Moanwhile to his snrprise he had given the pocketbook to the conductor was ourious enough to drop into the oapot of the cable road later and ask if a pocketbook whioh he had given to one of the conductors had been tnrned in, and asked, in case it was not claimed, who would get it. He was told that the rules required all lost articles placed in the hands of the representatives of the road to be turned in to the receiver, and as he had not done so he would be suspended until he could get a letter from the lady corroborating his explanation.

Annerson has advertised for the lady. He lives at 2,433 Second-avenue.

TROUBLE OVER A NEW ENGINE.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Christian Raub some time ago invented a locomotive whioh he olaimed posseeeed certain features whioh would make it superior to others. Confident of its success, he concluded to have one built at his own expense, and selected the Grant Locomotive Works at Paterson as the estabment to build his engine. Thte was in April last. He also selected Walter W. Scott as his draughtsman to furnish the drawings and to superintend the construction of the engine.

Mr. Scott did not get along well with Mr. Evans, the manager of the locomotive works, especially after the bill for building the engine was presented, whioh he alleged was exceeeive to the amount of $2,000. Mr. Raub refnsed to pay the bill on the representations of Mr. Scott, and the Grant Works have kept the engine, although it was completed four months ago, and have brought suit against Raub for the recovery of the bill. Mr. Evans and Mr. Scott had an altercation about the matter a few days ago and Mr. Evans was arrested on his own complaint on a recognizance to answer a charge of assault and battery on the draughtsman. Meantime the success of the engine remains to be tested on the road.

DRUMMER MARTIN TALKED TOO MUCH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—J. W. Martin, a representative of a Philadelphia dry goods firm, was arraigned before Justice Eberhard this morning, accused of having called Mr. Yerkse and his cahle had names. The offair occurred last night when Martin and a friend got on a West Madieon-street car, whioh was making a desperate etrnggle to run over the sand heaps, cobblestones, and sidetracks whion have obstructed West Madison-street for the last six months. Mr. Martin's patience was at last exhausted, and he called Mr. Yerkes many hard names. The conductor remonstrated with Martin, but to no effect. Then Officer Fleming arrested the man for disorderly conduct, and the culprit was fined $5 in court this morning.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELLAR.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 10.—George King, aged fifty-five, who had lived a hermit sort of life for the last eight years in a equalid basement at the corner of Oliver and Jersey streets, was found dead in bed this afternoon. His inmet have been dead for four or five days. He was an Englishman, formerly in good circnmstances, employing a number of men in laying flagging, &c., but of late had worked for others, and seemed extremely poor, although his neighbors believe he had considerable money concealed about his wretchedly filthy apartment.

HINTS GIVEN BY GERMANS

ADMIRABLE POINTS IN THEIR SYSTEM OF DRILL.

HOW THE AMERICAN NAVY COULD PROFITABLY ADOPT SOME OF THEIR IDEAS—HARD-WORKED LIEUTENANTS.

Germany is looked upon to-day as the military school of the world. She is scoredited with the most efficient army in Europe. It is not strange, then, that military men of all nations are found engaged in studying the systeme employed in the German Army, nor is it strange to see students listening intently to every comment from the lips of Germen military chieftains.

There is perhaps no man in Europe better able to speak of army systems in general and German Army systems in particular than is Prince Kraft of Hohenloha-Ingelfingen, the artillery commander of the 1870-71 campaign. During the past twelvemonth he has been indnced to give expression not only to his experience of thirty-five years in the German Army, but of his opinions concerning the various plans and systems in vogue in that army, in the form of a series of letters written apparently as to a brother officer. They embody treatment of subjects connected not only with the artillery, but with the infantry, the cavalry, and the various staff corps of the service.

So many noteworthy points have been suggested by Prince Kraft about the training of enlisted men that the United States Navy Department some time ago ordered the printing of many of his opinions for the benefit of the navy. Up to the present time, however, little of what he has suggested has been infnsed into the systems of the American naval establishment. In the first place it is donbtful if the methods of the German school would find universal favor among American naval officers, for the very reason that there would be necessitated an application to military duty far separated from that occasioned by the present system.

Admiral Lnce, in his recent article in the *North American Review*, says that all the navy is trying to get ashore. If this be true, then the introduction of German military ideas into the drill and training system of the service will no doubt be regarded unfavorably. It has long been questioned whether it is to the interest of the service to give navy officers shore duty. It is known that the English are opposed to it, and only in the case of their old officers do they permit navy yards and docks to be looked upon for shore service people. All the workmen and forces employed in the British dock yards, such as clerks, mechanics, laborers, and attendants, are civilians, with civilian foremen and Superintendents.

It is not an exaggeration to say that none of the drills on an American war ship under the present system hae attached to it much importance, except great gun drill. The small-arm practice barely extends beyond the menual. There is absolutely no attempt to regularity of setting up exercises. Rifle practice is conspicuous by its absnce, gymnastics are in nobody's line, and save for the few exercises at quarters, the company drills with small arms are mere farces hurried through with and ennnred, because the log book and monthly reports must show that something has been done. When a review is about to take place—a "procession" more appropriately denotes it—there is a great flurry to get the infantry companies into steps; assiduous drilling goes on during the few days preceding the affair, and, if no brilliant showing results in the presence of the admiral, the entire force meekly nnals itself together sufficiently well to escape severe criticism. It is hard, though, to institute innovations, to persuade the older officers that the drills of twenty or even ten years ago are not compatible with present needs, and that to adhere to them will certainly work ruin and disgrace in any encounter with forces armed, trained, and handled by modern methods.

There never was a time when new drills were so necessary to the navy as at present. The introduction of the new battle ships, the increase in the naval establishment, and in the demands made on the men serving in the navy ashore, there arises at once a direct and imperative demend that the naval brigades of American squadrons should be trained as if they were a body of soldiers. To accomplish such a result the ideas of the old school must be eradicated, and the pictures of yardarm fighting, handgranade contests, and broadside volleys must be relegated to the past. Now that the Board on the Revision of Drills for the navy is at work, and it is known that many of the ideas of the German army will be adopted, it is to be hoped that the navy may soon have brigades able to move across country, skirmish in advance and retreat, and hold positions with all the stolidness of soldiers.

To effect this end the officers alone are to be relied npon. They must be to the navy what the Lieutenent is to the German Army. In this respect their task will be much easier when some regnlation is passed prohibiting the taking of men for the navy who have not been apprentices, who must be native-born Americans. It is very hard for naive Americans to associate freely with the North of Europe sailors now overrunning the navy. If the officers of the navy are to associate with the men in gymnasium, in rifle practice, in athletic exercises, and in the requisition drills, the road will be made much easier by giving to the service only men from the apprentice fleets.

The only way to assnre msu fighting well in open order, is to put them through a judicious system of training. In Germany the principle of extended order is immediately resorted to in the case of all soldiers, and is now a basis of the whole manoenvre system. If the American navy is to be increased as all appearances denote, if this navy is to be rendered efficient in the highest sense of the word, no time can be lost in getting the component parts of its forces into snch shape that the Admiral of any one of the squadrons can have available in his fleet a force of 1,500 men, which, when thrown ashore on foreign soil, or suddenly called npon at home to do service for which regulars are not at hand, will be equal to the same number of trained and efficient soldiers.

Again, in the question of the physical development of the men the German system furnishes ample opportunity for reflection. The repeated gymnastic exercises of the men serve to keep them in that state of physical development before Port an Prince are physicelly neterlorated for want of exercise, and there is much in their report deserving immediate attention. In the matter of hygiene much beneficial knowledge could be imparted to the apprentices were the training system adopted. They would gain much more in contact with the men when rendering instruction, and not merely end all intercourse with the orders at quarters or explanations at drill.

From the system in vogue in the

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IOWA'S THREE CANDIDATES

THE REPUBLICANS TORN BY DISSENSIONS.

THE MEN WHO WANT TO BE GOVERNOR —PLATFORM PROBLEMS FOR THE MANAGERS OF THE PARTY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 11.—The struggle for the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa, which will end with the work of next Wednesday's convention, is the hitterest the party has known for years. There are three candidates in the field—Capt. J. A. T. Holl of Polk County, present Lieutenant Governor; H. C. Wheeler of Sac County, and Capt. J. G. Hutchison of Wapello County. Hull and Wheeler are decidedly in the lead, and will enter the convention with about 500 votes for Hull, about 400 for Wheeler, to 200 for Hutchison.

Holl is a younger man than his chief competitor, being only a little past forty-five, and, unlike him, has held office for a number of years. He was born in Ohio, but reared in this county, and when a youth went into the army, did good service, and was promoted to a Captainoy. He then for a time was engaged in the publication of newspapers. Being made a Senate clerk, he was afterward made Secretary of that body and served through several sessions. He then was made Secretary of State and was twice re-elected, serving six years. Four years ago he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and, under the then existing circumstances, showed much strength, but when the convention was held an arrangement was made by which Larrabee was nominated for Governor and Hull for Lieutenant Governor. His friends claim that it was also the understanding that he was to be Larrabee's successor when the latter had served the usual two terms, and now they ask that the contract then entered into be carried out. Hull is not a man of much wealth, but is a shrewd politician and has hosts of firm friends, and, it is understood, can have all the financial backing he may require.

Wheeler owns and cultivates a very large farm of several thousand acres in Sac County. He is understood to have made his financial start in California in the sixties, and was for a time a resident of Illinois. He has lived in Iowa some fifteen years, and has been very successful in farming and in other business, so that now he is considered one of the wealthy men of the State. He has always been a Republican, though not known to have taken any very active part in party politics. He has never held any political office or heretofore been a candidate. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society and its President for two or three terms. He took much interest in the society, did much good work for it, and was, and is, popular among its associates and those who know him. He is not considered in the least a politician, or by any means a bitter one, not being considered ultra upon anything, though of late he indorses the railroad policy of Gov. Larrabee.

Senator Hutchison is a business man and banker of Ottumwa, and has been in the State Senate for two terms. He is fifty years of age, and has long been a resident of Iowa. He was a safe, cautious legislator, of good judgment and decided opinions, and paid special attention to financial matters. He is quiet and unassuming in his deportment, and, so far, has shown little of his demonstrative Scottish blood. His friends claim that he is a candidate for Governor only, and will not enter into any trade or combination looking to giving him the second place upon the ticket, although such a proffer has been made to him by the friends of Wheeler.

An effort is being made to have the public believe that this is only a good-natured contest; that after it is over there will be no wounds to heal, &c. If this was the case at the start, it is not so now. The good nature has about all departed and heated personalities and bitter animosities have been created in many of the counties. It is charged that Wheeler's friends are using large sums of money, are unscrupulous in their methods, and that their candidate only wants the office for the honor there is in it for himself and family and not for any personal interests; that he is only playing "Granger," and is more of an aristocratic nabob and speculator than a plain Iowa farmer.

These come back at Hull with the charge that he is a veteran office holder and office seeker; that he is a cranky politician; that he was Secretary of the Senate he favored railroad and other corporations; that railroad and other corporation influences and money are now backing his candidacy for Governor, and that, if elected, he will be their obedient servant.

These are only a portion of the charges and countercharges, but are enough to show the true character of this so-called "good-natured, friendly contest." Neither does Hutchison altogether escape, as charges of different kinds are made against him, but these two seem to withstand the bulk of them. The truth is, the Republican party of Iowa is racked and split with dissensions. The differences are not personal, but upon vital principles, and it is no compliment to the honest men of that party to say those differences can be reconciled or compromised.

During all this wrangle over the candidate, the more thoughtful Republican politicians are more or less worried over the platform. The two troublesome points are railroads and prohibition. The platform will declare, of course, in favor of State control of railroads, but there will be an effort made to indorse all the official acts of Gov. Larrabee in the direction of the law of the last General Assembly and demand further and more stringent legislation. They will ask, also, a two-cent passenger rate. This will be resented by those who think the railroad companies have been punished enough already, if not entirely too much for their own good and the good of the State, and fear that a reaction will come in public sentiment which may really damage the party. But this anti-railroad, anti-monopoly cry is the stock in town and country, and it may manage to obtain a majority of the delegates.

Then comes the question of prohibition. Notwithstanding the kinks of those opposed, the Republican Party of Iowa has of late years become fully committed to prohibition. Many Republicans, one-third at least of the rank and file, would be glad to call a halt, if not retrace their steps. But what can they do? The Simon-pure Prohibitionists, smarting under their recent disastrous defeats in other States, are determined to hang on only the more tightly to Iowa. They have for months been making their arrangements and they will be at the convention in force. It can be predicted that they will not only demand a declaration in favor of the present prohibitory law and against a modification or repeal or re-submission to the people, but also a declaration in favor of their absolute enforcement in every town, city, and county in the State.

To this end they will demand a law looking to the summary removal of all city, town, and county officers who fail to enforce the law and the establishment of some system of constables, &c., to be appointed by and placed under the control of the Governor or other State authority. The demands will be made accompanied by a threat of a big Prohibition bolt and the consequent defeat of the party if they are not complied with. At the same time it is well known, and frankly admitted by many, that prohibition is growing weaker every day in Iowa. Even in the country the change is evident. In the cities and towns the financial question comes home in this connection. There is not a town or city in the State in which more or less beer and whisky is not sold every day and drunk as a beverage. Liquor can be obtained easily, and dealers obtain very high prices for a very inferior article. This touches only the pocket, and there is hardly a single town or city in the State not in debt and hard up for the money with which to meet absolutely necessary current expenses. Now these towns and cities have exhausted all other sources of revenue and they must either increase the tax rates—and most of them are now up to the full legal limit or they must tax the sale of liquors, or go into practical bankruptcy.

Take this city, for instance, now badly crippled for money for necessary current expenses. If permitted, from $75,000 to $100,000 annually could be easily collected from saloons, &c., from which now not $1 comes into the city Treasury. And to make it worse, thousands of dollars of county and city funds are worse than wasted in prosecutions growing out of these prohibitory laws. And this squandering of county funds touches the pockets of the farmers. These are some of the causes which are fast making prohibitory laws odious to a majority of the voters of Iowa. A general effort is talked of and may be made to unite Democrats and anti-prohibition Republicans on a number of the independent candidates for the General Assembly. The Democrats will concede the election of a Republican United States Senator and thus get this party scarecrow out of the way. Should this plan be fully carried out, it might cause a small revolution in Iowa.

MEXICO DON'T WANT THE NEGRO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 11, via Galveston.—Messrs. Ellis and Ferguson have come here in the interests of their scheme for bringing negroes from the Southern States to Mexico. They have thus far received no encouragement, either from the authorities or from private individuals.

Federal troops are aiding the authorities against the strikers at the Sierra Carmen and Coahuila mines. One hundred men are on strike.

Drought has caused the death of a large number of cattle in Northern Tamaulipas.

WHO CONTROLS BEHRING SEA?

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES N. FELTON DISCUSSES THE TOPICAL QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—In the San Francisco *Argonaut* yesterday appeared an article by Congressman Charles N. Felton, treating at considerable length the question of the rights and title of the United States in Behring Sea. Mr. Felton was a member of the conference committee between the Senate and House in the last Congress which passed the bill amendatory of the laws regulating fur-seal fisheries in Behring Sea.

The writer first cites the well-known facts on which Russia's title to the Behring Sea was based, and gives the history of Russia's control of Alaska and the Behring Sea up to the date of the cession of the same to the United States in 1868. Russia ceded to the United States all that part of Behring Sea east of a given line running nearly northeast and southwest through this sea and retained the title to and control over that part of Behring Sea lying west of the said line. The writer then says:

"It is a matter of history that Russia, from her discovery of Behring Sea down to the cession to the United States, controlled the navigation of its waters and the taking of its marine life. To this end her navy patroled it, and in pursuance of her laws has taken, confiscated, and burned marauding vessels. She has since pursued, and is now pursuing, the same policy in her part of Behring Sea."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestos issued by that Government in 1821 claiming certain rights over North Pacific waters, Mr. Felton shows that these protests evidently had reference to waters south of Behring Sea. He then adds:

"In all protests, correspondence, negotiations and treaties there is no allusion to Behring Sea, Aleutian Islands, or to any portion of country or sea within 1,000 miles of its eastern border, hence the sovereignty asserted and maintained by Russia over that sea from its discovery to its partition and cession to the United States, a period of over one hundred and forty ye rs, has never been officially questioned or denied, and again, had it been understood that the waters of Behring Sea and its marine life were free to fishermen of all nations, including ours, there could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase."

Whatever title Russia had at the date of its transfer to the United States must be conceded to our Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished.

THAT BLOODLESS DUEL.

GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD SCENE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—A special to the *Constitution* from the Williamson-Calhoun duelling field says: "On the field, Aug. 10—Daylight has gone and darkness is here. The train comes to a halt so near the State line that some of the party think that they are in Georgia. Capt. Jackson and Mr. King have left the car. The train is standing upon a deep field, with a high cut in front of it; in fact, the cowcatcher is actually in the cut. Dense, heavy timbers are on all sides. Trees, big and little, old and young, are to be seen only. A thick, heavy cloud hangs over everything, but morning is rapidly drawing near and the full moon shows occasionally. There is a deep feeling of awe over all—over all, possibly, except two gentlemen who are so soon to attempt each other's life.

"On the outside Capt. Jackson and Mr. King are seen passing through the woods searching for a spot. As they move along arm in arm they talk familiarly and pleasantly. A place is found and Capt. Jackson takes the choice of positions. Mr. King takes the choice of weapons. The principals leave the coaches with Dr. Cooper, Dr. Beatty, and a few spectators. Capt. Jackson places Mr. Calhoun with his back almost squarely against the heavily-clouded moon, then the distance is stepped off. Mr. Williamson takes his position. Dr. Cooper drops upon his knees and opens his surgical case, knives, &c., are taken out and laid upon the ground. Dr. Beatty, near Mr. Williamson, does the same. Then Mr. King produces a pair of pistols, and the crowd gathers around except Messrs. Calhoun and Williamson, who stand with right side to right side just where they were placed.

"'Gentlemen,' says Dr. Cooper, 'must this be?' Neither gentleman authorized to speak answers, and Dr. Cooper, realizing that he has done all he can to prevent the fight, walks to his case of instruments. Then Capt. Seay comes forward and asks to adjust it, and is so persistent that he has to be carried away almost bodily. Capt. Jackson is unacquainted with the gun. It is a double-acting Smith & Wesson, forty-two-calibre, hammerless and with safety attachment. The Captain does not like the weapon and hands it to Mr. Calhoun, at the same time explaining it. Mr. King does the same for Mr. Williamson. Nothing more remains to be done. Capt. Jackson takes a position. The word is given. In rapid succession six shots ring out. One comes from each Calhoun's pistol and five from Mr. Williamson's. Then the colloquy occurred which ended in the adjustment of the difficulty on terms honorable to each.

RIFLES READY FOR RIOTERS.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED FROM THE STRIKING HUNS.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Aug. 11.—The Huns at Mammoth held a secret meeting last night and decided to renew the fight on Monday and prevent the men at Heela, United, and the other works in that locality from going to work. Messengers were sent here this evening to notify the Sheriff of the intention and a posse was at once organized, consisting of forty men with Winchester repeating rifles, and sent to the Heela Works. Assistant Superintendent Rowe came here to-night. He says the Huns are in a terrible state of excitement and an outbreak is expected.

Engineer Green, who was beaten by the desperate mob yesterday, is in a precarious condition and will probably die. Another of the injured who had a rusty pick sunk into his shoulder will also die.

Some of the workmen are afraid to go near the works and have not been seen since the raid yesterday. The Huns say they will not allow work to proceed at Heela until the advance is given them at Mammoth. There are not more than a half dozen Americans in the mob. The deputies who left here to-night carried forty rounds of ammunition.

ST. LOUIS AOTS FOR A FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The World's Fair Committee of Two Hundred met this afternoon and elected the following officers: President—John T. Davis; First Vice President—Mayor E. A. Noonan; Second Vice President—Gov. D. R. Francis; Third Vice President—R. C. Kerens; Fourth Vice President—William J. Lemp; Fifth Vice President—J. E. Leggitt; Sixth Vice President—Charles P. Chouteau; Recording Secretary—Frank Gaiennie; Corresponding Secretary—A. J. Weil; Treasurer—J. C. Van Blarcom. After election of officers the meeting adjourned subject to the President's call.

A letter was read from Mr. Joseph Franklin of William Barr Dry Goods Company enbscribing $10,000. Mr. Charles Green of the Fair Ground Association subscribes $10,000. J. C. Van Blarcom of the Bank of Commerce guarantees that bank will take $50,000 worth of stock in a five-million-dollar company.

The Real Estate Exchange will come forward with $25,000. A cablegram from Mr. Adolphus Busch, who is now in Europe, announces he will liugness to enbscribe $50,000.

A number of wealthy citizens have signified their willingness to enbscribe all the way from $500 to $10,000.

TASCOTT PROBABLY A FUGITIVE YET.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 11.—The young man arrested in Laredo, Texas, supposed to be Tascott, is believed here to be one of the sons of James Dolphin of Concordia, Kan. When arrested the suspect gave his name as Dolphin, and said he was in the railroad business and formerly lived at Concordia, where he was employed on the night of the Snell murder. James Dolphin was seen by a reporter to-day. He said he had two sons in the railroad business in Texas, one of whom might be taken for Tascott. He believes the one of his sons who is under arrest.

THE MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE TEAM.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The rifle team of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, lately returned from England, arrived here at 9 A. M. and were given a breakfast at Young's Hotel. Many officers of the State militia were present. Major Gen. Samuel Dalton, State Adjutant General, presided. The city will give the team a breakfast at Young's Hotel to-morrow morning.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE YACHTS

NEW-YORKERS FLEECED AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

HITCH IN THE CUP RACES FOR TO-DAY —THE DONORS BAR OUT TWO FORTIES—TALK OF A SWEEPSTAKE.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., via New-Bedford, Aug. 11.—The gentlemen yachtsmen of the New-York Yacht Club have been tasting to-day of the sweets of Martha's Vineyard and incidentally have been fleeced by the sharpers of Cottage City, as they were last year, only they find that last year's experience has made the spoilers all the more grasping in driving a bargain. Cottage City is gay enough for the yachtsmen as far as that goes, but the fun here is of such a tone that two days of it will be quite enough. Although the landing here of the New-York Yacht Club's cruising fleet enhances the pleasure of the place, the attempts of the farmers to rob the yachtsmen of enough to pay for their next Winter's coal is enough to disgust any square man. But the generosity of the yachtsmen knows a limit, and that limit is just about reached.

The Oak Bluffs Club and the Martha's Vineyard Association have both opened their doors and given the visitors a cordial welcome. Too four silver cups offered by the Martha's Vineyard Association as prizes for to-morrow's races are very elaborate and valuable. They are on exhibition in a store here and attract considerable attention.

There is one feature of the race to-morrow, however, which has caused some unfavorable comment, and it is because the two McVey forties, the Alice and the Helen, will not be allowed to start in a special race being arranged for their class. They are not listed in the New-York Yacht Club's fleet, and this fact is the argument for barring them out. The two boats have been cruising with the fleet, and it is to be regretted that they should be prevented from trying their speed with the other forties. It is reported to-night that owners of the New-York forty-footers have decided to race for a sweepstakes to-morrow instead of for the Martha's Vineyard cup, so as to let in the McVey boats.

There has been little of public interest going on in the fleet to-day. The yachts are anchored at Vineyard Haven, two miles from Cottage City. They all dressed ship this morning, displaying a gorgeous array of the flags of the international code. Commodore Gerry and his staff of officers went to church at Cottage City in the morning and teen went aboard the Electra again to one of the Commodore's sumptuous dinners, which was probably the most enjoyable feast of the day. The Vanderbilt steam yacht Alva was thrown open to the yachtsmen and many guests for inspection at 4 P. M. This was, of course, a great pleasure to those who had never seen the inside of a steam yacht, and the formality of the occasion made the inspection a very lively pastime.

To-morrow evening the Oak Bluffs Club will give a reception to the yachtsmen, and the cups will be presented to the winners.

Except the first day of the cruise, when off New-London the yachts were almost becalmed, the weather has been superb for racing. The run from Newport yesterday was as fine a one as could be wished for, and outside of the accident to the jibboom on the Gloriana it will be marred by an unpleasant feature. The schooner which lost her foretopmast as she started out of Newport, but came on just the same, but did not take part in the races, left New-Bedford early this morning to have a new topmast put in, and will be back again to-morrow in time to race if possible. The Liris, Mr. Wetmore's new Gardner forty-footer, was delayed ten minutes on the run yesterday by the carrying away of her weather runner, and this accounts for her defeat by the Gloria. Sir Bindo Gerry's new Gorilla is meeting with excellent success, and her designer, A. Cary Smith, who is aboard the Katrina is highly joyful. On board the Katrina yesterday they were repairing their spinnaker, split the day before, and could not set the sail as soon as they would have liked, and Titania ran and reach very evenly when the conditions are even, but in windward work the Titania shows up to the best advantage. The new mainsail of the Katrina, although admitted by Mr. Wilson to be the best he has ever made, does not fit as well as the Titania's, and the extra allowance of sail given the Katrina apparently does not help her. She may show up better, however, when she tries it in light winds. The Gorilla has had a ton of lead added to her keel and her forefoot deepened. The Alice is improved by the addition of two tons of lead ballast. Another ton will be put in to-morrow.

The Constellation, Mr. Burgess's latest production, elicits enthusiastic comments from the yachtsmen. In obedience to the wishes of the yacht this morning Mr. E. D. Morgan, her owner, said that she lost at least fifteen minutes in the run yesterday through the tardiness of the crew in setting the enormous spinnaker. It was only the seventh time she had been sailed, and the crew is not working well together. Designer Burgess is aboard and he is pleased with the prospects of the yacht's success. He said the sails are not in good condition yet. The mainsail he thinks fair, but the foresail he says is a mere bag. Some canvas will be taken off the foot of the sail, as the yacht has a tendency to go up into the wind. Mr. Burgess says the Merlin also has too much aftersail.

Designer Gardiner left the Liris to-day. He is very well pleased with the way she sails, but will be better pleased when she strips to race at Newport.

The yachts with the fleet now are as follows: Steam yachts—Electra, Alva, Fedaimo, Jean, Ladoga, Oneida, Vedette, Nerena, Rarina, Susquehanna, and Lurline. Schooners—Fredonia, Wild, Ramona, Azalea, Harbinger, Grayling, Constellation, Triton, Sea Fox, Mystery, Intrepid, Norseman, Atlanta, Viking, Iroquois, Mayflower, Elma, Palmer, Halcyon, Merlin, Marguerite, Oenone, Clio, Rebecca, Seaconnet, Alert, Neptune, Corinthian, Sloops and Cutters—Gorilla, Whiteaway, Katrina, Wild Awn, Alice, Pocahontas, Nymph, Medusa, Titania, Papoose, Millie, Bertie, Peri, Vandal, Bedouin, Liris, Gracie, Adelaide, Cindarella, Marquita, Consord, Helen, and Sagitta. This makes 24 sloops, 28 schooners, and 11 steam yachts, or 63 in all. About forty which met at New-London have left the fleet, but many will probably join it again at Cottage City.

The owners of the forty-footers are talking about the Marblehead special races to be sailed Aug. 24, 26, 27, and 28. Mr. Royal P. Carroll said to-night that he intends to race there in the Gorilla, and Morgan will go in the Tomahawk if he can. August Belmont, Jr.'s Mariquita may go and besides there will be the Boston forties Chiquita, Verona, Papoose, Helen, and Alice. This will make one of the most interesting races of the season.

SOME POLITICIANS PUZZLED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Ex-Gov. Cornell, Gen. Barnum, ex-Gov. Foraker, and their party left the Grand Hotel this forenoon to visit the Kaaterskill, the old Catskill Mountain House, and other points in the Catskill Mountain range. The party went down to Phœnicia and thence by the Stony Clove and Catskill Mountain Railroad to the Kaaterskill station, where it was met by Manager W. F. Palge of the Kaaterskill Hotel and was taken to that hotel. The visitors were well entertained, and later they went down the mountain to Catskill and boarded an evening train for New-York City.

Just why ex-Gov. Cornell should have given a reception for distinguished services to Gen. Barnum away up in the Catskill Mountains is one of those things that no fellow can find out. The idea seems to be generally entertained that Mr. Cornell could have given a reception in New-York City with a great deal less trouble, but, of course, that is Mr. Cornell's affair. The politicians up this way are anxiously inquiring what the reception was all about, and if a man of them knows what the definite objective point was he is still to be found. It is said that Gen. Barnum is desirous of being a United States Marshal.

FLEEING FROM A FOREST FIRE.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 11.—A forest fire of considerable dimensions is raging in Washington County, only about fifteen miles from this city. People living near Cedar Mills are hastening into the open plains. The road from this city to that place is lined with flames and no longer passable. Several farm houses and barns have been burned with their contents and the total loss will be heavy. The air for miles around is full of smoke and cinders and burning brands are falling in showers. A dense pall of smoke also hangs over Portland. There has been no rain for two months and the whole country is dry as tinder. Small fires are reported in many directions and much greater damage is feared.

CAPT. DENESI'S WIDOW INSANE.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The widow of Capt. Denesi, who committed enicide at Maplewood Hotel a few days ago, has become insane from the effects of the shock. She will probably be taken to her friends in Hartford to-morrow. Two physicians have been attending her to-day, and their car she is in a critical condition to-night.

WHY HE WAS APPOINTED.

COL. HILL'S EFFORTS TO GET A CONSULSHIP—SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Col. Asa C. Hill of Texas has not yet given up his efforts to be appointed United States Consul at Paso del Norte, although his ambition has received a check by the appointment of Archibald J. Sampson of Colorado to the place he coveted. Word comes from along the Rio Grande that both Americans and Mexicans are displeased with the selection of Sampson as Consul at Paso del Norte, and mass meetings are being held on the American side of the river to protest against Sampson's retention. Consul Mackey, who is displaced by Sampson, has been unusually popular with the people of both countries and all parties, and so long as he was in office Col. Hill was unable to get the backing of a number of influential Republicans who would not do anything to injure Mackey's chances. Now that Mackey is out, these men are doing all they can to have Sampson recalled and Hill made Consul.

The general charge made against Sampson is that he "is not in sympathy with the views of American miners and smelters, who need imported Mexican ore containing silver and lead for use as a fluxing ore. The specific accusation made by Col. Hill's friends is that Sampson is only the representative of the syndicate of owners of American lead mines, who have for years been trying to have the Mexican fluxing ores barred out under a duty of 1½ cents as lead ore, instead of being admitted free as silver ore. They refer to the fact that Secretary of State Blaine has an interest in these lead mines, and that Russell Harrison is also supposed to be interested in the same mines, and that Blaine had Sampson appointed, first to Acapulco and then transferred to Paso del Norte.

Col. Hill's adherents say Blaine did not care to remove Consul Mackey directly, and so took the roundabout way of sending Samuson to Mackey's place by way of Acapulco. As Sampson is not wanted by the people most directly interested, and as there is said to be a chance that the Mexican Government will object to him, Col. Hill hopes that he may still secure the place, even if he is a relative of Benjamin Hill of Georgia, and therefore not in favor with James G. Blaine.

* * *

A writer in the *Sunday Herald*, who is evidently pretty well posted on the situation in Louisiana, calls attention to a very plausible explanation of the nomination of Henry C. Minor for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Louisiana District. Major Minor is a wealthy sugar planter and connected by birth and marriage with some of the most aristocratic Southern families. The Kenners, Butlers, Minors, and others of Louisiana's best families were very much astonished to learn that the Major had become a Republican and was to run for Congress as a Republican, but the *Sunday Herald* writer explains Major Minor's course as follows:

"The present tariff on sugar means to every Louisiana planter of that staple about $17 per hogshead. Gov. Warmoth made this year 1,800 hogsheads, Major Minor made 1,500, the McCall Brothers made nearly 1,500. The McCall Brothers made on the Evan Hall estate 1,700, while James Kook made on Belle Alliance estate 1,900 hogsheads. None of the gentlemen named are Republicans except Warmoth and Minor, but where the mere matter of maintaining the present tariff on sugar means $25,000 a year to a planter the reason for training with the tariff party is not difficult to perceive. The truth is that but for the everlasting negro question on one hand and the too recent memories of 'carpetbag' rule on the other, and the constant attacks of certain New-England Senators on the South, there would be a good many more Republicans among the Louisiana sugar and rice planters. But they will not join a party which indulges in an attack upon their native land in its platform at every national convention. The fight in the Third Louisiana District will be a very lively one if the Democrats happen to nominate Henry McCall of Ascension, or Don Caffrey of St. Mary's. Both candidates are well to do men of fortune and of the highest social rank, and it would be a fair contest between men with the biggest brains in the State on both sides."

WANAMAKER'S WAD.

A NEW WAY OF ADVERTISING ONE'S SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PIOUS PURPOSES.

Associated Press Dispatches.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Postmaster General Wanamaker spoke for half an hour this afternoon before the Young Men's Christian Association on the subject of "Practical Christianity." There was a very large attendance, and at the close many shook hands with Mr. Wanamaker.

Substitute for Previous Dispatch.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Postmaster General Wanamaker, who has been in Saratoga for two days, spends his time quietly pursuing the pleasures of the Spa. Long drives and walks are taken every day. Mr. Wanamaker has not neglected his religious duties since arriving here, but attends church services regularly. This morning he attended divine service at the First Methodist Church and heard a fine sermon preached by Bishop John P. Newman. At the offertory Mr. Wanamaker placed a large roll of bills from his pocket, and, selecting one of a large denomination, rolled it into a little ball and dropped it into the plate. In the afternoon Postmaster General attended the Young Men's Christian Association meeting and addressed a large congregation of young men. His remarks were wholly of an advisory nature. Mr. Wanamaker is looking rugged and healthy. His wife and daughter are also looking well.

SULLIVAN MAY WEAR STRIPES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Sullivan left Paes Christian yesterday morning for Lookout, where he spent the day. He took the early train for this city in company with Bud Renaud and Mat Cinne, and was driven to the Redlight Club's headquarters, where he and his friends remained during the day. Later he was driven to the Northeastern station and took the 3:35 train for Purvis, arriving there about 6 o'clock. Mat Cinne, Bud Renaud, John Duffy, Hamilton, and several others accompanied Sullivan to Purvis, where a special term of court opens to-morrow to try the pugilist. Mr. Tyler, Superintendent of the road, will go up in his special car in the morning. John Fitzpatrick arrived at Meridian yesterday and will go to Purvis Monday to stand trial for refereeing the fight. Sheriff Cowart has already drawn the grand and petit jurors, and there will be no delay in the trial. The accused feel somewhat disconcerted, as the law prescribes fine and imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court, and the general impression is that the principals at least will have to serve a minimum term of imprisonment.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 11.—In response to a question, the Sheriff expressed the opinion that Kilrain would surrender himself here for trial. It is stated that indictments will be found against Kilrain, Muldoon, Cleary, Johnston, Mitchell, Dennis Butler, the two Murphys, Wakely, Stevenson, and Barnett, and officers will then be sent to bring the parties back for trial.

NOT A COMMON REAL ESTATE AGENT.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.—A warrant is out for the arrest of T. F. Elliott, a real estate agent of this city. The complaint is made by nine boys, who charge that he has swindled them out of $200. He engaged them to do copying at their homes, and required a deposit of $200. When the boys called for their pay they could not get it, the complaint says, and when they asked for their deposit he refused to refund it. Besides these nine boys, it is supposed that there are many others here who have been victimized.

A NEW-YORK BOY DROWNED.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—Charles Adelson, aged seven years, son of Louis Adelson, a tailor in New-York City, was drowned early this afternoon in a branch of the Housatonic River, near West-street. He was playing on the bank with other children, when he fell into the river. The body was recovered by railroad men. The boy came from New-York yesterday to visit his sister, Mrs. David Minskey. The body will be taken to New-York to-night.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A MONTANA TOWN.

LIVINGSTONE, Montana, Aug. 11.—An incendiary fire yesterday resulted in the destruction of the Parke Opera House, three dwelling houses, and a portion of Gordon Brothers' lumber yard. The total loss is about $12,000 and the insurance $6,000. No wind was blowing at the time, which fact is believed to have been the salvation of the town.

MAJOR E. G. BROOK MISSING.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 11.—Major E. G. Brook, an old resident and stock grower, left home with some stock on Tuesday last and nothing has since been heard from him. Thursday a party of searchers was organized and started out after him, but up to the latest reports nothing was known about him.

LEADERS IN CONNECTICUT

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN FESSENDEN'S ACCIDENT.

QUESTIONS OF THE SUCCESSION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND THE CONTROL OF HIS PARTY.

HARTFORD, Aug. 11.—The injuries received by the Hon. Samoel Fessenden of Stamford last week while on a yachting excursion with Senator Quay, involving, as they must, the future activity of that gentleman in the political management of the State, have been discussed with much interest by the politicians during the last three days. The full extent of Mr. Fessenden's casualty has not been learned yet, but the fear exists that it will prove far more serious than was anticipated at first. The result, in any case, will tend to cripple his physical activity.

For fifteen years Mr. Fessenden has been a prominent figure in Republican assemblies and conventions in this State, and is at present the leader of the party in Southern Connecticut. Adding to this the fact that he is the most active and influential of the Blaine men in the State, a fair idea of his political status may be obtained. The result of his injuries, in this view of the situation, is regarded with great interest. If it shall be to cut off his participation in active politics new interests and factors will be advanced to the front within the next six months.

It is an open secret that Mr. Fessenden is an aspirant for the United States Senatorship now held by O. H. Platt, whose second term will expire in 1891. The Legislature elected one year from this Fall will choose Mr. Platt's successor. The talk that the Senator can succeed himself, if he desires, is wholly on the surface, and fails to recognize some of the most important facts that have prevailed in Connecticut politics for a century. It is an unwritten law in this State, violated but once since 1789, that the United States Senatorship shall not be held beyond two terms by any candidate for the position. The exception to this rule, made venerable by long years of practice, was in the case of United States Senator James Hillhouse of New-Haven, who was originally elected to the National Senate in 1796. Mr. Hillhouse was re-elected twice, but resigned in 1810 in order to become Commissioner of the School Fund, holding the place for fifteen years. He is the only Connecticut Senator who has been elected to the Senatorship for the third term.

The Senators who have been re-elected for the second term include Jabez W. Huntington of Litchfield, who died in office in 1847; Lafayette S. Foster of Norwich, James Dixon of this city, and O. S. Ferry of Norwalk, who also died in office in 1875. So strong is the sentiment in favor of a second term when the party of the incumbent is in power to confer it that the Democrats elected in 1875 united in refusing to return Senator Ferry, who had been defeated in the Republican caucus by Gen. Hawley. It was not until nine years after this plague spot in Republican Party management that Gen. Hawley succeeded in getting the coveted prize.

In 1879 Mr. Fessenden was one of the two leaders in the Legislature of the State to carry the Republicans over to the support of Mr. Platt as against Gen. Hawley. His associate in the work was Senator William H. Hayward of Colchester, who is now a member of the Railroad Commission, and who was the competitor for the nomination was Marshall Jewell. The contest in the caucus was of the bitterest character. When it was found that Mr. Jewell could attain the nomination or his life, the forces which he controlled in the caucus were transferred by twos and threes to the support of O. H. Platt, through the instrumentality of Fessenden and Hayward. Senator Hayward was nominated for Railroad Commissioner soon afterward by Gov. Andrew and has since been a member of the Board. He is now about forty, he has assumed a new four years' term of office, having been reappointed by Gov. Bulkeley.

Mr. Fessenden, in addition to having held the Secretaryship of the National Republican Committee for four years, is also Gen. Hawley's attorney for Fairfield County. As the Representative of Mr. Blaine in the State he has a distinctive leadership and patronage in that direction. If his health shall escape impairment from the injuries which he has just received he will be the candidate for re-election to Congress two years from now. Mr. Blaine's friends and supporters are the ones intrusted with office in the State, and there will be no doubt concerning the outcome when the crisis is reached in 1891.

The term of Gen. Hawley will expire in 1893. The unwritten law that applies to Senator Platt's re-election will also apply to Gen. Hawley's. In fact, if a violation was possible between the two men to-day it would go to Platt. Even in the Grand Army the General is not a strong candidate. He was born upon, but upon his wife, who was the neice of Harriet Beecher Stowe, that the idolatry of the veterans was bestowed for years. Harriet Foote, Gen. Hawley's first wife, bought the estate of Mrs. Beecher to her husband's destiny while her life lasted, and she is the only woman in the State whose grave is annually decorated by the Grand Army. When, in the Spring of 1865, she exposed her life for the sake of the Union prisoners who were sent through the lines of Sherman's army, she won the imperishable attachment and loyalty of every veteran in the war. From that day until the hour of her death she was the idol of Connecticut men. The memorial to her honor in this city is one of the noblest of tributes.

Gen. Hawley suffered an irreparable loss in her death. The new wife cannot inspire the old enthusiasm in the hearts of his followers, although she is held in the highest personal esteem in the State.

Were any man in political life in Connecticut asked this afternoon who will be the candidate on the part of the Republicans for Senator Hawley's seat in 1893 the answer would indicate the present Governor of the State, the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley of this city, as the one who will make the strongest contest. Two men in the State to-day occupy so high a place politically in the public thought and attention as Gov. Bulkeley and Mr. Fessenden. They are the leaders of the Republican Party in the Commonwealth.

Advices from Cape May are that Mr. Fessenden is improving.

NEW IRON MINES RAILROAD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—The Schlesinger syndicate is soon to construct a railroad through the Menominee iron district, from Crystal Falls, Mich., to Escanaba. The mines now controlled by the Schlesinger people will be able to give the railroad business 1,500,000 tons per year. A survey is to be made at once. The line will be between eighty and ninety miles long. The distance from Escanaba to Iron Mountain, where the Chapin mine, the principal member of the Schlesinger group, is situated, is a little more than fifty miles; but Crystal Falls, where three of the Schlesinger mines—the Dunn, Youngstown, and Armenia—are situated, is about thirty miles above Iron Mountain, and Stambaugh, at which place is the Iron River mine, is a dozen miles directly west of Crystal Falls. The road, in case it is built to Crystal Falls, will undoubtedly touch the mine at Florence.

It is known that some of the mines are not exactly free to ship their ore by any road having contracts with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. In these contracts, however, it is provided that the Northwestern shall carry the ore at as low a rate as any line, and it is suggested that the tariff under the circumstances could easily be reduced so that the Chicago and Northwestern people would decline to take the business.

COMING NORTH UNDER GUARD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 11.—John Yeidell, who was acquitted in Edgefield court yesterday, arrived here to-night with his lawyer on a special train, guarded by an armed posse from Edgefield. The special train and guard were rendered necessary by threats of assassinating Yeidell, indulged in by friends of Blackwell, for whose murder Yeidell was tried. At 10:30 Yeidell and his Pittsburg lawyer, J. W. Echols, took the north-bound train for Pittsburg.

ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—The Augusta Orphan Asylum, a five-story building, was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The Fire Department fought nobly but was handicapped by lack of water. The structure cost over $100,000, and was insured for $60,000. All the children were gotten out safely. Two firemen were injured by falling timber.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A BABY.

PIPER CITY, Ford County, Ill., Aug. 11.—Mrs. N. M. Premen, her eldest daughter, and a baby went out riding to-day. A storm overtook them while they were returning home, and a bolt of lightning killed Mrs. Premen and her daughter. The baby, which was lying in its mother's lap, escaped without injury, and was taken care of by friends.

GEN. SHERMAN AT COOPERSTOWN.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Gen. W. T. Sherman briefly addressed the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic here last evening.

HALSTEAD AND PAYNE.

OHIO REPUBLICANS FEARFUL THAT THEY WILL BE CANDIDATES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The flurry that was caused by the break of Mr. Richard Smith in nominating Mr. Halstead as the proper person to succeed

IN SPITE OF MANY ENEMIES

EXTENDING A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.

RESULTS OF APPLYING THE INDEX RECORD CARD SYSTEM TO THE GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY RECORDS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—One does not need to go very far back in the history of the executive departments at Washington to show that any serious attempt to introduce efficient reforms in the methods of carrying on the business of the Government is always met with determined opposition by those responsible for the existing system, while abuse without stint is heaped upon those who undertake the reform. Secretary of War Endicott found this out in December, 1886, when he placed Capt. Frederick C. Ainsworth at the head of the Record and Pension Division of the Surgeon General's office. In this division are kept all the hospital records of the army, including those made up during the civil war, and whenever an applicant for a pension alleges that he received hospital treatment, the records are searched for the information of the Pension Office in acting upon the application. Secretary Endicott found the work of the Record and Pension Division 10,000 cases in arrears and steadily falling more behind. It took from sixty-three to seventy-five days to obtain a report on the simplest case with a force of nearly three hundred clerks at work.

Mr. Endicott tried to remedy this state of affairs through the then head of the division, but he failed outright. Finally, his patience gave out, and he put Dr. Ainsworth in charge of the division. In three months' time all the cases in arrears had been disposed of, and current requests for information were answered in from two to four days, while the clerical force had been considerably reduced. Dr. Ainsworth found the clerks so numerous that they were treading on each other's heels and making work for each other. The records and files were in bad condition, and constant handling was making them worse. They were original records of the very utmost importance, and something had to be done to preserve them. Dr. Ainsworth devised and put into operation the system of index record cards, which has since made his division a model of promptness and efficiency, and has received the special commendation of Congress. In this system the medical history of each soldier, as it appears on the hospital register, is written on a separate card containing a suitable printed form. The cards are assorted by regiments, then arranged alphabetically by name within the regiment, so that when all the registers shall have been copied the cards showing the medical history of a soldier, who may have been treated in any number of hospitals and in any part of the country, will by this arrangement all fall together automatically, and his whole medical history can be found by simply turning to the proper letter of the alphabet in the file box containing the cards of his regiment.

Work was commenced on the index record card system in April, 1887, and has been pushed as rapidly as possible since that time with the regular office force. At first few clerks could be spared for this duty, but the introduction of strict business methods of work and the constant addition to the number of card records available for use enabled the chief to put more and more men at this work, until now much the larger portion of the force are employed in making out the cards. About 5,000,000 of the cards have been prepared and are now in use, and as the result is called for information is responded to within twenty-four hours. The writer recently stepped into the division and, giving the name and regiment of a soldier, asked for his hospital record. In answer to his request required a search of the records of two New York regiments for a name that might be indexed under either of two initials. This was done, and the desired information was given to the inquirer in less then five minutes. Had the soldier happened to have belonged to a regiment whose records had not yet been transferred to the cards, the search would, of course, have taken very much longer, but the 5,000,000 cards now in use have brought the end of the work so near that it is expected that the whole will be finished within three or four months.

The remarkable transformation in the Record and Pension Division has not been accomplished without a great deal of hard work, and it has been done to the face of the most persistent opposition. From the very beginning every possible block was put in Dr. Ainsworth's path. He found the division loaded down with useless clerks, who had been so long under lax discipline that they supposed they really "ran" the office, and work was regarded as a sort of incident of the hours they spent in the building. It seemed as if that particular division had been made a harbor of refuge for incompetent men who could not be tolerated in other offices, but who were well supplied with "influence" to keep them on the Government rolls. It was absolutely necessary to weed out the useless drones if the division was to be made anything like an efficient one. But the moment the new chief began the weeding-out process a big row was stirred up. Most of the incompetents were Grand Army men, and all had influential backers. Grand Army leaders and politicians swarmed around Secretary Endicott and filled his ears with denunciations of Capt. Ainsworth personally, and with the grossest misrepresentation of the work he was doing. Each new insinuation and each new resolution looking toward better and quicker work was a signal for a renewal of the assaults upon the chief, and a raising of fresh obstacles in his way. "Pointers" for newspaper attacks upon the proposed reform were distributed to such Republican journals as would use them, and no stone was left unturned to drive Dr. Ainsworth out and to prevent any change in the methods which had been proved to be inefficient.

Secretary Endicott, however, had given the subject careful study before taking the first step, and he was prepared to stand by the chief until his system was in full operation. It was a failure, President Cleveland was also in hearty sympathy with the effort to introduce efficient business methods in the Surgeon General's office, and so the opponents of the reform were finally worsted. There is no threat in Washington in which this branch of the Government is decided on with less friction, with less loss of time, and with more satisfactory results than in the Record and Pension Division of the Surgeon General's office.

Soon after the present Administration came in, Secretary of War Proctor's attention was called to the condition of affairs in the various bureaus and divisions of the War Department having to do with the records of the volunteer forces of the United States. Like the hospital records in the Surgeon General's office, these files, particularly the muster rolls, are of priceless value. In them is the complete military history of every man who served in the war of the rebellion in any capacity. In passing upon every pension claim presented to the Pension Office, it is necessary to consult these records. They have been handled many hundreds of thousands of times, and are badly worn out as to be almost illegible in very many instances. The system of searching heretofore employed in the War Department has been the same as that which Capt. Ainsworth found in the Surgeon General's office. Between 600 and 700 clerks were employed in the various offices, and a month ago they were about 40,000 cases behind the calls from the Pension Office, with no prospect of ever getting within seeing distance of current business. Without any reference to its effect upon the business of the Pension Office, the condition of affairs was in every way discreditable to those who were responsible for it.

Secretary Proctor soon decided that some sort of a reform must be made. He paid several visits to Capt. Ainsworth's division and studied the system that had there been so successfully applied. Through the efforts of Senator Cockrell, one of whose hobbies is a reform of the business methods of the executive departments, Congress had appropriated money for and authorized the introduction of the index record card system in the War Department. The Secretary of War was not embarrassed by lack of money or authority when he determined that the new system should be applied to the volunteer records. His investigations had convinced him that the author of the system was the right man to put it in force in the new field. An order was issued consolidating all the bureaus having to do with the records, and Capt. Ainsworth was detailed to take charge of the consolidated division.

Secretary Proctor's order has been in force a short month, and the new system can hardly be said to be in good working order yet, but the good effects of the change are already quite perceptible, and both the Secretary and Capt. Ainsworth are going through the experience of two years ago. The chief is being as vigorously denounced as then, and the Secretary is being pursued by the friends of clerks who scent danger in any management which is likely to insist that they shall earn their salaries by showing a fair day's work at the end of each day. Such newspapers—Democratic this time—as can be used, are filled with scores of the new chief's methods, and he is accused of petty tyranny, cornetty, injustice, misuse of power, and all the other sins in the catalogue.

As already stated, Capt. Ainsworth found the work of his new division about forty thousand cases behind. Secretary Proctor wants this arrears to be wiped out, and to do so is the first aim of the authorities. An order was issued calling upon chiefs of other divisions to find out how many clerks they could spare to be detailed for temporary duty in the consolidated division. Bureau chiefs are not in the habit of overworking that they have more clerks than they need, and the responses showed that one chief thought he could spare two men. The others thought they could keep all the clerks they had profitably employed in their own offices. Then the new chief directed that no leaves of absence should be granted at present unless there were special and good reasons for it. Immediately a howl was raised that the "autocrat of the War Office" had assumed to override the law and proposed to make all his clerks work like so many slaves, when the law said each should have thirty days' leave. What Capt. Ainsworth had really done was to direct that in all possible cases the clerks should postpone their vacations until some progress had been made in catching up with the arrears of work, a requirement that the average business man will hardly regard as wholly unreasonable. A few removals and changes in the assignment of clerks have been made. Each has been followed with abuse of the chief, with misrepresentations of the facts, and with strong pressure upon the Secretary of War to have the dismissed men reinstated. As might be expected, the strongest pressure is exerted in behalf of the least competent employes, and the reinstatement of these has been the cause of the loudest complaints. The outcome will depend entirely upon the backbone of the Secretary and the support he receives from the President. The results of the change in the Surgeon General's office and the experience there gained leave no room for doubt of the success of the system in the wider field, if it is properly backed by those in authority.

The advantages of the system of index record cards which Capt. Ainsworth is now introducing in the War Department were summed up by Secretary Endicott in his report for last year, when he wrote: "They answer all the purposes of a copy or duplication of the valuable records which, from constant handling, have been fast going to destruction; their alphabetical arrangement in order of surnames under each regiment will obviate tedious, and in some cases unsuccessful, search of the original records; a soldier's medical history can be readily furnished in cases where it is impossible to obtain any clue upon which to search other than his name or military organization, and, finally, should it be desired to print the hospital records, the index cards, which contain everything recorded in the registers, are in the best possible form to send to the printer." What is done or the cards in the Surgeon General's office can hardly fail to be true of the same cards in the War Department.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

One of the features of the recent great review at Spithead was the squadron of mercantile armed cruisers. Since Lord Brassey first forced upon the people the wisdom of utilizing ocean greyhounds for convoy purposes, as well as for hunting the dark corners of the enemy's coast, which naval officers have endeavored to come closer to an efficient and expert service. The result is that at the recent review there were to be seen assembled in the Solent some of the fastest and most powerful convertible cruisers in the world. No other nation can show the like of it, The P. and O. and the Cunard, the Orient and the International, the Union and the Castle all sent representatives from their respective fleets. To the White Star, however, belonged the double distinction of having just been afloat a ship which is at once the largest and most magnificent passenger steamer in the world, as well as the most powerful armed cruiser at the service of the Admiralty. This extraordinary vessel is the Tentonic, built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast, and intended to beat any liner afloat. She was sent second to Portsmouth armed and for the inspection of the naval officers. The Tentonic has been fitted with exceptional care for the special service in which the Admiralty would, if needful, employ her.

The Sharpshooter of the British Navy proceeded outside of Plymouth Breakwater recently for a contractor's four hours' preliminary forced-draught trial. After the shiphad been under trial for about fifty minutes the steam suddenly dropped. A furnace door was opened to discover what was the matter, when a volume of steam and flames burst out of the door into the stokehold, scalding and burning five of the men severely. The vibration in the after-part of the Sharpshooter is said to be excessive when she is steaming at full speed. The opinion of some experts is that the ship is not strong enough aft to bear the strain for any length of time without something tearing away. Man 'o' War's men on the other hand say that "some time she will wag her tail off."

At the banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House recently Lord George Hamilton, in responding for the navy, said that the assemblage of the fleets at Spithead was not the result of any unusual effort on the part of the Admiralty, but was simply the assemblage of ships which months ago were told off to take part in the annual Autumn manœuvres. He further expressed a belief that the expenditure for the year 1890 would exceed even that of 1889, and that in the year 1891, when the first fruits of the Naval Defence act begin to show, the display will be larger than during any preceding year. "We have fixed the standard," went on Lord George, "at which the navy shall be maintained at equality with the navies of any two foreign powers combined."

Further trials are to be made by the French naval authorities with the submarine boat Gymnote, the invention of a French naval officer. This boat depends for its motive force wholly upon electricity, and during previous experiments was found to work well and to be under perfect control. The accumulators, upon which everything depended, were not, however, quite satisfactory, and the question of adopting the boat in the French service was suspended for a time. Since then every facility has been afforded to the inventor, and by the aid of the Government electrician it is claimed that the difficulties have been overcome, and that a practicable submarine boat is at last an accomplished fact.

Great progress has been made with the two battle ships Renown and Repulse, which are ordered to be built at Pembroke Dock Yard. Thus far Portsmouth stands first on the list of royal dock yards for rapidity of construction with the Trafalgar, which was launched in less than three months from the date of commencing to build, but so much work has been done by the Pembroke people in getting the frames and iron work ready for these two big ships ready that they hope to break the record, even though the hulls they have to construct are to be 2,000 tons larger. Not very long ago it required eight years to build a vessel of the Inflexible type.

The new second-class cruisers Latona, Melampus, and Naiad, all being built for the British Government by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company of Barrow-in-Furness, are to be 300 feet in length, with a breadth of 43 feet, and are to have a displacement of 3,400 tons. Their machinery is to be of the triple-expansion type, estimated to develop 9,000 horse power, with a speed of 20 knots per hour. The armament of these fast cruisers will consist of two 6-inch breech-loading guns, six 4.7-inch, and nine 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing guns, and a strong equipment of machine guns and torpedoes.

It appears now that the cablegram announcing the raising of the British man-of-war Sultan was incorrect. A strong opinion prevails, however, that the operations now in progress will eventually be attended with success. From information recently forwarded by the Admiral Superintendent at Malta it is learned that a preliminary pumping trial on board the Sultan had taken place, and that the water in her hold been reduced thirty inches in four hours.

The gunboat Redpole had a twelve hours' natural-draught run outside at Plymouth Breakwater resently. The trial was quite satisfactory. Following the natural-draught trial a four hours' forced-draught trial was gone through with a few days later. The following results were obtained: Mean steam, 141.5 pounds; vacuum, 25.3 pounds per square inch; revolutions per minute, 185.5; indicated horse power, 1,248; mean speed, 14.4 knots.

The Admiralty has resolved to remove from the navy during the next two or three years twenty-four vessels of various types, but chiefly third-class cruisers of the "C" class that do not make more than thirteen knots per hour. Several of these vessels do not make more than eleven knots. Among the iron-clads shortly to be placed on the obsolete list are the Warrior, Northumberland, Achilles, and Hector.

The behavior of the Anrora, one of the new belted cruisers of the British Navy, while making the short passage from Devonport to Portsmouth, has been the cause of much comment. The sea was very rough, with head winds, and the vessel labored so much that the armor shelf became strained, opened some rivet holes, and admitted some eighteen or twenty tons of water.

The British cruiser Rifleman, recently returned from the southeast coast of America, has been condemned as unfit for further service, and is to be sold out of the navy. All of the vessels of this class are to be paid off at the completion of their present commissions, and will be replaced by new composite gun vessels of greater speed and more effective armament.

The torpedo boat No. 79, which Prince George of Wales has been appointed to command, is of an entirely distinct design from all the other torpedo boats in the British service. It was built by Thomas Yarrow about two years ago, and has a speed of two and a half knots in excess of any other torpedo boat, combined with exceptional manœuvring powers.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11.—The *Dispatch* at this city has been sold by its President, Col. D. S. Troy, to the *Advertiser*. There will be no hyphenated name, and the editorial and office force of the *Advertiser* remains unchanged. This sale ends a four years' newspaper rivalry in which the old story is repeated. Abundant capital, brains, and energy have failed to establish a second newspaper in a city not large enough for one. The *Dispatch* is understood to have lost over $50,000. The *Advertiser* has been in existence since 1828, and has absorbed over a dozen papers.

BOSTON'S JOHNSTOWN FUND.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Gov. Beaver has notified Mayor Hart that he shall this week call for the Johnstown fund of $150,000 raised in Boston and vicinity, which has been for nearly two months lying idle in the hands of Kidder, Peabody & Co. He says the money will be expended by the Philadelphia Committee, and not by the Regular Johnstown local Commissioners. He says the subscription had not been called for before because it was not needed.

BRITISH PRISON REFORM

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN RECENT YEARS.

THE PRISON SYSTEM A STRONG, WELL-MANAGED MACHINE—LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS.

I.

LONDON, July 25.—British prison management is organized upon a system which is at least uniform and intelligible throughout. It is also apparently intended to be both repressive and reformatory, and the managers point to a large decrease in prison population of late years as proof that their intentions are being realized. The figures certainly are impressive. In all the local prisons of England and Wales eleven years ago there were 20,838 inmates. In these local prisons last year the number was but 14,536—a reduction of 6,297 in ten years. In all the convict prisons of England and Wales eleven years ago there were 10,671 inmates. The number last year was but 6,921—a decrease of 3,750 in ten years. The figures of the present year have not been given out, but I was told at the Home Office that they did not vary greatly from those of last year. That these reductions are partly due to improved prison management is not to be lightly denied, though to assert improved management as the cause is to admit that there must have been vast room for improvement.

The British prison system, however, is the outgrowth of past methods rather than a theory reduced to practice. The transportation of convicts to Van Diemen's Land and Australia, which was for nearly a century a feature of these methods, and under which great abuses flourished, ceased in 1867. The sentences of convicts still read "transportation and penal servitude," but none is transported and none has been since the date mentioned. The change was important, but it was necessary and has proved salutary. Grave fears were felt at the time, that when convicts were no longer sent out of the country the ex-convicts would become a dangerous class at home; but the fear was not well founded. The same fear of evil consequences was felt when hanging was abolished as the punishment for a large number of crimes. Yet, though for several years only an average of about fifteen persons per year have been hanged in England and Wales, as contrasted with a larger number previously, the number of murders has not increased. So, too, the retaining of all convicted persons in this country for punishment has not increased crime here. On the contrary, the application of the methods of civilization to the treatment of the criminal population has tended very greatly to lessen its numbers.

But a change in prison methods of much greater importance than the abolition of transportation occurred April 1, 1878. By an act of Parliament of the previous year all the local prisons of England and Wales were then transferred to the General Government. These local prisons numbered 113, and before the transfer they were managed by 113 different methods. That is, each prison was conducted according to the ideas of its local authority. Since the transfer the management of all has been reduced to a single system, and great improvements and economies have been effected. A few weeks of the transfer 54 of the prisons were entirely discontinued. The remaining 59 prisons were improved and made to accommodate all the prisoners before kept in the 113. The saving effected for the average of nine years before the transfer and an average of nine years since to more than $420,000 a year; the average yearly death rate for the local prisons has decreased from an average of eleven per thousand to eight per thousand, and better discipline has helped to reduce the numbers sent to these prisons. These local prisons perform tha runotions, among others, of the county jails in the United States, the conduct or many of which is extravagant and thoroughly demoralizing and disgraceful. The great reform resulting from the transfer is, therefore, of especial interest.

The distinction between the local prison and the convict prison in England is mainly this: To the local prisons are sent all persons convicted of offenses and sentenced to prison for not longer than two years. The average is but a short as one day. All offenders, therefore, including debtors and libelers, drunks and petty thieves, and male transgressors of every kind, go to the local prison. To the convict prisons go all offenders whose sentences are from five years to a lifetime. There is no provision for persons sentenced to three or four years, and consequently none is so sentenced. An offense that is considered too grave to be punished by a two years' sentence in a local prison is punished by a sentence of five years or more in a convict prison. There is room for much injustice in this, as there is in the way Judges sentence men to long terms in convict prisons, and there has been talk of a change in the law. The discipline in the local prisons and in convict prisons is similar. Both are under the management of the Secretary for the Home Department and the Surveyor General of Prisons. The two kinds of prisons are under different boards, but the boards themselves have the same chairman and are responsible to the same law, and measures to prevent abuses and conduct them properly is exercised in both. A sentence to either prison means a sentence to labor, and in all the prisons work is done almost wholly for the Government. But the local prisons are used also as houses of detention for persons charged with offenses before trial, and these persons are treated very differently from the convicts. They do not work unless they choose, they wear their own clothing when it is fit to wear, and they are kept entirely separate from the convicts. It was agreed that the transfer of the local prisons to the general Government has greatly improved the condition under which persons were held in prison for trial, conditions which under the old system were often very hard and of course entirely unjust.

Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, who is and has been for a considerable number of years Surveyor General of Prisons and active head of the Prison Department, some np under thirteen heads the advantages that have accrued from the transfer of the local prisons. One is is likely to take exception to any of the reasons he states. They include reform in all respects and a saving which is said to exceed $420,000 a year. That seems to be ample justification for the changes, though it was at first vigorously opposed by the local authorities.

One of the features of British prison administration which goes far to secure its efficiency is the manner in which subordinate officers in prisons are appointed, promoted, and paid. The officers enter the service in the lowest positions, after examination of the Civil Service Commission and an examination into their antecedents by prison officials which is very searching. Thenceforward their fortunee depend solely on themselves. They are promoted strictly according to merit and are not in danger of removal unless they deserve it. Gen. Du Cane says the Government has seriously took in hand the reform of the prison system "these appointments have never been considered the subject of political patronage or private interest." Prison officials are warned by an order, originally issued by Lord Palmerston in 1857 and often repeated, that any attempt to gain promotion by "application from private friends" will make such promotion impossible. These conditions secure an admirable staff of officials. The men adapted to the work spend their lives in it, and the service is loved by many. An official who serves ten years and retires honorably has a pension of one-sixth his salary, and to this is added one-sixtieth of the salary for every additional year's service up to four-sixths, which is the maximum pension paid. The system of promotions usually secures men of long experience, full information, and tried ability for the higher subordinate offices up to the governor of the prison. That official, however, for some reason is often an inexperienced man. A large percentage of the prison governors in England are old army Colonels. It is suggested as an excuse for this that men are required with "habits of order and discipline, of rendering and enforcing strict obedience, and aptitude in dealing with large bodies of men." But such men should as easily be found among old prison officers as old army officers. Many of the old Colonels know very little of the detail of the business under them, and it is admitted that they are often ill-fitted for the positions to which they are appointed. Mr. William Tallack, the Secretary of the Howard Association, who has long watched the British prison management, and approves of most of its features, says in his book entitled "Penological and Preventive Principles," published last year:

"Even under the British Government there is a great defect in the prison service, namely, that arising from the absence of adequate arrangements for the wiser selection of the superior officers, especially the governors. Far too much of the power of appointment is left to mere personal favoritism, and there is too exclusive resort to military men for such positions. The previous training of some of these is, in certain respects, such as partially to disqualify them for the management of offenders."

It is singular that a Government that is so particular to make merit the sole test of appointment and promotion in all the subordinate prison service should resort to personal favoritism in choosing the superior officers. But perhaps New-Yorkers are not in a position to criticise.

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J. A. B.

ADIRONDACK LIFE.

MANY GUESTS ENJOYING THEMSELVES IN THE NORTH WOODS.

SARANAC LAKE, Aug. 11.—This week closes with the record of being the finest this Summer. Beautiful weather has prevailed; Wednesday and Thursday were perfect Adirondack days; a clondless sky and cool. On Wednesday night the thermometer registered 43° at the Signal Service Station, which is unusual for this time of the year. August here, as at other resorts, is the banner month, and the Chateaugay Railroad has had a large business to look after. There have never been so many visitors in the mountains as this Summer.

The pink sale for the benefit of the Sanitarium, held on Wednesday afternoon in the parlor of the Ampersand, proved a great success, the amount of over $1,100 being raised. A number of cooaching parties have been here this week from the different resorts, taking dinner and returning in the afternoon.

E. H. George of Providence, R. I., accompanied by Miss McWilliams, Miss Goodrich, and Miss Hendrick, walked to Lake Placid on Thursday, a distance of twelve miles, taking dinner there and returning in the afternoon. This is considered quite a feat here, for walking is, while indulged in more or less, generally confined to short distances.

Those occupying camps adjoining the hotel are Mrs. Howard Agnew, Joseph Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. Ketcheson, Mr. Mills, C. M. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh, the Misses Rainsford, Miss Davis, and Otto Ennl.

One of the pleasantest day trips from here is by boat, through Saranac Lake up the Saranac River to Round Lake, through Round Lake to Bartlett's, and two miles across the Upper Saranac to Wawbeek Lodge, where dinner is eaten. The journey over and back is about twenty-eight miles in all.

Among the arrivals at the Ampersand are Joseph Bushnell, Miss Alice A. Bushnell, Mrs. A. H. Forest, Miss Du Forest, H. De Forest, D. De Forest, Miss J. Patterson, Mrs. J. M. Orvis, Miss M. E. Orvis, Charles E. Orvis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Storm, Miss E. G. Storm, Miss M. L. Storm, George P. Hall, H. M. Jones, E. B. Condou, S. F. Pani, C. M. Baker, C. H. Bacham, J. H. Hoffman, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Kotterlinus, Miss Warden, Miss Edith Warden of Germantown, Penn.; W. C. Posey of Philadelphia, Ralph L. Emerson of Boston, Mr. and John Campbell, Miss Dexter of Paterson, N. J.; G. B. Hill, Miss S. B. Hill, Miss Whiting, Miss Lewis of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sage, Miss Whitney, Miss Sage, H. W. Sage, Miss Sage, and family, Miss Wilding, a few weeks of the transfer 54 of the prisons were entirely discontinued. The remaining 59 prisons were improved and made to accommodate all the prisoners before kept in the 113. The saving effected for the average of nine years before the transfer and an average of nine years since to more than $420,000 a year; the average yearly death rate for the local prisons has decreased from an average of eleven per thousand to eight per thousand, and better discipline has helped to reduce the numbers sent to these prisons. These local prisons perform tha runotions, among others, of the county jails in the United States, the conduct or many of which is extravagant and thoroughly demoralizing and disgraceful. The great reform resulting from the transfer is, therefore, of especial interest.

The distinction between the local prison and the convict prison in England is mainly this: To the local prisons are sent all persons convicted of offenses and sentenced to prison for not longer than two years. The average is but a short as one day. All offenders, therefore, including debtors and libelers, drunks and petty thieves, and male transgressors of every kind, go to the local prison. To the convict prisons go all offenders whose sentences are from five years to a lifetime. There is no provision for persons sentenced to three or four years, and consequently none is so sentenced. An offense that is considered too grave to be punished by a two years' sentence in a local prison is punished by a sentence of five years or more in a convict prison. There is room for much injustice in this, as there is in the way Judges sentence men to long terms in convict prisons, and there has been talk of a change in the law. The discipline in the local prisons and in convict prisons is similar. Both are under the management of the Secretary for the Home Department and tha Surveyor General of Prisons. The two kinds of prisons are under different boards, but the boards themselves have the same chairman and are responsible to the same law, and measures to prevent abuses and conduct them properly is exercised in both. A sentence to either prison means a sentence to labor, and in all the prisons work is done almost wholly for the Government. But the local prisons are used also as houses of detention for persons charged with offenses before trial, and these persons are treated very differently from the convicts. They do not work unless they choose, they wear their own clothing when it is fit to wear, and they are kept entirely separate from the convicts. It was agreed that the transfer of the local prisons to the general Government has greatly improved the condition under which persons were held in prison for trial, conditions which under the old system were often very hard and of course entirely unjust.

Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, who is and has been for a considerable number of years Surveyor General of Prisons and active head of the Prison Department, some np under thirteen heads the advantages that have accrued from the transfer of the local prisons. One is is likely to take exception to any of the reasons he states. They include reform in all respects and a saving which is said to exceed $420,000 a year. That seems to be ample justification for the changes, though it was at first vigorously opposed by the local authorities.

One of the features of British prison administration which goes far to secure its efficiency is the manner in which subordinate officers in prisons are appointed, promoted, and paid. The officers enter the service in the lowest positions, after examination of the Civil Service Commission and an examination into their antecedents by prison officials which is very searching. Thenceforward their fortunee depend solely on themselves. They are promoted strictly according to merit and are not in danger of removal unless they deserve it. Gen. Du Cane says the Government has seriously took in hand the reform of the prison system "these appointments have never been considered the subject of political patronage or private interest." Prison officials are warned by an order, originally issued by Lord Palmerston in 1857 and often repeated, that any attempt to gain promotion by "application from private friends" will make such promotion impossible. These conditions secure an admirable staff of officials. The men adapted to the work spend their lives in it, and the service is loved by many. An official who serves ten years and retires honorably has a pension of one-sixth his salary, and to this is added one-sixtieth of the salary for every additional year's service up to four-sixths, which is the maximum pension paid. The system of promotions usually secures men of long experience, full information, and tried ability for the higher subordinate offices up to the governor of the prison. That official, however, for some reason is often an inexperienced man. A large percentage of the prison governors in England are old army Colonels. It is suggested as an excuse for this that men are required with "habits of order and discipline, of rendering and enforcing strict obedience, and aptitude in dealing with large bodies of men." But such men should as easily be found among old prison officers as old army officers. Many of the old Colonels know very little of the detail of the business under them, and it is admitted that they are often ill-fitted for the positions to which they are appointed. Mr. William Tallack, the Secretary of the Howard Association, who has long watched the British prison management, and approves of most of its features, says in his book entitled "Penological and Preventive Principles," published last year:

"Even under the British Government there is a great defect in the prison service, namely, that arising from the absence of adequate arrangements for the wiser selection of the superior officers, especially the governors. Far too much of the power of appointment is left to mere personal favoritism, and there is too exclusive resort to military men for such positions. The previous training of some of these is, in certain respects, such as partially to disqualify them for the management of offenders."

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MONMOUTH'S LAST WEEK

THE RICH OMNIBUS STAKES TO BE RUN ON TUESDAY.

THURSDAY AN IMPORTANT DAY FOR BOTH HORSE OWNERS AND JOCKEY CLUBS, AS RICH STAKES CLOSE THEN.

This week will bring the racing meeting at Monmouth Park to a close, and then the horses will move to the new Westchester track of the Messrs. Morris, where the inaugural meeting of the New-York Jockey Club will be held on Tuesday of next week. To-morrow will be the great day of the week at Monmouth, for then the rich Omnibus Stakes at a mile and a half, with $10,000 in added money, are to be decided. For this race there will be a good field of starters, including Salvator, Proctor Knott, Don José, Singgard, Tombov, Juhal, Limbo, Sorrento, Longstreet, Reporter, Eric, and a number of others. The race will be worth nearly $24,000 in the aggregate, and, as $2,000 goes to the second horse and $1,000 to the third, it will be a race for blood. It seems to be, on paper, at the mercy of Salvator, but he will have to be at his very best to defeat the field he will have to meet, and another Firenzi fiasco is hardly probable, for Mr. Haggin will be expected to send his horse to the post fit, or else keep him in the stable. On the same day the crack youngsters will have a chance to fight for the Criterion Stakes. The conditions have such winning penalties attached as will result in keeping many of the winners early in the season in their stables, but as the stake closed with 172 nominations, there will unquestionably be a good field to run for it.

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The features for Thursday are the Monmouth Handicap and the Homebred Produce Stakes, for two-year-olds, which, after 1891, will disappear from the list of fixtures at Monmouth Park, the Produce Stakes, with less rigorous conditions as to ownership, being substituted. On Saturday, the last day of the meeting, the Carteret Handicap, for two-year-olds, and the Jersey Handicap, for three-year-olds, will be decided, the letter being a race at a mile and a quarter.

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Thursday will be a very important day alike to owners, jockey clubs, and the public which finds enjoyment in racing. On that day a great number of stakes for future races at the tracks of the American, Brooklyn, Coney Island, and New-York Jockey Clubs, the Monmouth Park and Saratoga Racing associations in the East, and the Louisville and Latonia Jockey Clubs in the West, will close, and in the rivalry for the gains of racing a liberal number of entries to all the events is a certainty. The stakes to close have already been announced in these columns.

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A large party of horsemen now at Saratoga has arranged to come to the Monmouth Park track on Tuesday to see the famous Omnibus Stakes decided.

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The Washington Park Association of Chicago, greatly encouraged by the success of its meeting this Summer, has decided to give thirty days' racing next year. The managers expect now to give no race with less than $1,000 in purses or added money.

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The New-York Jockey Club has decided to admit persons to the field of its new track free of cost. Work has been pushed rapidly at the track, so that everything will be in readiness on the opening day. The recent severe storms have not injured the track, thanks to the perfect system of drainage and a soil which dries out remarkably soon. The managers expect that the railroad facilities will be ample to accommodate all who may wish to visit the track.

BRIGHTON BEACH ENTRIES.

There will be a good day's sport at the Brighton Beach track this afternoon, and people who desire to bet on the races will have to go to the track to do it, as no news as to the scratches or result will be sent to the city pool rooms. The entries to the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for beaten three-year-olds. Six and one-half furlongs. Brussels, Crackaman, Forest King, Monsoon, Pommery Sec, Little Barefoot, Lady Winkle, Queen Hattie, Lady Archer, and Iceberg, 100 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Bliss Line, 124 pounds; Falcon, 122; Miss Cony, 106; Wagram and Foose, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Gregory and Reclare, 125 pounds each; Cortland, 118; Cara Mie and Fannie J., 116 each; Mischief, Pandora, and the Emmet filly, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Babylon Handicap; purse $600. One mile and an eighth. George Oyster and Benedictine, 123 pounds each; Brian Boru, 118; Tattler, 112; Anrenia, 110; Wilfred, 108; Freedom, 106; Hilarious, 103; Miss Ford, 100; Glory, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. One mile. Speedwell, 122 pounds; Sparling, 111; Supervisor and Glenspray, 109 each; Trifler and Mary T., 107 each; Ernest, The Bourbon, Knobstone, Kinmate, Bill Arlen, and Henry George, 104 each; King Ida, 102; Gardner, 101; Bordsilale, 99; Zahle, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; steeplechase over the short course. Major Pickett, 160 pounds; Voltaget, 159; Monte Cristo, 154; Killarney, 144; Grattan, 141; Wellington, 139; Jester, 134; Sanford, 130.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Lanark, 112 pounds; Lakeville and Middlesex, 110 each; King Idler, the Rembusher gelding, and Lynn, 107 each; Amelie Rives and Sunshine, 105 each; Artissa, 102; Sam D., 100.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. The Dude, 124 pounds; Carlton, Vermont, Fiddlehead, and Objection, 110 each; Century, 105; Story Teller, 102; Hot Scotch, 99; Crab Cider, 98; Sadie, 94.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth. St Luke, 132 pounds; Keynote, 130; Fascion, 127; Jim Gore, 123; Ella, 114; Sallie C., Minnie Palmer, and Maylape, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Prodigal Son and Prince Howard, 112 pounds each; Armiel and Little Crale, 108 each; The Moor, Centaur, Bliss, and Mr. Pelham, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Goliah and Brait, 112 pounds each; Melodrama and Torchlight, 110 each; Bertha, 105; Brandolette, 101; Cassina and Sob Lasie, 99 each; Ivy and Lady Hemphill, 96 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Sailing. One mile and seventy yards. Royal Garter, 118 pounds; Bocoaccio, 109; Pocatello, 107; Landaeer, 103; Frederica, 105; Satisfaction, Gymnast, and Vigilant, 102 each; Duke of Bourbon, 100; Mirth, 97.

THE SABBATH UNION'S MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Sabbath Union, was interesting and full of exciting features. The objects of the society are to counteract the tendency toward Sabbath desecration and to promote a better observance of the day. The Rev. J. H. Knowlee of Newark, President of the American Sabbath Union, presided.

The principal speakers were: The Rev. Dr. R. R. Dongherty of New-York, Joseph B. Richardson, President of the Law and Order League of Trenton; the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Union; Dr. Alpha J. K

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. JAMES'S STORIES.

A LONDON LIFE. By HENRY JAMES. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

When the purely literary critic studies Mr. James, as exemplified in "A London Life," the wonderful cleverness of it strikes him as existing mainly in the dialogue, for ransack as he may modern English fiction he finds none who can make people talk as brilliantly and incisively as does that master, Mr. Henry James. Whether mankind or womankind have a gift of talking in this James way has nothing to do with the question. Personages are of secondary importance. It is Mr. James who puts the words in their mouths. If people really did talk that way they would be insufferable. Men would be as sharp as razors, women would be as lancets, and blood would follow after the least contact.

So far Mr. James has presented the American girl or the American woman as of immaculate propriety. Certainly the reverse is to be found, and Selina Berrington is shockingly bad. She is married to a low-bred, horsey Englishman of good family, and Selina, who was originally an American girl, hates her husband. He may or may not have given her cause for her aversion, but he knows that she despises him. He says: "There isn't a feeling of loathing that she doesn't have for me! She'd like to stamp on me and hear me crack like a black beetle, and she never opens her mouth but she insults me." To Selina and England comes her sister Laura Wing, and Laura sees in her agony how wretched is the Berrington family. Laura, though changes of fortune in the Wing family, is poor, and lives off the bounty of Selina and her husband. She sees the precipice into which Selina is falling, for Selina has lost all sense of decorum, and London knows that Captain Crispin is her lover. Berrington is quite satisfied that this is the case, but wants to fasten the guilt on his wife so unequivocally that he can obtain a legal divorce. Selina is warned by poor Laura of her coming fate, of the certainty of discovery, but Mrs. Berrington is lost to all sense of shame. She is a perfidious woman, and is base enough to manage it so that when she elopes with Crispin poor Laura is made a cat's-paw. A very stiff American, Weedover, is in London at the time, and cares for Laura, but the girl's pride is such, she sorrows so much over the family disgrace that she behaves savagely to him. Delightfully described is Lady Davenant, Mr. Berrington's grandmother. The old lady tries her best to understand what is a well-bred American girl personified in Laura and cannot comprehend her. Mr. James's neatness of touch is showu where Lady Davenant says, admiring that freshness of looke and apparel an American girl has: "You Americans can't help it; you 'wear your very features, and your eyes look as if they had just been sent home." Berrington versus Berrington and others is the case just coming on, and Laura Wing came to America after Selena's escapade. Weedover followed her, but whether he won Laura or not, we do not know.

Mr. James rather seems to eschew happy topics, for if "A Loudon Life" has a discomforting conclusion, "The Patagonia" has a dismal ending. Mr. James constructs his Boston with its aristocratic or unaristocratic sections. Yon are somebody or you are nobody. If from your back window of a Summer night you see the lights of the Back Bay, you ought to live, and Providence congratulates itself on having made a world for your special benefit. Be born, however, on Merrimac-avenue, and there is no reason for your existence. A fussy, needlesome old fellow, the friend of Mr. Nettlepoint, is going abroad, and so is his friend, Mrs. Nettlepoint, and the lady, who has a son twenty-five years of age, has attached to her a Miss Mavis, who is to go to Paris to be married to a Mr. Porterfield. The old fussy man scents danger at once, and warns Mr. Nettlepoint of it. Jasper Nettlepoint was uncertain whether he would go with his mother abroad or not, but he makes up his mind suddenly when he learns that the Mavis young woman is to take the voyage. The girl, it seems, belongs to the class who, living on Merrimac-avenue, are "improving" themselves, and there is a kind of covert sneer about Mr. James when he describes this "improvement." Jasper he draws as a selfish brute, and Jasper plays with Grace Mavis. The upshot is that Grace is improved off of the face of the earth. She does not love Mr. Porterfield, who is a student of architecture. The engagement has been one of ten years. The mother of Miss Mavis has possibly lusisted on shipping the girl to France. Jasper spends all his days with the girl on shipboard, both hidden behind one of the lifeboats. The ship talks. There are the women, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Gotoh, who cast false imputations on the Mavis girl. The coast of Ireland is near, but Grace will never see it, nor her Mr. Porterfield, who is to wait for her at the Liverpool dock. How the girl jumped overboard Mr. James does not tell, but that is the real wind-up of this sad story.

"The Liar" is rather a story of art than anything else. Is it possible for a man to paint a picture so powerfully that every stroke of the brush tells that it is the portrait of a liar? That was what that clever Mr. Lyon, the artist, did. To keep his hand in he made his sitter get off all kinds of bouncers. The bigger the lie the more perfect became the work. "The Liar" is one of Mr. James's eccentricities. The last story, "Mrs. Temperly," we defy the most appreciative of readers to understand at all. You have a picture of a good American hotel and a well fitted-up Parisian *salon*, and through them flit Mrs. Temperly, the vacuous Dora, and the dissatisfied Raymond. Of all sketches it is the most sketchy. It leaves no more trace behind it than would a drop of ether.

FRANCE ONE CENTURY AGO.

THE FOES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Centralizatioe and Anarchy. By HERMANN LIEB, Author of "History of the German People," &c. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889.

That the French Revolntion as a topic is not yet done to death, notwithstanding the vast nnmber of books about it, appears from the snrvey made in the present work by Mr. Hermann Lieb of Chicago. He says that the French people are often charged with frivolity and sickiness of character, and that, consequently, there might not have been enfficient cause to justify the overturn, [of the monarchy.] A search for the causee in the economic rather than in the political conditions of a people must form the seeker for truth. The most essential things in society to know are the small details of a man's social life; the everyday well-being, the hardships and vicissitudes, of the laboring poor. * * * The application of this rule to the case of France previous to 1789 will readily convince the most conservative that her people had abundant reasons for revolting. The other charge, repeatedly made against the French people, that they were incapable of self-government, is disproved by the fact that once before the Revolntion they satisfactorily managed their own local affairs, and there has been a tendency to show that the partial failure of their efforts was dne to the persistent refusal of a few self-constituted managers to intrust them with all the dnties and responsibilities pertaining to the sovereignty of a people, rather than to their individnal or collective deficiencies."

Mr. Lieb does not ascribe the enthusiasm for the American rebels in France to hatred of England, as the fashion is with many historians, so much as to the hopes it engendered that somewhere in the world head was being made against the tyranny of privileged classes. He pnts far less weight on the direct teachings of the philosophers in precipitating events, as some writers do, than on the evolution of the world, maintaining that the Revolntion "was not brought about by irrelligion, nor mainly by the philosophers, or in fact by any other external agency; that the exact time or even the period of its beginning cannot be conjectured; but that it was the slow, almost imperceptible bnt steady process of the inexorable law of evolntion which impels humanity with nnfailing precision toward a better condition, and that the crash which came was bnt a manifestation of this law." Mr. Lieb le not a finished writer, bnt makes np for style in the earnestness of his convictions. He or his proofreader takes strange liberties with some names, particnlarly those French names ending in *re* which are spelled *er*, as we often spell theatre theater. The volume is illnstrated with abont forty process prints of the personages of the Revolution and a dozen views. Some of the portraits are good; others are what the French would call *fantaisistes*. Taken as a whole, the book is a good recapitnlation of the events between 1788 and 1792, and enforces the lesson that France could not become a republic with the ease and quietness that seem so simple to Americans, placed on our forefathers were in a land practically without neighbors and prepared as they were by generations of self-government.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Panl Leicester Ford has compiled a bibliography of Americana in quarto, containing a check list of the catalogues, reference lists, anthorities, and bibliographiee of American books and subjects. The titles entered are 1,070 in number, and the work may prove useful to collectors and historians. It will be ready in September. At the same time a bibliography of works written in whole or in part by or relating to Beojamin Franklin will be issued in a limited edition of 500, a large octavo, nniform with Mr. Bigelow's edition of Franklin's works.

—In "French and English; a Comparison," just published by Macmillan, the ticklish question is considered by Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton whether the English or the French are the worse habitual liars. "I notice, however, a difference in the kind and quality between French and English lying. The French are daring enough, bnt they are not really clever in the art. They have much audacity, but little skill. They will say what is not true with wonderful decision, and they will stick to it afterward; but the English surpass them infinitely in craft and guile. The typical French lie is a simple, shameless invention. The typical English lie is not merely half a truth; it is entangled with half a dozen truths, or semblances of truths." Mr. Hamerton offers the following ideal for the aim of a writer, namely: "Writing which guards and keeps the delicacy of an exqnisit honesty, writing which says exactly what the writer feels, and refuses to go beyond his feeling," adding that such writiug can rarely appear forcible, especially in comparison with work that is done for force alone without any regard for trnth.

—The qnestion of theoretical as opposed to "practical" barbers may perhaps be settled by a quarto to be issued in limited edition by the Messrs. Blades of London. It is called "The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London," and has been compiled from the records of the Worshipfnl Company of Barbers by Mr. Sidney Young, one of the "conrt of assistants" of that company. It will deal with the practice of surgery in the Middle Ages, and among the illnstrations will be portraits and pictures of the company's treasures.

—Mr. Herbert A. Giles has brought out his translation of Chnang Tzn's writings with Bernard Qnaritch. Lao Tzu founded the philosophical religion called Taoism, and Chuang Tzu was his most eminent follower in the sixth century B. C. As commentator followed commentator, disputing over each sentence left by this enigmatical anthor, a translation into English is a great feat. Mr. Balfour attempted it some years ago. Mr. Giles selected six Chinese versions, and wherever they agreed as to the sense translated accordingly, but where any differed translated as seemed to him closest in accord with the peculiar genius of Chnang Tzu.

—In the second volnme of memoirs by Dnke Ernest of Coburg there are interesting reminiscences of his sister-in-law, Queen Victoria, when a young woman, Prince Consort Albert, and Napoleon III. He fonnd Napoleon more like a Germau scholar than a rnler of France, a dreamer, and essentially a dreamer of the German variety. He smoked cigarettes constantly, and wonld snddenly turn from French to German and recite verses from Schiller. The Dnke gives an old anecdote in a new setting. An American gentleman introduced him to Mlle. de Montijo at a ball given at the Elysée. Napoleon wae exasperated because he had been nneuccessful in obtaining a wife from royal houses. He said to the American: "I will have no more of these Princesses; I will marry your American." "She is not an American," replied his friend; "she is a Spaniard." "Never mind," answered the Emeror; "she is the most beautiful woman I have seen in my life, and I will marry her."

—Sir Edward Watkin, whose father wae a friend of Richard Cobden, will publish a series of letters addressed to his father by the free trade advocate.

—"The Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion" will be published in September by A. Lovell & Co. It is by Thomas S. Townsend, who compiled the "Library of National Records." The New-York organizations, their services, names of the dead, and those who returned from the front will have special mention.

—Walt Whitmnn has introdnced the hnmble ejaculation "So long" into literatnre. In this country it is used as an eqnivalent to "God speed you," or "Good luck to you." One correspondent of the *Athenæum* says that he has heard it among the seafaring folk at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and another, Arthnr Montefiore, informs that journal that it is used in Dorsetshire in remote hamlets. He has been notlng in the United States various expressions which we are tanght to consider bad, or at least careless, English, and finding them alive in Great Britain. Thus "mad," the common word among careless speakers for angry, is found in Sussex, and "bug" for various insects in the compounds "ladybng," "May-bng," "Jnne-bug," nsnal in England. We appear to use "June-bug" for the cockchafer, which is vulgarly known as "May-bng" in England, while the English June-bng is the "greenchafer." The indiscriminate use of "elegant" is fonnd in Ireland, and "axey" for agne is a good folk-term in Sussex.

—A life of the engraver and archæologist Llewellyn Jewtt, who died in 1886 at the age of seventy, has been published. It is by W. H. Goss.

—The diplomatic correspondence carried on during the years 1732 to 1738 between Prince Antioch Cantemir, Russian Ambassador to England, and Lord Harrington and the Duke of Newcastle has been discovered by a Rnssian in the Public Record Office of London.

—Prof. W. Minto writes to the London literary papers asking for news of the whereabonts of any original mannscripts by Sir Walter Scott. Messrs. Black of Edinburgh are about to issue a revision of Lockhart's edition of Scott's poems, and are particnlarly anxione to trace "The Lady of the Lake," "Don Roderick," and "Auchindrane." The desire is not to borrow, bnt to use them for collating with published versions without taking them ont of the hands of owners.

—A new volume of poems by Victor Hugo will soon make its appearance in Paris. It contaiue two dramas, "Amy Robsart," which was acted at the Odéon, and "Les Jumeaux," (The Twins,) which was never finished.

—For those who love dogs and more especially the fox-terrier, Mr. Rawdon B. Lee, kennel editor of the *Field*, has written an entertaining "History and Description, with Reminiscences, of the Fox Terrier," published by Horace Cox, London. He traces the terrier from Dame Juliana Berners (A. D. 1486) and Dr. Caius of Caius College, Cambridge, (A. D. 1576,) down to the present days of pure white fox terriers, with his children—white with a black patch over the eye, black and tan-faced, or Welsh, and red or fawn-colored fox terriers, now called Irish.

—*Popular Science Monthly* for September will have a paper by Huntington Smith on "The Ethical View of Protection," in which the tariff qnestion is discussed in a scientific way.

—Arthur Dudley Vinton publishes with J. S. Ogilvie a paper-covered novel of a lively type called "The Unpardonable Sin."

—"Priest and Puritan" is announced this month by Brentano. It deals with the love of a Methodist parson's son for the niece of a Catholic priest.

—The career of an old misanthrope is told in Bret Harte's forthcoming novel, "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh."

—The first number of a journal relating to the history and antiquities of our city appears at 19 Park-place nnder the name *Old New-York*, and edited by W. W. Pasko. Each month a part containing about 64 pages is to appear, making two volnmes yearly. "The work is intended to cover the entire range of events from the discovery of the river and bay down to a period within the recollection of middle-aged persons."

—An illnstrated magazine will appear in Boston at the end of the month, opening with a "Plymouth nnmber." It is called the *New-England Magazine*, and is under the control of Edward Everett Hale and Edwin D. Mead. While largely historical and devoted to the past of New-England, the articles will be by no means confined to local topics. Short biographies of Charles Stnart Parnell and Gladstone, the French settlemente in America, remarkable citiee not in New-England, fiction in prose and verse are among the papers promised during the first year. The prospectus has a long list of contribntors, headed by Messrs. Whittier and John Fiske.

—The Society of the Fifth Army Corps sends ont a circnlar advising that the pnblishers of the new Boston ventnre, the *New-England Magazine*, will nndertake the expense of a history of the corps, to be pnblished in the magazine, provided a thonsand snbscribers can be raised among the members and their friends. A special rate will be allowed for a year's subscription to the *New-England Magazine* to those who come in as members of this corps, or as war veterans in similar organizations.

—Mrs. Katherine Chase, the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, is still at work on the life of her father. She lives at Edgewood, just ontside of Washington.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Stowe has finished "The Life of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe," and as the snbject of the biography is still living much of the work is in the first person. The publishers are Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—The "Life, Letters, and Journals" of Lonisa May Alcott will be issued in October by Roberts Brothers. They are edited by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney. Miss Alcott wrote a play at the age of seventeen which was acted at the Boston Athenæum. She passed two months as a servant in a family, was a schoolmistress at twenty, and received $5 for her first storilet in the Boston *Gazette*.

—At Chalfont, England, is a cottage which belonged to Milton and is in very good condition. A new station having been placed on the railway near Chalfont, it is feared that the relic hnnter and vandal will harm the building.

—The reminiecences of one of the regicides of Lonis XVI. have just made their appearance in English, though they were given in French about 1801, and, though ready for English publicatiou in 1847, were stopped by the death of the editor. A. W. Davenport and his wife, the Dowager Lady Hatherton, became acquainted with M. Sergent-Marceau at Nice in 1846, and nndertook an English version of an autobiography. Recently the materials were placed in the hands of Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson, and the volume has appeared with Simpson & Hull, London. The regicide was a native of Chartres, who became a follower of the ideas of J. J. Rousseau and had a romantic but apparently hopeless love for a woman of some what higher rank. He was a student of art at Paris, made himself known and beloved for his philanthropy in 1789, and during the ensning troubles managed to marry the woman of his love, whose name (she was a sister of Marcean the General) he added to his own. He eanctioned the execution of Louis XVI., but denounced the cruel treatment of the rest of the royal family as well as the massacres that did so much harm to republicanism. His humanity caused him to fly for his life in 1795. According to Carnot, ancestor of the present ruler of France, "he was a charming old man," whose friends were attracted by his witty, spirited, and playful conversation, full of piquant anecdotes.

—Two volumes giving the law codes of India have appeared at Oxford. They are arranged and edited by Whitley Stokes, the Keltic scholar, whose long residence in India did not prevent the study on his part of the ancient language of his native island, Ireland.

—Samnel Waddington writes from Wordsworth's cottage at Grasmere to the *Athenæum* to complain that the *Bible Society Monthly Reporter*, an English periodical, has not only reprinted without by permission or payment a set of verses by him, but has changed and garbled them to boot. "To print my name at the foot of such a mangled and incorrect version of my work appears to be a most unkind and libelous untrnth, for the poem as thus altered is not mine."

—"Problems of Great Britain" is the title of a work by Sir Charles Dilke, which will appear from the Macmillans this Winter. It deals with the defenses of India and Canada, and with the affairs of the empire in its colonies generally.

—From the Calendar of State Papers, of which "America and West Indies, 1669-74," has just appeared in England, the valne of New-York was not at all nnderstood. Master Nicholas Blake, for instance, writes: "There is a place much cried np of late, taken from the Dntch, now called New-York, and one of its governments called New-Jersey." Others report that New-Yorkers were then so much ont of from the world that letters reached them "like the production of elephants, once almost in two years."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

EARL STIMSON. By PHEBE CONSALUS BULLARD. New-York: AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

EIN ACHTUNDVIERZIGER. Erlebtes und Gedachtee von PHILIPP WAGNER. Brooklyn, N. Y.: JOHANNES WAGNER. 1882. Cloth.

EIN JAHR IN DEUTSCHLAND. (Juli, 1887, bis Juli, 1888.) Ein Zeitbild von P. WAGNER. Milwaukee, Wis.: GERMANIA PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Pamphlet.

HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY. Philadelphia: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1889. 4to, paper, leaflet, illnstrations.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE: Discourses nooe Holy Scriptures. By JOSEPH PARKER, D. D., Minister of the City Temple, Holboro Viadnct, London. Vol. X. Second Chronicles, xxi.: Esther. New-York: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889.

THE FOES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Centralisetion and Anarcby. By HERMANN LIEB, aethor of "History of the German People," &c. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889.

ARDATH. The Story of a Dead Self. By MARIE CORELLI, anthor of "Vendetta," &c. New-York: M. J. IVENS & Co. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

THE LIGHT OF HER COUNTENANCE. By HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN, aethor of "Gunnar," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth.

CHRISTIANITY AND AGNOSTICISM. A Controversy. Papers by HENRY WACE, D. D., Prof. THOMAS H. RUXLEY, the BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH, W. H. MALLOCK, and Mrs. HUMPHREY WARD. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1.

WHO WON? The Official Yacht Record and Illnstrated Pocket Register for 1889. Compiled by JAMES SUMMERS of the New-York Snn. New-York: J. C. SUMMERS, 120 Nassan-street.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND. An Essay on the Coestitntion. By BERNARD MOSES, Ph. D. Oakland, Cal.: PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

AMERICAN COIN. A Novel. By the anthor of "Aristocracy." New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth, 75 cents.

RYLLIS DARKE. A Realistic Novel of Life in New-York. By STANLEY MCKENNA. New-York: MINERVA PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

THROUGH SHRIEVALTY AND WATCHES. A Romance of the Johnstown Destrnction. By DUKE BAILIE. Chicago: LIND & LEE. 1889. Paper.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Aug. 11.—The Democratic Committee has issued a call for a State Convention at Ellensburg, on Monday, Sept. 9. There are to be 161 delegates.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

BOULANGER AND CABINET JUST WHERE THEY WERE.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL FROM THE "MATIN" OF 1789—THE EXHIBITION MEDALS—MEISSONIER.

PARIS, July 30.—The prologue is over, and although the complete returns of the election of Sunday are not yet given in full, enough is known to prove that nothing is changed. The ten departments offering their majority to Boulanger, out of a total of 880, is not very trinmphant, yet the *Intransigeant* gives a howl of joy. A Boulangist is ample if anything.

The Government, or its representative Cabinet at least, has not gained a grain of popularity, either, and if the present Indications hold good even the general elections will upset the Ministry—they are never expected to stay—give certainly more numbers and strength to the Conservatives, perchance to the Opportnnists, but Boulanger will be only given a temperate atmosphere, not quite cold, bnt not even lukewarm, for his immediate interests.

As nenal, abont the only plain-spoken man is M. de Cassagnac. His bluntness has even fonnd words to contest the ordinary reproach made to the Boulangist reactionary combination; that of not knowing what it wants or where it goes. M. de Cassagnac says that their aim is absolutely authentic and well defined, that it is to wipe ont the present Government *coûte que coûte*. Then, they will remain republican if it is necessary; only it cannot be the same republic. You will be surprised to learn that there are several kinds of the same thing. After the nation has absorbed a purgative dose of honest republicanism, continnee the speaker, the country—France—shall be candidly consulted as to the approval of a Government from whence every dynasty can date its resnrrection. The *Matin* publishes daily a very onrious historical memorandnm, each day following exactly the present date 100 years ago. I cannot refrain from qnoting the one of July 29, 1789.

"It is announced to the National Assembly that la Pncelle hand have been formed to cut down the harvest before maturity. Proper information being taken, this rumor turns ont to be entirely false. Plots and conceterplots, however, are suspected everywhere. In the provinces the acerohy is worse than in Paris. The land owners, to avoid pillaging or a dread of accusation, allow their crops to rot in the fields. While troops paid by the different pretendaete exist only in imagination, the patriots fire the castles and slay their owners. It would be impossible to count the number of assassinations. There is no more government in the provinces than there is in Versailles. The local militia of provincial towns has no action whatever. Then, since Louis XVI. put up the tricolor at the Hotel de Ville, two days after the taking of the Bastile, since he presided at the National Assembly, since he respected Necker, the peasants look upon the King as the other of the rebels. In a few days the revolt has spread itself into every hamlet of the kingdom."

With very little change this same short official notice might be lengthened out into an editorial of a conservative daily. Indeed, the present ontlook is rather rosy by contrast, for there is some sort of leadership now.

The great Mayor's banquet here is an expensive proof of this. To subscribe 300,000f. to cutertain 15,000 provincial Mayors and deputations is an awful big pill to swallow even in election days, and this event will take place this week at the Palaie de l'Industrie. The provinces now are as calm and as undisturbed apparently as a Summer morn, and in Paris on Sunday the only thing that seemed unnecessary was the extraordinary amount of preparation made for any disturbance that never came. The Exhibition was crowded; the mild bnll fights—there are three now, awaiting the monster fourth, with Frascuelo and Lartigo thrown in—were reasonably attended, and the matinées all well patronized. There was a crowd in the Rue Montmartre near the large printing rooms, but more than one-half came there and remained just because some one else was there. The carriages never turned out of their way, or blocked the busy street. The boulevards were full from about 10 to past midnight, and about 11 the police quietly drove the loungers back beyond the Chaussée d'Antin. There was considerable singing of the new Boulanger café concert songs, and a few small boys were sent to the *poste*. I am not sure that many strangers were not disappointed. Several families, to my knowledge, had staid over Sunday to see some fun, as they put it.

The financial market bears the weight of no impetus. There is no bnsiness, but the general stagnation cannot be attributed at least to local alarm. It was decided at the Bonrse, even on Satnrday, that, while M. Boulanger would not have a majority this time, it would not by any means conclude the anticipated winding up in the general elections, only this moral resnlt does not avoid the manipulation of public opinion nor the discontent of the masses. Outwardly things seem comfortable. In Servia matters are no worse to-day than they were a month ago. The Czar has postponed his Berlin visit to September, true; but this has excited little comment further than that he perhaps wanted to look about him in freedom.

To return to Boulanger, the worse meaning to him is his defeat in industrial centres like Marseilles, Havre, Rouen, Reims, and even in Vaucluse, which was presumed to be just his very own. In the North he was twice elected Deputy, and he has failed there also. It rather looks now as if the Conservatives were nsing the here to pull their chestnnts ont of the fire. If the court-martial does not defeat this policy, the general elections oan be skillfully wire-pulled in the same way.

I have refrained from saying much about the exhibition medals no other than to wonder how big a tempest would be raised after the closing of the great show. The protestations have become languid, but the studio gossip is bnbbling and fnnny. In 1867 and in 1878 the fine-art group was, I am told, made entirely snbservient to the Minister of Fine Arts. This time the section is combined with the commercial interests. The medals given number over 712 without connting the meutions! In 1878 there were 14 medals of honor, 30 first-class, 30 second, and 38 third, making a great reduction by contrast with this occasion. Moreover, there are really no medals, bnt simple certificates, diplomas as it were, to be received. It was said, too, that any work or works made by an artist during the last ten years could, by application, be included in the exhibition and that the expenses of members of the jnry should be paid, if they judged fit to visit each or each a locality.

M. Maillart made a complaint that his decoration of a *Mairie* was not considered, and M. Flameng stood ont for his Sorbonne work. M. Flameng got his medal of honor, bnt M. de Saint-Marceaux, who said nothing, finds his "Genius Guarding the Secret of a Tomb" qnite neglected near by in the Luxenbonrg Garden. I only allude to this burning topic of contradiction to come to a conversation of M. Meissonier. This artist stands up very boldly in the justification of the jury work of 1889. He says that they kept at it for three weeks, during eight hours each day. He adds that all the trouble came from the tell-tale-tits who made random gossip which grew like rank weeds in fertile ground. The wit and sarcasm of M. Meissonier's speech are in the qnery as to whether even his own work—nnsigned—would receive even a third-class medal. It is a question in these impressionistic days. Meissonier will secure the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and it is the first time that snch an honor has been bestowed upon a painter. This has not come quickly to him; each international exhibition has moved his buttonhole np one rank higher. He was knighted in 1846, made officer in 1856, besides receiving the only medal of honor in 1855, commander in 1867, with also the great medal, and finally he became grand officer in 1878, with his third medal of honor. It will be observed that ten years or more elapse between each progress. Some of the most revolutionary artists of this exhibit scarcely held a brash ten years ago, and they now scorn anything bnt a medal of honor. What is going to make the lambs gasp is the fact, of which I have fair assurance, that owing to all this trouble the exhibition rewards will not even be mentioned or counted in the Salon honors, hence the promoted artists will not be *hors concours*. This is the glowing ambition of one and all, as it alone can clip the wings of jury investigation, approbation and permit, and allow full freedom to personal and artistic development. Two Salon medals reach this point; the exhibition medals being counted ont, a labor of several years may be required to arrive at almost the first resting place of a regular and ambitione Salon artist.

L. K.

NEW-YORK'S CROPS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The following crop bulletin issued by Cornell University is based upon correspondence with fifty-nine stations, for the week ending Aug. 9:

Rainfall—The rainfal lhas been below the average in the counties west of Cayuga Lake and along the eastern coast of Lake Ontario; over the rest of the State it has been above the average. *Temperature*—The temperature has been below the normal. There was a slight frost at South Canisteo on the 8th. *Sunshine*—The amount of sunshine has been the average for the State.

Extracts from reports of correspondents:

Albany—A large amount of hay is nnout, and what is out has been damaged by rain. Oats are badly injured by rain and rust. Potatoes are rotting in some localities, but the general outlook is good. *Allegany*—All crops are looking well except potatoes, which suffer from blight. *Cayuga*—Wheat and barley nearly harvested. The oat harvest is just beginning. Some oats are rusting badly. Corn is not doing well. *Chautauqua*—The hay crop is secured in good condition. The oat harvest is well under way. The blight is reported for corn. Potatoes are rotting in some localities. *Chemung*—The hay ont dering the week has been damaged by rain. Potatoes are in poor condition; the tops are turning black, and in many cases the tubers are rotting. *Clinton*—Much hay has been spoiled by the rain. Meadows on low ground are flooded. *Cortland*—Oats have got rusted seriously, and there will be a fair crop. The potato blight has generally appeared only on wet land.

Delaware—Haying has been delayed, and ant crops and grain are injured. Corn is not cutting. Garden vegetables are backward. The corn harvest will be light. *Dutchess*—A large amonet of hay has been injured by rain this week. Corn and potatoes have improved somewhat, although the latter are rotting badly on wet land. Hops and grapes are looking better than at the date of last report.

Erie—The weather has been favorable for all crops excepting corn and potatoes. The heavy rains have delayed harvesting and have retarded the growth of corn and potatoes. The quality of the hay crop is not as good as usual.

Franklin—Heavy rains during the week have injured hay, grain, and potatoes. Hops are much injured.

Herkimer—Much of the hay sow out is of a poor quality. Oats are much injured by rain. Hops and potatoes show no improvement.

Jefferson—Corn has greatly improved during the week. Rest and lice are damaging hops seriously. *Lewis*—The past week has been favorable for haying and harvesting. Corn is growing fairly well. The potato rot is somewhat checked. Toe damage to hops from unfavorable weather and lice is serious. *Livingston*—Hay is in good condition. Wheat in some localities is yielding twenty bushels per acre.

Madison—Corn is in a fair condition. The potato rot is very alarming in some crops. *Monroe*—Corn is growing well. The potato blight and rot are becoming more general. Early peaches are in market. *Montgomery*—Large quantities of hay and grain have been damaged by the rains. Potatoes are rotting in some fields.

New-York—The late heavy rains have damaged the potato crop. Haying is progressing favorably. The wheat crop will be large. *Niagara*—Corn is growing well. The potato blight and rot are becoming more general. Early peaches are in market. *Oneida*—Large quantities of hay and grain have been damaged by the rains. Potatoes are rotting in some fields.

Onondaga—Oats are in good condition except on wet land. Corn has made a good growth. Potatoes are rusting badly, and the yield of those planted early will be insignificant. *Ontario*—The hay, oats, and barley which were out were injured by the rains of the week. Oats are somewhat damaged by rust, and the grain failed to fill well in some cases. *Orange*—Heavy rains ruined the oats which were standing ont during the week. The weather has been enfavorable for potatoes. *Orleans*—Harvesting is delayed by rain. The cool nights are unfavorable for growing crops. *Oswego*—Some wheat is sprouting in the southern part of the county. Late oats will not fill well. Potatoes are backward, and are rotting in some localities. *Otsego*—Corn has been suddenly struck with a blight or rust which turns the leaves black and kills the vines. *Otsego*—The weather has been favorable for corn and hops. Potatoes continue to rot badly.

Putnam—All crops are injured by the wet weather. Some hay and oats were damaged in harvesting this week. Potatoes are rotting to some extent.

Rensselaer—The oats cut during the week have sprouted, and shell badly in the process of gathering. The weather is favorable for corn, but is too wet for potatoes.

St. Lawrence—The weather has been favorable for all crops. Potatoes show signs of rottieg. *Schenectady*—The weather has been favorable for haying. Corn is looking well. Potatoes continue to rot badly. *Schuyler*—The weather has been favorable for hops and potatoes. Corn has made a fair growth during the week. *Steuben*—The weather has been unfavorable for haying. Corn is growing well. Potatoes are blighted and rotting. *Tompkins*—Haying has been delayed in great numbers. *Suffolk*—Potatoes are rotting badly, and the yield will be less than one-half of the average. Corn is looking well, and should warm weather follow the crop will be large. *Sullivan*—The weather conditions have been enfavorable for haying and harvesting. Potatoes are rotting badly.

Tioga—The weather has been unfavorable for harvesting. Early potatoes are badly blighted and are rotting. *Tompkins*—Hay has been badly damaged by the wet weather. Oats are rusting. The potato crop will be light owing to the blight and rot. The nights are too cool for corn.

Warren—Haying and oat harvesting are progressing well. Both crops were injured by the abundance of rain. *Washington*—The weather has been unfavorable for haying and harvesting. The oat crop has been badly damaged by rain during the week. *Wayne*—The weather conditions have been generally favorable for haying. A blight on potato tops and tubers to thre black leaf rotting seeues. *Westchester*—Oats have been injured by rain. Corn is growing well. Potatoes are rotting. *Wyoming*—Some hay has been damaged by rain during the week. Corn has made a fair growth. The damage done by the potato rot has greatly incre sed.

Yates—Oats and barley are being gathered in good condition. Early potatoes are rotting to some extent. Corn has made a fair growth.

RECAPITULATION.

As indicated by the statement of the distribution of rainfall for the week, the conditions for harvesting have been favorable in the western and northwestern parts of the State, where more than half the hay now gathered in this region is above the average by about one-third, but in nearly all of the eastern counties the condition during this season have been so unfavorable that the crop will be but little, if at all, above the overage for the State. An estimate previously made, placing the yield of wheat, barley, and rye at about the average, is confirmed by later advices, although the nights are too cool for core the prospects for a fair crop grow better as the season advances. A large yield is expected in Suffolk County, and there may be an average crop in Allegany, Orleans, Putnam, St. Lawrence, Steobee, Otsego, Tompkins, and Yates Counties.

In Lewis, potatoes are not rotting so badly as at the date of the last bulletin, but reports from other parts of the State show that the condition of the crop has not improved. Otoer garden vegetables are generally doing well. Grapes have recovered somewhat from the effects of blight or mildew in Dutchess and Tioga, het through the rest of the State their conditioe has not improved. During the week hops have been injured by lice, blight or mildew in Fravklin, Oneida, Oswego, and Schoharie. It is feared that the damage to this crop is already so great as to bring the yield below the average.

For Prof. E. A. Fuertes,

E. T. TURNER, Deputy Director.

ISAAC W. BAAWAS, Signal Service Assistant.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess continued.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS — INGRAHAM, J. — Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FREEDMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S. — Wills of Michael Kelly, William Kniffen, Amelia C. Barr, and William Westerburg at 10 A. M.; Samuel Whitfield and Margaret Brady at 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Saterday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 3,000 head, 900 of which were Texans. The total receipts for the week were 62,188, of which about 12,500 were Texans. The moderate number oe Saturday's market was quickly set of the sellers' hands, the tone of the market being steady. Shipping Steers were quoted at $3 25@$4 70. Cows and Bulls at $1 40@$3, Texans at $1 75@$3 30, and Westeres at $2 50@$3 80.

The Hog receipts for Saturday are estimated at 10,000 head, making 76,891 for the week, against 74,849 for the previous week. The demand for light and light mixed Hogs was sharp, and in those two classes there was an advance of about 10c. Heavy Hogs were only in fair demand, bnt advanced 5c. Sales of heavy were at $4 20@$4 40, while mixed brought $4 25@$4 60 and straight light went to $4 50@$4 90, the latter figure for a "single" sort.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 8,400 head; total for week thus far, 19,440 head; for same time last week, 19,520 head; consigned through, 4,680 head; of which 2,000 head on New-York; on sale, 120 head; market no longer. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 4,400 head; total for week thus far, 31,300 head; for same time last week, 27,900 head; consigned through, 3,400 head; of which 1,000 head to New-York; on sale, 2,000 head. Sheep easier, but not quotably lower; Lambs moderately active and higher; good to choice Lambs, $4 40@$4 80; fair to good, $3 20@$3 60; common, $3 50@$3 20. Hogs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 6,120 head; total for week thus far, 29,740 head; for same time last week, 42,940 head; consigned through, 3,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—AS IS—THE OGLAS.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
PALMER'S THEATRE—AT 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—AT 7:30—ROYAL MIODY.
THE CASINO—8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
WINDSOR THEATRE—AT 8—LA BELLE MARIE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by showers.

Mayor GRANT has named a World's Fair Committee that represents the city broadly and well in its civic amplitude and its varied industries. These hundred men, in a large measure, have made the city what it is. The business sagacity, the conrage and energy, the judgment, good sense, cultivation of mind, and the hard work that have won for them the prominence which entitles them to a place upon the committee have won for the city also its leadership among the cities of the New World. The best pledge of their success in the enterprise now committed to them is to be found in their success in private affairs. We may look with entire confidence to this large and representative body of citizens to organize and set in motion the project so wisely and expeditiously as not only to satisfy the people of New-York of their fitness for the task, but to give to a few other ambitious cities the assurance they seem at present to lack of the good faith and earnestness with which this community has taken hold of the business of getting up the fair. A financial plan for the fair will be the first and most important of the preliminaries to be arranged for by the committee, and it is in that matter that the body of citizens at large can most assist in the work. Whatever plan is decided on, a very large sum of money must be subscribed—certainly not less than $5,000,000, and the best guarantee New-York can give of its own zeal and of the triumph of the enterprise will be the readiness and the liberality its subscriptions.

Three ballots were taken at the morning session of the Republican National Convention on June 22, 1888. At the evening session Mr. DEPEW announced his withdrawal from the field, and the convention adjourned until the following day. The great audience was disappointed because the convention had been in session only a few minutes. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL was brought forward to amuse the discontented. He was moderately successful until he unwisely sought to convince both the delegates and the spectators that Judge GRESHAM ought to be nominated. Then his voice was drowned in a tumultuous protest, and a great many persons were in very bad humor. They had been willing to hear INGERSOLL talk on protection and other safe topics, but they felt that in speaking for GRESHAM he had taken an unfair advantage of their courtesy and good-will. After many unsuccessful attempts to restore order had been made, an actor from St. Louis named POPE mounted the platform and recited "Sheridan's Ride." Thus was oil poured upon the troubled waters. POPE'S timely service was not forgotten, for R. C. KERENS, once a very successful star-route contractor, occasionally jogged the President's memory. On Saturday POPE was appointed to be Consul at Toronto.

The report made by Capt. G. L. LUHN, Fourth Infantry, of his investigations in the Calispel region disposes of one more midsummer alarm. It will be remembered that a great outcry was recently raised that the Indians in Washington Territory, near the Idaho boundary, were burning the hay lands of the whites and threatening war, and the War Department was urged to send troops to the rescue. Fort Spokane, which is nearest the scene of the alleged disturbance, is garrisoned by several companies of Col. CARLIN'S regiment, and Company F was hurried off to save the settlers from an awful fate. The troops found that there had been no burning of hay, no threats, nor even the slightest sign that a Summer fire was the work of the Indians. Precisely a similar panic was started a little while ago about a Flathead uprising, of which nothing has since been heard, while the "great massacre" at Mille Lacs, in which a long list of the names of the victims was concerned, was found by the troops to consist of a brawl in which one man was killed or wounded.

Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH'S arrival in Berlin, which is fixed for to-day, will continue the round of visiting and receiving of visits with which the crowned heads of Europe are so largely occupying the present year. Young Emperor WILLIAM must have enough of this business to satisfy even his activity, since he returned from Norway just in season to get ready for going to England, and has arrived from Osborne barely in time to welcome the Austrian monarch. Then will promptly follow the Czar's call, to be succeeded by the Emperor's visit to Spain and then by his trip to Greece, which last will give him a variety of climate in the contrast of North Cape with Athens. It is vastly better for the people of Europe to foot the bills for these peaceful outings of their sovereigns than to bear the hardens of war, and there is no doubt that the tendency of all this visiting is tranquilizing, for the time at least. Emperor WILLIAM seems to have deduced the moral from the Spithead review that England was a power to remain friendly with, and if the show does not also give him an insatiable desire for as big a fleet of his own its influence will be good. The restlessness of Creto, Greece, and Servia has been of very little consequence thus far, under the evident purpose of the great powers to make this year one of peace.

The aid given to the survivors of the wrecked whaling barks *Little Ohio* and *Ohio Second* forms only the first installment of the humane work of the *Thetis* for the current season. The North Pacific, Behring Sea and Straits, and the Arctic always call for plenty of activity from the three Government vessels sent there each Summer. Naturally, the *Rush* gets the most public attention, as to her are assigned the protection of the seal fisheries and the arrest of poachers. But the *Bear* of the Treasury Department and the *Thetis* of the navy are no less busy with other matters, and, above all, with the relief of whalers, of whom a great number are wrecked or otherwise in distress every year. This year their mission is particularly interesting. Lieutenant Commander STOCKTON is to arrive to-day, Aug. 10, at Point Barrow to establish there the building for the refuge station in co-operation with the *Bear*. This is an undertaking in which the country may take pride, since, while caches of provisions or relief stations occasionally visited by vessels are familiar in the frigid zone, no other nation, we believe, has established in so high a latitude a regular and permanent relief station, with a superintendent and force of men.

SPARKS AND THE LAND FRAUDS.

A few days ago the people of South Dakota in their Constitutional Convention adopted a memorial urging the President to suspend all mineral entries on school land in the Territory because there was ground for belief that a great many of these entries were fraudulent. This memorial was opposed by several delegates for the reason, as they said, that the adoption of it would be an admission that Commissioner SPARKS had only been doing his plain duty when he caused entries to be suspended in order that they might be examined for evidence of fraud. All the Republican politicians and all the land jobbers in the Territory had abused SPARKS very industriously because of this suspension, and some of them were unwilling that the convention should confess that there had been ample cause for his action.

In their war upon Commissioner SPARKS the land jobbers and speculators who had taken lands by fraud in Dakota and elsewhere skillfully made use of partisan feeling and partisan bias to excite prejudice against a faithful public officer who was striving to keep the public lands out of the hands of thieves and preserve them for actual settlers. It should be pointed out for the enlightenment of honest men who were misled by the clamor of the jobbers and their partisan allies that the operations of those who had made and still were making a fraudulent use of the land laws in the far West were exposed by Mr. SPARKS'S Republican predecessor, Commissioner MCFARLAND, and his agents, during the Administration of President ARTHUR. When Mr. SPARKS came into the Land Office he found there the reports of Mr. MCFARLAND and of the special agents employed under his supervision, and no declaration subsequently made by him or his agents concerning the extent and nature of the frauds was more severe than the statements made in these reports. For example, a Republican agent, writing from a certain district in Dakota in 1884, declared that in his opinion not more than 30 per cent. of the pre-emption and homestead claims in the district were occupied by actual settlers, that "fully 75 per cent." of the entries under the pre-emption laws were made for speculative purposes, and that 90 per cent. of the timber-culture entries were made "purely and simply for speculation." The reports of other agents and inspectors were very much like this one, and they were full of examples showing how the lands had been taken fraudulently by ranchmen, cattle companies, lumbermen, and speculators. Commissioner MCFARLAND repeatedly directed the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs revealed by these reports and recommended that the laws should be radically changed in order that the schemes of these jobbers might be thwarted.

Commissioner SPARKS found the convincing proof of these frauds on his desk, so to speak, when he began his term, and he undertook to use it to some purpose. By the work of his agents he procured additional evidence. By his orders he sought to prevent the fraudulent acquisition of land thereafter, and at the same time he endeavored to recover a part of the land that had been stolen. A great outcry from those who were thus interrupted in the pursuit of a profitable but rascally industry showed that he was making some progress in his work. Unfortunately the scoundrels whom he was pursuing were soon able to procure the aid of the Republican partisan press—although he ought to have had the support of all honest men without regard to party—and throughout the remainder of his term he was roundly abused, as if he were a horse thief instead of a public officer striving against powerful influences to procure the enforcement of the laws and to preserve the public domain for honest settlers.

This was his reward for trying to do his duty and for carrying out a policy indicated by his Republican predecessor and based upon the remarkable proofs of widespread fraud gathered by his predecessor's Republican agents.

COMPETITION AND COMBINATION IN ENGLAND.

The recent judgment of the English Court of Appeal in the case of the Mogul Steamship Company against MCGREGOR, GOW & Co. and others is one of unusual importance and immediate interest because it relates to combinations in trade, and especially to the lawfulness of extreme competition in charges for service, when by means of such competition a combination seeks to drive out of business an independent trader. The several defendants are the owners of lines of steamships engaged in the trade between China and England, and they were members of the combination in question. The plaintiff company is the owner of a line of steamships and was excluded from the ring. The members of the ring sought in certain ways to deprive the plaintiff of any share in the China tea trade and were successful.

In 1884 the several defendant companies became parties to an agreement the purpose of which was to secure to themselves exclusively the shipments of tea from Hankow and Shanghai. At first the plaintiff company was included, so far as two of its ships were concerned, but in May, 1885, it was completely shut out. The defendants maintained regular service between China and England throughout the year, although there was not much profit in the trade except in the season of tea shipments. The Mogul Company's steamers ply between England and Australia, taking in China on the way, but paying very little attention to the China trade except in the tea season. The combination sought to retain the entire tea trade by a system of rebates. Shippers at China ports who used the ring's steamers exclusively throughout the year received a rebate of 5 per cent. at the end of it, but this allowance was forfeited if any shipper should ship any goods whatever on a steamer not in the ring. When the Mogul Company sent three steamers to Hankow in 1885 to procure cargoes there the ring gave notice in a published circular that shippers using any one of these vessels would lose their rebates for the year. At the same time the ring sent several vessels to Hankow to underbid the Mogul Company at any cost. The result of this underbidding and extreme competition was that freight charges were reduced more than 50 per cent., and the cargoes obtained by the Mogul Company were carried at a loss. Seeing that in this way its vessels were to be driven out of the tea trade, the Mogul Company brought suit against the companies in the ring, complaining that they had unlawfully combined and conspired to prevent it from carrying on its trade, and had used unlawful means in furtherance of the purpose of the unlawful combination.

Judgment was delivered for the defendants in August, 1888, by Chief Justice COLERIDGE. The case was taken by the plaintiff to the Court of Appeal, which consists of Lord ESHER, Lord Justice BOWEN, and Lord Justice FRY. Judgment on appeal was given on July 13, and the Chief Justice's decision was confirmed, although the court was divided, Lord ESHER dissenting from the opinions of his two associates and holding that the plaintiff was entitled to damages. Notice was given of an appeal to the House of Lords. Each of the three Judges read an elaborate review of the case and discussed at length the questions involved.

Erroneous conclusions as to the scope and meaning of the decision have been drawn in certain quarters, apparently as the result of a hasty and superficial inspection of the opinions. Taking up the combination agreement, Lord ESHER cited the case of HILTON against ECKERSLEY, in which a combination of manufacturers sued one of its members who had repudiated the compact. The Court of Exchequer found that the bond was in restraint of trade and therefore illegal and void as between the parties to it, but did not say that it was illegal in the sense of being punishable and criminal. Lord ESHER held that in accordance with the decision in this case and others of the same kind the defendants' agreement was in restraint of trade with respect to those who signed it, and therefore illegal and void as between the parties to it. If the agreements in the cited cases were illegal because they were in restraint of trade, they must have been found to be illegal for the reason that "there was a wrong to the public." And if an agreement is illegal by which parties agree to restrain themselves in trade, the illegality of an agreement in which parties bind themselves to restrain an independent trader is even more clearly shown. Lord ESHER was of the opinion that the act of agreement in the pending case, being wrongful both as against an individual and as against the public welfare, was an indictable conspiracy. Said he:

"Unless the public has an interest in traders being left to their own judgment and to a free course of trade, there is no foundation for the law as to agreements in restraint of trade being illegal. The public therefore has an interest which such an agreement injures. It follows that if the agreement be an agreement to violate the right of an independent trader by restraining his trade, there is a sufficient public interest which is also injured, and the agreement is an indictable conspiracy."

Among the conclusions reached by Lord ESHER are these: That the law has a peculiar care for the preservation of a free course of trade as between traders, because such freedom is for the benefit of the public; that any act of fair trade competition, though it injure a rival trader even to the destruction of his trade, is not a wrongful act as against such rival trader's rights, but is only the exercise of the first-mentioned trader's equal rights, and is therefore not actionable; but any act, though of the nature of competition in trade, but which is an act beyond the limits of fair trade competition, and which is therefore not an act of any real course of trade at all, and the immediate and necessary effect of which is such an interference with a rival trader's right to a free course of trade as prevents him from exercising his full right to a free course of trade, leads to an almost irresistible inference of an indirect motive, and is therefore—unless the motive is negatived—a wrongful act as against his right, and actionable if injury ensue; that an agreement between two or more traders not in partnership to do something with the intent primarily to interfere with the trade of another is a thing done not in the due course of trade, and is therefore an act wrongful against that other trader and also wrongful against the right of the public to have free competition among traders, and is actionable if it is carried out and if injury ensue; that such an agreement, being a public wrong, is also of itself an illegal conspiracy and is indictable.

Lord ESHER therefore held that the defendants' act of agreement was an indictable conspiracy and that the plaintiff had good cause of action, the acts of the defendants not having been done in the free course of trade, but with intent to interfere with the plaintiff's right to a free course of trade.

Lord Justice BOWEN declared that there was no evidence that the defendants had any personal ill-will toward the plaintiff, and that in reality the plaintiff complained only of extreme competition. The defendants had not been guilty of violence, intimidation, molestation, or fraud. "They have done nothing more against the plaintiff," said he, "than to pursue to the bitter end a war of competition waged in the interests of their own trade, with no personal intention to do any other or greater harm to the plaintiff than such as was necessarily involved in the desire to attract to the defendants' ships the entire tea freights of the port." He also said:

"To say that a man is to trade freely, but that he is to stop short at any act which is calculated to harm other tradesmen, and which is designed to attract their business to his own shop, would be a strange and impossible counsel of perfection. But we were told that competition ceases to be the lawful exercise of trade, and so to be a lawful excuse for what will harm another, if carried to a length which is not 'fair or reasonable.' The offering of reduced rates by the defendants in the present case is said to have been 'unfair.' This seems to assume that, apart from fraud, intimidation, molestation, or obstruction of some other personal right *in rem* or *in personam*, there is some natural standard of 'fairness' or 'reasonableness' to be determined, (by the internal consciousness of Judges and juries,) beyond which competition ought not in law to go. There seems to be no authority, and I think, with submission, that there is no sufficient reason for such a proposition. It would impose a novel fetter upon trade. The defendants, we are told by the plaintiff's counsel, might lawfully lower rates, provided they did not lower them beyond a 'fair freight,' whatever that may mean. But where is it established that there is any such restriction upon commerce? And what is to be the definition of a 'fair freight'? It is said that it ought to be a 'normal' rate of freight, such as is reasonably remunerative to the ship owner. But over what period of time is the average of this reasonable remunerativeness to be calculated? All commercial men with capital are acquainted with the ordinary expedient of sowing one year a crop of apparently unfruitful prices in order, by driving competition away, to reap a fuller harvest of profit in the future, and until the present argument at the bar it may be doubted whether ship owners or merchants were ever deemed to be bound by law to conform to some imaginary 'normal' standard of freights or prices, or that law courts had a right to say to them in respect of their competitive tariffs, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.' To attempt to limit English competition in this way would probably be as hopeless an endeavor as the experiment of KING CANUTE."

He held that neither the act done by the combination nor the means adopted ("competition carried to the bitter end") were unlawful. It is "perfectly legitimate," in his opinion, "to combine capital for all the mere purposes of trade for which capital may, apart from combination, be legitimately used in trade. To limit combinations of capital, when used for purposes of competition, in the manner proposed by the argument of the plaintiff would in the present day be impossible." Contracts in restraint of trade were not illegal, he declared, in any sense except that the law will not enforce them. "No action at common law will lie or ever has lain against any individual or individuals for entering into a contract merely because it is in restraint of trade. If peaceable and honest combinations of capital, *for purposes of trade competition*, are to be struck at, it must, I think, be by legislation, for I do not see that they are under the ban of the common law." In conclusion, he said that the substance of his view was that competition, "however severe or egotistical," if unattended by circumstances of dishonesty, intimidation, or molestation, gives rise to no cause of action at common law.

Lord Justice FRY found that competition was the only weapon that the defendants intended to use against the plaintiff—"competition in the near future to prevent competition in the remoter future." The object being the acquisition of gain, this was lawful if the means used were lawful. There was no evidence of express malice. The plaintiff's right to carry on trade was a right to trade subject to competition. He knew of no limits in law to the defendants' right of competition. The courts could not draw a line between fair and unfair or between reasonable and unreasonable competition, where competition pure and simple was used. As Lord Justice BOWEN had said, agreements in restraint of trade were illegal only in the sense that courts would not enforce them. It had been urged that such combinations as the one in question were opposed to the interest of the State in the freedom of trade. "It is plain," said he, "that the intention and object of the combination before us is to check competition; but the means it uses are competition, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to weigh against one another the probabilities of the employment of competition on the one hand and its suppression on the other." Moreover, the competition complained of had reduced prices to the consumer. He continued:

"But I do not rest my conclusion on any speculations as to the probable effect of such agreements as the one before us, but on this—that the combination, if in restraint of trade, is *prima facie* void only and not illegal, that no statute in force makes such competition criminal, and that the policy of our law, as at present declared by the Legislature, is against all fetters on combination and competition unaccompanied by violence or fraud or other like injurious acts. * * * The stream of modern legislation runs strongly in favor of allowing great combinations of persons interested in trade and intended to govern or regulate the proceedings of large bodies of men, and thus necessarily to interfere with what would have been the course of trade if unaffected by such combinations. I therefore conclude that the combination in the present case cannot be held illegal as opposed to the policy of the law. * * * No authority appears to show that for one man to injure the business of another by mere competition, even though it may be successfully directed to driving the rival out of town where he dwells, or out of the business which he carries on, is actionable. Nor do any of the authorities appear to me to support the proposition that mere competition of one set of men against another man, carried on for the purpose of gain and not out of actual malice, is actionable, even though intended to drive the rival in trade away from his place of business, and though that intention be actually carried into effect."

We have given so much space to summaries of the long and elaborate opinions of the Judges that we must reserve for another time a comparison of this decision with decisions made in this country concerning similar questions. It will also be interesting to show what would be the effect of an application of the doctrines of this judgment to actual combinations existing in the United States. If the two or three independent distillers of alcohol should be driven out of business by the reduction of price made by the Whisky Trust as a war measure a few months ago, and should sue the Trust for damages on the ground that its members had unlawfully conspired by unlawful means to injure them, the case would closely resemble this one in England.

As to the hearing of the decision, it may be pointed out now, however, that it is in favor of competition and positively opposed to any interference with competition, even of the most severe and extreme kind, when it is not accompanied by violence or fraud or other like injurious acts. This was a case involving a reduction of rates, so far as it came to the attention of the court, and not one relating to a raising of rates by the suppression of competition. While incidentally support was given to combinations in the opinions of the majority, the prominent feature of the decision was that competition in prices is not to be restrained even when a combination "carries it to the bitter end" to crush an independent trader.

A MISTAKEN PROFESSOR.

If the sprightly Professor of Greek at Dublin University has nothing newer to say to the good folks at Chautauqua about the situation in Ireland than that an exchange of Protestant ascendency for Catholic will entail trouble, he underrates the opportunities of Americans for deciding which is the wolf and which the lamb. Perhaps he does not realize that the Alsacian treatment of Ireland has been a positive injury to the United States by filling the land with immigrants educated to hate all law, because in their own island the laws were iniquitous. Prof. MAHAFFY must have a queer idea of the intelligence of Americans if he supposes that they have not taken for a century past the keenest interest in a matter that affects them almost as much as the English. Injustice and treachery on the part of Parliament drove many Protestant and some Catholic Irishmen into the armies of WASHINGTON. Since 1847 we have every reason to detest a policy that inundates our shores with men crippled in body by misery and dwarfed in mind by the deprival of schools and comfortable homes, one which, at this late date, fills our towns with citizens whose violation of the law are the legitimate outcome of a lawlessness engendered by misrule.

Unfortunately for Prof. MAHAFFY, he addresses a people who have given his subject far more attention than he dreams, and perhaps more than he has himself. It is difficult for us to realize how little Englishmen know of the real facts of their past, but the ignorance of Irish history among Irishmen of education outside of the Nationalist Party is appalling. They have been misled, mistaught from infancy, and they grow up to be ashamed of their own island. It is safe to say that Prof. MAHAFFY could not read a page of Gaelic, though he is authority for Greek and writes sparkling, charming books about Greece. He bears a Gaelic name and is professor in a university that ought to lead the whole Irish nation. But he is out of touch with his countrymen, a salaried official of a college founded to uphold what may be broadly called the landlord interest, and one that sends representatives to Parliament pledged to vote the Tory ticket though the skies fall. Surely we may be grateful to such a man for his pleasant books and bright lectures without regarding him as in any sense an authority on Irish politics, for, in the unfortunate predicament in which men find themselves in Ireland, a change of heart such as Mr. GLADSTONE underwent after he made a special study of the matter entails ostracism for a certainty and a probable loss of office.

For such men there is everything to lose and nothing tangible to gain by the success of that movement of which Irish desire for the management of their local affairs is merely the most obvious sign. GLADSTONE, the "old Parliamentary hand," is not the only British statesman who knows that Parliament can no longer do all the work of the empire, but he is one of the few having the courage to see the tendency, understand its necessity, and seek to guide it. Scotland and Wales feel it too, but their situation is bearable, while that of Ireland is intolerable. In France we see the same thing. Wise men, alarmed at the evils of too much concentration of power in Paris, are trying to devise expedients whereby the provinces shall become locally more patriotic, and by assuming a larger measure of responsibility strengthen the whole nation. To Americans the desire of the Irish to govern themselves under the empire seems as natural and praiseworthy as that of the Hungarians under the Austrian, of the Poles and Finns under the Russian, Empire. If Prof. MAHAFFY thinks that Americans are going to make an exception to their way of looking at European nations in the case of the Irish because we have the common bond of language with the British Empire, or because we are suffering in many irritating ways from the effects of Irish immigration, he is as much mistaken as most of our European advisers. The love of Merry England that exists in a vast number of American hearts will not blind us; perhaps it makes us all the more sensitive to her follies, the very greatest of which is her persistence in playing Bismarck over poor little Ireland, nominally because the Protestant interest might be imperiled, really because the wealthy and titled classes see in decentralization a step toward depriving them of sinecures, rack-rents, and other fat things of life. It would be a dark day for the United States if they allowed a sentiment of kindliness to obscure their vision so much as to condone a trampling on the right of a poor and small nation to manage itself because a rich and enormously powerful one sees fit to play the bully. For on that day the United States would practically confess that the Revolution was a mistake. He cannot expect Americans who are Americans to see why Ireland should not form a part of the empire with a Legislature of her own, when they look at their own States, the allied Provinces to the north of us, and such extreme cases as Austria, where there is a difference of language as well as religion between some of its component parts.

Prof. MAHAFFY falls back on the religious question, and that is a sad thing to see. If Protestants are really so much superior to Catholics in granting freedom and justice to citizens, it is a pity they do not show their superiority in Ireland by fairer views of the past and a more rational estimate of the present. The Irish were only subservient to Rome when the Protestant minority forced them into the arms of Rome. No one not warped by the atmosphere of bigotry will fail to see that the mass of Catholics in Ireland refuse to take the orders of Rome when those orders interfere with the development of home rule. With few exceptions this has been true in the past. Why, then, should Prof. MAHAFFY expect persons who have not lived in that atmosphere of tyranny, panic, and revolt to bow down before a bugaboo created by guilty imaginations? Before the war the Southerners built just such a Mumbo-Jumbo and labeled it Negro Insurrection. After the war our politicians tried their hand at coercion, and there was no advance until even the semblance of armed forces was withdrawn from the defeated States. With such examples before them, and with their naturally impartial position as regards Europe, Americans will smile at being put to school in politics by an amiable Professor of Greek.

SHORT FLIGHTS.

A policeman in a certain town in Northern New-Hampshire recently attempted to separate two men who were engaged in a row, when one of them picked up a club and struck the officer on the head, laying his scalp open. The latter pluckily stuck to his man, and finally landed his assailant in the lock-up. The next morning the prisoner was arraigned before a Justice, who fined the policeman $4 and costs of prosecution. On being remonstrated with, the court said that the prisoner had no money to pay him for his trouble, and he didn't propose to work for nothing.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

Benevolent Old Man—What's the matter, my little man; what are you crying about? Small Boy—I ain't got no (bo-hoo) no mother, ner no father, ner (bo-hoo) no brothers, ner no sisters, ner (bo-hoo) no uncles, ner no aunts, ner no (bo-hoo) ner nobody else. Benevolent Old Man—Well—tut, tut—don't cry about that; you're just the kind of a man we'll be wanting to run for President about forty years from now.—*Columbus (Ohio) Light.*

Memphis is mad. It has been discovered that a geography procured for use in the public schools of that city summarized Memphis as "a river port from which cotton is sent to New-Orleans." The enterprising agent who adapts his text books to different localities made a mistake in shipping them and sent the New-Orleans geographies to Memphis.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Those Jackson County citizens who are signing petitions for the pardon of the Missouri train robbers confined in the Minnesota Penitentiary would oblige the rest of the State if they would lay their pens aside for a few days and take up their trusty Winchesters and start in pursuit of the Missouri train robbers who are still at large.—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

Minister Frederick Douglass tells his friends that he will probably not go to Hayti until there is something in the shape of a Government on the island that is at least strong enough to receive a foreign diplomat. He has no stomach for inspecting chaos.—*Springfield Republican.*

"See here, Mr. Grocer," said a Hartford housewife, "if you are going to bring me any more goods I want them to be the very best." "We keep none but the best." "I presume so; you must sell the worst in order to keep the best."—*Hartford Post.*

Here is a man who is the benefactor of his race or wants to be. A German musician has discovered that many persons who study music practice too much. Funny that no musician ever found that out before. Other people have known it ever so long.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

The persistence and patience of the New-England people is noted in the completion, after nearly forty years of endeavor, of a memorial shaft on Plymouth Rock in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers.—*Portland Oregonian.*

There are sixty-three Texans studying medicine in the Tulane University, New-Orleans. Half of them are better adapted to picking cotton than posting themselves in physic.—*Austin (Texas) Dispatch.*

"So," said the minister to a prisoner, just after his sentence had been pronounced, "the law does not yet release its grip on you." "No," was the reply; "it holds me with the firmness of conviction."—*Washington Capital.*

The world doesn't move so rapidly after all. Fifty-eight years have passed since Stephen Girard of Philadelphia died and they are still quarreling over his will.—*Utica Observer.*

Dogs kill a great many sheep, but the latter get their revenge by having their hides tanned, made into gloves, and sold as genuine dog skins.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Father—What makes you so extravagant with my money? Son—Because I didn't think you would like to spend it yourself after working so hard for it.—*The Epoch.*

One of the most interesting things about the platform adopted in Harrisburg on Wednesday is the civil service plank that isn't in it.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Down at Wadesworth school children are denied a recess, as they wear out their clothes in playing.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

A man may consider himself much better than his neighbor, but he cannot prove it to that neighbor's satisfaction.—*Troy Press.*

There are those who like the English sparrows. We refer to the cats.—*Boston Herald.*

ENJOYING BAR HARBOR.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES HONOR, BUT ECLIPSED BY MRS. MACKAY.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—It was understood around town all day yesterday that President Harrison would attend services in the Congregational Church this morning. Instead of doing so he drove with the Blaines and Hales to North East Harbor, lunched, and spent the day with the Hon. Erastus Corning of Albany, N. Y. The church people are disappointed and the wags of the town are having their joke over the magnetic attraction that lures a Republican President to pay a visit to so strong a supporter of the last Administration. After this piece of news had cooled word came that the President did not lunch with Mr. Corning, but with Mr. Gardner, Bishop Doane's son-in-law, after having first attended services at the Bishop's church.

The trip to Somes Sound yesterday proved rather a fiasco. Fog and rough sea were too much for most of those on board. The President tried hard to keep his feet, but his color showed him to be pretty seasick, and he soon gave up all attempt at talking. The Turkish Minister succumbed entirely, and so did many others, especially the ladies. The Blaines, being used to Mount Desert waters, stood out well and did all possible for the comfort of their guests. The buckboard ride back restored the President and many of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Amlie Palmer, Senator and Mrs. Hale, and Judge and Mrs. Wiswell of Ellsworth dined with the President and the Blaine family on the return to Stanwood.

The Kebo Valley Club reception last evening was a success. Between four and five hundred persons attended, including about all the wealth, social position, and beauty of Bar Harbor. About forty of the club members had a dinner which lasted until 9:30 o'clock, when the President entered. The reception lasted nearly an hour, and then the throng went to the theatre attached to the club, and the ball opened. Dancing continued until midnight. A number of beautiful women were present, and the dresses and jewels worn were fine.

But the sensation of the evening was the entrance of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay. Mrs. Mackay wore a rich white brocade and satin gown, the bodice of which was studded with jewels. Pearls were around her throat, and large round pearls were in her ears and fastened in her hair. Amid all that throng of dress and beauty she was noticeable enough to have all who did not know her inquire who she was. She came in with Mrs. De Castro, Parke Godwin's daughter. She received marked attention throughout the evening. Next Tuesday Mrs. Gurnee of New-York will give a reception in her honor.

The President will start for Ellsworth at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning accompanied by Senator Hale, and will be here again for the driving parade Tuesday. Tuesday evening a large dinner will be given in his honor, and Wednesday morning he will leave Bar Harbor on the 8:30 train. This is the latest account.

Senator Quay and Mr. Dudley have not yet arrived. Congressman E. A. Morse called on the President yesterday. It is pretty hard to catch him except when in company, and then he talks as little as possible and commits himself to no very definite opinions. But the import of some of the visits paid him is likely to leak out a little later.

Among the visitors here the past two days is J. H. Hollander, late editor and proprietor of *La Estrella de Guatemala*, a veteran journalist, who was correspondent for the London *Times* and New-York *Herald* during the Tonquin war, and eleven years with the Consulate at China. His mission here is to induce Secretary Blaine to secure redress from the Guatemala authorities, through whom he was imprisoned and lost his property.

WANTED TO GRIP HIS HAND.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Aug. 10.

Long after the hour of midnight on Friday an individual with an air of assertive dignity and an unsteady gait might have been seen climbing the hill to Mr. Blaine's Bar Harbor cottage.

After making a circuit of the house he finally found what seemed to be an entrance and rang a bell at what happened to be the kitchen door.

He rang twice, then knocked, and then rang again.

"Who's there?" a voice with saw teeth on it finally said.

"I'm here. Mo. Bill Bugg of Buggville."

"What do you want?"

"I want to grasp the hand of the President of the United States."

"Well, you can't—get out."

"Who can't? Who get out? Not me, Bill Bugg of Buggville! No, Sir. I'm a hero of the war and am entitled to recognition by the Chief Magistrate of a grateful country. I gave my heart's blood to my native land and the President of the United States. I bared my breast to the enemy's bullets, that the Union might be preserved"—

"Go 'long, confound you!"

—"and that Ben Harrison might get a salary of fifty thousand a year—and I want to see him."

"You can't."

"Can't see who? Who is it I want to see? Is it the haughty descendant of a line of Kings? Is it a crowned monarch? or is it the coosen servant of the people? Is this the abode of royalty or is it the lodging place of a citizen of a republic?"

"Get out or I'll call the dog."

"No, Sir, it isn't the Sultan of all the Turkeys that I want to see. The man whose hand I want to shake is plain Benjamin Harrison, a citizen of the United States, who has only one vote like myself, and wears no crown but the good-will of the people."

No answer.

Thump, thump.

"Say!"

Silence.

"Hi there! Is this a self-governed commonwealth, or are we ruled by an Asiatic despot?"

No answer.

"I say, gim-me a piece of pie and never mind about shakin' hands with the Oriental potentate."

Deep, double-bass growls from Margaret Blaine's English mastiff. A rattling of a chain. A sudden rustling in the bushes. A jump over the fence. A sullen growl still.

The hush of night once more falls over Stanwood cottage.

Is popular government a success after all?

ART NOTES.

The London *Times* is impressed by the Decennial Exposition of French Art now open at Paris. It admits that "the spectacle presented is that of a society in which art is a living and moving force, and in which the profession of an artist is in no sense outside the national movement, but is one of its most characteristic expressions. To whatever department we turn, whether to oil painting or to sculpture or to engraving, we find an extraordinary activity, a productiveness that is astonishing, and at the same time a regard for the canons of art, as they are understood by the majority of French artists, which is hardly ever transgressed. One may like French art as a whole, or one may dislike it. One may feel pleasurably moved by the force of its realism and the strength with which it seems to take hold of the facts of life as they are, or one may shrink from its productions as the too crude and harsh representations of only one side of life; one may praise its truth and knowledge, or one may ask for something less of the brutal fact and something more of what is beautiful. But to whichever side one may incline one cannot refuse to recognize the truth that here there is an intimate relation between art and the life of the people, public and private, which is not at this moment to be found to anything like the same extent in any other people of the world."

Something must be done to galvanize the fund for the memorial arch at Washington-square or Brooklyn will have an arch before New York. Mr. John H. Duncan's design has been approved of, and the sum of $250,000 appropriated. It will be a much larger affair than Mr. Stanford White's, but size is not everything. If $100,000 can be secured there is no doubt that Mr. White will put all his cleverness into a design which will be an honor to the city. Both these arches should be in place before 1892, and the Washington-square arch ought to be begun next year.

The late Duke of Somerset left to certain heirs a gallery of old masters to which the name of the St. Maur heirloom paintings adheres. The legatees have petitioned Parliament for authority to sell them, and will be permitted. The gallery contains works by Salvator Rosa, Titian, Claude, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The managers of

A CAMPAIGN OF DECEIT

THE BUGBEAR OF EX-GOV. ABBETT AND HIS FRIENDS.

NOTWITHSTANDING FEARS OF TREACHERY AND OF RAILROAD OPPOSITION THEY ARE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

TRENTON, Aug. 11.—"Abbett has that nomination sure," said one conspicuous New-Jersey Democrat to another in a Pennsylvania Railroad train the other day by way of opening a conversation on the Gubernatorial situation in the State.

"Look's so, doesn't it?" was the comment returned.

"A walk-over, think?" asked the first.

"Scarcely a walk-over. Young may make it somewhat lively for him."

"I think he may make it warm," put in the "walk-over" prophet.

"Yes, I shouldn't be surprised to see Young show a good deal of strength in the convention."

"Neither should I," the prophet agreed.

"It seems to me as though there might be a great fight between them."

"Greek and Greek, eh?" interrupted the prophet. "Do you know I'm beginning to think that's about the size of it myself?"

"Abbett needs to play sharp and fight hard if he expects to win this time."

"Just my view of it," chimed in the prophet.

"Tell the truth, I want to see Abbett nominated, but I'm afraid this man Young may walk away with him."

It was pretty evident that each was sounding the other, and each, suspecting that the other might be an Abbett advocate, hesitated to say a word that might be construed against him till he knew he was on safe ground.

The anomaly of the progressing campaign is the unanimity of the kind of Abbett sentiment that one encounters all over the State. On the surface of things the ex-Governor seems to be the coming man. The problem of the situation is how far down the sentiment goes. They used to conjure men in the good old times—not so very old either—with the magnetic name of Joel Parker. When the delegations reached the seat of action they were invariably for some one else. How many times has ex-Gov. Abbett himself marshaled a solid Parker delegation to national conventions which when they entered the hall have grudgingly bestowed the honor of a complimentary mention of the name, and only when assurances were doubly assured that no harm could come of it.

The ex-Governor himself seemed in an interview the other day to have some fears that there may be such an organized campaign of deceit against him.

"If I am being fooled," he said, "it will not be healthy for those who are doing it."

A conspicuous State officer, a Democrat of national reputation, who bears a name illustrious in New-Jersey history, has implicit faith, however, that appearances are what they are, and that the leaders who say they are for Abbett are warmly and sincerely working in his interests.

"Abbett's time," said this gentleman to THE TIMES's correspondent. "He has earned the reward of the Democracy of the State. Defeat and disappointment have made no abatement in his loyalty to his party. National conventions have ruled against his preferance, but he has taken it and gone to work for the candidate whom he did not like."

This reference was evidently to the ex-Governor's attitude in the Cleveland campaign. The ex-Governor was at each of the Democratic National Conventions as a pronounced anti-Cleveland man. His views on Cleveland's personal and political fitness as a candidate in the belief that if a nomination could have been thrown to a Western candidate he might himself stand a chance for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Those who know the Governor know full well that it was quite as largely due to the Governor's personal dislike of Mr. Cleveland and his strong prejudice against the wing of the party from which the ex-President derived his largest support.

"Abbett made an excellent Governor," the prominent State official already partially quoted continued. "He stamped his impress upon the institutions of the State. Ordinarily the indorsement of his Administration would have been given by a renomination and a re-election. But the state Constitution forbids service for two consecutive terms as Governor, and he had to retire. Now the people has elected. They have an opportunity to say to him, 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' and they are anxious to take advantage of it. That's why I say this is Gov. Abbett's year, and the sentiment for him is so strong that his defeat is not among the possibilities.

"I hear a good deal of talk and see in the newspapers a good deal of writing about a railroad combination to defeat him. Such a combination would help him. The Democratic Party of New-Jersey has no affiliations with the railroads. They are neutral in its local councils. It is rather the party of the people, and the knowledge that the railroads are against a man would only help to strengthen him with it.

"But then," he pursued, warming to the discussion, "there isn't any railroad combine. How can there be? Where can it be? To begin with, there's the Central Railroad. The time is long since when that railroad was in the domain of politics. Staff Little may, while he was its receiver, have used it as a political machine. I know, indeed, that he did. When Abbett ran for Governor six years ago, Little ordered every men in the service to work and vote against him. But what did it amount to? Abbett's election answers the question. Even the little harm that it could have done then it will not do now. The receivership is over. Staff Little's influence in its management is gone. It has passed into the hands of new managers, who have no interest in New-Jersey politics, who are attending to business, and who will let the people of the State manage their own conventions.

"Next is the Pennsylvania Railroad. All of its officials and affiliations are Republican. It may possibly control Republican conventions and manage Republican Legislatures, but it has no relation to Democratic conventions and Democratic Legislatures. It does nothing in campaigns for Democratic politics. The Democrats never go to it for aid.

"Then we come to the Erie. You know as well as I do that the Erie runs a railroad and not politics; that it confines itself strictly to business, and has never tried to assert itself in the management of State affairs.

"Finally, there is the Delawere, Leckawanna and Western. Well, that railroad may have a rod in pickle for the ex-Governor, because it was in the instance that the suit for a million dollars of unpaid taxes was commenced against it by the State. But what does it amount to in State politics? Who are its chief men? Isn't Gov. Bedle the head of them? So you see that there is no combine between the railroads. The Delaware, Leckawanna and Western stands alone in the fight against the ex-Governor, and that can marshal only such influences as ex-Gov. Bedle can command."

Against this theorizing of the State House advocate two or three facts stand in prominent relief. It is notorious that it was the Pennsylvania Railroad influence that in 1884 gave Ludlow, the Democratic candidate for Governor nine years ago, the votes that elected him by a narrow majority of 600, and for his refusal to sign the great water-front grab bill toward the end of his term, the Pennsylvania Railroad has frowned its disapproval

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 12—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Aug. 11, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute pf	106	104	84
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	38¼	36¾	47½
Atlantic & Pacific	6	6	9¾
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	82½	82½	98
Cameron Coal	29½	29¼	..
Canada Southern	53¾	51¾	65¾
Canadian Pacific	59¾	58⅝	53⅝
Central Pacific	35½	33½	36
Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	23¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	68½	66¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	42¾	39	..
Chicago Gas Trust	59	57⅞	..
Cleve., C. C. & St. Louis	75½	72½	..
Cleve., C. & St. Louis pf	106	100¾	..
Chicago & Northwestern	110⅞	108⅞	113¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140¾	140¾	144
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	104½	101¾	113¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73¾	71¼	73⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	113¾	111	111⅝
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	98⅝	96½	103¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	15	15	13
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore	1¼	1⅛	..
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore pf	3	2¾	5
Colorado Coal	27	26¾	87⅝
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15	14	27
Chicago & East Illinois	45½	42	113¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf	104¾	103½	99½
Consolidated Coal	28	28	20
Consolidated Gas Company	87¾	86½	77¾
Delaware & Hudson	144¾	141¾	117⅞
Delaware, Lack. & Western	146¾	144¾	137⅜
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	23¾	22	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	10¾	9¾	10¼
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. pf	17¾	16¾	20¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	23½	23	25
Green Bay & Winona	4¼	2⅝	11½
Houston & Texas	6	6	..
Illinois Central	118	116¾	119¾
Illinois Central, leased lines	99	98¼	..
Iowa Central	7¾	7¾	..
Iowa Central pf	20	20	17¾
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	17¼	50⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf	65¼	59¼	96⅜
Lake Shore	104⅝	102⅜	96¾
Long Island	92¼	89	94¾
Louisville & Nashville	71¾	67¾	91½
Manhattan consolidated	98	92¾	..
Maryland Coal	14⅞	13½	..
Memphis & Charleston	80	59	51½
Mexican Central	16½	16¼	..
Michigan Central	88⅞	87	87¼
Mexican National ctfs	5¾	5¼	..
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	91½	91½	56
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	111¾	110	90
Missouri Pacific	73¼	68¾	82⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15¾	10⅝	14¾
Mobile & Ohio	13¾	11⅝	11⅝
New-Jersey Central	111¾	110¾	98
New-York Central	107	106	103
New-York & New-England	51⅝	49⅜	..
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	16¼	17¾
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	27¾	26¾	29⅜
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	66¾	65¾	64
New-York, Sus. & Western	6½	5½	9¾
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	33¾	33¾	35
Norfolk & Western	15	13¾	19¾
Norfolk & Western pf	51⅝	50½	60⅛
Northern Pacific	30	28⅞	25⅞
Northern Pacific pf	67⅜	64⅞	56⅞
Ohio Southern	5	5	11¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝	22	23¾
Ohio, Indiana & Western	10¾	9⅝	..
Ohio, Indiana & Western pf	20¾	20	..
Ontario Mining	23¾	23¾	24¾
Ontario & Western	17⅞	17⅜	18½
Oregon Improvement	54	54	68½
Oregon Improvement pf	94	93	..
Oregon Railway & Nav	96½	94½	94
Oregon & Transcontinental	34⅝	32⅜	25¾
Pacific Mail	38	34⅝	37½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	23¾	21¾	22½
Philadelphia & Reading	45¾	44¾	51¾
Philadelphia Gas	75	75	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	181	169	167½
Quicksilver	6	6	6
Quicksilver pf	37	37	39½
Richmond & Allegheny	22½	21	24
Richmond & West Point	24	22¾	24
Richmond & West Point pf	80¾	79⅝	71¾
Rome, Watertown & Ogden	99	99	..
St. Louis & San Francisco	28⅜	26½	32⅜
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	69¾	65¾	72½
St. Paul & Duluth	70	65	64
St. Paul & Duluth pf	86¾	85	102⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	33	41
St. Paul & Omaha pf	97¼	95½	108¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	101	98	115¾
South Carolina	2½	2⅜	8¾
Southern Pacific	34	32½	26
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	5	5	11¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39¾	39½	25¾
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	31¾	31	26
Texas Pacific	21¼	19⅜	25⅜
Union Pacific	60¼	58⅞	60⅞
United States Express	70¾	69¾	76½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	17¾	15⅞	14½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	31¾	29⅜	27¼
Western Union Telegraph	85	83	83¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	71⅞	65	63
Wisconsin Central	24	22¾	..

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,423,050. The banks now hold $6,793,125 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,522,200, a decrease in specie of $572,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,347,600, a decrease in deposits of $1,988,200, and an increase in circulation of $2,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Aug. 10, '89.	Aug. 3, '89.	Aug. 11, '88.
Loans	$414,545,800	$413,024,600	$385,791,100
Specie	72,588,300	73,160,800	88,852,700
Legal tenders	42,330,600	43,678,200	39,383,900
Deposits	432,503,100	434,491,300	416,519,100
Circulation	3,915,200	3,912,000	7,872,300

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$72,588,300	$73,160,800	$88,852,700
Legal tenders	42,330,600	43,678,200	39,383,900
Total reserve	$114,918,900	$116,839,000	$128,236,600
Reserve required against deposits	108,125,775	108,622,825	104,129,775
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	6,793,125	8,216,175	24,106,825

At London British consols for money declined ⅜, to 98 1-16, and for the account declined ¼, to 98¼. In United States bonds the 4s declined ¼, to 131¾, and the 4½s advanced ⅜, to 109¾. American railway securities were all higher. The principal gains were: Northern Pacific preferred, 2⅝; St. Paul, 2¼; Lake Shore and Illinois Central, each 2; Union Pacific, 1⅞; Louisville and Nashville and Norfolk and Western preferred, each 1½; New-York Central and Erie, each ⅞; Reading, ⅝, and Pacific Mail, ⅜. Bar silver declined 1-16d., to 42 5-16d. per ounce. The Bank of England lost £631,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 36.54, became 36.18. The bank's minimum rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 16,900,000f. in gold, and lost 150,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 8, 1889	£20,916,618	
Aug. 9, 1888	20,099,800	
BANK OF FRANCE.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 8, 1889	£51,204,453	£50,191,964
Aug. 9, 1888	43,027,102	48,042,937
BANK OF GERMANY.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 8, 1889	£30,276,834	£14,781,334
Aug. 9, 1888	32,958,667	18,478,333
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 8, 1889	£5,441,000	£15,923,000
Aug. 9, 1888	8,074,000	15,164,000
NETHERLANDS.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 8, 1889	£5,538,000	£6,541,000
Aug. 9, 1888	5,671,000	7,956,000
BELGIUM.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 8, 1889	£2,703,000	£1,382,000
Aug. 9, 1888	2,618,000	1,309,000
Total last week	£116,025,737	£88,769,298
Corresponding week '88	111,346,589	89,252,270
Week ending Aug. 1, '89	115,898,645	89,119,154
Corresponding week '88	111,880,890	89,883,315

The stock market was more animated than for some weeks, although the trading was not very heavy. The improvement in the tone was accompanied by universal strength in the list. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio issues were prominent. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Erie and Western preferred, 3¾; Manhattan consolidated, 3½; Missouri Pacific, 4⅜; Oregon Railway and Navigation, 3¾; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, 3⅜; Omaha preferred and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 3½; Chesapeake and Ohio and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 2¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Delaware and Hudson, Erie preferred, and Manitoba, each 2½; St. Paul preferred and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, each 2⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific preferred, and Wabash preferred, each 2¼; Consolidation Coal, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, New-Jersey Central, and Union Pacific, each 2; Northwestern, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and St. Louis and San Francisco, each 1⅞; Chicago and East Illinois, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, Omaha, and Texas and Pacific, each 1¾; Canadian Pacific, 1⅝; Atchison, East Tennessee second preferred, and Richmond and Allegheny, each 1½; Lackawanna and New-York and New-England, each 1⅜; Delaware, Green Bay and Winona, and Southern Pacific, each 1¼; Oregon and Transcontinental, 1⅛, and Canada Southern, Long Island, Erie, Northern Pacific, and Wabash, each 1. *Declined*—Honeton and Texas Central, 3, and Philadelphia Gas, 2.

Sugar certificates were the feature in the trust stocks. After an advance to 115 they remained comparatively steady until Friday, when they broke to 109¾. Other trust stocks were only slightly changed.

The foreign exchange market was dull and without material change until Thursday, when the posted rate for 60-day sterling was reduced to 84 85¾. The demand rate was unchanged at 84 88. On Saturday actual business was done at 84 84½@84 84¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87½@4 87¾ for demand, $4 87¾@4 88 for cable transfers, and 84 83½@84 83¾ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.19⅜@5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95¼ and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

The money market continued easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@3 per cent., the average being about 3 per cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent.

Government bonds were quiet. State securities and bank stocks were without feature.

Railway mortgages were moderately active and generally strong. The heaviest trading was in Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, which scored a material gain. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Evansville and Terre Haute firsts, 7½; Wabash generals, trust receipts, 5; Hinnton and Texas firsts, 4½; Kansas and Texas 5s, 3; Chesapeake and Ohio consolidated 5s, Houston and Texas Central, main line firsts, trust receipts, do. seconds, trust receipts, and St. Paul gold 7s, each 2; Erie seconds, 1¾; Chesapeake and Ohio 6s of 1911, 1¼; Kansas and Texas 5s, do. 6s, Reading third preference incomes, Richmond and Allegheny seconds, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, and St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, each 1½; Green Bay and Winona incomes, Reading second preference incomes, and 5s, Paul, Southern Minnesota firsts, each 1¼; Duluth and Iron Range firsts, Great Western seconds, trust receipts, and Oregon and Transcontinental 6s, each 1⅛, and Albany and Susquehanna consol 6s, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, Iron Mountain seconds, do. general 5s, Michigan Central 7s, Mobile and Ohio general 4s, St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, Wabash 7s of 1879, trust receipts, and Wabash, Detroit firsts, trust receipts, each 1. *Declined*—San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1916, 5; do. of 1926, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco, class B, and South Carolina incomes, each 2; Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts and Detroit, Bay City and Alpena firsts, each 1½; Colorado Coal and Iron, Valley 5s, Chicago and Indiana Coal firsts, Northern Pacific Terminal firsts, Northwestern gold consols, and do. sinking fund 5s, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$3,481,893
Corresponding week last year	7,249,778
Since Jan. 1, 1889	310,370,978
Corresponding period last year	292,318,846

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,754,594
Corresponding week last year	5,217,082
Since Jan. 1, 1889	202,564,789
Corresponding period last year	178,162,226

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$25,410
Corresponding week last year	9,200
Since Jan. 1, 1889	5,220,578
Corresponding period last year	5,683,801

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$612,550
Corresponding week last year	455,300
Since Jan. 1, 1889	58,923,358
Corresponding period last year	51,287,209

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 10	$585,599,089
Balance for the week ending Aug. 10	28,643,398
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 3	557,899,806
Balance for the week ending Aug. 3	30,164,282
Clearings for the week ending July 27	571,729,488
Balance for the week ending July 27	33,898,690
Clearings for the week ending July 20	561,136,066
Balance for the week ending July 20	35,870,460
Clearings for the week ending July 13	702,985,020
Balance for the week ending July 13	33,745,020
Clearings for the week ending July 6	702,883,157
Balance for the week ending July 6	38,353,613

*For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $5 50@$6 85; Up-River Herd, $6@$6 75; Jerseys, $4 50@$6; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$4 75; Croton Dark Bricks, $8 50@$9; Croton Brown, $13@$14; Philadelphia Front, $27@$28; Trenton Front, $27.....Rosendale Cement is worth 95c.@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 30; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70.....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and do. finishing, $1 10; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.....Laths are worth $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 1,000.....Goat's Hair is worth 24c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 15c.@20c.

COFFEE—Stronger, and quite stimulating cables (Havre quoting a sharp advance)—reflecting in part the steadiness of foreign markets as well as conditions—served here to quicken speculative trading, in good part for covering purposes, and an advance was noted for the day of 10@30 points, with the close steady and unchanged. The aggregate of option dealings here was 55,000 bags, of which 10,500 bags for September, 28,000 bags for December, and 6,500 bags for March.....Cables from Brazil were of continued steadiness, moderate deliveries at the ports of outlet, (to Rio Janeiro since our last 40,000 bags, and Santos, 6,000 bags;) and season, to date, respectively, 271,000 and 217,000 bags against 203,000 bags last year, 474,000 and 106,000 bags; and stock at Rio Janeiro, 437,000 bags, against 193,000 bags a year ago; and stock of Coffee at Havre, 571,000 bags, (320,000 bags Brazilian) and stock of Coffee here, 215,895 bags, and at the several distributing ports, 305,938 bags.....Rotterdam cabled good ordinary Java Coffee active and up to 51½c.....And here the August option closed at 15.20c.@15.25c.; September at 15.25c.@15.30c.; October to December and January and February, each 15.30c.@15.35c., and March to June within the range of 15.35c.@15.45c., April at 15.10c.@15.15c., against at the date last year a range on options here of 9.90c.@11c., (near-by options then highest.).....And for prompt (mixed) Coffee was held more confidently, though inactive, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 18½c. asked.

COTTON—Speculation was again very light, with September and October and December and January options attracting most of the limited attention given to business, (this partly on foreign orders,) and on September a further advance was made to the day of 11 points, while the later deliveries were essentially unchanged; and the August option, as in less favor, depressed for the day 5 points, closing tamely.....Cables again lower, and Liverpool Cotton Association trading here for the day only 22,900 bales, of which 4,900 bales for September, 5,700 bales for October, 3,800 bales for December, and 3,200 bales for January.....August options stood at the close at 10.58c.@10.60c., September at 10.32c.@10.33c., October at 10.14c.@10.15c., November at 9.98c.@9.97c., December at 9.96c.@9.97c., January at 10c.@10.01c., February at 10.03c.@10.04c., March at 10.11c.@10.12c., April at 10.17c.@10.18c., May at 10.25c.@10.26c., and June at 10.31c.@10.33c.....And for prompt delivery, 477 bales to spinners at full quotations, Middling continuing at 10.16c.....Exports from this season to date from all the shipping ports, 2,765,568 bales to Great Britain, 402,970 bales to France, and 1,482,074 bales to the Continent, against, in the same days of the preceding crop year, 2,788,948 bales to Great Britain, 405,404 bales to France, and 1,390,840 bales to the Continent.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receivers as well as local millers reported a generally spiritless movement in WHEAT FLOUR, which continued heavy, in instances further yielding slightly. Export call checked by the scarcity and firmness of ocean freight engagements here to-day (9,421 bbls. and 18,947 sacks, and clearances hence, 1,235 bbls. and 9,859 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports 48,681 bbls. and sacks.....sales reported of 7,960 sacks and bbls., of which 2,500 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 6,700 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers.).....Of the reported sales were about 1,100 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 65@$3 15, mainly at $3 65@$2 90, (No. 2 at $2 75@$2 90, in sacks and barrels;) 2,400 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 30@$4 35, for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 75@$8, as to brands; about 6,700 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,400 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 60@$5, mainly in barrels, at $5 50@$5 85, (1,650 bbls. at $5 75,) and Straight Extras, fair to fancy Straights, in barrels, at $4 50@$5 35, mainly at $4 85@$5 10. And Clears, in sacks and barrels, at $3 35@$4 35, (chiefly in sacks, at $3 45@$3 75;) about 5,650 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which 1,000 barrels Minnesota, mostly at $4 85@$5 10, in sacks and bbls., the bulk at $4 65@$5—few brands passing the latter rate—and Straight Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@$4 85, chiefly in barrels, at $4 30@$4 75, and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 65@$4 40, as to quality, mostly at $3 85@$4 25; 700 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk at $4 50@$4 85; and 900 sacks and bbls. Superfine, at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brand, the latter for choice Winter; 1,200 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2@$2 75 for Spring and Winter—mainly at $2 35@$2 65 for Spring, in sacks and barrels. Rye Flours as to changed figures and 1,150 bbls. Cornmeal at steady rates, (500 bbls. Brandywine at $2 75,) with city coarse Yellow Cornmeal at $3 25, at $4c. @35c. and 3 bbls. Yellow and White within the range of 90c.@$1 10.....Fard generally in slow sale, with 40-lb. quoted at 60c.@67½c. from mill and track, and 100-lb. and larger sacks at 72½c.@75c., and other grades as before quoted.

WHEAT—All the dominant influences to-day (including depressed cables) were heerish in drift, and here, on a very insignificant speculation, prices on options further gave way within recent lows under ½c.@2½c. and subsequently were quoted, in instances, down an additional ½c.@¾c.....And for prompt delivery Wheat was in partial neglect, though represented, with the options, and closed heavily—the few export orders to hand reported on low and unsatisfactory limits—though a moderate amount of Red Wheat was taken to arrive, seat and freight, by regular and aggressive trading in options here for the day given as 968,000 bushels, of which 472,000 bushels for December, and about 147,000 bushels for present and near-by deliveries, of which about 100,000 bushels, in lots, credited to shippers—to fill recent freight, and odd lots to local millers—and about 190,000 bushels Red Wheat, (this in part No. 2 Chicago Red at 80c.) Under deliveries of Wheat reported to the prominent interior markets, (to Winter Wheat markets to-day, 268,072 bushels, of which 88,616 bushels to Toledo and 137,000 bushels to St. Louis, against 294,116 bushels yesterday, and to Spring Wheat points to-day, 169,725 bushels, of which 122,025 bushels to Chicago, against a total of 219,-293 bushels yesterday;) while the week's deliveries to prominent interior points were up to 2,800,000 bushels, against 2,782,000 bushels in the preceding week and 3,295,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.....And here the August option left off regularly at 72½c. (range 84¾c.@84¾c.) Santember at 63¾c. (range 83½c.@83⅞c., against 84¾c. last evening;) October at 84¼c., (range 84¼c. @84¾c.;) December at 86½c., (having ranged from 86⅞c.@86¾c.—subsequently off to 86¾c., against 87c. last evening;) January at 87¾c., and May, 1890, at 91¼c., (range 91¼c.@91¾c., against 91¾c. last evening.).....And for early delivery Wheat followed the options to lower figures, with contract grade of Red Wheat, afloat, at the close quoted at 89½c. asked for old crop, and at 87c. for new crop, and free on board from store at 88¾c.@89¼c. for old receipts, late to deliver, 1c. to vessels, and No. 2 Red, new, in elevator, at 85¾c.@86c.; and steamer No. 2 Red, in elevator, at 85c.@85¼c. delivered; No. 3 Red, new crop, in elevator, quoted at 87½c.....Spring Wheat grades, in elevator, at 74½c.@75c., and ungraded Red and Spring and White Wheat, in odd lots, within the range of 73c. @90c., as to quality and condition, mostly at 76c.@ 82c., and receipts late to deliver, 250 bushels, and exports hence reported of 29,540 bushels, (21,340 bushels by steam to Glasgow and 8,000 bushels to Brazil,) to Continental ports, 144,000 bushels.

CORN—Was more active, mainly in the option lins, but at a further reduction within regular hours of ¼c. Western accounts especially depressing, (notably the prospect of the arrivals at Chicago on Monday, reaching as much as 750 carloads.) Prompt and near-by deliveries held their own very well, as not pressed to sale and wanted moderately, mainly by shippers. Arrivals here, 16,600 bushels, and clearances hence, only 8,612 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 99,045 bushels.....Sales reported of 922,000 bushels, of which on options 643,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 274,000 bushels, (about 144,000 bushels credited to shippers, and 130,000 bushels in sealed and delivered lots into early September,) and No. 2, in store and elevator, quoted at 43¾c., and delivered, afloat from canal, prompt and nearby, sold at 43¾c.@44c., mostly at 43¾c.@44c., for various deliveries in August, closing here at 43⅞c.; No. 2 Corn, August option, at 43¾c., closing at 43¾c.; do., September, at 43⅞c.@43¾c., closing at 43¾c.; do., October, at 43⅞c.@44c., closing regularly at 43⅝c.@43¾c.; do., November, at 44¼c.@44⅜c., closing at 44¼c.; do., December, at 43¼c.@43⅝c., closing at 43½c.; do., May, at 46½c. asked; No. 2 White, in elevator and store, quoted nominal; ungraded Mixed, Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 43c.@43¾c., as to quality and condition, (a carload of White delivered, 44½c. to local buyer.)

OATS—Had less attention and ruled weaker—on options receding partially ¼c., closing quiet. Shippers to-day passive.....Receipts here, 49,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 426,000 bushels, pt which on options 325,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 15,000 bushels No. 2 White, (the latter for October;) and for prompt delivery and early arrival 86,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 33¾c.; do., October, 15,000 bushels at 29c.; No. 3 White, in elevator, at 33½c.; do., 2 cars, in store and elevator, at 28½c.@27½c., closing at 26½c.@27c., and do., afloat, at 28c.; No. 2 Oats, for August, at 26½c., closing at 26½c.; do., September, at 26½c., closing at 29¼c.@29½c.; do., October, at 28⅜c.@28½c., closing at 28½c.; do., November, at 27¼c., closing at 27¼c., and May, 1890, at 30c.@30⅛c., closing at 30c. bid; No. 2 Oats at 26c., Rejected at 25½c., ungraded White at 31c.@32c., ungraded Mixed at 25c.@29c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—New Hay is coming in in good condition. Old Hay and Straw are steady. Hay, No. 1, old, is worth 85c.@90c.; No. 2, old, 75c.@80c.; No. 3, old, 55c.@70c.; No. 1, new, 70c.@80c.; No. 2, new, 60c.@70c.; Hay, Clover, old, 50c.@55c.; Hay, Clover, new, 40c.@50c.; Hay, Salt, new, 50c.@ 55c.@60c.; Hay, shipping, old, 60c.; Hay, shipping, new, 55c.; Hay, salt, 50c.@60c.; Long Rye Straw, 55c.@70c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 55c.@60c.; Wheat Straw, 45c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine quoted up to 42½c.@43c., as to packages, and wanted.....Rosin about as last quoted, and in light sale.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of trade in Petroleum weakened slightly on a very dull market, leaving off easy at 100¾, (having ranged to-day from 100¾@101⅛;) and at the Exchange dealings reached only 185,000 bbls., and Crude Petroleum, unchanged in shipping order, generally unaltered but inactive.

PROVISIONS—Business in Hog products was within meagre limit, and, in instances, at easier prices.....Pork sold to the extent of only 300 bbls., including Mess at $12@$12 50 per inspected, mainly at $12 25, and $11 75@$12 50 per uninspected, and Extra Prime at $11.....Outmeats were moderately active but weaker, with Pickled Bellies, 18 to 20 lb., at 6¾c.@7¾c., 10-lb. at 8c., and other kinds as before.....Dressed Hogs in less request and barely steady, with city at 5¾c.@7¾c. as to weights.....Arrivals at interior points, 26,827 head.....Western Steam Lard was in fair demand for early delivery and held steadily, closing at $6 77½ asked.....Sales reported of 1,250 tcs. within the range of $6 77½@$6 77½ to refiners and shippers.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold here to the extent of only 750 tcs. and declined 5c. for to-day, 20@25 points, closing weak, September at $6 74, October at $6 77, bid, November at $6 53, and December at $6 48.....And City Steam Lard scarce and wanted; quoted at $6 25.....Refined Lard quoted for the continent at $6 65@$7, and for South America at $7 40.....Beef and Beef Hams held to previous prices but in light sale.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without further important changes on a tamer movement.....Choice City Tallow quoted at 4¾c.@4 0-16c., (50 hhds. reported placed at 4¾c.).....Choice Lard Stearine quoted at 7½c.@7⅞c.....Oleomargarine Stearine quoted at 5½c.@6c.....Oils without further alteration and very quiet.

SUGARS—Raw continued extremely dull, but otherwise nominally unchanged.....Cables from London were of heaviness and depression here—refiners awaiting developments—some cables quoting Beet prompt for August at 18s. 9d., and Shoulders, $5 50; Longs and Ribs, $6 25@$6 50; Short Clear, $6 87½. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 74,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Wheat—Spring Wheat by sample, at 68½c.@74c., mostly at 68½c.@69c., for various deliveries in August, closing here at 43½c.; No. 2 Corn, August option, at 43¾c., closing at 43¾c.; do., September, at 43⅞c.@43¾c., closing at 43¾c.; do., October, at 43⅞c.@44c., closing regularly at 43⅝c.@43¾c.; do., November, at 44¼c.@44⅜c., closing at 44¼c.; do., December, at 43¼c.@43⅝c., closing at 43½c.; No. 2 White, in elevator and store, quoted nominal; ungraded Mixed, Yellow and White, to arrive and here, within the range of 43c.@43½c., as to quality and condition, (a carload of White delivered, 44½c. to local buyer.)

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, Aug. 10, no public auction sales were held. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 10, was $235,507, as against $156,121, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following public auctions are announced:

To-day. (Monday,) Aug. 12.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick theatre and two four-story brick buildings, with plot of land 40 by 238.5 by 42.2 by 234.5, 1,287 and 1,289 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st, and similar sale. W N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of the two five-story brick flats and stores, with lots 25 by 100 each, 1,873 and 1,875 9th-av., southwest corner of 107th-st.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

By Samuel Kreiser, foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., referee, of all the right, title, and interest in the three four-story brick tenements, with plot of land 75 by 102.2, 227 to 231 East 75th-st, north side, 280 feet west of 2d-av.; and the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.11, 116 East 117th-st, south side, 135 feet east of 4th-av.; and three similar buildings, with plot of land 60 by 100.11, 118 to 122 East 117th-st, adjoining above.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of the three and five story buildings, with lot 44 by 120, on Avenue A, east side, 88.6 feet south of 3d-st.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Bueh, Esq., referee, of the two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 99.11, 24 and 26 West 135th-st., south side, 335 feet west of 5th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brotbar, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, 139 West 61st-st., north side, 395.10 feet west of 9th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, William C. Holbrook, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, 44 West 85th-st., south side, 375 feet east of 9th-av.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Deady, Esq., referee, of the two four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 41.4 by 102.2, 154 and 156 West 78th-st., south side, 262.4 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, Abraham Kilog, Esq., referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 50.5 by 98, 322 Pleasant-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 117th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brotner, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, 112 West 78th-st., south side, 153.4 feet east of 4th-av., and similar sale, W. N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of the four five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 102.2, on 85th-st., north side, 173 feet east of Avanna A.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 10, 1889.

87th-st., 128 East; Henry W. Meyer and wife to Martha Schamp..... $10,500

114th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 175x 100.11; Peter Behrens and wife to Herman Boering..... 1

Jackson-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Henry-st., 50x 100; John Judd and wife to Louis M. Jonas..... 30,500

Grand-st., 81; George Theiss to Mary A. Theiss..... 1

Ryan-av., 162 ft. n. of 134th-st., 26x172; Mary Malia to Louis Hughes..... 600

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.
Important Sale of Choice
Building Lots at Bayswater,
Far Rockaway, L. I.,
Saturday, August 17th, 1889,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
on the premises,
Without Reserve,
by order of Wm. Trist Bailey, Esq., 275 SELECTED VILLA SITES, beautifully situated and comprising the only knoll jutting on the Bay; perfect facilities for bathing, fishing, and boating.

Sixty per cent. may remain at 6 per cent. for three years. Deeds delivered at the office of Messrs. Coudert Bros., 68 William-Street.

Maps and particulars at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms, 240 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgagee to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 60, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH, RICHARD INGRAHAM, GEO. F. DEMAREST.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET,
NEAR THE PARK AND IN HARLEM, AT REASONABLE RENTALS.

30 West 58th-st., four-story brownstone.
12 East 73d-st., four-story brownstone.
10 East 75th st., four-story brownstone.
154 East 115th-st., three-story brownstone.
382 St. Nicholas-av.,
364 St. Nicholas-av., Between 129th and 130th sts.
688 St. Nicholas-av., Three-story brownstone,
690 St. Nicholas-av., stable in rear of each.
692 St. Nicholas-av.,
165th-st. and Prospect-av., two story and attic frame, stable and one acre ground.

All of the above are undergoing thorough repairs. Apply to

BROWN & GOLDING,
120 Broadway and
703 Madison-av., New-York City.

4-STORY, 46TH, NEAR BROADWAY, $1,300; 45th, $1,200; 51st, $1,300; 44th, $1,500; 45th, $1,800; 37th, $1,500.
S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET THEIR APARTMENT IN THE MAGNIFICENT CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT BUILDING, formerly known as "THE NAVARRO."

The Apartment contains 16 rooms, 60 feet fronting on the street, and is furnished in the most complete and elegant manner. Furniture by Pottier & Stymus Co. Address B., Post Office Box 457.

UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET,
IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136 to 142 West 16th-st.,
Steam heated. $65 to $80 per month.

PEABODY,
102 to 104 Waverley-place,
Steam heat, elevator, $75 to $85 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, AND CEDARHURST,
35 to 41 East 10th-st.,
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $100 per month.

COLUMBIA,
40 to 44 East 51st-st.,
9 rooms and bath, steam heat, &c., $80 to $90 per month.

BERWICK,
315 to 319 West 58th-st.,
Steam heat, &c., $53 to $70 per month.

THE SUTHERLAND,
709 Madison-av., corner 63d-st.,
8 to 10 rooms, $70 to $120 per month,
Steam heat and elevator.

THE HAMILTON APARTMENTS,
165 East 66th-st. and 166 East 67th-st., $30 to $60 per month.

THE LANSING,
109 to 119 East 76th-st.,
7 rooms and bath, $40 to $60 per month.

461 TO 465, WEST 22D-ST.,
7 rooms and bath, $40 to $60 per month.

ST. CLEMENT,
366 West 23d-st.,
4 to 9 rooms, $50 to $75 per month.

CHELSEA,
334 to 338 West 16th-st.,
7 rooms and bath, $26 to $40 per month.

231 TO 235 WEST 15TH-ST.,
6 rooms and bath, $26 to $35 per month.
Apply to

BROWN & GOLDING,
120 Broadway and
703 Madison-av., New-York City.

ST. GEORGE APARTMENT HOUSE,

223-225 East 17th-st,

STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1.

For descriptive pamphlet, &c., apply to

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late Manager Navarro Building.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—BATH, gas, steam heat; every attendance; elevator runs all night; rents, $600 up. Apply to Superintendent CUMBERLAND, Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let, 67 to 75 East 54th-st.; one a corner; rents low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

By order of court we will offer for sale at public auction as an entirety, without appraisement, at the Court House in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, Aug. 19, 1889, at 11 A. M., the entire line of railway of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, with all its branches or divisions, to wit: The Hillsboro, Portsmouth, Carbondale, and Marietta branches, together with all the tracks, rights of way, depots, real estate, shops, rolling stock, equipments, and all the property and franchises of said railroad company of every kind, wherever situate, including contract rights of every nature, all as described in the decree in case No. 43,800, Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio. Terms cash, payable as from time to time ordered by said court, in money or bonds and matured coupons of said company, or judgment liens for supplies in said case taken at the amount distributable thereto therein. Each bidder required to deposit with us $50,000 in money or $100,000 in first mortgage bonds of said railroad company as security for compliance with his bid if successful.

TURNER, LEE & Mc. ORLAND SMITH.
OLIVER ADAMS, H. C. YERGASON,
EDWARD R. BACON, Receivers.
W. T. McCLINTICK.
E. W. STRONG,
HARMON, COLSTON, GOLDSMITH & HOADLY, Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against CHARLES DE BAUN, Edwin Ia Baun, and Jean O., his wife; Catharine E. Knigston, wife of Landon T. Knigston, Robert A. Myers, and Henry G. Myers, her husband, and Allen Shryock, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 6th, 1689.

WAKEMAN & CAMPBELL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 93 Nassau street, New-York City, New-York.

To Catharine Hartington Knigston and Walter B. Knigston: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 24th day of April, 1689, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the County Court House, in the city of New-York.

WAKEMAN & CAMPBELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
No. 93 Nassau-street, New-York City, New-York.
jy22law-6WM.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF FANNY BARLOW, deceased, and in the MATTER OF THE ACT 22 AND 23 VIC. C. 35.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons having any claim against the estate of Fanny Barlow, late of the Hospital for the Insane, Paramatta, New South Wales, spinster, deceased, who died on the 25th day of November, 1886, and to whose estate letters of administration were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice to Emma Spicer, widow, a lawful sister of the said deceased,) and particularly the persons claiming to be next of kin according to the statutes for the distribution of intestates estates of the said Fanny Barlow, deceased, living at the time of her death or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said next of kin as are now dead are required on or before the 25th day of October, 1889, to give notice in writing of their claims to the undersigned the solicitors to the said administratrix, and in default thereof the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this tenth day of July, 1689.

SPENCER GIBSON & CO.,
66 Chancpside, London, E. C.
Solicitors for the said Administrators.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York.—Whereas at the instance of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, injunctions have been granted against certain defendants, restraining them, their agents, attorneys, and workmen, during the pendency of the actions, from receiving, selling, or parting with MINERAL WATER bearing LABELS of ORANGE, YELLOW, BUFF, SALMON, OR SIMILAR COLORS, resembling or liable to be mistaken for the labels used by the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, for APOLLINARIS WATER—All persons are hereby CAUTIONED against dealing in mineral waters in bottles bearing labels of like description.

Legal proceedings will be taken by the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, against all persons dealing in Mineral Waters bearing such labels or in any way infringing the trade marks of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW-YORK, 30th day of July, 1689.

HENRY MELVILLE,
Attorney for the APOLLINARIS CO., Ld.,
62 Nassau-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 28, 1889,

†8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 1:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Albany with express for Montreal. Connects at Albany with express for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ruland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†8 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the North and West.

Tickets and epaca in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 88 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from Hotels and residences. Telephone 1,570 Cortlandt.

*Ran daily: others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF AUG. 12, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, at 4:00, 6:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 1:30, 5:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R. FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 767 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st. New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 8:46 A. M.; Cincinnati, 9:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleeping Cars, Washington to Louisville, without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity. For tickets and location call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 662 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room cars to Chicago.

3 P. M., Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

5 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Co.—Leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:32, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 16:03, 7:01, 9:01, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 8:06, 6:06, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 6:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., 1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule sleeping, dining, and smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 6 P. M., conducting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 6:14 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:20, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage.) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

FOR Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ohio, 9 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Anoax" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 6, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *6:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M.; †9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *5:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 1:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Sangerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M.; ea, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 6:25 A. M., 2:45, 6:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Houses) 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, all 1:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 1:26 A. M., 3:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices in Brooklyn, 323 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 66 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations. Foot of Rector-st., 7:45, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:00 P. M. Fare, round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway.

J. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman-car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 12 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 6:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 6:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 767 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect June 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 6:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

J. R. WOODS, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:45, 2:30, 6:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.
RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS.—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.— 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING:
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-town stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

America's Day Summer Resort.
Perfection in every detail, rare plants, magnificent foliage, nature's choicest flowers. A world of attractive features. Menagerie and Aviaries, Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and rea monsters. Two Grand Concerts daily. Superior Dinners a la carte. Renowned Glen Island Clam Bakes. *Kein Deutschland.* Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Pier 18, N. R., foot C

AVERTING OCEAN PERILS

SYSTEMS OF DANGER SIGNALS AT SEA.

SUGGESTIONS WHICH WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE MARITIME CONFERENCE FOR ITS CONSIDERATION.

The approaching maritime conference has developed a most enthusiastic interest among the community of seafaring men, and the circulars lately issued by the Hydrographic Office inviting the co-operation of all interested have resulted in an immense number of replies and suggestions, containing more or less valuable and original matter.

The subjects particularly dwelt upon are very naturally the very vital ones of fog signals, ocean lanes, speed, and helm signals.

Lieut. Blow, the officer in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in this city, has been the recipient of a very large number of these replies, and from them, in combination with a system evolved in his own mind, he has drawn up a programme of matters to be considered which will probably receive the most earnest attention and approval of the Commissioners. The Lieutenant states that it is not by any means a theoretical system, and it will require no course of experiments to demonstrate its good points, as it is the outcome of personal experience, based upon the present system required by the "local laws" for steamers navigating inland waters. The endeavor has been made to use as few lights as possible for night work, and to make these lights as inexpensive as the importance of the subject would allow. For example, vessels being towed as well as those at anchor, carry no "range lights" at the masthead, but carry a white light aft, lower than the stay light. It should be said here that this is quite a general custom, but is not yet legalized, and it should never be allowed to remain optional. The system is so arranged that vessels one is apt to meet least frequently carry one range light, next steamers two, while steamers towing or disabled carry three lights.

In order not to cause confusion, the present lights are unchanged, and all innovations are in the introduction of additional lights. Should these new lights be omitted, no confusion could occur as the ordinary side lights would convey the same information now given, and present directions would suffice. By the use of this new system of lights, a person, although he might be color blind, could, without fatal confusion, distinguish the course and distance of another vessel, as well as its speed and rig.

Experience has again and again demonstrated that colored lights cannot be seen as far as white lights, and it would seem to be advisable to substitute for the two side (colored) lights, one bright white light carried at the end of the head booms on sailing vessels and on a staff in bows on steamers. This would give a better and clearer range undoubtedly, and will probably be adopted before many years. The sailor is very conservative, however, and will not accept such radical changes. The change must be more or less gradual. Adopt the range lights proposed and let every one become thoroughly familiar and satisfied with them, (having still the colored side lights to depend upon,) and gradually drop the side lights and substitute a white forward range light as suggested. A compromise might be accepted if the front range on the end of the head booms had colored screens, red and green on port and starboard sides respectively. This could easily be dropped later for one plain white light, to be carried in the same place.

The very apperent advantages of this single front range light would be that it could not be obscured by sails, rigging, &c.; that, being further forward, it would afford a better range, that, being higher above the sea level, it would be less likely to be washed away in bad weather; that one light is less expensive than two, particularly when the two are colored lights, and finally, that a white light can be seen twice as far as a red and a half times the distance that a green light is visible.

Actual practice for the very purpose of distinguishing lights of various colors and changing distances has often proved the above statement. Steamers' masthead lights are often visible to the naked eye when the colored lights cannot be picked up with artificial aid. Sea Captains say that electric lights, even in a fog, can be seen further than oil fuel lamps, a fact which, by the way, was hardly satisfactorily demonstrated after an extended series of experiments some years ago in England, when, however, the electric light has been greatly intensified. Owing to the blinding effect of the glare caused by the illumination of the fog by such strong lights, nothing else can be distinguished, for which reason a large number of Captains prefer the oil lamps, which, though sufficiently powerful, do not blind the officers on lookout on the bridge. As an example of the distance at which an electric masthead light has been distinguished, it is stated that the City of New-York's light was made out when she was about eighteen miles away.

Every steamer should have search lights on board for picking up buoys, lowering and hoisting boats at sea, rescuing people at sea, passing through ice, and determining accurately the course steered by sailing vessels. In a fog the search light should be used to locate a vessel, by throwing a beam of light forty-five degrees upward and in the plane of the course. This would not only locate a vessel, but tend to show approximately the course steered. Experiments on this point would no doubt draw out much valuable data. The suggestions coming from several experienced sources would seem to be well worth the trial.

A great deal of trouble is found in making out or distinguishing the side lights in the large transatlantic steamers, owing to their innumerable cabin windows and deckhouse doors, each with its blaze of electric lights. Fortunately these rows of lights act as the range lights in the proposed system and render the side lights almost useless, except when "end on." The use of the two white range lights, dowsing over fifteen knots saved, would prove a sufficient warning to tramps not to cross the bows of such vessels. The range lights, being visible all around the horizon, will take the place of the white light carried at the stern of all steamers in violation of law, though required by the British Board of Trade. The lights, being elevated, will be visible for twice or three times the distance the side lights can be seen. By these range lights the following classes of steamers can be distinguished at a glance:

1. Steamers, (inland,) speed less than 15 knots.
2. Steamers, (inland,) speed more than 15 knots.
3. Steamers, (ocean,) speed less than 15 knots.
4. Steamers, (ocean,) speed more than 15 knots.
5. Steamers, (inland,) towing alongside.
6. Steamers, (inland,) towing with hawser.
7. Steamers, (ocean,) towing alongside.
8. Steamers, (ocean,) towing with hawser.
9. Sailing vessels, sloops and small craft.
10. Sailing vessels, pilot boats.
11. Sailing vessels, square rigged.
12. Sailing vessels, fore-and-aft rigged.
13. Sailing vessels, towing, square rigged.
14. Sailing vessels, towing, fore-and-aft rigged.
15. Any vessels, disabled, how towing, laying cable, &c.

The advantage of this system lies in this, that it shows the course inside of point, the speed of steamers, the small craft, pilot boats, or large oreft, (approximate size,) the rig of sailing vessels, and, being high up, gives notice of the approach of vessels much earlier than the old system. It gives the range and makes color unimportant in determining the course. Color-blind persons can distinguish class, rig, speed, and condition of vessel by number and position of lights.

The following are some of the suggestions of the proposed system:

Position.—Side lights in steamers to be in same vertical athwartship plane with "masthead" (not range) lights. In sailing vessels to be in fore rigging, or abreast of the foremast, so as not to be obstructed by foresail or jibs. The single light carried on head booms would possess great advantages here. Only objection is the possibility of head sails wojering it when hauled down.

Masthead Lights for Steamers.—To be carried on head stay at least forty feet from deck, and clear outboard and abreast of all head sails and in same vertical athwartship plane with side lights.

Range Lights.—For all vessels, to be carried as high up on main as possible, (main usually being highest mast,) so as to be visible all around horizon, particularly aft, and to take the place of white light now carried by English and other steamers over stern.

Lights.—To be of larger size, range, and intensity and no light to be used or sold unless it had been stamped by Government inspector as suitable in the system. It is intended that the size of the globular lanterns shall be 10 inches in diameter, so that they shall have an all-around range of visibility of at least four miles. Where two or more of these lights shall be carried they shall be placed one above the other, and not less than six feet apart, in a vertical direction. Pilot boats, when on their station, shall carry the lights now required by law. At all other times they shall carry the lights herein provided for schooners. Sloops and other small craft shall carry the side light alone, as now required by law.

Vessels are divided into the three following classes:

Class I.—Carries no range lights and embraces any vessel at anchor and any vessel being towed.

Class II.—Distinguished by one or two range lights and embraces sailing vessels, inland steamers with a speed over fifteen knots, (speed less than fifteen knots requires only one range light,) and ocean steamers having a speed over fifteen knots, (those at less speed carry only one range light.)

Class III.—Distinguished by three range lights and includes vessels hove to or disabled so that they cannot manœuvre, (if making headway, side and masthead lights must be carried,) and all vessels towing.

With these three classes, as distinct from each other as it is possible to make them, it is thought that no confusion is possible, and that, taken in connection with a system of sound signals to indicate the course and speed, the possession of ocean travel will be not only greatly simplified, but will be rid of the donhts and dangers that now render it so hazardous.

The following is the Proposed Code A, depending upon the number of sounds:

Beginning at N. E., go around the compass with the hands of the watch, making one short sound for each additional four points, similar to the method of striking a ship's bell, as follows: (— represents a short, sherp sound:)

N. E., —	S. W., — — — —
East, —	West, — — — —
S. E., — —	N. W., — — — — —
South, —	North, — — — — —

Note.—Even numbers, cardinal points; odd numbers, quadrantal points. The advantages claimed for this code are that short sounds can be heard further than long ones; that it is easier to count sounds than it is to distinguish difference of length or tone, and that sailors of all nationalities, being already familiar with the method of striking the time, will have nothing new to learn and nothing to memorize. By grouping the sounds in couples only four distinct sounds, (each couple being distinct,) can be used, and, even if the signal should be imperfectly heard, the hearer can mentally recall the number, as is often done at the present time in practice.

The following is the proposed Code B, depending upon the length of the sound. In this code only four signals are used, representing the four cardinal points. The quadrantal points of the compass, being formed by combining the cardinal points, are signalled by a combination of the above-mentioned signals, as follows:

N., —	N. E., — — —
S., — —	N. W., — — —
E., — — —	S. E., — — — —
W., — — — —	S. W., — — — — —

The advantage obtained for this code is the small number of sounds necessary and the extreme simplicity of system.

The following is proposed Code C, depending upon the different tones of two instruments. In this code each vessel will be required to have two instruments of different tone and pitched about one octave apart. As in Code B, only four separate signals will be needed, the quadrantal points being signaled by combining the cardinal signals as follows:

N.	High.
S.	Low.
E.	High, low.
W.	Low, high.
N. E.	High, high, low
S. E.	Low, high, low
N. W.	High, low, high
S. W.	Low, low, high

No signal contains more than three sounds, and opposite points of the compass have opposite signals. Manœuvring signals will be made by both instruments together or by a union on steamers.

The instruments used for sound signals must be as simple and inexpensive as possible. All automatic, complicated mechanism, liable to get out of order when most needed and thus cause confusion and disaster, should be carefully avoided. Sound instruments must be of uniform size, pattern, and power, and should be required to pass a rigid Government inspection before they can be sold or used. Other suggestions are as follows:

All steamers shall carry steam whistles as now required by law.

Large sailing vessels shall carry fog horns connected directly with compressed air receivers, which, together with the necessary air pump, shall be securely fastened to the deck below. The horns shall be led from the pump through the deck, and shall be arranged so as to be readily unshipped.

Small sailing craft shall carry gongs instead of the mouth horns now required by law. A gong is capable of producing either a long or a short sound.

Manœuvring signals shall be used under circumstances when two vessels are approaching each other so as to involve danger of collision. The following manœuvring signals are hereby made compulsory and shall be used in addition to any code of compass signals which may be created by the adopted. These signals shall apply to sailing vessels as well as to steamers, and shall take the place of the "optional helm signals":

One long sound: "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two long sounds: "I am directing my course to port."

Three long sounds: "I am being towed by the vessel ahead." (This signal will be used only in thick and foggy weather. The vessel towing will make the regular "manœuvring" and "compass" signals.)

Any number of short, rapid sounds: "I am backing full speed," for steamer, or "am manœuvring to avoid collision" for sailing vessel. (This signal, the present "danger signal," will also be used as a call for assistance.)

Rapid ringing of ship's bell: "I have anchored, or have stopped my ship and am lying dead in the water."

Compass signals shall be used in a fog only and in connection with manœuvring signals. There shall not be more than eight signals, denoting every four points of the compass steered by a vessel, and no signal shall consist of more than four distinct sounds. The compass code shall be plainly marked on the compass card, so as to be always visible to the officer in charge of the bridge. A vessel towing another in a fog shall give the compass signal, while the vessel being towed shall sound three long blasts of the whistle or horn or make three long sounds on the gong.

FLEAS IN BROOKLYN.

THE PEST NUISANCE SPREADING RAPIDLY—A REMEDY WANTED.

The flea plague which has been visiting certain parts of Brooklyn recently is spreading much to the annoyance of cleanly housewives, who are put to their wits' end to get rid of the obnoxious little creatures. Every animal is supposed to have a purpose and to serve some useful end in this world, but the vains of the flea is to be questioned, at least as far as discovery has been made at present. It is supposed they do some good in their attacks upon dead animal matter. If they would confine their depredations to refuse alone no one would grumble, but unfortunately, having, like the tiger, once acquired the taste of human blood, their appetites seem accelerated by the new delicacy and they give their appetites full gratification.

Houses in South Brooklyn and out near Prospect Park are now being visited and the residents afflicted. Curiously enough, perhaps, only one house in a row will contain the midgets while others are free, but that the flea is on a larging is field of sojourn is evident from the complaints recently made. Harlem people in the vicinity of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street are also complaining of the tenacious little pest. A lady last week, while housecleaning, found some of the diminutive animals under her mats and rugs. Speaking of it to her neighbors caused their discovery in other houses, and now the suggested pennyroyal remedy is being tried. Pennyroyal is an old enemy of mosquitoes, but, like other flea exterminators, has a disagreeable odor and is not pleasant to use.

It has been suggested that not a few fleas are brought over by Italian immigrants, whose love of the bath is decidedly negative. Italy is overrun with fleas, as well as other Southern European countries, and, undoubtedly, many of the insects or parasites have joined with the emigrants in seeking fortunes in a new land. At all events, the flea is here, and, apparently, increasing rapidly. A successful exterminating remedy is, therefore, well worthy of the study and experiments of the druggist.

PENTECOST ON "MURDER BY LAW."

Hugh O. Pentecost entertained several hundred people in Nilsson Hall last night by a talk on "Murder by Law." The text for his sermon was furnished in the fact that in a week or two five murderers are to be hanged in the yard of the Tombs. Civilized people, he said, had grown to believe that the old method of hanging was a vulgar method. It was not aristocratic enough to accord with the aristocratic ideas of the people of the Empire State, and, therefore, they had substituted a pleasanter, a more recherché, means of punishing a man for the crime of murder. Ashamed, however, of still maintaining this barbario punishment, the people had declared that its means should be employed only in "the horrible secrecy of a dungeon cell." As to the electric death chair itself, Mr. Pentecost said that it was the most diabolical contrivance that the human mind had ever conceived. It was ten thousand times more horrible than the vulgar old gallows tree. The speaker alluded to Mr. Harold P. Brown as "a lizard-blooded scientific promoter of murder, a creature to be forever loathed," and made similarly pleasant observations concerning other gentlemen interested in the new method of execution.

LAWLESS ITALIANS.

The people of the annexed district who have the misfortune to live along the line of the Harlem Railway improvements beyond Morrisania are complaining of the state of lawlessness existing among the workingmen who are lowering the tracks for the sunken roadway. These improvements have been in progress for several months, and have assembled along the line of the road the lowest class of Italian laborers, who have been employed in digging and carrying and planting sheepere for the new track. The people of Morrisania complain now that it is scarcely safe for a woman to venture in any of the streets west of Third-avenue after nightfall. There have been several occasions within the last two months where women have been badly frightened on their return home from stores or from the houses of their friends. They say that their assessors are all as far as they can determine, Italians. The police afford comparatively no protection save upon the most frequented thoroughfares, because there is a woeful weakness in numbers for the big districts above the Harlem River.

A LEGACY AWAITING GEORGE V. ROWE.

R. R. McBurney of the Young Men's Christian Association desires information relating to the present whereabouts and condition of George Valpy Rowe, an Englishman. Rowe had been in the habit of receiving, through Mr. McBurney, small remittances from his mother, who lived in England. He was a seedy, broken-down man, and fifteen years ago received his first remittance from his mother. The amounts were just large enough to keep him alive. Mr. McBurney watched over him, but it was useless. He spent the money, as he had all money he got, for drink. He lived in a lodging house in Canal-street, and became finally an inmate of the workhouse. This was the last heard of him, which was three years ago. Mr. McBurney has tried to find him, but without success. Word has just been received from the executors of the estate of the ruined man's mother that a small amount of money is awaiting him.

PEACHES STILL SCARCE.

RESULTS OF THE HEAVY RAINS ON ALL KINDS OF FRUIT.

There were only about thirty carloads of peaches shipped from the Delaware Peninsula on Friday for the Saturday's market. Although there were more than that number of cars sent, a great many of those which did come were little more than half loaded. When the varieties now on the market were ripe last season, the Friday shipments amounted to upward of 200 full carloads.

This should be the great peach week of the season. The markets should be overstocked with Oldmixons, Moore's Favorites, President Crawford's Late, and Pullens, but there will be only a moderate quantity of these varieties. That prince of peaches, the Stump, is due here this week from Delaware and Maryland. There will be few of them, and if they come in good shape they will readily sell for upward of $2 a basket. But as this variety is not a prolific bearer ordinarily, few of them can be expected during this the most unfavorable season of many years.

Ward's Late Free, (which usually is a poor bearer,) a red freestone peach, usually of fine size, color, and flavor; Crawford's Late, and the Pullens, both fine yellow peaches, may be expected this week. Doubtless there will be some very fine peaches this week from the Peninsula, but they will come in small quantities. Most of them will come from stations on the Delaware and Chesapeake Railroad. The principal part of the Peninsula peach crop has already been shipped, although there will be some peaches to come from there for a month yet. The Smocks, which are largely used for canning, and which are grown in great quantities in the Peninsula, will be almost a total failure, and it looks now as if the Maryland canned peach stock would be exceedingly short this season. But if reports can be relied on there was almost as much of last year's pack left nearly at the end of the season as was disposed of during the season.

There should be a quantity of good peaches from Mercer, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties, N. J., this week. In those counties a good crop is still expected, but the continuous rains have aroused the fears of the growers there. In Monmouth County last season a good crop was gathered, but there will not be many peaches from there this year. The trees are looking vigorous and appear in healthy condition, but they are all immatured ripening their fruit, a sure sign that the dreaded "yellows" is upon them.

There is now scarcely any hope that there will be even a moderate supply of plums for this market this season, and those which do come are of such poor quality that it is difficult to sell them at any price. The large and magnificent Quackenbos has for years grown to great perfection along the Hudson River, but it is certain that if any come this week there will be but few of them, and those will be of a poor quality. The large and flourishing plum orchards, which added so much to the fame of the Hudson River Valley as a fruit-producing section, have been greatly damaged by the parasite, which is the mortal enemy of the plum tree, and a look at the trees reveals more black knots on the branches than plums on the twigs. Plums grown on such trees are worthless.

The apple crop of that section which usually supplies Philadelphia must be exceedingly short, as large quantities of apples have been shipped from New York to Philadelphia during the past week. It has been most fortunate for those who have apple orchards in Middlesex and Monmouth Counties. In those counties Ornage Pippins have been largely planted, and this season, notwithstanding the adverse condition of the weather, a good crop of really good Orange Pippins has been produced. The apples have been mostly sold at good prices to go to Philadelphia.

During the weeks of excessive rains which lasted from the middle of July until the 4th of this month there was scarcely a tomato blossom in New-Jersey that perfected a young tomato, and only a long season of warm weather, lasting into October without frost, can make a full crop of tomatoes possible. Yet a full crop is possible, and even a great crop. Eight or nine years ago many of the canning factories of South Jersey and Monmouth County were canning tomatoes in November.

BURDENSOME TAXES.

PROPERTY OWNERS INDIGNANT AT AN INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

According to the figures of the Bronklyn Board of Assessors, the real estate valuation of the Eighteenth Ward has been increased $6,651,940 over last year's estimates, and the property owners in the ward are very much dissatisfied. They see heavy taxes ahead and claim that they cannot find markets for their property that in any degree corresponds with the assessed value put upon it. Rows of the houses are standing empty, while owners assert that extraordinarily high rents must prevail if investors are to get even 6 per cent on their money. They all admit that there has been too much building during the past year and that at least twelve months must elapse before anything like profits will be visible. They therefore think that the increase in assessed values should be postponed until the actual increase in the selling values takes place.

A meeting is to be held on Wednesday at Arion Hall to protest against the action of the Assessors. August Kurth, the Assessor for this ward, is expected to be present and to listen to some very hard words. Owners of vacant lots propose to show him where lots assessed at $300 in 1888 have been raised to $1,000 this year, and to ask for an explanation. Mr. Kurth says the phenomenal increase in values has been almost wholly on the new buildings that have gone up since the elevated roads were opened.

LABOR TINKERS.

Even the Central Labor Union is jumping upon the street music bands, and yesterday several delegates called them "mud-gutter bands who torture suffering humanity." The Secretary was directed to write to the Mayor and entreat him to put a stop to that kind of nuisance.

The organization also showed yesterday that it has been nursing a grudge against a man whose business led him to oppose strikers. This man is Thomas Furlong, who is a candidate for the office of chief of the United States Secret Service. He was a detective at St. Louis in the employ of the railroads, and during the great railroad strike in 1886 rendered the railroads valuable service and contributed materially toward breaking up the strike. The Central Labor Union yesterday in a resolution protested against his candidacy, and expressed the wish that he should not be appointed because he was an enemy of labor. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to Secretary Windom and to the other Cabinet officers.

A communication was received from the furniture makers of Copenhagen, Denmark, who have been locked out. There are several thousands of them, and they said they were locked out because they resisted a reduction of wages and an increase in the hours of labor. They appealed for financial aid, so the Central Labor Union directed its Secretary to promulgate the appeal among all trades and labor organizations in the city.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Federation the cornice makers reported that several employers had offered to arbitrate with the striking employes, but that the union insisted on the payment of nine hours a day at the rate of $3 per day. Should those employers not accede to the demands of the union within a few days the latter would raise the standard of wages to $3 50. A debate arose over the subject of raising funds to start a weekly labor newspaper. It was voted to ask all the constituent unions to assess their members 5 cents per head for this purpose.

MADE HIMSELF AT HOME.

Judson H. Van Wie of 291 Jefferson-avenue, Brooklyn, is in the country with his family, and his city house is unoccupied. Late on Saturday night an officer saw four bottles of whisky on the front stoop, and going up to them discovered the front door to be open. He went in, and going to the second floor found a man asleep on Mr. Van Wie's bed. The fellow was intoxicated, and was with difficulty taken to the station house. There said he was Frederick Guldwaite, a paper hanger, thirty-five years old, of 150 West One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, this city. He tried to make the police believe he had been working in Mr. Van Wie's house. He had a bunch of keys in his pocket, with one of which he had opened the front door. He has stolen nothing but the whisky.

In his coat pocket was a contract, assigned, by which Goldwaite was to be the leading man for a season of the "Myrtle Ferns" combination.

WILL SUE PACIFIC MAIL.

Albert C. Savage has been appointed guardian of his infant daughter, Concha V., by Justice Bartlett in Brooklyn, for the purpose of bringing suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to recover $25,000. Mr. Savage's object is to ascertain whether steamship companies can be held responsible for injuries caused by the contraction of contagious diseases on one of their vessels.

On April 5, 1888, Mr. Savage and his family left Aspinwall for New-York on the Pacific Mail steamship Newport. The daughter Concha was three years old at the time, and a few days after leaving port she was stricken with smallpox. After a long siege she recovered. Mr. Savage claims that the Newport was infected with the disease before she left Aspinwall and that her officers were aware of that fact.

CHANGES IN WALL-STREET

REAL ESTATE SALES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ABOUT $4,000,000 PAID FOR LAND AND NEW BUILDINGS IN THREE BLOCKS WITHIN THREE YEARS.

While Wall-street is responsible for much sorrow to thousands who have tried to gauge its possibilities and values, one class of investors have had abundant reason to be well satisfied. There is a pleasing substantiality about values in real estate which goes far to offset disappointments along other lines of financial outlay. That is about the only kind of property that has flourished in the face of endless bear argument. All during the time that the Stock Exchange languished, when many brokers could not make office expenses and survived only through room trading among themselves, when there was a lamentable proportion of vacent rooms in the large office buildings, and taxes, insurance, and maintenance kept right along at high figures while rentals dropped lower and lower, the selling values of realty kept steadily up to the boom plane. Dirt has meant dollars right along in more than a figurative sense over the charmed and mystic stretch of Wall-street bounded by Broadway at one end and Pearl-street at the other.

So little is heard of real estate transfers on Wall-street that even those who try to keep informed about the movement of the real estate market have been led to think that ownerships do not change there often. Quite the reverse is the case. Barring the newly-settled districts, it would be difficult to find any street of this city on which there have been more changes in property than on Wall-street during the past three years. Indeed, so much selling has occurred that old owners are in the minority there now, and an owner may be classed as old who has held property on Wall-street within the blocks named for ten years.

The important sales since 1886 suggest an interesting chapter in the street's history. They have resulted in an almost complete transformation of the physical appearance of the street. There was no complaint about accommodations before, for the buildings were fairly substantial and well provided with conveniences. If the old buildings could be restored, however, tenants on the street would feel that they were a much-abused set. They accepted the improvements complacently, hardly realizing, perhaps, so gradually was the transformation accomplished, what outlays of money and taste were involved. The contrast between what was and is can hardly be illustrated by comparisons down town, for there have been elaborate improvements on every street in that section. Parts of lower Pine and Cedar streets are as Wall-street was in the matter of buildings ten years ago. Tenants of the new Wall-street buildings would almost as soon think of transferring their offices to their hats as of making a change from the comfort and charm of office appointments with which owners have provided them and going back to the smoked and musty walls, darkened rooms, and antiquated quarters with which they were formerly content.

On March 3, 1886, Joseph S. Bosworth, as referee, sold to the Central Trust Company two lots on the north side of Wall-street, 169 and 144 feet respectively, south of William-street, at $177,500 each, or $355,000. A month later the purchasers filed plans for two buildings, front and rear, the front building nine stories high, of stone, brick, iron, and terra cotta, 50 by 70 feet, to cost $200,000; the rear building to be 35 by 32 feet, of brick with a rolled-iron roof, six stories high and to cost $100,000. It need hardly be said that the buildings cost certainly no less than the amount of the estimates.

On April 26, 1886, 58 Wall-street, on the north side by 252 feet west of Pearl-street, with a lot 15 feet, 1I2 feet, was sold for $103,857. The improvements remain as they were then. On June 3, 1887, Colgate & Trebor sold to the United States Trust Company, subject to a dower right, the property known as 47, 22.6 feet by 84 feet, for $225,000. In February following, the United States Trust Company also acquired the property known as 45, with a frontage of 27 feet, paying the Phenix National Bank $500,000 for it. In March, 1888, the company filed plans for a nine-story brick building on the two lots, on an estimated cost of $400,000. In January, 1886, on property already acquired and in use by the Gallatin National Bank, 34 and 36, President Frederick D. Tappen filed plans for a new eight-story stone and brick bank and office, the estimated cost of which was $350,000. In March, 1886, James Thompson filed plans for a six-story brick and stone building on the property known as 38, 21.9 feet by 93 feet, to cost $200,000.

The Queen Insurance Company on Jan. 31, 1888, sold the property known as 37 and 39 to the Metropolitan Trust Company for $450,000. The improvements remain as they were. On July 21, 1888, the Bank of North America sold 44 Wall-street to President William Dowd of the Bank of America, 25 feet by 73.8 feet, for $300,000. Immediately the Bank of America filed plans for a new building, to take in adjoining property, with dimensions 60 feet by 80 feet, end to be eight stories high, costing $400,000. Last November the Mechanics' National Bank filed plans for a nine-story stone-front building at 33 Wall-street, dimensions 32 feet by 106 feet, to cost $300,000. The bunk had long owned the land. It was found, after the building was well advanced, that an extra width of eight inches eastward had to be acquired. Negotiations to this end with Darius O. Mills led to what is regarded as the keen sale of Wall-street's real estate record. A frontage of 8 inches and a depth of 106 feet cost the bank people $8,333, or more than $1,000 per front inch.

During the present year there have been three large sales. The first was on Jan. 4, when Richard H. Clarke sold the narrow lot known as 15 Wall-street, with a frontage of 14.6 feet by a mean depth of about 75 feet, to Matthew Wilkes for $146,000. On May 2 the United States Trust Company disposed of an old building at 49 Wall-street, 29 feet front by 91 feet, to the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for $362,500. On July 26 James L. Wells and Brown & Leviness sold for the Howard Fire Insurance Company to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company for $175,000 the property at 66 Wall-street, 25.8 feet by 100 feet.

Thus the aggregate changes by sales and improvements on three blocks of Wall-street within three years have amounted to more than $4,000,000. This total is no doubt low, for it counts the cost of new buildings at the estimates of the owners when plans were filed. It is quite safe to say that no such sum could buy the property enumerated above. The price paid for land alone in these purchases was $1,388,333; for improvements alone, according to the estimates, $1,650,000, and for property that has undergone no improvement $1,061,357. If everything were to be classed as new that is not ten years old, the Mills Building and nearly all the property on both sides of Wall-street between Broadway and Nassau-street would come within that limit and the aggregate of improvements for the past five years would certainly maintain the proportion above indicated. Wall-street realty has absorbed quite $15,000,000 in that period. Until some other three business blocks can make an equal showing, that will remain the best record for the country. Real estate men do not believe it will be soon equaled.

THE POLICE LOOKING FOR H. CLOUGH.

The following general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday:

"Arrest H. Clough for abduction. He is forty, 5 feet 8, sandy mustache, light gray suit, derby hat. Has with him a girl who is seventeen, 5 feet 3, light complexion and hair, dark clothes, dark straw hat with light feather trimmings. Search hotels and lodging houses, and if found bring them here."

Clough is a glider at Springfield, Mass., where he has a wife and three children. The girl Ida Savage lived with her parents near him, and his influence over her was not suspected. They disappeared on Friday, Clough meeting the girl at Hartford, and they took a New-York train. Miss Savage is well connected, and her uncle, who arrived here yesterday, will make it very unpleasant for Clough if he is caught. No trace of them had been found up to last night, and it is possible that they left the train before it got to New-York or that they did not stop here. The girl is very pretty, and her family feel her disgrace keenly.

HUDSON COUNTY SHORT OF CASH.

The extravagance of the Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders has resulted in having on hand so small a balance of money that it is doubtful if the almshouse, penitentiary, and other county institutions can be sustained properly till the beginning of the new fiscal year. County Collector Dugan, who keeps a feed store, refused a few days ago to trust the county a bag of feed for the horses at Snake Hill, and the Warden had to pay the cash for it out of his own pocket. This state of affairs has aroused much speculation as to the manner in which the emergency can be met. The general view is that there will have to be a large reduction in the working force of the county.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold in cans.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

A BOOM IN FREIGHTS BRINGS MANY BRITISH VESSELS TO THIS PORT.

The arrival in this port within the last four days of three big English steamers has brought out the information that a fleet of some fifteen large vessels is on its way across the Atlantic to this port. The coming of this great fleet of foreign steamers is the result of hurried cable dispatches from English agents in this city to the home offices giving accounts of the brisk state of trade between New-York and the West Indian ports. It is rarely the case that English shipping agents fail to discern at what points freights are likely to be increased, and when they do learn they lose no time in forwarding the information to the main offices of the firms they represent. Now, within the past month there has been every indication that freights to West Indian ports were about to enjoy a boom. This was the case for a few weeks during the month of May, when several schooners managed to charter for Haytian ports in the sum of $3,000. But the boom which appears to be near at hand promises to outdo anything of like character in the last twenty years.

American shippers, who have been kept well informed, have been quietly getting in hand all the vessels possible, but these in every instance have consisted of schooners and small sailing vessels. If the matter could have been kept from the British agents long enough to secure a half-dozen steamship charters, there was in prospect a rich run of business for more than one American house. But as soon as the English got hold of the news it was well known that their fleets of steamers would swarm to New-York. The arrival of the Soldier Prince and the Crageburn, both large British steamers, was sufficient indication to more than one firm down town that the oat was out of the bag, and now that it is learned that some fifteen other British steamers will soon be anchored over on Communipaw flats, there is little hope of American schooners getting charters when the freights are ready. The very coming of this fleet of English tramps will, in itself, cause the freights to drop, and what a few days ago promised to be a boom to American ships now proves to be simply a haul for the fleets of England.

The British vessels, by reason of their immense carrying capacity, can each accommodate as much freight as would require a half dozen or more schooners to handle, and what with steam power and the assurance of a quick passage, they do not hesitate to make the freight charges far below what any schooner can offer. Yesterday, as the harbor tugs and steamboats sped over the Communipaw flats, more than one master took a long look at the big hulls of the British steamers, then glanced sorrowfully over toward the schooner fleet at Red Hook and mentally wondered how long before the last American sail would disappear altogether from the traffic on the seas. There is no help for the present state of affairs. British vessels or the vessels of any other nation have the right to ply between American and foreign ports, they being restricted only from carrying between any two ports in America.

All the available British vessels in American ports have been ordered to proceed to New-York, but in ballast and light. The Cragalire came up yesterday from Baltimore. Others will follow her soon.

FIRE ON THE QUEEN.

MYSTERIOUS BLAZE ON A BRITISH STEAMER YESTERDAY MORNING.

Capt. T. P. Heeley of The Queen, a cattle and passenger boat of the National Line, which arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday, was aroused from his cabin at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by an alarm of fire. The steam steering house forward of the Captain's cabin was found ablaze. Steam was up to take in cargo and when the standing hose were used the flames were quickly extinguished and Capt. Heeley objected to the laud and water engines of the city "washing down" his boat. The origin of the fire is in doubt. The steam steering house contained the steering apparatus and compasses and was lighted by a mineral oil lamp, which was regarded as safe. Some of the crew were of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin, but did not back up the theory with proof, and Capt. Heeley regarded it as an accident. The damage can be repaired for $500 and the steamer will sail on Wednesday.

On the 3d of August, 1887, Thomas J. Mooney, who was afterward convicted as insane, but who is now at large, attempted to fire The Queen by rowing up to her side in a boat and throwing a bottle which contained an inflammable fluid on her deck. Little damage was done. Mooney was pursued and arrested, and in his possession was found proof that he was an enemy of the British Government and a rabid Nationalist. His motive appeared to be revenge for the seizure of United States fishing vessels. He succeeded in being proclaimed a crank, but there was a good deal of method in his madness, and he is yet regarded as the man who tried to destroy the Old Dominion steamer Guyandotte and to burn the sheds of the Morgan Line when a strike of longshoremen was going on.

PARK LAKES NEED DRAINING.

The necessity for draining the lakes in Central Park has been seldom more apparent than it is at present. Every body of water in the great pleasure ground shows what may be justly regarded as a dangerous accumulation of decaying vegetable matter, and after sundown the odors which arise should be very alarming. Every inlet of the small lake in the south end of the Park is covered with a green and yellowish slime which in patches floats in the way of the boats and directly under the noses of the passengers, who are presumed to go there for recreation and health. The same condition of things exists on the great lake and the Harlem Mere. The contrast in the present delightful weather between the luxuriant foliage of the Park, with its promise of purified atmosphere, and the miasma-exhaling lakes is very striking. The heavy rains have had much to do with the accumulation of decaying vegetable matter, as they have washed down the banks and carried into the lakes a vast quantity of stuff which has been retained by the lakes because the facilities they have of carrying off extraneous matter are not nearly so great as either nature or modern engineering provides.

The expense of draining the lakes would be considerable, for not alone would it be necessary to allow the water to flow off, but the bottom would have to be cleaned. The Park Department obtains but the yearly allowance will it is permitted to assume the extra expense of this work, but the health of the poor persons who seek refuge in the Park from the heat and other terrors of the tenement districts should be considered beyond the mere question of dollars and cents.

SANG IN HIS SLEEP.

The people who walk in their sleep are numerous, the people who talk in their sleep are probably more so, but the people who sing in their sleep are few and far between, or if they are not, they are very seldom heard of. There lives up in Harlem, not far from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, however, a young man who has accomplished this feat very recently. His business requires his staying up until an early hour in the morning, and in consequence he sleeps well on to 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His sister, an accomplished pianist, was playing on the piano in the parlor, near his bedroom, the other morning. She played a number of pieces that did not in the least disturb the sleeper. Finally she picked up the music of a hymn which she and her brother were very fond of singing together a few years before. She played the introductory hare, and just as she reached the beginning of the hymn she heard her brother's voice chiming in from the next room. She played her brother part every note and every word correctly in a fair baritone voice. After the song was done the sister called out to her brother to ask if her playing had awakened him. There was no answer and no sound except the heavy breathing of a man in deep sleep. When he was called later he protested that he had heard no playing and was not conscious that he had been singing.

SANITAS
Non-Poisonous Disinfectants
CONTINUED SALE OF CARPETS,
RECENTLY DAMAGED BY WATER,
in our reserve stock rooms, including
BRUSSELS, VELVETS, AXMINSTERS, &c.,
AND SHEET OIL CLOTHS,
which, having thoroughly dried out, we shall place on sale MONDAY, Aug. 12, at prices that will insure a speedy clearance.
THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND ON 4TH FLOOR. (Take elevator.)
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CATBOATS COMPETE.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF RACES UNDER WINDWARD CLUB AUSPICES.

In a stiff northwest wind, almost enough to make a reef necessary, the Windward Club, an organization composed of the members of the incorporated for the purpose of encouraging Bayswater, Brooklyn, and Canarsie Yacht Clubs, yachting in Jamaica Bay, held yesterday the first of a series of three races, which constitute its annual regatta. Over 300 people witnessed the race. Only catboats can race with the Windward Club, but twenty speedy craft of this build gave a race that was the most successful in the history of the club. The prizes were Elgin silver watches for first and second in each class. A bo

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,843. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

BANKRUPT

Stock of George A. Hnrd of Brooklyn.

WAS EVER SALE
LIKE THIS
IN SUMMER TIME?

What brings the busy throng within our stores from near and far?

GOODS AT HALF PRICE!!
LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS.

This week we offer the balance of Brooklyn stock Seal Plush Newmarkets, Sacques and Jackets, also the stock of Seal Plush Wraps, also the stock of beaded Wraps at less than half their valne..... Styles most desirable—garments as handsome as von ever saw.

Beaded Wraps.

Bright and dull jet—lace, gimp, and ribbon trim.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$8 98	$25 00	$13 98
20 00	9 98	30 00	15 98

Seal Plush Sacques.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$25 00	$13 98	$33 00	$17 98
27 00	15 98	39 00	19 98

Seal Plush Wraps.

$15 98 Brooklyn price, $30

Seal Plush Jackets.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$14 00	$7 98	$30 00	$16 98
25 00	12 98	33 00	18 98

The Brooklyn Stock of
White Embroidered Dresses.
and great purchasss secured at enormous sacrifice.

$1 98 were	$5 00	$6 98 were	$12 00
2 93 were	6 00	8 98 were	17 00
3 98 were	7 00	10 98 were	20 00
4 98 were	8 00		

Colored Sateen and Emb'd Dresses,

$1 98 were $4 00 $3 98 were $7 00

Gingham and White Lawn Wroppers,

98 cents. Brooklyn price $2 00

Challie Wrappers..... $4 98; Brooklyn price $8 00
Silk Pinsh Tea Gowns.10 98; Brooklyn price 22 00
Chins Silk Tea Gowns.13 98; Brooklyn price 25 00

Striped Blouses.....79c. Cream Flannsl...$1 25

Black Surah and Lace Dresses
at half and less than half Brooklyn prices.

Colored Flannel Dresses..$2 59; B'klyn price $8 00
Col'd Cashmere Dresses.. 6 98; B'klyn price 12 00
Black Cloth Dresses..... 6 98; B'klyn price 12 00
Col'd Mohair Dresses..... 9 98; B'klyn price 17 00
French Cloth—gimp trim.11 98; B'klyn price 20 00
Imp'ted Braided Dresses.17 50; B'klyn price 40 00

Cloth Ruglans and Newmarkets.
All fashionable shades. Plain and braided.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$2 98	$17 00	$7 98
10 50	5 98	20 00	10 98
14 50	6 98	33 00	17 98

Traveling Cloaks.

Mohair	$2 50	Pongee Silk	$7 98
Checked Mohair	3 50	Surah Silk	9 98
Brocade Mohair	3 96		

were six to twenty dollars.

SILKS, VELVETS, AND PLUSHES.
Small purse can do much here.

Colored silk Armures...29c.;	Brooklyn price		75
Colored China Silks.....29c.;	Brooklyn price		60
Colored Satins.....29c.;	Brooklyn price		65
Figured India Silks.....34c.;	Brooklyn price		85
Figured Indias—28-inch.49c.;	Brooklyn price		$1 25
Evening Crênes.....39c.;	Brooklyn price		1 00
Satin stripe Surahs.....49c.;	Brooklyn price		1 00
Colored Feilio Français..49c.;	Brooklyn price		85
Colored Surahs.....49c.;	Brooklyn price		75
Colored Gros Grains.....49c.;	Brooklyn price		79
Colored Satin Rhadames.49c.;	Brooklyn price		89
Black Silk Surahs.....49c.;	Brooklyn price		75
Black Dress Silks.....59c.;	Brooklyn price		85
Black Dress Silks.....98c.;	Brooklyn price		1 50
Black Dress Silks.....1 48;	Brooklyn price		2 00
Black Faille.....69c.;	Brooklyn price		1 00
Black Faille.....98c.;	Brooklyn price		1 49
Black Satin Rhadames..59c.;	Brooklyn price		89
Black Satin Duchesse...98c.;	Brooklyn price		1 48
Black Satin Merveilsux.69c.;	Brooklyn price		98
Plain colored Velvets...49c.;	Brooklyn price		98
Plain colored Velvets...98c.;	Brooklyn price		1 50
Silk Pinshes.....49c.;	Brooklyn price		85
Silk Pinshes.....79c.;	Brooklyn price		1 29

BANKRUPT STOCK OF SATINS.
Half and Less than Half Brooklyn Prices.

19c.....Brooklyn price	40
29c.....Brooklyn price	65
39c.....Brooklyn price	75
49c.....Brooklyn price	98
59c.....Brooklyn price	$1 25

All colors.

LACES.

What more desirable than Black Lace Flonncings?
Thus we sell:
Spanish, Gnipnre, Chantilly, Escurial, Hand-Run Spanish Marquise, and Empire Flonncing, 42 and 60 inches wide.

Our Price.	B'klyn Price.	Our Price.	B'klyn Price.
79c.	$1 50	$2 98	$6 00
98c.	2 00	4 98	10 00
$1 49	3 00	5 98	12 00
1 69	3 50	7 98	15 00
1 98	4 00		

Ten Thousand Samples and Odds and Ends of DRESS TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS, cnt steel, cnt jet, dnll jet, silk cord, and Persian.

5c.....9c.....19c.....29c..... ..39c.
Less than quarter Brooklyn prices.

BLANKETS.

Would yon buy Blankets at half the price that you will pay a month from now?.....Would yon make selection from five thousand pairs?..... Would yon buy the best that money can procnre at Half their valne ——then come this week and learn it is no idle promise that we make when we agree to sell Blankets of every sort and kind at half the Brooklyn prices.

Standard Wool Blankets.

White. Our Price.	B'klyn Price.	Gray. Our Price.	B'klyn Price.
$1 23	$2 50	98c.	$2 00
1 69	3 00	$1 59	3 00
2 19	4 25	3 19	6 00
3 29	6 00	4 49	9 00

California and other White Blankets.
Ten, Eleven, Twelve, and Thirteen quarter.

	B'klyn Price.		B'klyn Price.
$3 49	$6 50	$7 69	$15 00
4 69	8 50	8 19	16 00
5 19	10 00	9 37	18 00
6 39	12 00	10 87	21 00
		13 50	26 00

California Colored Blankets.
Gray, Scarlet, and Navy Blue.

	B'klyn Price.		B'klyn Price.
$3 99	$6 50	$7 87	$15 00
4 83	8 00	9 00	18 00
6 09	12 00	9 75	20 00
6 75	13 00	10 80	21 00

Fancy Wrapper Blankets.

	B'klyn Price.		B'klyn Price.
$1 69	$3 25	$3 69	$7 00

A Hundred Fine Plush Lap Robes.
$3 89.....regular price $7 50

MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, AND TICKINGS,
all the standard makes and qualities,
AT BANKRUPT PRICES.

Scarlet twill Flannels.....23c.;	B'klyn price		37
Fine Fancy Flannels.....29c.;	B'klyn price		50
Silk-embroidered Flannels.65c.;	B'klyn price		$1 39

A FRANCO-AMERICAN STATE

THE HIGH AMBITION OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

QUIET, PERSISTENT WORK OF THE GALLIC RACE AGAINST ANYTHING LIKE ANNEXATION.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Alexis de Tocqusvills, that seer of our century, forstold that one day "in spite of the conquest the French will fonnd a splendid empire in the New World, more enlightened, more moral, and happier than that of their fathers." Ws English are proverbially slow to take heed to a warning, and it is only of late years that it has begun to dawn upon Canadians that the prophetic words are coming tme, at least in so far as the attempt is being made to re-establish here the powsr that has passed from Europe.

At the time of the American Rsvolution Canada remained loyal to the British Emnire because of an injnnction placed upon it by the Church. To whatever fanits the Roman Catholic Church must plead guilty, it cannot fairly be asonsed of lack of prndsnce, and the anthorities saw clearly that if thsir subjects shonld once hrsathe the sir of frsedom they would pass beyond the control of the Church. For this reason they were bidden to remain stsadfast. The French Canadians still acknowledge an open allsgiance to the Qneen, and at the same time are held in hondage by the Pone.

Whatever change of relatione is to come between the United States and Canada, and it is clear there mnst be some change and that soon, the same canss will be at work as were potent in 1776 to keep the two nations apart. The Province of Qnebec is more French than Normandy, and more Catholic than Italy, and it is not to be wondsred at that the French Canadians will rssist the denationalizing effect of oasting in their lot with the United States, and that the Church would not agree to hscome amenebls to those laws before which all Churches are squal. The French Canadians sre here as a foreign slsment, and it is thsir aim and boast that they are to remain forsign. Even into the United States they srs importing, hesides their language and religion, their traditions and aggrssive aims.

It is only within rscent years that the Church and rsce have reached to this pitch of arrogance. Speaking at the demonstration at Qnebec on St. Jean Baptiste Day, when the monument was nnveiled in honor of the explorer Cartier and the Jesuit Brebenf, Premier Mercier denonnsed what he was pleased to call English fanaticism, hecass the country did not stand idly hy and see its rsvenues despoiled and handed over to an order of the Chnrch. It was further declared that if permission were not given to Quebec to govern as the majority dictated, then they would seek nnder the tricolor what was denied them nnder the British flag. The Premier, himself a pnpil of the Jesuits, contended that as the English laugnage and race were "tolerated" in Qnebec, so the French should receive permission to establish themselves, their schools, and their systems in the Province of Ontario. Another speaker urged them to keep their powdar dry, for no one conld tell how soon they would need to nse it in the defense of their rights. These disloyal words are bearing fruit, and they have impressed upon young men the nselessness of cherishing hopes for the Dominion, and that it is their interest to break it up and separate Quebec from the rest of Canada.

All this has brought about a feeling of intense irritation and an ungenerous attitnde between the two peoples, and the most trivial acts are magnified. Even the arrsst of an Englishyoung lady, on a trumped-up charge, by a French police officer has given rise to the question, Are Canadians living nnder French or English law? It is impossible for so much feeling to exist without harm coming of it. The anti-Jesnit agitation has not yet spent its force, and it is developing a mutual antagonism that will work ruin to ths confederation. The clergy of both religions are in the field. The Cure's are saying: "Unless our legislation is protected we will seek refuge heneath the tricolor." The Protestant ministers are saying: "Rather smash the confederation than allow these legislative acts."

The worst feature of the case is that political questions have gotten mixed up with religione ones. When Premisr Mercier was nsserting the nscessity of satisfying the Chnrch with regard to the Jesuits' estates, he alleged as a reason for taking this property from those who had an acknowledged claim upon it, and giving it to those whose claim at best was only a "moral" one, that each member of the Government was snbject to ecclsiastic pains and penalties so long as he refused to recognize the Church's claims. The ministers felt forced to do an illegal thing rather than have the offices of the Church refnsed to them, so that Protestants are called upon to suffer the wrath of the Church by hsing deprived of the estatee set apart a hundred years ago for edncational purposs. From the Dominion Government no help is to be expected, for even if it is above ecclesiastic pnnishment it is not above feeling the power and anger of a Church which controls a majority of the electors and the force of the solidarity of a Gallic people when it is forced to fight.

The fact is, the British Constitution and Government by majority is riveted by those penalties whish that majority cannot disobey and live. The Pope is imported into our Government in the plsasing guise of his name in our legislation which belongs alone to the sovereign, be it people or Queen, and the Church is permitted to step between the will of the people and the exscutive. At first it was only a qnarrel between the Jesuits and the Government, in which the secular clergy took sides against the secret order and even the Cardinal-Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec protested against the proposed grant, bnt when Protestants also stood np in opposition, all the forces of the Church were set in motion together, and the Jesuits' Estate act became law. Ever since the French Canadiane disposed to rely npon their prodigious fecnndity and multiplying in peace to become the dominant rase in the United States and Canada, there would yet be something to object to, for so long as the chances of last century were brought to a close they were permitted to remain here as British subjects and not in any sense as rivals. It is ae rivals they still regard themselves.

The French clerical paper *La Verité* nnbliehes an article, which may be regarded as the nncoeked expression of the aspirations of the boldest and most earnest of the Ultramontane party in the province in regard to the national and political future. It repudiates the idea that the French people in Canada care to build up any nation on the continent hut a purely French one, and declaree tnat the advocates of the *grond tout Conadien*—the all-Canadian idea of one Canadian people developed from the two races—are actnn in sympathy with the aspirations of the French people.

Snch a scheme wae not, is not, and never will be the desire of French Canadians. For them confederation was and is a means, not an end. It is a means of enabling them to dwell in peace with their neighbors, while, for the time being, safegnarding their rights, developing their resources, strengthening them, and making them ready for a national fntnre. The ideal of the French Canadians is not the ideal of the other races which to-day inhabit this country. Their ideal is the formation here, in this corner of the world, watered, as they say, by the blood of their heroes, of a nation which shall perform on this continent the part France has played so long in Europe. They confess openly that their ideal is to found a nation which shall profess the Catholic faith and speak the French laugnage. It is clear that this cannot be the aspiration of the other racee who lay claim to this country, and to say that all the groupe which constitute confederation are animated by the one sentiment is to use a sounding phrase without historical or political meaning. For them, they do not pretenn to believe that the present form of government is or can be the basis of their national existence. It is merely a road toward the goal they have in view—that is all.

"Let us"—eo the most ontspoken of their teachers cry—"accept the present state of things loyally; let us not be aggressive toward our neighbors; let us for the present give them full liberty to pursue their particular ideal and persuade them that we are with them, but let us never lose sight of our national destiny." Their elergy infuses into them the idea that this is the end tha God of Nations has in store for them; that this ambition is no vain dream and their desired land a mere Utopia. They are tanght they have not been enatched from death a ecore of times; that they have not multiplied with a prodigious rapidity; that they have not wrought marvels of resistance and quiet conquest in the eastern townships, in the border townships of Ontario, in the Northwest, in the Eastern States, absorbing and driving out the English settlsments; that they have uot witnessed these succeecee to go and lose themselves in any all-Canadian arrangemsnt.

To insist npon maintaining British principles in the face of this race ambition is an impossible pretense. Tha problem that is before Americane as well as Canadiane is to assimilate the foreign material that is cast among them, and before this strange element can be a social, political, or economic gain it mnst cast in its lot with the people among whom it is thrown and acknowledge only one common end—tne good of the whole community. Tha French in tha United States have no intention of becoming citizens themselves, and their priests are taking care that the children of the French shall not aspire after that right. The encoess they are meeting with across the line, where the mass to be leavened is a people of sixty millions, leads to increased endsavor hers, where the opposing force numbers only five millions. They point with secret pride to the New-England factory towns, really French villages transported from Qushec; to ons American county alone which has half as many French as Montreal has English; to the "Canadian Co-operative Bank" at Holyoke, whose officers are entirely French Canadians, whose hundreds of shareholders are of the same nationality, incorporated hy the Massachnsetts Legislatnre, and the profits from which will come to Canada to kesp up the flow of emigration to a country which is cherishing an element it will one day have to wrestle with as with any other foreign conspiracy.

When the time comss it is easy to see on which side the victory will lie, for the Americans have the experience of Quebec to guide them; but at present, and nnder the present form of Government, Canada is absolutely powerless in the hanns of a race that wishes no good to the Confederation. It is little wonder, then, that sober Canadians are looking for some other form of government under which the evil will not be tolerated. The most obvious remedy is to merge their individuality into that of the United Stales, and it is to this quarter they are turning. It must be admitted that this tendency toward annexation is not entirely spontaneous, bnt that it is developed hy that desire for preservation from an impending danger. The tendsncy, howevsr, as manifest and well marked, and this hope of a remedy is by far the greatest factor that is bringing about a change in the relations existing between the United States and Canada.

ASKING TWENTY MILLIONS.

THE MORRIS LAND COMPANY'S SUIT AGAINST THE READING ROAD.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—The Robert Morris Lann Company of New-York to-day, in the United States Circnit Court, filed its formal bill of complaint in its great land ejectmsnt snit against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The nearly 9,000 acres of coal lands which the snit involves, and the contingent damages demanded for unlawful possession, bring the total amount at issue np to the fahnlous sum of $20,000,000, the largest stake, leading lawyers say, ever played for in a single issne in the conrts of this State.

The complainant declares that the Reading Railroad, operating the coal and iron company, is "engaged in mining coal and cntting lumber on said lands in such large quantities that the very life and valne of the land is imperilled, and that if it is not checked the lands will be rendered practically valneless." The complainant believes the coal and iron company is practically insolvent and that its lands have been mortgaged or conveyed to the railroad for an amount far beyond the actual valne; that all the property and so-called assets of the coal and iron company are mortgaged for far more than they are worth to the creditors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and that neither of these corporations has any assets that are not heavily mortgaged or that can be seized to satisfy any judgment that may be obtained nnder this actinn.

The complaint that the coal and iron company has abandoned the publication of monthly earnings is made and the hope expressed that "the issuance of such reports is discontinued because snch reports wonld show an increased deficiency and financial insolvency." In another section the complainant says: "Officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have publicly stated their intention to mins on this land immense qnantities of coal to make np the deficiency in their past earnings, and for this reason it is additionally important that relief and protection be speedily granted." The charge is made that the Reading Railroad is about to enter into an "nnlawful trnst" with certain other corporations for the purpose of increasing the outpnt of coal from this 9,000 acres, and by which the title would be further complicated and the redress sought more difficult to obtain.

The complaint concludes by praying that the defendants be forbidden from parting with any of the land in question; from entering into any trnst or combination to mine coal or cut timber on the land; that the profits be impounded; that a writ of discovery he issned; a receiver appointed, and an order made prohibiting the shipping or selling of any coal or timber from these lands, until snch receiver is furnished to protect the complainant's rights. In order to carry out the final command, an injnnction is also prayed for. One-third of all the coal of the Reading minee is taken from these lands.

THE BRUISER'S TRIAL.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 12.—The prize-fighting trial began here to-day. The grand and petsit jnries were impaneled, and Judge Terrall charged that prize fighting was an offense nnder the common laws statntes as revised, and since 1882 has been a crime under a special enactment. The Grand Jury examined a nnmber of witnessss, bnt reached no conclusion, and conrt adjonrned nntil to-morrow, when more witnesses will be summoned. Sullivan, Referee Fitzpatrick, Manager "Bud" Renand, Capt. Tom Jemison, who commanded the police; C. W. Rich, owner of the elte, and several of his employes are here to await the action of the Grand Jury. The defense will consult to-morrow, and it is not probable that an offer to compromise will be made. Superintendent Tyler of the Qneen and Crescent Road, in his coach, will await the concinsion here. Both sides are determined to finish the case, and the outlook is for a week's stay.

Kilrain has not been heard from, but his friends have asked for the first news of indictments, probably meaning to surrender him if he should be indicted.

"DE SCRAPIN'S OB DE CROWD."

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 12.—An amneing incident in connection with ex-Gov. Cornell's reception to Gen. Barnum at the Grand Motel, in the Catskill Mountains, Saturday evening oconred at Summit, where carriages were in waiting to convey the party to its destination. A colored man known as Solomon Snowhall drove the coach containing Govs. Foraker and Beaver, ex-Govs. Cornell and Bontwell, and Gen. Barnnm from the station to the house.

Solomon was not aware of the fact that hie "ve'cle" carried snch heavy weight. To Gov. Foraker he said, "Git in, Boss, an' step np lively," and in dictatorial tones he ordered the same distinguished gentleman to "Gib de ole man [meaning ex-Gov. Cornell] a show." But the climax was reached later in the evening, when a gneet of the house said to the darky: "Well, Snowball, you had some big folks in your wagon to-night, hadn't you?"

"No, Boss, dere wasn't any your big guns in dis yer driber's ceach. I had only de scrapin's oh de crowd to fatch np."

DOHM COMES IN SECOND.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—An interesting series of athletic eports for gold and silver medale offered by Jamce R. Bradley took place this afternoon on the beach in the presence of a great crowd of people. A 100-yard foot race and a 220-yard swimming match were held.

There were five entries in the former, which was won by Bnen White, of the New-York Athletic Club, in 0:10 2-5. W. C. Dohm, the Princeton sprinter and a member of the same olnb, came in second in 0:10 3-5.

Eight contestants entered the swimming match, which took place in the ocean just off the principal pavilion of the Park. They were: John F. Hawkins, Corporation Counsel of the Borough of Ashury Park, who won in 4:00; E. Macauley of Jersey City, who finished second, M. Wade of Brooklyn, W. Brown of Newark, and T. Frank Appleby, H. Dunbar, J. H. Charles, and Arthur Miller of Asbury Park.

THE CLEVELANDS AT SOUTHBOROUGH.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland stopped here at 10:25 o'clock this morning, on their way to Sonthhorongh. In the party, bsides Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, were Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century*, and wife; Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor; President Choate of the Old Colony Railroad Company, who tendered the party a special train, and Miss Ruth Burnett, sister of ex-Congressman Burnett. Sonthborongh was reached at about 11 o'clock. While there the ex-Preeident and his wife will be the gnests of the Hon. Edward Burnett at Deer Foot Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Gilder will stay with President Choate at Chestnut Hill Farm, while Mr. Jefferson will be the guest of Dr. Joseph Burnett. To-morrow it is expected that the party will visit the extensive shoe faoteries situated at Marlhorongh.

A BALL AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Ocean Thastre was crowded to-night at the annual complimentary benefit ball to George Bowron, the leadar of the orchestra at the Ocean Hotel. The theatre was beautifully decorated.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. G. W. Morgan, Mrs. Jerome Melville, Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Hand Howard, Frankie Kemble, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Warren Leland, Miss Donohne, Mrs. Julie, Mrs. Isaacs, Miss Chamberlain, Mrs. Cora McLaughlin, Mrs. Van Orden, the Misses Van Orden, Miss Marion Foster the artist, and many others.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

CONTESTANTS FOR THE NOMINATION FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CHAIR.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.—That the Virginia Democrats are interested in the conventinn that is to meet here Wednesday is plain. Although the convention will not be called to order until Wednesday at noon, about one-third of the 1,500 delegates have arrived. They swarm in the Ballard Exchange Hotel, and a host of the leading Democrats of the State were in the lobby to-night when Senator Barhour, Chairman of the State Committee, arrived from Washington.

The reports from the primary elections all over the State are nearly all in. While they indicate that Phil McKinney of Farmville is apparently in the lead of the race for the Governorship, it is hy no means certain that he will win the nomination. He is a sort of residuary legatee, and may not reach his inheritance. His friends figure out more than 600 votes for him. The supporters of R. F. Beirne are well organized and are sure that they have 400 delegates. Representative C. T. O'Ferrall says he is snre of 478 votes on the first ballot. That nses up all the votes, yet J. Hoge Tyler, the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance, and ex-Representative J. T. Harris are in the field, each with a strong body of supporters.

Looming up hehind all these, and threatening all, is L. W. Venable of Petershnrg. He is a man of mature age, a successful manufacturer of tobacco, free from any embarrassing record, and a candidate strong in the support of Senator Barhour. It is yet too early to predict his nomination, yet it is not improhable that the convention will eventually combine npon him. The tariff question is to be kept down, if possible, by dwelling npon the importance of Democratic control and the rebnke of Mahoneism. When Gov. Lee was nominated, Phil McKinney was the leading candidate in opposition to Lee, and Barbour was for him. Daniel was for Lee, and Daniel and Lee won. At that time, however, there was a fight for the Senatorship in prospect, and the test of strength was not like that now about to he made. Barhour and Daniel are both Senators and both are anxious that the party shall win this election.

If Venable is nominated the candidate for Lieutenant Governor will probnbly be J. Hoge Tyler, the candidate for Governor of the Farmers' Alliance. McKinney, Beirne, O'Ferrall, Tyler, and Harris, the candidates for Governor, are all here and each has his headquarters in operation.

GRESHAM TAKES A HAND.

AND HE AND JUDGE WOODS ARE NOT FRIENDLY NOW.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—The Federal Supreme Court vacancy is very much more open to-night than at any time since President Harrison went to Washington, and Judge Gresham of the Circuit Court and Judge Woods of the District Court are at serious outs. Last week Judge Woode issned an ordsr placing Robert B. F. Peirce in charge of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway as receiver. Yesterday Judge Gresham, who ranks Judge Woods, came to town and spent the day quietly among friends. This morning he went to the Federal court room, and, without asking the district Judge to sit with him, took the bench and declared the receiver discharged and the receivership dissolved. Judge Gresham had the order of dissolntion in his pocket all written out, and the nnexpectedness of the movement oansed a shock not only to Judge Woods, hnt to all tha parties concerned.

Twe reasons were assigned by Judge Gresham for his action. In the first place, he said, sufficient cause had not been shown for the appointment of a receiver for the road; second, there was no propriety in the action, and, furthermore, the District Court possibly had no jurisdiction. The order of dissolntion was made for the Stanford Indiana and Illinois and was in Judge Gresham's own hand, tersely and pointedly written. The big General and Judge was in a sour humor and "sawed off" the attorneys who attempted to interpose suggestions and interrogations. Mr. Hendricks, an old-time Democrat and Republican politician, Judge Gresham said that the company's money had been used to pay conpons and current expenses instead of labor and supply claims, as should have been done. The conrt said he was willing to appoint a receiver to protect creditors, but he would not no so for the accommodation of stockholders. The road now goes back into the hande of the Trustees.

The sndden advent of Judge Gresham and his action this morning furnished food for the political gossips. The candidacy of the two Judges for promotion to the Federal Supreme Court makes it likely that neither will be chosen now. Though Judge Gresham first suggested Judge Woode's appointment to President Arthur, the two have never pulled together well. It is suggested in the hotels to-night that Judge Gresham's peremptory ordar grew ont of pique over Judge Woode's favor in the eyes of the President, though, legally, it is likely that Judge Woods exceeded his anthority and should have consulted Judge Gresham in the receivership matter.

A CURIOUS FIND IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 12.—A remarkable story reached here yesterday from Aspen, Col. Last Thursday night, as the story goes, the night shift in the Minnie Mine pnt in two thirty-inch holes in the breast of 500-foot level and fired the blast. On returning to the mine it was found that the two shots had broken into a cave. Going in a few feet the men fonnd the walls covered with crystallized lime and lead. The cave had a descent of about 20 degrees, and they found many rooms and chambers. They had entered about 200 feet when they fonnd the petrified body of a man. The head was resting on the knees and the arms were drawn aronnd the legs, Indian fashion. A stone bowl and axe were found beside the figure. The body was well preserved, bnt in trying to lift it one arm broke off. Other bodies in different attitndes were fonnd in the chamber, hat when disturbed they crumbled. One stone man was brought ont with the arms and feet intact.

The discovery has caused great excitement in Aspen, as the bodiee do not seem to be those of Indians.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMSHIPS.

SALT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 12.—The steam barge J. C. Gilchriet, downward honnd, grounded heavily yesterday on Black Stake side of Neebieb Rapids. She ie ont forward four feet and reete on large bonlders. Her consort, the Crostovalte, is riding at anchor above the rapids.

The steamer Oregon, while pulling on the Gilchrist, was run into hy the steamehip Alherta. The Oregon has her starboard quarter, near the fantail, ont down to the water's edge and is leaking. The Alberta struck heavily on the Red Stake side and has seriously damaged her bottom. The collision was owing to the rapid current oansing the Oregon to go broadside in the narrow channel.

The Gilchrist is owned in Cleveland and ie valned at $120,000.

QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—The steamship Dedington, from Glace Bay with coal, is ashore near Matone and is leaking badly.

ENTERTAINING THE RIFLEMEN.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The marksmen of the Massachusetts Rifle Team were entertained this morning at a special breakfast tendered to them by Mayor Hart on behalf of the city in the banquet room of Young's Hotel, all of the team being present except Private W. M. Farrow of the Second Infantry, who remained in Paris. Mayor Hart sat at the head of the table, with Major J. P. Frost on his right and Adjt. Gen. Dalton on the left. Chairman Rogers of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Foulon and McLaughlin, President Allen of the Common Council, and Col. Richards also occupied seats near the head of the table. Mayor Hart welcomed the members of the team and Major Frost responded.

FEARS OF SUICIDE

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—Friends of James McManus of High-street, this city, are greatly alarmed at his disappearance, and fear that he has committed suicide. He left home on Friday, and was last seen roaming about the New-Jersey Jockey Club's race course on the edge of the salt meadows. A watchman, Philip Donohne, saye tha yonng man looked and acted strangely and talked incoherently. His relatives say that for some weeks he has exhibited symptoms of an unsound mind.

JUST OUT OF THE WOODS.

AMPERSAND, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Smith M. Weed and party arrived here to-day. They have been on a trip through tha Adirondacks and left here this afternoon over the Chateaugay Railroad for Plattsburg.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL DAY

NEW-YORK YACHTS CAPTURE MORE PRIZES.

SAILING UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS—THE PAPOOSE, GRAYLING, TITANIA, AND QUICKSTEP WIN.

COTTAGE CITY, Aug. 12.—The races of the New-York Yacht Clnb's boats to-day for the cnps offered by the Martha's Vineyard Association were sailed in an excellent wind, and the New-York Yacht Club adds another snccessful day to its cruise. There was very little wind early in the morning, bnt it came in abundance soon after the start, and the yachts finished nnder full sail and were watched hy a crowd on the balcony of the Seaview Hotel and the shors.

There were sighteen yachts in the race. The forty-footer Liris met with another accident in carrying away her topmast and hollow gaff just before the finish, but shs continned on a wreck and won the onp for the forties. The Papoose won a sweepstake of $25 for each forty that started, sailing a great race. Ths Grayling, Titania, and Quickstep were the other winners. The course for classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 of schooners, sloops, cntters, and yawls was from the starting line off the Seaview House to and around bell buoy one and a quarter mile south of Robinson's Hole, and return over the same course. Yachts in class 5 of schooners and classes 5, 6, and 7 of sloops went only as far as a mark boat about three quarters of a mile east of Tarpaulin Cove Light.

The Sachem fouled the Mayflower when about a mile from the onter turning mark, ruining ths Mayflower's mainsail and springing her own bowsprit. The Mayflower was on the starboard tack, and her crew first thought that the Sachem was inffing to coms about, hut the latter bors off sharply and her bowsprit rent the Mayflower's mainsail just aft of the quarter lifts, tearing its way to the leach ropes. The rope was strong enonch to hold and it brought the Sachem round all standing, springing her bowsprit. Mr. Arnoln sent aboard the Mayflower to say that he would pay for a new mainsail. If the Mayflower's mast had been a particularly strong spar it would have broken, in which case a number of lives would have been lost. As it is it is quite likely that the mast is sprung.

The accident was very nnfortnnate, as the Mayflower was picking the fleet at the time. Ths Sachem had crossed her bow on a tack just before. The Sea Fox was just to leeward of the Mayflower, but a trifle ahead, and the Merlin was close ahead, the Grayling having a good lead of all. As the Mayflower started some eight minntes astern of the Grayling her chances of heating the Grayling on actnal time at least were excellent.

The Liris carried away her topmast just before she finished, and the topmast, in falling, broke her gaff. She will go to New-Bedford to-night and get new spars in time for the sweepstakes on Monday.

The Papoose, Helen, and Alice were not competing for the Martha's Vineyard Cnp, which was restricted to yachts of the first class.

When the yachts left their anchorage at 9 o'clock this morning there was hardly a breath of air stirring, and it took them some time to reach a position near the starting line, which was from the Electra to the buoy on Schoolship Rock. The Seaview House flag, indicating an addition of a breeze to the northwest, the Regatta Committee fired the preparatory gun at 10:05 o'clock. It proved that the yachts which were first to cross the line gained an advantage, as they were the first to catch the light northerly breeze. Captain Hall of the Titania close to the line when the starting gnn was fired at 11:25, and he crossed a few seconds after the gnn, closely followed by the Gorilla, Alice, and Quickstep.

The order of the start was as follows: Titania, Gorilla, Alice, Quickstep, Azalea, Katrina, Merlin, Grayling, Mariquita, Liris, Helen, Gracie, Constellation, Papoose, Sea Fox, Mayflower, and Sachem. The Sachem was the only yacht handicapped. As the breeze was very light, all had club topsails aloft and every stitch of canvas that could draw was set. Shortly after The Titania went off finely, and soon established a big lead over her nearest competitor. There was a head tide sweaping around East Chop, and the yachts made short tacks under the land to get every advantage of the current. The Titania was the first to clear East Chop, and she then stood into Vineyard Haven. Going ont by East Chop Light, the Gorilla was the second boat and the Alice was going through her lee, getting a little breeze which came over the bluff and just missed the Gorilla. The Quickstep was after the Alice and she was doing the best windward work af the schooners. The Katrina was a close fifth. The Grayling had taken a position to windward of the Merlin and had the Gracie on her lee quarter. The Sea Fox and the Mayflower were next, with the Liris on their weather bow, closely following the Gracie.

The little Papoose caught a light breeze and went through the fleet of big schooners in a wonderful manner, and Azalea was next. Then came the Helen and Sachem. The Alice continned to do good work and soon passed the Gorilla and took the lead of the forty-footers. The Mariquita sailed well and gained on the Gorilla. The Papoose and Awa came very fast and gained on all these schooners. The yachts which had big jib topsails did it, the last hors off sharply and her bowsprit rent the Mayflower's mainsail just aft of the quarter lifts, tearing its way to the leach ropes. The rope was strong enonch to hold and it brought the Sachem round all standing, springing her bowsprit. Mr. Arnoln sent aboard the Mayflower to say that he would pay for a new mainsail. If the Mayflower's mast had been a particularly strong spar it would have broken, in which case a number of lives would have been lost. As it is it is quite likely that the mast is sprung.

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NAME OR PRISON SHOULD GO

SO DECLARE THE RESIDENTS OF SING SING.

VARIOUS THEORIES AS TO THE DERIVATION OF THE NAME—STILL AWAITING A COMMISSION.

A question which interests the people of Sing Sing more than almost anything else is the removal of the prison, or—in case it cannot be moved to some other part of the State—a change in the name of the village. The subject has been agitated, off and on, for the last twenty-five years, but until the last session of the Legislature, when Assemblyman James W. Husted introduced a bill, which was passed, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to prospect for a more eligible site for the prison, nothing tangible was effected. Even now, in fact, the Governor has not yet appointed the commission.

The derivation of the name "Sing Sing" has long been a subject of speculation and investigation. William Sing was among the early settlers of the locality, but Sing Sing had its name before "the Sings" were in it. But it may be noted that the name had little currency even as late as sixty years ago.

In the days when the Baptist society was the only one in the village and the venerable William Winterton used to visit Brethren Bleecker and Willis and Yale and Sing and others, it was commonly spoken of as "Mount Pleasant," and this was the name at the Post Office. This is now the old military academy and retains on the State records. At that time, however, Sing Sing was "nowhere," and Sparta, now about a mile below the village, was the centre of business. In spite, however, of this early advantage for Sparta, Sing Sing had the better mill site and blacksmith's shop and tavern, and therefore was bound to win. Sparta is still the hamlet it was then.

Many years ago, when Gen. Aaron Ward was the Representative in Congress for that district, he requested Mr. Henry Schoolcraft, the distinguished Indian agent and antiquarian, to examine and, if possible, discover the derivation of the name of the village; and in a somewhat elaborate paper, which at that time was published in the local journal, he endeavored to show that the name Sing Sing was probably derived from the Indian word "Osin Sasine"—stone upon stone or rock upon rock; and although the track of his etymology seemed a hard road to travel, this solution of the question was so far accepted that, at the period of setting off the present township from Mount Pleasant—which became the hitherto portion of the old town territory retained—it was by general consent christened "Ossinsing," which, after a while, was deprived of a part of its hiss, so to speak, and made "Ossining," which is to-day the name of the town in which Sing Sing is situated.

In the meantime the name of the village and its Post Office became "Sing Sing." This name, however, from the location of the State prison in its southern suburb, has fallen into bad odor, and awakens prejudices, and doubtless in so far tends to depreciate a healthful and beautiful region possessing unequaled beauty and advantages for country residences and enjoyments. It may be suspected that there is a little snobbery underlying this feeling of prejudice, but even this in a snobbish world has to be taken into account, and therefore the residents think it may be well to change the name of the village.

In the discussion upon this problem about twenty-five years ago there was a move made to change the name of the village to Sesanqua, which, it was thought, flowed more smoothly from the pen and tongue. Even the village, town, and city, it has been claimed, should have a local reason for its name, even though the name itself may not be new. If Bolton's "History of Westchester County" might be regarded as authority, the etymology of Sing Sing would be much simplified for the reason for its bestowment at once settled. He speaks of a tribe of Sint Sints dwelling in that region. He also mentions the Sesanquas, for which it was proposed to trade away the Sint Sints. The one special advantage of the name that village has so long borne is that it is unique—there is but one Sing Sing in the wide, wide world.

One of the principal reasons why it is desired to have the name of the village changed or the prison removed is that town and jail are so regularly bracketed under the title. The people say that the daily papers in their reports of court proceedings always have the so-and-so has been "sent to Sing Sing" for ten years, or "a burglar was caught in New-Haven who had served one term in Sing Sing." One New-York daily several years ago had the exclusive news that the unwelcoming name of Sing Sing Prison had passed the Senate. Associations are everything with some people; and Sing Sing's citizens recognize the fact that in their visits from home, when it is known they are from Sing Sing, the first thoughts and inquiries of those whom they meet are "the prison." The associations that cluster about Sing Sing with the prison has kept people from settling in the town or from starting factories there, as they declare that there is a prejudice against goods "made in Sing Sing." In a word, it is now argued, as to decide in letting the prison have the name it has appropriated, and then changing the name of the village to something else. The name of the town, Ossining, has been suggested as being the handiest for use.

The latest move for a change of some sort, which resulted in the action of the last Legislature, was started last September, when two of Sing Sing's most prominent citizens—William Brundreth, a son of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, and John F. Trneadell—addressed a letter to Assemblyman James W. Husted on the question. This letter was not very long, but it went right to the point. The writers told the Bald Eagle of Westchester that it could not have escaped his attention that the location of the State prison in Sing Sing had been a positive and irreparable detriment to the growth and prosperity of the village. While it possessed a population of nearly ten thousand, and neither in location nor in village interests had anything in common with the prison, it had come to be known, in the public mind there was but one association with the name. The prison was situated at Sing Sing originally on account of the marble, in the quarrying of which the convicts were expected to earn their living and work out their sentences at hard labor. It took but a few years to exhaust all the stone that had any marketable value. Then was inaugurated the contract system, by which the prison was made self-supporting and the convicts taught useful trades, in teaching which numerous citizens found employment. But the pernicious competition against the competition of convict labor, the Legislature listened to their arguments and passed a bill prohibiting contract labor, hut permitting the prisoners' employment on the State account system. This was also terminated soon afterward.

The convicts were then locked in their cells in a prison already much overcrowded, and the workshops were deserted. Then came sickness, desperation, and, perhaps, insanity. The responsibility could be avoided by the State, and the convict who could not think or act for himself was entitled to some humane consideration, no matter how great his misdeeds may have been.

"I there," the writers asked, "hope that a more enlightened policy on the part of the State will not only recognize the right of the convict to employment of mind and body, but to such employment as will be in the direction of making him a better man and better fitted for the earning of an honest livelihood at the expiration of his sentence? What can he done?"

Assemblyman Husted, in his reply to these gentlemen, wrote: "I have no hesitation in saying that my opinions of twenty years ago have become solidified and confirmed during the administration of Gov. Hoffman, and at his suggestion, I introduced a bill for the removal of the prison from Sing Sing. The Assembly passed the measure, but the Senate defeated it. Subsequently, during the administration of Gov. Dix, I introduced and had passed a bill which was vetoed by the Governor, for the reason that the Legislature had imposed a special tax to replenish the sinking fund which had been surreptitiously depleted, and the Governor thought it unwise at that session to increase the burden of taxation. As to the merits of the bill he made no issue. He informed me, personally, that there was no objection on that score, but that, on the contrary, he believed it would be a great blessing to Sing Sing village if the prison were removed.

"The reasons that influenced my actions at that time are weightier now than then. In those days and since the village of Sing Sing has had some compensation for the existence of a penal institution within its borders, in the fact that under the contract system the employment of a large number of civilians has stimulated trade and given activity to business. This rule will no longer hold good. The legislation of the special session of the Legislature during the past Summer, (1888,) legislation inspired by the message of Gov. Hill, who recommended a readjustment of the convict labor question, has rendered the employment of citizen labor in the penal institutions of the State impossible, and there are two questions now involved in the solution of this problem. The first regards the welfare of the convict and the interest of the State. The second regards the welfare of Sing Sing and the interests of her people. Both, in my opinion, can be solved by the removal of the prison.

"In my judgment the State should purchase a large quantity of land either in Sullivan or Delaware County, where good stone can be found, and employ the convicts in quarrying and farming. This labor would not interfere with any industries and would be healthful and self-supporting. The property at Sing Sing should be sold for manufacturing purposes, for which it is more admirably adapted than any other piece of property of equal proportions in the State. A thriving manufactory employing a thousand men would make Sing Sing the most prosperous business village on the Hudson. The price of real estate would double in value and every interest would be benefited."

It has been suggested that the General had as an underlying motive for his action in the matter the securing of the prison property for repair shops for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, whose tracks already pass through tunnels through the grounds. While it would undoubtedly be a great acquisition for the company, it has been impossible to learn that the suggestion has any foundation in fact.

Meanwhile all are waiting for the Governor to appoint that commission of inquiry.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D.

A life filled with active professional work and ennobled by charitable deeds passed away in the death yesterday of Dr. Alexander Brown Mott, the fourth son of Dr. Valentine Mott, at his country seat, The Ridge, at Yonkers. Dr Mott, who had left his home at 62 Madison-avenue, this city, to go to his country residence, had been well until two days ago, when he took cold. A chill followed and pneumonia set in. He died yesterday morning at 6:30, his son, Dr. Valentine Mott, being present at the time of death.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott was born in this city March 21, 1826. His went to Europe with his father in 1836, where he received a classical education during the five years' residence abroad. Visiting Europe again in 1842, he traveled for five years, and, returning to New-York City, began the study of medicine in his father's office and in the University Medical College. His talents were strongly marked for the profession he had chosen, and he followed his studies further at the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton, and graduated from that academy in 1850 with honor. He then began practice in New-York City, and while practicing attended lectures at the New-York Medical College, from which he received a diploma in 1851. The year before he made an early start in that branch of his profession in which he attained such success in being appointed, in 1850, surgeon in the New-York Dispensary. Three years afterward he was made visiting surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital which he assisted in founding in 1849. He was attending surgeon at the Jewish Hospital in 1855 and continued such to 1863. He was also for fourteen years surgeon of the Charity Hospital. In 1857 he took the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1859 was appointed attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently was consulting surgeon to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief to the Outdoor Poor of New-York City.

In April, 1861, Dr. Mott organized the medical corps of the militia regiments that were sent to the war, and later acted as Medical Director in New-York, and, together with the co-operation of patriotic ladies, founded the United States Army General Hospital in New-York, of which he was made surgeon in charge, and received, Nov. 7, 1862, the commission of Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, with the rank of Major. Toward the close of 1864 he was made Medical Inspector of the Department of Virginia, and was attached to Gen. Edward O. C. Ord's staff. Among other events he was present at the conference between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee when the terms of surrender were being arranged. July 27, 1865, he was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of Colonel.

Dr. Mott was one of the founders of Bellevue Medical College and was Professor of Surgical Anatomy from its commencement, March 31, 1861, until 1872. He was then made Professor of Chemical and Operative Surgery. He performed many difficult operations in surgery and among them figure the ligation of the common and internal carotid, the subclavian, the innominata, the common internal and external iliac and the femoral arteries; resection of the femur, two amputations at the hip joint, excision of the ulna, removal of the entire jaw for phosphor-necrosis twice, and numerous operations of lithotomy.

He leaves one son, Dr. Valentine Mott. His wife, formerly Miss Arabella Phelps, died in Rome in 1874. Outside of his profession he was equally active. He was a member of the Century Club and was especially interested in Masonry. In the latter he was Puissant Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council Sovereign Grand Inspector General, was Most Illustrious Sovereign Grand Master General, 33°, 96, and 90 of the A and P. Rite and Rite of Memphis, member of the Holland Lodge, Jernsalem Chapter; Past Commander of the Adelphi Commandery, and a member of the Knights of St. John of Malta. He was also Junior Vice Commander of Rice Post, G. A. R. He was a member of the County Medical Society and a member of the Loyal Legion. He was also President of the American Pasteur Institute, which existed actively for a few years.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. REINKE.

A cable dispatch from Herrnhut, Germeny, announces the death there of the Right Rev. Dr. Amadeus Abraham Reinke, Moravian Bishop of New-York, from apoplexy. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., on March 11, 1822, and was the son of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Reinke, who was Moravian Bishop at Bethlehem, Penn.

Dr. A. A. Reinke was graduated at the theological seminary at Bethlehem, Penn., and then went as a missionary to the West Indies. Later he went on a missionary exploratory tour on the Mosquito coast. He returned to this country, and was made pastor at Graceham, Md.; then at New Dorp, S. I. Subsequently he was transferred to the Moravian church, in Philadelphia, and afterward to the Moravian church in this city. In 1870 he was consecrated Bishop, and of late resided at 102 East Fifty-seventh-street. Last Spring he went to Herrnhut as a delegate to the Moravian General Synod of the world. He was taken sick, and his daughter started for Germany to nurse him. Dr. Reinke was the senior Bishop of the Moravian Church in this country.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Keyes P. Cool, one of the oldest business men of Glens Falls, N. Y., and a pensioner of the war of 1812, died yesterday, aged ninety-four years. He was born at Vergennes, Vt., and settled in Glens Falls in 1823. He engaged in the manufacture of lime, and was the pioneer of that industry in Northern New-York.

Mrs. Ursula Hall died at Syracuse, N.Y., on Saturday last, aged ninety-five years. She was a member of the historic Wads worth family of Connecticut. Her father fought in the Revolution. She was danced on the knee of Washington during a call the General made upon her grandfather in 1799.

Capt. William J. Merritt of Norwalk, Conn., aged eighty years, died on Saturday. He was one of the oldest and best known Captains on the Sound, and for many years commanded a large packet plying between Norwalk and this city.

Col. B. J. Jordan, a prominent and widely-known citizen of Lexington, Va., sixty-nine years of age, died Sunday of violent hemorrhage. He served in the Confederate Army.

Matthew Gibbs, supposed to be the oldest man in North Carolina, died at his home near Center sunday morning. Mr. Gibbs was 108 years old, and died of sheer old age.

A dispatch from London announces the death of the artist Bellerman.

WESTERN MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

The Western merchants who came East at the invitation of Postmaster General Wanamaker's Philadelphia firm—Hood, Bonbright & Co.—held a formal meeting at the Hotel Albert last night and organized themselves into the Western Merchants' Association, a body which will twice a year visit the markets of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. They elected E. Marks of Menomonie, Wis., President; O. F. McKenny of Mount Carroll, Iowa, Vice President; J. J. Kargus of Kansas City, Recording Secretary; W. F. Stanton of Galesburg, Ill., Treasurer, and R. L. Thrasher, Corresponding Secretary. Then Mr. D. P. Bible, editor of the *Dry Goods Chronicle*, addressed the new association.

The visiting merchants talked a good deal of the attention paid by the newspapere to their trip. They insisted that they had accepted the invitation of Hood, Bonbright & Co. to visit Philadelphia without in any way pledging themselves to make porcheses of that house. Invitations were sent to 125 Western dealers, and 100 of them had accepted.

A FUGITIVE TRACED TO GERMANY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—G. Richard Kuehn, ex-Alderman for the Sixth Ward, who fled a year ago, leaving $4,000 worth of debts in Buffalo, has been discovered near Dresden, Germany, by August Baetzhold, one of his creditors.

The ex-Alderman is running a Summer garden in the suburbs of Striesen. He paid $4,000 on it, and has $9,000 yet to pay. Kuehn will be compelled to settle all of his old indebtedness.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Robert Ulmer, manufacturer of cigars and cigarettes at 478 Canal-street, with a retail store corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on two attachments in favor of M. Ulmer for $1,300 and Charles Steruwich for $1,101. Mr. Ulmer has been in the cigar business nearly twenty years and has had various retail stores on Broadway and other streets. In August, 1886, he bought out his two partners, it is said, for $10,000, and about the same time sold his real estate at 448 and 445 Canal-street for $22,000, subject to a mortgage of $17,000. He opened the Park-row store about three years ago, his expenses being heavy, the rent alone, it is said, being $6,500 a year. Competition was strong and business dull. The Beekman-street store was chattel mortgaged for $5,000 to Fred Schulze to secure a loan. The manufacture of cigarettes which he went into a few years ago, it is said, was not a success. His trading as Bradstreet's was very low, although he claimed considerable capital.

Judgment for $34,881 has been entered against S. M. Blun & Co., manufacturers of silk mitts at 27 West-street and 18 Greene-street, in favor of Goldschmidt, Bacharach & Co., their selling agents, for advances. Execution was issued to the Sheriff, but further proceedings were stopped by consent of the parties, as it was said a settlement would be made in a few days. The firm started in business Dec. 1, 1885, with a claimed capital of $40,000, contributed principally by Mr. Blun.

Bard & Turner, manufacturers of sausage casings at Chicago, were attached yesterday for $12,000. The firm was one of the largest of its kind in the country, but its credit from a variety of causes has not of late been good. The liabilities and assets, it is said, will amount well up in the thousands.

J. E. & T. W. Mitchell, the piano and organ dealers of 39 Court-street, Buffalo, N. Y., have assigned to James C. Fullerton. The assignment makes the employes of the firm preferred creditors.

Charles W. Damon, dealer in butter, eggs, and canned goods at 305 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Atkinson.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

HOW MR. GOULD MIGHT UNLOAD.

Wall-street is still troubling itself over the affairs of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. New interest was lent to the tangle yesterday by the announcement in Wall-street that President Bull of the New-York Stock Exchange had submitted to Mr. Jay Gould "a memorandum of conference" between himself and London security holders, including these proposals for Mr. Gould's consideration:

A bond of Missouri Pacific, first mortgage on Missouri, Kansas and Texas, south of Denison, 5 per cent interest, running 100 years, would be accepted by 7 per cent. bondholders with premium of 20 per cent. in Missouri Pacific stock.

A bond of Missouri Pacific, first mortgage south, and second north of Denison, 4 per cent. interest, running 100 years, and exchangeable at 100 in old against 70 in new bonds, would be accepted by 6 per cent. bondholders with premium of 35 per cent. in Missouri Pacific stock.

The 5 per cent. bondholders would accept same bond, 100 old against 70 new, with premium of 30 per cent. in Missouri Pacific stock.

When President Bull lately went abroad he was the bearer of a "proposition" to foreign holders of Missouri, Kansas and Texas securities, which, it is said, was "on behalf of the Missouri Pacific Company, composed of Jay Gould." This "proposition" was that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas 7 per cent. bondholders should take at par Missouri Pacific 4½ per cent. purchase bonds with 20 per cent. in Missouri Pacific stock for accrued interest; the 6 per cents were to take 50 per cent in a new 4 per cent. Missouri Pacific purchase bond, and 40 per cent. in Missouri Pacific stock; the 5 per cents were to have a new 4 per cent. bond for 50 per cent. of their old bonds and the other 50 per cent. in Missouri Pacific stock.

This "proposition" was never more than a suggestion. The very Mr. Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific Railroad Company never officially voted in favor of any such scheme. It was valuable, however, as a sort of feeler. Its purpose was to tempt security holders to offer some definite counter plan. And so far it seems to have succeeded. The string upon the Gould proposition did not have to be pulled.

Under the Gould plan, however, had it been accepted, there would have been one happy accomplishment for Mr. Gould. To float that scheme would require about 100,000 sheres of Missouri Pacific stock. Mr. Gould, it has been lately estimated, has not quite so much of that "security" still left on his remnant counter, but he might, being hard pressed, start up his old printing press anew and furnish in nice fresh sheets all that was needed. It would be one of the prettiest unloading schemes ever executed in Wall-street.

Some hnbbnb is raised in interested circles over the acquirement of the Kansas City and Pacific line by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas receivers. The truth about this matter is that the newly-acquired property will be a paying investment practically from the start. It provides Kansas City with an air line to the Gulf. It gives the Missouri, Kansas and Texas the shortest route from Texas to Kansas City, and so gives the company the power to dictate rates. Traffic agreements already entered into show its advantages.

A SPECIAL'S FAST RUN.

The special train which carried the New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey delegates to the Convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters at Minneapolis, Minn., made a big record on the trip. It left Jersey City on Saturday afternoon and went over the Erie, Grand Trunk, and Rock Island Railroads. Between Blue Island and Minneapolis, on the Rock Island Road, the train ran with almost unparalleled speed. Yesterday John J. Minihan, the agent of the Rock Island, received a dispatch from D. J. Flynn, the Passenger Agent, who went out with the party, saying that the record had been broken all to pieces. According to the telegram eighty-five miles were made in eighty-two minutes. Mr. Flynn says that the engineer, conductor, and firemen were cheered and that a gold medal is to be presented to the engineer for his great run.

The agent of the Rock Island says he recalls only one run that compares with this—111 miles in 105 minutes on the Canada Southern.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 21,458 tons, against 25,964 for the week previous, a decrease of 4,506 tons, and against 17,098 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 3,660 tons. The Baltimore & Ohio lines carried 52.2 per cent. of the whole business; the Pennsylvania lines, 15.5; the Chicago and Grand Trunk, 26.4; the Baltimore and Ohio, 5.9.

The Pennsylvania, Ponghkeepsie and Boston Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania, wants to cross the Sussex Railroad at Augusta, N. J. The Sussex Road is a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system, and bitterly opposed to the new road. Application was made to the Chancellor in Monmouth county, but he declined to grant an injunction against the new road.

The Inter-State Commission has sent circulars to railroad officers and organizations of employes asking information on the treatment of employes. Among the points covered are: Insurance and guarantee funds, accommodations furnished the men when away from home, technical education in the shops, possibilities of promotion, and special rules as to the competency of train men.

The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for July were $1,878,899, a decrease from the same month last year of $170 739. The gross earnings of the roads in which the Atchison has a half interest were $109,496, a decrease of $12,500.

FATHER DONNELLY USES HIS CANE.

Father Donnelly of St. Michael's Church, Flushing, L. I., has made a stir about his parish which may be of some endurance by using castigation as a means of improving youthful morals. The large drawbridge across Newtown Creek has been used by the young people of the town for some time as a flirting rendezvous, much to Father Donnelly's disapproval. Last Sunday he armed himself with a heavy stick, and upon meeting any young members of his parish, he at once ordered them to leave. He was in part obeyed and in part defied. The priest lost his temper at the derision he provoked and used his cane so energetically that he is said to have thwacked some persons over whom he had not the slightest parochial claim. He drove the crowd from the bridge, however, and then called upon the Flushing police to keep them from bringing it back. The latter had no jurisdiction in Newtown, they decided.

A young woman named Lizzie McNulty of Cedar-street, Flushing, was struck by the priest's cane.

There is considerable excitement in Flushing and Newtown over the occurrence, and the young men who do not belong to the priest's parish or believe in his creed are said to be preparing to anoint their bruises with vengeance when they next meet their assailant. The convergation of young folk upon the bridge has long been regarded with dissatisfaction by the more reputable people of the town, and while they deprecate Father Donnelly's haste, they nevertheless rejoice in the result.

THE RETURN OF A RUNAWAY.

Thomas Whitman, son of Capt. Stephen Whitman, Trustee of the village of Port Richmond, who, twelve years ago, was supposed to have been drowned in the Kill von Kull at Bergen Point, has just returned to his father's house well and hearty. At the time of his supposed drowning a derby hat and an ulster coat which were identified as belonging to him were found in the water in front of the Latourette House, Bayonne. A reward was offered for his body and the water was dragged for several days and cannon also were fired, but without result.

His appearance in the streets of Port Richmond a day or two since created great surprise. All that can be learned at present is that he has been out West, in Omaha, but why he left his coat and hat in the water is not known.

WHY A PHYSICIAN'S SUICIDE.

WINCHESTER, Va., Aug. 12.—Dr. J. B. Wortham, a prominent citizen, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. He attended church last night, and was found in his room at 5 o'clock this afternoon in bed, undressed, with the pistol in his hand. The act is supposed to have been committed between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. He was a native of Huntsville, Ala., and was a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and remained here after the war. His wife died several years ago. He leaves a daughter eighteen years of age. A Coroner's inquest was deemed unnecessary.

GREETED BY POLITICIANS.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The train bearing Gov. Foraker and ex-Gov. Cornell westward stopped at Utica fifteen minutes, about noon, in order to have prominent Republicans pay their respects. Among the latter were S. S. Lowery, J. S. Sherman, Ellis H. Roberts, H. J. Coggeshall, and Charles W. Hackett.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Arlington Hotel at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., owned by Capt. Dan Tornoy of Paris, Ky., was burned yesterday morning. The fire caught from the kitchen. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $16,000. The 200 guests escaped without injury, but lost their clothing. Most of the furniture was saved. Senator Blackburn and ex-Chief Justice Hargis and family were among the guests.

The small frame cottage owned by Mrs. John Cashen of Flushing, L. I., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire was, beyond all doubt, of incendiary origin. The loss will not exceed $2,500. There was no insurance.

The stock of Hamilton & Tovell's general store at Belgrave, Ontario, was damaged about $9,000 by fire Sunday night. Insurance, $8,000.

The lime kiln of James Brooks, at 611 and 613 West Fifty-fifth-street, was on fire yesterday, and about $300 damage was done.

A fire last night at 1,322 Broadway caused a loss of $600 to J. H. Lewis, picture frame dealer.

A fire last night at 120 White-street caused a loss of about $250 to J. F. Schilk.

BEAT AN OLD MAN.

THE NOTORIOUS WILLIAM H. RAMSCAR AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

The inmates of William H. Ramscar's National Unsectarian Home for Old Men, on Haven's-lane, near One Hundred and Eighty-ninth-street, are very much exercised over the arrest of the home's proprietor Sunday for assaulting John Larity, one of the aged inmates of the asylum, with a club. Ramscar was brought up before Justice Taintor at the Harlem court yesterday morning, and the case was set down for examination to-day.

Accounts of the assault are given very nearly alike by both sides, with the exception that each of the parties most interested claims that he was assaulted by the other. The story as given by Larity is that last Friday Ramscar desired him to go up to one of the attic rooms and give up his room on the second floor. He complied, but on Sunday morning he went down stairs and asked Ramscar, who was sitting on the piazza, for better accommodations. Ramscar, it is said, became violently enraged, and an altercation ensued, the outcome of which was that Larity staggered to his room with the blood flowing freely from a deep gash on his face just below the eye, which he said Ramscar had inflicted with a club.

Ramscar yesterday, behind the bars at the Harlem court, where he is detained in default of $300 bail, said that Larity had suddenly rushed up to him, grabbed him by the throat, shook him, and demanding back his room, struck him a blow in the face, and as he wrenched himself away, the force of the blow had carried Larity over against the frame of the door and inflicted the wound. Larity is seventy-three years old, is a moderately-sized man, and has a stiff walk. After the affray Larity made his way to the Manhattan Hospital, where five stitches were put in the wound and then he went to the Thirty-second Precinct Station and made a complaint against Ramscar. Officer Gray found Ramscar at about 8 o'clock Sunday night on the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth-street and York Washington-avenue and arrested him. The prisoner said that Larity had become unruly and that on Wednesday he had gone off and did not come back until Friday. When he did come back he was offensive, and Sunday, when the quarrel occurred, Ramscar told him that he was expelled. The inmates of the institution say that Larity is an inoffensive, mild old man of good habits.

Ramscar is in very bad odor with his lodgers, and some of them expressed their dislike of him in no uncertain language. They said that he treated them worse than dogs. One old man said he had seen three men come out of encounters with Ramscar with bleeding skulls, one of them being a cook, another a waiter, and the third an inmate. "I'm an old man," said another, "but I'm nobody's dog. I came here for the Summer expecting a good time, and what do I get—this room for $4 a week, [pointing to a small room scarcely five feet by ten,] brought my own bed and bureau, and have to go to the city twice a week to get enough to wash. Last week I spent $3 outside for meals." Others corroborated the statements of abusive language and harsh treatment and said that the club Ramscar kept was something like a policeman's club. The officer on the beat gave Ramscar a bad reputation, and Officer Gray said that many of the old men had come to him with stories of abusive treatment, but they were for the most part very much afraid to make complaints.

Ramscar, it will be remembered, served a term in prison for ill treating the inmates of an infant's home opposite Fleetwood Park.

TO SEPARATE FROM THE ENGLISH ORDER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—The National Convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters opens in this city to-morrow, and six or seven hundred delegates will be present. The California delegation was the first to arrive. The party was unfortunate in losing one of its members, who died en route just before reaching Denver. To-day was devoted to a picnic at Spring Park, where the visitors indulged in a game of baseball and other athletic sports. The convention will be called to order to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Judging from the present indications there seems to be not the slightest doubt that the Ancient Order of Foresters in this country will be a distinct organization after to-morrow. Exactly how the matter will come up in the convention is not settled. It is expected, though, that it will take the form of a resolution to be introduced immediately after the report of the Committee on Laws to-morrow morning.

Rather a new light is thrown upon the situation by Chief Ranger-elect J. Wilson Murray. Speaking on the subject this morning that gentleman said: "It is not so much the color line that will split the American organization away from the English order as the fact that the Sovereign Chief has failed to carry out and has broken faith with us. We sent a special delegate to lay our views before them, and they made him satisfactory promises. He came away and in hardly any time there was taken from us by our commanding the promises made to him. I am for an American order first, last, and all the time."

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to what name the new organization shall take. Some favor the name of "American Ancient Order of Foresters," while others, perhaps the majority, favor the title "Ancient Order of Foresters of America."

FIRE IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE.

A fire in the rag and paper stock warehouse of Chase & Norris, at 8 Jacob-street, last night completely gutted a four-story building, and entailed a loss of $7,500 on stock and about $2,500 on the building. The fire was discovered by Officer Jackson of the Oak-street police station at 8:46 o'clock, and he sounded an alarm. The fire had started in the front part of the ground floor, among some cotton waste, and rapidly spread among the bales of cotton rags through the entire four stories, and to the depth of the store for about 120 feet.

At 9:40 o'clock the fire was under control. The flames had been confined to the Chase & Norris building, which belongs to the Colligan estate. In the rear of it, on Cliff-street, is the large annex building used as bookbinders, engravers' studios and plate-printing shops of Harper Brothers, the publishing house, while on the north side, at 10 Jacob-street, is the warehouse of David Moffat & Co., which is filled with a valuable stock of morocco and fine harness leather. At 6 Jacob-street, on the south side, is the store and warehouse of Damon & Peets, dealers in printing presses and general printers' supplies.

But little damage was done to the buildings, and that wholly by water. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It could not be learned whether there was any insurance on the stock or building.

REPUBLICAN FISHERMEN ASHORE.

The Republican fishermen led by Senator Quay, who left Philadelphia the early part of last week in Hamilton Disston's steam yacht, made their final anchorage in New-York Harbor last night. With Senator Quay and "McKenny of Five" Dudley were A. L. Conger, William Caesine Goodloe, Garrison Hobart, and J. Sloat Fassett, and all, with the exception of Messrs. Conger, Goodloe, and Fassett, shook the dust of the metropolis off their shoes as rapidly as they could after landing.

The three who tarried went to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and related campaign fish stories to the loungers. When they left Philadelphia they steamed directly to Cape May, where they were, with Samuel Fessenden, the guest of Senator Walton. Then the party went up the Delaware River to a place known as Chincoteague, where they broke the sea-bass record of the vicinity, and Mr. Fessenden broke his leg by falling down the hatchway. The party took their yacht back to Cape May and then set out for Atlantic City, which they left early yesterday morning for New-York. On their way up they tried their luck at bluefish and caught a lot, so Mr. Fassett said. Mr. Fassett also said that such a subject as politics was not spoken of during the entire trip.

THE DISORDERLY HUNGARIANS.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—No demonstration was attempted by the Huns at Heela today. However, their movements this afternoon were regarded suspiciously. Twenty additional armed men were sent to the works at 5 o'clock this evening by Sheriff Byers. They are now stationed in front of the works doing guard duty, and it is thought no outbreak will occur, at least until work is resumed, and that may not be for several days, as the damage has not yet been repaired.

A fight occurred between the Huns at Mammuth this afternoon, and one of them received probably fatal injuries. They are lounging about their houses in groups, and there are no signs of a disturbance, the only dangerous element seemingly being the women, who are making all kinds of threats and who are quarreling among themselves.

WILL CLOSE THEIR SALOONS.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.—About fifty of the most prominent and respectable saloon keepers of this city have formed an association for the purpose of united action upon the Sunday-closing question. They have pledged themselves to close their saloons on Sunday and will urge others to do so, and at the same time assist the authorities in enforcing the law. The members of the association say they will take no part in politics.

BURKE HIRED THE COTTAGE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Martin Burke, the Cronin suspect, was to-day identified by Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, the owners of the cottage in which Dr. Cronin was murdered, as the man who rented it from them, giving the name of Frank Williams.

THE PRESIDENT'S OUTING.

SENATOR HALE'S GUEST AT ELLSWORTH —CONCORD EXPECTING HIM.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—President Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary Tracy and Mrs. Wilmerding, his daughter; Senator Hale, Judge Wiswell, and Walker Blaine left Bar Harbor on the 10:30 o'clock train this morning for Ellsworth. After lunching with Senator Hale the President was entertained in the house and strolled through the handsome grounds until about 4 P. M. Then, with Secretaries Blaine and Tracy and other members of his party, he was driven to Hancock Hall, where a reception was held. This was the first formal popular reception that he had held since leaving Boston, Wednesday, and the people of Ellsworth turned out in large numbers to greet him. The President stood upon a raised platform in front of the stage, and, after an introduction to the committee who had managed the affair, shook hands with the people as they passed before him. The reception occupied fully an hour. This evening there was a dinner party at Senator Hale's. It included, in addition to the visitors from Bar Harbor, Judge and Mrs. Emery and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cummings. The party will return here early to-morrow morning, being expected on the 8:30 o'clock train.

To-morrow the President will attend the driving parade, which takes place on the Keno Valley Club grounds, commencing at 3 P. M. In the evening the President will be the guest of Mrs. W. B. Howard of Moseley Hall, who gives the farewell dinner in his honor. There will be about twenty-four guests, all married people, including the members of the Blaine, the Hale, and the Lodge families. Wednesday morning President will leave Bar Harbor on a special train and go to Bath.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—President Harrison will leave Portland at 5:15 Wednesday afternoon by special train, and is expected to arrive here at 6:45 o'clock, where a brief stop will be made. The President will receive the customary salute from the battery at the navy yard, and a reception will be tendered him at the station by citizens.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12.—The President will be met at Manchester Thursday forenoon by the committee of the Legislature and escorted to Concord, arriving here on a special train at 1:20 o'clock. Mayor Humphrey and Adjt. Gen. Ayling will receive him at the station, and he will be escorted by the Grand Army posts of Concord, West Concord, and Penacook to the State House, where Gov. Goodell will welcome him on behalf of the State. Afterward the President will go the Representatives' Hall and be introduced to the joint convention of the Legislature. This will be followed by the presentation to the public from the balcony of the Capitol, a visit to the Government building, and luncheon at the Eagle Hotel. The Presidential party will then leave here at 2:30 for Fall River.

A TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—The lawn tennis tournament opened here this morning, and will continue through the week. The number of entries is larger than in any previous tournament in this country, the total for the preliminaries and first rounds being fifty. Among the entries are two Englishmen, F. Reade and E. G. Meers, who arrived here this morning and at once made a favorable impression by their build and carriage. They will play only in the doubles. There was a very large attendance to-day. The matches give promise of an interesting week in tennis, as many of the best amateure and semi-professionals in the country are included.

The following is the score for the games played to-day:

Preliminaries.—C. P. Howland beat R. Saltus, 6—4, 6—2; A. E. Wright beat A. U. Eddy, 6—0, 6—2; O. T. Campbell beat Quintus Dennis, 6—4, 6—1; H. Dallas beat G. W. Curtis by default; J. Howland beat S. Smith, 6—1, 6—1; William R. Weeden beat Q. Cram, 6—2, 6—4; E. O. Snow beat A. B. Haff, 6—2, 6—0; Huntington beat J. M. Stetson, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; H. Tellant beat Y. Ramington, 6—2, 6—0; S. U. Smith beat M. C. Black, 6—1, 6—1; J. C. Greene beat H. C. Phillips, 6—0, 6—0; S. C. Fox beat G. Kane, 6—3, 6—2; G. Hubbard beat H. A. Buck, 6—2, 6—2; W. H. Churchill beat O. Vanderpoel, 6—2, 6—4; S. W. B. Morehead beat W. H. Wing by default; Q. A. Shaw beat T. S. Taylor by default.

First Round.—Hill beat H. S. Lonsdale, 6—1, 6—4; A. L. Williston beat A. C. Smith, 6—3, 6—2; R. V. Beach beat H. Potter, 6—1, 6—4; L. Zeltns beat W. B. Dinsmore, 6—3, 6—3; E. A. Thompson beat L. Saltus by default; W. H. Taylor beat R. B. Hale, 6—4, 6—2; T. Steele beat K. F. Beker, 6—2, 6—0; J. Howland beat L. H. Dalles, 6—0, 6—

TO RACE FOR THE OMNIBUS

CRACK THREE-YEAR-OLDS TO MEET AT MONMOUTH.

A GOOD FIELD OF YOUNGSTERS TO MEET IN THE CRITERION — THE TRACK PROMISES TO BE A FAST ONE.

Unless an unwelcome rainstorm comes to spoil the track at Monmouth Park this morning there will be a great crowd at the track to see the rich Omnibus Stakes, worth about $22,000, decided. It is always one of the great three-year-old races of the year, and the race to-day will prove no exception to the rule, for in it Salvator, Proctor Knott, The Lioness, Seymour, Longstreet, Buddhist, Tomboy, and Eric will try conclusions in a run of a mile and a half, "Jimmy" McLaughlin is to ride Salvator, Barnes will have the mount on Proctor Knott, Garrison or Isaac Murphy will pilot Longstreet, Hayward will ne up on Eric, and Bergen will try to get Buddhist home in front of Tomboy, who will be ridden by Fitzpatrick.

The two-year-old stake race is the Criterion, to win which Prodigal Son has been sent on here from Saratoga. He will have to be a good one to defeat Devotee, Chieftain, Lord Daimeny-Padisha, Starlight, and the other youngsters he will meet, but as Barnes will have the mount, he may prove, in the hands of that clever little daily, to be another Protection.

The other races of the day have filled well, and with the fair weather and fast track which look probable at this writing there should be a good day's sport. The entries for the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Britannic, 124 pounds; Bradford, 122; Tom Hood, 119; Climax, Telie Doe, Leo II., and Josephine, 110 each; Volunteer, 108; Gladstone and Salisbury, 106 each; Blush and Fred B., 103 each, and Village Maid, 87.

SECOND RACE.—The Criterion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
Madison Stable's h. c. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy	122
A. Belmont's ch. c. Padishah, by St. Blaise-Sultana	120
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Ironwood-Manhattan	117
B. Riley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhattan-Invercandid	115
E. Brown's b. c. Prodigal Son, by Pat Malloy-Hons ward Bound	115
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Chaos, by Rayon d'Or-Lily R.	112
A. J. Scott's h. g. Gunwad, by Gunnar-Annie L.	112
D. D. Withers's b. c. Chieftain, by Uncas-Chaloona	112
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Loogstreet-Kramer & Pryor's or. c. Gramercy, by Emperor-Felicity	118
A. Belmont's b. c. Lord Dalmeny, by The Ill Used-Lady Rosebery	108
J. A. & A. H. Morris's h. f. Frailty, bot Prince Charlie-Blunder	105

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Zephyrus, 115 poonds; Brother Ban, 114; Marauder, 112; Niagara, 11h; Tristan and Frank Ward, 107 each; Dyer, 105; Connemara, 104; Blush and Rizpah, 100 each; Lardello, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnibus Stakes, for 3-year-olds, of $250 each, half forfeit, with $10,000 added; $2,000 to second, $1,000 to third. One mile and a half.

	Pounds.
J. B. Haggin's ch. c. Salvator	125
A. J. Cassatt's b. c. Eric	122
Keogan & Bryan's ch. g. Proctor Knott	120
D. D. Withers's ch. c. Tomboy	118
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Longstreet	118
S. S. Brown's h. c. Buddhist	113
P. C. Blanb's b. c. Seymour	108
McClelland & Roche's h. f. The Lioness	108

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750; for all ages; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Grenadier, 118 pounds; Romp, 110; Syntax, Banner Bearer, and Monsatondo, 108 each; Rowland, 106; Bellair, 1h5; May O., 103; Village Maid, 100; Electric, 98, and Cammack, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $25 each; $750 added; $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Britannia, 115 pounds; the Maxim colt, 113; Heathen, 110; Favorite, 105, and Folly, 100.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

MR. PELHAM PRESENTS THE BETTING MEN WITH A SURPRISE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—This was an extra day at the races here, and though the programme was not a specially attractive one, so pleasant was the weather that the attendance was larger than on any previous day since the meeting opened. There were slight showers after the first race, but these did not affect the track, which was in excellent condition. The sensation of the day was the victory of Mr. Pelham, a colt owned by Arthur Hunter, who as a gentleman jockey wears the same name his colt does. Mr. Pelham was a twenty-to-one shot early in the betting, and he backers, if he had any, made a good thing by his victory. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds; selling. Time—1:10½. Winner bought in for $1,195.

L. Kirshner's b. g. Lynn, by Leipsic-Elsinore, 107 pounds, $800			(Martin) 1
A. Perry's b. c. Redlight, 110			(Scoville) 2
G. M. Ryle's h. g. Lakseview, 110			(Hollis) 3

Sonshine, Lannes, Sam D., Artless, the Remember geldiog, King Idler, and Amelie Rives also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Lynn straight, 4 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Redlight straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds; selling. Time—1:10½. No bid for the winner.

Cornerland Stable's br. c. Vermont, by Vandercbilt-Miss Gertrude, 110 pounds, $1,000			(Overton) 1
J. E. Seagram's ch. c. Objection, 110			(McCarthy) 2
R. Williams's ch. c. Carlos, 110			(Berne) 3

Century, Story Teller, The Dude, Hot Scotch, Crab Cider, Fiddlehead, and Sabis also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 Vermont straight, 7 to 5 for place; 3 to 1 Objection straight, even money for place.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

J. De Long's b. g. Jim Clere, 6 years, by Frank Hampton or Planter, out of a mare by Defiance, 123 pounds			(Murphy) 1
T. H. Stevens's ch. c. Hub S., 3			(Kinkstreak) 2
J. W. Smythe's br. b. Fenelon, 5, 127			(Sheridan) 3

St. Luke, Sallie O., Maylaps, and Minnie Palmer also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Jim Clare straight, 4 to 5 for place; 4 to 1 Hub S. straight, 7 to 5 for place.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For two-year-olds. Time—1:10¾.

Arthur Hunter's b. c. Mr. Pelham, by St. Blaise-Dauntless, 107 pounds			(McCarthy) 1
F. Taylor's ch. c. Centaur, 107			(Stoval) 2
J. D. Patton's ch. f. Little Crete, 108			(Barnes) 3

Armisi, Bliss, Prince Howard, and The Moor also ran.

Betting.—20 to 1 Mr. Pelham straight, 8 to 1 for place; 3 to 1 Centaur straight, even money for place.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Penalties and allowances; for all ages. Time—1:43¾.

Holloway Brothers' h. f. Broadolette, 3 years, by Jim Johnson-Brandolins, 101 pounds			(Hollis) 1
A. G. McCampbell's h. f. Lady Hemphill, 3			(Kay) 2
F. Taylor's ch. c. Torchlight, 4			(Stova) 3

Cassina, Bertha, Brait, Ivy, Bob Lisle, Melodrama, and Goldan also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 Brandolette straight, 7 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Lady Hemphill straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by a nose; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Selling. Time—1:47¾. No bid for the winner.

Costello & Greener's h. f. Satisfaction, 4 years, by Sensation-Gninare, 102 pounds, $1,000			(Barnes) 1
T. H. Stevens's ch. c. Gymnast, 3, 102			(Allen) 2
A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Mirth, 4, 97			(Ray) 3

Frederica, Royal Garter, Pocatello, Vigilant, Landseer, Bocoaccio, and Duke of Bourbon also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Satisfaction straight, 6 to 5 for place; 6 to 1 Gymnast straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

The entries and weights for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The Misses Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile; for two-year-old fillies. Daisy F. and Cameo, 115 pounds each; Paradox, 113; Lizzie Jones, 110; Alarm Bell, the Bow, and the Maria filly, 103; Garoza and Ophelia, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Bonita, 112 pounds; Whiteoose, 107; Cora L. and Lavinia Belle, 106; Wary and Marchma, 105; Voshnrg, 101, and Vienna, 95.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes. One mile and a half. Diablo, 125 pounds; Retrieve, Gipsy Queen, Cassius, and Lanra Davidson, 117; Limbo and Duke of the Highlands, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Special weights. Flitter, Battersby, and Marshall Luke, 112 pounds each; Brehns and Harbor Lights, 108 each; Geraldine and Bells d'Or, 107 each; Brown Princess, 105; Kitty Pease, 103; Violante, 100; Alano, Minnie Palmer, and Sanlite, 96; Pozzle, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Selling. Lelex, 115 pounds; The Lion, 110; Golden Reel, 108; Queen of Elizabeth, 107; Eight to Seven, 106; Macauley and Frederica, 105; O'Felins, 102; Vivid, 100; Syracuse, 96.

YONKERS ENTRIES.

Entries for the race to be run at Yonkers this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lonis G., 122 pounds; Gienluco, Sir Roderick, Keystone, Harry Rose, and Addison, 119; Sonvenir, Lala W., Delaware, Erin Barko, and Mollie Thomas, 117; Speedwest, Trumpeter, Dr. Jekyll, and Valierium, 112; Vesper Bells, 110.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Harwood, 121 pounds; Vanlter and Tornado, 119; Songster, 117; John Gray, 116; Nisa, 114; Compensation and Sawa, 111; Dick Turpin, 109; King B. and Gil Blas, 106; Ten Hoork, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Mart Gibson, 122 pounds; Hardship, Lottery, and Melody, 119; Little More, 115; Compassatio and Wabassa, 112; Kenza, 110; Florita B., 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Pendennis, Billy Brown, and Dynamite, 122 pounds; Traveler, Utopian, Wayward, and Electricity, 119; Alva, 116; Jack Rouen, Sanker, and Ten Strike, 113; Danville, 110; Futurity, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Little Mickey, Northlack, and Matina, 122 pounds; Hickory Jim, Slasher, Lagardere, Trix, Frana, Sarafield, Glenwood, Wild Cat, Bradburn, Briar, and Broughton, 119.

A LIVELY DAY AT THE BEACH.

TEN BOOKER, A RANK OUTSIDER, WON THE BABYLON HANDICAP.

The favorable weather of yesterday drew a large crowd to the Brighton Beach race track, where six races were run off in good shape, although the delays between the races grew very monotonous to the spectators before the close of the racing. The card was a very good one, and speculation was heavy both in the auction and mutual pools. Monsoon was made a heavy favorite for the first event, but Forest King upset the calculations of the plungers, and the Hough Brothers, who recently added Drizzle to their stable, landed the race and a good stake in bets on the Belmont castoff, after a good race. William Lakeland captured the next event handily with Miss Cody, who is a much-improved filly, and the more than needful Reclare, despite her heavy impost of 125 pounds, took the two-year-old race from Pandora, to whom she was conceding fifteen pounds. A big surprise was in store for those who plunged on Benedictine for the Babylon Handicap, as the despised Ten Booker, who sold in the field in the auction pools, won very cleverly and paid his few supporters in the mutuals the handsome dividend of $162 55 for a $5 investment. The same was the case with King Idle in the mile dash, he selling also in the auction pools, but coming away in the stretch he upset more than one reputed good thing in the race. The finish for the steeplechase was very close, a half-bred horse defeating a thoroughbred by a very short head. The day's sport was a most enjoyable one and the track fast, but at the close the shorter horses had decidedly the call over the favorites. Following are the results of the several contests:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $100, to second; for two-year-olds. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22½.

J. B. McCormick's h. g. Forest King, by The Ill-Used-Woodbine						(Reagan) 1
Manhattan Stable's b. c. Monsoon, 100						(Meaher) 2
T. Bryan's ch. c. Crackeman, 100						(Conklin) 3

Brussels, 1h5; Ioecerg, 100; Pommery Sec, 105; Lady Winkle, 103; Little Barefoot, 100, and Queen Hattie finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Forest King $18 15 straight, $11 10 for place; on Monsoon $12 50 for place. In the auction pools Monsoon sold for $60, Crackeman for $35, Forest King for $55, Brussels for $20, and the field $20.

Won by a neck; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $50, to second; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¼.

W. Lakeland's h. f. Miss Cody, 3 years, by Billet-Belle Palmer, 106 pounds						(Bergen) 1
W. Mollenbeck's br. g. Falcon, 4, 122						(Garrison) 2
B. Morris's h. h. Bloe Line, 6, 124						(Crittenton) 3

Wagram, 102, and Foose, 102, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Miss Cody $8 95 straight, $5 40 for place; on Falcon, place, $5 70. In the auction pools Miss Cody sold for $40; Falcon, $30; the field, $10.

Won by four lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17½.

H. Waroke & Son's b. f. Reclare, by Reformation-Clara, 125 pounds						(Warnke) 1
D. J. McCarthy's ch. f. Pandora, 110						(Bergen) 2
A. Thompson's ch. f. Mischief, 11h						(Hamilton) 3

Cortland, 118; Fannie J., 115, and Cara Mia, 115, finished as named.

Mutuals paid co Reclars $8 15 straight, $7 80 for place; on Pandora $11 55 for place.

Won by half a length; twelve lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Babylon Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $500; entrance money, $100, to second. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:56¾.

T. N. Miller's b. g. Ten Booker, aged, by Ten Broeck-Neille Booker, 106 pounds						(Day) 1
P. Ryan's ch. g. Wilfred, 6, 100						(Bergen) 2
W. Lakeland's ch. h. Tattler, aged, 112						(Hamilton) 3

Benedictine, 126; Freedom, 105; Glory, 95; Brian Boru, 113, and Aurania, 11h, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Ten Booker $162 55 straight, $52 75 for place; on Wilfred $16 35 for place. In the auction pools Benedictine sold for $70, Aurania for $45, Tattler $40, Daly's pair—Glory and Freedom—$35, the field $65.

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrances money, $160, to second; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Time—1:42½.

H. Morris's br. c. King Idle, 4 years, by Wildidle-Augneta E						(Moshier) 1
M. J. Daly's br. h. Buckstone, aged, 104 pounds						(W. Doane) 2
W. M. Rogers's ch. c. Gardner, 108						(Day) 3

Mary T., 107; Ernest, 104; Bordelaise, 99; Triller, 107; Zeble, 86; Sopervisor, 111, and Glenspray, 109, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on King Idle $27 65 straight, $14 10 for place; on Buckstone for place $13 10. In the auction pools Zahle sold for $50, Ernest for $40, Buckstone for $30, Gardner for $30, and the field $90.

Won by three lengths; ten between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second. Handicap Steeplechase. Short course. Time—3:52.

R. Black's b. g. Sanford, aged, (pedigree unknown,) 130 pounds						(Post) 1
M. T. Downing's ch. g. Killarney, aged, 144						(Blakely) 2
A. W. Weingardt's b. g. Wellington, aged, 139						(Green) 3

Voltigeur, 159; Monte Christo, 154; Grattan, 145, and Major Pickett also ran. Major Pickett fell and did not finish.

Mutuals paid on Sanford $19 60 straight, $8 60 for place; on Killarney, $8 15 for place. In the auction pools Killarney sold for $35, Major Pickett and Sanford $20 each, the field $15.

Won by a head; twenty lengths between second and third.

CITY POOL ROOMS HIT.

THEY PAID THEIR COMMISSION BETS ON THE WRONG HORSE.

The city pool rooms remained open yesterday afternoon, the police failing to interfere, though there was a palpable and unquestionable violation of the law despite Judge Gildersleeve's very liberal interpretation. That there was an open and direct violation of the law was no better proved than after the first race at Brighton was run. Then there came over the wire the report that Little Barefoot had won. As a matter of fact she finished in the "rack," Forest King winning the race. As no news as to who was the actual winner was received for nearly an hour after the race was run, some of the down-town pool-room keepers paid off on Little Barefoot, and holders of tickets on Forest King tore up what they supposed to be valueless bits of cardboard. If the pool room men took the money of bettors as "commissioners"—and no one is such a supreme idiot as to suppose they do so—that money to be bet on the track, how they happened to pay off on Little Barefoot when Forest King won the race would be a very pertinent question for the public authorities and Judge Gildersleeve to ask and find a satisfactory answer if possible. A similar trick, sending Foose out as the winner of the second race, which Miss Cody won, didn't work so well, the rooms waiting for absolutely reliable news before they would pay off on any horse.

It was quite late in the afternoon before the pool-room proprietors would cash winning tickets, the delay causing them and their patrons no end of trouble and annoyance. This would seem to prove pretty conclusively that the racing associations have gone to work in the right way to break up these pool rooms, which are doing so much not only to injure racing, but to ruin young men and boys who hope to find a short road to fortune in these rooms.

So much of a nuisance has the pool room at 29 North William-street become that an annoyed tenant has posted the following placard to try and keep loafers away from his place of business:

"Gamblers, idlers, loafers, or any person not allowed to obstruct the entry way or sidewalk of this building."

Appeals to the police to prevent this nuisance having proved useless, this method of driving these nuisances away has been tried.

People who have heard of Anthony Comstock's willingness to move against and break up this nuisance are wondering why he doesn't act now that a perfectly sure case can be made against the city gamblers. Can it be, as is hinted, that "Comstock won't touch us, as his men are all fixed?" The room keepers profess to have no fear of the police, because "the right ones have been seen."

HALLSTATTIAN DISCOVERIES.

An extremely interesting summary of the important discoveries made within the last few years in the Hallstattian burying grounds of Slavonian Austria has lately been made. This deals more especially with what has been found at Watsch, in Carniola, where the beauty and finish of the carved saddrice and helte have led contemporary palæontologists to regard them as an evidence of the existence in Central Europe of an early civilization which had already attained to considerable artistic conture before its extinction under the weight of advancing hordes of barbarian invaders. The necropolis of Hallstatt still remains unrivaled for the splendor and variety of its actiquities, notwithstanding the marvelous results of the recent Carniolian and Croatian finds.

Between 1846 and 1863 Baron Sacken and Ramsauer published reports of their explorations of nearly a thousand tombs, while since then the numbers of graves explored have risen to 1,900. At both Hallstatt and Watsch the rites of interment and incineration were followed with nearly equal frequency, but although in the case of the latter the graves appear to have been most richly supplied with gold ornamente and carved bronze arms, the abundance of yellow amber and of decorative objects of the toilet which are found buried with the unburned skeletone render it difficult to decide which of the two methods of disposing of the dead was regarded as the more distinguished.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—An offer of $5,000 4 per cents, registered, at 128, was accepted to-day.

WON AFTER A CLOSE GAME

THE GIANTS DEFEAT CLEVELAND BY ONE RUN.

O'ROURKE'S TWO-BASE HIT IN THE NINTH INNING WON THE GAME—OTHER CONTESTS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—A close and interesting game was played here to-day between the Giants and the Infants. The latter took the lead at the outset. At the end of the eighth inning the score was even, but in the ninth the Giants' superiority told and they won. On both sides the batting was even, but the visitors played the better game in the field. With the exception of a fumble by Ward, their game was errorless, and to that fact can the victory be attributed.

Keefe and Gruber occupied the points and both men pitched good ball. The work of Capt. Ewing behind the bat was greatly admired, and the clever catcher was warmly applauded. Cleveland started the run-scoring. In the second inning Ward failed to pick up Tebeau's grounder, Malleer was given his base on balls, and Faatz's out advanced the men a base. Snyder then made a base hit and 2 runs were tallied. For the Giants in the fifth O'Rourke made two bases on Tebeau's bad throw to first. Whitney made one of his timely hits and the visitors broke the ice. Encouraged by their success they went to the front in the sixth. Tiernan and Ewing made hits and Connor came to the rescue with a long drive to right field for two bases, making the figures 3 to 2 in New-York's favor.

The change of affairs didn't seem to discourage the Clevelands. In the seventh inning McAleer made a hit, Sutcliffe took first on balls, and a passed balls advanced them each a base. Snyder went out at first, and McAleer scored on the play. Neither side scored in the eighth, but the Giants tallied the deciding run in the ninth. Richardson got first on McKean's error, but he was forced out by Ward. O'Rourke hit to centre field for two bases; Ward ran home and the game was won. Scors:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Lyons, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Strieker, 3b.	0	1	5	4	0	Tiernan, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0
McKean, s. s.	0	0	2	4	2	Ewing, c.	1	1	8	8	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Connor, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	Richardson, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
McAleer, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Ward, s. s.	1	0	2	8	1
Faatz, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0	O'Rourke, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Sutcliffe, 1h.	0	0	12	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Snyder, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	2	4	0
Gruber, p.	0	0	0	3	0						
Total	3	5	25	13	3	Total	4	5	27	13	1

*Winning run made with one man out.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1—4

Earned runs—New-York, 3. Two-base hits—Connor, O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Stricker, 1. Double plays—McAleer to Snyder; Richardson, Ward, and Connor. First base on balls—Cleveland, 5; New-York, 3. Struck out—Cleveland, 8; New-York, 1. Passed balls—Ewing, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PHILADELPHIA, 11; CHICAGO, 9.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Chicago was not in the race to-day, although in the seventh they found Gleason's delivery for 4 singles, 2 doubles, and a home run, piling up 7 runs. Sanders went in the box for the Phillies in the ninth, giving the Chicagos but one hit and winning the game. Tener was hit very hard, and his support was poor. Mulvey's batting and Hallman's playing at short were features. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	1	4	3	0	1	Wood, l. f.	1	3	2	0	0
Williamson, s. s.	2	2	2	3	0	Hallman, s. s.	2	2	3	7	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Myers, 2b.	2	0	0	3	0
Anson, 1b.	2	1	10	1	0	Thompson, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1	Mulvey, 3b.	2	3	0	1	0
Farrell, c.	1	3	2	1	0	Schoch, c.	0	2	8	1	0
Burns, 3d b.	1	0	1	1	1	Fogarty, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Tener, p.	0	0	1	6	0	Farrar, 1h.	0	2	9	2	0
Bastian, s. s.	1	0	0	1	2	Gleason, p.	1	2	1	5	0
						Sanders, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	9	12	27	13	6	Total	11	16	27	20	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0—	9
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	4	3	0	0	1—	11

Earned runs—Chicago, 8. Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Hallman, Thompson, Burns. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Home runs—Hallman, (2), Farrell. Stolen bases—Duffy, Anson. Double plays—Hallman, Farrar; Borne, Pfeffer, Anson, (2). First base on balls—Off Gleason, 3; off Tener, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Ryan, Molvey, Anson. Struck out—By Gleason, 5; by Tener, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BOSTON, 5; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The first game of the series with the Boston team to-day started out as though the home team had a sure thing. Morris, however, could not keep up the pace and was hit hard in the sixth and seventh innings, while after the second inning Clarkson kept the home club's hits too well scattered to be of much account. The game was notable for the many long hits made. Johnston's work in centre field was of the most brilliant order. Carroll also caught an elegant game. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Richardson, 2d.	0	1	3	3	1
Carroll, c.	0	1	7	0	0	Kelly, r. f.	1	2	0	0	1
Rowe, s. s.	0	0	0	1	0	Nash, 3b.	2	2	1	1	1
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Brotbers, 1h.	1	1	10	1	0
Maul, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Johnston, c. f.	0	0	7	0	0
Field, l. f.	0	2	3	0	0	Brown, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Knehne, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	1	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Bennett, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Morris, p.	0	0	0	8	1	Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	7	24	8	1	Total	5	9	27	14	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	—5	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Carroll, Johnston, (2). Three-base hits—Radford, Strieker, Twitchell, Tebeau, McAleer, Faatz, Snyder, Gruber. Stolen bases—Johnson, Fields, (2), Hayes, Mansell, Nelson, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Fields, Dooms, (2,) McDermott, Jones, Hankinson. Hit by pitcher—Johnson. Passed balls—Hayes, 2. Wild pitches—Carsey, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

OTHER GAMES.

AT LOUISVILLE—FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3
Athletic	4	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	—9	

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Athletic, 14. Errors—Louisville, 4; Athletic, 1. Pitchers—Ehret and McMahon. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0—	5
Athletic	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	1	4—	10

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Athletic, 10. Errors—Louisville, 8; Athletic, 4. Pitchers—Hecker and Seward. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0—	6
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1—	7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 6. Pitchers—Duryea and Foreman. Umpires—Mr. Gaffney.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	2	4	0	2	1	0	1	0—	10	
Columbus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	

Base hits—Kansas City, 12; Columbus, 5. Errors—Columbus, 6. Pitchers—Sowders and Widner. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Clubs.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Boston	53	30	St. Louis	53	31
New-York	52	30	Brooklyn	53	33
Philadelphia	47	37	Baltimore	53	38
Cleveland	47	41	Athletic	50	37
Chicago	43	45	Cincinnati	37	42
Indianapolis	36	52	Kansas City	38	53
Pittsburg	35	52	Columbus	35	60
Washington	28	53	Louisville	20	74

The annual game between the reporters and the actors' nine will be played on the Polo Grounds on Thursday. Last year's contest resulted in a "tie." The game this week will be for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

New-York won yesterday, but then the Bostons carried off a game. The result is that the positions of the clubs are unchanged.

"Joe" Gerhardt has been signed by Hartford. Moore, formerly of the Wilkesbarres, will also play in Hartford.

The Staten Island the Orange Athletic Club's nine will play on the former's grounds to-morrow.

Brooklyn appears to be on the downward path. Come, boys, brace up.

The Giants got out of a tight place on the home stretch yesterday.

Can the Browns win without their talkative third baseman?

New-York will play in Cleveland again this afternoon.

What can be the matter with Brooklyn?

THE RICE CROP.

ITS CONDITION IN LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 5.

Recently a considerable breeze has been created in the rice trade by a report extensively circulated in the North that the coming Louisiana rice crop was likely to be the largest ever gathered. In the light of the crop history of the past Spring and Summer this statement appeared very startling, and there are not a few who pronounce its circulation a premeditated effort to "bear" the market so as to insure a low range of prices for the opening of the new rice season. The unprofitable season of 1888 has caused discouragement quite a number of growers, hence when the planting season opened it was found that quite a number of rice fields had been abandoned as far as rice culture was concerned. The failure of the river to rise at the usual time deprived the rice planters of its accustomed natural irrigation, hence a large part of the lands unprovided with pumps had to be abandoned, while proper cultivation on such plantations as were provided with facilities was much impeded by the long drought. While the passage weather that has prevailed since the middle of June has rectified matters considerably, the crop on such lands as had pumps, it is ridiculous to say that it had any influence worth mentioning on the fields that depended solely on artificial irrigation. A large portion of the usual rice acreage having been abandoned along the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche, it seems on the surface absurd to predict the largest yield on record. It is true that the acreage has been increased to some extent in Calcasieu and in the Attakapas Parishes, but not sufficiently to offset the decrease elsewhere or the evil effects of lack of sufficient moisture early in the season. The largest rice crop ever harvested in Louisiana was something over a million sacks of rough. This yield was the outcome of a season blessed with unusually favorable meteorological conditions, and was harvested from a full rice acreage. It seems, therefore, like discarding all precedents to expect the largest yield on record this season, when the acreage is known to be fully 25 per cent. short and the growing conditions have not been ideal by any means.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Aug. 9.

The indications in this section all point to a fine yield of rice. While the acreage in the Savannah Valley will approximate a decrease of about one thousand acres, the prospects are that the yield will fully make up for the deficient acreage. A slight decrease in the acreage on the Altamaha River is reported, but the same encouraging reports are received of the promised yield. There is an increased acreage in the Ogeechee, and the prospects are flattering for a good yield.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—AT 8—THE OGLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ESDEBTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—AT 8—THE LOWER.
TERRACE GARDEN—AT 7:30—ROYAL MIDDY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather.

The political theories of the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT are well-nigh perfect, of their kind, and his practices are worthy of his theories. Mr. PLATT wastes no time in idle speculations concerning public policies or in beautiful aspirations after the greatest good of the greatest number. In the view of PLATT the public consists of him, PLATT, and in his arithmetic there is no reckoning beyond that concrete and personal unit. So it is not incredible that PLATT has said to himself: "I care not where HISCOCK holds the convention or what candidates he nominates so long as I control a majority of the Senatorial Districts." The privilege of nominating the candidates for the State offices to be filled this Fall is, in fact, a slight boon, since, in the ordinary course of things political, these candidates will be foredoomed to defeat. But the Senators elected this year will take part in the election of a successor to Senator EVARTS, and in that election Mr. PLATT has the natural and deep interest of a State "boss," a politician "for revenue only." The Assembly, Mr. PLATT reckons, is always safely Republican. If he can control the Senate, his rule in New-York politics will be undisputed. Some years of experience have convinced Mr. PLATT, and have convinced us, that he is by far the ablest and strongest Republican politician in the State. The rest of them are clay in his hands. But we advise Mr. PLATT at least to simulate, though he may not feel, an interest in the candidates for State offices whom he will allow Mr. HISCOCK to name at the convention to be called by the Republican Committee next Thursday. The nominees for minor State offices have for some years looked upon Mr. PLATT with suspicion. They have even complained that they were "sold out." Let Mr. PLATT remember that the great party which he leads in the greatest State in the Union is on trial before the people, and, on the whole, is not standing the test very well. It seems to us that Mr. PLATT'S great opportunity is to come out in hearty support of civil service reform. That would be startling, certainly, and he would have the field wholly to himself. No other Republican politician of prominence is saying a word for that cause.

Now that the combination agreement of the copper mining companies of this country has been renewed, the price of Lake copper having been fixed at 12 cents, the officers of some of the companies are talking about making an actual Trust in this industry. One of them, who is connected with three mines in which the cost of production is higher than it is in the leading mines of the Lake region, says in the *Saturday Globe*: "A Trust must be formed; then we can live and allow the consumer a decent profit." An impression prevails in this country that all the persons interested in the large copper mining companies have been "living" very comfortably for some years. If the members of the copper combination desire to insure the removal of the tariff duty on copper they should continue to advocate the making of a Trust. Even if they shall be content with a combination agreement they may be forced to give up the duty.

The promptness and energy with which the people of Washington Territory have taken up the task of repairing the destruction of their cities, Seattle and Spokane Falls, is worthy of unqualified praise, and is full of promise for the future of the State of Washington. A double disaster like that, coming just upon the entrance of the Territory into Statehood, might well have been disheartening, and the burning of Seattle also happened just as the Johnstown disaster had made a sweeping call on public sympathy and aid, so that it had to shoulder its burden with little of the assistance from communities on the Atlantic seaboard and Mississippi Valley which it might perhaps otherwise have received. But Seattle and Spokane Falls are rising again, their cheery people are trying to find in their terrible scourge of fire "a blessing in disguise," and altogether we shall see a repetition of the experience of Vancouver, which, destroyed by fire in 1886, has already become a finely rebuilt city, vastly superior to its former condition in buildings, streets, bridges, drainage, park area, water supply, and electric light, as well as in business prosperity. There is great elasticity in the far Northwest.

Mr. PATRICK CALHOUN of Georgia is to be congratulated upon having vindicated his character by means of a duel. This is probably a unique result of a single combat. Mr. WILLIAMSON, the other duelist, was of an impetuous disposition, and being turned loose with a five-chambered revolver proceeded to empty it contrifugally, while Mr. CALHOUN, having shown what he could do by cutting with one of his bullets a twig that touched Mr. WILLIAMSON'S cheek, prudently reserved the other four to enforce the proposition he was about to make. This proposition was that Mr. WILLIAMSON, in return for his life, should retract remarks derogatory to Mr. CALHOUN that he had made before the Legislature. Mr. WILLIAMSON consented to do this upon Mr. CALHOUN'S reciprocal assurance that his own remarks upon the same occasion had not been intended to apply to Mr. WILLIAMSON personally. It is as ill contending with a Southern gentleman with four barrels left loaded as with the master of twenty legions, and it is impossible not to admit that Mr. CALHOUN had an advantage in the discussion which followed the disarmament of Mr. WILLIAMSON. The result, however, is none the less satisfactory, and it could scarcely have been reached without the agency of the duel. Mr. CALHOUN remains without a stain on his character and Mr. WILLIAMSON without a hole in any of his vital organs.

The singular result of a recent effort on the part of the Japanese Government to open a new branch of trade between that country and the United States is worthy of attention. Ever since the admission of strangers to that empire the advantages of its foreign commerce have been mainly enjoyed by Great Britain. The traffic with America has been limited in extent, and the balance has invariably been against us. We purchase annually about three times as much as we sell. This discrepancy has been so often pointed out by United States officials in Japan that the imperial authorities were moved, some months ago, to take steps of their own toward encouraging importations from America. An important public operation—the improvement of Yokohama Harbor—afforded an excellent opportunity. The Consul in New-York, Mr. SABURO FUJII, was instructed to apply to our leading iron and steel houses for estimates of the cost of dredging machines, specifications of which were supplied. Machinery of this description has hitherto been ordered from England and Germany, but it was now proposed to deal extensively and liberally with the United States. Greatly to Mr. FUJII'S surprise, he has not been able to obtain a single estimate. In response to his various applications he has been courteously informed that the manufacturers were not prepared to undertake the required work, and that it would consequently serve no purpose to make the calculations asked for. No explanation of these refusals has been offered, and none is suggested by the Consul. The facts appear to be accurately stated, but they scarcely correspond with the popular ideas of American enterprise. As the matter stands, it seems evident that a heavy Government contract intended for this country will of necessity be put into European hands with very little delay.

LIQUOR AND POLITICS.

It is a great pity that the only people who properly estimate the importance of the liquor question should be the people who propose a fantastic settlement of it, and will accept no other. A body of voters no more numerous than the Prohibitionists could hold the balance of power in more than one close State, and could compel the adoption of their views by one or the other of the political parties, if their views were not repugnant to common sense. To speak the language of the stump, if the history of liquor legislation in this country for the past generation has shown anything, it is that prohibition does not prohibit and that restriction does restrict. Yet the Prohibitionists, with a fatuity equal to their devotion, continue to insist upon prohibition and continue to denounce restriction.

Unfortunately they thus deprive themselves of all the influence and weight to which their character and their number entitle them. No doubt the liquor dealers of any State would object to the passage of a prohibitory law, and even more strongly to the enactment of prohibition in the Constitution of the State. Either would require them to conduct their business under precautions of secrecy that would be very annoying and onerous to them, but it has not by any means been proved that the volume of their business would be diminished by prohibition. They do not give themselves the trouble to oppose prohibition very actively, because in most States they are perfectly satisfied that it cannot be enacted and that if it were enacted it could not be enforced. What does call out their active and organized opposition is a proposition to restrict and regulate their traffic, because they know that such a proposition, if it could be fairly put before the people of any State, would be adopted, and that if it were adopted it could be enforced.

Although the recent elections, in which the question of prohibition was directly involved, have resulted adversely to the Prohibitionists, the surprising thing is not that they were defeated, but that they should have shown themselves so strong. In Pennsylvania, though the majority against them was enormous, their own vote was very nearly 300,000. If their demand had been for some practicable and reasonable restriction of the liquor traffic, this vote would have been increased until it is conceivable that it would have amounted to as decisive a majority as that which opposed it. Yet in the last two Presidential elections, when other issues were involved, the Prohibition vote was less than one-tenth of what it was when prohibition was the only issue involved. The organization by which the smaller number of votes was cast was really the organization through which the larger number was made available.

There seems to lie in these facts a moral worth the consideration of the most practical politicians. It is admitted that these prohibition votes in Pennsylvania came almost exclusively from the Republican Party. Why should not the Republican Party in other States take advantage of the sentiment prevailing in the party to propose a real measure of restriction, a high-license law that really amounts to something in the way of diminishing the social and political power of the saloon, and by honestly enacting such a law? There is an obvious party advantage in it, since the Democratic Party is debarred by the character of its membership from competing with the Republican Party for the anti-saloon vote. By an immoral and scandalous bargain, by which the Democratic candidate for President was sacrificed, the Republican candidate for Governor in this State was also sacrificed, and the present Governor represents the liquor interest and nothing else. Assuredly the Republicans of New-York cannot promise the saloon keepers more than they can get from the Democrats. Why, then, should not the Republicans "pander to the better element" and seek by renewed efforts the vote that will go to the party which seriously proposes to defy and to cut down the power of the saloons? To this question no answer is possible that regards the interest of the public or of the party. The answer must be that the managing politicians of the Republican Party are as deeply mortgaged to the liquor interest as the managing politicians of the Democratic Party, and that their main object with regard to liquor legislation is that "Republican saloon keepers shall receive the protection to which they are entitled." Meanwhile there is an enormous anti-saloon vote at the command of whoever knows how to organize it and direct it to rational and practical ends.

MORMON COLONIES.

It may soon be necessary for the people of Canada to take measures for the suppression of polygamy in one of their Northwestern Territories, where a flourishing colony of polygamous Mormons from Utah has been established. The Mormons of Salt Lake City began some years ago to encourage the making of colonies in the Territories adjoining Utah. The nearest and most inviting region beyond the boundaries of that Territory was the fertile southern portion of Idaho, and there to-day several counties are inhabited almost exclusively by the Latter-Day Saints. The rapid growth and the prosperity of the settlements around Bear Lake have led the monogamists of Idaho to enact severe laws for the disfranchisement of the voters in them, and it is proposed that these laws shall be embodied in the Constitution whenever the Territory shall become a State. By this legislation all members of the Mormon Church, whether polygamists or monogamists in practice, were deprived of the power to vote. Another colony was made in Arizona, and polygamy was openly practiced there until two offending Bishops were prosecuted to conviction and sent to the penitentiary. The colony still exists, but it does not appear that the members of it are now violators of the law.

In the southwestern corner of Wyoming there are Mormons enough to control the local elections, but no prosecutions under the Edmunds act have been reported. There are also Mormon settlements in Western Colorado. Although the soil of Nevada is not attractive to the farmer, there are many Mormons in the eastern counties, and a Mormon newspaper declared a year or two ago that it would not be a difficult matter for the "Saints" to obtain political control of the State in six months by colonization if any substantial advantage could be gained by such a movement. But thus far there has been no evidence that the Mormons desire to rule Nevada, although the possession of the State would afford protection to all the polygamist inhabitants of it. Two or three years ago an act of disfranchisement similar to the one passed and still in force in Idaho was passed in Nevada, but the courts have declared that it is unconstitutional.

The rulers of the church in Utah undertook a few years ago to set up a colony in Northern Mexico not far south of the boundary. Large tracts of land were bought and Mormon families were sent to the district. From time to time certain men prominent in the church crossed the boundary and encouraged the emigrants, but these settlers have ceased to attract attention since it became known that the Mexican Government was earnestly opposed to the practice of polygamy and would not facilitate the acquisition of land by those who were polygamists in practice or only in belief.

The colony in the Canadian Territory of Alberta was established three years ago, when twelve Mormon families from Utah took land at a place called Lee's Creek, not far from our northern boundary. These were joined by other immigrants from the neighborhood of Salt Lake, and the settlement soon showed unmistakable proof of their industry and thrift. An agent of the Canadian Government who had visited the colony reported in 1886 that some of the settlers were in reality fugitives from justice, because they had been indicted or exposed to prosecution in Utah under the provisions of the Edmunds act. Last year three representatives of the colony went to Ottawa to assure the Government that they and their companions were peaceable and law-abiding persons and to obtain certain special privileges. These privileges were not granted. At about the same time one STENHOUSE, a member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia and a man of some wealth, resigned his seat, sold his property, and joined the colony at Lee's Creek. Not long after the return of the delegates from Ottawa he published his opinions in the British Columbia papers, declaring that the practice of polygamy was sanctioned, and even required, by the Mormon Church, and that the polygamous settlers ought to be permitted to live in accordance with their religious belief. He now desires to represent the Territory at the seat of Government, and openly advocates polygamy, even seeming to expect that the Dominion laws against what the Mormons call "plural marriage" will be repealed.

A considerable number of immigrants from Utah have joined the colony this year. The Dominion Government will act wisely if it shall speedily prosecute and punish every person at Lee's Creek who is a polygamist in practice.

TORPEDO BOAT WARFARE.

A revival of interest in a form of naval combat concerning whose efficiency much difference of opinion exists will be furnished by the forthcoming trial of Seagoing Torpedo Boat No. 1, which the Herreshoff Company has now substantially finished for the Government. This is a craft of the usual torpedo-boat shape, having a length of 138 feet, a breadth of about 14½, and a draught of 4 feet 8 inches. Her displacement will be about 100 tons. An unusual degree of deliberation has marked her construction, as she was authorized nearly two and a half years ago. Her contract guarantees a speed of 22 knots on the average in a trial of three consecutive hours, and as the horse power of her engines, which are of the vertical quadruple expansion type, actuating twin screws, will probably reach or surpass 1,600, it is confidently believed that the contract speed will be exceeded. The builders have strong inducements to secure extra speed, since premiums will be paid in that case, while corresponding deductions from the stipulated price will be made on a failure to reach it. Should the speed fall below 20 knots, the vessel will be rejected altogether, but the reputation of the contractors for procuring high speed in boats of small displacements and the success of their *Stiletto*, whose purchase for use as a second-class torpedo boat was authorized by Congress, remove all apprehension of a failure, and make the only question that of the degree of success. It is believed that the use of Thorneycroft boilers, which was permitted at the request of the builders themselves, will contribute to this success. The terms prescribed that the boat should be of the most modern design, and that the steel of which she was constructed should be of domestic manufacture and should have a strength which was expressed in the specifications. Of course the main armament of the boat will be her two tubes for discharging automobile torpedoes; but she will also have several rapid-fire guns.

The success of Torpedo Boat No. 1 would no doubt lead to the building of other vessels like her. It is remarkable that our country, while taking up with so much energy during the last half dozen years the construction both of armored and unarmored cruisers, has done so little in torpedo warfare. Certainly it is not the expense that stands in the way, since for a single 7,500-ton armored cruiser Congress has allowed a cost of $3,500,000, exclusive of guns, while for the first-class torpedo boat now built by the HERRESHOFFS they are only to receive, outside of premiums, $82,750. More than forty torpedo boats can be built for the price of one medium armor-clad. Nor can it be said that this is too new and experimental a class of construction. Examples of it are found by the hundreds in the navies of Europe, and about forty British torpedo boats will take part in the approaching manœuvres. But so many drawbacks have been suggested in the employment of torpedo boats that even in our country, where the defense of harbors is of primary importance in the naval programme, there has been much reluctance to go into the manufacture of torpedo boats on any large scale.

The lightness of these boats, which is unavoidable in order to give them their high speed, tends to make them structurally weak; and on several occasions they have proved unable to weather heavy gales without injury. Again, the appliances which have been devised for neutralizing their destructive powers have been made very efficient. Steel nettings are supplied to armor-clads for protection against torpedoes. Electric search lights have greatly diminished the dread of night attacks on which these boats largely relied. Revolving cannon and rapid-fire guns are able to riddle them before they can approach sufficiently near to discharge their missiles. Fast vessels have been specifically designed as torpedo boat catchers. These circumstances tend to diminish in our country the reliance placed upon torpedo warfare. In addition two influences have had special weight. One is the development of the pneumatic torpedo vessel, essentially an American invention, which aims to project through the air torpedoes much heavier than those carried through the water, and with greater accuracy of aim. The attention paid to this device has undoubtedly detracted from the interest which would otherwise have been felt in ordinary torpedo boats like the one just completed. A like influence has been exerted by the hopes entertained of the submarine torpedo boat, which has also received a large share of attention in this country. There could be no comparison in effectiveness between a surface and a submarine boat for torpedo warfare, if the latter could be relied upon. Secretary WHITNEY, who not only advertised for bids for a submarine boat but received proposals for its construction, strongly favored this form of torpedo warfare, and did not hesitate to express his doubts as to whether ordinary torpedo boats would ever be of much use. It is now said that Spain is thoroughly satisfied with her recent experiments with submarine boats, and will begin to construct them for regular naval use. Should this prove true, they will attract renewed attention from our own Government. Meanwhile, should Torpedo Boat No. 1 prove a great success, others like it will probably be authorized at the next session of Congress.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR'S CHARACTER.

The *New Review*, a magazine which aims to be well abreast of the times, has in its number for August a controversy upon the character of the young Emperor of Germany. Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, who was his Majesty's schoolmate, gives an account of the young man's disposition which is highly laudatory. He is represented by Mr. BIGELOW as being not only energetic and able, but as amiable and honest.

A writer whose name is withheld, but who evidently has excellent sources of information, gives a very different picture. The opinion of this writer may be inferred from his comparing the young Emperor to that Indian Prince who, in a letter now preserved among the records of the Indian Government, directs his Court Astrologer to interrogate the stars as to whether the following Thursday will be a propitious day on which to poison his uncle. Of course, the young Emperor would not poison anybody; but, in the opinion of this writer, he has done as much as it is possible for a civilized Prince to do to shock the moral sense of Europe. People who were watching about the bedside of the Emperor FREDERICK were shocked at the impatient selfishness with which the young man awaited the issue of his father's fatal malady. The watchers at Charlottenburg were in a state of panic on the occasion of his visits, lest he should at some moment brusquely demand the establishment of a regency. "What a son must that have been," asks the writer, "from whom it was necessary to guard the deathbed of his sire!" Nor did his unfilial behavior cease with the death of FREDERICK and his own accession to power. His latest exploit has been to order the recall of all the coins struck during his father's reign and bearing his likeness. German Liberals, by the way, it is said, now wear these coins around their necks as badges.

The writer gives the facts with regard to the Emperor WILLIAM'S recent unfortunate visit to the Pope. These facts are now for the first time authentically set forth on first-hand authority. They exculpate the Emperor from the charge of rudeness to the Pope. It was, we are now told, Count HERBERT BISMARCK who was to blame. The account given in this incident by the *New Review* is very entertaining. HERBERT BISMARCK, who personally conducted the young Emperor to Rome, did not intend that there should be an intimate conversation between the Pope and his sovereign. He succeeded in preventing this by the following trick: It was understood that the interview between the Pope and the Emperor should last half an hour. The Emperor's watch was set ten minutes late, according to an arrangement between Count HERBERT and the German Ambassador at Rome. By this means the Pope was kept waiting nearly a quarter of an hour, a discourtesy for which the Emperor was not to blame. It had been also arranged that the Emperor's brother, Prince HENRY, accompanied by Count HERBERT BISMARCK and the Ambassador, should have an interview with the Pope immediately after the Emperor's interview. As Count HERBERT had by a stratagem delayed the visit of the Emperor, so he expedited that of Prince HENRY. The Pope and the Emperor had been conversing alone for not more than ten minutes when Count HERBERT, accompanied by Prince HENRY and the Ambassador, pushed his way into a private room of the Pope immediately adjoining that in which his Holiness and the Emperor were conversing. Count HERBERT demanded to be at once admitted to the Pope, saying: "A Prussian Prince cannot be kept waiting in an ante-chamber." "But," replied the surprised major domo so addressed, "this is not an ante-chamber; it is the private apartment of his Holiness. I cannot interrupt the audience: you must wait until his Holiness—" "No," said HERBERT BISMARCK, "it must be now or never. If the Prince is not admitted immediately, we shall at once leave the palace." At this Count HERBERT stepped forward to throw open the door leading to the Pope's chamber. The major domo, thinking it best to avoid a scandal, offered no further resistance. He then entered the Pope's room, where the interview between his Holiness and the Emperor had scarcely begun. Count HERBERT was overheard, a little later on this occasion, speaking to the Ambassador in German, which he supposed no one understood, to chuckle over the skill with which he had shortened the interview. It is not surprising that the Pope, who, of course, did not understand all the facts of this little drama, should have conceived a most unfavorable opinion of the Emperor. He is said to have prophesied that his reign would end in disaster. Games of this sort are, of course, very dangerous, and there are indications that the hold of the BISMARCKS upon the young Emperor is by no means absolute. A struggle is said to be going on between the BISMARCKS and the WALDERSEES for the possession of the Kaiser. The Emperor is a soldier and would naturally, it is thought, prefer a soldier, like Count WALDERSEE, to a statesman, like BISMARCK. Count WALDERSEE has also the advantage of a clever American wife.

It will be noticed that the act of rudeness to the Pope, the account of which occupies a large part of the *New Review* article, was not the young Emperor's fault at all. The other accusations of the writer are that the young Emperor is an inveterate *poseur*, that he has a mania for traveling to such a degree as to have received from the French the title of the "imperial hasman," and that his threat to shoot down miners on strike "in heaps" and his rude language to the Berlin municipal authorities evince a great want of wisdom. It is said that he made the Berliners so angry that the Municipal Council consented only by a majority of one to vote funds for the decoration of the capital on the visit of King HUMBERT. None of these things seems to show much more than that WILLIAM II. is a young man of little delicacy of mind and has his full share of the rash conceit of youth. It is no doubt true, however, that young men with these faults may do a good deal of harm when they happen to be Emperors.

The statement of Adjt. Gen. PORTER that the chief need of the National Guard of New-York just now is "a more thorough and advanced education of officers" is worthy of attention. In this respect there are, of course, great differences in different organizations, but taking the State militia as a whole, it is evident that this is at least one prominent means of improvement. The State is liberal in its outlay. On a body of 770 officers and 12,763 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 13,533, it expended last year nearly half a million dollars—in exact figures, $496,719 39. The troops are now well uniformed, and fatigue blouses have been issued to all the enlisted men, while the issue of new overcoats has also been completed, or will soon be. Gen. PORTER'S suggestion that an extra supply of equipments, including cartridge belts, should be kept at the State arsenals, will also probably secure the attention of the Legislature. In the action of the latter for the purchase and maintenance of the State Camp, as well as of Creedmoor, may be found a sufficient guarantee of its abiding interest in the National Guard, and the troops, although their present condition is justly pronounced by Gen. PORTER to be "satisfactory," may well seek to retain and increase this interest by reaching a higher average standard of efficiency. One defect in the organization as it stands is that the infantry is disproportionately large. It is conceded that whenever the force is increased, companies of heavy artillery, for seacoast and lake defense, will be likely to have the first chance to join the National Guard.

APT OR CURIOUS.

He was a stamp fiend, young and precocious. The plain American stamp had no interest for him. He was making a collection of foreign ones, and so when they sent him down to the Post Office for a package he did not pay much attention, but brought it home and handed it over and skipped out to play tag. Next day they showed him a new sister, who had arrived. He looked at her with some curiosity. "Say, where did she come from?" "Oh, from heaven." "From heaven! I know; that was the package I brought from the Post Office yesterday, and I never knowed anything about it." "Yes." "Golly, why didn't you save me the stamps?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

During the excitement in politics under old John Adams's Administration, occasioned by the "direct tax," a simple-minded Federalist called upon a noted politician of Hallowell, saying: "Squire, has not our party made a mistake about this tax?" "Oh, no," was the reply, "we must have the money to build up a navy to protect our commerce and we need an army to prevent any more whisky insurrections." The man went home and told his neighbors: "That tax is all right; we need it to promote bravery and prevent the resurrection!"—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Two Gardiner boys were carrying one a pot of beans and the other a loaf of brown bread home to their family, when Bill dropped his pot and the beans bit the dust. Jim looked on the wreck with dumb dismay for an instant, and then, lifting his loaf of bread as high as his head, he dashed it down as hard as he could on the beans, pretty well mixing the inseparable articles of food. "What did you do that for?" said Bill in disgust. "Because," said Jim, "what is brown bread good for without beans?"—*Gardiner (Me.) Journal.*

"Old boy, I queated a gweat deal of merriment at the pawty last night." "Did you?" "Yaas. I aweked the coonundwum, 'Why is an incline plane like a lazy young dog?'" "Did they give it up?" "Yes, and I told them that one was a slope up and the other was a slow dog." "Did they laugh?" "Well, I never heard such laughter in my life."—*Columbus (Ohio) Light.*

A sight on Main-street Sunday afternoon was a baby who was having "just the best time in the world" perched up on the handle carrier of papa's safety bicycle. This pretty bit of humanity was in a pink and white dress, and every one turned to look as the wheel with its double burden sped by and out of sight.—*Springfield Republican.*

Another good gift has come to the Metropolitan Museum of New-York in the shape of the American antiquities owned by the late S. L. M. Barlow. For a town that has never had the advantage of hosting other cities by force of arms New-York makes a good showing as a collector.—*Rochester Union.*

A bright boy at Nahant came to town on Wednesday to see the President, and on his return was asked what he thought of him. "Well," replied the young Republican, "I was disappointed. There's a man in Lynn who looks more like Mr. Harrison than he does himself."—*Boston Herald.*

Politicians fear votes, and they fear nothing else on this earth.—*The Voice.* It is not so down this way, where the only fear of the politician is that he will not get enough votes.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

We wish the Governor of Missouri would send to Wisconsin for that Missouri citizen who is holding up passenger trains in the northern part of this State.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

It doesn't pay to worry. Go ahead and have a good time, whatever happens, and somebody else is sure to do the worrying for you.—*Somerville Journal.*

"We have reached the end of our destination," complacently remarked one woman to another as they left the street car.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

ART NOTES.

It appears from the reminiscences of Sergt. Marceau, (1751–1846,) the regicide, that it was he who persuaded Roland, the Minister of the Interior under the Directory, to open the Louvre to the public, founding thereby the great museum which now goes by that name. "I took advantage of the moment when the Constitution was just finished, and all the Deputies were summoned from the departments to ratify the acts of the committee in accordance with the will of the nation, and when also the fêtes celebrating the event would be sure to attract crowds. I proposed to the Assembly to collect in the gallery I have mentioned all the objects of art belonging to the nation; to extricate them from the obscurity in which they were buried, and to intrust the curators already appointed with the office of arranging them in this gallery, so as to offer these treasures not only to the admiration of the nation, but to the astonished eyes of all Europe. I asked that this Museum of Paintings, as it was called, might be always open to art students, and once a week to the public. I obtained this decree without any discussion."

An elaborate illustrated paper on the architecture of the civilized native races of America appears in the July *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*. It is by the editor, the Rev. Stephen D. Peet. He shows how closely architecture as developed in America approaches architecture as developed in Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley. He shows that most of the details of architecture known to Europe are found in embryo and with a peculiar native air among the ruins of Mexico and Yucatan. There is no sign in his interesting paper that he agrees with the school of archæologists who supposed that such parallels argued an early emigration into America from the Mediterranean or vice versa. On the other hand his comparisons rebuke the hasty conclusions of a very recent school who deny civilization to the American races because Indians of the present epoch are incapable of producing works of art.

The "Angélus," by Millet, is still in the vaults at Paris and will not come to New-York for some time. There will be an exhibition of this famous picture in Paris for several weeks this Autumn, the proceeds going to Mme. Millet, the widow of the painter. Although its buyer, so far as can be discovered, is a dealer in works of art, Mr. James F. Sutton announces that the picture is not for sale under any circumstances whatever, hinting that its probable destination will be some public gallery. Meantime, when it does come, it may be brought in under bond in order to avoid the enormous and thoroughly-disgraceful custom's duty which still afflicts the fine arts.

SARATOGA'S GAY SEASON.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—This is the high-water mark of the season. The second Sunday of August in Saratoga is reckoned the flood tide of the Summer's gayety, remaining at this point for ten days or a fortnight, then ebbing slowly into the more subdued flow of Autumnal pleasures. The arrivals Saturday afternoon and evening were very large. Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia were all enormously represented in the relays of visitors brought by every incoming train. Four of Saratoga's ballrooms were ablaze with light, brilliant with fashion and beauty, and filled with the inspiring strains of dance music to which many feet kept tripping time.

The "hops" were all crowded; at the States for a while the crush was so great it was almost impossible for the dancers to get about. The display of diamonds and toilets was unusual even for Saratoga. Ladies' gowns this year are severely simple; as an offset their demands upon their jewel boxes are exceptionally great. A superb diamond star which the young bride, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, wore in her hair was greatly admired; a spray of the same costly stones shone on the corsage of her simple, black lace dress.

A very unique costume was that worn by Mrs. J. T. Andrews of New-York. It was of black lace over black satin embroidered with gold thread and studded with Brazilian bugs, whose brilliant hues imparted a most dazzling effect.

In proportion as feminine gowns grow simple the toilets of the other sex become conspicuous. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like some of the "gilded youth" summering here, especially when in their morning array. Saturday night white satin, moire, and silk sashes were the only noticeable innovation on the conventional dress suit of black.

The churches yesterday drew as great crowds as the dances of the night before. Bishop Newman packed the Methodist church to the doors. His subject was "Consolation," and his text Zachariah xiv. 7: "At evening time it shall be light." At Bethesda Episcopal Church the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of Holy Trinity, New-York, preached to an audience which filled the house. At the Congregational church the Rev. G. A. Pilkan of Meerzan, Turkey, officiated, while the pulpits of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches were, respectively, filled by Dr. John Worrall of the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church of New-York and the Rev. Theodore Helsig of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

At the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in the afternoon Mr. John Wanamaker addressed the gathering in one of his "plain, familiar talks." The subject for the meeting was "Practical Christianity," which Mr. Wanamaker handled with apparent ease and familiarity.

Susan B. Anthony and Miss Maud Anthony are here at the Aldine.

Richard Deeves, the builder, of New-York, and Judge A. P. Adams and Mrs. Adams of Savannah, Ga., are recent Congress Hall arrivals.

Treasurer Huston of Washington is here to attend the Republican Legate Committee which meets here to-morrow. This will be a meeting of the sub-committee of seven of the Executive Committee, not of the Executive Committee, as has been erroneously reported in some newspapers.

Miss Morosini and Miss Wilson, two guests of the States, have introduced the fashion here of head wreaths. Both young ladies have several times appeared in the parlors and on the galleries with a fillet of smilax bound in true classic style around the hair. It admirably suits their well-shaped and well-poised heads, but young women less fortunately endowed had better hesitate before following their example.

The evening mail bound south is to close now at 9, instead of 8 o'clock, as heretofore. The important change is effected through the voluntary concession by the Saratoga Post Office officials of an additional hour's work and is not by order of the department. The southbound mail last night was the largest that ever left Saratoga. It consisted of 5,086 letters and postal cards.

An informal musicale took place last evening at the residence of Mr. John Scannell. Miss Dutton and Mrs. Kenna, Mr. Arthur Gunn, and Mr. Chase contributed the song numbers. Senator Foley made a neat little speech, and the host was induced to recite to the great pleasure of all who listened. The Princess Engalitcheff was among the guests.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey, the widow of Chicago's famous journalist, has a cottage suite at the Union.

People who did not drive yesterday went in large numbers to Mount McGregor on the Sunday special train. Judge and Mrs. Moarthur with Miss Phillips were among the number.

Prominent New-Yorkers who arrived Saturday are Philip W. Harding and family, Adolph L. Sanger, George B. De Revere, M. Thalmessinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Mortimer C. Addomes and family, and President Williams of the Chemical National Bank.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Agnes Herndon, a handsome woman and an actress of some popularity, appeared at the Windsor Theatre in the Bowery last night in a piece, classed on the bill as a "comedy-drama," called "La Belle Marie; or, a Woman's Revenge." There was a very large attendance and no lack of applause, so the season at the Windsor Theatre may be said to have opened auspiciously. Miss Herndon wore a number of handsome dresses, and her acting was marked by a degree of emphasis which seemed to exactly touch the appreciation of the audience. "La Belle Marie" does not demand analysis. It involves a trite and, at the same time, improbable story, and its scenes changes from Fall River, Mass., to New-York and its vicinity. The interior of a tramps' lodging house is one of the stage pictures, and much hilarity was caused by the exhibition, therein presented, of an inmate's encounter with a cake of soap. The principal and grimiest inmate is the hero of the play, who was fond of drink and was estranged from his father by the lies of his half-brother. He is restored to his inheritance, and to soap, by the agency of La Belle Marie, a poor Fall River girl who, having been the victim of a gay Lothario, blossoms out in the metropolis in the double rôle of siren and comedienne. The lesson of "La Belle Marie" appears to be that personal uncleanliness is not necessarily allied to moral turpitude. The humor of the play is pervasive and emphatic. Some of it is supplied by a small, barefooted brat who ran away from an asylum because he was compelled to wash his face there. And the heroic tramp already mentioned declares that in his degradation he is so generally shunned that even the water runs when he stands by the riverside. Miss Herndon and her company, which includes, we have no doubt, a number of virtuous and respectable ladies and gentlemen, will be at the Windsor for the remainder of this week. Next week "The Hooo of Gold" will be acted there, and American melodrama will give place to British melodrama of the same pattern and purpose.

Mr. Charles Wyndham is not as confident as some of his admirers profess to be of the value of his own acting in the old plays of "David Garrick" and "Still Waters Run Deep," and is having the text of "The Candidate," Justin Huntley McCarthy's English adaptation of Alexandre Bisson's "Le Député de Bombignac," renovated, for use during his engagement in this country. An American version of Bisson's amusing play will, it is understood, form a part of Mr. N. C. Goodwin's repertory.

Sarah Bernhardt's London engagement seems to have been a failure, from a financial point of view. The time was shortened, and the only plays given, except the unfortunate "Lena Despard," were "Tosca," "La Dame aux Camelias," "Frou-Frou," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and "Phèdre," which

TWO EMPERORS AT BERLIN

A ROYAL WELCOME TO THE RULER OF AUSTRIA.

GERMANY'S CAPITAL DECORATED IN HONOR OF FRANCIS JOSEPH—COMMENTS ON THE VISIT.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Emperor of Austria arrived in this city to-day. He was met at the station by Emperor William, Prince Henry, and Prince Bismarck. Among the distinguished persons present were Count Herbert Bismarck, Gen. von Moltke, and Gen. von Blumenthal.

The meeting between the two Emperors was of the most cordial character. After Francis Joseph and Prince Henry had exchanged salutations the imperial visitor shook hands with Prince Bismarck. The imperial party took carriages and drove to the castle by way of the Thiergarten and Unter den Linden. Troops were stationed along the route from the station to the castle. The houses were decorated with flags and bunting. Large crowds assembled along the route and cheered the Emperors as they passed. Salutes were fired by the artillery in honor of the visiting Emperor. The weather was fine.

Upon arriving at the palace the Austrian Emperor was welcomed by Empress Augusta and ex-Empress Frederick.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, in an especially prominent article, welcomes Emperor Francis Joseph on behalf of the German people, as a friend and ally of Emperor William. All the evening papers have similar articles. The *North German Gazette* says the visit of the Austrian Emperor will further insure the peace of Europe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—Well-informed persons here do not attach any political importance to the meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph. It is held that the relations between Germany and Austria do not require strengthening, and that the Austrian Emperor's visit is merely an act of courtesy.

GEN. BOULANGER'S TRIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Senate court to-day resolved itself into a legislative chamber and, on the advice of M. Develle, raised the question of the court's competency to try Gen. Boulanger. The President of the Senate requested the members to pledge themselves to secrecy regarding the proceedings. The members of the Right refused to give the pledge on the ground that, as the indictment had been widely published, they had the right publicly to express their opinions on the case.

The Right moved that the court was incompetent to try Gen. Boulanger, because the allegations in the indictment did not constitute treason. The motion was rejected by a vote of 212 to 51. The Right afterward met and decided to take no further part in the proceedings.

A letter written by Col. Chevreton, Chief of Staff of the Thirteenth Army Corps, which is published to-day, states that he saw Gen. Boulanger at Clermont-Ferrand on the day it is alleged he visited Paris in disguise.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S SENTENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Monday, Aug. 26, has been fixed upon as the day for the execution of Mrs. Maybrick, who was last week convicted of poisoning her husband.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, and many members of the American colony in London have signed a petition for the reprieve of Mrs. Maybrick.

Brierley, in an interview to-day, declared that his intimacy with the woman lasted only a short time, and that their relations came to an end March 21. He blames Judge Stephen for assuming that the intimacy was in progress during all the period covered at the trial. Brierley has sent to Mrs. Maybrick's solicitors a statement tending to prove that the accusations against the woman are due to a conspiracy on the part of female intriguers who are enemies of Mrs. Maybrick.

The petition circulated in Liverpool in behalf of the prisoner has received 100,000 signatures.

TURKEY WARNS GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople says: "It is semi-officially stated that the Sultan has notified Greece that he will regard an attempt by that country to land troops or incite rebellion in Crete as a *casus belli*. None of the powers, the telegram states, will support the aggressive policy of M. Trioupis, the Grecian Prime Minister. The Grand Vizier of Turkey charges that Greece is fomenting riots in Monastir and Rethymo."

ATHENS, Aug. 12.—A pro-Cretan demonstration was made here to-day in front of the residence of Prime Minister Trioupis. The crowd refused to disperse, and were charged upon by the military. During the melée one gendarme was killed and several Cretans were wounded.

A VERY SMALL MAJORITY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the debate on the Tithes bill in the House of Commons to-night Mr. Charles W. Gray, a Conservative, moved that the tithe-rent charge be recoverable from the landlord only. The motion was rejected by a vote of 145 to 141. The small majority in the Government's majority elicited cheers from the Opposition.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The election in the North Division of Belfast to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Sir William Ewart, Conservative, resulted in the return of Sir Edward Harland, Conservative.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question by the Earl of Carnarvon, stated that the Government's policy in Egypt would not be altered a hair's breadth. The country, he said, had implored the English Government to maintain occupation. It would be impossible to fix the limit of the stay of English troops there. The Government had entered into obligations which it must fulfill.

G. S. Patterson of the Philadelphia cricket team takes the prize offered for the best batting record made during the tour of the team, and H. P. Bailey wins the one for the best bowling record.

Private communications have been sent to Mr. Gladstone by members of the French Ministry urging him to visit the exhibition while all the members of toe Cabinet are in Paris. President Carnot goes to the country Monday, and he desires Mr. Gladstone to postpone his visit until Octooer.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—Mr. Tener, agent of Lord Clanricarde, while riding to Woodford, at which place a number of tenants were to be evicted, was fired upon by some unknown persons. Mr. Tener escaped injury, but his horse was killed.

Dr. Tanner, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment under the Crimes act, and who was immediately afterward sentenced to three months' extra imprisonment for contempt of court at the time the first sentence was pronounced, will endeavor to secure a rehearing of the contempt case.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—At a meeting of sixteen Social Democrat coolettes at Alten a resolution was adopted demanding from the Government an appeal to the Swiss Nation for the creation of the creation of the office of Public Prosecutor. It was the opinion of those present at the meeting that the creation of the office tended to restrict political liberty.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A fire broke out Saturday in Sachsenberg, Walbeck, and burned until today. Half of the town was destroyed. The losses are very heavy. Two poor are the chief sufferers. Many families lost everything and great distress prevails.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The *Riforma* announces that King Humbert is about to start on a tour of the Italian coast for the purpose of inspecting the military defenses. He will first visit Spezzia, going thence to Taranto.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assistant Postmaster General A. D. Hazen is at the Astor House.

Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey is at the Victoria Hotel.

Congressman Samuel Fowler of New-Jersey is at the Westminster Hotel.

United States District Judge A. J. Ricks of Cleveland is at the Ainsworth Hotel.

Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan of Chicago is at the Everett House.

Brigadier Proctor, Secretary of War, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator George Hearst of California and Congressman J. M. Wiley of Buffalo are at the Hoffman House.

Judge Edward C. Billings of New-Orleans, Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, William Cassius Goodloe of Kentucky, Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio and Stephen W. Downey of Wyoming are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

IDENTIFIED AS MRS. THOMPSON.

The unfortunate woman who had her legs cut off near Greenwood Cemetery by a Brooklyn, Bath and West End train on Sunday evening, and who died at the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn a few hours later, was identified yesterday afternoon as Mrs. George Thompson of 402 West Thirty-second-street, New-York, by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Louisa Hines of 158 Duffield-street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Thompson's husband, who is a silver chaser by trade and has had to do, is in Albany, but his people do not know where he is stopping and are unable to reach him by telegraph. He is expected home either to-day or to-morrow.

Mrs. Thompson went to Greenwood to visit the grave of a former husband and was on her way home when she was killed. Her friends accept the idea of suicide, but say she was of so nervous a temperament that she probably lost her head when she saw the train approaching and was unable to get out of its way. Mrs. Thompson left two children by her first husband. Both reside in California.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE WILL MEET HERE ON THURSDAY.

The Republican State Committee will meet in this city on Thursday to determine when and where the State Convention is to be held to nominate State officers who will be voted for this Fall. Two places are mentioned in which to hold the convention and a half dozen candidates are mentioned for each of the offices. Republicans of any influence in town who are generally supposed to be in a position to know what they are talking about assert that the convention will be called for between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1, for the reason that the leaders of the party are in favor of a short and sharp campaign. Their choice is first, Saratoga; second, Syracuse. They all agree that if the convention is called before Sept. 20 it will be held in Saratoga; if after the 20th, at Syracuse, for the reason that the Saratoga hotels will be closed.

Syracuse used to be a favorite convention spot when politicians had not much money to spend. Since they have become wealthy and backed by corporations and monopolies they prefer Saratoga in season, but will put up with Syracuse in off years. The chances are to-day that the convention will be called to meet in Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Syracuse has lately erected several very commodious hotels, and as it is the home of Senator Frank Hiscock, and as Senator Hiscock is at present the boss of the Administration wing of the party and desirous of shewing his fellow-citizens how great a party is the Republican Party and how great a man he is, he inclines to Syracuse. If the New-York or Buffalo delegates were consulted they would declare in favor of Saratoga, about the 18th, but Mr. Hiscock says "No," and the party likewise says "No."

It is another thing, when it comes to candidates. Many Republicans of good standing assert that Mr. Thomas C. Platt will have no candidates for the State ticket, but will confine himself to legislative and particularly to Senatorial nominees. Mr. Platt individually does not care the snap of a finger, so his friends say, about who will be Controller, Attorney General, Secretary of State, or State Treasurer. He does desire to control legislation next Winter, and particularly the Senate in 1891, when Senator William Maxwell Evarts's successor is to be chosen. Mr. Platt is willing enough to let Mr. Hiscock carry the convention to Syracuse, nominate his own candidates in his own way, and have them defeated, so long as Mr. Platt can carry away seventeen Senators out of the thirty-two.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at Saratoga a week from to-morrow to call their convention, which is likely to be held in Saratoga about Sept. 18. The Republicans are very desirous of holding their convention after that of the Democrats for many reasons, and it is more than probable that the latter will accommodate the Republicans so far as they can.

AN OLD STEWARD DEAD.

ALBERT G. THOMPSON OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL PASSES AWAY.

Albert G. Thompson, the steward of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, died yesterday morning at Pittsfield, N. H., where he had a Summer residence. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, but that was merely an incident of a complication of diseases from which he had suffered for some time. Mr. Thomnson was in his seventy-fourth year. He was born at Gilford, N. H., in 1815. As a young man he drove a stage between Lyun and Nahant. He married a daughter of S. G. Berry, Warden of the New-Hampshire State Prison, and the latter about 1846 induced him to abeudon the road and accept a position as Assistant Warden. A year or two later, however, he returned to stage driving and continued it until the decline of the coaching business. In 1851 he opened the Willard House at Laconia, N. H., and three years latar took charge of the old Brattle House at Cambridge, Mass.

A year later he became the landlord of the Norfolk House, at Roxbury, Mass. From there he went to the New-England House, in Boston, where the late Paran Stevens made his acquaintance and formed the idea of securing him as steward of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in this city, which was then about to be opened. Mr. Stevens induced him to act for a time as steward, and Mr. Thompson was in Boston when the Fifth-Avenue Hotel was opened, on July 15, 1859, he occupied the same position here. From that time to July 16 of the present year he filled the office without intermission. He was personally known to nearly all the distinguished persons who have frequented the famous hostelry. He was noted for the rigid discipline he preserved as well as for the justice with which he treated his subordinates. He was never known to forget an order or to fail to execute it. Mr. Darling said of him yesterday: "No matter where the proprietors were, they never felt the least uneasiness about his branch of the business; they knew he was at his post as surely and promptly as the rising of the sun, and that everything was done with perfect order." On July 16 he left for his usual Summer vacation. He had always enjoyed excellent health, but he was then ailing, and shortly after reaching Pittsfield was attacked with fibroid pneumonia. He recovered from that, but other ailments succeeded. His wife survives him, but his only child, a daughter, died many years ago, while yet a little girl.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The last representation of "The Tempest" was given at McVicker's Saturday evening. The week Miss Ulie Akerstrom, who has been seen in New-York but never here, though she is a Chicago girl, will present at McVicker's "Annette, the Dancing Girl."

"King Cole II." is having a prosperous run at the Columbia, where it will remain a little longer.

"Blue Beard, Jr.," passes into its tenth week at the Chicago Opera House, doing a business which fills the house at every performance. Its continued popularity is hardly surprising, for it is a magnificent production.

Three theatres will cater to playgoers this week, but the beginning of the regular season is near.

"Fritz" Emmet opens Hooley's one week from to-night.

Milton Nobles in "From Sire to Son," reopens the Grand Opera House a day earlier, and a week later the Haymarket will reopen with Hahn & Hart.

The Lyceum Company is to follow Emmet at Hooley's, and Marie Wainwright succeeds Miss Akerstrom at McVicker's, producing "Twelfth Night."

Patti Rosa, who is to open her season at Minneapolis Sept. 2 with "Marzery Dow," her new play, will rehearse her company at the Haymarket this week.

The People's Theatre, renovated and remodeled, is to reopen Aug. 17 with Rice's "Corsair."

Miss May Walcott took Miss Snyder's place in "King Cole II." at the Columbia last evening. Miss Snyder is leaving to join Mr. Duff's operatic forces. Miss Walcott has been in Joe Jefferson's company the last season or two.

Among the Columbia's attractions for the coming season, which opens Sept. 2 with Charles Keene in Shakespearean repertory, are the Boston Ideals, Duff Opera Company, Richard Mansfield, Salvini, Wilson Barrett, and "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The new spectacle, "Kanjanka," also comes to the Columbia.

The New Windsor, which has been entirely rebuilt, will be under the general management this season of M. B. Leavitt, with Bruce Edmondscott as resident manager. It will be conducted as a strictly first-class theatre, and will play a better class of attractions than ever before—in fact, as good as can be obtained. The following are some of the season's bookings: J. W. Morrissey's English Grand Opera Company, Margaret Mather, "The Burglar," Joseph Haworth in "Paul Kanvar," Carleton Opera Company, "Held by the Enemy," Kate Claxton in "Captain Swift," Rich and Harris's Boston Specialty Company, and Lillian Lewis in a repertory.

WESTCHESTER VETERANS.

By a recent act of the Legislature the Westchester County Board of Supervisors is compelled to pay over to the local Grand Army of the Republic Posts' committee about $3,000 a year. The committee, by common consent of the posts, draws on this county fund to care for and properly maintain all worthy but indigent veterans of Westchester. But the committee caring for the envivors of the war hardly feel satisfied with this sum. To their minds, $3,000 is a small bit of money for application to the needs of something like 500 old soldiers. The committee is holding its eyes seonrely in the direction of next year's Legislature. If need be 500 votes will be turned to excellent account in Westchester to seonre ample veteran protection. At the Vanderbilt Hotel last night the chiefs of the Westchester Grand Army veterans got together. The ostensible object of the meeting was to talk up the plan of representing Westchester County at the National Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, begiuning on Aug. 27 at Milwaukee. In the course of business, however, some rather brisk talk was made about Westchester Grend Army affairs.

ROBBED OF $3,500.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 12.—A bold highway robbery was committed this evening between Washington and Hampton Junction. William Shurts, a wealthy farmer, went to Washington and drew $3,500 out of the bank. On the way home he was asked to ride by a stranger, and accepted the invitation. Soon afterward Mr. Shurts and his companion were met in a secluded spot by another stranger, and Mr. Shurts was overpowered and robbed. The strangers then drove rapidly away, leaving their victim in a dazed condition.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

NO ONE TO MAKE THE GUN—SETTLERS ON SIOUX LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department wanted some one to undertake the construction of a Woodbridge ten-inch, wire-wrapped, steel rifle, the principal parts of which, including steel forgings and wire, were to be furnished by the Government. Proposals for doing the work were advertised for, to be opened at the Ordnance Bureau this afternoon at 3 o'clock. When that hour arrived no bids had been received.

Numerous telegrams have been received in this city asking for information in regard to the Sioux Indian lands, and many persons appear to have the impression that the President's proclamation is all that is now needed to make the lands a part of the public domain and as such open to settlement. This impression is erroneous. One of the acts of Congress requires that Congress shall ratify any agreement made with the Indians before the agreement shall become of effect, and it will therefore be necessary for the report of the commission to be sent to Congress and favorable action taken thereon before the President declares the lands open to settlement. It will be a good while before settlers will go upon the lands.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, having received a large number of applications for appointment as teachers in Indian schools, has sent a reply to all applicants, in which he says that it is the purpose of the office to appoint no person as a teacher in the Indian school service who would not be able to secure a similar position in the best schools for white children in the community in which he resides. Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of vigorous health, with some experience in teaching and with special fitness for the work. Preference is expressed for those who have had a normal school training.

The State Department is advised of the appointment of the following delegates to the conference of American nations, to be held in Washington in October: Argentine Republic, Don Vincente G. Quesada, Don Roques Saenz Pena, Don Manuel Quintana; Bolivia, Dr. Juan F. Velardo; Brazil, Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira, Dr. J. G. de Ameral Valente. Salvador de Mendoca; Colombia, Don J. M. Hurtado; Guatemala, Dr. Fernando Cruz; Peru, Dr. F. C. C. Zegarra. Chili, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Hondnras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, San Domingo, Urnguay, and Venezuela have accepted the invitation to take part, but have not yet sent the names of their delegates.

The Fish Commission received a telegram this morning from the Commander of the Albatross saying that the steamer had broken the high-pressure port piston rod of her engine and had put into Port Townsend, Washington Territory, for repairs. The damage is not serious, and will delay the vessel for about ten days.

Assistant Secretary Tichenor is somewhat better to-day, and, if his condition will permit it, he will be moved to Luray Springs, Va., tomorrow afternoon.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York—Alexander Lainhart, Dunnsville, Albany County; Van Voorhees, Fishers, Ontario County; E. J. Brant, Gallatinville, Columbia County; T. J. Berton, Tivoli, Dutchess County.

Virginia—Margaret T. Ayers, Alphin; J. F. Williams, Amherst Court House; J. M. P. Williams, Barhoursville; W. S. Spinner, Blue Ridge Springs; C. A. Hubble, Chatham Hill; Jacob Sellers, Fancy Grove; Mrs. S. H. Cooms, Fauquier Springs; Elizabeth A. O. Flanara, Hanegarn Mills; William A. Jarrett, Jarrett's; Andrew Rexrode, McDowell; W. H. Giles, Massili's Mills; Sallie A. Malone, Rowants; Mrs. M. G. Price, Meherrin.

Pennsylvania—Uriah Snyder, Enterline; J. L. Worth, Idlewood; Ellis Evee, Millville; A. G. Evans, Olivebnrg; Samuel McKinney, Sturgeon; D. W. Glassburner, Woodale.

New-Jersey—W. B. Eageman, Mahwah; A. N. Van Riper, Nutley; John K. Thompson, Pleasant Run; A. W. Conklin, Ramsey's.

THE DAKOTA CONSTITUTION.

A COMPLETE DOCUMENT TO BE SUBMITTED TO-DAY.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Aug. 12.—The Committee on Revision and Adjustment has completed its work and a complete Constitution will be submitted to the convention to-morrow. It is hardly safe to give a synopsis of the Constitution at present, as many amendments are recommended by the committee and in all probability will be adopted. Among these is the recommendation to strike out the section which provides that no corporation can black list to prevent laborers from seonring employment. The reason given for striking out this section is that it conflicts with Section 9 of the Bill of Rights, which provides that every person shall have the right freely to speak, or the right to his thoughts or opinions. The committee also recommends the striking out of the section providing for township organization on the ground that it is ambiguous and confusing.

A number of delegates returned to the city to-day, and the convention will reassemble tomorrow. Those who returned from Jamestown and Grand Forks, the points where indignation meetings have been held because of the location of the public institutions, give amusing accounts of the proceedings. At Jamestown it was claimed that Attorney General Nicholas was the prime mover in bringing about the indignation meeting, and yet he had not a word of censure after the delegates arrived on the scene. He arrived here to-day, and says that Bismarck has always been his choice for the capital, provided Jamestown could not get it. Mathews of Grand Forks, who led the opposition to the location of the institutions, says he never has been for Jamestown, believing that the capital should be Grand Forks. These are the chief points in North Dakota where indignation meetings have been held and the only places that agree in the fight against Bismarck.

It is expected that large committees from these places will arrive to-morrow to attempt to obtaine the vote when it comes to the final adoption of the Constitution, and somewhat lively scenes may be witnessed. As the articles locating the public institutions have already been adopted by the convention and the motion to reconsider has been laid on the table, it is difficult to see how they expect another vote on it unless the Committee on Revision should recommend changes. This the committee does not do. The Grand Forks people are evidently deceived by the fact that the Constitution is to be acted upon by the convention after returning from the Committee on Revision.

This is so with all that went from the Committee of the Whole to the Committee on Revision, but the article locating the public institutions was adopted by the convention and not by the Committee of the Whole. If the fight on the Constitution is reopened it will be some time before the convention adjourns. It is the opinion of a majority that if Grand Forks and Jamestown were not candidates for the capital their indignation over the policy of the convention in locating the public institutions might be slight, but as all the disinterested localities are pleased, and as telegrams of approval are pouring in from all portions of the State, it is believed that the convention will pay very little attention to the howl of the defeated.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, fair, followed by light showers, warmer, except in Northeastern Maine, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Vermont, light showers, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, light local showers, preceded by fair weather in eastern portion, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, slightly warmer in Connecticut, stationary temperature in Rhode Island, southeasterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York, showers, warmer in western, stationary temperature in eastern, portion, southwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvadia, warmer, fair, followed by showers during the afternoon or evening, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Huddut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	74°	60°	3:30 P. M.	73°	77°
6 A. M.	71°	58°	6 P. M.	72°	74°
9 A. M.	73°	64°	9 P. M.	71°	70°
12 M.	67°	70°	12 P. M.	69°	67

Average temperature yesterday ..... 68¾°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 70½°

A NEW-YORKER DISAPPEARS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 12.—The mysterious disappearance of George W. Fuess, a wealthy merchant of New-York, has created much uneasiness among his friends and family. He has been visiting here for four weeks, and was the guest of United States Marshal Blair. Last Monday evening he left for home, and has not since been heard from. He carried a large amount of money, and, it is feared, has been foully dealt with. He is in the queensware and hardware business at 3,461 Third-avenue, New-York.

DESERTING THE KNIGHTS

MR. POWDERLY'S ARMY FAST LOSING ITS POWER.

THE GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN AGAIN DECLARES HE WILL RESIGN—ALMOST PAST REVIVAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—General Master Workman Powderly, so it is announced, may resign from his post as head of the Knights of Labor. With perennial freshness some such announcement is made annually at this season, when delegates are being elected to the next General Assembly, but somehow each recurring year sees Mr. Powderly still in his place. This time, however, owing to certain aggravated conditions surrounding his inopportune trip he report comes with an increased air of genuineness.

Yet, as John Morrison of New-York, the redoubtable Home Club "kicker," said two years ago, it is "a venerable, time-honored, dust-covered chestnut." Just before the Cleveland session of the Knights' General Assembly Mr. Powderly made the same declaration, coupled with the proviso if the Knights wanted him to. Just before the Richmond Convention this identical declaration was repeated; likewise before the Minneapolis Convention; and at that session of the General Assembly he asserted unqualifiedly that he could not be induced to serve again after the expiration of that term. He did not resign, though, at the ensuing convention, held at Indianapolis last November, and now it remains to be seen whether he will do so or not at the convention which is to meet at Atlanta, Ga., in November this year. In case he should he will be wonderfully missed. It need not be surprising if he does step down and out, for the circumstances in which the order of Knights just now is placed are such as to render its leader thoroughly heartsick and weary, hedged about with difficulties and harassed by humiliating embarrassments.

Among the District Assemblies of the Knights throughout the country, from now until the middle of September, elections of delegates to the Atlanta Convention will be held, and it is this fact that makes the question of Mr. Powderly's resignation or continuance a timely one. It is important to him and his adherents that the delegates to be chosen shall be friendly, and inasmuch as the statement of his intention to resign has the effect of disarming opposition the utility of such action as a political expedient is readily seen.

But what is that order now from the chief office of which he may resign? An organization so weak in numbers and so poor in financial resources as to present a truly lamentable spectacle to those who belonged to it in its prime. For the truth can no longer be concealed; its membership is so shrunken that it would be hard even to approximate its actual roster, and its funds are at so low an ebb that bankruptcy is bound to ensue if deliverance cannot soon be had. The beautiful headquarters on North Broad-street, this city, that cost $45,000 cash, may have to be mortgaged and even sold at an early date to meet exigencies, and the present moderate expenditures will have to be cut down still further, or the whole game is up. Mr. Powderly himself has been obliged to forego his long-cherished trip to Europe and the Paris Exposition as the official Commissioner of the order, because of the impoverishment of the treasury. Although it has been said that in obedience to his order to resign he would refuse whioh, he was given notice, would be heaped upon him by the Contiuental Anarchists and Socialists in the International Workingmen's Congress at Paris, yet the true reason is simply a lack of funds. During his stay at the headquarters here his wife has even had to be encountering delay in the receipt of his salary. At all events, recent developments prove that he acted with wisdom at the Indianapolis Convention when he voluntarily suggested a reduction of his own salary from $5,000 a year to $3,000. At the lessened rate of salary he will probably receive just as much as if the former rate were theoretically continued.

However, with the reduction of salary there is a reduction in the amount of work to be done. In truth, the duties of the position of General Master Workman may now be called merely nominal. The force of clerks at the headquarters has been cut down to a handful, the functions of the General Secretary and General Treasurer have been combined, the work of running the machinery of the order has become purely mechanical and perfunctory, while all that is required of the members of the General Executive Board is to travel leisurely and occasionally lecture. Truly a great change has been wrought in the order. Mr. Powderly's duties, instead of having been materially increased and the amount of his leisure so liberally increased that he has been enabled, as a bosom friend of his says, with some exultation, to fit himself for the practice of law, and is now prepared to hang out his professional shingle, either in Scranton or elsewhere, whenever he may see proper to do so.

A glance at the labor field will reveal the general situation. The ranks of the Knights in the industrial and manufacturing centres throughout New-England and New-Jersey, in Baltimore, Wilmington, this city, Pittsburg, and to the West, as well as in New-York City and its vicinity, have been depleted to an extent that is disheartening to the friends of the order. The dissolution of assemblies has taken place by the hundred almost everywhere, and in the former strongholds of the once powerful Knights the name and purpose of the organization are like a song that is past. Indeed the revulsion of sentiment is so great as to be almost beyond belief, were the evidences of the fact less numerous and visible.

One would naturally suppose that in this city, the head and centre of the Knights' organization and the seat of its general government, the traditions of its foundere and the usefulness of the order would be maintained. But the facts are precisely the reverse. Of the 80,000 members in good standing that were counted in the official rolls three years ago scarcely 2,000 remain. The rest have lapsed, slipped out, fallen away. Only a few veterans are left to hold the name of the organization. Even so elsewhere.

In July, 1886, according to General Secretary Turner's report to the Richmond General Assembly, the Knights possessed 723,000 paid-up members; in July, 1887, according to Secretary Litchman's report to the Minneapolis Convention, 500,000; in July, 1888, when the apportionment was made for delegates to the Indianapolis session, 400,000. What the membership is now can only be conjectured, as the reports of July this year, when the usual annual census of assemblies was taken, have not been compiled and finished. But the falling off must have been enormous, considering the degree of apathy that now prevails in the formerly crowded ranks and the seriousness of the wholesale defections in the order that resulted last Fall from the political entanglements and alliances into which certain chief officers entered. A careful observer of events in the labor world, however, estimates the present membership at something less than 200,000, not all of these even being in perfect and regular standing.

Such newsy fol orafts as the miners, attached to District Assembly No. 135; the iron workers, included in District No. 217; the shoemakers, marshaled in District No. 216, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad employes, in District No. 194, have almost uniformly abandoned the Knights. Passengers should notify the train conductors of their intention to break the journey at Cresson, and immediately upon arrival should deposit their tickets with the company's agent at Cresson.

This concession is greatly appreciated by through passengers, as it enables them to become acquainted with one of the most delightful mountain resorts in the country. All through passenger trains, including the celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited Express, stop at Cresson during the season.—*Exchange.*

THIRD-AVENUE ROAD'S EARNINGS.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—The Third-Avenue Railroad Company's report for the quarter ended June 30 shows a large increase over the corresponding quarter last year. Here are the figures:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$440,747 77	$384,569 44
Operating expenses	287,910 93	249,969 77
Net earnings	$152,836 84	$134,601 67
Other income	5,128 83	8,069 70
Gross income	$157,965 67	$142,671 37
Fixed charges	74,847 84	76,890 70
Net income	$83,118 03	$65,771 67
Cash on hand	137,185 29	142,467 88
Profit and loss, deficiency	9,283 14	73,962 83

THE MONTANA CONVENTION.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 12.—In the convention to-day the Committee on Suffrage reported back without recommendation the proposition to submit woman enfrege as a separate proposition. Mr. Kennedy moved to lay the report upon the table. The motion was lost, and Mr. Warren moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution as a separate proposition. The motion was lost on a tie vote, and so the question rests. A proposition making the keeping of "black lists" a felony was referred to the Committee on Labor. The capital question came up next. A motion to submit the location of the capital in the year 1892 to a vote of the people was amended to read that the temporary capitol shall remain at Helena until such election takes place.

KNOCKED FROM HIS TRAIN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—John Winans, a freight brakeman on the New-Jersey Central Road, was fatally injured to-day at Fanwood by being knocked from his train by the bridge which spans the tracks at that point. He was brought to the hospital in this city, where he lies with a fractured skull. The doctors hold out no hope of his recovery.

The injured man belongs in Philadelphia, is twenty-six years old, and has a wife and family living at 820 North Second-street.

PAID FOR THE DEFALCATIONS.

S. A. KEAN & CO. COLLECT FOR ARNOLD'S SHORTAGE FROM THE SURETY COMPANY.

The surety company yesterday paid $3,295 30 to S. A. Kean & Co., bankers, that being the amount decreed by Judge Tuley. This makes a total of $5,785 30 which has been collected by the bankers from the surety company on the bonds of the defaulter Charles Arnold.

After the defection of Arnold was discovered in 1887 the bankers demanded from the American Surety Company, the bookkeeper's guarantors, $2,490, the amount then supposed to have been stolen. The money was turned over and receipted for by the bankers, who reserved the right to further investigate Arnold's accounts. An expert was put to work and it was discovered that Arnold had taken between $5,000 and $6,000. The bankers then demanded from the surety company a sum sufficient to make up the deficit. This was refused, and a dispute which followed was finally settled by the parties agreeing to submit the entire matter to Judge Tuley as a submitted case under the statute. A brief and testimony in addition was gone into before Master in Chancery Waite, the surety company endeavoring, it is claimed, to make the litigation as long and as expensive as possible by bringing in matters having no bearing on the case and making contests over items which even their own inspector had recommended for allowance.

Sixty items of false entries were brought to light, and on these the bank's claim was based. Several witnesses swore to the false nature of these figures. The surety company introduced Arnold as its witness. He swore to a general denial of the charges beyond the sum of $2,500, which he admitted having appropriated. This failed to convince Judge Tuley as against the weight of testimony of the bank's officers, and from the bench he announced that he did not believe what Arnold was saying. The lawyer for the surety company was the same who had acted as inspector and in that capacity had recommended the payment of several claims. Acting as attorney he labored under the disadvantage of having to argue that his findings as inspector were incorrect.

The plaintiffs, while satisfied with the outcome of the suit, feel aggrieved at the way in which they say the surety company treated them. A member of the banking firm said that the defendants frequently threatened to make Kean & Co. regret it if they did not dismiss the suit. It is said that by practicing delay and swelling the expenses the surety company has made the case cost the bankers almost as much as the amount recovered.

The decision is regarded by lawyers as one of the greatest importance as establishing a precedent as to the liability of guarantors and the plaintiffs are satisfied to pay a somewhat higher price for their financial and moral triumph.—*The Chicago Times, Aug. 7, 1889.*

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

This is the popular verdict of the traveling public in regard to the Sandy Hook Route, as a means of reaching all points on the New-Jersey coast.

The palatial steamers Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns of the Sandy Hook Route leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, (foot Rector-street,) at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with express trains for Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, &c. Sunday trains do not run below Long Branch.

Take the Sandy Hook Route and enjoy the delightful sail of one hour between New-York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroads have a walk of only two blocks from Rector-street station to Pier 8 North River.—*Exchange.*

TO SETTLE TELEPHONE MATTERS.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Secretary of the Erie Telephone Company has sent out a notice of a special meeting at the Hotel Normandie, New-York, on Saturday next at 11 A. M., to act on the proposal of the American Bell Telephone Company for permanent contract relations with the Southwestern company in Arkansas and Texas, and of the conveying of the property of this company to the Southern company, also to act upon the same proposals and conveyance of property on the basis of the proposal of the American Bell Telephone Company to the Cleveland Telephone Company in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Omnibus and Criterion Stakes.

Via Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, "Sandy Hook Route," at 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty-street, North River, "All-Rail Line," at 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, (special express,) 2:45, (special express,) 1, (special express,) 1:30 P. M.

Pullman buffet parlor cars on all special express trains.—*Exchange.*

Pennsylvania Railroad special trains to Monmouth Park races leave Deshrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries to-day at 11:30, 12, and 12:30 P. M.—*Exchange.*

Avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS regulate the bowels and cure you.—*Advertisement.*

Kennedy's Hats, clearing sale, decided bargains. All our finest Summer Derbys reduced to $1 90; worth $4; tan, oak, and pearl colors. Autumn Derbys ready. 26 Cortlandt-st., np stairs.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a reliable vegetable remedy for Chronic Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, and their attending evils, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Malaria.

When the hair is thin and gray Parker's Hair BALSAM renews the growth and color.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure.

Calling at Geo. C. Flint Co.'s, 104 West 14th-st., will enable you to see elegant FURNITURE in endless designs, and all marked at bargain prices.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

Keen's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of bankers' or commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The following tables show the nature of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.c.	53⅞	53⅞	52⅝	52⅝	6,360
Am. Tel. & Co.	88	88	88	88	155
American Ex.	119⅛	119⅛	119	119	25
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	39¾	39¾	38	38	17,100
Atlantic & Pac.	6	6⅞	6	6⅞	200
*Brunswick Co..	24¼	24½	24½	24½	500
Can. Southern.	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	480
Canadian Pacific.	84½	84½	84½	84½	384
Central Pacific.	35	35	35	35	45
Ches. & Ohio.	26⅝	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	6,151
C. & O. 1st pf.	69	69	67¾	67¾	1,183
C. & O. 2d pf.	42¾	42¾	41⅛	41⅛	2,252
Chi. Gas Trust.	58½	59	58½	58⅞	2,100
C., C., C. & St. L.	75¼	75¼	73	73¼	7,143
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103¾	103¾	102½	102⅝	2,500
Chi. & N. W.	111	111	110	110	6,361
C., R. & Q.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	12,800
C., M. & St. P.	72¾	72¾	72⅛	72⅜	14,740
C., R. I. & Pac.	98½	99⅞	98½	99⅜	10,763
C., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	200
Chi., W. & B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	400
Chi., W. & R. pf.	2¾	3	2¾	3	200
Colorado Coal.	27	27	26¾	26¾	546
Col. & Hock. Coal.	15	15	15	15	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	45¾	49¼	45¾	48¾	7,040
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104½	107½	104½	107½	1,200
Consol. Gas Co.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	110
Del., Lack. & W.	146¾	146¾	146	146	2,920
Den., Tex. & F. W.	22⅜	22⅞	22¾	22¾	100
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	46¾	47	46¾	47	765
E. Tn. V. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	40
E. Tn. V. & G. 1st pf.	72¾	73¼	72¾	72½	200
Green Bay & Win.	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	650
Illinois Central.	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	115¾	340
Ill. C. leased l.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	17
Iowa Central pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	150
L. E. & West.	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	200
L. E. & West. pf.	65	65½	64⅞	64⅞	2,750
Lake Shore.	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅝	5,920
Long Island.	69	69¾	69	69¾	2,410
Mich. Central.	89	89	88⅞	88⅞	425
Mil., L. S. & W.	93	93½	93	93½	320
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	112	112	112	112	200
Missouri Pacific.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	5,825
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10
*Nat. Lead Trust.	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	6,350
N. J. Central.	112¾	112¾	112⅜	112½	300
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	180
N. Y. & New-Eng.	51¾	51⅞	50⅞	51⅜	9,500
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	66	37¾	68	850
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	25	66	35	38	755
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27½	28	27⅜	27⅞	6,730
N. Y. S. & W.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	300
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	210
Norfolk & W. pf.	52	52½	52	52½	500
Northern Pac.	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	1,510
Northern Pac. pf.	67½	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	6,610
Ohio & Miss.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	225
Ohio, Ind. & W.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	400
Oregon Imp.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	262
Oregon R. & N.	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	555
Oregon Trans.	50	50	50	50	150
Oregon & Trans.	33⅞	34	33¾	33¾	3,100
Pacific Mail.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	1,300
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	300
Phil. & Reading.	45⅛	45⅜	44⅞	45	6,340
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180¾	180¾	180	180	300
Rich. & Alle.	23	23	23	23	273
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	2,079
Rich. & W. P. Ter. pf.	81	81	81	81	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	111	111	111	111	5
St. P. & Omaha.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34⅜	100
St. P., M. & M.	101	101	101	101	100
Southern Pacific.	33⅝	34	33⅝	33¾	700
*So. Cotton Oil.	74½	74½	74½	74½	200
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109½	110	107	109½	15,700
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	200
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¼	31¼	31	31	500
Texas Pac. L. T.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	25
Texas Pacific.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21½	2,166
Union Pacific.	61⅞	62⅛	61½	62⅛	6,175
U. S. Express.	91	91	90¾	90¾	66
W., St. L. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	4,335
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32½	33¾	32½	33⅜	24,049
West. Union Tel.	86	86⅛	86	86	2,764
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	766
Wisconsin Cent.	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23¾	100
Total sales.					226,299

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. div.	40	40	40	40	$1,000
Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	104	104	104	104	1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	15,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	74⅜	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	5,000
Canada So. 2d.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	3,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	104¾	104¾	103½	103½	58,000
C., R. & N. 5s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	95	95	95	95	2,000
C. B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	5,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	55	55	55	55	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	10,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, as., t. r.	91	91¼	91	91¼	71,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
E. Tn. V. & G. g. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94⅞	95	94¾	94¾	27,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
Great W. 4s, t. r.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Green B. & W. inc.	16	16½	16	16⅛	8,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	6,000
H. & T. 1st, m. i., t. r., ex. int.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	2,000
H. & T. 2d, m. i., t. r.	121	121	121	121	10,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	63½	63½	63½	63¾	10,000
Kansas Pac. con.	115½	115½	115	115	24,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	80	80	80	80	10,000
K. & T. gen. 6s.	64½	64⅞	64	64⅞	20,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	112½	112½	112½	112½	4,000
Long Island 5s.	116½	116½	116¼	116½	2,000
L., N. A. & C. con.	102½	102½	102¼	102¾	1,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	91	91	91	91	10,000
Louisville So. 1st.	97½	98	97¼	98	10,500
Mor. & Essex con.	144	144	144	144	2,000
N. J. Jct. gen.	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	5,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	6,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103¼	103¾	103	103¾	32,000
Ore. R. & N. con.	105½	105½	105½	105½	7,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	94	94	94	94	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81⅜	81¾	81½	81⅝	18,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	12,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	5,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	91⅜	9,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	45,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	74,000
Rock Island 6s.	106	106	105¾	105¾	12,000
R., W. & O. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
St. P. 1st, S. M. inc.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
St. P. C. P. 6s.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	2,000
St. P., M. & M. C. t. r. 5s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	10,000
Sben. V. gen. t. r.	36½	37	36½	37	15,000
So. Pac. of Ari. 1st.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	20,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	95	95	95	95	6,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	10,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	7,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	102	102	102	102	2,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102⅜	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118	118	118	118	1,000
W. J. & S. new w. i.	103⅜	103	103	103	13,000
W. 2d 5s, new w. i.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	25,000
Wabash ov., t. r.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	35,000
Wabash gen., t. r.	48	50	48	50	11,000
Wabash 1st, C. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
Wabash 2d, t. r.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., t. r.	103	103	103	103	34,000
Wab. 1st, St. L., t. r.	103	103	103	103	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	4,000
West Shore 4s, c.	108⅞	108⅞	108¾	108¾	6,000
West. Union 5s.	103	103	103	103	2,000
Total sales.					854,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F.	38⅛	38⅝	38	38	14,680
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	30
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104⅝	2,870
Chi., R. I. & P.	98⅜	99¾	98½	99⅝	1,580
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	74¾	74⅜	240
Colorado Coal.	27	27	27	27	100
Canada Southern	53¾	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	10
Chi., M. & St. P.	72¾	72¾	72¼	72⅜	9,210
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110⅜	2,920
Del., Lack. & W.	146¾	146	146	146⅜	1,740
Lake Shore.	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅝	830
L. E. & West. pf.	65½	65⅝	65½	65½	100
Missouri Pacific.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	2,980
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	210
N. Y. & New-Eng.	51⅜	52	50⅞	51⅝	6,440
Northern Pacific.	30	30	30	30	10
Northern Pac. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67½	1,090
Pac. Mail.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	2,010
Oregon Trans.	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	120
Ohio & Miss.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	10
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	50
Phil. & Reading.	45¼	45⅜	45	45	11,580
Rich. & W. P.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	380
Sugar Ref. Co.	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	170
Union Pacific.	62	62½	62	62⅜	2,470
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅛	3,210
West. Union Tel.	86	86¼	86	86	440
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	300
Total sales.					66,010

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	100	101½	99⅞	100	226,000
Clearances.					680,000

Stock speculation was fairly active and prices were strong, notwithstanding persistent efforts to depress them. The grangers, Wabash preferred, and Chicago and East Illinois issues were the features. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 3½; do, common, 3; Canadian Pacific and Wabash preferred, each 2¾; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western and Oregon Short Line, each 2; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, 1½; Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash, each 1⅛; Oregon Improvement, 1, and Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, preferred, ¾. *Declined*—Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 2⅜; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1¾, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, each 1.

Sugar Trusts were active and at one time weak on a report that an injunction had been obtained restraining the declaration or paying of dividends in the future. They opened at 109¾, advanced to 110, and then broke to 106⅝. Subsequently they recovered to 109½, at which price they closed, being ½ point higher than on Saturday. Whisky advanced 1. American Cotton Oil declined ½ and Lead and Southern Cotton Oil each ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2@4½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and irregular. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84⅜@$4 84¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand, $4 87⅜@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83¼@$4 83¾ for commercial. Continental was weak. Francs were quoted at 5.19⅜@5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞@5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $10,000 North Carolina special tax issue sold at 8. In bank stocks 5 shares of American sold at 194, and 38 of Irving at 135.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and generally firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Wabash seconds, trust receipts, 1¼; Great Western seconds, trust receipts, 1⅛; Detroit, Bay City and Alpena firsts and Wabash geusrals, trust receipts, each 1, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Shenandoah Valley generals, trust receipts, 1⅛; Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron. Birmingham firsts, each 1, and Alton and Terre Haute dividends, Chesapeake and Ohio consol 5s, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania seconds, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 100¼@99⅞. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $1 25.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	190	Manhattan	175
American Exchange.	155	Market & Fulton.	200
Broadway.	297	Mechanics'.	200
Butchers & Drovers'.	160	Mechanics & Traders.	200
Central National.	143	Mercantile.	205
Chase National.	950	Merchants'.	155
Chatham.	300	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chemical.	3,000	Metropolitan.	137½
City.	500	Metropolis.	650
Citizens'.	170	Nassau.	158
Commerce.	193	New-York.	242
Continental.	100	New-York County.	450
Corn Exchange.	230	N. Y. National Ex.	127
East River.	170	Ninth National.	150
Eleventh Ward.	150	North America.	191
Fifth Avenue.	1,000	North River.	140
First National.	2,000	Oriental.	210
Fourteenth Street.	160	Pacific.	165
Fourth National.	167	Park.	240
Gallatin Nat.	227	People's.	214
Garfield National.	400	Phenix.	143
Garmat-American.	121	Republic.	173
Garmania.	270	Seaboard National.	135
Greenwich.	142	Second National.	325
Hanover.	300	Seventh National.	125
Hudson River.	142	Shoe & Leather.	150
Importers & Traders'.	540	Tradesmen's.	100
Irving.	175	U. S. National.	290
Leather Manufac'rs.	270	Western National.	98
Lincoln National.	220		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	103⅜	106¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	121	....
4s, 1907, r.	127⅞	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, c.	128	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$61,204,980
Balances.	$4,057,449

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	52½	52⅝	St. Paul.	72⅝	72⅝
Reading.	22½	22 9-16	Read. gen.	91¼	91½
Lehigh Val.	53⅜	53½	Read. 1st pf.	81⅝	82
Nor. Pacific.	29⅜	29¾	Read. 2d pf.	66	86½
Nor. Pac. pf.	67¾	68	Read. 3d pf.	53	....
Lehigh Nav.	52¾	53⅛	West. N. Y.	.10	10½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top.	7.50	Allouez M. Co., n.	.62½
Atch. & Top.	38.00	Calumet & Hecla.	223.00
Boston & Albany.	217.25	Franklin.	9.00
Boston & Maine.	202.00	Osceola.	11.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.00	Quincy.	50.00
Chi. & Erie.	24.00	Bell Telephone.	230.00
Eastern.	100.00	Boston Land.	6.50
Eastern 6s.	125.50	Water Power.	6.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	92.00	Tamarack M. Co.	102.00
L. Rock & Ft. S.	76.100.25	Mass. Central.	11.75
Mex. Central.	14.87½	West End Land.	27.25
Mex. Cent. 1st.	65.50	Lam. Store S.	53.00
N. Y. & N. E.	51.62½	Boston & Mont.	58.00
Old Colony.	176.50	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.65
Rutland pf.	40.00	Anniston C. L. Co.	64.00
Wis. Central.	23.62½		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.35	Mount Diablo.	2.75
Bullwer.	4.70	Ophir.	4.70
Best & Belcher.	3.60	Savage.	1.45
Bodie Consolidated.	.90	Sierra Nevada.	2.35
Challar.	1.30	Union Consolidated.	2.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.95	Utah.	1.05
Crown Point.	2.85	Yellow Jacket.	3.00
Gould & Curry.	1.90	Commonwealth.	8.00
Hale & Norcross.	2.95	Nevada Queen.	1.00
Mexican.	1.05	Belle Isle.	1.05
Mono.	.55	Occidental.	1.95

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1889.

COFFEE—Exhibited more life in the speculative interest, and, at the outset, prices were quite buoyant—advancing 20@25 points—stimulated by the stronger cables, (including a further sharp rise at Havre, partly on closing reports) and fears of the effect on the tender from drought to crop prospects, recalling to some of the trade here similar drought threatening two years ago, which were followed by an extraordinarily large crop;) though the afternoon dudur realizing orders, the option market here relapsed to heaviness, and the close was only about steady at 5@10 points over the final range of Saturday. The aggregate of option dealings here was 75,500 bags, of which 10,250 bags for September, 34,500 bags for December, and 9,500 bags for March.....Cables from Brazil were of continued steadiness, with fair deliveries from the ports of outlet, (to Rio Janeiro, for two days, 12,000 bags, and Santos, 6,000 bags;) and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 439,000 bags, against 211,000 bags a year ago; and purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United States of as much as 31,000 bags and at Santos given as 12,000 bags, and stock at Santos, 230,000 bags, and stock here of Brazil Coffee, 214,491 bags, and in all the distributing ports, 308,500 bags, and afloat, for the United States, 144,000 bags, of which 105,000 bags from Santos.....Warehouse deliveries here last week, 42,243 bags, and at all distributing ports, 64,238 bags, against 50,768 bags in the preceding week and 45,444 bags in the corresponding week of last year.....And there the August option closed 5@10c. lower to 15.40c.; September at 15.30c.@15.40c.; October at 15.35c.@15.55c.; November at 15.40c.; December at 15.40c.@15.45c., (having ranged from 15.40c.@15.60c.;) January at 15.45c.; February at 15.45c.; March at 15.45c.@15.50c., (having ranged from 15.45c.@15.60c.) and April to June within the range of 15.45c.@15.55c.....And for prompt delivery Coffee was in increased favor and quite firm, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 18⅜c.....sales reported of 1,500 bags Rio No. 8 at 17¼c.; 1,100 bags santos, at which No. 7 at 16⅞c., and No. 9, to arrive, at 16½c.; Bucaramanga on private terms—good Cucuta quoted at 18¾c.@18⅝c., and 350 bags Costa Rica, 583 bags La Guayra, and 2,240 bags savonilla at full prices.

COTTON—A favorable interpretation of the monthly crop and weather summaries from Washington served to depress option values, which hern yielded for the day about 3@5 points, (most on nearby deliveries,) on a moderately active speculation, and despite the somewhat firmer cables, closing steadily.....Aggregate of option trading here for the day 55,500 bales, of which 15,200 bales for August, 14,200 bales for September, 9,100 bales for October, 3,200 bales for November, 4,200 bales for December, and 5,200 bales for January.....August options stood at the close at 10.54c.@10.55c., September at 10.29c.@10.30c., October at 10.12c.@10.13c., November at 9.93c.@9.94c., December at 9.92c.@9.93c., January at 9.95c.@9.96c., February at 10.01c.@10.02c., March at 10.07c.@10.08c., April at 10.14c.@10.15c., May 10.20c.@10.22c., and June at 10.27c.@10.28c.....Limited deliveries noted to the shipping ports, (since our last, only 212 bales,) and stock at the ports, 98,366 bales, (here, 55,769 bales,) and for prompt delivery, only 287 bales to spinners, but at previous prices, with Middling ut 11 5-16c.@11 9-16c., and last week, 999 bales to spinners and 5,452 bales to shipment not previously reported.....Freight room by steam hence to Liverpool quoted for prompt shipments at 3-16d.@¼d., and for August and September, ¼d.@5-16d. for compressed and uncompressed, on a free movement, (covering well on to 9,000 bales).

FLOUR AND MEAL—Under the pressure of increased and accumulating supplies WHEAT FLOUR again suffered depression—yielding in several instances 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl, on a fair movement (though without general activity) for home use and shipment, leaving off heavily. Favorite brands of high grade were sought after only in a jobbing way and to meet urgent requirements, orders rarely extending to lines, on which the bidding was much more exacting. Some local millers were working chiefly on recent contracts.....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 19,495 bbls. and 18,312 sacks, and clearances hence of only 5,738 sacks, and for transatlantic ports 27,806 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 24,800 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 7,900 sacks and bbls. credited to shipcers.).....Of the reported sales were about 12,000 sacks and bbls. Low Extras (including No. 2) at $2 65@$3 15, mainly at $2 65@$3; 8,400 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 25@$4 60, mainly at $4 50@$4 60; 2,000 bbls. Minnesota Patents, at $5 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 3,850 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 50@$5 85, (a few brands quoted up to $6,) mainly in barrels, at $5@$5 75; 1,400 sacks new crop Spring Patents, for September and October shipments, through to London, on private terms—said to have been the first export trades, this season, in new crop Spring Patents; 2,000 bbls. sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, and 1,100 bbls. Southern do. at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. per bbl.; 2,150 sacks and bbls. Superfine, at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brand, (mainly Winter, in sacks, at $2 55@$2 85;) 1,400 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2 25@$2 75 for Spring and Winter; 550 bbls. RYE FLOUR and 900 bbls. CORNMEAL at previous prices. FEED as last quoted, but in slow sale.

WHEAT—Though again very lightly dealt in, on speculative account, foreign as well as local, advanced here through various fluctuations for the day, about ⅜c., but left off very dull and barely steady, despite the adverse construction given to the Government crop weather exhibit, and the consequently moderate additions to the aggregate in sight, and the firmer though variable cables.....And for prompt and early delivery the offerings were on a restricted scale, and receivers were asking higher figures, checking business, which was very limited, though shippers were said to have been in search of supplies, and millers evinced a little interest.....Aggregate trading in options here for the day given as only 936,000 bushels, of which 512,000 bushels for December, and about 26,000 bushels for present and near-by deliveries, and about 26,000 bushels, in lots, credited to shippers—and about 16,000 bushels in lots to local millers—while receivers were said to have made further moderate purchases of Red Wheat, coast and freights, (about 104,000 bushels, part to this smarket, at 4c. under the September option,).....Fair deliveries of Wheat reported to the prominent interior markets, by Valentine Loewi of Peath-treet, and considered as showing, for the week ending Aug. 10, 1889: 4,197,000 bushels, of which 157,911 bushels to Chicago, against a total of 169,736 bushels on Saturday.....And here the August option left off regularly at 84⅝c., ranging 84 1-16c.@84 3-16c., against 83¾c. on Saturday; September at 83 9-16c.@84 3-16c., against 83½c. on Saturday evening;) October at 84½c. (range 84c.@84⅞c.) December at 86¼c., (having ranged from 86¼c.@87 1-16c., against 86¼c. on Saturday,) and May, 1890, at 91½c., (range 91½c.@91⅞c., against 91⅝c. on Saturday evening.).....And for early delivery Wheat was quoted up to about 90c.@91c., but quiet, with contract grades, No. 2 Red, New-York, at the close quoted at 89¾c.@90c. for old crop, and at 87¾c. for new crop, and free on board from store at 89¾c.@90½c. for old crop, as to deliveries to grassels, and No. 2 Red, new, in elevator, car lots, at 86½c.@86¾c., (free on board cars and vessel at 88½c.@89c. to millers,) and steamer No. 2 Red, in elevator, at 84c.@84½c.; No. 3 Red, new crop, in elevator, 80c. bales to shipment at 84½c.@85¾c., steamer grade, up to 77c., and ungraded Red and Spring Wheat, in odd lots, within the range of 72½c.@90c. as to quality and condition, mostly at 84½c.@85¾c. For ungraded Red, and sweeps here of 42,850 bushels, and exports hence reported of 28,089 bushels, (this to Avonmouth,) end from near-by ports 75,045 bushels, and stock in warehouse and elevator here decreased within the week 1,702 bushels, or to 831,176 bushels, (only 389,957 bushels contract grade of Red,) and afloat given as 16,000 bushels, and in sight 13,370,296 bushels, (an increase for the week of 662,781 bushels.

CORN—Was depressed for the day on options ⅜c.@¾c. on free offerings, partly in view of the very favorable Government crop exhibit, but left off more steadily, helped by the livelier dealings for prompt and near-by delivery, in great part for export, on which latter values, after a weaker opening, realized the usual quotations of Saturday and closed firmly.....Stock in warehouse and elevator here decreased within the week 20,368 bushels, or to 178,454 bushels, (50,696 bushels contract grade,) against a total of 2,963,363 bushels a year ago, and stock afloat now 128,200 bushels, and aggregate of Corn in sight decreased 49,928 bushels, or to 6,938,425 bushels, (against 8,539,092 bushels a year ago).....Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 88,100 bushels, and clearances hence, 132,784 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 207,345 bushels.....Sales reported of 1,035,000 bushels, of which on options 744,000 bushels, No. 2 closing at ¼c. for prompt and special forward deliveries about 291,000 bushels, (about 196,000 bushels credited to shippers, and in part in resales and special deliveries,) and for September and No. 2 in store and elevator, quoted at 43¼c.@43⅜c., and delivered, afloat, from canal, prompt and near by, sold at 43¾c.@44c., mostly at 43¾c.@43⅞c., closing here at 43½c. bid; and, here, within the range of 43c.@44¼c. as to quality and condition.

OATS—Held their own very well—on near-by options hardening for the day slightly—on a fair buoyant demand, stimulated through No. 2 Oats, ($30,000 bushels said to have passed to shippers.).....Stock in elevator and warehouse decreased within the week 224,824 bushels, or to 559,619 bushels, against a total of 95,055 bushels a year ago, (stock of No. 2 White in warehouse, 10,425 bushels, and of No. 3 White, 78,988 bushels, and of No. 2 Oats, 414,206 bushels,) and stock afloat reported at 152,700 bushels, and grand aggregate in sight increased 284

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced auction sales at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Aug. 12, were postponed as follows: Sale by William Kennelly & Brother, of the property known as the Bijou Theatre, 1,287 and 1,289 Broadway, and 502 and 504 6th-av., north of 30th-st., was adjourned to Sept. 9, and sale of the buildings, with lots, 1,873 and 1,875 9th-av., corner of 107th-st., was adjourned to Sept. 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 12.

324-st., s. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x 98.9; John G. H. Myers, referee, to Eleanor Barling..... $12,375

2d-st., w. s., 51 ft. n. of 99th-st., 50x101 x irregular; Alexander Hess and wife to Amanda M. De Graaf..... 101,000

Same property; same to Henry P. De Graaf..... 107,000

91st-st., 52 West; Dora Lyon to John E. Tainter..... 28,000

Lexington-av., e. s., 41 ft. n. of 45th-st., 20x70.6; Henry P. De Graaf and wife to Alexander Hess..... 82,500

61-st., 222 and 224 West; Amanda M. De Graaf to same..... 168,500

45th-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21x100.5; Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., to Charlee H. Lock..... 29,000

109th-st., e. s., 152 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19x100.11; Sarah Grozcky and another to David Cohen..... 10,775

61st-st., s. e., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Alexander Hese and wife to William Buhlst, Jr..... 261,000

Berry-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Anthony-av., 50x99; Alphonse Mermilliod to John J. Onlnnine..... 1,575

Monroe-st., s. s., adjoining land of Theodore Hardenbrook; Letitia King and another to Simon J. Levy..... 14,750

78th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16x 80.2; Margaret and John Freer to Hannah A. De Venny..... 15,250

82d-st., 132 East; Kaufman Mandell and wife to Jacob Blaumer..... 24,000

2d-av., n. w. corner of 99th-st., 151x100.5; William Bnhler, Jr., to Alexander Hess..... 200,000

104th-st., s. e., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x 100.11; Charles H. Lock to Thomas B. Gilford..... 30,000

83d-st., n. e., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.4; Jacob Korn to James Devlin..... 32,667

114th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x 100.10; Mary Holshausen to Alphonine H. Paegelow..... 13,500

Delancey-st., n. s., 27.8 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 25 x100; Simon Adler and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 10,250

Attorney-st., e. s., 130 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 30x100; Ignatz Fischer and wife to Louis Fischer..... 30,500

Bogert-place, w. s., 593 ft. n. of Westchester-av., 50x76; William S. Kaufman to James G. Patton..... 1,969

82d-st., 132 East; Jacob Blaumer to Kaufman Mandell..... 25,000

74th-st., 323; Jacob Klinganstein and wife to Nathan Federgreen..... 18,850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

34 Nassau-st., N. Y., 16 Court-st., Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charges for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

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PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

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Desirable Farms and Country Residences FOR SALE.

In Westchester County, N. Y.
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Terms easy.
Apply to
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126 Broadway, New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Two Very Desirable Small

Private residence on the west side to rent at moderate prices; one from Nov. 1. Apply to R. STEWART, at 1,193 10th-av., or I. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

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A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET THEIR APARTMENT IN THE MAGNIFICENT CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT BUILDING, formerly known as "THE NAVARRO." The Apartment contains 16 rooms, 60 feet fronting on the street, and is furnished in the most complete and elegant manner. Furniture by Potter & Symms Co. Address H., Post Office Box 457.

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THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. W. BARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late Manager Navarro Building.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (FORMERLY 8th-av.) Corner 83d-st. Directly Facing Central Park.—Elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms; elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rent from $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

MASON, 8 EAST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANT flats to let. Elevator, steam heat, free coal and wood for range, &c.; rents $1,400 and $1,650. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Heneton and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and ancealar; will be altered to suit and let severably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

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The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

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ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889,

‡8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

‡10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclnelvely of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and dining, cafe, and library cars.

‡3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room car to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:50 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping car New-York to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping cars.

*6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Sar. & Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Ronse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*‡10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

‡2 minutes, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in parlor, drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE, JULY 14, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 1:30, 5:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, (1:30 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 6, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.

VESTIBULE SPECIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 P. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

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ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily. "Chicago and St Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for last time.

8 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, with through sleeping cars Monday and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake. Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Co. Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, 1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 9:01, 11:01, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:08, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:40, *4:20, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie 8 P. M. connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:11 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:20, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carriers no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:15 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 12

ALLEN STILL IN THE TOMBS

HIS PLAN TO PLEAD GUILTY FRUSTRATED.

HE MUST ANSWER TO A HIGHER CRIME THAN FORGERY IN THE THIRD DEGREE—HIS FAMILY.

It is now known that Eben S. Allen, while Secretary and Treasurer and subsequently while President of the Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Road, succeeded in duplicating certificates of the capital stock of the corporation to the extent of more than 1,000 shares—1,100 it is stated—which, at the market valuation, would represent a fraudulent issue of $231,200. It is believed that with this total the limit of Allen's crime is reached, but when it is understood that the capital stock of the company is only $750,000 the record is a remarkable one.

The Grand Jury, after calling before it as witnesses President Green, Secretary Emmons, Treasurer Jacobs, and Director and Counsel F. H. Smith, returned two indictments yesterday to Judge Gildersleeve, sitting in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, charging Allen with forgery on two counts, the first holding him guilty of forgery in the first degree, inasmuch as he had filled out blank certificates of stock. The second charged forgery in the third degree, because he had caused the fraudulent stock to be negotiated, notwithstanding he knew of its fictitious character. The first indictment was based upon the issue of a certificate for 160 shares numbered 1,092, and the second on the issue of another for 50 shares numbered 998, both of which declared that Ferdinand W. Hofele was the owner of that number of shares of the capital stock of the railway.

Accompanying the indictments were the affidavits of George Green, upon which a warrant for Allen's arrest was issued by Justice Hogan. It was intended that Allen should be arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday afternoon to plead. His counsel, Mr. Eustis, certainly was anxious that such should be the case, and his brother, Elmer A. Allen, was doubly interested, because there was still a chance that the prisoner might escape with a light sentence. It was generally understood by the company's officers, too, that action, which should be practically final, would be taken. But with the indictments for the two degrees of the crime—the first and third—the situation was not to the liking of Allen, and so, when he was brought into court and manifested his desire to plead to forgery in the third degree, he encountered a chilling rebuff from the prosecuting officers. His name was about to be called when Acting District Attorney Parker and Assistant District Attorney Jerome had a conference with the Judge, who refrained from calling the case in the afternoon. Allen was taken back to the Tombs Prison.

Meanwhile Messrs. Green, Emmons, Jacobs, Smith, Eustis, and E. A. Allen went down into the District Attorney's office and entered into a conference which resulted disastrously to Allen's chances of getting away with a light punishment. The proposition from the prisoner's representatives was that Allen did not want to give any unnecessary trouble to the county authorities and that he was willing to plead guilty to forgery in the third degree, entailing a punishment of from three to seven years and a fine of ten thousand dollars. He was anxious to be sentenced as soon as possible. Mr. Eustis said, because every day spent in custody at the Tombs merely added to the punishment he would subsequently receive. Allen was guilty of insulting the officers of the law, the counsel said, and had confessed as much. He was content to abide by the consequences. The representatives of the company, however, were not content. They desired that Allen should be punished to the full extent of the law. Mr. Parker declared that before pressing what the prosecuting officers would do he would like to have the railway company submit a statement as to the extent of Allen's operations, over how long a period of time they had extended, and the number of persons they would probably involve.

Thereupon Mr. Smith submitted a statement that showed that besides the 692 shares held by the Fifth-Avenue Bank, the Bowery Bank, the First National Bank of Brooklyn, the Nassau Bank, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, there were considerably more than 300 shares in the shape of certificates in the hands of individuals—friends of Allen. The number of victims, as the certificates all represented shares below 100 in number, was quite a dozen. They were mostly men who had been entertained by himself and his wife in this city and at Pawling. The certificates represented blocks of from 10 to 99 shares and bore the name of either Mr. Green or Mr. Curtis as President and that of Allen as Secretary and Treasurer and Transfer Agent. Mr. Parker decided on that showing that he would not accept a plea of forgery in the third degree. There were enough of such cases, he said, where the punishment was nominal and did not deter other persons from using positions of trust to defraud individuals and corporations. By reason of an act of the Legislature of this State Allen will not be permitted to plead guilty to forgery in the first degree, and, as the District Attorney will not accept the second pleading, the only alternative left to Allen is to plead guilty to forgery in the second degree. Should this be accepted by the court he may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of from five to ten years and a fine. This question will be settled definitely this morning when Allen is arraigned before Justice Gildersleeve to plead.

This anxiety of Allen to avoid any possible expense in the conduct of his defense adds another proof to the desire of the man to shield his wife and family from the effects, in a financial way, of his crime. There is a dramatic element in this episode, too, which, despite Allen's crimes, cannot fail to be exceedingly pathetic to the sentimentalist. Mrs. Allen, who, it is conceded, was one of the chief causes of Allen's financial downfall, is sheltered by her husband. He is content to go to prison and suffer the extreme penalty for his evil doings, but he will not allow a cent of the money which his family has left to be used in his defense. Repeated in his defense. A well-known criminal lawyer in this city had occasion to visit Allen, at the suggestion of some of the latter's friends, to try and arrange for the offender's defense. The lawyer informed the TIMES reporter that he saw a loophole through which he believed Allen might succeed in fighting off the charge made against him. When Allen was told of this he informed the lawyer that, while he would be delighted to have the latter defend him and was anxious to utilize every possible means to secure his escape, yet he had no money. Everything had been swallowed up in his ruin. When the lawyer suggested that Mrs. Allen could secure funds if necessary for her husband's defense the prisoner burst into tears and declared that such a thing was not to be thought of.

It was learned yesterday that the principal losers, outside of the brokers and financial institutions, by Allen's frauds were members of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Fifteen years ago Allen purchased a pretty cottage and some ground at that popular Sound resort and gave it to his wife. For several years he was a member of the club. Holding the responsible position which he did as Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the railway, he was regarded as a wealthy man, and his credit was practically unlimited. But he had a queer way of securing loans, and one instance of his borrowing money may be regarded as a type of his other methods. A gentleman who has since secured judgment against him for the amount of the loan, and who was a member of the Larchmont Club, was approached by Allen in 1886 and was told that the latter was a little short of money and desired to borrow about $2,000 on good security. The gentleman said nothing would give him greater pleasure, and declared that Allen's note would do as security.

"No," replied Allen, "I've got some shares in my railway which I can spare, and I will turn them over to you as collateral."

The upshot of it all was that Allen appeared with a certificate for thirty shares of the Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railway Company, and the gentleman who made the loan gave it to the Nassau Bank for security. He heard nothing more of the matter, believing that the certificate had been redeemed, and the his loan to Allen was a thing of the past. Last week, however, when he heard of Allen's arrest he called at the bank to see what had become of that certificate. It was in the bank's vaults, and was a fraudulent issue. Allen had called at the bank with the utmost regularity since the time of the loan and had paid the interest. It was by means of the continued issuing of these certificates that Allen was able to support the great drafts he made upon him by the constantly-recurring interest payments, and he might have gone on like Ferdinand Ward, paying interest to new frands, almost indefinitely.

The action by the District Attorney this morning in accepting the plea which Allen may offer will have a great deal to do with determining the responsibility for the loss of the amount of the fraudulent issue. Should it be proved that the certificates of the stock were forged, only and signature, then the company will be freed from the necessity of redeeming the overissue; otherwise the coporation will lose more than $210,000.

THE FINDING OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

The garrison court-martial that sat at the State Camp last week on the cases of Edward Cudlipp of Company E and John Strickler of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, found that both men were guilty of the charges brought against them, of conduct detrimental to good order and discipline, and sentenced them to pay over to the State their pay for the week, amounting to $10. Lieut. Wainwright of Company E, who was Cudlipp's counsel, in notifying him of the sentence wrote:

"The only offense of which you were found guilty was that of running the sentries after taps, which offense, although apparently trivial in its nature, is, according to military law, one of more or less gravity, and by that law considered prejudicial to the service. There was not one ray of evidence as to your intoxication. In fact, in your case the evidence was directly to the contrary, both Sergeants called upon by the prosecution having sworn that you were not under the influence of liquor."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MAYOR GRANT FIXES DATES FOR TWO COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the World's Fair committees have been selected and that the names of the gentlemen composing them have been published, many suggestions to the Mayor were made yesterday as to the appointment of certain other gentlemen on certain committees. Mayor Grant yesterday requested that the members of the Committee on Finance meet in the Governor's Room at the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon of next week at 3:30 o'clock. The Committee on Site and Buildings is requested to meet at the same hour and place on the following Thursday. The Mayor's reason for calling the Finance Committee first is that it is necessary to form a plan for raising money before anything else is done.

It is desired that the members of the Committee on Site and Buildings get together and begin work as soon as possible, so that they may be able to investigate proposed sites before the Summer has passed. As the time of meeting of these two committees has been set so far in advance, the Mayor hopes that each member of each committee will be present at the time set.

Among the letters giving suggestions was one urging that the site for the fair be in the Twenty-third Ward, bounded on the north by West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, on the east by the New-York Driving Club and Mott-avenue, on the south by One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, the Harlem River Railroad, and on the west by One Hundred and Sixty-first-street and Jerome-avenue. The man who makes this suggestion also desires that a tower 1,200 or 1,500 feet high be erected on the grounds.

W. F. Cornell, who wants to run a soda water stand at the exposition, inclosed a deposit of $10 for securing a space 6 by 12 feet for that purpose. This is a letter from Charles F. Southard: "I hereby make application for necessary space on which to erect an ideal American home costing about $3,000, said home to be erected through the medium of a mutual building loan association, the purpose being to exemplify this system of co-operation during the run of the fair. Will you kindly inform me as to what deposit or bond is necessary in this case?"

A. Z. Zeisler, in a long letter, suggests a way of raising $10,000,000 by a lottery scheme. He thinks that $10,000,000 in bonds could be redeemed by this plan, each bond payable thirty days after the drawing, which determines as to whether it has won a prize or is to be redeemed. The loan is to amount to $10,000,000, divided into ten-thousand-dollar series, each having 100 numbers, and are to be drawn in five years, four drawings annually.

Mr. J. Selwin Tait of 42 New-street sent a long letter to the Mayor yesterday in which he said:

"As public suggestions touching the exposition appear to be in order, I take the liberty of submitting the following:

"That the proposed exposition be a permanent institution like the Crystal Palace of London.

"I suggest $15,000,000 as the cost of the undertaking, the amount to be divided into capital stock of $10,000,000 in shares and mortgage bonds (6 per cent) of $5,000,000.

"The stock of $10,000,000 t would suggest should be divided into $4,000,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, $3,000,000 of non-cumulative deferred or ordinary stock. In connection with the latter, Mr. Doran's suggestion as to coupon admission tickets might be employed with certain modifications which would admit of twenty-five-cent admissions on certain days, and which would also allow the railway and ferry fares to be embraced in the fifty-cent entrance fees of residents of New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey.

"As to site and extent of grounds: I think that the site ought not to be more than fifteen miles distant from New-York City Hall, and yet it ought to be sufficiently accessible for the committee to secure a large area in single body at reasonable cost. The space for the exposition and grounds ought not to be less than 250 acres, and if the Directors are well advised, they will purchase all the available land outside, for the erection of a permanent exposition, similarin character to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and the means of rapid transit which the exposition would immediately increase the value of the surrounding residential land to such an extent that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the ordinary stock of the company should become the most of the best investments known to this State or country.

"As to the gain from such an exposition: It is hard to forecast accurately what the pecuniary gain of such an exposition would be to New-York, but it is probably safe to say that it would not be less than $500,000,000 during the first six months, while it might be double that sum."

The Property Owners' Association of the Twenty-third Ward, in a meeting in Haffen's Hall, Courtland-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, last night, passed a series of resolutions in which it declared its intention to recommend to the proper authorities the selection of some tract in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards as the most suitable and desirable site for the World's Fair of 1892. James L. Wells, Matthew P. Breen, John Haffen, Major G. W. Chappell, Charles Jones, John Lerch, Peter Barry, Frank Fossings, Peter E. Tarpy, and C. B. Woehling were chosen as a committee to confer with the Mayor and the Committee on Site and Buildings when designated, to urge the selection of a site within the wards named.

CONTROLLED BY AN ARAB PADRONE.

An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday arrested Mariam Gerious El-Hazek, twelve years of age, and a ten-year-old boy named Simha Haroun Soliah, both Arabs, clad in rags, while peddling alleged holy trinkets from Jorusalem on East Twenty-second-street. It was discovered that they were in the employ of an Arab padrone, one Salim Elias of 59 Washington-street, who, it is alleged, has been importing Arabian children to peddle his wares. The girl came from Ayneenah in Syria, and has been in this country about a month, while the boy has only been here four days. She has a very pretty and attractive face and has been posing as a model of an Egyptian girl for Miss Clemeutine Tompkins, an artist, at 1,225 Broadway.

Agent Stocking, after examining the pair, sent them to Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were remanded by Justice Ford to the care of the society. A warrant was also issued for the padrone, and he will be asked to explain his connection with the children in court this morning. Miss Tompkins was in court during the proceedings and seemed anxious not to lose sight of her model. It is said that the girl's brother, who has been in this country for some time, and works for the padrone, induced him to send for her, and that he advanced $105 to pay the passage of a party of children to this country from Marseilles. The padrone is said to have some thirty or forty in his employ.

COTTON FAGGING FAVORED.

The Commissioners of Agriculture of some of the Southern States and the committee of the Cotton Exchange appointed to confer with them on the cotton-bagging question met yesterday and cotton bagging won another victory over jute bagging. The Commissioners are J. T. Henderson of Georgia, J. C. Cheney of Alabama, D. M. Hord of Tennessee, and A. P. Butler of South Carolina. They came here to facilitate the adoption by the New-York and Liverpool Exchanges of cotton bagging and to have measures adopted that will permit of its use without misunderstandings which might arise under existing Exchange legislation.

The result of yesterday's conference was that the committee of the New-York Exchange decided to draw up a set of resolutions which will indorse cotton bagging and will set forth suggestions as to how it can be brought into general use. This will be forwarded to the Liverpool Exchange and will approve that body of the position the New-York Exchange takes in the matter.

AN UNPROFITABLE SPREE.

James Murphy of 235 Mulberry-street and John C. Carey of 250 Elizabeth-street, with twelve others, started on Sunday to enjoy themselves. They had an old horse harnessed to a peddler's wagon and a mammoth beer can. They drove about all day, stopping at various drinking places, where they had the growler replenished, and they filled themselves up with beer. When the shades of evening were falling the party had reached Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street, and there the wagon broke down and the jaded animal fell in his tracks. Two policemen endeavored to lift the horse to his feet, but did not succeed, and for their kindly efforts they were assaulted by Murphy and Carey. All their companions had disappeared, and Murphy and Carey were taken to the station house. Yesterday Justice Ford fined them $10 each for intoxication and held them for trial for cruelly beating their horse.

NO MONEY TO PAY ALIMONY.

Judge Freedman of the Superior Court yesterday declared Alfonzo Bracco in contempt of court for not paying the $200 counsel fee and $5 a week alimony which he had been ordered to pay to his wife, Rosina. Bracco urged, in extenuation of his remissness, that he had no money, and added the pathetic but ungallant plea that after the death of his first wife and one or two children he became almost insane, and in that state of mind was induced by the fair Rosina and her friends to marry her. Rosina through her guardian, her father, Luigi Mastro Angelo, denied the allegation.

CHIEF CLERKS NOT PROTECTED.

George Wren, a Republican politician, was removed from the chief clerkship of the Third District Police Court, Brooklyn, when Justice Goetting was appointed, and he brought suit for a mandamus compelling his retention, on the ground that he was a veteran. Yesterday Justice Cullen decided against him, holding that chief clerkships were exempted from the list of offices from which a veteran must not be removed except on charges.

BRIDGE TRUSTEES AWAY.

NO AUGUST MEETING HELD FOR LACK OF A QUORUM.

But four of the twenty Brooklyn Bridge Trustees made their appearance yesterday afternoon in the new board room recently fitted up for them in the Washington-street building. So the August meeting, at which several questions of importance were to have been discussed, could not be held. The experience of former years has shown the impossibility of getting a quorum at the midsummer meetings of the board, but it was expected that one could be secured at the meeting announced for yesterday on account of the active interest shown of late in bridge affairs by Mayor Grant and the New-York Trustees. President James Howell, however, had only Seth L. Keeney, Aaron Brinkerhoff, and Reuben Riley to keep him company as he sat at the head of the table yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hillabrand did not appear to present his plan for widening the New-York entrance to the bridge considerably more than the recently-adopted plans to that end call for, nor was Mr. Hammersley's letter declining the $4,000 per year office of Treasurer and Auditor read. Those people who would like an awning suspended over the walks between the bridge and the City Hall station to protect them from rain and sun, and those people who would like more settees placed along the promenade way for their use will be obliged to wait at least a month longer before gaining these privileges, and the Superintendent of Transportation and Chief Train Dispatcher may attend to his $3,800 a year duties for four weeks longer.

Treasurer Alden S. Swan's statistics for the month of July were ready. They show the receipts to have been $73,063 27 and the expenditures $77,880 35. The cash in hand and on hand on July 31 was $63,346 53. Secretary Beam's report shows that many people who came to this city from Brooklyn in July have never returned to the City of Churches, for the receipts from the ticket offices on the Brooklyn end were $40,200 13 while the receipts from this end were only $36,857 41. It also shows that the transient traffic of the big bridge is nearly as large as its regular traffic, for 1,284,925 car tickets were sold at 3 cents each, while but 1,248,340 were sold at the 10-for-25 cents rate, and 124,345 promenade tickets were sold for 1 cent each, while but 150,300 were sold at the 25-for-5 cents rate. The cars carried 2,532,665 passengers during the month and the promenade accommodated 251,635 pedestrians.

BANDS ON THE EAST SIDE.

VARYING OPINIONS OF THE PLAYING OF STREET MUSICIANS.

The resolution of the Central Labor Union to request Mayor Grant to eoppress the sidewalk banos as a nuisance to the public in general and an injury to the interests of union musicians in particular was considerably talked about yesterday in the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards. It is estimated that nearly one-third of the entire population of New-York lives in that territory, and it is there that most of the bands and organ grinders circulate from early dawn to 9 o'clock in the evening, when they are compelled by law to stop dispensing music in the streets.

Inquiries among people on the east side brought forth various responses, some against the "gutter bands," as they are called, and some in their favor. There were many more people who favored these strolling musicians than those people who were against them. Several members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, however, when spoken to about the matter, declared that these strolling bands were a disgrace to the profession. They were, as a rule, very poor musicians, merely tooters who tortured the ears of the citizens. One German musician remarked: "You cannot call them 'musiker.' They are not even 'musikanten.'" The wurd "musikant" in German means a common musician or tooter, and is often used as a term of contempt.

The members of the union say that the gutter bands play for whatever they can get. Most of them are made up of unmarried men, who mess and bunk together like the sailors on men-of-war. Of course, they can thus live very economically. While a musician has to support a family and live like a civilized being.

Other people, however, thought that the street bands did not materially interfere with the union musicians. The members of the street bands are nearly all newly-arrived foreigners, mostly Germans, and often are compelled to play while in the German Army. They have no other trade, and are not allowed to join any musical union until after a six months' residence. They are poor, and should the City Government forbid them to play in the streets they would have to go to the poor-house or very low wages or for whatever they could get.

Some of the members of the bands were asked how business was. They said that it was not good and they were not making much money. Times were very dull with them. They learned the musicians very little. But one man did get a street musician average? Something between $10 and $12 per week; sometimes a little more, and sometimes a little less.

PREFERRED DEATH TO SICKNESS.

Meyer Alexander, a Russian, fifty-two years old and a resident of this country for over thirty years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in his rooms, at 144 East Broadway. Alexander was a glazier by trade, and at one time was the owner of several houses, but he lost them by bad speculations. About three years ago he married a young woman, and his children by a former wife, who are all grown, have since abstained from holding any communication with him. A week or two ago he was taken sick and on Sunday his physician told him that he would be sick for a long time, and that he had better go to a hospital. Yesterday morning, while his wife went to the physician for a letter to the hospital authorities, he hanged himself with a piece of sash cord. He did not attach the cord to the wall high enough to clear his feet from the ground, and consequently had to throw himself on his knees to accomplish his purpose. His wife returned and cut him down before he was dead.

Deputy Coroner Conway, who heard of the attempt at suicide, called at the house and endeavored to resuscitate the dying man, but without avail.

A VERY GOOD SPINAL CORD.

There is a remarkable case under treatment in Bellevne Hospital at the present time. It is no uncommon thing for a patient to be taken to the hospital with a broken back, but it is extremely rare for one to have a fractnre of the spinal column without apparent injury to the spinal cord. H. W. Benedict, a lumber merchant of 317 East Fifty-seventh-street, while jumping off a Third-avenue car at Forty-seventh-street on Thursday last was struck by another car going in the opposite direction. He suffered a fractnre of the spinal column near the small of the back and was carried to Bellevne Hospital. There the remarkable feature of the accident was discovered by the physicians. Notwithstanding the fracture of the spinal column there was no evidence of any injury to the spinal cord. There were no symptoms of general or partial paralysis at the outset, nor have any manifested themselves up to the present time.

Dr. Biggs, the hospital surgeon in charge of the case, says that Mr. Benedict is doing well and will probably recover. Mr. Benedict is about forty years old.

THE LIGHTS WENT OUT.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a large belt connecting the line shaft to one of the dynamos in the engine room of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, parted at the splicing and caught in the large pulley on which it was running. As the five large dynamos which furnish light for the building are connected so as to run in single battery this one was immediately cut out as soon as it stopped. It then became necessary to stop the large engine to clear the broken belt, and when that was done the entire battery of dynamos stopped. This put all the lights out in the building and the tenants began trooping down in a state of alarm, to find out what the trouble was. The lights were out about twenty minutes, until the belt was cleared, when the engine was started again and the lights began to burn. No damage was done to any of the machinery.

GAMES IN PROSPECT PARK.

The Bedford Cricket Club held its first annual games and club match on the Prospect Park parade ground yesterday afternoon. The games consisted of two events, a 100 and 200 yard race on the closely-cut grass. Nine men started in the 100-yard dash, the largest handicap being 10 yards. M. Halloran, Jr., 2 yards, came in first, closely followed by C. W. Lowe, scratch, and A. Smedley, 2 yards, who ran a dead heat for second place. The time was 12 seconds. In the 200-yard race, fifteen competing, M. Halloran won, with A. Smedley a good second, and C. W. Lowe 5 yards behind. The time made was 19½ seconds, but the track proved to be short 30 yards by actual measurement.

In the cricket match which followed A. Smedley's side defeated a thirteen headed by J. Wallace, Jr., the former making 39 runs to the losers' 30.

A HOTEL MAN LOCKED UP.

Henry Geiger, the lessee of the Needham House, Bayport, L. I., is in the county jail at Riverhead. Last January Geiger gave Ferdinand Mnench a chattel mortgage for $500. In May, on the same property, he gave to Otto M. Koegel a bill of sale for $600. The latter brought a civil suit and also had a warrant issued for Geiger's arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses. Geiger says he owns property amounting to $6,000.

MRS. FLACK'S FIRST STEP

HER COUNSEL APPLIES FOR AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

AND IF THERE IS REASON WHY THE DIVORCE DECREE SHOULD NOT BE SET ASIDE—TO BE HEARD TO-DAY.

Mrs. James A. Flack took the first formal step yesterday to set aside the decree of divorce obtained for her by her husband in proceedings she never authorized. Through her legal representative, Mr. Treadwell Cleveland, of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, she applied to Judge Bookstaver for a rule upon Benjamin Wright, her putative lawyer in the divorce proceeding, to show cause why the decree should not be set aside. Judge Bookstaver granted the rule upon an affidavit of Mrs. Flack's that was presented to him in chambers after the formal hearing of motions in open court had been concluded. The rule was made returnable at 11 o'clock this morning, and a copy of it and of the affidavit of Mrs. Flack were served upon Mr. Wright a little later.

The peculiarity of this proceeding is that Sheriff Flack odts no apparent figure in it. His newly-retained counsel, significantly retained before any proceedings were begun, was on hand early in Judge Bookstaver's court room, in consequence, as he admitted, of a newspaper report that an application to open the case would be made. Ex-Judge Fullerton watched and waited for the expected appearance of Mrs. Flack's counsel from the opening of court until all the business presented had been attended to and Judge Bookstaver had come down from the bench, but in vain. Mr. Fullerton was not an attorney of record in the proceeding, and there was nothing in the record to call for service of a notice of any application for the motion either upon him or his client, the hermit Sheriff, for neither of them had ever appeared in the case.

While Judge Fullerton was refreshing his inner man at the coffee stand in the rotunda, Mr. Treadwell Cleveland passed unnoticed by and walked into Judge Bookstaver's private office, where he was soon joined by the Judge, who looked over Mrs. Flack's affidavit and made the order. Mr. Cleveland took the papers away with him, and presently Judge Bookstaver closed up shop and went home for the day. His repast ended, Judge Fullerton resumed his watch, and was presently informed by a reporter of what had taken place. He forthwith hied himself to the den of the hermit Sheriff and entered into a long consultation with him, while also waiting for the service of the rule that never came. He supposed that his client would be served with notice of the application, and, failing that, with a copy of the rule to show cause why the decree should not be annulled. But neither thing took place, and after waiting a sufficient length of time he began driving around to find out where he could get a copy of the papers. He visited Evarts, Choate & Beaman's office, and, after an interview with Mr. Cleveland, said to the reporter that he and Mr. Flack were evidently outside the charmed circle, for he had not been and was not to be served with a copy of the papers in the matter, as the matter. He furthermore said that if all Mrs. Flack desired was to have the decree of divorce set aside that would be cheerfully consented to by Mr. Flack.

The nature of the proceeding taken by Mr. Cleveland requires an answer in the first place from Mr. Benjamin Wright, who is also the attorney of record in the case, who, so far as the record shows, is responsible for the entire divorce proceeding, he was the only person against whom the proceedings to set aside the decree can be taken. Mrs. Flack's affidavit in the case was necessarily leveled against him, but it is suspected that the proceeding was given this form ont of deference to Mr. Wright, who wanted to be put in a position where he would be required professionally to state his connection with the case in every particular. In the present proceeding this is not what he will have to do. His answer to the rule to show cause why the divorce should not be set aside will, in substance, be that there is no cause why the decree should not be set aside if the matters stated in Mrs. Flack's affidavit are true.

Exactly what Mrs. Flack swore to in her affidavit could not be learned, for neither Evarts, Choate & Beamnn, ex-Judge Van Vorst, Mr. Wright, nor Judge Bookstaver would tell, and they were the only ones competent to say. But a pretty accurate conjecture is that she states what in matter of fact she did declare that she never authorized anybody to appear for her or bring suit for her for a divorce against James A. Flack; that if her signature has been obtained to any complaint, summons, or testimony in the case it was obtained by misrepresentation. In answer to any such affidavit Mr. Wright can only say that he was retained by So-and-so to represent Mrs. Flack pro forma; that he took such steps as he did take only upon the representations of So-and-so, and that otherwise he does not know anything about the case or any reason why the decree should not be set aside. He would probably specify in his answer what took place between him and Civil Justice Monell, and upon that Mr. Monell might be cited by Judge Bookstaver to come into court and show why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Upon his answer also citations might issue against Flack the hermit and Flack the son, and Meeks to show why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The whole question is likely to be opened up in the proceeding, and every interested party will get a chance to appear and defend or justify himself.

On the other hand Judge Fullerton may be on hand and may move for leave to interplead in the matter. If such leave be granted, he would want time to prepare an answer to the rule. As it is, none of the persons interested in the proceeding, either as defendaot, defendant's lawyer, or referee, is mentioned as making any appearance in the case.

APPLICANTS FOR FREE MEDICINE.

The Bellevne Hospital "bum" is a queer specimen of the tramp species, and sometimes he develops some remarkable idiosyncrasies. The physicians of the hospital are considerably annoyed by the vagabonds crawling into the reception room and complaining, with shrieks of pain, that they are afflicted with cholera morbus, painters' colic, or inflammation of the stomach in order to secure a dose of that medicine which is seldom sold without a license. The result is that the physicians have prepared a specific for those complaints, which hiteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder all the way down. As a rule one dose of this mixture is enough to settle the most obstinate case among the chronic callers, and is known as the "bum mixture." There was one old fellow, however, who could stand even that, and he was so frequently and unaccountably seized with spasms that the physicians found it necessary to devise some new remedy for his particular case. He was known as "Red-Nosed Jack," and he was particularly assiduous in his attentions to one of the doctors. Finally Jack's doctor made up a mixture with these ingredients: Soap liniment, Croton oil, Jamaica ginger, and asafœtida, and when Jack arrived he was given a powerful dose and a bottle full of the stuff to take home with him. The immediate effect of the preliminary dose was apparently satisfactory to the doctor, for he informed his colleagues that Jack would disappear from the ranks of the hospital patrons.

Three days passed, and then Jack appeared, somewhat bleer-eyed and rickety, but still in the lists. He singled out his favorite doctor, and, going up to him, said confidentially: "Doc., that ere stuff wuz hotter'n blazes, but it hit, doc; it hit all the way down, an' if yer please, doc., I think I'll take some more for my colic."

REUNION OF VETERANS.

The Survivors' Association of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third Regiments of New-York Volunteers and the First New-York Veteran Cavalry have arranged to hold a reunion at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 4 and 5. Wednesday, Sept. 4, will be taken up by a reception and business meeting, beginning at 1:30 P. M., and in the evening there will be a camp-fire under the auspices of Cross Post, No. 78, G. A. R., at which addresses will be delivered by volunteer speakers. The programme for Thursday will be an excursion to Cayuga Lake Park, three miles distant, at the head of Cayuga Lake, for such as wish to go. In the afternoon the Seneca Lake Fire Department, with a number of visiting companies, will parade in honor of the association. Any further information concerning the reunion will be cheerfully furnished by Gen. J. Marshall Gilon, Chairman of the local committee, by addressing him at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

NOISY SALVATIONISTS.

Justice Ford yesterday issued a summons for Major Miles, the Superintendent of the Salvation Army station at Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to appear at the Jefferson Market Court this morning to answer a complaint made by Mrs. M. Lamadrid and Dr. Meyers. The complainants are residents of West Thirty-fourth-street, and they complain of the noise made by the Salvationists, who beat drums and play brass instruments so as to annoy the neighborhood and create a nuisance. This cause of complaint has twice been adjudicated upon by Police Justices Duffy and Patterson, and now Judge Ford will have an opportunity to take action in the matter.

A LONG TRIP IN A LITTLE BOAT.

Sydney M. Hinman, a young man who has a life-saving boat at one of the Coney Island bathing pavilions, and who has the credit of rescuing several drowning persons, will attempt to sail to Key West, Fla., in a dory. The boat is 10 feet long, 3 feet wide, and is fitted with mainsail and jib. It is to be called the Neversink and will leave the Brooklyn Bridge Dock, with Hinman aboard, on Sept. 4.

KILLED THE CHIEF OFFICER.

A BRITISH SEAMAN BROUGHT INTO PORT CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The British steamship Charles Murand, Capt. Marshall, which arrived here yesterday from Manzanilla, Cuba, was the scene of a desperate and fatal conflict while in port in the West Indies during the month of July. As a consequence of the affray one of the crew of the steamship was brought into this port in irons yesterday, charged with the murder of Chief Officer Alexander Hertz, and was at once delivered into the custody of Capt. Smith, on board the steamboat Patrol. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, and will be extradited to England for trial.

Capt. Marshall's account of the crime which resulted in the death of his chief officer was filed yesterday with the British Consul. He says that Peter Lynch, the prisoner brought to this port, had been drunk and unruly for some time while the steamer was anchored in Manzanilla Bay. For several acts of insubordination he had been confined in irons, but was released at 11 A. M. July 16. In a few hours he went ashore and returned again intoxicated. His condition was first noted by Chief Officer Alexander Hertz, who called the Captain's attention to the fact that Lynch had a bottle of rum in his coat pocket. Capt. Marshall ordered Hertz to have Lynch put again in irons, and the Chief Officer at once ordered Lynch to come aft.

Lynch refused to obey this order and remained ugly and sullen on the forecastle deck. The Chief officer then went forward and seized the man and would have quickly had him in irons. Hertz was a strong man of forty-six and Lynch a stalwart young fellow of twenty-five, but unarmed he was no match for the officer. Though much under the influence of the liquor he had drunk, he appreciated his position and determined to settle for the time being, asking the Captain if he might go into the forecastle a moment before he was put in irons. The Captain granted him this privilege. He went below, but did not return.

Chief Officer Hertz then went below to get the sailor, resolved this time on having no delays or excuses. In a moment the Captain, who had remained on deck, heard the noise of a fearful struggle. Suddenly the chief officer was heard to shout for help, saying that his opponent had a knife, and that another man had joined in the fight against him. The Captain could believe himself. The mate and Lynch were struggling desperately, and the latter had used a knife with fatal effect. Capt. Marshall says that a third man, a sailor named Manuel Cogilo, had been engaged in the fight also, but he could not say whether he took part in the combatants or when he saw a knife being used. This weapon was wrenched from Lynch by the Captain, who received a severe cut in the hand in doing so, and the mutinous sailor was soon overpowered and placed in irons. Meanwhile the chief officer had broken away and rushed on deck, covered with blood, and saying that he had been mortally wounded.

As soon as possible Hertz's wounde were dressed. There were three severe cuts, one in the lower part of the abdomen, another in the left side, near the heart, and the third a deep gash in the back of the neck. No physician could be obtained in the port, and while some time he could be taken to a neighboring town, where medical aid was procured. He lingered a few days and then died. Lynch was kept in irons the remainder of the voyage.

NEWSBOYS ON STRIKE.

MANY FIGHTS AND TWO ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

Several hundred newsboys went on strike yesterday afternoon because they had been told that the price of the *Evening Sun* and the *Evening World* had been advanced from 50 to 60 cents a hundred to dealers and newsboys. For an hour or two they made things very lively in Park-row, parading the street and stirring up a great commotion.

Some of the boys after ward went to the offices of the newspapers and found that the report of an advance in the price was unfounded, so far as they were concerned. They bought a stock of papers and started out, only to be set upon by the crowd, which quickly confiscated the papers. A number of fights followed, and some of the boys were very roughly handled. Two of the young rioters were arrested and taken to the Tombs Police Court. They were Arthur Luft, aged 14, a young Pole living at 154 Norfolk-street, and Joseph Baldi, an Italian of the same age, of 14 Baxter-street. Justice Hogan committed them to the City Prison.

Luft assaulted Officer Thomas F. Thompson of the City Hall Park Police with a bale stick while he was taking Baldi to the Tombs, and led a crowd of over a hundred boys who were following the policeman. Baldi had been arrested for tearing up the papers of another newsboy.

Earlier in the day United States Commissioner Shields had rescued a boy from the clutches of the gang in the Post Office corridor, and it is said that Luft and Baldi were the assailants. While they were before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Mr. R. H. Mohr, one of the cartoonists of the *Evening Telegram*, appeared and made a complaint against them, charging them with throwing mud.

Some of the delivery wagons on the up-town routes had a serious time of it. All the way up Broadway and on the west side they were followed by a howling mob of half-grown men and boys, who showered them with volleys of stones and brickbats at every opportunity. Several of the drivers returned last night with contusions on their heads and bodies.

There was a strike in Brooklyn, too, and while it was at its height a bundle of 500 papers was captured and burned by the crowd.

GIBLIN HAS SOME NEW EVIDENCY.

Howe & Hummel yesterday made another effort toward saving their client, Charles Giblin, who killed Mrs. Madeline Goelz, from execution on Friday, Aug. 23, by securing from Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, an order commanding the District Attorney to shew cause before noon on Aug. 19 why a new trial should not be granted Giblin. The lawyers have some newly-discovered evidence in Giblin's favor, and base their request for a new trial on subdivision 2 of sections 465 and 466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This evidence is furnished by two girls, Fannie and Gussie Nelson, one of whom, Fannie, testified at the trial before Judge Barrett, in June of last year, at which Giblin was found guilty of murder.

She now says that she was not examined at length by either the prosecution or the defendant's counsel, and swears that she saw Valentin Goelz draw the pistol that was used in the scuffle in the store, and also swears that she had seen it before in the cash drawer of the store. Gussie testifies to the same effect, both girls lived over Goelz's store and say they were in the hallway at the time of the murder, and adds that she heard Valentin Goelz tell his clerk, after the fight had ended, to hide the pistol.

Giblin has all along contended that he did not own a pistol, and that the shooting was in self-defense and with a pistol owned by Goelz, but could not prove it to the jury at his trial.

NOT AN INFRINGEMENT.

L. C. Waterman brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to restrain E. L. Shipman from selling a pen known as the Ideal Fountain Pen, and to recover $5,000 damages for infringement of the trade mark. Mr. Shipman showed that he had purchased the patent for the pen, and argued that the name was simply used to describe the article. Yesterday Justice Cullen gave a

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THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS

SEEKING A STRONG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

THE FEELING AMONG THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION—PROBABILITIES ABOUT THE PLATFORM.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 13.—Probably before another day has ended the Democrats of Virginia will have chosen a candidate for Governor, and candidates also for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. For any one to predict who the candidate for Governor will be is not a bit easier than it was yesterday. Difficult as it appears to be for a disinterested person to determine, there are three men, each of whom is more or less confident that he will win the prize. Major Philip W. McKinney of Farmville is extremely confident. Col. C. T. O'Ferrall of Harrisonburg is quite as sure that he will ultimately win, while Col. Richard F. Beirne of Ashland is just as sure of his local strength as either of his opponents.

It is perfectly evident, as it has been for a week, that each of these prominent candidates has overestimated and overstated his actual strength. The friends of McKinney have zealously claimed almost everything they could attach, whether justified in doing so or not. The 1,500 delegates to the convention were nearly all chosen without instruction. The exceptions were in the cases of the delegates from the homes of McKinney, O'Ferrell, Beirne, and Venable, but were, all told, scarce exceeding a hundred. The inevitable result of "claiming" delegations all over the State has been, to-day, the discovery of errors or those who have been carelessly building up a vote on paper. Mr. O'Ferrall has taken away some of the delegates that had been put in McKinney's list. McKinney, on the other hand, declares that he has gained men whom he had given to Beirne and O'Ferrall. Mr. Beirne, who has been a newspaper men too long to entertain the belief that an inflated paper canvass is of great use, finds his column in almost unbroken condition.

Mr. S. W. Venable, who has been put down as having only about fifty votes, and who is, of course, only likely to be nominated as a compromise candidate, is scarcely a less interesting person in the contest then either of the three who assert with great confidence their control of from 300 to 600 votes. It is altogether probable that the leading candidate on the first ballot will fall 100 votes short of the 761 required to nominate. There is no doubt that the candidate will be either McKinney, O'Ferrall, Beirne, or Venable.

McKinney is sixty-five years old, a successful lawyer, a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, and has been several times before the Democrats of Virginia as an aspirant for office. His friends are warm in their admiration of him. If he had not been beaten when he ran on the ticket when it was defeated by the Republicans, with Cameron as candidate for Governor, he would be stronger still. Some of his opponents say he is a Randall man, and that the demand for Randall men is not yet strong in Virginia. This implied leaning toward protection might be assumed to make him acceptable to Senator Barbour. But while Mr. Barbour does not attempt to impair McKinney's popularity by any criticism, he is certainly not supporting him as warmly as he did in 1885, when he was his chief backer in the fight in which Fitzhugh Lee was victorious. McKinney has worked hard for a nomination. If nominated he would be a popular candidate. If defeated he will get over his disappointment.

Col. C. T. O'Ferrall is a very attractive candidate to a great many of the young men of the State. He has been long enough in public life to be a very useful man, and the fact that he was last Fall elected to a House in which the need of every Democrat of experience will be felt is undoubtedly standing in his way in this race for the Governorship. His firm stand in favor of tariff reductions has been referred to as a occasion for objecting to him. The objection is all stuff and nonsense. A large majority of the white voters of the State are just as firm in their conviction about the question of taxation as Mr. O'Ferrall, and he knows that this sort of criticism is juvenile.

A great many of the delegates who would be for O'Ferrell if he were not elected to Congress are for Mr. Beirne for precisely the reason that he is a stout tariff reformer. Mr. Beirne is decidedly a young man to be a candidate. He is young man—not yet forty—but he is not lacking in solid good sense. As the editor of the *State* he has stood firmly for tariff reform and civil service reform. He does not believe that a man should be prohibited from being Governor of Virginia because he is not seventy years of age. If nominated he would be elected. Whether he is nominated by the Democratic Convention will be the next Governor of Virginia. If it should happen that Mr. Beirne was to be the man, it would not be appropriate to speak of him as a "Rockbridge." He is a progressive Democrat, not afraid to say what he believes, and he is strong in the admiration and support of many of the best men of the State.

Out of the hurly hurly of the crowd in the halls of the Exchange Hotel, one hears a good deal of talk about Venable. Gen. W. Venable is a man past sixty. He is in vigorous health and in possession of a large fortune, made in Petersburg, out of tobacco. He entered the race only a week or so ago. If his desire to get the nomination had been known earlier, he would have been a more formidable candidate at first ballot to the three men who promise to flood him at the outset. There are some things about his candidacy, however, that may serve to overcome all other canvasses. It is plain, as has been repeatedly stated, that the fight in Virginia is to be made by Democrats against negro domination, or general participation by the negro in Government affairs. An appeal to the opposition to the negro as an officer of the State will be heard and heeded by a great many white voters who call themselves Republicans, but who have not found the negroes responsive to the opportunities for development that have been put in their way since the war.

Mr. Venable lives in the black belt in the tidewater section of the State. He has never been a candidate for office as well known. If nominated, his selection would provoke only of the resentment that might be felt in case of the success of any of the other candidates. If elected he has abundant wealth, which would enable him to occupy the office of Governor without distress. There is no doubt that the fact that he is wealthy and generous has been a recommendation for him in the eyes of some of the practical politicians.

The campaign is to be a hot one. Mahone is determined to spare no money or effort to win. If the Democrats are to fight him on equal grounds, they should be prepared to enter upon an extensive campaign. None of the other candidates proposed is so well prepared to help the Democratic cause as Mr. Venable. The fact that he is seeking the nomination is accepted as a token of his willingness to do his part to contribute to the success of the ticket he expects to lead. His district is Republican. The calculation is that while he would be as strong in other parts of the State as any other Democrat, his nomination would prove valuable in holding down the Republican majority in the black district, even if the Republican candidate should be Col. Lamb of Norfolk, who is spoken of as Mahone's choice for the nomination.

The crowd against the hotels are not much concerned about what the platform will say. There is a universal feeling to have a plank in favor of abolition of the internal revenue system. That is not a new feeling. It found expression in the Roanoke platform. The platform of 1889 is likely to be little more than a reiteration of the declarations made then. The debt question will be treated as one that is settled. Mahone will get a scoring and, of course, the President and his Administration will have a severe up whole. The feeling among the delegates is that the next Democrats are out of power and not torn by strife of offices, they feel the necessity of harmony to hold the State. The Democratic majority was only 1,500 last Fall. It startles the delegates to read the figures. They believe they can easily make the majority 15,000 in November, and that Mahone's greed and effrontry will contribute to that result.

At midnight, after a visit to each of the candidates to learn, if possible, their actual and relative strength, the situation is about the same as it has been all day. McKinney leads in numbers, O'Ferrell is second, and Beirne is third. Venable made a long call upon Beirne during the evening, and that fact and the talk of the leading Beirne and Venable supporters, strengthen the impression that there will be a combination of the friends of the two candidates for Venable. This alliance will be assisted by friends of J. Hoge Tyler, who comes from the southwest, and will fit in the ticket, geographically, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He cannot get first place, and is about the only aspirant for first place who will accept the second.

The friends of McKinney, Beirne, and O'Ferrell all held meetings to-night. They are all enthusiastic.

The State Committee met and selected Judge J. W. Marshall of Craig for temporary Chairman, and William Lovenstein of Hanover for temporary Secretary.

An idea of the unsatisfactory character of the canvass may be had by a glance at the latest estimates of the leading candidates: McKinney, 675 votes; O'Ferrall, 500; Beirne, 450; Venable, 150; Tyler, 100; total, 1,875. There are only 1,520 votes in the convention. A ballot will be necessary to show the actual strength of the competitors. In case McKinney should have less than 600 votes it is believed the friends of O'Ferrell and Beirne will go to Venable.

OFFICER HAWKINS'S ORDERS.

WHAT THE PRIZE CREW OF THE BLACK DIAMOND FAILED IN.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 13.—The Dominion Cabinet had a long sitting to-day to consider the Behring Sea question. Nearly all the papers in connection with the seizure of the Black Diamond have reached here. A claim for compensation, through the medium of the imperial authorities, will be submitted as soon as further details reach Ottawa. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, is at the seaside. He sent to Ottawa yesterday for further information respecting the seizure. The claims for compensation for previous seizures aggregate $120,000. The Dominion Government will not recede from its original contention that the United States has no jurisdiction over Canadian vessels in Behring Sea outside the three-mile limit.

The Department of Fisheries yesterday received a copy of the sealed instructions given by the commander of the United States revenue cutter Rush to the prize crew of one Officer Hawkins, who was placed on board the schooner Black Diamond when she was seized in Behring Sea. The document conclusively shows that the revenue cutter Rush did not wink at the escape of the Black Diamond. The full text is as follows:

BEHRING SEA, LATITUDE 58° 22′ NORTH, LONGITUDE 170° 25′ WEST.

Hawkins, Special Officer:

You are hereby appointed special officer and directed to proceed on board the Black Diamond of Victoria, Columbia, this day seized for violating the law, Section 1,961 Revised Statutes of the United States, and assume command of said schooner, its officers and crew, numbering twenty-five in all, and everything except navigating the vessel, which is reserved to Capt. Thomas, and which you will not interfere with unless you become convinced that he is proceeding to some other than your port of destination, to which event you are authorized to assume full charge of the vessel.

Everything being in readiness, you will direct Capt. Thomas to make the best of his way to Sitka. Upon arrival at the port you will report in person to the United States District Attorney there and deliver to him inclosed letters as addressed, "The Black Diamond," her outfit, and the persons of Capt. Thomas and the mate, Alexander Gault, and set the crew at liberty. After being relieved of the property and persons intrusted to your care you will await at Sitka the arrival of the Rush.

L. C. SHEPARD,
Captain United States steamer Rush.

SEVERE ON THE SLUGGERS.

SHARP WORDS TO A GRAND JURY—A REQUISITION TO OHIO REFUSED.

PUNVIS, Miss., Aug. 13.—The Grand Jury had about made up its mind to-day to indict Sullivan and Kilrain and refer the other cases to the Justice of the Peace for trial, a special act of the Legislature giving the Grand Jury such right. Judge Terrell called the jury into court and told the members what he had heard, saying that the Grand Jury violated secrecy by letting out proceedings, and also that the jury had no right to refer cases to a Justice without the court's permission, which it would never give. The Judge said that if the Grand Jury did not obey his instructions he would discharge them and fine the Sheriff $1,000 for summoning them. The pleas of the defense seem all disarranged by this action of the Judge.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—On his return from the East this afternoon Gov. Foraker met J. W. Langley, agent of Gov. Lowry of Mississippi, with a requisition for Richard Carroll, General Superintendent of the Queen and Crescent Line, running from Cincinnati to New-Orleans. Mr. Carroll is wanted by Mississippi authorities to answer to the charge of having aided and abetted the prize fight between Sullivan and Kilrain, the road having transported both parties to the appointed spot. Gov. Foraker, after considering the case, refused to honor the requisition, the ground that Mr. Carroll was not in the State of Mississippi at the time, nor was he in any way connected with the fight or responsible for it.

TROUBLE IN MANITOBA.

THE FRENCH MEMBERS OF PREMIER GREENWAY'S CABINET RESIGN.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—Recently Premier Greenway made the announcement that his Government would at the next session of Parliament abolish the grant for the maintenance of Catholic schools throughout the country and abolish dual languages, doing all public printing in English alone, instead of English and French, as at present.

Ever since the announcement the French and Catholic people have been greatly excited, and to-day the French members of the Cabinet decided to resign. It is understood they have placed their resignations in the Premier's hands this evening.

A PEACEMAKER SHOT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 13.—Charles Gray, a waiter in the West End Hotel, aed William Martin, a Howland Hotel waiter, quarreled this afternoon back of the West End Hotel over a bet made on a game of baseball between the waiters of the two hotels. Both are colored men. Martin drew a razor and Gray a revolver. Robert Thompson, also colored, who has been the coachman for Dongherty, the playing-card manufacturer, for twenty years, tried to separate them, and Gray fired just as Thomeon stepped between them. The bullet struck the coachman in the neck and took a downward course. He was taken to Eyerson & Brown's stable and the bullet probed for. Gray was at once arrested. Martin fled to New-York.

Thompeon is a general favorite. His employer sent a special train to New-York for Thompson's wife, and she reached her injured husband this evening. Then Dougherty telegraphed to New-York for Dr. Louis Sayre, and Mr. Hildreth, the proprietor of the West End Hotel, to Seabright for Dr. Jaceway. It is believed by Dr. Meyer, who is attending the coachman, that he has but a slight chance of recovering.

DEATH OF MME. DE STRUVE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A telegram has been received at the Russian Legation in this city from Bar Harbor announcing the death, Thursday last, of Mme. de Strnve, wife of the Russian Minister to the United States, at their country residence, Kielmarky, near St. Petersburg. She has for some time suffered from pulmonary tronbles. She and her children left this country for Europe four years ago on account of Mme. de Struve's ill health, and two years ago her husband joined her, since which time he has not been in the United States.

Mme. de Struve was forty-five years of age. She was a woman of striking personality, very popular, and had perhaps the widest acquaintance with public men of any woman in Washington. She was an accomplished linguist, and a woman of rare tact and sagacity, combined with a full and varied knowledge of public affairs. She gave a number of brilliant entertainments while here, and also went about quietly, doing good and charitable deeds. She had five children—a son and four daughters.

BOGUS CHECKS AFLOAT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A bogus check for $20, drawn on the Highland Bank of this city, was received at that bank to-day. It was an ordinary counter check, across the face of which some one had printed a rude imitation of the bank's stamp of certification and had written in the name of the teller, who certifies the checks.

The check was drawn to the order of F. W. Dayton and signed by F. H. Phillips. The indorsements were F. W. Dayton, 34 Pine-street, New-York, and Christie Brothers, and the check had evidently been deposited in the Nineteenth Ward Bank of New-York for collection.

This is the second check of the same kind and amount received by the Highland Bank within a week, only differing in the names on its face and the indorsements.

MONTANA DEMOCRATS LAYING PIPE.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 13.—The convention to-day finished consideration of the article on State institutions. It was placed on final passage and adopted as part of the Constitution. In the afternoon session the convention passed a proposition by which all county officers will have to be re-elected. The vote was strictly partisan, as the Democrats hope to strengthen their State ticket with county nominations. Intense excitement prevailed in the town after the result became public. Candidates have become numerous, since this re-elects them for three years. The convention is expected to adjourn by Saturday.

A GOVERNOR'S WIFE ILL.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Thayer, wife of Gov. John M. Thayer of Nebraska, is serious-ly ill at the residence of friends in Bellingham. Mrs. Thayer has gained strength in the past few days, and the Governor will not come east at present if her condition continues favorable.

SIXTH DAY OF THE CRUISE

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB HAS HORSESHOE LUCK.

FAIR WEATHER AND PIPING BREEZES—PRAISE FOR THE REGATTA COMMITTEE—YESTERDAY'S RACE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 13.—Another good day of racing marks the sixth day of the New-York Yacht Club's annual cruise. The club has surely been lucky in the selection of a time for the cruise, for not only have there been good racing winds, but there has been pleasant weather as well. It has been very cool and every day has been enjoyed so far. The routine of the squadron cruise is being carefully observed, and Fleet Captain Peabody has little difficulty in keeping everything under his supervision moving off nicely. The arrangement and management of the races by the Regatta Committee have been so far absolutely faultless, and every yachtsman on the cruise is pleased with them. The Regatta Committee is made up of Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, W. E. Iselin, and Chester Griswold. To these gentlemen is due largely the success of the first half of the cruise.

The yachtsmen were ont in good season this morning as usual, and found a piping fifteen-knot breeze whistling through the rigging of their vessels in a delightful way. It was blowing from a quarter a little south of west, and the sky looked as though it would hold during the day.

The outter Clara, which lost her topmast on the run from Newport, was anchored with the fleet again with a new stick in the place of the the one lost. She had come in from New-Bedford, where the topmast was made. Last evening her skipper, Capt. Bart, who sailed the Thistle in her races against the Volunteer, was taken ill, and Dr. Barron was alarmed about him. Otherwise every one in the fleet is reported well.

The schooner Mayflower and outter Liris, the two yachts which met with mishaps yesterday, were towed to New-Bedford at 3 o'clock this morning to be made ready to race again as soon as possible. The Liris broke her spreader yesterday, and that was what let her topmast go; her topmast broke the last one of the hollow spars with which she was fitted when first called. The Liris also tore her club topsail and jib topsail badly.

The stars for New-Bedford was made this morning at 10 o'clock. The wind was so strong that nearly all the yachts carried sail when it was hoisted, and most of the schooners had their foretopmasts housed. The sloops housed their topmasts, except Capt. Robert Center's outter Madnea, which shook her stick around with little danger. The starting line was between the flagship Electra and the West Chop Light, and the smaller yachts, as usual, were started on ahead. In the small schooner class the new Providence schooner Quickstep, built by Piepgras this Spring on Mr. Burgess's design, and the Boston Harbinger began a fight for first place, with the Quickstep only about half her length ahead. The Mayflower and the Dauntless started first, followed by the Gorilla and the Lotowana. Of the larger yachts there were the three seventies, Titania, Katrina, and Gracie. The Gracie got away first, the Katrina second, and the Titania last, but very soon the order was changed to Titania, Katrina, and Gracie.

Conspicuous among the schooners was the old yacht America, the first winner of the New-York Yacht Club's famous trophy which bears her name. She was sailing handsomely this latter, was in her and he started in the race to see how the America would sail with the schooners of recent model. The big schooners began the race in the following procession: Fredonia, Sea Fox, Palmer, Intrepid, Grayling, Fortuna, CEnone, Merlin, Sachem, Halcyon, Constellation, Iroquois, Norma, America, and Dauntless. The Dauntless was handicapped. The schooner, with the exception of the Quickstep, made a port tack over to Nonska Head, where the Sea Fox was in the lead. There was a strong tide against the yachts, and the first tack-step began her thrash to windward by hugging the Martha's Vineyard shore, followed by the forties. The Gorilla repeated her performance at Newport by going ahead of the Mariquita, and the Lotowana was left well astern by her competitors. After going in stays near Nobska Head for the starboard tack, the Sea Fox held across for the Martha's Vineyard shore instead of beating up the north shore of Vineyard Sound, as the other big schooners did, and her maneuvre proved to be a mistake. Then she went to the Grayling to the eastward of Cuttyhunk Point the Grayling weathered her by about a hundred feet. The Sea Fox was leaving the Grayling, and there was no real reason for her leaving her. In the windward work the Titania, Burgess's new seventy, was a good match to the whole fleet, outpointing the Katrina on about every tack and leaving her steadily behind. Behind the Katrina, near Tarpaulin Cove was the Grayling, and then came the Fredonia, Saohem, Gracie, Intrepid, Fortuna, Constellation, Norma, Merlin, Mariquita, Halcyon, Harbinger, CEnone, America, and Dauntless. The wind was not so heavy under the north shore, and one by one the yachts began to shake out their reefs and lift their topmeets.

The Constellation had started with two reefs in her foresail and mainsail and had her fore topmast housed, but she gave the wind a pull at all her lower sails and main topsail. She was held to making short tacks with the rest of the schooners near Tarpaulin Cove and could not gain as she would undoubtedly have done had she been allowed to hold her own way without going in stays so much. She is such a large boat that she loses some on the smaller yachts when she goes about. The Sachem met with bad luck just before she rounded Tarpaulin Cove, being close aboard the shore.

The Fortuna did excellent windward work, but the old America was not in the race. Mr. George L. Schuyler, the only surviving owner of the yacht when she won the America's Cup, who is aboard the Electra, attributed the yacht's heaving such a long way to windward to her not having equal to the yachts of the latest designs, although much better than many schooners designed since she was. The Quickstep was passed by the Sea Fox before 1 o'clock, and as the Sea Fox got where she could fetch Cuttyhunk Point she began to head off, and as well as the Fox the Grayling, when the Grayling went about on her weather bow and Capt. Terry saw Commodore Caulfield's schooner work to windward of him at a rapid rate. The Titania was the leading boat around the buoy off the Sow and Pigs Reef. She was several minutes ahead of the Sea Fox, having gained over seven minutes on her in the windward work, was a quarter of a mile ahead of the Grayling, and had gained over sixteen minutes on the Katrina. The Lotowana tore the lacing out of her mainsail and went through Quicks Hole, taking the short ont to this harbor, as did the Dauntless and Saohem.

The finish line was drawn from the Electra to Clark's Point, in this harbor. From the last mark it was run with the wind almost free. The Sea Fox and Grayling passed the Titania, but the Sea Fox had lost so much by her chase off from her rivals which she was beating that she could not make it up, and the Grayling finished first by a minute and a half.

Here is the official summary:

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	*Start.*	*Finish.*	*Time.*	*Elapsed Time.*	*Corrected Time.*
Dauntless	10 45 00	Did not finish.			
Constellation	10 40 51	4 08 41	5 25 50	5 24 33	
Palmer	10 41 00	4 08 28	5 26 05	5 24 48	
Intrepid	10 36 56	4 27 19	5 50 23	5 45 04	

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Fredonia	10 36 04	4 17 39	5 41 35	Not meas	
Fortuna	10 27 12	4 22 26	5 45 16	5 45 16	
Norna	10 41 48	4 22 03	5 40 15	5 27 18	

THIRD-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Merlin	10 37 30	4 24 45	5 47 15	5 47 15	
Sea Fox	10 36 12	3 50 04	5 13 52	5 13 18	
Saohem	10 39 11	Did not finish.			
Grayling	10 40 51	4 08 41	5 25 50	5 11 14	

FOURTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Marguerite	10 37 53	4 32 56	5 55 03	5 55 03	
Iroquois	10 41 10	4 22 45	5 41 35	0 49 49	
Halcyon	10 36 08	4 58 50	6 18 42	6 18 23	
CEnone	10 37 26	4 43 30	6 06 04	6 02 53	

FIFTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Quickstep	10 12 09	4 08 10	5 56 11	5 56 11	
Harbinger	10 12 31	4 45 58	6 33 27	6 32 24	

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

Titania	10 42 20	3 53 53	5 11 24	5 11 24	
Katrina	10 42 09	4 05 16	5 24 06	5 24 06	
Gracie	10 38 50	4 24 30	5 45 40	5 44 05	

FOURTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Hildegard	10 40 14	4 45 35	6 05 21	6 05 21	
Whileaway	10 42 06	Did not finish.			

FIFTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Bertie	10 14 04	4 39 25	6 25 21	6 25 21	

SEVENTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Mariquita	10 10 43	4 55 58	6 45 15	6 45 15	
Gorilla	10 11 51	4 35 49	6 28 58	6 23 37	
Lotowana	10 15 00	Did not finish.			

These are the winners:

First-class Schooners.—Constellation wins, beating Palmer 10 minutes 15 seconds.

Second-class Schooners.—Norna wins, beating Fortuna 7 minutes 58 seconds.

Third-class Schooners.—Grayling wins, beating Sea Fox 2 minutes 2 seconds.

Fourth-class Schooners.—Iroquois wins, beating Marguerite 14 minutes 14 seconds.

Fifth-class Schooners.—Quickstep wins, beating Harbinger 36 minutes 13 seconds.

Third-class Sloops.—Titania wins, beating Katrina 12 minutes 42 seconds.

Fourth-class Sloops.—Hildegard wins.

Fifth-class Sloops.—Bertie wins.

Seventh-class Sloops.—Gorilla wins, beating Mariquita 21 minutes 45 seconds.

America and Medusa were timed by courtesy, though not entered.

Designer Gardner is still with the Liris, and has been working all day to get her new topmast and gaff out in. He says she will be ready to go to Newport to-morrow, and will start with the fleet at 10 A. M. if possible. Her club topsail is the only thing to be repaired now.

The cause of the Sachem's giving up the race was learned after she had reached her anchorage in this harbor. She got in irons off Tarpaulin Cove and when she played off she got the wind on her breadside and had a bad knockdown, the cabin partly filling with water. It is said that her new and expensive cabin work put in this Spring has been damaged to the extent of $2,000. The Mayflower has repaired her mainsail and will go on with the fleet to-morrow.

Commodore Gerry gave a reception on board the Electra to-night to the Captains of the fleet, members of the press, and guests from shore.

THE CORSAIR'S FAST TRIP.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The steam yacht Corsair of the New-York Yacht Club, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, owner, arrived here this afternoon en route for Bar Harbor with a party. The Corsair made the run from East Chop Light, Vineyard Haven, to Boston in seven hours and four minutes. This is believed to be the quickest time on record.

TWO COMING RACES.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Three yachts of the North Shrewsbury Yacht Club will take part in the regatta to be held under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht Club at Sewaren Saturday. They are Vice Commodore Edmund W. Throckmorton's Williwaw, Cluton James's Undine, and Charles Burd's Annie B., all outrigged yachts. Commodore George Parkhill of the Columbia Club has invited Commodore Edward Bascell of the North Shrewsbury Club to be one of the judges of the regatta, and it is probable that the Commodore will accept the invitation.

Arrangements are being made for a regatta to be held at Fair Haven on Saturday, Aug. 24. The winning yachts will be awarded money prizes.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED.

CHICAGO SHIPPERS EMBARRASSED BY RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The cable system now being constructed for the West Division of Chicago will reach the business part of the city through the tunnel under the river at Washington-street. The top of the tunnel structure interferes at present with the passage of the heavily-laden vessels, and in order to get possession of the tunnel the railroad company agree to lower it. A coffer-dam has been built over the tunnel for that purpose, and vessels are now compelled to pass along the river at the side where it is shallow. The result is that vessels with big cargoes cannot get through the river at that point.

The Susquehanna, drawing 12 feet 5 inches forward and 12 feet 7 inches aft, grounded heavily on the tunnel yesterday. She was unable to get a full load of wheat by 20,000 bushels, and had to fill out with package freight. Corn in the Illinois Central elevator at the month of the river yesterday commanded a premium of a quarter of a cent a bushel over corn in houses beyond the tunnel.

As freights have already been forced up a quarter of a cent, owing to the tunnel work, this makes a fully half cent additional to come out of grain arriving by the roads having their elevators beyond the tunnel. They include the Burlington, Rock Island, Alton, Santa Fé, and smaller lines. Some of the grain can be turned by Munger & Wheeler into the Galena elevator, but everything on this river has been practically cleaned out by the shippers, and the bulk of the shipments hereafter must be made from houses on the south branch. The big lake transportation companies will endeavor to stop further work upon the tunnel until after navigation closes, but unless the coffer-dam is removed the vessel men will be no better off with the work stopped than they are now.

A LONG TRAMP FOR TWO SMALL BOYS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Two little boys aged respectively five and seven years, sons of the Rev. J. W. Hill, pastor of the Methodist church at Bridgeville, Sullivan County, gave their parents a great fright the other day. They took a notion to visit their grandfather, who lives a long way off in the town of Liberty. Unknown to their parents the little fellows left home in the forenoon and trudged off toward their destination. They soon lost their way, but they kept persistently tramping on, occasionally stopping at some of the scattered farmhouses to inquire for the proper road to take.

Night and darkness came on, but the weary, footsore, and hungry little strays stuck gamely to their purpose. At length, by chance, they stopped at the house of David Mathilen, an acquaintance of their parents, to make inquiries about the road they should take, and here they were impounded and cared for.

They had wandered over more than twenty miles of lonely country roads to reach this point. They were taken home next morning to parents frantic with alarm.

COLLOM'S BAIL REDUCED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—J. Frank Collom, the young attorney who is charged with forgeries of the name of his client, J. T. Blaisdell, for amounts aggregating over $200,000, was called for a preliminary hearing in the Municipal Court to-day. The State would consent to no postponement, and accordingly examination was waived. The case now goes to the Grand Jury. The bail had been placed at $10,000 in each of the eleven cases. After argument it was this morning reduced to $51,000 in the aggregate, which it is expected will be furnished by Collom's wealthy friends.

The Grand Jury does not meet until Sept. 10, and consequently if bail is not furnished it means a month's confinement for Collom.

It is said to-night that there is much more of the paper afloat, and Collom's attorneys have received telegraphic advices from New-York and other Eastern cities announcing protests of Collom's paper. Collom stated in his confession that $223,000 was out, but Attorney Farnham stated this afternoon that he would not be surprised if $500,000 of the paper turned up.

ASBURY PARK'S BOAT CARNIVAL.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—The annual boat carnival on Wesley Lake was held to-night and was very successful. Over a hundred and fifty boats participated in the beautiful marine parade, making the circuit of the lake. The boats were trimmed with hundreds of bright-colored glass and Japanese lanterns and festooned with flags and bunting. Bands of music on barges, playing lively airs, preceded the procession, and a beautiful pyrotechnic display took place on shore and upon the water.

The cottages along the lake shore were brilliantly illuminated and thousands of spectators viewed the novel spectacle from the terraced banks. Hundreds visited the Park from the neighboring resorts and from the back country for miles around, and stages and wagons loaded with people occupied every available point. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the carnival passed off without a drawback or hitch.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug 13.—The annual convention of Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New-York was opened this morning and will continue three days. The attendance is large, nearly every county in the State being represented, and the Superintendents form a very intelligent-looking body of men. To-day's proceedings consisted of the work of organization and the reading of reports of Superintendents regarding the care of paupers. Dr. Hoyt of the State Board of Charities addressed the convention on the subject of immigration. He believed that immigration should be entirely under Federal control and that paupers and lunatics should be prevented from landing. The convention will adopt a resolution asking Congress to pass such laws. The subject of "County vs. State Care of the Insane" will be discussed to-morrow.

CORNELL AND FORAKER.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell of New-York and Gov. J. B. Foraker of Ohio arrived in this city last evening and spent a few hours very pleasantly as the guests of Mr. Henry M. Watson. A few Buffalo gentlemen were invited to meet them at dinner. Gov. Foraker took the midnight train west, ex-Gov. Cornell remaining over until this morning, when he left for Toronto.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT SING SING.

SING SING, Aug. 13.—This has been Children's Day at the camp meeting here, and there was a large number of children present from many outside places. The exercises were in charge of Louis Klopsch and were of a character to interest and instruct the children, who furnished all the singing of the services.

FIGHTING FOR THE BIG FAIR

THE PRAIRIE CITY IN THE RACE FOR THE PRIZE.

THREE CHICAGO HUSTLERS GIVE AMUSING REASONS IN SUPPORT OF THE SELECTION OF THAT CITY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The New-Yorkers who are planning to hold the World's Fair in that city will learn with interest that "New-York is keeping close watch of Chicago and endeavoring to checkmate every advantageous move made by the Chicago World's Fair Committee." This interesting theory was given to-day as a reason for withholding from the public "preliminary proceedings" of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the gentlemen who think the fair will be held in this town.

The Chicago committees are amusing bodies. Three of them have issued "addresses" to the public and they are funny productions. The addresses are described by a local paper in these words:

"Mr. Lindblom's is rather philosophical and general in its vegor, while Mr. Bryan's is commercial, and Mr. Waller's more statistical, with a strong appeal to the agricultural interests of the country."

The author of the "philosophical" address is that eminent speculator, Mr. Robert Lindblom.' It begins with these words: "Chicago sends greeting to her sister cities and asks for audience." Assuming compliance with this modest request, Mr. Lindblom graciously admits that the selection of sites for the Philadelphia Centennial and the centennial of the inauguration of Washington was all right, but now the case is different and there is no historical sentiment to emphasize the claim of any locality.

"Columbus," he boldly asserts, "did not discover New-York, Washington, or St. Louis any more than he did Chicago. He did not even discover North America at all except theoretically." Here is a further sample of Mr. Lindblom's "philosophy":

"New-York is the largest port of entry on the Atlantic, and yet the total capacity of her tonnage as regards cabin passengers is only equal to about 9,000 foreigners per month. Assuming that the Americans would occupy half the available room, this shows how insignificant the attendance of guests from across the water is."

In a burst of honest pride Mr. Lindblom says:

"Chicago expects to pay royally for the honor, and is in dead earnest in this matter. She has yet to learn how to be defeated, and will succeed in this matter, with the plains and rivers and lakes and mountains sending back as with one acclaim, Chicago and the great West!"

The commercial "address" of Mr. Bryan says:

"Prominent among the essentials of an eligible location for a world's fair may be named an abundance of good air, of pure water, and of space for all exhibits, with appropriate surroundings; also ample facilities for transportation, together with adequate hotel accommodations."

All these essentials, Mr. Bryan asserts, Chicago has, in addition to the supply from Lake Michigan, which, Mr. Bryan says, is not contaminated with the sewage of the city, and upon the recommendation of the city's health physician has been boiled in order to render it safe for drinking. Mr. Bryan says there are excellent springs of pure water in Waukesha. The price per gallon of this water is not given, but circulars may be obtained of the agents.

Concerning area for the exposition, Mr. Bryan says there need be no question. This cannot be disputed. There are hundreds of acres of level prairie land around Chicago. It is true that this prairie presents to the eye the pleasing topographical variety of a desert, and that much of Chicago itself lies so near the level of the lake that in order to clear the sewers it is necessary to flush them constantly. These are advantages of Mr. Bryan failed to mention, but they are apparent to the dwellers in this smoky town, cursed with one of the most arratic climates to be found on earth.

Railroad and hotel accommodations, Mr. Bryan says, are ample. The testimony of the New Yorkers and people who differ, proves that hotels when national conventions are held here would throw valuable light on the latter point. But it is in his peroration that Mr. Bryan soars. These are the words that fall from his burning pen:

"To the average Western man, who feels that both New-York and Washington are in some measure indebted for what they are to the growth, greatness, and generosity of the West, it seems about time for a little reciprocity in the comity of cities. The West fails to see why the center of progress in the Western Hemisphere only the time, and indeed a small segment of the time, should receive all the glory, the spokes and the axle entirely ignored. The West accepts the assessment to pay this flue, he was committed to the county jail; but later was permitted to give bond until a writ of habeas corpus could be argued and a decision rendered, the argument being set for this morning.

When the case came up in the district court both Judges Stearns and Ensign sat on the case, owing to the interest and importance of the decision. City Attorney Smith presented the argument in favor of the law and of holding the prisoner, while John P. Williams appeared for Christian and the dressed meat company. After hearing extended argument the court held that the law was plainly unconstitutional, infringing both on the right of inter-State commerce and of trade, and ordered the release of Christian.

IMPRISONED BY FIRE.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 13.—John Bloom and Louis Siff, just returned from a trip to the Cœur d'Alenes, give the details of a thrilling experience. On July 30 they left Murray, Indien Territory, for Missoula, Montana, with two wagons and four horses. They had been warned at Murray that the journey would be dangerous on account of forest fires raging along the line from there to Thompson. A few hours after they started the roar of flames was heard, and they urged their teams as rapidly as possible. The speed of the horses was slow compared to the rapidity at which the fire traveled. They were soon overtaken, and leaving their teams in a deep ravine ran for shelter in a deserted tunnel which happened to be in the dense timber. Their place of refuge was entirely surrounded and it was five days before they were able to get out. They were entirely shut off from their wagons containing provisions. There was a small spring in the tunnel from which they obtained water, but they were without food nearly five days. The flames burned their horses and wagon.

INSANITY AT THE STATE CAMP.

PEEKSKILL, Aug. 13.—Col. Johnson of the Seventy-fourth Buffalo Regiment went insane this morning and wandered off up the railroad tracks. A searching party of about thirty men went after him and found him wandering aimlessly about four miles above Rea Hook and brought him back to the camp. He was in the camp last year and also acted in a strange manner.

The body of Lansing Rottman, aged thirty, a member of the Seventy-fourth Buffalo Regiment, now at the State Camp at Peekskill, who jumped into the Hudson River yesterday

could, of course, make no opposition to her request; but by way of explanation of his connection with the case he would present this affidavit, which Frederick C. Van Vorst would read.

Wright's affidavit recited that he never saw Mrs. Flack until Aug. 9, when he was introduced to her in Everts, Choate & Beeman's office; that sometime in April or May "he was requested by Joseph Meeks, an attorney and counselor at law, and an old friend of deponent of twenty years' standing, to consent to appear as the attorney of record for the petitioner herein, Mary E. Flack;" that he said he would if he was furnished with Mrs. Flack's consent in writing; that Meeks said he could get her consent, but it was not necessary, because Judge Monell had absolute power and authority from her to employ him, and that Monell had been her attorney for over fifteen years. Wright further swore that he then told Meeks that he would appear if he was furnished with a consent in writing from Monell; that Meeks said he would get such a written consent and that he did get such a consent and gave it to him and he had attached it to his affidavit. Thereupon, he said, he signed the summons and complaint in the case, and on some subsequent day, he did not remember when, he signed another paper and verified it, which he is surprised to note now "turns out to be the usual affidavit of regularity in the suit." All this he swore he did, believing the representations and statements made to him by Meeks, and believing that Monell was authorized to employ him. He continues to swear that these were the only papers he signed or even saw in the divorce suit; that he did not know that an application had been made for the appointment of a referee in the suit; nor did he authorize any person to make such application; nor did he appear on such application or authorize any one to appear for him; that he did not know a referee had been appointed, and he never appeared before any referee nor upon the taking of testimony, and never authorized any one to appear for him; that he never knew any testimony had been taken; that he never knew any referee's report had been made or presented to the court, and that he never knew any decree had been entered in the suit until informed of it by the newspapers. He says he finally saw services in the divorce case were rendered as a favor to Ambrose Monell, and without compensation or prospect of compensation. Tacked on to this affidavit was the "resignation" with which Mr. Benjamin Wright was obligingly furnished by Justice Monell on April 23, and declaring: "I hereby authorize you to appear for the plaintiff in the proceeding of Mery E. Flack against James A Flack, for a divorce," and signed, "respectfully yours, Ambrose Monell."

The reading of this affidavit and exhibit was listened to with close attention, and when it was concluded Judge Bookstaver said: "This is the most remarkable state of affairs I have ever known, and certainly the court has been imposed upon in this instance."

Here Judge Fullerton excitedly interrupted the Court: "Now, now, I pray your Honor will not go into that controversy," he said, and was evidently about to continue upon this now transcendently important feature of this most remarkable proceeding when Judge Bookstaver continued his remarks, said: "I am not yet prepared to say what I will do in this matter, but this I will say here and now: This decree is set aside and cancelled at once, the order of reference and the appointment of referee are revoked and annulled, and this suit is discontinued."

It was subsequently settled that the formal order should show that ex-Judge Fullerton had offered to appear for the hermit Sheriff, but his appearance had been denied, and the order, incorporating the judgment of the court, now final in the case so far as the hermit Sheriff and the wife are concerned, was signed.

Ex-Judge Fullerton went to the Sheriff's office after leaving the court room. There he was joined by Sheriff Flack, Justice Mocell, and Otto Horwitz, and the four spent over an hour in anxious consultation. They were as dumb as oysters about it when they separated.

Only Judge Fullerton said that Monell and Meeks would prepare affidavits in which they would completely clear themselves of the imputation of wrong-doing in the matter. They had gone to see Mr. Choate, discussed the matter and their affidavits would be prepared and presented to all the papers to-day. Judge Fullerton said for his own client that he would never live with Mrs. Flack again, he would not live in the same house, but of the statement, for Flack couldn't live with his wife if he wanted to. She has definitely decided to bring original proceedings for divorce against the hermit Sheriff, but this time without the legal assistance of the superlatively obliging Benjamin Wright. Everts, Choate & Beeman will not even prepare papers for an application for a divorce and alimony de novo for Mrs. Flack and will have the testimony taken before some other referee than Joseph Meeks.

Not long after the proceedings in court as above set forth, County Clerk Edward F. Reilly was informed of the proceedings and he called to him his deputy, Mr. Amos F. Holmes, and directed him to say to Mr. Joseph Meeks, the notorious referee in the now notorious Flack case, that the usefulness as chief searcher in that office had evaporated, and he, Meeks, was fired, and that under the circumstances his resignation was the only thing in order. Three days before Clerk Reilly had gone to Joseph Meeks, referee and chief searcher, in person, and had stated to him that he did not like the things he saw printed in newspapers about him and asked him if he did not feel like relieving him of any possible embarrassment in the matter by quietly getting out. Mr. Meeks replied that his connection with the Flack case was perfectly honorable and consistent, that all the papers issued by him were regular and lawful, and there was no danger that he—Meeks, referee—would be involved in any difficulties. "Well," said Mr. Reilly, "I don't want to do you an injustice; I suppose a few days will reveal the facts in the case." And there he left it.

When called upon by Deputy Holmes yesterday Mr. Meeks did not hesitate upon the order of his resignation but resigned in these words:

"To the Hon. Edward F. Reilly, County Clerk.

Dear Sir: I herewith resign my position as chief searcher in your office. Yours truly, Joseph Meeks."

Then plain Joseph Meeks, no longer referee or searcher, who had previously refused to talk about his connection with the case, went to his lawyer's office and had a type-written statement prepared for distribution among the gentlemen of the press, in which he "said that he was greatly disappointed that the proceedings before Judge Bookstavar failed to give him the opportunity to make a statement to the public in regard to his conduct as referee in this case. * * * The matter has taken such shape now, however, that he feels at liberty to speak and will expeditiously as possible place before the public all the circumstances connected with this matter which would put the public in possession of all the circumstances connected with this controversy. This opportunity has been denied to me, as I now, having the consent of my client to speak, I am considering what steps it will be proper and professional for me to pursue. You may rest assured that I will not consent to bear those unjust imputations long."

During the afternoon, after the dramatic proceedings before Judge Bookstaver had gone abroad, there was an important and secret conference held in the inner room of the Mayor's offices in the City Hall between the four men who, as the chief moguls of Tammany Hall, seem just at present to hold in their hands the destinies of the municipality, and, what is more to the point in the present connection, the honor of the New-York judiciary and the vindication of the integrity of Tammany Hall. These men were Richard Croker, Hugh J. Grant, W. Bourke Cockran, and William R. Clark. They were long and earnestly in consultation, and when they separated it was found that they had agreed to make no statement as to what they had resolved upon. And only this was learned: That Gov. Hill is to be requested to remove Sheriff Flack—that is, the hermit—from his position; that Judge Bookstaver is to be given an emphatic reminder that the probing of the Flack conspiracy must not stop at this point, but that it must immediately take vigorous measures to vindicate the integrity of the Court of Common Pleas, and must arraign the conspirators who have wantonly employed the judicial tribunal over which he presides in the oppression of a defenseless woman.

So far as Mrs. Flack was individually concerned, her rights were amply vindicated by yesterday's proceedings. Her position in the courts is doubtless more impregnable from her peculiar husband's standpoint than it was before he began to hunt her name as the divorce suit against himself. But in the language of one of the lawyers who appeared before Judge Bookstaver in the case yesterday: "The public interests in this remarkable proceeding now transcend in incalculable measure the interests of any or all the parties to the proceeding. The Court of Common Pleas has been most outrageously tampered with and imposed upon. Some persons have freely employed its large authority to inflict a gross wrong upon a defenseless woman; the dignity of the high tribunal has been trafficked in like mire, and if ever a grave and premeditated contempt of court was perpetrated by a gang of black-hearted conspirators it was done in this case. There are ugly features in connection with it that are yet unexplained. Who was the mysterious person that obtained from Judge Bookstaver the order of reference in the case? Who asked him to appoint Joseph Meeks as referee? Who conducted the examination of the witnesses? Who presented the referee's report to Judge Bookstaver and asked him to enter judgment upon it? Has Judge Bookstaver been corrupt? I confess I do know who it was."

THE TIMES reporter asked Judge Bookstaver if he could say who it was, and if he would say what steps he proposed to take to vindicate the integrity and assert the dignity of his court. The honorable Judge replied that he was weary of the matter and required time to collect his thoughts and arrive at some conclusion as to what form of proceeding he would take. But he did not propose to let the matter drop.

Late last night it was learned that the Tammany leaders in conference at the Mayor's office during the afternoon resolved to recommend to Gov. Hill to appoint Under Sheriff Sexton as Sheriff pro tem. in Flack's place, pending a special election for a successor at the general election this Fall. It was also stated that steps were about to be taken by the Bar Association against Monell and Meeks to have them disbarred.

LONGSTREET'S FINE RUN

HE DEFEATS PROCTOR KNOTT AND SALVATOR.

A GREAT RACE FOR THE OMNIBUS AT MONMOUTH PARK AND A CHANCE FOR A STILL GREATER ONE.

The result of the Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, at Monmouth Park yesterday proved pretty conclusively that the Dwyers were not so crazy as people generally believed them to be when they offered to match their colt, Longstreet, after his defeat in the Lorillard Stakes against the Haggin colt, Salvator, for $10,000 a side. Longstreet not only gave Salvator a sound and hearty beating yesterday, but he did the same thing to Proctor Knott, the Western gelding that Salvator, in spite of his admirers' claim to championship honors for him, has never been able to defeat. It is true that Salvator was giving Longstreet seven pounds in weight, but Longstreet gave Salvator more than a seven pounds' beating. The race will satisfy nearly every one that Longstreet would surely have beaten Salvator in the race for the Lorillard Stakes but for the fact that he was fouled by the Haggin selling plater Kern at the end of the run of a mile, and so was forced to finish second to Salvator. The result of yesterday's race will serve to make that Kern-Salvator business look even more ugly than it did when the race was run.

But what of Longstreet's form? On Saturday in the Choice Stakes over the same distance of ground he was not only beaten by that high-class colt Tenny, but by J. A. B. and such a miserable beast as Tomboy. The heavy track was given as an excuse for his miserable performance then, and it was a track about as fit to run over as would be a track of fresh putty. It will be remembered then that Longstreet was in front at the end of a mile and a quarter, but that when Tenny challenged him, and was easily outfooting him, Garrison eased Longstreet up and did not ride him out, but simply cantered home. Close observers did not then believe that the race showed Longestreet's true form. Garrison, who is known to be a good jockey at times, was accused in the ring of not trying all he could to win. His excuse was that the horse labored in the heavy going, and he would not punish him when it was evident he could not win. All of which may be very true. But he evidently liked the going yesterday, and had he been ridden out he would simply have lost the field running against him. As it was, he won in hand, with Garrison turning in his saddle and laughing at the frantic efforts of Murphy on Proctor Knott and McLaughlin on Salvator to try and catch him.

Has Longstreet joined the ranks of the inand-outers, such as find homes in the stables of "Bill" Brien, "Mike" Daly, Haggin, Green Morris, "Sam" Brown, and "Dave" Pulsifer? The Dwyer Brothers have heretofore borne the reputation of being in the ranks of the absolutely honest horsemen, like Mr. Withers, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Galway, the Messrs. Morris, "Billy" Lakeland, Congressman W. L. Scott, Noah Armstrong, and a very few others that might be named. Have their horses become afflicted with the in-and-out contagion? For the sake of the reputation of the two brothers it is to be hoped that Longstreet's change of form since last Saturday was due entirely to the difference in the conditions of the track and the weather. The lessee has never believed that Longstreet could do well on a heavy track, and have told every one so. They have also held that on a dry track and a good day he would show up as well if not better than he did in the Lorillard Stakes. He certainly fulfilled their expectations yesterday.

But Longstreet gave the Saratoga residents a terrible pain in the immediate vicinity of their pocketbooks. Led by the diminutive Abe Hummel the party came down from the Springs to invest in bonanzas with their plunge bets, first, on Prodigal Boy, who might possibly be able to beat some of the unaided two-year olds hereabout in a half-mile dash; second, on Dyer, who, they said, could not be beaten in the mile-and-an-eighth handicap, and, finally, on Proctor Knott, who had the Omnibus Stakes at his mercy. As the latter was the only one of the three who even got a place, the Saratoga contingent left all their money in the betting ring, and once more, led by Abe Hummel, had to come to New-York to get more money to get back to Saratoga with. It's a trifle easier to pick the winners up there, if one is in the swim, they have concluded.

Neither of the owners of Longstreet were at the track to see their crack three-year-old run the best race of his career. But they will pocket the $20,000 he won with none the less satisfaction. The field has beat was a good one, for there was in it Proctor Knott, the two-year-old champion of 1888; Salvator, who was presented with the Realization Stakes at Coney Island which Henry Pierce won, and who squeezed out Tenny the winner of the Lorillard because Longstreet was fouled; Buddhist, Erlo, Caliente, and The Lioness.

The largest crowd that has been at Monmouth Park this year was there to see the race run. Men and women filled every bit of space in the grand stand, the club balcony, and the clubhouse, and boiled and hubbied about in the paddock, the betting ring, the lawn, and the field. Betting was sufficiently lively to make every bookmaker happy, but all of them exceptingly those who had backed Salvator the big race, for with great unanimity of opinion they thought Salvator would win, and so made him the favorite. "Sam" Emery, however, pinned his faith to Longstreet, and was $25,000 richer at the end of the race for having done so. "Sam" Emery has a great head on occasions.

As to the race, Jimmy McLaughlin, always active in getting away, got the best of the start, but at once took a pull on Salvator and went back to the rear, in company with Proctor Knott, leaving the task of pace-making to The Lioness and Buddhist. The end of the first half mile of the race was in front of the grand stend, each it was reached in 0:51¾, the horses, at half speed, passing in this order: The Lioness, Buddhist, and Longstreet, lengths apart, Erlo and Collente close together, Salvator a length further back, and Proctor Knott bringing up the rear. There was some hustling about in moving through the oaokstreteh, The Lioness, Eric, and Caliente all dropping out of it at the end of a mile, then the racing was begun. The mile was run in 1:44, and at that point Buddhist led by a length from Longstreet, who was a length before Salvator, at whose saddle girths Proctor Knott was running neder a pull. The race around the turn used Buddhist up, and he fell to the rear as the horses swung into the stretch, with Salvator and Proctor Knott running close up to Longstreet, all but the latter being driven for all they were worth. The mile and a quarter was run in 2:09¾. Garrison was taking things very easy on Longstreet, acting much as if he had a particularly good heast under him and knew that no one could catch him. He had only to keep his horse well in hend, look out for rushes, and nip them in the bud if possible. Ho didn't have any rushes to meet, and so, going steadily, he won the race by a length. It was a hot and hard fight for the place hetwean Proctor Knott and Salvator, and the former finally got it by a neck, hsing game to the end, but as thoroughly ridden out as was Salvator. Proctor Knott stumbled just as he was going by the judges' stand, but he had secured second money safely before the stnmble, and the horse wes probably not hurt by the trip, as he showen no inmeness on his way to the paddook, and no injury may have resulted to the great chestnut gelding.

There was plenty of hnrrahing and noise when Longstreet won, but nothing like what it would have heen had victory rested with either Proctor Knott or Salvator, who carried most of the public money. There was some consolation to many in the fact that Proctor Knott got the place honors, and is as yet nnbeaten by Salvator. The race made such a sensation among horsemen that Mr. Withers at once set about trying to arrange a match between Longstreet, Tenny, Proctor Knott, Salvator, and Spokane to run a mile and a half at Monmouth to-morrew. If such a match can be made it will be the most sensational race of years. Mr. Pulsifer is willing to enter such a sweepstakes if weights are put at 110 and 115 pounds, but not otherwise, as he doesn't want to put his horse to so great a task in carrying 122 pounds, when he still has so many valuable engagements ahead. The chances are, therefore, somewhat against arranging the proposed sweepstakes.

The opening spin of the day was a brush hetween the three most heavily-backed horses in the lot—Britannio, Bradford, and Voinnteer, the former being the strongest kind of a favorite and carrying a lot of money. He had a bit the worst of a very fair start, in which Bradford and Village Maid had a trifle the best of it. The two last named made the running, with the light-weighted Village Maid leading. Bradford, Gladstone, and Lee H. were close behind in a bunoh, with Volunteer and Fred B. coming next and Britannic in the rear with Sir Joseph and Tefie Doe. In making the turn into the home stretch both Britannic and Voinnteer moved up to Bradford, and thn three set sail for Village Maid, the finish being a hot one between the four named and Leo H., in whion whips and spurs were used freely and energetically by the jockeys. All that expenditure of force resulted in a finish which set the great crowd frantio, and men and women yelled at the top of their voices in a great confused Wagnerian chorus the name of the horse they had backed and wished to see win. The great fight finally resulted in a victory for Bradford by only a head from Britannic, who, was no further in front of Voinnteer, with Village Maid and Leo H. close np.

The Californians and Westernere came down to Monmouth in force to back either Prodigal Son or Honduras, whose work at Saratoga had given their respective owners the right to believe that they might have a look-in at the race for the Criterion Stakes. That big party went back to Saratoga last evening both wiser and poorer than they were when they started from the Springs. A Monmouth-trained colt called Burlington was the cause of most of their grief, for he started 1061 heck of the good things when he began his run and put the rich stake to the credit of Barney Riley's bank account. Mr. Belmont's colt Lord Dalmeny and Mr. Pryor's colt Gramercy set a lively pace for the big field to follow. Honduras was right up to them, but Prodigal Son was a decided laggard and never tried to get away in any sort of shape, and was never at any time prominent in the race, finishing eighth in the field of eleven, badly beaten off. Devotee and Chieftain were the only others that figured at all prominently in it, the former being good enough at the end to get third place, only a head behind Lord Dalmeny, who was beaten for the first place by a good half length behind Burlington. Chieftain, who was ridden out, could do no better than finish seventh, just behind Chaos, Honduras, and Gramercy, who finished in fourth, fifth, and sixth places all in a bunch.

Blush of Pierre Lorillard's string virtually made a runaway race of the free handicap sweepstakes at a mile and an eighth, in which ten of the eleven horses accepting the weights started. It was a rather peculiar race, because there was no pronounced favorite in the betting, though there was a mysterious tip out on the Western sprinter, Dyer, who holds the record in a race at a mile and seventy yards. He was so heavily backed by the Saratoga plungers that he was the nominal favorite, though he went to the post with a 1 laid against him all over the ring. Mr. Lorillard's money and that of his scnff department went on Blush at 6 to 1, and her backers had what is termed in the vernacular of the betting ring "a hot killing." It was the softest kind of a thing for the Lorillard sprinter, who made Tyler and Jenkins sweat cups of blood in the shape of one-hnndred-dollar greenbacks to a lot of pine tobacco makers and pighindder snuff packers. Blush and Niagara were the only ones ever in the race, and Blush won by a length from Niagara, who was three in front of that arnsing jade, Connemara, who, after setting at the post as if possessed of as many devils as are registered in the Chinese religious calendar, ran the best race she has run this year. Tristan finished a very poor fourth, and Dyer a worse fifth, with the rest coming out and hasten away off, with the Belmont colt, Zephyrus, bringing up the rear.

After the defent of Salvator and Proctor Knott by the Dwyer colt Longstreat in the Omnibus Stakes, there came a selling race at seven-eighths of a mile, for which Grenadier was an overwhelming favorite. Like every other favorite during the day, he went deep into the soup bowl, and could do no better than finish third, the race going to Rowland, a 6-to-1 ohance in the betting, who, being ridden ont by Taylor, snatched the victory from Banner Bearer by a half length, the latter a head in front of the favorite, with all the rest strung out leaders, as well as May O., who finished fourth, completely ridden out until there wasn't a furious more run left in them. At the conclusion of the race the Lamasney Brothers, who owned the horse who ran second, bid Rowland up to $1,200, which was refused, the owner's reserved selling price at which figure they scorned the sprinter, who, in the hands of the shrewd South Carolina horsemen, should prove to be a good money winner.

The sixth and last race of the day was a three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds, for which the Westchester Morrises' filly Druidess was installed the favorite. Bnt Heathen won, and he belongs to "one of our set," W. H. Sands, of hunting rnns notoriety, and who skimmed the cream on the winter race of the 400 with Stanley Mortimer, "Fox" Keene, Llewellyn Lloyd, &c., so there was great rejoicing on the clubhouse veranda, where a cloud of gloom had settled after the first race became known. Proctor Knott's defeat had been heaten in the first race. There were bnt four horses in the race, and Mr. D. D. Withers's Maxim colt got last when a quarter of a mile had been run. The gait was a pretty lively one for the first half mile of the journey, but when the horses got into the stretch for the fiesh all were very tired. Bnt Heathen managed to last longer than his two competitore, and so won by a length from Favorite and Druidess, who finished so close together that the official placing of the middle one which horse had scnred piece honors. Favorite was finally given the place. Hamilton, who rods Favorite, and Littlefield, who rode Drnidess, both claimed a foul from Heathen's swerving, but the claim was not allowed.

Details of the racing and betting for the day are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $750 added; $150 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¼.

McClelland & Roche's br. h. Bradford, 5 years, by Glengerry or Bramble-Nevada, 122 pounds.. (Littlefield) 2

J. A. & A. H. Morris's blk. h. Britannic, 5, 124.. (Littlefield) 2

Frederick Gebhard's h. g. Volunteer, 5, 108.. (Williams) 2

Village Maid, 87; Leo H., 110; Climax, 110; Fred B., 109; Sir Joseph, 110; Salisbury, 106; Gladstone, 107, and Tefie Doe, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—Against Village Maid, even money; Banner Bearer, 18 to 5; Rowland, 6 to 1; May O., 6 to 1; Rousanlo and Romp, 12 to 1 each; Cammack, 20 to 1, and Syntax, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Britannic, 3 to 5; Bradford, 4 to 5; Volunteer, 13 to 5; Tefie Doe, 3 to 1; Climax, 4 to 1; Fred B., 5 to 1; Leo H., 7 to 1; Sir Joseph, 10 to 1; Gladstone, 12 to 1; Salisbury, 15 to 1, and Village Maid, 20 to 1.

Won by a neck; a head hetween second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Criterion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; $500 to second. Five furlongs. Weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¼.

B. Ruisy's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhettan-Invercaudi, 115 pounds.. (Hamilton) 1

A Belmont's b. c. Lord Dalmeny, 108.. (Anderson) 2

Madison Stable's h. c. Devotee, 122.. (Hayward) 3

Chaos, 112; Honduras, 120; Gramercy, 108; Chieftain, 108; Prodigal Son, 115; Starlight, 117; Pathhah, 120, and Gunwad, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Prodigal Son, 3 to 1; Lord Dalmeny and Chieftain, 4 to 1 each; Burlington, 6 to 1; Gramercy, Devotee and Pathhah, 8 to 1 each; Honduras, 15 to 1; Starlight, 30 to 1; Gunwad, 50 to 1, and Chaos, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Prodigal Son, even money; Lord Dalmeny, 7 to 5; Burlington and Chieftain, 4 to 1 each; Pathhah, 2½ to 1; Devotee and Gramercy, 13 to 5 each; Honorras, 5 to 1; Starlight, 12 to 1; Gunwad, 15 to 1, and Chaos, 25 to 1.

Won by a half length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:59¾.

Rancocas Stable's ch. f. Blush, 3 years, by Monte Cristo—Nina Blanche, 101 pounds.. (Taylor) 1

S. W. Street's ch. c. Niagara, 5, 110.. (Littlefield) 2

Oakwood Stable's h. m. Connemara, 5, 104.. (Riley) 3

Tristan, 107; Dyer, 105; Brother Ban, 114; Larchmont, 101; Merander, 112; Frank Ward, 107, and Zephyrus, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Dyer, 5 to 1; Merander, Blush, Niagara, and Connemara, 6 to 1 each; Brother Ban, Connemara, and Zephyrus, 8 to 1 each, and Frank Ward, 12 to 1.

For place—Against Merander, Blush, Dyer, Niagara, and Tristan, 2 to 1 each; Brother Ban and Larchmont, 2½ to 1 each; Zephyrus and Connemara, 3 to 1 each, and Frank Ward, 4 to 1.

Won by a length; three between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $250 each, half forfeit, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:38¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Longstreet, by Longfellow-Semper Idem, 118 pounds.. (Garrison) 1

Seagren & Bryant's ch. g. Proctor Knott, 190.. (J. Murphy) 2

J. B. Haggin's ch. c. Salvator, 125.. (McLaughlin) 3

Buddhist, 113; The Lioness, 108; Erlo, 122, and Caliente, 113, finished as oemed.

Betting.—To win—Against Salvator, even money; Proctor Knott, 3 to 1; Buddhist and Loegstreet, 5 to 1 each; Erlo and Caliente, 30 to 1 nach, and The Lioness, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Salvator, 1 to 2; Proctor Knott, even money; Buddhist and Longstreet, 8 to 5 each; Erlo and Caliente, 10 to 1 each, and The Lionass, 15 to 1.

Won by a leogth; a head batwsen second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Perse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29¾.

The winner sold to Lamasney Brothers for $1,200.

George Forbes's br. h. Rowland, 6 years, by Shannon-Riglin, 108 pounds, $1,126.. (Taylor) 1

Lemasney Brothers' b. g. Banner Bearer, 6, 108.. (Littlefield) 2

J. J. Hyland's b. h. Grenadier, aged, 112.. (W. Donohue) 3

May O., 103; Rome, 110; Honsetoes, 108; Cammeck, 85, and Syntax, 108, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Grenadier, even money; Banner Bearer, 18 to 5; Rowland, 6 to 1; May O., 6 to 1; Rousanlo and Romp, 12 to 1 each; Cammack, 20 to 1, and Syntax, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Grenadier, 1 to 2; Banner Bearer, 3 to 5; Rowland, 2 to 1; May O., 2½ to 1; Rome and Honsetoes, 4 to 1 each; Cammack, 7 to 1, and Syntax, 15 to 1.

Won by a half length; a head hetwsen second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Three-qnarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

Sanda's br. c. Heathen, by Hindoo-Jennie Blue, 110 pounds.. (Anderson) 1

Empire Stable's h. c. Favorite, 108.. (Hamilton) 2

J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Druidess, 113.. (Littlefield) 3

D. D. Withers's chestnut colt, by Kingfisher-Maxim, 113.. (Taylor) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Druidess, 6 to 5; thn Maxim colt, 2 to 1; Heathen, 8 to 1, and Favorite, 6 to 1.

For place—Against Druidess, 1 to 2; the Maxim colt, 3 to 5; Heathnn, 9 to 10, and Favorite, 3 to 5.

Won by a length; a nose between second and third.

DISGUST AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—The Omnibus Stake attracted almost as much attention this afternoon as all the races here combined. Joe Cotton made a book and soon had more money than he wanted from admirers of Proctor Knott. Salvator was well backed, and like lawyer Chesterfully supported Longstreet. It was fully an hour after the race before thn result was known, and when it came there were very few who had much reason to cheer. "Horse Haven" is in mourning to-night, and Proctor Knott stock is a long ways below par.

BRIGHTON BEACH ENTRIES.

The following list of entries are hooked for Brighton Beach to-day, which will give the racing public some excellent sport:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Reclsre, 125 pounds; Congress and Gregory, 123; Drizzle and Ratter, 118; Benefit, 111, and Harry Meyer, Mishkat, Bonsai J., Pandora, Millie B., the Ernest filly, and Vera, 106.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bordelaise, 103 pounds; Tattler, 104; Falcon, King Idle, and Lamester, 109; Bill Brien and Sookane, 97; Osborne, 100; Stanley and Francis H., 98, and Newburg, 91.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs and a half. Monadoc, Glosser, Forest King, Macon and Cricklman, 122 pounds; Tristaff, 120, and Jacenda, 117.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Young Duke, 112 pounds; Thesra, 107; Kingstock, Janette Murray, and Pelham, 105; Tom Kerns, 102; Sadie A. Khan and Grosh B., 97; Little Barefoot, 91, and Lemon Blossom, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Hastor and Speedwell, 115 pounds each; Kenwood, 112; Tenafly and Firefly, 107 each; Gardner, 105; Raymond and Kingsmill, 102 each; Spectator, 100; Maid of Orleans and Blanche, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half over six hurdles. Lijera and Montmore, 138 pounds each; Jim Murphy, 136; Pat Denis, Bassanio, and Monte Cristo, 128 each.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

RETRIEVE EASILY WINS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL STAKES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—A pleasant day and a good track brought a large crowd to the races to-day, which were run with the following results:

FIRST RACE.—The Misses' Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-old fillies. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

Owner's Mora, 103 pounds.. (Ray) 1

O. Bowie's black filly, by Vassal-Maria, 102.. (Williams) 2

M. E. Durham's ch. f. Daisy F., 115.. (Richereck) 3

Caroga, Parador, Camso, Lizzie Fonso, Rainhow, and Ophelia also ran.

Betting.—15 to 1 Mora straight; 4 to 1 for place; 15 to 1 the Maria filly straight, 3 to 5 for place.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. For all ages. Time—1:42¾.

T. H. Stevsoe's h. m. Wary, 5 years, by Warwick-Mary Anderson, 105 pounds.. (Allen) 1

J. Higgins, Jr.'s, ch. f. Marchma, 4, 105.. (Martin) 2

Beverwyck Stable's h. f. Lavinia Belle, 4, 106.. (Tarsi) 3

Bocita, Cora L., Vashng, Whitenose, and Visnte also ran.

Betting.—10 to 1 Wary straight, 2½ to 1 for place; 3 to 1 Marchma straight, even moosy for place.

Won by a neck; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Time—2:38½.

Labold Brothers's b. f. Retrieve, by Dnke of Magenta-Patti, 117 pounds.. (Lewis) 1

Bashford Manor Farm's b. c. Blair, 107.. (Stoval) 2

Beverwyck Stable's br. c. Cassius, 117.. (Tarsi) 3

Gypsy Queen, Limbo, and Dnke of the Highlands also ran.

Betting.—7 to 5 Retrieve straight, 3 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Blair straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by four lengths; six batween second and third.

MOUTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages. Time—1:15¾.

R. P. Ashe's ch. f. Geraldine straight, no betting for the pair.

Belle d'Or, 1 to 5 straight.

Won by a length; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling allowances. Time—1:48¾.

W. Sonlly's b. g. Secretary, 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Betty M., 105 pounds.. (Stoval) 1

J. J. Cerrol's ch. f. Vivid, 3, 100.. (Ray) 2

T. M. Berry's h. g. Eight to Seven, 5, 108.. (Richereck) 3

Frederica, Queen of Elizabeth, Golden Reel, and O'Fslins also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 Macaulay straight, 7 to 5 for place; 6 to 1 Vivid straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; same between second and third.

The following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Objection, 115 pounds; Cotillion, Minnie Palmer, Maylaps, Wild Cherry, and Sunlight, 110 each; Bufnsida, (formerly Uintah,) 107; Fonsetta, 105; Kittany, Rebecca, Fensle, Gnido, and Century, 102 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $350. One mile. Birthday, 112 pounds; Raynole, 110; Bertha, 105; Laura Davidson, 101; Brown Princess, 98, and Tory, 96.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Centanr, 113 pounds; Meiner-Virgie filly, 111; Little Bill and Warsaw, 107 each; Watch Me, 105; King Fortune, Gallyhoo, and Emily S., 104 each; Light, 101, and Pall Mall, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $350; selling. One mile. Landseer and Eight-to-Seven, 112 pounds each; Amos and California, 110 each; Vigilant, 107; Dnke of Richmond and George Corbett, 103 each, and Kitty R., 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $350; selling. One mile. Cetskill, 115 pounds; Boccaccio and Docsid, 112 each; Boh Lisle, 109; Herbor Lights and Vermont, 107 each; Mamie May, 102, and Dilemma, 78.

THE FLOUR CITY STAKES.

SIX HEATS, TWO ACCIDENTS, AND THE RACE NOT YET ENDED.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 13.—The grand trotting circuit continues here this week, the meeting opening with the biggest card of the programme. It was a raw, chilly afternoon, but a large crowd came to see the events, the Flour City stake being the chief attraction. In this ten young fiyers started, with Veritas as the choice in the pools. After getting the first heat it was apparent that Veritas was not equal to beating the good field, and despite Doble's efforts the gelding did not get to the front again. If Keteh had been as skilfully driven he would have won the race in the next three heats, but in finishing in the second inning his driver pulled in so that he fouled Sprague Golddust and was set back to last place. Ketch was good for every heat, and showed speed enough to have won most of them. In the third heat Camilie's sulky gotlooked with that of Reference, and Stanley, who drove the gelding, was thrown out. He was nothurt, and Reference ran round the track once and was headed off safely. In the fourth heat a more singular accident occurred when Veritas, who was trailing Star Lily when she broke, put his foot through the wheel of Goldsmith's sulky and stopped both horses. Lily's sulky was dished and broken, but neither horse was hurt, and they were placed in the rear, allowed to start again. Star Lily made a rush in the fifth heat and was awarded the place by a very close decision. In the next heat she led from the start, so that she had now two heats, as well as Sprague Golddust. The race could not be finished this afternoon and is still full of interest.

The only event decided was the 2:27 pace, in which Hal Pointer, the favorite, cut no figure. Elva Medium got two heats and then quit, while Chapman surprised everybody by capturing the money in the next three heats.

The 2:22 class was called late, and after one heat was also postponed. Lady Bullion was the favorite, but Globe stepped away and won the heat in 2:19½, just beating Yorktown Belle. This leaves five races for the second day. The summaries:

2:27 PACE.—Purse $2,000.

Chapman, by St. Omar.....(Staeley)	10	10	1	1	1
Elva Medium.....(Wright)	1	1	3	5	2
Redbell.....(Warner)	2	2	10	10	3
American Girl.....(Walker)	3	3	2	2	4
Hal Pointer.....(Geers)	9	8	9	9	7
Henry H.....(Mehoney)	8	5	8	3	3
Blenchs.....(Smith)	5	5	5	4	6
Delias.....(Higgins)	7	6	6	7	8
Ginger Goldnst.....(Davis)	4	7	6	6	9
Winglo.....(Goldsmith)	6	9	7	9	9

Time—2:20¾; 2:18¾; 2:20; 2:19½; 2:19½.

2:30 CLASS.—Four City Guaranteed Stake, $10,000. (Unfinished.)

Star Lily.....(Goldsmith)	9	6	9	9	1	1
Sprague Golddnst.....(Green)	4	1	1	3	8	2
Verbas.....(Doble)	1	2	2	1	2	3
Tariff.....(Hills)	5	2	4	1	4	4
Ketch.....(Thomas)	3	10	2	2	2	7
Tipple.....(Beaver)	6	8	5	4	5	3
Camille.....(Healy)	7	4	8	7	6	5
Maud Muller.....(Irwin)	2	3	7	5	7	dr.
Gold Ring.....(Odell)	8	5	7	6	8	ds.
Reference.....(Stanley)	10	9	10	8	9	dr.

Time—2:20¼; 2:20; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:22¼.

RESULTS AT YONKERS.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the meeting of the Yonkers Racing Association. Though the weather was threatening, there was a good crowd present. The racing was fair, bnt the tiresome delays at the post greatly marred the day's sport. Futurity fell and threw his jockey in the third race. Neither, however, was injured. Outs

WHY MR. CLARK WITHDREW

SOME SPIRITED LETTERS BETWEEN OFFICIALS.

GEN. DUANE'S CASE LEADS TO A ROW WITH DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL POSTE—STATEMENTS DENIED.

William H. Clark, Counsel to the Corporation, yesterday made public the correspondence which led to his withdrawal from the quo warranto proceedings taken by the Attorney General of this State to test the validity of Gen. Duane's claim to his position as one of the Aqueduct Commissioners. The correspondence is voluminous in the extreme. The first letter is from Deputy Attorney General Poste to Mr. Clark, informing him that Mr. Paige, counsel for Gen. Duane, had expressed a desire that the case should be settled. The writer added: "In view of the fact that the General Term at which this case will be tried comes on in a month and Mr. Paige was willing to agree to all of the facts contained in your proposed case * * * I concluded to settle the case, notwithstanding your absence * * * and signed the submission on the part of the People." Immediately on the receipt of this, Mr. Clark telegraphed Mr. Poste that his disposition of the case was by no means satisfactory, and that he complained of the haste with which Mr. Poste had acted merely because Mr. Paige desired to take a vacation.

Then followed a letter from Mr. Poste, dated Aug. 6. He declares that Mr. Clark's telegram was not "couched in terms of courtesy, to speak within bounds." Then he adds:

"When, however, you say that I attempted to foreclose the People of the County of New-York of representation at the settlement in an unseemly manner, I feel bound to deny the statement as flatly and as emphatically as the wholesome restraint of official correspondence will permit.

"I have certain data bearing upon the matter—copies of my own letters and a letter of yours—which reveal the fact that I have been endeavoring for upward of a month past to secure from you a statement of what you desired in the matter. Not until I had written you three letters, and waited some ten days without hearing from you, did you vouchsafe me an answer. I called at your office three times in regard to the submission during the past month, but was unable to see you. Two of those visits were in fulfillment of appointments made with you, neither of which you kept.

"Up to the time of the receipt of your telegram I had felicitated myself upon having settled the case in a manner which I believed to be satisfactory to both sides, and that thereby I had saved you the trouble of a trip to Albany during the hot season. I do not think it possible that you can have seen the case as settled. I have two reasons for this conclusion. One is that you have not heard from me, and the other that, if you had seen it, you would not send such a telegram as the one which is before me."

Then Mr. Clark sat down and wrote a red-hot letter to Attorney General Tabor. After rehearsing the history of the case, Mr. Clark explains:

"The General Term of our Supreme Court does not meet until October next, and as it will be nearly two months before the case can be submitted, I wholly fail to appreciate or understand the reasons which prompted Mr. Poste in conducting to settle the case notwithstanding my absence. My perplexity is increased when I consider that Mr. Poste, acting for the people, has conceded facts to be true the assertion of which he knew I objected to, and which I do admit may be immaterial."

Mr. Clark concludes with the request that, in consideration of the circumstances, Gen. Tabor designate him to conduct the case in behalf of the people and requests also an early and personal hearing. But as Gen. Tabor was away on his vacation, Mr. Clark's letter fell into the hands of Mr. Poste, and thereupon the fur began to fly, for Mr. Poste on Aug. 8 replied to Mr. Clark, informing him of his chief's absence and also that he had written him about the dispute, concluding with this little paragraph:

"I may not see the Attorney General on his return from his vacation, but I shall inform myself about that time. I say to you very frankly, however, that I shall leave for him a memorandum correcting certain statements reflecting upon me which you make in your letter, which statements, it seems to me, must be the result of inadvertence or misinformation, because they are quite incorrect."

On Aug. 12 Mr. Clark again decided to tell Mr. Poste exactly what he thought of his summary settlement of the case, and wrote him a long letter, to which an answer has not yet been received. In this letter Mr. Clark repeats Mr. Poste's statements seriatim and then says:

"In order that hereafter there may be no doubt regarding my position, I beg to say to you that I now unequivocally contradict and challenge the truth of these allegations. You are aware that you understood that it was agreed on by all hands that the submission should be filed in the county of Albany. I do not know what you mean by 'all hands,' but I do know that you never received any information from me on which that would warrant you in coming to any such understanding. I could not consent to it because there is no precedent for it. You say that you were instructed to settle it. No matter of fact that was deemed material by either side should be omitted. The most vital matter of fact to the people was entirely omitted. I will call your attention to it before I close this letter.

"You say, further, in your communication that you did not think it possible that I could have seen the case as settled; that you have two reasons for this conclusion; one is that I had not time to do so, and the other is that I would not send such a telegram as the one you had before you if I did. Your first conclusion is correct. I had not seen the case when I sent my telegram. Had I seen it I would have felt compelled to use much more forcible language.

"One of the most remarkable admissions that you have made in the admission at folio 10 that since the 1st of January, 1870, 'each of those offices (at the Soldiers' Home) has been an object of desire to officers in the United States Army.' Upon what evidence you felt justified in admitting as a fact the nature of the desires which lie concealed in the breasts of hundreds and hundreds of army officers I am at a loss to understand. It would have been much better had you sought to have inserted in the case the one fact which was of the most importance to the case of the people.

"In conclusion, I beg to return to you the cases which you have sent me, and to advise you that I deem it my duty to withdraw from any further connection whatever with a case which I regard as having been substantially conceded away."

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday witnessed a halt in the pace which Wall-street bulls have lately been enjoying. Stocks which have looked strongest and which have seemed surest bound for par and a half ran off easily. The specialties that have been most conspicuously strong were weakest; only one or two stocks of prominence escaped the slumps.

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Again Sugar Trust quotations were the centre of unhappiness. There were fluctuations dictated by nothing but inside manipulation and the gruwing popular belief that investore are not beiped by shamefaced thimble-rigging. The Sugar Trust quetation was at 107 for its lowest figure yesterday, but bets are freely offered in the Street that it will go lower. To pay before the professional boomers get ready to resume their balloon tactics.

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Much doubt exists as to how large a portion of their holdings Sugar Trust insiders have been able to plaster the public with. The hunko business has been played with a good deal more boldness than adroitness. Disciples of Nunnery Joe cannot afford to ignore the fact that it was because he was clever that he was able to get them so brilliant an example.

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Wall-street is inclined to poke fun at the much-proclaimed suits against the Reading Company by the Robert Morris Land Company. The plans and threats and general sputterings of this concern have become a wearisome stock market objection, and the suits now so aged and wilted that nobody is bothered. The wonderful prospects and magnificent claims of the Robert Morris Land Company, as estimated in cold dollars and cents down in Wall-street, amount to this: You can buy the Robert Morris Land Cumpany's stock at 7 cents on the dollar.

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These are the days of the "room trader's" glory and power. A narrow market gives him influence, and he hoome 'em up and he pounde 'em down with a vigor and a valor seemingly born of the straoge idea that even in normal times he really amounts to something.

A WEALTHY MINOR'S SMALL DEBTS.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court has confirmed the report of Referee W. C. Holbrook in favor of allowing Jamee E. K. Lawrence, guardian of Esther Gracie Lawrence, to pay certain small bills incurred during the lifetime of her father, Gen. Albert Gallatin Lawrence of Newport, who died Jan. 1, 1887. By the will of Gen. Lawrence's father, William Beach Lawrence, he was to have the income of one-fifth of his estate. At the death of Gen. Lawrence Esther Gracie, during her minority, was to receive enough money for her needs ent of the income, the rest to be allowed to accumulate and be received by her at her majority. She received about $2,500 out of an income of $9,000 a year.

Mr. Holbrook finds that during the last few months of Gen. Lawrence's life, Esther Gracie, who is now fifteen years old, lived with her father at Newport. Between May 2, 1885, and Oct. 1, 1886, a butcher at Newport furnished the family with $1,200 worth of meat and vegetables. Of this sum $371 remains unpaid, which Referee Holbrook says, was mostly used for the support and maintenance of the said Esther Gracie Lawrence." A grocer's bill of $268 48, a rent bill of $337, and loans from a nurse maid and her wages, amounting with interest to $547 41, are, in addition to the butcher's bill, directed to be paid out of the accumulated income which is being saved for Miss Esther Gracie.

FOUR PERSONS RESCUED.

William F. Adams of Newark and a party of friends were sailing off Tompkinsville in the Narrows, yesterday, when they discovered an overturned yacht and went to the rescue. When they reached the capsized boat they saw a young man and a woman clinging to it and rescued them. The overturned yacht was the fish bird from Bay Ridge.

THREE ARMENIAN HEROES.

AN INCIDENT OF TURKISH PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIANS.

The Turkish Government seems to be actively engaged at present in putting down the opponents of Islamism in its Asiatic provinces. The Marenites being an autonomous people, and under the protection of the foreign powers, were exempt from persecution. The Armenians were the only people that could be reached, so Mussulman fanaticism fell upon them with redoubled vigor. Persecutions of every description and form were ruthlessly perpetrated upon them. Their fields have been devastated, their cattle carried away, their women violated, their virgins carried off into captivity. The men who evinced a disposition to resist were seized and roasted alive, after being saturated with kerosene, or quartered before the very eyes of their kith and kin.

In vain the poor people appealed to the central Government for protection and redress. All that they could obtain from it has been the stereotyped phrase, "Backalium."—"We will look into it." Driven to despair some of the Armenian youth recently armed themselves and took to the mountains, to avenge their wrongs by waylaying the Turks. Hetil Pasha, the Governor of Van, being apprised of the fact, sent a mounted guard in search of them. The young would-be bandits and the posse came in collision in the Tchoukh Pass, about twelve miles from Van. After a desperate fight two of the Armenian patriots were killed and the others were put to flight. Their pockets were searched and a letter was found upon the person of one of the victims bearing the signature of Garabed Keolakeuzian, a well-known enthusiast of Van. The newe was immediately telegraphed to the Sultan June 8 last, O. S., that two of the numerous rebels had been killed and the rest put to flight. There was, of course, great rejoicing among the Mussulmans in Constantinople, but not so among the Armenians. They were seized with grief and consternation. Everywhere the two young men, especially Koolakeuzian, were regarded as victims to the Armenian cause. Those of the Armenians who lived abroad were not slow in their expressions of sympathy, and some of the Liberal newspapers even went into mourning.

After all this fuss and flurry there comes the news that Koolakeuzian is alive and in a safe place, beyond the reach of the Turkish Government. The facts of the case seem to be the following: Three young men, named respectively Ohannese Akribbassian, Vartan Kolosbian, and Garabed Koolakeuzian, who had become bandits, were overtaken at the mountain pass above Van by ten mounted police, who ordered them to surrender. Of course, that was out of the question, but the disparity of forces being unequal, one being mounted and the other on foot, the young men separated and each took shelter behind a rook on the monntain. Thue barricaded they opened fire upon their assailants. The conflict seems to have lasted long and been well fought, for two of the Turkish force were killed and some wounded. By nightfall, essing that their ammunition was exhausted, rather than to fall into the hande of the detested Turk, two of the young men voluntarily put an end to their existence, and the third Garabed Koolakeuzian, availing himself of the darkness, and the busy occupation of the guarde with the rifling of the pockets of the dead, made his escape. In his present place of safety he wrote a full account of the incident to the newspaper called *Armenia*, published at Marseilles, France.

CHEMICALS EXPLODE.

A DRUG STORE WRECKED AND TWO PERSONS SEVERELY BURNED.

There was an explosion of chemicals in the drug store of Formel & Co., on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which set fire to the establishment, and before the flames could be extinguished the store was a wreck. The store occupies one-half of the ground floor of the Waverley Building, the other half being occupied by Frank & Goldsmith, shoemakers, and the upper floors are divided into offices. The cause of the explosion could not be ascertained, but it occurred among a lot of bottles of chemicals which stood on shelves in the rear portion of the store.

There was no warning, and William McQuillan, eighteen years old, of 257 First-avenue, employed in the store and who was at work near the scene of the explosion, was struck on the head by pieces of broken glass and burned about the hands and face by flying acid. Frederick S. Kirow, the manager of the store, ran back to help McQuillan, and was also burned about his hands and his face was somewhat scorched. The force of the explosion drove out the side window of the store on Fourth-street. When the firemen arrived the flames had spread throughout the entire store. There was a delay in Engine No. 33, the first engine company to arrive, resting on account of the defective condition of the hydrant immediately in front of the store, and a second alarm was sent out, but the reserve engines were not needed. When the flames were extinguished it was found that the interior of the store was burned out and the stock either badly damaged or destroyed. The loss on stock and fixtures will probably reach $6,000. Frank & Goldsmith sustain a loss of $500, and the damage to the building can be repaired for $1,500.

RIOTING ON AN EXCURSION.

FEATURES OF THE TRIP OF THE GEORGE W. ANDERSON LEGION.

Those Brooklyn politicians who attended the excursion of the George W. Anderson Legion to Bay View Park on Monday were very much disgusted yesterday at the way they had been treated. A lot of toughs were allowed on the boats, and they were soon fighting drunk. The women who were with them were in the same condition, and two of them, when they reached the grove, had a fight. Dozens of men refused to let their families return on the barges, but went home by rail. The journey back to Brooklyn was attended by fights all the way.

Yesterday it was reported that John Deners of 1,021 De Kalb-avenue, who attended the excursion, was missing. He was last seen in the grove. A report was circulated that a child had died while the party was at Bay View Park, and ex-Alderman Brown and Edward Murray said they had been told so by several people who claimed to have been present. No report of any such death has been made at the Brooklyn Health Office.

THE JOCKEY CLUB FENCE.

The injunction issued by County Judge Isaac N. Mills of Westchester County restraining the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and the Park Commissioners from removing the fence of the New-York Jockey Club at the Pelham Parkway was met by Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday with an application to Judge Ingraham for an alternative writ of prohibition restraining County Judge Mills from interfering with the city authorities. In his affidavit, upon which the motion was based, the Corporation Counsel cited the act of the Legislature which provides that "the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all actions or special proceedings wherein the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty thereof are made a party defendant."

Under this act the Corporation Counsel held that County Judge Mills was altogether without jurisdiction in the premises. Judge Ingraham took a similar view of the case and issued the writ asked for by the Corporation Counsel, and which directed Judge Mills to appear on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock and show cause why no absolute writ of prohibition should not be issued against him.

HER NEIGHBORS MAY HEAR OF IT NOW.

When the trial of George W. Brush's suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Anna, came up before Justice Bartlett in Brooklyn yesterday, the co-respondent, John W. Smith, rose from a pleasant conversation with Mr. Brush and took the stand. The court was surprised, and remarked that such conduct looked like collusion, especially as no defense was put forward. Counsel for Mr. Brush assured the court that Smith appeared with the consent of the defendant, who is living in South Norwalk, Conn. She eloped with Smith and is now living with him as his wife. Their neighbors believe them to be married, and Mrs. Brush hoped that if he went to Brooklyn to testify those neighbors would never hear of it.

Smith's testimony was admitted and a decree was awarded Mr. Brush.

A SUCCESSFUL TRADES UNION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—The National Association of Journeyman Tailors held its annual convention yesterday. The report of Secretary John B. Lemon shows that there were at the close of the last convention 26 local unions in the National Union, with 2,100 members; during the last two years 4 unions have been reinstated, 58 have organized, and 21 already in existence have been induced to come in, so that there are now more than 100 local unions, with a membership aggregating 5,400, a record not surpassed by any trades union in the country. During the two years, the union has had about forty strikes, all but five of which were successful, and as a result the wages of 2,000 members were advanced an average of not less than 10 per cent.

BONDS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—To-day's bond accepts among aggregated $262,800, as follows: Registered 4s, $60,650 at 128; registered 4½s, $150,650 at 109½, and $51,500 at 109⅝.

GIANTS ARE IN THE LEAD

THEY WON FIRST PLACE BY DEFEATING CLEVELAND.

BOSTON WAS BEATEN BY THE PITTSBURGS AND WENT BACK TO SECOND PLACE—OTHER GAMES.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—New-York won the game here this afternoon, and, as Boston lowered her colore to the Pittsburgs, the Giants stepped into first place, and to-night are the leaders in the League race. The game here was of the most one-sided character. From the outset it was evident that the local team couldn't win, and the visitors won as they pleased.

Beatin, who pitched against the Giants, was hit in the hardest kind of fashion. Gore, Connor, and Tiernan made eleven hits between them, while every other member of the team, with the exception of Richardson, made one or more. To add to their clever batting the field work of the Giants was of an excellent character, Gore and Crane making the only errors charged to their side. Crane, who pitched for the champions, was in fine condition and sent the ball across the plate with rare speed. When the game was won he ceased his work, but at all stages the local players were at his mercy.

The contest requires no description. New-York's heavy batting was too much for the Clevelands, who were never in the race. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Radford, r	0	2	2	0	0	Gore, c. f	4	4	1	0	1
Hincke, 2b	2	2	5	3	0	Tiernan, r. f	2	3	2	0	0
McKean, s.s.	0	1	4	0	0	Ewing, c	2	1	5	2	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Connor, 1b	2	4	11	0	0
Tebeau, 3b	0	0	0	5	0	Richardson, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	5	0	0	Whitney, s.s.	0	2	2	2	0
Gilks, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Crane, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Sutcliffe, c.	0	1	6	2	0	Whitney, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Beatin, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Farrar, 1b	2	2	8	1	0
Total	4	9	27	17	0	Bastian, s.s.	0	0	2	2	0
						Total	13	17	27	11	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
New York	4	0	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	—13

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New-York, 9. Two-base hit—Twitchell. Three-base hit—Connor. Stolen bases—McKean, Ewing, Connor, Ward, (2,) O'Rourke. Double play—Connor, (unassisted.) Richardson and Connor. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3; New-York, 4. Struck out—Cleveland, 7; New-York, 3. Passed balls—Ewing. Umpires—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 9; BOSTON, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Galvin pitched one of the best games of his life to-day, giving the Beaneaters five short singles and shutting them out. Daley pitched four innings for the visitors. He was very erratic, and after 7 runs had been scored he was relieved by Radbonrn. The home team supported Galvin without the shadow of an error. The latter's heavy hitting and base running created great amusement. Fields made a remarkable one-hand catch up against the fence. The weather was very threatening, and the game was called at the end of the eighth inning owing to darkness. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Miller, c.	2	0	3	0	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Carroll, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Kelly, r. f. & c.	0	1	3	0	1
Rowe, s. s.	1	2	2	4	0	Nash, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0
Maul, r. f.	0	1	1	1	0	Johnston, c. f.	0	0	3	0	1
Fields, l. f.	0	2	3	2	0	Brown, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Fields, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0
Dunlap, 2b.	2	1	3	5	0	Ganzel, c. & r. f.	0	0	7	1	0
Galvin, p.	2	2	0	3	0	Daley, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						Radbonrn, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	9	9	24	15	0	Total	0	5	24	15	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Rowe, Galvin. Three-base hit—Galvin. Stolen bases—Carroll, Maul, Kelly. Base on balls—Off Galvin, 3; off Daly, 7; off Radbonrn, 1. Struck out—By Galvin, 3; by Daly, 3; by Radbonrn, 1. Wild pitche—Radbonrn. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Chicagos were unable to hunch their hits to-day, and but for errors by Hallman in the fourth and seventh innings would have been shut out. The "Phillies" found the ball all right, although Pfeffer and Bastian helped them to 2 runs by miserable fielding. The grounde were very soft and wet, keeping down sharp plays. Ryan's work at centre was the feature of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	0	1	5	2	0	Wood, l. f.	1	1	3	2	0
Hartman, r. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Hallman, s. s.	0	0	1	3	2
Duffy, l. f.	1	0	3	0	0	Myers, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0	Thom'son, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1	Mulvey, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Farrell, c.	1	1	4	0	0	Schriver, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Wor'k'l'y, l. f.	0	2	3	0	0
Burns, 3d b.	0	2	2	3	0	Farrar, 1b.	2	2	8	1	0
Bastian, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0	Sanders, p.	1	2	1	3	0
Total	3	7	27	12	3	Total	6	11	27	12	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hit—Mulvey. Home runs—Farrell, Thompson. Stolen base—Wood. Double play—Ryan, Pfeffer, and Bastian. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 1; off Sanders, 1. Struck out—By Sanders, 3; by Dwyer, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

WASHINGTON, 8; INDIANAPOLIS, 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—The Senators hunched their hits in the second and ninth innings today, taking the second game from the Hoosiers. Denny lost his head in the ninth inning and made a costly error, which gave the visitors the winning run. Boyle pitched indifferent ball. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, r. & s. s.	2	2	2	0	0	Wise, 2b.	0	2	0	1	2
Gl'sscock, s. & 2	2	1	2	1	0	Hoy, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Denny, 3b.	0	2	3	7	1	Wilmot, l. f.	0	1	6	0	1
Daily, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	Mack, r. f.	1	2	0	1	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Clark, s. s.	2	2	2	2	0
Buckley, c.	0	0	1	4	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	2	3	3	4	2
M'Ge'ohy, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Daly, c.	0	2	3	7	2
Bassett, 2b.	1	2	5	4	0	Carney, 1b.	0	2	8	0	0
Boyle, p.	1	1	2	1	0	Haddock, p.	1	2	0	1	1
Total	7	13	26	20	4	Total	8	18	27	11	6

*Two men out when winning run made.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	—7
Washington	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Mack, McGeachy. Stolen bases—Wilmot, J. Irwin, (2,) Denny, Daily, (2,) Buckley, Glasscock. Double plays—J. Irwin to Carney; Denny to Bassett to Daily. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 1; off Haddock, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Daily. Struck out—By Boyle, 1; by Haddock, 4. Wild pitch—Haddock. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BROOKLYN, 3; KANSAS CITY, 2.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 13.—It took ten innings for the Eastern pennant aspirante to win today's game from Kansas City. The pitchers, Swartzell and Terry, were both in excellent form and played great ball. Brooklyn bunched its hits and the Cowboys scattered theirs. Burns muffed a difficult fly in the tenth inning, and Terry, coming home from third on Smith's sacrifice, ran into Hoover with enough force to knock the ball out of his hand and knock the catcher to the ground, making the winning run. Smith and Long did the brilliant playing. Score:

KAN. CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Long, s. s.	1	1	2	4	1	O'Brien, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Hamilton, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1
Burns, c. f.	0	1	1	0	1	Fouts, 1b.	0	0	10	2	0
Stearns, 1b.	0	0	17	2	0	Burns, r. f.	1	1	2	1	0
Mauuing, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	2	2	1	1
Hoover, c.	0	0	5	0	1	Corkhill, c.	1	0	1	0	1
Pickett, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Visner, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Alvord, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Terry, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Swartzell, p.	1	0	0	7	0	Smith, s. s.	0	0	8	2	0
Total	2	5	28	18	3	Total	3	5	30	10	2

*One out when winning run made.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Kansas City	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Burns of Brooklyn, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Long, Hamilton, (2,) Burns, (2,) Stearns, Hoover, Pickett, Swartzell. First base on balls—Off Terry, 5; off Swartzell, 1. Struck out—By Terry, 5; by Swartzell, 3. Passed ball—Visner. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Athletic	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	—10	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—	4

Base hits—Athletic, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Athletic, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Pitchers—Wehrling and Vian. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Baltimore	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	—6	
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Louisville, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 0; Louisville, 1. Pitchers—Kilroy and Hecker. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Columbus	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3	
St. Louis	3	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	1—	13

Base hits—Columbus, 12; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Columbus, 2; St. Louis, 6. Pitchers—Gastright and Stivets and King. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Herne.

AT LOWELL.

Newark	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4	
Lowell	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—	2

Base hits—Newark, 7; Lowell, 5. Errors—Newark, 2; Lowell, 3. Batteries—Sullivan and Baker; Burns and Murphy.

AT WORCESTER.

Norwalk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	
Worcester	2	0	0	5	0	1	2	2	0—	12

Base hits—Norwalk, 1; Worcester, 11. Errors—Norwalk, 5; Worcester, 3. Batteries—Ridley and Meeks; Barkley and Wilson.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	
New-Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Base hits—Hartford, 7; New-Haven, 11. Errors—Hartford, 6; New-Haven, 3. Batteries—Dorgan and Cahill; Smith and Moore.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
New-York	59	30	St. Louis	54	31
Boston	53	31	Brooklyn	49	33
Philadelphia	48	37	Baltimore	54	38
Cleveland	47	41	Athletic	51	37
Chicago	43	46	Cincinnati	31	43
Pittsburg	38	52	Kansas City	34	54
Indianapolis	36	54	Columbus	35	51
Washington	29	56	Louisville	20	75

The New-Yorks have played great ball on this trip. They have won seven and lost one game.

The Metropolitans will play the Hoosiers, Carbart & Co. team at the Polo Grounds to-day.

Brooklyn won yesterday, but the Cowboys played great ball.

The New-Yorks were in a batting mood yesterday.

This afternoon the Giants will play in Cleveland again.

New the Giants must try and stay in front.

At last the Giants are in the lead.

Thanks, Pittsburg.

SHOOTERS AT THE TRAPS.

MANY CLAY PIGEONS DESTROYED IN THE ELEVEN EVENTS SHOT.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—A mammoth tournament at the traps is now in progress at Beacon Park, Allston, just out of Boston. This tournament is under the auspices of the American Shooting Association, and is the second one thus far given by them. This association is composed of firms all over the United States who are engaged in the manufacture of guns, ammunition, inanimate targets, and other things necessary for use at the trap. As an association they are practically in control of the trap-shooting interests of the country and make rules governing all such contests.

They propose to hold several big shoots each year in various sections, and as a result of the generous money purses offered the attendance is unusually large. To-day about two hundred shooters were present, representing all the Eastern States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New-Jersey, New-York, and a large number from New-York City and vicinity.

Prominent among them are such oraoks as H. A. Penrose, William and J. Woolstencroft, and H. Park of Pennsylvania; S. A. Tucker of Iowa; Rolla O. Heiken, E. Taylor, E. Humphrey, Pani North, and G. C. Hebbard of Ohio; H. McMurphy, H. B. Whitney, A. Spangles, Daniel Lefevre, W. Fred Quimby, T. H. Keller, M. T. Lindsley, and George Mosher of New-York; E. D. Miller, K. Collins, and Daniel Terry of New-Jersey; E. W. Tinker and G. H. Houghton of Rhode Island; M. D. Folson, J. H. Gould, Lieut. Albee, George H. Saunders, M. H. Stark, C. R. Manly, E. Yerrington, James H. Hill, W. C. Cady, J. H. Burbage, Allen Willey, and George C. Strong of Connecticut; E. T. Smith, W. P. Robinson, W. L. Dorris, H. W. Wilber, E. S. Knowles, L. G. Rngg, W. R. Dean, O. R. Dickey, William S. Perry, M. D. Gilman, H. W. Eager, and Capt. Bogardus of Massachusetts.

Several of the local shooters in and near Boston were on hand, and the lesser lights at the trap were out in full force. In order to accommodate this large body of shooters it was necessary to increase the facilities usually provided at events of this character.

The association's manager, Major J. M. Taylor, devised a plan which allowed of six sets of five traps each. As the Keystone system of rapid shooting was in operation, all delays were avoided and the bang, bang of the guns was unceasing.

Eleven events were shot. The targets used were blue rooks, standards, handle clays, Peoria blackbirds, Ligowski clay pigeons, and kloshirds. All were made of clay or composition, which, when struck by the shot, flew into many pieces. All the pulling called well, and the ties were invariably shot out.

The winners were as follows:

Event No. 1, open to all, 42 entries.—Dickey, Allen, Russell, Gould, and H. B. Whitney divided first, with 20 straight; second, E. D. Miller, Heiks, L. T. Smith, W. S. Wolstencroft, M. C. Lindsley, with 19; Humphrey Choate third with 18; E. B. Manley, E. Mosher, fourth.

Second event, 20 targets, open to Class

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—ROYAL MIDDY.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—YANK-HOE.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rainy, slightly cooler weather.

A copy of the instructions of Capt. SHEPARD of the revenue cuttsr *Rush* to "Able Seaman" HAWKINS, when he was placed in charge of the *Black Diamond*, has been received at Ottawa and is said to show conclusively that the commander of the *Rush* did not wink at the escape of his capture. It is not to be supposed that he went through the farce of pretending to send the captured schooner to Sitka but really instructing the officer placed in charge to allow it to be taken to Victoria. His instructions were serious enough, as it is to be supposed they would be, but Capt. SHEPARD, knowing as he did the temper and purpose of the officers and crews of the Canadian sealers, could hardly have been so credulous as really to believe that they would submit to be taken to Sitka and turned over to the United States authorities by one sailor. Perhaps he did the best he could with the resources at his command, but that he expected the *Black Diamond* and its officers to be delivered to the District Attorney at Sitka by Seaman HAWKINS is not credible. A claim for compensation for the capture will doubtless be made, together with similar claims for other captured vessels, and that in course of time will bring on negotiations on the whole subject.

As a successful business man Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER of Philadelphia might be justified in putting an institution devoted to training young men for commercial pursuits. As a high officer of the Federal Government he ought to be a little chary of allowing himself to be used for advertising purposes. He might be excused, perhaps, for making a laudatory address before a business college, but when it comes to printing his address as a business circular, illuminated with a portrait and personal sketch, and using the doorkeepers of the departments at the capital to distribute it among the employés of the Government, the advertising "dodge" is carried too far. The "Hon." JOHN may see nothing in it to compromise his official dignity so long as his vanity is flattered, but self-respecting citizens must feel some humiliation when public office is degraded to the position of an advertising agency for such as manage to get the favor of those who hold it.

Perhaps the most curious passage in Commissioner TANNER'S published statement concerning the rerating of Senator MANDERSON'S pension is that in which he explains that he was moved in part by a desire to convince the public "that sympathy was not running away with the Pension Office." "There appeared to be an idea abroad," he says, "that sympathy would control action in these matters; that if a soldier was needy and suffering, we were not inclined to look much beyond that fact in considering a pension claim." If the Pension Bureau should raise the pension of "a man of eminent position and easy circumstances like Senator MANDERSON," and award to such a man a round sum in back pay, this illusion might be dispelled. It appears from the same statement that the Senator received "a draft for the arrears" some time ago.

The forthcoming naval manœuvres along the British and Irish coasts are expected, when compared with those of last year, to throw some additional light on the question whether an enemy can commit ravages in spite of the vigilance of the defending squadron. The fact is that it is very difficult, when the task set to the hostile squadron is sufficiently limited, to prevent its doing some damage. It was certainly so last year with the fleet of "Achill," which was able to inflict considerable injury on the southwestern coast of Scotland and the northwestern coast of England before being made to pay for its boldness. So it was with the recent French naval manœuvres, in which the defensive squadron, under Rear Admiral ALQUIER, although superior in force, was wholly unable to prevent the vessels of Admiral O'NEILL, who represented the enemy, from doing plenty of damage along the coast, and even partly destroying Marseilles. But this does not touch the question whether any foreign squadron could cover and protect the landing in John Bull's isles of an army large enough to conquer the kingdom. There has never been the remotest indication in the August manœuvres that anything of that sort is practicable.

While the announcement in Parliament of the Government's conservative Egyptian policy may comfort the British taxpayer who has feared another costly Khartoum expedition, yet Lord SALISBURY'S declaration that it is impossible to fix the limits of the stay of the British troops in Egypt will not please France. That country must see that she has lost an opportunity, inasmuch as Great Britain, when the question of the Egyptian debt recently came up, agreed to fix limits for her military occupation of Egypt; but the moderate terms then offered did not please the republic, who would accept only immediate or speedy evacuation, with no right to return. The history of Egypt for the last few years, including the performances of ARABI Pasha, the rise and progress of the Mohammedan movement in the Soudan, the fate of HICKS and GORDON and their followers, and the Arab struggle to maintain the slave trade of equatorial Africa, show that England cannot yet leave Egypt to take care of itself. Joined to the fanaticism of men like MOHAMMED ACHMET, ABDULLAH, OSMAN DIGNA, and WAD-EL-NJUMI are considerations of business, and the two latter at least are said to be in league with the slave hunters. Civilization and humanity still find a need of European supervision in Africa.

It is a great pity that Lord DUNRAVEN abandoned his intention of bringing his boat over to sail for any prizes that might be open to her. It is a great pity, that is, so far as the public interest in the yachting season is concerned, for experience has shown that that interest is excited only when an international contest is involved. The fine performance of our own seventy-foot sloops and cutters indicates that the *Valkyrie* would have had her work cut out for her if she had attempted only to beat boats of her own size. This season's racing shows that the *Titania* and the *Katrina* are very nearly as good for their size as the *Puritan* and the *Mayflower* and the *Volunteer* were for theirs, while the *Valkyrie*, though undoubtedly a fast boat, is by no means the wonder she was supposed to be on the strength of her early performances. It is likely that if the challenge is renewed next year, early enough to allow of the building of boats to meet the challenger, the New-York Club will waive their right to select their champion vessel and will choose a vessel small and manageable enough to be available for something else than racing.

FOOLISH RIVALRY.

When the preliminary work of preparation for holding the World's Fair in New-York in 1892 has been got under way and it is made evident that the people of this city are ready to give it all necessary support, all talk about having an exposition elsewhere will probably cease. Within the meantime there are some exhibitions of local jealousy and ambition that are rather unseemly. It was after the proposition to get up an appropriate celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by COLUMBUS had originated in this city as the outcome of the successful Washington Centennial, and after the suggestion had been taken up that the proper form of such a celebration would be a grand international exposition in the American metropolis, that Chicago put forth its claim to be the place for such a celebration, and some of its citizens began to act as though they were determined to have it there. Such an attempt to seize and appropriate the project after it had been started in New-York was hardly dignified in the metropolis of the West, and it has met with very little sympathy elsewhere. It was the offspring of that civic pride and ambition which are so characteristic of Chicago, but any persistency in it will put that noble city in a ridiculous attitude.

The subsequent claims of St. Louis were still more absurd, and were such an obvious product of its jealousy of Chicago as to be ridiculous from the start. Boston's spirit of rivalry was displayed only in the comparatively modest proposal of having a separate exhibition there of the products of New-England, but this would be so manifestly ill-advised that the idea seems to have been promptly abandoned. The only suggestion in favor of any other place than New-York that has been seriously entertained, outside of the communities whose spirit of jealous rivalry was excited, is that in behalf of Washington as the national capital. This has been taken up in a somewhat formal manner in the city of Baltimore. This also has somewhat the appearance of local jealousy, inasmuch as Baltimore could hardly put forth any claims for itself, and Washington is almost at its own doors.

But there are many reasons why the national capital is not the appropriate place for a World's Fair commemorative of the discovery of America. That is not an event in the national history of the United States, and it has no logical relation to the city upon the Potomac. The reasons in favor of it suggested in the resolutions of the Baltimore meeting are that it is "commercially neutral ground, the city of the Nation and of all the States, and the capital of the oldest and foremost American nation." What commercially neutral ground means and why commercially neutral ground should be desired for the purpose are not clear. The greatest significance and import of a World's Fair is distinctly commercial, as it is intended to produce a display of those products of human activity that enter into the commerce of the world in its widest sense, and the greatest of commercial centres is really the most appropriate place for it. It is there that it could be most effectively presented and produce its fullest result. As we have said, there is nothing in the event or in the proposed manner of celebrating it that makes the capital of the Nation the fitting place for a World's Fair in 1892. But there are serious practical objections to Washington as the location. It is not a centre for internal transportation, it has little shipping and little accommodation for it, and it could not readily and comfortably provide for great crowds of visitors. Its Summer climate is badly adapted for an exhibition attended by great numbers of people during that part of the year, and the result would be great discomfort, sickness, and mortality. Moreover, if the fair were to be held there, the Government would have practically to assume the management and the expense, which is not desirable.

Eliminate the element of local jealousy and foolish rivalry among American cities, and it must be admitted for many reasons that New-York is the only proper place for the celebration. It is the leading city of the continent in wealth and population and in all that is representative of the results of COLUMBUS'S discovery. It is the point at which the lines of transportation throughout the length and breadth of the land concentrate, and at which the products of all its parts could be most conveniently brought together. It is the one seaport which holds constant and regular communication on a large scale with all parts of the civilized world and to which the people of all countries could most readily send exhibits and would do so in the greatest volume. It is so surrounded with salt water as to be a comfortable and salubrious Summer city. It has ample spaces to be occupied by a great exhibition, facilities for local travel that are unequaled, and accommodations for visitors such as no other city can pretend to. Its people have the wealth and enterprise to undertake and carry out the project without difficulty, and they are showing a disposition to turn them to that purpose.

Now, instead of any further show of petty jealousy and foolish rivalry, which are unworthy of the cities of our great Republic, there ought to be from this time on a general concurrence and co-operation in support of the Columbus World's Fair in New-York. There is sign of dissent only in single cities, like Chicago, St. Louis, and Baltimore, and when we have named these three we have named all in which the spirit of dissent appears to linger. The great celebration and exhibition is to be in New-York. That is predestined by circumstances and by common sense. The rival cities of the Union will be expected to take their share and do their part when the time comes, and the sooner they drop their contentions and look forward to a generous participation, the more becoming will their attitude and demeanor appear to the world. It is about time to begin now.

SUGAR TRUST LITIGATION.

The hearing before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, directe attention to the present state of litigation concerning the Sugar Trust. The original suit was brought in behalf of the people by the Attorney General against a corporation chartered in this State that had entered the Trust, the complaint being that by entering the combination and surrendering to the managers of the same the control of its business this corporation had forfeited its charter. The Attorney General sought to enforce the statutes relating to the powers and duties of corporations. Judge BARRETT decided that the charter had been forfeited and should be annulled, and that a receiver for the offending corporation's property should be appointed.

A receiver was appointed. The Trust appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge BARRETT on the main question, and at the same time asked for a stay of proceedings until the General Term should have taken action on the appeal. The application for a stay having been denied, an appeal was taken to the General Term from Judge BARRETT'S decision in respect to this matter, the Trust desiring to prevent the receiver from taking possession of the property. On July 9 the General Term sustained Judge BARRETT'S refusal to grant the application for a stay, and the receiver is in possession of the North River Refining Company's property. But the General Term has not made known its decision as to the Trust's appeal from the decision of Judge BARRETT concerning the main question involved.

It appears that Receiver GRAY recently became convinced that it was his duty, as guardian of the interests confided to his care by Judge BARRETT, to ask for an injunction restraining the Trust from transferring any of its assets or disposing of any of its property by paying dividends or in any other way. It was upon his application for such an injunction that the hearing of yesterday took place. Counsel for the Trust urged that there was no sufficient ground for the proposed action before the decision of the General Term should be made, holding that the interests which might be injured by the injunction were of much greater importance from a pecuniary point of view than those which, in the opinion of the receiver, could be served by it. It is not probable that a decision will be rendered before September. The court does not appear to have been impressed by the assertion of the Trust's counsel that the receiver was "co-operating" with persons who desire to "hurt the value of the property," meaning the market value of the certificates.

Many rumors have recently been in circulation as to the alleged intention of the Trust to do certain things. It has been reported that the Trust was contemplating the purchase and retirement of certificates to the amount of several millions of dollars; that various schemes for changing the form of the combination were under consideration, because of a probability that the General Term would support Judge BARRETT, and that an attempt to control the supply of raw sugar would be made. The transfer or sale of the Trust's refinery in San Francisco to certain Trust refiners as individuals gave rise to the suggestion that the Trust might attempt to avoid the law by similar transfers or assignments in the East. Some months ago the Cottonseed Oil Trust was led by an adverse decision in Louisiana to cause the sale of the property of its corporations in that State to one of its corporations in the North. When the property of the Sugar Trust's corporation in San Francisco was sold or assigned to individuals there was pending against that corporation a suit brought by the Attorney General of California similar to the suit brought before Judge BARRETT here by Attorney General TABOR, and it has been stated that by the sale or transfer the punishment that might have been inflicted as a result of that suit was avoided.

Whether the Sugar Trust has really taken under consideration any schemes looking to a change of the plan on which it was made does not appear. The Trust is "a private affair," and when one of its Trustees was asked some time ago whether there was any foundation for the rumor as to the projected use of the assignment plan, he replied, according to the *Commercial Bulletin's* report, that he would say nothing about it because it was "a private matter" and did "not concern the public at all." Perhaps if the persons who are supplying three-fourths of the sugar consumed by the people of the United States, and are doing this under the protection of tariff duties and by the aid of corporate charters granted by the people, would occasionally take the people into their confidence they would have no ground for complaining that their purposes are misrepresented.

THE SILVER-LEAD ORE CONTROVERSY.

A process is going on in the West which can be best described as the manufacture of public opinion. The party interested in obtaining a reversal of the Treasury rulings on the subject of the classification of silver ores imported from Mexico is well aware that if it can bring pressure to bear on Secretary WINDOM with success it must be done now, before the Fall elections.

Public meetings have recently been held in Denver, Leadville, and several minor mining camps where the Carbonate Ring has some influence, and the whole business has been managed with the usual adroit, wire-pulling, campaign-managing skill, ending in resolutions passed without discussion, great local publicity, but little effect felt outside. This bombardment of Secretary WINDOM'S position is likely to continue for some weeks to come, and if manufactured public opinion be of any value we should recommend those interested in the continuance of this Mexican traffic to get up a counterblast, which would be as easy for them to do, by means of resolutions in favor, as for their opponents in the opposite sense. The only difference would be that a campaign of this kind would show that public opinion in the larger and more important centres of trade in the country, such as Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, as well as numerous mining camps, was in favor of the present classification. The resolutions passed at the meeting at Denver are a fair sample of the resolutions passed at meetings elsewhere, and are such as would be expected from the fact that all the people who took a prominent part in the meeting were more or less influenced by the Carbonate Ring, or were cranks on the subject of protection, one speaker denouncing JOHN SHERMAN as the enemy to our silver industry, and the more silver he could bring in from Mexico the more he could depreciate our silver. This gentleman, Judge BELFORD, says that this hostility to lead is all a pretense, a fraud, &c., and he would no doubt have liked to include in the resolutions one praying Mr. WINDOM to place a prohibitive duty on the import of silver and silver ores.

There is a simplicity and childlike faith expressed in the last of the Denver resolutions which does not accord with the heated language used by the speakers in this artificial agitation, and which if true would render unnecessary all the bother on this subject. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we believe in the power and in the desire of the Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary of the United States Treasury, to remove the trouble indicated, and we confidently look to him for the desired relief and protection.

We would call the attention of these gentlemen to the decision recently rendered by Mr. WINDOM in the case of foreign-built cars and to the principle involved therein, which it would seem impossible for Mr. WINDOM to ignore in the case of Mexican silver-lead ores. In this the Secretary of the Treasury says:

"In view of the long-settled rule and practice upon the subject, the department does not deem it conformable to the public practice to disturb the decision deliberately reached and repeatedly affirmed, and must hold that the question was no longer open to administrative construction."

With reference to the appointment of Mr. SAMPSON of Colorado to the post of Consul at Paso del Norte, to which we have already referred as a significant move in the interests of the Colorado ring, we find that our conjectures were correct and that he is in entire accord and sympathy with the Colorado clique, showing it in the most unblushing manner since his appointment by being present and prominent in the meeting at Denver above referred to, and naturally being antagonistic in every way to the people on the frontier, whose interests he is supposed to consult and protect. In a press dispatch from El Paso even worse is said of him, viz., that in an interview he had boldly announced that he was going to his post in the interest of the Colorado men.

Before we leave this subject we must enlighten the public as to the spirit in which the "new instructions" are being carried out, and the natural question to be put is, Were there private instructions in addition to those published by the Treasury? Those published had a good deal of fairness on the face of them, and we criticised them in a generous spirit, giving the department more credit for equity in the matter than in our hearts we believed it deserved. One point particularly would occur to every one reading those instructions, that the Treasury had no desire for other than a commercial estimation of the silver and lead contained in the ore. This, however, appears not to be the case, and at El Paso, and we believe Eagle Pass and Laredo, the amount of lead contained in an ore is ascertained by chemical analysis, or wet assay, a method never employed for commercial purposes in the valuation of an ore containing lead, as the result is invariably several per cent. higher than that obtained by the ordinary commercial fire assay, which more closely approximates the actual amount of lead to be extracted by skilful smelting. This is manifestly unfair, and is done with the direct object of increasing the ratio of lead to the silver contained in the ore, and in all cases where the margin of superior value of silver is narrow the effect will be to illegally exclude the ore.

THE FLACK CASE.

Sheriff FLACK may now be considered to have expiated the offense he committed toward his wife and toward the public in obtaining for her a divorce from himself which she did not demand or desire, and in obtaining it under false pretenses. His public career is ended. Tammany Hall has virtually expelled him from membership and he has no longer any political standing, while his standing as a citizen and as a man is irretrievably injured. Finally, the decree which he took so much and so improper pains to procure and to keep secret is annulled, and the annulment has obtained a far wider publicity than the decree would have had if it had been procured after a genuine litigation, in the ordinary course of justice, and without any special effort at concealment.

This conclusion of the matter is so exemplary that it is likely to deter, for a long time to come, anybody who has a reputation to lose from following Mr. FLACK'S example. But so far as the procedure of the courts is concerned the affair ought by no means to be finished by the annulment of the decree. The decree could not have been obtained at all without a looseness in the conduct of judicial business that is not in the least creditable to anybody concerned in it. Against some of the persons implicated there are much more serious charges than the charge even of gross negligence. A case seems to have been made out against them of perpetrating a fraud upon a court of justice, and this is an offense so serious that it certainly deserves to be punished by the disbarment of those of them who are lawyers and as such officers of the court, and by penalties relatively as severe upon the laymen.

The hearing yesterday was assuredly one of the strangest proceedings ever seen in a court of justice. The plaintiff of record in whose favor the decree of divorce had been made sought to have it annulled, and the defendant, who upon the record appears to have let the case go by default, appeared for the purpose of protesting against the opening of his default and against the annulment of a judgment entered against him. His appearance in such a character not only fully confirmed all the charges that had been made against his conduct in the suit, but it was in itself so scandalous and anomalous that the Judge very properly refused to let him be even heard by counsel. Legally he could not occupy a worse position by the opening of his default than he occupied by the entry of the decree against him, and he had, therefore, no legal right to be heard at all.

The case ought not to stop here. The courts of New-York have held and kept a position upon all the legal questions connected with marriage and divorce of which the citizens of the State have reason to be proud and are proud. This Commonwealth does not offer any facilities for the cheap and easy relaxation of the bonds of marriage simply because they have become irksome to either party to the contract. No strangers come into this State to be divorced because its laws are more "liberal" or its courts more lenient than their own. And New-Yorkers who are in need of laws and constructions of this kind have to go elsewhere to enjoy them. Our courts insist that divorces shall not be obtained by collusion, since the willingness of both parties to be released from a contract of marriage is not held to be a good reason for releasing them. When either party has furnished the cause the statute recognizes as valid for divorce, the law requires that the existence of this cause cannot be established by admission, but must be affirmatively proved. The guilty party cannot even take advantage of the divorce, being in effect bound, while the innocent party is left free. All this is quite as it should be and tends to sustain the institutions of the home and the family, upon which alone a healthy State can be founded. Yet in this Flack case all these wholesome traditions of our jurisprudence have been violated. The guilty party gained his freedom without the desire or the knowledge of the innocent party, by a suit which he appeared on the record as having let go by default, but which was in fact conducted exclusively by himself, and in which he furnished the proof of his own guilt for the purpose of obtaining the freedom which our law denies him when his guilt is proved in spite of him. This is a very serious scandal upon the administration of justice in New-York, and it will not be removed until everybody who has been willfully instrumental in bringing it about has received a suitable punishment.

A CIVIL SERVICE RULING.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—A letter received by Mr. F. C. Nicodemus, Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners at the Post Office, from President Charles Lyman of the United States Civil Service Commission, stated that, under the new regulation contained in the fifth report, the names of all those remaining eligible for appointment should be given to the press and a copy posted conspicuously in the lobby of the Post Office, showing also the average obtained, the kind of examination with indication of those whom the commission has decided are entitled to preference under Section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes. There can be no objection to also informing applicants of the standing obtained, if they make request for the information, where their names are no longer on the eligible register.

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"So you want a pension, eh? Will you state on what grounds?" "Can't use my arm." "Will you state whether it is a direct result of the war?" "Yes, Sir." "Why, you weren't old enough to fight during the war?" "I know it, Sir. I write war papers, though, now. My trouble is writer's paralysis."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The highness of the West stands forth again in the boast of the people of Custer County, Montana, that their single county is larger than New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut put together. Still, we have no reason to feel small. —*Springfield Republican.*

"These are the hunks that the swine didn't eat," as the man said as he swept away the peanut shells from before his store on Circuit-avenue.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

A Kansas minister says: "I have been a far more useful man since the Lord revealed to me that I was never to be a great man."—*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

The truth about some men is never known until after they are dead, and you can't find it then upon their monuments.—*Somerville Journal.*

The man who ought to listen and learn usually does all the talking.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

THIRTEENTH WILL VISIT CANADA.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 13.—Secretary Smith of the Carnival Committee has received word from the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, at Brooklyn, N. Y., stating that the Thirteenth Regiment National Guards, 600 strong, would be here on the military day of the carnival week providing the Canadian Government would give permission for them to come under arms.

A dispatch from Ottawa this evening says that the Canadian Militia Department will grant permission to the Thirteenth Regiment to visit Hamilton.

PROF. LOOMIS DYING.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 13.—Prof. Elias Loomis, for the past thirty years Professor of Astronomy at Yale College, is at the New-Haven Hospital suffering from a complication of stomach disorders, and is not expected to live until morning. Prof. Loomis had been spending his vacation in the interior of the State, where he was taken ill last week. Thursday last he was brought to this city for treatment. His illness assumed a dangerous phase to-day.

THE TIMES LED THE LIST.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Realizing that THE TIMES never blows its own trumpet, but in order to show how popular its stands with the National Guard, I wish to say that during the week the Twelfth Regiment was in camp it was impossible to buy a copy of your paper in camp after 8 o'clock in the morning. On Thursday, the 8th, I asked the news agent what paper had the largest sale. He replied THE TIMES by all odds, and it has been from the beginning of the camp. That morning he sold 40 *Heralds*, 20 *Tribunes*, 12 *Worlds*, 40 *Sunns*, and 80 TIMES. He informed me that he could have sold 50 copies more of THE TIMES if he had had them. GUARDSMAN.

Franklin, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1889.

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MR. WANAMAKER'S PICTURE

A VERY NEAT WAY OF AIDING THE STORE.

THE CIRCULARS WHICH FLOODED THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—EXPLAINING ABOUT A POSTMASTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—For a number of years, and particularly since the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, it has been the rule in the executive departments here that peddlers and distributers of circulars and catch-penny advertising dodges should not be permitted to invade the department buildings and annoy the Government employes during business hours. When, therefore, the hundreds of men and women employed in the Treasury Department reached that building to-day they were astonished to find each watchman and doorkeeper supplied with a big bundle of four-page circulars, which he insisted upon distributing to all who came within his reach. The circular was a profusely illustrated advertisement of a Washington business college, and it needed only a glance at the first page for the clerks to understand why Government watchman and doorkeepers were permitted to assist in advertising a private institution.

The page was adorned with a cheap woodcut of the "Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, United States," and under the general heading, "Golden Words," was printed an address delivered by the good Mr. Wanamaker at the Commencement exercises of the college last May. The address was preceded by a description of the Postmaster General as the "prince of business men," and the address itself was called a tribute to business college training by a "distinguished citizen." The rest of the circular was taken up with glowing descriptions of the advantages of the particular business college that had secured Mr. Wanamaker as an advertising medium and a rebus on the art of making money plenty in every man's pocket. Time which should have been devoted to work was spent by more than one clerk in solving the rebus and in trying to guess how much the first page of the circular was worth to the thrifty Postmaster General and "prince of business men."

* *

Acting Postmaster General Clarkson said today in regard to the appointment of a negro clerk by the new Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., Gen. Lewis, which resulted in much excitement and the burning in effigy of Postmaster Lewis and Gen. Buck, a leading Republican of the State:

"After Gen. Lewis's appointment as Postmaster one of the registry clerks resigned. The Postmaster then appointed Charles C. Penny, colored, who stood at the head of the civil service list of eligibles, as he was compelled by the law to do. He was assigned to work in the registry division, not in the same room with a young lady, as stated, but in another. This young lady and her father, who was Superintendent of the registry division and had the assignment of the clerks, both resigned, simply because a negro had been appointed to a place in the office, and not because an attempt had been made to place a negro at the same desk with the young lady. From this grew all the trouble in Atlanta and the effort to utilize the incident for party prejudice. The insincerity of this cry now is shown by the fact that there were five negro clerks in the Atlanta Post Office under the Democratic Postmaster, and for six years a young white lady has been at the stamp window selling stamps to all people, black and white.

"There is nothing in the matter for the department to act upon, and there is nothing in the action of Postmaster Lewis to be criticised by fair-minded people. Instead of doing anything violently against the Southern prejudice toward negroes, the Postmaster sought in making the appointment to obviate any ground for objection on account of such prejudice. In the Postal Service we find many of our efficient men are among the colored men. We have probably hundreds of them in the service altogether and they make a good average record."

* *

A complaint has been filed with the Civil Service Commission against Postmaster Ankeny, at Minneapolis, Minn., charging him with making illegal appointments. The complaint is a formal one, and is accompanied by an affidavit in which the facts in the several cases are fully set out. The commission has, however, asked for further information regarding some of the allegations made, and will take no further action pending its receipt. An investigation will no doubt be ordered by the Commission. Mr. Ankeny received his appointment in 1886.

* *

Commissioner Tanner of the Pension Bureau to-day made a requisition upon the Civil Service Commission for the certification of fifteen additional special pension examiners.

* *

A special passport, such as are issued to distinguished citizens intending to go abroad, was signed at the State Department to-day for Senator Evarts of New-York. The Senator will visit Europe, it is said, to consult specialists on the Continent about his eyes, the condition of which is such as to give him much concern.

* *

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed E. S. Connelly of Rondout, N. Y.; John McMackin of New-York City, and Thomas B. Doane of New-York City to be Special Inspectors of Customs, for duty at New-York. It is expected that there will be several more appointments of this kind in a short time. McMackin was one of the leaders of the George movement, and it was pretty well understood last Summer that he was playing into the hands of the Republicans, and this appointment is his reward.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Virginia.—H. M. Turner, Callaways.

Pennsylvania.—A. Hejstan, Hilnsr; J. A. Patterson, Hookstown; W. M. Sivert, New-Sheffield; John K. Bailey, New-Wilmington.

Maine.—M. S. Perkins, Anson.

AL DAGGETT NOT SHOT.

THE RUMOR WAS STARTED BY THE BREAKING OF A DRUG STORE WINDOW.

A rumor was put in circulation last night that an attempt had been made to shoot Albert Daggett at Park-avenue and Forty-second-street.

The rumor was founded on the fact that about 9:30 o'clock, while a party of men were standing before the soda fountain in the drug store opposite the Grand Union Hotel a crash of glass was heard, and examination disclosed a small hole in the window pane behind the soda fountain. It was apparently made by a bullet from a parlor rifle, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact that no report was heard.

Just how Mr. Daggett's name came to be associated with the incident could not be learned. The clerk in attendance at the fountain when the ball struck the window did not know the noted Brooklyn politician, and could not say whether he was a member of the party or not. Al Daggett is not addicted to soda water it is unlikely that he was a member of the party standing in front of the fountain.

Daggett and his son are staying at the Grand Union Hotel at the present time, and he was in the vestibule about 10 o'clock, but made no reference to any attempt to shoot him. At a later hour he could not be found.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Frederick J. Emmerich, importer of paper hangings, optical goods, and bronze powder, at 43 Barclay-street, doing business under the style of F. J. Emmerich and F. J. Emmerich & Son, made an assignment yesterday to Edward Tuck. The preferences to Tena Emmerich, his wife, amount, as mentioned; Carl Zeiss of Jena, Germany, $2,000; Hoock Fresca, Paris, $1,000. Mr. Emmerich is one of the old-time merchants having been in the business for forty-two years, and never failed before. In former years he dealt only in optical goods, but for some years past he made more of a specialty of wall paper, the productions of the foreign manufacturers. His son, who was a partner for several years, withdrew Feb. 12 last. Mr. Emmerich said yesterday that his assignment was caused by the failure of Silas Cheney, wall paper dealers of Brooklyn, on Aug. 1, they owing him $4,000, on which he depended to meet maturing notes. The great depression in paper hangings on account of the disruption of the wall-paper pool also affected him. Paper that cost him 40 cents to import sold as low as 10 cents, and people would not pay high prices for imported paper when they could get domestic so cheap. He thought the liabilities were about $25,000 to $30,000, mainly due in Europe. General sympathy is expressed for his misfortune.

The creditors of the New-England Terra Cotta Lumber Company met yesterday in Boston. The liabilities are about $59,000, of which $36,000 is secured. The assets for the unsecured creditors are nominally about $5,000. No proposition by way of settlement was submitted to the meeting. A committee of investigation consisting of James S. Newell, J. Otis Wetherbee, C. A. Campbell, and S. A. Hinckley was appointed.

The Sammon Store Stool Company, at 205 Canal-street, was sold out by Deputy Sheriff McGinois yesterday, under an execution for $1,533, in favor of Fred N. Woolf, the Secretary, for services rendered, realizing about $400. The company was incorporated March 9, 1889, with a capital stock of $10,000, to manufacture a storestool under Mr. Sammon's patents.

The right, title, and interest of the Union-Square Printing Company, at 36 East Fourteenth-street, in printing presses, type, &c., was sold out by the Sheriff yesterday on execution in favor of G. B. Murd for $5,581, realizing only $500. The company was incorporated March 9, 1889, with a capital stock of $50,000, and was controlled by Dempsey & Carroll.

The Riverside and Oswego Mill property in Rhode Island and New-York State was assigned last evening. The assignees are D. Oweno of the Atlantic Mills, Providence; James B. Case, Vice President of the Board of Redemption, Boston, and Charles G. Brennan of New-York City, confidential adviser of A. D. Juilliard. All attachments were at once removed.

"REFORM" IN QUAY'S STATE.

CIVIL SERVICE PLANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS.

In view of the silence of the Pennsylvania Republicans in their recent convention on the question of civil service reform, a retrospect of their action in previous conventions may prove interesting. Only three times in ten years have the Republicans treated this important question in this manner—in 1880, when Don Cameron sprang the convention for Grant delegates; in 1881, when the convention was held while Gen. Garfield was dying, and in 1886.

The record reads as follows:

Convention of 1889.

* * * * * * *

Convention of 1888.

"We as a party, as rapidly as practicable, enacted legislation looking to a more business administration of Government and a system of civil service in deference to a strong recognized public sentiment against abuses in the spoils system. A Democratic President was elected largely on the issue of civil service reform, upon pledges which guaranteed an immediate remedy of existing abuses. These pledges have been notoriously violated, removals from office have been made without cause in a more sweeping manner than at any other period in our history of American political parties, and Federal patronage has been boldly and constantly used for partisan purposes."

Convention of 1887.

"We arraign the Democratic Party and the present National Administration for the gross inhumanity in dealing with all great National questions. The only energy they have exhibited has been in the displacement of experienced officers without cause and in direct violation of their civil service pledges. The National Administration seems to have no policy beyond expediency and no principle beyond the establishment of its succession."

Convention of 1886.

* * * * * * *

Convention of 1885.

"We at the same time invite public attention to the acts of the present Democratic National and State Administrations; to the unjust war of the former upon offensive partisans; to the hypocritical avoidance of pledges touching the civil service; to its star-chamber proceedings against Republicans, for whose removal no public reason can be given."

Convention of 1884.

"We commend every effort to sustain and promote thorough civil service reform in all departments of the National and State Governments."

Convention of 1883.

"We commend every effort to inaugurate thorough and correct civil service reform in all the departments of the National and State Administrations."

Convention of 1882.

"That we unequivocally condemn the use of patronage to promote personal political ends, and require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the basis of fitness.

"That competent and faithful officers should not be removed except for cause.

"That the non-elective minor offices should be filled in accordance with rules established by law.

"That the ascertained popular will shall be faithfully carried out in State and National Conventions and by those holding office by the favor of the party.

"That public office constitutes a high trust to be administered solely for the people whose interest shall be paramount to those of persons and parties, and that it should be invariably conducted with the same efficiency, economy, and integrity as are expected in the execution of private trusts."

The declaration of 1882, it will be noted, was in the nature of an anchor cast to windward, for the party was in sore distress. Gen. Beaver having been nominated for Governor, and the Welfe Independent movement running very strong.

DELMONICO ROBBED.

ONE OF HIS WAGONS STOLEN, RECAPTURED, AND STOLEN AGAIN.

A startling little incident served to remind Charles Delmonico yesterday of the stories he used to read concerning the bold practices of banditti when their profession was held in some esteem in Italy. Right at high noon and in as bustling a locality as any in New-York one of Delmonico's six-hundred-dollar business teams was spirited away. The theft was all the more audacious inasmuch as the property was subsequently safely recovered, only to be again stolen. Although a general alarm had been sent out, up to midnight no trace of the thief had been obtained by the police.

Early yesterday morning Manager James Theilmann of the Fifth-avenue establishment sent a team down to the restaurant at Beaver and William streets, where all supplies are obtained. The driver, among other things, was given an order for fifteen cases of champagne. He finished loading his wagon about 12 o'clock, and went inside to procure a lunch. When he returned to the sidewalk the vehicle and its contents were gone. He had to rub his eyes more than once before the truth dawned upon him, and then there followed a lively scramble on the part of the Beaver-street employes to see who could first reach Capt. McLoughlin's station house. It isn't every day that a big wagonload of Delmonico wines is lost, and the police displayed commendable zeal in hustling around after it. Nothing was heard of the missing wagon, however, until 6 o'clock.

At that hour another Delmonico driver chanced to pass the lost team on Sixth-avenue. He saw two strangers on the seat. He sprang from his own wagon and jumped into the other. He held one of the strangers, but the other escaped. After leaving his vehicle in charge of a boy he drove on immediately with his prisoner and the recovered property to Twenty-sixth-street.

Manager Theilmann was informed that only four of the fifteen cases of champagne were left. The rest had been stolen, with a lot of canned edibles and cigars, had been disposed of by the thieves. For some inexplicable reason Mr. Theilmann failed to turn the thief over to Detective Cusick, who is always on duty in Delmonico's up-town establishment. The rascal saw his chance and slipped out of the manager's office only to jump into the stolen wagon a second time and drive off before anybody in the place had even thought of unloading the remaining boxes of wine.

Mr. Theilmann is a phlegmatic Teuton. In his easy-going way he expects to see the lost team turn up all right this morning. Detective Cusick is a pessimist and takes an opposite view of the case.

CONNECTICUT FIREMEN.

HARTFORD, Aug. 13.—At the State Firemen's Association's Convention to-day an address was delivered by Charles B. Whiting, President of the Orient Fire Insurance Company. President Hyatt read his annual report, which was followed by the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Every regularly-organized fire company in the State is now represented in the association. Bsnents were paid during the year to 57 members, to the amount of $2,398. The Treasurer's report showed receipts of $10,836 90 and expenditures of $3,772 89.

Chief Engineer Daniels of Willimantic read a paper opposing the use of wood for roofs or outside walls within fire limits. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted.

To-morrow there will be an exhibition of scaling ladders by an expert crew from New-Haven. The eight Chief Engineers are the guests of the city Fire Department at a banquet.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Gov. Hill to-day reappointed Edward S. Dawson, Jr., of Syracuse a member of the State Board of Pharmacy in accordance with the recommendation and request of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred at Truckee, Cal., at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, burning all east of Bridge-street and north of the railroad to the roundhouse. The American Hotel, Irwin's livery stable, the Methodist and Catholic churches, two schoolhouses, Chinatown, Jumbery's, Good Templars' Hall, and thirty dwellings were burned, rendering many families homeless. The loss is about $75,000. Following are the principal losses with insurance: Methodist Episcopal Church; loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,800. Catholic church, $2,500; no insurance. E. L. Ellis, 4,000 cords of wood and lumber; loss, $18,000; no insurance. Two schoolhouses, $7,000; insurance, $5,000. Independent Order Good Templars, $1,500; insurance, $900. New American Hotel, $25,000; insurance, $8,000. W. Clark and others, 100 dwellings; insurance, $20,000. A number of residences valued at from $1,000 to $2,000 each were consumed, together with their contents. The following insurance agencies are interested: Mann & Wilson, Jacobi & Keaton, The Scottish Union, Commercial of California, Providence, Washington, Sun of California, and Commercial Union.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning two stables were fired in succession in an alley in the square bounded by Market and Main and Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, at Wheeling, West Va., and were almost instantly ablaze. The entire fire department was called out, and with some difficulty got the flames under control. A few minutes before the alarm was turned in a man was seen to rush out of the alley and run up Fourteenth-street. His actions were suspicious. This is the third time that a similar attempt has been made to burn this same block, which is one of the costliest in the city. The loss by this morning's fires was about $10,000.

Fire broke out Monday night in the erecting shops of the Huntington Car Manufacturing Company at Huntington, L. I., and in a short time the erecting and machine shops were consumed, together with thirty cars in various stages of completion, entailing a loss of about $40,000; insured. The plant is owned by New-York capitalists.

The residence of James H. Jonss of Waterford, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. James Jones, aged seventy-five years, was overcome by the smoke, and so badly burned that he died some hours later.

The barn of C. S. Bragg of Avondale, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. It was of the most expensive structure, and contained costly carriages, &c., making a total loss of $30,000. The horses were all saved.

The apartments of Wolf Weisberg, on the top floor of the tenement 26 Norfolk-street, were set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene lamp early yesterday morning, and $400 damage was done.

The large roundhouse at Coburg, Ontario, of the old Coburg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway, was burned yesterday. Loss, $4,000.

A fire early yesterday morning in the grocery store of Henry Brian at 1,959 Third-avenue caused a loss of $500.

SHOT AT IN BROADWAY.

TWO BOLD THIEVES TRY TO ROB A BROKER IN DAYLIGHT.

A robbery of the true Western road-agent style was attempted by a couple of bold young men on Broadway yesterday morning. In the basement of the Arcade Building, 69 Broadway, Mr. Goetz Loeb keeps a money brokerage office. He has done business in the same place for the past sixteen years. A large show window gives the crowds that continually surge to and fro on Broadway a clear view of Mr. Loeb's office. Like most money brokers, he keeps in his window a tempting display of gold and bank notes and on a shelf just behind his counter, rested over $1,000 in bank bills as capital for the day's business.

Mr. Loeb was alone in his office about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and as it was somewhat warm had removed his coat. About 11:15 o'clock Mr. Loeb noticed two well-dressed young men looking through his window. Both were respectable-looking young fellows, one with mustache, the other smooth-faced. The two came down into Mr. Loeb's place and bowed politely, the one with the mustache going to the counter as though he had business to transact. The broker advanced to serve him, when suddenly his draw a revolver, cocked it, and taking good aim at Mr. Loeb's head ordered him to "threw up his hands." Seeing no alternative Mr. Loeb did so, at the same time retreating toward the window, upon which he rapped heavily with his finger ring, hoping thus to attract attention from the street.

In the meantime the partner of the mustached burglar with the revolver was not idle. As soon as he saw Loeb "covered" he sprang behind the counter and began to rifle the drawer where he supposed the money was kept. He uttered an oath when he discovered that the drawer was empty, and was about to make for the $1,000 upon the shelf when the mustached burglar with the revolver discharged his weapon. The bullet passed through the sleeve of Mr. Loeb's shirt. Mr. Loeb is of the opinion that the discharge was solely due to nervousness on the part of the holder of the weapon.

However that may be, it had the effect of frightening the two robbers. Without plunder they hastened up on to Broadway. The report had attracted Officer Moody of the Liberty-street station, and he came up just in time to see the two men turn down Rector-street. He started after them. One of the pair turned up Church-street. The one with the mustache, who had done the shooting, kept straight down Rector-street. The officer shouted to a messenger boy to follow the Church-street fugitive while he caught the other. The culprit had a good start over the officer and ran at full speed down to Greenwich-street, up which thoroughfare he turned. There he attempted a very "foxy" trick. Instead of running on he stopped, turned, and walked leisurely back. At the corner he came full against the policemen.

"Hello! What's the matter?" he asked quietly.

The officer was not to be fooled so easily, however. He had seen his man once and remembered him. He took his prisoner to the Liberty-street station, where the revolver, with one empty chamber, was found on him. He gave his name as William Connor, his age as twenty-three years old, and his residence as 155 East Thirty-third-street. He refused to tell the name of his partner, but the police expect to get him within twenty-four hours. Trainor was sent to Headquarters. Detective Heidelberg took him to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Hogan remanded him until to-day.

OBITUARY.

FRED LESLIE.

Fred Leslie, whose death is announced from London, was an English comic actor and singer of great popularity. He had been on the stage ten years or so, and made his first appearance in this country under John McCaull's management at the Casino, in 1883, where he appeared in the operettas of "The Merry War" and "The Beggar Student." He afterward joined the Comley-Barton Company. When he returned to England he was engaged by George Edwardes of the London Gaiety Theatre for the burlesque company headed by Nelly Farren. As a member of this organization he reappeared here on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1888, at the Standard Theatre, as Noirtier in the burlesque of "Monte Cristo." On Monday, Dec. 17, he was seen as Claude Frollo in the burlesque of "Miss Esmeralda."

These two extravagant pieces were the only media through which the talent of Mr. Leslie was revealed to American playgoers, excepting the few operettas in which he had previously appeared. He was seen again as Frollo and as Noirtier at the Standard Theatre last Spring, and his return next year was confidently expected. The pieces were of the ordinary pattern of contemporary British burlesque—almost formless, mere vehicles for the display of caricature, buffoonery, terpsichorean skill, and silk tights.

Mr. Leslie was surrounded by a large number of seemingly well-fed English young women, and, naturally, dressing was the square thing in ability associated with him was Miss Farren herself, whose portrayal of heroes of romance in the manner of the London street boy is very clever indeed. But Miss Farren, when the text and situations of the piece offered her no opportunities, which was very often, can be very insipid indeed, while Leslie was constantly amusing in spite of his text, and while he lacked the excellent artistic training of his associate, his remarkable powers of mimicry, his agility, ingenuity, and mental alertness kept the spectators laughing. In other words, Leslie was the most amusing English comic actor seen here in burlesque since Harry Beckett was the grave Minerva and lamentable Bluebeard to the Lizzie and Selim of Lydia Thompson, and his work compared very favorably with the excellent buffoonery of Mr. Nat Goodwin in "Hobbies" and Mr. Wilson in "Erminie."

He was worthy of better work, and the silliness of the stuff with which his name was associated vexed those persons who saw in him the making of a fine actor in high comedy. But he would be dyspeptic and crabbed beyond all hope, indeed, who could view Leslie's antics without enjoying their innocent fun. The prison scene in "Monte Cristo," the subdued dance and the witness-box soliloquy of "Miss Esmeralda" will be remembered by the playgoers of this generation with the same kind of pleasure that their fathers derive from their memories of Burton's acting in "The Mummy" and "Forty Winks."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. James L. Cabell, senior member of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, died at Overton, Va., yesterday. He was born in Nelson County, Va., in August, 1813, and was graduated when twenty years old from the University of Virginia, and subsequently filled the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in that institution. He had charge of the Military Hospitals of the Confederacy during the civil war, and he was Chairman of the National Sanitary Conference at Washington during the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis, and was later President of the National Board of Health. He was the author of "The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind."

W. H. Newton of Superior, Wis., died yesterday from injuries received by a fall from his buggy three days ago. He had been a resident of Superior since 1852, and was the man who laid out the original town site of Superior. He also patented the Newton sand pump. Another invention was a wind-boat for creating a current to deepen and clear river channels, with which he cleared the drainage canals of New-Orleans. He was one of Snoerior's most prominent business men.

Francis W. Elder, a prominent and well-known citizen of Baltimore, and brother of Archbishop William H. Elder of Cincinnati, died yesterday morning at his residence of heart failure.

The Rev. Thomas Erskine Soupar, formerly minister of a Presbyterian church, but for the past decade pastor at the Snake Hill (N. J.) Almshouse, died yesterday.

Mr. S. S. Carpenter, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, aged sixty-seven, died of apoplexy yesterday.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The members of the Accident Section of the Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters of America began an adjourned meeting of their association at the Brighton Beach Hotel yesterday afternoon. David Murray, counsel to the Equitable Accident Association of Binghamton, N. Y., was in the chair. Nearly every accident insurance association in the country was represented by the forty gentlemen in front of him.

The principal discussion of the afternoon was on the report of the Committee of Accident Statistics, which had been appointed at the Washington Convention in May to draw up a form of schedule for the compilation of valuable facts from each company in the association. The sheet prepared by the committee was adopted with a few slight modifications, and each company represented promised to fill out a copy of it from its records for 1888. This plan, it is expected, will lead to a uniform standard among the companies as to the relative danger of various occupations.

The discussions during the afternoon were on "The Rebate Evil in Accident Insurance and How to Stop It," and "Co-operative Information Between Companies." Another session will be held at the hotel this afternoon, and the meeting will wind up with a dinner this evening. Among the gentlemen attending the gathering are J. R. Stone and H. W. K. Cutter of Chicago, W. J. Johnson of Nashville, W. D. Chase and D. J. Van Auken of Geneva, N. Y., W. F. Barnerd of Philadelphia, E. F. Dyer of Boston, and A. A. Lockwood, W. W. Dodge, William B. Smith, K. C. Atwood, C. S. Hopper, F. J. Moore, and John A. Kamping of this city.

TO REPAIR THE BRIDGES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 13.—Union County's bridges, which were severely damaged by the recent floods, particularly those in Plainfield, Westfield, Fanwood, Rahway, Summit, Springfield, and Union Townships, will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired by direction of the Board of Freeholders, at a cost of nearly $30,000, of which Plainfield gets $10,000; Westfield, $5,375; Summit, $4,300; Union, $1,900; Springfield, $3,600; Fanwood, $2,400.

GEN. BOULANGER GUILTY.

CONVICTED BY THE SENATE OF CONSPIRACY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE RIGHT DECLINING TO TAKE PART—A VOTE OF 206 AGAINST HIM.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Senate Court this afternoon found Gen. Boulanger guilty of conspiracy.

Upon the opening of the Senate Court the members of the Right declined to take further part in the proceedings in the case of Gen. Boulanger. The court discussed at length its course of procedure and its competency to try Gen. Boulanger. It was finally decided, by a vote of 201 to 7, that the court was competent to try the General on all the counts of the indictment. Two of the Senators refrained from voting. The court then, by 206 votes, found the General guilty of conspiracy. Six of the Senators did not vote.

The court found Count Dillon and M. Rochefort guilty of complicity in the plot.

It also decided, by a vote of 198 to 10, that Boulanger was guilty of a treasonable attempt against the State in connection with the Lyons station incident.

The Siege Council has annulled the elections in twelve cantons in which Gen. Boulanger was elected to the Councils General, on the ground that the General was not legally eligible for the position.

Gen. Boulanger has written a letter in which he states that he gave the sums of money which he is accused of embezzling to the chief clerks in the War Office, to be used for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers.

Five lodgers in the house of Mme. Ponprss, the former mistress of Gen. Boulanger, have sworn that the General was in Paris July 15, 1887, the day on which it is alleged he visited the city in disguise.

SHOWING GERMANY'S ARMY.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The whole army corps of the Guards paraded to-day before the Emperor of Austria, making a brilliant display. The weather was splendid. The Empress appeared on horseback. Emperor William commended the troops and led first the entire corps and afterward the First Regiment of the Guards past the visiting sovereign, who then headed the regiment bearing his name and marched past Emperor William.

A banquet was given at the Schloss this evening. Emperor William, in a toast, warmly welcomed the Austrian Emperor, and said: "You have learned from the joyful reception given you of our warm and lively consciousness of the friendship that has existed between our peoples for a century. Before all is our army, a portion of which you have seen, proud of appearing before your keen, soldierly eye. My people, like the army, will hold firmly and faithfully to the alliance which we have concluded. The army knows that for the maintenance of peace it will have to join the gallant army of Austria, and, if Providence so decrees, they will fight together shoulder to shoulder."

Emperor Francis Joseph returned thanks for the brilliant reception accorded him. He drank to the health of his friend and ally, so near to his heart, in accordance with the blood and companionship in arms of the gallant armies of Germany and Austria, and to the strengthening of the guarantees of peace for the allied States and the whole of Europe.

Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the honorary Colonelcy of the Seventy-first Austrian Infantry Regiment upon Gen. Count von Moltke. He has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle upon Count Szechenyi, the Austrian Ambassador here.

Emperor Francis Joseph and Prince Bismarck were closeted together for an hour and ten minutes to-day. Subsequently the Chancellor and Count Kalnoky conferred together, the interview lasting an hour.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—The *Novoe Vremya*, in an inspired article, says: "The outside powers will make themselves sorely felt when the triple alliance attains its real object—that is, war."

MRS. MAYBRICK DESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Maybrick, the condemned murderess, is in a very depressed state. She passes much of the time in mourning for her children and weeping copiously. The Chaplain of the prison is devoting much of his time to the condemned woman, and she appears grateful to him for his visits.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A meeting to consider the case of Mrs. Maybrick was held at the Cannon-Street Hotel to-day. A resolution was adopted to petition the Home Secretary for a remission of her sentence. The meeting was attended by a large number of persons.

Judge Stephen, after having had an interview with Home Secretary Matthews to-day with reference to the case of Mrs. Maybrick:

It is reported that in the interview with Home Secretary Matthews Judge Stephen upheld the verdict and Mr. Matthews concurred.

MR. EDISON ABROAD.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Mr. Thomas A. Edison, accompanied by Mr. Russell Harrison, ascended the Eiffel Tower to-day and took luncheon at the summit. A number of artists from the Opéra were present and sang into a phonograph, which afterward reproduced their airs.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—It is stated that the Queen has dispatched Col. Gonrand to Paris to present to Mr. Edison a phonograph into which she has spoken, warmly congratulating the great American inventor.

ROME, Aug. 13.—King Humbert has appointed Mr. Thomas A. Edison a grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

THAT LETTER TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Postmaster General Raikes was questioned by Mr. Sexton in the House of Commons last night with reference to the letter addressed by President Harrison to the Lord Mayor of Dublin thanking the Lord Mayor for the sympathy and aid sent from Dublin to the Johnstown sufferers, which letter Mr. Sexton charged had been tampered with by Post Office officials. The Postmaster General said he believed that the letter had been opened, but by whom and when he was unable to state, Mr. Sexton having refused to place the envelope in his hands. Mr. Sexton thereupon promised to produce the envelope.

NATHALIE MAKING TROUBLE.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—Ex-King Milan of Servia still refuses to allow his son, the youthful King Alexander, to meet his mother, ex-Queen Nathalie. The ex-Queen has therefore determined to start for Belgrade Aug. 22 to visit her son. Her determination to return to Servia has caused some excitement in Belgrade, as it is believed that when Milan and Nathalie are again in that city the quarrel over their domestic troubles will be renewed.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A bill introduced by Mr. Healy, providing for an appeal in all criminal cases in Ireland, passed its first reading in the House of Commons to-day.

Among those who voted against the Government on Mr. Gray's amendment to the Tithes bill in the House of Commons last night were six Liberal Unionists, eight Conservatives, and all the Parnellite members.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Chakir Pasha, the new Governor of Crete, announces that he will pursue a liberal policy which will be satisfactory to the Christians.

ROME, Aug. 13.—King Humbert and the Crown Prince, accompanied by the Minister of Marine and the chiefs of the Naval Department, inspected the Spezzia arsenal to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Several hundred went out on a strike at Phillip Nimick & Co.'s Siligo mill at Pittsburg yesterday. For some time there has been trouble between Union-made iron, although objecting to do so. No open revolt had occurred, however, until in the present instance. The firm refused to withdraw from the Union and the strike was ordered.

At an early hour yesterday morning the police raised a dog fight in the upper story of a house in the outskirts of Milwaukee, Wis. The men jumped on of the windows. Coolman was killed, two others had their legs broken, and several others were badly injured.

"Jim" Brooke, colored, was arrested Monday at Orange, Texas, for assaulting a white woman nearly eighty years old. He was taken from the guards yesterday morning by a mob of five hundred men, who hanged him to a tree and then riddled his body with bullets.

Dr. Julius Follenius, formerly Health Physician at Green Island, N. Y., who removed to Helena, Montana, a year ago, hanged himself in that city last week. He was debarred from practice there, as he had never received a physician's certificate.

Frederick Scharf, who is charged with forgery, is willing to return from Montreal to Rockville, Coon., without the formalities of extradition proceedings. The necessary papers were made out yesterday, and Scharf will leave for Connecticut in a few days.

The employes of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, at Harrisburg, Penn., were notified of an increase in wages yesterday morning. The increase is from 2½ to 10 per cent, and restores the wages paid before the reduction several months ago.

The Cincinnati Chamber or Commerce yesterday appointed a committee of fifteen to invite President Harrison to visit Cincinnati on the occasion of his trip to Indianapolis during this month.

There is no clue to the whereabouts of Charles Atwood, who disappeared from Orange, Mass., four days ago. A report is in circulation that he had become insane.

The New-Hampshire Senate yesterday adopted a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature Aug. 16.

THE FLOWER PARADE.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—The President was looked for on the 8:30 train this morning, but he arrived at 12 noon, accompanied by the same friends who went with him, except Judge Wiswell. The whole party rode to Secretary Blaine's, and were not seen again till this afternoon, when they went to the Kebo Valley Club flower parade. The President, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Senator and Mrs. Hale, the Misses Blaine, Walker Blaine, and James G., Jr., were on the balcony, surrounded by a bevy of friends as the parade passed. Secretary Tracy was not with them. He did not feel well, and soon after arriving went on board the Despatch, where he has remained.

The flower parade was pretty, but not the imposing spectacle that had been looked for. There had been some jealousy and bickering about the bossing of the job. As a result many persons dropped out, and this affair dwindled to less than half the intended size. But the President seemed to enjoy the dainty spectacle, made comments upon the different flower colors chosen, assumed in good spirits, and looked better than upon any public occasion since he came here. The parade began about 3 o'clock and was over about 5.

The golden rod, so long talked of as available for a national flower, decorated the first buckboard, which was occupied by a dozen young ladies from the Sainte Sauveur. It was drawn by four white horses. Each of the ladies held a stalk of golden rod and one end of ribbon of that color, which dangled from a centre piece above. Their white dresses, as well as the buckboard itself, were lavishly trimmed with the flower. The four-horse carriages immediately following the floral decorations of lavender, yellow, and purple had been liberally applied, and other carriages were decorated and dressed just as thoroughly, and each succeeding minute brought a new surprise. Miss Margaret Blaine drove a piaston whose wheels even were covered with flowers.

In reality almost carriage, with its floral adornment, formed a new surprise, originality in decorating being apparent, and the lady and gentleman occupants appearing in character.

The procession went by the President three times, then drove into town and disbanded. Lunch was served for the guests, and the gathering practically resolved itself into a lawn party.

The President and Mrs. Blaine drove home together, the rest of the party following in other vehicles. Mrs. Mackay, who was present, again received a great deal of attention. To-night the President and party and a few other invited guests dined with Mrs. Howard at Mossley Hall.

The President leaves to-morrow morning at 8:30, going through to Bath.

A Presidential floral gift exhibited here to-night by Payson Tucker, Manager of the Maine Central Railroad, consists of two spaces of asters, one purple and yellow, the other pink and white, a large pan-shaped basket of mixed flowers, and a shield composed of speckled red and pure white Japan lilies.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WESTERN RATE MATTERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Preliminary skirmishing occupied the entire time to-day at the meeting of the Western Freight Association. The different divisions of the organization met separately and applied themselves for the most part to the consideration of matters that were either of little public importance or had been laid over from the last preceding meeting.

Notwithstanding the evident disposition to fight shy of the subjects that have caused all the present troubles of the Western roads, the discussion at times touched decidedly vital spots. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which had given notice of its intention to accept a rate 3½ cents below the regular tariff rate on cattle between Kansas City and Chicago, when shipped in common cars, created some surprise by backing down from its position. It announced that it would not at present press its claim for a differential on cattle in common cars as against the palace stock cars, and this subject was accordingly passed.

Some attention was given to a complaint that the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Road had put into effect certain commodity rates not authorized by the association, but no result was reached. The application of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City for authority to establish the same rates between St. Paul and Southwestern Missouri River points that are in effect between Chicago and the latter points was the principal subject of discussion. General Manager Egan making a strong argument in support of his company's position. The application was strongly opposed, however, and when put to a vote it was defeated by a decided majority.

Mr. Egan announced that he would avail himself of the privilege granted by one of the articles of agreement and give formal notice of his intention to put the rates into effect at the expiration of ten days. Thereupon some of the other managers appealed the case to Chairman Walker as arbitrator. The action of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City from taking any action until the case has been heard and decided by the Chairman.

EARNINGS REPORTED.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—The reports of the Fitchburg and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad for the second quarter of this year have been made to the State Railroad Commission. While both still show a deficiency from operation, in each case there is a marked decrease from the deficiency of the corresponding quarter last year. The Fitchburg reduced its loss more than one-half, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg reduced its deficit nearly one-half. Here are the figures:

Fitchburg.—Gross earnings, $1,372,711 21; operating expenses, $1,102,796 18; net earnings, $269,915 03; other income, $13,657 27; gross income, $283,572 30; fixed charges, $317,324 26; loss from operation, $34,351 78; cash on hand, $370,200 72; profit and loss, surplus, $286,213 19.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.—Gross earnings, $457,726 1; operating expenses, $350,363 76; net earnings, $108,897 25; other income, $4,321; income, $111,218 25; fixed charges, $147,578 93; loss from operations, $36,360 68; cash on hand, $16,201 56; profit and loss, deficiency, $33,538 11.

THE OLIVE BILL SHELVED

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The following tables show the causes of palcas and the economic result in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	52⅞	53⅛	52½	53	3,675
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	88½	88½	88½	10	
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	33	33⅜	37⅛	37½	11,715
*Brunswick Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	305
Can. Southern.	53⅜	53⅜	53	53	610
Canadian Pacific.	61	61½	61	61⅜	510
Ches. & Ohio.	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	1,932
C. & O. 1st pf.	67⅝	67¾	67	67¾	1,400
C. & O. 2d pf.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	420
Chi. Gas Trust.	59	59¾	58⅞	59⅜	4,450
C., C., C. & St. L.	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74⅜	8,863
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102⅜	102⅝	101½	102	3,400
Chi. & W. pf.	111	111¾	110¾	110⅜	3,525
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142¾	142	142⅝	200
C., B. & Q.	104⅝	104⅝	103⅞	104	5,650
C., M. & St. P.	73	73⅜	72⅝	73⅛	15,910
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112¾	113¼	112¾	112⅝	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	98⅜	99⅜	98¾	98⅞	4,700
C., St. L. & P.	15	15	15	15	200
Chic., W. & D.	14	14¼	13⅞	14	1,050
Chi., W. & M. pf.	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	650
Colorado Coal.	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	800
Chi. & E. Ill.	48¾	48¾	46½	47	10,810
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107¾	108	104	104	2,510
Del. & Hudson.	147	147¼	146¾	146¾	1,856
Del., Lack. & W.	146⅜	146¾	145½	145⅝	2,500
Den. & R. G.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	1,000
Dis. & C. F. Tr.	47⅜	47⅝	47¼	47¼	515
E. T., V. & G.	10	10	10	10	380
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72	72	73	72	300
Green Bay & Wm.	4½	4½	4½	4½	250
Homestake.	9	9	9	9	50
Illinois Central.	116½	116½	116½	116½	800
Iowa Central.	8	8	8	8	100
Iowa Central pf.	21	21	20¾	20¾	79
L. E. & West.	19	19½	19	19	850
L. E. & West. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	63½	63½	1,825
Lake Shore.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	1,800
Long Island.	93½	94	93½	93½	100
Louis. & Nashv.	70⅛	70⅜	69⅝	69⅝	5,942
Mich. Central.	83¼	83⅝	83½	83½	100
Mex. Nat. cts.	6	6	6	6	100
N., L. S. & W. of.	111½	111½	111	111¼	200
Minn. & St. L.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	73¼	73¼	72⅜	72⅜	5,200
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11¼	11	11¼	300
Mobile & Ohio.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	7,455
N. J. Central.	112	112½	112	112½	700
N. Y. Central.	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅜	275
N. N. & M.	19	19	19	19	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	8,710
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28⅜	28½	27¾	28	6,500
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68	69	68⅜	68⅜	700
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	200
Norfolk & Western.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	52⅜	53	52⅜	53	400
Northern Pac.	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	11,725
Northern Pac. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	13,610
Ohio & Miss.	23	23	23	23	600
Ontario Mining.	35	35	35	35	100
Ontario & West.	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅝	710
Oregon Imp.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	1,690
Oregon Imp. pf.	84¾	84¾	94¼	94¼	100
Oregon R. & N.	98¾	98¾	97	97	1,200
Oregon S. L.	48	48	48	48	100
Oregon & Trans.	23⅛	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	6,830
Pacific Mail.	35¾	36	35⅝	35¾	4,725
Phil. & Reading.	45⅛	45⅞	44¾	44⅞	12,890
Rich. & Alle.	21	21	21	21	150
Rich. & W. P.	24	24¼	23¾	24	1,690
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81	81¼	81	81¼	300
St. P. & O. pf.	98	98	98	98	200
St. L. Ark. & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	585
Southern Pacific.	34	34	33¾	33¾	600
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109	109¾	107	108½	10,900
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	100
Texas Pacific.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	1,115
Toledo Pacific.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	9,175
U. S. Express.	91	91	91	91	43
W., St. L. & P.	18	18	17¼	17⅝	1,020
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33½	33⅝	32⅜	32⅝	7,980
West. Union Tel.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	510
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71	71	70⅜	70⅜	400
Total sales.					219,618

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st.	99	99	99	99	$5,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	1,000
Balt. & Ohio 3s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109	109	109	980
C. & H. of Ga. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	5,000
Cent. P. 6s of '96.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	61,000
Chi. & Atch. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	2,000
C. & E. I. cn.	126	126	126	126	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	1,000
D. & R. 1st's, '94 & '11.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	3,000
Doc. & Rio G. 4s.	79½	79½	79⅜	79⅜	20,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, as., t.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91⅝	5,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ind. B. & W. 1st.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	5,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	10,000
H. & T. gen. 1s.	80¾	80¾	84¾	84¾	1,000
Int. G. N. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	85	85	85	85	30,000
Ken. & Texas cn.	95	95	95	95	41,000
Kan. & T. Fen. 5s.	69½	69½	69¼	69¾	6,000
Ken. & T. gen. 5s.	64⅞	65	64	64	71,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	112	112	112	112	5,000
L. S. 2d cn., c.	126½	126½	126½	126½	8,000
L. S. 2d cn., r.	126½	126½	126½	126½	3,000
L. & N. 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & C.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	2,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	102	102	102	102	2,000
Louisville So. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	10,000
Mex. Mex. 1st.	115½	115½	115½	115½	10,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913, cn.	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113	113	112¾	112¾	3,000
N. Y. Tex. & G. W.	6	6	6	6	1,000
N. Y. Elevated 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	6,000
Nor. & W. Fen. 1st.	109	109	109	109	1,000
O., I. & C. W. 1st.	71	72	71	72	19,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113¾	112¾	112¾	113	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	13,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	5,000
Read. gen. 4s.	91¼	91¼	91	91	14,000
R. & A. 1st, D & M. certs.	69	69	69	69	10,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	4,000
R. & W. P. T. 1st 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99¼	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	14,000
R. & W. & O. cn.	112	112	112	112	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st.	82	82	82	82	21,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	29	29	29	29	1,000
St. L. So. 2d inc.	40	40	40	40	6,000
St. P. & P. 1st.	120	120	120	120	5,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	126½	126½	126½	126½	1,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M. K. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	87	87	87	87	2,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	83	83½	83	83½	13,000
Shen. V. gen., tr.	37	37	37	37	25,000
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st.	136	136	136	136	1,000
Tex. & N. O. 1st.	91	91¾	91	91	79,000
Tex. Pac. Inc.	37¾	38⅜	37¾	37⅞	129,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10,000
*Wabash cn., t. r.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10,000
*Wabash gen., t. r.	50	50	50	50	1,000
*W. 1st 5s, new w. i.	103	103	103	103	1,000
*W. 2d 5s, new w. i.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	27,000
*West. N. C. cn. 6s.	92	92	92	92	3,000
Total sales.					$789,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Alice.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	150
Bassick.	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
El Cristo.	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	1,250
Diamond S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Plutus.	.79	.79	.79	.79	400
Plymouth.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25
United Copper.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Utah Consol.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Ward Consol.	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.70	2,900
Total sales.					6,125

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	100	100¼	95½	95½	883,000
Clearances.					786,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. F.	33⅜	34¼	37⅛	37⅜	9,000
Am. Cot. Oil certs.	52¾	53⅛	52⅝	53	620
Chi. Gas Trust.	58¾	58¾	58⅜	58⅝	100
C., Wash. & B. pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104⅛	104⅝	103¾	104	2,360
Chi., R. I. & P.	99⅜	99⅜	99	99⅜	880
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	30
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	200
Chi., M. & St. P.	73⅛	73⅛	71⅞	71⅞	13,420
Chi. & N. W.	111⅜	111⅜	110⅝	110⅝	1,820
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145⅜	145⅜	2,440
Denver & Rio G.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	50
E. T., Va. & Ga.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	630
Lake Shore.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	300
L. S. & West.	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	100
L. E. & West. pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	100
Louis. & Nash.	70⅛	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	100
M., K. & Texas.	11	11¼	11	11¼	200
Missouri Pacific.	73¼	73⅜	72⅜	72⅝	2,920
Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	23¾	23	23⅜	2,640
N. Y. Tex. & G. W.	28⅛	28⅛	27⅜	27⅞	400
N. Y. Central.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	80
N. Y. & New Eng.	31⅞	31⅞	31	31⅛	3,480
Northern Pacific.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	300
Northern Pac. pf.	67⅜	68⅛	67⅜	67⅜	1,620
N. Y., L. E. & W.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	50
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	180
N. Y., O. & W.	18	18	18	18	100
Ohio & Miss.	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	400
Oregon Trans.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½	1,630
Pac., D. & E.	23¼	23¼	23	23	150
Pacific Mail.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	130
Phila. & Reading.	45⅜	45⅞	44¾	44⅞	6,190
Rich. & W. P.	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	23½	750
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	5½	5½	5½	5½	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	100
Texas Pacific.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	310
Sugar Ref. Co.	109¼	109¼	108	108¾	1,550
Union Pacific.	62⅝	62⅝	62	62	3,020
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅜	32⅞	1,550
West. Union Tel.	86	86	85⅜	85⅞	110
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71	71	70⅜	70⅜	400
Total sales.					59,940

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	16½	16½	16½	16½	$2,000
Erie 2d. cn.	103⅝	104¼	103⅜	103⅜	2,000
K. C., M. & B. 1st.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Kansas P. 1st cn.	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 7s.	95	95	95	98	5,000
Nor. Pac. & R. 1st.	108	108	108	108	12,000
Rich. gen. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	4,000
Rich. & Pet. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 2d inc.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	10,000
Verde Pac. 1st.	91½	91½	91½	91½	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	13,000
West Shore 4s.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	16,000
Total sales.					$74,000

The stock market was fairly active and irregular. There was no news which had any influence on prices, but the general disposition favored a reaction which is thought to be fully due. The close was not strong. The principal changes were Advanced—Northwestern preferred, 1; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1; and Illinois Central, Manhattan Elevated, Lake Shore and Richmond and Allegheny, each 2; Chicago and East Illinois common and Oregon Railway and Navigation, each 1½; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1½; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 1, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Lake Erie and Western, each ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar declined 1, Whisky ¼, and Lead ⅛. American Cotton Oil advanced ½.

Money on call loaned at 2½@5 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85¼ for 60-day bills and $4 89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84½@$4 84¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83½@$4 83¾ for commercial. Continental was weak. Francs were quoted at 5.19⅜@5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞@5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜. Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. State securities and bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular. Notable changes were: *Advanced*—Knoxville and Ohio firsts, 3; Iowa Central firsts, 2½; International and Great Northern firsts, 1¼, and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts and Oregon Short Line 6s, each ⅞. *Declined*—Houston and Texas Central general, trust receipts, 1½; Northern Pacific Terminal firsts and St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, each 1; Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, ⅞, and Louisville Southern firsts, ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 93⅝@97¾. In mining stocks El Cristo sold at $1 05@$1 and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .60.

The Standard Gaslight Company of the city of New-York has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 ₱ cent, payable Aug. 31.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	190	Market & Fulton.	300
American Exchange.	135	Mechanics'.	200
Broadway.	298	Mechanics & Tr'd'rs.	210
Butchers & Drovers'.	180	Mercantile.	205
Central National.	130	Merchants'.	155
Chase National.	250	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chatham.	300	Metropolitan.	14
Chemical.	4000	Nassau.	158
City.	500	New-York.	240
Citizens'.	170	New-York County.	420
Commerce.	193	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Continental.	128	Ninth National.	148
Corn Exchange.	230	North America.	181½
East River.	170	North River.	140
Eleventh Ward.	150	Oriental.	210
Fifth Avenue.	1100	Pacific.	165
First National.	2000	Park.	240
Fourteenth Street.	200	People's.	219
Fourth National.	187	Phœnix.	143
Gallatin National.	270	Republic.	173
Garfield National.	400	Seaboard National.	135
German-American.	122	Second National.	325
Germania.	270	Seventh National.	130
Greenwich.	142	Shoe & Leather.	155
Hanover.	300	St. Nicholas.	240
Hudson River.	142	State of New-York.	109
Imp't'rs & Traders'.	540	Tradesmen's.	100
Leather M'nfact'rs.	230	U. S. National.	220
Lincoln National.	260	Western National.	98
Manhattan.	175		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r.	105¾	106¼	Cnr. 6s, 1896.	121	....
4s, '91, c.	106⅞	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, r.	127½	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	....
4s, 1907, c.	128	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$130,875,825
Balances.	$4,964,901

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna.	52⅜	52⅝	St. Paul.	72⅞	73
Reading.	22 7-16	22½	Read. gen.	91	91¼
Lehigh Val.	53⅜	53¾	Read. 1st pf.	81¾	81⅞
Nor. Pacific.	29⅜	29⅝	Read. 2d pf.	66⅞	66⅞
Nor. Pac. pf.	67⅞	67⅝	Read. 3d pf.	53	54
Lehigh Nav.	52⅞	53¼			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—The following are the official closing prices at the Stock Exchange today:

At. & Top. t. fe.	107.56	Franklin.	9.00
Atch. & Top.	37½	Hinton.	87½
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Osceola.	11.00
Boston & Maine.	202.50	Pewabic, n.	2.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103.37½	Quincy.	51.00
Cin. San. & Clev.	24.00	Bell Telephone.	230.00
Eastern.	101.00	Boston Land.	6.25
Eastern 6s.	125.50	Water Power.	6.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	33.00	Tamarack M. Co.	192.50
Mex. Central.	15.00	Mass. Central.	11.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	65.25	San Diego L. Co.	28.00
N. Y. & N. E.	51.00	West End Land.	27.00
Old Colony.	175.00	Lam. Store S.	58.50
Rutland pf.	20.00	Allouez M. Co.	26.75
Wis. Central.	23.50	Boston & Mont.	36.75
Wis. Central pf.	60.00	Kearsarge.	5.00
Allouez M. Co.	.70	Santa Fé Co.	.70
Calumet & Heela.	224.00	Anniston C. L. Co.	64.00

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.35	Ophir.	4.85
Best & Belcher.	3.55	Potosi.	1.40
Bodie Consolidated.	.85	Savage.	1.40
Challenge Con.	2.00	Sierra Nevada.	3.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.37½	Union Consolidated.	2.75
Crown Point.	2.70	Utah.	.95
Gould & Curry.	1.90	Nevada Queen.	1.90
Mexican.	3.00	North Belle Isle.	1.00
	.55	Occidental.	1.85

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1889.

COFFEE—Depression which began from unexpected free offerings here in the speculative line and more or less of weakness and irregularity, on a restricted business in options, though the actual changes for the day were very slight, in instances a loss of 5 points, and in instances a gain of 5 points, with the close of firmness. The aggregate of option dealings here was 36,500 bags, of which 15,000 bags for December, 5,000 bags for January, 5,000 bags for February, 5,000 bags for March, 5,000 bags for May, and 1,500 bags for July. Arrivals here of 35,577 bags Santos Coffee by the steamship Savona, from Santos, and 3,500 bags do. by the steamship Taormina, from Hamburg, add materially to the supply of Brazil growths here, which stood at the close at 246,810 bags. Cables from Brazil were of firmness, with moderate deliveries to the ports of entire, (to Rio Janeiro since our last, 5,000 bags, and Santos, 8,000 bags. And here the August option closed at 15.30c.@15.35c., September at 15.35c.@15.40c., October at 15.36c.@15.45c., November at 15.40c.@15.45c., December at 15.45c.@15.50c. (having ranged from 15.35c.@15.45c.) and January to June within the range of 15.40c.@15.60c. And for prompt delivery Coffee was held to steadiness, on a moderate movement, with only invoices quoted at 17½c. Sales embraced 1,750 bags Rio at 18¼c., 1,000 bags Santos, (afloat,) 3,500 bags Maracaibo, and 930 bags La Guayra at full figures.

SUGAR—Speculation in refined was extremely tame, and values were, for the day, little changed. September and October advanced 1 point, with the close of dullness. Cables generally spiritless. Aggregate of option trading here for the day only 28,400 bales. Limited deliveries again noted to the shipping ports, (since our last only 629 bales,) and stock at the ports, 91,926 bales, there 79,179 bales. August options stood at the close at 10.54c.@10.55c., September at 10.30c., October at 10.13c.@10.14c., November at 9.93c.@9.94c., December at 9.91c.@9.92c., January at 9.93c.@9.94c., February at 10.01c.@10.02c., and March to June within the range of 10.07c.@10.28c. And for prompt delivery, 546 bales to spinners and 100 bales to shippers at unchanged prices, with Middling at 11 5-16c.@11 9-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receivers and local millers seemed even more urgent in their offerings of Winter Flour, and values continued to favor purchasers, who, as a rule, were very reserved in their movements, as well on home trade account as for shipment, and the close was of heaviness. A few houses succeeded in placing fair amounts, partly for early arrivals, but in part by making further slight concessions. Arrivals here to-day 10,192 bbls. and 17,768 sacks, and clearances hence of 1,873 bbls. and 2,000 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports 17,371 bbls. and sacks, and from four Atlantic ports last week, to Europe, equal to 78,439 bbls., and to all ports, 140,849 bbls., against 178,-907 bbls. in the preceding week, and 305,000 bbls. in 7,038,886 bbls., against 9,861,396 bbls. same time last year. Sales reported of 24,950 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 8,300 sacks and bbls. unsettled to shippers.) Of the reported sales were about 2,700 sacks and bbls. Low Extras (including No. 2) at $2 65@$3 15, mainly at $2 65@$3; 9,100 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West during the week, at $4 25@$4 60, mainly at $4 25@$4 30, for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 75@$5, as to brands, (be latter for only small lots of very fancy; about 7,900 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,800 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 50@$5 85, (a few brands quoted up to $6,) mainly in lots at $5 35@$5 75, and Straight Extras, fair to fancy Straights, in barrels, at $4 40@$5 30, mostly at $4 65@$5 10, and Clears, in sacks and barrels, at $3 35@$4 55, chiefly in sacks at $3 45@$3 70; about 6,250 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras, mostly at $4 35@$5 15, in sacks and barrels, the bulk at $4 65@$5—few brands passing the latter rate—and Straight Extras, fair to fancy, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@$4 55, chiefly in barrels, at $4 35@$4 75, and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 50@$4 40, as to quality, mostly at $3 75@$4 15. (1,000 sacks $3 74 in transit.) Rye flour product, at $3 85.) 1,275 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straights, at $4 50@$4 55. No. 2 Extras at $3 85@$2 90.) 2,350 sacks and bbls. Superfine, at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brands, (mainly Winter, in sacks, at $2 50@$2 70; 1,050 sacks low quality, to arrive, at $2 50, in jute sacks;) 1,950 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2 90@$2 75 for Spring and Winter. Bulk Spring Wheat, in sacks, at $2 05@$2 15.) 450 bbls. RYE FLOUR at previous figures and 700 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices. (400 bbls. Brandywine at $2 75.) FEED as last quoted, on, however, a slack jobbing business.

WHEAT—Developed very little life, even in the speculative line, and at the outset drifted to slight depression, partly on cables and partly on increased deliveries to the prominent interior markets, (for the day 312,407 bushels to Winter and 245,463 bushels to Spring Wheat points, (but hardening into a trifle on restricted offerings and fewer takings by shippers (by these to cover recent freights in good part for Lisbon,) and local and near-by mill and would-up freely, with a general improvement advanced for the day ¾c. and November, December, and May a shade under last evening. Aggregate trading in options here for the day given has only 872,000 bushels, of which 406,000 bushels for December, and about 185,000 bushels for prompt and near-by deliveries, (against 47,000 bushels yesterday,) of which about 108,000 bushels, in lots, credited to shippers—and about 60,000 bushels is lots to local millers, (in addition to about 120,000 bushels Red reported, in the west and freight form, to receivers,) early to Buffalo, on the basis of 90¾c.)——And here the August option left off regularly at 85c., (range 84¾c.@85¾c.;) September at 84c., (range 83¾c.@84¾c., against 83¾c. last evening;) October at 84¾c., (range 84¼c.@84¾c.;) November at 85¾c.—December at 86¾c., (having ranged from 86¼c.@87c., subsequently quoted at 86¾c., against 86¾c. last evening,) and May, 1890, at 91¾c., (range 91¼c.@91¾c., against 91¾c. last evening.) And for early delivery Wheat was quoted stronger, though irregular, with contract grade of Red Wheat, about at the close quoted at 90c.@90¾c. for old crop, (93,000 bushels went to local millers,) and at 83c. @83¼c. for new crop, and free on board from store at 83¼c.@83½c., to deliver in August, (including No. 2 Red, now in elev

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sales at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 13, were all postponed as follows: Sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the buildings, with plot of land, on Avenue A, south of 3d-st, was adjourned to Aug. 20, and sale by Samuel Kreiser of the tenements, with plot of land, 227 to 235 East 75th-st.; dwelling, with lot, 116 East 117th-st., east of 4th-av., and three buildings, with lots, 118 to 122 East 117th-st., adjoining above, was adjourned one day.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

16th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 80x102.2; John H. Hankinson and wife to Clara L. Walker..... $210,000

5th-av., n. e. corner of 103d-st., 250x100.11; Clara L. & Thomas H. Walker to Grace Cook..... 210,000

181st-st., n. s., lot 270, 25x48x25x41.4; Morton E. Doremus and wife to Martha A. Land..... 2,000

Berry-st., n. s., 39 ft. e. of lands of James Bowers, 25x90; Christian Alder to John F. Cleverdon..... 1,200

166th-st., n. s., lot 70, 25x48.25x41.4; Annie O. Franklin and others to Martha A. Land. 2,000

183d-st., s. s., 220.2 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.11x82; Martha A. Land, executrix, to Morton R. Doremus..... 2

91st-st., 32 West; Doré Levon to Henry E. Sysdora..... 25,000

30th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 81x52; Michael Tobin to Edward Clark..... 5,600

Lafayette-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Gray-et., 25x100; William Whyte to Isabella Pendergast..... 3,000

Bayard-st., 14; Simon Dribin and wife to Isaac Natelson..... 15,500

112th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.11; Samuel M. Rathbone and wife to John Kelly..... 13,000

Morris-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Gray-st., 25x100; Isabella Foster to Peter Adams..... 1,300

Pearl-st., n. e. corner of Fulton-st., 18x62x18x61; Edmund W. Bach and others to Robert C. Cornell and others..... 1,110

Wall-st., s. s., 107.10 ft. w. of William-st., 40x118.9; Oriental Mutual Insurance Company to the United States National Bank. 475,000

Convent-av., e. s., 673.8 ft. n. of 141st-st., 35x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Charles H. Lock..... 27,000

123th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x199.10; Rachel A. Hyatt and others to John S. Foster..... 10,000

54th-st., s. s., 214 ft. e. of 4th-av., 1x100.5; Edward Hirsch and wife to Jane K. Shaw. 1

28th-st., s. s., 253.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.5x98.9; John Mokelvin to Eleanor McKelvay..... 1

Macdougal-st., 93; Terence P. Smith and wife to Reuben Isaacs..... 37,000

Forest-av., e. s., 145.2 ft. s. of Wall-st., 94.10 x300; Arthur V. Sanvan to Daniel R. Donovan..... 300

Convent-av., w. s., 118.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 27x100.7.5x25x118.11; Hyman Sonn and wife to Gerhard C. Hinseman..... 4,500

Bleecker-st., n. e. corner of 8th-av., 23.5x44x 22x75; Louise Soe to Henry Lipman..... 27,000

8th-st., s. s., 23.5 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 21.6x 40; Amelia M. C. Persch to Henry Lipmen 12,000

2d-av., 1,705; Frederick Schnck and wife to Seamus Christenson..... 24,350

Arthur-st., adjoining 2d-av., 4-0., 25x120; John Burke and wife to John J. Boyle..... 450

Same property; Mary Burke to Terence P. Smith..... 450

Elizabeth-st., 12; Lupe Linnitz and wife to Gabriel Cohen..... 12,000

Lexington-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x 100; Hugh Grant, Sheriff, to Julia L. Gerding..... 4,633

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 28 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL, (paid up, in cash)..... $1,000,000
Surplus June 30, 1889..... 149,052

Offers the safest examination of title, coupled with the strongest guarantee.

Has money to loan and mortgages to sell. Has provided $4,000,000 of mortgages for its clients during the six months ending June 30, 1889.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH, RICHARD INGRAHAM,
GEO. F. DEMAREST.

A.—PALATIAL PRIVATE RESIDENCES ON the finest wide street in the city, near grand entrance to Central Park.

NOS. 42 TO 48 EAST 72D-ST.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PARK-AV.

Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width; admirably arranged, with large, cheerful rooms, and finished throughout in finest cabinet work.

M'CAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, ARCHITECTS,
Office, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.
HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY.

A.—FOR SALE, IN LENOX HILL, the very attractive four-story private dwelling, 24 EAST 73D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS., admirably arranged, elegant, and substantial. PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO 3D STORY. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. M'CAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects, Office, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st. House open.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.
34 Nassau-st., N. Y., 16 Court-st.,
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TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charges for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE an estate; elegant country place; sixty acres; situated three miles from New-Haven, Conn., on high ground overlooking bay, near Morris Cove; fine house, twenty rooms, furnished or unfurnished, burglar alarm, gas and water throughout; stables and outhouses, five greenhouses, rose houses, propagating houses, all well stocked with choice plants; vegetable garden; wood and meadow land; all in first-class condition; Yale College and schools in immediate vicinity; cost $250,000; will exchange for improved city property.
LUDLOW, DAY & CO., sole agents, 56 West 21st-st., near Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, NOS. 56 AND 58 East 21st-st.—Stationary bathrooms and sinks in perfect order; close to Madison-av. and Museum of Art; rent moderate; can be seen from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS, a handsome four-story brownstone house, 25x98 feet, on 8th-av., between 53d and 53d sts.; fully furnished. Apply to
BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 65TH-ST.—ELEgant four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let; rent low.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE GRAMERCY

34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET, TWO ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF SEVEN AND TEN ROOMS EACH; ALSO BACHELOR APARTMENTS. TENANTS HAVE PRIVILEGE OF ACCESS TO GRAMERCY PARK. ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unsqualed; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,

CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 80 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET—Bath, steam heat, every attendance; elevator runs all night. Apply to Superintendent Cumberland, Broadway, 8th-av., and 22d-st., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let, 67 to 75 East 54th-st; one a corner; rents low. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 334 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE—THREE TO FIVE YEARS, FIVE minutes' walk or drive from (and south of) Ludlow station, Yonkers; thirty minutes from 42d-st. with Hudson River front and view, a large brick house, fully furnished, with nine and a half acres of beautiful grounds. Apply to WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889,

18 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room care New-York to Syracuse.

*8 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room care New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, and Wagner sleeping and reclining car for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with Train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

*10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Albany.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room care New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and dining, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*4:6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Susquehanna Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*5:40 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping care daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also Wagner sleeping car daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Ottawa and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

†10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saratoga on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saratoga on Sundays only. Wagner sleeping car connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be secured at Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 98 West 125th-st., and 133th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 998 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:55 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leavee New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 8:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity. For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

8 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 5:01, 7:01, *8, 9, *3:02, (White Mountain exp.) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:03, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, *7:01, 9:01, 9:30, *11:40 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:60, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:08, 8:02, 6:30, 11:32 P. M. For particulars see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M., Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

*4:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

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NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.—ALL RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 8:30, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

LEAVE FOOT OF CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:30, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 noon, 2:30, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:15, 9, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALLWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. & H. R. R. R.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF AUG. 12, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

4 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo. Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL
ON THE ATLANTIC.

FINEST AND SAFEST SURF BATHING BEACH ON THE COAST, 25 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Manager.

POINT LOOKOUT HOTEL,
Five Miles East of Long Branch. Fine Boating, Bathing and Fishing.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,
GREENWICH, CONN.,
B. H. YARD, Proprietor,

situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 28 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., New-York; express time 46 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

ARGYLE HOTEL
and
ELEGANT NEW CASINO,
BABYLON, L. I.

ARGYLE PARK, with its beautiful COTTAGES, spacious LAKE, and the GREAT SOUTH BAY is unsurpassed on Long Island. Boating, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing on Great South Bay. Large steam yacht for accommodation of guests. Daily trips to Fire Island and Great South Bay. One hour from New-York. For rent of cottages or engagement of rooms apply to T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA,
NORMANDIE, NEW-JERSEY,
(NEAR SEA BRIGHT,)
FRONTING ON THE OCEAN AND SHREWSBURY RIVER.

Fine Surf Bathing, Boating, and Fishing. Hot and Cold Sea-water Baths in the Hotel. Same Cuisine and attendance maintained as Oct. 1. R. R. Depot Normandie. P. O. Se

PLANNING FOR THE FAIR

MR. GIBBENS SUGGESTS A FINANCIAL SCHEME.

THE MAYOR'S CORRESPONDENCE—TWO OF THE COMMITTEES CALLED TOGETHER—WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

Mayor Grant is almost buried beneath the correspondence which the preparations for the great fair in 1892 have called forth. Yesterday, as during the preceding days, he was called upon to read over innumerable letters containing suggestions of all sorts, from the recommendation of committeemen to the quality of paint which should be used upon the yet unplanned buildings. There were scores of callers, too, and unless the interest in the prospective exposition is tempered down or is directed into properly conducted channels, the Mayor will be obliged to direct his whole attention to the management of the details of the fair, and let the public business go to the bowwows.

Many names were received from various industries asking representation on the committees, having the excuse for tardiness that they were delayed in organization. The requests were all referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization. So many members of the Permanent Organization Committee are out of town that it is not likely the full committees will be named before September, so that every industry will have ample time to send in the name of its representative. So the Mayor again requests the various callings to send to him the name of one man each as its representative, though an advisory committee to act with him might, the Mayor thinks, be useful.

A somewhat interesting communication was received from Daniel L. Gibbens, Commissioner of Electrical Control, containing what the Mayor believes to be excellent means by which the Exposition Committee may raise the money for the exposition. It follows:

With reference to the supplying of funds for the carrying on of the Quadri-Centennial of 1892, I suggest the following plan:

That a stock company with a capital of $1,000 be organized by ten citizens to be selected by the Mayor and approved by the Finance Committee of twenty-five already provided for. That these ten gentlemen contribute the necessary funds for the organization of the company and take a portion of it, and thereupon make over the stock of the company to themselves and the Mayor as Trustees for the city of New-York. That the company be called "The Exposition Syndicate." That the company shall, subsequent to its organization, issue $10,000,000 of income bonds of the value of $10 each, and each bond carrying five coupons, each exchangeable for one dollar's worth of ticket of admission, at the Quadri-Centennial Exposition. That $4,000,000 of the $10,000,000 shall be taken by persons, firms, and corporations allotted space in the grounds of the exposition for American exhibits proportionately to each space. That books of subscription shall be opened in all the large cities and the remaining $6,000,000 or any portion thereof offered to the public.

That the conditions of the bond shall be:

First—That no further issue shall ever be made.

Second—That the property of the company may, however, be mortgaged, such mortgage to precede the bonds.

Third—That no legislative grant or bonus made to the exposition shall be applied to the interest of the bondholders; but such grant, if any, shall first be paid back to the granter before any division is made on the bonds.

Fourth—That the company can at any time call in and cancel all bonds issued, after depositing of the property of the company and applying the proceeds thereof to the bonds pro rata.

Fifth—That any permanent improvements made to any public park or any permanent structures erected on public ground shall not be deemed to be the property of the company for the purposes of cancellation of the bonds.

The anvantages which will result from a plan such as is here proposed may be enumerated as follows:

I. The entire public will be immediately interested in the exposition.

II. There will be an opportunity for a pecuniary advantage to the subscribers for the bonds; for, if the exposition is judiciously conducted there will be double a balance to the credit of the bondholders after it is over.

III. A guarantee fund of $5,000,000 in cash is at once provided.

IV. The sale of tickets is anticipated to the extent of $5,000,000.

V. A proper tax is laid upon those occupying the buildings of the exposition, which will immediately interest each and every exhibitor in the success of the whole scheme.

VI. The title and stock of the company being vested in the Trustees on the behalf of the city insures the absence of any interest in the mismanagement of the affairs of the company.

VII. In case of a deficit at the termination of the exposition, any money on the various funds providing for the investment of whatever money is in the hands of the company and the applying of the interest on the investment to the paying off of the bonds already suggested can be adopted if thought advisable.

Should the $10,000,000 raised in the above manner not prove sufficient to defray the entire cost of the exposition, other moneys can be raised by a mortgage as above stated.

Mr. Gibbens then proceeds to sum up other propositions which had been made to the Mayor, but which, he thought, were all subject to objections.

The German Society of the City of New-York has appointed Fred W. Holls, Gustav H. Schwab, and E. Steiger to co-operate with President Hanseit, who is a member of the General Committee. A letter came from Boston asking that George B. Bidwell be put on the committee to represent the bicycling industry. The Murray Hill Mutual Building and Co-operative Loan Association requests the appointment of Mr. Charles F. Southard to represent them. The Secretary of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society wrote requesting the appointment of Dr. F. W. Hexemer to represent the agricultural industry. This is one of the appointments which was referred to the Committee of Permanent Organization on account of the number of the candidates.

Letters are being sent to the members of the various committees informing them of their appointments. Notices are first sent to the members of the Committee on Finance and Site and Buildings telling them of their appointment and requesting that the members of the Committee on Finance shall be present at the meeting next Thursday afternoon at the Governor's Room in the City Hall and that the members of the Committee on Site and Buildings shall be present on Thursday afternoon. No declinations have been received.

A letter came from a young lady who lives in West Sixty-first-street asking that her name be put down for five shares of the World's Fair stock. The American Institute of Electricals indorses the appointment of Richard H. Hunt to represent them.

The Real Estate Exchange forwarned this resolution:

Resolved, That the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, heartily approve of the proposition to hold a World's Fair in the city of New-York in 1892, and pledge their cordial support to the movement.

The following came from the cloak and suit trade:

"The cloak and suit trade, recognizing the vast importance of holding a World's Fair in 1892, desire to indorse the project, and in hearty sympatny with it, and will do all in their power to make the same a success."

This is accompanied with a request that Meyer Jonasson be appointed to represent them. This request will be referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization, which will doubtless accede to it.

Mr. E. H. Cole of the brass and iron goods industry wrote that a number of concerns engaged in that industry were going to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday and consider their representation at the exposition. The concerns represented come from all over the country.

Postmaster Hendrix of Brooklyn is very anxious to have the Committee on Site for the 1892 exposition go over that city and look around. He said yesterday that the east side lands in Brooklyn would form a site meeting in every way the requirements of the occasion.

A SITE FREE OF COST.

WHAT THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS TAXPAYERS WILL OFFER.

Whenever the World's Fair Committee on Sites may be ready to hear citizens the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association will have something to offer. There are about two hundred members of this association, including all the large property owners in that section. They feel confident that they can suggest a site which will appeal to any one who will visit it as the best place for the fair.

The proposed site is a triangular tract bounded by One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street as the base and Tenth-avenue and King's Bridge road as the sides, and extending to the new Harlem River Canal. At One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street it borders the northern line of the grounds of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, a short walk above High Bridge. The land is high and rolling. From Tenth-avenue to King's Bridge road at this point the distance is, perhaps, a scant third of a mile. The Boulevard, not yet finished there, but easy of completion, divides the land as far as Fort George. There are about two hundred acres south of the Fort George bluff, a billowy plateau, with abundance of trees and shade, a dry soil, and a view that takes in everything worth seeing at the upper end of Manhattan Island. At the east stands the new Washington Bridge, beside which the famous High Bridge, near by, seems but a slender span. Below at the right winds the Harlem. To the west are the green slopes of Inwood, of even height with the Fort George property, but covered with heavy verdure. Through the Inwood gullies the Hudson glistens like a silver band, and the walls of the Palisades beyond are softened by distance into a pleasing background.

The plateau ends in a bluff at Fort George. It is from this bluff that the best view is to be had. Spread out below and immediately in front to the north lie about two hundred acres of plain. The local name of the plain is Dyckman Meadows, although but little of it now remains with the Dyckman estate. The bluff looks down on the meadows from a height of perhaps 150 feet. Deposit Reservoir, in new Fort George, a property that is shortly to be built there. The Harlem River forms the east and north boundary of the meadows, with a course tending westward, until at the upper end of the meadows the river, branching off into Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the King's Bridge road are but a stone's throw apart, and the Hudson is so close that the engineers in charge of the Government work have decided that the waters of the Hudson and the Harlem may be made to mingle by a cut only 1,200 feet long. That cut will be the Harlem River Ship Canal. It can be made ready for heavily-laden ships in two years.

Although the meadows look flat from the bluff they present a rolling surface when seen from the level. There is an inlet from the Harlem, extending well into the upper end of the meadows. It looks as if a sluiceway might be dug from the end of the inlet to the Hudson at small expense, through which water from the two rivers would flow with every tide. The meadows could be drained through this sluiceway by means of a simple system of drainpipes. This is the opinion of the engineers whom members of the Taxpayers' Association have consulted. They believe that complete drainage for the meadows can be furnished at an outside cost of $20,000.

These 400 acres, half upland and half meadow, constitute the site which the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association will urge. A committee of twenty have been appointed to look after the matter. They think they have fortified themselves with all the essentials to success. Their first effort will be to persuade the Exposition Committee on Sites to go with them and look over the ground. Lawson N. Fuller will hitch up his four-in-hand of Wilkes stallions for the Chairman of the committee, and the other members will be provided with conveyances by owners of the taxpayers. On reaching the bluff argument will begin, if necessary. There is Sedgwick-avenue by the river side and a river road beside, which are but outlets for the old Boston road, for Jerome-avenue, and for the highways leading north and east into Westchester County and beyond. The tracks of the Hudson River and New-York and Northern Roads skirt the east bank of the Harlem. A station could be built at Washington Bridge, within five minutes' walk of the southern part of the proposed site, and but little more than half a mile from Fort George Bluff. There is a station now at Morris Dock, and a footbridge has been thrown across the Harlem to the meadows for the convenience of passengers living in that direction.

The visitor will be asked to assume that with multiplied patronage the bridge would be enlarged. Then the possibilities of reaching the grounds by means of craft on the Harlem will be pointed out. Landings could be made anywhere along the meadow shore, or if visitors by water preferred that to go to the bluff the grounds could easily be made to include a wooded slope running down to the water's edge east of Tenth-avenue.

On Manhattan Island there are Tenth-avenue right at hand with its cable cars, Edgecombe-avenue a little below along the river, the Boulevard leading into the grounds, King's Bridge road forming the western boundary, and the Ridge road, which follows the course of the Hudson. The tracks of the Hudson River Railroad, with a station at Thirtieth-street, also run close to the Hudson, with a station at Inwood, within five minutes' walk of the meadows over a level road. Steamboats at Inwood is said to be deep enough now for twenty-knot and vessels of ordinary draught. The Exposition Committee will be asked to consider what this may imply with reference to ferriags from New-Jersey, to say nothing of arrivals over the Hudson by ferryboats, barges, and excursion steamers from both sides of the city north and south. The new driving road to Yonkers will be pointed out at Inwood, nor will the visitors be allowed to lose sight of the possibilities afforded by the railroads, that almost hem in the fair grounds, in the way of accommodations for the people living north and east. All this is quite apart from what the new Harlem River Canal may offer in the way of conveniences for transfer boats.

While upon the subject of transportation and accessibility the Taxpayers' Committee will reserve for a climactic assurance one from the elevated railroad managers. They have promised, in case a majority of property owners will sign consents and releases from damage claims, to construct a three-track road along the Boulevard from Sixty-fifth-street, at the junction of Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard. The track would turn from the Boulevard into King's Bridge road at One Hundred and Seventieth-street, and stations would be built at several places along the western edge of the grounds. It is thought that they could also be brought to agree to continue the road out the Boulevard from One Hundred and Seventieth-street to the bluff at Fort George, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth-street, thence around the bluff, down Tenth-avenue, across One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street to the Boulevard again, and back to the beginning of this loop at One Hundred and Seventieth-street. The elevated railroad managers guarantee to have the road in operation within twelve months from the time work may begin, and they promise to run a branch road to run express trains over the twelve miles from the Battery to King's Bridge in thirty minutes.

It will be shown to the Exposition Committee that if the machinery halls of the exposition were placed on the meadows, as would be natural, the plateau would stand by boats could be landed on a bulkhead to be built along the new Harlem River Canal right at the grounds. A railway could be constructed from the bulkhead into the machinery hall, saving any transfer of rail freights and reducing to a minimum cartages on all freights. If it were found desirable, a railway could be laid from the Hudson at Inwood to the meadows.

The land in question varies in value from $4,000 to $20,000 an acre, according to its relation to grade and the other considerations that determine values. If the exposition managers were to acquire the land in fee they might get it now at prices as low as it has been for twenty years, values having been almost stagnant there for that period. It would not be necessary to buy expensive improvements. Leaving out the new Isabella Home, which Mr. Ottendorfer is building at One Hundred and Ninetieth-street and Tenth-avenue on two blocks of ground, and which, while within the boundaries named, would not be part of the acquisition, the buildings to be taken on all of the 400 acres are appraised at not more than $15,000. Everybody in that section believes that rapid transit is alone needed to boom real estate and enable some of the property owners who have held it during the hard times of 1873 to see daylight again. Consenting signatures have been obtained of nearly the required number of property owners to the proposition of the elevated road managers. With a fair prospect thus in sight for an elevated road and higher land values, property owners are accordingly in a mood to deal at present with the exposition people, although they would do it if the exposition were designed to be permanent.

The prevailing impression is that the exposition will not be permanent and that the buildings will be removed after the fair. Upon this assumption several of the largest property owners of the grounds in question will offer to the committee the free use of the grounds for the exposition, if this site shall be chosen. It is not believed that any of the property owners would refuse assent to such an arrangement.

"We must have the exposition on Manhattan Island" said Mr. Fuller, as Chairman of the Taxpayers' Committee yesterday. "It must be where the masses can reach it handily and get home at night. That about Governor's Island in heavy fog should set in, people might have to stay there a week. This is going to be too big an affair to be dependent on ferryboats or drawbridges. The drawbridge nuisance condemns any of the sites suggested across the Harlem, in my opinion. We think that the place we favor has no equal in the world. We don't think we are unduly prejudiced in favor of our neighborhood. The grounds that we offer are now the daily resort of thousands of people from the city. There is a miniature world's fair there every day. It is the natural resort of the masses."

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An alleged "wash sale" was at the bottom of the trouble which was originally between young Henry Dater, Jr., and Mr. Drakeley. Dater complained to the Floor Committee that Drakeley had sold and bought 500 bags of coffee on a fictitious order, and that he had failed to report the sale properly. Drakeley would not make a defense before the Floor Committee, nor would he give any information as to who was the customer, and the complaint went to the Board of Managers. This body discussed the matter at two or three meetings, and on Monday they decided upon the public reprimand for violating Exchange Rules 4 and 6 and for refusing to answer questions relative to the "wash sale."

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To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest through the medium of your paper the use of oil of lavender as an exterminator of fleas; its effect upon the flea is almost instantaneous. Being a volatile oil, with a not unpleasant odor, it leaves a stain and odor so comparatively short time, so that there is no danger of damaging fabrics of any sort, and when applied to animals for the same purpose, there is no danger arising therefrom.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1889. DR. E. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

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PILOTS ON NAVAL VESSELS

THEIR PRESENCE IS SHOWN TO BE NECESSARY.

RECENT COSTLY DISASTERS TO WAR SHIPS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THERE BEEN PILOTAGE.

When the news of the grounding of the steel cruiser Boston was first made known to the country the impression was current that instances of naval vessels being badly navigated were extremely rare. The very fact of practice ship Constellation being grounded in Lynhaven Bay a short time previous was forgotten, and even among those who recalled this latter event previous instances were but dimly remembered.

It has only been within the past three or four years that the people have awakened to a realizing sense of the importance of a navy. Innumerable sources have contributed to point out the fallacy of maintaining a weak naval establishment, and, as a result, the country at large has been more cognizant of naval affairs within the time specified than during any other period since the late civil war. It was with pardonable pride that the growth of the new navy has been watched by the masses of the people. Each new war ship launched has been the cause of widespread comment, while the press everywhere has labored assiduously to convey to the lay mind some idea explanatory of the ships in question, their powers, efficiency, and likely service. All of this treatment of naval subjects has tended to train and inform the minds of the people.

When it is realized to what degree of proficiency in this direction the lay mind has been cultivated, no one need wonder that the news of the grounding of the Boston produced a deep impression everywhere. To say it was a painful impression expresses it mildly. The great disaster at Samoa, still fresh in mind, was instantly recalled. The picture presented of a British man-of-war steaming out of Apia Harbor, unable to assist the three ill-fated American war ships became all the more vivid, while not a few were able to look still further back and bring to mind the mournful Huron disaster, to say nothing of the calamities covering the whole career of the United States naval service.

It was, then, with a feeling akin to sorrow that the news concerning the Boston was first learned. To muster how nearly the old-typed ships allowed up in perilous times, how efficient they were to contend with the elements, when it come to a question of engine power the new ships at least would be equal to all occasions. Yet at the very outset of the career of the new navy one of these cruisers in the fleet is "piled up" on the rocks, a second one, a sister ship of the former, is disabled by the breaking down of her machinery, and both craft make the best of their way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs.

Within the last four months four naval ships have run aground, only two of them, however, receiving any damage worthy of note. Of this number the corvette Juniata was the first. The locality her grounding was but a short distance above Hell Gate, a channel in which every foot is known perfectly. For two hours the Juniata was stuck in the mud, and but for a change of tide, coupled with the strenuous efforts of the commanding officer, her name would have been added to the unlucky list of vessels familiar to the readers of the daily press. As it was the Juniata incident escaped publicity, and save for some of the sharp-eyed torpedo Captains who espied through the mist of that early April morning the war ship in distress, no opportunity could be had to present to chronicle the event. Following the grounding of the Juniata came the Constellation disaster in Lynhaven Bay, the repairs incident to which amounted to over $12,000. Next came the disastrous instances which cannot yet be estimated. Finally, and only the other day, the Lancaster, fresh from Europe, attempted to enter this port and was grounded.

In all the instances referred to the grounding of the war ships was due to the absence of any pilot on board. The commanding officer considered himself capable and able to navigate the vessel into port, and each commander failed to successfully do so. Lieut. Rush of the Juniata, Commander Harrington of the Constellation, Capt. O'Kane of the Boston, and Capt. Kane of the Lancaster, are all looked upon as able and efficient officers. Each, however, had sufficient pride to take the risk of grounding his ship rather than declare to the Navy Department his inability to navigate it safely into port. As a result of this pride, or rather as a result of this incorrect estimate of personal power, two fine ships narrowly escaped destruction, while the Treasury of the United States has to pay $25,000 or $30,000 to repair damages. The Boston drawe about 17 feet of water, mean draught, and the Constellation 21 feet 6 and 19½ feet forward. Reckoning the pilot fees at the usual rate charged in entering New-York, the cost to pilot the Boston and Constellation on the days of this accident could not have exceeded $150. The cost of the Boston's hull and machinery alone was over $600,000. Adding to this the value of the armament and stores, the total sum would fall little short of $800,000.

The Constellation cannot be valued to-day in any tonnage comparison with modern war ships. She is a twelve-hundred-and-fifty-ton displacement ship. To place her value, inclusive of armament and stores, at $200,000 would be liberal, a railway could be laid from the Hudson at Inwood to the meadows.

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CAPT. O'KANE EXPLAINS.

HOW IT WAS THE CRUISER BOSTON STRUCK A ROCK.

A court of inquiry to ascertain why the Boston ran on the rock near Newport, on Aug. 3, was convened yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The court consists of Capt. N. H. Kirkland, Capt. J. N. Miller, Capt. J. A. Howells, and Judge Advocate Lieut. J. H. Nichols.

Their instructions from the Navy Department are to examine into the causes of the accident and to make such suggestions as they think proper in regard to it. The scope of the inquiry may go so far as to include the question of the employment of local pilots on United States vessels or of regularly-appointed United States pilots. As it is now the war vessels are navigated by chart, under direction of the Captain and navigator.

Capt. James O'Kane of the Boston was the only witness examined yesterday afternoon. He said that the Boston had been in Newport Harbor and vicinity from early morning till 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon engaged in performing the turning and speed evolutions required by the Board of Examiners. When they were about "three completions of the speed circle" Capt. O'Kane was informed by Lieut. Chandler that the ship had passed the Dumpling Rock Light. She was then headed for the anchorage after having come around Gould Island to work off surplus steam. The ship followed the course of a measured mile in the southerly direction, till the Spindle, on the end of Goat Island, was at a safe distance—200 or 250 yards—for rounding. The navigator asked if he had not better pass the stern of two coal hulks lying in midchannel. I said, 'You had better pass the stern and then round her up to the wind,' meaning then to let the anchor go.

"The helm was put hard a-port and in turning the ship touched upon a rock, which I would not say was Mitchell Rock unless a search was made. The ship passed over the rock, being considerably, but with no apparent strain. She rapidly came up head to the wind and was anchored."

Capt. O'Kane said the general appearance of surrounding objects at the time of touching was one of perfect safety. The ship was, perhaps, a little nearer Rose Island than ships usually turn, but, knowing the steering qualities of the Boston, he had no concern. The ship would have passed the spot where the coal hulks were and anchored had they not been there. The tide was, in his opinion, a moderate flood.

In reply to questions by the Judge Advocate, Capt. O'Kane said that the engines were moving slightly when the vessel struck. She had been slowed down. The helm was put to starboard in time to pass around when the Spindle was bearing north. He was steering by land, not by compass.

"Did the presence of the coal hulks conduce to the vessel's approach toward the rock?" was asked by the court.

"Yes; in so far as that I had to pass to the stern of the hulks."

"Do you take it that an accident would have happened if the hulks had been absent?"

"I cannot say. The Boston would undoubtedly, however, have passed further from the shore had the coal hulks not been in the position they were."

"Was there a chart on the bridge handy for reference, and was there any one on the lookout for danger?"

"There had been a chart on the bridge all the afternoon."

"Was the chart you used furnished by the Bureau of Navigation?"

"It was."

Capt. O'Kane also stated that he was on deck at the time of the accident. There was no buoy on Mitchell Rock, or where the vessel struck.

The investigation will be continued to-day.

OF NAVAL INTEREST.

The United States ship Lancaster, recently flagship on the European station, is still at her anchorage off St. George, S. I. The general opinion is that the Lancaster will be kept on the active list, and that as soon as she gets a new set of boilers she will be ordered off, most probably to the Pacific station. The Lancaster is the only wooden ship in the navy at present fitted with a ram. The Trenton's bow was ram fashioned, but the Trenton's days are over. As to the real efficiency of a ram on a wooden vessel like the Lancaster, naval officers have long had their misgivings. The Lancaster, it will be remembered, has been afloat for the past six years, has not had sufficient power in her engines to insure doing much damage with her formidable looking bow. The battery of the Lancaster is the most formidable carried by any of the wooden vessels, the Trenton's being the only one equal to it. The broadside guns in the Lancaster are eight-inch muzzle-loading rifles, covered from eleven-inch smooth-bore Dahlgrens. In her secondary battery the Lancaster carries Hotchkiss revolving cannon, Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and Gatlings.

Aboard the big cruiser Chicago, the officers have recently been much interested in the building up of the ship's band of music. The Chicago, being destined for a flagship, is entitled to a band of sixteen pieces, but this number is considered far too small by the officers of the big ship. They have accordingly resorted to the shipping of musicians as landsmen, making up the difference in pay between a landsman and a musician by voluntary subscription among themselves. They hope by this means to raise the number in the Chicago's band to twenty-five or thirty, a fairly respectable showing for a flagship of the Chicago's size. The presence of a band of music aboard a war ship lends an interest to the ship one would hardly imagine. Sailors, as a rule, are very fond of music, and there is nothing that so relieves the monotony of a long passage under sail as the discoursing of lively strains from the ship poop deck.

The big cruiser Chicago has been put in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This is to prepare her for her series of speed tests in Narragansett Bay. Once the Boston gets into dry dock it will be a month or so before she can be taken out, and for this reason all other docking is being gotten through with first. The Chicago will receive a thorough scraping of her bottom and a coat of paint, which will end the fitting out necessary to get the cruiser ready for a foreign station. The Chicago will be docked fully a week and then will come the Boston's turn. Until the latter returns from her trial trip of the week every one must remain in ignorance of the exact damage sustained by the running on the rocks. The pumps are still kept going, but as everything is well under control there is no hurry in getting her out of the water.

The ordering of some of the Atlanta's naval cadets to the Galena is looked upon as a mistake by not a few. The Galena is one of the old-typed wooden corvettes, a vessel long since out of date in modern squadrons, yet these young officers who are to command the future ships of the American Navy are ordered to her and away from a modern steam cruiser such as the Atlanta. By none is the recent order more regretted than by the cadets who have been transferred. The latter feel that they are losing just so much valuable experience aboard a modern war ship and must now devote themselves to the practicalities of duty incident to the service twenty and even thirty years ago.

Work is being rushed on the Chicago, it being intended to get the big ship out of dry dock today if such a thing is possible. Commodore T. N. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, is expected to arrive to-day from Washington. His coming is to be in readiness for the docking of the Boston. The Board of Survey will also be present, and their report will be turned in to Commodore Wilson and the Navy Department. The repairs on the Boston will be at once ordered, and no delay need ensue in getting the vessel again ready for service.

The Galena is fitting out for duty in the West Indies, where she is to relieve the Ossipee. The latter ship has been in West Indian waters, with the exception of one month, ever since last November. The Galena has nearly completed her repairs, which are considered sufficient to keep her in service for the next six months. It would require a large outlay of money to put the Galena in a condition fit for a three years' term of duty.

The force of men on the Terror has been increased, so that there may be a prospect of getting the monitor to Boston before the year is out. The South Boston Iron Works have the contract for furnishing the steam steering gear and gun mechanism for the Terror, and although the Boston people expected the vessel last May, they will be fortunate if they get to work on her before next Spring.

It is not definitely known whether the Atlanta will again be sent to Newport. The chances are that she will, for her trials are anything but completed. So far, the speed test series seems to be meeting with extremely bad luck. The Boston has demonstrated the mishaps, and the Atlanta has followed suit. It now remains to be seen whether the Yorktown will be equally unfortunate.

The Yorktown left for Newport yesterday, going out by way of Sandy Hook. As soon as the cruiser reaches Narragansett Bay she will proceed to carry out her series of trials provided by a recent order for all the new cruisers. It will be fully ten days before the Yorktown will return to the navy yard.

The work on the Yantic is slowly progressing. The little corvette ought to be ready for service before the end of September. It is thought that she will then be ordered to the West Indies, and there will relieve the Kearsarge. The Galena is to relieve the Ossipee.

A new six-inch steel rifle has arrived at the navy yard. Just what ship it is intended for is not known. The stern and stern post pieces for the hull of the Maine are now ready to be erected. This will be effected shortly.

EBEN S. ALLEN PLEADS GUILTY.

Eben S. Allen, ex-President of the Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railway Company, was arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, for the purpose of returning a plea to the two indictments found against him by the Grand Jury for a fraudulent overissue of stock of the road while he was its Secretary, Treasurer, and Transfer Agent.

The counsel for the prisoner offered to make a plea in his behalf of guilty of forgery in the second degree, calling for a sentence of from five to ten years in State prison, but Acting District Attorney Parker refused to accept this and declared that Allen would have to plead guilty to the first counts in both indictments, charging him with forgery in the third degree, or stand trial on the counts attributing the crime of forgery in the first degree to him. Yesterday morning Allen consented to plead as the District Attorney suggested. He will be sentenced Friday morning.

The sentence upon the plea to both indictments may be from six to fourteen years imprisonment and $6,000 fine.

A BANKER'S SAFE ROBBED.

A safe in the office of Charles H. Murray, a Jersey City banker, was broken open by burglars on Monday night and robbed of property worth $500. The police say that there is no indication of an entrance having been forced into the office, and they believe the robbery the work of some one who had access to the place.

WALL-STREET FISHERMEN

HOW THEY OBTAIN FUN AND STORES OF HEALTH.

AFFINITY BETWEEN FISHING AND FINANCE—JAY GOULD'S TWO STYLES—HAUNTERS OF BARNEGAT.

There is a close affinity between the pursuit of money and the pursuit of fish. Both are elusive before capture and slippery after it. This goes to explain, in a measure, why it is that if there is one thing the average Wall-street man likes to do—next to angling in the financial pool—it is to angle in the brooks and rivers and deep seas for fish. He is used to it. It is all speculation.

As a rule, Wall-street anglers fish after the real sporting fashion. Speaking of the salmon fishermen the other day, a Stock Exchange man said: "Every man that goes salmon fishing from the Exchange, so far as I know, fishes with a fly. You see, there is greater fascination in that. Any hungry fish will bite at other bait, but with a fly it's different. You have to tempt the fish with the fly, and when you get it you have fooled it, and there's a lot of satisfaction in that."

Jay Gould is not free from the fishing fad. He has done some rare fishing in his day with railroads and things for bait, and his basket is pretty full. His hook has been of many prongs, and there are those who say he has often used it without bait. But nowadays he finds time to fish for other things. He baits his hook to catch health. He is pursuing it about the country. The bait is expensive, but the game is worth it.

Last Spring he did his first real fishing since his boyhood. He and Dr. Munn whipped several streams for trout and got many. This year, while up in the mountains not long ago, he got out his tackle and went for salmon and such other fish as he could get.

His son George is developing a talent for angling earlier in his business career than did his father. He is credited with having most elaborate tackle and with following the sport at odd intervals. He does some chumming when off yachting and the things that can be chummed for are running, and there are indications that before many seasons he will be an expert.

The Wall-street fishing contingent has its representation at about every fishing ground of note in or near the country. Stock Exchange men are prominent members of the clubs on the St. Marguerite River in Canada and the Restigouche. The salmon fishing up there has been enjoyed this season by W. B. Williams, James Grant, A. L. Barney, H. I. Nicholas, D. T. Worden, and others. They are very clever anglers and devote very much of their spare time to the sport. When they catch a particularly good specimen they send it down here and their friends all marvel at their luck. Messrs. Williams and Barney recently caught a salmon in the St. Marguerite River weighing thirty-five pounds. It was exhibited at a place in Newstreet and the brokers decided that it was a beauty.

Washington E. Conner gets much sport out of the fishline. He is down at Seabright, N. J., this Summer, and much of his spare time is given to telling the Atlantic of some of its finny stock.

George M. Pullman is a good fishermen, and he has a place on the St. Lawrence River that gives him plenty of chances to enjoy the sport. He entertains many guests there. Banker Bonbright is there now with a party, and this city are often welcomed there. It is said of Mr. Pullman that he has the finest and most expensive fishing tackle in the country.

President Cable of the Rock Island Railroad has been enjoying the sport with his friend Jay Gould down in the Adirondacks. The Wall-street has quite a colony up there. P. J. Goodhart, H. H. Porter, and a number of others have spent portions of the Summer there, fishing most of the time.

Reginald Fry has the reputation of being the very best angler with the fly in the Street. He leases two ponds near Morristown, N. J., and has caught some very gamy small-mouthed black bass there this season. He is an authority on fly fishing.

Richard Middleton does a lot of fishing, and is credited with having caught the largest black bass seen around the Street this year. Richard King, Jr., goes for deep-sea game, and is expert at getting it. Nat Chater likes to hook salt-water fish, and makes many expeditions in search of them. Rawson Underhill makes fishing trips from his Somner home at Bay Shore, and is an expert.

Joseph Thompson turned up on the Stock Exchange a few days ago with a tale relating how he caught more than seventy bluefish, of an average weight of four pounds apiece, in a very brief time. His story was regarded as a gem. He has been known to go fishing before, and is a good angler.

Charles M. Foster has had wonderful luck recently fishing around Block Island. He is said to have a record of over four hundred weakfish in one day. He caught a fine muscallonge, the other day, and his fishing trip has been very successful.

H. S. Wilson has done much fishing in Canadian waters this year and, besides, he is a member of the old Long Beach Fishing Club of Barnegat.

Col. Locke D. Winchester of the National Express Company is another man who is an enthusiast, and he is credited with catching many fine salmon this year. R. S. Davis has done much fresh-water angling as well as salt-water fishing. He has a camp much to his liking at Saratoga. He fishes all the lakes thereabout, and makes frequent journeys to more distant points.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont, whose office is in the Wall-street district, is one of the best anglers there is in the business. He has been many days in the past few months in fresh-water fishing and his catches have been good. He has also done some deep-sea fishing with Mr. Cleveland, and he went off last week to do some on his own hook at Block Island. He can be put down as one of the real enthusiasts. He is pretty nearly as good a fisherman as he is a business man, and people about Wall-street aver that as a business man the Colonel is a big success.

John Wallace does much fishing and secures plenty of it at Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence. Many others go in that direction with their rods and lines, and find that Mr. Wallace knows where good sport can be had.

Alfred De Cordova is another one of the enthusiasts. He fishes wherever there is the slightest chance, and has been known to run over to the street for his abilities in that line. At Barnegat he is often seen, and he has done much to diminish the number of fishes in the waters thereabout this season.

John Magnin, Jr., belongs to one or more of the big fishing clubs the members of which go long distances for their sport. He is an excellent angler and is particularly fond of bass fishing. He makes fishing jaunts to distant points about the 1st of May and the 1st of October every year

The New-York Times.

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ONLY ONE BALLOT TAKEN

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS SEEKING A CANDIDATE.

M'KINNEY AHEAD IN THE CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP — WRANGLING OVER A TARIFF PLANK.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 14.—The close of the first day of the Virginia Democratic Convention has brought that body to its first ballot for Governor. McKinney leads—as he was expected to do—but he did not get 600 votes. Beirne, the second in the ballot, and O'Ferrall, were close together, and Venable had only 16 more votes than Harris, who is considered out of the race. While the vote indicates the chance of McKinney's success on the second or third ballot, there is still the possibility of a combination on Venable.

The platform has not been completed. The sub-committee having it in charge is reported to be wrangling about the tariff, after it had been accepted as conclusive that the question was not to be so referred to as to call for discussion. The feeling of the convention has been good. Personally, it is one of the finest, as it is the largest, ever held in Virginia.

Convention weather in Richmond is usually bad. That of to-day was of the conventional sort—hot, muggy, with the humidity so great that the air was giney. The delegates were chilled to be up early to attend meetings of county and district delegations. Some of them who had lingered too long near the five-gallon demijohn of hospitality exhibited in the room of one of the candidates for Governor realized that there was something besides the weather that made life a burden.

The convention having been increased from about 900 to 1,500 since it last met in Richmond, it was decided by the local politicians that the Richmond Theatre was not large enough and the convention met in Armory Hall, up two double flights of stairs, with a turn, and through one narrow door. When the hall had been well filled it was provided all the elements, except a scare, for a horrible calamity. If anybody down stairs had only said "fire" a good deal of the flower and some of the weed of Virginia Democracy would have been trampled to death. The hall was a plain one, with an arched ceiling, a platform reaching two-thirds across one end of the room, flags rather sparsely strung along the rods that crossed the hall at the cornice line, and Federal and State flags looped together at the back behind the Chairman's place. The platform was so small that many of the "old stagers" who usually occupy so much space very promiscuously were left to shift for themselves on the floor.

There was some sheering when Senators Daniel and Barbour entered. The heat was stifling, and fans scarcely made the air tolerable. The band in front of the platform played and added din to the other discomforts. At 12:15 Senator Barbour, as Chairman of the State Committee, rose. He was about to rank a glass of water the noise subsided. Before calling the convention to order he read a brief speech. He sketched the condition of the party in Virginia, dwelling upon the fact that the Democrats had conquered control in nearly every branch of the State Government. From the outlook of the Senator there was no reason for the Democrats to fear that they would not be victorious in a campaign conducted with local issues presented as the most important to be considered. Mr. Barbour spoke in so low a tone, and there was so much noise in the hall, that very little of his speech was heard beyond the front rows of delegates. The convention, however, assumed that what he said was all right, for it approved by generous applause when the speech appeared to have stopped. Very briefly, he declared his intention to act no longer as the Chairman of the State Committee, expressing the wish that the task be intrusted to some younger and better man than himself. He then proposed, on behalf of the State Committee, that Judge James D. Marye, of Kent, be made temporary Chairman. The proposition was approved.

On taking his place as Chairman, Judge Marshall, whose voice has won for him the name of "Cyclone Jim," introduced the Rev. Dr. Hogal of Richmond to make a prayer. The Chairman was sensibly brief in his opening speech. He referred to Jefferson and Grover Cleveland as the two Democrats who had led the party at great epochs, and the cheering for Cleveland was loud not prolonged. The temporary organization was then completed, and at 1:15 o'clock a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

The delegates reassembled tardily. The band played industriously for half an hour, and many seats were filled vacant by the hour of 4 arrived. The afternoon sun shone in at the windows with withering effect. Not the faintest zephyr disturbed the flags overhead. When Chairman Marshall called the convention to order, a quarter of an hour late, it was a perspiring mass, a fanning, a mopping of fog. Still unready for business, the convention again listened to the band and became more crowded and uncomfortable. The Committee on Credentials made its report giving Appomattox eight instead of seven delegates, Nottoway seven instead of six. Norfolk chose 24 delegates to her delegates than she was entitled to, and those accepted were accorded one end one-ninth votes each. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the nomination of the Hon. R. S. Cardwell of Hamilton for permanent Chairman, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The report was adopted, as was a resolution of sympathy with John Bell Biggers, who was too ill to take his traditional place as reading clerk. Chairman Cardwell did not at once appear, and the convention had to occupy the situation calling upon the General Assembly of the State to see to it that there was an equal distribution of State patronage in all sections. This resolution went to the Committee on Resolutions.

There were cries for a speech from Rosser, "the savior of the valley," famous for his speeches, but the Chairman started the band with "Dixie," at which the crowd yelled immoderately. At length Rosser was heard. With his thumbs thrust under the lapels of his coat he was characteristic. He had thought, looking at the crowd, that if "all were in gray jackets and sabres, how large would the crowd be that they could not ride over." This was very agreeable to the audience, as was the speaker's comparison of Manone to Judas Iscariot. He did not have much to say, and he said it quickly.

Chairman Cardwell was then presented. He is a giant, with broad shoulders, brown hair; a sparse mustache and chin whiskers, and a resonant voice. His speech was merely a sensible expression of thanks. A delegate provoked a propitious uproar by asking that nominating speeches be limited to fifteen minutes. A Spottsylvania delegate, who did not believe a Virginian could begin to get at his candidate so soon, asked that twenty minutes be allowed for nominating speeches and ten for seconding efforts. Cheatham of Chester, an excitable gentleman, objected to any limit to speeches. After many attempted amendments the resolution to limit was rejected, leaving a free and boundless field for the orators.

Upon the motion of Mr. Crawford of Augusta the convention proceeded to nominations. Judge William H. Mann of Nottoway, a thick, nervous, shrill-voiced gentleman, made an eloquent speech in presenting Capt. Philip W. McKinney. It did not, however, reveal any deep reason for Democratic ascendency. It was decorative rather than demonstrative. The audience hated it. Many of the phrases in which describing his services in the Confederacy, that "he had served his country until its arm set at Appomattox." The importance of choosing a candidate from the black belt was dwelt upon and the record of the Democrats of the Fourth District held up as entitling it to recognition. There was a prodigious yell, of course, when he finished, for the McKinney men were zealous and anxious to shout.

Dr. M. Q. Holt, of Surry, a fine-looking, mature gentleman, with gray mustache and hair and an old-fashioned standing collar, followed in a finely-finished speech. He took a serious, but hopeful, view of the situation in nominating Samuel Woodson Venable, whom he did not present as a "dark horse," but upon his merits as a man of ability. To the interest and activity of Mr. Venable in the campaign of last Fall were attributable the fact that Virginia was Democratic instead of hopelessly Republican. His son had taken the Democratic nomination for Congress and had been elected, at the same time reducing the Republican majority in the black belt. Even Dr. Holt's polished utterances, graced with classical references, at last palled upon the convention. The delegates fell to talking and the Chairman was obliged to appeal repeatedly to the convention to be orderly.

Dr. Holt at length finished.

Then David S. Peirce of Wythe, a rotund person and a resonant speaker, started in with a popular allusion to Grover Cleveland. He accused the Republicans of first impoverishing the people by unjust exactions, and then using the money to corrupt the ballot box. In alluding to the great corporate power in trusts, he said: "The locomotive now whistles down the liberties of the people." He named Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall of Harrisonburg as a man who had "never asked for a fence to stand on or a shade to bask in," and as coming from the tenth legion, in which "every politician has to take care of himself and the devil take the hindmost." He did not regard it as a good reason for refusing to nominate O'Ferrall that he was already in Congress. A good motto would be, if they desired to win, to take a man who had been successful. O'Ferrall's nomination provoked by far the greatest enthusiasm that had been awakened in the convention.

The crank from Cripple Creek occupied the platform, and made gestures for a while, and then Mr. R. S. Cardwell, leaving the chair, came to the front. He referred gracefully to the candidates already named, and made a warm presentation of the name of Richard F. Beirne. "Cyclone Jim" Marshall, in a vehement speech, delivered with prodigious energy, presented a dreadful picture of the dangers of corporate encroachments, and named, for the agricultural and industrial industries, Major J. Hoge Tyler, whose name fell very gladly before the convention. T. R. B. Wright of Tappahannock named the Hon. John T. Harris of Rockingham as "a battle-scarred war horse." The convention was not as much interested in the nomination as Mr. Wright was, and it was happier when he stopped. At 6:30 there was a recess until 8:30 o'clock.

Cheatham of Chesterfield, who was in favor of unlimited speech-making at the beginning of the afternoon session, attempted to be the first speaker at the evening session. When it was called to order he forgot his early sentiments or changed his mind, and sat down in the front row with a crash, waving his arms wildly in the air. He revived presently, and seconded a motion to restrict all seconding speeches to ten minutes, a motion that happily prevailed.

Mr. Oldham, from the Eastern Shore, led the seconders, speaking for Mr. McKinney. The effect was to touch off a crowd of McKinney men, who appeared to have been loaded upon the edges of the convention. Beirne's name, when seconded, got its well-prepared reception. The convention got tired of hearing Mr. Swanson second Beirne, and, when one of Beirne's friends objected, Cheatham of Chesterfield flung his arms about and declared, with his good right arm in the air and his good left hand clinching his long grey beard, that he "did not propose to be bulldozed that way." Sanders of Franklin seconded O'Ferrall. A. A. Phleger spoke, and Cheatham of Chesterfield, who had cheered each candidate in turn, now stood in for and shouted for Tyler. Phleger spoke of the cry of negro domination as one that could no longer arouse the mountain people. Green of Charlotte spoke for McKinney, and Cheatham of Chesterfield jumped for joy as the crowd yelled. W. R. McKinney of Petersburg urged Venable's nomination. R. Johnson Barbour, for Beirne, closed the list of speakers.

It was 10 o'clock and the convention was impatient for a vote. James M. Stubbs of Gloucester took the chair and endeavored to help the convention reach a ballot, but there was a disposition to debate, and a great deal of time was wasted in trying to get the convention in order to hear just one more orator. It was decided to hear a few more. Long of Frederick spoke. He said he had not a word to say, and he hadn't. When he stopped Judge Jones of Warsaw moved an adjournment until 12 to-morrow. The nays had it when the motion was put. There were still more speakers and one more was let in. He was a good one, and the speech of Judge Rhea of Washington County proved to be the best of the night session.

At last it was decided that the roll should be called for a vote on Governor. The voting was slow. There was an occasional outburst of applause at the vote of counties strong for one of the candidates, and laughter at delegations cut up into halves, tenths, and nineteenths. It lacked only a half hour of midnight when the roll-call was ended. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 1,529; necessary to a choice, 765. McKinney, 594 11-12; Beirne, 361; O'Ferrell, 307; Tyler, 139; Venable, 78; Harris, 57.

There was at once a motion for a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The convention appeared to be against it. The McKinney men certainly were, but some one who wanted time called for a vote by counties on the motion to take a recess. This soon proved tiresome, and at 12 o'clock the obstruction to an adjournment until to-morrow was withdrawn and the convention dispersed.

TOO MUCH PROTECTION.

THE DUTIES UPON COAL, IRON ORE, AND CRUDE IRON.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The following letter from the Magee Furnace Company was made public to-day:

BOSTON, Aug. 8.

Samuel W. Mendum, Secretary, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of Aug. 5, requesting my opinion as to the correctness of the views of the Hon. John F. Andrew in reference to the duties upon coal, iron ore, and crude iron, I beg to say there can be no doubt whatever that the interests of the New-England States absolutely demand a reduction in the duties imposed upon these articles.

I am a thorough Republican, and believe in the principle of protection. I believe the United States are peculiarly situated, inasmuch as their home market is greater than any other country with whom we come in competition in the markets of the world, but I believe there is much of a thing as being overprotected, and in this duty on pig iron (which has remained practically stationary for over seventeen years, while the development of the country and the increase and cheapening of production have lowered the price from $40 and odd a ton down to $17 or $18,) the great injustice is seen of a specific duty.

English iron was selling in 1872 at about $32 a ton, and the duty was practically 20 per cent. With English iron selling as to-day at $13 a ton, it is over 50 per cent ad valorem duty. This shows a manifest injustice, and is the direct cause of the decline in the manufacture of iron and its products in the New-England States.

This of course applies principally to the manufactures of iron which most closely approach the raw material in nails, rolled iron, and plate machinery, bridge iron, &c. I believe that if an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent should be placed on pig iron it would be certainly all that the manufacturers of pig iron in any part of the country could demand for their protection, and it would have the immediate effect of starting up industries now long idle throughout the New-England States.

I have never believed in placing any import duties on raw materials, among which I should class coal and iron ore, if could, if necessary, give a large amount of statistics for the purpose of substantiating the opinions I have herein expressed, but I think if any one would take the pains to learn the facts he could arrive at but one conclusion, viz.: that the best interests of the entire New-England States would be served by the abolition of the import tax on coal and iron ores and a reduction in the duty on pig iron to say 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Very truly yours, A. N. PARLIN, Treasurer.

TANNER NOT IN FAVOR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was in the city to-day on his way to Iowa. Asked concerning the clashing between Secretary Noble and CorporaTanner, Gen. Bussey said:

"I can't say that Secretary Noble and Corporal Tanner are on friendly terms, yet the Secretary has not demanded Tanner's resignation, nor have they had any words yet.

"Certain methods of the Pension Commissioner in the absence of Secretary Noble some time ago," continued Gen. Bussey. "He appointed a committee at once to examine some of Tanner's transactions. That committee is now about to make its report. If certain charges against Tanner are received, then, no doubt, Gen. Noble will demand his dismissal. He certainly won't do anything until then, and perhaps, after all, everything will be satisfactory."

"What do you think of Tanner?"

"He is a hard worker, sincere, but too impulsive."

Speaking of the work of the Sioux Commission, Gen. Bussey said: "To Secretary Noble is due a great deal of credit for the concession of the lands."

"How was that?"

"I would not want to say. I don't want to interfere with the work of the committee in any way."

"Was it unsatisfactory?"

"I gave no answer that either. It was very fortunate that Major Gen. Crook was one of the trio. He thoroughly understands the Indians and they are afraid of him."

TREASURER BROWN IN CANADA.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 14.—The wife and three daughters of Treasurer Brown of the Riversides Mills left Noyes Beach yesterday for their home in Allston, Mass. They received a telegram from Brown from Toronto on Saturday, and more news from Montreal on Monday. The latter information was to the effect that they had better leave their Summer resort and go to their home in Allston and secure as much of Brown's property as they could, and, at the same time, hold all their own personal property and see that it was beyond the reach of the Sheriff.

After Mrs. Brown has settled up her affairs she will probably join her husband in France, as it seems to be the opinion of the family that he will sail for that country. In his letter Brown said nothing about the amount he had taken or how much he had with him, but simply advised the members of the family to cover their property, realize as much as they could from it, and join him, he to notify them as to his whereabouts from time to time.

Mr. John B. Brown, brother of the missing man, says that, from information he has, Brown will never come into New-England again.

DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO RESIGN.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—Postmaster Sidee last night requested the mail carriers attached to the Portsmouth Post Office to resign, their resignations to take effect Sept. 1. The carriers, with one exception, refused, preferring to receive their discharge from the Postmaster General.

AT ANCHOR IN THE MIST

THE YACHTS DETAINED AT NEW-BEDFORD.

TO START FOR NEWPORT TO-DAY FOR THE CONTESTS THERE—COMPARING THE VESSELS IN THE FLEET.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 14.—It has been thick and rainy to-day in the vicinity of this town and the cruising fleet of the New-York Yacht Club has been lying at anchor in the harbor all day. It was decided at a meeting of the Captains on board the flagship Electra last evening that the fleet should start for Newport at 10 o'clock this morning, but at that hour a thick mist was blowing in from the ocean and the sea outside looked decidedly rocky. The Regatta Committee waited, before giving up the idea of starting, until 1 P. M., hoping that the weather would clear, but there were no signs of such a condition until well toward nightfall.

There might have been no accident had the yachts been ordered to get under way for Newport, but the Regatta Committee wisely considered that the necessity for making that harbor to-day did not warrant their going through with such a disagreeable sail as it would have been. The schooners Ramona, Norna, and Fortuna went outside early to take a look at things, and soon came to anchor again satisfied with their findings.

Dr. J. C. Barron's cutter Clara came over from Vineyard Haven this morning, dropping anchor with the fleet at 7 A. M. She was detained at Vineyard Haven by the illness of Sailing Master Barr and nearly all of the crew. They are all right now, however, and will be ready to start for Newport with the fleet to-morrow morning.

The Liris is all right again and will try again to hold to her enormous sails. She has started in eight races since she was launched, has broken up four times, and won three contests.

At Newport there will be sailed Friday special races for third-class sloops and first-class schooners. The sloops will race for a cup offered by the club, and the schooners for a sweepstakes of $100 each entry. Saturday the forties will race for the Carroll Cup, after which, Saturday night, the yachts will probably disband. Monday will occur the special sweepstake race of the forties.

The interest in the races is confined principally to the yachts of new models, and one cannot glance at the boats without being impressed with the exceptional odds in favor of the new Herreshoff boats, which represent the work of Designer Edward Burgess. His productions are everywhere in a race, and it is very hard at times to tell his schooners apart. In general form all of his yachts built during the past two years resemble each other, and can be picked out readily from the rest of the fleet. Mr. Burgess is, on the whole, a winner this year, but it will be readily seen that he is competing largely against old yachts, or else his own among the newcomers, with the exception of those in the third class, in which the Merlin, his latest design, is not equal to either his older Sachem or the Grayling and Sea Fox. The Mayflower, in the same class, is not a useless as a schooner as yet, but she is handsome enough to make up for her rivals if it is in her to do so. Mr. F. T. Underhill is a new-comer in the racing of schooners, but his determination to put the Mayflower into good trim insures her having a fair trial.

In the first class of schooners Mr. Burgess has it practically his own way with Mr. D. Morgan's Constellation. She has not done what was expected of her, as yet, it is true, but she has not had time to show herself, and has met with her share of bad luck besides. Her competitors are all of old design, and it is quite safe to predict a series of victories for the Constellation until she is met by a new yacht of her own kind, when there will be a fine contest. The new boat in the second class of schooners is the Fortuna, which Mr. Burgess designed for a fisherman, and which, although she is by means in shape to race, is doing very good work. She cannot hold her own in the long run with the Fortuna, Norna, and Montauk, and this could not be expected of her with her ballast inside, no lead on her keel, and with cruising sails.

The Grayling, designed by Mr. Philip Ellsworth, and the Sea Fox, designed by her owner, Commodore A. Cass Canfield, have been making close races during the cruise, with the excellent judgment and sailing of Terry about offsetting the Sea Fox's faster speed. It cannot be inferred, however, that the Sea Fox is not well handled, for her sailing master, Capt. Rhodes, ranks among the best in his business. He has not had the chance during the cruise made a show of the Grayling, and especially brought out the Sea Fox's speed in the race for the Goelet Cup, which she won so handily. The Sea Fox is this season showing what she is capable of doing, or, more correctly, is doing what she ought to do.

The Marguerite has taken the lead in the fourth-class schooners over the Œnone. Both are last year's Burgess boats. In the fifth-class schooners the new Providence yacht Quickstep, designed by Mr. Burgess, has the races about as she pleases, there being no yacht to make her work. She is considered by many yachtsmen to be the most successful of the new racing boats, and she is surely very fast.

If the first-class sloops were here, Mr. Burgess would again stand out a winner with either the Volunteer or the Puritan, and in the third-class sloops the stable Titania and seeking Taylor Herbert, the turnkey, became involved in a quarrel during which Herbert shot and fatally wounded Haines. Haines, who had been drinking, told in a rambling sort of way that he did not believe Herbert intended to kill him, and said his slayer was not to blame.

The flood in Lincoln, Neb., began subsiding at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage has been greatly exaggerated. Fifteen were lost and only a few hundred families were driven from their homes. No houses were washed away. The railroads have not suffered much except the Burlington and Missouri near Tecumseh, where nearly twenty miles of track will have to be rebuilt.

The Hon. E. S. Converse has presented to Dr. John L. Sullivan, President of the Malden (Mass.) Medical Society, $12,000 in cash and a valuable plot of land on Vista-street containing four and one-half acres, for the erection of a hospital. The city has never had a hospital building, and a project is now on foot to erect one at an estimated cost of $40,000.

Erie Trocilin was crossing the Ann River Bridge at Mora, Minn., Tuesday with his thrashing machine and traction engine, and when part way across the bridge it collapsed, and the engine and machinery were precipitated into the river. Hans Petersoo, the engineer, was killed instantly, but the others escaped without serious injury.

Public meetings have been held in Watertown and Herkimer for the purpose of formally inviting the State Firemen's Association to select one of these places for the annual convention in 1890. The action of Troy and Syracuse has practically settled the matter, however, Syracuse having by a large majority, although Brackett of the Saratoga district, Quackenbush of the Rensselaer, and Chickering of Lewis favored Saratoga. A committee of coomers appointed by the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, consisting of Senator John Laughlin, Editor O. G. Warren of the *Commercial*, R. R. Hefford, A. P. Wright, and ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan, was on hand, bellowing lustily but vainly for the Queen City of the Empire State. They were entirely snowed under by a howl loudly in public for Buffalo, but frank enough to confess privately that their town had no show against the expressed wishes of Senator Frank Hiscock, who has set his heart on Syracuse. Editor Green of the Buffalo *Express* was on hand to jump on the Syracuse Boomers when their courage failed, and his services were often required.

The Republicans who were here expressed the unanimous opinion that it would be better this year to hold their convention after the Democrats have held theirs. They will probably be about Sept. 25. There was not much talk about candidates, for the simple reason that the drift of sentiment was that the Republican ticket would be beaten this Fall.

One of the subjects that excited more or less discussion was the reported retirement of Mr. C. N. Bliss from the Chairmanship of the State Committee. It is no secret that Mr. Bliss is heartily tired of this position. He was willing to step down and out last Fall, but the pressure of his friends held him in line. Now, however, after the signal victory in the State, he permitteo won last year, Mr. Bliss insists upon retiring, realizing that even if he should remain there is no glory for him. He is determined to retire now. Only one name is mentioned as his successor that of Gen. John N. Knapp, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Gen. Knapp arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel late last night. With him was Frank Sullivan Smith, Secretary of the committee. Mr. Smith frankly admitted that he favored Buffalo because it would be his judicial district. "But whoo some one asked, "is to run the oonrse of the Administration cast a gloom over the entire committee?" Mr. Smith beat a hasty retreat.

The general tone of the committeemen in town was that the party had a chance of carrying the State, but that their chances of holding their majority in the Senate were infinitely better. As one of them put it: "Hiscock will have the convention. He will name all the State officers, and he will practically run the campaign. Mr. Platt will undertake to name any police of them. He will dictate legislation, the confirmation and rejection of State officers, and the election of United States Senator in 1891. Oh, yes, the party is solid. Hiscock will run the State and Platt the Legislature, and each is satisfied."

The Miller men are down on the Committee will meet at noon to-day in the gentlemen's parlor of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the member of the State Committee from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, which embraces the counties of Sullivan and Orange, expressed himself strongly in favor of holding the coming convention either at Saratoga or Buffalo. Syracuse, he thought, was quite out of the question.

"We are all at sea," he continued, "as to State politics. The Democrats have their difficulties to own it, we all know that our nominees, whoever they may be, won't stand a ghost of a show on election day. It is an empty honor which nobody craves, and I expect we shall find considerable difficulty in filling the slate to the satisfaction of the Republicans of the State. Few good men care to allow the use of their names when sure defeat is in store for them.

"In my district Senator Ward is a candidate for re-election. Assemblyman Greene of Goshen and Jack Adams are also in the field, I understand. Another and a very strong candidate is William P. Richardson, also of Goshen. He was a Presidential Elector last year, and will make a strong fight for the nomination. Am I in the race? Well, yes; I think I would accept the place if it should be offered me, but I don't mean to go out of my way to get it."

HARRISON'S SOUTHERN CRUSADE.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14.—The Republican State Executive Committee and about one hundred and fifty prominent Republicans met here to-day pursuant to call to discuss the advisability of placing a full Republican State ticket in the field this Fall. The sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of doing so, and a convention was called to meet here Sept. 25 to make the nominations.

No Republican nomination for State officers has been made in this State since 1881, when Lowry, the present Governor, defeated Ben King. An aggressive campaign is now contemplated, and the prevailing idea in the committee was that only white men be placed on the ticket and the experiment tried of building up a white Republican Party in the State, something after the Alabama plan. The names most mentioned for the Governorship are those of J. R. Chalmers and Judge Stovall. It is understood that Holmes wants the nomination badly.

The moving spirits in the convention were appointees of the present Administration and those seeking appointments. John K. Jones, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, was Chairman, and W. H. Gibbs, recently appointed Republican Postmaster of this city, Secretary. Numerous other Republican Postmasters were prominent. There is nothing in the civil service law that deters them from active partisanship.

SHOOTING IN THE RAIN.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The shooters were disappointed to-day. Rain fell in torrents this morning and kept away many who would otherwise have been on hand to try their skill on this the second day of the American Shooting Association at Beacon Park. Some of the more enthusiastic ones, numbering about thirty, braved the rain, and were soon engaged in shooting some impromptu sweepstakes.

The regular programme was postponed until to-morrow, and the tournament will be extended through Friday. A match at 100 targets was shot between R. Hukes of Ohio and Al Spangler of New-York, against D. Gillett of Illinois and D. M. Lefevre of New-York. Both teams tied on eighty-six, and on the tie being shot off Hukes and his partner won, breaking twenty tie birds straight.

MR. LEARY TO BUILD ANOTHER RAFT.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—The Dominion Government has been informed that Mr. James D. Leary, shipbuilder, New-York, will shortly build an immense timber raft in British Columbia, and tow it to San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Leary constructed the famous Joggins rafts, one of which was lost midway between Nova Scotia and New York.

The logs will be obtained on a limit near the coast. They will be tied together in such a manner as to form a clear-shaped craft.

A BULL WHEAT MARKET.

SHORTS RUSH TO COVER AND A GENERAL REALIZING BY LONGS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—It was a bull wheat market to-day from the start, the first strength being derived from the cables, while the subsequent advance was a result of disappointingly small receipts at all primary points, unfavorable weather on both sides of the Atlantic, and excellent cash buying here and elsewhere. An exporting house here claimed to have "worked" 150,000 bushels No. 2 red to be shipped from St. Louis via New-Orleans to the River Platte country, and another house with foreign connections took 80,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat late Tuesday for export direct from Duluth to Scotland.

So urgent was the cash demand here that round lots of No. 2 red, in store, both new and old, sold at a premium of 1 cent over August prices at the time, and ¼ cent shave the then ruling quotations for car lots by sample on track. Freight room was engaged here for 96,000 bushels of wheat. Speculative trading was of large volume, and the market had the appearance of broadening.

An urgent demand existed from the shorts, who rushed to cover, and there was free and general realizing by longs, Hutchinson being credited with selling in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bushels of long property. A good deal of buying on investment account of a scattering sort was also witnessed, and there were said to be some foreign buying orders for futures received.

The spectacle of cash wheat selling in the middle of August at a premium over December wheat, when the market in a normal condition ought to be at a discount of at least 5 cents, is attracting general attention and undoubtedly deters reckless short selling.

Most of the heavy-weight local operators are still leaning to the bear side, while foreigners and the merchant class of traders, as a rule, are the most enthusiastic friends of wheat.

THE TEUTONIC ARRIVES.

HER MAIDEN RECORD BETTER THAN THE INMAN LINE CAN BOAST.

At 12:55 o'clock this morning the new White Star Line steamship Teutonic, which started across the ocean from Queenstown last Thursday with the Inman Line steamship City of New-York, arrived at the bar, beating the maiden records of the City of Paris and the City of New-York. The City of New-York was sighted off the bar at 11:40 P. M., having distanced her competitor, and made the trip in 6 days 14 hours and 45 minutes, corrected time.

Among those on board on the City of New-York late last night are Marcus Mayer, Henry E. Abbey's right bower; W. G. Rockefeller and family, J. Amory Knox, Sir Julian Goldsmid, wife, and daughter; Consul J. S. Potter, the Hon. S. Booth, Mrs. Ogden Bolton and family, the Rev. A. B. Baskit, F. F. Butler, Mrs. C. H. Colbet, Dr. William B. Davies, Dr. Andrew J. Constantine, George Farwell, Irwin Forbing, George Grant Francis, W. E. Goodbridge, Dr. G. A. Kimball, Lieut. G. W. Kinsman, C. E. Sprague, Percy Percival, Francis H. Richards, Dr. George H. M. Rowe, Dr. G. S. Stebbins, the Rev. W. P. Stoddard, S. B. P. Trowbridge, Miss Blanche Waterbouse, Mrs. T. N. Vail, Miss Eunice Vance, and Ashley Pond, Jr.

WERE THE YACHTSMEN LOST?

A REPORT OF AN ACCIDENT LIKE THAT TO THE MYSTERY.

ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—J. C. Steinheuser, a saloon keeper of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, reported to-night that he sighted a yacht, bottom side up, near Red Can Buoy, No. 4, Rockaway Inlet, this afternoon, while sailing toward Sheepshead Bay. The spot was within a few feet of where the yacht Mystery capsized two years ago during a squall, drowning twenty-six persons.

The boat was secured by a passing yacht and towed ashore. It is supposed that its occupants were drowned. It is thought to have contained a pleasure party. Steinhouser says it was capsized during a squall.

Steinheuser was not to be reached last night, and no news of the accident had been heard in East New York. The police of that district were able get no information about it.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Connecticut State Firemen's Associatoni Convention was closed yesterday. Officers were elected as follows: President—Isaac W. Hyatt, Meriden; Vice Presidents—Nicholas Stanb, New-Milford; Henry J. Eaton, Hartford; J. E. Spaulding, Winsted; J. T. Hoyt, Norwalk; Joseph S. Carrier, Norwich; Charles N. Daniels, Willimantic; John Wagner, Rockville; Frederick W. Willey, Middletown; Albert C. Hendricks, New-Haven; Secretary—John S. Jones, Westport; Treasurer—Samuel Snagg, Waterbury.

Early yesterday morning W. W. Haines, a book writer in a Covington (Ohio) pool room and formerly a detective for the Covington police force, entered a sloop-rig stable known as the Cosmopolitan, and seeking Taylor Herbert, the turnkey, became involved in a quarrel during which Herbert shot and fatally wounded Haines. Haines, who had been drinking, told in a rambling sort of way that he did not believe Herbert intended to kill him, and said his slayer was not to blame.

The flood in Lincoln, Neb., began subsiding at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage has been greatly exaggerated. Fifteen were lost and only a few hundred families were driven from their homes. No houses were washed away. The railroads have not suffered much except the Burlington and Missouri near Tecumseh, where nearly twenty miles of track will have to be rebuilt.

The Hon. E. S. Converse has presented to Dr. John L. Sullivan, President of the Malden (Mass.) Medical Society, $12,000 in cash and a valuable plot of land on Vista-street containing four and one-half acres, for the erection of a hospital. The city has never had a hospital building, and a project is now on foot to erect one at an estimated cost of $40,000.

Erie Trocilin was crossing the Ann River Bridge at Mora, Minn., Tuesday with his thrashing machine and traction engine, and when part way across the bridge it collapsed, and the engine and machinery were precipitated into the river. Hans Petersoo, the engineer, was killed instantly, but the others escaped without serious injury.

Public meetings have been held in Watertown and Herkimer for the purpose of formally inviting the State Firemen's Association to select one of these places for the annual convention in 1890. The action of Troy and Syracuse has practically settled the matter, however, Syracuse having by a large majority, although Brackett of the Saratoga district, Quackenbush of the Rensselaer, and Chickering of Lewis favored Saratoga. A committee of coomers appointed by the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, consisting of Senator John Laughlin, Editor O. G. Warren of the *Commercial*, R. R. Hefford, A. P. Wright, and ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan, was on hand, bellowing lustily but vainly for the Queen City of the Empire State. They were entirely snowed under by a howl loudly in public for Buffalo, but frank enough to confess privately that their town had no show against the expressed wishes of Senator Frank Hiscock, who has set his heart on Syracuse. Editor Green of the Buffalo *Express* was on hand to jump on the Syracuse Boomers when their courage failed, and his services were often required.

The Republicans who were here expressed the unanimous opinion that it would be better this year to hold their convention after the Democrats have held theirs. They will probably be about Sept. 25. There was not much talk about candidates, for the simple reason that the drift of sentiment was that the Republican ticket would be beaten this Fall.

One of the subjects that excited more or less discussion was the reported retirement of Mr. C. N. Bliss from the Chairmanship of the State Committee. It is no secret that Mr. Bliss is heartily tired of this position. He was willing to step down and out last Fall, but the pressure of his friends held him in line. Now, however, after the signal victory in the State, he permitteo won last year, Mr. Bliss insists upon retiring, realizing that even if he should remain there is no glory for him. He is determined to retire now. Only one name is mentioned as his successor that of Gen. John N. Knapp, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Gen. Knapp arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel late last night. With him was Frank Sullivan Smith, Secretary of the committee. Mr. Smith frankly admitted that he favored Buffalo because it would be his judicial district. "But whoo some one asked, "is to run the oonrse of the Administration cast a gloom over the entire committee?" Mr. Smith beat a hasty retreat.

The general tone of the committeemen in town was that the party had a chance of carrying the State, but that their chances of holding their majority in the Senate were infinitely better. As one of them put it: "Hiscock will have the convention. He will name all the State officers, and he will practically run the campaign. Mr. Platt will undertake to name any police of them. He will dictate legislation, the confirmation and rejection of State officers, and the election of United States Secator in 1891. Oh, yes, the party is solid. Hiscock will run the State and Platt the Legislature, and each is satisfied."

The Miller men are down on the Committee will meet at noon to-day in the gentlemen's parlor of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the member of the State Committee from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, which embraces the counties of Sullivan and Orange, expressed himself strongly in favor of holding the coming convention either at Saratoga or Buffalo. Syracuse, he thought, was quite out of the question.

"We are all at sea," he continued, "as to State politics. The Democrats have their difficulties to own it, we all know that our nominees, whoever they may be, won't stand a ghost of a show on election day. It is an empty honor which nobody craves, and I expect we shall find considerable difficulty in filling the slate to the satisfaction of the Republicans of the State. Few good men care to allow the use of their names when sure defeat is in store for them.

"In my district Senator Ward is a candidate for re-election. Assemblyman Greene of Goshen and Jack Adams are also in the field, I understand. Another and a very strong candidate is William P. Richardson, also of Goshen. He was a Presidential Elector last yeer, and will make a strong fight for the nomination. Am I in the race? Well, yes; I think I would accept the place if it should be offered me, but I don't mean to go out of my way to get it."

HARRISON'S SOUTHERN CRUSADE.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14.—The Republican State Executive Committee and about one hundred and fifty prominent Republicans met here to-day pursuant to call to discuss the advisability of placing a full Republican State ticket in the field this Fall. The sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of doing so, and a convention was called to meet here Sept. 25 to make the nominations.

No Republican nomination for State officers has been made in this State since 1881, when Lowry, the present Governor, defeated Ben King. An aggressive campaign is now contemplated, and the prevailing idea in the committee was that only white men be placed on the ticket and the experiment tried of building up a white Republican Party in the State, something after the Alabama plan. The names most mentioned for the Governorship are those of J. R. Chalmers and Judge Stovall. It is understood that Holmes wants the nomination badly.

The moving spirits in the convention were appointees of the present Administration and those seeking appointments. John K. Jones, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, was Chairman, and W. H. Gibbs, recently appointed Republican Postmaster of this city, Secretary. Numerous other Republican Postmasters were prominent. There is nothing in the civil service law that deters them from active partisanship.

SHOOTING IN THE RAIN.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The shooters were disappointed to-day. Rain fell in torrents this morning and kept away many who would otherwise have been on hand to try their skill on this the second day of the American Shooting Association at Beacon Park. Some of the more enthusiastic ones, numbering about thirty, braved the rain, and were soon engaged in shooting some impromptu sweepstakes.

The regular programme was postponed until to-morrow, and the tournament will be extended through Friday. A match at 100 targets was shot between R. Hukes of Ohio and Al Spangler of New-York, against D. Gillett of Illinois and D. M. Lefevre of New-York. Both teams tied on eighty-six, and on the tie being shot off Hukes and his partner won, breaking twenty tie birds straight.

MR. LEARY TO BUILD ANOTHER RAFT.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—The Dominion Government has been informed that Mr. James D. Leary, shipbuilder, New-York, will shortly build an immense timber raft in British Columbia, and tow it to San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Leary constructed the famous Joggins rafts, one

he traveled out after his man with a Winchester and a pair of Colts, and, locating him on one side of a narrow ravine, took the other side, and they kept on a running fire until Nagle got a good shot at him and dropped him. He came back to town and sent two of his men after the body, which had been shot through the heart. After that there was little trouble in Tombstone."

Among the passengers on the southern overland train this morning was Col. H. G. Otis, editor of the Los Angeles *Times*. He was standing outside of the station dining room at Lathrop when the shooting of Judge Terry occurred, and was at the scene of the tragedy a moment later. In an interview he said:

"The train arrived at Lathrop at 7:10 A. M. Justice Field was among the first of the passengers to enter the dining room. He took a seat at a table facing the door. United States Deputy Marshal Nagle sat at his side. Soon after they sat down David S. Terry and his wife entered the room.

"When Mrs. Terry saw Justice Field she turned and hurriedly went out of the room to the train, the supposition being that she went after a pistol or a bottle of vitriol. Terry sat down at a table further up the dining room, and while waiting to be served glared at Field. Presently he arose and walked over to the latter's chair. Judge Field was leaning over his plate at the time and Terry approached him from behind, and without a word of warning dealt him a blow on the side of the face. At that instant Nagle cried 'Hold, hand off that man.'

"Justice Field looked up, and, as he told me afterward, never saw such a picture of incarnate hatred as that depicted upon Terry's face. Terry did not feed the Marshal's warning and raised his clinched fist to deliver a second blow. That menacing gesture was the last act of his life. Quick as a flash Nagle drew his pistol and sent a bullet through his heart. A great commotion then arose in the dining hall and on the platforms. Mrs. Terry ran about from the train to the dining hall door frantically, and finally got her satchel which some one had taken from her. She then stormed about the door, demanding entrance and charging those who had barred her out with shielding murderers."

Col. Otis declared, "I happen to know that the Deputy Marshal was acting under direct written instructions from the Attorney General to protect the persons of Judge Field and Sawyer at all hazards. In conversation with me before, Justice Field had said he was not responsible for the constant attendance of the deputy and was rather annoyed at it, but the officer insisted upon carrying out his instructions to the letter. Justice Field told me he was not armed. He was frequently urged to arm himself, but would never do so, and had declared that when it became necessary for the Justice of the United States Supreme Court to go about in the performance of his duty carrying firearms with which to protect his person it would be time to abolish our courts."

The following facts were also submitted to Justice Field this afternoon and declared by him to be a correct statement of the circumstances that led up to the shooting:

During Judge Terry's confinement in the county jail he threatened upon his release to take summary vengeance upon Judges Field and Sawyer. Prior to the contempt of court for which he was in prison Mrs. Terry in his presence had made an assault on Judge Sawyer in a Pullman car. It is believed that had Sawyer resisted the insult Terry would have killed him. Terry's threats were so publicly made that they reached the ears of Justice Field's colleagues on the Supreme Bench, and were made known to the Department of Justice in Washington, whereupon Mr. Miller, Attorney General of the United States, head of the Department of Justice, and as the superior officer of United States Marshal Franks, ordered the latter to take whatever measures were necessary to protect the persons of said Field and Judge Sawyer from assault by Judge Terry.

On his arrival in California to hold court in this part of his circuit Justice Field objected to being put under the protection of the Marshal's officer. When asked if he intended to carry arms to defend himself, he said: "No; I do not and will not carry arms, for when it is known that Judges of courts are compelled to arm themselves for defense of assaults offered in consequence of their judicial action, it will be time to abolish the courts, consider the Government a failure, and let society lapse into barbarism."

Notwithstanding his objection to protection, the Marshal declared himself subject to the order of his superior officer, Attorney-General Miller, and deputized Mr. Nagle to keep within reach of Justice Field, and to carry out the orders of the Department of Justice.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 14.—The Coroner arrived here at 12:40 to-day with Terry's body in a hox covered with white cloth. Mrs. Terry rode in the express car with the remains, accompanied by several friends of the deceased. When the body was taken off the car she followed and rode with it in an express wagon to the morgue. She was distressed, and said it was a most cowardly murder of her husband.

Deputy Marshal Nagle was brought here in a buggy by Constable Walker of Lathrop at 1:30. When the overland train left Lathrop after the shooting Constable Walker got in charge and arrested Nagle. He rode with him to Tracy, and there took a buggy to Stockton to avoid the crowds. When Nagle reached the jail he alighted from the buggy and came in with his coat covering his handcuffed hands.

Nagle refused to be interviewed. He said: "I am Deputy United States Marshal, and simply did my duty as an officer." He was looked up alone, and soon after sent for the local attorney. Nagle was very cool, but looked pale and determined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Before Justice Field left for the Pacific coast a large number of letters had been received by himself and officers of the Supreme Court and at the Department of Justice saying that his life would be in danger if he went West. It was stated that Judge Terry was loud and persistent in his threats that he would kill the Justice if he ever entered the State of California again and Justice Field was warned that the enemy was in earnest. Attorney General Miller and nearly everybody connected with the Supreme Court are not now in Washington, and it is not known here just what steps were taken because of these letters. It is understood, however, that the United States Marshal at San Francisco was instructed to take every precaution to protect Justice Field from assault by Terry or anybody else, and it is supposed that Deputy Marshal Nagle was detailed to act as a special bodyguard for the Justice while he was in the State. Justice Field himself expressed no alarm over the threats. He said before going away that he did not believe Terry would attempt to carry out his threats. It was preposterous, he added, to suppose that he could not enter the court to perform his duties as a Judge because he was threatened by any number of ruffians. Terry's assault and his death at Nagle's hands are discussed at every street corner to-night, but in very few cases is anything like regret expressed for Terry's fate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Attorney General Miller was found at his home, on North Delaware-street, and asked concerning the command which he was quoted as having made to the Marshal at San Francisco. "It was given out," said he, "under my direction. In fact, I think it was Justice Field, and I believe some others, brought to my mind the case, referring to the trouble there had been out there last Summer, and saying that there would likely be trouble again this Summer. There was danger that Judge Terry, who was stated to be a violent and desperate man, would very likely make a deadly assault upon Judge Field and Judge Sawyer—one or both of them—and that some precautions ought to be taken in the premises.

"I therefore called the attention of the Marshal of that district to these statements, and told him that it was due to the country and the courts that precautions should be taken to keep the peace and protect the courts and Judges in the discharge of their duties, and that such a number of court officers should be employed as would accomplish this result; that the Judges ought to be permitted to discharge their duties without danger and without malice. I also instructed him to consult the United States Attorney and Judges as to the course to be pursued in the premises.

"In a talk with Justice Field about the matter before he went West he stated that while he did not fear Judge Terry he did expect that the latter would assault him—make a deadly assault upon him as well as Judge Sawyer when that case should come on. But, he proposed, as he knew Judge Sawyer would, to perform his duties in the usual way without regard to consequences. He stated to me at the time that he had been advised to arm himself, with the view to such a contingency, but that on reflection he had concluded not to do so, as he had not been in the habit to carry weapons, and did not think it consistent with the dignity and proprieties of his position."

"Were you surprised to hear of this affair today?" the Attorney General was asked.

"Yes, I was; for while I had been warned that there was danger, I had hoped that it was not so great as reported, and besides I had expected that if any trouble occurred it would arise in or about the courts."

EX-JUDGE TERRY'S CAREER.

A reckless man, ever ready to resort to knife or pistol; bold, brutal, and domineering, regardless of the law he professed to love, it is not strange that David S. Terry's life has ended tragically. The wonder is that he should have lived so long in a country in which his temperament had turned from him the friendship of almost all who knew him. For years he had lived almost friendless, contemned by all who knew his character, and deprived by his own course of the opportunities for honorable place which his mental powers fitted him to adorn.

David S. Terry was born in Todd County, Kentucky, in 1823. His father was a cotton planter. In his youth the family moved to Mississippi, and thence to Texas. The early years of his manhood were passed in fighting under "Sam" Houston for the independence of the Lone Star State. After the war he studied law, but had not practiced up to the outbreak of the Mexican war. He then entered the United States Army and fought to the gates of the city of Mexico. Adventurous at all times, as soon as the news of the discovery of gold in California reached him in Texas he organized a party of Texan rangers and led them across the plains, fighting the Indians as they went. At first he engaged in mining in California, but soon gave it up and entered upon the practice of law at Stockton. He immediately interested himself in politics, and in 1881 ran for Mayor of Stockton. His aggressive, overbearing manner made him unpopular, and he was defeated by Samuel Hardy, who afterward became Lieutenant Governor of California. Terry soon acquired a reputation as a lawyer, and in 1855 was elected Chief Justice of the State on the Know-Nothing ticket. It was not that he or the other advocates of this ticket were so fierce in their assertion of Know-Nothing principles as that they were desirous to overthrow the dominant Democrat faction. This was the Broderick faction, which was opposed to the extension of slavery. Terry and the other Southern Democrats in California, hot in assertion of the right of slavery, took up with the Know-Nothing movement for the purpose of overpowering the "mudsills" who denied it.

At this time the vigilantes were the ruling power in the State, which was passing from a condition of political corruption which had reached its greatest depths in 1855. Party management in San Francisco was in the hands of men who had learned their "politics" in New-York City, and the buying and selling of votes was practiced openly. Between 1849 and 1856 a thousand homicides had occurred in San Francisco and there had been only seven executions. Dangerous criminals held high official positions. The opinion gained prevalence that the law was not equal to the correction of their crimes and that it should be disregarded. The shooting of an editor named King by James P. Casey, a supervisor of election and ballot-box stuffer, whom he had correctly described in his paper as a graduate of Sing Sing, was followed by the formation of a vigilance committee, and when King died the committee tried and convicted Casey, and with him Charles Cora, who had killed a United States Marshal. Both men were hanged in front of the vigilance headquarters.

Terry was elected Justice of the Supreme Court on the Know-Nothing ticket in 1855 and took his seat in 1856. He was one of the strongest opponents of the Vigilantes' Committee. On the 21st of June, 1856, S. A. Hopkins, a Vigilance Sergeant, with ten soldiers, was ordered to arrest Reuben Maloney, wanted as a State witness. They found him in a room with Judge Terry and a friend, who opposed the arrest. The Sergeant got reinforcements and, meeting Maloney and his companions, attempted to arrest the former. In the struggle which ensued Terry stabbed Hopkins in the neck, inflicting a wound that was believed to be fatal. Terry was arrested and kept a close prisoner for seven weeks. Negotiations for his release resulted in an offer of liberation on condition that Terry resign his position, but he refused the terms offered. Hopkins, however, recovered and he was set at liberty, which gave great offense to many vigilantes.

Among the prisoners of the citizens of California was David C. Broderick, who arrived there in 1849, when he was about 30 years old. He was born in Washington, but had spent most of his life in New-York City, where he had kept a saloon, had been foreman of a fire company, and had become an adept in Ninth Ward "politics." His going to California followed close upon his defeat in a Congressional election. His skill as a political manipulator gave him early preference in San Francisco, and with the help of those who had been his associates in New-York he was chosen State Senator to represent San Francisco. In 1851 he became President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

He was opposed to slavery, but did not propose to leave the Democratic Party, which was the stronghold of the pro-slavery men. They opposed him successfully more than once, but he was elected United States Senator in 1857. In 1859 the Democrats were divided into two wings—the Lecompton-Buchanan or pro-slavery on one side and the anti-Lecompton Douglas or popular sovereignty faction on the other. Each nominated a ticket and the Republicans nominated a third. Chief Justice Terry was a candidate for renomination, and, in a speech before a convention which nominated him, he claimed that Broderick had followed the lead of Douglas, and said that the statement needed the explanation that it was the lead, not of Stephen A. Douglas, the statesman, but of Frederick Douglass, the mulatto.

Broderick was at breakfast in the International Hotel when he read the report of this speech, and, speaking for all to hear, he said that he took back a statement he had once made, that Terry was the only honest man on the supreme bench. Terry declined to fight on the ground that the challenger was a British subject. He endeavored to fasten the responsibility of the quarrel upon a political opponent named Gwin, and attempted to conciliate Terry, but the latter sent a challenge. The duel was fought in San Mateo County, ten miles from San Francisco, Sept. 13, 1857. Dueling pistols at ten paces were used. Both men were accomplished shots, Broderick, who was sick at the time, was nervous. Terry was cool. At the signal both men raised their weapons, but Broderick's was discharged before it had been brought to a level, and the bullet struck the ground near Terry's feet. Second later Terry fired. His bullet passed through Broderick's right breast and into the left lung. Five days later he died.

Terry was arrested, tried, and acquitted. Strong feeling was entertained against him because, immediately after the shooting, a spectator of the duel claimed that murder had been committed, but the seconds in the fight agreed that it had been conducted in accordance with the principles of the code. This duel, however, put an end to his political career.

He served in the Confederate Army during the War of the rebellion, but when, during the Garfield-Hancock campaign, he sought to re-enter political life by running as a Hancock Elector, the rejection of his name on a ticket when all the others were elected showed that he had no hold upon the people.

His greatest prominence of late years had been gained through his connection with the famous Hill-Sharon divorce suit. Miss Hill's suit was brought in September, 1883. She asked for a divorce from Senator William Sharon, with alimony and a third of the ex-Senator's possessions. The trial of the case lasted a year. She swore that she was Sharon's wife by virtue of a marriage contract entered into by them in 1880. Senator Sharon denied the existence of such a contract, either legal or moral. Judge Sullivan, before whom the case was tried, gave his decision Dec. 24, 1884, giving the divorce asked for, and Senator Sharon transferred the case to other courts. Judge Terry first became prominent in the case in March, 1885, when Miss Hill had a falling out with her leading counsel, George W. Tyler, who had thus far conducted it successfully.

The tide turned against the plaintiff very seriously in 1885. Senator Sharon died in November of that year and made an ante-mortem statement denying Miss Hill's claims, which very strongly influenced public belief and sympathy in his direction. An important witness, too, acknowledged that she had committed perjury, and had done so to help a scheme of blackmail on the part of Miss Hill and her associates. In December, 1885, Judge Sawyer, in the United States Circuit Court, decided that the alleged marriage contract was a forgery and null and void.

On Jan. 7, 1886, Terry and Miss Hill, who gave her name as Sarah Althea Hill Sharon, were married in San Francisco. The case was pushed vigorously, and in the State Supreme Court a decision was rendered sustaining that of Judge Sullivan, and it was regarded in California that Miss Hill had a case which would enable her to effect a compromise with ex-Senator Sharon's executors, with a douceur of at least a million dollars. So confident was Judge Terry of success that he was reported as preparing to make application for a commission to appraise the community property preparatory to a division of the estate, which he valued at $20,000,000. Then came the decision of the United States Supreme Court dismissing, with costs, the plaintiff's appeal from the United States Circuit Court, and this ended the hopes of the plaintiff.

The matter came up as a bill of revision before Justice Field of the United States Circuit Court, in California, Sept. 3, 1888. Justice Field affirmed Justice Sawyer's decision. Miss Hill arose and accused the Judge of having been bought. He ordered her removed from the room, and when the Marshal endeavored to carry the order into effect Judge Terry drew a knife and attempted to stab the Marshal. He was overpowered, however, and taken into custody. In the afternoon Justice Field committed Miss Hill and Terry both for contempt of court, and sent the former to jail for thirty days and the latter for six months.

Ex-Judge Terry's first wife was a niece of a Governor of Mississippi.

JUDGE PIERCE SHOT.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 14.—Yesterday afternoon Superior Judge W. L. Pierce of this city was shot and seriously wounded by W. S. Clendennin. The Judge was talking with ex-Gov. Murray of Utah, when Clendennin passed down the street, stopped suddenly, and, drawing a revolver, shot Judge Pierce in the back. A judicial opinion by Pierce unfavorable to Clendennin is understood to be the cause of the shooting.

MAKING A CONSTITUTION.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Aug. 14.—To-day the convention finally adopted the report of the Committee on Department, fixing the number of Senators at not less than 30 nor more than 50, and Representatives at not less than 60 nor more than 140, requiring a two-thirds vote of the members-elect, "instead of the members present," to override the Governor's veto; prohibiting members of the Legislature from being appointed to office during their terms of office. An effort was made to amend the article so that the Governor might be elected to office while serving his term, but it was defeated.

AGONY LONG DRAWN OUT

IOWA REPUBLICANS HOLDING A STATE CONVENTION.

THE STRUGGLE RECALLS THE SHERMAN-LARRABEE FIGHT OF 1881—MUCH BITTERNESS OF FEELING.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 14.—The Republican Convention here to-day has resolved itself into a protracted struggle, far eclipsing anything of the kind known in the annals of the party in Iowa. When Sherman defeated Larrabee in 1881 in a contest that has become memorable, it was done in a less number of ballots than had been taken when to-day's convention adjourned for supper. How long the contest may wage is not easy to determine, but at 10 o'clock to-night it is still in progress, with as small prospect of solution as ever.

Convention day opened as bright as could be wished, and continued bright until clouds began to gather in the Opera House. Nature did her part and furnished lovely weather. The Republicans did their part, and managed to set up as much bitterness of feeling among themselves as the most malignant Democrat could desire. The seeds of party dissension were sown broadcast, and they will sprout and flourish during the campaign to the ultimate benefit of good government in Iowa.

At 11 o'clock the Grand Opera House was packed. Delegates occupied the first two floors, leaving only the gallery and boxes for visitors. The Opera House was decorated with tolerable taste. Flags were plenty and bright bunting tied with ribbons covered the front of the balcony. Portraits of eminent Republicans graced the sides of the room and the front of the boxes. At the rear of the stage large portraits of Harrison and Morton were draped with the national colors. The Chairman's table, placed in front, and the boxes were all ornamented with huge bouquets of wild flowers. It was 11:15 when Chairman Beardsley advanced to the front of the stage and called the convention to order. The Rev. Dr. Bradshaw of Des Moines invoked the Divine blessing, asking especially that the convention be guided aright in the discharge of its duties.

Chairman Beardsley then announced the following temporary officers: John N. Irwin of Lee, Chairman; P. P. Bristow, secretary; C. B. Worthington, M. N. Spencer, F. R. Conway, W. D. Lee, J. D. Macomber, assistants; W. H. Berry, Reading Secretary; E. H. Fairburn, William Fleming, assistants; Dr. W. M. Bradshaw, Chaplain. Mr. Beardsley then led into view a little, but modest, appearing man who barely reached to the long oil inspector's upper vest pocket and said: "Now, gentlemen of the convention, I have great pleasure in introducing to you as temporary chairman, the Hon. John N. Irwin of Lee County."

Mr. Irwin was greeted with the regulation round of applause and then commenced his remarks. He said at the start that while presiding over the Republican Convention he was a principal officer of a Democratic newspaper in Chicago. The Dr. Jekyll in Chicago and Mr. Hyde in Iowa peculiarities of his character were left to disclose themselves in the natural course of events.

To the intense disgust of the Larrabee forces present, the first living man the speaker eulogized was Senator Allison, and worse than that, he scored Senator Sherman. At this point an opportune moment a draped picture of the distinguished resident of Dubuque descended from the flies into full view of the audience. The words of the orator and the sight of the picture produced an outburst of applause, which was evidently hearty and genuine and showed that the convention was far from being composed exclusively of the Larrabee or Granger wing of the party. The mention of Gov. Larrabee's name also provoked several rounds of applause, but it did not approach in degree or in spontaneone as in the other case. It came largely from the Granger sections of the house and seemed to be intended as much for Wheeler as Larrabee. Our distinguished citizen, Clarkson, now sojourning in Washington, also came in for a share of the easily-secured honors. At the conclusion of Mr. Irwin's remarks and the appointment of the usual committees, the convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

The afternoon session was called promptly to order at 2 o'clock, and the various committees made their reports. The Committee on Credentials had two questions before them for consideration; one was the matter of seating the holder of a proxy in the Page County delegation. He was given the seat. In the matter of the contest from Wright County the Committee on Credentials reported that the holders were bounced. The report of the committee was adopted without opposition.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of E. H. Scollinger of Carroll County for Chairman and the Secretaries of the temporary organization to be made the permanent Secretaries of the convention. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Irwin yielded up the gavel to Mr. Scolinger, a young man of probably twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, who made a neat speech and imitates the oratorical antics of Congressman Dolliver.

He said that this magnificent assemblage had a noble ancestry. For more than the years of his life Iowa Republican conventions had been more than mingly prerogative in sacred trust. What if Legislatures were chosen to make laws, and the Executive and the Supreme Court to enforce and construe them under the solemn sanction of their oath, back and above them towered these temporary monarchs of the hour—the gathered driftwood of partisan thought current during the policy of the Legislature, virtually issuing certificates of election to Governor and Judge, and without oath, bond, and penalty, save good conscience, patriotism, and the fear of their impelling force. For many years there has been no rift in the purple or break in the sceptre save the once when professional reform and watered stock intermarried and brought Peter A. Dey into an astounded world, when Democrats and monopoly and the railroads defeated John Mahon.

Mr. Scollinger attacked the Democratic Party, and especially Grover Cleveland, but his ribald wit soon surfeited the censee of even a Republican convention, and the delegates first became silent, then quiet, and finally began to settle down. The new discovery had made a flat failure and had, in fact, humiliated the entire convention, and the old heads were greatly relieved when he subsided.

No sooner had he sat down than Chairman Beardsley arose and read a series of three rules for the government of the convention which provided that there should be no nominating speeches, no informal ballot, and no changes of vote after announced by a county during the continuance of that roll call. These resolutions were adopted and the convention proceeded without delay to the first ballot.

The result was not particularly a surprise; it showed Wheeler to be in the lead with 447 votes, to 410 for Hull, 209 for Hutchison, Larrabee 52, and Crapo 37.

The strength of the leaders did not come up to their expectations, but they gained slightly on the second ballot, as Larrabee's name was withdrawn by Chairman Beardsley and most of the Governor's vote went to them. Wheeler getting 466, Hull 425, Hutchison 216, Crapo 25, and Larrabee 20.

On the third ballot Wheeler jumped to 492, Hull 442, and Hutchison fell to 205, and Crapo to his own county delegation, 18.

The balloting ran along this way without material change. Hull had gained by ones and twos in all parts of the State, showing that the soldiers were deserting their instructions and coming over to their favorite. The Chairman of the Marion County Convention had been casting the vote of that county solid for Hull, but after the sixth ballot one of the delegates was given the vote for Hutchison appealed to the Chair to protect his rights and was joined by three others. They were allowed to cast their votes as they desired, free from the dictation of bosses or Chairmen.

On the eighth ballot Pottawattamie and portions of several other counties broke to Hutchison, and the Wapello County candidate's strength moved up to 259, Wheeler fell to 443, and Hull to 431.

On the next ballot Hutchison moved up to 336, Hull fell to 375, and Wheeler to 424, Crapo still holding his 18.

On the tenth Hull for the first time passed Wheeler, receiving 424, Wheeler 421, Hutchison 288.

It was now near 6 o'clock, and an effort to adjourn was defeated, and the eleventh ballot ordered and resulted, Hull 413, Wheeler 435, Hutchison 284.

The Hull forces then renewed the motion to adjourn and carried it, the convention taking a recess until 8 P. M.

When the convention reassembled a resolution was introduced in favor of Chicago as the most suitable city in which to hold the World's Fair in 1892. This was overwhelmingly adopted, and balloting was resumed, with these results:

Twelfth.—Wheeler, 450; Hull, 423; Hutchison, 257; Crapo, 19; Perkins, 2.

Thirteenth—Wheeler, 466; Hull, 469; Hutchison, 196; Crapo, 18; Perkins, 2.

Fourteenth—Wheeler, 480; Hull, 468; Hutchison, 203; Crapo, 1.

Fifteenth—Wheeler, 470; Hull, 445; Hutchison, 218; Crapo, 13; Young, 11.

Sixteenth—Wheeler, 462; Hull, 449; Hutchison, 222; Crapo, 19.

Seventeenth—Wheeler, 401; Hull, 348; Hutchison, 196; Parrot, 53; Crapo, 25; Larrabee, 11; Irwin, 68; McHugh, 27; Shaw, 13; Kirkwood, 1.

Eighteenth—Wheeler, 406; Hull, 469; Hutchison, 196; Crapo, 18; Perkins, 2.

Nineteenth—Wheeler, 480; Hull, 468; Hutchison, 203; Crapo, 1.

Twentieth—Wheeler, 470; Hull, 445; Hutchison, 218; Crapo, 13; Young, 11.

Twenty-first—Wheeler, 462; Hull, 449; Hutchison, 222; Crapo, 19.

Twenty-second—Wheeler, 466; Hull, 469; Hutchison, 196; Crapo, 18; Perkins, 2.

Twenty-third—Wheeler, 480; Hull, 468; Hutchison, 203; Crapo, 1.

Twenty-fourth—Wheeler, 470; Hull, 445; Hutchison, 218; Crapo, 13; Young, 11.

Twenty-fifth—Wheeler, 462; Hull, 449; Hutchison, 222; Crapo, 19.

Twenty-sixth—Wheeler, 401; Hull, 348; Hutchison, 196; Parrot, 53; Crapo, 25; Larrabee, 11; Irwin, 68; McHugh, 27; Shaw, 13; Kirkwood, 1.

At 10:15 an effort was made to adjourn, but the motion was lost. A number of favorites were brought out in the seventeenth ballot for local compliment.

The eighteenth ballot resulted: Wheeler, 394; Hull, 381; Hutchison, 180; Irwin, 123; Parrot, 30; Crapo, 18; Holmes, 4; Larrabee, 1.

Nineteenth—Wheeler, 337; Hull, 319; Irwin, 411; Hutchison, 309; Holmes, 19; Crapo, 17; Larrabee, 13.

When the nineteenth ballot was reached Hutchison's vote increased materially by acquisitions from Hull and Wheeler's forces. On the twentieth ballot there was a regular landslide to him, several of Wheeler's strongest counties going for him solid, reinforced by numerous votes from Hull. Everybody supposed the ballot had settled it. But when the result was announced Hutchison was found to lack just three votes of a nomination, having received 575 to Wheeler's 285, Hull's 255, John N. Irwin's 35, and 4 for Crapo. Irwin's votes came from his own and Des Moines Counties with the hope of developing him into a dark horse.

The twenty-first ballot proved a great surprise to Hutchinson; instead of giving him the nomination the prize drifted away from him, the ballot resulting: Hutchison, 898; Hull, 391; Wheeler, 363; Crapo, 1. An effort to adjourn has just been defeated.

OBITUARY.

HENRY V. ALLIEN.

Henry V. Allien, a successful merchant and one of the oldest and best known French-American residents of this city, died at his home, 27 West Seventeenth-street, on Tuesday evening of heart failure. He was the son of an officer of the French Navy who, while stationed at San Domingo about the end of the last century, married the daughter of a planter, and, after the uprising of the blacks there, moved to this city.

Henry V. Allien was born here in 1814. He began his commercial career as an employe of the old firm of Bringière & Allien, silk importers of Hanover-square, the junior member of which was his elder brother. Afterward he was with Jacquelin & Allien, in the same line, and eventually he became the New-York representative of William H. Horstmann & Co. of Philadelphia, the pioneer silk manufacturers of this country. This he founded in partnership of Henry V. Allien & Co., of which he remained the head up to the time of his death. Collector Joel B. Erhardt entered the employ of this house as a boy and remained with it until he joined the army during the war.

Mr. Allien was at one time a member of the old Light Guard. He belonged at the time of his death to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Geographical Society. He leaves a widow, who is at present in Europe, and seven children. The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MARSHALL VOUGHT.

Marshall Vought, Warden of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, died suddenly at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at his home on the island. He had just finished dinner, during which he was thought by the family and some guests to be more than usually lively. He was passing along the hall on his way to the office when he was seized with heart failure, fell to the floor, and died in a few minutes. He had been ailing somewhat for a few days, but none of his friends had reason to expect any such serious outcome of his apparently slight indisposition. Some years ago a brother of the Warden died with equal suddenness from the same cause.

Mr. Vought had been, on the 10th of June, Warden of the Almshouse for sixteen years. He was born in this city Sept. 1, 1825, and during his early manhood was engaged in the lumber business. He joined Tammany Hall and became an assistant assessor in the Twenty-first Ward, afterward being appointed to the office he held at the time of his death. He was a man of many good and endearing qualities, and his sixteen years' record on the Island was an excellent one. The only organization to which he belonged other than Tammany Hall was the Lexington Club, of which he was one of the very few surviving members. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters, who are married. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on Blackwell's Island.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Judge John Irwin of Bellefonte, Penn., died yesterday of paralysis, aged eighty-one years. He was one of the oldest iron masters in that vicinity and was an Associate Judge of Centre County several years ago.

Mrs. Acevedo, wife of the editor in chief of *Diario de la Marina*, is dead at Havana. She was a well known member of Cuban society and had a large circle of friends.

Dr. Bayliss, editor of the *Christian Advocate* of Cincinnati, died at Bay View, Mich., yesterday, aged forty-five years.

N. E. Venable, son of the Hon. S. W. Venable of Petersburg, Va., died at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mountayne of the Marine Hospital died Tuesday at San Francisco.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

CONNECTICUT RAILWAYS.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 14.—The project for a branch railroad from Shepang to the Summer settlement at Lake Waramaug, in Litchfield County, bids fair to fall through for the want of $2,500. The subscriptions lack this amount, and unless it is forthcoming the line which it was expected would be in operation this Fall will not be built.

The surveyors who are doing the preliminary work on the proposed Westerly and Jewett City Railroad have met with unexpected difficulties in the Pendleton Hill country, in New-London County. A survey of two routes over the hill shows that for three miles to the summit of either a grade of about one hundred feet to the mile would be necessary—a grade altogether too great. It is probable that the hill will be circumvented by a third route by way of Ashoag River Valley. There is no expectation that none, however, as by it the road would run through an unproductive section of country.

Within two weeks the branch roads connecting the new steel bridge at New-London with the New-York, Providence and Boston route will be thrown open and locomotives will run up to the bridge on either side of the Thames River.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE PENALTIES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—At the meeting of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association today a report was presented upon the manipulation of rates on coke which was prevalent for a short time after the organization of the association. The Chairman expressed the opinion that no penalties could be properly assessed for a period anterior to the final signing of the agreement, March 1, 1889. The agreement calls for the forfeiture of the revenue derived by the line guilty of any of the emanations which are found to be in contravention of the association rules, and the penalties were accordingly assessed as follows: Chicago and Northwestern, $1,688; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, $2,173; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, $1,197; Wisconsin Central, $264. In each case $100 is to be added by the vote of the managers as an additional penalty, as provided in the agreement.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Western Freight Association in Chicago yesterday an application was received from the St. Louis and San Francisco Road for the establishment of transit arrangements on grain at St. Louis the same as are now in effect at Missouri River points. The matter was referred to the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association. Consideration was given by the Western Freight Association to the notice of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul relative to the proposed reduction in rates on live stock on account of issued cars, and after some discussion it was decided by the St. Paul to suspend the notice until the next regular meeting.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has received from D. S. Alford of Lawrence, Kan., a complaint directed against the Rock Island Railroad Company, alleging that the company operates a line running from Kansas City, through Lawrence, to Colorado Springs, Col., but wholly refuses to afford any facilities whatever to the citizens of Lawrence. The complainant asks that the railroad company be directed and compelled to furnish to the citizens of Lawrence all reasonable and just facilities.

The Western roads have decided to accept the proposition of the Transcontinental Association for the sale of tickets for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Milwaukee, with interchange of tickets and extension of time limit east of the Missouri River gateways, Kansas City to Sioux City inclusive, and St. Paul, Ashland, and Duluth, with the understanding that the roads will require $14 50.

The stockholders of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad, at Atlanta, Ga., elected the following Directors yesterday: L. J. Hill, E. W. Marsh, J. W. Buckner, W. L. Russell, E. B. Howell, J. S. Bruner, F. L. Mynatt, H. C. Harris, L. F. Blalock, John Collier, S. B. Hoyt, R. F. Maddox, J. R. Wyllies. The Presidency was tendered to S. B. Hoyt, but he refused, and an election will be held later.

The General Passenger Agents of the leading railroads, in session at Cape May, yesterday considered the question of reducing Summer excursion rates from Southern cities to Eastern and Northern resorts, and the equalization of fares from New-York to southern territory, as asked for the Southern Passenger Association. It was decided to reduce the rates for societies and conventions.

A large number of prominent officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the "now big Four" and the Monon Route, met at Cincinnati yesterday to make some agreement whereby the present rate war between these two roads between this city and Chicago might be ended. No understanding whatever was reached.

The statement of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Division, Central Vermont Railroad, for the quarter ending Aug. 14, is: Net earnings, 1889, $54,142 68; 1888, $49,849 80; gross income, 1889, $63,021 18; 1888, $58,244 76; loss from operation, 1889, $3,636 14; 1888, $9,040 87.

For the quarter ended June 30 the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad Company reports: Net earnings, 1889, $20,411 88; 1888, $4,089 52; gross income, 1889, $20,850 62; 1888, $5,680 47; net income, 1889, $3,296 45; 1888, $15,956 53; surplus, $111,850 87.

The Montana and Wyoming Railroad was organized yesterday with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 14.—Ex-President Cleveland and wife will leave Marion to-morrow afternoon for Fall River, where they will take the Sound boat for New-York.

MUCH NEEDED IN THE NAVY

ADVANTAGES TO BE SECURED BY A PILOT CORPS.

TUGBOAT MEN WOULD FURNISH VALUABLE MATERIAL — WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IN WAR TIME.

The question of allowing pilots on naval vessels is taking a great hold on the public mind, and it is not surprising that the accident to the Boston should cause open and pronounced criticism of the short-sighted policy which prevents naval vessels from employing pilots.

It seems to be recognized, even by some of those who were instrumental in issuing the existing regulation, that a change in the old system of allowing pilots must be made. The question now is not so much as to the necessity of employing them, but as to the manner of securing them. The Navy Department, like all Government departments, looks to the economy of measures before adopting them. This being the case, wonder is expressed that the Secretary of the Navy should consider his department peculiarly able to issue its own insurance. At any rate, for the saving of less than $150 in pilotage fees the navy will sustain a loss of between $25,000 and $30,000—the cost of repairs to the Constellation and Boston.

From the fact that the new naval establishment is essentially military it is proposed that a corps be formed in the navy to be called Coast Pilots, thus enabling every ship in the service to be at all times able to enter and leave port with readiness and with safety. In time of war this corps would form a most important adjunct to the navy.

In the organization of a corps of coast pilots it is proposed at the outset that the force be made up of steamboat men as well as pilots. It is well known that many of the tugboat Captains will risk taking vessels through places where Sandy Hook and Hell Gate pilots will not venture. It stands to reason that tug men in New-York Harbor understand the bay and all its estuaries better than do pilots accustomed to run the main channel only. The tugs go everywhere, and handle ships of great size, and in this handling their crews learn every prank of the current and tide. An experienced tugboat Captain would take a warship through channels that many of the bar pilots would shrink from, not because they may lack nerve, but because their particular vocations does not call for the exercise of more than ordinary skill.

In case of war the enemy, knowing the entrances to the principal channels, would have its cruisers stationed off their mouths. Let an attempt be made to enter by the traveled courses and an engagement must be fought before a way can be cleared. On the other hand, let the American ship find the main channel blocked by an overpowering force. If she had aboard a good New-York tug man he will turn her up the Swash Channel as safely as a Sandy Hook pilot would take a craft drawing fifteen feet up the main ship channel. And the Swash is not the only channel that a nervy pilot would run a good steering vessel up. There are one or two other routes, besides the regularly established ones, through which a seventeen-foot vessel could be shoved at a pinch. But let any inexperienced man attempt to pilot a vessel in through one of the hazardous routes, notwithstanding he may have at hand every chart issued by the Hydrographic Office, unless he understands the sweep of the tides, the rush here and there of dangerous currents, he will ground his ship before he has fairly entered the channel.

The coast pilots could be made up at the outset of men such as are found in the pilot houses of the Fall River boats, in the wheel houses of the ocrack tug-boats of New-York, in command of the sea-going tugs, and in the wheel houses of the coastwise steamers, not neglecting, also, some of the crack pilots along the Maine coast, and those in New-York, Jersey City, Boston, and Delaware pilot boats. In all cases, however, the pilots should be familiar with the handling of single screw ships. They should, besides having a thorough knowledge of the whole or certain parts of the coast, on which they have qualified on examination, be able to step on the bridge of a steamer, and not guide her, but work her themselves with the helm.

Let a coast pilot corps be organized to consist of thirty men or one hundred men, as may be deemed necessary. Make them even more than working officers. Pay them say $1,000 or $1,200 a year at the outset, giving them at the same time the benefit of longevity pay, retirement, and pensions. Restrict candidates to those who are in perfect physical condition. Place the limit of age at the start high—say at fifty years, then gradually lower it. Such is one of the plans under discussion. Once the corps is formed, a system of promotion can be readily devised. This may be by apprenticing young pilots who have served in tugs and pilot boats along the coast, to the pilot corps of the naval vessels. With the corps established and made up of the cream of American pilots, every American war vessel can carry at least four men from the corps. Of the four one may be particularly skilful

HARBOR LIGHTS'S VICTORY

A SURPRISE FOR THE SARATOGA RACEGOERS.

PHILIP DWYER READY TO MATCH LONGSTREET AGAINST SALVATOR AND PROCTOR KNOTT.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—The rain to-day kept people from the race track very generally, and while the track itself was very sloppy on top, it was neither slow nor holding, as the time made in the races shows. Old Bill Lovell furnished the big surprise of the day in the last race, when his colt, Harbor Lights, who was an eight-to-one chance in the betting, went out and beat a lot of good-selling platers, at a mile, in very good time. As Lovell is reported to have won $7,000 in the betting ring, he didn't mind having to pay $1,150 to keep his horse when put up at auction.

Mr. Philip Dwyer, who is naturally very much pleased over Longstreet's victory in the Omnibus Stakes, says he is willing to match his colt against Tenny, Salvator, and Proctor Knott in a mile and a half race, sweepstakes, provided the Monmouth Park Association will add $5,000 to the stakes. He says further he is willing to run Longstreet at the weight he carried on Tuesday, 118 pounds, Salvator and Proctor Knott to carry 5 pounds less than they did in the Omnibus, or 120 and 115 pounds, respectively. This was in reply to the request of the Monmouth Park Association to make up such a sweepstakes.

To-day's races were run with the following results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. For three-year-olds. Time—1:17.

Scoggan Brothers' ch. f. Sunlight, by London—Sunlight, 111 pounds.....(Taral) 1
J. J. Garrett's b. c. Surefoot, 107.....(Ray) 2
T. M. Berry's b. f. Bestsay, 102.....(Hollis) 3

Fonsie, Wild Cherry, Gyda, Rebecca, Cotilion, Minnie Palmer, Fonsetta, Maylaps, Objection, and Century also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Sunlight straight, even money for place; 20 to 1 Burnside straight, 8 to 1 for place.

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Penalties and allowances. Time—1:48½.

Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Brown Princess, 3 years, by Prince Charlie-Nannie Black, 98 pounds.....(Allen) 1
J. E. Megibben & Co.'s b. f. Lanra Davidson, 3, 104.....(Ray) 2
Cumberland Stable'e h. f. Bertha, 4, 105.....(Williams) 3

Birthday, Keynote, and Ivy also ran.

Betting.—2 to 1 Brown Princess straight, 7 to 10 for place; 2½ to 1 Lanra Davidson straight, 7 to 10 for place.

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For two-year olds; selling allowances. Time—1:10¾.

T. J. Clay's br. f. Ballyboo, by Duke of Magenta—Baby, 104 pounds.....(Martin) 1
A. M. Hunter's br. c. Pall Mall, 95.....(Ray) 2
Excelsior Stable's b. c. Little Bill, 107..(Barton) 3

Centaur, Light, Watch Me, Warsaw, Emily S., King Fortuee, and the Virgie filly also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Ballyhoo straight, even money for place; 4 to 1 Pall Mall straight, 8 to 5 for place. Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Selling allowances. Purse—$450.

Fordham Stable's blk. c. Vigilant, 4 years, by Eolus-Vigilice, 107 pounds.....(McCarthy) 1
J. D. Patton's ch. m. Kitty R., 5, 104.....(Hollis) 2
T. M. Berry's b. g. Eight to Seven, 5, 112.....(Richcreek) 3

Duke of Bourbon, Amos, Georgs Corbett, Landseer, and California also ran.

Betting.—5 to 1 Vigilant straight, 7 to 5 for place; 3 to 1 Kitty R. straight, even money for place.

Won by two lengths; three hotween second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. Time—1:42¾. Winner bought in by owner for $1,750.

W. Lovell's ch. g. Harbor Lights, 4 years, by Kenyon d'Or-Liesl, 107 pounds, $600.....(Ensor) 1
J. Murphy's ch. f. Dilemma, 2, 78.....(Stevenson) 2
Cumberland Stable'e br. c. Vermont, 5, 107.....(Williams) 3

Boccaccio, Donald, Mamie Huy, and Bob Lisle also ran.

Betting.—8 to 1 Harbor Lights straight, 2½ to 1 for place; 8 to 5 Dilemma straight, 3 to 5 for place. Won by a nose; the same between second and third.

The entries and weights for to-morrow'e races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. For two-year-olds. Middlestone, 114 poends: Kenwood, W. H. Morris, Successor, Elkton, Milton, Timothy, Mr. Pelham, and Swiftor, 109 each; Estelle, Light, and Ocypete, 105 each; Folhemus and Herry Weldon, 104 each: Alarm Bell, 106.

SECONA RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bessie June, 114 pounds; Hindoocraft, 111; King of Norfolk, 109; Quindare Belle, 102; Duke of the Highlands, 101; Brandolette and Lady Hemphill, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Prize of Saratoga. One mile and five-eighths. Montrose, 117 ponnds; Lavinia Belle, 107; Grey Dawn, 195; Wary, 104; Gynay Oneen, 102; Cessina, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and on eighth. King Crab, 116 poonds; Booltn end Leiex, 112 each; Prether, 106; Ben Harrison, 104; Annie Blackonrn, 101; Vesbnrg, 98; Gymnast, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Selling. Brait, 120 pounds; Fenelon, 117; Lady Pulsifer, Lotino, and Daisesmas, 115 each; Everett, Big Brown Jug, and Vance, 108 each; Haramhoune, 104; Shamrock, 103; Reinsen, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Maple Hnnt, Golden Reel, and Macanley, 112 pnnnds each; Pocatello, 111; Hedstone and Vivil, 106 each; Lakeview, 104; Lynn, 101; Dnke of Bourbon, 100; Boh Lisle, 96; Red Light, 97.

RESULTS AT BRIGHTON.

THE TRACK MANAGERS PLAY A SHARP TRICK ON CITY POOL ROOMS.

The Brighton Beach meagers yesterday scored a point in their fight with the city pool rooms, whose proprietors the police authorities still continue to protect because the gamblers make the very trensparent and absolutely fraudulent pretensinn that they are doing a commission bosiness. In what was preanmably an official list of entries for the day's races Drizzle, Reclure, and Gregory were announced as entered for the first race and Creckaman for the third. None of these horses was eotered, but in the city pool rooms bonks were madn with these hnmes named as the choices in the betting, and that they were not in the reepective races was not known in town nntil about 4 o'clock. The public enffered none, because beta are made with the provision that money will be returned on non-etarters. The pool room proprietors were greatly annnyed, however, beoanse after finding nut how they had been fnoled on the first race they could nnt make a new book.

People who visited the track were much disappointed, of course, over the non-appearance of the names of the three speedy youngsters on the official programme, bnt when the objeot was understood everything was taken goodnatnredly, and the prospective discomfiture of the city pool room men was the cause of a considerable amount of sport. The only real "kickers" were the petty gamblers who play combinations on the play or pay plan, and who of course lost all their bets on any one of the combinations which inclnded any of the four horses named.

The shows of the early morning and of the afternoon resulted in lively scratching of horses whose owners wonld not permit them to run over a track that was little oetter than a mud puddle. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $100, to second; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Compass, by Kyrie Daly-Eliza, 126 pounds.....(F. McLaughlin) 1
A. Thompson's ch. f. Mischief, 111.....(Greene) 3

Veva, 108; Cara Mia, 112; the Emeti filly, 108, and Millie R., 108, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Congress $42 95 straight, $14 15 for place; no Pandora sold for $5 55 for place. In the anction pools Pandora sold for $40, and the Emeti filly $21, Congress $17, and the field $22.

Won by two lengths; ten between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $140, to second; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52¾. No bid for the winner.

G. R. Wells's br. c. King Idle, 4 years, by Wild Idle-Augusta Lee, 102 pounds, $2,000.....(Mosbier) 1
H. Liddell's b. b. Lancaster, 6, 104.....(Bergen) 2
W. Lakeland's ch. h. Tattler, aged, 104.....(Taylor) 3

Newsboy, 91; Bessie Brien, 91; Fannie R., 92; Osborne, 100, and Falcon, 102, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on King Idle $47 50 straight, $18 10 for place; on Lancaster $12 for place. In the anction pools Tattler sold for $50, King Idle $25, Falcon and Lancaster $20 each, and the field $30.

Won by two lengths; a head oetween second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; for three-year-olds. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:25¾.

G. R. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, by Rayon d'Or or Kantaka-Verdict, 120 pooods.....(Mosbier) 1
Manhattan Stable'e b. c. Monsooo, 122...(Bergen) 2
A. Thompson's b. g. Glester, 126.(F. McLaughlin) 3

Mutuals paid on Tipstaff $6 10 straight, $2 85 for place; on Monsoon, $5 95 for pince. No pools sold.

Won by two lengths; twenty between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $110, to second; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:32¾. No bid for the winner.

H. J. Woodford's ch. g. Theora, 4 years, 110 pounds, $1,800.....(Day) 1
Lorillard Stable's ch. h. Saluda, 6, 97.....(Bergen) 2
P. J. Filnn'e b. g. Young Duke, aged, 107.(Donoe) 3

Little Barefoot, 91; Pelham, 105; the Janet Murray colt, 111; Nina B., 97, and Gracie, 97, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Theora $18 05 straight, $8 55 for place; on Saluda $3 30 for place. In the anction pools Young Duke sold for $50; Theora, $40; Saluda, $30; Gracie, $15, and the field $15.

Won by a length; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $110, to second; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:31¾. No bid for the winner.

W. R. Miller's b. g. Raymond, 5 years, by Sensation-Bonella, 102 pounds, $1,000.....(Bergen) 1
McMahon & Co.'s ch. f. Speedwell, 4, 115..(Day) 2
E. Harper & Co.'s ch. m. Maid of Orleans, 5, 97.....(Horton) 3

Spectator, 100; Ballwood, 112; Tenally, 107; Bianche, 97, and Hector, 115, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Raymond $11 65 straight, $7 30 for place; on Speedwell, $8 55 for place. In the auction pools Raymond sold for $70, Spectator $30, Speedwell $35, Ballwood $30, and the field $15.

Won by a length; four between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $60, to second; selling allowances; weiter weights. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:33¾. No bid for the winner.

C. Mooney's b. g. Bassanio, 4 years, by Rutherford Jennie D., 128 pounds.....(Blakely) 1
J. Allen's b. g. Jim Murphy, 5, 136.....(Donovan) 2
E. H. Storm's b. g. Lijero, aged, 139.....(Hayden) 3

Monte Cristo, 128, and Pat Dennis, 128, fell and did not finish.

Mutuals paid on Bassanio $55 35 straight, $11 25 for place; on Allen's stable, $7 40 for place.

Won by a half length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

MANY HEATS AT ROCHESTER.

STAR LILY FINALLY CAPTURES THE FLOUR CITY STAKES.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14.—This was a lively day for the patrons of the grand circuit meeting here, five important events being decided during the afternoon. The weather was so threatening this morning that the attendance was considerably affected, but for all that quite a goodly number of people witnessed the sport. The track was much faster than it was yesterday, and only four of the fourteen heats were slower than 2:20. It grew very cold as the afternoon advanced, and a slight snower fell, which did not stop the racing, however.

After the heat of the 2:22 class had been won by Glnbe, who repeated the time (2:19¼) made by him yesterday in the first heat, the unfinished stake of $10,000 was called. Six heats had been trotted yesterday, and six of the original starters were left. He the pools Star Lily was first choice, with Veritas second, the field selling at an advance over both. To a good start the seventh heat began with Star Lily at the pole. Sprague Golddust clung to her, and, on the back stretch, when Lily broke, the stallion got a slight lead. The mare recovered at nnce, and soon got ahead again. Coming hnme hotn were badly distressed, and the result depended nn the drivers. Goldsmith roused Star Lily, and, jitting her by a mighty effort, got her to the wire a short length ahead of Sprague Golddust. This ended the long contest, and the little five-year-old mare won a big pot for her owner and backers.

Then Globe captured a third heat of the 2:22 class, and that was also ended. Lady Bullion, who was the favorite, was not fast enonkh for the Buffalo gelding.

The 2:27 class, which followbd, was easily won by another Buffalo trotter, the young stallion Prince Regent, who led from the half-mile pnint in the first heat, and had it his own way in the next two, finishing a long distence ahead in the third, which he trotted in 2:21¾.

The free-to-all pace started with Roy Wilkes the favorite, but after getting two neats he was beatsn hy Gossip, Jr. In the fifth heat a new driver was placed behind Roy Wilkes, as there was a suspicion that he was pulled, but the ohange made no difference.

Jack was a strong favorite in the 2:20 class and he onptured the event in straight heats. Greyling, the big New-York gelding, was the oely one that could get near Jack, and he was unsteady in every heat.

There are four events for to-morrow, including a special for Johnston to heat his pacing record. Summaries:

2:30 CLASS—Flour City Guaranteed Stake, $10,000. Star Lily, by General Garfield.....

Sprague Golddnst.....(Green)	4	1	1	3	8	2	2
Tarif.....(Hille)	6	2	4	1	4	4	5
Veritas.....(Doble)	7	4	3	4	5	5	4
Ketch.....(Thomas and Turner)	3	10	2	2	2	7	3
Camille.....(Healy)	7	4	8	7	7	9	6
Tipple.....(Bever)	6	8	5	6	4	5	3 dr.
Maod Muller.....(Irwio)	2	3	6	5	6	dr.	
Gold Ring.....(Odell)	8	5	7	6	dis.		
Reference.....(Stoaley)	10	9	10	dr.			

Time—3:20¾; 2:20; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:22¼; 2:21¾.

2:22 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Globe, Oy Aimont, Jr.....(Andrews)	1	1	1
Yorktown Belle.....(Phillips)	3	4	2
Lynn W.....(McCarthy)	2	3	3
Lady Bullion.....(Dehle)	4	5	4
Argentine.....(Bowen)	5	6	5
Golden Rod.....(McDonald)	6	2	6
Sensatith.....(Keating)	9	9	7
Illinois Egbert.....(McHourr)	7	7	8
Del Monte.....(Devle)	8	8	9

Time—2:19½; 2:19¼; 2:19½.

2:27 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Prince Regent, by Memorino King.....(Andrewe)	1	1	1
Katherine S.....(Irwio)	3	7	2
Jim Fuller.....(Doble)	2	3	3
Wayne Wilson.....(Walker)	4	4	4

Time—2:23; 2:22; 2:21½.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.—Purse $1,000.

Gossip, Jr., by Gossio.....(Turner)	4	5	1 1
Roy Wilkes...(Davis and McDonald)	1	1	5 2 3
Jewett.....(Futtis)	2	2	2 3 dr.
Silver Thread.....(Goldsmith)	5	3	3 5 4
Lady Wilkin.....(Rowen)	3	4	4 4 5

Time—2:18½; 2:16; 2:16¾; 2:18; 2:18.

2:20 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Jack, by Pilot Medium.....(Dehle)	1	1	1
Graylight.....(Goldsmitb)	2	2	2
Justina.....(Andrews)	4	3	3
T. T. S.....(McDonald)	3	4	dr.

Time—2:19; 2:19½; 2:13.

AT MONMOUTH PARK.

A LIGHT CARD WITH SMALL FIELDS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

The card for this afternoon at Monmouth Park is the lightest of the season, the only feature being a race at a mile and a half between Earns, Firenzi, and Senorita. Yesterday's rains and the consequent heavy track account for the unprecedentedly small fields of horses. The entries for the several races to be decided are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $750; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Civil Service and Ravelle, 118 ponnds each; King William, 107; Quasse, 104; J. O. C., 100; Cornelia, 97; Carteret, 96; East Time, 93.

SECONA RACE.—The Home-Bred Prodnce Stakes, of $100 each, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.

Santa Anita Stable's ch. c. Hondurae, by Grinstead-Jennie B.....115
D. D. Withers'e bay colt, by Kinglike-Fonfan...107
A. J. Cassett's bay filly, by Stratford-Maudlin...107

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Endurer, 117 ponnds; Niagara, 111; Glockner and Singgard, 108 each; Galop, 105; Rizpah, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monmouth Handicap, a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $5,000 added, of whiob $1,000 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a half.

Pounds.

A. J. Cnsaatt's b. b. Erins, 6 years.....124
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5.....124
S. S. Brown's b. f. Senorita, 3.....104

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $750; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Crookman, 111 pounds; Newcastle, 107; Dectostan, 96; Esan, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—A free welter weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second. Seven-eighths of a mile. Bracford, 124 pounds; Pirate, 120; Prose, 105; Kasaand May O., 120 each; Bellair, 118; Gregory, 116; Victrix and Leather Stocking, 115 each.

YONKERS RACES.

Following are the entries for the races at the Lowerre track this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Clatter and Keystone, 119 ponods each; Erlo Burks, 117; Speedweat and Dr. Jckyll, 112 each.

SECONN RACE.—Three-qaarters of a mile. Jack Homer and L. Pretty, 111 nounds each; Utopian, Gil Whitehead, Vesper Bell, and Flaneur, 108 each; Nita, 107; Ten Hookh, Nanki-Poo, Danville, Trojan, Horry Rose, Barker, Stanley Sharpe, and Lizzie M., 105 each.

THIAD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Kink, Brier, Trix, Brongnton, Sarsfield, Hickory Jim, John Gray, Dick Turpin, Hardship, Guy, and Compensation, 118 pounds each; Rosetta, 117; Maiise, 112; Lady Wickie, 110, and the Wild Rose colt, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlonge. Tornado, 136 pounds; Pat Dwyer, 126; Fenelon church, 124; Wayward, 133; Alva and Dynamite, 132 enoh; Addison, Jim Bradt, Vaulter, and Frans, 129 each; Miana, 127; Now Then and Futnity, 125 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Gilmer, Lottery Sawa, and Gil Blas, 113 pounds each; Frightful, 117; Little Tom, 115; Wahassa, 112; Knnta, 110; Memory, 85.

TO TROT AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The entries for the grand circuit trotting here next week toot up over 100, not including those for the two five-thoneand-dollar-stake races for the 2:30 and 2:24 olasses. There are fourteen entries for the former and eleven for the latter race. Several of the boreea entered for these races have a record of 2:20, and some of 2:18 and 2:17. All the last horees of the grand circuit are booked for this place, including Nelly Hamiln, Harry Wilkes, Guy, and the pacer Johnston.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The race for the tenth Great National Breedere' Fool Stakes was ron at the Redcar meeting to-day. The race was for three-year-olds, one mile etrnight, and was won by Chitaoub. Redsaud wos second, and Cheroot third.

At the Kempton Park meeting to-day the race for the Great Interostional Breedere' Foal Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile, was won by Stirling Gate, with Swift second and Melanion third.

A SUFFERER FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Among the little excursionists on St. John's Guild Floating Hospital on Tuesday was a little boy who was afflioted with diphtheria, and this was only discovered on the return of the barge to the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. The physician took the child and his mother to the dock of the Department of Charities and Correction, and Watchman Brady advised the doctor to remove the child at once. The doctor telephoned for an officer at the Health Department and afterward for an ambulance. He then made out a history slip, which he handed to Brady and told him to take oharge of the ohild until the arrival of the ambulance and went away. Brady seemed to be afraid to assume responsibility and simply telephoned to Commissioner Sheehy, who directed him to fumigate the room at the dock. Later in the evening the doctor returned, got a cab, and took the child and its mother to the Reception Hospital.

GIANTS WIN BY TWO RUNS

THREE STRAIGHT DEFEATS FOR THE CLEVELANDS.

WELCH PITCHED A GRAND GAME AND WAS SUPPORTED EXCELLENTLY—OTHER CONTESTS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—There was an exciting scene at the ball grounds this afternoon. McAleer, for the Clevelands, in the fourth inning, drove a hall to left field. He ran like a deer and reached second base in plenty time. Powers, the nmpire, also ran to second, and after seeing McAleer safe on the base, returned to the home plate. There he was informed by "Buck" Ewing that McAleer had failed to touon first base, and he promptly called the runner out.

The pavilion was crowded, and nearly every man in it arose at once. "Ride him on a rail," oried several, and a dozen jumped into the field and started in the direction of Powers. Three policemen with drawn clubs and all the members of the Cleveland ball team hastened forward, and by sharp talk and some force drove the indignant spectators back. The field in the meantime was filling up, and 500 men were yelling their opinion of the umpire in chorus, and a hundred of them were shaking their fists and brandishing their canes at him. For ten minutes it seemed that a riot was certain, but Powers finally called the game and retired to a room under the grand stand. When he was ont of sight the anger at the pavilion spectators cooled down, and on his return in a quarter of an hour he was merely assailed with words. The pavilion is directly opposite first base, and people occupying seats in it saw the play that indirectly caused the row. McAleer was the first man at bat and the score was 2 to 3 in favor of New-York. It was the fourth inning, and as it was sprinkling and the sky was black with clouds, it looked as if the game would be called at the end of the next inning.

Gore's base, an error of Stricker, Ternan's single, Ewing's triple, and Connor's sacrifice scored 3 runs for the Giants in the opening inning. For the Clevelands Radford and Stricker got their bases on balls. This, followed by McKean's single and Twitchell's out, gave them 2 runs. In the eighth Connor was hit with a pitched ball and ran to third when Tebeau fumbled O'Brien's easy bounder. He scored home on Inter on Hatfield's sacrifice. The New-Yorks scored 2 runs in the nioth, but as the Clevelands didn't play their half of the inning, the runs failed to count. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Radford, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	Gore, c. f....	1	0	3	0	0
Stricker, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	Ewing, c....	1	2	6	1	0
McKean, s.s.	0	1	4	2	0	Ewing, c....	1	2	6	1	0
Twitchell, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Ceaner, 1b..	1	1	6	0	0
Tebeau, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0	Ward, 2b....	0	0	5	3	0
Meaker, c.	0	0	7	1	0	O'Rourke, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Gilks, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	Hatfield, s.s.	0	0	2	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	5	3	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Welch, p....	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	2	2	24	10	1	Total.....	4	5	*23	7	1

*McAleer out for not touching first base.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Clevelnd.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New-York.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—New-York, 2. Three-base hit—Connor. First base on balls—Cleveland, 5; New-York, 3. Left by pitched ball—Connor. Struck out—Cleveland, 5; New-York, 6. Wild pitch—O'Brien. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CHICAGO, 19; PHILADELPHIA, 7.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Chicago fell on to Gleason to-day from the start and won with ease. Gumbert was hit hard, but the hits were kept well scattered. Williamson appeared in his old position with Chicago to-day, putting up a good game. The hard hitting and Duffy's work at right were the features. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f....	5	3	2	0	0	Wood, l. f....	0	2	1	0	0
Duffy, r. f....	2	2	3	0	1	Hallman, s.s.	0	1	1	1	0
V. Haltr, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	Myers, 3b...	0	0	4	3	0
Anson, 1b...	1	0	11	2	0	Thompson, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b...	2	2	3	6	1	Clements, c.	2	1	6	4	1
Williams'n s.s.	2	1	0	0	0	Fogarty, c. f.	3	4	0	0	0
Farrell, c....	2	0	4	3	0	Farrell, p....	0	0	0	0	0
Barns, 3d b..	2	0	1	3	0	Mulvey, 3b..	0	1	3	1	2
Gumbert, p..	1	2	1	5	0	Gleason, p...	0	1	0	4	1
Total.....	19	17	27	20	2	Total.....	7	15	24	18	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago.....	4	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	—19
Philadelphia.....	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	2—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Van Haltern, Farrell, Farrar. Three-base hits—Wood, Ryan, Van Haltern. Home runs—Thompson, Fogarty, Duffy, Farrell. Stolen bases—Pfeffer, Duffy. First base on balls—Gleason, 9; off Gulmbert, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Ryan, Myers, Anson, struck out—By Gleason, 3; by Gumbert, 2. Passed ball—Clements. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

INDIANAPOLIS, 11; WASHINGTON, 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The Senators had young Thornton in the hex to-day and his wildness lost the game. He gave eight men bases on balls, five of whom afterwards scored. The fielding on both sides was loose. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, l.f....	1	1	0	0	0	Wise, 2b....	0	0	0	5	0
Glasscock, s.s.	1	0	0	3	0	Hoy, c.f....	1	2	3	0	0
Denny, 3b...	0	3	3	2	0	Wilmot, l.f.	3	2	4	0	0
Hines, 1b...	2	2	10	1	0	Beecher, r. f.	2	2	3	0	2
Sullivan, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0	Alvin, s.s..	1	2	2	3	2
Sommer, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Dalrymple, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
M'Ge'oby, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Mack, c....	1	1	3	1	0
Bassett, 2b..	2	1	2	4	1	Carney, 1b..	0	0	11	0	1
Getzein, p...	1	0	0	0	*1	Thornton, p..	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	11	6	27	13	5	Total.....	9	10	27	12	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis.....	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	4—11
Washington.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1—9

Earned runs—Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Hines, McGeachy, Sommers. Three-base hit—Wilmot. Home run—Wilmot. Stolen bases—Mack, (2.) Hoy. First base on balls—Getzein, 3; off Thornton, 3. Struck out—By Getzein, 5; by Thornton, 4. Passed balls—Mack, 1; Sommers, 1. Wild pitches—Getzein. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

BOSTON, 9; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The visitors hunched their hits, which with Sowdere's unsteadiness gave them an easy victory. The Pittsburgs earned their three rons on three singles and a triple in the seventh, otherwise Clarkson was very effective. Fields's fielding and Rowe's work at short stop were the only good features of the day. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Miller, o....	0	0	4	1	0	Richson, 2b.	0	2	1	5	0
Carroll, c.f.	1	0	0	1	0	Kelly, rf....	0	1	0	0	0
Rowe, s.s....	0	1	1	5	2	Nash, 3b....	0	0	1	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	8	0	2	Bro'th're, 1b.	1	2	10	2	1
Maul, r.f....	0	0	3	0	0	Johnston, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Fields, l.f....	0	2	3	0	0	Fields, l.f....	1	2	3	0	0
Kuehne, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	Smith, s.s...	1	2	3	2	1
Dunlap, 2b...	1	2	5	3	0	Bennett, c...	2	1	7	0	0
Bowders, p...	1	1	0	4	0	Clarkson p..	2	2	2	8	1
Total.....	3	10	24	15	4	Total.....	9	11	27	19	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3
Boston.....	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Kuehne, Smith, Clarkson. Three-base hits—Carroll, Smith. Stolen bases—Dunlap, Brown. Double plays—Richeson and Bro'th'ers. First base on balls—Off Sowders, 5; off Clarkson, 3. Struck out—By Sowders, 3; by Clarkson, 3. Passed ball—Miller. Wild pitch—Sowders. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BROOKLYN, 3; KANSAS CITY, 2.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14.—Yesterday's score with Brooklyn was repeated to-day. The game was brilliant throughout and was characterized by sharp playing at critical points. Hoover, who was badly hurt yesterday by Terry, was not in the best of form, and made a wild throw in the fourth inning, giving a run. Otherwise the game was almost faultless, the errors all occurring in handling difficult balls. Score:

KAN. CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Long, s.s...	1	0	4	3	1	O'Brien, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Fieldins, r.	0	0	2	2	0	Collins, 2b...	1	2	3	0	1
Burns, c. f...	0	2	2	1	0	Foutz, 1b...	2	2	12	0	0
Stearns, 1b..	0	2	8	0	0	Burns, r. f...	0	0	0	0	1
Manuing, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	4	1	1
Hoover, c...	0	0	6	3	1	Corkhill, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Pickett, l.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Visner, c....	0	1	1	1	1
Alvord, 3b...	0	1	2	2	1	Caruthers, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Conway, p...	0	2	0	3	1	Smith, s.s...	0	0	2	2	0
Total.....	2	8	24	11	3	Total.....	3	6	27	12	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Kansas City.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Burns, Pickett, Pinkney. Three-base hit—Corkhill. Stolen base—Burns of Kansas City. Double play—Long and Alvord. First base on balls—Off Caruthers, 1; off Conway, 4. Hit by pitched ball—O

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—AT 8—THE GOLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—AT 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—AT 7:30—ROYAL MIDDY.
THE CASINO—AT 8:15—PRINCE METHUSALEM.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—AT 8—YANK-HOE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler, showery weather.

It strikes us that the row made at Atlanta over the appointment of a negro clerk in the Post Office is extremely ridiculous. The clerk was appointed after a civil service examination, and it has not been made to appear that he was incompetent or in any way objectionable except by being a negro. A young woman employed in the office saw fit to resign because, as was said at first, this negro was assigned to work at the same desk, which does not appear to be the fact. That she should resign simply because a negro was employed in the office seems rather strange in view of the fact that several colored clerks had served under the former Democratic Postmaster. Women are not invariably so reasonable and judicious in their action that this young person's conduct should be taken as absolute proof that the appointment was an outrage, but it seems to be what has set the rumpus going in Atlanta, where there is an agitation and a warmth of discussion out of all proportion to the importance of the incident.

Toward the close of the Presidential canvass of 1888 it became notorious that JOHN MCMACKIN and his United Labor Party were for sale to the highest bidder. About the same time it was reported that Mr. QUAY, in behalf of the Republican Committee and candidates, had made proposals satisfactory to MCMACKIN and his party, and that the votes of United Labor would be cast for HARRISON and MORTON. Among astute politicians there was a disposition to censure Mr. BRICE severely for not buying MCMACKIN and his votes for the Democratic candidates. We have no information whether Mr. BRICE ever had any negotiations whatever with United Labor; but if he did, it is plain that he was outbid, which was but natural, for how could the boundless "boodle" of QUAY be overcome in the open market by the modest fund of BRICE. At any rate, the United Labor vote was delivered, practically entire, to HARRISON and MORTON, for the ballots issued by the managers of that organization on election day bore the names of the Republican Electors, headed by the names of two United Labor Electors. For his valuable services in carrying out this highly-honorable transaction Mr. MCMACKIN has just been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the office of Special Inspector of Customs in this city.

There will be no lack of volunteer suggestions and propositions for the World's Fair committees when they are ready to take up their several tasks, but few of them are likely to afford assistance. There is especially a great abundance of schemes for raising funds, but the less ingenuity and complication there is to a plan for that purpose the more likely it is to prove practicable and successful. The men who constitute the Committee on Finances are not likely to give much heed to the devices that are submitted on this subject. They are practical men, accustomed to organizing and conducting great enterprises and raising funds for the purpose, and they may safely be left to devise a plan that will be simple and effective. If the people are prepared to furnish the necessary funds and take all the risks for the sake of the benefits of the enterprise, the funds will be forthcoming. If not, no ingenious scheme will extract them.

An Associated Press dispatch brings from London the important intelligence that "the Queen has dispatched Col. GOURAUD to Paris to present to Mr. EDISON a phonograph into which she has spoken, warmly congratulating the great American inventor." Who advised her Majesty to choose "Col." GOURAUD as her special and confidential messenger? Isn't he the person who had something to do with the rapid system of telegraphy on which a not very flourishing concern known as the American Rapid Telegraph Company was founded? Didn't he give a "banquet" to somebody or other, possibly to himself, some time ago, of which the American public was faithfully informed by the Associated Press? The Colonel is a brisk "promoter" and a somewhat interesting adventurer, but the report that so careful a sovereign as Queen VICTORIA has employed him as a messenger requires confirmation.

The return of Rear Admiral ALGERNON C. F. HENEAGE with his flagship and the rest of his fleet to Victoria will perhaps put an end to rumors of armed interference in the Behring Sea controversy for this season. His vessels had been cruising northward in or about Alaska waters, and it was not difficult for an excited Ottawa imagination to picture the 6,910-ton armor-clad *Swiftsure*, the 4,300-ton cruiser *Amphion*, the *Icarus*, and, in short, all the available British vessels in North Pacific waters, as drawing around the doomed *Rush* and taking vengeance upon that little revenue cutter for her treatment of the *Black Diamond* and the *Triumph*. But, even supposing that the story of her audacious performances should stir up indignation in the breast of Admiral HENEAGE, or that his orders should instruct him to prevent their repetition—two suppositions which are wholly gratuitous—his fleet could not now reach Behring Sea before the end of the present sealing season. The fact is that had the Admiral's orders contemplated his armed protection of British Columbia sealers from seizure he would have taken precautions for that purpose months ago; but it is not in that way that the international dispute will be settled.

The procedures of the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Berlin were not so absurd as the proceedures of the German Emperor's visit to London, in which he solemnly conferred upon his "most illustrious grandmother" the right to wear the uniform of a Colonel of German dragoons. The Emperor of Austria really can wear the uniform of the German regiment of which he is Colonel and march at the head of it on horseback, as he proved yesterday. Moreover, the atmosphere of Berlin is much more favorable to displays of soldiering than that of a modern capital like London, and there is much more to show, unhappily for the German people, in the way of an army. Nor does it seem to occur even to the statesmen of Austria and Germany, and much less to the hereditary leaders of their armies, that there must be some way of relieving the terrible and growing military burden which the people are forced to sustain. That Kaiser WILHELM and Kaiser FRANZ JOSEF do not trouble themselves about disarmament is natural enough. When the Germans and the Austrians beat their swords into pruning hooks they will have no use for rulers like those who showed themselves in Berlin yesterday.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday the Democrats of Virginia held their State Convention at Richmond to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, and one week from to-day Gen. MAHONE will hold his convention at Norfolk. Then will begin a contest which promises to be remarkable in various ways. It can hardly be called a contest between two political parties. It is rather a contest between the Democratic Party and Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE. The Democratic Convention was a representative body of 1,520 delegates. There were several candidates for the nomination for Governor. Each was supported by delegates who evidently believed that his nomination would be best for the party. No one of them was a political "boss" or the favorite of a "boss," and no one of them was accused of trying to get the nomination by the manipulation of caucuses or the use of official patronage of any kind. Each was preferred by the constituencies whose delegates supported him upon what were believed to be his merits, and the general desire was to agree upon the candidate most likely to command the confidence and support of the people of the State and give strength to the party prospects.

On the other hand, nobody doubts that the Norfolk convention will simply do MAHONE's bidding. The delegates are for the most part selected for that purpose, through the influence and efforts of the "boss." It is distinctly understood that he is backed by the Republican National Committee and by the Administration, and that he holds in his hands the power to reward political activity so far as Federal appointments and employment will go. It is also understood that he will have large funds at his command, and will make it worth while for the "workers" to exert themselves. If he should desire to be the candidate for Governor himself, he will be nominated without question. If he concludes that it is more prudent to put forward somebody else for the nomination, the candidate of his choice will be accepted. Probably the delegates will gather at Norfolk without any avowed preferences, and with no definite knowledge of what their action is to be, there to await the commands of the "boss" and to obey them. He will not only dictate the nominations, but he will construct the platform and conduct the canvass.

The fight of the Democrats of Virginia will be against MAHONE and his domination in the State. Heretofore there has been a Republican Party in Virginia and it has contained an element that protested against Mahoneism and tried to maintain the organization upon a basis of popular representation. This element MAHONE, with the aid of the National Committee or its chief officers, and of the Administration at Washington, has silenced if he has not crushed it out completely, and now there is no Republican Party there, but only a Mahone party. Personal power has always been the sole object of the Virginia "boss," and it is his object now. He was a Confederate General and a Democrat, and he seized upon the repudiation sentiment and set up his "readjuster" party because he could not control the Democratic organization. His object was to hold the balance of power and force the party to his support. In this he failed, but he succeeded in securing an alliance with the Republicans in the Legislature that sent him to the United States Senate, where he still claimed to be a Democrat until the equal division of that body enabled him to make a wider and stronger alliance. This he used to force himself upon the Republican Party of his State as its leader. He underwent no change of principle in this transition from one party to the other, for he never had any principle, except that of self-advancement and personal power.

The result of MAHONE's leadership of the Republican Party in Virginia was the complete restoration of the Democrats to power in that State and the succession of JOHN W. DANIEL to his seat in the Senate. Now he is engaged in a desperate effort to get political control in Virginia, not for the Republican Party, but for himself. To this end he has managed to get the help of whatever power and influence can be exerted by the National Administration and the use of the Federal patronage. He has secured the countenance and assistance of QUAY and DUDLEY and CLARKSON to suppress the opposition of Republicans like BRADY and WISE and GRONER and CAMERON and the rest, and he has the promise of a corruption fund from Northern supporters of a high tariff, though he cares nothing for the tariff question except as he may use it to serve his ends. Never before in any State was there a similar spectacle. To all intents and purposes it is a contest between a political party on one side and one man on the other, who seeks to gain control for an organization which simply accepts his dictatorship and will do his bidding, whatever it may be. We shall see what choice the people of Virginia will make in such a contest.

THE CONVICTION OF BOULANGER.

French politics constitute a subject upon which it is peculiarly unsafe to venture any predictions. But if Gen. BOULANGER should come again to the surface as a conspicuous figure, or as a pretender whose pretensions were recognized by anybody but himself, his reappearance would be the strangest event in the modern history of France. His next predecessor, LOUIS NAPOLEON, remarked with much force when he was sentenced to be imprisoned forever, after an unsuccessful attempt upon the Government, that "in France 'forever' means until the next revolution." Nevertheless it is necessary for a disgraced exile to have either a "claim" irrelevant to his own character and capacity or enough of character and capacity to make up for the lack of it, if he is to remain in sight as a political possibility. LOUIS NAPOLEON had a genius for patient and subterranean plotting, but none the less he would not have arrived at the goal of his ambition if his name had not been BONAPARTE, and if he had not more or less represented the Napoleonic tradition which, after all is said, must always be reckoned among the glories of France. Gen. BOULANGER has not this extraneous advantage, and he has not the intellectual and moral qualities that would have made LOUIS NAPOLEON formidable without it. He has been of importance only as a political convenience to a number of factions that had no other available rallying point, and that would not have found him available for that purpose if he had in himself represented any political ideas or had embodied any political programme. He did, indeed, at one time personate, to the general sense of the French people, the project of revenge upon Germany, and that is a plan so dear to them that whoever manages to become identified with it in the popular imagination will become by that identification an important factor in politics. How Gen. BOULANGER managed to gain the reputation of a great and patriotic soldier in a time of profound peace, so that by the general acclaim of the people he would have been chosen to command the French armies in case of war, is not to the purpose. He had that position, and he could not very well have forfeited it, except by being discredited in actual warfare, unless he had shown himself to be no patriot, but merely a sordid, self-seeking, and entirely unscrupulous adventurer.

This is the showing that has actually been made before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice. As we have said before, the verdict in such a case, tried before a political body, is by no means of as much consequence as the evidence. Nevertheless, the unanimity with which the verdict was rendered is surprising and significant. All the Senators but six found that Gen. BOULANGER had been guilty of a treasonable conspiracy. When we consider the decline in popularity that such unanimity proves, it seems quite out of the question that any turn of the wheel of fortune can bring uppermost again the man against whom such a judgment has been rendered.

The popular revulsion against Gen. BOULANGER has been determined not so much by the proof upon which this verdict has been rendered as by the proof exhibited in his public conduct that he is a very vain and empty person. His insubordination in the army, his insolence in the Legislature, and finally his ridiculous and cowardly flight from the consequences of his own actions have sufficed to account for the difference between his triumphant success in the elections at which he obtained so enormous a vote and his farcical defeat in the recent elections to the General Councils. The charge of embezzlement, in the form in which it has been put by the evidence and by the judgment, is almost the only novelty of the formal trial that has now concluded. Gen. BOULANGER has given himself the trouble of replying to this charge in a manifesto in which he sets forth that the money he is accused of embezzling was, in fact, disbursed by him for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers. In other words, he is a French Corporal TANNER. This explanation, however, will hardly be as satisfactory to the French Government and the French people as Corporal TANNER's performances appear to be to the Administration of Gen. HARRISON. It is very likely that some of the money that is unaccounted for was disposed of in this way, and in that case it helps to explain Gen. BOULANGER's popularity in the army when he was Minister of War. The value of *panem et circenses* as political capital is familiar to all aspiring Frenchmen. If all the money was spent in that way, the present establishment of the illustrious exile needs to be explained. It is unlikely that the subscriptions of the faithful will suffice to sustain him much longer, and if he still subsists in apparent prosperity, the conclusion will be that some of the money for which he failed to account was put aside as a provision for the relief of living soldiers against the changes and chances of French politics.

THE BOULEVARD PAVEMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which consists of Mayor GRANT, Chairman; Controller MYERS, President ARNOLD of the Board of Aldermen, and Commissioner of Taxes COLEMAN, will probably decide at its meeting to-day what kind of pavement shall be laid down upon the Grand Boulevard. It is desirable that the question should be promptly decided, as the season is already well advanced and any further delay might make it impossible to pave the Boulevard out of the appropriation to be expended this year.

We understand that the board is agreed that some part of the million dollars to be used for the current year should be expended upon the Boulevard. Upon that point the arguments presented to the board at its meeting two weeks ago by Mr. W. E. D. STOKES are not easily answered. The city and abutting owners have spent a great deal of money in making this great roadway. It is at present in an unfinished condition, the temporary pavement laid many years ago is badly out of repair, and until a new and good pavement is laid there can be no inducement to the owners of lots to erect dwellings befitting the character of the street. It is the greatest thoroughfare north of Fifty-ninth-street, and that section of the city is certainly entitled to a liberal share of the advantages to accrue from the expenditure of the paving appropriation, since it pays annually 40 per cent. of the taxes collected by the city.

But though it is admitted that something should be done for the Boulevard there is a difference of opinion as to the kind of pavement to be laid. There is naturally a good deal of pressure to secure the adoption of granite blocks, for the granite interest is a strong one and not likely to overlook the opportunity afforded by the generous appropriation made last Winter. We think the board will find, however, that the weight of opinion—the opinion, that is, of competent authorities—is in favor of asphalt. This city has made a pretty thorough trial of granite blocks and is entirely familiar with the evils of noise and filth which they engender. There is no lack of proof that asphalt pavements are free, at least, from these objections, and that in respect to safety and durability they are equally desirable. For use in a residence street, where pleasure carriages will be driven more frequently than those of any other class, the superiority of asphalt seems to me to be incontestable. It is a significant fact that the keepers of livery stables and other owners of horses, as well as truckmen, are outspoken in favor of asphalt pavement as against granite blocks. It has been pointed out, also, that the present condition of the Boulevard is peculiarly favorable for the laying of asphalt. When this street was placed under the charge of the Park Commissioners to lay out as a pleasure drive, forming a part of the park system, an excellent foundation or Telford macadam twenty inches deep was laid upon it. On this foundation two inches of gravel was laid, forming a temporary roadway, as at that time no good asphalt pavements had been laid and the Commissioners were unable to decide upon a permanent finish. The laying of granite blocks would necessitate cutting away a considerable part of this foundation, while for an asphalt pavement it would be necessary merely to remove the gravel and put the asphalt in its place.

The decision of the board when once made cannot easily be recalled. It is to make a permanent provision for the completion of the Boulevard. It would be a great misfortune if it should order the construction of a pavement which should change for all time the character of that thoroughfare, necessitate its building up with cheap tenement houses, and disappoint the just expectations of the property owners.

VATICANISM IN IRELAND.

Blasphemy was charged to Dr. MCGLYNN's account when reported to have said that he hoped some day to see the Pope in a tall silk hat walking down Broadway. But the *Contemporary Review* has an article on the Papacy, apparently written by a Catholic, and very certainly by some one who knows the ins and outs of the Vatican, which treats as inevitable the departure of the Pope from Rome. The writer laments the fixed idea with which LEO XIII. is possessed to regain for the Papacy the temporal power. He grieves that the Holy Father is blind to the fact that a surrender of his claim to be a temporal Prince would strengthen the Church in every land, and hails the exile of the Pope from Rome as the dawn of a wider, grander epoch for the Papacy, no longer weighted by the politics of the Eternal City and of Italy, which now engross the energies of the Vatican, and freed, too, from the need of interfering in the general politics of the world.

The Papacy, contends this writer, must be Anglicized or Americanized for reasons of geography, of politics, and of ethnology. It represents ideas no longer current in modern views of government, because it has been stranded in a city not any longer situate on that road along which the modern world marches. The Italians who form the Court of a Pope are unable to understand events in America and the British Empire, because as a rule they have neither the training nor the acquisitions, neither the natures nor that acquaintanceship with the world, which must exist in those who presume to advise and believe they have a right to command. But if the Pope flies to Minorca, off the east coast of Spain, or makes of Seville another Avignon, or accepts the hospitality of Austria, he will still be surrounded by men unable to accept the march of events as inevitable and determined to hold fast to the mediæval ideals of a mixed spiritual and temporal Papacy.

Dr. MCGLYNN hopes to see the Pope in New-York, but the *Contemporary* writer maintains that London is the only proper residence for the head of the Catholic Church, if he has finally resolved to confine his efforts strictly to celestial affairs and leave to vulgar politicians the mundane. Granted this view of matters, one or other of these cities would certainly be the most advantageous post for a penitent and reformed Pope, for they are the capitals of the two nations where "liberty and local self-government" are brought to the highest point. These advantages "will never get a fair chance of being worked into the bones and marrow of the Catholic Church until we have a Pope who thinks in English."

All which may be true, but with results quite chimerical, because they are dashed from well-nigh an impossibility, namely, the acquiescence of a band of elderly Italians in what as Princes of the Church they would regard as suicide. Men who uphold the doctrine of infallibility, whether in the congregation that forms the Church or in the highest representative thereof, fall to a certain extent within the halo; they have the subtlest reasons for dreading a change to scenes and politics foreign to their lives and traditions. If the Pope will have to leave Italy soon, either upon the outbreak of war or previously, as the shifting sands of international complications may demand, he will never fly to a country where English is spoken. As soon expect the next Pope to be an American.

But what will interest Americans more than all this abstract argument for a cause which is foredoomed by the necessity of things is the story of Papal intermeddling, which is given in order to point the moral that the Pope should live where he can ascertain the facts. It will be remembered that last year Mgr. PERSICO was sent to Ireland as a special Commissioner to report to the Pope on the troubles there. Most of the Catholic noblemen, and some of the prelates, together with the great body of Catholics in England, were advising the Pope one way; the Irish masses, their pastors, and a goodly number of prelates were exactly opposite in sentiment. Partly the split was on the old differences between landlords and tenants, partly on the question of home rule. PERSICO is a Capuchin friar who recommended himself as a diplomatic agent, and performed services in India, Portugal, Canada, and South Carolina. His mysterious behavior in Ireland made the Nationalist Party suspect that he was not an unbiased observer, and when the Papal Rescript was launched, the Duke of Norfolk being then present in Rome as the agent of the English Catholics, the fury of the Irish fell not unnaturally on PERSICO, who was supposed to have been playing a double game. Now it appears that the Rescript was launched without reference to the reports made by PERSICO, and that the Italian court round the Pope simply sacrificed its own envoy when the moment came to unmask. The Catholics of Ireland can no longer use him as a scapegoat and vent their wrath on the tool, for the tool of the Italian politicians was only a blind, and was dropped as soon as another object had been attained.

What that object was we are not informed, but the general aspects in this are strikingly similar to cases which have occurred many times before, when the choice lay between following the arguments of Englishmen and the prayers of the Irish. What tempts the Pope is the hope that the British Government will help in the struggle of Vaticanism with the Italian nation. For that he is ready to repeat for the hundredth time the policy of his forerunners and betray Ireland, feeling sure that, even if the loyalty of the Irish toward him be shaken for a time, the Orangemen can always be depended upon to bring them back to the fold by some act of folly.

A REMARKABLE OLD WAR HORSE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—There is living at Hamburg, N. J., near the New-York State line, a horse foaled in 1856, and having a remarkable history. The horse is of blue blood, his sire being Ryedyk's Hambletonian, and his dam a Harry Clay mare.

When the late Col. Samuel Fowler, who was the founder of Fort Jervis, entered the field in the war of the rebellion in 1862, at the head of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, some of his friends presented him with the horse, which, under the name of Restless, was already celebrated for style and speed, as a war charger.

Col. Fowler rode the charger through the battles of two hard-fought campaigns and until he was stricken with the disease which withdrew him from the service and shortly after ended his life.

When Col. Fowler left the field Restless passed into the hands of the Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. A. A. Haines, who rode the horse in the discharge of the duties pertaining to his office until the close of the war.

Altogether Restless participated in over thirty battles and skirmishes, including the engagements at Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, the Wilderness, and Gettysburg, and he carries the scar of a wound received in the last-named battle. Since the war ended Chaplain Haines has kept the veteran charger on his farm at Hamburg and five years ago he retired the old horse honorably from all work.

At thirty-three years old Restless is in comparatively good condition and promises to live some time yet.

DIVIDED OVER DENTISTRY ROOMS.

At Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street is Modemann's dentistry shop. Dr. G. H. Modemann, the proprietor, has been in Davenport, Iowa, since July 1, and during his absence his Third-avenue place of business has been the object of a fight between Dr. Modemann and a corps of operators whom Dr. Modemann left in charge and Mrs. Modemann, who claimed one-third interest in it. Monday Mrs. Modemann's lawyer, W. H. Bunce, advised her to hire four operators and take them to the establishment to do their share of the work. The contest for customers got so hot that Dr. Lewis sent for Police Captain Ryan to have the Mrs. Modemann contingent removed. Capt. Ryan investigated and found he could do nothing. In this emergency Dr. Modemann was telegraphed for. He arrived home last evening. A. B. Kinghorn, his lawyer, said: "When Dr. Modemann was in Iowa a year ago Dr. G. H. Young married Modemann's sixteen-year-old daughter. He had the mother's consent, but the father was ignorant of the wedding. Young and Mrs. Modemann started dental rooms in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. When Dr. Modemann returned and learned all this, of course it caused trouble in the family. Their coming here and claiming partnership rights while the doctor was on this last Western trip was a simple trespass."

As Mrs. Modemann is determined to claim equal partnership in the Third-avenue establishment, and Dr. Modemann is equally determined to oppose her, a fight in the courts seems probable.

CHAT.

The other day a contractor, who is grading new streets in a borough near Pittsburg, sent one of his men, a big fellow named Murphy, to the railroad station near by to fetch some supplies. The journey both ways ought to have been accomplished in half an hour, but Mr. Murphy did not show up again for over two hours. When he had brought his load close up to the mound of earth on which the contractor was standing he called to him by name. The contractor looked up at Murphy, but did not appear to recognize him, and merely said: "Well, what is it?" "I'm back," said Murphy. "That's good for yez," said his employer; "then, me man, what's that to me?" "Why, I'm Mr. Murphy; don't yez know me?" "Oh, Mr. Murphy, is it? Faix, I wouldn't a known ye, but for the harses." And in this delicate fashion was the lash of sarcasm brought down upon the back of Mr. Murphy.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A case of conscience has lately come to our notice which is so exceptional as to merit attention. A merchant in this city some time ago applied to the Governor for an appointment as a Justice of the Peace. His application was favorably acted upon, and he took the usual oath to obey all the laws of the Commonwealth. After taking the oath it occurred to him that there were some things he would have to give up if he obeyed his conscience. He enjoyed an occasional game of poker, for instance; but he must give this up or prove false to his oath. He was addicted to numerous other fashionable vices, which, though not particularly deep-dyed, are contrary to the law. Thinking it all over, he concluded that he couldn't live up to his oath and so he sent in his resignation.—*Boston Herald.*

A young man who plays the cornet for a colored Methodist church in New-York City was asked the other day whether visitors would be welcome in that church on a certain Sabbath. His answer was, "We are closed for the Summer." This is somewhat amusing. Perhaps not one of the families in this church has gone to the country, and there does not seem to be the slightest occasion for suspending religious services; but fashion set by wealthy churches will spread everywhere whether they be good or bad.—*Christian Advocate.*

In 1859 J. L. Barnard lost on his farm in Benton County, near Monroe, a gold locket, with his initials marked on the inside, "J. L. B., 1857." On Tuesday of this week he received a letter from the present owner of the farm, a Mr. Howard, a stranger to him, stating that he had plowed up in his garden a gold locket, with the initials "J. L. B., 1857," on the inside, and learning that Mr. Barnard was owner of the farm about that time he wrote informing him of the fact, and stating that he would send it to him.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Said a cowboy to me: "I don't like your tales because they don't pan out right. All the game fellers dies off at the end, or the sweethearts quit the board, say 'Adios,' and go hoofin' it off in different directions, and you don't never take the trouble to round 'em up no more. That's bad. The sling of that adios business is jest too hustlin' to a reader's feelings."—*The Writer.*

It was a young man who discovered pearls in Sugar River. Then he did the Cleopatra act of drinking pearls, though in a roundabout way. He transmuted his pearls into greenbacks and the greenbacks into liquor, and when the liquor did its business with his head he revealed his secret.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Stranger—Did a pedestrian pass this way a few minutes ago? Granger—No, Sor. I've been right outer this tater patch for more'n a nower, an' nother blamed thing has passed 'cept one solitary man an' he was trampin' sriong on foot.—*Time.*

The Buffalo *Times* declares that "half of America drunk can whip all of Canada sober, and don't fail to keep it in your memory." Probably, but we'd prefer to trust the whipping to the sober half.—*Utica Observer.*

A philosopher says: "One of the first exhibitions of wisdom is to avoid the company of fools." But for the person who adopts this suggestion how much of isolation there will be in life.—*Denver Times.*

Compliments very often do not mean much, but they mean popularity for the man who understands the art of paying them skillfully.—*Somerville Journal.*

Money makes the fair go.—*Chicago Times.*

NEW-JERSEY LAWYERS NOT CONTENT.

FREHOLD, N. J., Aug. 14.—The investigation into the financial and other public affairs of Monmouth County was concluded yesterday. Supreme Court Judge Edward Sondder did not grant the motion for an adjournment which was asked for by Lawyers Reisley and Little for the petitioners for the purpose of giving them time to obtain the bridge-building contracts, employ an expert to go over the bridges, and ascertain whether or not they had been constructed according to the contracts. At the same time he did not decide to allow to be placed in evidence the County Clerk's bank books and his book showing what moneys had been left with him as Court Clerk. The counsel for the petitioners asked for these books to discover what had been done with the public moneys which had come into his possession. Yesterday a letter from Mr. Reisley was read in which he said that he would not go on with the case, leaving the Judge to take action in the matters which have already been presented.

The letter was very pointed in some places. Here is one of the ex-Master's sentences: "When I reach a most critical point, when it is necessary to have certain books produced, the officials are able to interrupt my examination by making a motion before the Judge to restrict my examination to only a portion of the books." Mr. Little also refused to go on with the case further, claiming that as he had not been put in possession of the bridge contracts it would be impossible to continue the inquiry now, because it would take a month's time to go over the bridge work after he obtained the contracts.

NEWS NOTES FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—A bed of coal of excellent quality has been discovered near Santa Clara. It having proved adequate for lighting purposes, the gas company at that place has reduced to $3 per 1,000 feet the price of gas. The price hitherto has been $5.

The Spanish mail steamers will hereafter leave this port on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month instead of the 5th, 15th, and 25th as heretofore.

There were 538 deaths in Havana in June last as follows: Whites, 375; colored, 137; Chinese, 26.

During May the customs receipts on the island amounted to $1,334,065 83, against $1,082,864 71 in May, 1888.

The British schooner Nellie Pickup foundered forty miles from Trinidad while bound from Cienfuegos for Jamaica. Her Captain and crew of seven men took to a small boat and succeeded in reaching Caya Piedra, where they were picked up by the Spanish steamer José Garcia, plying between Batabano and St. Jago de Cuba, and taken to Cienfuegos.

LARGE FAILURE IN DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, Ill., Aug. 14.—C. F. Hall, dealer in general merchandise at Dundee, Nunda, and Woodstock, to-day assigned to De Witt Adams of Dundee. The liabilities are $100,000, and the nominal assets $115,000. Pressure from Chicago creditors is said to have caused the failure. Hall's losses on a hotel at Lake Geneva and a ranch in New-Mexico are also said to have embarrassed him.

The largest creditors are John V. Farwell & Co., $22,565; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., $18,630; John Wampold & Co., $5,917; A. L. Hinter & Co., $8,838; Sweet, Dempster & Co., $1,914; Boston store, $1,889; D. B. Fisk & Co., $2,504; Partridge & Co., $1,063; Greenafelder, Flesheim & Co., $2,176; C. M. Henderson & Co., $1,303, all of Chicago; E. L. Singer & Co., New-York, $4,105; Hall & Co., Jamestown, N. Y., $1,653; Rockford Shoe Company, $2,063; Rockford Clothing Company, $1,874.

The failure was entirely unexpected. No preferences were given.

AN ECHO OF THE REBELLION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14.—Responding to the announcement of the organization of ex-Confederate veterans at Pine Bluff, Jefferson Davis writes to Col. Charles Newman of that town, saying among other things: "It is gratifying to me to see the brave men who sustained our rights and cause preserving the memories of their service and cultivating the fraternity which was generated in the severe trials they endured. Please give my cordial greeting to your associates, who, like you, may be consoled for loss of much else in the remembrance that their honor remains sustained and the truth for which they suffered is imperishable."

WORKING UNDER THE SCALE.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—Quietness prevails at Heela. The works were started up this morning, and all the men, except half a dozen Huns, reported for duty. The men are guarded by deputies, and they will remain there until the Superintendent feels that safety is assured.

The complete records up to date give 10,442 ovens now working under the scale. No reports of violence have been received to-day from any part of the region. It is the general opinion of those interested in the strike that there will be no more rioting, and that inside of a week the men will be at work throughout the region.

SARATOGA SOCIETY NOTES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—This devoted village is suffering from another spell of weather. For a couple of days damp air, lowering skies, and a chill wind blowing out of the east have made the Summer guest and his landlord equally miserable. Seacoal fires burn in the huge grates of the hotel parlors and more people cluster within the radius of their grateful heat than linger outside.

At the concerts last night such listeners as sat on the piazzas were well wrapped and there was considerably more strolling about than sitting still. To-day began chilly and rainy, but the sun has been out at intervals. If this weather had come a fortnight ago it would have been really disastrous, but as it is, everybody is willing to put up with it for a few days, feeling tolerably sure that a midsummer sun is still shining behind the clouds.

The Directors of the American Express held an executive meeting this morning at the Grand Union Hotel. The following gentlemen constitute the board and are booked for a couple of days' stay at the hotel: James C. Fargo, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Gen. W. H. Seward, Gen. John N. Knapp, the Hon. E. B. Judson, B. P. Chensy, Charles G. Clarke, and Charles Fargo.

Concerning the projected pipe line of the Royal Spring, it is announced that to-day arrangements are to be concluded to lay a block-tin pipe line to Albany as a preliminary step.

Mrs. George Bird and Mrs. F. Havemeyer and family are prominent society New-Yorkers at the States.

Pliny Jewell and family of Hartford reached the Grand Union last night. He is a brother of the late Marshall Jewell and is at the head of a large leather establishment.

The reception at Rock City Falls by Mr. and Mrs. Kilmer was largely attended last evening notwithstanding the threatening weather and the fact that all guests had to go by carriage.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Russell R. Booth of New-York are at the Grand Union.

A noticeable group of men talking together on the States gallery last evening was that of Mr. John Wanamaker, ex-Mayor Grace, and Mr. Giovanni Morosini.

Mrs. Friend P. Fitts of New-York and maid will finish the season at the States.

The cool weather has given an impetus to tennis and horseback riding. Gay parties of mounted cottage and hotel folk are abroad every morning at an hour which proves that, however they may love their beds in their city farm about that time he wrote informing him of homes, in Saratoga they can rise with the lark. It is to be feared, however, that there are other visitors to this spa of diversified attractions who use the first note of that bird of dawn as a call to their couch rather than from it.

Over at the lake last evening, at the White Sulphur Hotel, there was another successful hop, the second of the season. The college orchestra there have shown themselves as successful with dance music as with glees and madrigals.

From some cause or other there was a panic yesterday afternoon and early evening among some of the gambling places. A number of them were closed voluntarily for several hours, though no warrants were served. It is a fact which the gamblers cite rather in their favor, that it has been difficult to secure evidence against them.

It is certainly true that most vices in Saratoga have been reduced to a minimum. It is perhaps the best-governed place of its size in the world. With a permanent population of 15,000, during the season it shoots up to 40,000, and the Summer surplus is composed of a shifting, changing mass of human beings bent on pleasure and recreation. To give one an idea of the number of people who visit the spa in one season the chief railroad coming into the place sells 250,000 tickets to this station from June to October. With this influx of strangers it is no easy task for the municipal authorities to keep things in order. But it is done, and thoroughly done. A few years ago, when the town was policed by the old-fashioned constabulary force, whose members made from $1 to $3 out of each arrest, crime and vice were much more rampant.

But a few years ago the Legislature passed an act giving the place a paid police force with a chief and assistant. About twenty men in uniform patrol the streets night and day. No bunko man dares to enter the limits of the village. A respectable woman can walk on Broadway at any reasonable hour of the night without fear of molestation, and it is done habitually.

There is very little thieving here, and it is a commented on fact that with the enormous amount of valuables in the way of money and jewels and costly clothing which the Summer guests bring, the offices of the hotel detectives are almost sinecures. All of which greatly redounds to the credit of Saratoga.

CLOSED WITH A DINNER.

The adjourned meeting of the Accident Section of the Mutual Life and Accident Underderwriters of America closed last evening with a din

LIGHTNING DOES DAMAGE

A HEAVY ELECTRICAL STORM ALONG THE COAST.

HOUSES STRUCK AT ASBURY PARK—LOSS OF THE SANDY HOOK ORDNANCE STATION—OIL TANKS ABLAZE.

The storm which hovered over New-York and vicinity yesterday brought a remarkably heavy rainfall and an exceedingly brilliant electrical display. This city received a good deal more of a wetting than it needed, but along the New-Jersey coast the lightning flashed with brilliancy and with much damage to property. At Asbury Park in particular the heavy downpour caused a great deal of loss, and other places along the coast also suffered. Just after 6 o'clock the boats running down the bay and to Sandy Hook were far from pleasant craft to be passengers on. The Sandy Hook boat St. Johns, which left here at 5:30 P. M., and the steamer which she met leaving the Hook seemed to get in about the centre of the lightning's playground.

The most violent electrical storm that ever visited the district about Asbury Park prevailed there last night, the rain falling in sheets for three hours continuously and completely inundating the lower part of the town. Hundreds of cellars in every part of the place were flooded and fire engines and extemporized pumps were called into requisition. Both lakes arose rapidly and overflowed their banks, and the streets and squares near the beach were covered with from one to three feet of water. Kingsley-street was a miniature river. The water carried away all the wooden sidewalks and crossings on that thoroughfare. About the big hotels near the beach the water was the deepest and all kinds of traffic were suspended. The lake boat boys rowed their craft up and down Kingsley-street and Asbury-avenue and ferried passengers from one hotel to another.

The streets were badly cut up by the deluge and it will cost several thousand dollars to repair the damage. The electrical disturbance was the most violent in years. The street railway tracks were flooded so deep as to prevent the running of the electric cars, and several buildings in the suburbs were struck and slightly damaged. The storm extended far out to sea. The cottage of Dr. P. L. Tantum, in Main-avenue, was struck by lightning and a third-story room was considerably damaged. Dr. Tantum and several of the family were stunned by the shock.

The electrical display about Sandy Hook all day was of a kind to strike terror to the hearts of the dwellers on that desolate strip of sand. From early morning until late at night lightning flashes followed each other with startling rapidity, and the thunder showers trod on each other's heels in their effort to come as close as possible to one continuous shock. Very early in the morning, too, evidence was given that the electricity was not abroad for the mere purpose of furnishing a harmless spectacle to be enjoyed or dreaded as the case might be. By 6 o'clock smoke and flames gave proof of its powers. The Government building at the testing station was struck by a bolt at 6 o'clock, and in an hour a heap of smoldering ashes showed where it had stood, with its valuable contents.

The building was a three-story wooden structure, and was not in itself of great value. In it, however, were stored instruments and apparatus, the most valuable of their kind, used at the testing station in the tests carried on by the Government. The three dooors, filled with these valuable articles, the whole making what was said to be about the finest collection of the sort in the country. It is thought, therefore, that $30,000 will not more than cover the entire loss. At that early hour only the watchman, who sleeps in the building, was in it. He was awakened by a report that caused him to think as he hurriedly drew on one sock that all the big guns lying about had been discharged at the same instant. The watchman did not make his toilet further than incasing one foot in a sock and shoe. When for some reason he opened the door leading to the stairs, he was greeted by a blaze of fire and clouds of smoke. Then first he saw that the report he had heard was the terrific clap of thunder, following the bolt which had struck the building.

The nearest point from which outside help could be summoned was Seabright, not much less than six miles away. The distance was not the only obstacle which stood in the way of procuring help from this point. For a mile and a half before the ordnance building was reached all the horses and mules on the Hook would have had no easy time dragging the machine through the sand. All that could be done with the apparatus available was done, however, at once, but it was soon seen that it would be impossible to save the building. The most thankful person on the Hook after the fire was the watchman, who was congratulating himself on having waked up just in the nick of time.

One of the Tidewater Oil Company's large tanks was struck by lightning at Constable Hook, N. J., just before 5 o'clock. A big fire followed, which after much work was got under control. The tank was some distance from the centre of the plant, and was supposed to have held nearly 17,000 barrels of crude oil. It is estimated 12,000 barrels were pumped out and the balance consumed despite torrents of rain and the water from hydrants. Should the estimate be accurate the loss on oil would be $5,000. The big tank cost $10,000 some eight years ago. The glare of the burning oil could be seen miles away.

At the Weather Bureau in the Equitable Building Sergt. Dunn reported the storm centre to be over the lake region and the bordering States. The rain was also falling in the Middle States and New-England. The heaviest rainfall, however, was at Philadelphia, where the gauge showed 1.24 inches; at Boston it was 1.08 inches, and in this city .97 inch, .89 of which fell between 4:25 and 8 A. M. The highest temperature recorded before 12 o'clock was at Key West, where the thermometer rose to 84°, and the lowest at Marquette, Mich., where it registered 54° Toe highest temperature recorded for this city was at 2:30 P. M., when the mercury rose to 78° from 72°, its lowest recorded at 8 A. M. The humidity during the morning ranged from .82 to .88, and had risen to .90 at 8 P. M.

Rain began again at 5:07 P. M. and was accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp flashes of lightning. It continued to fall at intervals in the city, but was almost constant in the lower bay about the Narrows and ceased at 11 P. M., when it cleared up. Cautionary signals were ordered up at 1 P. M., denoting the approach of high southwest winds along the Atlantic coast from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. The storm was moving during the evening slightly south of east with the storm centre in the vicinity of Boston and rapidly moving off to sea.

The storm caused a repetition of the experience during previous rains on the depressed tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, also used by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in the annexed district. There was such a volume of water that the conduits for carrying it off were inadequate to the task, and the rails were covered with a foot of water, through which the locomotive plowed, throwing up the water on either side in torrents of spray. More or less delay was occasioned on this account.

There was a very heavy downpour in Westchester County, causing trouble to the railroads on account of wash-outs and landslides. The Hudson River Road avoided serious delay by using the centre or freight track for its northbound trains.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—A terrific cloudburst occurred here this morning. Streets were washed out, cellars flooded, and the sewers choked so that the water spurted out of the manholes to a height of ten feet. On Hamburg-avenue the sidewalks were washed away, and a woman was swept several blocks toward the river before she was rescued by three men. In some places the water in the streets was four feet deep.

Passaic City had a similar experience.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, threatening weather and rain, slight changes in temperature, easterly winds, becoming variable.

For Massachusetts, rain, stationary temperature in eastern portion, slightly cooler in western portion, variable winds, shifting to westerly.

For Rhode Island, rain, stationary temperature, southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

For Connecticut, rain, cooler in western portion, stationary temperature in eastern portion, southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, local thunderstorms, cooler, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, cooler, westerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, showers, clearing during the day, cooler, northerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hnnt's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	66°	71°	3:30 P. M.	83°	77°
6 A. M.	61°	70°	6 P. M.	78°	73°
9 A. M.	70°	71°	9 P. M.	74°	71°
12 M.	77°	71°	12 P. M.	70°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.....71¾
Average temperature for same date last year...71⅝

JUDGE GRESHAM IS RETICENT.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham, who the more respectable Republicans of Indiana believe should be appointed to the Supreme Court bench to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Stanley Matthews, was in town yesterday for a few hours on his way to Connecticut. As usual the Judge was loth to talk politics for publication, but he confessed that he had reached the point where he believed the existing system of Municipal Government was a failure.

TO INCREASE THE TRADE.

PRESENT DRAWBACKS TO COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The International American congress which is to be held in Washington in October will attract great interest among the merchants of this city, especially those interested in trade with South America. The circulars which have been sent out by the special committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, asking the members of the board for suggestions on the eight divisions of subjects which will come before the congress, are bringing in some very interesting answers. D. A. De Lima of the firm of D. A. De Lima & Co., 68 and 70 William-street, a leading firm in the South American trade, sent the following to Darwin R. James, the Secretary of the committee, yesterday:

"The greatest obstacles to the advancement of our commercial relations with South America are those which are provided by our own laws. I know of no bias, no prejudice, no restriction on the part of the South American States which would prevent the rapid increase of our trade with them; and it must be conceded that we have ourselves built up those insurmountable barriers to that ready communication which should exist between ourselves and our sister republics of the south. Not the least of the difficulties which we put in the way of the trade is the retention of the laws whereby our traders are prevented from acquiring and Americanizing vessels that have once sailed under foreign flags. This law, good in its day, served its purpose well, but to retain it under the plea of protecting the industry of our shipbuilders is but penny wise and pound foolish.

"The American trader should be at liberty to furnish himself with the means of transportation to the South American ports upon equal terms with the merchants of Europe. I have not the least doubt but that, in a large measure, our commerce is narrowed and confined because of insufficient means to carry it. As the physical forces will choose the readiest channel through which to make their way, so commerce will seize upon the most convenient avenue; and, unfortunately, that avenue at present leads but too directly to Europe."

The writer advocates a system of subsidies to shipowners, declares his belief in the American dollar or another of the same standard for general trade, and adds:

"By no means an unimportant provision will be the adoption of a uniform system of customs regulations, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of merchandise, and a uniform system of invoices. None but one who has experienced the practical workings of the customs regulations of the South American ports can appreciate the eminent necessity of such a reform. The infinite regulations, the petty requirements, the maze of denominations, and, lastly, the outrageous fines which threaten the exporter for his slightest error in following these regulations constitute a chaos in which the oldest merchant struggles hopelessly and into which the novice dares not enter. Once that we have uniformity in the various systems of custom regulations to govern our exports one great difficulty will be removed and capital will more easily flow in to the channel thus broadened and enlarged.

"A question which is most worthy of our consideration is that of our representatives to the South American States. It is a question frequently broached, but which cannot be dwelt upon too strongly, and one in reference to which we deem our relations with our neighbors of the South of so little importance that we have, with very rare exceptions, always sent men to represent us who, though personally capable for other things, have been entirely unqualified to fill their positions. The majority of them are men who before their appointment have never been interested in the South American States; they have been entirely ignorant of their history; their previous relations with the United States; they know nothing of the trade, and in consequence have no ideas as to the means of improving it, and finally, they lack the means of intercourse with the Governments to which they are sent. In almost every instance they do not possess any knowledge of the Spanish or the Portuguese language. Thus prepared and equipped do we send down our representatives. It was one such to Venezuela who once assured me with great gusto that before his appointment he did not even know where Venezuela was."

Mr. De Lima also suggests the advantages of instruction in Spanish in the public schools. Among the other letters received so far is one from Charles L. Webster & Co., which tells of the necessity there is for better copyright laws. It sets forth that there are few books published here and sold in South America, and that there is no reason why this should be so if the authors here could get proper protection for their property.

DEFRAUDING A SOCIETY.

MANAGER FAUCHEUX DISAPPEARS LEAVING SHORT ACCOUNTS.

Up to July 15 G. Fauchenx was manager of the hospital of the French Benevolent Society, in Thirty-fourth-street. He was not as attentive to his business as was thought desirable, and President Joseph Thoron of the society informed him that by Aug. 1 he would have a successor. He was also told that if he desired a certificate as to his good character he should submit his accounts for examination. About that time payments were being made to the poor, and part of the money was paid out by Faucheux. Vice President Flaurand could not understand where the money went, as he had not indorsed any checks. It was then discovered that a check for $300, drawn to Mr. Flaurand's order by Treasurer Charles R. Condert on the Gallatin Bank of this city, had been fraudulently indorsed by Faucheux and paid to him by the West Side Bank. When the bank was notified of the forgery the money was returned to the society.

President Thoron then ordered the manager to produce his accounts by 12 o'clock on the next day, July 19, but Faucheux disappeared, and has not been seen since. It was also discovered that $296, which had been collected by the Sister Superior at the hospital from paying patients, and had been turned over to the manager, was also gone. Faucheux had paid about $96 out to the poor at the hospital. One hundred and seventy-five dollars advanced to him by the First Vice President were also missing.

President Thoron said yesterday that the amount lost was not much more than $500. This would probably be refunded, by some means or other, to the society.

Faucheux got into bad ways of living and was not careful about his business. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic School of Paris, and was a Captain of artillery in the French Army. He was obliged to resign, and then came to this country.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill of Iowa is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator John Langhlin of Buffalo is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Assemblyman William F. Sheehan of Buffalo is at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral James E. Jonett, United States Navy, is at the Colonnade Hotel.

Judge Francis M. Finch of the New-York Court of Appeals is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Dr. Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Richard B. Hubbard, recently United States Minister to Japan, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Albert Haight of the New-York Supreme Court and Outerbridge Horsey of Maryland are at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Troy, Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, and Boyd Winchester of Kentucky are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

NO CHANCE FOR CHALLENGES.

A large number of Eighth Assembly District Republicans was present at Golden Rule Hall, 125 Rivington-street, last night to attend a meeting of the Reorganization Committee, called to act upon challenges of the new roll of membership. It had also been intended to call the district primaries at which delegates are to be elected to the State Convention. The disgust of the attending Republicans was deep and their indignation hot when it was learned that the meeting had been indefinitely postponed. Henry C. Botty, one of the members of the committee, had sent word to the proprietor of the hall cancelling the engagement, and in the evening Henry Eisner, another of the committee, came around to be sure that a meeting was not held. The attending voters were told that notice would be published of the meeting when the date and place should be determined upon. Some of the followers of John J. O'Brien thought the postponement of the meeting indicated an intention to call the primaries so late that the Eighth District would be cut off from representation in the State Convention.

STEEL FORK AND HOE MEN.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Representatives of the Steel Fork and Hoe Makers' Union of the United States held their annual meeting at Kaaterskill to-day. It is one of the wealthiest corporations in the country and controls the manufactnre of those implements throughout the United States. Delegates representing fifteen of the largest factories were present.

Col. W. H. Whittington of Michigan is President of the union, Justin Batchelor of Vermont Treasurer, and H. P. Sullivan of Pennsylvania Secretary. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Vermont sent delegates.

The meeting was for the purpose of regulating the manufacture and price of steel hoes and forks and to transact routine business.

DEAD IN THE RAHWAY RIVER.

The body of an unknown man was found floating down the Rahway River at Cranford yesterday afternoon, between the dam and the Central Railroad bridge. It had evidently been in the water for several days and was that of a man about forty years old, with a mustache, and was fully dressed. In the present state of the river a body would hardly float over the dam, and as the water below is shallow he may have met with foul play or committed suicide.

NOT AN ORDINARY FAILURE

MAURICE B. FLYNN'S FIRM MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

NOTES HE ISSUED FOR GUY C. HOTCHKISS, FIELD & CO.—HIS OPERATIONS IN RICHMOND.

Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., the well-known iron workers, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. Apparently the trouble is not the usual one, of bad business and overwhelming liabilities. On the contrary, the firm's property consists of valuable plants in this city and Brooklyn, and until yesterday the commercial agencies had no hesitation in rating its credit as first-class, and declaring it able to meet all demands far in excess of a modest capitalization of $500,000. Charles H. Field and Maurice B. Flynn were the members of the firm, their respective interests being one-half each. Both were commonly classed as millionaires.

Some posthumous information of wide interest in regard to Mr. Flynn and his business methods promises to be exposed to the public view if the proceedings now begun shall be carried to the end. Mr. Flynn prided himself on being the brains of the firm. He had worked his way from a messenger's place to an equal share in the business. When he went into politics and brought fat contracts to enrich the firm, his partner was quite content to attend to the execution of the orders which Flynn's manipulations secured. In this way, Flynn remaining at 63 Wall street and Field at the works, the partners saw less and less of each other, Flynn devoting himself almost entirely—so far as he gave his attention to firm affairs—to making contracts which Field filled. Flynn thus became the head and Field the hands of the firm. Besides securing work, Flynn kept the books, signed the checks, and otherwise conducted the business as suited himself.

When Flynn died it became necessary to overhaul the accounts, in order to determine the value of his interest in the firm. Mr. Field and his attorneys took part in this examination. They were surprised to find that Flynn had issued, in the firm's name, a large amount of paper of which his partner had no knowledge. Some of it was fast approaching maturity. Its exact amount could not be determined from the books. Some of it had been issued for the enterprises undertaken by Flynn in connection with two electric light and two horse car companies, which he had established at Richmond, Va. The aggregate liabilities incurred by Flynn threatened if they did not imperil the standing of the firm. Even if they could be offset by substantial property interests and prospective profits, their immediate effect was to tie up Mr. Field's capital in the firm and embarrass him to meet maturing obligations. Pending a satisfactory adjustment of the accounts Mr. Field decided to close the works in this city at East One Hundred and Fourth-street.

Mr. Field's attorneys are not disposed to talk much about the negotiations for a settlement. They say that part of the paper was given for material for the construction of the Richmond electric light and horse car plants. The work of construction was done by the firm. It does not appear clearly that the firm ever got any cash for this work, or that stock of the companies was transferred to the firm in payment. No charge is made that Flynn used the firm's name and paper to float the enterprises and took as security or payment electric light and horse car stock made out to himself individually. It is only certain that Lawyer Lanterbach and Theodore Moss, on behalf of the Flynn estate, offered to assume the liabilities of the Richmond account, and that the other side thought this offer would not have been made unless Mr. Lanterbach and Mr. Moss felt that the estate could produce a column of assets that would dwarf the liabilities. Mr. Field and his attorneys have been trying to learn something about these supposed assets.

It may be recalled that Flynn did not have altogether plain sailing at Richmond. The municipal authorities got in his way and stuck there even after he established his plants. That was the situation at the time of the latest newspaper advices on the subject. From the report that some, if not all, of the enterprises are now in operation it is thought that Flynn found some way to secure his object by a still hunt. This might have given him opportunity, had he so desired, to appear in the city reports as owner of his firm to no purpose while gathering in the stock of his enterprises for his own enrichment. The firm might thus sustain the maximum of loss, so far as the paper would show, while all the possible benefits would accrue to him.

Negotiations have been in progress for several weeks to adjust the matter. They do not seem to have proceeded satisfactorily. Mr. Field would not accept the offer from the Flynn estate because he felt entitled to share in the benefits of all enterprises floated by Flynn and the firm's paper. Personal relations were not ruptured as the controversy went on over the settlement, but they ceased to be cordial. A call of inquiry at Mr. Field's house night before last failed to obtain Mr. Field's assignment. It could not be learned that business worry or despair of a settlement had prostrated him.

General reticence was observed yesterday in regard to the cause of the assignment. It made a good deal of talk, however, among business men and politicians. No one believed that such a firm would go to the wall for anything like $11,000, the amount of the preferred liabilities. It was thought more probable that the assignment had been made in order to put the assignee in position to make a systematic and thorough investigation of the matters indicated above, as a step toward an equitable settlement between the parties in interest. If Mr. Flynn shall be found to have provided himself with stock in return for the firm's paper, leaving the firm to look for satisfaction to the various companies which he had established and supplied, and if the assignee cannot touch such stock, the matter will probably not end here.

In Wall-street Flynn was credited with very large possessions in Richmond stocks, and for months past, in the early stages of the enterprises, he was fairly pursued by people who wanted to buy. The theory there was that his possessions represented values into the millions, and by his own seemingly modest representations he had struck a veritable bonanza. The problem to be solved by the assignee is whether or not a possible inquiry in court afterward is whether the bonanza lasted, lifting Flynn to enormous wealth through his use of the firm's paper, as stated, or whether it burst and carried fortunes and credit in its trail.

The assignment was filed at 3:11 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the County Clerk's office, and differed in no way from the routine document. It set forth that Charles H. Field of 957 Madison-avenue, the sole surviving partner of Maurice B. Flynn, deceased, who composed the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., doing business as iron founders, general contractors, &c., at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street in the city of New-York, and at 423 Kent-avenue in the city of Brooklyn, make an assignment to James Martin of 638 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.

The preferences are all for small amounts. The statutory preference for wages is given. The rest are as follows:

A note dated April 22, 1889, made by the Golde Heater Manufacturing Company to the order of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., and by the latter indorsed and discounted at the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, four months after date, $2,000.

A claim or demand in favor of the Jeason Foundry and Machine Company of this city against this firm amounting to about $1,000.

Two notes by the Golde Heater Manufacturing Company to the order of this firm, indorsed and discounted at the Eleventh Ward Bank, New-York, one dated April 1, 1889, payable in four months, $4,000; the other dated May 24, 1889, payable four months after, $3,000.

Bill or demand in favor of Payne, McGuire & Law, lawyers, of Brooklyn, for legal services, amounting to $1,166 83.

The business was established many years ago by Guy C. Hotchkiss, who died in 1874. Mr. Field became a partner in 1868 and Mr. Flynn in 1873. After the death of Mr. Hotchkiss the estate continued in the firm until it was dissolved, Jan. 20, 1875, when Messrs. Field and Flynn formed a new firm under the old name. In July, 1882, Mr. Flynn claimed a worth for the firm of $527,000 net, but later estimates placed it about half that figure.

ANGRY AT BROOKLYN ASSESSORS.

More trouble is brewing for Brooklyn's Board of Assessors. The entire Eighteenth Ward is up in arms against the action of Assessors Charles J. Kurth and David S. Arnott in increasing its property valuations this year by $6,651,940. The taxpayers in that thriving part of Brooklyn don't intend to put up with any such a step against their interests. Last night they assembled in force at Arion Hall, on Wall-street, and spoke out pretty boldly in their own behalf.

S. H. Hastings, the real estate dealer, was made Chairman of a permanent organization. It will be known as the Taxpayers' Protective Association, and an Executive Committee of fifteen prominent residents of the ward was empowered to remonstrate with Mayor Chapin against the valuations adopted by Mr. Kurth. It will also employ lawyers, if necessary, to take the association's complaint before the Supreme Court.

THE INDIAN HARBOR CARNIVAL.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 14.—The Indian Harbor Hotel in this place will on Saturday next present a gay and beautiful aspect. On that day and evening will be held a grand aquatic carnival of decorated pleasure boats, including steam yachts, sailboats, and rowboats. Pundt's Island fronting the hotel and the beautiful shaded grounds surrounding the house will be illuminated by the light of Chinese lanterns. Boat races, tub races, and other water sports will be contested. Prizes will be awarded by a committee of ladies to the owners of the best decorated boats. The carnival will be followed by a hop at the hotel and a supper provided by that noted boniface, B. H. Yard.

SHERIFF FLACK'S "PULL."

WHY TAMMANY HALL MAY NOT FORCE HIM OUT OF OFFICE.

The expedition with which Tammany Hall has dealt with her members who were in any way connected with the Flack divorce case was the subject of free comment in local political circles last night. In a group that had run into the Fifth-Avenue Hotel lobby out of the rain there were some who commended the spirit which prompted Tammany to set her face so sternly against fraudulent divorce. But much wonder was expressed that Tammany should stop with merely requiring the resignation of Sheriff Flack from Tammany Hall, when she could drive him out of the Shrievalty as well.

Attention was called to the fact that in disciplining Joseph Meeks Tammany had not stopped at demanding his resignation from the Twenty-first District Association, but County Clerk Reilly had been requested to demand his resignation of his three-thousand-dollar office as chief searcher. An experienced politician and ex-army officer, who was of the company, seemed to express the opinion of the group when he said: "The leaders of Tammany Hall would resent any imputation of greater solicitude for the honor of Tammany than they have for the honor and fair fame of New-York City, and the only reason why they have not already demanded the resignation of Sheriff Flack is that they are afraid to."

"Sheriff Flack is a comparatively obscure man, with no attractive traits, as has been well shown by the fact that he could live with his two different wives in two separate parts of the city for so many years without detection. He has few personal friends and no popular following. It is ridiculous to suppose for a moment that Tammany Hall has allowed an old chap like Flack to hold two such offices as County Clerk and Sheriff of New-York County with the full enjoyment of all their large emoluments. You will surely find, when the facts become known, if ever, that a very large proportion of the income of both these offices has, by an arrangement in which Flack was a consenting party, been diverted into channels of greater usefulness to Tammany Hall.

"Flack is necessarily aware of the grip he has over Tammany under the circumstances, and can afford to declare that he will continue to be Sheriff until the expiration of his term. And I should not be surprised if they had aroused his blood to such a heat that he would turn every blessed Tammany man out of his office and would run it to suit himself. You see, they haven't enough evidence to proceed against him before the Governor. He has been just smart enough to make cat's-paws of Monell, Meeks, and Wright to pull the divorce out of Judge Bookstaver's court, and there is no evidence whatever that he ever took a step in it. He is too deep in their confidences, and so closely involved with them, that the leaders dare not put him out of the Sheriff's office."

It was further declared that the Tammany leaders were only waiting to give Civil Justice Monell a chance to make his promised statement in vindication of his own conduct in connection with the Flack case, when, if he did not show up in far better light than at present, he would also be required to resign. This much consideration was shown to him because he was said not to have been in the city at all during the pendency of the divorce suit.

RAIN, WIND, AND THUNDER.

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS IN MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND COLORADO.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—The effects of the heavy rainfall Monday night and the early hours of yesterday morning were plainly visible in the arrival of the trains at the Union Station yesterday. All the Western trains were late, and, although none was unable to reach the city, a large number had to use tracks belonging to other roads in order to reach here.

The Santa Fé trains from Topeka came in over the Union Pacific, the roadbed of the former road being severely damaged for about ten miles this side of that city. The Union Pacific tracks are also submerged and in some places the trains moved through two feet of water. The bridges on the Southern Kansas and Santa Fé have been swept away by the flood.

Stevens's icehouse at Leavenworth, located on the Missouri Pacific track, was undermined by the rain and fell, strewing 700 tons of ice on the rails. The tracks could not be cleared in time to allow the Omaha express to come in, and the passengers were transferred to the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern.

A landslide at Parkville and one at Randolph delayed the Kansas City and Council Bluffs and the Milwaukee and St. Paul trains for some hours, but the tracks were cleared in time for the evening trains.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 14.—A heavy storm passed over Pueblo last night. It formed near Cañon City, but a high wind accompanied it, and only a few drops of rain fell here. East of the city the storm seemed to be very heavy.

The people here are rapidly cleaning up from the recent flood. The loss will reach between $75,000 and $100,000. The Rio Grande Road is again running trains west on time. The West Side Branch is said to be damaged to the amount of $60,000, and parties just down from there say it will be a month before it is in running order again.

In a distance of seven miles seven bridges were carried away, and a passenger train caught in the flood is still there.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Aug. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the people of Albuquerque were frightened by the raging of a terrible thunder and wind storm, preceded by sharp flashes of lightning. Huge whirlwinds of sand came down from the mountains, occurring at intervals and blinding pedestrians.

The clouds were heavy and dark but no rain came. Lightning struck the telegraph wires near the freight depot, stunning a number of clerks and knocking a pen from the hand of the manager of the Gallup Coal Company in his office near by. A driver and team were killed on the Mesa by the same flash of lightning.

POLICE AND THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the brief of Frank Moss, who, by direction of the Corporation Counsel, prosecuted Capts. W. W. McLaughlin and Edward Carpenter on the charges made by D. J. Whitney of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was received and added to the papers in the cases. Mr. Moss says that no attempt was made to controvert Mr. Whitney's testimony, and that the defense attempted to turn attention from the charges by putting Mr. Whitney on trial, which was doubtless intended as a warning that citizens must not meddle with officers on the delicate subject of gambling.

Mr. Moss, in sifting the evidence, comes to the conclusion arrived at in THE TIMES the day after the trial, and quotes and comments on the rules which govern the police in respect of gambling. Mr. Moss insists that not a shred of evidence was obtained, nor was there any attempt at an investigation, and asks: "Shall it be conceded that the police force of this city is utterly incompetent to make headway against this form of evil?"

In conclusion, Mr. Moss says: "The records of the Police Department show that many gambling houses throughout the city reported quarterly by the Captains and others are known to the public, yet raids and arrests are few and far between. This is no wonder if there be manifested toward them generally the same gentle and peaceable disposition which characterized the conduct of the defendants. The defendants are guilty of neglect of duty as charged."

BADLY BITTEN BY A SAVAGE DOG.

A two-year-old thoroughbred bulldog, owned by Mrs. Neville of 721 Lexington-avenue, Brooklyn, attacked a letter carrier named Ralph Jacobs yesterday afternoon as the latter entered Mrs. Neville's yard, and bit him several times in various parts of his body. Jacobs is a new man, having been on that route for a few days only, and the dog has made several attempts to get at him. Yesterday he succeeded, and first caught Jacobs by the thigh. He soon let go and caught him by the arm, lacerating the flesh seriously. Jacobs made a desperate fight, but the brute's claws scratched his face and neck and so frightened him that he became very weak. Mrs. Neville saw the fight from a window, and in a few minutes had dragged her dog away and locked him up in a closet.

Dr. Small of Reid-avenue was sent for and dressed Jacobs's wound. He thinks the man will be laid up for at least a month, but he does not believe the dog was rabid or that the injured man stands in any danger of hydrophobia. A policeman was sent to Mrs. Neville's to kill the dog, but that lady refused to admit him. She will appear before Justice Kenna to-day.

"THE LADIES' LIMITED."

No train in regular service was ever so completely appointed for the use of ladies as the Pennsylvania Railroad's New-York and Chicago Limited Express. Its drawing and state rooms are dainty boudoirs; there is a private bath-room for ladies, and the observation car, which forms the rear of every train, is an open sitting room, where they may sit in luxuriously-upholstered chairs and enjoy the grand scenery for which the route is famous. This room is a new departure in railway car building which cannot fail to win immediate popularity with all travelers, especially the ladies. The complete connection of all the cars by the Pullman perfected safety vestibule renders communication between all the coaches absolutely safe and easy. The Limited leaves New-York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, every day at 9 A. M. for Chicago and Cincinnati.—*Exchange.*

BOULANGER IS SENTENCED

TO BE DEPORTED TO A FORTIFIED PLACE.

COUNT DILLON AND ROCHEFORT INCLUDED WITH HIM—REPUBLICANS ASKING FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Senate Court found Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort accomplices of Gen. Boulanger in a felonious attempt against the safety of the State. It also decided, by a vote of 100 to 97, that the acts charged in the indictment against the accused, in connection with the Presidential crisis in 1887, constituted a treasonable attempt.

Gen. Campenon, Senator for Nanilly-sur-Seine, argued that the charge of embezzlement made against Gen. Boulanger had been proved. M. le Royer, President of the Senate, and M. Marjaine, Senator for the Department of Marne, argued that the court was incompetent to try Gen. Boulanger on the charge of misappropriation of funds, and that that charge must be referred to a court-martial.

The court found Gen. Boulanger guilty on the charge of embezzling public funds, and refused to allow that there were extenuating circumstances.

The court then sentenced Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and Henri Rochefort to be deported to a fortified place. After the announcement of the sentence the court adjourned, in order to frame the text of the decree of sentence, which will be voted upon in secret session and read at a public sitting.

The Republican groups of the Senate held a meeting, and adopted resolutions requesting the Government to enforce the decree after the court had dissolved, calling attention to the gravity of the absence of some of the Ministers, and demanding that steps be taken against all officials implicated in the case.

MM. Naquet and Laguerre and other Boulangists have gone to London to consult with Gen. Boulanger regarding a proclamation which is soon to be issued.

WATCHING A SHAM BATTLE.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Emperor William and the Emperor of Austria left Berlin at 7:45 o'clock this morning for Spandau, where a sham fight took place. Four battalions of troops crossed the Havel River, which, at this point, is 450 meters wide, on a bridge constructed of ninety pontons. The building of the bridge and the passage of the troops were accomplished in a remarkably short time. The battle took place on the heights south of Spandau. One division of ten battalions used the new smokeless powder, while the opposing force of eight used that of powder. The contrast between the effects of the two explosives was striking, the troops using the old powder being completely enveloped in smoke. The action ended in the western force being thrown back on Spandau.

After the battle Emperor William called the officers together and criticised the operations. The two Emperors lunched in a tent that had been specially erected on the field for that purpose. They returned to Berlin at 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon Emperor William and his imperial guest visited the Friedenskirche, where the Austrian Emperor laid a wreath upon the coffin of the late Emperor Frederick.

Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph dined this evening with ex-Empress Augusta.

THE OPPOSITION'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Attorney General Webster announced in the House of Commons this evening that the Government had decided to amend the Tithes bill by accepting the Opposition's proposal to make the landlords, instead of the occupiers, liable for the payment of tithes. The announcement was greeted with cheers by the Liberals.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt expressed his gratification. This announcement, he said, proved that the patience and arduous exertions of the Opposition had not been in vain. The Government's decision was equivalent to the introduction of a new bill. [Cheers.] The principle for which the Liberals contended had been recognized. It implied an entire change of the whole system of tithes, involving immense interests and millions of money. Seeing the importance of the Government's change of front, the Liberals must ask time to scrutinize the bill, when placed upon paper, before committing themselves to its acceptance.

Mr. Smith, the Government leader, admitted that it was reasonable to postpone discussion on the bill until the new clauses were textually before the House.

FAIR WORDS TO ENGLAND.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The *North German Gazette* (Prince Bismarck's organ,) referring to the impending meeting of the German Colonial Company, says that angry protests against the action of British officials is politically undesirable. England, the *Gazette* says, will eventually set matters right. If Germany had been consulted she might have pointed out weighty objections against the German Emin relief expedition. Germany would regret the expedition inspiring political aims or encroaching on British spheres or interests. England's friendship is of more value to Germany than all the expedition could obtain on the Upper Nile. If Dr. Peters intends forcibly or jointly with Emin Pasha to seize a province secured to Turkey and Egypt by treaties, the enterprise will fall under the operation of the laws of the countries whose interests are prejudiced.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.—The Viceregal Council has decided to promote a bill virtually re-enacting the Contagious Diseases act. Gen. Roberts states that the percentage of soldiers on the sick list has doubled since the act was suspended.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Alice Mackenzie, the last woman killed in the Whitechapel district, to-day returned a verdict that she was murdered by some unknown person.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—There is talk of resorting to short time in the cotton mills four weeks longer.

TOULON, Aug. 14.—Three French iron-clads and a dispatch boat sailed hence to-day for Crete.

THE LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The last official session of the Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs was held to-day. The work done was mainly of an executive character. The principal topic of discussion was the plan of holding the next convention. It was proposed to get up excursions for the delegates and make a tour of the South, stopping at towns along the route, and have prominent Republican speakers address the people.

Gov. Foraker and Major McKinley, Gen. Woodford, and others have already consented to speak should this plan be carried out. The object would be to encourage Southern Republicans.

Messrs. Huston of Indiana, Brynes of Minnesota, and Humphrey of New-York were appointed a special committee with power to confer with a sub-committee of the Republican National Committee in mapping out general political work and conferring together for the good of the party. The idea is to work in perfect harmony.

The rest of the work of the committee was detailed to various committees.

KILLED A NUMBER OF SNAKES.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Last Sunday afternoon Melvin Terpening and James Morgan of Rosendale, Ulster County, went in the woods near by to search for berries. They were moving aside a blackberry vine from which they had picked some big berries when they were startled by a loud hissing and rattling of snakes not three feet away. A nest of reptiles had evidently been disturbed, and the men lost no time in dispatching the angry, writhing mass.

One of the snakes was a rattler, and it fought savagely. Four pilot snakes and two large black snakes were also killed.

A WOMEN'S ENCOURAGEMENT MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Women's Encouragement Meeting in the Tabernacle this morning was very largely attended. Mrs. Mary Sparks Wheeler conducted the meeting, and encouraging addresses to weak and timid Christians

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Tr...	53⅞	53⅞	53	53⅜	5,160
Am. Cattle Trust	18	18	18	18	200
Atch., T. & S. F.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	124,120
Atlantic & Pac.	6	6	6	6	100
Brunswick Co...	24	24	24	24	300
Can. Southern	53	53	53	53	100
Canada Pacific	83½	83½	83½	83½	100
Central Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½	1,000
Ches. & Ohio	25¼	25¾	25	25¼	1,000
C. & O. 1st pf.	67	67	66¼	67	884
C. & O. 2d pf.	41	41	40¼	41	1,610
Chi. Gas Trust	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	838
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¾	74⅝	73¾	73⅝	4,238
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102	101¾	101⅞	300
Chi. & N. W.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	6,300
C., B. & Q.	104	104⅛	103⅝	104	3,870
C., M. & St. P.	71⅞	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞	18,160
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112	112	112	112	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	98¾	99⅛	98¾	98¾	8,390
Chi., W. & B. pf.	25	25	25	25	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	600
Del. & East Ill.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	3,385
Del. & R. Ill. pf.	104⅞	106⅛	104⅞	105	1,310
Del., Lack. & W.	143⅝	145⅝	143⅛	145⅝	2,100
Den. & Rio G. Co.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	600
Del. & Hudson	147	148¾	147	148	1,870
Del., Lack. & W.	143⅝	145⅝	143⅛	145⅝	2,100
Den., Tex. & G.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	400
Dis. & C. F. Tr.	47⅜	47⅜	47	47⅛	450
Green B. & Win.	4½	4½	4½	4½	600
Illinois Central	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115¼	200
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8¼	700
L. E. & W. pf.	83¾	84¼	83⅜	83⅞	1,800
Lake Shore	104	104¼	104	104⅛	505
Louis. & Nash.	99⅝	99⅞	98⅝	99⅛	2,656
Manhattan Con.	97	97½	95	97	200
Michigan Cen.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	91	91	91	91	280
Missouri Pacific	72⅜	72⅝	71¾	72⅛	7,422
Mob. & Ohio	11	11	11	11	80
Nat. Lead Trust	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅛	3,978
N. J. Central	112	112¾	112	112¾	450
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	310
N. Y. & Harl.	211	211	211	211	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	31⅛	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	3,400
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	20
N. Y. & A. 2d D. C.	68¾	69	68½	68½	24,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28	28¼	27⅝	28	8,500
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	200
Nort. & W. 1st pf.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	500
Nort. & W. pf.	58	54¾	53	54¼	4,300
Northern Pac.	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼	1,985
Northern Pac. pf.	67¾	67¾	67	67⅜	1,027
Ohio & Miss.	23	23	22¼	22¼	1,000
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Oregon Imp. pf.	95	95	95	95	25
Oregon R. & N.	97½	97½	97	97½	175
Oregon & Trans.	33⅜	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	3,350
Pacific Mail	35¼	35¼	35	35⅛	2,480
Phila. & Read.	45	45	44⅝	44⅞	6,710
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	179	179	179	179	100
Pitts., C. & St. L.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	868
R., W. & O.	100	100	100	100	25
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	40
Sto. Cotton Oil	73⅜	73⅜	73	73⅜	700
Sugar Ref. Co.	107½	108⅜	107½	108⅜	4,111
St. P. & Omaha	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	200
St. P. & O. pf.	98	98	98	98	100
St. P., M. & M.	103½	103½	101¾	103	450
Southern Pacific	33⅝	33⅝	32⅜	32⅝	700
Texas Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	720
Union Pacific	61¾	62¼	61⅜	61⅞	2,668
Wab., St. L. & P.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅜	700
Wab., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅝	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜	5,155
Wells-Fargo Ex.	139½	140	139½	140	50
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85½	85⅝	820
Wheel. & L. E.	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¼	1,920
Wisconsin Cent.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
Total sales					447,083
Unlisted.					

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Den. 1st...	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	$3,000
Can. South. 2d...	99	99	99	99	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of '87	113½	113½	113½	113½	4,000
Ches. & O. 5s.	103¾	103⅝	103	103	18,000
C. & O. n. m. f.	115	115	115	115	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d...	77	77	77	77	5,000
Del. & H. 7s.	129	129	129	129	1,000
C. & H. V. 6s.	55	55	55	55	5,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, as. t. r.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	26,000
Del. & L. 7s.	133	133	133	133	1,000
Den. & S. F. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	16,000
E. T., V. & G. 6s.	95	95	95	95	5,000
Erie 1st cn.	142	142	142	142	20,000
Erie 2d cn.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	6,000
Ga. Pac. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	4,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 6s.	82½	83⅝	82½	82⅝	25,000
Gal., C. & S. F. 1st.	104	104	104	104	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	104	104	104	104	14,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4,000
H. & T. 2d, m. f.	122½	123	122½	123	15,000
Illinois S. 3½s.	103	103	103	103	7,000
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	17½	17½	17½	17½	1,000
Ind., D. & S. 5s.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Ind. C. & L. 1st.	104½	104½	103¾	104½	5,000
Iowa Central 1st.	87	87	87	87½	10,000
Kan. Pac. 6s. '95.	110½	110⅜	110	110⅜	3,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	64	64	64	64	20,000
Louisville Sc. 6s.	97½	98	97½	97⅞	20,000
M., L. & W. ext. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
Missouri P. 1st 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000
Mo. Kan. & Tex. 2s.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Mo. & Ohio gen.	57¾	57¾	57	57	38,500
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	133	133	133	133	5,000
N. Y. Cent. gen. 5s.	112½	113	112½	113	10,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	134	134	134	134	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	96	96⅛	96	96	49,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117½	117⅝	117⅛	117⅛	5,000
North. Pac. 2d.	106	106	106	106	1,000
N. P. Ter. 1st.	110	110	110	110	4,000
North west'n. 7s.	148½	147	146½	147	7,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	72½	73	72½	73	20,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	43½	43½	42½	43½	4,000
O., Ind. & W. 1st ac. cts.	60	60	60	60	1,000
O., Ind. & W. 2d ac. cts.	30	30	30	30	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	4,000
Q. & T. 1st, r.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Read. 1st pf., inc.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅜	20,000
Read. 2d pf., inc.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	24,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	6,000
R. & A. 1st D. C.	68½	69	68½	68½	24,000
R. & A. 2d D. C. m. cts.	35½	35½	35½	35¾	15,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	6,000
Rich. W. C. 1st 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾	3,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	5,000
Rock Island 1st, c.	134½	134½	134½	134½	8,000
Rock Island 3d cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	37,000
R., W. & O. 1st.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	106	106	106	106	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	20,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	79	79	79	79	7,000
St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	3,000
St. Paul cn. 5s.	127	127	127	127	25,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	7,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	14,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st m.	87½	87½	87½	87½	2,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1,000
So. Carolina inc.	107	107	7	7	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	25,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	30,000
T., A. & A. & N. M.	101½	103	101½	103	5,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	7,000
U. P. 1st rf 1890.	115	115	115	115	2,000
Wabash cv. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	9,000
*W. 1st 5s. n., w.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	1,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	11,000
Total sales					$783,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Alta	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Bast & Belcher	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	100
Con. Cal. & Va	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	100
Mt. Diablo	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1,000
Little Chief	.34	.34	.34	.34	500
Mexican	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	350
Ophir	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	100
Occidental	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10
Plymouth	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	185
Pheoix of Ark	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
Sierra Nevada	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	250
Sutro Consols	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Union Consol	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	200
Ward Consol	1.65	1.75	1.55	1.55	3,910
Total sales					7,775

OIL.

Pipe Line certs..	96	97¾	95½	97¼	1,551,000
Clearances					3,552,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Tr...	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	180
Atch. T. & S. F...	37¼	37½	36⅞	37⅛	11,250
Bal. & O.	104	104	103½	104	810
Chi., R. I. & P.	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	230
Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	72	72¼	71¾	72	11,630
Chi. & N. W.	110⅜	110⅜	109¾	110⅛	2,368
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145¼	145⅝	3,720
E. T., V. & G.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	30
Lake Shore	104¼	104⅜	104	104	150
L. E. & W.	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	208
Louis. & Nash.	99⅛	99⅝	98⅝	99⅛	250
Missouri Pacific	72⅛	72⅜	71⅜	71	9,250
Michigan Central	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	80
Nat. Lead Trust	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	1,030
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¼	28½	28	28⅛	1,030
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	51	51¼	50¾	51¼	1,280
Northern Pacific	29⅞	30¼	29¾	29⅞	40
Northern Pac. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	90
Oregon Trans.	34¼	34¼	34	34	20
Pac., Dec. & Ev.	23	23	23	23	80
Phila. & Read.	44⅞	45	44⅝	44⅞	7,380
Pacific Mail	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜	35⅜	190
Rich. & W. P.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	110
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	30
Sugar Ref. Co.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	60
Texas Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	20
Union Pacific	61¾	62¼	61⅝	62	640
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	280
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
Total sales					45,470

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. South. 2d...	99	99	99	99	$1,000
Erie 2d cn.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	4,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	104	104	104	104	8,000
Green Bay inc...	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	25,000
Ga. Pacific 2d...	82½	82½	82½	82½	10,000
K., C. & T. 6s.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	3,000
North. Pac. 3d...	106	106	106	106	8,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	8,000
Read. 2d. pf. inc.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	10,000
Read. gen. 4s...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	4,000
Rich. & At. 1st.	68½	68½	68½	68½	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st...	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1,000
West Shore 4s...	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	5,000
Total sales					$87,000

The stock market was very dull and prices were very little changed. The drift in the early part of the day seemed to be toward a lower level, but in the late afternoon many of the losses were recovered. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Delaware and Hudson and Norfolk and Western preferred, each 1½, and Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 1. *Declined*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 2½; Southern Pacific, 1½; Pullman, 1; Manhattan consolidated, ⅞, and Illinois Central and Ohio and Mississippi, each ⅜.

In trust stocks Southern Cottonseed Oil declined 1½ and Lead and Sugar each ⅜. American Cotton Oil advanced ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 2@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak in tone. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84½@84 84¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87½@4 87⅝ for demand, $4 87¾@4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83½@84 83¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5 19⅜@5 19¾ for long and 5 17⅞@5 16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅝@95⅞ and 95⅜@95⅝, and guilders at 40¾ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unengaged. There were no sales at the call. In State securities $17,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 89¼@89⅜. In bank stocks 5 shares of America sold at 194½. 10 of American Exchange at 115, and 100 of Metropolitan at 154@154½.

The railway mortgage market was not active and slightly irregular, although generally firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 3; Houston and Texas Central main line seconds, trust receipts, 2; Indiana, Bloomington and Western incomes, trust receipts, 1½; Iowa Central firsts, and Northwestern consol 7s, each 1½; International and Great Northern firsts, 1¼; Northern Pacific Terminal firsts, 1; Columbus and Hocking Valley and Richmond and West Point Terminal collateral trust 5s, each ⅞, and Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, New-York Elevated firsts, Richmond and Danville 5s, and St. Joseph and Grand Island firsts, each ⅜. *Declined*—Nashville and Chattanooga firsts and St. Paul first 8s, each 2; Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, 1¼; Mobile and Ohio general 6s, New-York Central firsts, Rock Island firsts, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each 1, and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts and St. Louis and San Francisco general 6s, each ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 95¾@97⅛. In mining stocks Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, sold at 60.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Aug. 10 was 767,616 tons, against 839,197 tons in the corresponding week last year. This makes the total for the year 19,160,193 tons, against 20,233,996 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	192½	Manhattan	177
American Ex.	155	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	298	Mechanics'	200
Butchers' & Drovers'	140	Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	200
Central National	143	Mercantile	205
Chase National	250	Merchants'	155
Chatham	160	Merchants' Ex.	126
Continental	100	Metropolitan	300
City	500	Metropolis	650
Citizens'	170	Nassau	136
Commerce	199	New-York	242
Continental	128	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	145
East River	171	North America	161
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	143
Fifth Avenue	1100	Oriental	310
First National	2000	Pacific	166
Fourteenth Street	180	Park	240
Fourth National	140	People's	200
Gallatin National	270	Phenix	144
Garfield National	400	Seaboard National	185
German American	121	Second National	825
Germania	270	Seventh Ward	130
Greenwich	142	Shoe & Leather	155
Hanover	300	St. Nicholas	122
Hudson River	142	State of New-York	109
Importers' & Traders'	240	Tradesmen's	140
Irving	178	U. S. National	220
Leather Manufac'rs'	230	Western National	98
Lincoln National	220		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, reg	109¾	....	Cur. 6s, 1890	102	....
4½s, '91, c	109⅞	....	Cur. 6s, 1892	104	....
4s, 1907, r	128	....	Cur. 6s, 1893	106	....
4s, 1907, c	128	....	Cur. 6s, 1894	107¼	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	118	....	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	....
Cur. 6s, 1896	118	....	Cur. 6s, 1898	127	....
Cur. 6s, 1899	130	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$100,500,856
Balances	$5,452,968

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52¾	53⅞	Read. gen	90⅝	90⅞
Reading	22 7-16	22½	Read. 1st pf.	81¾	81½
Lehigh Val.	53⅝	53½	Read. 2d pf.	88¼	88⅝
North. Pac.	29⅝	29¾	Read. 3d pf.	53	54
Lehigh Nav.	53⅞	54	Ore. Trans.	34¼	34½
St. Paul	71⅞	71⅞			

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official mining quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.40	Ophir	5.25
Best & Belcher	3.95	Potosi	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.90	Savage	1.75
Challar	1.45	Sierra Nevada	2.70
Con. Cal. & Va	7.75	Union Consolidated	3.15
Crown Point	1.50	Utah	1.10
Gould & Curry	2.20	Yellow Jacket	3.30
Hale & Norcross	3.10	Commonwealth	2.50
Mexican	3.45	North Belle Isle	1.90
Mono	.50	Accidental	1.99

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. l. g.	7s. 107.50	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.72½
Atch. & Topeka	37.12½	Anniston C. L. Co.	54.00
Boston & Albany	217.00	Old Colony	175.00
Boston & Maine	208.00	Rutland pr.	40.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104.00	Wis. Central pr.	92.75
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.50	Allouez M. C. (n.)	.50
Calumet & Hecla	224.00	Franklin	9.00
Eastern	100.00	Huron	.87½
Eastern 6s	125.50	Kearsarge	1.00
Flint & Pere M.	33.00	Osceola	10.00
Mexican Cent.	14.75	Pewabic (naw)	2.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	85.75	Quincy	51.00
N. Y. & N. E.	30.75	Bell Telephone	230.00
Panamack M. Co.	100.75	Boston Land	6.50
Mass. Central	11.00	Water Power	6.00
San Diego L. Co.	28.00	Atlantic	26.50
Atlantic & Pac.	6.00	West End Land	26.50
Boston & Montana	38.50	Lamson Store S.	58.25

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate and trade therein as follows: Beeves of fair quality remained unchanged and were steady; Beeves of inferior quality closed weak. Sheep also were unchanged and were steady. Lambs were firm at former values. Calves were steady and Veals were firm; 9 Cows were sold at $40 @ $44. Dull at the Sixtieth-Street Yards. The Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter. All but 41 Beeves of local origin, which were for sale. At Harsimus Cove Yards 1,400 head in all were offered, of which 1,000 head, weights 1,474 to 1,670 lbs., were sold at 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb., and 400 head, weights 1,278 to 1,471 lbs., at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Trade was slow and prices were 5c. ₱ lb. lower than on Monday. Receipts of Beeves on five weights were: Native Steers, corn-fed, 4c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; Oxen, $3 85@$4 50 ₱ cwt.; Texas Steers, grass-fed, the Plains, $3 40@$3 80 ₱ cwt.; Colorado Steers, grass-fed, $3 80@$4 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $1 80@$2 60 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, 2c.@3¼c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Bucks, 3c.@4c. ₱ lb.; Culls and Wethers, unsold. Lambs, 4c. ₱ lb. Lambs, 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; culls and Lambs, 4c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; quality of the flocks to hand being fair to good. Calves, buttermilk-fed, 2½c.@3c. ₱ lb.; Calves and lean Veals, unsold. 100 Veals, 3½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; Veals of medium quality, 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs were strong in feeling; 2 cull Hogs, 280 to 330 lbs., 2½c.; 24 Hogs, 215 lbs., $4 95; 227 lb. $4 95; 97 cwt.; 45 State Hogs, 205 lb., $5 10@$5 15 ₱ cwt.; city-dressed Hogs opened at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 7c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—J. J. Hallenbeck sold 46 Calves, 205 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 88 Calves, 189 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 27 Calves and lean Veals, 220 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 21 Calves and lean Veals, 203 to 204 lb., $4@$4 20 ₱ cwt.; 258 Calves and lean Veals, 207 to 212 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 32 Calves and lean Veals, 207 to 212 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 32 Calves and lean Veals, 190 to 213 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 152 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 52 Veals, 208 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 22 Veals, 152 to 211 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 242 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; Dillenback & Dewey sold 5 Calves, 225 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 43 Calves, 156 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; Calves, part meal-fed, 196 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 8 Veals, 135 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 29 Veals, 147 to 173 lb., 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; 40 Veals, 148 lb., 8½c. ₱ lb.; 30 Veals, 148 to 200 lb., 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; 10 State Wethers, 200 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 178 Lambs, Sheep, 98 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 426 State Lambs: 111 head, 62 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 217 head, 68 to 80 lb., $7 20 @$7 30 ₱ cwt.; 98 head, 75 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 687 Canada Lambs, 70 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; Jesse Cook sold 8 Calves, 200 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 45 Calves, 205 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 95 Calves, 190 to 202 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 96 Calves, 190 to 210 lb., 2¾c.@3c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves and lean Veals, 173 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 19 Veals, 144 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 28 Veals, 160 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; J. N. Pidcock sold 107 Virginia Sheep, 82 to 77½ lb., 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb.; 367 Ohio Sheep, 225 head, 88 lb., 4¼c. 25 do., 162 head, 110 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 360 Western Sheep, 108 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 488 Virginia Lambs, 80 head, 43 lb., 5c. ₱ lb., 40 head, 57½ lb., 6c. ₱ lb., 209 head, 58 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb., 68 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 70 Ohio Lambs: 308 head, 6½ lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb., 462 head, 76½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 41 Calves, 241 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 21 Calves, 184 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves and lean Veals, 154 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 200 to 225 lb., 5¾c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Veals, 155 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 47 Veals, 155 to 159 lb., 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; 35 State Sheep, 86 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 208 Kansas Sheep, 85 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep: 131 head, 97 lb., 5c. ₱ lb., 34 head, 142 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb., 25 head, 111 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 164 State Lambs: 41 head, 56 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb., 21 head, 55 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb., 102 head, 60 to 67 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 218 Canada Lambs: 173 head, 77 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb., 45 head, 73½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb. Munroe & Mullon sold 60 Calves, 101 lb., $2 40 ₱ cwt.; 85 Calves, 154 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 208 Calves, 223 lb., $2 85 ₱ cwt.; 9 Calves and lean Veals, 218 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 80 Veals, 168 to 210 lb., 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; 31 Veals, 144 to 178 lb., 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; 45 Veals, 157 lb., $6 40 ₱ cwt.; 99 Veals, 160 to 163 lb., 6

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 14, John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, sold the four-story flat, with lot 25 by 100.11, 54 East 104th-st, south side, west of 4th-av., for $17,100, to C. Lantz, and the three-story frame house, with lot, 151 Harrison-av., west side, 23 feet north of Walton-av., Brooklyn, sold for $4,575, to J. A. Berger.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the buildings, with lots, 24 and 26 West 135th-st., west of 5th-av., was adjourned to Aug. 20. Sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the dwelling, with lot, 129 West 61st-st., west of 9th-av., was adjourned one day, and sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the dwelling, with lot, 44 West 85th-st., east of 9th-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

16th-st., s. s., 250.4 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; William Brooks and wife to Mercantile National Bank	$1
116th-st., n. s., 317 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x100.11; Manlock Simon to Alvina Simon. Broadway, 1,237 and 1,239; Ada L. and Edward F. James to Charles A. Stein	1
Montgomery-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 50x93.4; Jacob Miller and wife to Philip Goeritz	66,000
Montgomery-st., s. w. corner of Monroe-st., 25x93.4, other property; Philip Goeritz and wife to Jacob Miller	81,000
3d-av., w. s., 20.11 ft. s. of 102d-st., 40x100; Jeremiah P. Murphy to Joun F. Plammer. Madison-av., 2,062; Felix A. Duffy to Frank F. Wood	1
24th-st., s. s., 344 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x98.9; Lue Jnnnen to Cordt Gerken	17,000
85th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., 35x102.2; Fred C. Bliss to John A. Rochford	1,900
Oliver-st., 15; Dennis Cahill to Michael Jordan	12,000
25th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Louis Ranobrass, executor, to John Reichert	10,500
436-st. n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.5x100; Della F. Qnein to William J. Quain	1
St. Ann's-av., s. s., 293 ft. w. of Westchester Turnpike, 26x133; Albert J. Murat to Fredericka H. Morgat	5
167th-st., s. s. corner of Railroad-av., 84x95 x78x95; Joseph H. Caiu to J. Romaine Brown	9,400
112th-st. n. s., 263.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11; Poter Dolan and wife to Bonaventure Frey	6,500
King's Bridge road, s. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 167th-st., 50x100; Joseph H. Cain to Joseph H. Brown	1
Railroad-av., s. s., 78 ft. s. of 167th-st., 20 x95x20x96; same to J. R. Brown	13,000
112th-st. n. s., 263.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; the Rev. Bonaventure Frey to the Province of St. Joseph of the Capuchin Order	1
Madison-av., n. s. corner of 113th-st., 75x76.5; Marx Ottinger and wife to Patrick Hogan	100
8th-av., n. e. corner of 131st-st., 125x99.11; Clara Bryce to John W. Haaren	50,000
126th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.6x99.11; John W. Haaren and wife to Clara Bryce	28,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25.3x75; Edward H. Sohell to Morris Lowenstein	18,500
Henry-st., s. s., 311.5 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 62x65.3; Frederick Sankert and wife to James J. Loonie and others	35,500
106th-st., n. s., 117 East; Joseph F. Ismay and wife to Jannett Jacobson	16,000
Lexington-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Concord-av., 100 ft. front; Thomas B. Hidden to G. D. Watson	3,000
Wooster-st., s. s., 200 ft. n. of Spring-st., 100 x100; William Moore, executor, to Amos R. Eno	72,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

PRICES FROM $2 PER SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHT, DURING ORDINARY BUSINESS HOURS, AND JANITOR'S SERVICE.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rockaway Park

with its

Magnificent Avenues,

extending

From Ocean to Bay,

is destined from its commanding situation and susceptibility to the bigh class of improvements now going on to be the most beautiful, as well as the most popular, ocean property in the world. The streets are loamed, affording sparkling drives.

The sidewalks will be flagged with best quality of slate. The sewer and water service will be made complete.

No assessments will be levied against the lots for these improvements.

Most careful restrictions will be observed in connection with all sales.

The great transformation that has been wrought upon this property within the past sixty days must be seen to be appreciated. We unhesitatingly recommend the property as desirable, either for residence or as an investment.

For particulars and MAPS apply to

P. W. DUNTON, 11 John-st., New-York, or to P. H. CASSIDY, N. Y. and Rockaway R. R. Long Island City; NEWS AGENT, L. I. R. R. Depot, Flatbush-av., Brooklyn; L. I. R. R. TICKET OFFICE, Flushing, L. I.; JOHN J. MOLAUGHLIN, Civil Engineer, 230 Atlantic-av., East New-York, or at offices on the premises.

Desirable Farms and Country Residences

FOR SALE.

In Westchester County, N. Y.

In New-Jersey, and

On Long Island.

Terms easy.

Apply to

BROWN & GOLDING,

120 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A FARM in Sockport, three miles from city of Hudson, north, with all the crops, horses, cows, pigs, farming implements, most of the furniture, &c.; price for all, $6,000. Address S. J. JOHNSON, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Two Very Desirable Small

Private residence on the west side to rent at moderate rental; possession Nov. 1. Apply to [illegible] HART, at 1,138 10th-av., or E. SNADER, Equitable Building.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in best city. POLSOM BROTHERS, 844 Broadway and 60 Bleecker.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Important Sale of Choice Building Lots at Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 17th, 1889, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, Without Reserve, by order of Wm. Trist Bailey, Esq., 275 SELECTED VILLA SITES, beautifully situated and comprising the only knoll jutting on the Bay; perfect facilities for bathing, fishing, and boating.

Sixty per cent. may remain at 6 per cent. for three years. Deeds delivered at the office of Messrs. Coudert Bros., 68 William-Street.

Maps and particulars at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms, 240 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late Manager Navarra Building.

ELEGANT FLATS, SEVEN LARGE LIGHT rooms and bathroom, in new apartment house, Mount Palace, 56 East 122d-st., close to Mount Morris Park; steam heated and handsomely decorated, wood mantels, bevel plate mirrors, and all improvements. Apply to owner or Janitor, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (FORMERLY 8th-av.) Corner 83d-st. Directly Facing Central Park.—Elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms; elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rent from $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

MASON, 8 EAST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANT flats to let; elevator, steam heat, free coal and wood for range, &c.; rents, $1,400 and $1,450. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET.—PORTSMOUTH, 238 to 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, and hot water; $960 up; also in Hampton, adjoining, small apartments of five rooms, without kitchen; very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Houston and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam. Otis freight elevator; large light, dry cellars and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

A PROMINENT CORNER TO LET.—EXcellent location for any business; long lease, with low adjoining; near 14th-st.; will pay largely if improved. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL,

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889.

18 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richdald Springs, Canandaigna, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Beonington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:58 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*8 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*†10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianaonlis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars at 241 Broadway, Grand Central Station, 4 Astor House, 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 363 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sunday, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

F. F. V. VESTIBULE SPECIAL. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:15 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 861 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave and arrive at depot in New-Haven or points beyond as follows: 3:01, 5:01, 7:01, *8, *9:07, (White Mountain exp.) 9:06, 9:10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:04, 5:07, 6:02, 6:56, 8:30, 11:02 P. M. Parlor cars, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:08, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rancocas, Wilton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Onaida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bromingdale, Harveys, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Florida, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Greenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Raucook, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Sleeping-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellanville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway, 415 and 1,140 Broadway, 785 and 942 Broadway, 128 Fulton-st., and 1,323 Bowery. Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st., New-York City. Baggage checked through from hotels and residences.

J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. J. CASSATT, Pres.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Erie, Harvey's, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with dining Car, at 9:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 3:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:50 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:14, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamers, 3 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 5:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited,) 10, Dining Car, (Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodatim, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. On Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Quebec and East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, 3:15, *9:55, at 11:30 A. M.; at *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:05 A. M., 2:45, 3:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, at 3:30 P. M., at 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, at 11:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, at 8:45 P. M. Cars to Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, at 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, at 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on at 11:30 A. M. and at 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡Leave Jersey City, N. J. R. R. Station, at 10:30 A. M., at 3:30 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., at 3:26 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st., New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 163½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tuckhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Treins leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rancocas, Wilton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Onaida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*8:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bromingdale, Harveys, Mt. Dale, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Florida, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Greenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Raucook, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Sleeping-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellanville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway, 415 and 1,140 Broadway, 785 and 942 Broadway, 128 Fulton-st., and 1,323 Bowery. Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st., New-York City. Baggage checked through from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

0 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Horseshoe Curve for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

8 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day coaches and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for last time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Meadville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cinoinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in cloches offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.

H. P. McELDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent N. Y. & O. R. R. of N. J.

LONG BEACH AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40 *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., 11:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE OF AUG 12, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7.4. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:60 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 1:30, 5:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:60, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER 8 N. R. FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 6:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 124 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW LINE TO

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

VIA

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman-car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M., 12 night.

BY THIS LINE

LAID BEFORE THE MAYOR

PLANS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MR. HICKOX'S SCHEME TO RAISE THE NECESSARY FUNDS — REPRESENTATIVES NAMED BY TRADES.

While the great exposition of 1892 is two and a half years away, there is still a necessity for the various trades which are to be represented in that enterprise exerting themselves to organize and secure proper representation on the various committees which Mayor Grant has the authority to fill. Almost one-third of the male residents of the city have had their names sent to Mayor Grant by their friends as eligible committeemen, but, with very few exceptions, there has been no general request from a trade that an agreed-upon representative be appointed. In several of the industries there had been no agreement reached before the Mayor appointed the now-existing committees, and petitions and delegations continue to arrive in the City Hall booming the claims of some candidate, totally oblivious of the fact that the Mayor desires to appoint representative men upon the committee and not persons whose only claim to recognition is a certain small personal following.

So much time has been already wasted in this vain seeking after appointments that the Mayor has been obliged to declare that in all cases the credentials and other documents will be referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization. It is of no use for delegations to call on the Mayor to present the names of candidates. The Mayor has appointed the committees, and no further committees are provided for at present. The Committee on Permanent Organization has the power to add to the General Committee in charge of the work. The number trade, men's furnishing goods trade, boot and shoe trade, and the agricultural implements trade, are the chief ones that have not agreed upon representatives. It is likely that the electrical interest will soon come to an agreement, as its standing in the names of several candidates seems to have been more through a misunderstanding than through anything else.

Meanwhile plans after plans have been sent to the Committee on Permanent Organization and to the Mayor. They treat of how to erect the building, how to raise the money, how to spend it, and why one site should be preferred to another. Among the many suggestions received yesterday as to funding the enterprise was a letter from C. C. Hickox, which contains the following:

"I infer the financial problem of the proposed World's Fair, 1892, is still an open question, and here with inclose the following suggestions:

"*First*—The plan to incinde a permaoent exhibition.

"*Second*—The land or site on which the buildings are to be erected to belong to the city.

"*Third*—The Legislature to grant a special charter to a company with an authorized capitalization of $20,000,000, divided into shares of the denomination of $10, $20, and $100 each, free of all taxation.

"*Fourth*—All stock thus issued to be put into the treasury of the company and issued only as money is required.

"*Fifth*—The city to give the site for building purposes, free of all charge to said company, and to guarantees 1½ per cent. dividend or interest per annum on stock issued.

"*Sixth*—The proceeds of the fair, after depositing with the City Controller the 1½ per cent. guaranteed, to be put into the sinking fund for the redemption of stock.

"*Seventh*—After the stock has been thus redeemed the buildings to be deeded over to the city, the company dissolved, and the charter annulled.

"*Eighth*—Provided, however, that should the proceeds not equal the amount of stock issued the buildings are to be deeded as aforesaid, and the city is to assume the redemption of all outstanding stock from a sinking fund to be created by a permaoent exhibition, other fairs, and other uses of the buildings.

"*Ninth*—Further provided: that all profits over and above 10 per cent. on stock actually issued shall be handed over to the city in payment of the site, or to be put into a special fund for the maintenance of a permanent exhibition.

"*Tenth*—Dividends to be paid until the stock is called, and then to be added to the face of the certificate.

"The advantages of this plan are: First, the money is obtained on legitimate business principles; second, an inducement to capital of 1½ per cent. free of taxation, which is about equal to 3½ per cent., or 1½ per cent. more than trust companies are allowing on time deposits; third, capital would feel safe and secure; fourth, a possible speculation of 1b per cent. on the investment."

The gentlemen who were chosen by the Mayor to serve on the various committees are beginning to send him letters of acceptance, with promises that they will attend the meeting next week. Among the first to reply were Richard M. Hunt, the architect; Frederick A. Kursheedt, Jesse Seligman, and Walter Stanton. P. H. Bell sent another drawing of his plans for the exposition. Mr. Bell lives in Atlanta, Ga., and is very careful to send in plans and suggestions twice a week. All the plans which have been received will be filed and referred to the Committee on Site and Buildings, providing they are in such shape that they can be presented.

The wool trade sent to the Mayor their resolutions in favor of the exposition, promising to make a large display of raw wool from all the States and Territories of the Union. They have requested the appointment of George Follett to represent them. They also selected a committee of three, A. V. Barker, L. L. Butler, and James McNaughton, to act with Mr. Follett. The harness and saddlery interest write that they will co-operate with the fair and will be glad to have representation.

A letter came from a Philadelphian asking for employment in some way under a committee. He offered "John Wanamaker, Postmaster General," as reference. A correspondent from Asheville, N. C., wrote that there would be trouble about issuing the tickets all in advance, because a syndicate might gobble them up and raise the price.

John Bogart, State Engineer and Surveyor, appointed by the Mayor to represent the civil engineers on the Committee on Site and Buildings, wrote this promise:

"Accepting the appointment you have made, I will give whatever aid and service I can toward the success of the exhibition of 1892."

Concerning sites, a letter was received from William G. Rule, a real estate broker of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, who presented a plan for the exposition to be built in the space around Oak Point, Oak Grove, and Spofford Point. He says that the meadows could easily be filled up from the higher grades of land. There is a fine water front and the land lies just above Port Morris. Mr. Rule says that this is the best site. He has another site which he thinks is the next best. It is nearer the city than Pelham Bay Park.

The manufacturing stationers asked for the appointment of Walter G. Berlin to represent them. The retail grocers asked for the appointment of L. J. Callanan to represent them. These petitions came in too late to be considered before the committees were announced, so they were postponed.

The Travelers' Publishing Company, which has an office in Union-square, has offered the use of its rooms to the committee free of charge.

The communication was received from the Stationers' Board of Trade:

"Commending the wisdom of your committee appointments and in particular that of the Hon. Warner Miller to represent the paper manufacturing interest, it is particularly desired that you consider the advisability of combining the manufacturing stationers and envelope makers, two industries, though identified with the paper manufacturing interest, still not so closely allied but that we should have individual representation."

Six firms sent the Mayor this statement:

"The undersigned, Philadelphia manufacturers of ladies' jerseys and stockinet coats, are desirous of having that industry fully represented at the forthcoming World's Fair to be held in your city in the year 1892; in view of which, and having great confidence in the large experience and fine executive ability of Mr. G. Schwab of the firm of Messrs. G. Schwab & Brothers of 37 Greene-street, your city, they respectfully present his name for and earnestly urge his appointment to the responsible and onerous position of Chairman of the section having the above industry in charge."

The Detroit Steel and Spring Works wrote to the committee approving the appointment of Charles A. Moore to represent the machinery and the railway supply interests.

Late in the afternoon a letter was received from J. F. J. Tresch, President of the National Republican League of Deaf-Mutes, asking the Mayor to see that the deaf-mutes were represented on some of the committees. This is the letter:

"At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League of Deaf-Mutes was passed a resolution insisting upon me to take this matter in my hands, and therefore I deem it proper to call your special attention again, that you must select a deaf-mute as a member of the committee to represent the Deaf-Mute Educational Department and Trades."

CONNECTICUT WILL HELP.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—At a largely-attended meeting of the New-Haven Chamber of Commerce to-night resolutions were passed, declaring it to be the sense of the Chamber that the World's Fair in 1892 should be held in New-York, because of its unsurpassed facilities for insuring the success of the undertaking. Gov. Bulkeley is called upon to appoint, as soon as practicable, a State Commission to make arrangements for an appropriate display of Connecticut's material resources and achievements, such as shall fitly illustrate the history, industry, ingenuity, enterprise, and progress of the State. Lieut. Gov. Merwin presided at the meeting.

POLE-CUTTING POSTPONED.

It was expected that, in accordance with the Mayor's orders, the Bureau of Incumbrances would begin to remove poles and electric wires along Broadway from Fulton-street to Battery-place yesterday, but the elements declared against any such course. The work was to have begun at 4 A. M. and continue until 9 A. M., when the great traffic on the thoroughfare would prevent any further progress. It rained very heavily during those hours, however, and the work was postponed until this morning.

MMACKIN'S REWARD.

HOW HE EARNED AN OFFICE UNDER THE REPUBLICANS.

John J. McMackin, who has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as Special Inspector of Customs in this city, was Chairman of the County General Committee of the United Labor Party, which during the last campaign was called the Republican side show. He was formerly a Democratic politician and labor agitator, but he is said to have failed in his efforts to get an office under Tammany. So he turned his eyes in another direction and joined the Henry George and McGlynn movement as a reformer. He was pretty popular with a number of workingmen, whose vanities he flattered by denouncing capitalistic oppressors and the old political parties, especially the Tammany Hall wing of the Democracy.

Both Henry George and Dr. McGlynn were at the height of their popularity, and were regarded by many workmen as the reformers who were to inaugurate a new era of political and industrial reform and purity. The United Labor Party was formally organized, and one of the fundamental principles of its constitution was that no dealings or dickerings whatever should be made with any other political party. John McMackin was made Chairman of the County General Committee. In the last Presidential campaign both Republican and Democratic politicians managed to squeeze themselves into the party and the General County Committee. Dr. McGlynn, as was well known, hated the Democracy, and McMackin mistrusted that party, and besides it was rumored that the Republicans were raising up an enormous amount of boodle for campaign purposes. As for Henry George, he was not taken into consideration.

It was then rumored that McMackin had had several interviews with Thomas C. Platt. Soon after, several leaders of the United Labor Party decided to nominate Labor Presidential candidates, to which George was opposed, declaring that such a step might tend to defeat temporarily the tariff reform policy inaugurated by President Cleveland, by throwing the election into the hands of the Republicans in States where the vote is very close. Mr. George's protest was disregarded, and he soon saw through the schems and withdrew from the party.

Those who remained in the United Labor Party then began trimming down the constitution so as to enable them to dicker and deal with the Republicans. The clause forbidding dealing was openly and shamelessly stricken out, Labor Presidential candidates were nominated, and an active caevass was made in the States where there was a close vote.

When the campaign was drawing to a close new tactics were employed. The Labor Convention decided to print three kinds of tickets; the first with the full list of Presidential Electors, the second with the Republican candidates for Electors at Large at the head of the Labor list, and the third with the names of the Democratic candidates for Electors at Large heading the list. At United Labor mass meetings the names of their Presidential candidates were hardly ever mentioned, but violent attacks were made upon the Democratic Party and President Cleveland.

On election day hardly any straight United Labor Presidential tickets or mixed Democratic ballots could be found, but one could get all the mixed Labor-Republican tickets he wanted. In the evening James Coogan, the Labor candidate for Mayor, impatiently waited for McMackin to keep him company in getting the returns, but he never came. Afterward it was said that he was at Republican Headquarters.

After the election charges and counter-charges of corruption and treachery were made by leaders of the United Labor Party against each other, and finally the party broke up. Since then McMackin has been waiting for an office—and now it has come.

TRAVEL AS A LUXURY.

THE SPLENDIDLY-APPOINTED CHICAGO LIMITED OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, determined to distinguish itself in furnishing means for luxurious travel, made a new departure yesterday in the character of its trains. The New-York and Chicago Limited Express, otherwise known as the "Ladies' Limited," which left the Pennsylvania Railway's Jersey City station at 9 A. M. yesterday has some reason to claim the distinction of being the most elegantly-appointed railway train in use.

It was made up entirely of Pullman cars, comprising the new observation car Vaouna, the vestibule, library, and smoking car Premier, and the vestibule drawing-room and stateroom sleeping cars Australia, France, Germany, and Lafayette. The last car was fitted up as a dining saloon, in which there was as well a veritable conservatory. Everything possible to make railway travel enjoyable had been added to this train. In the Premier, which occupied the last place in the train, were a barber's shop, bathrooms, lavatories, a smoking room, buffet, and a specially compiled library of carefully-selected books, including directories of all the cities at which the train stopped. The vestibule observation car Vaonna, which led the train, was reserved entirely for ladies' use, and was also supplied with all the conveniences of the car Premier, which is reserved for gentlemen.

On each car a clever contrivance in the shape of a thermometrical clock has been placed, which not only shows the time, but registers the temperature of the car every half hour. Every convenience formerly possessed by trains of drawing-room cars has been so largely added to and improved that the traveler's desires must be more than fastidious not to complete his satisfaction.

Before the train started Superintendent J. H. Sims of the Pullman Company, Samuel Carpenter, General Eastern Passenger Agent, and his assistant, H. M. Haines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, entertained a number of newspaper men aboard the Premier. Mr. Carpenter predicts a great future for the new train, and from appearances yesterday morning his prediction will come true. The train will run between this city and Chicago, leaving Jersey City at 9 A. M. daily until further notice.

TRYING TO REOPEN THE O. P. LEWIS SUIT.

Joseph N. Bnllock and others, Trnstees of the Ætna Axle Spring Company of Hartford, Conn., were defendants in a suit recently brought by Oscar P. Lewis to recover $235,166 82, but when the trial was called, early this month, the plaintiff did not appear and judgment was given for the defendants by default. Yesterday counsel for Mr. Lewis moved in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to have the case reopened, alleging that Mr. Lewis had been very ill and unconscious when the trial originally came up, and for that reason could not confer with his lawyers. The counsel intimated that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Lewis. The latter went to Bridgeport Aug. 2 to get the books of the company, in which were alleged false entries, which he believed to be in the honse of John E. Lewis a relative, but he failed in his purpose. The following day he renewed the attempt, and again on Aug. 5, but without success. Two days later he was assaulted and struck on the head with a club by some unknown person.

Counsel for the defendants opposed the motion to reopen on the ground that even if Mr. Lewis had been ill there was no reason why his lawyer should have neglected to appear. He added that Mr. Lewis had gone to Bridgeport for the books, and instead of applying for them had become intoxicated and disappeared for several days. The hearing was adjourned for a week to permit the presentation of additional affidavits.

A BLAZE IN UPPER STORIES.

Three alarms were sent out at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning for a fire which started on the top floor of the five-story Ohio-stone front building 72 Warren-street, which has an L in College-place. All the floors above the first were occupied by the Giles Lithographic and Liberty Printing Company, which gives employment to more than one hundred and fifty persons. The first floor was occupied by E. P. Ballard, a dealer in machinee and a manufacturing agent. The fire did not get down below the fourth floor and only the fifth was gutted, but the entire building was deluged and the bindery on the fourth floor was washed out. The Giles concern loses from $20,000 to $25,000 and Ballard about $3,000. The building can be repaired for $12,000.

DIED TO SAVE OTHERS.

John Slattery, the New-Jersey Central Railroad brakeman who died Saturday evening last at Jersey City, sacrificed his life to a brave reason. While at work in the yard he saw some children playing on the track in advance of an approaching locomotive. He ran to them and pushed them ont of the way in time to save them, but he did not have a chance to get out of the way himself. He lay down between the tracks, over which the locomotive was backing a freight train. The cars passed by him in safety, but the pilot of the locomotive caught his body, rolled him on the track, and mangled him to death.

NO ADVANCE IN COAL JUST YET.

The sales agents of the coal companies met at the Delaware and Hudson office yesterday and discussed the situation for two hours. Another advance was under discussion, but it was understood that there was too much opposition. After the meeting J. C. Hart of the Delaware and Hudson said that nothing had been done at the meeting to change the situation. Some of the companies are said to have exceeded their output allowances.

SOME BROOKLYN POLITICS.

THE MAYOR'S DILEMMA—NATIONAL POLITICS IN LOCAL DEALS.

Mayor Chapin is closely watched by Brooklyn politicians just now. The cause is that within a month he must appoint two Assessors to succeed Benjamin Wilson and David S. Arnett, both of whom are Republicans. Great pressure is being brought to bear through the many "silk stocking" friends of the Mayor to bring about the appointment of at least one independent. Foremost in this movement are the members of the Central Democratic Association, who argue that if the Mayor names two pronounced Democrats to succeed two Republicans he will lose the support of hundreds of non-partisan voters. These gentlemen are not particularly anxious to see a Republican slip in, but would like very much to have an anti-McLaughlin Democrat get the prize. The office are worth $3,000 each, but Mr. Wilson, as President of the Board of Assessors, has been getting $4,000.

The Jefferson Hall crowd proclaim daily that the Mayor will name only regulars. The main reason why is the same approach to an election day and the probability of a second row in case the Mayor follows the example he himself set when he appointed Assessors McLeer and Kurth, two Republicans. More than a dozen candidates, all of whom are ward politicians, have been named for the places, but so far the Mayor has been letting the other fellows do all the talking.

The confidence of the Democratic machine men in their certainty of getting what they want in the way of appointments is the opposite of the feeling among Republicans over President Harrison's work. The Montague-street headquarters are deserted, and the few politicians who remain in town meet in Ernst Nathan's cigar store. They occupy their time in abusing Theodore B. Willis for refusing to allow Nathan to become Internal Revenue Collector while his own appointment as Naval Officer is pigeon-holed until the President gets ready to remove Col. Burt. None of them knows any more about what the immediate future will disclose than do the reporters who go to them for information, and some of them admit it. Most of the big men have become disgusted and left town, to return only in time for the September primaries. Many believe that the Federal appointments may be held back until after the election and used as a power in the campaign. The men who do the thinking for the party look upon such a programme unfavorably, and regard it as certain to set the Willis and Nathan factions to fighting for personal gain, to the injury of the Mayoralty and county tickets.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

A SUIT WHICH ENDANGERS ITS CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

A legal question which may, perhaps, destroy the corporation of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when Justice Cullen handed down a decision in the suit of the company to condemn the easement of Charles W. Wing in the property in front of his house in Grand-avenue. Mr. Wing challenged the proceedings on the ground that the company's franchise had lapsed because it had not completed its road on May 24, 1883, the limit of time allowed by law.

In his opinion Justice Cullen holds that if the franchise was so forfeited, no legislation subsequent to the time of forfeiture can restore. Then he adds a clause which says the company for the present when he says: "But in the case of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company the articles of incorporation, following the statutory direction to that effect, prescribed that in case of failure to complete the roads within the time specified the rights and franchises required should be released and forfeited to the Supervisors of the County of Kings. It was there held that by these provisions only a cause of forfeiture was created and that the default itself did not go to divest the corporation of the franchises without suit for that purpose. I am inclined to the opinion, though not without hesitation, that this case falls within the principle of the Kings County Elevated. The petition, therefore, cannot be attacked in this proceeding for its default."

In plainer words, the law provides a distinct cause for the forfeiture of the company's franchise, but suit must be brought to enforce the provisions of the act. The court, therefore, held that the company's petition should be granted, and Commissioners of Appraisal will be appointed. Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson appeared for the company and Stickney & Shepherd for Mr. Wing. The case is to be appealed.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

DEMAND RECOGNITION OR WILL BOLT THE MUNICIPAL TICKET.

There are about eleven thousand colored voters in Brooklyn, a vast majority of whom support the Republican candidates. If the 100 men who met at 182 Myrtle-avenue Monday night represent these voters correctly, however, there is going to be a revolt before next November. Those who took part in the meeting were the members of the Kings County Colored Republican Committee, and many of them are representative men. They listened to addresses by George Coprew, Ferdinand West, and several others in regard to the necessity of forming some union by which they could force recognition from the local Republican bosses, and then adopted a long series of resolutions, some of them being as follows:

Resolved, That the "time-enough" clause in the Republican vocabulary is too pronounced to be beneficial to us; that we are no longer slave factors, and that only in union can we receive recognition due: be it also

Resolved, That the new convert to Republicanism is getting at the favors from the party he strove to defeat, being rewarded for promises on what we have done, while we are told to wait until our day comes.

The meeting then went on to declare that the colored man's day had arrived, and that if the Republicans refused to recognize that fact the colored man would defeat the Republican Party in the next municipal election. It was decided to hold a public mass meeting and, if the committee thought proper, nominate a colored man for Mayor. The following officers were then elected: President—D. Kennedy; First Vice President—William Henry; Second Vice President—Abner Peyton; Secretary—J. H. Dickerson; Assistant Secretary—Oran Harris; Sergeant-at-Arms—Moses Hodges; Captain—J. L. Edwards; Treasurer—William Palmer; Executive Committee—F. West, L. Robertson, W. H. Strahan, Thornton Smith, John Williams, W. F. Moore, C. E. Major, and W. McQueen.

WHY DID THIS LANDLORD APOLOGIZE?

One of Brooklyn's wealthy German citizens, Julius Jacoby of 148 Jackson-street, is reported to have been having a lively time of it in Europe with a German landlord. Two months ago Mr. Jacoby took his wife to the Springs of Bad Wildbad, Germany. He left his children in the care of Mrs. Samuel Wright and her husband, an old gentleman and chronic invalid.

While sojourning at Bad Wildbad Mr. Jacoby got into some as yet unexplained business troubles with Herr Funk, a rich hotel keeper at the baths. Mr. Jacoby, however, evidently worsted Landlord Funk, for the latter, in his desire to make honorable amends for whatever he had done, has been at much pains to cause to be published in the Bad Wildbad *Ohronik und Anzeiger* and the Bad Wildbad *Badeblatt* a notice declaring that "the suspicion pronounced against Mr. Julius Jacoby, mason and builder, of Brooklyn, has been immediately proved without foundation."

Nobody in Williamsburg who has seen the copies of the German papers can grasp the keynote of the already adjusted difficulty between the wealthy American and his landlord. Some of Mr. Jacoby's neighbors hint mysteriously of certain unpleasantness in financial transactions between Julius Jacoby and his brother. They think the story or the affair must have followed in the path of Mr. Jacoby's travels. The Brooklyn man will return on the City of Paris's next westward trip.

THE CITY'S JOB LOT SALE.

It will take three days to sell at auction the buildings and fences standing on lands acquired by the city in proceedings confirmed by the Supreme Court and under the direction of the Department of Public Parks. The sale will begin on Monday, Aug. 26. The articles to be sold are standing within the lines of the Plaza, Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, near Southern Boulevard, Courtlandt-avenue at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, Lindenville, Croton Parkway, Burnside-avenue, Bronx and Pelham Parkway, Van Cortlandt Park Parade Ground, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, and Mosholu Parkway.

Among the things to be sold are part of a dancing floor, sections of fences, sheds, stoops of houses, chicken houses, two or three pig pens, fruit trees, stone walls, corn cribs, and a few frame houses.

CANNOT AGREE ABOUT THE GRADE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—The representatives of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads held a long meeting last night with the Street and Special Railroad Committees of the City Council and the City Attorney. The conference failed to decide upon a definite plan for the abolition of the dangerous grade crossings in the city. The Pennsylvania Road officials and city representatives agreed on a plan, but it was not acceptable to the Central Railroad.

It was decided that the two railroads should confer and unite upon a plan to be presented then to the Elizabeth authorities.

MONELL FOLLOWS SUIT

HE RESIGNS FROM TAMMANY COMMITTEES.

RESULTS OF THE FLACK DIVORCE SCANDAL — EX-JUDGE FULLERTON ON JUDGE BOOKSTAVER—FUTURE STEPS.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton, counsel for Sheriff Flack and ex-Referee Meeks, and Ambrose Monell were the only active persons in the divorce conspiracy case yesterday. Justice Monell, acting upon the broad hint given him by Chief Sachem Croker, resigned his position as a member of the Committee on Organization and of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. In his resignation, which was addressed to Gen. John Cochrane, chairman of the Committee on Organization, Justice Monell says:

"I had hoped that yesterday I would have been permitted to make my statement in court under oath in reference to my connection with the unfortunate controversy which has occupied the attention of the public for the past two weeks. This opportunity has been denied me, and until such time as I can be permitted to explain I deem it best for the interests of the organization to which I belong that I should sever my connection with it. I accordingly tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Organization and as member of the General Committee, to take effect from date.

"I trust that my friends will refrain from prejudging my case until I have had an opportunity to explain, which will be done speedily."

This resignation was promptly accepted. No similar sensitiveness, however, was felt by Justice Monell to lead him to realize his judicial position. To that he proposed to cling—for the present. Mr. Croker a few days ago said to Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Tammany leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, that in case the decree of divorce in the Flack case were annulled he had better tell Joseph Meeks that his resignation as a member of the district organization would be acceptable. This has been done, and unless Mr. Meeks sends his resignation in before the next meeting he will be summarily dismissed. Thus, so far as Tammany Hall is concerned, she has taken steps to rid herself of her members who have gained for themselves and their connections an unenviable notoriety in the Flack case.

Ex-Judge Fullerton appeared in court before Judge Bookstaver yesterday, and demanded and received permission to examine the records and papers in the original divorce case. He was afterward closeted with Flack, Meeks, and Monell in consultation in the Sheriff's office nearly an hour. Subsequently, at his office in Wall-street, Mr. Fullerton said there would be no steps taken by his clients or in their behalf until to-morrow, any would any statement be made unless Justice Monell was to make it in his own behalf. As to the nature of the defense or vindication he was preparing for his clients, he said: "I would no more reveal the character of the action I propose to take than I would go out in the street and shoot a man."

"But Judge Bookstaver says he is going on his vacation this week. And he says that so far as he is concerned the Flack case is finished."

"Oh, he does, does he? Well, he may have occasion to change his mind. He is deeper in the mud than these other parties are in the mire."

"Now, Judge, will you tell who it was that asked Judge Bookstaver to appoint Meeks referee in this case and referred the case to him?"

"No."

"Will you tell me who examined the witnesses before Referee Meeks?"

"No."

"Will you tell me who applied to Judge Bookstaver to enter judgment on Referee Meeks's report?"

"Well, in that case, as is frequently done in cases of reference, the referee handed up his own report to the Judge."

"And the Judge ordered the decree of divorce of his own motion on the referee's report?"

"That's about the size of it."

"Did Judge Bookstaver, out of personal friendship for Flack, act as his lawyer as well as Judge in the case?"

"Ah, now you are asking questions I dare not answer now. Just you wait. You will get news enough out of this case before it is concluded. It is only just beginning to be interesting."

Ex-Judge Fullerton, in this interview, settled the important fact that the Judge and referee in the case were both acting under the impulse of friendship for Sheriff Flack in the unprecedented proceeding in which a man prosecuted a divorce proceeding against himself in the name of his wife without her knowledge or consent.

Judge Bookstaver's conduct with reference to the case yesterday was curious. At the first intimation of fraud in the case he expressed a strong desire that all the facts bearing upon it should be brought out and made as plain as day. His action on Tuesday in refusing to Flack an opportunity to be heard is harshly criticised as contrary to his public professions, but that passed with the justification that the law required it. But with the entry of the order annulling and vacating the decree of divorce, setting aside the reference to Meeks and discontinuing the case, Judge Bookstaver suddenly lost interest in the further unfolding of the mysterious attending the case. As he himself expressed it from the bench, he had been entrapped, imposed upon, and he very frankly felt that his righteous indignation should have led him to arraign the persons who had imposed upon him for proper punishment. But Judge Bookstaver has done nothing.

After hearing a motion in open court yesterday, one of the counsel, addressing Judge Bookstaver personally, said: "I oppose your Honor will go on your vacation this week?"

"Yes, I expect to. I have remained here because of this Flack case, and now, so far as I am concerned, it is disposed of. I expect to get away this week."

The lawyer wished him a pleasant journey. When he came down from the bench a TIMES reporter asked him if he really expected to get away this week.

"Why, yes; of course," the Judge replied.

"But what will you do to punish the offenders against the dignity and integrity of your court?"

"Oh, I haven't made up my mind what I shall do about that yet. I have got to think about it." He had been told in consultation with Judge Van Hoesen of the same court, and here in his appearance evidence of deep agitation over the matter.

Civil Justice Monell would not talk about his case, and his partner, Mr. Tim, said that he had resolved to forever hold his peace to all reporters. Both of these gentlemen and their clerk declared, however, that Mrs. Flack had given instructions to have the divorce suit brought, had appeared and testified before Referee Meeks herself, and knew that she had been regularly and properly divorced. All of them expressed confidence that Monell and Meeks would come out of the difficulty with less discredit than either Judge Bookstaver or Benjamin Wright. They would prepare the defense to-day, they said, and probably take it into court in some form to-morrow morning; and then Judge Bookstaver would have something to explain.

Assistant District Attorney Parker, who is acting for Col. Fellows during the indisposition which keeps the District Attorney away from his office, said that no steps had been taken by the District Attorney to punish the divorce conspirators. Col. Fellows was kept informed of the various steps in the divorce case, and no prosecutions of any of the persons involved would be undertaken without his direction. As yet he had given no orders. In addition to all the facts in this case are as they appear from the affidavits of Mrs. Flack and Benjamin Wright, then Section 148 of the Criminal Code has been flagrantly violated by several persons whose names have been prominently mentioned in this case. The section referred to, clause 1, provides that:

"An attorney or counselor who is guilty of any deceit or collusion or consents to any deceit or collusion with intent to deceive the court or any party, * * * is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor by this code, he forfeits to the party injured treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action."

Mr. Benjamin Wright, upon his own showing, would fall under the condemnation of Section 148 of the Criminal Code, which says: "If any attorney knowingly permits any person to, not being his general law partner or a clerk in his office to sue out any process or to prosecute or defend any action in his name * * * such attorney, and every person who shall so use his name, is guilty of a misdemeanor." All of the parties implicated in the divorce conspiracy would fall under the condemnation of Section 168, paragraph 3, of the Criminal Code, which declares that "if two or more persons conspire, either * * * falsely to institute or maintain an action or special proceeding, * * * each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Judge Bookstaver might make presentments against Flack—senior and junior—Monell, Meeks, and Wright to the District Attorney or directly to the Grand Jury, under some one or other of the sections of the Criminal Code above quoted.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

Eight bright and sturdy-looking boys, all residents of the Sixth Congressional District, were put through a course of mental and physical sprouts at Grammar School No. 44, in North Moore-street, yesterday in competition for the West Point cadetship offered by Congressman Fitzgerald. Coroner Schultze sounded the lungs and tested the eyes and muscles of the boys and found them to be in a thoroughly healthy condition, and then the doctor and Principal Morehouse of the grammar school, the Rev. J. H. McGean of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and the Rev. J. R. Patey of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church examined the prospective warriors in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, and geography.

The examiners will make known their choice at the schoolhouse this morning.

SHOT A CHILD-STEALING BEAR.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Aug. 14.—At Unity, a station on the Wisconsin Central Road, a bear carried off a little girl of a woodman named Kinnest. The father pursued the animal and killed it, the child escaping serious injury. The bear weighed 490 pounds.

THE BOSTON'S ACCIDENT.

SLOW WORK BEFORE THE COURT OF INQUIRY AT THE NAVY YARD.

A naval court of inquiry is a rather slow affair as conducted at present under the rules of the department if the court investigating at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the Boston's encounter with Newport Harbor rocks is a fair sample. The Judge Advocate asks the questions, then writes them down, and keeps a full record of the proceedings. The members of the court subsequently write their questions on slips of paper and hand to the Judge Advocate to ask the witnesses. This requires time, and many hours are spent in getting over comparatively little ground.

Lieut. Kellogg, who was the navigator of the Boston, told a similar story to that of Capt. O'Kane in reference to the touching of the rock. He said that as the steamship was coming down by Rose Island he and the Captain were consulting the chart. The Lieutenant had said that Mitchell Rock was the only point to look out for, and by the chart the Boston apparently had ample room inside the position of this rock.

First Officer Harry Knox testified that there were two bumps felt when the Boston struck the obstruction. Compartments 54 and 58 were afterward found full of water and divers ascertained that there was a "scraping" or tear some ten feet long upon the ship where she had struck the rock. The Boston, he thought, after rounding the Spindle was heading toward the lighthouse on the breakwater. He mistook the spindle for a black channel buoy. It did not look like a spindle and he would not believe the object he saw was one until the navigator had gone alongside of it to verify the fact. In response to questions by the court the witness said he had been on the bridge nearly all of the day of the accident. At the time of the mishap the officers on the bridge were attentive and vigilant. He thought but for the pressure of the coal bulk and a steam yacht anchored to the windward the Boston would have been well inside the rock.

Chief Engineer Smith, when called, said the Boston had been working off steam for a time and when the accident occurred was practically running at one-half of a reduced speed. The engineer's watch heard the bell to stop either prior or just after the vessel touched the rock. The effect on the engines of the accident was to occasion a scraping and crashing sound, but there was no apparent movement of the vessel.

Lieut. Frank Marble, a bright young cadet who was assisting the navigating officer when the ship touched, testified as to the vigilance of the officers on the bridge at the time of the accident. He heard an order to port the helm after the accident occurred, but was not sure whether the helm had been ported before or not.

The court will conclude hearing testimony to-day.

CHARMS OF THE NORMANDIE.

FINE VIEWS AND ALL THE PLEASURES OF SEASIDE LIFE.

A resort, in which the advantages and delights of the ocean are coupled with a beautiful river scene, is not often found, but there is such a one and near the city at that. The Hotel Normandie, by the sea, at the station of the same name, near Seabright, N. J., fronts the ocean, while from the rear veranda the Shrewsbury can be seen winding back into the Navesink hills. From every room in the hotel there is a water scene. Indeed, it is a question of discussion among guests which view is the most delightful.

The hotel stands alone, giving a home-like seclusion to its patrons. A city company of guests have tested its good qualities this Summer, amusing themselves with sea bathing, sailing, rowing, and fishing on the river, driving and lawn tennis, for which supplies in variety has been made. A pleasant drive of six miles is found along the beach to Long Branch, through the cottage region of the seaside strip. Sea bathing is indulged in with safety, as a large plateau of hard bottom extends out from the front of the hotel and there are no dangerous channels or inlets near by.

The Normandie is furnished in a most comfortable manner, is fitted up with electric bells, and has the desirable advantage of running water of every floor. Special attention has been given to the drainage system, which has received the indorsement of the New-Jersey Board of Health and of sanitary experts.

The house is under the personal supervision of the veteran hotel proprietor, Gen. Ferdinand F. Earle.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

As Jank Hoe, the "Japanese equilibriet and illusionist," is a passenger on the steamship Spain, which had not arrived last evening, the performance designed to introduce him to New-York did not take place at the Union-Square Theatre last night. A large number of persons who held tickets went to the theatre, where they were told that the tickets would be good for to-night, when, it was hoped, Jank Hoe would be on hand. Omene, the "beautiful Circassian," who is to assist Jank Hoe in his entertainment, has been in New-York for some time.

The "preliminary season" will begin in earnest next Monday night. The Fifth-Avenue and Fourteenth-Street Theatres will be opened thee, and new bills will be presented at the Bijou Theatre and the Windsor Theatre. Nihlo's will be opened on Saturday night of this week with "Antiope," and the Lyceum Theatre will be opened by Mr. Sothern and his company next Tuesday.

The revival this year of Paul Merritt and George Conquest's melodrama, "Mankind," for performance in the American combination theatres is a venture of Eugene Tompkins. The play has been cleaned somewhat, and new scenery and mechanical effects will be used. In act second the big steamboat occupies the entire stage, and during the scene a heavy fog arises in which the steamboat disappears, the moon breaks through the fog, showing the burning hulk who was drawn to the water, then a full rigged fishing smack with all sails set comes on, men aboard, sails working, the boat is brought about and the girl rescued. In the last act a mob of fifty persons attack a house with stones, clubs, &c., and over one hundred and fifty panes of glass are broken, making a very realistic scene.

Joseph Haworth will begin his tour with "Paul Kanvar" at the Grand Opera House Sept. 16. His company this year comprises George Wessells, Charles Vandenhoff, George Conway, Robert W. Droet, Joseph Hansome, Frank Currier, John Daly, E. R. Spencer, M. J. Fenton, W. J. Murray, W. J. Walton, E. M. Rea, Lizzie Roohelle, Louise Rial, and Mary Timberman.

It is aggravating to learn that you have wasted tears, but the people who have shed tears over the untimely death of Fred Leslie, the English comic actor, will have to make the best of it. Leslie is not dead, and the widely-printed report of his demise seems to have been founded on a purposeless lie told in a Chicago barroom.

BOUND FOR FOREIGN SHORES.

Four large ocean steamships left this port early yesterday morning, bound for Europe. The passenger lists were unusually light, even for this season. The North German Lloyd steamship Elder, for Southampton and Bremen, carried the largest number of passengers. Among them were F. H. Austin, W. H. Brainard, Joseph H. Barker, Frank Barker, J. Bowbeer, Horace P. Chandler, Miss Grace Chandler, Monroe Crane, Jr., Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul to Leipsic, wife, and daughter; Mrs. Alexandre Etholén, Miss Helen D. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Flursheim and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Haisey, Dr. C. H. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. William Warren, and Mr. John Woodman.

On the Inman Line steamship City of Chicago for Liverpool were Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Albrecht, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. K. de Bussieres, James A. Crooker, E. M. Cole, Miss Lizzie Dunkirk, Edward Eckroyd, Miss Ida Jarman, Robert Johnstone, Mrs. H. Kirkland, Gen. John McNulta, wife, and child; C. G. Meyrne, Mr. and Mr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,846. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK

MUST GO—AND THUS IT GOES.

WASH DRESS FABRICS

At Seventeen and three-quarter cents,
Scotch and French Ginghams and Zephyrs—the very best—more than a hundred styles—all colors—goods that sold in Brooklyn 50c. to 65c. a yard.

At Sixteen and three-quarter cents,
Best French Sateens—complete assortment—all colors, black and white—exquisite designs and quality, such as sold in Brooklyn 40c. to 50c. a yard.

At Twelve cents and a belt,
Onting Cloths; Brooklyn price 25c.
French Percales—indigo, cardinal, and white; Brooklyn price 20c.

At Nine cents and three-quarters,
Novelty Suiting—Brown and White; Brooklyn price 25c.
Black and White Terra Cotta.

At Eight cents and three-quarters,
Best American Ginghams; every style imaginable.

At Seven cents and three-quarters,
French Chambrays, linen finish; Brooklyn price 18c.
French Cambrics, yard wide; Brooklyn price 25c.

At Five cents and three-quarters,
Best Seersuckers; Brooklyn price 12½c.

At Four cents and three-quarters,
French Batistes; Brooklyn price 10c.
Domestic Sateens; Brooklyn price 10c.

At Four cents and a half,
Chalises, beautiful styles; Brooklyn price 10c.

At Three cents and three-quarters,
Standard Calicoes, all styles; Brooklyn price 8c.

At Two cents and a half,
Linen-finish Lawns; Brooklyn price 7c.
And lots of other Bargains at last-named price.

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.
Therefore,

All-Wool Tailor Cloths	39c. ;	Brooklyn price 85
All-Wool Serges	39c. ;	Brooklyn price 75
Mohair Brilliantines	39c. ;	Brooklyn price 79
All-Wool Cashmeres	39c. ;	Brooklyn price 89
French Stripe Camel's Hair	39c. ;	Brooklyn price 95
All-Wool Flannels	24c ;	Brooklyn price 50
Fancy Wool Challies	11½c. ;	Brooklyn price 25
Finest French Cloth Novelties, including a large variety of second mourning goods.	79c. ;	Brooklyn price $1 50

Cloakings.

80c. ; Hurd's price $1 50. $1 49 ; Hurd's price $3 00
$1 24; Hurd's price $2 50. $1 98; Hurd's price $4 00

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.
Therefore,

Colored Silk Armures	29c. ;	Brooklyn price 75
Colored China Silks	29c. ;	Brooklyn price 60
Figured India Silks	34c. ;	Brooklyn price 85
Figured Indias—28 inch	49c. ;	Brooklyn price $1 25
Evening Crêpes	39c. ;	Brooklyn price 1 00
Satin-stripe Surahs	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 1 00
Colored Faille Française	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 85
Colored Surahs	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 75
Colored Gros Grains	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 79
Colored Satin Rhadames	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 89
Black Silk Surahs	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 75
Black Dress Silks	98c. ;	Brooklyn price 1 50
Black Dress Silks	$1 48 ;	Brooklyn price 2 00
Black Failles	69c. ;	Brooklyn price 1 00
Black Satin Rhadames	39c. ;	Brooklyn price 89
Black Satin Duchesse	98c. ;	Brooklyn price 1 48
Black Satin Marveilleux	69c. ;	Brooklyn price 99
Plain Colored Velvets	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 99
Silk Pinches	49c. ;	Brooklyn price 85

BANKRUPT STOCK OF SATINS.
Half and Less Than Half Brooklyn Prices.

19c. ;	Brooklyn price 45
29c. ;	Brooklyn price 65
39c. ;	Brooklyn price 75
49c. ;	Brooklyn price 99
59c. ;	Brooklyn price $1 25

All colors.

DRESS LENGTHS AND REMNANTS.

Black and Colored Satin Rhadames, Gros Grains, Faille Française, Surahs and Merveilleux

At Half and Third Brooklyn Prices.

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.
Therefore,

Ladies' Fine Button Shoes,
patent leather tips, with and without extension soles,

$1 39;	Brooklyn price $2 25
1 48;	Brooklyn price 2 00

Ladies' Oxford Ties, Patent Leather Tips.

$1 24;	Brooklyn price $2 00

The balance of

Russet Leather Shoes and Ties
at almost any price to sell.

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.

Therefore,	Now. B'klyn Price.
Children's Gingham Dresses	59c. ; $1 25
Flannel Tailor-suits	2 69 ; 5 00
White Emb'd Dresses, 4 to 12 years	1 98 ; 4 25
Misses' Cloth Jackets	98c. ; 2 50
Children's Jerseys—all colors	59c. ; 1 25

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.

Therefore,	Now. B'klyn Price.
Gloria Silk Umbrella, 26-inch	98c. ; $2 00
Rusby Silk—silver crooks	$1 49 ; 2 35
With La Tosca handles	2 29 ; 4 19

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.

Therefore.	Now. B'klyn Price.
Men's Dress Shirts—	
New-York Mills	39c. ; 74c.
Men's Lawn Tennis Shirts	59c. ; $1 00
Men's Lawn Tennis Shirts	1 49 ; 2 00
Men's Fancy Blazers	2 49 ; 5 00
Men's Fancy Half Hose	14c. ; 29c.

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.

Therefore.	Now. B'klyn Price.
White Wool Blankets	$1 23 ; $2 19
White Wool Blankets	2 19 ; 4 25
Gray Wool Blankets	98c. ; 2 00
Gray Wool Blankets	1 59 ; 3 00
California Blankets	3 90 ; 6 50
California Blankets	4 98 ; 9 00
California Blankets	6 00 ; 12 00
California Blankets	6 75 ; 13 00
Fancy Wrapper Blankets	1 89 ; 3 25
Fine Plush Lap Robes	3 98 ; 7 50

Black Lace Flouncings.

Spanish Guipure, Chantilly, Escurial, and hand run.	
79c. ;	Brooklyn price $1 50
98c. ;	Brooklyn price 2 00
$1 49 ;	Brooklyn price 3 00
1 69 ;	Brooklyn price 3 50
2 98 ;	Brooklyn price 6 00
4 98 ;	Brooklyn price 10 00
5 98 ;	Brooklyn price 12 00
7 98 ;	Brooklyn price 15 00

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.
Therefore,
Embroidered Skirtings.
Fine, close, and open work, with Revers, cord or Irish point effects.

45c. ; Hurd's price $1 00	89c. ; Hurd's price $1 69
79c. ; Hurd's price 1 50	$1 49 ; Hurd's price 2 50

Irish Point Embroideries.

For Collars and Trimmings, 29c. ; Hurd's price	59c.
For Skirtings	$2 98 ; Hurd's price $6 00

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.

Therefore,	Now. B'klyn Price.
Ladies' Hand Emb'd H'dk'fs	15c. ; 25c.
Extra Fine Emb'd H'dk'fs	39c. ; 98c.
Men's All-Linen Fancy Borders	12½c. ; 32c.
Directoire Stockings—all colors	39c. ; 98c.
Satin Ribbons—all colors	7½c. ; 18c.
Crown Edge Moire—all colors	12½c. ; 24c.

BANKRUPT STOCK MUST GO.
Therefore,
Odds and Ends of
Fine Room Trimmings and Ornaments
Into the corner counters.

HISCOCK'S WILL IGNORED

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN SARATOGA.

A STRONG ANTI-ADMINISTRATION VOTE IN THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

Republicans are asking themselves to-day if the copartnership existing between Thomas C. Platt and Frank Hiscock has dissolved, or whether a new and powerful anti-Administration faction has sprung up in the State in consequence of the refusal of the Republican authorities to distribute patronage more generously. It all comes from the refusal of the Republican State Committee yesterday to select Syracuse, the home of Senator Frank Hiscock, as the place to hold the Republican Convention. Senator Hiscock had long ago expressed a preference for his home, and as he has been the recognized boss of the party for the past three months, controlling all the patronage given out and promised, it was believed that his choice would be the committee's choice. But there was a decided sentiment against Mr. Hiscock, as much against his assumed authority as dictator as against his failure to provide patronage.

A curious spectacle was afforded yesterday of a State committee refusing to comply with the first request made by its political boss. Just how much Senator Platt had to do with this business remains to be seen. It was currently reported that Mr. Platt resented Mr. Hiscock's assumption of the authority of a boss and quietly took this opportunity of administering a decided rebuke. However, Saratoga was chosen as the place to hold the convention in, and Wednesday, Sept. 25, as the time. As foretold in these columns yesterday, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss resigned from the Chairmanship of the committee and Gen. John N. Knapo, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was chosen in his stead. The committee decided upon a uniform system of representation throughout the State.

Before the committee met it was commented upon as a curious coincidence that Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, one of President Harrison's most confidential advisers, was knocking around among the more distinguished delegates and that he had a long interview with Gen. Knapp. Neither Senator Hiscock nor Mr. Platt was in the house. The Buffalo boomers were out in great force under the immediate charge of Editor C. G. Warren, but they were forced to admit that their canoe was hopeless. Any quantity of prominent Republicans were present, the most conspicuous being "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley, who sauntered about the corridors with a complacent expression, ex-Congressman George West, and Henry G. Burleigh. Senators Erwin, Deane, Laughlin, Editor Mack of the Buffalo *Times*, young William Barnes of the Albany *Journal*, and his able assistant, George N. Southwick, Editor Adams of the Elmira *Advertiser*, ex-Editor Edward M. Shepard, Colonel Cole, who is making a hot canvass for Senator in the Twenty-eighth District; Gen. H. A. Barnum, Smith O'Brien, the boss of Albany County; John J. O'Brien of the Eighth District, and his adjutant, George Kraus; Assemblyman Mase of Dutchess, and ex-Assemblyman Robert H. Smith of Orange. M. J. Daly, William H. Leayoraft, and William Barker of Kings.

Chairman Knapp rapped the committee to order at 12:15 in Parlor D. R. made famous nine years ago as the place where the Boss Garfield conclave took place. The roll call showed that there were two absentees—William H. Johnson, the additional and colored member, of Albany, and Robert H. Hunter, the newly-appointed Secretary of Internal Revenue from the Poughkeepsie-Albany District. The members of the committee who responded to their names were:

District.

1.—Richard P. McCormick.
II.—Israel F. Fischer.
III.—William Ray, proxy James M. Fuller.
IV.—Stephen Van Cullen White.
V.—Edgar E. Griffiths.
VI.—John Sloan Jacobus.
VII.—Cornelius Van Cott, proxy Winfield Van Cott.
VIII.—John Simpson.
IX.—John Nugent.
X.—Cornelius N. Bliss, proxy Charles A. Peabody, Jr.
XI.—Clarence W. Meade.
XII.—Richard Bartlett, proxy Henry C. Perley.
XIII.—Charles F. Bruder, proxy John Reisenweber.
XIV.—James W. Husted.
XV.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.
XVI.—James G. Lindsley, proxy A. T. Clearwater.
XVIII.—John A. Quackenbush.
XIX.—George Campbell.
XX.—Edgar T. Brackett.
XXI.—John H. Wever.
XXII.—Joseph R. Mullin, proxy W. R. Remington.
XXIII.—Charles A. Chickering.
XXIV.—Albert M. Mills, proxy John W. Vrooman.
XXV.—Joseph E. Eggleston.
XXVI.—George W. Dunn.
XXVII.—John N. Knapp.
XXVIII.—John W. Dwight, proxy E. L. Adams.
XXIX.—William L. Parkhurst, proxy John Raines.
XXX.—George W. Aldridge.
XXXI.—Marone H. Phillips.
XXXII.—O. G. Warner.
XXXIII.—George Urban, Jr.
XXXIV.—Frank S. Smith.

The first business in order was the receipt and acceptance of the resignation of Chairman Cornelius N. Bliss. It read as follows:

7 DUANE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

Frank Sullivan Smith, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: You will remember that I wrote to you from London under date of July 14, 1888, respectfully declining to serve as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, to which office I had been re-elected in my absence. The letter was withheld without my knowledge by request of the Chairman of the Executive Committee until my return to New-York about Sept. 1, when, at the urgent request of Senator Hiscock, Mr. Morton, Gen. Knapp, yourself, and others, I made arrangements to take charge of the campaign of the Fall canvass, which was already in active operation under the direction of Gen. Knapp.

It is now and always will be a source of pride and gratification to me that I was privileged to hold that responsible position during the decisive Presidential campaign of 1888, which restored the administration of the National Government to the Republican party.

Now, however, when Republican principles have triumphed and our chosen candidates have been installed in office for four years, I must ask to be excused from further official service, and I hereby tender my resignation as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. In retiring from the Chairmanship of the committee, I wish to acknowledge and express my thanks for the courtesy and kindness which I have at all times received from each and every member of the committee of 1887 and 1888, and especially for your valuable services as Secretary during the past two years, and of your associate Secretary, Mr. Vrooman, during the late campaign.

The Republican party has been successful owing to the devotion and harmonious action of the Republicans of this State. If the same spirit of forbearance and harmony shall prevail in the councils of the party in New-York in the future that has prevailed during the last two years we may hope for a continuation of popular favor. If, on the other hand, we submit to factional divisions instead of making a decided stand for Republican principles, we will quickly lose all that we have gained, and we shall deserve to do so. Trusting, however, that wise, patriotic, and unselfish action may characterize the course of our political leaders, and that the position gained with so much toil may be permanently maintained, I am, yours very truly,

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Accompanying it was a letter to Gen. Knapp, which was also read:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1889.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I made sure this morning that you were in town before writing definitely to Mr. Smith asking to be exonered from attendance at the State Committee meeting to-day. My resignation that time is definite and absolute, and I shall trust to your friendship to see that it is accepted. Very truly yonrs, C. N. BLISS.

Gen. JOHN N. KNAPP, Chairman Executive Committee.

John Wesley Jacobus moved that the resignation be accepted, and that a vote of thanks be tendered. This was done, and on motion of Gen. Husted Gen. Knapp was elected in Mr. Bliss's place by acclamation.

The next business in order was the selection of a place and time for holding the convention. Four places were named, Syracuse by Messrs. Fischer of Kings and Eggleston of Cortland, Buffalo by Urban of that city, Saratoga by Brackett, and Rochester by Aldridge of Monroe and Phillips of Ontario.

Then came the curious changes. In the pools Syracuse was the favorite by long odds. But when it came to the test Syracuse's strength appeared to be more apparent than real. It was observed as significant that all the office holders in the committee and the representatives of office holders voted for Syracuse, while the men who have been disappointed in their ambition to serve this Administration and the country were solidly in favor of Saratoga for some place else rather than Syracuse. For instance, Postmaster Van Cott's proxy voted for Syracuse, as did Gen. Husted, who expects the assistance of the Administration to elect him Speaker of the Assembly next Winter, and Collector Jacobus, who wants the aid of the Hiscock element to send him to the Fifty-second Congress from the Lewis-Oneida district. On the other hand, it is particularly significant that such disappointed office seekers as John Wesley Jacobus and John N. Knapp, who was candidates for Surveyor of the Port, Clarence W. Meade, who wanted to be Inspector of Cigars, and Frank Smith, who expected at one time to be Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, voted against the place selected by Senator Hiscock. The result of the ballot shows how solid is the harmony in the party in this State. The ballots in detail were as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

For Saratoga.—Richard C. McCormick, S. V. White, Edgar K. Griffiths, John R. Nugent, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., proxy for Cornelius N. Bliss; Clarence W. Meade, A. T. Clearwater, proxy for James G. Lindsley; John A. Quackenbush, George Campbell, Edgar T. Brackett, John H. Wever, W. R. Remington, proxy for Joseph Mullin; John W. Vrooman, proxy for Albert M. Mills.

For Syracuse.—Israel F. Fischer, James M. Fuller, proxy for William Ray; Winfred Van Cott, proxy for Cornelius Van Cott; Henry C. Perley, proxy for Solon B. Smith; James W. Husted, Charles A. Chickering, Joseph E. Eggleston, George W. Dunn, E. L. Adams, proxy for John W. Dwight.

For Buffalo.—John W. Jacobus, John Simpson, John Riesenwebber, proxy for Charles F. Bender; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., O. G. Warren, George Urban, Jr., Frank S. Smith.

For Rochester.—John Raines, proxy for William L. Parkhurst; George W. Aldridge, Marcus H. Phillips.

For Auburn.—John N. Knapp.

Total—Saratoga, 13; Syracuse, 9; Buffalo, 7; Rochester, 3; Auburn, 1.

SECOND BALLOT.

For Saratoga.—Messrs. McCormick, White, Griffiths, Jacobus, Nugent, Peabody, Meade, Riesenwebber, Odell, Clearwater, Quackenbush, Campbell, Brackett, Wever, Remington, Vrooman. Total, 17.

For Syracuse.—Messrs. Fuller, Van Cott, Simpson, Perley, Husted, Chickering, Eggleston, Dunn, Adams, Raines, Aldridge, Phillips. Total, 13.

For Buffalo.—Messrs. Warren, Urban, Smith. Total, 3.

For Auburn.—Mr. Knapp.

FOURTH BALLOT.

For Saratoga.—Messrs. McCormick, White, Griffiths, Jacobus, Nugent, Peabody, Meade, Riesenwebber, Odell, Clearwater, Quackenbush, Campbell, Brackett, Wever, Remington, Vrooman, Urban, Smith. Total, 19.

For Syracuse.—Messrs. Fischer, Fuller, Simpson, Van Cott, Perley, Husted, Chickering, Vrooman, Eggleston, Dunn, Knapp, Adams, Raines, Aldridge. Total, 14.

Saratoga having been chosen as the place, the date was soon fixed—Sept. 25.

The convention next considered the Brackett resolution in representation, which read that hereafter one delegate shall be chosen for each 150 votes cast for Republican electors, but that no town or city shall have less than three delegates. This led to a protracted debate and necessitated the substitution of another resolution from John Raines, which read:

In all County, Assembly District, and School Commissioners' District Conventions (except in the counties of New-York, Kings, and Erie) representation shall be based on the vote cast for the delegate to town or ward and one additional delegate for each 100 Republican votes cast at the preceding Presidential election and one additional delegate for each major fraction thereof. This resolution to take effect Jan. 1, 1890.

This was acceptable to the committee.

The convention which meets at Saratoga on Sept. 25 will be the largest ever held in this State. It will consist of 777 delegates, 84 more than the convention of last year. The call for the convention and the schedule of representation are herewith subjoined:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 15, 1889.

To the Republican Electors of the State of New-York:

The Republican electors of the State of New-York and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican Party, as declared in the platform adopted by the last National Convention, are requested to send delegates to a State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 25th day of September, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals; also, for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each Assembly district in the State will be entitled to representation in accordance with the basis established by the State Convention of 1885, and upon which subsequent conventions have been held. A schedule of representation is hereto annexed, showing the number of delegates to which the several Assembly districts in the State are entitled. By order of the STATE COMMITTEE, Chairman.

FRANK S. SMITH, JOHN W. VROOMAN, } Secretaries.

SCHEDULE OF REPRESENTATION.

	Number of Delegates.		Number of Delegates.
Albany, I	5	New-York, XIV	4
Albany, II	7	New-York, XV	6
Albany, III	4	New-York, XVI	4
Albany, York	4	New-York, XVII	7
Albany	8	New-York, XVIII	4
Broome	6	New-York, XIX	10
Cattaraugus, I	5	New-York, XX	6
Cattaraugus, II	5	New-York, XXI	6
Cayuga, I	6	New-York, XXII	9
Cayuga, II	6	New-York, XXIII	12
Chautauqua, I	8	New-York, XXIV	6
Chautauqua, II	9	Niagara	5
Chemung	6	Niagara, II	4
Chenango	7	Oneida, I	7
Clinton	4	Oneida, II	6
Columbia	6	Onondaga, I	8
Cortland	6	Onondaga, II	6
Delaware	8	Onondaga, III	7
Dutchess, I	8	Onondaga, IV	8
Dutchess, II	7	Ontario	6
Erie, I	6	Orange, I	7
Erie, II	8	Orange, II	6
Erie, III	11	Orleans	5
Erie, IV	8	Oswego, I	7
Erie, V	6	Oswego, II	6
Essex	4	Otsego, I	6
Franklin	5	Otsego, II	5
Fulton and Hamilton	7	Putnam	3
Genesee	6	Queens, I	5
Greene	5	Queens, II	5
Herkimer	6	Rensselaer, I	5
Jefferson, I	6	Rensselaer, II	6
Jefferson, II	6	Rensselaer, III	5
Kings, I	5	Richmond	6
Kings, II	3	Rockland	4
Kings, III	5	St. Lawrence, I	6
Kings, IV	4	St. Lawrence, II	6
Kings, V	2	St. Lawrence, III	6
Kings, VI	5	Saratoga, I	5
Kings, VII	5	Saratoga, II	5
Kings, VIII	9	Schenectady	5
Kings, IX	11	Schoharie	4
Kings, X	9	Schuyler	4
Kings, XI	14	Seneca	5
Kings, XII	10	Steuben, I	6
Lewis	5	Steuben, II	8
Livingston	6	Suffolk	6
Madison	7	Sullivan	4
Monroe, I	5	Tioga	5
Monroe, II	15	Tompkins	6
Monroe, III	7	Ulster, I	6
Montgomery	7	Ulster, II	5
New-York, I	3	Ulster, III	4
New-York, II	4	Warren	4
New-York, III	4	Washington, I	6
New-York, IV	4	Washington, II	5
New-York, V	4	Wayne, I	5
New-York, VI	4	Wayne, II	5
New-York, VII	6	Westchester, I	6
New-York, VIII	6	Westchester, II	6
New-York, IX	6	Westchester, III	6
New-York, X	6	Wyoming	4
New-York, XI	5	Yates	4
New-York, XII	4		
New-York, XIII	6	Total	777

The gains over last year are in New-York County 18—1 in the Fourth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth Districts, 4 in the Nineteenth and Twenty-third, and 3 in the Twenty-second; Kings, 15—1 in the Second District, 3 in the Eighth, 2 in the Ninth, 3 in the Tenth and Eleventh, and 4 in the Twelfth. In the State at large the gains are 3 in the Second Monroe District, 2 in the Second Erie, First Oneida, and Second of Queens, and 1 each in the following: Fourth Albany, Broome, Second Chautauqua, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Second Erie, Fifth Erie, Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton, Herkimer, Second Jefferson, Livingston, First Monroe, First Niagara, First, Second, and Third Onondaga, Ontario, First Orange, First Oswego, First Queens, Second and Third Rensselaer, First Richmond, Second and Third St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, First and Third Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, First and Second Ulster, Second Washington, First Wayne, Second and Third Westchester, Wyoming.

The committee adjourned to meet at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, on Monday evening, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock.

ROBBERY AND ARSON BY TRAMPS.

ROSELLE, N. J., Aug. 15.—Tramps took partial possession of this village last night, waylaid and robbed a young man, and set fire to a barn and carpenter's shop.

The gang, consisting of four whites and one colored man, attacked Albert Tregar, a farm hand, aged seventeen, at the spot where the Lehigh Valley Road joins the Central. They choked their victim, robbed him of $4, and then divested him of all his clothing except his shirt and trousers. Tregar managed to make way to Police Headquarters, Elizabeth, and told his story to the Chief, who sent two detectives to this village to find the gang, while the Chief himself, with five men, came up on the midnight train.

The tramps meanwhile bought liquor with Tregar's money. They became intoxicated and fired Mr. Snyder's barn and shop, went on a general carousal, and then fled to the woods. The Elizabeth police had to turn their attention to saving the cattle and swine in the barn, and the contents of the carpenter's shop. This gave the tramps ample time to escape. The buildings were totally consumed, the loss being about $1,000.

MRS. DRAKE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Eudora Drake, aged seventy-three, the mother of Gen. J. Madison Drake, commander of the Veteran Zouaves, dropped dead on sitting at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Moond, 13 Cooper-place, this afternoon.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S ACTION.

WHY HE AND JUDGE WOODS CAME TO FALL OUT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Although Judge Gresham has returned to Chicago the stir occasioned by his rupture with Judge Woods has not ceased to be the leading subject of conversation in a city that is never politically quiet. The impression seems to be that both men are now dead quantities so far as the Supreme Court vacancy is concerned.

To-day the genesis of the trouble between the two Judges was made known, or suggested, by an attorney who keeps track of legal gossip. Gen. Kimble, a slow-moving but conscientious and honest man, was made Receiver of the Chicago and Great Western Road by Judge Woods several years ago. Judge Gresham came to the city shortly after the appointment, and was asked to sit with the District Judge in hearing some petitions in the receivership. After rather peremptorily overruling some of Judge Woods's work Judge Gresham sent for the receiver. A number of leading New-York and Chicago attorneys were present, and as the receiver entered a case then in hearing was dropped, and Judge Gresham began interrogating Gen. Kimble. The spectators were greatly astonished, and particularly so when Judge Gresham demanded to know why certain steps had been taken. He put questions in so fast that Gen. Kimble had no opportunity to answer.

Presently Judge Woods leaned over to Judge Gresham and whispered, loud enough for several to hear: "Judge, I think you do the old man an injustice. He has acted in all these matters under my instructions and has made report to me of everything."

"You have no right to defend him, Judge Woods," Judge Gresham somewhat angrily replied.

"By heavens!" exclaimed Judge Woods, "I will defend him. He has acted under orders and has honestly accounted for his trust."

The recent affair was of much the same character. Since the episode of the annulment of Judge Woods's action in appointing a receiver of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Road there has been considerable dissatisfaction manifested by the road's creditors.

Attorney General Miller is quietly sojourning here, and is doubtless profiting by the Gresham-Woods squabble. When the President comes to the city on the evening of the 21st he will be the guest of his Attorney General.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

HARTFORD, Aug. 15.—A special meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held at the Allyn House here this afternoon, nearly all the Senatorial districts in the State being represented. The leading Democrats in attendance included ex-Congressman Robert L. Vance of New-Britain, the Hon. James Gallagher of New-Haven, Col. William H. Stevenson of Bridgeport, Charles N. Allen of Putnam, Charles W. Comstock of Norwich, G. W. Hall of Wallingford, and Sidney P. Ensign of Lime Rock.

The committee decided in favor of New-Haven as the permanent headquarters. The choice of a Secretary was postponed for the present, but it is probable that John Gallagher, son of the New-Haven Democratic leader, will have the place. He is familiar with the duties, having held the position successfully under previous régimes.

Clinton B. Davis of Higganum, the Chairman of the committee, stated this afternoon that the Chairmanship was forced upon him last Fall, and that his business in future would not admit of his retention of the place. Besides, it is not improbable that he may become a citizen of New-York. Therefore, the committee will soon be compelled to elect a new Chairman.

Mr. Davis stated positively that the meeting to-day was to perfect the committee organization, but the real significance of the session, which lasted two hours, relates to the prohibitory-amendment canvass which is now in progress. The party leaders will not let the contest go by default, but will take a hand in shaping the popular vote on the amendment at the October election.

REPUBLICAN WRATH APPEASED.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of Monmouth and Ocean Counties feel better than they did a month or two ago, when Charles D. Handrickson, one of the leading Democrats in this part of New-Jersey, was reappointed Deputy Revenue Collector for the First District. It seems that Mr. Hendrickson's reappointment was not a permanent one. The Republicans thought it was, however, and they got mad at the State Collector and the Administration. They feel easier now that William Carson of Marlborough Township has been appointed to fill the position. Mr. Carson's commission will be dated Sept. 1, and in the meantime he will be initiated into the duties of the office by Mr. Hendrickson. The new Collector is an influential Republican and is a member of the Monmouth County Republican Executive Committee.

"THE BANNER OF THE SEA."

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—John Boyle O'Reilly has awarded the Scranton *Truth's* prize of $100 to Homer Greene of Honesdale, Penn., for the best American sea song. There were over two hundred competitors from all parts of the United States. Mr. Greene's song is entitled "The Banner of the Sea," and Mr. O'Reilly says that with suitable music it is destined to become popular. The publishers of the *Truth* will now offer another prize for the music to Mr. Greene's words.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At a dance at Turner Hall, in Covington, Ky., there was a murder early yesterday morning. The victim was Harry Terleo, aged twenty-one, son of a well-known jeweler in Covington. A crowd of onlookers forced their way into the hall and a disturbance followed. Terlan assisted in ejecting the onlookers, when a woman struck him on the head with a beer glass and fractured his skull. The woman has been arrested.

The passenger train on the Boston and Albany Railroad leaving North Adams at 10 o'clock, ran into a freight car that had got away and run off the siding upon the main track at Renfrew. The engine was badly wrecked and the passengers were shaken up and thoroughly frightened. All trains on the road were delayed by the accident.

Col. Huss of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Col. Blakeman of Stamford, Conn., and Patrick Wade of Bridgeport, Conn., a committee from the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment, yesterday located the position for their monument on the slope of Cemetery Hill, Pennsylvania. The monument will probably be dedicated on Oct. 15.

The subsidiary high court of the Ancient Order of Foresters yesterday at Minneapolis voted to sever all connection with the high court of England and organize as a High Court. The differences arose over the admission of colored men to the order the English high court insisting on it and the American objecting.

Serious trouble or a long-continued strike has been averted at the Silge Iron Mills at Pittsburg by the firm according to the terms demanded by the employes. The mook har from the Solar Iron Works will not be need hereafter, and the man condemned by them yesterday. Every department is now running in full.

The announcement was made yesterday in Pittsburg of an advance in Bessemer pig iron from $15 50@$16 per ton to $16 50@$17 per ton. The advance was made in view of a prospective advance in coke and freight rates. The trade is looking up and is more encouraging than for months.

The houses at Lakes Mohouk and Minnewaska are so full that would-be guests are compelled to take up their abodes in farmhouses here and there until they can find vacant rooms at one of the three houses. It is believed that it will be necessary to enlarge these popular resorts.

John and Emma Berger were before the Baltimore Criminal Court yesterday charged under separate indictments with selling lottery policies. John pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. The State accepted a plea of not guilty as to Emma.

A blue heron was shot at Cameiot, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday by Isaac Carlon. It measured six feet from tip to tip of wings, and five feet from tip of bill to ends of toes. It was in full plumage and a handsome specimen of its kind.

Ona Sala and Carrie Simons, young women, were struck by a freight train at Muscatine, Iowa, yesterday. Miss Sala was thrown sixty feet, and her left leg was severed. She received severe internal injuries. Her companion was killed outright.

The State Department has decided to establish a Consular Agency at Winterthur, sixteen miles from Zurich, Switzerland. The falls of the Rhine are situated there and are visited by large numbers of American tourists.

A river driver named Ferguson was shot dead at Madawaska, Ontario, yesterday by another driver named McLaughlin. Ferguson was approaching McLaughlin with the intent to assault him and had been warned off.

The Controller of the Currency yesterday authorized the National Bank of Asheville, N. C., to begin business with a capital of $100,000, and the National Bank of Bastrop, Texas, with a capital of $50,000.

Charles Still, an engineer on an Ulster and Delaware freight train, yesterday caught a brook trout in the East Branch of the Delaware River which weighed two pounds and a half.

The Rev. E. E. Thomas, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Nyack, N. Y., has resigned his charge, the resignation to go into effect in three months.

The Ontario Cricket Association has decided to send the Australian team home to make the race of the International cricket match about Sept. 11.

Bill Westermeier, the negro murderer, was hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday for killing his wife on the night of April 4 last.

THE KILLING OF TERRY

A CORONER'S JURY HOLDS DEPUTY MARSHAL NAGLE.

A WARRANT FOR JUSTICE FIELD'S ARREST—A BELIEF THAT MRS. TERRY WILL GO ON THE STAGE.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 15.—At the inquest last night over the body of Judge Terry no new facts were developed. A number of witnesses were examined, among them being the proprietor of the hotel at Lathrop. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of gun-shot wounds inflicted by David Nagle at Lathrop.

A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Justice Stephen J. Field, on complaint of Mrs. Sareb Althea Terry, who charges him with complicity in the killing of her husband. Sheriff Cunningham left here for San Francisco this afternoon to arrest Justice Field. The attorneys who have been engaged to conduct the defense of Deputy Marshal Nagle, who shot Terry, promised that Justice Field would appear when wanted, but Mrs. Terry's complaint was made against both. The funeral of Judge Terry will be held Friday. The body is still at the Morgue. Mrs. Terry has not left it at any time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The killing of David S. Terry yesterday by Deputy Marshal Nagle is still the chief topic of discussion here, though no developements have arisen beyond what was outlined in these dispatches yesterday. Justice Field resumed his judicial duties to-day, and sat in the Circuit Court with Judge Sawyer and Judge D. J. Brewer of Kansas. He referred freely in conversation with attorneys and his associates to the exciting incidents of yesterday's tragedy. He is still constantly under the protection of a Deputy Marshal, as is also Judge Sawyer. The preliminary hearing of Deputy Marshal Nagle will come up before a Justice of the Peace at Stockton Wednesday next. A strong effort will be made after the examination to secure bail. If it is refused the matter will be appealed.

United States Marshal Franks has secured from Nagle the details of the affair. Nagle says he is confident that Terry drew back his hand after striking Justice Field for the purpose of pulling from his coat a knife, which he assumed to have carried, as he once made affidavit that he always went armed. It is the theory of those about the United States Marshal's office that Mrs. Terry, when she threw herself on her husband's body to protect him from Nagle, as when the body was searched no weapon was found. Marshal Franks will go to Stockton to attend the examination of Nagle. The warrant upon which the arrest of Justice Field is expected to be made is addressed to the Sheriff of the county in the following words:

"Information on oath having been this day laid before me by Sarah A. Terry that a crime of murder, a

play," when he permitted himself to be pulled down and folded up in a chair. The result of the vote, Perkins having withdrawn, was:

Whole vote	1,520
Scott	902
Pollard	618.

Scott's nomination was made unanimous, and then the successful candidate was brought out for a speech. He is a vigorous man of mature years. With admirable frankness he admitted that it had been the ambition of his life to represent the State in the office for which he had been nominated. Like most of the other speakers, he dwelt upon interest in white control of the Government. Referring to the opposition he said: "It is without principles, and it will apply the torch to your homes to accomplish its purposes."

Senator Daniel was afforded a chance to nominate Basil Gordon of Rappahannock as Chairman of the State Executive Committee to succeed C. J. S. Barbour. His speech was a very rather than an intellectual triumph. Mr. Gordon was chosen by acclamation.

Judge Waller R. Staples offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote as a special mark of respect to the gentleman for whom it was presented:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Virginia, in convention here assembled, while reluctantly acquiescing in the necessity which prompts the resignation of the Hon. John S. Barbour as Chairman of the State Committee, nevertheless records the deep with feelings of profound regret, and they desire to express to him their sincere thanks and gratitude for the many distinguished and valuable services he rendered in the said capacity of Chairman, and it shall not be forgotten that under his wise and intelligent leadership the State of Virginia was relieved of all the ills and perils of Republican Misrule, administration and restored once again to her proud and honorable position as one of the leading Democratic States of the United States.

H. R. Pollard, the defeated candidate for Attorney General, talked about the race issue, and declared that "Africa has no more right to dominate the South than Asia has to dominate California or the Anarchists and Communists to dominate New-England."

Lieut. Gov. Massey spoke with characteristic vigor, and he, too, touched upon the race question. He expressed himself as being in favor of using every dollar contributed by the white people of Virginia for schools for the education of white children, and the money raised by the negroes for the education of black children.

Senator Barbour, in returning thanks for the resolution of compliment to himself, gave an old-fashioned lecture on practical politics and the necessity for using money in campaigns just as it is necessary to use it in any undertaking requiring labor and the services of competent men. It was now past 7 o'clock.

In the last half hour the convention had dwindled rapidly. When W. B. Taliaferro, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, rose to report the platform there were not two hundred persons in the hall. The resolutions were heard without applause and adopted without opposition.

The Democratic Party of Virginia, in convention assembled, proud of its past achievements, both in State and national affairs, pledges the same steadfast fidelity to the best interests of the people in the future, and declares its principles as follows:

First—We congratulate the people of Virginia that through the wise legislation and administration of the Democratic Party the public schools have been preserved in efficiency and that their accommodations extended; that the resources necessary for the conduct of the Government in all its departments have been secured, and that the question has been put in train of final and acceptable settlement. We would reprobate as mischievous to all interests the reopening of an issue which has been the source of so much embarrassment and vexation to the commonwealth, and which the people have indorsed and which the Democratic representatives have faithfully executed.

Second—The Democratic Party founded the public school system of the Commonwealth. The present efficiency of the system is the work of Democratic laws and Democratic effort. We will care for and support the public schools until every child shall be able to secure the benefits of education. To this end we favor liberal appropriations by the Federal Government, apportioned among the States in the ratio of the illiteracy of their population.

Third—The Democratic Party regards the encouragement and fostering of agriculture as all important to the prosperity of Virginia, and that securing valuable emigrants is necessary to the full success of agriculture in the State. Therefore we declare that the Democratic Party, in its organic law, principles, and its policies is the friend of agriculture, and will by all proper legislation advance, foster, and secure the agricultural interests in the State.

Fourth—The Democratic Party has been, is, and will be, the friend of the laborer. Its effort has ever been to dignify labor and elevate the man. As far as practicable it will prevent competition between convict and honest labor. It is opposed to and will resist the introduction of foreign pauper labor, and we favor the collection of statistics by the Labor Bureau of the United States and the consideration by it of all matters which tend to the improvement and advancement of the laboring classes.

Fifth—The Democratic Party will foster the oyster industry of Virginia for the benefit of her own citizens, and favors the enforcement of the policy of preserving to her citizens the free use of all natural oyster rocks, beds, and shoals as regulated by law, and will oppose the surrender or alienation of the public rights therein to individuals or corporations.

Sixth—The party renews its adherence to the principles and policies of the tariff and internal revenue so often enunciated in the platforms of the State and National Conventions of the Democratic Party and sustained by the votes of the people at the polls, and especially reposes its faith in the immediate abolition of the tax upon tobacco and fruit brandies.

Seventh—The Democratic Party of Virginia favors the complete remonetization and the free coinage of silver.

Eighth—We are in favor of a law requiring the agricultural institutions of the State to be placed under the control of the Agricultural Bureau.

Ninth—We recommend a revision of the laws imposing taxes on land, with a view to relieving it of any unjust or unequal taxation now imposed upon it.

Tenth—We indorse the wise, patriotic, and judicious administration of Gov. Fitzhugh Lee.

Eleventh—We believe that the men who were disabled in the service of the State during the late conflict between the States, and the widows of those who lost their lives in such service, are deserving of aid and protection, and we favor such liberal appropriation within the revenues of the State as will tend to this end.

Twelfth—While earnestly in favor of reforming the tariff upon just, conservative, and economic principles, we believe that the State considerations which confront us in Virginia in the impending contest are of immeasurably more importance than tariff reform or the reduction of Federal taxation, important as these questions are. Every business interest of the State, every social interest, every political interest, demands that the Democratic Party—the party of the people, the party of peace, good order, and good government—which has safely and wisely conducted the Government of the State through the trying and troublous times of the past shall be continued in power. We oppose the Republican Party as the party of high taxes, of corrupt and extravagant expenditure of the public revenues, of unjust and oppressive treatment of the people of the Southern States, the creator of trusts, the promoter of monopolies. We oppose the Republican Party as the stirrer up of strife between the races, as the false friend of the colored race solicitous only for the negro vote, and we confidently submit the claims, the principles, and the candidates which we present to the judgment of an enlightened and patriotic people.

The resolution offered yesterday calling for action in regard to the equal distribution of State patronage was reported separately, and laid on the table on the motion of Mahone. The committee sent out yesterday to invite Gov. Lee to the hall did not report to the convention.

The *Dispatch* will to-morrow editorially commend the nominations highly. McKinney, it says, will be a fit successor of Gov. Lee and he is described as an unselfish patriot, a pure-minded citizen, and a skilful politician. Tyler and Scott are spoken of as men of high character, fine talent, and great popularity. Looking forward, it says: "Too Democrats of the whole South are looking forward with absorbing interest to the approaching campaign in this State. The Virginia Democracy are still regarded by our Southern contemporaries as constituting the bulwark of Southern civilization. They knew as we know that all the power of the Northern Solidarity Republicans will be brought to the aid of Mahone and his black legions and the Southern white officers of these legions in the effort to break down that bulwark and again turn loose the Goths and the Vandals of American politics upon this section. But we say to our northern sisters, be of good cheer and fear not. The spirit that animated the convention shows that the bulwark is without a breach. Trusted sentinels have been placed upon the watch towers, and the cry that is echoing through the Democratic camp is "All's well!" In the character of the nominees, in the speeches of the unsuccessful as well as those of the successful aspirants, and in the enthusiasm and harmony of the hour there is assurance that Virginia will be true to herself, to the South, and to the nation.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE.

Capt. Philip W. McKinney is a native Virginian, born in Buckingham County, from which he still hails. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College and at Judge Brockenborough's law school in Lexington, and even before the war had attained a State distinction in his profession. He served in the Legislature when but twenty-one years old with distinction. Like many another Virginian, he was a Union man, but went with his State in the great conflict. He was Captain of the Buckingham Troop under Gens. Stephen D. Lee, Wickham, and Gary, was badly wounded at the battle of Brandy Station and incapacitated for further field duty, but served in department and staff offices to the close of the war. He went to Farmville after the war, and has applied himself to the practice of his profession ever since. In 1881 he ran for Attorney General on the Daniel ticket, and although he led his ticket he was beaten by the victorious Mahoneites. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions at Chicago in 1884 and at St. Louis in 1888. In this campaign he represented the southern section of the State that has complained of scant recognition in former conventions. The Captain is very popular.

James Hoge Tyler is a native of Caroline County, Va., where he was born in 1846. His mother dying at his birth, he was brought up in the family of his maternal grandfather, Gen. James Hoge. His father, George Tyler, was a respected and influential citizen of Caroline County, which he once represented in the Legislature. Young Tyler in 1863, when but seventeen years old, joined the ranks of the Confederate army and fought out the war, but when peace was restored he was among the first to take a cheerful submission to the new order of things. He was by the rank of recruiting officer put in charge of his family affairs, dividing and sharing with his father's former slaves, erecting them the first schoolhouse that was built in the South for colored people, and engaging them a teacher and building them a church. He was elected State Senator in 1887 as the representative of the agricultural interest. He is a profound Christian gentleman and able business man.

Robert Taylor Scott is about fifty-four years of age. He comes of a family of lawyers distinguished for ability. His father, Robert R. Scott, was one of the best known lawyers of his time. R. T. Scott was educated in the University of Virginia. At the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the service of the Confederacy, was a Captain in the Eighth Regiment, and was afterward on Gen. Pickett's staff. He has served in the lower house of the Legislature within the last ten years but has held no other elective office.

FORCE, FRAUD, AND FINANCE.

EX-GOV. CAMERON ON MAHONEISM IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 15.—The action of the Mahone Republicans in forcing the election of a solid delegation from this city to the State Convention at Norfolk committed to Mahone has caused open dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks. The anti-Mahoneites were in the majority at every ward meeting, and yet none of their delegates were admitted to the City Convention which appointed delegates to the State Convention. The same tactics have been adopted every where else in the State.

In an interview with THE TIMES's representative to-day ex-Gov. Cameron said: "The politicians known as the Mahoneites in this State are only acquainted with three elements of management—force, fraud, and finance. The strikers furnish the force, the great chieftain furnishes the machinery for fraud, and the deluded Northern Republicans furnish the finances. What I can hear of these ward meetings is to the effect that, as usual, the anti-Mahone voters elected all of the delegates and secured none. It is an insult to the intelligence and manhood of the respectable Republicans in Virginia to presume for one minute that they will permit to such treatment. The same piratical system practiced here has been pursued elsewhere in the State.

"The history of Pennsylvania in the Pattison campaign and of New-York in the Tilden campaign indicates the remedy for this condition of affairs. Our people in every where should refuse to have anything to do with Mahone's convention at Norfolk, or to support the ticket that Gen. Mahone may name there. This is my advice, and I believe that many good Republicans in this State, especially a sufficient number to accomplish the object in view—will act on it. While speaking for myself only, I feel sure that I voice the sentiments of a great majority of the Republicans in Virginia who have made the party successful in the past, and who constitute its only hope in the future. I allude to such men as the Lewises, the Yosts, the Barkers, the Hubbards, Groner, Libby, Pendleton, and a host of others. They will take positions for themselves."

In speaking of the Quay-Dudley compromise plotted up at Washington with the hope of making Virginia Republican under Mahone's leadership, ex-Gov. Cameron said:

"I have heard of no compromise. I have known that several officials very near the National Administration have compromised their veracity, and I do know that Gen. Mahone, notwithstanding the so-called agreement, has public letters in his possession which, so I judge that the only thing that has been compromised is the character of some people for truthfulness and of others for fair dealing, and that the only way to give effective rebuke to such proceedings is to refuse to vote for the result."

"Suppose you should," added the Governor, "need not necessarily antagonize the Administration. The President can make his own choice about the matter. Mahone's political promise to pay is going to protest in November, and if Mr. Harrison chooses to be the indorser it is nobody's fault but his own if he should be joined in the protest."

Gov. Cameron was very emphatic in making these statements, and does not hesitate to say that the Republican Party will lose many thousands of votes by reason of Gen. Mahone's course.

UNITED STATES NAVY NEWS.

The Ossipee is to come home. Telegraphic orders were sent by Commodore Walker yesterday to Commander Kellogg at Key West to make the best of his way with the Ossipee to Hampton Roads, thence to Baltimore. The ordering of the Ossipee to Baltimore is for the purpose of aiding the naval celebration which will be held there on the 20th inst. The Ossipee left North Point next month. The return of the Ossipee leaves the Kearsarge alone at Port au Prince, and Admiral Gherardi insists that at least two vessels be sent to him. The Galena is being fitted out rapidly at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and there is no doubt that Hayti is her destination.

The United States steel cruiser Yorktown arrived in New-London on the morning of the 14th inst., anchoring off Pequot at 8 o'clock, during a miserable drizzling rain. The Yorktown passed Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. Tuesday, and at 10:20 of the same night rounded Montauk Light. The weather outside was pleasant throughout the whole run, but the engines were stopped every now and then to admit of sounding's being taken. The cruiser will most likely remain in New-London until to-morrow morning, when she will proceed to Newport, ready to commence her series of trials on Monday.

The new gunboat Petrel is to have the third trial trip accorded her, as requested by her builders. It seems that the Petrel attained to the power efficiency demanded by the contract on the second trial, but since there was a bonus for horse power obtained above the contract limit, and since the contractors believed themselves able to get more out of the vessel on a new run with a better trained crew, they asked for the new trial. The matter was referred to an official board, which recommended that a new trial be allowed. This trial will be given the Petrel on Wednesday next.

The Ordnance Board of the army is determined not to limit its researches to any one type of gun. Notification has just been sent out to the Haskell Multicharge Ordnance Company of this city that there has been ordered one of its multicharge dynamite guns, payment to be made upon delivery of the finished gun at Sandy Hook proving ground, and requests estimates for ten rounds of the gun. This order has been duly approved by the Acting Secretary of War. The gun is expected by the inventor to throw a long dynamite shell to a distance of from six to ten miles.

The Midvale Steel Company continues to enlarge its work in Government construction. Yesterday two bids were opened at the Ordnance Office, War Department, for furnishing the forgings for a ten-inch steel rifle. The Midvale people offered to deliver, in three months, the forgings for the breech mechanism and other forgings at 30 cents a pound, and the hoops at 30 cents a pound. The South Bethlehem Iron Works offered to furnish in four months the forgings for the breech mechanism at 50 cents a pound, other forgings at 40 cents a pound, and the hoops at 20 cents a pound. So far no award has been made.

The United States practice ship Constellation was put in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday. All of the cadets who originally started on the cruise rejoined the ship prior to her commissioning, the tenders Phlox and Standish coming down from Annapolis to the navy yard. The cruise will now extend through September, the Constellation reaching the Naval Academy a few days before Oct. 1.

The order for Major G. P. Houston's detachment from the Boston Navy Yard has been suspended, also that ordering Lieut. Col. Heeb to duty there. Both officers are of the United States Marine Corps, and it was understood that they were to have exchanged stations. No officer above the rank of a Captain in the Marine Corps does sea duty. Lieut. Col. Heeb is now placed on waiting orders.

Bids were opened yesterday at the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the construction of a building for the sick at Portsmouth Navy Yard. O. T. Giddings of Exeter, N. H., was $35,000, and P. H. Smith of New York, $49,700. As the appropriation act limited the cost of the buildings, including furnishing, to $33,000, no award will be made.

The Boston has been gotten out on the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Commodore Wilcox, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, being present. To-day's examination will make a proper estimate to be formed of the real damage sustained.

Rowland Robbins of this city has been awarded the contract for furnishing surgical instruments and appliances for the Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn for $1,780.

CHARLES H. FIELD'S ASSIGNMENT.

Edward Lauterbach of Headley, Lauterbach & Johnson, attorneys for Mrs. Maurice B. Flynn, heard with surprise on Wednesday of the assignment of Charles H. Field, sole surviving member of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., and immediately left Newport, where he was spending his vacation, and came to this city. Yesterday morning, at his office in the Equitable Building, he had a long consultation with Mrs. Flynn and Theodore Moss, her father.

To a reporter Mr. Lauterbach said that the assignment was a great surprise to him. As to whether the allegations made by Mr. Field that Mrs. Flynn had used the firm's paper without his (Field's) knowledge for the furtherance of private enterprises were true or not he had no means of knowing until he had examined the books of the firm, which he would do as soon as Mrs. Flynn had qualified as executrix of her husband's will. Until that time he could say he had nothing to say about the matter.

REGULARS AND MILITIA

OBJECT LESSONS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA EXPERIMENT AT MOUNT GRETNA—WHAT THE VOLUNTEERS LACK.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., Aug. 15.—There is in process of development at this point an experimental undertaking which promises to exert an important influence upon the future of the National Guard. This experiment has been undertaken by a single State among those maintaining and supporting a volunteer militia establishment. But its effect is nevertheless destined to affect the entire body of the citizen soldiery of the country.

This endeavor is in the direction of assimilating the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. Admission should properly be made at the outset that New-York was the first State to call to its assistance the education and experience of the troops forming the first line of defense in the event of formidable internal troubles or of invasion—the regular army. Five years ago the then Adjutant General of the State of New-York, Major Gen. John G. Farnsworth, instituted at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, in connection with, or perhaps more properly as supplementary to, the State Camp of Instruction, an artillery camp, to take part in which all the batteries of the State, whether light batteries, field batteries, or Gatling batteries, were ordered to report. With a view of making that camp productive to the fullest extent Gen. Farnsworth secured from the War Department the detailing of Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, commanded by Major Wallace F. Randolph. The results of the tour served to demonstrate the weak points of the artillery arm of the State, and its consignment effect was the disbandment of useless and inefficient organizations and the pruning of that portion of the service to a point where the wielders of field guns and improved arms of precision could be depended upon as being thoroughly reliable.

Pennsylvania has this year taken a further step in this direction. The aim in instituting Camp Sheridan, as the military post now occupying Mount Gretna is termed, is to develop to the fullest degree the capacity, availability, and resources of the mounted arms of the Keystone State. The 8,000 uniformed militia, comprising the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, is formed by law into 150 companies of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries of field artillery. This force constitutes a single division, commanded by a Major General, and is subdivided into three brigades, to each of which is attached a battery and a mounted troop. These three brigades cover the geographical sections or military districts of the State. The First Brigade, with headquarters in the Quaker City, includes the city of Philadelphia and its immediate confines; the Second Brigade takes in the adjacent territory east of the mountains, and the Third Brigade occupies the districts lying west of the Alleghanies.

This division secures to the State a military force competent to afford moral and substantial support to the civil authorities in case of emergency. These distinct styles of encampment are the rule in Pennsylvania—first, by division, in which the entire force of the State is simultaneously encamped, and, second, by brigade, in numerical order or in accordance with the rank of commanding officers, and third, by regiments, or, as in the present instance, by provisional battalions. Through the operation of this scheme each and every member of the Pennsylvania National Guard will be put through a tour of field service at least once in every three years. New-York insists upon this requirement every other year, but with this essential difference, that whereas the National Guardsman of the Empire State may or may not attend camp at all, this is the first year of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is compelled to do duty, under State orders, at the peril of fines and penalties which seriously affect his standing in the community of which he is a member.

As in the case of New-Jersey, so in that of Pennsylvania, the conditions attaching to camp service approximate much more closely to those of actual service in the field in time of war or active hostilities than they do in the State of New-York. The Pennsylvania National Guardsman is indeed put through a course of instruction to the absurdities of "roughing it." He is neither coddled nor pampered. He lives on soldier's fare, prepared as relates to its cooking, in absolute conformity with campaign life. He carries to the camp his mess outfit—tin cup, tin plate, and iron knife, fork, and spoon. He has his overcoat to shield him from the inclemencies of the elements and his blanket to cover him at night. But he has neither wooden tent floors nor cotton mattress to consecrate his comfort. There was invariably either a common "A" tent or the recently-introduced "A-wall" tent, which affords him a modicum of additional room. If he is an old campaigner or a genius ready in the devisement of creature comforts he is privileged to exercise his ingenuity in the way of improved sleeping accommodations; but the State provides him simply with the bare necessaries of camp existence. To an observer, accustomed to the luxuriousness of appointment of the State Camp at Peekskill, the contrast afforded by the Pennsylvania encampment at Mount Gretna is an once surprising and significant.

There is unquestionably less here of the niceties of military observances and of courtesies than at the military post of the State of New-York, less of theatrical effect, and the impressiveness of military display. But the fact, nevertheless, remains that the Pennsylvania National Guardsman recommends himself as a soldier competent at a moment's notice to undertake the rough work of a campaign, and to adjust himself in that event to the fullest satisfaction of his superiors and the requirements of the situation. Whether he be a member of the "swell" city troop of Philadelphia, with an unlimited income, or a private in the average uniformed militia at $2 or $3 a day as a mechanic, no distinction is made; each and every man stands upon the same plane, and all are "soldiers" in the eye of the State authorities. It is in this respect, combined with certain other essentials, that the National Guard of Pennsylvania approximates more nearly to a regular-army standard than the militia establishment of perhaps any other State. Between the commissioned officers and the enlisted men the line is decisively drawn. The endeavor being to impress upon the rank and file the fact that they are there to perform strictly military duties, social distinctions are rightfully to be regarded as of but secondary consideration. It remains to be added that to all the demands and requirements imposed upon him the Pennsylvania National Guardsman yields cheerful and willing obedience.

In the matter of a camp ground the National Guard of Pennsylvania is exceptionally fortunate. Mount Gretna Park is a magnificent piece of ground. The territory open to the maneuvres of the troops is nearly five thousand acres in extent. It is situated on one of the highest mountain ranges in Eastern Pennsylvania, and is a combination of woodland, hill, dale, and plain. Mount Gretna is within 100 miles of Philadelphia. It is 9 miles from Lebanon, 33 from Lancaster, 36 from Reading, and 25 from Harrisburg, and is readily reached from all parts of the State. Its natural features are fine, the diversity of the ground affording opportunity for pretty nearly every species of military manœuvre, from parades of ceremony to grand tactics. Its principal available parade ground comprises a stretch as long as the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge—or a mile and one-eighth—with a width varying from a quarter to half a mile.

In the picturesqueness of its surroundings the camp ground fairly rivals the military post at Peekskill. The chain of mountains surrounding the encampment—a continuation of the South Mountain range—closely resembles that at Peekskill, while the absence of the majestic Hudson River is measurably atoned for by Lake Coccwago, an artificial body of water of considerable extent and variety of scenery. Not are the troops confined to a single esplanade in the performance of military manœuvres. In at least three different directions are grounds available for encampment purposes to an almost unlimited extent and capable of being utilized for the drilling of a brigade of infantry or the review of a division. This ground is thoroughly equipped for encampment purposes. A system of pipe lines affords an abundance of pure water, while the lay of the land insures its complete drainage. The soil is receptive, and the heaviest rains are readily absorbed.

For the opcupancy of this land the State of Pennsylvania pays no rent, nor is it put to any expense for its maintenance. Its use is freely given to the National Guard by the owner, Mr. Robert E. Coleman, who also keeps it in condition, furnishing all the labor, care, and oversight required at his own cost. Originally the ground utilized as a camp ground was what is known as a "charcoal clearing." In 1885 Brig. Gen. Dobbin, commanding the Third Brigade, looking about for a site for a brigade camp, pitched upon Mount Gretna. Thereupon Mr. Coleman at once proceeded to have the ground cleared and put in condition for occupancy by the National Guard. Year by year he has extended the facilities in this direction, until to-day the National Guard of Pennsylvania has one of the finest and most desirable camp grounds in the country.

In addition to the encampment and parade sites proper Mr. Coleman has caused to be erected a rifle range for individual practice, connected with the camp by a narrow-gauge railroad. The range is pronounced by experts to be superior even to the celebrated range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. In behalf of the batteries of the National Guard Mr. Coleman has also erected a long-distance range, covering 1,200 yards, for field battery target practice during the current encampment, and in order that a satisfactory demonstration might be made by the regular army batteries stationed here the road has been diverted so as to make in the side of one of the mountains, affording a range for ride-gun firing of between 2,500 and 3,000 yards. The generosity of Mr. Coleman has by no means been confined to the National Guard. The military occupancy of Mount Gretna is simply its annual vacation. Throughout the season the park is strewn open to the populace of Pennsylvania. Excursion parties come daily from near-by and remote places, and this circumstance frequently imbues the presence of thousands of spectators to the formal ceremonies accompanying the regular camp exercises.

The present military occupancy of Mount Gretna comprises two distinct encampments—one of regulars, the other of National Guard troops. In the former there are included Troop B, Fourth United States Cavalry, Capt. James Parker, and Troop E, Sixth United States Cavalry, Capt. George S. Anderson. These are the troops which took part in the Washington centennial parade in New-York on April 30. As a matter of history it may here be related that notwithstanding the revolution that New-York witnessed a similar parade of the mounted troops of the United States Army. The other organizations incinded in the regular battalion comprise Light Battery C, Third Artillery, Capt. J. G. Trenhulli; Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Capt. H. C. Cushing, and Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Capt. J. M. Brincklo. Major Wallace F. Randolph is in command of the artillery battalion, the commandant of the camp being Major L. H. Carpenter, Fifth United States Cavalry, with Capt. G. B. Ewing as camp surgeon, and First Lieut. G. E. Sage, Fifth Artillery, as Acting Quartermaster and Commissary.

In the National Guard camp there are the troops of horse and three mounted batteries, numbering in the neighborhood of 400 men. In fact and in collectively, no such aggregation of artillery and cavalry organizations has been got together in the East since the war of the rebellion. The Pennsylvania contingent comprises the First Philadelphia City Troop, First Lieut. Alexander Wilson commanding, 41 officers and men; the Sheridan Troop, Tyrone, Capt. C. S. W. Jones commanding, 62 officers and men; the Governor's Troop, Harrisburg, Capt. H. H. Perkins commanding, 66 officers and men; Battery A, Philadelphia, Capt. Malvin Staffer commanding, 70 officers and men; Battery E, Pittsburg, First Lieut. George Sheppard commanding, 72 officers and men; Battery C, Parkville, Capt. John Denithorne, Jr., commanding, 76 officers and men. The command and administration of the battalion is intrusted to Col. T. J. Hudson, Adjt. John B. Fell, Surgeon R. S. Huiderkoper, Quartermaster H. P. Meyer, Commissary W. S. Richardson, Veterinarian J. A. Horger, Sergeant Major Thomas L. Martin, Quartermaster Sergeant Charles B. Galloway, Commissary Sergeant Robert McGee, Ordnance Sergeant William Williams. At State headquarters and exercising a supervisory control over the encampment, the Pennsylvania law requiring the annual inspection of the military troops of the National Guard to be made at this time, are Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Alexander Krumbhaar, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Hill, Quartermaster General; Col. J. Granville Leach, Commissary General of the Governor's Staff, and Lieut. Col. William A. Elliott, Inspector, and Major Barton D. Evans, Aide-de-Camp of the division staff.

The presence of the regular troops has a twofold significance. Incidentally Col. Carpenter's battalion is encamped at Mount Gretna precisely as it would perform any other of its duties during the military year. Ordered by the War Department to report at this point by a given date the regular troops and batteries marched from their several stations and went into camp. When the encampment of the National Guard at target firing they will march home again. Officially the regulars know nothing of the existence of a National Guard encampment by their side. Practically, they have a lively and sensible realization of the fact that they were sent here to do camp duty, to afford, as it were, an object lesson in military discipline and drill, which should be of benefit to the uniformed militia with whom they are for the time being associated.

The regular army officers are warm in their commendation of the National Guardsmen. They appreciate the fact that the men constituting this provisional battalion of mounted troops are willing, and anxious to learn. They observingly excuse the contrast between the regular and militia camps at night, for in the former, after taps, it would be possible to hear a pin drop; in the latter the men keep up a hum of clatter on all conversational and destructive of all hopes of sleep. This is but natural, the regulars say, in the case of men who look upon an encampment in the light of a week's lark. Nor are they without excuse for the deficiencies shown by the Pennsylvanians in the matter of policing the camp. This is the first visit of the regulars immediately following the roll call. Their camp from early morning is the picture of neatness, while that of the militia, with the exception of some of the company streets, is of a precisely contrary character. There is no excuse for this in the neglect or failure to promulgate to mount a park guard. The supposition is that the caissan and limber chests are filled with ammunition, in anticipation of a call to service, and the disastrous consequences which might result from a person passing through the park with a lighted cigar is self-evident. Why a guard should invariably be posted over that part of the camp. The sentry duty in general throughout the militia encampment is entitled to but slight commendation. It has been urged by the officers of the regulars that, as a fair, but in nearly every essential respect it is capable of being vastly improved upon.

The amount of work exacted of the men of the several companies is simply prodigious. Drills, by squad and company and battalion, parades of ceremony, reviews and inspection, leave but little time to the men. From reveille to retreat they are kept almost continually on the move. Yet there is an almost entire absence of grovelling, save that which is naturally to be expected, and without which no military organization would be complete. Every man cares for his own horse, groomiog and saddling him, and looking after the feeding of the animal. This feature is made a cardinal principle of the Pennsylvania system. The men composing the cavalry and artillery of the State are, as a rule, young and sturdy, and in a majority of instances fairly good horsemen. They are not possessed of the "seat" of the regular army troopers, and the majority of them ride in the English instead of the accepted military style. Nevertheless they get on well, and only require proper instruction and practice to obtain the them first-class troopers.

Yesterday a practical exemplification of what can be accomplished in the way of assimilating the regular and volunteer mounted forces was afforded. Inter Colonel drilled the five troops of cavalry as a battalion. The regulars were stationed on either flank, the National Guardsmen holding the centre. So far as outward appearances went there was no distinction between the two bodies. No more forcible comment could be touched upon the advantage to the National Guard of a service dress corresponding to that of the regular army. It was a pretty drill and a "fast" one. The points of dissimilarity between the volunteer and the professional soldier were apparent in the lack of control of their mounts and precision of manœuvre of the former. But it is beyond question that the National Guardsmen of Pennsylvania derived more benefit from their two hours' drill under Col. Carpenter, in contact with the regular troops of the United States Army, than they would derive ordinarily from a year of riding-school or independent practice.

The exhibitions afforded by Major Randolph's battalion artillery drills have not been without a corresponding good effect. The slowness and uncertainty of movement which characterized the volunteer artillery organizations in the early part of the current tour have sensibly disappeared. Both men and horses have seemingly caught the fire of the flying artillery drills of the regulars and marked improvement has resulted.

The experiment of combining regular and militia troops in camps of instruction may safely be said to have been attended by so great a measure of success at Mount Gretna that the example set at Camp Sheridan is likely to be followed in other States.

HE WOULD MAKE NO COMPLAINT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—John Fitzgerald and Thomas Morris, cousins, fought at their boarding house, in North Elizabeth, last night, and the former was severely stabbed in the thigh by Morris. The injured man made his way to the Union station, this city, and reported the affray to Officer Walsh, who took him to the hospital. His assailant was arrested, but to the surprise and disgust of the police, the wounded man absolutely refused to make any charge against him. Morris was released, and his victim this morning had sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital and go home.

LEAVENING POWER

Of the various Baking Powders illustrated from actual tests.

ROYAL (Pure)	[redacted]
Grant's* (Alum)	[redacted]
Rumford's* (fresh)	[redacted]
Hanford's (when fresh)	[redacted]
Charm* (Alum Powder)	[redacted]
Davis'* and O. K.* (Alum)	[redacted]
Cleveland's	[redacted]
Pioneer (San Francisco)	[redacted]
Omar	[redacted]
Dr. Price's	[redacted]
Snow Flake (Groff's)	[redacted]
Congress	[redacted]
Hecker's	[redacted]
Gillet's	[redacted]
Hanford's (None Such), when not fresh	[redacted]
Pearl (Andrews & Co.)	[redacted]
Rumford's* (Phosphate), when not fresh	[redacted]

Reports of Government Chemists.

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. EDWARD G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. HENRY MORTON, M. D., Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge. [illegible] McMURTRIE, Ph. D."

"[illegible] Baking Powder [illegible] Alum [illegible] Phosphate [illegible] Ammonia [illegible] Lime [illegible] Caustic Alkali [illegible] Sulphuric Acid [illegible] Sulphurous Acid [illegible] Sulphates [illegible] Chlorine [illegible] Arsenic [illegible] Lead [illegible] Copper [illegible] Iron [illegible] Starch [illegible] Sugar [illegible] Tartaric Acid [illegible] Tartrates [illegible] Cream of Tartar

EURUS DEFEATS FIRENZI

AND BREAKS DOWN AT THE END OF THE RACE.

A RATHER COMMONPLACE DAY'S RACING AT THE MONMOUTH PARK RACE TRACK YESTERDAY.

There was a far larger crowd at Monmouth Park yesterday than was to be expected on a day when the meagre entries promised so little in the way of sport of an exciting and attractive character. The track was pasty and holding and very trying for any horse to run over. The most important feature of the day was the race for the Monmouth Handicap, at a mile and a half, in which Eurus met and defeated Firenzi and Señorita. The winning of the race was a costly one for Mr. Cassatt, for his horse broke down just at the end of the race in one of his fore legs, and it is extremely doubtful if he ever races again. He certainly will not be seen on the track again this year, but will be turned out in hopes that his leg will get into shape again, so that he may be trained next season.

Those who went to the track on the 1 o'clock special over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey yesterday had one of the best trips of the year, for engine 41, in charge of Engineer "Bob" Jackson, made the run from Jersey City to the race track in fifty-seven minutes, which is nearly ten minutes better time than is usually made.

Just before the last race Charles Littlefield, a brother of the jockey, Fred Littlefield, assaulted Arthur F. Bowers, the racing writer of the *Tribune*, while the latter was standing on the lawn in front of the grand stand. The reason for the assault was strictures made by Mr. Bowers on Littlefield's jockeyship. Mr. Bowers refused to be drawn into a game of fisticuffs and promptly had Littlefield arrested on a charge of assault and battery. The assailant was taken to the Eatontown lockup, but was released on bail, given by the lad's father, the well-known owner and trainer.

The racing opened with a selling affair for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile, for which eight youngsters competed, with Westchester Morris's colt Civil Service the favorite, and the Nevada Stable's King William the second choice in the betting. The rest of the lot were rank outsiders, and the backers of the two favorites were made happy by the victory of Civil Service, for from the race just as he pleased, and King William got the place about as easily, the rest of the lot being beaten away off.

Like the first race, the second was a three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds, but the second was a stake affair, it being the Home-Bred Produce Stakes, with conditions which require the starters to be owned by the nominator of the dam. But three started in the race, which proved an easy victory for Mr. Withers's colt by Kingfike-Fanfan, who won by two lengths from Mr. Cassatt's filly by Stratford-Mandina, the rank outsider of the string, against whom 6 to 5 was laid for a place. Henduras, the second choice in the betting, didn't seem to be able to extend himself in the mud, and finished last.

The backers of the favorite had another inning in the third race, when Mr. Withers's unlucky colt Sluggard won a sweepstakes at a mile and a sixteenth, thanks in great part to the very clever riding of Anderson, who kept his mount well up to Sam Brown's filly, Galop, who was the dangerous element in the race in the opinion of almost every one. The race lay entirely between the two, though Hamilton tried his best to make Glockner an element in it. But Glockner was not good enough, and Galop, being used up at the end of a mile, Sluggard went on and won by four lengths from Galop, who was good enough to beat Glockner by a length. Niagara and Endurer played no part in the race, the latter being either out of condition or something worse, for, though Barnes worked hard on him, he could not or would not race a yard.

The fourth race was the Monmouth Handicap at a mile and a half, with Eurus, Firenzi, and Senorita the starters, and Firenzi, in spite of her miserable showing in her race for the Champion Stakes, was installed the favorite. Once more she utterly disappointed the expectations of her backers by finishing last instead of first. The great mare is plainly not herself, or else she has lost her speed and her ability to cover a distance of ground when the track is heavy; a failing not noticeable in her previous career. Eurus was the victor in the race, run in the very poor time of 2:40, which is that something is decidedly wrong with Firenzi. Eurus ran a good race, not from a time standpoint, but from the way in which he first wore down and beat off Firenzi when she challenged and tried to pass him at the end of a mile, and then did the same thing to Senorita when she headed him and tried to beat him in the stretch. The race was bitterly fought throughout the last half by Senorita and Eurus, and it was so hard a task for the Suburban winner to unfeat the Brown filly that at the end of the race he was found to be badly broken down in one of his fore legs, and he has probably run his last race for this season, possibly the last he will ever run. Eurus had to be ridden out under whip and spur to defeat Senorita a length and a half, while Firenzi, who was tailed off at the end of a mile and a quarter, finished eased up.

Esau, from Pierre Lorillard's stable, was the good thing for the fifth race, a selling affair at a mile, and was backed as if the race was all over except the shouting. Esau made a mighty effort to win, but he was finally beaten by Newcastle, the colt recently arrived from Saratoga, and which was the cause of a track fight at Saratoga between "Jim" Williams, his owner, and Philip Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who thought that Williams had given him "the double cross," to use Gambler's phrase. Groomsman ran a good third, but Deception couldn't run a little bit at any time in the race.

Gregory showed what a clever two-year-old he is in the last race of the day, a run of seven furlongs and at welter weights. The youngster, who managed to get away well, was bustled along by Taylor throughout the run, and was never headed, finally winning quite handily by a length and a half from Bradford, who beat May O. but two lengths for the place, the latter three in front of Leather Stocking, Tristau and Bellair, bringing up the rear.

The details of the racing and betting are given in the following tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $750, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20. No bid for the winner.

J. A. Cassatt's b. f. by Kinglike, a Civil Service, by Reform-Bonella, 118 pounds, $3,000....(Littlefield) 1
Nevada Stable's b. c. King William, 107...(Taylor) 2
W. L. Scott's b. g. Ozone, 104.....(Sims) 3

Carteret, 96; Sir Dixon, 104; Hunsman, 98; Cornelia, 97, and Ravsloe, 116, finished in the order named.

Betting.—To win—Against Civil Service, 11 to 5; King William, 2½ to 1; Cornelia and Ravsloe, 7 to 1 each; J. O. C. and Ozone, 10 to 1 each; Carteret, 1a to 1; Fast Time, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Civil Service and King William, 4 to 5 each; Cornelia, 2 to 1; Ravsloe, 7 to 1; J. O. C., 3 to 1; Ozone, 4 to 1; Carteret, 5 to 1; Fast Time, 7 to 1.

Won by three lengths; five between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Home-Bred Produce Stakes, for two-year-olds whose dams were owned by the nominator and whose produce are also the property of the nominator; $100 each, with $1,000 added, $250 to second. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21.

D. Withers's bay colt by Kinglike-Fanfan, 108 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
A. J. Cassatt's bay filly by Stratford-Mandina, 107.....(Anderson) 2
Santa Anita Stable'e ch. c. Honduras, 115.....(Barnes) 3

Betting.—To win—Against the Fantan colt, 3 to 5; Hondnras, 2 to 1, and the Mandina filly, 10 to 1. For place—Against the Fantan colt and Honduras, no betting; the Mandina filly, 6 to 5.

Won by three lengths; five between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $80 each, with $1,000 added; $250 to second, $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:58½.

D. D. Withere's br. c. Sluggard, 3 years, by Tom Ochiltree-Dawdle, 108 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
S. S. Brown's b. f. Galop, 3, 103.....(Bergen) 2
J. T. Williams's b. c. Glockner, 3, 108, (Hamilton) 3

Niagara, 111, and Endurer, 117, unished as named.

Betting.—12 to 1 Milton straight, 4 to 1 place; 15 to 1 Polemus straight, 6 to 1 for place.

Won by three parts of a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; penalties and allowances. Time—1:57½.

Scoggan Brothers' b. c. Hindoocraft, 8 years, by Hindoo-Lady Craxton, 111 pounds.....(Taral) 1
Dwyer Brotsbere' b. m. Bessie June, 5, 114.....(Murphy) 2

Betting.—4 to 5 Bessie Juns; even money Hindoocraft.

Won by two lengths.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Prize of Saretora; a handicap sweepstakes for all ages. One mile and five-eighths. Time—1:04.

Labold Brothers' b. h. Montrose, 5 years, by Duke of Montrose-Patti, 117 ponnds.....(Lewis) 1
Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4, 107.....(Taral) 2
Excelsior Stable's b. f. Gipsy Queen, 3, 102.....(Martin) 3

Betting.—3 to 5 Montrose straight, no betting for place; 6 to 5 Lavinia Belle straight, 3 to 10 for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and on eighth. A free handicap sweepstakes. Time—2:04.

D. H. Stevens's ch. c. Gymnast, 3 years, by King Ban-Hira, 92 pounds.....(Bnnn) 1
O. Bowie's ch. g. Vosburg, 5, 96.....(Freeman) 2
H. Hendy's ch. g. Ben Harrison, 3, 104.....(Allen) 3

Prather and Bonita also ran.

Betting.—11 to 5 Gymnast straight, 7 to 10 for place; 8 to 1 Vosburg straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages; selling allowances. Time—1:20¼.

J. W. Smythe's br. h. Fenelon, 5 years, by Rotherwood-Victoria, 117 pounds.....(Shoridan) 1
W. Wheeler's br. g. Big Brown Jug, 5, 103.....(Hathaway) 2
P. Gorman's b. c. Remsen, 3, 99.....(Freeman) 3

Hornbeam, Vance, Shamrock, Everett, Lolon, and Lady Fnisher also ran. Daisaman fell and did not finish.

Betting.—4 to 1 Fenelon straight, 8 to 5 for place; 10 to 1 Big Brown Jug straight, 3 to 1 for place.

Won by a half length; the same between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages; selling allowances. Time—1:21.

W. C. Daly's b. g. Macaulay, 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Battia M., 112 pounds.....(Stoval.) 1
D. A. Honig's ch. g. Redstone, aged, 106.....(Hathaway.) 2
H. Bangh's b. m. Mamie Hunt, 6, 112.....(Taral) 3

Lynn, Redlight, Pocatelle, Duke of Bourbon, Golden Reel, Boo Lisle, and Lakeview also ran.

Betting.—Into 1 Macaulay straight, 3 to 1 for place; 7 to 1 Redstone straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

The entries and weights for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Hemet, Fellowship, Major Tom, Ravenhill, Lemoine H., and Harry Weldon, 107 pounds each; Garoga, the Nana filly, Forest, and Starlight, 104.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. King of Norfolk, 124 pounds; Reveller and St. Luke, 121; Kitty R., 119; Quindaro Belle, 114; Wild Cherry and Mayflebe, 103; Estelle, 75.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Rustic, 111 pounds; Benedict, the Remember gelding, King Idler, and Lady Rebel, 109; Bonnietta and Fonsetta, 106; Sunshine, Rockaway, and Gerda, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Keynote, 115 pounds; Colonel Clark, 110; Brown Princess, 109; Lanra Davidson, 108; Satisfaction, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling. The Lion, 116 pounds; Bay Ridge and Amos, 113; Boccaccio, 112; O'Fallns, 109; Donald, 107; Carrie G., 106; Felix, 103; Shamrock, 102; John Jay S. and George Corbett, 97.

FAST RACING IN HARNESS.

JOHNSTON PACES A VERY FAST MILE AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 15.—The Grand Circuit meeting was continued here this afternoon with three regular events and the special race for Johnston against time. Though it was chilly and windy, the biggest crowd of the week was present. The track was in fine shape, and had the weather been favorable Johnston would have paced a faster mile than he did. As it was he made the circuit in 2:07½, the first quarter in 0:31¼, and the half in 1:03½. The wind was too great a handicap in the latter part of the mile, and it is certain that Johnston would have gone at least a second faster had it been calm.

Of the regular events two were finished and it took five heats to decide each. The 2:24 class had nine candidates, the Boston stallion J. R. Shedd the "tip" for first money. Before the first heat Shedd sold at 5 to 3 over the field, and he finished so strong in second place when Mocking Bird got home first that it was 2 to 1 on him next. After trailing the Buffalo mare most of the way Shedd made a losing break and fell back to the rear, while Amy Lee, going very strong, beat Mocking Bird for the second heat. In the third Mocking Bird was not handled, while Shedd was badly out, making repeated breaks and finishing last, while Mocking Bird got a record of 2:20½. Then she was a favorite, but Amy Lee snatched the victory away from her at the last moment in the fourth heat, when she lowered her record to 2:19. In the fifth heat Amy Lee kept the pole from wire to wire, with Mocking Bird second.

There was an exciting battle between two fast colts in the four-year-old stakes. McEwen from Tennessee was a great favorite, but after electrifying the crowd with the Vermont stallion Gillig, the latter won the deciding heat easily, owing to the unsteadiness of his opponent.

The 2:18 class was called late, and, after Susie S. had got two heats, it was postponed on account of darkness.

For the closing day of the meeting to-morrow there are three regular events, and the Buffalo mare Belle Hamlin will try for a cup given by the association if she can beat her record of 2:13¾. The summaries:

2:24 CLASS—Purse $2,000.

Amy Lee, b. m. by Star.....(Dobls) 8 1 2 1 1
Mocking Bird.....(Andrews) 1 2 1 2 2
J. R. Shedd.....(Bewen) 2 8 9 4 3
Greenlander.....(Davis) 3 8 8 3 7 4
Colonel Applegate.....(Ayers) 6 7 4 8 5
Lettie Waterson.....(Sanders) 7 4 6 9 8
Elastic Starch.....(Smith) 4 9 8 9 8
Brother Dan.....(Geers) 9 5 5 5 6
John Johnston.....(Goldsmith) 5 6 7 6 9 9

Time—2:21¾; 2:20¼; 2:20½; 2:19; 2:20¾.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD STAKE—$1,300.

Gillig, by Aristos.....(Goldsmith) 1 2 1 2 1
McEwen.....(Geers) 2 1 2 1 3
Nightingale.....(Andrews) 3 4 3 3 2
Lapland.....(Fisher) 4 3 4 4 dr.

Time—2:25¼; 2:22¼; 2:24½; 2:24½; 2:24¾.

2:18 CLASS—Purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Susie S.....(Trayner) 1 1
Kitty Canty.....(Ayers) 2 2
J. E. Richardson.....(Spian) 2 3
Henrietta.....(Andrews) 4 4

Time—2:18½; 2:18¾.

SPECIAL AGAINST TIME.

Time.....(2:06¾) 1
Johnston.....(Dobls) 2

Time—2:07½.

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

The list of entries and weights for to-day's races a "Brighton Beach are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for three-year-olds and up that have not won at this meeting. Three-quarters of a mile. Hector, Bucketons, Ariel, Mute, and Jim Clare, 122 pounds each; Bordelaise and Calera, 117 each; Monsoon, Miss K., Iceberg, Crackemen, and Sparling, 115 each; Little Barefoot, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Newsboy and Steve Stillwell, 117 pounds each; Elsie Jeka, 113; Prince Edward, 107; Lemon Blossom and Utility, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500. Six and a half furlongs. Miracle, Theora, Bino Line, Young Duke, Belinda, Fred Falcon, 122 pounds each; Anrelia and Tipstaff, 115 each; Hoclare and the Madcap filly, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Ronkonkoma Handicap; purse $500. One mile and an eighth. Benedictine, 116 pounds; Bonanza, 114; Ten Booker and Barrister, 112 each; Bronzomarte, 106; Freedom, 100; Iceberg, 96; Mary T., 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; beaten allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Jim Clare, 117 pounds; Firefly, 107; Ernest, Bill Sioux, The Bourbon, Brooklyn Belle, and Supervisor, 104 each; Mary T., 102; Topeka, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Steeplechase over the short course. Mentmore, 143 pounds; Helenbar, 142, and Tidal Wave, 141 pounds each; Bronzomarte, 136; Jester, Sanford, Killarney, Will Davis, and Wellington, 187 each.

RESULTS AT YONKERS.

Though the track at Yonkers yesterday was heavy and holding the five races resulted in some good sport. Three well-backed favorites and a strong second choice won, the only onsider to upset the talent being the Wild Rose colt in the second race. The attendance was up to the average. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. For all ages. Keystone, 119 pounds, (McManus,) won by two lengths; Clatter, 119, (Bueston,) second, and Erin Burke, 117, (J. Carbon,) third. Time—1:34. Speedwell and Dr. Jekyll also ran. Betting—5 to 1 against Keystone straight, even money for place; Clatter, for place, 4 to 5.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. El Trinidad, 109 pounds, (Hueston,) won by half a length; Banker, 109, (M. Berger,) second, and Utopian, 124, (Bagilee,) third. Time—1:20¾. Lafitte, Vesper Bell, Electricity, and Jack Horner also ran. Betting—El Trinidad 2 to 1 straight, 1 to 3 place; Banker, 4 to 5 place.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. The Wild Rose colt, 86 pounds, (Martens,) won by a head; John Gray, 119, (Keating,) second, and Dick Turpin, 109, (M. Daly,) third. Time—1:20. Magna, Lady Winkle, Trix, Hickory Jim, and Guy Also ran. Betting—10 to 1 against the Wild Rose colt straight, 4 to 1 place; John Gray, 4 to 5 place.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Selling. Wayward, 122 pounds, (Graham,) won by a length and a half; Alva, 132, (English,) second, and Futurity, 120, (M. Daly,) third. Time—1:34. Betting—Wayward, even money straight; 3 to 5 place; Alva, for place, 2 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. For maidens of all ages. Gilmer, 119 pounds, (Watson,) won by a short head; Wabassa, 112, (M. Bergen,) second, and Lottery, 119, (M. Daly,) third. Time—1:28. Little Tom, Frightful, Kanja, Memory, and Gil Blas also ran. Betting—4 to 5 Gilmer straight, 1 to 3 place; 7 to 5 Wabassa place.

HANDICAP WEIGHTS.

The following handicap weights have been announced for the two stake events to be decided at Monmouth Park on Saturday:

THE JERSEY—THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Salvator	124	Brussels	110
Longstreet	124	Orator	109
Tenny	122	Raceton	108
French Park	122	Limbo	108
Medstone	118	Donley	106
J. A. B.	118	Obemise	105
Jay F. Dee	118	Carbomas	105
Zephyrus	116	Hahday	105
Cortez	116	Heyday	105
Major Domo	116	Daylight	105
Dihle	115	Miss Morris	105
Taxiston	115	Miss Cody	105
Erlo	115	Sam Wood	104
Once Again	114	Miss Jeuness	102
Jabal	114	Radiest	100
Tomboy	114	Waldo Johnson	100
Long Dence	114	Stoneorop	98
Hood Tide	114	Steady	96
My Fellow	113	Groomsman	95
Singgard	113	Julien	95
Cynosnre	112	Clarissa	95
Sorrento	110		

THE CARTERET—TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Onaway	126	Homeopathy	107
Cayuga	122	Cyclone colt	107
St. Carlo	120	Magnete	107
Burlington	119	Chaos	107
Padishah	119	Jersey Park	107
Chesapooke	118	Obleftain	106
Bancocas	118	Adamant	106
Eocoia colt	118	King Hazem	106
Bellevue	118	Bellevue	106
Banquet	114	Gunwad	105
Grsgory	114	Enrocklydon	105
Civil Service	114	John Atwood	105
Ralph Bayard	113	Mandina	103
Clarendon	113	Gremercy	104
Fan-fan colt	113	Kempland	104
Iago	112	Mandina filly	103
Insignia colt	111	Carrie C.	103
Rosemary colt	111	Livonia	98
Belle of Nantura colt	111	Garrison	98
Lew Weatone	111	Pandora	98
Sweet Home colt	111	Sea Spark filly	95
Mucilage	110	Rosette	94
Aelia filly	109	J. O. C.	93
Honduras	109	Java	90
Dr. Helmuth	107	Bavelos	90

BRITISH-WAR SHIP IN PORT.

THE TOURMALINE APPEARED IN THE HARBOR EARLY YESTERDAY.

Her Majesty's ship Tourmaline, one of the largest vessels in the British North American Squadron, arrived in this port shortly before midnight of Wednesday last. She steamed up from Quarantine early in the morning, and at 8 o'clock fired a national salute in honor of the American flag. It was in acknowledgment of this salute that the guns of Castle William responded some minutes later. The British war ship cast anchor well in toward Bedlow's Island.

A fine-looking set of fellows are the men of the Tourmaline—great lusty blue-jackets, finely set up, lithe, and well-built marines, and sharp, smart-looking officers; 250 persons all told. All hands looked as if they had been doing some active cruising, for not a man but is browned like a cocoanut. Add to this the contrast of the heavy black beards which most of the topmen wear and the effect is striking. It is not generally known that the men in the British Navy, officers included, are prohibited from wearing beards on their faces except in accordance with the regulation cut. The rule is that every man must either wear a beard or go smooth shaven. But in wearing a beard permission is given to cut a "three-finger gauge-way"; that is, to cut out as much hair under the lower lip as can be covered by the tips of three fingers. One never sees a British tar wearing a mustache or a goatee.

In the early part of yesterday afternoon the Tourmaline gave liberty to some of her men, and as the tars wended their way in groups up through the Battery Park they attracted no little attention by their picturesque dress. The giving of liberty to British men-of-war's men in an American port, and in New-York in particular, is a rather uncommon occurrence. The Buzzard, on her recent runs up from the West Indies, never permitted a man to touch land, and only the officers enjoyed a jaunt ashore.

A little inquiry disclosed the fact that the Tourmaline, which had been cruising up and down the Spanish Main all the long summer, had been ordered to join the Bellerophon, flagship, at Halifax on Aug. 4. She was to have proceeded with the flagship on Aug. 10 for Prince Edward Island, thence to have left Aug. 15 for Quebec. The Tourmaline, on the receipt of orders to join the Bellerophon, was at St. John, N. B. She immediately proceeded up the coast, reported to Vice Admiral G. W. Watson, commanding, and received instructions to make the best of her way to New-York. In accordance with these instructions the Tourmaline is now in this port awaiting the commander in communication with the home Government. The Tourmaline will remain here but a few days, when she will join the flagship, this time at Quebec, if she can reach there by Aug. 22. On the arrival of Vice Admiral Watson will transfer his flag from the Bellerophon to the Pylades corvette, and proceed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, leaving the Bellerophon at Quebec.

The Tourmaline is a composite corvette belonging to what was formerly the Magicienne but now the Opal type of the British Navy. She was built and launched at Middlesborough in 1875 along with the Opal, the vessel which gave the name to the present class. In the construction of this type of vessel the desire was to obtain the right draught of water, large coal-bunkerable battery, full sail power, and ease in handling. The tonnage displacement of the Tourmaline is 2,120 tons and her mean draught of water 18 feet 8 inches. In length the Tourmaline measures 220 feet over all and is 38 feet 40 feet. Her engines were built by Hawthorn and an official trial developed a mean indicated horse power of 1,970. The total coat of the Tourmaline's hull and machinery was $482,369. The battery of the Tourmaline numbers in its main twelve guns, of which four are six-inch breech-loading rifles and eight are five-inch breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery consists of ten machine guns, made of Gardiners and Nordenfelds, besides two light guns for saluting purposes. The Tourmaline, being a spar-deck corvette, both the poop and topgallant forecastle have guns mounted in them. The main deck has in position eight guns, four on a side, while one five-inch gun is mounted on each bow and one on each quarter.

The credit of showing the advantages of the composite system belongs properly to the Opal and Tourmaline. Since the advent of these two ships all the modern cruising vessels of the British Navy (unarmored) below the rate of the Iris and Mersey, are on the same composite system. In this method of construction the framework inside of the skin, including frames, beams, keelsons, stringers, shelf-pieces, waterways, transoms, bulkheads, &c., are of iron, and armor is secured to the skin in an ordinary iron-built ship, the frames and beams being of the same kind and dimensions, and spaced the same distances apart, with bulkheads of the usual number and construction. The keel, stem, outside planking, and decks are of wood.

SITE FOR THE EXPOSITION.

A QUESTION RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED TO PROPERTY OWNERS UP TOWN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald* of yesterday, "J. G. B." suggests Central Park as a desirable site for the great American Exposition of 1892. Well, let me ask you to oppose it with all your might. To adopt such a suggestion would mean the ruin for years to come of the only public work our city boasts. Has "J. G. B." any idea of what would be the result of allowing the Park to be torn up and invaded for the next three years by an army of masons, carpenters, and pick and shovel men? It would cost the city far more to repair the damage done than to buy a suitable site for a permanent building.

I am in favor of a permanent building of which New-York may be proud, and I am in favor of purchasing a site, if necessary, for such permanent building. Of course it is not necessary to buy site for the hundred or more temporary structures. I am convinced that property owners in their own interests would gladly donate all the land required for such temporary buildings. There is a large strip of land lying between Central and Mount Morris Parks, in the Fifth Avenue section, which could be obtained on reasonable terms, and proper site for the permanent building could be purchased cheaply and enough ground loaned by the surrounding property holders to answer all purposes. There are some buildings already on the ground which could be utilized as apartment or lodging houses for visitors, following the admirable plan adopted at the last Antwerp Exposition. You will remember how convenient that plan proved. No visitors were over at a loss to find suitable rooms at moderate prices.

The site I suggest is in the very heart of the city, near railway connections, and in every way convenient. Think of what a magnificent park would result were the proposed site laid out in gardens, with restaurants, music halls, and all the pretty buildings that would spring up to meet the requirements. Strangers would see a park extending from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and a visit to the exposition would mean a day of real joy, away from the crowded streets, in the ramblies and bowers of our beautiful Park. Suppose you ask through your columns how many of the people living near the proposed site would be willing to lease their property in the way I propose. I believe all would respond cheerfully. E. BYRNE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1889.

THE GIANTS LOSE A GAME

BUT AS BOSTON WAS BEATEN THEY ARE IN THE LEAD.

KEEFE'S UNSTEADINESS IN THE OPENING INNING LOST THE GAME—BOSTON WHIPPED—OTHER CONTESTS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—The home team sprung a regular old-fashioned surprise party on the New-York Club at Recreation Park this afternoon, winning the game hands down in the first four innings. There were only about 1,000 persons present. For the Pittsburg Club everybody made a hit except Dunlap, Maul, and Morris, and as they were dovetailed in very neatly, runs were made in goodly number. Sir Timothy Keefe was in the box. Buck Ewing caught him for five innings, when he gave way to Murphy.

The home team started right in in the first inning to knock out Keefe. They made 7 runs in the first inning. After that Keefe settled down to business, and not a Pittsburg man got a glimpse of the initial bag, while nine fanned the atmosphere in a most industrious manner. It was a pitchers' battle after the fourth, and Morris had the advantage. His work all through the game was as fine as silk, only two men reaching first after the second inning. Carroll's catching, throwing to bases, and hitting were the features of the game.

Ewing was struck in the mouth by Carroll's foot in the first inning as the latter was sliding to the home plate. The spikes in the shoe cut his lip badly, but he caught up to the sixth inning, when Murphy relieved him. Gore only played four innings, when he was succeeded by Brown. Gore has a sore leg, and hurt it in dodging a pitched ball. Umpire Power seemed none the worse for a kicking match" developed on Wednesday. His work was fairly satisfactory, though Pittsburg got by far the best of close decisions. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Gore, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll, c.	2	2	6	2	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	2	1	1	2	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	7	0	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Connor, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Fields, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Ward, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Knehne, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0	O'Rurke, r. f.	1	1	1	0	1
Dunlap, 2b.	1	0	3	3	0	Mansfield, s. s.	0	0	1	3	1
Maul, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Morris, p.	0	1	1	7	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	11	0
						Brown, c. f.	0	1	4	0	0
Total.	9	8	27	15	0	Murphy, c.	0	1	3	8	1
						Total.	2	5	27	16	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—9
New-York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; New-York, 2. Two-base hits—Rowe, Carroll, Brown. Three-base hits—Knehne, O'Rourke. Stolen base—Dunlap. Double play—Rowe, Dunlap, Beckley. First base on balls—Off Keefe, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Gore, Tiernan. Struck out—By Morris, 4; by Keefe, 9. Passed ball—Carroll. Wild pitch—Keefe. Umpire—Mr. Power.

CHICAGO, 7; WASHINGTON, 6.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Washington had the game won to-day up to the eighth inning, when Chicago tied the score, and in the ninth by two singles scored the winning run with but one man out. Tener was quite wild at first, but steadied down and kept the hits that were made well scattered. Farrell and Wilmot fielded their positions finely, and were the only features of mention. Attendance 1,200. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	1	0	3	1	1	Wise, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0
V. Halt'n, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	2	3	2	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	2	1	5	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Fulmer, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Burne, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	A. Irwin, s. s.	0	2	5	6	1
Will'ms'n, s. s.	1	3	0	0	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1
Farrell, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Daily, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Burns, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0	Carney, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Tener, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Ferson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	7	11	27	11	1	Total.	6	9	*25	11	3

*One man out when winning run scored.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1—7
Washington	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Anson, Burns, Daily. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Wilmot. Double plays—Irwin, Carney. First base on balls—Off Ferson, 3; off Tener, 2. Struck out—By Ferson, 3; by Tener, 2. Passed balls—Farrell, 2. Wild pitch—Ferson. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

CLEVELAND, 19; BOSTON, 8.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—The greatest batting exhibition of the year took place here to-day at League Park. The Clevelands made twenty-seven hits with a total of forty-eight bases. Twitchell's six times at bat netted five runs, one base hit, one two-base hit, three three-base hits, and a home run. Madden had good control of the ball, and put it over the plate with great regularity. Bakely was wild as a deer, and in the middle of the second inning gave four batters their bases on balls and hit the fifth man. He then retired at his own request and Twitchell went in. He, too, gave a man a base on balls, and thus 3 runs were scored for Boston. In the third inning Gruber went in for Cleveland and finished the game. Another remarkable feature of the game was that Cleveland scored in every inning. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Zimmer, c.	2	1	4	1	0	Richardson, l. f.	1	1	1	0	1
Stricker, 2b.	3	2	3	4	0	Kelly, c.	1	1	7	4	1
McKean, s. s.	1	2	1	7	0	Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	5	0
Tch'l'l, c. p.	5	6	2	1	0	Bo'th'rs, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0	Johnston, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0
McAleer, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	2	1	5	2	2
Gilks, 1b.	2	1	12	1	0	Smith, s. s.	2	1	2	5	0
Zimmer, c.	1	4	6	4	1	Ganzel, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Bakely, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Madden, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Gruber, p.	1	0	0	2	0						
Total.	19	27	27	20	2	Total.	8	10	27	20	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	1	3	2	1	6	1	3	1	1	—19
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 15; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Radford, Twitchell, Tebeau, McAleer. Three-base hits—Radford, Twitchell, (3.) Home runs—Twitchell, Stricker, Tebeau. Stolen bases—Stricker, (2.) Kelly, Smith, (2.) Double plays—Zimmer and Gilks, Stricker, Gilks, and McKean, (2.) First base on

...—2d and 3d cols.
...—7th PAGE—1st col.
...—7th PAGE—1st col.
...—7th PAGE—1st col.
...—7th PAGE—7th col.

...—5TH PAGE—7th col.
...—6TH PAGE—8th col.
...—7TH PAGE—6th col.
...—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
...—6TH PAGE—5th and 8th cols.
...—7TH PAGE—8th col.
...—7TH PAGE—7th col.
...—7TH PAGE—5th col.
...—6TH PAGE—7th col.
...—5TH PAGE—7th col.
...—7TH PAGE—5th col.
...—7TH PAGE—6th col.
...—7TH PAGE—5th col.
...—7TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
...—7TH PAGE—7th col.
...—6TH PAGE—7th col.
...—7TH PAGE—7th col.
...—7TH PAGE—8th col.
...—7TH PAGE—5th col.
...—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB.
BROADWAY THEATRE—AROUND THE GLOBE.
EDEN MUSEE—EADELITI MACK—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTBLE'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
PALMER'S THEATRE—AT 8—CLOVER.
TENNESSEE GARDEN—AT 7:30—DONNA JUANITA.
THE CASINO—AT 8:15—PRINCE METHUSALEM.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—YANK-HOE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair and slightly warmer weather.

The long contest in the Iowa Republican Convention resulted finally in the nomination of HUTCHINSON for Governor and POYNER for Lieutenant Governor. It is difficult to make out that the contest signified anything except a struggle between the supporters of three or four different aspirants to the office of Governor. The platform favors a "liberal construction" of the pension laws and such further legislation as shall "secure to the old soldier his just dues." This is sufficiently indefinite to be safe. The tariff plank is something of a curiosity. It is in favor of the protection of American industry "when it does not foster trusts or trade conspiracies" and demands "the same protection for farm products as for those of other labor." Here is an admission that protection does in some cases foster trusts, and the platform is particularly severe on all such "combines," demanding that laws be passed to "punish" them. It is going to be rather difficult for Iowa protectionists to draw the line of protection for American industry, and their ideas on the whole subject appear to be very hazy, as is shown by the demand for the protection of farm products. Nothing can be protected except at the expense of something else, and nothing is more certain to hasten the downfall of the whole overloaded system than an effort to apply it to everything. But even the farmers of the Northwest would soon learn the futility of trying to get a share in protection by putting duties upon products which we do not import, but which make up the bulk of our exports.

The appearance of elaborate expositions of the pension policy of Corporal TANNER in various Republican newspapers of standing and supposed influence begets the suspicion that TANNER is apprehensive of serious difficulty with his superiors and wishes to get his case before the people in advance of the report of the committee which is now said to be investigating his official behavior. The pains taken by Assistant Secretary CYRUS BUSSEY of the Interior Department to avoid all concealment of his opinions about TANNER'S performances, which opinions, it may safely be inferred, are shared by Secretary NOBLE, indicate that the Pension Commissioner has need of support and defense outside the department. Nevertheless, however serious may have been his indiscretions or even his violations of decency and of law, nobody believes, except possibly himself, that he is really in danger of dismissal. The pension beggars who control the Grand Army and have reduced that once noble order to its present condition of organized mendicancy, and the sharks who live upon generous pension laws lavishly administered, are too influential with the Harrison Administration and too deeply interested in TANNER to allow a hair of his head to be injured.

The Democrats of Virginia have nominated as their candidate for Governor PHILIP W. MCKINNEY, who went into the convention with the largest support among the delegates and the widest popularity in the State. There is, consequently, every reason for supposing that he will prove the strongest candidate that could have been nominated. Compromise candidates are not apt to prove strong in a popular contest, though there is every reason for believing that the Virginia Democrats would have united in support of any candidate that might have been agreed upon by the convention. They count, however, upon drawing some support from the Republicans who regard MAHONE and his methods with aversion, and who sympathize with them in their opposition to giving the negroes any share in the practical administration of public affairs. It is a little singular that this should be apparently the issue that is uppermost just now in the minds of the Virginia voters, and tho one upon which the Democrats count most confidently for gaining support. There is little danger in that State of anything like negro domination, and it seems as though it were about time to erase the "color line" in politics instead of trying to arrest its fading tendency. But MAHONE'S chief reliance is on the colored vote, and the Democrats appear to regard it as good politics to appeal once more to the race prejudice of the whites. The situation has a decidedly reactionary aspect so far as the race question is concerned.

Panama is still industriously spreading sinister rumors about the Nicaragua Canal. If the sources of these rumors were more disinterested they might carry greater weight, but they may now be regarded as a deceptive sort of consolation invented by those who are naturally chagrined at the disasters which have befallen the isthmus enterprise. The latest stories from Panama represent Greytown as a prey to yellow fever and Costa Rica and Nicaragua as ready to fly at each other across their river boundary. Strong garrisons are said to be formed at various points on the Costa Rican border, while the Nicaraguans are concentrating troops on the left bank of the river and on the lake shore. The movements of the hundreds of men recently put to work along the canal route might suggest the origin of such rumors, independently of the fact that the beginning of operations would naturally call for a redistribution of frontier police or garrison forces in the countries interested. It is undeniable that differences exist between Nicaragua and Costa Rica on points largely of formality in the canal affair, but these differences are trifling compared with their unanimity of opinion that the canal enterprise must go on.

The inference attributed to the Dominion Government from this year's increase in *modus vivendi* licenses, that American fishermen concede the justice of Canada's fishery argument, is, of course, unwarranted and illogical. Still, the doubling in number of the licenses issued does fairly indicate that the fee exacted is not excessive, as had been urged last year, while it also conclusively shows that there was much practical wisdom and sound sense in establishing the *modus vivendi*. It has yielded two seasons of quiet in the fishing industry of the North Atlantic coast after two years of wrangling, seizures, fines, and even threats of war. Our New-England fishermen declared that they could get along without the port privileges of buying bait and ice, shipping crews and transshipping freights, and yet in the same breath demanded retaliation for the denial of these privileges. The *modus vivendi* has disclosed that while many or most of them could dispense with the commercial privileges, others needed and were willing to pay for them, although they may still think they deserve the footing of merchantmen in this respect. It is a pity that the *modus vivendi*, which terminates this year, has not yet been supplemented by a fair and sensible final arrangement of the controversy.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Republican State Committee gathered quietly at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday, and in a rather perfunctory manner performed the duty of naming the time and place for the State Convention. This is to be held at Saratoga on the 25th of September. In naming the place the preference of Senator HISCOCK appears to have been ignored. Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS sent a letter resigning the Chairmanship of the committee, and Mr. JOHN N. KNAPP, who has been acting as Chairman of the Executive Committee, was chosen to the place without opposition. This is the first open move in the State campaign so far as the regular parties are concerned. The Prohibitionists have already called their convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th of September, and the Liquor Dealers' Association, which for certain purposes has become a political organization, is to meet at Rochester on the same day. The Democratic State Committee does not hold its meeting until next Tuesday, but it is generally assumed that the Democratic Convention will be called to meet a week in advance of that of the Republicans, also at Saratoga. There will be little activity in the canvass until after the conventions have been held.

The State officers to be elected this year are Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor. There is also to be a Judge of the Court of Appeals chosen in place of GEORGE F. DANFORTH, whose term expires with the present year. On the Republican side there has been little talk about candidates, and none of the prominent politicians of the party has shown any eagerness for the nominations. This is naturally construed as indicating a lack of confidence in the success of the State ticket. There is certainly very little prospect of it. The Democrats now hold the State offices, and the present Governor and Lieutenant Governor are in office for a period covering the terms of those to be elected in November. The normal vote of the State is Democratic, and the Republicans have done nothing that is calculated to increase their strength this year. Indeed, they are likely to lose many votes which last year the Prohibitionists were inveigled into casting for their candidates by WARNER MILLER'S high-license campaign, of which the real object was confessedly to "help the national ticket."

While the indications are that the Republican politicians have no expectation of electing the candidates for State offices, there is every reason to believe that the leader to whom they chiefly look for counsel and guidance has no desire to have them elected. At all events he does not propose to waste any ammunition in their behalf. TOM PLATT seemed to take little interest in the doings of the State Committee, and apparently cared little or where the State Convention was to be held, unless it is true, as surmised, that he was instrumental in defeating Senator HISCOCK'S wishes. He is likely to be equally indifferent about the action of the convention when it meets, so far at least as the nominations are concerned. The lesser politicians will be at liberty to distribute the compliments to suit themselves. But one thing PLATT is intent upon beyond doubt, and that is maintaining control of the Legislature, and especially of the Senate. He desires to have the latter at his command for two reasons. It has the function of confirming the Governor's appointments and Mr. PLATT wishes to be able to say what appointments shall not be confirmed, and perhaps to make bargains in regard to those that may be confirmed. The Senate elected this Fall will also take part in choosing a successor for Senator EVARTS in 1891, and in that Mr. PLATT takes a very particular interest. He has every reason to believe that all that is necessary to make the State Senate subservient to him is to secure a Republican majority therein, but he will give special attention to getting candidates nominated upon whom he can safely count, and to getting as many of them as possible elected. The State candidates will be useful to him only for purposes of traffic in legislative districts.

That the Republican leaders and managers feel confident of the Legislature is done coldly to the present unfair representation. The increase of population in the last ten years has been mainly in the cities and large towns where the Democratic vote preponderates, and the Democrats might have a majority of 50,000 in the State without hope of gaining a majority in the Legislature. This disadvantage would have been greatly diminished but for the fatuous course of the Governor in 1885 in preventing the taking of a State census as the basis for a reapportionment. Even a Republican reapportionment might have afforded a chance of getting control of the Legislature, but on the present basis of representation it would require a much better record and far greater prestige than the party has made or ever could make under the leadership of Gov. HILL.

THE KILLING OF TERRY.

Mr. Justice FIELD is reported to have said, when he was exhorted to arm himself from the assaults of TERRY, that when a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States found it necessary to protect himself against the violence of disappointed litigants and suitors it would be time to close the courts altogether and to permit society to revert to barbarism. This is a very creditable sentiment, but it is doubtful whether a Judge who conceals revolvers for his own defense under the judicial ermine does not present as dignified a spectacle as a Judge who goes about attended by a Deputy Marshal, selected especially for his coolness and prepared to uphold the judicial decrees with his revolver against all comers. It is true that Judge FIELD did not invoke the protection of the ex-Sheriff of Tombstone, Arizona, and rather resented it. But the state of civilization in which a Judge has to be attended, like a Scottish chief in the old days, by a party of swashbucklers intent upon preserving "the crown of the causeway" for him, nevertheless leaves something to be desired.

This public and social aspect of the shooting of TERRY by NAGLE is really the only one that deserves to be considered. That TERRY was a scandal to the human species and that both generally and specifically he deserved his fate cannot be questioned for a moment. The poetical justice of his execution would have been more nearly complete if it had included the blackmailing virago whom he married by way of collecting his counsel fee from a client whose marriage he was engaged to sustain against the denials of a man with whom it quite clearly appeared that she had sustained criminal relations. It is a long time, nearly a generation, since TERRY forced upon BRODERICK the quarrel in which BRODERICK met his death, and in this case "wild justice" seems to have been even more tardy than the slow process of justice according to law. Nevertheless, the killing of TERRY was in a true sense an act of retribution, since the same unscrupulous and malignant temper that impelled him to fight BRODERICK impelled him also to make the assault upon Judge FIELD for which he was tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed on the spot by the zealous Deputy Marshal.

It is doubtless true that if NAGLE had not been in attendance and in readiness the TERRYS were prepared to make a deadly assault upon Judge FIELD. The woman upon encountering him unexpectedly went away, evidently in search of the deadly weapon which she or her husband would have used if NAGLE had not anticipated their action. Nevertheless the assault that ended in the killing of TERRY was a disgrace to California and to American civilization. For thirty years TERRY has been known as a violent man. In connection with the very lawsuit in which Judge FIELD'S action excited the resentment of the TERRYS the man had drawn a knife upon a Deputy Marshal in a court room in order to prevent the removal of the woman for insulting the Judge. It is alleged that he had repeatedly threatened the life of Judge FIELD, and his character and career sufficed to prove that these threats were not idle. Is it possible that the life of any Judge is at the mercy of any suitor or counsel whose expectations it may be his duty to disappoint, and who may happen to be a desperado? Is there no lawful way of preventing the execution of threats against his life? Must the Judge either go about with an armed retinue of counter-desperadoes enlisted to uphold law and order, or must the law wait until the threatened crime has been actually committed, or at least attempted, before it can be put in motion? These are propositions revolting to common sense. TERRY was imprisoned six months for contempt of court in assaulting the Deputy Marshal who was engaged in removing his wife. His term of imprisonment was not long enough to teach him anything more than a supervision of the mere work of underground construction. It would be a mistake not to include also in the functions of the proposed board the replacing of the pavement and its foundation. The chief evil of the present haphazard system is the continual destruction of pavements, new and old alike. The ordinance now in force is altogether unsatisfactory. The labor and the responsibility of restoring the pavement are divided between the persons or corporation disturbing it and the Department of Public Works. It is for the interest of the former to do the work in the cheapest and shabbiest manner possible, and the Department of Public Works has many other things to attend to. A board constituted for the purpose could at least be held responsible for neglecting the duty with which it was charged.

AIR-SHIP FINANCE.

It is one of the misfortunes of inventors that they not only have to invent the machines that are to make themselves rich and everybody else happy, but they have also to invent a way of raising the money that is generally lacking to put their inventions on the market. Many inventors are wrecked on both these rocks, and between them the beach is strewn with dry bones. The peculiar form of brain that can successfully devise toggle joints and detached levers is seldom well versed in the nicer science of raising capital on a patent certificate. Occasionally, however, such a versatile brain is molded with the happiest results. We naturally look to Boston for such a brain, and Boston at this moment can proudly supply the demand by bringing to the fore the greatest inventor of this inventing age, Dr. A. DE BAUSSET. This New-England gentleman with a French name has not only invented a machine that may revolutionize and overturn our whole social fabric—a steel air ship—but he has evolved also a plan for raising the quarter of a million dollars he is in need of. This plan is neither more nor less than a popular national subscription.

Some objections might be urged against the form of the air ship and its operation, but the doctor's brain, under the stimulus of the quarter of a million, will easily make all the rough places smooth. It is to be "thoroughly braced inside," for instance, by "a new development in mechanics to resist the stress of the atmospheric pressure when a partial vacuum is obtained." There may be people so unreasonable as to prefer to have any air ship they ride in thoroughly braced on the outside, to guard against a possible fall in securities. The motive power is to be electricity, and although 200 persons are to be carried in the little car, the ventilation will be all that can be desired. Fifty tons of mails are also to be carried, and the whole mass of matter and vacuum, mails, females, ship, and all, is to swoop through the air at the rate of at least seventy miles an hour, "whatever the conditions of the atmosphere may be." To pay for this boon to humanity, 250,000 shares of stock are to be issued at $1 each, the investors to be joint owners of one-half of the noble vessel when she is completed, the inventor very justly and properly to own the other half. Not content with this generous offer, the doctor announces that "each person subscribing $1,000 or more to this fund will be entitled to one first-class passage for himself or representative on the first voyage made on this continent by the air ship *Ben Franklin*." The price of a second-class or steerage passage is not announced; but fortunately the ship is not to be in readiness for its first voyage until "within ninety days from the completion of this subscription," so we shall have ample time to think it over.

The possibilities of Dr. DE BAUSSET'S air ship are hardly to be grasped by the ordinary mind. It will, according to the time table just issued, land us in Liverpool in forty-three hours, or in Chicago in thirteen hours. With a shipload of 200 passengers flying over our heads our social customs must be completely changed. It will no longer be safe to seek retirement and fresh air on the roofs of our tall buildings and tenement houses, for the tremendous current left in the wake of the ship will be little less than a cyclone, even if the volumes of waste vacuum expelled do not taint the air. It will affect even the prisons. With its power of rising or descending at the will of the operator, it can drop quietly into a prison yard while the convicts are exercising and sail away to far countries with ten score of them; and the only way to prevent this will be to cover the yards with heavy wire netting like exaggerated chicken yards. SULLIVAN and KILRAIN or others of their profession can take 198 of their friends and hie them away on the wings of the morning to distant States, sling and be slugged, and breakfast in their respective saloons before noon. The Emperor WILLIAM can sail over to Washington and make Baby MCKEE a Colonel of German dragoons, and be back in Berlin in less than four days. The possibilities are as boundless as space.

Shortly after the expiration of the ninety days, "after the completion of the subscription," the air will be full of steel ships. It requires only a mild course of reasoning to conclude that if an air ship to carry 200 people costs $250,000, an individual air ship will cost $1,250, about the price of a good carriage. Every man will have his own air ship. They will hover over our heads like the sparrows and darken the streets. Street fakire will sell patent anchors for hitching the small air ships to door knobs "while you wait." Suspected cashiers will keep one constantly ready. It remains only for the impatient public to hurry along their dollars, "by check or Post Office money order," to hasten the launch of the *Ben Franklin*.

In so far as the obtaining of a spurious decree of divorce nominally in behalf of Mrs. FLACK and really of her husband is a private wrong against her, the redress of it may be left to herself. But in so far as it is a fraud upon the administration of justice it concerns the public, and it is everybody's business to see the grievance redressed. In the first instance it is the business of Judge BOOKSTAVER, who first granted and then annulled the decree. Judge BOOKSTAVER, however, appears to think it of less consequence that he should sustain the dignity and honor of his court and of himself than that he should take his vacation, for the enjoyment of which he has absented himself. Perhaps some of his associates may think it worth their while to show, during his absence, that the Court of Common Pleas is not to be insulted and tricked with impunity. If not, it will become the duty of the bar to take proceedings to purge itself of unworthy members. There is very little confidence to be put in the bar when the question is of touching the susceptibilities of Judges still on the bench. Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR once told the Bar Association, more in anger than in sorrow, that "he had thought it amounted to something." If its active spirits desire to regain for it any measure of public respect, this case will afford them an excellent opportunity, unless in the meantime the Judges of the Common Pleas take some action on their own account.

OBITUARY.

ELIAS LOOMIS.

Prof. Elias Loomis of Yale University died at the New-Haven Hospital late yesterday afternoon. For the past three days his condition had been so low as to preinde any hopes for his recovery which his friends might have entertained. His two especial colleagues, Profs. F. B. Dexter and W. H. Brewer, were at his bedside when he died. A meeting of the Yale Faculty will probably be called to-day, when arrangements for participation in the funeral exercises will be made.

In recent years Yale has sustained few greater losses than that which it now experiences in the death of its Munson Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Elias Loomis, LL. D. Only a few weeks ago ex-President Woolsey passed away. The places left vacant by the death of these two most famous exponents of Yale's progress in the last quarter of a century cannot easily be filled. Apart from the qualities to be naturally looked for in one of his high attainments, Prof. Loomis possessed such kindly traits of character as to endear him to the students who had the good fortune to come under his instruction. With Yalensians as a body perhaps no component of a university chair at New-Haven was ever more popular.

Prof. Loomis was born in Willington, Conn., on Aug. 7, 1811. He received his graduate's diploma from Yale in 1830. Three years later he became a tutor in the college. During this period, conjointly with Prof. Alexander C. Twining of West Point, he began the first observations in this country to determine the altitude of shooting stars. His first distinct mark in the field of science was made in 1835, while still a tutor at Yale, when, computing the elements of its orbit from his own observations, he discovered Halley's comet on its return to perihelion. A year later he studied at Paris under Arago, Biot, Pouillet, and others. Until 1844 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Ohio Western Reserve College. From that date until 1860 he occupied the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of the City of New-York, which gave him his degree of LL. D. in 1854 when he was but forty-three years old. In 1873 he was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His name was also a distinguished one on the rolls of the different scientific societies of America and Europe.

Prof. Loomis is widely known by his series of text books embracing the whole scope of mathematical subjects. These became class books in high schools and colleges all over the land. He was also the author of popular treatises on natural philosophy, astronomy, and meteorology. Many of his treatises took the form of contributions to the different scientific publications in this country and in Europe. Not the least work performed by the famous mathematician was his comparison from 1846 to 1849 by telegraph of different longitudes and also his successful observations determining the velocity of electric fluid on telegraph wires.

GEN. THEODORE S. WEST.

Gen. Theodore S. West, one of the proprietors of the Langham Hotel in Washington, died suddenly yesterday morning at Asbury Park, N. J. On July 6 last Gen. West and Sterling Ruffin, a well-known clerk in the Treasury Department, who comes from North Carolina, had a quarrel over a board bill and Ruffin struck West in the face with an umbrella, breaking his nose. Ruffin then hit Gen. West, and after knocking him down jumped on him.

The quarrel was renewed later in the day and West was so badly punished that he was not able to get around since. No arrests were made at the time, but when the police this afternoon learned of Gen. West's death Ruffin was taken from the Treasury Department and locked up.

A few months ago he married Miss Charlotte Crocker, a daughter of Gen. M. M. Crocker of Iowa.

He was born in Philadelphia and educated at the University of Waukesha, Wisconsin. He was Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and was captured and sent to Libby Prison. Gen. Hobart and Gov. Creary of Michigan were in prison with him, and they planned and executed their escape. He served under Gens. Rosecrans and Belknap. He rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he ran a ranch in the South and subsequently went to California.

Six months ago he had Col. C. C. Lefler become proprietors of the Hotel Langham, Washington, D. C.

A special train takes the body to Washington to-day. Charles K. Hall Post, No. 41, G. A. R., will act as a guard of honor. Gens. Rosecrans and Belknap will meet the body at the station in Washington. The interment will be in the military cemetery, Arlington, with military honors.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Hon. William Milnes, Jr., an ex-member of Congress, died on Wednesday night last at Milnes, Va. He was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1827, emigrated to this country at an early age, and settled in Pottsville, Penn. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and afterward engaged in the business of mining and shipping coal. In 1865 he removed to Virginia and purchased extensive properties in Page and Rockingham Counties, known as the Shenandoah Iron Works. He served in the Forty-first Congress as a Representative from Virginia, acting on several committees. At the time of his death he was the proprietor of the Milnes Iron Works, and was a leader among the business men of that place.

Major J. W. Roder, Fourth United States Artillery, died Wednesday night at Butler's insane asylum, Providence, R. I. He was formerly attached to Fort Adams. He tried to commit suicide a few weeks ago, and was then taken to the asylum. His widow and family are in Pennsylvania.

Gen. William W. Nedway of Madison, Wis., who served as Quartermaster General of Wisconsin in 1861-2, is dead. His ancestors occupied a high position in continental times. He was eighty-five years of age.

J. Lansing Lane, for nine years Chief of the Troy (N. Y.) Fire Department and one of the best-known firemen in the State, died yesterday afternoon.

James S. Welch, formerly of the firm of Welch & Herr, millers in Georgetown, died Wednesday night at his residence in Alexandria County, Va.

A cable dispatch announces the death of the Archbishop of Bordeaux.

CLAMBAKE IN WESTCHESTER.

There was a notable gathering of prominent men at the Rye Homestead of R. Francis Downing at Rye Beach, Westchester County, yesterday afternoon, it being the occasion of his annual clambake to his friends of New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County. He owns a farm of fifteen acres right on the Sound, and there gathered yesterday a large crowd of well-known men in both private and official life to enjoy the clambake which was prepared in the locust grove near the homestead.

Among those who sat down to the repast were Deputy Collector Charles F. McClelland, the Hon. Timothy Campbell, Jordan L. Mott, A. Mora, José M. Mora, Robert Cartwright, Thomas Barrett, M. O'Meara, Thomas Byrne, Dr. H. L. McLean, William J. Dixon, Dr. G. W. Welty, Dr. T. V. Roe of Tarrytown, George Alpers, Jean Masses, William F. Plant, Joseph O. Miller, Register of Westchester County; ex-Sheriff John Duffy, School Commissioner James B. Lockwood, ex-Supervisor William Ryan, William Purdy, Maurice Dillon, Justice Charles Sturms, Editor F. McGlennont, Editor James H. Smith, John J. Rooney, L. J. Rooney, Peter Miller, Supervisor Charles Haviland, James Bailey, Justice Richard K. Downing, John F. Mills, Herman L. Marshall, the Hon. James E. Powers, Edward Buckhout, George Bayard, Charles F. Case, Dr. Charles L. Pardee, and John T. Kennedy.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey of England is at the Brevoort House.

Frederick W. Sharon of San Francisco is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator George Z. Erwin of Potsdam, N. Y., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Joseph F. Potter, United States Consul at Crefeld, Germany, is at the Hoffman House.

James A. Dumont, United States Inspector General of Steam Vessels, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria; Sir Lyon Playfair and Bruce Ismay of England, and Patrick H. Kelly of Minnesota are at the Windsor Hotel.

HARRISON'S SHORT TALKS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 15.—The morning of President Harrison's last day in New-England was marked by a leaden sky, with light showers. Still the weather was not so bad as that attending the trip from Bar Harbor. This morning the President, Private Secretary Halford, ex-Gov. Cheney, and others were driven through the various mill yards on a tour of inspection, which was confined, however, to the exterior of the buildings, dams, &c. The party was then driven to the station, and boarded the special train. The visitors were met by a crowd on the platform and by a delegation of gentlemen from Concord. The train departed amid the cheers of the crowd, President Harrison bowing his farewell from the platform.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 15.—The run for Manchester was a quick one and was made without a stop. Preparations had been made for the coming of the President, and the business blocks were generally decorated and flags were stretched along the driveway. The President was met by Mayor Humphrey, Adjt. Gen. Ayling, the Grand Army posts of Concord, Pencook, and West Concord acting as escorts. The party was driven to the Capitol in a drizzling rain. The President was escorted to the Council Chamber and cordially greeted by Gov. Goodell, members of his council, and State officers. A large number of visiting citizens were assembled there, among them being Senator Chandler, Congressman Moore, and Gen. J. H. Potter. After each had been presented the President was escorted to Doric Hall, where the New-Hampshire battle flags are kept. Comrades of the Grand Army were introduced to, and pleasantly greeted by, the President. The introduction of the city dignitaries followed, after which, under escort of Gov. Goodell, the President went to the Representatives' joint convention. The President was met by President Taggart of the Senate and Speaker Upton of the House and escorted to the platform, where, upon being introduced to the assemblage, he said:

"I beg to thank you, gentlemen of the Legislature, for the cordial greeting which you have extended to me. I believe the framers of all Constitutions, State and National, are careful to recognize and separate the executive and legislative departments of the Government, but I am sure the careful framers of these instruments did not have in mind an occasion like this. And I am thankful that I may meet you here this morning as American citizens, charged, as you are, with responsible public duties, in the assurance that upon whatever lines we may differ we stand here to-day having the high and consecrated purpose to serve the public ends for which our State and National Governments are organized, and in our respective places to co-operate with them to maintain social order, to promote education and intelligence, and to lift up, first at home that its lustre may be seen abroad, the dignity and honor of American citizenship."

At the conclusion of the address the joint convention was dissolved and the House adjourned, following which came the individual introductions to the President of the members of the Legislature. From the legislative chamber the President was escorted to a stage which had been erected in front of the Capitol, where as he appeared he was warmly cheered by the thousands assembled to see him. The Governor introduced the President, and he said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: That public man is dull indeed who does not derive instruction and inspiration from frequent contact with the masses of our people, when from these who are about him and who are present in considerable numbers he themselves he turns to the great body of the people who have only one, and that the highest, concern of the Government—that public affairs shall be honestly and economically administered, and that the laws shall be enforced and that public servants shall bear themselves well in the discharge of their duties. From that source he cannot fail to find encouragement and inspiration. I am glad to meet you cordially for your earnest, interesting greeting here to-day. I will not detain you, under the inauspicious circumstances of weather which surround us, longer than to say again, thank you and good-bye.

The President was then escorted through the Capitol grounds in a carriage. After the drive a collation was served at the Eagle House. Before the President left the hotel Col. White handed him a pitcher which belonged to Mrs. Benjamin Gale, from which President Monroe had drunk lemonade when visiting her. President Harrison followed the precedent. At 2:15 the Presidential party left the hotel for the railroad station. Fully three thousand persons were at the station when the 2:30 train pulled out, and there were prolonged cheers for the President.

AMUSEMENTS.

JANK-HOE AND OMENE.

A queer-looking person who calls himself Jank-Hoe, and is by trade an "equilibrist and illusionist," made his first appearance in this country at the Union Square Theatre last night. He had the assistance of a tall, shapely, black-eyed woman, with short hair of the lightest possible shade, who is named on the bills Omene, which may be Circassian for O'Meany. The man is perhaps the poorest imitation Japanese ever seen on the stage in New-York. The humblest chorus singer during the prevalence of "The Mikado" was more like the real thing. The lady's foreign accent is very indefinite, but indefiniteness is not, otherwise, one of her peculiarities. She is "a fine figure of a woman," to employ Joe Gargery's phrase, and she is willing to let the world know it.

These two public performers are supposed to have a reputation in the music halls and minor theatres of Great Britain. As an equilibrist Mr. Hoe is not to be compared with Conquelin, and most of the sleight-of-hand tricks are done so deliberately that the charm is missing. The women is probably the cleverer performer of the two, although she pretends to act only as an assistant.

Three things in the programme need to entertain a large and patient audience, and many of spectators last night are worth describing. Omene knelt, bared her shapely neck, and bent her head as if for decapitation. Upon her neck she held a potato, which Jank-Hoe severed with one skillful blow of a large knife. He did not cut the lady's head off. Probably the potato is cut almost in two (though it appears to be a whole one) before the trick is attempted, and the performer's practiced skill enables him to use just the right degree of force required to sever it altogether. Nevertheless, the trick is very impressive and almost thrilling.

A number of little envelopes containing blank cards were distributed among the spectators. A word or two was written on each card and the envelope sealed. They were collected by Omene and she held them on a small tray, from which Jank-Hoe picked one at a time and pretended to read the inscriptions by feeling the letters through the envelopes. Omene seemed to be doing nothing, but the successful performance of this "illusion" doubtless depended entirely on her skill.

Two watches were borrowed—one of them from Gen. Sickles—and covered with borrowed handkerchiefs, in the usual manner of the sleight-of-hand performer. Two men in the body of the house held them while two ladies selected cards from a pack held by Jank-Hoe. The cards selected were named, and after a few nonsensical gestures Jank-Hoe requested the gentlemen holding the watches to open them. Miniature photographs of the cards selected by the ladies were found in the watches, pasted on the cases. This perfectly simple trick was so neatly executed as to delight the spectators.

There was scarcely enough variety to the exhibition, however, to make it a satisfactory evening's entertainment.

ONLY A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

There is a difference of opinion between Barry and Fay, the comedians, who, it was authoritatively announced several days ago, were to play a long season at the theatre which Edward Harrigan formerly occupied, and their manager, William M. Dunlevy. The comedians some time ago entered into an agreement with Mr. Dunlevy by which the sole charge of their business interests for a period of three years from Sept. 1 next was vested in him, and he had "hooked" an extensive row of theatres.

The announcement that Mr. Dunlevy was not satisfied with the terms offered him by Hyde & Behman, the owners of the new Park Theatre, to put Barry and Fay in that house for a long run astonished managers and actors, for it was known that extensive alterations and improvements are being made in the theatre, and it was supposed that those improvements were being made at the suggestion of the comedians and their manager. Mr. Barry intimated yesterday that both he and Mr. Fay agreed with Mr. Dunlevy that they could make more money in a tour of the country than in a long term at a New-York theatre, but he said that both he and Fay preferred passing the Winter in New-York if possible. Mr. Barry thought that the difference of opinion would be adjusted without trouble.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

An interesting party of Japanese are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. It is a commission sent out by the Emperor of Japan to investigate the methods of parliamentary practice in this country and Europe in view of the adoption of the new constitution in his empire. The party is headed by Mr. K. Kaneko, Secretary of the Privy Council and Professor of Law in the Imperial University. Mr. T. Nakahoeni, Councilor of the Legislative Bureau in the Cabinet; Mr. M. Ota, Assistant Councilor; Mr. K. Sarto and Mr. J. Krnchi, also Assistant Councilors. Kaneko is a graduate of Harvard.

They left Yokohama July 18 and arrived at San Francisco Aug. 4. After a two days' sojourn there they started across the Continent. They will stay here a week taking in the wonders of the town, when they will go to Boston and put in a week there. After this they will sail for Europe and look into parliamentary practice in England and on the Continent. Returning to this country a thorough investigation of American methods will be made. They have a year to do their work in and plenty of money to do it with.

They are very enthusiastic over the United States from what they saw of it coming from San Francisco.

HOSTILITY TO HARRISON

IN THE STATE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

DISSATISFIED WITH HIS BUMP OF GRATITUDE—FRESH INTEREST ON A WELL-WORN SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—About as soon as it was known that Benjamin Harrison had been elected President last Fall the State Republican associations here began to fill up their ranks and to hold weekly meetings, which were largely attended. The associations had languished during the preceding four years, but the election of a Republican President gave them new life, and the activity they displayed during the Winter was something unusual. It was at its height when Gen. Harrison took office, but since that time the associations have been gradually falling back into their old inactivity. Their officers and members had expected to be liberally rewarded by the Administration for their party activity, and they found they had reckoned without good knowledge of the size of the President's bump of gratitude. From enthusiastic supporters of the President the State associations have all become lukewarm adherents of the Republican Party and some of them have reached the point of outspoken hostility to their party's great leader. A call was issued some time ago for a meeting of the Presidents of the various State associations, to be held last night at the headquarters of the Pennsylvania association. It happened that a majority of the Presidents were ont of town last evening, and the meeting was not held. The Pennsylvania association met, however, and its President, Mr. S. R. Stratton, entertained the members by reading an address he had prepared for the benefit of his fellow-Presidents. His address was very earnest in its tone, and it consisted chiefly of the complaint that Republicans who had served on the skirmish line watooing and working for the best interests of the party during the campaign were being entirely ignored, while those who fought against the party were reaping all the benefits. It is understood that this paper was followed by an equally vigorous address by the President of the New-York association, who had been invited to attend.

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The very pointed remarks concerning Corporal Tanner made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey in Chicago have been read with special interest in the Pension Office, where anything bearing on the probable future of Tanner is discussed until it is worn ont. It has been no secret for a long time that Mr. Bussey has been disgusted with Tanner's scandalous mismanagement of the Pension office, and it has been well understood that the two men cannot very long continue in their present offices, which bring them into close official relations. One or the other is bound to leave in the opinion of all who understand how they stand toward each other. A new move which Secretary Rusk has made is generally credited to Mr. Bussey's influence, which it indicates that the Secretary has not the most perfect confidence in the work of the committee which is "investigating" the Pension Office management. All cases in which pensions have been rerated have been ordered sent to the Interior Department for investigation, and Acting Secretary Chandler is now engaged in looking into the rerating scandal independently of the Noble committee. Between the work of the committee and that of his own office Secretary Rusk ought to be able to get at the bottom of the matter. It is regarded as settled that the committee will supply Tanner with plenty of whitewash, but it is not so certain that after his own investigation the Secretary will be inclined to apply the whitewash himself. Meanwhile Tanner is said to be preparing for emergencies by collecting all the legal points and precedents to be found in the department that tend toward warranting his acts, and his friends are telling everybody that if it ever becomes necessary he can make the Administration treat him with marked consideration.

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Ex-Internal Revenue Collector J. J. Mott of North Carolina appears to be a trifle worried over the situation in his State, and particularly over the movement of the Southern negroes to indnce Congressman Cheatham to bolt the Republican canonses and insist upon a liberal "recognition" of colored Republicans in the party's fealty. Mott came to Washington early this morning, and most of his time since has been spent in Cheatham's company. All his persuasive powers are to be employed to keep Cheatham in line. Representative Brower and Hunk are also in town, and Taylor of Tennessee is expected to-morrow. Ex-Congressman Goff of West Virginia is another Southern Republican now in the city, and there is a fair chance that quiet conferences on the outlook for Southern members of Congress will fill up the spare time of the visitors for a few days.

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An advertisement issned by the Navy Department inviting proposals for furnishing abont 661 tons (2,240 pounds) of steel plates, 40 pounds per square foot, for the armor of the battle-ship Texas, marks the end of a controversy that has been going on within the department for some time. The plans for the Texas were purchased by Secretary Whitney in England and were given to Naval Constructor Bowles, at Portsmouth Yard, to execute. It was the belief in the Bureau of Construction and Repair that the Texas, if built according to the plans, at would not carry her full weight, estimated 6,300 tons at load-water line, but would sink so deep that her rate of speed would be seriously interfered with, even if her gun deck did not go below water. This opinion was shared by other officials in the department also. But Constructor Bowles was confident that the calculations of the English designer were correct, and that she would float on the level he had marked out for water line. The question whether or not the Texas should be built according to the plans furnished has been under consideration some time by Secretary Tracy. It was suggested that the vessel be lengthened fifteen or twenty feet, thus increasing her buoyancy, as a compromise, and it was the opinion of some of the officials that this would be done. But the publication of the advertisement is taken to mean, about the department, that Secretary Tracy is determined to have the plans which were purchased by his predecessor carried out. The bids are to be opened Oct. 1, and the successful bidder will be required to deliver the plates at Portsmouth Navy Yard within from thirty to sixty days from that date. On the same day, also, proposals will be opened at the department for furnishing the materials to be used in constructing the monitor Amphitrite at Portsmouth Navy Yard, and for furnishing machines and tools required by the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the navy yards in Brooklyn and Portsmouth.

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An interesting point in connection with the construction of the alien labor law has been presented to the Treasury Department by the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires here. A resident of Milwaukee sent money to his brother in Austria to come to this country. The brother, Emerich Hasziela, came to New-York, bringing his family, but the Collector at that port averred that the immigrant came to the United States in violation of the alien labor law and he was sent back to Austria. Now the diplomatic representative of the Austrian Government protests that there was no contract in the case and that the immigration was legal. Meanwhile the would-be immigrant has presented a claim against the department for the amount of the passage money for himself and family. The Collector at New-York has been called upon for his version of the case. It should appear that Hasziela did not seek to enter the United States under contract then equitably he would be entitled to admission and also to a refund of the amount of his passage money, but as the alien labor law makes no provision for the latter case the department officials have not yet decided how they can make good the loet passage money.

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The State Department has received a copy of the message of the President of the Argentine Republic, in which he refers as follows to the approaching International American Congress:

"The Argentine Republic has the liveliest interest that its commercial relations with the United States may enter upon a more practical road for the interchange of the products of the two countries, considering that this is the most efficacious means of increasing them, with that great Republic whose institutions serve us as a model."

From Venezuela comes information of the favorable consideration there of the project. *El Comercio* of Caracas says:

"The great Nation calls her sisters to a council of the Indnstries, of commerce, fraternity, and general alliance in regard to all the beneficent interests between these countries, and under the arcades of that capital of the Continent of Washington and under the auspices of the grand work of Washington are to be considered the measnres which are to give impulse and development to all American systematic commercial methods, and fix the basis of mutual prosperity and of immediate and cordial relations."

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The telegraph rate situation remains nnchanged. Postmaster General Wanamaker has antira charge of the whole matter and is in conference with President Norvin Green of the Western Union in regard to it. While it is expected that an agreement will soon be reached, nona has yet been arrived at, so far as is known at the department here. Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson said this evening that it should be understood that there had never been an official proclamation of the proposed rate of a cent a word, and that, therefore, no such rate had ever gone into affect. The old rate of a cent a word remains in operation until a new rate is fixed upon, but the Government messages are being sent here at the reduced rate.

that they will be required to [illegible] hereafter upon the [illegible] decided upon.

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The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office will show, among other things, that there have been patents issued for coal lands covering 17,096 acres, principally in Colorado. Swamp-land patents were issued during the year to the amount of 259,721 acres, the largest quantities being in the following named States:

Arkansas, 140,870 acres; Oregon, 72,270 acres; Minnesota, 44,182 acres, and Iowa, 1,356 acres. Lands under educational grants to the several States were approved as follows: Alabama, 35,555 acres; California, 10,529 acres; Florida, 351 acres; Louisiana, 22,725 acres, including 4,556 acres of internal improvement lands; Minnesota, 2,115 acres; Montana, 45,226 acres; Oregon, 15,848 acres. The lands approved for Montana were under the university grant.

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The light offerings of bonds have resulted in a steady increase in the Treasury surplus, which, according to the Treasurer's statement to-day, now amounts to $70,800,000, being the highest point reached since October last. The pension payments for the present month are estimated at $18,000,000, and the surplus will be reduced accordingly. Further reductions are also expected in the Fall, when the usual movement of crops takes place.

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The State Department is in a quandary over what to do with Capt. Dnvergier of Baltimore, at one time United States Consul at Sierra Leone. Dnvergier killed United States Consul Stanwood at Andakabe, Madagascar, and was tried by a Consular Court at Tamatave and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. They have no facilities in Madagascar for caring for long-term prisoners, the custom of the country being to cut off the heads of persons found guilty of crimes requiring severe punishment. It is therefore proposed that Dnvergier shall be brought to the United States in a war vessel, and imprisoned in one of our penitentiaries. This raises a vexatious legal question. Dnvergier was sentenced to serve his time at Tamatave, and before ordering his removal the department will ask the Attorney General whether it is possible that if brought here Dnvergier could get free on a writ of habeas corpus sned for on the ground that he was not sentenced to be imprisoned in the United States.

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The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following storekeepers and gaugers: Benjamin W. McDaniel, in First Pennsylvania District; William E. Thomas, in Fourth California; James H. Fain, in Eighth Kentnecky; L. D. Barnes, in Fifth Tennessee; Robert F. Catteis, in Fifth Tennessee; John McGilewey, in Seventh Kentncky; Wellington Harlan, in Eighth Kentncky; A. M. Jones, in Fifth Tennessee; Thomas S. Wilson, in Eighth Kentnoky; J. C. Hollnway, in Eleventh Ohio; Joseph E. Miller, in Fifth Tennessee. The Secretary of the Treasury today appointed John D. Fooham of Virginia to be a special inspector of customs for dnty on the Isthmus of Panama at a salary of $2,500 per annum, vice Robert M. Henry dismissed, to take effect Sept. 15.

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The Secretary also appointed James H. Prior and E. C. Van Kirk of New-York to be special inspectors of customs. The former will be stationed at New-York City and the latter at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Upon the recommendation and request of Representative Lacey and other prominent men in the West, Commissioner Tanner to-day appointed Dr. Benjamin M. Fallor a member of the local Board of Medical Pension Examiners at Newton, Iowa. Dr. Fallor during the war was the Surgeon of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which Senator Manderson was Colonel, and attended that officer when he was wounded at the battle of Lovejoy's Station, Ga., on Sept. 2, 1864.

Orlando C. Ketcham of the District of Columbia has been appointed Chief of the Printing Division in the Census Bnrean by transfer from the Indian office.

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Indian Commissioner Morgan has addressed a circular letter to all Indian Agents asking for a full detailed report as to the character and efficiency of Indian Agency farmers. In conclnding his letter the Commissioner says:

"It is not the desire of this office to make any nnnecessary changes in the force of farmers, nor to nnnecessarily disturb those who are competent and faithful. On the other hand, the quality of the service rendered is a paramount consideration, and the position of the Indian must be regarded as well, weighing any personal interests in favor of the farmers. With these considerations in view, I wish to know whether, in your opinion, the good of the service would be promoted essentially by any change. If so, state it frankly, and give your reasons for it."

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The chargee which were recently preferred against Postmaster Ankeny at Minneapolis, have been forwarded to him by the civil service commission for snch answer as he may see fit to make.

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The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issned a circular prohibiting the refilling at distilleries of oaske or packages previously used at the same distillery.

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Fourth class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-York.—D. F. Bowdish, Little York, Cortland County; John Spear, Sinolairville, Chautauqua County; Julia West, Winfield, Herkimer County.

Maryland.—S. P. Putney, Granite.

Virginia.—Joseph Davis, Tucketts Mills; Thomas Jackson, Mills.

Pennsylvania.—Mrs. P. J. Wright, Calvin; James B. Harman, Gilpin; H. E. Clavis, Jolleytown; W. B. Cox, Montandon; J. H. Shelly, Pleasant Valley; F. M. Wagner, Pinedale.

New-Jersey.—W. A. Smith, Fish House.

Rhode Island.—J. L. Sanders, Auburn; D. R. Kenyon, Wyoming.

Massachusetts.—M. S. Shipman, Hadley.

Vermont.—H. E. Powell, Milton.

Maine.—W. J. Robbins, East Belmont.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—8 P. M.—For Maine, local showers, follow ed by fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to westerly.

For New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rnode Island, and Connecticut, fair, slightly warmer, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair, slightly warmer in northern portion, stationary temperature in southern portion, westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer in western portion, stationary temparature in eastern portion, northwesterly winds.

For New-Jersey, fair, cooler in southern portion, stationary temperature in northern portion, northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, variable winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Lower Michigan, warmer, generally fair weather, westerly winds.

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The following shows the changes in the temperatnre for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	68°	68°	3:30 P. M.	87°	77°
6 A. M.	69°	68	6 P. M.	84°	71°
9 A. M.	74°	70	9 P. M.	81°	65°
12 M.	80°	71	12 P. M.	77°	63°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 69½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 77½°

HARRY NEW ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Harry S. New, son of Consul General John C. New, was cited to appear before Judge Irwin of the Criminal Court late this afternoon for contempt. Mr. New is Acting Managing Editor of the *Journal* in the absence of his father in London and of Mr. Halford at Washington. The *Journal* published several days ago a statement reflecting upon the management of the State Insane Asylum. Superintendent Wright sent the article to the State Attorney and asked a Grand Jury investigation.

Mr. New was to-day summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, but he refused to give the name of the paper's informant. He was thereupon recommended to be cited far contempt, and the citation was immediately done. The court heard the matter in Chambers, but took the case under advisement. An interesting precedent in this respect is that established by a California court, which found that statements made to newspaper representatives were in professional confidence, similar to those of physicians and attorneys, and could not be drawn ont in court.

TO HONOR COLUMBUS.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—A petition signed by 800 persons, including Archbishops, Bishops, and patriarchs, has been sent to the Pope asking his Holiness to honor the name of Christopher Columbus with the title of "Venerable."

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The works of the American Machine Company, at Findlay, Ohio, were yesterday placed in the hands of a receiver. The assets are $6,000 and the liabilities $50,000. The receiver will run the works until present contracts are filled.

Montgomery S. Gibson, Portland, Me., of the Preble and Ottawa Hotels has failed. Mr. Gibson is President of the National Hotel Men's Association. His liabilities and assets are not known.

Notice was posted at the Cotton Exchange in New-Orleans yesterday that John Friedlander & Co. were unable to meet the calls made on them for margins for future contracts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday morning damaged the Stone Lake Ice Company's property at Plainville, Ohio, abont $15,000; insurance, $8,000. Two loaded freight cars on the Little Miami track were burned, making a loss of about $5,000.

James Duval's sawmill and cheesebox factory at Newington, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $6,000. There was no insurance.

A fire early yesterday morning in W. C. Casey's storage house, 159 Leroy-street, caused $20[illegible] age.

REPUBLICANS OF IOWA

THEY INDORSE THE POLICY OF CORPORAL TANNER.

NOMINATE A DOUBTFUL STATE TICKET AND ADOPT A MEANINGLESS PLATFORM—THE SPEECHES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 15.—The Republican State Convention came together promptly at 9 o'clock this morning to renew the fight for the nomination for Governor that had been so hotly contested during Wednesday afternoon and night. The delegates were promptly on hand, and the interest, that increased as the contest waged, drew even a larger number of speakers about the Opera House than on the previous day. There was no delay in getting down to business. It was at once apparent that no deal had been entered into between the leaders of the Hull, Wheeler, and Hutchison factions which should result in the selection of a dark horse, and that the fight must continue until the voting strength of one should waver and be absorbed by the other.

The friends of Hull made their supreme effort on the first ballot of the morning, or the twenty-third of the convention, running his strength up to 493. Votes to the number of 408 were cast for Wheeler and 251 for Hutchison. This was high-water mark for Hull, for on the twenty-fourth ballot he dropped to 450, his loss going to Hutchison, when his forces broke badly, going to the Wepelio candidate and raising Hutchison's total to 472, with only 230 left for Wheeler on the twenty-fifth and final ballot. Hull dropped 98 votes further down the scale, leaving a total of 358.

The loss going to Hutchison as the roll call progressed, it became clear that another ballot would not be necessary. Some of Wheeler's strongest counties went over to Hutchison in a body, and when the footings were finally made it was shown that Wheeler had 173 votes and Hutchison 621, or 48 more than necessary to nominate.

There was very little excitement and when the Chair announced the result the enthusiasm did not rise to fever heat by several degrees. There were the usual motions made to make it unanimous and committees were appointed to notify the nominees and the defeated candidates, Hall and Wheeler, before the convention to hear what they had to offer. Just as this committee had disappeared to discharge the task assigned them a voice from the balcony called ont "Crapo." It was pitched in a melancholy tone, and had it come out of darkness rather than light its weird cadences would have suggested ghosts and hobgoblins. There was something in the voice that penetrated every nook and corner of the crowded Opera House. The noise and confusion immediately subsided, and a silence that made the situation painful for a moment followed, but only for a brief second or two.

In naming the list of candidates who were to be produced before the rise of the convention, the thoughtless author of the motion had omitted Crapo. The sad refrain from the balcony was the protest of the lone delegate who had never varied in his allegiance to his favorite. The convention took up the sound good-naturedly, and cries of "Crapo," "Crapo," shook the very rafters until the Chair stated that Crapo should come in with the rest of them. The candidates appeared during the early stages of the first ballot for Lieutenant Governor. When the delegates caught sight of the victor and the vanquished the first spontaneous cheers of the morning burst from the 1,100 delegates present, and the yell of the chairman was powerless to restore order. The roll call was accordingly suspended, and Senator Hutchison was presented to the convention. He was well received, but the look of anxiety and solicitude on his face has not immediately gone. The court heard the matter in Chambers, but took the case under advisement. An interesting precedent in this respect is that established by a California court, which found that statements made to newspaper representatives were in professional confidence, similar to those of physicians and attorneys, and could not be drawn ont in court.

Hutchison returned thanks for the honor of the nomination and then briefly reviewed the greatness of the natural resources of Iowa, her educational system, charitable and reformatory institutions. He spoke in advocacy of the Republican system of protection and equal rights to all. He said in this manner and in both the party in Iowa, has festered, encouraged, and carried to a glorious fruition that non-partisan spirit which has driven the saloon from the State, "and," he said, "while prohibition may not be fully enforced in a few cities and localities, yet, unless the principle of prohibition is happily the established condition of that question in Iowa, so that we know prohibition prohibits and is so cherished by our own people that they could not be induced to surrender the law which maintains it." He closed by pledging more than a generous interested rights shnuld be respected, that "the party fearlessly stand np against abuses of all kinds, determined that all laws for the moral, economic, and material welfare of the State shall be enforced, and shall not shrink ont upon all questions that thorough investigation shall be had before taking a step forward, remembering that there are two sides to every question, and that in all good work we shonld be more thoroughly penetrated by that sense of justice to all alike, corporate, material, and private, which is demanded and expected of a great enlightened and honest people."

Capt. Hull was introdnced by Congressman Gear, his old-time friend and admirer, and who was in fact, as well as in name, a mourner over his defeat. Mr. Hull's coming was the signal for the ciromnstances. He came to congratulate the man who had vanquished him and had blooked his way to the high office which for years had been his ambition. The plucky little Captain bore himself so manfully, concealing whatever hurt there might have been in the result so carefnlly from the eyes of the delegates, speaking his words of congretulation in such a hearty manner, and bidding his friends with so much snap and vigor to turn to the chosen standard bearer as they had rallied around him, that the convention greeted him with a great hurrah, the heartiest ovation it had tendered any man.

Mr. Wheeler was then introduced and spoke briefly. He said that while there were a few sore spots in Hull men, Hutchison men, and Wheeler men in this convention, there were now none but Hntchinson men among them.

John Irwin was also called for, and he responded from his place with the Lee County relegation in the balcony, saying that he had not been a candidate, and could not have accepted the nomination if tendered him. He was cheerfully for the nominee, although he voted steadily for Capt. Hnll.

Mr. Crapo was also introduced. He thanked the Des Moines delegation for its fidelity to him, and pledged the nominee as true support as he had received from his own delegation.

This finished the speech-making, and the roll call for nomination of Lieutenant Governor proceeded, Gov. Pannoyer of Tamona County leading on the first ballot, receiving 388 votes. Senator Leeds of Delaware got 206, John McHugh of Howard, 167, Mr. Newell of Union 104, Senator Finn of Taylar 144, Wheeler 48, ex-Senator Hartshorn 60, Senator Yonng 20, the balance scattering. Pennoyer was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 697 votes. Senator Leeds moved to make it unanimous, which was adopted.

Then followed the nomination by acclamation of Josiah B. Given for Snpreme Court Jndge, Henry Sahin for Snperintendent of Public Instruction, and Spencer Smith for Railway Commissioner, all present incumbents.

This completed the ticket, and as the Committee on Resolntions announced their readiness to report, Attorney General John G. Stone came forward and read them as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Iowa in convention assembled congratulates the country on the restoration of the party power in the Federal Government, and we indorse the Administration of President Harrison as eminently wise, loyal, and just. We favor a liberal construction of the pension laws and such further legislation as will secure to the old soldier his just dues from a Government he has faithfully served and which he has enriched by his sacrifice.

Second—That we favor the largest practicable protection of American industry when it does not foster trusts or trade conspiracies, and we demand the same protection for farm products that is given to the products of the labor of the classes.

Third—That we reaffirm the principle and policy of State railway regulation. We favors maintaining equality among all localities and individuals, and we oppose the granting of favors to any class of citizens denied the others, and, should experience demonstrate the necessity, we favor such changes in the law as should be made to the interests of right and justice to all. We urge upon Congress the absolute prevention of rebates and discriminations on railways that foster monopolies and prevent competition.

Fourth—That it is the duty of the State and Federal Governments to enact and execute laws to punish trade conspiracies, trusts, and combines designed to limit the production of the necessaries of life, unnaturally disturb trade prices, and interfere with the natural course of trade, and which injuriously divert trade and traffic from the cities and towns of Iowa to commercial centres outside of our borders.

Fifth—That we reaffirm the past utterances of the Republican Party of Iowa upon prohibition, which has become the settled policy of the State and upon which there should be no backward step. We stand for the complete enforcement of the law.

Sixth—That we extend a hearty welcome to the four new States which have been so long knocking at the door, and that we congratulate the Republican success wherebty their admission into the sisterhood of States was so happily achieved.

Seventh—That we deplore the loss of life on our railways and the dangers attending so many of our citizens engaged in railway employment, and we urge upon the Legislature to take such practical steps as will secure all possible protection to this class of our people.

Eighth—That we favor the establishment of courts of arbitration for the settlement of differences between corporations and organized labor.

Ninth—That we profoundly sympathize with the bona fide settlers on the Des Moines River lands, and we express the hope that in the end they will be made secure in the rights to which they are entitled.

Tenth—That we emphatically indorse the eminently wise, vigorous, and courageous Administration of Gov. Larrabee, and we approve his policy that all laws shall be fearlessly and honestly enforced.

The platform was adopted with enthusiasm and the convention adjourned.

Resolutions thanking Chairman Beardsley for his efficient services [illegible] the State Central Committee and to the Young Republican Club for courtesies [illegible] were also adopted. At this point there was an awkward pause.

The reading clerk held a paper in his hand, but there was an expression of "I-don't-want-to-do-it" on his face and he kept back from the front of the stage. The Chair motioned him forward and he came, but still he remained silent, and finally the Chair ordered him to read, and he began what proved to be a resolution mildly indorsing Corporal Tanner. Whoever was the author of the resolution evidently had some sense of shame left, for he concealed its paternity by suppressing his name. The resolution was adopted and the convention adjourned.

The strength of the ticket nominated is variously commented on. The soldier element of the convention, which was largely for Hull, is fairly well satisfied with the result, and generally expressed confidence that the ticket will win, but the Granger element outside of that portion which went to Hutchinson and secured his nomination is not so well satisfied.

The [illegible] were pleased over the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, who, though a farmer, has long been econsed by the extreme and monopoly press is being under the influence of the railroad corporations, but in their semetorial career Hutchison and Poyneer have stood very close together upon corporate questions, so that the charge of it applies to one tonches the other. Take the further facts that the platform is meaningless on this question, that it was doctored after having been agreed on by the committee by striking ont of it the clause indorsing the railway legislation of the last General Assembly, that it is silent as to the acts of the Railway Commission, and does not recognize the existence of a schedule of rates, and it is not strange the extremists are dissatisfied.

Hntchison and Poyneer are both extremists on the prohibition question, and this is a source of annoyance to a large and growing element in the party who hoped that a man of at least comparative conservatism would be selected for Governor. This class is well represented by the Iowa Hotel Keepers' Association in session here to-day, but is not by any means confined to them. They complain bitterly of the imposition the present law places upon them, that while under license they had ons barroom in their houses, under prohibition every room is converted into a barroom, with positive damage to furniture and carpets and a host of great annoyances. The citizens of the town are also growing restless from burdensome taxes and depleted treasuries, which might be replenished by taxing the liquor traffic, which now goes free, and the discontent which is growing and may become a contagion if the Democratic Party improve the opportunity and makes a reform ticket and platform at their convention which meets Sept. 18. The Republicans who believe and say that the Democrats might succeed under present favorable conditions are numerous, and many of them were delegates in today's convention.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE COUNTRY'S RAILROADS.

The railway mileage of the United States now aggregates 156,081 miles, an increase for last year of 7,028 miles, according to the advance sheets of Poor's Manual for 1889, issued yesterday. On 154,275 miles there have been issued $4,438,411,342 in stock and $4,624,035,023 in bonds, along with a funded debt of $306,952,589 and a onrrent debt of $238,088,355, a total of $9,607,487,309. The cost of this amount of road and its equipments aggregated $8,344,304,820, while securities held as investments are set down at $1,106,232,499, and cash and other assets increase the total $423,433,053, to $9,873,970,372.

Gross earnings on 145,341 miles were $950,622,008. Net earnings were $297,363,677, and other income was $34,397,880, a total net of $332,261,557. Bond interest payments were $191,220,531; dividends, $78,943,041, and all payments, $387,553,547.

The stock debt per mile is $28,768; bonds, $29,972. Passenger earnings per mile were $1,729; freight, $4,397; total gross, $6,540; net earnings per mile, $2,045. Passenger earnings were 26.44 per cent. of gross. The rate per passenger per mile was 2.246 cents, and per ton .907 cent, against 1.246 in 1883.

Compared with 1887, net earnings fell off $33,358,068, or 10 per cent.; interest payments increased $3,333,936, or 1.63 per cent., and dividends fell off $13,330,417, or 12.4 per cent. The number of passengers increased 6 per cent. The freight tonnage was 589,398,317, an increase of 37,323,565, or 6¾ per cent.

This interesting computation is made by Poor:

"The tonnage-mileage of 1887 was 61,561,069,996, for transporting which the railroads received an average rate of 1.034 cents per ton per mile, producing a revenne of $636,668,223. In 1888 the tonnage-mileage was 70,423,005,988, which produced an average revenne per ton per mile of .907 cents, or in the aggregate, $639,240,723. Had the rates received in 1887 prevailed in 1888, the difference of about 1¼ mills per ton per mile would have given the railroads an increased revenne of $89,186,919, nalfounds 50 per cent more than 6 per cent upon the total amount of capital stock outstanding at the end of 1888, npon all of the roads contributing toward this grand aggregate."

It is shown that the average reduction in freight rates since the close of the civil war has been not less than 70 per cent., notwithstanding which the average rate of wages paid by the railroads to their operatives is higher now than it was at that period.

"It becomes plain, therefore," says the Manual, "that the immense sums that have been annually lost to the railroads of the country by their voluntary reductions in rates have been a correspounding saving to the public at large. A calculation of the sums saved to the public by these reductions in rates during the past quarter century would reach far up into the thousands of millions."

OREGON ENTERPRISES.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 15.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day by Chester W. Collins, John D. Kilpatrick, W. H. Kilpatrick, John H. Smith, E. T. Johnson, Lee Hoffman, and Emil Adler incorporating the Portland and Puget Sound Railroad Company. The capital stock is fixed at $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares. The object of the corporation is to construct and equip a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Seattle, Washington Territory, with several branch lines. One of the branches is to extend to Gray's Harbor and the other to Port Townsend.

Articles of incorporation were also filed today by the company for the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at a point near Vancouver. The capital stock is fixed at $2,000,000.

THE ALTON'S POSITION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association to-day discussed the Southwestern rate situation. The Chicago and Alton argued that the action of the Santa Fé in excinding it from participation in the through rates on cattia from points west of the Missouri River to Chicago absolved its from further compliance with that rule, and that it would hereafter make rates to suit itself. Chairman Midgely was of the opinion that the Alton had a right to protect its through business by meeting the rates of its competitors. The Rock Island and the Santa Fé dissented from this opinion, and the question was argued for several hours, the meeting finally adjourning without reaching any conclusion.

RAILWAY NOTE.

The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago and the Kankakee route have made a cent-a-mile rate for the Grand Army reunion in Milwaukee. Grand Army men are jubilant and insist that the example will be followed generally.

BICYCLISTS AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—New-York bicyclists own the town to-night and own five first and two second prizes which they captured at the annual tournament of the Lockport Wheelmen held here to-day. The weather was cold and a heavy wind prevailed, preventing the making of fast time. But for this the fastest half-mile ametenr would have been beaten.

The half-mile State championship race was assigned to this city by the law, and was a big drawing card. It brought W. F. Class, W. B. Ping, John W. Shoeffer, A. C. Banker, and L. L. Clark of the Berkeley Athletic Club of the metropolis here. That they are rapid fellows is shown by the way they ran. Banker won the two-mile lap in 6:30. Campbell of Niagara Falls second. Clark of New-York won the 100-yarde slow race in 1:11. The half-mila State championship race was a most exciting contest between Campbell of Niagara Falls and Shoeffer of New-York. Campbell winning by hardly a tire, time—1:21. Shoeffer being but one-fifth of a second behind. J. H. H. Gerrie of Toronto won the half-mile hands-off race in 1:43, and C. J. Connelly of Rochester the mile safety in 3:25.

The mile team race was a walk-over for the New-York boys, Shoeffer, Banker, and Clark. The mile handicap went to E. A. Foleom of Rochester in 2:52. The half-mila open was a big race, in which Benker beat Campbell in 1:24. It was close to the finish. Clase of New-York took the consolation race. The time of the State championship half-mile race was the best ever ran over this half-mile track.

DRAWING AND STATE ROOMS IN IVORY AND GOLD.

The drawing and state roome in the new care of the Pennsylvania Railroad's New-York and Chicago Limited Express, finished in white and gold, are the most artistia and luxurione apartments ever constructed in a passenger car for general service. One can enjoy all the privacy of one's own home in the midst of the most tasteful surroundings. These compartments vary both in size and price. Each compartment has its private lavatory and toilet room annexed. The New-York and Chicago Limited leaves New-York, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, every day at 9 A. M., for Chicago and Cincinnati.—*Exchange.*

LAST RUN OF THE CRUISE

THE YACHT SQUADRON IS NOW AT NEWPORT.

THE SAIL FROM NEW-BEDFORD WAS UNDER LIGHT WINDS, BUT SOME VERY CREDITABLE WORK WAS DONE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The last run of the New-York Yacht Club squadron cruise was made to-day from New-Bedford, Mass., where the yachts were at anchor yesterday, to this harbor, where the fleet will disband before the end of the week. To-morrow and probably Saturday will be devoted to special races to be sailed in and ont of this harbor.

The start this morning was made an hour earlier than was expected, because the Regatta Committee anticipated a fog, and consequently a number of the yachts were handicapped. The wind was blowing very light from the northeast, making the run from the starting line between the Electra and Clark's Point to the Hen and Chickens Lightship and encamped in a lulling scrape with the Katrina, gaining a position which enabled her to first feel the northwest breeze. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the new wind set down on the yachts. The larger ones astern had been driven well up with the Quickstep, which, with the Tritania, Oracle, Grayling, Constellation, and Sea Fox, and they were all very near West Island light, with spinnakers set to starboard and balloon jib topsails hanging useless. Looking ahead, the Clara, leading the fleet, was seen leaning over with a good breeze on her sinking and Sea Fox in the order, inflated to windward, at one time the Grayling and Sea Fox having overlaps, and they showed their race horse was a feature of the day which attracted more attention than any other.

The Grayling and the Sea Fox carried balloon main topsail and jib sails. They were back sails in their lufting tactics, especially that of the Sea Fox, and were not advantageous until they bore off to cross the finish line, when the Sea Fox gained the little she had lost in lufting, and the latter three ended their race as after they began it at West Island Light, there being only a few seconds between them. The Constellation made a big effort to overhaul the Quickstep before the little schooner passed between the Electra and Brenton's Reef Lightship and fetched by four minutes and a half.

The order of finish was as follows: Clara, Gorilla, Liris, Quickstep, Bertie, Constellation, Titania, Grayling, Sea Fox, Gracie, Katrina, Iroquois, Hildegard, Mariquita, Mayflower, Harbinger, Lotowana, Palmer, Merlin, Fortuna, Œnone, Halcyon, Margnerite, and Intrepid. The old Gracie beat the new Katrina and the Gorilla beat the Liris. The Gorilla has won every race on the cruise in which she started except one. The Sea Fox beat the Grayling on elapsed time.

The run of thirty-five miles was made none too soon, for as the yachts were finishing a thick fog set in around them and made the seeking of berths for the night somewhat objectionable.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Name.	*H. M. S.*	*H. M. S.*	*H. M. S.*	*H. M. S.*
Constellation	10 10 11	2 52 30	4 42 19	4 42 19
Palmer	10 12 03	2 59 28	5 04 26	5 02 28
Intrepid	10 12 47	3 30 17	5 17 26	5 13 42

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Fortuna	10 10 09	3 21 29	5 11 20	5 11 10
Fredonia	10 18 00	Did not finish.		

THIRD-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Sea Fox	10 18 00	2 56 25	4 32 35	4 38 04
Grayling	10 13 17	2 56 08	4 42 51	4 39 48
Mayflower	10 18 00	3 07 06	4 49 06	4 47 50
Merlin	10 18 00	3 20 48	5 02 48	5 02 48

FOURTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Iroquois	10 18 00	3 02 32	4 44 32	4 43 43
Œnone	10 18 00	3 22 12	5 04 12	5 01 53
Halcyon	10 16 01	3 26 26	5 10 19	5 09 10
Margnerite	10 18 00	3 27 25	5 09 25	5 09 25

FIFTH-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Quickstep	9 48 00	2 51 46	5 03 46	5 03 46
Harbinger	9 47 33	3 08 18	5 20 45	5 19 50

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

Titania	10 15 09	2 55 55	4 40 46	4 40 46
Gracie	10 13 48	2 59 03	4 45 15	4 43 50
Katrina	10 12 43	3 01 43	4 49 00	4 49 00

FOURTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Hildegard	10 12 44	3 04 01	4 51 17	4 51 17

FIFTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Clara	9 48 00	2 44 18	4 56 18	4 56 18
Bertie	9 48 00	2 51 58	5 03 58	5 01 51

SEVENTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

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TEARS AND SMILES.

AN AFFECTING STORY OF THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Lord Tennyson once said to a Baltimore visitor that his only desire to go to America was to see the grave of Edgar Allan Poe. It is a significant comment on the indifference of the public memory to say that thousands of Baltimoreans have never taken the trouble to walk a square or two to see this grave, and hundreds pass it daily without giving it a thought.

Last week a young lady, a stranger, went modestly to the small graveyard that surrounds the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Fayette and Green streets, one of the busiest sections of the city, and stood before the Poe monument. She gazed at it a while and then quietly laid a handful of flowers upon it where passers-by would be least apt to see them.

A combination fence of brick and iron grating surrounds the place. Poe's monument is near the corner, and it can be easily seen from the street. For many years the grave remained unhonored by a stone. Finally, the school teachers of the city started a fund. Contributions were secured from public-spirited people, and in a few years a modest monument, with a medallion of the poet, was erected and dedicated. It is really one of the points of interest of the city, but Baltimoreans are apt to forget its existence until asked by some visitor to point it out. Sometimes persons stop over in the city just to see it. Generally, however, it does not receive much attention from the hustling, practical-minded money makers of to-day.

A monument that receives more attention is that which covers the grave of Booth, the great tragedian and the father of Edwin Booth. It is a tall, graceful column in Greenmount Cemetery. Sightseers visit it every day, and on Sunday it rarely stops to say some kind thing of the great actor's life. Edwin Booth always makes a pilgrimage there when he is in Baltimore.

By the side of the monument is a green mound, on which there is no stone or inscription to tell who was the man whose body has rested there for twenty-four years. But every one seems to know, and the absence of any marble accentuates the interest in the place. It is the grave of John Wilkes Booth. If you ask the cemetery attendant why no monument is placed upon it he will tell you that it would scarcely be safe to put one there. It is interesting to see how serious the visitors become when they stand around the Booth lot. They have emotionless faces, they talk in undertones, and move about carefully and silently. But their solemnity disappears when they step toward the plot to the south.

There they see one of the curiosities of the cemetery. It is a combination of three headstones over three graves. On the right stone a hand points toward the grave of Booth, and just below it is this inscription: "There lies my husband." On the left stone a hand points to the same grave, and below it is this information: "He is mine also." Two hands, one pointing to each of these other graves, decorate the central stone, and below them is this: "Here lie my wives." When the informant adds that this central grave is still untenanted and that the old gentleman, who in twice a widower, is passing his life quietly at an aged men's home, it is rather difficult to keep from smiling.

Next month Francis Scott Key's name will be honored in Baltimore. His lyric, "The Star-Spangled Banner," will be sung and played through a whole week of festivity. Every schoolboy knows how Key wrote the song while a prisoner on board one of the British ships during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. The original has long been lost, it is owned by Mr. Appleton of New-York City, a grandson of Gen. Armistead, who helped to defend the fort. Strange to say, Francis Scott Key, although one of the most cultured and distinguished men in the history of Maryland, has no monument in this State. There is a Scott Key Association that is collecting funds to erect a fitting memorial, but it is still a good distance away from the desired $50,000, and it will be several years before it reaches it.

The Poes and the Keys, relatives of the famous men, are still prominent in the business and professional life of Baltimore. Mr. Edwin Booth remembers the friends of his boyhood days in this city and has several relatives living here. During one of his engagements in the city he sent a ticket to an old colored servant who had served in his father's family. The play was "Richelieu." All easily recall Booth's marvelous imitation of Richelieu's consumptive cough. The old colored woman saw and heard it with pain. The next morning Mr. Booth received a small box at his hotel. He opened it and found something that brought back tender reminiscences of his youth. It was the old mammy's home-made mixture for a cough and cold.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess continued.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS — INGRAHAM, J. — Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—INGRAHAM, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FREEDMAN, J.—Court opens at 12 o'clock. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Probate of the wills of Martha P. Chapman, Joseph N. Galway, and Anea Cafarello, 10 A. M.; Frederick Becker and Henry S. Marsh, 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Opens at 10 o'clock.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III. —Adjourned for the term.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,580 head; total for week thus far, 16,750 head; for same time last week, 12,700 head; consigned through, 2,560 head, 1,440 of which to New-York; 40 head for sale; market quiet and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,200 head; total for week thus far, 29,800 head; for same time last week, 21,700 head; consigned through, 4,200 head, 2,600 of which to New-York; 4,000 head for sale; market closed dull and 10@25c lower; sheep, $2 40@$3 40; lambs from $5 50@$6 75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,780 head; total for week thus far, 31,100 head; for same time last week, 16,440 head; consigned through, 1,900 head, 940 of which to New-York; 2,100 head for sale; market dull and lower; medium, $4 40@$4 50; mixed, $4 50@$4 65; Yorkers, grassy to good Western corn-fed, $4 65@$4 90; Pigs, $4 85@$4 90; roughs, $3 50@$3 90; Stags, $3 25@$3 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,740 head; shipments, 1,780 head; market closed attong. Prospects look good for Monday. All through cattlesmen here. None shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market fair. Best light Yorkers, $4 80@$4 90; fair to medium, $4 70@$4 75; medium and light Philadelphias, $4 65@$4 70; common and grassers, $4 50@$4 60; heavy Hogs, $4 40@$4 50. Five cars of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market strong at unchanged prices.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 2,700 head; market slow; choice heavy native Steers, $4 80@$4 50; fair to good do., $3 00@$4 30; stockers and feeders, $2 10@$3 20; cows, bulls and mixers, $2 40@$3 40. Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market lower; fair to choice heavy, $4 10@$4 30; packing, $4 10@$4 25; light grades, fair to best, $4 20@$4 35. Sheep—Receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market firm; fair to choice, $3 40@$4 60.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—3:45 P. M.—Beef—The demand is improving. Pork in poor demand. Hams in poor demand; short cut, about 14@16 lbs., nominal at 52s. Bacon in fair demand. Cheese in poor demand; American finest White closed dull at 44s. Tallow in poor demand. Turpentine in good demand. Resin in fair demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western spot dull at 37s. 6d. Wheat in poor demand; new No. 2 Winter firm at 7s. 2d.; new No. 2 Spring firm at 7s. 4d. Flour in fair demand. Spot Corn in poor demand; futures in fair demand: Mixed Western spot firm at 4s. 1½d.; August, September, and October firm at 4s. 1d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in good demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American Middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 5 32-64d., buyers; August and September delivery, 5 22-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 59-64d., buyers; October and November delivery, 5 45-64d., sellers; November and December delivery, 5 51-64d., sellers; December and January delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers; September delivery, 6 32-64d., sellers.

LONDON, Aug. 15—3 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 33; Erin, 39¼; do., senopd consols, 106⅝; Mexican ordinary, 67⅜; New-York Central, 109⅞; Mexican Central new 4 per cent bonds, 68¾. Money 1½@2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £229,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 36.18 ₱ cent., is now 37.17 ₱ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Beet Sugar—August, 18s. 3d.; December, 14s. 11¼d.

4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s. 6d. Rosin, 7s.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 38 bales, including 22 bales last year's crop; gross, 38 bales; exports to France, 1,089 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 3,682 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 98 bales, all new crop; exports, coastwise, 140 bales; sales, 97 bales; stock, 459 bales.

BOND OFFERINGS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To-day's bond offers aggregated $80,000, as follows: Registered fours—$5,000 at 128; coupon fours and a half—$4,000 at 106⅞, $10,000 at 106⅞, $3,000 at 106⅞; registered four and a halfs—$5,000, and $12,000 at 106⅞; $20,000 4 per cents registered at 123⅞, $4,000 4 per cents registered at 124⅛. All the offers were accepted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.c.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	100
Alton & T. H. pf.	105	105	105	105	100
American Ex.	118½	118½	118½	118½	110
Atch. & Pac.	37	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	13,490
Atlantic & Pac.	6	6	6	6	100
Can. Southern.	53	53	53	53	100
Canadian Pacific.	61	61	60⅞	60⅞	40
Ches. & Ohio.	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	1,000
C. & O. 1st pf.	66⅜	67	66⅛	66⅜	1,720
C. & O. 2d pf.	40½	41	40½	40½	1,021
Chi. Gas Trust.	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	59¼	250
C. C. C. & St. L.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	4,300
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	800
Chi. & N. W.	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	2,855
C., R. & Q.	104	104⅜	103¾	103¾	2,035
C., St. P. & St. P. pf.	72	72	71¾	71¾	1,745
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112	112	111¾	111¾	200
C., R. I. & Pac.	99⅝	99⅞	98¼	98⅜	2,212
Chi., Pe. & D.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000
Chi., W. & D. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	850
Colorado Coal.	27	27¼	27	27¼	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	315
Chi. & East. Ill.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	1,850
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	103½	104	103¼	104	1,110
Del. & Hudson.	147⅝	148	147⅝	148	200
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	4,500
Den. & Rio G.	6	6	6	6	200
Den. Tex. & Ft. W.	21½	22	21½	22	555
Den. & R. G.	17¾	17½	17¾	17½	100
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	200
E. T., Va. & Ga.	22	22	22	22	6
Green B. & W. inc.	4½	4½	4¼	4½	900
Illinois Central.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½	100
L. E. & Western.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	100
L. E. & W. West. pf.	64	64	64	64⅛	200
Lake Shore.	104½	104⅝	104¼	104¼	1,000
Louis. & Nash.	70⅜	70⅝	70	70⅛	5,213
Manhattan Con.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	100
Manitoba.	100	100	100	100	100
Michigan Cent.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	200
Mex. Nat. ote.	0⅛	0⅛	A⅛	0⅛	1,000
Minnesota Iron.	75	75	75	75	100
Missouri Pacific.	72	72¼	71¾	71¾	4,910
Mo., Kan. & T.	11	11¼	11	11¼	1,200
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¾	1,640
Nash., O. & St. L.	98	98	98	98	25
N. J. Central.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	1,800
N. Y. & N. Eng.	51	51¼	50⅝	50⅞	3,500
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	15
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28½	6,420
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜	1,000
N. Y. S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	200
Nort. & W. pf.	54	54½	53½	54	1,720
Northern Pac.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	500
Northern Pac. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	5,810
Ohio & Miss.	22½	22½	22½	22½	200
*Ohio Central.	6	6	6	6	1,800
Oregon Imp. pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94½	250
Oregon Nav. & N.	87½	87½	87½	87½	100
Oregon S. L.	48	48	48	48	210
Oregon & Trans.	34¼	34¼	33⅜	34¼	9,175
Pacific Mail.	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	850
Phila. & Read.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	12,400
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181	181	181	181	114
Rich. & W. P.	23⅝	23¾	23¾	23¾	1,295
St. P. & Omaha.	83⅞	84	83⅞	84	300
St. P. M. & M.	101½	101½	101	101	1,000
Southern Pacific.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	800
*So. Cotton Oil.	73	73	73	73	130
Texas Pacific.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	2,310
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39⅜	39⅜	39¼	39½	25
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31½	31½	31	31	200
Texas Pacific.	21	21¼	21	21¼	700
Union Pacific.	62	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜	3,420
U. S. Express.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	130
W., St. L. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17¼	900
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33	33	32½	32¾	2,440
West. Union Tel.	85½	86⅝	85½	85½	585
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	69¾	70⅜	500
Wisconsin Cent.	23¼	23⅞	23½	23⅞	300
Total sales.					118,874
*Unlisted.					

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s.	74	74	74	74	$10,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	6,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	500
Can. So. 2d of '86.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Cent. Pac. 6s of '95.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ches. & O. cn 5s.	103¾	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	17,000
C. O. & S. W. 2d.	77	77	77	77	2,000
Chi. & L. Erie. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa.	98	98	98	98	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	30,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	5,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Cons. Dr. 4s.	107	107½	107	107½	9,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	10,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	1,000
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907.	138½	138½	138½	138½	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	122½	122½	122½	122½	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, sm.					
5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	5,000
Det., B. C. & A. 1st.	105	105	100	100	6,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	15,000
Del. & L. & W. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	9,000
Dul. So. & A. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s.	108	108	108	108	4,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s.	95	95	95	95	3,000
Erie 2d cn.	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	61,500
Erie 2d.	93	93	93	93	1,000
*Ga. Pac. 1st.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	2,000
Green B. & W. inc.	16½	16½	16½	16½	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10,000
Gal. C. & S. F. 5s.	87½	87½	87½	87½	10,000
H. & T. gen. t. r.	80½	80½	80½	80½	10,000
Iod., D. & S. 1st.	96	96	96	96	4,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Iowa Central 1st.	87½	88	87½	88	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85¼	85¼	83¾	85¼	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	58½	58½	08½	58½	5,000
Kan. C. & P. gen. 6s.	64	64	63¾	64	6,000
L. & N. 1st, L. & N.	116	116	116	116	10,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Louisville So. 1st.	93	93¼	93	93⅞	1,000
M., L. & W. ext. 6s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Missouri Pac. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Mor. & Essex. 2d.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Mut. Union. 6s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	134	134	134	134	3,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113	113	113	113	27,000
N. Y., C. & H. R. 1st.	134	134	134	134	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	96	96	96	96	2,000
N. Y. Tex. L. ecp. 4s.	48	48	48	48	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
Northwest e. f. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
N. W. ext. 4s r.	99½	99½	99½	99½	4,000
N. W. ext. 4s c.	100	100	100	100	6,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	75	75	75	75	98,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	44½	44½	44½	44½	2,000
Pree. & Ar. c. 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½	2,000
Read. 1st pf. Inc.	81½	81½	81¼	81½	5,000
Read. 2d inc. Inc.	60½	60½	60½	60½	3,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	6,000
R. & A. 2d D. & M. cts.	36	36	36	36	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	89½	89½	88½	88½	2,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	8,000
Rock. & Pike. 1st.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	51,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	82	82½	82	82½	16,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	2,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	118	118	118	118	3,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d.	106	106	106	106	1,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	99	99	99	99	16,000
San. A. & A. P. 4s of 1926.	84	84	84	84	1,000
So. Carolina 1st. ex o.	99½	99½	99½	99½	24,000
So. Pac. of Ari. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	15,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38	113,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	3,000
Wab. 1st. Chi. div.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98	98	98	5,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	5,000
West Shore 4s, c.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	3,000
Total sales.					$781,000
*Unlisted.					

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ga. Pac. inc.	31	31	31	31	$3,000
Ga. Pacific 2d 5s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10,000
Total sales.					$18,000

The stock market was very dull and was without feature. The general list at the close did not vary much as compared with yesterday's closing figures. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pullman, 2; Oregon Short Line, 1; Louisville and Nashville and Kansas and Texas, each ⅞, and Illinois Central, ¾. Declined—Atchison, 1¼, and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Manhattan Consolidated and Omaha, each ¼.

The trust stocks were very quiet. Sugar declined ⅛ and whisky ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 2½@4 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and rather weak in tone. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85¾ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84¾@$4 84½ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83¾@$4 83¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.20@5.12½ for long and 5.17½ @5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾ for long and short, respectively.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $5,000 4s coupon at 128. In State securities $1,000 North Carolina consol 6s of 1919 sold at 127¼. In bank stocks 60 shares of Commerce sold at 196, 20 of Fourth at 167¼ @167½, 5 of Importers and Traders' at 544, 27 of Republic at 173, 25 of Shoe and Leather at 156@157, and 10 of Western at 97¼.

The railway mortgage market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were: Adjustment—Trust, Kansas and Wes and Marquette land grants, 1¾; Mutual Union 6s, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande firsts and Nashville and Chattanooga firsts, each 1, and Baltimore and Ohio 5s, ⅜. Declined—Western New-York and Pennsylvania firsts, 1¾; Kansas and Texas 5s, 1; Atlantic and Pacific 4s, ⅞, and Iron Mountain 5s and Richmond and West Point Terminal collateral trust 5s, each ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 97½@96⅞. In mining stocks Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, sold at 3.56.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent on the preferred stock of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railway Company will be paid on demand at the office of the company, 10 Wall-street.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	191	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex.	142	Mechanics' and Traders'	160
Broadway	298	Mech'nics & Trad'rs'	200
Butchers & Drovers'	180	Mercantile	205
Central National	143	Merchants'	155
Chase National	200	Merchants' Ex.	130
Chatham	300	Metropolitan	150
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	325
City	500	Nassau	155
Citizens'	200	New-York	240
Commerce	193	New-York County	425
Continental	128	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	150
East River	120	North American	115
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	140
Fifth Avenue	1100	Oriental	210
First National	2000	Pacific	160
Fourteenth Street	200	Park	240
Fourth National	167⅜	People's	210
Gallatin National	280	Phenix	142½
Garfield National	400	Republic	175
German American	260	Rhinelander	300
Germania	270	Second National	325
Greenwich	143	Seventh National	130
Hanover	300	Shoe & Leather	155
Hudson River	142	St. Nicholas	220
Imp. & Traders'	545	State of New-York	109
Irving	175	Tradesmen's	100
Leather Manufac'rs	230	U. S. National	220
Lincoln	300	Western National	95

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	105¾	106¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.	121	.....
4½s, '91, c	106⅞	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	.....
4s, 1907, r	128	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	.....
4s, 1907, c	128	128¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	115	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $104,161,555 | Balances..... $4,210,879

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	52⅞	53	St. Paul.	71⅝	71¾
Reading.	22¾	23	Read. gen.	90¾	91
Lehigh Val.	53¼	53½	Read. 1st pf.	81⅛	81⅜
North. Pac.	29⅜	29⅝	Read. 2d pf.	68	86½
N. Pac. pf.	67⅜	67¾	Read. 3d pf.	53	54
Lehigh Nav.	54	54¼			

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.40	Ophir	5.12½
Bulwer	1.65	Potosi	1.65
Best & Belcher	3.80	Savage	1.80
Bodie Consolidated	.90	Sierra Nevada	2.75
Challar	2.10	Union Consolidated	3.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.00	Utah	1.05
Crown Point	3.20	Yellow Jacket	3.25
Gould & Curry	2.10	Commonwealth	2.55
Hale & Norcross	3.10	New Queen	.80
Justice	.35	North Belle Isle	.60
Mono	.55	Occidental	1.85
Navajo	.25		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. t. g. 7s.	107.50	Hearsecge	5.25
Atch. & Topeka	36.00	Santa Fé Con. Co.	.72½
Boston & Albany.	217.50	Anaelson C. L. Co.	64.00
Boston & Maine.	180.00	Old Colony	176.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103.75	Rutland pf.	40.00
Cin., San. & Clev.	24.00	Wis. Central.	23.75
Eastern 8s.	125.50	Wis. Central pf.	60.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	93.00	Allouez M. Co.	50
Mexican Cent.	15.12½	Calumet & Hecla.	230.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	66.37½	Franklin	9.00
N. Y. & N. E.	50.75	Huron	.67½
Nashua & Lowell.	97.00	Kearsage	11.00
Mass. Central.	11.00	Pewabic (new).	2.00
San Diego L. Co.	26.00	Quincy	52.00
West End Land.	27.25	Bell Telephone.	230.50
Lamson Store S.	5.00	Boston Land.	8.50
Atlantic	9.25	Water Power	6.00
Boston & Montana	86.75		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1889.

COFFEE—In the absence of the customary cables from Havre and Brazil (owing to holiday observances), the speculation here was of moderate proportions, and indicative of very slight changes—for the day a partial gain of 5 points. Hamburg quoted a stronger market, but at the close of business yesterday the volume of option dealings here was 44,500 bags, of which 17,000 bags for December.....And here the August option closed at 15.40c.@15.45c.; September at 15.45c.@15.00c.; October at 15.40c.@15.45c.; November at 15.50c.@15.55c.; December at 15.55c.@15.60c., (having ranged from 15.50c.@15.55c.,) and January to June within the range of 15.55c.@15.70c.....And for prompt delivery Coffee was moderately active on a firm basis, East India product attracting increased attention with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 18½c. and good Cucutas at 19½c.@19¾c.....Sales embraced 4,000 bags Rio of which 2,000 bags, 17½c. and 5cs. 6 and 7, to be shipped, at 17½c. and 18⅜c.; 500 bags Maracaibo ot full prices; 1,250 mats and 950 bags Java at 21c.@21½c. and 22¼c.@22½c.; 500 piculs Timor, on private terms, and 1,050 piculs Padang, from June sale, at 21½c.

COTTON—Cables from Liverpool were of a stronger market and indicative of a further urgent call for Cottee, partly, it was said, for contract purposes.....And here, with less satisfactory crop reports, speculation was on a more liberal scale, and again at higher prices, on August, September and October advancing 7@9 points, and later deliveries 4@0 points, closing, however, rather easy.....Aggregate on option trading here for the day 87,700 bales, (bulk September to December considerable purchases said to have been made on English account.) Certificates of classified Cotton again commanded a premium of 10 points on the August option, (passing to a moderate extent to shipping purposes,) over light deliveries again noted to the shipping ports, (since our last only 156 bales,) and stock at the ports down to 83,383 bales, (here, 73,642 bales).....Augusta reports a

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 15:

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, John A. Deady, Esq., referee, sold two four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 41.4 by 102.2, 154 and 156 West 76th-st, south side, 282.4 feet east of 10th-av., for $47,750, to Walter F. and Frank J. Kilpatrick, plaintiffs. The sale of the dwelling, with lot, 322 Pleasant-av., east side, 30.5 feet north of 117th-st., was adjourned to Aug. 29.

William Kengelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, W. C. Armstrong, Esq., referee, sold a five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 85th-st, north side, 173 feet east of Avenue A, for $17,000, to Morris Mannheimer; similar building, with lot 25 by 102, adjoining above, sold for $17,100, to P. Brand, and two similar buildings, with lots each 25 by 102.2, adjoining above, sold for $31,600, to Morris Mannheimer. The sale of the dwelling, with lot, 112 West 76th-st, east of 4th-av., was adjourned to Sept. 5.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

74th-st., 238 East; Griffin Tompkins and wife to Felix Farmer	$11,000
118th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x88.4; Nathaniel Whitman to William W. Watkins and others	7,260
118th-st., adjoining, 4x4.7; same to same	1
Hester-st., n. s., lot 189; Louis Goldberg and wife to Julian A. Lopez	22,000
9th-st., 632 East; Charles Ruff and wife to David G. Thayer	33,000
58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Julian Carroll to Barbara Seitz	16,500
91st-st., s. s., 511 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16x100.5; Lauisa C. Reed, attorney, to Walter P. Crosby	15,000
2d-av., s. s., 76.6 ft. s. of 86th-st., 25.6x100; George Schiffmeyer and wife to Nathan Federgreen	33,500
9th-st., 630 East; Charles Ruff and wife to Josephine Diebold	33,000
7th-av., s. e. corner of 133d-st., 25x100; Thomas A. Briggs and wife to Mary A. Halloran	15,500
Perry-st., n. s., 77.6 ft. e. of West 4th-st., 27.6x110; Daniel B. Lawrence and wife to Joseph Hedelberger	40,000
Perry-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of West 4th-st., 27.6x110; same to Herman Rehr and others	40,000
St. Ann's-av., e. s., 286 ft. n. of Westchester-av., 25x85; Mary F. Doyle to Simon Dressel and wife	5,000
Anthony-av., s. w. corner Gray-st., 200x230; Warren C. Crane and wife to Helen Langdon	36,000
Catherine-slip, s. s., 49 ft. n. of Water-st., 20 x65; Edward A. Rawlings and wife to Simon J. Levy	6,500
74th-st., s. s., 74.11 ft. e. of 142d-st., 75x75; Thomas A. Briggs and wife to William E. Dieter	----
Cypress-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of 149th-st., 47x109; Rosanna Glaolns and another to Alexander Richards	5,900
1st-av., e. s., 51.9 ft. n. of 13th-st., 25x66; Joseph Levy and others to Hephael Danziger	18,000
35th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x25.9; Mary McKenna to Ellen M. Harlow	29,900
9th-av., 1,630-1,634; Simon Adler and wife to John G. Sanders	78,000
6th-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Avenue C, 21x97; Rebecca and Jacob Lercin to Joseph Fleishgar	11,000
75th-st., 225 East; Betsy Lehman to Caroline Solinger and another	14,500
Allen-st., e. s., 180 ft. s. of Grand-st., 20x87.6; Leopold Lehman and wife to Samuel Goldstein	13,750
Northern-av., w. s., 198.2 ft. from New Road, irregular; Samuel F. Chalfin to Hugo Rieger	32,250
Same property; Hugo Rieger to Alice Meyer	8,000
Property adjoining; same to Herman Kleesmat	3,000
7th-av., s. e. corner of 133d-st., 25x100; William E. Diller and wife to Leopold Kahn	62,000
Lewis-st., 126; Henry Uehlein and wife to Benjamin Epstein; new	8,050
West End-av., 718; John Hadell and wife to Thomas B. Stewart	$4,000
Avenue A, 1,564; Frederick Brenner and wife to Herman Tonyes	21,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND A GOOD THREE story house for sale in a first-class location. I have two left out of ten in West 87th-st., Nos. 118 and 124, for $27,000; also on 86th-st., West, to let, Nos. 142, 170, 172, and others; open Sundays. POWER, 1,457 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—NOS. 56 AND 58 EAST 81ST-ST., near Madison-av.; four-story brownstone dwellings, in first-class order; rent very moderate. R. McCAFFERTY, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE GRAMERCY

34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET, TWO ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF SEVEN AND TEN ROOMS EACH; ALSO BACHELOR APARTMENTS TENANTS HAVE PRIVILEGE OF ACCESS TO GRAMERCY PARK. ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequalled; rents moderate.

C. WILSON JEFFRIES, Agent.
Late Manager Navarro Building.

RAILROADS.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY,
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.,
AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast lines. Pullman-car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., North River.

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 5:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 182 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

The Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.

Trains leave 42d-st. depot for Harlem river or points beyond as follows: 3:01, 7:01, *8, 9:03, (White Mountain exp.) 9:30, 10:03, 11 A. M., 12:03, 1:03, 2:03, 3:03, 4:03, 5:03, 5:32, 6:03, 7:03, 8:03, 9:03, 10:03, 11:03 P. M. Local trains, 1:30 A. M., 1:04, 4:02, 7:30, 8:04, 9:30, 9:56, 10:30, 11:04, 11:30 A. M., 12:04, 12:30, 1:04, 1:30, 2:04, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:30, 5:04, 5:30, 6:04, 6:30, 7:04, 7:30, 8:04, 8:30, 9:04, 9:30, 10:04, 10:30, 11:04, 11:30 P. M. Parlor cars on all express trains. *Connect with Sound steamer for Newport. †Connect with Sound steamer for Point Judith.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of fine service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by incandescent electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:40 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

*8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Sack Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Oil City, 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9:15 A. M., 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M. "Congressional Limited," Pullman Cars, daily, except Sunday, 4:15, 8:30, 8 and 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 4 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 8 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 9 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, 13:40 special carries no baggage), 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:40 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park).

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3 P. M. week days.

Seats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR ERIE AND LEHIGH VALLEY, Kinzua trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:10, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited), and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 6:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st. Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. Y.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Albany and Troy, 9:30 A. M.; for Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *7:15, *9:55, all:30 A. M.; 4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 4:15, 5:55, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie express, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:15, 5:55, 6:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 9:45 A. M., 4:15, 5:55, 6:25 P. M. Saratoga Special, all:30 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell (Lake George), 3:40 P. M. Lake Mohawk and Minnewaska, via New Paltz, 9, all:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 3:15 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all:30 A. M., 3:40 P. M. trains. Parlor cars to Albany, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all:30 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Home), on 9, all:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all:30 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a-leaves Jersey City, 9 A. M. Sundays, all:20 A. M. and 3:46 P. M. from Hoboken, West Shore Station, all:26 A. M., 3:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices, 238 Washington-st., 1 Hilton-av. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1623 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8:5 A. M., Fast Express, for Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Susquehanna Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Easton and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Susquehanna Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal region.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Susquehanna Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For Washington, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car seats call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st as follows, (from West 42d-st 15 minutes later):

7:25 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, and all points West.

*8:55 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mt. Dale, Parksburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, White Lake, 3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley Stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Callicoon, Equinunk.

4:39 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 207 Broadway. J. C. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE — EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Ferry as follows: 9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day coaches, sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.

W. J. McCRPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, TOMS RIVER, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, CURAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT PORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:20, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:40 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS RODGETT, Superintendent.

J. E. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:20, *3:50, *4:30, *5:50, 6:50, *8:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, *9:30, *10:30 A. M., *1:20, 3:00, 5:00, *6:30, 8:20 P. M. Excursions will leave Long Beach at West Point, and Point Lookout three-quarters of an hour after arrival of boats from New-York. Round trip tickets, 50c. Fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BEACH.

TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—Twenty-minute earlier than 23d-st. Railroad, half an hour later.

RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BEACH—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier NO. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:

FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING:

LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold as all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 3d and 3d av. passengers.

America's Day Summer Resort.
Perfection of attractiveness. Cool, rare plants, magnificent foliage, nature's own flowers. A world of attractive features. Menagerie, Aviary, Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Sea Lion, Monstere. Two Grand Concerts daily. Elegant Restaurant a la carte. Bowling and Glen Island Cake Walks. Fine Pavilion, Bathing, Boating, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

THE FINE STEAMERS LEAVE Pier 16, N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st., 9:30, 11 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Fare 50c. Round trip, $1. Also from Brooklyn, foot of Fulton-st., 9:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. Fare 50c. Round trip, $1. Steamer Glen Island leaves every hour, until 9 P. M. RETURNING—Leave Glen Island every hour, until 9 P. M. Eight Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays. 50c. EXCURSION TICKETS 50c.

FAVORITE EXCURSIONS

TO HIGHLAND BEACH, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

BY "SANDY HOOK ROUTE."

Steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., At 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sunday for Long Branch and intermediate stations, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

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AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY SURFACE RAILROAD.—THE Trustees for the creditors and stockholders of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, which was dissolved by an act of the Legislature passed May 4, 1886, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, Limited, Nos. 68 to 72 Liberty-st., in the city of New-York, on the 30th day of August, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Brown & Levineas, auctioneers, subject to all mortgages and lawful liens, incumbrances, servitudes, charges, and conditions, the following described property:

ALL the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises which the said Broadway Surface Railroad had at the time of its dissolution to construct, maintain, operate, and use a street surface railroad for the public use in the conveyance of persons and property in and through the streets, and county of New-York upon and along the surface of the following streets and avenues and highways in the city and county of New-York, namely: Commencing at the southern end of Fourteenth-street Ferry, and running thence with double tracks through and along Broadway and across Fourteenth-street to and Globe Union-square to a point at or near the intersection of Fifth-av. and West 17th-st., Union-square, there to connect with the tracks in Union-square or Broadway which run through Union-square, Broadway, and Seventh-avenue to Central Park and Fifty-ninth-street together with the necessary switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and suitable stands for the convenient working of each road.

Also the right of way along the said route, and the railroad, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and stands constructed upon the same.

Also all the right, title, interest, and estate of, in, or to, and all easements of the said Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Union-square, or any parts thereof, along the said route which the said Broadway Surface Railroad Company had at the time of its dissolution.

Also all the estate, rights, powers, privileges, and franchises of, in, and to the said railroad, easements, and real estate, and of, in, or to the construction, maintenance, operation, and use of a railroad upon the said route, which the said Broadway Surface Railroad Company acquired under the consent of the Common Council of the city of New-York, under chapter 565 of the laws of 1884, and under all other consents, resolutions, stipulations, and agreements of the said Common Council, and of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York, and under the order and adjudication of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at a General Term thereof, held in and for the First Judicial District and Department at the County Court House, in the city of New-York, dated the 6th day of May, 1886, in the matter of the application of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company for the appointment of three Commissioners, and under all other orders and adjudications of the Supreme Court in the said matter.

Also all the rights which, upon the dissolution of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, were vested in said Trustees for the creditors and stockholders of the said company, under its several contracts with the Broadway and Seventh-Ave Railroad Company and with the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company.

And also all other rights, powers, privileges, and franchises appertaining to, or necessary for, the construction, maintenance, operation, or use of the said railroad, and which, upon the dissolution of the said Broadway Surface Railroad Company, were vested in the said Trustees.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION as to the nature of the said property and rights, and as to the liens and other matters to which it is subject, and for the terms of sale, application may be made to BROWN & LEVINESS, Auctioneers.

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THOMAS H. McLEAN,
JOHN H. PENTZ,
JOHN H. SELMES,
Trustees.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

By order of court we will offer for sale at public auction as an entirety, without appraisement, at the Court House in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, Aug. 19, 1889, at 10 A. M., and continuing from 9:30 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 6:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 11:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets, 10 cents. Sunday, 15 cents.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (by Annex), 8:30 A. M. New-York, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M. " 23d-st. " 8:55 A. M. West 129th-st. pier, 9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, and four hours at Poughkeepsie. Fare for the round trip, $1.50. Children, 75c. Music by Prof. Baldwin's Band of 20 pieces. Fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

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A. VICTOR BENHAM,

prior to his departure for Europe and his engagement at the Berlin and London Philharmonic concerts, together with Hans von Bülow and Dr. Richter's orchestra.

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Concerto, E flat major.....Beethoven
HARDMAN PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY AT THE SEIDL CONCERTS.
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CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

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Commanding a river and landscape view not surpassed in this country for beauty and extent. Climate a positive cure for malaria.

Air pure and dry, nights cool, house supplied with water from artesian well.

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For rent of cottages or engagement of rooms apply to T. F. GILLECK, Manager.

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FIRE ISLAND BEACH, L. I. Surf Hotel. New Steamboat.

Paradise for children. Sailing, fishing, and bathing. Less than 2 hours from New-York. Leave 24th-

THE FLACK CONSPIRATORS

A POLICY OF SILENCE APPARENTLY AGREED UPON.

THEY HAVE NO DEFENSE—JUDGE BOOKSTAVER LEAVES TOWN—THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY LISTLESS.

To the surprise and regret of many of his former friends, Judge Bookstaver has run away from the Flack case. Like the other parties—willing or unwilling—to the conspiracy against Mrs. Flack, he has failed in the fulfillment of every public declaration with respect to the case. During Tuesday and Wednesday he declared that he was considering what he should do to defend his judicial honor, that had been gravely offended in this proceeding. At the same time he began to crawfish, as if he was afraid to have all the facts in the case made known, and now he has gone and left his judicial bonor and dignity behind to take care of itself.

Significantly comes the statement of counsel for Flack and Monell that the statements of their connection with the case will not be made. In effect, the conspirators high and low are binding and hiding until such time as the affair "blows over." Hopeful and expectant that the matter will be dropped, they will bear such social degradation, professional disgrace, and public infamy as they cannot induce their friends to "suspend," if only they can be let alone.

On Wednesday Judge Bookstaver said in open court, in response to a lawyer's inquiry, that he expected to be in court the next (yesterday) morning. When the time for motions came around Judge Van Hoesen appeared in place of Judge Bookstaver, and it was given out that the letter gentlemen had been compelled to take a sick wife out of town for a few days, at the end of which he would start on his long vacation to Yellowstone Park.

Perhaps it is the conviction of the honorable Judge that his judicial honor can take care of itself in his absence, and that when he comes back he will be in better condition to stand up and defend it, and make proper provision for its maintenance and support. His disappearance has also removed a burden of anxiety from the minds of Sheriff Flack and his accommodating friends; for while he remained where the reporters could get at him there was no certainty that he might not, under some sudden pang of conscience, make a clean breast of the whole affair, and show how he, too, had been used as a tool to help his quondam friend, the Sheriff, to a divorce.

While he was still in town and liable to give way to the pressure of public opinion, they talked and wrote bravely of "public statements," "affidavits," "proceedings in court," to "vindicate" their beamished characters. First Monell and Meeke and Flack asked their friends to "suspend judgment" until such time as they could get opportunity to vindicate themselves; then they declared, the occasion for secrecy having been removed, they were preparing statements which would be an aspersion that had been made in court upon their honors would be suddenly wiped out; next day, in lieu of these statements, they declared that they had upon consultation with their legal advisers determined to prepare affidavits to be presented in court, "in order that there be no doubt about the uprightness of our conduct," and that these affidavits were in course of preparation in their lawyers' offices, but it would, for some mysterious reason, take two days to get those affidavits into court. Then there is neither any mention in or allusion to a statement nor an affidavit, nor to proceed in court in any other way in the matter, and the mystery of the two days is undoubtedly explained by Judge Bookstaver's disappearance.

Instead of making any defense of their conduct in the case the implicated persons are trying to divert public attention from their disgraceful conduct by a counter-attraction, and this they are desperately trying to further by bellowing over Judge Bookstaver's refusal to give them a hearing" on his motion of Everts, Choate & Beaman to set aside the decree and all the proceedings in the suit, and to discontinue the action. It makes no difference to them that none of them asked Judge Bookstaver to give him a hearing in the case; the pretext serves to inflame the public. And their able counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton and Mr. Horwitz, are readering able assistance in this game, all of them ignoring the fact that, upon confession under oath of one of their dupes, the referee in the case, who should be a man without interest in the case or prejudice in favor of either party, applied to him to act as counsel for the complainant in the case—an unprecedented and unjustifiable proceeding, upon the disclosure of which alone the court would be bound to annul the proceedings under the reference.

Ex-Judge Fullerton said yesterday that no proceedings would be taken in court in behalf of his clients. They would wait and see what the other side proposed to do. He said: "Mrs. Flack is hearing from all her friends that the divorce is a good one and that she is the divorced wife of James A. Flack, notwithstanding Judge Bookstaver's unwarranted action. She and her lawyers are beginning to find that they have made a big mistake and are more than half ready to come to terms now. But just you wait until they begin their proceedings; then we will come with our showing and then you will see who has been imposed upon."

It is with talk like this and the bluffing of Civil Justice Monell that it is expected to divert the attention of the public from the grave offense that has been committed of dealing the people's judicial tribunal by fraudulently using its powers to inflict injury upon a woman.

Mr. Otto Horwitz, specially-retained counsel for Civil Justice Monell, said that the intention to make a statement had been abandoned. It was expected that Mr. Reed, the counsel on, at an early day, begin proceedings for a separation or divorce from Sheriff Flack, and when that was done the Sheriff would plead the decree of divorce of Judge Bookstaver in bar, and that would bring out the whole matter. Then Monell and Meeke would "get the opportunity to vindicate themselves."

Chief Sachem Richard Croker would not say that Tammany Hall would take no further steps in the matter, but intimated that Tammany had done her duty in getting rid of the conspirators from her own organization. As far as further punishment of the guilty persons was concerned, the public had a legal representative in the District Attorney, whose place it was to lay the matter before the Grand Jury. Sufficient publicity had been given the case to warrant that official to lay the matter before the Grand Jury of his own motion, so that they might get at the evidence and see if any crime had been committed. It went without saying that the conduct of Flack, who must certainly have known of every step in the proceeding, and of Monell and Meeks and Wright had been disgraceful and with respect to the last named three, perhaps misdemeanors that were punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, had been committed. But Tammany Hall was not the tribunal in which to try them; that belonged to the criminal courts and the District Attorney was the person to take the preliminary steps to send the matter there. Mr. Croker had no fear that Flack would undertake to run his office in political opposition to Tammany Hall.

District Attorney Fellows was officially convalescent yesterday and took enough interest in the Flack case to deny that any request had come from any source to him to call the attention of the Grand Jury to it. Judge Bookstaver had not either referred any affidavits to him or in any manner called his attention to the matter. It was time enough for him to take the matter up when somebody took interest enough in it to make a complaint.

At a late hour last night it was stated that Judge Bookstaver had not in fact gone out of town, although he refused to see reporters, but that he would leave town before his long vacation. The hope was expressed by several lawyers who said they believed Judge Bookstaver was a high-minded and honorable man and jurist, that he would reconsider his determination to leave the city at this time and would remain at least long enough to set in motion the judicial machinery necessary to purge his court of the imputations cast upon it by the revelations in the Flack case and to punish those who had imposed upon it. These same lawyers declared that if Judge Bookstaver were to leave town at this juncture the matter would have a very ugly look.

TROUBLE IN A POLICE FORCE.

Demoralization prevails in the Long Island City Police Department, and just what the result will be no one cares to predict. When the Police Commissioners met on Wednesday night they decided to reduce the two roundsmen in the department to patrolmen. James McLaughlin, who has always been looked upon as a detective, was ordered to procure a uniform and do duty as a patrolman. McLaughlin some time ago had a quarrel with Mayor Gleason in the latter's office. The quarrel resulted in McLaughlin having his eyes blackened and being thrown down stairs by the Mayor.

McLaughlin was appointed in the hope that he could detect some of the sneak thieves who at that time infested the city. He did not have any examination, and was, in fact, a special officer in the pay of the city. His appointment as a patrolman will cause trouble, as all who have been appointed to that grade have been obliged to pass the civil service examination.

WHISKY KILLS A LITTLE GIRL.

The six-year-old daughter of Jacob Mann, a hotel keeper at Hicksville, L. I., died yesterday from drinking whisky. The child was not feeling well and complained to her father, who told her to go to her mother. The latter was not at home. The child, knowing where the whisky was kept, went to the closet and helped herself. The dose made her sleepy, and when her mother returned home she found the little girl lying on the floor with the empty bottle beside her. All efforts to arouse the child were in vain, and she died in two hours. She had evidently drunk the whisky from the bottle.

GREETING THE BIG SHIPS.

THE FAST TRIPS OF THE TEUTONIC AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A great crowd of admirers awaited the steamships City of New-York and Teutonic at their docks yesterday morning. The City of New-York, with her graceful clipper stem, was the first to come up from Quarantine, and landed her passengers before the Teutonic was brought in alongside the White Star pier. Those who had waited in patience, however, will probably never forget the appearance of the great White Star ship. Her tremendous length, second only to that of the colossal but useless Great Eastern, her great breadth of beam, and her three small raking masts, were points which were noted by the onlookers.

The task of mooring completed, the gangplank was thrown out from the pier and in a moment the passengers were swarming on the dock and greeting their friends. They had wonderful stories to relate of the way in which the new steamer had crossed the ocean neck and neck with the City of New-York. They had come "within an ace" of beating the City of New-York, but passed her twice on the way over, and twice had been compelled to slow up for some reason, and thus allow the Inman liner to come in first. The engines had worked finely for a first trip, and officers and passengers were entirely satisfied with the performance of the vessel.

As a maiden trip the record of the Teutonic stands well above those of the City of New-York and the City of Paris. It does not, however, approach that of the Columbia of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. The corrected time of the Teutonic is 6 days 14 hours and 33 minutes from Roche's Point to Sandy Hook. The course run summed up 2,780 knots, which makes an average run per hour of 17.53 knots. The Columbia, on her first run from Southampton over a course of 3,064 knots, made an average of 18.9 knots per hour. The daily runs of the Teutonic were 394, 404, 430, 431, 440, 454, and 227 knots.

Perhaps the secret of this low average, as compared with that of the Columbia's maiden trip, may be revealed in the fact that the Teutonic's log records little but head winds and rough seas, while the fog was so thick on Aug. 12 that for seventeen hours the speed was materially reduced. At the same time there were a number of green hands in the engine room whose service in keeping up steam were by no means as efficient as they might have been. The future will see much finer work done by the Teutonic's 17,000 horse power engines, it is thought by her officers. That she made the trip in shorter time than the City of Paris on her maiden passage is certainly significant.

The fittings of the Teutonic are very interesting to any one who is acquainted with the modern scienbs of steam engineering. Her engines are of the triple expansion type, with cylinders of 43, 68, and 110 inches in diamster, and with a pieton stroke of 5 feet. There are twelve boilers, 17 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. There are six furnaces to each boiler, the grate surface being 1,163 feet. Some idea of the immense size of the vessel may be gained when the fact is considered that her propellors are 21 fast 6 inches in diameter. Her own dimensions are: Length, 582 feet; beam, 57 feet; depth of hold, 39 feet 4 inches. Her tonnage is 9,685. She will accommodate 300 first-class, 150 second-class, and 750 steerage passengers. Like all modern steamships she is built in compartments, twelve in number, besides the division effected by the fore and aft bulkhead through the entire ship. The doors between these compartments are closed automatically on the entrance of water in any part of the ship, and thus insure safety from sinking.

The City of New-York had considerable trouble with her machinery on the way over. It has been newly placed, and the bonrels became heated two or three times and necessitated slowing down. At the same time, after making allowance for adverse weather, the time made (6 days and 14 hours) from Roche's Point to Sandy Hook was by no means bad. She beat the Teutonic by 33 minutes, at the same time steering a course ten knots (or over half an hour) longer. The change in the machinery has proved decidedly beneficial, and it is thought that the New-York may yet make a record like that of the Paris, or near it.

THE DUTY ON CARPET WOOL.

AN IMPORTATION FROM CHILI WHICH GREATLY INTERESTS THE TRADE.

The bark St. Kilda arrived here on July 13 with 473,000 pounds of Chilian carpet wool for W. R. Grace & Co. The cargo was duly entered at the Custom House as third-class wool, dutiable at 2½ cents per pound.

The wool had been sold, to arrive, and went into store for the account of the consumers, the Bigelow Carpet Manufacturing Company of Clinton, Mass., and the Lowell Carpet Company of Lowell, Mass. The brokers through whom the sale was effected were Messrs. Case Mote of 68 Pine-street. The Custom House authorities, however, held that there was too much fine wool in the lot, and made up their minds to put the duty at 10 cents per pound.

A gentleman in the office of W. R. Grace & Co. said yesterday that the wool was of the usual kind shipped from Chili as common or carpet wool, and hitherto its character had never been questioned. There always was a slight trace of wool bordering on the obaracter of low grade clothing wool, but not sufficiently good for any other purpose than that of carpet manufacture. The Custom House made a technical condemnation of the whole lot as dutiable under the tariff as first-class at 10 cents per pound.

"This proceeding," he said, "is wholly arbitrary and unjust; for while a critical examination might reveal occasional traces of low grade clothing wool, there is no reasonable ground to justify such a wholesale classification of the lot. On a re-examination there is no reasonable doubt that the appraisement will be adjusted. Indeed a lot of exactly the same product was recently imported at Boston, and passed the Custom House there without discrimination.

"The trade considers the decision in New-York as very unjust, and it is believed that the Government will reconsider the matter. The wool is stored in bond, and if the Custom House persists in arbitrary classification it may necessitate the re-exportation of the wool, to the great prejudice of the merchants and manufacturers. There is no carpet wool raised in the United States, and the manufacturers here have to depend entirely upon the imported article. Of course the merchants could take the matter to the courts, but several years, perhaps ten, would elapse before it would be settled."

It is said by some people that the new Appraiser for wool had recently been appointed who seemed inclined to upset the rulings that had hitherto prevailed. Others said that the Custom House seemed to be run for the benefit of wool growers out West.

RIGHTS OF STREET RAILWAYS.

Corporation Counsel Clark has been requested by Commissioner Gilroy of the Public Works Department to give an opinion upon the right of the city to compel the New-York and Harlem Railway Company, owner of the Fourth-Avenue Railway, to keep the pavements between its tracks in proper condition north of Twenty-third-street. Soon after Mr. Gilroy became Commissioner last May he began the repavement of Madison-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. In the following July the Commissioner made arrangements to repave the same avenue between Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth streets. July 9 he asked the company to repave the avenue between its tracks from Ninety-fourth to One Hundred and Third-street and in One Hundred and Sixth-street from Park to Fifth-avenue, as well as along the other parts of Madison-avenue already mentioned.

In reply to this request the company's officers sent a positive refusal. They acknowledged that the charter of the company required them to "pave the streets in and about its rails in a satisfactory manner and to keep the width of the twenty feet of the said paving including its rails in good repair at all times," but asserted that the said's original charter only permitted it to lay rails to Twenty-third-street and that its charter's extension contained no such clause. Should the Corporation Counsel agree with Commissioner Gilroy suit will be begun to compel the company to pave that part of the streets it is responsible for in a proper condition. Mr. Gilroy said yesterday that it was about time to ascertain whether the railway companies owned the streets and not the city. It was, he said with a smile, especially important to determine this now when the companies are contemplating a change in the motive power and will want to tear up the streets to lay new tracks.

SCHUYLER CROSBY'S LIBEL SUIT.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday denied a motion made by W. Bourke Cockran for an order for the examination of Col. John Schuyler Crosby as a witness before trial, to enable Russell B. Harrison to put in his answer to the complaint in Col. Crosby's libel suit. Mr. Harrison's lawyer, William A. Sweetser, made the affidavit on which the application was based. The questions which were outlined as showing what information was wanted from Col. Crosby were such as would be classed as impudent as between men. Judge Ingraham denied the motion on the ground that it was not made in good faith for the purpose of enabling Mr. Harrison to frame his answer.

FOR A NEW ARMORY.

Adjt. Gen. Porter and Chief of Ordnance Varian, who were empowered to select a site for the new Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, applied to Justice Bartlett yesterday for the appointment of a commission to assess the value of the land selected. The site chosen is bounded by Bedford and Atlantic avenues and Pacific-street. The court appointed Hiram Hayden, Jr., Edward Lambert, and Edward Haight as commissioners.

GIVEN TO THE ASSOCIATION.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ARTIST-ARTISANS TURNED OVER TO ITS PATRONS.

Prof. John Ward Stimson, the founder of the Institute for Artist-Artisans at 140 West Twenty-third-street, has written a letter to Mr. E. C. Moore of Tiffany and Co., representing the many art industries of the country that have supported the institute and established it upon a firm and abiding basis, in which he formally hands the institute over to its patrons, who have organized to receive it. In the letter Prof. Stimson says:

"One year ago I voluntarily surrendered my connection with the Metropolitan Museum, where I had endeavored with unremitting effort to build up a practical art school worthy of American spirit and taste. But though those efforts were crowned by an immense growth and gratitude on the part of students, as manifested by their published testimonials, I found the whole struggle radically hopeless while dependent upon the unsound basis of social dilettantism in the government of the museum, and for this reason I accepted the invitation of leading artists, art industries, and prominent supporters to organize the New-York Institute for Artist-Artisans, upon the more solid and healthy foundation of earnest professional and industrial leadership.

"These have proved the true and natural allies of the cause of art in America, as the dilettante, and speculator are its natural foes. God has blessed our common effort. Students, teachers, and earnest art workers have flocked to the institute, and now that it has become a noble, organic, and national success, crowded to overflowing till we are in need of twice the space and material. I take the one step which remains, and which duty and gratitude justify, of presenting this hearty, healthy, and truly American offspring of art and industry to the American public, through you, its legitimate fathers, sponsors, and protectors—the artistic industries which lead the van of American industrial progress.

"I find words very inadequate to express the deep feeling and conviction that press upon me as I commend this vigorous American growth to your merely solicitude and adoption. I confide it formally and publicly to the care and love of its legitimate sponsors, the practical and productive artists and artist-artisans (whether firms or individuals) to whom it properly belongs; and only ask, in the sight of God, that one great consolation of seeing it lovingly and intelligently cherished by them, and of being remanded myself to the humble and special duty of my own professional field of teaching."

DEATH OF GEORGE SLATER.

THE CAREER OF A WELL-KNOWN NEWS WRITER SUDDENLY ENDED.

George Slater, well known among the journalistic fraternity in this city, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the Roosevelt Hospital.

On Tuesday night, while in the rooms of the Press Club, on Nassau-street, he was taken suddenly very ill and was removed to the hospital. At 12 o'clock Wednesday night he was reported to be improving, but later in the night suffered a relapse which ended in death.

Mr. Slater was born in Nottingham, England, and was about forty-nine years of age. He came to this country about twenty years ago and entered the service of the old National Associated Press as a reporter. He afterward started the Metropolitan News Agency for the purpose of furnishing news in manifold to the various newspapers. He also became a member of the city staff of the United Press Association of this city, remaining in their employ for about seven years, leaving them about two years ago, and at the same time discontinuing his own agency. Since that time he was a contributor to a number of city and out-of-town papers, but not connected with the regular staff of any paper.

Slater was a member of the New-York Press Club, served as Financial Secretary of that organization for seven years, and was a Trustee of the club at the time of his death. He was a very reticent man and was inclined to melancholy. He heard of the death of a brother in London some two weeks ago and became very much agitated, and it is thought the shocking news of his brother's death caused his fatal illness. He is not known to have any relatives in America.

On hearing of Mr. Slater's death a meeting was called by the President of the Press Club at 5 o'clock last night to take action. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, which will be at the rooms of the club on Sunday.

MR. PURROY'S HEARTY RECEPTION.

Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy was among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool by the steamship City of Rome. Such an opportunity to greet a brother was not to be missed by the members of the Knights of St. Patrick and of Tammany Hall. They accordingly mustered to the number of 200 and chartered the steamboat Blackbird and a band of music and sailed down the bay to meet the City of Rome. The party was as enthusiastic as it was large, and welcomed Mr. Purroy with hearty cheers as he came on board the Blackbird. The Reception Committee was made up of Enoch Vreeland, M. Bntzel, and James Degnan. Among the members of the party were Judge Koch, Commissioner Elkoff, Commissioner Allen, Edwin Kearney, Capt. Smith of the Patrol, and John D. Crimmins.

Mr. Purroy was apparently surprised to hear of the Flack divorce case. He said he had gone abroad entirely for his health, and had been away for two months and a week. The Fire Departments of London and Paris had engaged most of his attention while abroad, and he had had, he said, great pleasure in examining the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Thomas A. Edison's inventions attract particular attention, and the display of contrivances for fire escapes, engines, and alarm systems was unusually interesting in the American department.

DR. MODEMANN IN POSSESSION.

There was no disturbance at the Modsmann dental parlors, at Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday, further than that which is usually caused in the extraction of teeth. The arrival of Dr. George H. Modemann from the West was sufficient to calm things. It is true that Son-in-Law Young came up to the parlors in the morning, but he was told to keep away or he would be assisted down stairs. Dr. Modemann secured counsel to look after his interests, and a policeman in citizen's clothes kept within easy hail of the establishment.

The doctor says that on going away he left the business in the hands of his wife, but when he came back he found that Son-in-Law Young had married his daughter and put his name up on the hall-pail. He told Young to leave the dental rooms. His wife, at this, said she would go, too. From that time the trouble increased, his wife claiming partnership rights. When she sent down a corps of operators to the dental rooms of course there was a conflict between them and the regularly authorized operators.

Mrs. Modemann may now attempt to have her husband arrested on the ground of abandonment and non-support. The doctor declares, however, that she left him.

THE JOCKEY CLUB FENCE.

The writ of prohibition issued by Judge Ingrahsm of the Supreme Court to restrain County Judge Isaac N. Mills from interfering with the Park Board in the matter of the fence of the New-York Jockey Club, which, it is alleged, shuts in land taken by the city for the Pelham Parkway, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Ingraham. Ex-Judge Noah Davis, who appeared for the jockey club, raised the point that the writ could not stand, as the parties to the original action were not made parties to it. Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas P. Wickes was not at all disturbed by the dismissal of the writ. It had, he said, acted as a barrier for thirty-six hours, and meantime the Corporation Counsel had got the case into good shape. This morning, before Judge Bartlett, Mr. Wickes will have an order issued to show why the injunction restraining the removal of the fence by the Park Board should not be vacated. In case the motion fails the Corporation Counsel has an injunction of his own left. This latter has been granted by Judge Ingraham, and it restrains the jockey club from trespassing further on the parkway, and also from instituting or prosecuting vexatious and unmeritorious injunction proceedings. It will be argued on Aug. 20.

THE EXCISE BOARD ASTONISHED.

The Excise Commissioners were astonished yesterday at the report that the saloon at 372 Sixth-avenue, where an arrest was made on Wednesday of a bartender for violating the excise law, was owned by the notorious "Tom" Gonld. The latter denies the proprietorship of the establishment, and declares that he has no interest in the place. The records of the Excise Board show that the license for the place was issued to Ralph Mills. An investigation is unning, and if it is ascertained that any deceit was practiced in obtaining the license it will be revoked.

The board has also under investigation the report that "Billy" McGlory of Armory Hall fame owns the drinking place at 1,451 Broadway. The license for that place was issued in the name of Joseph P. Dwyer, who has been summoned to appear before the board to-day to make an explanation. If McGlory really owns the place the license will be revoked.

BOTH LEGS CRUSHED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Michael Gallagher, aged twenty-three, a brakeman on the Central Railroad and a resident of Bayonne, was brought to the City Hospital here at midnight with both legs crushed below the knees. The accident happened at Berrys Point, where Gallagher slipped and tumbled under the train, the wheels of two cars passing over his legs.

ALL ABOUT THE GREAT FAIR

THE MAYOR RECEIVES NO END OF SUGGESTIONS.

AN EFFORT TO PLACE THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS IN CENTRAL PARK—ACCEPTANCES OF COMMITTEEMEN.

Mayor Grant has received many letters urging that the site for the great World's Fair buildings be selected within the boundaries of Central Park. A gentleman named George D. Smith went to the trouble and the expense of having a number of circulars printed, which he sent to the Mayor. These circulars described how beautifully everything could be arranged should the great Park be destroyed, and showed how the Metropolitan Museum of Art could be a convenient annex and the big ball ground near the Mall might be an excellent place for a machinery hall. "If the trees are in the way," explains Mr. Smith, "they may remain standing in the buildings, in which they will give novel effects to the displays." He thought that for $25,000 to $100,000 he could agree to make all the damage done by the buildings imperceptible in two years, and then declares in doubly-emphasized letters, "I am not seeking the contract, however."

This plan, though elaborate, did not take the Mayor's office by storm; it was simply put on file with all the rest, and will be turned over to the Committee on Sites and Buildings.

William H. Brown sent an indorsement of the Fort George and Inwood sites. He said that he did not own a foot of land in the neighborhood nor an interest in any railroad or other property around New-York. His advocacy of the Inwood site is solely because he thinks it is the best one for the exposition. After reciting the facilities for transportation, he suggested that the swamp along the Harlem side of the ground should be turned into an artificial lake and the running streams utilized. He would have a fifteen-hundred-foot tower put on Fort George Heights and include the heights in the exposition grounds.

There were several delegations which called upon the Mayor for the purpose of presenting the claims of the representatives of various industries and interests for places on the committees. All the committees that the Mayor was authorized to appoint by the General Committee on the 25 were limited by his appointments last Saturday. All new appointments will be made by the Committee on Permanent Organization unless the General Committee decides differently. In each case where recommendations are made in writing the Mayor will refer the documents to the Committee on Permanent Organization for action. It is useless for delegations to call on the Mayor or candidates to present their claims in person, as the Mayor has no places to which to appoint them. All that he can do is to refer them to the Committee on Permanent Organization. Even this he cannot do where the claims of candidates are presented by speeches from a delegation, and not in writing. Only written credentials and written requests for appointment may be referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization. All these that come in will be classified and referred. Requests from industries will be acknowledged through the newspapers, and will be received. Other requests will be classified and referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization. The Mayor will not make recommendations with his reference of these names to the Committee on Permanent Organization for further selections, but will be prepared to act upon them.

The Holland Trust Company, through its President, Robert B. Roosevelt, wrote to the Mayor yesterday as follows:

"The plan suggested for the World's Fair of 1892 of issuing $10,000,000 stock in shares of $10 each, or bonds of $50 each, payable by note with them, with coupons receivable for admission, seems to me feasible. The business method of preventing overissues by accident or otherwise and of preventing issuing for forgery of such fictitious bonds being to have each one certified by a trust company, we hereby offer, as our contribution toward this great undertaking for the benefit of our city, to certify such certificated bonds or certificates of them without charge, the usual rate for such services being from 50 cents to $1 each."

There have been many letters received containing acceptances of their writers' nominations to the committees to do the initiative work of the exposition. Notices were sent out first to the members of the Committees on Finance and Site and Buildings, so that they might be sure to be at the meetings on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of next week. Acknowledgments have been received from President Seth Low of the Stock Exchange, Prof. Chandler of Columbia College, John Foord, editor of *Harper's Weekly*; John McKesson, Jr., John Bogart, State Engineer; August Belmont, Jesse Seligman, Richard M. Hunt, and others. In no case was there a declination. Gen. W. T. Sherman wrote a cordial letter approving of the exposition, and saying that he will do all in his power to help it along as a member of the Committee on Legislation. The other letters show the universal confidence felt in the exposition.

Henry Osborn of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company is suggesting that the advisability of inviting foreign exhibitors here at once. A petition was received requesting the appointment of Richard C. Smith to represent the manufacturers of and dealers in plumbing supplies. The managers of the International Maritime Exhibition held by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in the Mechanics' Building, Boston, sent a prospectus of their exhibition and forms showing what was necessary in applying for space. A petition was received requesting the appointment of Mr. S. W. McClave, President of the Fermaline Chemical Company, to represent wood and wood-distilling industry.

Henry D. Cary, Justice of the Court of Sessions of Westchester County, is in receipt of a request for the appointment of S. Sonntag of the Singer Sewing Machine Company to represent the sewing machine industry. The request was signed by seven companies, exclusive of the Singer. There are still three candidates from the shoe trade, Mr. Charles E. Bigelow of the Bay State Shoe and Shoe Company, Mr. McSwyny, and Mr. Francis O'Neil. A resident of the annexed district writes advocating the use of Crotona Park and the surrounding neighborhood.

Emanuel I. Hart, the stereoptioon man, wrote deprecating Government aid and favoring the running of the exposition as a public trust. A delegation of manufacturers asked for the appointment of Isaac F. Shilling to represent them.

FUNERAL OF DR. ALEXANDER B. MOTT.

Fully 1,000 persons attended the funeral of Dr. Alexander B. Mott at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday forenoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. Albon Bitchie. The funeral procession was headed by Dr. Valentine Mott, Mr. Henry Augustus Mott, Mrs. Van Buren, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, the latter a niece of the deceased. Next came the Faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, represented by Drs. Ogden Doremus, Austin Flint, F. D. Dennis, Lewis Hall Sayre, Charles Doremus, and H. M. Silva. There were several members of the Old Guard under command of Major McLean, members of the Loyal Legion under command of Capt. Jewell, and representatives of Grand Army posts and Masonic bodies followed. The Scottish Rite was represented by F. J. S. Gorgas of Baltimore, M. P. S. G. C.; Grand Secretary Gen. P. F. R. Hibbs, Grand Treasurer Gen. John H. Russell, Assistant Grand Secretary G. S. Fraser, Grand Master Gen. James McGrath, and Past M. P. S. G. C. W. H. Peckham. Brooklyn Consistory was represented by Commander in Chief George C. Gill, Lieutenant Grand Commander William H. Sutton, Alexander McMahon, and Frederick J. Brown. Dr. A. D. Ruggles represented the New-York County Medical Society.

After the service the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was buried with military honors under the auspices of James C. Rice Post, No. 29, G. A. R., under command of Comrade William Palmer.

A RAILROAD ENJOINED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—The owners of the Wirth property have obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad from taking the land for its fourth track until the Supreme Court has passed on the award recently made to the owners by the commission which appraised the property and from whose award—$12,600—the owners have taken an appeal.

The railroad company to-day pushed its fourth track to the edge of the land in dispute, and if not stopped by the injunction would have had the task of laying the additional rails almost completed by Saturday.

A GENTLEMAN STEALS A VALISE.

The Italian who keeps the fruit and lunch stand at the corner of Beekman and Gold streets was astonished yesterday at the report that the saloon at 372 Sixth-avenue, where an arrest was made on Wednesday of a bartender for violating the excise law, was owned by the notorious "Tom" Gonld. The latter denies the proprietorship of the establishment, and declares that he has no interest in the place. The records of the Excise Board show that the license for the place was issued to Ralph Mills. An investigation is unning, and if it is ascertained that any deceit was practiced in obtaining the license it will be revoked.

The board has also under investigation the report that "Billy" McGlory of Armory Hall fame owns the drinking place at 1,451 Broadway. The license for that place was issued in the name of Joseph P. Dwyer, who has been summoned to appear before the board to-day to make an explanation. If McGlory really owns the place the license will be revoked.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 15.—William E. Briggs, the six-year-old son of William J. Briggs of Oceanic, was run over by an omnibus yesterday and killed. Young Briggs, with two or three other boys, was riding on the rear steps of George Bennett's omnibus. Close behind was Holmes Bennett's omnibus, which was being driven rapidly. George Bennett ordered the boys off the steps, and when Briggs attempted to jump off he slipped and fell in front of Holmes Bennett's horses. One of the horses stepped upon the boy's chest and two wheels of the conveyance passed over him. He died about three hours later.

SANITAS
Non-Poisonous
Disinfectants

HIS WIFE'S UNPAID BILL.

BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN IS ARRESTED ON AN OLD JUDGMENT.

Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides part of the time in this city and part of the time at Long Branch, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Sullivan on an order of arrest issued by Judge Helme of the City Court. The arrest was on a judgment of $931.37, obtained in the City Court, in 1884, for goods alleged to have been bought by Mrs. Lucy Fous-Hewitt, now Mrs. Schieffelin, at A. T. Stewart's for her trousseau, and ordered charged to Schieffelin, who was well known at the store. Mr. Schieffelin had just come up from Long Branch with his wife yesterday, and was opposite the Stewart Building when arrested. He was much opposed to going with the Deputy Sheriff, but finally was convinced by the gentle pleading of Mrs. Schieffelin and the muscular appearance of Mr. Sullivan to step across the street to the Sheriff's office.

Mrs. Schieffelin at once sent for ex-Judge D. D. McCoom, who assured Schieffelin that all would be right, but was unable to save him from spending last night in Ludlow-Street Jail.

Schieffelin has had quite an amount of notoriety in his day, chiefly from his figuring in bigamy proceedings. He is now a portly, countrified-looking man of middle age, and the present Mrs. Schieffelin is a woman of motherly appearance. The ground for his arrest was the assertion that he was about to leave the State. This, Schieffelin says, he had no intention of doing. He is charged in the Marshal's precept to have fled with having by fraudulent means avoided paying the judgment, and it is declared that he is financially able to settle the claim. Schieffelin, however, declares that all his property is gone, and that he has been guilty of no fraud. Ex-Judge McCoom, who is also accused of having some connection with the matter, says that he only bought some of Schieffelin's property under foreclosure and has little of it left on his hands now. Schieffelin is said to be the proprietor of the Tower Hotel at Long Branch.

MR. YOUNG WITHDRAWS.

ILLNESS ENDS HIS CANDIDACY FOR A GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

Edward F. C. Young, the President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, has been forced by illness to withdraw from the contest for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of New-Jersey.

"Mr. Young," said ex-Senator William D. Edwards, who spoke for him yesterday, "entered the race with the determination if possible of winning, and, as THE TIMES has reported, he was making a strong canvass all over the State. Two weeks ago he was obliged to go to a dentist to have a tooth drawn. It was not through carelessness or want of skill on the part of the dentist that his lower jaw was injured as the result of the operation. There were dangerous pus gatherings that necessitated frequent operations, and he was obliged to keep the wounded part thoroughly carbolized. He lost six or seven nights' sleep, and lost flesh and strength as a result both of his affliction and of his sleeplessness. For a time he was a very sick man.

"Even now Mr. Young's condition is such that Dr. Lathrop has advised him that absolute rest for three weeks will alone enable him to recover. He concluded that he could not ask his friends to make a canvass for him that he could not make for himself, and that, even if he were given the nomination, he would not be able to make any active canvass his candidacy would demand of him. So he called Senator McPherson and myself and others into consultation, and finally decided to withdraw formally from the contest. He deputed me to make the fact and its reasons known, and this afternoon he left for Spring Lake, where he will be free from cares of business and politics for the next fortnight."

Mr. Young left with his family on an afternoon train. He has been in his banking business for the last few days, but he is far from being a well man.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Raids made on Atchison yesterday demoralized the whole market. Lots of stories went the rounds declaring that the Atchison Directory was full of dissension, that President Strong was about to resign, and that the big banking house of Baring Brothers had determined to give up all efforts to financier the company into a new prosperity. Director Magoun of this city, representing Baring Brothers, it was said had already presented his letter of resignation.

These sensational tales were not without effect upon the stock market. Atchison sold down close to the lowest figure it has ever touched, the entire room-trading bear contingent hammering it in endeavors to affect the rest of the market. In this, however, they had little success. Though only one or two stocks made any net gain for the day, the declines of the general list were fractional only.

The truth of the tales? There was no truth, or practically none. Director Magoun, for himself and for Baring Brothers, denied the sensational stories in toto and unequivocally. Not only had he not resigned, but he had no thought of resigning. Not only had Baring Brothers not retired, they could not retire if they wanted to, and they don't want to. As to President Strong's plans, President Strong alone knows what they are, and he is in no mood to tell. The one certain thing is that the Presidency is his just as long as he wants it.

The Northern Pacific Company's Directors tried to come to some sort of an agreement yesterday on a plan for the future financiering of their property, but Henry Villard's tremendous figures seemed to daze them, and the meeting adjourned, with nothing done except it be to leave Mr. Villard in ill humor. Efforts will be made to hold another meeting next week.

George Gould, reflecting his father's opinions, says:

"We all look for big business and higher prices this fall. There is a good movement of the trade stuffs to the other side. The outlook for crops is very fine. I do not think the country has ever had in this season of the year, right on actively as it has now. Business is beginning to move lively in anticipation of what is coming. Earnings look very well."

A New-York friend is informed by Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Railway Association that there is a much brighter prospect for railway earnings in the West during the next six months than in any Fall and Winter for half a dozen years.

Boston's copper magnates are plucking up hope again and formulating new plans to govern output and as far as possible rule prices.

President Ashley says that with gross earnings increasing and expenses decreasing, Wabash's net revenues will show a big gain this year.

Pennsylvania iron and steel mills report plenty of orders and an upward tendency in the market for both pig iron and steel rails.

The price of anthracite coal will be advanced again on Sept. 1 from 10 to 15 cents per ton.

REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS

A REPORT ON THE SUBWAY EXPLOSIONS.

SOME BOARD SHOULD HAVE POWER TO REGULATE THINGS UNDER GROUND—STIRRING UP THE COMPANY.

The special committee of the Board of Electrical Control, which has been considering for a long time the explosions in the streets, by which life has been endangered and property destroyed, presented a long and suggestive report to the full board, which met in the Mayor's office yesterday. The document is signed by Public Works Commissioner Gilroy and Commissioner Gibbens of the Electrical Control Board.

Accompanying the main report were letters and documents bearing upon the question. They included a letter from Horace Loomis, engineer in charge of sewers, who believes that the leaks of g

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HARRISON'S INGRATITUDE

FORGETTING THE MAN WHO SAVED A STATE.

DR. GALLINGER'S ONLY REQUEST DENIED, AND CHANDLER REWARDED FOR OPPOSING THE NOMINATION.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16.—When Dr. Gallinger and Senator Chandler met in the Council Chamber of the State House, at the reception to President Benjamin Harrison, they did not fall upon each other's neck and weep as they might appropriately have done in view of the result of events more than a year gone by. Instead, each, when he approached the other, gazed fixedly at some exceedingly remote object of such small dimensions that he had to strain his eyes to see it. They did not shake hands when they both drew near the President. A cold chill fell on the air and the President seemed to feel it, for he shivered in his thick coat, but managed to take the hand of each and wish him well.

Dr. Gallinger, at least, must at that moment have realized to its fullest extent the fact that wishes are not worth in a home market, no matter how well protected, over a dollar a hundred, with a large discount for sight drafts. It is an old saw that repentance is good for a man. If that be true, ex-Congressman Gallinger ought to be living in a shower of goodness. He certainly should be in a repentant mood. As far as his own personal and political interests are concerned he might well wish that the rocks and mountains had fallen upon him before he lifted his hand in any way to further the nomination of Gen. Harrison. It is said that republican are ungrateful in proportion to their size, smaller ones being the most ungrateful of all. The same probably holds true in regard to the calibre of individuals and their capacity for gratitude.

A year ago last May the Republicans of New-Hampshire held a convention in Concord to elect delegates at large to the National Convention at Chicago. When the delegates to the convention met it was a patent fact that at least three-fourths of them were for James G. Blaine for President. Gallinger himself was a candidate for delegate at large to the Convention, but was very non-committal as to whom he favored for a Presidential nominee. When asked if he would vote for Mr. Blaine he said he understood that Mr. Blaine was not a candidate for the nomination. He went to work and pulled the wires in the convention so as to make sure that three anti-Blaine delegates were chosen and one who was not committed for or against any candidate.

It soon came out, and in fact it had been known long before among the shrewd politicians and observers, that Gallinger was an out-and-out Harrison man, as were two of his associates on the delegation. The other one was also, after a few ballots in convention, brought into the Harrison fold, all through the shrewd work of Congressman Gallinger. The nomination of Mr. Harrison was seconded at Chicago by Dr. Gallinger. His speech was one of the stirring incidents of the long fight there. He had been invited to second this nomination by Col. Dudley of Indiana, because of the fact that he was one of the hardest and most indefatigable workers for the nomination of the Indiana man.

Dr. Gallinger was the Chairman of the New-Hampshire State Central Committee of New-Hampshire, and he came home from the convention and worked with a will to keep the old Granite State in the Republican column. Very few realize how near it came to casting its electoral vote for Grover Cleveland. At the last it was found that strong influences were at work in the southeastern part of the state which tended to destroy the slender majority upon which they had supposed they could count. The doughty doctor was equal to the emergency, however, and, concentrating his efforts in Belknap County and that immediate vicinity, he was able by a very brilliant move to checkmate the play of his adversary there and in Stratford County. The State went for Gen. Harrison, but the election of a Governor was thrown into the Legislature.

It was during the great fight in the Chicago Convention that the Doctor displayed some of his peculiar political tactics. It is openly obarged, and has never been denied, that he sent a telegram to N. G. Ordway of New-Hampshire and Dakota, in which latter State, under its new Constitution, Ordway seeks to be United States Senator, and directed him to have telegrams sent to the Chicago Convention from all parts of the country, saying that the nomination of Harrison must be defeated at all hazards, as it was inimical to the best interests of the Republican party. It is alleged that these directions were carried out to the letter, and many such telegrams were received by delegates, but failed of their desired effect because the leaders saw through them very clearly, and detected the connection of the fine counting hand with the corporeal entity of William E. Chandler.

But mark the result and see an exemplification of the bitter irony of fate and misplaced confidence. During the last Congress a resolution was offered for an investigation of the Government Printing Office, and the assertion of old veterans had been unchanged contrary to the rules. The resolution was made to cover the term of the Republican predecessor of the Public Printer, and, as amended, was adopted. Dr. Gallinger, who was a printer in his early life, and made his way through college by working at the case in the office of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* nights and holidays, was selected on the part of the Republicans to conduct their side of the case. In this work he secured the valuable aid of a man named Heim, formerly employed in the Government Printing Office as a superintendent of various departments, and thoroughly posted in every detail of the business. The report which the minority and Democratic majority of the committee made reports of great length and the fruit of much labor by that Republican minority was almost entirely the work of Dr. Gallinger and Mr. Heim, and was highly praised from a Republican standpoint. It certainly was valuable to set up a defense against the report of the Democratic majority.

Soon after Gen. Harrison was elected he sent for Dr. Gallinger to come to Indianapolis to see him. Dr. Gallinger went. Nobody knows what was said, but it is pretty generally understood in this State that Dr. Gallinger made only one request, and that was that Mr. Heim be made Public Printer in return for his practically unpaid labors in behalf of the party in defending the memory of the dead Public Printer. Gen. Harrison declined to consider the candidacy of Mr. Heim on the ground that he was not sufficiently qualified.

It is understood that Dr. Gallinger has asked no further favors of President Harrison since that time. He might have fared better at the hands of Mr. Blaine had the latter been nominated and elected, because Mr. Blaine is not on the best of terms with William E. Chandler, who is Gallinger's deadly foe. Meanwhile it is currently reported that Mr. Chandler has been able to control pretty nearly everything he wished in the way of patronage so far as the slaughter of the innocents has proceeded, and even if he don't succeed in giving his Lieutenant Colonel, James A. Wood, the internal revenue Collectorship, Chandler will not fail to fare handsomely at the hands of the present Administration, whose head he attempted to defeat for the nomination.

A SINGING BURGLAR.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Cyrus Peck, wife of Vice President Peck of the Continental Insurance Company, was at home with her daughter last evening. The servants had gone out for an outing, and Mr. Peck was away on business. About 9 o'clock they heard some one on the stoop, humming a low tune. The person was evidently a man endeavoring to imitate the singing of a woman. While he thus amused himself, his confederate climbed to the roof of the porch. His footfalls were heard by the ladies, and, looking out, they saw the figure of a man crouched under one of the bedroom windows. They sounded an alarm, and he, with his singing confederate, beat a hasty retreat. Ex-Prison Inspector Cartwright gave chase, but neither of the unwelcome visitors was secured.

The police are speculating as to the purpose aimed at by the burglars in arranging to have one of them sing on the stoop. It is suspected that he may have intended to have drawn the inmates of the house to the lower part on a prospecting tour, leaving the upper part of the house free to his confederate.

TO REDISTRICT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 16.—The City Council has determined to hold a special meeting on Aug. 22 to make provisions for redistricting the city in accordance with the bill passed by the New-Jersey Legislature last Winter. The city now has eight wards. The new arrangement will give it twelve.

L. D. OLNEY NOMINATED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—At the meeting this afternoon of delegates appointed by the [illegible] Farmers' and Labor Convention at Henderson, this county, Mr. L. D. Olney was nominated for Assemblyman from the First Jefferson district.

BOSTON'S GREAT SHOOT.

THE SCORES MADE THE LAST DAY OF THE TOURNAMENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—To-day was the last day of Boston's great shoot. Sunlight favored the target smashers for the first time during the week, and although the attendance was not so large as on previous days there was no let-up to the fusillade of guns. Eight events were called for by the programme. These and some extra sweeps were all run off.

Every one was anxious for the great team race, which was called at 3 o'clock. This race was between five men from Massachusetts—O. R. Dickey and W. E. Perry of Boston, Frank Swift of Falmouth, H. G. Wheeler of Marlborough, and E. T. Smith of Worcester. The other team was picked from the best talent on the grounds and was not confined to any one locality. They were H. McMurphy of Syracuse, W. Wolstencroft of Philadelphia, E. D. Miller, of Springfield, N. J.; H. B. Whitney of Phelps, N. Y., and Rolla Heikes of Dayton, Ohio.

This made a very hard team to beat, and the result proved to be a victory for them, with a score of 234 against 229, each man shooting at fifty targets. Wheeler of the Massachusetts team made the longest run, breaking 28 before he missed. Whitney followed with 26.

The next tournament of the association will probably be held in some Southern city.

Extra No. 1.—Ten single Lecowsky clay birds; open to all; 30 entries—Beaudry, Miller, W. Wolstenoroft, and Smith first with 10 straight; Dickey, Eager, and Lefever second; Wheeler, Sterry, and J. Wolstenoroft third; Mahoffy and McMurphy fourth, on 7.

Extra No. 2.—Open to Classes B and C; 10 Peorias; 33 entries—J. Wolstenoroft, Yerrington, Gould, Sterry, and W. Wolstenoroft first with 10; Pumphrey and Bowker second; Chapin, Tinker, and Barrett third; Davis and Dean fourth with 7.

Regular Event No. 1.—Twenty single Lecowsky clay birds; open to all; 34 entries—Heikes and Whitney divided first on 20 straight; Perry, Dickey, Swift, Sterry, and W. Wolstenoroft second; Wheeler, Miller, and W. L. Davis third; Taylor, Chapin, and Pumphrey fourth with 17.

Event No. 2.—Twenty Keystones; open to B and C; 31 entries—W. Wolstenoroft first on 20; J. E. Pumphrey second with 19; E. T. Smith and Barrett divided third; Roxton, Yerrington, Dean, and Warren fourth with 17.

Event No. 3.—Twenty single standards; Classes C, A, and B barred; 24 entries—Wood and W. Nason first and second; Webber, Shaw, and Spangler second with 17; Woodruff and J. A. Davis third with 16.

Event No. 4.—Ten single and five pairs of Lecowsky clay birds; open to all; 21 entries—W. S. Perry first with 19; Whitney second with 17; W. Wolstenoroft third; Wheeler, Smith, and Eager third on 16; Dickey fourth with 15.

Event No. 5.—Twenty single king birds; Class A; $150 guaranteed; 23 entries—J. M. Taylor first with 20 straight; Wheeler, Dickey, Miller, Heikes, Sterry, and Eager divided second on 18; Eager, Yerrington, Mosher, Whitney, Lefever, and Collins third with 18; Ed Tinker fourth with 17.

Event No. 6.—Twenty, single Peorias; $150 guaranteed; Class B; open to C; 31 entries—Russell and Lefever divided first on 20 straight; W. A. Douglas, Parker, Law, Swift, North, and Yerrington second with 19; Roxton, Allen, Warren, and Taylor third; Chapin fourth, with 17.

Event No. 7.—Twenty single blue rocks; $150 guaranteed; Class C; there were only 17 entries—Wood was first with 20 straight; Spangler second with 19; Whittiesey, Jones, and Alexander divided third with 18 each.

WILL BLOOD BE SHED?

EDITOR FINNERTY SEEKING CONGRESSMAN LAWLER WITH A GUN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Political astronomers are studying the moon to-night as it sails over Chicago. There is blood on it, and if Capt. John Finnerty, editor of the *Citizen* and "ex" a variety of offices which his work for the Republican party has given him, can get at Congressman Frank Lawler, there will be more.

Finnerty belongs to the Alexander Sullivan faction of the Irish, and his name appears on the roster of the notorious Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael. Lawler belongs to the Cronin faction and consented to speak at the big Cronin picnic at Cheltenham Beach yesterday. When Finnerty learned this he attacked the Congressman bitterly in his sheet. Yesterday in the course of a speech at the picnic Mr. Lawler "took a fall out of the editor," characterizing him as "a coward, a poltroon, and a liar."

Finnerty was speaking at the other picnic at the time, and did not learn until this morning of the analysis Mr. Lawler had made of his character. Then, so the story runs, he swore he would shoot the Congressman. With that end in view he has not been seen on the streets, and his friends say they are restraining him from carrying out his bloodthirsty purposes.

Congressman Lawler is a smaller man than Finnerty, but he is anything but a coward. He was on the streets to-night chipper and gay, saying he was not seeking a fight, but was not in the least afraid of Finnerty.

CONNECTICUT'S POTATO CROP.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—There is every indication now that the potato crop in Connecticut will be the smallest for many years in consequence of the long-continued rains. As the crop has always been an important one among the products of the farmers, the loss will be very severely felt. Where early potatoes have already been harvested they are found to be rotting rapidly in consequence of the damp weather, and late potatoes are rotting in the ground. Many generally agree that the tubers a good start, but the cold rains following were so continuous that the potatoes in many cases are still small and green. The growth was cut short and the vines were blasted.

It is calculated that about two-fifths of the usual crop will be harvested, and that of a very inferior quality. Shipments have been small thus far, but prices have been high, and it is expected that they will go much higher. A very large acreage had been planted.

The damage to the crop has been very common through New-England. In Rhode Island fully two-thirds of the harvest will be ruined.

ALBANY REPUBLICANS WARRING.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The Albany Republicans are having a hard time burying the hatchet. There are still two Republican General Committees, each of which pretends to be holding out the olive branch. But each branch conceals numerous hatties which tha other faction look upon with fear. The Republicans of the capital city have talked harmony so long that they are beginning to believe that there is to be such a result. But they were never more mistaken, if appearances are correct. The committee representing the Stalwart element pricked tha bubble offered by the Miller men at the recent meeting, and are willing to continue the war. So says the Miller men, who this year claim to be regular. It is alleged that the reason why the Stalwart committee—Bentley, O'Brien, and Oliver—ignores harmony is because it cannot dicker with Gov. Hill's lieutenants. This committee has the solid delegation of Watervliet and Cohoes. There is a dicker going on between the committeemen and the Cohoes Democrats over Assembly and Senatorial delegates.

CHLOROFORM AND PISTOL.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Officer Washer of the Orange police heard a pistol shot in the house at 8 Valley-street last night. He asked Calvin Lyon, who was sitting on the stoop, what the trouble was.

"You had better go in and see," was the cool response.

Inside the officer found Mrs. Lyon lying in a semi-stupor on the bed. Near her lay a revolver and a bottle that had contained chloroform. Apparently she had taken the drug and discharged the pistol.

No explanation of the affair was made.

BURGLARS IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Burglars of excellent breeding broke into the store of W. H. Humphrey & Co. last night. On the knob to the combination lock of the safe they hung a card giving instructions for opening the safe. The burglars followed the instructions but failed to find more than $5 in dollars. They also robbed the safe of Galbraith & Kelly's, general merchants, getting less than $100.

This is the third time within a year that this firm's safe has been robbed.

THE BEN HARRISON GETS THE PRIZE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The fourth of the series of races sailed by the Miniature Yacht Club took place this afternoon on Fletcher Lake, and was watched by a big crowd. The entries were the Baxter L., Ben Harrison, Nassau, Edna, Nellie, and America. Nine heats were sailed, the Ben Harrison capturing the first, third, and fourth, and her owner, Charles J. Hall, was declared the winner of the series of races. His boat took three of the four races sailed.

ARREST OF JUSTICE FIELD

FOR BEING A PARTY TO THE KILLING OF TERRY.

HE IS RELEASED ON BAIL—NO RESPECT FOR THE JUDGE WHO DIED WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court was arrested here to-day on the charge of being a party to the killing of David S. Terry at Lathrop last Wednesday morning. Application was made at once for a writ of habeas corpus, and the matter was heard by Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court, who granted the writ and released Justice Field on $5,000 bail.

The warrant for Justice Field's arrest was issued by a Justice of the Peace in Stockton on complaint of Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry. Sheriff Cunningham of Stockton arrived here with the warrant last night and he applied to Judge Rix of the police court this morning to indorse it. Judge Rix took the matter under advisement and asked the advice of District Attorney Page. The latter expressed the opinion that the warrant should be indorsed, that it was issued in regular form, and the Judge should not consider the individuality of the person against whom it was directed. Counsel who appeared for Justice Field urged the Judge to take testimony to ascertain if the warrant should have been issued. He declared that the issuance of the warrant was nothing more than an attempt to humiliate a Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Rix finally indorsed the warrant and placed it under the hands of Sheriff Cunningham, who went at once to the United States Appraisers' Building, where Justice Field's chambers are situated.

Justice Field arrived at his chambers about noon, and, with Judge Brewer of Kansas and Judge Sawyer, awaited the arrival of the Sheriff. Sheriff Cunningham went first to the Marshal's office, and then, accompanied by Chief of Police Crowley, Capt. Lees, and United States Marshal Franks, proceeded to Justice Field's chambers. Justice Field rose to receive the party, and Sheriff Cunningham presented the warrant and formally made the arrest. Application was made at once for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Sawyer looked the writ over, and the party retired to the Circuit Court room.

District Attorney Carey announced that Sheriff Cunningham had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus and produced the prisoner, and that he now awaited the further pleasure of the court. Judge Sawyer set the case for hearing next Thursday morning, and ordered Justice Field's release, fixing the bail at $5,000.

The petition for the writ of habeas corpus was made by Justice Field himself and is a very lengthy document. It sets forth, briefly, the facts of the case already known, and declares that at the breakfast table at Lathrop, Justice Field was maliciously and wickedly assaulted from behind by David S. Terry, which assault was not provoked by any act, word, or deed of the petitioner. The details of the contempt proceedings of September last, when Mrs. Terry caused the sensational scene in the Circuit Court room are then set forth, and it is declared that at the time of the commission of said contempt by Terry and his wife, and their arrest, conviction, and sentence therefor, and at divers times and places since, the petitioner is informed and believes that said Terry and wife have respectively threatened that at the first opportunity they would insult, assault, and injure the petitioner in the person of such acts done in the discharge of his duties devolving upon him as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and said Terry repeatedly and frequently declared and threatened that he would "get even" with the petitioner.

The petition next sets forth that at the time of the shooting Justice Field was accompanied by David Nagle, a Deputy United States Marshal, who was acting under instructions from the Attorney General of the United States and Marshal Franks.

The petition declares that he in no way or manner defended or protected himself, and was in no way responsible for any directions given Nagle or any other person, and that he was merely present at the place of the shooting while acting from Los Angeles to San Francisco in discharge of official duties.

He further declares that he was not then, nor has he been at any time for many years, armed with any weapon whatever, nor has he used any weapon whatever. The petitioner further alleges that Deputy Sheriff Terry falsely and maliciously swore out the warrant of arrest.

Justice Field also sets forth in his petition that he is now holding court in this city, and that his arrest and removal would seriously interfere with, and interrupt his official duties, much interference being contrary to the provisions of the Constitution.

Justice Field further asserts that in the United States Circuit Court during the hearing of the Sharon case issues it was proved and held that Terry had made against him, Justice Field, and the other Judges and the Attorney General were worried about it. We knew what kind of a man Judge Terry was. He came to California from Texas with a bad reputation and malignant disposition. He was known to be a man who never forgave any one, and naturally his fellow-Justices have been apprehensive of the safety of Judge Field since he sent Terry to jail for contempt of court.

"But Justice Field is a courageous man, and at no time did he express any fears. I heard him say last Winter that he would attend to his duties in California as he had always done, would visit every place where he had work to do, and he would not go out of his way to avoid Terry. I think the Justice would have defended himself, too, if it had been necessary. He is not one of those who would stand idly by when his life was in jeopardy."

"Had the Attorney General a right to delegate a Marshal to protect the Judge?

"Well, I would rather not answer that question. The Attorney General is head of the Department of Justice and all the machinery of the courts is under his control. He is bound to preserve peace and order in the court rooms. It would certainly be a most atrocious crime if a Judge should be murdered off the bench for any official act."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Saratoga says: "R. Porter Ash, who is here attending the races in which his two horses, Geraldine and Floodtide, have won in every race they entered, was a law partner of the late Judge Terry, and has been for many years. Mr. Ash's father, a graduate of West Point, was a Texas Ranger with Terry in the Mexican War, and they were fast friends, and the son studied law with ex-Judge Terry and became associated with him in business.

"As to his killing," said Mr. Ash at the Windsor Hotel, "all I have to say is that intense death is a pretty severe punishment for slapping a man on the face. True, it is in accord with Western sentiment, but one could hardly expect such retribution from the Supreme Court. I have no suspicion that Judge Terry meant to kill Justice Field, or do him any harm further than to humble him. He was a very passionate man. I never knew one more so, and I felt very bitter against Field, whom he regarded as his enemy.

"I shall never forget the scene in court when Justice Field ordered the Marshal to remove Mrs. Terry from the court room, and Judge Terry warned every one not to lay hands on her. When they locked her up Judge Terry, drawing a knife, started for the room. There was a fight. All the court officers of course had their pistols out and there was great excitement and a tussle, but Judge Terry was overpowered and locked up, too. He gave me the knife and I have it yet. Well, a lot of his friends went with me to Washington, and we saw Cleveland and did all we could to get Terry pardoned, but Cleveland kept promising and promising, but he never did anything, and Terry and Sarah Althea had to serve their term out in jail. While there Mrs. Terry was prematurely confined, and this to a man of Terry's pride and sensitiveness embittered him, and when he met Field all who knew the man understood that he was sure to show his anger.

"But while a great deal is being said about this Sharon case, it will not do to lose sight of the fact that it was but an incident in the enmity that existed between Field and Terry. They were antagonistic long before that.

"It is an old feud of fourteen years' standing. The fight did not grow out of the Sharon case, but out of politics, and I suppose that Judge Field thinks at last he has triumphed. It was at the Oakland convention for delegates the year Hancock was nominated. Field then had the Presidential bee in his bonnet. He wanted the delegates. Terry, who was influential, and who was to be an Elector, opposed him because he believed he was a corrupt Judge and sold his decision. In this Terry was not alone. Well, the resolution for California to support Field in the Presidential Convention was lost, and Field blamed Terry for it.

"Before the next convention at Stockton, Field, trying to conciliate Terry, wrote a letter to one of his associate Judges of the Supreme Bench saying that if Terry would not oppose him he would aid in his political preferment. That letter is in existence. Terry wouldn't do it, and a second time Field lost the California delegation through Terry. Field hadn't done anything to him, but he despised him because he was a corporation Judge. This persistent opposition made Field hate Terry, and he tried to get even.

"Now, about Mrs. Sharon. Judge Terry is a most misunderstood and maligned man. His morality was austere. He never went in a saloon, did not drink, and did not even smoke. He was a strict temperance man on account of acts done in the discharge of his duties devolving upon him as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and said Terry repeatedly and frequently declared and threatened that he would 'get even' with the petitioner.

"The petition next says that at the time of the shooting Justice Field was accompanied by David Nagle, a Deputy United States Marshal, who was acting under instructions from the Attorney General of the United States and Marshal Franks.

"This declares that he in no way or manner defended or protected himself, and was in no way responsible for any directions given Nagle or any other person, and that he was merely present at the place of the shooting while acting from Los Angeles to San Francisco in discharge of official duties.

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"But Justice Field is a courageous man, and at no time did he express any fears. I heard him say last Winter that he would attend to his duties in California as he had always done, would visit every place where he had work to do, and he would not go out of his way to avoid Terry. I think the Justice would have defended himself, too, if it had been necessary. He is not one of those who would stand idly by when his life was in jeopardy."

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SULLIVAN CONVICTED.

THE SLUGGER WILL PROBABLY BE SENTENCED TO-DAY.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 16.—Sullivan's case was argued to-day and submitted to the jury. After being out over one hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sullivan will probably be sentenced to-morrow and leave for New-York in the evening.

The District Attorney, in closing his argument, said: "From the evidence the accused has been proved guilty. If your verdict be that he is not guilty, then write on the indictment: 'Not guilty. Mississippi disgraced and despised.' And if the verdict be 'Guilty,' then you will show to the world that in Mississippi, our beloved State, the law is supreme."

Sullivan's face as the verdict was rendered was a study. It took on that look of disappointment of grief, but more of worry and annoyance. He showed no feeling in the presence of the crowd, and as soon as he could get away from the Court House he went by tha back way, accompanied by several of his friends. He tried hard to keep up his spirits, singing a snatch of song and forcing a laugh, but he was evidently a little downhearted.

KILLED UNDER MISAPPREHENSION.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16.—The man Brownell, who shot and killed Deputy Collector Weller, surrendered last night to Sheriff Brown of Holmes County.

Brownell said that he did not know what he was doing when he fired the fatal shot. He had been suddenly roused from his slumbers at night by a mob of men who did not explain their business with him. He thought they intended to murder him and he ran to save his life. Then he was shot and was so badly scared that he did not grasp the situation, so he fired in return. If he had known they were officers he would not have resisted.

Officers McLeod and Turvin say they are confident that Brownell resisted under misapprehension as to the real condition of affairs. He was not told the nature of their mission to his house.

The Treasury Department has ordered special Agent Chipman from Atlanta to make a full investigation of the case. He left here for Westville to-night.

A RICH OIL FIELD.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Aug. 16.—The Smith & Aiken oil well equals the first reports, which were to the effect that it was a gusher, variously estimated at from 300 to 600 barrels. The well was sunk on what was supposed to be the eastern portion of the field, and proves to be in the centre of it.

Leading operators say the new West Virginia field is the greatest white-sand oil field since the time of the Butler (Penn.) strike. The field covers an area of several miles and extends into Marion County.

The Standard Oil Company is after all the gas territory to hold in reserve. The hope that the development of the Standard's leases is soon to occur is a vain one. The leases for the most part are held by private parties or small corporations, and the prices now being paid for territory are fabulous. The influx of new capital has already begun.

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A freight wreck occurred on the Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburg Road two miles west of here at 2:35 this morning. The first section of train No. 42 stopped to shift cars to a siding. The caboose and most of the cars composing the train were left standing on the main track. The second section ran into the cahoose, wrecking five cars and the engine.

James Mears, stock dealer of Steubenville, was sleeping in the cahoose, and is fatally injured, his neck being broken. Engineer Ed Stolz of Bradford and Fireman John Gardner of Columbus were slightly scalded and bruised. The company's loss will probably exceed $8,000.

HORSES WITH GLANDERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—There is excitement in Lake View owing to the breaking out of glanders in the stables of the Lincoln Ice Company. The disease is spreading among the horses, and it has already been necessary to shoot seventeen of them. The veterinary surgeons have so far been powerless to check the epidemic.

There are fears that the disease has spread to some horses outside of these stables. The great horse barns of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company are situated only a short distance from the ice company's stables, and should the epidemic find lodgment there there is no knowing how far it would spread.

A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Gov. Hovey has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of William Hanson, who was to have been hanged in the Jeffersonville Penitentiary to-day for the murder in December last of Jacob Metzler, near Edwardsville, Ind. The sentence was commuted on account of the youthfulness of the convict—nineteen years.

DAGGETT'S POLITICAL PLUM

A POSTAL CARD PRINTER WITH NO PLANT.

BROOKLYNITES AMAZED AT THE LUCK OF A BROKEN-DOWN POLITICIAN—FUNNY BUSINESS SOMEWHERE.

The acquisition by Albert Daggett of the contract to supply the Government with postal cards has caused genuine surprise in many directions, and nowhere more than in Brooklyn, where he was for several years a Republican luminary of the first order, but of late only an intermittingly shining light whose extinction would hardly have caused much serious comment. The "boys" had not thought nearly as much of him of late as they used to, but in Brooklyn Republican circles last evening they were all for "Al" again, having some hours previously heard of his good fortune and undergone an immediate revival of interest in his personal and political fortunes.

Up to the hour that it was known that the fat plum had fallen into his mouth Daggett had not been able to satisfy the bulk of his former political friends that his confidence of success in his seeking for the contract had any foundation. His personal assurances that he was going to "come out on top" in the struggle and boasts that he saw before him at least eight years during which he was to make at least $100,000 a year, were listened to politely before his face, but were made the subject of jocular comment behind his back; but last night the joose ones were all declaring that they knew it all the time, that they had been with "Al" from first to last, and, what was truest of all, that they were with him still and intended to stay by him loyally to the last.

Still they whispered confidentially among themselves and wondered in undertones how "Al" had managed, despite the dispatch which recorded his success, to "convince the officials of the Post Office Department that he is in a position to proceed at once with the work." They made various estimates, some of them very wild ones, of the size of the contract Mr. Daggett had secured, and recalled the fact that not long ago Mr. Daggett had taken such advantage as is provided by the State printing laws and in that in court proceedings he had more than once acknowledges that he was not the possessor of a dollar. Reviewing his career since these distressing announcements of impecuniosity had been made, they were forced to the conclusion that he must have been able to somehow improve his financial condition of late and to increased wonderment over the question of how he could go at a moment's notice into the cardboard and printing business on such an enormous scale as is implied by the supplying of postal cards used in all of Uncle Sam's Post Offices.

Of late Mr. Daggett has on several occasions been asked by indelicate questioners how he proposed to supply the postal cards when he didn't own a factory or a printing press, and he has on these occasions met the query with a profound unfailing readiness and replied airily that he had been conducting negotiations for the purchase of two large postal card board manufacturing establishments—one in Connecticut, the other at Newburgh, in this State—and that he was engaged in making up his mind which of the two he would buy.

"The fact of the matter is," said a prominent Brooklyn Republican last evening, "that Daggett's claim that he has been negotiating with these big cardboard manufacturers is undoubtedly true, but it is equally true that he must have been trying to find out to which of them he can most advantageously sublet his contract. I have no doubt that he has succeeded in doing so, and probably on such terms as will net him anything $100,000 a year clear for himself, which must also inolude some friends, will probably prove a reality. I believe that he has satisfied the authorities at Washington that his sub-contractors have given him ample surety that they can and will perform the work, and by the same showing managed to obtain enreties to guarantee him to the Government. This is the only reasonable supposition on which the action of the authorities can be based.

"This sudden, and to me unexpected, revival of Daggett's fortunes," continued the gentleman, "is a startling example of the uncertainty of politics, and I can't help calling to mind several of the leading episodes in the postal card contractor's political career in this city. Al Daggett came to Brooklyn from Troy in 1870 or thereabout, went into politics, and in 1875 surprised every one who knew him in Brooklyn by securing the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Kings County. He had not achieved any marked prominence up to that time, and the fact that he had been mixed up politically with 'Red-headed "Jim" McDermott" and other unsavory political persons was not in his favor. His canvass in the Shrievalty campaign was a marvel of unblushing cheek and untiring energy. He had to make way against the opposition of thousands who did not know him and the opinion of those who did. He made a wonderfully exhaustive personal canvass, during which he visited every factory and shop and an immense number of the houses in the county, and the result was that he was elected. He demonstrated the only kind of a campaign possible to a man who had everything to win and nothing to lose, and he won everything. This was up to date the crowning success of his career.

"In the Sheriff's office he made considerable money and many friends, but he was not able to retain much of the one nor many of the other. He conducted the office carelessly, and the result was that much of its profits was swallowed up in judgments against him, many which could have been avoided had he been more careful in his selection of friends and advisers. Several of these judgments are said to be still unsatisfied.

"When he left the Sheriff's office he was by no means in a position politically or when he entered it, and he was not again found in office until 1884 and 1885, when he represented the Third Senatorial District at Albany. He was credited with having made considerable money for a time while in the Senate, but did not seem to be able to retain possession of any large amount of it. It was after his last experience in the Senate that he became the manager of 'Deacon' S. V. White's Congressional campaign, the result of which did not add to his political reputation. It is true that White was elected, but it was by a paltry majority of 1,000 or 2,000, which was quite insignificant, or rather significant, when compared with the 5,000 plurality rolled up for Darwin R. James, or even the 3,000 plurality achieved last year by William C. Wallace. This immense falling off was charged by Republicans generally to what they characterized as the 'Daggett influence.' This expression was a euphemism for the lavish use of money which has been the favorite weapon employed by Daggett in political warfare. To this day the boys say that Daggett has been a campaign in Brooklyn since Daggett left."

"This expression would be more correct if made 'since Daggett got left,' as the fact is that he was forced out of the General Committee in the year that Castleton for Mayor, Calvin was hooked up by Daggett, who handled the money, and he was disastrously defeated. Everybody laid his defeat to the door of Daggett, whose reputation as a corrupt employer of money in elections had aroused public opinion against him and his candidate. In December of that year, 1885, Daggett's influence in the party could stand Daggett no longer, and this feeling was very strong in his own ward, where he sought for re-election to the Republican General Committee and was defeated. This was supposed to have ended his career, but he seems to have survived the blow. His only supporters left were such men as Mike Daly, James W. Birkett, who now devotes his evenings and often some of the morning hours to doling out navy yard patronage, and a few others.

"After his successful Congressional campaign 'Deacon' S. V. White took Daggett into his office, where, it is believed, he acted as a sort of drummer up of business. It is believed that the 'Deacon's' gratitude went so far as to take the shine off the edges of Daggett at first hooked to considerable personal profit. But Daggett is intensely egotistical. He knows it all. He had been but a short time under S. V. White's wing when he knew more about Wall-street ways than the 'Deacon' himself, and he began to show his judgment in preference to that of his mentor. The result of this was—well, he certainly didn't make enough in being a hull when the 'Deacon' was on the short side, and vice versa, to buy up any cardboard factories and go into the postal card business on his own account. No, the fact is that backing his own judgment in Wall-street is believed to have been a costly experiment, and it is very certain that he lost there all the money he made on his first well-advised ventures."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—"Al" Daggett has at last got the contract for furnishing the Government with postal cards for the next four years. There will be weeping and gnashing of teeth in the Philadelphia firm which tried so hard to get the contract from Postmaster General Wanamaker for about $60,000 more than Daggett's bid. Daggett's Republican "influence," however, with Senator Hiscock to tell Mr. Wanamaker its size, has defeated the Philadelphians, and the Postmaster General has had to give his friends the go-by. It was known that Daggett was not in that line of business, and that he had no sort of plant with which to undertake the manufacture of postal cards. The contract was held up for several weeks, because it was felt that he should give the department some reasonable grounds to be sure that he could do the work he bid for. It is understood that Daggett exhibited an option for the purchase of a mill to make postal-card paper, but, so far as has been given out, this was all. Of course, he could not openly announce that he proposed to farm out the contract, but it has all along been perfectly evident to the authorities that this was his purpose. It has been repeatedly asserted that Daggett has a standing offer of $25,000 a year for the contract, from an Eastern firm, which has all the facilities for turning out all the postal cards the Government can call for. The Post Office authorities would have been well pleased if they could have awarded the contract to some person prepared to do the work without subletting it, but Daggett's bid was in regular form, his figures were the lowest, and his political influence was the greatest.

Daggett started home with his contract today. He took with him a blank bond to be filled in with the names of responsible bondsmen, to be returned next week. It is stated that his bondsmen will be Col. A. D. Baird and ex-Aldermen Birkitt of Brooklyn.

There will be a material reduction in the cost by the change of contracts, although the cards in the new contract will be superior in quality to those in the old one, and, besides, the public will be afforded better facilities for correspondence and for advertising by the addition of two new sizes of cards. Size No. 1 is to measure 2 15-16 by 4⅝ inches and weigh five pounds one-half ounce a thousand. The cost of this card will be 37 cents a thousand. Size No. 2 is to be of the same dimensions (3 by 5½ inches) as the present card, and will be five pounds five ounces a thousand. The weight of the present card is five pounds four ounces a thousand. The cost in the new contract is 35 cents a thousand and in the old contract it was 47 71-100 cents a thousand cards. Size No. 3 is to measure 3¾ by 6⅜ inches and weigh nine pounds one ounce a thousand. The contract price is 50 cents a thousand.

The estimated number of cards to be required during the four years of the contract term is two thousand million, at a cost of about $800,000. The reduction in the cost for the four years will amount to fully $150,000, as compared with the prices in the old contract. The postage on the estimated quantity of cards to be called for during the four years will amount to $20,000,000.

CLARENCE BELL KILLED.

SHOT BY A GRAND-NEPHEW OF THE HON. ELLIS ROBERTS.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—

MR. WINDOM WILL GO SLOW

PARTY GREED NOT TO DICTATE OFFICIAL CHANGES.

THE EFFICIENT MEN APPOINTED BY HIS PREDECESSORS TO BE RETAINED—CLEVELAND'S POPULABITY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Windom has decided upon a policy with regard to appointments in the Treasury Department which, it may be said on high authority, will not be changed. Certain chiefs of division and a few higher officers have been marked for removal on the ground that they are inefficient. The number is very small, and, indeed, insignificant, compared with the number to be retained. The total number of such officers is forty. The intention is to retain in position, at least until Congress meets, those who are competent, without regard to party. The Secretary is not anxious to make changes even then in the personnel of the department, but is prepared, in view of his political experience and the great pressure on him for place, to yield up a goodly number of the Democratic chiefs, who shall give way to men of the party in power.

Mr. Windom is acting in this matter by and with the advice and consent of the President. His reasons are thus stated: The department as now manned is about equally divided between the two parties. The organization is very nearly perfect. A few men have been displaced whom the Secretary regarded as less efficient than their successors. The great column of office holders in the department proper —that is, the Treasury Building—are faithful, trained, and able men. To disturb this model organization would be, in his view, (and his point of view is that of an experienced politician of business habits,) to impede the free movement of a great and splendidly-equipped machine. For the forty positions remaining to be filled there are more than three hundred applicants. To choose among so large a number and to choose promptly and judiciously is not an easy task. It will require months of patient examination and canvassing of claims and merits. The President and the Secretary want thus in which to think and act. And yet the Secretary states that he does not mean by the delay that all these chiefs shall be kept permanently in the Government service. He simply means to think of the best of them still, and that none shall be molested on party grounds merely.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that the Treasury Department is now in most excellent condition, and others concur with him in that opinion. Before 1885 the long tenure of the Republicans had weakened the administration of that department. Some very incompetent and some very bad men were in office. The whole thing had got to running in grooves. There were cliques and rings. The Secretary is willing to admit that the men appointed by Mr. Cleveland have done a splendid work in clearing out the old order, and that the personnel was improved under the late Administration. He gives great credit to his predecessors, as he claims some credit for his own efforts at improvement. For purposes prescribing the fine points of Democratic administration. To him it is more important to have the public business discharged in a faithful, intelligent manner than it is to distribute spoils to camp followers. For more than two weeks there have been rumors that an altogether different policy is to be put into execution by the Secretary. The statements given above are declared on excellent authority to define correctly Mr. Windom's position.

* * *

Here at Washington, where visitors from all parts of the country are to be found at all seasons, is perhaps the best point of observation of popular feeling. But the observer must pick his men and not select as subjects for examination such notoriously incompetent judges as politicians and place hunters, whose interest and prejudice would warp their answers. Keeping this fact in mind one finds among the farmers, merchants, bankers, lawyers, and other business and professional men who frequent this capital in the recreation season a very decided feeling in favor of ex-President Cleveland as the real leader of the Democratic Party whenever it shall be ready for his services. It makes no difference from what quarter the visitor may come; if he discusses politics at all and speaks of leaders and leadership, he says before he is done talking that the Democrats have one great representative man whom they cannot hoodoo too highly. This feeling is well-nigh universal among Western and Southern Democrats. It is found largely prevailing in other sections. Even Republicans frankly concede the great strength before the people of Mr. Cleveland.

A distinguished Indiana Republican remarked yesterday to a Democratic politician: "You Democrats have a great capacity for blundering, back largely on that fact, but if you will renominate Cleveland, it makes no difference what else you may do or forbear doing, you will carry the next election. He has developed a deal of strength since his retirement, and in my State especially his splendid presidential bearing and his few words on public occasions have endeared him to our simple Hoosier folks more than victory last Fall would have done."

This is a sample of the sort of talk that is heard from people of every section of the country. A prominent Southerner said to-day: "Mr. Cleveland is the foremost Democratic statesman of our time. He has conscience, brains, firmness, coolness, and all that makes up a leader. He is at ease and a better man than Gen. Jackson, and has all of that remarkable man's courage. He has been more misunderstood than any other public man of this generation. The truest of Democrats, he has been called a Mugwump. Mr. Cleveland is no more a Mugwump—and I do not use the word opprobriously—than was Thomas Jefferson. Both believed in honesty, faithfulness, and efficiency, and no general change of office holders."

* * *

The recent scandal in the Pension Office is not the only grievance Secretary Noble has against Corporal Tanner, nor is it the greatest. When the Corporal took charge this Spring he found in the office numerous complaints from various pension agents, alleging inefficiency of allowance for clerical hire. He gave assurance that this would be remedied. The appropriation for the present fiscal year for clerical assistance at the pension agencies was $178,000. In making the apportionment Tanner found that the amount was about 20 per cent. below what his liberal ideas regarded as proper. The fact that Congress had only appropriated a certain amount did not trouble him, and he undertook to correct the work of that body. He made the apportionment to suit his own views with the expectation that Congress, which is susceptible to all appeals for legislation relating to pensions, would reinforce him with a deficiency appropriation in making up the difference. The Pension Agents throughout the country were agreeably surprised July 1 to receive authority to employ additional clerks.

Everything ran along smoothly until Secretary Noble heard of the Commissioner's action. A spicy correspondence ensued, in which the Secretary declared that it was illegal to create private emoluments, and ordered the Commissioner in make a new apportionment which would bring the expense of clerical help within the appropriation. The Pension Agents were disagreeably surprised to receive notice of this second apportionment. They found themselves confronted with the possibility of being unable to finish their work by the end of the quarter. The New-York office was cut down between $5,000 and $6,000. The Pension Agent hurried here to see what could be done, and declared that he would be unable to complete his quarter's work by Sept. 30, when the new quarter begins. Tanner could offer no assistance, as the Secretary's decision left him no discretion, and they will all be in the same box as far as the present quarter is concerned. At the Interior Department the air is a great deal of animation to discuss the question. The only officers who had anything to say to-day announced that the rag had been applied to them in all matters relating to the disagreements between the Secretary and the Commissioner of Pensions. The remarks, however, that the Pension Office Investigating Commission was examining into the appointment matter, and the public would probably hear of some interesting correspondence in the course of time.

* * *

For several weeks past it has been well understood by everybody concerned that President Harrison would not adopt the suggestion of the Civil Service Commission, that the 2,000 persons to be employed in the Census Bureau should be placed under the competitive rules and regulations. A republication of this fact today, in the shape of a statement that the President had definitely determined not to grant the commission's request, caused an inquiry to be made at the White House. As usual, Private Secretary Halford was unable to give only any information on the subject, for fear that the Civil Service Commissioners, or somebody else, might feel that they had not been treated with due courtesy; just how, he did not explain. From other sources, however, it is understood that Gen. Harrison has not really made a formal decision in the matter and that, if it can be avoided, he is not likely to do so.

Everything is running along in a satisfactory way to the Republican gentlemen so far as the Census Bureau is concerned, and they can see no necessity for any ruling by the President. Superintendent Porter and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey have arranged, with some flourishing of trumpets, for examinations to be undergone by those becoming clerks, but they are not to be competitive examinations, and the only essential qualifications for a clerkship will be adherence to the Republican Party and a proper amount of backing from Republican leaders. Neither Mr. Porter nor the officers of the Interior Department would be likely to announce such a programme unless they knew what to expect from the President, and nobody here doubts that the spoils seekers will have complete possession of every place in the Census Bureau.

* * *

If by any mischance the committee which is investigating Corporal Tanner's management of the Pension Office should happen to criticise his course as to rerating pensions, the Corporal may be expected to point to an order which he astonished his clerks by issuing today. He has directed that hereafter claims for reratings must include specific statements of the ratings considered unjust, and why they are so regarded by the claimants. Each claim must also be made separate and distinct from any claim for an increase of pension. The spectacle of the present Commissioner of Pensions issuing any order calculated to restrict the boldness of living more money to old pensioners is something so very novel that one wonders if anything is the matter with Tanner. The most probable explanation of his order is that it was issued by direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * *

While denying Assistant Secretary Bussey's statement that the relations between the Commissioner and the Secretary are strained, Tanner confesses that there are questions about which he and Mr. Noble hold different opinions. It is quite possible that the rerating of pensions is one of these questions.

* * *

United States Marshal Ransdell, who holds his present office because he is an intimate friend of President Harrison, from Indiana, is evidently in hearty accord with the President's ideas of civil-service reform. He returned last night from a trip to the West, and to-day he invited two deputies and a bailiff to hand in their resignations on or before the last day of the month. They were appointed by Marshal Wilson, under the last Administration, and Marshal Ransdell makes no concealment of the fact that they are removed to make room for Republicans.

"I recognize that these gentlemen have been good and efficient officers," said the Marshal this afternoon, "but other good and efficient men can be had. Good men will be selected for these places, and I have no doubt they will give satisfaction. I am not quite ready to give the names yet, although I have an idea whom I shall appoint. In bestowing the patronage of this office citizens of the District will not be shut out. There are no more immediate changes contemplated."

* * *

The State Department has received an opinion from the Attorney General in the case of Capt. Duverge which will be accepted as settling the question of the right of this Government to bring to the United States for confinement persons convicted by consular courts and sentenced to imprisonment. Capt. Duverge was found guilty of killing Consul Stanwood, and was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. As there were no proper means of carrying out the sentence at Madagascar, the scene of the murder, it was sought to bring the prisoner to the United States and confine him here. The Attorney General, however, decides that this cannot legally be done directly. Many former Administrations prisoners sentenced by consular courts in the Ottoman Empire were brought to the United States for confinement, but the Attorney General explains that this was done only when the prisoner had been sentenced to death and the President had used his power of making a conditional pardon, and commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, imposing the necessary condition; but meanwhile the officials of the State Department are not without apprehensions that the prisoner may by his escape avoid any official solution of the problem.

* * *

Commodore Walker, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said this afternoon that he had received a partial report as to the injuries to the cruiser Boston, now in dry dock at Brooklyn. Her bottom was indented in several places from hitting the counter with the rocks, and the steel plates were cut in parts by the jagged edges. The damage, however, is slight and can be easily repaired. The greatest expense will come from the cost of labor and loss of time. The injured plates will be replaced by new ones.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—Charles Jackson, Shushan, Washington County.

Virginia.—W. E. Kidd, Chuckport; George F. Cox, Irwin; E. L. Perkins, Reem's Station; A. L. Loyd, Rocky Station; Mrs. H. C. Enroughty, Rodophil; James W. Honse, White Plains.

Pennsylvania.—W. B. McClure, Burgettstown; Mrs. M. M. Cunningham, Hero; Joseph Horner, Muirborough; William Moland, Nohlestown.

New-Jersey.—Thomas T. Smith, Berlin; John H. Avis, Deerfield Street; T. H. Learning, Dias Creek; J. H. Livingston, Fairton; S. C. Townsend, Ocean View; Daniel Harris, Port Elizabeth; George Eldridge, Townsend Inlet.

New-Hampshire.—C. M. Gigson, Greenfield; D. B. York, Milan; Mary H. Quincy, Quincy; H. E. Wetherbee, West Rindge.

A BAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—The south-bound passenger train on the Butler branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Butler, Penn., at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon, jumped the track at Sarver's Station, and the entire train, consisting of two passenger coaches and a combination smoking and baggage car, went over an embankment and was totally wrecked. Three persons were killed outright and twenty-five others injured, a number of whom will die.

The killed are as follows: W. Powers, Lawrenceville, Penn.; child of Mrs. Farrell of Butler; Mrs. Duff, an old lady, residence unknown.

The badly wounded are: Ex-Mayor Lyon of Pittsburg, seriously, in shoulder; Capt. Lower of Pittsburg, head badly cut; D. A. Jones and wife of Pittsburg, seriously hurt and bruised; J. A. McLaughlin of Pittsburg, fatally injured; Conductor Gray of Pittsburg, seriously injured internally; Brakeman Karne of Butler, back broken; Mrs. Graff of Butler, injured seriously; Capt. Grace of Jamestown, N. Y., painfully injured.

About fifteen others were more or less injured. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails on a small bridge. The rails were straight, and had not rotted with time and long service. The engine passed over the bridge safely, but the first car was derailed and plunged down into the abyss, some thirty feet below.

UNHAPPY BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—There has been considerable comment to-day touching the grading of wheat on the seaboard. Chicago wired this morning that New-York was complaining of the absence of No. 2, and that of the amount now on wheels and water there was probably little that would grade No. 2 in that market. Baltimore merchants have always stated, and still claim, that New-York was stiff in grading into and lax in grading out of store, especially if the latter was for foreign shipment, and that her old in stock, when new commenced to move, was too poor to stand a test, having been mixed down, while stock in Baltimore was too small to cut.

The *Journal of Commerce* will say substantially, to-morrow: "Of 684 cars of Western wheat, lately received here, 386 were of grade, while New-York's percentage of No. 2's steamer and rejected sorts has been decidedly larger. Southern wheat is in very poor order this season, and the better sorts are but a small percentage of the whole, and are also being largely stored for better prices. Baltimore's entire interior trade, in part on account of considerable damage by flood in the Conemaugh Valley are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee of Inquiry or to the Flood Commission at Johnstown.

Another body was recovered to-day. There has been an average of two bodies a day for the past ten days.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 16.—Under escort of Congressman Randall of this district, Lieut. Parker of the Navy, and Mr. George L. Coaner, General Passenger Agent of the Old Colony Road, Mrs. Harrison arrived in this city from Nantucket at about 5 P. M. to-day. She was received by Mrs. Randall and Mayor Clifford. Mrs. Harrison entered the Randall carriage and was given a short drive about the city, after which she was driven to the Pearl-street station, where she took the train for Fall River, bound to New-York.

AT THE GRAVE OF GEN. MORGAN.

WINCHESTER, Va., Aug. 16.—Interesting services were held to-day at the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame by 300 teachers from different parts of the State who are attending the Peabody Normal Institute. Addresses on the life and exploits of Morgan were made by George R. Stottlemeyer, a member of the Maryland Legislature, and Profs. Roy and Brumbaugh of Virginia. This procession of teachers carried United States flags, and was preceded by thirteen young ladies representing the colonies.

BALL PATRONESSES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The following are the patronesses and the committee of gentlemen for the grand subscription ball at the Casino on Aug. 28: Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. J. A. Griswold, Mrs. George H. Warren, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. E. R. Wharton. Committee—Messrs. H. A. Taylor, E. L. Winthrop, F. O. French, Ogden Goelet, and W. W. Sherman.

THE STATE HOP CROP.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Early hops are being gathered in some portions of this district. The yield is an average one, and the hops are of excellent quality. Buyers are offering 12 cents, and papers found upon him showed that he belonged to the Western Battery of England. He is stopping at the St. Mark Hotel and appears to be doing the town. He came here on the steamship City of New-York, and has been enjoying himself very well.

"You tried to knock the 'Bobbies' out, didn't you?" asked Sergt. Schmittbrenner.

"Yes," he answered, "but I found I couldn't." He was locked up.

RELIEF FOR JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 16.—Quite a number of people who lost by the flood and shortly afterward left town have not reported. The Commissioners wish to give them a share of the relief fund. To the end that they may all be notified Secretary Kramer authorizes the following announcement:

"With the view of making a final disposition of the fund in the hands of the Relief Commission at as early a day as possible, all persons who resided in Johnstown and other towns who suffered by the flood in the Conemaugh Valley are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee of Inquiry or to the Flood Commission at Johnstown."

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BROOKLYN'S NORTH SIDE BANK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Banking Department to-day issued a certificate of authorization to the North Side Bank of Brooklyn. The bank has a capital of $100,000. Walter Christensen, Cyrell M. Palmer, Mortier Faurtleroy, and Paul Weidman, jr., are among the Directors of the institution.

THAT PARKWAY FENCE.

JOCKEY CLUB HIRELINGS RENEW AN ATTEMPT TO TEAR IT DOWN.

Superintendent of Parks Samuel Parsons, jr., and Park Inspector Conover started for the new track of the New-York Jockey Club with a force of laborers yesterday afternoon under orders from the Park Commissioners and advice from Corporation Counsel Clark, to tear down that portion of the club's fence that encroaches on the Pelham Parkway. When they were about a mile from their destination they saw several men, who had evidently been posted along the approaches to the track as scouts, get up from the side of the road and run for the threatened fence as fast as possible.

Then a big bell was heard to clang, and by the time Mr. Parsons and his party drew up at the fence they found fully thirty trucks backed against it, some five hundred Hungarian laborers armed with spades, pitchforks, and crowbars swarming all over it, and Lawyers Charles E. Coddington and Henry C. Henderson standing in front of it with a "We-propose-to-hold-this-place-or-die" expression on their faces. They indignantly inquired Mr. Parsons' reasons for advancing against the property of their clients with destructive intent, and said that if he attempted to raze the fence in defiance of the injunction granted by Judge Mills on Monday they would not be responsible for the action of their Hungarian cohorts.

Mr. Parsons said he had been ordered there by the Park Commissioners, and quoted from the letter of the city's legal adviser that "the injunction order made by the Hon. Isaac N. Mills on the 12th inst. is void, for the reason that the said Judge had no jurisdiction, and without jurisdiction to make such an order." "It is not necessary that you should await the determination of the motion which has been made to vacate the order of Judge Mills, because the violation of a void injunction order is not punishable as contempt." He then ordered his eight men to attack the fence, but as they moved forward Mr. Coddington jumped out and shouted, "I will have the first man that touches this fence knocked down." The lawyers also looked as ferocious as they could, and, as in a fight right would stand a poor show against 500, Mr. Parsons called his men off. Mr. Coddington then wanted him to go away, saying that his fighters were getting restive, and that he was fearful of his power to restrain them if they once became really excited.

Mr. Parsons and Mr. Conover said where they were, however, for nearly an hour, until more than half of the race-track laborers were called back to their work, and then marched their men up to the fence once more. They had only gotten in a few strokes, however, before, though, when both gentlemen were arrested on a warrant for contempt of court, issued by Judge Deshanty of West Chester, and taken before him in his dinky little court room in that village. Here they were allowed to go in $250 bail each for examination to-day at 4 o'clock. Both Superintendent Parsons and Inspector Conover are very indignant at their arrest and at the threatening manner used toward them by the jockey club's lawyers and laborers.

When the motion made by the Park Department of this city to vacate the injunction granted by Judge Mills restraining the necessary condition; but meanwhile the officials of the State Department are not without apprehensions that the prisoner may by his escape avoid any official solution of the problem.

MAY ESCAPE THE GALLOWS

CONFERRING ON MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

THE HOME SECRETARY INVESTIGATING THE MATTER—A BELIEF THAT THE WOMAN WILL NOT BE HANGED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Home Secretary Matthews, Justice Stephen, the Lord Chancellor, and medical experts to-day held a conference at the Home Office, with a view to arriving at a decision in the Maybrick case. It lasted four hours. It is regarded as a certainty that the Home Office is in doubt, and it is believed that the result of the deliberations must necessarily be a pardon or a commutation of sentence.

Home Secretary Matthews and the experts assumed that Mrs. Maybrick was not guilty, and, acting upon this assumption, sifted every scrap of the testimony given, especially that in relation to the husband's craze for arsenic, which is of great weight, and will, it is believed, turn the scale in the prisoner's favor. It is a noteworthy fact that the Lord Chancellor is seldom consulted in such cases except when a reprieve is meditated.

The Press Association states that Home Secretary Matthews will recommend to the Queen the commutation of the death sentence of Mrs. Maybrick to penal servitude for life, and that the commutation of sentence will be announced after the Queen has given formal assent.

Eighty-eight members of the House of Commons have signed the memorial in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick.

BOULANGER'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A manifesto signed by Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, and Henri Rochefort is published. It calls the action of the Senate Court an orgie of arbitrary rule, calumny, and mendacity, and declares that, in spite of fresh *coups d'état* preparing in the dark, the signers have continued confidence in the electorate of France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—*La Nation* says France never intended making a demand for the extradition of Gen. Boulanger.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* doubts whether Boulangism has been suppressed, although it admits that Boulanger and his comrades are judicially dead. The *Novoe Vremya* says that the definitive judgment of the people of France will not be known until after the elections.

CUTTING TWO WAYS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Czar has conferred the Cross of St. Stanislas upon ex-Capt. Grueff, the notorious abductor of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and a persistent plotter against the present régime in Bulgaria. This act of the Czar is regarded as one of open hostility to Bulgaria, as well as a menace to the Porte. Grueff being a Turkish outlaw.

BELGRADE, Aug. 16.—Ex-King Milan has consented to allow ex-Queen Nathalie to visit her son, King Alexander, several times a year and to reside in the palace during each visit.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 16.—A Cabinet crisis has been caused by the resignation of Gen. Mano, Minister of War, and M. Lahovary, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ENGLAND'S TITHES BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The discussion of the Tithes bill was continued to-day in the House of Commons. Sir William G. Vernon Harcourt, member for Derby, appealed to the Speaker to say whether, when the amendments inserted practically constituted a new bill, it was not the practice to withdraw the measure and introduce it as a new bill if necessary.

The Speaker ruled that a bill so transformed should be withdrawn, and then after 24 hours an opportunity to argue the plaintiff's motion for a continuance of Judge Mills's injunction before that Judge.

NORTH DAKOTA EXCITED.

BISMARCK IS MADE THE CAPITAL BY A VOTE OF 45 TO 28.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Aug. 16.—The agony is over. Bismarck is made the capital of North Dakota in the Constitution, and the other public institutions are located as previously published. At to-night's session the Capitol was crowded. Every seat in the gallery and lobby was occupied, and interested citizens from all parts of the new State crowded the corridors and craned their necks to catch the words of the opposing forces on the floor.

When the article locating the public institutions was reached, Messrs. Purcell of Wahpton, Bartlett of Griggs, and Johnson of Lakota renewed the filibustering tactics, but they were promptly sat down upon and the article was adopted by a vote of forty-five to twenty-eight. When the vote was announced the immense concourse of visitors shook the Capitol with applause. Hats were thrown in the air, ladies waved their fans and handkerchiefs, and everybody save the representatives of the defeated candidates for the Capitol rejoiced over the settlement of the vexed question. Bismarck is jubilant tonight, and congratulatory telegrams are already beginning to pour in from all parts of the county.

The Board of Equalization has completed its labors. The levy made is 3 mills, and the grand total of assessed valuation is $164,199,876 90, an increase of $10,000,000 over last year.

COULD NOT WHIP THE POLICE.

A well-dressed man, with many diamonds on his shirt bosom and in his finger rings, toppled over in front of the Hotel Brunewick last night about 8 o'clock and struck his head on the sidewalk. When Policemen Ripple and Kelly went to pick him up he started on to whip both of them, and was soon landed in the Thirtieth-street station in a very demoralized condition.

He gave his name as Joseph E. Hughes of Worcestershire, England, and said he was a carpet manufacturer. He had a five-pound note and some American money in his pockets. Orests and papers found upon him showed that he belonged to the Western Battery of England. He is stopping at the St. Mark Hotel and appears to be doing the town. He came here on the steamship City of New-York, and has been enjoying himself very well.

"You tried to knock the 'Bobbies' out, didn't you?" asked Sergt. Schmittbrenner.

"Yes," he answered, "but I found I couldn't." He was locked up.

RELIEF FOR JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 16.—Quite a number of people who lost by the flood and shortly afterward left town have not reported. The Commissioners wish to give them a share of the relief fund. To the end that they may all be notified Secretary Kramer authorizes the following announcement:

"With the view of making a final disposition of the fund in the hands of the Relief Commission at as early a day as possible, all persons who resided in Johnstown and other towns who suffered by the flood in the Conemaugh Valley are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee of Inquiry or to the Flood Commission at Johnstown."

Another body was recovered to-day. There has been an average of two bodies a day for the past ten days.

HIGH CATHOLIC TRIBUNAL.

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A prominent priest of the archdiocese, when questioned on the matter, said:

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ROUND LAKE ASSEMBLY.

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Bishop J. P. Newman made a congratulatory address, and advised the organization of a Round Lake circle somewhat similar to the Chautauqua circle. In the evening a grand concert was given by the assembly chorus, Prof. A. A. Keese, Director, assisted by Miss Laura Burnham, soloist; Miss Mary Lebegue, violinist; Miss Mabel Sippert, elocutionist; a ladies' quartet, and the Troy Cadet Orchestra.

H. B. BURROUGHS'S CASE.

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD WITHDRAWN AND HIS LUMBER YARD RELEASED.

The investigation at Horace F. Burroughs's lumber yard, at Hunter's Point, which was closed up a few days ago by the customs officials, was finished yesterday and a report was made to Acting Collector McClelland. In the afternoon Mr. McClelland, Chief Ayer of the Treasury agents, Deputy Collector Guthrie, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. B. Youmans, and Mr. Burroughs had a conference at the Custom House.

Mr. Burroughs admitted that he had been technically at fault in allowing a certain portion of the bonded lumber to be stored on the wharves, but asked that he be vindicated of the charge of fraud. He further stated that he had only pursued the same course adopted by all the other bonded yards in the United States. In the case of Boston and Portland, all the bonded lumber was stored on free property, while at Tonawanda and Oswego there were millions of feet of lumber to be found at all times on the wharves. The report of the inspectors showed by approximate measurement that there were 2,561,343 feet of lumber inside the yard, 2,110,013 on the wharf, and 217,112 feet in vessels loading at the yard, or a total of 4,888,468 feet.

Upon this evidence Acting Collector McClelland decided that the charge of fraud should be withdrawn, in which Chief Ayer and Deputy Collector Guthrie agreed. Acting Collector McClelland announced, however, that the manner of conducting bonded lumber yards should be radically changed, and said that he would recommend that Collector Erhardt should make such a report to the Secretary of the Treasury. Chief Ayer said that the present system was loose and subject to much abuse, and agreed that a speedy investigation should be held. An order will be signed this morning opening the Burroughs lumber yards and restoring the proprietor to all his rights and privileges. The decision of Acting Collector McClelland was forwarded last night to Washington for confirmation by Secretary Windom.

Mr. Burroughs said last night: "Prior to entering business on my own account I was manager for six years of one of the largest lumber yards in the city. I handled their stock of lumber in identically the same way that I run my own establishment now. I am thoroughly familiar with all the bonded yards in this neighborhood and know that each and all of them violate the technical rules laid down by the department."

He charges that the whole trouble was brought about by T. S. Quinn, the manager of the Export Lumber Company, who was at one time his partner in the stevedore business. Mr. Burroughs says that they had been in business for some time before the way in which Quinn kept the accounts, and finally he charged Quinn with fraud, and the copartnership was dissolved. Mr. Burroughs says that he has placed the matter in his lawyer's hands.

CLOUDBURSTS IN THE CAROLINAS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—There was a cloudburst about 7 o'clock last night between Sumter and Columbia, and the track of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad in the vicinity of Eastover and Wedgefield was somewhat damaged, and is now impassable. The rainfall was tremendous. A material train ran in the wash-out near Wedgefield, and several workmen on the train were slightly injured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—There was a cloudburst in the interior last evening. The area affected is not more than five miles wide and fifty or sixty miles long. There was no thunder or lightning, but a steady, tremendous downpour of rain. It is estimated that twelve inches fell in two hours. Seven miles of the Camden branch of the South Carolina Railway are washed away. Cotton fields about Gadsden have been washed clean. Cattle have been drowned by hundreds, and great damage has been done. The railroads have experienced a heavy loss, and travel in the immediate vicinity of the cloudburst is interrupted. All the roads will probably be clear to-morrow.

THE BREWERY SYNDICATE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—A *Dispatch* reporter today visited Mr. J. J. O'Reiley, the representative in this city of the English brewery-buying syndicate, and had a long talk with him. He says the capital stock of this syndicate is $100,000,000 or more, and the syndicate will not make purchases of less than $1,000,000. Furthermore, none but old and established industries will be purchased. He states that the syndicate already has closed deals of $7,000,000 for three of the breweries in Allegheny County, (Pittsburg and Allegheny Cities,) and all that was wanting in the matter was ratification by the company in London.

Much of the $100,000,000 of the syndicate had been made in America and in the Indies. It was not the intention of the syndicate to create monopolies, but any kind of good industry would be purchased; $40,000,000 has already been invested in America, a large share of it being in Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver, and New-York. There are at least three big English syndicates in America.

TURKISH TROOPS IN CRETE.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Crete says that the Turkish troops have fortified their positions at Canea in spite of the opposition of the insurgents. Fifteen hundred Turkish reinforcements have arrived and 6,000 more are expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* expresses gratification at the appointment of Chakir Pasha as Governor of Crete, and is sanguine that his administration will be successful.

PANAMA CANAL STRUGGLES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The liquidator of the Panama Canal Company has informed shareholders that the formation of the technical commission is about comunted, and that the commission will proceed to examine the works. The Government has granted the use of State engineers, and there will be a number of foreign engineers on the commission. This fact, it is supposed, will tend to secure for the undertaking supplies of foreign capital.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Miss Florence St. John, the well-known actress, who was at one time a prominent member of the Gaiety company, has had Mr. Elsborough, proprietor of the *Wasp*, committed for trial charged with having alleged that she is leading an immoral life. Miss St. John married a Frenchman named Marins, being her second venture in the matrimonial line, and some months ago ended for a divorce. Out of the marital difficulty grows the prosecution of Elsborough.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16—A ukase has been issued establishing provincial organizations under Count Tolstoi's scheme. The clause regarding the creation of district heads of administration, to be appointed exclusively by the Crown, does not apply to Poland, the Baltic provinces, and White and Red Russia.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Emperor William, accompanied by the Empress, has gone to Bayreuth.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—Count Kalnoky has returned to Vienna from Berlin.

HE ESCAPED THE GALLOWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Dr. J. Milton Bowers was convicted in this city in 1886 of poisoning his wife in order to obtain insurance on her life amounting to about $17,000, and was sentenced to be hanged. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and on Oct. 23, 1887, before that tribunal had rendered a decision, the dead body of Henry Benhayon, brother of Bowers's wife, was found in a room in this city.

A letter was found purporting to be the confession of Benhayon that he and not Dr. Bowers was the cause of his sister's death. Circumstances led to the suspicion that the confession was forged and that Benhayon was murdered. Dilmuth was charged with the murder, but he was acquitted. A bogus agent was arrested on suspicion.

The Supreme Court afterward granted Bowers a new trial. To-day, before Judge Wallace, the District Attorney moved for dismissal of the case on the ground that not enough evidence could be secured to convict.

The Judge accordingly dismissed the case and Bowers was discharged from custody, after having been imprisoned in the county jail for over three years.

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OBITUARY.

EDWARD P. FRY.

Edward P. Fry died yesterday afternoon in this city after a long illness, having been a paralytic, more or less, during twenty-odd years. He was a well-known New-Yorker forty years ago, but had been heard from very little during this generation. He was a brother of William Henry Fry, the composer and journalist, who

MONMOUTH'S LAST DAY

THE CARTERET AND JERSEY HANDICAPS TO BE RUN.

GREAT FIELDS ANNOUNCED TO COMPETE IN THE LAST DAY OF RACING AT OLD MONMOUTH.

The Monmouth Park race meeting closes today, and with it closes the existence of the present track as a race course. A newer and greater Monmouth track will be ready for racing a year hence, with its circular track of a mile and a half and its two straight tracks of three-quarters of a mile and a mile and three-eighths respectively.

A splendid programme of seven races is offered for the closing day, each contest promising to be a good one, and each having a remarkably liberal lot of entries. The two stake events are the Carteret Handicap for two-year-olds and the Jersey Handicap for three-year-olds, in both of which a large number of good horses are to contest for the prize. With such very large fields there will, of course, be a liberal amount of scratching, but enough will be left in to furnish a remarkably good day's sport.

The probable starters with their weights are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Tom Ochiltree, 112 pounds; Tom Hood, 112; Hood, 112; Hanover, 109; Climax, 107; Gladstone and Orator, 102 each; Village Maid, 85.

SECOND RACE.—The Carteret Handicap; a sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
R. Biley's blk. c. Burlington, by Powhattan-Inverenld	119
A. Belmont's ch. c. Padishah, by St. Blaise-Sultana	119
M. Byrnes's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario	118
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. c. Civil Service, by Reform-Bounella	114
W. L. Scott's br. g. Banquet, by Rayon d'Or-Ella T	114
C. Sattler's ch. c. Gregory, by Masaroon-Abundance	114
F. G. Stanley's br. c. Ralph Bayard, by Mine-ccwy-Imperatrice	113
D. D. Withers's bay colt by Kinglike-Fanfan	113
Madison Stable's b. c. Iago, by Bend Or-Billet Doux	112
Santa Anita Stable's ch. c. Honduras, by Grinstead-Jennie B	109
D. D. Withers's bay colt by King-Ernest-Cyclone	107
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Chaos, by Rayon d'Or-Lily R	107
G. R. Morris's ch. c. Jersey Pat, by Pat Malloy-Jersey Lass	107
Ashurndale Stable's ch. c. King Hazem, by King Ban-Hazem	106
A. J. Scott's b. c. Gunwad, by Gunnar-Annie S	105
Acorn Stable's b. c. Grameroy, by Emperor-Felicity	104
A. J. Cassatt's bay filly, by Stratford-Maudina	103
John Daly's b. f. Carrie C., by Sensation-Ferida	100
Preakness Stable's br. f. Livonia, by Longfellow-Elkhorn Lass	98
D. J. McCarty & Brother's ch. f. Pandora, by Rayon d'Or-Blue Grass Belle	93
J. R. Haggin's ch. f. Rosette, by Joe Hooker-Rosa B	94

THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Defaulter, 115 pounds; Niagara, 103; Prose, 106; Dyer, 103; Rizpah, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jersey Handicap, a sweepstakes for three-year olds of $100 each, half forfeit, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.
J. B. Haggin's ch. c. Salvator	124
S. S. Brown's c. c. J. A. B	118
Ambrumale Stable's b. c. Jay F. Dee	118
A. J. Cassatt's br. c. Madstone	118
A. Belmont's b. g. Zephyrus	118
S. S. Brown's ch. c. Cortez	116
M. Young's b. c. Tipstaff	115
Maitese Vilta Stock Farm's br. c. Flood Tide	114
G. M. Rye's b. c. Longdance	114
D. D. Withers's br. c. Sluggard	113
D. D. Withers's br. c. Cynosure	112
D. J. McCarty & Brother's ch. c. Sorrento	110
D. Gideon's blk. c. Sam Wood	104
W. H. McCarty's ch. c. Waldo Johnson	100
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Clarissa	95
S. K. Hughes's b. c. Julien	95

FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $35 each, with $1,000 added, of which $350 to second, and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter. Tipstaff, 8 pounds; Trystan, 103; Reclare, 108 each; Galop and Connemara, 102 each; Rizpah, 98; Larchmont, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Forest King, 115 pounds; Rupert Howland, 107; Bonnie Fred B., 108 each; May D., 104; Pavanne and Servia, 90 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse $750, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Sam Morse, 116; Monie Williams and Insight, 105 each; King William, 104; Canteen, 100; Cornelia and Folly, 97 each: Carteret, 88, Fast Time, 85.

RESULTS AT BRIGHTON.

RECLARE RUNS A GREAT RACE AGAINST OLDER HORSES.

The beautiful weather of yesterday, together with the attractive card of entries, drew one of the largest crowds of the season to the Brighton Beach track. Father Bill Daly has evidently patched up his troubles with Jockey Palmer, as he rode Bronzomarte to victory in the fourth race. The two-year-old filly Reclare, with Day up, carrying 105 pounds, ran a magnificent race of six and a half furlongs in 1:22, the record time, beating a field of old and fast horses. In the steeplechase Glenhar and Tidal Wave both fell, throwing Nevins and Blakely, their jockeys, without any serious results. The winner, Sanford, was sold privately to J. H. McCormick for $700. The summaries and betting are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $130, to second; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

T. Brady's ch. c. Cracksman, three years, by Woodlands-Lake Ryder, 115 pounds.....(Conklin) 1
C. H. Pettingill's ch. h. Mute, aged, 122..(Bergen) 2
W. H. Timmons's br. m. Bordelaise, 6, 117..(Lewis) 3

Cashera, 117; Jockey, 115; Mack, 115; Hector, 122, and Little Barefoot, 110, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Cracksman, $10 55 straight, $6 40 for place; on Mute, $6 45 for place. In the auction pools Cracksman sold for $45, Mute $35, and the field $17.

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $150, to second; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30. No bid for winner.

C. H. Pettingill's ch. f. Utility, by Iroquois-Lelola, 102 pounds, $1,000.....(Mosier) 1
Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Newburg, 117.....(Bergen) 2
Hudson Stable's br. c. Little Jake, 109..(Hamilton) 3

Lemon Blossom, 102; Steve Stillwell, 117, and Prince Edward, 101, also ran.

Mutuals paid on Utility $32 55 straight, $12 25 for place; Newburg, $8 90 for place. In the auction pools Newburg sold for $60 each, Utility $20, and the field $25.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, entrance money, $100, to second; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.

H. Warnke & Son's br. f. Reclare, 2 years, by Reform-Clara, 105 pounds.....(Day) 1
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 115.....(Mosier) 2
Dwyer Brothers' br. f. Aranala, 3, 115.....(Bergen) 3

Miracle, 122; Falcon, 122; Blue Line, 122, and the Madcap filly, 105, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Reclare $21 30 straight, $7 55 for place; Tipstaff, $8 20 for place. In the auction pools Reclare sold for $90, Tipstaff $80, Miracle $50, and the field $25.

Won by a neck; three parts of a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Ronkonkoma Handicap; purse $500; entrance money, $60, to second. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

W. C. Daly's ch. c. Bronzomarte, 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Doncaster Lass, 108 pounds.....(Palmer) 1
T. N. Miller's b. h. Ten Booker, aged, 112...(Day) 2
W. H. Timmons's ch. g. Benedictine, 4, 116.....(Lewis) 3

Bonanza, 114; Barrister, 112, and Freedom, 100, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Daly's stable $24 30 straight, $10 80 for place; Ten Booker, $10 40 for place. In the auction pools Benedictine sold for $70, Ten Booker and Daly's pair $40 each, and the field $35.

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second; beaten allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

M. J. Daly's blk. h. Buckstone, aged, by Stonehenge-Mary Buckley, 104 pounds.....(Meahiri) 1
J. Dulong's b. g. Jim Clare, aged, 112.....(Bergen) 2
W. Lakeland's ch. g. Ernest, aged, 104..(Keagan) 3

Supervisor, 104; Bill Brice, 104; Mary C., 102; Topeka, 98, and The Bonrbon, 104, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Buckstone $18 75 straight, $10 75 for place; Jim Clare, $11 05 for place.

Won by a length; three parts of a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; welter weights; selling allowances. Steeplechase; short course. Time—3:56¼. No bid for winner.

R. Black's br. g. Sandford, aged, breeding unknown, 137 pounds, $500.....(Post) 1
T. Franch's b. h. Marquess, aged, 143.....(Hart) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. g. Will Davis, aged, 137.(Allmuck) 3

Killarney, 137; Wellington, 137, and Jester, 137, finished as named. Glenhar, 144, and Tidal Wave, 141, fell and did not go the course.

Mutuals paid on Black's stable $44 10 straight, $13 80 for place; on Mentmore $17 10 for place. In the auction pools Killarney sold for $50, Wellington $20, and the field $30.

Won by three lengths; twenty between second and third.

YONKERS ENTRIES.

Following are the entries for to-day's races at the Yonkers track:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Billy Brown, 148 pounds; Ben B., 143; Dunwood, 136; Dewey, 135; Dynamite, 128; Susan Gray, 128; Trouble, 118; Brant, and Compensation, 128 each; Futurity, 127; Nerina, 121; Guy, Jack Homer, Wahi-Poo, and Centipede, 120 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bess Viol, 118; Kate Kirk, Kirk, and Kirby Rose, 119 pounds each; Rosetta and Lala W., 117 each; Melody, Electricity, and Louis G., 116 each; Frightful, 115; Valkmulun, 113; Speedwell, 109, and Lady Mikie, 107.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Tornado, El Prelo, Redwood, Traveler, and Broughton, 120 pounds each; El Trinidad, 107; Kita, 102; Trix and Banker, 99 each; Danville and King R., 98 each; Dick Turpin, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Stanley, Brakeburn, Wild Cat, Frank Chamless, Black Jack, Sending, Indian Jim, Rebellion, Louis M., Mollie Thomas, Elkhart, Watch 'em, Vera, and Lagardere, 118 pounds each; Trumpeter, Ten Broeck, Vesper Bell, and Mow Tsan, 106 each; the Wild Rose colt, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mary Gibson and Wagram, 120 pounds each; Sauve, Lottery, Jules Rhiffin, Hardship, and Arthur K. (late Duke of Chewell), 119 each; Wahnsee, 112; Hattie S., 110; Little Tom, 108; Jay, 88.

THE SARATOGA SCRAMBLES.

SHORT HORSES KEEP ON THEIR WINNING WAYS AT THE SPRINGS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—As is getting to be the onstomary thing up here nowadays, there were a number of surprises in the racing to-day. Regarding some of these the impression is constantly growing that the races are "queer" affairs, which the best horses in them do not try to win, because it is more profitable to lose. The races to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:04¾.

W. Lovell's bay filly, by Sir Modred-Nana, 104 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
Hurricana Stock Farm's br. f. Geroga, 104.....(Barnes) 2
Cooper & Co.'s gr. c. Fellowship, 107.....(Allen) 3

Hemet, Lemonia, Major Tom, Forest, Harry Wisdan, Ravenhill, and Starlight also ran.

Betting.—10 to 1 the Nana filly, straight, 3 to 1 for place; 12 to 5 Geroge straight, even money for place.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; penalties and allowances. Time—1:43¾.

J. M. Brennan's ch. g. Estelle, 2 years, by Himyar-Booty, 73 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
L. L. Lloyd's ch. g. St. Luke, 6, 121.....(Murphy) 2
A. G. McCampbell's ch. f. Maylaya, 3, 103.....(Hollis) 3

King of Norfolk, Kitty R., Quindaro Belle, Wild Cherry, and Reveller also ran.

Betting.—Estelle straight, no place betting; 5 to 1 St. Luke straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by four lengths; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:11¼.

Charles Reed's ch. f. Rebecca, by Highlander-Helen, 104 pounds.....(Martin) 1
Castle Stable's ch. f. Sunshine, 104.....(Barns) 2
B. G. Thomas's c. f. Lady Reel, 109.....(Tarsl) 3

Bonaletta, Benedict, Gyda, Rustic, the Remember gelding, Fonsetta, and King Idler also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 Rubecca straight, 7 to 5 for place; 5 to 1 Sunshine straight, 7 to 5 for place.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; penalties and allowances. Time—1:53½.

Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Brown Princess, 3 years.....Prince Charlie-Nannie Black, 99 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
J. K. Megibben & Co.'s b. f. Laura Davidson, 3, 103.....(Stoval) 2
Costello & Greener's b. f. Satisfaction, 4, 102.....(Barnes) 3

Keynote and Col. Clark also ran.

Betting.—4 to 5 Brown Princess straight, no betting for place; 11 to 5 Laura Davidson straight, 1 to 2 for place.

Won by five lengths; one length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; selling allowances. Time—1:48¼.

Martin & Higgin's b. m. Shamrock, 6 years, by Stratford-Tara, 102 pounds.....(Allen) 1
J. Harris & Co.'s br. b. Bocoaccio, 5, 113...(Taral) 2
Forest View Stable's ch. g. O'Fellns, 5, 109..(Hollis) 3

Amos, Felix, Donald, John Jay S., Carrie G., Gnorge Corbett, The Lion, and Bay Ridge also ran.

Betting.—7 to 1 Shamrock straight, 2 to 1 for place; 4 to 1 Bocoaccio straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by three lengths; the same between second and third.

Following are the entries and weights for tomorrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Gun mills, King Crab, 130 pounds; Bohemia, 121; Vermont, 120; Bannall, 118; Burnside, 107; Successor, 90; Estelle, 87.

SECOND RACE.—Kentucky Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Burlington and Protection, 110 pounds each; Cameo, 107; W. G. Morris and Middlestone, 106 each; Frederick I., Santiago, and Swifter, 103 each; Alarm Bell, 100.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Poteen, 109 pounds; Eon, 107; Blair, 107; Cassina, 105; Gymnast, 100; Lady Hemphill, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Congress Hall Stakes. Heats of three-quarters of a mile. Los Angeles, 113 pounds; Fenelon, 110; Queen of Trumps, 106; Wary, 105; Erebus, 101; Everett, (doubtful starter,) 101; Dalesman, 100; Sunlight, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Macauley, 109 pounds; Dalesman, 107; Golden Reel, 105; Sallie C., Vivid, and Lady Pulsifer, 98 each; Judge Morrow, 81; Dilemma, 78.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Brait, 113 pounds; Redstone, Littrell, and Letretia, 107 each; Mamie Hunt, 106; Prather, 105; Vigilant and Amos, 102 each.

ROCHESTER RACES ENDED.

BELLE HAMLIN COULD NOT BEAT HER RECORD ON THE HEAVY TRACK.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 16.—The last day of the Grand Circuit meeting here was marred by the same unpleasant sort of weather that has prevailed all the week. Showers fell during the afternoon and it was quite chilly, but the attendance was large. It required hot one heat to end the unfinished 2:18 class, Susie S. being much too fast for her opponents. Kit Curry led till half way down the home stretch, when the Kentucky mare drew up and beat her by a short length in 2:20¼.

First on the regular card was the 2:17 pacing contest, in which seven of the eight side-wheelers named were started. The pool selling on this event found the talent quite as to the winner until after the third heat, when Ed Annan was the favorite on the strength of his well-known gameness. After getting the fourth by a very narrow margin the little pacer was heartily backed for victory. He was unbeatable in the last two heats, the others were tired and unable to go fast on the heavy footing.

Of the quartet in the 2:33 race the black gelding Ketch so far outclassed the rest that he had as easy a victory as he had last Friday at Buffalo. Betting was 2 to 1 on him before the first heat, and no pools were sold after that.

Gean Smith was a strong favurite in the free-for-all trot until Harry Wilkes got the first heat in moderate time. In the second Gean Smith broke just at the start, and the Wilkes gelding beat him by ten lengths. Gean Smith broke again in the third heat and Wilkes jogged home in very slow time.

Late in the afternoon Belle Hamlin came out to try and beat her record of 2:13¾. No one expected she could do it, and her mile in 2:13¾ was a very good one on the heavy track. The summaries:

2:18 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Susie S., by Hylas	(Traynor)	1	1
Kit Curry	(Kyger)	5	2
J. B. Richardson	(Splan)	2	3
Henrietta	(Andrews)	4	4

Time—2:18; 2:18¼; 2:20¼.

2:17 CLASS, PACING.—Purse $1,000.

Ed Annan, by Dannuless	(Doble)	4	7	5	1
Willard M	(Walker)	2	1	2	3
Emma	(Boy)	7	3	1	7
William M. Singerly	(Davis)	1	2	3	4
Doctor M	(Stewart)	2	5	4	2
Wilcox	(Geers)	5	2	6	4
Maubring Hannis	(Turner)	6	6	3	5

Time—2:19; 2:20¼; 2:21; 2:20; 2:20¼; 2:21.

2:33 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Ketch, by Keystone	(Robens)	1	1	1	1
W. H. Nichols	(Andrews)	2	2	4	2
Poem	(Walker)	3	3	2	3
Keokee	(Splan)	4	4	3	4

Time—2:26¼; 2:24½; 2:26.

FREE FOR ALL.—Purse $2,000.

Harry Wilkes, by George Wilkes	(Turner)	1	1	1
Gean Smith	(Goldsmith)	2	2	2

Time—2:19½; 2:20½; 2:26.

A BIT OF RETALIATION.

MONMOUTH PARK CHARGED WITH BEING "A DISORDERLY HOUSE."

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 16.—Mr. J. N. Galway, the Vice-President of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, said to-night there was no doubt that the arrest of President Casatt and Treasurer D. D. Withers after the races at Monmouth Park yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, issued under the old blue laws, was due to the pool sellers of New-York, whose business had been injured by the action of the association in refusing to allow telegraph facilities on the track. The arrest, he said, had no significance. They were made solely to annoy the gentlemen. Mr. Galway said that the association was determined to do all in its power to close the pool rooms, as they are kept by disreputable people and patronized by young men and boys. Their effect was demoralizing, and to be hailed. He understood that the action of the association had been very successful, and had been told that where they took in $10 before they only take in $1 now. The statement that the pool rooms were to be opposed because they kept people away from the track, he said, was absurd. Pool-room customers are not the sort of people who go to race tracks. They could not afford it. The existence of the establishments is a constant temptation to young men and boys to defraud their employers.

To-morrow the names of the jockeys will not be posted until they have weighed in. Even if the pool rooms by the present unsatisfactory telegraph facilities can get the names of the horses which start, they will be unable to procure those of the riders.

President A. J. Cassatt said he was satisfied that the association was conducting a proper and lawful business under the law passed two years ago. He did not know whether the matter would be pushed by the pool room people.

AT THE NEW TRACK.

HORSES ARRIVING DAILY AND ALL READY FOR THE OPENING.

Matters begin to look like a racing meeting up at the Westchester track of the New-York Jockey Club, whose inaugural meeting begins on Tuesday next. Horses are arriving daily from Saratoga, Monmouth, and the West, and by Monday evening next it is probable that every one of the 900 stalls at the track will be occupied. Senator Hearst's string is there, as are some of the horses in the string of the Messrs. Morris. Jim Gray's lot, the horses belonging to the Morrisania Stable, including the famous Spokane, and a number of stables of lesser importance. The lawyers are to the fore. Messrs. Kingsland, Mr. Dixon, Longstreet, and others of their set are to the track to-morrow, and on Monday all the horses at Monmouth now ready for racing will be at the track. The trainers who have exercised their horses there expect to see many records broken, as they find the track to be the fastest in the East. The admirable perfect system of drainage leads the track to shed water during a rain storm as water runs from a duck's back, and if rainy weather should continue there will be a good track to race on at all events.

The rain fall rather hindered some of the necessary work about the grand stand, but everything will be in readiness on Tuesday for the opening of the finest race course in America, if not in the world. Conterno's band is to furnish music.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—At the Royal Windsor meeting to-day the race for the Berkshire Plate for two-year-olds, at five furlongs and one hundred and twenty yards, was won by Chevalier Ginistrelli's filly Sirarpina, by St. Simon-Odd Fellow, by Barcaldine, second, and Mark Prise, by Energy, third.

RACING NOTES.

Robert Bonner's splendidly-bred stallion Nutbourne, a full brother to Notwood, died at Mr. Bonner's farm at Tarrytown on Tuesday. He was seven years old, but was never trained for the trot kept for breeding purposes because of his breeding, he being by Belmont, out of Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., and a full brother of Norwood, who has some twenty-five in the 2:30 list. Mr. Bonner has a number of his get, who show considerable speed.

There was a loss to the sixty pool room men yesterday because the first race after the fourth race was that Bronsomarte had won, with Ten Booker second. In a number of the rooms the bets were paid on that basis. When tickets were being cashed in a number of the rooms it was discovered in the wrong order, and their tickets on Ten Booker as the winner had to be cashed.

All the jockey clubs find a falling off in their list of stake entries, which closed on Thursday. There are so many rich prizes to be run for that owners find it difficult to place their horses without incurring forfeit lists against their stables which would rapidly eat up all earnings.

The efforts made to get Mr. Cassatt's famous horse The Bard into shape for a hard race having failed because of the weakness of one of the legs of the champion, the famous racer will now be taken to Chesterbrook, and next season will be sent to the stud.

TO SELL THE BROADWAY ROAD.

ITS FRANCHISES AND RIGHTS TO BE AUCTIONED OFF ON AUG. 30.

When the Court of Appeals rendered its decision on Nov. 27, 1888, taking the Broadway Surface Railroad out of the hands of the receiver, John O'Brien, and placing it again under the control of the Trustees, Assistant Corporation Coonsel David J. Dean gave it as his opinion that the estate of the defunct corporation would be administered by the Trustees and that they must go on and sell it out. "They cannot," he said, "do anything otherwise than wind up the affairs and distribute the assets. The so-called traffic arrangements by which the cars of the Seventh-Avenue Road, the Bleecker-Street, and the Twenty-third-Street Road are run over the Broadway tracks are left in existence by the decision of the court, so the cars can continue to run. There will be no actual interruption in the running of the cars."

Events since then have proved the correctness of Mr. Dean's opinion, and now it is fully sustained by the fact that the Trustees, Messrs. William Bird, Thomas H. McLean, John H. Pantz, and John H. Selmes, have advertised for sale by auction the property of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company. The sale is to take place on Aug. 30 at the Real Estate Exchange, and the property offered will include all the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises which that railroad company had at the time of its dissolution, together with the right of way, track, switchings, sidings, turn tables, and stands along its line, and all its right, title, and interest, and all easements in Broadway, Fourteenth-street, and Union-square; its rights under its several contracts with the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company and with the Twenty-third-Street Railroad Company.

This sale will be the ultimate exercise by the Trustees of the powers confirmed in them by the decision of the Court of Appeals which decided that, when the corporation of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company was taken by the Legislature, the franchises of the company were left for the benefit of the creditors of the corporation, and that the Legislature acted in violation of the Constitution when it passed an act providing for the transfer of the assets from the creditors, to whom they belonged, and conferring them upon the city for its advantage; that the act under which Attorney General O'Brien undertook to wind up the company's affairs and had John O'Brien appointed as its receiver was unconstitutional; that the suit in which the Attorney General sought to have all the contrroveries over the affairs of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company adjudicated was improperly brought, and that the agreements between the Broadway Surface, Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, and the Bleecker-Street Railroad Companies were not illegal, the roads not being parallel in the full meaning of the statute and the agreements not being monopolistic in tendency, but for the convenience of the public.

The decision ordered that the grant of the right to use Broadway for railroad purposes and the other franchises be given back to the Trustees to be applied to the benefit of the mortgage bondholders and other creditors. The interesting questions now, which will hardly be solved before the date of the sale, are how whose hands the road will fall and just how the Trustees propose to distribute the sum of money realized by the sale.

GREAT DEMAND FOR PLASTERERS.

The plasterers held a special meeting last evening at Brevoort Hall. Not as many were present as on the first night, when it was decided to demand an advance of wages to $4 50 per day, as they seemed to have gained their object everywhere. President Buckley said that there were no plasterers out of work at present in the city. Several employers refused to pay the advance on Thursday, and the men struck and sought and found work at union prices where more men were wanted, as, for instance, the Plaza Hotel. When the employers concluded to pay the advance they could not get back their old men.

As President Buckley was on his way to headquarters he passed by a number of buildings under charge of Contractor Burns, whom he was told he had taken union rates. Mr. Burns replied in the affirmative, and added that he would like to have seventy more plasterers to finish up his work.

THE STEAMER SYLVESTER DAMAGED.

What threatened to be a serious accident occurred in the bay yesterday when a large passenger steamer came into collision with a tug midway between Bay Ridge and Red Hook. The steamer was the John Sylvester, plying between Bay Ridge and the Whitehall Ferry. The tug was the Assistance, belonging to Henderson Brothers of Bowling Green. In the collision which occurred the stem of the Sylvester was torn off, while the Assistance received a shaking-up and a wrenching of her sides which demands considerable repair. The Sylvester, though loaded down with passengers, succeeded in landing them all safely.

The damaged vessel then slowly proceeded to dry dock and was taken out of the water. Both the Sylvester and the Assistance are now in dock. It is said that had the Assistance struck the Sylvester but ten feet further aft the latter would have gone down like a rock.

ADVERTISING FOR PROPOSALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan is to-day sending out advertisements for proposals, to be opened Aug. 30, for the following pieces of work: For an iron bridge over the Erie Canal at Culver-street, Rochester, for which an appropriation of $16,000 is made; for changing the machinery of the lift bridge over the Erie Canal at Brockport to water power, $2,650 appropriated; for further improving the harbor of Canandaigua Lake by the erection of 800 feet of additional pier and breakwater, $31,000 appropriated; for building 3,800 feet of vertical wall on the berme side of the Erie Canal near the village of Lyons, $15,000 appropriated, and for rebuilding portions of the canal wall and culvert between the Oswego Canal and the river in Oswego, $10,000 appropriated.

THE MILWAUKEE ENCAMPMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 16.—A general order issued by Commander in Chief Warner states that the business session of the encampment will convene at the West Side Turner Hall, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. The National Council of Administration will meet in the Plankinton House, Aug. 28. The parade will take place Tuesday, Aug. 27, and will be commanded by the Commander in Chief in person. The line of march will not exceed two and a half miles in length.

GEORGE SLATER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. George Slater will be held at 8 Sixth-avenue to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Rev. John D. Paley of St. Luke's Episcopal Church will officiate. The friends of the dead journalist and the members of the Press Club are requested to attend without further notice. The interment will be in the club's plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

IN SECOND PLACE AGAIN

PITTSBURG CAUSES THE GIANTS TO FALL BACK.

BOSTON WINS IN CLEVELAND AND TAKES FIRST PLACE—RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Pittsburg won the second game of the series with New-York this afternoon, playing what was one of the most exciting games of the season. Owing to the victory of Thursday about two thousand people were present. The home team outplayed the visitors and won the game on its merits. The Giants fought hard to win, and brilliant stops and plays were numerous, Gore and Ward both making catches of what seemed sure base hits.

The home club tied the score and lost the lead again in the second inning, only to make it a tie again in their half of the fourth. Again in the same inning the Giants broke the ice, but only held their advantage up to the sixth. The Pittsburgers led the van by 1 run for a few moments, when the Giants once more tied the score. It was nip and tuck from this until the ninth, when Beckley settled the matter for good, and all by his corking two-base hit, which sent home the winning runs. This seemed to paralyze the Giants, for they could not score a run. It is probable that they would have scored at least 1 or 2 more runs if it had not been for Beckley's magnificent stop of Connor's hit. With two men out and two bases full, the big first baseman sent a terrific ground hit right down the first base line. Beckley fell flat on the ball, and before Connor could reach the base Jake was there and the game was won.

Powers had his hands full on close decisions, and did his work fairly well. Two decisions on first were rather off color, but otherwise he gave general satisfaction. The peculiarity about the game is that it puts Boston in first place, a position which Pittsburg helped the Giants to in the first part of the week. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, c	1	1	4	0	0	Gore, c. f	0	1	2	0	0
Carroll, r. f	0	1	0	0	0	Tiernan, r. f	0	1	2	0	0
Rowe, s. s	1	2	0	2	1	Ewing, c	1	2	8	2	0
Beckley, 1b	2	4	12	0	0	Connor, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Fields, l. f	0	0	2	1	0	Richardson, c	0	0	0	0	1
Knabe, 2b	2	2	1	4	0	Ward, s. s	0	0	3	4	0
Hanlon, c. f	0	6	4	0	0	O'Brien, l. f	2	2	2	0	0
Dunlap, 2b	1	1	2	5	0	Whitney, 3b	1	2	2	3	1
Staley, p	0	0	0	4	0	Crane, p	0	1	0	4	1
						Hatfield, s. s	0	0	4	4	1
Total	7	9	26	14	2	Total	4	12	27	18	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	—7
New-York	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Beckley, O'Rourke. Three-base hits—Connor, O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Hanlon, (2), Ewing. Double play—Fields and Dunlap. First base on balls—Off Staley, 2; off Crane, 2. Struck out—By Staley, 2; by Crane, 6. Passed balls—Ewing, 1. Wild pitches—Crane, 1. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BOSTON, 13; CLEVELAND, 0.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Clarkson was too much of a puzzle for the Clevelands to-day, and at no time were they "in the game." At one stage they had the bases full and no one out, but Clarkson by great pitching and superior intelligence blanked them. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f	0	1	1	0	0	Richardson, l. f	1	0	2	0	0
Stricker, 2b	0	1	5	1	0	Kelly, r. f	2	2	0	0	0
McKean, s. s	0	0	1	3	1	Nash, 3b	2	1	0	3	1
Twitchell, l. f	0	0	2	0	0	Brown, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Tebeau, 3b	0	0	2	4	1	Johnston, c. f	0	1	0	0	0
McAleer, c. f	0	0	1	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	1	3	0	0
Gilks, 1b	0	0	8	1	1	Smith, s. s	1	3	2	4	0
Cuppy, c	0	0	5	2	0	Clarkson, p	2	1	3	3	0
Beatin, p	0	0	0	2	0	Bennett, c	3	1	5	1	0
Total	0	3	24	13	3	Total	13	11	27	14	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	6	4	6	4	—13

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Kelly, Brouthers. Three-base hits—Kelly, Brouthers, Smith, (2). Stolen bases—McAleer, Kelly. Double plays—McKean, Stricker, Gilks; Gilks, McKean. First base on balls—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 7. Struck out—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 3. Passed balls—Bennett, 2. Wild pitch—Beatin. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

CHICAGO, 10; WASHINGTON, 6.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Chicago made but three hits off Haddock up to the seventh inning. In he seventh and eighth a single, a three bagger, and two home runs, with errors by J. Irwin, gave them the lead and the game. The Senators hit Dwyer hard at the right time, but the fielding errors lost them the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f	1	1	3	0	0	Wise, 2b	1	1	2	3	1
V. Haltren, l. f	0	1	1	0	1	Hoy, c. f	1	2	2	1	0
Duffy, c. f	1	1	1	0	0	Wilmot, l. f	1	2	6

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—THE LION AND THE LAMB. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OCLAN. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NAGY—WAX WORKS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSICAL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NIBLO'S—ADONIS—TOPICS.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MAID OF BELLEVILLE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather.

Commissioner TANNER has apparently been impressed at last with the necessity of exercising some sort of prudence in his "liberal policy." He has issued an order in regard to claims for rerating which requires that specific statements be made by applicants as to their present ratings and their reasons for not regarding them as just. It must give the generous Corporal pain to put any obstacle in the way of any old soldier getting just what he thinks he ought to have, but either he has been directed by superior authority to make this new order or else he is getting uneasy about the consequences of going on in the reckless way in which he set out. He is doubtless willing enough to squander the public money in indiscriminate largesse to veterans, but he is not willing to risk his official head, and has made the discovery that pensions are regulated by law and the Secretary of the Interior is unwilling to bear the responsibility of his jaunty disregard of legal restrictions. We may be sure that any prudence that TANNER displays is forced upon him either by direct authority or fear of losing his place.

It is evident that some of the business men of Chicago are beginning to recognize the inevitable, as suggestions are already coming from that city in regard to representation in the permanent organization for the World's Fair of 1892 in New-York. This indicates that the right spirit is starting up in the Western metropolis, and it cannot be long before its splendid energy and enterprise will be turned to a hearty co-operation in what should be made the grandest international exhibition of the century. It is not a New-York affair except in location and the attendant burdens and responsibilities, but an affair of the American Continent, in which the rest of the world will be invited to participate. National pride and not local pride should be exerted to make it a grand success. Chicago will be entitled to a place of honor in the work to be done and the display to be made.

British Columbian sealing schooners are not to have a monopoly of the attention of the revenue cutter *Rush* this season. An American craft, the *James H. Lewis* of Seattle, reports that she was boarded by the Government vessel, but was allowed to go, with a warning to quit Behring Sea, as no sealskins were found on board of her. Her Captain nevertheless says that he had 129 skins artfully concealed, and these he brought away with him. It will be remembered that the Victoria schooner *Triumph* was visited by a boat from the *Rush* and allowed to go her way for the same reason, that nothing contraband was discovered; and it has been hinted that the *Triumph* really had several hundred skins aboard, which the search officer of the *Rush* either could not or would not discover. If this is so, the *Rush* will have rather a curious record for the present season. So far as is now known, she has boarded three vessels and has allowed two of them to go, when, according to the reports, they had broken the statutes against unlawful sealing, while the third effected her own escape from her so-called prize crew of one man. Year before last the *Rush* made about a dozen captures and seized thousands of skins. Last year she refrained from seizures, in consequence of her secret instructions. Exactly what she is driving at this year is as yet something of a mystery, which the case of the *James H. Lewis* does not dispel.

The ordinary New-Yorker, even though he may be considerably disgusted with the interest so many thousands of his fellow-citizens take in the unintellectual pastime of baseball, probably has a sneaking preference that the team that happens to represent his own city should beat the teams of less important towns. He will own to a feeling of depression this morning, or he will be depressed without owning it, by the fact that Boston is again in the lead. The extreme closeness of the contest between the two leaders is a very good thing for the persons who may be called the impresarios of baseball. It has seldom occurred that so narrow a margin has separated the leaders at this stage of the season. This is a proof, if any proof were needed, that the games are honestly played on all sides. If they were dishonestly managed there would be a close contest every year, not only between two clubs but between four or five. But indeed it is both creditable and surprising how little occasion the professional ball players have given for scandal in this respect. Baseball seems to form an exception to the rule of that sporting cynic who declared it as his principle "never to bet on anything that can talk."

Prince FERDINAND of Bulgaria has had good reason for offering and accepting congratulations on the second anniversary of his accession to the throne. He assumed a rulership which had become discredited by being hawked about in all the Courts of Europe, with no takers. He himself had been ridiculed as a fop, an absorbed collector of specimens of natural history, and a young man who would be likely to have his mother as his Prime Minister. There was no end of jesting over his early speeches promising to defend and protect Bulgaria, and the prophets were agreed that Russia would make short work of his pretensions to reign. Yet he is now seated on the throne more firmly than ever, while Bulgaria has enjoyed two years of comparative tranquillity such as she could hardly have looked for. He has certainly gained in importance and respect during these years as much as his predecessor has lost. It seems now more surprising than ever that Prince ALEXANDER, after making himself the hero of the Servo-Bulgarian war and being idolized by his people, should have abdicated because the Czar chose to express his petulant disapproval of him. How little that disapproval amounted to, under the practical difficulties of making it effective, Prince FERDINAND, who fell heir to it, has shown. Finding that this young man prized his honors too much to be frightened off, the Czar himself took the back track, and of late has given up interfering with Bulgaria.

INSPIRATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Few of our Presidents have ever made a brief address to the people more admirable than the remarks of President HARRISON from the platform erected in front of the Capitol at Concord. This short speech, a model in form and expressing a really lofty sentiment, was printed in our issue of yesterday, but we reprint it here:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: That public man is dull indeed who does not derive instruction and inspiration from frequent contact with the masses of our people, when from those who are about him and who are pressing considerations personal to themselves he turns to the great body of the people who have only one, and that the highest, concern of the Government—that public affairs shall be honestly and economically administered, and that the laws shall be enforced and that public servants shall bear themselves well in the discharge of their duties. From that source he cannot fail to find encouragement and inspiration. I thank you most cordially for your earnest, interesting greeting here to-day. I will not detain you under the inauspicious circumstances of weather which surround us longer than to say again, thank you and good-bye."

President HARRISON is not unaware either of the obligations or of the opportunities of his great office. The impressions he received at Concord were only a refreshment of his sense of duty. He has read in the faces and in the utterances of the people at many other places their mandate to their chief servant. He knew that mandate by intuition when in the library of his home at Indianapolis he wrote his letter of acceptance and submitted his views of public questions to the "calm and thoughtful consideration of the people." "That public servants shall bear themselves well in the discharge of their duties"—this is the concern of "the great body of the people" in the Government, and it is the "highest concern."

While the President's words plainly evince his sense of the obligations which his office confers, his sincerest well-wishers and all patriotic citizens, whether of his party or of any other, will earnestly desire that his appreciation of his opportunities may be awakened in an equal degree by his recent inspiring and instructive contact with the masses of the people. If President HARRISON has thus far availed himself but slightly of these opportunities, the fault may lie not so much in the absence of good intentions as in the lack of native capacity. But we think it is the judgment of candid critics of his Administration that, whatever may be the case with his intentions or his capacities, there is a visible defect of worthy achievements chargeable against him. It is now more than five months since Mr. HARRISON was inaugurated President of the United States, and it is stating the manifest truth in the kindest way to say that thus far he has concerned himself well-nigh exclusively with the dispensation of patronage, with the business of turning out the Federal servants whom Mr. CLEVELAND found acceptable and replacing them with Republicans whom he and his party friends find acceptable—in short, he has spent nearly six months in parceling out the spoils. If he has attended to any other important public business, if he has determined any pending question of administrative policy, if he has suggested or established any noteworthy reform or betterment in the work of the departments or bureaus of the Government, if he has by personal example or Executive order inspired in any branch of the Federal service a higher efficiency, a severer standard of faithfulness, the people of the country are ignorant of the fact.

We do not believe this is to the President himself a satisfying record of five months' work. We are sure that he would go out of office a bitterly-disappointed man if at the end of his four years' term he could point to no nobler achievement than the rescue of some thousands of public offices from the hands of Democrats. Even in his brief utterance at Concord we detect his disgust and weariness at the importunities of the spoilsmen who have thus far claimed all his days and nights. "When from those who are about him," he said, "and are pressing considerations personal to themselves," the President "turns to the great body of the people," it is then that he finds "encouragement and inspiration." But the President of the United States should take courage from his own convictions and inspiration from his own loathing for the office beggars who are harassing him. If he spends eight hours a day sitting at a desk and listening to the greedy throng who swarm across the threshold of the White House, it is his own fault because it is his own choice. There is no justice, after his five months of experience, in his complaint of those who press "considerations personal to themselves." That is human nature, and politicians' nature above all. Why does not the President first dangle the spoilsmen away from his desk and then press some consideration personal to himself? He should at least take time to read and ponder his own letter of acceptance, particularly that passage in which he declared that "in appointments to every grade and department fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only answer to tenure of office." He should consider in what degree this principle has guided his own action in the matter of appointments to office, and what justice there may be in the complaints made not only by his political opponents, but by men who voted for him—sound and sincere Republicans—that he has abandoned the convictions he professed to hold as a candidate, and has given his Administration into the hands of the enemies of the reforms he then embraced with ardor. We trust that Mr. HARRISON has returned to Washington inspired and encouraged by his sojourn among the people to such a degree that we may presently recognize in his public policy a disposition to record for his Administration some nobler and worthier achievement than the restoration of the Federal offices to the Republican Party.

LONGITUDE AND JUSTICE.

The shooting of Judge TERRY by Deputy Marshal NAGLE at Lathrop, Cal., raises the question whether the justifiability of homicide is to any extent a matter of latitude and longitude or in all cases a strict matter of law. It is safe to say that in a community where the administration of justice is well established and reasonably sure the circumstances of this case, as now understood, would not be regarded as justifying the act of killing. What constitutes justifiable homicide is pretty clearly defined in law. In the first place killing a man in self-defense is justifiable, but it must be clear that the person who does the killing is the object of a murderous attack and believes at least that his own life is in peril. The principle is extended to the defense of one's family or house from forcible assaults. In this case Judge FIELD, the object of the attack, did not do the killing, and the Deputy Marshal was not assaulted. An officer of justice may be justified in taking life in the performance of his duty, as in securing the arrest of a criminal who resists, or in quelling a mob, but it must be shown that the killing was necessary. Assuming that NAGLE was engaged in the performance of his duty as an officer of justice in attending Judge FIELD for his protection against possible violence, the law will not justify his act in shooting the assailant dead unless it appears that the Judge's life was really in danger. Finally, without reference to any official duty, justifiable homicide may be committed to prevent a crime of violence, such as robbery or murder. If, for instance, any man is attacked by another whose evident purpose and effort is to murder, any bystander would be justified in shooting him down to prevent the crime.

But in this case it seems to us that in the eye of the law the elements necessary to constitute the act of killing Judge TERRY justifiable homicide are wanting. The bad character of the assailant has nothing to do with it. Any general purpose that he may have been known to harbor and any threats that he may have previously uttered are not relevant to the question, which is simply whether then and there he did make an attack upon Judge FIELD whereby the life of the latter was put in peril and saved only by the bullet of his protector. The fact seems to be that TERRY encountered the Judge in the railway station unexpectedly, that the sight of him aroused his malignant hate and reckless temper, and that he violently slapped the face of the object of his wrath as the readiest method of giving vent to his ferocious passion. He might have been willing enough to commit murder if he had been prepared for it, but he was not armed and did not really make the attempt. What his equally ferocious and malignant mate was doing at the moment is not relevant, because she was not at hand and took no part in the actual assault. The duty of the Marshal doubtless was to arrest TERRY and deliver him over to the law, but he was trained in the Western school of administering justice and was "ready with his weapon." He, too, was carried away by the impulse of the moment and did the thing to him most natural in whipping out his revolver and firing at the ruffian.

Undoubtedly, upon this method of proceeding the law casts a severe frown, and in New-York or Massachusetts it could hardly have happened. Does its happening in California make any difference? The affair grows out of a stage of civilization and a state of sentiment which cannot be disregarded in judging the matter. In this part of the country people do not go about with impunity declaring their purpose of killing some hated enemy at the first opportunity, and they do not have reason for supposing that they may carry out that purpose and escape the penalty. Officers of the law do not acquire the habit from experience of shooting criminals as the only means of securing them without risking their own lives, or of assuming that a personal encounter with a known ruffian means death if the ruffian is not promptly shot. In a different longitude and latitude the customary presumptions are different from ours. There was no reason to doubt that TERRY meant to kill Judge FIELD if he got a chance. It is likely that he and his vicious mate would have been prepared for such a deed if they had expected to encounter the object of their resentment. It is not unlikely that if NAGLE had not acted with fatal promptness and precision, but had brought on a mêlée by attempting to arrest TERRY, the woman would have returned with her pistol and found a chance to fire it at the Judge, when he might have been killed instead of the lifelong ruffian who was seeking occasion to assault him. Considering all the circumstances, the character and experience of the parties concerned, the traditions and prevailing sentiment of the community, and the notorious unreadiness of the law for some of the emergencies of human society, it may be questioned whether this homicide is not to be justified, though not legally justifiable. The law does not and can not recognize these considerations, but a general sense of justice may, and it is not likely that a California jury would condemn NAGLE to the penalties of manslaughter for what he did.

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURTS.

The plans for the new building opposite the Tombs for the use of the criminal courts, as adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have lately been published. They simply deepen the impression made by the circumstances of the competition, an impression of surprise that for a municipal work so very costly and important an architect of standing should not have been chosen. It is only the architectural aspects of the proposed building that the public has been permitted to consider or is competent to judge. The arrangement and disposition of the interior are really of more importance, since it is for these that the building is to be erected. Those persons who are competent to judge, and who have given the plans the special study that is required as the basis of a trustworthy opinion, report that in these practical respects the building threatened by the plans is even more objectionable than in its crude and commonplace architecture.

It is to be borne in mind that there is no sort of presumption in favor of the plan adopted by the commission, after a curious competition in which the architects were encouraged to beat each other down in their professional charges, the difference between the highest and the lowest bidders in this respect being something less than 10 per cent. upon the total cost of the building, and this total cost was an unknown quantity. No estimates at all trustworthy had been submitted. Those that were submitted represented merely the conjectures of persons who were extremely anxious to make it appear that their own plans, respectively, were the cheapest. Such estimates so obtained are absolutely worthless, and it is asserted that since the award of the commission, the successful designers have already made a very large advance upon what may be called their competitive estimate. As the total cost was unknown, and as the architects' commissions seemed to be the most interesting point in the discussions over the designs, the city of New-York is in the position of having determined the choice of a design for a most important building, which ought to be one of the chief ornaments of the city, upon the ground that by adopting it the city would save $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of x.

This is a most undignified and ridiculous position for the city to occupy. We say there is no presumption in favor of the design adopted, not merely because, as anybody competent to form an opinion knows, it is architecturally bad, but because no competent opinion has been given in favor of it. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund enjoy the public respect, but not exactly as architectural critics. They are quite unable, being men pressed with their own affairs, to give the minute study to a collection of designs that it demands, even if they were competent to decide the competition after such study. The proper plan for them is, of course, to employ experts. This was done when the abortive design for a double municipal building in the City Hall Park was under consideration. The character of the judges chosen was an assurance to everybody that the best plan submitted was selected. In the present case the Commissioners selected three so-called experts, not one of whom is an architect, and whose opinion upon such a question, even if quite honest, is entitled to no more respect than that of the first three men one might meet in the street. The complaints about the choice actually made are so unanimous among those who have given any attention to the subject and are qualified to judge that it seems clear the Commissioners have made a mistake which ought to be repaired in the interest of their own reputations as well as of the city. They cannot afford to be responsible for the erection of a flimsy, an inconvenient, or an ugly building. It is to be hoped that they will at least pay so much heed to the complaints of their action that are made by everybody who knows what it means as to submit the competitive designs to a commission of real and not sham experts. It is very easy for them to choose three architects whose names would completely command the public confidence. If such a commission reports that the design selected is the best of those submitted, a new competition should be instituted before any more money is spent in the prosecution of the work; for a competent commission would assuredly report that a building erected in accordance with the selected design would be discreditable to the city and to the Commissioners who authorized its selection.

OUR ARMY POSTS.

An evidence of the change which has come over the military establishment since the close of the civil war is found in the appropriations made for the garrisoned posts. The present aim is the abandonment of small stations and the concentration of the troops in larger posts, where better accommodations can be provided. In round numbers there are now still about 170 posts belonging to the army, of which, however, only about 120 are garrisoned. Of course, with our little army, many of these garrisons are necessarily very small. The current view is that with the settlement of the West and the diminution of Indian hostilities the old need of maintaining a great number of small garrisons is fast disappearing. With the troops concentrated at fewer and larger posts it will be possible to secure improvement and economy in supplies, to pay the men at shorter intervals, and to obtain advantages in drill and general military work. With the extension of railroads through the country detachments may be quickly sent to any threatened point. The concentration at large posts will also allow greater expenditures for the convenience and health of officers and men.

The liberality of Congress in appropriations for military posts is seen in those which have become available with the present fiscal year. They amount to more than a million and a half, including the portion which goes for the renting of sites for Summer encampments and for the construction of temporary buildings. About half a million more had been left over from the appropriation made by the Fiftieth Congress at its first session, and still another half million will be expended in improvements at West Point. In general, it is the newer or larger forts, such as Riley, Logan, Atlanta, and Sheridan, that get the lion's share of the appropriations, by specific provisions, in accordance with the general policy to lay out as little as possible on the smaller posts which may one day be abandoned. Those just named and Forts Leavenworth, McPherson, Robinson, Niobrara, Snelling, Omaha, Monroe, Sidney, Elliott, D. A. Russell, Wadsworth, San Antonio, and Newport Barracks and the Presidio of San Francisco will receive by far the largest share of the $2,000,000 available outside of the appropriation for the Military Academy.

Perhaps the final step in the redistribution of the artillery garrisons will not be taken until the new system of coast defense has been thoroughly planned, as then an increase in this arm may be required for manning the new batteries to be erected on the two oceans and the Gulf and the lakes. But the general tendency from this time forward will be to decrease the number of garrison posts. And, in addition to the military advantages already referred to as springing from this policy, it is evident that a gain may be effected by restoring to the public domain for sale to settlers military reservations no longer needed. For example, the Fort Sisseton military reservation, which was occupied until the present Summer for the uses of a very small garrison, will soon throw open for settlement several hundred thousand acres; and about two years ago Forts Colville, Ellis, Halleck, and McDermit, and the old Dragoon Barracks lot at St. Augustine were turned over to the Interior Department.

The tendency in these various changes is to furnish barracks and quarters better lighted and ventilated, with better drainage and sewerage facilities, and mere commodious, healthful, and attractively finished in every way. The growing impression of substantial permanence in the organization of the military establishment, or with such changes only as will not interfere with the problem of housing and caring for the troops, induces Congress as well as the army authorities to make ampler provisions for comforts and sanitary purposes. Much attention has also been directed of late years to rendering life at the military posts less monotonous and more attractive. During the present year one of the most interesting and important movements in this direction is that initiated during the closing weeks of Secretary ENDICOTT'S administration for the substitution of the canteen system in place of the post trader's store. All the reports indicate the success of this substitution wherever it has been attempted. It not only greatly reduces prices by the introduction of the co-operative system, but it furnishes amusements to the enlisted men, and in various ways contributes to their pleasure and satisfaction. The canteen sells cigars, tobacco, stationery, refreshments, and so on at the lowest practicable rates, since the post trader's profits are dispensed with; and generally it has allied to it a bowling alley, billiard and pool tables, a reading room, and other amusements. All such attractions added to garrison life, either by the appropriations of Congress or by the action of the officers and men, must tend to make the service more desirable. There is no reason why it should not command an excellent class of recruits with its present inducements.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 16.—Among the limited number of very aged people who are at present living in this State there are none who are so widely and favorably known as Mrs. Huldah Elwood Rockwell, who resides in a neat little cottage at Poplar Plains, Westport, with her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rockwell.

The old lady was born in Greens Farms on Aug. 19, 1789, and has always been a resident of Fairfield County. She is in excellent physical and mental condition, can see distinctly without glasses, walks unassisted, and takes an interest in and performs her part of the household affairs. She has been the mother of nineteen children, five of whom—two sons and three daughters—are living, and she has five grand and two great-grand children. She rejoices when people call to see her, and shows a heart of gratitude for any kindness.

She joined the church in Greens Farms in 1805, and for seventy years attended the Northfield, now Weston, Congregational Church. On Monday Mrs. Rockwell will be just 100 years old, and preparations for celebrating the event are now in progress.

During this week she has received and entertained many callers, and to each she has presented her card, which bears her own autograph, each letter of which is clearly and distinctly written.

PEET AND PITHY.

Able sermons were preached last Sunday in the large cities by some of the most widely-known clergymen in the country on such subjects as "The Perils of Immigration," "Rum's Everlasting Curse," "The Double Death Tragedy," "From Turkey to Japan," "The Gambler's Trap," "The Male Gossip," "Oriental Despotism," "Unconvicted Felons," "Influences of Heredity on Religious Training," and "What I Saw in Mexico." There may have been a few sermons on Biblical topics, but they did not find their way into the Monday morning papers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A bird story was told by a lecturer in this city the other evening that rivals the best fish story on record. This was the way it ran: A certain man went gunning for parrots. He stole up on a flock, picked out a bird at close range, raised his gun, and was just about to fire, when the bird saw him and called out: "Don't shoot, mother give it to you when you get home!" The man was struck all in a heap with astonishment, dropped his gun, and vowed he never would go parrot shooting again.—*Buffalo Express.*

It is reported, on the authority of a Gibbon correspondent that some Buffalo County hunters found, in the sand hills south of Lowell, a band of petrified elk, surrounded by a circle of petrified coyotes, the adjacent atmosphere being full of petrified yelps and howls, each yelp having a diamond in one end and a geologist's hammer in the other, and every howl containing a pearl and a butcher's knife.—*Omaha Bee.*

A pamphlet describing the harmonious Bleecker Hall of Albany, which is nearing completion and which is inferior to our Music Hall, has been issued. If the harmonious Bleecker Hall is to be decorated on the plight of its dedication, enough flowers of rhetoric can be culled from this pamphlet to satisfy all requirements.—*Troy Press.*

Maiden Aunt—You display a great deal of agility at tennis, my dear. If I had taken such exercise when I was young, I should be a happier woman now. Athletic Niece—You flatter me, aunt, but I suppose you are right; I had two proposals on the grounds yesterday and one to-day.—*Time.*

A very diminutive boy applied at the residence of Judge Peterby of Austin, Texas. "You advertised for a boy to help work in the garden," said the youth. "You will not answer. You are so small that you would have to use a stepladder to dig potatoes."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Vinegar should be vinegar" is the somewhat striking head line in an advertisement which recently caught our eye. We cannot help thinking that the same thing might be said of preaching. Preaching should be preaching.—*New-York Observer.*

Excited little Green-street girl of four years to her big Newfoundland dog Rover, which had caught his bushy tail in her bracelet, and was dragging her after him: "Whoa, Rover! Rover, 'top I say! I need you!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Entomologists say that bees possess the power of memory. When the proverbial bee is buzzing in a politician's bonnet we've noticed he has a better memory for faces than at any other time.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

In an old deed conveying a farm which is recorded in the Ulster County Clerk's office, one of the boundaries is described as running "from a wagon rut to a goose berry bush."—*Kingston Freeman.*

"Dear," said a physician's wife as they sat in church, "there is Mrs. Goldberg sitting in a draught." "Never mind," said her husband, "I will cash that draft later on."—*Washington Capital.*

Do you think it is grammatical to say, "He swimmers in the country?" Lowtone—Why not? You can say "He falls in the mud" or "He springs in the water."—*Chicago America.*

"I say, conductah, how comes it that we've reached our destination half a minute late?" "Front end of train's on time. Rear end's allus late."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Giles—It seems dreadfully extravagant to go to such an expensive tailor. De Jinks—What could I do? He was the only one who would trust me.—*The Epoch.*

We are in favor of a law compelling train porters, in calling out the names of stations, to speak in English.—*Newnan (Ga.) Herald.*

ART NOTES.

On the principle of hearing both sides of the question, the opinion of a Charleston (S. C.) paper on a painting for which a sensational price has been paid is as follows. It may be observed that the editor thinks the buyer is a New-Englander: "An enormous sum of money has just been paid by another millionaire in that region for a picture painted by a Frenchman, and which was very properly rejected by the American for whom it was originally ordered. The picture in question is ridiculously small for the price, and represents two old-hoppers weeping in the twilight over a basket of broken eggs or frostbitten potatoes, or something of that description. It is called 'The Angelus,' but that does not affect its essential character. There is good reason, indeed, to believe that its original title was 'The Burial of the Pet Chipmunk,' but the artist painted out the chipmunk and painted in the eggs and changed the name of the work when it was shown back on his hands by millionaire No. 1, and now it goes by its hundred-thousand-dollar name."

The octagonal tower, 101 feet high, on which the statue of Miles Standish is to be placed is now finished. It stands on a hill at Duxbury, 180 feet above the sea-level, and is a very conspicuous landmark from the ocean. It is 28 feet in diameter at base and 16 at top. The statue is of stone and 14 feet in height. The entrance to the tower is arched and the stones are contributed by the various States of New England, while the keystone, presented by Gen. Grant, represents the Union. Within the lower room places are left for the tablets to be contributed by various associations and societies, while military companies will have the privilege of placing their coats of arms or badges within the upper part of the tower. The foundations were opened in June, 1872, and the cornerstone laid in October. Near by stands the old homestead erected by his son in 1666.

The "Manual of Ancient Sculpture," by M. Pierre Paris of the French school at Athens, will be published by the Lippincotts, with additions by Miss Jane E. Harrison. There are 200 illustrations in the octavo. Among the highly illustrated works projected by the same firm are "Legend Laymone," a poem by M. B. M. Toland, with photogravures after pictures by Mowbray, F. S. Church, Bolton and Frank Jones, Hamilton Gibson, Richards, and Denman, together with decorative pieces from models in clay by John J. Boyle, and Tennyson's "Miller's Daughter," with designs by Fenn, Garrett, Winthrop Pierce, Appleton Brown, and Woodward.

The foreign artists who exhibit work at the Universal Exposition determined to award to the collective French school of art an exceptional medal of honor to express their admiration for the eminence of their hosts in the fine arts. Although they were given to understand that such a mark of appreciation could not be accepted under the circumstances, the foreign artists will find their compliment duly set forth in the report of the jury made for the latter by M. Georges Lafenestre.

The weekly press rarely shows a wood-cut of such beautiful quality as the engraving in *Harper's Weekly* of this week after the Constable in the Metropolitan Museum. It is by Clandius, and the picture is called "The Look." The engraver and printer have managed between them to give that broad, rather heavy brushwork which was so much criticised in Constable by his contemporaries, that neglect of fine modeling and that big method of painting cloud.

In the last number of the *American Naturalist* a curious freak of nature is noted on the Island of Santa Cruz, opposite Santa Barbara, Cal. The sea has worn the rocks away at one place in such a fashion that a "perfectly-formed human figure" appears to be stepping into the water. The writer is Mr. J. Walter Tewkes.

Mr. L. R. O'Brien of Canada has opened in London an exhibition of twenty-seven landscapes in water color of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast opened up by the new Transcontinental Railway. He is President of the Royal Canadian Academy.

A gallery of honor to contain portraits of living British artists painted by themselves is proposed for the new building, near Trafalgar-square, which is to house the National Portrait Gallery of Great Britain.

At a banquet given by the Artists' Benevolent Institute of London the Bishop of Ripon called art the "sunbeam of life," and described the artist as the "epicure of the passions."

The "Magdalen" by Rubens, shown some time ago in New-York by the German lecturer Hermann Linde, is at present on exhibition in Detroit at the Museum of Art.

BUFFALO'S NEW POST OFFICE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Hon. James H. Windrim of Philadelphia, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is in town today looking over the sites offered for a new Post Office building.

CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Aug. 16.—Chief Mayes's long-expected answer has finally been given to the Cherokee Commission. Mayes says he regrets that the Commissioners' proposition made no allusion to the legal status of the lands in question, and that more than one point in the offer either has no legal ground to support it or else the Commissioners had deemed it best not to refer to these grounds. He says that the term "outlet" is used unadvisedly by the Commissioners, and that all the patent lands of the Cherokees are known by both the Cherokee people and by the United States treaties as the "Cherokee Country."

Mayes says he would like to have a proposition from the Commissioners that the people can understand. He says the Cherokee Constitution declares that the lands of the Cherokees shall remain common property, and that if the Cherokee people should desire to cede a part of their lands an amendment to the Cherokee Constitution would be necessary. The Commissioners' proposition will be submitted to the Council at its session in November next. He says that matters would not be hastened by calling the Council in extra session at this time, as no action could be possibly had until the Council following the general election in August in 1891.

In conclusion he says the Cherokee people take it for granted that Congress will not legislate against the Cherokees in the interest of citizens who desire to despoil them of their rights, and the Cherokee people trust that their weakness as a people will not encourage the power of the United States to enact legislation looking to that end.

The reply of the Commissioners to Chief Mayes goes over the ground covered in the original letter and states the position of the Government more fully.

MUSCOGEE, Indian Territory, Aug. 16.—Judge Wilson and Gov. Fairchild of the commission are being entertained by the city, and after a few days' rest they will go to the Chickasaw country. Judge Wilson stated to-night: "Chief Mayes opposes the negotiations very strongly, but it is only a question of a little time when the Indian, who acts slow, will favor not only the sale of the strip but the opening of the Territory, as the power of the press cannot be long resisted."

WATCH MEXICO.

MEXICO, Aug. 16, via Galveston.—There is renewed talk here of the establishment of another bank by German capitalists with a capital of $10,000,000, making a powerful institution. German merchants here are desirous of having a bank of their own nationality, which will aid in the retention of their long-established trade, now seriously menaced by French competition. They also regard it probable that soon they will have to encounter stiff opposition from Americans. The French have in the last few years acquired control of the dry goods business formerly in German hands, and by a system of promoting faithful clerks to control branch houses in interior cities, they have now made themselves almost impregnable. The English are threatening to contest commercial supremacy here with great German houses, and altogether there are equally times ahead for German merchants unless they can fortify their position, which can be made much stronger by a bank. Then, again, it is the policy of the German Government to extend the commerce of the nation abroad, and as Mexico is now growing rich fast and is being inundated with foreign capital she offers an important field for German enterprise. This is the business situation here at present.

There is a quiet contest going on between German and English capitalists to see which shall become the principal supporters of the Mexican Government, and nothing is settled already, and that is that the Diaz Administration will be financially held up at any cost, for the Administration, by conserving place, is opening up innumerable opportunities for profitable investments. Complaint is made here that American bankers, when they get a Mexican investment, take it to London, and therefore it cannot be considered that they are putting their own money in here. Within the next three years a great amount of money will be made here, and American capitalists will do well to watch developments, especially during the remainder of this year, as many important deals are now on foot. Fleichroeder of Berlin means, if he can, to control the financial situation here, and he is a very quiet opponent for New-Yorkers and Londoners to encounter.

The question of commercial union with the United States will soon come up here for serious discussion, and German and English interests will fight the project vigorously, as it threatens European commercial supremacy in the country. The matter is already quietly discussed, and if the United States Government takes the initiative the ball will be set rolling.

NO FRAUDS FOUND.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 16.—The special committee of the Legislature, which has been in session for four months past examining the depositions in the Gubernatorial contest, will to-morrow complete reading the evidence from all the counties except two—Mercer and McDowell. The investigation has so far developed one important fact, and that is that the election in this State, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, was a singularly fair one.

No genuine frauds have been discovered, and of the several hundred votes attacked as illegal, a very small proportion, scarcely one-tenth, have been thrown out, and that only upon technical grounds. Judge Fleming, the Democratic contestant, did not allege in his notice of contest, fraud or corruption, but only attacked Goff's majority as being the result of a large number of technically illegal votes, which he alleges were cast.

The investigation has shown that in nearly all cases these votes were cast by men who thought they had the right to vote and that there was no intentional fraud. The stories about the colonization frauds by millionaire No. 1 have not yet been sustained and prove to be the fruit of imaginative newspaper correspondents and politicians, as the committee has no evidence of such fraud, and it is not known that any has been offered.

Gen. Goff's plurality, so far as the investigation has gone, has not been wiped out, and, with the two counties yet to be read, he still has the advantage of about fifty votes, his original plurality having been 110. Scarcely an intentionally dishonest vote upon either side has been discovered, and the illegal ones will not average six to a county. The result of the investigation and the examination of several thousand depositions show, that to all intents and purposes the voting was fair and honest. This has no reference whatever to the allegations of frauds on the part of returning boards after the votes were cast, and which only affected the election for Congressmen. It is upon these allegations that the three contestants for seats in Congress base their claims. The legislative committee has not gone into this matter.

LAWN TENNIS.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—The weather was fine this morning and the day was perfect for good tennis. The first important match of the morning was the third round of the gentlemen's doubles—Campbell and Huntington against Beach and Ryerson. The former were the winners, 6—1, 6—0. At the same time Taylor and Slocum were playing Hodges and Hodges in the third round. Taylor and Slocum won the first set, 6—3. In the second set, with the score 4—1 in favor of Hodges and Hodges, Taylor and Slocum braced and won the set and the match by good play, 6—5. Campbell and Huntington then played Taylor and Slocum in the finals of the gentlemen's doubles for first prize. Slocum and Taylor took the first two sets, 6—4, 6—1. Campbell and Huntington took the third set, 9—7; Campbell and Huntington took the fourth set, 6—4, and after a hard battle captured the fifth also, 6—2, and the match. This gives them the first prize in the doubles.

The only match played this afternoon was the final in the ladies' doubles between the Misses Roosevelt and Misses Mott and Wright. Miss Wright played remarkably well at the net and her partner excelled at the back of the court. The Misses Roosevelt showed pretty team work, and their playing was remarkably fine. They finally won the match—three sets to two. Following are the results of the

THE NEXT STATE SENATE

LOOKING OVER THE LONG LIST OF CANDIDATES.

MR. PLATT TO NAME THE MEN ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET — DEMOCRATS WHO ARE ANXIOUS FOR HONORS.

It was not within the province of the Republican State Committee to consider who would be candidates for State offices, but it was within their province informally to discuss who would be candidates for Senator in the different districts of the State. The impression abroad was that the Democrats would elect the State ticket, but that the Republicans would again control the Legislature, particularly the Senate. It was believed before the committee met that the line of campaign as agreed upon between the leaders was that Senator Hiscock should have the naming of the place to hold the State Convention that Warner Miller should name the candidates for the State offices, and that Thomas C. Platt should be allowed to choose the Republican candidates for the State Senate. And so far as Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the fourth and remaining Republican leader, was concerned, to him was granted the lofty privilege of acting as the interested spectator.

The sentiment of the committee was largely a Thomas C. Platt sentiment. There was growling against Senator Hiscock for not acting more liberally with the patronage which President Harrison has placed in his hands. He was regarded as the man next to the President in the dispensing and manipulation of patronage, and was censured accordingly. Mr. Platt, on the other hand, who holds most of his followers by the ale he is enabled to give them from a Wall-street standpoint, was praised as one who would hand over all the patronage he could reach if Hiscock were only out of the way.

The candidates for State offices were few and far between. These offices are not regarded by politicians as profitable or apt to cover the occupant with glory. The term is only two years, and the salary at the outside is only $6,000, while a two-thousand-dollar assessment and other election expenses will curtail in the long run. Outside of New-York City the wirepulling in the country districts is going on with as much energy as if the individual interests of every candidate were entitled to success. Out of the twenty Republicans now holding office, twelve are candidates for renomination: Hawkins, First District; O'Connor, Third; Robertson, Twelfth; Deane, Fifteenth; Russell, Seventeenth; Irwin, Twentieth; Sloan, Twenty-first; Cogeshall, Twenty-second; Arnold, Twenty-third; Hendricks, Twenty-fifth; Sweet, Twenty-sixth; Laughlin, Thirty-first, and Commodore Vedder, Thirty-second. The Democratic Senators who are candidates for renomination are Pierce, who has moved from the Second to the Eighth; Murphy, Fifth; Grady, Sixth; Lansbelu, Seventh; Cantor, Tenth; Ivas, Eleventh; Peter Ward, Thirteenth; Collins, Sixteenth; Foley, Eighteenth, and McNaughton, Twenty-ninth.

In the First District Mr. Edward Floyd-Jones is declared by Democrats to have the inside track for the nomination, although Col. Alfred Wagstaff, ex-Senator Fagan, and Assemblyman S. S. Townsend are in the field with a heavy backing. The Republicans talk of running Capt. Hawkins, the present Senator.

Jumping New-York and Kings Counties, where the nominations are generally put off until the last moment, in order to allow the bosses to make the most advantageous terms, the first district is to be considered in the Twelfth, where Judge William H. Robertson will again have to face his old antagonist, ex-Sheriff William Ryan. But the Judge is deservedly popular in Westchester, and is likely to be returned. Judge Robertson is the only Republican who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination.

In the Thirteenth District the present Democratic incumbent, Senator Peter Ward, who was chosen at the special election last year to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Low, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election. The Democratic candidate le Assemblyman Judge Greene of Orange. The Republicans who are mentioned as his competitors are Assemblyman "Jack" Adams of Newburg and State Committeeman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., also of Newburg.

In the Fourteenth, John J. Linson, the present Democratic Senator, will be renominated. As yet the Republicans are all at sea as to whom they will nominate against him. It seems to be difficult task to find a man just the right sort of a man—one who represents the party and is still willing to be cominated to be defeated.

Ex-Senator Thomas Newbold has signified his intention of entering the lists against Gilbert A. Deans, the Republican representative from the Fifteenth District, but the chances of success are by no means of the best.

In the Sixteenth a strong fight is brewing over the seat of Senator Michael Collins, who thinks that he has had enough experience as a lawmaker, and will present the name of James Ryan, Jr., of Troy, a henchman of Edward Murphy, Jr., is a candidate. The Republicans will probably be represented by ex-Assemblyman Hiram Sisson, although a movement is on foot to persuade ex-Senator Albert C. Comstock to run in the race.

Erastus Corning of Albany has been mentioned as a possible successor to Senator Henry Roseeli in the Seventeenth, but it is understood that he would refuse the nomination if it should be offered. Ex-Mayor A. Bleecker Banks will be nominated by the Democrats and will find it an easy task to defeat Russell, who has made anything but an enviable reputation as a legislator, and Mr. Banks began his political career under the tutorage of William M. Tweed. He has served two terms as Mayor of Albany. Mr. Russell was elected two years ago by a light plurality. Even the Republicans concede this to be a Democratic district, and no one but Mr. Russell has betrayed any disposition to pose as a candidate. It is believed that in the end Senator Russell will withdraw his name.

Assemblyman Harvey J. Docaldson, Republican, will contest the Eighteenth District with Senator John Foley, who expects to be nominated by the Democrats. This is a very close district, and the Democrats are very confident of holding it.

Rowland C. Kellogg, who has represented the Nineteenth District for the last four years, will retire from politics this Fall. The nomination will go to Warren County. Thue far the Republicans have not decided whom they will nominate in his place. It is a strong Republican district, and a nomination is virtually an election. Ex-Assemblyman Lorenzo Weed of Platteburg is talked of by the Democrats.

Gearun Z. Erwin in the Twentieth and George B. Sloan in the Twenty-first are likely to be nominated and elected without much opposition.

In the Twenty-second District Senator Henry J. Cogeshall, who has already held his seat for three consecutive terms, will be renominated.

In the Twenty-third District Frank B. Arnold of Oswego is the Senator. He is desirous of a renomination. He can have it provided Herkimer County does not insist upon its prerogative and claim it. In that event ex-Clerk of the Senate John W. Vroomen or ex-Assemblyman P. H. McEvoy may receive the honor. Herkimer County politicians are not backward in declaring that Mr. Warner Miller's friend should have absolute control of this district when the time comes to choose Mr. William M. Evarts's successor. Herkimer County is entitled to the Senator this Fall, and her leading men are demanding that she should have it.

Mr. Edmund O'Connor, a brilliant young lawyer of Binghamton, is the most popular candidate in the Twenty-fourth District.

The Twenty-fifth District is the stamping ground of such leading Republican lights as Frank Hiscock and James J. Belden. Three years ago the most cordial relations existed between these two gentlemen. Since then Mr. Hiscock has been made Senator and Mr. Belden lifted from the slough of scandal and elected Congressman. To-day bitter rivalry rages between them. It is now known that Mr. Belden is a candidate for United States Senator in place of William M. Evarts, and that Mr. Hiscock is attempting to crush his ambition by the argument that two Senators cannot be chosen from the same city. Mr. Belden's friends express unfeigned delight over the defeat of Mr. Hiscock's scheme to have the Republican Convention in Syracuse. The man that preserved the equilibrium between these two statesmen is Frank Hendricks, the present State Senator and discoverer of Frank Hiscock as a United States Senatorial possibility. Mr. Hendricks is just finishing his second term as Senator. He did want to retire to private life, but his constituents have said no, and to-day he is the only candidate mentioned. His majority will run from 3,000 to 7,000.

Senator Sweet is also a candidate for renewed honors—from the Twenty-sixth. He is one of the many class of legislators who use their positions for their own personal ends. He is a special pet of Mr. T. C. Platt's, and in the past has been relied upon to carry out whatever schemes the Republican boss has on hand. Sweet comes from Seneca County, but his district embraces Tioga County, the old home of Mr. Platt. He has encountered a little opposition, but not enough to deprive him of renomination if Mr. Platt passes the word.

In the Twenty-seventh district J. Sloat Fassett, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, candidate for Governor in 1891, Thomas C. Platt's first lieutenant, Republican editor, and deputy boss of Chemung County, is up again, candidate for a fourth term. Mr. Fassett had a very rough road to travel two years ago, and only succeeded in scoring his point by the liberal dispensation of a lubricant that is always acceptable to politicians of the lowest type. The district embraces the counties of Chemung, Allegany, and Steuben, and the two latter are beginning to think that it is time for them to have a representative who will watch over their interests more carefully.

The contest of the year, however, is in the Twenty-eighth District, where Speaker Thomas C. Cole is endeavoring to succeed John Raines, who has been elected to Congress. The counties in the district are Wayne, Ontario, Schuyler, and Yates. Speaker Cole is far in the lead, and his friends are confident that he will be the choice of the convention.

Senator McNaughton will by the Democratic candidate in the Twenty-ninth District, although his election two years ago was the result of what politicians call a "fluke." On the Republican side ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts of Orleans and William Sutherland, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, are candidates. Ordinarily the district is heavily Republican.

In the Thirtieth District the most popular candidate is the veteran and venerable Kidder M. Scott, who is regarded by his Livingston County constituents as fit in every way to succeed Senator Edward Cyrus Walker.

A very pretty fight is going on in the Buffalo district. Senator Laughlin is out of favor with the machine for his independence, but owing to the unsettled condition of the Republican Party, the leaders don't dare split the party by putting up another candidate. The chances are that Laughlin will be renominated by the Republicans. The Democrats will endeavor to persuade Herbert P. Bissell, who, four years ago, was a candidate against Dan H. McMillan, to run again.

Politics of the liveliest sort are going on down in the Cattaraugus-Chautauqua district, which is commonly believed to be mortgaged to Commodore Perry Vedder. Every two years Senator Vedder goes through the formula of assuring his constituents that there is opposition to him. He manufactures dummies, places them here and there in his hallwick, and then stands at the cross roads begging for delegates and a vindication. This time he has two dummies posted to point out the best known of whom is Dr. A. Fenner, who has acted for several years as Vedder's errand boy in Albany. His genuine antagonist is Lo Sessions, who knows well what its worth to own a Senatorial position in Albany, and who is looking ahead to the Senatorial fight in 1891.

BACK FROM NEW-ENGLAND.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND AND PRESIDENT HARRISON IN TOWN YESTERDAY.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland and his wife arrived here on the steamboat Providence of the Fall River Line yesterday morning. As the boat swung up to her dock at the foot of Murray-street, the ex-President was seen standing by the guard rail on the upper deck, an interested observer of the movements of the men who were handling the big boat. He was clad in a suit of dark blue serge, and wore a black derby hat. As soon as the boat had been tied up Mr. Choate, President of the steamboat company, went aboard, and finding Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland in the grand saloon, gave them a hearty greeting.

The party then left the boat, and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland entered a coach which was waiting for them and were driven to the Victoria Hotel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland looked as though their New-England pleasure trip had done them much good. Mr. Cleveland said that they had enjoyed their jaunt to the fullest extent, although they had encountered considerable bad weather. He had not allowed that to interfere with the enjoyment of his trip.

The ex-President was very busy when the reporter called upon him, being fairly swamped with his accumulated correspondence. "It's an awful job," he said, "to open a lot of letters that accumulate during a person's vacation, and I am afraid that as Mrs. Cleveland and I are going to Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks to-night, to remain until after Sept. 1, I will not be able to answer them all." While at Saranac Mr. Cleveland will try his hand at capturing some of the huge fish for which that lake is famous.

Mr. Cleveland did not visit his law office yesterday, but transacted such business as demanded his immediate attention at the hotel. During the afternoon a large number of callers dropped in at the Victoria and asked after Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Many of them were received and enjoyed a few minutes of pleasant chat. The ex-President remarked to a caller: "I am going to have a good time while I am up in the mountains, and perhaps I will be able to tell you when I come back that I have had better luck with the fish than I ever had before."

President Harrison reached here on the Pilgrim Line Boat Bay Shore yesterday. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Elijah Halford. After receiving a few visitors on the boat who desired to shake hands with him he lighted a cigar, and in company with Secretary Halford walked down to the end of the pier to wait for a tug to take them to the private train station at Jersey City. While standing on the pier they chatted with some newspaper men, to whom they said that they would go direct to Washington without stops. They had come straight through from Concord, N. H., and had enjoyed their trip very much.

While they were waiting for their tug the news spread that the President was on the pier and quite a crowd collected. The tug Lewis Pniver finally drew up to the dock and the President and his secretary stepped aboard. As the tug moved away from the dock the President raised his hat in acknowledgment of the cheers of the crowd. The tug then proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, at Jersey City, where they took the 8:15 A. M. train for Washington, accompanying President Roberts's private car.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—At 2:08 o'clock this afternoon the President and Private Secretary Halford drove up in front of the White House after an absence of nearly two weeks. A number of newspaper men and a few tourists had gathered about the entrance to the mansion as the President raised his hat and, with a smile, said: "I am much obliged for the reception."

Mr. Halford said they had a pleasant trip down from Fall River on the Pilgrim. The weather was quite rough, but warm enough to make it uncomfortable to experienced travelers. In Jersey City they took the first Pennsylvania Railroad train to Washington, comfortably placed in the private car of President Roberts. As few people were aware of the itinerary of the trip, there were no demonstrations or incidents on the railroad journey. The President's first act upon reaching the White House was to telegraph Mrs. Harrison that he had returned safely. She will take the Puritan to-night and reach Washington to-morrow afternoon, but in time to join President Harrison at the station and proceed with him to Deer Park. The President and Mr. Halford looked well upon their arrival and were in good spirits.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, fair, stationary temperature in northern, warmer in southern portion, southwesterly winds.

For Vermont, fair, followed by local showers, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, slightly warmer in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania warmer, fair, southwesterly winds, followed in northern portion by light local showers.

For New-Jersey and Delaware, fair, slight changes in temperature, except warmer in Northern New-Jersey, southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, variable winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, light local showers, followed by clearing weather, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	76°	81°	3:30 P. M.	97°	75°
6 A. M.	78°	80°	6 P. M.	90°	76°
9 A. M.	80°	69°	9 P. M.	88°	71°
12 M.	88°	71°	12 P. M.	82°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.....68½°
Average temperature for same date last year..84½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Jesse R. Grant is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mrs. William Windom is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Clement Studebaker of Indiana is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Horatio Bisbee of Florida is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. Richard T. Ely of Johns Hopkins University is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Commander Henry Glass, United States Navy, and Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comatooks, N. Y., are at the Brevoort House.

Commander Mather Byles of the British Navy and J. da Freitas Vasconcellos and Dr. Carlos Silveira Martins of Brazil are at the Hotel Brunswick.

A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The jewelry store of William B. Morse, 267 Tremont-street, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of valuables amounting to $8,000.

The burglars were evidently experienced hands, as the work was done in the neatest manner possible. They succeeded in opening the safe, which contained diamonds and other precious stones, watches, and jewelry of all kinds.

Of these the burglars took only the most expensive articles, discarding silver watches and other goods of smaller value. Of the diamonds alone they secured $4,000 worth. Mr. Morse was robbed of $1,000 worth of jewelry three years ago.

TO BREAK AN IRON TRUST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—An important meeting was conducted in a very quiet manner at the Weddell House yesterday. It was an assemblage representing the bridge builders of the United States, and their object was to devise a plan to break the trust that controls the price of iron used in the construction of bridges. The beams and channels used in bridge building are made in only a few mills and through a strong combination the manufacturers have realized uniformly high prices. The plan that met with the most favor in the ranks of the bridge builders was the establishment of a mill, probably in this city, equipped to make the iron required by the business.

ON FIRE AT SEA.

THE STEAMER ALLIANÇA'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.

The steamer Alliança, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro and other Brazilian ports, had an exciting experience in the first part of July. Soon after starting for Rio Janeiro for Bahia she narrowly missed destruction by fire. The fact that she had been obliged to put back to Bahia on July 10 has been reported, but it was not known how serious the affair had been.

After taking on board at Pernambuco 1,000 bales of cotton, 500 of which were for Santos and 500 for Rio Janeiro, and 100 pipes of rum, the Alliança reached Bahia in safety, and left there on July 8. The cotton, it seems, was wet when taken on board, and was stowed in the midship compartment on top of the pipes of rum. The whole cargo was on the lower deck. There were also eighty passengers, forty-five of whom were women and children.

Everything went well with the Alliança and there was no suspicion of danger in the minds of those on board until 9:45 o'clock on the evening of the day they had started from Bahia. They were then 135 miles from their starting point and making good progress, the weather being exceptionally fine. Suddenly, however, the cry of "Fire!" was heard throughout the ship. There had been a few moments of hurried movements among the officers and crew, a suppressed excitement that the passengers could not understand, and then the smell of smoke and the sound of crackling flames had brought forth the cry. Determined and intelligent action on the part of the officers and crew soon quieted the panic that had ensued, however, and every able-bodied man was pressed into the ranks to fight the fire.

It had broken out in the hulks of cotton, as the heat had evaporated the moisture with which it had been saturated. The first knowledge that fire had broken out was obtained by Third Engineer Joseph Neptuna. While at work in the engine room he heard a loud cannon-like explosion from the direction of the midship compartment, followed by another and another. He quickly called Chief Engineer Van Iderstein and both then reported to the Captain.

That officer, on coming and looking below into the fire room, was appalled to see blue flames licking the bulkhead which seperated the fire room from the hold. The fire had gained fearful headway. Without losing any time the crew was called to fire quarters and two lines of hose were bent to. In a few moments two other lines were added and four streams of water were pouring into the hold. This at first seemed to have no effect. The rum, which had become heated and burst the pipes in which it was contained, flowed on top of the water as it rose in the midship compartment, and as it rose it burned fiercely. The plates of the vessel became almost white hot, and the heat in all parts of the ship grew unbearable. The Captain had headed at once for shore, and had run the Alliança as near the beach as he dared. The lifeboats and life raft were launched, and the women and children were placed in them ready to cast off at a moment's notice.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the fire was under control, and twelve hours later the Alliança started back for Bahia, where her passengers and what remained of her cargo were landed in safety. A survey was held, and the Alliança was allowed to proceed on her voyage. Over seven hundred bales of cotton had been thrown overboard and three hundred bales more were destroyed by fire. The vessel itself was not badly damaged, however.

THE SOUVENIR HOP.

MANY GUESTS ATTEND THE BALL AT THE SCARBORO HOTEL.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—The souvenir hop took place at the Scarboro Hotel this evening. Mr. Richard Meares, the proprietor, had the pretty hotel beautifully decorated inside and out. The balconies were hung with brilliant Chinese lanterns, and the walls of the dining room were covered with flags and hunting.

There was a large attendance of guests. Among them were Mrs. O. S. Paine, Miss Lula Paine, H. B. Iezard, Hugh O'Neill and family, Mrs. A. S. Whiting and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sohwab and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Craw, Samuel Kreiser, Miss Rose Kreiser, Charles J. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Husted, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kimball, Thomas L. Snead, Mrs. John Martin and son, William C. Buckin and daughter, H. Goodkind and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Rice, Daniel McElroy and family, Mrs. Louis Dessar, Dr. Dessar, John Dittnas and family, Mr. and Mrs. David O'Brien, J. H. Sharman, Theodore D. Jonee, E. W. Bloomingdale and family, Jacques H. Hertz and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Keatine, Mrs. Kate Irvine Anderson, John E. Dix, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Cooper Clark.

Others were A. Bernhard and family, Aiven Beveridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Noe, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Bissell, C. Moore, Richard M. Watson, and family, C. Dorris and family, Mrs. T. L. Kohn, P. W. Gallaudet and family, Mr. and Mrs. John G. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hendrix, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kind, Mr. and Mrs. John Snedecor and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gunavus C. Watson, J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lemon Malden, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Ward, F. Carter and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Warner and family, S. S. Mayer and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Adams, Mrs. M. Hicks and family, Mr. and Mrs. Millard R. Jones, J. G. Sibbald, Dr. O. S. Paine, J. Morton Rizes, C. A. Millard, R. Walter Paterson and family, J. M. High and family, Louis Delong and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Warren Hahn, Mrs. Mary Ann Ebbart S. Pyke, Charles N. Thomas, Miss Helena N. Thomas, Alexandur Miller, J. Heiss, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Morgan, George A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mansfield, D. T. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Melville, and Mrs. George W. Morgan.

A collation was served at midnight.

A MISER'S HOARDED WEALTH.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.—On Wednesday an aged widow, who had lived alone in her house at the corner of Winthrop and Pleasant streets, was found dead in her kitchen, having evidently been dead for at least two days. She had no children and no relatives nearer than cousins, and had lived the life of a miser and hermit.

To-day three male relatives, acting upon the advice of the Probate Judge, searched the house and discovered bonds and stocks to the value of $40,000. No will was found, though one is believed to be in existence.

The property found has been deposited with a trust company, subject to the order of the Probate Judge, pending the settlement of the estate.

The relatives who made the search are Hezekiah Gaylord and John M. Newberry of this city. There are other relatives in this State and the West.

Under the new collateral inheritance tax law 5 per cent. of the value of the estate goes to the State of Connecticut.

SKELETON OF A BIG INDIAN.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 16.—Clarence Bartogan, a young man from Norwich, while on an exploring expedition yesterday over the great gravel plateau at Thamesville, on the west bank of the Thames River, found the skeleton of an Indian giant 6 feet 3 inches in height. It was in a sitting posture facing the east, and was in the side of a deep gully which had been washed out by the recent continuous rains.

The bones were as white as ivory, but when the skeleton was exposed to view it began crumbling speedily. The teeth were sound, showing that the subject was in the prime of life when buried, and there was a cleft on the right side of the apex of the skull as though the man had been tomahawked. Between the skeleton's knees in a little receptacle in the ground was unearthed fully a half peck of Indian arrow and lance heads of stone finely cut and perfectly preserved. Some of these were of large size and of a dark stone unknown in the Eastern States. There was also a stone pestle such as was used by the Indians in crushing grain for "yokeag," and a fragment of stone hollowed out as though for a dish.

INCREASED CANAL BUSINESS.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Canal business thus far this season is in excess of that of last year up to the same date. In only one week did the tonnage fall below that of the corresponding period in 1888. To and including the second week in August, the freight carried in the aggregate compares with that of a year ago as follows:

Month.	Tons of Freight. 1889.	1888.
May	722,215	505,892
June	734,045	883,585
July	749,931	682,378
August, (two weeks.)	341,630	324,638
Total	2,547,821	2,156,593

The excess in favor of this year is 391,228 tons.

GEORGE GOULD'S YACHTING TRIP.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 16.—This forenoon the Gould yacht Atalanta arrived at the month of Rondout Creek with George Gould and wife on board. Later on Mr. Gould went to Farlough Lake in company with Samuel G. Dimmick. Mrs. Gould proceeded to the Hotel Kaaterskill. Jay Gould, it is said, will be here to-morrow.

THE OSSIPEE COMING NORTH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16.—A special from Key West says: The Ossipee arrived here yesterday and sailed for Hampton Roads this morning. She was rigidly quarantined while in port and no one was allowed to land or to go on board. All communication with officers and men was strictly prohibited.

THE YACHTS OFF NEWPORT

THREE GOOD RACES WIND UP THE NEW-YORK'S SERIES.

TITANIA, TOMAHAWK, AND FORTUNA WERE THE WINNERS—THE KATRINA DID NOT START.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The sailing races of the New-York Yacht Club's annual cruise ended here to-day with three exciting contests between four new forty-foot yachts, three seventy-footers, and three big first-class keel schooners. The forties that raced were E. D. Morgan's Tomahawk, August Belmont, Jr.'s Mariquita, both designed by Edward Burgess; W. Wetmore's Liris, designed by William Gardner, and Royal Phelps Carroll's Gorilla, designed by A. Cary Smith. The seventy-footers were the Burgess sloop Titania, owned by C. Oliver Iselin, the Cary 8 with sloop Gracia, and John Harvey's old cutter Bedouin, owned by Archibald Rogers. The schooners were Rutherford Stuyvesant's Pelmar, Henry S. Hovey's Fortuna, and Caldwell H. Colt's Dauntless.

The Katrina did not race, and this took away much of the interest in the work of the large sloops, for it gave the race between them to the Titania without her having to make any effort to win. Last night the owners of the Katrina sent word that their yacht was in no condition to race. Her mainsail, they said, has been getting in bad shape ever since the day of the Goelet Cup races, and she was not in proper condition to race against the Titania. The Katrina has been beaten by the Titania in about every race they sailed, and it is not very strange that she should have been withdrawn to-day if her designer, who is aboard her, thinks she could not win for any reason.

The races went off very nicely. Cups were offered by the New-York Yacht Club in the two classes of sloops, while the schooners sailed for a sweepstakes of $100 for each of the three entries. The day was pleasant throughout, but at the outset of the races there was very little wind; only a light draught of air was coming from the northwest, and the real merits of the contestants were not to themselves in until at 1:45 P. M., a fresh breeze sprang up suddenly from the southwest and continued to increase until it made the finish of the races remarkably interesting.

The course for forties was nine miles to leeward and return, for seventies twelve miles to leeward and return, and for the schooners the regular Block Island course, extending around a mark two miles off Block Island and another near West Island Light, was chosen. The start and finish were over imaginary lines drawn from Brenton's Reef Lightship to Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra.

The forties started first, the Mariquita leading the Gorilla by a few lengths, and the Liris and Tomahawk were handicapped. The seventies started next, and here Capt. Hank Haff of the Titania worked one of his neatest starting tricks. His course lay to the southeast, and he held the Titania to the northward of the Electra until the Bedouin and Gracia had crossed the line, when he bore away. The Gracia and Bedouin had broken their spinnakers to starboard before the start, but Haff had his ready to break out, and instead of going straight for the line he approached it with the wind on his starboard quarter, his helmsman just clearing it through the water very rapidly. Rounding the bow of the Electra with a graceful sweep, the Titania was headed after her rivals, and the headway she had gained carried her up even and saved her time. Her spinnaker was not broken out until she had drifted to the southward of the Gracie, which was on the starboard beam of the Bedouin. All three were soon up to the forties, of which the Liris had assumed the lead, with the Tomahawk second, Mariquita third, and Gorilla last, and while the sixties and seventies were slowly running into a calm to the eastward the schooners started, with the Fortuna a few yards in front of the Palmer and Dauntless, handicapped, as usual. The schooners went off toward Block Island. The Palmer headed the Fortuna right after turning Brenton's Reef Lightship and drew away from her to Point Judith. The Dauntless was not in it.

When the sloops were almost becalmed at 1:30 P. M. they were nearly abreast. The Mariquita had lofted out to the southward of the rest. The Tomahawk had a position on her port beam. The Liris was just behind the Tomahawk. The Titania held the southern position of the seventies, with the Gracie next and the Bedouin to the northward. The Liris being nearest the land held the poorest position as it turned out, for after two hours of dreary sailing a spinnaker, especially all bright sails in sight, there came a fresh breeze from the southwest that sent the racers flying out of the water at a great rate. The breeze had been anticipated by the Gorilla, Mariquita, Tomahawk, and Titania, and they were in the best positions to catch it first. Spinnakers had been taken in just before the new wind struck in, so none of the yachts were caught in a mess. The Liris was held between two winds for a few minutes, and when she finally gained good headway she found the Tomahawk and Mariquita about a mile ahead of her. She put them along to the southward, where they found a stronger wind. The wind became so fresh that balloon jib topsails were taken in, but not before the topmast of the Gorilla snapped several feet above the masthead, and she was no longer in the race. She gathered herself together and started back for Newport. The Tomahawk rounded the outer mark twenty-one seconds ahead of the Mariquita and one minute and fifty-seconds ahead of the Liris. It was a close reach in a fine wind back to the finish line, and the Tomahawk sailed well, holding a true course for the lightship. The Liris had a little better wind and worked out further, so that when she started sheets for the finish line she came up nearly abreast of the Tomahawk, but the Tomahawk was further in off the wind in that way and held her lead, finishing with the Liris having an overlap. The Mariquita pointed very poorly and was compelled to make a tack to fetch between the Electra and the lightship. Of the seventies the sailing of the Gracie was the feature, for she beat the old Bedouin handily. The Titania had things her own way and the race between the three was merely a procession from the time they felt the breeze until the finish, where the distance between them all was measured by minutes. The finished time and corrected for the Block Island course, followed by the Fortuna, with the Dauntless last, but the Fortuna won by time allowance. Following is the summary of the races:

CLASS III.—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Titania	11 35 20	3 32 06	3 56 46	3 56 46
Gracie	11 35 20	3 35 29	4 00 09	3 50 57
Bedouin	11 35 20	3 39 07	4 03 47	4 02 29

CLASS VII.—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Tomahawk	11 35 26	3 17 30	3 43 10	3 41 32
Liris	11 35 20	3 17 36	3 42 16	3 42 16
Mariquita	11 31 57	3 22 09	3 50 12	3 49 20
Gorilla	11 33 26	Did not finish.		

KEEL SCHOONERS.

Fortuna	11 51 59	4 34 08	4 42 09	4 32 57
Palmer	11 51 59	4 34 23	4 42 24	4 35 57
Dauntless	11 55 20	5 04 02	5 08 42	5 08 42

The schooners Merlin and Fredonia left the fleet to-day for Nanshon Island.

The Sea Fox will go East to-morrow after the meeting of Captains at 10 A. M. for the disbandment of the cruise.

Capt. John Barr of the Thistle, who is now sailing master of the Clara, has been asked to sail the Liris in the sweepstakes race on Monday.

The flagship Electra will leave here to-morrow for Greenport, and will return next week. Commodore Gerry says he will put her out of commission early next month, probably Sept. 7.

The Liris left to-night for Fall River to haul out and clean for the race Monday. The owners of the modern forties are having a hard time finding railways capable of hauling them out.

A well-known yachtsman has suggested that it would be a good thing if a nickel-in-the-slot machine could be put in the forties so that those on board could get their lives insured before a race.

To-morrow will occur the races for the Owl and Game Cock colors and contests of naphtha launches, which will wind up the interesting events of the cruise.

NEW-JERSEY RACES.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 16.—A regatta will be given by Harry Q. Vantine at Fair Haven on Saturday, Aug. 24. The race will be started at 1 P. M. from a point opposite the Fair Haven Hotel, and the distance will be twenty miles. The course, which must be sailed in four hours, is to be named on the morning of the day of the race. The regatta will be sailed according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club. The yachts will be classified as follows: First class—Open jib and mainsail yachts, 19 feet and over. Second class—Open cat-rigged yachts, 19 feet and over. The following prizes will be awarded: First class—First prize, $25; second prize, suit of colors; second class—First prize, $20; second prize, suit of colors.

Yachts in the following club-have been invited to participate: North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, Keyport, Perth and South Amboy, Bayonne, Jersey City, Gowanns of South Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Gravesend, Yonkers, Harlem, Pavonia, Newark, Sing Sing, Tappan Zee, Knickerbocker, Larchmont, Atlantic, Bayside of Long Island, Cedar Point of Saugatuck, Conn.; Greenwich, and Hudson River.

A tub race, open to boys under eighteen years, will take place immediately after the regatta. Money prizes will be awarded the winners in this race.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 16.—The second regatta of the season of the Bay Head Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow afternoon. The distance will be ten miles, and the yachts will be classed as follows: First-class yachts from 14 to 18 feet; second-class yachts, 18 feet and under. Handsome silver trophies will be awarded the winning boats in each class.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Drafts, sight, 10; telegraphic, 15.

THE JAIL FOR DRUNKARDS.

RESULT OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW LAW OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 16.—The first experiment in any non-prohibition State of making drunkenness a crime has now been in effect two months in Minnesota. The act known as the "Schaffer law," because introduced in the last Legislature and championed by Senator Albert Scheffer, went into effect June 1, and makes it compulsory upon the police magistrate to impose the penalty of thirty days' imprisonment upon any one found guilty of drunkenness for the third time. While the law of Maine is much more rigid regarding drunkenness, Minnesota is believed to be the first State to impose any such severe penalties on the drinker of liquor, the end of the law being usually to punish the seller. For this reason the result of the law is of great importance, as its champions in the Legislature claimed it would materially reduce the number of cases of drunkenness.

During the two months of June and July, 1888, the number of prisoners arraigned at the bar of the Municipal Court for drunkenness, or for "drunk and disorderly" combined, was 225 for June and 259 for July, a total of 484. During the same months of this year, since the Scheffer law has been in effect, the total number of such cases in the same court was 446, there being 199 in June and 247 in July. These figures show a decrease of thirty-eight cases, as compared with last year, and whether this is a direct result of the Scheffer law, or simply the accident of time, certain it is that the admirers of the law earnestly claim the former. For the past few years the Prohibitionists of Minnesota have been very active, but the only result on the statute books is the high license law, $1,000 in large cities and $500 in towns, which was enacted by the Republicans as a counter-irritant. While Senator Scheffer is by no means a Prohibitionist, being a champion of German liberality as regards drinking liquor, yet the Prohibitionists were highly pleased at the stand he took in procuring the enactment of the new law. He says that while he has no objections to any one drinking liquor, he thinks it an offense to public morals and decency for one to be seen intoxicated, and for this reason he sanctioned the new law.

Judge Burr, who presides in the court having jurisdiction in this class of cases, says he is becoming impressed with the idea that the Scheffer law is a good one and acts as a deterrent in many cases. He explains that there are plenty of men who do not like themselves to until at 1:45 P. M., a fresh breeze sprang up suddenly from the southwest and continued to increase until it made the finish of the races remarkably interesting.

The course for forties was nine miles to leeward and return, for seventies twelve miles to leeward and return, and for the schooners the regular Block Island course, extending around a mark two miles off Block Island and another near West Island Light, was chosen. The start and finish were over imaginary lines drawn from Brenton's Reef Lightship to Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra.

The forties started first, the Mariquita leading the Gorilla by a few lengths, and the Liris and Tomahawk were handicapped. The seventies started next, and here Capt. Hank Haff of the Titania worked one of his neatest starting tricks. His course lay to the southeast, and he held the Titania to the northward of the Electra until the Bedouin and Gracia had crossed the line, when he bore away. The Gracie and Bedouin had broken their spinnakers to starboard before the start, but Haff had his ready to break out, and instead of going straight for the line he approached it with the wind on his starboard quarter, his helmsman just clearing it through the water very rapidly. Rounding the bow of the Electra with a graceful sweep,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	5
Alton & T. H.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	400
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	53⅜	56⅜	53¼	53¾	2,850
Am. Tob. & Co.	89¾	89¾	88¾	89¾	100
Atch., T. & S. F.	36⅞	37⅝	36⅝	37⅜	19,975
*Bruns. & Tex. Co.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	200
Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	100
Canadian Pacific	61½	61½	61½	61½	100
Central Pacific	34½	35⅜	34½	35⅛	200
Ches. & Ohio	25¾	26⅜	25¾	25¾	145
C. & O. 1st pf.	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	2,050
C. & O. 2d pf.	40¼	41¼	40¼	41¼	2,187
Chi. Gas Trust	69½	69⅝	69½	69¾	14,089
C. C. C. & St. L.	78⅜	79⅜	78⅜	79⅜	1,200
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,425
Chi. & N. W.	110¼	111¼	110¼	111	3,975
C., R. & Q.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	6,340
C., M. & St. P.	71⅜	72¼	71⅜	72¼	1,140
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112¾	113⅜	112¾	113⅜	910
C., R. I. & Pac.	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99⅛	6,690
Cin., W. & M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	100
Cin., W. & M. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	300
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	160	160	160	100
Colorado Coal	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	338
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	68½	69¼	67¾	67¾	1,650
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104	104⅜	104	104⅜	1,782
Del. & Hudson	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	525
Del., Lack. & W.	145⅝	146⅜	145⅝	146⅜	3,629
Den., R. G. & W.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	2,400
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	100
Evans. & T. H.	93	93	93	93	200
Green Bay & Win.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	200
Illinois Central	116¼	116¼	116¼	119¼	210
Kingston & Pem.	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	1,300
L. E. & Western	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	100
L. E. & W. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	1,800
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	104¾	104⅝	600
Louis. & Nash.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	6,315
Manhattan con.	96	96	96	97	900
Mexican Nat. ots.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	500
Missouri Pacific	71⅝	72¾	71⅝	72¾	4,300
Mo., Kan. & T.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅞	2,380
Mobile & Ohio	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	1,470
*Nat. Lead Trust	23⅛	23⅝	23	23¼	1,570
N. J. Central	112¼	113	112½	113	1,910
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	178
N. Y. & N. Eng.	51	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜	3,090
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅝	26⅝	24⅜	25⅜	3,870
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33	33	33	33	140
N. Y. Sus. & W.	16	16	15¾	15¾	300
Nort. & West pf.	53¾	53⅝	53½	53⅝	1,700
Northern Pac.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	900
Northern Pac. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	4,600
Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	200
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	200
Oregon R. & N.	97¾	98¼	97⅝	98¼	625
Oregon S. L. & Utah N'th'n.	49	49	49	49	100
Oregon & Trans.	34⅛	34⅞	33⅜	34¼	2,100
Pacific Mail.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35½	735
Phila. & Read.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44⅝	4,880
P., P. & E. & C.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	1,106
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	100
R., W. & O.	100	100	100	100	6
St. L. & S. F.	58¾	59¼	58¾	58¾	800
St. P. & Omaha	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¾	400
St. P., M. & M.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	250
Southern Pacific	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	500
*Sugar Ref. Co.	107⅛	109⅝	107⅛	109⅝	2,310
Tenn. Coal & Iron	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	410
Texas Pacific	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	625
Union Pacific	62⅛	62⅝	62¼	62¾	5,075
U. S. Express	90½	90½	90½	90½	181
W., St. L. & P.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	900
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	7,300
West. Union Tel.	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	930
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	800
Total sales					171,261

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. South. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	106¼	$1,000
Can. South. 2d	99	99	99	99	4,000
Cent. Pac. 6s of '97	117	117	117	117	7,000
Ches. & O. cn 5s	103¾	103¾	103⅛	103⅛	36,000
C., R. & Q. 4s, New.	94½	94½	94½	94½	2,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 6s	98	98	98	98¼	29,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	69	69	68	68¼	23,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91	105	105	105	105	50,000
D. & R. G. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	4,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, gu.	91	91½	91	91½	21,000
Buf. & I. R. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	7,000
Erie 2d cn	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	20,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	7,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st, W.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	5,000
G. R. & I. 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	8,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10,000
Gal., C. & S. F. 1st	104	104	103	103	6,000
H. & T. C. gen. 6s	80½	80½	80½	80¾	5,000
H. & T. C. m. 1st r.	123½	123½	123½	123½	13,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1951	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st	96	96	96	96	6,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	104	104	103½	103½	19,000
Iron Mount 2d	109	109	109	109	9,000
Kansas Pac. cn	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Kan. & Tex. cn. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	64	64	63¾	64	13,000
Kan. O. & N. r. 6s	111¼	111	111¼	111¼	5,000
Kings Co. E. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
L. E. & W. 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	5,000
L. & N. co. 1 r. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	114	114	114	114	5,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	120	120	120	120	1,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	91	91	91	91	5,000
Louisville So. 1st	98	98¼	98	98¼	90,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	26,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. r. 1883	133½	133½	133½	133½	10,000
N. P. & M. 1st, r.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st	116½	116¾	116¼	116¾	5,000
North. Pac. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st	75¾	75¾	75¾	76¼	10,000
*O., Ind. & W. 1st, ac. certs	63½	64½	63¾	64¼	4,100
Pitts. & W. 1st	94	94	93½	93½	10,000
P., D. & E. 1st, E.	106½	106½	106¼	106¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	81	81	80¾	80¾	25,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	1,000
Read. gen. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. cts.	35½	35½	35½	35½	1,000
R. & W. P. T. rs. 6s	69½	69½	69½	69½	10,000
Rock Island 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
St. L. A. & T. H. 1st, ex. c.	62¾	62¾	62¾	63¼	2,000
St. L. & A. & T. 1st, ex. c.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	2,000
St. L. & K. C. & N. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s	76½	76½	76½	76½	5,000
St. P. & O., N. P. 6s	120	120	120	120	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	104½	104½	104⅝	104½	7,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s	107	107	107	107	2,000
St. E., W. M. 5s	105	105	105	105	1,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	6,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	89,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38	38¾	38	38¾	18,000
T., A. & G. T. 1st	113	113	113	113	8,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	8,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	8,000
Union El. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	8,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	116	116	116	116	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	118	118	118	118	2,000
Wabash cv. t. r.	100	100	100	100	11,000
Wabash gen. t. r.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	95,000
*W. 1st 5s, n. w.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	15,000
*W. 2d 5s, n. w.	80	80	80	80	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97	97	97	97¼	9,000
West. U. co. 1 r. 5s	103	103	103	103	25,000
West. Shore 4s, c.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	42,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	107⅜	107⅜	8,000
Total sales					$740,100

*Unlisted. †Seller 15. ‡Buyer 10.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	900
Bodie	.90	.90	.90	.90	480
Brunswick	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Bassick	.09	.09	.09	.09	200
Commonwealth	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Crown Point	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	300
Chollar	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
El Cristo	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	300
Gould & Curry	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	250
Hale & Norcross	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	150
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Mexican	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	200
Occidental	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	450
Ophir	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
North Belle Isle	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Plume	.78	.78	.78	.78	600
Plymouth	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	250
Robinson	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Standard	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.15	200
Savage	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Sierra Nevada	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	950
Sutro Tunnel ots	.55	.55	.55	.55	300
Utah Consol	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	150
Union Copper	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Union Consol	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	200
Wood Consol	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	2,300
Yellow Jacket	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	100
Total sales					9,140

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. T. & S. F.	35⅝	36⅛	35¼	36	19,280
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	30
Chicago Gas Tr.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	20
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104	104¾	104	104¾	560
Chi., R. I. & P.	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99½	1,260
C., C., C. & St. L.	78⅜	79⅜	78⅜	79⅜	200
Central Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½	100
Colorado Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	100
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	10,350
Chi. & N. W. pf.	140¾	141¼	140¾	141¼	2,440
Cent. of N. J.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	100
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	320
E. T., V. & G.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	50
Lake Shore	104¾	104¾	104¼	104⅜	950
Louis. & Nash.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	820
Michigan Central	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	50
Missouri Pacific	71⅝	72¾	71⅝	72¾	780
Manhattan con.	96	96	96	96	100
Nat. Lead Trust	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	1,550
N. Y. L. E. & W.	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜	1,160
N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	1,470
Northern Pacific	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	50
Northern Pac. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	220
Oregon Trans.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	230
Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	100
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	23	23	23	23	50
Phila. & Read.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	3,120
Rich. & W. P.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	300
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	70
Sugar Ref. Co.	108½	108¾	108½	108½	50
Texas Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Tenn. C. & Iron	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	80
Union Pacific	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	1,990
Wab. St. L. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	20
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	30
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70⅝	300
Total sales					48,200

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	$2,000
R. W. & O. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	7,000
Ga. Pacific Inc.	31	31	31	31	12,000
Ga. Pacific 2d 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	18,000
Hock. Valley 6s	69	69	68	68	3,000
L. E. & W. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½	3,000
N. P. & Mo. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
North. Pac. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
O., I. & W. 1st	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
Rock Island 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
St. L. & A. & T. H. 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	5,000
Union Elev. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Texas Pacific 2d	38	38	38	38	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97	97	97	97	2,000
Total sales					$101,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
The Exchange	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	1,458,000
Consolidated	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	1,458,000

There was a decided drive made at prices at the opening and they yielded about ¼ point. The recovery came before 11 o'clock, and then until the close of business pretty much everything was strong. The principal changes were: *Increased*—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis, ½; St. Paul preferred, 1⅝; Chicago Gas, 1⅛; Rock Island and Evansville and Terre Haute, each 1¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Lake Erie and Western, and Wabash preferred, each ⅞, and Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Manufacturers consolidated, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Omaha, each ¾. *Declined*—Alton and Terre Haute, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, ¾, and New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, ¾.

In trust stocks Sugar advanced ⅞ and Whisky ⅛, and American Cotton Oil declined ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 3@4 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and only nominally steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84¼@84 84½ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@84 87½ for demand, $4 87⅝@84 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83¼@84 83⅜ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½@5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged.

There was no sales on call. In state securities $10,000 Georgia sold 7s sold at 103, and $1,000 Missouri 6s of 1889 at 100⅞. In bank stocks 5 shares of Seaboard sold at 140, and 10 of Western at 98½.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and steady. The principal changes were: *Increased*—Western New-York and Pennsylvania firsts, 1¼; Illinois Central 4s of 1951, 1, and Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk firsts, 2; Iron Steamboat seconds, 1, and Northern Pacific seconds, ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 96⅛@98⅝. In mining stocks Iron Silver sold at $2 20.

The Homestake Mining Company announces its regular dividend for July, payable by Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building, on and after July 26. The dividends paid to date amount to $4,431,250.

Messrs. Blake Brothers & Co. offer to investors a limited amount of New-York City 3 ₱ cent. registered bonds due 1907. These bonds are exempt from taxation.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	192	Manhattan	180
American Exchange	155	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	298	Mechanics'	200
Butchers' & Drovers'	190	Mech'ics & Trad'rs'	200
Chatham	140	Mercantile	205
Chase National	250	Merchants'	155
Chatham	300	Merchants' Ex	120
Chemical	4000	Metropolitan	15
City	500	Metropolis	250
Citizens'	165	Nassau	158
Commerce	196	New-York	248
Continental	128	New-York County	450
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	150
East River	170	North America	191
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	140
Fifth Avenue	1500	Oriental	210
First National	2000	Pacific	185
Fourteenth Street	160	Park	340
Fourth National	167	People's	210
Gallatin National	275	Phenix	140
Garfield National	490	Republic	176
German-American	122	Seaboard National	135
Germania	270	Second National	130
Greenwich	143	Shoe & Leather	153
Hanover	300	St. Nicholas	122
Hudson River	142	Tradesmen's	100
Imp. & Traders'	545	U. S. National	220
Irving	180	Western National	98
Lincoln National	220		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	109½	109¾
4½s, '91, c	109⅞	110
4s, 1907, r	128	128¼
4s, 1907, c	128¼	128½
Cur. 6s, 1895	118	----
Cur. 6s, 1896	121	----
Cur. 6s, 1897	124	----
Cur. 6s, 1898	127	----
Cur. 6s, 1899	130	----

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$101,257,428 | Balances.....$4,146,836

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	53	53½	St. Paul	72¼	72⅝
Reading	22¼	22 5-16	Read. gen	90¾	90⅞
Lehigh Val.	84¼	84⅝	Read. 1st pf.	80½	80⅝
North. Pac.	29⅛	29⅜	Read. 2d pf.	65¾	66
N. Pac. pf.	67¼	67⅜	Read. 3d pf.	52⅜	53⅞
Lehigh Nav.	53¾	54			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. l. g.	78..107.50	Calumet & Hecla	228.00
Atch. & Topeka	36.87½	Franklin	9.00
Boston & Albany	217.00	Huron	.87½
Boston & Maine	202.00	Osceola	11.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104.75	Pewabic (new)	2.00
Cin., San. & Cleve.	24.00	Quincy	56.00
Eastern 6s	125.00	Bell Telephone	231.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	93.00	Hoosac Land	6.50
K. C., St. J. & C.	6.00	Water Power	6.00
Bluffs 7s	125.00	Tamarack M. Co.	102.25
L. Rock & Ft. S. 7s	102.50	Mass. Central	12.00
Mexican Cent.	15.25	San Diego L. Co.	26.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	67.50	West End land	28.87½
N. Y. & N. E.	51.00	Lamson Store S.	58.00
Old Colony	175.50	Atlantic	9.00
Rutland	4.00	Boston & Montana	36.75
Rutland pf.	41.00	Consolidated	5.00
Wis. Central	22.50	Santa Fé Cons. Co.	.72½
Wis. Central pf.	61.00	Anniston C. L. Co.	64.00
Allouez M. C. (n.)	.92½		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 19, 1889.

ALCOHOL—Found a ready sale, in a jobbing way, and held its own as to prices.

COAL—The comparatively free offerings and a restricted business were reported, as a rule, only about steady.

COFFEE—Disappointing cables from Europe (from Havre of an easier range of prices, though leaving off there steadily) tended to depress values here and, on a very moderate speculation, a decline was noted for the day of 15@20 points, bringing it to September and October each 15.25@15.30, December to 15.35, and January to June within the range of 15.35@15.50, closing, however, steady. The aggregate of options dealings here was 33,000 bags, of which 15,000 bags for December.....Cables from Brazil were of firmness, and reported moderate deliveries to the ports of options, (to-day, Santos, two days, 9,000 bags, and to Santos, 7,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro, 443,000 bags, against 210,000 bags a year ago.....And for prompt delivery Coffee had less inquiry, and in the instance of Brazil product, was somewhat slightly, with fair invoices of Rio reported at 18½c. other kinds as before.....Sales embraced 1,000 bags Rio, No. 5, cost and freight, at 17½c.; 2,000 bags Santos, to arrive, basis of No. 5, at 17½c., and 800 bags Maracaibo at steady figures.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Varied little, on a moderate inquiry.

COTTON—Unfavorable crop reports (from Texas of damage from worms) and firmer if not buoyant cables again served to strengthen values here on the option list, and with a fair degree of animation in the speculative line the August option was advanced 5@7 points, or to 10.74@10.75c. (free covering purchases of near-by options helping to firmness and quite liberal selling orders on the deliveries from January onward, which kept the next-named options tended rather to depression,) while new crop options gained 12@9 points, September reaching by the close here 10.45@10.47c.; October, 10.17@10.28c.; December, 10.01@10.January, 10.04@10.05c.; February, 10.10@10.11c., and March to June within the range of 10.16@10.98c.....Aggregate on option trading here for the day, 79,700 bales, bulk August to January.....And for prompt delivery, 430 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to shippers at firm prices.....Receipts at the shipping ports for the day only 762 bales, and for the week 1,398 bales, against 1,004 bales last week and since Sept. 1, 5,506,198 bales, against 5,524,763 bales in 1888, the corresponding week last year, and same period including crop year.....Exports (six days,) to Great Britain, 5,549 bales; Continent, 904 bales: France, 1,811 bales.....Stock at all ports, 83,387 bales, (of which here, 72,724 bales.).....Weekly net receipts, 6,923 bales.

FISH—Most kinds were in moderate sale in a jobbing way without any previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—No special changes were mentioned to notice.....WHEAT Flour, the demand for which was less general, (in the export interest checked by the reduced offerings of suitable grades of Flour, in sack form, for Great Britain, partly through the recent rise in rates, and partly owing to the high range and meagre supply of freight accommodation,) had as a rule the close was only of steadiness, even 50 favorite brands.....Arrivals here today, 11,606 bbls. and 5,417 sacks, and clearances hence of 8,666 bbls. and 18,848 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 38,017 bbls. and sacks, and for the week hence to Europe, 107,770 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 22,450 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 8,700 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) within yesterday's range.....Also 5,500 bbls. to Brazil, part to arrive, mostly at $2 30@$2 40 for fair to choice superfine, and up to $3 10@$3 15 for fancy.....CORNMEAL unchanged on a moderate business.....FEED weaker on freer offerings, with 40-lb. shipping and Winter Wheat product quoted at 65c. @65c.

WHEAT—Though very quiet throughout and at the outset slightly depressed, the speculation here eventually took a rather more positive temper through the afternoon, stimulated in part by the very meagre offerings and rather more urgency in buying orders, partly from interior points, and prices hardened for the day 1@⅞c., though the latest indications were again of weakness.....Western and cable accounts somewhat variable in tenor—toward the close somewhat steadier.....A further shrinkage resulted in the deliveries to prominent points at the interior (for the day the deliveries reaching 245,000 bushels to Winter and only 138,923 bushels to Spring Wheat points).....Arrangements trading in options here for the day given on 18,000 bushels, of which 8,12,000 bushels for December, and about 54,000 bushels for prompt and near-by deliveries, of which about 41,000 bushels, in lots, credited to shippers, including 14,000 bushels Pacific White, marked last evening at 99¼c. free on board from store, for the Continent, and various lots of Red Wheat, part to complete loading on recent freighty contracts—and for next July 10,000 bushels to local millers, (including 3,000 bushels old crop No. 2 Red, from store, at 89c.).....Rumors from the North-west had it that very severe damage had been done here to the Red Winter Wheat crop, but these reports were said to have been probably due to the fact that some recent export takings for Montevideo, which are reported were now in progress of transfer from stores to the steam carriers having freight contracts. A few boatloads were also going forward to Liverpool of recent purchases of Wheat to arrive.....And here the August option left off nominally at 86¾c. (range 85¾@88¼c.); Septembher at 85c. (range 84¾@86 1-16c., against 84¾c. last evening); October at 85¾c. (range 84¾@86 5-16c.); December at 87¾c. (having ranged from 87c. @87 11-16c., against 87¾c. last evening,) subsequently at 87¾c. 87½c., and May, 1890, at 91¾c., (range 91¾@92¾c.).....And for early delivery Wheat was also somewhat strong, in the instance of graded Wheat, (with options,) though inactive, while upgraded new crop Red Wheat was in increased supply and very irregular—Milloll to market, with somewhat grade of Red Wheat about at the close quoted at 88@88½c. for new crop, and in platers' car lots, at 87@87½c.; Stomet No. 2 Red, 87½c.; Duluth No. 1 Hard, 89½c.; No. 2 Red, 88c., all in elevator, at 87@87½c., and the steamer grade at 87c. and the graded Red and White Winter at lots, within the range of 86@95c., as to quality and condition, mostly at 91c.@92½c., and No. 2 Red at 92½c. @93c.

CORN—On lighter offerings in the speculative line hardened for the day ½@⅝c. on a fair option movement, closing steadily. (Wheat firmer.) While

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 16.

Pleasant-av., s. e. corner of 123d-st., 19.11 x74; Martha M. Read to Alexander Landero..... $13,000

Frederick-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 25x87; Isaac Anderson and wife to William C. Sadden..... 450

Lenox-av., n. s., 75.9 ft. w. of Centre-st., 20x100; Lewis D. Jackson to James Mills and wife..... 1,550

3d-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 20x56; Nicholas Balzer and wife to Theresa Myers..... 6,250

Prospect-av., n. e. corner of Lndlow-st., 100 x100; Matilda Durie to David Durie, Jr.. 1

174th-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Bethracter-av., 25 x100; William R. Holder and wife to Emma B. Lewis..... 4,500

141st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 99.11; Amandus Metzger to Louis D. Baer..... 1

Same property; Louis D. Baer to Elise Metzger..... 1

Ridge-st., 69 and 71; Max Cohen and wife to Thomas L. Naughton..... 47,000

Interior lot, 268 and 269, 68 ft. s. of 12th-st., 22.11x100; Thomas J. Naughton to Max Cohen..... 54,000

David-son-av., w. s., 115 ft. n. of Fordham Landing road, 50x98; Harriet A. Shepperd to Adelaide A. Yeandle..... 1,800

135th-st., n. s., 218.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.3x 99.11; Marguerite Gessner to Mary H. Winane..... 13,500

Madison-st., 210; Joseph Moses and wife to Barnath Cohen..... 17,000

Same property; Barnath Cohen to Mary Moses..... 17,000

46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Charles Tillman and wife to Ernst Hagen..... 22,000

49th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x98.8; Adam Smaltgan to Carolina coppolatt..... 18,250

148th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x 99.11; Henry M. Bradhurst to Amelia J. Cornlock..... 2,500

148th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 99.11; Henry M. Bradhurst and another, executors, to same..... 16,250

149th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 99.11 ft. deep; Charles Euler to Charles E. Knie..... ----

Same property; Charles E. Konk and wife to Charles Euler..... ----

156th-st., n. s., 216.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.3x 98.9; Henry B. Kerr, Jr., to Herbert A. Sherman..... 14,250

West End av., w. s., 251.8 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25 x100; Charles T. Barney and wife to John O. Baker..... 1

Same property; John O. Baker and wife to Alice D. Kearney..... 10,000

Monroe-st., s. s., 93.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 70x93x70x92.5; Monmouth Home Building Company to James W. McCaffery

Hester-st., 130; Sarah Solomon to Mary Apstein..... 22,000

Lewis-st., w. s., between 4th and 5th sts., 24.2 ft. front; Andrew Mills, executor, to John H. White..... 10,833

Same property; Andrew Mills, Jr., executor, to same..... 21,666

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 32d-st., 24x94.8; Edward H. Schell, referee, to Albert Mendel..... 52,200

84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x204.4; Frank A. Stevens and wife and another to Samuel G. Reveos..... 36,000

Same property; Frank A. Stevens, executor, to same..... 36,000

Same property; Eliza A. Owens to same.... 1

72d-st., s. s., 188 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Frederick Hussey to John L. R. Harrison. 1

72d-st., 410 East; John L. R. Harrison to Melissa A. Howes..... 30,000

103d-st., 218 to 230 East; Melissa A. Howes to Charles A. Oakes..... 1

William's Bridge road, n. s., 219 ft. w. of Jerome-av., 19.9 ft. front; Theophilus Brownell and wife to Hugh N. Camp..... 30,000

3d-av., n. w. corner of 101st-st., 20.11x100; Jeremiah P. Murphy to John F. Plummer.. 1

132d-st., 4 West; Frederick P. Forester and wife to Theodore Dingledine..... 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Important Sale of Choice Building Lots at Bayswater; Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 17th, 1889, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Without Reserve, by order of Wm. Trist Bailey, Esq., 275 SELECTED VILLA SITES, beautifully situated and comprising the only knoll jutting on the Bay; perfect facilities for bathing, fishing, and boating.

Sixty per cent. may remain at 6 per cent. for three years. Deeds delivered at the office of Messrs. Coudert Bros., 68 William Street.

Maps and particulars at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 240 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXAMINE 161 WEST 92D-ST.; THREE-story cabinet, 18x100; decorated; $20,000. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE RESIDENCE, elegantly furnished, 10 East 63d-st., to lease Kesselbas, from V. E. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET,

NEAR THE PARK AND IN HARLEM, AT REASONABLE RENTALS.

30 West 58th-st., four-story brownstone.
12 East 73d-st., four-story brownstone.
10 East 75th st., four-story brownstone.

382 St. Nicholas-av.,
384 St. Nicholas-av., Between 129th and 130th sts.
388 St. Nicholas-av., Three-story brownstone,
390 St. Nicholas-av., stable in rear of each.
392 St. Nicholas-av.,

155th-st. and Prospect-av., two story and attic frame, stable and one acre ground.

All of the above are undergoing thorough repairs. Apply to

BROWN & GOLDING,
120 Broadway and
703 Madison-av., New-York City.

THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES NEAR my office; $1,000 to $1,600.
STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

UPPER AND LOWER PART OF LARGE private houses; everything new; steam heated, &c. 215 2d-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FLAT, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED. In best part of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 534 Broadway and 20 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
138 to 142 West 15th-st.
Steam heated, $55 to $80 per month.

PEABODY,
102 to 104 Waverley-place.
Steam heat, elevator, $75 to $95 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST AND CEDAR-HURST,
35 to 41 East 59th-st.
Steam heat, &c., $50 to $100 per month.

COLUMBIA,
40 to 44 East 51st-st.
9 rooms and bath, steam heat, &c., $60 to $90 per month.

BERWICK,
315 to 319 West 58th-st.,
Steam heat, &c., $53 to $70 per month.

THE SUTHERLAND,
705 Madison-av., corner 63d-st.,
8 to 10 rooms, $70 to $120 per month,
Steam heat and elevator.

THE HAMILTON APARTMENTS,
155 East 86th-st. and 166 East 87th-st.,
$30 to $60 per month.

THE LANSING,
107 to 119 East 78th-st.,
7 rooms and bath, $40 to $60 per month.

401 TO 405 WEST 220-ST.,
7 rooms and bath, $40 to $60 per month

ST. CLEMENT,
363 West 23d-st.,
4 to 9 rooms, $50 to $75 per month.

CHELSEA,
334 to 338 West 18th-st.,
7 rooms and bath, $28 to $40 per month.

231 TO 235 WEST 13TH-ST.,
6 rooms and bath, $28 to $35 per month.

Apply to
BROWN & GOLDING,
120 Broadway and
703 Madison-av., New-York City.

THE GRAMERCY

34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET, TWO ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF SEVEN AND TEN ROOMS EACH; ALSO BACHELOR APARTMENTS TENANTS HAVE PRIVILEGE OF ACCESS TO GRAMERCY PARK. ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,

Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WM. CLIFTON, Agent.
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,

CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

THE BALTIMORE,

138 TO 140 EAST 40TH-ST.

Two very desirable apartments to let; all light rooms; perfect; central location; steam heat; $50 to $75. A. E. HOYT & CO., 21 East 42d-st., N.Y.

$24.—SEVEN ROOMS; CONSTANT WATER supply without pumping. 58th-st. and Avenue A. (Station plan.) only four families in house. PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 91st-st.

FIRST FLAT.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF 56TH-ST. AND PARK-AV. Inquire on premises or
PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av.

RAILROADS.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Toronto, 19:55 A. M.; 19:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only; Kingston, Sangerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M.; 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:40 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 3:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga special, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston Point, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars Albany to Catskill on all 1:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 1:20 A. M., 8:30 P. M. Boboken, West Shore Station, all 1:26 A. M., 8:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at 360 Broadway, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1531 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tuckhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

Depot, foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

9:35 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.
*3:35 A. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley Stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Milldale, Fallsburg, Horleyville, Liberty, White Lake.
3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Wallkill Valley stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Hurleyville, Liberty, Rockland.
4:30 P. M. for Stony Ford, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Reclining-chair Car free to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Sleepers.
1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 229 Broadway. J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day coaches, Buffet sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
6 P. M. daily, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 8:40, *7:30, *10:30 A. M., *1:20, *3:30, *4:30, *5:30, 6:15, *5:50 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:30, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 3:30, 4:30, *4:40, 7:00, 8:10 P. M.
*Connect to Point Lookout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL

AND

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After July 23, 1889,

8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND OHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. Connects at Albany with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:40 A. M., Chicago Express, for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and Wagner dining car.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

†3:45 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†6 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

*†6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Platteburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited; arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*†10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with train for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. ‡Stop at 128th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIAL, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE, MAY 12, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays to Flemington.

*3 P. M. Accommodation to Allentown.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 8:15, 9 (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 12:30, 5, 6:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express to Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. O. R. R. of N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

America's Day Summer Resort. Perfection in every detail, rare plants, magnificent foliage, Nature's own floral flowers. A world of attractive features. Managers and Artists. Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and Sea monsters. New Grand Concerts daily. Superior Dinners. A new and renowned Glen Island Clam Baked Fish Dinner served. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 2.45, 8.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.15, 3.45 P. M. Cortlandt, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 2.40, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 12.15, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M. West 129th Street, East River, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave Glen Island almost hourly until 8 P. M.

Night Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays.
60c. EXCURSION TICKETS 60c.

SPECIAL TRAINS

TO

Monmouth Park

RACES

VIA

Pennsylvania R.R.

Leave Dashrosses and Cortlandt Sts. Ferries every race day at 11:30 A. M., 12 noon, and 12:30 P. M.

Additional on Saturdays only, 1 P. M.

Returning immediately after the races.

Low rates as usual.

Tickets on sale at all the company's Broadway offices, and at the stations named above.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ATTENTION!

MANHATTAN BEACH.

This Afternoon and Evening,

GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS

BY THE FAMOUS BAND.

MLLE. ATTALIE CLAIRE, Soprano,
MR. ALBERT ARVEDSEN, Baritone,
and the celebrated
ACME QUARTET CLUB.

PAIN'S

"Last Days of Pompeii"

AND

SENSATIONAL FIREWORKS.

Japanese Village
IN THE PAVILION.

GILMORE JUBILEE

Next Thursday, Friday, Saturday, & Sunday.

CONEY ISLAND.

BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.

Culver Route,
Sea Beach Route,
Bay Ridge Ferry.

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line. Belt line.

Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Ocean Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:40 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., (8:20 except Sundays,) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. only,) and half hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.

PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS.

JAPANESE VILLAGE IN PAVILION.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family summer Resort, only twenty minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible by elegant steamboat "EMELIN" from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 3d-av., 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 6, and 8 P. M., directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 10c. excursion, 20c.; children, 5c. excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad from 92d-st. (Astoria) ferry, from 8 A. M. till midnight. Fare, 10c. To-day, steamer "MORRISANIA," extra trip, 5:30 P. M.

Grand concert on the pier every day.

ERIE R'Y. SPECIAL EXCURSIONS. SHORE LINE.

SUNDAYS, MORNING AND AFTERNOON. From foot of Chambers-st., 9:30 A. M. Wednesdays—23d-st., 8:55 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9 A. M.

WEDNESDAYS, MORNING. GREENWOOD LAKE—Sundays, A. M.—23d-st. 9:05; Chambers-st. 10 o'clock. Sunday, P. M.—23d-st., 1:05; Chambers-st., 1:30.

$1.50. 2. Wednesdays—23d-st. 9:10 A. M.; Chambers-st. 9:40 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30, 10:40 A. M., 1, 1:45, 3:30, 5:15, 6:10, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—Battery-place station (elevated railroads,) half an hour later.

RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS.—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1, N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:

FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING:

LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

EXPRESS TRAINS VIA

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY

FOR THE

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Last Day, Saturday, August 17.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

Leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R., 7:45, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00 P. M.

By this route passengers have a delightful sail through New-York Bay on the steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, ST. JOHNS.

ALL-RAIL LINE.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty-st., N. R., 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:30, special express; 12:45, special express; 1:00, special express; 1:30 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

BY THIS LINE PASSENGERS CAN MAKE QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE RACE COURSE.

RETURNING, LEAVE THE RACES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RACES.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, including admission to field, $1 50; including field and grand stand, $2 50.

TICKETS GOOD BY EITHER ROUTE.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT 71 AND 415 BROADWAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

PAIN'S

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,

THE GRAND SUCCESS,

and

MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.

SPECIAL TO-NIGHT.

NAVAL BATTLE,
Ships and Fort.

NIAGARA FALLS,
300 feet long.

MONSTER WHEEL,
50 feet in diameter.

TRIPLE FOUNTAINS,
from the Lake.

FIERY JUMBO
will walk across the Stage.

Thousands of Bombs, Shells, Rockets, &c.

TO-NIGHT.

FAVORITE EXCURSIONS

TO HIGHLAND BEACH, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.

BY "SANDY HOOK ROUTE."

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MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO

CAMPAIGN LIES REFUTED

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS LEARN A LESSON.

DEPRESSION IN TRADE INSTEAD OF THE PROMISED BOOM—MORE "PROTECTION" TO BE FORCED UPON THEM.

Many of the woolen manufacturers of the country who last year listened to the tales of Republican Spellbinders and cast their lot in with the party of high protection are now finding their industries threatened in a manner they hardly anticipated while they had the opportunity to guard against it.

Most of them were satisfied with the platform of the Democracy, which declared for free raw wool and a slightly reduced tariff on manufactured goods, quite sufficient in all respects, as their largest producers admitted, to cover the differences in cost of production between Europe and America, but they lent all-too-willing ears to the ghost stories of the Spellbinders and professed in the end to believe that the Democratic platform meant absolute free trade and the handing of American industries over to the mercies of foreign competition. Apprehensive that they would be in danger, on the other hand, of a too radical and overwhelming application of the protective principle to the wool-growing "industry," their fears were quieted by the confident assertion of the Republican managers that the manufacturers would not be sacrificed to the Ohio idea, but that decent consideration would be shown all interested parties. So they were won over, and for a short time after the election joined mildly in the party hilarity over the defeat of the campaign bugaboo—"British free trade."

But their hilarity was short-lived. The long-expected, long-promised business boom did not appear. The worsted importers were knocked out by the Republican customs officers, as it was promised they should be, and still the boom wouldn't start. Instead of a boom the season has been one of depression and business disaster. If the hardships had fallen entirely upon the misguided workingmen, the miscarriage of their schemes would have been borne with all the fortitude with which a man endures the misfortunes of his neighbor's neck.

The manufacturers themselves, however, have been unable to dispose of their vast accumulations of goods, notwithstanding their willingness to make sacrifices, and they have been compelled to close their mills or reduce their working forces to the minimum, all the time apprehensive that the uncertainty with which the future seems always clouded will come when they are least prepared to meet it. To add to their discomfort, the radical protectionists have declared that the prevailing depression is due to too much competition from foreign producers, and, since the reduction of the duty on raw wool is not to be entertained as a serious proposition at all, their relief will lie solely in a material addition to the present unconscionable rates on manufactured woolen goods of all kinds. And to this piratical programme the majority manufacturers are now pointed for the relief their languishing industries need.

In the camp of the high protectionists a programme of legislation has been fully determined upon. A bill which will provide for a material increase in the duty on raw wool—greater even than that provided for in the Republican Senate bill of last fall—is to be introduced at the opening of the next session of Congress, and upon this the fighting will be forced with all the vigor of a piratical raid, which it resembles in more ways than one. But higher-priced wool would, without building the barrier against foreign manufactures still higher, be disastrous to the manufacturers, and would undoubtedly deprive the wool growers of the very market they desire to monopolize, to the exclusion of foreign trade. In a purely selfish way, therefore, the wool barons have extended to the manufacturers the allurement of an increase in the duties on manufactured goods. Since, if the duties on raw wool are to be increased, the latter proceeding would afford the manufacturers the only relief they could have from absolute ruin, they have accepted the proposition of the wool barons and joined hands with them in the raid.

While this is the undoubted programme as at present laid out, and while it will probably be carried out if the framers are able to do it, despite anything that can now be said in warning or condemnation, there are many of the manufacturers who believe in their innermost hearts, and so express themselves, that the tariff-reform policy as outlined in the Mills bill would, besides being the honest policy, be also the best and most profitable policy. By many of these men the Ohio grade of wool is not wanted at any price. It makes a coarse, rough grade of goods of a class with which the country is already overstocked. The goods cost the consumer less by a great deal than the fine goods of foreign manufacture, and yet the dealers find that, notwithstanding the higher prices of foreign goods, they are preferred over the poorer product of the coarser fibre of Ohio and other American wools. The manufacturers are the first to realize this fact, because they are the first to feel its influence, and they are undivided in the conviction that what they most want is the finer and softer wools of South America, Australia, and Europe. With these wools the American manufacturer would make as fine goods as any foreign establishment can turn out. But the politicians say to him: "You must use Ohio wool at the growers' prices or none at all," and he accepts the lesser evil.

With free wool and a moderate tariff on manufactured goods the manufacturers know that they could drive foreign competition out of their native markets in a few years, and this would be the honest, economic way. But the matter has got beyond the control of the manufacturers and business men and has fallen into the hands of the politicians, who are so blind to the facts and so consumed with partisan prejudice that they believe they can serve their party best by stiffer further and enabling the Ohio sheep owner. The President of one of the largest knitting mills in the country, that has been closed for want of a market for its products ever since Jan. 1, was lately preparing to start up again, and looked over the held to see what kind of goods he could start on that would offer a decent show of paying expenses, but, after a thorough consideration of the subject, he gave the matter up.

"The market is already overstocked with cheap trash, and there is no money in it," he said. "What the people want is fine goods. We cannot make them with American wools, and the wool men propose to still further pile on the duty on foreign wools. I am sure they are making a ruinous mistake, but they seem too blind to see it. Wool is just now having a hard fight with cotton for the preference with consumers. They are willing to pay a fair difference in favor of wool, but rather than be driven into the use of coarse fabrics by a prohibitory tariff they will turn to cotton fabrics. The rich, who are able to pay whatever prices are exacted, will continue to buy foreign woolen goods, and those who are not able will buy cotton. The foreign manufacturer will be the only gainer, and the American trade to himself more completely than ever."

"It is a reversal of the old Republican policy, for it means the greatest good to the smallest number, as any one with half an eye can see. Just see for a minute what the manufacture of the underwear, for example, would mean to this country. Take, for instance, a fine suit of German underwear and trace it from the country where the wool is grown to your wardrobe. The wool may grow in the Argentine Republic or Chili or in the Australian colonies or this country. It is bought by a German dealer, financed by a German or English insurance company, foreign banks make the payments in exchange, foreign ships carry the wool to Europe, where it is handled, insured again, stored, sold, shipped rail to the spinner, spun, dyed, insured again, sold, shipped to the knitter, made up, boxed, sold, shipped to the seaboard, insured, shipped in foreign vessels to New-York and exchanged the fourth or fifth time through foreign hands, and then it gets into the hands of the New-York Custom House. In its travels from Buenos Ayres or Valparaiso to New-York, twice across the ocean, it has paid a profit to each of a hundred different persons, all foreigners. The money to pay them comes out of the American consumer, who pays not only that, but has also pays nearly if not quite half the price of the article at retail, after it has gone through the Custom House, to the bloated United States Treasury for the privilege of buying it.

"The only profits that are made in America out of the transaction are those that go to the importer and retailer. While it is on its travels it is building up strong commercial relations between Europe and South America, and although the article is consumed in America it is consumed at a cost of between 50 and 70 per cent. more than if the raw wool had been imported direct from South America and the goods had been wholly manufactured in this country. In the latter case the people would get all the money that the customer would pay for the handling, making, and selling of the article would have gone to his compatriots and have remained in the country to add to its national wealth.

"These are considerations that are invariably lost sight of in dealing with this tariff question, and if they could be brought home to every interested party in all their truth and forcefulness I think we would have a more enlightened tariff policy, one at least that business men would commend, even if the politicians did not go wild over it as they appear to be doing now."

Inquiries among importers and dealers in foreign-made underwear showed that a suit of fine wool underwear, costing at the retailer's $7 50, was invoiced by the foreign manufacturer at $3 10, and was sold abroad at $4 75. If the goods had been made of free wool in this country there is no reason in the world why they could not be sold profitably to all the hands through which they passed, even at prevailing rates of wages, at $5. The cost under the present tariff law is made up of $3 10 to the foreign seller, $1 55 duty to the United States Government, 95 cents importer's profit, and $1 90 retailer's profit. On domestic-made goods the selling agent, capsule or reserve of design proportionately.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

AMERICANS OFFENDED BY A STROKE OF MR. ISMAY ON THE TEUTONIC.

The maiden trip of the splendid steamer, the Teutonic, of the White Star Line, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, seems to have been marred considerably by an unfortunate occurrence which took place on one of the last days of the voyage. Among the passengers on the vessel were Sir Lyon Playfair and Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, the New-York agent of the White Star Line. A little entertainment was given in the grand saloon last Tuesday night and in the speechmaking which usually follows such an affair Mr. Ismay acted as Chairman, or master of ceremonies.

He made a pleasant little speech about the new vessel, told all about what was expected of her, and how the aim of the company was always to please its patrons, and after a while introduced Sir Lyon Playfair to the audience. It was the manner of this introduction which caused the trouble which is now being pretty thoroughly ventilated. There were many Americans among the passengers, and, according to Commodore A. E. Bateman, who was one of them, Mr. Ismay took occasion to talk in a sneering manner of American legislators as compared with noble British statesmen.

To a reporter Commodore Bateman said yesterday that Mr. Ismay first talked about legislators in general and Sir Lyon Playfair in particular, and then, in introducing the latter remarked: "It gives me great pleasure to present to you a distinguished guest, Sir Lyon Playfair, who is a member of Parliament. And to be a member of Parliament, you know, is quite a different thing than to be a United States Senator or a member of the United States Congress." This was said in a facetious manner, a heavy attempt to be "funny," and was accompanied by a sly English wink which quite captured the hearts of the speaker's countrymen who heard him.

But the loyal Americans who heard this statement and who gazed with astonishment at the ponderous wink were not pleased with either. They were, on the contrary, indignant at the slur. It was hardly possible that Mr. Ismay had deliberately attempted to affront them. It was more probable that that gentleman, unaccustomed as he admitted he was, to talking in public and desirous of paying a compliment to the nobleman, had gotten somewhat flabbergasted, which is an American word perhaps untamiliar to Mr. Ismay, and had blundered in his effort. That was the charitable construction placed upon the little episode, but Commodore Bateman felt it to be only just to his host to say frankly that he did not believe he had succeeded in creating and wrote him a letter. He set forth the facts and inquired in a polite American way if it was regarded as necessary by him to insult Americans and their representatives in order to say something pleasing to and about Sir Lyon Playfair. It was also suggested that Mr. Ismay that there was a better way of getting American dollars than by talking disparagingly of American people.

There were, perhaps, some stronger sentences in this epistle than those outlined, but, at any rate, it elicited a reply from Mr. Ismay. It was a sort of an apology which Commodore Bateman regarded as lame, weak, and unsatisfactory. However, the matter was dropped there until, at any rate, the American shore was reached. Commodore Bateman, who took it upon himself to act for Mr. Ismay without consultation with his fellow-passengers simply because he believed a rebuke to have been merited, declined to give the two letters to the reporter. That, he said, ought to be done by Mr. Ismay if it were done at all.

A lunch was given on board the Teutonic, lying at her dock at the foot of West Tenth-street, yesterday afternoon by Mr. Ismay, to about 200 customers, and Mr. Ismay, as host, made a little speech, failing, however, to allude to this unpleasant matter. In fact, he declined to discuss the subject at all. Capt. Parsell, in command of the Teutonic, made a speech, too, and in it he talked most vigorously about the manner in which his employer, Mr. Ismay, had been treated by the American press. Mr. Ismay, he said, had spent many years in laboring to benefit the traveling American public—incidentally, perhaps, he might have said himself—and the morning after he had arrived from abroad he found himself vilified by American newspapers. Capt. Parsell spoke at considerable length upon this subject, defending, in a measure, Mr. Ismay, and denouncing the whole story as a pure fabrication.

The lunch was a very pleasant one. Most of the guests were steamship men, but others who were not were Gen. Horace Porter, who made a characteristic address; William L. Booker, the British Consul; District Attorney Fellows, who didn't make a characteristic address; Fish Commissioner Blackford, and others. After lunch was over the gentlemen inspected the new vessel and admired its perfect construction.

A SLEEPY ADOREE.

AN AMUSING STAGE-DOOR INCIDENT AT THE CASINO.

Sylvia Gerrish of the Casino company has an admirer. He is short and thickset and very ardent. For several nights past he has been buying two boxes in the Casino and using them both himself. He has also been investing much money in magnificent floral offerings for Sylvia. He seemed happy and well off financially and was very proud of Sylvia. Wednesday night he made what is commonly known as a "bad break." After the performance he went down to the box office and paid in his $25 for two boxes for the next night's performance. He appeared a bit sleepy as he went out to his cab, in which there was a beautiful floral affair for Sylvia. He ordered the driver to move down to the stage door and wait. The driver did so. The chorus girls came out in twos and threes and hurried off homeward. Inside the cab sleep was stronger than sentiment, and Sylvia's admirer dozed and nodded, and finally dropped off into a deep slumber. The cabman had been told to wait, and he waited. Sylvia and a party of other girls came out. Sylvia missed her flowers and her faithful adorer, and went right on home without either. The adorer slept on. An hour passed, and the employee of the Casino looked up and started for home. They saw the cab waiting, but they did not disturb the sleeper. How long he kept on sleeping is a question that no one seems able to answer. The following night, however, he was at the Casino with a party of friends.

A BIT OF CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

An enterprising Chicago man, recognizing the fact that most of the advertising matter sent through the mails is thrown away by those to whom it is addressed, thought he had hit on an expedient to procure at least the opening of the envelope which he sent. A good many New-York business men have been recently receiving marks of his genius in the shape of envelopes which, besides the address, bore in one corner in large capitals the words, "Court Summons." The Chicago man's scheme was effective to a certain extent. The envelopes were opened and found to contain advertisements of an accident insurance company. But the New-York business men objected to receiving envelopes marked in that way, and pored complaints upon the desk of Postmaster Van Cott. They declared that an envelope with such an ominous inscription might give the impression to those who saw it that the addressee was in legal difficulties. Postmaster Van Cott has sent to Washington to see if envelopes so marked can be declared unmailable matter.

THE CASE OF GEN. DUANE.

Corporation Counsel Clark has telegraphed to Attorney General Tabor in regard to the Duane case that he will be in Albany Monday at 2 P. M., when he will be prepared to meet Mr. Paige, Gen. Duane's counsel. Mr. Clark said yesterday: "The Duane case will not be tried in Albany County. I have received a letter from Attorney General Tabor in which he informs me that if a case can be agreed on it may be heard at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which sits in this county in October. He has fixed a hearing before himself next Monday. I consider the action of Mr. Tabor in reopening and rehearing the case and designating the county where the defendant resides as the place of trial instead of Albany County as a substantial justification for the vigorous protest which I was compelled to make against the arbitrary and unprecedented action of a deputy in his office."

APPOINTED CHIEF SEARCHER.

County Clerk Reilly yesterday appointed ex-Assemblyman William J. McKenna of the Sixth Assembly District chief searcher in his office at a salary of $3,000 a year, to take the place of Joseph Meeks, who secured so unenviable a notoriety as the referee in the Flack divorce case. Mr. McKenna was employed for eighteen years by A. T. Stewart as a bookkeeper and accountant, and subsequently was with H. B. Claflin & Co. He represented the Sixth District in the Assembly in 1887 and 1888, and for the last year has been cashier in the office of Internal Revenue Collector John A. Sullivan. Mr. McKenna is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

EXPLAINED TO THE YOUNG MAYOR.

Gen. E. B. Fowler and the other Fourteenth Regiment veterans who went to see Mayor Chapin on Thursday to protest because they had not been invited to go to Gettysburg on "Brooklyn's Day," called again yesterday. Gen. Fowler gave a long history of the Fourteenth's work in the war, and explained that it did so because the Mayor was "one of those young men who have grown up since the rebellion." When he finished Mr. Chapin said that he had nothing to do with the matter and referred the committee to Col. Partridge.

DIAMONDS TO BE DEARER.

SOMETHING VERY LIKE A CORNER IN THE PRECIOUS STONES.

Whoever wants to buy diamonds should be quick about it. In a few days the market will have jumped so high that he who would purchase must have a millionaire's purse. The precious gems have been for a long time very cheap. Diamonds have, in fact, been altogether too promiscuously displayed and the reaction has already set in. At least such is the notion of the people who settle prices.

The Maiden-lane dealers in this city are not very much cast down, taking things all in all, by the diamond advance. As a matter of fact, it might tax the energy of a rather big syndicate to control the prices for the stock already in their possession. It is of some importance, however, that people who want to buy diamonds should understand just why the gems will, from this out, become dearer and rarer.

In the first place, the Rothschilds have used the syndicate which they formed some time ago for the now almost openly avowed purpose of constituting a corner in diamonds. When dealers at Amsterdam, the great centre of the cutting trade, found out some months ago that the producers at Kimberly were advancing prices for the stock "in the rough," they considered the rise only a speculative ruse on the part of a few merchants. It was then the beginning of the trade's dull season, and the increased values obtained in the market were expected to disappear in a very short time. But the Dutch were mistaken; the prices, instead of diminishing, steadily advanced. Now something like a panic has seized the Amsterdam people, and even small orders from this country are refused.

Rodolf Reichart and Henry Horwitz of 17 Maiden-lane heard from two of their correspondents yesterday. Mr. Reinhart's Paris letter came from Leopold Schiff, who told him emphatically that there was "extreme difficulty in filling any New-York orders at present," while L. Herring of Amsterdam wrote Mr. Horwitz that the market was advanced and goods are scarce, American traders having already left without purchasing goods, on account of the scarcity of diamonds and the prices exacted."

The De Beers Consolidated Mine shares have jumped from £30 to £50, the Bulfontein from £7 to £29, and the New Jagersfontein from £12 to £30. These advances were looked upon yesterday by some of the big Broadway and Maiden-lane dealers as the legitimate result of chartered mining companies in Kimberly.

Herrison Smith of Alfred Smith & Co. returned only a few days ago from London. "There is no question of high prices being the rule; diamonds must grow dearer," he explained to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "There have been some big transactions, and shares have sold as high as £35. But while a corner in the rough stones undoubtedly exists, still there is such a big stock of gems floating in the market that our New-York dealers shouldn't feel alarmed unnecessarily. For some time to come this country will be the place to buy diamonds, as European prices are way up."

Bernato & Porges, who operate directly at the Cape, are credited with working the supply for the Rothschild syndicate. Not long ago the former bought in a supply from one mine for $1,250,000, also purchasing its sixty days' output for $350,000 more, while Porges made a similar move at a cost of $400,000. Such transactions as these must naturally have their effect in increased prices for buyers.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

A DENIAL THAT THE CITY OF ROME WAS IN DANGER OF COLLISION.

The officers of the City of Rome and the agents of the Anchor Line, to which that vessel belongs, were much astonished to read in some of the morning papers yesterday an account of a thrilling escape which their ship had had from collision and destruction on her way over. This account stated that on last Monday afternoon, when 150 miles off the Banks, while a thick fog hung over the ocean, another steamer had appeared out of the clouds which surrounded the Rome, and had come toward her as if bent on cutting her in two. At this juncture the Rome's engines, which had been slowed down previously, had been started up and enough progress made to barely escape the sharp prow of the approaching vessel. The shave was a very close one, it was claimed; so close that women fainted and men, even, strong men turned a sickly hue, and the most illiterate steerage passenger was able to read the name of the passing steamer as she hummed by under the stern of the City of Rome. It was the steamer Tropic.

Capt. Hugh Wrenn of the City of Rome, when asked yesterday about this fearful adventure, smiled and said: "This is the first time I have heard that any one was frightened on board the City of Rome. If any one fainted away no one informed me of it, and I was singularly ignorant of any such excitement as you speak of. The truth of the matter is this: On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when 150 miles east of the Banks, I sighted the Tropic, 1,500 feet away on the starboard side. We were going at half speed on account of the fog. When our whistle blew the officers of the Tropic apparently mistook the signal or the quartermaster at the wheel steered in the wrong direction. At any rate, she changed her course so as to approach ours instead of going away from it.

"We did not change our course at all, and the Tropic came on and crossed our wake fully 400 feet astern. We were not more nearer than 400 feet, and it was with difficulty that we made out the name of the vessel, even by the aid of glasses. There was no excitement on board at all, and our passengers good-naturedly observed the Tropic as she passed us."

Several passengers, however, aver that the Tropic was within twenty feet of the City of Rome, and that it was only because the engines of that ship were put to their utmost speed that a collision was averted.

A REAL ESTATE AGENT ACCUSED.

Emmet Egertoe, the real estate agent of 107 West Twenty-seventh-street, who was arrested on Thursday evening, charged with having swindled Mrs. Myrtle Remington out of $700 by false representations, was arraigned before Justice Ford at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The complainant alleges that she rented from the defendant a furnished house in West Thirty-first-street at $250 per month. She got a three years' lease, for which she paid six months' rent in advance, and $100 was paid to Egerton for his services. The woman also paid two months' rent in advance, making $700 she claims to have paid to Egerton. She subsequently met Col. James B. Mix, the owner of the house, and he told her, as she avers, that Egerton was his agent. She then went to Egerton and demanded the return of her money, but he failed to return it. He, however, promised to find her another house in the neighborhood that would be satisfactory, but failed to do so.

Egerton says that the woman's story is false, that he never received any money from her, and that the receipt for $700 she exhibits is a forgery. The complaint against him he says was instigated by Col. Mix, and he will be able to prove his innocence. An examination will be held on Monday, pending which Egerton was released on $1,500 bail.

SLASHED AT A WEDDING FEAST.

Jackson Holmes, a colored sailor on the United States steamer Galena, was married on Thursday night to Annetta Clark of 15 Fleet-place, Brooklyn. A large number of colored people witnessed the ceremony, and at its conclusion proceeded to drink freely. By 9 o'clock they were in fighting trim and their razors were produced. No one knows just what occurred during the next quarter of an hour, but when the mêlée ended Isaac Johnikee and John Beckwith were found lying in a corner frightfully cut about the head and body. They were put out of the house, and about midnight dragged themselves into the lower Fulton-street station house. Johnikee died on the way. Beckwith's wounds, pronounced by them very serious and probably fatal. The man were taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where they were in a critical condition yesterday.

Both the injured men charged John Bradley, a burly negro, who was one of the wedding guests, with stabbing them, and he was arrested and held for the Grand Jury. None of the men has a home or regular work of any kind.

A RESIGNATION ASKED FOR.

Donald McLean, who was appointed General Appraiser of the Port a few months ago by Thomas C. Platt's direction, asked for the resignation of Thomas Lee, a private stenographer at the Appraiser's store, yesterday. No reason was given for the step. Lee's place is under the protection of the civil service law. McLean, however, is not credited with much fondness for civil service reform. Soon after his appointment he wanted to have the eleven civil service places under him taken out of the classified service. His request for the resignation of Lee seems to be right in the line of his peculiar liking for the spoils system.

GILMORE'S JUBILEE CONCERTS.

The Gilmore jubilee concerts at Manhattan Beach which usually occur in this month have been great successes in the past. The one for this season begins next Thursday and ends on Sunday night. Mr. Gilmore has engaged a number of well-known vocalists, a large chorus selected from the opera companies, the full corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, a corps of twenty-four anvil beaters, and Scotch and Irish pipers. The big guns are being touched up and a programme will be offered each afternoon and evening that will suit the public and

THE FISH ARE HERE AGAIN

ANGLERS MADE HAPPY BY THE GOOD WEATHER.

WEAKFISH AND BLUEFISH IN THE BAYS AND SURF, SNAPPERS NUMEROUS, AND CRABS EVERYWHERE.

Fishing in the waters near the city has improved during the past week. Anglers are beginning to take courage and go forth after the finny denizens of the deep with more confidence of success. Besides the weakfish, which are moderately numerous, striped bass have come in once more to please the fishing fraternity, who find their best sport in casting for them. There have been more or less striped bass around all Summer, but just now a spurt seems to have seized them, and they are running in quite well. They will undoubtedly stay throughout the Fall.

In past years the Autumn striped bass fishing in the Hudson and East Rivers was one of the features of the angling season. The old books on piscatorial subjects and instructions to young anglers usually contained at least one picture of a fisherman in a boat sweyed by the turbulent tide of Hell Gate and playing a big bass. Spuyten Duyvil Creek also was in those days a great resort for them. Trolling for the sturdy fish was at one time the fashion, and various stories are yet told of boys having their teeth jerked out by the sudden strike of a bass, the line being held by the incisors while the arms were used in rowing.

There is once in a while a grand old patriarch of a bass in the Hell Gate region now, but they have not been nearly so abundant of later years and certainly run much smaller in size. Few anglers care to go after them, as the increase of chipping makes it disagreeable work dodging vessels. It is to be hoped, however, that the bass will return to the reef of Inwood in the Hudson, and that the game sport may be indulged in with some success.

The bass caught this week have come mostly from the light surf at South Beach on Staten Island. They are scattered all along the Staten Island shores, by Robbin's Reef, and even up to Liberty Island.

Isaac Smith took thirteen on a half tide in Prince's Bay. They averaged from two to four pounds. Shedder crab was used as bait. The few fishermen who have tried casting for bass in the surf at Sandy Hook have also secured a few by making long throws out into the ocean, with small fish as bait. There are also favorite haunts in the Great South Bay, where the bass are reported to have returned in large numbers and where they can be had. The local boatmen know the reefs and bed where the fish are to be found, and there is no difficulty in reaching them by oathoats from Babylon or other towns along the south side. The bass sometimes come into Jamaica Bay in goodly numbers and make things lively for the great crowds that fish there.

Fishing from the rocks for bass at Narragansett and along the Rhode Island coast has been only fair this season. The fish have averaged well in size, but the biteishing has been excellent in the New-England waters. Big schools and big fish have been the rule in that section.

Barnegat seems to maintain its repetatioe as the Mecca of American fishermen. Big catches are the order right along. Weakfish and kingfish are the most abundant.

There have been some fair scores of weakfish in Prince's Bay. Thomas Edge has caught about a dozen every night, and S. Van Pelt is credited with forty on one tide's fishing. A few are also caught daily in Jamaica Bay.

Chumming for bluefish is now excellent in the Great South Bay. When the recent heavy rains came the fishing was poor for a time, but it has brightened up again, and good catches are now the daily report.

A pleasant little bit of fishing is just about to commence in the creeks and have that put out into the ocean. It is now snapper time. Snappers are baby bluefish. They come into the creeks to feed, and remain till the middle of September or even later. A bluefish in form with natural predatory instincts, and the little fellow form in schools right away. They get to weigh about half a pound in August, and are extremely lively and vivacious for children of their age. Little killies or minnows about an inh long are the best bait. A light trout rod is the thing, and a small trout hook is about he proper size.

A snapper will seize a killie with a rush, and then dart off just as their fathers are accustomed to do in the deeper water. They are played like a trout, and when tired of their antics are gently drawn up to the boat. Sometimes the snappers will jump at a tinsel fly drawn over the water. Two or three of the bright silver tinsel flies should he put on the line, and often three fish will be secured at once. The little fellows are full of fight, strong in turned a sickly hue, and the most illiterate steerage passenger was able to read the name of the passing steamer as she hummed by under the stern of the City of Rome. It was the steamer Tropic.

Capt. Hugh Wrenn of the City of Rome, when asked yesterday about this fearful adventure, smiled and said: "This is the first time I have heard that any one was frightened on board the City of Rome. If any one fainted away no one informed me of it, and I was singularly ignorant of any such excitement as you speak of. The truth of the matter is this: On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when 150 miles east of the Banks, I sighted the Tropic, 1,500 feet away on the starboard side. We were going at half speed on account of the fog. When our whistle blew the officers of the Tropic apparently mistook the signal or the quartermaster at the wheel steered in the wrong direction. At any rate, she changed her course so as to approach ours instead of going away from it.

"We did not change our course at all, and the Tropic came on and crossed our wake fully 400 feet astern. We were not more nearer than 400 feet, and it was with difficulty that we made out the name of the vessel, even by the aid of glasses. There was no excitement on board at all, and our passengers good-naturedly observed the Tropic as she passed us."

Several passengers, however, aver that the Tropic was within twenty feet of the City of Rome, and that it was only because the engines of that ship were put to their utmost speed that a collision was averted.

A REAL ESTATE AGENT ACCUSED.

Emmet Egertoe, the real estate agent of 107 West Twenty-seventh-street, who was arrested on Thursday evening, charged with having swindled Mrs. Myrtle Remington out of $700 by false representations, was arraigned before Justice Ford at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The complainant alleges that she rented from the defendant a furnished house in West Thirty-first-street at $250 per month. She got a three years' lease, for which she paid six months' rent in advance, and $100 was paid to Egerton for his services. The woman also paid two months' rent in advance, making $700 she claims to have paid to Egerton. She subsequently met Col. James B. Mix, the owner of the house, and he told her, as she avers, that Egerton was his agent. She then went to Egerton and demanded the return of her money, but he failed to return it. He, however, promised to find her another house in the neighborhood that would be satisfactory, but failed to do so.

Egerton says that the woman's story is false, that he never received any money from her, and that the receipt for $700 she exhibits is a forgery. The complaint against him he says was instigated by Col. Mix, and he will be able to prove his innocence. An examination will be held on Monday, pending which Egerton was released on $1,500 bail.

SLASHED AT A WEDDING FEAST.

Jackson Holmes, a colored sailor on the United States steamer Galena, was married on Thursday night to Annetta Clark of 15 Fleet-place, Brooklyn. A large number of colored people witnessed the ceremony, and at its conclusion proceeded to drink freely. By 9 o'clock they were in fighting trim and their razors were produced. No one knows just what occurred during the next quarter of an hour, but when the mêlée ended Isaac Johnikee and John Beckwith were found lying in a corner frightfully cut about the head and body. They were put out of the house, and about midnight dragged themselves into the lower Fulton-street station house. Johnikee died on the way. Beckwith's wounds, pronounced by them very serious and probably fatal. The man were taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where they were in a critical condition yesterday.

Both the injured men charged John Bradley, a burly negro, who was one of the wedding guests, with stabbing them, and he was arrested and held for the Grand Jury. None of the men has a home or regular work of any kind.

A RESIGNATION ASKED FOR.

Donald McLean, who was appointed General Appraiser of the Port a few months ago by Thomas C. Platt's direction, asked for the resignation of Thomas Lee, a private stenographer at the Appraiser's store, yesterday. No reason was given for the step. Lee's place is under the protection of the civil service law. McLean, however, is not credited with much fondness for civil service reform. Soon after his appointment he wanted to have the eleven civil service places under him taken out of the classified service. His request for the resignation of Lee seems to be right in the line of his peculiar liking for the spoils system.

GILMORE'S JUBILEE CONCERTS.

The Gilmore jubilee concerts at Manhattan Beach which usually occur in this month have been great successes in the past. The one for this season begins next Thursday and ends on Sunday night. Mr. Gilmore has engaged a number of well-known vocalists, a large chorus selected from the opera companies, the full corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, a corps of twenty-four anvil beaters, and Scotch and Irish pipers. The big guns are being touched up and a programme will be offered each afternoon and evening that will suit the public and

WHO PROFITS BY THIS DUTY?

A brass watch chain was seized in the mail on Aug. 14. The package was directed to Henry Zimmerman of 37 Maiden-lane. Its appraised value was 12 cents, and the duty upon it was fixed at 3 cents. Mrs Zimmerman called at the Custom House yesterday and paid the duty. This little brass chain had to go through as many hands as if it were a pair of diamonds, and the expense of making copies of the seizure papers during the various stages of the investigation and examination must have amounted to ten or twelve times the duty. Why should not the Government save all this trouble and expense?

BOGUS CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Charity Organization Society of this city desires to caution the public against the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, which, in spite of an unpleasant notoriety on account of frequent previous exposures, is reports as having sprung into new activity during the present season, making unusual efforts to get money into its treasury and, as usual, expending but trifling portion of its collections for its alleged charitable purposes. It is said that its accounts for 1888 showed that of collections and gifts amounting to $3,939, only $825, or less than 21 per cent., was distributed in charity.

The public are warned to be on the watch when agents are made known as of the "society" named, Mr. Ramsear's "Unsectarian Home," "St. Stephen's Mission," and others of like stamp, and are advised that the Charity Organization Society is always glad to give information concerning the standing of any charitable enterprises, real or pretended, appealing for public support.

BAYSWATER YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Bayswater Yacht Club of Far Rockaway, L. I., will hold its first annual open regatta today over the club house east of the trestle bridge, Jamaica Bay. The contests will be open to sloope and cat-rigged boats of the Arverne, Canarsie, Undine, and Windward Clubs, classified as follows: Class A, open cat-rig over 22 and under 25 feet; Class B, open cat-rig, 19 to 22 feet, inclusive; Class C, open cat-rig 19 feet and under; Class D, sharpies and flat-bottom boats. Sloop will be classified previous to the race. The course will be from a point opposite Vice Commodore Edgar H. Mott's boathouse, past Bosoart's Point, around Sloop Bar, then passing a stakeboat at Sweetwater, following the main channel to a stakeboat off Beach Channel Station, round it, leaving it to port, and return over the same course to the point of starting. This course is to be sailed over twice by all classes except D, which sails it once.

SQUIRRELS ON LONG ISLAND.

Squirrels on Long Island are quite abundant, but rather wild.

DEMOCRATS OFF FOR SARATOGA.

Tammany Hall will lose its big chief to-day for awhile, for City Chamberlain Croker will leave to spend a week among the politicians in Saratoga, and so secure a rest from his arduous public duties. Mr. Croker is a member of the Kaydesquasera Club, whose house is on the grassy shores of Saratoga Lake. It is the avowed intention of spending his vacation fishing, but by a queer coincidence it appears that the Democratic State Committee will meet in Saratoga next Tuesday, and William Pitt Mitchell and Thomas Costello have accepted the City

ON A VAST SCALE.

THE PLANS FOR THE NEW MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

Gangs of men are pushing the work of tearing down the old Madison-Square Garden structure. The stock of the new organization, which, by the way, has adopted the title of the Madison-Square Garden Company, has been placed. The promoters of the big enterprise are filled with rosy visions of success and are correspondingly jubilant. The total cost of the land and the building soon to be put up thereon is $2,250,000.

The new structure will be a mammoth place of amusement. The ampitheatre will be 315 by 200 feet, with a track one-tenth of a mile long. It will seat fully 6,000 persons and will contain about 150 private boxes. When floored over and fitted with seats the ampitheatre can be used for conventions and similar big gatherings, and will then accommodate fully 12,000 persons. A continuous hall will encircle the ampitheatre at a depression of 6 feet below the sidewalk. This hall, 35 feet wide and 22 high, will be used for stabling horses during horse shows, circuses, and similar exhibitions. The acoustic properties of this ampitheatre will be made as nearly perfect as possible. This portion of the structure will be reached from Madison-avenue by a central entrance 24 feet wide. There will be another direct approach from Fourth-avenue.

The big building is to be distinguished by a huge tower at the Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street corner. Its height will be 300 feet, and elevators and staircase will conduct people to an observation lookout 250 feet above the sidewalk.

The theatre proper will be at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. It will seat 1,200 people, and will be fitted with complete stage settings. The café, 30 by 50 feet, and the big restaurant, 62 by 82 feet, will front on Madison-avenue at the right of the central entrance to the ampitheatre. The tower staircase, 10 feet wide, and elevators will take patrons to the second floor of the building, to a concert hall 80 by 90 feet, exclusive of its stage. This hall will have galleries, and will seat nearly 1,500 people. A smaller hall, 30 by 60 feet, will adjoin the concert room. It will be used for supper parties. On the occasion of a big ball in the ampitheatre the concert hall itself will be tnreed into a supper room. Two other smaller dining rooms will occupy space on the third floor.

The cooking will be done on the top floor of the building. A big Summer garden, 112 by 200 feet, at the Madison-avenue end, is also included in the plans.

The exterior of the building will be of buff brick and light terra cotta, a covered arcade extending along the Madison-avenue front and returning 112 feet on the side streets. A small arcade will also cover the ampitheatre's Fourth-avenue entrance. The architects are McKim, Mead & White. The builder is David H. King, Jr. The contracts call for the completion of the amphitheatre on March 20, 1890, the concert hall on June 1, 1890, and of the entire building, with its tower, on Aug. 1, 1890.

Hiram Hitchcock is President of the new company; its Vice President is W. F. Wharton, its Secretary W. A. Haines, and its Treasurer T. W. Pearsall. J. T. Hyde is Assistant Treasurer. Samuel French & Son will manage the establishment, and its directory comprises such well-known names as J. Pierpont Morgan, D. O. Mills, Adolph Ladenburg, Frank K. Sturgis, Charles Lanier, H. H. Hollister, Hermann Oelrichs, and H. I. Nicholas.

NO HUSBAND CAME.

AN EXPECTANT WIFE RECEIVES SAD NEWS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

A story full of sadness was that which was told at Castle Garden yesterday by Mrs. Anna Wiley, who arrived here last week on the steamer Celtic. She and her two children had stopped at 10 West-street for the last few days awaiting the arrival of the steamer Spain, on which her husband, Charles Wiley, was to have followed her to this country. Charles Wiley had been formerly a well-to-do cotton manufacturer in Lancashire, England, but of late fortune had not favored him, and he saw poverty not far off. In this state of affairs he resolved to settle up his business and come to this country in search of better times. He accordingly converted all his little property into cash and engaged passage on the Celtic. At the last moment he found that it would be impossible for him to sail on the Celtic, so he allowed his wife and two children to come on without him, saying that he would follow in a day or two on the Spain. The sum realized by the sale of his home and household effects was nearly two hundred guineas, and with this Wiley hoped to make another and a better start, and was in the best of spirits when he embarked on the Spain.

The Spain arrived in safety, and on Thursday Mrs. Wiley was at Castle Garden to meet her husband. But no familiar face was in the throng of immigrants as they came crowding through the gateways. A few inquiries end poor Mrs. Wiley was soon aware that her husband was among those who had not arrived by the Spain. Later she learned that a few days after the steamer left Queenstown he had been taken suddenly ill on board, had died, and had been buried at sea. All that remained for her was the money that had so carefully gathered together, a few keepsakes, and a few articles of clothing. The woman was

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POLITICS IN EVERYTHING

SALISBURY AS A POSSIBLE NEMESIS.

MRS. MAYBRICK MAY FEEL HIS HEAVY HAND—BOULANGER SLOWLY SINKING INTO OBSCURITY IN LONDON.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Aug. 17.—The situation in Europe, except for the fact that people who can afford to pay a dollar per bird are now legally entitled to eat grouse, is much the same as it was a week ago; bnt that fact in itself is of grave importance to a great many people. St. Grouse Day not only marke the grand climacteric turning point of the eocial year in England, ushering in the season when everybody fonnd in London invents excnses for his presence to exchange with all the friends whom he meets, hut it furnishes tangible material to patch up the gape and crevices in each individual social strnctnre.

There used to be lots of droll stories in provincial New-York towns about the devices employed by amhitions yonng women at New Year's to secure a satisfactory number of visiting cards in the haskets hung from the domestic door knockers. Those amhitions have all disappeared in America, I snppose, bnt they still flonrish here. On Aug. 13 the prond British male furtively hnys gronse in a back street, senda them to his club, and then invites a little party of otber males to dine there with him, explaining that the game is a special present from his friend Lord Watshiename. It is a point of honor among the gnests to believe this, and any one who should point ont that the peer in question was at the present moment in Switzerland or New-Zealand wonld he regarded as no gentleman. If the handle of your tricycle has raised blisters on your thumbs you now explain them on the ground that the beastly gun kicked. Thus the stately fabric of British society gets its new annual coat of paint.

Mrs. Maybrick has maintained herself easily in front as a topic of midsummer discnssion. So many acree of letters bave not been sent to newspapers hefore on any enbject within the memory of the oldest proofreader. As everything in England from vaccination to the problem of controlling midnight street walkers eventually takes on a political color, so the partisan line has gradnally been drawn in the Maybrick agitation. Looeely speaking, the Toriee are in favor of her being banged and the Radicals and Homo Rulers are against it. Of course there are infinite subdivisions within these broadly-defined classifications. One of the most cnrions is that all teetotalers within the Parnellite party, who are in favor of closing the pnblic honses in Ireland on Snnday, are to a man against Mrs. Maybrick. On the other hand, the whole gronp of Tories who on occasion vote with Churchill are strong champions of her cause. There have been during the week many interesting scenes on the London streets, where petitions for her pardon were exposed for signatnres. Great crowds gathered here all day long, and sympathy for the condemned woman was practically universal in these throngs. What the resnlt of this very impressive popular upheaval will be it is still quite impossible to predict. During the week there has been a slowly-growing conviction that the woman would he executed after all. To-day it is thought here that there is a marked reaction in this feeling, apparently based on nothing more definite than the fact that the Home Secretary yesterday had a long interview with the Lord Chancellor, who is the titular keeper of the Queen's conscience.

He is a little chuckle-headed, porker-jowled man, who looks more like the custodian of the royal gin hottle than of a conscience, and is believed by lawyers who know him to be the very last man in the kingdom who would counsel the upsetting of a Judge's decision for the mere matter of a woman's neck. Justice Stephen's dignity is really the chief stumbling block in the case. He is a jnrist of considerable rank and prodigious acenmption, and has not scrupled since he has been on the hench to write partisan review articles over his own signature violently attacking the Irish party as rebels and swindlers. This will render it next to impossible for the existing Tory Ministry to throw him overboard if he insists on having his action snstained, and it is everywnere nnderstood that he does so insist, even to the point of threatening his reeignation. On the other hand, the agitation has grown so wideepread that the Ministry may well fear its results in case the wretched woman is hanged. There is a fierce internecine row inside this Ministry over another subject, which may conceivably affect the Maybrick case, though it has nothing whatever to do with it. Salisbury is tearing his hair with rage over an affront pnt upon his leadership by the House of Commons. He had set his heart on having a bill passed this session to facilitate and simplify the collection of chnron tithes in Wales, and when Angust came with the bill still lagging in the rear of business, and it was hopeless to expect to reach it, he sent peremptory word to Mr. Smith that it mnst be eboved forward and passed. His Ministerial colleagnes in the Commons remonstrated that this would prolong the session of Parliament into September. "It must be carried if they sit till Christmas," was his lordship's sharp rejoinder. But when the bill was brought in the House of Commons rose on its hind legs in revolt. The Ministerial leaders, who obviously had no heart in the thing, gave way on so many points that finally there was nothing material left of the bill, and last night the Speaker ruled that, as every essential point had been changed, the measure had become a new bill, and so must go back to the lowest place on the docket and take the chances of progress all over again. There was nothing left after this but to withdraw the bill, which was done amid resounding cheers. The haughty Premier is reported to be in a savage fury over this. Hence the more fact that some ninety members of the Commons signed the petition for Mrs. Maybrick's reprieve may easily operate to decide him against any show of clemency, and, of course, if he interfered his will would be snpreme.

Except for some sporadic sparring on Irish estimates next week nothing more of the slightest interest will occur during the present session, from which members are already scurrying away for the holidays. The next political sensation will be when Balfour speaks at Edinburgh, where, it is understood, he will ontline in considerable detail two big Irish measnres which the Government is going to bring forward at the next session. These are a Local Government bill and a Land bill, which Hartington, Goschen, Balfour, and Chamberlain firmly believe will knock the bottom out of the whole home-rule agitation. Of conrse, they will do nothing of the sort; bnt it is obvions that they will immediately pnt home-rnle politics on a new basis. They will he in subetance a Unioniet bid to the Irish people ae against Parnellism. What will happen will be that Parnell will ehrewdly take all the material thinge they offer and then, with the Irish people more enthusiastically at his back than ever, proceed to use all that has been gained as a new leverage for home rule. Statesmen who are unable to see this meet indeed be blind, and tho faot that the Unioniet leaders mentioned above really expect to win by snch a childish device ehows how dense is the darkness really snrronnding them. Salisbnry, it is true, privately clings to his faith in twenty years of resolute government, and rightly believes there is no alternative between home rule and despotic control by police and battering rams; but the Unionist politicians, with the fear of the general elections before their eyes, have obtained permission to try quack nostrume instead.

There is extremely little interest here in what Boulanger may do. His failure as a lion here in England was conspicuous months ago and it is now complete. I dare say that if the French officials were to ask for his extradition English intereet and sympathy might be aroneed for the cheap exploded pretender; but nothing of that sort is going to happen. What is more likely is that he will have to go into cheaper lodgings nearer Leicester-sqnare and sink to the level of an ordinary conspirator and Anarchist—the level of an exile, for there will be no further money supply. Dillon's property will all be sequestered by the State, and though Rochefort may pnt his *Intransigeant* into a limited liability company with straw shareholders, there is a notion in Paris that that also can be seized. Under the circumstances it is not strange that the leading Bonlangists should favor a bold, spectacular, forlorn-hope action by the General. They want him to go privily to Paris, turn up at an appointed honr and place on a black horee, and, with the backing of a carefnlly-selected mob, attempt a coup d'état. Plans for this have been minntely debated in Portland-place for the last two days, but they say the brave General funks the ordeal. Bnt it is really all there is left for him to do, and I should not be surprised if he screwed his conrage up to the point of attempting it.

The failnre of the most important European wheat crops and the continuance of evil harvest weather here in England have led to steps for the formation of a gigantic bread trust in London. Four of the largest metropolitan bread companies, controlling nearly 300 retail bakeries, with a certified total yearly profit of $460,000, are already in combination, and others are expected to follow. The consolidation will be known as the London Bread Union, and, of conrse, it is announced that by a reduction of the administrative expense and a lessened competition this new monopoly will be able to lower the price of bread. Wheat has gone up to-day in all the English provincial markets.

The death of Cadinal Guilbert, Archbishop of Bordeaux, is the most serious loee the French Republic has sustained for a long time. Around him centred practically all the hopes of the revised and modernized Catholic Church in France which could live in amity eide by side with a republic. His elevation to the Cardinalate was vehemently opposed by the Legitimist Clerical party in France, and hence was postponed for a considerable period; but President Carnot finally obtained it as a personal favor from the Pope last Spring. So long as he lived there was a chance of keeping the hands of the Radicals off the throat of the Church, but now there is no restraining influence left.

Abont the last literary novelty which the last decade of the nineteenth century could be expected to produce is announced in the form of a new series of letters by the famous Lord Chesterfield. The correspondence in question is considerably later in date than the celebrated lettere to his son, and was addressed to his consin and heir the fifth Earl through the death of his grandson in 1871, who caught typhoid fever at the same shooting party which nearly killed the Prince of Wales. These old letters passed to his sister, Lady Carnarvon. They are now prepared for the prese by Lord Carnarvon, and are said to be quite as remarkable and vainable in a way as their classic predecessors.

For the first time "Lorna Doone" is now issued in popular form at a nominal price of 50 cents, which in London always meane 35, the cheapest of previous editions having been $1 50. Over twenty thousand copies of this new issne were sold during the first fortnight, and it is still going like hot cakes. A similar experiment has been tried this week with Hardy's "Far from the Madding Crowd."

Following the Stnart exhibition of last year there is now being arranged a Tndor exhibition, devoted to portraits, relics, and general memoriala of that whole strong-minded family. There has never before been a satisfactory collection of the very nnmerous portraits of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and no doubt such gatherinze now will evoke much interesting comment and comparison, which will permanently enrich historical literature.

A. M. Palmer has yielded to the charme of "Aunt Jack," otherwise the highly-diverting comedy now running at the Court Theatre, and will make it his principal Winter attraction in New-York. He is fnll of hope that Agnes Booth will like the chief part, which Mrs. John Wood made anch a success here.

The Olympic Theatre, which has so long been a white elephant, has been bought, with a lot of the adjoining property. It will all be pulled down, and a theatre, seating 3,500 persons, will be built for Wilson Barrett.

H. F.

The mass meeting of weavers at Fall River yesterday was attended by less than eight hundred persons. Addresses were made by the President and Secretary of the Protective and Amalgamated Association, the Rev. John Brown, James Flynn of the Bricklayers' International Association, and others all arguing that an advance in wages ought to be granted. A committee was appointed to wait on the Board of Trade on Thursday evening next and ask that wages be advanced.

UNSETTLED PARTY DEBTS

OFFICES IN NEW-YORK WHICH ARE COVETED.

MR. BARNES'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT—THE SYRACUSE POST OFFICE—A VACANT NEBRASKA DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Collector of Customs.—ROBERT B. RENTFRO for the District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas.

Surveyor of Customs.—DANIEL R. COLLIER for the port of Louisville, Ky.

Collector of Internal Revenue.—ROBERT A. MOSELEY, JR., for the District of Alabama.

LOUIS W. EINSTEIN for the Fourth District of Iowa.

Sanitary Engineers to Examine the Sewerage System in the District of Columbia.—RUDOLPH HERING of New-York, SAMUEL M. GRAY of Providence, R. I., and F. P. STEARNS of Boston.

Mr. William Barnes of the Albany *Journal* came over to see the President before he left here for Deer Park, this morning. Mr. Barnes was anxious to settle the muddle which has arisen in the division of Federal patronage for Albany. His has encceeded in settling the Post Office contest, and it is announced to-night that Col. Werner has been agreed upon as Postmaster and that his appointment will be made early next week. Up to the present time the Barnes and Draper factions have been unable to reach an agreement in the matter of the Surveyorship for the Albany district. Mr. Draper is backing for the place his law partner, Alden Chester, while Mr. Barnes desires to secure the position for John M. Bailey, ex-member of Congress, ex-Collector of Internal Revenne and ex-Consul. The Draper people think that Bailey has enough "exes" before his name, and they say that it is time that some other man had a chance at the patronage trough. It is thonght that Chester stands the better chance for appointment.

Mr. Clarkson is anxious to get the Syracuse Post Office ont of the way, bnt he has not been able to settle the matter yet. The present incnmbent is Editor Northrup of the Syracuse *Courier*. He has a warm personal friend in the person of Congressman Belden, and as his term does not expire for more than a year Mr. Belden does not seem to be in a hurry to recommend his snccessor. Senator Hiscock wants Mr. Carroll E. Smith of the *Journal* appointed, and he wants the change made at once. Mr. Clarkson would like to oblige the Senator, bnt as the Republican Republican native is generally recognized when there is one, he finds it difficult to furnish a reason for the appointment of Mr. Smith without Mr. Belden's recommendation. Mr. Smith will be appointed eventually, in all probability, but it is not probable that Senator Hiscock will be able to bring about this change just yet.

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The death of Congressman James Laird, which was announced here this afternoon, caused great surprise among his friends. The last reports received concerning his condition were to the effect that he was rapidly gaining in strength, and that he would be well enough to attend the opening session of Congress. He was at Atlantic City until a short time ago, and the sea air seemed to do him a great deal of good.

The district which Mr. Laird represented is strongly Republican, so that there is not likely to be any political change in the representation. That there will be a vigorous contest for the Republican nomination, goes without saying. A demonstration when the situation is understood. It has always been asserted by the anti-monopoly forces in Nebraska that this particular district was the personal property of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and that no man need expect an election on either ticket who had not the influence of that corporation behind him. But within the past few years other interests not altogether in harmony with the Burlington have come to the front, and the Union Pacific western Company now has its lines through the district. The Union Pacific has a branch line through the eastern portion, and the Rock Island has also important vested interests within its borders. The district contains seventy-five counties and casts a total vote of about forty or forty-five thousand.

At the present time there are known to be four candidates for the Republican Congressional nomination. They are T. L. Norval of Seward, at present a member of the State Senate; A. J. Dilworth, ex-Attorney-General of the State, who resides in Hastings, which was Mr. Laird's home; George H. Hastings of Crete, who represented the district in the Electoral College last Winter, and the Hon. Gilbert L. Laws, present Secretary of State. These gentlemen began the canvass when it was first reported that the condition of Mr. Laird was such as to make it likely that there might be a vacancy to fill. It is not known how the railroads will stand toward the candidates here in nnder the circumstances, for the Nebraska people now here to predict the result of the convention to name his snccessor.

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Capt. W. H. Hart, who was recently tendered the position of Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, has been here several days and has at last concluded to accept the place. He had a talk with the President last evening about it and again this morning, and at the latter meeting told the President of his determination. Mr. Hart left here for Cincinnati to-day to close up his business affairs, and will return to Washington in time to take charge of the office on Monday, Aug. 26.

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Although the report upon the seizure and escape of the British sealer Black Diamond has not been made public at the Treasury Department, it is learned from the officials that it does not snow that the officers and crew of the seized vessel were under parole to proceed to Sitka. While it was within the authority of the Captain of the cutter to put them in irons every man on the Black Diamond and send her to San Francisco with a powerful prize crew, such a course was not regarded as necessary. In cases occurring in former years seized vessels have gone safely to port, the officers having sufficient respect for the law, as embodied in the presence of one representative of the Revenne Service, to refrain from any attempt at escape. Meanwhile it is is said at the Treasury that the Revenne Marine officers will continue to seize vessels engaged in taking seals illegally, leaving to the State Department the adjustment of any international questions which may arise.

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Civil Service Commissioners Lyman and Thompson had an interview with the President to-day in regard to certain contemplated changes in the civil service rules. Commissioner Lyman presented to the President a rough draft of the changes he proposes to make, with Mr. Thompson, discussed with the President the probable effect of the proposed changes and the reasons that induced the commission to recommend them. The President is understood to favor the changes, and as soon as they are formally promulgated the amendments will be sent to him at Deer Park. It is believed that one of the rules as amended will place all offices or divisions within the classified service, and thus provide that when changes occur in these positions they shall be filled by certification from the commission.

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President Harrison saw no general callers to-day, his time in the forenoon being given up to consultation with his Cabinet officers now in the city and a few other prominent officials. After dinner he prepared for his trip and at 2:37 entered his coupé in company with Private Secretary Halford, and was driven to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station. Here he joined Mrs. Harrison, who had just returned from Tenallytown, and proceeded at once to Deer Park. Probably Tuesday next the President will go to Indianapolis, bnt his visit will not last longer than the end of the week and he will return to Deer Park, where he will remain until the middle or latter part of September.

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The Treasury Department has forwarded to Representative Spinola, at New-York, life-saving medals to be presented to James Quindly of the New-York police force and Joseph H. Hamley of New-York, as a recognition of their bravery in saving persons from drowning.

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The following Presidential Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—William Richardson at Long Island City, Queens County, vice James A. McKenna, removed.

Alabama.—Samuel P. Burnes at Talladega, vice Richard R. Hunley, removed.

Arkansas.—James P. Jones at Batesville, vice Franklin D. Denton, removed; Flora H. Hawes at Hot Springs, vice Andrew J. Hill, removed.

California.—Edward C. Burton at Long Beach, vice Frank Hart, office became Presidential; George W. Critchfield at Ukiah, vice Allen W. Thompson, commission expired.

Georgia.—James G. Hughes at Marietta, vice James B. Blackwell, removed.

Idaho Territory.—Luther B. Boice at Lewiston, vice Charles K. Cress, removed.

Illinois.—Charles H. Castle at Austin, vice L. H. O'Conor, office became Presidential; E. A. Mitchell at Chillicothe, vice Levi Booth, office became Presidential; Arthur N. Baylington at Highland Park, vice Mrs. A. Jennings, office became Presidential; Edward E. Griffith at Lewiston, vice William J. Dykes, removed; William C. Hoodhouse at Woodhouse, vice Ellis Briggs, resigned; John Chiver at Sandwich, vice R. C. Hall, removed; Arthur Crooker at Taylorville, vice Henry Jayne, removed.

Indiana.—Marena M. Davis at Hammond, vice John F. Crost, resigned; John M. Robinson at Tipton, vice Robert M. Robertson, resigned.

Iowa.—Elihu Lewis at Chariton, vice William E. Lewis, removed; Edwin B. Hill at Glenwood City, vice E. B. Crawford, removed; James C. Traer at Vinton, vice William A. McAllister, removed.

Maryland.—Frederick A. Thayer at Oakland, vice Patrick Hamil, office became Presidential.

Michigan.—Leopold Jackson at Menominee, vice F. A. Mitchell, removed; Isaac A. Fancher at Mount Pleasant, vice P. A. Stebbins, resigned; Richard M. Sampson at Norway, vice J. H. Gee, removed.

Minnesota.—Calvin K. Day at Detroit City, vice Samuel N. Hemeck, removed.

Missouri.—Frank L. Wilson at Bowling Green, vice E. P. Matthews, removed.

Nebraska.—Silas Peterman at Indianola, vice H. M. Cavanagh, resigned; Edwin A. Polley at Seward, vice J. S. Kittle, removed; Henry J. Wolcott at Fremont, vice James Morry, resigned; William D. Hart at Linden, vice William T. McGinnes, resigned.

Kansas.—George E. Nicholson at Ness City, vice John W. Brown, resigned; John Z. Clark at Ottawa, vice John R. Kessler, removed; Edwin P. Greer at Winfield, vice George C. Rembaugh, resigned.

Ohio.—Lewis J. Judson at Dayton, vice William H. Gillespie, removed; Orville D. Smith at Washington Court House, vice James W. Deer, resigned.

Oregon.—J. C. Cooper at McMinnville, vice J. F. Wisecarse, resigned.

Pennsylvania.—George A. Stocker at Mount Carmel, vice John W. Brophy, removed.

South Carolina.—George C. Alexander at Camden, vice Dan C. Kirkley, removed.

Tennessee.—C. B. Rowland at Union City, vice W. R. Andrews, resigned.

Texas.—John P. Osterhout at Belton, vice Howel Tatum, removed.

Wisconsin.—Chalmers Ingersoll at Beloit, vice Clinton Babbitt, removed; Jesse G. Bunnell at Richland Centre, vice J. M. Keyes, removed; Winslow A. Nowell at Milwaukee, vice George H. Paul, resigned; Charles K. Erwin at Tomah, vice Reuben P. Hitchcock, removed.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—S. P. Tuthill, Mattituck, and Roswell Davis, Yaphank, both of Suffolk County.

Maryland.—Richard Stanford, Aquasco; John W. Kelly, Mattota; T. J. Miller, Monkton; Henry C. Marsh, Solomon's.

Virginia.—W. F. Jones, Lawrenceville; Susan Eyler, Cohre; William Hawks, Pridsmore; John A. Hinson, Rye Lawn Depot.

Penn-sylvania.—David Irwin, Cedarshurg; Joseph Hall, Redcliffe; John H. Brendle, Red Run; H. F. Stover, Richland Centre; H. A. Ross, Stevensville; John W. Smith, Yellow Creek.

New-Jersey.—George W. Robinson, Ravenrock.

Delaware.—W. S. Latomus, Townsand.

New-Hampshire.—Henry W. Reed, Stoddard.

Connecticut.—Joseph F. Miller, Highwood.

Maine.—F. H. Rockliff, Allen's Mills; M. E. Beal, Southport; B. M. Roberts, Stockton Springs.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

LOOKING FOR A STATE CHAIRMAN IN PLACE OF CHARLES L. JEWETT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—The Republican haste in effecting an organization for the campaign of next year has caused the Democrats of the State to interest themselves in the same direction. It is said to-day that a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held early in September. At this time Chairman Charles L. Jewett will tender his resignation. Mr. Jewett is a New-Albany lawyer of large practice. As a reason for resigning he gives press of business. To find some one to nfset Michener, the new Republican Chairman, is now the question.

Gov. Gray is talked of to some extent as a successor to Jewett, but his candidacy for the National States Senatorship will make it necessary for him to control a canvass for that place, and he could hardly take a position so exacting as the Hoosier Chairmanship. Mr. Simon P. Sheerin of the National Committee is spoken of in this connection. His qualifications are excellent. Ex-Congressman Matson, some Indianapolis Democrats think, would make a first-class Chairman. Politically speaking, he is out of a job now, too, and it is said he would ne very glad to show the masses how much executive ability he has. Thomas H. Rice refuses to consider the Chairmanship. He says he is always willing to give the authorized Chairman any assistance he can, but that he has too much private business on hand to go deep into politics again. Since Matson was defeated for Governor by Alvin P. Hovey he has been very quiet, but it is possible that he may pull to the front and show that he has a hold of vains to his party.

In the meantime, Michener's open statement that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Voorhees is looked upon with suspicion. Not only is he believed to be after the place, but it is thought that he is President Harrison's candidate. Many things point that way. The Republicans are already working actively preparing for the campaign of next Summer. The visit of Harrison next week is hoped to heal the many sores that have been made since March 4 between the Ohio and Lake Michigan.

A STAB AT PLATT.

AND ONE, TOO, APPARENTLY FROM THE HAND OF SENATOR HISCOCK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Politicians in this city have been set all agog by an editorial which appeared in the columns of the Syracuse *Journal* Wednesday. A paragraph reads as follows:

"Considerable speculation is awakened by the intimation that Thomas C. Platt and David B. Hill are rivals for the seat now occupied by Senator Evarts. Throughout the rural districts Warner Miller is the man more generally wanted for the place."

The *Journal* is the accredited organ of Senator Hiscock, and its editor is the Senator's fidus Achates, Carroll E. Smith. As is well understood, Smith is Hiscock's candidate for the Post Office. Smith would hesitate more than ever, just at this time, to cross the will of his political chief, the great pap-dispensing Senator. Under these circumstances everybody is asking what this stab at Platt means. It may be that the bloodless Senator has made up his mind to throw Platt overboard and hitch up with the man who fell outside the breastworks. No one who knows the true inwardness of Senator Hiscock's character doubts for a moment that he is fully equal to treachery to his best friend if he thinks he may thereby advance his own selfish interests.

Whatever the solution of the mystery, no one believes that Carroll E. Smith would dare run the knife into Mr. Platt without Hiscock's sanction. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the paragraph quoted gives rise to a great deal of speculation and arouses an additional interest in the coming battle at Saratoga.

WANTS TO BE MONTANA'S SENATOR.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 17.—One of the first manœuvres in the battle for the United States Senatorship was developed yesterday when it became known that Col. W. F. Sanders had resigned the Attorneyship of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which he has held for many years. He has long been regarded as a leader in the Republican Party of Montana, and was a candidate for Delegate to Congress three years ago. The fact of his being counsel for a great railway corporation was used against him with effect. It was proposed to nominate him for delegate to the Constitutional Convention which is just closing its labors, but he realized that his corporation connection would be an objection to his election, and that should he be elected it would weaken his influence in the convention. His resignation now is a political declaration of his candidacy for the United States Senatorship.

GERMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The German Colonial Company, at a meeting to-day, resolved to appeal to Prince Bismarck for protection against English encroachments in Africa, and urge him to find means to put an end to the present state of affairs. In the resolutions adopted reference is made to the seizure by the English Admiral at Zanzibar of Dr. Peters's steamer, the Neera, and to the damage done to German traders by the Niger Company, and the persistent efforts of English companies to acquire sovereign rights in the territories adjoining the German settlements. The speakers all protested that no feeling of hostility toward England was entertained, and that the action of the German Colonial Company was taken solely in defence of German rights which had been violated by the English trading company.

A LARGE HOP CROP.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 17.—It is estimated that, though the hop crop of Washington Territory has suffered slightly from drought and blight, the crop of 1889 will greatly exceed that of 1888. The area planted this year is 33 per cent. larger than last year. This increased acreage will produce, in the aggregate, a good crop. The yield per acre will be 10 per cent. less than in 1888. The crop in the White River Valley is looking well and hops will be of good quality in that section. The Puget Sound and Lake Shore Road has largely increased its warehouses in anticipation of a heavy yield.

MR. CLEVELAND AT SARANAC LAKE.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland arrived here this morning over the Chateaugnay Railroad. They drove directly to Saranac Inn, where they will stop, which has always been Mr. Cleveland's favorite resort while in the Adirondacks.

Cheap Rates to the West via B. and O. And Deer Park. Beautiful route this season of year; new line to Baltimore and Washington.—Adv.

ENDING THE LONG CRUISE

FLEET OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB SCATTERED.

NAPHTHA LAUNCH AND GIG RACES CLOSE THE SPORT—SOME FINE CONTESTS TO COME.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The fine fleet of yachts belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, which gathered at New-London Aug. 7 for the rendezvous preceding the club's annual squadron cruise, is now scattered among harbors on ocean and Sound, and the cruise for this year is over. A meeting of Captains was held on board the flagship, Electra, this afternoon, after the races of naphtha launches belonging to the yachts, and it was formally voted to disband the fleet. There were only a few Captains present at the meeting, the number of yachts represented being in marked contrast to the great number that were reported present at the rendezvous. The grand fleet that made this port on the first run of the cruise has been dwindling in nnmber from day to day until the more conspicuous racing yachts were all that remained, the rest either cruising along back toward New-York or sailing eastward. Bnt the racers held on and have been making things lively and interesting throughout the ornise, which may be considered as one of the most successful ever known in the history of the club.

Several yachts left the fleet yesterday, as was reported in THE TIMES, and more started from Newport to-day after the disbandment. Those in the herbor to-night are the schooners Fortuna, Grayling, Constellation, Iroquois, Sea Fox, Triton, and Marguerite; ontter Clara; sloops Titania, Gorilla, Nymph, Mischief, and Mystery; cntters Mariqnita, Tomahawk, Minerva, and Papoose, and steam yachts Alva, Sagamore, Unquowa, and Dagmar. The Electra went to Greenport soon after the meeting of Captains was ended and the Mayflower started for Bar Harbor. Commodore Henry P. Hovey of the Eastern Yacht Club will leave for the East to-morrow morning in the Fortuna, and will probably be accompanied by Commodore A. Cass Canfield of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club in the Sea Fox. C. Oliver Iselin has put ou the Titania's cruising sails, and will start for Bar Harbor on Tuesday. The Katrina left here for New-York yesterday.

The races of gigs and naphtha launches today completed all the contests planned for the cruise. They began about 11 o'clock and were contested over courses in the harbor. The Regatta Committee of the club comprised the judges, who were on Commodore Gerry's steam yacht. Mr. F. T. Underhill's gig won easily the game-cock colors for the Mayflower against crews from the schooners Dauntless, Sea Fox, and Norma, and the Mayflower also walked off with the owl colors by default.

Nine launches started in the race arranged for them, and the eight horse power obeidt launch of the steam yacht Oneida, owned by E. C. Benedict of New-York, beat Commodore Gerry's launch of the same power and style by 1 minnte 25 seconds. The other launches that started were Commodore Gerry's five horse power obsidt, C. W. Vanderbilt's Vedetto, two horse power naphtha; O. B. Jennings's Unquowa five horse power obeidt; Lloyd Phœnix's Intrepid, two horse power in Naphtha; L. H. Smith's Norma, three horse power obeidt; C. H. Mathiessen's Phantasy, four horse power naphtha; and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant's Palmer, five horse power obeidt.

Fleet Captain Stephen Peabody handicapped the launches, allowing five horse power obeidt launches three minutes, three horse power obeidt launches six minutes, and two horse power naphthas nine minutes. These handicaps did not produce close finishes, the launches being strung out for half a mile or more. The course was a mile and a half up the harbor from the anchorage and return. The elapsed time of the launches was: Oneida, 20:51; Electra, No. 1, 22:36, Electra No. 2, 26:29; Vedette, 33:22; Unquowa, 29:26; Intrepid, 35:54; Norma, 33:30; Dauntless, 38:40; Palmer, 33:14.

The next yachting treat for Newport is the race for forty footers to take place here on Monday. It is the much-talked of sweepstakes race arranged in June by the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, and will be one of the most interesting races of the parties so far this season if the weather is fair. Seven yachts have entered, but the Boston boats Varena and Chiquita will not start. The others are the Burgess boats Mariquita and Tomahawk, the Morey boats Helen and Alice, the Gardner yacht Liris, A. Cary Smith's Gorilla, and William Fife, Jr.'s, Minerva. The entrance fee is $100 for each yacht and the winner will make about one-eighth of what his yacht originally cost.

All of the seven yachts to start are new boats. They have been getting in shape to race all day, and will undoubtedly be in excellent trim by Monday. The Gorilla was in the dry dock to-day, having her bottom cleaned, and is as smooth as tin. Her new topmast is made and will be put in her to-morrow. The Liris has been at Fall River to-day getting ready, and the Alice and Helen are at New-Bedford. The Minerva, Mariquita, and Tomahawk are in very good condition, with the exception of the Mariquita's weak mast, which may keep her out at the last minute if the wind is very strong, but she probably will go in any way.

The course will be a triangle twenty-five nautical miles in length, off the harbor. One leg will be to windward to try the merits of the yachts in this work. There will be no time limit for the race, and the rules of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, which tax equally all area and water line length in mensurement for time allowance, will govern.

There has been some discussion here about the report that the Tomahawk would not be entitled to the first prize for her race yesterday on account of her being out of the water since the cruise of the New-Yorkers began. The fact is, Mr. Morgan had her put into the water the day of the arrival of the fleet here, and she will be awarded the cup. Th eLiris won a cup offered as second prize.

Mr. George A. Stewart, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead is here arranging for the races to be sailed off Marblehead next Saturday and the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and he has received favorable word from the Gorilla, Minerva, Mariquita, and Tomahawk about their going East to sail in the races arranged. The forty-footers in these will be Alice, Helen, Chiquita, Verena, and Papoose. Mr. Stewart says he hopes that the Xara and Gen. Paine's recent purchase, the Bahoon, will be on hand to help the Chiquita to uphold the reputation of the yachts of last year. Mr. Stewart has received a letter from J. Malcolm Forbes, owner of the fisherman Fredonia, a new Burgess schooner which has raced on the cruise, in which Mr. Forbes challenges the owners of the Boston fishermen, Carrie E. Phillips and Nellie Dixon, and the pilot boat Hesper, to race the Fredonia any time before Sept. 1, unless the Fredonia should be sold before that time.

It appears that the question of the disposition of the New-York's squadron trophy cup for fore-and-aft schooners is in dispute, and it will depend upon whether the first run from New-London to Newport is finally awarded to the Œnone or Marguerite. By the figures of the Regatta Committee the Œnone won this run by two seconds better, on corrected time, than the Marguerite. Both schooners are to be measured and the length of the course carefully determined. If the run is awarded to the Marguerite she will win the squadron trophy, as she will then be tied with the Iroquois on the score, but will beat her on best average, corrected time.

Commodore Gerry said to-day that he intends to call a special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club very soon, at which the latest phase of the Valkyrie matter will be discussed. The race between the Papoose and Alice for the cup offered by Royal Phelps Carroll of the Gorilla, to be raced for by the parties that went to Bar Harbor on the Eastern's cruise, may be sailed here on Tuesday. Mr. Carroll said to-day that if the owners decide on it he is willing the race should follow Monday's contest.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 17.—The annual regatta of the Shelter Island Yacht Club took place in Peconic and Gardiner's Bays to-day. Thirty-eight yachts took part. The course was about twenty-five miles for sloops and fifteen for catboats. There was a fine northwest wind blowing. The prizes were silver cups. The results were as follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS 2.

Name.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Hypsasia	11	16	36	3	17	07			
Daisy	11	17	59	3	41	05			

CATBOATS—CLASS 1.

Fantasie	11	24	49	2	25	57			
Yolande	11	22	17	2	21	00¾			
Minnie Rogers	11	21	17	2	24	15¾			
Transport	11	22	45	2	28	23¾			
Correct									

CATBOATS—CLASS 2.

Gypsy Queen	11	21	29	2	30	55			
Sappho	11	23	15	2	35	30			
Jessy	11	24	22	2	31	14			
Sea Gull	11	22	36	2	32	09			
Fanatine									
Ruby	11	21	29	2	35	35			
Maude S	11	21	24	2	36	27			
Mentida	11	23	14	2	31	43			

CATBOATS—CLASS 3.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Lady Elgin	11	31	29	2	38	46
Norma	11	28	49	2	39	30¾
Daisy	11	28	50	2	37	31¾
Ella	11	31	21	2	38	15
Endora	11	31	56	2	38	18¾
Jessie	11	30	55	2	32	21
Zelma	11	26	16	2	35	13¾
Detector	11	27	23	2	46	19¾
Erminie	11	31	12	2	42	17¾
Charles Pease	11	29	07	2	37	38

CATBOATS—CLASS 4.

Alert	11	33	47	2	10	04
Leda	11	35	22	2	16	00
Frank H	11	32	48	2	19	15
Emeline K	11	32	43	2	18	09
Jay Bys See	11	33	04	2	15	02
Robert	11	35	01	2	28	06

Daisy, Yolande, Gypsy Queen, Jessie, and Frank H. were the winners.

NAGLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

TAKEN BEFORE A UNITED STATES COURT ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Deputy Marshal Nagle, who shot and killed David S. Terry at Lathrop last Wednesday, was removed from jail at Stockton by Sheriff Cunningham an hour before daylight this morning and brought to this city on a special train. This proceeding was based upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, directing Sheriff Cunningham to produce Nagle in the Circuit Court at 11 o'clock this morning. Nagle was taken from Stockton jail at

MONMOUTH'S CLOSING DAY

CHAOS AND SALVATOR WIN THE TWO HANDICAP STAKES.

SIRENZI CUT LOOSE AT LAST AND ALLOWED TO WIN IN A SWEEPSTAKES RACE.

Monmouth Park's racing season was brought to a close yesterday, and with it closes the history of a race course noted for many famous contests, in which the kings and queens of the turf during the past quarter of a century have fought for fame and money. This year's racing was probably the most unsatisfactory one to all interested ever held there. The weather has been had almost constantly; the sport has been marred by a series of races that seemed to be full of jobbery; public form has been made a ridiculous farce, and it is well that the season has ended with so few public scandals as there have been. The track managers, Messrs. Withers, Cassatt, and Galway, horsemen who are absolutely honest and true sportsmen, have unquestionably been imposed upon because they believe every one to be as honest as they are in the management of the stables they own. It would be a good thing for racing if they were, and a better thing if these infinential men in turf matters would open their eyes to the fact that honest racing men, who always run their horses to win, are about as scarce, in this world at least, as are hens' teeth. The easy fashion in which the Haggin Stable won the two races they were out for yesterday was a fitting close to the peculiar lot of in and out running that has characterized the meeting. Neither Firenzi or Salvator appeared to have had their thirst satisfied before their recce yesterday. They won yesterday just as easily as they have been beaten in the past. Let the curtain drop on the scene. It is time it was rung down. That the new Monmouth which will spring from the ashes of the old one will have a more successful opening than was the closing of the old track is the wish of all true lovers of sport rather than admirers of the excitement of the betting ring.

The features of yesterday's sport, which a great crowd witnessed, were the Carteret Handicap for two-year-olds and the Jersey Handicap for three-year-olds, Chaos, who has been constantly improving in every race he has run, winning the former and Salvator capturing the latter, both taking their victories from the large fields against which they ran in the easiest possible fashion. The friends of the California "Copper King," Mr. Haggin, must have made a good bit of money on Salvator's victory, if they were so fortunate as to receive information that the colt was not threly before the race. The Salvator of the Jersey Handicap was a very different horse from the Salvator of the Omnibus Stakes, as different in fact as was the Firenzi of the Champion Stakes and the Firenzi of the mile and a quarter handicap sweepstakes yesterday. The excuse offered is the condition of the track. If it is probably as good an excuse as to say that oats has put Yorick to sleep.

Blue Rock, fresh from a course of treatment at Saratoga Horse Haven, and full of spring-water, came down to the track and gave the talent a surprise party by winning the opening dash as he pleased, but in very slow time—2:11½. True, she didn't have very much to beat, and the best race was probably run by Theodosius, who got the place honors by a nose only from Tristan. Galop ran like a racehorse for a mile and then quit like a jade, while Connemara had a bad case of the spilks.

Servia won the selling race at three-fourths of a mile which followed, without very much trouble, from a field of eight, in which Rowland managed to beat Fred B. a head for the place money because Hamburg, who rode the latter, was caught napping by Taylor. The race saved Jere Dunn from bankruptcy, as he made a good bit of money by backing his filly early in the betting at 50 to 1 straight, and 15 to 1 for a place. Then at the conclusion of the race he sold Servia to the Lamasney Brothers on their bid of $1,900 for her, which is just $100 less than he paid the Dwyer Brothers for her about a year ago.

The last race of the day and the meeting was a selling affair for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile. Byron McClelland's colt Sam Morse, an 8 to 1 shot in the betting, won it by a half length from Mr. Belmont's filly Cordelia.

Details of the racing and betting are appended:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02⅘.
W. Gratz's b. c. Blue Rock, 3 years, by Billet—Calomel, 109 pounds.....(McCarthy) 1
Lamasney Brothers' ch. c. Chaos, 3, 107.....(Taylor) 2
L. H. Titus's ch. g. Gladstone, 5, 102.....(Reilly) 3
Orator, 105½; Tom Hood, 113; Village Maid, 85, and Yum Yum, 118, finished as named.
Betting—Tom Hood, 2 to 1; Orator, 4 to 1; Village Maid, 5 to 1; Blue Rock, 6 to 1; Climax, 10 to 1, Yum Yum, 12 to 1, and Gladstone, 15 to 1.
For place—Against Tom Hood, 4 to 5; Orator, 6 to 5; Village Maid, 7 to 5; Blue Rock, 2 to 1; Climax, 2½ to 1, and Gladstone, 6 to 1.
Won by a length; one and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—The Carteret Handicap, a sweepstakes, for two-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾.
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Chaos, by Rayon d'Or—Lily R., 107 pounds.....(Sims) 1
A. Belmont's ch. c. Padishah, 119.....(Garrison) 2
Preakness Stable's br. f. Livonia, 108.....(Bergen) 3
The Fantan colt, 113; Banquet, 114; Civil service, 114; Pandora, 98; Gunwad, 108½; Rancocas, 119; Ralph Bayard, 113; Jeremy, 114; The Cyclone colt, 107; The Maiding filly, 103; Carrie C., 100; Rosette, 94; Gramercy, 104; Iago, 112; King Razem, 108½, and Jersey Pat, 107, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Banquet and Gregory, 4 to 1 each; Padishah, 5 to 1; Livonia, 8 to 1; Civil service, Jersey Pat, and Gramercy, 10 to 1 each; The Fantan colt, Cyclone colt, Rancocas, and Carrie C., 15 to 1 each; Chaos and Gunwad, 20 to 1 each; King Razem and Ralph Bayard, 30 to 1 each; Pandora, 40 to 1; Rosette, 50 to 1, and the Maiding filly, 100 to 1 each. Against the Scott Stable, 4 to 1; the Withers Stable, 7 to 1.
For place—Against Gregory, 6 to 5; Padishah and Banquet, 5 to 2 each; Livonia, 3 to 1; Civil service, 5 to 1; Jersey Pat and Gramercy, 4 to 1 each; Carrie C., 5 to 1; Rancocas, the Cyclone colt, and the Fantan colt, 6 to 1 each; Gunwad and Chaos, 5 to 1 each; Ralph Bayard and Pandora, 10 to 1 each; King Razem, 12 to 1; Rosette, 15 to 1; Iago and the Maiding filly, 20 to 1 each. Against the Scott Stable, 4 to 5; the Withers Stable, 2½ to 1.
Won by 5 lengths; two between second and third.
THIRD RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.
S. S. Brown's ch. c. Defaulter, 4 years, by Spendthrift—Authoress. 115 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
S. W. Street's ch. c. Niagara, 3, 103.....(Anderson) 2
Rancocas Stable's b. f. Rispah, 3, 103.....(Taylor) 3
Dyer, 103, and Prose, 106, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Defaulter, 2 to 5; Niagara, 4 to 1; Rispah, 7 to 1; Dyer, 8 to 1, and Prose, 12 to 1.
For Place—Against Defaulter, 1 to 2; Niagara, 7 to 10; Dyer and Rispah, 2 to 1 each, and Prose, 3 to 1.
Won by two lengths; three between second and third.
FOURTH RACE.—The Jersey Handicap; a sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10¾.
J. R. Haggin's ch. c. Salvator, by Prince Charlie—Salina, 124 pounds.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
S. S. Brown's ch. c. Cortez, 116.....(Hamilton) 2
S. S. Brown's b. c. J. A. B., 118.....(Bergen) 3
Sluggard, 113; Flood Tide, 114; Sam Wood, 104; Madstone, 118; Cynosure, 118; Zephyrus, 114, finished as named. Sorrento, 110, was left at the post.
Betting.—To win—Against Salvator, even money; Cortez, 4 to 1; Madstone, 6 to 1; Flood Tide and J. A. B., 10 to 1 each; Sluggard, 15 to 1; Zephyrus and Sam Wood, 20 to 1 each; Cynosure and Sorrento, 30 to 1 each. Against Brown's Stable, 2½ to 1; Withers's Stable, 7 to 1.
For place—Against Salvator, 2 to 5; Cortez, 7 to 5; Madstone, 2 to 1; J. A. B., 3 to 1; Flood Tide, 3½ to 1; Sluggard, 6 to 1; Sam Wood and Zephyrus, 7 to 1 each; Cynosure and Sorrento, 10 to 1 each; against Brown's Stable, 2 to 1; Withers's Stable, 6 to 5.
Won by two lengths; four between second and third.
FIFTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $35 each, with $1,500 added, of which $350 to second, and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:11¾.
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5 years, by Glensig—Florida, 124 pounds.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
P. H. Ryan's ch. g. Theodosius, 5, 103....(Taylor) 2
L. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4, 103.....(Hayward, Jr.) 3
Galop, 109; Connemara, 104, and Larchmont, 97, finished as named.
Betting—To win—Against Firenzi, 3 to 5; Connemara, 4 to 1; Galop, 6 to 1; Tristan, 10 to 1; Theodosius and Larchmont, 20 to 1 each.
For place—Against Firenzi, 1 to 3; Connemara, 6 to 5; Galop, 7 to 5; Tristan, 3 to 1; Theodosius and Larchmont, 5 to 1 each.
Won by a length; a head between second and third.
SIXTH RACE.—Purse $750, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16. Winner sold to Lamasney Brothers for $1,900.
Jere Dunn's br. f. Servia, 3 years, by Hindoo—Prairie Queen, 90 pounds, $1,000.....(Cottrell) 1
Lamasney Brothers' b. h. Rowland, 6, 106.....(Taylor) 2
George Forbes's b. h. Fred B., 6, 109½.....(Hamilton) 3
May O., 104; Forest King, 115; Nailor, 106; Rupert, 106, and Favanne, 90, finished as named.
Betting—To win—Against Rowland, 3 to 1; Fred B., 18 to 5; May O. and Forest King, 4 to 1 each; Favanne, 6 to 1; Rupert, 15 to 1; Nailor, 20 to 1, and Servia, 30 to 1.
For place—Against Rowland, even money; Fred B., 6 to 5; May O. and Forest King, 7 to 5 each; Favanne, 2 to 1; Rupert, 6 to 1; Nailor, 7 to 1, and Servia, 10 to 1.
Won by a length; a head between second and third.
SEVENTH RACE.—Purse $750; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾.
J. M. & Byron McClelland's b. c. Sam Morse, by Leonatus-Scramble, 106 pounds, $1,375.....(Anderson) 1
A. Belmont's b. f. Cornelia, 97.....(Barnes) 2
Nevada Stable's b. c. King William, 104..(Taylor) 3
Canteen, 100; Folly, 97; Insight, 105; Carteret, 88, and Millie Williams, 105, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Canteen and King William, 2 to 1 each; Millie Williams, 6 to 1; Insight and Sam Morse, 8 to 1 each; Cornelia, 10 to 1; Folly and Carteret, 15 to 1 each.
For place—Against Canteen and King William, 4 to 5 each; Millie Williams, 2 to 1; Insight, Cornelia, and Sam Morse, 3 to 1 each; Carteret and Folly, 6 to 1 each.
Won by a neck; two lengthe between second and third.

SARATOGA RACES.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPION BEATEN BY A CALIFORNIA MAIDEN.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The Juolor Champion of Monmouth, Protection, was beaten here to-day in the Kentucky Stakes by Santiago, a stable companion, hnt owned hy "Lucky" Baldwin, whose trainer owns Protection. It was probably a good thing for the stable, as Protection was the favorite and Santiago the rankest kind of an ontelder. But that sort of thing is not only permitted, hnt rather encouraged np here, which accounts for the popularity of the track with a certain olase of owners and gamblers. Lucky Baldwin's candidate, Los Angeles, also won the Congress Hall Stakes very easily, Wary running second in each heat. The results of the several races were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; penalties and allowances. Time—1:42¾.
J. Murphy's ch. f. Estelle, 2 years, by Himyar. Booty, 87 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
C. Corneblsen's br. g. King Crab, 4, 131.(Murphy) 2
New-York Stable's b. c. Successor, 2, 90.(Clayton) 3
Bohemian and Fan Nailsea ran.
Betting—Even $2 Estelle straight, no betting for place; 10 to 1 King Crab straight, 2 to 1 for place.
Won by four lengths; six between second and third.
SECOND RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.
E. J. Baldwin's b. c. Santiago, by Grinstead—Clara D., 103 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
Bedford & Steeplo's b. c. Climax, 107.....(Taral) 2
J. K. Megibben & Co.'s br. c. W. G. Morris, 106.. (Taral) 3
Frederick I., Swifter, Penn P. Protection, Alarm Bell, and Middlestone also ran.
Betting.—10 to 1 Santiago straight, 3 to 1 for place: 20 to 1 Cameo straight, 8 to 1 for place.
Won by half a length; a head hstwsen second and third.
THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Time—2:13¾.
Beverwyck Stable's br. c. Cassius, 3 years, by Longfellow-Southern Belle, 105 pounds..(Taral) 1
A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Lady Hemphill, 3, 99.. (Ray) 2
J. H. Morris & Co.'s b. c. Bleir, 107.....(Stoval) 3
T. H. Stevens's ch. c. Gymnast, 3, 100.....(Allen) 4
Batting.—11 to 5 Cassius straight, 3 to 5 for place; 8 to 1 Lady Hemphill straight, even money for place.
Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.
FOURTH RACE.—The Congress Hall Stakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile heats. Time—1:15¼ and 1:15.
E. J. Baldwin's ch. f. Los Angeles, 4 years, by Glenelg-La Polka, 113 pounds.....(Barnes) 1 1
T. H. Stevens's b. m. Wary, 5, 105.....(Taral) 2 2
Scoggan Brothers' ch. f. Sunlight, 3, 95..(Ray) 8 3
Queen of Trumps and Erebus also ran.
Betting—Three to 5 Los Angeles straight, no place betting; 2 to 1 Wary straight, 3 to 5 for place.
Los Angeles won both heats easily, Wary beating the rest of the field with equal ease.
FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Time—1:42½.
Scoggan Brother's b. c. Judge Morrow, 2 years, by Vagabond-Moonlight, 81 pounds.....(Decker) 1
J. Murphy's ch. f. Dilemma, 2, 78.....(Sevenson) 2
J. J. Carter's ch. f. Vivid, 2, 98.....(Ray) 3
Lady Pulsifer, Golden Reel, Dalseman, and Sally O., also ran.
Betting.—3 to 1 Judge Morrow straight, even money for place; 6 to 5 Dilemma straight, 1 to 2 for place.
Won by a length; three between second and third.
SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Time—1:43½.
P. Mack's br. c. Father, 4 years, by Virgil-Lady Olive, 105 pounds.....(Stoval) 1
H. Bangh's b. m. Mamie Hunt, 4, 108.....(Barnes) 2
T. H. Stevens's b. h. Harrell, 5, 107.....(Taral) 3
Brai, Firestone, Vigilent, and Apos also ran.
Betting.—4 to 1 Father straight, 7 to 5 for place; 4 to 1 Mamie Hunt straight, even money for place.
Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

RESULTS AT YONKERS.

The attendance at the Yonkers race course yesterday was the largest of the meeting. The weather was all that could be desired and the track was in excellent condition. Owing to the numerous entries for the fourth race, it was divided. The management have decided to race on Monday, but then discontinue the meeting until the races at West Chester are ended. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs; selling. Futurity, 122 pounds. (M. Daly,) won by a head; John Gray, 126, (Sneaton,) second, and Billy Brown, 125, (W. Fitts,) third. Time—1:32. Tropican, Guy, Jack Horner, Nankipoo, Dynamite, Jim Bradt, and Centipede also ran. Betting—Even money Futurity straight, 1 to 8 place; John Gray for place 4 to 5.
SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for all ages. Speedwest, 109 pounds, (M. Bergen,) won by two lengths; Lela W., 117, (Horton,) second, and Alva, 119, (English,) third. Time—1:08. Bass Viol, King, Harry Rose, Louis G., Valermo, and Boss Ia also ran. Betting—Speedwest 8 to 1 straight, 3 to 1 place; 4 to 5 Lela W. place.
THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Traveller, 100 pounds, (Treadwell,) won by three lengths; El Trinidad, 107, (Farron,) second, and Dick Turpin, 95, third. Time—1:48¾. Danville, Tornado, El Pritio, Harwood, Nita, Banker, and King B. also ran. Betting—5 to 5 against Traveller straight, 3 to 5 place; El Trinidad, place, even money.
FOURTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. For all ages. The Wild Rose colt, 85 pounds, (Martinez,) won by a length; Lizzie M., 112, (Carson,) second, and Mollie Thomas, 112, (Farron,) third. Time—0:56¾. Bonniface, Dalsy, Trumpeter, and Vesper Bell also ran. Betting—The Wild Rose colt, 8 to 1 straight, 8 to 1 place; Lizzie M., place, 2½ to 1.
FIFTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. For all ages. Stanley Sharpe, 112 pounds, (Horton,) won by two lengths; Frank, 112, (M. Daly,) second, and Bradburn, 112, (Barbar,) third. Time—1:00¼. Wild Cat, Ten Rookh, Vets, and Indian Jim also ran. Betting—Stanley Sharpe, even money straight, 2 to 5 for place; Frank for place, 6 to 1.
SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. For maidens of all ages. Bettie L., 110 pounds, (W. Tribe,) won by a length; Lottery, 119, (M. Daly,) second, and Ingram, 122, (P. Fitzpatrick,) third. Time—1:17. Sagwa, Mart Gibson, Wabassa, Judge Ruffian, Little Tom, and Arthur K. also ran. Betting—3 to 1 against Bettie L. straight, even money for place; Lottery, for place, even money.

ARRIVALS AT WEST CHESTER.

The arrivals at the West Chester track of the New-York Jockey Club yesterday were the Dwyer Brothers' stable of seventeen horses, W. B. Jennings with seven, the Montana Stable, William Walker, C. D. Mellor, and F. Taylor with five each; R. W. Walden, Ed Brown, Porter Ashe, and J. Duffy with three each. The Monmouth Park horses will reach the track this evening or early to-morrow morning, and the racing will begin on Tuesday.

The steamers Rhlex and Standish will leave Annapolis this morning for Norfolk with the naval officers and their families on the Connecticut section, which is to cruise in the Chesapeake for a month or so.

THE JOCKEY CLUB'S FENCE.

JUDGE MILLS CONTINUES HIS INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Judge Noah Davis, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, H. C. Henderson, and Charles E. Coddington appeared before County Judge I. N. Mills of Westchester County at White Plaine yesterday to present argument in favor of making permanent the temporary injunction granted by him on Aug. 12 restraining the Park Commissioners and the authorities of this city from tearing down the fence erected hy the New-York Jockey Club on ground which the Commissioners claim is part of Pelham Parkway. As the Corporation Counsel had denied the jurisdiction of Judge Mills, no attorney for this city appeared.

Judge Davis opened the argument, saying that the city had wrongfully taken possession of Mr. Morris's property, over which it had not acquired any right of ownership nor made any provisions for paying for as provided by the statute. He also argued that the injunction case was purely local, and cited sections 606 and 609 of the Civil Code to show that the County Judge had jurisdiction and authority in such cases.

Judge Mills then took the papers and later in the afternoon gave his decision, which was substantially that he had jurisdiction in the premises to grant the pending application upon notice to the party to be enjoined, and that, upon the merits of the ex parte statement before him, the motion should be granted. The order may be drawn, however, so that the city may present its case upon its merits in an application to vacate or modify it.

Superintendent of Parks Samuel Parsons and Park Inspector Samnel Conover, who were arrested on Friday afternoon for attempting to take down the Jockey Club's fence, were arraigned for trial before Justice Delaney at Westchester yesterday afternoon. As they desired to secure counsel the case was adjourned until one week from next Monday.

A BURGLAR'S LEG BROKEN.

THE RESULT OF MR. BROWN'S VISIT TO HIS OWN HOUSE.

A. B. Brown, a merchant, whose family have been out of town for several weeks, went to his home at 539 Hancock-street, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and heard noises up stairs that caused him to retreat to the street. Summoning his conrage he re-entered and, going to the second floor, discovered that burglars had been in the house. He looked out of the back window and saw a young man helping another young man over the fence. Mr. Brown hurried down to the yard and found that one of the young men had broken his leg. Both confessed that they had been in the house and had jumped ont the second story window.

Mr. Brown aided in getting the wounded burglar over the fence and with the uninjured one, carried him to a drug store in Gates-avenue. On the way the nninjured man expressed great sorrow at what he termed "the unfortunate affair" and expressed a hope that Mr. Brown would not prees the matter. This Mr. Brown declined to promise. As soon as the wounded man wee placed in a chair his companion went for some whisky and did not return.

An ambulance was sent for, and the man with a broken leg was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. He said his name was Hart, was 20 years old, of 411 Gates-avenue. He said he and his associate, whose name he refused to give, had forced open the rear basement door and so effected an entrance to the house. When Mr. Brown opened the front door Hart jumped from the window, but struck the fence and broke his leg.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey and Delaware, fair, slight changes in temperature, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, stationary temperature, variable winds, generally northerly.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, slightly warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion, winds shifting to southerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermompter at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	80°	63°	3:30 P. M.	88°	76°
6 A. M.	79°	68°	6 P. M.	81°	78°
9 A. M.	82°	68°	9 P. M.	80°	70°
12 M.	86°	74°	12 P. M.	80°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.....68⅞°
Average temperature for same date last year..81⅘°

THE PARTY WALL IN LAW.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Aug. 3.

Many pages of the supplement to the "Code Napoléon" are devoted to considerations affecting the "mnr-mitoyen," or party wall, to which have been added, since the days of the First Empire, vast masses of "case" jurisnrudence. We have, fortnnately or unfortunately, no Civil Code; hnt, as a "case," the injunction granted yesterday by Mr. Justice Kekewich in the Chancery Division may hereafter be remembered as a precedent. A foreign banker in Coventry-street, Haymarket, sued the proprietor of a hotel in Arundel-street, at the back of his premises, on the ground that, owing to the heat of a stove in the defendant's back kitchen, the tempesature in the plaintiff's wine cellar had been so much increased that wine could not be kept there for any length of time without turning sour. The defendant pleaded, first, that the heat in the wine cellar had not been perceptibly increased, and, next, that a stove was an artiole essential to him in carrying on his business. The injunction prayed for was granted, but the operation of the order was suspended for three months to enable the defendant to amend the matters complained of. Evidently the plaintiff's wine cellar is not rioh is old Madeira, which, at Charleston, United States, connoisseurs in the delicate vintage used to store, not in cellars, hnt in garrets, in order that it might enjoy the full heat of the sun.

MINERS LEAVING NEVADA.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 17.—A member of the *Oregonian's* staff was to-day shown a letter from Virginia City, Nev., stating that within the next few months there would be an exodus of from two to three hundred miners, with their families, from mining sections of the State of Nevada, but principally from eastern portions. Many of these men have been living in Nevada for twenty years, and are loth to leave the Silver State, where they experienced many ups and downs during the period of their residence there. These men, the letter says, will separate and locate in mining regions of this State, Washington and Idaho Territories, where they propose beginning anew, after having wasted their best days in what were once the most prosperous mining camps on the globe.

They must go because there is nothing for them to do in Nevada, as is substantiated by the small monthly output of bullion. Miners of Nevada, as a class, have not been prudent in the matter of husbanding their earnings, for up to within three or four years they ventured in stock gambling with more reckleasness than millionaire operators. It can be said of them, however, that there never was a more honest people on the earth than the mining community of Nevada, and these miners are certain to be a dearable acquisition to this State.

YACHT RACING ON JAMAICA BAY.

The first annual open regatta of the Bayswater Yacht Club of Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I., was sailed yesterday over the club's course on Jamaica Bay. The club is composed of many well-known business men connected with the Arverne, Carnarsie, Undine, and Windward Yacht Clubs.

The start was made a few minutes after 1 o'clock with about a dozen entries. The race between several of the yachts was hotly contested over the entire course—about fifteen miles in length. The winner in Class A was the Benjamin R., which had a walk-over. In Class B the Lizzie R. won by several seconds, while in Class C the Leisure beat all her competitors. The prize in each instance was a silk pennant.

The time taken in covering the entire course was a little over two hours. The Regatta Committee consisted of Isaac F. Hubbard, C. A. Schaffner, Cyrus Mott, B. J. Danklefsen, and D. C. Bonker, Jr. The officers of the club are George A. Bonker, Commodore; Edgar H. Mott, Vice Commodore; B. J. Danklefsen, secretary; F. W. Shepard, financial Secretary; D. C. Bonker, Jr., Treasurer; Charles F. Becker, Measurer.

VISITED THE TEUTONIC.

The Emigration Commissioners were among the visitors who enjoyed the hospitality of the White Star Line on board the new steamship Teutonic yesterday. They were greatly pleased with the accommodations provided on that vessel for steerage passengers and for the careful ventilation of all parts of the ship. Thousands of other visitors took the opportunity to inspect the handsome ship, partake of sumptuous fare, and listen to fine music on board of her.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gov. Elihu E. Jackson of Maryland is at the Hotel Brunswick.

United States Marshal Walter P. Corbett of Georgia and J. H. Millard of Omaha are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GIANTS BEATEN ONCE MORE

PITTSBURG GAINS THREE STRAIGHT VICTORIES.

WELCH WAS BATTED OUT OF THE BOX AND KEEFE FARED LITTLE BETTER —OTHER GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Pittsburg Baseball Club has taken three straight games from the New-York team. To-day's score was 15 to 10. The game was witnessed by a larger audience than is wont to frequent Recreation Park. There were nearly three thousand persons present, and a large proportion of the occupants of the grand stand were ladies.

In the third inning Miller hurt himself by falling over Ewing's mask at the plate, and the crowd hissed the New-York catcher for having, as they believed, purposely placed it there. Sunday was then put in right field. There was great excitement while the fifth inning was in progress, and during which the home team scored 4 runs and shot past the visitors, who up to this time had scored 7. In this inning Whitney failed to reach Rowe's hot drive past third. Beckley lined a single to right, advancing Rowe to third. Fields made a tremendous drive to the right-field fence for three bases, Rowe and Beckley scoring amid wild excitement, which was continued when Fields scored a moment later on Knehas's drive to centre.

In the sixth inning Keefe took Welch's place in the box, notwithstanding the protests of both Capt. Hanlon and the crowd, as Hank O'Day was the ochednled snbstitnte. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Brown, c. f.	1	1	3	1	0
Carroll, c.	1	2	2	1	1	Tiernan, r. f.	2	3	2	0	1
Rowe, s. s.	2	2	1	4	1	Ewing, c.	1	1	6	0	1
Beckley, 1. b.	3	2	10	1	1	Connor, 1b.	1	2	4	0	1
Fields, l. f.	2	3	1	0	1	Ward, 2b.	0	2	2	3	2
Knehne, 3b.	1	3	1	3	2	O'Rourke, l. f.	1	1	1	1	0
Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	5	0	0	Hatfield, s. s.	1	0	5	0	2
Dunlap, 2b.	1	2	2	5	0	Whitney, 3b.	1	0	4	3	0
Galvin, p.	1	2	1	3	0	Welch, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Sunday, r. f.	2	0	2	0	0	Keefe, p.	1	1	0	4	1
Total	15	20	27	14	6	Total	10	13	27	13	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	2	4	1	3	0	3—15
New-York	1	5	0	1	0	0	2	1	0—10

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; New-York, 4. Two-base hits—Miller, Fields. Three-base hits—Fields, Keefe. Stolen bases—Sunday, Ewing, Whitney. Double play—Whitney, Rowe, and Connor. First base on balls—Off Galvin, 1; off Welch, 1; off Keefe, 3. Struck out—By Galvin, 2; by Welch, 2; by Keefe, 3. Wild pitches—Welch, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

CHICAGO, 8; WASHINGTON, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Chicago won the last game of their series with Washington by bunching their hits in the sixth and seventh. Both teams fielded very loosely and there were no features of interest. Both pitchers were hit freely. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	2	1	5	1	0	Wise, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0
V. Hall'n, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	1	1	0	1	0
Anson, 1b.	1	2	6	0	0	Beecher, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	4	3	2	0	A. Irwin, s. s.	1	2	2	3	1
Will'm'n s. s.	1	0	3	2	1	J. Irwin, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	2	4	3	0	Daly, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Burns, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Carney, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Hutch'n'n, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	7	0
Total	8	15	27	16	1	Total	5	10	24	18	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	..—8
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Washington, 3. Two-base hits—Richardson, Tebeau. Three-base hit—Stricker. Stolen bases—McKean, (2,) Zimmer, Richardson. Double plays—Ganzel and Quinn; Quinn and Nash. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Quinn, Tebeau. Struck out—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 1. Passed ball—Zimmer. Wild pitch—Radbourn. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYN, 10; LOUISVILLE, 0.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—Brooklyn won an easy game to-day by superior playing. Hecker pitched well but Brooklyn was in a batting mood, and when Hecker let down discouraged in the eighth inning on account of Shannon's error, the visitors knocked out seven runs. Brooklyn's fielding was olose. The Louisville's fielding was fair, though every error was committed at a critical moment, hut their batting was very weak. Caruthers pitched a strong game, and scattered the few hits made. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Shannon, 2b.	0	2	1	2	1	O'Brien, l. f.	2	5	4	0	0
Br'wning, l. f.	0	1	3	0	1	Collins, 3b.	1	2	3	3	0
Wolf, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Ponts, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Weaver, c. f.	0	1	3	1	0	Farrell, s. s.	1	0	1	3	0
Hecker, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Raymond, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	Corkhill, c.	1	2	1	0	0
Stratton, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Visner, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Kemmer, s. s.	0	0	7	0	0	Caruth'rs, p.	1	1	3	7	0
Cook, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Smith, s. s.	2	1	2	1	0
Total	0	5	24	15	2	Total	10	14	27	11	0

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	7	..—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Shannon, Caruthers, (2.) Home run—Corkhill. Stolen bases—Wolf, O'Brien. Double plays—Wolf and Stratton, Tomney, Shannon and Ponts. First base on balls—Off Hecker, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Visner. Struck out—By Hecker, 3; Caruthers, 2. Passed ball—Cook. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO., 3; METS, 1.

A pretty game of ball was played on the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Hackett, Carhart & Co. team and the Mets, in which the latter were beaten 3 to 1. The Mets loet the game by poor field work. "Tommy" Esterbrook covered first base for the victors, and his presence on the field was the signal for a grand ovation. Score:

METROP'NS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	H., C. & CO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Troy, 2b.	0	2	4	0	3	McGreh'n, s. s.	0	0	1	3	0
Seaman, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Barry, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Jones, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Owen, c. f.	0	1	0	1	0
Hnk'on, s. s.	0	1	2

AGAINST A NEW STATION

OWNERS OF SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY UP IN ARMS.

SPIRITED OPPOSITION TO AN ELEVATED STATION AT THIRTY-SEVENTH OR THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.

The movement which a number of hotel men and theatre managers are trying to engineer for an elevated station on Sixth-avenue at Thirty-seventh or Thirty-eighth street is not likely to make much headway unless those interested in it shall be willing to stand behind the Manhattan Company to a lively tune of damage suits. Inquiry was made yesterday along the avenue and on some of the side streets to learn the opinion of property owners in regard to the proposed station. They seem to agree with singular unanimity that the movement had enlisted favor only among those whose property was not to be adversely affected, and there was an evident disposition among them to resist any attempt to erect such a station in that neighborhood. It was not an easy matter, indeed, to learn who are behind the movement. Only two or three names are given, and if there are other participants in it they evidently prefer to be unknown.

This part of the city was formerly considered very choice, and rents on the avenue as well as in the residence portion were uniformly satisfactory. Although there is now no station between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, and although property along Sixth-avenue is accordingly subjected to the minimum of injury by the elevated railroad, suits are pending with owners of property in almost every block as plaintiffs for damages on account of the road's presence. It is claimed by owners of avenue property that they have been obliged to accept much lower rents than formerly, and that the value of their real estate has suffered materially. The construction of a station at another corner would simply increase the damage claims which property owners have already instituted against the elevated road.

It is thought not unlikely that the managers of the Casino would be quite willing to have an elevated station brought nearer to that place of amusement than is the station at Forty-second-street, only three blocks away. Owners of property in that section are of the opinion, however, that if, as reported, the Metropolitan Opera House people have joined the movement for a new station they must have yielded to friendly persuasion. It is not for a moment supposed that they would take the initiative in such a matter, for a new station at either of the streets proposed would not in any way help them. The station at Forty-second-street is now quite as close to the Metropolitan Opera House as a station at Thirty-seventh or Thirty-eighth street would be. The same may be said with regard to the Hotel Vendome, which is at Forty-first-street, and of most of the property in that part of Broadway.

There will be strenuous objections by Park & Tilford to any attempt to place the station at Thirty-eighth-street. His firm does not believe that the business would be in any way helped by a station, and it is quite certain that it has no light to spare. It is of great importance to the firm that Sixth-avenue should not suffer any further obstruction at that street, because the firm leases the entire building and the floors above the street are occupied by the Bryant Park Hotel. On the first floor above is the dining room and several other choice rooms which now yield good revenue to the manager of the hotel. With the trains passing that corner at the present speed the guests are not disturbed, but if a station were to be erected there and people could walk up and down the platform and look in upon the dining room it would be necessary either to keep the shades drawn all the time or else to provide another place for meals. In either case the patronage of the hotel would probably suffer, and Park & Tilford would be unable to enlist this part of the building at terms anything like as favorable as they are now receiving. The property had a somewhat serious setback when the elevated road was first built, and the manager then was obliged to withdraw at a serious loss. It has now measurably recovered its value, but heavy loss, it is believed, would again be incurred if a station were erected at that corner.

The property next above is owned by Frederick K. Keller, who already has a suit pending for damages against the elevated road, and who is violently opposed to a new station. He says that his property has already depreciated in value and in income-bearing qualities and that it would be practically ruined if a station were to be built in front of it. Nearly every house on that block is occupied above the street floors by flats, and the property owners are practically a unit in opposition to any scheme which would interefere with the natural easements.

On the corner below the same opinion is entertained by owners and tenants of property. If the engineers of this movement should muster courage to file application with the elevated railroad authorities, property owners at Thirty-seventh-street will be heard from in vigorous protest against any such encroachment upon their rights. They have become accustomed to the elevated structure which now stands in front of their houses and they pay little attention to the noise made by the passing trains. But if trains were to stop at that corner the noise would not only be increased by the pulling of engines and creaking of brakes, but the drip of oil, showers of soot and cinders, and other nuisances which attend a station would be inflicted upon the neighborhood and property would depreciate. On both corners on the east side of Sixth-avenue the owners have already expressed themselves strongly against a station at Thirty-seventh-street, and the tenants are quite as loud in their protests. There seems to be no question that if the elevated road people shall make a move to establish a station at either of these streets they will simply invite numerous suits for damages in heavy amounts, and there is every probability that the plaintiffs will be able to sustain their complaints.

The second-story windows of the building at the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh-street have already been enlarged to give as much as does business there enough light to offset the present obstruction. Nothing short of taking out the side of the house would be of use if a station were built at that corner.

Inquiry along Thirty-eighth-street failed to disclose any urgent demand for a new station. It is a walk of but a few minutes to one of the regularly-established stations, and residents do not seem to feel that they are specially discommoded in the matter of walking distance. On the contrary, there is a manifest disposition on the part of householders to oppose the construction of any more stations on Sixth-avenue. Already the new stations that have been built at Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth streets have taken from rapid transit in that part of the city everything except the name, and with the construction of still another station below Forty-second-street transit to that neighborhood from almost any part of the central residence portion of the city can be had almost as quickly by horse cars as by elevated train. So far as could be learned by somewhat diligent inquiry yesterday, almost the only people on Sixth-avenue who approve of the new station are the hackmen who keep in front of whose door the street stairways would be placed and who might hope thereby to entice the casual wayfarer of weak resolution, and a few dealers in clean collars, rosebuds, and other things that belated theatregoers might occasionally like to have on hand in the run.

The general opinion of property owners and residents in regard to the source of the talk about a new station, so far as could be learned, is that it proceeds from people who are now reasonably well situated for rapid transit goes, and who have not considered the injury that would be inflicted by what they propose. It is not believed that the movement will be pushed much further, for its futility will be demonstrated in short order should it be carried to a degree of activity at all threatening to property interests as above outlined.

THE LOST PAGE OF "SHENANDOAH."

Bronson Howard had started for a vacation trip to Block Island yesterday when he was recalled by a telegram from Charles Frohman, saying that the forty-three pages of the manuscript of "Shenandoah," which were lost by a colored boy on Broadway while on the way to a copyist on Friday, could not be found. The dramatist reached Mr. Frohman's office yesterday afternoon, pulled off his coat, vest, and collar, locked himself in a room and went to work to replace the missing link of the play. The loss of the suggestions of the author on the margins was particularly annoying. He made good progress with the work, and the play will probably be put into rehearsal without delay.

MISS BATES DROPS INTO THE SEA.

Miss Louise Bates, the aeronaut, made another successful balloon ascension yesterday afternoon at Rockaway Beach. When the word was given to cut the ropes the balloon shot upward at a rapid rate. When it had reached a height of 1,000 feet it took a southerly course. Then Miss Bates jumped and trusted to her parachute. Before it opened the young woman dropped fully 300 feet. She came down into the sea one mile from shore. Several yachts were near, and one of them brought her safely ashore. The balloon was lost.

NEARLY FIFTY WOUNDED.

FREEPORT, Penn., Aug. 17.—Additional names received of the injured in last night's accident on the West Pennsylvania Railroad swell the list to forty-eight. All are doing as well as can be expected, but Conductor Gray, who will probably die, and ex-Mayor Lyon. Gen. Rowley, and Mrs. D. A. Jones, all of Pittsburg, who are still in a critical condition, though hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Coroner's jury was impaneled, and after viewing the wreck adjourned until a future date. The wrecking crews worked all night, and this morning the tracks were cleared and trains are running through.

RATHENAU, Aug. 17.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany met with a royal welcome on their arrival here; the people running out en masse and cheering the visitors with demonstrations of unbounded enthusiasm.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S.

Some time ago at the Alhambra, in London, an establishment upon whose spacious stage the distinctively cockney and stolid humor and sentiment of the "music halls" is combined with showy spectacle, and the terpsichorean art of other lands, they had a *ballet d'action* called "Antipe," the music of which was composed by G. Jacobi. "Antiope" was very popular for a long while. It was short, showy, and well executed, and it formed an agreeable item in a very long and greatly varied bill. "Antiope" having run its course in London, it occurred to Mr. Bolossy Kiraly to buy the scenery, dresses, and appointments and do the thing in this country.

But Bolossy, if enterprising, is also frugal. In his desire to make his purchase go as far as possible he has spoiled it. His "Antiope" is not a short pantomime, interspersed with dances, but a long and wearisome play overloaded with spoken dialogue, written in the worst kind of doggerel, and too plentifully supplied with vocal music. The story of "Antiope" is as short and simple as a child's bed-time story. Antiope is the tender, oilnging sister of a warlike Queen, and when the bionne and beautiful Prince, who reigns in a neighboring country, declares his love for Antiope, the warlike Queen is vexed, because she is fond of the Prince herself. Therefore the Prince and Antiope elope in a luxurious barge that sails either forward or backward with equal facility, and the Queen follows with her female hot ferocious cohorts all gleaming in silver and gold. The demon of discord, an amiable British gentleman, stirs up the strife, but the angel of Concord, a sweet but mature thing in pink tights, outwits him. The Queen is defeated in battle, and is afterward touched to the heart by the loving generosity of her captors. Hence there is a triumphal march, and a "grand finale" led by Mlle. Paris all in smiles.

Mr. Kiraly has brought from London seven or eight men and women, who certainly amount to nothing there and are not likely to make their fortunes here. Some of them can dance fairly well, but not one of them can sing. The songs are the most irritating feature of Bolossy's "Antiope." They have no business in the piece and they are all badly sung. Some of them are from recent London burlesques, "Lancelot the Lovely" and "Faust up to Date," and are by the man, Joseph Hillyard, who struggles energetically through the part of Mopsus, the cowardly Squire of the valiant Prince, in imitation of Arthur Roberts, a London comedian whose latest hit was made as the burlesque Lancelot. The voices of the women who sing are also the coarse and unpleasing and they seem to have no training at all.

As a spectacle, however, Bolossy's "Antiope" is very good indeed. The scenery is pretty and the dresses are gorgeous. There are girls enough in the ballet to crowd the stage, and their evolutions are pretty and well executed. The finale of Act I., the drill and departure to battle of the Amazons in Act II. and the concluding ballet are as effective as their way has only could be. The incidental divertissements include an exhibition by a couple of Italian gymnasts, a man and a woman, which is excellent of its kind, and a curious dance by Senorita Carmencita, an agile, graceful, mercurial woman, with flashing eyes and mobile features. Her dance is odd and attractive, and it is worth while to go to Niblo's to see that alone.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The difference of opinion between the comedians, Barry and Fay, and their manager, W. M. Dunlevy, was amicably settled yesterday morning. Mr. Dunlevy will manage the Park Theatre this Autumn and Winter, and Barry and Fay will begin their season's work there in the farce called "McKenna's Flirtations." The house will be opened Aug. 29, if the alterations and improvements which the owners, Hyde & Behman, are now making are completed in time. If not the opening will be postponed until Sept. 2. The house will be entirely redecorated and refurnished, the stage rebuilt and fitted with new machinery. Barry and Fay will start upon their tour of the other cities early in the Winter, to fill engagements made for them by Mr. Dunlevy, under their contracts with him, whether or not their performances here are successful enough to make a longer stay profitable. Of course, if out-of-town managers are willing to cancel their contracts, Mr. Dunlevy is not likely to insist upon their fulfilment at a cost of money and comfort to the comedians.

Fifty-two tons of scenery, armor, costumes, and properties for Mr. Richard Mansfield's production of "Richard III." were shipped from London last week. They represent the research of eminent antiquarians and archæological authorities, headed by Mr. Seymour Lucas of the Royal Academy. For the costumes and armor over three hundred drawings were made in the British Museum, the Tower of London, and other museums and armories. The chief scenes were painted by William Telbin, who is recognized as one of the best painters in England. Mr. E. S. Norman, who was Mr. Mansfield's stage manager at the Globe Theatre, London, sailed for New-York on the Wyoming yesterday, and early next month the work of rehearsals will begin. The company of seventy-two people is practically complete. Out of some fifty applicants for the part of the Prince of Wales the choice has fallen upon Miss May Haines, who is just under sixteen.

"Aunt Jack," the new English piece which Mr. A. M. Palmer has purchased for production at the Madison-Square Theatre in this city, is a three-act farce by Ralph E. Lumley. It was produced July 15, at the Court Theatre in London, under the management of Mrs. John Wood, who plays the principal part of Joan Bryson, called Aunt Jack. The piece has a complicated and ingenious plot which involves many comic situations. A suit for breach of promise is one of the incidents. Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. Weedon Grossmith are prominent in the London cast. It is probable that Mrs. Wood's part will be played at the Madison-Square Theatre by Agnes Booth, whose fitness for broadly humorous rôles was shown in her remarkably successful performance of Belinda Trehern's in "Engaged" and Mrs. Dick in "Young Mrs. Winthrop."

The "Vandeville" company, organized by Herrmann the magician, will begin the season at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night. The entertainment will introduce Carrie Tutein and Harry Pepper, a comedy sketch artist, and "The Singing Master"; the Athole in their divertissement "The Spider and the Fly"; Miss Ennice Vance, a "character vocalist"; Herr Tolen, the "electric musical clown," and his singing poodles; "Kaie" Seymour, the "original skirt dancer"; the "Great Trewey," from the minor theatres and music halls of Paris and London, a juggler of original methods; le petit Freddy, an infant phenomenon; the Tacchi Brothers, "musical eccentrics"; Mr. Gue Williams with his fractured English, four women who dance together, and the Pinaud family, pantomimists.

Robert Buchanan's English version of "Roger la Honte," the French melodrama that was founded on a sensational romance printed in *Le Petit Journal*, will be produced by Beerbohm Tree at the Haymarket Theatre Sept. 7. Mr. Buchanan is understood to have furnished his adaptation with a prologue in which some of the previous acts of Roger and his comrade in arms, Lucian de Noirville, are presented to the eye of the spectator instead of being merely described as in the original. This must require some entailment of the subsequent scenes, for "Roger la Honte" is in three parts, five acts, and ten tableaus, and, though it begins at the Ambigue, in Paris, punctually at 8, is rarely ended before midnight.

The Male Chorus Festival Concerts, which will be given under the auspices of the New-York Arion Society Oct. 7 and 8 at the Metropolitan Opera House, promise to be unusually interesting. The following societies will participate: Orpheus, Buffalo; Zoellner Maennerchor, Brooklyn; Arion, Newark; Junger Maennerchor, Philadelphia; Harmonie, Germania, and Liederkranz, Baltimore. The conductors of the different societies are: Messrs. John Lund, Arthur Claasen, Moritz Leefeon, F. Tillman, D. Melamet, and F. Mittler. Mr. Frank Van der Stucken is the festival conductor, and is now rehearsing the societies in the different cities.

Some of the scenes in the new local melodrama "The Great Metropolis," to be produced at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre Aug. 31, are a billiard room in a mansion near High Bridge, a ball room in Delmonico's on East Fifty-ninth-street, the interior of Sandy Hook Lighthouse, and a moonlit view of the beach at night, a real estate office on Broadway, the interior of a flat on Forty-fourth-street, an ocean scene with the life-savers at work, the elevated railroad station at Twenty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, and a view of the East River at night, with the Brooklyn Bridge illuminated.

San Francisco playgoers did not like "Jocelyn," although Rose Coghlan seems to be as popular as ever in that city. She puts forward "Masks and Faces"—a play for which her present company seems scarcely to be enlisted—at the Baldwin Theatre last week, and to-morrow night will produce a play called "Conflicts," adapted from the French of Edonard Cadol by Louis Nathal. We understand that "Conflicts" ("Devoire" is the French title) has not yet been acted in Paris.

The season begins at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre to-morrow night with "Mankind," a melodrama by Paul Merritt and George Conquest, which will be presented with elaborate spectacular effects. The cast will include Forrest Robinson, W. H. Thompson, S. E. Springer, Herbert Ayling, Miss Marjorie Bonner, Maggie Holloway, and Carrie Radcliffe. "The Fairy's Well," a new Irish play, in which a cataract of real water will be exhibited, will be produced Sept. 9.

The Fall and Winter season at the Grand Opera House will begin next Saturday night, Aug. 24, when "Captain Swift" will be presented by the members of Mr. A. M. Palmer's company, including Messrs. Barrymore, Stoddart, Holland, Ramsey, and Woodruff, Agnes Booth, Mrs. Phillips, and Misses Marie Burrenghs and Annie Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith Russell will begin an engagement of four weeks at Daly's Theatre a week from to-morrow night, acting "Love's Young Dream" on the opening night. The people running out en masse and cheering the visitors with demonstrations of unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Russell's support will include Messrs. Alfred Hudson and Charles Keal and Misses Maude Hosford and Grace Filkins.

The one-hundredth performance of "The Colah" will be given at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night. Silver souvenirs will be distributed. This operetta is steadily prospering, and its new music lately introduced, especially the double quartet, is very pleasing. Mr. Francis Wilson seems to have passed a very profitable Summer.

Mr. Edward H. Sothern begins his third yearly engagement at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night in Belasco and De Mille's entertaining piece called "Lord Chumley." The cast will include Mr. C. B. Bishop, Mr. Rowland Buckstone, Mr. Cyril Scott, Miss Charlotte Tittell, Miss Adelaide Thornton, and Miss Etta Hawkins.

Miss Adelaide Moore begins her engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow night in "A Love Story," a play by Pierre Ledroq. The cast, which has already been printed in this column, together with a sketch of the plot of the play, will include Mr. Otis Skinner and Mr. Fraser Coulter.

Charles R. Thorne, the elder, now a resident of San Francisco, is eighty years old to-day. He made his first appearance as an actor in this city April 28, 1828. A performance of his first part of "Henry IV." will be given for his benefit to-night. (Sunday,) at the Baldwin Theatre. John Jack will be Falstaff.

Miss Georgia Davids, a young lady from Louisville, Ky., will act Parthenia in some scenes from "Ingomar" at an afternoon performance to be given by Mr. Barry Sheridan's Thespian Company Aug. 29. Miss Davids is believed to possess great talent, and she has recently been engaged by Mr. J. M. Hill.

It is announced that George Fawcett Rowe will produce a new comedy called "A. O. F.; or Aunt Ollie," Oct. 28 at Howard's Twenty-third Ward Theatre, One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue. The fact of the existence of this theatre has not hitherto been known.

The cast of "Paola," by the authors of "Erminie," which is to be produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre a week from to-morrow night, will include Harry Ranlon, Louise Beaudet, Fanny Edwards, William McLaughlin, Shaunsey Olcott, Fred Clifton, and Lenore Snyder.

In "Hands Across the Sea," Henry Pettitt's latest Adelphi melodrama, to be produced at the Standard Theatre in September, one of the scenes is the interior of La Roquette Prison, which revolves to reveal the courtyard of the prison on the occasion of an execution.

This will be the last week of the long San Francisco engagement of Edward Harrigan and his company. At its close they will start leisurely eastward, filling on the way an engagement of three weeks in St. Louis and one of six weeks in Chicago.

Mme. Bernhardt's next engagement in Paris will be at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, beginning early in September. "La Tosca" and "Théodora" will be the plays. "Théodora" has not been done in Paris since 1885.

George C. Miln, formerly a sensational preacher in Chicago and more recently an actor with more notoriety than prosperity, is now "starring" in the interior towns of Australia.

"Brie-à-Brac," an acrobatic farce by Frank Tannenill, was produced at Tony Pastor's Theatre last evening. A notice of the performance is deferred until later in the week.

"The Maid of Belleville," "The Merry War," "The Bat," and "The Daughter of Mme. Angot" will be sung at Terrace Garden this week by Mr. Amberg's company.

The dates selected for the concerts of the Rubinstein Club are Dec. 12, Feb. 13, and April 17. The entertainments will be given at Chickering Hall.

Mr. W. J. Scanlan, who has been making a professional tour of Great Britain, is a passenger on the Alaska, which is due here to-day.

Jank Hoe and Omene will resume their work of mystifying people at the Union-Square Theatre to-morrow night.

The Metropolitan Musical Society will give concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 9 and April 29.

"Bootles's Baby" has entered upon a prosperous career at the Madison-Square Theatre.

"A Hoop of Gold" will be the play at the Windsor Theatre this week.

There will be no change of bill at Koster & Bial's this week.

"Clover" is still popular at Palmer's Theatre.

"The Brigands" continues at the Casino.

MR. PALMER'S ASPIRATIONS.

WANTING TO BE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN, BUT FINDING OPPOSITION.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—While all superficial appearances and professions are indicative of the profoundest peace within the Republican ranks of Michigan, those who are on the inside ominously shake their heads, and one to the other admit that there is no peace. The causes of all this trouble involve such acknowledged leaders as Alger, McMillan, Palmer, and Stookbridge, as well as men of commanding influence who uphold their respective interests. Each faction has real or imaginary grievances against the other, and the future pathway of each aspiring leader is supposed to lie through numberless ambuscades laid by those who are met and greeted as friends.

Minister Palmer's friends have trotted him out as their man for the next Gubernatorial candidate. His ambition seems to have sentiment as a chief ingredient. Michigan has never had a Governor who was born within her borders, and Palmer desires to be the first to enjoy the distinguished honor. The wire-pullers dread, if they do not look for, obstacles which the Alger forces may be able to throw in their way. They have their fears upon several historical facts. Gen. Alger was strongly recommended for a Cabinet position, but Minister Palmer was charged against Senator Palmer that he withheld the support which might have done much toward making the General Secretary of War under the present Administration. Again, when Alger was among the strong possibilities in the National Republican Convention of 1888, Alger's friends assert that the Senator's support was lacking in that warmth and earnestness which would make it most effective. Col. Henry M. Duffield is the General's right-hand man and manager, and was a delegate to the Convention and the Chief Solicitorship of the United States, and it is charged that Palmer might have secured to the Colonel the honor which he never received.

Senator Stookbridge and the Minister to Spain are out. Their joint official life began under the most auspicious circumstances, but differences soon arose, and an open rupture was reached in the memorable land grant fights, which agitated the upper peninsula and were the occasion of a protracted contest in Congress. Senator McMillan has been able thus far to maintain a position of comfortable neutrality. The Alger forces seem to be animated by a needless spirit of irritation. Palmer is not in their way, as Alger is still diligently nursing Presidential aspirations, which he seems to fancy have no substantial grounds upon which to rest. But they appear to think that Palmer's alleged indifference or hostility may again interfere with their projects and that the safest course pursue is to keep him out of so influential a position as that of Governor. They are quite content so long as he remains as far away as Madrid and are using all available influences to nip in the bud his unmistakably rising Gubernatorial boom.

TO GO INTO INSOLVENCY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—The only two mills running of the five owned at Wales shut down this week, and attachments were placed on the goods by employes. Elijah Shaw, the proprietor, is at the seaside, and his son, H. E. Shaw, the active manager, announces that the firm will go into insolvency early next week. He at once started for the seaside to join his father, and the employee are pretty uneasy.

The plant, which is the life of the village, is mortgaged for about twenty thousand dollars to banks at Stafford Springs and Ware. About two hundred hands were employed, and the liabilities will amount to over one hundred thousand dollars, although they cannot be correctly estimated until the manager's return.

The business was established in 1847. Elijah Shaw has been considered a rich man. He founded Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Chicago representatives of the Louisiana Lottery, William Daily and William L. Wright, were arrested in Chicago yesterday charged with violating the city ordinances relating to gambling. Devere Kearney, the proprietor of "Little Louisiana Lottery," was also arrested. They were all arraigned before Justice Prindiville yesterday morning, and were released on bail pending their preliminary hearing on Aug. 20.

The Queen City Brewing Company of Buffalo, with a capital of $75,000, filed certificates of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office at Albany yesterday. William Rauscher, George J. Zillig, William C. Peters, Louis A. Lenhard, and William C. Beck are the incorporators.

The photograph sent by Sheriff Sanches of Laredo, Texas, of the man under arrest there on suspicion of being Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell of Chicago, has been received in Chicago. The Texas prisoner is not Tascott, and the picture does not at all resemble him.

Baltimore's first great exposition, which will be held at Pimlico, beginning on Sept. 9, is now an assured success. Three large buildings have been erected, and every foot of available space has already been taken and many applicants are still unsupplied.

Marcia Gnernsey Beach, wife of the Rev. J. W. Beach of Essex, Vt., drowned herself in the Winooski river Friday night. Her body was recovered yesterday morning. She was insane, and her malady was aggravated by the recent death of her mother.

Edward J. Walker was arraigned in court at Stamford, Conn., yesterday, charged with killing his brother in a drunken row last Monday. Probable cause was found, and Walker was held under $8,000 bail.

Gov. Goodell prorogued the New-Hampshire Legislature yesterday morning. During the session the Governor approved 238 bills and 67 joint resolutions, and vetoed one act.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 16.

BUILT FOR PEACE OR WAR

THE TEUTONIC'S EFFICIENCY AS A CRUISER.

EFFECT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PLAN OF SUBSIDIZING THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

There has been much said about the new White Star steamer Teutonic as a passenger ship. Little remains to be told concerning her interior decorations and fittings, while as to her principal dimensions they were long ago made public.

It has been casually mentioned now and then that the Teutonic was a subsidized vessel of the British Government, that in time of war she would act as a commerce destroyer and form part of the mobilized fleet of Great Britain. Further than this little has been said of the new comer as a fighting ship, it evidently being difficult for the lay mind to separate the Teutonic as a subsidized cruiser from the Teutonic the passenger ship. In point of fighting efficiency, in point of excellence in the positioning of gun batteries and type of armament provided, the Teutonic is without doubt at the head of all the subsidized orniers of the British Navy engaged in the transatlantic trade. When the British Admiralty, some years ago, commenced putting in the gun fittings of all new vessels designed for future use as commerce destroyers it was not without considerable trouble and labor that certain ships were rendered available for the reception of heavy guns. So many different designs of construction were met that it was found impossible to hit upon any one battery type for all merchant vessels. Accordingly, to avoid difficulty it was decided that the designs of all new vessels intended for cruiser work should be first presented to the Admiralty for approval or alteration before the work of construction was commenced. Under this ruling all the cruiser ships launched within the last ten years have been built in part from Admiralty designs, received their structural strengthening pieces, and were fitted with all the battery appurtenances excepting the guns and carriages before launching. Not even at this late date has any one design been decided upon by the Admiralty, it being agreed by the latter to attempt improvements with each new ship.

The Teutonic as she appears when carrying passengers will not differ greatly from the Teutonic as a fighting ship. The whole of the awning deck running fore and aft the vessel's main deck will be torn down, while much of the "scrambled work" about the rails, along with some of the main deck hoists and davits, will be gotten rid of, permitting a clearer run and train for the broadside guns. The battery of the Teutonic will consist of twelve thirty-three-pounder rapid firing guns. These guns will all be mounted on Vavasseur carriages, four on each broadside, one on each bow, and one on each quarter. The broadside and the forward and after pivot guns will all have the same type of carriage mount. So far only four platforms are in place, namely, those on the bow and those on the poop. The strengthening frames for all the gun positions were of course built in as the hull was constructed. Platforms for them selves for the broadside guns have yet to be placed. Standing on one of the bow platforms there is observed a magnificent range for firing. A gun here has an unobstructed fire right ahead and directly aft, and might, if necessary, fire across the bow in the event of its opposite becoming disabled. Judging, however, from the magnificent manœuvring qualities of the Teutonic, the gun captains will have little cause to complain of the ship not readily throwing the different pieces into action. The Vavasseur carriage, on which the Teutonic's guns are to be mounted, is the type of carriage now peculiar to the whole British service. It admits of the gun being run out after the recoil by the action of cylinders placed under the carriage. The length of the recoil is made as great as practicable. It is usually from three to four times the calibre of the gun on the mounting. A high slide and low top carriage are used, hydraulic compressor cylinders being made as part of the carriage, and placed as close beneath the trunnion bearings as possible. Protection is afforded the gun crews by large oironlar shields, which are carried by the carriage slide. The gun projects through an aperture in the shield. These shields are designed to afford protection only against small-arm and machine-gun fire.

The Teutonic's type of rapid-fire guns is the first issued to any British vessel. Only four of the guns are ready, and these are kept stored conveniently at hand for taking aboard on the first receipt of orders. The bow and poop guns were mounted when the Teutonic appeared among the mobilized fleet off Spithead. Notwithstanding the admirable fittings of the Teutonic's battery there is reason to believe that the how gun crews will find it troublesome serving their pieces in any thing of a seaway. These two guns are well below the bridge, yet in her recent passage across the officers on watch were compelled to wear oilskins the better part of the time. If spray and water can reach the bridge, situated as it is forty-two feet above the water line, one may well imagine how wet it must be below on the forecastle. Yet it will be while running at full speed in chase that the guns must be served. The battery of the Teutonic is powerful enough to warrant her engaging a regular cruiser vessel, and we doubt seriously if the Yorktown, or any vessel not provided with heavier guns than six-inch rifles could succeed in sinking the big Teutonic before she was down upon her with a ram and a ramsh worthy of consideration when it is recalled that vessels engaged in the Chilean and Philadelphia are receiving only six-inch rifles. As one British naval officer recently remarked: "Give me command of a vessel of the City of Paris type, arm her with efficient rapid-fire guns, and I will not hesitate to engage partially-protected cruisers of less speed powerful if they are provided with slightly heavier ordnance."

The subsidy paid by the British Government for the privilege of calling into service the Teutonic on the outbreak of hostilities is $15,000 a year. All of the vessels of the White Star Line are subsidized by the British Government, and all of the ships are liable to compulsory purchase on the likely approach or immediate outbreak of hostilities. All of the White Star ships have their prices set upon them by the British Government, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory sale, namely: Britannic, £130,000; Germanic, £130,000; Adriatic, £100,000; Celtic, £100,000. Of this 10 per cent. increase, however, there is to be an abatement of 6 per cent per annum on the depreciated annual value for the period that might elanse between the 1st of January, 1887, and the date of purchase by the Government. In the event of the vessel being merely hired the Government is to pay 20s. per gross registered ton per month, the White Star people furnishing the crew, or 15s. per month, the Admiralty finding the crew. Similar arrangements are in operation with the Cunard Line and Inman Line people.

BURNED BY A WIRE.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT LINEMAN PROSTRATED WHILE AT WORK.

Patrick Driscoll, who lives at 400 West Thirty-first-street and who is employed as a lineman by the Brush Electric Light Company, met with an accident last night that came very near being fatal. He was sent out to put up a wire on Eighth-avenue and got along all right until he climbed up into a big locust tree between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Other electric light wires pass close to this tree. Driscoll had adjusted the wire he was putting in place and had evidently started to descend to the ground when the crowd of people that stood below watching him at work were startled to see a flash of light like a small burst of lightning. Then they saw Driscoll fall forward with his right arm resting on a wire. The arm supported the weight of the body for a moment, and then Driscoll fell downward.

The tree has a large crotch in it several feet below where Driscoll was at work. Into this crotch he fell and lay there upon his back apparently lifeless. He was firmly wedged in and did not fall further. Policeman Patrick Hoy sent out a fire alarm, so that he could get the use of the ladder truck, and when this came a ladder was put up and Driscoll was carried down. It was supposed that he was dead, but after a time he revived and seemed all right, except for the effects of the shock and a terrible burn on his right wrist. He was taken to his home in an ambulance. His right wrist is burned clear to the bone. It is probable that after he adjusted the new wire he started to come down and in doing so grasped another wire, the insulation of which must have been worn off.

FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The fastest homing pigeon time on record was made this week. S. O. Perry of St. Thomas, Ontario, released eleven birds sent by C. S. Starr of the *Fanciers' Journal*, Philadelphia. The birds competed for a prize offered by George W. Childe of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to the one making the best time in a five-hundred-mile fly. Trials have been made previously, but as yet no bird had made 450 miles. The distance from St. Thomas, Ontario, to Philadelphia is about 510 miles, and traverses New-York State and most of Pennsylvania, besides crossing Lake Erie.

They took the wing at 5:15 A. M., and five of them were discovered in their nests at Rosendale, near Philadelphia, by their owner, Richard Wagner, at 4:40 P. M. the same day.

Warner could not tell how long they had been in their nests. The time, however, ten hours and five minutes, beats any previous record. Six of the birds have disappeared. It is not known how many rests the birds took, but an average of fifty miles an hour is pretty good traveling.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Child Perishes in a Fire in Her Father's Home.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, a widow, lived with her two children, Mary, aged 5 years, and Frank, aged 3 years, in the rear tenement of 1,574 Second-avenue. Yesterday afternoon she left the children alone in the house while she went to the store. Soon after she left the house a fire broke out in the rear tenement, and the children were burned to death. Mary died in the arms of Mrs. Hoffman, and Frank died in the arms of Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, a widow, lived with her two children, Mary, aged 5 years, and Frank, aged 3 years, in the rear tenement of 1,574 Second-avenue. Yesterday afternoon she left the children alone in the house while she went to the store. Soon after she left the house a fire broke out in the rear tenement, and the children were burned to death. Mary died in the arms of Mrs. Hoffman, and Frank died in the arms of Mrs. Hoffman.

A COURT OF THE CHURCH.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE BY A NEW ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNAL.

Catholic circles in this city were stirred last night by a rumor, based on dispatches, concerning the establishment, by an especial edict of the Vatican, of an ecclesiastical tribunal, vested with unprecedented powers, in this country. This tribunal, it was generally supposed, was the result of the recent troubles of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States. These troubles, briefly, are the stakes of the Knights of Labor, the McGlynn-Corrigan controversy, and, latterly, the dispute between Bishop McQuaid of the Rochester See and Robert G. Ingersoll's antagonist, Father Lambert. This last case, according to locally well-known Catholic authorities, would have a decided bearing on the tribunal which yesterday's report mentioned as likely to be composed of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Archbishops Ryan of Philadelphia and Corrigan of New-York.

The statement that the tribunal has actually been appointed by the Pope was neither admitted nor denied yesterday. No information could be obtained from the friends of the Archbishop of New-York. Mgr. Preston is still at Litchfield, Conn. Dr. McDonnell, the Chancellor of the New York Diocese and chief secretary to Archbishop Corrigan, absolutely refused to talk on the subject.

Dr. McSweeny of St. Brigid's Church in this city thinks that such a tribunal may have been appointed. His only reason for this opinion is the fact such a high ecclesiastical court for the United States has undoubtedly been for months a mooted question.

The Rev. Father Michael J. Lavelle of the Cathedral parish had this to say to a TIMES reporter last night: "While there has unquestionably been a good deal of talk over a high Papal tribunal in this country, I do not believe that the subject has been carried, as yet, to the degree of a possible choice. Of course, only a very few men could form such a tribunal in this country. The dispatches from Philadelphia are not at all reliable. If such a tribunal had literally been named New-York would possess the information as speedily as any other Catholic centre."

Father Lavelle doesn't presume to talk as an official of this archdiocese. It is remarkable, however, that the actual composition of the tribunal is unsettled. Just as remarkable is it, too, that such a judiciary court has avowedly been long contemplated.

The necessity for such an appellant bench in the case of appeals to the Vatican by clergy and their lords spiritual is admitted by local Catholic priests. They say that the Vatican would not diminish its power to finally adjudicate disputes like that in McGlynn's case. The findings of the proposed tribunal, in fact, would be expected to be final, the Pope himself itself. In the New-York Diocese, as in every other in the United States, an ecclesiastical council already exists. The Bishops have controlled these councils and there has been no intermediary court of appeal between them and the Supreme Council, or Pope Leohimself, at Rome.

Two Pennsylvania priests discussed the subject in the presence of a TIMES reporter last night. They think the formation of such a tribunal and also its necessity much disputed.

"What we want," they said, "is a fair distribution of the power. Why make the tribunal to consist of but three members? Archbishop Corrigan should not rank higher in such a tribunal than his colleague, Archbishop Williams of Boston. Then, too, the Vatican is not according to reports, to be represented at all. The choice of Catholics in that direction would lie in Archbishops Phelan of Chicago and Kendrick of St. Louis. San Francisco and the Western slope should also be represented. The whole question is a matter of clerical policy and for the best ends. Cardinal Gibbons is the primate of America. His place in the tribunal is unquestioned and unassailable. His recent utterances on the labor question, his unassuming life, and his personal friendship for Pope Leo give him undisputed pre-eminence."

The Rev. Father David Merrick, President of St. Francis Xavier College, would not speak on the subject. The President of St. John's College at Fordham, Father Scully, simply said that, as the tribunal would be only a court of discipline in any case, the Jesuits could not venture to express an opinion at all.

CHICAGO BREWERS HOLD ON.

NOT ALL WILLING TO SELL TO THE ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from New-York says that the announcement has been made that all the breweries of Chicago have been sold to a syndicate of English capitalists. A "Mr. Haiser" is credited with having been the negotiator, and the transaction is said to have been completed, even to the transfer of an amount of money, described generally as millions.

Rumors have been current in Chicago for months past that an attempt was being made to get the

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

No intelligent observer of the conrse of Preeident HARRISON has had any expectation that the civil eervice rnles wonld be applied to the eelection of the employés of the Censns Bnrean. The Civil Service Commission did its dnty by endeavoring to have the bnrean brought under the rnles, bnt ite members had no reason for anticipating succeee in the effort. The Preeident is not extending the application of the rnles, and if he does not restrict it or connive at their evasion where they are nominally applied, that ie the utmost that can be looked for during his Administration. The Secretary of the Interior and the Census Commissioner have devised a system of non-competitive examinations of their own. This can very readily be applied eo as to eecnre competent men for all branches of the work, bnt it can also be so applied that men of one party only shall be taken and those of the other excluded, without reference to the competency of the latter. This is unfair and nnjnst in such public work as censue taking, and for the great bnlk of the service competitive examination wonld test the competency of applicants qnite as effectually ae the most zealously condncted non-competitive examinations.

The magistrate who issued the warrant for the arrest of Judge FIELD, on a charge of complicity in the killing of TERRY, had no choice, it appears, when the complaint of the woman TERRY was made. At the same time it is clear that the object of the proceeding was to put a spitefnl indignity upon the Judge, and that this can be its only result. Judge FIELD's application for a writ of *habeas corpus* recitee the facts as they are already understood. He wae in no way responsible even for the attendance of NAGLE, and much less for NAGLE's homicidal proceduro. There is no gronnd for detaining or annoying him in connection with an incident that is irregular, but not, in its immediate consequences, at all deplorable. The proceeding gives a new proof of the character of the woman TERRY. It is to he hoped that it will stimulate the public prosecntors in California to put the law in operation against her, and that she may be secluded where she will cease from troubling the orderly adminietration of justice for a term of years.

Deer hunting is much too exciting a sport for a boy of sixteen, as was again demonetrated in a lamentable manner by the shooting of young PELL in the North Woods on Thnrsday. A practiced hunter who was aware that come members of his party wore tan-colored garments wonld never be so reckless as to take a shot at any object having that hne which came within range of his vision. Bnt that ie precisely what ie to be expected of a lad nnfamiliar with tho precautione which prndence imposee npon woodsmen. Impulsiveneee ie one of the most interesting qualitiee of youth, hnt a bright and active boy of sixteen who possesses the quality in the degree appropriate to his years ie a rather less desirable companion for a deer hnnt than a crocodile or a rattleenake.

The Philadelphia cricketers who are expected to arrive home about a fortnight hence from their highly creditable tour in Great Britain and Ireland wonld no donbt gratify many lovers of their manly pastime by giving an exhibition of it in New-York or its suburbs before disbanding. It would be worth while to see the play of the eleven amateurs furnished by a single American city when on a wicket wbich had for the batsmen, scored 235 runs in qne inning against a Marylebone eleven of whom all but four were of the "All England" gentlemen. Their victory over Cambridge University by an inning and 12 runs, the 445 runs scored in one inning against Liverpool, which was defeated by an inning and 152 runs, and their average for the whole trip of more than 25 runs to a wicket lost, indicate that they batted well. Their bowling was apparently not qnite as noticeable, bnt their opponents averaged fewer rnns per wicket than they did, and the visitors won more matches than they lost. Four of their batsmen scored triple figures for an inning, and the aggregate of 4,360 runs made by the team was accnmulated within a period of a little over six weeks. A good eighteen of gentlemen of New-York and vicinity could perhaps be got together to meet the Philadelphia eleven, and even shonld the latter leave a few of their nnmber in Europe, their places could be snpplied by others of the same sort to be found in the Qnaker City.

THE SITE QUESTION.

There is every reason for confidence that the World's Fair Committee on Site and Bnildings will determine the qucstion of location with sonnd jndgment and discretion, bnt it is impossible, if not qnite nndesirable, to prevent an infinite deal of suggestion and preliminary discnssion on the snbject. While there may be something in this to aid the committee, there is some danger also that it may embarrass it and tend to lessen the chance of universal satisfaction with the final choice. One thing that the committee will need particnlarly to guard against is the effect of various persons and organizations to promote some selfish interest of their own. Those who have an interest in the selection of a particnlar site may not consciously desire to sacrifice any real benefit for the exhibition, bnt their judgment is liable to be biased, and the advantages of the site which would serve their ends will become magnified in their eyes. It must be remembered that the pnrpose is not to etimnlate rapid transit in any particnlar direction, to develop any backward section of the city, or to improve the valne of real estate in any qnarter, bnt to locate the exposition to the best advantage for its own success without sacrificing any important pnblic interest.

When the committee meets it can greatly simplify its task by excinding at once one whole class of enggestions. The World's Fair shonld be held within the present limits of the city of New-York or on territory contiguons thereto. There is no use in wasting time over propoeitions to carry it across the bay or the East River. No place that can only be reached from the city by a single bridge or by ferryboats shonld be considered. Staten Ieland is too far separated from the city to be thonght of, and Brooklyn shonld be ruled ont, not only on account of the necessity of crossing and recrossing the river by the bridge or by crowded ferryboats on a crowded stream, but becanse no proper eite could even then be nsed without involving a long trip to the ontskirte of the city with inadequate transit facilities. The fair must be on the New-York side of the water. The process of exclnsion shonld be carried a step further. There is no available place below One Hnndred and Twenty-fifth-street.

We notice that some miegnided persons persist in talking abont Central Park. The proposition to nse that gronnd for the purpose ongnt to be mercileesly knocked in the head every time it shows itself. The idea shonld not for one moment be tolerated. If it were seriously entertained two-thirds of the support of the whole scheme wonld fall away at once, dissension and division wonld take the place of harmony and enthusiaem, and there would be collapse and ruin for the whole nohle enterprise. Better give the bnsinece np and let Chicago hold a provincial show rather than permit the destrnction of Central Park. Any person regarding that with favor as a eite must be deplorably lacking in jndgment or in imagination. The smallest area that would enffice for gronnds and bnildings wonld he two hnndred acres, or one-fourth the extent of Central Park. Conceive the effect of giving that space in the Park over to be graded, cut up, arranged, and bnilt over for this purpose. Imagine the invading army of workmen and materials, the trncking to and fro, on all sidee, and the overrunning of the whole Park that wonld enene. Devastation and ruin that ten years of time and millione of expense would not repair would be the resnlt, while for three seasons the Park would cease to be a pleasnre gronnd. Any man who propeses or talks about Central Park as the site shonld be ostracised by his follow-citizens and banished to Hoboken.

There are plenty of places above Harlem which can be made easily and abnndantly accessible. There are Inwood, Van Cortlandt Park, the Park lands of the annexed district, and the vacant spaces on the water front above the Harlem River. These shonld be studied with refereuce to their several advantages and disadvantages, and an effort ehonld be made to secnre the place that would be absolntely the best, all things coneidered. If there ie snfficient epace available on the water front at Port Morris or beyond, it will have certain very obvione advantages. It will be easily accessible by land from the three great railroad linee which extend from the city to the north and east, for they would make all needed connectione to facilitate accese to the very gronnds. The advantage would he donble, for not only passengers from the city bnt passengers from New-England and from the North and West by the Harlem and Hndson River rontee conld be landed at the exposition from incoming trains. About the location would spring up many places for the accommodation of visitors, to the relief of the city hotels, and thoee coming from the East and North would not be obliged to come down town at all. The location conld also be readily connected with the entire rapid-transit system of the city and with the east side surface roads. Then there would be the great advantage of an ample approach by water. Materials and exhibits could be landed from vessels right at the grounds, and dnring the exposition a multitude of craft would make the trip back and forth by water with passengers, which would in itself be a delight. By all means, if there is an available waterfront site within proper distance, it is greatly to be preferred. The committee can relieve itself of mnch embarrassment and simplify its task immensely by adopting certain guiding principles at the start. It shonld draw a deep and broad line of exclusion, outside of which shonld be Staten Island, Long Island, and Manhattan Island south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and it shonld strive to combine the advantages of land and water approach.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

The case of HASZIEL ought to be borne in mind in the revision of onr immigration laws that is inevitable and that serions and intelligent members of Congress cannot consider too soon or too carefnlly. HASZIEL, an Austrian, came to this country with money sent to him by his brother, who was already established in Wisconsin, and the Collector of this port refnsed to allow him to land, upon the gronnd that he was imported in violation of the contract labor law. The Wisconsin HASZIEL has sned for the money which he had advanced, and there seems to be no reason why he should not recover. It seems that no provision is made by law for the repayment of passage money thns nnjnstly forfeited, and that a special act of Congress will be needed to supply the means of satisfying HASZIEL'S jndgment.

We say that there is no reason apparent why HASZIEL shonld not recover, bnt it is really hard to say what is and what is not permissible nnder the contract labor law. That measnre has thns far been invoked mainly as an instrument of a vsry mean kind of oppression and persecntion in the assumed interest of "labor," in which also the law was drawn. Like all other legislation that has been enacted at the demand of organized labor, it is extremely stupid and shortsighted. The welfare of the country and of its workingmen, as the men who ultimately bear all its burdens, is that immigrants shall not constitute one of those bnrdens, and that people shall not be allowed to come to the country who cannot support themselves or who are likely to stir np strife and sedition. Bnt "labor" does not in the least object to the arrival of idlers, bnt only of laborers whose ability to support themselves is established by the very terms of the contract under which they come here. It is, of conrse, desirable to prevent the introdnction of coolie or peon labor into the United States, and that was the professed object of the law. Its real object may be snpposed to have been the establishment of a "corner" in labor by limiting the competition to the laborers of this country, and by preventing employers from making better terme for themselves abroad in case of strikes. Both these objects could have been attained by a law which could not have been made a means of silly and epitefnl persecntion. The present law has never attained either. It ie alleged that the present Vice President of the United States can testify that it does not prevent a millionaire, even though he be in politics, from importing gardeners from Scotland on better terms than he can hire gardeners at home. It has never been even invoked to prevent the wholesale importation of laborers which it was intended to prevent. On the contrary, it has been invoked to deprive the country of the valuable services of professional men, of clergymen and teachers, to whose coming the men of their own callings, being more intelligent than "labor," had not the slightest objection.

The decision in the Hasziel case seems to go the length of maintaining that all assisted immigration is prohibited by the law. In fact the country has been very largely peopled by immigrants assisted in precisely the same way in which the Austrian HASZIEL was assisted, by the money of the kinsfolk of the immigrants. One of the most admirable things in the history of the Irish in this country is the display of self-denying affection that for forty years its representatives have been making in sending back to Ireland the money that was needed to enable their kindred to rejoin them and that the wretched condition of their native island would not permit to be earned or saved there. It is probable that quite half of the Irishmen and Irishwomen now in this country were helped to come to it just as HASZIEL was helped. In fact it is donbtfnl whether, bnt for this practice, many of the "labor leaders" who agitate for stupid and brutal laws would he in the United States, or in existence. Their existence, in the capacity of leaders, may not be an nnmixed boon, bnt at all events they should be the last people in the world to oppose "assisted immigration."

SOCIAL CHANGES IN NEW-ENGLAND

It is nothing new to say that the Irish and French are rapidly filling up the two extremes in New-England commnnities, the vacant farms in the back towns and the fields of labor in the manufactnring centres; bnt as yet little has been said abont the social changes which this access of alien racee is prodncing in that part of the country. A metropolis like New-York takes in everything and holde its population without much assimilation, bnt a section like New-England, whose population has always had a distinct character, if entered npon by alien racee who come to stay, is eure in a generation or two to be powerfnlly influenced by the new people. It ie just thie eocial change which ie beginning to mark the more remote towne and to ehow itself in the manufacturing districts. The Irish immigration has been so extensive since 1850 in cities like Boston, Lowell, Fall River, Springfield, Providence, and New-Haven, that, if these races do not have a majority of votes in theee cities to-day they are almost sure to have it to-morrow, and in the remote towns, where the American population has been drawn away to the cities, the Irish-Americans or the French Canadiane represent the sturdy farmers of fifty years ago and are repeating the process from wheelbarrow to chariot which the last two or three generations of enterprising New-Englanders have passed through. In the middling towns or cities the racial transformation is not so marked, hut where the agricultural or the manufacturing interests have chiefly prevailed the foreign element is largest and is rapidly working its way to a higher social position and to local or mnnicipal control. What appears to-day here and there as the coming forward of the Irish-American element will soon be increased many fold, and the balance of social power, in at least a part of New-England, will not be in the hande of the old residents. The sceptre is departing from them to-day, and the newer social elements have developed to that point where they must be reckoned with.

The social changes here noted are religions, political, and economic. The French and Irish, if not cordial on blood linee, are at one in their religions sympathies. They are in the same Church and are under the same religions policy. They eqnally believe in the parochial echool; they are committed to the ascendency of the Roman Church; they are alike people of remarkable fecnndity; they hang together well, and they are utterly opposed to the old religions traditions of New-England. The Irish-Americans have lived long enongh in New-England, however, to catch the spirit of onr political institntions, even if they are opposed to the Protestant faith. But their own religions precedents are strongly ingrained and represent their positive convictions, and it is here that the antagonism of the old and the new ie most to be noted. Again, the social as distinct from the political development is entirely different. Here the race traditions come in, and the Irishman can no more forget the shamrock than the Puritan his hatred of "Popery." In this light the Puritan life mnst dwindle in New-England more and more, and the Celtic thonght and langnage and tradition mnst take its place. The same is to be said of the French Canadians. At first they came to the States to remain long enough to earn money to bny a farm in Canada, bnt the national spirit has been broken, and small settlements of French Canadians are now very common all throngh rural New-England, while in the mill districts the French are driving ont the Irish, as the Irish a generation ago drove ont the Yankees and are now trying to drive ont the English. These Canadians are clannish and less inclined to become American citizens than either the English or the Irish, bnt they are industrions, frugal, light-hearted, and with better edncation will make valuable citizens. Their relative increase is probably twice ae rapid as that of the native New-Englanders, and it will be seen from a etndy of the distribntion of these people throngh the New-England States that they are intrenching themselves where in the near fnture they are snre to be a power that must be reckoned with.

Two inferencee are to be drawn from these social changes. One ie that within a few years the Roman Catholics will be in a position to demand legislation in the interests of religion and edncation which is specially favorable to themselves. They will be asking that the parochial schoole now being established under their own auspices shall be recognized by the State and snpported ont of the State funds. The Roman clergy are not slow to pnsh their interests in other parts of the country when they are strong enongh to do so, and there is no reason to believe that they will adopt a different method in New-England. What they are coming to there is the holding of the balance of power in their own hands, and there is moro danger that New-England will be a Roman Catholic province in the next fifty years than that its Protestant religious and eocial traditions will be maintained as they are held to-day. Another inference is that the social, educational, economic, and provincial tone of New-England will disappear. The first step to thie was noted in the appointments for the dedication of the Plymonth monument, and a close observer will detect the trend in this direction in ways which are less marked. Either provincial New-England will lose its distinctive character in broader affiliations of the national life, or the local traditions will be absorbed in the French or Irish ascendency, and these people will have their race characteristics modified by American ideas. Under any circnmstancee changes are imminent in New-England which will be more radical and will have more to do with changing the character of New-England commnnities than any which have taken place since the settlement of the country.

LAVELAYE ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

M. EMILE DE LAVELAYE has contribnted to the cnrrent number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* an essay on the changes of local government in the United States. The facts of our recent State and municipal history are, according to him, indicatione of the widespread discontent with parliamentary government. We know how general this discontent is in Enrope. France has been almost ready to accept a dictator to escape from it. In Italy all the pnblic misfortnnes, the increasing deficit, the agricnltnral depression, and the growing emigration have been laid to its accnnt. The English, even, have scarcely the faith in it they formerly had. The President of the Anstrian Parliament at the end of the session recently accused the members of having made 9,000 epeeches. Whether the facte cited by M. DE LAVELAYE are due, as he thinks, to the existence of the same feeling in this country his American readers will decide for themselves. The opinion of so intelligent a foreign observer ie always interesting and valuable. The disadvantage of a foreign critio is that the peculiarities of popular feeling are not se easily to be got at by him as the facts accessible in hooke. His advantage is that he may sometimes see the trne natnre of eome condition of mind, while the native oltizen, who himself shares it, is not conscions of it.

Among the limitations of legislative power he mentione the veto and its frequent nse, and dwells npon the fact, so familiar to ne and so strange to Europeans, that a Governor who is a candidate for re-election may point to his exercise of the veto as a claim for popular approval. Another very simple method of limitation much in vogue is biennial sessions, and even these are sometimes sharpened as efficient means to this end being to pay the members for a limited nnmber of days. Local option is another means. But it is the use made of the State Constitutions which especially attracts the attention of our critic. He compares the practice of constitutional amendments with the *referendum* used in Switzerland. The Swiss custom is to submit a measure after it has been debated in Parliament to a pnblic vote. That, however, may not be done in an American State, the theory of onr law being that the Legislature, being invested with the power of making laws, is not able to transfer that power to any other political body, not even the people. M. DE LAVELAYE thinks the Swiss *referendum* much to be preferred to the American constitntional amendment. The American method makee the State Constitution a chaotic mass of heterogeneous provisions. It is, perhaps, rather ahsnrd, for instance, that a State Constitntion shonld say anything ahont the method of warming the basement of the bnilding in which the Legislature meets. This has been the subject of a constitntional amendment.

The limitation of the powers of the Common Council in American cities is, as we might expect, mentioned by the writer as another indication of the same general tendency. The increase of cities, with the increased disposition to live in them rather than in the country, is one of the most striking facts of onr age. In 1790 there were only 13 towns in the United States which had more than 5,000 inhabitants, and none of these had more than 40,000 people. The same tendency exists in Europe. It wonld seem to be nniversal and almost necessary. It existed in ancient days. One of the reasons why Italy was so easily overwhelmed by the barbarians was that the towns were full while the country was empty. Paris has always flonrished at the expense of France. MIRABEAU described it as "an apoplectic head on an anæmic body." The resnlt of the increase of cities has been a great increase of corruption. Crime has increased and taxes have increased. Thie leads M. DE LAVELAYE to the conclnsion that modern political life is marked by a natural evolntion toward a strong and concentrated form of government. In primitive and simple conditions of society a popular assembly, snch as onr ancient town meeting, is sufficient for the purposee of government. When population and wealth increase it ie neceseary that the power shonld be delegated to representative assemblies. This ie the etage of parliaments. Bnt there comes a time when the pnblic life becomes eo complex that even these institntions cannot cope with the dnties of government. Then comes the necessity of a strong, responsible executive.

American readers of M. DE LAVELAYE'S criticisms will be likely to make one reflection. It ie impossible not to think of the relations of our civil eervice to the question he discneses. If the tendency of society is in the direction of administrative rather than legislative rnle, the necessity of a competent, honest, and decent civil eervice is more than ever evident. It mnst be established not only in the national bnt in the State and mnnicipal Governments. This, however, is a pressing necessity of the time, whether the theory of our critio he true or not.

WHAT AGNOSTICISM IS.

People who nse a living langnage, or one that has not yet entered on the half-alive condition under which new words are no longer tolerated because the need for them is no longer imperative, are very apt to employ thoee oftenest which have not had time to push their way into the dictionary. Snch a word is Agnosticism. We hear it glibly spoken right and left. Puzzling to the nninitiated mnst be its use as a badge of distinction by one man and its employment as a term of abuse by another. The college graduate fresh from surreptitions delving into HERBERT SPENCER and HUXLEY calls himself agnostio with a complacent little smirk. The clergyman who has not begun to introdnce Darwinism in his sermons talks of Agnostics in the eame tone that he nses for Jews, Turks, and infidels, eepecially infidels. And the liberally edncated man, who retains the smattering of Greek and Latin which he learned at school and learned to forget at college, hesitates what meaning to give to the word at all. For he may recollect the verb *agnosco*, to apprehend, accede, grant, and fancy that Agnostio meane a man of a yielding and easily convinced nature who allowe himself to he persnaded that black is white, or else a man who thinks he knows it all and is not coy of letting that fact be known. This explanation hae the merit of fitting well with the superior emile of the callow graduate and also with the eigne of temper in the clergy when they hrand snch a yonth with the name.

Agnoeticism is from the Greek, not the Latin, and happens to mean pretty mnch the reverse of *agnosco*, owing to the first syllable being a sign of the negative. An Agnostic is therefore a person who, far from assumiug omniscience, sticks a placard in his hat signifying I don't know. It may be said, on the one hand, that the English language already had a word expressing this hnmble attitnde of mind, one derived from the Latin, and whoever deserved it was called an ignoramus. On the other, there is this to say: Humility is so nnfashionable a trait that ignoramne has fallen in rank and merely affords a sonorous eqnivalent for the word dnnce. Hnmble though your Agnostio may be, a proper spirit bide him reject an appellation which places him in a corner of the schoolroom with face to the wall and paper cap on head. Fortnnately for the lexicographers of the fntnre, there need be no quarrels over the derivation of the word, for Mr. HUXLEY, who claime to have invented the term for English, has at length told ns just how and why he brought it ont.

Mr. HUXLEY has been goaded into this departure from the hnmility natural to Agnostics by the assaults of Dr. HENRY WACE, a prebendary of St. Paul's, London, who expressed in so many words, as his own opinion, the view of Agnosticism which is held by the religious world in general, especially by those who blindly epithets before thoroughly examining the enemy they attack. At the Manchester Church Congress he remarked: "For a man to urge as an escape from belief that he has no means of a scientific knowledge of the unseen world, or of the future, is irrelevant. His difference from Christians lies, not in the fact that he has no knowledge of these things, bnt that he does not believe the authority on which they are stated. He may prefer to call himself an Agnostic; bnt his real name is an older one—he is an infidel, that is to say, an unbeliever." Thus do the iniqnities of the heretic find him ont; thns is it impossible for the donbter to draw aside from the conflict; for if he hopes to eat lotus in the land of Agnosticism, amused peradventure at the noise of jarring sects afar off in the country he has left, his dream is rudely shattered. Dr. WACE or some other valiant one of the Church militant invades his desert, seizes him by the ear and brings him back to the realities of life, while shouting in that ear, Infidel!

Mr. HUXLEY concedes that "infidel" has a disagreeable sonnd and appears to be glad that he got no worse a name, such as "miscreant," for instance. He says that on reaching man's estate he fonnd that Christian and free-thinker, theist, pantheist, and atheist, materialist and idealist, all were "qnite sure they had attained a certain 'gnosis'—had, more or less successfully, solved the problem of existence," while he was nnable to do so and donbted that he ever oonld. When he became a member of the Metaphysical Society he found that most of his colleagues were *ists* of one sort or another and felt like the fox that returned to his comrades without a tail. "So I took thonght and invented what I conceived to be the appropriate title of Agnostic. It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the 'Gnostic' of church history, who professed to know so mnch abont the very things of which I was ignorant. To my great satisfaction the term took."

These are merely the preliminaries of a contest which is still going on, bnt not with the vigor of a few months ago. The chief combatants are Dr. HENRY WACE and the name-giver of what the Bishop of Peterborough calls "cowardly Agnosticism," bnt Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON, Mrs. HUMPHREY WARD, and Mr. MALLOCK are in it too. Neither side is convinced by the arguments of the other and both indnlge in mnch sarcasm, more or less playfnl, at the other's expense. HUXLEY'S protest that there is no snch thing as an "Agnostic creed or faith" avails him nothing, while his arguments from reason, common sense, and probabilitiee are hooted ont of court, being indeed useless when his opponents can always fall back on faith in the enpernatnral as a weapon of which, in his character of Agnostic, he can make no use. The controversy has made no little clearance, however, in the obscnrity that existed regarding the word Agnostic in the minds of many persons who used it. But that humility which might be expected from those who parade their ignorance by calling themselves Agnostice is no more to be found in Prof. HUXLEY than in the ardent theologians who pursne him throngh the mazes of German exegesis and Hebrew history with horn and honnds.

The bruiser SULLIVAN mnst have been astonished at the sentence he got from the Mississippi Jndge. He consented in a jannty way to go to Mississippi—when he found he conldn't help himself—avowing that if he had violated the law he was ready to pay for it. He eeemed to have no other notion except that money wonld eettle the bnsiness. He undonbtedly expected to get off with a fine, which conld not exceed $500. The alternative of having to go to prison for twelve months did not apparently enter into hie calculations. People in general, who had been a little skeptical abont the earneetneee of the Mississippi authorities, believed that SULLIVAN wonld get off with a fine. Bnt not only did Gov. LOWRY prove that he was in dead earnest, bnt the court has sternly administered the law, and with the ntmost propriety has imposed the maximnm penalty of a year's imprisonment. It ie to be hoped that the sentence will be fnlly served ont and that the burly convict will be kept at hard and nseful labor.

MR. ARCHER ON BAYREUTH.

From the London World.

In the first scene of the second act Kundry makes her appearence before Klingsor, enveloped in a pillar of steam. This kettle trick is the very worst of Wagner's inventions. I have never seen it produce a reasonably good effect, and it succeeds no better at Bayreuth then anywhere elee. Bnt "Klingsor's Zanbergarten" is the great disillusionment. The musical splendor of the temptation of St. Parsifal is only equaled by its scenic stupidity. Imagine a garden of giant flowers, coarse in form and crude in hne, inhabited by a second-rate corps de ballet wearing tight-laced Parisian bodices and the orthodox short skirts of the Alhambra. To compare the whole thing to an ordinary pantomime ballet scene would be to insult MR. Augustus Harris. It is trne that the Blnmenmädchen were all artists of ability, and sang their lovely and very difficult music with exquisite precision; but Meister Klingsor is certainly a jaggling fiend who keeps the word of sednction to the ear nnt breaks it to the eye. I cannot bnt enepect Wagner of a grain of cowardice in this matter. He could, had he pleased, have made his Zanbergarten and its inhabitants quite otherwise seductive; bnt in that case the *Sinnlichkeit* of the consecration mystery of the Wagnerian Church and Stage Guild would possibly have seemed to outweigh its *Stillichkeit*; the Gentiles would have said, "Aha!" and some of the obscure people might even have recoiled. Therefore, it seems to me he must of set purpose have treated the sednction scene conventionally; at least I cannot account otherwise for the imaginative barrenness of its externals. On the other hand, the collapse of the Zanbergarten, and the fearful swings the sacred spear, is admirably managed. In the matter of earthquakes both Mr. Barrett and Mr. Harris might learn a thing or two at Bayreuth.

ALEX H. STEPHENS'S KINDNESS.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

The grave of Rio, Mr. Stephene's favorite dog, reminds one of the remark which he made to his servants on his departnre for the Governor's mansion: "If a dog passes here open the gate and give him a bone instead of throwing a rock at him." The meny ebeds around the premises recall his remark that he would never own anything that he couldn't cover. Under one of theee sheds the oloee carriage in which he made his last campaign for Congress still stands, mnch the worse for wear. In this carriage he was driven by faithful Harry, and pulled by the noted "flea-bitten grays," and in it he received ovations in every county in the Eighth District. His carriage is in good repair, in the ownership of Mrs. Sanford, and will yet do valuable service. An innocent old quarter-witted darky shows alike the liberality of Liberty Hall of the past and the present. He looks like Darwin's missing link, and is as useless as any creature that crawls. He has been here fifty years. In answer to any question he says: "My name is Mr. Col. Lewis Hawkins; I was called dat by ole Marster; I'se always boarded at 'Liberty Hall,' and that is the extent of his information.

QUAINT AND QUIZZICAL.

Stories of discourteous smartness in either pnlpit or pew abound. The following is as fresh as are the winds which blow across Cape Cod, where the incident occurred. The congregation was not attending to the sermon. The minister stopped in his reading. "My hearers," said he, "I have given much thought to this sermon. It has cost me many days of labor. I have meditated on it in the night seasons. If you cannot listen to it, I will stop right here and now." Tus reply was prompt from a member of the congregation, "Go on, pastor, go on; you must be about through."—*Chicago Advance.*

A daughter of Brigham Young, who has lately attempted a defense of polygamy, argues that the effect npon a man's character of having two or three wives to remind him of his shortcomings cannot fail to be good, as under such treatment he loses his arrogance and has an nncommon incentive to reform and improve himself. This argument cannot fail to address itself with great force to the mind of all the male Candles, who will doubtless be eager to multiply as numerously as possible their nagging helpmetes.—*Washington Star.*

It really appears that the remainder of our natural lives needs to be spent in unlearning what we learned in school. We were "kept in after school" for not knowing the location of the Kong Mountains in Africa, and now Capt. Binger, who has spent two years in exploring that part of Africa where we failed to put them, has returned and declares that there are no such mountains. If we had only known that forty years ago it would have saved our teacher some pains and us some pain.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

A citizen of this place was presiding, some years ago, over the deliberations of a Democratic meeting, and things were not going to suit him. He finally delivered the following opinion: "According to parliamentary law, it requires a two-thirds vote to carry that motion, and the Chair decides that there are not that many here." The meeting at once adjourned. That settled it.—*Atchison (Kan.) Champion.*

A lady of this city sends in for publication a piece of poetry entitled "Slander," which is very well written, and will be printed. It is accompanied, however, with a note to the editor which is "a vile slander" on at least two-thirds of the people of Sacramento, in that one states that "the entire population" is given to "unlimited slander."—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

Though William L. Scott owns one of the finest stock ferms of blooded horses in the country, he will never ride behind a spirited horse. He entertains a great fear of horses, and when he drives, which is seldom, it is behind horses which have been thoroughly tried and are warranted not to become frightened at anything.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A novel sight was presented in the streets of Warsaw the other day by a negro driving in town seated npon a wagon load of watermelons, with a fiddle in hand, and above him the following sign: "Two pieces of music and one watermelon for a dime."—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

We have said before that this weather beats the world. The observation is recalled, not to be withdrawn from circulation, bnt simply for reissue. This weather beats that other weather that beat the world.—*Topeka (Kan.) Capital.*

Mr. Johnston of Berkeley has been summoned to Cleveland, Ohio, to be Principal of the High School of that city. Draw again, gentlemen. California has talents for everything wanted in the East.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Employer—Want three weeks off before you take your regular two weeks' vacation? What for? Clerk—To go into training, Sir. A fellow can't stand a two weeks' vacation without being prepared for it.—*Once a Week.*

"I really don't see what is the matter with my razor to-day. It is so dnll that it don't cut at all," said Johnny's pa. "Why, pa," said Johnny, it was sharp when I used it to make a ship with."—*The Epoch.*

Hostler—Young man out there wants ter hire a spirited hoss for the afternoon. Liveryman—Fellers as ask for spirited hosses don't know nothin' 'bout hosses. Give him old Bet.—*New-York Weekly.*

If you wish to see yourself as you would appear if you were a wild-eyed lunatic, get some Boston paper to print a woodcut of you.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

It was only the other day that a man who swore that he wouldn't cut his hair until Henry Cloy was elected President thought of a way out of it. He let his wife cut it.—*Texas Siftings.*

"He owes everything he has to me." "That's bad. He owes a great deal more than he has to me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

America is the only country where public servants hoes the people.—*Jamestown Journal.*

ALLISON'S ARDENT FRIENDS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 17.—The intense bitterness existing between the Larrabee and Hull factions in the Republican Party in Iowa has been intensified rather than softened by the result of the State Convention. Nearly all the legislative candidates are yet to be nominated, and this feeling is certain to extend to them and will increase rather than diminish as the campaign advances. Hull ascribes his defeat to Gov. Larrabee, and in that he is no doubt correct, for without the Governor's active opposition Hull would have been nominated.

Larrabee is done with politics. He will take with him into retirement the scalplock of the man who, as Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with him four years ago, did more than any other man to prevent his defeat. Larrabee would also like the scalp of Senator Allison to take with him as he recedes from view behind his back counties, bnt he is not likely to get it. The Senator is too firmly grounded in the affections of the Iowa Republicans to permit himself to be disturbed by a little Governor's antics. On the other hand, the result of the State Convention has stirred up the friends of Hull to renewed efforts in Allison's behalf, and, whenever they have control of the county convention, they show their enmity to Larrabee by indorsing Senator Allison.

The Polk County Republican Convention was held here to-day, and that feeling was entirely too strong to be suppressed. Col. C. H. Gatch, Allison's friend, was nominated for State Senator, and two farmers, both Allison men, were named for the House, and then a resolution was adopted with a hurrah, reciting:

"That the Republicans of Polk County gratefully appreciate the faithful labors of the Hon. W. B. Allison, the senior United States Senator for Iowa. His able and earnest work has given him national recognition as one of the foremost leaders and statesmen of the day, a position honoring the State and of great influence and assistance to the party. Therefore we request our State Senator and Representatives in the Twenty-third General Assembly of Iowa to vote for and make every honorable effort to secure his re-election as United States Senator."

HE WANTS TO MEET THE BOYS.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 6.

Gen. Kilbourn Knox of the Soldiers' Home has received the following characteristic letter from Gen. Sherman:

75 WEST SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1889.

Governor Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee:

DEAR KNOX: Some one has sent me the Official Bulletin of the Grand Army of the Republic, giving me the latest details of the next National Encampment at Milwaukee (Aug. 27) than I had received before, and as the present Commander in Chief, William Warner of Kansas City, Mo., expects me, but is absent on the Nicaragua Commission at Greytown, I ask you to look up quarters for me, preferably at the Plankinton, for, say, three days, 27th, 28th, and 29th. I positively in advance refuse all private invitations to dwelling houses, dinners, or evening parties, because I have had large experience and know that old soldiers naturally desire to see me; expect me at some hotel easily accessible to them—they feel a delicacy in looking for me at a private house.

Though I will take no active part in the business of the encampment, I will attend as a delegate from Missouri, the opening session and some of the business meetings—the survivors of the old Thirteenth Infantry have obtained my promise to meet them specially some evening

NOT CAUSED BY ACCIDENT

SUSPICIOUS FEATURES OF THE GAS EXPLOSION.

FIREMEN INVESTIGATE THE GRAND-STREET TRAGEDY—PLUGS WHICH WERE MYSTERIOUSLY REMOVED.

The belief is gaining ground that the terrible explosion at 409 Grand-street on Friday evening by which a youth was killed and many people were injured was not an accident, but was deliberately caused by some person still unknown to the police. That seems to be the theory of the firemen and of officials of the Consolidated Gas Company that supplied that building with gas. Superintendent O'Reilly of the gas company has been making a careful investigation of the matter, and will testify before the Fire Marshal, who will hold an examination at Fire Headquarters, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The store of Thomas J. Macoabe, where the explosion occurred, had its large windows and door boarded up and covered with canvas yesterday, and two officers were stationed in front to prevent curious crowds from gathering and blocking the sidewalk. Even a cursory examination of the premises was sufficient to convince the spectator that there had been an explosion in the cellar under the store as well as in the store itself, and that the explosion in the cellar was much more powerful than the other, although they were almost simultaneous. Two long stones on the further side of the cellar grating in front of the store door, to which the grating was fastened, were blown out into the gutter. Parts of the wall over the cellar gratings on the Clinton-street side were blackened by the kindred gas that was blown through the gratings themselves had no covers, but the charred frames of what probably held windows or doors could be seen under the gratings. In the cellar everything was in confusion.

Mr. Macoabe, the owner of the store, was standing and talking to an officer. He is a medium-sized young man of light complexion and wears eyeglasses. He said that the gas had been leaking badly in the cellar, and on Thursday he sent to the office of the Consolidated Gas Company and asked that a man be sent to stop the leaking. The man called on Friday, repaired the damaged gas pipes, announced that everything was all right, and went away. How did the explosion occur? Mr. Macoabe could not tell. Firemen have been caused by the carelessness of the company's employes.

Chief Fisher and Capt. O'Hearn of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, in Attorney-street, near Delancey-street, who put out the fire and afterward made an examination, told a strange story of the explosion. When the firemen went down into the cellar on Friday evening they saw a streak of flame ten feet long shooting out of the main pipe that is one and a quarter inches in diameter. Capt. O'Hearn ran to a neighboring drug store where he got a cake of castile soap. Then taking some wet paper pulp he placed it on the soap, and, creeping under the flame, he suddenly clapped the pulp on the end of the pipe and thus extinguished the flame. A couple of taps with an axe on the soap drove that and the pulp into the pipe and made a very good plug.

Yesterday morning Chief Fisher again went into the cellar and looked around. The place from which the flame had issued is at the rear of the cellar on the Clinton-street side, about 100 feet from the meter that is under the Grand-street window of the store, where the crowd stood watching the freaks of the gas just before the explosion. On the floor below the main pipe Chief Fisher found the plug that had been taken out of the gaspipe, thus allowing the gas to escape.

"Could the pressure of the gas have driven out the plug?" a TIMES reporter asked the Chief.

"Nonsense!" replied the Chief, "the pressure of gas is about one pound to the square inch, and that plug could stand a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. Then you have to consider that the lower a gaspipe is the less is the pressure. The pressure is stronger the higher the pipe is carried."

Chief Fisher and Capt. O'Hearn learned that the plug that was found on the floor was a round one, and fitted the mouth of the tube well. It was at one end of the joint where the main pipe stops and the service pipe, that conveys the gas into the building, is screwed into the main pipe. Near the meter another plug was found on the ground. It had been burnt off from the pipe by the explosion.

The fire officials seemed to think that the explosion did not originate in the store, but that the gas in the cellar that had rushed out of the pipe had been ignited by a cigar or a match. The flashes of the gas over the lighted jet near the window did not necessarily cause the explosion. As the gas found its way into the store through the door of the stairway from the cellar, it naturally rose to the ceiling, and as it accumulated part of it would touch the flame and ignite, but such gas would be well mixed with air and flash feebly. The gratings of the cellar were closed and the gas could not escape from the cellar into the street.

The police, however, think that the lighted gas jet in the store caused the explosion by firing the gas that had flowed into the store and communicating the flame to the gas in the cellar. Superintendent O'Reilly of the Consolidated Gas Company thinks that the theory of the police may be the correct one. Mr. O'Reilly said that the flow of gas through the 1¼-inch pipe was so strong that enough could get into the large cellar in ten minutes to cause an explosion. It was fortunate that there were so many weak points about the cellar, such as the windows under the gratings. Of course, these gave way quickly. Had there not been so many weak points in the cellar, the entire floor of the store might have been torn up and loss of life might have resulted in the upper stories of the building.

Mr. O'Reilly scouts the idea that the plug fell out accidentally or that it was forced out by the pressure of gas. The plug is perfect. He has and will probably pronuce it at the Fire Marshal's examination.

Mr. O'Reilly's account of the repairs of the leaking pipes in the cellar differs materially from that given by Mr. Macoabe. He said that on Thursday evening the janitor of the building noticed a strong smell of gas coming from the cellar. He called the attention of an officer. The two men went down into the cellar, where they found that a plug near the meter had been taken out. Mr. Macoabe had been sent for, and he immediately sent word to the gas company's office to have a man rectify the damage. The plug, however, was replaced by the officer or janitor, and on Friday afternoon when a workman from the company's office went to the store, he met Mr. Macoabe in the way. Macoabe told him that all the trouble had been rectified. Thereupon the man returned without going into the cellar, and made his report to the Superintendent.

During the afternoon Coroner Schnitze and Deputy Coroner Conway visited the store and examined the cellar. An inquest in the case of Morris Jacobs, who died from the injuries he received from the explosion, will be held next Thursday.

The nineteen injured persons who were taken to Gouverneur Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Chambers-Street Hospital, were reported as improving yesterday.

FURTHER TRIALS OF THE BOODLERS.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Judge Charles Daniels, who presided at the late MoQnade trial at Ballston, had an honr's interview with Gov. Hill in the Executive Chamber to-day. From what can be gathered it is believed the conenitation had reference to further trials of the New-York hoodle Aldermen.

THE FLACK DIVORCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judge Bookstaver's stetsment that he appointed Mr. Meeks as referee because he was a personal friend of Mr. Flack shows a remarkable disregard hy the Judge of the laws of this State governing divorce suits. These laws are framed with the utmost care to prevent fraudulent or collusive divorces. The general rules of practice of the courts specially provide that "when an action is brought to obtain a divorce, the court shall in no case order the reference to a referee nominated by either party, nor to a referee agreed upon by the parties." (Rule 73.) In divorce cases it is even declared that a referee may be objected to by whom all the parties object, though generally in civil actions this is expressly prohibited. The object plainly is to preclude all possible danger of collusion.

Other important legal safeguards were also not observed in this case. The law prescribes that in case of a reference in a divorce suit for adultery the plaintiff "shall be specially required" to establish by show that the adultery charged was committed without the plaintiff's consent, connivance, or procurement; that there hes been no condonation of the offence, &c. Mrs. Flack, the defendant, has never to have been examined as to these or any other particulars before the referee. The referee is required by law to certify the testimony taken before him as well as the findings thereon, and thereon the court may render judgment. If Referee Meeks fabricated testimony of Mrs. Flack to present to the court Judge Bookstaver owes a duty to the public to examine his conduct. Otherwise, if no snob testimony was presented the sooner the bench loses snob a member as Judge Bookstaver the better, and the Bar Association could not render a greater public service than to strive for snch a result. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1889.

JEFFERSON WAS A MUGWUMP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Jefferson expressed his views relative to party adherence in a letter to F. Robinson, dated at Paris, March 14, 1789, as follows:

"You say that I have been disbed up to you as an anti-Federalist, and ask me if it be just. My opinion was never worthy enough to be of any estimation, but since you ask it I will tell it to you. I am not a Federalist, because I never submitted the whole system of my opinions to the creed of any party of men whatsoever, in religion, in philosophy, in politics, or in anything else where I was capable of thinking for myself. *Such an addiction is the last degradation of a free and moral agent.* If I could not go to heaven but with a party I would not go there at all.

With the omission of the last sentence, to which some might take exception, these are the views held by a large number of intelligent and patriotic Republicans to-day. They are called "Mugwumps."

R. R. Y.

ABANDONING THE POPE.

ONE SIGNIFICANT RESULT OF FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

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BERLIN, Aug. 17.—While the Emperors have been holding receptions, reviewing troops, banqueting, and generally performing the decorative rôles associated with imperialism, some momentous practical work has been done by the diplomatic and military chiefs of the alliance. Prince Bismarck's prolonged conferences with Count Kalnoky and Count Szechenyi embraced questions relating to Servia and Bulgaria, the Cretan rising, and the threatened disturbance of the amity between Austria and Italy over the position of the Papacy.

Emperor Francis Joseph's friendship for the Pope and his recent personal pledges to prevent the Italian Government encroaching upon the Vatican, combined with Signor Crispi's openly expressed resentment at Austria's interference, appeared to make Prince Bismarck's efforts toward restoring the *entente* difficult. With his usual tact and good luck, the Chancellor has arranged the quarrel at the cost of the Vatican. Emperor Francis Joseph, whose individuality, never strong, has been evidently weakened by his recent afflictions, has submitted to Count Kalnoky's representations and abandoned independent support of the Pope. As soon as Kalnoky scented a free hand to renew the *entente* with Italy, he threw the weight of Austria's influence on the side of the Quirinal policy in order to stop the Pope's negotiations looking to his leaving the Vatican.

Count Dubsky, the Austrian Minister to Madrid, was instructed to advise the Queen Regent and Government against encouraging the Pope to seek an asylum in Spain. The American Minister to the Vatican at the same time was ordered to recommend the Pope to rely on the friendly intentions of King Humbert. Count Dubsky's communications have not been well received in Madrid, but in the face of Austria's assertion the Pope's departure from Rome is impossible. Signor Crispi, encouraged from Berlin, has sent the officials of the Vatican private hints that the Italian Government would not permit the Papal treasure or Vatican art objects to leave Rome. It could not prevent the Pope's personal departure, but the contents of the Vatican must remain. Prince Bismarck must have counted the cost of his unfriendly diplomacy toward the Vatican, balancing the increased Centrist hostility against the weakening of the triple alliance. He preferred an intensified fend in the Centre Party to the risk of losing Italian co-operation.

Gen. Beck's interview with Gen. von Waldersee and War Minister du Vernois resulted in a military convention which, associated with the Italian convention, completes the plans for naval and military combinations in the event of war.

Although no official warrant is given for the reported absorption of England into the alliance, the language of the semi-official press indicates that the Cabinets of the British Government has agreed that their naval and military forces will co-operate with those of the alliance in repressing any wanton disturbance of the European peace. The question now becomes prominent how the league will use its tremendous strength. Russian papers, recognizing the formidable character of the league, predict that Bismarck, having formed the mightiest coalition ever seen, will hasten to settle coorse with Russia and France. The leading official organs of Berlin and Vienna breathe a language of general good will.

Sensational rumors of a general disarmament pervade diplomatic circles. The Emperor's visit to Strasburg, it is expected, will be signalized by some declaration relating to peace or war. It is said that the Emperor will announce a project for the limitation of European armaments, threatening, as an alternative, a general war. Facts, however, do not accord with such expectations. The spirit of militarism was never stronger in the Emperor and the imperial circle. It is more likely that the Emperor's speeches at Strasburg and Metz will be outspoken warnings to France to cease nourishing dreams of *revanche*.

THE MAN OF MANIFESTOES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Gen. Boulanger has issued another manifesto. His latest effort is addressed to "the honest people," and declares that it was the Senate Chamber that prooured his conviction.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, has issued a decree which prohibits the hawking or placarding of documents emanating from Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon, or Henri Rochefort.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mr. New, the United States Consul General, gave a banquet at the Langham Hotel this evening in honor of Mr. Russell Harrison. Among the guests were Mr. Lincoln, the American Minister; Mr. Farwell, Mr. Nathaniel Page, Commander Emory, and Mr. McLaughlin of the Philadelphia *News*. No speeches were made.

It has been arranged to turn the firm of A. S. Mitchell, the largest textile manufacturer in the world, into a company. Mitchell Mackay will be at the head of the new establishment.

Shocks of earthquake were felt to-day throughout Herzegovina. A portion of the Mostar Railway was damaged, but nothing serious is reported.

LEEDS, Aug. 17.—The British Association, which has been in session here, closed its meeting to-day. Among the Americans who participated in its work were Drs. Sexton, Hooks, and Cutler of New-York, and Dr. Blake of Boston. Dr. Sexton read a paper upon "An Operation for the Cure of Deafness and Noises in the Head." It attracted great interest. Dr. Blake submitted a paper on "The Use of Paper Disks in the Ear." Dr. Cutler discoursed on "Tuberculosis."

MADRID, Aug. 17.—A hurricane swept over the southern part of Spain to-day. Several churches and other buildings in Granada were wrecked. A portion of the dome of the Church of St. Felipe was blown down, and the Alhambra was considerably damaged.

CAIRO, Aug. 17.—Dispatches from the scene of operations in the Soudan state that the friendly tribes have captured Singat.

RACE WAR IN TEXAS.

"JAYBIRDS" AND "WOODPECKERS" IN CONFLICT AT RICHMOND.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17.—Yesterday evening Gov. Ross received a dispatch from J. S. Weston of Richmond saying that a fight had occurred between the "Jayhirde" and the "Woodpeckers," rival political factions, in which Sheriff Garvey and Deputy Sheriff Blakeney were killed and several others wounded. The dispatch said that the fighting was still in progress, and that troops were needed.

A dispatch received from Capt. Reichardt of the Houston Light Gnarde, said that Richmond was in the hands of a mob, and several had been killed. At 1 P. M. there was great excitement. Gov. Ross ordered the Light Guards of Houston, under Capt. Reichardt, to go to Richmond at once.

"Jayhirde" is the name given to the white Democrats of Fort Bend, numbering about four hundred. The "Woodpeckers" include negroes and a few whites. The negroes are vastly in the ascendant. It is a renewal of a race quarrel.

A Houston (Texas) special says: "Capt. Reichardt left here for Richmond at 12:30 last night with his company. Two o'clock this morning he arrived here by the 11:35 train and reported that the 'Woodpeckers' were in the Court House, surrounded by the other faction, but no more fighting had occurred. They confirmed the news of the killing of Sheriff Garvey and Deputy Sheriff Blakeney. The fighting is over. The negroes went, the women and children being at home, while the men are down town. There is not one light burning in the whole town, and that is at the hotel.

"The riot was precipitated by a 'Jayhird' walking through the town with his Winchester. He was arrested and put in jail. The fighting soon began. The dead Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff were 'Jayhirds.' A young mulatto girl was killed by accident. All was quiet at midnight. Gov. Ross was expected this morning."

Gov. Ross this morning received dispatches stating that everything was then quiet at Richmond, but they gave no additional particulars of the fight and added no new names to the list of casualties. Troops at Brenham and other places have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—The *Times-Democrat's* Richmond (Texas) special says: "Since the fighting last evening in the streets here things have been supremely quiet. It is the lull after the storm and has lasted a whole day and night. The county officials who are among the Woodpeckers retreated to the Court House, carrying their wounded, and still occupy it, supported by the Houston Light Guard, who arrived here this morning, twenty-five strong. The wounded in the Court House are Judge J. W. Parker, now a member of the Legislature, and Deputy Sheriff Mason, shot badly through the shoulder. One ball entered beneath the shoulder blade of Judge Parker and another through the groin. The latter is the most dangerous wound. The bodies of Sheriff James Garvey and ex-Sheriff Blakely are still being held, there being no proper officer here to hold an inquest. The presence of the military will preserve the peace, and the Jayhirds are in possession of the streets and no warrant has been sworn out or arrest made. Henry Frost, a leader of the Jayhirds, who was shot down on the streets last night with four bullet wounds, is fast sinking, and the doctors have despaired of his life. He was waylaid some months ago and shot in the back with a load of buckshot, but recovered with the laming of one of his arms.

The Jayhirds are undoubtedly prepared for trouble at any moment, while the opposition has materially weakened by the loss of two of their leaders. There is a panic among the people here, chiefly the negroes, and nearly a hundred have left by rail to-day never to return. It has frightened them badly. Volney Johnson, one of the Jayhirds who led the fighting yesterday, was shot in the jaw with a Winchester rifle, and the ball is now somewhere in his neck, but he is walking on the streets this afternoon ready for anything that may arise.

AFTER HARRISON'S VISIT

UNDER BLAINE'S THUMB ALL THE TIME.

BAR HARBOR NATIVES WHO FEEL VERY MUCH SLIGHTED—BUT THE FESTIVITIES GOING ON JUST THE SAME.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—Now that the President's visit is over, divers reflections made during his stay naturally find utterance. The native residents and every-day people of Bar Harbor have all along felt pretty sore. In his six days' stay they had not one opportunity afforded them to get a good look at the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Few of them knew him as he passed. The President is not quickly known from his pictures. He has a smaller, paler, more delicate countenance than they would lead one to suppose, and as he entered the town beside Mr. Blaine, with nothing about carriages or horses to mark his arrival, few knew it was he until he had passed. After that he was never once driven through the village. When it was necessary to take him to the pier he was driven through the shortest, most obscure cut that could be found and got out of sight as soon as possible.

The people felt this, but they said little, for they did not know but it was the President's special wish. If so they felt it was ungracious and not treating them well, but they refrained from saying so. No sooner had he left town Wednesday, however, than it leaked out that it was not the President's wish, and that he, too, felt a bit hurt because the people had given him no ovation or other public mark of their regard. This statement comes direct to the writer through a Massachusetts Congressman who had it direct from Secretary Halford.

What, then, is the matter, and where does the blame lie? The Blaines gave out—and little they do give out at any time—both before he came and after, that the President's wishes were to be consulted entirely as to the disposal made of his time. There is a discrepancy somewhere.

As for Bar Harbor society, it had the President all to itself. It had him the night after he came at Major Aniack Palmer's. It had him Saturday at the Keho Valley Club. It had him every day and night at luncheon or dinner, and it had his last hours in Bar Harbor at the flower parade. Some of the "plain people," generally at the hotels, comment freely on this, and ask why didn't the cottagers and rich people at Bar Harbor, who wanted so much of the President, give the town a little money for a fit demonstration? Simple coole! what do the cottagers care for the straggling little village on the farm for the better accommodation of the fortunate pupils of the Sunday school.

The experiment was started five years ago, when the old Hoyt place on Roton Hill was leased. At that time the mothers of the children were admitted, but that rule was changed, as it appears the children, especially smaller ones, are much better behaved when their mammas are not around.

The home is supported from the charity fund of the church, and is controlled by a Board of Managers, of which Mrs. Charles D. Matthews of Norwalk is the President. Her son-in-law, Mr. Martin, is Treasurer, and both take a very great interest in the undertaking and are frequent visitors there. J. B. Newcomb, H. B. Dominick, and Mrs. George Wood are also members of the board.

TERRY'S EARLY LIFE.

A FORTY-NINER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF SOME OF ITS PASSAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old resident of California, I claim to be somewhat familiar with the career of Judge Terry and his associates from the time he first made his début in that State up to the time when he became better known to the people of the East through his association with the famous Sheron trial, whereby the present Mrs. Terry sought to establish her right to the name of Mrs. Sharon.

In the earlier days before the war San Francisco may be said to have been ruled by what was then called the Southern Chivalry party, of which Terry was the acknowledged head and leader. It ruled things with a high hand; resorted to all the tricks of ballot-box stuffing, and glaring fraud in the election of city officers. The ready pistol and knife were the answer to all attempts on the part of respectable citizens who had the temerity to protest or take action against this outrageous assumption of power. David C. Broderick had the courage and boldness to openly denounce this state of things, and was in consequence marked out as a victim for his audacity in daring to oppose this lawless element. The history of the duel with Terry is too well known to require repeating. That he was fouly murdered is equally well known, as well as the farce of a trial resulting in Terry's acquittal by a Judge entirely under the influence of the Southern party.

The continued high-handed acts of this party, with whom was associated the numerous band of gamblers with which California was infested, led to the organization of the Vigilance Committee, composed of the better and more law-abiding and respectable element of San Francisco's law-abiding citizens, who saw that it was a question of existence—a forced necessity—to save the city and State from the grasp of the most unprincipled set of scoundrels that made life and property unsafe. The impunity with which murders were committed and passed unpunished through the venal judiciary elections by this party's actions alone culminated in the organization of the Vigilance Committee on the occasion of the shooting of Editor James King of William by a gambler named Casey, who was seized, and, after a fair and dignified trial, was hanged by the committee. The trial and hanging of several other murderers followed in quick succession, and a long list of gamblers and vicious characters was made out and the individuals were warned to leave the State, which most of them proceeded to do, as by this time they saw that they had roused the spirit of a long-suffering people to a condition of things that they could no longer defy.

Judge Terry organized a force of gamblers and Southern men to oppose the acts of the committee, and, taking possession of a brick building on the plaza, proceeded to fortify the position with cannon and dared the committee to dislodge them. The challenge was accepted, and a force with loaded cannon drew up in front of the building and the inmates were given five minutes to surrender. Fort Sires were lit, and the officer in command stood, watch in hand, ready to give the order to fire; but before the time expired a white flag was waved from a window and the army capitulated. Judge Terry escaped, but unwisely remained in town. The following day an officer of the committee was dispatched to arrest him and, meeting him in the street, served the warrant and attempted to arrest him. Terry drew a bowie knife and stabbed the officer in the neck, but was speedily disarmed and marched off to the Vigilance Committee rooms. For many days the officer's life hung on a thread, but skillful treatment saved him. Pending the result Terry was tried and sentenced to be hanged should the officer's wound prove fatal, during which time Terry was in a condition of abject terror; all his vaunted courage forsook him, and he lay in his cell a contemptible specimen of a coward, fearing just punishment. He was released when the wounded man was pronounced out of danger and left the country. For years very little was seen of him, and not until long after did he appear again in public.

The war soon followed, and the Southern colony one by one disappeared, going South to join the Confederacy, Terry returning among the few was Judge Terry, who retired to his ranch, near Stockton, and very little was known of him until on the occasion of the Sharon trial, when he became conspicuous as the counsel of the notorious Sarah Althea, and subsequently, when a decision was obtained in her favor, and it looked like a prospect of her obtaining a large amount of money, he married her—a most unmitigating step for the head and front of the small remaining Southern Chivalry party.

It is but just to a number of Southern gentlemen residing in San Francisco to state that they never affiliated or countenanced Judge Terry, and were never identified with him or his adherents, but were ever respectable and law-abiding citizens and respected members of society. The only men who belonged to the fire-eating element, which the war later pretty effectually wiped out, and of the old Terry party there are probably not a Corporal's guard remaining.

It is but natural that we old Californians who were familiar with his career should feel no sympathy for Terry's taking off. There is no doubt but that it was his plan to provoke Judge Field by the blow to some demonstration that would give him (Terry) an excuse to assassinate the Judge. Terry and his wife must have known Judge Field was on the train, and probably took passage on it for the purpose and object. Having the honor of knowing Mrs. Terry and being familiar with her career in California and her peculiar characteristics, I should not be at all surprised if she should assume the rôle of an avenging spirit and make an attempt on Judge Field's life at the first opportunity. It would be in keeping with her she-devil passion for notoriety, regardless of possible consequences, relying perhaps on the precedent in the case of the notorious Lana D. Fair, who escaped being hanged for the murder of Lawyer Crittenden through a venal judiciary under the influence of her fascinations; for Sarah Althea, like Mrs. Fair, is a pretty woman, but in the present case it would hardly be likely to have its influence or be potent in the scale against an attempt on the life of a man of such wealth, position, and high character as Judge Field. It would certainly be no wise to attempt it; but she is a desperate and dangerous woman, and in her rage and hatred, is quite likely to ignore prudence or consequences. CALIFORNIAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1889.

HOTEL GUESTS ROBBED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The rooms of several of the guests of the Central House, in Cookman-avenue, were entered to-day by a sneak thief and a number of articles of value were stolen. The theft is ascribed to a servant who was employed in the boarding house, and left this morning before the loss was noticed. The woman applied for board first, and was refused admittance to the house, but was afterward employed as a servant. A gold watch worth $100 and a silk dress valued at $75 were among the articles of value stolen. It is believed that the woman is a professional crook.

JEROME B. RANSOM DEAD.

Jerome B. Ransom, one of the first conductors on the old Lockport and Niagara Falls Strap Railroad in the forties, contractor for the stone towers of the railroad suspension bridge at the Bridge, and post builder of the Welland Canal in Canada, died in a Buffalo insane asylum yesterday aged seventy-nine years. He was a man of much calibre, but was attacked with violent insane spells ten years ago, during which it was dangerous to leave him unwatched. He leaves a widow and three sons, W. H. Ransom of Buffalo and Frank A. Ransom of this city.

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL PUPILS.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 17.—Last Spring the Church of the Holy Trinity of New-York purchased the John Osborne place for use as a Summer home for the children of the Sunday school. It was opened in June, parties of twenty or more coming from the city every Wednesday for a stay of one week.

The home is not a charitable institution in the common acceptation of the term. It is a place where all the children of the Sunday school may come, on the recommendation of their teachers, for a week in the country, and a boy or a girl must not necessarily be poor in order to enjoy the outing.

Miss M. R. Clifford, a Bible reader and missionary of the church, has charge, and from the list handed in Mise Clifford and the rector make up the parties, sending girls one week and boys the next. The Matron who has charge of the home is Miss Bogg, who is assisted by a cook and a number of servants.

The home is nicely adapted for the purpose. It is a large, roomy structure, situated on the brow of a hill and surrounded by a grove of maples, elms, and evergreens. From the front porch there is a beautiful view of the Sound, and the spacious fields, fourteen acres in all, form a fine playground. The parlor or reception room contains a cabinet organ, and across the hall is the dining room. The large, airy rooms up stairs are furnished with cots, one for each visitor, and each one of them is covered with a white counterpane.

The home is conducted very methodically, but there are no arbitrary rules governing the inmates, who have positively nothing to do but eat, drink, and be merry from the time they arrive until they go away. The rising bell sounds at 7 o'clock, and breakfast is served one-half hour later. At 8 o'clock a brief prayer service is held in the parlor, and then the children are at liberty until dinner, which is served at noon. At 6 o'clock they are called to tea, and at 6:30 they assemble for evening prayer. At 9 o'clock all retire to their little white cots.

Every Wednesday morning carriages roll up to the gateway and the children, each with a bouquet of wild flowers, a bag of apples, or some similar trophy, are driven to Wilson Point, where they take a steamer for home. In the evening another party arrives, so that Miss Clifford and Miss Hogg have a houseful of company from one week's end to another. On pleasant Sundays the children attend morning service at St. Paul's Church in this city, where pews are reserved for them.

The home is such a great success that it is the intention of the managers to erect a number of cottages on the farm for the better accommodation of the fortunate pupils of the Sunday school.

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Judge Terry organized a force of gamblers and Southern men to oppose the acts of the committee, and, taking possession of a brick building on the plaza, proceeded to fortify the position with cannon and dared the committee to dislodge them. The challenge was accepted, and a force with loaded cannon drew up in front of the building and the inmates were given five minutes to surrender. Fort Sires were lit, and the officer in command stood, watch in hand, ready to give the order to fire; but before the time expired a white flag was waved from a window and the army capitulated. Judge Terry escaped, but unwisely remained in town. The following day an officer of the committee was dispatched to arrest him and, meeting him in the street, served the warrant and attempted to arrest him. Terry drew a bowie knife and stabbed the officer in the neck, but was speedily disarmed and marched off to the Vigilance Committee rooms. For many days the officer's life hung on a thread, but skillful treatment saved him. Pending the result Terry was tried and sentenced to be hanged should the officer's wound prove fatal, during which time Terry was in a condition of abject terror; all his vaunted courage forsook him, and he lay in his cell a contemptible specimen of a coward, fearing just punishment. He was released when the wounded man was pronounced out of danger and left the country. For years very little was seen of him, and not until long after did he appear again in public.

The war soon followed, and the Southern colony one by one disappeared, going South to join the Confederacy, Terry returning among the few was Judge Terry, who retired to his ranch, near Stockton, and very little was known of him until on the occasion of the Sharon trial, when he became conspicuous as the counsel of the notorious Sarah Althea, and subsequently, when a decision was obtained in her favor, and it looked like a prospect of her obtaining a large amount of money, he married her—a most unmitigating step for the head and front of the small remaining Southern Chivalry party.

It is but just to a number of Southern gentlemen residing in San Francisco to state that they never affiliated or countenanced Judge Terry, and were never identified with him or his adherents, but were ever respectable and law-abiding citizens and respected members of society. The only men who belonged to the fire-eating element, which the war later pretty effectually wiped out, and of the old Terry party there are probably not a Corporal's guard remaining.

It is but natural that we old Californians who were familiar with his career should feel no sympathy for Terry's taking off. There is no doubt but that it was his plan to provoke Judge Field by the blow to some demonstration that would give him (Terry) an excuse to assassinate the Judge. Terry and his wife must have known Judge Field was on the train, and probably took passage on it for the purpose and object. Having the honor of knowing Mrs. Terry and being familiar with her career in California and her peculiar characteristics, I should not be at all surprised if she should assume the rôle of an avenging spirit and make an attempt on Judge Field's life at the first opportunity. It would be in keeping with her she-devil passion for notoriety, regardless of possible consequences, relying perhaps on the precedent in the case of the notorious Lana D. Fair, who escaped being hanged for the murder of Lawyer Crittenden through a venal judiciary under the influence of her fascinations; for Sarah Althea, like Mrs. Fair, is a pretty woman, but in the present case it would hardly be likely to have its influence or be potent in the scale against an attempt on the life of a man of such wealth, position, and high character as Judge Field. It would certainly be no wise to attempt it; but she is a desperate and dangerous woman, and in her rage and hatred, is quite likely to ignore prudence or consequences. CALIFORNIAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1889.

HOTEL GUESTS ROBBED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The rooms of several of the guests of the Central House, in Cookman-avenue, were entered to-day by a sneak thief and a number of articles of value were stolen. The theft is ascribed to a servant who was employed in the boarding house, and left this morning before the loss was noticed. The woman applied for board first, and was refused admittance to the house, but was afterward employed as a servant. A gold watch worth $100 and a silk dress valued at $75 were among the articles of value stolen. It is believed that the woman is a professional crook.

JEROME B. RANSOM DEAD.

Jerome B. Ransom, one of the first conductors on the old Lockport and Niagara Falls Strap Railroad in the forties, contractor for the stone towers of the railroad suspension bridge at the Bridge, and post builder of the Welland Canal in Canada, died in a Buffalo insane asylum yesterday aged seventy-nine years. He was a man of much calibre, but was attacked with violent insane spells ten years ago, during which it was dangerous to leave him unwatched. He leaves a widow and three sons, W. H. Ransom of Buffalo and Frank A. Ransom of this city.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—In the polo games this afternoon the sides were as follows: Yellows—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Joseph L. Stevens, and E. C. Potter. Blues—F. O. Beach, Stanley Mortimer, W. K. Thorn, Jr., Winthrop Rutherford, and R. C. Baldwin, Jr. Beach and Baldwin alternated. The final score was: Yellows, 6; Blues, 4.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

By September the Western roads will not have enough cars to move the freight pressing on them. All the estimates of traffic made for the month of August have been exceeded by the actual returns up to this date. The past week has been the biggest in the history of Chicago for bulk of grain deliveries. The total receipts of all kinds of grain for the week were 4,855,000 bushels. For the same week last year they were only 2,863,000 bushels. Here is nearly a doubling up on last year. Nor was the increase in grain alone. The receipts of live stock were enormous. There were received of hogs, 90,680; of cattle, 80,600; of sheep, 40,500. These are big figures. They represent a great many train loads. It was said last week that while the comparative increase in grain deliveries for July had been 5,300,000 bushels, representing about 550 train loads, it was estimated that the comparative increase for August would reach to nearly 7,000,000 bushels. At the present rate of deliveries this estimate will be considerably exceeded. With such a volume of traffic moving, one may be sure the railroads have no sidings filled with empty cars nor engines idle in the roundhouse for want of trains to haul. Quarreling among the managers has quieted down, as they are too busy attending to business which pays better. Instead of dispatches telling of new cuts in rates, we get notices that commodity rates have been advanced; and statements that notices of a desire to reduce this or that rate given to the Freight Associations have been withdrawn. There appears to be entire harmony—that sort of harmony which is produced among hungry disputants when they sit down to a good dinner. The earnings of the roads reflect this increase of business. Those of the C. B. & Q. increased in July $650,000 net over last year, and it is estimated that the increase for the current month will be about $900,000. A great system of roads like the C. B. & Q., spreading through a vast agricultural region, loses money fast when the crops are poor, but it makes it as fast also when the tide turns again and runs in its favor. It may not be forgotten that when the monthly losses were reported in the first half of last year, they were so large as to excite suspicion of the correctness of the reports; and it was hinted very plainly that the Directors were purposely making a bad showing for speculative purposes. Now that the recuperative movement is in progress perhaps other people feel doubt whether the big increases reported are as genuine as they might be. But as there was no reason to doubt the accuracy of last year's statements of losses, there is no reason to question this year's reports of gains.

There are no published statements of the monthly earnings of the Rock Island Road, as unfortunately that company still keeps up the bad practice of making reports only once a year; but from high sources it is learned that the earnings are increasing at a rate very pleasing to the managers, so that they see the future in much brighter lights than it but recently presented itself to them. These gentlemen were not afraid to tell the truth when truth was unpleasant for Eastern investors to hear, and they were roundly denounced for having the courage of their opinions. Their statements have the more weight now, when they say they look for steady improvement. The St. Paul Road is doing well enough, and with the same mileage as last year, is increasing both net and gross, though the increase in the latter is somewhat less than might be expected at this time. This company's heaviest months are generally September and October. Its stock shows steady strength in the market, and it would not be surprising to see the preferred selling at 125 this year. Northwest shares the general improvement, and is creeping up on the list, but there appears to be no speculative movement in the stock at present. The Union Pacific Road last year got much of the business the C., B. and Q. lost, which latter road recaptured it again this year, so that the U. P. had only reports of comparative losses to make; but it is picking up again, as its June report shows, and ought to present a good balance sheet for the whole year. The Northern Pacific are affected in the market by special causes, Mr. Villard having rather startled the Street, as well as his own Board of Directors, by his finance scheme, involving the creation of a consolidated mortgage for $160,000,000. The Directors were not prepared to swallow so large a dose at one meal, and so adjourned their Wednesday meeting for another week, to give time for consideration. In connection with this property, it may be worth while to watch the Wisconsin Central securities, as this road is now

INDIA'S DEADLY ANIMALS

STARTLING LOSS OF HUMAN LIVES EVERY YEAR.

A DESTRUCTION OF MEN AND CATTLE WHICH NO MEASURES YET TAKEN SEEM TO DECREASE AT ALL.

The completeness and accuracy of the official returns of death caused by wild animals and venomous snakes vary in different districts of India, but the figures generally, if they err, rather understate than exaggerate the evil, for there can be little doubt that the number of reported deaths falls short of the actual reality. The Government returns for the last eight years, i. e., 1880 to 1887, show that the number of persons killed by wild animals yearly fluctuated between 2,840 and 2,618, showing that the cause remains as active as ever, while the preventive measures are still unequal to cope with it. With regard to snakes, the number of deaths is rather on the increase, being 19,568 in 1880, against 23,134 in 1886 and 19,740 in 1887. In the year 1887, the last of which the records have been received, 2,618 persons and 61,021 head of domestic animals perished by wild beasts, not including snakes, and the deaths were due to the following animals: Tigers killed 1,063 persons and 27,517 head of cattle; leopards, 210 persons and 24,161 cattle; bears, 126 persons and 315 cattle; wolves, 177 persons and 4,087 cattle; hyænas, 17 persons and 2,748 cattle; elephants, 56 persons and 4 cattle, while "other animals," including jackals, buffaloes, boars, crocodiles, &c., are charged with the destruction of 969 persons and 2,165 cattle, and, as I have said, the numbers for the previous years, since 1880, closely correspond.

The total amount paid in rewards in 1887 was 165,423 rupees. Of this, 37,912 rupees were paid for snakes, leaving a charge of 127,511 rupees for the wild animals.

In describing the noxious wild animals, Mr. J. Fayrar, in his article in the *Nineteenth Century*, includes only those which destroy human life.

As most destructive, he begins with the Felidæ, which are numerously represented in India. First in size, strength, and ferocity is the tiger—*felis tigris*. It is confined entirely to Asia, and is most common in India. Its muscular development is enormous. The tiger cannot only strike down a cow with a blow of its forearm and hold it with his claws, but can raise it from the ground and drag or carry it to his lair, where it is devoured at leisure. There are five claws on each fore and four on each hind foot. The mechanism by which they are moved is peculiar. The claw and the phalanx into which it is fitted are kept in the retracted position by an elastic ligament, and are unsheathed and extended by the flexor tendons which oppose it; the claw and its phalanx when retracted lie obliquely by the side of the second phalanx. By this arrangement they are kept out of the way during ordinary progression, and not worn or blunted by contact with the ground.

The tiger attains its greatest size in the jungles of India. Blyth says truly that the largest tiger exceeds in size the largest lion. The statements as to length are conflicting and sometimes exaggerated, errors arising from measurements of the skin being taken after it has been removed from the body and stretched. The animal should be measured from the nose along the spine as he lies dead where he fell. One that is ten feet by this measurement is large, and the full-grown male seldom exceed this, though it is certain that they do occasionally reach 11 feet in length. I have been present at the death of tigers 10 feet 8 inches and 10 feet 6 inches, accurately measured where they fell, and there are examples on record where the length exceeded 12 feet; so that, while fully agreeing with Jerdon and others that 10 feet 6 inches is the male tiger is from 9 feet to 9½ feet or 10, I am able to assert, from indisputable evidence, that they do sometimes attain the length of 11 or 12 feet, or even two or three inches more. The tigress seldom exceeds 9 feet, the average being between 8 feet and 8 feet 6 inches, with 9 feet, and perhaps in exceptional cases even up to 10 feet. I find that the average of 26 tigers and 21 tigresses, measured by myself on the ground where they fell, was:

26 *Tigers.*	*Feet.*	*In.*	21 *Tigresses.*	*Feet.*	*In.*
Maximum	10	5	Maximum	9	0
Minimum	8	0	Minimum	8	5
Average of 26..	9	2¼	Average of 21...	8	2½

The tigress is smaller; the head, neck, and body are finer and lighter; she is more active, and, especially when accompanied by her young, more aggressive than the tiger. The geographical distribution of the tiger in Asia, from Ararat and Caucasus on the west, it extends to Sachalien on the east; and from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, as high as 6,000 feet or 8,000 feet. In some places it is becoming rare, though the numbers are still sufficient to cause serious loss of life. It is also found among the hills and rocky country of Central and Southern India, and localities remote from population and cultivation are most frequented; but when pressed by hunger the tiger visits villages and cultivated places, and becomes the villagers' dread, who are in constant fear for their own or their cattle's lives. During the cold and wet seasons he is restless, wandering from place to place with no fixed abode, though keeping within a certain range of country. In the months of March, April, and May he is more restricted in his movements, the grass jungle having been burned to a great extent and the water dried up, leaving only swamps and pools. The shelter becomes less extensive, and, with the increasing heat, he becomes more wide awake and active, he now seeks the patches of grass or other shelter on the edge of the forest and in the swamps, where, lying at rest during the heat of the day, he steals out at night in search of prey, and it is during these months that he is often hunted and destroyed, either from elephants, machans, or on foot.

It has been said that when a tiger has tasted human flesh he prefers it to other food. I cannot say how this may be, but there is no doubt that when he has overcome the natural dread of the human form he readily takes to it, becomes the terror of a whole district. At Nyneetal a tiger prowled within a circle of twenty miles, and for three years killed, on an average, eighty men per annum. It sometimes happens that a road is closed for weeks by a single tiger; not only pedestrians, but even those travelling in bullock carts, are attacked and carried off; and yet it is remarkable with what apathy the danger is sometimes regarded, for natives will carry on their usual vocations as herdsmen or woodcutters close to the cover in which the tiger is concealed. On the other hand, they will often not pass, along a certain road or path without toms-toms or torches to scare the tiger away, while in other cases the bolder people readily go on foot and beat him out, though he should he break back he is pretty certain to strike some one down, inflicting a dangerous, often a mortal, wound, but is less likely to do this if unwounded. I have repeatedly seen herdsmen who were willing to accompany me on foot to the jungle in which the tiger was lying, but who could not be persuaded to mount an elephant for that purpose.

It is a popular belief, not confined to the ignorant, that the wounds inflicted by a tiger are of a poisonous character. It is possible that the teeth and claws may be contaminated by septic matter, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The real fact is that the wounds are dangerous because they are deep punctured and lacerated; they rarely, if ever, have a peculiarity, and often heal rapidly, though they sometimes suppurate and induce blood-poisoning. I have seen severe injuries recovered from rapidly, while others have caused such suppuration and destruction of tissue as unfavorably to prove fatal.

The tiger does not roar like the lion, though he can do so occasionally. There is a peculiar grunting bark or growl when he is disturbed or frightened, and this is repeated loudly when he charges. When calling to each other at night, tigers make a prolonged moaning noise, which is very imposing and makes the hearer glad to feel the protection of a camp about him. A wounded tiger, with his ears laid back, his eyes glaring, his fangs displayed, and his hair erect as he charges with repeated angry growls, is a most trying ordeal and very difficult to meet unmoved.

The tiger generally seizes his prey at night; he watches the cattle or whatever it may be until he creeps within reach, and then with a rush or bound he gets the fore part of the body, and strikes it to the ground, twisting it so as sometimes to dislocate or break the neck; the fangs are driven in so as to hold the struggling creature until dead, when it is dragged off to the jungle to be eaten at leisure. His lair is near, and from this he proceeds as appetite prompts him, to the "kill," until it is eaten and even the bones gnawed by which time, owing to the heat of the weather, it is far advanced in decomposition. The place is revealed by the vultures, kites, crows, and adjutants soaring over it or settling on the branches round about it, and by prowling jackals. The vultures sit with a gorged or sleepy aspect on the trees or on the ground near the "kill." They endeavor to make a meal when the tiger has left it for a time, and will even snatch a morsel while he is feeding, a temerity for which they often pay with their lives. The tiger is frequently found and slain near the "kill."

It appears that during the eight years 1880-87 inclusive, 7,307 human beings, or a yearly average of 912 persons, and 158,845 cattle, or a yearly average of 19,855 head, have been killed by tigers. In the case of human beings the figures do not vary much; they were 872 in 1880, 831 in 1884, 928 in 1886, and 1,063 in 1887, also wing, at all events, there was no diminution; even eleven years previously, in 1876, 917 persons were killed. In the case of cattle the variation was considerable, from 15,339 in 1880, 14,496 in 1881, gradually increasing to 27,517 in 1887, in which latter year cattle destroyed 19,116, which shows a great increase for 1887, if the returns can be relied on.

The number of elves destroyed during the year 1887 was 1,408, and the total amount of rewards paid for them was 40,996 rupees, or an average of about 29 rupees for each. The situation of agent destroyed in 1876 was 1,628; the rewards paid for them were 49,598 rupees, or an average payment of 30½ rupees per tiger. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The panther (*felis pardus*, Linnæus), also known as the leopard, and in India frequently as the cheetah, belongs to the African rather than to the Asiatic fauna, and in India is apparently approaching extinction. The lion is smaller and less powerful than the tiger, though its large head and mane give it a more imposing appearance; its dentition and general structure are like those of the tiger; its length from the nose to the end of the tail, which is tufted and has a small terminal spine, is from eight feet to nine feet, or a little more; it is comparatively weak in the hinder extremities. It is of various shades of tawny color; the end of the tail and the tuft of the ears and the mane are black, though the latter in some lions is lighter than in others. In India the lion is of a paler color, and the mane not always so well developed as in the African variety; there is probably no difference beyond what is due to locality, though one imagines one can recognize a distinction between the African and Asiatic forms. The lion differs in character and habits from the tiger, and is said to be bolder and of a nobler nature. Like the tiger, it is chiefly nocturnal, sleeping in the day and seeking for food at night. It roars loudly, especially when it gets to ground in camp first, sometimes carrying off an animal from the encampment. In India deer, antelope, pigs, cattle, even camels, horses, donkeys, and men, too, occasionally have formed its prey; Rawlyn it is said to prefer to attack camels. It frequents the open or scrubby jungle, ravines, sandy desert places, and low grassy or thorny covers, but not the swamps and deep grassy or tree jungle, like the tiger.

The leopard or panther, *Felis pardus*, (tendwa, cheeta, nerbtaragh, puttaq, gorbuba, with a variety of other synonyms in different parts of India,) is widely distributed, but does not extend so far north as the tiger. It is found all over India, in Ceylon, and in Africa. Many sportsmen and naturalists consider that the leopard and panther are different species, but such is not the case. Some panthers have a darker and richer colored skin; others, such as the Persian, are lighter. The spots or rosettes are black externally and pale within, differing in form and size; it varies in length from three feet six inches, including the tail. There is also a black variety, in which the spots are visible, though the general color is uniform black. This variety is said to be more common in the Malay Peninsula and in Travancore.

The leopard is more active than the tiger; it climbs trees readily, springs to a great height, and is very destructive; sheep, goats, and dogs especially, are its favorites. In some of the hill stations it is difficult to keep a dog; they are constantly carried off, even out of the verandas of the houses. In pursuit of prey it is daring, and will enter outhouses, huts, and tents. Its favorite haunts are hills covered with scrub, caves, or rocky places, as well as the jungle. It is more courageous and aggressive than the tiger, and when wounded is very dangerous, charging with ferocity and springing with great activity.

Leopards kill oxen, donkeys, deer, all the smaller animals, and even birds, such as peacocks, but dogs seem to be their favorite prey. They are said rarely to man-eating, and Blanford says that in the Seetbal pernennahs and in Seoni, in the central provinces, leopards in 1860 were very destructive, taking men, women, and children even from houses or [illegible] The returns for 1887 show that during the year 210 human beings and 24,161 head of cattle were killed by leopards, while 3,822 leopards were destroyed. The rewards paid for them amounted to 49,210 rupees, or an average of nearly 13 rupees per head. There appears to have been a progressive increase in the destruction of leopards since 1880, when the number killed was 3,647 against 5,269 in 1884, 5,466 in 1885. The number fell again to 4,051 in 1886 and to 3,822 in 1887.

The crocodile, erroneously called alligator, is destructive to men and cattle, and in some places, such as the Sunderbunds, is very numerous and dangerous, often seizing human beings who come to the river to bathe. Cattle are taken in the act of swimming across the nullahs. I once saw a man, directly after he had been seized when swimming across a nullah, holding on to a cow's tail. The crocodile caught him by the leg, and with such determination that the limb was severed at the knee joint; the man, notwithstanding, was dragged on shore, still holding on, though faint and exhausted. He was brought to the hospital at Dacca and his thigh amputated, but he died of the shock. With their large peg-like teeth they inflict frightful wounds, tearing the flesh and lacerating the sinews, and rarely relinquish their hold, and the victim is dragged down, drowned, and devoured at leisure. To enable the crocodile to hold its prey under water without swallowing any itself, it has an apparatus of floodgates at the back of its mouth, consisting of flaps. When it seizes it closes and completely closes the passage. The nostrils are on the surface of the snout; they close like valves, and the creature can remain long enough under water to drown any animal.

The difference between the crocodile and alligator is chiefly this: the head of the alligator is broader, the snout shorter, and the arrangement of the teeth not quite the same, while the feet are only semi-palmate. In both, the size of the jaws is tremendous; when opened they close with a powerful snap. I have seen a partially wounded crocodile close its teeth so firmly on a log of wood that they were with difficulty withdrawn. The teeth are deciduous and renewable, therefore the mouth is always armed. Crocodiles attain a great size, up to fifteen, eighteen, twenty feet or more in length, and are found in many Indian rivers, estuaries, lakes, and tanks, or marshes. All are bloodthirsty creatures; but they are said to be fonder of carrion than of fresh food. The larger species, *Crocodilus biporcatus*, is found near the sea and in the large rivers and Sunderbunds. The *Crocodilus palustris*, which is smaller, occurs in the swamps and pools. The gharial is more of a fish eater, has a very different head and mouth, the jaws being long and narrow, with rows of closely-set teeth. It occurs in the rivers high up, even to near the foot of the hills, or in the plains.

The shark, *Carcharias gangeticus*, is a fierce and bold fish, ascending the Hooghly doubtless as far as the tidal water flows, especially during the season when the freshets from the hills fill the river. It occasionally seizes people at the bathing ghats, though it is not often seen in search of its prey. When a victim is accepted, and every reasonable means be taken to secure their destruction whenever they make their appearance near towns or villages. The system of rewards hitherto in force in all the provinces seems to be the most effective means by which the Government can accelerate the work, and local Governments and administrations are empowered to increase, within the limits of their respective budget allotments, the rate of the authorized rewards whenever such a measure is considered desirable; but rewards should only be given for killing destructive, and not merely wild, animals.

A FISH LINE SAVED HIS LIFE.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Harry Edwards, the paying teller of the Second National Bank, whose son was drowned last night, and who himself was nearly drowned while trying to rescue the boy, is rapidly recovering, and the physicians say that he will be all right in a day or two. He has not yet been informed of his son's death.

Dr. C. J. Harvey, who brought Mr. Edwards ashore, tells this story of the accident: When he first saw Mr. Edwards struggling in the water his boat was a quarter of a mile away, and when he reached the scene of the accident nothing could be seen except the boat, which was about half full of water, and a fishing pole floating near. The doctor seized the pole and wound in the line attached to it. The line was about half in when the hook caught in something and it was quite difficult to pull the remainder of the line into the boat. At the end of the line was the unconscious form of Mr. Edwards, the hook having caught in the seat

NEW RIVER WATER SHARES

OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS PAID FOR ONE.

SINGULAR FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS ANCIENT SOURCE OF LONDON'S WATER—STILL THE BEST SOURCE.

In a London auction room a few weeks ago a remarkable sale was effected. Described as "one entire and undivided share in the Adventurers' moiety of the estates and interests in the New River," it was a lot such as had never before been submitted to public competition since this river was finished. Finished is the right word for the fact, because the river was virtually the creation of men's hands. It was finished in 1613, and its shares were then sold for £100 each. Portions and fractions of shares have since been sold, but only at rare intervals. Prices have steadily gone up for these fractions, until in 1878 a certain fraction was sold at the rate of £91,000 for a whole share. This was an advance from the original price of $500 to $455,000. At the sale a few weeks since the price had advanced still further, the enormous sum of £122,800, or $614,000, having been paid.

New River dates from 1608, and owes its existence to one Hugh Myddelton, a simple citizen and goldsmith of London, who was afterward made a Baronet for the success of his enterprise. It is the distinction of New River that it furnishes London with water. At this late day more than one-fourth of the city's supply comes from New River. Some springs and chalk wells twenty miles north from London furnish the water for this stream, which flows down to the great reservoirs, forty acres in extent, at Stoke Newington, and thence to the New River Head, near Sadlar's Wells Theatre. Thence the water is carried direct to other parts of London or to high level reservoirs in Claremont-square and at Highgate. Originally there were seventy-two shares, half of which belonged to Hugh Myddelton, and the other half were taken by James I., who in 1613 gave Myddelton his title. King James's shares were afterward sold by Charles I. to the second Sir Hugh Myddelton for a fixed payment of £500 per annum, which is still continued. The net return on these thirty-six shares for the past year amounted to £93,960, or nearly two hundred times the fixed payment.

The dividend in respect of the share recently sold for the year ending Christmas last was £2,610, but the value of the share is greatly increased by the reversionary interest which it carries to "important future accretions." The nominal capital of the company, as shown by Parliamentary returns, amounted at 31st December, 1884, to £3,369,933. In 1869 the receipts for water amounted to £268,238, and in 1888 they amounted to £511,356. The receipts depend upon the annual value of the properties supplied, and are not dependent upon the amount of water consumed. The company has the exclusive right of supplying water to fill the northern suburbs, including Hampstead and Highgate, the whole of the City of London proper, a large part of Westminster, wealthy parishes at the West End, and more distant parts of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

In addition to this magnificent source of revenue there are estates belonging to the company which embrace considerable tracts of valuable building land, especially in the immediate neighborhood of Middlesex and Hertford, various premises in the City of London, and the Myddelton-square estate, which comprises about fifty acres, in the very heart of the metropolis, for the most part covered with buildings the leases of which expire in about twenty years, so that the company come into possession of the rack rents. In addition to all this a bonus is occasionally declared, one in 1874 being at the rate of £1,000 on each share. The acquisition of the share sold entitles one to a seat at the board.

The auctioneer lauded the sale as an "Unprecedented Auction," and that description was justified. The room set apart for the sale was crowded in every part. "No such sale," said the auctioneer, "as an entire share has occurred during the three centuries the New River has been in existence. Therefore I think I am justified in describing it as an unprecedented auction. There is a clear title for fifty-two years—which is good enough for anything. We have been solicited to sell this property by private contract, but having taken time to consider, we have determined that the property should go by public auction, and we have refused the offers made to us. I leave the property absolutely to you. Practically this is an unreserved sale. What is your price for this particularly unique freehold estate, with its income of £2,610 up to last Christmas, which income has doubled within twenty years?" A voice, "£80,000." The auctioneer, "Thank you. Now what is the next offer?" A voice, "£81,000;" another, "£85,000;" another, "£90,000." The *Standard's* account says the bidding then advanced by £1,000 at a time to £95,000, then a pause. After some further remarks from the auctioneer a bid was offered of £96,000. Then other voices, "£97,000," "£98,000," in two places, "£99,000," "£100,000." Then the bidding advanced by sums of £250 and by hundreds up to £102,000. Then a pause. There appeared to be five groups bidding at this time, and the prize ran up by a hundred at a time, as fast as the auctioneer could count, to £119,000. Then one or two groups became silent and still the bidding went on by a hundred at a time, and sometimes by leaps of £300 and £500, until £122,000 was offered amid cheers. "Go on," said the auctioneer, but all the would-be purchasers had nearly done, and in a few moments the shares was knocked down, amid considerable excitement, for £122,800 to Mr. W. J. Lancaster, Secretary of the Prudential Assurance Company.

This extraordinary transaction has been the theme of many leading articles in English newspapers. It was a true nine days' wonder. One of the articles says that the last two or three years have seen a great increase in the value of property in London, and that the shares sold for "the purchaser cannot be said to have made an immediately lucrative bargain, for, as the income of the property was last year only £2,610, it is clear that he might have done better had he put his money in the two-and-a-half per cents. But the charm of the New River stock is in its prospects. Unlike consols and other prosaic bonds, it has a future measured even by Scotchman, and a value which it would be idle to guess by the profits of this year or of any other in the near future. To quote the eloquent periods of Tokenhouse yard, a New River share, even at the generous figure paid yesterday, 'comprises all the elements desired in the employment of capital—security, regularity, and realisability.' It 'combines the simplicity of a Government annuity, the profits of a trading corporation, and the prestige of landed proprietorship.' For it carries with the corporate ownership of fashionable Hampstead, its estates in London, and as it conveys the right to vote both in the city and the county, the possibility of a seat at the board, and the qualification for a piece on the bench, the feudings of the city companies may end in the possession of the rack rents. In addition to all this a bonus is occasionally declared, one in 1874 being at the rate of £1,000 on each share. The acquisition of the share sold entitles one to a seat at the board."

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"For a long time after the works were completed the water rent used to only a limited extent. The conduits were cheaper, and, accordingly, the masked bearers continued to ply their trade. As late as the reign of William III. a familiar street cry was, 'Any New River water here?' though the recommendation that it was 'fresh and fair, taken out of your pipe cistern,' shows that the wells and the Thames, which Peter Norrys, the Dutchman, had utilized, were even then falling into disrepute. Still, for nineteen years the annual income was barely 12s. a share. In 1634 one might have been had for a very moderate price, since its income did not amount to more than £3 4s. 2d., while its profits were practically nil. By 1638, after a bad year or two, each moiety brought only £115 10s. of profit, and toward the close of the last century the return was no more than £431 8s. 8d. And late in the second decade of this century a share was thought to have attained an extravagant figure when it fetched £11,500 at auction. To-day it is an event in the auction mart when one is announced for sale, and as the result of yesterday's bidding shows, it is assessed at considerably more than the proverbial King's ransom.

"Out of all the original seventy-two shares, none is nowadays in the hands of either the 'Adventurers' or the 'Sinks's' descendants. The last Sir Hugh Myddelton died so poor that his mother subsisted on a pension of £20 a year from the Goldsmith's Company. It will be seen, then, that all the wealth of the New River has been of recent growth. Myddelton himself derived no profit, and for a couple of centuries his successors were but ill requited for their exertions. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that before Myddelton applied to the King he gave the city the first chance of sharing in his anticipated gain, though, as the corporation declined the offer, it may be inferred that they regarded the scheme as a hopeless investment of the public cash. Nor, though the annual revenue of to-day is far more than the capital sunk in the enterprise by James I. and his partner, can London complain that it has not in these two hundred and seventy-six years been a substantial gainer. The New River is still the best of city water, and until another Myddelton arrives to win even greater glory and greater profit by supplying the capital with water from some distant lake or mountain range, it is likely to be secure from all rivalry."

PROSPECT HARRIERS' RACES.

THE FIRST GAMES UNDER THE NEW ATHLETIC UNION.

The third annual games of the Prospect Harriers, postponed from the Fourth of July, were held at Washington Park, Fifth-avenue and Third-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The amalgamation of the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association proved to be of the greatest benefit to the Harriers, who were the first to hold games under the new Amateur Athletic Union, which is the present governing body in American athletics.

The sports, which were all track events, began with the trial heats in the 100-yard dash. F. Westing, Manhattan Athletic Club, the scratch man, winning the first heat in 0:9 4-5. This would have broken the world's record if there had been no doubt about the distance. On measurement it was found to be ten yards short. The referee, Mr. Sacks, decided that the heat should stand notwithstanding. The other heats were won as follows: A. F. Copland, Manhattan Athletic Club, 1½ yards, in 0:10 4-5; S. J. Jones, Pastime Athletic Club, 3 yards, second. E. C. Bowman, American Athletic Club, 6½ yards, in 0:10 2-5; T. L. Smart, Manhatten Athletic Club, second. F. Babcock, New-York Athletic Club, 4½ yards, in 0:10 3-5; W. Cane, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 10 yards, second. C. Ward, West Side Athletic Club, 7½ yards, in 0:10½; H. Luersseu, Pastime Athletic Club, 5 yards, second.

Forty-eight entries had been received for the Prospect Harriers' three-quarter-mile club handicap, but only ten of the harriers started. Nevertheless, the race was a most interesting one. Thorp ran a very close race for first place. Byree taking the lead after the half mile had been passed and keeping it to the finish, with Thorp a good second. The time was 3:21 3-5.

C. J. Nicoll of the Manhattan Athletic Club was the scratch man in the one-mile walk, seven men of the sixteen entered starting. Young Seeger of the Acorn Athletic Club dropped out after completing one lap. F. Tilderstrand, West Side Athletic Club, 35 seconds, who seen gained his handicap, led off the book of runners, and W. Donaghy, Prospect Harriers, 65 seconds, won in 7:48 1-5. Nicoll was second, covering the mile in 7:06 3-5.

In the second trial heat, 100 yards, the time made was by one-fifth of a second less than in the first, the winners in the three heats making 0:10 2-5 each. The first heat was won by A. F. Copland, with F. Westing second; the second by F. Babcock, with E. C. Bowman second, and the third by C. Ward, with H. Luersseu second.

Only 11 of the 34 man entered for the 440-yard handicap were scratched and only one heat was necessary to decide the winners. J. H. Wisners, Jr., Manhattan Athletic Club, 25 yards, won in 0:51 4-5, with F. J. Leonard of the Staten Island Athletic Club, 20 yards, second.

Two trial heats had to be run in the 220-yard hurdle race, 10 men starting in each heat, and first and second men to run in the final. The winner in the first heat was J. C. Lelly, Pastime Athletic Club, 12 yards, in 0:27 4-5, with F. C. Puffer, New-Jersey Athletic Club, second. The second heat was won by F. N. Cohn, American Athletic Club, 14 yards, 0:27 3-5, with J. C. Deverenx, Manhattan Athletic Club, 8 yards, second. Mr. Strnse of the Staten Island Athletic Club met with a slight accident, failing over one of the hurdles. The final heat was closely contested, Mr. Devenx of the Manhattans winning in the good time of 0:27 2-5, with N. Cohe second.

The 440-yard novice race was won handily by F. Bray, Brighton Athletic Club, in 0:56 1-5, with A. A. McAusland, Prospect Harriers, second.

A. F. Copland, C. Ward, and F. Babcock contested next in the final heat of the 100-yard dash, the wearer of the cherry diamond, Mr. Copland, being again victorious, with the New-York Athletic Club's representative a very close second. Time—0:10¼.

The bicycle race—a two-mile handicap—created a good deal of excitement. F. B. Hesse, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 35 yards, won in 6:14 3-5. S. B. Bowman, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 60 yards, came in second.

The one-mile run, handicap, was won by A. B. Cooper of the Manhattans, 30 yards, Connell dropping out of the race after completing two laps. The time was 4:31. W. F. Thompson, Staten Island Athletic Club, took second place.

The handicap in the 220-yard run proved to be too much for the Manhattan sprinter, A. F. Copland, who started from scratch. T. L. Smart of the same club, 30 yards, won in 0:22 2-5, with E. C. Bowman, American Athletic Club, 12 yards, second.

Among the Prospect Harriers who started in the one-and-a-half mile club handicap were the six runners who won the National Cross Country championship at Fleetwood last year, Kuhlke, McGregor, Stacy, Lloyd, Petrie, and French. The two-mile walk, handicap, won in 7:45 3-5, with C. T. Stagg, 55 yards, second.

The half-mile run handicap was won by a Prospect Harrier. E. Thorp, 50 yards, with J. Rnmpf, Scottish-American Athletic Club, second. The time was 1:59 3-5. The scratch man, T. P. Connell, covered the full 880 yards in two minutes.

A triangular race was to be the last event. J. H. Miller, Prospect Harriers, was to ride four miles on a bicycle while his nimbmates, W. W. Kuhlke and C. E. Nicoll, were to run three and two miles respectively. The bicyclist was as well as the walker failed to appear, and Kuhlke received the prize after taking a spin over the track.

G. M. L. Sacks of the Manhattan Athletic Club, who acted as referee, presented the Prospect Harriers with a handsome stand of colors, indicative of the cross-country championship won last year.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The conference between the Northern Illinois coal mine owners and the representatives of the miners was resumed this morning. When the meeting was called to order Patrick McCall of the Miners' Committee stated to the mine owners that, as declared at last night's meeting, the miners would accept the proposition of the owners for a reduction of 7½ cents per ton in the price of mining with an amendment to the effect that after Oct. 1 next an advance of 2½ cents should be conceded by the proprietors.

Mr. Honse of the Operators' Committee replied that the proposition for an unconditional reduction of 7½ cents submitted last night was its ultimatum and would continue to be its ultimatum until it was either accepted or the conference broke up.

A motion to adjourn was carried after a formal refusal of the miders to accept the offer of 7½ cents made by the operators. The operators had rejected the miners' proposition of 75 cents a ton after Oct. 1, and no course but a disagreement seems to be left open.

COUNTRY FOLKS AT THE SHORE.

WOULD NOT TAKE OUT DOUBLE TRAINS.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 17.—There has been a spirit of dissatisfaction among the local freight men on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway for some time on account of the heavy trains.

This morning, when the crews reported for a local freight and were told that it would be doubled, they refused to take it out. Yardmen were sent to take the "double train" out, but refused, and with the others were discharged.

The company finally made the train a "single" and sent it out. There is no excitement, but the men have a quiet understanding and say they will protect their rights.

ENDING THE TOURNAMENT.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The tennis tournament of the Sunset Lake Club was finished this morning, when Guy Burritt of Washington defeated Frank Butterworth, a son of Congressman Butterworth of Ohio, by a score of 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. The doubles were won by Butterworth and William F. Dudley of Washington, D. C. Mismatch of New-York and John Varley of England taking second prize.

THE SCHOOL OF A CARDINAL

WHERE BOYS ARE TAUGHT UNDER JOHN H. NEWMAN.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE INSTITUTION—NEWMAN'S INTEREST IN IT—HIS WAYS OF LIFE IN HIS HOME.

Cardinal Newman's school at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, in England, recently gave its annual presentation of a Latin play. A large audience of old boys and of people interested in the school assembled to witness it. The play is one of the events to which the Cardinal himself attaches great importance, asking continually about its progress, and, as the time for its performance approaches, coaching the actors personally to no small extent. "The school of the Oratory at Edgbaston," says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "was opened by Cardinal Newman in 1865. He has stated in letters which have since been published that his great object was to open a school in which the lay element should be distinct from the clerical, that is, in which boys should be received who had no immediate intention of becoming priests. If after their school career they elected for such a life, well and good; but it was not to be as in many other Catholic schools, where those who are specially designed for the priesthood and those who are not feel any reaction are mixed together in one body. The school founded with these objects grew rapidly, and in its earlier days was under the direct supervision of the Cardinal, who, however, has for many years been unable to give it that close attention which he would have wished. His old age and his recent impositions have prevented him from taking any active part in its management, but his influence is still strongly felt in every department of the school, and especially in that many English character which the public schools alone are supposed capable of producing. Indeed, it is in its resemblance to an English public school that Edgbaston is chiefly remarkable among the Catholic colleges. Its rules, its institutions, its discipline, its curriculum have all been based on the English ideas of such things, and the masters are those of a West-minster, and the yearly Latin play in both schools, in December at the one and in July at the other, makes the resemblance all the closer.

"The school itself is a large, irregular building of red brick, built next to the Oratory itself and forming part and parcel with it. The building contains two quadrangles, outside of which are a large graveled playground and field. The school has long had a racquet court, and a lawn tennis court was added a few years ago. The building is for the most part two stories high, with three-quarters of a mile from the town of Birmingham, and in one of its pleasantest suburbs. It is some two miles up this road that the playing fields are situated, at Ravenhurst, near Harborne. Here the school home matches are played, and not a few strong elevens, including that of the county, have played it out there, for the Oratory's cricket is one of its strongest points, and is certainly watched with as much anxiety by the fathers and masters as by the boys. A great deal is thought of the school's prowess in the game, and it is almost as good a thing for a boy to be a good player as a good classic or anything else.

"The Cardinal, of course, in spite of his old age, is the moving spirit of the place. In the old times his figure was a familiar one in the cloisters and the corridors or passages to the school chapel to give a special benediction. Lately the boys have seen much less of him, on account of his increasing infirmity, but this has in no the least affected the reverence with which he is regarded by the boys, and that could only be judged by those who witnessed the intense enthusiasm with which the news of his having been given the Cardinal's hat was received two years ago. He always takes a kindness and interest in all that concerns the boys, and is as anxious as ever for the well-being of the boys. He learns the name of each new arrival, and is careful to inquire these of the winners of the chief prizes of the year. Those also who may be leaving the school are presented to him on the last day of the half year, and receive a little small memento by him, usually one of his own books, with his name upon the fly leaf.

"As might be expected, the Edgbaston boys are as proud as one be of their school and of its head. They fully recognize their importance in both, and the Cardinal knows well how, on every full old man, and they are quite alive to the place which the outside world gives him among its great men. His works, though hardly to be called exciting literature for boys, are nevertheless well read by them, and every boy knows the story of his life is as familiar to them as to any of those who know of him only by name, and there is a fervent if unexpressed hope that he may for many years more be in their midst and at their head.

"The boys see much less of Cardinal Newman than they did in the old times. This is, of course, only natural, for the Cardinal, who is now in his eighty-ninth year, was but sixty-four years old when the school was founded. Nevertheless, it is not unusual for them to meet him in the corridors of the Oratory, and every one, even the youngest, is treated and only one bent was necessary to decide the writer of J. H. Wisners, Jr., Manhattan Athletic Club, 25 yards, won in 0:51 4-5, with F. J. Leonard of the Staten Island Athletic Club, 20 yards, second.

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LACHELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I.—Most beautiful location on the island; no malaria or mosquitoes; excellent cuisine; on beach; reduced rates for balance of season.
N. P. SEWELL.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations; first-class table and attendance; 2 hours, 2 days; also minutes from depot, six from beach; rates reduced. Apply or address HOFFMAN COTTAGE

SUMMER RESORTS.

POLAND SPRING
HOTELS.

The Poland Spring House, enlarged to twice its former capacity, open June 15 to Oct. 15. Mansion House, open all the year. The magnificent scenery and climate, in connection with the far-famed

POLAND WATER,

Make this the finest resort in the United States.
HIRAM RICKER & SONS, South Poland, Me.
New-York Office and Depot, 164 Nassau-st.
Send for circular.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,
GREENWICH, CONN.,

B. H. YABD, Proprietor,
situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 29 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st, New-York; express time 46 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON,
NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL.

Less than one hour from New-York.
Remains open until Oct. 15.
W. W. PALMER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A HOLLAND PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A a position in a small private family; would like to go out West. Address L. K., Box 52 108 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in private family; is willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Address A. C., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Good reference. Address, care of Miss Johnson, 225 West 32d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a strong English girl; in city or country; four years' reference; or housework; splendid cook. Call, Monday, at 109 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, grocery store; or letters.

COOK.—By practical, thrifty Swedish woman; plain laundress; superior bread and pastry baker; city or country; moderate wages; excellent references. Call or address Mrs. Jennings, 402 West 31st-st.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook; willing to do coarse washing; private family; city or country; good city reference. Address A. C., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; assist with washing; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 235 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good cook and excellent baker; understands making butter; no objection to country the year round; best city reference. Address Box 70 153 41st-av.

COOK.—By a young woman in a private family; understands business in all its branches; city or country. Call at 57 East 41st-st.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced; English Protestant; first-class references. Call Monday, A. M. C., 368 3d-av., first flat.

COOK.—By a girl as cook, or do housework; best of city reference. Call, Monday, at 157 West 51st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day; excellent shirt ironer; baby's fineries; do housecleaning of any kind; best city references. Address M. Y., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young woman; will do house or office cleaning; best city reference. Address M. A., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman; go out by the day washing or cleaning. Call or address, for two days, Mrs. Corcoran, 894 2d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Englishwoman to go out by the day housecleaning; comes well recommended. Call at 241 East 17th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisienne; first-class fitter; artist on Directoire costumes, &c.; terms moderate. Address U. D., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; stylish draper. go short distance to country; go out by day or week. Call at 246 East 30th-st., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisienne; perfect fitting; moderate prices; short notice. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; wishes a few more customers; will go out by the day. Call at 726 9th-av., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; best city reference. Call at 145 West 17th-st.

JANITRESS.—By a respectable widow as janitress for a small building; has had five years' experience. Address H. Raleigh, Box 218 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—French; intelligent; competent; speaks English; dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; cut and fit; understands all duties; unexceptionable city reference. Address, by letter, French Lady's Maid, 217 West 35th-st., French store.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hair dresser; good packer; long experience; city or country; best city reference. Address 26 East 12th-st., care Mrs. Bailly.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser and seamstress; understands all the duties of a maid; best city reference. Call or address M. E., 7 East 61st-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By French person as laundress or chambermaid and do fine washing in a private family; good city references. Call at 328 West 53d-st., second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a smart girl as first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. Call over hat store on 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French Swiss well-educated governess; take entire charge of children; kindergarten, elementary branches; good needlework; wishes a position in a good family; willing to travel or country. Address French Home, 322 West 18th-st. F. M.

NURSE TO INVALID.—By a woman of long experience; kind and thorough; has had entire charge of the sick for years; doctor's reference. Address W., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; competent to take charge day and night; excellent with bottle babies; many years' best city reference; city or country. Address M. Q., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a woman as thorough infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up on cow's milk; city or country; city reference. Address C., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE—LADY'S MAID.—By two French ladies; one as nurse and the other as lady's maid; good reference. Call or address M. C., 322 West 18th-st., French Home.

NURSE.—By young French girl, just arrived, as nurse for growing children; does not speak English. Address E. M., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged French person as nurse for growing children or invalid lady. Call or address M. E., 322 West 18th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young French woman to go out sewing by day and make herself generally useful; good seamstress. Address Mrs. Coudray, 251 West 29th-st.

WANTED—Position to take care of invalid lady; best of reference. Address F. S., Box 850 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By experienced laundress, ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing at reasonable rates; collars and shirts a specialty. Call or address Mrs. Benson, 1,599 Broadway, one flight.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman to do washing by the day or at home or housework. Address C. L. Harris, 205 West Houston-st., first floor, front.

WASHING.—By French laundress; first-class; silk underwear, laces, curtains, gents' shirts, &c; special rates for families; highest references. Address Madam Cousin, 157 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—By a colored woman; families' or gents' washing; good references. Call or address D., 119 East 34th-st.; Room 15.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

POSITION IN A BANKER'S OR BROKER'S Office.—By a young man of some business experience; unexceptionable references given. Address L. M., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER OR LARGE CITY EXPERIence and best references desires employment. Add., B. J., Box 188 Times Office.

CASHIER.—Retail dry goods; experience; reference or security. Address Trust, Box 138 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PROOFREADER. — First-class proofreader desires employment; manuscripts prepared for printer. Address Reader, Box 188 Times Office.

MALES.

A RESPONSIBLE MAN WISHES A POSIation to collect rents for several houses or an estate; references and security given. Address Security, Box 2,362, City.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; single; thoroughly trained in all his duties; honest, sober, and obliging; care of silver, wines, &c.; city or country; best city reference. Call or address, for three days, J. W., 319 Madison-av., in market, near 58th-st.

BUTLER-COOK.—By English couple as butler and cook; town or country; excellent references. Address W. M., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By single man; English; good practice and experience; will go to any part; best city reference for honesty and industry; highly recommended by last employer; can take full charge of dining room. Address, for three days, R. F., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND GENERAL INDOOR SERvant.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with livery stable, as references can certify; best city reference. Address J. P., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. Address A. C., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; single; Protestant; first-class in every respect; excellent reference. Address Emile, Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a competent, obliging Englishman; age 34; good city references, one of five years. Address A. C., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By strictly sober, trustworthy, industrious, single Protestant; thoroughly experienced in both branches; understands proper care horses, harness, carriages, gardening, milking; care lawns, flowers, &c.; generally useful and obliging; moderate wages; highly recommended. Address John, 37 East 19th-st., store.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; ten years' first-class city references from last employer. Address W. F., 57 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; city or country; first-class references. Address A. C. H., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; all employers seen; city or country. Address C. H., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By strictly sober, single Swedish man; age 23; understands care of horses and harness; will make himself generally useful; good references. Address Gostav, 3 West 126th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; medium size; city or country; first-class references from the best families. Call or address Coachman, 233 East 11th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, just disengaged; will be highly recommended by last employer; is a first-class city driver. Call or address Cashman, 1,349 Broadway, corner 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; understands thoroughly the care of gentleman's road and carriage horses; good city driver; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; understands care of horses, cows, and also taking care of gentleman's place; five years' references. Address August Nelson, Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—On country place; by young Englishman; reference. Address G. W. B., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable Protestant man; fourteen years' first-class city reference from one of the leading families. Call or address, for two days, E. C., 111 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged, sober, industrious man; best city reference from last employer. Call or address William, 137 East 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; city or country; five years' city reference. Address B. C., 303 East 76th-st.

COMPANION.—A gentleman desires to procure for a thoroughly competent middle-aged Englishman, lately in his employ, a position as nurse, valet, and companion to a gentleman; willing to travel. Address Clayton, Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By a practical working gardener and florist; married; had full charge of gentleman's place past six years, containing large vegetable garden, greenhouses, grapery, rose-house, beautiful grounds, besides cattle and farm, all splendidly kept; highest references. Address J. Hatton, 1753 3d-av.

GARDENER.—Married; experienced in greenhouses, fruits and vegetables, and general management of a country place; has had charge of a gentleman's places the last fifteen years and has given entire satisfaction. Inquire of present employer, 74 4th-av.

GARDENER.—By a German who is a thorough plantsman, orchid and rose grower, a large place; has the best of recommendations. Address C. Schaefler, 254 Glenwood-av., East Orange, N. J.

GROOM OR COACHMAN IN COUNTRY.—By a young Protestant man; single; thoroughly understands his business; some experience, and instructions can make himself useful about gentleman's place; good city references; present employer can be seen. Call or address J. R., 132 West 49th-st., private stable.

GROOM AND COACHMAN OR GARDENER and Coachman.—By a single man; good references; willing and obliging. Call or address R. Brady, 834 10th-av.

JANITOR.—In a place of great responsibility; by a young man of steady habits; will take an interest in property as though he owned it, and will strictly attend to his duty; can be trusted with any amount of money or valuables. Address Thomas A. Peck, General Delivery, Post Office, New-Haven, Conn.

JANITORS.—Two young carpenters without any incumbrances, one married, would take care of flats or apartment houses; first-class references. Address A. M., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young colored man; good waiter and carver; understands care of horses and is a good driver; city or country; best city reference; just disengaged. Call or address J. H. Holmes, 223 West 30th-st., first floor.

USEFUL MAN.—By German; in private family; city of country; city reference. Address G. H., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK (SWEDE) WANTED AT SUMMIT, N. J. —Must be first-class cook and willing to do chamberwork for small family; no washing. Address with reference, which must be unobjected, Box 2,953 New-York Post Office.

LADY WANTED, OF EDUCATION AND REfinement, (a knowledge of music preferred,) as companion to a nervous invalid living in the country; a comfortable person will be secured a pleasant home, with consideration and liberal compensation; answer in detail, giving references, &c. Address S. E. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADIES TAUGHT NURSING, MASSAGE, OR Midwifery; send for free instruction book. College, 247 West 43d-st.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.—Young girl as assistant cutter; also girl about fifteen as trimmer. Apply by letter. Wyvern, Box 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A thoroughly respectable and competent English or German nurse to two children one and two years old; in the country; references required. Address W. B., Box 156 Times Office.

WANTED—A companionable middle-aged lady to assist a wife in the care of an invalid husband; references required. Address Box 320, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—A competent woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, with references, Monday morning from 10 to 12, at 139 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A competent seamstress and maid in a family of two; French preferred; wages $18. Address M., Box 153 Times Office.

WANTED—Protestant girl for small family; good washer and ironer; wages, $15. Call at 659 West Boulevard, near 93d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework at 303 West 51st-st.

MALES.

A CAPABLE VEGETABLE GARDENER. AC-quainted to horses, and whose wife can make butter and care for poultry, is wanted near New-York; will have assistance most of the year; wages $480; cottage, &c. Address, stating accessible references, Post Office Box 221, New-York.

A MAN TO GARDEN, DRIVE, AND PLOW. —Married; no children. Address George Bradish, Bay side, Long Island.

WANTED—An experienced salesman in men's furnishing line, who is competent to take measures for under wear and hats; state experience, and salary expected. Address X., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Thoroughly-competent engineer, with highest references, experienced in the management of a large apartment house; state salary and references. Address Richards, Box 174 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

BOWERY BAY BEACH.

The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' sail from New-York. Accessible THIS SUNDAY by the elegant steamboats HARLEM, MORRISANIA, SHADYSIDE, and EMELINE, from Harlem Bridge, East 126th-st. and 3d-av., HOURLY from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M., then EVERY HALF HOUR till 10 P. M., directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 15c.; excursion, 20c.; children, 5c.; excursion, 10c.; also by horse railroad from 92d-st. (Astoria) ferry from 8 A. M. till midnight. Fare, 10c.
Grand concert on the pier every day.

ERIE R'Y.	SHOBOLA GLEN, LAST 3 SUNDAYS.
SUNDAYS, MORNING and AFTERNOON.	From 23d-st., 9:25 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:50 A. M. Return, 2 P. M.
WEDNESDAYS, MORNING.	WEDNESDAYS—23d-st., 8:55 A. M. and Chambers-st., 9 A. M. GREENWOOD LAKE. LAST 3 SUNDAYS.
$1 00.	Sundays, A. M.—23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10. Sundays, P.M. —23d-st., 1:55; Chambers-st., 2. LAST 3 WEDNESDAYS—23d-st., A. M., 9:10; Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.

STARIN'S EXCURSIONS.

Books Now Open. | 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P.M. Sunday. | Season of 1889.

Apply for Illustrated Book, descriptive of the Largest and most complete FLEET OF EXCURSION BOATS AFLOAT Also new and desirable GROVES AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. Pier 15 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST WAY TO GO. THE ONLY BOATS LANDING AT THE IRON PIERS AT

CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

From West 23d-st., North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., Battery-place station Elevated Roads.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11:25 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:55 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:48 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:28 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:26 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands only at Pier No. 1 N. R.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH.

From West 23d-st., N. R.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R.	From Long Branch, Ocean Pier.
8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-town stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

EVERY PERSON
WITHIN 200 MILES OF NEW-YORK
SHOULD GO TO THE
Great Gilmore Jubilee
AT
MANHATTAN BEACH
NEXT THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.

FAMOUS VOCAL SOLOISTS,
GRAND OPERA CHORUS,
ANVIL BRIGADE,
22D REGIMENT DRUM CORPS,
SEVENTH REGIMENT FIFES,
TWO BATTERIES OF FIELD GUNS,
NATIONAL AIRS OF ALL COUNTRIES,
WITH ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIMENT.
GREAT GUNS AND LITTLE GUNS.

This Afternoon and Evening,
GILMORE'S GRAND CONCERTS.
BY THE FAMOUS BAND.
MLLE. ATTALIE CLAIRE, Soprano,
MR. ALBERT ARVENCHON, Baritone,
and the celebrated
ACME QUARTET CLUB.

America's Gay Summer Resort.
Perfection in every detail, nature's grandest, magnificent foliage, superb, choicest flowers. A world of attractive features. Menagerie of Rarities, Mammoth Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and Sea monsters. Two Grand Concerts daily. Superior Dinners $1.50, a la carte. Renowned Glen Island Clam Bakes. Klein Deutschland. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Pier 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M. 92d Street, East River, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M.
RETURNING from Glen Island at most hourly until 8 P. M.
Right Boats and Half Hourly Trips Sundays.
40c. EXCURSION TICKETS 40c.

FAVORITE EXCURSIONS
TO HIGHLAND BEACH, SEABRIGHT,
MONMOUTH BEACH, LONG BRANCH,
ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE,
POINT PLEASANT, &c.

BY "SANDY HOOK ROUTE."
Palatial steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R.,
At 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sunday for Long Branch and intermediate stations,
9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Returning at frequent intervals during the day.

TAKE THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE
AND SPEND A DELIGHTFUL DAY AT THE SEASHORE.

CONEY ISLAND.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route, Sea Beach Route, Bay Ridge Ferry.

from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.
Boats connecting at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., (6:20 except Sundays) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sundays only,) and half hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.

GRAND AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.
OILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS.
AT 8.
JAPANESE VILLAGE IN PAVILION.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)..8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vesey-st. pier.....8:40 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "

Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie. Returning reach New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:20 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
POPULAR EXCURSION
TO
IONA ISLAND, AUGUST 22D, 1889.
SPECIAL TRAIN

Will leave New-York, foot Jay-st., N. R. 9:40 A. M.
Naw-York, foot West 42d-st., N. R. 9:55 A. M.
Jersey City, Newark-av. and 7th-st. 9:30 A. M.
Hoboken, Paterson-av. and 1st-st.. 9:35 A. M.
Hoboken, Willow-st. Crossing..... 9:40 A. M.
Weehawken..... 10:10 A. M.
Arriving Iona Island..... 11:00 A. M.

Fare, for the round trip, 75c. Children, 50c.
Returning special train will leave Iona Island at 6:35 P. M.
Do not miss this opportunity for a day's outing. Secure tickets of nearest agent West Shore Railroad.
IONA ISLAND
Is the most beautiful DAY SUMMER RESORT on the Hudson River.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
DAILY EXCURSION to the new bridge by Albany Day Line steamers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—A FINE LADY'S DRIVing and saddle horse of good stock, about 15½ hands high; perfectly sound; good disposition; not afraid of elevated road; color beautiful golden bay; the owner used him under saddle all past Winter and Spring, but is now in too poor health either to ride or drive, and desires to sell the horse at once; also a Flandrau painted buckboard, with top, and set fine single harness, both new last month; price of entire outfit, $350; will sell separately. Inquire mornings of owner, JAMES H. EVANS, Room 79 Kemble Building, 16 Whitehall-st. Horse can be seen and tried at Sherwood's Stables, 136 East 41st-st.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF WAGONS and carriages; also, the largest assortment of harness in the city at manufacturers' prices, at UNITED STATES WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO.'S, 3D-AV. CORNER 49TH-ST. DEALERS SUPPLIED. AGENTS WANTED.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

1—PARTIES CAN NOW MAKE ARRANGEments for Fall; floors, suites, with or without board; private table optional; first-class house; references exchanged; information free.
S. C. LELAND & CO.,
56 West 34th-st.

1—SUITES, BATH, PRIVATE TABLE; also large and single rooms, with board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—SECond and third floors, furnished, with or without private table.

11 WEST 34TH.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of three rooms, with or without private table; best appointments.

14TH-ST., 217 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS, with board, to permanent parties; references.

17TH-ST., 134 EAST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms to let, without board; references exchanged.

24 WEST 32D-ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with or without board; abundance of water on every floor; references exchanged.

36 WEST 17TH-ST.—DESIRABLE DOUble and single rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

37TH-ST., 39 WEST.—LARGE AND HALL rooms, with superior board and attendance; references.

39TH-ST., 24 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished large and small rooms, en suite or singly; good table; transients accommodated; references.

42D-ST., 202 WEST.—HIPPARD SENDS out splendid meals; colored caterer.

49TH-ST., 119 WEST.—IN NEWLY-FURnished house; second and third floors; with or without board.

50TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. —Elegant rooms; best board; references. Address A., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

52D-ST., 79 WEST MIDDLE, BELL.—LADY has elegantly-furnished parlor and bedrooms, singly or together, with privilege of entire floor; board optional.

57 FAST 11TH-ST.—JUST OPENED, HANDsome dining room on parlor floor; first-class board; front room with private bath; small rooms from $6 50 upward.

63 WEST 55TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

320 WEST 58TH-ST.—NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with all conveniences and unexceptionable table, to parties desiring to secure home-like comforts permanently; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN SUBurbs would like young girl to board; would give a mother's care; highest references given and required. Address R. G., Box 186 Times Office.

A ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, 35TH-ST., N

THE MAYOR'S LARGE MAIL

MOST OF IT RELATES TO THE BIG WORLD'S FAIR.

ONE WRITER SUGGESTS A PLAN ON A TRULY MAGNIFICENT SCALE—A DESCENDANT OF COLUMBUS TURNS UP.

The Mayor received another big mail yesterday. It was composed principally of letters of acceptance from gentlemen who have been chosen by the Mayor to act upon some one of the World's Fair committees, whose business it will be to push forward the various branches of the enterprise to success. Since the appointments were made no positive declinations have been received by the Mayor. Some write saying that they are out of town, and consequently may not attend the first meetings, others that they are in Europe, where they may remain for several months, but all intimate that they will be delighted to help along the great fair.

Ex-Gov. Cornell wrote: "Accept my cordial thanks and be assured that it will give me pleasure to contribute whatever may be in my ability to promoting the objects in view."

E. L. Merrifield, President of the Hotel Men's Association, wrote: "You will please convey to the Mayor my acceptance of the appointment and my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me." Edmund C. Stanton, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, said: "It will give me the greatest pleasure to do all in my power to make the World's Fair a great success."

Orestes Cleveland, Mayor of Jersey City, wrote: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a notice from the Secretary of the International Exposition of 1892 stating that you have appointed me a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Please accept my thanks for being thought of in that connection. I will do all in my power toward securing such permanent organization as will make the undertaking a success worthy of the occasion and creditable to this great country."

Henry Goldberger, President of the Retail Grocers' Union, and William H. Babcock, Acting Secretary for Mayor Chapin, wrote acknowledging the appointments and expressing satisfaction at them.

John Sloane, who represents carpets, rugs, and oil cloths, wrote: "Before leaving on a trip to the Pacific coast I desire to express my hearty sympathy with the proposed International Exposition, and at the same time my firm belief that such an exposition will be of great value to the city and State of New-York and of still greater benefit to the Nation. Both Great Britain and France have profited immensely by their exhibitions in former years. There can be no doubt that the United States will be able to show in 1892 a degree of progress second to no other country." Samuel D. Babcock said: "It will give me great pleasure to serve on the committee, and I will be glad to be present at the first meeting on Aug. 20." W. W. Astor wrote: "I beg to inform you that I accept the membership of the Committee on Site and Buildings, and that I shall be present at the first meeting on Thursday, Aug. 22."

E. E. Schwartzkopf, whose suggestions concerning the exposition were published yesterday morning, sent a table of the number of exhibitors at the various French expositions. Mr. Schwartzkopf explains that the reason why there was not a doubling in number at the Paris Expositions of 1867 and 1878 was because of the intervening Franco-Prussian war and the refusal of European nations to recognize the French Republic as fully as they would have done had it been a monarchy. The table follows:

1798	Champ de Mars	110
1801	On Louvre	220
1802	On Louvre	540
1806	On Louvre	1,422
1819	On Louvre	1,662
1823	On Louvre	1,648
1827	On Louvre	1,795
1834	Place de la Concorde	2,447
1839	Champs Elysees	3,381
1844	Champs Elysées	3,968
1849	Champs Elysées	4,532
1851	Londres	14,368
1855	Paris	23,954
1862	Londres	28,653
1867	Paris	50,226
1878	Paris	52,835

A plan for the exposition was sent to the Mayor by L. H. Rogers on a much more magnificent scale than any which have been yet received. It is by $15,000,000 the most expensive, too, for Mr. Rogers thinks it will require $35,000,000 to carry his plan out. He begins his statement by declaring that it would be an outrage to start the fair on a basis of issuing bonds or borrowing money. The grounds for this exposition, according to Mr. Rogers, should be 100 acres in extent, and be part of the new parks. Ten million dollars should be spent for park improvements, and the remaining $25,000,000 should be divided into five items. Then, to quote Mr. Rogers:

"The first item is $7,000,000 for the two main structures, Machinery Hall and the Great Exhibition Building. They are to be of a permanent character, made massive and grand, and after the fair is given to the city, the larger building to be used for great conventions, or any purpose that the city may see fit to rent, lease, or tender free, and the smaller structure to be placed in the hands of an organization to arrange for a permanent fair similar to the Crystal Palace at London. The second item is the sum of $5,000,000 to erect a great open-air amphitheatre, with seating capacity for half a million people, and carriage room for 10,000 vehicles. The third expenditure would be an appropriation of $60,000 each for buildings representing every State and Territory, each of them to select its own style of architecture.

"The fourth item is a grand tower 1,500 to 2,000 feet high, to eclipse the Eiffel Tower, and to be the highest artificial monument in the world. This would cost $3,000,000. The fifth and last item is a park railroad to wind in and around the whole exhibition grounds through tunnels and cuts, over bridges and viaducts, never crossing a road or footpath at a level, and thus avoid the accidents of a surface road. It will cost $2,500,000 fully equipped.

"These expenditures make the following total: Main buildings, $7,000,000; amphitheatre, $5,000,000; buildings for nations, &c., $5,000,000; tower, $3,000,000; railroad, $2,500,000; total, $22,500,000."

The remaining $2,500,000 Mr. Rogers would have left as a sort of a contingent fund for entertainments and such like. How much should be taken, according to Mr. Rogers, to raise this amount of money is simplicity in itself. It is that the expenses should be divided into appropriations by the Government and by the individual States and Territories, while any additions might be contributed by the millionaires, of whom it is very well known this city is filled to overflowing. This plan will be submitted with others to the Committee on Finance.

The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners sent in the name of John McPherson to represent them; the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association nominated John Bolan; the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade asked for Col. E. M. Crawford, their President; the Society of American Florists and New-York Florists ask for John Sharp to be appointed a Commissioner of Horticulture, while they also sent resolutions requesting Mr. Sharp's appointment. They also approve of Dr. Hexamer to represent the agricultural interest.

An anonymous letter was received finding fault with the "stupid nonsensis who in a fit of so-called enthusiasm and patriotism have the audacity to advocate the ruination and consequent extinction of that most beautiful breathing spot called Central Park."

P. F. D. M. Colombani, a man who the Mayor thinks has peculiarly strong personal claims for representation and who also has no competition, writes:

"It is with pleasure that I observe the general interest displayed in regard to the quadricentennial of 1892 to celebrate the discovery of this great continent by Christopher Colombus, from whom, I believe, I may reasonably claim a lineal descent, being of the same name and a native born of Calvi in the island of Corsica. I have in my possession papers signed by the Mayor of the city of Calvi, and of the Subprefect of the Arrondissement de la Corse. Being familiar with the customs of that island, speaking the Corsican dialect, and very probably the only citizen of Calvi in this city, I think I can be of some assistance on this great occasion."

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Association was pleased at receiving proof this morning that at least one man not a resident of Chicago believes the exposition of 1892 should be held here. F. J. Patterson of this city, who is at present in New-York, wrote, inclosing a circular which he is being circulated in New-York by John I. Holly, President of the Commercial Union Life Insurance Company. Mr. Holly in his circular declares that he believes New-York is not the proper place for the exposition, because it is not of a central location, and that he sees no better point than Chicago in which to hold the grand exhibition.

MAX STRAKOSCH'S ILLNESS.

Max Strakosch is lying in a critical condition at the Home for Incurables at Fordham, suffering from paralysis. The stroke came upon him last Wednesday, and he was taken in a carriage the next day to the Grand Central Station, where he took the train for Fordham. From Fordham station he was taken in an ambulance to the Home for Incurables. His wife visited him yesterday, and he recognized her and conversed with her, though his mind wandered at times.

He has had several of these strokes. Two years ago he had one which affected his legs, and he lost the use of them completely, having to be carried from place to place. Mr. Strakosch is a brother of Maurice Strakosch, who married a sister of Adelina Patti. His son Carl is the husband of Clara Louise Kellogg.

APPETITE IS GENERALLY RESTORED to delicate children by the use—in tonic dose—of Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, and not only an appetite, but strength and vigor as well. While essentially a strengthener it is also an excellent vermifuge, and if those pests of childhood are present, there is no surer, safer, or cheaper remedy. Sold by all druggists.—Advertisement.

E. J. DENNING & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL),

OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

SUMMER STOCK

AT A REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

UNDER REGULAR PRICES

JERSEY WAISTS,

at $1.50, $2.75, & $3.50 each;

Reduced from $2.75, $5.50, & $6.75.

JACKETS,

at $2.75, $4.50, & $7.50 each;

Reduced from $4.50, $7.50, & $12.50

LADIES' BLACK SILK AND COLORED "C. G." FRENCH

LISLE THREAD HOSE,

AT 50c. PER PAIR;

Reduced from 75c. and $1.

ENGLISH COTTON HOSE,

FAST BLACK,

AT 25c. PER PAIR.

MEN'S LISLE and COTTON

HALF HOSE,

FANCY SILK EMBROIDERED, FAST BLACK.

AT 50c. PER PAIR;

REDUCED FROM $1.00.

FANCY-BORDERED GERMAN LINEN

DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS,

1 DOZEN DOILIES TO MATCH;

2 by 2, 2 by 2½, and 2 by 3 yards,

at $2.40, $2.85, & $3.25 Per Set;

Regular Prices, $4.25, $5, and $6.

400 PIECES

SASH MUSLIN

At 20c. and 25c. Per Yard.

75 PIECES

FURNITURE TAPESTRY

At $4.50 Per Yard.

Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.

During the dull season they offer extra inducements to parties desiring Furniture reupholstered or Furs repaired.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

THEIR ORDER DEPARTMENT IS SPECIALLY ORGANIZED TO FILL OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF DESIRABLE GOODS, WITH THEIR SUPERIOR FACILITIES, ENABLE THEM TO GUARANTEE SATISFACTION AND PROMPTNESS IN EVERY CASE.

ALL DRY GOODS (ONLY) DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

YOUNG CONNELL WINS.

HE CARRIES OFF THE CADETSHIP OFFERED IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Rev. Father James H. McGean, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Barclay-street; John T. Patey, Dr. Louis W. Schnitze, and Samuel Morehouse, composing the committee which examined candidates for a cadetship at West Point, offered to residents of the Sixth Congressional District by Congressman Frank T. Fitzgerald, have reported the following results of the examination: Thomas W. Connell, 14 South William-street, 97⅓ per cent.; James W. Boyd, 90 Maiden-lane, 94; Robert M. Cody, 102 Cedar-street, 92; John G. Greer, Governor's Island, 91; G. Ford Tuttle, 39 Whitehall-street, 84 5-6; Felix Braguglia, 13 Broadway, 80⅓; Nicholas A. McManus, 10 Morris-street, 80⅔. In accordance with this showing, the committee has recommended that Thomas W. Connell be the appointee.

Young Connell was apprised by Congressman Fitzgerald of his good fortune yesterday and notified to repair to West Point Aug. 28. It often happens that toe boy who comes out ahead in the examination is rejected when he reaches West Point on account of physical disability, but this is not going to be the case with young Connell, who is a strapping, broad-shouldered young fellow of seventeen, sound as a bell, 5 feet 4 inches in height, and of 145 pounds weight. He is a son of David J. Connell, who is engaged in the floor business at 117 Broadway, street, and lives with his family on the third floor of 14 South William-street. He was born in this city and his parentage is Irish. He received his early education at St. Peter's Parochial School on Church-street, but for two years has been a student at the De La Salle Institute. He intended to complete his education at Manhattan College and then to study one of the learned professions, but this part of his plan has been set aside by his successful examination, which turns the course of his life in a military direction.

The Sixth Congressional District has supplied some good men to the country's military and naval service. Lieut. De Long, who perished in the ill-fated Arctic expedition, went to Annapolis from that district, and Lieut. Barry of the regular army was the son of a poor woman living in the First Ward when he carried off a West Point cadetship from a crowd of competitors.

SOMETHING ABOUT HORSES.

From the London World.

Buenos Ayres and the surrounding pampas seem just now to be an earthly paradise for horse fanciers and horse breeders, where money is literally no object, so long as the right animal be secured by its means. At his last sale of pedigree horses Mr. Kemmis, who started from Hereford some twenty-five years ago to commence horse culture there, got an average of 900 guineas apiece, the entire sale realizing between £20,000 and £30,000. Even carriage horses, if sizable and fairly well matched, command 1,000 guineas a pair. Some of these South American horses have done well across country in England and Ireland. Mr. J. O. Trotter had considerable experience with them in Cheshire last hunting season, and Lord Kilconnie, when quartered with his battalion of guards in Dublin, found that one of them, which he purchased from Capt. Harry White, jumped meath as well as most of the native horses. The last two steamers of the Beaver Line, between Liverpool and Montreal, have conveyed to Canada upward of 300 pedigree horses, of which more than half were shires. They were the most valuable horses which have been exported this season, and nearly all of them are consigned to breeders and dealers in the Western States.

JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,

777 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

PREVIOUS TO OPENING OUR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, WILL OFFER

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS:

3,000 YARDS	BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED CHALLIES, REDUCED FROM 15c. TO	9c.
5,000 YARDS	BEST MAKE OF Black and White SATEENS REDUCED FROM 35c. TO	19c.
4,000 YARDS	BEST QUALITY FRENCH CHALLIES, REDUCED FROM 55c. TO	29c.
35 PIECES	40 inches wide, all-wool CHECKED and STRIPED Mixed Scotch CHEVIOT, REDUCED FROM 59c. TO	39c.
25 PIECES	42 inches wide, Black all-wool VEGONDCLOTH, REDUCED FROM 50c. TO	29c.
28 PIECES	40 INCHES WIDE, all-wool HENRIETTAS, REDUCED FROM 75c. TO	50c.

CLOSING OUT ALL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, AND DRAPERY NETS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

12,000 YARDS	HAMBURG EMBROIDERY, REDUCED FROM 12c. AND 15c. TO	3c. AND 6c.
300 DOZEN	OF THE "C. B." BRAND OF FAST BLACK HOSE, COLOR WARRANTED,	25c. PER PAIR.

JACKSON'S,

777 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FRENCH MARRIAGE LAWS.

LEGAL FORMALITIES PRELIMINARY TO MISS CALDWELL'S MARRIAGE.

American young women ambitious of contracting matrimonial alliances with titled foreigners, and particularly if the latter happen to hail from the fair land of France, would do wisely to look before they leap. Otherwise they may have occasion to rue the day which witnessed the fruition of their ambition.

Some important facts relative to the French marriage laws have recently been emphasized in the investigations instituted by the law firm of Condert Brothers in arranging the preliminaries of the proposed marriage between Miss Mary Gwendoline Byrd Caldwell and the French Prince Murat. Miss Caldwell being an orphan, the consent of her legal guardian, Banker Eugene Kelly, was obtained. But this consent was not sufficient under the French law. In order to comply with the provisions of the Code Napoleon it became necessary to furnish proofs of her legitimacy, to establish the fact of the legal marriage, and also of the death and burial of her parents and grandparents, or, in other words, to establish a direct line of descent.

Miss Caldwell is descended on the maternal side from the Brooknridges of Louisville, Ky., and on the paternal side from the Caldwells of Fredericksburg, Va. The investigations on the part of the Messrs. Coudert have been conducted by the managing clerk of the firm, Mr. William F. Randall, who has been successful in obtaining all the proofs essential with the exception of the certificate of death of the paternal grandfather, which is at present the only remaining legal obstacle to the contemplated marriage. The importance of completing the required chain of evidence in compliance with the Code Napoleon, not only in this case, but all others, is explained by the fact that in the event of the husband dying intestate the marriage so contracted would inevitably be held to be invalid by the French courts, and all property of the husband in France would revert to the Government.

Says Mr. William L. Snyder, a recognized authority on French marriage laws, in his book on "The Geography of Marriage; or, Legal Perplexities of Wedlock," accepted as a standard publication: "It has been observed that the maxim that a marriage valid where solemnized is valid everywhere is no more a principle in international law, applicable to all civilized countries. France, however, refuses to recognize this just and wholesome principle. By the laws of that country a Frenchman who marries abroad is obliged to publish the banns and the notice of intention to wed in accordance with the French law, in order to render his marriage valid and binding in his native land. He is required to post a notice of the wedding in the office of the French Consul in the country where the ceremony is to be performed, and send a copy of it also to the office of the Mayor or other official head of the municipality in France where the groom resides or formerly resided. Should a Frenchman traveling in the United States, or even residing here, seek the hand of an American lady in wedlock, what would she know, or what could she be supposed or expected to know, about the laws of marriage in France? And yet, if she should marry under such circumstances, a failure to comply with the French law with respect to publication and notice would enable her husband, should he feel disposed to reject his manhood for selfish ends, to repudiate the marriage in France with impunity. The wife would find no protection in the French courts."

The experience of Elizabeth Patterson, the handsome, dashing, and accomplished belle of Baltimore, who espoused Jerome Bonaparte, illustrates this point. The marriage of Mme. Bonaparte belongs to history. "It displeased," says Jerome Napoleon, 39 Whitehall-street, 84 5-6; Felix Braguglia, 13 Broadway, 80⅓; Nicholas A. McManus, 10 Morris-street, 80⅔. In accordance with this showing, the committee has recommended that Thomas W. Connell be the appointee.

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HOTEL BERESFORD, NEW CORNER 81ST STREET AND CENTRAL PARK, WEST.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

N. W. Corner 81st-st. and Central Park, West.

One block from Elevated Station. With Park on two sides.

OPPOSITE ART AND NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS.

Will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, in suites of four or more rooms—designed especially for families who wish the comforts of permanent home without care and trouble of housekeeping. For terms, &c., apply on premises, or at Hotel Winthrop, 7th-av. and 125th-st.

A. S. WALKER, Owner.

PALAIS ROYAL,

5th-av. and 14th-st.

TO-MORROW,

MONDAY, Aug. 19,

COMMENCING OF THE

THIRD WEEK

OF THE GREAT

FIRE! SALE! FIRE!

No abatement of the great excitement and rush to obtain Bargains of the fine goods which the

PALAIS ROYAL,

has been noted for so many years.

Our reserve stock will be on sale during

THIS WEEK,

less than ½ cost.

PALAIS ROYAL,

5th-av. and 14th-st.

MR. GIBBENS FOILED.

MAYOR GRANT OBJECTS TO PASSING A BUNCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

When the Board of Electrical Control met in the Mayor's office yesterday Commissioner Gibbens appeared armed with a series of typewritten resolutions, which, just as soon as the Mayor called the meeting to order, he attempted to have passed in bulk. Mr. Grant inquired the reason of the wholesale character of the motion, and Mr. Gibbens informed him that by passing them it would dispose of all of the business quickly. "We're in a hurry, you know," he added. The Mayor thought it better to attack important matters in city affairs in detail, and Mr. Gibbens encumbered to the inevitable.

It seems that while the Mayor was making a visit in West Seventy-third-street a little while ago he saw a number of linemen climbing the street poles and stringing wires. As President of the Board of Electrical Control he protested, and learned that the linemen were employed by the Long-Distance Telephone Company. A sharp letter was the result, and yesterday a reply was received from the company saying that the poles were used by both the long and short distance lines of telephone and if its employes climbed the poles they did so without any authority from the company.

Then an onslaught was made upon the board by the United States Illuminating Company, which wanted to erect poles and string overhead wires because its subways did not extend in the directions it desired. The company said it was willing to go into the subways, but could not reach them without stringing overhead lines. The Mayor informed the company that the subways would be finished within a fortnight, and that then it could run its wires directly from the station into the conduits. The company declared that it would be unable to get its cables into the subways for sixty days after they had been finished, and finally the whole dispute was referred to Mr. Wheeler, the electrical expert of the board, with the understanding that if wires were strung they should be through ducts, and not be used for the purpose of supplying subscribers at various points along the line.

Mr. Gibbens then tried to spring one of his bundle of resolutions on the board. This one practically empowered the board's expert to determine when grants should be given to applicants for the purpose of stringing overhead lines. An expression of amazement overspread the Mayor's countenance, and he said: "Mr. Gibbens, if this rule is passed there will be no longer any reason for the existence of this commission. If it is passed, the board should resign. I think, at least, that the Commissioners should be allowed a little discretionary power."

Mr. Gibbens looked a little discomfited and pouted, but his motion did not pass. A number of permissions to string branch wires where there are no conduits was granted.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The matches of the National Rifle Association, shot at Creedmoor yesterday, were very well attended and also favored with good weather. The conditions for shooting were very good, with a light 10 o'clock wind, which at times was rather gusty and tricky. The scores were very high. Following are the names and scores of the winners of the sharpshooters' match:

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
J. F. Klein, 17th Separate Co	22	25	47
George Sherkier, N. S. A	21	25	46
W. A. Stokes, Co. I, 23d Regt	22	24	46
C. H. Gans, 3d Brigade staff	22	24	46
C. F. Robbins, Staff 8, N. Y	23	23	46
W. L. Frost, Co. C, 13th Regt	20	25	45
T. G. Austin, Co. G, 13th Regt	22	23	45
J. B. Frothingham, 2d Brig. st	20	24	44

MEDAL WINNERS.

F. Stuart, N. C. S., 69th Regt	22	23	45
A. L. Ely, Co. G, 7th Regt	21	23	44

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

SILKS.

Satin finish BLACK GROS GRAIN, 98c.; worth $1 25.

BLACK LUXOR, with white stripes, 69c.; worth $1.

BLACK ROYAL ARMURE, with white stripes, 75c.; worth $1 10.

Rich BLACK SATIN DE LYON, with white stripes, 98c.; worth $1 50.

Rich BLACK SATIN, with armure stripe, $1 25. } DECIDED BARGAINS.

Rich BLACK FAILLE, with Satin stripes, $1 25.

Elegant BLACK SATIN, with faille stripe, $1 49; worth $2.

Cream WHITE CHINA SILK, 59c.; worth $1.

Real PONGEE, 25c.; good value for 50c.

Fine INDIA SILK, 20 choice shades, 49c.; worth 75c.

Pinhead check and plaid SURAH, 49c.; worth 75c.

Extra wide BLACK SURAH, with a variety of white stripes, 59c.; worth $1.

Round cord FAILLE FRANCAISE, all the new FALL SHADES, WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK or PULL IN SEAMS, 97c. and $1 19; worth $1 25 and $1 50.

LACES.

Importation of over 10,000 ANTIQUE TIDIES at 13c., 15c., 16c., and 18c.; worth DOUBLE the amount.

Large invoice of DRAPERY NETS, 79c.; worth $1.

Curtains.

ORIENTAL PORTIERES, $6 49 each; formerly sold in this city for $10 50 each.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Large lot of 4-insertion GOWNS, 69c.; worth 90c.

Infants' CAMBRIC NIGHT SLIPS, 24c. and 34c. EXTRA VALUE.

Ladies' 5-tuck and Embroidered Ruffle DRAWERS, 32c.; worth 45c.

Embroidered Ruffle SKIRTS, 99c.; were $1 24.

SHIRTS.

100 dozen MEN'S WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, made of the BEST MATERIAL and finished for wear, NOT to meet a price, 67c.

SHOES.

Ladies' RED SLIPPERS, $1 74; worth $2.

Special line Ladies' RED GOAT OXFORD TIES, $3 68; worth $4.

200 pairs Ladies' TURKISH SLIPPERS, 79c.; worth $1 25.

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S CANVAS SHOES in great variety.

MEN'S TENNIS SHOES, $2 19, $2 82, $3 74.

BATHING STOCKINGS, 94c.

When buying in several departments, USE A TRANSFER CARD. It enables you to make one payment for all purchases, and insures your receiving the goods together in one delivery.

GORDON SASHES OR BELTS

FOR YOUTHS AND MEN; JUST THE THING TO WEAR INSTEAD OF A VEST. Made up with silt or silvered buckles. BEST QUALITY of SILK, all shades, $1 24 and $1 49; sold elsewhere at from $2 50 to $5.

UMBRELLAS.

Our new FALL STYLES are now ready and comprise many unique designs in silver mountings and natural sticks with silver deposits. Prices, $3 79, $4 09, $4 38, $5 24, $5 54, $6 42, $7 49, and upward.

All-silk UMBRELLAS, natural handles, 26-in., $1 74.

All-silk UMBRELLAS, natural handles, 28-in., $2 22.

All-silk UMBRELLAS, silk cases, and fine line of silver mountings, 26-in., $2 46; 28-in., $2 92.

GLORIA UMBRELLAS, fine quality, 26-in., $1 04.

GLORIA UMBRELLAS, fine quality, 28-in., $1 29.

Balance of our PARASOL stock is marked down to prices that cut values early in the season by fully ONE-HALF.

BOOKS.

A large line of popular STANDARD BOOKS, handsomely bound in Half Russia, library binding, 49c.

Extensive assortment of FRENCH NOVELS, 18c., 28c., 44c., and 94c., comprising the works of the most popular authors.

All new publications on sale as soon as issued, below publisher's prices, and less than any other house.

Blankets.

A full line for Winter use.

CRIB BLANKETS, $1 17, $2 04, $2 92 and $3 79.

10-4 BLANKETS, 88c., $1 99, $2 34, $2 63, up to $6 99.

11-4 BLANKETS, $2 67, $3 07, $4 96 and $5 11.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, 11-4, $6 13 up to $12 23.

FISHING TACKLE.

EVERYTHING required by the fisherman at from 25 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. LESS than is charged by REGULAR DEALERS.

POLITICS OVER THE BRIDGE.

PLACE HUNTERS SEEK "AL" DAGGETT.—MORE TROUBLE OVER PATRONAGE.

"Al" Daggett has more professed friends in Brooklyn just now than at any time since he went out of the Sheriff's office a bankrupt. They all predict his speedy return to power as a Kings County politician, and they look forward to the pleasure of a campaign under his financial direction. That prospect means a great deal for the "boys," as Daggett has a peculiar knack of raising large sums for campaign purposes, and a pleasant habit of spending what he gets.

But there were a great many local politicians hunting for Daggett yesterday who wanted something more satisfying than campaign employment. They were anxious to get a job in his new postal-card factory, if they can discover where it is, and large numbers of them hastened to New-York to renew their old acquaintance with the new contractor. Not many of them found him, so they hurried back to Brooklyn and hunted up the two men who are expected to be Daggett's bondsmen—Col. Andrew D. Baird and ex-Alderman James W. Birkett. The former is out of town, but the latter, with his family, so Birkett was overrun by the job hunters. Their one cry was for Birkett to get them work under Daggett. All were promised the ex-Alderman's influence, but that didn't make any of them look very happy.

It is settled that Birkett is to be made one of the bondsmen and Col. Baird has almost agreed to be the other. He is a very wealthy stonecutter by trade and was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1887. Birkett is a plumber and contractor and has about a quarter of a million laid by for a rainy day. He think Daggett has got a valuable thing in his postal-card contract and will clear from $35,000 to $50,000 a year out of it. He was rather astonished yesterday when shown interviews with ex-Postmaster General James and Warner Miller, in which they expressed a doubt of Daggett's ability to make a cent out of the work. He thought there must be a mistake somewhere, as he had been assured that at the figures Daggett gave—$80,000 for four years' supply—the contract was a very profitable one. He will not back out now, he said, unless he has very positive proof that Daggett would come out with a deficit.

In addition to their interest in Duggett, the Brooklyn politicians found something to talk about yesterday in the alleged receipt of letters from Washington declaring that Ernst Nathan would be appointed Internal Revenue Collector to-morrow of the next day, and that, at the same time, Lyon would be named as Surveyor, but that Theodore S. Willis would probably be selected to succeed Col. Burt as Naval Officer. The hitch in the appointments has been Willis's threat to withdraw entirely if Nathan is named and he is left out. He was still of that mind yesterday and spoke so strongly that a batch of telegrams on the subject was hurried off to Washington. The friends of Willis were in high dudgeon at the report that Nathan was to step in ahead of their man and said that they were confident that Secretary Tracy would put a stop to such a thing.

The delay in making these appointments is having a serious as well as a peculiar effect upon individual members of the Republican General Committee. Supervisor George Green of the Twenty-second Ward was driven to brain fever and temporary insanity by it; Elisha T. Everett of the Ninth Ward seemed in disgust, and yesterday, Samuel T. Maddox, who for many years has been the executive member from the Fourteenth Ward, got out for a similar reason. He says that pressure of business is the reason, but politicians believe that disappointment in the distribution of Federal patronage is the real cause. Maddox is the boss of the Fourteenth Ward and he thought he was entitled to name the occupants of several important clerkships in the navy yard, but he got nothing. In consequence, he has been talking rather disparagingly about the Administration for some time. He is a very strong Nathan man and frequently expressed his disgust over the delay in making Nathan Collector of Internal Revenue.

SUBSIDENCES IN CHESHIRE.

Within a radius of seven miles from the centre of the town of Northwich, in Cheshire, England, 1,800,000 tons of white salt are annually manufactured, of which 100,000 are carried down the River Weaver (which intersects it) to Liverpool. The salt is manufactured from brine pumped by powerful engines from many pumping stations. By the exhaustion of fresh water a continual waste of the underlying rock salt strata is going on; in consequence the houses, highways, main roads, sewers, water pipes, gas pipes, bridges, and sewers are constantly subsiding, and many acres of valuable land are submerged. The damage is increasing year by year, and the owners of property, besides suffering individually, are heavily taxed to make good the injury done. Steps have lately been taken to compel the corporations manufacturing salt in Cheshire to pay for the damage their operations cause. The London *Daily News* says: "On the vital subject of compensation it has been stated by the Local Board of Winsford, which is the headquarters of the newly-formed Salt Union, that 1d. per ton per annum on the salt raised from brine would cover the cost required for rebuilding every affected house in the pretty half-timbered style that is so characteristic of Cheshire and Lancashire. This estimate relates of course to that district alone, but it is correct for Winsford it should be not far from the mark for Northwich. There is a general desire, I find, to arrive at an arrangement that shall be above all things amicable; and I hear that Mr. Joseph Verdin, the managing director of the Salt Union of Cheshire—the corporation that asked for a capital of four millions, and received in the course of four-and-twenty hours offers of forty-one millions—has offered to hand over shares to the value of £28,100, the interest to be applied for a voluntary scheme of compensation."

SUICIDE OF A BROADWAY TAILOR.

Herbert H. Hoole, a tailor whose establishment is in the basement of the Coleman House, on Broadway, committed suicide at Long Island City yesterday by shooting himself with a thirty-two-calibre revolver. Excessive drinking and financial troubles are said to have been the cause of the act. Hoole had lived in good style, keeping horses and carriages. He leaves a widow and a married daughter.

R. H. MACY & CO.

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The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

LAST WEEK OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE

Do not miss this closing week.....For in this last, this closing week, the Brooklyn stock will all be sold—sold at prices that will make glorious ending to the most successful Summer sale New-York has ever seen.

In this last week of the Bankrupt sale

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES

AT HALF AND QUARTER VALUE.

Gingham, Chambray, Sateen, and Cambric Dresses

At	Br'lyn Price.	At	Br'lyn Price.
$1 69	$4 00	$3 49	$8 00
2 49	6 00	4 49	10 00

You Can Buy

White Lawn Dresses, with tucks, reverse, or fine embroidery trim, with Bionse, Vest, Directoire, or all-over embroidered waists and ruffled panel, tucked or all-over embroidered Skirts,

$1 69 Hurd price	$4 00	$6 00 Hurd price	$12 00
2 00 Hurd price	5 00	8 00 Hurd price	17 00
3 00 Hurd price	6 00	10 00 Hurd price	22 00
4 00 Hurd price	8 00	16 00 Hurd price	35 00

You Can Buy

At Six, Eight, and Ten Dollars,

Tailor-made and Braided Cloth and Cashmere Dresses.

Brooklyn prices, $14, $22, and $27.

You Can Buy

CLOTH RAGLANS AND NEWMARKETS,

braid, gimp, or moire silk trim.

$2 50 to $11 00 Brooklyn prices $6 00 to $25 00

You Can Buy

SEAL PLUSH GARMENTS.

genuine English Plush—floe satin linings, at prices that twill be impossible to repeat when this great stock is gone.

Seal Plush Jackets .....$8 98; B'klyn price $15 00
Seal Plush Wraps.....11 98; B'klyn price 22 00
Seal Plush Sacques.....14 98; B'klyn price 25 00
Seal Plush Newmarkets.25 00; B'klyn price 40 00

You Can Buy

Steel-Beaded Wraps.....$5 98; B'klyn price $12 50
Steel and Copper Beaded Wraps..... 7 98; B'klyn price 17 00
Bright Jet Wraps..... 5 98; B'klyn price 13 00
Dull Jet Wraps..... 5 98; B'klyn price 12 00
Mantles—Lace and Jet Trim..... 10 75; B'klyn price 20 00

You Can Buy

Bsthiog Suits.....$1 98; B'klyn price $3 50
Mohair Traveling Cloaks. 2 50; B'klyn price 5 50
Silk Traveling Cloaks.... 7 00; B'klyn price 18 00
Cream Flannel Blouses... 98c.; B'klyn price 2 50
Cream Silk Blouses..... 2 75; B'klyn price 5 00
Smrah Silk Waists..... 4 98; B'klyn price 9 00
Tailor-made Jerseys..... 98c.; B'klyn price 2 00
Braided Jerseys..... 1 98; B'klyn price 4 00
Gingham Wrappers..... 90c.; B'klyn price 1 75
White Lawn Wrappers..... 1 00; B'klyn price 2 50

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Do not miss this closing week!

	Now.	B'klyn Price.
Children's Gingham Dresses.....	59c.;	$1 25
Flannel Tailor Suits.....	$2 09;	5 00
White Emb'd Dresses, 4 to 12 years.....	1 98;	4 25
Misses' Cloth Jackets.....	98c.;	2 50
Children's Jerseys—all colors..	59c.;	1 25

In this last week of the Bankrupt Sale,

You Can Buy

Boys' Clothing of every description at prices which will make an interesting week for parents.

Domet Flannel Waists.....	49c.;	B'klyn price 85
Best Indigo Blue Waists...	49c.;	B'klyn price 75
Laundered Percale Waists.	69c.;	B'klyn price $1 00
Gray Flannel Waists.....	89c.;	B'klyn price 1 00
Navy Flannel Waists.....	$1 49;	B'klyn price 2 25
Cheviot Knee Pants.....	39c.;	B'klyn price 75
Indigo Flannel Pants.....	47c.;	B'klyn price 89
Extra heavy all-wool Pants—Forty-four sizes.....	69c.;	B'klyn price 1 25
Fine Cassimere Pants—all sizes.....	98c.;	B'klyn price 1 69
Fine Cloth Kilts.....	1 69;	B'klyn price 3 50
Silk Velvet Kilts.....	3 98;	B'klyn price 8 00

Balance of Bankrupt

Fine Cloth Suits—4 years only..... $1 98; B'klyn price $4 & $5
Two-piece Suits—all sizes..... $3 98; B'klyn price $7 50
Overcoats—3 to 7 years. $2 98; B'klyn price $6 to $8

The last week of the Bankrupt Stock of DRESS GOODS.

must close with every yerd of Hurd stock sold, Therefore,

At Thirty-nine cents

we'll sell the balance of

All-Wool Cashmeres, Fancy Stripe Serges, Henriettas, and Mohairs that in Brooklyn sold at 85c.

At Forty-nine cents.

54-inch Tailor Cloths, Striped Cheviots, French Cashmeres, Mohairs, Henriettas, and Fancy Plaids that in Brooklyn sold at $1 and $1 25.

At Nineteen cents.

All-Wool Beach Flannels.....Brooklyn price, 50c

At Twenty-five cents,

Black Wool Cashmeres, 40 inches wide.....Brooklyn price, 60c.

At Seventy-nine cents,

A lot of fine Fancy Silk and Wool Plaids, Stripes, Checks, and Bordered Serges and Second Mourning Cloths—Brooklyn price, $1 50.

CLOAKINGS.

Fancy stripes and plaids—best colors.

Hurd's Price.	Ours.	Hurd's Price.	Ours.
$2 25	98c.	$3 50	$1 48
2 50	$1 15	4 50	1 98

Astrakhans.

$1 74.....$1 98.....$2 98

Brooklyn price, $4 and $6.

In this last week of the Bankrupt Sale

You can buy

IN SILK DEPARTMENT

At Forty-nine cents a yard,

Long and short lengths of Striped and Plaid Surahs and plain colored Satin Rhadames, Satin Duchesse, Faille Française, and Figured China Silks—best shades—balance of Brooklyn stock that sold at 85 cents to $1 25.

At 89 cents...Satin Rhadames—all colors, were $1 50

At Ninety-eight cents,

Guinet's Black Dress Silks, Faille Française, Satin Rhadames, Armures, and Radzimirs, sleazy qualities—Brooklyn prices, $1 49 to $1 85.

At Twenty-nine cents,

Colored Silk Armures and China Silks—all shades—Brooklyn Price, 60c. to 75c.

At 89 cents—Figured China Silks—B'klyn Price, 85c.

In this last closing week

You Can buy

BUTTONS.	B'klyn Price.	Now.
Pearl and Fancy Metal	20c.	9c.
Smoked and White Pearl	22c.	10c.
Cut Steel and Fancy Metal	60c.	29c.

SHAWLS.

All-wool Traveling	$2 25	$1 49
Hand-knit Shetland Wool	2 50	1 49
Silk and Wool woven	4 00	2 49
Thread Steamer	6 00	3 98
Hemstitched Cashmere Scarfs	2 25	1 49

LAST WEEK OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE.

DO NOT MISS THIS CLOSING WEEK.

The last, most interesting of them all, for in this last, this closing week, many goods, for first time offered, will compete for public favor with these already seen

AT HALF AND QUARTER VALUE.

In this last, this closing week.

EVERYTHING IN UPHOLSTERY

at half and quarter Brooklyn prices.

Everything needed to decorate and make home comfortable can this week be bought far, far below its value.....If now you need or in the Fall may need Curtains, Portières or Covering of any kind, or cotton, silk or woolen Draperies, Cretonnes or Scrims or Rugs or Table Coverings, buy now.....Buy now and make selections from as fine stock as e'er was seen in height of season, at half and quarter what you'll pay a month from now.

	Now.	B'klyn Price.
Nottingham Lace Curtains.....	97c.	$2 00
Scotch Lace Curtains.....	$1 49	3 00
French Guipure Curtains.....	2 98	6 00
Colbert Curtains.....	1 98	4 00
Colbert Curtains.....	2 98	6 00
Irish Point Curtains.....	4 98	9 00
Hand-wrought Tambour.....	6 98	12 00
Madras Curtains.....	1 29	2 50
With rich dados.....	2 49	5 00
With dado and Valance.....	4 98	10 50
Florentine Silk Curtains.....	3 98	10 00
Italian Ganze Curtains.....	4 98	12 00
Silk Damask Curtains.....	5 98	15 00

You Can Buy

PORTIÈRES.—Raw Silk, Turcomon, Cheoille, Saxony, and Silk Shsila, with wide chenille, moire, mottled, high art, and Oriental dadoes—exquisite colorings and effects, some showing combinations of forty tints and more.

In Brooklyn sold at

Twenty-two dollars	now $11 98
Twenty dollars	now 9 98
Fourteen dollars	now 6 98
Ten dollars	now 4 97
Five dollars	now 2 79
Three dollars	now 1 49

The higher prices include Portières 72 inches wide.

At Ninety-eight Cents and $1 24,

Old-fashioned heavy Tapestries, with figures, landscapes, flowers, and medallions; also satin warps, in stripes and running vines, flowers, wreaths, and scrolls, such as sold in Brooklyn at Four and Five dollars a yard—Forty styles and colorings.

French Velour Table Covers,

some of the most elegant designs imported.

$4 69; Hurd price, $7 50 $10 98; Hurd price, $18 8 98; Hurd price, 14 00

Tapestry Table Covers,

1½ yards..... 79 cents;	Brooklyn price, $1 39
2 yards.....$1 49;	Brooklyn price, 3 00

Kensington Squares,

2½x3 yards,	$3 98; Hurd price, $6 49
3 x3 yards,	6 98; Hurd price, 9 00

at half and quarter Brooklyn prices.

LAST WEEK OF THE BANKRUPT SALE

Do Not Miss this Sale of "Blankets,"

For in this sale you'll find the "Golden Gate," "Oregon," "Provo," and "St. Mary" Blankets from famous California and Ohio mills—you'll find Gray, White, Scarlet, Navy, Magenta, Vicuna, and Mottled Blankets of all qualities and sizes at less than half the Brooklyn prices.....At less than half the Brooklyn prices we'll sell five thousand pairs.....

'TWILL BE A FAMOUS SALE.

California and Other White Blankets.

Ten, Eleven, Twelve, and Thirteen quarter.

Now.	B'klyn Price.	Now.	B'klyn Price.
$3 49	$6 50		
4 69	8 50	8 19	16 00
5 19	10 00	9 37	18 00
6 39	12 00	10 87	21 00
7 69	15 00	13 50	25 00

California Colored Blankets.

Now.	B'klyn Price.	Now.	B'klyn Price.
$3 90	$6 50	$7 87	$15 00
4 88	8 00	9 00	18 00
6 00	12 00	9 75	20 00
6 75	13 00	10 80	21 00

Standard Wool Blankets.

White. Now.	B'klyn Price.	Gray. Now.	B'klyn Price.
$1 23	$2 50	98c.	$2 00
1 69	3 00	$1 59	3 00
2 19	4 25	3 19	6 00
3 29	6 00	4 49	9 00

Wrapper Blankets.

Brown, Blue, Green, Wine, Slate, Gray, and mixtures, including the famous "Diamond Valley."

$1 69;	Brooklyn price, $3 00
$3 49;	Brooklyn price, $7 50

And with the blankets will be sold

Lap Robes and Horse Blankets

of every sort and kind.

Wool and Plush—crushed, mottled, figured, striped, and plain.

B'klyn Price.	Ours.	B'klyn Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$3 49	$15 to $20	$9 79
7 to $10	5 98	24 to 30	13 49
11 to 13	6 49	35 to 42	21 49
14 to 16	7 49	45 to 50	26 49

Bankrupt Sale of White Quilts.

Crochet and Marseilles—plain and fringed.

65c.;	Brooklyn price	98c.	
85c.;	Brooklyn price	$1 25	
97c.;	Brooklyn price	1 59	
$1 75;	Brooklyn price	2 00	
1 69;	Brooklyn price	2 25	
1 98;	Brooklyn price	3 25	
3 45;	Brooklyn price	6 00	
4 69;	Brooklyn price	7 50	

Pillows and Bolsters.

Best ticks and feathers, half Brooklyn prices.

NOTIONS AND JEWELERY.

Do Not Miss This Closing Week.

Dress Shields—all sizes.

Stockinette.....	6c.;	B'klyn price	12c.
Seamless and Gutta Percha..	11c.;	B'klyn price	20c.
Double Face and Chamois....	11c.;	B'klyn price	20c.
Silk Covered.....	15c.;	B'klyn price	35c.
Best Colored Cotton..	2c.	English Pins, paper.	3c.
Darning Cotton, doz..	4c.	Book Pins.....	3c.
Cov'd Whalebone, doz.	12c.	Black Pins, box....	2c.
Basting Cotton, doz..	4c.	Bead Heads, box....	2c.
Matching Cotton, doz.	18c.	Safety Pins, doz....	2c.
Dexter Cotton, ball...	4c.	Kirby's Hairpins...	3c.
Linen Floss, skein....	1c.	Hair Crimpers, pr..	2c.
Cotton Batting, piece.	13c.	Kid Curlers, doz....	9c.
Tape, large rolls.....	7c.	Tape Measures.....	3c.
Plaited Braid, piece...	6c.	Spring Measures...	18c.
Fancy Braids.....	2c.	Lattais, gross.....	9c.
Skirt Elastic.....	3c.	Shoe Buttons, gross.	4c.
With Reeds.....	2c.	Celluloid Thimbles.	2c.

all half the Brooklyn prices.

Pearl Beads.....	5c.	Fancy Side Combs, pair.....	11c.
Pearl Lace Pins.....	5c.		
Collar Buttons.....	7c.	Garnet Bracelets.	79c.
Shell Hairpins.....	15c.	Gold Combination Pins..	9c.
Steel Hairpins.....	15c.	Silver Screw Ear-Bonbon Boxes....	17c. rings..... 19c.
Genuine Amber Necklaces.	25c.;	B'klyn price	50c.
Children's solid Gold Rings			
Turquois and Pearl set...	79c.;	B'klyn price	$1 89
Children's Rolled-gold Bracelets.....	49c.;	B'klyn price	1 00
Gold and Silver Beads.....	19c.;	B'klyn price	39c.
Extra gold-plate Necklaces.	95c.;	B'klyn price	2 00
Fancy Gold Hairpins.....	69c.;	B'klyn price	1 25
Chatelaine Ornaments.....	39c.;	B'klyn price	75c.
Ladies' Silver Cuff Buttons.	19c.;	B'klyn price	39c.
Gentlemen's Triple-plate.	69c.;	B'klyn price	1 25
Ladies' Gold-front Ear-rings, solid gold wires....	79c.;	B'klyn price	1 50
Sterling Silver Knot Bracelets.....	25c.;	B'klyn price	50c.

Rickrack and Novelty Braids.

2c. to 5c. piece; Brooklyn price, 6c. to 12c.

LAST WEEK OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE.

DO NOT MISS THIS CLOSING WEEK.

AT THE BIG EXPOSITION

THE SHAH LIKES PRESIDENT CARNOT'S NAME.

FEATURES OF THE GREAT SHOW THAT SITS AT THE FEET OF THE ASPIRING AND AIRY EIFFEL TOWER.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—I am beginning to find ont that it is very hard work to study up the exposition. Where yon want to go is either never to be found, or somebody—of importance—is there before you. Thns it was in the Persian section yesterday. His Majesty the Shah has a most uncomfortable way of springing upon people, and it is hard to say why he does this, for no man ever loved better the mute admiration of the plebeian crowd. He could never make a good President of the United States, for he especially dislikes handshaking; the tribnte of admiration mnst be comprehensively mute. At the Champ de Mars on illnmination night he was very much shocked because several ladies insisted npon squeezing his hand. He felt obliged to submit in the presence of President Sadi Carnot. Please note the baptismal name, for it has absolntely won the heart of the Persian monarch. It Sadi is not a Persian, he might have been, and the Shah hopes that he may yet become one, if only in another life. M. Carnot has an Oriental cast of features too, and a great deal of gravity and Eastern composure; at any rate either the President or some one else has had sense enongh to compose a daily existence for the Persian sovereign that just fills the bill. While Buffalo Bill's shooting and the cowboys' bucking horses quite startled his impassibility, and certainly hold the central place in his Parisian affections, he has been treated to nothiug bnt pretty women, lege, and dancing. Coqnelin *cadet* has spoken and mimicked a new Columbine and Pierrot dnet with Invernizzi, while Mauri followed in her most startling *pas seul*. He has not been treated to Wagner, not even to Massenet. He has a gala opera—if the machiniste complnde to stop their strike—with Ambroise Thomus's "Tempest" and the ballet of "The Cid"; the lion at the Hippodrome has flown on the horse, and the Shah said he had never seen that done in his own dominions. As there are only two royal rulers in Paris now, they expressed a wish to meet. That is, the Shah thought he ought to make the acquaintance of Diuah Salifon, so Sadi introduced them, and Persia gave the crimpy-headed darky a sword with a diamoud handle, and Diuah has this rich present to take home, besides his cherished brase bedstead, and some two or three hnndred straw hats.

As I had not been up the Eiffel Tower for some time, and there seemed to be no very long string of patient waiters yesterday morning, I joined the nnmber, and I had not been on the first platform more than twenty minutes when to my astonishment and the utter stupefaction of the bewildered authorities up climbed the Shah. He had been trying to screw up his conrage ever since his arrival, but had never gotten above the third step, and there he was, all by himself, far in advance of his frightened snite and looking like a very brilliant, anxious fish, suddenly landed from deep water on high ground. Such a funny sceue of confusion I never saw. As soon as the elevator could bring up everybody and shoot down somebody, the best people available were ready to do any thing to master the ludicrous sitnation, for here was the gnest of Frauce just where he should not be, when every one was waiting for him in state and expectation at the Trocadéro. Outsiders were politely asked to leave, bnt as they could not be thrown over the railing and it takes time to get down the stairs, a good many staid. The French say that the Shah took in the panorama, distance and magnificence of the Tower creation; but he certainly did not show his appreciation either in his countenance or manner. He looked exactly like a schoolboy caught in mischief, and expecting a parental earthquake to swallow him up. A cold lnnch was hastily prepared, and under the influence of this and plenty of iced champagne, the Shah walked bravely to the elevator to rise to the second platform. He sotnally got inside the sqnare box, looked imploringly round, and made a bee line for the stairs, disappearing downward and onward, as fast as his legs could carry him, and nnassisted by any native dignity or borrowed decorum. His enite followed, forgetting the elevator's rapidity, and when the distingnished crowd reached the Shah, he was as nnconcerned and composed once more as if nothing extraordinary had happened. Paris is much amused, but a trifle annoyed also at the freak of their only sovereign guest—who might have known better. While the Shah was having a frolic, enterprising tourists were rushing off to Cherbourg to see the fleet of the Emperor of Germany pass by! Antre temps, antre mœurs! I had started in the morning for the Persian section, but its obscure privacy was closed for the visit of his Majesty, so I struck the remote portion, near the Rne de Caire, of the Italian department. The commercial make-a-penny-and-a-bargain-anyhow temperament of this nation is at once observable. Everything seems to be sold. In the fancy statuary centres—and there are several extensive displays—some small pieces have a conrt train of little red tickets, with vendu in glorions jnbilation. For instance, the bnst of a child in cap and worsted knit chemise, holding her dead bird in one hand, has been coveted five hundred-odd times, and there will be a great many of them in America from 'Frisco to Maine. The same little girl—Italian artiets evidently adopt reprodnction on a large scale—looks at her papa's cigars in high glee, and she tries to learn a lesson ont of a very big book, and she makes a nosegay and accomplishes other permanent feats to the satisfaction of the purchasing public. What one might stigmatize as cute things are conspicnously favored. This sort of bnsiness certainly gives bread and butter and a tonch of sweets to a bad class of artisans—I won't call them artists; bnt it does nothing for art, although offering almost unlimited possibilities to that of home decoration familiar to hotched Kensington, Macramé, and to plnsh easels. Like chromos, it may lead np to something better, bnt it should not come beyond the plains.

The carved woods of Italy come next in popularity. They are wonderfully cheap, if rudely finished. I noticed chairs and box benches—sold over and over again, according to prominent label, for $7 and for $26. There is no real value to them, either artistically or commercially, but they are far better than a wooden Bou Marché horror. There are long cases of bays, of cameos—these, casually considered, are not fine specimens—and a harvest of very pale pink coral, almost always distinguished by diamonds. Some very patient female—and this case offsets our sadly-celebrated chocolate Venus, the French not having found her ont, and they maliciously ignore that its perpetrator was a Frenohman—has made a large bonquet of flowers, cut out, as she states in very legible roundhand, from common fish bones with ordinary scissors. It is to be hoped that the fish now die hard in Italy, from natural decay, and leave no more bones behind them. I did not go through the section in a cut-and-dried-plan fashion, but took in only such portions as happened to come along, and the glass case of Venitian laces is worth a month's contemplatiou, even to masculine ignorance. It looks as if so many fairies had cast off their cobweb robes there.

A little bit of Spain, with the well-known silver and gold work on steel, took me to Roumania, which seemed one mass of gauze cloudiness, the principal display being the stuffs of the country, and right opposite the scarlet and blue embroideries find their living exhibitions at the Cabaret, where continuous enthusiasm has required the constant presence of two bands. Handsome men they are, and artists *frisent au bout des ongles*. Passing through the Indian tea pavilion I noticed that the natives seemed to have a great deal of leisure to devote to the mute admiration of the fair sex, who did all the talking. On this particular day the fair sex was represented by the high class of the people, who never expected to come again, and as long as the francs lasted they were bound to see all. The Englishwomen come here to tea and to bny bangles. They don't wear bells on their toes, presumedly, bnt the silver armlets are jingled by the dozens up to elbow possibility. It is horrible. Around the white corner near the railroad exit—yon never go there bnt once, unless yon have a carpethag and have said farewell to your family—yon come to the International Theatre. It is this; for they sell all the Eastern trinkets now found to be manufactured here, and all the feminine finery available, and here is Fatma—"the real, the gennine, the only Fatma,"—and the gitanas. I had some curiosity to see Fatma, who has wandered considerably of recent years, and who might have grown old in spite of her beanty prize winning. Moreover, Tunisian concert enterprise is numerons as the Champ de Mars, and I wanted to learn if Fatma had rejnvenated her snrronndings. She has, and the sword and *ventre* girl is not bad. Her face is refined, unpainted, and her movements are not ungraceful as she holds the points of the two swords, first at her breast and then at her throat, keeping up all the time the circnlar sweeping skip aronnd the small stage, moving her lips and body in camel Arab fashion.

Fatma has a darky girl, too, who shuffles and enjoys it. She accentuates the back shake and the audience applaud. Then comes a big, tall nigger who dances with two bottles of water on his head, and finally Fatma leaves her stately throne, where she has been pounding on a sort of green men drum, and makes a few very ungraceful movements with two silkeu handkerchiefs for a balance pole. She is still a pretty woman, with Patti eyes and a clear ent nose; her month is ngly and her constant smirk does not improve its gnm-showing development. In the *demi-teinte* of the tent-hanging Fatma is effective. As soon as yon come ont of the tum-tnm noise of the Tunisian concert yon hear the *ollé ollé* and the hand-clapping of the gitanos. It can't be said that the afternoon top glare is advantageous to face or local coloring, and the women here are all unpainted and unpowdered. They wear their hair smooth and slick like the Chinese, only the huge spit cnrls start from way back and come down to the eyes or on the cheek. They dress their hair with natural flowers, cheap ones, snch as the chrysanthemums now; and one girl, a true Carmen picture, is remarkably pretty. She dances only in the general faudaugos, bnt does a vast amount of enterprising work in the noise and *ollé* Salero encouragement business. None of them ever sit still a minnte; when the curtain is down yon still hear the guitar trnm and the castanet roll, and they seem to be practicing new steps. They are not, for they never change their heel and toe, stoop, and leg fling. They are wonderfully willowy, and the flip and centre dislocation is mild. I donbt if the natives can understand their song, always with dance, for they howl the words, keeping strict time, however, and always true to the accepted Spanish rhythm. They have one great quality and fascination, if they are tired they never appear so, and are always enthnsiastic on the warpath of high jinks. They eat salad leaves undressed, if so inclined, smoke cigarettes, crack jokes and langh as if the pnblic were a painted panorama scene. The only thing that threatens vexation to their patience is the long rest waits, when the orchestra in the gallery plays waltzes. Then they cry ont, "Basta, basta," and when a fandango follows they begin to step and sway before their turn comes. It is far beyond the pretentious solemnity of the Cirque d'Hiver and is really a true picture of gitana life, and mnch as sham adaptation can give truth to a necessary stage fiction. They are coining money, and high life, were it the season, would adopt them for home entertainment, and especially for table dancing, for this is a carious possibility, for they can limit their small steps, while still maintaining the graceful away of the arms and the carious manipnlation of the hands as if still holding the absent castanet. These gitanas came from Andalnsia, and they are under the absolute gnidance of their Capitan, José Yanez.

The only fear they had in coming was a dread of assassination, and the only sentiment they have thus far expressed about the exhibition is the size and ngliness of the Eiffel Tower. They live in a small narrow street close by, in an obscnre hotel. The pretty girl's name is Mercédes, and her two sisters and her father are with her. Supper and the family are coining a fortune of 60f. a day. They can't make that many cents at home. They are all glad of the applause, M. Saki, their Parisian Barnnm, tells me, but they do not conrt it by winkling at the audience. I presume that a victoria or a calèche, hae heeu, or will be, laid at their feet; bnt when the cold wind comes and blows off tho rueset brown and the golden leaves, the gitana will give a fandango kick to her Parisian luxury, and fly away to her hillside home on the banks of the Dncro River with an *Ollé, ollé!* Salero, Salero!

L. K.

THE CASE OF H. F. BURROUGHS.

The case of Horace F. Burroughs, whose lumber yard at Hunter's Point was closed by order of the Government pending an investigation by the Special Treasury Agents, has taken a peculiar phase. On Friday night a story was sent around to the newspapers telling of an adjustment of the difficulties. It was, in effect, a statement that Mr. Burroughs, Acting Collector McClelland, and other customs officials had held a conference, and that Mr. McClelland had decided that the charge of fraud should be withdrawn; that the manner of conducting bonded lumber yards should be radically changed, and that he would recommend that Collector Erhardt should make such a report to the Secretary of the Treasnry. Moreover, it was stated that an order would be signed yesterday morning opening the Burroughs lumber yards and restoring the proprietor to all his rights and privileges.

Mr. Burroughs said yesterday afternoon, when asked about these statements, that they were correct.

Acting Collector McClelland, on the other hand, said that Mr. Burroughs called at the Custom House on Friday with his counsel to make a proposition to him. "What it was I cannot say," Mr. McClelland added, "because I have not determined whether to accept it or not. As to the statement that I decided that the charge of fraud should be withdrawn, that is not true. I never made a charge of fraud, and, therefore, had none to withdraw. The statement about my making a recommendation to Collector Erhardt about the manner of conducting business in the bonded lumber yards is also untrne. I have not given my decision yet, and the Burroughs yard is not open. Lumber can be taken into the bonded yard, but not a stick can be taken ont."

Mr. McClelland said that T. S. Quinn, who is mentioned by Burroughs in an interview as being at the bottom of his trouble, has not been known in the case at all. He never made any complaint at the Custom House, nor was he ever in any way instrumental in bringing about the investigation. Mr. Quinn himself said that neither he nor any other person connected with the Export Lumber Company had anything to do with instigating the seizure of Burroughs's yard. "As to his statement," continued Mr. Quinn, "that he was at one time in partnership with me in the stevedore business or any other business, it is absolutely false. I never had any business relations with him under any copartnership, and his assertion that at any time he charged me with fraud while in such alleged copartnership is untrne."

WARDEN HAYES'S DISCIPLINE.

Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, who was accused of cruelty to the prisoners under his charge, the case of one Wilson being specified, made an explanation to the Charities Commissioners yesterday, which those officials regard as satisfactory. He was accused of tying chains and logs to Wilson's feet and then chaining him to a wall and turning the fire hose on him. The Warden explains that Wilson pretended to be sick, in order to escape work, and, for that reason, had a log chained to his feet and was ordered to march up and down the yard. He refused, so the Warden, who was wetting down the walls, turned the hose on the prisoner. As he still refused to move, he was put in a dark cell. When finally liberated he went to work.

This is Hayes's "explanation," and he was so pleased yesterday at the way the Commissioners received it that he went back to the penitentiary and had the man who made the complaint, and the third man who witnessed Wilson's punishment, deprived of all the privileges of the prison until further notice. They will not be allowed even to receive visits from their families.

FACTS ABOUT A WAR SHIP

AN UNSCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF OUR NAVY.

MONSTERS OF IRON, STEEL, AND WOOD AS BIG AS A BLOCK OF HOUSES—SPEED OF A MODERN CRUISER.

In the accounts given in pamphlets, magazines, or newspapers of the ships of war of the present day many technical terms are used, and it is not infrequently difficult for a layman to form a clear idea of what such ships are like. Thus a true landsman can have no idea of what is meant by saying that the Texas will be "an armored ship" of 6,300 tons displacement and 8,600 indicated horse power, or that the Boston, one of our latest vessels, is a partially-protected cruiser. It may, therefore, be not inappropriate to give a brief account of some of the different types of modern war ships which this country is building or owns or which are in foreign navies.

An armored ship is one which is protected either along its entire water line, or along a part of it, with plates of iron or steel of from 6 to 24 or more inches in thickness.

To say that a ship is of 6,300 tons displacement means that when she floats the amount of water "displaced" by her hull weighs 6,300 tons. A ship, however, is far from thus displacing a quantity of water equal to her total volume. If she did so, she would no longer float except on a level with the surface of the water. Six thousand three hundred tons displacement means that the body of the ship, roughly stated, is about 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 40 feet high; that is, it means a massive structure of iron and steel and wood which occupies as much space as a row of fifteen city houses three stories high, 20 feet wide and three large rooms deep.

This mass is propelled by engines equal in power to a hundred large-sized locomotives. It can be moved at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, and while it can be handled in turning to right and left (or, to use nautical terms, to starboard or port) with the greatest ease, still, should it be necessary to stop the ship while going at full speed, she would travel a mile even though her engines were reversed.

A ship like the Texas, which is to be built at Norfolk, and which can be taken as a typical all-round fighting iron-clad, is built entirely of iron and steel. The ribs of the vessel are steel, her keel is of the same metal; so, too, the beams of the deck and the masts. There is a steel deck (called a protective deck) running from stem to stern at about the water line, and arched like a turtle's back. It covers the engines, boilers, magazines, shell rooms, &c., and is several inches thick.

On the sides of the ship are huge masses of steel plates 12 inches thick and 6½ feet high, back of which are 6 inches of wood and a thin plating of iron. Of the armor of the Texas in smooth water 2 feet would be above the water line and 4½ feet below it. Of the feet longthat is, only about one-third of the vessel is armored. The rest of the hull or body of the Texas is unarmored, but on her upper deck (technically known as the spar deck) are two circular turrets, the walls of which are composed of twelve-inch steel plates. These turrets are about twenty-five feet in diameter and somewhat higher than a tall man. The turrets are placed on either side and near the centre of the ship, the smokestack rising between them. Below the turrets are what are called "redoubts"—that is, large oval-shaped armored chambers, in which is the machinery for turning the turret, hoisting the shot, and manipulating the guns.

In each turret is one heavy rifled gun.

During the rebellion the Union had many vessels with armor eleven inches thick. This armor, which was carried on the turret of the old monitors, was made up of eleven 1-inch wrought-iron plates. Modern armor is usually a solid plate, (rarely two plates one behind the other,) made of metal of a quality often as fine as that used for a penknife.

In 1865 the largest United States gun afloat threw a shot 15 inches in diameter, weighing 450 pounds, and driven by a charge of 50 pounds of powder. Even such a shot as the presence of 300 yards or more penetrated the turret of an old-fashioned monitor. A modern gun of a bore of 15 inches throws a shot 4 feet long and 15 inches in diameter, weighing nearly a ton and requiring a charge in the gun of about 900 pounds of powder. It can do what the Swamp-Angel could barely accomplish, and throw a shot many miles without difficulty. At a range of a mile that shot would punch a round hole in an old-fashioned monitor turret, and would in all probability leave but a slightly-ragged edge.

Such a gun weighs about 90 tons and is 40 feet in length. The old 15-inch smooth-bore guns were about 14 feet long and weighed about 21 tons. The old guns fired a round shot, the new guns fire a long, pointed shell. These guns are loaded at the breech; the old gnns were muzzle-loading cannon, exactly as were those of the armament of the English at Creasy.

The modern gun carriages are as different from those carried oy our old ships as are the guns. They are of steel and iron, and made up of a mass of bearings, cranks, cog wheels, and levers, which look bewildering when compared to the simple, old-fashioned tackle of the old guns. The recoil (or kick) of these great modern guns is, of course, enormous. To stop it, cylinders filled with water, glycerine, or sometimes with air merely, in which a piston works, are used. The largest guns are thus stopped after a recoil of less than six feet. The gun carriages rest on heavy steel or bronze tracks, and they, with the heavy guns, are turned by machinery; the guns are elevated and depressed by machinery; are run in and out by machinery; they are loaded in many instances by rammers driven by machinery; the shot and shell are hoisted to the gun by machinery; the gun can even be fired by electricity, and not by the pulling of a lanyard. The machinery spoken of is usually actuated by compressed air or hydraulic power, sometimes by steam, and will probably in the near future be driven by electricity.

All modern ships have in addition to the heavy guns, that is guns of over five or six inches bore, what is called a secondary battery of revolving cannon, rapid-firing guns, and coaling guns. The so-called revolving cannon are made up of several rifle gun barrels of from one to two inches calibre revolving about a central axis. The breech mechanism which is stationary is so constructed that each barrel is successively loaded and fired as it reaches a certain point.

A rapid-firing gun is rifled and throws a steel shell of from one to six inches in diameter. Like the revolving cannon the smaller sizes of these guns are so fixed as to have no recoil. The breech mechanism is simple and there is a shoulder piece so arranged that a man can aim and fire the gun very much as he would fire an ordinary musket. These guns are mounted on the side of the ship, or even in the "tops" on the masts, very much as were the old culverines in the days of the Flying Dutchman, and can be fired fifteen or twenty times a minute, while revolving cannon can throw many more shell in that time, with all the accuracy of a Springfield rifle.

The masts of the Texas are short, and serve merely as signal poles or for carrying a platform on top in which will be placed a Hotchkiss gun. Her hulwarks and bridge bristle with these deadly weapons, and a few lighter cannon, with the great turret guns, complete her armament above water. She has in her hull tnbes leading to the water ont of which torpedoes can be projected toward an enemy's ship on the water. Her sides are nearly as high as those of an old frigate, for she is meant to go to sea.

Over her upper deck, resting on pillars or oradles, are two fast torpedo boats, 50 feet and upward in length. Near them is a powerful crane, by which they are lifted ont of their oradles and lowered into the water. Across the decks are two bridges, and any ocean steamer has for her captain or pilot, and at the forward is a pilot house built of iron and steel, in which the Captain will stand in time of action.

With very few exceptions our old ships of war had one set of engines and one propeller; nearly all modern ships have two propellers and two sets of engines. There are in this arrangement many advantages. As there is less strain on each engine when the power is thus divided, they are lighter and the various parts can be more readily repaired, when necessary, than in the enormous engines of modern ocean steamships with single screws. Again, the small propellers used make it possible to build a ship with less draught than if one large one were used, and still keep the propeller under water, and a bulk head or iron partition separates the two engine rooms strengthens the ship and reduces the size of the compartments, into which, in case of injury under water, water would flow. It would not be possible in this letter to describe in detail the various types of engines or to enumerate the different engines on a ship. Where it has been possible to do so, steam and even electricity have been made to take the place of manual labor, so that a modern war ship has become one vast machine shop.

On the bridges spoken of are great electric lights, so arranged that they can

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE ENCHANTED WOOD.

As from the outer world you pass—
Just where the forest skirts the plain—
An open book lies on the grass,
And there for years uttouched has lain.

The leaves are yellow now with age,
But one may read in letters free,
As the wind turns the ragged page,
The blotted name—Philosophy.

'Tis said a student one day stood
Outside the bounds, when on him fell
The mystic power of that wood,
And Love cast over him a spell.

Then long he strove to enter there;
But guardian spirits in array
Prevented him, until despair
Had made him throw the book away.

And then, when he at length had cast
The stern Philosophy aside,
Love bade him enter—held him fast
As conqueror of Self and Pride.

And now in dim, enchanted nooks,
Ruled by a Love that never fails,
He seeks not sympathy of books—
Love whispers to him fairy tales.

Outside, swept by the wind and rain,
Philosophy, uncared for, lies;
It cannot enter Love's domain;
It was not meant for Paradise.
FLAVEL SCOTT MINES.
Harper's Weekly.

TO A LOST LOVE.

I cannot look upon thy grave,
Though there the rose is sweet;
Better to hear the long waves wash
These wastes about my feet.

Shall I take comfort? dost thou live
A spirit, though afar,
With a deep hush about thee, like
The silence round a star?

Or dost fulfill upon the wind
Some heavenly behest?
But wherefore, then, this lonsliness,
More awful than unrest?

No, I should feel thee like a fire,
Should know if thou wert near!
Could see thee pass by me like the wind
And I not start and hear!

Nay!—if I knew thee thus—thy laugh,
Thy look, thy charm, thy tone,
Thy sweet and wayward earthliness,
Dear trivial things, are gone.

Ah, God! when life hath lost its fire,
Life's ache to thee may bow—
When we can only laugh at love—
But ah! not now—not now!

Therefore I look not on thy grave,
Though there the rose is sweet;
But rather hers the long waves wash
These wastes about my feet.
Temple Bar. S. PHILLIPS.

*A TRANSLATION.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE TRANSLATOR OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Poor little mouse that ranged at will on many
a well-trod threshing floor,
Death's captive now, thy nimble wit shall filch
the garnered grain no more!

Kinani and Amani with ruthless spear have
thrust thee through and through,
And laid thee there that all the world that valiant deed might view!

You both had a hand, se you say, in slaying the
poor little brute,
Which of you hotn was clever enough to cheat
his mate of the loot!

Which of you two got behind when it fell to
rain a trick in the fight!
For the tail, I see, of the slaughtered mouse
bears the mark of a treacherous bite!
—*The Academy.* T. R. H.

*From Abn't Tayyib Ahmad Ibn-ul-Husain Ibn-ul-Hasan Abn-us-Send al fasfi al Kindi al Kufi; known as Al Mutanabbi. Circa 960 A. D.

ONLY A JOKE.

He made the last correction in the margin of the long galley of proof, folded it, thrnst it into a stamped and directed envelope, then stood np, stretched his arms and expanded his chest, in the manner of a man coming ont of a heated room into the fresh, clear air. Snddenly his eye lighted on a little packet of manuscripts lying on the table; he ponnced npon it almost fiercely, fluttered the leaves, then tore it savagely across and threw it on to the fire. The fire was dull, and scorched and blackened the sheets without burning them, so he canght np a bent and battered poker, and pressing them down into the red glow held them there nntil they burst into a flame, lighting np the dark corners of the room, which had been only half rendered visible by the light of the green-shaded lamp.

It was one of those rooms which the advertisement columns of the daily papers call "bed and sitting room, suitable for a single gentleman of quiet habits." The "single gentleman" must be a person of simple and singular tastes if he really finds this kind of room "snitable" to anything bnt his pocket. The chairs are finnerealhorsehair, the seat of the "easy" one being invariably an inclined and slippery plane. The ornaments are always an inkless papier-mache inkstand in the middle of the red-and-black table cover, and two Parian figures on the mantelpiece covered with gilt ernptions and preserved under glass shades.

Sebastian Lnndy had made the best of hie room. The Parian ornaments and inkstand had disappeared into a cnpboard; the black-and-red tablecloth had given place to a green baize one, on which a practicable inkpot and a heap of papers were now set forth; the mantelpiece was used as a book shelf, and so was the top of the chest of drawers. They were a mixed lot, those books; mostly divinity of the evangelical kind, with here and there a volume of poetry. Only a few of them were new, and these stood all together at one end of the mantelpiece. They were "Literature and Dogma," "God and the Bible," Greg's "Creed of Christendom," a translation of the "Critique of Pure Reason," and "Middlemarch."

When the manuscript had faded away into a gray ash Sebastian stirred the fire into a blaze and threw himself into an old and broken American armchair which stood in front of the fire. He clasped his hands behind the back of his head and wrinkled his forehead in a pnzzled meditation. He was one of those men of whom people say that they "look old," implying thereby that their looks do not speak trnly. He had thick, straightish eyebrows, and large, gray, weary-looking eyes, a thin, rather ragged, black moustache, and small black whiskers, with a clean-shaven chin, which never looked clean shaven. He was long and bony, with the sort of bodily angles which soon make new clothes look old. The fire burned through, and fell in with a hollow little crash. He rose and took down "Middlemaroh," sat down by the lamp, and with elbows on the table began to read. He had not turned one page before a confident tap at the door made him look np. There was a shade of annoyance on his face, bnt it faded before he opened the door and yielded his hand to the light-hearted handshake of the tapper.

"Stndious as usual! I am afraid I am interrupting you, Lundy."

"Not at all, not at all. Come in, Fisher. I'm glad to see somebody."

"Why, what's the matter? Down in the dumps, eh? Indigestion or love, which is it? Eh?"

He had seated himself in the slippery armchair and thrown one fat leg over the other. He was a stont, well-looking person, with a high color and a pleasant face.

"Don't chaff, there's a good fellow," said Lundy; "I don't feel very gay to-night."

Fisher had come into the room with a genial and jolly air, but, as the other spoke, his whole expression changed. It became at once serions and sympathetic.

"I'm awfully sorry, old chap. What is it?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I feel I can't go on with this sort of thing any longer."

"What sort of thing?" casting his eyes round the room.

Lundy jerked his thumb toward the stamped envelope on the table, and Fisher, taking it up, read:

"To the Editor of the *Church and People.*"

"Why, what nonsense! You don't mean that! What are you going to do then?"

Lundy walked restlessly np and down the room.

"That's just the question," he said.

Fisher stood up and leaned against the mantelpiece and looked at the other with a gravely-kind expression.

"The fact is," Lundy went on, "I feel such a wicked hypocrite. How can I go on writing what I have ceased to really believe?"

"Oh, my dear fellow, but I thought you—"

"Yes, but I don't see these things quite as I did."

"Well, but even then—"

"Yes, I know what you're going to say—that journalists should have no conscience, and that may be true in politics, but it isn't in religion."

"Well, bnt, dear me, how long has this been going on?"

"A good deal longer than it would have gone on with an honest man. It's no use, Fisher, I can't bear it any longer."

The other shrugged his shoulder and drew his hand along the backs of Matthew Arnold, Greg, and Kant.

"That's what comes of reading these, I suppose. I told you so; you should have taken my advice. As soon as a man begins muddling himself about 'Snbject' and 'Object' it's all over with him. I never thiuk myself."

"It's no use. It's too late. You see, I've done it. I can't go back and be the same as if I'd read nothing bnt the *Methodist Times.*"

It was Fisher's turn to pace the room.

"It's a pity, Lnndy, it's a pity. Nothing pays so well as religion nowadays. And you have qnite a special gift that way, they say."

"Good heavens, Fisher!" Lnndy looked straight into the other's eyes. "You wouldn't wish me—"

"No, no, no, of conrse not." Fisher became explanatory. "I only meant that it was lucky for the people who can believe what they were brought np to believe. You don't suppose I should wish yon to do anything you thought wrong," he ended, nnconsciously quoting Joseph Surface.

There was silence for a minnte or two. Lundy mechanically filled his pipe and the other as antomatically struck a match and offered it to him.

"Well, but what are you going to do?" he repeated, when the same match had served for his own cigar.

"I tell you I don't know. Sweep a crossing, I shonld think."

"Why don't you try fiction?" asked Fisher, as who should say, "Why don't you try cod-liver oil?"

"Well, do you know"—a ghost of a blush appeared between Lundy's thin whiskers—"I've thonght of that; I've got a trick of noticing, and I believe I could do it."

"Do it? Of course you could do it!" Fisher's face resumed its bright expression. "You must begin at once."

"I've only read one novel, you know."

"So much the better. You'll not orib their ideas."

"The worst of it is I mnet read some or I sha'n't know what kind of a story to make."

"Oh, plots are easy enough; I oonld think of a dozen in half an hour."

The person who does not write fiction always says so, but Lundy did not know this, so he looked at his friend with extreme surprise.

"Why don't you write novels?" he asked after a moment.

"Oh, I can't work them ont, you know; I haven't the patience, and besides I've got into my groove on the *Racehorse.* That's good enough for me. Keeps me in bread and cheese, even in a shop sometimes."

His fat sides shook in a chuckle.

"Well, if you're so fertile in ideas, give me a few."

"I don't know that I can exactly pump them np at a moment's notice like this."

"Well, look in to-morrow night."

"I can't, my dear boy. I'm off to Paris for the *Racehorse* to-morrow; sha'n't be back for three months. I was coming in to tell you, but seeing you look so down pnt it ont of my head."

"Well, try and think of one now."

"What a hurry yon're in! You don't want to begin to-night, surely."

"Well, I don't know."

The other stroked the back of his well-brushed sleek hair for a moment or two, his face becoming thoughtful the while.

"Well," he said presently, "I did have an idea of a story the other day, bnt I don't know that I've thought it ont properly. It would want a lot of filling in."

Lundy looked up expectant. Fisher knit his brows, hummed, ha'd, and after a preparatory cough or two began his narrative. It was a tale of love and jealousy, not of a very striking or original kind, but somewhat ingeniously worked ont; for the average novel reader it would have been as commonplace as cabbage, and the finale as easily discernible from the beginning as St. Paul's Cathedral from the bottom of Lndgate Hill. Bnt before it was half told Lundy was as interested as a child of eight in a fairy tale, or a member of the Society for Psychical Research in a legend of a haunted house. When the end was reached—it ended at an altar and with wedding bells—he threw himself back in his chair, his cheeks flushed, his eyes shining.

"Bravo," he said, "that's splendid! You ought to throw up the *Racehorse* and write nothing but fiction; bnt I don't like the end; it ought to end differently."

Fisher's face quite fell at the criticism.

"Differently! Why?" he asked; "how else would you have it?"

"Well, you know"—Lundy spoke slowly—"in real life things don't end happily generally."

"Oh, bnt they do in novels—real life be hanged!" exclaimed the other. A remark which proved that he had at least one of the qnalifications of a successful novelist.

"Are you quite sure you'll never use that plot?"

"Not I!" with unmistakable sincerity.

"Well, then, do you mind if I do?"

"Of course I don't *mind,* my dear fellow; bnt, really it's hardly"—in an embarrassment of apparent modesty—"it's not qnite—I'm sure you'll think of something better. Besides, you're in the blues to-night; you'll think better of your religions work to-morrow. Shall I post this for you?"

He took up the envelope.

"Yes, I suppose it must go in now, bnt it's the last. Going? Well, good-bye. Thank yon so much for your plot."

"Oh! I'm glad if it amnsed yon. Good night, old man. I'll look yon up directly I come back."

As Fisher shook hands he added: "And I say, do think twice before you give up religions essays for fiction. It's a grave step."

And when he had closed the door he opened it again to say: "I say, Lundy, I wouldn't use that plot if I were you."

"Why not?"

"Oh, it's—it's not good enough."

"All right," was Lnndy's answer, and the door shnt ont Mr. Fisher.

Sebastian Lnndy took ont a savings bank book. The balance to his credit was about £21. He looked at it, put it away again, and said aloud:

"That'll last. I shall work quickly if I work at nothing else. I'll risk it."

Then he sat down and began to write. It was about eleven o'clock when he pnt pen to paper, and at two he finng down the pen on the last sheet of a careful summary of the story his friend had told him. He was used to taking notes of sermons, and this habit served him here. All the scenes were sketched in their original order, and no detail which bore on the story was left ont. He went to bed—but not to sleep. The characters of the story passed in procession through his mind. The incidents, conversations, and trains of events which were possible to the development of the plot performed a sort of maddening dance through his tired brain. The cold February dawn was coming over the roofs before he slept at last, heavily and dreamlessly.

At 10 he awoke in a sort of panic. What was it that he had to do—and early?

He sprang out of bed and was in his bath before he remembered that it was a novel he had to write.

All that day and for many a day after he wrote and wrote. He wrote all day. He would get np in the night to write. He would take his meals by snatches as he wrote, groping about for the food with his left hand, with eyes and pen still on the paper. He wrote as long as eyes and hand would serve, and always it was these that failed him, not the brain. He would sometimes be forced to let the pen fall in the midst of a sentence, though that sentence and its successors only needed writing down. The hand and the eyes would refuse their office, and he would grudgingly take some food or sleep. But with all his work he seemed to himself to make very little progress, for every now and then he tore up whole chapters and rewrote them with tender care and virile energy.

His religious writings had been popular among editors and the public for the reason that his piety had upon it the unmistakable stamp of truth; his religious fervors were heartfelt, and were of a very different metal from the formal religiosities which pass current in the columns of the pious press. A certain simplicity of mind made it possible to him to write what he felt exactly as he felt it, without the least disguise or undue self-consciousness, and this simplicity now gave to his story an air of reality. He was helped less by his imagination than by his memory, and he nsed all its stores without any of those reservations which abort the efforts of novel writers less simple or more sensitive. Being unstuffed with conventional fiction he actually drew conversations from life, his characters spoke in brief sentences, and bad grammar was as common in the mouth of his educated hero as it is on the reader's own refined lips.

Lundy left his letters unanswered—he paid his small bills without any of that methodical attention to detail which had earned him his landlady's unselfish admiration. When he went out, as he now and then forced himself to do, he walked almost blindly, with long strides and knitted brow that drew unheeded comments—never complimentary—from the passengers in the streets.

His landady would come np to "clear away" and find him bending over his manuscript, the untouched chop beside him.

"Now, deary me, Sir," she would say anxiously, "you're not yonrself at all. Why here's these nice pork chops stone-cold—and you not so much as touched 'em. And you as was always partial to a pork chop."

He would look np helplessly.

"I—I quite forgot the dinner. Never mind—I'll have it cold."

"Now I'll just warm it up, and you have it 'ot with a little drop of gravy."

Which she would do; and Lnudy, left alone with the chops, would forget their gravied existence, and write on. Then he would suddenly awake to a sense of his responsibilities, and would take the bones of the cold chops in his fingers and eat as he wrote. And all the time he did not know if he was writing ill or well. He only knew the novel was his life.

So February slipped away, and toward the close of March he came in sight of the end. He scratched ont less and less, and did not tear up at all; practice was making this kind of writing easy to him. And the brain now ran better in harness with the pen.

There remained only half a dozen chapters to write, and here Sebastian Lundy, without hesitation and by a sort of instinct, abandoned the ending of the story as told to him by his friend. That story ended in a nnion—this in a parting.

As the work had progressed he had gradually identified himself with his hero. By a strange chauce some of the events in the story were not nnlike the events in his life. For a kingdom he could not have made the romance of this other self, this brain-brother, end otherwise than as his own had done: for even Sebastian Lnndy had had his romance, ending in wedding bells that were not rung for him.

These last chapters were a faithful and nnflinching record of certain chapters in his own life, and the writing of them affected him almost as the living of them had done. He grew pale and thin, and the lines in his face deepened.

At last, on a shivery, rainy April day, the final words were written. He drew a long breath, bnt he did not lay down the pen. He took a sheet of note paper and wrote a note to the first firm of publishers whose names occnrred to him. Then he tied the story np in brown paper, addressed it to the same firm, and carried it and the letter to Paternoster-square.

Then came three weeks of waiting; and what such waiting is those know who have experienced it, and those who have not experienced it, cannot conceive. And Sebastian Lnndy's waiting was harder to bear than most men's. He had not a relation in the world, and his only friends had been the worshippers at the little Bethel he had abandoned, and his sporting fellow-lodger Fisher, away in Paris. Probably Fisher had never been so longed for in all his light-hearted existence as Lnndy longed for him then. The store of £21 was woefully lessened now; there was only enough for three more weeks, even with the strictest economy—most once a day, and no omnibuses.

Why should he take omnibuses? He had nowhere to go. He went for long aimless walks, and came home tired ont—more often than not, too tired to sleep. One evening he came back from a twenty-mile tramp, and as he came into his room the dim firelight showed him something white on the mantelpiece. It mnst be the letter. He had no correspondents now. He stirred the fire till a bright flame leaped np. He tore open the letter. There was no accompanying parcel. He realized that with a sudden swelling of the heart that brought tears into his eyes; he was not very strong now. Then by the hrellght he read the letter. It acknowledged the receipt of the novel, "John Carlton's Trial," and requested the anthor to call on the following day at 11.

It was accepted then. He had had some early experience of rejected manuscripts, and he knew the forms. Joy ran through his veins like a tide—bnt a tide of peace, not of tnmnit. The nurse was now over—the lamentable tension, the sickening alternation of hopes and fears—his book was accepted. The world wonld read it; the suspense had been hard to bear, but it was over now.

He did not laugh or sing, or express his joy in any of the ways mentioned by the poets, but he took ont his sovereign—there were not many left now—and he went to the foreign restaurant ronnd the corner, and had a good dinner, the first he had had since the beginning of the novel. That night he slept sonndly.

The next morning at 11 he was shown into the private room of the head of the firm. Mr. Trevor was an old man, with a short white beard and an extremely nnintellectnal forehead. He looked np from a letter he was writing as Sebastian entered, and said:

"Sit down a moment, please." Sebastian sat down, a light of happiness which he hardly tried to conceal shining through his thin face. Before he conld speak the pnblisher went on,

"I wrote to you, Mr. Lnndy, as I thonght I should like to see you personally. There is a matter here," opening a drawer and pulling ont a sheet of foolscap paper, "which calls for some little explanation from you."

At his words, and more at his tone, Sebastian's blood rushed to his heart, leaving his face white. What! was he to be asked to alter it? To mntilate the darling child of his fancy and his memory? He set his lips together closely, and kept silence.

Mr. Trevor went on.

"The book's been read, and my reader reports to me—ah—hnm"—he ran his finger down the page—"'some literary skill'—'undoubted talent'—no, no—oh, yes—here it is—'the book is a gross and deliberate plagiarism from Miss Braddon's "Chloe." The names have been altered, but incident and sequence are mere transcripts from that work. The ending alone has been altered. There are certain snperficial differences, but the two books are practically the same. The writer should be'—ah, well"—he stopped.

Before he had finished Sebastian was standing, pale and rigid, grasping the back of a chair. The old man dropped his gold-rimmed eyeglasses and looked np at him sternly.

"It's false!" cried Sebastian in a harsh, muffled voice; "I've never seen the book. I never read any novel bnt 'Middlemarch.'"

The sincerity of him was not to be donbted. It had its effect. Mr. Trevor's face and tone softened a little.

"Well, come, Mr. Lundy," he said "how did you come by the plot? Did you evolve it ont of your inner conscionsness? Do you read reviews, by chance? Did the events happen to any of your friends? Are they a personal experience?"

From the time Sebastian began to write until this moment he had absolutely forgotten, in his love for his story, that the plot was not his own.

"Er—er," he stammered, "a friend told it me. He told me that he made it np and that I might use it." He passed his hand over his forehead, and looked at it in a dazed way. It was wet with cold sweat. He spoke with diffionity; his month was dry and parched. The publisher pushed his chair back and thrust his hands into his pockets.

"Well, Sir," he said, "if I were in your shoes I would have a word of a sort with this friend. He's been having a joke with you."

"A joke!"

"Well, I don't know that there's anything more to be said. The reader speaks very well of your literary style. Try again, and keep clear of your friends this time. Good morning. They will give you your manuscript in the office if you ask for it."

"I shall not ask for it. Sell it for waste paper."

And he went ont with the air and gait of an old man.

Mr. Trevor sat tapping a paper knife on his desk for fnlly five minutes. Then he raised his eyebrows and tonched his bell. He handed the report to the clerk. "Bring me np that manuscripts," he said.

When the pile of manuscript was brought to him he began to read. That night he took it home with him.

* * * * * * *

Sebastian made his way into Paternoster Row, went into a shop and bought Miss Braddon's "Chloe," and turned into the gardens of St. Paul's churchyard. It was a radiant blue April day, and all the benches were filled. He had to walk np and down for ten minutes before he could find an empty seat.

He opened the book with trembling hands, and began to turn the leaves with feverish haste. After half an hour he flung it under the seat with a violence that split the yellow back from top to bottom, and walked, almost ran, ont of the inclosure.

Half way down Ludgate Hill he was stopped by a hand on his shoulder. It was a fellow-journalist of Fisher's whom he had seen at the latter's rooms once or twice.

"Why, Mr. Lundy, you're qnite a stranger! What's the hurry? Heard from old Fisher to-day? He's staying on for another six months. But what's the matter, man? Been ill? You look half dead. Come along—let's turn into the Bodega."

Lundy shook the hand off and spoke with rigid jaws in the kind of measured way which men use when they have been drinking a little and wish to hide the fact.

"The last time I saw Mr. Fisher," he said, "he told me the plot of a novel; he said he had invented it; he said I might use it. He thonght it was a good joke, I snppose. I did use it. It was the first novel I ever wrote. It will be the last. He lied; it was not his."

And he pushed past the genial journalist, leaving him rooted and gaping on the half-trnrn toward the Bodega.

* * * * *

In the Antnmn of that year this same Fleet-streeter, coming into Charing Cross Station, met Mr. Thomas Fisher coming ont, with a railway rug and Bradshaw in one hand and a Gladstone bag in the other. In the same hand as the Bradshaw was a brown-bonnd novel.

After the nsnal banalities Fisher broke ont, holding np the book.

"I say, seen this? It's all the go. I'm told, I've just this moment bought it. It's by old Lnndy. You remember old Lnndy, surely," seeing a doubtful look come into the other's face. "You met him in my rooms once or twice, don't you remember? If he makes a good thing ont of it he ought to go shares with me, for I gave him all the ideas, though I never thought he'd use them; it was only my joke."

"Yes," answered his friend in a snbdued sort of way, "so he told me."

"Dence he did! I should have thonght he'd have kept that dark!"

The man looked at him curiously.

"Haven't you heard about Lnndy, Fisher?" he asked.

"Heard?—no—what? Have you seen him lately?"

"I met him about eight months ago. He told me yon'd played him some trick about that novel; he seemed half daft about it. I didn't mnch like the look of him when he left me. And next day the poor chap was found cut to pieces on a railway line ont Acton way. When the book came out—but how is it you don't know? There's a note by the publishers explaining all about it, and all the papers say it beats "Chloe" into a cocked hat. Same ideas all better done, yon know and—"

Fisher had stood like one stunned, his fat face livid.

"Good God!" he cried, interrnpting the flow of words he did not hear, "on the railway? You don't mean to say—."

The other shrugged his shonlders.

"They brought it in 'Accidental Death,'" he said.—*Fabian Bland in Longman's Magazine.*

MME. DE STAËL.—She could never be happy ont of France, and the gates of Paradise were relentlessly closed to her. Napoleon, indeed, told his brother Joseph that if she wonld only be content to live quietly and say nothing he had no objection to her coming back, but silence and self-effacement were too high a price to pay. "What is it she wishes?" the Emperor had asked Joseph. "My God," she exclaimed when that conversation was repeated to her, "it is not a question of what I wish, but of what I think." Even on her travels the imperial enmity pnrsned her. At Vienna, where she had fonnd a warm welcome on a former visit, a communication from the French ambocrat brought her notice to quit and an escort of gens-d'armerie to the Russian frontier. As a rule, however, she might have fonnd consolation in the distingnished reception that awaited her elsewhere. Russians, Swedes, Germans, Italians, and English vied with each other in paying her exceptional honors. Her fame went before her and her reputation rose, as she dazzled the world with her brilliant versatility and the successive triumphs of her literary genius. In her house of Juniper Hall, in the picturesque Mickleham Valley, in England, were held the réunions of the most distingnished French émigrés. In Germany, when gathering materials for the most famous of her works, she was in familiar intercourse with Schiller and Goethe and all the minor lights of a period that was as intellectually brilliant as it was politically dark. The romance she wrote after her travels in Italy astonished her warmest admirers and most intimate friends by the unexpected delicacy of its snbtile artistic perceptions. She lived to return to Paris with the Bonrbons, when she favored the Government with a political programme which might have deferred or averted the next revolution had they followed it. And perhaps there is no stronger proof of her "political importance" than the fact that, among the crowd of eager claimants and in the overwhelming multitude of well-founded claims, the Ministers of the Restoration fonnd means to repay her large sums of which Necker had been robbed by the republic.—*The Saturday Review.*

A FUTURE MATTER FOR AUSTRALIA.—The wealth of the Catholic Church in Australia is enormous, and the Propaganda at Rome appears to be acting npon Canning's principle and really calling into existence a new world to recompense the Church for its declining power in Europe. Within the last seven years churches, schools, colleges, seminaries, nunneries, sisterhoods, and monastic orders have been founded or established in all the Australian colonies, and are many of them under the control of Frenchmen, Italians, and Englishmen of exceptional ability, who present a marked contrast to the illiteracy of the ordinary country priest. In addition, large sums of money have been raised in Australia and granted by Rome for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings; and all this increase of power and improvement of organization has taken place while the other religious bodies are inactive and declining in authority. Nowhere is it more difficult than in a young country to forecast the future; but it seems plain from the present indications that, unless some new and modifying influence asserts itself, the scene of the struggle between Church and liberty will be changed from France to Australia.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MLLE. RACHEL.—Of all the portraits of Rachel painted by her biographers, whether in the character of a grande dame throwing coins to needy scholars in order to give them a taste for classical literature, or whether strewing the lawns at Montmorency with the money of her admirers, the one that resembles her most is certainly the Rachel of the etage—Rachel as Phèdre, as the pupil of Samson, (inspired by his teachings, aided by her incomparable voice and tragic countenance,) a Rachel who lived and died before the public of the Théâtre Français as the wife of Thésée lived and died on the stage. Though Mlle. Clairon understood and interpreted Phèdre, and made a refined critical analysis of the part, her reading never afforded such a perfect representation as Mlle. Rachel's, who seemed to be no actress but Phèdre in person. We should be indeed wrong to say of such an interpreter that her memory will not live; wrong to form a positive judgment as to her qualifications from what she says of herself: "I have earned millions by playing six rôles, and no one has taken less pains than I have." We should be wrong to conclude that the public was all the time the dupe of a trick of mimicry, of a fine voice, and of a tragic face. Skeptical and satirical though she was, (took at the curl of her lips, her wonderful tragic gifts made their mark in the world and inspired others with enthusiasm. She was not bound to tell us how or why? Leonardo da Vinci resuscitated Joconde, Rachel resuscitated Phèdre. The means she employed are her own secret; one cannot in her case gauge the tragedian by the measure of the woman. Even the sublimest of earthly things is full of anomalies. Though Rachel's love of money hurried her end, as she went to America in 1850 in the hope of winning more millions, we have nothing to prove that in dazzling others with her wondrous interpretations she felt none of the enthusiasm she inspired in all. "The beings of the mind are not of clay." Man's unique power is to feel the divine spark. It is beyond him to explain whence it comes.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

GARRICK.—Born Feb. 20, 1716, at Hereford city, which likewise gave Nelly Gwyn to the world of actors and actresses, Garrick was a grandson of one of those French Protestants who sought refuge in England after the revocation of the Ediot of Nantes. He had been a pupil in Johnson's academy at Edial, near Lichfield, and early in 1737 accompanied him to London, when Johnson, starved ont at Edial, sought to try his fate with the tragedy of "Irene." Early in the following year, in partnership with a brother, Garrick set up in the wine business, and Foote need to say he could remember him in Durham Yard, where Adelphi Terrace now stands, with three quarts of vinegar in his cellar, calling himself a wine merchant. He was then, as Macklin describes him, a "very sprightly young man, neatly made, of an expressive countenance and most agreeable manners, bnt the stage possessed him wholly, and he could talk or think of nothing but the theatre." Nor had his been a mere lounger's interest in its affairs; he clearly recognized that there was need of reformation, for that nature had all but vanished from a stage where monotonous declamation was associated with gesture no less formal and unreal. Nor was reform far distant. By the advice of Mr. Giffard, manager of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, Garrick in the Summer of 1741 went down to Ipswich, appearing under the assnmed name of Lydall, as Ahonn in the tragedy of "Oroonoko." The applanse he met with inspired him with confidence, and he returned to town resolved, in the course of the following Winter, to present himself before a London audience. His first appearance was on Oct. 19, 1741, at Goodman's Fields, in the character of Richard III., a part which was at the time in the possession of Qnin. The audience was delighted with his "natnre"; so life-like, indeed, was the representation that the hnm of either army from camp to camp and the neigh of steed threatening steed was all bnt audible to the excited ears of the spectators. Macklin, of course, was present, and often spoke of the pleasnre the night's performance afforded him; and ere long Pope, though ill and failing, was drawn from his retreat at Twickenham, and, as we are assured by Lord Ossory, so impressed, that he gave his opinion "that young man never had his equal as an actor, and will never have a rival." "Come, Cibber," said Mrs. Bracegirdle, who had quitted the stage some thirty years before Garrick's appearance, "tell me; the actor who pleases everybody must be a man of merit?" The old man took his pinch of snnff and frankly owned, "'Faith, Bracey, I believe you are right; the yonng fellow is clever."—*Temple Bar.*

HOW "BLOCKS OF FIVE" WERE MANAGED IN CORNWALL.—With the accession of George III. the bribery of electors, which is said to have been introdnced in 1700, became common, and from that time nntil 1832 corruption was practiced at Cornish borough elections with peculiar effrontery. Penryn, where the franchise was nnusually wide, was notoriously corrnpt and in the slang of the borongh a "brsakfast" meant a bribe of £24. A clnb was formed to secure the voters the largest possible profit at elections, and in 1806 a deputation, headed by a clergyman, offered to sell their votes and interest to Sir Christopher Hawkins of Trewithen "for 24 guineas apiece paid to themselves and 10 guineas to be paid to each of the overseers." At West Looe, a pocket borough of the Bullers, Mr. Daniell, at that time "the leader of Cornish commerce," was elected thrice between 1805 and 1812, at a cost, it is said, of £5,000 on each occasion. Grampound, which had given a seat to John Hampden, was under the command of the Edgecumbes for about fifty years before 1774; it then transferred its allegiance to Mr., afterward Lord, Eliot on account of a dispute about "gratuities"; the patron was unwilling to pay until after an election had taken place, and the borough refused to give him credit. Eliot sat for Liskeard and St. Germans, his other boroughs, and sold his nominations for Grampound. He received £6,000 pounds for the two seats and "only distributed £3,000 among the electors," who accordingly offered themselves to Sir Christopher Hawkins and obtained their price. A spirited contest for the borough took place in 1807, when it sold itself to the highest bidder, Mr. Basil Cochrane, for £5,000, and £12 10s. to be paid by the candidates to each freeman or his wife. The bargain did not turn ont quite so well as was expected, and in the end the voters, who seem to have numbered about fifty, received only £80 a piece. Some years later a Mr. Teed spent £8,000 on his candidature, and was defeated by the judicious expenditure of £2,000 by Sir Manasseh Lopez. As, however, the Mayor appropriated too large a share of the money the affair got wind, and Sir Manasseh was fined and imprisoned. The borongh was at last wiped ont of existence, though Lord Eldon declared that the bill for its disfranchisement, which received the sapport of Lord Liverpool, was "completely irreconcilable with the law and Constitntion of the country."—*The Saturday Review.*

WHAT IS GOOD FORM IN LAWN TENNIS?—Form is the style in which the player moves, carries himself, and makes the strokes. Good form, I shonld explain, is not grace; it is making the stroke in such a way as to prodnce the greatest effect with least friction. In making a stroke both feet seldom remain on the gronnd, and any violent effort will destroy the balance of the body, and thus make the stroke more uncertain and the recovery slower and more difficult. This preservation of the balance, to me, seems the most important advantage of good form. You can often make a single stroke well enough in bad form, bnt yon place yonrself at snch a disadvantage in the recovery that you mnst injnre your chances for the next stroke. It seems clear, then, that good form is worth having; that it can do no harm and may do mnch good; bnt how is it to be acqnired? By watching the best players, if possible, and studying ont the position of the feet and body in making the different strokes. Also by the direct teaching of some player who has a good style himself, or at least knows thoroughly what it consists in. "Bnt," it has often been said to me, "we live where there are no good players; we see no good play; we have to trust to books for instruction, and books cannot show how a player looks when he makes a stroke." All this is true, and I could think of no answer to it nntil the idea occnrred to me that a number of instantaneous photographs of the best players might be taken, so that the exact position of the feet and hands might be decided. A strong reason for photographing the stroke is to be snre that you know how it is made. I remember well that I nsed always to preach that in the overhand service the racket should go very little back of the head. Two photographs taken at different times show the head of the racket almost touching the small of my back.—*From James Dwight, M. D., in Scribner's.*

DIFFERENT MANNERS.—Manners are often worst in the most industrious and advanced parts of the country. In the Highlands of Scotland, where industrious civilization is almost unknown, popular manners are excellent; in some parts of the Lowlands they are rude, repellent, and unsympathetic. The best English manners are to be found in certain rural districts, the worst in thriving and energetic Lancashire. Too much energy is unfavorable to the best behavior, which grows to perfection among idlers, or in agricultural and pastoral communities, where folks work in a leisurely fashion and have many spare moments on their hands. Manners always represent an ideal of some kind. The English way of behavior seems to stand for dignity, the French for grace. Manners in both countries are more the representation of self in ontward form than any evidence of real consideration for the person to whom they are addressed. The Englishman wishes to convey the idea that he himself has dignity, that he is a gentleman; the Frenchman is anxious to show that he is a witty and accomplished man of the world. * * * The virtnes of English behavior are chiefly of a negative kind, and those of French behavior positive. An Englishman is pleasant because he is not noisy, not troublesome, not obtrusive, not contradictory, and because he has the tact to avoid conversational pitfalls and precipices. The Frenchman is agreeable because he is lively, is amusing, is amiable, is successful in the battle against dullness, and will take trouble to make conversation interesting.—*French and English—Hamerton.*

MEADOW-SWEET.

The meadow-sweet was nplifting
Its plnmelets of delicate hne,
Ths clouds were all dreamily drifting
Above the bine,

On the day when I broke from my tether,
And fled from square and from street;—
The day we went walking together
In the meadow, Sweet.

The meadow, sweet with its clover
And bright with its buttercups lay;
Ths swallows kept eddying over
All flashing and gay;

I remember a fairy like feather
Sailed down your coming to greet,
The day we went walking together
In the meadow, Sweet.

Ah! the meadow, Sweet! and the singing
Of birds in the boughs overhead!
And your soft little hand to mine clinging,
And the words that you said

When—bold in the beautiful weather—
I laid my love at your feet.
Ths day we went walking together
In the meadow, Sweet.
—*Longman's Magazine.* FRANCIS WYNNE.

REARING REINDEER.—Rearing and tending reindeer is par excellence the profession of a Samoyede. If not rich enough to possess a herd of his own he enters the service of the owner of a large herd, who keeps him and his family in food and clothes and gives him a certain number of reindeer calves per annum in return for his services. The servant thns lays the fonndation of a herd of his own, and, if lncky, can, after a few years' service, set np on his own account. Lnck, however, plays a great part in this means of livelihood, for "reindeering" is a great lottery. The animals are very liable to a disease which corresponds to the rinderpest in cattle, and which in a day or two will kill off a herd of 500 or 700 deer. If this happens in the middle of the Tundra, the local name for these great, bare arctic steppes, it probably means death to the owner and his entire family, as they are left possibly hundreds of versts from any human help, without food and without means of locomotion. In my subsequent journey I came upon the scene of one of these not uncommon tragedies, and I have rarely witnessed a more pathetic sight than the half-standing chooms surrounded by a few sledges and the other poor possessions of the ill-fated owners and scattered all around the bones and horns of the pest-stricken herd. The owners themselves had been subsequently hurried by some native passing by, as we found their wooden box-like graves on a hill a short way off. Though the loss of the herd does not often prove as fatal as this, to the owner it always means material rnin, and I saw a good instance of this at Obdorsk, where I came across a Samoyede, at one time the owner of a herd of 7,000 deer, representing roughly a capital of £3,500, content to work as a laborer for 40 copecks a week. When successful, on the other hand, the rearing of reindeer is a most profitable occupation. When clear of disease the herd is almost sure to double in number year by year. Their cost of maintenance is nil, while they supply their owner with all his essential wants, and with the pecuniary means for obtaining such luxuries as are within his reach. Their hides provide him with clothing and shelter in the shape of his hide-covered choom; their meat forms the staple of his food. The skin of a calf in raw condition yields about three rubles; when very young and dark, as much as five. The skins of the older deer fetch about two. With this circnlating medinm in his ponch, the Samoyede bnys the vodka and other creature comforts his soul delights in, or adorns his wife with the spangles and strips of colored cloth she so highly prizes. But over and above all these gifts which the mild reindeer presents to his lord is the one which to the nomad dominates and determines all the rest—that of locomotion. This indnstry, if so it may be termed, necessarily implies the nomad life pure and simple, the Samoyedes pitching their tents wherever reindeer moss is abundant, and moving off as soon as their herds have cropped the surrounding district bare. In Winter the Samoyedes prefer to be in the vicinity of forests, partly for the sake of the wood which they need for fnel and for making new and tinkering np old sledges, partly because the snow here is not so deep as in the open Tundra, and the deer can thns get more easily at the moss. Here also they trap the white fox and ptarmigan, the wings of which have a great sale. In Snmmer they drive their herds into the Tnndra, over which a large portion of my journey lay, and which I may here take the opportunity to describe. The Tundra is a mossy marsh, slightly accentuated here and there with low hills, and sprinkled with numberless shallow lakes not connected with each other. For miles and miles the ground is so marshy that one runs the risk of sinking np to one's middle if one attempts to walk over it. Now and again one comes npon a sp

thinking." Silence again settled down upon the party, and the men sipped their wine noiselessly. At last, at 10 P. M., the party broke up, Goethe dismissing his friends with his usual formula, "I wish my friends a good night." The next morning Excelleocy could remember nothing about the invitation to Voigt. Some idea must have crossed the poet's mind which made him desirous of seeing and speaking with the professor, but the idea had vanished, and had left no trace, so that Voigt returned to Jena without having learned why he had been so suddenly and needlessly summoned to Weimar.—*H. Schütz Wilson, in the Athenæum.*

AFTER SAPPHO.

Stir not the shingle with thy boat,
It groans beneath the keel;
Still on the seoseless waters float,
Until thy heart can feel;

Keep to Ægean tracts of fair,
Invulnerable sea;
The land cries out in pain to bear
One who from love is free.

Yea, linger 'mid the barren foam,
Ungreeted, out of reach
Of those who watch the sailor home
On Mitylene's beach.

Oh, I forget that Love's own Queen
Is called the Ocean-born;
Forth from the wine-dark waves, first seen,
She sprang in grace forlorn.

Forget that once across the sea,
Thou, with thy swinging oar,
Didst row the goddess mightily,
Careless of coin, to shore.

She gave thee beauty—love's delight
Would give thee. Sail away!
Learn from the natal waves her might,
Then joyous seek the bay.

From Long Ago. MICHAEL FIELD.

THE PTARMIGAN.—The true ptarmigan, I take it, is the most glacial development—a northernmost and peculiarly mountainous offshoot of the wintry willow grouse. It inhabits, says Dr. Dresser, the more elevated, rocky, and barren localities, where it replaces the Scottish grouse and the willow grouse, and it seldom or never descends to the lowlands, where these latter species have their home, unless driven down by stress of weather in search after food. The ptarmigan ranges, in fact, in smaller bodies than the willow grouse, over larger areas of inaccessible rock. Being, therefore, much exposed to danger from birds of prey in open places, natural selection has insured its being very protectively colored; in other words, all those ptarmigan that could readily be seen have been eaten by hawks or similar enemies, and only those birds have been left to breed and reproduce their like which exactly matched the color of the ground at all seasons. So admirably has this result as been attained (by what somebody has boldly described as the "masked beneficence" of the birds of prey) that one may walk through the very midst of a covey of ptarmigan, as they squat close to the ground, without ever so much as perceiving a single bird. Moreover, the ptarmigan varies its garb with the time of year as regularly and religiously as the drapers in Regent-street. Not content with a single change, it goes in for separate Winter, Spring, and Autumn fashions. During the height of Summer, when the ground in its native mountains is free from snow, it becomes dark in hue to suit the surrounding rocks. In Autumn, when the abundance of mosses and lichens gives a gray appearance to the country, says Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, it dresses itself afresh in an ashy-gray suit. And, finally, in Winter, when the snow lies thick around, it hides itself sedulously in snow-white plumage. This treble change of hue every year is probably unexampled in any other bird or animal. Ptarmigan are very large feeders, because they live on twigs of ling, crowberry, and other extremely inautritious foodstuffs, not even despising willow leaves, rushes, sedge, and cottongrass. None of these can be accurately described as luxurious or unduly succulent viands. The natural consequence is that the poor birds have to spend most of their time in feeding and the rest in digesting, in order to squeeze a livelihood out of their wretched pasture; so that they almost resemble, in this respect, the herbivorous animals that chew the cud. That, indeed, is why they exist as a special species at all; they are willow grouse adapted, in the structure of their bodies and their digestive organs, to the most unfavorable and coldest situations on the bleak and almost barren mountain tops.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S COURT.—To create—it might almost be said "improvise"—a court from the unpromising materials at Napoleon's command was no easy matter, and it is not surprising that at the outset the result of the experiment was not altogether satisfactory. After a while, however, things gradually improved, the newly-appointed chamberlains and ladies in waiting had learned their duties and successfully mastered the science of etiquette, so that the receptions at the Tuileries, at least as far as the officials were concerned, went off without a hitch. At Compiègne, where, during the Winter months, three series of invited guests habitually succeeded each other, the strict observance of ceremony was somewhat relaxed, and the visitors had carte blanche to amuse themselves as they listed. They were expected, as a matter of course, to occupy the places allotted to them at the midday déjeuner and at dinner, and on no account to withdraw from the social circle until it finally broke up, which seldom occurred before 1 or 2 in the morning. The rest of the time was entirely at their own disposal, and they had only to choose between the various modes offered them of passing it agreeably. If they had a taste for sport, hattues were organized in the adjoining forest; for those who preferred exploring the picturesque neighborhood, carriages of every kind were provided; while a spacious billiard room supplied a never-failing source in unfavorable weather. Every married lady once during her stay enjoyed the privilege of sitting by the Emperor at dinner, an ordeal rather dreaded than courted by neophytes, who, however, were speedily put at their ease; their imperial neighbor, after a few remarks on indifferent subjects, generally relapsing into his usual taciturnity. The evening's entertainment frequently consisted of some smart dramatic novelty played by the actors of one or other of the Paris theatres, or, occasionally, by way of variety, of a "Pièce de circonstance" improvised by the purveyor in ordinary of such amusing trifles, the Duke de Massa, the characters in which were exclusively sustained by amateurs, among whom the "one bright particular star" was almost invariably the plain-featured but witty Princess de Metternich.—*Temple Bar.*

MUSIC AND RECITATION.—Schumann and Liszt arranged several German ballads for recitation with music, and musically the works are very beautiful and picturesque. But I have been told that they have never gained the anticipated effect—I do not believe they ever will. Fine as they are, they have the radical fault of misconception. They are essentially musical. They should be essentially declamatory. Beethoven's "Egmont" and Mendelssohn's "Athalie" remain as proofs that these masters felt and confessed the strong appeal and beauty of spoken words wedded to music. But even these works—so illustrious from the musical point of view, and in a way so extraordinarily dramatic—have never gained the fulness of favor and success that should have attended them. Mendelssohn's "Athalie" has held its own best because in it the conditions which we maintain to be necessary are the best observed. But it is too evident that these works are not attractive—how should they be?—to the reciter. They, like the ballads I have already named, are purely musical works. No reciter would care to recite them. His art is obliterated and stultified in such cases. But if, however, these great musicians had understood and accepted the relative positions of the two arts in this combination, what a splendid result might have been obtained! Wagner could surely have given the world a work of this sort that would have marked a new departure in art; for he was before all things dramatic—and I always like to believe that in this form of declamation and music and this form of declamation and music was presented to him in all its fine possibilities he would have grasped its truth with as he would have grasped its truth with as he would have grasped its truth with as

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PROF. ROGERS'S LECTURES.

THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. (Lectures delivered in Worcester College Hall, Oxford, 1887-8.) By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

It is the tendency of a man steeped in a particular science, living in and breathing, for instance, an atmosphere of political economy, to believe that everything happening on this earth may be followed from cause to effect by a study of the one subject which has engrossed his attention. The author of these lectures may be declared to be one of the best equipped men of to-day. The preparation for the task has been long. The various branches of trade, the practical part of his work, have been sought for from all sources. He does not rest satisfied with the Blue Books of to-day, (in regard to the accuracy of which he is often skeptical,) but with infinite patience he has assumed the rôle of a Dryasdust of the past, and overhauled whenever the opportunity was presented all the documents of former periods. Mr. Thorold Rogers's "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" and, above all, "A History of Agriculture and Prices in England," show how painstaking has been the writer, and how he is far beyond his apprenticeship.

The Professor of Economic Science and Statistics of Oxford has been a member of Parliament and possesses that enormous practical advantage which a political and legislative acquaintance gives. Whether Parliamentary habits have given Mr. Thorold Rogers a certain habit of quick retort and a snappishness of a Freeman character we do not know, but occasionally the author indulges in sharp phrases and is inclined to demolish an adversary with an epithet. Political economists may not take as gospel all the tenets of McCulloch, but we are not prepared to accept without reservation an expression of this kind: "The late Mr. McCulloch, whose opinions on economic subjects were never of much consequence and are now of none, hazarded an opinion which could have easily been refuted from the figures which he used to collect and pretended to handle." It is something to have, as has Mr. Thorold Rogers, figures and facts at one's fingers' ends, but it is not so wise to be too sure about all things. Mr. Thorold Rogers believes that he has a deeper insight into the social life of his own country than have most men, and his inference is "that much which popular economists believe to be natural is highly artificial; that what they call laws are too often hasty, inconsiderate, and inaccurate deductions, and that much which they consider to be demonstrably irrefutable is demonstrably false." "I have often had," he continues, "to conclude that the best intentioned thinkers and writers have been supremely mischievous, and that in attempting to frame a system they have wrecked all systems." If, then, as strong a man as Mr. Thorold Rogers does send other political economists to Milton's Limbo or Swift's Laputa and the workingman reads all this there is good reason for the latter's distrust.

What does Mr. Thorold Rogers propose doing? Here are your social or economical facts, and very serious are they; so grave, in fact, affecting, as they do, the many, that no small part of society asks that there shall be a change—that there must be reconstruction—or they threaten demolition. A good many people believe that, somehow or other, the misery, the privation they suffer comes from laws which work against their interests and in favor of others. Writes Mr. Thorold Rogers: "On the whole they are in the right. Most of the problems which vex society have a historical origin, sometimes a present cause." How are we to remedy the distress? By studying the causes. To do this the whole history of human legislation has to be considered. If we find effects we may go back to causes, and correcting cause, change effect.

Lord Iddesleigh was not the only one who taxed the Oxford professor with Communism, but Lord Iddesleigh withdrew the charge, and, for ourselves, we see not the faintest vestige of Communism in this volume. This is what Mr. Thorold Rogers writes: "The strength of Communism lies in the misconduct of administrations, the sustention of odious and unjust privilege, and the support of what are called vested interests, i. e., what is the main and indefensible position of an indefensible economic existence." By tracing the history of protection he finds that, taking society at large, protection cannot benefit industry, because it never has benefited it. He does not say that protection will not temporarily benefit some, and he uses just here a rather unparliamentary simile: "A thief is temporarily benefited by stealing a watch, but we do not on that account give a legal status to the pickpocket." Now, the aim of the protectionist is not to encourage theft, but what he really does is to make things dearer, more inaccessible to a large class, and that large class is the poorer, not the richer, one. Writes Mr. Thorold Rogers very amusingly when discussing the protective tax on wools, as found in the American tariff:

"I have crossed the Atlantic four times, and coming and going I have always met people of American descent, highly patriotic citizens, who declare that that country is superior to the rest of creation and that their institutions are as free and enlightened as themselves are, who reckon that they will pay the price of their passage ticket many times in the difference between what they will buy stores at Poole's, in Saville Row, as compared with the price they will give in Broadway. I do not mention this to advertise Mr. Poole, who is, I am told, an excellent but rather expensive tailor, but to show that they who admire protection and defend it are always eager to escape from it when it comes home to their own pockets; that what they take to their bosome and their hearts in the case of the laberer, the tradesman, and the farmer in the States they reject and evade when it touches a far less vital part of their own surroundings.

'Narrow your market, and will you sell more goods. Will protection treble the number of those who earn wages? Is employment of sudden growth? There is nothing spontaneous about it. The author rightly tells us, "Curtail the impulses and you do not stimulate employment." Up to a certain point, not far distant, you may glut the employer, and then irretrievable confusion must arise. "The old free traders of forty or fifty years ago used to say that all protection meant was robbing somebody else." It is probable that, having this in his mind, was the reason for the author introducing his pickpocket and the watch. "The expression was plain-spoken—homespun, perhaps coarse—but it was very accurate. * * * The object of protection is to enhance prices. * * * I object very strongly to being called on to pay for one man's profits and another man's rent; especially when I have grave doubts whether profits or rents will be improved by these means. * * * It is bad enough to be plundered for the best of causes, but to be plundered for the worst is irritating. * * * I might bear the calamity with equanimity, but to have my savings curtailed, when I am quite certain that the process will only make the condition of laborers worse, is a good deal more than a grievance."

Mr. Thorold Rogers's method of discussing the economic side of history may be shown in this way. Why was it that the early Kings of England always kept up such friendly relations with Flanders?—for Edward III. and Henry V. were hand and glove with the Flemings. It was on account of English wool. Wool was king then, for the English made it, and the Flemings spun and wove it. It was but yesterday that cotton was king. Mr. Thorold Rogers is somewhat of a Buckle in drawing conclusions. All the little world in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was satisfied when wool found a ready market. The sheep was a defenseless animal; could only be reared in a country where robbers were few. In Western Europe there were four-legged and two-legged wolves—many of them—and there was not peace; but England was fairly happy, and marauders were few. Hence we have a page of history in "wool." You can there study history by means of the economic facts. The author goes back to the time when there were various routes from the far East to Europe. Some of them led through Persia, which was the grain depot, and Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Bruges and Antwerp took some of the precious commodities to distribute. One by one these routes in the East were blocked. When Selim I. (1512-20) conquered Mesopotamia, then Egypt ceased to be the highway and the river of commerce dried up. Italian cities fell into decay. German nobles who had received some of the riches from fat burghers in trade grew thin, hungry, rapacious, and reimbursed themselves by pillaging their tenants. "Then came the peasant war, its ferocious incidents, its cruel suppression, and the development of those wild sects which disheartened and arrested the German Reformation." Are we to understand, then, that Selim and the Osmanli Turks delayed the progress of Martin Luther? It might have been one of the minor causes.

You must study social legislation and the habits of the time to comprehend the matter thoroughly, and Mr. Rogers will shock the religious sensibilities of many when he presents what he believes to be the facts of the interrelationships between beliefs and economic conditions. He shows this in a very remarkable way in his study of the social effects of religious movements. There were Church oppressions in early England. Wycliffe resented them, and undoubtedly Wycliffe's doctrine was Communistic. What else does Mr. Rogers find? That in European history discontent with religious institutions, in the acceptance of heresy or speculative topics, has always been characteristic of manufacturing regions. Take Lyons or more advanced Toulouse, Flanders, Eastern England. Converts are made among the manufacturing classes because artisans and mechanics think more than the mere laborer. It is not the condition of their souls they alone think about, but of a better physical condition. The preacher must hold out to his hearers the possibilities of an improved life, more bread, better clothes. As to this effort on the part of the reformer whether it shall be successful or not, the author shrewdly presents the following dictum: There may be revolution when a certain class is famished, but the outbreak has little else than a spasmodic energy. It is rarely successful. Contrary, then, to the general opinions of the agitators, it is only when a class is comparatively comfortable that it can carry out a change in its condition. It resolves itself into a physical fact. A hungry man has to think of the bread for himself and his family, and is wanting in strength to fight the battles of a social revolution. "The forces of society make short and easy work of the outbreaks which despair occasionally instigates. * * * There is no good in preaching social equality to the indigent and destitute, to the man who asks for bread and work."

After Henry VI. came the Lollards, who inculcated "vigilance, thrift, secrecy, contempt for ecclesiastic pretension, concentration on the business of life, and with a high ideal of personal religion," and from the Lollard was born the Puritan, whose stern religion did not prevent his piling up "wealth and wrath." We are supposed to have made a special study of the Puritan movement, and we do know that Mr. Rogers is right when he says its strength was derived from the middle classes, from traders in the English towns, and from farmers. It was a fairly well-to-do religious movement. It paid its way. From the revolution of 1642 sprang Independents and Quakers. As to the latter, they carried on farmers, their self-restrained, painstaking, and thrifty ways, and their success as agriculturists was great. Arthur Young shows us, in his reports, that the best farms in England were Quaker farms. When the tithing question arose, they resisted, and English Quakers ceased to be farmers. The Independent movement in England is no less remarkable when viewed in an economic sense. Undoubtedly they were the Republican Party of England. Presbyterians were fairly Royalists. They did much service in restoring Charles II., and as a reward were endured to some small extent. The Unitarians found representatives in out-of-the-way villages, though there were compact bodies of them in the North of England. But Independency was the religion of the large towns, especially of London." Between the restored monarchy and the Independents no love was lost. How they escaped Clarendon persecuting acts is not clear, unless the money consideration exercised its power. Trade the Independents had made their own. They were the big moneyed men of London, and the King was afraid of them. When the second revolution came, it owed much to the means the Independents furnished. They loaned their money in a business way, and the public debt gave the new Government solidity. The Bank of England had for its principal founders Independents. "Toleration was the necessary outcome of the new finance, as it was of the new political system." The landed interest hated Independency, but was impotent. Once they tried to ruin the bank with a scheme of their own, the collapse of which made them more furious and helpless."

Religious belief does side with business, as may be seen by the East India companies. The moneyed Tories held their original charter from Elizabeth, and brooked no rival until Parliament affirmed that it was right to grant charters, and so a new East India Company was born, and the London Dissenters carried their money at once to the rival shop. In 1703 the old stock was worth 134, the new 219. Nonconformity, under various names, has been of the most immeasurable advantage to England, because that was a thinking body, well backed up, too, by pounds, shillings, and pence. Its success was easy, because those who worked for social rights were well to do. The explanation of the success of Wesley and his mission hardly follows Mr. Rogers's general rules, for Methodism was a religion for the poor, but the author writes: "I am strongly convinced that Wesley, who labored with so much success and effected so powerful an organization in the eighteenth century, would have wasted his labor in the seventeenth." The author thinks that, after all, the poor classes were not so poor as represented.

An admirable chapter in this volume is the one devoted to the present trade efforts made by Germany, followed by France and Italy, to secure by force of arms "a sole market." The Englishman of to-day is not so dull as he was in the past. He is no longer stupid through heredity, and he knows what nonsense it is. But some portions of the civilized world are trying their best now to accomplish the impossible. "France and Germany are trying to secure now sole markets—the one in the swamps of Tonquin and in the malaria of Madagascar, the other in the waterless desert of Angra Pequeña and on the heedless desert of North Guinea." But trade follows the flag, and modern civilization looks more or less unkindly toward sole markets. Then come State jealousies and wars, and to protect to-day a sole market costs a good deal more than it is worth. England is in 1888 paying the hill for expenses run up 125 years ago in creating sole markets. Grant that by great luck "the sole market" thrives. Then in time it wants to cut out some little work for itself. It presumes to set up a loom of its own or to make an iron casting or a pair of boots; then the home caterers declare against the injustice of such a thing. Ireland was intended by the English of 150 years ago to be "a sole market." England must be manufacturer and shopkeeper for Erin, and so she smashed all the manufactures she could in Ireland, and a pretty penny she has had to pay since for this sole marketing business. Poor Spain, as far as her colonies goes, ruined every one of them with this antediluvian idea of a sole market, and, what is worse, still wonders at her want of success.

Mr. Thorold Rogers's chapter on "The Object and Character of Local Taxation in England" we particularly recommend to public consideration. The origin of taxation is fully treated, as is also the subject of taxation for education. When finally the policy of Government is elucidated, Post Offices, telegraph lines, railroads are considered. Mr. Thorold Rogers says the English telegraph system was bought at a price much greater than it was worth—so high that Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor, told him "that he was strongly disposed to throw the whole scheme over, for that the bargain gave nearly the price of consols for a capital and plant which would require to be replaced every twelve or fifteen years." As to the purchase of railroads by the State, "those natural monopolies," as Mr. Ely calls them, the author asks, If the non-liability of the Post Office is a minor inconvenience, what are you to do if life or property is lost on a railroad the Government owns and runs? "We shall see the day if in order to diminish danger and lower cost, we are hereafter called to travel at the German rate, when we shall be thwarted and badgered at every turn with a number of insolent Government nominees, who will consider their places to be freeholds." One final sentence of this remarkable book we reproduce: "The earliest and most perfect effect of protection is to disable the nation which adopts it from the just interpretation of its own faculties."

ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by LESLIE STEPHEN. Vol. XIX. Finch—Forman. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

No really great Englishman finds a place in this the nineteenth volume of Leslie Stephen's stupendous undertaking; no statesman, soldier, divine, scientist, or man of letters of foremost rank is here. This, perhaps, is not singular if we remember that the progress made extends in the Fs only from Fi to Fo. Even among men who may still be considered celebrities, the names are not many. Bishop Fisher would have to be counted as one of these; Flaxman would be another; Fletcher, the dramatist, another, and Samuel Foote, who was an actor as well as a dramatist, would be another. Some of the former volumes have been singularly rich in grand names; Elizabeth has already been passed, as have the many Edwards who were Kings, while Carlyle, Coleridge, Byron, Chaucer, Bacon, Cowper, Dryden, Addison, and Dickens are among the men of letters who have received the attention rightly theirs in a work of this character.

A striking thing in the names included in two or three cases is the number of persons bearing the same. Here, for example, are all the Fitzes, beginning with Fitzailwin and extending through Fitzalan, Fitzgeoffrey, Fitzgerald, Fitzherbert, Fitzhugh, Fitzjames, Fitzpeter, Fitzralph, Fitzroy, Fitzstephen, Fitzthomas, Fitzwalter, down to Fitzwilliam. This lengthened array extends from page 85 to page 235, and would seem clearly to indicate that the blood of the Fitzes tells. Naturally we find the Fitzgeralds supplying the greater number of these eminent persons, for from the Fitzgeralds came some of the mightiest names in old Irish history. The Fitzgeralds were Earls of Desmond, Earls of Kildare, Dukes of Leinster, Barons of Offaly, and Lords Fitzgerald and Vesey. One of them, however, has acquired a repute that is neither martial, aristocratic, nor political. The translator of the quatrains of Omar Khayyam, Edward Fitzgerald, was not born a Fitzgerald. His father was John Purcell, who, on the death of his wife's father, took the name and arms of Fitzgerald. The sketch is contributed by William Aldis Wright, the editor of the recently-published volumes of Fitzgerald's works and letters.

An interesting name among the Fitzes is Maria Anne Fitzherbert, designated plainly in the second line as the "wife of George IV." The sketch of her, three columns long, is necessarily based on Langdale's biography published in 1856. A note by the writer, T. E. Kebbel, tells the history of the box of Fitzherbert papers deposited in London for safe keeping in 1833 and still withheld from the public. Among the papers in this box are the marriage certificate and a memorandum written by Mrs. Fitzherbert and attached to a letter written by the clergyman by whom she and George IV., when Prince of Wales, were married. Mr. Langdale was anxious at one time to make use of the contents of the box, but the other trustees were unwilling to consent to a breaking of the seals. Mr. Kebbel is of opinion that Mrs. Fitzherbert was probably the only woman to whom George IV. was ever sincerely attached. He inquired for her in his last illness and he died with her portrait around his neck.

Joseph Knight writes the account of Samuel Foote, whom he describes as "short, fat, and flabby in appearance, his face intelligent and his eyes bright. He was a gourmand, an egotist, and a thoroughly selfish man, with a few redeeming traits, while the contrast with his general character gave almost the appearance of virtue." Noting that the opinions expressed with regard to him by those who lived in his society or under his influence show a curious mixture of fear and admiration, he says Garrick "was distinctly afraid of him, and, in spite of being his equal in wit and his superior in scholarship, sought at almost any cost to cajole him." For this reason the favorable utterances of Garrick are "to be taken with allowances."

Sidney L. Lee contributes the sketch of John Florio, the translator of Montaigne. More is known of Florio than one might suppose, Italian that he was. The year of his birth seems to be the most essential fact in his life that is wanting. This, however, is not particularly serious. The world has got along very unconcernedly, and so did the Duke himself, without knowing the exact date on which Wellington was born. Mr. Lee says there is nothing to justify the assertion that Shakespeare ridiculed Florio in his Holofernes of "Love's Labor's Lost." It is pure conjecture to say that Florio ever knew Shakespeare. All the assertion can stand on is the probability that, as a protégé of Lords Southampton and Pembroke, he met the poet. Regarding the autograph of Shakespeare in the copy of Florio's Montaigne in the British Museum Library he says the latest investigations leave little doubt that it is an eighteenth century forgery, although in the duplicate copy containing Ben Jonson's signature the signature is doubtless genuine.

The name of Forbes supplies numerous subjects for the writers engaged on this work. For the most part the Forbeses are Scotchmen of Aberdeen, though a few are English, at least by birthplace. Edward Forbes, the naturalist, is the most modern and best known of these, but there are several Lords Forbes, besides Forbes of Culloden and Sir Charles Forbes, the East Indian merchant, to whom in Bombay stands erected a statue. Mr. Bulless, who has made this department his own, contributes the sketches of Ford and Fletcher, the Elizabethan dramatists. Sidney Colvin disposes of Flaxman.

The account of Fonblanque of the *Examiner* by Richard Garnett will at least interest journalists who have not read the biography that was published fifteen years ago. Fonblanque Mr. Garnett describes as "one of the few English journalists who, merely as such, have gained a permanent place in literature." This he attributes "partly to his gifts of humor and sarcasm, partly to the republication of his best work, but chiefly to his instinct of literary form." Independent of their subjects, his articles have a value because of their finish and style. He wrote slowly and rewrote much. Personally he was an attractive man. All the friends who have left notices of him "celebrate his social charms and his disinterested kindness." He seems to have been shy and sensitive, patient in a never-ending contest with ill health and domestic unhappiness, scrupulously honorable and delicate in all personal relations, and endued in manner, except when he held the pen or became animated in discussion." Fonblanque, in spite of ill health and a reputation for being a cynic, lived, however, to a good old age; he died when he was seventy-nine. Work and worry apparently do not always kill. Only a few days since violent and impatient Felix Pyat lay dead in Paris at the same age as Fonblanque.

NEW BOOKS.

—The Open Door. By Blanche Willis Howard. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—Monsey, the dog in "The Open Door," is as important a personage as was the brute in "Quarleyyow." That beast of a dog rules the Countess Adelheid von Kronfels and the Countess's household. Her son Hugo, who has been thrown from his horse, and will be a cripple for life, is of secondary importance to the condition of that yellow imp of a Mousey. Gabrielle, a young and beautiful Baroness, is sent for by the Countess to come to Wynburg as her companion. The Countess, who is whimsical, overbearing, and silly, has a new companion every month. Besides her asthma, which arises from eating and drinking too much, she has another disease, which is sentimentality. Gabrielle is a brave country girl, a trifle imperious, and by no means receives tacitly the snubs of the Countess. Hugo is neglected. He never leaves his room. Whereas six months before he was the finest cavalry officer in Prussia, now he writhes in pain, deprived of the use of his limbs, confined to his bed. If Mousey permits of it his mother pays him an occasional visit. The little ache in her finger is greater, she believes, than the agony of her son. When Hugo was a man he had loved the Countess Mercedes, but now that he is but a semblance of himself Mercedes never has even paid him a visit. Hugo has become a woman hater, and refuses even to see his mother's companion, Gabrielle. If it had not been for the reading of Seneca and Epictetus he would have taken his own life. The door was open to him—he might have gone out if had he so chosen. Gabrielle understands the sad condition of Hugo. Though he declines seeing her, she divines his troubles. The book is clever, insomuch as it develops that false condition of society where ends are to be accomplished indifferent as to methods. There is, too, a clever bit of satire directed toward the cavalry status of the young Prussian officer who is on dress parade in the drawing room, and talks, as it were, as if mounted on a rough-trotting charger—that is, between the jolts. Frau Major von Funnell is the cloying woman, a mellifluous schemer who rules with her abominable Mousey the wretched Countess. "The Open Door" wants definiteness of purpose. The girl Roschen, who is weak and bad, does not excite one's pity, and Dietz, the singing stone-carver, is as vague as one of George Sand's personages. Gabrielle and Hugo are conceived, however, with strength and vigor, and the hope is entertained that, cured of his hurts, the young Baroness in time may become Countess von Kronfels. Because she ate so much pâte and drank such quantities of Maraschino it is to be trusted that the Countess Adelheid died promptly. As to the infernal Mousey, no end proportionate to his vices could be imagined.

—The Ladies' Gallery. A Novel. By Justin McCarthy, M. P., and Mrs. Campbell-Praed. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.—Mr. Lang tells us of the "novel of commerce," and this romance, the joint effort of a really distinguished man and a clever woman, is constructed on true trade principles. We are to consider that in the collaboration Mr. McCarthy put up the Parliamentary stock, while Mrs. Campbell-Praed may have, we will say, "chipped in" with the sentimental and descriptive portions. To make what wine merchants call the proper blend is sometimes difficult, and we are hardly prepared to state that in the mixture there is not flatness of savor. The story begins in the Australian bush, and Richard Ransom meets an outcast who calls himself Burbian Jo, and the two discover the famous Burbian gold mines. From being beggars, in a year they are worth their millions of pounds apiece. Burbian Jo, who had gone to the had prior to meeting Ransom, married Berenice Strauge, and had led her a devil's dance. He was an Australian sport, and had committed robbery. As a convict he escapes, and, finding a dead man in the wilds, changes clothes with him, and so Gregory Florence's identity is lost and he becomes Burbian Jo. Ransom reforms the social outcast and Burbian Jo devotes his life to his savior. It naturally must turn up in a novel of this kind that Ransom meets Berenice and falls in love with her. The devotion of Burbian Jo is immense, for he would give up Berenice to Ransom. Of course, Burbian Jo has to die, and this he does when the combined romance writers are ready for that event, and "The Ladies' Gallery," with sketches of Parliamentary and Australian life, comes to a happy conclusion.

—Artist and Model. By René de Pont-Jest, (The Divorced Princess.) Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co. 1889.—In Chapter 4 this French novelist sharply assails the "naturalistic school" of fiction for the indecency of their work. "Cynicism is indeed the only sovereign that our pseudo-republic is willing to accept. In truth, license has never been so unbridled; never has mediocrity gone so far, impudence mounted so high, or indifferent work, dramatic and literary, had so much success if cleverly launched. Our country, formerly known for its gallantry and good taste, has become the kingdom of what is common and vulgar." M. de Pont-Jest evidently is not a little proud that he can refrain from painting amatory scenes when his plot brings them under his pen, but perhaps American readers will think that he goes quite far enough. The story of Princess Olsdorf, who never really loves until she is besieged by a shallow but handsome young painter, and then all of a sudden succumbs, leaves her husband and proposes to marry the artist as soon as a divorce can be obtained, is not at all new, yet it is told with some freshness. The character of Paul Meyrin is a capital study of a weak, vain, pleasure-loving *méridional* of the kind that M. de Pont-Jest particularly detests. Indeed, some of his remarks about the state of literature in France point to Alphonse Daudet and other notable writers from the South of France. Princess Olsdorf is a very unnatural character. The family of Paul Meyrin, greedy and calculating musicians, who acquire no nobility from the practice of their art, is true to many such, while Prince Oladorf, who uses an innocent and beautiful daughter of one of his former serfs as the person through whom to get a divorce on technical grounds, by compromising her without really deviating from the greatest respect for her purity, loses the sympathy of the reader, because of the injustice he does her without asking her leave. Yet the novel is by a man of brains and anything but really moral, although written with the purpose of promoting morality.

—The Brotherhood of Letters. By J. Rogers Rees. New-York: Lockwood & Coombes. 1889.—This volume from the hands of Mr. Rees follows in the footsteps of his "Pleasures of a Bookworm" and "Diversions of a Bookworm." Each of those works was an agreeable thing to open; it might be opened anywhere and the reader would find his thoughts in good and agreeable company. The newer work deserves the same appreciation and will repay the same confidence. It is cheerful and wholesome in its literary tone, and the author's taste in books is of the right sort. One could easily say that the preparation of such books is a thing which almost any one could do; but this is not strictly true. What stands as true is that almost any one has read these stories before and could doubtless collect them as soon as Mr. Rees has been able to do. But here the ordinary reader's capacity would end. He could not group them with the same skill and sympathy; he possibly would make very sorry work, indeed, at the business. Mr. Rees excels in putting new interest for the reader into facts and anecdotes that are perhaps the most familiar things in his memory. He has ability of his own, and he manages the matter in hand gracefully and lovingly. We are not yet tired of this sort of compilation work, and confess it has a greater charm for us than much work that is original throughout. It is quite possible in this world to have too much originality.

—Greifenstein. By F. Marion Crawford. New-York: Macmillan & Co.—Certain apt arrangements as to color and texture, markets having to be considered, are as necessary to the manufacturer of stuffs as to the maker of romances. If, then, "Mr. Isaacs" was merchandise *à la Perse*, "A Roman Singer" was constructed for the Italian demand, and "Greifenstein" for the German mart. This many-sidedness is clever enough in its way, showing Mr. Crawford's versatility, if nothing more. In the constructing of "Greifenstein" the author takes for model the most wearisome of German ones belonging to a school of half a century ago. Where Mr. Crawford is entertaining is in his description of a German students' duel, where the Schlägers play their part. His defense, however, of the whole system of students' scrimmages is exceedingly labored. At best it is but a relic of mediæval times. To give it any heroic proportions is to make it absurd. It is something utterly foreign to our ideas of American or English college life, and when the cry is "Fertig! Los!" and the bloody cuts are given, too much beer is the prime incentive for the students' brawl. "Greifenstein," with its many pages, is tiresome romance, extended beyond all necessary proportions.

—American Coin. A Novel. By the Author of "Aristocracy." New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1889.—The author of "Aristocracy" having vented his bile on the British upper classes by depicting them, all and several, as immoral, greedy of money, disgustingly rude to outsiders, and vulgar in their intercourse with each other, seems to have bethought him that it was time to pay his respects to his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen. The young hero of "Aristocracy" was, indeed, a poor specimen, for whom well-bred Americans would blush, but he was the best of the novel; the others, including the high-born English girl he marries in the end, being even more ill bred than himself. The Earl of Atherleigh and Sir Percy Vandeleur, two fortune hunters who seek San Francisco to guard themselves from impending ruin by marrying the daughters of rich, self-made men, are treated in much the same way. That is to say, their vulgarity and contemptibleness are sought to be softened by contrast with the young American men who hope to win these damsels for themselves. The latter are as improbable as the Englishmen are impossible. Not that fortune hunting is not common among such men, but that they seldom if ever act and talk like disguised valets. Nor are the San Francisco girls and boys anything but libels on American youth. The plot is absurd, shallow, and vulgar; the characters are without one exception odious. What induces anybody to write such foolishness is a mystery, but the reasons for remaining anonymous are excellent.

—The Swallow's Wing. A Tale of Pekin. By Charles Hannan. New-York: Cassell & Co. 1889.—Not so much the proverbial swallow which does not make a Summer is suggested by this romance of China as the other kind of swallow, the first of which is half the battle when we take a dose of medicine. If we can swallow the first swallow that meets us in this voracious tale we are ready for all the wonderful things that come after. A man in Brussels discovers an aged and ragged swallow in the throes of dissolution and finds a minutiated letter under its wing, from which it appears that somebody of the British persuasion is kept a prisoner in Pekin. He knows neither the name, age, or sex of the prisoner, nor the time it was written, nor whether it is a hoax or not. All the same, he journeys to China and sets to work to discover the immured. The reader is let into the secret before this philanthropist has more than made out that a certain Englishman did disappear the year before in Pekin. We learn how he was hanged on the head, gagged, and chained in a courtyard of the temple; how he caught swallows and placed little notes under their wings; how he was detected and punished, and went mad from ill treatment. Mr. Hannan has a good idea of describing the horrible, and some of the scenes in the courtyard where Norris, the Englishman, struggles with the priests are indeed gruesome. The attention is kept on the stretch, and such little difficulties as how a Pekin nesting swallow came to be in Brussels on the other side of the earth are soon forgot.

TOWS ON THE HUDSON.

THE GREAT FLEETS OF FREIGHT BOATS THAT COME DOWN THE RIVER.

Very few persons who journey up and down the Hudson River either upon the palatial steamers or upon the railway trains that run along both banks of this great waterway know how great an amount of wealth is daily floated to this city on the canalboats and barges that compose the immense tows that daily leave West Troy, Lansingburg, Albany, Kingston, and other points along the river bound for this city. Twice each day—early in the morning and in the evening—a large number of tows made up of boats that have come through the Erie Canal from Buffalo, the Northern Canal from points along Lake Champlain as far north as Rouse's Point, and through the Delaware and Hudson Canal from the anthracite coal regions of Lackawanna and Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, leave the above places in tow of huge side-wheel towboats and of puffing little screw propeller tugs, all moving toward one objective point, which is New-York City.

Frequently these tows will be hunched together, so that, within a distance of three or four miles on the river, there can be seen several hundred barges and canalboats afloat carrying in their holds hundreds of thousands of dollars in merchandise, produce, lumber, grain, and ore. Many of these single tows contain as much as 100 boats, and sometimes a larger number, marshaled six and eight abreast, and reaching back at least a quarter of a mile from the stems of the leaders to the sterns of the last boats. Few persons would believe it, if told that enough freight was carried in a single tow of this kind to load a couple of dozen large trains of freight cars; yet such in the case.

During the past week several such tows have arrived from Albany in tow of the powerful tugs of the Schuyler Steam Towboat Line of 15 Nassau-street. The largest steamer, the huge side-wheeler Vanderbilt, only a few days ago brought down from Albany 120 grain barges, each barge carrying from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of grain, weighing 240 tons, with a gross tonnage for the entire tow of nearly 40,000 tons. On Tuesday the powerful but smaller boats, the Belle, Capt. John Oliver, assisted by the propeller James T. Easton, brought seventy-four boats from Albany and Troy, many of them laden with iron ore from Lake Champlain, while the others were loaded with grain and lumber and lying low in the water. That much of the time they were partially submerged. The gross tonnage of this tow was over 25,000 tons.

In taking a trip from this city to Albany, frequently as many as fifty of these tows are passed, it taking about thirty-six or forty hours for the steamers to reach Albany after leaving Albany. From Kingston, which is the side-water outlet of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, another class of merchandise is shipped in the same manner. From the month of the Rondout Creek, which forms the harbor of the thriving and busy city of Kingston, can be seen every evening every evening huge rafts of canalboats, tall-masted down-Easters, and barges of various sorts, laden with coal, ice, hay, lumber, lime, cement, bluestone, brick, and country produce. Many of these craft have received their cargoes at the western end of Kingston, while others have come from the coal regions about Honesdale and Scranton, in Pennsylvania, all bound for this port and consigned to, perhaps, as many different persons as there are boats in the tow.

Of the heaviest part of the traffic of the entire river at least two-thirds is monopolized by the two great towing companies, the Cornell Transportation Company of Kingston and the Schuyler Steam Towboat Line of Albany. The Schuyler Company practically has a monopoly of the trade coming from the Erie and Champlain Canals at Albany and Troy, as well as the towing for the Pennsylvania Coal Company from Newburg, while the Cornells hold in a tight grasp the business of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company from Kingston, both north and south, on the river. The business of the Knickerbocker and other ice companies, which is something immense in volume, is scattered about among individual towboat owners, the two companies spoken of above, and several smaller offering lines.

On the arrival of the tows that come from various points up the river at this port a complete transformation takes place from the sleepy quiet that has reigned on the boats while slowly, but steadily, on their way creeping down the river. As soon as a large tow is sighted far up the river it is the signal for a tugboat to start with a full head of steam and race with each other to reach the tow. Each tug carries orders from the consignee of some particular boat to take it from the tow and place it in some selected berth. The boats that are cast first from the tow are always placed on the outside or on the tail end, and as soon as the tugs reach them they begin to cast off and the tow begins to break up. They are then picked up by the tugs sent for them and taken to their several destinations.

The boats from the Albany tows laden with flour and grain are mostly taken to the piers along the East River from Pier 3 to Coenties-slip, the Erie and Atlantic Basins, and the elevator docks at Dow's stores in Brooklyn. The boats laden with lumber, brick, cement, lime, building material, and bluestone from Kingston and other points are docked at the brick, stone, and lumber yards along the North and East Rivers. The barges go to Weehawken and Perth Amboy, and the ice barges to various stations along the North and East Rivers.

Among the famous towboats plying between this city and up-river points are the America, Anna, Ida, Bayuse, Connecticut, Niagara, Ontario, Syracuse, Vanderbilt, Oswego, Mount Washington, Austin, Sammy Cornell, James T. Easton, the famous old ice king the Norwich, and many others. Many of these boats have labored upon this great waterway for at least thirty years, and some of them for a longer period. They have earned for them for their owners, and have also furnished employment for a huge army of men whose lives have been spent on the river and whose occupation promises to descend to their children in turn. The wealth that has been transported to this city in tow of the fleet steam vessels is incalculable, and probably far exceeds if not doubles that of any other waterway in the world.

SMOKING NOT PROHIBITED.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 14.

Many merchants and importers who had frequent occasion to go to the Custom House to transact business, and happened to do so with lighted cigars in their mouths, were as often bothered and irritated by a messenger tapping them on the shoulder and directing them to a sign, "No Smoking." To a business man who only dropped into the Custom House for five minutes this practice was irksome to a degree that made it a downright nuisance. Collector Cooper saw that it was a source of considerable annoyance and stopped it. To-day he ordered the removal of the sign, "No Smoking." The taking down of the sign does not imply that the clerks and others on duty in the Custom House will be permitted to smoke during the hours of business. It is intended as a simple act of courtesy to the class of men who have dealings with the Custom-House, and who are not accustomed to irksome restrictions upon their personal use of tobacco.

SOCIETY BY THE SEASIDE

NEWPORT AMUSING THE FOOD HUNDRED.

FESTIVITIES ON A MOST ELABORATE SCALE—BALLS, DINNERS, LAWN PARTIES, AND RECEPTIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—This is certainly a season of brilliant entertainments at this thoroughly-aristocratic Summer resort. Not a day passes without a half dozen or a dozen social gatherings at the luxurious homes of the wealthy cottagers which, at any other place, and even here if it were not for many more brilliant affairs, would be considered events of the season worthy of minute description, but here they are only mentioned in the most casual way. And not a week passes either in which there are not given several dinner or dancing parties, lawn fêtes, or receptions which, by reason of very large numbers in attendance or extraordinary elaborateness of preparation, reach that lofty height of superiority which entitles them to be considered as really events of the Newport season.

Viewed in this light, the principal entertainments this week have been a dancing party by Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, an elaborate dinner by Mr. Robert L. Hargous, a brilliant dinner party by Miss Leary, a large dance by Mrs. Paran Stevens, a dinner by Mrs. William Astor, and a reception by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt on board their magnificent steam yacht Alva.

At the Whipple dance the large ballroom was prettily decorated with delicate ferns and potted plants, and lighted by hosts of electric lamps. The music was by the Casino orchestra. An appetizing supper was served, there was plenty of opportunity for dancing and promenading, and the whole affair was thoroughly enjoyed by the scores of cottagers present.

At Mr. Hargous's dinner the guests were all young people, and they had a very jolly time. The dinner was served on pure white china, which is the newest wrinkle, and a huge bank of pink roses set off the centre of the table. The house was decorated and the piazzas inclosed, and the Hungarian Orchestra, fresh from New-York, made its first appearance here.

Miss Leary's dinner was a delightful affair, as are all her entertainments, for of all the people here who entertain none have a better reputation for giving pleasure to their guests than Mr. and Miss Leary. The table on this occasion was decorated with yellow flowers, making a pretty effect.

Mrs. Stevens's dance was perhaps the most brilliant event of all the week, and for that reason should have been referred to first. The hall was charmingly decorated with palms and flowers and lighted with rose-shaded electric lamps. At midnight the scene was one of exceeding brilliance. The most striking features were the absolutely regal toilets of the older ladies, the galaxy of young and beautiful girls, and the magnificent and dazzling display of diamonds and gems. Almost everybody in society was there, and it was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning before the jolly crowd finished the last dance and the carriages began to disappear.

Mrs. Astor's dinner party was a rather small but very select gathering of congenial spirits.

The reception by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt on the Alva was a feature of the season in that it gave everybody the much-desired opportunity to inspect and admire this elegant craft. The opportunity was warmly embraced and every nook and cranny was pried into by the curious ones. The reception itself was a very delightful affair, and over one of the hundred and fifty-odd guests thoroughly enjoyed the lavish hospitality of the host and hostess.

Other entertainments have been given during the week by Mrs. Jerome Carty, Mrs. Alexander Barney, Mrs. Julia B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Coit Griswold,

ON LONG BRANCH PIAZZAS

THE SEASON BY THE SURF NEARLY ENDED.

SOME REASONS WHY THE HOTEL PROPRIETORS MOURN—THREE FASHIONABLE BALLS LAST WEEK.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 17.—In a few days the great numbers of "transients" will have left Long Branch. The races end to-day, and as a great majority of the visitors care only for the excitement of this sport, there will be no attraction here for them. But they go away just as the place is becoming naturally attractive and just as the ideal vacation weather has come. By the end of next week the cottagers will have it all to themselves and the proprietors of the big hotels will be putting their assets against their liabilities and concluding that it is about time to discharge their armies of help and nail up the windows.

With some of them the balance will be on the wrong side. A season so rainy and generally unsatisfactory in the matter of weather has not been known for years. The high-class hotels have been more or less affected, because so many people have gone to Paris. So that, for one reason or another, there have not been anywhere near as many visitors here as in former years. This fact has led a number of croakers to predict the downfall of Long Branch as a Summer resort. They say that next season there will be nobody here and that the hotels will finally crumble away from disuse.

To offset these pessimists there is a brilliant scheme on foot for the rejuvenation of the Branch. Col. A. B. De Frece, who has been a visitor here for a great many years, has been in correspondence with an English syndicate, the members of which think it would be a good investment to tear down the rickety old buildings that disfigure Ocean-avenue and put up a number of splendid hotels in their places. They would improve the place in other ways. They would macadamize the driveway and protect the bluff. Col. De Frece says the syndicate has something like $5,000,000 behind it, and, if the work can only be concluded before the opening of the World's Fair in 1892, he is pretty sure that the investment would be a good one.

Getting anything here is slow work. The town will not help it along. The matter of building a jetty system has been under discussion a long time. The property holders held a meeting ten days ago. They will hold another to-night. But meantime the sunbeams are beginning to blow, and they are sending in some good-sized waves. They break on the beach, and the water rushes up to the bluff. It strikes it with little force compared to the fury o. the waves in the Winter, but there are certain spots where one can see that every time a wave dashes against the bluff it carries away some sand as it falls back. This keeps up until presently there is a big hole opened. Then it caves in, and almost while you are watching it several dollers' worth of property has gone to become part of the ocean bed. It is a problem which the engineers say is easily solved, provided it is tackled with sufficient money.

The annual hop at the Ocean Hotel took place Monday night in the Ocean Theatre. It was given as a testimonial to George W. Sawron, the leader of the orchestra. The theatre was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. During the square dances different colored lights were thrown on the floor. The effect was unique and pretty. There were many fashionable people present. Mrs. Warren Leland wore an Empire costume of Chinese crêpe and silk. Mrs. Fairchild's dress was of black lace, with pink hyacinths. Mrs. Mrs. Jacobs wore ox-blood faille en traine, with a full suite of magnificent diamonds. Mrs. Jerome Melville's gown was of black silk and lace, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. G. W. Morgan wore white India silk, brocaded with lace. Miss Frankie Kemble wore an Empire costume of white silk, with pearl ornaments and diamonds. Miss Maud Howard's costume was white silk and lace. Miss Maggie Daly wore a costume of white cun'e cloth.

The annual complimentary ball was tendered to Carl Sohst, leader of the orchestra at the United States House, Wednesday evening. The parlor was beautifully decorated. The ball was opened at 9 o'clock by Miss Flora Denzer and Mr. Leon Levy. Among the guests present were Proprietor and Mrs. J. E. Van Cleaf, Mrs. G. Bimenthal, Mrs. H. Sing, Mrs. L. Danzer, Mrs. E. Schmidt, Mrs. Sichenfeld, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Samnal Kohn, Mrs. M. Heobt, Mrs. L. Weil, Miss Amy Rosenthal, Misaee Etta and Flora Kalisk, Miss Tillie Endel, Miss Flora Vogel, Miss Jeannette Strauss, Miss Nettie Hymes, Miss Birdie Sather, Miss Helen Brown, Miss Hattie Lowenstein, Miss Belle Schott, Miss Ida Jacubson, Messrs. Lonie Heil, Stewart Laird, H. Abrahams, L. Breliman, N. P. Gillespie, H. Considine, W. W. Laird, M. J. Kalisk, J. Mendelsohn, M. Sullivan, and Harry Sohlomka.

The souvenir ball at the Sylvania Hotel Friday evening was the most brilliant event of the season. The souvenir programme was a work of art. The hotel was brilliantly decorated. Chinese lanterns were hung outside, and inside there were flags and bunting everywhere. The supper table was a masterpiece. The centre piece was six feet high and there were roast pigs and boned turkey as natural as life. Here are some of the beautiful costumes:

Mrs. Jacques H. Herts, white India silk brocade, duchesse lace and diamonds. Mrs. F. C. King, Greek dress of Chinese yellow silk. Mrs. M. Heoht, black crêpe de Chine and diamonds. Miss Lulu Hecht, white lace and pink roses. Mrs. E. W. Bloomingdale, Gretchen costume of Chinese brocade, white satin, duchesse lace and diamonds. Mrs. Schwab, embroidered mull, beautiful pansy ornaments, studded with diamonds. Mrs. A. Schnbert, black laoo and diamoods. Mrs. Bnseed, imported oostume of white eud pearl-gray in Empire style, splendid diamoods. Mrs. A. Berudel, pink faille, with duchesse lace and diamonds. Mrs. Cruw, black net, with diamonds. Miss Minnie O'Neil, white lace. Miss Birdie O'Neil, pale blue point d'esprit. Miss Rose Kreiser, white nun's veiling and lace. Mrs. Mowbry, black velvet and diamonds. Mrs. Heyman, black silk and diamond ornaments. Miss Ida Heyman, brocaded silk and tulle. Mrs. Adolph Levy, lavender moire, elegant diamonds. Mrs. Jerome Melville, black moire silk and lace, with diamonds. Mrs. G. W. Morgan, brocaded India silk and diamonds.

The Baron de Pardonnet went away from the West End on Tuesday. He admitted that he was going to Philadelphia to try to raise some money, but he declared that he would return immediately and push his claim against the Pennsylvania Club. Friends say his mission was unsuccessful, for he has not come back. He left a bill of something like $500 at the West End Hotel. That will have to go into the profit-and-loss account. The Baron's plan for exhibiting to the hotel that he was a man of means was this: He would draw a draft on a Philadelphia house, have it cashed at the hotel, and then send the money by telegraph to meet the draft. Thus the hotel was being paid with its own money, and the Baron was posing as a man who handled a great deal of money. He also had a carriage bill of respectable size. He had carriages at all times. He would hereiy walk across the street. Finally Messrs. Ryerson & Brown told him that he would have to pay cash. Thereafter the Baron patronized the ten-cent stages. He served one purpose here, however. He gave the people something to talk about; but now that he is gone he is forgotten by all but his creditors.

Miss Marion Foster's large pictnre, "The Storm," is to be raffled for here. A great many chances have been taken, because the picture is a great prize. It has been on exhibition during the week at all the principal hotels, and has been greatly admired. The artist is in poor health again. She is occasionally seen on the piazza of the Ocean Hotel in her perambulator, but she has of late been almost constantly confined to her room. She will have to undergo another operation this Fall and spend some weeks in the hospital. She is brave under her sufferings, though. Gen. Jardine looked at her the other night and said: "That little woman has the heart of a great soldier. If we had had 75,000 men with hearts like hers the war would not have lasted ten days."

The cinbhouses will probably close next week and their gilt and glitter and luxury will be hidden until next Summer. This has not been an especially profitable Summer for them, either. The two gambling houses live here and play at all the games for fnn are mostly in Europe. The proprietors of the cinbhouses miss them eadly. They are the kind of players whose patronage pays. The proprietor of one of the houses rich men up twenty-five thousand the other night who were in Paris. He said their absence made a difference to him of certainly not less than $75,000.

Among the hotel arrivals thie week are:

West End.—E. H. Talbot, George H. Eddy and wife, M. de Marcado, A. Manly and wife, W. G. Wood, A. Wolff, W. F. Lee, Marshall Lee, E. F. Milk and wife, F. L. Morrell, S. F. Morse and wife, Miss M. L. Hawlings, A. B. Wood, Mrs. J. K. Hoffman, S. D. Gloom, wife and daughter, D. W. Clapp, B. F. Coleman, Miss Foisry, E. E. Bnabhwell, H. Taylor, all of New-York; George Johns, Miss Johns, Albert Wagner, L. W. Barringer, H. T. Cassack, D. W. Stuart, H. W. Flasher, Jr., J. Jacobson, Jr., S. M. Frank and wife of Philadelphia; E. D. Kohns, S. A. Gale and wife, L. Hornthal and wife, J. Rosenwald, Harry Palmer, C. W. Lasher and wife, Miss A. Lasee of Chicago; E. S. Waterhouse, E. P. Knabis, Mrs. A. Dallmeyer, Mrs. A. King of Pittsburg; A. Roos of San Francisco; L. A. Warwick and wife and Mrs. W. Kernan of Utica; D. Crosby of Scranton; F. A. Parker and wife and Mrs. Henry Botler of Anhurn; J. F. Flynn of New-Haven; W. Kennan of Utica; A. B. Taylor of Omaha; C. A. Gambrill of Baltimore; S. G. Haynes of Savannah; L. B. Sprogg of Louisville; W. Price, M. S. Talbot, Philip Myers and wife, M. T. Rose, O. H. Dow of New-Brunswick; E. Rawling of Montreal; George Atohinson of St. Louis; Mrs. Toman of Buffalo.

Howland Hotel.—J. J. Flynn and wife, Max Cohn, C. Wallman, D. Belair, M. Katzenburg, John Kotka, A. Deutsch, J. S. Marks, W. B. Calloway, D. M. Levy and wife, F. P. Mahoney, A. S. Peters, Mrs. F. C. Merrell, Mrs. E. E. Ross, A. Rossman, S. S. Barrenheimer, I. Hall, H. A. Smith, M. Mitchell and wife, Miss Mitchell, Ernest Aschet, Simon Stein, I. Samuel, Samuel Goldsmith, S. Lulig and wife, E. K. Roser, M. Hoffman and wife, E. Frank, A. Sayss, S. Levy, S. B. Toolin, all of New-York; J. Gaslman, J. Gans, wife, and daughter, G. Linden, D. McKeone of Philadelphia; T. B. Linden, A. E. Lanman, E. Gisch of Brooklyn; J. F. Hall and wife of Pittsburg; E. H. Behrman and W. Williams of Newark; Mrs. Strong of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Chester of Albany.

Brunswick Hotel.—J. Bennett, Miss L. Cohen, E. Fairly and daughter, Thomas E. Mitchell, J. P. Robenbaum, H. H. Houghton, W. Stokes and wife, Miss J. Breanan, Miss C. Breanean, A. M. Burton, M. S. Hasyon, W. W. Hayden, D. Swartsfelder, W. E. Cleff, J. Weir, C. W. Moore, A. Halsenbach of New-York; E. Worthheimer, James Earle and family, D. Bradley and wife of Chicago; A. M. Brady, A. M. Danaher of Albany; W. Clark, Jr., of Newark; the Hon. J. F. Jonas of Hartford; W. P. Sntereof Boston; G. W. Seorger of Louisville; S. N. Brown of Pittsburg; Fred Cox of Johnstown; Miss Hampton of Washington; Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs of Delaware; P. H. Pennergast of Syracuse.

United States Hotel.—M. Baton, J. Swartman, S. Kalisk, B. Goodman, J. M. Gould, J. J. Hart, E. Blnmenthal, Patrick Carney, Mrs. Flannigan, Miss M. Hughes, Mrs. F. Finnell, E. Harris, S. Rowak, Gus Reno, W. K. Schultz, W. J. Conen, New-York; Dora and Louis Murray of Jersey City; C. H. Smith of Troy; F. H. Collins of Brooklyn.

Hotel Brighton.—B. Goldberg, T. B. Shandlery, B. A. Moss, Charles Marks, C. J. Wallace and wife, Mrs. Mary Aheon, W. C. Ksuny, T. D. Henderson and wife of Newark; U. S. Decker and wife of Orange; A. P. Wernberg of Brooklyn.

GOOD SARATOGA WEATHER.

GUESTS ENJOYING THEMSELVES AFTER DAYS OF RAIN AND DULLNESS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—At last a bit of genuine Saratoga weather—clear, warm, dry, and altogether charming. "These thirty-six hours of sunshine have kept some trunks unstrapped in my house," was the remark made, with a smiling countenance, by a hotel proprietor as he watched his 'bus' drive away empty to an outgoing train, and without doubt he was right. It requires nerve or a full pocketbook, sometimes both, to watch from the windows of a ten-dollar-per-day room the rain drip contiuously for three times twenty-four hours, which is precisely what more than one Saratoga guest hee done this week.

Mr. Atherton Furlong gave another of his receptione Friday from 12 till 2, throwing open his studios in honor of Miss Kitty Berger, the zither player, so well known to New-Yorkers. Miss Berger wae heard to especial advantage the day before at Mrs. Fisher Johnson's musicale at her handsome Summer cottage here. Miss Tuck also lent the aid of her voice to the entertainment of Mrs. Johnson's guests, of whom there were a goodly numbor of her New-York associates.

Something that everybody counted himself fortnnate who assisted at it was the serenade offered Mr. Giovanni Morosini by the Liberati Military Band Thursday evening. The band appeared outside of Mr. Morosini's cottage in the Circular Grounds just before 11 o'clock, and though the galleries were comparatively thinned ont at that hour not a half dozen strains had been sounded when the place swarmed with people, who kept their numbers and constantly increased them until midnight and the music passed away to greet those of the Morosini cottages, besides the family party, were Postmaster General Wanamaker and Dr. Norvin Green.

When two or three orchestral pieces had been played, the musicians began the Miserere, from Trovatore. Suddenly from a distant gallery rolled forth in superb power and voice that thrilling solo, "Ah, I have sighed to rest me," and the entire scene was finished by singer and instruments in a way that held the listeners literally spellbound for a considerable time after the last strain had died away. The great tribute of perfect silence greeted the performers for a full moment before the storm of applause burst forth. Signor Pesci, a member of Liberati's company, was the soloist.

Jay Gould and family and his physician and his family have gone away from us. They left as quietly as they came and staid, the guests at the hotel where they stopped not knowing of their departure until they had been hours on their journey down the river. People who saw Mr. Gould here last Summer and this think he has changed and aged between the two seasons. His demeanor is certainly not that of a well man. Possibly his health is very much as he may now and worn longer and less pointed than formerly, has somewnat to do with his altered appearance. The afternoon before they left here the entire party visited the Pompeian house.

The Grand Union garden party is announced for Saturday, Aug. 31.

Edgar T. Brackett, the Republican State Committeeman from this district, who has a handsome North Broadway residence here, has created a sensation in this county by his resignation as delegate to the Saratoga county to the nominating convention for every hundred votes cast at a preceding Presidential election. The new rule will give Saratoga Springs seventeen delegates in every County and Assembly Convention, while heretofore the village has been entitled to only fifteen. This village, when casting over 1,700 Republican votes, has hitherto had no greater representation than a town containing 150 Republicans.

The Rev. Dr. Nevin of Rome, Italy, is at the States. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is at the Union.

The waters of Saratoga Lake have risen to an alarming extent this season. Docks have been washed away, highways destroyed, and hundreds of acres of meadow land submerged. For several years the lake has increased in volume, and large tracts of farming lands have been rendered valueless. It is claimed that a manufacturing company near Schuylerville, on the banks of Fish Creek, into which the waters of the lake empty, is partly responsible for the damage through raising a dam. The farmers have retained counsel and brought an action to test the question whether a mill owner has a right to disturb the placid waters of the celebrated sheet. One effect which the high water is said to have produced is the early change of the foliage. All along the shores of the lake the trees and bushes are dressed out in glowing Autumnal garb, which is ascribed to the soaking of their roots by the incursions of the lakes waters.

The Saratoga Athenæum has this season, more than ever before, attracted the attention of the hotel guests, for whose benefit the circulating library is well maintained, and it bids fair to become one of the features of the Summer life of the place. It was organized in the early Spring of 1885 by a score of the publicspirited citizens of the place, for the purpose of establishing a circulating and reference library, a public reading room, a lectureship, and a school of design, and generally to promote the cultivation of literature, science, and art. The late Prof. Nathan Sheppard was the principal mover in the movement and the principal spirit in carrying it forward. Through his efforts many permanent residents of Saratoga and occasional visitors become sufficiently interested in the work to become members of the association, among whom may be named Cornelius Vanderbilt, the late Joseph W. Drexel, the Hon. Edward Kearney of New-York, and the late Joseph W. Fuller of Troy. The Hon. Thomas B. Carroll laid the foundation of its library by a gift of about five hundred volumes. Since the beginning of the year, and the incumbency of the present President, C. C. Lester, the library has been doubled, and now numbers close upon four thousand volumes, including a very valuable collection of the classics. What the institution now needs is a suitable building for its use, and it is not expected among so many passing and permanent patrons of wealth and generosity that the necessity will long be neglected.

There was a brilliant hop at Mount MacGregor Friday evening, largely attended from here.

Among the latest prominent arrivals are the following:

United States Hotel.—Roswell P. Flower and family, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge and family, ex-Mayor Cooper and wife, John H. Terry and wife, William Torth and family, Frederic Gunthar and wife, W. C. Noyes and wife, Joseph W. Harper and wife, J. Pinnman, Miss Flagler and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Dr. Emery Holman, all of New-York; Oscar Bissing and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William Platt Prosser and Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Schaefer of Philadelphia; Horace K. White and family, Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. J. MacGregor Adams, Chicago; Stephen Sanford, Amsterdam; Major and Mrs. Wylie, Highland Falls; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Miss Edward Aonan and family and Clarence W. Bowen, Brooklyn; Junge H. L. Bond, and T. M. Lanahan, Baltimore; Gov. Lonnshury of Connecticnt.

Grand Union.—William H. Farmar and family, John Delmar, John H. Dongles, John Harlin and family, William Moyer and wife, and H. P. Dugro and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Fernside, Mrs. J. Wadsworth and family, J. G. Neafie and family, J. F. Betz, Jr., and family, M. E. McDowell and family, F. C'Hnny and family, France: B. D. Pointz and wife, Mayville, Ky.; Moses Atwood and family, Pittsburg; W. J. Dickey and family, Baltimore; Lewis E. Speare and family, Newtonvp, Mass.; W. B. Rice and family, Quinoy, Mass.; R. W. Rampshaw, Peoria, Ill.; the Hon. Anthony Higgins, Wilmington, Del.; John E. Pepper, Lexington, Ky.; John B. Palmer and wife, Richmond, Va.; W. P. North, Coatesville, Penn.; Frank Stevene and wife, Swansea; B. W. Tompkins and family, New York; Conns; the Hon. W. H. Morris and family and William Barre and family, Brooklyn; H. Kellogg and wife, Hartford.

Congress Hall.—E. L. Shnnan and family, Capt. W. H. Hall, the Hon. F. B. Jones, Mrs. M. H. Lawton, Miss Lawton, C. H. Tnska and family, the Hon. J. M. Mcdonald, ex-Judge B. Williamson and sons, Gen. Washburne, R. Yonge, E. L. Starr and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White, J. H. Toth, George L. Brockman, Joseph B. Aaron, L. H. Nniting, F. H. Wilkins and wife, P. L. Chester, Miss Chester, Owen Kinny, H. P. May, E. N. Sickles, William Lawson and wife, and Mrs. Wm. Crimmins, New-York; Richard Vaux, Philadelphia; Judges J. E. Simmons, Blandford, and L. Blickley, Georgia; J. H. Hnston, Washington.

Dr. Edward McGlynn spent Friday night at the Spa, on his way from Rochester where he lectured the night before, to Burlington, from where he will deliver a course of three lectnres before a Summer school conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lewis. His first address will be Sunday afternoon, when he will speak on "The Essentials of Religion," followed dnring the week by two discourses respectively on "How to Attain Poverty" and "The Public School Question." He told a local reporter that he might go to Rome next year, not to see the Pope, hnt as an incidental trip in his visit to Great Britain on a lecturing tonr.

Mrs. John Manning gave a young people's dance last evening at her residence on North Broadway.

Cards are ont for a reception at Miss Sheehane Circular-street cottage Tuesday evening.

Friday night Marshall P. Wilder entertained a Mount MeGregor audience, and to-night he will endeavor to distort another lot of people in the Kensington Hotel parlors. Mr. Achill announced on the mountain last night that he had secured Mr. Wilder to edit a column in one of his papers.

After the serenade Thursday evening Mr. Morosini gave Liberati a sealed envelope, which on opening was found to contain a check for the band.

The body of I. P. Chambers was conveyed to New-York last evening on the special car Wanda. Mr. Chambers had been in Saratoga all Summer, being the second to register at the Grand Union at the opening of the season. He had been ill since early in March, but was only confined to his bed for a week previous to his death. His widow, only son, H. A. Chambers, and daughter, Mrs. W. B. Young, were with him as he breathed his last.

ROYAL TIMES AT RICHFIELD.

CONCERTS, MUSICALES, TENNIS, RACES, AND RIFLE SHOOTING—ARRIVALS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 17.—Local events crowd so thick and fast that it has been found necessary to issue a printed form of sweets so that each pleasure seeker may follow his particular "rad." For those whose inclinations are of a musical hant there have been some of the most delightful concerts ever given in Richfield. On Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday the Spring House parlors were devoted to sacred concert, musicales, and impromptn gatherings, when the artists of the Boston Ideal Company—Messrs. Charles Tyler Dutton, Pardon Robinson, J. F. Gilder, Misses Daltoo, Hnilkranz, and Sicard—gave most delightful proofs of their ability. Mrs. Dutton, (nde Bessie Grovesteen,) has taken Miss Beebe's place in the choir of Dr. Paxton's church in West Forty-second-street, New-York. Mrs. Dutton's voice is well trained and full, and has the very necessary quality to render sacred music. At the Tuesday evening musicale her interpretation of Gonnod's "Sanctus in C" was heartily applauded. Miss Sicard of Utica has a voice at once full and clear, the high notes wonderfully sweet and sympathetic. Mr. Robinson sang Rubinstein's "Serenade" in splendid voice; his form is always good. Mr. Dutton's tenor solo was greeted with well-deserved applause. Miss Hnilkranz sang Swedish songs. Mr. Gilder played an andante from Mendelssohn in a manner which made his audience call for more.

Wheelmen still continue to appear and the town is overrun with the silent machines. It seems a question of survival of the fittest between the airnit wheelman and the frightened horsee which throng the principal thoroughfares. Unless there is a very speedy decrease in bicycles on the roads the result may be one of sole accident.

There was fair weather for the races last Saturday and a fashionable gathering. Many New-Yorkers were present and most of the turnouts in town were seen at the driving park. One of the most stylish was Mr. F. D. Beard's break and tandem. Shnits's four-in-hand "cross-matched" chocolate and bay—fron grey and brown horses. The party occupying the seats consisted of Mrs. Shnits, the Misses Beard, Canton; Carnrick, Messrs. Shnits, Clark, Anderson, and J. H. Shnits, Jr., who held the ribbons. Mr. Mollean held a King party from the Barlington. Other turnouts of interest to New-Yorkers were the tandem of Mr. Annan, the light wood buckboard, with Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley and the Misses Onatlvia occupying the seats; Mrs. R. W. Faller's victoria, and Mrs. Franoklyn's mail phaeton, Mrs. Stronk's wagonette, besides many large traps with various parties from the different hotels. The gentlemen's race was, as usual, the principal object of interest. Mr. A. E. Cortis carried off the prize.

The Spring House lawn tennis tournament has developed some fine playing. Mr. Kingsley of Schenectady has made the best record up to present writing.

The Earlington rifle match came off Wednesday, and resulted in Mr. W. P. Earl winning the first prize and Mr. C. M. Chase the second.

Among the arrivals of the week are these:

Spring House.—From New-York: Charles F. Zabriskie, Robert M. Hicox, M. F. Randolph, C. M. Cutchsi, A.C. Conch, A. A. Girton and wife, Miss H. E. Wiles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bonner, W. P. Barker, F. Brook Leavitt and wife, Miss Sophie Tallet, N. G. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Dutton, C. W. Blodgett and wife, J. K. Townsend, Leslie V. Peck, John J. Alwood, E. Holmes, Miss Alma Heilkrantz, Mrs. F. B. Cornell, G. P. Walker, Allen W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Marshall C. Wilder, Prof. R. S. Aguabella, Henry Merz and family, James Armstrong, James Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Hermance, Thomas S. Kerr and wife, Louis S. Kerr, James Reed Maxwell, Miss Lee, Miss Mary E. Reardsley, and Sidney Beardsley, Washington, D. C.

Thousand Island House.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Moore, N. M. Smttoo, S. B. Ely, A. A. Cohen, Mrs. Charles Yoke, and Mrs. Yoke, Mr. and Mrs. McLongstone, Daniel Green, Mrs. W. Dinkins, Charles White, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Gordon, Fred Fowler, New-York.

LAKE GEORGE HOTELS FULL.

MANY NEW-YORK PEOPLE AMONG THE SUMMER GUESTS.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 17.—The hotels all along the lake are well filled now, and some of them are putting guests into lodgings outside.

Among some of the best-known people now here are Sidney Drew, the actor, and his wife, née Gladys Rankin, who are enjoying themselves at the Fort William Henry Hotel. They will travel next season with the "Editha's Burglar" company.

Prof. Hersby of Philadelphia and Assemblyman Francis H. King of New-York City are at the Croebyside Hotel. They frequently add to the pleasnre of the guests by their fine guitar playing.

The attractions of Lake George Assembly are gradually increasing. A number of new bollees are being erected, and, it is said, applications for building eites are numerons.

Dr. J. W. Dowling of New-York will deliver a lecture in the lectorium Tuesday afternoon. His subject will be "Why we do not live out our three-score years and ten."

"The Six Augels" have chosen for their camping ground one of the most charmiug spots on the lake—Ranger's Island, near Pearl Point, commanding a magnificent view of the narrows. Mrs. Parry consists of A. A. Judge, S. T. Sonthard, E. R. Perry, Clarence M. Griswold, D. E. Lawler, and C. M. Vanheusen of Albany. A week from Sunday the compers will be joined by Gov. Hill, Gen. Husted, Railroad Commissioner I. V. Baker and ex-Assemblyman James H. Manville.

A very pleasant moonlight excnrsion was given last evening by C. G. Arrowsmith of New-York. About forty of his friends enjoyed the sail and a fine supper.

Among the guests who have recently arrived at the hotels are the following New-York people:

Fort William Henry Hotel.—Mrs. M. G. White, E. S. Cady, Dr. Paul H. Collins, S. B. Bates, Miss Clara Scholls, John B. Shotwell, W. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clan, A. Stern, D. Lithaner, M. J. Gibson, William L. Richards, Arthur Borger, Theodore A. Legeol, John Nevin, L. M. Michaels, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac D. Fletcher, J. B. Fletcher, W. F. Wright, Joseph E. Miller and wife, James W. Colborn, Robert M. Sayre, Miss Sayre, Miss Miller, Charles A. Wessell, Arthur Christiance, C. Booth and wife, Mrs. M. B. Murray, Mrs. E. T. Sherman, the Misses Sherman, Miss E. Montgomery, J. F. Ames, Miss Stevens, Adams Earnest, D. Voorbis McAllister, William E. Ward, F. Mead, D. Barnes, Dr. F. J. Bowles, A. J. Rodgers and wife, Mrs. A. Stranss, the Misses Strauss, Mrs. Morton, G. J. Starr, A. Starr, Sheldon Hammer, William J. Mcehan, J. Campbell, Miss R. Mayer, Miss M. L. Kauffman, the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan and wife, Miss Williams, Miss Brewer, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert and wife, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mifsfe, Miss Russell, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Miss M. D. Safford, Edward Man, L. A. Zerega, G. E. Debevoisa, A. G. Speir, J. Clancy, E. P. Pitcher, W. E. Billings, T. A. Plummer, Miss E. Smillie, Mrs. R. P. Beekman, Charles Magnus, Miss Brewer, Frederick Phillips, Walter H. Coles, J. A. Davis, Miss Davis, Miss L. M. Davis, Edward Fesser, Herbert H. Dean, Williamson Bacon and wife, Miss Bacon, Francis V. King, H. W. Rising and wife, J. Bryar, J. C. smith, Mrs. G. H. Hayward, R. W. Dixon, H. H. Rood, Miss L. V. Shortridge, Henry P. Macdons.

Lake View House.—John J. Kane, R. Blanching, C. W. Conklin and wife, Miss Bostwick, H. C. Blye, Mrs. H. Ferguson, Miss Mabel Ferguson, Charles A. Dodson, Charles Hale, Mrs. Hale, Miss Pease, B. B. Spoonz and wife, F. F. Cobb, C. M. Dissaway, James C. Busiay, H. Ludlow Hay, Thomas E. Sherman, J. W. S. Hocke and wife, Miss K. Brady, A. E. Price, J. M. Beach, C. E. Knebsaman and wife, George W. De Lacy and wife, Miss J. D. Farrington, H. S. Cozzens, William L. Richard, Arthur Burger, Mortimer Smith, Charles G. Dean, George Burrow, E. M. Barrow, Miss Brewer, W. H. Gillette, P. B. Merrihew, T. F. Gregg.

Marion House.—Mrs. B. H. Dolocar, Miss L. H. Dolbear, Henry Buhlender, David Y. Swainson, James Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Mc. Sawyer, George W. Carnsil, Robert S. Cole, G. W. Linch, Paul C. Shaffer, Louis M. Mowbray, G. B. F. Randolph, Mrs. H. A. Wilson, James Macfarlane, Jr., A. E. Fond, W. H. Ribitt and wife.

AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

SOJOURNERS AT SEABRIGHT.

HOTEL BRESLIN, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 17.—The great hotel is likely to remain in its jammed condition for some time to come, and the season continues a source of wonder. The fishing on the lake has never been better. Allan L. McDermott, New-Jersey's Democratic leader, is at the hotel, and Fish Commissioner Blackford is catching big bass.

Among the arrivals of the week were the following: Mr. and Mrs. William Yorke Athee, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ryereon, W. J. Cahoene, F. F. Keith, Harry Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Swayze, Jesse C. Crocheron, L. Perkins, Miss Nellie C. Tucker, Delancy Watts, J. W. W. Boyle, Edward Perry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richards, T. C. Richards, Jr., J. T. Hall, F. A. Leland, H. W. W. Whitehead, F. N. White, Gnstav Berckmans, Mrs. William Kemp, Miss Sutton, George W. Kemp and wife, Kemp, H. F. Bowlby, B. B. Conlver, James Benedict, N. C. Miller, B. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, Miss Moss, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Keatoo, Royal Moss, Henry Tallmadge, Mr. and Mrs. Sojon Patcher, Edward Parlan, Mrs. A. L. Loomis and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bolle, Miss N. Hollaud, Miss E. Craig, F. L. Lorlog, Jr., Mrs. Dora Blodgett, Samnel A. Wood, Mrs. Nancy Fuller, Mrs. F. H. Man, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Loring, A. Loring, Jr., S. Burdett Hyatt, G. L. Cornish, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lambert, all of New-York; Miss Mai Lounsbury, Mrs. C. A. Eder, George A. White, Jr., Malcolm McKenzie, Augus McKenzie, C. M. Hay, and Mr. R. E. Van Mostrand of Brooklyn; Capt. Redford at Liverpool, and Mrs. S. L. Middlebrook of Staten Island.

The midsession number of the Richfield *News* has been out nearly a week now, and to-morrow there will be a fresh one, but there is so much of fact and fancy and notes about people and things in it that the news it contains furnishes plenty of food for thought and gossip until the next number appears. It is got up in attractive shape, and while it tells the Richfield Springs people all about themselves and their neighbors, it lets them know what is going on at the other resorts of Summer loiterers. Pictures which recall pleasant scenes are scattered through it, as, for example, a reproduction of "Le Reveil," a painting by Miss Frances Hunt Throop, which has been on exhibition in the artist's studio at Richfield. On the handsome title page last Sunday was a poem on "Fishing," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The paper is full of interest to its patrons, and, what probably is of interest to Editor F. G. Barry, it has every evidence of prosperity in its number of advertisements. Associated with Mr. Barry are Fannie Edgar Thomas and M. B. Hedges.

AMONG BIG MUSKALLONGE.

GAY LIFE AND MANY GUESTS AT THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Aug. 17.—The season at this resort is now at its height, and every hotel has all the guests that can comfortably be accommodated. The Crossmon and other hotels at Alexandria Bay have been crowded since the first of the month. Syracusans have flocked into the Frontenac, on Round Island, until Manager Dickinson could take care of no more, and many applications for rooms had to be refused. The hotels at Clayton have many guests, the Hubbard House in partionlar being crowded to its fullest capacity. As life goes here, the season is a gay one. Hops are given every night at one or more of the hotels, and during the day picnics, excursions, fishing, and yachting parties are numerons.

The muskallonge season has just begun, and no less than a dozen fine big fellows have been taken within the past week. The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse takes the lead in muskallonge fishing, as he captured a fish this week that measured 58½ inches in length and weighed 40 pounds. On the same day that he took the big muskallnnge Mr. Alvord brought in 156 pounds of pickerel. A black bass weighing 6½ pounds was taken this week by a guest at the Hubbard House. Big catches are reported everywhere, from Cape Vincent down, and such good fishing has not been known in many years.

The members of the American Canoe Association are enjoying the annual meet on Staye Island. About 300 canoeists are now in camp, and new arrivals are being registered every day. The racing events hooked for this meeting will come off next week. They will prove a great attraction. The contests for the various trnphies promise to be very interesting.

E. F. Wilhnr of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is having a new yacht built at Alexandria Bay. She is 37 feet keel and 7 feet beam, and will be named Kenneta.

W. H. Hilliard, the artist, of Paris is at Alexannria Bay with his wife. Mr. Hilliard will paint a picture of a beautiful spot near the Bay for Charles E. Frost, who is now living in France. He expects to put the picture on exhibition at the Royal Acadamy in London.

About 100 members of the St. Lawrence River Anglers' Association enjoyed their annual excursion Wednesday. H. H. Warnor of Rochester has accepted the Presidenoy of the association for the ensuing year, and it proposes to keep up the good work of protecting the stream from the raids of nat fishermen.

Among the recent errivals at the hotels are the following:

Crossmon House.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mofford, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hull, Mrs. I. L. Merrian, Miss J. E. Merriao, W. B. Merrian, Mrs. A. B. Williams, D. L. Gardner, Jr., and Mrs. C. W. Meloney, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Mc. and Miss McGee, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lyons, Dr. George S. Conant, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Flower, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Birkins, Mrs. James Snodgrass, James E. Snodgrass, Benjamin Talbot, N. G. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Dutton, C. W. Blodgett and wife, J. K. Townsend, Leslie V. Peck, John J. Alwood, E. Holmes, Miss Alma Heilkrantz, Mrs. F. B. Cornell, G. P. Walker, Allen W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Marshall C. Wilder, Prof. R. S. Aguabella, Henry Merz and family, James Armstrong, James Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Hermance, Thomas S. Kerr and wife, Louis S. Kerr, James Reed Maxwell, Miss Lee, Miss Mary E. Reardsley, and Sidney Beardsley, Washington, D. C.

Thousand Island House.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Moore, N. M. Smttoo, S. B. Ely, A. A. Cohen, Mrs. Charles Yoke, and Mrs. Yoke, Mr. and Mrs. McLongstone, Daniel Green, Mrs. W. Dinkins, Charles White, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Gordon, Fred Fowler, New-York.

LAKE GEORGE HOTELS FULL.

MANY NEW-YORK PEOPLE AMONG THE SUMMER GUESTS.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 17.—The hotels all along the lake are well filled now, and some of them are putting guests into lodgings outside.

Among some of the best-known people now here are Sidney Drew, the actor, and his wife, née Gladys Rankin, who are enjoying themselves at the Fort William Henry Hotel. They will travel next season with the "Editha's Burglar" company.

Prof. Hersby of Philadelphia and Assemblyman Francis H. King of New-York City are at the Croebyside Hotel. They frequently add to the pleasnre of the guests by their fine guitar playing.

The attractions of Lake George Assembly are gradually increasing. A number of new bollees are being erected,

PARIS A FORTIFIED CITY

ENCIRCLED BY A TRIPLE LINE OF DEFENSES.

SAFE NOW, AS NEVER BEFORE, FROM ANY SUCCESSFUL ATTACK, EVEN BY AN IMMENSE ARMY.

Paris, upon which the eye of the world is just now fixed, has, as the capital of France, a political and strategical importance possessed in a like manner by the capital of no other European State. *Paris c'est la France* is not the expression of an idea but the assertion of a fact, the truth of which has been repeatedly testified to by the events of history. Even the military genius of Napoleon, which shone forth so brilliantly in the campaign of 1814, was unable to avert the political consequences which followed the occupation of the capital by the allied armies. Although the Emperor placed himself with 100,000 men across the communications of Blücher and Schwartzenberg, cutting them both from their base of supplies, the French people refused to support him any longer, and the capitulation of Paris became the signal for his own abdication.

We do not find similar consequences to have necessarily attended the fall of other European capitals. The Prussians did not yield to the Russians in 1760 when Berlin fell into their hands, nor the Austrians to the French when Napoleon entered Vienna in 1805, and again in 1809, nor the Spaniards when Joseph Bonaparte was proclaimed King in Madrid in 1808, nor the Russians when Moscow was occupied in 1812. The exceptional position of Paris is owing to the Government of France being so completely focused in the capital that its occupation by an enemy's force must inevitably lead to a collapse of that splendid system of "decentralized centralization" which was constructed by Napoleon, and which wholly depends upon the control of the departmental administration by the Ministry of the Interior. Left to himself in his own department, the ordinary French *préfet* would be helpless without the support of the Minister at Paris, and even the energy of a Gambetta failed to accomplish the task of governing France when communication with the capital had been cut off by the investing cordon of the German armies.

Apart, however, from these purely political considerations, which are alone sufficient to give Paris great military importance, the situation of the place, as shown in the *fortnightly review*, is undoubtedly at a point of enormous strategical vantage. It lies at the meeting of the waters of the Seine, the Marne, and the Oise, the valleys of which three rivers are the main arteries of approach for armies advancing into France from the eastern and northern frontiers of the country. The valley of the Seine leads direct to the famous "gap of Belfort," between which and the southern Vosgue Mountains and the Swiss Jura; the valley of the Marne to the *trouée* between the Northern Vosges and the Ardennes; and the valley of the Oise to the direct high road through Belgium. It is by these valleys that every invasion of France has hitherto been made, and an examination of the lines of railway and roads which now lead from the frontiers show that the same conditions which existed in the days when Cæsar invaded Gaul, no less than in 1814, 1815, and 1870, still exist in 1889. Time has not removed these valleys, though it has improved the communications along them, and we may be certain, should another invasion of France take place, that Paris will be approached by one or other of these valleys, or, what is quite likely, by all of them simultaneously.

The above considerations have led the French, since the war of 1870-71, to fortify their capital on its present colossal scale, for which there is no previous parallel in military history, nor any existing parallel in other European countries. It is not intended here to enter into technical engineering details, but a general idea of the Paris fortifications may not perhaps be uninteresting to those who intend visiting the French capital during the course of the Summer holidays.

Paris is now girt by a triple belt of defenses. There is in the first place the old enceinte, twenty miles in perimeter, which completely encircles the city, and was constructed in 1840. It remains as it was built—a simple parapet and ditch, broken at intervals by bastions chiefly adapted for musketry defense, with here and there emplacement for guns. The demolition of the enceinte has been frequently proposed since the construction of the new forts, but it has recently been finally decided to retain, and even strengthen, it as a permanent line of inner defense. Outside the enceinte are sixteen detached forts, likewise constructed in 1840-42, and placed at distances varying from one to three miles from the walls of the town. It was with this enceinte and these detached forts that the French held the Prussian army at bay for four months during the Winter of 1870-71. Since the war another circle of forts has been added at distances varying from four to six miles from the inner line of forts. Should the German armies ever again approach Paris they would find all the positions which took up in 1870 already occupied by French defensive works. These works are arranged in three main blocks. Versailles on the south and southwest, Vincennes on the east, and St. Denis on the north have been converted into forts of intrenched camps, each of which is capable of sheltering an army of 150,000 men. The perimeter of the works already covers nearly seventy miles. On the northwest the natural defenses of the country are so favorable to the defenders, owing to the obstacle afforded by the Seine, that the construction of new works on this side has been postponed till the completion of the forts on the south and east sides of Paris. Works have, however, been projected for the heights of Hautes and Bas Bretenuil in order to cover the approaches to the forts of St. Germain; and when these and other works near Lonjumeau have been completed the perimeter of the new line of forts will be increased to 150 kilometers, or about ninety English miles.

During a recent visit to Paris the writer of this paper took the opportunity of visiting the positions of these new works, which must be full of interest to the military student. His inspection was facilitated by the admirable railway communication which exists between the forts themselves, and likewise connects them with the town. There are two circular railways traversing Paris, one of which, the Ceinture, (well known to English tourists who winter in the South of France,) runs immediately round the enceinte. The other and exterior line, starting from Versailles, is carried completely round the city between the two circles of forts which have just been described. From this line railway offshoots lead right up to the forts themselves. Admission to the interior of the forts is out of the question; no foreigners and few Frenchmen are allowed inside. Much, however, can be learned from without, and with but trespassing on *terrian militaire interdit*. The works are all of the same type, and contrast strangely with those built by M. Thiers in 1840. The bastion front has been replaced by the polygonal line. Ditches 30 to 40 feet thick, 20 feet high, alternate with 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep, enormous earth traverses placed athwart the ramparts to cover the guns, powerfully armed casponiers in the ditches—these are the chief noticeable features of the new-constructed forts. Nor has the use of masonry can be seen except in the *revêtements* of the ditches. From the outside nothing is visible in the interior except the muzzles of the guns, which appear to just reach over the parapet. No embrasures are anywhere cut, the guns all being mounted on *barbette*. The traverses which cover the gun emplacements from ecillade fire are a striking contrast to the gingerbread ornatness which answer for traverses in the forts of the Portsmouth and Plymouth defenses. In some of the larger forts revolving cupolas, having the appearance from the outside of gigantic umbrellas, have been placed at the exposed salients in order to sweep the approaches to the works. Each of these cupolas appeared to contain four guns—two for each flank. In many cases the ingenuity of the French engineers has enabled a double tier of artillery fire to be brought to bear on positions outside. It has been stated on excellent authority that the total amount expended by the French in fortifying Paris and the frontier since 1870-71 has reached the enormous sum of £15,000,000 sterling, and, after visiting the ground Paris, it is quite easy to believe that this figure is below, rather than above, the actual cost incurred in constructing these stupendous works of defence.

The weak part of the scheme is undoubtedly to be found in the large area which the defenses cover, and which requires a correspondingly large garrison to protect it. Accepting the estimate of Col. Denfert, (the defender of Beifort,) who lays down 1,200 men per kilometer of defended ground as a sufficient minimum necessary strength, this would bring the numbers of the garrison up to 180,000—a large force to keep idle behind intrenchments at a time when every fighting man will be worth his weight in gold at the front. Col. Denfert's estimate, moreover, is only based upon the necessities of passive defense, and takes no account of the mobile troops which would have to be maintained for sortie purposes and keeping open communications. This difficulty was foreseen by M. Thiers, Gens. Changarnier, Billot, and other opponents of the extension of the Paris fortifications, when the Military Commission of 1874 proposed them to the Chamber. In their anxiety to prevent any part of the defenses being dominated by ground outside, the French engineers have not known how or where to stop. One work has led to another. Even now finality has not been reached, and at a time when war may break out any day there still remain two dangerously large gaps in the line of detached works the delay in defending which is difficult to account for. One of these gaps, about eight or nine miles wide, lies to the south of Paris, between Fort Villeneuve St. Georges (an isolated fort denominating the Seine Valley) and Fort Palaiseau, which is a powerful work situated at the east angle of the intrenched camp of Versailles. The other gap, and a far more dangerous one, lies between Fort Stains and Vaujours, in the open plain to the northeast of St. Denis, through which the traveler passes on his way by rail from Calais to Paris. These main lines of railway lead from the eastern frontier of France direct to this gap, which is fully nine miles wide. According to a French authority (Lieut. Col. Hennebert) it is proposed to place a system of works at Blanc Mesnil, but a long day both by rail and on horseback in this section of the defenses has convinced the writer that owing to the nature of the ground, which in this case is favorable to the attack, this corner, even when artificially protected, must always constitute a weak spot in the Paris defenses. The fact of the existence of this vulnerable point is, of course, well known to the German staff, and has been made the subject of open discussion both in the French and German press.

"The Balance of Military Power in Europe" By Col. Maurice, R. A. To this sum must now be added the £20,000,000 which M. de Freycinet obtained from the French Chamber after only two hours' debate last December.

Such is a brief description of the fortifications of Paris, which, incomplete as they still are, would even now render a close investment of the place as it was invested in 1870 a matter of great impossibility. According to the calculation of a recent German writer, twenty German army corps (about 600,000 men) would now be necessary for an investment which was maintained throughout the Winter of 1870-1 by a force which never exceeded 236,000. What action the German staff would probably take to meet this altered condition of affairs it is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss. It only remains to say that the new fortifications of Paris have not been made without much opposition both on military and financial grounds. When, however, the last word has been spoken against them, it is impossible not to feel that the experience of the past is a justification for their erection. In that terrible struggle for which the French are preparing with such admirable fortitude, and which, as far as can be conceived, must be a struggle for national life or death, the fortifications round Paris, inclosing as they do three intrenched camps, with vast stores of war *matériel*, will be a tremendous source of moral and material strength. The commanders of the field armies, upon which after all the fate of the country will depend, cannot fail to find their hands strengthened for offensive operations when they know that they leave behind them in their citadel-capital an unoccupable national stronghold, for the safety of which they need have no anxiety, while they go forward to meet their enemies at the front.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE LAKE.

NOT TALKED ABOUT MUCH, BUT A FAVORITE RESORT OF MANY.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., Aug. 17.—Off for a rest of a fortnight and more, away up among the hills and lakes and granite boulders of New-Hampshire, via Fall River Line, direct to Lowell and Concord, without even once coming in sight of Boston Common or the dome of Boston State House. All along the route are mingled old-fashioned ancestral homesteads; straight up and down and square houses of a later epoch, the whitest of the white set off with the greenest of the green, and then buildings of the very latest date and style with infinite variety of color, and, if possible, greater variety of shape—Queen Anns displaying all her varied wardrobe—such are the objects that attract the eye. But amid diversified scenes of hill and valley, forest, brook, and lakelet, there is one uniform impression of New-England tidiness, thrift, and comfort. The exclamation involuntarily came from the lips of a New-York lady sitting near me, "Why, I don't see why the people living here should not be just as happy as if they lived in or near New-York."

Our destination was Lake View on Lake Sunapee. Our stopping place was at Newbury, at the southeast extremity of this beautiful sheet of water, thirty-four miles from Concord, on the Claremont and Concord Branch of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Here, at the arrival of every train, two steamers convey passengers and their luggage to the various landings.

Lake Sunapee, nine miles long by two and a half wide, is 1,100 feet above sea level, beautifully embosomed among high hills and verdant scores, with mountains near and remote. Sunapee Mountain, whose base almost touches the water, is 3,000 feet above sea level. Here, about one-third up the ascent, is the Sunapee Mountain House, a place sought by those who desire the retirement and informality of a country home in the midst of extensive and unsurpassed scenery. Kearsarge Mountain, eighteen miles distant, is in sight, and so are also Croydon and Ragged Mountains; while from a hill between Lake View and Sunapee Village may be seen in the distance the Green Mountains of Vermont, and Asoutney twenty miles away.

The lake itself, one of the loveliest of our inland sheets of water, is picturesque in its islands, affording delightful spots for camping parties. The shores are indented with many a wooded promontory and lowland cape, several of which are adorned with Summer cottages. This beautiful sheet of water has been called the Loch Katrine of America, as it bears in several respects a striking resemblance to the home of "The Lady of the Lake." At Lake View the ground rising from the water forms a beautiful hillside, fronting a wide bay, whose entrance is narrowed by picturesque islands. On the opposite shore, further down the lake, spreading out into view, the ground of the Newbury hills, like the tract of land recently purchased by a New-York editor and author.

There are at Lake View a dozen or more cottages built solely for Summer occupancy, and tenanted by families from various parts of the country, each of which, such as those of H. Dana of Newport, N. H., a large property owner in the vicinity; William Young of New-York, the well-known playwriter; Alfred D. Chandler, a Boston lawyer and author of "A Bicycle Tour in England and Wales" and other works, and others, are residents of Boston.

There is a charm about the unrestraint of these Summer residents. They come from the coarse and confinement of city life to enjoy themselves. Fishing, rowing, and tramping in the woods form the occupation of both men and women. The children from morning to night are happy in their freedom. The facilities for bathing are all that can be desired.

About five minutes' walk from the landing is Lake View House, a pleasant and well-kept hotel, which at this season is always well filled with guests. On looking over the register we find the names of three families from Boston, two from Texas, and one from Rhode Island. The guests are mostly from New-England cities, Boston furnishing the largest number. Between the hotel and the landing a new casino is being erected this year. Some teachers from the Holderness School at Holderness, N. H., opened a Summer school for boys. It is properly named "Camp Sunapee," for the studies are secondary to the camping business. Boating, fishing, bathing, and going upon excursions are the principal business. But all is under the eye and in the presence of the instructors, who exercise a salutary control. I never met a company of boys who seemed to enjoy themselves more thoroughly than these fifteen.

As fish staples are not likely to be credited, I will not put my veracity in peril by crediting them. I find, however, an item in the local papers to the effect that two gentlemen, Summer visitors, caught in the lake, besides small fish, four salmon, the largest weighing 10½ and the smallest 4½ pounds, and six trout, the largest weighing 3½ and the smallest 1¾ pounds. The aggregate weight of five fish they caught in one day, July 19, was 18½ pounds. A few days ago my host received the Report of the Fish and Game Commissioners of New-Hampshire, which has much to say about the fish in Lake Sunapee. It states that the Sunapee trout reach the weight of 10 pounds. Of the land-locked salmon found here it says:

"As a game fish, the land-locked salmon has few equals and no superiors, requiring the same skill and nerve to bring it to net or gaff as it does to land its larger relative, the sea salmon. No angler will ever forget his first combat with this king of the waters. As soon as struck a gleaming flash of silver is seen as he springs from his native element, turning a complete somersault, and so soon as he strikes the water, springing up again and again, shaking his head like an enraged tiger in his efforts to disengage the hook from his jaw. The leaps are so continuous that for the first few moments he seems to be in the air one-half of the time, and you are never sure of him until you see his silvery form stretched on the bottom of the boat."

The villages bordering upon the lakes are Sunapee, New London, and Newbury, near which are several landings, where are cluoters of cottages, hotels, and boarding houses, and all seem to be well filled with guests.

STREET ROADS' EARNINGS.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—These reports of New-York City railroad earnings are for the quarter ended June 30:

SECOND-AVENUE.	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$240,700 40	$231,848 85
Operating expenses	182,637 53	191,200 71
Net earnings	$58,062 87	$40,648 14
Other income	208 16	
Gross income	$58,271 03	$40,648 14
Fixed charges	33,782 34	28,877 60
Net income	$24,488 69	$11,770 54
Cash on hand	77,921 19	54,633 68
From bonds redeemed	91,351 72	120,063 76

THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY.	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$107,632 90	$99,573 30
Operating expenses	74,367 88	59,189 96
Net earnings	$33,254 17	$30,432 34
Other income	932 03	10,725 77
Gross income	$34,237 10	$41,156 11
Fixed charges	12,724 43	11,585 37
Net income	$21,512 67	$29,290 74
Cash on hand	36,547 08	27,302 69
From said loss surplus	27,027 31	33,988 68

PUZZLED.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Aug. 10.

If we may believe the telegraphic reports during the past three months fires have consumed perishable property in Washington Territory worth two or three times as much as the total assessed taxable values in the whole Territory, real estate included. Is this a new method of levelling?

PROPERTY AND THE FAIR

WHAT WILL RESULT FROM THE CHOICE OF A SITE.

RAPID TRANSIT WILL GO TO THE FORTUNATE PLACE AND LEAVE OTHER PLACES OUT.

Property owners and those who represent property interests in the real estate district have apparently been much more concerned during the last week over the choice of location for the World's Fair than in buying and selling land and improvements. The Real Estate Exchange, as a body, has taken the conservative course of signifying its approval of the city as the site for the fair without committing itself in any way to a particular site. In the nature of things it was impossible that the Exchange should take any other action. Any attempt to announce a preference would have led to immediate discord and disunion where now all is harmonious. There is no curb upon the expression of individual property owners, however, and wherever one may go in the real estate district he is certain to hear the merits of this or that location most earnestly advocated.

It seems really to be a matter of great importance in the upper section of the city that the fair should be held there. In the arguments that are urged in behalf of different neighborhoods it is also readily to be seen that, in the opinion of property owners, much depends upon the particular neighborhood that may be chosen. It is assumed, upon positive assurance, it is said, that rapid transit will be provided to the fair grounds wherever they may be placed. The converse of this is also true, and property owners are apprehensive that there will be no rapid transit to any locality left out in the cold by the fair authorities.

In some parts of the upper section of the city values have stood still for nearly twenty years. In other parts they have retrograded, and property now would not bring in the market more than 60 per cent. of the price paid for it as early as 1870. Probably the time has passed when property owners will be relieved of their holdings by foreclosure action, for those who have been able to cling to what they honestly deem their title are now reasonably safe. The fall in values which some of these localities sustained caused considerable wreckage of small fortunes, leaving in possession those who were abundantly able to stand a heavy loss. In spite of the ability of the present holders to hang on longer they will not do so from choice, nor will they spare themselves any effort which may serve to restore values to a plane that will at least avert losses, if, indeed, it may not bring profit.

Owners of property on the west side of the city south of the Harlem River have received promises from the managers of the elevated railroad that a three-track road will be built as far as King's bridge within one year from a given time. These promises are somewhat conditional. Among the expressed conditions are that consents shall be obtained from a majority of the property holders along the Boulevard, who shall also be required to sign releases against all damages to property in condition that is not expressed, but is thoroughly understood, is that property owners in that section must prevail upon the authorities to locate the fair upon Manhattan Island in the vicinity of King's Bridge or Inwood.

It is not to be supposed that the advocacy of that site is based wholly upon these considerations. The site presents undoubted advantages, and will be well worth the inspection of the committees having that matter in charge. There is still no question that, if this site is selected, property values would be immensely increased. Every one is certain of that fact. There is as little doubt that, if another place shall be chosen for the fair at some distance from the upper end of the island, property values at Inwood and below King's Bridge will continue to languish, or will advance by such slow and tedious stages as to be disheartening to owners.

Various devices have been projected ever since the elevated road stopped at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street for an extension or for a new system beyond that point which should easily provide rapid transit to the upper end of the island. There was some movement in property there last Spring, when a number of people acquired lots upon reported inside information that rapid transit would be provided within a short time, extending as far as Fort George if possible. Nothing came of it. Work upon the Harlem River Canal was doubtless also a factor in promoting this movement. Notwithstanding these encouraging signs, they do not seem to be regarded by most property owners in that section as of very much account, and the present advocacy of Fort George and Inwood and the Dykman Meadows for the fair may not unjustly be attributed to a strong feeling, amounting perhaps almost to conviction, that unless the fair can be located there the property will remain dull and featureless.

Over on property on the other side of the Harlem River, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, are no less earnest in behalf of their section. It does not seem specially material to them what spot may be chosen, so long as it be beyond the Harlem. They are quite willing that parts or all of one of the new parks shall be taken for the purpose, or they will furnish the authorities with private land in abundance, which may be readily acquired. It is probable, indeed, that a large tract of private land could be secured within the cost of the managers of the fair, and that everything possible would be done by private owners in that vicinity to facilitate the preliminary arrangements for this great undertaking. If the World's Fair were to be located in either of the upper wards it is assumed, as a matter of course, that rapid transit would be provided to the site. This, in turn, would open to inspection a new part of the city, and would doubtless have a very great effect in advancing values in property that is now cheap. It would also provide the upper wards with respectable streets and roads, in which they are now sadly lacking, and would be in every way conducive to prosperity over a very large section of territory.

Little is now heard of Pelham Bay Park in this connection because it is generally conceded that its distance would prove a barrier to the success of the fair. So far as rapid-transit considerations come into the case, it is but natural that property owners in that section should favor a location as far as possible away from the Harlem. The theory in this respect is that the farther from the river the fair could be placed the larger would be the area of territory opened for inspection. Property owners will not be so short-sighted as to advocate Pelham Bay if they think that such an advocacy would injure their chances of having the fair in that section.

A good deal of talk is accordingly heard in favor of one of the other parks nearer the city. Claremont, Fleetwood, and Bronx Parks are urged. Mosn is also heard in regard to the merits of Van Cortlandt Park. There is apparently no end to the variety of sites which owners in the upper wards are able to offer. In this they certainly have the advantage of property owners at the upper end of the island. In regard to the impression that the area south of the respective sites are making, it must be said that in spite of the multiplicity of offerings beyond the Harlem, general preferences have by no means turned that way, and the chances are apparently shont even.

Property owners in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are very much interested just now in the coming visit of the Special Committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the affairs of those wards. The various taxpayers' associations have come together within the past week, and have appointed a committee to receive the Senators and to aid them in the investigation. The committee consists of Louis J. Heintz, Chairman; Col. William H. Carpenter, Vice Chairman; C. H. Woehling, Secretary; James L. Wells, Treasurer; Matthew J. Breen, A. Butts, and ex-Judge Angel, counsel, and B. K. Guion, consulting engineer. These gentlemen will undertake to pilot the visitors over the entire upper end of the city, and to point out to them what taxpayers think they need.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction all through that section on account of the alleged neglect of the Park Department, which has entire charge of improvements there. No one seems to know what remedy is needed, but everybody is convinced that there should be a change in the management of the parks in the upper wards. There has been some argument in favor of a branch department of parks, and there are some who urge that the work needed for that section can be better done by a special bureau under the Department of Public Works. The few parks in the upper wards, the condition of the streets, and then these remedies will be severally suggested for such action as may seem proper. Property owners in those wards are so deeply impressed with their own grievances that they are certain that they will be able to convince the Senate Committee that prompt action should be taken for their relief. They confidently expect that such relief will be afforded at the coming session of the Legislature.

A MOUNTAIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

From the Levant Herald.

One of the most interesting achievements in modern engineering is the electric mountain railway recently opened to the public at the Burgenstock, near Lucerne. The rails describe one grand curve formed upon an angle of 112 degrees, and the system is such that the journey is made as steadily and smoothly as upon any of the straight funicular lines. The Burgenstock is almost perpendicular—from the shore of Lake Lucerne the Burgenstock is 1,330 feet, and it is 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. The total length of the line is 938 meters, and it commences with a gradient of 32 per cent., which is increased to 58 per cent. after the first 400 meters, this being maintained for the rest of the journey. A single pair of rails is used throughout, and the motive power, electricity, is generated by two dynamos, each of twenty-five horse power, which are worked by a water wheel of nominally 125 horse power erected upon the River Aar at its mouth at Buochs, three miles away, the electric current being conducted by means of insulated copper wires. The loss in transmission is estimated at 20 per cent.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	53½	53½	52½	52½	5,400
Am. Tel. & Cable.	87½	87½	87½	87½	10
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	36½	36½	36½	36½	3,350
Brunswick Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	200
Cameron Coal.	28½	29	28½	29	300
Ches. & Ohio.	25½	25½	25½	25½	1,000
C. & O. 1st pf.	66½	67½	66½	67	1,510
C. & O. 2d pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	1,000
Chi. Gas Trust.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61	8,140
C., C., C. & St. L.	76¾	77¼	76¾	77	6,350
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102½	103½	102¾	103½	1,300
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	2,960
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143	143	143	143	350
C., B. & Q.	104¾	105¼	104¾	104¾	7,110
C., M. & St. P.	73½	73½	72¾	72¾	5,810
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	5,600
Cin., W. & M. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	150
Colorado Coal.	28	28	28	28	100
Chi. & East Ill.	45½	45½	45½	45½	960
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼	1,300
Del. & Hudson.	143	143½	143	143½	300
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	350
Den. & R. G.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	360
Flint & P. M. pf.	93	93¾	93	93¾	12
Green Bay & Win.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	250
Kingston & Pem.	30½	31¼	30½	31¼	1,800
L. E. & W. pf.	65	65	65	65	5,910
Lake Shore.	104½	104¾	104¾	104½	1,514
Long Island.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	42
Louis. & Nash.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	755
Mich. Cent.	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾	195
Missouri Pacific.	72¾	72¾	71¾	72¾	1,265
Mo., Kan. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	600
Mobile & Ohio.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	154
N. Y. Lead Trust.	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	600
N. J. Central.	118	119	118	118	100
N. Y. & N. Eng.	51	51	50¾	50¾	1,235
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	1,700
N. Y. Central.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67½	1,507
Oregon Imp.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¾	100
Oregon R. & N.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	900
Oregon & Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	1,700
Phil. & Read.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	820
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	60
St. P. & Dul. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	25
St. P. & Omaha.	35	35	35	35	100
St. P. & O. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	101½	101½	101½	101½	150
Southern Pacific.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32½	300
Sugar Ref. Co.	109	109¼	108¾	108¾	1,785
Texas Pac. L. T.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	25
Texas Pacific.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Union Pacific.	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	2,990
W., St. L. & P.	17½	17½	17½	17½	410
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	1,700
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	724
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	600
Wisconsin Cent.	24	24	24	24¼	100
Total sales					62,801

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. South. 2d.	99	99	99	99	$1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	16,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	6,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.					
5s.	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	21,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
*Georgia Pac. 1st.	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	10,000
Gren. R. & W. inc.	17	17	17	17	10,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	103	103	103	106	6,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	95	95	95	95	20,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Missouri P. 1st 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
M. & Ohio gen.	57	57	56½	56½	13,000
North. P. Ter. 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Northwest. deb.	129	129	129	129	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	78½	78½	78	78½	10,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	45	45	45	45	6,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112½	112½	112	112	6,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	13,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st					
6s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	2,000
St. L. & Cairo 4s.	76½	76½	76½	76½	10,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.	92	93	92	93	20,000
St. P. 1st 7s, g.	127	127	127	127	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	24,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	18,000
Union El. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	6,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	116	116	116	116	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118	118	118	118	18,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	119	119	119	119	1,000
Wabash 1st, t. r.	128	128	128	128	6,000
Total sales					$277,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	900
Atlantic	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	400
Bodie	.90	.90	.85	.85	400
Bulwer	.20	.20	.20	.20	450
Best & Belcher	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	250
Con. Imperial	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.05	200
Gould & Curry	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	150
Hale & Norcross	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Horn Silver	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Iron Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	200
Mono	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.50	500
Ophir	4.80	4.90	4.80	4.90	400
Oriental & M.	.06	.07	.06	.07	1,800
Mexican	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	200
North Belle Isle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Plutus	.77	.77	.77	.77	400
Plymouth	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	100
Robinson	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Sierra Nevada	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	100
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	30
Standard	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Union Consol	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	200
United Copper	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	250
Ward Consol	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1,300
Total sales					8,830

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. T. & S. F.	36¼	36½	36½	36¼	4,840
Am. Cot. Oil.	53½	53½	52½	52½	310
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105	105¼	104¾	105	760
Chicago Gas Tr.	61¼	61¼	.61	61	40
Chi., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	260
Colorado Coal.	28	28	28	28	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	73½	73½	73¼	73¾	4,260
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	1,180
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145½	145½	400
Lake Shore.	104½	104¾	104¼	104¾	70
Louis. & Nash.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	10
Missouri, K. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
Missouri Pacific.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¾	450
N. Y. & New-Eng.	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾	410
Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	870
Oregon Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	60
Phila. & Read.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	820
Pens. & At.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	109	109¼	108¾	108¾	70
Union Pacific.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	140
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	110
Total sales					14,360

VALLEY OF THE SAN JUAN

WHERE THE CANAL BUILDERS ARE AT WORK.

A GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF NICARAGUA SCENERY ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE SHIP CANAL.

There have been many descriptions of the valley of the San Juan, through which the Nicaragua Canal will pass, but no writer has lately pictured the region so clearly as Mr. R. E. Peary in a paper prepared for the American Geographical Society's *Bulletin*. The delta of the San Juan, says Mr. Peary, is at the northwestern extremity of the coast line which forms the bottom of the Gulf of Veragua. On approaching the shore from the sea the country appears low and unrelieved for miles. Away on the right rise the mountains of the Mosquito coast, and if the day be clear the turquoise masses of the Costa Rican volcanoes may be seen directly inland.

For three or four miles up the San Juan, from the harbor lagoon of Greytown to the mouth of the San Juanillo, the course of the river is comparatively straight, there is a good depth of water, and both banks are lined with broad strips of tall grass, the home of alligators, white herons, and numerous small birds. The San Juanillo, which drains a large section of lagoon country, is at its confluence with the San Juan, larger than the latter, and might easily be mistaken for the main stream. The view of the San Juanillo at this point is characteristic and very beautiful. On one side of the long curving stretch of the river is an even fringe of luxuriant zacate grass, waving like a field of grain, and on the other a continuous hedge of the graceful, glistening fronds of the silico palm tossing and rustling in the wind.

From the Tauro mouth of the San Juan, five miles above the San Juanillo, to the junction with the Colorado, the river is cut by numerous islands into a labyrinth of channels. Its banks are firm, but there is no sign of hill on either side up to the last bend before passing from the lower into the main San Juan, where looms up El Gigante, an isolated mountain in whose steep ravines the San Juanillo has its source. The south bank is continuously low to within a few miles of the San Carlos.

Throughout this section of the river the water is shallow, sand bars are frequent in the dry season and there are numerous tributaries on both sides—on the south the Copalonl, Trinidad, and Cureña; on the north the Guasimos, Tamborcito, Tamborgrande, Danta, Machuca, and San Francisco, the last of which bears an important relation to the eastern section of the proposed canal. The main San Francisco comes from the northwest, but a large tributary takes its rise in the range of hills to the eastward, which separates the San Francisco basin from the immediate Caribbean watershed. This range ends at tua Tamborcito bend of the San Juan, four miles below the mouth of the San Francisco, and is the last easterly stretching rib from the mountain backbone of the interior. Between it and the Caribbean Sea are masses of equal or greater elevation, notably El Gigante and the Silico Hills, but they are merely isolated mountain ganglia, with numerous radiating spurs which end in the swamps or at the banks of the rivers.

The streams that flow down the eastern slopes of these hills are throughout the upper part of their course, from their source to the lowlands, of almost idyllic beauty. Beginning near the summit as noisy little brooks, tumbling among black rocks, in steep ravines, they rapidly gather volume and glide along over beds of polished trap, falling now and then in sheets of white spray from vertical ledges twenty to fifty feet high into deep green pools. Lower down among the foothills they ripple in broad, shallow reaches, over bright beds of yellow gravel. The water is clear, cool, and sparkling as that of an Alpine stream. The insect pests of the tropics are unknown in their upper valleys, and the delightful trade winds rushing through the trees above them bear the murmur of the Caribbean surf, eighteen miles away, to mingle with that of the brook.

In the straight reach below the mouth of the San Carlos the first grand scenery on the San Juan is encountered. Directly ahead towers the symmetrical cone of the San Carlos mountain, 1,500 feet high, and its three flanking conical peaks, guarding the entrance to the mountain section of the San Juan. Approaching it until it seems scarcely a stone's throw distant, there is yet no perceptible break in the dense line of forest which extends on both sides and, apparently, directly across the channel. One might wonder if the river burst full grown from the earth. Suddenly the current veers to the left, flowing southeastward to the mouth of the San Carlos, then as suddenly to the right, and passing close under the mountain enters the narrow, deep, and almost current-less cañon of the Agua Muerte. For the next thirty-six miles the San Juan, with its frequent bends, steep mountain slopes rising sharply from the water's edge, and constantly varying panorama of mountain scenery, is, as Squier says, a tropical Highlands of the Hudson.

Sixteen miles above the mouth of the San Carlos are Machuca Rapids. At times of high river they are nearly obliterated by the volume of water from the lake and the backing up from below, but become during the low stage, by reason of the force of the current and the tortuousness of the channel, perhaps the most serious obstruction to the navigation of the river. Four and five miles above Machuca are Balas and Miss Hard's Falls, and six miles Castillo Rapids mark the upper entrance of the mountain defile of the "Desaguadaro."

Above Castillo the character of the scenery changes again; tall trees matted with vines, so common in the mountain section, disappear; the forest growth, though still dense, is less regular and coherent; the hills withdraw to a distance from the river, and the banks are fringed with zacate grass and feathery silico palms such as grace the banks of the San Juanillo. Nine miles above Castillo are the so-called Toro Rapids, which seem to be merely a heap of loose stones, many of which are perfect cubes, of the same nature as those found in Lake Nicaragua, and probably swept here by the current of the river. From Toro to the lake, about twenty-seven miles, the average width of the river is 320 feet and average depth 14 feet at low water.

About Greytown and on the Lower San Juan the scenery, where no silico palms are visible, is no more tropical in character than that of our Southern rivers or the marshes of the St. Mary's River and Florida Sound. For about six miles inland from the seacoast the average elevation is five feet above the sea level, and the sand and mold which cover the surface extend to within a short distance of the shore, where the vegetable formation disappears. The next six miles, up to the foothills, rise to an average elevation of fifteen feet, and the dry land is diversified by lagoons and swamps. From the bifurcation of the Colorado and San Juan to the mouth of the San Carlos, where the river is broad and the minute luxuriance of the vegetation on its banks is not perceptible, the effect as one looks along the river reaches is not more tropical than that of a Middle State river in June, July or August. Through the Agua Muerte and for most of the distance between Castillo and Toro there is no lack of tropical effects. The huge trees are covered with luxuriant vines which cling and twine among the branches and from the water's edge in dense, heavy curtains, until they form a continuous vertical wall relieved with bastions and flying buttresses. Above Toro the scenery is even more tropical. Close to the water runs a band of brightest green grass, over this droop the fronds of an unbroken row of palms, and above the palms towers the fine-cut foliage of great hardwood trees.

The scenery of the upper river is but little changed by high or low water. In the lower river the difference is marked. In the dry season there is a fringe of grass to the water's edge and the banks have many points up and down the stream. Yellow sand bars, favorite haunts of the alligator, occur at every bend. Where the river banks are vertical the deep brick red of the clay underlying the soil appears, and at the base of the spurs which come to the river the bed-rock foundation is exposed. In the rainy season these features disappear. The river runs between full banks and drooping vines trail upon the water. In March and April they put forth flowers which hang in long yellow, pink, and white festoons. Scarlet passion flowers light the woods, while the purple devil's bloom hangs high up in the great cottonwood, and the ipo tree is a solid mass of red blossoms that hide its green leaves completely. A fine white flower among the underbrush scents the air like honeysuckle. In the sand at the edge of sand spits among the zacate and gramalote grass are countless aquatic flowering plants.

Animate nature vies with inanimate in abundance and variety. A sudden swirl and a V-shaped ripple marks the retreat of a tarpon disturbed at sunning himself in the shallow water. Here and there the triangular fins of sharks cut the surface. If the day be bright every bend of the stream reveals a brown, mud-incrusted alligator lying upon the bank and others lifting their ugly snouts above the water. After sunset a tapir or deer or manatee is apt to be seen crossing the river. Sharp eyes may detect every now and then a huge iguana hugging a branch overhead, or it may be that the first intimation of his presence is a splash as he drops into the water from a height and with a force that it would seem must burst him. Innumerable small iguanas, of bright metallic hues, and with ugly spinal fringes, bask upon the logs and snags that lie near the banks, and when disturbed dart for the water with such grasshopper and sails so rapidly that they fairly walk upon the water. A dry branch falling reveals a troop of monkeys in the trees above. They grimace, break off and throw down boughs, and shake the limbs as if in uncontrollable rage. A musky odor tells of a drove of wild pigs on the bank. White and blue herons stand along the river side, or soar lazily from point to point; macaws, parrots, and parroquets scream in the trees; buzzards circle high in the air; an occasional hawk darts swiftly from bank to bank, and black and white and black and yellow soaring and trogons flit along the shore.

The air above the river is never silent. From the first suspicion of morning light, when the howling monkey wakes the forest with his bellowing, to sunset, when the parrill whistle of the toriolanos (a species of oriole) marks the end of day, wild pigeons, macaws, song birds and monkeys have their turn. At night the grunting of alligators, the splash of leaping fish, the screams of jaguar, and the cries of nocturnal birds and beasts fill the air. A booming noise, like the distant report of a cannon breaking through the night air, and, reverberating along the water, sounds the death note of some giant of the forest that has crashed to earth, carrying with it everything within its reach.

There are days and days upon the river, and indescribable nights; days when the turbid water is indistinct through the thick, driving rain, and hisses with the impact of the big drops, the tops of the trees veiled in clouds, and the river banks sodden and slippery; days when the vivid greens, waving trees, glistening water, the cool wind sweeping now up, now down the stream, filling the nostrils with fragrant odors, the songs and cries of birds, and the native canoes traversing the river. All steeped in exultant tropical sunlight, form a wonderful sensuous symphony; nights when, through blackest darkness, the men at the peddles, silently and with meade bent to the pouring rain, force the canoe along, every nerve and muscle alert to avert disaster from contact with the frequent obstacles that project from the banks; nights when the Southern Cross and Northern Bear look down upon the camp on the sand bank in mid-river, when brilliant moonlight falls on the softly-flowing water, when the forest walls on either side stand out as clearly as by day, and the palm trees glisten like stacks of burnished sabres, while in their hearts oronoh blackest shadows.

But it is at evening that the noble river, flowing from out the yellow and crimson halo of Pacific sunset through leagues of emerald walls to the Orient mists of the Caribbean, puts on its most royal attire. Then comes the glory of the day. From the heavens descends a flood of rose and yellow and pale-green light, and color the dark water. Rise other roses and green and amber tints to meet it. In deepest emerald, with blackest velvet shadows, the great trees loom, sharp-etched against the western sky. Out of the forest come clouds of fragrance and sounds of myriad beasts and birds and insects. Then the tints fade away, but the fragrance and the sounds linger, and the white radiance of the moon supplants the shifting hues of sunset.

Back from the river, in the mysterious wilderness, like dark forest, the unknown jungle, of various writers, there are manifold objects of interest. Great cedar, almendro, guachipilin, ceiba, and cortez trees rear their heads far up into the sunlight, their bases hidden in a dense undergrowth, through which meander the various trunks of the San Juan. Their entire foliage is at the top, and their great trunks, reaching up a hundred feet or more without a branch, offer a variety of studies in types of columns. Some rise straight and smooth, some send out deep buttresses, others look like the muscular, protected limbs of a Titan, with gnarled fingers griping the earth in their wide grasp. Beneath the shelter of these patriarchs, as completely protected from scorching sun and rushing wind as if in a conservatory, grow innumerable varieties of young trees, destined some day to be giants themselves. Still lower down lux uriate smaller trees, palms, tree ferns, dense underbrush, and a network of creeping and climbing vines.

The floral exhibit or the forests is apt to be disappointing. An occasional scarlet passion flower, here and there the odorous cluster of the flor del tero, a few fragrant but insignificant flowering shrubs, and, in the muddy sloughs near the streams, patobas of wild calla are about all that meet the eye of the non-botanical wanderer. There is not light enough for flowers beneath the dense canopy, and they, like the smaller birds, seek the tops of trees and banks of rivers, where sunlight and air are abundant. In the tree tops orchids and other flowering parasites run riot. Many of the trees are themselves flowerless, and if one can look down on a forest valley in March or April the green expanse will appear enlivened by blazing patches of crimson, yellow, purple, pink, and white. The river banks are the favorite home of flowering vines, and there they form great curtains swaying from the trees in bright patterns of many hues. The grassy slopes, islands, and shallow sand spits also produce countless varieties of aquatic plants.

The maximum temperature noted on the river during six months from the middle of December, 1887, to the middle of June, 1888, was 92°, and the minimum 64°. The water, though warm and often muddy, is pure and sweet, and after it has settled and cooled in earthen jars or native make is by no means disagreeable. The valley of the San Juan is, under proper sanitary precautions, as healthy a locality as any in Nicaragua or any other country. Colds and allied complaints are unknown, and, given good food and regular habits, malaria is a myth.

TROUTING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

STREAMS AND LAKES THAT ARE PICTURESQUE AND PRODUCTIVE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—There yet remain two weeks of good trout fishing up in the Catskill Mountains. The season in Ulster County does not close until some time later, but fishermen claim that trout are not in good condition in September.

The fishing continues to be fair in the mountain streams. Owing to high water throughout the season anglers have had better success in the upper portions of creeks than for many seasons past. Trout is a fish that requires but little water in which to exist. It can be found in such small brooks that a person, if not acquainted with these fish, will be astonished and wonder how big trout can manage to survive in such shallow water. If there is sufficient water for a trout to swim in it will manage to go a long distance up stream, far toward the source, even though it be a tiny brooklet.

A stream that for years has been noted for its excellent fishing is Dry Brook. No one seems to know how it came to be named Dry Brook, for it is from ten to twelve miles in length, and for at least a portion of the season is as large a stream as some that are called rivers. It has its source just over the high mountains which bound the northeasterly side of Big Indian Valley. One branch comes from an ice cave in a deep gorge between two mountains—Graham Mountain, 3,886 feet high, and Eagle Mountain, 3,585 feet above tide water—while the other branch is the dividing line between Eagle Mountain and Balsam Mountain, the last named being 3,601 feet in height. The two branches unite a few miles from Forlongh Lake and flow on through the town of Hardenburg, running in a northerly direction, uniting near Dean's Corners with the stream that comes from Pine Hill, when the two empty into a branch of the Delaware River. It is unlike many trout streams for a distance of some seven or eight miles, because it does not run through woods. Its banks are principally lined with scrubby trees and bushes. The water runs over a rock bottom the entire distance. The stream varies from ten to thirty feet in width. In its wider places it is shallow, but it is often compressed into a deep channel, cutting deep, polished grooves in the rocks to a considerable depth. A good road runs along the stream, and, when the lover of nature rides over this route, he is charmed by the coolness of the water, which seemingly has no impurities, and where it runs over precipices, forming cascades, it sparkles like diamonds when a sunbeam falls upon them.

Eight miles up Dry Brook the road turns to the right and follows a small branch for about one and a half miles. The visitor sees a cleft in the rocks, as though worn by the attrition of this stream of water. The road passes through a forest up over a mountain, when there bursts upon the view a beautiful sheet of water, nestling in the lap of these great hills. Its circumference is oval in form, a perfect gem of inland water. It is completely encircled by hills, which rise from the water's edge 200 to 300 feet in height. They are thickly covered with timber—maple, ash, hemlock, spruce, and oak. The lake covers about thirty-five acres. There is no beach, and the water is deep close to the shores. In the middle careful measurements show that its depth is sixty feet. It is so clear early in the Spring and Fall that it is almost transparent, but during the Summer, owing to a plant which grows from the bottom, it has a greenish tinge. Often the water reflects like a mirror. It is a place of solitude. If it were not for the sounds of nature, the music of birds, chatter of squirrels, or grunt of the hedgehog, the silence would be painful. Anglers consider it a circumstance well worth mentioning if they have caught half-dozen years front in this lake vary only a few inches in size, and are usually from ten to twelves inches in length. That there are large trout in the lake is generally admitted, but it is rare that one is caught. To fish here a boat is necessary. Twenty or thirty years ago Barnum, the showman, offered a large amount of money for a brook front that would weigh four pounds. He wished to place a brook trout of that size in the aquarium of his museum in New-York City. There is a legend that some one caught a trout weighing five pounds in the lake, took it to Barnum, and received the premium offered.

George Gould of New-York City and S. G. Dimmick of this town are fishing here to-day, and Jay Gould expects to try his hand Monday. Mrs. George Gould caught forty large trout there one day recently. George fished industriously, but his string couldn't hold a candle to his wife's.

THE DAVIDSON COMET RECEDING.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 10.

The comet Davidson has been increasing its distance from the earth and sun during the cloudy weather, and at such a rate that its brightness has diminished one-half. The stellar tramp will not be visible to the naked eye by the time the present moon has gone. Its distance from the sun at perihelion was 4,000,000 miles more than the earth's distance, and had it come along about July 1, persons could have seen it at midnight, due south, on a dark sky. Its position on Aug. 11, will be about 110 degrees east of the sun, and 25 degrees south of the constellation. Its distance from the sun is 96,000,000 miles. It passed perihelion on July 19, when below our horizon and just before discovery. The brightness on Aug. 15 will be one-fifth only of the amount when discovered, July 22. Hence the astronomers said it had only 80 per cent. of the brightness on July 29 that it had when first seen.

WHAT IS A FIRST EDITION?

Surely there will be an outcry of book-collectors at this item of a catalogue otherwise classical:

"*Graham's Magazine*, vol. xxi., Philadelphia, September, October, November, 1842. Nos. 3, 4, 5. "The Spanish Student," by H. W. Longfellow. First Edition."

Even so, in law, a play may be printed but not published, book collectors who are after first editions contend that, in bibliomania, a book may be of a publication without being of an edition, or, to state the case with more apparent fairness, as Mr. Beverly Chew applies a general rule to a particular case:

"No attempt has been made to trace the original appearance of those poems that were first published in magazines or other journals, this information being of no interest to the collector of first editions, while its addition here would unnecessarily increase the size of the book."

And Mr. Beverly Chew gives in his "Longfellow Collector's Hand-Book," conventionally faultless, the publication of "The Spanish Student," a 16mo book in glazed boards, by John Owen at Cambridge in 1843, as the first edition of that work. Strictly speaking it is not, but not one of a hundred Longfellow collectors who wrote to their booksellers for the first edition of "The Spanish Student" would accept Graham's issue of it for their order.

The learned bibliophile who defies criticism with the claim for Graham's issue has, out out of the magazine the pages of the poem, prefixed the editor's prospectus entitled Editor's Table, and in a blue Levant morocco binding by Enhany turned out a complete, but not unmixed "Spanish Student," to which other writers having appeared at the end of the several parts in the magazine, the tail-end being a not brilliant "Child's Prayer, by Robert Morris."

One fastidious collector would have given his pages to Trent Toedteneck or Bradstreet's, the pages would have been soiled in their thickness, the intruding verses would have been cut off, the favored ones inlaid. Another fastidious collector would have discarded nothing, but bound the three numbers of *Graham's Magazine* for September, October, November, 1842, engravings, rebuffs to importunate critics, fashion plates, and all, into one volume.

The latter form is the preference of Mr. George P. Philes, a veteran whose authority as a bibliographer is beyond question. To possess the first editions of E. A. Poe's "Mystery of Marie Roget" and "The Literati," he gathered the numbers of *Godey's Magazine and the Ladies' Companion* from January to June, 1846, and of November, December, February, 1842-43, and bound them with their fashion plates in a "Pompadour cartonnage," out of respect to the fashion of the day.

One collector will declare that it is pitiful to have to swallow fashion plates for no other crime than a mania for Poelana; another that it is unfair to make a book of a Bowdlerized magazine. They argue from different points of view and Paul Bourget decrees, "Consecrations should never quarrel." The question is not to be passed over lightly with the familiar dictum about tastes, however.

The *Graham Magazine* "Spanish Student" is a complete work in its original form compared to the Cambridge edition; it is better finished, for the prospectus of its editor was worth keeping:

"Of Prof. Longfellow's poems several have already appeared in this magazine. He has recently completed a drama in three acts, entitled 'The Spanish Student,' the manuscript of which is in our possession. It will appear entirely or in part in our new number. Prof. Longfellow is now abroad in quest of health. From an exquisite poem, addressed to him on the day of his departure by his friend, George S. Hillard, we quote the following stanza, joining heartily in the invocation:

"'He gales that breathe, ye founts that gush
With renovating power,
Upon that level laurelled head
Your gifts of healing shower;
And Jocund Health that loves to climb
The breezy mountain side,
Wake with your fresh inspiring life
His pulse's languid tide!'"

It is nearer the author, since it was printed from his manuscript, afterward presented to the New-York Historical Society by the editor, and the Cambridge edition was made from the magazine. It lacks nothing of an union with which it made its first entrance, but the ground that set it off, that mayhap aided its favor by contrast, is what the psychologist desires, who treasures an entire magazine for a few pages of Poe.

The psychologist is perhaps right; in painting he would doubtless be a *plein-airiste*; in literary criticism he would not impugn motives, nor condemn works for sincere opinions not his own, as the fashion was with Gustave Planche, Sheldon Chadwick, and even Edgar Poe, who could take account of the surroundings. His theory probably is that, however marked may be one's temperament, one does not write for a magazine that has fashion plates as for himself. He has of a book collector the elevated opinion that his opinion is to be respected. "The Spanish Student," with its environment of *Graham Magazine* literature, should be an admirable object lesson, as Zola's "La Terre" was an admirable object lesson in the ambient air of the *Gil Blas*. Probably neither work would have appeared, certainly neither work would have appeared in exactly the same form, elsewhere.

The collector who discards the surrounding *Graham* or *Ladies' Companion* literature, and the collector who insists that the first edition of a work is its first appearance under an author's own title page, are modern lights, ancient manners bibliographical, for what will become of us if we have to collect and bind newspapers in Levant morocco?

The prospect is not attractive. We had made our books small to fit in the miniature bookcases of our minims apartments. In regard to all large books as curiosities that were better placed in museums and public libraries. We had not counted on an invasion of newspapers and magazines in our bibliomania. Now, most authors are first published in folio papers and their ultimate more handy form, to follow the psychologist in his documentary collecting, the largest room of the Astor Library would not be too large; but the psychologist is consistent.

You cannot have all the works of a modern author without some journals, and even if you discard journals at first you must admit these as unique editions. Browning's diatribe against Fitzgerald, for example, is doubtless never to be reprinted. If the *Athenæum* publication of it is not its first edition, what is it? The Browning collector may cut his coat of the paper and bind it with a great number of heavy blank pages, but will assuredly prefer the issue of the *Athenæum* as it was, rather than the mere extract.

Then, although the Longfellow Collectors' Hand Book eschews magazines or other journals, it adopts the "Miscellaneous Poems selected from the *United States Literary Gazette*," Boston, 1826, containing fourteen poems by Longfellow, and valued at $20 by collectors, when, logically, the volume is of less value as a Longfellow book than the *Gazette*, the poet having had no part in its publication. Probably, if his wishes had been consulted, he would not have consented, since only five of the fourteen poems selected by the *Gazette* found their way in subsequent editions of his works.

Mr. Beverly Chew, however, himself a wise bibliophile, is in touch with Messrs. E. B. Holden, C. B. Foote, N. Q. Pope, Louis J. Haber, Calvin S. Brice, and others, patient Longfellow collectors, but not great hunters of his poems in ballad, song, and romance.

The sympathy of the ancient book collector is with them, but anciently there were men who wrote books and men who wrote newspapers and magazines, whereas now no great author has enough regard for bibliophiles to avoid publication in a *feuilleton*.

The French are not at all troubled with this question; their first editions are of books, no matter how often first publications were in *revues* and daily papers, but the *Figaro* recently gave an unpublished poem of Hugo, whereupon Mr. Gerald Hallé, Paris and Mr. Lyndhurst of New-York, in treasuring the paper quoted La Fontaine's "Un tiens vant mieux que deux tu l'aurus," on axiom which, it would not take very great casuist to show, is the fundamental idea of the newspaper first edition collector.

The Longfellow collector, whose conscience does not clamor at his neglecting newspapers and magazines, wants only thirty-seven books, unless he cares for the grammar and language books of the professor, but he ordinarily does not. The thirty-seven books are with the issue, which are seven in number. The thirty-seven books comprise forty-three volumes. The bulkiest of these, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1850 pages—a parlor-table book for parlor tables that are resplendent with Shakespeare complete in one volume, "Innocents Abroad" and "Pilgrim's Progress"—is the least interesting. The thinnest, "Poems on Slavery," Cambridge, John Owen, 1842, thirty-one pages, is the scarcest, and is worth $200 to $250.

The first two parts of "Onire-Mer," Boston, Hilliard, Gray & Co., 1833, and Boston, Lilly, Wait & Co., 1834, are worth $40, while the work complete, published by Harper & Brothers, in two volumes in 1835, may be obtained for $3.

"Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique," Boston, Allen & Ticknor, 1833, the first separate publication containing two sonnets, "Nature and Art" and "The Two Harvests," not reprinted, fetched $8 at the Longfellow sale.

"Hyperion," two volumes, New-York, Samuel Colman, 1839, is quoted at $15, a price that applies also to "The Voices of the Night," Cambridge, John Owen, 1839, the first original poetical work.

"Outre-Mer," Boston, William D. Ticknor & Co., 1847, is scarcer, and at its last public sale fetched $40.

The Longfellow Collectors' Hand Book is ignorant of a large paper copy of "The Seaside and the Fireside," Boston, Ticknor, Read & Fields, 1850, in glazed boards. The copy when I saw had the author's *ex dono* to Mrs. Jameson, and cost its owner $25.

One who fancies that the task of a Longfellow collector who disregards newspapers and magazines is not arduous should make the experiment; the uninitiated will come to a treasure-trove of Longfellow books should defer to the criticism of a Longfellow bibliophile. For there may be rarer things in the world than perfect books, but not rarer than Longfellow books in their unmixed view and deeper knowledge to fathom than of the make-up of a perfect book, but not for one who has not had the experience of a bibliophile.

A patriotic American who admired Longfellow and had leisure and wealth could do for Longfellow what the Viscount Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, a Belgian book collector, did for Théophile Gautier, gather perfect copies of his books, newspapers, and incidences, his manuscripts, letters, autographs of every sort, the various portraits that were made of him, the translations of his works, the criticisms which were printed at the time of his editions and after his celebrity, obituaries, every document nearly or distantly related to his work, and the task would be lighter than was M. de Louvenjoul's, but not less agreeable, instructive, and glorious.

DAVID GAMUT.

A MARYLAND HERO.

PROPOSING A MONUMENT IN HONOR OF AUGUSTINE HERMAN.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—An effort will be made to erect a statue in honor of Augustine Herman, the adventurous man who was driven out of Bohemia on account of his Protestant proclivities and who played an important part in the opening up of this country two centuries ago. Next Sunday Bohemians from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maryland will go on an excursion to Bohemia Manor, the historical estate in Cecil County which Herman patented in 1662. Those visitors will be here to take part in the annual tournament of the Eastern Section Bohemian Gymnastic Association of the United States. This tournament will be one of the largest ever known in this country, and between three and four hundred gymnasts will be in attendance. The idea of a suitable memorial to Herman has been entertained among the Bohemians for years, but this is the first occasion when so many prominent members of the race have been present together near the old home of the colonial hero. Herman himself must have been an expert gymnast. He was born in Prague in 1621, and in his youth went on long voyages. His life in this country was exciting from the start. He traded with the Indians, he served on important commissions, he undertook diplomatic negotiations in Maryland and Virginia for Gov. Stuyvesant, and he made a map of Virginia and Maryland that so pleased Charles II., to whom it was dedicated, that he readily agreed to Herman's request for a grant of land. This grant was the famous Bohemia Manor, that, from a wilderness, was made a noble estate, which enriched a wealthy and powerful family.

After getting this estate Herman visited Gov. Stuyvesant. The Governor, from some cause, placed him in the prison on the Hudson. Herman's horse, at his request, was brought into the court of the prison. He started to show the soldiers some riding feats, and at the first opportunity leaped the animal through a doorway, swam the Hudson, and after a wonderful journey of speed came into accordance reached home in Maryland. The ride killed the horse. Herman had a painting of the act of his escape made, and it is now owned by the Oldnams of Philadelphia. Herman played a large part in the life of Maryland, and did much toward developing the wild country. He increased his estate until it extended over 20,769 acres. His career was full of adventure and excitement, and his name is cherished by the Bohemians of the State. The old fatherland over his grave has been brought to mind, and the proposed monument in honor of the resting place, which is now without a memorial.

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From Ocean to Bay,

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AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

A family going to Europe will rent handsomely-furnished four-story house with extension; in perfect order; finest residence block near Madison-square; a rare opportunity for any one wishing a first-class down-town location. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d-st.

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This elegant wide house, very handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Permits from JAMES R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

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NEAR THE PARK AND IN HARLEM,
AT REASONABLE RENTALS.

30 West 58th-st., four-story brownstone.
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One of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses; possession at once; Park opposite; moderate rent. Apply to J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway, or at 703 Park-av.

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A.—NOS. 56 AND 58 EAST 81ST-ST., near Madison-av.; four-story brownstone dwellings, in first-class order; rent very moderate. R. McCAFFERTY, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.

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UPPER AND LO

QUEBEC TO LAKE ST. JOHN

THROUGH THE HEART OF A CANADIAN WILDERNESS.

THE HURON INDIAN RESERVATION—A THOUSAND LAKES, AND RIVERS WITHOUT NUMBER—OUIATCHOUAN FALLS.

Exploring parties cannot hope to make their way into new countries without some excitement and adventure, and our parlor-car exploration into the Lake St. John wilderness was not without its experiences. In the staid and quiet and comfortable St. Louis Hotel in Quebec I was awakened from peaceful sleep at 11 o'clock at night by a noise in the room, and immediately became aware of the presence of an intruder and saw a man stealing softly about, apparently gathering up such valuables as he could find in my baggage. A red lantern burned on the bureau, its pale light giving everything a sanguinary appearance. As my nearest approach to a weapon was a plated table knife in the lunch box, I acted upon the safe principle of "all things to him who waits," and waited with great quietness and patience. I must have uttered, and in an instant a familiar voice reassured me.

"It's all right, old fellow. I came in here to change my plates."

It was the voice of the photographer, who had taken possession of my room and turned it into the "dark room" of his profession by hanging coats and blankets over the window and stuffing all the towels, and I think some of my clothing, into the crevices of the door. He had "taken" that day sundry of Quebec and Montmorency to warrant an indictment for grand larceny, and it was necessary for him to empty his holders and change his plates—terms that are plain enough to the artist, though meaningless to the mere ordinary person. The red lantern gave not only a sepulchral light, but a terrible odor of burned candle, and this solved the great mystery of the candles. He had handed me so many little candle ends in the preceding twenty-four hours to be put in some convenient corner of my sachel, that I thought he was preparing for a starvation siege up in the northern wilderness and desired to have a few extra lunches ready, but they were only, it seemed, to be burned in the red lantern which is part of the photographic outfit.

For the last stage of the upward journey, Quebec to Lake St. John, we left Quebec at 8 o'clock in the morning, having visited only a few of the interesting places about the old town, but determined to make another brief stay there on the way back. In the large Pale station we found the Lake St. John train waiting, and though we lunged in the Mount Royal parlor car, a counterpart of the one that had carried us from New-York to Quebec. The other cars of the train, although built on the American plan of one long room with seats on the sides and an aisle in the middle, were divided into first, second, and third classes, apparently the only difference between them being in the interior fittings, particularly the softness of the seats. We had before us then a ride of 200 miles due north from Quebec, through a wilderness full of lakes and rivers, to Roberval, on Lake St. John, which was to be reached at 5:30 in the evening. The time table named twenty-eight stations between Quebec and Roberval, but most of these we were assured were stopping places—tiny eggs from which in time the railroad might hatch villages and towns.

For a few miles out of Quebec we were among tilled fields, with occasional glimpses of a farm house on the hillside—not much such a landscape as we might find in distant parts of our own country. In a little over half an hour we reached St. Ambroise, and looked in vain for the town. It is a little settlement, a tiny collection of houses, now occupying a new site, however, a beautiful view of the valley of the St. Charles and of the city of Quebec. But it was not for this little settlement, nor yet for the extended view, that we were interested in St. Ambroise; it was because only two miles from the station is a remarkable place called Indian Lorette, where are now located the nazeneene remnants of the once powerful and bloody tribe of Huron Indians. Time and circumstances forbade our visiting this interesting place, and we had to content ourselves with learning something about the Indians of Lorette from Mr. Le Moine's "Historical and Sporting Notes on Quebec."

Mr. Le Moine is pre-eminently the historian of Quebec, and those of his works I have seen are of great value and interest. The Canadian Indians, according to his account, have been to have gone through the same course of being civilized out of existence that our American Indians have experienced. There were originally perhaps 25,000 Huron Indians in Canada. In 1656 600 of them were put on the island of Orleans, the rest having disappeared. These were removed to Quebec, then to Beauport, then to Ancienne Lorette, and finally to Indian Lorette, at the Lorette Falls, where 350 of them still are and keep themselves alive by making baskets and moccasins. They have toned down considerably in color, being much lighter than their forefathers—perhaps through the infirmity of the climate. Here in their little village, with its forty or fifty cottages, its Catholic chapel, its grist mill, and its paper mill, the Government takes partial care of them, giving them land and a council of chiefs. In the 137 mills the squaws make themselves as happy as they can with only 94 adult males to keep them company. But of this modern Indian life we saw nothing, and the train soon carried us along to the crossing of the Jacques Cartier River, on an iron bridge sixty feet above the water, which was built by an American firm. We soon noticed this peculiarity of the new Lake St. John Railroad, running up into the wilderness, that it is built with all the care and solidity of an established road. The bridges are large, massive works of iron, and that the stations, even at little cross-road stopping places, are large and elaborate enough to meet all the probable requirements for a century to come.

Twenty-five miles out of Quebec we reached the first of the lakes in the valley of the Jacques Cartier, though in that short distance we had passed a dozen or more small ones. This was Lake St. Joseph, a pretty sheet of water about eight miles long, lying in a hollow between the mountains, with trees of the original old forest growing down to the very edge. It is a favorite resort of the residents of Quebec, and has a Summer hotel, the Lake View House. The water is deep and clear, and is well stocked with lake trout, which here go under the name of "longe." These fish grow very large, thirty-pounders, it is said, being common enough. Let us have it clearly understood that whenever we pass a body of water in a railway car I am not to be held responsible for the weights or any fish mentioned; I give them on information and belief. But I can testify of my own knowledge that Lake St. Joseph is a charming place to look at, and I don't know anyone who sees it will feel like stopping there. As to the fish, Mr. Le Moine says of them: "Tront, shad, and black bass here; and lake trout (forktails) have been caught weighing thirty-two pounds."

Lake Sergeant is a little lake just north of Lake St. Joseph, and I welcomed it as the first place I had seen for two days that was not named after some saint. Little I call it, meaning little as lakes go in Canada. The railroad runs by its shore for two miles or more. It was once a famous place for bass and perch, but it is only twenty-eight miles from Quebec, and is said to be pretty well fished out. Bourg Louis, three miles further on, still has the old manor house of the Pauet family, who a few generations ago owned all the land in the neighborhood. The house is a long stone building, two stories high, and looks like a comfortable farmhouse, but the antiquarian or the collector of antiques would no doubt find a great deal of interest in the walls. At Lake Edward, nine more, thirty-two miles from Quebec, another saint appears, and the train stops at St. Raymond.

Before reaching this station the train skirts the side of a mountain and descends to the valley of the river St. Anne. St. Raymond is a village of white houses and green roofs, much visited by anglers, who find in the neighborhood lakes and rivers almost innumerable. The railroad company's car shops, are here and the place is said to be growing rapidly. Allen's Mills and Portneuf are both sawmill towns, each containing about 1,000 inhabitants, but it will be many years before they can exhaust the timber, for we are fairly up in the wilderness now, and fifty yards away from each station the train plunges into the forest. A few miles further on, at Riviere à Pierre, where the road has a short, straight, and level, a clearing was made three years ago and an agricultural settlement formed and a sawmill built. In this forest it seems impossible to throw a stone anywhere without hitting a good water power, but the steam engines used in many cases are almost as economical, fuel being worth just the cost of cutting.

About seventy miles north of Quebec the railroad comes upon the Batiscan River, and runs for twenty miles along its east bank. Here we find some of the prettiest scenery of the route—rugged, wild, often imposing. A number of smaller rivers flow into the Batiscan, some gently on a level surface, others leaping furiously in from rocky heights. Then comes Lake Edward, the Lac des Grandes Isles, the station being at the upper end of the lake, 112 miles from Quebec. It is nearly 2 o'clock now, and, notwithstanding the hazy mountains overhead and the clear sheet of water at our feet, the most welcome bit of scenery is the Lake Edward Hotel, the Laurentides House, where we are to take dinner. If the Canadians are anywhere, one is slow to assert, a good hotel when it comes to stopping a train for dinner, and we find the new hotel a marvel of neatness and cleanness and have ample time to enjoy a good dinner.

Lake Edward is second only to Lake St. John as a resort for fishermen, and they find here every facility for the employment of the sport, including plenty of fish. The lake is eighteen miles long, more than twice the size of Lake St. Joseph, and the trout fishing is declared to be superior to anything in Canada.

On this eighteen-mile-long lake there are just two human habitations, one the Laurentides House, the other the clubhouse of the Paradise Fin and Feather Club. This will give an idea of the wilderness we have reached. The Paradise Fin and Feather Club is a New-York institution. Those Gothamites who belong to its Presidents, and nearly all its members being residents of this city. Among them are ex-President Cleveland, Mayor Grant, H. C. Miner, and Dr. William F. Duncan. The Paradise Fin and Feather, however, is only one of twelve sporting clubs that have their headquarters on or near the line of the Lake St. John Railway. The others are the Little Saguenay Fish and Game Club, near St. Raymond; the Talbot Club, at Talbot, the Laurentides, on the Batiscan River, near Laurentides; the Tarsivel, near Stadacona; the Stadacona, near the last named; the Metabetchouan, among the lakes near Kiskisink; the Rearté Club, the A. L. Light, and the Quaquaramaske, all in the neighborhood of Lake Quaquaramaskis; the Springfield Club, on one of the small lakes below Chambord, and the Onananiche Fishing Club, on the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John. There is a close relationship between the hotels at Lake Edward and Lake St. John, the Laurentides House being conducted by Messrs. Cressman and Baker and the Hotel Roberval by Mr. Baker alone. Both these gentlemen are experienced in the business, and both are fully capable of managing any establishment where it is necessary to make guests comfortable and happy. At Lake Edward there are, in connection with the hotel, camp outfits, canoes and guides, and everything needed by camping parties; there are also two pretty little steamers, the Ripple and the Emma.

It is after leaving Lake Edward that the traveler begins to feel that he has really taken up a life in the woods. The birch forest is such a mass of timber as we read about in the accounts of the early settlement of Canada. As for roads, I do not remember seeing one of any sort between Lake Edward and Roberval. The rivers and lakes are the highways, and canoes are the conveyances. Little houses with frames of unhewn sticks, covered with birch bark, are not uncommon by the side of the railroad. The birch tree is in this country nearly what the palm is in the tropics, supplying almost every necessary but food. They reminded me very strongly, these children of nature living secluded in the wilds of a Canadian forest, of isolated West Indians in their little thatched hongas, living on what the fates lay before them, with no knowledge even of a thousand things that we consider necessaries. But in this country there comes a Winter, and such a Winter as one shudders to think of. Rather, out of the eternal Winter come a few mouths of warmth, that are gone almost as soon as they appear.

Between Lake Edward and Roberval, not far from a hundred miles, are only five stations, all insignificant ones. Kiskisink, the first, is on the lake of that name, which is the source of the Metabetchouan River, flowing into Lake St. John. This is an indication that the great Lake St. John basin has been reached, and from this point the descent is gradual, but steady. The basin, in the bottom of which lies the lake, is of great extent, and its soil is unusually fertile. Then follow Lac Gros Visons, Dalbo, Lac Quaqua, and Chambord Junction. Here the railroad branches off to Chambord, the main line running on to Roberval. Chambord will be the first station on the extension of the railroad which is contemplated to Chicoutimi, at the head of navigation of the Saguenay River. It is hoped to have this extension accomplished next year, making possible a triangular pleasure trip, with Quebec for the starting and finishing point, and including the Saguenay River. The route will then be from Quebec to Roberval, taking in the entire Lake St. John country, and Roberval to Chicoutimi by rail, thence down the Saguenay and up the St. Lawrence by steamer to Quebec, the whole trip occupying, if necessary, only about three days, including a day's fishing and outing on Lake St. John.

In the midst of this wild and rugged country it was a novelty to turn for a moment from the endless forest or the lonely lakes and sand the porter up to the buffet in the end of the car for the luxuries of civilization. The railroad managers have had a proper regard for the inner man in arranging for breakfast at Quebec and Roberval and dinner and supper at Roberval, but there are certain little demands upon the constitution between times, and these are ably met by that outgrowth of American luxury, the car buffet. A turn of the track brought us in full view of Lake St. John. A thousand lakes they say there are between Quebec and Roberval, but Lake St. John is a young inland sea, ranking only after the great lakes of our northern boundary. It is too broad to see across, except in places where there are high mountains on the opposite side, and in stormy weather, great seas have been known to toss the small vessels about like chips. A few minutes before Roberval was reached the conductor warned us to be on the lookout for Ouiatchouan Falls, on the west side of the track. The Ouiatchouan is a short river, only thirty miles long, that flows into Lake St. John; a river broad and deep, that at all times carries a great body of water over the fall, but that in the Spring and early Summer swells to a torrent that sweeps down into the lake as if it would carry everything before it. About a mile back from the lake the river comes over a series of rocks 280 feet high, making a cascade, rather than a fall, a hundred feet higher than Niagara. The volume of water is small in comparison with the great cataract, but it is so dashed in foam by the rocks that it shows nothing but a sheet of white below to the bottom. In passing it the train runs slowly, giving passengers an excellent view. Two of our passengers, one of them being the gentleman with the camera and the dry plates, were so impressed with the beauty of the falls that when they learned next day that they would be caught in the river above the cascade they drove over in a buckboard, walked an impossible number of miles up mountains and through rocky ravines, caught two fine strings of speckled trout, and became famous as the first two Americans who had ever taken fish in the Ouiatchouan River.

Ten minutes after passing the falls the train drew up at the Roberval station exactly on time. We had passed through the wilderness and were once more in a cleared and comparatively civilized country, with houses in sight, roads, and cultivated fields, and other reminders of home. Nothing was needed here to show us that we were in a Roman Catholic country. Even the name of the place, Roberval for short, is properly Nôtre Dame de Roberval. Around us were the names of Dequis de Grasse, Sejournent, St. Josepb d'Alma, St. Cnré de Marie, St. Henri de Portlouka, Ste. Methode, St. Félicien, St. Prime, and St. Louis de Chambord.

The old town itself, Our Lady of Roberval, is at least a century behind the age, a sign of which is that it does not, according to which you attend. But cursed is the last thing in the world to bother an angler who goes up to Lake St. John after good fly fishing. The Onananiche themselves are particularly liberal in their views, taking one sort of fly as well as another. Before the railroad is finished to the head of navigation the railroad branches off to Chambord, the main line running on to Roberval. Chambord will be the first station on the extension of the railroad which is contemplated to Chicoutimi, at the head of navigation of the Saguenay River. It is hoped to have this extension accomplished next year, making possible a triangular pleasure trip, with Quebec for the starting and finishing point, and including the Saguenay River. The route will then be from Quebec to Roberval, taking in the entire Lake St. John country, and Roberval to Chicoutimi by rail, thence down the Saguenay and up the St. Lawrence by steamer to Quebec, the whole trip occupying, if necessary, only about three days, including a day's fishing and outing on Lake St. John.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

BEWARE OF BOGUS CHECKS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The third fraudulently-certified check received at the Highland Bank of this city for collection during the past ten days came to hand this morning from New-York. The check was for $20, the same as the other two, and was drawn on one of the ordinary counter checks of the bank. It was made payable to the order of F. B. Daniels and was signed F. H. Phillips. The indorsements were F. B. Daniels, 24 Pine-street, New-York, and W. G. Pierson, who probably is the person who cashed the check.

It was forwarded by the Hudson River Bank of the city of New-York for collection. The bogus stamp of certification seems to have been made up of ordinary type, and the bank teller's name written on has been confused somewhat. Evidently some persons in New-York are cashing these checks for a stranger to them and are deceived by the fraudulent stamp of certification.

TEXAS NO STATE FOR SUCH MEN.

From the Dallas (Texas) News, Aug. 7.

The Corpus Christi *Caller* says: "Major Armee, the man who pulled the nose of one-legged Gov. Beaver of Pensaylvania last Spring, is coming to Texas. The Major will find that his exploit will not be calculated to give him a high rank in the 'Lone Star State.'" Lieut. Randolph of the United States Navy once tried that trick on President Jackson, and escaped without physical punishment. He sank into obscurity and came to Texas, but made no friends.

A MASSACHUSETTS FARM SOLD LOW

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

A singular instance of the depreciation of farm property in Essex County has just been given us. A gentleman said he had recently bought for $375 a farm of seventeen acres, with an old but comfortable dwelling house and a barn that cost three or four years ago $300.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

Since the close of the tours of service at Peekskill of the city regiments, comprising those of New-York and Brooklyn, the current of gossip in the National Guard organizations of this vicinity has been mainly the outcome of the Camp. A Captain in a leading regiment of the First Brigade, whose continuous service aggregates over a quarter of a century, voiced the sentiment of his associate officers as follows: "I have made my last visit to Peekskill as an officer of the National Guard. The State Camp is a failure, to the extent of its having been deflected from the purposes for which it was originally instituted. It is no longer a Camp of Instruction, but is extensively a Camp of Criticism. The tendency of officers during the past three years at the military post on the Hudson has been to constitute that enterprise a Camp of Demonstration. Latterly, however, this tendency has developed to an extent which, as I have intimated, makes it merely a Camp of criticism. Fault-finding is the order of the day on the part of the State officers. The theory upon which the occupants of Luxury-row proceed would seem to be that every commissioned officer and every enlisted man who does duty at Peekskill is thoroughly instructed in every detail of service and fully versant with every detail of camp and field service.

"Accordingly, from the time of their arrival to the hour of their departure they are scored unmercifully for all their real or imaginary departures from the prescribed routine of camp duty. Criticism after criticism is heaped on and altogether desirable. But in order to be efficacious it should be helpful instead of destructive. Under the existing system at Peekskill, however, the shortcomings of a single man are charged up against an entire company. The bad points are picked out and expatiated upon; the good points, for which a company is entitled to and should receive credit, are systematically ignored and never extolled. A word of encouragement now and again where it is deserved would work wonders for good. But encouragement is evidently the last thing thought of by the State officers.

"The result of this plan of procedure is disheartening to a degree. A camp of instruction, if it is to measure up to the full standard contemplated by its designation, should be conducted on a decidedly different basis. A reasonable degree of latitude ought to be permitted commanding officers. To attempt to run the camp on a precise inrtuits of routine is simply to invite defiance. The men and officers of an organization are better qualified than any other individuals to judge of the character and quality of the instruction required by the members of their command. And where they undertake that conscientiously carry out that instruction they are certainly entitled to the support and encouragement rather than to being inveriably subjected to criticism and condemnation."

Speaking of the unsolicit practice in respect of sick reports at the State Camp, a prominent regimental surgeon remarked: "The reports rendered by medical officers assigned to duty at the military post at Peekskill are in a majority of instances not only misleading but altogether unjustified by facts. While the Peekskill camp is unquestionably one of the most healthful locations in the country set apart for the purpose of a military encampment, it is ridiculous to assert that in a regiment of from 500 to 800 members no more than two men were, for practically a period during a tour of service covering eight days. Yet such assertions are not only made, but heralded broadcast in the public prints. It has grown to be a custom with many medical officers of National Guard organizations in camp to treat what they are pleased to term minor ailments independently of camp regulations. That is to say, if Private Blank reports to the surgeon the morning sick call from derangement of the digestive organs, for example, they will give him a dose of medicine from their private stores and send him back to quarters with instructions to say to his commanding officer that the Surgeon of the regiment would visit the patient at his quarters excused from company and battalion drills for the time being or for two next twenty-four hours. By this means Private Blank's name is kept off the sick list, and the regiment gets credit for a condition of healthfulness that does not exist and to which it is not entitled.

"The object of sick reports and the supervision of regimental Surgeons is for the single purpose of showing the precise condition of the organization. The name of every man who is excused from duty, at sick call or at any other time in the day, by the Surgeon ought properly to go on the sick report. It only by this means that the commanding officer of the regiment or post can know accurately how many men he has available for duty. It is a grave mistake to do otherwise, and it is quite altogether possible that the fact may be demonstrated by future events.

"Under the military law of the State of New-York, members of the National Guard who shall become disabled while in the service of the State are entitled to a pension. It is, therefore, of great importance that the records of the State Camp should be complete and authentic, so that in the event of a soldier or officer becoming permanently disabled by disease contracted at that post he may be in a position to substantiate his claim. This is a matter which is deserving the earnest attention of the Surgeon General, and another reason, it is to be hoped, that ragnations will be prescribed and stringently enforced which will make the effect of showing precisely the condition of the organizations called upon to occupy the State Camp in respect of health."

Sixteen matches are programmed for the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, to be contested at Creedmoor from Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive. These are the Director's, 5 shots at 200 yards; the Judd, 7 shots at 200 yards; the Wimbledon Cup, 30 shots at 1,000 yards; the President's, for the military championship of the United States, 7 shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards; the Long Range Rifle, 15 shots each, at 500 and 900 yards; the Tidany, continuous, 7 shots at 200 yards; the Governor's, 10 shots at 500 yards, all prizes to be won on the aggregate of three scores; the All-Comers' and Marksman's Badge, 5 shots each, at 200 and 500 yards; the Hilton Cup, teams of twelve, 7 shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards; the Inter-State Military, teams of twelve, 10 shots each, at 200 and 500 yards; the Inter-State Long Range, teams of four, 15 shots each, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; the New-York State National Guard, First Brigade and Second Brigade, teams of twelve, 5 shots each, at 200 and 500 yards; the Revolver, 5 shots at 30 yards, and the Steward Aggregate Match, 5 shots at 200 yards, three scores. The shooting on each day will commence at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The annual encampment of the Connecticut National Guard begins at Niantic to-morrow and will cover the current week. It is to be known and designated as "Camp Bolkeley." Friday is set apart as "Governor's Day," on which occasion the troops will be reviewed by Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, this ceremony being followed by a battalion drill and by the customary drill of the artillery and brigade virus parade. Gov. Bulkeley learned his first lessons in military exercises in the Thirteenth Regiment of this State as a private soldier in the Brooklyn City Guard, his preceptor being Gen. John R. Woodward, Assistant Adjutant General under Gov. Lucius Robinson, and during whose administration the reforms which have resulted in bringing the National Guard to its present high standard were instituted.

September is likely to be occupied with the annual inspection and muster of the National Guard organizations in New-York and Brooklyn. It is understood that Van Cortlandt Park will be utilized for the purpose by the First Brigade, and that Brooklyn troops will be ordered to parade at Prospect Park. Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald is stated to have tendered a review of his command to Gov. Hill, to take place in October, and it is hoped by Brig. Gen. McLear to secure the attendance of the Commander-in-Chief at a similar ceremony in Brooklyn on the day following the parade at Van Cortlandt Park.

According to the *Seventh Regiment Gazette* Creedmoor is likely to continue to be the chief and only shooting ground of the National Guard for a long time to come. "Gen. Robbins," says the *Gazette*, "is the authority for the statement that the chances of building a rifle range in Van Cortlandt Park are very remote. The impracticability of making it safe is one of the reasons given." This will be unwelcome news to the shooting men of the First Brigade, who have been building their hopes upon the promises of Gen. Fitzgerald, their brigade commander.

The roll of the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, was reduced at a special meeting recently by the expulsion of three malingers. A corresponding number of good men stand ready to take the places of the men expelled. On Wednesday next the annual excursion of the battery is to be held. The several hundred military guests on that occasion will range from Major Generals to junior Second Lieutenants, all grades of rank being represented.

On Thursday evening next Adjt. Rand will be unanimously elected successor to Col. Appleton as Captain of the Sixth (F) Company. With the exception of the Adjutant there is to be no change in the staff of the Seventh. But who Col. Appleton's Adjutant will be has not yet been disclosed. Indications are said to favor the appointment of Lieut. Walter G. Wilson, the historian of the Seventh Regiment, next after Col. Emmons Clark.

Col. Appleton, Adjt. Rand, Commissary Schuyler, and seven of the line officers of the Seventh were the guests of Adjt. Gen. Dalton of Massachusetts, at the camp of the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Perch, at South Framingham, last week. The visiting officers speak antiastastically of the excellent work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia which came under their observation.

The returns of rifle practice at Creedmoor thus far collected in the office of the General Inspector indicate the probability of a larger number of qualifications as marksmen in the First and Second Brigades than during any previous season.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE LAW

IMPROVEMENTS FOUND IN MANY FACTORIES.

BUT THERE IS STILL PLENTY OF WORK FOR THE INSPECTORS—A CHANCE TO LEARN A TRADE.

Assistant Factory Inspector Franey and Deputy Factory Inspectors George A. McKay, George Shanbert, Johnson Beers, Hiram Blanchard, and Francis W. Coe have completed the regular annual inspection of factories in this city and will make a report to the Governor and the Legislature.

They find a good deal of improvement in the general condition of many factories as to the sanitary arrangements, precautions for escape in case of fire, and arrangements to protect girls from the advances of the male employes. But, nevertheless, there is a great deal still to be desired. Discussions and disputes have been had with many manufacturers about various improvements that the inspectors told them they were required by law to make, and especially about the employment of children under sixteen years of age while the public schools are open.

The amended factory inspection law says that no child under the age of sixteen shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment who cannot read and write simple sentences in English, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where such minor lives. The inspectors found 500 children over fourteen, the age at which they are permitted to work in factories, but still under sixteen, who were totally illiterate. The employers seemed to misunderstand the law, so the inspectors, after explaining that the object of the statute was to give all children some education, told the manufacturers that immediately after the end of the vacation they must discharge those ignorant children.

The manufacturers generally made improvements which they now say actually save them money, and many of them have discharged very young children and by having brought them in any income at all, and were often a nuisance and in danger of meeting with accidents. One manufacturer, who last year had threatened to throw the inspector down the hatchway, this year received him very courteously and offered to open a new door, if one was needed. He also ordered seventy-five firms to put trap doors in the entrance hallways on Aug. 7 he visited the factory of Roberson Cook at 25 Pike-slip and ordered automatic trap doors to be put into the hatchway. The order was not obeyed, and on Aug. 15 a man fell through that hatchway and received serious injuries. He also ordered Fehr Brothers, of 61 Water-street, cloakmakers, where thirty women and girls are employed, to erect a fire escape from the women's washroom, and also called their attention to the law that forbids the working of young women under twenty-one between 9 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning. Simon Fehr thought that the inspector's inspector were a huge joke, and told him that in another month work would be rushing and they would make the girls work until midnight. He invited Mr. Shanbert to come around then and stop him if he dared.

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On Thursday evening next Adjt. Rand will be unanimously elected successor to Col. Appleton as Captain of the Sixth (F) Company. With the exception of the Adjutant there is to be no change in the staff of the Seventh. But who Col. Appleton's Adjutant will be has not yet been disclosed. Indications are said to favor the appointment of Lieut. Walter G. Wilson, the historian of the Seventh Regiment, next after Col. Emmons Clark.

Col. Appleton, Adjt. Rand, Commissary Schuyler, and seven of the line officers of the Seventh were the guests of Adjt. Gen. Dalton of Massachusetts, at the camp of the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Perch, at South Framingham, last week. The visiting officers speak antiastastically of the excellent work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia which came under their observation.

The returns of rifle practice at Creedmoor thus far collected in the office of the General Inspector indicate the probability of a larger number of qualifications as marksmen in the First and Second Brigades than during any previous season.

NEW LIGHT AT THE CENTRE.

THE CENTRE, Aug. 17.—I feel as if I were a full-fledged mental scientist now. True, my wings are not very strong, but they are wings. I can flap them if I cannot soar. Mrs. Meadows says we must keep flopping until we can fly. Our teacher has given her last lecture; she has pocketed her fees; but she is going to give an informal talk as a kind of farewell. You can hear this talk at 50 cents per head, and what is half a dollar to give for an insight into the very mystery of the universe?

Everything has been revealed to Mrs. Meadows, and for money she is willing to teach how everything may be revealed to us. I tell my friend that mental science is just as good as an old-time amulet—it keeps you from all harm. Our old man says it's a mighty good thing for children. It teaches that children are not to be governed; they are to do just as they please, for how can they find a use for their minds if they are under dominion? Let them learn by experience that they are in the wrong; then they will love authority and beg you to use it. Gertrude wishes to know how and where grown people are to live in this world while the children are deciding how to use their minds, and she says she should like to see all the horrid little boys and girls coming to their parents as guardians and begging them to use authority, confessing that they were tired and sick of being in the old thought. Gertrude says it is so like bad little boys and girls to do that. "Please, mamma, here's a switch, and will you be so good as to switch me into the God current?"

That is what this lovely science is going to do for the youth of our country. We have only to rest in the idea that it is so, and it is so. As Mrs. Meadows remarks, it is one of the most bewitching subjects of contemplation. It is something like being up in a balloon and looking down on the poor mortals who have to go about on two feet just as we used to do before we were mental scientists.

My note book is so full of gems from Mrs. Meadows's lectures that I hardly know where to make selections. I want to give you all the good things. One of them is that this science has done away with death. When a true believer is so grown in spirit that the body will no longer contain the enlarged spirit, the body will drop away from him without disease, and he will pass on to the entirely spiritual life. This passing on will take place in sleep, and he will not be conscious of the change of worlds. It will probably transpire gradually that you will think more of Mrs. Meadows, more congenial society, and possibly less family cares will come to you that you have "passed on." You see, when you have lived here a good while so much above the body that you did not know you had a body, it is perfectly reasonable that you should not know when you stopped having a body. If there was one thing Mrs. Meadows was strong in it was logic. Laura C. Meadows is the apostle of the religion of the future. She said she was, and I am sure she ought to know.

None of us can ever again speak or think ill of friends or enemies; it shows lack of power to do so. I suppose it takes off more from a person's life when he says a bad thing about his friend than when he says the same about an enemy. Gertrude laughed very disagreeably when I told her this; she declared that the oldest woman she ever knew was the one who was always slandering those she called her friends, and she asked if the time had been better than the present. She supposed the old inspection was. He had discovered the invention of only 110 fire escapes and sent home only 35 children under fourteen years of age whom he found working in factories. He also ordered seventy-five firms to put trap doors in the entrance hallways on Aug. 7 he visited the factory of Roberson Cook at 25 Pike-slip and ordered automatic trap doors to be put into the hatchway. The order was not obeyed, and on Aug. 15 a man fell through that hatchway and received serious injuries. He also ordered Fehr Brothers, of 61 Water-street, cloakmakers, where thirty women and girls are employed, to erect a fire escape from the women's washroom, and also called their attention to the law that forbids the working of young women under twenty-one between 9 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the morning. Simon Fehr thought that the inspector's inspector were a huge joke, and told him that in another month work would be rushing and they would make the girls work until midnight. He invited Mr. Shanbert to come around then and stop him if he dared.

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GEN. BOULANGER SPEAKS

CARNOT ALSO HAS SOMETHING TO SAY.

FRENCH RESIDENTS OF LONDON VISIT THE EXILE—THE FRENCH PRESIDENT TALKING TO THE MAYORS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Five hundred French residents of London visited Gen. Boulanger in a body to-day, and presented him with an address of sympathy and confidence. The General, in a speech, said that he had never used money belonging to France except when trying to secure her against enemies. If he had been cited by a regularly constituted court of assizes, he and his colleagues would have taken the first boat to France to face a trial. The French Government did not dare to avail themselves of the ordinary courts, but formed a special tribunal, composed of his political enemies, which had virtually condemned him before it met. He only asked good faith from the French people, and the triumph of the present rulers would soon be a thing of the past.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—President Carnot delivered an address at a banquet given to-day to 13,000 Mayors and Communal delegates. He said that the demonstration proved the national solidarity. The French people, though crushed for a time, had shown its power to recover and make its sovereign voice heard by removing parties still aiming to undermine the edifice raised by the fathers of the republic. The nation would soon cast into oblivion all passing discords, and combine the forces of the republic by reconciling all her sons in the name of the common country.

GERMANY'S ALLIES.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The *National Zeitung*, commenting on Emperor William's recent trip to England, says: "The *entente* obtained by his visit to Osborne assures an identity of policy on the part of England and the triple alliance, and makes provision for all results of that common policy. It is confidently regarded as settled that the successors of the Salisbury Cabinet will adhere to the new arrangement."

It is reported that the recent interviews between Prince Bismarck and Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky resulted in a modification of the Austro-German treaty, whereby a *casus foederis* is established wherever vital interests of either nation are threatened. Hitherto only an open attack has constituted a casus for joint action.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The report that the Alhambra had been damaged by the hurricane that visited Granada yesterday is denied. The gardens surrounding the palace were devastated by the storm, but the building itself escaped damage.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Mme. Adelina Patti, who has been making a tour of the principal cities in South America, arrived to-day at Southampton and proceeded at once to Craig-y-Nos.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Czar will go to Copenhagen prior to his visit to Potsdam. He will probably meet Emperor William at Potsdam Sept. 18.

BERNHARDT WIDOWED.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH IN PARIS OF M. JACQUES DAMALA.

The cable announces the death in Paris yesterday of M. Jacques Damala, the Greek gentleman who leaped into fame a little over seven years ago by becoming the husband of the great Sarah Bernhardt. He died of cerebral congestion.

The world had not heard of M. Damala until one morning in April, 1882, it woke up to learn that the Bernhardt had marched him up to the Church of St. Andrew, Oxford-street, London, at the early hour of 10:30 o'clock in the morning of the day before and had been married to him in the presence of only three persons brought to witness the interesting ceremony. Then the world discovered that M. Damala had been an attaché of the Greek Embassy at Paris; that he had been smitten with a desire to go on the stage; that eight months before he had first met Sarah as an applicant for a position in the troupe; that Sarah had liked him and had granted his request; that he had played minor parts in Sarah's troups, and finally that they loved each other and were married.

Hardly had the world gotten over the surprise of this unexpected marriage when it began to hear a good deal about trouble between the high contracting parties. M. Damala had continued in his wife's troupe, playing more than mind when. Then, one day, about a year and a half after his marriage, he suddenly gave up that "position" and signed a three years' conditional contract with the Gymnase. Then it became known that M. Damala and Sarah had separated. Sarah said that the separation was because of M. Damala's unique ideas concerning money and the amount she ought to give him, and because he constantly involved her in financial difficulties. At any rate, the separation was complete. M. Damala, however, broke his contract with the Gymnase, announced his intention of abandoning the stage forever, and enlisted in the Foreign Legion for service in Africa, where he distinguished himself by capturing an Arab, whom he brought straightway to Paris.

He then returned to the stage, took up the contract with the Gymnase where he had left it, and from that time until about a year ago was leading man of that theatre. He was a handsome man and his histrionic triumphs, such as they were, were chiefly due to that fact. Something like a year ago he was engaged by Mr. Henry E. Abbey to come to America as part of the Coquelin-Hading company. Before the time for his departure for America came around, however, he and Bernhardt became quite thoroughly reconciled, and owing to the pleadings of time. Bernhardt her husband was transferred from the Coquelin-Hading company to her own, and since then they had been playing together.

M. Damala was about forty-two years old. There was some question raised after the marriage to Mme. Bernhardt as to its validity. It was alleged that some requirements of the English marriage law had not been fulfilled, but the question was never seriously pressed and is still an open one.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA CANDIDATE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—From members of the County Democracy wing of the Democratic Party here, it is learned that a move is on foot to nominate B. K. Jamison, the Philadelphia banker, for State Treasurer, at the approaching Harrisburg convention. The leaders of the County Democracy do not take kindly to Postmaster John B. Larkin of this city, nor to ex-Revenue Collector E. A. Bigler. To offset the ambition of the former and the groundswell in favor of the latter, some of the Allegheny County leaders last week went to Philadelphia, among the number W. J. Brennan, whilom candidate for Auditor General; Patrick Foley, William Bowley, Richard Morrow, and Dennis J. Boyle. There was a quiet conference at the Girard House and another at Wallingford, in which latter Samuel J. Randall took part.

The result has been to call off the Eastern men from the support of Larkin and Bigler and also Capt. Clay of Elk, who was working a boom for the honor. It was decided to bring out Mr. Jamison instead, the Allegheny delegation, divided on all others, promising him united support. Berks and Bucks Counties, it is said, also favor Jamison, and with the four counties named solid for him his nomination would be easily secured. The Democrats claim that Mr. Jamison will not only have the powerful influence of business men all over the State, but will attract the large Republican vote which is sulking over its recent prohibition defeat. It is also predicted that he can come to Philadelphia with a majority, without which H. K. Boyer, the Republican nominee, cannot win.

PEARL HUNTING IN WISCONSIN.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Aug. 18.—The pearl-hunting craze has struck here. The largest numbers of pearls yet reported in this State have been gathered during the past day or two. More than a thousand pearls were sent from here yesterday by two or three parties. Some of them are quite large and very valuable. While hunting pearls to-day, a man by the name of Lavogne fished up a large horn shell that had lain in the river a great many years—probably from the time of the capture of the old fort by the British.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT IN YONKERS.

The Yonkers police yesterday arrested a couple of pickpockets who had just been operating very successfully among people in attendance upon an excursion in New-Jersey, on the Hudson River shore opposite Yonkers. At the station they gave their names as James O'Brien and James Robinson. They had in their possession three silver watches and a lady's purse which contained a child's gold ring.

BUSY LIQUOR SELLERS.

MOST OF THE SALOONS ENJOYED A GOOD TRADE YESTERDAY.

The excise law seems to have gone off on its Summer vacation—to have shut up shop and left nobody behind in charge. Last Sunday the police gave it some pretty vigorous exercise, trotted it around into the by ways, carefully avoiding, however, the highways, up into alleys and down into little side streets where its enemies were not in the possession of that strong weapon of defense known as a "pull," and doubtless that one day's unusual experience made law weary. So it went away, and the man who found any difficulty yesterday in getting a little or much strong drink at any place he chose to select must have been blind, deaf, dumb, with a wooden leg and a strong hereditary leaning towards vichy and unyielding temperance.

The concert gardens were all open, too. But they were not called concert gardens yesterday. They were temples in which a man—likewise a woman—might seclude himself from the wicked outside world and let his rested soul ascend into the regions above upon the sonorous notes of sacred music. Sacred music was everywhere yesterday, from Harlem to Chatham-square.

In Harlem there are several concert halls. All were open yesterday, and the excise law being away their doors were wide open, and beer was to be had for the asking—and paying. The first of the temples down town is Koster & Bial's, on West Twenty-third-street, and there quantities of sacred music—written by Strauss, Braham, and lesser lights in the sacred music world—went galloping through the evening hand in hand with quantities of the cool, inspiring, soul-elevating beverage of the brewery. Then came Blank's garden, at Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street, where the music was of a somewhat higher order. Whereas at Koster & Bial's on "Entrancing Young Songstress" sang a sort of Doxology, evincing a strong desire to know where a "You" got a certain hat, or tile, at Blank's a "Well-known Charming International Soog and Dance Artist" of French extraction, and conying somewhat the simple style of attire much in vogue in the reign of Eve, sang a Gullio hymn, the most beautiful line in which was "Ou avez vous tronvé ge chapeau?" The music was of a little higher religious order, but the beer was just the same.

Down town a little way further is Adam Gander's garden. The proprietor has provided his place with a female orchestra and kegs of beer, and hundreds of men and women enjoyed both there last night. The same kind of music prevailed as at the two other places, and even the same song was sung. The singers were Germans, however, and the pathetic inquiry concerning the hat, or tile, was made in these tender words: "Wo hast du den hut her?"

And so with the concert gardens on the Bowery. All were open, beer and music were side partners in each, and the excise law, being away, was not regarded. Everybody who wanted to drink, either in saloons or in gardens, had only to open the doors, name his "pizen," produce the necessary funds, and guzzle away to his heart's content.

Some complaint having been made that the excise law had been violated in the restaurants in Central and other parks made the proprietors of those establishments very wary yesterday. A TIMES reporter visited them all, and, so far as he could see, no liquor was sold in any one. In fact, the people who patronized them seemed to take it for granted that liquor wasn't to be had and didn't ask for it.

SEASIDE WORSHIPPERS.

THOUSANDS OF THEM AT OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 18.—The early morning meetings in Ocean Grove are the most spiritual of all held on the camp ground, and to-day's 9 o'clock young people's meeting attracted over 2,000 worshipers, the majority of whom were ladies. The Tabernacle was also crowded at the same hour, the holiness meeting being conducted by Mrs. Dr. Palmer. The morning sermon at the Auditorium was preached by Dr. Spencer of Philadelphia, the Assistant Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The doctor's text was Matthew, x., 39, "He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it." The sermon treated on missions and missionaries. This service was attended by over 8,000 people. Every foot of room in and about the Auditorium was occupied, and even then many were turned away unable to hear or see the preacher. An overflow meeting was organized and held in the Temple. This meeting was conducted by Evangelist Yatman, who, with Evangelist Major Cole, delivered several brief exhortations. The Sunday school was a monster affair, there being 4,454 scholars present in the three departments.

The anniversary exercises of the Ocean Grove auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were concluded at the meeting which began at 3 o'clock. Dr. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Association, presided, Mrs. Dr. Stokes announced the hymn, prayer was delivered by Mrs. Mary Sparks Wheeler of Indiana, the Scriptures were read by Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New-York, and an address on mission work was delivered by Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, a returned missionary to China. Hu Kuy Eng, a very pretty young Chinese lady, sang and talked both in her native tongue and in English. A feature of to-day's missionary meeting was the appearance on the platform of Mrs. Lydia Sexton, who is ninety-one years of age, and who has been for forty years a preacher of the United Brethren denomination. The aged minister was called to the stand and in a clear voice sang with great effect, "From Greenland's icy Mountains." To-night's surf meeting at the foot of Maine-avenue was made a huge congregation "that no man can number;" competent judges estimate the crowd at 20,000. The service consisted of responsive readings and singing was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stokes. The Auditorium was again crowded at the evening service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. George E. Reed, the new President of Dickinson College.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—A beach service, attended by fully 10,000 people, was held at the Fifth-avenue pavilion this afternoon, under the auspices of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Short addresses on religious topics were made by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Pastor S. E. Young.

An enormous crowd filled the broad board walk to-night, and Beach Superintendent Treat estimates that there were 40,000 promenaders out between 8 and 9 o'clock.

SUICIDE WITH A PENKNIFE.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 18.—Dr. A. B. Lynde of Milwaukee, who arrived at the Hotel St. Louis six days ago and took fine rooms, committed suicide at the hotel some time last night. When the chambermaid entered his room this morning he was found dead with his throat cut. He had used a small penknife. Very little is known about him here. He is supposed to have been well to do, as he had a large amount of baggage and seemed to have plenty of money. He was sixty-three years old, and had a brother in Milwaukee, who has been telegraphed to, but has not yet been heard from. His body was removed to the morgue.

VISIT TO BOHEMIA MANOR.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—A large number of Bohemians went on an excursion yesterday, in the steamer Gratitude, to Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, where interesting ceremonies were held in honor of Augustus Herman, the illustrious Bohemian. The party was made up of the delegates and athletes who arrived here Saturday to attend the sessions of the Bohemian Gymnastic Union of Eastern North America. Addresses were made by Mr. Thomas Capex and Col. George Johnston of Cecil County.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Oliver, the ten-year-old son of Commandant A. D. Wheeler of Gen. Lyon Post, G. A. R., Middletown, N. Y., was instantly killed Saturday evening by the caving in of a sewer excavation in which he was at play. About eight feet of embankment caved in upon him, breaking his neck and crushing his skull.

The ring G. W. Hunt arrived in New-Bedford yesterday morning from Wood's Holl, where she had towed the Davis lighter, which had been engaged in repairing the break in the Pasque Island cable off Gay Head. The break has been fixed and the cable is now working all right.

The Japanese Minister, Munemitsu Mutsu, with his wife, daughter, and son, and the Japanese Consul, Count Aritomo Yamagata and suite, are at the Delaware Water Gap House, Pennsylvania.

The next annual convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held in Brooklyn. The vote at Minneapolis Saturday night was 206 for Brooklyn, to 175 for Providence, R. I.

Owing to financial embarrassment the Unionville Mills, in Montville, Conn., have shut down. About two hundred and fifty employes are thrown out of work.

LEON ABBETT'S WALK-OVER

HE IS CERTAIN OF THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS WILL RAISE THE ANTI-LIQUOR ISSUE AGAINST HIM AT THE POLLS.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—The withdrawal of Edward F. C. Young from the Democratic Gubernatorial canvass not only assures the nomination of ex-Gov. Leon Abbett, but settles some incidental points that are of almost as much interest. It disposes, to begin with, of the chance that the ex-Governor will accept the State Committee's invitation to act as the convention's temporary Chairman, because the necessity that prompted that unusual procedure has passed away. The committee has not yet, apparently, waited upon Mr. Abbett to tender the position to him, and it is not likely that it will now.

The ex-Governor has so clear a walk-over to the nomination that some of his friends have even been reckless enough to urge that Rufus Blodgett he made the permanent Chairman of the convention. Senator Blodgett and Abbett represent antagonistic wings of the party, and the choice of Mr. Blodgett for the position, now that it is certain he can do his rival no harm in it, would help, it is argued, to enthuse the disaffected to Abbett's candidacy, and enable the party to march harmoniously to victory. Ex-Governor Abbett has some friends, however, who are as aggressive as himself, and they will not listen to the proposition. They urge that they can better afford to have Blodgett's antagonism than to seem to be afraid of him, or, worse yet, to have sold out to him. And so it is altogether likely that, tame as the convention will probably be, Allan L. McDermott, who was to have "binfled" Abbett through it if Young had shown strength against him, will be designated to wield the gavel.

More important than this, however, is the fact that the Democratic line of battle is already marked out by the candidacy. Ex-Gov. Abbett is a platform in himself. He stands for antagonism to railroad influence in State politics. It was he who forced the railroad tax laws upon the statute books. In an interview with a TIMES reporter a few days ago, Attorney General Stockton intimated that, much as this special piece of legislation is admired, it may yet need amendment in essential points; and ex-Gov. Abbett's canvass will be made partly on that issue. There are intimations, too, that he may attack corporation aggressions of other kinds, and it is likely that a general spirit of anti-monopoly will animate his campaign.

Since Young's withdrawal suggestions have been thrown out that Abbett's anti-railroad cry will be perceptibly modified. The inference is that Mr. Abbett has succeeded in making a deal with the railroads, and that Mr. Young's retirement was the result of a bargain. Those who have had an opportunity to watch the inside workings of the campaign generally believe that this is not so. Confident of his strength, Mr. Young was loth to retire even at the bidding of his physicians, and he did not withdraw till the call for rest had become so urgent with him that he could neither the time nor the motive to stop to make terms with his rival. When he went to the seaside a few days ago, he made a complete surrender of the field to Mr. Abbett. There was no deal, no bargain. Mr. Abbett had made no terms with the railroads, and his fight against their interference with State politics will be as hot and aggressive as it can be made.

Self-preservation will force him to take the stand. The Republicans are making preparations to turn the issue against him and put him on the defensive. The weak point in his armor, they believe, is the institution with the liquor interests of the State. He is the counsel of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association. He appeared in court, too, for the State Liquor Dealers' Association. In the one capacity he advised the liquor dealers in their efforts to escape the payment of the high-license fee demanded by the Republican liquor act. In the other he opposed and defeated the efforts in some of the strong temperance counties of the State to enforce the local option provisions of the law. He was also defeated, the special election, in one of the other counties, a technical objection raised by him delayed the vote for a year. Some of the counties held elections in spite of his skillful legal work, and voted "dry." It was his influence that compelled the Legislature of last year, which to repeal the act, and during the whole session he was on hand making the best terms he could secure for the liquor dealers at the hands of the two houses. His first effort for them was to secure an unconditional repeal of the law of two years ago. He encountered unexpected opposition, and the best he was able to do was to secure the passage of the Werts act as a compromise. The liquor dealers were not satisfied with it, but did not know how bad it was till the courts began to construe its clauses under it. Then the Supreme Court Judges surprised the liquor dealers throughout the State by announcing that while under the old law one license covered all forms of liquor sales, the new law required them to take out three licenses. The only benefit derived by them from the law is the release from summary prosecution for violation of the Sunday laws, the result being that in all the cities of the State saloons do business in defiance of grand juries and police courts.

The Republicans regard this record as a vulnerable one, and will try to overshadow the ex-Governor's anti-monopoly crusade with an anti-rum crusade. They are as much opposed to the domination of State affairs by the saloon men as he is opposed to the domination of State affairs by the railroads. In the hope of substituting their issue for his, they have talked of running even Gen. Fisk, the Prohibition leader, at the head of their ticket, and there was a time when it was reported that Gen. Sewell was preparing a platform for him to stand upon. The argument was that while he might lose some German and saloon Republican votes in Hudson, Essex, and Passaic, he would repair his losses in the strong Prohibition counties of the State. Democracy and whisky, however, do not go together in Hunterdon, Somerset, Warren, Monmouth, Sussex, and Hunterdon are strong Democratic counties, but they are equally strong in their temperance allegiance. The calculation is that in these the tide might be turned against the Democracy. It was considered, however, that while Warren, for instance, voted "dry" under the old Local Option bill, she sent Democrats to her two seats in the Assembly by a decisive majority, and one of them a liquor dealer at that, a month later, while Cape May, staunch in her temperance faith, went for license and then sent a Republican to act for her in the Assembly. These instances are cited as proof that the Jerseymen take their applejack apart from their politics, and that an anti-rum crusade will not be a sufficiently potential to swing them from or to the party they have a natural leaning to.

Gen. Fisk is not much talked of now, and it seems to be agreed that his temperance views are too radical to make him available in the campaign, but the intention still is to run the campaign on the basis of the temperance bill of two years ago—only with a more conservative leader. The hope is that the local-option feature of that bill, which was put in successful operation in several of the counties of the State, will attract a sufficiently large part of the Prohibition vote to the candidate to give him a fighting chance against the ex-Governor. Gen. Fisk himself has been persuaded to say a good word for local option, and it may not be without its significance that at the Prohibition Convention which nominated George La Monte for Governor a resolution denouncing local option as a Republican scheme to ensnare temperance votes, was hastened off the table without action. A clause favoring woman suffrage, which the convention framers have got into its platform, is helping, too, to alienate many Prohibitionists from their allegiance. They say that woman's rights has no relation to the rum traffic, and that while they are willing to fight for temperance, they are not willing to enroll themselves under the female suffrage banner. The Mercer County Prohibitionists first voiced the opposition to the platform because of the presence of this plank. The cry has been taken up in other parts of the State, and the declaration is believed to have been incorporated in the platform by Republican influences that are working to divide the Prohibition vote of the State.

The Prohibitionists are nevertheless making active preparations for a thorough canvass. They are organized in all of the counties, and declare a settled intention of putting a candidate for all the local offices that are to be filled this Fall. The liquor men are not inactive in the meantime, and have already called a convention to be held at Camden about the middle of September. The convention will not put a candidate in the field. It will only consider the character of the legislation that will be asked in the liquor interest during the coming Winter, and take steps to secure pledges of assistance from the candidates of either party for places in the Senate and Assembly.

HER ANGRY FATHER IN PURSUIT.

HAMBURG, Iowa, Aug. 18.—Miss Zoe M. Fisher, aged eighteen, and James Lane, aged twenty-one, were married here yesterday by Squire Noble, contrary, as it turned out, to the wishes of the bride's parents. They were apparently in a great hurry and engaged a livery team and left town just in time to escape the irate father, who swore vengeance and threatened to shoot the groom on sight and also the person who swore that his daughter was of age, he alleging that she was only seventeen years old. He is on their track.

OFFICE SEEKERS DISMAYED.

A PROPOSED CHANGE IN CIVIL SERVICE RULES WHICH THEY DISLIKE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The report that there is a plan on foot between the Civil Service Commissioners and the President so to amend the civil service rules that chiefs of divisions will be brought within the classified list is causing great annoyance to politicians to-night. There are at present in Washington a number of gentlemen who first applied for places of more importance than these, but who, from the pressure of necessity, have been compelled to reduce their requirements. These gentlemen are very emphatic in denouncing the proposed change. It is regarded as practically settled that the change is to be made, or the idea would not have been broached in advance, and now the hangers-on in the hotel lobbies are growling over the prospects. One of them exclaimed, when he heard the news to-night: "The only thing left for us is to apply for places as cleaners of cuspidores, and when we get them we may reasonably hope to climb up the ladder as far as watchmen before the Administration changes."

It is believed that the President has virtually sanctioned the change in the rules and that it will be formally announced from Deer Park this week. While the politicians are disgruntled over the prospect, the men in the departments who have succeeded in reaching second place in their divisions after years of faithful service only to see some one appointed over them in pay for political work are correspondingly pleased. The result cannot be other than beneficial to the departmental service, and the advocates of real reform in the civil service say that the change should have been made long ago.

* *

The State Department has recently sent out to all Consuls circulars instructing them to report to the department the laws of the respective countries respecting liens, mortgages, and the collection of debts. When the replies to this circular shall have been received they will be compiled and published in book form. It is expected that the result will be one of the most valuable legal compilations ever issued by the Government. It will prove especially valuable in commercial cities where business is done with foreign countries, and the department expects that there will be a great demand for the volume.

A LOSS TO MILK PRODUCERS.

TWO LARGE CUSTOMERS WHO WILL BUY FROM THEM NO LONGER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The milk producers of Orange and Sullivan Counties have just had two serious setbacks. About sixty of the two hundred producers who are supplying their product to the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company of this city have been informed that their milk will not be wanted after the expiration of the existing six months' contract, which terminates Sept. 30. Under the contract the producers have been getting about 2½ cents per quart net. They will now be compelled to ship to New-York, where the prices rule about one-quarter cent per quart lower, or sell to the local creameries at a like reduction. The Anglo-Swiss Company has just opened an immense sister condensery at Dixon, Ill., and reduces its output here, it is understood, for the simple reason that it can buy its crude milk cheaper in Illinois than here.

It is alleged that William Cohen of 119 Attorney-street, New-York, who has been running a leased creamery at Bloominghurg, has closed and abandoned the creamery, leaving the apparatus and fixtures over-incumbered with mortgages and his accounts in arrears to the farmers who supplied him with milk to the amount of about three thousand dollars.

At Cohen's residence, 119 Attorney-street, in this city, it was said yesterday that he was out of town, but it was afterward learned that he was in the house. His place of business was locked up, and it was learned from a number of young men who appeared to be on guard that the place had been closed by the Sheriff and was to be sold out to-day. Cohen's neighbors all knew about his embarrassment, but were very reticent about the matter. It was learned that two farmers from Bloomingburg to whom Cohen was in debt for milk had visited his place on Saturday and had caused his property to be attached. He is said to have done a large business.

MR. HARRISON AT DEER PARK.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 18.—Excepting the frequent passing of carriages and buggies of Oakland visitors bent on seeing the President, Sunday slipped quietly away. At 11 o'clock this morning the Summer guests of the hotel and cottages strolled into the little chapel. After the President, walking with ex-Senator Davis, entered and was fairly seated, the congregation sang "Rock of Ages," followed by prayer by a Methodist minister, the Rev. C. P. Marian of the Union Church of St. Louis. The daughter of Private Secretary Halford sang the solo, "Better Land." Miss M. Louise Segur of New-York City sang a recitation and prayer. "Turn thou unto me." As the congregation was dismissed President Harrison was met by his old law partners, Attorney-General Miller and Mr. Elam.

The President returned to the Spencer cottage to dinner in the afternoon accompanied by ex-Senator Davis, Stephen B. Elkins, Attorney General Miller, Private Secretary Halford, and Assistant District Attorney Cockrum of Indiana. Mr. Harrison took a two-mile walk in the mountains, going to the observatory to get the view. Mrs. Harrison did not attend church, but spent the day resting from the fatigue of the trip from Nantucket. The President will sleep in his private cottage here Tuesday night, and it will be attached to the Baltimore and Ohio express, which leaves here at 6 A. M. Wednesday and arrives at Indianapolis at 11 o'clock the same night.

THE YACHTS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Everything in the yachting way has been very quiet here to-day, there being only a few yachts in the harbor and nothing of interest having happened aboard them. The forty-footers are all ready for their race to-morrow, and after it is over they will separate. The Papoose will race to-morrow, in addition to those published to-day. She has been on the ways to-day being cleaned. This will make eight probable starters. The Liris returned to-day from Fall River. She will be sailed to-morrow by Capt. Pittnok of the ontter Bedouin. Capt. Hank Hoff of the Titanis will be at the Marquitan's wheel, while his son Harry will tend her sails, and they hope to be successful with her.

The Gorilla will leave here Tuesday or Wednesday for Marblehead, where William Whitmore's thirty-footer Kathleen, designed by Mr. Gardner, is waiting for the races to be sailed there. Archibald Rogers of the Bedouin, will not send his thirty-foot outter Tomboy to Marblehead, as he wishes to make some changes in her rig, but he will enter her in the special races to be sailed here next month.

NINETEEN WERE INJURED.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 18.—At 7:20 this morning a Burlington and Missouri passenger train of three care met with a serious accident about one mile and a half from the station in this city. The brake beam broke and dropped down, forcing open a switch. The smoker took the switch and was derailed, and the car in the rear rolled down a high embankment. Nineteen people were injured, as follows: William Bohacek and son of Wilber, Neb., bruised; Mrs. May McKeagan of Wymore, knee sprained; R. K. Clark, Des Moines, Iowa, face torn and hand crushed; W. F. Wood, Waverly, Neb., left eye hurt; O. A. Jones of Lincoln is in a serious condition; C. P. Olsen, badly hurt internally; Andrew Sundon, severely hurt; W. A. Brown, badly cut; John Griffiths, side and back; Sarah Fromstead, cut and bruised; Robert Kelly, back injured; George Holland, cut; W. J. Moncrief, head injured; C. Culley, shoulder crushed; William Reed, back hurt; F. G. Ibhart, Frank Graham, and Conductor Balght, cut and bruised. None will die.

THE DAY OF DOOM PREDICTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—The past week has been a lively one at the Advent camp meeting. The attendance from all over the country has been quite general, and some excellent sermons have been delivered. The social meetings after the evening services are devoted to ten-minute talks on the second advent. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion among the Adventists as to when the event will take place, some putting it as far away as twelve years from now. Samuel Ayers of Worcester is more confident as to the exact time. He places the date of the event for either the 6th or the 7th of next October.

A GANG OF BLACKMAILERS

PLIGHT OF ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLERS IN PITTSBURG.

CURIOUS RESULT OF THE NON-ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAWS—EVEN CITY OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Under the low license system two years ago this town had about fifteen hundred licensed saloons. Through Judge J. W. F. White's construction of the high license law there are now only ninety-three saloons for 230,000 people. Eleven entire wards, several among the most populous in the city, are without a single licensed retail house.

As a direct result of laxity in the enforcement of the law unlicensed saloons have sprung up all over the city. These resorts, on account of the secrecy with which they are conducted and the necessity of quiet within, are known as "speak easies." There are about eight hundred of them distributed in convenient sections of the town. They are of all sorts and conditions, from the low groggery frequented by thieves to the traditional "gilded palace" patronized by respectable people. Though the law imposes a minimum penalty of ninety days' imprisonment and $100 fine for the selling of liquor without license, no organized effort is made to stamp out the evil. Constables, whose duty it is made by law to seek out and report all violations of the Brooks act, occasionally report unlicensed sellers, but most of the cases fail for lack of evidence. The county authorities make no pretense of an intention to check the abuse. The city police officials blandly say it is none of their business, but the county's, and therefore the Department of Public Safety raids only such "speak easies" as become disorderly on Sunday. On other days the 800 illegal sellers do business without let or hindrance.

This notorious and defiant violation of law has opened the door to a system of blackmailing astounding in extent and boldness. Upon the charge of conspiracy to extort money from proprietors of "speak easies" six alleged private detectives—John D. Bauder, Lowry J. Bender, James Doyle, John Dougherty, F. B. Stoner, and William Nagel—are in jail, in default of bail, to answer at the September Quarter Sessions. Daniel R. Callen, an Alderman of the Fifth Ward of Allegheny, and Alderman David Doughty of Pittsburg are under $1,500 bail each for hearings on similar charges. A seventh detective named Brockett, who is wanted, has fled, and other persons are under surveillance. The most amusing feature of this prosecution for blackmailing is that Police Inspector Whitehouse of the Second District is the prosecutor. Why he should prosecute the blackmailers of law violators and make no effort to punish the violators themselves is a mystery.

Bauder was the chief of this detective gang now languishing in jail. It was their practice to seek out "speak easies." The proprietor was promptly prosecuted before one of the Aldermen in the conspiracy. Then Bander or one of his men would see the accused and suggest that a certain attorney be retained. This attorney was in the ring too. He would in turn see the prosecutor's lawyer, the two would size up the situation and fix a figure, and in due time the case would be settled upon payment of costs and a money consideration ranging from $25 to $100. The Aldermen, the detective, and the lawyers would each have a share. The defendant, of course, had cause for congratulation, even though a victim, for the minimum penalty is a fine and three months' imprisonment.

At the hearing of Bauder and his confederates, before Alderman Hyndman, some very interesting testimony came to light. It was secured through a promise that the witnesses should not suffer for what they told. John Jacob Arnodt and his wife kept a "speak easy" next to the police station. Bauder prosecuted them and Doyle served the warrant. Arnodt went into the back room to get his coat, while Doyle waited, and then he walked out of the back door and kept moving until he crossed the Ohio State line. A week later Arnodt's wife succeeded in settling the case. Bauder got $25, Alderman Hyndman, who issued the warrant, $8 "costs," and Victor Miller, who negotiated the settlement, $5.

Mrs. Katherine Davies was prosecuted for selling without license before Alderman Callen. She was allowed to give "straw" bail. Doyle arrested her. Upon the hearing Bauder and Attorney Bender offered to settle for $25, which she paid to escape going to jail. Aldermun Callen told her the costs would be $1, but he refused to take the money directly. "You can put a dollar on the settee," he said, and she put the money on the settee, there, for my glass of beer." Mrs. Davis thereupon laid the money on the settee. These two transactions took place in the Aldermen's back office. Then the woman was formally arraigned in the front office. Doyle said he had subpoenaed four witnesses, but they had not come. Bauder declared he knew nothing about the case. So Mrs. Davies was sent on her way rejoicing.

Mrs. Kate Coyle was bled in a similar way to the extent of $88 30. Peter Butterhoff was prosecuted before Alderman Cassiday by Attorney J. Bender. He settled the case before Alderman Doughty by paying $75, and Bender signed this agreement, which Doughty witnessed:

"I agree not to make or cause to be made any suits against Peter Butterhoff for the space of my natural life, in consideration of the suit now pending before Alderman Cassiday, which I agree to withdraw and pay all costs."

Mrs. Charles Beck, the wife of an old soldier, who was refused license, says she was eight times "pinched" by Bauder, and each time paid money to secure a release. Bauder considerately told her he would trouble her no more if she would buy a certain brand of beer and no other.

These are samples of the methods of blackmailing pursued by the gang. Bender, one of the accused, turned State's evidence. He told how the game was worked by the Aldermen and Bauder, and how the money was divided. Bauder had six assistants on commission, paying them $5 and $10 a case, according to the amount squeezed out of victims. Inspector Whitehouse says there are over a hundred cases of blackmailing right in his district. It is known that Bauder kept his men busy and that he did a big business in the down-town sections and on the south side. He also arrested women who conducted houses of ill repute and swindled them with the same brazen way. Meroshnek's oleomargarine for butter, contrary to law, paid tribute to his gang, it is said, amounting altogether to about $5,000. Bauder was careful not to send his victims to jail. If they could secure bail in no other way, one of his own men went on the bond.

The disclosure of this wholesale system of blackmailing has attracted public attention more than ever to the prevalence of "speak easies." At the approaching term of Quarter Sessions there are likely to be some sensational developments. Chief J. O. Brown of the Department of Public Safety has swarled of criticism and he will head in a long list of illegal saloons. The court is also expected to have something interesting to say to the constables, of whom there is one in every ward and township. These "speak easies" exist in every section of the town and country. Some of them are in private residences and others in cigar stores, houses of ill fame, drug stores, candy shops, boarding houses, restaurants, and even in the shanty boats that line the river front along the Monongahela, Ohio, and Allegheny. They are served by the brewers and wholesalers in secret. In the still hours of the night the "owl wagon," as it is called, makes its rounds to the delivery rounds. Not a few humble families serve beer at so much per glass to friends and neighbors who may happen in of an evening or Sunday. There are also many drinking clubs, where liquor is dealt out on the check system—a member receiving so many checks as a receipt for the payment of "dues," each check being good for a drink. The ninety-three licensed saloon keepers look upon this spectacle from afar with complacency. They have all the business they can attend to and are glad to see the overflow go elsewhere. As many of the saloons of an evening or Saturday the bar is crowded with attendants behind and thirsty citizens in front. People have to wait their turns for a drink, and sometimes the jam extends out upon the pavement. The legalized saloon keeper can therefore afford to observe the law strictly himself and not worry about his less fortunate neighbor.

MRS. A. S. ANDREWS ALMOST DROWNED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—This afternoon Mrs. A. S. Andrews, who occupies the Beckwith cottage at North Long Branch, while bathing near the Iron Pier, ventured out beyond the life lines and was caught in a heavy undertow that swept her out to sea. She struggled hard to regain the shore, but became exhausted and sank twice before assistance reached her. In the meantime, Peter Ebbe, a fisherman, had launched a surfboat, and he arrived by the scene just in time to seize Mrs. Andrews as she was sinking for the third time. He lifted her into the boat, and she was safely brought to the shore and revived. Mrs. Andrews is the wife of a prominent merchant of Chicago.

THE CHARLESTON'S TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The new cruiser Charleston was given a trial run in the bay yesterday afternoon. No Government officials were aboard, and the trial was simply to test some alterations which had been made in her machinery since the official trial trip three months ago. There was no attempt to develop maximum horse power or high rate of speed. It is understood the builders consider the trial satisfactory.

A REPUBLICAN WRANGLE.

AN OHIO SENATORIAL FIGHT THAT THREATENS TO MAKE TROUBLE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Clark, Champaign, and Madison, are just now engaged in a bitter fight among themselves, one which, if not settled speedily, will result in the election of a Democratic Senator in this stronghold of the Republicans. The fight that has been growing between the several counties in the district for some years culminated in the nomination of two candidates at the Urbana convention last week, which in point of fact was a double one. The factions on both sides are in the best of fighting humor, and neither of the candidates will withdraw from the field.

Madison County claimed the nomination of the Senatorial candidate, it being due that county by the rule of rotation. Madison was joined by Champaign. Each, in point of number of delegates, was weaker than Clark, but the two combining gave Madison and Champaign two-thirds in the Committee on Credentials, each of the County Chairmen being members of that committee. While Clark County was entitled to seventy-one votes only sixty-one were cheered at the County Convention held at Springfield, but the townships refused to abide by the decision of the convention and

BOULANGER IS A SPHINX

EVEN HIS SILENCE SEEMS MYSTERIOUS.

THE SHAH AND HIS INFANT NUISANCE —SOUTH AMERICAN INTERESTS AND OTHER PARISIAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—There are only two events on the tapis. One is the departure of the Shah, which appears to be fixed for Friday, and the other is High Court session, opening to-morrow. It would be too long and too tedious to enter into the details of the document supposed to contain the defense of Gen. Boulanger. There were actually a good many people who believed that the General would return to Paris and face his enemy, and it would indeed be a wise prophet who could state just how this *diable d'homme* does stand, or rather will stand, in spite of the High Court verdict. Any other man would have been dead, buried, and politically forgotten long ago. The proof that he is far from that is that his actions, sayings, and even his silence continue to fill the daily newspaper columns of all shadings. The Government attacks him as if his danger were a pressing consideration, and the most silent are his friends Meyer, Laguerre, and Laisant. They probably understand better the value of their nightmare, and feel how very forlorn the situation is in any case. Even the scholarly M. Jules Simon invites the General—he is one of the few who still give him this title—Boulanger to explain what he is and what he wants. M. Simon evidently does not expect any other answer than that foreshadowed by his own arguments, but that he takes the time and purpose to formulate a query is passing strange and singularly indicative of the still hovering prestige of the High Court criminal.

To return to the Shah; he is still overjoyed with Paris, and the city is delighted with him. He buys very generously at the exposition, and as yet seems to have paid promptly, for it must be known that his Mightiness used to have a queer little trick of forgetting bills. The only fault that the Persian sovereign finds with these fêtes is that they nowhere give him enough to eat, and in spite of his home preparation and forethought he is often very hungry. After his morning bath, rubbing, perfuming, and robing, while reclining, he eats a dozen eggs, half a dozen cutlets, drinking ice water and lemonade, and a few chicken legs and wings. His Ministers then enter for diplomatic converse. At eleven he breakfasts, with one lamb, whole, the breasts of the chickens, plates of rice, salad dishes full of cucumbers, fruits, sweets, and coffee. He always takes something before going out to dine, he does full justice to the banquets prepared for him, and always sups on his return. No wonder that his inseparable companion and physician, the French Dr. Tholozan, could scarcely obtain a year's leave of absence for rest, and only with a promise to provide a second medical attendant fully posted as to the Shah's peculiar needs and wishes. The small boy page, Azziz-Khan, is the nuisance of the party—except to the mouarch. All the dignitaries, the high officers, feel obliged to pay court to this little monkey, who wears more jewels than his master, and who utterly spoiled the solemnity of the operatic gala representation the other night by persistently imitating Mauri in the Presidential box, right in the nose and face of M. Carnot and the delighted Shah. In the *foyer* his Majesty was only particularly interested in the very youngest quadrille, Azziz-Khan accentuated this preference by mimicking their steps, much to the disgust of the ballet and to the amusement of the Shah. The infant is distinctly offensive.

I have spoken already of the growing apprehension felt here, rather foolishly expressed, concerning our proposed treaty with the South American republics. I have not got to these yet, or to Mexico either, at the Champ de Mars, but the real value of their exhibitions and the wealth and enterprise shown, added to the growing strength and size of the South American colony here, prompts this sudden regret and interest. Wherever you go you hear as much Spanish or Portuguese as you do French. The latter are away, of course, until October schools begin, but the gathering of South Americans is astonishing. They all appear, too, to have plenty of money, and they spend it freely. On Saturday for instance, the fourth large bull-fight arena opens near the Bois de Boulogne, with seating capacity for 22,000 spectators. I venture that there will not be a vasant seat. President Carnot, lady, and suite attend; the Shah also, if he again concludes to postpone his departure, which the authorities almost trust that he will not; and the President of the Municipal Council has been invited to preside, like the Spanish Alcalde. Mark you that, as a priuciple, bull fights are prohibited. This big straw will tell you how the wind blows.

Just about six months ago a few of the more serious newspapers, such as the *Débats* and the *Temps*, gave a few lines to the United States Centennial, and then, in the exhibition fever and climax, the matter was forgotten. The date of Oct. 14 has revived all the discussion and alarm, and every morning sheet has its toot-toot. There is nothing so vexatious to the European as the Monroe doctrine pretext. It is like the red flag to a bull. The only shadow of comfort found is in the theory that Brazil joins reluctantly, and that is the only crumb of joy in the European conviction that very shortly all the American Continent will virtually belong to the United States. The items to be considered by this Congress are all vexatious here, and the war cry of alarm is shouted to the minor sister republics of the South to beware of the cheering up of the mightier Northern elder. In the first years it is believed that the union will be a purely commercial fiction, but that the real substance will be a political outgrowth so mighty that it will shake old Europe to the foundation. It is all very well for ne to make fun of our own exhibit here, although it might be more becoming to adopt the opinion of others; but the French have only seen two points, Edison and the agricultural department. To have thus developed and advanced the possibilities and progress of the latter demonstrates to the European the great resources still to be aggrandized, and the creation of a market large enough to feed the world; hence the necessity, say they here, of making South America tributary to Jonathan. I only mention, *en passant*, the Gallic appeal to the supposed latent sentimentality and attachment of the South Americans to their Latin origin. Besides the agricultural value and surprise of our exhibition, the French almost worship Edison. Eiffel is a very great man to them, but the glory of an American inventor is luminous. At the American concert recently a lady sitting next to me, who had had some trouble in finding her seat and thus became grateful for a timely hint as to the section, was almost amazed to learn that I could not tell her what sort of a man Edison was or how he looked. She seemed so dumfounded that I did not dare to say that I had never given the subject a thought, but I stumbled over a few explanatory phrases, only to ascertain that she had several portraits of the "*grand homme*," and, as they varied, she wished to know "from an American" which one might be the most correct. She asked if we did not "worship him," and, probably finding my enthusiasm lukewarm, she added that when he would arrive here he would be sure to recognize the appreciation of his fame, and that the people would make a hero of him, and so they will. A funny idea is growing upon the Parisians, too, and that is that in the real, true, Yankee-sharp reason for the comparative moderation of our show here is because we wanted to keep the best and the newest for our own World's Fair. Rest assured that the French section there will be the most perfect, complete, luxurious demonstration that the nation has yet made. Every nerve will be strained and every available sou spent, and this enterprise will sweep its way from high art to modest industry, and a great deal of space will be needed. Meanwhile the American Zollverein, as the French put it, is much commented upon and much regretted.

The long suit between the firm of Moët & Chandon and Henry Moët has terminated against the former, as far as the use of the name is concerned. Henry was in the diplomatic service, and, to judge from the champagne bill for the Shah's entertainment, the bubbling golden liquid does considerable service in the world's international converse. So Henry left the Ambassador's privilege and took to champagne produce in his own name. As people seldom carry in their mind a whole label, usage says Moët *tout court*, and Henry is making a good thing of it. The courts have ignored such trivial shadings, and gave the right to Henry to use his own name as he pleases, and it will be a nice distinction for the New-York swells to learn to detect legitimate Moët flavor from presumptuous Henry fizz. L. E.

TONY ON HIS TRAVELS.

A DOG THAT PASSES MOST OF HIS TIME ON THE MAIL CARS.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., Aug. 18.—There passed through Brattleborough the other day a pretty little dog who has seen a good deal more of the world than most dogs of his age. His name is Tony, and those who ask whose little dog he is are informed that his master is the Postmaster at Albany, N. Y. Tony is a Skye terrier and is as pretty as he is intelligent, and onrione about the world.

The mail clerks at the Albany Post Office early conceived a liking for Tony, who for a morning constitutional used to walk with his master to the office. He liked them, too, and took great joy in watching them sort the mail and lock the bags. Soon he began to follow the mail wagons to the trains, and not long after he followed the bags into the mail car. One day he was found comfortably seated on the topmost bag; one of the clerks shared his dinner with him, and the dog rode on to Boston over the Boston and Albany. When the mail was taken out he betook himself to the baggage room and waited for a train back, snuggling into the mail car again and again sharing inuch with the clerks. He rode back to Albany, but the next week was found in another mail car, and soon he began to spend most of his time "on the road." He did not always go to Boston. Sometimes he went to Springfield, and more often he tired of traveling and left at one of the smaller stations. He became known by all the clerks on the road and lived in comparative luxury during his trips.

After leaving the car he always staid around the station till a return train pulled in, and then he made for the mail car if it had one. Sometimes he got off on a branch road, and then he would be left behind before he would find his way back to the Boston and Albany line. On the present trip he has been gone three weeks. At Springfield he got on a Connecticut River train, and by the time he reached Brattleborough he discovered his mistake, and jumped after the mail when it was tossed from the car. He waited about the station all the morning, and then boarded a northern train and went to Bellows Falls, found there that he was still going away from home, and came back again. For two days he rode about on different trains, and then he fell in with a mail clerk who had a run on the Rutland road. The man and who put him off at Palmer, gave him a good square meal, and started him toward home.

Tony, who spends about five-sixths of his time on the road, is sometimes known as the Wandering Jew.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The week at the Chicago playhouses was a dull one, except from the box office point of view. There it should have been considered satisfactory, for at all of the three houses open business was at least good, and at two of them it was first-class. No such lack of competition will be enjoyed again this season, as four more houses will open this week, and in three weeks every house in town will be doing business.

"Bluebeard, Jr.," has four weeks more to run at the Chicago Opera House. The last week has been the biggest of the season, and if business should hold on the last seven weeks of the extravaganza will probably be the best ever played in Chicago. Preparations for the coming season necessitate changes in the cast, members of the present company having to withdraw to fill other engagements. Miss Ada Deeves, who has been the Ayesha of the extravaganza since it was put on the stage, retires this week. Her place will be taken by Miss Esther Williams, who is known in New-York as a member of Harrigan and Hart's old company. "Little Tioba," the English dwarf who was a member of the "Crystal Slipper" company in New-York, entered the "Bluebeard, Jr.," company a week ago.

Manager Morton announces a "second edition" of "King Cole II." at the Columbia this week. Several new features are introduced, including a "statue" march. The piece is going very smoothly now, and is doing a very good business.

With a very bad piece Miss Ulile Akerstrom is doing a moderately good business at McVicker's. She remains another week.

Hoyt's will open to-morrow night with J. K. Emmet in "Uncle Joe," a play that has never been seen here, but had a run at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre in New-York.

Milton and Dollie Nobles opened the Grand Opera House this evening with their familiar play, "Alabama Wedding."

The season at the People's Theatre opened last evening with Rice's "Corsair," which has been seen here before.

Jacobs's Academy on the west side opened its regular season last night with "A Sea of Ice."

Miss Marsh is making a revival of "Twelfth Night," with the lady herself as Viola, will be seen for the first time at McVicker's on Aug. 27. Barton Hill will be Malvolio, W. F. Owen Sir Toby, Percy Brooke Sir Andrew, E. S. Backus the Clown, Fred Ross the Duke, Miss Blanche Walsh Olivia, and Miss Louise Muldener Maria.

R. L. Marsh has taken a lease of the Standard Theatre for a term of ten years. The house will be closed and renovated thoroughly and got ready to open up the 1st of September. New carpets, new scenery, and properties will be put in and the house will oe put in first-class condition. Mr. Marsh was connected with Col. Wood's Museum for years, both before and after the big fire. He was also manager of the Globe Theatre here and of Boyd's Opera House in Omaha for a year when it opened. He has since been running the Grand Opera House in Milwaukee and the new Opera House in Oshkosh.

On Sept. 8 Charles Arnold will present at McVicker's Clay M. Greene's play "Hans the Boatman," which is said to have had a run of forty-six weeks in London, where it was first tried, and to have been very successful in England, Australia, Tasmania, and New-Zealand.

It is announced that during the first week of his engagement here W. H. Crane will play "Pepper Perrichon," his adaptation of Labiche's "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," and "Tue Balloon," which was produced early this year at the Strand Theatre, London. Both pieces are new here. The second week of Mr. Crane's engagement he will produce the new comedy "On Probation," written for him by Matthewe and Jessop.

Richard Stahl, the composer of "Said Pasha," is to succeed Fred Perkins as director of the orchestra and chorus in "King Cole II." tomorrow evening. Mr. Stahl has just completed a new opera called "The Sea King."

"The Spider's Web," by Paul M. Potter and Harry L. Hamlin, which had a successful run at the Grand Opera House here, begins its Eastern season at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Sept. 2. It will be under the management of the authors. Mr. Potter's play "The City Directory," which Donnelly and Girard produced here in June, began its second career in Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday. The Russell Comedy Company, which is playing it, will take the play to the Pacific coast.

"The Fakir," the new musical comedy in three acts, written by Messrs. Paul M. Potter and Harry L. Hamlin, will be the opening piece of the regular season at the Grand Opera House, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, now of the "King Cole II." Company, taking the principal part. Its story relates how an old patent medicine vendor is reduced to poverty through the fault of his daughter and how in old age he takes to the road again.

FELL DOWN AN AIR-SHAFT.

John Harper, the janitor of the building at Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Ninth-avenue, went to his flat at 138 West Sixty-second-street late on Saturday night, and the night was so warm that he opened wide the window of his bedroom and pulled his bed close up to it. Then he went to bed. An hour or so later tenants in the house heard a body falling down the air shaft. The janitor of the building was awakened, and going out to the bottom of the shaft found Harper lying there, covered with blood and dead. A hurried investigation was made and it was found that Harper's bed was just on a level with the sill of the window, which opened on the shaft. It is supposed that the unfortunate man had become restless in his sleep and had rolled out of the open window, falling to his death. The room was on the fifth floor and about 60 feet above the ground. Harper was thirty-five years old. He leaves a widow and two children.

WINDWARD CLUB REGATTA.

The second of the series of races in the Windward Yacht Club regatta came off yesterday over a ten mile course on Jamaica Bay. The wind was very light at the start, freshened up later, and died out again at the finish. In the class for boats 19 feet or over T. and J. Rigby's Sardine was first in 1:54:42, corrected time, and L. Bossart's Bennie B. was second. The Julita, Glenmore, So So, Aurora, Martha, and Siren finished in the order named. The race for boats under 19 feet was won by W. H. O'Donohue's Clara D., in 2:01:35, and R. and A. Mosher's Lizzie R. was second. The Kate and Florence were third and fourth, respectively.

The Sardine will next Sunday race for the first prize with the Martha, which won the first race of the series. The Clara D. takes first prize and Lizzie R. the second prize in the second class, having held first and second positions, respectively, in both races.

CAMPING OUT IN MAINE

AN OUTFIT WHICH COST A VERY SMALL AMOUNT.

HOW EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR A LONG TRAMP WAS OBTAINED AND EASILY CARRIED.

MADISON CENTRE, Me., Aug. 14.—There is a very general idea that it costs a great deal of money to take a tramp through the woods, camping out at every stopping place. Early this year I resolved to journey along the banks of the Kennebec, explore the regions of Moosehead and Chesuncook Lakes, ascend Mount Katahdin, and return by the Penobscot. I believed that this could be done for the most part on foot, and that less than forty-five pounds of baggage would be sufficient to supply two persons with a complete camping outfit. The expenses would be trivial compared with those of other tourists over the same route.

Having secured a companion, I prepared my outfit. First, the tent. Thirteen yards of eight-ounce drilling was bought and cut in three parts of four and a third yards each. These were sewed together, letting them overlap one inch and making double stitches one inch apart. This sheet formed the roof of the tent, for drilling is as serviceable as canvas. Then twenty-five feet of stout rope were obtained and suspended tantly between posts six feet high. Over this the sheet of canvas was thrown, adjusted evenly, and secured each side to the ground. The tent now assumed the shape of an A and needed but the back and front to complete it. For this purpose seven yards of drilling were procured. A strip two yards long was placed over the opening at one end from the peak to the ground, and the corners at the base were filled in with short strips. All these were overlapped one inch and sewed as was the roof.

After the back had been fastened to the roof by overlapping and sewing, care being taken to leave an opening for ridgepole or rope, a hole was cut, eight by twelve inches, in the centre of the side just completed, one foot from the peak. The edges of this were hemmed, and the window for ventilation was finished. An adjustable flap for this was made by cutting a piece of drilling, twelve by sixteen inches, hemming it and placing a stick through the lower end, and fastening to this end a tape, which ran through the side of the tent above the window, down to the stick again. The front of the tent was constructed by placing two strips of drilling of two yards each over the other opening, so that they overlapped four inches at the bottom and were tied together for six inches near the top, allowing for the pole opening, and remnants were overlapped and sewed in the usual manner to fill up the lower corner openings. The whole front was then seamed, and the rest of the tent as the back had been. When all was done it had been hemmed and eyelet holes made at each seam, and these fitted with pieces of rope eighteen inches long, the tent proper was completed.

The next work was in making the fly, which is as much needed in stormy or extremely hot weather. Fifteen yards of drilling was used, cut into three equal strips. These were overlapped, sewed, and hemmed. An eyelet hole was made for each seam and corner, and through these were placed pieces of rope two feet long. The result of this work there stood a neat, double-roofed tent, thoroughly water-proof, weighing, with the rope, only thirteen pounds.

The beds next occupied attention. Ordinarily, one who camps out makes his bed on Mother Earth, but this is not always comfortable or healthful. The best arrangement for encampment suggested was a hammock-like bed, which could be suspended a few inches above the ground from strong stakes driven within the limits of the tent. These beds were made of canvas, the strips of which were seven feet long and two and a half feet wide, having hemmed them, one end of each strip was overlapped one foot in each a manner as to form a pillow case, which could be stuffed with dry leaves or hay. Eyelet holes were made on each side of these strips, six inches apart, and when strong rope was run through them the beds were ready to hang.

The question then arose whether it was necessary to purchase a cooking stove and the innumerable articles always referred to in "Guide to Camping." Further inquiry and a tinsmith was given certain ideas as to the cook stove, which, when finished, consisted of two pieces of gas pipe eight inches long, connected with a threaded joint, and a wire top resembling the half of a boiler, made with a crook to fit on the pipe. Two flat pieces of these pieces of iron was hammered to a point, so that it could be driven in the ground and the two could be joined or detached as desired, thus accommodating the stove to the size and intensity of the fire. Around this the whole stove a faggot fire could easily be made. The remainder of the cooking apparatus included a small tin baker, a boiler made to fit on the pipe, two small tin pans, and tin plates so arranged with rings that they could be used as covers for the cooking pans. When completed this kitchen outfit was packed in a space of a few inches square and weighed only about three pounds.

The remainder of the outfit was as follows: Two revolvers, 400 cartridges, fishing tackle, 2 knives, 2 forks, 2 tablespoons, 2 teaspoons, 2 cooking cups, salt, 2 jackknives, a hatchet, stationery and stamps, needles, thread, thimbles, a lantern and two dozen candles, matches inclosed in glass, 2 towels, soap and pearline, a map and compass, some extra rope and wire, 2 combs, looking glasses, each one sharing brushes and razors, diaries, calendar, thermometer, and blankets. To these were added Jamaica ginger, arnica, compeoition tea for colds, and a sponge and pennyroyal to banish the voracious insect. Two strips of kitchen-table oil cloth were procured to pack these sundries in and to spread beneath the hammock beds at night. When the packs were made up they weighed less than 21 pounds and were conveniently strapped to our backs for carrying. The entire cost of the outfit for two was $24.30.

The only addition made to this outfit was a thirty-two calibre rifle, which was hired at Boston, on the way to Maine, for $2. At that city, too, the dress suited for backwoods life was assumed. The city sack gave way to heavy shoes, thick stockings, old trousers, thick underwear, flannel shirts, heavy jackets, and soft felt hats.

The first camp was made on an elevation a little north of Skowhegan, where the bracing air, a fine view of the surrounding country, and a fine mess of trout, cooked over the new stove, made the beginning of the tramp full of promise for its continuance.

THE NINGPO RUSH TRADE.

From the London Times.

The city of Ningpo is the centre of the large internal and foreign trade in rush goods, such as hats, matting, &c. The magnitude of the trade may be estimated from the fact that last year 14,250,000 hats, 1,250,000 mats, and about 8,000 rolls of matting were exported. The Commissioner of Customs in his last report from Ningpo describes the method of cultivation. The roots of the plants are pulled up from last year's field, divided into small portions, and replanted in a flooded field, at intervals of about a foot. This is done in September and October. The fields must be plentifully manured, an abundant water supply is necessary, and weeds must be cleared away. The rushes are harvested in June and July; it is essential that this should be done in fine weather, so that they may dry within three days of cutting. If they dry too slowly they are apt to change color, while if they remain too long in the sun they get scorched or bent. Rain, when they are only partially dry, spoils them altogether. An average worker can make four hats of good quality—12-inch, three-leaf—a day; working carelessly and weaving loosely, the quantity can be doubled. But in the rush trade, as in the straw-braid trade of Northern China, fraudulent practices have crept in and have greatly lowered it. The work is mostly and loosely done, and the home market is flooded with inferior and, in some cases, unsalable goods. At present every hat in every bale has to be examined, and every yard in every roll of matting, greatly to the injury of the trade.

OPPOSED TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Some of the Democrats up in the country are not entirely satisfied to have Attorney General Tabor renominated this Fall. The Albany *Union*, (Democrat,) speaking of the criticism directed against Speaker Cole by Gov. Hill's organ, the Albany *Argus*, says: "But how or wherein was de [Speaker Cole] any worse than Attorney General Charles F. Tabor? Mr. Tabor saw the contract made between the ceiling committee and Snaith before the work was begun, and as a State officer passed upon it with the alternative clause in and declared it to be all right. Not only that, but he is the prosecuting officer of the State, and has done nothing to make John Snaith disgorge the money floched from the State by fraud. The whole party seems silent in regard to the terrible record of Mr. Tabor on this fraud. Every honest Democrat and honest Democratic paper should admit that Cole and Ainsworth have done nothing wrong, or else close Tabor with them. Charles F. Tabor is an unfit man to renominate for Attorney General, just as Fremont Cole and D. E. Ainsworth are unfit for legislative nominees. If Cole and Ainsworth are nominated this Fall for vindication, and Tabor is also, dow is the Democratic Party any better than the Republican Party? . . . We should be pleased to state that it is clear and unmistakable that the Democratic sentiment of this State is strongly opposed to the renomination of Charles F. Tabor. . . . Pure politics and a demand for integrity in public officials, and Democratic consistency for prosecuting thieves, call for the nomination of a ticket this Fall free from the taint of a papier-mach6 fraud."

A REFORM ON THE SEAS.

STRAIN OF WATCH DUTY ON WHITE STAR STEAMSHIP OFFICERS LESS.

The White Star Line people have ordered that the officers of their vessels shall in future do duty in three watches of two hours' duration for each watch. This is in perfect accord with the ideas set forth in THE TIMES some time ago regarding the watch systems employed on the great transatlantic steamers. The order of the White Star Line is an innovation on a custom in vogue on merchant vessels from time immemorial, and unless the management of the other great lines are quick to follow the example set by the White Star people the Teutonic and all the ships of that line will be the ones chosen for safety on the seas.

The officers of the Teutonic were the first to bring a ship across the Atlantic under the new order, and not a watch officer among them but declares that the new system does wonders in keeping a man in form. There is no more of that tired, exhausted feeling in coming on deck after but a four-hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, but, instead, a feeling of freshness and a confidence in taking the bridge that an officer should have who is intrusted with the keeping of a thousand lives, to say nothing of the vessel and cargo, worth in the aggregate several millions. Under the old régime the officers on board the big steamers were divided into two watches, known respectively as the port and starboard watches. In one watch were the first and third officers and in the other watch the second and fourth officers. The Captain is not supposed to stand a watch, but if all hands are called to do duty, and the officers are then divided up, the Captain takes the starboard watch. Under this system the officers stood duty in pairs, four hours at a time, one watch relieving the other. This routine went on day and night.

It was not uncommon for a ship to arrive in port after a hard passage with her officers worn out and nearly exhausted to a man, all showing evidence of having stood duty to the very limit of human endurance. Accident and disaster naturally followed such a faulty system.

To better understand what officers on the big passenger ships have been required to undergo, and what they are still required to undergo on nearly all lines save the White Star and the Cunard, let it be supposed that a steamship leaves for sea officered by a Captain, first officer, second officer, third officer, and fourth officer. This is the regulation number on most ships. The watches are designated as follows, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, which is the beginning of a nautical day:

Afternoon watch	12 M. to 4 P. M.
First dog watch	4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Second dog watch	6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
Evening watch	8 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Mid watch	12 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Morning watch	4 A. M. to 8 A. M.
Forenoon watch	8 A. M. to 12 M.

Suppose the first and third officers go on duty at 12 M. The two together stand duty on the bridge, the junior officer often on the forward bridge, until 4 P. M. The two officers are then relieved by the second and fourth officers, who take the first dog watch until 6 P. M. This cutting up of the watch between 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. into two watches is to prevent any one set of officers doing duty continually during the same hours of the day. At 6 P. M. the first and third officers again come on the bridge and remain until 8 P. M. At this latter hour they are relieved by the second and fourth officers, who for four long hours peer anxiously ahead, watch every phase of weather, observe the slightest event happening out of the ordinary line, and keep strained to their utmost every faculty and sensility. Under the best of circumstances this four hours' strain is tremendous, coupled as it is with the responsibility of having further imposed the safe keeping of the lives of all on board. Twelve o'clock, midnight, comes round, and as the first and third officers appear on deck to relieve those who for four hours have been on duty it is with a feeling little short of exhaustion that the latter go to their rooms to snatch four meagre hours of sleep. The writer is personally cognizant of officers coming on deck from the bridge on being relieved after a four hours' watch in a howling gale of wind, and, with wet oilskins and rubber boots still on, throw themselves completely exhausted on their bunks and be found in this condition when, four hours later, they were called to go on duty. How unconsciously hundreds of passengers have slept during the long hours of the night when the men in whose hands their lives have been placed are undergoing these terrible strains of physical endurance! Now on the Teutonic and third officers stand watch, and at 4 A. M. the second and fourth officers come on deck, and in a condition one may possibly imagine, considering they have had but four hours' sleep. It is at this very hour of 4 A. M. that the greatest number of accidents have occurred on the big steamship lines. The exhausted officers, their eyes half opened, their faculties dulled and binnted, assume command of the vessel.

A keen, cutting wind, perhaps a snowstorm, is blowing from the north dead ahead. Half instinctively the partly-awakened officers draw their heads behind the shelter cloth. Suddenly, while the ship is running railroad speed, a dull sound is heard ahead, the next instant a huge form looms up right in the ship's very path. one moment is left in which to give an order, and that the right order. With a yell the officer shouts to the helmsmen "port," or it may be "starboard." Heaven only knows whether that bewildered brain has given the right order. Another second and the great ship is either safe or is beneath the waves. The Ithingvalla disaster and the sinking of the Oregon, both still fresh in the mind, were 4 A. M. affairs, to say nothing of pilot boats, fishing smacks, and the host of accidents occurring at the same hour during the past decade.

The Cunard people some time ago saw the folly of the economy in watch officers and furnished six officers, besides a captain, to each vessel. Now comes the White Star management, and not only gives an increase of officers, but orders that no officer shall do duty for a longer period than two hours at a time.

SUNDAY RECREATION.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS AT THE NEIGHBORING POPULAR RESORTS.

Glen Island drew immense crowds yesterday. The early boats especially were crowded with family parties, who carried great hampers of lunch, prepared to spend the entire day at the popular resort. The weather was perfection, and boating and bathing was generally enjoyed. There was no trouble, no disturbance of any kind, and the bulk of the crowd staid to hear the evening band concert. The management of the Starin Line steamers report that the number of passengers carried already this season to Glen Island exceeds the total number carried during any previous season.

Coney Island was crowded with visitors yesterday. It was estimated that fully 50,000 persons went down on the various railroad and steamboat lines. The day was an excellent one for the hotel proprietors, who did a rushing business. It was another lucky day for bathing, but despite this large numbers ventured in and found the water quite warm in comparison with the atmosphere. It was a comparatively quiet day for the police, their chief occupation being to look up the parents of a large number of lost children.

The largest crowd of the season was at Long Beach, L. I., yesterday. Saturday evening about eight hundred guests of the hotel and cottages attended an enjoyable entertainment at the hotel, in the shape of a "Children's Carnival," under the direction of George E. Walter. The programme included a Goddess of Liberty tableau, with Miss Mamie Doelger in the leading rôle, and a chorus of forty children; sailor's hornpipe, in costume, by Herbert Rosenfeldt, Cyrille Cerran, and Howland Bittmar; lawn tennis and other dances, the whole winding up with a grand march by twenty beautifully-costumed little girls. The weather has been superb for the past week and it is expected that, if it continues so, Long Beach will continue to be thronged with visitors until toward the end of September.

MEXICO AND JAPAN.

From the Panama Star and Herald, July 27.

Mexico and Japan have signed a treaty which constitutes an entirely new departure in Japan's foreign relations. Its most important feature is the complete elimination of "extraterritoriality."

Mexicans in Japan will be subject to Japanese laws and jurisdiction, in the same manner and to the same extent as Japanese in Mexico to Mexican laws, &c. Each country will have the right to regulate its customs tariff, and each retains its coasting trade for its own vessels. The favored-nation clause is conditional. The whole of Japan is opened to Mexican citizens. They may travel and reside, carry on all kinds of lawful business, and own real estate in every part of the empire. In the enjoyment of these privileges they will be subject to no other or higher taxes or charges than Japanese subjects.

This treaty concedes the principles for which Japan has been so long contending, while Mexico is placed upon an entirely different footing from the other treaty powers. Her citizens in Japan will enjoy greater privileges than any other foreigners. At present there is little or no trade between the two countries, but there is undoubtedly reason to believe that a remunerative trade may be created. The first step will probably be the establishment of direct steam navigation.

The Japan Steamship Company has a number of first-class steamers well fitted for the trade, and even before the treaty was concluded the company proposed establishing a line to Mexico to connect also with its branch line to Shanghai, Hiogo-Tsin, and the southern Chinese ports. Consequently the conclusion of the treaty promises to be an important event commercially as well as politically.

THE WEST CHESTER RACES

ALL READY FOR THE OPENING OF THE NEW TRACK.

HORSES FROM ALL QUARTERS ARRIVING IN DROVES—THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD'S IMPOSITION.

It was moving in day at the handsome track of the New-York Jockey Club in West Chester yesterday. Something like three thousand people, possibly more, visited the track between sunrise and sunset yesterday, handsome private equipages bringing many ladies to give them their first glimpse of what is without doubt the finest-appointed and best-equipped race track in the world. Beside it the other tracks hereabout look like toy affairs, and make those who see the track for the first time believe that they have never before seen a real race course. There were nothing but words of commendation from every visitor. There couldn't well have been anything else.

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All day long strings of horses in the handsomely-appointed horse cars were arriving at the track and being transferred to the stables allotted them by Superintendent Ward. In the lots were the strings of John A. Morris, S. S. Brown, S. W. Street, R. Riley, J. T. Williams, D. T. Pulsifer, George Forbes, "Jack" McDonald, Charles Littlefield, and smaller owners who have been racing at Monmouth Park. The owners and trainers found the course one of magnificent distances when getting their horses to the stables. On the grounds they also found a lot of stables from the far West and from Saratoga; horses which the Eastern cracks will have to meet and defeat, if they can, within the coming two weeks. Nearly 500 horses were on the grounds at sunset, and this number will be increased by about 300 more to-day, so that there will be no lack of horses to run for the rich prizes offered. A number of the horses reaching the track on Saturday took exercise spins yesterday morning, and trainers and jockeys found the track fast and safe and one that promises to give record-breakers a great chance.

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For the general public there is a free field, with two stands on which they may sit to watch the racing, and a lawn of ample dimensions, marquees being provided in which they may bet either in the books or the mutual machines, any sum from $2 up. The occupants of the vast and beautiful grand stand will find facilities for betting in the French machines or with eighty bookmakers, the ring being under the management of the veteran James E. Kelly, who knows what the public want in that line, and will see that it is provided. Under the grand stand are also situated the restaurants and bars, where good food and drink will be furnished at city prices. There are arrangements made for free programmes for every one, music will be provided between the races as at Sheepshead Bay, and Mr. Morris's plans call for the furnishing of the greatest possible comfort at the least possible expense to his patrons.

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There is one great drawback to all this. That grasping and avaricious corporation known legally as the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has a monopoly of transportation to and from the track. It is an opportunity the company will avail itself of to the utmost to give the public the poorest possible accommodations at the highest possible prices. The fare to Port Chester and return to the ordinary traveler is 20 cents. To the racegoer this charge is increased to 50 cents for the round trip, a piece of extortion which may lead to this greedy corporation being taught a wholesome and seemingly much-needed lesson. The railroad company does absolutely nothing in return for this increase of fare, but has laid a few side tracks, but has neglected to provide platforms on which its patrons may step from the cars. Instead a lot of cinder paths between the tracks are provided onto which their patrons must jump from the steps of the cars, and from which they must climb into the cars as best they may. It is a dirty, filthy spot for ladies, and no corporation but this would ask people who are forced to use its tracks and cars to submit to such imposition in the matter of fares, or to put up with such an absolute lack of accommodations as is seen every day here at its West Chester landing yard. It would be a disgrace to ask a shipper of cattle to unload his stock in such a place. It is a downright insult to ask men and women to submit to it.

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The meeting will open to-morrow, when a programme of six races will be run off, including the Larchmont Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, which closed with 155 entries, and the New-Rochelle Stakes, for all ages, at a mile and three-sixteenths, for which fifty-nine of the best horses in training are eligible. There will be racing every day during the week, with Saturday the sensational day, for then will be run the big stakes, the two-year-olds, with $10,000 added, and the New-York Jockey Club handicap, with $5,000 added, will be decided.

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The stakes for the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park have filled rather better than was to be expected after the failure of the Spring meeting. Of the All Aged Stakes the Chappaqua Handicap at 1,400 yards received 56 entries; the St. Nicholas Handicap at one mile, 60; the Mahopac Handicap at a mile and an eighth, 47; the Manhattan Handicap at a mile and a quarter, 38; the Grand National at a mile and a half, 31, and the Firenzi Stakes at a mile and an eighth, 33. The Katonah Handicap for three-year-olds, at a mile and 53 yards, and the two-year-old lot the Kensico Handicap, at 1,400 yards, has 34 entries; the Pelham Handicap, at three-quarters, 46, and the Champagne Stakes, also at three quarters of a mile, 32. For the Fall meeting of 1890 the Nursery has 145 entries and the Titan Stakes the Hunter Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, has 60 entries, and the Jerome Stakes, also for three-year-olds, has 78. Both of these latter are to be run at the Fall meeting in 1891.

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No. 7 of the Official Turf Guide, which is to be issued this evening, will be a volume of 500 pages, a publication equal in size to the Annual of 1884, which sold for $1 50. Its price will be but 50 cents, at which figure all previous numbers have been issued. But it will be the last issue at that price, the charge for the four succeeding numbers of the year being raised to 75 cents each. The great increase in racing throughout the country, the additional expense entailed, not only in the compilation of the official records, but in the cost of printing and publication, have forced the Goodwin Brothers, who publish this absolutely indispensable volume, to increase the price of their book. The volume will meet with as ready a sale at the increased price as at present, for every one who follows racing cannot do it. The Good wine say very truthfully that the growth of racing has forced them to increase the price or abandon the publication. The public will cheerfully pay the necessitated advance rather than lose so valuable a hand book.

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On Monday, Sept. 2, the recently organized Merchantville Jockey Club will begin its meeting at the new track situated four miles from the city of Philadelphia, and continue on alternate days for an indefinite period. The purses offered will be $300 each, and the meeting will furnish an excellent opportunity for owners of a common grade of horse to pick up enough money to pay for the keep of their animals, and the necessary traveling expenses. James M. Nelson is to be the manager of the meeting, and he will have thoroughly competent men from this vicinity to assist him.

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The investigation of the turf scandal which resulted in the expulsion of the Chickasaw Stable on account of Ballston's unsatisfactory performance in the race with Retrieve two weeks ago, will be resumed before the meeting of Stewards at Saratoga on Wednesday.

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Scorgan Brothers have sold Hindoocraft and Irene to some one unknown, but who is said to be a New-York society man, for $15,000.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Following are the entries for Monday's races:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs. Fenelon, 122 pounds; Reveller and Duke of Bourbon, 117 each; Lady Pulsifer, 110; Alice and Nellie Kent, 109 each; Lucan and Hedlight, 107 each; Ban Nail, 106; Sunshine, 105; Objection, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Same conditions as first race. Boccaccio, 117 pounds; Cunid, 114; Volatile and Deer Lodge, 111 each; Lakeview and The Duke, 110 each; Holland and Harry Brown, 107 each; George Corbett and Lew Heinemann, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. King Crab, 117 pounds; Ovid, 109; Wahsatch and Duke of the Highlands, 101 each; Brown Princess and Lady Kilmahill, 96 each; Peosta, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. One-half mile. Hornet, 112 pounds; Fellowship, Millerton, Warsaw, and Major Tom, 110 each; the Miner-Virgie filly, Nunnie, and Sapphire, 109 each; Catalina, Rainbow, and Carol B., 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For beaten horses.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RICHARD AND SALADIN.

THE CRUSADE OF RICHARD I. 1189-92. Selected and Arranged by T. A. ARCHER, B. A. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889.

Rarely is one able to find a campaign of the Middle Ages told by so many different men of different nationality as the crusade undertaken by Philip of France and Richard of England. There is the English account and the French; there is a capital history by Bohadin, an eye witness, on the Oriental side; there are contemporary accounts by men who were in the Holy Land and men who staid at home, and there are European and Arabic writers of the next generation, some of whom, like Jolnvills and Abulfaradj, knew the country, and others like Matthew Paris, Roger of Wendover, and Vincent de' Beanvais, who collected to the best of their ability the facts in the case without having the privilege of a trip to Palestine. From all these sources, in accordance with the design of the series called English History by Contemporary Writers, a consecutive story is pieced together which gives one a vivid idea of the last attempt to take Jernsalem from the "Saracens."

The attempt failed after nearly two years of fighting and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives. All that the valor, boldness, and cnuning of Richard Cœnr de Lion could secure was the permission that bands of pilgrims should visit the Holy City guarded carefully against the malice and assanlts of the men of Palestine and of Saladin's troops by leaders responsible for their safe conduct. No chief of the European army escaped at one time or another charges more or less infamous for his conduct, so that Saladin and his brother Saphedin appear the only honorable persons in the whole narrative.

Richard himself only shines as a tremendous fighter, but he was so tricky that no reliance could be placed on his word, and he rests under grave suspicion of being always prepared to hargain with the enemy by stealth if any profit or glory might ensue to him thereby. A characteristic story in Roger of Hovenden relates how Richard, riding with but one squire through a hamlet in Sicily, perceives in a poor man's hoose a fine hawk, jumps off his horse, seizes the falcon, and rides off. The villagers set up a hue and cry, attack the King, and force him to draw his sword. In striking one with the sword he breaks it, but drives his assailants off with stones and keeps the bird. It may be that in England or Normandy he had the prerogative to seize a falcon belonging to a commoner; bnt he was in Sicily, to all intents and purposes a goest of King Tancred. Then he seizes Messina, browbeats Tancred, seizes Cyprus, and finally reaches Acre, where he ought to have arrived many months before. He holds private communication with Saladin, though Philip of France is really the outranking General of the united army, infuriates the French by delays that suit his policy, meets in Conrad de Montferrat a man qnite as cunning as himself, though perhaps less courageous, aod is charged, probably nnfairly, with the assassination of Conrad, in order that his kinsman, Henry, should be the overlord of the conquered cities.

Yet it was not Richard's fanlt that Jernsalem remained untaken and the conqnests of other places, made with so much cost of blood and treasure, should have been almost useless. The fanlt was in the system of armies in those days. With their armor and courage it ought to have been easy for the Crusaders to win two pitched battles and take Jerusalem in the first campaign. Bnt there was too little discipline, too many beads. There was no well-drilled, faithful, obedient kernel to the army. The kernel was an unstable ous of knights in armor who were helpless when unhorsed and never firmly knit and organized at any time. Energies, funds, and food were wasted in capturing strongholds which might have been ignored or rendered impotent by a proper guard while Jerusalem was approached from the sea and the passes that threatened communications were held by watchful bands. All Richard's ability, capacity for intrigue, holdness in hrowbsating an enemy or in cajoling him to gain time, all his treacheries and tromendous personal bravery were shipwrecked by these things, which were only the faults of his age. He never had a proper knowledge of the geography of Palestine until by the withdrawal of the French King and the disheartenment of the allied troops there were not men enough to attempt a siege. If, on the other haud, Richard understood the practicability of a straightforward campaign against the Holy City, bnt held off until he conld get rid of Philip, in order that he alone shonld have the glory, then his astuteness overreached itself. He won, in the inevitable renown by his battles against tremendous odds, and by the chivalric traits that appeared along with not a few ignoble ones. Thus, while in Sicily, he tilted for sport offhand with a French knight, William des Barres, the weapons being reeds plucked from the cart of a peasant on the road. Bnt because William unhorsed him the King flew into a passion and bade him begone, refnsing for a long while to forgive him the overthrow which he had courted, although he was besought by the whole French Court, including Philip, the King. On the other hand some of his generous acts to conquered foes are authentic, and many of his largesses were not dictated entirely by policy. With a more etable and effective army behind him there is reason to believe that this mixed character of sage and boy, General and pirate, would have been one of the great conquerors of his age.

The writer of the "Itinerarium Regis Ricardi," whom Dr. Stubbs identifies as Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity in London, a Crusader who caused this history to be turned into Latin from the Norman-French of Ambrose, an Anglo-Norman, describes Cœur de Lion as follows: "He was lofty in stature, of a shapely build, with hair half way between red and yellow. His limbs were straight and flexible, his arms somewhat long, and for this very reason better fitted than those of most folk to draw or wield the sword. Moreover, he had long legs, matching the character of his whole frame. His features showed the ruler, while his manners and his hearing added not a little to his general presence. Not only could he claim the loftiest position and praise in virtue of his noble birth, but also by reason of his virtues. He far surpassed other men in the courtesy of his manners and the vastness of his strength."

It is from Ambrose, edited in Latin by the above Richard de Temple, that the greater nnmber of extracts are taken. They give a very favorable view of Richard I., as in duty bound, bnt the Saracen accounts, while decrying Richard for faithlessness and duplicity, corroborate fully the European stories of his matchless valor. In that respect the others are pigmies beside him. Curione is the evidence how badly armed the Saracen or Turkish horsemen were. Sometimes they would swoop down on a knot of knights and belabor one of them with clube until he was too dazed to move hand or foot, then carry him off for ransom or slavery unless his comrades came to the rescue. Still more singular is the evident superiority of the Orientals to the Europeans in education and breeding, in courtliness, and everything that goes to make a gentleman. Though the common folk may have been nearly on a plane on both sides as regards civilization, the Oriental leaders belonged to a higher type of civilization. Both sides made a practice of cutting off the heads of enemies to show for trophies, a barbaric trait that ought to have vanished from Europe centuries before, but which appeared again in the Crusades. Here is a touch of chivalry on the Oriental side in the Walter Scott vein. By snperhuman exertions Richard had saved Jopps just as the citadel was yielding to the Turks, when the latter returned with fresh troops and hemmed the Crusaders in. The latter had only three horses, and were nearly dead of thirgue, having withstood the new attack for many hours:

"Anglo! While the King was toiling with such incredible valor there came swiftly up to him a certain Turk upon a steaming steed. He had been sent by Saphadin de Arabadia, Saladin's brother, a man of a most generous character and worthy to be compared with the very best of our men, were Saladin but a man of Christian birth. Now, this gentleman sent two splendid Arabian steeds to the King as a token of his admiration for his valor. These steeds he earnestly prayed the King to accept and mount, for as that time he needed them sorely. O, virtue, rare and praiseworthy, though in an enemy! There a Turk and an enemy thought fit to honor the King because of his valor; and the King, not refusing the gift, declared that in so urgent a moment he would accept many such horses, even from a fiercer foe."

That the other Kings and leaders were jealous of Richard goes without saying, but he seems to have given them cause for uneasiness on very different grounds. His rashness made him attempt to escape to his own country through the territory of a Prince whom at Acre he had wantonly and foolishly insulted, when his familiarity with the sea ought to have caused him to trust to that element. But what a magnificent figure he is, despite his crimes, errors, and weaknesses! Nowhere can he be seen to better advantage than in the original authorities from whom Mr. Archer has made this agreeable little selection. Some foot notes and notes in the appendix, a map of Palestine, genealogical tables, and an introduction are efficient aids for comprehending the identity of Crusaders, as well as their weapons, vessels, and general outfit.

THE LATEST ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CHURCH HISTORY. By Prof. KURTZ. Authorized translation from latest revised edition, by the Rev. JOHN MACPHERSON, M. A. In three volumes. New-York: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889.

Dr. J. H. Kurtz is one of the streng men in the Lntheran commnnion to which he belongs. He is now advanced in age, (being eighty years old,) and has for a long time stood at the head of writers in Germany on ecclesiastical history. He is also a voluminous writer on kindred topics, and qnite a number of his productions have been translated into English. The present is the best known of Dr. Kurtz's works. It was first published some forty years ago in a single volume, but, by continual revision and additions, it has passed through nine editions in Germany, and has reached its present size of three portly volnmes. The aim of the writer is to produce a perfect and complete text book of church history, with sufficiently full text for reading, in larger type, and a copious snpply of authorities, in much the same way as Gieseler prepared his work in five volumes on the same subject. The publishers send us the first two volnmes, which are handsomely printed, convenient in size, and averaging 520 pages. Vol. I., after a brief introduction, gives a history of the preparation for Christianity, before "the fullness of time" was reached and the Messiah came; the life of Jesos Christ, the Apostolic Age, and the history of the Græco-Roman Church and the Græco-German Church, down to A. D. 911. To this is added the development of the Chnrch in doctrine, its coostitution, worship, controversies, &c. Vol. II. carries forward the history of the Germano-Romanic Church in its several aspects from the tenth to the thirteenth century, and thence to the Protestant reformation in the sixteenth century, including the Romish Counter-Reformation, so called. The third volume will appear at an early day and will contain the balance of the history from the sixteenth to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Mr. Macpherson we judge to be a very competent translator, he nses good, racy English, and he frankly informs the reader that he has taken certain liberties in the way of condensation and omission of some of the anthor's matter which is made np by giving other matter better adapted to the needs of English students and readers. We ventnre to say that he has acted wisely in adopting this course, since German works, in their entirety, ars apt to become tedious and wearisome to English and American seekers after truth.

In the way of critioism we need say but a few words. The great bulk of the history is that which is found in writers like Schaff and Fisher in America. Dr. Kurtz is a "High Church" Lutheran, and affirms as positively as if it were a demonstrated or demonstrable fact that the Presbyterian polity was the polity of the primitive Church. Thus the Anglican and Congregationalist as well as the Roman Catholic are left ont in the cold, and their claims summarily set aside. We do not say this as making auy complaint, for Dr. Knrtz has naturally as mnch right to set forth and maintain his view in giving a history of the Church as they who do not agree with him have to their jndgment and convictions in the matter. The only thing we are called upon to state is the simple fact, and readers and students must assume for themselves the responsibility of choosing or rejecting the work. In fine, apart from points in dispnte, we commend the present volumes as well deserving attention, seeing that they bring up to date the resnlts of German research and industry in regard to ecclesiastical history.

NEW BOOKS.

—What Moses Saw and Heard; or, the Idea of God in the Old Testament. By A. O. Butler. Chicago: R. L. Donnelly & Sons. 1889.—After some study of this volume, in order to find ont if we could what object the writer had in view in composing it, we find him to be a rationalist of the rationalists in regard to the Old Testament. He despises "the orthndox idea" about the Bible, its inspiration, and authority and the like, and snch men as Knenen, Wellhausen, Robertson, Smith, Cheyne, &c., are the nnly sort of critics whom he tolerates and on whom he pins his faith. "Moses never wrote a word of the Pentatench," he tells ns; these books were written in Babylon and brought out thence after the captivity. He charges Tayler Lewis, one of the best American Biblical scholars in our day, with talking "arrant nonsense" in his book on "The Six Days of Creation," and he criticises Gladstone's utterances in much the same way. "God and matter are eternal," he affirms, and that is enough; no need of further tronble in that direction. Two chapters are given to "what Moses saw and heard," and he winds up his book with the story of Balaam and Ezekial as illustrating his notion as to "the spirit of inspiration." It is unfortunate that there is no index to the book. We imagine most of onr readers will get tired before going through a volnme of this size in order to ascertain just what Mr. Butler really believes and teaches.

—American Episcopacy. By S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 1889.—Dr. McConnell is rector of one of the largest churches in Philadelphia, and, therefore, naturally feels that he ought to endeavor to enlighten Episcopalians on certain topics at present much talked about. He writes in a free and easy style, with evidence of entire certainty that he is right, and that the conrse he advises is the one to be followed. He is an Episcopalian to the full, and he argues in the strongest manner that the offer of the Bishops in General Convention of "the Historic Episcopate" is the greatest and best thing for the needs of present division among Protestants, and for present discomfort all around. The pamphlet will be found to be well worth reading.

—David: His Life and Times. By Rev. W. J. Deane, M. A. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 1889.—The Men of the Bible Series is one of the best of the serial publications of the day. The volumes are neatly gotten up, and are of convenient size, and the writers are among the scholars of note in England. We have before spoken of the series as a whole, and now commend it again. Mr. Deane is author of "Samnel and Sanl: Their Lives and Times," and of "Solomon and His Life and Times," and has proved himself to be an excellent writer and a competent judge in the case of these ancient worthies. The last chapter is a capital résumé of David's character, mentally and morally considered, as a King, as a psalmists, and as a type of Christ the Messiah.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The monthly catalogue of publications by the Government, issued at Washington by J. H. Hickcox, gives some idea of the great variety and value of the works issued from the United States and its publishes. Reports on foreign trade, special industries, laws, fisheries, scientific specialties, agriculture, and other matters too numerous to mention appear in the July list, which shows 103 nnmbers, some of them written by scientific men of the first rank.

—London *Truth* calls loudly for an unexpurgated edition of the diary of Sir Walter Scott, concerning which Lockhart wrote: "Posterity will know (when the whole is published) that I at least endeavored to avoid offending Scott's snrviving contemporaries, and I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of the diarieing Malagrowther." The latter is the name signed by Scott in 1826 to certain letters he published on the currency.

—The Lippincotts of Philadelphia publish Smith, Elder & Co.'s new edition of Thackeray's works. Besides most of the small wood cnts in former editions there are many new illnstrations by modern English artists—Fildes, Dn Maurier, Mrs. Butler, Frank Dicksee, Barnard, Furniss, Liuley Samboarne, and others, making 1,773 pictures in all. There are twenty-six volnmes. These publishers issne no less than six different editions of Thackeray, called the standard, library, popular, globe, handy, and *de luxe* editions. The last has eighty-eight colored illnstrations and consists of 1,000 nnmbered copies.

—A new life of Richard Henry Lee of the Revolution will be published by C. H. Lee, one of his great-grandsons. A "Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee" was pnblished in 1829.

—A medal has been awarded to Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore at the Universal Exposition for its various pnblications in science, history, and other fields of research, inclding periodicals like the *American Journal of Mathematics, American Chemical Journal, American Journal of Philology*, and so on. There will be no qnestion as to the deservedness of this award.

—A guide to good reading for young people and an assistant for teachers has been prepared by Miss Mary E. Burt, a teacher in the normal school of Englewood, Ill. It contains a number of charts and original designs, and gives lists of hooks proper for school libraries and nseful to teachers. "Literary Landmarks" is pnblished by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—In September *Scribner's* an article will appear discussing improvements in preparatory schools by the introdnction of which the writer, who is Prof. G. T. Ladd of Yale, contends that pupils can be as well prepared by the age of eighteen as they now are at twenty. The title is "Place of the Fitting School in American Education."

—The Blackstone Publishing Company of Philadelphia has issued its thirty-second volume of cheap law books by the standard writers. The thirty-second is Vol. I. of Kent's Commentaries, with additional notes by William M. Lacy of the Philadelphia bar.

—September's nnmber of the *Century* will contain a long letter by Lincoln, hitherto unpnblished, in which he defined his policy. It was addressed to a Union mass meeting at Buffalo during his second campaign for the Presidency, but was never sent, a formal note being substituted regretting that he could not be present.

—A great work in lexicography has been completed, after sixteen years of labor, by Mr. Arthur Wollaston, with financial assistance from the Nizam of Hyderabad. This is a dictionary of Persian and English on the largest scale of the popnlar dictionaries of English. Persia becomes more a matter of solicitnde to England every year, as Rnssia strengthens her hold on the good-will of the Central Asians.

—"Fifty Years of a Showman's Life" (chiefly in the United States) is published by W. H. Allen in London for Van Hare, the lion tamer and exhibitor of trick animals.

—The *American Naturalist* has been behindhand this year, but the April number follows qnickly on the February, and the editors mean to overtake the flying months as qnickly as possible. Prof. Cope and Mr. J. S. Kingsley nrge that the $50,000 appropriated by Pennsylvania for the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences shonld be applied to the endowmeut of professorships. "The most important agency of original research is men of ability and snergy. They can be relied upon to obtain material more cheaply and effectively than persons not familiar with specialties. And those men should be members of the governing body of the academy ex officio." The most important paper in this nnmber is one on the fossil animals called to the elephant, by Prof. Cope. It is illustrated by plates and wood-cuts in the text. The *American Naturalist* is now a New-York periodical, being printed by the Leonard Scott Publication Company in Park-row.

—Selections from the writings of William Hazlitt, the essayist and critic whose remarks on pictures and books are still such good reading, are announced for the new volume of the Cavendish Library, issued by Frederick Warne & Co. of London and New-York. A memoir of Hazlitt by Alexander Ireland, anthor of a book about Emerson, will give some account of this eccentric man.

—Appleton & Co. publish a finely-illustrated "First Book in American History," prepared by Dr. Edward Eggleston. It is composed of biographical sketches of men eminent in history, arranged chronologically, so as to form a continuous story. The "Class Book of Chemistry," by the late Prof. Youmans, will be issned in Autumn in a new edition revised by the anthor's brother, Dr. W. J. Youmans. Another text book now ready is "European Schools," a report by L. R. Klemm, but it is addressed to teachers, not to scholars. He gives his impressions of the schools of Germany, France, Anstria, and Switzerland during a journey in Europe occupying ten months. Without burdening his text with statistics and descriptions of school buildings, Dr. Klemm notes various devices for holding the attention of pupils and enforcing what is taught. Sketch lessons in various branches of study in the lower schools, model lessons showing successful methods of teaching, advanced methods of imparting instruction are given verbatim or explained with brevity. The volume is No. 12 in the International Eoincation Series. In this library No. 10 is "How to Study Geography," by Francis W. Parker, and No. 11 is "Edncation in the United States," by Richard G. Boone of Indiana University.

—The Leonard Scott Publication Company publishes on this side of the Atlantic the *Nineteenth Century, Contemporary Review*, and *Fortnightly*. In the *Contemporary* P. H. Wickstead has a report, rather than a review, of the Norwegian playwright Ibsen's curious drama, "Peer Gynt," which is about to appear in English translation. The *Nineteenth* also considers Ibsen's plays. In the *Fortnightly* Robert Yelverton Tyrrel ponrs sarcasm on Mr. Browning for his stanzas reviling the late Edward Fitzgerald; W. L. Courtney has an instructive paper on old Roger Bacon, "A Forgotten Scholar of Oxford," and Walter Pater contributes a wordy and worthless screed about Giordano Bruno couched in his usual superfine style.

—The rage for names which are an advertisement in themselves spreads apace among the magazines. The *Cosmopolitan* has secnred a short story by the Queen of Roumania, and threatens to produce other crowned heads for its bille of fare.

—Prof. James Bryce is on his return from India. There has been an unprecedented sale for his masterly treatise on the United States.

—Col. Maurice will write the life of Sir John Moore, on whose burial at Corunna the Rev. Charles Wolfe wrote his most famous poem.

—"Mr. Robert Browning," says the Glasgow *Herald*, "is less fatigued by his ardnous season than he most giddy maid just out." Mrs. Humphrey Ward is writing her new book at a farmhouse in Surrey, waiting till her new home near Hazlemere is ready for occupation; Prof. and Mrs. Huxley are at Monte Generoso, in Switzerland; Prof. and Mrs. Tyndall are enjoying the delights of their Swiss châlet on Bel Alp; Mr. Grant Allen is abont to pay a visit to Scotland; Mr. Thomas Hardy has deserted London for his beloved Wessex, and Mrs. Mona Caird has temporarily retired from this too-much-married land to regain health and strength from the sun cure in Southeastern Austria."

—A red-lined pocket edition of Shakespeare is issued by Warne & Co. in a dozen volumes measnring five by three and a half inches. It is called the Bedford Edition; notwithstanding the small size of the page the text is remarkably clear and legible.

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—The Practical Publishing Company issne a second edition of Robert Grimshaw's "Hints on Honsebnilding," a little manual nsefnl to those who intend to have a roof-tree of their own.

—Among the publishers who have received the gold medal at Paris are the *Century* Company and Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—A historical novel, to be illustrated by Howard Pyle, has been written for *Scribner's Magazine* by Mr. Harold Frederick, now of London. Most of the scenes are laid in the Mohawk Valley, between the years 1757 and 1777.

—Bonton publishes "Incidents in the Life of Mme. Blavatsky," which is compiled from information snpplied by her relatives and friends, and edited by A. P. Sinnett, the author of "Esoteric Buddhism." A portrait of the anthoress of "Isis Unveiled" and other transcendental books appears in the biography.

—A novel in partnership entitled, "Old John Stainer," dealing with life in New-York and Washington, has been finished by Ophelia Nesbitt Reid and Frank Sntton.

—Spielhagen has written a Tendenz-Novelle called "The New Pharaoh" in which he depicts the heartlessness and libertinism of bureaucrats in modern Germany. One of the characters is an American girl who sacrifices her virtne for the love of a selfish, impndent young German and horsewhips him only when his real character appears. Conservative papers interpret the novel as an attack on the Bismarckian state of things in Germany.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN HEAT. By S. E. TILLMAN, Professor of Chemistry, United States Military Academy. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

SOUNDING BRASS. A Novel. By HERBERT G. DICK, anthor of "Mistaken Fathe." New-York: THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1889. Paper. 25 cents.

THE OLD SETTLER. And his Tales of the Sager Swamp. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper. 50 cents.

A BLIND BARGAIN. By ROBERT HOWE FLETCHER. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

AN OLD RELIGION. A study by J. C. F. GRUMBINE. Chicago: CHARLES H. KERR & Co. 1889. Pamphlet.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE AS ALLIES: or, Similarities of Physical and Religious Knowledge. By JAMES THOMPSON BIXBY. Chicago: CHARLES H. KERR & Co. 1889. Paper.

UP TERRAPIN RIVER. By OPIE P. READ. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

THE SERMON BIBLE. Psalm LXXVII. to Song of Solomon. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

INFIDELITY REFUTED BY INFIDELS. By SAMUEL P. SPEECHER, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio. New-York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1888. Paper.

STATISTICS OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES. First Annual Report to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the Year Ending June 30, 1888. Washington: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1889. Cloth.

CHINA. RETURNS OF TRADE AND TRADE REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1888. Part II. Reports for Each Port, with Statistics for Corea. Shanghai: KELLY & WALSH. London: P. S. KING & SON. 1889. Quarto, boards.

AGNOSTICISM AND OTHER ESSAYS. By EDGAR FAWCETT. Prologue by ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. 1889. Cloth.

NATURAL RELIGION. The Gifford Lectures. Before the University of Glasgow in 1888. By F. MAX MÜLLER, K. M. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. For Catholic Schools, Academies, and Colleges. By FRANCIS T. FUREY, A. M. New-York: THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY COMPANY. 1889. Board.

THE AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Courts of Last Resort of the Several States. Selected by A. C. FREEMAN. Vol. VII. San Francisco: BANCROFT-WHITNEY COMPANY. 1889. Law sheep.

HINTS ON HOUSE BUILDING. Desultory Notes in Popular Form. By ROBERT GRIMSHAW. Second enlarged edition. New-York: PRACTICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

GREAT WORDS FROM GREAT AMERICANS. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth. Portraits of Washington and Lincoln.

SEVEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED. Hand Book of Difficulties in English Pronnnoiation. By WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

TALES. By HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE. Knickerbocker Nuggets. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889.

THE MODERN CHESS INSTRUCTOR. By W. STEINITZ. Part II. containing Elementary Explanations for Beginners, &c. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Large octavo, cloth.

THROUGH LOVE TO LIFE. A Novel. By GILAN YAMA. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Part IV. "Carboy—Cono." New-York: THE CENTURY COMPANY. 1889. Folio. Cloth.

THE FOREIGN BOURSES.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES IN GOOD DEMAND—EUROPEAN CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—During the past week discount was firm at 2⅜ to 2. The Stock Exchange loan rate to next account is 3¼. On the Stock Exchange the spurt in speculative business at the beginning of the week soon died away, and for the rest of the week trading was inactive, but prices were maintained. English railway securities have been very quiet. American railway securities were in good demand, with a strong tendency to buy here, but this was restrained by the absence of a response from Wall-street. The week's variations in prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Louisville and Nashville, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, and Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 2½ each; Erie preferred and Mexican Central mortgages, 2 each; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¾; Denver and Rio Grande common, Wabash preferred, and Mexican National, 1 each; Wabash general bonds, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Northern Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, Union Pacific shares, Wabash ordinary, and Mexican priority, ½ each; Atlantic and Great Western seconds, ½; Erie ordinary, 1⅛; Erie preferred, 1⅜; New-York Central, ⅜; Pennsylvania, ⅛. Decreases—Illinois Central, 1½; Reading, ¼. Canadian railway securities, after many fluctuations, closed firm yesterday. Grand Trunk of Canada, ordinary and third preferences, show a rise for the week of ¾ each, and Grand Trunk of Canada guaranteed stock and first and second preferences have risen ½ each. Mexicans were in demand and seo. nds advanced 3¾; firsts, 2½; ordinary, 2, and debenture 6s, 1. Copper was strong, owing to the reported agreement among American producers for a combined regulation of sales throughout the United States. Rio Tinto shares were up 1½ and Richmonds 1. The boom in brewery shares has slackened and Guinness shares fell 1. Nitrates were dull.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Business was slow on the Bourse during the week, bnt the market remained steady. The advances for the week include the following: Three per cents, ¼; Crédit Foncier, 2f. 50c.; Rio Tintos, 12f. The new Comptoir d'Escompte is sncceeding in its work of re-establishing the old business. The deposits already amonnt to 55,000,000f. and shares are at a premium of 36f. The wheat harvest is over the final estimates. The crop is above the average and of excellent quality.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—On the Boerse during the week business was dull and prices were rather weak. Following are closing figures: Prussian consols, 107.25; Hungarian gold rentes, 85.10; Mexican stocks, 95.80. Dentsch bills are at 171 rubles for short exchange on London, 20.46; long ditto, 20.32; private discount, 2⅛. The vintage reports are that the prospects are good. The grain crops are of average quantity and quality.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.—The Boerse was extremely quiet during the past week, but rates were maintained. The following are closing prices: Italian fives, 93.75; Mexican sixes, 93.80; Rnssian fonrs, 90.70; Spanish fours, 78.60; Austrian credit, 261; short exchange on London, 20.46; private discount, 2¼.

A RHINE ATTRACTION GONE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 6.

One of the great attractions of literary Rhine tonrists, the Rochus-Kapelle, above Bingen, so splendidly described by Goethe in his "Rheinreise," has been struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The catastrophe has occnrred at the most unfortunate date, only three weeks before the famous St. Rochus pilgrimage, which takes place yearly on Aug. 16, and is one of the most picturesque of all the popular Rhine festivals. Since Goethe described the festival in 1814, it has been attended by thousands of the children of this world, as well as by the devout Rhineland peasants, and the Rochusfest night ends with drinking, music, dancing, and the wildest joviality. The chapel was founded in 1417 by the townsmen of Bingen as a grateful memorial for their rescue from the plague by the intercession of St. Rochus. In 1795 it was destroyed by the French. Goethe was present at its solemn reopening twenty years later, when, as he said, "men were everywhere rejoicing at the return of peace," and the reopening of the chapel "concurred with the beginning of a new golden age." The spotty litters of the old organ, and some of the new painted windows fell a prey to the flames; but the decorations belonging to the chapel, the vestments, books, and other articles were rescued for the United States and its publishes. Reports on foreign trade, special industries, laws, fisheries, scientific specialties, agriculture, and other matters too numerous to mention appear in the July list, which shows 103 nnmbers, some of them written by scientific men of the first rank.

—London *Truth* calls loudly for an unexpurgated edition of the diary of Sir Walter Scott, concerning which Lockhart wrote: "Posterity will know (when the whole is published) that I at least endeavored to avoid offending Scott's snrviving contemporaries, and I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of the diarieing Malagrowther." The latter is the name signed by Scott in 1826 to certain letters he published on the currency.

—The Lippincotts of Philadelphia publish Smith, Elder & Co.'s new edition of Thackeray's works. Besides most of the small wood cnts in former editions there are many new illnstrations by modern English artists—Fildes, Dn Maurier, Mrs. Butler, Frank Dicksee, Barnard, Furniss, Liuley Samboarne, and others, making 1,773 pictures in all. There are twenty-six volnmes. These publishers issne no less than six different editions of Thackeray, called the standard, library, popular, globe, handy, and *de luxe* editions. The last has eighty-eight colored illnstrations and consists of 1,000 nnmbered copies.

—A new life of Richard Henry Lee of the Revolution will be published by C. H. Lee, one of his great-grandsons. A "Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee" was pnblished in 1829.

—A medal has been awarded to Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore at the Universal Exposition for its various pnblications in science, history, and other fields of research, inclding periodicals like the *American Journal of Mathematics, American Chemical Journal, American Journal of Philology*, and so on. There will be no qnestion as to the deservedness of this award.

—A guide to good reading for young people and an assistant for teachers has been prepared by Miss Mary E. Burt, a teacher in the normal school of Englewood, Ill. It contains a number of charts and original designs, and gives lists of hooks proper for school libraries and nseful to teachers. "Literary Landmarks" is pnblished by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

—In September *Scribner's* an article will appear discussing improvements in preparatory schools by the introdnction of which the writer, who is Prof. G. T. Ladd of Yale, contends that pupils can be as well prepared by the age of eighteen as they now are at twenty. The title is "Place of the Fitting School in American Education."

—The Blackstone Publishing Company of Philadelphia has issued its thirty-second volume of cheap law books by the standard writers. The thirty-second is Vol. I. of Kent's Commentaries, with additional notes by William M. Lacy of the Philadelphia bar.

—September's nnmber of the *Century* will contain a long letter by Lincoln, hitherto unpnblished, in which he defined his policy. It was addressed to a Union mass meeting at Buffalo during his second campaign for the Presidency, but was never sent, a formal note being substituted regretting that he could not be present.

—A great work in lexicography has been completed, after sixteen years of labor, by Mr. Arthur Wollaston, with financial assistance from the Nizam of Hyderabad. This is a dictionary of Persian and English on the largest scale of the popnlar dictionaries of English. Persia becomes more a matter of solicitnde to England every year, as Rnssia strengthens her hold on the good-will of the Central Asians.

—"Fifty Years of a Showman's Life" (chiefly in the United States) is published by W. H. Allen in London for Van Hare, the lion tamer and exhibitor of trick animals.

—The *American Naturalist* has been behindhand this year, but the April number follows qnickly on the February, and the editors mean to overtake the flying months as qnickly as possible. Prof. Cope and Mr. J. S. Kingsley nrge that the $50,000 appropriated by Pennsylvania for the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences shonld be applied to the endowmeut of professorships. "The most important agency of original research is men of ability and snergy. They can be relied upon to obtain material more cheaply and effectively than persons not familiar with specialties. And those men should be members of the governing body of the academy ex officio." The most important paper in this nnmber is one on the fossil animals called to the elephant, by Prof. Cope. It is illustrated by plates and wood-cuts in the text. The *American Naturalist* is now a New-York periodical, being printed by the Leonard Scott Publication Company in Park-row.

—Selections from the writings of William Hazlitt, the essayist and critic whose remarks on pictures and books are still such good reading, are announced for the new volume of the Cavendish Library, issued by Frederick Warne & Co. of London and New-York. A memoir of Hazlitt by Alexander Ireland, anthor of a book about Emerson, will give some account of this eccentric man.

—Appleton & Co. publish a finely-illustrated "First Book in American History," prepared by Dr. Edward Eggleston. It is composed of biographical sketches of men eminent in history, arranged chronologically, so as to form a continuous story. The "Class Book of Chemistry," by the late Prof. Youmans, will be issned in Autumn in a new edition revised by the anthor's brother, Dr. W. J. Youmans. Another text book now ready is "European Schools," a report by L. R. Klemm, but it is addressed to teachers, not to scholars. He gives his impressions of the schools of Germany, France, Anstria, and Switzerland during a journey in Europe occupying ten months. Without burdening his text with statistics and descriptions of school buildings, Dr. Klemm notes various devices for holding the attention of pupils and enforcing what is taught. Sketch lessons in various branches of study in the lower schools, model lessons showing successful methods of teaching, advanced methods of imparting instruction are given verbatim or explained with brevity. The volume is No. 12 in the International Eoincation Series. In this library No. 10 is "How to Study Geography," by Francis W. Parker, and No. 11 is "Edncation in the United States," by Richard G. Boone of Indiana University.

—The Leonard Scott Publication Company publishes on this side of the Atlantic the *Nineteenth Century, Contemporary Review*, and *Fortnightly*. In the *Contemporary* P. H. Wickstead has a report, rather than a review, of the Norwegian playwright Ibsen's curious drama, "Peer Gynt," which is about to appear in English translation. The *Nineteenth* also considers Ibsen's plays. In the *Fortnightly* Robert Yelverton Tyrrel ponrs sarcasm on Mr. Browning for his stanzas reviling the late Edward Fitzgerald; W. L. Courtney has an instructive paper on old Roger Bacon, "A Forgotten Scholar of Oxford," and Walter Pater contributes a wordy and worthless screed about Giordano Bruno couched in his usual superfine style.

—The rage for names which are an advertisement in themselves spreads apace among the magazines. The *Cosmopolitan* has secnred a short story by the Queen of Roumania, and threatens to produce other crowned heads for its bille of fare.

—Prof. James Bryce is on his return from India. There has been an unprecedented sale for his masterly treatise on the United States.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—GROUPED WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE LOVE STORY.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—BOOTLES'S BABY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—ANTIOPE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MAID OF BELLEVILLE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—YANK-HOE.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—A HOOP OF GOLD.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The New-Jersey canvass this year seems likely to present a somewhat incongruous combination of State issues. Now that Mr. E. F. C. YOUNG'S ill health has compelled his retirsment from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor, there appears to be no doubt that ex-Gov. LEON ABBETT will be the candidate. He is identified with the fight against the railroad influsnce in New-Jersey politics and legislation, and it is believed that this will strengthen him with the people and give a sort of anti-monopoly character to his canvass. But, on the other hand, he is identified with the liquor interest, with opposition to the high license and local option legislation of two years ago and with the its modification last Winter. The Republicans hope to rally the temperance sentiment against him and force the fight on that issue, but they seem at a loss for a candidate to represent the position which they desire to take. Some of them have gone so far as to favor Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, an out-and-out Probibitionist of national reputation, but the convention will hardly go to that extent. The probability is that the liquor question will overshadow the railroad question in the canvass, but what the effect of the two will be on ex-Gov. ABBETT'S chances it is difficult to predict.

"Wherever this reform has gained a foothold," wrote President CLEVELAND in transmitting to Congress the third annual report of the Civil Service Commission, "it has steadily advanced in the esteem of those charged with public administrative duties, while the people who desire good government have constantly been confirmed in their high estimate of its value and efficiency." Civil service reform has made no perceptible advance in the "esteem of those charged with administrative duties" under President HARRISON, with the possible exception of Secretary WINDOM, and it cannot fairly be said that the recent determination to apply the principles of the reform somewhat more closely in the management of the Treasury Department represents any advance on the practice of his predecessor. With regard to the Census Bureau we must conclude that the reform has gained no "foothold" whatever. Mr. PORTER, the Superintendent, is plainly out of all sympathy with the reform, and the President has weakly yielded to Mr. PORTER'S wish and representations, so that the two thousand or more places to be disposed of by the bureau can be used as the spoils of victory without any restriction whatever. Superintendent PORTER'S pretense that he proposes to establish a system of examinations on his own account and that he has appointed a former attaché of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics to superintend the examinations has deceived no one except possibly the President. It is difficult enough to maintain the examinations established by law against betrayal from within or trickery from without. An examination prescribed by an officer whose chief concern with the civil service law is to prevent its application to his own bureau can hardly be expected to yield any result except, perhaps, some little merriment to those who took part in the farce.

It seems to be believed in Washington that the President will consent to an amendment of the civil service rules which will bring the chiefs of divisions in the departments within the classified list. This announcement is very annoying to the office seekers who aspired to higher places but have so far modified their idsas of the rewards to which their political services entitle them, or rather of those which they will consent to accept, as to be ready to take charge of divisions in the service about whose duties they know nothing. It is plain enough that a chief of division ought to be a man who has had experience in the service of which he is called upon to take charge, and that the best way of filling these places is by promotion under examinations which shall test the qualifications of the candidates. To put new men in them as a reward for party services without regard to fitness for the duties to be performed is manifestly absurd, but the only way to prevent it, where there is such a pressure for places as has been encouraged by this Administration, is to extend the rules so as to cover the chiefs of divisions. If this is done the credit will be mainly due to the present Civil Service Commission.

It is evident that the construction of the Pennsylvania excise law which has been adopted in Allegheny County brings it too near to prohibition for the good of a city like Pittsburg. It has redneed the number of licensed saloons in a town of 230,000 inhabitants from about 1,500 to less than 100. As a result it is said that 800 unlicensed places in which liquor is sold, known as "speak easies," have sprung up, and that the drinking clubs so familiar in prohibition towns have been brought into existence. Apparently there has been little effort to enforce the law and suppress unlicensed saloons. The small number of licensed dealers have such a rush of business that they do not concern themselves about the competition, and the restriction upon licenses is made so close that public sentiment seems to sustain the violation of the law. Another evil has come to light in the opportunity that the clandestine sale of liquor gives for blackmailing those who are engaged in it, and a gang of conspirators, including a number of private detectives and two or three Aldermen, have availed themselves of it. The law seems to have been badly adjusted to the conditions of Pittsburg by the application which the courts have made of its provisions. It illustrates the mistake of trying to do too much, which is the fundamental error of prohibition.

The German Colonial Company, in voting to appeal to Prince BISMARCK for protection against what it considers British "encroachments" in Africa, must have been somewhat disconcerted by the announcements previously made by the *North German Gazette*, which has claims to be considered the Chancellor's organ. This newspaper, in anticipation of the meeting, declared that England's friendship was more valuable to Germany than anything which Dr. PETERS's expedition could obtain on the Upper Nile, and warned that expedition against encroaching either upon British interests or upon Egypt's equatorial province under the guise of relieving EMIN Pasha. The supporters of Dr. PETERS possibly have some cause of complaint in Admiral FREMANTLE'S seizure of the *Neera* on the charge of breaking the blockade; but the incident has been exaggerated. The Germans attribute it to the hostility of what they call "the Mackinnon group," and say that the object of the British East African Company is to prevent Dr. PETERS from completing the work left unfinished by the murder of Dr. JÜHLKE three years ago. To this they also ascribe the stories about STANLEY and EMIN Pasha marching to the coast together, which they profess to consider pure inventions. No doubt the emerging of EMIN from the interior would have been awkward for the German relief expedition, which is resolved to save him even if it is compelled to first bring under the grasp of the German Trading Company thousands of square miles of African territory.

THE PUBLIC SIDE OF THE SCANDAL.

Judge BOOKSTAVER has gone away on his vacation, leaving the scandal of the Flack divorce case in a very unsatisfactory condition. He has acted as though he thought the annulling of the decree removed the cloud from his own reputation, but that is very far from being the case. Even if Mr. FLACK'S marital relations and the means he took to rid himself of his wife were to be regarded as a mere "private affair," so far as he is concerned, which is not for a moment to be admitted, the scandalous abuse of judicial proceedings that has been revealed is a matter of grave public concern, which should not be allowed to rest where it is. Judge BOOKSTAVER has by no means cleared himself of responsibility by merely annulling the decree of divorce after the exposure had been made. Nothing that he has said or done is calculated to convince the public that the court was "imposed upon," in view of the circumstances of the case. It was his business to see that the processes of the court were not abused to serve the private ends even of a high official and a powerful politician, and it looks very much as though the abuse must have been perpetrated with his connivance and consent. If not, it behooves him to make that fact clear.

According to the affidavit of Lawyer WRIGHT, although he was the attorney of record for the plaintiff, he did not appear before the court to move for the order for a reference, did not appear in the proceedings before the referee, and knew nothing of the referee's report or of the granting of the decree thereon. This affidavit was accepted by Judge BOOKSTAVER as the main evidence on which the case was reopened and the decree annulled, and he admitted nothing to impeach its allegations and permitted no explanation on behalf of the defendant. The original proceedings appear to have been engineered entirely by Civil Justice MONELL, as counsel for FLACK, with a view to securing the divorce without publicity and practically without the intervention of the nominal plaintiff. It was he that secured the appointment of FLACK'S friend MEEKS as the referee and induced Mr. WRIGHT to allow his name to be used as attorney for the plaintiff without really acting in her behalf or even consulting her. It is very strange if the court was imposed upon by these extraordinary proceedings. Ordinarily in a divorce suit, when an order of reference is asked for, the plaintiff's attorney appears and has something to say about it, and the order is a matter of record. How could Judge BOOKSTAVER grant such an order quietly on the application of the defendant's counsel, nobody appearing for the plaintiff, and the order he kept from the customary channels of publication, without a suspicion on his part of any irregularity? He knew very well that if such an application and such an order were made public in the case of a man in Mr. FLACK'S position there would be a scandal and a stir in the community. Is it possible that his attention would not be attracted by the fact that the public seemed to know and care nothing about the matter, and that he was ignorant of the reason? The thing is incredible.

Again, when the report of the referee was submitted to the court and a motion was made for a decree of absolute divorce, in the natural course of things the plaintiff's attorney would appear and take an important part in the proceedings. The decree when granted would be a matter of public record, and again there would be an opportunity for the public to show the interest that it was sure to take in such a matter if it came to its knowledge in the usual way. Could the Judge have granted the decree without any appearance on the part of the plaintiff and in a way to excite no attention, without being privy to what was going on? Could he avoid knowing that the absence of all public report or comment was due to the fact that the decree itself was kept from the open records of the court proceedings, to which it belonged? The supposition taxes credulity, and assumes a degree of gullibility on the part of the Judge that would of itself unfit him for the bench. Is it not much more probable that he was lending himself to the effort of the Sheriff of the county and the Grand Sachem of Tammany to get rid of his wife through proceedings nominally brought in her behalf, "without publicity" and without the inevitable scandal that would follow a disclosure of the case?

When, in spite of all collusion and all efforts at secrecy, the exposure came, it placed Judge BOOKSTAVER in a very awkward position. Naturally he desired to get out of it. Under the pressure of public opinion and of a firm of lawyers really representing the plaintiff, he adopted the theory that the court had been "imposed upon," reopened the case, and annulled the decree. The scandal that so much pains had been taken to avoid had come, and no other course was open to him. He refused on this occasion to hear anything but the application on the plaintiff's side and the testimony in its support. There are lawyers who believe that the defendant's counsel had a right to be heard, and at all events there is no doubt that the Judge had authority to allow him a hearing. He did not better his own position by refusing, for it had the appearance of preventing any reference to the original proceedings which might have compromised the court. Had there been no motive for suppression, it is likely that the defendant's explanation would have been listened to at least.

The case looks exceedingly bad for Judge BOOKSTAVER, and his going away for an absence of some weeks without any effort to clear it up or to vindicate himself and the judiciary of the city deepens the cloud of suspicion over his own part in the business. There certainly ought to be a searching inquiry made into this scandalous matter by some competent authority. There should be no scapegoats, no hushing up or blowing over of the affair. The purity of the judiciary and the integrity of the administration of justice are most seriously involved. It is the public's business, and the public should insist upon a proper investigation of the whole subject.

THE STATE CAMP.

The encampment of the National Guard just concluded at Peekskill has proved, so far as can be judged, quite as successful as any of its predecessors, measuring success by the practical gain of the troops in soldierly efficiency. The chief incident of consequence out of the ordinary routine was the erection of the heavy-gun battery, which, however, was only completed and transferred from the national to the State authorities at the end of the encampment. By next year heavy artillery companies may have been formed in the State, within whose province the use of this battery would more particularly come.

The camp closed this Summer later than it ever has before. Last year, when the addition of a week was made to the season's encampment, it opened a little earlier than usual and closed Aug. 11. This year the time was prolonged to Aug. 17, beginning as late as June 22. It is evident that if necessary a week could be added conveniently to each end of the campaign season, and this would perhaps be done should an increase in the number of regiments, battalions, or separate companies justify it. But at present each organization has a chance to go into camp for a week every other year. The question has been raised, however, whether all the troops ought not to go into camp every year, as in some other States. While there are strong arguments in favor of such a change, which would also involve either the purchase and fitting up of another camp or the enlargement of the present one at Roa Hook from a regimental to a brigade camp, yet there is much to favor the existing arrangement. Most of the young militiamen are not masters of their time, and might not get from their employers leave of absence every year, or, should they get it, being taken out of their annual vacations it might become irksome. A great point of success now is the full numbers carried by so many organizations into camp. Officers and men take pride in this rally, but should the tour of camp duty come every year, discouragement might take the place of enthusiasm. Where camp service is exacted every year, a full week is not usually required, and often there are only four or five working days. The regimental camp is unusually favorable to individual instruction in detail, while the question of expense involved in the transportation and maintenance of the troops every year would be a serious one with the Legislature.

A brigade camp, on the other hand, would give some employment to brigade staffs, now completely eclipsed by the general staff, which takes entire charge of the administration throughout the Summer. Perhaps under some future Adjutant General and general staff less eager for hard work than the present, we may find the movement for a brigade camp successful. That the brigade staffs should have opportunity of instruction in duties with troops in the field is quite clear; and although the administration of the general staff, continued year after year and all Summer long, has become almost perfect, thereby giving the various organizations which appear one after another for training no care or trouble about camp details, yet the education of a larger number of staff officers is important. Perhaps the true solution would be the addition of Autumn brigade manœuvres to the Summer camp. These occurring for a day or two every year would make the system of militia training about as thorough as could reasonably be asked in ordinary times.

That the value of the Summer encampment is constantly increasing must be evident on reflecting how much more individual training and self-reliance are required of the soldier with the changes in modern warfare. Another reason for the value of actual camp life is found in the rapidity with which modern hostilities break out and with which armies are mobilized and sent to the scene of action. Such habituation to military routine as camp life even for a week gives the recruit is of importance where there is no time to furnish primary training in actual service. Perhaps the two things most needed now for increased efficiency are more thorough instruction of officers and a better supply of equipments for taking the field. Gen. JACKSON, who inspected last year's camp at Peekskill, called particular attention to the need of a better knapsack, and also asked for a more general instruction of officers and Sergeants prior to battalion drills, in order not to keep the commands waiting for this purpose. Taken as a whole, the camp just concluded has repaid the labor and expense laid out, and has afforded a fresh proof of the wisdom of the Legislature in establishing this Summer school of military instruction.

THE SACRED LOTUS.

Thanks are due to the man who suggested that the fountains in the city parks should be supplied with aquatic plants. The interest taken by the public in these floral aquariums is to be noted at almost any time of day or night, and is not confined to any class of persons. Perhaps those who can rarely afford to escape from bricks and mortar get the most enjoyment from the sight, though the keenest appreciation will always be found among persons who have had their eyes educated to the finer beauties of nature. Business men on their way down town, transient visitors to the city who must come here in Summer or not at all, clerks dreaming of their vacation or regretting it as gone, messenger boys in whom haste is a legend of the past, old men beyond the vigor of their working period, and children under the guard of their nurses, respectable poverty and irredeemable degradation, all these lay their sorrow so as to pass by the fountains where the water lilies are.

The round flat leaves of the ordinary white water lily suggest coolness as they float with their edges on the surface, their disks at times covered with shining globules of water rolled upon them by the wind. The young leaves of the *Victoria regia*, the African giant among water lilies, look at first like waffles until they assume the appearance common to the family, but on a colossal scale. Stalks of papyrus carry aloft their sprays of green, and a floating plant with pale blue flowers affords infinite relief to eyes wearied with pavements and houses. But of all the plants in the fountains the Indian lotus has the most variety in beauty.

Its leaves reach the air in the shape of a green spear, quaint in outline, the head of which splits and unrolls like the leaflets of certain ferns. When half unrolled it is handsome, and when completely open, raising a generous cup of green to sun and rain, it is full of the magnificence of life. For such a leaf there needs a fitting flower, but the Indian lotus does not shrink from the demand. Its great blossoms of crimson, shading off to white, have an opulence that is Oriental enough, but not a bit of coarseness. It is less coarse than that lovely haunter of our seaside marshes, the rose-mallow, which in color it somewhat resembles. As the plant lifts its leaves high above the water and is generous of frondage, the blossoms hang among the waving fans like rosy lanterns or like little moons shining through a troubled atmosphere. The lushness of this plant, so suggestive of baths and cool breaths of air from watery spaces, is corrected by the nobility of its carriage and the exquisite color of its blooms. Even when the petals have fallen and the fruit-stalk is bare, the kindliness of nature toward the Indian lotus is apparent. For the fruit-stalk then assumes an odd shape like the lower half of a green fig sliced in two, the flattish top being pitted in a curious fashion. Thus, from the time it emerges from the dark water of its tank till it drops its seeds from the fruit-stalk, the Indian lotus is a consolation and a balm to the eyes.

The water lilies of our fountains are as cosmopolitan as New-York. Would that the people who flock to this city from distant climes brought with them so much beauty and fragrance and such admirable traits! Here are the dark-red lily from Western Africa, a splendid flower, and a charming water buttercup or water tulip from South America, with pale yellow petals. Then there are the blue water lily from Zanzibar, and the pink-tinged pond lily, common to the Middle as well as the New England States, which goes by the name of the Cape Cod. Perhaps it is characteristic that native flowers are timidly represented. The yellow water lily, figured by AUDUBON, and found in Florida by Mrs. MARY TREAT, is not here, nor are the specimens of the pink variety of our common water lily up to the mark. One special charm about water lilies for those who watch them is the great variety of movement of which they are capable. It is not only common to them to close their petals against rain or too strong a sun at nightfall, dawn, or else before the noon, but at certain hours they raise the whole blossom and then allow it to sink again on the water. These movements, all of which have a meaning and are produced in order to benefit the plant in one way or another, give it the semblance of having the power of motion and almost the intelligent will of the lower ranks of animals. These gracious forms may indeed be regarded in a certain degree as sentient creatures which choose between good and evil by withdrawing themselves slowly from whatever is bad for them and seeking that which gives them pleasure.

The lotus eaters, it is now said, did not consume the seeds of the water lily, or of the Indian lotus, though moose and deer consumed our common pond lily, and the early settlers are said to have boiled and eaten the young leaves and other parts of the plant. One would like to think of the Lotophagoi in the hot climate of Northern Africa stretched at ease by ponds where the sight of these aquatic charmers steeped them in peace and quiet, while such portion of them as they ate gave to their bodies a more solid refreshment. But the ruthless archæologist says that the lotus of the Lotophagoi was a jujube tree which, with its many thorns and hooks, presents exactly the opposite traits to the various plants loosely called by the name of lotus. However that may be, the sacred lotus of India is beautiful enough to warrant the affection displayed for it by the authors and artists of India, China, and Japan. The Buddha is often sculptured and painted seated on the fruit stalk, with a canopy of petals rising behind and over his head. Thousands of artistic trifles to adorn the person have this plant as the basis of the design; even the soft, ropy stems, with their air passages, are put to some artistic use. The carvers in ivory and bone show a fertility nearly exhaustless in varying on this theme, taking advantage of natural defects in the material to counterfeit the peculiar surfaces of certain parts. It has become a religious symbol to millions of human beings, and suggests besides, to those who are learned in the poets, a host of passages in which the lotus stands for all that is admirable in man and woman.

THE CLERGYMEN ABROAD.

This is the season when the newspaper paragrapher and the caricaturist of the comic journal find their thoughts turning to the theme of closed churches and ministers in Europe. We are tolerably familiar by this time with the range of witticisms and the kinds of fun that can play about this subject. Its graver handling, too, is now an old story. Dr. BACON has had his say, and so the work of the slashing religious radical is done. The *Observer* has come to the rescue of the maligned tourists, and so conservatism needs no further exponent. About the facts, also, there is no dispute. The passenger lists are graced with the full number of theological titles this Summer. "Closed till October" is the information about as many churches in this city as before; no, not quite as many, for all the criticism has apparently stirred up here and there a church to put forth the placard. "This church open all Summer," the very fact of such startling announcement proving what is the case with most churches. All these aspects of the matter have been gone over often enough, but what has not been clearly said or seen is the main reason for this annual midsummer trip to Europe of so many of the clergy of this and other cities.

It is largely, it seems to us, a part of the social development of the church. As it is wealth which makes "society," and as the wealth of the country is coming to be more and more closely identified with the Protestant churches, the result is to lay certain social demands upon the minister of a church whose members figure in society, which he cannot escape if he would. For example, a church pays a minister a large salary, nominally for his own use, but not strictly so. He is expected to live in a style not to disgrace, as it is said, the church of which he is pastor. He is not expected to rival the elegance of the wealthy, but on the other hand it would never do for him to imitate the frugality of the poorer members of his flock. His house must be a place where parishioners may call and not feel ashamed of their pastor's taste. JOHN WESLEY used to live on £45, when his salary was £50, and give away the rest; after his salary became £500 he went on living on £45 and giving away the rest. That would not be possible now, not only for the lack of John Wesleys, but also for the lack of congregations that would let him follow the old plan even if he wanted to.

Now, we have but to trace this social development a little further to find it accounting for many of the ministerial voyages to Europe. Many minor and different reasons come in, of course, but the great reason is the same as that for the style of living which the pastor of a wealthy church is expected to maintain, the reason, that is, that he must fall in with the social customs of his parishioners. It is something of a mark of distinction to belong to a church that is rich enough to send its pastor abroad frequently. It is decidedly pleasant to many church members to meet their pastor in Europe and to feel that the social credit of their church is thus being kept on a level with any. Those of the congregation who do not find it possible to make the trip themselves, yet almost feel as if they had and had won the distinction connected with it when they hear their pastor familiarly rehearse his emotions when in the presence of the Matterhorn and draw the bulk of his illustrations for his sermons from European scenery and customs.

This view of the case is the one best fitted to relieve the ministers who do the grand tour from any suspicion of merely self-seeking motives. They do it to please the congregation, whose pleasure it is their business to consult. There is nothing for them to do at home during the hot months; not one in ten of their parishioners is in town. The city missions of their churches are well manned; they keep going all the year, and the work of the church will not at all suffer from the pastor's absence in company with his people. As long as these things are so, it is clear that the blame is misdirected when it falls upon either the clergy or the churches for the temporary discontinuance of church life during the Summer; church life is but a part, and a subordinate part, of social life, and if blame should fall anywhere it is upon the latter.

The failure to receive any bids for the construction of a Woodbridge wire-wound ten-inch steel rifle, in answer to the call of the Army Ordnance Department, does not show that the entire project of manufacturing wire-wrapped guns will be dropped. The excellent results obtained in range and other particulars from guns of this character at Shoeburyness justify the desire of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to procure one for experimental purposes. The trouble apparently is that since this is not the Government's established system of heavy ordnance the private steel works do not care to take it up on a contract that might end with the single gun called for, while requiring the provision of special and costly tools. But there is no reason why the Government's gun factory at Watervliet should not undertake the task, especially as it was in any case to furnish the principal material for the Woodbridge gun, both steel forgings and wire, and also has the machinery for winding the wire. Still, in that case it may construct the gun on the method proposed by one of its own officers. In undertaking this and the eight-inch Haskell multicharge dynamite gun, to be made at the Cold Spring works, the Fortifications Board will show during its first year some experiments differing from the standard pattern of built-up guns.

LITTLE AND LIVELY.

In comparing the literary merits of Dickens and Thackeray, an after-dinner orator in London said: "It's the wonderful insight into human nature that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray; but, on t'other hand, it's in the brilliant shafts of satire, t'gether with a keen sense o' humor, that Dickery gets the pull over Thackeras. It's just this: Thickery is a humorist and Jackens is a satirist. But, after all, it's bsurd to instoot any comparison between Dackery and Thickens."—*Literary World.*

An instance of close figuring has come to light in our sister city. A woman wanted some peas for dinner, and coming down town in the afternoon learned that they were 25 cents a half peck. After considerable argument she succeeded in getting two quarts for 12 cents, and the next morning, as she needed a half peck, she came down and got the other two quarts at the same price. She saved a cent.—*Auburn (Me.) Gazette.*

Old Grouty—And so you are not prepared to pay this note, eh? Why, Sir, if I had an obligation of that sort coming due I would move heaven and earth to satisfy it! Jack Borrowit—I am sorry, Sir. All I was able to do was to spin round with the earth 25,000 miles a day and pick up my money in the ordinary way.—*Texas Siftings.*

That nameless Philadelphia citizen who has returned two dollars conscience money to the gas department is a monumental curiosity. It will sorely puzzle the average resident of this town to make out how any man ever succeeded in getting the best of the troublesome little tell-tale in the cellar.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"Can you lend me five dollars?" "Can't do it." "Why not?" "I never lent you any money, so I don't know whether you would pay me or not." "Well, great Scott! isn't it worth five dollars to find out what kind of a man I am? I might strike you for a hundred some day."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Civilization is doing its work in Samoa. Where once people found life so easy to maintain that their chief occupation was resting between meals starvation is said to be a threatening danger. What will these poor people do when they are still further enlightened?—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

As near as we can find out, the Governor of Missouri has but one official duty to perform, and that is to offer rewards for the apprehension of train robbers. We also discover that the Governor of Missouri is pretty badly overworked.—*Chicago News.*

Some one says: "Most actors cannot act well unless they receive applause." This is a little bad. Because most actors cannot receive applause unless they act well.—*Denver Times.*

It is said that the large quantity of ambergris picked up recently by a Portland vessel proves not to be that valuable article.—*Gloucester (Mass.) Advertiser.*

It is much more pleasant to live in New-York than it is in Boston, because New-York people don't know so much and they talk about it less.—*Somerville Journal.*

"The Fairy's Well" is the title of a new play shortly to be produced in New-York. Congratulations! Hadn't even heard of her illness.—*Boston Traveller.*

Boston appears to have reduced its tax rate by increasing its valuation, which is a simple method familiar to political financiers.—*Providence Journal.*

Nearly everybody seems to have been tough out in California in the fifties, only Terry was a little tougher than the rest.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Upon the closed door of one of the Belfast repair shops the following placard is read: "At home sick until Aug. 19."—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

Jinks—Been to the circus, eh? See anything new? Blinks—Yes, the children who laughed at the clowns were new.—*New-York Weekly.*

Albany County Republicans are still fighting like cats and dogs for harmony.—*Rochester Herald.*

The blazer is simply queering American civilization.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

NO THIRD TERM FOR GOV. TAYLOR.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, Aug. 16.

Gov. Taylor informs the public that he is not a candidate for a third term. His declaration is positive and irrevocable. We judge, from the temper of his remarks on the subject, that the Governor is the victim of overzealous friends, for whose expressions he is in no way responsible. He is opposed to the third-term idea in toto. There is no doubt that the Governor has been, in this matter, dealt with unjustly. The proposition has awakened no favorable response anywhere, and the injudicious friend who submitted it has done nothing more than to mortify the Governor. Just what direction Gov. Taylor's ambition will take is a matter for the future to determine. It is said that he will return to the practice of law. Possibly he would like to go to the United States Senate. Possibly he may open a law office in the Third District and incidentally upset the calculations of Congressman Evans. However, that's nobody's business at present.

DEATH OF AN AERONAUT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 18.—W. K. Perry, the aeronaut who sustained severe injuries by falling from a balloon 700 feet high at Mount Holly Fair, near Charlotte, ten days ago, died to-night from internal injuries. Perry leaves a wife and two children, who came here from Birmingham, Ala., several days ago.

OBITUARY.

SIGISMUND KAUFMANN.

A cable dispatch from Berlin announces the death there on Saturday of Sigismund Kaufmann, one of the best-known German-American lawyers of this city. He was born Sept. 8, 1824, in Schorten, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and received a careful education. On growing up to manhood he became a bookseller, and extended his business to Strasburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Paris. When the revolution of 1848 broke out Mr. Kaufmann took part in the movement, and upon its failure he made his escape to the United States. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but the police were unable to catch him. He arrived in this city penniless and friendless, but his courage did not leave him, and after some time he began studying law in the office of Mr. Livingston and doing editorial work for the *Staats-Zeitung*. He was admitted to the Bar in 1852, and immediately took an active interest in public affairs. He was one of the founders of the New-York Turnverein, and succeeded in getting it incorporated by the Legislature.

When the rupture in the Northern Democracy took place Mr. Kaufmann was one of the agitators for the admission of Kansas into the Union, and during the agitation of the abolition question he joined the Republicans, and is said to have been one of the founders of the Republican Party in this State. In 1859 he took part in the establishment of the German Savings Bank, and for many years was one of its Directors. His services to the Republican Party were rewarded by his being placed on the Republican Presidential Electoral ticket in 1860, when Lincoln was elected. Gov. Morgan appointed him one of the Judges for Williamsburg to hear the statements of citizens who claimed exemption from military service.

In 1870 he received the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who headed the State ticket. He received 368,158 votes, against 399,657 cast for his successful opponent, Allen C. Beach. He took an active part in the fight against the Tweed ring, and in 1872 he advocated the cause of Horace Greeley in that Presidential campaign. He was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn, but after two months' service Mr. Kaufmann resigned his office, assigning as a reason that there was not enough work for four Commissioners, and that two could very well do the work of that department.

In 1877 he was made President of the German Society of the State of New-York, and that constituted him a member of the Board of Emigration Commissioners. In 1880 he voted for Garfield, but afterward joined the so-called Mugwumps, and supported the civil service reform and tariff reform doctrines of President Cleveland. He took a very active interest in the last election, but soon after he was taken sick, and went to Europe to recuperate his health. He was a member of the Turnverein, of the German Society, the German Hospital Society, the Liederkranz, the Social Science Association, and of a large number of charitable institutions. His remains will be cremated at Gotha, and his ashes will be brought here.

ELIAS S. HIGGINS.

Elias S. Higgins, the head of the great carpet manufacturing firm of E. S. Higgins & Co., died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., yesterday, at an advanced age. Mr. Higgins ranked foremost among New-York merchants. Learning the trade of a carpet-weaver, by strict adherence to business and natural business sagacity he ceased to work for others and himself became an employer. For many years past he has been a leader among the carpet manufacturers and dealers of the country, employing at his factory on West Forty-third-street upward of 1,500 hands. His son, Eugene Higgins, and Mr. Henry M. Brooks were his partners in business. Mr. Higgins had been in feeble health for some time.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Leonard J. Carpenter, a well-known real estate man and prominent member of the Real Estate Exchange of this city, died yesterday at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, whither he went for his health about a week ago. He had been sick for the past ten months, and the immediate cause of his death was heart failure. Mr. Carpenter was born in this city forty-four years ago and had been engaged in the real estate business from his boyhood. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society. A widow and five children survive him.

Samuel H. Ransom died at Albany, N. Y., Saturday night. He was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1818. His early education was in the public schools. When fifteen years old he went to Albany and secured a clerkship with Gen. Hanna Stone, afore founder. In 1841 Mr. Rathbone took him into partnership. For many years subsequently Mr. Ransom was head of the stove founding firm of S. H. Ransom & Co. He was noted for his quiet friendships, and was a life-long Democrat.

William C. Morris, Jr., of Manch Chunk, Penn., was stricken with apoplexy yesterday morning at his residence, and died instantly. He was for many years general auditor of coal accounts for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, fair Monday, showers Monday night or Tuesday, slight changes in temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, except in Western Massachusetts stationary temperature, southwest winds.

For Vermont, fair followed by showers in northern portion, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey and Delaware, fair, warmer, except in Northern New-York, stationary temperature, southwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, generally fair, except Southwestern Virginia local showers, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by light local showers on the lake during Monday night or Tuesday, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	78°	63°	3:30 P. M.	82°	75°
6 A. M.	75°	61°	6 P. M.	78°	76°
9 A. M.	78°	63°	9 P. M.	76°	71°
12 M.	82°	69°	12 P. M.	76°	68°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 68½°
Average temperature for same date last year..77½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mlle. Rhéa is at the New-York Hotel.

William B. Howard of Chicago is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Henry Watterson of Louisville is at the Everett House.

Senator George Hearst of California is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander Philip H. Cooper, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

John W. Mackay and family and Gen. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Pardon C. Williams of the New York Supreme Court and ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LONDON'S MEDICAL CHARITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following summary of the hospitals and dispensaries of London will interest those who are concerned in our own medical charities. Some idea, also, of the magnitude of British charities may be inferred from that of a single department in a single city.

London has 81 hospitals and 50 dispensaries, which are supported by voluntary contributions. These hospitals contain 8,012 beds, of which 5,926 were occupied every day of last year, the number of patients being 74,316. In addition to these, 1,038,427 out-patients were treated at the dispensaries and out-service departments of the hospitals. How many recurrent cases are included in these aggregates it is not possible to discover, but the reports do not suggest that there are any, so that if the statements are absolutely correct they show that fully one in every four of the inhabitants of London receives gratuitous medical treatment when ill, a condition which at least suggests large abuse of this form of charity and want of vigilance in its administration.

During 1888 the total expenditures were (at $5 per pound sterling) $2,813,405, and the total income, not including legacies, $2,544,130; but these legacies amounted to $1,156,920 more, or a total of receipts of $3,701,050. Of the regular income, $1,679,885 came from charitable contributions, $636,520 from investments, and $227,945, or 8 per cent. only,

ALASKA'S BOUNDARY LINE

PENDING NEGOTIATIONS FOR ITS SETTLEMENT.

HOW THE QUESTION STANDS, THE NEED FOR A SPEEDY DECISION, AND A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Negotiations are now in progress between Great Britain and the United States for a settlement of the boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion. The belief is expressed in official circles here that a joint commission will be appointed next year and instructed with the task of delimiting a frontier extending in a serpentine course from the Pacific Ocean to the frozen shores of the Arctic.

Hitherto the estimate of the enormous cost of this work has deterred Congress from making the necessary appropriation, despite the wishes of successive Administrations. Canada is undoubtedly more anxious to have the limits of her westerly frontier defined. This country possesses a rich gold district on the Yukon River, and a wall of forest-covered mountains 600 miles in extent makes the new El Dorado inaccessible except through Alaskan territory. At present there is really no agreed-upon boundary, Canada maintaining that the United States has extended its sovereignty into Dominion territory. Miners in the disputed region, comprising hundreds of square miles, have successfully defied the jurisdiction of both Governments, rendering the administration of justice both uncertain and ineffective.

The boundary line between Alaska—formerly Russian America—and the Dominion is laid down in the Anglo-Russian convention of 1825, Articles III. and IV. Alaska was transferred by Russia to the United States by a treaty signed at Washington on March 30, 1867, and the British-Alaskan boundary was described in that treaty as a repetition of Articles III. and IV. The difficulty of interpreting it is admitted.

Canada contends that the initial point of the line is debatable and that the line of demarcation thence, following the summit of the coast range of mountains to the one hundred and forty-first meridian west, but limited, whenever such summit shall be found to be more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, to a line drawn parallel to the coast and at a distance of ten marine leagues therefrom, following all the sinuosities thereof, cannot in practice be determined. The boundary is thus defined in the treaty:

ARTICLE III.—Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called the Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude and between the one hundred and thirty-first and one hundred and thirty-third degree of west longitude (meridian), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude, and from the last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the one hundred and forty-first degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the Continent of America to the northwest.

ARTICLE IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down by the preceding article, it is understood:

First—That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

Second—That wherever the summit of the mountains that extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never extend the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

It will thus be seen that the marking of the frontier will be seriously affected by the view which may prevail on the subject. The treaty describes a line which, in its course northerly from Northland Channel to its intersection with the meridian of 141° west longitude, traverses a mountainous and heavily-wooded country, and defines it as following "the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast or where the mountains are not within ten marine leagues of the coast, parallel to the windings of the coast at no greater distance than ten leagues." To carry out these terms it would be necessary to complete a survey of the belt of country between the coast line and the mountain summits, about nine hundred miles in length, and occasionally, perhaps, ten marine leagues in width.

To a Canadian legislative body belongs the credit for taking the first steps toward defining the boundary. In July, 1872, the Legislature of British Columbia transmitted a resolution on the subject to the General authorities at Ottawa. In September of the same year Lord Dufferin, then Governor General of Canada, made representations to the Imperial Government. Lord Kimberley, the Secretary for State for the Colonies, in turn communicated with the Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. In due course Lord Grenville was instructed by the Imperial Government to sound the Washington Government as to its willingness to agree to the appointment of a joint commission for determining the boundary.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador at Washington, obtained a reply from Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, that the President had promised to recommend to Congress in his next message that he should be authorized to appoint a commission and ask necessary pecuniary assistance on the part of the United States. This was in November, 1872. The following month the House of Representatives reported a bill authorizing the survey and calling for an appropriation of $115,300 for the expenses of one year. The Senate, however, gave the measure the six months' hoist, but not before the Canadian Government had agreed to pay one-half the cost of the proposed survey.

The estimate of Mr. Schott, of the Coast and Engineer Department, was regarded as excessive by the Senate. The engineers reported that the cost would be about $1,500,000 for the United States alone, and that the survey could not be completed in less than nine years in the field and one year in the office. But the department had expressed no opinion that, under the circumstances, it would be sufficient to decide upon some particular points, and the principal of these, they suggested, should be the head of Portland Channel, the points where the boundary crosses the rivers Shoal, Stakeen, Taku, and Iskiat, Mount St. Elias, and the points where the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude crosses the rivers Yukon and Porcupine. The determination of these points would, in the opinion of the Engineer Department, occupy three years in the field, besides one in the office, and would involve an outlay of the order of about $500,000.

In January, 1874, the British Columbia Legislature again urged the Dominion Government to take steps to have the boundary defined. The address recited that an alleged conflict of authority existed between the United States authorities at Fort Wrangel and British Columbia miners in the disputed territory. In 1870 an American officer ascended the River Yukon with the view of ascertaining the longitude of Fort Yukon, a trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company. This was decided by him to be on American territory, and the Hudson's Bay Company thereupon received notice to quit, on the ground that it is contrary to American law for a foreigner to remain in Alaska or any other Indian Territory of the United States without a special license.

In 1875 Major Gen. Cameron, one of the Commissioners on the International Boundary Commission, working west of St. Paul, Minn., was asked to prepare an estimate of the cost of defining the Alaska boundary as far north as Mount St. Elias. Three years, he reported, would suffice to carry out the work, the expenditure being placed at $1,063,297. He required a staff of 10 officers, five non commissioned officers, 55 sappers, 4 Indians, and 226 civilians.

The Imperial Government in each successive year until 1878 continued to urge the appointment of a joint commission, but Congress refused to act. Communications on the subject were practically abandoned until 1886, when the Atlantic fisheries question came once more to the surface. In the preliminary correspondence, which led to the Washington Fishery Commission of 1888, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper proposed that the Behring Sea and Alaska boundary disputes be settled at the same time. The British Commissioners, however, failed to carry their point, President Cleveland expressing a willingness to settle but one question at a time. That Mr. Blaine appreciates the credit which would attach to the present Administration by settling the Alaskan dispute goes without saying, and this belief gives the Ottawa authorities every assurance of a successful termination of negotiations within the next few years.

THE CHAUTAUQUA FIRE.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Owing to the lack of breeze the fire at Chautauqua last night was confined to the buildings in which it originated. Sixty persons were in the two cottages burned, and they escaped with slight losses of clothing. Other losses are: H. H. Otis, Buffalo, bookstore, $6,000; insurance, $5,000; B. Samuel of Cleveland, optician, $600; insured. The buildings, worth $4,000, were owned by the Assembly, and were not insured. Other losses were small and were mainly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be due to incendiarism, and the police are working upon the case. The management is severely criticised for the lack of fire protection. For fifteen minutes the proprietors were that half the place would be destroyed and 75,000 persons were on the grounds. Nothing has the severest work on the hotel, and others with buckets kept the flames

RUNAWAYS ON THE ROAD.

FOUR ACCIDENTS AND SEVERAL PERSONS MORE OR LESS HURT.

Delightful weather yesterday brought out another large crowd on the road, made up principally of strangers and "left handed" or amateur drivers, and four accidents took place during the afternoon. The most serious one was caused at 5 o'clock by the breaking of a hit in the mouth of a big brown horse attached to a buggy occupied by Christopher Rouan of 515 East Seventy-fifth-street and his two little sisters-in-law, Nellie and Loretta McGee, aged, respectively, four and seven years. The animal began to run up Seventh-avenue at One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, and Rouan, finding he had no control whatever over him, threw Loretta out after they had gone two or three blocks, and Nellie at the foot of Barry's Hill. He was thrown out himself at the top of the hill, and the horse raced down Eighth-avenue to One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street before he was caught and brought back. Rouan and little Nellie escaped with a few bruises, but Loretta fell on the back of her head and became unconscious. She was carried to Barry's piazza and brought to in half an hour by Ambulance Surgeon King of Manhattan Hospital. He said she was suffering from concussions of the brain and possibly a fracture at the base of the skull, and wanted to take her to the hospital. Rouan objected, and, after a new hit had been secured for his horse, drove off home with them.

Half an hour later a buggy in which a lady and gentleman were sitting was overturned on Seventh aventh-avenue near One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and both its occupants thrown out. The horse promptly ran away, but was caught before he had gone two blocks, and, strangely enough, the vehicle was not materially damaged. Both the lady and gentleman were severely bruised, but they refused medical attention and drove off homeward. Two collisions occurred on the Dam also, but neither resulted in anything worse than broken wheels.

The popular drive of the day was over through Tremont or Fordham to the new race track, and it was estimated that at least two thousand people drove over there from Central-avenue.

Up at Fleetwood Track in the morning a number of horses belonging to the Driving Club members were worked for speed. Dan McCarthy drove the bay gelding Jim Farrell in 2:27, the bay gelding Charles D. in 2:35½, the bay gelding Dictator in 2:27, the green pacing stallion Cæsar in 2:30, and a buckskin pacing stallion, also green, in 2:30¼. Nathan Stranss drove his handsome black gelding Daunt a mile to road wagon in 2:43, going a fifth quarter in 0:36½, and defeated the bay mare Nellie King, driven by John Barry, in an impromptu race in 2:42.

Johnnie Daly drove ex-Alderman Hughes's bay gelding Snitan a half mile in 1:13, and Gabe Case's brown gelding Jack Black a half in 1:17. He also drove a four-year-old brown mare, George, belonging to William Nannery, around in 2:42. W. Honohan sent Capt. Archie Watt's Bessemer, by Pontiac, along in 2:43, and Harry Williams worked his string of trotters, including Hambletonian Patchen, Nellie C., Sam, and several colts. Jesse Lavarone speeded the black pacer Rudy B. in 2:29½, 2:25¾, and 2:26, the bay gelding Ike Stillings in 2:35½ and 2:33¾, and a green bay mare, Ida, in 2:40 and 2:40¾.

P. W. Fleming drove the bay gelding Barnum to a heavy road cart in 2:42, and Ike Fleming was out with the black mare Lady Wellington, whom he speeded on Friday morning last in 2:21½. W. H. Snyder drove the great gelding Gray Dave in 2:30 and 2:33. Jim Farrell handled the bay mare Kitty Wilkes in 2:32½ and 2:30. Harry Howard got 2:33¼ out of a four-year-old chestnut gelding by Woodford's Mambrino, and L. Hurd made the bay gelding Prince get around in 2:34½. Howard also drove the bay mare Bayadere in 2:42, and a half mile in 1:17; the bay mare Josetta in 2:44 and 2:38, and the bay mare Zella in 2:45 and 2:42.

The members at the clubhouse yesterday seemed greatly in favor of the scheme advanced by President Frank Bower of the Belmont Driving Club of Philadelphia of a match trot this Fall between road horses of this city and of Philadelphia, the meet to take place at Belmont track, and a return meet to be held at Fleetwood. The Driving Club men will send down at least half a dozen trotters that, according to the agreements, must not have been raced on a track this season, and expect to bring home a good majority of the prizes.

Books were circulated at the track and in the road houses yesterday in subscription for a monument to be placed over Johnnie Murphy's grave, reciting his skill and sturdy honesty as a driver. The project will probably be liberally supported, and if any money is sent in above the amount necessary for the monument, it will be devoted to the education of his little daughter.

Among the best-known horse lovers out yesterday were United States District Attorney Walker, George Ehret, Jr., Col. W. E. Van Wyck, H. D. Low, A. G. Emanuel, Harry Ziegler, Capt. Timothy Sullivan, John Malcolm, the publisher; Col. G. F. Webster, O. W. Root of Newport, Ky.; Major S. T. Dickinson, George Lidgerwood, Albert Arouson, Senator M. P. Jacobs, E. C. Marshall, F. O. Burridge, Capt. McDonald, T. J. Coe, W. G. Schenck, Secretary Bartlett of the American track, Samuel Glenn, and Jerome B. Thomas.

STEALING JULIET'S TOMB.

THE ENGLISHMAN WHO TRIED TO RUN AWAY WITH A LARGE PIECE.

From the Glasgow Herald.

ROME, July 29.—Of the strange fortunes that may come to men of great name after death many authors have written. Sir Thomas Browne tells us that "the Egyptian mummies, which Cambyses or time hath spared, avarice now consumeth. Mummy is become merchandise, Mizraim cures wounds, and Pharaoh is sold for balsams." That may account for the disappearance of a dead body, but some other feeling must actuate those who carry away part of a tomb. One of the choicest attractions of Verona for strangers, especially for those who know the works of Shakespeare, is the so-called tomb of Juliet in the garden of the Franciscan nuns, in the vicinity of the swift-flowing Adige. A large portion—no less than six pounds' weight—of this tomb was broken off, and was almost carried away by a person described as an Englishman. The story, as told in the Verona papers, relates that an English lady and gentleman went to visit the tomb of Juliet and Romeo three or four days ago. Before leaving the spot the Englishman handed a note of 10f. to the custodian of the place, in order that the ordinary fee might be deducted and the change handed to the visitor. While the custodian searched in his pockets for change the tourist produced a hammer from his pocket, and by a sharp blow on the rude sarcophagus of red Verona marble, which is said to have enshrined Juliet, broke off a piece of about three kilogrammes, or six pounds in weight. Then he moved away rapidly from the scene of destruction and desecration. The custodian, who had observed the deed, pursued him and suggested the propriety of his giving up the plunder. The Englishman protested, and the latter, after lengthened debate, had the visitor finally delivered up the fragment broken off the Juliet sarcophagus. Such is the story now going the round of the papers. In Gustave Doré's illustrations to *L'Espagne* of Baron Daviller there is an illustration entitled "The Alhambra" (tiles) at the Alhambra," representing an Englishman of the Continental type, accompanied by his wife, and engaged in hammering off the colored tiles from the walls of that incomparable building. This is the idea that many French and Spanish and Italian people have of the Englishman abroad. The report of the attempt to carry off three kilogrammes of Juliet's tomb will confirm the old idea. It matters but little that no one who knows the history of the place regards the tomb as genuine, for the people of Verona it is as least as effective in inducing strangers to visit their city as if it were the indisputable sepulchre of the unfortunate daughter of the Capulets. Murray notes that "it certainly was shown in the last century, before Shakespeare became popularly known as Italian."

Maria Louise got a bit of it, which she caused to be divided into hearts and gems, elegant necklaces, bracelets, &c., and many other sentimental young and elderly ladies have followed her Majesty's example." It is all very well for royal personages, such as Marie Louise, to get a bit of this troughlike tomb, but an unknown English traveler who attempts to carry off six pounds of red marble in a surreptitious manner, even for the gratification of sentiment, is treated with scorn by the journalists of the whole country, and deservedly so.

A WOMAN SCARED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Carrie Haynes, the janitress of 140 West Thirty-sixth-street, died suddenly yesterday under peculiar circumstances. About 3:30 A. M. she was awakened by cries of "Police!" and "Murder!" From the window of her front room in the basement she saw two men fighting on the sidewalk. They were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight and a woman was trying to separate them. The shrieks of the woman could be heard blocks away. Mrs. Haynes became so badly frightened that she was seized with convulsions. She fell heavily to the floor, and her son, who slept in an adjoining room, found her unconscious. He aroused some of the tenants and hurried after a physician. The latter arrived in time after 4 o'clock before one arrived. He was too late to help the unfortunate woman, she having expired just prior to his arrival.

Mrs. Haynes had for two weeks been under the care of Dr. H. Raih of 356 West Forty-second-street. She was suffering from heart trouble. It is supposed the fright she experienced produced heart failure and caused her death. An autopsy will be made to-day. The dead woman had been married seventeen years. Nine months ago she was legally separated from her husband.

The men who engaged in the fight are unknown. A policeman arrived on the scene after the row was over. It was learned that the woman was walking along with her escort when the latter was assaulted by another man.

ON MOUNT WASHINGTON

BEAUTIFUL VIEWS SEEN FROM THE SUMMIT.

THE PERILOUS TOBOGGAN RIDE DOWN THE MOUNTAIN—THE SPECTRE OF THE BROCKEN AND ITS CAUSE.

SUMMIT HOUSE, MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 18.—Every season about twenty thousand tourists make the ascent of Mount Washington, by far the greater number staying on the summit three hours, one of which is generally spent in the dining room. Even if the day be an unusually clear one the visitor returns with a very inadequate conception of the real magnificence of the views to be obtained from the highest land in New-England. This year a larger proportion than usual are devoting a day or more to the excursion and gaining a fine idea of the magnitude and extent of the White Mountain range and of other notable peaks, valleys, rivers, and lakes in the vicinity.

Cloudy weather has not prevented a large number of visitors from coming here this week in the hope of finding clear skies at the summit. Several excursion parties—one of Raymond's, numbering sixty, and two lesser ones—have included this in their route.

Prof. Newcomb, Professor of Mathematics in the Naval Observatory of Washington, D. C., recuperating here, and Prof. Hazen, also of the Washington Observatory, are making observations with a view to increasing the value of the station to the Signal Service Bureau. For the past two years the Mount Washington station has been discontinued in the Winter, partly on account of the extreme cold and partly because its work has not been considered of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of maintaining it. Prof. Hazen considers the station an especially favored one for the study of atmospheric phenomena for several reasons. It is almost directly in the path of those storms which pass into the Atlantic up down the valley of the St. Lawrence. On account of its height it is just above or very nearly at the point where the activity of the storm is greatest. Also, it is quite isolated, the surface falling away from the summit abruptly, so that local effects are less disturbing.

The Signal Service station at Ben Nevis, Scotland, is sustained at an annual expense of 1,000 guineas. Prof. Hazen believes that observations from Mount Washington during the entire year would be of more value than those from Ben Nevis, and proves his sincerity and devotion to science by offering his services at this post for the coming Winter. Photographs exhibited of the buildings, taken in midwinter, are not calculated to reassure the observer. This station has been in existence nineteen years, having been established in 1870.

The small tobogganing by which employes of the Summit Railroad are allowed to ride down the track to the Base station has been making some phenomenal record this season. The entire distance of three miles has been made in two minutes and forty seconds and a single mile in forty-five seconds. The conductor of a train, after finishing his duties at the Summit, does a stout coat, ties on his hat, and, seated on the toboggan, starts down on the apparently perilous journey to the Base station. Several times each day one of the trackmen may be seen riding downward, hatchet in hand, sounding the rails as he goes, with apparent unconcern. A wealthy Philadelphian has obtained possession of a toboggan, a privilege never allowed to any but railroad employes, became somewhat frightened before reaching the bottom of the mountain that his hands became rigid and were with difficulty unclasped from the ropes.

There is life and good cheer in sight at the neat little Summit hostelry, which is this season under the management of a New-York gentleman, Mr. C. H. Powers. Pleasant heat pervades halls and parlors, and great piles of blankets tempt delightful slumber in the bracing atmosphere of the mountain height. The table is excellent and one meets people of taste and enterprise. The orchestra includes Mr. Ewald Weiss of Boston, pupil of Joachim, whose violin playing is greatly enjoyed by guests of the house.

The last breezy little sheet, *Among the Clouds*, printed on the summit, is now in the twelfth Summer of its existence. It has a cozy office which is at the same time editorial, composing, and steam-printing room. The editor, Mr. Henry M. Parr of Springfield, Mass., has been struck by lightning and experienced other difficulties more common to his profession, but he sticks bravely to his post and has made the little Summer paper a great success.

Among the interesting atmospheric phenomena to be noticed on Summit House this season was a peculiar aureole seen around shadows reflected on the mist. These shadows are best seen near sunrise or sunset when heavy mists are rising close to the house. One may then turn his back to the sun and an enlarged, almost Brocken, spectre appears to be looking out from the mist. A similar effect is also produced by artificial light. The phenomenon is called "The Spectre of the Brocken," because it was first carefully described as it appeared to travelers on the Alpine Brocken. Few mornings have been shadowy enough to see on Mount Washington surrounded by four perfectly-formed rainbow circles. The sight was as beautiful as it was unusual.

Last Sunday the Summit was completely enveloped in mist throughout the day, and at night the wind had reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour, tan being the usual rate on a clear, calm day. Before morning the mercury had fallen to 28° above zero, and a snowfall several inches in depth covered the ground and buildings, to the great surprise of morning arrivals from the Base station.

In the foundation of the old Tip Top House some one has discovered the rock on which Henry Clay and Daniel Webster inscribed their names.

Arrivals in this vicinity include, at the Maplewood, Bethlehem: G. S. Hart and wife, Miss Grant, F. C. Train, Mrs. C. L. Bird, N. A. Warren, Miss F. A. Adams, E. A. Weed of New-York, Mrs. D. D. Jackman, A. W. Jackman of Poughkeepsie.

At the Crawford House: H. R. Pratt and wife, E. L. Murphy and family, D. W. Bisbop and wife of New-York; E. P. Borden, Miss Mattie Johns, C. J. Wood and wife, William Henry Maule and wife of Philadelphia.

Wm. Kneass, K. Anchincloss of Philadelphia arrived at the Kearsarge, North Conway, this week.

The Profile House numbers among its guests William A. Bigelow, Sheldon Hopkins, L. E. Chittenden and wife, D. W. Bishop and wife, H. S. Bowron and wife, P. H. Pulsifer, Jr., Richard Denning and wife of New-York; Mrs. William Wilson, James A. Cunningham, T. A. Bender, L. Langham and family of Philadelphia, and George W. Giddings, Silas Giddings and wife of Brooklyn.

Twin Mountain House guests include J. J. Morrison and wife, J. H. Weed, M. L. Sykes, and C. Hannis of New-York.

At Ranlet's Hotel, Bethlehem, are Capt. J. B. Vande Wiele and wife, Mrs. A. E. Smith, the Misses Carhart, B. L. Lindington and wife, the Misses Ludington, Mrs. C. T. Todd, New-York; H. Bennioks and wife, Miss Bostwick, Mrs. J. C. Allen, Brooklyn; J. P. Brosnan and wife, Miss Brosnan, Miss A. M. Kennedy, S. A. Choate and wife, H. C. Atkinson, Dr. A. Van Harlingen and wife, the Rev. J. J. J. Moore, the Rev. F. H. Moore, Mrs. S. Moore, Miss Moore, Philadelphia.

Among the guests at the Highland House, Bethlehem, are W. B. Hoe, Jr., A. Z. Demcrest and wife, W. Mannheim, C. K. Mills and wife, New-York; Ripley Ropes and wife, the Misses Ropes, W. J. Sayer and wife, Miss Halstead, G. L. Fox and wife, Miss Fuller, Miss Mannheim, Mrs. L. Mannheim, Miss Mannheim, Mrs. J. E. Kelsey, Miss Kelsey, C. H. Roberts, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. J. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Dr. W. H. Valiette, Mrs. S. S. Townsend, R. E. Atmore and wife, the Misses Atmore, H. Engles, Miss Engles, J. H. Conrad and wife, the Misses Conrad, W. S. Conrad, Mrs. E. N. Grundy, A. E. Griffith, Miss S. E. Roberts, Philadelphia; C. L. Carrington and family, Newark.

Mr. N. B. Kittell and Mr. Joseph R. Mead of Brooklyn returned to their old-time resort at the Sunset Pavilion, North Conway, this week.

The Sinclair House, Bethlehem, is very popular with New-York people. It is unusually gay this season. Among its guests from New-York and vicinity are: John Boardman, Jr., and wife, H. W. Redmond, Mrs. P. Mulhall, Miss Mulhall, Mlle. Isaline Ruel, Mlle. A. A. Schaan, C. H. Bosher and wife, Miss Bosher, Miss Livingston, H. S. Allen and wife, C. W. Maxwell, J. R. Donoge and wife, Burton F. Dondge, J. Kodak and wife, Dr. Lindlaw, A. B. Laidlaw and wife, J. B. Rathburn, A. B. Conover and family, New-York; R. J. Owens and wife, Florence Atwood, D. H. Macdonald and family, G. E. Downs, Miss Downs, H. M. Carleton and wife, Brooklyn, and J. D. Shearer and family, Charles Peabody, Dr. G. W. Vogler, C. H. Brush and wife, A. V. Harlington, W. Young and family, Philadelphia.

A MINISTER STRICKEN DOWN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—The Rev. D. R. Robinson, D. D., one of the most prominent Methodist ministers of the State, dropped dead at his home on North New-Jersey-street about 10 o'clock to-night from apoplexy. He had just returned from Francis Murphy's temperance meeting at Tomlinson Hall, when he was stricken down. He was seventy-one years of age, and leaves a wife and four children, all grown.

Dr. Robinson was twice President of the Fort Wayne Methodist Episcopal College, 1864 to 1867 and 1877 to 1881.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL ILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Congressman Samuel J. Randall has been confined to his bed at his home, in Wallingford, for nearly a week by an attack of rheumatism. He caught cold in the early part of last week while sitting on the porch in front of his house after supper. He was much better this evening, and Dr. Martin, the family physician, thinks he will soon be free from pain and on his feet again.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ALL READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE NEW THROUGH LINE FROM THE PEACH COUNTRY TO THIS CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Passenger trains over a new through line between the peach country and New-York will begin running tomorrow. The first train over the recently-completed Baltimore and Delaware Railroad was run yesterday from Chestertown, Md., to Bombay Hook, Del. It consisted only of an engine and the private car of President Mills, and the trip was pronounced an unqualified success in every respect. At Bombay Hook the train was met by Ernie C. Thielin, owner of the road, and a party of newspaper men who had gone down from Philadelphia on the tug Macauley. President Mills, General Superintendent Tracey, and a number of railroad men who were in the car were transferred to the tug and taken across the bay to Bayhead, a ride of seven miles, where the new road makes connection with the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Tied up at the slip there was a new transfer boat, the largest of the kind in the world, that is to be used in making the connection.

The big boat is 234 feet long, 35 feet wide, and can accommodate a dozen heavily loaded cars. It is built of hard wood and iron, and is a magnificent specimen of marine architecture, having been designed especially for speed and safety. After carefully inspecting this monster, the signal for starting was given, and, with the assistance of a powerful tug, its first trip across the Delaware was made; four fourteen freight cars were carried, and the run was quickly and smoothly made to the dock at Bombay Hook, where the quick unloading and loading of the cars was practically demonstrated. The party was then taken on a run to Nicholson, Del., and back, and at a late hour the Philadelphians were brought back to the city on the Macauley.

The Baltimore and Delaware Railroad was originally one of Jay Gould's schemes, and was intended to be run as a competitor to the Pennsylvania road for business between Baltimore and New-York. It was partially completed and for some reason abandoned. About a year ago Mr. Thielin got control of the property and has since finished it. New steel rails have been laid and the roadbed put in perfect running order. The road is about fifty miles long and runs through a rich agricultural territory that has greatly needed railroad facilities for some years. It will be particularly valuable to the fruit growers and will enable them to get their goods to New-York and the East several hours earlier than is now possible.

The first train will run to-morrow, and will for the most part consist of peach cars. The road starts at Chestertown, Md., almost in the heart of the peach-growing country, and runs to Bombay Hook. There the trains are transferred across the river to Bayhead, from which point they run to Jersey City, via Bound Brook, by the Jersey Central Road. Freight shipped from any point along the road will reach Jersey City at 3 o'clock on the morning of the following day. Passengers leaving make direct connections by which fast passenger trains will not run over the road from Washington and Baltimore to New-York, and it is expected that by the new route a saving of fully an hour in time can easily be made. Passenger trains will commence running to-morrow over the route already completed. It is also proposed to establish a quick service from Baltimore to Cape May and Atlantic City, which, however, will not be opened until next year. The road will be equipped with a thoroughly modern supply of rolling stock, and it is expected that a good freight and passenger traffic will be secured at once.

WHAT THE CUT SIGNIFIES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The action of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern in making a rate of 15 cents from Chicago to St. Paul on traffic originating at the seaboard is believed in some quarters to have a significance not apparent to the casual observer. It is hinted that there has been a hitch in the negotiations for the absorption of the road by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and that this bold step has been taken for the purpose of bringing some of the stubborn Directors of the parent corporation to terms. Whether this is the case or not, the action of the Burlington is a great point-blank in the Burlington and Northern's action. The road was built to handle through business between the seaboard and St. Paul, and to do this it must meet any rates that are made by the Canadian Pacific and the Soo. Of course the Northwestern roads would be delighted to see the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy assume full control of the Burlington and Northern. If such a deal is consummated, and if the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy continues its allegiance to the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association, formidable obstacle to the settlement of most of the Northwestern troubles might have been overcome. But it may be questioned whether the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would want the line at all if not to use it precisely as it is now being used, as a competitor for seaboard traffic to and from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

To take it out of that business would be to deprive it of its earning ability. Strange as it seems, this short road, which is only 365 miles in length, has three ways and one gateway for the entire Northwestern traffic. If it puts a low rate into effect between Chicago and St. Paul it must be met by the other lines, and they in turn make concession to Mississippi River points. When the cut has reached this locality it is only a question of time before rates to points for the future. It still remains the great centre of several railroad systems in a vast fertile country, which, besides, is rich in timber and mineral wealth of all kinds. It still has and forever will have, no doubt, the best and most practicable water power in the United States. Besides that, it has an indomitable set of citizens, whose determination and energy will surmount even greater difficulties than this fire. Those money centres which have already invested in this remarkable place, or could template having any, need not feel timid for their investments for the future. All will come out right, and with certain necessary reforms, which, as I will show, can best be inspired by the citizens of Spokane Falls. Capital can be invested with confidence, as the result will well justify it.

And now I would belie my well-established character for fearlessly telling the truth, although it may be unpalatable, if I were not to tell the people and my friends in Spokane Falls that they are simply the victims of a political machine. Whether that machine is Republican or Democratic is perfectly immaterial. But they know their Municipal Government was a machine. Now that loss and sufferings have come on them, let us hope that the "machine" has forever perished by the great fire. Without being an engineer, anybody who has visited Spokane Falls must come to the conclusion that no city in the world has more efficient means for first-class fire appliances than the now unfortunate burned city.

What can be said of a Council, that had the city in its holy keeping, and so shamefully neglected this first-of-all cautions, especially when the great warning of Seattle was barely eight weeks old? Alas! Democrats, although they seem to have patented machines, are not the sole monopolists. And Republican encroachers on the Democratic patent are a new deal worse, and show infinitely less brains. The Spokane Council machine, when the fire broke out, found the Fire Department so shamefully, nay, criminally, inadequate that the man in charge (as the Chief was absent, being one who—I believe, was some shopkeeper—was not even in town) was unable to make the necessary arrangements to get the few fire engines to work.

No doubt the city paid lots of money to this miserable Fire Department, which may have been a nice sinecure for the last two years. Or what is perhaps more likely, the department and Council were so criminally inadequate that they could not see the danger in the honor of prosperity and massive power. Our fellow-citizens of Spokane Falls should learn the great fact, and it is this, unless they first of all "reform" machine politics in their city and assure the money centres that commercial and financial business in the future is not the sunniest place of the political machine, they will have a hard time of rebuilding their splendid city.

Capital is timid enough to inquire after this great lesson, whether the old state of affairs is to prevail or whether there is to be genuine and thorough reform. Now, I am well aware that the most hateful words to the Republican partisans are "free trade and reform." But the time has come when of sheer necessity my Republican friends in Spokane Falls will have most earnestly to apply themselves to the hateful word "*reform*." This bitter pill, nauseous as it may be for them to swallow, will give them new life and prosperity.

I am very glad, however, to be able to assure my friends in the East, and especially in the money centres, that in answer to a letter that I wrote to Mr. Cannon, the well-known banker and ex-Mayor of Spokane Falls, he says, (and I give his own very forcible and honest words:)

"I agree with you about the importance of having first-class fire appliances, as also a fire brigade. It may be that we have been, all along, the fins, a little to blame in this regard, Council, citizens, and all, but after the terrible ordeal we have passed through it is not probable that sentiment will weigh any more in important issues."

Of course the word "sentiment" that my friend Mr. Cannon uses is a mild substitute for "political machinery." I therefore have the best hopes for a thorough reform in Spokane Falls. The citizens seem to be in terrible earnest, and what which they have in view to carry out the Augean Stables completely.

The great city of the West from which I write this—need I say Chicago?—seems to be quite aglow about the exposition of 1892. The avidity with which every reference in any New-York paper about Chicago and the exposition is seized upon by all the journalists here and reanted in a grandiloquent style is perfectly amusing. There is, however, a shrewd move in all the splutter, which simply means that the next great man in the country is the one who is nominated for Presidency and is "not elected." Our New York journalists would do well to let great Chicago get the "nomination." That is really all they want, as in their hearts they cannot expect to be elected.

J. S. MOORE.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 16, 1889.

NOT ALL SINGLE TAX MEN.

EXPLAINING THE STATEMENTS ABOUT MERRIEWOLD PARK.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The party now rusticating at Merriewold Park, near this village, which includes Messrs. Post, Croasdale Scott, Vail, and others prominently identified with the single tax cause, are much surprised and not a little annoyed by the newspaper discussion now going on respecting the motives and purposes of those engaged in the Merriewold Park undertaking, and particularly by the criticisms ascribed to the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost.

A prominent representative of the single tax principle was seen at Merriewold Park yesterday and expressed himself very much as follows:

"In the first place the association is not, as generally supposed, composed exclusively of single-tax men. There is no qualification to membership based on the political or social views entertained by those seeking to connect themselves with our association. It is true that the majority of our members are believers in Henry George's land doctrine, but others are not restricted from joining.

"It is not true that the undertaking was begun from speculative motives. Our object was to found a Summer resort for the pleasure and recreation of our members. We cannot help the fact that our shares have increased in value, and I am not aware that any one has yet disposed of his stock to reap a pecuniary benefit from its rise in value.

"All of this newspaper criticism arises out of a misconception as to the real position of those professing single-tax principles. The proposition is that there should be but one tax, and that the tax on land rests on the doctrine that land is rightfully common property and hence the State has a right to appropriate the rent or revenue arising from its use for public purposes.

"It does not follow, however, that those entertaining these opinions are debarred from owning land or dealing with it precisely as other people do. All men must use land to a greater or less extent, and the only way in which the use of the land can be obtained is by owning or renting it. Either is a recognition of the present system of individual ownership. Hence a single tax man has no alternative under the present system but to use the land precisely as other men do, except the alternative of death, for the use of land is indispensable to the maintenance of human life.

"Whether a believer in the doctrine that land is common property is justifiable in buying or acquiring it for purely speculative purposes is another question, and open perhaps to a difference of opinion. Under present social conditions land speculation is a perfectly respectable and legitimate way of making money, and I do not see why a single tax man may not take advantage of them without incurring the charge of being inconsistent or false to his principles.

CALIFORNIA REVISITED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I left San Francisco a week ago and have once more reached the great "capital" of Brobdingnag, namely, Chicago. Since I left the city of my youth, (as I fondly styled the metropolis of California,) a little genuine California sensation occured on the 13th inst., which, of course, will be stale when this letter is printed. The notorious ex-Chief Justice (God save the mark!) Terry, assaulting the venerable United States Supreme Court Justice Field, was very properly shot by the Justice's Marshal, who was with him at the time for the sole purpose of protecting him from bodily harm from this very notorious vindictive fire-eater. All the morning papers in Chicago, and no doubt all the papers in the country, will loudly endeavor to encourage the people to keen "dry eyes" at this catastrophe.

I think my California friends know full well my sincere good feeling for them. But I may as well tell them a little fact. When I visited the Pioneers' Hall in San Francisco I noticed that the most conspicuous and sacred relic preserved there was the hell that rang in 1851 which organized the Vigilance Committee that sent some few scores of assassins, gamblers, and swashbucklers to eternity with their boots on. My host, who was one of the Pioneers' Hall is not only a forty-niner, but also was a member of that famous committee, and is to-day one of San Francisco's most respected citizens, rich and influential. Standing before this historical bell, he said: "Look, Moore, this bell has done its work, and reaps peace, and security for nearly ten years, and was a great cause under Providence to develop our city and State. Alas! sometimes I feel that it needs ringing again. God help thousands if it does ring!"

Before parting with this subject I may as well remind the handful of rowdies and swashbucklers in California who may be admirers and followers of the late unlamented fire-eater that there is a historic bell at the Pioneers' Hall in San Francisco. Let them beware; it may ring when least expected.

My second letter published in THE TIMES in "My Trip West" was written in Spokane Falls. I gave a short description of that wonderful town, sprung up in less than three years. Alas! little more than three weeks and one

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 19—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Closing Aug. 19, 1888.	Low.	High.
Alton & Terre Haute	44½	44	45½
Alton & Terre Haute pf	105	105	...
American Telegraph & Cable	86	84½	90¼
American Express	118¼	118¼	120½
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	39½	35	39¾
Atlantic & Pacific	6¾	6	6¾
Canada Southern	53¾	53	54
Canadian Pacific	61¼	60¾	63½
Central Pacific	35½	35½	36
Chesapeake & Ohio	24¾	24	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	60	60	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	42½	40¾	...
Chicago Gas Trust	81¼	58¾	...
Cleve., C. C. & St. Louis	77¼	73	...
Cleve., C. C. & St. Louis pf	109½	109¼	...
Chicago & Northwestern	111¾	109¾	111¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	142	144¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	105¾	103¾	110¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73¾	70¼	75¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118¾	111¾	109¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	100	99¼	107
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsb	15	15	...
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsb. pf	34	34	34
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore	1¾	1¾	3
Cin., Wash. & Baltimore pf	3	2¾	5
Cleveland & Pittsburg	150	150	...
Colorado Coal	28	26½	...
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15	14½	27¾
Chicago & East Illinois	49¾	45¾	...
Chicago & East Illinois pf	107¾	104¾	86½
Consolidated Gas Company	97¼	97¼	78½
Delaware & Hudson	148¾	146¾	117¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	146¾	145¼	137¾
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	22¾	21¼	...
Denver & Rio Grande	17¾	17¼	...
Denver & Rio Grande West	14¾	14¾	...
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9	8	...
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10	10	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	72	69¾	72½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	23	22	24½
Evans & Terre Haute	95	95	89
Green Bay & Winona	4½	4½	10¾
Illinois Central	115½	113½	119¾
Iowa Central	9¾	8	...
Kingston & Pembroke	31¾	29½	...
Lake Erie & Western	20¼	18¾	16½
Lake Erie & Western pf	68¾	68¾	49
Lake Shore	104¾	104	94½
Long Island	94	93¾	94
Louisville & Nashville	70¾	69	68¾
Manhattan Consolidated	97	95	69¾
Mexican Central	15	15	15
Michigan Central	89	88¼	84½
Minnesota Iron	75	75	...
Mexican National ctfs	4	4	...
Mo., Lake Shore & Western	93½	91	55
Mo., Lake Shore & West. pf	112	111	91
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4¾	4¾	8¾
Missouri Pacific	78¾	78¾	78¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	11	12¾
Mobile & Ohio	18¾	13¾	11¾
New Jersey Central	112	107	113¾
New-York Central	107¼	107	106¾
New-York & New-England	51¾	50¾	41¾
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	88	87¾	69½
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	66	66	36½
New-York L. E. & Western	28¾	27	26¾
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	99	98¼	82½
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¾	8½	9¾
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	24¾	24	25½
Norfolk & Western	18¾	16¾	13½
Norfolk & Western pf	54¾	52	49½
Northern Pacific	30¼	29¼	26¾
Northern Pacific pf	68	66¾	59
Ohio & Mississippi	23	22¼	23¾
Ohio, Indiana & Western	9½	9½	...
Oregon S. L. & Utah North	49	49	...
Ontario Mining	25	25	...
Ontario & Western	18	17¾	19
Oregon Improvement	55	54¾	66½
Oregon Improvement pf	94¾	94¾	...
Oregon Railway & Nav	99½	97	92½
Oregon Short Line	50	46	31½
Oregon & Transcontinental	34½	33¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¾	38¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	23¾	21	21
Philadelphia & Reading	45¾	44¼	49
Pullman Palace Car Co	181	179	187
Richmond & Alleghany	23	21	10
Richmond & West Point	24	23¾	24
Richmond & West Point pf	61¾	60¾	72½
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	69¼	68¾	72½
St. Paul & Omaha	38	36¾	39
St. Paul & Omaha pf	98	97¾	98¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	102	101	105
Southern Pacific	34	32¼	26
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	5½	5¾	...
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39¾	33¾	29
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	31¾	31	...
Texas Pacific	21¾	21	23¾
Union Pacific	63	61¾	59
United States Express	90¼	90¼	76½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	18	17	14¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	33¾	32¼	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	86¼	80¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	71¾	69¾	57¾
Wisconsin Central	24¼	23½	...

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $3,440,600. The banks now hold $3,352,525 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the average show an increase in loans of $1,484,200, a decrease in specie of $2,254,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,419,600, a decrease in deposits of $2,176,600, and a decrease in circulation of $41,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Aug. 17, '89.	Aug. 10, '89.	Aug. 18 '88.
Loans	$415,980,000	$414,545,400	$397,929,700
Specie	70,022,400	72,588,300	67,735,800
Legal tenders	40,911,000	42,330,600	38,015,800
Deposits	430,323,600	432,509,100	418,963,400
Circulation	3,873,700	3,915,200	7,760,400

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$70,022,400	$72,588,300	$67,735,800
Legal tenders	40,911,000	42,330,600	38,015,800
Total reserve	$110,933,400	$114,918,900	$125,752,100
Reserve required against deposits	107,580,875	108,125,775	104,015,850
Excess of reserve above legal reserve	3,352,525	6,793,125	21,736,250

At London British consols for money were unchanged at 98 1-16, and for the account advanced 1-16, to 98 3-16. In United States securities 4s declined ¼, to 131, and the 4½s ½, to 109½. In American railway securities the principal changes were: *Advanced*—Mexican National, 2½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅞; Union Pacific, 1¾; Louisville and Nashville and Canadian Pacific, each 1¼; New-York Central and Pennsylvania, each ¼; Lake Shore, ½, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜. *Declined*—St. Paul and Reading, each ¼. Bar silver was unchanged at 42 5-16d. per ounce. The Bank of England gained £29,000 in specie, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 38.18, became 37.17. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 37,443,000f. in gold, and 1,650,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

BANK OF ENGLAND.	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 15, 1889	£20,945,928	...
Aug. 19, 1888	19,950,944	...
BANK OF FRANCE.	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 15, 1889	£52,708,198	£20,257,909
Aug. 19, 1888	43,941,301	18,954,748
BANK OF GERMANY.	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 15, 1889	£22,708,697	£14,354,333
Aug. 15, 1888	22,343,000	19,274,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 15, 1889	£5,458,000	£15,928,000
Aug. 16, 1888	6,075,000	15,170,000
NETHERLANDS.	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 15, 1889	£5,539,000	£3,516,000
Aug. 16, 1888	5,729,000	7,955,000
BELGIUM.	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 15, 1889	£2,643,000	£1,323,000
Aug. 16, 1888	2,555,000	1,278,000

Total last week ... £119,943,483
Corresponding week '88 ... 111,099,245
Week ending Aug. 6 '89 ... 119,026,737
Corresponding week '88 ... 111,346,599
£88,879,242
89,631,148
88,769,295
89,852,270

The stock market was very dull. In the early part of the week prices showed a disposition to react, but on Friday everything was again strong. There was no news of sufficient importance to be reflected in the prices. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago and Illinois, 3; Canadian Pacific and Chicago Gas, each 2¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 2⅜; Northwestern preferred, 2¼; Kansas and Texas, 2½; Erie preferred and Norfolk and Western preferred, each 2; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅞; Wabash preferred, 1⅝; Rock Island, 1⅜; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 1¼; Delaware and Hudson and Erie, each 1⅛, and Colorado Coal, Long Island, and Manitoba, each 1. *Declined*—Cheesebrough Pneumatic and Ohio preferred, and Milwaukee, Lake Shora and Western preferred, each 2; Atchison and Pullman, each 1½; Southern Pacific, 1½, and East Tennessee first preferred, 1.

The money market continued easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@4½ ₱ cent. The average was about 3 ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5¾ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and only fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 84¼@$4 84½ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83½@$4 83½ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.20¾@5.19¾ and 5.17½@5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Government bonds were steady and were without feature. State securities were inactive. There was a fair business done in bank stocks.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet, and was irregular in sympathy with the stock market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 5½; Iowa Central firsts, 4½; Knoxville and Ohio firsts, 3; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, 1¾; International and Great Northern firsts, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, trust receipts, Indiana, Bloomington and Western incomes, trust receipts, Northwestern consols and Wabash seconds, trust receipts, each 1¼; Mutual Union 6s and Wabash general fours, trust receipts, each 1⅛; Great Western seconds, trust receipts, 1½, and Denver and Rio Grande firsts, Illinois Central 4s of 1953, San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1926, Texas Pacific second income and Wabash consolidated, trust receipts, each 1. *Declined*—Alton and Terre Haute dividends, 3; St. Paul first 5s and Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk firsts, each 2; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe firsts, 1½; Shenandoah Valley generals, trust receipts, 1¾; Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, and Mobile and Ohio generals, each 1½; Richmond and Alleghany seconds, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s receipts, 1⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio consol 6s, and Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s receipts, each 1¼, and Iron Mountain seconds, Nashville and Chattanooga firsts, New-York Central firsts, Rock Island firsts, St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, Tennessee Coal and iron, Birmingham firsts, Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, and Toledo and Ohio Central firsts, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$11,396,872
Corresponding week last year	9,261,315
Since Jan. 1, 1889	329,061,954
Corresponding period last year	301,675,028

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,077,025
Corresponding week last year	4,550,102
Since Jan. 1, 1889	208,641,814
Corresponding period last year	177,982,326

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$163,689
Corresponding week last year	74,573
Since Jan. 1, 1889	5,384,287
Corresponding period last year	5,758,374

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$175,200
Corresponding week last year	249,438
Since Jan. 1, 1889	59,098,659
Corresponding period last year	26,077,840

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 17	$800,525,838
Balance for the week ending Aug. 17	27,003,922
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 10	885,598,089
Balance for the week ending Aug. 10	28,043,559
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 3	857,139,468
Balance for the week ending Aug. 3	30,184,282
Clearings for the week ending July 27	871,772,488
Balance for the week ending July 27	33,898,890
Clearings for the week ending July 20	831,138,008
Balance for the week ending July 20	32,570,480
Clearings for the week ending July 13	702,935,028
Balance for the week ending July 13	33,746,020

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 1,000; Flaskills, $5 50@$6 75; Up-river Hard, $5@$6 75; Jerseys, $4 50@$5; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$3 75; Croton Dark and Red, $14@$15; Croton Brown, $18@$18——. Common Lime worth 95c.@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 30; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70——. Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 80c., and do. finishing, $1 10; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.——Laths are worth $2@$2 15 ₱ 1,000——Goat's Hair is worth 24c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 14c.@18c.

COFFEE—Was unanimously taxe in the speculative line, and further depressed for the day 5@10 points, closing easy. Cables from Europe also of weaker and lifeless markets——the aggregate of option dealings here was only 10,250 bags, including 4,250 bags for December——Cables from Brazil were again of firmness, with fair deliveries to the ports for outlet, to Rio Janeiro since our last 5,000 bags, and Santos, 9,000 bags) and season to date, respectively, 306,000 and 260,000 bags, against same time last year, 577,000 and 134,000 bags,) and stocks at Rio Janeiro, 440,000 bags, against 213,000 bags a year ago, and stock of Coffee at Havre, 553,000 bags, (323,000 bags Brazilian;) and stock of Brazil Coffee here, 227,351 bags, and at the several distributing ports, 312,084 bags. Advices from the interior say that options closed at 15.15c.@15.20c., September at 15.20c.@15.25c., October at 15.25c.@15.30c., November at 15.25c.@15.35c., December at 15.25c.@15.35c., and January or June, with a range of 15.30c.@15.45c., against at this date last year a range on options here of 9.80c.@10.95c., (near-by options then highest.)——And for prompt delivery Coffee rnie barely steady, with fair inquiry at the 15¾c. and good Cuouts at 18¾c.@18¾c., and without further movements of interest.

COTTON—Cables were again favorable, (Liverpool again stronger,) and there was a fair speculative movement, although various fluctuations, the August option was further advanced for the day 7 points, (with short notices in continued request,) and the forced sales of 26 points. Crop reports adverse, serving to quicken purchases, partly to provide for outstanding contracts——Exports this season to date from all the shipping ports 2,772,758 bales to Great Britain, 410,771 bales to France, and 1,483,018 bales to the Continent, (against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 2,795,235 bales to Great Britain, 505,404 bales to France, and 1,396,993 bales to the Continent.)——Option dealings here reached 54,700 bales, (bulk August to January, 14,600 bales for October, and 12,100 bales for January)——And here to-day the August option stock at the close was 1,000 bales, September at 10.51c.@10.52c., (having ranged from 10.76c.@10.85c.,) October at 10.31c.@10.32c., (having ranged from 10.26c.@10.36c.,) November at 10.05c.@10.06c., December at 10.06c.@10.04c., January at 10.03c.@10.09c., (having ranged from 10.05c.@10.10c.,) February at 10.14c.@10.15c., and March to June within the range of 10.19c.@10.40c——And for prompt delivery 1,100 bags to spinners at an advance of 1-16c., closing firmly, with Low Middling standing at 10 15-16@11 1-16c., Middling at 11¾c.@11¾c., and Fair at 13 3-16c.@13 7-16c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR continued weak and more or less irregular, on generally a slack and unsatisfactory movement, though a few horses reported having placed pretty fair amounts, part or the whole, and mostly of the better qualities, for home trade purposes——Arrivals here to-day, 12,219 bbls. and 14,800 sacks, and clearances heece, 2,508 bbls. and 21,470 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 42,341 bbls. and sacks——Sales reported of 18,250 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 7,700 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers.)——Of the reported sales were about 1,450 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 85@$3 15; 2,200 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bnik for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 25@$4 45, mainly at $4 25@$4 30 for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 75@$5 80, as to brands; about 5,800 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,400 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 50@$5 85, mostly at $4 65@$5 75, (a few brands quoted as high as $5 90@$6, on extreme;) and Straight Extras, fair to fancy Straights, in barrels, at $4 35@$5 30, mostly at $4 60@$5, and Clears, in sacks and barrels, at $3 30@$4 25, (chiefly at $3 60@$4 10.) 2,200 bbls. Winter Extras went at $3 20@$3 50, and No. 2 at $2 70@$2 90, and Rye Mixtures at $3 55@$3 90 mostly at $3 60@$3 75; about 5,800 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras at $4 25@$5 10, in sacks and barrels, fancy up to $5 25——an extreme——the bulk at $4 50@$5——few brands passing the latter rate——and Straight Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@$4 35, chiefly in barrels, at $4 25@$4 65, and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 35@$4 35, as to quality, mostly at $3 60@$4 10. (No. 1 Extras, in sacks, went at $3 90@$4, and No. 2, in sacks and barrels, at $2 70@$3 10;) 750 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straight, at $4 50@$4 85, and No. 2, in sacks, at $2 90@$3; 950 sacks and bbls. Superfine Wheat at $2 20@$2 90, as to quality and brande, (mainly Winter, in sacks at $2 50@$2 75;) 1,250 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2@$2 75 for Spring and Winter; 400 bbls. Patent Process, and 600 bbls. Cornmeal at steady prices——FEED unchanged, on a tame market.

WHEAT—In the absence of any seriously disturbing influence, varied little in the speculative line, on an exceptionally small volume of transactions, utterly discouraging to the brokers, and the regular close was of heavinese, and, in instances, a shade under last evening, with, subsequently, a further yielding of ¼c., in sympathy with the depression at the West and the spiritless cables——Increased deliveries were reported to prominent points at the interior, (for the day 284,139 bushels to Winter and 174,745 bushels to Spring Wheat points,) while the week's deliveries to those points were 1,850,000 bushels, against 2,964,000 bushels in the preceding week and 3,009,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888——And Wheat here and for coming delivery was offered by buyers, on somewhat freer offerings, with a moderate call noted, chiefly from shippers——Aggregate trading in options here for the day given as only 712,000 bushels, of which 215,000 bushels for December; and about 124,000 bushels for prompt and near-by deliveries, of which about 84,000 bushels, in lots, credited to shippers. (32,000 bushels Milwaukee White delivered, for change for December options, quoted within the range of 87¾c.@88c., for middle of September shipment to Antwerp, and about 12,000 bushels Green Bay Spring, afloat, to the United Kingdom, and ungraded Red, about 40,000 bushels, for various destinations, mostly for other than European markets,) and about 18,000 bushels went in lots to the local millers——And here the August option left off regularly at 86¾c., (range 85¾c.@88 3-16c.;) September at 85c., (range 84¾c.@85 1-16c., against 85c. last evening, unchanged;) and December at 84¾c., (range 84¼c.@85 5-16c.;) December at 87¾c., (having ranged from 87¼c.@87¾c., against 87¼c. last evening,) subsequently down to 87¾c., and May, 1890, at 92¾c., (range 92c.@92¾c.)——And for early delivery Wheat was a trifle easier, with contract grade of Red Wheat, new crop, afloat, at the close quoted at 87¼c.@88c., and in elevator, carlots, at 86c.@87c., the latter in the Pennsylvania Central;) steamer No. 2 Red, in elevator, at 84c.@84½c.; No. 3 Red, new, in elevator, at 83c., and do., steamer grade, at 77c., and ungraded Red and White Spring Wheat, in lots, within the range of 75¼c.@83¾c., as to quality and condition, mostly at 80¼c.@87¾c., and receipts here of 84,000 bushels and exports hence recorded of 209,185 bushels, (including 81,375 bushels to Liverpool, 48,934 bushels for Leith, 18,070 bushels for Bristol, and 71,743 bushels for Bordeaux,) while from near-by ports the clearances were 4,510 bushels.

CORN—Was moderately sought after for early delivery, mainly for shipment——and held to steadiness, but had very little attention in the speculative line, and left off a shade easier——Western accounts rather dispiriting in tecor——Arrivals here to-day, 77,200 bushels, and clearances heece, 121,339 bushels, and from the four Atlantic ports, 225,787 bushels——Sales reported of 314,000 bushels, of which on options 152,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, partly in exchanges——and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 167,000 bushels, (about 128,000 bushels credited to shippers, and in part special forward deliveries and in part resales,) and No. 2, in store and elevator, quoted at 44¼c., and delivered, afloat, from canal, prompt and near by, at 44¼c., and to arrive, at 43¾c.@44¼c.; No. 2 Corn, August option, at 44¼c.; do., September, at 43¾c.@43⅞c., closing at 43⅞c.; do., October, at 44 1-16c.@44½c., closing at 44½c. asked; do., November, at 44¾c.; do., December, at 44c.; No. 2 White, quoted nominal; ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 43¼c.@44½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were likewise slightly depressed and, as a rule, in very slow sale——Arrivals here to-day, 80,300 bushels, and clearances honos unimportant. ——Sales reported here of 232,000 bushels, of which on options, 185,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt delivery and early arrival, about 57,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 29¾c.@32c.; for No. 2 and bid; No. 3 White, in elevator, 27½c.@28c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 27½c.@28c., and do., afloat, at 28¾c.@29c.; No. 2 Oats, for August, at 27½c.; do., September, at 26 7-16c.@26¾c., closing at 26¾c. asked; do., October, at 28¼c., closing at 28½c. bid; do., November, at 27c., and May, 1890, at 29¾c., closing at 29¾c. bid; No. 3 Oats at 27c.; Rejected at 26c.; ungraded White at 27c.@29c., and ungraded Mixed at 25¾c.@29c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, old, is worth 90c.@$1; do., new, $1@$1 05; do., No. 2, old, 75c.@80c.; do., new, 90c.@$1; do., Shipping, 60c.@70c.; Hay, No. 1, new, 70c.@80c.; do., 60c.@70c.; Hay, Clover, old, 80c.@95c.; Hay, Clover, new, 80c.@95c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 80c.@85c.; Hay, Upland, 85c.@90c.; Hay, Salting, 45c.@50c.; Straw, long rye, 80c.@$1; Straw, short rye, 50c.@55c.; Long Rye Straw, 65c.@70c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 45c. Wheat Straw, 45c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin had a limited outlet, and ruled easy, within the range of $1 02½@$1 07½ for Strained, common to good——Spirits of Turpentine quoted back to 43c.@43½c., and closing very dull.

PETROLEUM—Certificates at Crude Petroleum again ruled slightly in price, though very quiet, leaving of steadily at 99¾, (having ranged to-day from 98¾@99¾,) and at the Exchange dealings reached only 400,000 bbls.——Refined and Crude Petroleum ruled as before——A limited movement.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were very lightly dealt in, but otherwise quoted about as before——Pork sold to the extent of only odd lots, including Mess at the reduced figures of $11 75@$12 for inspected and $11 50 for uninspected, and Extra Prime at $10 50@$11——Dressed Hogs steadier and in moderate request, with city at 5¾c.@6¾c.——Arrivals at interior points, 19,000 head——Cumulative were sparingly sought after, but held to former prices, with Pickled Bellies 18 to 12 lb., at 8¾c.@7¾c., and 10-lb averages at 7¼c., Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11c., Smoked Hams at 11¼c.@11¾c., Pickled Shoulders at 5c., Smoked do. at 5¾c.@5¾c.——Western Steam LARD was very quiet for early delivery, closing at 8⅝@8¾c., and in the option line Western Steam Lard sold here to the extent of only 250 tcs. for October at $8 51, and closed easy, with September at $8 55, October at $8 50@$8 51, November at $8 30@$8 31, and December $8 30 asked——And of City Steam Lard, 50 tcs. reported sold at $8 20——Refined Lard quoted for the Continent at $8 65@$8 75, as to delivery and brand, for South America at $7 35——BEEF and BEEF HAMS quiet and unchanged——BUTTER and CHEESE without further important alterations, on a rather slack demand——Rice again advanced on a good demand and restricted offerings, ranging from 16¾c.@19c. for best domestic fresh——Choice City TALLOW quoted at 4 7-16c., (50 hds. sold for shipment to the Continent,)——Choice Lake STEARINE quoted at 7¼c.@7½c.——OLEOMARGERINE STEARINE at 5¾c.@6c.

SUGARS—Raw dull, but held to previous figures. ——Cables from London of weakness——refiners massive, and some cutting of prices——Sales reported for August at 15s. 9d., and fair Muscavado, 19s. 3d., and Java, No. 15, at 20s. 3d.——Refined Sugars here as previously reported.

FREIGHTS—Engagements for charter was in moderately active request, vessels for Petroleum, Lumber, Timber, Laths, Lime, Coal, Ice, Cooperage Stock, Railroad Iron, Stone, Naval Stores, and miscellaneous freights meeting with fair inquiry, and for Cotton, Grain, Ore, and general cargo, steam carriers having increasing attention, (these chiefly for forward loading and clearance,) and rates quoted as a rule steady to firm on restricted offerings of desirable vessels, while in the way of berth freights by the steam packets the movement reached fair proportions, mostly in Provisions, Grain, Cotton, Leather, Tobacco, Oil Cake, and other Heavy and Measurement Goods, part through, and on a firm basis, (59,000 bushels of Grain hence, by steam, to Leith, on private terms, quoted at 4¾d.@5d.; 32,000 bushels Wheat from store, for Antwerp, shipment of Sept. 14, at 5¼d., with room hence for Liverpool quoted at 4¾d., and for London at 5d., and for Glasgow, prompt, at 4¾d.@4¾d., and September shipment at 4½d. bid and up to 5d. asked.)

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Provisions have again passed under the control of the bears. They were in the majority Saturday, and in the entire market a depressed feeling prevailed from opening to close. Declines were the rule, and at the close of Change prices showed a drop which reached 20c. on September Pork, 15c. on October Pork, 10c. on October Ribs, 7½c. on September Short Ribs and the different deliveries of Lard, 10c. on January Pork, and 5c. on January Short Ribs. On the day's speculation Pork led in interest. In that article the most interesting feature was the selling of September, October, and January at one time at the same price, ann afterward October commanding a premium over September of 7½c. Closings for September and October Pork, however, were at the same figure. In a speculative way trading was active, and from the start there was more than ordinary stir. For September Pork sold from $9 80 at the opening down to $9 60@$9 62½, and October $8 22½@$8 25 down to $8 17½, and Short Ribs from $5 20 down to $5 02½. Pork for the same month closed at $9 62½, Lard at $6 17½, and Short Ribs at $5 10. Short Ribs and Pork were bought at the same quotations as September and Lard at a discount of 7½c. For January Pork closed at $9 50, Lard at $5 55, and Short Ribs at $4 80. Deliveries between October and January were liberal, except in Lard, which closed at $5 87½ for November, $5 90 for December, and $5 85 for year. Cash product was a little slow. Lard for immediate delivery sold to the extent of 725 tcs. at 6¾@6 22½.

Continued fine weather for crops and harvesting operations throughout the West, coupled with weak early cables, caused an easier opening in the Wheat market here. Assuming this phase of this depression, however, a decidedly bullish feeling existed for a time, which was induced by the large export clearances reported. The market firmed up to 78¾c., but weakened to 78¼c. before noon. Further weakness set in after the improvement did not hold. Bearish advices from the Northwest and free selling orders from Minneapolis broke it in a very short time 1½@2c., September going to 77c. and December to 78c. During the last hours of the session the market was heavy and a further slight decline in speculative values took place, many of the smaller class of longs unloading rather than leave their trades open over Sunday. December sold off to 77½c. and closed at 78c. bid, or 1½c. lower for the day. September receded to 77¾c., and closed at 78c. bid. Receipts of Arrivals overran the estimates 20 cars and 22 ₱ cent. graded contract. Of the 132,000 bushels withdrawn from store 65,800 bushels were graded contract. The board's figures for the day give a closing return for the week at 916,792 bushels of Wheat and shipments at 941,479 bushels. Vessel room was chartered for lake shippers for 120,000 bushels. In the cash market 2 cars of Wheat a weaker feeling was developed, in sympathy with futures, and No. 2 Red sold, to go No. 2 afloat, at an average reduction of 2c. from Friday's ruling figures. The bulk of the trading was at 77½c. for No. 2 Red, at regular houses, and that was bid at the close. A few cars in special location sold at 79c. No. 3 Red, when of strictly choice quality, held pretty much the same as on Friday. Near by locations early, but the poorer sorts were fully 1c. lower, and they ranged down to 74c. There were no round lots in stors reported.

Corn ruled quiet in a speculative way, though trading was fairly active by sparts. An easier feeling prevailed and slightly lower prices were established, the weakness being due chiefly to the fine weather and large receipts, specially as offerings were quite liberal. In addition to the 623 cars inspected in by rail there were 23,000 bushels by canal, and estimated arrivals for Monday were placed at 363 cars. Options opened at 32½c., sold at 35¼c.@35½c. and closed at 35¼c.@35⅜c., with August and October at the same; December rested at 34¾c.@34⅞c., together. Mey & Co. (Chicago,) Murray, Liverpool via Queenstown 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

Steamship Pocasset, (Br.,) Jenkins, Gepoa, Licata, 6odi. Messina, Palermo, Sorrento, and Gibraltar 46 ds., with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the bar at noon.

Steamship Kansas, (Br.,) Eldridge, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Winthrop, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Horsfio Hall.

Steamship City of Columbia, Pearce, Cardenas and Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Steamship Egyptian Monarch, (Br.,) Irwin, London 16 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 P. M.

Steamship Tallahassee, Fisher, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. L. Walker.

Steamship Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Cherokee, Bearee, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wiliam P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S., clear; at City Island, light S. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamship Monarch, for Baltimore.

SPOKEN.

The steamship Eugia, hence for Hamburg, was passed Aug. 13 in lat. 46 27, lon. 44 02.

A North German Lloyd steamship, bound east, was passed Aug. 16 in lat. 41 56, lon. 63 22.

The steamship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool, was passed Aug. 16 in lat. 44 27, lon. 56 49.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, hence for London, was passed Aug. 15 in lat. 41 30, lon. 55 23.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Guion Line steamship Wyoming, Capt. Rigby, from Liverpool, qld. from Queenstown at 1 P. M. to-day for New-York.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, Capt. McMicken, qld. from Queenstown for New-York today.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bretagne, Capt. de Jonsellin, from New-York Aug. 10, arr. at Havre at 6 A. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American steamship Rugia, Capt. Karlewa, from New-York Aug. 8 for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 2:45 A. M. to-day.

The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. Walker, from New-York Aug. 10 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:43 A. M. to-day.

FINANCIAL.

NEW ALABAMA STATE BONDS.

(To retire a maturing issue.)

BIDS INVITED.

I invite bids up to Oct. 1, 1889, at not less than par for $954,000 straight 30 year Alabama State bonds, under date Jan. 1, 1889, rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. Other things equal, it is preferred to place a bond with a lower rate of interest at par to one with a higher rate at a premium. Bonds will be awarded to

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business during the past week at the Exchange and Auction Room has been quite active in the way of foreclosure sales, and with a very few exceptions all the sales announced have been carried through. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 17, was $113,450, as against $235,507, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 19.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 100 by 100.11, on 8th-av., northwest corner of 104th-st. Also, similar sale, Chauncey S. Truax, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with lots, each 25 by 100, 1,873 and 1,875 9th-av., southwest corner of 107th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 21.4 by 102.2, 152 West 78th-st., south side, 303.8 feet east of 10th-av.; and similar house, with lot 21.10 by 102.2, 158 West 76th-st., 241.6 feet east of 10th-av.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of the three and five story buildings, with lot 44 by 120, on Avenue A, east side, 88.6 feet south of 8d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., referee, of the two five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25 by 99.11, 24 and 26 West 135th-st., south side, 335 feet west of 5th-av.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, John B. McKean, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75.1, 1,037 2d-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 55th-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George F. Roesch, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25.8 by 100.5, 340 East 61st-st., south side, 215 feet west of 1st-av.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

By Thomas A. McGowan, foreclosure sale, John H. Regan, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 51.2, 304 East 82d-st., south side, 52 feet east of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahanty, Esq., referee, of a right, title, and interest in ten four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 199.10 by 35.1, 998 to 2,016 Madison-av., west side, block front between 127th and 128th sts. Also, by public auction sale of a three-story dwelling, with nine lots, at Rossville, S. I.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 92, on Broadway, near Ocean-av., Long Branch, N. J.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

59th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100; George Edmann to Frank A. Steven..... $1

59th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100; same to Adolph E. Steven..... 1

85th-st., s. s., 173.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 28.8x 102.2; Zelin Gastegger to Jacob Dsmn.... 18,500

129th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Madison-av., 99.10x99.11; Edward C. Bntcher to Thomas C. Van Brunt..... 1

Chisholm-st., e. s., 285 ft. s. of Jennings, 20 x100; Thomas McKenna and wife to Emil Gndenath..... 525

Morris-av., w. s., 190 ft. n. of 164th-st., 25x 105; Rodolph F. Emmerich and wife to Peter L. Mullaly..... 1,950

Morris-av., w. s., 189 ft. n. of 164th-st., 21x 105; same to Mary E. Mullaly..... 1,600

Cambreling-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Williamst., 25x87; Hugh Doon and wife to Michael Hanley..... 800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BORROWERS on Bond and Mortgage.

This Company is regularly investing funds for a number of Savings Banks, Insurance and Trust Companies, and Estates, and has constantly on hand a large sum seeking investment.

All desirable mortgages offered will be promptly accepted, and borrowers will save much trouble and expense by first applying to it.

The Company charges no commissions and no "extras for searches"; only its customary and low fees for examination and guarantee of title and drawing and recording mortgage.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty-st., 26 Court-st.,
New-York. Brooklyn.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

GEO. R. READ
WILL SHORTLY ISSUE A CORRECTED AUTUMN LIST OF
HOUSES FOR SALE.
OWNERS CAN HAVE THEIR HOUSES REGISTERED FREE OF CHARGE BY SENDING PARTICULARS TO
NO. 9 PINE-ST.,
(ASTOR BUILDING.)

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZED houses in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:
Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 64th-st.
Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
CHARLES BUEK & CO., 724-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

123 EAST 32D-ST.—FOUR-STORY, SPLENdidly constructed, decorated dwelling for private residence only; rent, $1,650. PETER A. TALOR, 1,058 3d-av., near 61st-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TWO DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK houses to let—40th and 53d sts.; rents, $1,308 each. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

UPPER AND LOWER PART OF LARGE private house; everything new; steam heated, &c. 215 2d-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET THEIR APARTMENT IN THE MAGNIFICENT CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT BUILDING, formerly known as "THE NAVARRO." The Apartment contains 16 rooms, 60 feet fronting on the street, and is furnished in the most complete and elegant manner. Furniture by Pottier & Stymus Co. Address H., Post Office Box 457.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT FURNISHED or unfurnished apartments; but four in the house; location nonpressed; immediate possession; undoubted references required. Shown by Janitor.

44 EAST 49TH-ST.—THIRD FLAT, FURnished, seven light rooms, $1,200; fourth flat, unfurnished, $70 monthly.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.
NOW READY.
Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
O. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS,
All sizes and prices.
The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient in our superb new buildings,
THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st.
THE GREENFIELD, No. 48 West 73d-st.
THE WESTPORT, corner 73d-st. and 9th-av.
All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.
Plans and full particulars on application.
CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET.—PORTSMOUTH, 28 to 44 West 69th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c. Rented, $400 up. Also, in Hampshire, adjoining, small apartments of five rooms, without kitchen; very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

223-225 CENTRAL PARK, WEST. (FORmerly 8th-av.), near 82d-st.—Apartments; eight large rooms; baths; steam heated, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 81st-st., 9th-av. Apply on premises.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let—67 to 75 East 54th-st.; one a corner; rents low.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE
TOWER BUILDING,
50 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof; specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents from $200 per annum and upward. FOLSOM BROTHERS,
50 Broadway or 834 Broadway, near 13th.

OFFICE TO RENT IN DREXEL BUILDING, corner Wall and Broad sts. Apply Room No. 59.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Second class, $30.
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P.M.; Anchoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M.; Furnessia, Sept. 14, 9 A.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $80.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 3 P.M. *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P.M.
Britannic, Sept. 4, 1 P.M. Britannic, Oct. 2, 11 A.M.
*Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Oct. 9, 5:30 A.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Sept. 4, 12:30 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., Sept. 11, 5:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $30 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
*From Inman pier foot Grand-st., Jersey City.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 3 P.M.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, Aug. 29, 9 A.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania...Aug. 24, 3 P. M. Gallia, Sept. 11, 6:30 A. M.
Bothnia...Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M. Etruria...Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
Aurania, Sept. 31, 8:30 A. M. Aurania, Sept. 21, 2:30 P. M.
Servia.....Sept. 7, 3 P. M. Bothnia, Sept. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Augusta Victoria, Aug. 22 | Columbia, 1:30 P.M. Sept. 5
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Hammonia, 2 P. M., Aug. 20 | Rhaetia, 4 P. M., Aug. 24
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
General Office, 47 B'way. (General Passage Office, C. SCHULTZ, Mgr. | B. RICHARD & CO.
H. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 2 Bowling Green.

Saale, Wed. Aug. 21, 2 P.M. Fulda, Sat., Aug. 31, 9 A.M.
Eure, Sat., Aug. 24, 3 P.M. Lahn, W, Sept. 4, 12:30 P.M.
Trave, W., Aug. 28, 7:30 A.M. Elbe, Sat., Sept. 7, 3 P.M.
Fare to or from London, Havre, or Bremen, including cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 5 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., Aug. 24, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Joannis, Sat., Sept. 7, 9:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES,
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via Isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Tuesday, Aug. 20, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF SYDNEY.....Sails Sat., Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah,
at 3 P. M., from Pier 36 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg. Mon., Aug. 19.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Wed., Aug. 21.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Aug. 23.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, sat., Aug. 24.
K. L. KELLER, Agent, O. S. S. CO., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway. If a ship or steamer at pier on or before the day of sailing premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M.,
317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS, by the CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 20.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 23.
IROQUOIS, Charleston and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 27.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G.E.A.G.S.F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 28 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT, COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 5, 11, 120, 222, 353, 257, 261, 287, 303, 307, 324 Broadway, and 328 Windsor, 56th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO.
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After Aug. 18, 1889.

*3 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal, via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡11:45 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ritland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:30 P. M., Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*†10 P. M., East Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 88 West 125th-st., and Depot Station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOSEPH D. POTTER, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15 P. M.; Toronto, *9:55 A. M., *8:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Albany, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:25, *11:45, P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 3:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 8:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 8:45 P. M. Cars to Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, and Hotel Station, and Phoenicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel station and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Home) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 8:30 A. M. and all 1:30 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. †Daily. (Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡a leave Jersey City, foot of N. R. R. R. Co., at 11:20 A. M., 83:30 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 11:28 A. M., 68:38 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 388 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 1 Court-st., foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 163 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman-car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 7:30, 11:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 6 P. M.; 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 8:15 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 284 West 125th-st., 182 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOSEPH D. POTTER, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15 P. M.; Toronto, *9:55 A. M., *8:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Albany, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:25, *11:45, P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 3:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 8:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 8:45 P. M. Cars to Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, and Hotel Station, and Phoenicia, 3:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel station and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Home) on 9, all 1:30 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 1:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 8:30 A. M. and all 1:30 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. †Daily. (Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a leave Jersey City, foot of N. R. R. R. Co., at 11:20 A. M., 83:30 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 11:28 A. M., 68:38 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 388 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 1 Court-st., foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 163 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs 9:34 A. M., Cincinnati, 7:15 P. M., Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train lighted by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE
EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE
Chambers-St. Station as follows:
4 A. M., Accommodation for Binghamton, with drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
9 A. M., daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, with buffet observation, buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
6P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman buffet sleeping car of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and Grand Trunk Junction.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Akron, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. I. P. FABMER, G.P.A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time Table in effect June 16, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 8:30 P. M.; Sundays, 4, 9 A. M.
FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:30, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:30, 9:45 A. M., 2 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.
H. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M.; *12, 12:02, *1, *2, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:03, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, 11:30 P.M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A.M., 1:02, 3:02, 3:30, 3:04, 4:04, 4:04, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:04, 6:05, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For parlor-car seats see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch a... Block Signal System.
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:
ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:10 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 8:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.
For Atlantic City, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:10 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 5 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9 (Chicago Limited,) 9:40 in., Dining Car, 10 (Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, 4, 5:15, 9, 9:30 (Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 8:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn;

A "PULL" IS A BIG THING

FOR CERTAIN PERSONS IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

HOW FAVORS OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT ARE BESTOWED IN THE UPPER WARDS, OUT OF THE TAX FUND.

It may well be a matter of pride with Commissioner Waldo Hutchins, President of the Department of Parks, that there are no finer roads in the world than these beyond the Harlem River, west of Jerome-avenue. He certainly cannot have desired to be deef to the compliments showered almost daily upon himself and his associates in the Park Department for the more than generous attention to these roads. It is estimated by those who have tried to keep run of the facts that out of the annual appropriation to the department of about $200,000 for the maintenance and repair of roads beyond the Harlem River not far from $150,000 has been annually spent upon the highways within the territory above named.

The Department of Parks has exclusive charge of all that territory. They have converted it to most excellent uses so far as the condition of the roads is concerned, and every day during the seasons of the year when people are in town who own horses these highways are busy and gay with the finest and most stylish equipages which the city can afford. Not a single road is out of condition. Their bede are as smooth and even as it is possible to make them. Carriages can be driven three and four abreast over almost all of them. No one ever hears of accidents in that section, because the footing for the horses is sure and the vehicles ride easily and without friction. Drivers are practically unanimous in the opinion that it has been well worth the outlay to put these roads in their present condition.

Within the territory named there are fifteen roads which have been improved over an aggregate surface of about fifteen miles. The city maps show that only sixty-three persons own property along the lines of these improvements. This makes an average ownership of about a quarter linear mile per owner, and as house lots are valued in that section at an average of $500 per lot, it follows that it is no place for a poor man to live. Mr. Hutchins himself has a residence upon one of the roads. The estate of William B. Ogden, which is under the management of ex-Controller Andrew H. Green, is also largely represented in property interests in that section. Lewis G. Morris, Hugh N. Camp, ex-Mayor Kingsland, H. B. Claflin's estate, ex-Police Justice Wheeler, ex-Mayor Hiram Barney, John B. Haskin and ex-Judge A. D. Tappen are also owners of property in that section.

Macomb's Dam road is macadamized from Jerome-avenue, at One Hundred and Seventieth-street, to the King's Bridge road at One Hundred and Ninetieth-street. The property along this road is owned by R. A. Marcher, the Ogden estate, the R. W. Montgomery estate, T. G. Eastman, Lewis G. Morris, Samuel A. N. Chrystie, and Benjamin P. Fairchild. East of the Harlem River One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street takes a winding course and is known as Break-Neck Hill. This very steep declivity for about a half mile, passing the property of Lewis G. Morris, Thomas W. Ludlow, and ex-Mayor Kingsland, is also finely macadamized. The street which connects Macomb's Dam road and Aqueduct avenue retains its old name, Featherced-lane, and its surface is also smooth and hard according to the latest approved methods of pavement. The lane was not on the ground property owned by the Ogden estate and by Banker S. P. Lee. Aqueduct-avenue is one-half a mile long and extends from High Bridge to Featherbed-Lane. The Ogden estate owns property on both sides, and ex-Police Justice Wheeler is also a property owner there. Undercliff-avenue, extending from Aqueduct-avenue to Sedgwick-avenue through the Ogden estate on both sides for one-quarter of a mile, is likewise in as fine a condition as paving art can make it.

Sedgwick-avenue is three miles long, running northward from Macomb's Dam Bridge. The property owners along this road are the Ogden and Montgomery estates, S. P. Lee, L. G. Morris, G. L. Dashwood, Gustave Schwab, William T. Hall, Oswald Cammann, S. M. Barlow, N. P. Bailey, Arthur Claflin, the H. B. Claflin estate, Mrs. Peck, James Feret, and W. S. Dunn, who was formerly a partner in the house of Claflin. Along the lower end of Sedgwick-avenue, in addition to a finished pavement of macadam, the roadway is curbed and guttered on both sides, adding much to its attractive appearance. This ornate finish to the avenue, however, is evidently intended for the benefit of a future generation, for there are no houses within a half mile. Riverview Terrace, a short street of two blocks connecting Sedgwick-avenue and Riverdale-avenue, is another of the streets that is handsomely paved. Dr. Parsons of the Health Board is a property owner there.

It is the universal testimony that there is no road in that section that receives better care than Riverdale-avenue, which runs from the King's Bridge road at King's Bridge to Riverdale. Commissioner Hutchins's residence is on this avenue. It sets back from the road, is covered with vines, and both the house and the ten acres which surround it present an appearance which betokens contentedness, so far as this world's goods are concerned, for the fortunate owner. The avenue is not only kept in perfect condition in respect to the evenness of the pavement, but it is visited every day by the watering carts of the department, and the Commissioner can drive home without the least fear that dust will in any way render his ride uncomfortable. Adjoining Mr. Hutchins's place is the homestead property of Hiram Barney, ex-Collector of the Port.

Some years ago Fowle Dash, who had an estate some distance in the rear of Mr. Hutchins and about midway between Riverdale-avenue and Broadway, built a lane which is still known by his name and which gave him an outlet to the highway in either direction. Doubtless with a view of preserving a consistent and harmonious appearance in respect to Dash's estate, he has been macadamized well past the estates of Messrs. Hutchins and Barney and several hydrants have also been placed upon it for convenience in case of fire and for such incidental use as may be required of them in watering the spacious lawns of the President of the department and the ex-Collector. The lane is not closed to the public, but as it is only about twenty-five feet wide, it is to all intents a private way. It leads, of course, to the stables of Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Barney. Beyond the stables the lane is not macadamized, but the owners of the Dash property have no reason to complain, for the department has provided them with a hydrant close to their stables and they make handy use of it in washing their carriages. The late Robert L. Stuart, M. L. Delafield, and Clara Morris are other owners of property on Riverdale-avenue.

Broadway is macadamized clear to the Yonkers line from King's Bridge. Benjamin Miner, Jacob Weber, and the property of the Van Cortlandt estate, including Van Cortlandt Park, are on the line of this improvement. The settlement of Riverdale enjoys the distinction of having every street, large and small, paved in the best possible manner at the expense of the department. There is a roadway running back of old Jerome Park, which is not named on the map and is known locally as the back road, which is macadamized over a distance of more than a mile, although there are no houses or improvements upon it. Central or Jerome avenue continues a dirt road to King's Bridge for the convenience of fast driving. From King's Bridge to the Gun Hill road, past the old Jerome race courses, this avenue is macadamized. The High Bridge road to the river at Fordham landing has shared in the general betterment of that section. Property owners on this road are John B. Haskin, J. A. Briggs, and Thomas Lynch, the owner of the saloon under the Bennett Building, in Nassau-street. The King's Bridge road also comes into line for a distance of two miles from the Harlem River at Fordham to King's Bridge. It is here that ex-Judge Tappen is a large owner of property, along with Charles Cammann, John Valentine, Dr. Webster, the Jerome race course managers, Arthur Claflin, the Anthony estate, and N. P. Bailey. Surveyor J. A. Briggs of the Department of Public Parks, John B. Haskin, and Superintendent Wheatly of the Jerome Park course are owners of property on Croton-avenue, which extends about one-third of a mile from High Bridge road to Ridge-street, and which has been macadamized in the very finest style.

Considering the generosity of the department in respect to the streets and avenues above named, property owners who happen to be outside this territory, but who help to pay the taxes and who are particularly interested in the condition of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in respect to streets and highways, find it difficult to understand how the department can have paid such generous attention to the above-named thoroughfares and have been so niggardly in regard to the rest of that section. It is not to be expected that with a fine, well-paved, and well-watered road extending from the railroad station to his own residence and to the residences of all his friends and neighbors, Commissioner Hutchins could know that the streets in the old villages of Tremont, Fordham, Central Village, and West Farms are in a condition almost impassable and positively dangerous.

These old villages are very thickly settled with people. It certainly does not overstate the fact to say that the proportion of people living in the villages to those living along the well-paved high ways is at least 100 to 1. Lots in these villages range in value and in selling price from $2,000 to $5,000 a lot, against an average value along the well-paved highways of not more than $500 per lot, as above stated. Taxpayers and residents in the village sections have repeatedly petitioned the department to afford them relief. They are forced to the conclusion that these petitions could not have been brought to the notice of Mr. Hutchins or the other Commissioners, or, if so brought, that they were not considered at all urgent. The only improvements in the roadbeds in the section east of Jerome-avenue he may be easily stated. Washington-avenue for about one mile from Tremont-avenue to Pelham-avenue was paved four years ago, and an extension to the Morrisania line of another mile which was done this year. A small portion of the northern end of Valentine-avenue from the High Bridge road, One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, on which is situated the property of J. O. B. Webster, chief draughtsman of the Department of Public Works, has also been macadamized. Last year the department put a similar pavement on Pelham-avenue from the Harlem River to the Southern Boulevard in order to furnish an approach to the Pelham Parkway. A macadam pavement was laid on Tremont-avenue years before the annexation by the town of West Farms at an expense of $35,000, but the Department of Parks seems to have concluded, in regard to that improvement, that it ought to last forever, and nothing has been done to keep it in repair. The macadamized pavement on the Southern Boulevard from Morrisania to Pelham-avenue, which was also laid before annexation, has been allowed to fall out of repair and has lately received no attention whatever. About 700 feet of Main-street in West Farms, running past the property and residence of ex-Fire Commissioner Smith; about one-half mile of Berrion-avenue from King's Bridge road to Bedford Park, passing the property and residence of Commissioner Purroy, and about 500 feet on Morris-street, near Tremont-avenue, have been nicely macadamized by order of the department.

The sections which the department has improved in this way in that part of the city east of Jerome-avenue do not aggregate a linear frontage of more than three miles. Every other street without exception has been utterly neglected. Morris-avenue for one and a half miles from the north side of Claremont Park to the High Bridge road is the main thoroughfare from Mount Hope to Fordham. It is impossible for wagons to get through the avenue in wet weather. Even during average weather in the Winter season it is a common thing for trucks to become stuck in the mud, and it is often necessary to unload and carry wagons, horses, and cargo to dry land. On Anthony-avenue, from Webster-avenue to Burnside-avenue, a distance of nearly one mile, the road is in such condition that wagons do not attempt to pass through it in the wet season. This is one of the principal streets in that section, is thickly populated, and it would be the favorite street for travel if the roadbeds were respectable. Anthony and Morris avenues are the only two avenues open for travel which lead from that portion of the city to Jerome-avenue and to the Tremont railroad station.

These avenues were in use as streets before the annexation, and nothing has been done by the department to improve them. Grace-street, three blocks west of Webster-avenue, Popham-street, Bush-street, Buckhout-street, King's Bridge road, and Samuel-street are also well populated, and are quite impassable for wagons at all heavily loaded. They may be fairly taken as samples of the streets in that section in which lots sell at an average of $2,500, and over which it is dangerous to drive teams. They are rough, ungraded, rooky, and the rain has washed them full of dips and holes. On North Third-avenue, from the Morrisania line to Fordham, it is possible for the horse cars to get along after a fashion in pleasant weather, because the horse-car company has attempted to build a sort of pavement around the track. When the weather does not happen to be pleasant the track is frequently covered with water. Elsewhere on this avenue it is a common thing for wagons to sink to the axles in ruts and mire of varying depth.

Property owners have had almost as hard a time in that part of the city to get water as they have had to secure passable roads. Luck has taken such a curious course in both of these respects that it has come to be a saying that unless they can bring some political influence to bear upon the authorities down town any effort toward improvements in that section will be wasted. Not long ago the officers from the Board of Health visited the premises of a Mrs. Boyer on Prospect-avenue and informed her that her well was likely to breed disease. They forbade her to use the water herself or to give it to her neighbors. Being thus left without means of getting water she made application to have pipes laid along Prospect-avenue in order to supply her house. The effort failed in the first instance and failed again when she tried once more, the ground of refusing being that the street was not on the grade and had not been acquired by the city. At about the time that this petition of the widow was sat aside water was provided for Bush and Berry streets upon the application of Meyer Bntzel, Commissioner Purroy's law partner and the regular counsel of the Fire Department. Upon these two streets there are trees growing in the middle of the highway, and they have certainly not been regularly acquired, nor are they on the grade. Drain pipes have had to be laid at private expense to protect property from the ravages of the thoroughfare, and throughout all of the section occupied by the people of small means property owners have to look out for themselves as best they can. They say that unless they can be better treated they will certainly ask the Legislature for relief.

HIS RIBS CRACKLED.

AN OLD MAN AWAKENS SYMPATHY ON AN ELEVATED STATION.

A poorly-dressed old man was last night feebly and painfully trying to make his way down the narrow stairway of the Park-place elevated railroad station. He was just ahead of a crowd of passengers coming out of a train. Finding the way blocked by the slow-moving old fellow the impatient people crowded him aside and sqneezed past. As each one brushed by a deep groan came from the thin lips, and he held on to the hand-rail to keep from falling.

About half the crowd had passed and no one seemed to notice him further than to give him a cold look, when a bright-faced, sympathetic young man took him gently by the arm and said kindly:

"I see you are in distress; let me assist you down the stairs."

With a grateful look the old man leaned on the strong arm and was helped down to the street, a groan and a peculiar scratching and crackling sound from the old man's side accompanying each step.

With tears and in a weak voice he explained that he was suffering from two broken ribs. It was these that, in rubbing together, made the peculiar crackling sound, and gave him excruciating pain. He had been knocked down and stepped on by a horse somewhere up town during the morning, and in the confusion of the accident he lost 90 cents—all too money he had. He had had no dinner, was hungry, in pain, and wanted to get his home in Jersey.

The kind-oearted young man listened to the story and then quietly slipped a half dollar into the withered hand.

"You can get some one to help you to the ferry," he said, and hurried away.

"God bless you! Oh, God bless you!" fervently replied the old man.

But when the Good Samaritan was a half block away it occurred to him that the man ought to go to a hospital instead of to Jersey. So he went back. Just as he was about to speak another down train came around the corner. The young man was almost paralyzed with astonishment to see the old one run to the steps and leap up them three at a time! Then he suddenly realized that the crackle-ribbed old fraud was a fraud and had gone up to "work" another sympathizer. He let him go, but is still wondering how the rib-cracking sound was made.

THE GRAND STREET EXPLOSION.

The interest of the public in the explosion which occurred at 409 Grand-street last Friday morning had nowise abated yesterday, and all day long crowds of people lingered about the place. As near as could be learned, however, there were no new developments that would tend to place the responsibility for the catastrophe. The police at the Attorney-street station house were very reticent about the matter, and said that there had been no arrests made, neither did suspicion point toward anybody in particular.

Thomas J. Maccabe, the owner of the store where the explosion occurred, visited the scene yesterday and engaged in conversation with the police stationed there to keep the crowd away. He says that the definite condition could be arrived at until the examination had been made before the Fire Marshal at the Fire Department Headquarters to-day. The place at present is in charge of the Insurance Fire Patrol and the police.

The Italians still in Bellevue and Gouverneur Hospitals who were injured at the explosion were reported as doing well yesterday. There are none at the Chambers-Street Hospital, the last one having been discharged on Saturday.

IT WAS F. S. WORDEN'S BODY.

The body of the man found on Fire Island beach July 28, and which was at first thought to be that of seroant Horan, has been fully identified as that of F. S. Worden of Chicago. Worden came to New-York a few months ago for the purpose of having his voice cultivated. He wanted to become an opera singer, and to secure money drew a car on the Madison-avenue line. July 20 he registered at the Argyle Hotel, Babylon. After writing to his mother in Chicago, and to his sweetheart in Kansas City, both of whom he told he was going to kill himself, he crossed to Fire Island. He was seen to walk up the beach toward the life-saving station, and that was the last time he was seen alive. He had tried to cut his throat with a dull knife before jumping into the bay. His body will be taken to Chicago.

TRIED TO STEAL A KEG OF BEER.

Emil O'Brien and Michael Kerwin, two young men with a fondness for beer, were arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of entering Leopold Herman's premises, 380 Eleventh-avenue, Saturday night and carrying off a keg of beer valued at $2.50. The cellar was broken into, the cellarway boards being ripped open, and the keg, which was the property of the Anchor Brewing Company, of which Herman is agent, was hauled out and trundled down West Thirty-third-street, where a policeman saw it being rolled away by two young men. He gave chase, and the two dropped the keg, and ran, but were finally captured on West Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. They were held in $500 bail each to answer.

PEACHES AND PEARS.

THERE WILL BE AN ABUNDANCE OF PEACHES UNTIL LATE.

There will be a good supply of really good peaches in the market all this week. There are yet remaining in Delaware and Maryland to be shipped some of the finest products of this season. Crawford's Late, Stamp of the World, Reeves, Ward's Late Free, should all be here from those States this week, and of Stumps, Crawfords, and Wards quite a good many. But the greater portion of the peach supply of this week will come from New-Jersey. In lower or South Jersey there is only a small crop, and up in Northwestern New-Jersey, where there was a large quantity of peaches grown years ago, the crop this season is nearly a failure. There will not be a very large product in the Morristown district, but around Flemington and the White House district, where large orchards have in recent years been planted, the crop is more than a good one. Those hundreds of acres of young and flourishing orchards have this season produced a most abundant crop of fruit, above the average in quality.

And such varieties as the Mountain Rose and the earlier freestone Rare-ripe will be here this week in sufficient abundance to cause those that are of good size, fair color, and good flavor, to be wholesaled at less than $1 per basket. Only peaches making some pretension to being fancy fruit can be called at above this price. Doubtless there will be a few baskets of especially choice fruit. Such fruit always sells at high prices. When large, highly-colored, and particularly good peaches may sell at wholesale for $4 per basket, two-thirds of these may be selected from them of larger size and better color and strikingly attractive, and such fruit not infrequently will be bought by some of the Broadway fruiterers for as high as $3 and $4 per basket. On Saturday last there were about twenty-five carloads of peaches from the Delaware Peninsula and a third more from New-Jersey. To-morrow probably there may be forty carloads from the peninsula, but doubtless there will be fifty carloads from New-Jersey. The Delaware season will practically end, probably, with this week, as far as our market is concerned. Those peaches which ripen there after the first of next month will be used by the Pennsylvania canners and by Baltimore and Philadelphia.

In all probability peaches will be shipped all next month from New-Jersey to Baltimore and Washington. Not only has the peach crop of the Eastern Shore of Maryland been a short one, but it has been equally small on the Western Shore. Washington County, Md., from whence the bulk supply of this city came last season, will this year have a most insignificant crop. This will seriously affect the Baltimore canoers, as much of their supply and the greater portion of their choice fruit comes from the mountain counties of Maryland, and there are scarcely any peaches there this season. There will be an abundance of peaches here until cold weather, for when the New-Jersey crop has all been gathered the Hudson River orchards will still be in bearing, although the crop there is not so many trees growing in the Hudson River Valley as there were five years ago, there are many small, well-cultivated orchards, and they all give promise of an abundant yield, and nowhere else do the peach trees make such an abundant growth as along the Hudson River when the season is favorable.

There is a great crop of Bartlett pears this season and but few very good ones. The best of them will come into the market during the next ten days. There will doubtless be quite a good many of fairly good quality this week. It will be those of very good quality that will wholesale for upward of $3 per barrel.

Gentlemen who have been inspecting the apple orchards of the State with a view to purchasing for the Winter trade agree in reporting a small crop and a poor quality of the fruit now growing. There will be a fairly good supply of Fall apples, as much of that supply comes from near-by points and there are quite a good many apples growing all along the ocean from Boston to Cape May. But throughout the Central States and along the Canadian borders the apple crop appears to be very small. Should there be no unfavorable weather there will be a great crop of cranberries produced this season on Cape Cod.

"LOVE AND LIBERTY."

HELEN BARRY TO BE SEEN IN AN EMOTIONAL CHARACTER.

The arrangements for the coming season of Miss Helen Barry, the English star, under the management of J. M. Hill, have been very quietly made, and an unusual amount of secrecy has been maintained regarding them. A TIMES reporter yesterday accidentally learned what both manager and actress have been doing for the last few months, and probably nobody will be more surprised to see the facts in print than will Mr. Hill and Miss Barry. The lady has been spending the Summer in a quiet retreat on the shores of Narragansett Bay, preparing for the production of an entirely new play, and her manager has engaged what is regarded as an exceptionally strong company to present it in this city and throughout the country. Mr. Hill is determined to make a fine production of this new piece, and is bestowing as much attention on the details as though preparing for a season's run at the Union-Square.

The name of the new play is "Love and Liberty," and the author is T. Malcolm Watson of London. It has never been produced except for copyright purposes in England. It is described as a romantic military drama, the incidents of which are supposed to have taken place during the Franco-German war. A gentleman who has heard the play read says that it is in no sense a "star" piece, but that every member of the company will have a good part, so that Miss Barry will have to do some unusually fine work if she succeede in overshadowing her support. The plot is described as exceedingly simple, but abounding in effective situations, and the dialogue is said to be strong and dramatic lines. The costumes, which are now being prepared, have been designed by Baron de Grimm, and unusual care is being taken to have them absolutely correct from a historical point of view. The scenery is being painted by Goatcher and Heineman, and is to be very elaborate. In this play, which was written expressly for her, Miss Barry will appear in an emotional part for the first time in America.

In engaging the company to support Miss Barry Mr. Hill has exercised great care, and it is obvious that the organization is now completed, be the most expensive of all that will take the road this season. It consists of Clarence Handyside, Harry Gwynette, Henry Holland, Nell Keating, Mrs. Arnold, Franz Reinau, Walter Reynolds, Victor Harmon, and Miss De Lorez, with a large force of supernumeraries, including a chorus of male and female voices. The season will open in Albany on Sept. 16, where the play will be produced with the full strength of the company, precisely as it is to be done here. On Sept. 23 "Love and Liberty" will be presented at the Union-Square Theatre, after which it will begin an extensive tour, which is to include all the principal cities as far west as San Francisco.

FELLING POLES IN LOWER BROADWAY.

As early as 5 o'clock yesterday morning the sound of wood choppers at work in Broadway reminded the oldest inhabitant of the time when that thoroughfare was first cleared of the primeval forest. The resounding stroke of the axe, growing lighter and lighter in tone until the monarch of the forest begins to quiver, then the rushing fall and loud thud as the tree reaches the ground were all reproduced with great vividness on that part of Broadway between Fulton-street and Battery-place.

The trees which were cut down, however, had all been transplanted some years ago and have, in fact, served for some time to support the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It was another triumphant merch in the crusade against poles and wires which caused the hubbub in the early morning and attracted crowds during most of the remainder of the day. All the poles belonging to the telegraph company were removed from the west side of the street, and those on the east side, already deprived of much of their wire, will follow in a few days.

NEPOTISM IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

City Treasurer Bleckwenn of Long Island City has appointed Henry C. Korfman as Deputy Treasurer in place of Mr. R. P. Smith. There is considerable comment on the appointment, as Mr. Korfman is Mr. Bleckwenn's brother-in-law. It shows a decided determination to keep the office in the family. It is Mr. Bleckwenn's intention to be in the race for Mayor, and for this he will soon resign as City Treasurer. When he does so the Board of Aldermen will appoint Mr. Korfman in his place. If he is successful in seeking the office of Mayor, well and good. If not Mr. Korfman will resign as City Treasurer and the Board of Aldermen will reappoint Mr. Bleckwenn. This little deal is an open secret.

STABBED BY A NEGRO.

Bernard Graham, a young man, twenty-one years old, living at 233 West Twenty-sixth-street, was going home about 8 o'clock yesterday morning when he got into a quarrel with George C. Murray, a negro, of 251 Seventh-avenue, on the southwest corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. Murray drew a knife and cut Graham in the back, hand, and arm. When he saw Graham staggering back Murray suddenly turned and ran, but was closely and caught, and a few hours later found himself in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held to await the result of Graham's injuries. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital.

POSTMASTER M'KENNA'S SUCCESSOR.

President Harrison has appointed Mr. Richenstein Postmaster of Long Island City in the place of Mr. James McKenna. The appointment is not generally liked, and, independent of party, it was hoped Mr. McKenna would be retained. Mr. McKenna is a true Democrat, and was appointed by ex-President Cleveland. Since being in the office he has made many needed changes and succeeded in establishing the free delivery system throughout the city, Astoria, Blissville, and the suburbs. Mr. McKenna is an expert accountant and a man of much ability. His successor is a lumber merchant and new in county politics.

OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM

THE RIVER COVERED WITH BOATS OF ALL KINDS.

AN ANIMATED SCENE YESTERDAY—THE VICTORIOUS ATALANTA EIGHT ARE WARMLY GREETED—FUTURE EVENTS.

The oarsmen on the Harlem River yesterday had a merry day of it. The victorious Atalanta eight and Metropolitan double, champions of America by virtue of their work at the national regatta at Pullman, were on the river for the first time since their return, and received a hearty welcome. The congratulations received from all the clubs on the river tend to substantiate the claim that the petty jealousies which have for so long kept aquatic sports in New-York in a demoralized condition are being lost sight of. The real friends and supporters of rowing on the Harlem rejoice over this, and hope that in a year or two all the oarsmen will be working so harmoniously that New-York's amateur oarsmen will not have to look outside of their own clubs to find the strongest men in the country.

There were no races yesterday; but the river was fairly alive with bronzed oarsmen in shells, gigs, and barges, who contented themselves with rowing up and down the course, visiting the various clubs, or else made up barge parties to go to College Point and other resorts to play ball. Pilkington and Nagle, the champion double of the Mets, took a spin up and down in the morning and were cheered all along the course.

The event of the day, however, was in the afternoon, when the Atalanta eight, the champions, appeared clad in white shirts with "Bradfords" across the bosom, and white and blue caps. It was the toggery surrendered by the Bradford Club of Boston when the Atalantas defeated them at Pullman. The crew rowed in splendid form and received an ovation. Hundreds visited the clubhouse during the day to see the trophies brought from Pullman—a superb banner and a gold medal, on each of which the words "Champion Eight" were conspicuous. Having reached the pinnacle of fame, Capt. Van Raden will disband his crew for the season. "They have been working hard for four months," he said. "They have defeated every crew they have met, and deserve a rest. For the Fall regattas we will organize and enter a new crew. The Bradfords were undoubtedly the strongest crew in the country, and having defeated them we are satisfied. The Westerners never saw an eight-oared crew until this Pullman regatta, and they went fairly wild over it. Photographers took pictures of us and of the Bradfords for all the Western clubs, and they will all be using eight-oars boats next season. The regatta was in every way a success, but the course was bad. The lake is artificial and shallow or the time would have been twenty seconds less. It was a spurt from start to finish. At no time was there daylight between the boats. I don't consider Pullman a good place, however, for the great national regatta, and hope it will not be held there again."

On Wednesday next at 5 o'clock there will be an event of interest to all oarsmen on the river in the ninth annual swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, under the auspices of the Manhattan Athletic Club. The events, a one-hundred-yard and a one-mile race, will be off the Atalanta boathouse. The races are open to all amateurs, and will call out the best swimmers in this part of the country. The medal will go to the winner, a silver medal to second man, and a bronze medal to third.

Oarsmen will have an abundance of opportunity to test their powers in the next two months. On Aug. 24, at Guttenburg, on the Hudson, the Tomahawk regatta, four-oared gigs, pair-oared gigs, single shells, and four-oared barges will be rowed. Handsome gold medals have been provided for winners. The races will be two miles and a turn. Nearly every club on the Harlem will send crews, and crews from the Germania, Arion, Rosedale, Hillside, First Bohemian, Valentia, Atlantic, and Metson Clubs will compete. On Labor Day, Sept. 2, there will be two events, in which New-York oarsmen will largely compete. On the Kill von Kull the third annual race for the Staten Island Athletic Club cup for eight-oared barges will be rowed. Besides the cup an individual prize will go to each member of the winning crew. A Labor Day Regatta will be held in Boston, under the auspices of the New-England Rowing Association, to which a number of New-York crews are eligible to enter. The Metropolitans will send their championship double, a four, and a single. The prizes will be very handsome, as the city contributes largely to their purchase. Robert Peiton, the Seawanhaka's crack single, will go on to compete.

When the annual regatta of the Harlem River Association will be rowed has not been settled. The fact is that the Harlem Association has fallen into disrepute. The popular feeling is that as a rowing association it is weak. Its prizes, such as were given on Decoration Day, are regarded as worthless, and many clubs refuse to enter unless they can win "brass buttons." A new rowing association is needed around New-York and is needed badly. If oarsmen are going to keep in good form there must be a stimulus in the shape of good regattas, where men can meet, settle questions of superiority, and win prizes. Good regattas can only be arranged by a powerful association composed of all the clubs. Such an association will undoubtedly be formed, to be known as the Atlantic Rowing Association. Nearly every club in and about New-York is heartily in favor with willingness to enter such an association; in fact, they are more than willing. Next season will undoubtedly see this association thoroughly organized and ready for business. Its one object will be to arrange first-class regattas, such as are given by the New-England Rowing Association and the Mississippi Valley Association. The organization will in nowise be local. All clubs in the Middle Atlantic States will be welcomed. Such an association will be a great boon for aquatic sports. For the sake of first-class competition the great majority of New-York oarsmen have dropped far below the true athletic standard and aquatically have become "loafers," doing little real work or training. The influence of the new association will be to make the men settle down to work in order to retain their places in the ranks of those who will compete for its prizes.

The Friendship and Union Clubs hold their club regattas next month, the Union on the 7th, the Friendship on the 11th. Gold medals will be the winners' prizes. There will be races for singles, doubles, fours and eights, shells and gigs. The Friendships will have an eight-oared barge race between a crew of Bachelors and a crew of Benedicts. Capt. English of the Friendships started yesterday in his yacht Julia with a party of six club members, for a two weeks' cruise on the Sound.

The Varuna Club of Brooklyn holds its annual regatta on Aug. 24 at the foot of Fifty-eighth-street, Brooklyn. George Freith, the young oarsman who won third place among the best single sculls in the country at Pullman, will compete.

CLOSE OF THE SING SING MEETING.

There was a big crowd at the Sing Sing Methodist camp meeting yesterday, and as it was to be the last of the present session that fact doubtless attracted a great many. It was a perfect day, and as a consequence a good many went to the ground from surrounding villages. The railroad brought its share from the river towns, but those back in the interior had to come in carriages, and consequently there were a large number of vehicles on the grounds.

In the morning the Rev. Duncan MacGregor of Brooklyn preached. The Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "hoy preacher," preached in the afternoon and evening. At 4 o'clock there was a children's meeting held in the Tompkins Tabernacle which was very largely attended. This building has in former years been amply sufficient for these meetings; this year the room has proved altogether too small. This meeting was led by Louis Klopsch of New-York. The Ladies' Aid Society has obtained permission to build a tabernacle four times the size of this one before the meeting next year.

The Salvation Army, with cornets and tambourines, held lively meetings yesterday and attracted a great deal of attention. Some of the exhorters told remarkable personal experiences of their conviction of sin and conversion.

BOYCOTTING THE CEMETERIES.

The labor organizations who post notices to members of their unions have seldom made a better hit than in some of the placards the "national granite cuttere" have had tacked to trees and fences and country store stoops in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New-York. Here is one of the latest warnings, which adorned a Connecticut fence:

GRANITE CUTTERS.

OFFICE OF THE GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL } UNION, Barre, Vt., Aug. 1. }

Keep away from
Calvary Cemetery, L. I.
There is trouble there!!

Similar placards warn granite cuttere to keep away from Stony Creek, Conn., as "there is trouble there," also, and in a number of other places there is "trouble."

THOSE WHO wish to practice economy should buy CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.—*Advertisement.*

COMPOSITE WAR SHIPS.

INTEREST EXCITED BY THE VISIT OF THE TOURMALINE TO THIS PORT.

The British man-of-war Tourmaline, now in port, has been visited by quite a number of people interested in shipbuilding, it being known that she and her sister ship, the Opal, were the first composite-built vessels in the British Navy. The success of the Opal class of vessels, which include the Tourmaline, Turquoise, Ruby, Emerald, and Garnet, resulted in the adoption by the Admiralty of the composite construction. The first two named were launched in 1875, the next three in 1876, and the last on June 30, 1887.

Since the advent and success of the Opal and Tourmaline all the modern cruising vessels of the British Navy (unarmored) below the rate of the Canada class are, according to King, now built on the composite system. In this method of construction the framework inside of the skin, including frames, beams, keelsons, stringers, shelf pieces, waterways, transoms, &c., are of iron, and arranged nearly as they would be in an ordinary iron-built ship, the frames and beams being of the same kind and dimensions and spaced the same distances apart, with bulkheads of the usual number and construction. The keel, stem, outside planking, and decks are of wood. The planks are put on in two courses, laid fore and aft. The first course is secured to the iron frames by five-eighth-inch Muntz metal bolts let head into the iron, having also lock nuts on the points inside. The bolts have screwdriver heads and are screwed home against a shoulder, so as to leave the head below the surface of the plank, the cavity over the head of the bolt being filled with white and red lead, so as to prevent leakage. The planks on both sides, as well as the iron, are carefully painted. After the first course of planks has been caulked between the joints with oakum, the second course is laid on it, breaking joints with the planks of the first course. The planks of this second course are fastened to those of the first course by copper bolts driven through both thicknesses and riveted inside the vessel. The joints between the planks of the last course are then likewise caulked and the surface below watercoppered over. The kind of wood used is teak; the thickness of the first course of planks is about 3½ inches and of the second course about 3 inches; the width is about 12 inches, and there are two bolts to every frame through each plank of the first course.

In this system of ship construction the same strength of hull is not expected to be attained as when the hull is composed entirely of iron, having each skin plate riveted to the next, also to the frames and to the internal structure fastened together by bulkheads. The constructors employed in building them, however, estimate the strength of one of these well-built composite vessels to be from 40 to 50 per cent. greater than the strength of a wooden vessel of the same dimensions and weight, besides which the durability is infinitely greater, for there is no wear out of the interior parts and the skins are of teak, which possesses durability equal to that of live-oak.

There is no vessel in the United States of the composite type, and why it is not known. There is some excuse, however, when it is recalled that the apathy which characterized the Navy Department for so many years after the close of the civil war has only recently been shaken off. And here steel vessels are believed to be even more durable than composite vessels. The Austrian corvette Saida, recently in port, is a composite vessel built on the Opal principle, and the Austrian officers spoke in the highest praise of this form of construction.

AFFAIRS OF THE NAVY.

The Naval Examining Board convened to examine candidates for commissions as Assistant Surgeons in the United States Navy meets today and to-morrow at the Brooklyn Hospital. There are eight vacancies to be filled, and candidates will be selected by competitive examination. It is seldom that the medical corps of the navy is kept filled. The examinations have the reputation of being extremely hard, and a great many medical students shrink from them for that reason. The corps is one of the crack ones of the service, and there are few naval establishments existing where such deference is accorded the medical corps as in the United States Navy. In point of relative rank it comes next to the line, the regulations specifying that "in cases where officers of different corps have the same date of precedence" they will take rank as now published in the Navy Register, as follows:

1. Line officers.
2. Medical officers.
3. Pay officers.
4. Engineer officers.
5. Chaplains.
6. Professors of mathematics.
7. Naval constructors.
8. Civil engineers.

The pay of an Assistant Surgeon for the first five years, provided he does not get a promotion in that time, is $1,700, added to which is $100 for every five years' service. After the first five years the pay is $2,000 per annum. Beyond the grade of Assistant Surgeon are those of "Passed Assistant Surgeon," "Surgeons," "Medical Inspectors," and "Medical Directors." The pay of Medical Directors and Medical Inspectors is $4,400 a year. Many surgeons in private practice advise students aspiring for the service to take up that line of work which usually fails to medical officers of the navy. It is noteworthy that more students have successfully passed navy medical examination who hail from the University of Virginia than from any other one institution. This is due to the course of instruction given at the above institution, which is said to eminently qualify men for service Surgeons.

So far very few names have been sent in for the position of Surgeon, and it is likely there will not be a sufficient number of candidates present to warrant the holding of an examination. A similar board to the Brooklyn board has been ordered to convene in San Francisco. This is to save candidates the expense of coming to the Eastern States. The board is said to be an excellent school for all young surgeons. Many of the eminent medical men in the country have held commissions in its service, resigning later to enter practice ashore.

The steel dispatch steamer Dolphin, en route home from a cruise around the world, was last reported at Marseilles, France. The Dolphin started on her long cruise from New-York about a year and a half ago, going through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific and working her way up slowly to San Francisco. At the Mare Island Navy Yard the Dolphin was put in dry dock and left there for some time, the early part of the Samoa troubles. Touching at Yokohama first of all, the Dolphin gradually ran down through China waters, making short steys at different ports, and finally bade farewell to the Asiatic station at Singapore. From Singapore the Dolphin proceeded to Colombo and then to Aden, and through the Red Sea and Suez Canal to Port Said. From Port Said the Dolphin went to Alexandria, Egypt, across, next to Naples, and Villefranche, and finally to Marseilles. The orders to the Dolphin instruct Commander Wilde, her commanding officer, to reach the States by Oct. 1. The cruise of the Dolphin has demonstrated conclusively the efficiency of the vessel, and all reports about her decks not being able to stand the strain of her big six-inch rifle when fired are said to be absolutely false. The Dolphin will leave the Mediterranean before the end of the month.

It is now said that the Galena will be ready for sea by Aug. 23, and the Yantic by Sept. 15. Add a week more to the time of the Galena, and make the Yantic's time Oct. 1, and the dates will be more in accordance with the opinions of some who profess to know. It is becoming imperative that some vessel be sent down to Hayti to assist the Kearsarge. The force on the latter ship is by far too weak to maintain a proper surveillance of American interests on the whole island. The Kearsarge, too, has been doing the station in its worst season, while the Ossipee's sojourn extended through the Winter, Spring, and a part of the Summer. The hope is expressed that the Yantic will be sent South as soon as possible to relieve the Kearsarge

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,849. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

23, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

LAST WEEK OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE.

The last, most interesting of them all, for in this last, this closing week, many goods, for first time offered, will compete for public favor with those already seen

AT HALF AND QUARTER VALUE.

In this last week of the Bankrupt sale

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES

AT HALF AND QUARTER VALUE.

Gingham, Chambray, Sateen, and Cambric Dresses

At	B'klyn Price.	At	B'klyn Price.
$1 39	$4 00	$3 49	$8 00
2 49	6 00	4 49	10 00

You Can Buy

White Lawn Dresses, with tucks, reveres, or fine embroidery trim, with Blouse, Vest, Directoire, or all-over embroidered waists and ruffled panel, tucked or all-over embroidered Skirts.

$1 69 Hnrd price	$4 00	$6 00 Hnrd prices	$12 00
2 00 Hnrd price	5 00	8 00 Hnrd price	17 00
3 00 Hnrd price	6 00	10 00 Hnrd price	22 00
4 00 Hnrd price	8 00	16 00 Hnrd price	35 00

You Can Buy

At Six, Eight, and Ten Dollars,

Tailor-made and Braided Cloth and Cashmere Dresses.

Brooklyn prices $14, $22, and $27.

You Can Buy

CLOTH RAGLANS AND NEWMARKETS,

braid, gimp, or moire silk trim.

$2 50 to $11 00; Brooklyn prices $6 00 to $25 00

You Can Buy

SEAL PLUSH GARMENTS,

genuine English Plush—fine satin linings, at prices that 'twill be impossible to repeat when this great stock is gone.

Seal Plush Jackets.....$8 98;	B'klyn price $15 00
Seal Plush Wraps.....11 96;	B'klyn price 22 00
Seal Plush Sacques.....14 96;	B'klyn price 25 00
Seal Plush Newmarkets.25 00;	B'klyn price 40 00

You Can Buy

Steel-Beaded Wraps.....$5 98;	B'klyn price 12 50
Steel and Copper Beaded Wraps..... 7 96;	B'klyn price 17 00
Bright Jet Wraps..... 5 98;	B'klyn price 18 00
Dull Jet Wraps 5 98;	B'klyn price 12 00
Mantles—Lace and Jet Trim.....10 75;	B'klyn price 20 00

You Can Buy

Bathing Suits.....$1 98;	B'klyn price $3 50
Moheir Traveling Cloaks. 2 50;	B'klyn price 5 50
Silk Traveling Cloaks.... 7 00;	B'klyn price 18 00
Cream Flannel Blonsas.. 98c.;	B'klyn price 2 50
Cream Silk Blonsas..... 2 75;	B'klyn price 5 00
Surah Silk Waists..... 4 98;	B'klyn price 9 00
Tailor-made Jerseys..... 98c.;	B'klyn price 2 00
Braided Jerseys..... 1 98;	B'klyn price 4 00
Gingham Wrappers..... 90c.;	B'klyn price 1 75
White Lawn Wrappers... 1 00;	B'klyn price 2 50

In this last, this closing week,

EVERYTHING IN UPHOLSTERY

at half end quarter Brooklyn prices.

Everything needed to decorate and make home comfortable can this week be bought far, far below its valuo.....If now you need or in the Fall may need Curtains, Portières or Coverings of any kind, or cotton, silk, or woolen Draperies, Cretonnes or Scrims or Rugs or Table Coverings, buy now.....Buy now and make selections from as fine stock as e'er was seen in height of season, at half and quarter what you'll pay a month from now.

	Now.	B'klyn Prics.
Nottinghsm Lace Curtains...	97c.	$2 00
Scotch Lace Curtains.....	$1 49	3 00
French Guipnre Cnrtalos.....	2 98	6 00
Colbert Curtains.....	1 98	4 00
Colbert Curtains.....	2 98	6 00
Irish Point Curtains.....	4 98	9 00
Hand-wrought Tambour.....	6 98	12 00
Madras Curtains.....	1 29	2 50
With rich dadoes.....	2 49	5 00
With dado and Valaoce.....	4 98	10 50
Florentine Silk Curtains.....	3 98	10 00
Italian Ganze Curtains.....	4 98	12 00
Silk Demask Curtains.....	5 98	15 00

You Can Buy

PORTIÈRES.—Raw Silk, Turcoman, Chenille, Saxony, and Silk Sheila, with wide cheuille, moire, mottled, high art, and Oriental dadoes—exquisite colorings and effects, some showing combinations of forty tints and more.

In Brooklyn sold at		
Twenty-two dollars;	now	$11 98
Twenty dollars;	now	9 98
Fourteen dollars;	now	6 98
Ten dollars;	now	4 97
Five dollars;	now	2 79
Three dollars;	now	1 49

This higher prices inclnde Portières 72 inchas wide.

At Ninety-eight Cents and $1 24,

Old-fashioned heavy Tapestries, with figures, landscapes, flowers, and medallions: also satin warps, in stripes and running vines, flowers, wreaths, and scrolls, such as sold in Brooklyn, at Four and Five dollars a yard—Forty styles and colorings.

French Velour Table Covers.

some of the most elegaot designs imported.

$4 69 Hurd price	$7 50	$10 98 Hnrd price	$18
8 98 Hurd price	14 00		

Tapestry Table Covers.

1½ yards.....	79c.	Brooklyn price	$1 39
3 yards.....	$1 49	Brooklyn price	3 09

LAST WEEK OF THE BANKRUPT SALE.

Do Not Miss the Sale of "Blankets,"

For in this sale you'll find the "Golden Gate," "Oregon," "Provo," and "St. Mary" Blankets from famous California and Ohio mills—you'll find Gray, White, Scarlet, Navy, Mageota, Vioua, and Mottle Blankets of all qneities and sizes at less than half the Brooklyn Prices.....At less than half the Brooklyn Prices we'll sell five thousand pairs.....

'TWILL BE A FAMOUS SALE.

California and Other White Blankets.

Ten, Eleven, Twelve, and Thirteen quarter.

Now.	B'klyn Price.	Now.	B'klyn Price.
$3 49	$6 50	$8 19	$16 00
4 69	8 50	9 37	18 00
5 19	10 00	10 87	21 00
6 39	12 00	13 50	25 00
7 69	15 00		

California Colored Blankets.

Now.	B'klyn Price.	Now.	B'klyn Price.
$3 90	$6 50	$7 87	$15 00
4 68	8 00	9 00	18 00
5 00	12 00	9 75	20 00
6 75	13 00	10 60	21 00

Standard Wool Blankets.

White.		Gray.	
Now.	B'klyn Price.	Now.	B'klyn Price.
$1 23	$2 50	98c.	$2 00
1 69	3 00	$1 59	3 00
2 19	4 25	3 19	6 00
3 29	6 00	4 49	9 00

Wrapper Blankets.

Brown, Blue, Green, Wine, Slate, Grey, and mixtures, including the famous "Diamond Valley."

$1 69;	Brooklyn price, $3 00.
$2 49;	Brooklyn price, 7 50.

HIS WORD IS THEIR LAW

STATE DEMOCRATS BOWING TO HILL'S WILL.

HIS PRESENT ORDERS FOR THE CONVENTION ARE SYRACUSE, OCT. 2—POLITICIANS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Unless Gov. Hill again changes his mind before to-morrow night at 8 o'clock, when the Democratic State Committee comes together at the Grand Union Hotel, the Democratic Convention will be called to meet at Syracuse Wednesday, Oct. 2. The Governor has already changed his mind three times on this to him important issue, and there is abundance of time for him to try it again. As the only leader of the Democratic Party in this State, he has already given three instances of vacillation, which in politics is regarded as synonymous with cowardice.

There is not a Democrat of prominence in Saratoga who does not concede that this is to be Gov. Hill's campaign; that he is to name the date and place for the convention, boss the selection of delegates, choose the candidates for State and Senatorial honors, raise the funds, and run the canvass in his own way. Gov. Hill is the boss of the party and the Democrats who are here, machine, anti-machine, reform or spoils, free trade or protection, admit it. In the language of a New-York politician, "What Davy says goes."

In the face of all this it can hardly be gratifying to the independent and thinking Democrats to realize that the party, instead of acting on its own independent lines, of having its own individual policy, is governed to a large extent by what the Republican Party has not done. So, therefore, while the Governor a week ago was shouting for Saratoga as the place for holding the convention, he is seen to-day bawling for Syracuse, not because better accommodations can be procured there, but because the Republicans disappointed the people of Salt Town. As one of his faithful followers put it, "We must profit by the mistakes of the Republicans." For a similar reason the date is fixed after that of the Republicans in order that the Democrats "will have time to study the Republican platform," profit by the mistakes in it, and endeavor to humbug and hoodwink the people on high license and ballot reform. A more perfect exhibition of peanut politics has not been seen in this State since John Kelly hoited the convention in 1879. This is not the aggressive and independent policy that Democrats of the country looked for, exactly the line of a campaign that any one would expect who knows the new Moses of the party.

There was no talk or contention over rival places. Ardent young William Sheehan, whose impulsiveness sometimes jumps over his judgment, was cured to the core after Sept. 18 until the Governor called him down. He lended here to-day quite crestfallen, and at noon admitted that Buffalo stood no show. Nor could he find any consolation from his usually sympathetic friend, Senator Jacob Cantor, whose friends want him to be candidate for Secretary of State, but who have been discouraged by Gov. Hill's statement that the County Democrats will never slend a Tammeny Hell man as the head of the ticket, hnt would ont him to pieces. So Sheehen, who alone has fought the Governor's battles for four years in the Assembly, and Cantor, who has washed the Governor's dirty linen in the Senate, retired hy themselves to a corner to condole with each other, one with his boomlet for Buffalo, the other with his boomlet for Secretary of State. All of which goes to prove how highly grateful is the new boss of the Democratic Party in this State.

Then there was another disappointed men, Mr. Edward Kearney, who owns a big part of Saratoga, and holds mortgages on as mnon more. Confident, from the way the Governor and his friends talked early in the year, that the convention would be brought to Saratoga, Mr. Kearney, Henry D. Purroy, John Sonnnell, and other shining Tammany lights bought and built expensive cottages, that would be unsafe to nominate them. Furthermore, say the Democrats, no offensive warfare can be made against those Republicans who were mixed up in the scandal. The matter rests in the hanos of the new boss. If he says the word, Messrs. Tabor and Temple will be relegated to private life. Already a new candidate for Attorney General is being groomed in the person of John Foley, who has expressed a disinolination to run for the Senate again from this district. His nomination for a State office might prove a sop to Edward Kearney for his disappointment in having the convention taken away from Saratoga. Bnt there seems little likelihood of anybody else than Mr. Tabor receiving the nomination.

The only candidates mentioned for State Treasurer are Elliott F. Danforth, the present Assistant Treasurer; ex-Public Printer Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster, and John B. Reilly, clerk of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Benedict at present has the call by large odds, hnt Gov. Hill and his staff made a visit to Mr. Smith's West Flatbnrg Thursday, and as Mr. Weed is backing Reilly a new combination may be made in Reilly's favor. The new boss is given to vacillation.

Three candidates are also in the race for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Dennis O'Brien is the favorite, because he is backed by the boss, who knows what a handy thing it is to have a man on the benoh on whom he can rely. Mr. O'Brien has written to several members of the committee, putting forth at great length his numerous claims for patriotism in behalf of the party, and suggesting that it is about time for the party to do something for him. Goodnatured Roswell P. Flower is against O'Brien. They both come from Watertown. Flower discovered O'Brien as a political possibility, but after O'Brien became great he forgot his patron. A stronger argument against O'Brien is that the district which he comes from is already heavily represented on the Court of Appeals bench. Another candidate is young Edward S. Rapallo, son of the late Judge, a gradnate of Columbia, a famous oarsman in his youth, now thirty-eight years of age. The older heads say his youth is against him, and that men older in years, experience, and service in the party should have a chance at it. If Mr. Rapallo could bring to the convention a solid delegation from New-York and Kings, and the approval of the new boss, he might run away with the nomination. Kings County, however, clamors for the nomination. It says that it has no personal representative on the Court of Appeals bench. It is booming Judge Edgar M. Cullen in a half-hearted way, and Judge Calvin Frost of Peekskill, which is in the Kings Judicial District, in earnest.

So much for the candidates. Tammany Hall will go before the convention for increased representation. Under the last apportionment of delegates the two New-York factions, Tammany and the County Democrats, were accorded 36 delegates apiece. Since Tammany has cultivated the large head she believes her list should be increased to 48 and the Counties reduced to 24.

It is also rumored around that Register Murtha of Kings will retire from the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and that young William F. Sheehan of Buffalo will succeed him in the coming campaign.

Mayor Grant is not coming. He will be represented on the committee by Police Commissioner James J. Martin. Another prominent Tammany office holder will not be here, which his office is that of Sheriff and his name is Flack.

THE HONOLULU REVOLUTION.

A DESCRIPTION BY EX-CONSUL-GENERAL J. H. PUTNAM.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 19.—J. H. Putnam, ex-Consul General to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, arrived here this morning and is a guest at Esmond. Mr. Putnam was recently superseded by a Republican, and is now on his way to his home in Ohio, where he served ten years in the Legislature and acted as Governor of the State from 1872 to 1874. He said in regard to the recent revolution in Honolnlu:

"It was not much of an affair and of only one day's duration, yet it created considerable excitement in the city. The revolution, if you feel like giving it that dignified name, broke out early in August. The first revolution, a year ago, when the people wanted to deprive King Kalakana of the veto power, was the indirect cause of the recent tempest in a teapot. Before the first outbreak the Hawaiian Government sent several young Kanakas to Europe, among them Wilcox and Boyd, the ringleaders of the fizzle of a coup d'état, to be educated in stateoraft, military matters, &c. Wilcox was sent to Italy, where he was taught the art of war, serving some time in the Italian army. When Wilcox returned he found affairs had changed. He and his wife, an Italian Princess, tried California. After many ups and downs he returned to the island. He quietly induced Boyd and 200 natives to join him and made an attack upon the palace and the Government buildings. In the event of his success he expected to get a high office.

"At 2 o'clock in the morning, Wilcox, clothed in the uniform of an Italian army officer, with Boyd as second in command, quietly marched his little army of seventy-five men to the palace walls, but they made no attack. Wilcox rather placed himself on the defensive, in a little outhouse. At daylight people learned that a raid had been made on the palace. The Cabinet called a meeting, inviting foreign Ministers to their council. They resolved to send Wilcox word to surrender, and refused to do so. The Honolulu Rifles, each member of which militia organization is a sharpshooter, were called out. They occupied buildings within rifle range of the revolutionists, and shot them down wherever they showed a head. Subsequently the marines and sailors of the United States man-of-war Adams were called into service, but they found nothing to do. Between 3 and 4 P. M. word was sent to Wilcox that if he did not surrender by 5 o'clock he would be bombarded, but the bombardment was put off until 6 o'clock, when an organized party with hand grenades scaled the palace walls under cover of the fire of the sharpshooters. After about one-half hour's fighting Wilcox had been killed the rest surrendered. Wilcox is now in jail awaiting trial for high treason. Boyd, who was badly shot, will also undergo trial for the same crime if he lives.

A RECKLESS CONGRESSMAN.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Congressman Randall of New-Bedford, in trying to get delegates for Crapo at the next Republican Convention by giving patronage in return, has got himself into trouble. The Postmaster at North Dighton is George B. Parry, a Democrat, bnt a most efficient man, who has given general satisfaction and provided the best service ever given there. An effort is now being made to have him removed and W. H. Place appointed. Singular as it may seem, this movement is resisted by the leading Republicans, among whom are Treasurer Cedding of the Dighton Furnace Company, Messrs. Lincoln and Philbrick, the owners of the paper mills, and also the manager of the cotton mills, which comprise all the manufacturing concerns in the village. Place has the indorsement of the Town Committee, all of whom reside in South Dighton and have no dealings with the North Dighton office. The friends of Place's other supporters also belong in the lower village, where his brother is also a candidate for the Post Office.

Prominent citizens have been to see Congressman Randall, and protested against this dictation from outsiders and explained the situation to him, but he appears to be disposed to take his advice from South Dighton, which is the larger community. He has had some very vigorous and not altogether palatable advice administered to him by some of those who have gone to remonstrate against this evident purpose, and if he persists in carrying out his plan of putting W. H. Place in the North and Josiah Place in the South office there is every prospect of trouble on his hands all over town.

ASBURY PARK'S ROMANCE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—An elopement took place this morning from Sunset Hall, a large hotel on Fourth-avenue, where Miss Pearson, a young lady of Buffalo, N. Y., left the hotel, where her family are spending the Summer, and ran away with H. D. Duncan, a young acquaintance of hers residing near her home in Buffalo. The young couple have been engaged for some time, though against the wishes of the girl's parents, and when Mr. Dunoan arrived at the hotel on Saturday night the vigilance of the Pearsons was doubled.

Miss Pearson left the hotel at 6 o'clock this morning in Duncan's company, saying that she was going to see him off on the cars. She has not since returned and the couple are now supposed to have gone to New-York City to be married.

TWO LOVERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 19.—Yesterday morning the wife of Attorney W. H. Tupper of this city knocked at the door of her servant girl, Elizabeth Verner, to ask her to bring in breakfast. Receiving no response, she opened the door and saw on the bed the girl and her lover, Andrus Olsen, olasped in each other's arms. The girl was dead and Olsen died in a few minutes. On the table near was found an empty bottle that had contained poison. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

The most plausible reason for the supposed suicide seems to be that the couple desired to be married, bnt their love affairs were interfered with by another party who was a constant visitor to the house. Both were of Danish descent.

ABANDONING FORT KLAMATH.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 19.—Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Second Lieut. William K. Jones, and thirty enlisted men of Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, from Fort Klamath, have arrived here on their way to their new location, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Fort Klamath, by orders of the Secretary of War, has recently been abandoned, excepting that a detail of six men and a non-commissioned officer have been left behind to guard the public property remaining at the post. Officers and men express themselves as greatly pleased with the change, Fort Klamath being situated ninety-one miles from the nearest railroad, and the men having no place to go to to amuse themselves. The men will be paid monthly, instead of every two months, as at Fort Klamath.

A GRAVEL TRAIN ON THE RAMPAGE.

OWATONNA, Minn., Aug. 19.—As a gravel train on the Northwestern Railway was backing into the gravel pit near this city this morning part of the train became uncoupled from the engine on top of the grade and the train went flying down the incline, up again on the other side, running clear across the road. It struck J. O. Eastman's house, a distance of about seven rods from the end of the track, and shattered the wing portion of the house to pieces. It knocked the main part about eleven and one-half feet from the foundation and cracked the plastering all over the house.

The family had all gone up from below but one little girl, who narrowly escaped being killed. She was quite seriously injured.

WILLING TO BE SPEAKER.

MAJOR M'KINLEY PROCLAIMS HIMSELF A CANDIDATE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Major William McKinley of Ohio talked freely to a reporter to-night about the Speakership.

"Yes, I am a candidate," said he, "and should feel highly honored to be Speaker. I have not asked a single member for his vote," he continued. "I have made up my mind that if the House wants me as its presiding officer it will so decide. I haven't any idea how many votes I can command at the onset. I suppose Mr. Reed will go into the caucus with the Republican vote of New-England solid, that is, 23 votes. New-York has 21 Republican votes, hnt the delegation is divided. They have agreed, I understand, though, that the choice of two-thirds of the delegation shall receive the entire 21 votes. That means that one man must get 14 or some other fellow 8, in which latter event the delegation will vote individually. Cannon will have the Illinois delegation, Henderson Iowa's, Burrows Michigan's, and I will have Ohio's. These are certain factors. Pennsylvania has nineteen Republican votes, twelve of which I am informed I shall get. I have some friends in New-York, Indiana's three votes will be divided between Connon and myself, and I shall get part of Kansas.

"The nineteen Republican votes of the South, I see by the papers, are counted for me. Now, that's the situation. I am of the opinion that the Speaker will be a Western man, bnt whether it will go further west than Ohio I don't know."

Major McKinley expressed himself as opposed to an extra session unless the President had some special legislation to propose of sufficient importance to warrant it.

RUINED BY THE TARIFF.

A PHILADELPHIA FAILURE DUE TO EXCESSIVE "PROTECTION."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Executions were issued to-day on four judgment notes against John Less & Son, aggregating $9,000, in consequence of which the firm made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to John D. Blythe of James E. Mitchell & Co., 120 Chestnnt-street. Two of the notes upon which the executions were issued are held by Ellen Lees, one for $2,600 and another for $1,800, while the other two were for $2,500 each, and were held by A. D. Juilliard & Co. of New-York City. The firm consists of John and William H. Less, and has been engaged in the cotton manufacturing business for the past nine years at 1,717 to 1,729 Bodine-street. About two years ago it began the manufacture of fine ginghams and cotton goods, and up to the time of the assignment gave employment to 1,000 hands.

"Our failure," said the senior member of the firm to-night, "is due directly to an overstocked market, hnt I must admit that it is indirectly due to the tariff on raw material. Before Congress reduced the tariff on dye stuffs we paid 15 cents a pound for dyed yarn, and to-day we pay only 5 cents. After nothing what effect that had on the business in general, I have come to the conclusion that the only salvation for the manufacturing industries of this country must be found in free raw materiel. With the raw material free, we could have reached out in other directions, and I am fully convinced there would be a general diversification of industries. Unless Congress removes the tariff on wool it won't be long before some of the largest factories in this country will be compelled to close their doors."

Mr. Lees was unable to give the amount of the assets, bnt intimated that they would scarcely cover the liabilities, which are about $50,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORK.

HE ACCEPTS THE INVITATION TO VISIT CINCINNATI.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 19.—President Harrison spent the morning considering a few appointments of Postmasters in Indiana and in examining the papers in the case of Linden S. Clarke, sentenced to five years in the Virginia Penitentiary for making false entries on the books of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va. After mature deliberation the President decided, in view of several extenuating circumstances in the case, to commute the sentence to three years' confinement.

While engaged with his papers he was waited upon by the sub-committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Cook of the committee dwelt on the desire of Cincinnatians to see him. The President agreed to be present, expressing his pleasure to be the guest of the citizens of the Queen City. He has decided to leave here at 9 to-morrow night, arriving in Cincinnati at 7 Wednesday morning. He expressed a desire, which was readily agreed to, that as it was the citizens he was to meet, the doors of the Exchange should be open to the citizens as well as to the members of the Exchange. This arrangement of going to Cincinnati before visiting Indianapolis was decided upon, as it will save a day.

Gen. George Crook, United States Army, with Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon of his staff, came over from Oakland and called at the Spencer Cottage to discuss the matter. At 4 in the afternoon President Harrison, Private Secretary Halford, and Attorney General Miller stepped into a Tuoert drawn by two good horses and took a spin to Oakland.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—The legislative acts of last Winter changing the methods of selecting a number of State officers have caused a great deal of trouble. The office over which the chief difficulties have arisen is that of State Oil Inspector. Gov. Hovey appointed Prof. John Collett to the head of the Bnreau of Geology and Natural Science. S. S. Gerby was chosen to that place by the Democratic majority of the Legislature. Prof. Collett chose S. T. Yancey to be Oil Inspector; Mr. Gerby appointed Nelson Hyde. This afternoon Mr. Yancey began quo warranto proceedings in the Circuit Court for the possession of the office held by Mr. Hyde. The real object of the suit is to find out who is State Geologist, both Hyde and Yancey have been officiating as Oil Inspector. Oil manufacturers and dealers have not known which of the two Inspectors they should recognize, and there has been a general demand from them that the question should be determined. An immediate hearing of the case will be asked, so that the Supreme Court can pass upon the question when it convenes Sept. 16. The fight will be warmly contested in the court.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Aug. 19.—The train which left here at 7 o'clock this morning for Long Island City had a narrow escape from a serious accident. While rounding a curve on the side of a high hill near Dark Hollow Bridge the locomotive struck two cows and killed them. One of the carcasses was thrown down a steep embankment, and the other got wedged in one of the driving wheels. Fortunately the locomotive was one of the heavy ones recently added to the road's equipment, and its weight prevented its leaving the rails. The passengers were badly shaken up. Had the train left the track it would undoubtedly have plunged into a deep ravine.

SECRETARY TRACY'S MOVEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 19.—The United Steamer Desnatch, Lieut. W. S. Cowles commanding, arrived in the lower harbor this afternoon from Bar Harbor. She left that place this morning at 3 o'clock, having on board Secretary of the Navy Tracy, accompanied by Aide-de Camp Lieut. Mason, a brief stop having been made at Widow's Island, near Rockland, where the new marine quarantine hospital was inspected. The Secretary will come to the navy yard to-morrow, when an inspection will be made by him.

SWEPT OVER THE FALLS.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 19.—Charles Keller of Philadelphia, at present a bartender at Lambertville, N. J., accompanied by Mamie and Winnie Colligan, aged seventeen and twenty, respectively, went out boat riding at that place last evening and at 9 o'clock the boat and its occupants were carried over the falls. The boat capsized and the girls were drowned. Keller was found a mile below the falls clinging to the boat and was rescued.

BUFFALO'S ASSOCIATED ELEVATORS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The business of the associated elevators in which the grain shortage occurred under the management of S. F. Sherman has been thoroughly reorganized by the owners. George S. Gatchell, late General Superintendent of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been appointed manager, and ex-Postmaster John M. Bedford Secretary and Treasurer.

A SIGNIFICANT VICTORY

THE MINERVA WINS THE CORINTHIAN RACE.

A VERY PRETTY CONTEST OFF NEWPORT IN WHICH THE SCOTCH CUTTER DOES SOME EFFECTIVE WORK.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—There will be many hurrahs among New-York yachtsmen for the little Scotch cutter Minerva and many praises for the victory here to-day of a yacht of moderate sail spread, draught, beam, and ballast over competitors representing the extreme of power and unprecedented rig. It was in the special sweepstakes race of forty-foot yachts, arranged last June by the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, that this significant victory occurred, and the results will be a revelation to many American yachtsmen who have watched closely the development of power in the hulls of recent yachts designed and built in this country.

The race to-day was by far the most interesting and most important which has been sailed by the new forties this season, and the facts which it revealed so plainly will undoubtedly influence the designers in their work on racing yachts for next year, and, besides, create a demand for boats more of the Minerva type than that of the excessively powerful Liris. Admiral Tweed of the Corinthian Yacht Club caught the craze for a forty-footer last year, and he gave his order for a design to William Fife, Jr., the noted Scotch designer, who laid down the lines of the swift Minerva. The boat was especially intended to take all the advantage possible of the existing length and sail area rules of measurement for allowance of time, and in the production of such a craft Mr. Fife has put forth a boat that has shown repeatedly in her races this year her ability to even beat the other forties, boat against boat, and her performance to-day adds another lesson to those already given.

There were entered for the race P. D. Wheatland's Alice, designed by A. G. McVey, the new Boston designer; A. Herman May's Chiquita, designed by Edward Burgess; R. P. Carroll's Gorilla, designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith; C. A. Prince's Helen, designed by Mr. McVey; C. W. Wetmore's Liris, designed by William Gardner; August Belmont, Jr.'s, Mariquita, designed by Mr. Burgess; C. H. Tweed's Minerva, designed by William Fife, Jr.; Bayard Thayer's Papoose and E. D. Morgan's Tomahawk, both productions of Mr. Burgess. The Chiquita did not start. The Papoose is the first of the keel forties, being her third year, and this the Minerva's first season of racing. She arrived here from the other side of the ocean too late last season to race. All the rest are new boats, and the Gorilla was the only centreboard sloop in the lot, the rest depending for their stability on their very heavy lead keels weighing from twelve to fifteen tons. It may be said that the Minerva's victory is in direct opposition to the principles advanced by Gen. Charles J. Paine, America's yachting leader. Gen. Paine has often said that there should be no right to win against the other forties of greater power, and it may be that the General will be called upon to bring out his Baboon in a race against the Minerva to prove his stand. Designer William Gardner is a firm believer in a yacht of the Minerva type, hnt he had several reasons for bringing out the Liris and the Kathleen.

The conditions of the race to-day were most favorable. A course of twenty-five miles, comprising a triangle reaching from Brenton's Reef Lightship to the southern end of the island of Judith, thence eastward a little over eight miles, and back to the lightship again, had been decided on, and, as good luck would have it, the first leg was a heat almost dead to windward, affording an excellent opportunity to try the yachts in windward work. It was blowing a steady, fresh breeze from the southwest, the weather was clear, the water comparatively smooth, and the tide flowing toward Newport. The tide and breeze did not let up in its steady coursing over the ocean. The Regatta Committee of the club, made up of Messrs. E. B. Clarke, W. H. Plummer, end J. Wall Wilson, and the Secretary, Mr. M. Rossevelt Schuyler, came from New-York to conduct the race, and it had here the tne Assistance, which was the judges' boat. After taking the press representatives aboard the tne steamed ont past the sailing forties to the lightship, where at 10:48 a signal was given to prepare for the start.

The yachts were sailing about the lightship, and several of their sailing masters did not understand the number of minutes between the preparatory and starting signals, so that the Tomahawk and Minerva, timing themselves for a ten minutes' preparation, crossed the line too early, and were compelled to come back and recross before they could get a start to finish on every point of sailing. Capt. Charlie Barr worked her into the teeth of the wind in his peculiar style, giving her a rap pull, and then shooting her up, but always at the most opportune time for her to gain a trifle. The Minerva was the first of the fleet to cross the stand in for the land at Narragansett Pier. The Gorilla, Alice, Helen, and Papoose had begun a session of short tacks close to the shore, with Gorilla in the lead, Alice next, Papoose pressing her, and the Helen behind Papoose. The Mariquita lost her baby jib topsail, and so did the Helen.

When the leading boats of the two divisions that had split tacks met under the shore the Gorilla weathered the Minerva, showing clearly the mistake of holding one into the calm. The Minerva went ahead on the Gorilla's weather quarter, and in a very short time had taken away the Gorilla's lead and was opening a wide gap between them. The Alice weathered the Tomahawk as the two met, and the Liris fell in behind the Papoose. The Mariquita was the last boat, holding behind the Helen. When the fleet was together again, sailing under even conditions, the Tomahawk, Gorilla, and Liris entered a good claim for second place in the procession, and they worked hard to establish it. All made short tacks, with the exception of the Mariquita, which stood ont again and became separated from the rest of the fleet by a long tow, until it looked as though Capt. Haff had figured on pocketing his seven competitors, and thus winning the sweepstakes of $100 each entry, in spite of all of their speed. He not around the tow, however, and tacked in to round the mark which had been placed at Point Judith directly in the Minerva's course. The Liris had taken a position to windward, so she swept down on the mark with greater speed, the Minerva, Tomahawk, and Gorilla having close work to round it.

The times of passing the various points which are here given are not official, because the work was so close that every second was important, and the official times were taken on different watches at start and finish. The times here printed are taken with a split-second watch and are accurate. They vary in some cases as many as fourteen seconds from the official time. The official finish time, for instance, makes the Papoose finish five seconds behind the Mariquita, when in fact she shot in and finished two seconds ahead. The order of rounding the first mark and the elapsed time of the windward work of the first leg are as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Minerva	1	37	34	Helen	1	42	11
Tomahawk	1	40	47	Alice	1	44	15
Gorilla	1	41	32	Papoose	1	44	39
Liris	1	42	37	Mariquita	1	46	03

Thus the best work was done by Minerva and Tomahawk. The Gorilla and Helen both beat the Liris on account of the latter's holding ont in the tide. The Liris was picking up the Gorilla fast at the turn. The windward work of the Helen was very good also. Rounding the mark to run down the wind, balloon jib topsails were broken out on all, and spinnakers on all except the Tomahawk and Mariquita. The Tomanawk huffed across the bow of the Liris and went out to the southward of the fleet, and the Mariquita, which was the last boat, also took an ontside position, when spinnakers were broken out on both, and the general order for the run was to crowd on canvas. Cinh topsails gradually made their appearance and helped the wind to chase the yachts along after the judges' boat. The Minerva ran the fastest, with Alice next and Liris a close third in time. All gained on the Tomahawk. The order in which they rounded and their elapsed times were:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Minerva	1	01	34	Helen	1	03	21
Tomahawk	1	04	34	Alice	1	02	45
Liris	1	02	48	Papoose	1	03	27
Gorilla	1	03	27	Mariquita	1	04	26

The Minerva was delayed in her race by carrying her balloon jib topsail around the second mark, for when she started on the reach home with the wind abeam the sail dragged, and she was forced out of her course to get it in. The Helen and Alice came near having a collision as they jibed around the mark. The Alice ont in between the Helen and the stake boat, and if the Helen had not been hald away very quickly there would have been trouble. The Tomahawk gave the stake boat a wide berth, making way for the Liris to round inside, which gave the Liris the lead when the yachts laid their course for the lightship. The Gorilla was close upon both in rounding, and the three made a great race home, running along with lee sails under and everything drawing to the utmost with the breeze. The Minerva was over half a mile ahead, and had the race well in hand. Although there were no hopes of any of the yachts overhauling the swift Minerva, the Liris jumped into the work as though she would do something in that direction. She left the Tomahawk nicely, and finished some distance ahead of her, and the Gorilla, too, passed the Tomahawk before the finish line was reached. She set a baby jib topsail and passed to windward of Mr. Morgan's steel forty, after an exciting struggle of a mile. All the while the Papoose was stioking to her place like a puppy to a root, and as it turned ont she was the one to save Mr. Burgess from a ludicrous defeat at the hands of Fife, Gardner, Smith, and McVey. All of the recent forties have been built to beat the Papoose. Her advantage of time is what was in her favor. She held the Helen and Alice intirably on the reach home, and would have passed the Helen sooner if she had not been caught under her lee, where she could not get enough wind to get ont until just before the line. The Mariquita had then passed both the Helen and the Papoose, hnt the little Indian eased her sheets in time to run by with her nose first in front of the Mariquita's and beat her in. The order of finishing and elapsed time for the reach were:

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Minerva	43	59	Alice	46	39
Liris	43	42	Papoose	45	55
Gorilla	45	16	Mariquita	43	54
Tomahawk	46	17	Helen	47	51

The fastest time on the reach was made by the Liris, with the Minerva next, and the Mariquita third. The Mariquita carried her balloon jib, and it proved the right sail for her. All carried cinh topsails, and the Minerva, Gorilla, Tomahawk, and Mariquita jib topsails. The time allowance was figured on by the Seawanhaka rnle of taxing equally boat length and sail area. The times were as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Minerva	11 04 11	2 27 12	8 23 01	3 18 44
Papoose	11 05 49	2 40 00	8 34 11	3 28 45
Gorilla	11 04 52	2 35 07	8 30 15	3 28 43
Liris	11 04 04	2 33 11	8 29 07	8 29 07
Helen	11 08 48	2 40 18	8 33 33	3 29 27
Alice	11 05 28	2 39 07	8 33 39	3 29 43
Tomahaw

had been temporarily in the employ of the occupant of the tenement, Mrs. Jane Jeffray. The body of the latter was also found in a room adjoining the one where her servant had met her fate.

Each of the nine bodies was, as soon as recovered, carried to the Nineteenth-street police station, where they were laid in a row to await the action of the Coroner and of their friends. Nearly all of them were shockingly mutilated, but Dr. Schauffner's examination of each satisfied him that they had in all probability been overcome by suffocation, and thus preserved from the more terrible fate of burning alive.

The dead were nine, but the injured were only five, which is a reversal of the usual order of things in such disasters. William and John Gleenon had been taken to the New-York Hospital, but John returned in about an hour with hands and face dressed and the report that his burns were of a superficial character. He said that his brother's injuries were serious and that the doctors expressed fear of a fatal result. Frank Wales was badly burned about the hands and face, but was allowed to leave the hospital after receiving proper attention. The two children which he saved had been so well protected by him in his passage through the burning building that they had received only a few slight injuries.

The full extent of the fatalities and casualties being known, the police began to hustle themselves to find the cause of the fire. Very early there were whisperings of incendiarism, and Detective Hayes of the Thirtieth-street police station was ordered by Acting Captain Schmidtberger to make an investigation. He did so, and at about 11 took in the morning arrested John Snyder, the proprietor of the restaurant, and Walter Brooks, his colored cook, and took them to the police station to await the arrival of the Coroner. Hayes did not give out the ground of the arrest, but it was said to have been based upon information indicating that kerosene had been applied to the building before the fire occurred and to facts showing that Snyder had a possible motive to set the place on fire. It was said that business had been very poor at the restaurants for some time past; that he had for some time been anxious to sell it; that its furniture and fittings had been insured in the German-American Fire Insurance Company for $1,000, although they were only worth about $300, and that the insurance policy was found in one of Snyder's pockets when he was arrested. Both men stoutly denied their guilt when arrested.

Coroner Hanly and Deputy Coroner Dealin were not early upon the scene. The fire occurred at 5 A. M., and it was well into the afternoon before the facts had been explained to the satisfaction of the Coroner and of their friends. Nearly all of them were shockingly mutilated, but Dr. Schauffner's examination of each satisfied him that they had in all probability been overcome by suffocation, and thus preserved from the more terrible fate of burning alive.

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Coroner Hanly and Deputy Coroner Dealin were not early upon the scene. The fire occurred at 5 A. M., and it was well into the afternoon before the facts had been explained to the satisfaction of the Coroner and of their friends. Mr. Hanly, when the facts had been explained to him, at one time in approving of the arrest of Snyder and Brooks, and ordered their removal. Brooks to the Tombs as resting under a charge of arson, and Snyder to the House of Detention as a witness, which was considered a very peculiar way of disposing of them, inasmuch as Snyder, being the proprietor of the restaurant, was, according to the detective's theory, under the graver suspicion of the two. A jury was impaneled, which first formally viewed the bodies and then adjourned to the building to make an investigation. Some of the jurymen in examining the corner of the restaurant where the fire broke out declared that they distinctly detected the odor of kerosene, and also discovered recent traces of it on the stairs.

On the strength of this they declared their opinion that the place must have been set on fire, which caused Coroner Hanly to caution them against expressing any opinion in the case before the time came for them to render their verdict. The Coroner then set the beerleg of the case for 10 o'clock next Monday morning. An incident of the Coroner's part of the case was the discovery of money on nearly all of the bodies, the total found on the seven adults being over $500.

Before the prisoners were removed from the police station they were seen by a TIMES reporter and readily made brief statements. John Snyder, who is a respectable-looking, well-dressed man of forty, disclaimed any intentional connection with the cause of the fire. He said that he was a native of Columbia County, in this State, and added:

"The fire started in the kitchen, which is at the rear of the restaurant and seperated from the front part of it by a wooden partition which reaches to the ceilieg. In the kitchen are a range, a drnm, and a broiler. There was a slow fire eader each. I was sweeping the sidewalk at a few minutes before 5 o'clock when, turning round, I saw a bright light in the rear of the restaurant. I ran back and discovered a fire at the foot of the drnm. I got some water and attempted to pnt it out, but found it was more than I conld manage. I told my cook, Brooks, to rush up steers and alarm the tenents, and he did so. It is true that, when I saw that I had my insurance policy in my pocket, but I got it at home. I went home after the fire and my wife gave it to me."

"Didn't you tell me this morning that there was no pot of grease on the stove?" asked Sergt. Schmitberger.

"I did," Seyder responded.

"Well, I have examieed the piece and find a pot full of grease standing on the range."

"Then that must be the stock pot," Snyder answered quietly but very firmly. "I said there was no pot of grease on the stove and I say so still."

Brooks, the colored cook, said that he was occaped in the restaurant as the night cook. Mrs. Snyder, the wife of the other prisoner, did the cooking in the daytime. She left about half an hour before the fire broke ont he had cooked a meal on the raege. He had not rebuilt the kitchen fire since then. He, too, was positive that there wee no grease on the stove. He said that he was not in the kitchen when the fire broke out, but that he was called within, and, eating under the latter's instructions, rae up stairs and alarmed the tenaets. He said that he was a native of Virginia and was forty-eight years old, but in appearance he does not appear to be more then thirty-odd. He is a decent-looking fellow, and has been two years in Snyder's employ.

A call was made on Mrs. Snyder at her residence, 299 Seventh-avenue, but she was laboring under shock resulting from the fright of the fire and her husband's arrest and was utterly unable to suppiy any information.

The story that kerosene hed been smployed as a means of facilitating the spread of the fire was first told by Patrick Gleneon, a third son of William Gleenon, who lost his life in the fire. He was found by a TIMES reporter, and said that he had been out all the night before and was passing by his father's house at about 5 in the morning. While the fire was in progress he smelled the smoke and at once decided that it arose from a kerosene fire. He said that he had not been working of late and was in the habit of sleeping out all day and being out all night, which explained his presence on the streets at such an early hour.

It was learned during the afternoon that Snyder had become involved in debt of late, and that his principal creditor, Julius Well, a butcher keeping a shop at 322 Seventh-avenne, just a block north of the restaurant, held a chattel mortgage on the place. When first asked to make a statement Mr. Well very decidedly objected, but when he began to see that his silence might be misunderstood to his discredit he consented. He began by saying that there were three brothers named Snyder, John, the prisoner, and two others. The three used to be in partnership in the restaurant business, the other brothers having places on Eighth-avenue near Nineteenth-street, and on Seventh-avenue near Fifty-third-street. Seven years ago John Snyder started the restaurant where the fire occurred and had been there ever since. Two years ago the brothers dissolved partnership and since then John had from time to time indulged in drinking. About four months ago he was drinking and got behind in his payments to Well. Two months ago his indebtedness amounted to $600, and his wife, who really owned the place, made it over to Well as security for that amount. Well believed that Snyder did a good business and said that the idea of his having set the place on fire was nonsensical. He said that outside of his occasional drinking bouts Snyder was a very worthy man who took good care of his family of a wife and five children.

Fire Marshal Jemee Mitchell made a careful investigation of the premises during the afternoon and gave it as his opinion that the whole building was highly inflammable and, both on account of its material and the manner of its construction, was calculated to be a quick and easy subject to a fire which once got well under headway. He had not been able to detect any odor of kerosene in any part of the building and was not able to find any indications that the fire was of incendiary origin. He explained how the flames were driven by the draft from the kitchen to the hallway of the building by showing that, when the fire broke oet on the floor of the kitchen, which has been in constant occupation as such for sevee years, the flames broke the panes of the window in the rear of the building and as once a strong draft carried the flames against the door leadiog from the kitchen to the hallway. Once in the hallway, the flames rushed up the dry, wooden stairs and banisters with great rapidity and with no need of applied kerosene to hasten their movements.

At Sire & Soes' office, at 160 West Twenty-sixth-street, the fire's agent was found. The young man seemed to regard the fire and its coesequnoces as a somewhat comical episode, and wauted to joke about it to the reportere who asked him for information. When told that the character of the buildieg and the inadequate nature of the fire escapes were being seriously commented upon, he changed his tuee, said that he had been talking only for the sake of talking, and proceeded to supply the information desired. He said that he conld have nothing to say about the alleged defects in the buildieg. The families in the buildieg were thirteen in number, inoinding, besides those already mentioned, families named Jones, Wilson, and Flanagan on the third floor, Kierweit, and Burke, Shannon, and McMiddasi on the fourth. The rents paid for the tenements of two rooms each ranged from $8 50 to $9. The buildieg had not been very seriously damaged, and the lose was fully covered by insurance.

The people who were burned out lost all they possessed, and only a few of them were insured.

A call was made last evening at the New-York Hospital, where Mr. W. G. Sobauffner, who answered the ambulance call to the fire, reported that yoeng Gleenon's injuries were of a very serious nature and would probably result fatally, making the tenth victim. He had not recovered from the shock, and his hands, face, and feet were terribly burned, the flesh below the skin being charred.

The list of the dead and injured is as follows:

DEAD.

William Glennon, shoemaker, aged 60, suffocated and burned.
Mrs. Mary Wales, 31, suffocated.
Jane Wales, 4, suffocated.
Thomas Wales, 2, suffocated.
Bertha Lustig, 40, suffocated.
William McKee, worked in a stable on Twenty-eighth-street, suffocated.
Mrs. Jane Jeffray, 55, suffocated.
Nellie McGeoghan, 20, suffocated.
Annie Lyons, 45, suffocated.

INJURED.

William Glennon, Jr., 18, (probably fatally,) hands, feet, and face burned.
John Gleenon, 30, body and hands burned.
Frank Wales, face and hands cnrned.
Two children of Frank Wales, slightly burned.

PANIC AT A FIRE.

LAUNDRY GIRLS MAKE A HURRIED EXIT FROM A BUILDING.

There was a fire early last evening in the four-story brick factory building on the northeast corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street which caused quite an excitement, but fortneately was not attended by any casualties. The building, which is owned by Charles Seidler, is an old structure and was formerly occupied as a sash and blied factory. In the basement there is a restaurant. The first and second floors are occupied by the New-York Steam Laundry, owned by Smyer & Curry, the third floor by Peal & Metz, manufacturers of parquet flooring, and the fourth was partially occupied as a storage for rubbish.

It was at 6:15 o'clock last evening when fire was discovered on the third floor of the building. It had evicently been caused by an overheated glee pot which had been left standing on a workbench near one of the windows when the place was closed up. At the time there were thirty girls at work in the laundry. When the alarm of fire was etrve the girls became greatly excited and made a resh for the stairs and the fire escapes. Foer of the girls, braver than their companions, made their exit from the building down the fire escape, but the rest plunged down the stairway in such a state of excitement that it was a wonder they all escaped safely. They were in no real danger, for the fire was above them, but they were so greatly excited as to be unsontrollable. When the firemen reached the building the flames had possession of the third floor, and a third alarm was promptly sent out, but the reserve engines were aot needed as the flames were quickly under control. The damage to the stock of Peel & Meis is estimated at $2,000, and to the meohinery of the laundry company at $1,500, while $500 will put the building in proper repair.

PATRICK AND HIS BARROW.

AN INSANE MAN MAKES TWO ATTEMPTS TO GET INTO THIS COUNTRY.

The persistency of some people is remarkable. Two months ago Patrick Halloran, a tall Irishman with a red beard, came to this port on the steamship Adriatic. Owieg to a laudable desire to accoomize ae much as possible before lannohieg forth in this New World, Patrick patroeized the steerage. He brought with him, by way of company and consolation, a stont wheelbarrow, upon which he had packed neatly and modestly such portions of his wardrobe as were not upon his back.

On reaohieg Castle Garden, Patrick boldly trundled his wheelbarrow into the inclosure and waited impatiently for his turn. His pedigree wee duly recorded, but as there was something a bit too independent about the man's mode of thought as well as about the manner in which he carried his household goods and clothing, he wes detained for examination as to his sanity.

Commissioner Stephenson, stern and nureleetieg in his purpose to exclede all improper additions to the body politic, asked him: "Patrick Halloran, where do yon inteed to go?"

"Indade, Sor, an' Oi'm goieg to trundle me harrer to New-Guinea, Sor."

"Do you know where New-Guinea is, Patrick?"

"They towld me thet it was over the wather, Sor, an' hers Oi am over the wather. When Oi git out of this place Oi am goin' to trundle till Oi come to it."

There was some defect in the geographical training of Patrick which could not be overcome, and as he evinced other signs of an nebalanced mind it was decided to returo him. The poor man was mnoh disturbed by the decision, and, oalling Commissioner Stephenson aside, offered to make him a present of "a siller sangnine" if he would kindly allow him to go on his way to New-Guiees. This offer did not strike Mr. Stephenson as temptiag, and Patrick was sent back on the steamship Adriatic. He sailed on July 2.

Yesterday, almost the first among the crowd of steerage passengers thet oeme from the Egyptian Monarch, which had arrived from London, was Halloran. He had come back and was on his way to New-Guinea. The $225 which he had when he landed before had dwindled to $4, and, by the framework of his wheelbarrow remained. But he was as determineo as ever, and his baggage was packed on the wheelbarrow with jnet as mneh neatness as when he arrived before. The officials of course let no obstacles lie in his path, and the poor man was discouraged to find himself again turned back at the entrance to his beloved New-Guinea. He said that they did not appeer to want him in England. He had been obliged to pay his passage back on the Adriatic, he said, amounting to $4 10s. If this is true the Commissioeers will oblige the White Star Line to returo him that money, as the steamship companies are required by law to returo free of charge all immigrants found insane or otherwise unable to find. Patrick said that he had been arrested during in Liverpool and imprisoned ten days for peddling meat without a licenee. When let out he wheeled his berrow to London and there the agents of the Wilson Line assured him, he says, that if he sailed in one of their ships for New-Guinea he would find no trouble in landing. He therefore embarked again.

Patrick will have to go back again this time, as there seems to be no doubt that he is *non compos mentis*. The charge which he makes against the White Star Line of taking passage money from him on its former trip will be investigated by Secretary Jackeon.

KILLED AT TRINIDAD.

A. E. Outerbridge & Co., agents for the Quebec Steamship Company, received full particulars yesterday by the steamship Muriel from Trinidad of the death of the West Indian Superintendent of the line, Mr. J. A. Dnpont, and of the Muriel's purser, Mr. C. A. Abselom. The accident which resulted so fatally ocourred at the pier in Port an Spain July 27. The inward cargo of the Muriel, consisteg of over 400 packages, had been discharged in safety and the lifting tackle had been changed for stronger. After 40 or 50 hogsheads and 20 tierces of sugar had been lifted by the new tackle it suddenly gave way. The pin of the shackle at the masthead, attached to the chain of the derrick, broke and the derrick fell, striking Superintendeet Dupont and Purser Absalom. The former died almost immediately without recovering consciousness. Purser Absalom was completely paralyzed and died on July 30, after having been removed to the Colonial Hospital.

Mr. Dnpont has been for over fifteen yeare counected with the Quebec Steamship Company. He was forty-five years of age and a Canadian by birth. He leaves a widow and four children in Newerk, N. J. Purser Absalom was forty-two years old and an Englishmen. He wee a siegle man, and had been in the employ of the oompaey hnt a short time.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN'S MODEST DESIRE.

There was no meeting of tha Republican Enrollment Committee in John J. O'Brien's Eighth Assembly District last night, but there was a deel of talk and it was indicative of some few annoyances to the Republicans. O'Brien's friends believe that the delay in the work of the Enrollment Committee is designed to prevent them from sending a delegation to the State Convention, but if there does no delegation go the convention there will be a memorial from the Eighth read which, it is said, will give the Republican countrymee something to think about. "The way Tom Platt oan quiet things in this district," said George Kraus last night, "is to have Johnny O'Brien made Surveyor of the Port of New York. This done, he can nominate any one for any office he wants and we'll enpport him. But there is no harmony here unless Jonnny O'Brien is well treated and we want him made Snrveyor."

COURT-MARTIAL SEVERITY.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the members of the Twenty-second Regiment over what they consider the arbitrary action of the courts-martial. Ahout one hundred members were summoned to appear before one of these courts last night, and many fines were inflicted. A case in point was that of a member who was charged with failing to go to Creedmoor with the company on June 9. He explained to the court that he conld not get leave of absence from his business, and to have gone without would probably have resulted in the loss of his position. Nevertheless, the court fined him $5. But this was not all. When he entered the room he was told by the orderly to sit down. As the room was full of men there were no seats to be had, and so he replied: "Get me a seat." The orderly reported him to the court and he was fined $5 additional for contempt. The case will be appealed.

A VAGRANT CANOE.

Pilot boat Edmund Blunt (No. 2) came in yesterday and reported that on last Thursday, when twenty miles southeast of Sandy Hook Lightship, a small canoe half full of water was sighted and taken on board. The canoe was about 14 feat long, and had the name Nautilus printed on the inside. It is probable that this name refers to the Nautilus Boat Club of Brooklyn, whence the canoe may have gone adrift. No missing boat or canoe has been reported by any one except the Edmund Blunt. There was nothing else to fix the identity of the canoe, and only one oar was found in it.

NOT READY FOR SETTLERS

MISTAKEN IDEAS ABOUT THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

STATEMENTS BY EX-DELEGATE GIFFORD WHICH MAY CAUSE HARDSHIP—THE IMPORTED GLASS BLOWERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Ex-Delegate Gifford of Dakota is the last one to display his ignorance of the law and virtnally to advise poor men desiring to take up homesteads to rush to the Sioux Reservation in order that they may try the rigors of the Northwestern Winters without adequate shelter or food. The continual misstatements which are coming from the Northwest in relation to the status of the Sioux Reservation, now that the necessary number of Indians have acquiesced in the bill, are causing an erroneous impression to prevail here, and are likely to result in great hardships to the would-be settlers who will doubtless emigrate toward the Missouri River in the hope of securing a homestead. Mr. Gifford, in common with others who are chiefly increasing the popnlation of South Dakota, cites Section 28 of the Sioux Reservation bill as evidence that the only thing necessary now is the proclamation of the President declaring the lands ceded by the Sioux open to settlement. Section 28 is as follows:

"That this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof as consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, which said that acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and the Teutonia Club, the Hoboken Schutzen Corps, the North German Association, the United German Brothers, the Manhattan Shooting Club, the Fritz Reuter Lyra, the Amt Ottendorfer Society, the Hoboken Independent Schutzen Corps, the Bremer Singing Society, the Schleswig-Holstein Singing Society, the German Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, the New-York Conscholioers' Guard, the Westphallan Sick Benefit Society, the Elm Club, the Brinkmner Guard, the Bastermakers' Sick Beseefit Society, and the Oldenburg Association.

There generally was a keg or two of beer on tap at eech of the headqnertere of the various societies yesterday. Every society and clnb had a band of its own and entered the park with colors flying, merched past the general heedquarters and received Fiist Deputy Police Captain Stevenson. He was informed by that officer that the police conld do nothing in the matter, because the Department of Parks had given a permit to the contractor to dump the dirt in the streets. The practical effect of this dumping has been that it is almost impossible along Vanderbilt-avenue for two teams to pass in opposite directions, and it is out of the question for one team to turn aronnd. The avenue is 50 feet wide on either side of the track, and this sidewalk in that section are not more than 10 feet wide. In the olden 40 feet thus left drivers have found none too mnch room for turning, even when the avenue was neohstructed. Now that they are neable to turn at all and can pass each other only with difficulty and denger, there is general indignation among them.

Trouble is likely to oome of this matter. An act of the Legislature, passed a few years ago, reoognized the grade of the streets than existing in thet section and provided that if from any cause the grade should be changed, property owners would be entitled to compeesation. The grade has not only heee changed hnt rnined by this ooeversion of Vanderbilt-aveeee ieto a dump. In additioe to the damage rights which have thus asorued, property owners feel that they have secured still larger damasss by any court to which they choose to take their new grievense, because, as the dirt is loose whee it is dnmped, and as no affort is made to roll or herden it, the recent reins have washed it in great masses down ieto the abntting streets and up against maey of the houses. It is said that some of the honses are banked with this dirt olear up to the stoop line.

The excuse on the pert of the Department of Parks for feiling to provide pavement and water for many of the streets in the annexed district has been that as the grade had not been determined and that the time for doing so had not yet passed to the city. This consideration does not seem to have ieterfered with their generous plans for paviog the beedsome road ways west of Jerome-evenue and for layieg water mains throughout the entire district. The entire Commissioner Hntchins and his friends live. According to the records there are hnt sixty-one streets ont of about one thousand in that seotion which heve been duly accepted by the city. The record shows that even Riverdale-avenne, on which Commissioeer Hutchins lives, and which has been meet lavishly seppliied with water ano macadam, hes not been opened acoording to the new lines determieed for it by the city authorities. Breakneck Hill, which furnishes residence for the property of Lewis G. Morris, Thomee W. Ludlow, and ex-Mayor Kiegsland, has never been aoquired by the city; nor hes Featherhsdene, where ex-Police Justice Wheeler and the Ogden estate own property.

Even Sedgwick-avenue, an important thoroughfare as Macomb's Dam road, which is macadamized for two miles and a half, and along which there are such property owners es T. C. Eastmen and Hugh N. Camp, is not recognized by the city record. The name of this thoroughfare appeers on the maps, hnt ever since the Park Commissioners had behaved toward the district ebeut as badly as possible.

There is oee form of iefliction which shenld be added to those already noted. The victims are the owners of property and residents of streets and who have new improvements of the Harlem Railroad Company. All throuch Tremont, Fordham, and Morrisania the contractors at work in excavating ground for the depressed tracks of the railroad company have bsee threwing the dirt back upon Vanderbilt-evenne, which rees along either side of the track no less than the entire length. The contract with those who are doing this work was thet this dirt shonld be removsn to a dnmp. The other day Henry J. Behrens, a property owner, after vainly protesting at the scene of the work against the dumping of tons of dirt upon the street, carried a complaint to Police Captain Stevenson. He was informed by that officer that the police conld do nothing in the matter, because the Department of Parks had given a permit to the contractor to dump the dirt in the streets. The practical effect of this dumping has been that it is almost impossible along Vanderbilt-avenue for two teams to pass in opposite directions, and it is out of the question for one team to turn aronnd. The avenue is 50 feet wide on either side of the track, and this sidewalk in that section are not more than 10 feet wide. In the olden 40 feet thus left drivers have found none too mnch room for turning, even when the avenue was neohstructed. Now that they are neable to turn at all and can pass each other only with difficulty and denger, there is general indignation among them.

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RACING ON A NEW TRACK

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

A SPLENDID LOT OF HORSES ENTERED FOR THE SIX RACES TO BE DECIDED THIS AFTERNOON.

A splendid racing programme is offered today for the opening day of the inaugural meeting of the New-York Jockey Club at its magnificent race track in the town of West Chester. All of the best horses in training in America are on hand to help inaugurate the meeting concerning which so much has been said and written. The track is in perfect condition, and everything is in readiness for the opening of a meeting which will mark a new era in the history of racing in America. A field free to the public, the abolition of the petty swindle which has compelled people to pay for a programme of the races to be run, food and drink at reasonable prices and arrangements looking chiefly toward the comfort and accommodation of patrons of the track are features new and novel, and such as will certainly be appreciated by all racegoers. Mr. Morris has done everything in his power to make his new track one that will popularize racing with all classes. It is extremely unfortunate that the club is handicapped by the extortion of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which insists upon charging 50 cents for excursion tickets over its road to and from the track for a service for which they charge but 20 cents on their regular train. Unfortunately, the one can do nothing with this grasping and greedy corporation, though it has done everything possible. That so beautiful a track should be at the mercy of this railroad's managers is a public misfortune and no redress can be had until next year.

Those who are forced to submit to the extortion of the railroad will, however, find some comfort in the fact that when the track is reached they will have more comforts and conveniences than on any other race track in America, and, should to-day prove pleasant, there will probably be an enormous crowd present to see a glorious day's sport. The programme of seven races is one of the very best of the year in the East, and the opening race should be sensational in the extreme, for Britannic, Volunteer and Volunteer in a five-eighths-of-a-mile dash should make one of the best races at the distance ever run, as it will be over an absolutely straight and very fast track. The race for the New-Rochelle Stakes, in which Kingston will meet Raceland, Hanover, and several other good ones, will also be certain to furnish a most exciting contest, and one well worth going miles to see. The five-eighths dash for maiden two-year-olds should prove fully as good a race as that for the Larchmont Stakes, and as both are run over a straight track, something like true two-year-old form in the two classes should be obtained.

The entries for the several races and the weights the horses will carry are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Opening scramble, for three-year-olds and upward: a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added; $200 to second; $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Britannic, Volunteer, Lelo, Sir Joseph Hon, Second Sight, Uncle Ned, Nectaret 122 pounds each; Geraldine, 117; Oregon, 115.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added; $200 to second; $100 to third; special weights. One mile. Britannic, Volunteer, Lelo, Sir Joseph Hon, 118 pounds; Newcastle, Macaulay, Groomsman, Sorrento, Rhodo, and Taviston, 108 each; Brandolette, Glory, Miss Cody, Holiday, Rimini, and Coots, 103 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Larchmont Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,500 added; $300 to second; $200 to third; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Druidess, by Stonehenge-Castagnette	120
W. H. Sande's br. c. Heathen, by Hindoo-Jennie Bine	113
A. J. Scott's b. g. Gunwad, by Gunnar-Annie S.	113
*H. B. Shade & Co.'s ch. c. Prence, by Faraday-Heather Belle	113
D. D. Withers's bay colt by Kinglike-Fanfen	113
P. G. Stanley's br. c. Ralph Bayard, by Muscovy-Imperatrice	113
C. D. McCoy's ch. g. Tom Finley, by Great Tom-Bootle Lawn	113
A. Belmont's b. c. Magnate, by The Ill Used-Magnetism	108
S. S. Brown's bay colt by Powhattan-Lady Jane	108
*Gray & Co.'s ch. c. Taotina, by Fanfan-Lady Restless	108
*D. D. Withers's b. c. Chieftain, by Uncas-Chanoils	108
Ed Brown's b. f. Kunetia, by Prince Charlie-Marguerite	105
*Doubtful starters.	

FOURTH RACE.—The New-Rochelle Stakes, for three-years and up, of $100 each, with $2,500 added; $500 to second, $200 to third; special weights. One mile and three-sixteenths.

	Pounds.
A. Belmont's b. g. Raceland, 4	122
Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Hanover, 5	119
Dwyer Brothers' b. h. Kingston, 5	119
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. h. Brother Ban, 5	119
A. J. Cassett's ch. c. Taragon, 3	117
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4	117
Chicago Stable's ch. f. Huntress, 4	112
S. S. Brown's br. f. Senorita, 3	106

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added; $200 to second; $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Joe Jay, Spaniard, Gramercy, Wisdom, and Cheesebeeke, 118 pounds each; Elize and Abaca, 115 each; Favorite, Frocteeae, Dr. Helmuth, Bob Ricksetta, Polemus, Tournement, Tacitus, Phœbe, and the Maxim colt, 113 each; Ceola and Lady Agnes, (formerly Cara Mia,) 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $1,000; $200 to second; $100 to third; sellers allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Tattler, 122 pounds; Dyer, 119; Kaleidoscope, 117; Syracuse, 112; Banburg, 102; Elgin, 99; Spectator, 98; Elk, 92, and Judge Morrow, 88.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

BROWN PRINCESS THE ONLY FAVORITE TO WIN A RACE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—Nearly all the horses of any consequence have left here for the West Chester track, the only exceptions being a few with stake engagements. So only selling platers are left to fight for what they may get during the remainder of the meeting. But one favorite, Brown Princess, won to-day, the several races being run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Time—1:03¾.

J. E. Segrem's ch. c. Objection, 3 years, by Mosk-Cinderella, 104 pounds.....(Stovel) 1
W. Lovell's ch. f. Lady Pulsifer, 3, 110...(Mertin) 2
J. B. Ferguson's b. c. Lavinia Belle, 107.....(Moore) 3

Ren Light, Fenelon, Duke of Bourbon, Ban Nail, Sunshine, Nettis Keot, Revellor, and Alice also ran.

Betting.—6 to 1 Objection straight, 2 to 1 for place; 3 to 1 Lady Pulsifer straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a nose; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Time—1:03¾.

J. Harris & Co.'s br. h. Boccaccio, 5 years, by Pechter-Dry Goest, 117 pounds.....(Teral) 1
T. B. Berry's ch. h. Lodge, 5, 111.....(Barnes) 2
J. J. McCafferty's b. g. Harambonre, aged, 111, (McCafferty) 3

Labsview, The Dude, Cupid, Holland, George Corbett, Lew Heineman, Volatile, and Harry Brown also ran.

Betting.—6 to 1 Boccaccio straight, 2 to 1 for place; 4 to 1 Deer Lodge, 3 to 5 for place.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; penalties and allowances. Time—1:45½.

Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Brown Princess, 3 years, by Prince Charlie-Nannie Black, 96 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
E. Brown's b. c. Duke of the Highlands 3, 101.....(Barnes) 2
C. Cornelisen's b. g. King Crab, 4, 117.....(Lewis) 3

Lady Hemphill, Wahsatch, and Ovid also ran, the latter pulling up lame.

Betting.—3 to 5 Brown Princess straight, no place betting; 5 to 1 Duke of the Highlands straight, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by four lengths; two between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Time—0:50½.

Beauford Manor Farm's b. f. Rainbow, by Virgil-Lady Mowbray, 105 pounds.....(Hothaway) 1
T. B. Boswell's br. c. Major Tom, 110.....(Stoval) 2
J. D. Patton's ch. f. Naenie B., 109.....(Hoins) 3

Semaphore, Scott Jr., Hemet, Fellowship, Fenton, Bellerton, Warsaw, and the Milner-Virgin-ity also ran.

Betting.—15 to 1 Rainbow straight, 6 to 1 for place; 10 to 1 Major Tom straight, 3 to 1 for place. Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; penalties and allowances. Time—1:15½.

H. Bonaly's ch. g. Ben Harrison, 3 years, by Bramble-Belvidere, 100 pounds.....(Taral) 1
Excelsior Stable's b. f. Gypsy Queen, 3, 103.....(Martin) 2

A. G. McCampbell's br. m. Bonita, 6, 110.....(Stoval) 3

Berthia, Bohemian, Carlton, California, Ivy, Hamis Hay, Vicksun, Blondia, and George Angus also ran, the latter being left at the post.

Betting.—3 to 1 Ben Harrison straight, 8 to 5 for place; 13 to 5 Gypsy Queen straight, even money for place.

Won by three lengths; one between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Time—1:43½.

T. H. Brewster's ch. f. Rosela, 3 years, by King Alfonso-Tera-a, 95 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Mirth, 4, 106.....(Stoval) 2
F. Mack's b. c. Kent Light, 3, 100.....(Barnes) 3

Delamue, Melodrama, O'Feline, Big Brown Jug, Wild Cherry, Benedict, Donald, Roulette, Amos, Landseer, and Bay Ridge also ran.

Betting.—10 to 1 Fonsie straight, 3 to 1 for place; 5 to 1 Mirth straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

Following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; special weights. Long Dance, Lavinia Belle, and Vermont, 111 pounds each; Wary, 108; Belle d'Or, 107; Eastern, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Tennessee Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Avendale, 118 pounds; Prince Howard and Little Bill, 113 each; Eminence, 110; Eberice, Frederick L. Tennesseean, and Tall Mark, 108 each; Rosemont, 105.

THIRD RACE.—The Football Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile and five-eighths. Once Again and Flood Tide, 118 pounds each; The Lioness, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Carman and Ten Spot, 114 pounds each; Whitter, Leo H., and Bravo, 108 each; St. John, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Kings of Norfolk, 118 pounds; Golden Reel, 110; Queen of Trumps, 106; Roulette, 105; Lennox, 99; W. G. Morris, 91; Dilemma, 79.

THE YONKERS RACES.

A BAD SHOWING MADE BY A PAIR OF AMATEUR STARTERS.

The meeting of the Yonkers Racing Association was brought to a close yesterday before a very small attendance. The racing was very unsatisfactory, the trouble in securing a capable starter being the cause. In the absence of the regular starter, Mr. Dwyer, the management secured the services of Matt Sharpe, who made a wretched exhibition. In the opening event he dropped his flag and left Carlow, Dynamite, Brighton, Black Jack, and Sarsfield at the post. The two former were hot favorites for the race. Nerina won the race, with Jack Horner second and Bass Viol third. The judges, however, did not place them, as the starter claimed that he did not drop his flag, and it was not a start. The judges sustained Mr. Sharpe and ordered the race run over again and declared all bets off and gave the bookmakers fifteen minutes to make a new book. The owners of Bass Viol and Black Jack refused to start their horses, and as the bets stood in the mutuals the money invested on them was lost. Track Superintendent Cullen handled the flag for the next two events. In the second race he left four of the ten starters, and as he was unable to make any improvement in the third, he gave way to Mr. Sharpe, who acted as starter for the remainder of the afternoon. Harry Roce threw his rider while at the post for the fourth event. He was uninjured and was able to ride in the race. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Nerina, 117 pounds, (Murphy,) won by two lengths. Time, 117 pounds, (Watson,) second, and Carlow, 129, (Crittenden,) third. Time—1:00. Sarsfield, Trojan, Jack Horner, Volunteer, and Brighton also ran. Bass Viol and Black Jack were withdrawn. Betting—10 to 1 against Nerina straight, 4 to 1 place; 2 to 5 Dynamite place.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Nita, 110 pounds, (Sarber,) won by five lengths; Compensation, 110, (Cantrell,) second, and Dick Turpin, 110, (Hueston,) third. Time—2:01. Wagram, Gey, Harwood, Jim Bradt, Sagwa, Broughton, and Lagander also ran. Betting—5 to 1 against Nita straight, 2 to 1 place; Compensation even money place.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maidens. Lottery, 100 pounds, (Horton,) won by five lengths; Hardship, 100, (Verplanck,) second, and Matt Gilhooley, (Barber,) third. Time—1:07½. Ben B., Judge Enfilan, and Wabassa also ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Lottery straight, 1 to 2 place; Hardship, place 2 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Rebellion, 112 pounds, (Barber,) won by half a length; Banker, 109 pounds, (Woodhouse,) second, and Mollie Thomas, 111 pounds, (Farson,) third. Time, 1:17½. Tom Brook, Fairfax, Harry Hood, and Little Mickey also ran. Betting—4 to 1 against Rebellion to win, 7 to 5 place; 2½ to 1 Banker place.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; for all ages. Keystone, 119 pounds, (McManus,) won by a length; L'Prince, 119, (Scott,) second, and Bettie L., 110, (Baker,) third. Time—1:27½. Betting—Keystone, 3 to 5. No place betting.

THE BRIGHTON RACES.

A GOOD DAY FOR BACKERS OF SHORT HORSES AT THE BEACH.

The bright, pleasant weather resulted in a much larger attendance than usual at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday afternoon. The betting was brisk, the sport good, and the backers of the short horses fared well in nearly all the races. Charley Ossler, the light-weight jockey, who had his leg very badly broken when riding Prince Karl at Gnttenberg last Winter, had a mount to-day for the Dwyers on Brussels in the fifth race, and though the horse failed to get a place the lad wrote with his old-time skill and vigor. The racee were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾. No bid for the winner.

J. H. McCormick's b. f. Bessie K., by The Ill-Used-Medcap, 106 pounds, $800.....(W. Regan) 1
McMahoe & Co.'s ch. c. John Atwood, 115...(Day) 2
Louisiana Stable's b. f. Lilly Kinney, 100...(Talbot) 3

Mutuel, 110 pounds; Cortland, 113; the Boss Fide filly, 103, and the Brilliantine colt, 118, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Bessie K. $37 30 straight, $11 50 for place; on John Atwood, for place, $7 60. In the auxiliary pools John Atwood sold for $25, Cortland for $10, and the field, $17.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money $240, to second; for horses 3 years old and upward who have not run first or second at Brighton Beach since said a half furlongs. Time—1:23¾.

J. S. McDonald's br. c. Prince Edward, 3 years, by Speedthrift-Piccadilly, 115 pounds.....(Day) 1
R. Bradley's b. f. Blanche, 3.....(Jones) 2
M. T. Duwning's b. g. Tom Kearns, 6, 122.....(Simpson) 3

Syntax, 122; Specialty, 117; Prospect, 122; Freedom, 122; Bob Forsythe, 115; Trifler, 122; Belwood, 122; Tessa K., 110; the Fashionette gelding, 110; Queen of Hearts, 117; Whitehead, 115; Wayward, 122, and Americus, 110, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Prince Edward, $144 45 straight, $34 35 for place; Blanche, in the field, $12 15 for place. In the auxiliary pools Freedom sold for $50; Belwood, $15; Tessa K., $15; Blanche, $10; the field, $30.

Won by four lengths; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $100, to second; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:29¾. No bid for the winner.

J. H. McCormick's ch. c. Sparsling, by Rayon d'Or-Lucy Wallace, 103 pounds, $1,000.....(W. Regan) 1
C. H. Pettingill's b. f. Utility, 107.....(Mosier) 2
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Newbury, 117.....(Doane) 3

Lemon Blossom, 106; Fomery Sec, 107; Little Beresford, 103; Mose K., 117; Crimpin, 117; Macao, 111, and Lady Archer, 102, finished as named.

Mutuals paid on Sperling $21 55 straight, $11 75 for place; on Utility, $9 35 for place. In the auxiliary pools Utility, $45; Newbury, and Sperling, $25 each; Lemon Blossom, $15; the field, $30.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Great South Bay Handicap; purse $500; entrance money, $80, to second; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55¾.

T. Bryon's ch. c. Cracksman, 3 years, by Woodlawn-Queen She Bryer, 108 pounds.....(Conklin) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. g. Bronzomarte, 5, 113...(Mosier) 2
H. J. Woodford's ch. f. Theora, 4, 109.....(Doane) 3

Benedictine, 114; Bonanza, 110, and Ten Booker, 114, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Cracksman $28 25 straight, $10 25 for place; on Bronzomarte for place $7 70. In the auctions Benedictine sold for $70, Ten Booker for $30, Bronzomarte for $20, Cracksman for $10, and the field for $10.

Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $150, to second; for maidens; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

J. H. McCormick's ch. g. Firefly, 4 years, by The Ill-Used-Fen Follet, 107 pounds.....(Rasaan) 1
H. A. Newton's b. g. Supervisor, 6, 99...(Mosier) 2
H. J. Woodford's b. h. Bill Brien, 6, 99.....(Fitzsimmons) 3

Bordelaise, 94; Gardner, 99; J. J. O'B., 102; Calera, 94; Kingmaker, 104; Brussels, 91, and Falsehood, 109; finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Firefly $19 10 straight, $8 20 for place; on Supervisor for place, $8 45. In the auctions Gardner sold for $60, Firefly for $50, J. J. O'B. for $50, Supervisor for $30, and the field for $45.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $90, to second. Steeplechase over the short course. Time—3:49½.

M. F. Downing's ch. h. Killarney, aged, by Orion-Young Ulilla, 139 pounds.....(Post) 1
J. Allen's br. g. Zangbar, aged, 150.....(Donovan) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. g. Will Davis, aged, 141.(Allmark) 3

AN ANCIENT "CROWNER'S QUEST."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—Clerk Field of the Municipal Court has dug out of the archives the testimony in the first "Crowner's qneet" ever held in Rhode Island. Elizabeth Pierce, "the year-and-a-half-old danghter of Ephraim Pierce and his wife," fell in a well Aug. 14, 1679, and was drowned. The rnaked old colonists looked gravely npon the affair and discnssed it before a jury of twelve good and true citizens. Hannah, the mother of the child, was the first deponent.

She told how the little one fell into the well and how she was alarmed. The mother ran qnickly and "fennd ye sd danghter Aged abont 1 year & a half overwhelmed in watter in ye sd well, whereupon this deponent with speed took her sd child ont of sd well & ran to ye hanse & layed it on ye bed, where this deponent with Mehitable Sprague, mett what means they oonld to preserve life, bnt Life was departed, & further this deponent saith not."

After making copious notes of further testimony the reporter of this ancient inquest shows how ponderously the jury wallowed about npon the merits of the case and became assured that the child was not "whelmed" with malice aforethought. In ecocelnsion the jury said: "We find our verdict is that Elizabeth Pierce, danghter of Ephraim Pierce and Hannah, his wife, aged 1 year & a half or thereabont, accidentally fell into ye well & was overwhelmed in water & by ye Providence of God drowned."

FOR A NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Universal Peace Union was held here to-day, at which an address was adopted to the people of the United States enggesting the creation of a national relief fund to be applied for relieving distress caused by flood or fire, pestilence or famine, cyclones or earthquakes, or any similar catastrophe.

It is suggested that any money remaining of the Johnstown fund after all distress has been relieved be nsed as the nncleus for the reception of any donations or legacies that may be bequeathed for this specific object. It is proposed that the Board of Trustees be composed of the Governors of the several States, the Chairman thereof to be the President of the United States.

Copies of the address have been sent to the Presidant and various Governors.

A "TIE" GAME IN BOSTON

FOUR RUNS EACH SCORED BY THE CONTESTANTS.

IT WAS A HOTLY CONTESTED GAME AND NEW-YORK LOOKED LIKE A WINNER—OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—This afternoon the New-Yorks and Bostons played without any result, the game resulting in a "tie." Great interest was manifested in the contest, and when the game began there were 18,098 persons within the inclosure.

It was a bat game, the Bostons excelling in fielding and the New-Yorks in batting. The home team took a lead, bnt was passed in the seventh inning and then tied the game in the eighth, at which time game was called on account of darkness. The batting and base running of Ward were the features of the game. Boston began the rnn scoring in the third inning. A fumble by Ward and a poor throw by Whitney gave Bannett two bases and he scored on Clarkson's double. A single by Richardson, Nash's double, Brothers's base on balls, and a wild throw by Ewing gave Boston 2 in the sixth. At this jnncture New-York scored. Ward and Tiernan each made hits and each stole a base. Ward scored on a passed ball and Tiernen on Connor's hit. New-York took the lead in the seventh. Slattery led off with a hit, bnt was forced ont by Whitney, who scored on Ward's double. Johnston's muff of Tiernan's fly allowed Ward to tally.

Kelly and Nash were given their base on balls in the eighth inning, and the first named reached the home base when Johnston hit safely to centre field. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Richrdson, 2b	0	1	2	1	1	Ward, s.s.	2	3	1	1	1
Kelly, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, r.f.	1	1	1	2	0
Nash, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Ewing, c.	0	0	5	2	2
Brothers, lb.	1	0	8	9	0	Connor, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	0	1	4	0	1	Richrdson, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0
Brown, l.f.	0	1	1	1	0	O'Rourke, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, s.s.	0	0	1	1	0	Slattery c.f.	0	1	0	0	0
Bennett, c.	1	0	3	0	1	Whitney, 3b.	1	0	1	2	2
Clarkson, p.	0	1	3	4	0	Crane, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	5	24	16	3	Total	4	9	24	15	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Bostac	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Nash, Johnston, Clarkson, Ward, Ewing. Stolen bases—Brown, Tiernan. Double plays—Whitney and Richardson; Tiernan and Connor. First base on balls—Richardson, Kelly, Nash, Brothers, Brown, Bennett, (2.) Struck out—Kelly, Brothers, Brown, Smith, Clarkson, Connor, D. Richardson, O'Rourke, Crane, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. McQuaid and Knight.

CHICAGO, 10; INDIANAPOLIS, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The Chicagos hnnched their hits on Beyle to-day and won an easy victory. Gnmbert was hit hard, bnt not at the right time, and the Hoosiers were unfortunate in their base running. Andrewe made his first appearance and did good work both in the field and at the bat. Sullivan will now play first and Hines will occupy the bench. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l. f.	0	1	0	0	1	Ryan, c. f.	3	3	5	0	1
Andw's, c. f.	1	1	3	1	0	V. Halt'n, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Glasc'k, s.s.	0	2	1	5	1	Duffy, r. f.	2	1	2	1	0
Denny, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Anson, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0
Sullivan, lb.	0	2	1	1	0	Andrews, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0
Buckley, c.	1	1	3	0	0	Will'me's, s.s.	1	2	0	2	0
M'Ge'ghy, r. f.	0	2	2	1	0	Burns, 3b.	2	2	2	2	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	Gumbert, p.	2	1	2	1	0
Boyle, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total	3	13	24	11	3	Total	10	14	*26	12	1

*Andrewe ont; hit by batted ball.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3; Chicago, 8. Two-base hits—Duffy, Buckley. Home run—Denny. Stolen bases—Glascock, Van Haltren, Ryan, Anson. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 2; off Gumbert, 1. Struck out—By Boyle, 7; by Gumbert, 7. Passed ball—Darling. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 4; CLEVELAND, 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—Morris's slow drops were more than the Clevelands could find to-day, and they came to hat in one-two-three order and went out in the same manner. Beckley and Fields made home runs, the hit of Beckley being one of the longest ever seen here. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0	Carroll, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Stricker, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	Rowe, s. s.	1	2	2	4	1
McKean, s. s.	0	0	1	2	1	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	14	0	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Fields, l. f.	1	1	1	1	0
Tebeau, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0	Haeloe, c. f.	0	2	2	0	0
McAleer, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Sunday, r. f.	0	1	0	1	0
Gilks, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Miller, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Bakely, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Morris, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	24	10	1	Total	4	9	27	12	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—3
Pittsburg	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Tebeau, Haslon. Home runs—Beckley, Fields. Stolen base—Hamion. Double play—Rowe, Duelap, and Beckley. First base on balls—Cleveland, 13; Pittsburg, 1. Struck out—Cleveland, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Passed ball—Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, 14; WASHINGTON, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The Phillies experienced very little trouhle in disposing of Washington this afternoon. The visitors could do nothing with Casey's effective pitching, and hnt for a fumble by Hallman they would have been shut out. The Phillies batted hard and in luck and fielded sharply. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Wise, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Hellman, r. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Mack, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Myers, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Wilmot, l. f.	0	0	6	0	1
Thom'son, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Seecher, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	2	1	1	0	0	A. Irwin, s. s.	0	0	3	1	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	4	1	0	Farrell, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Fogarty, c. f.	2	4	0	1	0	Daly, c.	0	0	2	3	1
Farrar, 1b.	0	1	8	0	1	Carney, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Casey, p.	2	2	1	1	0	Farson, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	14	16	27	9	3	Total	1	3	27	12	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	4	1	5	3	0	0—14
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Thompson, Mulvey, Forgarty, Casey. Home run—Mulvey. Stolen bases—Fogarty, 2. First base on balls—Off Casey, 8; off Farson, 3. Struck out—By Casey, 7; by Farson, 3. Passed balls—Schriver, 2. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BROOKLYN, 9; LOUISVILLE, 8.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—Louisville played Brooklyn a close game this afternoon, and lost by lack of confidence. Ehret pitched, and was hit very freely, bnt Smith, an amateur catcher, who was given a trial by Louisville, started the losing. Lovett, who went in the box at first for Brooklyn, in the third inning was batted in all directions, giving Louisville a big lead. Carnthers replaced Lovett in the fourth, and in the fifth Brooklyn began pulling ont, and continued steadily to the end in spite of a desperate fight by the home team. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l. f.	2	2	4	0	0	Shannon, 2b.	2	2	1	6	0
Collins, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0	Pfeffer, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Foute, 1b.	2	2	13	0	1	Wolf, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Burns, r. f.	0	2	2	0	1	W'ver, c. f.	0	2	3	1	0
Pinkney, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0	Raymn'd, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Corkhill, c.	1	0	1	1	0	Carpen'r, lb.	0	1	9	5	0
Smith, s. s.	0	2	1	4	0	Khret, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Reynolds, c.	0	0	4	0	1	Tomney, s. s.	2	4	3	2	0
Lovett, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Smith, c.	0	1	2	0	1
Carnth'rs, p.	2	2	0	1	0	Hecker, lb.	0	0	5	0	0
Total	9	16	27	14	3	Total	8	17	24	15	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—9
Louisville	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 5. Two-base hit—Tomney. Three-base hits—Tomney, Shannon. Stolen bases—Foute, Pfeffer, and Raymond. Double plays—Carl and Shanson; Shannon, Tomney and Hecker. First base on balls—Off Ehret, 1; off Carruthers, 1. Struck out—By Lovett, 2; by Carnthers, 1; by Ehret, 6. Passed balls—Smith, 3; Weaver, 1. Wild pitch—Lovett. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

METROPOLITAN, 17; BROOKLYN L, 9.

The Mets easily defeated the Brooklyn L nine on the Polo Grounde yesterday. From the ontset the Mets held the lead and won as they pleased. Score:

METROP'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKL'N L.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Nelson, s. s.	2	2	0	7	0	Heiser, l. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Troy, 3b.	4	2	1	2	1	Haley, c.	3	0	1	3	0
Seeman, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Fitz, c.	3	1	0	0	0
Jones, c. f.	2	1	3	0	0	Fritz, c.	3	d.	0	3	2
Hnk'ns, lb.	3	2	12	0	2	Avers, s. s.	1	1	2	8	2
Howe, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0	Leimb'h, lb.	1	1	9	0	1
Ewe'hr, c.	1	1	3	3	0	Willis, c. f.	1	2	1	4	1
Cars

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NACHI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE LOVE STORY.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NIBLO'S—At 8—ANTIOPE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MAID OF BELLEVILLE.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BAIGANDS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—YANK-HOE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The impression which has got abroad that portions of the Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota may be opened to settlement as soon as the President announces that the Indiana have conceded to the agreement provided for by law is altogether erroneous, and likely to do much harm if it is not speedily corrected. Some men who ought to know better, including ex-Delegate GIFFORD of Dakota, have helped to confirm the impression even since the error was pointed out. The act of Congress which provided for the commission to get the consent of the various Sioux tribes to an agreement to relinquish a portion of their lands to the Government on certain terms and conditions distinctly requires that the agreement shall be submitted to Congress for ratification before it takes final effect. It follows, of course, that the lands cannot be declared open to settlement until the agreement has been ratified by Congress. If would-be settlers are encouraged to emigrate to the vicinity to await an opening of the lands this Fall, they will be doomed to disappointment and may incur serious hardships.

To-day's meeting of the World's Fair Finance Committee will be an important first step in the practical work of the great undertaking. Everybody recognizes how much depends upon a feasible and effective plan for giving assurance of the necessary funds. There is no time for experiment, but the matter must be speedily put in a shape that will leave no reasonable doubt of success. An absolute assurance that the means to meet expenses will be provided will afford the strongest argument for Government recognition and support as soon as the matter can be brought to the attention of Congress. The time is so short that we cannot afford to risk the chances of hesitation or delay in such public action as will be necessary. With a financial scheme based on ample guarantees, with a favorable site agreed upon, and with a permanent organization formed and ready for work, New-York can go to Congress and to the country for sanction and support in full confidence that all opposition will melt away and all counter propositions be withdrawn. Much depends upon wisdom and promptness in the action of these preliminary committees.

One more line Colonel goes to-day upon the retired list for age. A native of Massachusetts, Brevet Brig. Gen. NATHAN A. M. DUDLEY, Colonel of the First Cavalry, entered the army from civil life, receiving a Lieutenant's commission in the Tenth Infantry in March, 1855. This he was holding when the civil war broke out, and the resulting promotions made him a Captain. The following year he was appointed Colonel of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Infantry, and with this regiment served in Louisiana and elsewhere in the Southwest. His three brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel in the army were awarded for gallant and meritorious services, respectively, in the battle of Baton Rouge, in the siege of Port Hudson, and during the war; and he was also a brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers. In the regular army the due course of promotion made him Major of the Fifteenth Infantry, from which he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry and afterward to the Third Cavalry, with a promotion in 1876 to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Ninth, and, lastly, four years ago, to his present command. The war veterans are dropping off from time to time under the operation of the statute for compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-four, as well as from other causes, and there seems to be little need of the measures for accelerating their departure from the active list which are sometimes suggested in Congress.

It is amusing to see the official view of the effect of the German Emperor's tours upon European politics. The *National Zeitung*, which may be supposed to reflect the opinions of the Kaiser himself, sets forth that "the *entente* obtained by his visit to Osborne assures an identity of policy on the part of England and the triple alliance, and makes provision for all results of that common policy. It is confidently regarded as settled that the successors of the Salisbury Cabinet will adhere to the new arrangement." Doubtless "the new arrangement" would be very gratifying, not merely to the Kaiser himself, but to the German people, since it would assure an invincible alliance in favor of maintaining the existing state of things in Europe, including the primacy of Germany on the Continent. If this could be secured for Germany by the simple and easy expedient of making Queen VICTORIA a Colonel of German dragoons, it would be secured very cheaply indeed. But there must be too many thousands of Germans who know that the policy of Great Britain is not settled "at Osborne" to make the assertion very impressive even in Germany. It is possible that the Emperor of Germany is not one of these, and that he may believe that his illustrious grandmother wields as substantial powers of government as he himself does, and that, in consequence, his visit to Osborne has had some influence upon English politics.

The programme drawn up for the coming annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor was naturally expected to contain no novelties, the present being a sort of transition period in respect to the ownership of the range. The association has contented itself with the customary list of competitions offered, for which many of the prizes are honorary only, and continue from year to year; and, in fact, the familiar list is even lessened by the disappearance of one competition, the General Sheridan Skirmishers' Match. As this, however, though open to all, had been contended for during the years of its continuance by the regulars only, they making a specialty of that very important element of marksmanship, its absence will not make any essential difference to the National Guard. The international features which once made the Creedmoor Autumn matches more attractive have been dropped for many years. It would seem that at least our Canadian friends, who regularly send a rifle team to Wimbledon, and this year won the Kolapore Cup, might occasionally pay a visit to the American range, even if their resulting harvest should consist more of honors than of pecuniary profits. Perhaps after the transfer of Creedmoor to the State is consummated the National Rifle Association will be able to arrange some features of this sort, although the expense of entertaining foreign teams have been found in times past to make heavy draughts on its finances.

DARK DAYS FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

While the earnest friends of civil service reform have no reason to despair, we think those among them who take a just account of the present status and prospects of the reform will confess to some doubt and discouragement. It would be strange if the buoyant and gleeful feeling with which the frank opponents of any change from the old spoils system regard the behavior of the present Administration and of the Republican Party leaders were not reflected in a correlative depression and gloom on the part of the reformers, and the joy of the former class is openly manifested and apparently genuine. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, which is one of the most outspoken enemies of the merit system, speaks in this way of what it calls the "expressive silence" of recent Republican conventions:

"The Republican platforms of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa say not a word about civil service reform. Within the last three or four years Republican Conventions in those States have passed buncombe resolutions in favor of that reform. The platform of the Republican National Convention of 1888 had some very edifying remarks upon the subject. Of course all this was mere bait for gudgeons. As soon as the Republicans got control of the Government again their pretended interest in civil reform had a decline of about 99 per cent. As a means of bothering and hampering Democratic officials, civil service reform had its uses. It was worth while to seem to encourage it and to affect a pious horror at the sad and scandalous disregard for it shown by wicked, office-grabbing Democrats, but as soon as the Republican Administration came into power the case was changed. Since then the Republicans have had no use for civil service reform. Republican Congressmen and influential Republican journals denounce the civil service law. The Republicans of three great States pace it over with silent contempt. Gen. HARRISON refused to extend the civil service rules to the Census Office. There have been few funnier things in politics recently than the joyous kick the Republicans gave civil service reform as soon as they got back to office."

This is obviously an overstatement of the case, due to a natural elation which represents the temporary arrest of the reform as its final overthrow. Nevertheless it must be confessed that at no time since the enactment of the law of 1883 has the outlook for the establishment of civil service reform in an impregnable position been so doubtful as at the present moment. The elevation to power of the Republicans, animated by their present disposition, has been a double disadvantage to the cause. While Mr. CLEVELAND was President, sincerely believing in the virtues of the law and in the benefits to the service of the tests it prescribes, he was restrained only by the hostile temper of his party in his purpose to confirm and extend the reform system. As often as he faltered or turned back he was reminded of his pledges and of his duty by the leaders and newspaper organs of a watchful opposition. His most unsparing critics were Republicans, and their censures, though open to inquiry as to how far they were prompted by partisanship and how far by an honest regard for civil service reform, served in some measure to offset the appeals and arguments of the Democratic spoils seekers and to cause a more resolute adherence to the purpose by which he was no doubt inspired.

President HARRISON, less inclined by his own convictions than was Mr. CLEVELAND to put the merit system upon a broader and securer footing, is restrained by no Democratic criticisms or by few, from yielding to the importunities of men who covet offices for themselves or for their friends. Though the New-York *Sun* may speak more contemptuously of civil service examinations than most Democrats of prominence would be disposed to do, its utterances represent fairly well the attitude of its party toward the reform. That attitude is distinctly unfriendly, as Mr. CLEVELAND found out to his cost, and the disposition of many if not of most Democratic leaders is to approve rather than to condemn President HARRISON'S efforts to restore the offices as quickly and as exclusively as possible to Republican hands. That policy, they say, is the true and fair one. "To the victors belong the spoils," and the vanquished should make the best of it and await their turn.

So it happens that neither from those men in his own party to whom he has given his confidence or by whose counsels he is guided, nor from any authoritative source in the party of opposition, does Mr. HARRISON receive either criticism of the course he has actually chosen or any reminder of the course he pledged himself to pursue. The tendency he plainly shows to fall below the standard of his predecessor, as in his refusal to extend the operation of the law to the employés of the Census Bureau, as well as by the extraordinary activity manifested by himself and by his subordinates in dismissing faithful officers for no cause except that they are Democrats, is unchecked; his evident purpose not to let past professions of regard for the merit system stand in the way of securing all possible party advantage by a present use of the spoils system is unresisted save by those whose criticisms he would scarcely regard as friendly, even if he regarded them at all. This is a situation, we repeat, that is full of discouragement for the friends of civil service reform. They can hardly hope for any advancement of the reform under the Administration of Mr. HARRISON, and they will not be able altogether to dismiss fears of a possible retrogression. Such a disaster as the repeal of the law is not to be looked for, of course. Neither party would be reckless enough to take that step. But the good working of the law, the consideration in which it is held, and the spread of popular belief in its benefits will almost inevitably be affected unfavorably by its spiritless enforcement. Civil service reformers, however, have never been wanting in courage or patience. With entire cheerfulness, when the proper moment arrives, they will set to work again to regain all that shall have been lost and to set the standard still further on.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDENCE.

It is nearly twenty-five years since the close of the war, and the number of pensioners upon the Government and the amount paid to them annually have constantly increased during that period and are still increasing. There are now more than 400,000 names on the pension rolls, and the amount disbursed for pensions during the last fiscal year was nearly $80,000,000, though the law requires that some disability, caused by service in the army or navy, shall be proved in order to entitle a veteran to receive this bounty from the Government. Under Commissioner TANNER'S liberal policy the annual expense is likely to be increased to $100,000,000 or more without any change in the law. This increase goes on, in spite of the fact that the soldiers of the war are mortal, like other men, and death is constantly withdrawing names from the rolls.

But, notwithstanding this tremendous drain upon the revenues of the country, there is not the slightest doubt that as soon as the new Congress meets several schemes will be brought forward to increase it. Some if not all of them are likely to come with the "indorsement" of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is soon to hold its annual encampment at Milwaukee. The fact that there will be a Republican majority in both branches of Congress and a President in the Executive chair who would never venture to veto a general pension bill will make any effort to stay the tide of pension extravagance almost hopeless. Beside several measures for readjusting pensions to a more liberal scale, removing the limitations upon arrears, and admitting to the rolls those who were confined in rebel prisons, without regard to disability, there is little doubt that a Dependent Pension bill, such as President CLEVELAND very justly vetoed, will be brought forward again. It may not be the same old bill or the modified measure afterward introduced, but it is not likely to be any less "liberal." When all the "dependents" have been provided for, the next step will be to provide for a service pension, regardless of either disability or dependence.

Even what is known as a "Dependent Pension" bill violates all sound principles in regard to the paying of pensions and is calculated to pauperize the veterans of the war. The theory of pension legislation heretofore has been that when the power of self-support has been impaired by injuries received in the service of the country the Government is bound in some measure to make good the loss by contributing to the support of the disabled. The theory of the proposed new legislation is that all persons who are not able to support themselves are entitled to be supported by the Government, provided they served in the army or navy during the war. They are in exactly the same position as thousands of others and have suffered no disadvantage on account of their service. They are dependent only in the sense and after the manner of others of equal patriotism and usefulness to the country, but because they spent three months or more in the army or navy they are to be supported by their fellow-countrymen. They are to be a favored class and encouraged in thriftlessness and dependence. The principle is unsound and vicious, and its adoption would multiply dependents in a way that would astonish those who estimate the cost of such an extension of the pension system.

The actual expense that would be incurred by treating the veterans as paupers by right of their service in the war cannot be calculated or estimated, but the advocates of the policy do not care for the expense. Some of them declare in so many words that they do not care even if it disposes all the surplus and necessitates an increase of taxes. They profess to regard it as a matter of justice, whereas it is a matter of grave injustice, inasmuch as it compels the people to contribute to the support of a class of persons who are just as capable of self-support as others in like circumstances. The Grand Army demagogues and the politicians who truckle to them seem to have no regard for those who are compelled to furnish the money with which pensions are paid. They include as large a proportion of dependent persons as the class which it is proposed to favor. The advocates of the policy of extravagance, ignore the fact that every dollar that goes into the public treasury has to come out of the product of the people's labor, and under our system of national taxation the people are forced to pay a good deal more than reaches the Treasury. The people are willing to contribute to pay pensions for disability incurred in the service of the country, but dependence is not incurred by those who were soldiers in any different way or to any different extent than by their fellow-citizens and it creates no claim upon the latter for support unless it amounts to acknowledged pauperism.

THE NEW PAVEMENTS.

The disposition made yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the sum available for repavement seems to have been highly judicious. There is no doubt, we believe, as to the urgent need of repaving all the streets included in the appropriation. This might equally be said of many streets not included, but those selected for the first treatment are all important thoroughfares. The pavement of Wall-street seems to have been left in abeyance.

The principle that guided the Board of Estimate in distinguishing the kinds of pavement to be used seems to have been that granite blocks are to be preferred for streets of heavy traffic, and an asphalt surface upon a foundation either of concrete or of stone for streets exclusively or mainly residential. There is no doubt that granite blocks furnish the most trustworthy surface for streets where the volume of traffic is very great and the character of traffic very heavy, and where smoothness and noiselessness are secondary considerations. They are important considerations in all streets, and among the specimens of pavement by which asphalt has made its way into recognition in New-York are some down-town streets, in which it has been laid by the owners of the adjoining property at their own expense. This was done mainly to obviate the annoyance, and indeed the positive distress, caused by the continual roar of traffic in those streets during business hours that is entailed by the use of the only pavement that for many years the Department of Public Works was willing to recognize as possible to be laid in New-York.

The business men who made this innovation at their own cost deserve the gratitude of the community for exploding a delusion that prevailed in New-York for many years, that the wretched poultice spread over Fifth-avenue in TWEED'S time fairly represented the best that could be done with smooth and noiseless pavements. This delusion died harder in the Department of Public Works than in any other official or unofficial quarter, but it may now be considered as obsolete as the belief in witchcraft. To Mr. W. E. D. STOKES the people of New-York in general, and the property owners of the west side in particular, owe also a debt of gratitude, for it is to his persistent efforts that is mainly due the decision to which the board yesterday came to repave the Boulevard, and to repave it in such a manner as to promote the comfort of the people whose homes border it, and consequently so as to quicken building activity along the Boulevard and to increase the value of the quarter of which it is the main avenue. Mr. STOKES has done what we have blamed the Department of Public Works for neglecting to do. He has taken professional advice, and the result of his inquiries among engineers of the highest standing has been to elicit their opinion that the existing pavement of the Boulevard, shameful as its condition is, affords an excellent foundation for a surface of asphalt which will then be by far the cheapest as well as by far the best means of covering the roadway.

There are two other delusions that seem still to survive in the Department of Public Works, and that it is very desirable to dispel. One is that that pavement is best which will go longest without repairs and which refuses to contemplate a regular inspection and maintenance of the pavements. Apart from the wanton dislocation of the pavements by excavation, a pavement that it is not a severe ordeal either to drive over or to live near to must be kept in order at an expense that is the smaller the more constant is the inspection and the more frequent the repair. The other delusion is that if we provide one pavement for light and another for heavy traffic, the former will speedily be ruined by the irruption of vehicles for which the latter is intended. It is a very pusillanimous confession to make that the city of New-York has not the power to prevent one class of vehicles from using a pavement meant for another, and it is quite untrue. But for the police regulations there would doubtless be a constant procession of beer wagons and stone trucks along the drives of the Central Park. There is no more reason why such vehicles should not be equally kept from using residential streets, paved with reference to their occupancy, except when they have special business in them, for which a permit should be required. A very few arrests would suffice to give an effectual admonition to such drivers as were disposed to break the rule, and, with such a rule enforced, there is no reason why there should not be a smooth and comfortable driveway from Union-square to Central Park.

THE CLAIMS OF ANGORA CENTRE.

If the holding of the World's Fair anywhere but in this city had at any time been seriously contemplated, there would have been more weight than a little in the Far Western argument that it should be located in the geographical centre of the country. A geographical centre always has an air of distinction about it that can pertain to no other place. Such centres do not, it must be admitted, usually become places of numerical or commercial importance, but this is on account of an oversight of nature in not running large rivers both ways through a country with a broad and deep intersection exactly in the middle, and is not due to any lack of enterprise or ambition on the part of the centres. A centre is a centre, and in well-conducted countries that neither expand nor shrink no local jealousies or national needs can rob it of its distinction. There is no point in the West that would have answered the purpose as well as the centre of the country. San Francisco had some valid claims, such as her comparative proximity to China, Japan, and the Sandwich Islands, and the ease with which natives of those countries could run over to "the States" to see the great show. But these advantages were offset by the inconvenience to the remainder of the world of traveling a few thousand miles to California accompanied, each man, by his deputy marshal, thoroughly armed and equipped, and sufficiently alert and expert to "get the drop" on all comers. Chicago was at one time favorably mentioned for the honor. Chicago is a town of considerable size, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, in Cook County, Ill., about forty miles south of Waukegan, and is the southern terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Chicago, too, had its advantages. Situated on the shore of one of the great lakes, near the Canadian frontier, the denizens of the northern forests could have reached it without much difficulty in their canoes, and thus the Huron Indians, the Montagnais, and the employés of the Hudson's Bay Company might have been familiarized with the expanding civilization and the wonderful resources of this country. But Chicago did not come forward with sufficient alacrity in the matter of that civilizing agent which in the early days of the West was locally known as "dust," and so the last possibility of the West furnishing a site for the big fair of '92 faded out of sight.

There would have been more trouble and contention in locating the exact centre of the country than there ever was of serious opposition to holding the fair in New-York, so perhaps it is as well that that plan was not adopted. Whether measurements should be taken from Boston or the northeast corner of Maine; whether the southern limit is the Rio Grande or Key West, who could have determined? Even in such an apparently simple geographical problem concessions must have been made to convenience and policy; and we are inclined to believe, in common with the citizens of Angora Centre, in Southwestern Kansas, that that town is "about as near the centre as you get them in this country." That Angora Centre is a trifle west of the exact medium between Boston and San Francisco is true enough, but it is only a matter of a few miles, and that would have been but a slight concession to smooth matters over with the inhabitants of Alaska, who might otherwise have felt a chilly indifference to the success of the fair on account of that Territory being left out of the geographical calculations altogether. It is an important thing to have the whole country favorably disposed toward the project, Alaska no less than other places, if only for the displays of sealskins and Chilcats she may make. There would have been some advantages in holding the fair at Angora Centre, as indeed there would have been at any place that could possibly have been named. Beyond the geographical advantage of being sundistant from nearly all parts of the country, it is the terminus of the South Fork Extension of the Peedee and Santa Fé Railroad, and so can be reached without any staging whatever. It has a large building in which the county fair is held every Autumn, as well as a half-mile trotting track. When a meeting of citizens was held in the Opera House to "boom" the town as a site for the fair, more than $700 was subscribed in less than two hours, with the prospect of raising the fund to $1,000 before the week ended. Some almost unanswerable arguments were presented at the meeting. Although the town, it was urged, stood in what need to be called the "barren" southwestern corner of the State, that was no objection; it was all the more reason why the rest of the country should come and pay it a little tribute. For accommodations, the tavern and the temperance hotel had never been full yet, and if the crowd proved too great for them, there was hardly a family in the town but would be only too glad to "take in" boarders. For provisions, it would only be necessary to organize a little raid into the Indian Territory and "No Man's Land" and drive in a few herds of cattle. Nobody present could see why Angora Centre was not exactly the place in every particular that the entire country was looking for; and if the fair were to have been held in the West at all, we see no reason why that enterprising town should not have been selected as the site. But as that is not to be, it is a subject of congratulation for all the Western "sites" that the chief argument in every instance for selecting them—the ease with which they can be reached—applies with equal force in the opposite direction, and that it will be such an easy matter for all their inhabitants to reach New-York.

In the case of a young man in Iowa sued for breach of promise the jury didn't assess damages on his breaking the agreement, but on the great quantity of poor poetry he wrote her for two years.—*Cedar Rapids (Iowa) News.*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The most noteworthy incident in the play called "The Love Story," produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night, is so obviously improbable as to make it unfit for use on the stage. Somebody once said that the only excuse for the improbable incidents that constantly occur in real life is the fact that we know they occur. In real life a woman might be alone in a dark room with the body of a man who had just killed himself. She might, while feeling her way about in the dark, accidentally touch the trigger of a pistol lying on a table and cause the cartridge to explode; the moon, hidden previously by a bank of clouds, might flood the room with pale-green light just at that instant, and the frightened woman, seeing the body, might infer that she had slain a fellow-creature! But the police would smile grimly when she told them how she did it, and if the facts in the case were clearly proved, in spite of the police, everybody would say: "Now, if that were put in a novel or play it would be called an impossible incident!"

Everybody would be right enough, for fiction that is true to life, that is designed to touch the sympathies of the general, should avoid the odd and extraordinary. No great writer of fiction ever made such a mistake as Mr. Pierre Lelercq has made to the detriment of his play. In a drama a glaringly improbable incident is more disastrous than in a novel. It puts the spectator at once in a hostile attitude. The license of the stage is broad enough as it is. The time-honored conventions are willingly accepted by audiences, and many things that simply could not occur off the stage can be put to profitable use in a play. For instance, in the second act of this new play, "The Love Story," Mr. Marchesatte, the depraved financier, with the aid of a confederate, makes beautiful, sentimental Miss Borth believe that the innocent poet, when he declared his love for her, knew that her deceased uncle had left her a fortune. Falshawe, the aforesaid poet, hasn't a word to say for himself. The lawyer's clerk, with whom he had been seen talking, declares that he told Falshawe of Miss Borth's inheritance, and there is an opened letter addressed to the lady in Falshawe's pocket, which contains the information of her uncle's death and the disposition of his property.

The wonderful mental alertness that enables the villain to conceive and put into execution the plan by which this misunderstanding is brought about in a single moment, and the celerity and accuracy with which the plan is executed are exceedingly improbable. But the scene is accepted without hesitation.

But it is scarcely worth while to say more about Mr. Pierre Lelercq's drama, which is a much better play than the ordinary new piece inflicted upon the playgoer at this time of the year, although it never had the success in London that is claimed for it by the manager of Miss Adelaide Moore. It certainly deserves better artistic treatment than it got last night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. Mr. Otis Skinner, to be sure, played the hero's part with good taste and fervor. But Miss Adelaide Moore, remembered as a Juliet and Rosalind of the off season at the Star Theatre five years ago, is a hopeless actress. She seems to be utterly devoid of dramatic talent, and is lacking equally in personal charm. Only a radiant presence and fine, delicate art could make the character of Madeleine Borth attractive. Miss Moore's throaty, monotonous voice and wooden manner did nothing for it but make it tiresome. Mr. Frazer Coulter acted, in his accustomed pompous manner, but not without zeal, the part of the wicked banker, while Miss Marion Elmore as a Welsh lassie and Mr. John E. Ince as the comic villain were acceptable.

BIJOU THEATRE.

A sort of theatrical kaleidoscope was put on the stage at the Bijou Theatre last night. It was called on the bills "Herrmann's Transatlantique Vaudevilles," and was a variety show, pure and simple. But it was such a one as New-York audiences rarely are permitted to see. It was made up of clever performers, domestic and imported, and, on its first night, its success as a means of entertaining people was secured within five minutes after the curtain disappeared and revealed the first member of the company. The theatre was crowded. Every seat in the house was occupied; double rows of men lined the very back of the theatre, and, as the entertainment progressed, every human being in the place seemed to have been transformed into a pair of enthusiastic hands which delighted only in applause.

The audience seemed to appreciate the fact that "variety," when it was really good, was like the dear little girl with the famous little curl, very good, indeed. There is more variety to "variety" than there is to what are called farce comedies, and none of the laborious efforts to bring it in. When the curtain goes down on one "turn" you dismiss it temporarily from your mind and don't wait for the same young person who has just gone out of a drawing room to reappear in a garden, and complacently remark: "Ah! Jane has foolishly left the piano out in the green. However, I'll embrace the opportunity and practice that dear little song of mine." The curtain goes up, on the contrary, on an entirely different thing, for which you are in a measure prepared by consultation with your programme, and you enjoy the radical change, when it's good, immensely.

The "show" last night was begun by Mr. Harry Pepper, a tenor with a good voice, and Miss Carrie Tutlin, who also had a pleasing voice, a naive manner, and agile limbs. They individually sang and danced, danced and sang, in a manner which started the entertainment most agreeably. Then there appeared a most decided novelty in "variety," a manipulation of fine ropes arranged to look like a spider's web. On this shaky framework a man arrayed as a spider clambered about, going up and down, head foremost, feet foremost, and sideways. He was joined later on by an extremely agile young man, who let his body into so many impossible shapes that it was a wonder he was ever able to get up straight again to acknowledge the applause he earned. The pair were called the Athols.

Herr Thoien, a fantastically attired gentleman whose ears and nose were much given to suddenly breaking out into electrical glows, played upon numerous outlandish instruments and presented a singing dog, whom he called "Boulanger." The youngish element of the audience went into a spasm of spleen when Miss Eunice Vance, who comes from London, made her appearance. That lithe young person sang songs appropriate to a number of costumes which she changed with ease and rapidity, and she received a sufficient number of flowers to make her happy for a week.

"Dainty" is just the word to apply to little Katie Seymour, and "dainty" is what the programmes call her. She is a fragile little thing, very pretty, with a mass of tangled hair that will get into her face at every turn she makes, and she is as graceful as any human could be. The people made her dance, after they had seen her once, until she could dance no more, and then she gave the stage to "Les Frères Teschi," one of whom has a voice with a ringing metallic tone, which he puts into bells, banjos, and musical instruments generally. A very pretty dance is the "Pas de Quatre," done by four young women, said to be from the London Gaiety. "Le Petit Freddy" is a young gentleman about as large as a child's walking stick. He is so small that the laws of New-York prevented his doing all he can do. So he contented himself with making a funny little boyish speech, sang a little song, made a graceful salute, and bowed himself out.

The great hit of the entertainment, however, was made by "Trewey," a large gentleman with an open countenance, who seemed to be able to do a little of everything under the sun. He is a clever juggler, a conjurer, possessed of the power to change his face into a hundred different shapes, but his great hit was made with his fingers in casting shadows on a canvas screen. He made ducks and drakes with his fingers, happy lovers and angry fathers, fishermen in rock and fishes out of water, row-boats, sailing boats, and domestic catastrophes. "Trewey" was a great success. And the last showy signs of this ever-turning kaleidoscope were made by our own Gus Williams and three acrobats from France called the "Pinards."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"A Hoop of Gold," a play which for a couple of years has met with a moderate degree of success among the cheaper-priced houses, was given at the Windsor Theatre last night. The audience, which was a goodly one, seemed to follow with interest the untangling of the web of villainy that had been spun around the heroine and her husband. The play, which is rather mournful in character, was relieved by the broad fun of John R. Meber in the part of Scotty. Miss Josie Robinson Haywood as Ruth and Mortimer Murdock as the old office porter were also warmly applauded for their work. The play will be seen at the Windsor during the week.

There was a numerous and demonstrative audience at the Fourteenth-street Theatre last evening, where Paul Merritt and George Conquest's melodrama called "Mankind"—a comprehensive title for a piece which treats life after the manner that is most popular in transportive London and similar neighborhoods elsewhere—was put forward with elaborate and effective scenic effects. Mr. W. H. Thompson, a clever comedian, has a striking part in this play, that of Daniel Groodge, a wicked centenarian. Attention will be given to his acting and that of his associates later in the week.

An opera by G. W. Cockle, founded on "The Lady of Lyons" and called "The Castle of Como," will be produced at the Opera Comique, London, Sept. 21.

The one hundredth performance of "The Brigands" will be given at the Casino to-morrow night.

Great excitement exists among the cotton farmers of five or more counties in Arkansas over the appearance within the last few days of cotton worms. They have appeared in the bottom lands of Pulaski, Jefferson, Clark, and two others, as far as heard from. Paris green is being freely used.

THE DREXEL INSTITUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The *Public Ledger* to-morrow will say editorially:

"In order to correct erroneous impressions about the Drexel Industrial Institute which it was intended to establish at Wayne, near Philadelphia, it is thought advisable to make a brief statement, giving the original purpose as it existed in Mr. A. J. Drexel's mind, with a review of the circumstances which have modified and enlarged that purpose. His first thought was that as quite a number of institutions had been founded for the industrial training of boys, and but few, if any, exclusively for girls, he would establish an industrial college for girls, in which they should be instructed and trained, in such a way as to help them to employment and occupations in which they could earn a liberal living. Accommodations and facilities for housing, boarding, and training about two hundred girls were to be furnished, and to this end land and buildings were purchased at Wayne and architectural plans were prepared by competent architects. In addition to the girls who were to be thus boarded and instructed, it was thought that the contemplated institution might accommodate about four or five hundred more girls who could get to the school during the day, get their luncheon there, and get back to their own homes in the evening.

"After more mature deliberation it was found that the scheme had several drawbacks, the chief of which was the withdrawal of the girls from home influence. There were other strong considerations, but that was the principal one, together with the belief that the sphere of usefulness of such an institution might be very greatly enlarged by the adoption of another plan—abandoning the idea of boarding the girls and establishing the institute within the city limits. It is now the purpose of Mr. Drexel to provide funds to purchase land and construct buildings and for the maintenance of a full corps of instructors for an industrial institute for young women and young men that will accommodate for their instruction and training as many as a thousand girls in the daytime and a thousand boys at night.

"The facilities and instruction to be provided for this school are to be free of any and all cost to its students forever; that is, so far as the provision of ample funds and business forethought can assure. The working operations of the college will probably be somewhat similar to those of the Cooper Institute, in New-York. A large lecture hall, capable of seating at least 2,000 persons, and an extensive reading room, provided with all the useful, technical, and other books, and appropriate periodicals and newspapers of the day, will be features of the plan. To the *Ledger*, which publishes the foregoing by authority, it appears that this modified and greatly-enlarged scheme is much preferable to the original design—not only because it will freely open the doors of the Drexel Institute to so many more students, but because the administration of it will be simpler and much more manageable. It will of course cost a much larger amount of money, as an annual income of from $40,000 to $50,000 may be required for the college in addition to the cost of the land and buildings. In all, Mr. Drexel expects the foundation, lands and buildings, and endowment of the institution may cost a million and a half of dollars."

SARATOGA SOCIETY GOSSIP.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—This very epex of the season—the Sunday nearest Aug. 15—passed yesterday brilliantly, and yet with the dignity which Saratoga more than most gay Summer resorts contrives to throw about her Sundays. No trains cross her threshold from midnight to midnight, save the solitary and unpretentious "milk train" at 2 P. M. No music sounds from the hotel galleries, there is no glittering procession of fashionable carriages, for, though there is plenty of driving, it is done on Sunday mostly in hired turnouts, or if the family victoria or landau leaves the stable it is not for milady in her lovely Summer costume, but for milord, with one or two male friends, off for a drive to the lake. It is the fashion, too, to go to church in Saratoga—people who don't go to church at home go when they get up here—and the Spa is a miniature Brooklyn in the way of churches. Yesterday Dr. Worrall of New-York, Bishop Walker of North Dakota, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Simmons of New-York, the Rev. Dr. S. A. Mnchmore of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Kerr of Richmond, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Paddington of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Father Moore of Boston were the galaxy of visiting clergymen who spiritually instructed the crowds which thronged the respective churches, in more than one instance packing the aisles and filling the lobbies.

The town is very full. At Congress Hall Saturday evening a large number of people were turned away and the other two large hotels have reached their limit. Carriages were at a premium yesterday; Broadway was clear of carriage litters because they were all let. By 4 o'clock livery men were getting $15 for a turnout, and a little later there were none to be had at any price.

Among the arrivals late Saturday afternoon at the United States Hotel were E. Prentice Bailey of the Utica *Observer* and Mrs. Bailey.

Mrs. Ezra Cornell, mother of ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, is also a States guest.

Marshall P. Wilder delighted his audience at the Kensington Saturday evening with his quips and quiddities and touches of human nature. His listeners crowded the large dining room to suffocation and fully deserved the pleasant hour they got after the extraordinary and unaccountable scrabble necessary to secure seats. Mr. Wilder is a man of too much experience in giving entertainments to have such scenes of confusion repeated. A number of persons asked for and received their money back and left the place rather than join the howling throng. It is a question, after all, if Mr. Wilder needs a suggestion so much as some of the people who made up his audience.

The hops Saturday evening at the States and Grand Union were brilliantly attended. At the first hotel the dance was a complimentary benefit to C. W. Stub, the orchestra leader.

Last evening at Congress Spring Park Liberati's Military Band concluded this week's engagement in a sacred concert that was not a travesty of its name. Numbers from Rossini, Haydn, and Beethoven were superbly rendered, the uplifting pilgrim chorus from "Tannhäuser" fittingly concluding the programme. A very large audience assembled in the pavilion and surrounding seats to enjoy the music.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland passed through Saratoga on a sleeper at 1:10 A. M. yesterday, bound for Saranac Lake.

The Hon.

FEARS OF NEGRO POWER

TALK OF VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS.

MAINSPRINGS OF THEIR DETERMINATION

NOT TO LOSE IN THE STATE ELECTION NOW APPROACHING.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 19.—Under the north piazza of the hotel here is a long gallery, with the barber's shop and barroom at one side, and on the other side a row of heavy brick columns that support the broad promenade in front of the dining room. "Befo' the wah," when the White Sulphur was the Summer resort of the whole South, this was a famous assembling place for politicians, who found it a comfortable place in which to exchange views between drinks. Its glory as a forum has long since departed. The barroom is still there, but its prices have advanced 155 per cent. without holding the old congregation of exponents of the Constitution and the laws. In place of the old-time disputants there are now a few disputative darkies, who take some interest in the beginnings of a menagerie that are to be seen in the old political arena.

But the White Sulphur is still the resort of a great many Virginia politicians. Most of them are Democrats, but occasionally a Republican appears, and he is quite as safe as the Democrat. During the last two days there has been quite a collection of Democrats here, and the Richmond Convention, that most of them had just left, and the Republican Convention at Norfolk that is to be held next Thursday, have been the chief topics of conversation. All the men talk politics here. The ladies have too much to do in arranging the fast succeeding hops, germans, balls, and small dances that follow each other, and in attending those that have already been arranged, for anybody to discover whether they have the same interest in politics that the men have. Fortunately some of the politicians dance. If they did not the midday german and the midnight hop would be dismal failures. It may be that too much attention to politics and too little to the directions of their dancing masters have spoiled the male Virginians as dancers, for I heard a Louisville lady on the porch to-day describing the hop of last night, and expressing the opinion that the gentlemen all danced very badly.

Gov. Lee, who left here last night after a week's stay, had not, up to the time of his departure, seen the committee of the Democratic convention that was appointed to wait upon him and escort him to the convention platform. He had been here with his family seeking cool weather and rest, and he found them. He had also yielded to the demand for his personal appearance at a dance, and had led the German with much energy and with a great deal more grace than might have been expected from a man as short as Gen. Sheridan was and a good deal stouter. He was interested in all the political talk of the week, however, and had watched the proceedings at Richmond with some excitement. McKinney had been his opponent four years ago. There was no personal feeling between the two at that time, and Lee won because he was more popular and because there was a side contest between Barbour and Daniel, and Daniel had chosen to be the champion of Lee. The Governor has no doubt whatever that McKinney and the entire Democratic ticket will be elected, as for the present he is not thinker of it than many other Democrats who have criticised it since it was adopted. He cannot see why there should have been a plank in the platform upon remonetization and the free coinage of silver. He is not in favor of free coinage but little, if at all, and it was useless to load an unnecessary national plank upon a platform that was to be constructed especially to suit a State contest.

But this criticism of Gov. Lee, like the criticisms of William Wirt Henry, that Judge McLaughlin, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Dr. M. Q. Holt, and others are equally interested in the success of the Democratic ticket is mere canal comment. The platform, as indicated in THE TIMES's dispatch from Richmond on the day of its adoption was one of much consequence. It favored public schools, but in the same sentence that it pledged State support to them it advocated the Blair-Hill plan of Federal aid to education on the basis of illiteracy. That does not strike the strict old constructionist as consistent or regular, but every Democrat here, from Gov. Lee down, admits that the notion that the State schools should have Federal aid has taken strong hold of the Democrats.

But it is not about what is in the platform that the Democrats talk most. Nor yet is it about the candidates. The platform is regarded as a necessary enumeration of all the things that some Democrats are for, and in that way is a protection against the campaign orators of the opposition, who might otherwise have charged the Democrats with hostility, simply for lack of reference to a subject like the negro domination, about which so much was said in the convention, but to which no reference is made in the platform, is the topic upon which men talk with most intense interest, and which is to be the chief topic of all the platform orators during the campaign.

As a matter of fact, there does not appear to be any such thing as negro domination in Virginia. None of the towns in which the negroes were at one time conspicuous for their efforts to control or in which their actual control was complained of as disastrous are now in their hands. Petersburg is Democratic and in the hands of white men, and it is in the "black belt." In Elizabeth City County there are some negro officers of various kinds, but they do not hold many offices. Another careful inquiry the coolnesin is compelled to say that the Democrats are opposing something that they fear may come, rather than a condition that has arrived.

Editor Beirne of the *State*, who was a candidate for the nomination for Governor, is, as might be expected of a man who is a civil service reformer, a low-tariff man and an advocate of sound money, averse to the reactionary aspect given to the Democratic convention by the utterances of some of its speakers and newspapers. It appears to him to be a mistake to make a race issue. He says: "I am in favor of putting the Government of the State of Virginia into the care of the intelligence and the thrift of the State." That may amount to the same thing, but it is a broader proposition, to which any conservative man can subscribe with complete self-respect. The apprehension of the Democrats who talk most about the race question is that Mahone's success would be followed by a clearing out of many white men in State offices, and the substitution of a black and white Government. This prospect is apparently not without its terrors for many white men who have strong Republican proclivities in Presidential years.

One hears a great deal of talk about the chance that Mahone, if successful, would be obliged to put many negroes in school offices, in tax courts, in the institutions, and elsewhere, where white men would be subject to their insolence and ignorance. This apprehension is not felt in Virginia as it is in the South is altogether in sympathy with the alarm felt by the Democrats in the "black belt," who have for many years been oppressed by negro supremacy in nominees and by the constant menace of negro authority in office.

In view of the admission made to me by several Democrats during the last week, it seems astonishing that the State platform should have hothered with the tariff question as it did. "If it were not for the presence in this State of the negro vote," the expression has been, "Virginia would be a Republican State by an overwhelming majority. Gen. Bradley Johnston, in speaking about this feeling, said that the modern Virginian was considerably tainted with Federalism, and was likely to be more so. He wanted appropriations. He was ready to subscribe "for the old flag" if there was "an appropriation" to go with it for rivers and harbors, public buildings, or public schools. A great many Virginians had been fascinated by the protectionist idea of making the State prosperous by taxing all the other States. The weakness was manifested in the willingness to take Federal aid for public schools, instead of relying upon Virginia to maintain her own schools.

That the Democrats are confident is plain from the prediction, made by nearly every one of the men I have talked with, that the State ticket, headed by McKinney, will have a majority of 20,000 to 30,000. They are rather grim about it. They say that they are determined to win, and their opponents may as well take it for granted that they will lose. It is plain that they don't set much store by the attitude of the anti-Mahone men in the State, although they have read ex-Gov. Cameron's published interview with a great deal of care to see what position a candidate would be regarded by the south side Democrats as a less objectionable man possibly than Lamb of Norfolk. If Mahone is named, it is the Democratic expectation that the State will be managed jointly by Mahone, Riddleberger, Clarkson, Dudley and other gentlemen of "blood-of-five" experience, and that the auspices of the last campaign will be spent freely to keep the Republican vote up to the figures of 1888.

It was remarkable, or it would have been in any other State than this, that in view of the fear that the Republicans intend to conduct a corrupt campaign, the Democrats refused to nominate Mr. S. W. Venable for Governor. Mr. Venable is a man who has reached mature life without having felt political ambition. Last Fall his son accepted a nomination for Congress and won in a Republican district, there being two Republicans in the field. The elder Venable appeared to Mr. Barbour to be the ideal candidate. He preferred a business man to a politician. He leans to the idea that is growing in Virginia that a man can be nominated for Governor for a better reason than that he led a cavalry charge somewhere twenty-five years ago. He is ahead of Virginia, as we do, but the State may catch up with him. Still Virginia is sentimental to a great extent, and in this matter of Venable's candidacy the delegates to the convention were opposed to it as strongly as the Republicans of New-York were to the nomination of Mr. Drexel, and for the same reasons. Venable, the cool-headed man of business, who has made millions "out of his head" and tobacco, did not have a ghost of a chance with the "gallant" McKinney, with his short war record and fascinating oratory.

The campaign will begin in Virginia about Sept. 1. It will be a hot one from the beginning. The candidate for Governor is expected to show himself in every county of the State before election day. It is a difficult task to accomplish, but physical endurance is so popular in a candidate that a man who gets the nomination makes a great effort to go through with the performance.

The climate here is unfavorable for heated political discussion, except in the middle of the day. The men wear overcoats in the evening or sit before soft-coal fires in the hotel parlors and halls, while the dances go on in the ballroom with the windows shut. Blankets are necessary at night, and the mercury lingers at 50° until long after 9 o'clock, when the sun asserts her power and sets the blood and the tongues of the politicians agoing at once.

E. G. D.

MAHONE SHORT-SIGHTED.

A POLICY WHICH WILL BRING SURE DEFEAT TO HIM.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 19.—It is easy to see that there will be only one Republican Convention and that one will be absolutely unanimous. It will organize under the thumb of William Mahone, adopt William Mahone's platform, nominate William Mahone's candidates, and then go home to await inevitable defeat. The Mahone programme, as it appears from the standpoint of the anti-Mahone Republicans, is either the contrivance of a political lunatic or the deep design of a party wrecker.

The primary elections were held in Norfolk to-night, and the delegates chosen in the different precincts will to-morrow in city convention ons elect the city delegates to the State Convention. The anti-Mahone men appeared in several of the precincts, but the fight made by them looked like an assertion of organization rather than a demonstration in the hope of securing the delegates. This is true of the whole State. Not an anti-Mahone delegation has been chosen in any county. It is not expected that the anti-Mahone men who have been elected, and whom Mahone's lieutenants have negligently certified as duly chosen, will attempt to check Mahone in any way. The convention will be lacking entirely in the presence of the Independent Republicans of the State. Mahone has not permitted one of them to be made a delegate. The policy strikes ons as short-sighted.

The talk about Mahone as a candidate is varied by suggestions that Col. Lamb of Norfolk shall be the man. The man will be just whom Mahone chooses, and he has not chosen to tell any one his choice. If the programme of Mahone is carried out, as it probably will be, the ticket will go before the voters of the State with the white Republicans of Virginia opposed to it almost to a man. If Mahone had been in control in 1888 he assured the President of his desire for harmony, with fair play, he would have sought to nominate some such man as Gen. V. D. Groner of this city, a man earnest, vigorous, and honest, for Governor, and then there would have been no occasion for blotting out half the Republican vote in the primaries and there would have been no reason for any talk about lack of harmony.

There will not be a convention or any demonstration against Mahone at this time. As things are going, however, William Mahone is likely to meet with the fate promised him by a Virginian soon after the President began to give the offices to Mahone's friends. Like Peter, Mahone or his figurehead is apparently doomed to suffer the humiliation of a defeat, complete and overwhelming, and over which the Republicans will lose the State officers and, what is more important to them, both houses.

JOHNATHAN BOURNE'S WILL.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The will of the Hon. Jonathan Bourne of New-Bedford, the "Iron Duke" of Southeastern Massachusetts, was filed for probate here to-day and contains no public or charitable bequests, his immense fortune being distributed in this way: To his son Jonathan and his son-in-law Thomas E. Hunt, W. A. Ahbe, and Henry Pierce as trustees, the sum of $50,000 is given, to be invested for the proper support and maintenance of his widow, Emily S. Bourne, and on her decease the same shall revert to his other heirs. To his daughters Anna, $10,000; Hannah, $10,000, and Elizabeth, $25,000 are given, besides furniture and a house and lot on Cushman street, New-Bedford, and a further $5,000 for her care and supervision of her younger sisters and brothers; to Maria A. Barker, a domestic, $5,000; to his son Jonathan, Jr., $100,000; to Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Thomas G. Hunt, W. A. Ahbe, and Henry Pierce, as trustees, $250,000, to hold in equal shares for his five children, Jonathan, Jr., Emily, Anna, Hannah, and Elizabeth, and invest the same, paying to the said children the income during their lives and on the decease of any of their children, if any; but in the event of the death of either of the above-named, leaving a wife or husband, half of said shares shall be paid to him or her.

All the residue of the estate is to be divided, with the reservation that from the share of his daughter Elizabeth the sum of $19 210, which he has loaned to her husband Thomas G. Hunt, or such part of it as remains unpaid, shall be deducted. Jonathan, Jr., Thomas G. Hunt, W. A. Aobe, and Henry Pierce are made executors without bonds. The will is dated May 29, 1884.

FREDERICK FINCK'S SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—When the Winsor Line steamship Norman from Boston arrived here this afternoon it was discovered that Frederick Finck, a wealthy New-York passenger, was missing.

There was no doubt that he had committed suicide by jumping into the sea, as he was seen on deck when the ship was off Barnegat, after 2 o'clock this morning. During the night and on Sunday he had asked several of the passengers the easiest way of ending life.

George Finck of 145 Broadway, New-York, a brother of the deceased, arrived here before the Norman came up the river, having received a letter from his brother, in which it was understood that he threatened to end his life before arriving in Philadelphia.

For the last year he had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, besides being a consumptive. Capt. Snow of the Norman said he noticed Mr. Finck about the last part of 1o'clock in the morning, and thinks he must have jumped overboard when the vessel was off Atlantic City and nine miles off the coast.

AMERICAN WHEELMEN'S ELECTION.

The annual election of the League of American Wheelmen, held at the Grand Union Hotel last evening, resulted in the choice of W. S. Bull of Buffalo as Chief Consul, M. L. Bridgman, Vice Consul, and George M. Nistett, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. J. EVERETT INSANE.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Charles J. Everett of this city, Deputy Attorney General under Hamilton Ward, was to-day taken to the State Lunatic Asylum here. He has softening of the brain.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The State Department yesterday received a cablegram from the United States Vice Consul at Porto Rico announcing the death Sunday night of Consul Edward Conroy. He was one of the oldest members of the Consular Service, having been appointed Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, April 21, 1866, from Pennsylvania. He was a native of Connecticut, and was fully eighty years of age. His administration of the Consulate has always been most satisfactory. It was formerly the custom at that port to impose onmerons and heavy fines and penalties on American vessels, but through the energetic action of Consul Conroy they were almost always remitted, and in fact years they have been abolished. He was the oldest of United States Consuls, and in length of service was the junior of but one man, the Consul at Gibraltar.

Hiram J. Corsen, aged seventy-three years, died yesterday morning at his residence, New-Springville, S. I. He was a native of Staten Island. He was at one time County Treasurer, a position which he filled with credit. He died in the same house in which he was born. He followed all through his life the occupation of farmer, having large properties in the neighborhood.

Charles W. Clisbee, aged fifty-six, ex-Judge of Barrien and Cass Circuits, Michigan, died yesterday after a lingering illness. Mr. Clisbee was Secretary of the Republican National Conventions of 1880, 1884, and 1888. He also held the position of Reading Clerk of the National House of Representatives for six years.

Miss Mary W. Cass, a practicing physician of Troy, N. Y., died suddenly at her father's residence in Lansingburg yesterday morning from an accidental overdose of a drug taken for heart trouble. She was a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

George Glass, a well-known citizen of Pittsburg, and one of the highest and most prominent Masons in Pennsylvania, died Sunday night after a brief illness. The deceased was fifty-seven years of age and married.

Daniel Mott, a wealthy flour dealer of Philadelphia, died at his cottage at Ocean Beach, N. J., Sunday from general debility. Mr. Mott was ninety-six years of age.

The Rev. Abraham Martin, the oldest Mennonite minister in the country, died Sunday evening near Beartown, Lancaster County, Penn., aged ninety-one years.

Clark Wohh, a prominent and respected citizen of Sundorland, Vt., died yesterday from injuries received last Wednesday by being thrown from a carriage.

Dr. Cornelia Simpson of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning. She had complained of headache shortly before expiring.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

WESTERN MARYLAND PLANS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—Periodically, since the South Penn was given a black eye, speculation has been rife regarding different railroads. Now the Western Maryland is coming into prominence. This road, under the management of its President, J. M. Hood, has been making rapid strides during the past few years, and, if there is any credence to be placed in the rumors now afloat, it will take a prominent part in a new line. Interest centres upon it at present in that it is given out that the Reading Road will build a bridge at this point and run a line to Bowmansville, Cumberland County. There it will connect with the Harrisburg and Potomac, which runs to Shippensburg, in the same county. At that place it will strike the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley, an extension of the Western Maryland.

But a great benefit could be derived by the proposed route. The Harrisburg and Baltimore Division of the Western Maryland would be reached, and a through route to Baltimore could be effected in opposition to the Northern Central, almost paralleling the latter line. It would touch Gettysburg, York, and other growing towns. It is an open secret that the idea of making this connection line is in the minds of Presidents Hood of the Western Maryland and Corbin of the Reading. It may be said that it is well known that President Hood wants to come to this city, and this fact seems to strengthen the story of the Reading taking a hand in the scheme. By the connection with the Harrisburg and Potomac and the building of a few miles of road the Reading would be given a through route to the West. Some years ago President Hood and President Gowen of the Reading announced a scheme for an extension into the East Broad Top coal fields by a connection with the East Broad Top Railroad which will at some time tap the Broad Top soft coal field. This road is owned by Philadelphia people who are said to be anxious to sell out to the Western Maryland. It is believed that this scheme has been revived and will be carried into execution.

The East Broad Top Line will be but a branch of the main line which the Western Maryland proposes to build from Chambersburg to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Division of the Baltimore and Ohio. The surveys for this line were made years ago, and President Hood believes the time has come when it ought to be built. In connection with the Harrisburg and Potomac and the Reading it will make a through route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. About one hundred miles of road will have to be built.

FIGURES OF TWO ROADS.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Reports were made to-day by two railroad companies for the quarter ended June 30 as follows:

Western New-York and Pennsylvania, Lessor.—Gross earnings, $800,650 34; operating expenses, $653,884 99; net earnings, $146,765 35; other income, $2,050 24; gross income, $148,815 59; fixed charges, $173,827 98; deficit, $25,012 27; cash on hand, $309,346 23; profit and loss earnings, $494,313 07. A comparison of the business of 1889 with 1888 shows an increase in gross earnings of over $68,000 for the quarter. The difference of $73,344 41 in net earnings from operation arises from an increased expenditure in 1889 over 1888 of over $19,000 for improvement of road, bridges, and equipment, no part of which has been charged to betterment account. The floods of June diminished the gross earnings (as against 1888) and increased expenses, which latter will show in next quarter.

New-York, New-Haven and Hartford.—Gross earnings, $2,556,973 49; operating expenses, $1,905,821 14; net earnings, $651,152 35; fixed charges, $378,483 50; net income, $272,665 85; cash on hand, $542,851 93; profit and loss surplus, $2,392,442 14.

MR. SHAW'S SUCCESSOR.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—As yet no arrangements have been made to fill the position of Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, made vacant by the sudden death of William Thaw in Paris last Saturday. The importance of the company's system of having four Vice Presidents is now clearly seen. Mr. Thaw is dead; T. D. Moasler, Third Vice President, is dangerously ill; J. N. McCullough, First Vice President, is becoming too old to attend to much business, and the bulk of the work has fallen on the shoulders of James McCrea, who is General Manager and Fourth Vice President of the company. It is likely that there will be no change for some time to come, although it is understood that Mr. McCrea will succeed to the position left vacant by Mr. Thaw's death.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 18,187 tons, against 21,458 for the week previous, a decrease of 3,271 tons, and against 16,859 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 1,328 tons. The falling off is principally due to the advance in the grain rate. The Vanderbilt lines carried 51 per cent. of the whole business, the Pennsylvania lines 21.3 per cent., the Chicago and Grand Trunk 15.5, and the Baltimore and Ohio 12.2.

The question of relative rates on coal from Chicago and Toledo to Missouri River points has just been decided by the arbitrators to whom it was submitted. The decision establishes the rate from Toledo on coal received from the Hocking Valley, equalizing the rate from Chicago to Missouri River points. This makes the rates: From Toledo, $3 70 a net ton; from Chicago and Milwaukee, $3 20; from Mississippi River points, $2 75. These rates become effective Aug. 24.

In addition to the low Grand Army rates to Milwaukee and return quoted by the Big Four route, that company now announces round-trip tickets to Chicago, good going Aug. 20 to 24, and to return for ten days from date, at the following rates: From Cincinnati, $6; Dayton and Springfield, $5 50; Columbus and Delaware, $5 50; Bellefontaine, $6. Other points are graded accordingly, so that the cut is general.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City and the Wisconsin Central Roads notified Chairman Faltorn yesterday that they would meet the action of the Burlington and Northern and put into effect on their respective lines the fifteen-cent scale of rates between Chicago and St. Paul on traffic originating at seaboard points. Their tariffs have been published, to become effective Aug. 23.

Circular 1,019, just issued by the joint committee of the Central Traffic Association, announces an advance in the pig-iron and special iron tariff to 25 cents for carload lots and fifteen cents for less than carloads. The advance takes effect on Sept. 1, and is between New-York and Chicago both ways.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, showers, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Vermont, light showers, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts and Rhode Island, light showers, followed by clearing weather, stationary temperature, except in Western Massachusetts, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Connecticut, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair, slightly warmer, except in Southern New-Jersey, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Maryland and Virginia, fair, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Western New-York, showers, but fair during the greater portion of the day, stationary temperature in eastern, warmer in western portion, southwesterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, except local showers on the lakes, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hunnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	76°	69°	3:30 P. M.	88°	83°
6 A. M.	74°	64°	6 P. M.	79°	81°
9 A. M.	75°	68°	9 P. M.	74°	76°
12 M.	80°	78°	12 P. M.	72°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.....73°
Average temperature for same date last year...77½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two alarms were sounded yesterday for a fire which broke out shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning on the third floor of the four-story building 298 Broadway, which, together with the ground, occupied by Raphael Tuck & Sons, art publishers. Before the flames were extinguished the upper portion of the building was badly wrecked, and a great deal of water damaged the goods in the lower portion of the building. The loss of Tuck & Sons is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. The second floor of the building is occupied by Lanier, Feary & Clark, dealers in cutlery, damage to stock $2,000, and about the same amount of damage was done to the stock of Jacob & Son, dealers in musical horns, on the ground floor. The building can be properly repaired for $1,500.

Incendiaries yesterday morning set fire to the three-story building at 81 Elizabeth-avenue, Elizabeth, in which lived the families of Patrick Connors, John Powers, and John J. Cannon. The building was gutted from top to bottom. It was owned by Jacob Reibel, whose loss is estimated at $1,500. Cannon estimates his loss at $700, while Connors and Powers's furniture was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $700.

A tannery at Orillia, Ontario, owned by J. O. Millet, with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $11,000; insurance, $3,000.

A. McVean's hub and spoke factory at Dresden, Ontario, was burned last evening, with all its contents. Loss, $100,000; no insurance.

A fire occurred last night in the dwelling of Mrs. J. O. Merkie, 448 West Thirty-sixth-street, and caused $400 damage.

The residence of Dr. Frechette at Lothiniere, Quebec, was burned yesterday. The loss is $3,000.

Milne's saw mill at Ethel, Ontario, was burned yesterday. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $1,500.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½.

INSPIRED BY BISMARCK

COMMENTS ON GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

NO MORE AFRICAN TERRITORY WANTED AT PRESENT—THE TRIP OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the complaint of the Emin Relief Committee, that the Government first encouraged and now discourages the committee, says that greater interests of the Empire may have diverted the good will of the Government, and that the fact that Dr. Peters instead of Capt. Wissmann is at the head of the expedition has also lessened the Government's confidence in the success of the project.

Regarding the alleged encroachments of the the British, the paper says that any grievances can be duly adjusted, and that there is no necessity for indignation meetings, which, on the contrary, will only do harm. The extent of German territory in Africa, it says, is already out of proportion to the forces disposable for its protection. The experience of the Germans in Zanzibar affords an additional reason for concentrating within the present possessions, and the Government will not divide its forces in order to secure new territory.

Queen Victoria has sent to Prince Bismarck a life-size portrait of herself as a special mark of esteem.

The *National Zeitung* says that the Czarewitch is coming to witness the military manœuvres here.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria arrived at Carlsruhe to-day from Bayreuth. They were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and the chief State officials. Entering carriages, the imperial party proceeded to the castle. The streets through which they passed were thronged with people, and the imperial visitors received an enthusiastic welcome. The town was gayly decorated in honor of the occasion. In the evening a State banquet was given.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to a question of Mr. Labouchère, said the Berlin *National Zeitung's* statement as to the identity of the British policy with that of the triple alliance was nothing more than mere conjectures. England, he said, had entered into no engagements which would fetter her liberty of action.

HELPING MRS. MAYBRICK.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon writes to the newspapers to say that he will sign a petition for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, and will commend to his congregation the advisability of following his example.

Home Secretary Matthews is awaiting further medical reports before coming to a decision in the Maybrick case. The reports will be submitted to-morrow. The Parliamentary petition in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick has been signed by ninety-one members of the House of Commons.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—The attorneys of Florence Maybrick, now under sentence of death at Liverpool for the murder of her husband, James Maybrick, to-day filed suit in the Federal Court here for the appointment of trustees for her large estate in mountain lands in Breathitt, Pike, and neighboring counties, in this State. The property was left her by her grandfather, Darius Blake Holbrook of New-York. She is joined in the suit by her stepfather, Baron Von Roque, who acts for her mother. The relatives of Mrs. Maybrick's children, both under ten years, are also reviewed and protection is sought for them. The suit is friendly, and its object is to secure relief from the necessity of giving security as trustees for W. H. Gardiner and Hamilton Bradshaw of New-York, and the Rev. John Hankins of Missouri, who are trustees for Mrs. Maybrick's property elsewhere in America. They decline to serve for the Kentucky property if required to give security.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Mr. McLaughlin of the Philadelphia *Times*, who has just finished a three months' tour of Europe, gave a dinner this evening at the Savoy Hotel. Russell B. Harrison, Consul General New, and a number of prominent members of the American colony in London were present. Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Harrison will return to America on the steamer City of Paris, which leaves Liverpool for New-York Wednesday next.

AGAINST BOULANGISM.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The new Councils General opened to-day. M. Ferry, who was elected President for Epinal, and the other Presidents advocated a union of the Republican groups against Boulangism.

At President Carnot's reception at the Elysée the Mayors and Communal delegates in attendance gave expression to their devotion to the republic.

EDISON MADE A COUNT.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—A special envoy of King Humbert of Italy to-nay presented Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, with the insignia of the Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. Mr. Edison thus becomes a Count and his wife a Countess.

Mr. Edison has had an interview with President Carnot.

DISCOURAGING TO THE POPE.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The Government has sent a circular note to the Governors of provinces throughout Spain instructing them not to take part in the movement to induce the Pope to reside in Spain, and to do everything possible to discourage the project.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The iron workers in South Wales have demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

At Pembroke two tithe bailiffs were hunted by an infuriated crowd, and dogs were set upon them. They were captured and compelled to swear that they would abandon their calling.

Herr Lachmann, editor of the *Londoner Journal*, a weekly newspaper printed in German, shot his wife and child to-day, and then committed suicide.

Three miners were killed to-day by an explosion in a colliery at Hanley, Staffordshire.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Cossham (Liberal) moved to recommit the Irish Railways bill. He advised the Government to let the measure descend into the grave like the Tides bill. Mr. Storey (Radical) denounced the Railways bill as tending to demoralize Ireland. He said that landlords would chiefly be benefited by the proposed English loans, while the peasantry would never get the money back. Mr. Cossham's motion was rejected—156 to 39. The minority chiefly consisted of extreme Radicals.

ROME, Aug. 19.—A reception was held at the Vatican yesterday, it being the Feast of St. Joachim and the Pope's fête day. His Holiness entertained his visitors in his private library. His health is good and he exercises for an hour daily in his garden. In September he will issue a new encyclical when he receives the French pilgrims.

During a public concert to-night a bomb was exploded near the Austrian Embassy. Eight persons were injured.

TURIN, Aug. 19.—The National Bank, the Milan Savings Bank, and the Bank of Naples have advanced 24,000,000 lire to two Turin banks to arrest a panic caused by the suicide of Signor Capello, one of the leading bankers of this city.

BERNE, Aug. 19.—A manifesto is in circulation, signed by forty Anarchists, which violently attacks the Bundesrath for instituting a political police and a public prosecutor.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—At a largely-attended meeting at Dorstfeld to-day a union of Rhenish and Westphalian miners was formed in opposition to the union of the mine owners.

LISBON, Aug. 19.—The Government has promulgated a decree which authorizes the formation of a Catholic colonization mission at Mpondas, on Lake Nyassa.

MUNICH, Aug. 19.—The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day. He was heartily welcomed by the Regente and other prominent officials.

EX-MAYOR EDSON'S PURCHASE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19.—It was reported this afternoon that the Duffy "Pure Malt" cider mill and distillery had been purchased by ex-Mayor Franklin Edson of New-York for $200,000. A reporter found Mr. Edson in the office of E. E. Drake, in the Wilder Building, looking over papers connected with the transaction. He was disinclined to make any statement, but on learning the rumor said that the deal would probably be made in a couple of days. He said that only the cider mill and not the distillery would be purchased. He refused to state the price, but hinted that it would be much less than the one named. He said the business would still be conducted under the name of the Duffy Cider Company.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

William W. Wendler, a floor broker on the Cotton Exchange, announced his inability to meet his obligations yesterday. His liabilities amount to only $600, and it is probable that Mr. Wendler will get matters straightened out before long. He was on the wrong side of the market.

Thomas McFarland, dealer in hardwood lumber at Chicago, made an assignment yesterday. His liabilities are placed at $50,000, and his assets at half that amount.

Richard Frye, proprietor of the Richmond (Va.) Wagon Works, made an assignment yesterday. His liabilities are $6,000; assets not stated.

THE KNIGHTS ADMITTED.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATED TRADES OF NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Cleveland opened the annual congress of the Federated Trades and Labor Unions of New-Jersey in the City Hall at Jersey City yesterday. The session was a turbulent one. Samuel Mellor of the Trenton Typographical Union presided. The main cause of dispute was the application of some Knights of Labor for admission. Their credentials were reported by the committee, and they were finally admitted by a vote of 29 to 26.

J. P. McDonnell of Paterson made a feint to secure the Presidency of the Federation, but, finding his case hopeless, withdrew, and Mr. Mellor was re-elected. B. Reigenberg of Paterson was chosen Vice President, Owen B. White of Paterson Secretary, Thomas Flanagan, Jr., of Jersey City Assistant Secretary, and John Moore of Newark Treasurer.

The evening session of the Congress of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions of New-Jersey was a scene of uproar and confusion. J. P. McDonnell, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, read a report in which he set forth the failure of the last Legislature to enact measures for the benefit of labor. Delegate Burke of Jersey City said "that if Chairman McDonnell had not consented to let his name be used as a candidate for Secretary of the labor bureau and thus bring the honesty of his intentions into question, they would not be there mourning for dead bills." This brought on a turmoil which lasted for fully an hour. A dozen men occupied the floor at the same time and yelled at the Chairman and each other. Threats were made to throw the men out of the windows, and on several occasions the members narrowly escaped coming to blows. Order was finally restored and the business proceeded. Resolutions were adopted in favor of an eight hour law, Saturday half holiday, ballot reform, and having all State, county, and city printing done at union offices. Newark was chosen as the next place of meeting.

CHLOROFORMED BY THIEVES.

COOL OPERATIONS BY BURGLARS AT BOWERY BAY BEACH.

Burglars broke into the Casino Cottage, run by Karl Kassabier at Bowery Bay Beach, L. I., early yesterday morning and stole two gold watches, a pair of bracelets, and some silk dresses. The affair has some queer incidents. The hotel man does a brisk business on Saturdays and Sundays and has the reputation of keeping the receipts of the two days, aggregating about $1,500, in his rooms. He defers depositing his cash until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when he visits his Brooklyn bank. This was undoubtedly known by the thieves.

According to the story of the Long Island City police, the burglars entered the cottage from the basement. They went up stairs and chloroformed both Kassabier and his wife. Then the premises were very efficiently ransacked and the jewelry and clothing were seized. The money had been securely hidden away and was not found.

Some hours after the burglary Mr. and Mrs. Kassabier awoke. They were suffering from headache and nausea. Entering their bedroom found on the bedroom bureau showed them the cause of their suffering.

The Steinway and Long Island City police were notified of the burglary. No reports had come in up to a late hour last night. As a matter of fact, very little information of all could be obtained from Mayor Gleason's police. The officers at the Long Island Ferry had received no orders to watch for suspicious characters. Mr. Kassabier is congratulating himself that his Casino receipts are intact. He says he doesn't expect to recover the pinnacle seen on by the thieves.

MORE SCARED THAN HURT.

ONE OF DELMONICO'S WAITERS IS SLIGHTLY INJURED BY A BULLET.

Peter Schellenschlaeger, a private watchman in the Wall-street district, and C. H. Hagen, proprietor of a restaurant at 61 Broad-street, got into a fierce quarrel last night at 7 o'clock near the latter's place. There had been bad blood between the two for some time. Hagen claimed that the watchman was neglecting his duty. He also declared that his own restaurant, owing to Schellenschlaeger's carelessness, had been entered by burglars on Sunday night.

As soon as he made this statement the watchman struck him a vicious blow with his night stick. The men struck each other repeatedly. A Delmonico waiter named Joseph Gardmaon of 125 West Twenty-fifth-street was on his way home, and, seeing the row, endeavored to separate the two men. He succeeded in wrenching away the watchman's club.

Schellenschlaeger pulled a bull-dog pistol from his pocket and fired at Gardmann, who ran off to a doorway. A second shot was fired and the waiter fell, crying out: "I am killed." The police arrested both Hagen and Schellenschlaeger and sent Gardmann to the Chambers-Street Hospital. The latter's injuries are severe. The bullet made a glancing chest wound. The man, however, is suffering excessively from nervous prostration. All the parties will appear in the Tombs Police Court to-day.

THE PETREL'S FINAL TRIAL.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The last official test of the United States gunboat Petrel was made to-day. The vessel left Locust Point this morning, having aboard the official board of naval officers, President William T. Malster of the iron works, State Senator C. Ridgely Goodwin, counsel for the company, Lieut.-Commander Hoff, who has charge of the trial for the Government, and several other passengers. The trial was to test the Petrel's horse power. Several changes have been made.

The vessel was run under forced draught for four consecutive hours down the bay and returned this evening. The official report will be made in a few days. It is understood that the trial was satisfactory, the report will be favorable, and the fine will probably be removed.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Provisions were again bearish to-day, and, in the absence of any support from any quarter, last week's receding tendency was continued. Lower prices prevailed almost as a matter of course, and at the adjournment of Change the declines shown were 5@7½c. on the different deliveries of Pork and September and October Lard, 7½c. @10c. on September and October Short Ribs, and 2½c. on January Short Clear, and January Lard was quotably unchanged. The favorite months with traders were September, October, and January. The last-named month was relatively stronger than either September or October. General business, however, was only moderately active. For cash delivery Lard sold at $6 12½@$6 17½, 18-

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.s.	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾	40,720
American Ex.	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	36	36	35¾	35¾	5,998
Atlantic & Pac.	6	6	6	6	100
Balt. & O. P. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	100
Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	100
Canadian Pacific.	61	61¼	61	61¼	200
Central Pacific.	35¼	35¼	35	35	2,000
Ches. & Ohio.	25½	25½	24½	24½	1,768
C. & O. 1st pf.	67	67	66¼	66¼	1,015
C. & O. 2d pf.	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	850
Chi. Gas Trust.	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	6,300
C., C., C. & St. L.	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	5,801
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102½	102	102	1,920
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	2,760
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	200
C., B. & Q.	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	7,517
C., M. & St. P.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	2,900
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112	112	112	112	300
C., R. I. & Pac.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	8,370
Clin., W. & B.	1¾	1¾	1	1	1,187
Clin., W. & B. pf.	2	2¾	2	2	775
Chi. & East Ill.	46	46	47	47	2,700
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	105	105	103½	103½	800
Consol. Gas. Co.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	45
Del. & Hudson.	147½	148½	147½	148½	900
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	144¾	145	2,920
Den. & R. G. Pf.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	1,100
E. T., V. & Ga.	10	10	10	10	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	45
Iowa Central pf.	21	21	21	21	100
L. E. & West. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	400
Lake Shore.	104¼	104¼	103¾	104	1,250
Long Island.	94½	94½	94½	94½	40
Lonisv. & Nash.	69¼	70⅛	69¾	70	4,721
Manhattan Co.	97	97	97	97	20
Mich. Central.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	625
Mil., L. S. & W.	93	93	93	93	100
Minn. & St. L. pf.	9	9	9	9	100
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	4,000
Mo., Kan. & T.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23	23½	22¾	22¾	11,325
Nash., C. & St. L.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	100
N. J. Central.	112¼	112¼	111½	112	1,500
N. Y. Central.	107	107	107	107	180
N. Y. & N. Eng.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	4,500
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28	27⅞	28	2,600
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	400
N. Y. S. & W.	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	200
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Norfolk & West.	16	16¼	16	16¼	200
Nort. & West. pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	100
Northern Pac.	25¾	25¾	25	25¼	1,448
Northern Pac. pf.	68¾	67¾	66¾	66⅞	3,714
Ohio, Ind. & W.	11	11	11	11	30
Ontario & Western.	17	17	17	17	100
Oregon R. & N.	98	98	96	98	700
Oregon & Trans.	34	34	33⅞	33⅝	400
Pacific Mail.	35¾	35¾	35	35⅛	970
Peo., D. & Evans.	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	14,700
Pell. Pal. Car Co.	179¾	179¾	170¾	150	
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	560
St. P. & Omaha.	34½	34½	34½	34½	100
St. P. & O. pf.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	277
St. P., M. & M.	101	101¾	101	101¾	300
South Carolina.	3	3	3	3	100
Southern Pacific.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	200
Sugar Ref. Co.	103¾	103¾	103	107	16,775
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	39½	39¾	39⅝	39⅞	500
Texas Pacific.	21¼	21¼	21	21	570
Union Pacific.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	4,100
U. S. Express.	90	90	90	90	150
W., St. L. & P.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	400
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	5,600
West. Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,930
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71¾	71¾	70⅝	70⅝	300
Total sales.					188,492

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Dock 5s.	112	112	112	112	$7,000
At. & Dao. 1st.	99	99	99	99	10,000
At. & Pac. inc.	16½	16½	16½	16½	2,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	74	74	74	74	2,000
B., C. & N. 1st.	99	99	99	99	4,000
Can. South. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4,000
Can. South. 2d.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
Cent. Ohio reorg. 4s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
Cent. Pac. 1st.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	1,000
C. & O. 6s.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Ches. & O. con 5s.	103	103¾	102⅝	103	20,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	20,000
Cœur d'A. gen. 6s.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	90	90	90	90	10,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	68	68	68	68	4,000
D., L. & W. 7s.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	5,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	82	82	79	79	2,500
D. & R. G. W. 1st.					
gu. 5s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	10,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
E. T. V. & G. g. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
E. T. V. & G. con. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
Erie 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7,000
Ft. W. & C. 1st.	145½	145½	145½	145½	2,500
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	86½	86½	86½	86½	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	15,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	14,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
L., N. A. & Ch. cn.	102½	102½	102½	102½	15,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	91	91	91	91	3,000
Louisville So. 1st.	98	98¾	87¾	98¾	28,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115½	115½	115	115	5,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	103	103	103	103	10,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	107½	107½	107	107	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	114½	114½	113	113	6,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	96	96	96	96	14,000
*N. Y., L. & W. 1st.	136	136	136	136	4,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	9,000
North. Pac. 1st.	117	117	117	117	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	117	117	117	117	1,000
N. W. ext. 4s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	78½	78½	78½	78½	24,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	47½	47½	47½	47½	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	104	104	104	104	10,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	113	113	113	113	5,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅝	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80½	80½	80⅛	80⅛	37,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	29,000
R. & A. 2d. D. &					
M. 6s.	36½	36½	36½	36½	41,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91½	9,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 5s.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	151,000
R., W. & O. cn.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
St. L. & A. T. 1st, ex. c.	82	82	82	82	1,000
St. L. & C. Cairo 4s.	76½	76½	76½	76½	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st. 6s.	93	94	93	94	31,000
*St. P. & O. cc.	123	123	123	123	4,000
St. P. 1st. D. &					
C. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
St. P., M. & M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, col. tr. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	20,000
†St. P., M. & M. 1st.					
D. cn.	120	120	120	120	4,000
Shen. Val. geo. 1st.	37	37	37	37	5,000
So. Carolina 6s.	7	7	7	7	5,000
T. C. & I. 1st. 6s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	91½	91½	90½	90½	25,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	7,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	15,000
Wabash cn. 1st.	99½	100	99½	100	18,000
Wabash gen. 5s.	80	80	80	80	10,000
W. Ind. 1st. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Wab. 1st. Det. & T.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Wab. 1st. Det. & T.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	4,000
Wab. 1st. St. L. & P.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
†W. N. C. cn. 6s.	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
Total sales.					$774,000

*Seller 15. †Seller 20. ‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Barcelona.	.41	.41	.41	.41	100
Bassick.	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Col. Coal & I.	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
El Cristo.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Plutos.	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Plymouth.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	50
Sutro Tunnel cfts.	.56	.56	.56	.56	1,000
Silver King.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
United Copper.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	300
Utah Consol.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Unico Consol.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1,750
Ward Consol.	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.35	1,500
Total sales.					6,510

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	66⅞	1.00	98¾	99¾	761,000
Clearances.					844,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	52⅜	52⅜	49¾	46⅜	7,570
Atch., T. & S. F.	39	39	35⅝	35⅞	7,230
Chicago Gas Tr.	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¼	30
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104⅜	1,790
Chi., R. I. & P.	99¼	99¼	98¾	99	1,180
Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	71¾	71¾	71⅜	71⅜	10,730
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110⅜	110⅝	8,230
C., C., C. & St. L.	76	76	76	76	10
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	144⅞	146	1,720
Lake Shore.	104¾	104¾	104	104	300
Louis. & Nash.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	20
Missouri Pacific.	72	72	71⅜	71⅜	930
Manhattan Co.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	100
Mich. Central.	84	84	83¾	83¾	12,500
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	5,540
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	60
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50½	50⅝	50⅜	50½	1,920
Northern Pac. pf.	67⅜	67¼	66¾	67¼	60
Oregon Trans.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	70
Pacific Mail.	35¾	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	70
Phila. & Read.	44½	44¾	44⅛	44⅜	6,470
Mich. & W. P.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	10
Sugar Ref. Co.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	200
Union Pacific.	62⅛	62⅛	61⅝	61⅝	1,410
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	190
Western Union.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	220
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	200
Total sales.					51,400

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Canada So. 2d.	96	96	96	96	$2,000
Chi., Bur. & Q. 4s.	94	94	94	94	7,000
Erie 2d cn.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
M., K. & T. 2s.	95	95	95	95	5,000
N. P. C. M. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80½	80½	80⅜	80⅜	7,000
Reading 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Rich. & Al. 2d.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	10,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	4,000
Total sales.					$88,000

The stock market was not active, but it was feverish and irregular. There was considerable uneasiness over the possibility of tight money and the reduction through rates by the Burlington and Northern. London sold early in the day, but subsequently repurchased. The market showed considerable resistance and the close was fairly steady. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 2; Northwestern preferred, 1¼, and Iowa Central preferred, 1. *Declined*—St. Paul preferred and Chicago and East Illinois, each 1¼; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 1⅜; Lake Erie and Western preferred, Erie preferred, Fulton, each ⅛; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Union Pacific, each ¼; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Chicago Gas, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each ⅜, and Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅝.

The trust stocks were fairly active and weak. American Cotton Oil declined 2⅞. Sugar 1⅞, and Lead ¾.

Money on call loaned at 2@4% per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and only fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84¾@4 84⅞ for 60-day bills, $4 87¼@4 87⅜ for demand, $4 87⅝@4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83¼@4 86¼ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½@5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅞@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ½. The sales on call were $45,000 4s coupon at 122¾. In State securities $35,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 89¼@90¼. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was dull and fractionally lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western first, 2; Northern Pacific seconds, 1⅜, and Colorado Coal 6s, 1¼. *Declined*—Richmond and Allegheny seconds, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, 1, and Texas Pacific first 5s and Oregon Railway and Navigation 5s, each ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98¼@100. In mining stocks Sutro Tunnel sold at .04 and do., Union Trust certificates, at .54@.55.

The Daly Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents a share, or $37,500, for July, payable at the office of Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building, Aug. 31.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	191	Manhattan.	178
American Exchange.	136	Market & Fulton.	200
Broadway.	286	Mechanics'.	200
Butchers & Drovers'.	180	Mech'nics & Trad'rs'.	205
Central National.	143	Mercantile.	205
Chase National.	250	Merchants'.	155
Chatham.	800	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chemical.	4000	Metropolitan.	14
City.	500	Nassau.	160
Citizens'.	200	New-York.	240
Commerce.	197	New-York County.	450
Continental.	128	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange.	230	Ninth National.	150
East River.	170	North America.	103
Eleventh Ward.	150	Northern.	140
Fifth Avenue.	1100	Oriental.	205
First National.	2000	Pacific.	165
Fourteenth Street.	180	Park.	240
Fourth National.	160	People's.	200
Gallatin National.	270	Phœnix.	140
Garfield National.	400	Republic.	173
German-American.	260	Seaboard National.	150
Germania.	271	Second National.	325
Greenwich.	143	Shoe & Leather.	150
Hanover.	300	St. Nicholas.	120
Hudson River.	142	State of New-York.	106
Imp. & Trader's'.	267	Tradesmen's.	100
Irving.	160	U. S. National.	220
Lenther Manf'rs'.	230	Western National.	97
Lincoln National.	220		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '81, r.	105¾	106¼
4½s, '81, c.	106⅞	107¼
4s, 1907, r.	128½	128⅝
4s, 1907, c.	128½	128⅝
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	Balances.
$64,166,786	$3,508,336

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	52⅝	53
Reading.	22 7-16	22½
Lehigh Val.	53⅛	53¼
North. Pac.	29⅜	29½
N. Pac. pf.	66⅞	67
Lehigh Nav.	53¼	53⅞

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st pf.	75.	110.00	
Atch. & Topeka.	36.00		
Boston & Albany.	217.50		
Boston & Maine.	202.00		
Chi., Burl. & Q.	104.50		
Chi., Rock I. & P.	98¾	98⅞	
Eastern R. R.	1.87½	1.90	
Flint & Pere M.	26.00		
Hunt. Manf.	23.50		
Mexican Cent.	15.25		
Mex. Cent. b. a.	78.00		
Mex. Cent. 1st.	67.50		
Old Colony.	175.00		
Rutland pf.	41.00		
Wis. Central.	23.37½		
Wis. Central pf.	51.00		
Allouez M. C. (n.)	.75		
Calumet & Hecla.	226.00		
Franklin.	9.50		
Osceola.	11.50		
Pewabic (esw).	52.00		
Quincy.	87.00		
Bell Telephone.	231.50		
Boston Land.	6.50		
Water Power.	3.00		
Tamarack M. Co.	195.00		
Mesa. Central.	12.50		
San Diego L. Co.	27.50		
West End Land.	93.50		
Lameon Store S.	56.37½		
Atlantic.	9.50		
Boston & Montana.	35.75		
Kearsarge.	5.25		
Santa Fé Con. Co.	.70		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 19, 1889.

COFFEE—Little of speculative interest was evinced here to-day, and, though at the outset prices ran quite strong, they closed slightly lower, with a fair degree of steadiness and about as on Saturday. The aggregate of option dealings here was only 12,750 bags, of which 5,000 bags for July, delivery. Cables from Europe were of heavier tone. Cables from Brazil, however, were again of firmness, with moderate deliveries to the ports of outlet, the Rio Janeiro since the 1st inst. being 10,000 bags, and Santos, 5,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 443,000 bags, against 215,000 bags a year ago; and purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United states of 20,000 bags and at Santos as much as 46,000 bags, and stock at Santos given as 230,000 bags, and stock here of Brazil coffee, 231,196 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 314,765 bags, and afloat, for the United States, 113,000 bags, of which 72,000 bags from Santos. Warehouse deliveries here last week, 49,497 bags, and at all distributing ports, 60,418 bags, against 48,236 bags in the preceding week and 55,802 bags in the corresponding week of last year. And here the August option closed at 15.15c.@15.20c., September at 15.20c.@15.25c., October at 15.20c.@15.30c., November at 15.25c.@15.30c., December at 15.30c.@15.35c., and January to June within the range of 15.30c.@15.40c. And for prompt delivery Coffee about held its own on a moderate inquiry, with fair to good sales of Rio at 18½c. and good Cucuta at 18½c.@18¾c. Sales embraced 3,000 bags Santos, Nos. 8 and 7, to arrive, at 17¾c. and 16¾c.

COTTON—Was again fairly active and higher, closing very firm on the option list—hopeful views at the outset and depressed toward the close—with cables stronger, (from Liverpool, values ranging 3@6 points up on near-by and 2 points up on late deliveries,) and Bear operations and September options were advanced for the day 8@9 and October 5 points, and later deliveries, partially, up 1 point, closing easy. Interest centred in August, and September and December, and shippers again reported as taking moderately of short notices and near-by deliveries. Option dealings here reached 80,000 bales, think August to January.). And here to-day the August option stood at the close at 10.90c.@10.91c., (having ranged from 10.85c.@10.92c.,) September at 10.59c.@10.60c., (having ranged from 10.58c.@10.62c.,) October at 10.36c.@10.37c., (having ranged from 10.36c.@10.41c.,) November at 10.09c.@10.07c., December at 10.03c.@10.04c., (having ranged from 10.03c.@10.12c.,) January at 10.07c.@10.08c., (having ranged from 10.05c.@10.15c.,) February at 10.13c.@10.15c., and March to June within the range of 10.20c.@10.41c.—and for prompt delivery, 734 bales to spinners, and 1,600 bales to shippers at a further advance of 1-16c., and last week, 1,391 bales to spinners and as much as 12,056 bales to shippers and previously unpublished, closing firmly with Low Middling standing at 11c.@11¼c., Middling at 11 7-16c.@11 11-16c., and Good Middling at 11 15-16c.@11¾c. bid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With the renewed heaviness in Wheat, prices of WHEAT FLOUR again tended downward, in instances on the less desirable brands reading 5c.@10c., and meeting with only a comparatively moderate inquiry for home use and shipment. Favorite brands of old Wheat stock, particularly of Winter Wheat good to fancy Extras, held their own very well, as not plenty, and wanted by local buyers, who seemed rather distrustful of new crop product and very reserved in their bidding. Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 16,284 sacks, and shipments, clearances thence, 995 bbls. and 3,970 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 25,102 bbls. and sacks. Sales reported at 21,200 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here. About 7,400 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers. Of the reported sales were about 1,800 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 65@$3 15; 2,700 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West and bbls. for the local trade, at $3 25@$4 45, mainly at $4 20@$4 30 for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 75@$5 85, as to brands; about 8,200 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of 3,500 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 50@$5 85, mostly at $5 45@$5 75, (2,200 sacks Cleare went at $3 40@$3 60 for shipment,) 8,450 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras at, in instances, slightly shaded figures; 1,150 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straight, at $4 40@$4 75; 1,950 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brands; 3,350 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2@$2 75 for Spring and Winter, 475 bbls. RYE FLOUR at former figures, and 675 bbls. CORNMEAL, 1,000 bags and barrels, 5,000 bags and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 443,000 bags, against 215,000 bags a year ago; and purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United states of 20,000 bags and at Santos as much as 46,000 bags, and stock at Santos given as 230,000 bags, and stock here of Brazil coffee, 231,196 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 314,765 bags, and afloat, for the United States, 113,000 bags, of which 72,000 bags from Santos. Warehouse deliveries here last week, 49,497 bags, and at all distributing ports, 60,418 bags, against 48,236 bags in the preceding week and 55,802 bags in the corresponding week of last year. And here the August option closed at 15.15c.@15.20c., September at 15.20c.@15.25c., October at 15.20c.@15.3c., November at 15.25c.@15.30c., December at 15.30c.@15.35c., and January to June within the range of 15.30c.@15.40c. And for prompt delivery Coffee about held its own on a moderate inquiry, with fair to good sales of Rio at 18½c. and good Cucuta at 18½c.@18¾c. Sales embraced 3,000 bags Santos, Nos. 8 and 7, to arrive, at 17¾c. and 16¾c.

COTTON—Was again fairly active and higher, closing very firm on the option list—hopeful views at the outset and depressed toward the close—with cables stronger, (from Liverpool, values ranging 3@6 points up on near-by and 2 points up on late deliveries,) and Bear operations and September options were advanced for the day 8@9 and October 5 points, and later deliveries, partially, up 1 point, closing easy. Interest centred in August, and September and December, and shippers again reported as taking moderately of short notices and near-by deliveries. Option dealings here reached 80,000 bales, think August to January.). And here to-day the August option stood at the close at 10.90c.@10.91c., (having ranged from 10.85c.@10.92c.,) September at 10.59c.@10.60c., (having ranged from 10.58c.@10.62c.,) October at 10.36c.@10.37c., (having ranged from 10.36c.@10.41c.,) November at 10.09c.@10.07c., December at 10.03c.@10.04c., (having ranged from 10.03c.@10.12c.,) January at 10.07c.@10.08c., (having ranged from 10.05c.@10.15c.,) February at 10.13c.@10.15c., and March to June within the range of 10.20c.@10.41c.—and for prompt delivery, 734 bales to spinners, and 1,600 bales to shippers at a further advance of 1-16c., and last week, 1,391 bales to spinners and as much as 12,056 bales to shippers and previously unpublished, closing firmly with Low Middling standing at 11c.@11¼c., Middling at 11 7-16c.@11 11-16c., and Good Middling at 11 15-16c.@11¾c. bid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With the renewed heaviness in Wheat, prices of WHEAT FLOUR again tended downward, in instances on the less desirable brands reading 5c.@10c., and meeting with only a comparatively moderate inquiry for home use and shipment. Favorite brands of old Wheat stock, particularly of Winter Wheat good to fancy Extras, held their own very well, as not plenty, and wanted by local buyers, who seemed rather distrustful of new crop product and very reserved in their bidding. Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 16,284 sacks, and shipments, clearances thence, 995 bbls. and 3,970 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 25,102 bbls. and sacks. Sales reported at 21,200 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here. About 7,400 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers. Of the reported sales were about 1,800 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 65@$3 15; 2,700 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West and bbls. for the local trade, at $3 25@$4 45, mainly at $4 20@$4 30 for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 75@$5 85, as to brands; about 8,200 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of 3,500 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 50@$5 85, mostly at $5 45@$5 75, (2,200 sacks Cleare went at $3 40@$3 60 for shipment,) 8,450 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras at, in instances, slightly shaded figures; 1,150 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straight, at $4 40@$4 75; 1,950 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brands; 3,350 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2@$2 75 for Spring and Winter, 475 bbls. RYE FLOUR at former figures, and 675 bbls. CORNMEAL, 1,000 bags and barrels, 5,000 bags and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 443,000 bags, against 215,000 bags a year ago; and purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United states of 20,000 bags and at Santos as much as 46,000 bags, and stock at Santos given as 230,000 bags, and stock here of Brazil coffee, 231,196 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 314,765 bags, and afloat, for the United

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Aug. 19, was one by D. P. Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Chauncey S. Truex, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick buildings, with lots, together in size 50.5 by 100.11, 1,873 and 1,875 9th-av., southwest corner of 107th-st., for $51,300, to Charles T. Lawrence and others, plaintiffs.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of four lots on 8th-av., corner of 104th-st., was adjourned to Aug. 22, and sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the dwellings, with lots, 152 and 153 West 76th-st., east of 10th-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 19.

103d-st., 218 and 220 East; Charles A. Oakes and wife to Henry J. Batcheider.....$30,000
Manhattan-av., w. s., 19.11 ft. n. of 116th-st., 18x50; George T. Crombie to East River Mill and Lumber Company.....13,000
82d-st., s. e., 244 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x108; John Hanson and wife to same.....----
121st-st., n. s., 153 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x100.11; Sinclair Myers to John F. Flanagan.....1
116th-st., s. s., 247 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.3; Nelson M. Waterbury, Jr., referee, to Elizabeth J. Hall and another.....22,800
105th-st. e. s., 193.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100; Edward Brown to Joseph Brown.....100
134th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x100; Helen S. Coles and wife to Simon Wasio and another.....8,000
112th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Mitchell Valentine to Antonio Gallo.....7,750
Union-av., n. e. s., 102 ft. s. e. of E. A. Lorillard's and other property; Annie P. Nicholson to Percy R. Clarke.....350
Same property; Somerville Nicholson and others to Augustus S. Nicholson.....1
Frederick-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Hazard-st., 50x175; Augustus S. Nicholson and wife to Franklin A. Wilcox.....250
Frederick-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Sayerd-st., 50x175; Nathan S. Grimes to Franklin A. Wilcox.....1,988
83th-st., 132 West; James S. Lee and wife to William W. Lee.....3,650
110th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 130x100.11; E. E. Anderson and wife to Frederick K. Frech.....35,000
Geerck-st., 100; Philip Rude to Rebecca Rude.....13,000
134th-st., s. s., 215.3 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x 300; William Pickon and wife to Mary Smith.....3,500
Elm-pl., 166; Elizabeth Boyd, executrix, to Frederick Woehr.....1
Same property; Richard S. Newcombe and wife to Frederick Woehr.....1,125
4th-st., 5 and 7 East; Edmund H. Schermerhorn to Frederick A. Schemerhorn.....52,000
Broadway, 696; same to William C. Schermerhorn.....110,000
Clinton-av., w. s., adjoining lot 15, 25x98.9; William H. Williams and wife to George H. Schroeder.....43,000
73th-st., 232 West; Bernard S. Levy and wife to Miriam David.....13,000
4th-av., s. e. corner of 124th-st., 30x100.11; Jane Cummins to William E. Diller.....1
78th-st., 232 West; Miriam David and wife to Joshua Hendricks and another.....16,000
90th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x100.3; William E. Diller and wife to Jane Cummins.....5,400
Madison-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x100; Aaron Stone and wife to Abraham Kivlet.....21,125
118th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Madison-av., 120x100.11; Gabriel Goldsmith to Matilda Solomon.....40,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

34 Nassau-st., N. Y., 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Mutual Life Bldg.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charges for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZED houses in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:
No. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 64th-st.
Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
CHARLES BURK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

A.—FOR SALE ON LENOX HILL, the very attractive four-story private dwelling, NO. 42 EAST 73D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS., admirably arranged, elegant, and substantial. PASS COURTESY OF JOHN G. HEINS, Architect. MCCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects. Office 384 Park-av., near 53d-st. House open.

A.—HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL LOCAtions; from $7,000 upward; very easy terms. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—(MONTROSE REServation,) beautiful building plot for sale: 100x200 to 200x300; high, level elevation; city water; macadamized roads; perfect surroundings. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 33 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—REASONABLE, HANDSOME FURniture for large house. Owner seen at Dailey's, 74 West 35th-st., Tuesday ann Friday, before 2 o'clock.

UNFURNISHED.

Two Very Desirable Small

Private residences on the west side to rent at moderate prices; one from Nov. 1. Apply to
R. STEWART, at 1,193 10th-av., or
L. RHOADES, Equitable Building.

OUR REVISED LIST OF UNFURNISHED houses to rent will be issued TO-MORROW, the 21st inst. Our FURNISHED House List will be ready on the 23d inst. Parties desiring same should apply at once to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

202 WEST 46TH-ST., $1,800; 136 WEST 44th-st., $1,300; 109 West 46th-st., $1,800; 112 West 49th-st., $1,300; 51st-st., $1,200; 50th-st., $1,000; 44th-st., $1,000. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 65TH-ST.—ELEgant four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let; rent low.
E. A. ORUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSE TO LET ON LEXINGton-av., with butler's pantry extension, hardwood trim, open fireplaces, &c.; rent, $1,900.
E. A. ORUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM SIZE HOUSE to rent on 82d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession, at $2,400 per annum. Full particulars from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 324 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET THEIR APARTMENT IN THE MAGNIFICENT CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT BUILDING, formerly known as "THE NAVARRO." The Apartment contains 16 rooms, 60 feet fronting on the street, and is furnished in the most complete and elegant manner. Furniture by Pottier & Stymus Co. Address H., Post Office Box 457.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT FURNISHED or unfurnished apartments; hot four in the house; location unsurpassed; immediate possession; undoubted references required. Shown by Janitor.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WARRIOR CLIFTON, Agent.
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS,
All sizes and prices.
The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient in our superb new buildings,
THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st.
THE GRESHAM, No. 46 West 73d-st.
THE WESTPORT, corner 73d-st. and 9th-av.
All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.
Plans and full particulars on application.
CHARLES BURK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (FORMERLY 8th-av.,) Corner 83d-st. Directly Facing Central Park.—Elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms, elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rent from $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

223-225 CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORmerly 8th-av.,) near 32d-st.—Apartments; eight large rooms; baths; steam heated, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 31st-st., 9th-av. Apply on premises.

MASON, 8 EAST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANT flats to let; elevator, steam heat, free coal and wood for range, &c.; rents $1,400 and $1,450.
E. RUTKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

EXAMINE FLATS 9TH-AV., CORNER 93D; four to seven rooms; steam heat; $25 to $55; others; all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 33d.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Houston and Greene sts. formerly occupied by the Government as a Drug Store; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 128 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

OFFICE TO RENT IN DREXEL BUILDING, corner Wall and Broad sts. Apply Room No. 53.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ROME, Wed., Aug. 21, sept. 18, Oct. 16.
Saloon, $60, $80, $80, $100. Second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Cressark, Sat., Aug. 24, P. M. Anchoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M. Furnessia, Sept. 14, 9 A.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Teutonic, Aug. 21, 2 P.M. *Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon.
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P.M.
Britannic, Sept. 4, 2 P.M. Britannic, Oct. 2, 11 A.M.
*Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Oct. 8, 5:30 A.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $80 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
Pier 46, N. R., foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Wed., Aug. 21, 1:30 P. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Sept. 4, 12:30 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Sept. 11, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
*From Inman pier foot of Franklin-st., Jersey City.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE,)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, Aug. 22, 3 P.M.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, Aug. 29, 9 A.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania...Aug. 24, 3 P. M. Gallia...Sept. 11, 6:30 A.M.
Bothnia...Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M. Etruria...Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
Umbria...Aug. 31, 8:30 A. M. Aurania...Sept. 21, 2:30 P. M.
Servia...Sept. 7, 3 P. M. Bothnia...Sept. 28, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Amerika, Aug. 28, 2 P.M. Columbia, Sept. 11, 8 A.M.
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbaurg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Bohemia, 2 P. M., Aug. 20 | Rhaetia, 4 P. M., Aug. 24
First cabin, $75 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
General Office, 47 B'way. (General Passage Office, C. SCHURZ, Dir. O. B. RICHARD & CO., R. J. CORTIS, Man.) 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST TRIP EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Saale, Wed., Aug. 21, 2 P.M. Fulda, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 A.M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 3 P.M. Lahn, W. Sept. 4, 12:30 P.M.
Trave, W., Aug. 28, 7:30 A.M. Elbe, Sat., Sept. 7, 3 P.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Southampton, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
NORSEMAN.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 5 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., Aug. 24, 6 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Surmont, Sat., Sept. 7, 10:30 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Tuesday, Aug. 20, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF SYDNEY.....Sails Sat., Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG, connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, INDIA, &c.
Shortest ocean voyage by 800 miles AT REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:
PORT AUGUSTA.....Aug. 23
PARTHIA.....Sept. 8
PORT FAIRY.....Sept. 20
For passage and freight rates and general information apply to
EVERETT PRAZAR, E. V. SKINNER,
Japan and China Agencies, Gen. East. Agent,
124 Water-st. 358 Broadway.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.,
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Wed., Aug. 21.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Aug. 23.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Sat., Aug. 24.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 26.
R. L. WALKER, Agent C. O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing of steamer. Collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M.,
317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE S. F. & M. S. SHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 20.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 23.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 27.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 313 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 3, 11, 120, 222, 358, 267, 281, 287, 303, 362, 194 Broadway, and the Windsor, 57th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After Aug. 18, 1889.

8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal, via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:40 A. M., Fast Mail. WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

*10:00 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing rooms cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

*11:45 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell. (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:45 P. M., Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*4:5 P. M., Fast Chicago Limited, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping cars, sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Saratoga. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Fulton-st., 7 Astor House, 261 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 723 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, and 241 Main-st., Hoboken.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Run daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 11:30 p. m. at station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
FAST TIME TO SPRINGFIELD, NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 9:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Hamilton, *9:45 A. M., *3:15, *3:15 P. M., St. Louis, *5:15, *11:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal points, *9:45, 10:55 A. M., *3:15, *5:15 P. M., (and all 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 11:30 A. M., ex. *5:15, *3:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 5:05, *6:25, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 11:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell all 11:30 A. M. Sundays only, 3:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 8, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel station, and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel station and to Phœnicia for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡ leave Jersey City. P. R. R. Station, at all 20 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 11:28 A. M., 3:33 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City: 271, 333, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 125th-st. Ferry-st., 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Cortlandt, N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
VIA
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.
Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:
For Washington and Baltimore, 3:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 8:30 P. M. 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 8:30 P. M.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 10 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 380 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.
VESTIBULE SPECIAL.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 9:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 5:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:25 P. M.
SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.
Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.
For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:
9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.
3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corning, Hornellsville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.
8 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Suffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:00 A. M.
8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.
For local trains see time tables in ticket offices.
W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G.P.A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
Time table in effect July 1, 1889.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 8:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 8:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. WM. H. ODGEN, Superintendent.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02 (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12:02, *1, *3, 3:32, *4, †4:03, *5, 6:02, †6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 12:02 A. M., 1:32, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 4:04, 4:06, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 6:32, 6:04, 7:04, 8:08, 8:30, 11:25 P. M. For particulars see time tables.
*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:
ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
5 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 3 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:11 A. M., 1, 3, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches, 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sundays, 9, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore Steamer, 3 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 8:15, 8, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 8, and 8 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Courts-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF AUG. 12, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
9:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE FAIR

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE WILL MEET TO-DAY.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS HAVE FINANCIAL SCHEMES—JAY GOULD WILL SERVE—MR. KIMBALL'S PLAN.

The great World's Fair of 1892 will receive its first particularly significant impetus at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the Committee on Finance will organize in the Mayor's office. This step taken, the plans for raising the amount of money requisite for putting the mammoth enterprise upon a progressive basis will be taken. The various schemes which have been submitted from time to time and filed away for the committee's consideration will be opened and discussed.

The Mayor will call the meeting to order and will preside until a permanent organization is effected. Then, it is believed, things will run along smoothly, and soon the public will be informed just how it may join in the movement which will culminate in the greatest exhibition of arts and industries that has ever occurred on this continent. The fact that some of the members of the committee have schemes of their own for establishing the fair should not interfere with any citizen sending suggestions to the body, for it is the purpose of all those concerned in the preliminary work to make it as much of a popular concern as possible.

The Committee on Permanent Organization will not, it is thought, meet this month. But in September much work, it is promised, will be done. Of course not until this committee is organized will it be possible for any general progress to be made, but once this is done, the main step is taken, and the remainder will be simply a matter of arranging details.

There is this difference between the way they do things in New-York and in Chicago. The first thing the Chicago people did was to send a lot of circulars around the country to Congressmen and country editors to try to get their support. Then they formed a colossal stock company, which the Chicago papers announce has received large subscriptions to its stock. They do not tell the amount subscribed. They do not say that in Chicago it costs only $2 cash to get a one-hundred-dollar share. The $2 cash is spent on circulars and advertisements in Chicago. New-York has issued no circulars and no invitations, except to request citizens and industries to take part in the organization. The first committee to meet is the Committee on Finance. New-York is going at the exposition in a business way, with the idea of paying for it itself and asking nothing from Congress but an authorization.

The acceptances keep rolling in. The more important of them follow:

George Warner, representative of the Central Lacor Union, wrote: "On behalf of the Central Labor Union it is with extreme pleasure that I accept the honor you have conferred on me." Henry C. Minor offered his services. Mr. Liebmann, the representative of the Brewers' Association, wrote: "I deem it my duty, on behalf of the brewing interest, as whose representative you have honored me with an appointment on the Committee on Legislation of the proposed exposition, to sincerely thank you for the great honor so conferred, and to assure you that I shall try to do all and everything that our trade can do for the promotion of the object in view." T. C. Platt, the president of the United States Express Company, says: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me that I have been appointed a member of the Committee on Legislation for the International Exposition of 1892. I appreciate the honor and will be pleased to serve."

John C. Calhoun says: "It affords me pleasure to accept the appointment, and I beg to say that I will use my best endeavors to promote the interests of the enterprise."

Cornelius N. Bliss writes: "I am in receipt of notice of my appointment as a member of the Committee on Site and Buildings for the exposition of 1892, and shall have the pleasure of attending the first meeting of said committee, called for Thursday, the 22d inst."

Ambrose Snow, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation, writes: "As President of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and recognizing that my appointment by you is a compliment to that organization, it will be my pleasure to serve on the committee, and in behalf of the Board of Trade and Transportation it becomes my duty to thank you for this honor." Samuel Gompers, who represents the American Federation of Labor, said: "I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Speer, Secretary of the General Committee for the World's Fair, informing me of my appointment as a member of the Committee on Site and Buildings. Permit me to assure you that I feel highly honored by the compliment implied by the appointment, and that I shall endeavor to merit the honor by my humble efforts to further the great project."

Other acceptances were received from G. G. Haven, W. E. Dodge, H. D. Sedgwick, E. B. Thurber, C. C. Burke, Calvin S. Brice, and Jay Gould, who wrote: "I write to thank you for and to accept the appointment as a member of the Finance Committee of the International Exposition of 1892. I hope to attend the first meeting of the committee. Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply."

There have been already many applications for work, letters having been received from persons who desired positions from "Director General to Secretary." But none of these, it is scarcely necessary to say, have been appointed as yet, and so the letters must go unanswered. John Aspinwall, editor of the *Beekeepers' Magazine*, asked the Mayor if he would name the committee which he expounded. "There are," says Mr. Aspinwall, "nearly 200,000 beekeepers in the United States, with a large number of factories to supply their trade. My excuse for troubling you in this matter is my interest in the pursuit as an elevating one for the country people and my desire not to see England or some other foreign country walk off with the prizes, as was done in 1876, all for the want of some energetic person to look after the industry. There are thousands of dollars' worth of supplies in this line of trade exported every year, and exhibits of apicultural implements always attract much attention at State and other fairs."

An interesting and what the promoters of the exposition believe to be a valuable plan was received from H. J. Kimball. He suggested that the plan of issuing 1,000,000 shares of stock at $10 a share was tried in Philadelphia in 1876 and failed. He recalls how a Centennial Board of Finance was established by Congress, and how the amount to be raised was divided up so that no State could secure more than its proportion. He continues:

"The board invoked the aid of the people of the country, also the governments, national banks, Boards of Trade, and other commercial bodies, and even the clergy and religious societies were requested to present the matter to their congregations and to the people generally, to the end that the whole people might have opportunity to aid in this great patriotic undertaking. Nearly two thousand agents were appointed; over 200,000 documents were prepared and mailed; a specific day was fixed for the opening of the books, and 100 days were allowed in which subscriptions could be taken. Upon closing the books it was found that the total amount of the subscriptions to this great popular enterprise had been only 72,274 shares, amounting to $722,740; of this amount Philadelphia had subscribed 69,864 shares, 96⅝ per cent."

Mr. Kimball goes on to say that the money cannot be raised by any ingenious scheme to draw funds from the public outside of New-York and the immediate vicinity. It is necessary for New-York, he says, to present to Congress immediately on its assembling in December "a clear, well-defined plan for the proposed celebration, giving the location, the plan, and the estimated cost, and the unquestionable assurance that the necessary money has been pledged to meet such cost, and upon these facts ask the Congress to recognize the work that has been done, and to appoint its officers, Commissioners, and agents to co-operate with the local organization and to extend the official invitation of this Government to all foreign nations to participate in making it the grandest of all exhibitions the world has ever seen." The writer estimates that permanent buildings cost about $2 per foot of floor space and that 5,000,000 feet or 110 acres of exhibition space could be provided, to cost not more than $1 50 per square foot. He estimates the cost at $10,000,000. He estimates that the admission fees will amount to $12,000,000 and that the exposition will be a financial success. He suggests that the committee at once become incorporated, raise enough money to pay for all the preliminary work, and then issue bonds secured by the city of New-York. This means, of course, that the city of New-York will advance all the money for the exposition, and if the exposition does not pay the city itself would have to pay for it. If the exposition loses money the city would have no claim to it. Mr. Kimball thinks that a Board of Finance should at once be incorporated and proceed to work.

There are, in addition to other questions received by mail, many inquiries in regard to the site. But this question, as all the others, has not yet been considered with a view to final action. Everything as yet is in a nebulous condition. A citizen recommends Van Cortlandt Park and asks the Mayor to recommend it to the Committee on Site. George C. Goeller wants the exposition to be made permanent near Fort Morris. He says that there is space for it in the Twenty-third Ward. The persons who are running the proposed subsidy exposition in Washington sent a copy of the resolutions adopted by Baltimore to the Mayor. They say that Baltimore waives all claims of her own in favor of Washington. It invites other cities to do the same. This is regarded as very unselfish of Baltimore. Correspondents who have written letters to the newspapers favoring various sites and ideas write also to the Mayor inclosing clippings of the letters which were printed. The advantages of the different parts of New-York have not been so glowingly described for years as they have been in the communications which the Mayor receives. Ensign A. Cross also sends suggestions about the site and buildings. He wants a stock company to be organized, with Trustees who must own at least 100 shares each. This company to be called the New-York Exposition Company, with a capital of $15,000,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares. Mr. Cross wants the city of New-York to give the company a site which they shall own so long as they hold an annual exposition.

William Brookfield is greatly favored by the carriage industry, and he will be in all probability appointed on one of the committees. The China, Glass and Crockery Association has a representative already. A communication was received inviting the appointment of a representative of the lithographic trade, and a letter was received from the editor of the *Shoe Dealers' Guide* of London, asking that Mr. O'Leary be appointed to represent the shoemakers. This only complicates the boot and shoe industry representation more by having an English-recommended candidate come into the field.

When or to ask Gov. Hill to call a special session of the Legislature to take action upon certain proposed measures relating to the Columbus Exhibition of 1892 before Congress meets or not, is a question over which Mayor Grant and other city officials are laboring in earnest though. If Congress had always shown itself a considerate and wise body, this question would be quickly disposed of; but by its record it has long been judged capable of almost any kind of contrary, foolish, and otherwise perplexing conduct.

It has therefore been considered feasible and advisable by many to ask the Governor to call the Legislature in special session before Congress meets to take action, and such action as shall show that New-York State and New-York City are in dead earnest about the proposed World's Fair, and propose to do by it all that could be expected even of the Empire State. At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Tax Commissioner Coleman inquired across the table of the Mayor whether he had taken the subject into consideration. The city and State would be expected to do something in the way of appropriation to aid the enterprise, and give it assurance of governmental countenance and support, and outside of the question of appropriations it would be necessary to clothe the committee in charge with some exclusive powers and privileges. Therefore it had occurred to him that some such step should be taken.

Mayor Grant said he had thought the matter over and felt the necessity of doing something in the line indicated, but he wanted to hear from the Finance Committee that he had recently appointed as to what it would want and what it would suggest in the matter; the Finance Committee would meet to-day, and after its meeting he expected to have more light on the subject. He admitted the importance of early taking such steps as would assure Congress and the country at large of the determination of New-York to hold that World's Fair within her borders and of making it all and more than could be done by any other city or State. But he did not wish to be too precipitate in action and felt that time would in the end be gained by waiting to hear the recommendations of the Finance Committee. So the matter went over without further discussion.

NOT THE FRENCH WILSON,

BUT A CHICAGO GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN VISITING EUROPE.

A group of morning newspaper reporters sat on the stringpiece of the French Line pier at the foot of Morton-street yesterday afternoon watching with great interest the hysterical efforts of half a dozen puffing little tugs which were trying to swing the big ship La Normandie around against the tide into her place at the pier. La Normandie had just arrived from Havre, and among her passengers, it had been announced, was M. Daniel Wilson, the son-in-law of ex-President Grévy of France, and Mme. Wilson. The reporters were there waiting for an opportunity to see M. Wilson and ask him a few questions.

After something more than an hour had been consumed there were a few final shrieks from the important little boats, and La Normandie glided gracefully into the space provided for her. Ropes were made fast in a twinkling, gangways were lifted up to the steamer's decks, and the passengers came pouring down into the arms of their waiting friends. The group of reporters, once of whom had the faintest idea what M. Wilson looked like, scanned the face of every man who came down the ship's side and looked anxiously for some mark on any which might proclaim him the son-in-law of ex-President Grévy.

M. Wilson, for some unknown reason, decided to go ashore with "D. W." stamped upon his forehead, but after a while there came striding down the gangway a tall, very good-looking man, accompanied by a lady who looked upon him even then with evident admiration. To whom pointing, one of the ship's officers observed, "Zat is M. Veelson." M. Wilson immediately found himself surrounded by the bowharks of the press.

"M. Wilson?" inquired a large reporter who prided himself upon his correct accent and who pronounced the first syllable in "Monsieur" as he would pronounce the first syllable of "muscal."

"That is my name, Sir," M. Wilson responded with a good-natured smile at his questioner.

Whereupon, while the lady at M. Wilson's side regarded the demonstration as a little warlike, the reporters moved up a couple of inches and one of them said he would like to have an interview for his paper.

"Certainly, Sir," M. Wilson responded with the same good-humored smile, and then his questioner braced himself for an effort and remarked:

"Well, Sir, in the first place, would you be good enough to tell us—pardon the abruptness of the question—what you have come to America for and what you intend doing here?"

"Certainly," the good-humored M. Wilson replied again. "In the first place, as I've lived in America for forty-odd years, I am under the impression that I have a right to come back after a little trip, and, as to what I am going to do, I propose to get back to my business in Chicago as soon as the Lord will let me."

Then, in the language of America, the reporters "fell away a ton." M. Wilson laughed long and lond and slapped his thigh with an ucfeigned mirth which was pleasant to behold. Then he enjoyed a fical langh and said:

"I guess you boys are on the wrong track. I am M. H. Wilson of Chicago, and, with my wife, am just back from a trip abroad. Whom are you looking for?"

Whereupon it transpired that Mr. M. H. Wilson of Chicago was the only Wilson on the steamer; that somebody had seen his name on the passenger list, registered simply "M. Wilson," and that that somebody had jumped to the conclusion that "M. Wilson" stood for M. Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of ex-President Grévy.

Among the other passengers of La Normandie were Mrs. Mary Scott Dimock, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison's niece, and her own niece, Miss Dimock. They were met at Quarantine by the revenue cutter Manhattan and were brought up to the city. Capt. Tozier gave them a little sail up East River and then landed them at the French Line pier. Mrs. Dimock left last night for Nantucket, where her mother, Mrs. Scott Lord, is lying very ill.

WILL HAVE MORE WATER SOON.

In reference to the present inadequacy of New-York's water supply and the question that is being raised as to the chances of the city getting a liberal quantity of water during 1892, Gen. Duane, President of the Aqueduct Commission, said yesterday that the people of this town have only to put up with short commons until about next June. Then the new aqueduct will begin to bring some 135,000,000 gallons of water daily from Sodom Dam and the Croton River, as against the 112,000,000 gallons now secured from the Croton and Bronx Rivers. That amount should supply even Prohibitionist families, and by the end of 1891, when the Muscoot and Titicus Dams and a projected one near Carmel are completed, the daily flow of water will be about 200,000,000 gallons.

"This quantity," said Gen. Duane, "should be ample for all the necessities of such a year as 1892 will be, but if more is needed we can, by pushing the new system, make it give out at least 250,000,000 gallons. In ten years from then, if the city requires it, enough additional dams may be built to bring the supply to some 300,000,000 gallons per diem, but when that quantity becomes insufficient New-York will have to go to some other place than the Croton watershed to make up the deficiency."

AN UNEXPECTED SHOCK.

The dwelling 49 West Twenty-second-street has been unoccupied for over a year. Yesterday Frederick Herugman, a cartman, forty years old, of 21 Sixth-street, was engaged in moving some furniture into the house. While in the cellar he threw a hammer on to a pile of rubbish, and an explosion immediately followed. Herugman was struck in the face by flying pieces of metal, and received several slight cuts. His wounds were dressed at the New-York Hospital. A search of the rubbish heap disclosed the fact that the explosion had been caused by the hammer striking the detonating cap of a railroad signal torpedo. Four of the torpedoes were found in the cellar. How they came there is a mystery. They had evidently been left there by a former tenant.

A BRAVE MAN'S EFFORT UNAVAILING.

William Corcoran, a waiter who lived at 894 Second-avenue, was seized with a fit, to which he was subject, while sitting on the stringpiece of the wharf at the foot of East Forty-sixth-street early yesterday morning and fell into the water. Morris Burke, who works on a neighboring wharf, plunged in after the drowning man, but was powerless to aid him, as he did not again rise to the surface. In diving after him Burke became entangled in the piles on which the wharf rests and nearly lost his life. Corcoran's body was subsequently recovered.

TAKEN TO SCRANTON.

Samuel Crane, the baseball player, and Mrs. Hattie Franenfelter of Scranton, Penn., who were arrested on Saturday on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania charging the former with the larceny of $1,500, which the woman is accused of taking from her husband, and the latter with adultery, were taken from Police Headquarters to the District Attorney's office and formally turned over to the Pennsylvania officers, who at once started with them for Scranton.

TRIED IN TAMMANY STYLE

MANY SQUABBLES BETWEEN COURT AND COUNSEL.

ACTING COMMISSIONER ROGERS HEARS THE CASE OF SUPERINTENDENT BACON—THIRTY-TWO SPECIFICATIONS.

An exhibition of how Tammany Hall rules the roost in this devoted city was given to a select audience yesterday in the office of the Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department. The occasion was the arraignment of John F. Bacon, Superintendent of the stables of that department, on a series of thirty-two specifications, preferred by Acting Commissioner Rogers. The specifications included charges of all sorts, except that of drunkenness, but, according to the statements of Bacon, they had been heard by Commissioner Coleman, and had been dismissed by him after praising Bacon for his work. The charges are believed to be the outcome of the control which Tammany Hall has secured over a department which is nominally under the supervision of a Commissioner who is a County Democrat. Acting Commissioner Rogers is also a County Democrat, but he has succumbed to the influence of Tammany, and, as a member of that organization was supposed to want Bacon's place, Becon was at once found to be filled with all sorts of iniquity.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Olendorf sat by Mr. Rogers. Charles W. Brooks was Bacon's adviser, and scarcely had the Commissioner called the court when there began a succession of squabbles which were edifying in showing how little chance Bacon had of getting back his place. Mr. Brooke asked that an adjournment be taken to permit him to learn a little more about the case in point. This was denied, and then the counsel for the defense calmly said:

"Ah Mr. Bacon is on trial, and as this tribunal has been regarded by the Court of Appeals as a court, I shall bring witnesses to show that you should not sit in this case; that you are in no sense qualified."

"I refuse to allow you to produce such witnesses," replied Mr. Rogers.

"Then you refuse," returned Mr. Brooke, "to hear witnesses upon a subject about which you are supposed to know nothing? I desire to prove that any Judge is incompetent to try a case when he has prejudged the cause and has made statements which would indicate in which way he intended to rule. I have here before me the affidavits of five persons who have been suspended from the department, who declare that they have been approached by a person here, and have been promised prompt reinstatement if they would consent to come here and testify against Mr. Bacon. Their names are Michael Fagan, Martin Ryan, William Fagen, Charles Bartell, and Peter Bailey. Ryan's affidavit also says that he was informed that the reason why Mr. Rogers wanted to have Mr. Bacon dismissed was because he had a better man, named McCloskey, for the place."

"I shall allow you to call no witnesses," said Mr. Rogers curtly.

"I intend," was Mr. Brooke's reply, "to call witnesses to prove that you intend to remove Bacon any way."

"As their testimony is false," said the Commissioner, "I shall refuse to hear it. I know the men."

"I insist that witnesses shall be heard in my client's behalf!" exclaimed Mr. Brooke.

"I call you to order!" scouted the Commissioner.

"I am here," exclaimed the lawyer, "as counsel for this man, and I shall not allow you to call me to order."

Then ensued a squabble between the Commissioner and the lawyer, both speaking at once and disregarding each other's statements. Finally Mr. Brooke declared that no witnesses should be heard and that Bacon was to make an explanation of the charges against him without any questions by his counsel. Mr. Olendorf advised this course, and Mr. Brooke exclaimed, very red in the face: "I protest against the court being prompted by the Corporation Counsel." Counsel's interference on the part of Mr. Rogers seemed to be to confine Bacon absolutely to answering the specifications on which his suspension was based. The first few charges were of insubordination in not notifying Mr. Rogers of his dismissals as he had made it his bureau. Bacon explained that Commissioner Coleman had repeatedly told him to discipline his part of the department to suit himself, and that he (the Commissioner) would be satisfied if the work was properly done. "Am I not, then," inquired Bacon, plaintively, "to obey Commissioner Coleman?"

"Yes, when he is here," quoth Rogers.

Bacon then went on with his explanation, telling how he had put a man named Brady to work because Richard Croker had recommended him, and how he was to exempt Brady from sweeping the floor if the stable became his own not in good health, how he had given two veterans work at Mr. Rogers's order, and then he asked Mr. Rogers if he would give him the names of the aforesaid veterans so that he could answer "these anonymous charges."

"W—what?" yelled the Commissioner.

"Anonymous charges," retorted Bacon. "These specifications bear no signature and these men's names are not given."

Mr. Brooke—I ask that the stenographer make entry that these specifications are not signed, and that this proceeding is without authority and that the suspension of Mr. Bacon is illegal.

"I sign them now," suggested the Acting Commissioner. But this was objected to with much apparent humility by the defense, and the remarkable wrangle went on, again the instructions which Mr. Coleman had given Bacon concerning the use of directions upon the appointment cards were discussed, when Mr. Rogers remarked: "We are not trying Mr. Coleman."

"No," retorted Mr. Brooke, "we are trying to try Mr. Bacon." Then Mr. Rogers uttered this platitude: "My dear Sir, what Commissioner Coleman does is one thing; what I do is another." Mr. Brooke agreed with the court with great effusiveness, and then the case was suspended, the case of horse No. 99, which had died at the department stables it was declared because of Bacon's neglect, came up and the Commissioner declared that he desired to have the stenographer make an entry which would further explain this charge.

"Don't do anything of the kind," said Mr. Brooke to the stenographer. "Your time to make explantions (to the Commissioner) will come hereafter."

"Put that down!" shouted the Acting Commissioner.

"I won't," protested Mr. Brooke.

"Put it on!" again exclaimed the court.

"Leave it off!" yelled the lawyer, very red in the face, and the pleasant little controversy might have been continued indefinitely had not Mr. Olendorf come to the rescue and informed the Commissioner that he did not have the authority to tell the stenographer what he should and what he should not put down.

Bacon continued his review of the specifications, the substance of which has been published, the Acting Commissioner repeatedly throwing himself back in his armchair and giving vent to a guffaw which rattled the windows as Bacon continued his specific denial of the charges. Finally he came to one which asserted that he had disregarded the rules of the department by reinstating suspended men without having been instructed to do so by the Commissioner.

"I deny that charge entirely," said Bacon.

"That's all right," replied Mr. Rogers, laughing with much apparent glee; "that's all right. Deny it. Ha, ha!"

At the close of Bacon's testimony he declared that he had been in the employ of the department for "eight or nine years," and during that time he had secured four promotions. He had never been subjected to any penalty by Commissioner Coleman. Mr. Rogers reserved his decision. Bacon's keys were taken away from him several days ago, and politicians declare that Tammany desires the place too much to allow Becon to go back to it. His salary was $1,800 a year.

STABBED BY A SLIGHTED SWAIN.

Edward Roth, a young man of twenty-six, who lives at 231 Cook-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday as the assailant of Miss Lonisa Goetz, who was severely stabbed as she stepped off a street car on Sunday night. She had been to a picnic with several young men, including Roth, and had angered the latter by refusing to dance with him. When she started for home Roth followed her, and as she left the car he produced a knife and stabbed her four times in the side and arms. The conductor knocked him down and kicked him, but in the confusion Roth escaped.

Yesterday his eyes were discolored and his face much bead badly cut. Before Justice Kenna he pleaded not guilty and was held. Miss Goetz is not fatally injured.

MULHOLLAND'S FRIEND, THE MAYOR.

Brooklyn politicians are very much interested in the recent appointment of ex-Assemblyman Mulholland as Granite Inspector by City Works Commissioner Adams. Mulholland is a Fourth Ward Republican and a bitter enemy of Michael Daly, the ward boss. His new job is worth $5 a day and expenses, and the politicians say that in return for it he is going to desert to the Democracy. He has always been a very close friend of Mayor Chapin, but will not admit that he intends to support him for re-election this Fall.

Mulholland has been unable to get any spoils from the Republicans since Birkett and Daly got control of the Fourth Ward. Mayor Chapin has set him on his feet again by bringing about his appointment as Granite Inspector.

A VETERAN REMOVED.

Joseph Farrell, a messenger in the Custom House, was removed yesterday. No reason for the step was given. He was simply notified that his services would not be required any longer. Farrell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served for four years of the war with a Massachusetts regiment, and papers proving this were sent to Collector Erhardt. Farrell is a Democrat, and was appointed about three years ago.

FLASHED IN THE PAN.

THE FATE OF A MOVEMENT FOR AN UNNECESSARY ELEVATED STATION.

The movement of the handful of theatre and hotel managers on upper Broadway and their satellites in their efforts to have a new elevated railroad station placed at a point on Sixth-avenue, midway between the Thirty-third and Forty-second street stations, is likely to lead the promoters of this fine scheme beyond their depth unless they are cautious how they proceed with it. There is really no fear on the part of the property owners that they will be able to gather enough strength for this movement to push it to anything like importance. On the contrary, it is quite a plausible theory, considering the inherent weakness of the movement, that if a respectable show of strength or opinion could have been mustered at Thursday's meeting at the Marlborough Hotel some effective resolution would then have been passed.

From all accounts this appears to be one of those schemes in which the iron needs to be struck while it is hot. Those who did not attend the meeting, indeed, who had no notice of it, regard the failure of the meeting to take definite action as an evidence of utter weakness. It is assumed that those who want the station placed at Thirty-seventh-street or Thirty-eighth-street would not hesitate to bring to bear upon the managers of the elevated road every possible influence to that end, and if they could have roused sufficient sentiment at the meeting in favor of the scheme they would doubtless have pushed it as far as possible without delay. The fact that, beyond a mere formal and meaningless expression of opinion on the part of the chief promoter that a new station was needed nothing appears to have been done, is regarded as a pretty sure sign that nothing actually was done beyond eliciting the aforesaid expression.

If the so-called movement were serious enough to be combated it would find opponents in nearly every property owner in the neighborhood in which the station is proposed to be placed. The promoters seem to have been very discreet in their own interest in calling the meeting at this season of the year when property owners and residents in that section are nearly all out of town. At a rough estimate, it is safe to say that quite half of the houses on Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth streets, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, are now in the charge of servants, or are closed altogether. Needless to say, this particular section is very choice as a residence neighborhood. Many of the people there own the houses in which they live, and it is a section in which there are as few removals as in any other part of the city.

As a result of some inquiry yesterday, it was learned that so far as the opinions of residents could be obtained they were almost without exception opposed to a station at either of the streets suggested. They say they are not in any way discommoded by the location of the present stations at Thirty-third and Forty-second streets and are quite willing to walk to these stations whenever they use the elevated road. In addition to this negative opposition, they are earnestly opposed to a new station which would turn a choice neighborhood into a line of horrors for vehicles and people of all kinds. They think that it would certainly depreciate the value of property on either of these streets to have a station built on Sixth-avenue, and the managers of the elevated road will be given to understand, it is said, very serious attention to any petition for a new station, that they will not only thereby put themselves in the way of incurring liability for damages suits from owners of property along the avenue, but also from those property owners who might suffer a lowering of rents on side streets.

Those who resent the action of the people who called Thursday's meeting say that aside from the considerations mentioned above, they fail to see how a new station can be justified by any argument as that may be presented. The entire part of Broadway between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth streets is surely not of a character to repay the construction of a new station. It consists mainly of small houses, some of them not more than a story or two high, and devoted to machine work, picayune shops, and saloons. It is only from Thirty-ninth-street northward that Broadway is at all attractive to evening patrons of the elevated road. So much opposition has developed to the alleged movement that it is regarded as very doubtful whether the meeting adjourned to September 9 will be held. The movement seems to have flashed in the pan.

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JUDGE BOOKSTAVER'S DEPARTURE GIVES THE CONSPIRATORS CONFIDENCE.

The "What-are-you-going-to-do-about-it?" attitude, the favorite of derelict New-York officials, has been tacitly assumed by the conspirators in the Flack fraudulent divorce case. Judge Bookstaver makes a tacit confession of complicity in the plot by running away from his plain duty in the matter, and, he having gone, the other parties to the fraudulent divorce have been relieved of present anxiety in the matter. They have lost their eagerly-avowed desires to make "statements" in the matter and now declare with touches of asperity in their speech that they don't intend to make any statements.

As was early outlined in THE TIMES, their defense consists in the declaration—in which all are united—that Mrs. Flack did "sign the papers" and knew what she was about when she signed them. With this it is their intention that the public shall be satisfied. As to Mrs. Flack herself they do not fear, for now that the decree against her husband has been set aside, her old maternal affection for her son William, to whom she instituted the suit against the papers, has returned with its old-time force, and she is declared to refrain from prosecuting the conspirators for his sake, for if she should prosecute them her son William would be one of the first to suffer.

The public side of the case, it is said, will not be lost sight of by Col. Fellows, the astute and rotund District Attorney. He is straining every influence to keep the case out of his office, and thus far has met with success. Between him and Judge Bookstaver runs the only likelihood that a judicial or Grand Jury inquiry into the matter will be made. From Mrs. Flack's side it continues to be said that proceedings for a separation with judicial alimony are about to be begun. But the friends of Sheriff Flack say this is not at all likely. They say that the Sheriff has had quite as much sensationalism about his divorce case as he could endure, and that he and his wife are likely to patch up a compromise. That they will ever live together is highly improbable, and is furthermore emphatically negatived from both sides. There being nobody, therefore, to make charges against the conspirators, and Judge Bookstaver, evidently finding greater comfort and security in running away from the men who have tarnished his judicial character than in remaining to prosecute, they feel safe in saying: "What are you going to do about it?"

JEWELRY STOLEN FROM A TRUNK.

Mrs. John P. Richardson, the wife of a wealthy resident of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in this city, stopping at the St. James Hotel, and is mourning the loss of $5,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Mrs. Richardson came on to New-York about a week ago, intending to spend the rest of the Summer at fashionable Eastern watering places. She packed all her jewelry in her trunk. When her trunk was delivered to her at the St. James she found that all the jewelry had been taken out, though everything else was all right.

Mrs. Richardson notified the express company and returned to Chattanooga for police assistance. Alice Young, a servant in her employ, was suspected, and detectives set to watch her. Enough circumstantial evidence was gathered to warrant the girl's arrest, but none of the jewelry was found in her possession. She stontly maintained her innocence, and says the trunk was all right when it left the house.

IT WAS NOT A HUMAN SKELETON.

While a gang of laborers were engaged yesterday excavating for the cellar of a new building at 188 Elm-street they unearthed a box containing a skeleton. The flesh had all disappeared and there was nothing but the bones, which were so small that they were supposed by the workmen to be those of a child. The box looked as though it had been buried for a year. A policeman was called and the box and contents were taken to the Mulberry-street police station. A dispatch was sent to Bellevue Hospital for a wagon to remove the bones to the Morgue. When the wagon arrived the driver turned up his nose at the supposed human skeleton and refused to take it to the Morgue. It was the skeleton of a dog, and the police threw the bones and the box into the nearest ash barrel.

THE AURANIA CARRIED HIM OFF.

Joseph Mahoney of Cork, a good-looking carpenter of twenty-eight, was an unwilling passenger on the Aurania when she arrived yesterday. Joseph says that he did not intend to come to America at all and will go back as soon as he gets an opportunity. He boarded the Aurania at Queenstown to bid some friends good-bye. While he was in the steerage partaking of a farewell supper the steamer sailed without letting him know anything about it. He vainly endeavored to persuade the Captain to put about and carry him back to Queenstown, but not even the consideration that Joseph was leaving behind a wife and children could induce that officer to go back.

THE CORNICEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The striking cornicemakers reported yesterday that the offers of the employers to begin paying the advanced wages demanded from Sept. 1 had been rejected by the men. During the day, they said, one of the largest employers had yielded to the demands of the union.

NEW PAVEMENTS ORDERED

SEVERAL STREETS TO RECEIVE ATTENTION.

THE REPAVEMENT OF THE BOULEVARD WILL BE BEGUN, $900,000 BEING AVAILABLE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

A meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday, at which a considerable portion of this year's million of dollars for repaving, authorized by an act of the last Legislature, was appropriated for the repaving of specified streets. In addition to the members of the board, there was an attendance of property owners and of a committee from the Chamber of Commerce. Horace K. Thurber, John Claflin, and James H. Seymour composed the committee, and there were besides W. E. D. Stokes, George S. Lespinasse, Alderman John Carlin, J. V. Kimball, and Dr. Washburn present.

Mr. Stokes read an elaborate argument in favor of an immediate appropriation for the repavement of the Boulevard from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth-street with asphaltum pavement. The present vile condition of the thoroughfare, he said, was retarding the natural development of the quarter of the city in which it was situated, and as the property owners throughout the thirtieth section had contributed largely to the tax levies of the city for years during which time their property was producing nothing, they claimed as a matter of right an appropriation large enough to put that arterial thoroughfare in good condition.

Stone block pavement or the mere repairing of the present pavement with top dressing of the original character they did not want. Since the Boulevard traversed a distinctively residence district there was every argument for a noiseless asphaltum pavement, and no argument worthy of consideration why the pavement should be other than of asphaltum. Mr. Stokes submitted the opinions of John Bogart, State Engineer and Surveyor; Edward P. North, and Theodore Cooper, civil engineers, that the substructure of Telford pavement now in the Boulevard afforded excellent foundation for the proposed wearing surface of asphaltum. All three agreed that if the surface of the Telford stone-block pavement had been worn uneven the inequalities could be evened up by the employment of a distillate composition of coal tar, pitch, and broken stone, upon which the wearing surface of concrete could be laid. The estimated expense of the whole undertaking would be $410,000.

Mr. Thurber, from the Chamber of Commerce committee, repeated the argument he made before the board at a previous hearing. The improvement of the streets was the best investment the city could make. There was plenty of money for the purpose if it were wisely expended, and the streets in the business portion of the city were those of most pressing and immediate need. The earning power of the city depended on the good conditions of business streets, and these, therefore, demanded prior consideration to the streets of a purely residence character. Still, there was no antagonism with Mr. Sickes's plan, and he thought all might be given to understand, and that in serious attention to any petition for a new station, that they will not only thereby put themselves in the way of incurring liability for damages suits from owners of property along the avenue, but also from those property owners who might suffer a lowering of rents on side streets.

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MR. HILL'S ORDERS OBEYED

A COMPLETE SURRENDER TO THE LIQUOR SELLERS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE, OCT. 1—THE CALL FRESH FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The shortest meeting of a Democratic committee on record took place to-night in the clubroom of the Grand Union Hotel. It lasted five minutes exactly. In that time the roll was called by Clerk De Freest, proxies were entered, Syracuse, Oct. 1, named for holding the convention, and the call was issued.

The call was in typewriting and brought from the Executive Chamber in Albany by Judge Muller and handed to Bourke Cockran, who, as Chairman of a committee of three, consisting of himself, D. Cady Herrick, and Gen. Peter C. Doyle of Buffalo, presented it. It is an innovation in its way and clearly demonstrates that Gov. Hill's surrender to the liquor element is absolute and unconditional. He has sounded the tocsin for the whisky dealers and breweries that last year contributed $500,000 for his election to come forward again and contribute as much more, as a compensation for the protection which he gave them last Winter by his veto power, and will give them next Winter. It is manifestly a slap in the face to the respectable people of the State and a defiant and brazen declaration of the Governor's future policy. Here is the call:

"The Democratic electors of the State of New-York and all other citizens who favor the principles of taxation, economy, and retrenchment advocated by the Democratic Party, and who are opposed to inequitable, oppressive, sumptuary legislation, are invited to elect three delegates from each Assembly District to attend a State Convention to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, to be voted for at the coming election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention."

Few of the committeemen realized what the call signified, for hardly had it been read ere the committee was declared adjourned.

It was 8:09 when Chairman Murphy called the meeting to order. The roll call was answered as follows:

District.
I.—Cord Meyer, Jr.
II.—John Delmar.
III.—William H. Murtha, proxy for James W. Ridgway, who is in Europe.
IV.—John McCarty.
V.—A. John Cottier.
VI.—James J. Slevin.
VII.—M. J. Power, proxy for Thomas Costigan.
VIII.—John D. Voorhis.
IX.—William P. Mitchell.
X.—Richard A. Cunningham.
XI.—James J. Martin, proxy for Hugh J. Grant.
XII.—Bourke Cockran.
XIII.—Richard Croker.
XIV.—Andrew C. Fields.
XV.—Frank P. Demarest, proxy for George W. Welsh.
XVI.—James L. Williams.
XVII.—Charles M. Preston.
XVIII.—Edward Murphy, Jr.
XIX.—Daniel Cady Herrick.
XX.—Cyrus Stewart.
XXI.—George S. Weed.
XXII.—Daniel G. Griffin.
XXIII.—F. Mason Smith.
XXIV.—Clinton Beckwith.
XXV.—William A. Beath, proxy for William B. Kirk.
XXVI.—George F. O'Neil.
XXVII.—William A. Poucher.
XXVIII.—William L. Muller.
XXIX.—Frank Rice.
XXX.—F. H. Gerdon, proxy for Thomas Brown.
XXXI.—Robert A. Maxwell.
XXXII.—Peter C. Dorlie.
XXXIII.—John M. Wiley.
XXXIV.—William H. Henry, proxy for Hudson Ansley.

The committee adjourned at 8:14. A large crowd of politicians who had gathered from all parts of the State were out on the piazza. The result had been a foregone conclusion, but there was more or less lamentation because there had been no fight or disturbance. "What did they bring us all this distance for to see a five-minute meeting!" exclaimed one of the faithful from New-York.

So far as leaders were concerned the representative Democrats here gave the meeting the appearance of a convention. Every county had its chief, and New-York and Kings had more than their share. The County Democrat leaders did not waste time or money getting here early. It was also noted that none of the committee members who have been allied with Mr. Cleveland's interests were on hand a moment sooner than was necessary. Most of them straggled in on the late afternoon trains. They were silent, cheerful, and philosophical. They looked upon the turn of affairs with complacency, and had no word to express on their future policy or the convention. They appeared perfectly resigned to letting Gov. Hill have as much rope as he pleased this Fall.

D. Cady Herrick of Albany, whom Gov. Hill has said must go from the committee this Fall, was at the Grand Union, fresh from the sea breezes of Long Island, and spoke hopefully of the Democratic Senator from his district. Gen. Doyle of Buffalo expressed himself as determined to retire from politics and devote himself to business. Dan Griffin, another Cleveland man from Watertown, had a great deal to say about Denis O'Brien's candidacy for Court of Appeals Judge, but little about the State ticket in general. In fact, among all the Cleveland men, while there was manifestly a cheerful countenance in all that went on, the absence of enthusiasm was prominent.

Judge Maurice J. Power, who with Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis and Richard A. Cunningham, arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon, smiled audibly when questioned about the rumor that Tammany proposed to alter the representation from New-York to forty-eight for Tammany and twenty-four for the Counties. "They may talk of it," he observed, "but they will hardly try to do it." Chamberlain Croker and Congressman Cowing, who are much here, are against the scheme. Its only advocacy comes from the smaller fry of the organization, who are simply imitating the example of the leaders in reaching out for anything that comes their way.

The meeting between Mr. Croker and Judge Power has been the talk of the politicians. They have not spoken to each other for a year. When Judge Power entered the hotel this afternoon the Tammany leader walked up to him with outstretched hand.

"How do you do, Judge."

"I am quite well, Mr. Chamberlain," was the reply.

Politicians saw in this an effort toward conciliation, as an entering wedge to prevent a combination between the Counties and the Republicans this Fall.

The published reports in the newspapers brought Controller Wemple to town this afternoon. "I will be one of the delegates to the convention," he said, "and shall be nominated by acclamation. All this talk of opposition to me is buncombe. Not another name has been mentioned for the office but mine, and I hope to make my majority larger than it was two years ago. I am on my way for three weeks' fishing in the Adirondacks, and am not at all disturbed by these stories of opposition."

Elliott Danforth, one of the candidates for State Treasurer, is also here sounding committeemen for the sentiment in their districts. He also is confident, but is seeing enemies in ambush toward Plattsburg, where John B. Riley lives, and Ellenville, Ulster County, the home of Thomas E. Benedict. Both Riley and Benedict are in the hands of their friends, but Danforth is making his canvass by his personal exertions.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones, fresh from Granger fairs, dropped off on his way to the firemen's fair at Plattsburg long enough to observe how Gov. Hill managed his maiden convention.

There is no disguising the fact that the sentiment of the committee was largely in favor of Saratoga. Mayor Kirk of Syracuse was so confident of carrying away the prize that he never came here at all, and Postmaster Northrop was so dead sure of the result that he started for home early this afternoon.

Collector Magone's partner, Tom Spratt, of Ogdensburg has appeared with a budget full of encomiums for Denis O'Brien's candidacy for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

AMATEUR OARSMEN AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 20.—The principal event of the carnival to-day was the gathering of amateur oarsmen. The course was a mile and a half, straight away, and the water was in perfect condition. Scarcely a ripple was perceptible. The senior four-oared race, in which a foul was claimed, was rowed over, but the result of the contest was not changed. Toronto being declared winner in 11:18.

The senior single sculls was taken by D. Donohue of the Nautilus Club, Hamilton. J. Donohue of the same club was second. The junior four-oared race was taken by the Argonauts of Toronto.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The mud drum of the boiler at Gangwisch's Brewery, on Market-street, Allegheny City, exploded with terrific force this afternoon, almost completely wrecking the large three-story building. Henry Snyder, an employe, was killed outright, and three others, Lizzie Bisaco and William Johnson, seriously, but not fatally hurt. The damage will reach $10,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The report was heard for miles.

NEXT WEEK'S ENCAMPMENT.

PROGRAMME OF THE GATHERING OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Manager Chapman has prepared the official programme for the encampment. Next Monday evening the Sons of Veterans will hold a camp fire at the West Side Turner Hall. Commander in Chief Warner of the Grand Army will preside. The parade of the Grand Army and Sons of Veterans will occur Tuesday forenoon. On Tuesday evening the visiting members of the Woman's Relief Corps will be tendered a reception at the High School Building. The Grand Army men will hold camp fires on the same evening at the West Side Turner Hall and the Armory. Department Commander Weisert will preside at the camp fire at the West Side Turner Hall. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Gov. Hoard, Mayor Brown, and Department Commander Weisert. Commander in Chief Warner and Pension Commissioner Tanner will respond. Gen. Fairchild will preside at the Armory camp fire. Gen. Sherman, it is expected, will attend both camp fires.

The Post War Concert will be given Tuesday evening. A reunion of the Sons of Veterans will be held Tuesday evening at Plymouth Church. The business sessions of the Grand Army and the Woman's Relief Corps will begin Wednesday morning, the former at the West Side Turner Hall and the latter at Immanuel Church, and continue during the rest of the week. The reunions of regiments, brigades, and divisions will be inaugurated Wednesday. On Wednesday afternoon Gen. Sherman will visit the Soldiers' Home, where he will be formally received by the veterans and a salute fired in his honor.

The second and final war concert will be given Wednesday evening. Thursday afternoon a party of specially-invited guests will be taken out by the Entertainment Committee for a drive around the city. The party will visit a number of leading manufacturing establishments, and an elaborate lunch will be served to them on the route. The naval battle will occur on Thursday evening.

LIEUT. IRVINE'S TRIAL.

A NAVAL OFFICER COURT-MARTIALED UPON SERIOUS CHARGES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The court-martial of Lieut. Irvine, United States Navy, attached to the torpedo station, has caused much gossip among the resident army and navy officers, as the outcome threatens to be somewhat serious for the defendant.

The charges were quadruple, and included conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, absence from his post without leave, drunkenness, and absenting himself without leave or proper authority. Capt. Selfridge was President of the court, with Lieut. J. V. B. Bieecker as Judge Advocate. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Hoaey of Nawport was present during the whole of the proceedings on behalf of the defendant. There were over a dozen witnesses, including Commander Goodrich, commandant of the station; Prof. Munroe, and about all of the Lieutenants attached to the torpedo station. It is said the charges were fully proved and a bad case made out against this unfortunate officer, and the status of the witnesses precludes any thoughts of clemency by the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the papers and findings in the case have been referred.

Lieut. Sturdy is Acting Executive of the New-Hampshire in the absence of Lieut. Commander Longnecker, who is away on leave.

Ensign Thurston, recently detached from the training ship New-Hampshire, has left here preparatory to joining the Monocacy, to which he has been ordered.

Rear Admiral Luce is in town for a short stay.

THE WEST'S SEVERE STORM.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY LIGHTNING IN SEVERAL PLACES.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—The storm which prevailed in this city last night and this morning was one of the most severe ever experienced here. It was at its worst at about 2:30 A. M., when it amounted almost to a hurricane. Two inches of water fell between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, and the lightning furnished a constant and vivid illumination. The storm was very general throughout this section, in some places doing considerable damage. An accident caused by an overflowed track delayed people residing between the two cities, several hours being taken to clear the track. All was finally in good working order, however.

At Stillwater the lightning killed three horses belonging to John B. Taft, and the houses of Messrs. Lohman and Smith were struck and considerably damaged. The streets were also badly washed out. At Eau Claire, Wis., lightning struck the large agricultural building on the grounds of the Western Fair Association, destroying the building, with several thousand bushels of grain and a lot of machinery. The loss is $6,000, partially insured. Several houses in that vicinity were struck and badly damaged.

At Duluth the total damage was $60,000. Greater losses are feared, as the storm was very severe and general.

MICROSCOPISTS IN CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—The American Society of Microscopists was rather tardy in getting down to business this morning. It was 10:30 o'clock before Dr. Lee Smith, Chairman of the Local Committee, called upon the Right Rev. Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, who made the opening prayer. Dr. Smith than introduced the Hon. David F. Day as President of the Society of Mutual Sciences of Buffalo, who made an address of welcome. President Lewis responded in fitting terms, referring to the growth of the society, which was an infant when it met in Buffalo just ten years ago plus one day, the present being the twelfth annual session. Prof. F. J. Bethel read an interesting paper on "A Microscope Stand," which closed the morning proceedings.

This afternoon's session consisted of routine business and the reading of the following papers: By Prof. W. A. Rogers, "On a New Method of Determining Temperature from the Readings of Mercurial Thermometers;" by Prof. S. A. and Mrs. Susannah Gage on "Staining and Permanent Preservation of Histological Elements Isolated by Means of Nitric Acid or Caustic Potash;" by Dr. Lucien Howe, on "Microscopic Growths on the Normal and Diseased Eye;" by Prof. D. S. Kellicott, on "A New Rotifer;" by Prof. W. A. Rogers, on "A Practical Method of Securing Copies of the Standard Centimeter Designated Scale A."

The officers of the society are: President—W. J. Lewis, Hartford, Conn.; Vice Presidents—F. L. James, St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Bielle, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary—T. J. Burrill, Champaign, Ill.; Treasurer—S. M. Masgrave, Urbana, Ohio; Executive Committee—F. O. Jacobs, Newark, Ohio; C. C. Miller, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Seaman, Washington, D. C. The meeting will continue until Thursday.

PROTESTING WITH A SHOTGUN.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 20.—The Long Island Railroad Company recently bought a piece of land adjoining its tracks on Union-street, in this village, which was formerly owned by John Higgins, at one time a wealthy contractor. This morning workmen commenced tearing down an old barn on this land, but they had not been at work long before Higgins appeared with a shotgun in his hands, and, in an excited manner, ordered the men to stop work or he would shoot. The men refused the weapon pointed toward them, consolidated to leave the place and notified General Superintendent Barton, who ordered Detective Cody and Master Carpenter Cummings to the spot with instructions to tear down the barn at all hazards.

At last accounts the barn was being razed and no shooting had taken place. Higgins claims to own the barn, but having failed to remove it after repeated notices to do so, the railroad company decided to act. Higgins was arrested and held in bonds by Justice Clinton B. Smith to keep the peace.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 20,—via Galveston.—The work of locating the route of the Transatlantic Railroad, between Chiapas and Tabasco, is progressing.

Wheat is beginning to be exported to England from the State of Sonora. The State Government gives a bounty to all producers who export wheat.

The mine owners in the Sierra Mojadas have resolved to erect a smelter as a protection against the increased duty on ores imposed by the United States Government. A prominent buyer of ore says that his business has been damaged to the extent of 35 per cent since the order for the collection of the increased duty was issued.

Two twin engines for the Intercoeanic Railroad have arrived at Vera Cruz.

MR. TANNER'S DISCOVERY

A NEW WAY TO GET PENSIONS EASILY.

MERELY A NEW RULING ON AN OLD RULE—A MARSHAL WHO CATCHES HARRISON'S IDEA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Corporal Tanner made a discovery to-day, and he promptly acted upon it. When he took charge of the Pension Office he found that in determining the origin of a claimant's disability the claimant was required to furnish the testimony of a commissioned officer or an Orderly Sergeant of his regiment, while if this could not be obtained he had to supply the evidence of two private soldiers. Tanner took it for granted that this requirement was called for by the law, but to-day he learned that it was only a long-established rule of the office and could be modified by the Commissioner.

In a very short time each chief of division received a notice bearing Tanner's signature, and instructing him that hereafter the origin of disability could be established on the evidence of the claimant and one private soldier if the testimony of an officer was lacking. It is hard to see how the Corporal can possibly make it any easier for a claimant to make out a case, so long as he requires any evidence at all beyond the would-be pensioner's assertions, and he probably congratulates himself that this very much more than offsets the restricting order concerning reratings he had to issue last week. Tanner added to his circular to-day the proviso that the evidence must be given by privates of reputable character. Assistant Secretary Bussey's latest decision, however, is that a dishonorable discharge from the army does not bar out a would-be pensioner, and it is reasonable to expect that the term "reputable character" will be construed in a very liberal fashion after such a ruling.

When United States Marshal Ranedell kicked out a number of the attachés of his office Friday he frankly admitted that they were good and efficient men, but he wanted their places for Republicans. He added that no more immediate changes were contemplated. Marshal Ranadell has changed his mind on the latter point, and to-day he ousted a bailiff, a messenger, a guard, a van driver, and a watchman. In due time their places will be taken by Republicans. Marshal Ranadell is an intimate personal friend and fellow-townsman of President Harrison, and knows exactly what the President meant when he said that fidelity and efficiency should be the only sure tenure of office.

Washington is no place for office seekers just now. The President and every member of his Cabinet are out of town. Such Government business as cannot be attended to by subordinates or postponed is transacted by wire at a rate for telegraph tolls not yet announced, and the search for Government appears to be general all over the country, from Indianapolis to Bar Harbor. When President Cleveland renewed his health and strength by visiting the North Woods, certain Republican organs denounced the vacationalism by the column. They are silent on that subject now.

One branch of the public business, and that which is regarded as of special importance by the present Administration, goes merrily on, despite the absence of the President and all his Cabinet. One hundred and forty-eight Democratic Postmasters were kicked out to-day, their places being filled by good Republicans. Postmaster General Wanamaker does not need to hurry back from his vacation, so long as First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is on hand to do Mr. Wanamaker's work.

Lieut. Col. Suter and Major Mackenzie and Broadhead, Corps of Engineers, constituting the Missouri River Commission, have submitted to the Chief of Engineers their annual report upon the improvement of that river. The report, after reciting how the appropriation of $1,000,000 had been allotted, touches upon the action of Congress in the act of 1888, practically rejecting the Commission's estimate that the primary object of the appropriation was understood to be a desire to benefit navigation and not to protect private or municipal property from the ravages of the river, although if the latter could be done incidentally so much the better. Improvement of navigation involves the holding of the river in a fixed channel, and thus, when completed, protecting adjacent property. The river can be controlled only by a continuous improvement, and hence upon its practicable certain points cannot be considered as applied to the benefit of navigation. An indefinite number of millions of dollars could be expended in that way without appreciable benefit to navigation, and if the improvement of navigation is the object it cannot possibly be accomplished as carried on under the terms of the act of Aug. 11, 1888.

Superintendent of Census Porter to-day appointed Cherles E. Taft of Little Rock, Ark., a Special Agent on Shipbuilding. Mr. Taft is a native of the State of New-York, a civil engineer, and has made shipbuilding a special study. William Watkins, Jr., of New-Jersey has been appointed a Post Office Inspector.

Assistant Surgeon Condict of the Marine Hospital Service has been detached from the revenue bark Chase and ordered to duty at Louisville, Ky.

Frank A. Butts of New-York, a chief of division in the Pension Bureau, has resigned.

Acting Postmaster General Clarkson to-day ordered the free delivery service established at the following named Post Offices Oct. 1: Look Haven, Penn.; Corry, Penn.; Menominee, Mich.; Albion, Mich.; Wanean, Wis.; Fostoria, Ohio; Aspen, Col.; Flushing, N. Y.; Kearney, Neb.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; South Bend, Ind.; Medford, Mass.; Westfield, Mass.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Johnstown, N. Y.; East Liverpool, Ohio; Biddeford, Me.; Oberlin, Ohio; Madison, Ind.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day for constructing a Post Office building and approaches at Bridgeport, Conn. D. J. Curtis of Springfield, Mass., was the lowest bidder at $101,200.

The President has appointed Henry C. Boyer Postmaster at Shenandoah, Penn., vice John C. Selzer, removed, and Isaac Davis Postmaster at Greenfield, Ind., vice Noble P. Howard, Jr., removed.

The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

New-York.—W. O. Haines, Accord; F. S. Wyckham, Malden, and A. C. Hull, Olive, and Dister Pomeroy, R. W. Swift, Charlotte, Monroe County; H. J. Connelly, Edgewood, Greene County; E. H. Manterstock, Hamburg, and G. M. Slawson, Nortd Frankly, both of Delaware County.

Maryland.—D. McCahan, Fort Washington; R. S. Carry, Newport.

Virginia.—W. M. Ackerly, Rappe Mills; M. S. Huffman, Seville.

New-Jersey.—L. J. McDonald, Jr., Branchville.

Pennsylvania.—Philip Goodle, Castle Shannon.

Massachusetts.—E. S. Woss, Leeds.

Connecticut.—Matie C. Blakeman, Greenoges.

Maine.—E. G. Waterhouse, West Scarborough.

CROWDS AT THE CAMP MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 20.—The great camp meeting began its annual ten days' session on the camp ground to-day. The attendance at the all-day meetings, beginning at sunrise and continuing until 10 o'clock in the evening, was very large, and during the morning and evening sermons the great open Auditorium was packed, while hundreds of eager listeners lingered on the outskirts unable to approach closer. Devotional meetings were held at 9 o'clock in the morning simultaneously in the Temple, Tabernacle, and Thornley Chapel.

The services at these meetings were mainly of a preliminary character, the work for the coming ten days' session being outlined.

At 10:30 the opening sermon was preached to a great audience in the Auditorium by Bishop J. P. Newman of Omaha, Neb. The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. D. W. P. Davis of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton. The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington Conference, preached this evening to an overflowing house.

CHIEF M'OABE UNDER FIRE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—As Chief Engineer of the Fire Department Thomas McCabe was hurrying, early this morning, to a fire at Elizabethport, an excited resident opened his window and began to fire at the Chief, thinking doubtless that he was Jack the Pooper escaping from some dwelling. Three bullets whizzed about McCabe's ears, and one of them grazed his hat. He was badly scared, and lost no time in dodging for shelter behind a house, where he remained until the shooter retired. The police are trying to find out who was the reckless marksman.

FRENCH CANADIANS ANGRY.

QUEBEC WILL ABOLISH ENGLISH IF MANITOBA TABOOS FRENCH.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—The proposal to abolish French as an official language in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will, if carried into effect, be regarded as a mortal insult by the French Canadians, and the Government of this Province will in all likelihood retaliate by passing an act to abolish English as an official language in the Province of Quebec. This would be a most popular move among the French Canadians, and, as the Mercier Government has only one English supporter in the House, and that one elected by a French vote, the loss of the English vote would be a matter of utter indifference to them.

One of Mr. Mercier's supporters said, a day or two ago, that the Provincial Government did not believe that the Federal authorities would dare to sanction an act abolishing the French language in the Northwest. "If they do," he continued, "it will be intended as a direct insult to our race to please the Orange element of Ontario. But they will find that two can play at that game, and if we abolish English in this Province, the Englishmen will only have to thank their brethren in Ontario."

"But the Ottawa Government would never allow such an act to pass," said the correspondent.

"Probably not," was the reply; "but if Mr. Mercier were to appeal to the people on that issue he would carry at least forty-three of the French constituencies and return with a stronger majority than ever. The law would be re-enacted and, if again disallowed, there would be nothing left for Mr. Mercier but to pass a measure through the House annexing this Province to the United States."

It was pointed out to him that the United States might refuse to accept the gift. "They would be only too glad to get us," he said.

The following editorial from *La Vérité* is believed to have been inspired by Premier Mercier:

"The English press pretends that English is the official language by virtue of the right of conquest of the whole of Canada—of the Province of Quebec, as well as of the other provinces—while French is only tolerated. This pretension is absurd. England has never, properly speaking, made the conquest of Canada. At the close of a war the last battle of which was a French victory, she obtained the cession of the country. But this cession was so little of a conquest that England was obliged to guarantee the French Canadians the free exercise of their religion. Still later, in order to retain this territory which had been ceded to her, and which she had never conquered, she was obliged to recognize solemnly the right of the French Canadians to use their language as an official language. French is therefore on a par with English, officially with English, which, after all, is only the language of a very feeble portion of the British Empire. From a constitutional point of view, the Province of Quebec has a perfect right to abolish the official use of the English language if the Province of Manitoba has the right to exclude the French language from the Legislature and the courts. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

HARMONY IN PLENTY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY REPUBLICANS HOLD A LOVE FEAST.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Franklin County Republican Convention, held at Malone to-day, was attended by full delegations from every town. Though two of the leading nominations had been contested in the canvass, every town but one favored the candidates nominated.

S. A. Beman of Malone was nominated for County Judge. He has been District Attorney and Assemblyman, and is very popular. W. P. Stevens was nominated for the Assembly, and Henry G. Kilburn for District Attorney. George T. Scovle of Burke was named for Sessions, and R. A. Morehouse of Saranac Lake for Coroner.

Congressmen Moffitt, Assemblyman Stevens, C. P. Ames of the *Palladium*, H. H. Hill, T. A. Sears, Fayette Langdon, and J. W. Littlejohn were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and F. D. Kilburn, Hall D. Stevens, Isaiah Gibson, George H. Oliver, and H. H. Reynolds delegates to the Judicial Convention. Resolutions complimentary to Congressman Moffitt, Senator Erwin, and Assemblyman Stevens were adopted, and the county's support was pledged to Senator Erwin for his nomination. M. E. McCleary of Malone was made Chairman of the County Committee.

The Republican Party in Franklin is in good shape, and an effort will be made this Fall to approach as nearly as possible the unprecedented majority given in 1888.

MINNESOTA GRAIN GRADES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held their annual meeting in this city to-day to grant a hearing to all parties interested in the establishment of the "Minnesota grades" preparatory to the establishment of the same for the coming crop year. Commissioners Becker and Gibbs, Chief Inspector Clausen, and Prof. Harper, chemist of the State Experimental Farm, and a few others were present. The present "Minnesota grades" have not been materially changed since 1885, and the indications are that as far as the grain of this State is concerned they will remain virtually unchanged. There were none present who advocated a change. The only communication was made by Chief Inspector Clausen, who recommended a very few small changes and the establishment of new grades for the Northern white wheat of Minnesota, Idaho, and Washington. He recommends changes and grades as follows: Northern white wheat, No. 2 Northern white, No. 3 Northern white, rejected Northern white, and no grade.

The Commissioners will take a few days to consider the changes, but they will complete their work before the 1st of September in order to have the Minnesota grades fixed before the Dakota commission meets for the same purpose. The latter commission will be governed largely by the action of the Minnesota commission.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

SKANEATELES, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Tournament Committee of the New-York Chess Association met here this morning. They ordered that the tournement play begin at 7:30 P. M. Aug. 27, and appointed the following umpires: W. M. Devieer of New-York; S. R. Calthrop, Syracuse; W. E. Scriptnre, Rome; E. A. Underhill, Albany, and Clement H. Crnel, Brooklyn. An appeal may be made from the decision of any umpire to the whole board of umpires by any player feeling aggrieved. The Chairman of the committee was authorized to classify and handicap the players. All entrance and deposit fees of players expecting to contest must reach the Chairman of the committee, E. A. Underhill, at the Rockwood House, Skaneateles, before 6 P. M. Aug. 27. The prospect for the most successful tourney in the history of the association is brilliant. Over forty official announcements of players have already been made.

A SAD CAMP TRAGEDY.

WOLFBOROUGH, N. H., Aug. 20.—Alfred Porter, aged about nineteen years, of Dover, a student at Dartmouth College, was shot last night and instantly killed at Kenniston's Island, near this place. Porter had been camping on the island a few days with two young friends—Herbert E. Towle and Herbert H. Redfield, both of Dover. Last evening Towle was cleaning a revolver, which he supposed was not loaded, when it was discharged and the ball passed through the tent and entered Porter's body just below the first rib. It then took an upward course and probably entered the heart. Porter died instantly. His body was taken to Dover this morning.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

DANVERS, Mass., Aug. 20.—Gilman A. Kimball of Middleton, who was attacked with hydrophobia on Saturday, died very quietly last night, having been kept under the influence of hypodermic injections. Mr. Kimball was accidentally scratched on the hip by the teeth of his own dog about three weeks ago. The animal was shot in a fit of hydrophobia some time after. Mr. Kimball was sixty years old and a member of the firm of J. B. Thomas & Co., boxmakers.

IN CANOES TO PHILADELPHIA.

LIVINGSTON MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Messrs. Wren and Graham of Brooklyn, members of the American Canoe Association, have launched their canoes in the Beaverkill and started on a voyage to Philadelphia. They expect to reach the City of Brotherly Love about Sept. 2. They are supplied with the necessary camping paraphernalia.

HOGS KILLED IN A COLLISION.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A light engine ran into the rear of a stock train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Road at Tribe's Hill this afternoon. The caboose and two cars loaded with hogs were derailed. Several of the hogs were killed. The passenger trains were blocked for an hour. The loss is about $6,000.

ALL IN MAHONE'S HANDS

CONTROLLING THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

A CONVENTION WHICH WILL BE AS A PUPPET IN HIS FINGERS, ALL THROUGH THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—There does not appear to be the slightest reason for expecting an exciting or even an interesting convention on Thursday. It certainly will not be exciting, for Mahone has so completely effaced the opposition that it will not be discovered when the Republican delegates assemble in Van Wyck's Opera House to record the will of the "boss." It is not yet given to the most important Mahone man in Norfolk to know who the candidate for Governor is to be. The entire Mahone performance is to be like that of the platform charlatan or magician. It is to be "presto," and out will pop the names of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, and with the names will come a platform of principles, upon which the campaign is to be conducted.

There never was a greater travesty upon free methods of election and choice of candidates than that which will be seen here in a day or two. It ought to be interesting to the voters of the State of New-York and to the entire north, for Republicans north of Mason and Dixon's line have been repeatedly called upon to help Virginia Republicans upon many protests, and they have sometimes helped them when it would have been better if they had closed their hearts and purses against them. A year ago, or a little earlier, Mahone was a defeated head of the anti-Harrison Virginia minority. Now he is the head of the Federal machine in the State, with the power to dictate or prevent appointments, and the majority that kept him out of the Chicago Convention is either on its knees begging him for crumbs of patronage, or in a rebellion against the so-called Republican machine over which he has absolute control.

The power that Mahone had lost was restored to him by the "compromise," arranged at Washington, between Mahone, the President, the National Executive Committee, and representatives of the faction of Republicans that had been disregarded by the President in the distribution of patronage. The compromise was a trickery. Gen. Groner, Ex-Gov. Cameron, Ex-Senator Riddleberger, and other anti-Mahone men regard it as likely to prove unsuccessful. Its importance all turned upon the provision that the delegates to the State Convention, to be held in September, and the Chairmen of the county committees, were to be regarded as the properly-elected delegates. Mahone was not slow to seize the advantage presented by this language. Its result is seen in the certification, from nearly every county in the State, of a complete Mahone ticket.

Good politics might have dictated the acceptance in some instances of representative men opposed to Mahone, but Mahone considered it bad politics to let in anybody opposed to him or his domination. It must be a "clean sweep" or nothing. If an Independent should be elected from the Maryland to the North Carolina line, he has yet to be discovered. There may be a few of them, but they will not be heard from if there are. Gen. Groner was beaten in his own precinct in Norfolk, where that gentleman has been supposed to be so strong he could be chosen if there was a fair election. Ex-Gov. Cameron was beaten in Petersburg. Ex-Senator Riddleberger was not chosen from Rockingham. The Pendletons, the Yosts, the Lewises, Col. Brady, a host of names identified with every Republican campaign for the past since 1880, will all be missed from the list of delegates to this convention of 1889, which promises to be the rankest exhibition of Mahone's power seen since the Lynchburg Convention of 1881. The President believed Mahone to be earnest and honest when the so-called compromise agreement was made. Mahone's opponents did not believe Mahone to be intent upon fair play. They told the President so. Mr. Harrison was disposed to believe Mahone to the letter. Mahone has proceeded just as his opponents expected he has. It is understood, by circulars, instructed every Chairman of a county convention to see to it that none but Mahone men were certified as elected to the State Convention. Instead of permitting an occasional reform ticket to be chosen, just for the appearance of fairness, he insists upon having the "whole thing." And so the President will have the satisfaction, if he has a leaning toward Mahone, of knowing that there is not enough of the anti-Mahone faction in the State Republican Convention to make even a ripple.

There will be an awakening in November, however, for it is altogether probable that a large share of the 40,000 white Republican voters of the State, who do not fully sympathize with Mahone's methods, will choose to remain indifferent or rebellious by election day that the Democrats will be able to muster anywhere from 20,000 to 50,000 majority for McKinney and secure a large majority of the lower House of the Legislature.

It is vastly more important to the Republicans, by the way, to win the Legislature than it is for them to elect a Governor. The Legislature in joint assembly selects the Commissioners, who appoint the election officers of the State. So long as the Democrats have these officers it is probable that they will do the best they can to see that no Democratic advantage is wasted. If the Republicans held the power now, they admit that it would be exercised to the last extremity. The Senate is not worth striving for. It is so divided that it is only likely to be a great affection for a time. What is needed by the party that is to rule is a majority of the lower house. If the Republicans could get this they ought to be willing to give for it everything else. The Democrats knew the importance of looking after the elections to the House of Delegates, and they will in neglect that part of their political palaver.

Ex-Gov. Cameron was here to-day in consultation with Gen. Groner. He will return to Petersburg to-night or to-morrow. His attitude is well known and was correctly set forth in an interview published in the papers a few days ago. While he is disposed to make terms and encourage Republicans to resent Mahone's oppression by inactivity and suspension of political action, Gen. Groner is still hopeful that Mahone may see his error and take steps to insure party success. He does not talk bolting, however. He feels that the tendency of things is to Republican demoralization and defeat.

Col. Lamb, who is spoken of as likely to be offered the nomination for Governor after Mahone has declined it, would unquestionably like to have the nomination. That he desires it is manifest from the fact that he permits himself to be talked about, even under the humiliating conditions imposed by the Mahone machine. He is a man of wealth, a representative of the interests in Virginia that are intent upon making this a protectionist State. If he is permitted to be nominated he will get a larger negro vote than Mahone could expect to get, for in the Lacoaston (Fourth) district there is a negro opposition that is likely to be more bitterly against Mahone in November. Col. Lamb is just now unable to present himself as a candidate. Personally he is for Wyatt M. Elliott, but he will not vote for him if Mahone demands the nomination for himself. He is too good a Mahone man for that.

Mahone was expected to arrive to-night at 10:40. In honor of his coming a crowd of some fifty persons gathered at the door of the Purcell House, and, when a carriage drove up and Representative Bowden's head was seen projecting from it, a scattering and feeble yell went up for Gen. Mahone. Mahone was not there, however. The carriage brought only Mr. Bowden, Asa Rogers, Mahone's secretary, and Butler Mahonee. The "boss" was reported as having been left to Petersburg with a sick headache, and his coming was postponed until to-morrow morning. Neither the private secretary nor Butler Mahone could tell what the convention will be permitted to do. Mahone keeps his programme a secret, and, until he chooses to give it up, it will remain as much his property as the convention itself.

FATAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

TECUMSEH, Ontario, Aug. 20.—About 12 o'clock last night fire broke out in Rector Robinet's house, this village. Robinet was awakened by the smoke about the time an alarm was given from the outside, and groping to the kitchen he opened the door. A sheet of smoke and flame blew into his face, driving him backward and singeing and burning his face and head. He then went to the rescue of his family. By this time a crowd had gathered and were horrified to see Robinet open one of the windows in the second story and throw his three children, one by one, out. Fortunately there were persons there to catch the children and they escaped injury.

Some of the crowd rushed into the building and dragged out Mrs. Robinet, who was unconscious. Mrs. Robinet's father-in-law was also fatally hurt. The flames next seized upon a wing house and carriage shop adjoining. The fury went up that there was a keg of powder in the former. As soon as this was announced the winehouse blew up, scattering the bricks and débris in all directions. The people saw the uselessness of trying to save the three buildings and devoted their attention to others in the vicinity, which they saved after two hours' hard work. The property loss will be about $8,000. Robinet says he does not know what started the fire, and that he was crazy when he threw the little children from the window.

RENAUD'S TRIAL GOES OVER.

A PREDICTION THAT SULLIVAN'S SENTENCE WILL BE COMMUTED.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 20.—The trial of Bud Renaud as aider and abettor of the Sullivan-Kilrain fight was to have taken place to-day, but owing to the absence of a State witness—a barkeeper at Meridian—the case went over, after considerable legal quibbling over the question of how a misdemeanor can have aiders and abettors. The Grand Jury then came in and presented its final report. This simply detailed its labors. It had found twenty-eight true bills and examined eighty-five witnesses, and, having completed its duties, asked to be discharged. The report was received and the jury

should remain and from the admission fees received from the grand tower that it is intended to erect.

For this amount the stockholders are to receive 6 per cent. on their stock, and the remainder is to go toward the cancellation of the still outstanding $6,450,000 stock which is to be redeemed at the rate of 11½.

Thus it will be seen that at this rate the city will not be called upon to pay one cent toward the expedition, but, on the contrary, could have, before the expiration of twenty years, all the property and buildings free, as by that time all the stock will have been retired.

Mr. Seligman dilated upon the simplicity of his plan, and made a point on the lack of time for a more elaborate scheme.

Mr. Inman called attention to the Kimball plan, already submitted to the General Committee, and said it struck him as a judicious one. The Mayor said he had a copy of it, and would turn it over with the other communications. He thought it would be a good idea to have all the plans printed in pamphlet form for careful consideration by the members of the committee. Mr. Keid thought so too, and Mr. Simmons offered a motion to that effect.

The idea, however, was punctured by Mr. Belmont when he remarked that some of the plans he had seen outlined were not worth the cost of printing, and it would be a piece of reckless extravagance to adopt the motion. He recalled one scheme that contemplated the raising of $35,000,000.

The Chairman found a way out of the trouble by stating that the Executive Committee could sift the plans and print those worth considering.

Mr. Babcock by this time had made up his mind, and he named the Executive Committee: Messrs. Belmont, Morgan, Vanderbilt, Smith, Inman. On motion of Mr. Smith, Chairman Babcock and Treasurer Simmons were added to the committee. Mr. Morgan suggested that Mr. Belmont, the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee was transferred to Mr. Morgan. Mr. Belmont declared that his health would not permit him to do justice to the place.

Mr. Smith offered the use of the Chamber of Commerce to the committee, and the place being convenient, it was accepted with thanks.

The question came up as to the necessity of a contingent fund. Chairman Babcock displayed a check for $10,000 which had been given by a publishing house, and remarked that, if they could get it cashed it would supply the needs of the committee for a while at least.

The committee adjourned until 11 A. M. today at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Mayor's mail, as usual, yesterday contained much interesting material for his consideration of the Committee on Finance and those other committees in whose hands the Mayor will place all authority when the Committee on Organization holds its meeting next month. That the organization of the Finance Committee has been looked forward to with the deepest interest by the outside public is evidenced in many ways, but most particularly by the character of the letters which are sent to Mr. Grant complimenting him upon his choice. One of these letters was received yesterday from C. O. Hickok, who a few days ago submitted an elaborate financial plan which will receive the future consideration of the committee. Mr. Hickok says that the solution of the problem of raising funds is assured by the appointment of the Mayor's Committee on Finance, "composed as it is of gentlemen whose wealth reaches away up into the hundreds of millions, whose reputed incomes amounting to the fabulous sum of $20,000,000 per annum. Many of them owe their possessions directly to the city; others have accumulated their vast incomes while making this their home. Under the circumstances I cannot imagine any greater felicity these gentlemen could experience than by putting their hands into their pockets and furnishing the money required to help New-York not only to please but to astonish the world."

Columbus encountered his Donnelly in the day's mail, for a crank in Troy sent a copy of a long article to the Mayor to establish "that there was such a man as Columbus, and whether he ever discovered—America. The Troy man's sketch begins: "Christopher Columbus—Was he a fraud? Carefully-sifted facts that seem to prove that he was. What is and what is not known of him. Impressions of him erroneous and unjust. A cruel, selfish, avaricious adventurer. Small hope of overthrowing Columbus's fame. The people cleave to their idol." The gentleman from Troy is anxious that the exposition shall not proceed under false impressions, and if Columbus was never born, and consequently never discovered this continent, the honest man who did do so should receive the credit of it. Of course very serious attention will be given to the letter.

Among the communications which have been received accepting places on the committees were the following:

Hamilton Fish—I have the honor to acknowledge your note informing me that the Mayor has appointed me a member of the Committee on Legislation in connection with the proposed International Exposition of 1892. Such services as my age and health will allow me to render in the capacity whom the Mayor has assigned to me, I shall be glad to discharge.

Joseph I. C. Clarke—On my return from Europe yesterday I had the honor of receiving Secretary Speer's courteous notification of Aug. 12 that you had named me as one of the Committee of the International Exposition of 1892 on Site and Buildings.

John H. Starin—I have your note informing me of my appointment as one of the committee on site and buildings for the proposed World's Fair of 1892. I accept with pleasure and will make it my business to be present at the meeting called for Thursday next. Should the project from the first has had my hearty approval, and I fully appreciate the honor you do me by placing me upon one of the committees to carry it into effect.

Mr. C. R. Coon of Annandale informed the Mayor that he was willing to make a deposit to secure a space for the sale of light drinks

LIBERAL IN HIS CHARITY

THE MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY BY WILLIAM THAW.

A GREAT LOSS TO CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE DEATH OF THE PITTSBURG PHILANTHROPIST.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—William Thaw, the Pennsylvania Railroad magnate, whose death was announced in Sunday's TIMES, was noted chiefly for his good works. Every year he distributed about $200,000 in miscellaneous charity, besides the many thousands he gave by check to institutions of learning and of mercy. Mr. Thaw's son-in-law is William R. Thompson, the banker, whose name has become familiar as Treasurer of the Johnstown Relief Commission. It was the daily custom of Mr. Thaw to visit Mr. Thompson's bank and draw $250. This he would distribute in varying amounts among the poor, who were ever his guests. Sometimes the alms-seekers numbered fifty in a single day.

Mr. Thaw had a remarkable faculty for judging men and women, and it is said that no worthy person was ever turned away. From 9 to 10 o'clock every morning he received, listened to, and relieved all who came to his house. Then he went to his offices in the Pennsylvania Company's building and worked as hard as any railroad clerk could, attending to that great corporation's business. Here again, for one hour every afternoon, he gave his time to the poor. Outside his private office door he had benches placed, so that all might sit while waiting. Then the unfortunates were ushered in one by one. Mr. Thaw had a cordial greeting and a smile for each, and lent no time in inquiring what he could do. This he soon ascertained, and the door was opened for the next.

Mr. Thaw had a weak spot in his heart for the poor convict fresh from prison, and against whom every man's hand seemed to be turned, and whether he was guilty or not he found employment for many. Indeed, it is related that more than one woman used the same baby to impress Mr. Thaw with the measure of her woes, and always with success. In his charitable work he had the assistance of the Rev. E. E. Donehoo, a Presbyterian minister. It was Mr. Donehoo's duty to seek out worthy cases and frequently to administer the needed relief. "You and I have gone into a mutual partnership," the millionaire once wrote him, "I furnishing the capital and you attending to the cases of need." And it is a fact acknowledged by Mr. Douehoo that he often became discouraged, but Mr. Thaw's charity knew no limit, and he insisted upon keeping up the good work. He cautioned the pastor against turning away from any case "simply because it might seem to be an unworthy one. The only, but great, claim of a given case may be that it is absolutely without merit, for sometimes such cases call for our most believing intervention." So it has come to pass that a number of worthless paupers and broken-spirited from the Allegheny County Prison or the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary owe their start upon a life of respectability and honor to the kindness of William Thaw.

While Mr. Thaw was occasionally victimized by impostors, his charity was usually dispensed in a systematic manner. Frank Semple, his legal adviser, says that before he was taken ill, last spring, Mr. Thaw showed him a list of over 1,400 persons whom he had aided within the two years preceding. Some of these were regular pensioners. A special clerk was employed to keep the accounts of the charity work, and there was an accurate record of every dollar thus expended. A great many struggling young men and women owe their education to Mr. Thaw. He furnished the means for musical and artistical training to any deserving student who came to his notice. One of his successful protégés was Frederick Clark, the husband of Mme. Steiniger-Clark, and another Miss Blanche Seaman, the gifted pupil of Prof. Tetedoux, and who has contracted a brilliant marriage in New-York. One of his pecuiaries was a former Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had once been wealthy, but misfortune had swept away every dollar. Every month, Mr. Thaw sent a shack for $75, thus enabling him to spend his declining years in comfort. Though a strict Presbyterian, his alms giving was confined by no creed. He had the highest regard for the Sisters of Charity, and none will miss him more than they. He occupied an exceedingly modest, old-fashioned mansion on Fifth-street, in the noisy, old, and dusty part of the town, in the respect differing from every other man of means in the city. But his house was convenient to all classes, and he was at home.

Once, in the Winter of 1888, Mr. Thaw's patience became exhausted. Poor people, not content with the time allotted them by him, crowded upon him at all hours of the day, and sometimes at night. His door bell was ringing constantly, or, if the door was left unlocked, beggars came boldly in. So he had the big, old-fashioned entrance boarded up, having not even so much as a doorknob exposed. Even then the lame, the halt, and the blind roosted upon the outer wall supporting the iron fence, and when the millionaire sat by the window to read in peace and quiet, nailed him from afar. It was not long, therefore, before he made up and put himself again at the mercy of all comers.

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Mr. Thaw was twice married, and by Jacob Wile had three sons and two daughters. With his second marriage there is a little romance. Away back in the sixties, during the war, a sanitary fair was held in Pittsburg. The enterprise aroused everybody's patriotism, and there was no lack of contributors. Miss Copley was the daughter of Josiah Copley, a well-known newspaper men in his day. She wanted to do her share, but was without a dollar. One day she went to the fair management and offered a diamond ring. Her brother had given it to her, she said, and she was loth to part with it, but it was all she had to give, and she felt that she must give something. Mr. Thaw was then a widower, and, this story coming to his ears by accident, he sought an introduction to the heroic young woman. Then he called upon and courted her, and in due time they were married. For a quarter of a century newspaper paragraphs and broken-spirited from the Allegheny County Prison or the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary owe their start upon a life of respectability and honor to the kindness of William Thaw.

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WHIPPED BY THE BOSTONS

THE GIANTS ONLY SCORED TWO RUNS YESTERDAY.

BOSTON TALLIED A DOZEN AND WON WITH EASE—BROOKLYN WINS—OTHER GAMES.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Bostons defeated the New-Yorks to-day with the greatest ease. In fact, the contest was so one-sided as to be robbed of all interest except that taken in the slugging of the Bostons. Keefe started to pitch for New-York, but at the end of the third inning, after the Bostons had made six hits and 4 runs off him, he retired and Welch was called in.

It made no difference. Boston still kept up its pounding, batting Welch harder than Keefe, and winding up in the ninth by making four clinches and a triple. Whitney was the only New-Yorker who gauged Radbourn. The batting of Brouthers and Ganzel was terrific. Hardie Richardson's work in left field was superb. The fielding of the visitors was wretched. It was one of those off days for which the Giants are peculiar. They couldn't hat, and they handled the ball like a lot of amateurs. The Giants seemed to play without any energy. From the outset, when the local players hit the delivery of Keefe, they appeared to lose confidence and to regard defeat as certain.

There is something wrong with Keefe and Welch. Both appear to have lost their effectiveness, and Crane is the only player who is pitching good ball. The other Giants are disappointed at the pitching of the two stars, and one mournfully remarked to-night: "Unless we get new pitchers or Keefe and Welch brace up we might as well give up the ship." In saying this he probably echoed the sentiment of the majority of the players. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Rich'son, l.f.	1	1	6	0	0	Ward, s.s.	0	2	3	5	2
Kelly, r.f.	1	2	1	0	0	Tiernan, r.f.	1	2	2	0	0
Nash, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0	Ewing, c.	0	1	7	1	2
Brot'rs, 1b.	3	3	9	1	0	Connor, 1b.	0	0	9	0	2
Johnston, c.f.	1	1	0	1	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0	O'R'rke, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Whitney, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, p.	1	3	3	2	1	Whitney, 3b.	0	3	2	1	1
Radbourn, p.	3	1	1	2	0	Keefe, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Welch, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	13	12	27	14	2	Total.	2	9	27	12	10

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	—12
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Kelly, Johnston, Whitney, (2.) Three-base hits—Richardson, Quinn. Home run—Brothers. Stolen bases—Kelly, Radbourne, Tiernan. First base on balls—Kelly, Brothers, Johnston, Ganzel, Radbourne, Quinn, Slattery. Struck out—Richardson, Kelly, Nash, Smith, Radbourn, Connor, Slattery, Ganzel, Radbourne, Keefe, Welch. Passed balls—Ewing, 1. Wild Pitches—Welch, 1. Umpires—Messrs. McQuaid and Knight.

INDIANAPOLIS, 10; CHICAGO, 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Loose fielding and general ragged work on the part of the Chicago fielders lost them to-day's game with the Hoosiers. The latter fielded almost perfectly and had but little trouble in finding Tener's delivery. McGeachy's batting was better than usual. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Seery, l.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Ryan, c.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Andv'rs, s.s.	1	1	1	7	1	V.Haltr'n, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0
Glassc'k, s.s.	3	3	0	1	0	Duffy, r.f.	2	1	1	0	1
Denny, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0	Anson, 1b.	3	1	10	0	1
Sullivan, lb.	1	1	8	1	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	5	2	2
Somers, c.	1	3	0	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	5	2	2
M'Ge'ohy, r.f.	2	5	3	0	0	Will'm's, s.s.	0	1	2	1	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	3	7	0	Burns, 3b.	1	1	0	4	3
Gotzein, p.	1	1	1	3	0	Tener, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	10	14	27	14	1	Total.	7	11	27	12	11

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	1	0	—10
Chicago	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 8; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Tener, McGeachy. Anson, Glasscock. Home runs—Ryan, McGeachy. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Glasscock, (2.) Bassett. Double play—Bassett and Sullivan. First base on balls—Off Gotzein, 2; off Tener, 2. Struck out—By Gotzein, 2; by Tener, 6. Passed balls—Somers, 2. Wild pitch—Gotzein. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 6; CLEVELAND, 1.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—It was the old story. The Clevelands could not hit the ball, and their opponents won easily because they could bat when hits meant runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Carroll, l.f.	2	2	2	0	0
Stricker, 2b.	0	2	2	2	1	Rowe, s.s.	1	2	3	2	0
McKean, s.s.	0	0	2	4	0	Beckley, 1b.	2	1	14	1	1
Twitchell, tf.	1	1	1	0	0	Fields, c.	0	0	1	5	0
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Hanlon, s.f.	1	1	1	0	0
Meakim, c.f.	0	1	0	0	0	Sunday, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Gilks, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	Knehne, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Dunlap, 3b.	0	0	2	5	0
Beatin, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Staley, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	1	4	24	12	0	Total.	6	9	27	12	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 5. Two-base hit—Carroll. Three-base hit—Rowe. Home run—Hanlon. Stolen bases—Radford, Twitchell, (3.) McAleer, Beckley. First base on balls—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 5. Struck out—Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

WASHINGTON, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Washington had an easy time of it in defeating Philadelphia this afternoon. Day, formerly of the Cape May Club, pitched for the home team, and, while he was not hit to any extent, he was woefully wild, sending ten men to first on balls, which practically gave the visitors the game. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, l.f.	1	2	0	0	0	Wise, 2b.	1	0	1	2	3
Dalrymple, r.f.	0	1	0	1	0	Hoy, c.	2	1	8	1	0
Myers, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1	Wilmot, l.f.	1	0	1	0	0
Thomson, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Beecher, r.f.	1	2	8	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Irwin, s.s.	0	1	4	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	2	1	0	Carney, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0
Forsyth, s.s.	0	1	1	1	0	Daly, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Farrar, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	Farney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Day, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Haddock, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	2	8	24	13	1	Total.	6	5	27	10	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Becker. Stolen bases—Milvey, (3.) Forgarty, Hoy, Wilmot, Beecher, Irwin, Carney, Haddock, (2.) Passed balls—Day, 2. Wild pitches—Day, 2. Umpire—Mr. Carry.

BROOKLYN, 18; LOUISVILLE, 11.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—Louisville lost in a slugging match to-day by numerous errors placed just at the time to benefit Brooklyn. Hecker pitched passably and Hughes followed his example quite closely. Hecker was not hit hard till the sixth inning. Only seven safe hits were made up to that time. O'Brien led the batting for Brooklyn and Tomney for Louisville. Wolf made a long hit to centre for his home run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, l.f.	4	4	2	0	0	Shannon, 2b.	2	3	5	2	0
Collins, 2b.	4	3	3	1	1	Carl, l.f.	1	1	0	0	2
Foutz, lb.	3	4	11	0	0	Wolf, r.f.	2	4	3	1	0
Smith, r.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Tomney, s.s.	2	2	1	4	1
Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1	Hecker, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Cantwell, c.f.	1	2	4	0	0	Raymond, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
Smith, s.s.	2	1	2	5	0	Stratton, lb.	1	2	7	1	3
Ewing, c.	1	2	5	0	0	Cook, c.	0	0	7	2	1
Hughes, p.	1	2	1	0	0	Tomney, s.s.	4	3	1	8	3
Total.	18	20	27	8	2	Total.	11	17	24	18	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	1	6	4	3	—	—18
Louisville	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	5	1	—11

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 5. Two-base hits—O'Brien, (2.) Smith, Weaver, Tomney, Shannon. Fouts. Three-base hits—Tomney, Shannon. O'Brien, (2.) Foutz. Home run—Wolf. Stolen bases—Tomney, O'Brien. Double play—Pinkney and Raymond; Tomney and Shannon; Raymond and Hecker, Collins and Fouts. First base on balls—Off Hecker, 2; off Hughes, 2. Struck out—By Hecker, 1; by Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Cook. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

METS, 5; ACME, 4.

The Mets end Acmes played a good game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was close and exciting from start to finish, but the Mets won by their superior hitting. Score:

METS.	a.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ACMES.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Nelson, s.	0	2	3	3	2	Heiser, s.s.	1	1	2	5	2
Troy, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1	Moran, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Bossman, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Lesiranze, c.	0	0	6	0	2
Jones, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Williams, 3b.	0	0	4	1	0
Beckon, 1b.	1	0	6	1	0	Wrightstr'r, lb.	1	0	11	0	2
Lynch, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Paach, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0
Holbert, c.	0	1	11	3	1	Keimath, l.f.	0	0	0	1	0
Hoey, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Clara, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	5	8	27	11	5	Total.	4	5	27	13	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Acmes	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 1; Acme, 0. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 4; Acme, 8. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 13; Acme, 4. Two-base hits—Troy, Paach. Stolen bases—Nelson, (2.) Troy, Rossman, Jones, (2.) Howe, Hoey, Green. Sacrifice hit—Holcert. Hit by pitcher—Rossman, (2.) Howe, Lynch, Hoey. Bases on balls—Off Lynch, 3; off Clara, 5. Struck out—By Lynch, 11; by Clara, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Stackhouse and Jacoby.

OTHER GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	—2
St. Louis	1	3	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	—14

Base hits—Athletic, 7; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Athletic, 5; St. Louis, 2. Pitchers—Chamberlain and Seward. Umpires—Messrs. Holland and Kelms.

AT CINCINNATI.

Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Columbus, 7; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Columbus, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Pitchers—Baldwin and Viau. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT LOWELL.

Hartford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Lowell	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Hartford, 9; Lowell, 14. Errors—Hartford, 5; Lowell, 7. Batteries—Winkleman and Derby; German and Murphy.

AT WORCESTER.

New-Haven	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Worcester	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	4	—11

Base hits—New-Haven, 5; Worcester, 9. Errors—New-Haven, 10; Worcester, 8. Batteries—Dornan and Cahill; Stafford and Tarrien.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	—5

Base hits—Detroit, 8; Toronto, 10. Errors—Detroit, 4; Toronto, 8. Batteries—Smith and Walls; Vickery and Grim. Umpire—Mr. Hoover.

AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
London	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Hamilton, 7; London, 6. Errors—Hamilton, 8; London, 2. Batteries—Blair and Spies; Wood and Kinsiew. Umpire—Mr. Emslee.

AT AUBURN.

Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Auburn, 7; Buffalo, 6. Errors—Auburn, 5; Buffalo, 2. Batteries—McDermott and Roche; White and Reidy.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Clubs.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Boston	57	32	St. Louis	53	32
New-York	54	34	Brooklyn	65	33
Philadelphia	50	40	Baltimore	56	40
Cleveland	46	46	Athletic	52	41
Chicago	43	47	Cincinnati	53	46
Pittsburg	41	54	Kansas City	40	56
Indianapolis	39	56	Columbus	36	63
Washington	30	57	Louisville	20	81

Talking about colts, says the Boston *Herald*, one should regard the work of the lively youngster (Jim O'Rourke) who plays in the left field for the New-York Nines. He will be ready to make a hit in his two games out of the last eighteen, and has stolen more bases than such a good runner as Tiernan. He has made his one hundredth hit of the season, and is still on the move. Any player of the nine has done more reliable and timely work.

Dairymple, the once famous left fielder of the Chicago Club, has recovered his sight and is hitting the ball as hard as any of the Western Association players. In 57 games his average was .357, and the records of other well-known players were as follows: McGarr, .344; Maine, .333; Canavan, .294; Mahoney, .303; Hawes, .294; Sutton, .292; Hanley and Willis, .288 each; Shoch, .283; Klusman, .263; Macullar, .202.

The Directors of the Indianapolis Club are said to contemplate laying off Paul Hines, the veteran who took a letter to the first base. He should not be held responsible for the cold and unnecessarily swift throwing of Jack Glasscock and Jerry Denny.

The Kansas City-Baltimore game in Kansas City yesterday was called at the end of the third inning on account of rain. The score then stood 1 to 0 in favor of the visitors. Swartzel and Kilroy were at the points.

The Giants were in the lead on May 1, 2, 3, and 4. On May 7 the Bostons again took that position and held it until Aug. 14, when they relinquished their claim. The Bostons have been in the lead over three months.

Jerry Denny, the big, good-natured third baseman of the Indianapolis team, has abdicated the position of third baseman to gather in favor of Thompson of the Philadelphia team.

Our pitchers seem to have lost their effectiveness. If Messrs. Keefe and Welch don't brace up soon the Giants will lose their grand title.

If the Giants win to-day all will be forgiven. If they lose what will become of the New-York cracks?

After to-day's game the New-Yorks will start for home. They will play Philadelphia here to-morrow.

The Mets will play the Hackett, Carhart & Co. nine at the Polo Grounds to-day.

Hartford has re-engaged Pitcher John Smith.

WORK OF THE ODD FELLOWS.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State met at Odd Fellows Hall at 9 A. M. to-day. There were 400 delegates present, and during the day at least 300 many more arrived. Among the prominent Odd Fellows are: Deputy Grand Master George W. Chapman of Canastota, Grand Warden W. R. Spooner of New-York, Grand Secretary James Terwilliger of New-York, Grand Treasurer S. M. Rowland of Brooklyn, and Grand Marshal John P. Helmerle of Brooklyn. These gentlemen have arrived, and among the other prominent Odd Fellows expected are: Past Grand Patriarch Elias Goodman of New-York, Past Grand Master F. W. Cole of Albany, Past Grand Patriarch E. H. Vandoorn of New-York, Past Grand Sire James F. Sanders of Yonkers and John H. White of Albion, Grand Representative George W. Dilks of New-York, Past Grand Master A. O. Bunnell, editor of the Dansville *

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAS.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE LOVE STORY.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIALS HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPE. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MERRY WAR.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—YANK-HOE.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warm weather.

The result of the so-called compromise betwen Gen. MAHONE and his Republican opponents in Virginia, brought about by President HARRISON and the officers of the Republican National Committee, is exactly what was to be expected. The Republican Convention, which is to meet at Norfolk to-morrow, will be absolutely under MAHONE'S control. The essential provision of the "compromise" was that those delegates to the State Convention were to be accepted as "properly elected" who should be "certified as elected" by the Chairmen of the County Committees. MAHONE has communicated with every County Committee Chairman, and seen to it that none but Mahone delegates were certified. Not one of his known opponents will appear in the convention and the delegates have no more representative character than if each had been designated by Gen. MAHONE himself. They have no opinions or purposes regarding candidates or platform. Their sole function is to register the decrees of the "boss," and he has not yet made his decisions known. Last year MAHONE'S opponents controlled the party organization. This year by an alliance with the National Administration and through the control of Federal patronage MAHONE has not simply regained possession of the machine, but has utterly suppressed his opponents. If his methods have been offensively dictatorial before, they are absolutely autocratic now. If they have created opposition in the ranks before, they ought to produce insurrection this year.

Notwithstanding the season and the absence of so many people from the city, seventeen of the twenty-five members of the World's Fair Finance Commitee were able to be present at the first meeting yesterday. All these, and all those who were unable to be present, are earnestly enlisted in the undertaking. The committee was organized by the choice of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK for Chairman and EDWARD SIMMONS for Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven was appointed, including the Chairman and Treasurer. The committee will use the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and, being now duly organized, it will hold a meeting there today. All the plans and suggestions for the raising of funds will be turned over to the committee for consideration, and it is not likely to be long before a practicable scheme will be evolved. The members of the committee are men of great experience in financial matters, and will readily sift out the visionary and impracticable propositions and devise something that will give assurance of success.

Revolution in Hawaii have the great merit of brevity. That was the case with the rising of two years ago, when the Gibson Ministry was overthrown and the power of King KALAKAUA restricted. As for the counter-revolution recently attempted against the present reform Government, it was all disposed of within twenty-four hours. It seems to have been a very senseless proceeding, originating in the ambition of a young native, a half-breed named WILCOX, and though perhaps it claimed to be in KALAKAUA'S interest, no evidence is adduced that he countenanced it. The leader was one of the young Sandwich Islanders educated at the military school in Milan, and he seems to have sought an opportunity to turn the knowledge acquired there to some account. His personal grievance against the reform Government may have been that the Ministers stopped the income he had been drawing from the Treasury while in Europe, serving in the Italian Army. In one respect he did have an intelligible cause—that of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," since the present rule is decidedly foreign; yet only a couple of hundred natives joined him in seizing the palace. The military company called the Honolulu Rifles, which recaptured the palace and subdued WILCOX and his followers, is evidently a competent and useful military body, for it was with its aid also that the revolution of 1877 was accomplished.

The victory of the Scotch cutter *Minerva* in the race of forty-foot yachts at Newport can hardly fail to influence the future production of American yachts of this class. Though not the deepest, the *Minerva* was much the narrowest of the competing boats, and approached more nearly than any other the extreme cutter type. There were arrayed against her the best productions of our own designers, including Mr. BURGESS, and there is no disputing that she won on her merits, being superior upon every point of sailing. In fact, she has repeated the successes of the *Madge* and the *Clara*. It is probable that our forty-foot boats are at least as good in proportion as our seventy-foot boats, and the victory of the *Minerva* indicates that the best English seventy-foot cutter would beat our best without much trouble. If the *Valkyrie* be that boat, Lord DUNRAVEN might receive some very substantial consolations for her conceded inability to beat the *Volunteer* with the time allowance of the New-York Club.

The betrothal of Princess MARGARET, fourth and youngest sister of Emperor WILLIAM of Germany, and Prince WILLIAM ALEXANDER, only son and heir of Duke ADOLPH of Nassau, may be regarded perhaps as an additional tie linking the future destinies of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg with the German Empire. With the death of old King WILLIAM III. of Holland, which has so often been expected during the last two years, the Grand Duchy passed to Duke ADOLPH, and it has been said that he would give up his rights in favor of his son. At all events, the latter will only acquire them by inheritance. Apart from the betrothal now arranged, the tendency of Luxemburg to become practically a part of the German Imperial system has long been evident. It is rather singular that the Princess and her betrothed were both born on April 22. There, however, the coincidence ceases, as he is twenty years the older, dating from 1852, while her birth year was 1872.

GOV. HILL'S CALL.

Gov. HILL has called his State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 1st of October. The call is nominally promulgated by a body of men known as the Democratic State Committee, but it was sent to them by the Governor ready prepared, and the choice of time and place is his. The committee was in session at Saratoga only a few minutes last evening, and its sole duty was to subscribe to a document brought from Albany by Judge MULLER, the Governor's political man of all work. It is evident that Mr. HILL proposes to be the "boss" of his party in this State for the canvass of this year at any rate, and there seems to be no present disposition to dispute his claims. The language of the call for the convention, which emanated from the Executive Chamber, is characteristic, and is a significant indication of the canvass which the Governor proposes to make. As an invitation to send delegates, it is addressed to all those citizens who "favor the principles of taxation, economy, and retrenchment advocated by the Democratic Party and who are opposed to inequitable and oppressive exemptuary legislation."

This shows that the Governor proposes to claim for himself and his party great credit for economy and retrenchment based upon his liberal veto of appropriations made at the last session of the Legislature. Unfortunately for the Republicans, they have furnished too much ground for this particular claim. They were guilty of reckless extravagance, which the Governor in some measure checked, and they have to set against it very little useful legislation for which they can claim credit. Their chief capital consists of the Ballot Reform bill, which the Governor also vetoed. But the Governor's call not only indicates that he is not afraid of the liquor question, but that he proposes to lay particular stress upon it in the political campaign of this year. What he means by "inequitable and oppressive sumptuary legislation" is simply measures of restriction upon the liquor traffic. His boldness in announcing this as the main issue shows his confidence in the power of the liquor interest, which he brought to his support so effectually a year ago. It is also an invitation to that interest to rally again with its influence and its money to the support of the Democratic ticket which DAVID B. HILL will submit for its approval on the 1st of October.

This is a challenge and a defiance which the Republicans ought to take up. The Governor has given them an opportunity by throwing it out in the call for his convention and naming the time for its meeting nearly a week later than the date set for their own. It is a good time to meet this issue, as the canvass will not be complicated with any national question, and the election will be for State officers and members of the Legislature alone. The Republican Party is handicapped by the course of the National Administration and by the legislative record of last Winter, but if attention can be concentrated upon a high-license campaign these things may be overlooked for the time being. It would be a great gain to have this issue fought out in an off year in general politics when both branches of the Legislature are to be chosen.

The Republicans might as well accept the issue and test the sentiment of the people upon the subject of the restriction of the liquor traffic and the saloon power. There is probability in the announcement of the *Nord Zeitung*, and there would be precisely the same degree of probability if the young Emperor had not gone to England at all, or made any overtures of reconciliation to his "most illustrious grandmother."

WORLD'S FAIR PRECEDENTS.

In March, 1871, President GRANT approved the act of Congress declaring that the Centennial fair of 1876 should be held "under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia." Thus the Nation took the initiative, and the honor was, in a sense, thrust upon Philadelphia, far from reluctant to receive it. The years have passed and now New-York has claimed the privilege of inviting the rest of the world to come and compare itself with us and see what sort of people we have become in the 400 years since savages disputed only with wild beasts for supremacy on Manhattan Island. Thus New-York is on trial before the Nation, just as the Nation is on exhibition before the world.

The duties of the twenty-five competent gentlemen named by Mayor GRANT upon the Finance Committee were discharged for the Philadelphia fair by the "Centennial Board of Finance." This was a separate corporation, created because the original commission, for many reasons, preferred not to cope with the question of cash. The board consisted of some six hundred incorporators, scattered throughout the Union. Their quality is sufficiently indicated by the Presidency of JOHN WELSH and the representation of New-York by A. S. HEWITT. It would be unjust to say their labors were not well considered. Certainly their scheme of small popular subscriptions is still a favorite with those now making suggestions through the daily press. Yet it was practically a failure. Perhaps that plan might now succeed, but the precedent is against it. It is also proposed that the city or the State shall issue bonds, or guarantee bonds issued by some corporation. The law is against it. The direct issue of city bonds is limited to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation, and whatever margin there is for any issue is too narrow for that purpose. And as for guaranteeing bonds or loaning credit, the Constitution absolutely forbids both to either the city or the State. It is true that the constitutionality of any Federal appropriation was disputed in 1876; but it is also certain that the appropriation was made. It is further true that Philadelphia gave as much as the Nation, and Pennsylvania only about one-third less. Thus, whether in its dimensions or its legal difficulties, the work of the Committee on Finance is most difficult.

Next in importance is the Committee on Site. New-York has recently seen one promising World's Fair wrecked by wrangles over its situation, and a lively dispute is now again going on. Philadelphia escaped local jealousies by the fact that the choice of the site was delegated by Congress to the commission composed of one representative from each State and Territory in the Union. It was impossible that gentlemen thus brought together, without present or future interests in Philadelphia, could be biased by "boomers" of rival localities. And the situation was further eased by Philadelphia's free loan of Fairmount Park. The weight of sentiment is against the use of Central Park, but otherwise the difficulty is not in finding a place, but in choosing between so many. This difficulty cannot be called serious, in view of the high quality of the committee.

The proceedings thus far have, of course, no efficient legal standing nor any permanent organization. A corporate personality must yet be created, and the parts and functions of this legal organism must be conceived by the Committee on Organization and executed by the National and State Legislatures on the suggestion of the Committee on Legislation. Here, studying the Philadelphia precedent again, it will be seen how the scheme must broaden. To the Centennial Commission it was necessary to add the Board of Finance. Every State was thus more than once represented, and yet something more specific was felt to be necessary to bring life to the centennial from the remotest settlement. Accordingly, five Commissioners were appointed on behalf of each State. Until now everything has necessarily been conducted exclusively by citizens of New-York. It will scarcely be urged that this should continue to be so. New-York must bear the brunt of cost and work, but the entire Nation must formally be represented. And, most important, when the doors are opened care must be taken that everybody gets in "on the ground floor." Only thus can the feeling be evaded that it is merely a local show without the dignity of a national exposition. Started as the Centennial of 1876 was by act of Congress, with formal invitations extended by the President by direction of the law, still those who opposed it—for there were opponents then as now—fostered the idea that it was a Philadelphia side show. New-York is not Philadelphia, it is true, but the feeling is not one to be despised, nevertheless.

It will be seen that the situation bristles with difficulties, but they are very far from impossibilities. On the contrary, they are just what is necessary to put our imperial city on its mettle. And every citizen who has a grain of civic pride should feel himself individually summoned as by a bugled "boots and saddles" to do his mite to strengthen the hands of the official workers. That is how public opinion is made, and public opinion is even as necessary as cash to enable New-York to do itself credit as host with the world for its guests and the Nation as witness of how the self-sought task is discharged.

THE PEOPLE'S PARK IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Philosophical students of history a hundred years hence, searching our annals, would find no better indication of a high civilization than the preservation of great natural objects of beauty. Here is a people, they might say, bent on subduing the wilderness and accumulating wealth, intensely busy, and deep in the struggles of competition, who had time enough and such love of beauty and consideration for

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

As might have been expected, Mr. LABOUCHERE promptly took occasion to interrogate the British Ministry upon the announcement of the German *National Zeitung* that England was in effect pledged to carry out the triple alliance, thereby virtually making a quadruple alliance of it. As might also have been expected, the representative of the Ministry promptly disclaimed the announcement and said, doubtless with truth, that it could be nothing more than conjecture.

In fact the assumption that in Great Britain dynastic politics still prevails, and that important decisions regarding foreign politics can be arrived at in personal conference between the Queen and the Emperor of Germany, is so absurd as almost to refute itself. It is true, however, that Great Britain is to a great extent, as regards the balance of power and the European concert, out of politics. The people of England, who determine these questions, take no interest in them except as the commercial interests of England are plainly concerned. With regard to the balance of power they are very nearly as apathetic as we ourselves and for the same reason. The narrow British Channel almost as effectually detaches the island from the Continent of Europe for political purposes as the 3,000 miles of salt water by which we are happily relieved from the necessity of interesting ourselves in European politics. In times past England has been a great force in Continental affairs, but it was precisely because of the survival of dynastic politics. Since CHATHAM'S time it would be difficult to show that England has had any real stake in any European war or in any European peace. No doubt the power and the ambition of NAPOLEON constituted a standing menace to Great Britain, for his dreams of conquest certainly included the island, and it may be fairly said that England was forced into the wars of which almost the only result she has to show is the military fame of WELLINGTON. But now, at any rate, it is generally recognized in England that the nation has no concern in European entanglements, and that it must keep out of them. The great difference between the situation of England and our own, in respect to them, is that in order to keep out of them mere distance has hitherto sufficed for us, while for England it is necessary to maintain her neutrality by costly military preparations, and especially to protect her coasts and her commerce by the most formidable fleet in the world.

When political questions transcend the European Continent England doubtless has an interest in them, and the interest is adverse to the interests of Germany and to those of Russia. It would scarcely be worth the while of England to attack the preponderance which Germany has attained by two successful wars on the Continent of Europe if Europe were alone in question. The scheme of colonization, however, upon which Prince BISMARCK has embarked directly challenges the preponderance of Great Britain upon the seas. Even if it went no further than the establishment of a belt of naval stations it would be such a challenge, but it has been made plain that it does go further and that the naval stations are sought for the purpose of protecting a commerce and a system of colonies that are not yet in being. It may be, indeed, that the whole project will come to nothing without any interference from the outside. History indicates that colonies cannot be established and made to flourish by an edict of Government. Great Britain herself, the most successful colonial power in the world, acquired her colonies not by any foresight of her statesmen, but by the unaided energy of her emigrants and her "merchant adventurers." But however this may be, the interest of Germany is distinctly opposed to that of England, and it must be the aim of enlightened and patriotic English statesmen to thwart the scheme of German colonization.

On the other hand, England has a very substantial interest in the East, and will continue to have, so long as she retains possession of India, and this interest is directly opposed to that of Russia. The inevitable conflict that will arise from the demand of Russia for an outlet to the eastward from her Asiatic possessions has been postponed many times, but Russian statesmen and soldiers have never lost sight of it. They spend the intervals of quiet when the Eastern question is temporarily lost sight of in the newspapers and in the debates of Parliament in pushing their preparations for a settlement of it favorable to Russia. In any European alliance into which Russia may enter, it is certain that she will expect acquisitions in Asia rather than in Europe as her share of the spoils, and these acquisitions cannot be given to her except at the expense of England. Upon the whole it is the interest of England to refrain from entering into any combination of European powers. While she has some reason, however, to apprehend the aggrandizement of Germany, she has much more to fear from Russia. In case of a general war it is safe to predict that if she takes part in it at all she will take the anti-Russian side. There is so much of

distant generations as to save for other ages the wonderful scenes and curiosities nature had given to a new continent. They would note that California—supposed to be the most absorbed in material gain of all our States—had in its first years reserved the unequaled Yosemite Cañon and the magnificent groves of the last fossil vegetation, the Sequoiæ, of Mariposa and Calaveras for all future generations. New-York had protected and saved from vandalism its wonderful Falls, and the United States had set apart forever the greatest natural curiosity of the continent—the Yellowstone Cañon and its marvelous geysers. At the date we are supposing a population of two hundred millions will probably be thronging our cities and towns and villages. Every breathing spot and place of recreation and health and object of natural beauty will be visited by vast throngs of people, especially in the seaboard States.

One can but feebly imagine the gratitude of that generation if they should find so generous a provision for their comfort and health as would be made by the proposed park in the Adirondack wilderness. It would be more than a princely provision made by the people for the people forever. Such great and luxurious arrangements are common in Europe, designed by Kings and Kaisers for the pleasure and enjoyment of their royal descendants. This would be a grand hunting and pleasure ground, embracing mountains and valleys, covered with the ancient forest, and pierced by innumerable streams and lakelets filled with trout and other fish, given by the citizens of one state in the American Union to their descendants and fellow-citizens for all time. The air and elevation alone would make it a perpetual sanitarium and pleasure resort. But cared for by public gamekeepers, the forest preserved by official guardians, this grand hunting ground would be a place of sport and amusement forever for the masses of the Eastern States. No imperial park would ever equal it. More than this, such a park would protect the great forests which cover the sources of the Hudson River, and other important waters. No other legislation could for a moment have the effect of preserving our grandest forests like the establishment by the New-York Legislature of the most beautiful park ever designed or contemplated by man.

And it is full time. The lumber and tanning companies are penetrating with their railways every portion of this great wilderness. One great company has already begun to strip its trees on the most lovely river in the Northern States, the Lower Raquette, below Tupper's Lake. This Autumn it will reach the lake and begin to cut lumber on Little Tupper. From every side similar railroads are building or being planned. The existence of the most beautiful forests in the seaboard States trembles in the balance. In another year magnificent trees, as old as the Republic, grand old groves and shrubbery, will have disappeared before the lumberman, the tanner, and the charcoal burner, and cannot for centuries be restored. Still further, private clubs and associations of sportsmen are getting possession of the best sporting grounds and the most attractive lakes, and though they may protect the forest they will close some of the loveliest resorts to the public. They have bought these lands for a mere song, and will hold them against any effort for purchase by a legislative commission. This is the time for purchase, inasmuch as forest land—the best—can now be got for from $2 to $6 an acre. Yet within the past twenty years some of the most attractive pieces of forest have risen from $5 an acre to $2,000.

Any scheme for a State park must of course leave out of view such luxurious bits of property and avoid all farming lands and villages. A plot of thirty thousand acres, all unbroken forest, centring on Little Tupper Lake, joining with the belt of State lands around Long Lake and Raquette Lake, and connecting with those extending northeast to North Elba, would make a centre for a magnificent people's park and hunting ground, and could be purchased or appropriated at moderate expense. The high mountains and their forests would gradually fall into the hands of the State, and the result would be a more than "imperial" domain belonging to the people for the pleasure of themselves and their descendants.

It should be remembered by all who will be engaged in presenting this matter to the next Legislature that they will have one most powerful interest against them—the lumber and tanning companies. These people work compactly and with a single eye to their profits, while the friends of a people's park have only a vague and distant interest, as of those working for advantages to another generation. Nothing can successfully struggle with the capitalists who are breaking up the Adirondack forest but a general and aroused public opinion.

The rich must be taught that the people's park is a scheme for the people, and that whoever opposes it is working against the welfare of the masses, both in this generation and in future centuries.

ALLEN'S INTEREST SOLD OUT.

Upon a judgment and execution for $5,517 20 in favor of his brother, all of Eben S. Allen's interest in the iron foundry and machine shop of Allen & Co., at 140 and 142 East Forty-first-street, was sold yesterday at auction to Assemblyman Thomas Smith, Jr., of the Third Assembly District, for $350. Ex-President Allen was taken to Sing Sing Prison last Saturday on a fourteen-years' sentence for forgery in the third degree—in forging and issuing certificates of stock in the Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railway Company, of which he was an officer at the time and of which he was President when the discovery of his forgeries was made.

Since the revelation of the forgery the company has made provision to have all the certificates of stock stamped by one of the large trust companies.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

John Van der Cook, an insurance agent of Delhi, N. Y., was overcome by the heat yesterday, and a little after 8 o'clock P. M. he lost consciousness and fell at Barclay-street and Broadway. He was, after some delay, taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he revived sufficiently to tell who he was. He was unable to tell where he had passed the last three days. Mrs. Van der Cook, who is in the city, discovered her husband's whereabouts at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been transferred. Mr. Van der Cook when taken to the hospital had no money, and the police regard this with some suspicion. He did not claim to have been assaulted or robbed last night and, his body bore no marks of injury. His illness the physicians should be temporary.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. SOTHERN'S RETURN.

Mr. Edward H. Sothern had a royal welcome at the Lyceum Theatre last night. The audience had the appearance of a regular Winter night assemblage, in spite of the temperature. Every seat was taken and there were many well-known persons present. The play, "Lord Chumley," is too familiar to need any extended notice now. It is not a pretentious piece, but is a capital example of the well-known skill of Messrs. Belasco and De Mille in putting old wine into new bottles. The character of Chumley is a picturesque composite of traits and peculiarities that have long been known on the stage; there is a hint of Dundreary, a dash of Coldstream, a bit of Sir Simon Simple in this personality, and he also resembles a more recent hero of theatrical romance, the Lord Arthur Chilton of "False Shame."

Mr. Sothern, however, has made him a perfectly distinct personage, whose traits seem natural enough, and he is always delightfully entertaining, even when his acts are most irrational. Such personages as Chumley belong to the realm of romance, far removed from the work-a-day world, where quixotic self-sacrifice and heroic humility under the burden of contumely are not so rare as they are in real life. Mr. Sothern's performance has grown mellower in tone and firmer in touch, but it has not changed in detail. His humor is perfectly spontaneous and the pathos and sentiment of the part are delicately expressed. Nothing could be better in its way than his acting in the climax of the second act, when from the window of his attic Chumley sees the friend he has mourned as dead returning from the wars, and finds at the same moment the long-sought-for family of Tom MacGregor.

Mr. Charles B. Bishop is still an excellent representative of the valiant but humane tradesman, and Mr. Rowland Buckstone returns with vigor to the part of the pugilistic stoker on "the midnight flier." Miss Kate Pattison (Mrs. Morton Selten) is the Lady Adelina, and Miss Anne O'Neil acts very gracefully the ingénue rôle. A communicative Miss Jessie Miss Charlotte Tittell, a new actress from California, is the heroine, and Miss Etta Hawkins is still the noisy "slavey."

Mr. Sothern will remain at the Lyceum until November. It is not likely that any piece except "Lord Chumley" will be needed during his engagement, but there is some talk of reviving "The Highest Bidder" for a short time.

FREAKS AND FACTS.

Ghosts are superfluities. An old Maryland colored man once remarked to the writer: "These yere hants ought to be ashamed of theirselves. We've got trouble enough in this world without being bothered with 'em, and 'long as we pay pretty smart for givin' 'em sleeping places in the graveyards they ought to have sense enough to stay there." This philosopher was right. Ghosts are entirely unnecessary. The earth is for the living. The ghosts have the unnecessary vastness of the universe for a playground, and they ought to stay there. But in spite of abundant stories, it can be said of ghosts what the old Major said of woman haters, "There aren't any."—*Baltimore American.*

"Here, sonny, hold my horse," said a gentleman as he alighted from a carriage on Washington-street the other day. "Has he had his oats to-day, Sir?" asked the boy, as he hesitated. "Had his oats? What has that do with it?" inquired the gentleman in surprise. "Well, yer see, Sir, de las' time I hung onto a hoss he eat de straw hat off me head, and I only got a nickel, and a lickin' when I got home. Put up a quarter an' I'll take de risk." The boy got the quarter.—*Boston Herald.*

The peculiar quality of the agnostic, and what makes him offensive to some people, is, not that he is an ignoramus, but that he denies that he knows what others believe that he knows or ought to know. His modesty is painful. Evidence satisfactory to others conveys to him no information. He sees nothing where the gnostic sees a great deal. That is irritating, as the inability to see what everybody else sees, if asserted, implies that others have distorted vision. —*Baltimore Sun.*

The Chicago Bar Association has given it out that the "shyster" lawyer is to get the cold professional shoulder. Now watch the shysters that are only half successful even in shystering make a rush to get under cover on this highly moral ground. The smooth shyster wouldn't deserve his name if he didn't know how to avoid getting frozen out of his own calling.—*Chicago Mail.*

The names on the various cottages here furnish no indication of the names of the persons who occupy them. An individual from an adjoining State in search of whom seeing the sign "Longfellow Cottage" over a door, rang the bell and inquired for Mrs. Longfellow.—*Chautauqua Assembly Herald.*

"I don't calculate that doctors can always tell what ails you," an old woman at the North End once explained to me, "but I hold to taking all the things I can get, and it stands to reason that some of 'em's going to hit the trouble."—*Boston Correspondent of the Providence Journal.*

Forced circumstances cannot depress a negro or suppress his native wit. The other morning a gang of them were working on the rock pile, and above was a placard bearing this inscription: "Do not disturb us; this is our busy day."—*Shelby (Ky.) Sentinel.*

Whatever else may be said of the nickel-in-the-slot machine, it is strictly honest. If the charge for working the charm is a nickel it won't budge for a dime any more than it will for a penny, but it always keeps the dime nevertheless.—*Troy Budget.*

The Calhoun-Williamson duel ended with an apology from Williamson, which was right and proper. A man who will shoot five times at an opponent without hitting anything ought to apologize very humbly.—*Emporia (Kan.) Republican.*

An antidote for the elixir of life will prove a very important discovery if the victims continue to loom up at the present rate.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

The man who wrote about the necessity of relaxation for great minds understood the American people.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A man always feels ready to return the compliment when you speak in praise of his good judgment.—*Somerville Journal.*

A Georgia Duel—Pop, pop, pop, pop, pop, pop! Shake!—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

THE PRESIDENT STARTS FOR THE WEST.

OAKLAND, Md., Aug. 20.—The train bearing President Harrison and party left Deer Park at 11:30 P. M. Secretary Rusk and Capt. William M. Meredith, recently appointed Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, dropped into the private car Baltimore as it was attached to the regular train. The Captain had not previously had an opportunity to express his thanks. Among the others on the train are Marshal Ransdal, Mr. Elam, J. B. Coolman, and Col. J. B. Black.

SELMA'S RACE TROUBLES.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 20.—Selma is still stirred up on account of race troubles. Warrants of arrest were issued to-day for Bryant, Clark, and Jones of the *Independent* for inciting race animosities, but they could not be found in the city. Four colored persons were arrested this evening for obstructing the service of process by the Sheriff, and their trial will come off in the morning. The military is kept in readiness for an emergency.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Yesterday afternoon at Jackson Barracks, near New-Orleans, Dr. Harvey E. Brown, Major and Surgeon, United States Army, died. He will be buried at the National Cemetery at Chalmette on Thursday. He was a son of Gen. Harvey Brown of the Fifth Artillery. Graduating at the University of New-York, he entered the army as Surgeon in Gen. Pickles's Excelsior Brigade (seventeenth New-York,) in 1861, and rendered notable service. He was in charge of army medicine in the epidemic of 1867 at New-Orleans, and served off and on at Jackson Barracks for twenty-two years. He was a famous yellow fever expert, and author of "Medico-Military Work." He died of consumption. His maiden sister, who nursed him through all his illness, is the last survivor of the family.

Moses Fowler, President of the Fowler National Bank of Lafayette, Ind., and one of the wealthiest men in that State, died yesterday morning, aged seventy-five years. He was a principal stockholder of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, and a large farmer, owning 25,000 acres of cultivated land in Benton County, Ind.

John W. M. Coy, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, died yesterday of a complication of diseases. He was sixty-eight years old, and was known for his patronage of Hiram the sculptor. He was identified with the Poor Association and was noted for his charities.

Mrs. Thankful M. Goff, wife of Edward H. Goff of the American Export and Trading Company, died yesterday morning at her residence in the Dalhousie apartments, 48 West Fifty-ninth-street, after a surgical operation.

The Hon. John R. McFee, ex-Insurance Commissioner, ex-member of the Delaware Assembly, and the oldest member of the Sussex County Bar, died at Georgetown, Del., yesterday morning, aged seventy-four years.

BRIGHT DAYS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The weather since Friday last has been bright and growing constantly warmer. As long as such meteorological conditions exist the season holds. Every incoming train still brings guests in large numbers, while comparatively few are leaving. The races last until the 30th. Only yesterday three carriages, hooded in their white traveling gear, drove through Broadway en route to the hotel stables, which shows that somebody's Saratoga season has just begun. Except the cottagers it seems difficult to persuade people how altogether lovely this place and its surroundings are through September, and, indeed, until the snow flies. But a great many people come to Saratoga for other things besides the scenery.

William Allen Butler, Jr., a prominent young New-York lawyer, and the son of a gifted father, William Allen Butler, is at the States. Mr. Butler is an enthusiastic fisherman and a connoisseur in the sport. He says he takes only one week with hook and line in the Adirondacks in the latter half of May. When the ice becomes honeycombed and softened and on the eve of breaking up a guide telegraphs the word to New-York, and he, with some brother-fishermen, drop red tape and ledgers and answer the call. The game is hungry then; there are no flies on hand for the fish, and they eagerly grab the succulent morsel veiling the hook which is cast to them.

Dr. S. M. Battles of New-York, the well-known physician, is at the Grand Union with his son. One or the other of the gentlemen daily holds the reins over a tandem pair of finely-matched horses.

Mr. A. G. Munn, a prominent member of the Cotton Exchange, New-York, is at the States with Mrs. Munn and the Misses Munn.

Boys, with trays of flowers arranged in small corsage bouquets, are at the station on the arrival and departure of every train. A young woman who detained her party while she selected a bunch of beautiful asters yesterday gave an inkling of the deep ways of her kind in her reply to their expostulation. "There is nothing like a bunch of fresh flowers in the dress," she said, "to give éclat to one's arrival. It brightens the toilet and takes away the dusty travel-stained look, and besides," she added, spiking her posies just above the belt with a long hat pin, "it looks as if we might have just come from our own country place, you know, with gardens and hothouses and all that magnificence," and the clever miss sailed away to make her impression.

Col. John M. Otter of the Grand Union is in New-York perfecting arrangements for his garden party next week. He promises the children the most wonderful Punch and Judy ever seen here.

The second "Monday" at Woodlawn yesterday was largely attended. Mrs. Judge Russell, Mrs. Hughes, and Mrs. Henry Hilton received; also, Judge Hilton. Among the callers were Mrs. Judge Dillon and Judge and Mrs. Strauahan.

A misunderstanding seems to have arisen concerning Mr. Dieter's recent purchase. As was stated in this column a few days ago, he has bought the Eureka Sulphur Spring property, northeast of the village, not the White Sulphur Spring Hotel, over on the southeast shore of the lake.

George Bidwell, the ticket-of-leave man, told the story of his life last evening to a large audience in the parlors of the Kensington.

Dr. Horsolo Guzman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua to the United States, is at the States. The doctor is a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College and married a lady from that city. He is a delegate to the American Congress of Nations which meets this Fall.

The Kayaderosseras Klub is in great demand these days. Traps are going back and forth along Union-avenue bearing good Democrats out to the branch wigwam to smoke the pipe of peace by the shores of the lake at Saratoga. "The great wonder to me," said a prominent Tammany brave yesterday, "is that nobody ever thought of having such an institution here before." Kayaderosseras is likely to flourish and grow strong with coming moons.

Mrs. Spencer Trask, wife of the well-known broker and financier, is lying very seriously ill at her beautiful Summer home, Yaddo, on Union-avenue. With the announcement of the birth of a daughter on Saturday last came the word of Mrs. Trask's critical condition, since which time the anxiety of her family and friends has been hourly increasing. Saturday afternoon Drs. Stein and Metcalf of New-York were summoned by telegraph, and they, with Dr. McEwen of this village, have since then been in constant attendance.

A BIBLE INSTITUTE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—There will soon be opened in Chicago a theological school that will be unique among contemporary institutions for religious training. It is to be called the Bible Institute, and is intended for the education and practical training of evangelists. While in some outward features it will resemble the theological seminary of the regulation type as conducted by all the Protestant denominations of the present day, in other more essential points it will be analogous to the schools of the prophets as they are believed to have existed in the Old Testament time. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Chicago Evangelization Society. D. L. Moody, the originator and propagator of the innovation, is also to be its President. Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Marshall Field, Carson, Pirie & Scott, E. G. Keith, John V. Farwell, and many others have contributed $250,000 for the founding of the school. Of this sum $75,000 will be used in providing the home for the institution in Pearson-street, between Wells and La Salle avenues, on the north side.

Oct. 1 is the time set for opening the institution to students. Both young men and women are to be admitted to the school on equal terms. Miss Gertrude Hurlbert, an experienced teacher from Northfield, Mass., will be Principal of the woman's department when opened.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, fair, slight changes in temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Vermont, fair, warmer, followed by showers, cooler Thursday, westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, continued warm, generally fair weather, southwesterly winds, showers and cooler weather Thursday.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair, continued high temperature, westerly winds, slightly cooler Thursday.

For West Virginia, fair, slight changes in temperature, cooler Thursday, southerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania,

TO SAVE MRS. MAYBRICK

A REPORT OF A CERTAIN COMMUTATION.

A STORY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE DEAD MAN'S BROTHER NOT ANXIOUS FOR HER DEATH.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It was reported in the Honse of Commons yesterday that the death sentance of Mrs. Maybrick was certain to be commnted.

Michael Maybrick, brother-in-law of Mrs. Maybrick, convicted of poisoning her husband, in an interview yesterday said that nothing would please him better than to see the prisoner liberated by Home Secretary Matthews. He denied that he had placed the girl Yapp in his brother's honss as a spy. He was on the best of terms with the prisoner and did not think during the trial she would be convicted. He did not think the prosecution desired conviction. So confident was he of her acquittal thet he had packed up his clothes in readiness to catch the first train for London after the trial.

It is stated that in an interview yesterday Alice Yapp, the nurse, alleged that the prisoner once sent a girl to a shemist's with a prescription of her own writing, and that the chemist refnsed to fill the prescriptnce, on accennt of the poisonous nature of the ingredients, and then informed the police of the circumstances.

W. H. Gardiner, a lawyer who lives at 222 East Eighty-third-street, and who formerly was managing clerk for Roe & Macklin, the New-York attorneys for Mrs. Maybrick, said yesterday that the friendly suit brought in the Federal Court at Louisville, Ky., for the appointment of trustees of Mrs. Maybrick's lands in Kentucky, was intended merely to protect the trustees of the other part of the unfortunate woman's estate from liability for costs of litigation in case her claim to the property in question should be defeated in the courts.

"Mrs. Maybrick's grandmother, Mrs. Holbrook," he said, "left the property in trust to her daughter, now the Baroness von Roque, in trust for the latter's two children, Mrs. Maybrick and Dr. Chandler, who is now dead. The property, which is in Breathitt, Pike, and neighboring counties, has been settled on, and suits are in progress to quiet the settlers. These are in the hands of a Kentucky lawyer named Armstrong, and as the expenses of the litigation are likely to be heavy the trustees of Mrs. Maybrick's other property in this country naturally want to avoid becoming personally liable for them."

Mr. Gardiner showed the reporter a portrait of Mrs. Maybrick, which she gave him, together with a scarfpin, shortly after her marriage and on the eve of her departure for England. The face is pretty, but weak, the chin receding from a mouth that lacks lines indicating any degree of strength of character.

"When I was in Roe & Macklin's office," Mr. Gardiner said, "the Baroness von Roque and her daughter, then a young and pretty girl, were frequent visitors. We were all astonished when she married Maybrick, who looked as if he was old enough to be her father. He had the reputation of being a man of means, and, I suppose, that had something to do with the match. He was a Liverpool cotton broker and used to cross the ocean half a dozen times every year. It was in a steamship that he formed Miss Chandler's acquaintance. As I remember him, he was mostly notable for his quick, impetuous manner, which was quite at variance with the usually conceived notion of a typical Englishman. If you met him in Broadway he was always in a hurry hnshing ahead of everybody else on the sidewalk.

"We who knew Mrs. Maybrick when she was a girl cannot believe that she was guilty of the crime charged against her. She was naturally of a sweet and gentle disposition, and though her life on the other side may have been such as to change her nature, none of her friends here can be brought to believe it.

"The expenses of the defense in the trial must have been very heavy. Sir Charles Russell's retainer was $2,500, and he charged $500 a day for court attendance. The trial lasted seven days. It must have cost them $2,000 to send people here to the woman's interest, and then they have had lawyers to the South huntloc up evidence. Those Southern lawyers are heavy chergers, and thou-ands of dollars must have been expended in tole direction.

"These men are still at work, and we hope that they will be able to add to the volume of facts already before the Home Secretary, and that he will be obliged by the showing made to give her either a reprieve or a full pardon. I know that Roe & Macklin have sent Mrs. Maybrick $2,000, but that will be found to represent only a small portion of the expenses of her defense."

An anonymous letter was yesterday received by Roe & Macklin in which the expression "sick unto death," which Mrs. Maybrick used in describing her husband's condition to Mr. Brierly, is explained. The correspondent says that Soulmerners will nerse that the expression in the letter, upon which the Judge dwelt with fatal effect in his charge to the jury, is commonly used in the Gulf and adjoining States to describe any painful illness, however slight. Mr. Roe decided that the point was a valuable one, and that it would be submitted to the British Home Secretary. He said that no petition would be presented, as such a proceeding might have an opposite effect in England to that for which such documents are prepared in this country.

ROYALTY TRAVELING.

STRASBURG, Aug. 20.—The Emperor and Empress arrived here to-day. They were welcomed at the Borden station by Prince von Hohenlohs, Herr von Puttkammer, the Burgomaster, and other hich officials. The Emperor inspected the guard of honor and immediately after drove to the palace, escorted by a detachment of Uhlans. The route was lined by enthusiastic crowds. Later the Emperor received the civil and military officials.

MUNICH, Aug. 20.—The Shah was entertained at a banquet this evening by members of the royal family and Bavarian nobility. The Shah drank to the health of the royal house.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The *Post* announces that the Kaiser and Kaiserin will leave Genoa for Greece about Sept. 20. They will return to Berlin at the end of October.

REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—M. Vyshnegrudsky, minister of Finances, intends to tax the Protestant churches in the Baltic provinces. These churches have hitherto been exempt from taxation. This is one of a series of reforms by which the Government intends to thoroughly Russianize the old Baltic German institutions and to diminish the influence of the German Protestant clergy.

SUING MANAGER PALMER.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Miss Grace Hawthorne's suit against Manager A. M. Palmer, for breach of contract in failing to produce "Theodora" in London, will be tried late in the Autumn. Sir Charles Russell and Sir Henry James have received retainers in the case. Dr. Mallory, father-of Miss Hawthorne's partner, has been subpœnaed, and will come to London to testify.

CRETE BECOMING QUIET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—The Porte has decided to increase the forces in Crete to 30,000.

Dispatches from Crete rsport that fifteen insurgent villages submitted to Chakir Pasha, the new-ly-appointed Governor, upon his assuring amnesty to the inhabitants.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—This city was visited by a violent storm to-day. A thunderbolt struck the Eiffel Tower. No damage was done.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Council at the Elysée to-day M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, stated that ent of 26,000 officers of the active army fifty-nine had been found guilty of participating in political meetings and had been dealt with according to the gravity of their offences. He said also that twenty-one non-commissioned officers had been cashiered.

MR. EDISON, the American electrician, will visit the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, before the termination of his visit. He will return to America by way of England.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Advices from Apia report the return to Samoa of ex-King Malietoa and other exiles. The ex-King was warmly welcomed by the natives, and his own flag was hoisted. King Mataafa also greeted Malietoa with cordiality. The German Consul informed Malietoa that he was at liberty to do as he pleased.

A dispatch from Montenegro says that a famine is threatened, owing to the failure of the crops, and that endemic diseases is now intensely prevalent.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 20.—The receipts for the past year on the German coast line were 21¼ lacs. Owing to the disquietude which prevailed among the natives the German authorities paid to the Sultan 11½ lacs, demanding that this sum be taken as a basis for the payments of the next three years. This is regarded as an act of great injustice on the part of the Germans, as in 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the predecessor of the present Sultan, refnsed to accept 12 lacs.

ROME, Aug. 20.—Mr. Albert G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, will soon leave here with his wife and family on a forty days' holiday, which will be spent at Geneva. Consul General Bourne will assume charge of the consulate here Oct. 1.

Many of the clergy and laity of Vittoria, Valencia, and Granada, in Spain, have offered the Pope their hospitality in the event of his leaving Rome. It is stated that he will certainly depart from Rome in the event of war.

MALTA, Aug. 20.—The British man-of-war Sultan, which was ashore some time ago, has been floated.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 20.—The premium on gold has been advanced to 81¼ per cent.

RIOTOUS FRENCHMEN.

MEMBERS OF TWO SOCIETIES HAVE AN UGLY FIGHT.

The celebration in honor of Henry Maillard ended last night in an unfortunate fashion. The dinner at Bordel's, on West Twenty-fifth-street, wound up in what nearly approached a riot. It seems that there is something of a feeling between the members of the Guarde Lafayette and the members of L'Orphéon Française, and when the spirits of party had been stimulated with wins the feeling broke ont in the shape of uncomplimentary remarks. Members of the Garde say thet the members of L'Orphéon were the aggressors, and that they began to shout, "Down with the Garde Lafayette! Dowu with the Garde Lafayette!"

This was mere than the Garde Lafayette could stand, and some of the men in uniform began to use their fists. A lively fight followed, but this was quelled after a fashion. War broke ont again in short order, however, and the fight became general. Blowe were struck right and left. One enthusiastic Guardsman saw a young German laughing at the rumpus. He thought he was guying the French and promptly ren him ont of the house, and wanted to fight him on the sidewalk.

G. A. Wolfe, one of the chief men in Mr. Maillard's establishment, sent out twice for the police, but the messages did not reach the precinct. The row was getting so very hot that Wolfe and Charles Buschs jumped into a cab and were driven with mad haste to the Thirteenth-street station. Sergt. Max Schmittberger, who is acting Captain, sent two officers in the cab and followed himself with a number of others. At the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenne the cab was turned over and its four occupants and the driver were spilled ont. Luckily they were uninjured, and they hurried on to the scene of the fight.

A great crowd had gathered ontside the restaurant and inside the row had not abated. When Sergt. Schnittberger and his officers arrived the fighters were thrown out of the place very quickly. Capt. Gross of the Gerde Lafayette charged John Gantzer, who is coonected with the firm of Fowler Brothers on Broadway with assaulting him, and Gantzer was taken to the police station. The energetic work of the police soon put a stop to the small riot aed no other arrests were made.

At the police station Capt. Groese said that he was up stairs with Mr. Maillard and others when it was learned that some civilians had started a row down stairs by insulting the Garde Lafayette and he sent some of his men to quell it. Gantzer also tried to quell it, but after it was stopped he started it up again. Gantzer was locked up, but very soon some of the other men be two were at the exception explained that he was innocent of doing any thing but to try to make peace, and he was released. He said that he did not know how the row started, but that there were more than two dozen in it.

Mr. Gantzer was knocked down and badly pounded by one of the party. He states positively that Capt. Gross ordered his men to draw their swords if attacked, and that some of them did draw them. One man, he says, had his hand badly cut with one of the swords.

CANADA TO HONG-KONG.

THE NEW LINE TO CONNECT WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 20.—The action of the British House of Commons in granting a subsidy of £60,000 for the establishment of mail service between Vancouver and Hong-Kong is creating a big stir in political circles here. A member of the Cabinet, speaking to THE TIMES's correspondent, said that the Canadian Government has received advices that the information in the dispatch is correct and that the Imperial Government's decision was the direct outcome of Canada's anxiety, evinced in the expression of the Canadian Commons last session in agreeing to pay her share of the subsidy—£15,000. The establishment of a line of steamers on this route is now almost an accomplished fact. It promises to revolutionize British and Chinese trade.

The minnte of the bill received by the Government here from the imperial authorities states that "though the scheme is not justifiable upon postal reasons alone, it offers alternative service, which saves several days as compared with the Suez route, and it is therefore of considerable value from a local point of view. It has land transit lying wholly within British territory, and, as a military route, it is held by the military and naval authorities to be of the highest importance. The offer of the company to construct mail steamers, which could be employed by the Admiralty as armed cruisers in case of need, also accords with the policy already adopted in the case of certain other large steamship companies."

The service between Halifax, Quebec, and Hong Kong will be continnous and complete at intervals of four weeks. Vessels will call at Yokohama and Shanghai. The contract will run for ten years. An Admiralty clause provides for the conveyance of troops and supplies at cost. The Canadian Pacific Railway will present an alternative route for Australian and New-Zealand mails. At present those mails, when sent by way of America, travel via New-York and San Francisco, and a specially high rate is paid for United States land transit. Under the proposed contract it will be possible to send them via Quebec or Halifax and Vancouver on payment of ordinary Postal Union rates of transit to the Canadian Post Office, and possibly the mail route via the Pacific Australia will be diverted from San Francisco to Vancouver.

THE ST. PAUL RATES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad gave notice to-day that it would meet the 15 cent. proportional rate between Chicago and St. Paul on through business, pnt into effect yesterday by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, following the lead of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City and the Wisconsin Central. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City has decided to extend this rate to Dubnque, Iowa.

At the meeting of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association the situation was discussed all day, bnt no conclusion was reached. What the majority of the lines most desire is the cancellation of the special commodity rates between Chicago and St. Paul, but the Burlington and Northern refuses to consent to their withdrawal. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—General Manager F. D. Underwood of the Soo, when questioned as to the probability of a cut in east-bound rates to meet the slash inaugurated by the Burlington, said that the subject was not mentioned at this morning's conference between the Canadian Pacific and Soo officials. Despite the statements of the interested officials, it is declared that the cut in question was referred to, and that it was resolved to meet it, and if possible go it one better.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The trunk line passenger agents met yesterday and decided to make uniform rates from New-York to Southern points. Some days ago it was decided to have uniform rates from all New-England points to all Southern points, and yesterday's action was in line with that arrangement. The matter of special rates for conventions, &c., will hereafter be left in the hands of Passenger Commissioner Tuttle.

President Thorp of the American Midland Railroad, yesterday appointed R. L. Ettinger of Richmond, Va., Superintendent of Motive Power. Mr. Ettinger was Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railway Company yesterday declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the half year ending Aug. 31.

BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The British bark Ouaway, Capt. Anderson, which selled from this port June 5 for Bilboa, with a crew of fifteen men and 124,234 gallons of crude petroleum, valued at $8,956, is believed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her since she passed ont the Delaware Capes. The Captain's wife and two children accompanied him.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

While the South Ferry boat Pacific was on the way to this city at 7:30 o'clock last night an nnknown man about thirty-five years old, with dnll beard and dressed in dark clothes, jumped off the rear deck and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

DEATH OF THOMAS O. AMORY.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Hon. Thomas C. Amory, of the old Boston family of that name, a classmate of Charles Sumner, Harvard, 1830, died to-night in his seventy-seventh year.

ADMIRES CLEVELAND AND HEWITT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In all probability you have already received the information that I would respectfully give, and that is: I have been agreeably surprised to learn from the lips of, I may say, hundreds of people throughout Washington Territory and Northern Oregon, (many of whom voted for President Harrison,) that the Hon. Grover Cleveland is their first choice and the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt second choice for the Presidency, as they consider Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hewitt the most honorable, able, and hard-working men for the people this country has produced, and I find since the short time I have been in Montana the same feeling. God bless both Cleveland and Hewitt, for, as long as they live, demagogues and so-called "great-est statesmen on earth" will be held in check.

T. A. W.

HELENA, Montana, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1890.

A STUDENT FROM JAPAN.

LOOKING UP PARLIAMENTARY LAWS AND PROCEDURES FOR HIS COUNTRY.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The leader of the new embassy, Kentara Kaneko, which was commissioned by the Emperor to prepare for the opening of the first Japanese Parliament, in November, 1890, is visiting Boston for a few days. He is a graduate of Harvard, is thoroughly versed in parliamentary law and the procedure of European countries, and is the leading authority on ancient and Japanese law. To a TIMES reporter Mr. Kaneke gave this story of his mission, and in a general way outlined the future policy of the Government of Japan:

"My mission, as Commissioner appointed by the Japanese Government, is to investigate and study the Parliamentary practice of Europe and America, and especially to prepare myself to become Chief Secretary of Parliament next year. The organization of Parliament is already established by constitution. We have a Constitution promulgated last February. Connected with the Constitution are the constitutional laws, which were also promnigated in the same month. But the internal organization of both houses, namely, the officers of both houses and the duties assigned to each official and his salary, also the rules of procedure, of debate, and of the passing of bills, are now settled under the Constitution or by constitutional law.

"Therefore the Government appointed me Commissioner General, with four subordinate Commissioners, to visit America and Europe to study and especially to fit myself for work next year. The plan is to go to London from here as early as possible, and there I will make my headquarters. Two of my subordinate Commissioners, who are French scholars, will be in Paris studying the French system of parliamentary proceedure, and afterward they may go to Belgium and study that system.

"The other two Commissioners, who are English scholars, will live with me in London. We will attend the English Parliament and study that system. When we get through, we will go to France and meet the Commissioners who are already there, and one party will go to Berlin to see something of the German system, then to Vienna, then to Italy, to study those systems. We may go to St. Petersburg.

"Then we will return to London and stay there some time, comparing the systems of Europe and studying more about the English system. Then we will return by way of Liverpool to Boston next April or May and stay in Boston a few weeks, seeing the Bostonians, and also going to visit the Cambridge people. Then we will go to Washington to study the American system of legislative assemblies.

"We will then start for Japan either by way of San Francisco or across by the Indian Ocean. We must be back by July or August of 1890 in order to be present at the opening of Parliament in November. The elections will take place, according to the election law, the July before we get home. My people were very glad when the Constitution was promulgated, and in the interval they have been making preparations to receive me. The Government has been preparing as best it can for the opening of Parliament.

"This Parliament will sit in Tokio, where a temporary building has been sacred. I think, to any one who understands constitutional law, our country will be worth visiting, to see how a nation rises away from the seas of American and European civilization can be ruled by constitutional law and live in the spirit of the Constitution."

COACHES GAYLY DRESSED.

THE ANNUAL PARADE FOR PRIZES AT BETHLEHEM.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 20.—The annual coaching parade, first held three years ago, has come to be the great event of the Summer here, and to-day's parade was a gay affair. The prizes offered this year were eight in number, instead of four. The coach having the finest decorating, the best team of horses, the prettiest load of the fair sex, and the coach coming from the greatest distance were severally to receive first prizes, while a second prize was to be awarded in each class.

The Maplewood and Sinclair Houses, each of which won a prize last year, decided not to compete this time, but to go in and make the best possible display for glory.

The cottages and hotels were decorated in a much more elaborate manner than ever before. The cottage occupied by Edgar Ketchum of New-York was beautifully adorned with golden rod, maple leaves, and ferns. The parade started from the Maplewood, where 5,000 people had assembled.

The Sinclair House coach was beautifully draped in white and apple green, and adorned with paper snow balls of like colors. Eight white horses drew this vehicle, on which rode a dozen beautiful girls, attired in the same becoming colors. The Sinclair also sent one of the most unique features of the parade, a hay rack laden with farm products and drawn by sight fine oxen, which were decorated in green and white.

The Maplewood Post fashioned its tally-ho coach richly bedecked in canary and red and garlanded with poppies and peonies.

The Turner House coach displayed the hotel colors, red and blue, and its chief feature were great cornucopias filled with poppies. The horses were caparisoned in blue blankets, with silver stars, and wore red plumes. The ladies were attired in light blue, wearing silver girdles and white hats trimmed with poppies.

The "Swan" coach of the Highland House was a beautiful affair. White and golden cords covered with gold curtains and banners waving from spears. Six white horses, with gold plumes, drew the coach, and the lady passengers were a charming picture, with their white costumes trimmed with gold.

The Howard House coach presented a fine Winter effect, being apparently covered with frost and snow, the ladies on top under a huge umbrella wearing white dresses trimmed with swan's-down and fur cuffs. A boy on the baggage rack pelted the crowd with imitation snowballs.

After the parade was over Gov. Godell awarded the prizes of silk flags to the victorious coaches as follows:

For horses and trappings—first, Twin Mountain House; second, Profile House.

For handsomest ladies, first, Highland House; second, Oak Hill House of Littleton.

For excellence in decoration, first, Twin Mountain House; second, Howard House.

For coming the longest distance, first, Crawford House; second, Fabyan House.

The Executive Committee was composed of J. F. Cole, John Gibb, and F. F. Jones, Brooklyn; ex-Gov. Henry Howard, Providence; W. B. Walker, Chicago; Dr. Thomas Waterman, E. O. Sesson, Jr., Boston; Gen. G. T. Cruit, Maplewood Hotel; G. G. More, Chicago.

The Reception Committee was made up of Allen Stinslee, J. B. McGilvray, and C. B. Goodwin of the Maplewood, W. H. Webster, G. W. Sargent, Boston; F. C. Train, New-York; R. H. Bayard, Philadelphia; J. T. Norton, Albany.

The Committee on Awards was made up equally of guests from the non-competing hotels, the Maplewood and Sinclair, and was as follows: F. C. Train, New-York; W. P. Walker, Chicago; L. W. Stockwell, Brooklyn; G. S. Hart, Naw-York; J. D. Danielson, Providence; W. J. Atwater, New-Haven; William C. Harris, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. H. S. Bigelow, New-Haven; Dr. George W. Vogeler, Philadelphia, and J. A. Spalding, Hartford.

MILFORD'S OLD SETTLERS.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 20.—An object of considerable interest at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration in Milford will be the memorial bridge which the old town has erected in honor of its founders. On the bridge are inscribed the names of these original settlers: Deacon Richard Platt, obit 1660, and Mary, his wife; Richard Baldwin, obit 1665, and Elizebeth, his wife; Gasper Gnnn, obit 1671, and Sarah, his wife; Richard Miles, obit 1667, and Katharina, his wife; Benjamin Fenn, obit 1672, and Sarah, his wife; Alexander Bryan, obit 1678, and Anna, his wife; Zachariah Whitman, obit 1666, and Sarah Biscoe, his wife; William Fowler secend, obit 1682, and Mary Topp, his wife; John Sieard and his wife, Martha Beard; Thomas Ford and Elizabeth, his wife; John Rogers and Enth, his wife; Henry Botsford and Elizabeth, his wife; Thomas Welch and Hannah, his wife; Miles Sherwin and Sarah, his wife; George Clark and Sarah, his wife; Robert Plumb and Mary Baldwin, his wife; Timothy Baldwin and Mary, his wife; Joseph Bainwin, wife unknown; John Burwell and Alice, his wife. Most of these names are very prominent in the State.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The answers to the invitations to the centennial of the Catholic hierarchy, to be held in Baltimore Nov. 10 and succeeding days, indicate a very large attendance. Fully fifty of the Bishops of the United States will be present.

Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, has sent a very cordial acceptance, and a large number of Canadian Archbishops and Bishops will doubtless do likewise.

An unprecedented feature of the occasion will be the probable attendance of a delegation from Rome headed by a prelate holding high rank in the Propaganda. A delegation of distinguished laymen from the Pacific slope has already requested that seats be reserved.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR FAULKNER.

From the Baltimore American.

MARTINSBURG, West Va., Aug. 18.—Senator Faulkner will be compelled to remain indoors or go upon crutches from a severe fracture of the left knee-cap, caused by a baseball bat, which he trod upon on his lawn yesterday. The bat turned under his foot, causing him to fall and fracture his knee-cap. Like Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, who was kicked by a mule and lost a leg, Senator Faulkner passed through the war without a scratch, but twenty years after is disabled by a baseball bat.

VILLARD SUES NOAH DAVIS

AN ALLEGED DISPUTE OVER A STOCK TRANSACTION.

THE EX-JUDGE DENIES THAT HE OWES MR. VILLARD MONEY AND EXPRESSES SURPRISE AT THE SUIT.

The friendly relations so long existing between Henry Villard and ex-Judge Noah Davis have become strained. They promise to remain in that condition for some months, perhaps years. The cause of the breach between these two distinguished citizens is only a matter of conjecture at present, because those who know all about it absolutely refused when they had the opportunity yesterday to make clear explanations of the trouble.

There is no donht about the breach and no donht that it has been widened by legal proceedings instituted by the railroad promoter against the ex-Judge. This much is conceded, hnt as to the details of the suit they are suppressed, prahably for good and sufficient reasons. On the one side it is intimated that there may be a compromise, while on the other there is no disposition to ventilate the affair until it comes to trial.

This much is known: Some six or seven years ago there was a transaction in Oregon Transcontinental stock. At ons time that stock was worth par and again at another time it was worth only 5 cents on the dollar. Both parties to the pending suit lost heavily by the fluctuations in this stock. Whether they embarked in a joint acconnt or not is not known. They were in the market to some extent, at any rate, and lost money. Abont a month ago, after several years had elapsed since the Oregon Transcontinental transaction, Mr. Villard, by his attorneys, Whesler, Curtis & Godkin, notified ex-Judge Davis that he intended to press his claim for $125,000. He did not go into details, and the recipient of the note was amazed. However, he consulted with his office associate, J. Henry Work, and they awaited developments, confident that the claim was unjust. In due season Mr. Work, as attorney for ex-Judge Davis, received a summons that a suit had been begun in the Superior Court. The complaint was missing, hnt on the last day under the law of practice, which was Monday last, the document was received.

Rnmors to the effect that proceedings and yesterday tried to find ont what was back of the suit. Ex-Judge Davis said that the claim was absolutely without foundation in fact and he should remain counsel and contest the suit. It was not a private matter and he did not think the public had any interest in it. Mr. Villard thought money was due him from a certain source and that was disputed, hence the usual recourse to law. Ex-Judge Davis regarded Mr. Villard's attitude as one of hostility and could not nnderstand his motive. The attack would be met fearlessly and in calm confidence that justice would prevail. He did not owe Mr. Villard any money and did not intend to pay him any. If he expected any he would be disappointed.

Ex-Judge Davis declined to exhibit the complaint or tell its contents. The suit, he admitted, had its origin in a transaction involving O. T. stock. He could not tell what inspired the claim at this late day.

Henry Villard referred all callers to his lawyers. They said they had discussed the publication question and had decided to withhold the facts for the present, at least. They said the action was bona fide and the suit would be pressed for all it was worth. They would not have touched it unless they were certain of their premises.

The defendant has twenty days to make answer.

ELOPED WITH A PRIEST.

THE WIFE OF A CHICAGO GAMBLER DISAPPEARS WITH HER CONFESSOR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Mrs. M. C. McDonald, wife of the millionaire ex-gambler, left her home on Aug. 9, and at the same time there disappeared the Rev. Father John Moysant, priest at the Church of Notre Dame de Chicago, at Sibley-street and Vernon-place. As Mrs. McDonald has once before left her husband, and as the relations between Moysent and herself have for months been a subject of comment by her servants, there is good reason to suppose that they have run away together. As a matter of fact, they have been traced to New-York, where Mrs. McDonald pawned a number of diamonds, and it is believed that they have gone to Europe.

"Mike" McDonald is one of the best-known men in Chicago. For years he was the most powerful gambler in the town, and even after he had withdrawn from active business in that line he had an interest in other houses. He is believed to be no longer interested in gambling, but he is the owner of large stone quarries at Lemont, Ill., and adjacent points, has a great deal of real estate, and is reputed to be worth $1,500,000. Mrs. McDonald has a handsome residence in Ashland-avenne, where he has lived with his wife and children. Mrs. McDonald is an attractive woman and a devout Roman Catholic. She has for years been interested in the charitable work of the Church.

Moysant came here from Kankakee two or three years ago, and became attached to the French church of which he has up to the present time been assistant priest. He was a man of good presence and Mrs. McDonald became infatuated with him. Moysant is said to have told her she should make the McDonald residence his home; McDonald is an indulgent husband and assented to this arrangement. A private chapel was built in the house for the use of Moysant and Mrs. McDonald and her children. McDonald seems to have been blind to what was going on. His confidence in his wife was rather onrious, in view of the fact that in 1875 she ran away with "Billy" Arlington, a minstrel. McDonald followed them to San Francisco, met them as they were leaving a livery stable in Montgomery-street after a ride, took his wife away from the minstrel, and fetched her home.

McDonald himself makes no attempt to deny that his wife has run away with Moysant, and adds some remarkable details. He says that over a year ago Moysant induced Mrs. McDonald to consent to the performance of a marriage ceremony between them, and officiated at the ceremony himself. Mrs. McDonald then swore upon a crucifix that she would regard nobody but Moysent as her husband. McDonald says that the two conspired to poison him, but that Mrs. McDonald was afraid to administer the poison. He will at once begin suit for a divorce.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cardinal Gibbons has started a movement toward the erection of a memorial to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, the pioneer of civil and religious liberty in America. The Cardinal proposes appointing at an early day committees for the collection of funds to erect such memorial.

P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotives Engineers, is to visit Minneapolis on Saturday, and engineers within a radius of 200 miles have been invited to meet him there. It is believed that there is some important business to be discussed at the conference.

George H. Thornton, official stenographer of the last Assembly, whose bill for $3,000 for extra work in compiling the daily legislative record was cut ont of the Supply bill by Gov. Hill, filed his claim for that amount with the Board of Claims at Albany yesterday.

The President has taken two years off the sentence of Lindon S. Clarke, convicted in the Eastern District of Virginia of violating the revenue laws, and sentenced Oct. 7, 1886, to imprisonment for five years.

Miss Lillie Fellman of Chicago was drowned at Benten Harbor, Mich., yesterday. She was trying to save Mrs. Napier, who in turn sought to rescue a drowning boy. Mrs. Napier and the boy were saved.

The Eastern District of the Missouri Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which has been in session in Baltimore, concluded its labors yesterday, and adjonrned to meet in New-York two years hence.

The special prohibition for butter at the coming Delaware County Fair is $100. The product will be judged by New-York City dealers. There will be no names or marks of any kind on the packages.

Post Office Inspectors Cogbill and Wills arrested J. S. Cooper, a letter carrier in the Richmond, Va., office last evening, on a charge of robbing the mails. A decoy letter was found in his possession.

A Lieutenant with a small detail of soldiers from Fort Sully has just completed a trip along the edge of the Sioux Reservation, and reports everything quiet, with not a "boomer" in sight.

Articles of agreement have been signed between Teemar and Gandaur for a four-mile scull race for $1,000 a side at McKeesport, Penn., on Sept. 14.

The employes to the leather manufactory of Enstis Cumming & Co., at Woburn, Mass., struck yesterday against a reduction of $1 a week.

The Boston Press Club entertained at a reception last evening the members of the victorious Massachusetts Rifle Team.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The Union Stone Company, 38 Hawley-street, Boston, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Charles H. Tyler, expert accountant. Mr. Tyler says he sees no reason why the company cannot pay dollar for dollar. Certain parties have been putting money into the company, but they declined to do so further, and the assignment was thus necessitated. The liabilities exclusive of the $100,000 capitale stock are about $37,000; nominal assets, $103,000. John K. Little is President of this company, which manufactures artificial soapstone, employing thirty hands at its works in Everett, Mass.

The assignment of the Phoenix Woolen Company of East Greenwich, R. I., was recorded yesterday. The assignee is William A. Walton of Providence. The mill is owned by Joseph Dews. The embarrassment was brought about through the failure of Brown, Hines, & Clark, which firm held Dews's notes for large amounts, the custom of Dews being to give his note to the Boston firm, and receive from them his consignments of wool. Shortly before the failure the Boston firm held Dews's paper for $100,000. At the time of the collapse Dews had received only $37,000 worth of wool.

SWIMMING TOURNEY.

AMATEURS TO COMPETE FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS IN THE HARLEM TO-DAY.

The annual swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided on the Harlem River this afternoon. The contests will be started from the Atalanta Boat Club's house, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Harlem River, at 5 P. M., and will be under the auspices of the Manhattan Athletic Club.

They promise to be amusing as well as exciting. Mr. Harry Pike of the Manhattan Athletic Club, who will act as starter, says he has a rubber pistol, made water-proof, to fire under water, and Mr. G. M. L. Sacks, the clerk of the course, has been directed to put on en "a la Brodie" swimming suit and paddle after the contestants to see that none of them is fouled by a cramp or Harlem mud. Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the Union and Secretary C. G. Hughes of the Manhattans may be induced to furnish a friendly splashing match to vary the proceedings, and Mr. W. J. Swan of the Manhattans said last evening that he is thinking of giving an exhibition of fancy diving.

There will be two events, a 100-yard splash and a mile swim. The entries are as follows:

One-hundred-yard Splash.—A. Meffert, Manhattan Athletic Club; F. L. Lambrecht, Manhattan Athletic Club; W. C. Schlessinger, Varuna Boat Club; W. R. Hewett, Astoria Athletic Club; J. Rudaman, Jr., Astoria Athletic Club; J. Manion, Brooklyn; A. J. Picard, Rhelolust Swimming Club; H. F. Otis, Boston Athletic Association; W. Bryce, Western Amateur Swimming Club of Glasgow, Scotland; W. R. Armstrong, Athletic Club of the Sohnykill Navy; W. J. O'Gorman, Columbia College Athletic Association; E. W. Wood, New-York City, and F. T. Wells, Guy Richards, and C. T. Schlessinger of the New-York Athletic Club.

One-mile Swim.—J. F. Haggerty, Manhattan Athletic Club; R. Melvin, Varuna Boat Club; J. Hopewell, Acorn Athletic Association; A. J. Cherry, Waverley Boat Club; P. W. Blankly, Acorn Athletic Association; F. J. Wells, New-York Athletic Club; Guy Richards, New-York Athletic Club; A. Meffert, Manhattan Athletic Club; C. T. Schlessinger, New-York Athletic Club; F. L. Lambrecht, Manhattan Athletic Club; J. Manion, Brooklyn; H. F. Otis, Boston Athletic Association, and William Bryce, Delaware.

The Fall River Cricket Club of Fall River, Mass., played a match with the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club at Livingston, S. I., yesterday, the home club winning the match by 36 runs. Grundy, Staten Island's professional, played for the first time this year in any hnt a club game, and his good bowling contributed materially to Staten Island's victory.

The Staten Island Athletic Club has changed the hours for its various athletic events to be consistent with those of the Amateur Athletic Union on Labor Day. The athletics will begin at 10:30 A. M., lacrosse at 1:30 P. M., boat races at 3 P. M., and baseball at 4:30 P. M. The race between eight-oared crews will be a conspicuous feature of the day.

The fourteenth annual games of the American Athletic Club will take place next Saturday, beginning at 3 o'clock, at the club grounds, corner of Coe Hoodred and Thirty-fifth-street and Railroad-avenne.

LOOKING FOR RELATIVES.

ANDREW M'DONALD SEARCHING FOR HIS FATHER, BROTHER, AND SISTER.

Andrew McDonald, who is now the head gardener at the Friends' Asylum for the Insane in Philadelphia, has instituted a search for his father, Owen, and his brother and sister, Patrick and Sarah. He would not probably recognize his relatives, as in August, 1867, when he and his brother, Edward, then nine years old, were ploked up as waifs in Mnlberry-street and sent to Randall's Island, he was six years old. The following year the Children's Aid Society sent the boys to Gresnville, Darke County, Ohio. Edward was adopted by Anson Sparks, a farmer, and his son, William H. Sparks, adopted Andrew. Eight years ago Andrew, who had worked too hard to be able to tronble himself about his relatives, heard of them at Baltimore, where he met a sister named Christopher Rein or Rhein, a New-York hackman, who had been compelled to leave New-York.

Mrs. Rein said that her mother was dead and that her father, who was a butcher, had become an outcast through drink. Patrick was married and had three children, and Sarah had been committed to the House of the Good Shepherd. Mrs. Rein died in the Winter of 1881, and four years later Andrew learned from a young woman who visited New-York that Sarah was still at the House of the Good Shepherd and was about to be discharged. Andrew and at the institution was informed that Sarah left it in 1875. The Mother Snperior could not explain why she was reported as being in the place and well in 1885. He has as yet been unable to find any trace of his father and brother, but will prosecute his inquiries and will remain at the Summit House in the Bowery for a week.

DANGERS OF DARK STREETS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—The electric lights used in the streets of the Park and Grove are extinguished at midnight, and from that hour until dawn the thoronghfares of both towns are in darkness. As a rule the hops and other entertainments at the hotels do not close until after that hour, and the result is that every night large numbers of ladies and gentlemen have to find their way home through the unlighted streets.

Several times recently pedestrians have been terrorized on the streets after the electric lights went out, and two residents in Ocean Grove have been relieved of small sums of money by appeals for charity under circumstances when a refusal would have been futile.

Monday night Thomas Worrell, a diamond broker of Maiden-lane, New-York, with his wife and her sister, Mrs. Kindle of Watterson, were abroad at the hour the lights went ont. Mr. Worrell had a considerable sum of money upon his person and his w

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams & T. R.	44	44	44	44	100
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. c.	45¾	45¾	44	45¾	20,700
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	27	27	27	27	100
Am. Express	113	113½	113	113½	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe	36	36½	36	36½	1,400
Brunswick Co.	12	12	12	12	100
Canada Southern	57	57½	57	57½	1,200
Canadian Pacific	61½	62	61½	62	1,144
Central Pacific	36½	36½	33¾	33¾	1,200
Ches. & Ohio	24½	25	24½	25	1,470
C. & O. 1st pf.	66½	67	66½	67	1,200
C. & O. 2d pf.	40½	41½	40½	41½	1,200
Chi Gas Trust	69½	69½	68	68	2,045
C., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	78	78	1,000
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	142	142	70
C., B. & Q.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	7,910
C., M. & St. P.	92	92	91	91	6,260
C., St. P. & P.	112	112	111	111	50
C., R. I. & Pac.	95¾	97½	95¾	97½	5,990
Colorado Coal	37	37	37	37	100
Col. H. V. & Tol.	14½	14½	14½	14½	600
Chi. & East Ill.	47½	47½	46½	47½	2,600
Chi. & R. Ill. pf.	103½	104	103½	104	650
Del. & Hudson	142½	142½	142½	142½	2,289
Del., Lack. & W.	140½	140½	140½	140½	14,050
Den. & R. G. W.	15	15	15	15	400
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	47½	47½	47	47	400
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	75	75	73	73	10
Ellz., Lex. & B. S.	140	140	140	140	200
Green Bay & Win.	4½	4½	4½	4½	100
Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	175
Iowa Central pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	50
L. E. & Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	370
L. E. & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	559
Lake Shore	103¾	104	103¾	104	400
Long Island	63	63	63	63	125
Louis. & Nash.	70	70	69¾	69¾	2,152
*Louis., S. L. & T.	23½	23½	23½	23½	200
Manhattan Con.	97	97	97	97	450
Mich. Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	500
Mil., L. S. & W.	93	93	93	93	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113	113	113	113	100
Missouri Pacific	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	1,800
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	18	18	175
N. Y., L. E. & W.	31½	31½	31½	31½	14,340
N. J. Central	113½	113	113½	113	452
N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,600
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	4,100
N. Y. & N. H.	241	241	240	240	108
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27½	28	27¾	28	1,700
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	400
North. Pac. Pref.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	200
Northern Pac.	29	29½	29	29½	1,065
Northern Pac. pf.	68½	67¾	68¾	67	7,820
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	20	20	20	20	35
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	150
Oregon Imp. pf.	95	95	95	95	100
Oregon R. & N.	98	98	98	98	100
Oregon & Trans.	32½	34½	32½	34½	7,971
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½	200
Phil. & Read.	44¾	44¾	44	44½	4,700
Pitts. & West pf.	36	39¾	36	39¾	200
Rich. & Alle.	22	22	22	22	100
Rich. & W. P.	23	23	22	22	1,550
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	100
St. P. & Duluth	33	33	33	33	25
St. L. Alt. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
South Carolina	2	2	2	2	50
Southern Pacific	32½	32½	32½	32½	500
So. Cotton Oil	72	72	71	72	200
*Sugar Ref. Co.	109½	109½	108½	108½	12,460
Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	225
Union Pacific	62½	63½	61½	62¾	2,525
U. S. Express	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	25
Virginia Midland	37	37	37	37	100
W. St. L. & P.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	600
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	4,700
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	50
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,600
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
Total sales					182,574

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	$6,000
At. & Dan. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
Big R. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Can. South. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Can. South. 2d	99	99	99	99	3,000
Ches. & O. 6s	103	103	102¾	102¾	72,000
C., B. & Q. 5s. den.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94½	94½	94½	94½	10,000
C., P. & St. L. 6s	96	96	95	96	2,000
Clev. & P. 4th	105	105	105	105	4,000
D. & R. G. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	19,000
D. & R. G. W. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	6,000
D., S. F. & P. 1st	94	94	94	94	3,000
Ed. Sh. & S. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Eliz. & Big. S. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Erie 1st ex	142	142	142	142	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	4,000
Great W. 2d, t. r.	103	103	103	103	3,000
Green B. & W. 1st	80	80	80	60	1,000
Gulf C. & S. F. 6s	67	67	67	67	1,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st	97½	97½	97	97	11,000
Ind., B. & W. gen. 5s	94	94	94	94	500
Int. & G. N. 1st	104	104	104	104	5,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000
Iron Mount. 2d	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
Kan. L. & S. 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Kan. Pacific 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	17,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	10,000
Kan. C. & N. r. & t.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
L. & N. 1st con.	128½	128½	128½	128½	2,000
L. & N. cons. 1st.	103½	103½	102½	102½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	3,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	102½	103	102½	103	6,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	1,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	97½	97½	96¾	96¾	11,000
Louisville So. 1st	88¾	88½	88	88½	16,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115	115	115	115	1,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108	108	108	108	2,000
*M., L. S. & W. 1st	125	125	125	125	24,000
M. & Ohio gen.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	10,000
Nash. & Chat. 2d	108	108	108	108	2,000
N. J. Cent. 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	96	96	96	96	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, reg.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
N. Pac. & Mt. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	117	117	117	117	12,000
North. Pac. 2d	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5,000
North. P. Ter. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
Northwestern. 7s	149	149	149	149	13,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st	78	80	78	80	21,000
Ohio & M. con.	118	118	118	118	12,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Oregon S. L. &	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	103	103	103	103	11,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Oregon S. L. &	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	103	103	103	103	11,000
Oregon Imp. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	10,000
Read. gen. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	13,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st	149	149	149	149	1,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M.	66¼	68¼	66¼	68¼	15,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36¾	36¾	36	36	15,000
Rock Island 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	115,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	106	106	105¾	106¾	2,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	11,000
St. P. & S. F. ct. C.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d	106	106	106	106	3,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	126½	126½	126½	126½	26,000
St. Paul con. & f.	127	127	127	127	2,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	87	87	87	87	1,000
San. A. & A. P. 8s of 1928	84	84	84	84	4,000
So. Car. 1st, ex. 6.100	100½	100½	100½	100½	20,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	91	91	91	91	4,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	4,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	6,000
Wabash gen. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Wab. 1st, Chi., tr.	104	104	104	104	2,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	6,000
Total sales					$766,500

*Including $4,000 at 124, seller 15. †Including $26,000 at 50¼, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atlantic	9.25	9.25	8.25	9.25	100
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Alta	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Boston & Mon.	36.50	36.50	35.50	35.50	100
Bulwer	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
Cal. & Hecla	226.25	226.25	226.25	226.25	7
Con. Imperial	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	300
Exchequer	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
El Cristo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Hale & Norcross	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	100
Homestake	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Justice	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	300
Oceola	11.62½	11.62½	11.62½	11.62½	200
Occidental	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.90	1,120
Plutus	.74	.74	.74	.74	500
Phœnix of Arizona	.19	.19	.19	.19	1,900
Silver King	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	110
Sutro Tunnel rights	.55	.55	.53	.53	100
Santa Nevada	2.80	2.80	2.65	2.65	100
Small Hopes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Tamarack	164.50	164.50	164.50	164.50	10
United Copper	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Utah Consol	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1,800
Ward Consol	1.40	1.85	1.35	1.50	1,400
Total sales					8,542

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	36¾	36¾	36	36¾	2,000
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	45¾	45¾	45	45¾	17,770
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	3,480
Chi., R. I. & P.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	780
Chi., M. & St. P.	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	4,040
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,080
Del., Lack. & W.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	7,060
Lake Shore	104	104	104	104	200
Louis. & Nash.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	1,400
Missouri Pacific	71¾	72¼	71¾	71¾	400
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	2,070
Northern Pacific	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	10
Northern Pac. pf.	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾	230
Nat. Lead Trust	22¾	22¾	21¾	22	3,080
Oregon Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	700
Phila. & Read.	44¼	44¾	44	44¾	2,200
Rich. & W. P.	23¼	23¾	23	23¾	225
Sugar Ref. Co.	109¼	109¼	108¾	109¼	20
Texas Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	100
Union Pacific	62¼	62¼	61¾	62¼	1,010
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33	33	32	33	40
Western Union	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	1,070
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	150
Total sales					48,549

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. D. Imp. 5s	114	114	114	114	$2,000
C., B. & Q. N. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	5,000
Erie 2d 4s	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ill. Cent. 4s	105¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
Ga. Pacific 2d 6s	83	83	83	83	3,000
Ga. Pacific Inc.	21	21	21	21	10,000
Man. Pac. 1st 4s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,000
N. P. & Mo. 1st	108	108	108	108	2,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
O. L. & W. 1st	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	1,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	1,000
Reading gen. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	16,000
Rich. & Al. 2d	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	1,000
Rock Island 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	24,000
St. L. & S. F. 6s	99	99	99	99	1,000
Texas Pacific 2d	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Total sales					$94,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs	98¾	100	98	98¾	164,000
Clearances					2,000

The stock market was very quiet but prices were firm. The latest reports of the condition of prominent financial institutions circulated in the country did much to allay the fear of monetary disturbance. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Silverados, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 2; Lackawanna, 1½; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1¼; Richmond and Allegheny, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, ¾, and Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, ½. *Declined*—Richmond and West Point Terminal, 1½.

In the trust stocks Sugar and American Cotton Oil were active. The former advanced 1⅜ on the denial of the application for an injunction to prevent the trust from paying dividends. Whisky declined 3 and Cotton Oil ¼.

Money on call closed at 4@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. The nominal rates were $4 85½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84¼@$4 84¾ for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83¾@$4 83¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.20⅜@5.19¾ for long and 5.17½ @5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40¾.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ⅛. The sales on call were $6,000 4s coupon at 123½ and $20,000 4s registered at 123½. In State securities $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 73¾. In bank stocks 52 Chatham and Phenix sold at 129, 50 of East River at 173½, and 70 of Phenix at 139.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and generally firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Northwestern consols, 2; Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 1½; South Carolina firsts, ex coupon, 1, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and Denver and Rio Grande 4s, each ⅜. *Declined*—Nashville and Chattanooga firsts, New-Jersey Central consols, and Reading third preference incomes, each 1, and Mobile and Ohio generals and Northern Pacific seconds, each ⅛.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98½@99⅜. In mining stocks El Cristo sold at $1, Plymouth Consolidated at $4 15@$4, and Sutro Tunnel Union Trust certificates, at .55.

September coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company will be paid at the office of R. T. Wilson & Co., 2 Exchange Court.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	191	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	135	Mechanics'	200
Broadway	225	Mech. Bkg. & Trad'rs'	190
Bull's Head Drovers'	130	Mercantile	205
Central National	143	Merchants'	155
Chase National	220	Merchants' Ex.	139
Chatham	150	Metropolitan	140
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	295
City	500	Nassau	155
Citizens'	165	New-York	243
Commerce	196	New-York County	450
Continental	129	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	150
Eleventh Ward	150	North America	151
Fifth Avenue	1100	North River	145
First National	2000	Oriental	310
Fourteenth Street	150	Pacific	185
Fourth National	187	Park	340
Gallatin National	250	People's	200
Garfield National	400	Republic	178
German-American	122	Seaboard National	135
Germania	270	Seventh National	130
Greenwich	142	Shoe & Leather	115
Hanover	300	St. Nicholas	120
Hudson River	142	State of New-York	109
Leather Manufac'rs'	230	Tradesmen's	100
Liberty National	190	U. S. National	120
Manhattan	178	Western National	97½

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	106⅝	106¾	Cur. 6s, 1898	121	....
4½s, '91, c.	106⅝	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	....
4s, 1907, r.	128	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898	127	....
4s, 1907, c.	126	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $116,462,568; Balances, $5,446,412

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52¾	53	St. Paul	71¾	71¾
Reading	22¼	22¾	Read. gen.	90¾	91
Lehigh V.	53	53¼	Read. 1st pf.	80	....
North. Pac.	29¾	29¾	Read. 2d pf.	65	66
N. Pac. pf.	67½	68	Read. 3d pf.	52½	53½
Lehigh Nav.	53¼	53¾			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. t. s.	76.00	Calumet & Hecla	225.00
Atch. & Topeka	36.00	Franklin	9.00
Boston & Albany	217.50	Huron	.87½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104.12½	Oscoola	11.50
Chi. San. & Clev.	24.00	Pewabic (new)	2.00
Eastern pf.	68.00	Ball Telephone	231.50
Eastern 5s	125.00	Boston Land	6.50
Flint & Père M.	25.00	Tamarack M. Co.	106.00
Mexican Cent.	15.37½	Mass. Central	12.50
Mex. Cent. 1st	69.00	West End land	93.00
N. Y. & N. E.	50.75	Lamson Store S.	58.37½
Old Colony	175.00	Atlantic	8.37½
Rutland	4.00	Boston & Montana	35.25
Rutland pf.	40.00	Centennial	5.00
Wis. Central	23.37½	Santa Fé Con. Co.	.70
Wis. Central pf.	61.00	Anaiston C. L. Co.	64.00
Allouez M. C. (a.)	.50		

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.35	Mount Diablo	1.62½
Best & Belcher	3.50	Ophir	4.00
Bodie Consolidated	.55	Savage	1.60
Challenge	1.50	Sierra Nevada	2.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.62½	Union Consolidated	3.30
Crown Point	1.05	Utah	1.00
Gould & Curry	2.05	Yellow Jacket	1.90
Hale & Norcross	2.95	Commonwealth	3.60
Mexican	3.45	Occidental	1.80

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1889.

COFFEE—In the speculative interest, relapsed to decided heaviness, in view of the depressed cables from Europe, (from Havre of a break of about 2½f.,) and reports of recent and much-needed rains in the district of Rio Janeiro, intimations of which were also received promptly received here by private cable, though only transpiring to-day; and, here, on a moderately-active option business, prices gave way fully 30@45 points under a pressure of realising orders, closing easy....The aggregate of option dealings here was 42,250 bags, of which 14,500 bags for December....Cables from Brazil (public,) continued to report firmness, with, however, more liberal deliveries to the ports of entry to Rio Janeiro since our last, 5,000 bags, and Santos, 19,000 bags;) with stock at Rio Janeiro, given in public cable, as 434,000 bags, and in some private cables as much as 500,000 bags.)

COTTON—Was fairly active, in the speculative line, but very unsettled, and at the close barely steady—with August up for the day 1, October 3 less was noted to sell, largely with a view to unloading and liquidating) down 9 points, and later deliveries partially depressed 2 points....Crop reports of a more discouraging tenor....Cables of stronger markets....Option dealings here reached 76,700 bales, (bulk again August to January.)....Deliveries to shipping ports moderate and increasing, (since our last, 1,226 bales,) and stock here, ports, 1,958 bales, (of which here 767, 107 bales.)....And here to-day the August option stood at the close at 10.91c.@10.93c., (having ranged from 10.90c.@10.95c., September at 10.57c.@10.58c., (having ranged from 10.57c.@10.62c.,) October at 10.27c.@10.28c., (having ranged from 10.27c.@10.39c.,) November at 10.04c.@10.05c., December at 10.03c.@10.04c., (having ranged from 10.02c.@10.06c.,) January at 10.07c.@10.08c., (having ranged from 10.06c.@10.11c.,) February at 10.13c.@10.14c., and March to June within the range of 10.18c.@10.40c. ....And for prompt delivery, 7⅞ bales to spinners on a further improvement of 1-16c., closed firmly, with Low Middling at 11 1-16c.@11 5-16c., Middling at 11¼c.@11⅜c., and Fair at 13 5-16c.@13 9-16c. per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—City millers reported a freer movement in their brands of WHEAT FLOUR, suited to the West Indies, and on a comparatively steady basis, and a few receivers succeeded in having fair amounts of their Western Wheat Flour, chiefly to the local trade, though partly to shippers, though the general complaint was again of decided backwardness on the part of buyers, even in making bids on lines of any considerable magnitude, although sellers seemed sufficiently accommodating in their views, especially on the less known and less desirable brands of new crop product, which were kept down to within about 5 per cent of the distributors....Arrivals here to-day, 8,538 bbls. and 5,850 sacks, and clearances hence, only 6,358 bbls., and from four Atlantic ports 43,442 bbls. and sacks, and from Montreal 1,000 barrels last week; to Europe, equal to 132,450 bbls., and to all ports, 176,629 bbls., against 140,849 bbls. in the preceding week, and large sets, 1,726,218 bbls., against 2,918,792 bbls., same time last year....Sales reported of 25,450 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 11,150 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers.)....On the reported sales were about 1,650 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 85@$3 15, mainly at $2 75@$3; 8,150 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in lots, at $4 25@$4 40, mainly at $4 25@$4 30 for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 75@$5 75, as to brands; about 7,550 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,350 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to fancy, at $4 50@$5 85, mainly at $5 40@$5 70, last for passing $5 55; and Straight Extras, fair to fancy Straights, in parcels, at $4 65@$5 30, mostly at $4 80@$5 20, and Clears, in sacks and barrels, at $3 90@$4 25, (chiefly in sacks at $3 85@$4 05;) No. 1 Extra wants at $3 15@$3 50, and No. 2 at $2 70@$2 90, and Rye Mixtures at $3 50@$3 80, mostly at $3 60@$3 75....Short Extras and Bakers' and Patent Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras at $4 25 @$5 10, in sacks and barrels, fancy up to $5 25, the bulk at $4 50@$4 90, low brands passing the last-named rate, (though some very fancy was quoted here at $5 75 for a special trade—an extreme,) and Straight Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@ $4 85, chiefly in barrels, at $4 25@$4 60, and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 45@$4 35, as to quality, mostly at $3 80@$4 10, (No. 1 Extras, in sacks, went at $3 20@$3 35, and No. 2, in sacks and barrels, at $2 70@$3 05.) 900 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straight, at $4 40@$4 75; 950 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 20@$2 90, as to quality and brands; 1,300 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2@$2 75, for spring and Winter; 595 bbls. RYE FLOUR mainly at $2 85@$3 for good to choice exportine, and 600 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices. (Brandywine at $2 75.)....FEED moderately sought after, on white previous rates.

WHEAT—Had only a moderate share of attention in the speculative line—chiefly from local sources, and in good part the way of exchanging and shifting of contracts, (as is the case to some extent in October,) less was reported to sale, largely with a view to unloading and liquidating) down 9 points, and later deliveries partially depressed 2 points ....Crop reports of a more discouraging tenor....Cables of stronger markets....Option dealings here reached 76,700 bales, (bulk again August to January.)....Deliveries to shipping ports moderate and increasing, (since our last, 1,226 bales,) and stock here, ports, 1,958 bales, (of which here 767,107 bales.)....And here to-day the August option stood at the close at 10.91c.@10.93c., (having ranged from 10.90c.@10.95c., September at 10.57c.@10.58c., (having ranged from 10.57c.@10.62c.,) October at 10.27c.@10.28c., (having ranged from 10.27c.@10.39c.,) November at 10.04c.@10.05c., December at 10.03c.@10.04c., (having ranged from 10.02c.@10.06c.,) January at 10.07c.@10.08c., (having ranged from 10.06c.@10.11c.,) February at 10.13c.@10.14c., and March to June within the range of 10.18c.@10.40c. ....And for prompt delivery, 7⅞ bales to spinners on a further improvement of 1-16c., closed firmly, with Low Middling at 11 1-16c.@11 5-16c., Middling at 11¼c.@11⅜c., and Fair at 13 5-16c.@13 9-16c. per lb.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was the only one effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 20:

Richard V. Harnett sold by order of the Supreme Court, Jerome Buck, Esq., referee, the two five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25 by 99.11, 24 and 26 West 135th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 5th-av., for $18,125, to Peter Witmer.

William Kennelly & Brother adjourned the sale of buildings, with lot, on Avenue A, east side, 86.6 feet south of 3d-st., to Sept. 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Benson-st., s. w. corner of Morris-av., 53x100; Mary Buduer to Francis J. Hudner. $1

103d-st., n. s., 143.11 ft. w. of Morris-av., 21x100; William A. Martin and wife to Joseph B. Kaiser..... 28,000

111th-st., n. s., 483 ft. w. of 4th-av., 15.9x100; Ezekiel Landau to Sara Landau..... 10,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 60.6 ft. n. of 57th-st., 23.10x100; John Whalen, referee, to Frederick J. Stimson..... 50

Prospect-place, w. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d-st., 16.8x84; Herman Wronkow and wife to Henry W. Quinzius..... 8,500

Willis-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 140th-st., 25x85; Clayton C. Greenlee to Edward Gels..... 5,100

8th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 143d-st., 25x100; Cecil A. Marks to Jennie Herman..... 25,000

113th-st., 323 East; Jones Weil and others to Mary Karst..... 1

30th-st., n. s., 118.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.6; Catherine Meisel and another to House of Good Shepherd..... 11,500

107th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100; Kate A. Sulser and another to John Schreiber..... 11,900

9th-av., s. w. corner of 107th-st., 50.5x100; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to Peter Mitchell..... 500

97th-st., n. s., 213.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.2x100; Alexander Moore and wife to Kate Casey..... 21,000

36th-st., n. s., 82.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.9x100.8; John Casey and wife to Thomas J. Brennan..... 23,500

30th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2; Jane S. Crawford to George D. Eighmie..... 1

72d-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x40.4; Samuel Kempner to Klemens Mynett and wife..... 9,050

36th-st., s. s., 292 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17.10x98.9; Jacob Herman and wife to Michael J. Smith..... 23,750

92d-st., s. s., 56 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x80; Jennie Herman to Thomas J. Smith..... 12,000

Division-st., n. s., 81.1 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 28x52x5x78x irregular; Samuel Weil and wife to Charles Downey..... 1

108d-st., n. s., 118.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 77x99; Lucy E. and Peter Mitchal to Stephen E. Davis..... 32,000

125th-st., s. s., e. of 10th-av., 16.4 89 to 80; Jane A. Sullivan to Archibald Rogers..... 10,000

Same property; Charles Sullivan to John W. Sullivan..... 1

Same property; Jane A. Sullivan, executrix, to same..... 10

Same property; Katherina Stewart and others to same..... 100

Central-av., n. w. corner of Pine-st., irregular; Charles A. Rice to Frank R. Rice..... 36,000

28th-st., 114; Meier Mannheimer and wife to Anna Hofeuer..... 15,900

113th-st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of 5d-av., 25x100.11; Isaac Hennessy to Julius Dreyfus..... 8,600

113th-st., 148 East; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Samuel Weil..... 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Important sale of particularly Choice Building Lots at Cedar Lawn, between Lawrence and Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 31, 1889, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Mr. Samuel B. Althause, Jr., 500 SELECTED VILLA SITES.

TERMS.—10 PER CENT. AND AUCTIONEER'S FEES CASH.

40 PER CENT. IN THIRTY DAYS.

50 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 6 PER CENT.

TITLES BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. WITHOUT COST TO PURCHASERS.

FOR MAPS, PARTICULARS, AND TIME TABLES APPLY TO MR. ALTHAUSE, ON THE PROPERTY, OR TO FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 240 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

84 Nassau-st., N. Y., 16 Court-st., Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charge for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

GEO. R. READ

WILL SHORTLY ISSUE A CORRECTED AUTUMN LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE.

OWNERS CAN HAVE THEIR HOUSES REGISTERED FREE OF CHARGE BY SENDING PARTICULARS TO

NO. 9 PINE-ST., (ASTOR BUILDING.)

A.—LENOX HILL RESIDENCES, ON THE finest wide street in the city, near GRAND ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.

NOS. 42 TO 48 EAST 72D-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PARK-AV.

Sixes 25, 24, and 23 feet in width. THOROUGHLY CONSTRUCTED AND BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. McCAFFERTY & BURKLEY, Architects and Builders. Office 384 Park-av., near 53d-st. HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZED house in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 138 West 64th-st.

Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

THE FOLLOWING NEW FIRST-CLASS houses for sale: No. 45 E. 83d, 42 E. 72d, 42 E. 73d, 9 E. 75th, 32 E. 76th, 18 E. 78th, 27 E. 79th, 24 E. 80th sts. Also on 5th and Madison avs. below and opposite the Park, at lowest prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN-AV., NEAR PROSPECT.—LOT 20x122, Bowne Block, 21x100; three-story, 15 rooms; good order; improvements; splendid location; sold to close estate. WM. K. COLLINS, 26 Court-st., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—NOS. 55 AND 58 EAST 116TH-ST., near Madison-av.; four-story brownstone dwellings, in first-class order; rent very moderate. R. McCAFFERTY, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT FURNISHED or unfurnished apartments; but four in the house; location unsurpassed; immediate possession; undoubted references required. Shown by Janitor.

UNFURNISHED.

THE GRAMERCY

34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET, TWO ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF SEVEN AND TEN ROOMS EACH; ALSO BACHELOR APARTMENTS TENANTS HAVE PRIVILEGE OF ACCESS TO GRAMERCY PARK. ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS,

All sizes and prices.

The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient in our superb new buildings,

THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st.
THE GREENFIELD, No. 48 West 72d-st.
THE WESTPORT, corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BURK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,

CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

ELEGANT FLATS, SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT rooms and bathroom, in new apartment house, Mount Palace, 56 East 122d-st., close to Mount Morris Park; steam heated and handsomely decorated; wood mantels, bevel-plate mirrors, and all improvements. Apply to Owner or Janitor on premises.

223-225 CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORmerly 9th-av.), 2d and 3d floors; 2 handsome apartments; eight large rooms; baths; steam heated, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 81st-st., 9th-av. Apply on premises.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let; 37 to 75 East 54th-st.; one a corner; rents low. E. A. ORUIKSHANK & CO., 173 Broadway.

EXAMINE FLATS—9TH-AV., CORNER 93D-st.—Four to seven rooms; steam heat; $20 to $55; others, all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

A.—123D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—DESirable flat; seven rooms; in perfect order; $32 and $36 per month. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 854 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE—THREE TO FIVE YEARS, FIVE minutes' walk or drive from Ludlow station, Yonkers, one mile from Riverdale, thirty minutes from 42d-st., with Hudson River front and view, a large brick house, fully furnished, with 9½ acres of beautiful grounds. Apply to WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO RENT IN DREXEL BUILDING, corner Wall and Broad sts. Apply Room No. 59.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK and ALBANY.

Daily, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vestry-st., Pier 3 40 A. M.
" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE with down Day Boat.

BRINCKERHOFF (Ferry) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West, Boston and the East, Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points. DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R. (old No.) foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Express trains from Fall River for Boston, Cape Cod, the White Mountains, &c., &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connecting by 2 o'clock boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at all principal ticket offices, at the Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East. Most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyans and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at Providence with express train for Boston. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at all offices New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book, which will be mailed free.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sund ys excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Eastern, Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Inclosed bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, RONDOUT, AND Kingston, landing at Cranston's, (West Point;) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, at Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Easterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the mountains.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESter, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket office in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences. GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.

EXCURSION (GOOD 6 DAYS.) $1 25.

Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays 11 P. M.,) connecting at New-Haven with special train for MIDDLETOWN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's, (Arrow Park,) New Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leaves 22d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE OLD ROUTE, THE QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.—Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. BUCKLEY, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodations for horses and carriages.

A.—TROY BOATS. SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY leave Pier 40 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After Aug. 18, 1889,

19 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal, via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS "LAKE SHORE" VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:25 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

10:20 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-rooms cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

11:45 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell. (Lake George.)

2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

9:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*3:55 P. M., Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*12 P. M., Day Express, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dinner cars.

*12 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.

6:15 P. M., Canadaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua.

*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping car daily to North Creek, via Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canadaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, 413, 735, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 32 Battery-place, 206 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington and 726 Fulton st., and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

*Runs daily; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST TIME, PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS. Fine elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change, leave Grand Central Station via Harlem Division daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:58 A. M., *3:15, *9:15 P. M. St. Louis, *3:15, *9:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., †9:15, *9:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *3:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:15, *9:15 P. M.; Albany, 2:40 A. M. (for Saratoga) Kingston, Sangerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:10, *9:55, all 10 A. M., 84, *5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Newburg, †10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *9:25, *11:45, P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:20 A. M., 2:45, 9:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 1:30 A. M., 63:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 63:45 P. M. Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New-Paltz, 9, all 10:30 A. M. 1 P. M. Saturdays only, 63:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 10:30 A. M., 63:45 P. M. trains. Parlor cars to Catskill on 9, all 10:30 A. M. and Phœnicia, 3:15, 9, all 10:30 A. M., 63:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 10:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House station, 3:15, 7:15, 9, all 10:30 A. M., 63:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 10:30 A. M. and 63:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡ Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 10:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 10:28 A. M., 63:38 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 163½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 69 West 125th-st., and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

VIA

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Solid Trains—No Transfers. No Cars to change for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 9:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 9:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 9:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 9:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 132 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V.

VESTIBULE SPECIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:20 P. M. via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:48 A. M.; Cincinnati, 3:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 9:25 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Cuisine under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity. For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 362 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-st. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room cars, coaches to Buffalo, connecting Horseheads for Lanestown and Chautauqua Lake.

3 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a through train of vestibuled day dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Owego Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Elmira, Hornellsville, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables at ticket offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time table in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., N. R.—For Long Branch, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES-STS., 7:30, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, [9:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 1. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Foot R. R. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:32 (White Mountain exp.) 9:34, 10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 16:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains: 10:02, 12:02 M., 1:02, 3:02, 5:30, 6:02, 7:02, 8:02, 9:02, 10:02, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by storable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

*3:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

*7 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 9 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9:15 A. M., 1, 2, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 and 10 A. M.

FAMOUS "WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH." Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sundays, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M. (regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 7:20, 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 9 A. M. (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, Fifth Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) 10, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Onalda, Oswego, Rochester, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and points West. Accommodation Car free to Susquehanna Bridge. Pullman Sleepers.

1:30 P. M., Saturdays only, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburg, Liberty, Rockland.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Seats and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 261 Broadway, and 1 Astor House.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

LONG BEACH

AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 9:40, *10:00 A. M., 2, *2:30, *3:15, *4:45, *5:15, 6:30, *8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9:40, *10:00 A. M., *1:00, 5:00, *5:30 P. M. Additional trains for Point Lookout, 8:30 A. M., *1:00, 5:00, 6:30 P. M. For particulars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND.

FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:40, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.

RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS.—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:

FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—8:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING.

LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-town stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 3d and 9d av. passengers.

America's Day Summer Resort.

GLEN ISLAND

Perfection in every detail, rare plants, magnificent foliage, nature's choicest flowers. A world of attractive features. Managers have all varieties of Natural Aquarium, rare Fish and reptiles. Grand Concerts daily. Superior Dinners a la carte. Renowned Glen Island Clam Bakes. Kiein Deutschland. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt st., 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:45, 4:15 P. M. Jewells Wharf, Hoboken, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 3:45, 5:45 P. M. 42d Street, East River, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. RETUR

ALBERT DAGGETT, PATRIOT

HIS BENEVOLENT PLAN TO HELP THE COUNTRY.

HIS CONTRACT TO MAKE POSTAL CARDS CAN HARDLY PAY, BUT THE GOVERNMENT WILL SAVE MONEY.

Events of the past fortnight ought to quiet the scoffings of those who have fallen into the habit of doubting the unselfish patriotism of that eminent citizen of various abodes, Mr. Albert Daggett. Mr. Daggett, as is well known, has secured the contract to furnish postal cards for the Government for the four years beginning Oct 1. Some thoughtless talkers and writers, measuring his standard of morality and patriotism by their own and seeing in his efforts only a scheme to make money, have figured out and given printed circulation to estimates that the contract would yield him some $800,000, of which probably at least one-fourth would be profit. It is enough to say in reply that the Government has called for 400,000,000 cards per year and that, according to Mr. Daggett's figures, he can receive but $159,000 for them, making $636,000 in four years as gross receipts. As to the percentage of margin on this work, the estimates of the thoughtless are even much further astray. If Mr. Daggett shall buy his paper from a mill, the paper in the roll for 400,000,000 postal cards will cost him at least $171,125 per year, leaving him short on paper alone $12,125 per year, or $48,125 for the term of his contract. This takes no account of printing, cutting, counting, banding, and delivering the cards.

Injustice of rumor in regard to Mr. Daggett does not stop with the insinuation that all he thinks of is to make money out of the Government. It must be a small estimate and very far within bounds to say that besides the cost of paper, on which he stands to lose in round numbers $50,000 for the term of his contract, he must spend quite as much more to convert the paper into postal cards. In view of this prospect, how small appear the sneers of the envious that Mr. Daggett has not a dollar that he can call his own. But even if that were the fact, his execution of the contract would prove his devotion to the country not only in his willingness to give his time and labor to the end that the Government might be served with postal cards much cheaper than ever before, but also in his activity and ability to enlist other patriots to contribute $100,000 from their private means to the same end. Possibly, indeed, he may deserve the still greater credit of promoting a scheme to help lower the national debt by incurring for his bondsmen a forfeiture of $100,000, to which they must pledge themselves for the faithful performance of his contract.

The general statement that Mr. Daggett has been wofully maligned, as appears by the above figures, need not be accepted without minute demonstration. The specifications from the Post Office Department called for three kinds of cards. The first card is of a smaller size than that now in use. It is to measure 2 5-16 by 4⅛ inches, and is to weigh 5 pounds 12 ounces per 1,000. If cards shall be furnished according to this sample, the paper alone, direct from a mill, will cost not less than 7 cents per pound, or 40¼ cents for the amount of paper needed to make 1,000 cards. Mr. Daggett agrees to furnish the Government with the finished cards of this size at 35 cents per 1,000. The second specification calls for cards of the present size, 3 inches by 5⅜ inches, and weighing 5 pounds 5 ounces per thousand cards. This paper, obtained on the most favorable terms direct from the mill, would cost not less than 7 cents per pound, or 37⅜ cents for enough paper to make 1,000 cards. Mr. Daggett agrees to furnish this style at 37 cents per thousand. The third style of card is considerably larger than the one now in use, and is to measure 3¼ by 6⅜ inches and to weigh 9 pounds 1 ounce per thousand cards. The very lowest price at which this paper can be obtained at a mill is 6 cents per pound, or 54⅜ cents for enough paper to make 1,000 cards. Mr. Daggett agree to furnish cards of this size to the Government at 50 cents per thousand.

Thus, from size No. 1, costing Mr. Daggett $42,500 for 100,000,000, he will receive from the Government $35,000. Size No. 2, the present size, of which 200,000,000 will be required, will cost him $74,250, and he will receive from the Government $74,000. Size No. 3, of which 100,000,000 will be furnished, will cost him $54,375, and he will receive from the Government $50,000. These figures are for a single year, and it cannot be too distinctly understood that they relate only to the cost of the paper obtained direct from the manufacturers. If Mr. Daggett should attempt to buy the paper from any other than a mill owner he will have to pay somewhat more for it. The above prices are those which the mills obtain from wholesale dealers, and neither Mr. Daggett nor any other contractor could get them for less. This is especially true because it is the general testimony of the paper trade that stock is sold both by mill owners and by wholesale merchants on a very close margin, and that prices for paper were never so low as at present.

Government samples were shown yesterday to several dealers in paper and they were of the opinion that the paper to make 1,000 cards of size No. 1 was worth in the market 46 cents instead of 40¼ as stated above; and that the paper needed to make 1,000 cards of size No. 3 was worth 72 cents in place of 54⅜ as above stated, estimates for the paper for the kind of cards used at present being the same as those given out by the mill owners Accordingly, if Mr. Daggett were to purchase a wholesale merchant he would have to pay for paper stock alone, if he furnished it according to Government samples, $192,250 per year for enough paper to make 400,000,000 cards, instead of $171,125, the mill price. And as he would receive from the Government only $159,000 per year, no matter how well or poorly he might buy, his yearly deficit, if he should buy of wholesale merchants, would be $33,250 per year, or $133,000 for the full term of his contract, against $48,600, which would be his deficit for the four years at mill prices.

It may be wondered why, with these figures before him, Mr. Daggett may not be prompted by a common business sense to start a mill for himself. Perhaps that may be feasible. At a close estimate a plant would cost $125,000. This is assuming that Mr. Daggett would be able to provide himself with machinery suitable for turning out a daily average of at least 1,250,000 postal cards. It would need to be assumed, also, that he would manufacture his own paper. A well-managed mill, under those circumstances, making due allowance for mistakes and inexperience, might possibly obviate the necessity of any financial sacrifice on Mr. Daggett's part, provided he were able to hold the contract for more than a single term of four years. Otherwise, it would be folly to go to the expense of constructing a plant.

The Post Office Department is rather particular about how these cards shall be manufactured. The specification, upon which Mr. Daggett hid recite that the cards must be manufactured "in a strictly first-class building of such construction as to give security against loss by fire or theft, and in departments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done; and the premises shall be fitted up with a fire and burglar proof safe or vault to be specially provided for the storing of the cards, the said building, apartments, and safe or vault to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster General or his duly-authorized agent. Special provision will also be made by the contractor for the safe keeping of the premises of the cards while in course of preparation, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General or his duly-authorized agent, and subject to his approval."

This specification, in effect, shuts out an ordinary paper mill and requires the contractor, even though he may be a paper manufacturer, to construct a separate building which shall be practically devoted to the making of postal cards. With an average daily output of 1,250,000 cards, it is easy to see that the storage vaults must be of small as unhealthful size, and that the building in which the vault is placed must be absolutely secure against loss by fire or thieves. Although the average is as stated, the capacity of the mill should be great enough to provide for rush orders. The work in the postal card business is in general trade. At times the demands run up to 60,000,000 per month. If the mill cannot turn out that quantity it must provide for large rush calls by storage during the months of slack demand. As a rule, the department expects the contractor to keep a stock ahead, subject to call, of about 25,000,000 cards.

The specifications imply as much in a paragraph that might be very stringently and uncomfortably applied to a contractor by a Postmaster General displeased with the work. What is said on that subject is as follows:

"The Postmaster General reserves the right to impose a fine upon the contractor, in such sum as he may deem proper, to be deducted in the settlement of accounts, for the failure to have on hand at any time a sufficient supply of cards with which to promptly meet all just requirements of the department. In the event that the exigencies of the public service shall require the acceptance by the department of any cards which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General or his duly-authorized agent, are inferior in any respect to the requirements of the contract, the right is reserved to the Postmaster General absolutely to fix the price thereof, and to pay for such inferior cards any compensation less than the regular price fixed by the contract that may seem to him just and reasonable under all the circumstances, which shall be a complete discharge of all liability on the part of the Government for such cards."

This specification would seem to upset any theory of Mr. Daggett's detractors that he might hope to furnish inferior paper for the postal cards and thus to provide himself with a margin of profit for his contract. It is only reasonable to suppose that Mr. Wanamaker has read Mr. Daggett's character aright and is satisfied that he will perform his contract in strict accordance with the specifications, for in this connection the fact stands out prominently that Mr. Wanamaker accepted Mr. Daggett's bid and rejected the bids of two Philadelphia firms whose capacity to do this work he must be fully satisfied. The Philadelphians, it cannot be said, named figures in their bids which would allow a margin of profit to them, according to the prices before stated, and of course considerably in advance of Mr. Daggett's figures. [illegible] implied would appear in a [illegible] specifications reserving to [illegible] not any bid, it is an [illegible] department regards the [illegible] to annul the contract void. Mr. in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of the stipulations or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department cards inferior to those required by the contract.

Large discretion appears to be joined with the Postmaster General in regard to all these matters in spite of the strictest observance of the specifications. It is said by paper merchants that the quality of postal cards has never been up to the standard required by the Government, although passably good paper has been used. The figures given above, however, will apply to the quality of paper now in use, and the paper required by samples Nos. 1 and 3 for cards smaller and larger than the present size is of better quality than they call for in sample No. 2. As the Government would hardly tolerate a quality of paper inferior to that now in use, the figures given above will fairly hold as indicative of Mr. Daggett's prospects.

According to the newspaper accounts, Mr. Daggett has not yet supplied himself with facilities for turning out postal cards. There are stories in the paper trade that he has been quite busy lately trying to dicker with various paper manufacturers. A dispatch was published as late as yesterday to the effect that Assistant Postmaster General Harun had inspected the Derby Paper Mills, at Birmingham, Conn., where Mr. Daggett expected to carry out his contract. According to this report Mr. Harun was much satisfied with the facilities of the mills. There was another report about not long ago that Mr. Daggett was tried to do something with the firm of Woolworth & Graham, the holders of the present contract. It happens that Mr. Daggett's family resides at Eastleton, where the mill of Woolworth & Graham is situated. Some of the ill-disposed gossips said that Mr. Daggett used to visit the postal card factory and, by carefully watching the processes there, he so fascinated himself with them that he was emboldened to make application for work himself. These rumors go further and say that he discovered that Woolworth & Graham had provided themselves with an expensive plant which was useful only for postal card work, and that he brought that rather than sacrifice the plant they would be willing to turn it over to him to operate as best he might at a low rental.

There seems to be some truth in the rumor that he did try to make an arrangement with Woolworth & Graham, but it cannot be learned that he accomplished anything in this direction. The dispatch from Birmingham said that Daggett would now probably hire some old building in this city and fit it up with machinery. In the opinion of those who know something about the business, it would be much wiser for him to keep his factory where it is now—in the air.

THE FENCE MAY STAND.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE JOCKEY CLUB REFUSED.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday refused to make permanent the injunction obtained on behalf of the city against Mr. John H. Morris and the New-York Jockey Club restraining the club from maintaining its fence on land claimed by the city as a part of the Bronx and Pelham Parkway, or from instituting further injunction proceedings, and dissolved the temporary injunction which had been granted by Judge Ingraham. Ex-Judge Noah Davis and Gen. Roger Pryor argued in opposition to Assistant District Attorney Thomas P. Wickes, who appeared on behalf of the motion. Ex-Judge Davis declared that if an injunction were granted at the present time it would be a great loss on the Jockey Club, and promised that if its possession was not interfered with until the close of the racing season, it would then give up possession of that part of the parkway claimed by the city, although it would not give up its claim to absolute ownership of the property. Judge Barrett asked Mr. Wickes what he had to say to the proposition. Mr. Wickes declared that he did not come to court to make terms, but to assert the city's rights.

Judge Barrett said that he could not grant the motion for the injunction without passing on the merits of the case. Any damage which might be sustained by the city could be easily ascertained at the trial of the case, but it would be utterly impossible to decide what the club's loss would be if it were hampered by the injunction. He would deny the motion, therefore, without prejudice to the full consideration of the merits of the trial of the case at Special Term.

STRICKEN WITH INSANITY.

ARTHUR T. HALLIDAY REMOVED TO THE AMITYVILLE ASYLUM.

Arthur T. Halliday, a son of the Rev. S. B. Halliday, who for many years was assistant pastor at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was sent to the Amityville Insane Asylum on Monday suffering from what is supposed to be paresis. He is fifty years old and has a handsomely-furnished house at 72 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. For some time his friends have noticed peculiar actions on his part, but not until a week ago were any fears of insanity entertained. It was then that he first claimed to be enormously wealthy and told his friends that he owned Long Branch and Saratoga. He drew up a plan by which all the hotels at those places were to be replaced by enormous structures.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday heard of his son's condition Saturday and asked Capt. Eason of the Brooklyn police to find him. This the Captain could not do, but on Monday the missing man entered the lower Fulton-street station house and engaged the Sergeant in conversation. His friends were sent for, and after an examination by Drs. O'Grady and Stoms, Mr. Halliday was pronounced insane. He was induced to enter a carriage and was driven to the Flatbush-avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, and thence taken to Amityville.

Mr. Halliday was the owner of the Bodega, a wineroom at 51 Cedar-street, New-York, but very few of his business friends knew that he was a son of the aged Brooklyn pastor. He was always very popular, and as far as is known was not a heavy drinker himself. A reporter went to see his father yesterday, but that gentleman would say nothing but "Oh, that wine shop."

THE FOREIGNERS MUST GO.

Acting Commissioner Rogers of the Street-Cleaning Department was not in the best of humor yesterday after reading in the newspapers the accounts of his burlesque trial of Superintendent Bacon of the department stables on thirty-two charges made by himself. He declared on Monday night that he would positively announce his decision in the Bacon case yesterday, but during the still watches of the night he reconsidered his resolution, and yesterday thought he wouldn't give a decision until to-day, so that in the interval he could read over the stenographer's notes and carefully weigh the evidence for and against Bacon.

But Mr. Rogers will not stop at ridding the department of one County Democrat. He has struck an ingenious scheme by means of which he may make removals upon the Democratic list and would have stirred the sensibilities of the ancient Know-Nothing Party to its profoundest depths. He said that to-day he would make a tour of the department stables, and whenever he found a man who was an alien or who did not hold citizenship papers he would dismiss him as unworthy of Tammany pap. Mr. Rogers announces that there will be no half measures in this new step of his. Wherever a man is found who is not a true American he shall go, even though Mr. Rogers has to serve thirty-two specifications upon him and then try him himself. The consequence of all this is that whenever Mr. Rogers clears his throat in his private office there comes such a chill and a shiver over his official following as will make the entries in the accounts of the department mere indications of the barometric influence upon the Acting Commissioner's larynx.

FREDERICK FINCK'S SUICIDE.

Frederick Finck, Jr., who committed suicide early Monday morning by jumping from the Winsor Lima steamer Norman off Atlantic City, was a prosperous young business man of this city. He was a member of the Produce Exchange and New-York agent for the big provision house of George Fowler & Co. of Kansas City. He left for Boston on Wednesday last to inspect some ice cars that were being built for him, and his people expected him home on Monday morning at the latest. His finances were in first-class order and he had no domestic troubles, so that his family can only attribute his act to the intense suffering that chronic dyspepsia caused him. Mr. Finck lived with his father, ex-Alderman Ferdinand Finck of the Eighth District; his mother, and three brothers, one of whom is a lawyer at 145 Broadway, at 139 East Nineteenth-street. His mother is lying ill with nervous prostration, and the news of her son's death has as yet been kept from her. The dead man was thirty-one years of age and unmarried.

AUTHORITIES AT ODDS.

Oscar Tway, who was arrested in Brooklyn a week ago for impersonating a Federal officer and swindling grocers out of small sums of money, was sent to the penitentiary for three years yesterday by Justice Patterson. This disposition of the case is likely to produce a contest between the Federal and the local authorities. United States Marshal Stafford claims that Tway is a Federal prisoner, and held him to await the action of the Grand Jury. When Tway was taken before Justice Patterson his counsel made the point of lack of jurisdiction, but it was overruled. The lawyer intends to issue now a writ of habeas corpus, and so get Tway out of prison.

ANOTHER PRINCE IN LUCK.

MISS HUNTINGTON, IT IS SAID, WILL MARRY A GERMAN NOBLEMAN.

Another American heiress has been captured by one of Europe's impecunious nobility. The lucky sucker in this case is Prince Hatzfeldt, and his prize is Miss Huntington, daughter of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, the many-millioned magnate of Central and Southern Pacific Railroad fame. Miss Huntington has been traveling through Spain with Mrs. John Sherwood. There the Prince met her and became infatuated. For some time he has followed her about most devotedly. At last he proposed, and, cable advices say, was accepted, on condition that Papa Huntington was willing. A TIMES reporter saw Mr. Huntington yesterday at his office, but could not speak to him, as a guard of faithful clerks was placed between the outer portal and the inner sanctum. Mr. Huntington's nephew was seen, but when spoken to regarding the coming connection of the Huntington family with the German nobility, "boiled within," said it was a private affair, nobody's business, and refused to talk. It was learned from another source, however, that Mr. Huntington would sail for Europe on the Teutonic to-day.

The Hatzfeldt family is famous on the Continent principally as ardent patrons of the divorce courts. Miss Huntington's intended rejoices in the title of Prince Hermann Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, and is thirty-six years old. He used to be one of the Secretaries of Legation at London. He is tall and fair, with stooping shoulders. No particular fault has ever been found with him, except a strong vein of impecuniosity and a decided inclination to contract debts that there was no prospect of paying, except he should capture such a prize as he has caught. In short, he has exhibited what has been aptly termed by a favorite American comedienne "a heap of talent for a beer bottle." His obligations are set by London clubmen, by whom he was always considered a jolly good fellow, at about 4,000,000f. For a time he was a patron of the turf, but had not money enough to cut much of a figure. He has been a patron of all the fashionable European watering places, and has been most assiduous in cultivating the acquaintance of rich American girls at Monte Carlo, Baden, Homburg, and other resorts. He has figured conspicuously in several unsavory gambling episodes, one of which, about two years ago, attracted such widespread attention as to cause the Prince to retire for a time. His father and mother are extremely popular both at Berlin and Vienna, but the Prince is regarded as a black sheep. He has served in connection with both the Diplomatic Service and the army.

The matrimonial experiences of the Hatzfeldts have been dire failures in most cases. The present generation is credited with no less than six fierce court appeals. Prince Hatzfeldt is a cousin of Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London, who married an American girl, Miss Moulton. The Countess is now separated from her husband and lives in Paris. In 1880 another relative, the beautiful, blind Princess Elizabeth Hatzfeldt, deserted her husband and children to elope with Count Herbert Bismarck. Her husband was Prince Caroiath-Benthen. Count Bismarck deserted the blind Princess in Venice, and returned to Berlin at the peremptory order of his father. The Princess subsequently suffered great privations and indignities until charitable relatives relieved her from absolute want.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Little will be left undone to make the celebration in honor of the arrival of "The Brigands" at its first hundred-mile post a fitting one, and the Casino will be a blaze of glory and light tonight. Mr. Rudolph Aronson has prepared an interesting musical programme to be interpreted by his orchestra and the Hungarian Band on the roof garden; floral decorations intermingled with new electric lights will greatly enhance the beauty of the auditorium; the full strength of the company, including Lillian Russell, will appear in the cast; unique souvenirs will be distributed, and altogether the occasion promises to be one of note. "The Brigands" is the tenth operetta that has reached its one-hundredth night at the Casino.

Rehearsals of Bronson Howard's new play, "Shenandoah," which is to open the season at the Star Theatre on Sept. 9, began at that house yesterday under the personal direction of the author. Charles Burnham, the acting manager of the Star, who has been spending his vacation in Lussrne, near Saratoga, is back to his post again, attending to the business of the theatre. The alterations in the Star, to which the Summer has been devoted, are nearly completed, and when the season opens the Star Theatre will be found to be one of the prettiest and most convenient temples of amusement in New-York.

It is definitely settled that A. M. Palmer will open his coming season at the Madison-Square Theatre with the production of "Uncle Jack," the new play which he recently purchased in London. This piece is said to furnish for Agnes Booth the finest characters in which she has ever appeared.

Several hundred seats have been secured for the performance of "The Oolah" at the Broadway Theatre on an evening of next month by the Wheelmen's League of America, which is to hold its annual meeting in this city. Any regular member of one of the Chicago bicycle clubs and is very popular among the wheelmen. The theatre will be decorated for the occasion with the club flags of the wheelmen and special features will be introduced into the play.

Much of the vocal music which was heard on the first night of "Antiope" at Niblo's has been eliminated, the running of the scenery has been simplified and perfected, and a very smooth performance of the spectacle is now being given.

A large force of seamstresses are at work on the costumes for "Love and Liberty," the new play in which Helen Barry is to begin her season next month at the Union-Square Theatre. The design of the French soldiers' dress is described as very handsome, and the camp scene, which is a feature of the play, is to be made as realistic as the resources of the stage can make it.

The carpenters, property men, and scene painters still continue their work of preparing the elaborate scenes and effects that are to be a feature of the reproduction of "The Old Homestead" when it begins its second year at the Academy next month. Messrs. Gilmore and Tompkins are determined that the entire presentation shall surpass anything that has ever been seen in this city, and to the accomplishment of that end they are sparing no expense. The Academy is to have its already enormous seating capacity added to by the tearing out of the boxes in the first balcony and placing in their stead several benches.

Next Monday Margaret Mather begins a two weeks' engagement at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco. Miss Mather's first appearance in this city this season will be at the Grand Opera House next January.

EXPLAINING SLOW STREET REPAIRING.

There have been several complaints recently concerning the delay in repairing Thirty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue. A correspondent writes that seven men began work east of Fifth-avenue about ten weeks ago and repaved about 100 feet half the width of the street. They then went west of Fifth-avenue in Thirty-third-street, and have been working there, the writer says, ever since on a space of about 150 feet, the whole width of the street. "They have been," he adds, "at work ten weeks, and have not finished 200 feet of pavement in all."

Water Purveyor Burke, under whose directions these repairs are made, said yesterday that had the men been engaged at the place mentioned the whole time the amount of time spent would have been excessive, but the gang of men did not remain there more than a fraction of the period. The men began on the east side of Fifth-avenue June 7 and finished their work there June 23. They then went to 18 West Twenty-first-street July 2, and, finishing July 13, went to Thirty-third-street, west of Fifth-avenue. July 19 the gang went to Thirtieth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and the following day went back to Thirty-third-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue. The work was finished within a very few days thereafter.

"It has been impossible," said Mr. Burke, "for the gangs to work steadily, for the recent wet weather has prevented it. It is out of the range of effective work for pavements to be laid in either rainy weather or the day following a heavy storm. The sunbeat becomes so soft that it offers no foundation for the paving blocks."

TIRED OF THE DUMP.

Mayor Grant yesterday received a petition from a number of important business firms that Pier 12 East River, now used by the Department of Street Cleaning for the purpose of a dump, be restored to the original use for which it was built, that of affording a place for loading and discharging cargoes of vessels engaged in free commerce. The petition declares that the use of this pier as a dump is detrimental to the business of the vicinity and to the health of the merchants, bankers, brokers, and the thousand other persons doing business about Wall-street, Exchange-place, Hanover-square, Broad, Water, Pearl, Front, and South streets. The petition says, in filled with noisome odors from the refuse, and the signers ask that the dump be removed within twenty days. Among those who sign the petition are R. G. Veit of the Standard Oil Company; O. T. Waring, New-York Central Light Company; Verpon H. Brown & Co., Lawrence Turnure, Percy E. Pyne, Elisabeth Cordaze Company, Chandler Sutton & Co., Dan Talmage's Sons, Cushman & Russell, and De Graw, Aymar & Co. The Mayor referred the petition to the Department of Docks and Street Cleaning.

THE DIVORCE CONSPIRACY.

MRS. FLACK CONSULTS WITH HER LAWYERS.

THE DOCUMENTS IN THE FRAUDULENT PROCEEDING PHOTOGRAPHED—MRS. FLACK LIKELY TO SUE.

Mrs. James A. Flack was in consultation with her counsel, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, for an hour yesterday afternoon. Earlier in the day William Flack paid ex-Judge William Fullerton a prolonged visit. Treadwell Cleveland said there was nothing to report from Mrs. Flack's side of the case. When Mrs. Flack emerged with her niece, Mrs. S. D. Bingham, from her interview with her counsel she was in a highly irritated state of mind, as if her interview had not been entirely satisfactory. Ex-Judge Fullerton was asked what the activity of his and his opponents' client implied, but he evasively replied: "That would be giving away the secrets in the case." He, too, said there was nothing new in the case. Whether, as is suspected, Evarts, Choate & Beaman are about to begin suit for divorce for their client from Sheriff Flack could not be authenticated, for none of the parties or their lawyers would either admit or deny the assertion.

Evarts, Choate & Beaman have illustrated the measure of confidence they have in the people who manifested the power of their "pull" with Judge Bookstaver and in the court that would so obligingly enhmit to being pulled by having all the documents in the original proceeding photographed. It was reported by competent authority last night that this remarkable thing was done while the noted law firm had the papers in their possession under Judge Bookstaver's order. Having secured photographs of the papers, they are fortified against any manipulations of foreseen and unforeseen nefarious disappearances that the exigencies of so desperate a situation as Bookstaver, Monell, Meeks, Wright, and the Flacks have brought upon themselves might force upon them.

The lawyers have in a wise precaution prepared for a hot fight, and according to last reports they are about to open the engagement. As a TIMES reporter was informed last night, negotiations for a settlement have been pending ever since the decree of divorce was annulled. Sheriff Flack was still maintaining the cordon of guards before his hermit den and the extra cord on the door thereto, has been willing to settle a large portion of his wealth upon his abused wife and her offspring if she would bring suit for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii. He has strenuously insisted that that must be the form of the action. He is impelled thereto by the woman with whom he has been living under the alias of Mrs. Raymond, and whom he desires to marry. For notwithstanding that the decree in the fraudulent divorce case and the law of this State forbid the defendant in a case of divorce absolute from marrying during the lifetime of the complainant, he may his himself with his paramour to Jersey or any other State and there he joined in a wedlock that will pass at least in hoarding-house society. This will be the case, however, unless the immutable conditions of her case will allow, "Mrs. Raymond" has nursed her dyed and rotund official Adonis to provide her with, and he is anxious to comply.

But here Mrs. Flack steps in. If she be fat, and not very fair, and nearly sixty, she is not so fat, much fairer, and younger by several years than her ancient lover and—by the precipitate grace of Bookstaver, J.,—husband still, and she proposes that he shall not marry "that woman." Mrs. Flack insists that the action against her husband shall not be for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, which would be all that Sheriff Flack and "that woman" desire, but shall be for a divorce a mensa et thoro, which means only a judicial separation, with alimony. Whatever comfort her friends may have to find in a separation from her without union with the alien that has come between them in their old age, she is willing he should have, and by grace of the law is bound he shall have. But any proceeding that would put the burden of guilt and blame from the mind of "that woman" her warmly heart revolts against and will have none of it.

It has been strongly hinted that Sheriff Flack's anxiety in the matter has been heightened by the fact that directly after the fraudulent decree was entered by Bookstaver, J., he and "that woman" went into the interior of New-Jersey and were married. He has been asked if this were true and has refused to answer. His counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton, was asked if there were true and has professed ignorance, saying only he hoped it was not so. No one else connected with the case has any knowledge on this important point, and a search of the records of Hudson County failed to reveal any record of the reported marriage. But that is by no means conclusive, for there are many counties in New-Jersey, and the wedding and subsequent honeymoon of James A. Flack and "Mrs. Raymond," if any such there were, could have been celebrated down by the sea waves, in sylvan solitudes or upon rocky and sublime heights in New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, or several other States, and no one besides the contracting parties and the officiating clergyman be any the wiser.

The conduct of Benjamin Wright, the lawyer who so willingly accommodated "his friend of twenty years' standing" with the use of his name in an unlawful proceeding, has been severely criticised. Under circumstances of less aggravation men have been known to do something in the way of retribution. But Mr. Wright moves not. On the face of the case he was disgracefully and unjustifiably involved in the conspiracy, and his fame made him deeply anxious to clear himself of the stain. As the well-read lawyer he pretends to be, he must have known that in any event he was guilty of misdemeanor in allowing the use of his name, under any circumstances, to any proceeding in which his office was not interested.

All this he endeavored to acquit himself of by his singular affidavit, and by invoking the assistance of a reputable jurist to plead his case at the bar. He evidently did not know at the time how deeply the Judge before whom he trembled was himself involved in the scandalous affair or he might not have been so meek; hut once the deed done in his name was undone so far as could be by action of Judge Bookstaver. Mr. Wright desires to hold himself cleared of any opprobrious connection with the affair. He, like the rest of the conspirators, was more than willing to let the matter drop. Instead of trying to secure a reinstatement in the general esteem in which he had been held, he now seems to retire in confusion with the imputation from all sources of having made a fool of himself. Now it is said that he is afraid a judicial inquiry into the grave abuse of the machinery of justice in his name would make more conspicuous the fact that he did not receive Monell's retainer until nearly three months after he had signed the complaint and summons in the fraudulent case.

If he were so well satisfied with his own good and righteous intentions in the case, it is said now that he ought out of pure self-respect to have laid the whole matter before the Grand Jury and, whatever his apparent guilt or real innocence, have taken his medicine along with the rest. But he has never told what explanation Meeks made of his unwillingness to have Mrs. Flack appear before him, nor of Meeks's queer attitude in representing both parties in a divorce case. Unless he is anxious to retain the friendship of Monell and Meeks, notwithstanding they esteemed his friendship so lightly that they did not scruple to misuse it, or the law is afraid the facts would more deeply involve him in the scandal than ever, natural impulse would urge him to such complete vindication of his conduct in the divorce case as could only be had by the prosecution of Meeke and Monell.

SENATOR MURPHY'S PICNIC.

The Col. M. C. Murphy Association, born during the war, invited all the friends of the widely-known State Senator to come to Lion Park, Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street, Monday evening, and enjoy themselves. Over 2,000 people responded and passed a very pleasant evening. There was no formality. Everybody did as he or she pleased. Nearly all pleased to danced, and there was no lack of opportunity. Prof. Boswald had two bands present, and when one stopped playing the other began, so the music for dancing was continuous.

Col. Murphy himself was the central figure among the guests, but ex-Congressman Tim Campbell was a good second. Col. Murphy's friends turned out in good shape, among the great crowd being Alderman McCarthy, Police Justice Ford, Capt. Tim Eden, Police Justice Duffy, Justice Ford, Peter Foley, Police Captains Murphy, McLaughlin, Slevin, and Seibert, Inspector Steers, Police Commissioner Voorhis, and Patrick Cavanagh. Farnham Post, G. A. R., Col. Murphy's old post, was present in a body, as was Dan Dwyer Association of the Fifth Assembly District, the Peter F. O'Neil and the John J. Donnelly Association of the First Assembly District, the Fifth Ward German Guards, the Peter J. Scanlan Rifles, and sixty members of the Truck Drivers' Benevolent and Protective Association.

HE DESTROYED THE WILL.

Mrs. Annie De Groot, a well-to-do woman, died a few weeks ago in Brooklyn and left a will by which her estate, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, was given to Edgar R. Hodgkinson, a young man living at 7 East New-York-avenue, to whom she was engaged to be married. Assistant District Attorney McGuire drew up the document and placed a copy of it in his safe. When a search was made for the original it could not be found, and Horatio St. John, a brother of the testator, to whom had been given only $10, was suspected of having destroyed it. Yesterday Mr. McGuire, on behalf of Mr. Hodgkinson, who was made an executor of the will, applied to Justice Kenna for a warrant for Mr. St. John's arrest, accusing him of having willfully destroyed the document. Justice Kenna did not issue a warrant, but took the papers under consideration.

Mr. St. John admitted yesterday that he had destroyed the will, but said that he did so at his sister's earnest request. The property is worth about $30,000, and its possession will cause a long fight between Mrs. De Groot's relatives and Mr. Hodgkinson.

STRIKES ON STRIKE.

TROUBLES BETWEEN BOSSES AND MEN COMING TO A HEAD.

A war has arisen between the journeymen bakers and the bosses in this city which may result in a long contest. There have been recently many petty disputes between the bosses and the Bakers' Union over the employment of certain men. In fact, the union has been dictatorial in declaring what men should be taken as employes, and much trouble has resulted from the discharge of union men who were not found competent. These things led a few weeks ago to the formation of an association by the employers, of which Superintendent Grabel of Fleischmann's Vienna Bakery was made President. All the employers who give work to large numbers of men joined the association.

The association yesterday took decisive action by issuing a circular to the effect that there would be no change in hours or work or the scale of wages for which the journeyman had been clamoring. Employers also avowed their intention of reserving the right to discharge when they please, and added that the character and competency of an employe would alone be considered. They did not propose to interfere with the formation of unions by the men, but they would not allow their own rights to be encroached upon.

The action of the employers was precipitated by the efforts of the union to boycott Rockwell's bakery, at Lexington and Ninth-street. Mr. Rockwell refused to discharge a foreman whom the men wished removed, and there resulted a boycott and some of the men left. Mr. Rockwell had given it to the men in reducing the hours of labor, but when half of the men struck because of the foremen he locked out the others, and is now getting along as best he may with non-union help.

When the resolutions of the employers were made known the members of the union became angry and vowed they would not submit. The men employed in Friedmen's Model Bakery, in Monroe-street, left the building. There were nearly fifty of them. Early this morning more will probably leave their bakeries. The men were very angry as they gathered at Union Hall, 385 Third-avenue, yesterday, and would not say much in reference to their troubles. Those who were still at work were waiting for orders from their higher officers.

At Fleischmann's it was said that no trouble was expected among the men, but they are liable to be ordered out by the union. In case of a serious strike the employers say that they can get along with non-union men and that there is no danger of a bread famine.

About one-half of the forty bakers employed by various Brooklyn firms refused to go to work yesterday when the new rules of the Bakers' Association were posted up. The employers most seriously affected were John H. Mills of Harrison-avenue, who lost sixty men, and W. F. Hessman & Sons of 294 Graham-avenue, forty of whose employes left the shop. It is expected that about four hundred and fifty men will eventually go out unless the trouble is settled within a few days.

Nearly forty girls struck yesterday at the New-York Steam Laundry, at 394 First-avenue. They have been getting $4 50 a week, and now they demand an increase in pay and a reduction in the hours of labor.

YACHTING TOPICS.

FORTY-FOOTERS OFF FOR MARBLEHEAD TO RACE AGAIN.

Four of the forty-foot yachts which called in the great race off Newport on Monday left that port for Marblehead, Mass., yesterday in a fair northwest breeze. They were the Papoose, Minerva, Helen, and Alice, and they will all steer in the races of the Corinthian Yacht Club off Marblehead to be sailed on Saturday and three days of next week. The little Scotch cutter Minerva, already famous for her victories over her rival forties, will strive for new honors, and if the conditions are even it is quite certain she will achieve them. Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll intends also to send the Gorilla to Marblehead, and Mr. E. D. Morgan may send the Tomahawk, although it is somewhat doubtful after her defeat Monday.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairmen of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, said last evening that the club would not give a Fall regatta this year on account of the series of races to occur at Newport next month. These contests will be governed by the New-York Yacht Club's rules, and the fact that Commodore Kane will arrange them establishes beforehand their success. Commodore Gerry's steam yacht Electra, the flagship of the New-York's fleet, will be out of commission before the races, but the Regatta Committee will provide a judges' boat and other conveniences for managing them.

The next meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will occur in October, and unless some communication requiring immediate action is received from the Royal Yacht Squadron no special meeting will be called.

The special race between the Alice and the Papoose for the Carroll Cup was not sailed at Newport yesterday because the owners were anxious to start eastward. It will be sailed after the Marblehead races.

Mr. August Belmont, Jr.'s, Marquita needs several alterations before she races again. Her mast is very weak and her lead is considered to be out of proportion.

YACHTS AT SHELTER ISLAND.

MANHANSET HOUSE, Shelter Island, Aug. 20.—The following yachts arrived yesterday: Steamers Electra, Narwnal, Unquowa, Jean, and Nsara; schooners Madeline, Atlanta, Cavalier, Stella, Comet, and Curlew; sloops Troohilus, Elma, and Madcap.

The guests of the Manhanset House have raised the money and appointed Frank Tracy Robinson, Timothy Horan, Thomas H. Wood, Virgil S. Pond, and Henry K. Motley a building committee for the erection of a house of worship to be called Menhaneet Chapel. The building will have a seating capacity of 300, and will be finished for occupancy for the season of 1890.

A SON'S SUSPICIONS.

Coronar Mathewe of New-Rochelle was called yesterday to investigate the death of Mrs. Charles Theall, who died at Port Chester the previous night quite suddenly, aged eighty years. She was formerly a milliner in the village, and had accumulated some money. She had two children, a son, Charles Theall, and a daughter, Mrs. William Mozer. There has long existed a bad feeling between Mr. Theall and Mrs. Mozer, and the old lady used to live first with one and then with the other. She was living at the time of her death with the daughter, who had recently, it is said, influenced her to make her will in her favor. The son, in view of all these surroundings, considered the death of his mother somewhat suspicious, and upon his representations the Coroner was notified to ascertain the real cause of death. He engaged three physicians to make an autopsy, and they will make their report to-day.

COLLECTOR ERHARDT ON FISHING.

A young man, well known in the down-town district, called on Collector Erhardt yesterday. The young man is going off on a vacation to fish, to sleep, and to be merry. In view of this, Collector Erhardt had a few things to say to him of a most impressive character, and his advice to a young men going fishing was really a thing of beauty.

"You are a young man," he said to the visitor. "You are a nice young man. You are going fishing. Much of your future welfare, your success in life and in business may depend up

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MAHONE PLAYING TO WIN

READY TO LEAD HIS FOLLOWERS HIMSELF.

THE VIRGINIA BOSS'S CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY—A REVOLUTIONARY PLAN TO SECURE SUCCESS.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 21.—"Boss" Mahone has apparently concluded to accept the challenge of the Republicans who have been opposing him in Virginia and at Washington. Having listened to their vehement criticisms of himself, his methods, his capture of the President, to whose nomination he was opposed, and having by his so-called compromises with the opponents of bossism overwhelmed and beaten them, he is ready to accept from his own convention the nomination by acclaim that will undoubtedly be "forced" upon him to-morrow or on Friday.

The "boss" is going into the campaign with a degree of energy and determination never before displayed by him. His memorable campaign of 1881, it is asserted, will look dull and commonplace compared with that of 1889. Disregarding, as puerile and mere froth, the demand of his former party associates that he should not become the candidate as well as the "boss" of the party, he is expected to stand at the head of the ticket to give Virginia a chance to say whether Mahone and Mahouism is approved or condemned. It is the act of a bold man. But the Democrats have long ago ceased to doubt Mahone's boldness. They will be less surprised to see him accept the nomination for Governor than Grouse, Cameron, Yoet, and the other anti-Mahone men, who have been expressing the hope that the "boss" would conclude to stand fire in person.

While there has been a good deal of talk about Mahone as the candidate, and the suggestion was first heard several months ago, it seems that Mahone had not really concluded to allow himself to be nominated until after the anti-Mahone men had been rooted in all parts of the State. According to the reports of his agents in different parts of the State the opposition to him in the Republican Party was so insignificant as to be contemptible in his sight. The Democratic ticket and the Democratic platform in a greater degree inspired him to dare the chances of defeat. He regards the ticket as commonplace and the platform as the merest bosh.

All of his followers and all the delegates to the convention appear to be the most submissive of his political vassals, and have no opinion contrary to Mahone's. They wait upon his decrees as so many Russian peasants await the edicts of the Czar, and Mahone enjoys his governing with a serenity that is perfect. He believes so absolutely in himself and dependence little upon the opinions of his satellites that he rules the Old Dominion Republicans with despotic power.

Mahone came to Norfolk to-day at noon. There was not much of a demonstration upon his arrival. A policeman who had been stationed at the door of the Purcell House by Mayor Banks, a Republican who fancied he was doing the "boss" an act of kindness, was promptly ordered away by Mahone, who desertions the Americanism of a much Democratic. But as soon as he had gone to the ladies' parlors, which had been reserved for his use by Col. Asa Rogers, the Secretary of the State Committee, he had a little card marked "Private" put upon each of the doors, and none but those whom Mahone desired to see ventured to pass the entrance. Late in the afternoon when the TIMES's correspondent was permitted to approach him, he was found stretched out upon a sofa, his attenuated form clothed only in shirt and trousers. He is losing flesh rapidly, so he says, for him, and he pleaded fatigue, not illness, as an excuse for lying down in the daytime.

The "Boss" was more communicative than any of his friends have been in regard to the ticket that is to be nominated. He promptly declared, when asked if he would be a candidate, that he was not a candidate, but he rose, stroking his long, thin beard as he did so, and replied to the question: "Will you accept a nomination by acclamation?" put to him very plainly.

"That is a matter I have not decided."

As Col. Lamb is the candidate second to Mahone in popularity, and as an absurd story has been printed attributing to Mahone an intention of permitting himself to be nominated, only that they may defeat the nomination for Col. Lamb, the plan was referred to. Mahone was quick with his reply, and it was what might have been expected.

"I may be a fool in some things, but I could not be guilty of such foolish politics as that. No, this convention is in earnest, as its enemies will find out. It will nominate at once, and the man who is nominated will run."

Alternately lying down and sitting up as he talked, Mahone chatted about the Democratic candidates in a tone that indicated supreme indifference to them.

"The ticket is like all Democratic tickets in this State—it is nothing."

He laughed an elfish laugh and gleefully patted his head as he referred to the platform.

"Let the tariff rest, will they?" said he, "and they favor repeal, do they? Well, it was not long ago that they were talking about applying the torch to them, and they favor the abolition of the tobacco tax. Well, why didn't they favor it in Congress when they had an opportunity to abolish it?"

When he referred to the Democratic acceptance of the debt question as it stands he did so with a quiet laugh of derision, implying, what his little circle of listeners knew to be the fact, that the Democrats were not disposed to give credit to the Republicans for having forced the acceptance of the readjustment plan upon him.

Mahone has no sort of doubt that the Republicans will win. He was asked his opinion of the strength of the Republican opposition.

"It amounts to nothing. What is its numerical strength? I should say, giving all credit to Cromer, Cameron and others for their personal following, that they will not muster five hundred voters in the State."

Ex-Congressman Mayo, who is one of the leading Mahone men and who was present during the talk of the "Boss," broached a scheme that justifies the impression that Mahone is more confident of success than some of his followers. He has no doubt that the Republicans will have more votes in the State than the Democrats and that he believes that the Democrats, controlling as they do all the machinery of the elections, will perpetrate any necessary fraud to win. Mr. Mayo says that the Republican plan will be to keep a list of voters in every precinct, with a tally of the candidates for whom they vote. If these tallies show that the Republicans have elected the State ticket and the majority of the House of Delegates, and the Democratic returning board at Richmond declares a different result, the Republicans will disregard the declarations of the authorities, secure the certificates of election, and so bring the matter into the Supreme Court of the United States. He declared that the Democrats in 1883 had recovered control of the State by revolutionary means. The plan set forth by him was revolutionary, he admitted, but it was the only way in which it would be possible for the Virginia Republicans to enter a protest against the fraudulent methods of the Democrats of the State.

This plan has not yet become known among the Democrats of the State. When they hear of it it is likely to call them up to renewed efforts to get out their voters.

All the talk in favor of the nomination of Col. Lamb for Governor has subsided since the arrival of the "boss." He is to be a figure in the convention, but scarcely more than a puppet. In common with all the associates of Mahone, he is obedient to the master, for whom he has the profoundest admiration. He is expected to place Mahone in nomination. He has been consulted about the platform that Mahone has prepared for the convention.

The platform will be a vigorous one. It is said to contain a new proposition in regard to the debt question. Mahone admits that it will, but declines to give it out in advance of the report of the Committee on Resolutions. It will reassert the claim of the Republicans to the credit of settling the debt question, will call for a strong protection policy as the best for Virginia's interests, and will arraign the Democrats as the foes of a free ballot and a fair count and the enemies of progress.

It is now nearly midnight before the day of the convention and, if the usual orderly course had been followed, the convention roll would have met and named a temporary Chairman and temporary officers. As it is, the streets in the neighborhood of the Purcell House, which is Mahone's headquarters, are thronged with a rude and boisterous crowd, negroes being plentiful, and the ignorance about what is going on is profound. There are some speculations about the candidatees for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. It is absurd to repeat them. The Secretary of the State Committee says that thirty counties have failed to report, and the suspicion is expressed that the attendance of Norfolk have proved so great for the delegates as to divert them from Mahone's baseness. In personal appearance the convention will evidently be compared unfavorably with that of the Democrats.

As already stated, it is ridiculous to repeat street speculations about what the convention will do. There has been no State committee meeting, for there is nothing for a State committee to do. Mahone will select a temporary Chairman before morning, as he has already selected the candidate to go upon the ticket. The pretense of doubt manifested at Mahone's headquarters is like the hesitation of the gambler to admit that he is playing with marked cards or loaded dice. With Mahone as the candidate for Governor, the Lieutenant Governor will be named from the southwest and the Attorney General from the valley section.

Mahone has abandoned his headquarters to escape the crowd that attempted to get at him, many of his applicants being office seekers who are anxious to have Post Offices given them. They must wait until after the convention, and probably until after the election. Promises hold better than offices, and promises will be the sort of pay that Mahone will give until the election is decided. The "Boss" is great. He rules this lonely throng with an iron hand. Mahonism was never more absolute than now, when an alleged "free" convention is about to assemble to voice the "will" of the Republicans of a State. Having thrust out all the more prominent men, he is surrounded by a crowd of subservient fetterers, hungry for place and the smiles of the boss, and when he pulls the strings they will dance upon to-morrow's stage with the promptness of well-arranged marionettes.

ENGLISH MONEY IN MEXICO.

A LARGE TRANSFER OF COPPER MINE PROPERTY IN CHIAPAS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 21.—An important transfer of mining property was effected here yesterday in the sale of the famous ore body known as the Santa Fé Copper Mine, situated in the State of Chiapas. This was sold to English companies, one being called the Mexican Company of London and the other the Chiapas Copper Company, for $125,000 in gold and several hundred thousand dollars in shares, the new companies putting in $450,000 in gold as a working capital. This is certainly one of the largest transactions made here for many years.

Another company, the Santa Fé Prospecting Company of London, with a capital of $300,000 in gold, will at once begin exploring the country around, the Santa Fé Copper Mine region having been acquired by purchase and concession therefor of the original holders here. The aggregate capital of the companies which are going to operate copper properties in Chiapas is $2,500,000.

Several other important investments of English capital are near consummation here, and it is plain that the English have abundant confidence in the future of Mexico, as their total investments during the last two years, outside of their purchases of stock and bonds of the Mexican Central and Mexican National Railways, foot up $50,000,000. One deal, now about ready to be made public, amounts to over a million dollars.

The British Minister and Consul here have greatly aided in this investment of their countrymen's capital in Mexico, both having helped, with their advice and official reports, the formation of an intelligent opinion in England regarding business opportunities here.

Rumors regarding a railway subvention loan accumulate. Mr. Blums, Baron Bleichroeder's agent at this capital, has suddenly returned to Berlin, and it is reported also that this Government has sent a commissioner to London. A strong movement is made by London bankers, who are after this loan, and it is not extravagant to hope that within a few months this important measure will be consummated.

LOST ON MOUNT HOOD.

THE THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF THREE LADIES IN ALASKA.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 21.—Three Portland ladies—Mrs. George Bonar, Mrs. Frank Morgan, and Miss Sallie Wiberg—had a thrilling experience on Mount Hood the other day. They became separated from the party that made the ascent a few days ago and spent the greater part of a dreary night on a barren rock 10,000 feet above the sea. A party, consisting of three men and six ladies, began the ascent at 10 o'clock in the morning and, in the face of a strong, cold wind, reached the summit after a climb of six hours. The descent was make by 7 o'clock in the evening, and when noses were counted three ladies were found to be missing. The alarm was given among the hundreds of campers on the prairie at the base of the mountain, and fifty men, armed with guns and lanterns, started out to search for the lost ones. All night the search was kept up.

About 3 A. M. several signal guns were fired from the eastern slope of the mountain, near White River Cañon, where one section of the searched party found the women, perched on a large stone and huddled together to keep warm. The ladies said when they found they had become separated from the party they wandered about for hours in the hope of finding the right road to the base. While doing so they frequently heard the peculiar panting and howls of wolves. Fearing attack, they sought a place on the top of the rock where they were found. Miss Wiberg held their long alpenstock, with a sharpened iron bolt in one end, their only weapon, and seven times when wolves and panthers were growling about the base of the rock on which they were perched she made ready to use it in defense of their lives. Signals were fired to collect the rest of the searchers, and the whole party marched down the mountain firing guns and shouting for joy.

CALUMET AND HECLA.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company to-day 71,950 shares were represented. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception that F. L. Higginson was chosen to succeed George Higginson, deceased. President Agassiz, in his report, stated that the water supply was becoming low, and that a plan is under consideration to tunnel to Lake Superior and pump water from that source. The expense of sinking the new vertical shaft and of the execution of the tunnel plan will be about $20,000 per month for the next three years. The company will next year put in two new engines on the southern part of the property.

The fire in the old mine in August, 1888, reduced the product of the mine 25 to 30 per cent., and since the second fire there has been no product from it at all, but an expense of $45,000 per month in clearing the mine of water and in repairing. The product of the new mine, in which the straight shaft is being sunk in contrast with the inclines of the old mine, is 25 per cent. larger than that of the old when in order. The Main engines in the old mines have been burned out, and are to be replaced. Until this is done not much work can be accomplished.

At a meeting of the Directors A. Agassiz was re-elected President and C. W. Seabury Secretary and Treasurer.

FLORIDA'S COTTON TRADE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21.—The Farmers' Alliance Exchange of Florida to-day took the first step toward making Jacksonville the home market for Florida-raised cotton. For many years Florida's product has been sent to Savannah, Brunswick, and other points, but Jacksonville will now handle the crop.

The first bale of short staple upland ever auctioned here was disposed of at 10 o'clock this morning in front of the Board of Trade Building. The bale weighed 579 pounds and the cotton was of fine quality. It was raised by D. D. Massey, a planter of Jefferson County, living near Monticello. In honor of the occasion this bale was placed on a two-horse wagon, and, preceded by a band of music, was driven through the principal streets. A great crowd gathered at the Board of Trade Building, where C. S. Smith, Secretary of the Board of Trade, called for offers. The bale began at 10 cents a pound, and, after spirited competition, the bale was finally knocked down to Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, at 17 cents. It will be shipped to New-York to-morrow. The Clyde Line takes it free.

IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 21.—A romantic ceremony was performed here Monday night by the Rev. Frank Hallam of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, the contracting parties being Dr. Robert Lowry of Canton and Miss Mary T. Foote of Oakland, Cal. Miss Foote, who is a daughter of Henry S. Foote, one of the California State Supreme Court Commissioners and formerly a citizen of Mississippi, was visiting in Canton, where she met young Lowry, son of Gov. Lowry and a practicing physician of that city. An attachment sprang up between the two, and it is supposed that on account of the youth of the lady her relatives objected; hence the elopement to Jackson. Gov. Lowry has eleven children, nine of whom are now married. One of his daughters and two of his boys eloped.

SHORT-LIVED LIBERTY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 21.—George Thompson, a negro chicken thief who has just been released from State prison, was arrested by Trenton detectives to-day and taken to Mercer County jail. Thompson was sentenced a year and a half ago for repeated chicken thefts here. He was also supposed to be the murderer of an old man who was killed in the mountains near Neshanic a year before, and a negro who claimed to have seen him commit the murder made affidavit implicating him. A conviction, however, was not secured. Thompson is wanted for numerous thefts in Mercer County, and the State prison authorities were ignorant of this when he was released.

EVILS OF THE SPOILS PLAN

EVADING THE SPIRIT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

TURNING OUT AND DEGRADING GOOD MEN—WADE HAMPTON ON REPUBLICAN EFFORTS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson's very candid statement that he had appointed about 15,000 fourth-class Postmasters in the five months since Mr. Harrison's Administration began recalls what was done in the time of President Jackson. "Old Hickory," introducing the spoils system into American politics, cut off in the first five months of his first Administration the heads of 300 Postmasters altogether. Harrison, with a flourish of civil service reform trumpets, decapitates 15,000, which is nearly one-third of the whole number of minor Postmasters. Jackson's action was regarded in his day as revolutionary, and he was sharply arraigned for it on the floors of Congress, in the columns of the press, and on the stump in sneering campaigns. What he did was a mere bagatelle in comparison with what Harrison has just done, making allowance for the largely-increased number of Post Offices since 1828-32.

But there are aspects of this civil service question much worse for the present Administration than the one just noted. It is all very well for Secretary Windom to talk of retaining, for a more or less extended period, in the public interests, the competent chiefs of divisions, deputy auditors, &c., but it will be much better if, when he has kept these pledges, he shall be able to show clear skirts in the matter of the classified service. The chiefs are not protected by statute; the classified clerks are. At least seven of these clerks in the classified service under the Secretary of the Treasury have been, since Mr. Windom assumed charge of the department, reduced in rank and salary. It is not unusual for a clerk to be reduced because of inefficiency, but it has not before been the case since the law went into operation that a considerable number of clerks, all members of one party, have been thus treated. It is not to be assumed that, as a rule, Democratic clerks are less competent or faithful than Republican clerks. The clerks have been degraded in every case because they are Democrats, and the allegation that they are inferior clerks to the Republicans who have been elevated to their places cannot be sustained.

In the Post Office Department the same state of things prevails. So far eight Democratic clerks have been reduced. Nearly all of these reduced clerks belong to the two lower grades of the service.

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Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina has no fear that the Administration will succeed in putting any Southern State into the Republican column. "The Republicans," said the Senator to-day, "are trying to win by introducing the economic question into the South, but as long as the matter of local self-government demands our attention our people cannot be divided on this issue. Whether a man is a protectionist or a tariff reformer the safety or welfare of his home is paramount to the tariff."

Mr. Hampton takes no stock in the assertions that the protectionists are gaining ground in the South. "I think," said he, "the tendency is more likely to be the other way, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts. The interests of the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama are particularly suffering from low duties. They can produce iron and coal much cheaper than they can be produced in the East. Protection only assists the Eastern manufacturers to keep up their rivalry. Without the protection the rivalry would be greatly lessened. The less protection the more capital will go to develop the industries of the South. Seeing this, I do not think our people will be led off by this question. The efforts of the Republicans will be made in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama. I do not think they will meet with success in either. The exodus of negroes from North Carolina, if it keeps up, will hurt them there, but they could not carry the State anyhow. Mr. Harrison's appointments in the South have been a terrible disappointment to us in our resistance to any attempts made upon the Southern States. I know it has been so in South Carolina, and I presume it is the same elsewhere."

Like a good many other Southern men, the Senator is quite willing to help along any movement on the part of the negroes to leaving the South. An extensive exodus of the blacks, he thinks, might be inconvenience the South, but it would not injure that section. "We would gladly see the colored people move elsewhere," he said, "and we would be willing to accept any reduction of representation that might result from their departure. It would deprive us of much of our labor and make it a little harder for the present generation, but it would be the best solution for the future. I do not wish any harm to the negroes, but I would gladly sacrifice whatever votes we got in the Electoral College or in Congress by reason of them, if they would go off to themselves or settle in New-England. I would gladly vote to appropriate $50,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba or some other place for them to settle in."

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Politics appear to be mixed up in the case of the glassblowers alleged to have been brought from England to Jeanette, Penn., in violation of the contract labor law, and this may account for the difficulty Secretary Windom has had in reaching a settlement of the case. James Campbell, President of the Glass Workers' Union, was the chief agent in importing the men, and it was against him that William J. Brennan, ex-Democratic County Chairman of Allegheny County, brought suit. Secretary Windom called upon District Attorney Walter Lyon for a report on the facts of the case, and received Lyon's opinion that the men were imported under an implied contract and should be returned to England.

The Secretary wanted facts rather than an opinion, but repeated requests for them have failed to bring anything more than the District Attorney's opinion. Lyon owes his appointment to Senator Quay. Campbell was a stump orator last Fall for Harrison, Morton, and protection. He is prominent in labor organizations, and during the last Congress was a member of the Knights of Labor Committee which kept watch of labor legislation in Washington. The report comes from Pittsburg that, under Quay's influence, District Attorney Lyon is trying to shield Campbell from prosecution. He has recommended the return of the glassblowers, but not the prosecution of the importers. The labor organizations would be satisfied if the foreigners were sent back, and the other parties could then crawl out without attracting attention.

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Some time ago the Post Office authorities appealed to inventors to provide a letter box that would keep its contents secure from thieves and protected from the weather. The appeal brought out 140 designs, one of which has been accepted. In the new box the slot is not visible until a knob is pulled down. Pulling down the knob opens the slot and raises a tray inside, which divides the box into two compartments. The letter falls upon the tray and, when the knob is released, the tray drops and the letter is secure. So long as the slot is open the tray covers all the matter previously dropped into the box, and when closed rain or snow cannot be blown in, no matter how severe the storm. The new box will be substituted for the present boxes as fast as they become damaged and need replacing.

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The President, upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, has approved an amendment to the rules governing the railway mail service excepting from examination clerks employed in that service exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks or pouches, and not otherwise, and clerks employed exclusively on steamboats.

The Civil Service Commission has amended regulation seven, concerning certification, so as to provide that eligibles not having claim of preference under section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes shall be entitled to three certifications independently of any certification that may be given them in connection with persons having a preference claim. This provision is deemed necessary, in view of a recent opinion by the Attorney General that appointing officers are under obligation to give effect to the statute by selecting and appointing the preference claimants.

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Secretary Windom has decided to make a change in the present method of appointment of Special Agents of the Treasury. Hereafter they will be designated for appointment at a stated compensation, and must then appear before a board of examiners for the purpose of testing their fitness. The examination will be non-competitive and not technical. Assistant Secretary Tichenor has been named as the President of the board in Washington.

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The President has appointed Samuel W. Tomlinson to be Postmaster at Logansport, Ind., vice Benjamin F. Louthain, removed.

John E. Leach of New-York, a Post Office inspector, with headquarters at Chicago, has resigned.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—Charles Decker, Bundy's Crossing, Oswego County; John F. Nafsey, New-Boston, Lewis County; T. A. Hammond, South Edwards, St. Lawrence County; E. J. Sherman, Waldam's Mills, Essex County.

Virginia.—W. E. Marchant, Cricket Hill; H. S. Weaver, Gloucester Court House; Helen A. Reynolds, Lloyds; W. E. Colsman, Warsaw; George C. Bavins, Wood.

Pennsylvania.—W. T. Reed, Ashley; J. P. Lukens, Crum Lynne; George W. Peck, Grand Valley; Jesse B. Miller, Millerton; David Walters, Miner's Mills; J. D. Cowlin, Parsons; W. B. McCormack, Rangeta.

New-Jersey.—Franklin Patterson, Turkey.

New-Hampshire.—C. W. Cass, Plaistow; H. Scammon, Silver Lake.

THE PROPOSED NAVY.

SECRETARY TRACY TELLS A LITTLE BIT ABOUT IT.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary of the Navy Tracy arrived here to-day from Portsmouth, N. H., on the Despatch. He ship dropped anchor off the navy yard and the Secretary was received with customary honors. In the afternoon Mr. Tracy inspected the various departments in the navy yard and then returned on board the ship. He said to a TIMES reporter:

"I have come to look at the navy yard and to inspect the building and work that is being done here and more particularly to inspect the prison. You know we have a prison here, in which the recreant marines from all the navy yards in the country are confined. I was very much pleased with the arrangements and think they are as good as can be had."

When the Secretary was asked about the plans of the Navy Department for the future, he said:

"We want a navy in the first place and I want to push that work forward as fast as possible. We have no navy at all now. If Congress will give us the money to put into a plant we will immediately begin to build steel cruisers at this yard and at all the others. You see we have only two places now where we can build steel vessels—Brooklyn and Norfolk—and it takes about four years to build a ship, so they are turned out very slowly. There was only one turned out during Mr. Whitney's administration, although several were started. A small percentage of the ships are built at Government yards and others are done by contract, which reminds me that bids from new steel ships are to be opened in Washington to-morrow. The people want a navy to compare favorably with that of other countries."

"Has not Congress been slow about granting money for that purpose?" was asked.

"They have been in the past, but in the last few years they have responded very readily and granted considerable money. A good many people have an idea that, in case of war, a navy could be improvised, but that is a great mistake. Steel ships cannot be built in a minute or two, and my idea is to utilize the navy yards for construction purposes. We haven't any navy. Why, up there in Behring Sea England has six first-class vessels, while we have four, and none of them first-class. The new vessels will be second-class, and not able to cope with those of foreign countries. The process of shipbuilding has been revolutionized within a very few years."

"How many ships do you think would constitute a new navy?" asked the reporter.

"That's not easy to answer. Look at England, with her fleets scattered over the globe and her naval parade the other day, when she was able to get together 103 ships, but of course that constituted not half of what she had."

"About the accident to the Boston the other day; was that a serious one?"

"Well, yes, that was quite serious. At first it was thought she ran upon a rock and went down in the chart, but I notice now that it is said to be a sunken wreck."

"Then nobody would be to blame in that case."

"No, not if it wasn't down on the chart. I have not heard that the Advisory Board has concluded its investigations, although I notice some of the papers have it so. We leave here to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, and will go to Newport and look over the Naval College and then to New-York. This is my vacation, and I am spending it in this way."

A LONG LUMBER SEASON.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—For the first time in more than thirty years the big boom at Glens Falls has remained in active operation until the middle of August. Now it is closed. The reason for the long season was the abundance of water by reason of the frequent rains. In the past it has been the custom of the mills on the Upper Hudson to close during a considerable portion of the Summer on account of low water consequent upon the dry weather. There has been no stoppage this year.

This condition, it was thought in the lumber market here and elsewhere, would produce a plethora in spruce and hemlock lumber, and a drop in prices had been anticipated. To the contrary, prices hardened and are expected to go higher still. The mills here were sawed, and a stop was made only because there was no more raw material to work with. Spruce is not at all plentiful in the market here, and instead of an accumulation, as is usually the case when the mills close down, there is rather a scarcity of the lumber. Last year the sawing was not finished when the season closed. Usually lumber is received here all through the Fall; this year the source of supply is closed and the stocks on hand must suffice.

"BUD" RENAUD'S TRIAL.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 21.—After much delay the Renaud case was taken up this morning by the court. "Bud" Renaud was Kilrain's representative in the management of the fight. He was intimately identified with all the preliminaries and was a member of the conference which selected Richburg as the battlefield. He is a New-Orleans man, a leading Elk, owner of a sporting house, and a man of considerable popularity. He was represented by Attorneys Calhoon and Green of Mississippi and Adams of New-Orleans. District Attorney Merville and Judge Terrell were the court officers.

Judge Calhoon, on behalf of the defendant, filed a demurrer against the indictment, claiming that it was insufficiently defective. Judge Terrell overruled the motion and the work of impanelling a jury was commenced. It was about 3 o'clock when the jury was sworn in. Mr. Green made an objection to the jurisdiction of the court, and this being overruled, "Bud" Renaud was called upon to plead. He pleaded not-guilty.

The trial then proceeded by the taking of the testimony of W. W. Robinson, who declared that he saw Renaud at the ring side taking an active part and apparently directing everything.

COLLISION ON THE ERIE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A wreck occurred on the Erie Road at Big Flats last night. A Lehigh Valley freight train was backing down on a switch across a west-bound track when an Erie freight train plunged into it, demolishing the engine and several cars. An east-bound freight was immediately flagged and the flagman of that train was sent back to stop Erie passenger train No. 2. The flagman failed to obey orders and the passenger train ran into the rear of the freight. The baggage and express car of the passenger caught fire and were burned. Engineer A. Wallace and Fireman Charles Kimball of train No. 2 were badly scalded. A drover named Sutton, from Woodhull, and several passengers were slightly injured. The wreck was blocked for some hours, all passenger trains being transferred over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road between Corning and this city.

THE DESTRUCTIVE LIGHTNING.

HASTINGS, Minn., Aug. 21.—The large barn of David Wentworth was struck by lightning yesterday morning and burned to the ground. The loss is about $3,000; insured for about $2,000.

Ferdinand Vedder's house, in the First Ward, was also struck and considerable damage done. W. W. Norway had a stack of oats burned by lightning upon his farm in Mareham, and Charles Odell of this city had a hog killed. In New-Market, about four or five miles West of Lakeville, Theodore Thomas was killed by lightning and John Young was burned about the body.

FATAL YACHT COLLISION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Two steam yachts, the Wideawake of Brewerton and the Jessie Lang of Phœnix, came into collision this afternoon at the junction of the Oswego and Seneca Rivers. The Jessie Lang sank, and all on board, about twenty-five persons, went into the water. All were rescued by the Wideawake except Miss Clara Van Wormer of Phœnix. She was drowned.

THE WHISKY GOVERNOR

A STRONG WEAPON PUT IN REPUBLICAN HANDS.

GOV. HILL'S OPPONENTS DELIGHTED BUT VERY UNDECIDED AS TO HOW THEY WILL ACT.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The Republicans here are in a delighted state of mind over the manner in which Gov. Hill has exposed his hand. He has been spoken of throughout the day as the "Whisky Governor," a title which he has honestly earned but is reluctant to accept. His complete surrender to the liquor dealers is regarded as in every way characteristic of him.

But while the Republicans are criticising the Governor with so much asperity it is noticeable that they maintain a marked silence when questioned as to the position their party will take in the Republican Convention on the liquor question. They regard Warner Miller as having practically been frozen out of the party by the Harrison Administration, and there is no one to take his place as champion of the high-license cause should the party decide to make that again an issue this Fall. Mr. Platt's well-known antipathy to Mr. Miller's position seems to be the greatest obstacle, so the politicians say, to any aggressive high-license campaign by the Republicans. Secretly Mr. Platt is as much of a friend of the liquor element as Gov. Hill is. Both men comprehend thoroughly the power that that element can wield in the State campaign, and both would rather coddle it than antagonize it. It is commonly declared here, even among independent Democrats, who are not wholly in accord with Gov. Hill's whisky policy, that if the Republicans should start out with the same vim and determination this Fall as they did last, making high license their chief party issue, with such speakers as Warner Miller and Theodore Roosevelt, they would stand a better chance of carrying the State than they did last year.

Since the Governor has thrown down his whisky challenge, as the call issued by the Democratic State Committee is termed, there are many Democrats who have already declared that if that is the kind of fight the Governor proposes to give the Democratic Party they do not want any of it. They criticise the Governor because he makes the issue at this time and in that way, and again for not introducing some suggestion about the revision of the tariff. They say that, as he brought one extraneous subject into his call it was no more than proper for him to bring another question of statesmanship to which the party has committed itself. They say they do not see the necessity of the Governor's going outside of the old-fashioned call, and that in the end he will lose more votes than he will gain because it enables the Republican convention to anticipate the very things that the Governor has apparently so wished to conceal, namely, his attitude on "economy, retrenchment, and sumptuary legislation."

It is noted as remarkable that the Republicans here have shown more enthusiasm since the Democratic call has been issued than at any time since Harrison's inauguration. They appear to be very much encouraged, for the sentiment among them is that the Governor's time for humbugging the people is past, as everybody has come to understand his methods. A prominent Republican from the central part of the State said at the Delavan House this evening that he was confident that if the Republicans would nominate such a man as Theodore Roosevelt at the head of the ticket they would have an excellent chance to win, provided they could place the party on a high-license question where Warner Miller dropped them and make a vigorous and aggressive campaign, stumping every county where the vote was doubtful, and exposing the Governor's shame, hypocrisy, and duplicity.

The Governor to-day, for the first time in his life, has experienced all the pride of leadership. He has been simply overwhelmed with the visits of Democratic politicians who have returned from Saratoga to give him a full report of the proceedings of his "snap" committee, to obtain information as to the Governor's political movements, and to find out about the probable work of the convention. The Cleveland men, however, have not bothered him. They are not sulking in their tents at all, but, as the Governor has evinced a disposition to run the machine, they are willing to let him make the experiment. The Governor was very full of business, had no time to discuss the situation with the reporters, because, as he explained it, he was making preparations to leave town to attend the meeting of the State Firemen's Convention at Plattsburg.

A LONG LUMBER SEASON.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—For the first time in more than thirty years the big boom at Glens Falls has remained in active operation until the middle of August. Now it is closed. The reason for the long season was the abundance of water by reason of the frequent rains. In the past it has been the custom of the mills on the Upper Hudson to close during a considerable portion of the Summer on account of low water consequent upon the dry weather. There has been no stoppage this year.

This condition, it was thought in the lumber market here and elsewhere, would produce a plethora in spruce and hemlock lumber, and a drop in prices had been anticipated. To the contrary, prices hardened and are expected to go higher still. The mills here were sawed, and a stop was made only because there was no more raw material to work with. Spruce is not at all plentiful in the market here, and instead of an accumulation, as is usually the case when the mills close down, there is rather a scarcity of the lumber. Last year the sawing was not finished when the season closed. Usually lumber is received here all through the Fall; this year the source of supply is closed and the stocks on hand must suffice.

MR. TABOR EXPLAINS.

A STATEMENT ABOUT HIS SHARE OF THE CEILING INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Attorney General Tabor, emarting under the attacks upon his conduct of the ceiling investigation, has prepared the following statement for the press explaining his position from the beginning to the present time:

"I shall make no active canvass for the renomination for the office of Attorney General. I am perfectly satisfied with what the Democratic Party has done for me in the past, and will be entirely satisfied with its action at the next State Convention. I have tried in every way to do my duty as Attorney General, and have always endeavored to protect the rights and interests of the people of the State of New-York. I have necessarily made some enemies in so doing, and have probably incurred the hostility of some men and certain corporations, but believe that the Democratic Party will believe that these influences will have any effect on a Democratic Convention.

"But so far as the so-called 'ceiling scandal' is concerned, and which it is intimated may in some way be used against me, if renominated, I can only say the charge of murder and high treason might with the same propriety be urged against me. In the first place, I had absolutely nothing to do with the legislation which made the ceiling fraud a possibility. That was the work of the Legislature. In the second place, I had absolutely nothing to do with the letting of the contract or the drawing of the specifications upon which the contract was let, and which specifications, and not the contract, contained the alternative clause which covered the papier maché, and no knowledge whatever concerning them until after the contract had been let to Mr. Smith, and no one claims that I did.

"What I did do was to draw the formal part of the contract to attach to the specifications. There never was any fault found with the contract itself. It was legally in perfect shape. I did insist on putting into the contract a clause which would bind for in the specifications, reserving to the State the right to retain 20 per cent. of the contract price in order to indemnify the State against any loss that might be suffered by a failure to fulfil the contract, and that this 20 per cent. should not be paid until the committee should be satisfied that the work was satisfactorily done and should approve of the same in writing, which approval, by my advice, the committee refused to make. This has resulted in keeping in the Treasury of the State nearly $40,000 to indemnify the State against the failure of the contractor to fulfil his contract. By my advice and upon my opinion the Controller compelled Mr. Andrews, before his removal, to return to the State Treasury $5,000 which he had unlawfully drawn, by way of salary for extra compensation for superintending the work, which I claim was unconstitutionally allowed. This is my whole offense so far as the ceiling fraud is concerned, as far as I am advised.

"So far as the charge is made that I have not prosecuted the contractor and other parties, I have this to say: Two legislative investigating committees, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, investigated this matter, and the Legislature itself failed to make any recommendations to me to commence any action. There was no theory that there was any fraud or conspiracy, either in procuring the legislation or in the letting of the contract to Mr. Smith.

"The Ceiling Committee, after the adjournment of the Legislature, unanimously left it to my judgment to determine whether such an action could be successfully maintained. I have said to no one that such an action cannot be maintained, but I have not said to any one that I should not bring such an action. I am carefully investigating the whole subject, both the facts and the law—and shall act when that investigation shall be completed. I want to be sure of being right before going ahead.

"I believe that all fair-minded men in this State are willing that I should have a fair opportunity, after the investigations that have been had, to now obtain, if I can, such additional evidence as will justify me. As Attorney General in commencing a prosecution of the magnitude of the one suggested. In the meantime, by the bond which the State has taken from Mr. Smith and the reserved fund spoken of in the Treasury, the State is amply indemnified against any failure on the part of Mr. Smith to fulfil his contract according to his bid and the specifications, assuming that they were not obtained by fraud and conspiracy.

"I am entirely satisfied that the good judgment of the people of the State will sustain me in my course in this matter. That is all."

In fact the ceiling scandal will be the "Banquo's ghost" of the coming campaign. Controller Wemple has also been advised by his friends to explain how it was that his office paid to Smith $14,000 more than he was entitled to receive. Mr. Wemple will show that he had no copy of the contract, and he declares that he is in a position to prove almost conclusively that from the very first, from the time the original bill was drawn, it was purposely intended to lift from his office all the safeguards that are customarily put about the State Treasury by bills appropriating money.

NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Prohibitionists of this county have nominated W. P. Freeman and Fred H. Lewis for Assemblyman for the First and Second Districts respectively.

A READING FURNACE FAILS.

THE KEYSTONE COMPANY OBLIGED TO MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT.

READING, Penn., Aug. 21.—A deed of assignment was executed this afternoon by the Keystone Furnace Company of this city in favor of the Reading Trust Company. The community had learned only several hours before of the impending failure, the corporation being generally regarded as a strong and paying one. The assigned property consists of two large anthracite blast furnaces on the outskirts of the city, together with fifteen acres of land, furnace, machinery, franchises, &c. The corporation has been in financial difficulties for some time. The company gave a mortgage of $250,000 to George D. Stitzel and George W. Bruckman, in trust, March 23, 1874, and this was canceled Dec. 20, 1888, the company giving a mortgage to the Reading Trust Company for $175,000 and an additional mortgage to Herbert M. Bushong for $5,000. There is a large floating debt, estimated at $75,000, some of which would have matured to-morrow, and this is one of the direct causes of the failure.

The furnaces were built and equipped about eight years ago, at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. Henry Bushong, President of the company, was a member of the banking firm of Bushong Brothers, who failed in November, 1

DAVID PULSIFER'S TRICK

HIS COLT BROTHER BAN WINS A GOOD RACE.

A SURPRISE IN THE BETTING RING WHICH BROKE DAVE JOHNSON UP IN BUSINESS.

In spite of the fact that yesterday was a sort of off day in racing, because it followed right on the heels of the inaugural day, there was a mere than average-sized crowd at the West Chester track to see a very good day's sport. The vastness of the racing plant of Mr. Morris was not so thoroughly appreciated yesterday as it was to-day, for on the opening day the crowd filled things up pretty well. Yesterday, however, with a better than the average attendance, the crowd was fairly lost in the vast grand stand and betting ring. The fren field was again crowded, and the mutual machines there did a lively business.

It seemed to be a pretty hard day all around, for the wise ones lost a lot of good money on Torchlight, Bradford, and Bnokstone, while the bookmakers were hard hit by the victories of Gramercy, Kingston, and Brother Ban. The bookies, with the exception of "Doc" Andrson, were pertionlarly sweet on Orifamme for thet, the fourth race of the day, and Dave Johnson was so confident of his winning that he laid no against all the rest, and at thn conolnsion of the race was so hard hit financially that he was forced to turn his stake and give up business for the day, his capital being entirely wiped out. The Pulsifer party and "Doc" Anderson simply slaughtered the bookins on Brother Ban and won a handsome fortune. The race was one of the particularly slick oonps for which thn Pulsifer party are famous. Dave Johnson isn't the only one who wept because it went through.

One of the echoes of opening day at the track is that Ed Brown, or, as he is better known, "Brown Dick," the owner of Frontenac and Ruperta, went to bed last night $28,000 richer than he was in the morning, by reason of the victories of the two colts named, while Andrew Thompson, the colored trainer of Brooklyn, won $18,000 on the same pair.

A novelty race the opening one might properly have been called, for each of the thirteen horses contesting had in the saddle a jockey or stable boy who had nevnr ridden a horse to victury. The telegraph board therefore presented an unusual lot of names, most of the boys being youngsteters attached to the stables of the owners of the different horsee, who have ridden their mounts in their ordinary morning work. Putting these youngsters up for a trial was an idea of Wyndham Walden, the trainer for the Morris Stable, who honed in this way to bring to the front some promising light-weight jockeys, who would otherwise have no chance to show their ability. The run was over the straight three-quarter track, and was, of course, a scrambole pnre and simple, resolting finally in a victory for Glenmound, who was ridden both patiently and well by a lad named Morshead, who has occasionally ridden in races at the big tracks, though never succesafully up to this time. Mary T. ran a good race for five-eighths of a mile and was then completely done nn, and had to finish in fifth place. Torchlight and Bradford, the latter a strong favorite in the betting, had a hot fight for the place, which Sonlight finally captured by a half length, Ban Cloche being a good fourth and close up. Sir Joseph, who was pulled all over the track by his inexperienced jockey, finished sixth, the rest of the lot heaten away off. And the single backer of Glenmound in the French pools was very happy as he received $101 50. The two who backed him for the place got $102 40 each for their five-dollar investment.

The talent got a blow in the eyse in the second race, as they plunged on Torchlight as if the race was all over except the shouting. But Torchlight was never in the race from the outset. Telie Doe, Young Duke, and Bridgslight cut out the running, with Wilfred close up and Robin Hood and Torchlight away in the rear. Telie Doe began to quit in the run to the finish, and Robin Hood made a strong but futile effort to get up to the leaders. He wasn't quite fast enough, however, and the two Brighton Beachers, Wilfred and Young Duke, fought it out to the finish under whip and spur, the former finally winning by a neck, Young Duke beating Bridgelight a length for the place.

Gramercy finelly polled off the good thing the Pryors have been expecting for so long a time, winning the third race, a three-quarter dash, in very clever fashion from the field of a half dozen that started against him, and so put a victory to the credit of a favorite, much to the delight of the plungers who always want to back the horse running at the longest odds. Green Morris's colt Jersey Pat made a good offer for the race, but thonch completely ridden out, could only get place honors, as Gramercy beat him a head for first money. Mr. Morris's colt King's Own, though running a little sulkily at first, finished fairly strong, and was third, a oonple of lengthe behind Jersey Pat, and three in front of Extravagance.

Bella B. showed how very bad she can be when she wants to by cavorting about at the post and delaying the start for the fourth race for a long time. Even when the horses were sent off on their journey that wretched temper of hers got the better of her duty to her owners and she sulked persistently and absolutely refused to extend herself for even a yard at anytimn in the race. Niagara, closely followed by Dunboyne and Barrister, made the running for seven-eighths of a mile, when Brother Ban, coming with a rush from the rear in company with Elyton, the great "tip" for the race, had the race between them, and resulted in little more than a procession, for Brother Ban wonensed up, by five lengths, while Elyton only beat Niagara a length for the place, with Orifiamme, the second choice in the betting, a good fourth.

Kingston won the mile and a sixteenth dash for the Dwyere in clever fashion, beating Cortez of Capt. Sam Brown's string by an open length, the latter only a head in front of Joe Courtney, who was a head before Catalpa, the trio making a very pretty race all the way down the long straight stretch for place honors, the three finishing in the first being those who were selected in the betting in that order. The time (1:51½) was rater slow for a sprinter of Kingston's ability, which is duo to the fact that the first part of the race was run at a very moderate pace.

The last race of the day was a selling scramble at seven furlonge, which J. J. Carroll's filly Vivid won right cleverely, opsetting the favorite, Miracle, who could only rnn third, Buckstone beating him a half length for the place after a driving finish. Vivid was cleverly ridden by young Kay, who promises to make an excellent jockey, and who is even now one of the most promising of the light weights. Carroll's filly, who was entered to be sold for $1,300, was run up to $1,800 by "Jim" Williams, but a bid of $5 more enabled Carroll to keep her.

Details of the racing and hetting are given in the following tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,000, beaten allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18½.
W. Jennings's h. g. Glenmound, 5 years, by Glenmore—Alice J., 107 (Morshead) 1
Scoggin Brothers' ch. f. Sunlight, 3, 103... (A. Brown) 2
McClelland & Roche's b. h. Bradford, 5, 122.. Ban Cloche, 122; Mary T., 102; Sir Joseph, 108; Victura, 92; the Clemmie G, filly, 92; Hearst, 98; Gerhanic, 92; Mamie Fonso, 110; Nugget, 98, and Zoolite, 98, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Bradford, 9 to 5; Ban Cloche, 3½ to 1; Sunlight, 6 to 1; Mamie Fonso, 12 to 1; Sir Joseph and Glenmound, 20 to 1 each; Zoolite, 25 to 1; Gerhanic, the Clemmie G. filly, Mary T., Nugget, and Hearst, 30 to 1 each, and Victura, 50 to 1.
For place—Against Bradford, 3 to 5; Ban Cloche, even money; Sunlight, 8 to 5; Sir Joseph and Mamie Fonso, 5 to 1 each; Glenmound, 8 to 1; Gerhanic, the Clemmie G. filly, Zoolite, Mary T., Nugget, and Hearst, 10 to 1 each, and Victura, 20 to 1.
Mutnals paid on Glenmound, $16 50 straight, $10 40 for place; on Sunlight $17 15 for place.
Won by a nose; a half laugth between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5 years, by Willful—Eclliotic, 122 pounds.....(Littlefield) 1
P. J. Filan's b. c. Young Duke, aged, 122..(Bergen) 2
A. McGnigan's b.c. Bridgelight, 4, 120.(I. Murphy) 3
Robin Hood, 119; Torchlight, 120; Dntch Roller, 122, and Telie Doe, 118, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Torchlight, 11 to 5; Bridgelight, 3 to 1; Telie Doe, 5 to 1; Robin Hood, 6 to 1; Wilfred, 8 to 1; Dutch Rellar, 10 to 1, and Young Dnke, 15 to 1.
For place—Against Torchlight, 3 to 5; Bridgelight, even money; Telie Doe, 2 to 1; Rohin Hood, 3 to 1; Wilfred, 2½ to 1; Dntch Roller, 3 to 1, and Young Dnke, 6 to 1.
Mntnals paid on Wilfred $45 60 straight, $25 50 for place; on Young Dnke $39 20 for place.
Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½.
Acorn Stable's b. c. Gramercy, by Emperor-Felicity, 107 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
E. B. Morris's ch. c. Jersey Pat, 108.....(Mosher) 2
J. A. & A. H. Morrie's ch. c. King's Own, 108.. (Littlefield) 3
Extravagance, 118; Tulla Blackburn, 118; Ozone, 108, and Kenwood, 118, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Gramercy, 3 to 1; Extravagance, 3 to 1; Tulla Blackburn, and Jersey Pat, 6 to 1 each; Kenwood, 7 to 1; King's Own, 8 to 1, and Ozone, 30 to 1.
For place—Against Gramercy, 7 to 10; Extravagance, 9 to 5; Jersey Pat, 2 to 1; Tulla Blackburn and Kenwood, 2½ to 1 each; King's Own, 3 to 1, and Ozone, 10 to 1.
Mntnals paid on Gramercy $16 15 straight, $10 15 for place; on Jersey Pat $14 55 for place.
Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes, of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. h. Brother Ban, 5 years, by King Ban—War Reel, 108 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
W. Durham's ch. c. Elyton, 3, 111.....(Allen) 2
P. W. Street's ch. h. Niagara, 5, 108...(Littlefield) 3
Orifiamme, 119; Barrister, 118; Dunboyne, 118; colt Fonntainebleau, by St. Simon, with the chestant filly by Rond Or, Wharfedale, second, and Curtrow, by Barcaldine, third.

FLIERS IN HARNESS.

VERY FAST MILES TROTTED AND PACED AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 21.—One of the largest crowds ever seen at the Hudson River Park attended the Grand Circuit meeting this afternoon. It was warm and pleasant, the track was even better than before, and a great field of fliers was to meet in the Ruppert Stakes, which was the chief event of thn second day's programme. Before this was started, the 2:20 class was called, with the big gelding Greylight a favorite at odds of 10 to 7 over the other four. In the first heat Greylight went away fast and led past the third quarter, when thn Buffalo mare, Mocking Bird, drew up on him so rapidiv that the gelding broke, and Mocking Bird was two lengths ahead of Geneva S. at the wire, in 2:17½. This was a new record for the mare, and she was at once thn favorite. The second heat saw Mocking Bird in front from wire to wire, while Geneva S. and Greylight were close together, thn former getting second place, as Mocking Bird finished in 2:19½. Now it was 5 to 3 on the new favorite, and again she was not headed, though both Geneva S. and Greylight were after her all thn way, the third heat being trotted in 2:17¼.

When the Ruppert Stakes was called, elnven "cracks" came out to battin for the purse of $5,000. In the pools Alcryon was the choice, with Anbine, Hodyrt, and Yorktown Belle also sold out at a small price. Alcryon drew the pole and to a ragged start led from the wire in the first heat. Anbine, who had been a long way behind, came through the party and got to the stallion's wheel as the third quarter. Alcryon easily speed to keep his place, however, and flew under thn wire in 2:16¾, with Anbine at his saddle. It was 2 to 1 on Alcryon before the second heat, and the struggle between him and Anbine was renewed. The New-England mare clung to the gray flier's wheel, but he held her there and finished in 2:17. Alcryon was a 4-to-1 favorite for thn race then, and thn third heat decided the stakes, for after another duel with Anbine the Michigan stallion made the mile in 2:17¾.

The 2:17 pace was the third on thn, with five starters. Wickonee was the choice, but was nuable to save her distance in the first heat, won by William M. Singerly in 2:16½. The next was a dead heat between Singerly and Ed Annan, in 2:17¼. Then Ed Annan got two heats, and was just beaten for the fifth by Doctor M., in 2:16¼. It was too dark to see the horses when the sixth heat was started, and to proceed with it was a direct violation of the rnles, but the judges paid no heed to that, and Ed Annan nnded thn race by winning the heat in 2:20.

To-morrow there are two regnlar events, and Johnston paces to beat his record. Belle Hamlin also trots against her record. The enmmaries:

2:20 CLASS.—Purse $1,500.
Mocking Bird, by Mambrino King..
Geneva S.....(Andrews) 1 1 1
Greylight.....(McCarthy) 2 2 2
Pennant.....(Goldsmith) 3 3 5
Grauley.....(Geers) 4 5 3
Time—2:17½; 2:19½; 2:17¾.

2:24 CLASS.—Ruppert Stakes, $5,000.
Alcryon, by Aloyons.....(Dobie) 1 1 1
Anbine.....(McCarthy) 2 2 2
Yorktown Belle.....(Phillips) 4 3 4
Geneva S.....(Dobie) 3 4 5
Jasins.....(Andrews) 10 10 9
Hodyrt.....(Hunt) 7 5 8
Edith R.....(Arnold) 5 8 9
Colvica Sprague.....(Ayers) 9 6 6
Fereno.....(McCarthy) 6 7 7
Elastic Starch.....(Smith) 8 9 dr.
Frank S.....(McDonald) dis.
Time—2:16¾; 2:17; 2:17¾.

2:17 CLASS. PACING.—Purse $1,000.
Ed Annan, by Dannteas..(Dobie) 4 0 1 1 2 1
William M. Singerly.....(Davis) 1 2 4 2 1 2
Doctor M.....(Stnart) 2 3 4 2 1 3
Joe Jefferson.....(Sarly) 3 4 3 3 3 r. o.
Wickopee.....(Mooiton) dis.
Time—2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:20.

AXTELL TROTS FAST.

BUT COULD NOT QUITE BEAT HIS THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—At the Northwestern Breedrrs' Association trotting meeting at Washington Park to-day the event was the attempt of the sensational young Iowa stallion, Axtell, to beat his own record of 2:14¾. After several warming-up heats hn was given his trial, but failed of the coveted honor, making the mile in 2:15¼. The quarters were as follows: 0:32¾; 1:05¾; 1:40; 2:15¼. The pacing mare, Lady Elgin, was sent to beat 2:21, and at the first attempt paced a mile in 2:20¼. Then she paond another mile to beat that time, and turnnd the track in 2:20½.

Following are the summaries of the regular races:

2:19 CLASS.
Lady Bullion.....1 1 1 Jnnemont.....3 4 2
Seymour Belle.....2 3 3 Kit Carry.....4 2 4
Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:20.

THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE.—Mile heats, two in three.
Opulent.....1 1 Tribune.....2 3
Dora Cossock.....3 2
Time—2:30; 2:24¾.

2:29 CLASS.
Passenger Boy.2 1 1 1 Regulator.....5 2 3 3
Virginia Wilkes.1 5 4 4 Wayne Wilson.3 4 5 dr.
Magna Wilkes.4 3 2 2
Time—2:24; 2:26½; 2:24¼; 2:28.

A MATCH AT PACING.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Aug. 21.—The match pacing race between the stallions Arctio and Crawford Wilkes for a purse of $1,000 was won by the latter. The race created intense interest throughout Northwestern Pennsylvania and was witnessed by fully 10,000 people. The betting was about even, and from $20,000 to $30,000 changed hands on the result. The sommary:

Crawford Wilkes.....2 2 1 1
Arctio.....1 1 2 2
Time—2:21¾; 2:26½; 2:24¼; 2:27½; 2:28.

"LIKE AN ANGELIO SHOW."

MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Henry H. Faxon and his colleagues nf the committee of the temperance Republicans, met behind closed doors today and decided to call the conference of the temperance men of the party from all over the State on Sept. 3, in Boston. During the meeting J. Otis Wardwell, the Secretary of the Republican State Committee, came up and rapped on the door. Mr. Faxon came ont and Mr. Wardwell asked if Col. Johnson was present. Mr. Faxon said he was not. He smiled serenely as Mr. Wardwell said jokingly that he wanted to attend Mr. Faxon's convention. In fact, he looked as if he was conjecturing how long it would be before he would be going for Mr. Wardwell's scalp, as he is now going for those of Messrs. Brackett and Crapo.

It was after 4 o'clock when the meeting was over. At one time during the proceedings the key was turned in the lock and it was fastened against chance oomers. When the committee came out it was announced that the meeting had been a very harmonious one. The Hon. Byron B. Johnson presided. "The reason we were so long," said Mr. Faxon, "was because we wanted to talk over the situation. It looks first-olass in every respect. There was a little diversity of opinion, at first, in regard to the time of the convention; but it was all settled in the eminent satisfaction of everybody. It was just like an angelio show. There were two injudicious there, and it couldn't have been any other way. There were no third partyites here, either. It was a very amiable affair."

All the members of the committee said there was only one opinion on the subject of both Crapo and Brackett, and that of anyielding and determined opposition to both of them as candidates for the Gnbernatorial nomination on the Repnblican tioket.

CONTRACTORS SUSPEND.

JUDGMENTS TAKEN AGAINST THE FIRM OF COMEGYS & LEWIS.

Judgments for $58,516 have been entered against Comegys & Lewie, contractors, at 15 Cortlandt-street, in favor of the following creditors: Schickle-Harrison-Howard Iron Company of St. Louis, $26,635; Wing & Evans, $15,635; Coffin & Stanton, $11,955; Thomson-Honston Electric Company, $3,128, and Penn Iron Company, $1,163. Execntion was issued to the Sheriff.

Messrs. Comegys & Lewis have been in business for ahont ten years, principally as water works contractors. Mr. Lewie is at present in Cnili, from which Governmnt thn firm about a year ago obtained a contract to extend the railroad system. It is said, $17,000,000. The North and South American Construction Company was formed to enrry ont the contract.

In explanation of the judgmente the representative of the firm said yesterday that they were in a fair way of settling up the partnership of Comegys & Lewis. The firm would be dissolved, and Mr. Comegys would continue the water works business on hie own account. The dissolution was mntually agreed upon by thn two partners, as Mr. Lewis would remain in Chili for two years, and both parties nnderstood all ahont it. The firm had some securitins which they oonld not dispose of without sacrifice, and these securities had been given to the creditors as collateral for their claims. Arrangements had been made with a firm on Broadway to use as speedily as possible for the creditors, and the proceeds would go toward paying off their olaims. The firm did not owe $5,000 unsonnd.

FOUND DYING IN A DITCH.

When William D. Gilbert, the engineer for Schuyler Hamilton's brick yard at Croton, was approaching the engine house yesterday morning ahont 4 o'clock he discovered by the light of his lantern Thomas Sullivan, an Irishman, forty-three years of age and single, who had been discharged the previous Saturday night, lying in a ditch by the side of the railway tracks. Just then a man named Cain came along and the two raised Sullivan. In answer to inquiries as to how he came to be lying there at that time in the mornlug, he complained of pain in the stomach. "They've done me np this time," he said, and gave a gasp and died.

Coroner Sutten was notified, and held his inquest in the afternoon. Sullivan had been hoarding with a Mrs. Alta. Sullivan, she said, on Tuesday had been drinking with others and was a little quarrelsome. He had a quarrel with three men, John Crandell, John T. Bellew, and John Cannon. Bellew told him to get ont of the house, and Cannon was seen to slap him on the face with his hand. The last seen of him hy those about the house was about 11 o'clock at night, when they say he left the premises with a stranger.

Dr. Thomas J. Acker, who was called as soon as the man became unconscious, fonnd that he had been apparently kicked or hit with something in the side, for three ribs were broken on the left side and pierced the lower lobe of the lung. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a blow or blows npon hie person, inflioted hy some person or persons to them nnknown.

PLANING MILL IN BROOKLYN BURNED.

The big planing mill extending from 280 to 290 Wallabont-street, and from 1 to 3 Waltonstreet, Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire at about 11 o'clock last night. The flames were first discovered in the boiler room, and spread so rapidly that two alarms were sent out. A great many frame tenements snrround the mill, and at first fears were entertained for their safety. The firemen, however, kept the fire nnder control. The building, a four-story frame etructure, was owned by L. M. Weeks. He occnpied all bnt the gronnd floor as a cabinet shop.

His lose on stock and machinery is placed at $15,000, fnlly insured. The building cost $5,000 and that too was protected by policies. S. W. Arecon and Charles Hancock, who occnpied the ground floor in the manufacture of fancy scroll work, lost $2,500 on their stock, which was only partly covered.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

William Savage, a saloon keeper of Green and Oakland streets, Greenpoint, died a day or two ago and the funeral eervices over the body were held at 10 o'olock yesterday morning. After the services were conoinded the friends were invited to take a last look at the dead man's face. In the procession was his sister, Mrs. John Callion, a woman about thirty-five years old, who led a little two-year-old daughter by the hand, and was in a delicate state of health. As hnr nyes rested on the face of her dead brother she lifted her hande, nttered a shriek, and fell npon the floor.

Wnnn she was lifted np it was fonnd that she was bleeding from the month. She was oarried into an adjoining room while several persons hnrried in different directions for a doctor. Before a physician arrived she was dead. In the simple language of her friends, she died of a broken heart.

JANK HOE NOT ON VIEW.

Jank Hoe, the "illusionist," whose engagement at the Union-Square Theatre has not been profitable, did not give a performance last night. The report was that his "backer" had concluded that there was no money in the enterprise and had withdrawn and the probability is that the engagement has reached an abrupt close.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

EMPLOYERS EXPERIENCING LITTLE TROUBLE IN GETTING MEN.

The journeyman bakers succeeded in embarrassing several bakeries yesterday morning. At Shnitz's bakery in Brooklyn 150 men walked ent on Tuesday night, and he was not able to send ont one-half the nnmber of his wagons in the morning. Later in the day he sent word to the headquarters of the nmployers' association at 78 East Tenth-street for men, and a force was sent to him. He expects thet a number of his old men will return nndnr thn new rnles and that he will be able to send ont all his wagons thie morning. A number of men in the bakaries of Hink & Helling, of Hildebrand Brothers, of Richter Brothers, and of Dahn & Son, in Brooklyn, also went ont.

Friedman's O. K. Bakery was also crippled by the strike of the men, and only a few wbgons could be sent ont with bread yesterday morning. The employer gave his old men twenty-four honrs in which to retnrn, and if they are not then at their post he will get other men in their stead.

At the headquarters of the employers' association in the Secretary was busy taking down the names and addresses of journeyman bakers who were willing to work nnder the new rnles. Percy Rockwell has a full complement of men, and believes that the baokbone of the union has been broken. His manager said that when the boycott was first imposed npon the firm it was a little annoying, bnt now that the nmployers had comnined to resist the union that organization could not carry on a general boycott because the inhabitants of New-York and Brooklyn must have bread to eat. Fleischmann's bakery also had a fnll force of men, who were satisfied with their treatment.

The striking or locked-ont journeymen held a secret meating at 385 Bowery at 9 o'clock in the morning. They said that they hoped and expected to win the fight. They based their hopes upon what they said was thn reqnest of several smaller employers to their men to go to work and not pay any attention to the new rnles, which were posted np only to hnmor the larke firms, with which they wanted to be on good terms. Some of the leaders said that a large nnmber of nnionmen had been sent to the employers' headquarters to register themselves as applicants for work. They gave flotitious names and addresses. They were ordnred to report for work at various bakeries, but, of connrse, they intended disappoint the employers who expect them by not going to work.

It was reported that G. F. Droste of East Seventy-fifth-street had got his men to sign the new rnles and that the men would leave the union and organize a mutual protective organization of their own.

HIS NAME IS HORTON.

THE BURGLAR WHO BROKE HIS LEG FULLY IDENTIFIED.

The Jersey City police have identified Frank Horton, who is at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, under police surveillance, as the person who recently robbed George Fanton of New York of a gold watch and chain, at the house of Mrs. Jones, on Fifth-street. Mrs. Jones and another woman were arrested, but Murphy and Horton, who were with them in the house at the time, escaped. The watch was returned immediately after the women's arrest. Murphy was arrnsted a day or two ago.

The other day the papers published the story of a burglar who was surprised in the house of a Mr. Brown on Hanoock-avenne, in Brooklyn, and who broke a leg while leaping from a window to escape. He wrote the name of Hart to the police whose custody he was committed, but the Jersey City police have identified him as Horton. He is said to be an expert thief.

Two weeks ago a young Brooklyn lady received a telegram calling her to New-York. When she reached New-York she found that the telegram was spurious, and on her return home learned that her hoose had been robbed of $1,200 worth of jewelry. It is believed that Horton was the burglar in that oase. He is also wanted for a house-robbery in Hoboken, in which $2,000 worth of jewelry was stolen.

Mrs. Jones, in whose house Fenton was robbed, was arrested for keeping a disorderly house. When she was arraigned, Police Captain Smith became responsible for her appearance in court the next day, but she died. The police say that she is in New York, bnt, though they declare that she has long been Horton's partner in crime, they have not arrested her.

A RESPITE FOR GIBLIN.

JUDGE BARRETT REFUSES A NEW TRIAL —NOLAN AND LEWIS MUST HANG.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—William F. Howe appeared before Gov. Hill this morning and argned the application for Executive olemency for Charles Giblin, James Nolan, and John Lewis, three of the five murderers now confined in the Tombs, New-York City, awaiting execution on Friday.

In the case of Giblin Mr. Howe asked for a suspension of the execution of his sentence in order to give him time to ask for a new trial and for the collection of more evidence in addition to that already in his possession, which was not presented on Giblin's trial. Goelz at the time of the trial swore that he did not have a pistol in his possession at the time of the murder of his wife by Giblin, but since then two women who lived over Goelz's bake shop have sworn that the pistol with which the killing was done belonged to Goelz, and was obtained by Giblin after it had been smnohed from Goelz and had fallen to the floor, and that Giblin used it in self-defence. Mr. Howe said hn thought many essential points were overlooked on the trial which wonld have been greatly in favor of the prisoner, among them being the fact that the five-dollar counterfeit bill was never produced on the trial and that there was no evidence to show that it was counterfeit. Neither was the pistol produced.

Assistant District Attorney Parker of New-York opposed the application, reviewing the evidence given at the trial at some length.

The cases of both Nolan and Lewis were submitted to the Governor with a plea for olnmency, no new evidence being produced.

At the conclusion of the argument on Giblin's application the Governor said he would grant him a respite for sixty days, until Oct. 23. The applications in the oases of Nolan and Lewis were denied.

Giblin was informed of the Governor's action by his counsel's clerk immediately npon the receipt of the newe, and was so overcome by joy that for minntes he was unable to speak. Then he broke out into fervent praise of and thanks to the Governor and his counsel.

This reprieve necessitates a change in the execntioner's arrangements. Two men will now be hanged on each scaffold instead of three on one and two on the other. The scaffolde will be put np to day, and the execntions will occur a little after 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant a new trial to Giblin. The affidavits handed np by Mr. Howe, he declared, looked at in the most favorable light, presented nothing which oonld justify the granting of a new trial. The application had the appearance of being the last resort of a hopeless defense. Not only the people's proofs but the affiants' statements demonstrated the ehallowness and falsity of what was put forward as newly-discovered evidence. Fannie Nelson, who was a witness at the trial, gave a very poor excuse for not having told them what her affidavit she declared was the whole truth, while her sister Gussie, who was not a witness, was overwhelmed by the people's evidence as to her character, her own conflicting statements, and the actual facts and the nnreasonable nature of her evidence.

Such testimony as that presented as newly discovered, if produced on the trial, oonld not have oarried weight, much less conviction, to any fair or reasonable mind. Placing his judgment therefore npon the distinct ground that on this evidence the verdict would not probably have been changed, in fact, that a change conld hardly have been possible, Judge Barrett conolndes that a new trial is not warranted.

YOUNG MR. MACKAY'S NEW YACHT.

John W. Mackay, Jr., son of the Californian millionaire, who is at present on a visit to this city with his parents, has been busy for some days past, with the aid of Mr. Hector De Castro, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, in making arrangements for the building of a yaoht of somewhat novel construction. The young man is in his second year at Oxford University, and he seeks to secure a vessel which will fill his college friends with astonishment. The yaoht planned—the contract for building which was awarded yesterday to a West Chester firm—is to depend upon naphtha as a propelling power, and as the yaoht is to be of sufficient size to accommodate quite a large party of guests it will be the largest naphtha vessel ever constructed.

The inside work and finishings of the yaoht are to be in a style nf the greatest luxury. All the material employed is to be of American growth and manufacture. Owing to a marked objection which Mr. Mackay has to electric lighting, the yaoht will be lighted by gas, which, by an ingenious device, will be generated on board. The kitchen is to be fitted up with the latest improvements in American gas ranges, which Mr. Mackay declares are superior to anything of the kind known in Europe.

CHOSEN BY SONS OF VETERANS.

The Sons of Veterans at their encampment in Peekskill yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Department Commander—J. B. Hedgee, Post No. 36, Dansville; Senior Vice Department Commander—C. H. Weaver, Post No. 84; Department Surgeon—Dr. G. G. Van Mater, Post No. 28, Brooklyn; Chaplain—James Walker, Post No. 25, Greenbnsh; Officer of the Day—F. E. Hawser, Post No. 75, Hudson. The next encampment will be held at Rome, N. Y., in August, 1890.

YOUNG POPA'S STORY.

HE SAYS HE SAW A MAN SET FIRE TO SNYDER'S RESTAURANT.

Sergt. Schmittberger of the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station was in high glee yesterday over the discovery nf a witness who was ready to swear that hn had seen a man set fire to thn premises at 305 Seventh-avnnue, in which ten people were burned to death early Monday morning. The Police and Fire Departments had fathered opposite theories as to the cause of the fire, Sergt. Schmittberger and his detectivse holding that somn one, most probably the colored cook Brooks of John J. Snyder's restaurant, had intentionally caused it, while Assistant Fire Marshal Frank declared that the fire appeared to have been accidental. On Tuesday afternoon thn Sergeant acknowledged that the incendiary theory had fallen flat, bnt yesterday he was confident of its truth, though he had transferred his theory from the cook, who is in the Tombs charged with the crime of arson, to his employer, Snyder, who is held in the House of Detention as a witness against the cook.

The witness is Joseph Popa, a thirteen-year-old Italian boy, who lives with his father on the top floor of the tenement back of 307 Seventh-avenue. The lad's story was to the effect that his father keeps a boot-blacking stand at Twenty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, and that they are in the habit of getting up at 4:30 o'clock every morning. On Monday morning they arose at that hour and the lad was washing his face at thn window, which overlooks thn narrow court separating the tenement on the avenue from the one in the rear. He saw a man wearing a white apron throw blazing sticks of wood over the floor of the Snyder restaurant kitchen. After he had done that the man took up a pan and threw some liquid which it contained over the burning wood, a cloud of smoke arose, which was quickly followed by a burst of flamn. Then, ths boy's story ran, the man in the white apron went into the hall of the building, took up a broom, and walked ont to the sidewalk. At this point, the boy said, he ran down stairs shonting "Fire," while his father, who was in the court below at the time this happened, ran up stairs for his bank book.

Sergt. Schmittberger said yesterday that he got his first inkling of the boy's story from some of the lodgers in the house, who had told it. The Sergeant said that young Popa told a very straight story. On being asked why hn had kept his knowledge secret for so long, the boy replied that his father had told him he had better not talk about the affair, as he wonld only get himself in trouble. During the afternoon young Popa was taken to the Coroners' office, where he was made to embody his statement in the form of an affidavit before Coroner Schnitzer, who committed him to the House of Detention.

Snyder's friends laughed at the boy's story yesterday, and were positive that it was impossible for him to see from the window all that he described, had it occurred. Sergt. Schmittberger dwelt with especial emphasis npon the boy's declaration that he saw the man in the white apron go to the sidewalk after he got the broom, hnt this finishing touch to the story is the weakest part of it, as from the window in question it would be impossible to tell where the man went.

The funerals of some of the victims of the fire took place yesterday afternoon. The funeral services of Mrs. Mary Wells and her two children were held at the residence of her brother, 224 West Thirty-third-street. From there the funeral procession went to Greenwood Cemetery. The bodies of Mrs. Jane Jeffrey, Miss Nellie McGeoghegan, and Annie Lyons were taken from an undertaker's at 524 Sixth-avenne to Greenwood Cemetery. Willie Simone's funeral occurred at the residence of his oldest son, Patrick, at 248 West Twenty-eighth-street. It had been intended to have his son buried with him, but this was found to be impossible, and the body of the brave young fellow will be laid to rest beside that of his father in Calvary Cemetery to-day.

Thn survivors of the fire are in a destitute condition, but subscriptions are coming in at the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station and at 54 West Thirty-first-street, where the committee formed for the purpose has its headquarters. About $200 has been subscribed in all, but it is hoped to obtain a larger sum.

Fire & Soce' agent said yesterday that the firm intended to at once have iron floore placed on the fire escapes in the rear of all their tenements, and to do all else that the proper authorities may state as necessary to increase the safety of the tenants.

SWIMMING FOR PRIZES.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Thn Amateur Athletic Union's swimming championships at 100 yards and 1 mile were decided yesterday on the Harlem River. They were given under the management of the Manhattan Athletic Clnb, and were started at 5 o'clock. The tide was favorable to the swimmers.

The river was dotted with oarsmen of the clubs in that vicinity, and in the mile swim, which was from the Madison-Avenue Bridge to a point beyond the Atalanta Clnbhouse, they all followed close to A. Meffert of the Manhattan Athletic Clnb, who led his competitors from start to finish. The only unpleasant incident was the way in which the Harlem tugboats puffed np and down thn rivnr, not stopping for the swimmers or making any effort to get ont of their course.

The 100-yard course reached across the river directly in front af thn Atalanta's clnbhouse. The contestants were William Bryce, Western Amateur Swimming Clnb of Glasgow, Scotland; A. J. Picard, Rhelnlust Swimming Clnb; H. E. Toussant, New-York Athletic Clnb; A. Meffert, Manhattan Athletic Clnb; W. C. Johnson, Varuna Boat Clnb; Guy Richards, New-York Athletic Clnb; J. Rnddiman, Jr., Asteria, Athletic Clnb; C. T. Schlessinger, New-York Athletic Clnb; W. J. O'Gorman, Columbia College Athletic Association; John Manion, Brooklyn; W. R. Hewitt, Astoria Athletic Clnb; R. W. Wood, New-York City, and A. Skerrett, Sohnylkill Navy Athletic Clnb.

The young men, with trunks for swimming drass, were lined up on the floats in front of the clubhouse, and at the pistol shot all plunged into the water and struck out for the opposite side of the river, nearly all swimming with a long overhand sailor-like stroke. W. C. Johnson of the Varnnas led from the start and won by about a yard. With Mr. Richards second and Mr. Toussant third. The time was 1:22 2-5.

The mile swim was won by Mr. Meffert by 100 yards. His time was 27:40, over a minnte behind the record made by Dr. H. T. Braun of thn Pastimn Athletic Clnb last year. Dr. Brann expected to start in the contests yesterday, but was kept ont by thn death of a sister. Messrs. F. J. Wells of thn New-York Athletics and J. Manion of Brooklyn had a hard struggle for second place, Wells winning by two feet. The other starters dropped out before the finish, being picked up by boats.

The officers of the day were: Referee—H. McMillan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; Judges—W. G. Sohnyler, New-York Athletic Clnb; L. A. Stoart, Manhattan Athletic Clnb, and J. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union; Starter—H. P. Pike, Manhattan Athlntic Clnb; Clerk of the Course—G. M. L. Sacks.

The Games Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union met last evening in the New-York Athletic Club's headquarters, Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenne, to arrange some of the details of thn amateur championship meeting to be held at thn New-York Athlntic Clnb's grounds on Travers Island on Sept. 14.

The most interesting business was the selection of officers for that occasion. They will be: Referee—J. F. Hooker, Sohnylkill Navy Athletic Clnb of Philadelphia; Judges—W. B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Clnb; R. Steinmetz, Columbia Athletic Clnb of Washington; F. W. Eddy, Detroit Athletic Clnb, and George W. Carr, Manhattan Athletic Clnb; Timers—G. Avery, Manhattan Athletic Clnb; H. H. Abell, Staten Island Athletic Clnb, and C. Sweet, New-Jersey Athletic Clnb, and J. H. Stead, New-York Athletic Clnb; Field Judges—W. H. Rozers, Sohnylkill Navy Athletic Clnb; W. Kurtz, Warren Athletic Clnb of Wilmington, Del.; C. C. Davis, Staten Island Athletic Clnb, and W. A. Taylor, Orange Athletic Clnb; Judges of Walking—S. A. Austin and J. Merbnry, Pastime Athletic Clnb; Starter—G. W. Turner of Philadelphia; Clerks of the Course—W. O. Eoohwege, Brooklyn Athletic Association; B. C. Williams, New-

WITH NO CAMPAIGN FUND

PLIGHT OF CONNECTICUT PROHIBITIONISTS.

DOING VERY LITTLE WORK FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT — WHERE THEIR STRENGTH LIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 21.—The Prohibitionists in Connecticut are doing very little work for the proposed amendment to the Constitution, on account of a lack of funds. In the Presidential campaign, last Fall, the third party leaders made an aggressive fight, and drew so heavily from the private purses that money now is scarce. The New-Haven Prohibition Club, which is the strongest organization of the party in the State, ran heavily in debt, and after election day there remained obligations of about $400, which the officers found it extremely difficult to collect. Hiram Camp, who was the party's candidate for Governor, offered to contribute $50, on condition that the remainder of the money due be subscribed by others, but the result of that offer has never been stated. Zenas P. Bliss, the Secretary of the club, paid out nearly $200 himself for the benefit of the cause, but no one else has been so ardent.

As there is no hope of victory, little action will be taken to arouse enthusiasm. Two months ago it was stated that a vigorous campaign would be commenced late in the Summer, but nothing has yet been done. Individual churches, particularly of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, are working for the measure, but the practical prohibiting politicians, if the leaders may be so termed, seem to believe that strong agitation at this time is not as it is would only injure them and benefit the Republicans. Instead of calling on the people for money now, the Prohibitionists will save their funds and their energies for a time when an exhibition of their strength at the polls will be less gratifying to Republican greed.

A heavy vote may be polled for the amendment, however, as Prohibitionists will not neglect to cast their ballots, and the church temperance work will prove an important power. The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Union has arrayed its army of voters against the amendment, which may foopire the more bitter enemies of the Catholic Church to take opposite action. If this sentiment should be aroused by campaign workers, it would undoubtedly have the effect of loosening the vote for the amendment, as the Catholic Total Abstinence Union is admitted to be, notwithstanding its name, an organization of moderate drinkers, who would vote against prohibition as a matter of preference any way, or who would not vote on the question at all. Col. Knowlton, Mayor of Willimantic, who is a recognized Prohibition leader, estimates the highest probable vote for the amendment at 15,000.

Col. Knowlton expects that most of the votes will come from the farming districts. The smaller towns undoubtedly are the strongholds of prohibition, but it is a mistake to believe that the farmers are too third party men. The making of cider and vinegar brings not a little revenue to farmers in many sections, and any interference with the manufacture or sale of cider would be unpopular. Among the rocky hills of Eastern Litchfield County cider brandy is distilled by many of the farmers, who sell it to regular customers in neighboring towns with perfect innocence and without the Revenue Collector's stamp. If they were deprived of that time-honored privilege by a law which would make the cider-barrel disguise a suspicious object they would often find difficulty in paying their taxes.

The farmer as a rule is either a rock-bound Democrat or a rock-ribbed Republican and he does not easily change his political faith. The Prohibitionists in the small towns are mostly villagers, the professional men and the mechanics. In manufacturing villages, where skilled artisans outnumber such laborers as support the saloons and are usually influenced in voting by their employers, the Prohibitionists have their greatest strength. The intelligent mechanics usually own their homes, and are temperate in their habits. The local option law gives them the opportunity to keep saloons away, and as a result of the no-license system Prohibitionists they often become third party voters. Another fact worthy of note is that a large majority of those who join the Prohibition ranks were previously Republicans. A good illustration of this was given last Fall in a Litchfield County town, which had always given a Republican by from 100 to 150 votes. Seventy of the operatives in a factory which was controlled by zealous Republicans handed themselves together and agreed to vote the Prohibition ticket at the Presidential election. They so voted, and the Republicans carried the town by a very narrow margin.

One of the most effective temperance measures recently introduced is the "screen" law passed by the recent Legislature, by which saloon keepers are required to leave their bars exposed to public view during all hours when the sale of intoxicating liquors is illegal. It is undoubtedly the greatest check ever given in Connecticut to Sunday liquor selling, and received the full support of the more honest dealers, whose trade has been seriously affected by their seven-days rivals. There have been numerous prosecutions under this law, and it is much easier to secure convictions. A Grand-avenue saloon keeper sought to evade the law by removing his screens and hanging circus posters in their place. The police obtained evidence that before they were men in the saloon and surrounded the place early Sunday afternoon. No warrant could be obtained, as the proper officials were all out of the city, and so two officers were stationed at each entrance, front and rear, to obtain evidence by the coming out of the men. Several hundred people gathered to witness the expected demolition of the door. The violators inside feared arrest and dared not go out or make a noise within. They remained in the tightly-shut small barroom until 5 o'clock Monday morning, when the time came to open the saloon. The officers on guard then saw nearly twenty almost stifled men leave the place. This siege had a good effect on other saloon keepers, and now the "screen" law is generally observed.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Four hundred and fifty persons, who have completed the Chautauqua reading course, to-day received their certificates from Chancellor Vincent. There are several thousand persons in this country and abroad who belong to this class.

At the banquet to-night the principal address was by the Rev. Dr. David Swing of Chicago.

Mr. George Gunton of New-York will deliver an address on Saturday morning.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Col. Wilson, recently appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy, will in a day or two leave Washington for West Point with his family. He will probably take command Monday morning. Wednesday the cadets will break camp and go into barracks, the Academy year beginning the next day. After seeing this well started, Col. Wilson will return to Washington to discharge certain routine duties in the Engineer Department, superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds there. He will probably again go to West Point a few days afterward, by which time it is expected that his successor in the Washington office will be appointed, permitting Col. Wilson to remain at West Point.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane has been detached from the command of the Lancaster and placed on waiting orders; First Lieut. Commander E. S. Honston, Lieuts. F. M. Wise, F. W. Coffin, and C. J. Boesch, Ensigns H. R. Clark, J. E. Craven, and W. J. Sears, Medical Director W. J. Seofield, Passed Assistant Surgeon C. T. Hibbitt, Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, Assistant Engineers Howard Gage and W. F. Allderdice, Chaplain H. H. Clark, detached from the Lancaster and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster Robert P. Lisle, detached from the Lancaster, ordered to settle accounts, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. C. C. Carvell, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the receiving ship Wabash.

The following changes in the Subsistence Department have been ordered: Capt. Charles Hay, Commissary of Subsistence, will, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, relieve Major William H. Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, at Denver; Col. Major Bell will relieve Major John W. Barriger as Commissary of Subsistence and as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Omaha, Neb.; Major Barriger will relieve Col. Amos Beckwith of similar duty at St. Louis on Oct. 1.

Lieut. Thomas D. Griffin has been detached from the Galena and placed on waiting orders; Ensign James G. Leyburn detached from steel-inspection duty and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon William H. Jones detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon Luther Von Wedekind detached from the receiving ship New-Hampshire and ordered to the Pensacola.

The cruiser Charleston went to sea from San Francisco yesterday morning, with Commodore Benham and other naval inspecting officers on board, for her second run. She will go to Port Harford, or to Santa Barbara Channel, as on her first trial, but will make the test in open ocean. The ship is not expected to return before to-night.

Leaves of absence have been granted for six months to First Lieut. H. W. Lawton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and for four months to Capt. Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, on Surgeons' certificates.

Medical Inspector Charles H. White and Passed Assistant Surgeon F. A. Hesler have been ordered to the Pensacola. Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Curtis has been ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Major Charles D. Viele, First Cavalry, recently promoted, has been ordered to report by telegraph to the commanding General of the Department of Dakota for assignment.

Information has reached the Navy Department to the effect that the new cruiser Philadelphia will probably be launched at Cramps' Works, Philadelphia, Saturday.

First Lieut. William H. Wheeler, Eleventh Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, has been granted leave notil further orders.

Adjt. Gen. Kelton has gone to Ocean Beach, N. J., for a few days, leaving Major Ward as Acting Adjutant General.

Richard Leonard Cohrah, Lathrop, Me., Third District, has been appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. S. L. Graham has been ordered to duty at Pittsburg as inspector of steel for the new cruisers.

Paymaster John W. Jordan has been placed on the retired list of the navy from Aug. 19.

Chief Engineer David Jones has been granted three months' leave from Aug. 20.

The Ossipee, from Key West, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning.

The Dolphin sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for Plymouth, England.

RACE WARFARE IN CANADA.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH RESIDENTS IN A BITTER FIGHT.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 21.—The very morning on which THE TIMES made the assertion that the French Canadians and the Catholic Church would be the first to suffer from the legislation of Quebec designed in their interest, it was made public that the Government of Manitoba intended abolishing French, as an official language, and the system of separate schools. In the East the news was greeted with fury and the French members were called upon to stand up for the national rights. There are thirty-eight members in the present Legislature of Manitoba, and out of these the six here named are French-speaking: The Hon. J. E. Prendergrast, Thomas Gelley, Martin Jerome, William Laginlodiers, Roger Martin, and A. F. Martin.

Of these the Hon. William Prendergrast was the foremost, and he was called upon to stand as the champion of his race. It looked as if he might have done this successfully on account of his public position. He had imbibed his early principles in Quebec and was a graduate in the Faculties of Arts and Law in Laval University. He is a barrister of the Province of Quebec and an attorney-at-law for Manitoba, a Director of the St. Boniface Building Society and of the Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Carlton Railway Company, and a member of the Board of Education of Manitoba. For three years he has been a member of the Council of the Manitoba University. He made a bold stand for his race, language, and religion, and finally threatened to resign his portfolio in the Cabinet if the movement were not checked. The movement was not checked; he did resign, so that now nothing stands in its way, and, as the *Evening Sun* put it, recent events have sealed the fate of separate schools and the decision now is to make a clean sweep of them and settle the question once and for all. It also said authoritatively: "The French language will also be wiped out."

This decision was first made public in a speech by Mr. Martin, the Attorney General, at Portage, and the resignation of Mr. Prendergrast of his portfolio in the Manitoon Cabinet is an indication that the Premier and his colleagues have fully made up their minds to adhere to the policy which he laid down, involving the abolition of separate schools and the use of the French tongue. This Government persists in this policy, and if Mr. Green way appeals to the country as an English champion, there is no doubt of his success. The province has become English in recent years. The French population has increased slowly, while the English element has rapidly augmented. From 15 per cent. in 1881 the people of French origin had declined to 11 per cent. in 1886.

The Government is allaying as a pretext economy, but the real reason is the anti-French and anti-Catholic feeling that has been aroused in the country since the Riel agitation and the movement against the Federal Government, growing out of its declining to disallow the Quebec Jesuits' Estates act. The promoters of French national agraoodizsment have little to congratulate themselves upon. They have gained a majority of territory in Quebec and how their compatriots in Manitoba are paying the price, and before the feeling of antagonism has passed away they may find that their victory was purchased too dearly. The Church made the object of renewed attack and extra suspicion, its prelates maligned and subject to the constant and energetic attacks of powerful newspapers, energetic politicians, and able theologians, its orders abused, and the French Canadians pointed to as the weakness and danger of the Dominion—this is the strange shape the expected blessings are taking.

The worst feature of the case is that the English of Manitoba and Ontario are becoming as senseless in their antagonism as the French of Quebec. But the French race has itself to blame. The nationalist orators and the anglophobic press could not go on forever assailing the English people and their institutions without provoking a counterfeeling more powerful, when thoroughly aroused, because it embodies the enmity of the majority of the action directed against the minority. Up to this the two nationalities have dwelt here together in a harmony that even the rebellion of 1884 did not disturb. The Catholics and the Protestants united to found the University of Manitoba, and for two years it has been doing good educational work, but now its disruption is looked for. This is the first definite effect of the anti-Catholic movement, and it has broken out where it was least expected, but Manitoba's lead is likely to be followed by the eastern provinces.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

THE NATIONAL TOURNAMENT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The first day's play at the National Lawn Tennis Tournament for the championship in singles began shortly before 11 o'clock this morning. All the crack players in the country have entered except Dr. Dwight, Beekman, and Brinley. The first important match of the morning was between Charles A. Chase and Reade, one of the English gentlemen players whom Mr. H. A. Ditson of Boston invited to come to this country. Chase won the first game at 30 and the second on his own serve. Reade then served again, but with no better success. The fourth was a vantage game and Reade drove the ball out. Chase then played a strong game and won the fifth and then the sixth and set, 6—0.

In the second set Chase won the first three games without Reade making more than 30 in any game. Then Reade braced and won the fourth and fifth. Chase took the next with his opponent at 30. Reade braced and took the seventh. The eighth went to Chase. Score, 5—3. Reade made but 30 in the ninth, and the second set was also Chase's, 6—3.

The third set and match was taken by Chase, he winning the set, 6—1.

The next important match was Meers, the Englishman, against Sands. Meers won the first three games by pretty placing. The fourth was a vantage game, and Sands won by drives into the net by his opponent. In the fifth, Sands placed well in the back-hand corner of his opponent's net and the score was 5—1. Meers lost the sixth on his own serve. Sands drove the ball into the net in the seventh. Meers won the eighth by good lobbing. Sands won the ninth on his own serve. Meers then served hard and won the tenth and set, 6—4.

Meers lost the first game of the next set by a drive beyond the base line. The second went to Meers. Sands placed well in the back-hand corner in the third. Meers won the fourth by a pretty cross court drive. Sands lost the next. Meers won the sixth by some fine driving down the alleys and by passing his opponent at the net. Sands played well and his opponent lost the next point in a vantage game. Sands drove the ball out in the next. Meers then placed in great style and won the ninth and the set, 6—3.

Meers took the first game of the next set by passing Sands at the net. The second and third went to the Englishman by drives out of the court by his opponent. The fourth was a vantage game and Sands won. Meers took the fifth and sixth by a drive out of court. Sands drove the ball into the net in the seventh after deuce and vantage had been called against him. Meers took the eighth by a drive beyond the base line by Sands, who scored only two points. Meers then won the next and the set and match, 6—3.

The next match was between H. A. Taylor and R. R. Huntington, in which Taylor was the winner in three straight sets, the score being 6—3, 6—3, 6—0.

The scores of the other matches were as follows:

First Round.—R. B. Hale beat A. L. Rives, 6—2, 6—4; 8—1; R. V. Beach beat F. W. Taylor, 6—2, 6—2, 8—3; J. A. Ryerson beat A. L. Williston, 6—0, 6—7, 6—0, 7—5; M. P. Knapp beat A. E. Wright, 7—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4; G. R. Fearing beat W. W. Reesy, 6—8, 8—2, 6—4; F. L. V. Hoppin beat S. L. Fox, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1; F. S. Mansfield beat T. S. Taylor, 6—7, 6—0, 6—1; W. R. Wiltse beat E. W. Gould, Jr., 6—3, 6—0, 6—2; J. S. Clark beat W. R. Weedan, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4; O. T. Campbell beat A. E. Hoppin, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; S. F. Close beat G. A. Hurd, 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Preliminary Round.—Dean Miller beat Wilbur, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; Wilbur beat Barnes, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.

BUILT OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 21.—There is now being repaired in the village of Hope Valley, in Hopkinton town, an ancient gambrel-roofed house which deserves a place in the list of old New-England houses. This house is an object of veneration in Western Rhode Island. It stands on the brow of a hill in the northern part of the village. It was built in 1778, as is shown by the date on the huge stone chimney. The house is the one in which the famous Prudence Crandall was born in 1803. Long after the days when she became noted as an edncator and suffered persecution in Canterbury, Conn., for the interest she took in those olden times in the education of friendless colored children she visited the old homestead and repeated details of its early history.

The property is now owned by a village corporation, which is putting it in excellent repair. It has been painted white, and with new shingles looks far from 111 years of age. All the nails with which the ancient building was constructed were hand-forged. The house is believed to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in Rhode Island.

A BIG HAY CROP.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The hay crops of Delaware and adjoining counties are so large that farmers in some instances have been compelled to build temporary additions to their barns. The yield is double that of any previous year. Hay and butter will be low in price the coming Fall and Winter.

THE BOSTONS WIN AGAIN

THEY DEFEAT THE GIANTS TEN RUNS TO FOUR.

A ONE-SIDED GAME MARKED BY HEAVY BATTING ON BOTH SIDES—OTHER CONTESTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The Bostons had another easy victory over the New-Yorks to-day, batting hard and earning 6 of their 10 runs. The fielding on both sides was an improvement over yesterday.

Crane struck out eleven men, but when his opponents hit the ball it was at a terrific pace. The fielding of Nash, D. Richardson, and Johnston and the batting of Ewing were the features of the game. The attendance was 9,585, making nearly 32,000 for the three games. After the contest the New-Yorks started for home in an unhappy frame of mind. They were accompanied by a delegation of Canadians who left some of their spare cash behind them. Score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Rich'soo, lf.	8	2	1	0	0	Ward, s.s.	1	2	1	2	1
Kelly, r. f.	2	1	0	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Nash, 3b.	2	2	3	4	0	Ewing, c.	2	4	10	3	1
Brot'h'rs, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	O'Connor, 1b.	0	2	11	0	1
Johnston, c. f.	0	1	4	0	0	Rich'son, 2b.	0	2	1	6	1
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1	O'Rourke, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Beinell, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Crane, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Clarkson, p.	1	1	2	3	2	Brown, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	10	11	27	14	4	Total.	4	10	27	14	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Boston	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	—10
New-York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	— 4

Earned runs—Boston, 6; New-York, 2. Two-base hits—H. Richardson, Nash, Ewing. Three-base hit—Quinn. Home runs—Richardson, Kelly, Nash, (2.) Bennett, Tiernan, Crane, D. Richardson. Struck out—H. Richardson, Kelly, Nash, Brothers. Passed balls—Ewing, 1. Time—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McQuaid and Knight.

CHICAGO, 12; INDIANAPOLIS, 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21.—Chicago hit young Rusie hard and at the right time to-day, and had no trouble in batting out a victory. Daily could not hold Rusie's delivery and retired in favor of Sommers in the fifth inning. Two games will be played with Cleveland to-morrow. Score:

INDYANAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seery, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Ryan, c.	2	2	3	0	0
Andrews, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	W. Hal't'n, l. f.	3	4	2	0	0
Glassc'k, s. s.	0	3	2	5	0	Duffy, r. f.	2	3	1	0	0
Denny, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Anson, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Sullivan, l. b.	1	1	13	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	1	0	3	5	0
Daily, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Williams'n, s. s.	1	2	1	2	1
M'Ge'ny, r. f.	2	1	2	0	0	Burns, 3b.	1	2	2	4	1
Bassett, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Farrell, c.	1	2	4	0	1
Fitzpatr'k, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Kuss'n, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Sommers, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	6	13	24	13	1	Total.	12	16	27	13	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Indianapolis	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	8
Chicago	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	1	—12	

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3; Chicago, 9. Two-base hits—Andrews, Burns, (2.) Farrell. Home runs—Ryan, Duffy, Farrell. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Glassock, Denny, Anson, Duffy. Double plays—Burns, Pfeffer, Anson; Glassock, Bassett, Sullivan, Bassett, Glassock, Sullivan. First base on balls—Of Rusie, 3; off Dwyer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Williamson. Struck out—By Rusie, 5; by Dwyer, 1. Passed balls—Farrell, 1; Daily, 1. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

PITTSBURG, 6; CLEVELAND, 5.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Beckley's home run in the eighth inning to-day gave Pittsburg its third consecutive victory over the Clevelands.

The infante made seven hits—the best exhibition of batting on this part since they pounded Madden for twenty-seven bases in the last Boston series. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f.	2	1	0	0	0	Carroll, c.	0	2	1	1	0
Stricker, 2b.	1	2	4	2	0	Rowe, s. s.	0	0	1	8	0
Hall, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Twitchell, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Fields, l. f.	1	1	2	1	0
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	3	0	1
McAleer, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Sunday, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Gilks, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Miller, 3b.	2	2	1	4	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	2	4	0	Dunlap, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Gruber, p.	0	0	1	1	2	Galvin, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	5	7	24	15	0	Total.	6	9	27	15	3

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Radford, Carroll, Knehne, Galvin. Three-base hits—Zimmer, Carroll. Home run—Beckley. Stolen bases—McKean, (2,) Twitchell, Fields. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3. Struck out—Pittsburg, 3. Passed balls—Zimmer, 1; Carroll, 1. Wild pitches—Gruber, 1; Galvin, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, 11; WASHINGTON, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The Phillies had a close call in to-day's game with Washington, and only won in the ninth inning, when they developed quite a batting streak and knocked out 3 runs. Sanders was hit hard in the seventh, when the visitors tied the score. The batting of Arthur Irwin was the surprising feature of the contest. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	WASHINGT'N.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, c.	3	1	5	0	0	Rise, 2b.	0	0	1	0	1
Hallman, s. s.	1	2	3	3	0	Clark, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Myers, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0	Hoy, c. f.	2	1	4	0	0
Thom'son, r. f.	1	2	3	1	0	Wilmot, l. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	1	0	3	2	1	Farrar, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Clements, c.	1	0	3	0	1	A. Irwin, s. s.	2	3	1	3	1
Fogarty, c. f.	2	2	3	0	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	5	1
Farrar, 1b.	1	2	7	0	1	Mack, c.	1	3	4	0	3
Sanders, p.	1	2	0	0	1	Carney, 1b.	0	1	1	1	0
						Ferson, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Total.	11	13	27	10	5	Total.	8	12	27	11	6

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	—11
Washington	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	— 8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Thompson, (2.) Sphears, A. Irwin, (2.) Carney, Irwin. Three-base hit—Fogarty. Stolen bases—Wood, Myers, Clements, Fogarty, (2.) Farrar, Mack. Double plays—Myers and Clements; Myers, Hallman, Farrar. First base on balls—Off Ferson, 4; off Sanders, 3. Struck out—By Ferson, 1; by Sanders, 3. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

METS, 14; HACKETT, CARHART & CO., 8.

The Mets easily won a game from the Hackett, Carhart & Co. team yesterday. It was a one-sided game, the Mets outbatting and outfielding their opponents. During the contest "Tommy" Esterbrook gave an exhibition of his skill as a pitcher. Score:

METS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	H. C. & CO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nelson, s. s.	2	0	0	3	0	Moreh'd, s. s.	1	3	2	5	0
Troy, 2b.	3	1	7	2	1	Berry, 2b.	p. 1	1	3	4	0
Rossman, l. f.	3	1	3	0	0	Diven, c. f.	1	0	2	0	1
Jones, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Canlon, 3b.	0	1	2	4	1
H'nk'on, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Es'b'k, 1b, p.	0	0	9	0	0
Howe, 3b.	1	2	1	4	1	Krans, c.	0	2	6	0	2
Rs'lager, c.	1	3	6	4	0	F'k'n, p, 1b.	2b.	1	2	2	0
Carsey, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Ahsl, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoey, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Carm'l, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	14	13	27	15	3	Total.	3	9	27	16	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	4	—14
Hackett, Cerhart & Co.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	— 8

Earned runs—Metropolitan, 3; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 3. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 1; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 1. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 9; Hackett, Carhart & Co., 5. Bases on balls—Off Fricken, 5; off Barry, 1; off Carsey, 1. Struck out—By Fricken, 4; by Carsey, 4. Double plays—Barry and Esterbrook; Nelson, Troy, and Hankinson. Stolen bases—Troy, (2,) Canlon, Krans. Sacrifice hits—Nelson, Jones, Hankinson, (2.) Diven, Fricken. Passed balls—Canlon, Jones, Reipschlager, Hoey, Moorehead, Carmichael. Hit by pitched ball—Nelson, Jones, Howe. Passed balls, Reipschlager, 1; Carsey, 1. Wild pitch—Fricken. Umpires—Mr. Quinn.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CINCINNATI.

Columbus	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Columbus, 8; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Columbus, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Pitchers—Gastright, Widner, and Perry. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Baltimore	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Kansas City, 12; Baltimore, 6 Errors—Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 6. Pitchers—Conway and Kilroy. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT NEWARK.

Norwalk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New-Haven	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	—12

Base hits—Norwalk, 5; Newark, 8. Errors—Norwalk, 9; Newark, 2. Batteries—Swarbock and Cochran; Saker and Sullivan.

AT LOWELL.

New-Haven	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Lowell	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—New-Haven, 5; Lowell, 7. Errors—New-Haven, 1; Lowell, 2. Batteries—Sullivan and Gunnels.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Clubs.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Boston	63	23	St. Louis	53	33
New-York	54	35	Brooklyn	55	33
Philadelphia	51	40	Baltimore	57	40
Chicago	49	47	Athletic	52	41
Cleveland	48	47	Cincinnati	44	46
Pittsburg	43	54	Kansas City	40	57
Indianapolis	39	57	Columbus	38	54
Washington	30	68	Louisville	20	81

In the twelve games played by the Giants while in the West, O'Rourke made twenty-one hits, falling in only one to get at least a single. He made four hits in one game and three in another. He is also credited with two doubles and one triple.

Only in one of the games played on this trip out West has Ewing failed to make a hit. In three of the battles he made three in each and in four others he made two hits. Altogether he made eighteen hits, including a triple and a home run.

Polo Manager Mnrtie is to be pitied. How can he evar make excuses for the playing in Pittsburg and Boston? The regnlar "Jim," however, may be equal to the emergency, as he has a happy faculty of surprising people.

Baltimore is pushing Jerry Denny for leading second as a home run fielder. The Cincinnati player to date has made 13 and the Indianapolis Bohemia has scored 14. Duffee of St. Louis has also made 13 four baggers.

Thirty-eight games have been played by League clubs this season without making a fielding error. Washington and New-York were, however, the only teams that played perfectly in the same contest.

A movement is on foot in Ottawa to organize an Eastern International Baseball League, to include Ottawa, Montreal, St. Albans, Vt., and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The New-Yorks will have to brace up in short order if they want to win first honors.

This afternoon the Giants will meet the Philadelphia Club on the Polo Grounds.

Pittsburg and Boston have been unhealthy cities for the Giants on the last trip.

Gore will be able to play to-day.

A FATAL OIL FIRE.

AN EXPLOSION THAT RESULTED IN GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—The last stroke of the 3 o'clock bell had hardly died away this morning when a sudden and brilliant glare spread over the lower section of the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburg. It was followed by a dull, heavy boom. For a moment darkness once more covered the sky, and then flame and smoke shot up in vast volumes from the Allegheny side of the Ohio River.

Lieut. Holmes of the Allegheny police force, who was on Beaver-avenue at the time, at once realized that an explosion, and one of great magnitude, had occurred, and he quickly sounded the alarm. He then hurried to the place, and an instant's glance was sufficient to show that the large oil refinery of A. D. Miller was doomed to destruction. When Lieut. Holmes arrived on the scene he found Perry Heuck, the night watchman of the refinery, lying in an injured and dazed condition on the pavement. With the assistance of another officer he was taken to the drug store at the corner of Beaver and Washington streets and his injuries attended to. Heuck could tell nothing of the explosion or how it occurred. Thornton Miller, the engineer of the establishment, was missing, and it is thought he perished in the flames.

In the meantime the fire was sweeping all before it. Starting from the gasoline still, which was the cause of the explosion, the flames spread in all directions. The taste of water-white oil was the first to ignite, but was soon followed by a large receptacle of the ordinary brand and 25,000 barrels were ablaze at once. Alarm after alarm was sent out from Fire Headquarters, and soon every engine in the city was at the scene, and streams of water were pouring in from all directions, but the greedy flames seemed to accept the water merely as fresh fuel, and it appeared but to aid in the work of destruction.

Near the corner of Preble-avenue and Adams-street stood a cooper shop, a long, low brick building, stored with empty barrels, and with rows of them standing on the outside. These latter were soon on fire, and it seemed to be a question

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—The Oolah.
EDEN MUSEE—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—The Love Story.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—Mankind.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—Variety.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—Bootle's Baby.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Last Days of Pompeii, New Polo Grounds—At 4—Baseball.
NIBLO'S—At 8—Antony.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—Clover.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—This Bat.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—The Brigands.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—Variety.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—Yank-Hoe.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday....$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly cooler weather, with local showers.

It is interesting, but it is not very important, to know that President HARRISON is turning out Postmasters fifty times as fast as did President JACKSON, the reputed father of the spoils system. Allowing for difference in population, it is plain that Mr. HARRISON is beating any record yet made. The really important fact in the matter is that Gen. JACKSON was profoundly convinced that he was doing right and never had a suspicion that he was not, while Mr. HARRISON has repeatedly condemned the policy he is carrying out, and solemnly pledged himself to do exactly contrary to what he is doing. A downright spoilsman is not a blessing to the country when in high office, but a spoileman in practice who is a civil service reformer in profession presents a spectacle for which "Old Hickory" would have had a deep contempt.

The statements made in our New-Orleans dispatches this morning concerning the contest in the Third Louisiana Congressional District show a condition of affairs of which both parties ought to be heartily ashamed. The prevention of Republican meetings by intimidation is an outrage that can be neither excused nor overlooked. On the other hand, the refusal of the Republican National Committee to comply with the very simple request to send one or two members of Congress down to see for themselves how the canvass is being conducted, or rather prevented, is a piece of gross negligence. It is only too clear that if the Democratic candidate were not a protectionist the interest of the committee would be much more lively.

There are some excellent ideas in Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON'S rather vague letter on the subject of a World's Fair, which it would be well to bear in mind until such time as the plan of the exhibition is to be laid out. His main proposition is that the products and processes of industry should be so displayed as to illustrate the progress that has been made since the days of COLUMBUS, and to show the interdependence of the people of various countries and the value to them of commercial interchange. An exhibition which should illustrate the progress of the past and the possibilities of the future would be very stimulating; but it will not be necessary or desirable to suppress or to subordinate the features which appeal directly to the commercial spirit of the present. They are necessary to bring into play the motives which can alone be depended upon to incur the labor and expense essential to success.

Gen. MAHONE'S convention meets at Norfolk to-day, and the "boss" is on hand to give his orders. He seems to have concluded to name himself as the candidate for Governor, and he professes great confidence in his ability to carry the State against the Democrats. One of his leading supporters gives curious evidence of the confidence that MAHONE feels in regard to getting a majority of the vote of the State. The election machinery is in the hands of the Democrats, and the Mahone men propose to keep a tally of their own of the votes cast all over the State. Then if their returns show a majority for their candidates and the official returns show a majority for their opponents, they propose to set up a government of their own and bring the matter into the Supreme Court of the United States somehow or other. What they expect to accomplish by it is not very clear, as no court is likely to recognize a private tally and canvass of votes, with the infinite chances of blunder and fraud, as against the official returns made in accordance with the election laws of the State.

Senator HAMPTON of South Carolina, in an interview reported in our Washington dispatches this morning, makes a point as to the real interest of the South in "protection" that is well worth attention. Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama, he says, "can produce coal and iron much cheaper than they can be produced in the East. Protection only assists Eastern manufacturers to keep up their rivalry. Without protection the rivalry would be greatly lessened. The less protection, the more capital will go to develop the industries of the South." Whether the people of the South see this to be true or not, it certainly is true. Under any system of free competition those sections that have the greatest natural advantages would attract the most capital, because capital could there best compete with rivals elsewhere. The tariff to-day largely exists to protect Pennsylvania from the competition of other sections more favored by nature. The New-England iron workers, as they are beginning to see, have been deeply injured, and many of them ruined, by the single fact that they have to get their iron and coke from Pennsylvania. Every mine owner in that State is naturally a high protectionist, but the same reasons that make him so should make the South oppose a high tariff.

Nobody knows what Sheriff FLACK wanted to say when Judge BOOKSTAVER so unceremoniously closed his counsel's mouth. Suppose Judge FULLERTON had wanted to take judicial advice as to how the situation would have been affected by Sheriff FLACK'S marriage after the divorce, in accordance with a high judicial precedent set for him and every one else within the jurisdiction of New-York? That this is not an extravagant supposition is shown both by a report of such a marriage by the Sheriff, and by a precisely similar case reported yesterday in New-Jersey. In BRITTON'S case Chancellor MCGILL set his grandniece divorce aside, despite a subsequent marriage. It's all very legal, of course, but to the way the courts marry and unmarry people, quite regardless of their wishes or intentions, is bewildering. If it's not presuming, some people would like to know by what right the courts marry people against their wills. Are all marriages after a prior divorce subject to a second trial of the divorce case? If the court has been imposed upon would it not be a fit and sufficient remedy to send some one to jail? The alternative of reviving the first marriage of course might be a much more dreadful punishment, but it would seem open to the incidental objection of convicting innocent people of bigamy. For a while it will be becoming in New-York journals to suspend cheap sneers at Illinois and Utah.

The delusion of the German Emperor that he is promoting the interests of Germany by making royal progresses about Europe seems to be well established. It has not made a more melancholy manifestation than his official visit to Strasburg. There would be a plausible pretext for this visit if he made it in his character of "war lord" to inspect the fortifications of an important frontier. He makes it, however, in his character of gracious sovereign to receive the homage of his faithful liege. It is perfectly plain that the Germanizing of Alsace has made no progress whatever in the eighteen years that have elapsed since the conquest, and that the province must be held by force, as it was gained, so long as it is held at all. The imperial visit will not affect this state of things for better or for worse, but it will emphasize it to all Europe, and for that reason it is scarcely a politic thing to do at the present juncture.

A REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

It seems to us that the Republicans of this State could have asked for nothing better than to have Gov. HILL launch his whisky challenge in the call for the Democratic Convention, and that they will make a great political mistake if they do not take advantage of it. It presents them with an issue upon which they can concentrate the attention of the people and appeal to their moral sense. This is a year in which the State canvass can be readily and properly conducted upon State questions alone, leaving aside considerations which might possibly afford occasion for division or weakness. There are none but State officers and members of the Legislature to be elected, and there is no occasion for giving attention to national questions. There is a considerable body of independent voters whose action in any particular election is determined by the issues immediately involved, and who make a wide distinction between State and national questions, and their support might be won by an aggressive canvass on the subject of restricting the liquor traffic.

There are also latent elements of weakness in the Democratic Party in this State of which advantage may be taken. Gov. HILL'S apparent control of the State Committee and his probable control over the action of the convention which he has called afford a semblance of harmony in the party. But what he is engaged in directing is only the "machine" of party organization. He has used his official power to the utmost to strengthen his hold upon it, and he is now acting the part of a "boss." There is no very strong motive in the party just now for resisting his pretensions. But it is well known that many Democrats all over the State regard his methods with aversion, and are especially opposed to his policy of identifying the party with the liquor interest and the saloon power. Last year he got most of the party vote because there was so much depending upon the election, and his Democratic opponents were fearful of compromising the chances of the national ticket. They are very well aware, however, that many of the followers of Mr. HILL did not show the fidelity to the national ticket which they showed to the State ticket. They know very well that he gained his own triumph by treachery and corrupt bargains, and they are not in the least anxious to see him succeed in his effort to manage the canvass of this year in his own way and for his own ends.

We cannot see that the Republicans have anything to lose, and they may have much to gain, by accepting the Governor's challenge and conducting an aggressive high-license campaign. The campaign of last year afforded no test of the strength of that issue with the people, because it was made subordinate to the objects of the national canvass, and in the complication of motives and purposes that prevailed it was sacrificed to the exigencies of both national and local contests. This year it can be presented free from such entanglements and the people can be induced to pronounce their verdict upon the simple question of the control of the liquor interest in State politics.

The Republicans have not thus far made a very consistent record on this subject of restricting the liquor traffic and lessening the political power of the saloon interest. They adopted the high-license policy last year, and they may be regarded as fairly committed to it. They did not, however, frame or attempt to pass last Winter an effective high-license bill. The report of the Revision Commission interfered somewhat with the opportunity for doing so, and the measure finally passed and vetoed was of a hybrid character not calculated to win earnest support in any quarter. A vacillating, hesitating, and inconsistent course will never command confidence or add to the strength of a party. It will produce the opposite effect. But if the party would enter the canvass this year with a strong and unequivocal declaration in favor of a clear and definite policy of high license and restriction and with candidates earnestly pledged to its support, it would be possible to bring against Gov. HILL'S ticket and platform the full force of the sentiment that it is really hostile to them. That it would overwhelm them with defeat we have no doubt. At all events, it is the best chance the Republicans of this State have for making a display of political vigor.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S FOES.

The editor of the Toledo *Blade*, (a Republican paper,) who is reputed to be on very intimate terms with Mr. FORAKER, has recently published a coldly-savage article on Mr. JOHN SHERMAN which shows that the Foraker Republicans in Ohio are in a bad temper. They have probably found that the Sherman Republicans are indifferent in the Foraker canvass, and, perhaps, imagine that they can compel them to come out by exposing the motives of their leader. This is not very good politics, according to the common standard. A campaign, even in its earliest stages, is not usually considered a good time for an open quarrel between factions of one party, and Mr. SHERMAN'S friends are not likely to be any more zealous for FORAKER, and for HALSTEAD, who is understood to be in alliance with FORAKER, because of the public assault upon their chief. We can hardly suppose that FORAKER is ignorant of this fact. Whether he has attacked Mr. SHERMAN in spite of it, and from sheer anger, or whether he thinks that he is strong enough to overcome Mr. SHERMAN in an avowed struggle, remains to be seen.

Undoubtedly the charges against Mr. SHERMAN are true in substance. Indeed, they may be said to be matters of notoriety in Ohio. They are in effect, that the Senator has used his influence from time to time to keep himself the "sole Republican Senator" from Ohio. The real organization of the party, that which has done most of the work that tells, has been composed of men holding office by his favor. By the "courtesy of the Senate" he has had the controlling voice in Ohio appointments. In appointments to Democratic districts, with no Republican representative in Congress, he has had the only voice. As to the others, he has had great influence. This power, which is more extended and more subtle than most persons imagine, he has used to create a compact, thoroughly-disciplined Sherman "machine." The most efficient members of the organization have been the inspectors and special agents, whose duties cause them to travel through the State constantly and who have been his confidential managers in all the "still" work that he has had to do. The other office holders are in relations less close with him, but quite subject to his general orders. Now the *Blade* charges that, while this organization is very active and efficient in the years preceding the Senatorial elections when Mr. SHERMAN is a candidate, it is quite the reverse in the years when his colleague is to be chosen; that on the one hand it is used to suppress any rising man who may become a rival of Mr. SHERMAN, and, if this be not sufficient, it is used to secure a Democratic colleague.

We have said that these charges are true in substance. They are probably exaggerated. It is not likely that Mr. SHERMAN has gone so far as to seek to prevent directly the election of a Republican colleague. That would too seriously involve the success of the party from which he has hoped for a higher gift than a seat in the Senate, and would have been sacrificing the greater to the less. But that he has used the power over patronage derived from his position as Senator to control the party machinery of the State in the most absolute manner there is no room for doubt. The curious and instructive feature of his case is that the means he has relied on to promote his dearest ambition have proved fatal to it. Mr. SHERMAN is in reality a victim of the spoils system. He has many of the qualities of a statesman—foresight, self-control, intellectual force and breadth, great capacity for work and study, skill in the sort of debate by which legislation is shaped, administrative ability, and varied and intimate knowledge of men. He fails in confidence in sound principles and honest motives. Had he dared to uphold the truth as he knew it in the matter of finance and fiscal legislation and in the broader questions of policy that have been presented to his party, he would have easily been one of the strongest if not the strongest of the leaders of his party. But he has chosen to rely on the meaner motives of party workers, on the attachment and fidelity that he could buy with office or compel with threats, and he has never ventured fairly to challenge his party to follow his lead. The result is what we see, a lonely eminence in a barren field of mere mercenary politics, beyond which he cannot advance, and from which smaller men are conspiring, with much prospect of success, to cast him down. His career is drawing to a close. One after another of the Presidential contests have passed by, bringing the great prize almost within his reach only to have it snatched from him by the treachery of men on whom he had no hold stronger than that of selfish interest. Ohio has had no representative in the National Government so able as he, none who could have done so much for his country, none who has failed more pitifully or more richly deserved his melancholy fate.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

The French Canadians are a picturesque and prolific race, but they do not seem to be very sagacious politicians. They are extremely disgusted with a proposition to recognize English alone as the language of the Northwest Provinces, and they threaten reprisals by making French alone the language of the Province of Quebec. In case the act banishing the English language from Lower Canada is "disallowed," they propose to pass another annexing the province to the United States.

The whole proposition fails to convince impartial critics of the political sagacity of the French Canadians, but this last clause of it is especially open to question, and even inspires a desire to "feel the bumps" of the statesman who proposed it. It is generally considered that in cases of annexation the wishes of the annexer are to be consulted as well as those of the annexed. There are exceptions, as when it is necessary to filiate some casual Japhet who would otherwise become a charge upon the public, and in California an innovation has been introduced by which enterprising women like LAURA FAIR and SARAH ALTHEA HILL, instead of waiting for the millionaires of their choice to annex them, or waylaying them by arts traditionally feminine, have undertaken to marry them at the point of the pistol. Even these doubtful precedents will not avail the French Canadians. The United States have no responsibility for their existence and no moral obligation to give them countenance and support, and it is not suggested that Lower Canada shall enter the sisterhood of States by assault, as the Californian virago undertakes to storm the holy estate of matrimony. The United States must be a consenting party to the annexation, and some sufficient reason must be given to its people why the union should take place.

Such a reason the statesmen who threaten to annex their province to us as a State have thus far omitted to furnish. The advantage they seem to promise themselves from the annexation is that they will not be prevented, as a State of the American Union, from maintaining the foreignness of language and customs that is threatened by their remaining a province of Canada. This is an expectation that is not only not calculated to persuade the American people that the annexation would be a good thing for them, but is distinctly calculated to convince them that it would be a bad thing for them. In New-England there are various colonies of French Canadians, attracted thither by a more remunerative and diversified demand for labor than the institutions of their own country afford, and these colonies are regarded by their American neighbors as by no means an unmixed blessing. In fact, the prevalence of the French Canadian in New England is regarded as a serious social and political evil. It is mitigated by the fact that the Canadians have not heretofore felt much interest in American politics, nor taken the trouble to become citizens. With the Province of Quebec annexed as a State its people would be naturalized in block, and would introduce into our politics the same foreign element that they constitute in the politics of the Dominion. It is precisely to guard this separateness that they propose annexation.

Of course the subject is not worth discussing seriously, but it is quite possible that the course of events in Canada may be such as to increase the desire of the French Canadians to escape from the federation. It cannot be too early or too strongly signified to them that there is no reciprocal desire on this side of the line. Nothing could be more preposterous, at a time when it is evident that the chief danger of this country is the unrestricted flow to it of alien immigration, than a proposition to add to the Union an alien State the citizens of which will offer the same stubborn resistance to being Americanized that they have hitherto offered to being Anglicized. It is doubtful whether it would be wise for us to annex all Canada, even if all Canada wished to be annexed. It is certain that it would be unwise to annex French Canada, and the wishes of the French Canadians are quite irrelevant from the American point of view.

THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

The appropriation of a liberal sum by the municipal authorities for fitting up the rifle range in Van Cortlandt Park insures an early and complete preparation of this new training ground of the city troops. The value of these new facilities to the First Brigade can hardly be exaggerated. Until now this important part of the National Guard has had no drill ground of its own. It can march in column through the streets, but for brigade practice it has found nothing nearer than Prospect Park, for the use of which it has to ask the Brooklyn authorities, and the distance has prevented the privilege from being often used during the last twenty years. The regiments have been confined for manœuvres to their armories, since the damage that might have ensued to the shrubbery of Central Park, not so much from the troops as from scores of thousands of excited spectators, made the military use of that beautiful pleasure ground injudicious. However, half a dozen years ago, when Commissioners were appointed to select parks in the new northern wards, among them was Gen. LOUIS FITZGERALD, the present commander of the First Brigade, who did not cease his exertions until he had secured a site there for a drill ground.

Van Cortlandt Park comprises 1,069 acres, including a lake of about 75 near its southern extremity, supplied by natural springs and emptying by a stream into the Harlem at Spuyten Duyvil. The region is picturesque and, as the homestead of the historical family whose name it bears, was prized for the loveliness of its surroundings, its charming views, its diversified surface and capability of cultivation. The high ground will furnish accommodations for spectators of the drills, while of the area of grassy meadows a space of about one hundred and thirty acres has been taken for the parade ground. This has required comparatively little grading beyond the filling in of some marsh land. The clearing away of orchards and shrubbery has gone on since the Spring, and the buildings on the place have been removed, except the main Morris mansion, which has historic associations as WASHINGTON'S headquarters. Being well down to the southerly end of the parade ground, it will not interfere with the manœuvres and, in fact, will afford accommodations to the officers.

Valuable as is the parade ground, the addition of a rifle range on land immediately adjoining enhances it. This will appear on comparing the time and cost of going to it for the season's target practice with the time and cost of going to Creedmoor. The railroad fare is much less than half that of the transportation to Queens, the station for the Creedmoor range; and as practicing goes on for months every season, and concerns an organization 5,000 strong, the annual saving amounts to thousands of dollars. This includes not only the State appropriations but the money expended by individuals in going for extra practice. The saving of time is perhaps an even more important consideration. It is at once apparent how great an increase this will make in the rifle practice of the National Guard, which means an increase of soldierly efficiency. As for field manœuvres, which have been practically interdicted from the lack of suitable and accessible ground within the city limits, while even the Peekskill camp is only a regimental one, these will be taken up with earnestness; and the fact that the journey to and from Van Cortlandt parade ground is so quickly made will relieve the brigade commander from reluctance to call on the troops for the required manœuvres. The gain in habituation to skirmish drill, now so important, will be particularly important, because this cannot be properly taught even in the large armories.

The present year will therefore be memorable in the history of the First Brigade. And the people of the city in general may look forward with hardly less pleasure to the practical use of the parade ground. Brilliant shows and interesting military evolutions such as have never been accessible hitherto will now become familiar, and hundreds of thousands of spectators can witness them in comfort from the high grounds commanding the drill field. The throngs always seen on the sidewalks for an ordinary march indicate that this new privilege will be fully improved.

SELECTED CLIPPINGS.

A few days ago it was impossible to find a Protestant minister in Waterbury, Conn., a city of 30,000 inhabitants, to perform a marriage ceremony. S. H. Platt of that city, whom we take to be the Rev. S. H. Platt, now engaged in the practice of medicine, is out in a card, in which he asks: "Would it not be well to so arrange vacations that there should be one minister, at least, constantly in a city of this size?" No other profession or public function is so misused as that of the ministry. The physician who would go away without making arrangements for his patients would not long retain a practice.—*The Christian Advocate.*

Two gentlemen who took a trip on one of the excursion steamers the other day thought they would try and get something to eat on the boat. They seated themselves at the dining table, scanned the bill of fare, and ordered the dusky waiter to bring them a couple of omelets. He hesitated so long that one of the gentlemen said: "Well, what's the matter? Haven't you got any eggs on board?" "Oh, yes, boss, we's got plenty oh eggs, but I doubts whedder dey'd stand an omelet."—*Detroit Free Press.*

At Delaware City, Md., three firms with large capital are engaged in the work of sturgeon catching and the preparation of "Russian caviare." Last Spring 4,700 sturgeons were caught, valued at $22,560. Of the total catch 2,820 were roe fish, which netted 720 kegs of caviare of 140 pounds each, valued at $10,440. Most of this caviare was shipped to Germany, but some of it will return to this country as "best imported," direct from Russia.—*Boston Journal.*

It is queer, though it is a fact, that Ohio has 40,373 white voters unable to write; Pennsylvania, 65,985; New-York, 76,746. The men who can't read their ballots hold the balance of political power in these important States. The illiterate vote is not, however, to be always identified with the purchasable vote or the unintelligent vote. The States reputed most intelligent often vote as stupidly as the less wise.—*Portland Eastern Argus.*

In execrable taste some one at Washington is to exhibit the gallows on which John Brown was hanged as a means of obtaining money with which to erect a monument to the memory of a man who shot down in cold blood six men who had never harmed a hair of his head. And this man's name has been heard commended from Christian pulpits!—*Christian at Work.*

If the report be true that some Americans are about to organize an express company to cover the European Continent, it is the best piece of news that travelers have heard lately. The native European express man is slower than cold molasses, and needs melting.—*Boston Herald.*

The biggest man, so far as height is concerned, who is now a member of the State Senate is Senator W. A. Martin of Adams County. He measures 6 feet 4 inches, and is one of six brothers, all remarkably tall men.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A preacher in this town, who probably voted for Mayor Crocker on the saloon question, said in his sermon yesterday that "the saloon must go." Does it "go" merely when its blinds are pulled down?—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

A delegate left the Idaho Convention because it recognized God in the Constitution. Probably he is not on speaking terms with his Maker, and thinks the convention ought to take up his quarrel.—*Christian at Work.*

Lieut. Gov. Jones says he thinks that Gov. Hill has had enough of the Governorship. If he hasn't the better class of citizens have had enough of the Hill kind of Governorship.—*Oneida Dispatch.*

Since St. Joe has gravely announced itself a candidate for the world's exposition of 1892, the citizens of that burg spell its name Saint Joseph.—*Omaha Daily Bee.*

Men set up the drinks and the drinks upset the men. Here's only a slight difference, but a large and growing distinction.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The King of Italy is a little late with his decoration. Mr. Edison always has been a good deal of account.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

ART NOTES.

Chicago papers find it hard just now to discover any virtue whatever in New-York, but when the *Chicago Tribune* attacks our statuary it is unusually successful, on the principle that nothing hurts so much as the truth. "New-York has such a Shakespeare in Central Park—a statue which says in every line: 'Hare am I—gass upon me?' and which, by expressing self-consciousness and vanity, belies the character of a man profoundly great, and greater in nothing than in his lack of petty self-esteem. No heart is stirred by such a figure. It does not interpret the soul of the man or appeal to the imagination of the observer. The name of the poet, cut simply in a granite slab and placed in range of all men's eyes, would be a more impressive, more suggestive memorial." But it might be retorted that people who live in glass houses must not permit little boys to shy stones.

Commenting on the promptness with which the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, by Rehlsso, (a very hideous one, by the way,) has been completed for Chicago, a paper of that city pays its respects to New-York: "New-York has a way of doing things that is fortunately peculiar to herself. She can generally be depended on for a fizzle. While her citizens have knack enough at filling their own pockets or pushing their selfish schemes, their views in regard to public measures are pretty sure to contract the size of their personal horizon. They have so little public spirit that any project which must depend upon that is almost certain to end in humiliating disaster." The ostensible text for this rebuke is the condition of Grant's tomb and the delay to erect a monument. But the real trouble is the fair in honor of Columbus, which is just now corroding the good natures of Chicago journalists.

The leading article in *Harper's* for September consists of a series of wood cuts from paintings shown at the Universal Exposition by American artists and some account by Mr. Theodore Child of a dozen of these workmen. His critical remarks on American work from this side are hampered by the disadvantage of knowing it only from the specimens shown in Paris. He understands best the Americans who make London their home; the estimate he gives of Whistler is well worth reading. Three of Whistler's peculiar paintings are reproduced. Dannat's full length of a graceful lady holding up a hand glass called "Un Profil Blond—a Study in Red" forms the frontispiece.

A pack of cards is noticed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* which belongs to minor works of art. For each card a scene in the reign of Queen Anne was engraved, such as the victories of Marlborough, the naval battles of Admiral Benbow, treaties, and remarkable events of the period. Anne's portrait figures for the Queen of Hearts; that of Anna Sophia of Denmark for the Queen of Diamonds. "The Knaves were the leading politicians of the day." No other specimen of this pack is supposed to exist, and at a sale in Birmingham recently it brought $185.

In the *Catholic World* for September is a paper by W. Nemos on "Clues to Ancient American Architecture," which is chiefly valuable as one more protest against the sweeping generalizations made by students of certain parts of the ancient American field who apply their conclusions to the entire Indian race before they have learned all there is to know. The writer handles English like a foreigner, and some of his theories on decorative designs found in Yucatan will be difficult of proof.

In their "Histoire de la Céramique Grecque" Messrs. Rayet and Collignon mention a vase on which Pallas Athéné is depicted entering the workshop and offering a crown to a painter, while her attendant follows with a wreath. One female and two male artists are seen painting vases diligently, holding their penolle daggerwise, as the Japanese do.

The collection of Renaissance bronzes, sculptures, arms, pictures, and porcelains belonging to Mlle. Grandjean, which she offered to the republic, has been accepted by President Carnot for the Cluny Museum in Paris. It is said to be worth $800,000. One Sèvres vase of *porcelaine tendre*, known as *rose Pompadour*, is considered to represent the sum of $50,000.

Mr. Ruskin's collections at Walkley will soon be opened to the public at Sheffield, England. The corporation at that town has bought Meresbrook Hall, an old house well fitted to be turned into a museum, and the St. George's Guild, a union of Ruskinites who have charge of the collections, will be asked to run the new museum.

Minneapolis has at last her exhibition of paintings by Scandinavians. There are about 100 canvases, almost all scenes in or figures from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, and all by foreign artists. The exhibition is in the care of the Norwegian Art Association, organized a few years ago.

A Franz Hals portrait in the Dutremont collection recently sold in Paris brought $4,200; a portrait of a man by Rembrandt $9,000, and another of a woman $15,000. At the Sellar sale a woman's portrait by F. Hals went for $6,500, and an interior with banqueters by Jan Steen for $2,260.

The Bishop of Salisbury has got together the seals of twenty-one out of thirty-three Catholic predecessors and thirty-three seals belonging to the twenty-seven Protestant incumbents of the See after the Reformation.

Mr. Theodore Wores, whose views and figures from Japan have been well received lately in London, contributes to the forthcoming *Century* an appreciative paper on the artists and art feeling of the Japanese.

Eight tapestries woven at Brussels in the sixteenth century for the palace of Hippolyte d'Este, Cardinal and Prince, have been bought by the Belgian Government. The price was $34,000.

The little old church of London's business portion called St. Edmund the King's will not be torn down after all, church wardens and ratepayors having rallied to its defense.

A daughter of Alma Tadema has received at the Universal Exposition a medal of the second class for three water colors.

The Slade professorship of the fine arts at Oxford has been assigned again to Mr. Hubert Herkomer.

MR. WARDWELL'S AMBITION.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—J. Otis Wardwell, the Secretary of the Republican State Committee, has put aside his aspirations to be Speaker of the House of Representatives and is going in to get himself elected to the Senate from the Haverhill district in place of Senator Pike, and then in 1890 he will try to succeed Gen. William Cogswell of Salem as the representative to Congress from the Seventh District, say the Prohibitionists. This plan has only recently been decided upon by Mr. Wardwell, and the change is said to be due to grave doubts on his part as to the outcome of his contest for the Speakership.

In entering the race for the Senatorship he has taken quite a job on his shoulders. The district is composed of Haverhill, Merrimac, Salisbury, and four wards of Newburyport. According to traditional one-tom, the nomination this year should go to Newburyport, and so Mr. Wardwell, coming from Haverhill, will meet with considerable opposition in the former city. But it is in Haverhill itself that the chief fuss is expected, and there Mr. Wardwell will have to settle an old score with his opponents. The story goes back to 1886, when ex-Postmaster Blunt of that city was candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress against Gen. Cogswell. Wardwell was then ostensibly a supporter of Mr. Blunt, but it was noted that Gen. Cogswell was nominated, and Mr. Blunt's friends thought Wardwell worked a great deal harder for Gen. Cogswell's election than he did for Blunt's nomination. They have been disgruntled ever since, and this feeling was heightened last year when Blunt wanted to be State Treasurer and Wardwell did not enthuse much over it. Should Wardwell be elected to the Senate he would be in good shape for a fight for the Congressional nomination, and the Blunt men are sure that is what he is after. They are probably correct in this belief. Blunt has many friends who want to see him succeed Gen. Cogswell, and they are therefore very indignant at what they call Wardwell's overweening ambition. The temperance wing of the party will oppose Wardwell bitterly on account of his vote on the liquor question at the State House last year.

A FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—News was received this evening of a fight at Marysville between three officers and two outlaws. For a long time it has been known that parties named Hall and Mason had been selling liquor to the Indians. The men named live in this State, where they would obtain the whisky, and, crossing the line, peddle it out in the Indian Territory. They are virtual desperadoes, and have given the authorities considerable trouble. Deputy United States Marshals Cunningham, Harmon, and Sellers surrounded them near Marysville while they were attempting to reach a belt of timber. The desperadoes turned on the officers and opened fire. A regular battle took place, the weapons used being six-shooters. Thirty-six shots were fired. A horse belonging to one of the outlaws was shot from under him, and he himself is claimed to be mortally shot. Owing to the fact that the outlaws had a number of revolvers the officers were unable to effect their capture, and they reached the woods and escaped. The fight created great excitement in the neighborhood, where Hall and Mason are well known.

SARATOGA AT ITS BEST.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21. — Warm midsummer weather, now that midsummer is past, is very much relished by the hotel men. It takes the edge off their disappointment that the Democrats will go to Syracuse. Not that the convention *per se* would be of such especial importance—its probable duration is too short for that—but Saratoga grudges an inch of her prestige. Future disappointments, however, are forgotten for the moment in present friction. The hotels are full, the boarding houses are full, the cottages are full, the streets are full, everything is full except, perhaps, the spring water glasses. The hotel men are wearing a Marshall Wilder smile, the carriage drivers only asking a man once as he passes if he will have a rig, and several porters have been detected furnishing chairs on the piazzas without that lingering, expectant look which is sometimes so hard to meet and so easy to understand.

The hotel galleries are peopled thick with prominent men from all over the country and the evening promenades in the same place show a procession of fashionable and well-known women. Every one comments on the unusual display of feminine beauty at the Spa this Summer. An hour at the States, for instance, during morning or evening music hours is a delight to such as admire lovely woman in her most brilliant gown and most captivating expression.

A cottage reception, three musicales, two hotel hops, a concert on Congress Park, and the session of the Democratic State Committee were some of the diversions of last night.

A gay coaching party, comprising a group of notables from Mount McGregor, drove through Broadway yesterday en route to Ballston for dinner and a short stop.

Over at Riley's Lake House Dr. Nervin Green and a small company of friends enjoyed a fish and game dinner.

Ex-Gov. E. F. Lounsbury of New-Haven is at the States with his wife and a party of a dozen friends, bound for his place in the Adirondacks—Echo Camp, Racquet Lake.

At the Grand Union is Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indianapolis.

Judge Gaines of the Supreme Court, Texas, is at the Walworth Mansion with his wife and daughter. The family is passing the entire season here.

Mr. Bloomfield Littelle of Orange, N. J., with his sisters, the Misses Littelle, are registered here.

William H. Hollister of Kountz Brothers, New-York, is at the States.

Fashionable local and visiting charitable people will gather at the lawn party this afternoon from 4 to 7, on the grounds of the Home of the Good Shepherd. The entertainment particularly appeals to visitors in the village, as it is to form a nucleus for a fund to be expended in building an annex to the home, to be used as a temporary hospital and reception house for any sudden case of illness or accident that may occur throughout the year, and especially to any that may befall the Summer guests of the Spa. No such institution exists in Saratoga, and the need of it is frequently felt. Already several handsome checks have been received from hotel guests by the lady managers, and it is hoped the receipts from this afternoon will warrant active operations in the project at once.

What might have been a serious accident occurred yesterday at one of the hotels, when a lady, in endeavoring to open the heavy wardrobe in her room, pulled it over upon herself. She was alone, but fortunately her stifled cries were heard and she was speedily rescued. It is no trifling thing to be overwhelmed by a Saratoga wardrobe in the height of the season.

The condition of Mrs. Spencer Trask is very slightly improved.

V. E. Gilman of Montreal, member of the Queen's Council, is at the Hoffman House. Apropos of Canadian guests, there has been a marked falling off in later years in the number of Saratoga's visitors from over the border. There was a time when they came in such large numbers as to make a marked impression upon the Summer life of the place, but latterly their presence has grown so occasional as to cause remark upon occurrence. The Hon. J. M. Marvin, a long time proprietor of the United States Hotel, tells of a gallant Colonel of an English regiment stationed in Montreal, who came down here some years ago with his entire band of musicians. There was a hop at the hotel the evening they arrived, and the gay soldier commander tendered the use of his music makers to play between dances, which they did. The next day, on a sudden summons from headquarters, they all scurried away in haste, and word afterward came back that the Colonel was promptly cashiered for his most careless and unmilitary act in bringing his men out of English jurisdiction.

Mr. Atherton Furlong, whose studio receptions have been a feature of society here this Summer, was "at home" to-day from 12 to 2 o'clock, in compliment to Mr. Taggart, the portrait painter. The rooms were crowded with cottage, hotel, and village notables.

Prominent recent arrivals include State Controller Wemple, Judge James Matthews, Dr. E. N. Eddy, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Nammack, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Matthews, Major Robert T. Creamer, Mrs. James Trainor, Miss Fogarty, Mrs. S. F. Mudge, Dr. F. R. Bradley, Mrs. J. V. Olcott, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Dawson, Mr. M. Jesse Benson, W. W. Farmer, all of New-York; the Hon. Martin V. Edgerly, Springfield, Mass.; Season Thompson and wife, Chicago; Fitch Taylor and wife, J. H. Hillman and wife, T. S. Wood and w

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

A DAY OF RECEPTIONS AND HANDSHAKINGS.

MR. HARRISON RECEIVED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN CINCINNATI — HIS TRIP TO INDIANAPOLIS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Amid the booming of cannon and cheers from the multitude gathered at the Central Station the President arrived here at 10:15 o'clock, over two hours and a half late, owing to an accident to the engine of a train in front of the Western express between Baltimore and Washington yesterday. The President's party consisted of President Harrison, Attorney General Miller, Private Secretary Halford, Secretary Rusk, the Hon. John B. Elam, Col. J. B. Black, Gen. Thomas G. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the Hon. J. I. Irwin of Indiana, the Hon. Daniel M. Ransdell, Marshal of the District of Columbia; J. B. Cockrnn, Assistant District Attorney of Indiana; William M. Meredith, Chief of Engraving and Printing, and an Associated Press reporter.

Cheer followed cheer as the President's face was recognized, and there was almost continuous applause until he reached his carriage, which he occupied with Gov. Foraker. The other members of the party were assigned to carriages, accompanied by members of the Reception Committee. The escort was made up of a batialion of police and two patrol wagons, under command of Chief Deitech; the First Regiment Ohio National Guards, commanded by Col. M. L. Hawkins, and Battery B of the Ohio National Gnard. The latter fired a salute, which added to the volume of cheering as the President was making his way to the carriage. The line of march was up Central-avenue to Fourih-street, then east and sonth to the Burnet House. Upon arriving at the Burnet House he was escorted at once to Parlor A, which was elaborately adorned with flowers. Here the public reception began almost immediately. The President stood before a table on which was an elaborate floral design. Mayor Mosby made a brief welcoming address, to which the President replied as follows:

MR. MAYOR: I thank you and the people of Cincinneti, for whom you speak, for this kindly welcome. It would be pleasing to me to speak of the recollections which your remarks and this city recall, but there is neither time nor opportnity for that. Cincinnati, however, more than many other city of its class in the country, seems to me to ha the home city.

The President was afterward driven to the magnificent new building of the Chamber of Commerce, where it had been arranged that the members should have a reception for a quarter of an hour and then the public should be admitted for an hour. The Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce made the welcoming address. He told of the magnitnde of the trade of Cincinnati represented among tha members of that body, and bade the President a warm welcome. President Harrison replied:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: The figures which your speaker has used in his address quite overcome me. The suggestions he raises bring to my mind many pleasant recollections. I was here at your crowded wnarves and where floated great palaces npon the waters I had my first glimpse of a great city. To me, a country boy, it was a wonderful sight. Some of my earlier professional days were spent here under the guidance of Bellamy Storer. Although bnt comparatively little of my later life hae been spent in your city, yet I feel that to your welcome to-day you not only welcome me as an officer of the Nation, bnt as a neighbor. I appreciale the fact tbat I see before me not only representativas in business, but loyal supporters of our great Union. I thank you.

The President then took his place on the floor and began a public reception. Excellent arrangements for ushering the people into and out of the building were made by the nse of a heavy detail of police, and for the hour snent in this ordeal there were many personal greetings to the Chief Magistrate. When the hour had expired tne President was driven to his hotel for dinner and rest. He left at 5 P. M. by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road for Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21.—The Presidential train pulled into the Union Station at 9 o'clock to-night. The President and party were met at the train by a committee from the Seventieth Indiana Regiment and a committee of twenty-five from the Board of Trade. The President was escorted through the station, which was crowded with those anxious to obtain a glimpse of him, to the carriages in waiting for the party. The procession was at once formed and the journey to the Denison House, where the President will make his headquarters during his stay, was taken up. The Reception Committee in carriages came first, followed by President Harrison, Gov. Hovey, Mayor Denny and President Tanner of the Board of Trade, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Attorney General Miller, Secretary Halford, and United States Marshal Cox of the District of Columbia Ransdell. Capt. Meredith, United States Marshal Simmons of Cincinnati, and District Attorney Probasc of Cincinnati in carriages. Following these were carriages containing members of the press and citizens.

The procession proceeded but slowly throngh the streets, which were packed with curious humanity. From the Union Station the party was driven directly to tha Denison House, where the President was received by the Monument Commission and committees representing the Grand Army of the Republic and State of Indiana. The President was met in the parlors of the Denison House, where he was received by short speeches by President Tanner of the Board of Trade and Gen. James R. Carnahan, welcoming him to the city and State. President Harrison responded briefly as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND FRIENDS: I scarcely know how to convey to you my deep impressione at this cordial welcome back to Indianapolis. I cannot hope to do it. I have been deeply toncbed by this generous and courteous reception. It was not my expectation when I left Indianapolis a few months ago, under so serious a sense of my responsibilities, that I would return again so soon to my home. But this occasion was one which I could not well he absent from. It is one that should entail to a degree that nothing else can do our patriotic interests and State pride. It is true, as Gen. Carnahan has said, that it took an early interest in this movement. I felt that until this monument was built, until its top stone was laid, and its voice had been heard by the people of this State in expressive speech, we had not done that for our soldier dead which we should, and that we had neglected those who died for us. I am glad, therefore, to be present and see this monument started, to reverently join with you on this occasion and hail the work which these Commissionars have so wisely and magnificently begun."

At the conclnsion of his remarka the President greeted personally many of his friends. Then the President, Gen. Rusk, and Private Secretary Halford ata a light lunch in the ordinary, and at 11 o'clock the President retired.

SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 21.—The second day of the great Methodist camp meeting showed a large increase in the attendance and a greater amount of religious fervor than was manifested et yesterday's opening session.

The three devotional meetings held at 9 o'clock were all largely attended, and several hundred worshippers passed the test of early rising and attended the consecration meeting at 5:45 in the morning. Dr. L. W. Munhall presided in Evangelist Yatman's place at the young people's meeting, and delivered an address on the topic for the day, "The Uttermost Salvation."

An able analytical sermon was preached at 10:30 A. M. to the large audience in the auditorium by the Rev. Dr. O. A. Brown, pastor of the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York City. Dr. Brown's text was St. John, xviii.. 37.

The sermon at 3 P. M. was by the Rev. Frank Cookman, and in the evening a splendid sermon was delivered by the Rev. C. H. Young, pastor of the Elberon Memorial Church.

THE SOCIETY OF MICROSCOPISTS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—At the second day's session of the Society of Microscopists several new names were added to the roll of membership. It was decided that all members failing to pay their dnes for three years would be dropped from the rolls, with the privilege of being reinstated on the payment of their arrears. The first address of the session was by Prof. W. A. Rogers of Waterville, Me., on "A Practical Method of Securing Copies of the Standard Centimeter, Designated Scale A." The paper was discnssed by Dr. R. H. Ward of Troy, the first President of the society; Dr. G. E. Fell, and others. The other papers of the session were "A Simple and Efficient Deposit Glass," by Dr. G. E. Fell of Buffalo, and "The Behavior and Appearance of Tempered Steel (celery) Under Honing," by Dr. Frank L. Jamee of St. Louis.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Lawyer Dickinson yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in behalf of Edward Steese and Amasa Clark of the firm of Brown, Steese & Clark, wool dealers, in the Insolvency Court, Dedham, Mass. Counsel for Mr. Brown withdrew all objections to his client entering into insolvency nod he was then declared insolvent. Judge White issned a warrant for the seizure of the property of the parties named.

The creditors of W. F. Johnson & Co., leather merchants, met in Boston yesterday. The report of the assignee showed liabilities of $396.217, of which $155.463 are contingent. The assets are $218.342. A committee was appointed to confer with the assignee relative to a basis of settlement. It is thought the firm will pay 90 cents on the dollar.

The boot and shoe house of J. P. Eichenlaub, late of the Erie Boot and Shoe Company, Erie, Penn., failed yesterday. The liabilities are over $10,000. The assets will not cover the liabilities, and more judgments are coming in.

CONNECTICUT ODD FELLOWS.

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE THEIR FIRST HALF CENTURY.

HARTFORD, Aug. 21.—The first half century of the Connecticut Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will be celebrated at New-Haven Sept. 3 by a public demonstration in which not less than 3,000 members of the order will take part. Col. John B. Doherty of Waterbnry, who is now in camp with the Second Regiment at Niantic, will act as Grand Marshal. Gen. Alexander Harbison of this city and Major Clayton H. Case of the Putnam Phalanx will represent the Hartford division on Col. Doherty's staff. The members of the Executive Committee having the celebration in charge held a session at New-Haven Monday evening. This committee consists of Past Grand Master George N. Moass of New-Haven, who has acted as Chairmen from the outset; Grand Master James Bishop and Grand Secretary Frederick Botsford of New-Haven; Past Grand Masters Ralph Burnham of Hartford, L. I. Munson of Waterbury, Mark Reynolds of Bridgeport, and E. J. Hill of Norwalk, and Gottfried Lehr of New-Haven, who represents the German organizations of the order in the State.

The Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges in New-England and New-York, with one delegate from each jnrisdiction, will be the guests of the Grand Lodge. Gen. John C. Underwood of Kentucky, who is at the head of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in the country; Deputy Grand Sire Sumner M. Hurst of North Carolina, Grand Secretary Theodore A. Rose of Columbus, Ohio; Grand Treasurer Isaac C. Shepard of Baltimore, Past Grand Sire J. P. Saunders of Yonkers, Past Grand Master John Medole of New-York, Grand Representative George W. Dilks, also of New-York, and the Grand Secretary of the order in New-York State, James Terwilliger, will participate in the semi-centeonial festivities.

The first Grand Master in this State was Frederick Croswell of New-Haven. The Grand Master nt the close of the half century is James Bishop, also of New-Haven. There have been fifty-two Grand Masters, twenty-six of whom have died. Gen. Lloyd E. Baldwin of Willimantic is the Senior Grand Master, having held the office forty years ago. Major F. M. Brown of this city, who is now in the Internal Revenue Service here, is next to Gen. Baldwin in seniority of appointment, and Judge Phelps of Essex, formerly member of Congress from the Second District, is the third. Stephen Terry of this city, a prominent lawyer, was the last of the Grand Masters whose names have been added to the death roll of the order. He died at San Francisco while on an excursion through California and New-Mexico during the Spring.

Possession of the symbols and passwords of Odd Fellowship has not been detrimental to political aspirations in this State. Of the surviving Grand Masters, William Wallace Lee of Meriden has represented that city in the House of Representatives; E. J. Hill of Norwalk was a State Senator and a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated Blaine; L. I. Munson of Waterbury, State Controller. Col. William H. Stevenson of Bridgenort, Manager of the Honsatonic Railroad, is one of the best-known Past Grand Masters in the State and has the largest personal following.

A prominent member of the Democratic State Central Committee and was one of the enunciat ed supporters of President Cleveland's re-election in this State last Fall. Major F. M. Brown of this city, who was at the head of the order in Connecticut thirty-five years ago, is a Deputy Internal Revenne Collector under Democratic appointment. Judge Phelps, one of the oldest Past Grand Masters, is the most popnlar Democratic leader in his district. The lodges of the State have never been divided on political grounds, although the order has been found useful to political aspirants in both parties.

The order, bowever, is pre-eminently a charitable one. Last year $22,818 was expended in relieving members in sickness and distress. The Grand Lodge officers at present are: James Bishop of New-Haven, Grand Master; Frederick S. Isham of Bridgeport, Deputy Grand Master; George H. Cowell of Waterbnry, Grand Warden; Frederick Botsford of New-Haven, Grand Secretary; John W. Smith of Waterbury, Grand Treasurer; the Rev. D. G. Ashley of Gardner's Lake, Grand Chaplain; Charles R. Wass of New-London, Grand Marshal; Selah G. Blakeman of Birmingham, Grand Conductor; Hiram Myers of Bridgeport, Grand Guardian, and R. H. Johnson of New-Haven, Grand Herald. The representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge are Bradley S. Keith of Norwalk and Ralph Burnham of this city. The District Depnty Grand Masters include Edwin P. Hitchcock of New-Havec, Thomas S. Birch of Hartford, Daniel S. Benedict of Bridgeport, Howard E. Mead of Ridgefield, Henry J. Adams of Norwich, Edwin F. Hall of Stratford, Thomas Hoyt of Stamford, and H. R. Young of Middletown.

The Albany (N. Y.) Canton of the Patriarcha Militant will be present at the celebration and will afterward visit this city, being the guests of Canton Capital City.

SINGING A SONG OF WOE.

A VERY SAD PLAINT FROM A LOUISIANA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The election of Congressman in the Third District takes place Sept. 3, and a brisk campaign was begnn by the rival candidates at the close of last week. Mr. Price, the Democratic candidate, opened at Thibodeanx, moving westward, and Mr. Miner, the Republican, raised his banner at Lake Charles and moved eastward. Last night Mr. Miner was to have spoken at St. Martinsville, bnt on the arrival of his party no audience had gathered, and no meeting was held. It was learned that 150 regnlators in charge of Capt. Voorhies, who was mounted on a Texas pony, had patrolled the town aud forbidden any Republican rally. The negroes were frightened and locked themselvee up in their houses, refusing to come out. This procedure. it was understood, is to be repeated in the other parishes, and it is probable that no more campaign meetings will be held, and the election will go by default. Chairman Herwig has written to Gov. Nicholls calling his attention to this outlawry and asking an executive interpretation of the matter.

The Republicans have hardly been satisfied from the start. At the beginning it was intimated that the National Republican Committee would be lavish with funds to aid in capturing back the strong Republican district from the Democrats. The local leaders asked not for money, but wanted a few members of Congress to come down here and not say a word, but he present in the principal cities when the votes were cast and counted. No money was sent and no Congressmen came, but instead the National Committee shipped several hundred pounds of speeches, as, for instance, Frye on the tariff, Harrison on labor, &c., for which the local managers were called on to pay an express bill of $15. This is all the help received or expected from the National Committee.

Mr. Price is making a very successful Democratic canvass. He is young, a hail fellow well met, a mixer, and willing to spend money freely. There is no difference in the platform of the two candidates. Both are protectionists, for sugar, and both are large sugar planters. The only people left are the honest, consistent, tariff reform Democrats, who have no one to vote for representing their sentiments.

GREAT CROWDS AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—This has been the greatest excursion day in the history of Asbnry Park, npward of ten thousand visitors having spent the day here. Fifteen special trains, consisting of over a hnndred and fifty cars, were necessary to transport the multitudes to and from the seashore.

The bathing grounds could not accommodate half the people, and every other place of popular resort was greatly overcrowded.

The trains left the station between 5 and 9:30 o'clock to return, and during these hours the platforms were so crowded for half a mile along the tracks that six special officers were requiren to keep back the crowds.

AN OLD MAN'S SUICIDE.

As the Hoboken ferryboat Hopatcong was about to enter the Christopher-street slip at 7:20 o'clock last evening an old man, apparently over seventy years of age, dressed in gray clothes and wearing a straw hat, who was sitting in the men's cabin, arose from his seat, placed some papers and a memorandum book in his hat, put the hat on the cabin floor, and deliberately jumped out of the window. There was consternation among the passengers, an alarm was raised, and the boat stonped, but the man's body had disappeared beneath the water. From the papers left behind it is probable that he was Adolph Cohn and had lately been in the Hebrew Home for the Aged in this city.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire was discovered in the boot and shoe factory of Parks & Hazzard, Jamestown, N. Y., at 5 o'clock last night. In two hours the third, fourth, and fifth stories of the building were completely gutted. The loss is estimated at $40,000 oo stock, $15,000 on machinery, and $5,000 on building. The insurance is $45,000. The volunteer Fire Department worked hard, and confined the fire to the upper stories of the building. C. B. Jocee, a fireman, was struck by a piece of falling slate and seriously injured. The factory was full of orders. One hundred men are ont of employment.

The tugboat Mercedes, owned by the New-York Lighterage Company, lying at Pier 2 North River, was discovered on fire shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The crew made their escape uninjured, but before the flames were extinguished the boat was badly damaged. It will cost probably $1,500 to repair the damage.

An oil stove exploded in the apartments of Patrolman Bernard McMahon, at 40 Bowery, last evening, and a fire ensued which caused $150 damage.

James Webber, a seaman of the steamer Galia, from Brazil, was taken to Montreal in irons yesterday and handed over to the harbor police. He is charged with inciting the crew to mutiny on the high seas. He was remanded for trial.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ATTACKING MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons this evening, in the debate on the Irish office vote, Mr. Sexton moved to rednce the vote by the amount of Mr. Balfour's salary. The principles of Balfour's rule, he eain, were a bad administration of a bad law, arbitrary nse of physical force, and suppression of the tnith. The London *Times* had the whole Government machinery at its disposal during the past year, bnt the Parnellites were satisfied with the result of the inquiry. So far one conspiracy had been revealed and another remained. The Parnellites intended to pnrsue the snbject until fnll light was thrown npon it. They would doubtless reveal curious reptiles and strange proceedings.

Mr. Parnell snpported the motion on the ground that Mr. Balfour's policy appeared to be to incite instruments to exceed the law.

The motion was rejected—112 to 83.

CHEERING THE EMPEROR.

STRASBURG, Aug. 21.—After military tattoo last evening crowds assembled at the palace and cheered lustily in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. The imperial visitors appeared on the balcony and bowed their acknowledgments to the multitude.

To-day the Kaiser and his consort attended a military parade, the crowds again greeting their appearance with the warmest demonstrations. The Emperor personally requested the Burgomaster to thank the people for the splendid reception accorded him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Sultan's yacht will convey a special mission, accompanied by a large suite, to meet the Emperor and Empress of Germany. They are charged with a complimentary message from the Sultan to the German monarch. It is reporten that a deputation of Cretans are going to Athens to solicit Emperor William's protection.

ADVICE FROM THE PORTE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Tiflis says: "The Porte has sent a secret circular note to the Governors General of all the Armenian vilayets ordering them to cherish their privileges and avoid offending the Kurds, whose services might be needed in the event of war. It is feared the note will promote outrages upon Christians." The *Daily News* says it hopes that if Europe will not interfere to prevent such abominable wickedness Russia will, and speedily.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The strike of the dock laborers is spreading. One thousand men employed on the Commercial Docks joined the strikers to-day. The Socialists are trying to lead the movement, and the red flag is being displayed. Thirty thousand dockmen marched through the city to-day. They were quite orderly and made no untoward demonstration.

Home Secretary Matthews has been in consultation with Mr. John W. Addison, Q. C., Director of Public Prosecutions for Ammonnde-Lyons and leading counsel for the prosecution on the trial of Mrs. Maybrick.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Pope to-day received Abbé von Schrader, hitherto Professor of Theology in the Cologne Seminary, who has been transferred to the Washington University. His Holiness expressed himself as gratified that Abbé von Schrader had accepted the post in America.

The Diritto, referring to recent reports, seye that while England has entered into no engagement with the triple alliance, she has come to an agreement with Italy regarding the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

BERNE, Aug. 21.—The Anarchistic manifesto pnt in circnlation Aug. 19, which violently attacked the Bundesrath, appears to have originated in France. Copies were sent to M. Ruchonnet, Minister of Justice and Police, and to other members of the Ministry. Two arrests have already been made in connection with the affair.

MASSOWAH, Aug. 21.—The Abyssinian General, Rasalula, advanced to Godofelassi and made overtnres for peace. Gen. Baldissera, commanding the Italian expedition, rejected his proposals and advanced upon Rasalula, compelling him to retreat beyond the River Biesa.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Mr. Edison to-day paid a visit to Director Berger of the exhibition.

Count Arnim, who is professedly a spy in behalf of Germany, has been arrested at Aranjuez.

ATHENS, Aug. 21.—Bloody affraye are still reported in various distriots of Crete. The towns generally are tranquil, with the exception of isolated outrages.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—Russia has accepted the appointment of Husni Bey as Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, fair, followed by local showers, southwesterly winds, slight changes in temperature.

For Vermont, showere, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

For Massachnsetts, fair, followed by light local showers, warmer in eastern, cooler in western portion, westerly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair, southwesterly winds, stationary temperature, except in Western Connecticut, slightly cooler.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, followed by local showers during the afternoon or evening, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

For the District of Colnmbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, followed by local showers, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

For Western New-York, showers, followed by clearing weather, cooler, westerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, clearing in eastern portion, cooler, westerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1889.	1889.	1888.	1889.
3 A. M.....73°	72°	3:30 P. M.....85°	85°
6 A. M.....73°	74°	6 P. M.....68°	83°
9 A. M.....74°	76°	9 P. M.....62°	78°
12 M.....83°	83°	12 P. M.....62°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.....78½°
Average temperature for same date last year...66½°

THE VANDERBILT BALL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave a big ball to-night, which was one of the events of the season. Their new stables were used, the ballroom being on the lower floor and the ladies' dressing room and gentleman's smoking room in the hayloft, on the upper floor, with an entrance to the latter directly from the street.

All the apartments were handsomely decorated and furnished with plush furniture, rich rnge, flowers, trees, vegetables, grain, and fruit in unique designs, crooked-neck squashes, corn, wheat, and wheelbarrows of roses.

The supper tables were set in the stalls, which were carpeted with straw matting, decorated with Japanese lanterns, and lighted with electric lights. The favors for the german were unique, including horseshoes, ox yokes, horse collars, whips, horses, donkeys, and sheep. Musical features were by the Casino and Hungerian orchestras. An elegant menn was served. Nearly all the cottagers attended.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Samuel Dexter Hadley, one of the few remaining organists of the old school contemporary with Lowell Mason, A. N. Johnson, J. B. Woodbury, Georgs James Webb, and others, died in Somerville, Mass., yesterday, of Bright's disease, in his seventy-third year. He played in Boston and also at the Maverick Church in East Boston, where he remained for shont ten years. While there he received a call to become the organist at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, but declined, preferring the Franklin-Street Baptist Church of Somerville. He was the first public school music teacher of Somerville, occupying that position eight years. He was a member of most of the old musical societies that flourished a quarter of a century ago, and was prominent in musical circles.

Horace Seaver, editor of the *Investigator*, died yesterday afternoon in Boston. He was born in Boston in 1810, and his connection with the *Investigator* dates from 1837, when he contributed to that paper a series of articles that attracted wide attention. In 1838 he became editor of the paper, and Josiah P. Mendum proprietor, a partnership which had existed uninterruptedly for fifty-one years. Mr. Seaver devoted a great deal of time to lecturing, his chief theme being "Free Thought." He was also a great anti-slavery man, and was a warm friend of Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, and William Lloyd Garrison.

William Chorlton, aged seventy-seven years, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, at St. George, S. I. He was born in Lancashire, England, and has lived on Staten Island for forty years. He was a florist and gardener and a recognized authority on botanical objects, having written several works on botany. He was Trustee of the Village of New-Brighton for four years in the early history of its organization and was President of the Board for one term. A married daughter survives him. The interment will take place to-day in the Staten Island Cemetery.

Dr. E. Parsons, said to be the oldest practicing dentist in the United States, died at his home in Savannah, Ga., yesterday. He was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1806. He was educated in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. In 1843 he went to Savannah, and in the forty-five months ago had been practicing his profession. Several of the most important instruments used by dentists were of his invention.

Judge Charles E. Jenkins of the Orphans Court, Maryland, died yesterday in Baltimore of bilious fraentery. He was but thirty-four years old and had served in the City Council.

William T. Higgins, a Republican politician widely known on the Pacific coast, died in San Francisco yesterday morning.

MR. VILLARD'S BIG SCHEME

HIS NEW FINANCIAL PLAN FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FOR $160,000,000, WHICH IS MANY MILLIONS MORE THAN THE PRESENT ONE.

The Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company voted yesterday to issne npon that company's main line and branches a "consolidated mortgage" of $160,000,000. This official announcement was made:

"The Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad has nnanimously passed a resolution to submit the financial plan devised by Henry Villard, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, to a vote of the preferred stockholders. The salient points of Mr. Villard's plan are a consolidated mortgage of $160,000,000, which is to be nsed for the reimbursement of the outstanding first, second, and third mortgage bonds and other securities guaranteed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and which is also to be applied to the financial needs, present and future, of the company. It is not intended to issue at present more than $15,000,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds, which will be nsed to provide for indispensable improvements, the enlargement of terminal facilities, permanent betterments, and improvements on the main line."

Wall-street was surprised at the expedition with which this gigantic scheme was pnt throngh. Only a little while ago another "financial plan" was under discnssion by the same Board of Directors. This one-hundred-and-sixty-million-dollar bond scheme was first heard of in Wall-street less than ten days ago. Then some Directors were outspoken in opposition to it. They called it visionery, and winked at mysterious hints of big commissions that somebody was to get ont of the deal. Wall-street, misled by this talk, was naturally unprepared for yesterday's quick and unanimone action.

How the big bond issne is to be floated is undetermined. Mr. Villard, however, is expected to devise a way for that, too. When outstanding bonds are to be retired—how they are to be retired, on what terms they are to be retired—none of these affairs are arranged. At least, that is what is said officially.

Mr. Villard is ready, however, to float at once something like $20,000,000 of the bonds in Germany. The proceeds of this much of the issue at once would be sufficient to enable the company to do a good many things of consequence in an investing way. One project in view is the acquirement of much new equipment, and the development of terminals in Tacoma and elsewhere. One of the Directors, hitherto not in an amiable mood, owns a vast deal of real estate at Tacoma.

The difference between the new consolidated bond of $160,000,000 and the outstanding issues of $96,000,000 is an increase of about $40,000,000. Just how far this will increase the company's fixed charges cannot be calculated, however, for the Board of Directors has so far not decided what rate of interest the new bonds shall bear. Semi-officially it is stated that the rate will not be over 5 per cent.

DEVELOPING THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Chairman Thomas B. Cooley of the Inter-State Commerce Commission returned to-day from a tour through the Northwest. He has visited St. Paul, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, San José, and, while returning, various cities on the Union Pacific. The trip was made in the interest of the commission's work, and included the investigation of various railway matters concerning which Judge Cooley is not yet ready to speak.

"I am of the opinion," he said last evening at the Palmer House, "that generally, at least so far as rates are concerned, the condition of fer Western and Northwestern roads is better than that of the Eastern roads. Canadian competition is sharp and has led to trouble, but it is not as bad as it is in the East."

Speaking of the work of Senator Cullom's Committee on Railway Relations with Canada, Judge Cooley said: "The attitude of the Chicago Board of Trade in its defense of the Canadian low rate was a surprise to me. There is no question in my mind bnt that a low Canadian rate does not benefit Chicago. It is this facility that the Canadian roads have that is building up Northwestern towns like Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, to the detriment of Chicago. The same low rate that is benefiting Chicago shippers is also helping these towns. The merchants of the Northwest know this, and I have no donht they are glad to see the local board take the stand it did. In the end it will be found to be unwise for the railways of this country, and anything tending to damage them must also affect this city, which is so largely made by them."

"What Chicago should do," said Judge Cooley "is to help the roads; build them up and strengthen them. Affairs are in a bad state now they ought to be improved by mntual effort. If the railways of this country do not make shippers as low a rate as Canadian roads, I think it is because they cannot, and it will only make matters worse to encourage Canadian trade that will hurt them still more. American roads will make the best rate they can, and it is to Chicago's interest to meet them half way. Encouraging anything else is only aiding rivals of Chicago in the shipping business."

NOTICES OF NEW CUTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—At the meeting of the Western and Northwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Association to-day the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Road gave notice that it would apply the fifteen-cent scale of proportional rates on through traffic from the seaboard to all intermediate points on its line instead of confining it to St. Paul and Minneapolis traffic. This complicates the situation and gives the Western roads a fresh problem to solve. The Iowa Central also filed notice of its intention to establish rates from Peoria to St. Paul on the intermediate points on business originating at Buffalo and other Western termini of the trunk lines on the same basis as established from Chicago to St. Paul. The action of these two roads onts the rates to Iowa points on through business from points west of Chicago. The change in the situation caused by these notices proved a fertile subject for dissension, bnt no conclusion was reached at the honr of adjournment and the matter will be further considered to-morrow.

AFTER RATE-CUTTING RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Judge Cooley intended to stop only a few hours, but the gravity of the situation presented by the rate troubles in which certain Northwestern roads are involved induced him to change his mind, and he may remain a week. The roads have decided to ignore the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State commerce law and Judge Cooley feels that it is time for him to take a hand. During the day he sent for Vice President Harris and General Freight Agent Hamblin of the Burlington and Northern and General Manager Ripley of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and began an investigation.

These officials were questioned closely on the present situation, and their answers evidently enabled the Judge to form an estimate of the course now being pursned by the managers of those Northwestern lines, as he afterward said: "They are acting very foolishly; I don't think I ever heard of a more stupid proceeding than the one they are now engaged in."

RAILROADERS ENJOYING LIFE.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY, LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 21.—The general freight agents and traffic managers of the fast freight lines of the country held a meeting at the Fort William Henry Hotel to-day. Abont sixty lines were represented. The object of the meeting was to settle the July business and make an agreement as to its rates. The principal roads represented were the New-York Central, Delaware and Hudson, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia and Reading, Central of New-Jersey, Grand Trunk; Delaware, Lackawenna and Western, Boston and Albany, West Shore, Canada Southern, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. Many of the members were accompanied by their families, and this afternoon an excursion upon the lake was enjoyed, three steam yachts being chartered for the occasion.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad report for the quarter ending June 30 shows the operating cost to have been 67.2 per cent. of the earnings. The figures of operating cost are: Gross earnings, $814,142 70; operating cost, $514,154 09; other income, $7,208 78; fixed charges, $261,246 67; net income, $46,000 67. For the corresponding quarter last year the gross earnings were $808,218 11; operating expenses, $481,122 13; other income, $7,819 05; fixed charges, $257,823 75; net income, $87,091 28.

The following is the statement submitted of the earnings and expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for July, 1889, approximated, compared with July, 1888: Earnings, $1,962,602; increase, $208,054; expenses, $1,238,097; increase, $109,564; net, $628,512; increase, $96,500. The following is the statement for the ten months of the fiscal year, July, 1888, to April, 1889, inclusive: Earnings, $17,045,979; increase, $413,822; expenses, $12,388,372; increase, $412,962; net, $4,758,807; increase, $860.

The Contracting Freight Agents' Association to the number of 230, over a hundred of them new members, met in their annual convention at Minneapolis yesterday. Denver was selected as the next place of meeting in September, 1890. A. T. Hsing of the Milwaukee and St. Paul was elected President.

The first train will run over the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad to a connection with the Louisville and Nashville system at Cumberland Gap to-day. The road will be opened for business to-morrow.

A CITY IN FLAMES.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 21.—The flonrishing city of Colfax, on the Illinois Central, twenty miles northeast of this place, is in flames, and it is believed that it will be entirely destroyed. Bloomington has been telegraphed, asking for aid from the Fire Department. No particulars are likely to be obtained for some time.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich is being pressed to its utmost to keep pace with the requirements of the navy, the army, and the colonies. So great is the demand from all services for heavy guns that there would certainly be a greater dead-lock than ever if the private trade had not been judiciously nursed for the supply of rough forgings. The modern breech-loading gun is built up of some eight-seen different forged pieces, and since it is possible to put these ont to contract the Woolwich establishments are relieved of the rough work and are able to finish off the guns faster than any private firm could. At the present rate of manufacture another two years will see the reserves of all guns brought up to the authorised standard, and the British will be in a better position as regards armaments, in comparison with other nations, than they have ever been before.

The Russian naval manœuvres began Aug. 11 and continned until the 15th. The central idea, as previously formulated, supposed that immediately after the declaretion of war a strong hostile fleet seized the Gulf of Riga and made it the base of operetions in the Gnlf of Finland. With the object of protecting its communications against the attack of a Russian squadron collected in the Gulf of Finland, inferior in strength, waits for an opportunity to make a sortie, bnt the situation causes the enemy much anxiety about his communications. A series of engagements by day and night results in an order to render the blockade nugatory. Sveaborg was bombarded and the blockade raised. The manœuvres concinded with a battle in the open sea. Further manœuvres will be held at Cronstadt between Aug. 21 and 28.

It has often been pointed ont how utterly isolated is the position of Mauritius as an English colony. The *United Service Gazette*, referring to that, says: "Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, commander in chief on the East Indies station, is at Mauritius in the flagship, where he went for the pnrpose of recruiting his health and giving leave, (if possible.) The island is in a state of quarentine for smallpox, consequently the only steamers that nsually call there once a month each way are not allowed there for fear of quarantine. There is no telegraph cable, and the consequence is that the colony, British Admiral and all, have been cut off from the outside world for a good month. The colony has no mail service of its own, and the French Messageries maritime steamers carry the mails and passengers. Instead of trombling about internal dissensions it would have been better to devote time to improving this sad state of affairs, for it is a matter of imperial concern that such an important possession of Great Britain should be more intimate with the mother conntry."

The development of quick-firing guns able to discharge four-inch shells at the rate of ten a minnte, each able to pierce four inches of steel, has again drawn attention to the great length of the modern breech-loading guns, which projects beyond the armored ports. Certainly if one of these unprotected barrels was hit by even a small shot it would be penetrated or dented so as to be permanently unserviceable, even if it was a 110-ton gun. At present, however, naval architects are unable to afford protection to more than the breech part, while, on the other hand, the gun factories cannot make shorter guns so long as the present kinds of slow-burning powders are nsed. The long guns must, therefore, remain vulnerable, but they present such a small target that the chances are very greatly against their being hit.

In their energetic efforts to make the defenses of Melbourne Harbor secnre, the Victorian authorities have, it is learned, drawn np a series of rnles for foreign men-of-war while there. Foreign war vessels are not allowed in future to enter Hobson's Bay without special permit in writing from the Colonial Defense authorities. The Melbourne Defense authorities have, of conrse, the power to make the rnles they have done, bnt they are not quite nsnal or in accordance with the courtesies usually given to foreign war vessels.

Some idea may be had of the position of that fighting officer, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, as regards the Admiralty when it is known what happened when Emperor William on his recent visit to England signified a desire that dnring his stay in English waters Lord Charles should be attached to his staff. The request was in due course communicated to the Admiralty and considered. "My Lords" found themselves nnable to comply with the imperial wishes. Tradition was against it. Lord Charles, it was explained, was too young a Captain, and, moreover, he had not seen war service. "Tradition must, of conrse, be observed," as Broad Arrow has said, and it is technically correct that he has no war services, the "Well done, Condor" incident and the effort to reach Khartonm in Gordon's steamers only coming within the range of what Mr. Gladstone called, enphemistically, "military operations." It is understood that Beresford will be appointed to a ship in October. He is anxious to get afloat, and is not at all particular where his station may be. But he is anxious to return to Parliament as speedily as possible in order to help on the completion of the naval renaissance.

Concerning the Sharpshooter, the features of this vessel on her steam trials, combined with the recent scalding of five men during her last forced-draft trial, have caused a considerable amount of disquietude in naval circles. The ultimate utility of this class of vessel is now very much donbted, and as there are several others of exactly the same type in a more or less advanced st

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil tr. c.	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	15,600
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	83¾	86¼	83¾	86¼	100
Am. Tob. & Fd. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,100
Atlantic & Pac.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	25
*Brunswick Co.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Canada Southern.	63	63	63	63	200
Canadian Pacific.	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	800
Central Pacific.	35	35	35	35	310
Ches. & Ohio.	25¾	25¾	25	25	900
C. & O. 1st pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	200
C. & O. 2d pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	200
Chi. Gas Trust.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	2,000
C. C. C. & St. L.	77	78	76¾	78	4,220
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	710
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143	144	143	144	62
C. B. & Q.	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	3,010
C. M. & St. P.	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾	12,810
C. M. & St. P. pf.	118	118	118	118	100
C. I. & Pac.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,700
Cin., W. & Bal.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	300
Cin., W. & B. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	15½	16	15½	15½	1,620
Chi. & East Ill.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	900
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	104	104¼	104	104¼	95
Del. & Hudson.	149¾	150¾	149¾	150¾	2,165
Del., Lack. & W.	146¾	146¾	146	146	10,850
Den., R. G. & W. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	100
Chi. & O. F. Tr.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	100
Ellis., Lex. & B.S.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
Green Bay & Win.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100
Illinois Central.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1,000
Iowa Central.	8	8	8	8	18
L. S. & Western.	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	200
L. E. & West.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	700
Lake Shore.	104	104	103¾	103¾	1,600
Louis. & Nash.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	884
*Louis., S. L. & T.	26	26¼	26	26¼	900
Manhattan Con.	97	97	97	97	120
Mexican Central.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	200
Mahoning C. R. R.	107½	107½	107½	107½	64
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	72½	71¾	72	5,350
Mo., Kan. & T.	19¾	12¾	12	12	18
Morris & Essex.	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	100
N. Y. Lead Trust.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	29,429
N. J. Central.	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	2,120
N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	13
N. Y. & New Eng.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	600
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	27¾	27¾	27¾	700
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	88	88¾	88	88	500
Nort. & West. pf.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼	700
Northern Pac.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	11,255
Northern Pac. pf.	68	68	67¾	68¼	26,403
Ohio & Miss.	22½	22½	22¼	22¾	425
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	25	25	25	25	5
Ontario & West.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
Oregon R. & N.	98	98	96	96¾	493
Oregon & Trans.	34¼	34½	34	34¼	7,828
Pacific Mail.	34¾	34½	33¾	34	920
Phil. & Read.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	2,250
Mich. W. P.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	200
Rich. & O.	19¾	20	19¾	20	20
*St. Cotton Oil.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½	900
St. P. & Omaha.	94½	94½	94½	94½	7,000
St. P. & M.	102	102	102	102	300
South Carolina.	8	8	8	8	400
Southern Pacific.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	400
*Sil. Hef. Co.	108¾	108¾	108¾	110¾	7,720
Tenn. C. & I.	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	1,100
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	100
T., A. & N. M.	31	31½	31	31	800
Texas Pacific.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Union Pacific.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	2,850
W. St. L. & P.	17¼	17¼	17	17	250
W. St. L. & P. pf.	32½	33	32½	32½	2,000
West. Union Tel.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	6,270
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	500
Wisconsin Cent.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	300
Total sales.					191,161

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. Inc.	15	15	15	15	$10,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112	112	112	112	2,000
B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	103	103	102	103	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
*Canada So. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	$2,000
Canada So. 2d.	99½	99½	99	99	3,000
C. & R. of Ga. 5s.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Ches. & O. on. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	45,000
Ches. & O. p. m. 5s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d.	77	77	77	77	1,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
C. P. & St. L. 8s.	98¾	99¾	98½	98¾	3,000
Cent'l A. gen. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	66	67	66½	66½	50,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st. sa., 5 p. c.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	7,000
E. T. Col. & Ga. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94	94	11,000
Ga. Pacific 1st.	94¾	95	94¾	95	5,000
Ga. Pacific 2d 6s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	6,000
Erie 2d on.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Hook. Valley 5s.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	3,000
Louis. & Nash. con.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	5,000
Ont. & West 1st.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	7,000
Oregon Trans. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Peo., Dec. & E. 1st.	109	108	108	108	11,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	4,000
Reading gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	6,000
Total sales.					$149,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	49¾	49¾	50¼	50¼	7,180
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	1,380
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,480
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104	104	103¾	103¾	200
Can. southern.	53	53	53	53	100
Central Pacific.	35	35	35	35	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	72¼	72¼	71¾	72¾	6,060
Chi. & North'n west.	111	111½	110¾	110¾	1,570
Central of N. J.	114	114¾	114	114¾	220
Del., Lack. & W.	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	7,360
Lake Shora.	104	104	103¾	103¾	120
Louis. & Nash.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	200
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	72½	71¾	72¾	910
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50½	51	50½	50½	950
Northern Pacific.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	10
Northern Pac. pf.	67¾	68	67¾	68¼	9,470
Nat. Lead Trust.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	7,060
Oregon Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½	880
Ohio & Miss.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Pacific Mail.	34¼	34	34	34¼	1,400
Phil. & Reading.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	4,180
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	350
St. P. & Omaha.	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	1,480
Western Union.	84½	84½	84¾	84¾	3,220
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
Total sales.					50,170

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	99	99¾	98½	98¾	384,000
Clearances.					1,455,000

The stock market was excessively dull in the morning, but in the afternoon there was slightly more doing. The announcement that the Northern Pacific Directors had unanimously agreed to the proposition to place a first mortgage of $160,000,000 for the purpose of retiring outstanding securities helped the group of stocks to which that road belongs. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Delaware and Hudson, 1¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜; do. common, 1¾; St. Paul preferred, Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy, and Erie preferred, each 1, and Columbus and Hocking Valley, Lake Erie and Western preferred, and Richmond and West Point, each ¾. *Declined*—Morris and Essex, 1; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, ⅝, and American Telegraph and Cable, ¾.

Sugar, Lead, and Cotton Oil Trust certificates were fairly active. Cotton Oil and Sugar each advanced 1¾, and Lead 1. Whisky advanced 2¢.

Money on call loaned at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. The nominal rates were $4 83½ for 60-day bills, and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84¼@$4 84½ for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87¾ for demand, $4 87¾@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 83@$4 83¾ for commercial. Continental was steadier. Francs were quoted at 5.20@5.19¾ for long and 5.17½@5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 4s coupon at 128½.

State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 16 shares of Metropolitan sold at 14.

The railway mortgage market was dull and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—International and Great Northern 6s, 5; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg general 5s one point, and Essex firsts, each ½; Ohio Southern firsts, 1¼; International and Great Northern firsts, Mobile and Ohio generals and Oregon and Transcontinental 6s, each 1, and Illinois Central 4s of 1952 and Louisville, St. Louis and Texas firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 1¾; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated and Western New-York and Pennsylvania firsts, each 1, and Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s, ¾.

Pipe Line Certificates sold at 98⅞@98½. Mining stocks were unchanged.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Aug. 17 was 730,725 tons, against 924,672 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 19,968,733 tons, against 21,140,610 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

The Directors William Walter Phelps, Arthur P. Gorman, Adam Duienhoffer, and Henry P. Talmadge have been appointed a committee by certain security holders of the South Carolina Railway Company to reorganize the road. It is proposed to issue in lieu of the present issues bondholders par and new 5 per cent bonds and 10 per cent of preferred stock; second mortgage bendholders par and new preferred stock; income bendholders, par in new common stock and preferred stock for assessment of 10 per cent, and present shareholders 60 per cent of par value of new commen stock and preferred stock for assessment of 10 per cent. The announcement made by the committee in another colnmn shows the exact finaneial position in which the railroad will be after its reorganization.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	192	Mechanics'.	200
American Exchange.	156	Mechanics & Trad's.	200
Broadway.	296	Mercantile.	205
Butchers & Drovers.	180	Merchants.	145
Central National.	143	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chase National.	250	Metropolitan.	14
Chatham.	300	Metropolis.	360
Chemical.	4000	Nassau.	250
City.	500	New-York.	243
Corn Exchange.	230	New-York County.	400
East River.	140	N. Y. National Ex.	128
Eleventh.	100	Ninth National.	130
Fifth Avenue.	1100	North America.	180
First National.	2000	North River.	140
Fourteenth Street.	180	Oriental.	210
Fourth National.	187	Pacific.	165
Gallatin National.	280	Park.	240
Garfield National.	400	People's.	200
German American.	120	Phenix.	140
German Exchange.	173	Republic.	173
Greenwich.	142	Seaboard National.	185
Hanover.	300	Second National.	825
Hudson River.	142	Seventh National.	120
Importers & Traders'.	540	Sheo & Leather.	159
Irving.	140	St. Nicholas.	120
Leather Manufact'rs.	230	State of New-York.	109
Lincoln National.	260	Tradesmen's.	100
Manhattan.	177	United States Nat'l.	210
Market & Fulton.	270	Western National.	115

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4's, '91, r.	105¾	106¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.	121	....
4½s, '91, c.	108¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, r.	128	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	....
4s, 1907, c.	128¼	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$118,575,216	Balances.	$7,143,592

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylv'ia.	52½	52¾	St. Paul.	72	72½
Reading.	22 9-16	22¾	Read. gen.	80½	80¾
Lehigh Nav.	53½	....	Read. 1st pf.	80¼	80½
North. Pac.	29⅞	30⅛	Read. 2d pf.	65¼	65½
North. Pac. pf.	68⅜	68½	Read. 3d pf.	52½	53
Lehigh Nav.	53¾	54			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.30	Ophir.	4.85
Bulwer.	.10	Potosi.	1.55
Beet & Belcher.	3.85	Savage.	9.00
Bodie Consolidated.	.85	Sierra Nevada.	2.70
Choller.	2.00	Union Consolidated.	3.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.75	Utah.	1.05
Crown Point.	3.00	Yellow Jacket.	3.00
Gould & Curry.	2.00	Belle Isle.	.20
Mexican.	3.45	North Belle Isle.	.85
Mount Diablo.	2.25	Occidental.	1.90

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Aton. & Topeka.	35.87½	Franklin.	9.50
Boston & Albany.	217.50	Huron.	.75
Boston & Maine.	202.00	Osceola.	10.50
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104.37½	Pewabic (new).	4.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.00	Quincy.	52.00
Eastern 8s.	126.00	Bell Telephone.	231.00
Flint & Père M.	27.00	Boston Land.	6.50
Fitch. R. R.	76.12½	Water Power.	23
Mexican Cent.	15.37½	Tamarack M. Co.	194.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	88.25	Tenn. Central.	12.00
N. Y. & N. E.	50.87½	West End Land.	27.87½
Old Colony.	216.00	Lamson Store S.	66.50
Rutland pf.	42.00	Atlantic.	9.75
Wis. Central.	24.12½	Boston & Montana.	36.00
Wis. Central pf.	61.50	Yearsarge.	5.00
Allouez Mining.	1.87½	Arnold C. L. Co.	97½
Calumet & Hecla.	225.00	Johnston C. L. Co.	64.00

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1889.

The supply of live stock this morning was moderate and trade therein generally slow. Beeves declined 15 per cent. Milch Cows were held un sale. Sheep were steady though dull. Lambs were off ¾c. ₱ lb. Veals remained unchanged as to values. Calves were weak. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter. At Harsimus Cove Yards, 1,000 Cattle sold at 4c. @5¾c. ₱ lb., weights 4¼ to 8½ cwt. From 58 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, Corn-fed, 4c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; Grass, 3¾c. @4¼c. ₱ lb. Texas Beeves, $3 10@$3 90 ₱ cwt.; Texas and Colorado Steers to mixed herds, $3 25@$3 70 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $1 70@$2 25 ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported. Dressed Beef sold at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Quality of the Hooks to hand, poor to good. Calves, Buttermilks, mixed, $4@$6 ₱ head. Calves, part corn-fed, with lean Veals in mixed lots, 3¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; Veals of medium quality, 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; 2 selected Veals, 7c. ₱ lb. Sales of Veals reported were held for sale; nominal range of values, $4 50@$4 95 ₱ cwt.; City dressed Hogs opened at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 49 Calves, 218 to 221 lb., 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; 45 Calves, 183 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 19 Calves, 227 to 237 lb., 3¼c. @3½c. ₱ lb.; 29 Calves, 220 to 278 lb., $3 90@$4 ₱ cwt.; 10 Veals, 201 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 18 Veals, 188 to 210 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 187 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 53 Veals, 169 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 4 Hooks, 136 lb., 3c. ₱ lb. Shade & Shepherd sold 100 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 37 head, 63 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 head, 108 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 483 State Lambs, 889 head, 70½ lb., 9¼c. ₱ lb., 96 head, 79½ lb., 7c. ₱ lb. Dillansuck & Dewey sold 42 Calves, 236 lb., $2 40 ₱ cwt.; 7 Calves, 411 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, 212 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 42 Calves, 280 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 20 Calves, 146 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 26 Veals, 147 to 204 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, 141 to 246 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, 158 to 180 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 123 State Sheep: 65 head, 94 to 105 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 55 head, 101 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 1 head, 117 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 424 Canada Lambs, 69 to 73 lb., 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; 495 State Lambs; 430 head, 66 to 69½ lb., 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., 35 head, 75 lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt. Walsh & Co. sold 3 Calves, 233 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 180 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Hooks, 237 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 49 State Sheep: 5 head, 96 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 37 head, 74 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 4 head, 110 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 187 Pennsylvania Lambs, 87 lb., $5 80 ₱ cwt.; 468 State Lambs, 68 lb., 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 51 Calves, 195 to 231 lb., $2 40@$2 50 ₱ cwt.; 2 Calves, 195 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, 174 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 194 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 202 to 204 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 20 Veals, 156 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 51 Veals, 154 to 165 lb., 8½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, 180 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 224 Ohio Lambs, 84 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 104 State Lambs; 539 head, 95 to 98 lb., 9¼c. ₱ lb., 424 head, 97 to 75¾ lb., 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., 121 head, 75¾ lb., 7c. ₱ lb. E. Pidcock sold 211 Canada Lambs, 74½ lb., 9¼c. ₱ lb.; Wallis & Co. sold 5 Calves, 177 lb., $2 35 ₱ cwt.; 60 Calves, 204 to 207 lb., $2 60@$2 65 ₱ cwt.; 149 Calves, 201 to 205 lb., $2 70@$2 75 ₱ cwt.; 27 Calves, 227 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, 203 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 9 Calves, 231 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, 172 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, 156 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 14 Veals, 150 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 77 Veals, 161 to 164 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, 153 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 86 State Sheep, 90 to 120 lb., 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; 11 cull sheep, 77 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 202 State Lambs, 65 to 69 lb., 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. J. J. Hallenbeck sold 9 Calves, 252 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 18 Calves, 228 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 78 Calves, 222 lb., 2¾c.@3c. ₱ lb.; 40 Calves, 219 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 17 Calves, 215 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 303 Calves and lean Veals, 169 to 199 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 76 Calves and lean Veals, 205 to 217 lb., $6 80@$6 ₱ cwt.; 15 Veals, 153 to 240 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 20 Veals, 159 to 199 lb., 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, 170 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 18 State Sheep, 124 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 109 State Lambs; 10 head, 80 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb., 98 head, 87 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb., 4 head, 75 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson & Co. sold on commission 14 Bulls, 879 lb., 2c. ₱ lb.; 100 Texas and Colorado Steers, a mixed herd, 1,105 lb., 3¼c. ₱ lb.; 69 Indiana Steers; 3 head, 1,103 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 12 head, 1,368 lb., $4 35 ₱ cwt., 14 head, 1,327 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 30 head, 1,464 lb., $4 65 ₱ cwt., 155 Ohio Steers; 14 head, 1,210 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt., 11 head, 1,101 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt., 18 head, 1,178 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 27 head, 1,129 to 1,193 lb., $4 10@$4 15 ₱ cwt., 3 head, 1,333 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 11 head, 1,302 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt., 32 head, 1,306 to 1,423 lb., $4 60@$4 65 ₱ cwt., 29 head, 1,347 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt., 16 head, 1,400 lb., $4 65 ₱ cwt.; Gelschmidt sold 7 Steers, 1,100 to 1,158 lb., $3 40@$3 75 ₱ cwt.; 19 Indiana Steers, 1,195 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 59 Kansas Steers, 1,085 to 1,435 lb., 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Sherman & Chiver sold on commission 12 Bulls, 822 lb., $1 95 ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 810 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 6 Oxen, 1,390 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 82 Western Steers, a mixed herd; 1 head, 1,160 lb., $3 10 ₱ cwt., 2 head, 1,250 lb., 3¼c. ₱ lb., 9 head, 1,191 lb., $3 65 ₱ cwt., 7 head, 1,143 lb., $3 80 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,120 to 1,350 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 14 head, 1,273 lb., $4 05 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,313 lb., $4 12½ ₱ cwt., 12 head, 1,345 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 64 Illinois Steers; 1 Steer, 1,080 lb., $3 10 ₱ cwt., 12 head, 1,118 lb., $3 60 ₱ cwt., 18 head, 1,212 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 21 head, 1,198 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt., 15 head, 1,338 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 169 Indiana Steers; 11 head, 1,062, 1,176 to 1,520 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 46 head, 1,340 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 88 head, 1,277 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt., 19 head, 1,265 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt., 30 head, 1,452 lb., $4 55 ₱ cwt., 38 head, 1,400 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 49 Kentucky Sheep, 113 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 5 Pennsylvania Sheep, 124 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 53 Kansas Sheep, 109¾ lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 182 cull Lambs, 58 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 868 Kentucky Lambs, 67 to 68½ lb., 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; 114 Pennsylvania Lambs, 65 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb. Mecek sold 118 Virginia Sheep, 75 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 149 Ohio Sheep, 100 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 27 Pennsylvania Sheep, 105 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 255 Virginia Lambs, 52 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 214 Ohio Lambs, 90 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 116 Pennsylvania Lambs, 86¾ lb., 6½c. ₱ lb. J. E. Sadler sold 765 Western Sheep: 184 head, 110¾ lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb., 581 head, 103 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 175 Missouri Sheep, 110¼ lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 705 Kentucky Lambs, 66 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb. Mecek sold 15 Calves, 236 lb., $2 40 ₱ cwt.; 7 Calves, 411 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, 212 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 42 Calves, 280 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 20 Calves, 146 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 26 Veals, 147 to 204 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, 141 to 246 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, 158 to 180 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 123 State Sheep: 65 head, 94 to 105 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 55 head, 101 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 1 head, 117 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 424 Canada Lambs, 69 to 73 lb., 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; 495 State Lambs; 430 head, 66 to 69½ lb., 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., 35 head, 75 lb., $6 85 ₱ cwt. Walsh & Co. sold 3 Calves, 233 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 180 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Hooks, 237 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 49 State Sheep: 5 head, 96 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 37 head, 74 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 4 head, 110 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 187 Pennsylvania Lambs, 87 lb., $5 80 ₱ cwt.; 468 State Lambs, 68 lb., 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 51 Calves, 195 to 231 lb., $2 40@$2 50 ₱ cwt.; 2 Calves, 195 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, 174 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 194 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 202 to 204 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 20 Veals, 156 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 51 Veals, 154 to 165 lb., 8½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, 180 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 224 Ohio Lambs, 84 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 104 State Lambs; 539 head, 95 to 98 lb., 9¼c. ₱ lb., 424 head, 97 to 75¾ lb., 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., 121 head, 75¾ lb., 7c. ₱ lb. E. Pidcock sold 211 Canada Lambs, 74½ lb., 9¼c. ₱ lb.; Wallis & Co. sold 5 Calves, 177 lb., $2 35 ₱ cwt.; 60 Calves, 204 to 207 lb., $2 60@$2 65 ₱ cwt.; 149 Calves, 201 to 205 lb., $2 70@$2 75 ₱ cwt.; 27 Calves, 227 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, 203 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 9 Calves, 231 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, 172 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, 156 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 14 Veals, 150 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 77 Veals, 161 to 164 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, 153 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 86 State Sheep, 90 to 120 lb., 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; 11 cull sheep, 77 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 202 State Lambs, 65 to 69 lb., 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. J. J. Hallenbeck sold 9 Calves, 252 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 18 Calves, 228 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 78 Calves, 222 lb., 2¾c.@3c. ₱ lb.; 40 Calves, 219 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 17 Calves, 215 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 303 Calves and lean Veals, 169 to 199 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 76

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was the only one effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 21:

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 1,037 2d-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 55th-st., for $21,450, to Martin Brennan.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. adjourned the sale of building, with lot, 340 East 61st-st., south side, 215 feet west of 1st-av., to Sept. 18.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

13th-st., s. s., 362.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 12.8x103.3; Rosalie Cohen to Gustav Jacobe and another..... $10,000

Clarke-place, w. s., 325.3 ft. w. of Walton-av., 100x200; Minnie Mortimer to Jonas Cole..... 6,000

Rose-st., n. s., adjoining lots 13 and 14, 2x100; Charles Curry and wife to Francis Chapman..... 15,000

61st-st., n. s., 109.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 59x100; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Adolph Kepplich..... 1

11th-av., s. s., 54 ft. s. of 60th-st., 25x100; same to same..... 1

114th-st., n. s., 177 ft. e. of 1st-av., 17.2x100; Louisa Rosenheimer and others to Emile D. Norfolo and another..... 6,500

106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x183; Newman Cowen and wife to Hannah E. Fonner..... 1

12th-st., n. s., 266 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Katharine M. Pensobnck to Henry Young..... 11,525

1st-av., s. e. corner of 124th-st., 25x100; William H. Rihlet to Amelia Berrian..... 19,500

99th-st., s. e., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x88.10; James F. Kelly and wife to John B. Roberts..... 1

39th-st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; Harriet and John L. Worden to Charles D. Dickey..... 52,500

77th-st., n. s., 357.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x102; Patrick Farley to Louisa M. Bulb..... 30,000

39th-st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; Daniel T. Worden, guardian, to Charles D. Dickey..... 1

39th-st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; Daniel T. Worden to Harriot Worden and another..... 1

95th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19x100.8; Latham G. Reed, referee, to James D. Putnam..... 3,500

Greene-st., 132; Marion V. Butler to Edward C. Oppenheim..... 25,000

Union-av., lot 202, irregular; Eliza Hynce and another to Thomas J. E. Buckley..... 1

Caudwell-av., w. s., 127 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 100x100; John W. Decker to Ann T. Rose.... 7,600

Bristow-st., w. s., 95 ft. e. of Jennings-st., 45x100; William A. Bnrton and wife to John F. Coodon..... 1,450

113th-st., n. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10; Anna C. S. Mackenzie to George Heaney and wife..... 6,450

Franklin-st., lot 12, subdivision No. 2, map of Morrisania, 17.2x87x16.8x90.7; Corinne W. Gaylor and another to George H. Dyer. 4,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BORROWERS

On Bond and Mortgage.

This Company's copy and arrangement by localities of all the real estate records of New-York, Kings, and Westchester Counties enables it to examine and guarantee titles in one-quarter the time and for one-half the expense formerly involved.

Borrowers can procure proper loans to any extent by applying directly to the Company.

It has loaned $4,000,000 since January 1, 1889, and has the funds of Banks, Insurance Companies, and Trustees to a large amount now seeking investment.

The charges of the Company for the examination and guarantee are fixed and low, and are the same to all.

No commissions and no "extras for searches."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST. 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZED houses in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:
Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 64th-st.
Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

A.—FOR SALE, ON LENOX HILL, the very attractive four-story private dwelling, NO. 42 EAST 73D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.; admirably arranged, elegant and substantial. PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO FOURTH STORY. MCCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects. Office, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st. House open.

115 WEST 47TH-ST.—THREE-STORY brownstone; fine order; $23,000. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,626 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rockaway Park
with its
Magnificent Avenues,
extending

From Ocean to Bay,

is destined from its commanding situation and susceptibility to the high class of improvements now going on to be the most beautiful as well as the most popular ocean property in the world. Tan streets are loamed, affording parklike drives.

Tan sidewalks will be flagged with best quality of slate. Tan sewer and water service will be made complete.

No assessments will be invied against tbn lots for these improvements.

Most certain restrictions will be observed in connection with all sales.

The great transformation that has been wrought upon this property within the past sixty days must be seen to be appreciated. We unhesitatingly recommend the property as desirable, either for residence or an investment.

For particulars and MAPS apply to

P. W. DIETUN, 11 John-st., New-York, or to
P. H. CASSIDY, N. Y. and R. Beach R. R., Long Island City; NEWS AGENT, L. I. R. R. Depot, Flatbush-av., Brooklyn; L. E. POTTER, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN, Civil Engineer, 230 Atlantic-av., East New-York, or at offices on the premises.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—CROTONA TERRACE, beautiful building plot for sale; 100x276; 2,000 to 8,500; highest elevation; city water; macadamized roads; perfect surroundings.
EDW. F. RAMELTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,260 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANTLY-furnished four-story brownstone houses; extension, with bath on every floor; all modern improvements and in good order; china, silverware, and linen; elevators all together or separately; near the Park, between 5th and 6th avs. Address Owner, Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS, a handsome four-story brownstone house, 25x96 feet, on 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; fully furnished. Apply to BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

TO LEASE—FULLY AND CHOICELY FURnished four-story residence, fine order, 39 East 31st-st.
J. E. BRUGIERE, 34½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story brownstone house to private family; with elevator; all in perfect order and modern improvements. Address 64 West 55th-st.

AN ELEGANT (FULL SIZE) RESIDENCE, elegantly furnished; 10 East 63d-st.; to lease reasonably. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

OUR UNFURNISHED-HOUSE LIST IS now ready.
Our furnished-house list will be ready TO-MORROW.
Parties desiring same should apply at once to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 844 Broadway and 500 Broadway.

DWELLING 149 EAST 47TH-ST.—TO LET, four-story and basement; 14 rooms. Permit from J. E. WHITAKER, 66 Liberty-st.

31 EAST 62D-ST.—UNFURNISHED MEDIum-sized dwelling of 12 rooms; all improvements; $1,600; open 1 to 4 P. M.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT FURNISHED or unfurnished apartments; bnt four in the house; location unsurpassed; immediate possession; undoubted references required. Shown by Janitor.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unsurpassed; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.
Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS.
All sizes and prices.
The largest, tightest, most elegant, and convenient ie our enperh new buildings,
THE FARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st.
THE GREENFIELD, No. 46 West 73d-st.
THE WESTPORT, corner 73d-st. and 9th-av.
All have passeeger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.
CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
corner 72d-st. and 8th-av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (FORMERLY 8th-av.,) Corner 83d-st. Directly Facing Central Park.—Elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms; elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rentfrom $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

228-225 CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (FORmerly 8th-av.,) near 82d-st.—Apartments; eight large rooms; baths; steam heated, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 81st-st., 9th-av. Apply on premises.

GILBARD, LEXINGTON-AV. AND 54TH-st.—Eight—nine rooms; light; no air shafts; steam heat; small families.

112 EAST 10TH-ST.—ELEGANT UNFURnished flats; five rooms and bath; direct light, heat, and door service; $30 and $40.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Greenwich and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and sancellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

OFFICE TO RENT IN DREXEL BUILDING, corner Wall and Broad sts. Apply Room No. 59.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
Daily, (except Sundays.)
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vesty-st. Pier. 8:40 A. M.
" " West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Ponghkeepele, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK (by ferry) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West, Boston and the East, Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA (for Hotel Guests).
The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
A line BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEWport, Fall River, Providence, and all Eastern points. SUMMER SERVICE. Four steamers in commission—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.
Leave Pier 28 N. R., (old No.,) foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Express trains with through cars from Fall River for Boston, Cape Cod, the White Mountains, &c., &c.
SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.
Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at all principal ticket offices, at the Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East. Most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyan's and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., daily, at 5 P. M., except Sunday, connecting at wharf with express train for Boston. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at all offices New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book, which will be mailed free.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sunday excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord railroads. Through bills of lading given. Fare rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,953, New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, RONDOUT, AND Kingston, landing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Ponghkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Ponghkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the mountains.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCEster, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Newport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, Wpire Mountains, all points North and East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 3,011 for Excursion Book.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. special trains for SARATOGA LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamers O. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 8 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays 11 P. M.), connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves West 22d-st. Pier, Newburg, Ponghkeepsie, Rhinebeck, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M.
Leaves Pier 22, foot of Rector-st.....3:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with C. M. and Cairo R. R. For list of hotels, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves Pier 28 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

A.—TROY BOATS—SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer towards Albany.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.
TRAINS FOR THE WEST.
Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:
ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.
9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation and Smoking Cars, lighted by mysterious electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.
5:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.
5 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 9 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.
For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.
For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:15 A. M.; 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. ("Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlar Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:12 P. M. Express, 8:15, 9:20, 10:30 A. M., 12, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Colonial Express, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Through Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Ashury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 3, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 12 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:16, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited,) Parlor, Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:16, 8, 9 (Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st. Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF AUG. 12, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
8:40 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Eestoe, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
6 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.
7 A. M. Sunnays for Lake Hopatcong.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Ashury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Atlantic Highlance, via Matawan and Keyport, 8:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 6:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Seach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, AND BEACH HAVEN, via Matawan and Keyport, 8:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at MATAWAN with N. Y. & L. B. R. R. special trains for SARATOGA LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamers O. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 8 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays 11 P. M.), connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 8:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (1 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Readieg, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procnred at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 154 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intarmediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and H. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st. Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
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3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
AND
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
Selected by the Government as the
ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.
THIS IS ALSO
THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After Aug. 18, 1889.

8 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.
9 A. M., Saratoga Express, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal, via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.
*9:50 A. M., FAMOUS WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.
11:45 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)
2 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Utica.
*3:55 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.
*4:0 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.
*4:6 P. M., Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Saturday.
5:15 P. M., Canandaigua accommodation. Wagner sleeping cars New-York to Syracuse and Syracuse to Canandaigua. Through sleeping car New-York to Canandaigua on the 7:30 P. M. train.
*7:30 P. M., Montreal, Adirondack, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to North Creek, through to Saratoga and Adirondack Railroad, also to Plattsburg, connecting at Plattsburg with parlor car for Saranac Lake and Adirondack Mountain points. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.
*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.
*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. No connection with train leaving Saturday. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.
Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be obtained at Grand Central Station, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 188th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington and 726 Fulton st., and 338 Bedford-av., E

THE IDEAL CONTRACTOR

FOUND IN THE PERSON OF ALBERT DAGGETT.

A FURTHER AND FULLER ANALYSIS OF THE DETAILS OF HIS PATRIOTIC SELF-SACRIFICE.

Mr. Albert Daggett's true rôle of philanthropist and patriot, as outlined yesterday in THE TIMES, in connection with the postal-card contract, astonished alike his detractors and those who are his friends only in name. Although the figures given appeared to be convincing, these persons were still skeptical about Mr. Daggett's willingness or ability to contribute his labor four years, and also upward of $100,000 in cash, purely out of love of country or as an example of a good contractor. If these were times of retrenchment and reform, they argue, such a sacrifice might be more easily conceivable, even though it is without modern precedent. But with an Administration whose policy is financially lavish rather than economical, Mr. Daggett's attitude seems inexplicable, and fails wholly of appreciation by the common mind.

In these reflections the skeptics protest that they do not lose sight of the Postmaster General's highly-developed instincts as to the value of job lots slightly damaged, nor of his practiced eye for bargains and the other factors that go to constitute a main chance. As the Government wants postal cards, however, not forfeited bonds, it is considered as against reason that Mr. Wanamaker gave the contract to Mr. Daggett unless fully satisfied that it would be carried out.

With his wide business experience, Mr. Wanamaker must have clearly understood Mr. Daggett's prospects in undertaking this work at the figures bid. This leaves the situation somewhat ambiguous. In one light Mr. Wanamaker may have put in his power, under his authority to scale the contract price, to amplify Mr. Daggett's contribution by cutting the allowances for cards to say 1-10 mill per card, in place of 2-5 mill, the contract price. This would double Mr. Daggett's sacrifice, and the Government would be getting 100 cards for 1 cent, to sell for $1, which would please Mr. Wanamaker's sense of trade. It is hardly believed by those who foresee some such possible result that Mr. Wanamaker would force it, even if he should have the power, but would make the Postal Service for the first time self-sustaining, at Mr. Daggett's expense; nor do those who understand Mr. Daggett think that he meant to volunteer to carry an entire department of the Government on his shoulders. They say that would impose too far on his good nature. In the second light in which the situation is presented, Mr. Wanamaker's heart knows no envy, and recognizing in Mr. Daggett a fellow-contributor to the party's glory, he will aid rather than hinder him to place the Daggett contribution in as lofty and honored a niche of the Republican record halls as the Wanamaker contribution now occupies. In either case Mr. Wanamaker appears to understand Mr. Daggett's position and motives, and, as some of Mr. Daggett's so-called friends would say, Mr. Wanamaker is "wid him."

Last night any may not be wholly silenced nor incredulity dissipated by the effort yesterday to bring Mr. Daggett forward as an exemplary patriot, further demonstration is now possible that his interest in his country's weal will get off remarkably cheap at $100,000. Supposing his patriotism under enough restraint to keep him reasonably alert in business matters, and that he were to start a mill for himself, or rather a double mill—one for paper and one for making the cards. Probably the experience of the present contractors would be of some use to him, for he appears in have got his ideas of postal-card making at their mill, which is near his own residence. He must have observed that toe reason they make paper within hand-rolling distance of the postal-card factory is to save freights. There is a large paper mill at Sandersteo, handy by river transportation, and others within easy reach, from which freights could be made very low.

It has probably occurred to Mr. Daggett that the present contractors had satisfied themselves, in their long experience at the business, that they ought to make the paper themselves and do it on the ground. He has doubtless observed also that by carrying on the business in a small village real estate did not stand as a heavy charge against capital or income, as it would be the case if they bought or hired a factory in a city. This must have impressed him as a matter of some importance, for he could see that the postal factory alone was 50 feet wide and 225 feet long, a frontage equal to more than a city block. It was impossible that he should not have seen that postal cars were backed into this building, so that the loading could be done right from the packing platform without any cost to the contractors for delivery. The rental of a building of this kind, situated so handy to a railroad track that cars could be backed into it and loaded within city limits, would be much more than swallow up the profits of a good paying contract. In addition to the necessity of paying a high rent in a city, Mr. Daggett would be put to the expense of delivery at the nearest railroad station if it were not possible to back the cars into the building.

These considerations ought to quiet all rumors that it may be his intention to hire an old building in the city of New-York. If he were to hire such a building the requirements of the Department would put upon him the necessity of making it fire and burglar proof. He would also be obliged to construct within it a fire and burglar proof safe for the storage of cards. He has doubtless noticed that the safe built by the present contractors measures thirty feet by forty feet, and is none too roomy for the uses required of it.

Of course the machinery with which this work is done cannot have escaped Mr. Daggett's observation. The present contractors assert that it took them about six years to perfect the machine. All that needs to be done with it is to keep it well fed with paper in the roll. The machine, without outside aid, first prints the paper, then cuts it in the form and size of cards, then counts the cards, bands them in packages of twenty-five, and delivers them at the packing counter all ready to be put in boxes. Hand labor upon the cards does not begin until they lie in the packages at the packing platform. The men stationed at this platform place the packages in pasteboard boxes, which in turn must be firmly bound with cotton cloth at the corners, and these boxes in turn are packed in largar wooden boxes firmly bound with iron hoops. Packing and packing material are furnished at the expense of the contractor.

If Mr. Daggett visits the postal card factory as often as he is credited with having done, he is of course aware that seven Government clerks are stationed there for the purpose of testing the paper and cards in order that they may be kept up to the required standard. Twenty tests are made by the mill every day and are forwarded to Washington. The paper must stand a certain test for tensile strength in order to meet the contract stipulations. These tests are verified at the department at Washington. A further safeguard against inferior material or work is provided in an order that postal cards from twenty offices in different parts of the country shall be submitted to the test every day. If a contractor were disposed to foist an inferior quality of paper or inferior workmanship upon the department he would need to control the options not only of the seven clerks stationed at the mill, but of their superiors at Washington and of Postmasters picked at random throughout the country from whose offices cards might be taken for testing.

From the fact that there were ten bidders for the Government work, it is presumable that business firms or companies who do a large printing business do not regard the work of making postal cards as especially intricate. At the same time Mr. Daggett cannot be unaware that there is no class of people more sensitious of patent rights and more suspective in regard to processes of turning out work than are printers and pressmen. A factory without a printing machine would be very much like a stable without a horse, and Mr. Daggett is not unlikely to find that it was much more easy to stand and watch the machine at Castleton when he visited the factory there than it will be to provide himself with one like it. The present contractors say that under no circumstances will their machine be put upon the market, nor will it be leased or sold. It must from their own works to manage and control it. Considering the various functions performed by, this machine which otherwise would need to be performed by hand it is not easy to see how, having obtained its paper, Mr. Daggett will be able to convert it into postal cards handed and counted and ready for delivery as rapidly or as cheaply as the present contractors do it, or as any other contractors properly equipped with quick-moving machines could do it.

When the present contractors relieved the Phenoyne Company of their contract to print postal cards in 1877 the contract price was 69½ cents per thousand. The next contract, in 1881, was given out at 56½ cents per thousand, and the last contract, in 1885, at 47¾ cents per thousand. The successful bids of 1881 and 1885 were made by the same contractors, who were also bidders at the July lettings. Their bid was 41.99 cents per thousand for each of sample No. 1, on which Mr. Daggett bid 35 cents; 39.20 for work on sample No. 2, the present size, which Mr. Daggett agreed to do for 37 cents, and 69.17 on work for sample No. 3, the large size, which Mr. Daggett bid to furnish at 50 cents. At one time there were suspicions that identical interests were behind the bids of Daggett and of the present contractors, but there is such a wide difference between them that those suspicions have practically disappeared.

Indeed, the present contractors do not hesitate to say that Mr. Daggett has consulted them in regard to carrying on the work for him, and that not only did they not come to terms, but there was no possibility of their doing so at any time. With their facilities for passing the paper over to the press and delivering it into cars within their own building, they say that they see no room for further economy, and that at the new prices offered they are unable to figure out even for themselves anything except a loss. This is their opinion after having printed postal cards for eleven years. It is evident that others in the business agree with them in great measure, although seven bidders, exclusive of Mr. Daggett, were willing to undertake the work at figures lower than the bid of the present contractors. It is to be noticed, however, that none of the figures are like anything as low as Mr. Daggett's, and that they all allow a margin upon the basis of the prices for paper stated yesterday.

With these facts in mind, the conclusion is inevitable that the contract cannot be a paying one for Mr. Daggett. Friend and critic alike will admit that the benevolent part of his nature is judiciously joined with at least an average amount of business shrewdness. There is no secret about the cost of paper and printing, anybody can get the prices, and Mr. Daggett must have had them when he made his bid. He must have figured also on the plant. His figuring could hardly have been better than that of any of the other nine bidders, who are already equipped with some sort of plant, and all of whom have dealt for years in paper and printing. Mr. Daggett is believed to be without experience in that line of business, but that would not excuse him in calculations so easily made if he wanted to make money on the contract. Instinuations that he bid below cost as an ignorant and reckless bluff are unworthy of those who would belittle and distort his motives in the light of facts so easily obtained. The explanation of benevolence is the only one that fully meets the case. It overrides and disarms criticism. As a man who loves his country so well that he brings the labor of himself and a fortune from his friends as a glad offering in her service Mr. Daggett will henceforth be known. He stands as the pioneer in a reform at once original and unique. The present generation may not appreciate him, but those who raise him at his genuine worth will be disappointed if the memory of this act of self-sacrifice and noble devotion to country shall not survive sneers and carping jealousy and live to remind his countrymen of the ideal toward which contractors should strive.

THEY WANT THE VIADUCT.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS TAXPAYERS ARGUE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT.

Twenty members of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association came down to the Mayor's office yesterday to tell the Board of Estimate and Apportionment what they thought about the proposed viadnot at Macomb's Dam and how much they needed it. Commissioner Gilroy of the Department of Public Works presented plans for the proposed improvement, "hnt," he declared, "I simply present them without recommendations. The total cost will be $503,402 24." The Commissioner then explained that the usefulness of the viadnct would be materially affected by the construction of a new way at Macomb's Dam, whether it be a bridge or a tunnel. In case of the tnnnel being built, the viadnot would be of much less importance as a thoroughfare, because it would not connect with Seventh-avenne save by a flight of steps for pedestrians. Mayor Grant declared that there was no question in his mind that some relief should be given to the residents of the district affected.

"The Macomb's Dam Bridge," he said, "is one which should be removed as promptly as possible. Any contract for an extensive repair of the draw should be deferred at least until this question of the viadnct is settled." James Montieth, Chairman of the Taxpayers' Association, protested against any delay, declaring that the difficulties which the tenants of the property on the Heights experience in getting to and from their homes are such that they are leaving their houses, preferring to rent property which is more accessible.

Bernard Loth, another representative of the association, spoke in regard to the possible damages recoverable from the city in case the viaduct should be built. He declared that the grant to the Lynch estate, holding title on the north side of the proposed viaduct, depended to a certain extent upon the form of collecting damages in case the city should make improvements over it. South of the viaduct the property is owned by three persons, who are as anxious as the owners on the Heights to have it built. Thus no fear of damages should deter the board from immediately deciding upon the much-desired roadway. Controller Myers moved that, as the Park Department had not yet decided in regard to a tunnel or a bridge at Macomb's Dam, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel, and the Park Board should confer and reach some conclusion about the matter. This was supported by Tax Commissioner Coleman, who said he thought a few days' more delay would not be a very serious matter.

Mr. Montieth observed that the plan was taken up ten years ago.

"Twenty years—more like it," quoth Lawson N. Fuller.

"Yes, and it will be twenty years longer if Mr. Coleman stays here," said Mr. Montieth. "We've come down here expecting the board to do something. We mean business."

Col. Thomas Dunlap then made a speech in favor of the improvement, and Lawson N. Fuller was also heard. He said that so far as damages were concerned, he knew of persons who would be perfectly willing to pay 25 per cent. advance on the market value of the Lynch estate.

When Mayor Grant inquired what the association expected the city to do concerning the cost of the viadnct, Mr. Loth said he believed the city should pay it all, but upon the manifest disapproval of the board, he said, the association would stand half the expense. It was decided that a conference should be held in the Mayor's office this morning concerning the adoption of the plans for the viadnct.

Superintendent of School Buildings Dehevoise succeeded in getting $34,277 added to the appropriation of $203,000 for the erection of the new public school building at the Hundred and Sixty-third-street and Eagle-avenue. The Park Department secured $7,500 for the purpose of preparing a small parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park, according to statute, for the maneuvres of the First Brigade there this Autumn. Fifteen thousand dollars was also allowed for the erection of a stone foundation wall around Mount Morris Park. Then Mr. Dehevoise said that he wanted $2,000 to repair some of the boilers in the public schools' heating apparatus, and it was given him. The Fire Department was allowed $24,832 for machinery and boilers for its new fire boat.

MRS. WADLEIGH'S ALIMONY.

George W. Wadleigh, who was formerly Edward E. Rice's secretary, some time ago came to the conclusion that the $20 per week alimony which he had been ordered in the Supreme Court to pay to his former wife, Leanna, was too much. Wadleigh, soon after Leanna secured a divorce from him, sailed over to New-Jersey, and there, by the chilling laws of the land, was united in wedlock with Agnes Blake, an actress. Thus, having to pay Leanna the $20 per week or run in danger of being locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail, the lines of Wadleigh did not fall exactly in pleasant places.

Some way, notwithstanding the threatening jail, Wadleigh did not find it convenient to pay the $20. After he had run quite a sum in debt to Leanna, by reason of the unpaid alimony, she had him arrested. Yesterday he petitioned Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to reduce the amount of alimony to $5 per week. Judge Barrett thought $5 too little, but consented to reduce it to $15 provided Wadleigh would furnish a bond to pay that amount every week.

TYPHOID FEVER INCREASING.

The daily record of cases of contagious diseases reported at Sanitary Headquarters by Dr. Cyrus Edson shows a marked increase in typhoid fever. There were 26 cases of that disease reported, against 7 cases reported during the corresponding twenty-four hours of last year. There was but 1 case of scarlet fever and but 1 of measles. There were 12 cases of diphtheria, making 40 cases in all. On Aug. 21, 1888, there were 84 cases reported, including 28 cases of scarlet fever, 30 cases of measles, 18 of diphtheria, and 1 of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The large number of persons suffering from typhoid fever now in this city doubtless contracted the disease while sojourning in the country and using well water impregnated with sewage. There are several cases of typhoid at Bellevue Hospital. The Health Department is not at all alarmed at the increased number of typhoid fever cases, as the disease is not considered by the medical profession generally as contagious.

FUNERAL OF E. S. HIGGINS.

The funeral of Elias Smith Higgins was held at the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Merritt of Morristown, N. J., conducted the services. The pallbearers were Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company; Percy R. Pyne, President of the City Bank; Col. W. L. Strong, President of the Central National Bank; James W. Smith, President of the Consolidated Gas Company; W. Watson Cryder, President of the Madison Square Bank; C. Adolph Low, William A. Wheelock, Arthur Leary, Paul L. Thebaud, Dr. William Polk, Leonard W. Kenuall, and John Wood.

The church was crowded with the old friends and business associates of Mr. Higgins. The burial was in the family vault at Woodlawn.

BADLY INJURED BY ROWDIES.

Valentine Blatz, a German fifty-eight years old, of 527 West Fifty-fourth-street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday suffering from a fractured knee. He is employed as a watchman at an excavation for a row of houses in Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue. He was found lying at the bottom of the excavation at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning unable to move. He said that soon after midnight, while he was on duty at the excavation, a crowd of drunken rowdies came along. They chaffed the old man, and when he became angry they threw him into the excavation and ran away.

MANAGER FROHMAN'S PLANS.

HIS SEASON AT THE LYCEUM AND HIS ORGANIZATIONS ON THE ROAD.

Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, who will have the control of more enterprises during the coming season than any other New-York manager, talked very freely in his office yesterday afternoon with a TIMES reporter regarding the ventures in which he is interested. The substance of his statement is here produced as an important part of the theatrical record of the coming year.

"The Lyceum stock company," said Mr. Frohman, "which is, after all, my principal concern, is still on its tour, and will not return here until November, when it will open the Winter season at the Lyceum early in the month. I have positively decided to open the season with Belasco and De Mille's new play, 'The Charity Ball,' which is now nearly completed, and of which I entertain stronger hopes than usual of a new piece. It carries with it the same atmosphere which surrounded 'The Wife,' and it is more generally local in its scenes than that play was. The characters are all types of New-York life, and the story is unconventional and invested with an unusual degree of dramatic dignity. The parts have all been designed with special reference to the abilities of different members of the company. 'The Charity Ball' is in four acts, and every scene is laid in New-York. While the story is based on common human experience and human suffering, a good deal of humor is introduced to contrast with the serious elements of the work. In this play I think that Belasco and De Mille have put forth their best efforts as collaborateurs, and that kind of combined work seems come to show the best results achieved. The artistic will soon begin on the scenery, which is being designed by Day, the architect."

"Are there any changes in your company?" the reporter asked.

"The company will be the same as last season with one exception. Miss Effie Shannon will displace Lenles Dillon. Among other playwrights who are at work for the Lyceum are Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, who are working together, and Henry Guy Carleton, who has almost completed a four-act comedy for my company. The play of Messrs. Matthews and Jessop will not be completed before next Winter. Mrs. Burnett is revising and rewriting 'Phyllis,' which I also hope to be able to present before the close of the coming season.

"With Mr. Sothern," continued Mr. Frohman, "who is also a Lyceum Theatre attraction, I may not be able to produce in this theatre the new play that has been written for him. It is by Herman Merivale, and Mr. Sothern's part is entirely different in its character from that of Lord Chumley. It is serious and pathetic, but with a strong undercurrent of humor. If I find that I am unable to present this play in New-York on account of the run of 'Lord Chumley' it will undoubtedly be done on Mr. Sothern's tour and be seen here during his next engagement at the Lyceum. Mr. Sothern has turned out wonderfully as a paying star, and I think there are few on the road who have made more money than he during the last season and whose prospects are better for the future."

"About Mrs. Blaine? Well, it is not impossible that I may present her at the Lyceum Theatre before she goes on tour, letting her follow Mr. Sothern. I shall do this unless my present negotiations with another house terminate to my satisfaction. I have secured the play that I want for her; it is a comedy that has been a success in this country, and which I believe the lady will show to advantage, and which will give Mr. H. B. Conway, her leading man, an opportunity to display his well-known comedy talents. With the exception of Mr. Conway, young Morton Selten, and Kate Jennison, spoken of recently, I have not yet for Mrs. Blaine's company. Mr. Selten will play in 'Shenandoah' until I require him. The season will open about Nov. 1, and from here Mrs. Blaine will go to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and all over."

"The Kendals, whose American tour I am to manage, will sail for New-York in the Servia on Sept. 21, and will have nearly two weeks for preparation before opening at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre on Oct. 7. I have decided to introduce Mrs. Kendal as Susanne in 'A Scrap of Paper,' one of her well-known hits. Mr. Kendal writes me that his company will consist of twenty-five people. After 'A Scrap of Paper,' 'The Ironmaster,' 'Impulse,' 'The Queen's Shilling,' and probably 'The Weaker Sex' will be presented, the two plays furnishing to Mrs. Kendal her representative parts."

"And what about Elsie Leslie's starring tour?"

"I shall not have time to start little Elsie out until late in the season, probably not before December. The Prince and the Pauper,' in which she is to be featured, has been dramatized from Mark Twain's book by Abby Sage Richardson. The company will be the largest of all my organizations, and the production will be almost spectacular in its character. The play follows the book very closely, both in incidents and language. The period is the time of the reign of Henry VIII., so that the play is what is known as a 'costume piece.' Other distinctively Lyceum enterprises during the season will be 'The Wife,' in which Mrs. Beriah Gross will be the leading feature, and Lewis Morrison, Lavender and Holland, the well-known mimic and monologue artist, will play the rôle assumed here by Mr. Le Moyne. These different enterprises will enlist the services of about 150 actors and actresses, the largest force that I have ever yet had under my direction.

"Of all these enterprises," said Mr. Frohman in conclusion, "the chief will, of course, be that of the Lyceum Theatre here. In respect to that, all I can say is that I should not deviate from the policy which has characterized this home before of presenting wholesome and interesting plays. The increased facilities secured by the purchase of an additional building and the enlargement of the stage will give an opportunity, in case of long runs during the season, of giving matinees on days, thus allowing the company to vary its work."

ACQUIRED BY A NEW COMPANY.

The India Wharf Brewing Company of Brooklyn is soon to begin operations on a large scale. It was incorporated a few days ago with a capital of $1,000,000. The Trustees are Urian Herrmann, Louis B. Schram, Alfred F. Britton, W. H. Thatchener, William M. Wilcox, Thomas H. Bemis, and Michael Dillon. J. M. Ceballos of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. is interested in the project. The property secured for the enterprise is the old Atlantic Sugar Refinery on India Wharf.

This plant has an interesting history. It was built some years ago by Miguel de Aldama for a model sugar refinery. Aldama was at one time the richest man in Cuba, and was a leader of the insurrectionists. Sentence of death was pronounced against him while he was in this country. He built the refinery at an expense of $800,000. After the first trial of the machinery the fires were hit but once and the refinery was closed up owing to the financial embarrassments of Aldama. His property in Cuba had been confiscated and the amount of money he had spent on the plant made it impossible for him to go on. The vast capital invested in the plant lay idle for over ten years and until it passed into the hands of other owners and became a part of the Warehouse Trust. The property now passes to the new company.

SORRY THEY FOUGHT.

The ill feeling between the Garde Lafayette and the Orphéon Français, that culminated in a fight on Tuesday night, has existed for a long time. Both organizations have headquartere at 21 South Fifth-avenue, and each has about sixty members. Various reasons were assigned yesterday for this bad blood. One Frenchman, on being questioned, shrdgged his shoulders and scrawed up his eyebrows as he replied: "Ma fol, what will you have when two large tomcats meet themselves on ze back fence? Zey must fight. Ze Garde Lafayette have splendid uniforms, and you know ze girls are always vanquished by ze uniform. Ze Garde objected. It is better in South Fifth-avenue, while ze Orphéons charmed nearly nothing with all zaire singing."

Most of those who were present at the melée, however, were disinclined to speak about it. They said that all had imbibed freely of claret and of other wines. Then one by chaffing each other, expressions became more emphatic, and the dispute culminated in a fight. Yesterday all seemed to be much ashamed of the ridiculous position they occupy.

TWO OFFICES UNTENANTED.

Controller Myers yesterday received the resignation of William C. Towen, the Deputy Collector in the Market Bureau of the Finance Department. Mr. Towen's books were examined a few days ago and it was discovered that there existed a shortage of $300. Mr. Towen declares that the missing money was paid to Graham McAdam, the late chief clerk of the bureau. Mr. McAdam failed, however, to produce the necessary evidence to substantiate his allegation, and the Controller decided that he must go. His salary was $1,500 a year.

Cornelius Farley, inspector in the Bureau of Audit, resigned because of ill health. His position was worth $1,400 a year.

HOLDS COURT IN A SALOON.

When the application of counsel for Charles F. Lorraine and his wife of Newtown, L. I., for the removal of the charge of assault against them from a Justice's Court to the Grand Jury, came up before Judge Bartlett in Brooklyn yesterday, it was developed that Justice of the Peace McDonald of Newtown has been holding court in a beer saloon. He refused to go to the county Court House even when the conditions of the saloon made Mrs. Lorraine so ill that she had to be removed.

Judge Bartlett granted the application and added: "A magistrate who would hold court in a saloon is not fit to be a Justice of the Peace."

ADVICE ABOUT THE FAIR

NO FALLING OFF IN LETTERS TO THE MAYOR.

COMMITTEEMEN TO LOOK OVER THE FINANCIAL PROJECTS—A NEWSBOY'S PLEA—APPOINTMENTS ACCEPTED.

Five of the seven men of finance who, as the Executive Committee of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair of 1892, are to raise the funds upon which the success of the vast enterprise depends, met yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in Nassau-street. Samnel D. Babcock, August Belmont, John H. Inman, J. Edward Simmons, and Charles Stewart Smith were present.

In the absence of J. Pierpont Morgan and Cornelius Vanderbilt from the city the other members of the committee did not feel willing to enter upon any important work, but there had accumulated in Mayor Grant's hands over forty plans for raising money with which to carry on the fair, the suggestions coming from all parts of the country. These the Mayor had referred to the Finance Committee and they in turn had referred them to their Executive Committee as the body best calculated to give them intelligent consideration. Although none of the gentlemen present openly expressed himself upon the situation, a shrewd observer present said that the ridiculousness of the situation was reflected in the quizzical looks upon their faces.

The idea that amateur financiers could suggest anything valuable that would not naturally occur to these men, in whose hands are the reins of many of the large financial enterprises of the country, was too comical to be overlooked. But the committee resolved without question to give all the suggestions careful and respectful consideration. They therefore divided the pile of manuscripts equally into five lots, and each member of the committee took a batch away with him to examine and report upon at the next meeting of the committee. When all shall have been reported upon and all of this driftwood shall have been cleared away the committee will frame a plan of finance and report it to the Finance Committee for its action. Acting Secretary William Mollarie Speer was requested to write to Cornelius Vanderbilt asking him to eat an early day when he could meet the committee, so that all the members could be got together to lay out a programme for future operations.

The call is indeed great that the Mayor's mail is growing less, notwithstanding the Finance Committee is at work. Voluminous suggestions about the fair come in by the score. Among the plans received yesterday was one which was sent by A. K. Owen, who sends a summary of his several schemes. He said among other things:

"Public subscriptions are a fraud and a failure when called to pay for public works. The Philadelphians, with all the Continent and popular enthusiasm of the centennial in full and patriotic accord, could not raise a million dollars. The Government came to their aid, and all lost money."

Mr. Owen favors the plan of selling tickets in advance to raise the money and having these tickets payable at par for all debts that may be due the city of New-York, and all rents, leases, and admission fees to the exposition. The tickets will be good for 50 cents, and to make their advance sale profitable cash admissions to the fair will be 60 cents under Mr. Owen's plan. Mr. Owen has a letter from Gen. Grant indorsing a previous plan of his in 1880 for raising the money to build the public works of Mexico. The Mayor decided on opposed to raising the money through the banks.

The Mayor has received a communication from C. L. Morean which declares that the writer is willing to do all the printing of the committee at large and furnish stationery in addition to the amount of $500. The Passaic River Rowing Association wrote announcing that it had decided to hold an international rowing regatta at Newark, N. J., open to the world, during the big fair. It offers abundant financial support for its scheme and a fine course for the races.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who was appointed by Mayor Grant as one of the members of the Committee on Legislation, sent the following letter of acceptance:

"I am in receipt of your notification of the 15th inst., by which it appears that I was appointed by the Mayor of the City, during my absence in Europe, upon the Committee on Legislation for the international exposition of 1892. I accept the appointment, and will attend any meeting which may be called for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken in order to place the enterprise upon a successful basis."

The suggestions for sites come in with about the same regularity as do those containing more or less valuable advice concerning plans. Nicholas Heintzelman sent this one in yesterday:

"I should like to have the credit to point out to you the best and even considered the only way to build in a worthy place the great exhibition buildings. The place I have chosen is the beautiful Bloomingdale Asylum grounds, including the grand plateau overlooking Morningside Park, the ravine and the park adding to its attraction on the one side and the Riverside Drive or the Boulevard on the other. My dear Sir, let this not be a picnic, but build a substantial, permanent building on the asylum grounds, preserving the stately trees on the upper side. So much for the good of the people."

J. Smith wrote to the same effect. A map and a description of a proposed site came with another from the Rev. Dr. Thomas Lamar, pastor of the Lyceum Theatre here. In respect to that, all I can say is that I should not deviate from the policy which has characterized this home before of presenting wholesome and interesting plays. The increased facilities secured by the purchase of an additional building and the enlargement of the stage will give an opportunity, in case of long runs during the season, of giving matinees on days, thus allowing the company to vary its work."

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LAWYERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE IN CHICAGO.

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Bar Association is to be held at Chicago on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week, and it is believed that its success, as compared with past meetings, is already assured. The association is one of widespread influence, and its 1,000 members are scattered all over the United States. Of these about 250 are members of the New-York Bar. Arrangements for a party to be made up of the New-York members are now being made by Mr. Charles H. Butler, whose office is at 111 Broadway. It is expected that the party will leave this city at 6 P. M., Monday.

The sessions will be held in the Methodist Church block, corner of Washington and Clark streets, and arrangements have been made at the Grand Pacific Hotel for reduced rates for the members of the association. One of the parlors of the hotel will be kept open during the three days as a reception room for the exclusive use of the association. Meetings of the General Council of the association will be held on Tuesday evening in the reception room, and at 9:30 o'clock each morning afterward during the meeting at the quarters in the Methodist Church block.

David Dudley Field, President of the association, will preside at its sessions, and on Wednesday morning will make the President's annual address. The remainder of the morning session will be taken up by business. In the afternoon Henry B. Brown of Michigan will read a paper on "Judicial Independence," and Walter B. Hill of Georgia a paper on "The Federal Judicial System." The papers will be generally discussed. In the evening will be passed with a reception at the United Methodist Church by the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association.

Thursday morning Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut will deliver the annual address; the new officers will be appointed and the reports of committees and miscellaneous business, and in the afternoon an excursion will be made to Pullman. The first thing on the programme for the evening is a report and debate on commercial law reform, and the remainder of the session and that of Friday morning will be given up to reports and business. A pleasant finishing touch will be put to the whole affair by a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Friday night, given by the Chicago Bar Association.

MATRON WEBB'S WILD GRANDSON.

Matron Webb at Police Headquarters has had an unfortunate experience with her grandson, Arthur S. Clarke, who is now confined in the Tombs awaiting trial for robbing her. He is only nineteen years old. Last Winter he stole Mrs. Webb's sealskin wrap and his father's overcoat, and for this his father had him sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Soon after his father went to California, and Mrs. Webb took compassion on her grandson and procured his discharge from the island.

On Friday morning Mrs. Webb found herself locked in her bedroom. A fancy box on the bureau had been forced and $25 was gone. Clarke, too, was missing. He returned on Saturday apparently repentant, and his grandmother forgave him. On Monday he packed a valise and said that he was going West and Mrs. Webb gave him $20 to pay his expenses. That night he appeared before Mrs. Webb in a state of apparently great excitement. He held a razor in his hand, and frightened his aged grandmother by threatening to cut his throat if she did not give him a hundred dollars. The matron took the razor from him and called for help. A policeman went to the matron's quarters to arrest him, but he had disappeared. He had ascended to the roof and made his way to the roof of a tenement house in Mott-street. He sneaked back to the building early on Tuesday morning and was arrested.

PATROLMAN HOGAN ON TRIAL.

Patrolman Peter Hogan of the Twentieth Precinct, who on the night of the 11th inst. assaulted Henry Muller, a baker, living at 239 West Thirty-ninth street, striking him on the head with a heavy cane and fracturing his skull, was on trial before Commissioner McLean yesterday for the assault. The injured man is still at the hospital, and was unable to appear in court. His brother, who was with him when the policeman assaulted him, was the principal witness for the prosecution. He and his brother got mixed up in a crowd, he said, and Hogan, without any provocation, pushed his brother and then struck him several violent blows, felling him senseless to the pavement.

Hogan denied that he struck the injured man, and swore that he was beaten by another policeman. The hearing was adjourned until the injured man is able to appear.

HORSE AND BUGGY ASTRAY.

On Sunday afternoon George Decker of Marianars' Harbor, S. I., visited this city and hired a horse and buggy at Isaac H. Dahlman's stables, 205 East Twenty-fourth-street. He did not return to the stable and Dahlman visited Staten Island for tidings of the rig, which is valued at about $400.

He there met Decker, who was much surprised to learn that the property had not been returned, and said that after driving around the city he went to Staten Island, and afterward returned to New-York, where he drove up to "some stable" and asked if the horse belonged there. The answer was affirmative, and he left the rig. The property has not yet been traced.

PREPARING FOR THE CONGRESS.

The Spanish-American Commercial Union met yesterday afternoon to prepare for the reception of the delegates to the International American Congress to be held in Washington in October. It was decided to appoint a committee of four to act with President J. M. Ceballos in selecting a committee of twenty or twenty-five to attend to the reception of the delegates. J. A. Pierra, D. A. de Lima, Charles R. Flint, and R. A. C. Smith were appointed.

It was also resolved that a committee of three, of which Secretary J. A. Pierra should be one, should be appointed to go with the delegates on their trips about the country.

TO STOP POOL AGENCIES.

CORPORATION COUNSEL CLARK TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Corporation Counsel Clark has sent a voluminous communication to Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department concerning the recent arrest and acquittal of persons who are engaged in violations of the pool laws. The Board of Police requested Mr. Clark to suggest some method that will enable it to suppress pool selling as it is now conducted by the so-called agency system. Mr. Clark reviews the arrests which were made between July 12 and 23. There were twenty of them. In sixteen cases the prisoners were discharged because the magistrates believed that they did not have sufficient evidence upon which to hold them. He says that with the present method of the department in securing evidence it is hardly worth while to continue to arrest the alleged pool sellers, unless some much stronger evidence can be procured. Mr. Clark continues:

"It is evident, from an examination of the reports transmitted with your letters, that the several magistrates and Judges to whom the evidence that has been submitted have treated their decisions largely upon the ground that, so far as appears from the terms of the ticket which forms part of the transaction, the ticket seller is a common carrier, and that there is no violation of law committed in transmitting money to an authorized race track for the purpose of being there placed upon the races to be run the same day."

The Counsel assumes that the profession of being a common carrier is a flimsy pretext, but he thinks that before a conviction may be secured it would be necessary to explode the "common-carrier" theory as applied to pool sellers. He continues:

"The courts have held that whether a person has made himself liable as a common carrier is a question of fact to be decided by the jury, under proper instructions from the court. Even assuming that the ticket seller should send the money to the race track in a given instance, I am strongly of the opinion that, upon a proper presentation of the facts, the court would hold that the seller was simply a private and not a common carrier, as those terms are defined in the law. I am satisfied that the most effectual way to break up the system of pool selling in this city is to show by proper evidence that the money placed in the hands of the so-called common carrier is not, in fact, transmitted to the race course, but is retained by the ticket seller to await the event of the race. If the purchaser of the ticket wins he receives his money; if he loses, the ticket seller retains it. If this state of facts could be shown the magistrate would be bound to let the facts go before a jury, so that the question could be submitted to them as to the nature of the whole transaction. As an element of proof it might doubtless be shown that the so called contracts of common carriage are often made by the ticket seller up to within a few minutes of the time the race is to take place, so that by no possibility could the money be placed at the race course.

"It should also be shown that the particular race on which the bet was made was actually run on the particular course designated and on the day specified. As to how the evidence necessary to convict may best be obtained I will not undertake to advise. The proper method will doubtless suggest itself to the officers of the Police Department or to the District Attorney."

Mr. Clark concludes with a citation from the case of the people against Barbour, in which the relator was arrested in Saratoga on the charge of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,852. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

THE LAST FRIDAY OF THE

BANKRUPT SALE

BROOKLYN GOODS AT QUARTER PRICE!!

AND A THOUSAND OFFERINGS

FROM OUR OWN GREAT STOCK

AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

THREE CENTS and three-quarters will buy Fancy Challies.....light and dark.....best styles that at ten cents in Brooklyn sold and sell.

EIGHT CENTS will buy Plaid Dress Ginghams.....all styles and colorings that in Brooklyn sold and sell at Fifteen Cents.

TWELVE CENTS and a half will buy Bating Cloths.....all styles and colorings that in Brooklyn sold and sell at Twenty-five.

FIFTEEN CENTS will buy Fine French Sateens.....all styles and colorings that in Brooklyn sold and sell at 35.

FIFTEEN CENTS will buy Scotch Ginghams and Zephyrs.....all colors that in Brooklyn sold and sell at 50 cents.

TEN CENTS will buy French Percales.....the finest that in Brooklyn sold and sell at 20 cents.

TWO CENTS and a half will buy Lawns.....linen finish.....colors fast that in Brooklyn sold and sell at 7 cents.

This is the way we'll sell

LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

Jet Beaded Wraps, $5 98; B'klyn price, $12 00
Dull Jet Wraps, 9 98; B'klyn price, 12 00
Silk Mantles, lace trim, 9 98; B'klyn price, 18 00
Cloth Ragians, 2 50; B'klyn price, 6 00
Monkey Fur Trimming Cloaks, 5 50; B'klyn price, 15 00
Silk Traveling Cloaks, 7 00; B'klyn price, 18 00

Seal Plush Jackets, 8 98; B'klyn price, 15 00
Seal Plush Wraps, 11 98; B'klyn price, 20 00
Seal Plush Sacques, 14 98; B'klyn price, 25 00
Seal Plush Newmarkets, 25 00; B'klyn price, 40 00

Dream Flannel Blouses, 79c.; B'klyn price, 2 25
Dream Silk Blouses, $2 75; B'klyn price, 5 00
Tailor-made Jerseys, 98c.; B'klyn price, 2 50
Braided Jerseys, $1 98; B'klyn price, 4 00
Fancy Wrappers, 69c.; B'klyn price, 1 00
Gingham Wrappers, 90c.; B'klyn price, 1 75
White Lawn Wrappers, 98c.; B'klyn price, 2 50

White Lawn Dresses, $1 59; B'klyn price, 3 00
White Emb'd Dresses, 1 98; B'klyn price, 4 00
White Emb'd Dresses, 2 98; B'klyn price, 6 00

Colored Cambric Dresses, 1 39; B'klyn price, 4 00
Gingham Dresses, 2 49; B'klyn price, 6 00
Sateen Dresses, 3 49; B'klyn price, 8 00

The following are half Brooklyn prices:

Chemises—neat trim, 19 cents
Chemises—tucked fronts—sacque shape, 27 cents
Drawers—tucks and hem, 19 cents
Drawers—tucks and ruffle, 27 cents
Drawers—embroidered ruffle, 39 cents
Night Dresses—double yoke, 33 cents
Night Dresses—tucked yoke, 47 cents
Night Dresses—embroidered yoke, 69 cents
Skirts—tucks and ruffle, 39 cents
Skirts—tucked ruffle, 59 cents
Skirts—embroidered ruffle, 89 cents
Dresses' Aprons—deep hem, 19 cents
Children's Fine Fancy Aprons, 98 cents
Children's Drawers—tucks and ruffle, 10 cents

CHILDREN'S CLOTH GRETCHENS.

With hoods, capes, or angel sleeves.

$1 98 Brooklyn price, $4 25
$ 95 Brooklyn price, 5 00

LINENS AND TOWELS.

Do not miss this last Friday.

	Now.	B'klyn Price.
All Linen Crash,	2½c.	6
All Linen Toweling,	6½c.	10
Fine Damask Toweling,	9½c.	12½
Turkish Toweling—extra wide,	5c.	20
Large size Towels,	6½c.	10
All Linen Damask & Huck Towels,	12½c.	15
Extra Damask and Huck,	15c.	22
Fine Damask, lace and knot fringe,	29c.	50
Bleached and Unbleached Damasks,	33c.	50
Damasks—extra wide,	47c.	60
Extra fine and wide Damasks,	59c.	75
Half Bleached ⅝ Napkins—doz.,	58c.	90
Full Bleached ⅝ Napkins,	$1 05	$1 45
Doilies, white and colored borders,	5½c.	10
Fancy Doilies,	8c.	17

IN UPHOLSTERY.

NINETY-EIGHT CENTS will buy Scotch Lace Curtains, Guipured border, that in Brooklyn sold at $1 00.

TWO NINETY-EIGHT will buy Rich Clubert Curtains; in Brooklyn sold at $6 00

A DOLLAR Twenty-nine will buy Madras Curtains; in Brooklyn sold at $3 00

THREE NINETY-EIGHT will buy Silk Curtains; in Brooklyn sold at $10 00

YOU CAN BUY

PORTIERES—Raw silk, Tarcoman, chenille, Saxony and silk sbella, with wide chenille moire, mottled, high art, and Oriental dadoes—exquisite colorings and effects, some showing combinations of terra tints and more.

In Brooklyn sold at

Twenty dollars,	now $8 98
Fourteen dollars,	now 6 98
Ten dollars,	now 4 97
Five dollars,	now 2 79
Three dollars,	now 1 49

AT NINETY-EIGHT CENTS AND $1 24.

Old-fashioned heavy Tapestries, with figures, landscapes, flowers, and medallions; also satin warps, in stripes and running vines, flowers, wreaths, and scrolls, such as sold in Brooklyn at Four and Five dollars a yard—Forty styles and colorings.

AT THIRTY-NINE CENTS.

Satin Russe Tapestries, Brooklyn price, 75

Damasse Draperies, 98c.; Brooklyn price, $2 00
Italian Silk Draperies, $1 29; Brooklyn price, 3 00
Fifty-inch Renaissance, 1 98; Brooklyn price, 4 00
Twilled Cretonnes, 37½c.; Brooklyn price, 15
Ottoman Cretonnes, 12½c.; Brooklyn price, 25
Heavy French Cretonnes, 18c.; Brooklyn price, 60
Lace Stripe Scrims, 5½c.; Brooklyn price, 12
Imitation Madras, 7½c.; Brooklyn price, 15
Real Madras, 12½c.; Brooklyn price, 25
Silkolines—Rose, Fern leaf, and Tulip designs, 19c.; Brooklyn price, 31
Figured China Silks, 69c.; Brooklyn price, 1 00
Plush Bordering, 29c.; Brooklyn price, 60
7-inch Chenille Border, 12½c.; Brooklyn price, 30
Tapestried Portiere Borders, fringed, 97c.; Brooklyn price, 25

SMYRNA RUGS.

Best colors and designs—one to three yards long.

Yds.	Hurd price,	$1 25	$2 19
$1 69;	Hurd price,	2 25	3 49
1 94;	Hurd price,	3 00	5 69
			Hurd price, $4 69
			Hurd price, 6 00
			Hurd price, 8 50
		13 98;	Hurd price, 22 00

KENSINGTON SQUARES.

2½x3 yards, $2 98; Hurd price, $6 49
4 x3 yards, 5 98; Hurd price, 9 00

Last Friday of the Bankrupt Sale.

Do not miss this sale of

BLANKETS,

for in this sale you'll find the "Golden Gate," "Oregon," "Provo," and "St. Mary" Blankets from famous California and Oregon mills—your'll find Gray, White, Scarlet, Navy, Magenta, Vienna, and Mettle Blankets of all qualities and sizes at less than half the Brooklyn prices.

California and Other White Blankets.

Ten, Eleven, Twelve, and Thirteen quarter.

Now.	B'klyn Price.	Now.	B'klyn Price.
$3 49	$6 50	$6 39	$12 00
4 59	8 50	8 15	15 00
5 19	10 00	9 37	18 00

California Colored Blankets.

Now.	B'klyn Price.	Now.	B'klyn Price.
$3 90	$6 50	$7 87	$15 00
4 85	8 00	9 00	18 00
5 00	12 00	9 75	20 00

Standard Wool Blankets.

White. Now.	B'klyn Price.	Gray. Now.	B'klyn Price.
$2 25	$3 50	98c.	$2 00
2 59	5 00	$1 59	3 00
3 19	6 00	2 19	4 00

SLAIN IN HIS OWN HOUSE

GROCER LUCA A VICTIM TO A THIEF'S DEADLY KNIFE.

HE GRAPPLED WITH THE BURGLAR AND WAS STABBED TO DEATH—MURDERER AND ACCOMPLICES ARRESTED.

Just as the first faint indications of a coming day began to make their appearance in the gray skies yesterday morning three men sneaked along in the dark shadows thrown upon the sidewalk by the old houses of Jay-street, Brooklyn. The men seemed very shadows themselves, so silently did they creep through the quiet old street. Slowly they moved and cautiously until they reached the substantial old-fashioned brick house which stands alone on the corner of Jay and High streets. Here the men stopped. One of them stationed himself, hidden by the darkness, in High-street; the other took his stand in Jay-street. The third walked lightly up High-street to a high board fence which separates the back yard of the corner house from the street, and, catching hold of the top with both of his hands, was over it like a flash.

There was a short ladder lying there in the yard, and in a minute or two the man had raised it and rested it against a window on the floor above him. He clambered up, the window was softly raised, there was a moment of indecision, and the thief disappeared into the house he meant to rob. The room which he entered was a vacant one. Just back of it was another apartment, in which were Christopher W. Luca, a German grocer of reputed wealth, whose large store is on the floor below these apartments, his wife and his three young children. All were fast asleep.

The burglar moved about in the darkness of the vacant room and made more noise than he intended. He stumbled over some little articles of furniture in his way and wakened the sleeping grocer. Luca heard the noise and went out to see what it meant. He was a large, powerfully-built man and fear was not in him. Crossing the threshold, he entered the room and caught just a glimpse of the figure of the thief cowering in the corner just where faint rays of light entered the window and made his shadow the darker. Unarmed and undressed, wholly unprepared as he was for a struggle, the grocer sprang at the man and closed his strong fingers about his throat. The thief was a much smaller man, but agile and quick and slippery as a snake. He released himself from the German's grip by a quick, sharp jerk and tried to get out of the window. But he was dragged back and caught again in that iron grip.

Never a word nor a cry was uttered by either, but a struggle ensued that was terrific. The thief had gotten out a knife and was fighting for his liberty. Luca saw the weapon and knew that he was fighting for his life. Such a struggle could not have been a silent one, and the noise aroused the unconscious wife, and then, to the sound of this deadly fight in this dark room were added the piercing shrieks of the woman. Nerved to desperation by the cries, the thief, with a strength born of fear, raised the hand which grasped the knife and plunged the sharp blade into the shoulder of the man who held him. The grocer slightly relaxed his hold then, and again with stunning force the knife was plunged into his body.

A frenzy then seemed to lay hold of the murderous burglar, and, following up the advantage he had gained, he stabbed his now helpless victim again and again with ferocious energy. As he was about to strike the last blow another hand grasped his arm, and, turning around, he saw a woman standing there. She sank to his arm and shrieked for help. And there, standing in the doorway, the man saw another woman, standing quite still, paralyzed with horror at what she saw. She was Luca's wife. The other woman was his servant. With an oath the fellow shook the servant's hand from his arm and cried, "Don't touch me, —— you! I've stabbed him, and if you come near me I'll stab you."

Then he turned and shot out the window, down the fire escape, and over the fence to the street. Both of the half-crazed women ran to one of the windows and shouted wildly for help. The grocer was wounded to death. He had fallen under the last blow, blood streaming from the wound in his body, but, as his assailant escaped, he staggered to his feet, staggered over to another window opening upon the yard, and added his feeble cries to those of the women. Then he fell back upon the floor, exhausted and unconscious. It was just at this moment that two officers who occupied a front room on that floor appeared upon the scene. They had been awakened by the noise, but came too late to be of any assistance.

All these happenings took up a comparatively long time. The two watchers, waiting down in the shadows of the street, saw their villainous companion go through the window and patiently awaited developments. A discerning citizen passed along by them after a few moments, and regarded them with such evident suspicion that they made them nervous. The passer-by walked slowly along, the two men watching him with anxious eyes, and a little way beyond them he stopped and turned back. He took a long look at the dim figures and then whistled between his fingers. The watchers knew very well what that meant and without loss of time they took to their heels, leaving the other man in the house without warning. They saw two policemen coming toward the spot they had occupied and fled the faster. Everything remained quiet, and after five or ten minutes had passed they ventured cautiously back to the place they had vacated. They sneaked around the corner into Bridge-street, and before they knew it each was in the grasp of a policeman. They had begun to protest their innocence of all crime when the first shriek of "Murder!" sounded from the room the other thief had entered.

Then the whole atmosphere seemed filled with the cry, the quiet neighborhood was instantly aroused, and, dropping their prisoners, the policemen dashed around into Jay-street. Officer Kennedy was one of these policemen, and the first to reach the yard of the grocer's house. He saw a lithless man running hard down Jay-street and pursued him. He came upon the fugitive very quickly and stopped him, breathless and panting from his exertions. Officer Kennedy was joined by Officer Cassidy, and they hurried the thoroughly-frightened wretch back to the house on the corner. The cries of the women still sounded from the room. The officers effected an entrance to the house, and hurried their prisoner up to the room which he had just left.

Luca was lying on the floor where he had fallen, and the women were kneeling about him trying to stanch the flow of blood. Three frightened little children were huddled together in the corner. It was quite light by this time, and as the trembling thief was brought into the room the women recognized him, and redoubled their cries. He was stood up before Luca, and one of the officers asked the prostrate man if he recognized their prisoner. He had just strength enough to slowly lift his eyes to the blanched face of the man before him, and slowly, painfully nod his head. Then his eyes turned dim, a convulsive shudder shook his body from head to foot, and he was dead.

The identification by the dying man might have been insufficient, but his widow was only too sure of identifying the wretch before her as the man who had struck the death-dealing blows. So the prisoner was taken down to the Second Precinct Station House, in Fulton-street, and as soon as he got there he made a full confession. He is a young man—only nineteen years old—with a sallow, dissipated face, the typical criminal's face. He said his name was Charles McElvaine, and that he lived with his wife at 143 High-street. He at first denied positively that he had any accomplices, but afterward admitted the fact. He refused, however, to give the names of his two companions.

After he had looked his prisoner up in a cell, Capt. Eason of the Second Precinct, accompanied by one of his detectives, went to 143 High-street, to visit a respectable boarding house. They gained admission and went straight to McElvaine's room. There they found a pretty girl not more than eighteen years old lying in bed asleep. She was McElvaine's wife. She was awakened and told of her husband's arrest. She did not seem to be surprised at the news, but at the Captain's request she put on her clothes and was taken to the station house and questioned. She said that at about 1:30 o'clock her husband had gone out with two friends, Tom Quinlan and a man named Dennin, and she had not seen them since. Quinlan and Dennin, she said, lived in New-York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Cherry Hill. The girl was locked up, too, and Capt. Eason, acting upon the information she gave, was prompt.

The New-York police were notified of the murder and the escape of the two accomplices, and the police of the Seventh Precinct, in which the men were supposed to live, were ordered to make search for them. Roundsman Ivory knew Dennin well—knew him as a thief and a "tough"—and started out to find him. Dennin, he knew, lived at 85 Pike-street and there he sought him. He found that the fellow had only just gotten home—it was then not 5 o'clock—and he managed to arrest him before he could make his escape. Dennin, who is only twenty-three years old, was taken to Police Headquarters before Acting Superintendent Byrnes and after awhile made a full confession of his share in the tragedy.

He and Quinlan, he said, had known McElvaine for some time, and while they were lounging about the street lamp at Rutgers and Cherry streets on Wednesday night about 10 o'clock McElvaine and his wife came along. They stopped a moment to talk. McElvaine said that he intended to rob a place in Brooklyn that night and asked the two young thieves to join him in the enterprise. They readily consented, and this cheerful party then crossed over the Catherine-Street Ferry and went to McElvaine's house in High-street. There they had lots of beer. McElvaine explained his plans—his wife being present—and about 2 o'clock the three men started out on their burglarious errand. They went straight to the place they meant to rob, but they found a policeman apparently on duty there. They were forced to abandon that scheme and walked on down Jay-street until they came to High.

There McElvaine pointed out Luca's house, and said: "Here's a good place to 'crack' and it's easy. I robbed it once before." It was agreed to rob this house, McElvaine to go in and his companions to watch outside. What followed has already been told. After the policeman had released them Quinlan and Dennin came straight to New-York. At Gouverneur-street Quinlan quit his comrade and the latter went home and was arrested. He did not know or would not tell where Quinlan lived.

That young scoundrel, however, gave himself up at the Adams-street station house, Brooklyn, about 7 o'clock last night and was sent at once to the Fulton-street station, where he made what he alleged to be a confession. He lives at 80 Gouverneur-street, New-York, and worked for the Independent Ice Company. He said he went to Brooklyn on Wednesday night to see the new rooms McElvaine had hired. About 2 o'clock he started home and McElvaine and Dennin accompanied him to Catharine Ferry. There he crossed to this city, went home, and yesterday morning went to work. Toward evening a friend named O'Connell showed him a paper containing an account of the murder and advised him to surrender himself. He did so at once.

Capt. Eason did not believe this story, and so read Dennin's confession to him. He at once broke down and admitted that Dennin's story was the correct one. He was sent to Raymond-Street Jail.

Dennin was taken over to the Second Precinct Station House, in Brooklyn, after making his statement, and, with McElvaine and his wife, was taken before Acting Superintendent Byrnes at Police Headquarters, their photographs having been taken in the meantime. T Inspector Mackellar Dennin made another statement, and McElvaine made his confession. Dennin said that the knife with which the poor German was cut to ribbons was purchased some time over on the ferry. McElvaine had asked him for it—he wanted to cut something about his match box—and when he had used it he closed it up and put it in his pocket. It is a big clasp knife, with a single murderous blade about five inches long, ending in a fine point like a bowie knife. It was as sharp as a razor.

McElvaine's statement about the murder is a lie almost from beginning to end, and a palpable one. He said that when he and his "pals" reached Luca's house it was determined that he and Quinlan should go into the building and assist each other in robbing it. They left Dennin on guard outside, he said, and climbed up into that rear room. Then he got into some other room (which, from the arrangement of Luca's floors, is impossible), and a few minutes heard sounds of a struggle in the room he had just left. Going back there, he saw Luca and Quinlan struggling together and, then saw Quinlan break away and jump out of the window. Luca followed him, and when he caught sight of him and grappled with him Luca struck him—there are no marks to show it—he says, and then he saw the knife lying on the floor. He managed to pick it up and stabbed the grocer until the latter let him go, and escaped from the house.

The lying statement was put in writing and McElvaine signed it. The police have the testimony of the man—whose name they refuse to give—who saw the two accomplices watching below, and other evidence is widespread. None of them could have been in the house with McElvaine. Coroner Lindsay was at headquarters when the men made their statements, and on his commitment McElvaine and Dennin were locked up in Raymond-Street Jail. Mrs. McElvaine is in prison there, held as a witness. Dennin is in a twin cell, held as a witness before the fact. The young woman was as calm and collected as she could have been.

The unfortunate Luca was horribly cut up. The deadly blade had entered his body twelve times, each time inflicting a deep wound. His left arm was almost severed from his body and his whole left side was hacked to pieces. At least once the knife had entered the heart.

Luca was a splendid-looking German about forty years old. He came to America twenty-five years ago as a poor Bavarian, and when he was old enough entered the grocery business. He was successful, has always been reckoned a rich man, and it was the belief that large sums of money were kept in his house that led McElvaine to commit the robbery. Some ten years ago he was married to the daughter of Henry Diel, a Brooklyn business man, and had three children, who survive him. Both Mrs. Luca and her children are prostrated by the great calamity which has befallen them. Luca was a member of the Brooklyn City Lodge, No. 570, Knights of Honor, the Hanoverian Society, the Brooklyn Grocers' Association, and was an open-hearted, generous man, popular among his associates. An autopsy was made yesterday afternoon by County Physician Shepard. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

The youthful murderer already has a record as a thief. He has been arrested twice for larceny, the last time on April 24, when his brother-in-law had him arrested for stealing $70. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment then, but his mother succeeded in having him released after about three months had been served. If she had not done so he would not have now been a murderer. He had an attachment for pretty Caroline Moonis, the daughter of respectable people who live at 243 Cherry-street, but her mother would have nothing to do with him. She beat her wayward child for "keeping company" with the young reprobate and the girl promptly left her home. She was employed in a paper box factory in Chambers-street, and among her fellow-workers was a girl named Rountree, who lived with her parents at 68 Raymond-street, Brooklyn. With these people she found a home.

McElvaine followed her to Brooklyn, and a week ago last Sunday they were married at the Roman Catholic Church of St. James's, James's Cathedral Church. They went to live at a boarding house in Johnson-street, but were put out of the house for disorderly conduct. Then they went to the house in High-street, where they have since lived. McElvaine had no regular employment, though he claimed to be working for the Independent Ice Company. His parents are respectable working people. He, Dennin, and Quinlan were very much together. Both of the latter men have served terms in prison for larceny.

THE YACHT LOST BUT CREW SAVED.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 22.—The pleasure cruise of the yacht Celt came to a sudden end fifteen miles south of Siskowit Harbor, Isle Royale, and the pleasure seekers arrived here last night on the steam barge Samuel Mather.

The yacht sprung a leak and sunk fifteen minutes afterward, giving those on board scarcely time to take to their yawlboat. Then began a long pull over Lake Superior for the Sault passage, as the vicinity where the shipwreck occurred is not frequented by vessels.

After being on the lake several days they were picked up off Outer Island by the Mather. The occupants of the yacht were Dr. H. Fenner and wife and N. G. Rodman. They were bound from Ashland on a trip down the lakes.

SAYS THE YOUNG MEN WERE JEALOUS.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Albert Phillips of Eatontown who, a few days ago, married the fourteen-year-old daughter of Cyrenius Clayton of that place and whose marriage resulted in a curious complication of relationships, says that the stories printed about the marriage were the least bit exaggerated. Instead of fifty-six he is only forty-five years old. Mr. Phillips said his daughters were pleased with the marriage and are greatly attached to their young stepmother. There is lots of talk in Eatontown against the marriage, he said, and it was all caused by the young men of the village, who thought that Miss Clayton was too young to be married. Phillips says that the young men were only jealous, and it pleased him immensely to cut them out.

BEGINNING TO SHIP OYSTERS.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 22.—The oyster planters along the North Shrewsbury have begun to ship their oysters to New-York. John McCleee, one of the largest shippers, says the oysters were never in better condition than at present. The oyster reaches its perfect state in September, and this unusually early development of its perfect qualities betokens a good oyster season. The bivalves are fat and of fine flavor. They are somewhat fresh in consequence of the heavy rains this season, but this freshness will have almost, if not entirely, disappeared by next month.

FARMERS' PICNIC.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Three or four thousand people attended the annual picnic of the farmers of Orange County and Southern Ulster at Orange Lake to-day. Addresses were made by George T. Powell of Cheat, Prof. Roberts of Cornell University, and Judge Greene of Goshen, N. Y.

Excursion tickets to Milwaukee account Grand Army of Republic Convention, Aug. 27, via Erie Railway, $27 50.—Adv.

INDIANA'S WAR MONUMENT.

THE CORNERSTONE LAID WITH GRAND CEREMONIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—The cornerstone of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument was laid this afternoon with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, many men of prominence of the United States, and thousands of veteran soldiers and sailors. The weather was all that could have been asked. All day yesterday and in the early morning to-day trains brought thousands of strangers to the city, and by noon there were not less than forty thousand on the streets. The city was aflame with color in honor of the occasion. With the scaffold of the monument in Circle Park as the hub, the streets radiated in every direction like the spokes of a mighty wheel, and a glance up any of them revealed to the eye clouds of red, white, and blue, the buildings being almost hidden by the decoration.

The big scaffold of the monument itself, looming up in the centre of the city to the distance of 104 feet, was the centre of interest. In every direction from the top ropes stretched away to neighboring buildings or trees, and each was strung with a glowing line of pennons. At the corners of the scaffold were electric lights, which will make the beauty of the scene as plain by night as by day.

The exercises of the day began at 2 o'clock, when the parade formed and began its march through the principal streets. It was made up of various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the State, and the State militia and local civic organizations. It is estimated that 8,000 were in line. In the second division, commanded by Gen. Dick Ruckle, rode the President in a carriage draped with flags, Mayor Denny and Gov. Hovey with him. The President acknowledged the compliments of the crowd by repeatedly lifting his hat. Attorney General Miller, Secretary Rusk, and Private Secretary Halford were in the next carriage. Then came the Monument Commissioners, State officers, city officials, prominent citizens, and distinguished visitors. The Women's Relief Corps was out in full force, and made a brave show over on the ferry McElvaine had asked him for it—he wanted to cut something about his match box—and when he had used it he closed it up and put it in his pocket. It is a big clasp knife, with a single murderous blade about five inches long, ending in a fine point like a bowie knife. It was as sharp as a razor.

McElvaine's statement about the murder is a lie almost from beginning to end, and a palpable one. He said that when he and his "pals" reached Luca's house it was determined that he and Quinlan should go into the building and assist each other in robbing it. They left Dennin on guard outside, he said, and climbed up into that rear room. Then he got into some other room (which, from the arrangement of Luca's floors, is impossible), and a few minutes heard sounds of a struggle in the room he had just left. Going back there, he saw Luca and Quinlan struggling together and, then saw Quinlan break away and jump out of the window. Luca followed him, and when he caught sight of him and grappled with him Luca struck him—there are no marks to show it—he says, and then he saw the knife lying on the floor. He managed to pick it up and stabbed the grocer until the latter let him go, and escaped from the house.

The lying statement was put in writing and McElvaine signed it. The police have the testimony of the man—whose name they refuse to give—who saw the two accomplices watching below, and other evidence is widespread. None of them could have been in the house with McElvaine. Coroner Lindsay was at headquarters when the men made their statements, and on his commitment McElvaine and Dennin were locked up in Raymond-Street Jail. Mrs. McElvaine is in prison there, held as a witness. Dennin is in a twin cell, held as a witness before the fact. The young woman was as calm and collected as she could have been.

The unfortunate Luca was horribly cut up. The deadly blade had entered his body twelve times, each time inflicting a deep wound. His left arm was almost severed from his body and his whole left side was hacked to pieces. At least once the knife had entered the heart.

Luca was a splendid-looking German about forty years old. He came to America twenty-five years ago as a poor Bavarian, and when he was old enough entered the grocery business. He was successful, has always been reckoned a rich man, and it was the belief that large sums of money were kept in his house that led McElvaine to commit the robbery. Some ten years ago he was married to the daughter of Henry Diel, a Brooklyn business man, and had three children, who survive him. Both Mrs. Luca and her children are prostrated by the great calamity which has befallen them. Luca was a member of the Brooklyn City Lodge, No. 570, Knights of Honor, the Hanoverian Society, the Brooklyn Grocers' Association, and was an open-hearted, generous man, popular among his associates. An autopsy was made yesterday afternoon by County Physician Shepard. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

The youthful murderer already has a record as a thief. He has been arrested twice for larceny, the last time on April 24, when his brother-in-law had him arrested for stealing $70. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment then, but his mother succeeded in having him released after about three months had been served. If she had not done so he would not have now been a murderer. He had an attachment for pretty Caroline Moonis, the daughter of respectable people who live at 243 Cherry-street, but her mother would have nothing to do with him. She beat her wayward child for "keeping company" with the young reprobate and the girl promptly left her home. She was employed in a paper box factory in Chambers-street, and among her fellow-workers was a girl named Rountree, who lived with her parents at 68 Raymond-street, Brooklyn. With these people she found a home.

McElvaine followed her to Brooklyn, and a week ago last Sunday they were married at the Roman Catholic Church of St. James's, James's Cathedral Church. They went to live at a boarding house in Johnson-street, but were put out of the house for disorderly conduct. Then they went to the house in High-street, where they have since lived. McElvaine had no regular employment, though he claimed to be working for the Independent Ice Company. His parents are respectable working people. He, Dennin, and Quinlan were very much together. Both of the latter men have served terms in prison for larceny.

THE YACHT LOST BUT CREW SAVED.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 22.—The pleasure cruise of the yacht Celt came to a sudden end fifteen miles south of Siskowit Harbor, Isle Royale, and the pleasure seekers arrived here last night on the steam barge Samuel Mather.

The yacht sprung a leak and sunk fifteen minutes afterward, giving those on board scarcely time to take to their yawlboat. Then began a long pull over Lake Superior for the Sault passage, as the vicinity where the shipwreck occurred is not frequented by vessels.

After being on the lake several days they were picked up off Outer Island by the Mather. The occupants of the yacht were Dr. H. Fenner and wife and N. G. Rodman. They were bound from Ashland on a trip down the lakes.

SAYS THE YOUNG MEN WERE JEALOUS.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Albert Phillips of Eatontown who, a few days ago, married the fourteen-year-old daughter of Cyrenius Clayton of that place and whose marriage resulted in a curious complication of relationships, says that the stories printed about the marriage were the least bit exaggerated. Instead of fifty-six he is only forty-five years old. Mr. Phillips said his daughters were pleased with the marriage and are greatly attached to their young stepmother. There is lots of talk in Eatontown against the marriage, he said, and it was all caused by the young men of the village, who thought that Miss Clayton was too young to be married. Phillips says that the young men were only jealous, and it pleased him immensely to cut them out.

BEGINNING TO SHIP OYSTERS.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 22.—The oyster planters along the North Shrewsbury have begun to ship their oysters to New-York. John McCleee, one of the largest shippers, says the oysters were never in better condition than at present. The oyster reaches its perfect state in September, and this unusually early development of its perfect qualities betokens a good oyster season. The bivalves are fat and of fine flavor. They are somewhat fresh in consequence of the heavy rains this season, but this freshness will have almost, if not entirely, disappeared by next month.

FARMERS' PICNIC.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Three or four thousand people attended the annual picnic of the farmers of Orange County and Southern Ulster at Orange Lake to-day. Addresses were made by George T. Powell of Cheat, Prof. Roberts of Cornell University, and Judge Greene of Goshen, N. Y.

Excursion tickets to Milwaukee account Grand Army of Republic Convention, Aug. 27, via Erie Railway, $27 50.—Adv.

A WRECK ON THE FIRST TRIP

THREE PROMINENT MEN KILED AND MANY INJURED.

THE REAR CAR GOES OVER A TRESTLE ON THE KNOXVILLE, CUMBERLAND GAP AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Knoxville is in mourning to-night. Three of her foremost citizens lie dead and more than a score of others are badly injured. The completion of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad has been looked forward to with interest by the people of this city.

To-day the first regular train was run over the line. It was made a gala day. Invitations were issued to a large number of the representative men of the city to be guests of the new railroad management, and the excursion was to be one of pleasure to all.

Twenty-two miles out from Knoxville the train passed a crossing. Just beyond this crossing there is a trestle spanning a shallow stream of water. It is thirty feet from the top of the trestle to the bed of the stream. In passing the crossing those in the rear car felt a jar, then a bumping, and they knew the car was off the track. Before they could leave their seats the car struck the trestle, swayed to one side, and went off, turning bottom side up.

The train was composed of two coaches and a baggage car. The rear coach was the only one that left the track. In falling it was wrenched from the balance of the train, which crossed in safety. There were thirty-four men in the coach that went down. Out of this number one was killed outright, two died inside of an hour, and thirty-one were more or less seriously injured.

Following is a revised list: S. T. Powers, killed almost outright, formerly of Winchester, Ky., and a man of wealth and prominence. Judge George Andrewe died in an hour. He was an able jurist and one of the most prominent lawyers in Tennessee. Alexander Roeder ex-Sheriff of Knox County, died in an hour; Alexander A. Arthur, President of the American Association and Director in the railroad, had his spine hurt. He will recover. Isaac Lindsay, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, Knoxville, had his back hurt. John T. Hearn, editor of the *Evening Sentinel*, back hurt; Edward Barker, right leg crushed and hurt internally; Charles Seymour, left leg broken; the Rev. J. R. Coke of Athens, three ribs broken; A. Abiere, left side injured; W. W. Woodruff, arm and leg broken; Gen. H. Schubert, on Gov. Taylor's staff, both legs broken; Alexander Wilson, Assistant Chief Engineer, right leg broken; T. Kansel, left shoulder blade broken; Peter Kerr, shoulder broken and bruises about the head; T. Hockenjohn, Alderman, ribs broken; John B. Hall, face cut and arm and ankle sprained; County Judge George S. Maloney, left arm broken and injured internally; Hinch M. McGeldin, ribs broken and injured internally; E. W. Adkins, left leg broken and arm bruised internally; I. E. Barry, bruised and injured internally; H. H. Ingersoll, flesh wounds on right leg and back hurt; H. B. Wetzell, head crushed and injured internally; W. B. Sanders, farm broker; Phillip Samuels, concussion of scalp; R. Schmidt, left shoulder blade broken; W. A. Park, right leg hurt, back injured; C. A. Rebli, slightly injured; W. P. Smith, train man, injured internally.

A special train was sent out and brought the dead and injured into the city. Scene at the station was the saddest Knoxville has ever experienced. Every doctor in the city was called, and the station was turned into a place of mourning. The wounded were all properly cared for, but it is almost impossible that they will all survive over night.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 22.—A disastrous wreck and fire occurred on the Lake Shore Road to-day. As a Lake Shore freight, hauled by a mogul, pulled into the yard, the engine left the track. The first oil tank exploded and in addition to destroying the engine and about $50,000 worth of property, Engineer John Loftne of Buffalo was badly burned about the face and hands. He has been taken to his home in Buffalo. Station Master Samuel B. Kennedy, who ran to see if the crew had escaped, was caught in the flames and painfully burned. The engine and half a dozen cars were burned.

OTHER RAILROAD WRECKS.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 22.—A north-bound freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad broke through a culvert at a point near this city to-day. The engine and twenty loaded cars were wrecked. A number of heavy logs. Several of the crew of the train received slight injuries. Traffic was delayed for fifteen hours.

MOBERLY, Mo., Aug. 22.—A train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway was wrecked nine miles south of here at 5 o'clock this morning by running over a steer. Engineer Frank Ritter of Hannibal, Mo., and Fireman George Bennares were killed. No particulars have been received.

SHE WAS NOT BABCOCK'S WIDOW.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—To-day ended the fight over the estate of Walter S. Babcock, who was shot mysteriously at Gardner, Ill., two years ago and came home to Chicago to die. Naomi Fairchild, who claimed to be the dead man's widow, has withdrawn her claim.

A short time after Babcock's strange taking off, Naomi, who was Babcock's senior by many years, applied to the Probate Court for letters of administration on his estate, alleging that she had been his wife, although the world had believed him to be a bachelor. She presented evidence to sustain her claim, but failed to prove a ceremonial marriage.

About six weeks ago Judge Knickerbocker rendered a decision against the claimant, declaring that she had not established the fact that she had been Babcock's wife. The woman took an appeal to the Circuit Court, but this morning her attorneys came in with a petition signed by her asking that the order allowing her to appeal be revoked and the order declaring she was not Babcock's widow be made absolute. Along with this petition a claim for $1,000 out of the estate was presented, and it was allowed by the court, with the consent of Babcock's heirs.

The whole estate amounts to about $60,000 and the lawyers say that if the legal contest had been continued through all the courts the claimant, who is bent with years, probably would have died of old age before a final decision could have been reached.

THE DEFENSE OF JUSTICE FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The hearing of a petition for habeas corpus in the case of Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court has been postponed until Tuesday next week, when the question as to the jurisdiction of Federal and State courts will be argued. The United States Circuit Court room was crowded this forenoon in anticipation that the question as to sufficiency of the warrant for the arrest of Justice Field would be decided, and while the counsel for the latter desired that the testimony should be at once heard, to determine whether there was any evidence whatever justifying the detention of Justice Field in connection with the killing of David S. Terry, the opposing counsel contended that the question as to the jurisdiction of the Federal court in the case should first be decided. The case then went over, and that question will be argued before taking any testimony.

CADETS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following military cadets have been appointed: James L. Davis, Wiuthrop, Dakota; Robert T. McElroy, Madison, Md., Fourth District

the arrangement made by the "boss" for another presiding officer.

When the prayer was ended and Mahone arose came down to the front there was another shout. Walking back and forth and intently eyeing the obedient 700 figures before him, he deliberately began his speech. There were still some badly-regulated figures in the house, and they persisted in dropping inappropriate remarks. "We're going to send you there for good," and "Hurrah for the old General!" were the sort of interruptions he had to put up with. When he had gone on to the point where he declared his intention of retnrning to the convention the Chairmanship of the State Convention, United States Marshal Watts, who stood near him on the stage, blurted out, "Well, by God, we'll turn it back to you again."

Tee "hoss" was a disappointment in his speech. He had nothing startling to say. He pitched ie to the Democrats for extravagance in the State Government and for failing to repeal the tobacco taxes. He also complained because they had made enough of the protective issne ie their platforms. Having succeeded by force ie blotting out the attempt of the anti-Mahone men to be represented in the convention, he was amusing to hear him preach about the infamy of an irregular ballot and a dishonest count. He was for an honest ballot if it was not against him and a fair count if it did not cost him one. "Can't down you, General," burst forth a sporadic puppet spot whose string somebody had accidentally stepped. His speech wee as follows:

"I thank you heartily, fellow-eitizens, for this cordial greeting, and the more because it is demonstrative of your loyalty to the principles which nodarlie our noiseless progress and prosperity as a Commonwealth than of the Nation; because it signifies an energetic concern for the important contest in respect to which you have assembled to take notice. It means a purpose to unite and pull all together for the right of the great stake involved. That you will be equal to e full and faithful performance of the high trust you are delegated to discharge is the confident expectation of a hopeful majority of the people of this State. Since the inauguration of the movement which took shape at Mozart Hall in 1879 and from which has come the party for which you now assemble to have had the honor of the Chairmanship, and now return to you that trust.

"In that period of ten years you have had your victories and your defeats, and, despite of Democratic methods, the party has grown in numbers from 84,000 votes cast for Gen. Garfield in 1880 to 151,000 grudgingly conceded by our Democratic friends in 1888 for Gen. Harrison in 1888. There is no fair-minded man in the State who does not believe that you polled a majority of the votes cast at the late Presidential election.

"It is of record that in two of our ten Congressional districts of the State there were in line when the polls closed more than twice as many Republican voters as the beggarly majority by which the electoral vote of the State was given to Mr. by the disreputable conduct of the Democratic managers, had not been allowed to deposit their ballots.

"The progress of Republican development and the approval of Republican principles are manifest, despite the appeals to past prejudices and the unsavory methods by which the will of an honest majority of the qualified voters of the Commonwealth has been suppressed. It is not to be doubted, to the peace and well-being of organized society, no security to a republican form of government, no protection to life, liberty, and property where the agencies of the government are not and representative trust are inaugurated by means of polluted returns. Such invitation for the conscription of the governmental power and of incompetent body must sooner or later come to places its inventors. It opens wide the field to the introduction of every danger to which the interests of organized society can be exposed.

Bet the end will come—it is nigh at hend—when the demand of the masses of this people, irrespective of party lines, for an honest ballot and a fair count must be respected. The second better thoughts of honest men already sickens of the tainted methods by which representative agents are chosen to administer the public interests. The time comes when that better thought of honest men revolts at the insidnous methods which resignates the government of our public affairs and the stended representative trust, generally, to a band of men expressly chosen to falsify the popular judgment.

The nnmanly cover ondar which the Democratic managers heva misled public thought and have incited unfavorable apprehension has been a pretended concern for the safety of our civilization—the fear of domination of our affairs by the colored man—and the cry has been raised that many honest and honorable men to acquiesce in the most shameful outrages upon popular government. The right to participate fairly in the selection of the representative of the people is the very bottom of a republican form of government and eny invasion of it imparils the liberty of the people.

Such unlawful methods as have governed the political conduct of the leaders of the Democratic Party are repugnant to the fair-minded people of this State They repel immigration into our borders and deter capital from seeking profitable employment in the development of the varied industrial resources. Neither men nor capital seeks homes where the laws are made and administered by the creatures of a mere political machine. The overtaxed masses of this Commonwealth, it is believed, will no longer endure the maladministration of their affairs out of fear of negro domination.

The ghost of the colored man no longer serves the purpose of the political demagogue. He threatens neither the purity of our institntions nor the degradation of our civilization. The pretended oppreBeasion of our adversaries for the safety of these has had its day, and is no more. The enlightened people of this state turn their attention to questions which affect the welfare of the Commonwealth and open the way for progress and prosperity. They demand an edoinistration of public efairs which shall bring back the ordinary expenses of running the state Government within the reasonable limits to which the prudulent Party had reduced them. They will no longer consent to pay $300,000 more to the administration of a State Government that would preserve a civilization not to be named except by a self-degrading hypocrisy of the menaers of the Democratic Party—their enmity to popular education, their heartless pretense of favoring the repeal of the Federal tax on the necessaries of life, their treatment of the vital question of the public debt, wasting the money of the people in vexatious and unprofitable suits against our own citizens, while the increase of the public debt for the past year is $1,000 or more annually; their hypocritical protestation in respect to the vital question of the tariff, at one time pretending to favor protection, but always yielding hearty support to measures and schemes that would destroy it and stifle the future of our State, whose material development, inspired by the vitalizing policy of protection, already gives substantial promise of her growth in wealth and power.

The more thoughtful of our people and the representative men of the business interests of the State, those who value the integrity of the public and private obligation, are impatient for an honorable settlement of the State debt, and are got disposed to indulge in a policy which at the heavy expense of our treasury to-day fosters a delusion that brings us no nearer a satisfactory settlement, while to the magnitude of the debt a million and more is added annually, and in the form of an indestructible lien upon all the realty of the Commonwealth.

Sensible people tire of the marvelous policy which expends large sums of the public revenue in buying 3 per cent. bonds which, in the long run, while there remains another class of indebtedness purchasable at equally advantageous rates, which carries by an irrepealable contract donbis that rate of interest.

They are not disposed to continue a tiresome rate of taxation upon the realty of the Commonwealth, when 25 per cent. of the revenue derived from that source goes to make up the surplus of a State Administration pretendedly necessary to preserve our civilization from the impossible domination by the colored man, while the chastity of the female purities of our daughters, sisters, and wives, and of these matters of serious concern to the dignity and welfare of Virginia that you, gentlemen of the convention, are here to take consideration.

It was a joke, sure enough, for Mahone, in conclnding, to present his temporary successor with words of humility. Mr. H. C. Wood of Scott, who had been picked ont to play that part, came forward. He made an entirely necessary admission to begin with. He said that he had not been selected for his ability as a speaker. It was perfectly evident. Then he intimated that there were "others who were cocked and primed" for whom he would give way, and then the play of the marionettes went on. The order for the appointment of nnoal Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Platform was made. Secretary Asa Rogers began his call of rolls and had made up. When he reached Floyd County forty delegates had failed to answer. Then the roll-call was suspended and a recess wae taken until 3 o'clock, to give the Congressional districts a chance to report their committees. At 3:30 the convention was called to order, and after it had heard the committees announced it took a recess to kill time until 7 o'clock.

"Massa's in de cold, cold ground," was the air with which the band chose to fan the heated atmosphere of the convention hall while that body was assembling for the third time to-day. It did not make any parceptible difference in the temperature, but it pleased Mahone's marionettes. "Dixie" pleased them still more, quite as much, in fact, as if they had been manipulated. Demonstration indeed of original Readjusters. As the delegates came together, some of them discussed the fact that Morgan Tread of West Point, who was refused the United States Marshalship in favor of Farr, had been so taken care of by Mahone in being made Receiver of the Richmond Terminal committee that he would no longer be a "kicker." It was significant, but taking care of a dozen "kickers" willing to be taken in was but little tuward satisfying the opposition ready to organize as soon as the train it was now sure of. Half-past 7 o'clock came and with it come manifestations of impatience by the puppets. They kicked spasmodically as if some one were tampering with he strings that controlled them and there were murmurs of "Mahone" and calls for "Go on," mingled with the cries of "Iced lemonade, only a nickel." The band baod played "Hail, Columbia," with great tumult and discord. The hall was crowded to repletion, an extra force of marionettes having been introduced, largely composed of yelling figures of great vocal capacity and untiring industry.

It was 7:45 o'clock when Chairman Wood called the convention to order and asked for the report of the Committee on Credentials. The report made by Brown Atlas of Augusta found contestants in York, Portsmouth, Hampton, and Elizabeth City Counties. In York and Portsmouth the committee seated the delegates "certified" by the county Chairman. A puppet shouted "Tiger" and some others cheered. In Hampton and Elizabeth City County it was found that the contestants had been beaten, but out of a spirit of liberality the vote was divided between the contestants. Delegate Smith of Hampton, a black delegate, protested in a vigorous speech, in which he objected heifig snubbed by trustment differeet from that accorded to ether counties, and asked for a whole delegation. His remarks were resented by Delegate Collier. Both speakare were allowed a great deal of time.

The Chairman demonetrated the truth of his own statement that he had not been chosen "for his ability," for he could not put a motion. A motion to amend was laid on the table, the Chair was making the extraordinary decision that the action did not have the effect of laying the entire report. The committee's report was then adopted. Gen. P. S. Blair, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Representative George E. Bowdan of Norfolk as permanent Chairman, and a long list of other officers, the only prominent ones being those of Gen. Keith Boiling, W. C. Elam, and F. S. Blair as Vice Presidents. The strings were again pulled there was a yell for Bowden, and he was called forward.

Mr. Bowden is a man who looks like a preacher. He is not as conspicuous a man in Washington as he is in Norfolk. He is not a speaker and he sensibly consented himself with simply asking the pleasnre of the convention.

Mr. W. C. Elam, looking a good deal older than he did when he began campaigning with Mahone, then came forward to read the report of the common resolutions. The report read like an editorial from the defnnct Richmond *Whig*, of which Mr. Elam was the editor. Is had been printed at Petersburg, so that the marionettes of the committee had little difficulty. Several non-sexistence resolutions proposing a plan of organization were included in the report. Without debate the report was adopted by a unanimous shout of the meriosettes.

Promptly upon the adoption of the report Col. William Lamb stepped forward. He was briefly cheered, as he proceeded to make the nomination for Governor. He could not take any nomination at this time, he said in beginning. He would ask it for another. With admirable earnestness he spoke of the necessity for Virginia to take care of her public credit, also to inspire confidence and to invite capital and immigration. To do this, he maintained, a protectionist Governor should be chosen. He should be a friend of public education, a friend of labor, a defender of the weaker races, an ideal loyal to the Union, yet with a warm heart for his old Confederate comredes. This candidate was William Mahone of Virginia.

The strings to all the peppets were pulled at once, and at the same time an extra supply of light was turned on. The whole convention was on its feet yelling like it was mad. It stopped in a moment, however.

There was a shout from Accomac to make the nomination by acclamation, but this was ahead of time.

Brown Allan of Augusta, favorite marionette of the little "hoss," seconded the nomination. If the party was to ee able to win the election at all, it ought to win with William Mahone. With him as the candidate, they would make an axcessive fight from the beginning. He would go out to tell the people that the man against him was an intelejeotcal dwarf whose mind was a blank on every important political question. While he was ridiculing the Democratic Party for its concern about negro dominion a very black delegate in the front row, eepremely indifferent to the speaker's impassioned eloquence, slapt as soundly as he could while he intelfectually attempted to balance his refractory head on his tired shonlders.

Capt. R. E. Paul of Richmond, a marionette recently captured from the Wise faction of kickers, gives some of his reasons for being not a kicker. He humbled himself before the "hoss," to the great delight of his fellow colored delegates. He had sometimes been treated badly, but he thought he had not been treated badly by the party in which his profession and delighted to second Mahone.

"To use the language of a very elegant gentlemag," said he, "lead on, Master, I will follow thee."

A. W. Harris of Dinwiddie, a colored lawyer, "hiss" was the man for the occasion, put up by Mahone in the Richmond Convention of 1885 to bully Riddleberger, also seconded Mahone's nomination. His speech was devoted to ridicnle of the Democratic fear of black domination, It was the best of the convention, being free from superfluous language, terse, witty, and reasonable.

W. N. Flannigan and Capt. W. S. Larry made characteristic Virginia speeches, mostly eloquence without argument, in support of Mahone's nomination.

The band played "There's a land that is fairer than day" as Senator Buckley came forward to apologize for having been a "kicker." This was a dancing marionette of great agility, and it fairly perspired before it had played its little part. The very seasible old marionette from Cumberland demanded the pending question. The motion was not had in a moment the marionettes were shouting and waving their hats and fans in honor of Mahone's nomination by acclamation. A committee was sent to notify Mahone, and Sam Popham diverted the audience by some strange antics about the Chairman, who employed the band to drown Popham's attempts to speak. There was an entirely useless wait, during which the Lieutenant Governor might have been nominated.

At last Mahone arrived, white hat in hand. The band played the Russian national hymn. Thea Mahone was presented again. He paced up and down the stage. He spoke as neual with great deliberation, acknowledging the compliment of his nomination in the extreme partiality "with which it had been given."

"However mnoe," said he, "I may have preferred and have preferred the nomination of another, I have yet to refuse to obey the will of the party. Therefore in accepting the high trust it is not that I look confidence in yoer ability to triumph. He promised that there should be no shirking on his part in the open darling." She therefore gave it to Mr. Maybrick's brother. In it Mrs. Maybrick referred to her husband as "Bruce" and to many future movements. She said that her husband was "sick unto death," underlining the phrase; that it was "only a question of how long his strength would hold out," and that he had been delirious since the previous Sunday. The last of the state documents was addressed to Brierley, the other two were not at that time believed by any person except herself, and seemed to imply a belief consistent with her putting him to death by slow poison. From the following day he got rapidly worse; on the Friday his case was hopeless, and on the Saturday evening, May 11, he died.

The best review of the evidence in regard to Mrs. Maybrick's relations with the man Brierley is to be found in the Judge's charge to the jury. There was no fact of whatever that the prisoner did carry on an adulterous intercourse with the man Brierley in London. She had, in fact, admitted it herself. It was not desirable or necessary to read the correspondence between the prisoner and the hotel proprietor. He was sure, however, he was the most remarkable feature that Brierley was not the first person who appeared at that hotel, and who appeared in a very questionable position. Some man was with her before Brierley came, and passed the night there as husband and wife. She was undoubtedly with Brierley at the hotel, and slept with him for two or three nights. Certain letters were found in her room, and it did seem a most extraordinary thing that any woman who had any regard for her character and reputation could have destroyed those letters. The guilty visit to London had excited great anxiety in the minds of certain friends in London, who complained bitterly of the mass of falsehood which she had told them. There was no question that these falsehoods were connected with the disgraceful intrigue with Brierley. (His Lordship then read a letter from Mrs. Margaret Baillie, which had been referred to in the course of the evidence.) That letter distinctly obarred the prisoner with systematic falsehood. There was another letter which, from internal evidence, he (Judge) believed to be fell in being nominated, a compliment "altogether unexpected."

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FLORA MAYBRICK SAVED

HER SENTENCE COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

AN APPEAL FOR A PARDON WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED — SATISFACTION WITH THE DECISION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Globe* says that the sentence of Mrs. Maybrick has been commuted. This is officially confirmed. The sentence is to be penal servitude for life.

The decision was based upon the conflict of medical testimony as to whether the poison found in deceased's stomach was sufficient to produce death.

After a prolonged consultation between eminent lawyers and Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, the unanimous opinion was arrived at that Mrs. Maybrick had administered poison to her husband with intent to kill.

No further appeal, either for a release from prison or for mitigation of the sentence to life imprisonment will be entertained.

All the newspapers here are satisfied with the decision in the Maybrick case and praise the Home Secretary for the manner in which he has discharged a difficult task.

The *Daily Telegraph* urges the necessity for a court of criminal appeal in order to relieve the Minister of the onus of such decisions.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Up to midnight last night no formal notice of the commutation of Mrs. Maybrick's sentence had been received by the prison officials here. Mrs. Maybrick has not been informed of the decision in her case. Her mother fainted on hearing the news. The decision is favorably received everywhere.

The crime for which Mrs. Maybrick was sentenced was the poisoning of her husband. The trial was remarkable and in its characteristics was considered unusual in England. The trial occupied seven days, of which two were consumed in the summing up of the testimony. There was evidence of several kinds, and there was the greatest difference of opinion among the medical experts as to the symptoms of arsenical poisoning alleged to have been discovered in the body of the deceased. The defense, which was conducted with uncommon ability, sought to prove larger quantities of arsenic than the prosecution could find in the body. The reliance proved to be ill-placed, because the jury held that the body of the evidence fully established the guilt of the accused.

According to the evidence, James Maybrick was a cotton broker in comfortable circumstances in Liverpool. Emma Bigot, a girl of 18, he had married an American woman who was several years younger than himself. In the middle of March of the present year the events began which culminated in the wife's dreadful crime. At that time Mrs. Maybrick wrote to a hotel keeper in London ordering rooms for her sister-in-law and her husband, who, she said, were about to spend a few days in town. The sister-in-law knew nothing of the arrangement; but on the appointed day Mrs. Maybrick herself came to London and there occupied the rooms she ordered. The evening of her arrival she spent with a man whose identity was not ascertained; but the following day she was joined by another man, Brierley, who was undoubtedly her paramour, and who lived with her for two or three days at the hotel. Her movements for a few days after this were never discovered, but after a week's absence from home she returned to Liverpool and accompanied her husband on the day following her return to the Grand Theatre in that town. On the course and afterward a serious quarrel took place between the Maybricks, apparently on the subject of Brierley's attention. Mr. Maybrick seems to have struck his wife, and the made preparations to leave his house; but one of the maid servants persuaded her not to do so, and a kind of reconciliation took place.

It was only a few weeks after this, toward the end of April, that Mr. Maybrick was taken ill. It was noticed that the medicine which his wife was giving him made him ill. Suspicion was consequently aroused, and it was deemed necessary to set a watch on Mrs. Maybrick's movements. The sick man's brothers went to live in the house and professional nurses were hired.

On Wednesday, May 8, Mrs. Maybrick wrote from her husband's sick room a note in pencil to Brierley, and gave it to the children's nurse to post. The nurse gave it to the baby to carry, and the baby dropped it in the mud. The nurse then opened it, with no other object, as she afterward swore, than to get a clean envelope. Having opened it, she found that it began "Dearest," and contained such expressions as "my own darling." She therefore gave it to Mr. Maybrick's brother. In it Mrs. Maybrick referred to Brierley as "Alfred" and to many future movements. She said that her husband was "sick unto death," underlining the phrase; that it was "only a question of how long his strength would hold out," and that he had been delirious since the previous Sunday. The last of the state documents was addressed to Brierley; the other two were not at that time believed by any person except herself, and seemed to imply a belief consistent with her putting him to death by slow poison. From the following day he got rapidly worse; on the Friday his case was hopeless, and on the Saturday evening, May 11, he died.

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THE KAISER AT STRASBURG.

STRASBURG, Aug 22.—A sham fight which had been got up for the entertainment of the imperial visitors was personally directed by the Kaiser, whose martial bearing created intense enthusiasm among the garrison. The populace thronged the approaches to the palace singing "Die Wacht am Rhein." The Kaiser came out on a balcony and waved his acknowledgments, his appearance being the signal for renewed demonstrations of loyalty.

A state banquet was given this evening, at which 190 covers were laid. The Emperor had the Empress on his left and Prince von Hohenlohe on his right. The Emperor's toast was, "I drink to the health of my loyal Reichsland." The palace was illuminated this evening. The trade, gymnastic, and choral societies of the town to the number of 9,000 persons, formed a procession and marched past the palace. In front of the palace a torchlight device was formed representing the initial letters of the names of their Majesties. The Emperor and Empress appeared on the balcony and were greated with the greatest enthusiasm.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The dock strike seriously hindered business in the produce markets. Many auctions have had to be withdrawn. There was a further relapse in sugar, owing to the unwillingness of the trade to operate against heavy stocks. Old crop best sugar has fallen a shilling and new crop has declined 3d. Cane sugar is inactive. Refined sugar is quiet. Stored goods are down from 6d. to 1s. In coffee the sales are small, with a tendency toward weaker prices. Rias futures are firmer. In the China tea market business is stagnant. There is good competition for indian and Ceylon teas, and all desirable kinds are firm; inferior grades are irregular. Spices are quiet. Forty thousand strikers paraded to-day.

BANQUET TO EDISON.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A banquet was given to Mr. Edison this evening. In a speech Premier Tirard said that France and America were united by indissoluble ties. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, made a brief speech. Mr. Edison said he was grateful for the kindly welcome extended to him.

A GIFT FROM ROME.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The English, Scotch, and American Colleges here have united in sending to the Catholic University at Washington a marble bust of St. Thomas Aquinas.

PARNELL TO VISIT AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is reported that Mr. Parnell will shortly make a tour of America for the benefit of his health.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, started to-day on a tour of Wales.

The House of Commons this evening, by a vote of 103 to 61, adopted the Irish law charges after a protracted Parnellite attack upon the Speaker. Mr. Smith announced that the sittings would be extended in order to complete the votes of supply.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Muri Monastery, near Aarae, Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy. The inmates escaped.

DOCTORS WHO DISAGREE.

THE BROWN-SEQUARD ELIXIR DIVIDES THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

What looks like an interesting controversy will be begnn in the columns of a local medical journal to-day. Dr. Henry P. Loomis of 58 East Thirty-fourth-street has been conducting experiments with the Brown-Séquard elixir, and is ready to explain some of the results he has obtained from these experiments. Dr. Loomis calls his report an "experimental study of the Brown-Séquard theory." He says that the elixir has found good supporters in approved schools of medicine. His conclusions from experiments are that the fluid is potent to increase the strength of the human organism, presumably in old men, not by structural change, but by nutritive modification; that the alterations in muscular structure not sufficially allied to old age may disappear, and a consequent recovery of former power by the tissues may supervene, and that finally the subject is worthy of further experimental investigation. He also declares that the results claimed to have been obtained by the elixir of Brown-Séquard were worthy of attention. He tried the mixture himself.

Beginning his experiments upon Bellavna patients, he followed the trading established by Brown-Séquard. His first patient was a shoemaker. He was suffering from amphysema, bronchitis, and asthma. The bronchitis was cured, although it was chronic. To do away with the asthmatic attacks the patient was given "four injections of thirty minims each of the elixir every two days." The patient did improve. But even Dr. Loomis records, and in his own words, that the "improvement in the patient has not been permanent."

Dr. George F. Shrady does not believe in the elixir. He intends to say so to-day, and in the local medical journal publishing Dr. Loomis's experiments. "Dr. Loomis's experiments," says Dr. Shrady, "are sufficient to satisfy the demands of legitimate prudence." He adds that it is premature to publish to the world certain nutrient theories before the public as though they had received the stamp of authoritative approval. Such experiments should be kept from the reporter's eye.

Dr. Loomis said last night he was sorry he had determined to print the result of his experiments. "The Brown-Séquard method will, I'm sure," he said, "be generally adopted by the profession. A year will show some big results for it, too. No lesser light in New-York medical circles than Dr. Sayre is now giving his attention to the subject."

TO PROTECT THE SCHOOLS.

EMINENT CITIZENS MEET AND FORM A NATIONAL LEAGUE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—As a result of consultations had with leading publicists in forty-three States and Territories a large and influential conference of representatives from different sections of the country was held at Saratoga Aug. 21 and 22, issuing in the formation of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. Among those present were the Hon. John Jay and the Hon. William Allan Butler of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Miner and E. A. Studley of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson and Simon Thompson of Chicago, the Rev. Drs. Chester and Cary of Washington, the Rev. Dr. McLeod of Indianapolis, the Rev. Joseph Cook and other well-known public men, lay and clerical. The conference was also participated in through communications from many eminent citizens, including Governors, Senators, Representatives, Presidents and professors of colleges, editors and clergymen, &c. Papers were read from Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-Presidents of Harvard University; the Hon. John Jay, and others.

After thorough discussion a constitution was adopted, in which the objects of the league are stated as follows: To secure constitutional and legislative safeguard for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds. Its officers are the Hon. John Jay of New-York, President; the Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn of Maryland, Secretary, with Vice Presidents from the several States, and a board of twenty-four managers. The immediate efforts of the league will be directed to securing a Constitutional amendment kindred to the Edmunds bill of 1876 formulated by the Senate Judiciary Committee and supported by the Senate 28 to 15.

THEIR LAST DAY ON EARTH.

The four murderers who are to suffer the full measure of the law this morning spent their last day quietly in the Tombs and received visits from Fathers Prendergast and Gelinas and Sisters of Mercy. In the afternoon their relatives were permitted to see them. The salvos were greeted yesterday, from one from Queens County on the Leonard-street side of the yard. The men will attend mass at 5 o'clock this morning, and between 6 and 7 the execution will take place. Not more than fifty persons will witness the hanging. Outside of the Tombs there will be a large police force.

TANNER'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 22.—At a largely-attended meeting to-night of Post No. 42, G. A. R., after a full and free discussion, the vote passed at a previous thinly-attended meeting, whereby the course of Pension Commissioner Tanner was indorsed, was ordered expunged from the records.

SHOT IN A FIGHT AT SOUTH BEACH.

John Morrie of Clifton, S. I., was shot and slightly wounded in the leg during a fight at South Beach, S. I., late last night. The shot is said to have been fired by Policeman Walter Sheehan, who was assigned on special duty at the time.

UNCLE SAM AS A HOST.

A GRAND EXCURSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The International American Congress will meet at Washington at noon upon the 2d of October next and will be attended by from fifty to sixty delegates, including some of the most distinguished men of Central and South America. It is not expected that the congress will do more than perfect its organization at the first sitting, and it is probable that a reception will be tendered the delegates by the President that evening. Upon the following morning the party will start upon the excursion tendered the foreign delegates by the Government of the United States.

Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railway Company to take charge of the excursion, which will be under the direction of Mr. George W. Boyd, the Assistant General Passenger Agent, and William R. Trimble, the representative of the State Department. A special train of Pullman cars, with dining cars, bath rooms, barber's shop, and other naval conveniences will be provided—such a train as cannot be seen anywhere else in the world. The party will leave Washington at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 3, and take the Fall River boat for Boston, at New-York that evening. The next two days will be spent visiting the commercial and manufacturing centres of New-England and Northern New-York, with a day at West Point Military Academy. From here the party will go to Niagara Falls, to Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and the large cities of the Northwest. From Minneapolis the special train will run down via Sioux City to Omaha. At Fort Leavenworth, and return to St. Louis via Kansas City. The capitals of Illinois and Indiana and the natural gas region will be visited en route to Cincinnati, where on Nov. 5 the delegates from Central and South America will have an opportunity to see how an election is conducted in the great North American Republic. From Cincinnati the party will be taken to Mammoth Cave, and then either go through the Southern States or journey eastward, stopping at Pittsburg, Altoona, and other cities en route.

From Harrisburg the train will run to Menlo Park, where the party will inspect the laboratories of Mr. Edison and return to Philadelphia. Here three days will be spent, and Wilmington and the ship yards at Chester will be visited on the way to Washington, where the party will arrive on the 14th or 15th of November. The original plan was to take the party through the Southern States from Cincinnati and Louisville to New-Orleans by way of Nashville, Memphis, and Vicksburg, and to return to Washington by way of Birmingham, Atlanta, Charleston, and Richmond, and it may yet be decided to do so; but, in order that more time may be devoted to the South, it has been suggested by leading Southern men that the excursion through that section be deferred until later in the season, when the Winter hotels will be open and the famous resorts can be seen at their best. Whatever the final decision may be, the journey through the South will include visits to Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Richmond, and Norfolk, with other places en route. It is expected that the citizens of the various places visited throughout the United States will receive the foreign delegates as their guests and show them as much attention as possible during the limited time allowed for the excursion, and the Department of State is in correspondence with the municipal authorities and the officers of commercial organizations for the purpose.

THE RAILROAD OUTWITTED.

ITS LAWYERS WERE KEEN, BUT THE OTHER SIDE CAME OUT AHEAD.

There has been some lively litigation on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a right of way for its Waverly Branch across the Curris estate in Greenville. The Curries demanded about $200,000. The railroad company would not pay it, and a commission appointed to condemn the land awarded the Curries about $40,000. The Curries were not satisfied with the award, but the railroad was, and, assuming that the Curries would appeal, set to work at once to defeat them.

The law is that if the money awarded be paid into court before the appeal papers are filed the appeal cannot be taken. It is said that in anticipation of the award Messrs. Vredenbergh & Swan, the railroad's lawyers, had the order of condemnation drawn up and in a stranger in court to hear what the award was. He was taken for a New-York reporter, but he was on hand really to learn the amount of the award, that the papers might be inserted in the order and the case

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

TIPSTAFF MAKES A NEW RECORD AT THREE-QUARTERS.

MR. GALWAY'S FILLY LIVONIA WINS THE CASANOVA STAKES AND TENNY TAKES THE VAN NEST STAKES.

The game of racing still goes merrily on at the Morris track, and there was another good crowd on hand yesterday to try and hack the winners and incidentally to enjoy the sport which makes the betting possible. Where the money comes from to keep the circus in operation is still an unsolved mystery, but the bookmakers certainly haven't got it, for they are all grumbling about their hard luck, with very few exceptions. Dave Johnson, with a new bankroll, was on hand again yesterday making things lively at the old stand.

The day's sport opened with a record-breaking dash of three-quarters of a mile over the straight course, Tipstaff being the colt to put to his credit the fastest record ever made at the distance, the timekeepers making this new record 1:12, which is just a second faster than the record of Force, made in 1883, and of Tom Hood, made at Louisville last year. Yet this record was not fast enough at Monmouth Park to beat even a lot of selling platers. The immaculate Mr. Morris had, however, probably decided to cut his colt loose on this occasion, because at the opening of the betting the odds were 10 to 1 against him, and the colt was backed so well that at the close only 6 or 7 to 1 could be had against him. Mr. Caldwell got the horses away to a splendid start, and Britannic, Emotion, Volunteer, and Tipstaff jumped out in the first furlong and at once began racing in great shape, with Badge just behind them. Before the first quarter pole was passed Tipstaff, who was in the centre of the track, had got his nose in front of his competitors, and Mosher's vigorous riding kept it there to the end of the run, though Volunteer and Britannic kept dim dangerously close company. Every one except the Morris party expected to see Tipstaff quit at the end of five furlongs. But little Mosier wouldn't let him do so, and Britannic was the first to nose up, five and a half furlongs being all he wasted of it at that pace. Garrison wouldn't let Volunteer stop nor would Hamilton stop riding Emotion, and the result was a punishing finish between the three but a hopeless chase after the flying Tipstaff, who finally won the race by a length and a half from Volunteer, who was a length in front of Emotion, at whose flanks were Badge and Britannic, the latter very tired, Rimini and Grimaldi, the other two starters, brought up the rear, as they did all the way through the running.

Tenny led everything like down way in the race for the Van Nest Stakes at a mile, and proved pretty conclusively that his owner's fears that he could not pick up great loads of weight and run successfully were groundless. In point of fact, Tenny was as fresh as he pleased, the only other colt in it being Oregon of the Dwyers' string, who made the running for three-quarters of a mile, with My Fellow and Holiday his nearest companions for two-thirds of the distance, while Tenny took things easily. But the pull of three-quarters Hamilton gave Tenny his head, and, with a great turn of speed, the colt made the race his own, beating Oregon home by a couple of lengths, Jey F. Dee being third, four lengths away, and My Fellow fourth, with Holiday and Duke of Leinster, the two other starters, beaten a way off.

The bard luck of the Preakness Stable finally turned yesterday, Mr. Galway's home-bred filly Livonia putting the Casanova Stakes to his credit in the fast time of 1:13¾, which is as good time as any two-year-old has to its credit. She ran very well in the game race and wore down the fifteen fillies who ran against her with the ease and skill of a veteran, Taylor riding a patient and skillful race with her. Ruperta, and Golden Hore, who ran respectively second and third to her, were with Little Silla her most dangerous competitors, but the latter quit at half mile and being eased up, finished away in the rear. Brown Dick has another good filly in Charming, who ran strong and prominently to the last furlong, where she gave up the contest.

Oriflamme, who ran so disappointingly on Wednesday and sent Dave Johnson hunting for a hank eeconut, won the fourth race in very clever style yesterday. It was at a mile and an eighth, and the Western mare Hypocrite was made the favorite in the field of five who took part in it. But Hypocrite was a sorry disappointment to her backers, for the best she could do was to finish third. Bronzomarte heating her about as easily for the place as he was beaten by Oriflamme, who was second choice in the betting.

A scramble at five-eighths was the fifth race, and a scramble it was from start to finish, the victory falling to the lot of the colt Swifter, belonging to Scoggan Brothers and trained by Sam Bryant, the erratic owner of Proctor Knott. Sixteen two-year-olds ran in this race, the same number that took part in the last running, Ballyhoo, Keuwood, and Bessie K. were the favorites in the betting, while Civil Service and Sam Morse had a large following and the winner was comparatively neglected, "except by a clever little coterie who had the tip from Sam Bryant. The race looked to be a good thing for Civil Service up to the last jump, Grace Ely and Ballyhoo chasing him up to that point. There Grace Ely quit, and Swifter, coming with a terrific rush from the rear, won the prize, but only by a short head from Civil Service, who was a length before Ballyhoo, Jack Ruse, Bessie K., and Kenwood being close up. Sam Morse was very badly amused about on the track, and was ridden by Anderson as it he meant to lose rather than win. After the race the winner, Swifter, was sold in by his owners for $4,555, he having been entered to be sold for $1,000.

Tattler wooed up toe day's sport by winning the selling race at seven-eighths of a mile, for which he was an even favorite with Sparling, another Brighton Beacher. The victory was Tattler's simply because he was ridden by Hamilton cleverly enough to wear out Sparling, on whom young Reagan had the mount. Syntax, another Brighton Beach horse, won run a clever race, was third, with Bellair and Sourire well up, and the rest of the lot beaten a way off.

Details of the racing and betting are given in the appended tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:12.

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3 years, by Rayon d'Or or Kantaka-Verdict, 105 pounds...(Mosier) 1
P. Gebhard's b. g. Volunteer, 5, 113.....(Garrison) 2
James Garland's ch. f. Emotion, 4, 108.(Hamilton) 3

Badge, 124; Britannic, 120; Rimini, 95; Grimaldi, 122; Orator, 100, and Sess, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tipstaff, 10 to 1; Volunteer, 18 to 5; Britannic, 4 to 1; Emotion, 8 to 1; Tipstaff, 7 to 1; Sess, 15 to 1; Grimaldi, 20 to 1, and Orator and Rimini, 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Tipstaff Badge, even money; Volunteer, 8 to 5; Britannic, 3 to 5; Emotion and Tipstaff, 2 to 1 each; Sess, 5 to 1; Grimaldi, 7 to 1, and Orator and Rimini, 12 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Tipstaff $20 90 straight, $13 20 for place; on Volunteer $10 70 for place.

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Van Nest Stakes, for three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.

B. T. Pulsifer's b. c. Tenny, by Rayon d'Or—Bell of Mayworth, 122 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 110.....(J. Murphy) 2
Aubrondale stable's Jey F. Dee, 122...(Garrison) 3

My Fellow, 122; Holiday, 110, and Duke of Leinster, 117, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tenny even money; Oregon, 3 to 5; Jay F. Dee, 3 to 1; My Fellow, 30 to 1; Holiday, 40 to 1, and Duke of Leinster, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Tenny, 1 to 8; Oregon, 2 to 5; Jay F. Dee, 8 to 5; Holiday, 6 to 1; My Fellow, 8 to 1, and Duke of Leinster, 20 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Tenny, $10 55 straight, $5 55 for place; on Oregon, $6 55 for place.

Won by two lengths; four between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Casanova Stakes, for fillies two years old; a sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:13¾.

Threakness Stable's br. f. Livonia, by Longfellow-Elkhorn Lass, 103 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
E. Brown's b. f. Ruperta, 115.....(Allen) 2
G. Hearst's b. f. Golden Horn, 108.....(Hamilton) 3

Cameo, 118; Little Silla, 103; Molly, 103; Cornelia, 103; Starlight, 120; Minnet, 103; Jennie V. filly, 103; Charming, 108; Carrie C., 104; Little Silla, 103; Edith Gray, 103; Folly, 108; Mandina filly, 103, and Her Highness and Golden Horn, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Livonia, 3½ to 1; Ruperta, 5 to 1; the Jennie V. filly, 7 to 1; Charming, 8 to 1; Her Highness and Golden Horn, 10 to 1 each; Carrie C. and Little Silla, 15 to 1 each; Cameo, 20 to 1; Starlight and Cornelia, 30 to 1 each; Minnet, 40 to 1; the Knickknack filly and Folly, 50 to 1 each, and the Mandina filly and Edith Gray, 80 to 1 each.

For place—Against Livonia, 7 to 5; Ruperta, 2 to 1; the Jennie V. filly, 2½ to 1; Charming, 3 to 1; Her Highness and Golden Horn, 4 to 1 each; Carrie C. and Little Silla, 6 to 1 each; Cameo, 8 to 1; Starlight and Cornelia, 10 to 1 each; Minnet, 15 to 1; the Knickknack filly and Folly, 20 to 1 each, and the Mandina filly and Edith Gray, 30 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Livonia $21 55 straight, $12 for place; on Ruperta $10 25 for place.

Won by a half length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A free handicap of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58½.

Davis & Hall's gr. h. Oriflamme, 5 years, by Flora Fride, 117 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
W. G. Daly's ch. g. Bronzomarte, 106.....(Mosier) 2
W. O. Scully's br. t. Hypocrite, 100.....(Allen) 3

Kaiooiah, 113, and Marander, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Hypocrite, 2½ to 1; Oriflamme, 3 to 1; Kaiooiah, 3½ to 1; Bronzomarte, 4 to 1, and Marander, 6 to 1.

For place.—Against Hypocrite, 4 to 5; Oriflamme and Kaiooiah, even money each; Bronzomarte, 3 to 5, and Marander, 2 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Oriflamme, $17 30 straight, $10 for place; on Bronzomarte, $11 40 for place.

Won by a half length; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01.

Wimsat Bennett's b. f. Swifter, by Hyder Ali, Scoggan Brothers' b. g. Swifter, by Hyder Ali, Leona, 100 pounds, $1,000.....(Bay) 1
J. A. & J. H. Morris's b. g. Civil Service, 118.....(Littlefield) 2
T. J. Cheyney's f. Ballyhoo, 100.....(Allen) 3

Jack Ruse, 98; Bessie K., 97, Kenwood, 108; Grace Ely, 101, Sam Morse, 108; Lady Agnes, 109½; King William, 104; Rambler B., 106; Willie M., 98, and Belle Kennedy, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kenwood, Bessie K., and Ballyhoo, 5 to 1 each; Civil Service and Sam Morse, 6 to 1 each; Willie M. and Zyrena, 10 to 1 each; Casteen, Maude B., Maude Wilter, 20 to 1 each; King William, 7 to 1; Grace Ely, 10 to 1; Belle Kennedy, 12 to 1; Shakespeare, Lady Agnes, Jack Rose, and Rosemary Murray colt, 20 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Swifter $114 straight, $48 45 for place; on Civil Service $21 30 for place.

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $1,000; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29½. No bid for the winner.

W. Lakeland's ch. h. Tattler, aged, by Tom Ochiltree—Nellie H., 120 pounds, $1,750...(Hamilton) 1
J. H. McCormick's ch. c. Sparling, 3, 102.....(W. Reagan) 2
M. T. Danaher's ch. h. Syntax, 6, 116.....(Bergen) 3

Bellair, 110; Sourire, 103; Freedom, 106; Macellion, 123; Burnside, 102; Banburg, 104; Lynn, 99; Dyer, 117, and Wickham, 109, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tattler and Sparling, 3 to 1 each; Lynn, 6 to 1; Freedom, 8 to 1; Burnside, 10 to 1; Wickham and Dyer, 12 to 1 each; Sourire and Syntax, 15 to 1 each; Bellair and Banburg, 20 to 1 each, and Macellion, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Tattler and Sparling, even money each; Lynn, 2½ to 1; Freedom, 3 to 1; Burnside, 4 to 1; Wickham, 5 to 1 each; Sourire and Syntax, 6 to 1 each; Bellair, 10 to 1; Banburg, 12 to 1, and Macellion, 15 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Tattler $21 55 straight, $8 20 for place; on Sparling $9 45 for place.

Won by a head; half a length between second and third.

THE SPORT FOR TO-DAY.

Though no stake events are to be decided at the West Chester track to-day, there will be plenty of good sport, as the following list of entries shows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstake of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Hunert, 319 pounds; Telie Doe, 114; Faust, 109; Macellion, Westfield, Elves, and Seymour, 106 each, and Burnside, 103.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Lynn, 115 pounds; Champagne Charlie, 108; Joe Lee, Climax, Bracford, Crackaman, Fitzroy, Volunteer, and Portman, 101 each; Lola May, Maori, and Sunlight, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Eolo, 125 pounds; Bessie B., Forbham, and Tom Hood, 122 each; Leander, 115; Osceola, 117; L. J. D. and Freyois, 108 each; Reward, Village Maid, and Germanic, 103 each.

FOURTH RACE.—A high-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-eighths. Niagara, 124 pounds; Bridgelight, 122; Barrister, 120; Elgin, 116; Larchmont, 112, and The Elk, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; entrance, $26; for two-year olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Tattler, 117 pounds; Romp and Macanlay, 110 each; Bellair, 108; Rowland and Buckstone, 107 each; Sparling, 104; Vivid, 103; Saluda, 102, Spectator, 100; Gosnold, Rayson, Harry George, and Ripon, 92; Fannis H., 90; Jennie McFarland and Tourmaline, 87 each, and Miss Thomas, 86.

RACING AT THE SPRINGS.

LAVINIA BELLE BEATS GYPSY QUEEN FOR THE BEVERWYCK STAKES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The races at the Springs to-day were decidedly commonplace affairs, and were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for two-year-olds. Time—1:02¾.

L. B. Perrin's b. h. Prodigal Son, by Pat Malloy-Homeward Bound, 111 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
J. E. Cashin's ch. f. Cecil B., 100.....(Williams) 2
J. D. Patton's ch. f. Lilla Cress, 112.....(Terai) 3

Patchouli, the Maria filly, Gartia D., Pali Mall, Prince Howard, Virgil filly, and Hemet also ran.

Betting.—6 to 5 Prodigal Son straight, 2 to 5 for place; 8 to 1 Cecil B. straight, 2½ to 1 for place.

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; for all ages; maiden allowances. Time—1:43½.

H. Sondy's ch. g. Ben Harrison, 3 years, by Bramble-Guildeen, 101 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
O. Bowie's ch. f. Belle D'Or, 4, 107.....(Williams) 2
D. A. Honig's br. t. Lee, 3, 107.....(Hathaway) 3

Betting.—8 to 5 Ben Harrison; 8 to 1 Belle D'Or.

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Beverwyck Stakes; penalties and allowances. One mile and five hundred yards. Time—1:31½.

Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4 years, by Longfellow-Belle Knight, 107 pounds.
(Taral) 1

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Gypsy Queen, 3, 106..
(Martin) 2

Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Brown Princess, 3, 98..
(Stevenson) 3

Betting.—2 to 5 Lavinia Belle straight, 2 to 1 for place; 8 to 1 Gipsy Queen straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths, six between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

O. Bowie's ch. g. Voeburg, 5 years, by Vasasi-Anetralis, 98 pounds.....(Freeman) 1
Cumberland Stable's br. c. Vermont, 3, 106..
(Overton) 2
H. Simon's b. c. Bravo, 3, 106.....(Decker) 3

Bonita, Long Dance, Oaresman, Royal Carter, and Barnaby also ran.

Betting.—5 to 1 Voshburg straight, 7 to 5 for place; 3 to 1 Vermont straight, even money for place.

Won by a length; three-parts of a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages; selling allowances. Time—1:15¾.

H. Stevens's b. g. Litrell, 5 years, by Bulwark-Rosemary, 110 pounds.....(Overton) 1
J. D. Patton's ch. m. Kittie R., 5, 98.....(Freeman) 2
J. J. McCafferty's b. g. Horamboure, aged, 105..
(Terai) 3

Carlton, Vance, Eight to Seven, Mirth, Benedict, Eatontown, Lucan, Lanaea, and Truman also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Litrell straight, 2 to 1 for place; 10 to 1 Kittie R. straight, 4 to 1 for place.

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

Following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Fellowship, Lemoine R., Experience, and Pall Mall, 108 pounds each; Jessica, 107, Forest, Semaphore, Garoga, and Miss Rhodie, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Fehelon, 119 pounds; Colonel Clark, 118; Eight to seven, Tom Kearns, and Boccaccio, 109 each; George Corbett, Cheeney, and Carrie G., 108 each; Ivy, 103; Sallis O., 101; Lucan, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; weights 15 pounds above the scale. Booster and Goliah, 134 pounds each; Amos, Melodrama, Cambyses, Deer Lodge, Duke of Bonrbon, Bishop, Bay Ridge, St. Lucia, and Kyrle, 130 each; Fiddlehead, 128; Tsbeeu, 122, and Happiness, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Wnderer 11., 117 pounds; Carlton, 113; Rustic and Benedict, 110 each; Fonsetta, 108; Gyda, Amelia Rives, and Sunshine, 105 each; Vionte, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Maid of Orleans, 110 pounds; Landseer, 104; Shamrock, 102; Sam D. and Felix, 98 each; Fonsie, 97.

FAST TROTTING OUT WEST.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—At the Northwestern Breeders' Association trotting meeting to-day, the chief interest centred in the four-year-old race. In that Harry Noble rather outclassed the rest of the field, but Wyandotte and Gircfine showed plenty of speed and drove the winner out in good time. The 2:21 race was postponed until to-morrow at 7 o'clock after two heats had been trotted on account of the darkness. The following are the summaries:

2:32 CLASS.

Kinsman	8	2	1	1	1
Lon White	1	1	8	8	6
Prize	4	4	2	2	3
Harry Medium	3	3	4	4	2
Keokee	8	8	5	7	4
Laura Bell	7	7	6	4	5
Brick	6	8	7	8	dr.
Bohemia	5	5	8	5	dis

Time—2:26; 2:23¾; 2:24¾; 2:23¾; 2:24¾.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD STAKE.

Harry Noble	2	1	1	1	Girofua
Diplomacy	1	2	4	4	Satilla
Wyandotte	3	4	3	2	

Time—2:27; 2:22¾; 2:20¼; 2:24¾.

9:21 CLASS, (unfinished.)

Almont	1	1	1	1	Sally Cossack
First Call	2	3	2	3	Roy
Frank Middleton	4	2	3	2	

Time—2:21¾; 2:21¾.

During the day a number of special events were trotted. Nellie H., Corisco, and Rowana Sprague trotted a race, heat two in three heats. Corisco was drawn by consent after the second heat. Following is the summary:

Nellie H	1	2	1
Rowena Sprague	2	1	2

Time—2:21¾; 2:23¾; 2:23¾.

The gray stallion Tyrolean, 4 years old, by Pilot Medium, trotted for a record, making his mile in 2:29¼. The three-year-old filly Baroness, by Hambrino, trotted to beat her two-year-old record of 2:33, and turned the track in 2:30. Wilkes Wood, by Nutwood, trotted for a standard record, making a mile in 2:29¾. The bay stallion Boss, by Onward, was sent with a runner to beat 2:40 and made it in 2:28¼. The famous three-year-old stallion Axtell will go to-morrow to beat his record of 2:14¾.

THE CHICKASAW STABLE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Board of Stewards has sustained the judges in the expulsion of the Chickasaw Stable.

GLENVIEW BELLE WON THE STAKES.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—At the Maysville Fair trots to-day the three-year old filly Glenview Belle won the Central Hotel Stakes in 2:33½; 2:32½; 2:32¾, after Anreline had won the first heat in 2:32. Glenview Belle is a bay filly by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes, and, her showing to-day is a good one considering the fact that she is a green three-year old.

THE GIANTS ARE IN LUCK

FORTUNE FAVORS THEM AGAINST THE QUAKERS.

A LUCKY HIT BY CAPT. EWING WINS THE GAME—BOSTON DEFEATS WASHINGTON—OTHER GAMES.

One of Manager Metrie's favorite excuses after a defeat is "hard luck." In yesterday's game on the Polo Grounds against Philadelphia, however, the boot was on the other leg, and it was by the greatest streak of luck imaginable that the New-Yorks won a game from the Quaker lads. In the last inning, with one man out, Capt. Ewing had two strikes on him when he sent up an easy foul fly which any schoolboy could captnre ninety-nine times out of a hundred. Schriver, the catcher of the Philadelphia team, in his excitement allowed the ball to drop, and thereby hangs the tale of the victory credited the Giants. Ewing hit the next ball pitched and gained three bases, sending in Ward and Tiernan, thus winning the game. After that the visitors grew careless and allowed the Giants to tally five times.

While the result pleased the onlookers, the contest was anything but interesting. With the exception of Capt. Ewing and perhaps one or two other members of the local team, the boys seemed to play without any life or energy. Five straight defeats have apparently taken the sand out of them, and they disported themselves in a dull and lifeless manner. Capt. Ewing, however, was as game as a pebble, and he tried to urge his boys on to victory. While in the lead everything went along lovely, but as soon as the visitors overtook the New-Yorks they seemed to lose heart and appeared to regard defeat as inevitable. Once after another they made feeble attempts to hit the ball, and it was not until Capt. Ewing had made his lucky end timely drive in the last inning that the boys regained the confidence that they ought to maintain at all stages. A "chicken-hearted" baseball team will never win a championship, and the sooner the Giants realise that the quicker they will be on the road to first place. If they play gamely and lose no fault can be found, but nothing is so obnoxious as a nine of "quitters." If New-York had a team of this kind it is safe to say that it would be in the lead to-day, and as yesterday's game is a sample of the work the club has been doing of late no one can wonder at the failure to win in Pittsburg and Boston. Keefe pitched a hard game, but in nearly every inning he either gave a man his base on balls or hit a batter.

The New-Yorks began the run scoring in the first inning. Tiernan, who got his base on balls, stole to second, and came home when Connor made a two-base hit. Third Farrar sent to the extreme right field corner of the field for three bases, and scored when Mulvey failed to field Ewing's grounder. Tiernan's hit was a pretty one. The ball traveled like a rifle shot, and the fight was stopped by the fence. On a large ground the hit would have been good for a home run. The Philadelphias up to the fourth inning had failed to score, but at that point they made a rally, and by tallying twice placed themselves on even terms with the Giants. Myers got his base on balls and was advanced to second on Thompson's out, Ward to Connor. Mulvey got his base on a fumble by Ward, and Myers ran home when Schriver hit to centre field for two bases. Mulvey tallied when Fogarty hit to left field for a base. Schriver tried to score on the hit, but was thrown out at the plate by O'Rourke. Farrar's longfly to Tiernan ended the inning. The fifth inning opened with the score even at 2 to 2, but at the end of the sixth Philadelphia was in the lead by 2 runs. With one man out Mulvey hit for a base and Schriver waited for four unfair balls. Fogarty forced out Schriver, but advanced Mulvey to third. After Fogarty had stolen to second Farrar hit to right field for a base and Mulvey and Fogarty crossed the scoring goal. In the seventh the Giants were unable to do anything, but in the eighth they managed to score a run. Tiernan, who got his base on balls, was advanced on Hallman's error of Ewing's grounder, and tallied when Richardson and Slattery hit for base.

When the ninth inning began the score was 4 to 3 in Philadelphia's favor, but before it ended the Giants were in the front and won with 8 runs to spare. Keefe cast a gloom on the assemblage by going out on a weak hit to Myers. Ward and Tiernan, the next strikers, got their base on balls, and Connor succeeded in passed ball. Then Ewing came to the resene. After two strikes had been called and Schriver had failed to catch an easy foul fly Ewing smashed the ball to left field for a hit, but as Wood allowed the sphere to roll by him the Giants' captain continued on to third base. Ward and Tiernan scored and the Giants once more were in the lead. Ewing came home on a wild pitch and Connor hit for two bases. After Richardson had gone out on a fly, O'Rourke got first on an error and Connor scored. Myers then reappeared by Mrs. Keefe. The marriage was kept quiet until the boys left Boston, when it leaked out. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe are at the Hotel Marlborough.

Kelly, 2.) Brentners, (2.) Smith, Quinn, Clarke, Roy, 1. Irwin, Haddock. Hit by pitched ball—Smith, Quinn. Struck out—Nash, Wilmot, Haddock. Passed balls—Daly, 1. Wild pitches—Haddock, 2. Umpire—Mr. Knight.

PITTSBURG, 11; CHICAGO, 7.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Pittsburgs found Gumbert's delivery in the first for six hits, and with errors by the Chicagos it netted them 6 runs. Tener was put in the box in the third, but was found very often and at the right time. Morris pitched very effectively, with good command of the ball. There were no features of especial mention. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	2	2	4	0	0	Carroll, c.	2	2	2	9	0
V. Haltn, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Rowe, s. s.	1	1	0	2	1
Duffy, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Beckley, 1. b.	2	2	9	0	0
Anson, 1b.	1	1	10	2	0	Fields, c. f.	1	1	4	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	Hanjon, c. f.	0	1	2	0	1
Williams, s. s.	0	1	1	3	1	Sneday, r. f.	2	0	2	0	0
Darling, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Kuehne, 2b.	2	3	1	3	1
Burns, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0	Dunlap, 2b.	1	1	4	2	1
Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Morris, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Tener, p.	0	0	1	2	0						
Total	7	9	27	18	3	Total	11	11	27	7	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	—7
Pittsburg	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	—11

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 5. Home run—Kuehne. Stolen bases—Hanjon, (2,) Sneday, (2.) Double play—Rowe and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Morris, 4; off Tener, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Carroll, (2.) Gumbert. Struck out—By Morris, 3; by Tener, 3. Wild pitch—Gumbert. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

CINCINNATI, 18; BROOKLYN, 5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Cincinnatis batted terrifically in to-day's game with Brooklyn and won as they pleased. Caruthers was knocked out of the box in the third inning, and Foutz, who took his place, fared little better. Caruthers while playing first was run into and knocked insensible by Duryea in the fifth inning. It is thought he is seriously injured. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nicol, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Price, l. f.	0	0	1	0	1
McPhee, 2b.	1	2	3	0	0	Collins, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0
Mullane, c.	3	1	5	0	1	Foutz, p. & 1b.	2	1	4	1	1
Kelly, 1b.	4	4	8	1	0	Burns, r. f.	1	1	1	0	1
Carpenter, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	Pinkney, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1
Tebeau, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Cerkhill, c. f.	0	1	5	0	1
Beard, s. s.	2	3	1	6	2	Visner, c.	0	0	8	4	1
Keenan, c.	4	4	0	1	0	Carruthers, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Duryea, p.	2	2	0	1	0	Terry, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
						Smith, s. s.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	18	19	27	10	3	Total	5	6	27	12	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cincinnati	2	3	4	1	2	0	3	2	1	—18
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Carpenter. Three-base hits—Keenan, Carpenter, Duryea, Beard, Kelly, Foutz, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Miller, (2.) McPhee. Double plays—Nicol and McPhee. First base on balls—Off Duryea, 5; off Foutz, 2. Struck out—By Foutz, 4. Passed balls—Visner, 2. Wild pitches—Foutz, 1; Carothers, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Ferguson and Kerins.

OTHER GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2	
Baltimore	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4	

Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 2. Pitchers—King and Foreman. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	—8
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Kansas City, 8; Athletic, 8. Errors—Kansas City, 1; Athletic, 6. Pitchers—Swartzel and Weyhing. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	8	—14
Columbus	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Louisville, 14; Columbus, 13. Errors—Louisville, 2; Columbus, 5. Pitchers—Ehret and Baldwin. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT HARTFORD.

Worcester	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	—8
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Burkett and Wilson; Lynch and Mohrs.

PITCHER KEEFE MARRIED.

T. J. Keefe, the crack pitcher of the New-Yorks, and J. Moetgomery Ward, the Giants' short stop, are brothers-in-law. They became related on Monday last, when the genial pitcher was united in marriage to Mrs. Helm, a sister of Helen Dauvrey, the wife of Ward. The marriage took place in Worcester while the club was in Boston.

Keefe asked for a leave of absence for a few days and went to Worcester, where he met Mrs. Helm and her sister. The marriage was private, only a few near relatives of the contracting parties being present. Keefe did not play in Boston on Monday and was not present at the game, but no attention was paid to his absence, as he lives at Cambridge and it was thought that he was visiting relatives. Mrs. Ward witnessed the game in Boston last Monday, but left for New-York in the evening, and was met at the train on her arrival by Mrs. Keefe. The marriage was kept quiet until the boys left Boston, when it leaked out. Mr. and Mrs. Keefe are at the Hotel Marlborough.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	61	32	St. Louis	53	38
New-York	55	35	Brooklyn	55	54
Philadelphia	51	41	Baltimore	58	40
Chicago	49	43	Athletics	52	42
Cleveland	48	45	Pittsburg	55	46
Pittsburg	43	54	Kansas City	41	57
Indianapolis	40	57	Columbus	35	55
Washington	30	59	Louisville	21	81

Manager Jim Hart says the Giants' outfield is what is doing the most for them. O'Rourke's .328; Tiernan, .307, and Gore, .290, are quite an effset to Kelly, .276; Johnston, .254, and Brown, .256. Think of Kelly forty-third batsman in the League, when last year he was second. Gore, who, like Johnston, who last year was near the top after a big spurt during the last month, is No. 68. Where would the team have been but for the hitting of Brouthers and Richardson?

Manager Mutrie tells a story of how, in order to avoid a game with the Giants on a wet day, to make things worse, the Hoosier groundskeeper had the high cost of living and sprinkled the base lines, pitcher's box, and home plate so much as to make a game wholly impossible. Jim insisted on a game, but was not raining. The Hoosier people hummed and hawed and finally agreed to play at 4:30. They did play and defeated the Giants, much to Mutrie's chagrin.

A game will be played on the Lie

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OCEAN.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELITI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE LOVE STORY.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOOTLE'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIPE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MLLE. ARGON.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. Matinée.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, with slight changes in temperature.

The first meeting of the World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings was not altogether so harmonious as that of the Finance Committee, bnt the question with which the committee has to deal is one that excites more popular interest and is likely to produce more divergence of opinion. It is, perhaps, premature to suggest restrictions upon the committee's choice before it has made any investigations. But these gentlemen should take an early opportunity to remove the most serious stumbling-block from their path hy formally and emphatically excluding Central Park from all consideration. Whether Judge HILTON or Mr. BLISS is right in his recollection about the proposition to use it for a similar purpose in 1883, it is certain that the proposition itself produced the division in the sentiment of the community which wrecked the whole scheme. It would cause contention and division to entertain the proposition now, and the only way to avoid that calamity is to leave Central Park wholly ont of the calculation from the start. Then there would be every chance of harmony in the committee and of acquiescence on the part of the public in the final choice.

MAHONE'S convention of obedient puppets carried ont his programme at Norfolk yesterday with as much promptness and dispatch as was consistent with a show of volition on the part of those selected for the various parts in the performance. The first thing after a permanent organization was effected in the evening was the reading of a blatant stump speech, brought from Petersburg in type, to serve the purpose of a platform. About the only definite meaning that can be extracted from it is that MAHONE is in favor of protection, because, among other things, it "affords abundant means to pursue the noble scheme of patriotism and statesmanship thrice proclaimed by a Republican Senate in the Blair bill." To the stump speech were appended some declarations in favor of remonetizing silver, fostering the oyster, &c., and the whole thing was adopted with the same unanimity with which any other rigmarole from MAHONE would have been accepted. Then MAHONE was named as the candidate for Governor by the obedient Mr. LAMB and seconded several times over hy those designated to make speeches, and the nomination was made by acclamation. Next it was discovered that MAHONE'S candidate for Lieutenant Governor bore the picturesque name of CAMPBELL SLEMP, and his choice for Attorney General was WARREN LURTY. The delegates dutifully ratified the choice of the "hoss." The nomination of MAHONE for the head of the ticket gives to the contest in Virginia a clearness and directness that are quite desirable. It is the Democratic Party against him and his machine.

A firm having extensive dealings in South America writes to the Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation as follows: "The sole corrective that we can see for the present restricted export trade is free raw materials. This conclusion has been arrived at without political bias, and we are confident that until we are prepared to allow entry of raw material free of duty our neighbors of the South American republics will seek the best markets for their exports. Our manufactures are handicapped in the legitimate competition for their trade, and the steamship lines will require excessive subsidies to compensate for the lack of freights." This is the whole case in a nutshell. There is nothing more ridiculous than the notion of hiring steamship companies with subsidies to prepare for a trade that our tariff makes impossible. The real motive of such subsidies is private gain. That is what makes it acceptable to the high protectionist, whose motive is the same. Bnt subsidies would really only be an added burden to the commerce already heavily weighed down. What we need, and all that we need, to establish trade with South America is the repeal of the restrictions we have placed on that trade. Until we are prepared to do this simple act of justice to our own business men, all talk about fostering trade is pure nonsense.

The Grand Army of the Republic seems likely to have a large attendance at its National Encampment next week in spite of the division of opinion on the question of railroad fares. Some of the Mississippi Valley comrades have become alive to the fact that with St. Louis, Columbus, and Milwaukee furnishing the sites three years in succession the East will put in a strong claim for next year's encampment, and they may find it less convenient and more costly to attend that gathering. Milwaukee, too, with her naval battle show and a series of concerts, has prepared to make the meeting something of a general Summer festival, so that there will probably be a large concourse of sightseers independently of those specially interested in the Grand Army. Besides, the officers in the organization, more particularly that of Commander in Chief, are much sought after, and friends of the candidates will be urged to rally in force. At all events, the proposed boycott on the railroads is not going to be a severe one, and the degree of concession made by some of them will be accepted in lack of a greater by many who do not like to miss this annual gathering of old comrades.

The final scene in Hayti's civil war, namely, the overthrow of LÉGITIME, having been more than once prematurely announced by the partisans of HIPPOLYTE and then unavoidably postponed, all predictions on that subject must be received with great caution. There does seem to be ground, however, for believing that the opponents of LÉGITIME have gained a good deal lately. Several important towns on the peninsula southwest of Port au Prince have sided with the northern army, including Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Le Petit Goave, Jérémie, and Miragoane, and LÉGITIME'S forces under Gen. DARDIGNAC have been driven from Jacmel after skirmishing, during which that officer was killed. At the capital, also, there are indications of apprehended siege in a rise of prices of various articles of food, while LÉGITIME'S Ministers are thought to be not quite united in policy, and it is certain that Count DE SESMAISONS, the representative of France at the capital, has not been able to procure the intervention of his country in behalf of LÉGITIME. Still the recent news unfavorable to LÉGITIME comes from the Hippolyte side, and a bulletin from the other party would be sure to tell a different story. The conclusion, however, is inevitable that the rival forces are at length in a position where an armistice ought to be made and a peaceable arrangement then effected between the rivals, possibly looking to a new election of President. Nearly a year has now elapsed since the beginning of the present civil war.

THE DEMANDS ON THE TREASURY.

It is inevitable that the abnormal system of overtaxation which takes money ont of the hands of the people and puts it needlessly into the vaults of the Treasury should make its evil effects felt more keenly in the Autumn of the year than at any other season, because it is at that season that a considerably larger amount of money is needed to bring the staple crops of the country to market. The effect on the current rates of interest has been much less in this centre of late years than formerly, because the national banking system has distributed the credit establishments of the Union far and wide throughont the West and South. More money is needed than ever before, but on the one hand more is available and on the other the machinery for securing credits on actual transactions is still more extended. The old-time steadily-recurring periods of congestion and exhaustion in the money market of New-York, if they have not entirely disappeared, have been very substantially modified. There is still felt here, however, a regularly-increased pressure for money, which is now being experienced, though in a mild form, and rather in anticipation than from real necessity. With its arrival, the question of the action of the Treasury is discussed with increasing zeal, if not with greater wisdom.

Last year, it will be remembered, though some "statesmen" would be glad to have it forgotten, Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration was boldly accused of hoarding the money in the Treasury in order to exert an influence in favor of the policy of tax reduction. This impudent charge, which may have been ignorantly made hy the minor political organs, was known to be false by the chief authors and publishers of it. Mr. BLAINE surpassed himself in the assurance with which he piled untruth upon untruth in the matter, and some of his statements were repeated by Mr. HARRISON himself, though the latter may be held not to have known how baseless they were. On the other hand, the Cleveland Administration was accused of lending this surplus money to favored banks without interest, instead of buying bonds with it, and Mr. HARRISON calmly asked why, if it was good policy for a banker to use his surplus funds to buy in his own indebtedness, it was not equally good policy for the Government to do the same thing, instead of lending those funds without interest. Well, Mr. HARRISON is in Mr. CLEVELAND'S place now, and Mr. WINDOM has succeeded Mr. FAIRCHILD, and they are doing precisely what their predecessors did. The Harrison Administration is "nursing the surplus," and Mr. WINDOM is lending the Treasury money without a penny of interest to the same banks that Mr. FAIRCHILD left it to. The demand for money is greater than it was then. The disturbance of the market from the artificial position of the Treasury is greater than it was then. The pressure for "relief" is more distinct and the evils of the situation are more obvious. But the organs are as dumb as fishes over the duty of the Treasury. The policy that was so wicked that Mr. BLAINE suggested impeachment of those who were responsible for it does not evoke a whisper of comment, much less a murmur of protest. That is politics. It is very mean and base and cowardly politics, too, and it puts the Republican leaders in a very discreditable light.

But, as a matter of fact, the Administration is helpless. It cannot do very differently from what it is doing for the present. The situation is utterly false and cannot be met. It is not the fault of Mr. WINDOM any more than it was that of Mr. FAIRCHILD, and the one is as powerless to change it as was the other. The difference lies in the fact that the Cleveland Administration recognized the true state of things, saw the source of the evil in overtaxation, and proposed a sensible and adequate remedy for it, while the Harrison Administration, though it cannot help recognizing the evil, will not consent to any remedy for it that is at all sufficient. So far as the immediate future is concerned, the waiting policy of Mr. WINDOM is far the safest that could be adopted. There is nothing that he can do that might not produce more harm than good. The chief mischief just now is the hope and belief that the Treasury can do something, not to relieve stringency, for there is nothing like stringency felt as yet, but to prevent stringency. If nothing is done the country will adjust itself as far as possible to the need of getting on without Treasury help. If, on the contrary, as is gravely urged by some, the Treasury steps in to give the market an anticipatory stimulus, it will run a grave risk of creating a necessity for something more, much more, which it cannot furnish. In the meantime it is well to reflect that there is no real relief to be had except in the reduction of the taxes which interfere with and hamper commerce and industry.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

There seems to have been little progress made in dividing the negro vote in the South. Otherwise the Democrats in Virginia would not base their canvass so largely on the race issue. They evidently have no hope of gaining negro support for their own ticket, and hence they will try to win votes from white Republicans through fear of what they call "negro domination." By this they seem to mean simply the placing of public offices in the hands of colored men. Their enemies in the Northern States are likely to attribute this aversion to negroes in office to race prejudice, but it has a more substantial basis than that. About three-sevenths of the population of Virginia is colored, and there is no denying that this contains a large proportion of ignorance and a small ratio of real fitness and capacity for the duties and responsibilities of the public service. The number of negroes in any of the old slave States who are fairly qualified by intelligence, character, and training to take part in legislation or administration with salutary results for the public interests is undoubtedly small. Even in local offices they rarely exhibit capacity and integrity, and there is little wonder that the whites, who pay the bulk of the taxes and have the largest interest in a capable and honest management of public affairs, are averse to intrusting them with power. It would be the same in any Northern State if the colored population were large enough to cause any apprehension.

If it were practicable in admitting the colored citizens of the South to a share in the work of local or State Government to secure the selection only of those of the highest intelligence and the best character it would involve no element of danger and probably excite no violent opposition. But so long as their votes are massed together in one party and they constitute the greater part of its voting strength there can be no assurance of this. No body of ignorant voters will exercise an intelligent discrimination and give their support only to worthy and capable men. On the contrary, they are sure to be led by artful and unscrupulous demagogues. Such of the Southern negroes as take an active part in politics seem to be peculiarly addicted to claiming for themselves a share in public employment as a reward for their activity, without regard to their qualifications for office. They demand "recognition" in proportion to their numbers and not in proportion to their capacity for public duties. It is but natural that they should be incapable of judging of the latter, and unwilling to admit their inferiority. What negro domination really means was conspicuously illustrated in South Carolina in the days of reconstruction, when there was a carnival of inefficiency, extravagance, and corruption. It is no wonder that the white people of the South dread the return of such a state of things and are determined not to tolerate it.

This determination seems to be no longer confined to the Democrats. With the development of industries and trades there is a growing sentiment of conservatism which fears the result of conceding any large influence in legislation or administration to the negro race in its present condition. It has led to an effort in certain States to reorganize the Republican Party under white control, but this excites at once the resentment of the colored voters, and without them the Republican Party in the South has no power. Few of the negroes have any conception of financial or economical policies, and Southern protectionists who undertake to organize a party cannot secure their support by argument upon questions which they do not understand and take no interest in. Their votes cannot be secured by appeals to convictions which they do not have. What they want is equality of rights, which to them means and equal chance in politics and in public office. Republicans who are not willing to give them that they regard as no longer their friends.

The colored vote in the South is threatening to become as troublesome a factor to the Republicans as to the Democrats. The latter have fought against it. They have tried to suppress or to neutralize it, to do anything with it except to permit its control in public affairs. The Republicans have tried to use it, but either without effect or with bad effects. They cannot get rid of it, and yet it is an incubus upon all their efforts to divide the South upon any national issue. It is the colored vote massed in one party that keeps the South solid for the other party, and it will keep it solid so long as there is danger that this vote may be the controlling force in local and State Government. Nothing would lead to an approximately equal division of the white vote except a corresponding division of the negro vote, and it will not divide. Neither party has made any intelligent effort to divide it, but it is difficult to see how to do it. The Democrats have not sought to win it over, while the Republicans have striven to keep it together, and there is not sufficient intelligent independence in it to produce a spontaneous division. There it is, a solid mass, weighing down and obstructing the party to which it is attached and exciting the unyielding hostility of the other party. We see no solution to the problem except in the elevation and progress of the negroes themselves, and that process is painfully slow.

RING PRICES AND COMPETITION.

The recent decision of the English Court of Appeal in the important case of The Mogul Steamship Company against McGREGOR, Gow & Co., and others, to which we have already directed attention, was to the effect that English courts would not interfere to prevent a combination of manufacturers or traders from driving an independent competitor ont of business by temporarily reducing the price of goods or services to a point where it should be unprofitable to either party. This decision was based upon the doctrine that there ought to be no interference on the part of the Government, and the law for the relief of any manufacturer or trader who is suffering loss hy reason of severe competition, when such competition is not accompanied hy intimidation, violence, fraud, or other acts that are clearly forbidden by law.

It was held that although the extreme competition in this case was carried on by a ring and designed by the ring to drive ont of business an independent trader, there was no legal ground for interference, because the ring was not an unlawful combination and was not acting in an unlawful manner. And yet it was admitted that the sole purpose of the ring was, by removing a rival, to obtain power to raise safely the prices which it had temporarily depressed below the line of profit. As Lord Justice FRY said, "The scheme of the 'conference' was by means of competition in the near future to prevent competition in the remoter future." The court was not called upon, however, to deal directly with a suppression of competition, but to say whether a trader injured pecuniarily by severe competition was entitled to recover damages. In the opinion of only one of the three Judges this remedy was open to him.

Combinations in this country, while striving to suppress independent producers, have, as a rule, found means less costly than a direct reduction of prices to a point below the line of profitable trade. The Standard Oil Trust crushed independent competitors by iniquitous bargains with railroad companies, thus greatly increasing the relative cost of the independent refiners' oil when delivered in the market. In certain districts it has broken down weak rivals by making an extraordinary reduction of price for a time, but in most cases it has preferred to accomplish its ends by conspiring with railroad companies to exact from every independent refiner a heavy and ruinous tax. Such discrimination in freight charges is now forbidden by statute. The so-called Envelope Trust sought to prevent the profitable manufacture of envelopes outside of the combination by obtaining control of the shops in which the indispensable machines are made. The promoters of the proposed Salt Trust boldly gave notice in their prospectus that they intended to use the profits of the entire combination in meeting any "attack" that should be made upon the fixed ring price in any one district. The Whisky Trust warned the two or three independent distillers at one of its regular meetings some months ago that they "could hope for no profits," because it was the policy of the Trust to "vanquish" them "even if it should become necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose to put prices so low that the earning power of the Trust will not permit the paying of any dividend or even the regular fixed charges." The independent distillers assert that the Trust's competition in the matter of prices has been accompanied by acts of malice.

Suits at law have been brought in this country by two or three independent manufacturers to recover damages for loss suffered under the action of a combination, but in these cases the injury was inflicted not by the ring directly interested but by a second ring that controlled and supplied the raw material used by the first. We do not know that any one of these suits has come to trial. The memorable suit against a branch of the Standard Oil Trust in Buffalo was one in which the defendants were charged with having sought to destroy the factory of an independent refiner by causing an explosion in it, and competitive prices were not involved. The defendants were convicted. In the suits brought by GEORGE RICE, the independent refiner of petroleum, the defendants were railroad companies that had discriminated against him and in favor of the Standard Oil Trust in the matter of transportation charges. The suit brought by the people in this State against certain corporations that are members of the Sugar Trust relates to the powers and duties of corporations chartered by the State, and no question concerning competitive prices is primarily and directly involved. No one has brought suit in this country asking for relief and damages on the ground that hy reducing the price of a commodity to consumers a combination has deprived him of profitable trade and thus caused him to suffer loss.

In some cases Trusts and other large combinations have reached an amicable understanding with the few producers remaining outside of the ring. It is stated that for some time before the recent enlargement of the White Lead Trust the companies then outside of the Trust, and now in it, were maintaining by agreement the Trust's prices. Although it does not appear that the few independent refiners of sugar have any understanding with the Sugar Trust, their prices are but a shade lower than those of the Trust, and the Trust has not undertaken to drive them out of business by selling sugar in their markets below cost. It has not subjected them to the "extreme competition" that was the ground of the complaint in the Mogul steamship case. The Whisky Trust did, however, begin a war of rates some months ago and has proclaimed an intention to carry it on.

It is reported that in certain markets buyers of refined petroleum, linseed oil, white lead, and turpentine are allowed a considerable rebate at the end of each year if they shall have bought their entire supply of these four commodities from one and the same seller or agent. The Standard Oil Trust, it is said, controls the production and sale of turpentine, and some of its officers are deeply interested in the White Lead Trust, with which the Linseed Oil Trust is affiliated. For these reasons it would be easy to make such a combination for sales and rebates as has been described. An independent producer of any one of the four commodities would be at a great disadvantage, and his condition would closely resemble that of the Mogul Steamship Company as shown by the evidence in the English case. If an independent producer who has been deprived of trade by such an arrangement for the sale of these four commodities as is said to have been made, and also by a sharp reduction of rates in addition to the rebates, should appeal to the courts for relief, the suit would involve the questions raised in the English case.

While it is not probable that in such a case our courts would undertake to say how high or how low a "fair and reasonable price" should be, or to check a fall of prices due to severe competition, they would take notice of the existence and aims and methods of the combinations or Trusts interested, and their opinions as to the lawfulness of these combinations and of the means employed by them for the intimate suppression of competition might not be in accord with those of the majority of the Judges of the English Court of Appeal. But independent producers who compete with actual Trusts in this country as a rule ask for nothing more than fair play and do not complain of the Trust prices with which their own must compete. This is so for the reason that the Trusts have so inflated their certificate capital and are carrying so many idle factories and so much antiquated machinery that they cannot afford to reduce their prices to a war basis.

BURGLARY AND MURDER.

The statute of this State very properly defines as murder in the first degree any killing done by a person engaged in the commission of any felony, even though it be done without any design to effect death. That is to say, a person who undertakes the commission of a crime becomes responsible for all the incidental and even accidental mischiefs that may result from his undertaking. Of late years Brooklyn has had a singularly large number of murders committed in this way, more, probably, than New-York with its much greater population. The reason may be that these murders are for the most part committed by amateurs in crime. Professional criminals are aware of the greatness of the risk they run if in the course of their operations they cause the death of a human being, even though it be by accident or in self-defense. They are aware, also, that the search for an escaped murderer is much more vigilant and pertinacious than the search for an escaped burglar, and that the chance of immunity is very much smaller if they have added homicide to their professional and profitable crime. It is only when it is clearly necessary to escape capture that an experienced criminal will commit murder. In most cases he will abandon his booty with alacrity rather than run the risk.

On the other hand, the young "tough" who undertakes predatory excursions because he is too lazy and too worthless to get his living honestly, but who is not yet a professional criminal, is very ready to add murder to his crimes. The burglary in Brooklyn on Wednesday night was planned by professional criminals, but it does not appear that the actual murderer had had much experience in crime. However that may be, his act was an atrocious crime, which does not need the special incision made by the statute to be classified as murder in the first degree. He had provided himself with a deadly weapon, especially adapted to commit murder, and it is plain from his own account that he meant to use it in order to make sure of his booty. He did not make any effort to abandon his plunder and escape, but turned upon his victim with a tigerish ferocity as soon as he was awake and stabbed him furiously and repeatedly. If there ever was a man who could be put to no better use than hanging McELVAINE is such a man. It is doubtful how far his confederates in the burglary can be held answerable for the murder, though as to one of them it appears that he furnished McELVAINE with the weapon with which the crime was committed, with the expectation that it would be used for murder should any occasion arise.

The sooner the actual murderer and his accomplices, if the crime can be brought home to them, are put to death the safer will decent people be from such murderous assaults. But really the important point for decent people to consider is the folly of a householder in resisting a burglar whom he may happen to find in his house. While it is true that an experienced criminal will do murder only with great reluctance, any criminal will do murder rather than submit to arrest, and he has the householder at an immense disadvantage. He is quite certain to be armed, he is in the full possession of his senses, and he is almost sure to be an overmatch for an unarmed and half-dressed man whom he suddenly rouses from sleep. No doubt the impulse of any brave man upon finding a thief in his house is one of indignation at the fellow's impudence and a desire to chastise him. Yet by the time he is fully aroused the householder has an opportunity for reflection, and he ought to reflect how very unequal a contest would he unless he himself have a weapon within reach. His only advantage is a greater familiarity than the criminal has with the position of objects in his own room, and this is not much of an advantage, as everybody knows who has had occasion to make his way about his own bedroom when it is absolutely dark. As soon as he is satisfied that the intruder is a burglar, he is of course justified in defending his property and his life, which is always more or less imperiled, by killing him without a word. If he have the means of doing this, and is reasonably sure of doing it, it is perhaps his safest and best course. But if he have no weapon, nor any clear advantage, the best thing for him to do is evidently to feign unconsciousness until the burglar has left the premises. The chance that an ordinary householder will be called upon to undergo such an ordeal is small, but he ought none the less to be prepared for it. Two respectable citizens of Brooklyn, whose lives were valuable to the community and very precious to their families, have been murdered within a short time because, being themselves defenseless, they had grappled with armed burglars in the dark. The taking of the perfectly worthless lives of the burglars by the law is a very small consolation to the families thus deprived of their protectors.

It is an odd coincidence that on the very day when Judge BARRETT was deciding, after a careful examination, that there was no good reason for delaying the execution of GIBLIN on the strength of the new evidence alleged to have been discovered, Gov. HILL should have been granting GIBLIN a respite on the same allegations. It seems an abuse of the power of pardon or reprieve to use it in circumstances in which an appeal may still be made to the courts. An application for pardon or for reprieve is an appeal for Executive clemency, not for a judicial review. Nevertheless the action of the Governor is in so far to be commended as it prevents the completeness of the execution of five murderers at once. Such an event excites a morbid curiosity which it is desirable to disappoint. To illustrate how extensively it prevails, it may be mentioned that last week there were circulated throughout moral New-England handbills calling attention to the extensive preparation a newspaper in Boston had made for a full and thrilling account of the unprecedented performance. The existence of the feeling to which this sheet appeals is a justification for the new law of this State forbidding extended accounts of executions.

GAYETY AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—To-day is a little cooler than yesterday, but with no chill or dampness in the air. A most accommodating shower waited until midnight to fall, and then, having laid the dust, washed trees and turf to freshest green, passed, leaving sparkling sunshine for the dawn.

Yesterday was red-letter day in the annals of Saratoga gayety. Everybody was out of doors from breakfast to supper, and "everybody" in this place just now means a great many people. Two characteristics of the present season have been already mentioned—one the extraordinary number of pretty women and the other the superb display of private carriages at the Spa. Both were out in full force yesterday. From 12 to 2 o'clock is the fashionable time for the morning drive, which is often a round of brief visits among cottage friends who are "at home" at that time. The smokers' piazza of the States and the office galleries of the Congress and Union were crowded to see the lovely girls and matrons off in their pretty traps for their luncheons or polite notings with receiving hostesses. Somebody counted and found that seventy-five private establishments left the States' entrance alone at noon yesterday, which comprised only half the number of that hotel's guests who have brought their carriages with them this season.

"Uncle" Myers, the esteemed proprietor of the famous old Cedar Bluff Hotel over at the lake, which for many years shared with Moon's the prestige of incomparable fish and game dinners, would not have liked such an influx of well-appointed turnouts. It costs the rich folks so much to keep up all the silver-chains and brass-buttons fol-de-rol," he used to say, "that they haven't much money left to spend when they are driving. Give me a good hack-load for a fat bill."

Judge Hilton went down to New-York yesterday to be present to-day with the Site Committee of the World's Fair, of which he is a member.

Joseph Cook, D. D., LL. D., and Ph. D., of Boston, is here.

The lawn party for the hospital annex to the Home of the Good Shepherd was a brilliant social event. The assemblage of private carriages before the grounds at 6 o'clock was like a Fifth-avenue blockade in January. Bishop Walker of Dakota was present, upholding the cause with both hands, and proving his liberality of spirit by driving away with an eminent Presbyterian visiting divine. Mrs. Hicks-Lord, Judge and Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Henry Hilton, Mrs. Harry Leech, Miss Manning, Mrs. Russell, "Aunt Fanny" Barrow, Mrs. Ludlum, Miss Ludlum, Mrs. Stranahan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunt, and Mr. Bryant are merely the beginning of the list of those who were there, and largely augmented the receipts by their presence. Mrs. Hicks-Lord has taken an especial interest in this charity this Summer, and her generosity toward the new building has not been meagre. Miss Berger, the zither soloist, and the Mitchell quintet from Hartford contributed to the musical pleasures of the afternoon.

Aaron T. Smith of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway is at the States.

The prize tournament on Mount MacGregor for W. J. Arkell's three-hundred-dollar cup opened yesterday. Fireworks and a ball on Friday evening conclude the contest.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius P. McAdam of New-York are at Congress Hall. Chief Commissioner of Appeals Burnham and wife, also of New-York, are at the Grand Union.

Arthur J. McQuade of New-York was seen on the street here yesterday. He is up for a brief stay, possibly to reward his late attorneys for their recent valuable services to him.

Broadway last evening presented a beautiful appearance. There were hops at three of the hotels, and as the warmth of the night made concealing wraps unnecessary the exquisite toilets of the entering dancers showed forth in all their beauty. From Division-street to Congress Park the sidewalks were like the antechamber of a ballroom, as, in fact, they were. And the diamonds! There was a mine of them abroad. The States hop was an impromptu affair; that at the Grand Union the regular Wednesday evening one. Both were well attended, the Union showing a constantly crowded floor. A third hop, also crowded, was at the Waverley.

The arrest of the gamblers here yesterday caused little excitement except to interested parties. The majority of people learned of it first through the morning village papers. It was interesting to notice the different standpoints from which these local journals viewed the matter. One gave a brief notice relating the actual occurrence, with short editorial comment, the other came out with a veritable rambling edition, including a supplement with press extracts on the agitation and a map showing the location of "some plague spots in Saratoga." Thirteen bales of printer's ink indicated as many gambling places. Five arrests were made, and the cases will come up before the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in Ballston the first Monday in October.

BOND OFFERINGS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $39,350, in lots, as follows: Registered 4s, $2,000, $26,350, and $1,500 at 128; coupon 4s, $1,100 at 128; registered 4½s, $9,000 at 126⅞ flat; 4 per cents registered, $50,000 at 123; 4½ per cent registered, $500,000 at 128⅛; $113,000 at 126⅞. All the offers were accepted.

OBITUARY.

ABRAHAM BROWNING.

Abraham Browning, one of the oldest lawyers at the bar of New-Jersey, expired at his home, in Camden, N. J., yesterday morning, aged eighty-two. For the past five years Mr. Browning had been in failing health, and had ceased all connection with active business. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mr. Browning was one of the foremost authorities on constitutional law, which made him a formidable opponent in many of the most celebrated railroad suits in New-Jersey. He acquired especial eminence as a national lawyer. He became conspicuous in the famous litigation of Black against the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1871 over the United Railroads' lease.

Mr. Browning never held any public position except the Attorney Generalship. He was a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of New-Jersey, and the following year he was appointed to the first term under it of Attorney General by Gov. Stratton.

Mr. Browning was for thirty years a Democrat, and he died one. When he began his legal career his was a Henry Clay Whig. He was identified with the earliest germs of the movement which culminated in the organization of the Republican Party, but he made a contest in 1859 for the United States Senate against John C. Ten Eyck, who defeated him, and from that moment he went over to the Democrats and staid there for good.

It is said to have been the bitterest disappointment of his life, and that ever afterward all trace of political ambition was effaced from his career.

ADAM R. GRAY.

Adam R. Gray, one of the foremost men of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his home in Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, aged fifty-five years. He was a ready giver to all charities in which the Exchange was interested, and many a member has him to thank for many pleasant deeds. He was born in Albany and came to this city, entering the forwarding business. Mr. Gray afterward entered the firm of A. R. Gray & Co. At the time of his death he was in charge of the grain lighterage department of the West Shore Railroad and also carried on a large grain lighterage business. He was instrumental in bringing to a head the project of having a free canal in this State. At the time of his death he was an officer of the Produce Exchange and Chairman of the Grain Lighterage Committee. He was one of the Directors of the Produce Exchange Bank. He was Past Master of Altair Lodge, No. 601, of Masons, and was prominently identified with the Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn.

The memorial meeting which was held yesterday by the members of the Exchange was remarkable for the large attendance. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a committee was appointed to represent the Exchange at the funeral.

ANDREW BARSTOW.

Many sugar brokers gathered at the office of Turner Brothers, 122 Front-street, yesterday, to take action in reference to the death on Wednesday of Andrew Barstow, who was for many years connected with the house of Havemeyer & Elder. A. J. Pierson was chosen to preside. Resolutions offered by L. B. Henry were unanimously adopted. The resolutions speak of the talent and character of Mr. Barstow, which fitted him peculiarly for the responsible position he had held. The brokers also resolved to attend the funeral of Mr. Barstow this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Communion.

Mr. Barstow was a native of Bridgewater, Mass., where he received a common school education. He came to this city a poor boy and worked his way up to a position of trust from a humble place in a broker's office. He was interested in that business and became a member of the Stock Exchange.

In 1872 he accepted a position as salesman with De Castro & Donner, and ten years later became connected with Havemeyer & Elder, where he took charge of a responsible department. Mr. Barstow was well known in Wall-street, and his social nature gained him many friends. He was a member of the Union Club and the New-York Yacht Club. He was forty-six years old. Mr. Barstow leaves a widow, but no children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Martin Maas, for a number of years the senior of the well-known banking firm of Martin Maas & Co., died at his home, 111 East Seventy-ninth-street, yesterday morning after a long illness. He was born in Germany in 1813, and came to this country to enter the wholesale hosiery trade some forty years ago. After a few years he formed with S. Hechheimer the banking firm in Exchange-place, and remained at its head until ten years ago when ill health caused his retirement from active business life. He leaves a widow, a son, Gustavus Maas, of 92 Broadway, and a daughter, Mrs. Bernard Ullman. The funeral service will be held at the residence on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Major J. S. Davis, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska, died in Chicago yesterday from dropsy, superinduced by a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863. Major Davis was an officer in a New-York regiment, and when discharged for disability, removed to Wahoo, Neb., where he had since resided and been engaged in the newspaper business. Grand Army services under the direction of Department Commander Martin of Illinois and his staff will be held in Chicago to-day, and the body will be brought to this city for interment.

Jacob Miller, at the head of the immense agricultural works of E. Anltman & Co., died at Canton, Ohio, yesterday of paralysis, aged sixty-five. He died intestate. He carried life insurance of $50,000 each in the Equitable and New-York Life, $15,000 in the Provident Life, and $20,000 in the Connecticut Mutual. He held great interests in the Anltman works at Canton, Anltman, Miller & Co.'s works at Akron, Akron Iron Works, owned 2,000 acres of real estate in Dakota, and had much valuable mining stock.

Peter J. Truex, who died at his home, 507 West Twenty-seventh-street, on Wednesday night, at the age of forty-nine years, was for a number of years Passed Sachem of Metamora Tribe No. 6, Independent Order of Red Men. He was a native of this city and was a mechanical engineer and wood steiner of remarkable skill. Among the specimens of his skill is the graining of the Masonic Temple. He was a member of the Order of United American Mechanics. He leaves a widow and four grown-up children.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—8 P. M.—For Maine, fair, stationary temperature in southern, slightly warmer in northern portion, westerly winds.

For New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, fair, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds.

For Rhode Island, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

For Connecticut and Eastern New-York, fair, slight changes in temperature, westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, cooler in eastern, slightly warmer in western portion, variable winds.

For New-Jersey, fair, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, local showers, followed by fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer, except in Southern Pennsylvania, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1888.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	68°	74°	3:30 P. M.	72°	82°
6 A. M.	69°	72°	6 P. M.	69°	81°
9 A. M.	73°	76°	9 P. M.	81°	78°
12 M.	78°	79°	12 P. M.	69°	76°

Average temperature yesterday.....77½°
Average temperature for same date last year..65°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Somers Vine of London is at the Everett House.

L. Z. Leiter of Chicago and William Purcell of Rochester are

WORKING FOR THE BIG FAIR

THE COMMITTEE ON SITE AND BUILDINGS MEET.

OFFICERS CHOSEN AND AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED—SOME PROPOSED SITES DISCUSSED.

The first meeting of Mayor Grant's World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings, held yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, was more largely attended than the first session of his Finance Committee this week. Seven members were absent from that assemblage, but only three committeemen failed to answer the roll call yesterday, viz., James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Pulitzer, and D. Willis James. The twenty-two members present were John T. Agnew, Cornelius N. Bliss, Edward Cooper, J. I. C. Clarke, Roswell P. Flower, Samuel Gompers, Andrew H. Green, Richard M. Hunt, John H. Starin, W. W. Astor, John Bogart, Charles F. Chandler, John D. Crimmins, Charles A. Dana, John Foord, William R. Grace, Henry Hilton, Arthur Leary, Isidor Straus, Henry R. Towne, George Warner, and George Jones.

Mayor Grant was on hand with Secretary Speer sharp to the hour—3:30—and wasted no time in rapping for order. With commendable brevity his Honor paved the way for organization. Mr. Agnew moved that Mr. Flower be elected Chairman. Mr. Green nominated Mr. Dana and ex-Mayor Grace seconded his nomination. Then Mr. Flower arose and thanked the committee for the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Dana arose, apparently to protest. His voice was drowned in a storm of cries for the question. Mayor Grant, as soon as the storm subsided, remarked that nominations were still in order. He then turned to Mr. Dana, still standing, and asked if he rose to nominate any one; if not, he was out of order. Mr. Dana sat down reluctantly and the Mayor put the question, calling for the yeas and nays. The vote was unanimous, with the exception of the lone candidate, and on the announcement of the result he took the chair vacated by the Mayor.

The Chairman declared that he came to the meeting with a choice; in fact, he had several candidates. He was prepared to vote for either Messrs. Green, Grace, or Flower, but, as he had been deprived of the pleasure by an act for which he was in no way responsible, he saw no alternative but to submit gracefully to the decision of the majority. He considered it an honor, he said, to preside over such a representative body, and would do his duty to the best of his ability. In conclusion, he asked the pleasure of the meeting.

Mr. Green at once submitted a proposition that the committee deem it expedient to organize a limited liability company under the General Incorporation act of 1853. He thought this would conduce to the immediate success of the movement more than anything else, and would be the proper method of procedure in an enterprise of this magnitude. Mr. Green spoke warmly and earnestly in favor of his suggestion.

Mr. Foord thought that the word "recommend" should be substituted for "organize." The proposition was received with considerable disfavor, mainly on the ground that it was untimely and not within the province of the committee. Messrs. Towne, Hunt, and Cooper opposed the resolution, and finally, on motion of Mr. Hilton, it was tabled for future consideration.

On his selection of a Secretary occasioned some discussion, but Mr. Foord, the only nominee who was named by ex-Mayor Cooper, was chosen.

Mr. Starin precipitated another discussion by moving that the Chairman appoint an Executive Committee of seven. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bliss, with the amendment that Chairman Dana and Secretary Foord be ex officio members. Mr. Towne offered an amendment that there be two committees, one of seven on site, and one of five on buildings. Messrs. Agnew and Green spoke in opposition. Mr. Flower was opposed to the appointment of any committee on site until each individual member of the main body had personally gone over the whole ground and examined the available plots. Mr. Cooper agreed with Mr. Flower, but favored the appointment of an Executive Committee of seven.

Mr. Astor coincided with Mr. Flower and entered upon a discussion of sites. He understood that in the opinion of experts between 200 and 300 acres of land would be required. This could be generally obtained on the west side clear of buildings, and available free of cost. If the committee leased land they might be subjected to unpleasant criticism. There is no available site of the kind desired on Manhattan Island outside of Central Park, and there was great diversity of opinion about taking it for a site. He regarded it as essential that the plot should have a water front, and that it should be made picturesque. He did not know of any plot of the kind below the Harlem River. Mr. Astor observed that Central Park, as Mr. Towne had mentioned, but believed it was too small. In his opinion the committee would be ablized to make a survey of Westchester, where there are several areas which can be used.

Mr. Towne renewed his amendment for a double committee. He argued that there was scant time for preliminary work, and two committees would find plenty to occupy their time. No one seconded this amendment, and Mr. Starin's motion, as amended by Mr. Bliss, was carried, the only dissenting vote being cast by Mr. Towne. He at once renewed his proposition by a direct motion, but there was no one to back him up.

On motion of Mr. Gompers, it was stipulated that the Executive Committee shall not select a site until specially authorized by the General Committee. On motion of Mr. Crimmins an invitation was extended to D. Willis James and others who have been to the Paris Exposition to appear before the committee and give them the benefit of their knowledge.

The selection of a Treasurer was next in order. Mr. Green was nominated and declined. The committee then selected Mr. Agnew.

On motion of Mr. Leary, which was seconded by ex-Mayor Grace, it was decided to assess each member of the committee $100 for contingent expenses.

Mr. Bliss sought to put the committee on record as opposed to the consideration of Central Park as a site. He said the Park had been mentioned prominently in public discussion of sites, and there was danger that the sacred spot might be sacrificed to popular clamor. He thought the committee should at once declare in favor of the preservation of Central Park at all hazards. In closing his appeal he made the statement that the selection of Central Park as an exposition site several years ago killed the project.

Ex-Mayor Cooper regarded the motion as premature, but said he did not think there was danger of the committee selecting the garden spot of the city. Mr. Hilton said he was Chairman of the Exposition Committee several years ago, in 1883, and he begged to differ from Mr. Bliss's statement that Central Park was selected, and its selection killed the movement. While he was not an advocate of Central Park for a site for the fair in 1892, he would not believe in striking it from the committee's consideration that a part of the park was necessary for the purpose in some form. He also considered the motion of Mr. Bliss out of season.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Hilton," said Mr. Bliss, "but I must beg to differ with you. I refer to the action of a committee of which I was a member subsequent to that committee of which you were Chairman. I know what I am talking about, Judge, and I insist that the project was killed by the choice of Central Park."

Judge Hilton replied in an impatient tone and mumbled something to the effect that he knew he was right and Mr. Bliss was wrong; that the Park never was chosen, and that the fair scheme at that time failed, owing to real estate speculation more than anything else. Mr. Bliss responded *sotto voce*, in substance, that the statement was mistaken. A painful silence followed the controversy and further friction was checked by Mr. Green, who said that he thought the committee should plant itself squarely against the desecration of the Park.

Mr. Clarke, on the contrary, did not think the committee should be restricted by negatives at present. Mr. Flower took a broad view of the subject and said the committee ought to have unlimited scope. Ex-Mayor Grace was opposed to the motion as unnecessary and inappropriate. Finally, on motion of Mr. Agnew, the subject was tabled by an overwhelming majority.

Mayor Grant brought up the subject of a meeting place and said the Governor's Room was at the disposal of the committee. Mr. Jones offered rooms in The Times Building and Mr. Bliss tendered the Chamber of Commerce. The selection was left to the Executive Committee.

Chairman Dana announced the Executive Committee as follows: Messrs. Bliss, Flower, Grace, Green, Gompers, Straus, and Towne. Messrs. Green and Bliss resigned, and Messrs. Chandler and Starin were appointed to fill the vacancies.

When the main committee adjourned indefinitely the Executive Committee held a private meeting, elected Mr. Flower Chairman and Mr. Foord Secretary, and resolved to meet next Monday at 3 P. M., the place to be decided by Mr. Foord. Mr. Flower is going out of the city until Tuesday.

Suggestions about the fair continue to pour into the Mayor's office. A committee of citizens of Pelham Manor yesterday presented a full plan for holding the exposition at Pelham Bay Park, stating the advantages of the park as a site. The committee that presented the claims of this site were Richard L. Allen, Robert G. Black, Benjamin F. Corlies, Robert R. Haydock, F. Carles Marry, James F. Secor, Jr., James M. Townsend, Jr., W. D. Baker, David J. K. Carson, Charles R. Gillette, Dr. C. F. Haywood, Henry B. B. Stapler, Henry W. Taft, and Charles W. Hann.

Robert A. Chesebrough suggested a site on the Sound, including Oak, Leggatt, and Barrett's Points and the adjacent islands. John D. Elwell described the beauties of Coney Island as a site for the exposition. The Coney Island people is going to be sold soon, and Mr. Elwell thinks it would be an excellent thing for the city to buy it in for the fair.

More acceptances of positions on the various committees were received. Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson wrote his willingness to serve on the Committee on Reception, promising his support to the success of the proposition. [illegible]

W. Eyckman, the President and General Manager of the International Maritime Exposition, which is to open in Boston next November, wrote:

"I have been an enthusiast regarding New-York's claim to the World's Exposition of 1892 since the origin of the movement, and I shall be glad if I can be of service in formulating the organization, arranging the work of the various departments, systematizing and simplifying the advertising, canvassing for exhibits, or any other detail. From now until the close of the International Exposition in January next I will make it my business to acquaint the manufacturers and commercialists of New-England with the plan and scope of New-York's exposition, and if it is the intention of your Finance Committee to ask for contributions from the New-England States, I will be glad to be put in communication with the Chairman and second his efforts here in that direction."

Arthur Hellich, Secretary of the Torrey Botanical Club, wrote urging the formation of a botanical garden in connection with the grounds of the World's Fair. "The Botanical Garden Committee of the Torrey Botanical Club will be pleased to co-operate in any manner that may be suggested," he wrote.

Eugene Bloodgood Beebe sent a financial suggestion to the Mayor approving of the plan of Mr. Seligman, with some changes. He thinks that the city should guarantee both the principal and interest of the World's Fair indebtedness, and that the rate of interest should be 5 per cent. The city now pays 2½ per cent. interest.

THE SOUTH FOR WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The *Manufacturers' Record*, desiring to learn the sentiment of the people of the South as to the most desirable place for the exposition of 1892, recently wrote to the Governors of the Southern States, to a number of Southern Congressmen, and to the Mayors of the leading cities of the South, asking for their views upon the subject. Of thirty-three replies which have so far been received, and which are published in this week's issue, thirty strongly urge the national capital as first and foremost above all other cities the place for the exposition. One favors New-York, one Chicago, and one St. Louis, with Washington as the second choice.

The letter of Gov. Taylor of Tennessee expresses the views advanced by those who favor Washington, and is a fair sample of the thirty who are for that city. He writes: "To hold the exposition of 1892 at Washington would exhibit to the assembled world the machinery of the greatest Republic in actual operation—a colossal exhibition within itself. If it is held elsewhere but a part of the interesting and valuable collection that make up the departments and Government institutions can be shown, and that at enormous expense, in inactive situation and broken relation. We want to show our Government in action, as well as the resources and inventions and riches of the general country, and the latter could as easily be brought there and more advantageously exhibited in conjunction with the Government exhibit. Besides, it is centrally situated, and its selection harmonizes all claims and relieves the matter at once of all sectional prejudice, giving equal advantage to all."

A NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.

COMMERCIAL MEN WILL RECOMMEND A BILL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—On Sept. 3 and 4 an adjourned session of the National Convention of the representatives of the commercial bodies of the United States will be held in Minneapolis, at which the principal business to be considered will be the national bankruptcy law. At the convention held in St. Louis in March a committee was appointed to draft a national bankruptcy law, and the convention adjourned to this city to consider the committee's report.

One of the members says the convention will mark the dawn of a new era, and the representative of the commerce of the country will try to have something to say concerning the laws of the country, instead of leaving it to the politicians, as has been done heretofore. Col. Jay Tuttle, formerly of the Jobbers' and Wholesale Grocers, has prepared the bill, the principal features of which are as follows: The bill will be fair to both creditor and debtor. Every single idea is expressed in a separate section, to which there is a number and a catchword, and there is not in it all a single long, complex, or involved paragraph.

Jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings is conferred on the District Courts of the United States. The appointment of a referee is provided for to the end that the "law's delays" may be overcome and the business of the court expeditiously transacted. The referee is an Assistant Judge, and is to be paid a salary of not to exceed $3,000 per annum, and he is to act also as trustee in small estates without additional compensation. The Trustee is to be nominated by the creditors from among their own number. The United States District Attorney is to examine every bankrupt at the first meeting of creditors and at the time he applies for a discharge, and take all cases before the Grand Jury when it seems probable that the law has been transgressed. Persons who are guilty of commercial dishonor, and who have defrauded on commercial paper or open accounts for sixty days, may be forced into bankruptcy. Any fraudulent preferences are forbidden, and valid liens created in good faith are protected. The bankrupt will be allowed exemptions according to the laws of the State in which he lives, and will be discharged, irrespective of the dividend his estate pays, in the event that he can show faultless record and clean hands. The assets will be divided in each case as quickly as the circumstances will permit.

HUDSON VALLEY FRUIT CROP.

GRAPES ALREADY BEING SHIPPED TO MARKET.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Champion and other early varieties of grapes are ripe along the valley of the Hudson, and the first shipments are now being made to New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and intermediate markets. As was predicted weeks ago in dispatches to THE TIMES, the crop is much larger than pessimistic growers and interested middlemen would have the public believe. In the aggregate the yield of the early varieties exceeds 75 per cent. of a full harvest. The great staple, however, in the grape product is the Concord, the acreage of which has been increased enormously during the past five years.

There is no doubt the Concord fruit has been injured badly by mildew and rot in localities, particularly in Ulster County, but the havoc wrought is by no means so large as has been stated. From returns received it may safely be said that in the entire fruit belt the crop will exceed 60 per cent. of an average yield. This estimate is under rather than above the mark.

Many new vineyards will come in bearing for the first time this Fall, and, though the bunches in instances may not be as symmetrically formed as in previous seasons, there will be numerous Concords and to spare. One result of the shortage will be that less wine will be manufactured than was anticipated would be the case in June last.

The peaches now being sent to New-York City from along the Hudson River should not be taken as a criterion of the fruit that will follow later on. It is in growing late peaches that horticulturists between Cornwall and Catskill excel. The soil and climate seem to be peculiarly adapted for the production of October and November fruit, which is large in size, richly colored, juicy to a degree, and has a fineness of fibre unexcelled.

The Bartlett peare now being sent to market are generally in good condition. The pears that will be sent during the course of the next two weeks will be better. Generally speaking, apples don't amount to much, and the yield is about half what was expected.

RAIN IMPROVED THE CROPS.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—Gratifying reports concerning the crops come from all points along the line of the Omaha Road. The rains which fell very generally during Monday night have proved highly beneficial to corn, and the prospects are very encouraging as far as that cereal is concerned. Flax also was greatly benefited by the heavy showers, and the outlook for that crop is of a most promising character.

From all points comes the report that the crops still unharvested are looking well, and big yields are confidently anticipated. All other crops have been secured in good condition, and the wheat yield is larger than usual. Stacking is now about finished all over the vast territory through which the Omaha stretches, and threshing is in full blast.

The grain is turning out well, and the farmers are in good spirits. The yield of wheat ranges from 16 to 35 bushels to the acre, oats from 40 to 75, barley 18 to 40, and flax 15 to 18.

Reports have been received from Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota.

The rain will greatly improve corn, hay, and potatoes, but it has stopped threshing at some points. Corn now promises to be more than an average crop.

HE TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—This morning Alexander McKenzie of Mayville was found dead in his bed with his body in a mutilated condition, the result of a self-directed charge from a shotgun, the charge having gone directly through the heart. Pinned to his night shirt was a piece of paper on which was written, "This ends my trouble and sickness."

McKenzie was fifty-five years old and leaves a widow and two children. He has not lived for a number of years with his wife because of incompatibility of temper. His brother ended his own life two years ago in a similar manner. His father, Donald McKenzie, was at one time a partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur business and left a large fortune.

The family has lived in Mayville for many years, but mingled little with the people of the village.

SCHEMING FOR FAVORS

PETTY JEALOUSIES OF THE YANKEE POLITICIANS.

REPUBLICAN WIRE-PULLERS CROWD THE PRESIDENT ON HIS SWING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 22.—The rivalries and jealousies that cropped out during President Harrison's trip through New-England were numerous and some of them were laughable. In Massachusetts the chief candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor are John Quincy Adams Brackett and William Wallace Crapo. Brackett for Lieutenant Governor, and as Gov. Ames was sick in bed the duty of entertaining Harrison came to him, and he worked it for all it was worth. At the reception to the President in Faneuil Hall Crapo was dancing all over the platform, shaking hands with this politician and whispering in the ear of that worker, trying to counteract the influence that Brackett was using to so much advantage. The Boston *Journal*, which supports Crapo against Brackett, was careful to state that Harrison greeted Crapo very cordially and that "no introduction was necessary." Meanwhile, as a side issue, the Hon. Alanson W. Beard and Dr. Frederick L. Burden, rival aspirants for the Collectorship of Boston, were showering their attention on Secretary Windom, and the next day Wily Mr. Beard stole a march on the doctor by taking Mr. Windom in charge and introducing him to some of the big bankers of State street.

When the President and his party got into New-Hampshire the old row between Senator William E. Chandler and Dr. Gallinger made things embarrassing, and while the President was standing in the Governor's Room in the State House at Concord with the crowd surging up to get a chance to shake his hand, Dr. Gallinger, who had been in and seen the President and had come out again, was heard to say in anything but a complimentary way. "Oh, he's only a man." Another brace of rivals who appeared during this portion of the journey were Congressmen Dunn and Moore, who eyed each other suspiciously, fearing that one or the other would get the President's ear and gain some fancied or real advantage thereby.

From New-Hampshire to Portland Congressman Tom Reed was attentive to the President, but at the latter city the row broke out afresh. Harrison did not tarry a second longer than was necessary, much to the disgust of the Forest City folks. The reason for this hurry was that Blaine did not want to give Reed a chance to take Harrison around and perhaps make some political capital for himself. Blaine and Reed don't like each other, and petty jealousy again interfered and exerted its influence upon the trip. When the party reached Bar Harbor Congressman Seth Milliken was there, but he did not rush forward to greet Harrison nor throw up his hat, as Reed did. He just sat on a fence near the wharf and let the procession go by. Milliken is not "dead gone" on Harrison, and he showed his feelings plainly.

One of the excursions that the President and his friends took was from Bar Harbor to Bath, and again there was a display of narrowness and jealousy. The invitation to visit Bath came from Arthur Sewall of the celebrated old family of that city. Sewall, like his ancestors, is a stanch Democrat, and the member for Maine on the National Democratic Committee. He put aside his partisan politics, and in a patriotic and open-handed way entertained the President. But this did not suit James W. Wakefield, (or "Jim" Wakefield, as every one calls him,) the Republican leader in Bath and Sagadahoc County. When he found that Harrison was coming to Bath and that Mr. Sewall was to entertain him he was very angry and posted off to Small Point, where Joe Manley has a Summer residence, to talk the case before him. Wakefield, who need to be Postmaster and is now Collector, thought it was very improper not to have the President entertained by the city of Bath. It is not known what advice Mr. Manley gave, but it is a fact that Wakefield returned to the city and Mr. Sewall entertained Mr. Harrison handsomely, in better style than the city could have done, not sparing money, and so delighted were the people of Bath that they propose to give Mr. Sewall a complimentary clambake in recognition of his efforts.

This finished, so far as is known at present, the list of squabbles that were aroused by the visit of the President, but there is another story that comes floating up from Bar Harbor that is quite as interesting. All during the time that Harrison was visiting Maine no prominent guests at the mansion was Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. He accompanied the Presidential party on all the excursions and drives about Bar Harbor, and was also in the Alma field, and will soon be among the largest producers in the country.

It is their intention to ship their product in their cars from Pittsburg to their refineries in California, where it will be refined and shipped in tanks and cases to the Sandwich Islands and the East. The company has its own plate mill, and, like the Standard Company, makes its own cases.

HOSTILE TO THE CANAL.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—The Erie County Boatmen's Association met here to-day to protest against the project of taking Skaneateles Lake for the water supply of Syracuse. Ex-Superintendent Ira Betts was made Chairman. On taking the chair he denounced the project as a railroad scheme and said if it was carried out it would cost the State $5,000,000 to cover the Jordan level so as to make it fit for canal purposes.

The Hon. George Clinton said it would cost more than $5,000,000. Capt. Melvin Depuy said he did not think the project a railroad scheme, but a conspiracy on the part of Syracuse and Oswego to secure the abandonment of the Erie Canal west of Syracuse, and to take the commerce to Oswego. Strong resolutions condemning the project were adopted, and the Canal Board, who have authority in the matter, were called upon to prevent the hostile scheme. A meeting has been called of the members of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange for to-morrow at 1 o'clock for the purpose of considering the project of taking Skaneateles Lake for benefit of Syracuse.

ADMITTED TO THE ORDER OF MERCY.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell officiated to-day in St. Joseph's Convent Chapel at the solemn profession of two young women of the Order of Mercy, Mary L. McBarron of Boston and Bridget Maree of Jersey City. In the afternoon the following young ladies were received as novices: Mary Ryan, Manchester, N. H.; Ella Brophy, New-York; Jennie Rogan, New-York; Ellen McNamara, Ireland; Maggie D. Alvins, Jersey City; Mary Connell, Camden, N. J.; Among the clergy present were Father Francis, S. S. F., of Camden; the Rev. William L. Dinch, Allentown; the Rev. M. C. O'Donnell, Keyport; the Rev. Thomas B. Healy, Trenton; the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Germantown, Penn.; the Rev. P. F. Connolly, and the Rev. T. J. Degnan, this city.

A LARGE ORDER FOR OIL-TANK CARS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—California capitalists placed an order for seventy-five steel oil-tank cars with a well-known iron firm here to-day, the contract price being $87,000.

These parties have built large refineries at San Diego, and intend going heavily into the refining business. They have recently acquired large holdings in the various oil fields in this section, also in the Lima field, and will soon be among the largest producers in the country.

It is their intention to ship their product in their cars from Pittsburg to their refineries in California, where it will be refined and shipped in tanks and cases to the Sandwich Islands and the East. The company has its own plate mill, and, like the Standard Company, makes its own cases.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 22.—The case against Serwyn Gleason, alias Rotwand, and Georgiana E. Gleason, proprietors of a shooting gallery in Front-street, Worcester, for manslaughter in causing the death of William A. Pierce on Aug. 9 by a wound inflicted by a bullet from a rifle fired at their gallery on Aug. 6, was concluded to-day. Gleason was found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The woman was acquitted.

The indictment charged the prisoners with indicting a person unknown to carelessly shoot in their gallery, thus causing Pierce's death; also with criminal carelessness in causing improper precautions to prevent bullets from passing through the walls of the gallery, and with being accessories before the fact to Pierce's death.

THE CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—The croquet tournament was favored with beautiful weather today. Progress has been so slow that the association has voted to play prize games evenings this week and to use the old-style courts, which gives them five instead of three grounds for prize games. Forty champion games were finished at noon. Dr. Reed of New-York and Gus Maurer of Keyport, N. J., old-time players, arrived this morning and entered the lists. Dr. Reed played his first game with Bryant, and was an easy winner. Waltman defeated Davenport in a four-and-a-half-hour game.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½.

WHERE PAUPERS VOTED.

REVELATIONS OF POLITICAL CROOKEDNESS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

TERRA ALTA, West Va., Aug. 22.—The Gubernatorial Contest Committee has finished reading the depositions in all of the counties of the State except two. These two are Mercer and McDowell, and in them depositions taken in Judge Fleming's behalf will show that over three hundred illegal votes were cast by Republican repeaters, who were imported from Virginia and Ohio for that purpose. Sixteen of the counties read have not been acted on, owing to the absence of one member of the committee. The evidence in those counties shows a state of affairs that justifies every charge made by the Democratic managers. In Summers County the testimony shows that negro voters were systematically colonized. They were imported from Virginia within a month before the election, put to work on the railroad and in the mines, and secretly spirited away within a month after the election. In one small precinct thirty Republican votes were disallowed on this charge alone.

Kanawha County presents the grossest case of outrage. The State law provides that any candidate may demand a recount of the ballots, to be conducted by the County Court. Judge Fleming demanded a recount in Kanawha, and three Republican Judges conducted it. He gained thirty-two votes, and then the very court which had conducted the recount refused to recognize it, alleging fraud. The commission will, by the law, be compelled to overrule the Kanawha County Sons and recognize the recount, which will give Judge Fleming the majority of 104 votes. In one precinct in the same county, the precinct in which the infirmary is situated, it is proved that fifteen paupers voted the Republican ticket.

In other counties, read but not acted upon, Judge Fleming will gain about 75 votes. Gen. Goff has now only an apparent plurality of 42. When all the counties, exclusive of Mercer and McDowell, have been acted on, the Democratic contestant will lead by about 100 votes, and the gain confidently expected in these two counties will swell the plurality twice as much more. The commission will probably complete its labors by the end of the first week in September, and the Legislature will then be called to meet immediately, and by Nov. 1, in all probability, the fairly-elected Democratic Governor will be seated in the Gubernatorial chair.

THE THIRTEENTH IN BUFFALO.

THEIR RECEPTION IN CLEVELAND A VERY WARM ONE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn arrived in the city this morning on their return trip from Cleveland. Col. Austen was not feeling well, and at once went in a carriage to the Genesee, Col. S. M. Welch, Jr., of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, taking command. The regiment then marched to the State arsenal on Broadway, stacked arms, and proceeded to the hotel named for breakfast.

At 10 o'clock the officers, upon the invitation of Capt. C. Lee Abell of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, took the yacht Lorelei at the foot of Ferry-street for the Oakfield clubhouse, where they dined. Officers of both the local regiments accompanied the party.

The Thirteenth will remain here until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they start for Hamilton, Ontario, to the big carnival which is in progress during the present week.

The boys are loud in their praise of the treatment they received at Cleveland. All the newspapers there paid them handsome compliments editorially. The *Plain Dealer* said:

"The visiting regiment from Brooklyn, N. Y., the gallant Thirteenth, have had no cause for complaint in the way they were received. Hearty welcome by the military and citizens of Cleveland yesterday, and certainly they have shown themselves worthy such welcome. No finer or more soldierly body of men have come as guests of the city. The reputation of the regiment as soldiers and gentlemen is national and is well deserved.

"They will carry with them pleasant recollections of Cleveland and its people, and will leave behind them thousands of friends who will give them cordial welcome whenever they repeat their visit as a body or as individuals."

The *Leader* spoke of the regiment in these terms:

"The people of Cleveland are gratified that the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard of New-York should select this city as the objective point of its excursion, and extend to the organization the hospitalities of the season. Cleveland and Ohio generally has always taken a just pride in her own citizen soldiery, and nowhere more than here is a fine military body like the Thirteenth sure of hearty appreciation."

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It is learned upon inquiry that the success of the Chippewa Indian Commission, which was announced in to-day's press dispatches, will result in the opening to settlement of about 3,000,000 acres of land in Minnesota. The Indians, having signed the agreement accepting the terms of the act of Jan. 14, 1889, cede to the United States all the lands comprised within the following-named reservations, containing in all 734,824 acres: Leech Lake, 94,440 acres; Lake Winnibagoosh, 320,000 acres; Mille Lac, 61,014 acres; Fond du Lac, 100,121 acres; Grand Portage, 51,840 acres, and Bois Fort, 107,509 acres. In addition to the reservations named the commission is empowered to secure relinquishment of such parts of the Red Lake and White Earth Reservations as may not be needed in apportioning to the Indians their several allotments, estimated at 2,250,000 acres. The agreements as signed by the Indians must first be approved by the President before it becomes operative, and when so approved the lands may be opened to settlement by Executive proclamation under such terms and conditions as are prescribed in the act of Jan 14, 1889.

* * *

O. F. Ames of Malone, N. Y., has been appointed a special employe of the Customs Service for the detection of fraud and will be stationed in Vermont.

M. A. Bingham of Essex Junction, Vt., and C. S. Wilbur of Brooklyn, N. Y., have been designated to appear for examination as Special Agents of the Treasury, as provided by the new circular made public yesterday.

Ezekiel L. Weaver of Illinois has been appointed a Post Office Inspector by transfer from the Railway Mail Service.

Henry W. Carter of Massachusetts and George H. Maxwell of New-York have been appointed Fourth Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office.

Acting Secretary Chandler to-day appointed fifteen clerks in the Pension Bureau at annual salaries of $1,000.

* * *

The Treasury Department has decided that oleomargarine cans of other capacity than five gallons and manufactured of domestic wood and imported tin are subject to drawback upon exportation.

In answer to a question put by the Surveyor of Customs at Denver, Col., the Department has informed him that there is no regulation authorizing the issuance by officers of the customs to Chinese residents, whether laborers or not, of a certificate of permission to go to China on a business trip and to return to this country within one year.

* * *

The appointment of Judge Crowell of Minnesota to be chief of the pay division of the Sixth Auditor's Office in place of J. M. Leach, resigned by request, has been decided upon. Judge Crowell was Sixth Auditor under the Arthur Administration, and was one of the first to be empaneled when ex-President Cleveland came into power.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed:

New-York.—A. C. Van Brunt of Commack, Suffolk County; H. A. Montenburgh of Glen Head, Queens County; F. Buchanan of Mill Point, Montgomery County.

Virginia.—Ellen C. Jones, Beaver Dam Depot; W. N. Blanchard, Boykens; Steven Wray, Elmington.

New-Jersey.—John E. Hunt, Englishtown; L. S. Vanderbeek, Hopatcong; William Simonson, Lincoln.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

The Prohibitionists who will meet at Shakespeare Hall, Syracuse, Sept. 4 and 5, expect to have a lively time of it. All the railroads have offered to grant them one and one-third the regular fare one way. This will enable many of their Democratic brethren to come along as shouters. On Sept. 4, at 9:30, the convention informally will begin with a prayer meeting to last one hour. An hour and a half later the formal convention will be held. That evening a mass meeting will be held in the hall and addressed by Miss Helen M. Gougar of Indiana, who stumped fur the "Prohibs" last Fall.

A strong sentiment has manifested itself in the ocean counties of New-Jersey for the nomination of James Asbury Park Bradley. He is a stanch temperance man and would make a red-hot canvass against New-Jersey's whisky candidate, Leon Abbett. The Third Congressional is particularly fecund with Gubernatorial candidates this Fall, presenting, as it does, the names of such men as ex-Congressman John Kean, the Hon. Amos Clark of Elizabeth, the Hon. G. A. Halsey of Newark, and Senator Nevius and Founder James A. Bradley of Monmouth.

Judge Yates, the irrepressible soldier-lawyer of Schenectady, denies that he is a candidate for State Senator from the Eighteenth District. He is out frankly for the nomination of Assemblyman Donaldson. "The moral sense of the people," he says, "is shocked by the attitude of Gov. Hill and the Democratic Party on the temperance, ballot reform, and other questions. Many Democrats secretly will vote with us. We shall not only retain but strengthen our hold on the Senate and Assembly."

Four Representatives selected to the Fifty-first Congress have died since November. Three of these—Barnes of Mississippi, Townshend of Illinois, and Gay of Louisiana—were Democrats and one—Laird of Nebraska—a Republican. Successors to Barnes and Townshend have been elected and Gay's place will be filled by special election on Sept. 3. The Governor of Nebraska has not yet called an election for Laird's successor. The district is Republican by over 9,000.

While Orleans County politicians are speaking of ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts as a possible candidate for Senator in the Twenty-ninth, Orleans County newspapers are booming him for the Assembly. Mr. Pitts was Speaker of the Assembly in 1857, and President pro tem. of the Senate in 1858-7.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania are talking of Edward A. Bigler, son of the late Gov. Bigler, as their candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Bigler is one of the most popular Democrats in Western Pennsylvania. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Cleveland.

The Hon. Oliver P. Hurd is being pushed for the Senatorial nomination by the anti-Platt Republicans of the Twenty-eighth District. But it is no use, gentlemen. Platt, Camp & Co. have got you by the throat.—*Wayne County Press.*

The Republicans of Iowa are already putting themselves into shape to renominate and reelect Senator William B. Allison, whose term expires March 4, 1891. Mr. Allison took his seat in the Senate originally on March 4, 1873.

The latest Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts is George W. Johnson of Worcester County, who has served in the House and Senate.

A MODERN MODE OF LIGHTING CARS.

The new Pullman vestibule sleeping cars now in service on the Pennsylvania Railroad's New-York and Chicago Limited are illuminated not only by stationary electroliers, but by movable electric bulbs. These are attached by insulated wire to the window posts, and can be placed in any desired position. One can sit or lie in one's berth and read with the same facility as in one's private sitting room. The electric fan of wonderful convenience to travelers who would spend their evenings in reading rooms are supplied from the library.—*Exchange.*

BIDS FOR NEW CRUISERS

A HITCH IN THE PROGRAMME OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

ONLY TWO BIDS RECEIVED AND THEY EXCEED THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Acting Secretary of the Navy to-day opened proposals for constructing five steel cruisers, three of them to be of about 2,000 tons and two of 3,000 tons displacement. As in the case of all of the advertisements lately issued by the Department, the proposals were divided into four classes: First, for the vessels complete, according to the Department's designs; second, for the vessels complete on the contractor's designs; third, for the hulls upon the department's designs and the machinery upon the contractor's designs, and fourth, for the construction of the machinery upon the department's plans and of the hulls after the contractor's ideas.

The smaller vessels are to exhibit a maximum speed of at least eighteen knots for four consecutive hours, with premiums in case of an excess, and deduction in case of failure to attain this speed. The vessels are to be completed in two years and are not to exceed $700,000 each in cost. If they fail to attain eighteen and one-half knots they will be rejected. The premiums and deductions range from $10,000 for the first quarter knot to $40,000 for the fourth, fifth, and six quarter knots. In the case of the two 3,000-ton vessels, they are required to exhibit a speed of nineteen knots with a fixed bonus or deduction, as the case may be, of $50,000 for each quarter knot variation from this requirement.

With respect to the two three-thousand-ton vessels, (which are limited in cost to $1,100,000 each,) there is no minimum speed below nineteen knots fixed as a condition of acceptance or rejection. Every provision is made in the blank contracts to guard the Government against loss, and profiting by past experience, the contractor is made responsible for the success of the vessels, regardless of minor faults of omission in the designs furnished by the Department.

The bids were opened in the presence of Acting Secretary Winder, Judge Advocate General Remey, Chief Engineer Melville, and Naval Constructor Hichborn, the last-named officers having been largely instrumental in designing the new vessels and their machinery. Among the ship-building firms represented by officers or agents at the opening, were the following: The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington; Quintard Iron Works, New-York; Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Atlantic Works of South Boston.

The bids were as follows: The Bath Iron Works of Maine propose to build the three two-thousand-ton vessels for $780,000 each, and with the addition of six months to the advertised time of two years; Cramp & Son of Philadelphia proposed to build the same vessels at $875,000 each. The same firm offered to build the two three-thousand-ton vessels at $1,225,000 each. The result of the bidding was a disappointment to the naval officers. As the appropriation is limited by the act of Congress to $700,000 each in the case of the two-thousand-ton vessels, and $1,100,000 for each of the three-thousand-ton vessels, of course, none of the bids can be accepted. The next move will be to readvertise, but not much confidence is felt in the result, and it is probable that, as in the case of the cruiser Chicago, Congress will be asked to increase the limit of cost of the vessels.

Still another course open to the Secretary is to build the vessels at the navy yards. Naval Constructor Hichborn, who is acting as chief of the construction corps, regards the failure to secure suitable bids as an indication that the contractors are profiting by their experience, and calls attention to the fact that nearly all of the vessels now building are under heavy penalties for delayed construction. He says that the Navy Department was not consulted by Congress when the appropriations were made for the vessels. The committees prescribed not only the cost, but the speed or horse power and tonnage of all the ships. To realize these conditions the officers of the department who designed the vessels had been compelled to draw up plans for vessels which could not be built for the money appropriated, as work of high grade was required, and it was expected that our naval vessels would be the best of their type in the world. He did not think that the ships could be constructed in the navy yards (which are already crowded with work) at the prices fixed by Congress. The engineering experts believe that the reason for the advance in figures of the bids is to be found in the severe requirements in the matter of speed and horse power.

The Yorktown approximates in size and characteristics the 2,000-ton cruisers bid upon today. She is 1,700 tons displacement, and the contractor agreed to give her 3,000 horse power, the bids ranging from 2,500 to 5,000. This is little more than one-half of the average bid received to-day, but the new vessels are required to have 5,400 hor

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the NEW-YORK Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express...150	150	150	150	150	10
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr.c.	20¾	21	19¾	19¾	29,980
Amer. Express...115	118	118	118	118	100
A. T. & S. F. & S.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	7,200
*Brunswick Co...	26½	28½	28	28	800
Canada Southern.	58	58	58	58	1,500
Canadian Pacific.	81½	81½	81	81	100
Ches. & Ohio....	21⅞	24⅞	23¾	23¾	1,543
C. & Q. 1st pf....	69½	69¾	69	69¾	3,107
C. & O. 2d pf....	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	9,000
Chi. Gas Trust...	90	90	87¾	87¾	4,940
C., C., C. & St. L.	76¾	76¾	74¾	74¾	10,707
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101¾	101¾	100¼	100¾	1,620
Chi. & N. W.....	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	3,400
C., B. & Q.....	103¾	104	102¾	102¾	17,896
C., M. & St. P....	71¾	71¾	66¾	70¾	99,855
C., M. & St. P. pf.	120¾	121	116	116	300
C., R. I. & Pac....	93¾	93¾	90¾	90¾	6,077
Colorado Coal....	26¾	26¾	24¾	25¾	800
Del. & Hud. Can.	97	97	97	97	100
Del., Lack. & W.	146	146¾	144¾	145	6,420
Den. & R. G. W.	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	700
Des M. & Ft. D....	10	10	9	9	1,000
E. T., V. & Ga....	10	10	10	10	50
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	125
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	200
Eliz., Lex. & B.S.	15	15	15	15	100
Iowa Central....	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	40
Iowa Central pf.	21	21	21	21	20
*Louis. & L. & T.	28¾	27	26¾	26¾	700
L. E. & West. pf.	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	3,008
Lake Shore.....	103¾	103¾	101¾	102¾	8,850
Louis. & Nash....	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	2,028
Manhattan Con....	97	97	97	97	110
Michigan Cent....	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	500
M., L. S. & W....	92	92	92	92	100
Missouri Pacific..	71¾	73	69¾	69¾	10,750
Mobile & Ohio....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	4,000
N. J. Central....	113¾	113¾	112	112	1,228
N. Y. Central....	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	409
N. Y. & New Eng.	50¼	50¼	48¾	49	12,980
N. Y. C. & St. L.	18	18	18	18	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	2,160
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	57	57	57	57	700
Norfolk & West.	16	16	16	16	100
Nor. & West. pf.	52	53	52	52	700
Northern Pac. pf.	29⅝	30⅜	29¼	29¼	5,415
Northern Pac. pf.	68¾	68¾	66¾	67¼	15,275
Ohio & Miss.....	22⅜	22⅜	21¾	22¾	900
Oregon Imp. Co....	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Oregon R. & N....	98	98	97	97	900
Oregon & Trans..	34¼	34¼	32¾	33¾	1,943
Pacific Mail.....	64	64¾	63¾	63¾	1,400
Pe. Dec. & Ev....	22	22	22	22	100
Phil. & Read.....	44½	44¾	43¾	43¾	26,900
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	177	177	176	176	250
Rich. & W. P. T..	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾	1,950
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	50
St. L. & S. F. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	100
*Sugar Ref. Co...	109¾	109¾	107¾	107¾	6,100
St. P. & Dul. pf..	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	20
St. P. & Omaha..	33¾	33¾	33	33	200
St. P., M. & M....	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	400
Southern Pacific.	32	32	31¾	31¾	400
Tenn. C. & I.....	39½	39¾	39¼	39¼	200
Texas Pacific....	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	900
Union Pacific....	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	7,000
Wabash Pac. Co....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12,000
Wabash 1st Cur.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Wabash 2d Cur....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Western Pac. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98½	98½	98¾	98¾	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	5,000
West. Union Tel.	84	84	83¾	83¾	8,521
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	800
Total sales.....					254,278

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc...	19⅝	16⅝	15¾	15¾	$26,000
Brooklyn El. 2d...	86½	86½	86½	86½	10,000
Buf. R. & P. 1st..	98	98	98	98	500
Canada So. 1st...	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d....	99	99	99	99	2,000
Ches. & O. gen. 6s	102½	102½	102	102	43,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94½	94½	84½	94½	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa.	98	98	98	98	30,000
C. P. & St. L. 8s..	98	98	98	98	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s...	57	57	57	57	55,000
D. & H., P. Div., r.	149½	149½	149½	149½	10,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, gs., tr.....	99¾	99¾	91⅜	91⅜	33,000
Del. & Hud. 7s....	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	4,000
Dul., S.S. & A. 5s.	94	94	94	94	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s..	108	108	108	108	2,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6,000
Erie 2d, ext. 6s...	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	14,000
Ind., B. & W. inc., r.....	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	2,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	70	70	70	70	1,000
Iowa Central 1st. 5s	66½	66½	66½	66½	6,000
Iron Mount. 1st..	106	106	106	106	1,000
Iron Mount. 2d..	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	58	58	58	58	5,000
Ky. Central 4s...	65	65	65	65	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s....	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.	118	118	117½	117½	2,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	91	91	91	91	4,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	30,000
Louisville So. 1st.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	4,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s...	99	99	99	99	2,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	135½	135½	135½	135½	500
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	108	108	108	108	1,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	118¼	118¼	117½	117½	2,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	116½	116½	116½	116½	20,000
North. Pac. 2d....	118¼	118¼	118	118	20,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	8,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	80	80	60	60	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	60	60	60	60	2,000
Omaha & S. L. 1st.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	4,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	25,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st...	113	113	113	113	6,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1,000
Or. & Cal. 1st. r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	15,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	10,000
Sterling gs. 4s...	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	66,000
*R. & A. 1st D. & M. certs.....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	15,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	91	91	91	91	3,000
R. & W. P. 1st, tr. 5s.....	85	85	85	85	2,000
Rock Island 5s...	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	75,900
R., W. & O. con...	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, r.	81½	81½	81	81	5,000
1st, L. & C. Cairo 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	15,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s.....	99½	99	99	99	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st 6s.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
San A. & A. P. 1st 1926.....	84	84	84	84	10,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼	1,000
T. & N. O. 1st 5s..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	90½	90½	90	90	55,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	55,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	106	106	106	106	4,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	5,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Un. on El. 1st.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	12,000
Un. Pac. 1st, sf....	111½	112	111½	112	3,000
†W. 1st 5s, s. w.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
†Wab 2d 5s, n. w.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	4,000
Wabash 1st C. tr.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Wabash 2d C. tr.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Western Pac. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98½	98½	98¾	98¾	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	5,000
West. U. Col. tr.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	10,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106	106	105¾	105¾	4,000
Total sales.....					$425,000

*Including $10,000 at 68, buyer 60. †Including $8,000 at 75¾, seller 20. ‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Alta.....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Bank Stock.....	.98	.98	.98	.98	100
Barcelona.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Beet & Belcher...	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	200
Brunswick.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
El Cristo.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
Mexican.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	150
Mutual S. & M....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Original & M.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Ophir.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	200
Occidental.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	700
Plutus.....	.74	.74	.74	.74	400
Silver King.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Silver Cord.....	.65	.65	.65	.65	800
Sutro Tunnel cifs.	.58	.58	.58	.58	600
United Copper....	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Utah Consol.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Ward Consol.....	1.85	1.65	1.60	1.60	2,300
Total sales.....					7,600

OIL.

Pipe Line certs..	98⅞	1.00	98¼	98⅞	945,000
Clearances.....					812,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. South. 2d....	99	99	99	99	$3,000
Erie 2d con.....	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Ga. Pacific 2d....	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	20,000
Ga. Pacific 1st....	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	8,000
Ky. Cent. 4s.....	85	85	85	85	3,000
Mort. Pacific 1st.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80½	80½	80½	80½	5,000
Reading gen. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	5,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 5s	85	85	85	85	6,000
St. J. & G. I. 2d..	40	40	40	40	5,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st....	90½	90½	90½	90½	10,000
Texas Pac. 2d.....	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	10,000
Total sales.....					$91,000

In addition to the threatening condition of the money market Wall-street was full of bear news to-day. The announcement that the pension of the Keystone Furnace Company, a destructive fire in the city of Colfax, and additional rate complications were the principal items which went to make up the budget of depressing news. Pretty much everything that was dealt in declined. The principal losses were: Pullman, 3¾; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 2¾; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 2¾; Lake Erie and Western preferred and Missouri Pacific, each 2¼; Chicago Gas, Rock Island, and Chicago and East Illinois, each 2⅛; East Tennessee first preferred and Oregon Improvement, each 2; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and St. Paul, each 1⅞; Delaware and Hudson, 1¾; New-York and New-England, 1½; Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Colorado Coal, Consolidated Gas, New-Jersey Central, Oregon and Transcontinental, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, and Omaha, each 1¼; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, second preferred, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, and Wabash preferred, each 1¼; Lake Shore and Louisville and Nashville, each 1⅛; Canada Southern, Lackawanna, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, East Tennessee second preferred, Hillsdale, Lake Shore and Western, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, Erie preferred, Northern Pacific, Manitoba, Texas and Pacific, and Union Pacific, each 1; Michigan Central and Pacific Mail, each ⅞, and Reading and Southern Pacific, each ¾. There were no advances.

In the trust stocks Sugar declined 2, American Cotton Oil 1, and Lead ¾.

Money on call loaned at 2@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ₱ cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and weak. The nominal rates were $4 85½ for 60-day bills, and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 84@84 84¼ for 60-day bills, $4 87@84 87¼ for demand, $4 87½@84 87¾ for cable transfers, and $4 83@84 83¼ for commercial. Continental was very dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20@5.19¾ for long and 5.18¾@5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95¼@95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $50,000 4½s registered at 108⅝. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 50 shares of Commerce on sold at 199.

The railway mortgage market was slightly more active than recently and was generally lower. The principal changes were: Advances in International and Great Northern 1st, Kentucky Central 4s, 2½s, Iowa Central firsts, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, and West Shore 4s, each 1; Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, trust receipts, and Texas and Pacific second incomes, each ⅝, and Texas and Pacific land grants 3s, 4 and 5 incomes, trust receipts, Texas and Pacific first 5s, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, each ¼.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98⅛@99⅜. In Mining stocks Consolidated California and Virginia sold at $8, Horn Silver at $1 15, Kinsston and Pembroke at $1, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .56.

The September coupons of the Henderson Bridge Company will be paid at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, 52 Exchange-place.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	192	Manhattan.....	175
American Ex.....	155	Market & Fulton..	200
Broadway.....	200	Mechanics'.....	200
Butchers' & Drov's.	180	Mechanics' & Trad's'	200
Central National..	143	Mercantile.....	205
Chase National....	250	Merchants'.....	155
Chatham.....	300	Metropolitan.....	14
Chemical.....	4000	Metropolis.....	325
City.....	500	Nassau.....	153
Citizens'.....	166	New-York.....	242
Commerce.....	197	New-York County..	450
Continental.....	107	N. Y. National Ex..	127
Corn Exchange....	229	Ninth National....	148
East River.....	170	North America....	181
Fifth Avenue.....	1100	North River.....	140
First National....	2000	Oriental.....	210
Fourteenth Street..	160	Pacific.....	165
Fourth National...	167	Park.....	340
Gallatin National..	280	People's.....	210
Garfield National..	400	Phenix.....	139
German-American...	130	Republic.....	175
Germania.....	270	Seaboard National.	135
Hanover.....	300	Second National...	320
Hudson River.....	140	Seventh Nat'onal..	130
Importers' & Traders'	340	Shoe & Leather....	150
Irving National...	180	State of New-York.	109
Leather Manufa'rs'	260	Tradesmen's.....	100
Lincoln National...	220	Western National..	97½

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r.....	105¾	106
4s, '91, c.....	106¾	107¼
4s, 1907, r.....	125	128½
4s, 1907, c.....	128	128½
Cur. 6s, 1895....	110	....
Cur. 6s, 1896....	....	....

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Exchanges..$107,475,621	Balances.....$5,648,794

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	52⅝	52⅝	St. Paul.....	70½	70⅝
Reading.....	21¾	21⅞	Read. gen.....	80⅜	....
Lehigh Val...	53⅛	....	Read. 1st pf..	50½	60⅜
North. Pac..	29⅛	29¾	Read. 2d pf...	52½	53⅝
North. Pac. pf.	67¼	67⅜	Read. 6d pf...	52½	52⅝
Lehigh Nav..	52¼	53⅞			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.....	1.25	Navajo.....	.25
Bhiver.....	1.40	Ophir.....	5.00
Best & Belcher.....	8.80	Potosi.....	1.55
Chollar.....	1.95	Savage.....	2.10
Con. Cal. & Va.....	7.75	Sierra Nevada.....	2.60
Crown Point.....	2.35	Union Consolidated..	6.80
Eureka Con.....	1.40	Utah.....	1.10
Gould & Curry.....	2.05	Yellow Jacket.....	3.15
Hale & Norcross.....	2.95	Commonwealth.....	2.90
Mono.....	.55	Nevada Queen.....	.75

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Tep. l. g. 7s.	107.50	Columet & Hecla.	224.00
Atch. & Topeka...	55.87½	Franklin.....	9.50
Boston & Albany.	217.50	Oscoola.....	10.50
Boston & Maine.	200.50	Pewabic (new)...	2.00
Boston & Me.....	169.75	Quincy.....	50.00
Cin., San. & Clev.	23.00	Bell Telephone..	231.50
Eastern.....	96.00	Boston Land.....	6.50
Eastern 6s.....	120.00	Water Power.....	8.25
Flint & Pere M...	29.12½	Tamarack Min. Co.	195.00
K. C. St. J. & C. B. 7s.	122.62½	Mass Central....	11.00
Mexican Cent....	15.25	San Diego L. Co..	27.00
Mex. Cent. 1st...	75.00	West End Land..	27.25
N. Y. & N. E....	48.62½	Allouez Min. Co..	34.00
Old Colony.....	176.00	Atlantic.....	9.50
Rutland.....	4.00	Boston & Mont..	65.50
Rutland pf.....	42.00	Kearsarge.....	9.00
W. Va. Central...	23.62½	Santa Fe Cop. Co.	.62½
Allouez M. C. (n.).	.50		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Flour firm, but quiet and unchanged. Wheat—The market was perfectly stagnant and in a regular rut, the prices ranging not much over 1c. from opening to close, and trading insignificant, at the close August and September had sellers at yesterday's latest rates, and December was 1c. lower. No 2 Red, cash, 74¾c.; August closed 74¾c. asked; September, 74⅞c. asked, and December, 76½c. bid. Corn lower and quiet. Cash, 32¾c.; August, 32¾c.@32¾c., closed 32⅝c. bid; September, 32½@32⅝c., closed 32½c. @32⅓c. asked; October, 32c.@32¼c., closed 3.c. asked; December, 31c. @31⅛c., closed 31c.; year, 31c.@32⅜c., closed 31c. asked. Oats lower and dull and weak; No. 2, cash, 18½c. May, 23¼c.@23⅝c., asked; August, 18c. bid; September, 18c. bid; October, 18c. bid. Rye—No. 2 offered at 35c. Bar—Market at standstill; Prairie, 55 75@57 50; Timothy, $10@$16 50. Bran fairly active at 40c.@42c. Flaxseed firm; spot, $1 21; September $1 18. Lead quiet and unchanged. Corn—Common, 3.70c.; Chemical, 3.74½c. bid. Butter quiet; Creamery, 15c.@17c.; Dairy, 14c.@14c. Eggs firmer; 12½c.@13c. Corn meal still declining. $2 75@$3 80. Whisky, $1 12. Provisions quiet. Pork, $10 25. Lard, prime steam, nominal at $5 85. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, $4 75; Longs and Ribs, $5 25@$5 30; Short Clear, $5 40@$5 50. Bacon—Boxed Shoulders, $5 25; Longs and Ribs, 6c 90@6c; Short Clear, $6 10@$6 20. Receipts—Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Spring Wheat weak; sales, 9,500 bushels No. 1 Hard at 87c.@$1, 8,500 bushels at 90c., 4,000 bushels at 89c.@93c.; No. 1 Northern, 91c.; No. 2 do., 85; No. 2 Spring, 90c. asked; Winter firmer for track receipts; offers ¼c very light; No. 2 Red, in store, 85c.; do. on track, 86c.@87c.; cars No. 3 Red, 81c.; No. 2 Red, 75c.@76c.; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 Amber at 83½c.; No. 1 White Michigan, 95c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, to arrive, 40¼c.; No. 3, 39¾c.; do. on the spot, 39¾c.; 40c. in store; sales of 2 cars of yellow at 40c.; No. 2, in store, 39c.; new do., 36c. on track; No. 3, White, on track, 38½c.; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 25½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Flour in fair demand, but unsatisfied. Millfeed firm and unchanged. Canal freights strong at unchanged prices. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 1,8,000 bushels; Oats, 125,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Flour, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 175,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 38,000 bbls.; Wheat, 110,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—Wheat easy. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Red, 74c.; receipts, 11,000 bush.; shipments, 8,000 bushels. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 37½c. Oats dull; No. 2 Mixed, 20c.@20½c. Rye neglected; No. 1, 40c. Pork steady; $10 62½. Lard dull; $5 85. Bulk-meats and Bacon quiet. Whisky active; sales, 1,021 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 02. Butter dull. Sugar quiet. Eggs barely steady; 13c. Cheese at 8½c. for strong; common and light, $3 50@$4 60; packing and butchers', $4 15@$4 30. Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 300 head. Eastern Exchange steady; 50c. discount buying and par selling.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—Corn active; easy; High Mixed, 34c.@34¼c.; No. 2 Mixed, 36¼c.@36c.; Rejected, 32½c.@33c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 23½@23c.; No. 3 White, 20c.@21½c. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky firm; 1 bbl. Spirits, $1 06. Receipts—Corn, 38,600 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 650 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 11,250 bushels; Oats, 55,250 bushels; Rye, none.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,900 head; total for week thus far, 15,410 head; for same time last week, 16,738 head; consigned through, 1,280 head, of which 820 head to New-York; on sale, 160 head; market irregular. Sheep and lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,600 head; total for week thus far, 28,400 head; for same time last week, 29,800 head; consigned through, 3,000 head, of which 1,600 head to New-York; on sale, 2,600 head; market inactive and lower; choice to extra sheep, $4 25@$4 50; medium to good, $4 2 $4 25; Lambs, good to choice, $5 50@$5 75; fair to good, $5 25@$5 50; culls and poor to medium, $3 50@$5; Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,480 head; total for week thus far, 39,440 head; for same time last week, 31,100 head; consigned through, 2,240 head, of which 1,600 head to New-York; on sale, 1,460 head; market unsettled and lower; mediums, $4 20@$4 50; mixed, $4 50; Yorkers, from grass to good corn-fed, $4 30@$4 60; rough, $3 80@$3 70; stags, $3@$3 25.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market slow; choice heavy native Steers, $4 20@$4 50; fair to good do., $3 80@$4 25; Stockers and feeders $2 70@$3 15; range cows and heifers, $2 30@$3 40. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 400 head; market easier; fair to choice heavy, $4@$4 25; packing grades, $4@ $4 20; light grades, fair to best, $4 30@$4 50. Sheep—Receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady; fair to choice, $3 25@$4 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,850 head; shipments, 2,040 head; nothing doing; closed dull and lower on common grades; no Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market firm; light Yorkers, $4 50@$4 60; medium and heavy, $4 30@$4 40; 15 cars 170 Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 100 head; market very dull, prices unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1889.

COFFEE—Despite somewhat stronger cables from Europe the speculative berg collapsed to unimportance under pressure to sell, and prices to depression. (27,250 bags placed on options,) leaving off easy about steady and 10@ 15 points under yesterday's closing. August at 14.80c.@15c., September at 14.95c.@15c., October at 14.90c.@15c., November at 14.90c.@15c., December at 15c.@15.05c., and January at 15.05c. Cables from Brazil were of tame markets, with moderate deliveries to the ports of consist, (to Rio Janeiro alone our last, 6,000 bags, and Santos, 2,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro 155,000 bags, and of Brazil Coffee here, 208,419 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 948,560 bags.....And for prompt delivery Coffee was moderately sought after and held up firmness. With fair inquiries of Rio quoted at 18½c.....sales embraced 4,750 bags Santos, part No. 8, at 14¾c.; 1,000 mats Timbr at 20¼c.; 563 bags Maracaibo at 18¼c., and 669 bags Savanilla at full figures.

COTTON—Had a fair share of attention in the speculative line, and, though variable, wound up more firmly, (option sales, 68,200 bales, basis again August to January, with January sold about 1 point, or 10.75c.@10.76c.; September 8 points, or to 10.65c.; October 6 points, or to 10.22c., and later deliveries 3@5 points, bringing December to 10.36c. and January to 10.41c.) Cables from Liverpool and Havre were unsatisfactory, closing at 3@5 points decline.....Deliveries to shipping ports freer (since our last, 1,478 bales,) and stock in part the ports, 70,695 bales, of which last week was 37,17 ₱ cent., is now 41.71 ₱ cent., with January 44.74%.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Beet Sugar—August, 16s. 5½d.; December, 14s. 4d.

4 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 44s. ₱ quarter. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 8,675,000f. in gold and 3,250,000f. in silver.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Sugar nominal. Spanish Gold, 240¼@240¾. Exchange quiet.

ANTWERP, Aug. 22.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 17f. 75c. paid and sellers.

BREMEN, Aug. 22.—Petroleum, 7 marks 5 pfennigs.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jersey City, Bristol.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminula, Charleston.....	.....	
State of Texas, Fernandina.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 24.		
Alisa, Kingston.....	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anrania, Liverpool.....	11:30 A

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were held at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 22:

Thomas A. McGowan sold, by order of the Supreme Court, John H. Regan, Esq., referee, the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 51.2, 304 East 82d-st., south side, 82 feet east of 2d-av., for $8,000, to T. D. Donovan.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 92, on Broadway, near Ocean-av., Long Branch, N. J., for $3,500, to James Edwards.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. adjourned the sale of the dwellings, with plot of land, 1,998 to 2,016 Madison-av., block front between 127th and 128th sts., to Aug. 29. The same auctioneers withdrew the sale of dwelling, with lots, at Roseville, L. I., at a bid of $3,600.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

81st-st, 20 West; Dore Lyon and wife to William A. Sherman..... $30,000
Delancey-st., 105; Nicholas Schochbel and wife to Victor Steiner..... 29,500
138th-st, s. e., 24 ft. e. of Boston-av., 16.9x 84. Lola Durgin to William S. O'Brien..... 4,400
Washington-st., 763; Harris Beaver and wife to Julius Loshmae..... 1
103d-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100; Ann and William F. McEntee to Francis McEntee..... 2,000
Same property; Francis McEntee to Mary J. Sperling..... 1
99th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100; Martin J. Barron to Alice Warde..... 10,000
89th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of West End-av., 100x100.5; Elizabeth O'Toole to Mary Smith..... 1
Rivington-st., 242; Solomon Feiner and wife to Joseph Kassell..... 22,000
Rivington-st., 241, 243, 245, 247 Rivington-st., 21x100; Solomon Feiner and wife to same. 34,000
Rivington-st., 13 and 31, and 178 Obrystie-st. Joseph Kessell to Solomon Feiner and wife..... 83,000
Mulberry-st., 128; Phillipe Harris and wife to Mary Brothers..... 10,750
99th-st., 140 West; Andrew T. Judge and wife to John W. Madden..... 16,000
Willet-st., w. s., 63.2 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 18.6x50; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf to Max Landesmann..... 18,250
Railroad-av., w. s., 57.1 ft. s. of 158th-st., 30.4x87.5; George Bolton and wife to Peter Grote..... 1
Christie-st., w. s., 8 of Rivington-st., 25x 75; Morris Fagenson and wife to Jacob J. Mattern..... 16,000
Same property; same to Adam Mnoch..... 20,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25 x 90; Adam Mnoch and wife to Morris Fagenson..... 32,000
Railroad-av., n. w. corner of Juliet-st., 57.1x 72; Charles Monka and wife to Peter Geeks..... 2,000
123th-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x 99.11; Margaret S. Muir to Mary Shay..... 11,000
Kloe-st., 371 and 373; Moses Zimmermann and wife to George Roll..... 84,000
Same property; George Roll to Abraham Quackenbush and another..... 38,000
88th-st., n. w. corner of 11th-av., 20.9x100; William T. Walton and wife to De Wolf Kearny..... 15,000
21st-st., 317 to 321 West; John Curry and wife to Edward F. Hasley..... 103,750
99th-st., n. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x38.9; Charles D. Dickey to Sophie W. Townsend
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x 100.8; Mary C. King to Frank A. Uihlein.. 28,000
Green-wich-st., 295; Alvah J. Dollaway and wife to Martin Schrenkefsan..... 1
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.10x 102.2; Edmond Beardsley to Moritz Pinner. 1
4th-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 27th-st., 21.6x65; Robert E. Deyo, referee, to William R. Maloney..... 5,950

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—LENOX HILL RESIDENCES ON THE East side street in the city, near GRAND ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.

NOS. 42 TO 48 EAST 72D-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PARK-AV.

Sizes 25, 24, and 23 feet in width. THOROUGHLY CONSTRUCTED AND BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects and Builders. Office, 364 Park-av., near 53d-st. HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY.

A.—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZED dwellings in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 106 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 64th-st.

Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to CHARLES BUEK & CO., 72d-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 43 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Important sale of particularly Choice Building Lots at Cedar Lawn, between Lawrence and Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 31, 1889, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Mr. Samuel B. Althause, Jr., 500 SELECTED VILLA SITES.

TERMS.—10 PER CENT. AND AUCTIONEER'S FEES CASH.

40 PER CENT. IN THIRTY DAYS.

50 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 9 PER CENT.

TITLES BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. WITHOUT COST TO PURCHASERS.

FOR MAPS, PARTICULARS, AND TIME TABLES APPLY TO MR. ALTHAUSE, ON THE PROPERTY, OR TO FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 240 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

Handsomely-furnished house to rent in West 45th-st., near 5th-av., for Winter or longer, containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements in thorough order. For particulars address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 275 Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

An elegant full-sized residence, elegantly furnished, 10 East 63d-st., to lease reasonable. Keys from V. E. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

To lease—three to five years, five minutes' walk or drive from Undlow station, Yonkers, one mile from Riverdale, thirty minutes from 42d-st. with Hudson river front and views, modern house, fully furnished, with 25a acres of beautiful grounds. Apply to WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

26 WEST 47TH-ST.—SELECT FURNISHED or unfurnished apartments; but four in the house; location unsurpassed; immediate possession; undoubted references required. Shown by janitor.

UNFURNISHED.

THE GRAMERCY

34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET, TWO ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF SEVEN AND TEN ROOMS EACH; ALSO BACHELOR APARTMENTS TENANTS HAVE PRIVILEGE OF ACCESS TO GRAMERCY PARK. ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

O. WILKINSON CLIFTON, Agent, Late Manager Naverre Building.

Apartments. All sizes and prices. The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient in our superb new buildings.

THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st.
THE GREENFIELD, No. 49 West 72d-st.
THE WESTPORT, corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BUEK & CO., corner 72d-st. and 8th-av.

Elegant flats to let.—PORTSMOUTH, 999 to 44 West 25th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; rents, $990 up; also, in Hamersley, adjoining, small apartments of five rooms without kitchen; very desirable for two bachelors or gentlemen and wife.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 179 Broadway.

223-225 CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (formerly 8th-av.), near 62d-st.—Apartments: eight large rooms; bath; steam heated, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 51st-st., 9th-av. Apply on premises.

Examine flats 9th-av., corner 99d; four to seven rooms; steam heat; $25 to $55; others, all prices. STEVENS, 8th-av., cor. 99d.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Office to rent in Drexel building, corner Wall and Broad sts. Apply Room No. 59.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST. NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE OF AUG. 12, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

9:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

9:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatcong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatcong.

7:30 A. M. Sundays for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 7:30, 9:45 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 5, 8, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., FOR LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, &c. By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 5:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Niagara Falls, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 253 6th-av., 125 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 366 Fulton-st., 38 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

9 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Wilkesbarre and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

6 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 296 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st, as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 6:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 9:15 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.



New-York and Long Branch Railroad for Red Bank, Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, Ocean Beach, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, &c. Time table in effect June 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT OORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 9:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, superintendent. H. P. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent Penn. R. R.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York, New-Haven and Hartford R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, *9, *9:02 (White Mountain exp.), 9:04, 9:5, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *2, 2:02, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11, *11:30 P.M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 5:04, 5:30, 6:04, 6:30, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 10:04, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time tables.

*Express. †Local express.

The only up-town office of the Times is at 1,289 Broadway, between 81st and 82d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government as the

ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL.

THIS IS ALSO

THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only Trunk Line Railway Station in New-York City.

On and After Aug. 18, 1889.

†9 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal, via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*9:30 A. M., Chicago Limited. AGNEW VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 A. M., Indianapolis 11:35 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day. Connects at Cleveland with train for Columbus and Cincinnati. Connects at Albany with drawing-room car for Cooperstown. Elegant compartment sleeping cars now in service.

†10:30 A. M., Chicago Express for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing rooms cars to Richfield Springs, Canandaigua, and Rochester. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11:40 A. M., Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga and Caldwell, (Lake George.)

3 P. M., Saratoga and Lake George Limited. Runs on Saturdays only. Composed exclusively of Wagner drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Lake George, and buffet, smoking, and library cars.

9:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with Wagner drawing room cars to Saratoga and Utica.

*5 P. M., Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg Railroad. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

*8 P. M., Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner vestibuled sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Toronto, Thousand Islands and Adirondack Express. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Clayton, via Utica, daily. Wagner sleeping car New-York to Paul Smith's, via Utica and Northern Adirondack Railroad, daily, except Sunday.

*9 P. M., Special Mail Limited, arrives Rochester 4:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

*10 P. M., Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping cars to Canadaigua on Sundays only.

12 midnight, for Saratoga, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. For connection with train leaving Saturday Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be had at Grand Central Depot, and at 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 1 Battery-place, 86 West 125th-st., and 125th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn, and 398 Bedford-av., Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

†Sundays only; others daily except Sunday. †Stop at 125th-st. station to take up passengers for North and West.

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

FAST PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS SPECIALS, with elegant Wagner drawing-room cars through to Pittsfield without change. Leave Grand Central Station, via Harlem Division, daily, except Sundays, at 10:35 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Fast time. Superior service.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

West Shore Railroad.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-street station, New-York, as follows, and 20 minutes earlier from foot of Cortlandt-st.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., †9:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal interme iate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 1:40 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Hudson, 9:15, *9:55, at 1:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M. Newburg, *10:15 A. M., †1:0, 4:15, 5:35, *9:25, *11:45, P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:20 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, at 9:15 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, at 1:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell Saturdays only, 09:45 P. M. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley trains, 9, at 11:30 A. M. Saturdays only, 03:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, at 1:30 A. M., 03:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Pine Hill, at 9:15, 11:30 A. M., and 03:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Grand Hotel Station and to Phoenicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain Home) at 9:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Catskill, Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 9:15, 7:15, 9, at 11:30 A. M., 03:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on at 11:30 A. M. and 03:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. 9 leave Jersey City, foot of Warren-st., at 9:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Hoboken, West Shore station, at 11:28 A. M., 03:58 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 746 Fulton-st., 1 Court-st., corner of Fulton-st., New-York City, 271, 362, 735, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 69 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. O. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW LINE TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE VIA CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 7:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 9:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 9:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 9:30, 9:90, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30 P. M., 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets and Parlor-car seats can be procured at 21, 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 125 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 366 Fulton-st., 99 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

F. F. V. VESTIBULE SPECIAL. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE for CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

Leaves New-York daily, 3:30 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad and Washington. Arrives White Sulphur Springs next day at 6:46 A. M.; Cincinnati, 6:15 P. M.; Lexington, Ky., 4:45 P. M.; Louisville, 8:35 P. M.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, Dining Car, and Pullman Sleepers, New-York to Cincinnati without change. Vestibule Sleepers Washington to Louisville.

Coaches under direction of the Pullman Company. Train heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

For tickets and locations call at Chesapeake and Ohio ticket office, No. 493 Broadway, and at all Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE Chambers-St. Station as follows:

9 A. M., Day Express, Buffet drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, connecting Hornellsville for Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake.

8 P. M. daily, "Chicago and St. Louis Limited," a solid Pullman train of vestibuled day, dining and sleeping coaches to Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Marion, and Chicago, without change. Buffet sleeping coaches to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; no extra charge for fast time.

6 P. M. every day, Chicago and Grand Trunk Express, solid Pullman train of day and buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, and Chicago without change. Buffet sleeping coach to Rochester. Arrive 7:30 A. M.

8:30 P. M. daily, Chicago Express, Pullman buffet sleeping coaches to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Jamestown, and Lakewood for Chautauqua Lake, Corry, Meadville, Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

For local trains see time tables in hotel offices.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Supt. L. P. FARMER, G. P. A.

New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Co.—Passenger trains leave foot of Jay-st. as follows, (from West 42d-st. 15 minutes later:)

7:30 A. M. for Middletown, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Liberty, Manlius, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Edmeston, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Oswego, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

*9:30 P. M. for Middletown, Campbell Hall, Chonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley stations, Stony Fort, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Mamakating, Fallsburg, Harrisville, Liberty, White Lake.

3 P. M. for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Walkill Valley stations, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Ellenville, Port Jervis, Monticello, Fallsburg, Harleyville, Liberty, Rockland.

4:30 P. M. for Stony Fort, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

†6 P. M. for Middletown, Fallsburg, Liberty, Hancock, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with Wagner sleeping cars. Sleeping car for Buffalo reserved at 107 Broadway.

*Sundays also to Middletown. †Daily through. Other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Drawing-room Coaches and Sleeping-car Berths reserved at 107 Broadway.

J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the pioneer of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by me ans electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars. Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 9 P. M. Corry and Erie at 8 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9:11 A. M., 1, 2, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 and 10 A. M., 4 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH. "Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 3:12 P. M.; Baltimore, 2:40 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 8:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8, and 8:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:15, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 4, (Through Car) and 9 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8, 9:45 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point Comfort, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 9 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 9:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M. and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4, 8:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 9:30, 9 and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 9 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LONG BEACH AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Traine leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:30, *3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, 8:50 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, *9:20, *10:40 A. M., *1:20, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50, *4:50, *7:00, 8:10 P. M.

*Connect for Point Lookout.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK or ALBANY.

Daily, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st. (or Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" NEW-YORK, Vesey-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
" West 22d-st. Pier, 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, New Rochelle, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down line boats.

RHINEBECK (by ferry) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with Fall River Line, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West, Boston and the East, Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

Fall River Line.—FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, and all Eastern points. DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Four steamers in commission.—PURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R., (old No. 1 foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 and 9:15 P. M. Express trains with through cars from Fall River for Boston, Cape Cod, the White Mountains, &c., &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by all boats daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at all principal ticket offices, at the Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

Providence Line for Boston, Providence, Worcester, and all points East. Most direct route for WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyan's and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECT

THE PYTHON TURNED UP

AN ASTRAY SNAKE CAUGHT IN THE MONROVIA'S HOLD.

MISSING FOR THREE WEEKS THE REPTILE IS FOUND SNUGLY ASLEEP IN A BOX.

The Monrovia, a stanch bark that for many years past has been engaged in the African trade in the interest of Yates & Porterfield of New-York, arrived in this port on her last passage from the Dark Continent about three weeks ago. Besides her regular cargo she had on board an assorted collection of choice snakes and monkeys, brought to this country by Capt. Rogers as a little private speculation. She also carried about ten white passengers in the cabin and thirty negroes in the steerage. She was docked in Brooklyn. Forty passengers probably never left a vessel with greater rejoicing, and it was all owing to an unpleasant incident that occurred when the Monrovia was in mid-ocean.

Among the choicest of the reptiles that Capt. Rogers was bringing to America was a twenty-foot python, a magnificent specimen, which a body as big around as a section of stovepipe. His snakeship was confined in a box, and, probably appreciating the fact that he was coming to "the land of the free," took it into his head that his confinement was unwarranted. At any rate, he squirmed out of his cage and disappeared. He was missed when the sailor who had been appointed purveyor of edibles to the snakes and monkeys was performing his daily task. An alarm was sounded, and the crew armed themselves with belaying pins, marlinspikes, and other implements of naval warfare and set out on a still hunt for the runaway python. The Monrovia was searched from keel to truck; but the snake was not found, and Capt. Rogers came to the conclusion that it had wriggled its shiny body overboard. The passengers, however, especially the negroes, were not satisfied to accept this theory, and were so afraid that the big reptile would conolnde to share their berths during the midnight hours that they refused to sleep below, and swung their hammocks on deck. Even then they appointed some of their number to stand watch.

The Monrovia was unloaded and still the python was not seen. This satisfied the Captain that it was not aboard. The vessel was sold to Messrs. Swan & Sons of New-York, who desired to use her in the Central American trade. She was towed over to Pier 18 East River, and Capt. J. F. Chase was put in charge. Swan & Sons had heard about the python, and told Capt. Rogers that as they intended to make extensive alterations in the vessel's interior structure, they wanted to be sure the snake was not aboard before they put the men at work.

"Do you think I'd turn the ship over to you if there was a three-hundred-dollar snake aboard?" replied Capt. Rogers. "Not much. I'd get that money myself."

The carpenters were put to work. There was an old darky on board who had sailed on the Monrovia ten years. He always believed the snake was aboard, and used to go around among the men saying: "Dey's a snake in dose, 'ere's yonse bours. He'll cotch somebody yit, see if he don't." The old fellow got to be snoh a nuisance with his warning that he was suspended. The alterations were completed and still no python was seen.

Yesterday longshoremen were put to work storing oil and merchandise on the vessel. Capt. Chase was superintending them. In the forward part of the hold was a big box, 6 by 3 feet, which was in the way and the Captain started to move it. It was very dark in the hold. The box was very heavy and the Captain put his hand in to see what it contained. His hand closed on something that was soft and slippery. In an instant he realized that he had grasped the neck of the missing python. So great was the shock that for a minute, like a man in an electric battery, he could not let go. A hiss and a squirm brought him to his senses. He dropped the reptile and got ont of that hold so quiok that he broke three rungs of the ladder in his ascent. He was hardly quicker, however, than the twenty longshoremen, who made a break for the ladder when they saw the Captain's flight. Capt. Chase did not stop running until he reached Swan & Sou's office.

"I've got him," he gasped—"the python; he's in the hold."

Swan & Sons have in their employ Mr. William Kemble, who has spent many years in Africa and has the reputation among his friends of being a first-class amateur snake charmer. Mr. Kemble denies the accomplishment, but says that a man can handle any snake if he'll only look him square in the eye. He was sent back to the ship with the Messrs. Swan and Capt. Chase. The python was found stretched out in the hold. Fearlessly Mr. Kemble took two gunny sacks, and wrapped them about the snake's head. The reptile wriggled, but by clever manipulation Mr. Kemble made him squirm back into the box. Then he nailed some strips of plank across the top, and the python went to sleep.

The big snake was viewed by crowds as he snoozed away the hours last evening in his cage on the Monrovia's deck.

"I have not got my appetite back yet," said Capt. Chase to a TIMES reporter. "When I grabbed that thing by the neck I felt simply awful. I was sick at my stomach, and shook at the knees for an hour after. Ain't he a beauty?" he said, looking at the snake with a sickly smile. "I sold it to Barnum for $1,000, but I'll Well, I ain't. If you know anybody that wants to buy a snake at bed-rock prices, send him to me, and I'll part with the pet in a big hurry."

SWINDLED SYSTEMATICALLY.

William Johnson, who had for seven years been buyer and bookkeeper for George Parker, a produce dealer at 227 Washington-street, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with having robbed his employer systematically for a long time. Parker is the proprietor of the Branford House, at Branford, Conn., and necessarily spent a good deal of his time there, leaving Johnson in charge of his business here. The returns from the business were not as great as usual at this season, and Parker became suspicious. He discovered that Johnson was spending a great deal of his time at the races, and that he had lost much money betting on the wrong horses.

A further investigation showed that Johnson was between $5,000 and $6,000 short in his accounts. He had confiscated checks to that amount, forged his employer's indorsement on them, and got his friends to cash them. One charge, involving the larceny of a check for $198, was made against him, and he was held for trial.

FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRANTS' TREATMENT.

A new blank form has been issued by Commissioner Ridgway of the Emigration Board. It is to be used by the boarding officers of the commission and filled ont and filed on the return from every steamship bringing emigrants to this port. If this duty is performed thoronghly the comfort of the immigrant will manifestly be much improved hereafter, and if complaints of poor accommodation are made by the passengers some evidence will be in the hands of the commission.

The questions which will be decided by these reports are those relating to the number of passengers, the number of sick, the sanitary condition of the vessel, the method of arrangement of berths, the quantity of light, ventilation, the general condition as to cleanliness of vessel, facilities for washing, and provisions for separate quarters for the sexes.

A SWINDLER CAPTURED.

Julius Luft, a peddler, was arrested in this city yesterday at the request of Chief of Police Jansen of Milwaukee. He is wanted there for swindling Adolph Seidel of that city out of $670. He represented to Seidel that a prosperous shoe store could be bought out for $1,000, that he had but $330, and that if Seidel would advance the balance they could go into the purchase in partnership. Seidel consented, and went with Luft to pay the purchase money for the store. When they arrived at the store Luft induced Seidel to hand him $670. Luft entered the store by one door and passed out by another, leaving Seidel waiting outside. Luft disappeared, and did not return. He was held to await a requisition from the Governor of Wisconsin.

A GIRL FALLS 150 FEET.

Maggie O'Keefe, a servant at Cranston's Hotel, West Point, got very drnnk on Wednesday night, and early yesterday morning was found on the railroad track, severely bruised and internally injured, and her left arm was broken. She had evidently fallen from a path 150 feet above the railroad track. Dr. H. H. Sitchbock of Highland Falls attended her and sent her to this city, with a note recommending her for admission to St. Vincent's Hospital. She was taken there.

CROSS-TOWN TRANSIT WANTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not inquire into the question of communication between the east and west sides of the city between Fifty-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street? There is no use of waiting any longer for the authorities, who have been jobbing at the matter now for four years. They will not; tonch anything that there isn't money in—"that is what we're here for, gentleman."

In the meanwhile a pressing and growing necessity exists for means of communication. The whole matter, outside of boodle, presents no complications whatever, and if you will yourself select a plan and urge it the authorities will be compelled to act. I suggest that the roads be sold at auction to the highest bidder that will operate them from five to five and accept transfers from all of the intersecting companies.

FREDERIC DENSMORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1889.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

CHARGES AGAINST EXECUTIVE OFFICER WOOD OF THE ST. MARY'S.

Young sailor lads from the schoolship St. Mary's sat in the committee room of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon to find ont what was going to be done with Lieut. Wood, who must explain why he struck young Cadet Weaver, as well as explain his other alleged misconduct while the vessel was off New-London, on the night of Aug. 4. The boys, who are all attached to Lieut. Wood, brought down a letter signed by every boy on the St. Mary's, in which the discipline of the Lieutenant was highly commended and the expression of their appreciation of his work for them plainly set forth. They disapproved of any charges of ill treatment on his part, and insisted that he had behaved handsomely to them.

The members of the Nantical Committee present to investigate the matter were Judge O'Brien, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Board of Education, and School Commissioner Guggenheimer. Commissioner O'Brien was chosen Chairman. The committee received a report from Commander Crowninshield of the St. Mary's, bnt they refused to state what it set forth.

Mr. Simmons moved that the report of the St. Mary's commander be presented to the counsel for the Board of Education, and charges be formulated and preferred against Lieut. Wood.

Commissioner Guggenheimer had an amendment ready to the effect that Lieut. Wood should be suspended pending the investigation. This did not seem the right thing to Commissioner Simmons, who said that such action on the part of the committee would practically be an assumption that the charges were correct. It would be unjust to Lieut. Wood, who did not as yet know what the charges were.

Commissioner O'Brien agreed with his colleague, and added that after twenty years of service Lieut. Wood would be placed in an unfair position to be suspended before being given a chance to be heard in his own behalf.

Mr. Guggenheimer withdrew from the two Commissioners. The commander of the ship had made his statement and the committee could hear all at once.

Commissioner O'Brien said Lieut. Wood was not in a condition to be tried at once. He did not know what the charges were as yet.

Commissioner Guggenheimer said he could learn them in an hour and that it was not necessary for the committee to defend him.

Mr. O'Brien said he believed that there was ground for a thorough investigation and that the committee should go into the matter in a most thorough manner, bnt he did not believe in at once taking such harsh measures in regard to the Lieutenant.

Commissioner Guggenheimer insisted that the Lieutenant should not go back among the boys nntil after a thorough investigation.

Commissioner Simmons said that the report already made had been prepared at the request of Commissioner Devoe. There had been all sorts of stories rumored about the Lieutenant. He knew that the charges for the board should formulate the charges and then Lieut. Wood's defense should be listened to. But the whole matter should be conducted in a dignified manner and not rushed through.

Commissioner Guggenheimer's amendment was lost and the resolution of Mr. Simmons was agreed to. The committee then adjourned.

The investigation will probably not take place till after the schoolship examination in October. The St. Mary's will soon start on another cruise up the Sound, and the boys will do some hard work at their books.

Mrs. Weaver, the mother of the lad who was reported to have been struck by the Lieutenant, was present at the committee meeting. When it was over she wore a look of disgust which seemed to indicate that she was sorry that the Lieutenant had not been retired from the vessel at once.

RICH GEMS IN CLOVER.

COSTLY ORNAMENTS DESIGNED BY JEWELERS IN EMBLEMS OF LUCK.

The influence of "Clover's" success at Palmer's Theatre has become exceedingly widespread. This is shown by the extensive and increasing use of the four-leaved emblem of luck in designs of endless variety. The stationers have caught the idea and have emblazoned the daintiest sheets of note paper with raised leaves of four-leaf clover in gold and silver and various shades in bronze. One of the prettiest of these is a square correspondence card, in the upper left-hand corner of which is stamped in raised design a four-teaf clover of the most delicate shade of green, with a stem of yellowish gold. The design is also used on the flap of the envelope.

The jewelers have even exceeded the stationers in their use of the clover, and the shop windows and show cases are filled with all sorts of ornaments in the design of the four lucky leaves. There is an astonishing variety of clover scarf pins for gentlemen. Some of these are in yellow gold, with what is known as a satin finish, having either a ruby, a diamond, or perhaps a tiny emerald set at the junction of the leaves. A very pretty design is one with enameled leaves of bright green and a curling stem of rich yellow gold. A costly pin is one with four emeralds set as four clover leaves, with a diamond inserted at the stem. Diamonds set as clover leaves on a stem of gold, also form some of the prettiest and most expensive of the ornaments for gentlemen's neckwear. For the ladies the jewelers have designed some beautiful lace pins having the figure of the rare four-leaved emblem.

One of the prettiest of these has the leaves of green enamel, a curling golden stem, and nestling at the base of the leaves a flawless white diamond glittering in the sunlight like a great dewdrop in the early morning, the beautiful effect being heightened by the background of bright green leaves for the pure white gem.

There are designs of clover leaves and blossoms in ornaments for the hair, composed of both silver and gold, a very pretty variety of clover earrings, and some in enamel, and diamonds for bracelets. The silversmiths have gone extensively into the manufacture of ornaments designed from the clover leaf, and the lucky emblem can now be found forming the clasps of purses, on the silver handles of ladies' parasols, and even on the clasps for garters. The clover seems to have jumped into prominence as the national emblem of good luck, and the great success of the McCaull company in "Clover" appears to have had a great deal to do with it.

AN ILL-FATED LEGACY.

Mrs. Margaret Thaband, the wife of Capt. Eugene Thaband, formerly a sea Captain very well known in this city, applied to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for appointment as committee of her husband's estate. She produced the certificates of Drs. Fillmau and Stearns to prove that Capt. Thebaud is insane. He is now in an asylum in Hartford, Conn. In her affidavit Mrs. Theband states that her husband was in full possession of his senses until November last, when he inherited $12,500 from an aunt. In a week he had spent over nine hundred dollars and could not explain what he had done with it. Soon afterward he bought the house 996 Deau-street for $8,750, paying $3,250 cash. Before February had gone by Capt. Thebaud had spent everything, except this $3,250, and had become so cruel in his treatment of his wife that she had him examined. The physicians pronounced him insane.

Justice Bartlett reserved his decision pending an examination of the papers in the case.

NOT EVEN PERMITTED TO DROWN.

James O'Boyle, a young tinsmith who lives at 222 East Ninety-ninth-street, went on a spree some time ago and drank himself into that condition where life seems hardly worth preserving. Yesterday morning it dawned upon his mind that he was becoming a disgrace to his family. He told a friend so and then went up to the Harlem Bridge, walked to the middle of it, placed his hand on the rail, and leaped over into the river. Officer Henry Munson of the Thirty-third Police Precinct jumped into a boat, rowed ont, and caught O'Boyle by the collar just as he rose to the surface. When he had brought him ashore he found that the combined effects of a enrplus of whisky and water had rendered the man unconscious.

O'Boyle was removed to the Harlem Hospital, and when he revived the officer took him to the Morrisania Police Court, where Justice Taintor held him in $2,000 for attempted suicide.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY IS OUT.

Gustave Engel disappeared from his home, 277 Maujer-street, Brooklyn, on June 27, and a few days later his wife identified as his a body found in Newtown Creek. She buried it and collected $250 from the Prudential Life Insurance Company, in which Engel was insured. Yesterday the supposed dead man returned to his home and so frightened his wife that she went into hysterics.

She sent to a police station for help and wanted her husband put out, but the police could do nothing for her. Engel said he had gone off to avoid arrest for abandonment and had been in this city all the time.

GEN. RODNEY C. WARD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Dr. C. B. Tucker of Brooklyn was hastily snmmoned to Martha's Vineyard yesterday to attend Gen. Rodney C. Ward, who is reported to be dangerously ill. The General's son, Rodney C. Ward, Jr., and the other members of the family were sent for and went.

TO MEET THE CITY'S NEEDS

A PLAN TO INCREASE THE WATER SUPPLY.

MR. J. H. BARTLETT'S LETTER TO MR. R. H. AMMIDOWN—THE PROBLEM OF THE WORLD'S FAIR YEAR.

The necessity for a much greater supply of water in this city during the Summer of 1892, when, it is expected, the great fair will be in full operation, and there will be hundreds of thousands of strangers in New-York, has occasioned much discussion among persons interested in the city's welfare, concerning the means of procuring the additional supply. The following letter has been sent by J. H. Bartlett to R. H. Ammidown on the subject:

"Your letter of Aug. 16 has been received, with the inclosed article from the *American Economist* containing your remarks as to the necessity of an abundant supply of pure water in this city during the Summer of 1892, for the accommodation and protection of the permanent population of the city and the visitors that will come here that year. You ask my opinion of your statements and the replies to the queries addressed by Chamber Birdsall of the Department of Public Works, who states that in ordinary years, or except in years of drought, there would be from 250,000,000 to 270,000,000 gallons of water daily. I have given several years of close study to all the physical and economical questions relating to the water-supply problem of this city, including the sources of water supply, the methods of distribution, and the question of population, and have during these years been gathering information from every other large city in the world available for the purposes of intelligent comparison. I can therefore, in response to your request with a brief outline of the results of my investigations.

"Your statements as to the inadequacy of the present water supply and the impossibility of increasing it satisfactorily by 1892 from the Croton watershed are correct. The official records substantiate you in every details. As to Mr. Birdsall's reply, it is probably not intended as a criticism of your deductions. His estimates would be substantially correct in years of excessive rainfall, but would be valueless in years of drought, such as 1856 and 1883. The rule, or practice, in providing for the demands of a city is that the least rainfall shall be used as a basis for calculation in order that a water famine shall be impossible. The rule is absolute and bars Mr. Birdsall's statement from serious consideration in making calculations for the future.

"The report of Isaac Newton, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqnednct, dated Jan. 20, 1882, shows that the reservoirs and lakes in the Croton basin, whose waters are now available for supply, have a storage capacity of only 20,000,000,000 gallons. This with the Bronx River system, gives a daily supply to the city of 138,000,000 gallons. The new aqueduct is expected to be in use within a year. Its construction has been commenced with the object to the city against a water famine, which would ensue if the old aqueduct should burst, as it is liable to do under the strain it is now required to withstand. Delay in completing it has not been made to withstand pressure: in addition to that, it will convey to the city enoh surplus water during the storm months or flood season as may be necessary for the Croton reservoirs. Its supply, however, depends absolntely on additional storage reservoirs. One is now being constructed—the Sodom Dam or Double Reservoir I. It will be completed in time to fill by the Summer of 1891. The will add 8,000,000,000 gallons to the present storage and about 25,000,000 gallons to the present daily supply. (See letter of Gen. Duane to City Board of Health, dated Jan. 7, 1889.)

"The entire capacity of the Croton watershed can only be utilized by the construction of the Quaker Bridge Dam. This amount, according to the best estimates, will not exceed 250,000,000 gallons of daily supply. (See letter of Chief Engineer Fteley dated Jan 1, 1887, pages 25, 26, and 57.) This structure has not yet been commenced, and Gen. Newton stated under oath that, in his judgment, it would take six years to complete it. For the purposes of your present request the Quaker Bridge Dam, therefore, can be left ont of the disonssion. The other method by which the storage capacity of the Croton watershed can be increased is by the construction of a series of smaller dams extending npward toward the head of the watersued. The total capacity of the watershed, if utilized in this way, will not be over 300,000,000,000 gallons per day. (Authorities: Engineers Isaac Newton, John B. Jarvis, James B. Francis, George S. Greene, Julius W. Adams, Robert K. Martin, E. S. Chesbrough, and others.)

"The State Board of Health (whose roles are now law) did not favor this latter plan. Acting under the authority conferred npon them by the Legislature, (Chapter 343 of the Laws of 1885,) they had the Croton basin carefully surveyed and examined with the view of improving the quality of the present supply and protecting the future supply from any possible pollution. Their complete knowledge of the facts they answered the request of the Aqnednct Commission for information regarding the storing of waters of the Croton watershed under date of May 6, 1889, as follows: 'The public health in the city of New-York will be better served as to water supply by impounding the surface waters of the Croton watershed in large reservoirs than by

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OPENING A BITTER FIGHT

MAHONE DEPENDS ON MONEY AND BOLDNESS.

HIS FOLLOWERS NOT ALL CONFIDENT—THE COLORED VOTER IN A BAD PLACE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23.—President Harrison and his friend, "Boss" Quay, ought to be happy in reading the reports of "Boss" Mahone's convention. It was as perfect an exhibition of machine work as was ever seen in this section, or, for that matter, in the entire country. "Boss" Quay, who holds his hand hard upon Pennsylvania and who uses the delegates to Republican conventions in that State like so many pawns, at least pays a tribute to the intelligence of the State by permitting an appearance of doubt to exist before nominations are made and to put the convention in such shape as to seem to have areas in which it is free.

Mahone's convention had no free area except that of complimentary speechmaking. He alone knew beforehand that the ticket was to be Mahone, Slemp, and Lurty. If he had chosen to change the slate yesterday afternoon he could have done it without consulting a single delegate. The convention was too unanimous, as THE TIMES's correspondent took the liberty of suggesting to Gen. Mahone to-day. A little prearranged friction would have looked well, just by way of pretense. But Mahone wanted to impress the "kickers." He has a contempt for their ability and considers them numerically insignificant. In trampling upon them in the primaries he has determined to show that he could get along without them and that he could conquer them after the convention as well as before it. It remains to be seen whether he was right or wrong. It is plain enough that he is easily the autocrat among the third-class leaders woo remain as his bodyguard. Some of them want office. Several of them are still sore from recent kicks by the "boss." All of them will have to depend upon him for approval in the eyes of the President.

The course of the anti-Mahone men is not yet clear. Gen. W. H. Wickham, who has been the most vigorous and the most capable opponent of the "boss," expects to remain a Republican. He says he is enough of a Republican to be controlled by principle, and has no idea of advocating a second ticket and a faction fight. Still, doubtful of Mahone's sincerity in his platform scheme for a new organization of the party, he is disposed to hope that it may be carried out in good faith. The contention of the "kickers" has not been against anything Mahone has said, but it is in consequence of his determination to run the party in the State upon the edict of the Chairman of the State Committee, by which each county and precinct Chairman is absolutely controlled by the State Chairman. The Valley kickers say they will have nothing to do with the canvass, and will stay away from the polls on election day. As Mahone has named his ticket without consulting anybody, they propose that he shall elect it without their help. Gen. Mahone believes that Gen. Groner will come in" and be found supporting the ticket before election is over.

Some of the warm personal admirers of Mahone, who regard him as a very Napoleon of politics, talk about the ticket as a strong one, that is bound to win. They look for help in names from the North and to Mahone's aggressive campaign methods to insure victory. They laugh at the talk of more conservative Republicans, who admit that the race issue will consolidate the white as well as the black vote, and they are apt to underrate the advantages possessed by the Democrats in the absolute control of the election machinery, by which no Republican is entitled to share in the inspection of the polling of votes or in the count after the votes are cast. Mahone himself did not speak over-confidently of success. Several of the platform speakers spoke hopefully, with qualifications. Some of those who had spoken most confidently, privately admit that they do not believe Mahone can win, or, if he polled more votes than his opponents, that the vote would be returned as elected.

The ticket, below the name of Mahone, has elements of attractiveness and strength. Col. Slemp, named for Lieutenant Governor, is a genuine agriculturist, who regards his opponent, J. Hoge Tyler, as an "agricultural dude." He is a cattle dealer, rides from a drover, a fair talker, and immensely popular in the southwest. He is a man of strong convictions. In 1879, when he was a member of the Legislature and a dirt-paying bull was about to be passed, he insisted upon being put into the House of Delegates on a cot when he was desperately ill in order that he might help to make a majority.

Capt. W. S. Lurty, the candidate for Attorney General, was a Confederate soldier, a cousin of General Stonewall Jackson, and, coming up the line of Gen. Grant, won fame in the valley by his vigorous prosecution, as United States District Attorney, of all sorts of offenders against Federal laws.

Democrats and Republicans in Norfolk are alike in the belief that the State campaign will be an intensely bitter one. Mahone's record will be assailed, and, from Republican sources, THE TIMES's correspondent is assured that it is a record vulnerable to a degree. The attacks upon Mahone will make him savage. He will retort with vigor and bitterness. Both sides will be wrought up by personal criticisms exchanged on the stump, and by the discussion of the race question in excited and exaggerated language. It would surprise none of the leaders if the campaign should be fruitful in violent exchanges of shots. The white people will have to be watchful, for they cannot tell whether they are being used by Democrats or Republicans when they are trapped into the attitude of using violence. Whoever the guide may be, and whether he is Republican or Democrat, he will trust to the bogy of Negro rule as the only come to the negro, the bone of contention over which the two parties are fighting.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Sun* from Woodstock, Va., says: "Ex-Senator Riddleberger, in his paper, the *Herald*, to-day says: 'There never was a time since 1877 that we would have supported William Mahone for Governor. We had doubts then, but solved those doubts in his favor on account of the "Martin" letter. We will not apologize now. Our reasons will be made manifest in defending him nominated to be eliminated. The people of Virginia will not have cause to regret this nomination. He and meddlesome Mattis Quay will have their just rebuke this Fall. Carry the news to Hatton.'"

NEXT A TRUCK SUFFERED.

HOW ANOTHER ACCIDENT FOLLOWED THE NEWARK SMASHUP.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The collision between trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which occurred in this city last night, blocked travel until 2 o'clock this morning. The Montclair train due at Newark at 7:44, which collided with a freight engine, was filled with excursionists. Both locomotives were battered out of shape. A passenger car was derailed and a freight car turned up on end. Wrecking cars were at once to the scene of the collision, but it was 2 o'clock in the morning before they had cleared the débris from the track.

The passengers on the Montclair train were thrown from their seats and well shaken up, but they all escaped serious injuries.

About 2 o'clock this morning passengers for Orange were transferred at the scene of the wreck. The engine was reversed and its headlight was seen at the train it was hauling. At Centre-street, Orange, a fire truck connected with the Orange Fire Department started to cross the track. The approaching train was not seen and the truck was struck. Thomas Doyle, the driver, was hurled to the track and a great gash was ont in his head. The truck was torn from the team and one of the horses ran away.

GLORY FOR OLD FIREMEN.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The convention of the New-York State Volunteer Firemen is finished and the fire laddies have departed for home, except the New-York and Brooklyn Exempts, who go in the morning. The features of the day were the prize drill and hand engine contest, which was won by the Herkimer Company and the Litties of Glens Falls. The parade was a very fine one, but was not so large as at other conventions. The Exempts of Brooklyn and Volunteer Association of New-York made a great showing and were warmly cheered along the route. Gov. Hill, Lieut. Gov. Jones, Controller Wemple, and other distinguished gentlemen were in the reviewing stand. The convention has been a grand success.

EVICTED SETTLERS ACCUSED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 23.—A special from Fort Dodge says: "There has been trouble of a grave character in the territory in which evictions have been made, particularly in the vicinity of Homer. During the recent absence of Mr. Brock, who lives on a farm purchased from the Riverland Company, the house and barn were set on fire and entirely consumed. Other buildings were set on fire, and the fences were torn down, and the fences [illegible] The evicted settlers are charged

NESHAMINY'S LOG COLLEGE.

A GRAND CELEBRATION TO TAKE PLACE ON THE OLD HISTORIC SITE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Great preparations are in progress for the celebration at Neshaminy, in Bucks County, on the 5th of next month, of the founding of the log college, the first institution in this country where young men might study for the Presbyterian ministry. It is to be one of the largest, most imposing, and notable gatherings that have ever come together in this State.

President and Mrs. Harrison, the Rev. Dr. Scott, and, in fact, the whole Harrison family, will be present. The President is booked for a speech, and so are Postmaster General Wanamaker, Gov. Beaver, Gov. Green of New-Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Scott, father-in-law of the President; the Rev. Dr. Patton, President, and Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College.

The President and his family will spend the night at the country seat of Postmaster General Wanamaker and will drive over to Neshaminy on the morning of the exercises. Preparations are now being made to give him a grand reception, and when his carriage arrives upon the grounds a chorus of 100 voices will sing "Hail to the Chief."

In order to insure against interference on the part of the weather, two large tents, capable of affording shelter to at least 10,000 people, have been hired, and will be on the grounds. It is estimated that if the weather and conditions be favorable there will be 25,000 people in the assemblage.

On the site where it is intended to hold the celebration, there was erected in 1726 a structure of rough-hewn logs, forming a compartment 20 feet long by 18 feet wide, and it was in this little cabin that the doctrine of Presbyterianism was inculcated into the minds of young men desirous of entering the ministry, and afterward disseminated by them throughout the entire country, until at the present time it is among the strongest and most powerful of sectarian religious doctrines in the land.

The log college, by which name the building was known, was presided over by William Tennent, who came to this country from Ireland, where he was one of the most famous educators in the Presbyterian Church. The country surrounding the scene of the coming celebration will prove especially interesting to the Rev. Dr. Scott, for the reason that it will awaken many ancestral recollections of the old colonial days, when his great-grandsires wandered over their large estates in powdered wigs and knickerbockers.

It was in this place that the great religious revival of 1746, which was known as the "great awakening," found its beginning. It was also on this spot that Lafayette reported for duty to Washington, when the surrounding hills, dales, and valleys were covered with the Continental army.

MAJOR JOSHUA B. DAVIS.

HIS CAREER AS A MINISTER, SOLDIER, AND JOURNALIST.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 23.—Major Joshua B. Davis, Department Commander of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic, who died in Chicago on Thursday suddenly, was born in the vicinity of Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, this State, about fifty-five years ago. His father was a farmer, and young Davis was educated at the Baldwinsville Academy. His early bent was for the ministry, and prior to 1860 he had been duly installed as a preacher of the Baptist faith. His youthful acquaintances, not altogether awed by his assumption of ecclesiastical dignities, used to joccosely refer to him as the Rev. "Gosh" Davis, and some entertaining stories are told of his experiences in baptizing converts and preaching, in his original way, the word of God.

When the rebellion came the Rev. J. B. Davis was among the earliest in Onondaga County to tender his services to his country, and, resigning his charge, he became Chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers. Before the regiment had moved from camp in Syracuse Chaplain Davis exchanged his peaceful, God-fearing vocation for the more purely martial and warlike one of Major of the regiment, and in that capacity went to the front. He served bravely, but when at last the Gettysburg conflict was over Major Davis was counted among those seriously, if not mortally, wounded, a rebel bullet having carried away about two inches of his jawbone.

After much suffering he rallied, returned to Baldwinsville incapacitated, and was mustered out of service. In the Spring of 1864 he purchased the *Onondaga Gazette*, published in Baldwinsville by an eccentric character, "Jeemes" Clark, and commenced his fight for the Union at the point of the pen. His wound prevented him from speaking in public ever after, and from that time his title of "Reverend" was almost forgotten.

Later Major Davis removed to Topeka, Kan., engaging in journalism there, and subsequently he went to Omaha, where he was connected with the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, his brother being the Land Commissioner. Major Davis was an earnest and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and stood high in its local and national councils.

YE OLDEN TIMES.

COMING HISTORICAL CELEBRATIONS IN THE NUTMEG STATE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—The old First Congregational Church of Milford will observe its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary next Sunday with appropriate services. A social church reunion will be held on Monday evening, to be followed by a platform service at which the ministers and others will make short addresses.

The town of Milford will celebrate its "Founders' Day" on Wednesday, Aug. 28. The occasion will be observed by a parade and by a historical service in the First Church. The Milford memorial bridge and tower, which spans the Wepawaug River, will be dedicated.

Guilford and Madison, the two inland towns that adjoin each other on the shore eighteen miles east of New-Haven, will be 250 years old next month, and will have a joint three days' celebration, beginning on Sept. 8. Guilford's pride is the old stone house, which is about two hundred and fifty years old, and older than which there is probably not more than one in the United States. It is now occupied by a lady named Stone, who superintends the work of her valuable farm. The building has been so remodeled and nicely fitted up that only the style of the architecture would suggest its age, and with such care as it receives it ought to stand for centuries to come. Guilford and Madison citizens have numerous valuable relics which will be exhibited.

Dr. Ellsworth Eliot of New-York is a descendant, and will preside at the exercises on the third day of the celebration. Invitations to the celebration will be sent to all the sons and daughters of Madison and Guilford whose addresses can be obtained, and all who can trace their ancestry back to these towns will be welcomed.

A CHANGE IN THE LAW NEEDED.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—A large and enthusiastic assemblage listened last evening in the First Methodist church to the expression of their views on the subject by some prominent members of the new "National League for the Protection of American Institutions."

The Rev. A. A. Minor of Boston was Chairman of the meeting. He delivered an address, and papers by Bishop Coxe, ex-President Hill of Harvard, and the Hon. John Jay were read, respectively by the Rev. A. K. Plumb of Boston, Dr. James B. Dunn of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Cory of Washington. All remarks disclaimed the idea of attacking any one man's religion, but only the supremacy of any one religious sect. Joseph Cook finished the meeting by a ringing speech, one taking climax of which was "Pope or People, Which? Home Rule or Rome Rule, Which?"

The promoting cause of the league is undoubtedly the large sums voted annually by politicians in the States and Territories to the Roman Catholic Church, and an effort will be made to effect a change in the organic law of the United States and each of the States by adding a constitutional provision prohibiting the granting of national or State financial aid to any sectarian institution.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S PENSION.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 23.—Senator Manderson yesterday forwarded to Washington to Commissioner Tanner a letter, in which he demands an examination by medical experts to determine whether he is entitled to the rerated pension recently granted him. The letter is quite lengthy, and in course of it he says the Commissioner will bear him out in the statement that the pension was wholly without his seeking and granted without his knowledge, although he would have had a perfect right to apply for it under the laws.

JOHN C. JACOBS AGAIN

HILL WANTS A "LEADER" IN THE SENATE.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN PICKS THE MAN FOR HIM—CANTOR OF TAMMANY HALL TO GO OVERBOARD.

Whatever else may happen in the politics of Kings County during the coming campaign, one thing may be considered settled, and that is that John C. Jacobs is to be returned to the State Senate. "Boss" McLaughlin is said to have determined on this, and whatever the "boss" has determined on will come to pass in Kings County, whether the other would-be Democratic leaders like it or not. In order to make a sure thing for Jacobs he is to be nominated for the Second District, where a Democratic majority of 8,000 to 10,000 renders a nomination equivalent to an election. The reason for this determination of the "boss" to send Jacobs back to the Senate is said to be an urgent request amounting almost to a demand from Gov. Hill for such action. It has been one of Hill's chief grievances since he has been Governor that he had no leader in the Senate competent to carry out his plans. With a shrewd Englishman, thoroughly versed in parliamentary law and not over scrupulous, he maintains that he could have gained many points for himself and his party within the last four years, even against an adverse Senate, that were lost from lack of proper leadership.

During his first term he tried Senator Pierce as a leader, but Pierce proved to be too much of a glove champion to suit the Governor; besides, he lacked quickness and sharpness, was not posted in parliamentary tricks and dodges, and failed to deal sledge-hammer blows on the enemy. He then tried Senator Cantor, but Cantor, although altogether unlike Pierce, proved to be, from the Governor's point of view, quite as inefficient. As a talker he was prolix and tedious, and, by trying to make party capital out of every question that came up, big or little, important or unimportant, he frittered away his strength, tired out and disgusted the opposition, and needlessly made enemies of Republican Senators both for himself and the Governor, so the Governor has said.

A leading Brooklyn Democrat tells the story of his being in the Executive Chamber one day last Winter when a messenger, who had been deputed to watch proceedings in the Senate, rushed in and informed the Governor that a certain parliamentary manœuvre, on the success of which he had set his heart, had miscarried. The Governor jumped from his chair, and after pranking around the room for a moment, exhibiting great disappointment and rage, he cried out: "Oh, for one hour of John C. Jacobs in that Senate!" When Boss McLaughlin heard this story he expressed deep sympathy for David B. in his intense yearning for John C., and resolved within himself that such a spirit should no longer be allowed to vex the Gubernatorial bosom. Hence the determination to send Jacobs back to the Senate this Fall.

It is well known that Gov. Hill is going to make and is already making herculean efforts to elect a Democratic majority to the next Senate, and should he succeed, he will be able to grasp what little State patronage remains in the hands of the Republicans and will be in condition to exalt his Presidential horn several degrees above the chair. In John C. Jacobs he will have a Senatorial leader after his own heart, whether he succeeds in capturing a majority of that body or not. The Governor has planted himself squarely and ostentatiously on the liquor-license platform, and with Jacobs he will have an A No. 1 saloon statesman, both theoretical and practical. Whether the general interests of legislation and the general good of the Commonwealth will be promoted by the return of John C. Jacobs to the Senate is a question of little moment, perhaps, so long as the Hill Democracy gains a parliamentary leader and Gov. Hill gets a tngleman.

Mr. Jacobs has now been out of politics for four years. Previous to 1886 he served nineteen years consecutively in the Legislature—seven in the Assembly and twelve in the Senate—and during that time, while he became a somewhat expert parliamentarian, he failed to make a record as an honest and useful legislator of which either he or his constituents need be proud. Nor does it appear that he is personally at all anxious to return to Albany, but he is to be sent back by the "boss" of the Brooklyn Democracy solely to gratify the expressed wish of Gov. Hill. Mr. Jacobs's friends say that he is making no effort to get the nomination, that he does not want it, in fact—and that his social and domestic surroundings since he left the Senate are averse to his reentrance into politics; but nevertheless if Gov. Hill wants him in the Senate and Boss McLaughlin gives him the nomination, and the people elect him, he will go.

Some of the Senator's friends are a little surprised at his readiness to thus make himself a "tool of the Governor," as they express it, and are wondering whether he will be electioned, when the times comes, as other friends of David B. Hill are alleged to have been. The circumstances connected with Mr. Jacobs's retirement from politics four years ago have not been forgotten by them and, they think, ought not to be forgotten by him. It will be recollected that in 1885, when D. B. Hill first ran for Governor, Mr. Jacobs came out in the Summer up to the time the convention was held in Saratoga that if Hill got the convention Jacobs was to be associated with him on the ticket as Lieutenant Governor. Jacobs wanted the position of presiding officer of the Senate very much at the time, and Hill professed to be equally anxious that he should get it. It was agreed on all hands that this was the place he was exceptionally qualified to fill, and that his long service in the party and as a member of the Senate entitled him to the nomination.

Well, when the delegates came together in Saratoga it was soon discovered that Hill would have the convention by a large majority. No sooner was this fact discovered and conceded than it began to be whispered around by several of Hill's friends that he need not do to put Jacobs on the ticket for the second place for two reasons. First, his general reputation was such that it would be calculated to weaken the ticket, and second, that it was necessary to have one man on the ticket who could supply a boodle. Both Hill and Jacobs were regarded as impecunious, and unless some man with money would accept the second place, it was feared the ticket would meet with up-hill work. Everybody recognized the fact that the party must go itself into pain in its hunt for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor with a boodle. R. P. Flower, after being nominated against his will, positively refused to serve. Gen. H. W. Slocum did likewise, and finally the party fished up "John Jones of Binghamton," who proved to be a shrewder man than they expected, though the "boodle" he displayed during the campaign was also much less than they expected.

But the chief point in this connection, so far as Jacobs was concerned, was the action of his friend D. B. Hill. Did he come to the rescue of Jacobs after finding he had the convention and could secure his own nomination? Not a bit of it, and as soon as Jacobs found out that some of Hill's friends were underhandedly working and talking against his nomination he promptly withdrew his name and allowed himself to go before the convention as a candidate. At the critical time while Jacobs's merits were being canvassed by the delegates and it was proposed to send for Hill, who was then serving out Gov. Cleveland's term, to come up from Albany to Saratoga and turn the tide for Jacobs, it was discovered that David B. had left Albany and gone to Utica, where he could not be consulted personally in time to turn the scale in favor of his "friend" Jacobs.

Hill's conduct on this occasion was commented on very freely, and not at all favorably, by Jacobs's friends at the time, although it was subsequently reported (after it was too late) that Hill sent a telegram from Utica telling his friends to "stand by Jacobs." Jacobs professed to be satisfied with this telegram as proving the loyalty of Hill, but none of his friends was satisfied, and certainly Hill's friends did not "stand by Jacobs."

PROSPECTING FOR TREASURES.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—It has been the belief of many people for years past that valuable mineral deposits were hidden away at various points in the Catskill Mountains. A day or two ago the hopes of people living at certain points in Rip Van Winkle's land were again raised, and visions of amassing sudden and great wealth ate fascinating the eyes of many a sturdy farmer and his faithful dame.

Dr. E. M. Vary, a local mineralogist, who has been prospecting, reports that there are indications of oil on Lake Hill, town of Woodstock, with "distinct traces of iron." On the farm of A. Rider, at Hutchin Hill, it is said that good specimens of lead ore have been "reached." Some of the "specimens" have been sent to the Dixon Crucible Company to be tested.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company intends to sink a well for oil and gas in the first basin east of Cooper's Lake and another near Hutchin Hill.

Brighton Beach Hotel. Coney Island. Sadd Concerts by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra until 9 P.M. A great many surprises programme. Delightful sea bathing. Reduced three months of season.—Adv.

BEHRING SEA TROUBLES.

ENGLAND SAID TO WISH TO NEGOTIATE—COMMENTS ON CANADIAN RUMORS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Press Association says that the English Government has intimated to the United States Government its willingness to negotiate a settlement of the Behring Sea matter, and now awaits the American Government's reply.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Among the numerous reports put into circulation regarding the Behring Sea situation, the latest comes from Canada. It is to the effect that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain have an understanding with each other, under which the American authorities are going through the formality of seizing Canadian sealfishing vessels, without any intention of enforcing the seizures, and that captured sealskins are not to be confiscated unless the violation of regulations has been too flagrant to be overlooked. The revenue cutter Rush, which is making the seizures in Behring Sea, is under the orders of the Treasury Department, and the latter is unquestionably acting in harmony with the State Department.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Batcheller heard to-night of the report given above, and he disposed of it with the remark: "Gammon; all gammon. There is nothing in that story at all." According to Gen. Batcheller there is only one thing for the Treasury Department to do, and that is to enforce the law in accordance with the proclamation of the President. This is the order which the commander of the Rush is acting, and the authorities take it for granted that he is doing the best he can. They have been unable to communicate with him since the Rush began her work, but they can readily understand that he can spare very few men to take seized vessels into port. It is quite possible that, when he learns how the crew of one man put on board the Black Diamond was treated, he will take time to convey each prize into port with the revenue cutter. The Treasury people have nothing to do with the diplomatic side of the Behring Sea troubles, but they are trying to protect the seals in those waters, without any understanding that they are taking part in a farce arranged by the British and American Governments.

The *Times* says: "There is a curious want of seriousness about the Behring Sea seizures. It appears to be intended to frighten away Victorian sealers by sham formalities of capture and not to exact the usual penalties. America appears to think that this course will appease the Alaska company, please the Irish electors, and yet not provoke British reprisals. But she has no right to play the game of 'bounce' with the weapons of illegal capture and search. Unless England takes some active step America will be perfectly content with an interchange of views till doomsday. Americans will not find us unreasonable on the score of preserving the seals from extinction; but if they persist in refusing to discuss any settlement our only course is to take vigorous steps to ensure that our rights are respected."

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, has telegraphed to Victoria for full information on the sealer seizures. He expresses himself pleased to see the London *Times* coming out as it does on the subject. The Government does not credit the rumor that the British war ships have been ordered to avoid Behring Sea. A leading official of the Fisheries Department gave his views to THE TIMES's correspondent. He says an international commission is sure to be appointed to adjust the Atlantic and Pacific fishery question after the expiration of the contract of the United States with the Alaska Commercial Company, the same official thinks, Canada will obtain compensation for the seizures during the past four years.

MR. BRACKETT'S CANDIDACY.

CLAIMS THAT PROMOTION TO THE BAY STATE GOVERNORSHIP IS DUE HIM.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—A significant bit of gossip on the street is the statement of a well-known politician that Gov. Ames favors the candidacy of Mr. Brackett. This gentleman who vouches for the statement says that Gov. Ames told him that he believed Lieut. Gov. Brackett ought to receive the nomination. Continuing, Gov. Ames is credited as saying:

"I was Lieutenant Governor three years, and when I was elected Governor I felt entirely competent to perform the duties of that high office. It is just the same way with Mr. Brackett. His capacity is unchallenged and the nomination ought to come to him."

Gov. Ames is further credited with saying that he had no idea last Fall of being a candidate for another term until the Draper people began to open the campaign for the General. Then, finding that a greater part of the Republican State Central Committee was plotting against him and working for Mr. Draper, he changed his plans. He did not like to be beaten in that way. His pride forced him into the fight, and although it was something of a contest, he was finally nominated.

In a statement sent out to-day, the Brackett managers say: "The time has come for the newspapers for the selection of the delegates to the Gubernatorial convention approaches, Republicans are taking a decided stand, and the feeling all along the line seems to be that Mr. Brackett should receive the nomination. While the candidacy of Mr. Crapo is regarded with a good deal of respect, there is a growing feeling that the party would be doing a great injustice to Lieut. Gov. Brackett, thrice elected to the second place on the ticket, with increasing majorities, to pass him by and in further ahead. To put him off in his honorable career is not the sentiment which has actuated the rank and file of the party in times past, it is argued, and when the people stop to consider this phase of the question their course of action is at once apparent."

WELL AND PUMP VANISHED.

READING, Penn., Aug. 23.—The section of the country near Harmonyville, Chester County, about thirty miles south of this city, has been stirred up to great excitement by a remarkable and unaccountable accident. An old well with a pump over it and a stone wall around it suddenly disappeared from view yesterday beneath the earth. Many persons in that neighborhood believe that a subterranean lake underlies the fields in that locality, and attribute the disappearance of the well to that fact. It is said, however, that some years ago the earth thereabout was dug full of shafts in a search for iron ore and copper, and it is surmised that the cave-in and swallowing up of the well is due to those shafts. Several years ago the ore mine of A. Jones & Co. broke, near the village of Harmonyville, had to be abandoned permanently on account of a mysterious and powerful flood of water, and this strengthens the theory that a great lake of unknown dimensions sleeps somewhere beneath the surface.

CODFISH PLANTING SUCCESSFUL.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 23.—Abundant evidences have been received this Summer that codfish can and are being successfully cultivated by the United States Fish Commission at Wood's Holl. Codfish weighing half a pound have been found in the head waters of Narragansett Bay, where a few were placed last year, and recently the commission received a very gratifying letter from a gentleman in the vicinity of Plymouth Bay, reporting the presence there of a great number of fish that resembled cod. The commission sent for some of the fish for examination at Wood's Holl, and found them to be cod eighteen months old. These fish are reported as in very large numbers. Nothing of the kind has been seen in Plymouth Bay before for forty years. This information seems to prove that the plantings of cod made in the region of Cape Ann and Vineyard Sound have not only been successful, but that the fish have spread along the coast.

REDISTRICTING POSTPONED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The City Council met last night for the purpose of redistricting the city. It was found after assembling that no plan had been prepared by either of the two political parties, and nothing was accomplished. It was determined to leave the drafting of a plan to a committee consisting of three Democrats and three Republicans, who must report at the next meeting.

According to the provisions of a bill passed by the last Legislature, if the City Council fails to redistrict the city of Elizabeth into five wards such wards as cast over 1,900 votes at the last Presidential election, then there must be two additional Councilmen elected from such wards. These are the First, Second, Third, and Fifth.

CRUSHED IN A COLLISION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—At noon to-day as a Lehigh Valley train of empty coaches was passing Attica it ran into a freight train. Dennis Hayes, a fireman, was caught between the boiler and tender and killed. He was thirty years old and married. He lived at Segro. The engines of both trains were destroyed.

STRICKEN BY PROTECTION

WOOL MANUFACTURERS TO CONFER TOGETHER.

A MEETING TO CONSIDER THE TARIFF AND TRY TO FIND A REMEDY FOR THEIR PRESENT DISASTROUS STATE.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The appended call has been issued for a conference of wool manufacturers in this city Sept. 17, to agree upon a schedule of duties on wool and woolens to be recommended to Congress:

70 KILBY-STREET, BOSTON, Mass.

DEAR SIR: The signs point to an extra session of Congress, probably in October, for the purpose of a revision of the tariff. In view of this fact, at a special meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, held June 14, a resolution was adopted directing the President and Secretary of the association to arrange for a meeting of the Executive Committee, and such others engaged in the various branches of wool manufacture as they might deem advisable, to be held at such time and place as they might fix, for the purpose of framing and uniting upon a satisfactory schedule of duties upon wool and woolens, to be recommended to Congress in connection with the proposed tariff revision. In accordance with the above resolution the date of such meeting is hereby fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the National Association, 70 Kilby-street, Boston, Mass. The meeting will probably last at least two days.

Permit me to impress upon you the importance, first, of absolute unity of action among those whose interests are affected by the wool tariff; second, of the necessity which exists for a very careful consideration of all the questions which enter into the proper and equitable adjustment of the schedule, and, third, of an agreement upon a basis which shall be so just to all interests concerned, and shall so command itself for its reasonable adaptation to the industrial situation as it exists to-day as to compel the favorable consideration of Congress and the public, and thus, when enacted into law, give promise of permanence in the tariff and stability in our business. The proposed conference, to be productive of good results, must be representative of all branches of the woolen manufactures. Its work will be expedited if the manufacturers in each branch will regard themselves as sub-committees and confer among themselves in advance of the general meeting. If the representatives of each branch of the industry will come to this meeting prepared to agree as to their special wants, the task of harmonizing the whole into a consistent schedule will be greatly simplified.

WILLIAM WHITMAN, President.
S. N. D. NORTH, Secretary.

In commenting upon this, the *American Wool Reporter* says: "We confess that we await the issue of this meeting with interest, but with some uncertainty. The results of the tariff revision of 1883, under the leadership of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, however well intended, have been a cause of grief and distress to the wool manufacturing industry of the United States ever since. Look at the list of failures of woolen mills since Jan. 1, 1889, and how many others have seen their surplus capital fade away during the past few years as the result of the tariff inequalities perpetrated in 1883. Later on, in January, 1888, a conference of wool growers and woolen manufacturers was held in Washington which has been a source of contempt and the laughing stock of the Nation ever since. These are severe comments, but they are demanded by the present emergency and unless the co-called National Association of Wool Manufacturers' rises to the exigencies of the present crisis, its last claim to a representative position in the trade must be abandoned."

EXPERTS ARE PUZZLED.

THEY CAN'T DISCOVER THE CAUSE OF THE KNOXVILLE ACCIDENT.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The Coroner's inquest to-day returned a verdict completely exonerating the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Road from all responsibility for yesterday's accident at Big Flat Creek. The cause of the accident remains unknown, as experts are totally unable to explain it. The roadbed was examined and found to be in perfect condition. The wheels were tested before the train started, and the cars ware just out of the shop. A small stone found between the plank crossing and the rail may have lifted a flange from the track, but this is considered improbable.

Knoxville has a fever of unrest to-day, and business, except at the newspaper offices, is practically suspended. Large crowds are on the streets quietly but excitedly discussing the accident. Scarcely a man injured but was a prominent and popular citizen. There have been no additional deaths, but Chairman of Public Works Young is now dying and J. P. Barry cannot live. Engineer Layman's condition has taken a turn for the worse, and his friends are very anxious. The following is a complete list of the wounded and the extent of their injuries.

E. W. Adkins, bruised on leg and cut in the neck.

A. J. Albers, simple fracture of the hip bone, two ribs broken, and right arm broken.

Alexander A. Arthur, slight internal injuries, bruises; not considered dangerous.

Edward S. Barker, compound fracture of the right leg and hurt in the groin; amputation necessary.

J. F. Barry, cut in the side by glass; wounds considered necessarily fatal, as the cavity of the abdomen is filled with powdered glass.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, chief of the Theological School, Grant University, Athens, two ribs of the left side fractured.

C. A. Ebbs, slightly bruised.

John T. Hearn, editor of the *Sentinel*, very painfully, but not seriously, injured internally.

Judge H. H. Ingersoll, cut in the head and bruised.

Peter Kern, a member of the Board of Public Works, left shoulder, head, and face bruised.

J. F. Kinzel, left shoulder dislocated and injured internally, but not seriously.

Judge George Maloney, one rib broken and thigh bone probably fractured; very dangerously injured.

Judge McKeldin, of Athens, ribs broken, injured internally.

R. Schmidt, left shoulder and two ribs fractured.

W. A. Park, State Inspector of Mines, right leg and spine slightly injured.

Alderman W. C. Perry, bruised about the loins and head; severe cuts.

W. C. Perry, flagman, internally injured.

Philip Samuel, aged ten years, severe scalp wound.

W. B. Samuel, fractured left arm and bruise of the wrist, cut and bruised in the face.

Gen. H. Schubert, simple fracture of the left leg below the knee and fracture of the right thigh bone.

Charles Seymour, attorney, compound fracture below and above the knee of the left leg; amputation necessary.

J. R. Taylor, two ribs broken, cut and bruised about the head and face, and ankle sprained.

Dr. A. W. West, city physician, injured internally, probably fracture of ribs.

S. B. Weitzel, head and body injured, not dangerously.

Alexander W. Wilson, assistant to the chief engineer of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, compound fracture of the right leg above the knee and fracture of the right hip bone and bruised about head and shoulders.

F. W. Woodruff, simple fractures of the left leg and left arm.

Isham Young, Chairman of the Board of Public Works, internal injuries; will die.

The funeral of Col. S. T. Powers, one of the victims, was held at 4 o'clock and was more largely attended than any funeral held in Knoxville since the death of Horace Maynard. Col. Powers came of an old Virginia family. In early youth he went to Kentucky and five years ago came to Knoxville. He was one of the largest real estate owners and a leading merchant of the city.

The funeral of Judge Andrews will be held to-morrow. He was a native of Vermont and had been living in Knoxville since 1868. He was conceded to be one of the best lawyers in the South. His head and body were literally crushed to a jelly.

HARD PRESSED BY CREDITORS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 26.—The sensation to-day is the disappearance of a prominent young lawyer and notary, Alphonse Phillips. His absence from the city, beyond the reach of his creditors, has been a matter of gossip for some weeks, but the matter came before the public to-day in a suit filed by one of his clients demanding an accounting for funds left in his custody. It is alleged he has permanently absented himself and a garnishee of funds in a national bank was issued. Funds in his hands unaccounted for amounted, it is claimed, to $80,000 or $100,000. Phillips was an official of the Mexican Lottery Company, out of which he made a handsome sum. He was also prominent in the councils of the young Democracy. He elected by them to the legislature from the Twelfth Ward, and was supported by the city members as their candidate for Speaker of the House.

WOODEN BUILDINGS CAUSE SUITS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The Firemen's Relief Association of this city intends to prosecute all persons who, within the past year, have erected wooden buildings inside the fire limits.

According to an ordinance passed many years ago no wooden buildings can be erected within 200 feet of Morris-avenue, Broad or Water streets. The firemen have discovered that this law is frequently disregarded and are determined to punish the offenders.

The fine for violation of the ordinance is $50. This money, when paid, goes to the relief association.

Suit has been begun by Alderman Connolly, attorney for the association, against Eliza R. Middlebrook, a wealthy property owner, for violation of the ordinance. If this suit, which is a test case, is decided in its favor, the association will push the other suits.

FOUR KILLED, MANY INJURED

BY A SMASH-UP ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO—CONFLICTING ORDERS.

PETROLEUM, West Va., Aug. 23.—A collision occurred about 11 o'clock this morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Petroleum and Silver Run Tunnel, about twenty-three miles east of Parkersburg, in which three men were instantly killed and many wounded. The accommodation train coming west, due at Parkersburg at 12 o'clock, crashed into a special train occupied by railroad magnates on a tour of inspection.

The cause of the wreck is said to have been conflicting telegrams. The one received by Conductor Flannagan and Engineer Layman of the accommodation ordered them to pass the special at Petroleum, while the special train, engineered by Capt. Cephus Rowland, is said to have had telegraphic orders to pass the accommodation at Silver Run. The result of these misconstructions was to hurl into eternity four men at least, and to wound fifteen or twenty others. The trains came together with a crash at the curve east of Petroleum and between that point and Silver Run.

Both trains were running at a rapid speed, and when they

ATTACKING MR. BALFOUR

THE PARNELLITES TALKING ABOUT IRISH JAILS.

ONCE-IMPRISONED MEMBERS TELLING THEIR EXPERIENCES, AMID HOOTS AND GROANS, AND DEMANDING REFORMS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, in the debate on the prisons vote, an attack was made upon the treatment of Irish political prisoners. The case of Mr. Conybeare having been referred to, Mr. Balfour announced that Mr. Conybeare was now cured, and the only question remaining was as to the origin of his disease. McFadden, he said, was the previous occupant of the cell. A thorough examination revealed no trace of disease in the prison or among the prisoners. At the conclusion of the examination he consented to the transfer of Mr. Conybeare to another jail.

Mr. Blane followed with an account of his experience in Londonderry Jail. He declared that sick prisoners were never sent to hospital until they were nearly dying. He had seen prisoners arrive suffering from vermin. He and other prisoners had been exhibited from the balcony to lady friends of the officials. He had never complained of his treatment, because he knew it was useless to do so.

Mr. Sexton violently attacked Mr. Balfour's allusion to McFadden. Mr. Belfour, interposing, said he intended no insinuation. Mr. Sexton continuing described the Londonderry Jail as a pest house. There the prisoners contracted fever, and were thrust out to die. He detailed one case of fever, amid groans from the Parnellites, who, crying "Another murder," "There's the assassin," invited Mr. Balfour to smile.

Mr. Balfour said that long familiarity with such attacks induced contempt. After addnoing statistics to show that there was a lower rate of mortality in Irish than in English prisons, he said that the humanitarianism of the Parnellites was only awakened when their friends were imprisoned.

Mr. Sexton, complaining of a personal attack, drew an indirect rebuke from the Chair on both himself and Mr. Balfour.

T. W. Russell, Unionist member for Tyrone, urged that in order to satisfy the public a sanitary engineer be appointed to inspect the prisons.

Mr. Parnell in the course of his speech contended that oakum picking was ill-paid work, and that an endeavor was made to compensate even for this evil by reducing the food supply. The result was the permanent enfeblement of the prisoners. For himself he was convinced that the Irish prisoners were half starved. They ought to be provided with plenty of remunerative work, and should be better fed. At the close of the session the bill had a sanitary condition. He had himself seen in the older part of Kilmainham Jail the liquid sewage leaking through the foundations of the walls and bursting into the very yard. He was convinced that Derry Prison required to be entirely rebuilt. Otherwise its objectionable condition le irremediable. The medical officers tried to hide the fact of the existence of fever under the medical name of tuberculosis. Mr. Balfour had been guilty of culpable neglect. He was glad that Mr. Conybeare had been removed, bnt he nrged the House not to forget that the humbler victims of Balfour were liable to be stricken at any moment, while Mr. Balfour disported himself with characteristic nonchalance. He hoped Mr. Balfour would give some assurance that an engineer would be appointed to lay the truth before the country. Mr. Balfour would find that his procedure would only strengthen Irishmen in their determination not to yield. Mr. Balfour did not compel his pet Belfast forgers to clean the prison cesspools as he did Fitzgibbon. The Parnellites would force this question until justice was obtained.

The prisons vote was adopted—113 to 69—and all the other votes were agreed to.

MRS. MAYBRICK PROSTRATED.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—The official messenger bearing the announcement of the commutation of Mrs. Maybrick's sentence did not reach the jail until 2 o'clock this morning. The news was at once communicated to the prisoner, who betrayed some emotion, but not to the extent that was anticipated. The Chaplain visited her at breakfast time. The revulsion of feeling had then prostrated her, and she seemed weaker than at any time since her arrest. It is feared that she will not live long in jail.

Brierley, her alleged paramour, sailed for Boston on the steamer Scythia, which left Liverpool yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Maybrick committee has resolved to agitate for a pardon on the ground that the decision of Home Secretary Matthews shows that there is a reasonable doubt whether Mr. Maybrick was poisoned.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the newspaper comments upon the Emin Bey expedition and the advisability of holding an indignation meeting, says: "Our friendship for England forms the weightiest security for the peace of Europe, and our chief policy is to strengthen the friendship of England. For the two nations to estrange each other by public manifestations of hostility is to play into the hands of their opponents abroad."

The *National Gazette* abstains from further comments on the Peters expedition owing to the *North German Gazette's* declaration.

The Cologne *Gazette* eulogizes Dr. Peters and says: The English alliance does not relieve us of our military burdens. An English alliance is futile if we get all the blows and are forced to remain silent. We must protest against such a humiliating position."

BIG STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Members of other trades are joining the striking dockmen. The carmen of Pickford & Co., general carriers and agents of the London and Northwestern and other railroad companies, have already gone out and the railway carmen are joining them. The laborers at Spratt's biscuit factory have struck, causing an entire stoppage of work. All classes of unskilled labor in London threaten to join the strike, and trouble is feared. The police are making preparations for the emergency. Four thousand lightermen have struck. Mounted police patrol the streets, and the situation is becoming critical.

Thousands of vessels lie idle in the London docks and the Indian mail steamers are detained in port.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, said England had accepted an invitation to send delegates to the maritime conference to be held in Washington, but the British delegates would not be empowered to make any engagements binding upon England.

The delegates appointed to represent England at the conference are Mr. Charles Hall, member of Parliament for Cambridgeshire; Mr. Thomas Gray, Secretary of the Board of Trade; Capt. Wyatt of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, Capt. Kendall of the Dublin Navigation Company, and Admirals Molyneux, Smith, and Nares.

THE VALKYRIE CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Earl of Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, has written a long letter, in which he explains that confusion was caused by the cablegrams that passed between the Royal Yacht Club and the New-York Yacht Club, and that these cablegrams caused an erroneous impression regarding his action in the matter of the challenge. The New-York Club, it appears, misunderstood his letter of June 24. The latter says he never suggested that the New-York Club offer a prize, but he hopes that a race with the Valkyrie will be arranged for in 1890.

MISS HUNTINGTON ENGAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The report is confirmed that Miss Huntington, the daughter of the Californian millionaire, is betrothed to Prince Hatzfeldt, the nephew of the German Ambassador to this country.

UTE INDIANS CAUSE TROUBLE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—Gov. Cooper of Colorado has received a strong protest from the citizens of Routt County, Col., asking the Governor to give them relief and protection from the roving bands of Ute Indians that have been furnished with permits to leave their reservation on White River for the purpose of hunting in the adjoining counties, where they are at present slaughtering game merely for the hides. Not content with this pastime, they do not hesitate occasionally to kill a fat steer belonging to some honest ranchman, or to borrow the ranchmen's horses and forget to even leave their own worn-out ponies in their places.

Two years ago these same Indians were permitted to leave their reservation on the same kind of an errand, which ended in several lives being lost on both sides, with a cost to the State of about $200,000 in order to drive them back to their reservation.

Gov. Cooper has very wisely telegraphed President Harrison to look into the matter at once, and it is to be hoped all serious trouble will be ended. Capt. Williams, commanding officer at Fort Logan, near Denver, has sent an officer to Glenwood Springs to make a thorough investigation, and in case troops are needed his command here is ready to move at a moment's notice. Capt. Williams has had experience with these same Indians before, and will no doubt understand how to handle them to the best advantage.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

THE COMMISSION AND THE SUGGESTED CHANGES—JUSTICE FOR INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—President Lyman of the Civil Service Commission was asked to-day about the views of the commission with respect to the proposition so to amend the civil service rules as to remove chiefs of division from the excepted class.

"It is not true," he said, "that the Civil Service Commission has submitted to the President a proposition to amend the civil service rules in the manner suggested, nor has the commission discussed the subject with him, or even brought it to his attention. The Civil Service Commission is, however, unanimous in the opinion that any change in the civil service rules or in the policy of the departments that would lead to the filling of the places of chiefs of division by the promotion of trained and competent subordinates, instead of by direct appointment of persons from the outside, ignorant of the duties of the places they are to fill and often imbued with views of their relations to the public service not conducive to the highest efficiency, would be in the interest of true reform and good administration. The removal of these places from the excepted class and the placing of them in the competitive class would not mean that appointments to them would necessarily or ominarily be made by competitive examination, but by promotion, the fittest of all ways for filling them. It would mean also that they would cease to be political prizes, to be awarded for party service, and become what they always should have been and at one time largely were—places of trust and responsibility and legitimate prizes, won by faithfulness, integrity, efficiency, ability, and adaptability, shown in the lower grades of the service."

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The Indian Bureau has received, through Indian Agent Cole, at the Colville (Washington Territory) Agency, a reply from Special Agent Welton to a letter of inquiry relative to the arrest of certain Indian murderers on the Colville Reservation. The special agent, in his letter to the agent, says that after learning that only the Territorial courts have jurisdiction in such cases, he made a complaint to District Attorney W. C. Jones, who refused to prosecute on the grounds that "he did not think, if arrested and held to appear, that any Grand Jury could be found that would report a true bill against one Indian for killing another, as such act was not particularly objectionable or unpopular with the white people of Stevens or the adjacent counties. Hence, it would be incurring much legal expense without any beneficial results. In fact, he (Jones) could not see how the matter of any concern to the tax-paying citizens so long as no white person was killed." The Indian Bureau officials will take such action as may be necessary to enforce the laws for the protection of Indians within the jurisdiction of the Colville Agency.

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A gentleman who purchased a package of cigarettes in this city to-day found in it a small photograph of a young lady, with the name "Miss Halford" printed upon it. At the White House the picture was declared to be a very good likeness of Private Secretary Halford's daughter, and much indignation was expressed at the unwarranted action of the cigarette makers in thus invading the privacy of Mr. Halford's family circle. The back of the photograph was an advertisement of the firm which packed the cigarettes, and the statement that it was constantly adding to the list of celebrities whose pictures were packed with its goods. The picture was sent to Mr. Halford at Deer Park and it is expected that he will take steps to stop its further circulation if possible.

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The Navy Department has received a report from Commander Kellogg, commanding the Ossipee, describing the rescue of the two sailors from Arenas Kay, Yucatan, who were abandoned, together with a mate who died before he could be reached. Acting Secretary Walker, after reading the report, referred it to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with instructions to look at the legal aspects of the case. It is undoubtedly a fact that Capt. Kellogg recommends legal action against the master of the schooner Anna, who abandoned the men. The report will be sent over to the Department of Justice to-morrow, presumably with a request for prosecution. There has been much indignation expressed by naval officers over this case, and one says that he has a recollection that a number of sailors were abandoned from this same schooner several years ago. In that case it is likely to go hard with her master for an act of abandonment, which in piratical days was known as "marooning," is regarded as one of the worst acts in the category of naval sin.

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Superintendent of Census Porter has appointed Dr. William C. Day a special agent of the eleventh cecnse to collect the statistics relating to structnral materials throughout the United States. Dr. Day took the degree of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, and recently has been a special agent of the Geological Survey, in charge of the statistics of mineral structural materials. The Superintendent has also appointed Capt. Joseph W. Collins and Charles W. Smiley as special agents to collect the fishery statistics of the United States. Both of the gentlemen named were connected with the fishery census of 1880, and have since been identified with the work of the United States Fish Commission.

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The Fourth Auditor of the Treasnry has transmitted to the First Controller a letter received by him from Andrew J. Whitaker of Carpentersville, Ill., in which the writer says he has seen in a Chicago newspaper a notice of his appointment as Deputy Fourth Auditor, and hege leave to accept the office with thanks. Andrew J. Whitaker of Illinois wae only appointed to that office ahont two weeks ago, and a gentleman who claims to be from Illinois, although he says he is engaged in business here, appeared a week ago, qualified, and began the discharge of the duties of Deputy Auditor. The Fourth Auditor wants to know which is which.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland.—David Cover, Winfield.

Virginia.—A. Bamhitts, Browntown; James M. Slonaker, Centreville; Thomas D. Conner, Lindan; Amanda J. Dean, Wolf Glade.

Pennsylvania.—Philip Piper, Alexandria; E. E. Bollinger, Iron Bridge; John Parsons, Julian; H. Ard, Mount Major Hill; George W. Wright, Mapleton Depot; E. A. Smith, Mexico; Scott Johnson, Nettie Hill; John Dorman, Shy Beaver; J. D. Hazlett, Valley Dale; Mary Kelley, Ward.

New-Jersey.—Q. G. Barron, Fabyan House.

Connecticut.—H. E. Carpenter, East Hampton; H. R. Merriam, Rocky Hill.

Delaware.—Daniel Buchanan, Barton Landing; W. H. Richardson, Lyndon; Loster D. Tillitson, Washington; J. F. Roggles, West Borke.

MR. BAKSTOW'S FUNERAL.

DELEGATIONS FROM THE UNION LEAGUE AND THE SUGAR TRADE ATTEND.

Funeral services over the body of Andrew Baretow, for many years connected with the house of Havemeyers & Elder, were held at 3:30 yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion, sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, and were largely attended. Those in the church included a committee from the Union League Club, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: Charles Watrous, Frank A. Flowell, David Wilmot, Frank H. Allen, Charles S. Milliken, D. Henderson Weile, Francis D. Lecompte, John E. Fay, Joel B. Erhardt, George W. Lyon, Marvelle W. Cooper, C. R. Hickox, Richard Butler, George P. Slade, Horace B. Fry, J. Abner Harper, Frederick T. Brown, Edward M. Bnnle, J. Howard Ford, Charles Davison, Isaac B. Crane, William L. Pomeroy, Leonard Hazeltine, Walter R. Gillette, Henry C. Ward.

The sugar trade was well represented, among its members present being Theodore end Thomas Havemeyer, J. O. Donner, L. M. Palmer, E. C. Potter, John Trnrsr, L. W. Mimford, George Taylor, and F. De Zalda. The office in which Mr. Baretow passed so many years of his life sent C. E. Beebe, T. R. Marshall, D. M. Swaney, C. E. Safford, H. Walsh, C. F. Knower, and others.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lay. Very beautiful floral offerings sent by Mr. Barstow's social and business associates covered the coffin. At the conclusion of the services the body, was taken for interment to Bridgewater, Mass., of which place Mr. Barstow was a native.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The American Society of Microscopists yesterday at Buffalo elected the following named officers: President—Dr. George E. Fell of Buffalo; Vice Presidents—W. H. Seamon, Washington; F. W. Kuhne, Fort Wayne; Treasurer—O. C. Miller, Pittsburg; Executive Committee—W. P. Mantor, Detroit; J. J. James, St. Louis; W. H. Wanslaey, Philadelphia. Prof. Burrill retains the secretaryship.

Fred Schaffe, the white boy who killed Maisie Holmes, colored, at Mount Pleasant, S. C., yesterday morning, was brought to Charleston last evening by a detachment of soldiers and lodged at the station house for safety. After the military reached Moont Pleasant the Sheriff of Berkeley County arrested seven of the ringleaders of the negro mob and lodged them in jail.

At the meeting of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange yesterday resolutions were passed protesting against the appropriation of any of the waters of Skaneateles Lake for the purpose of supplying the city of Syracuse with water as such supply would lessen the supply of the Erie Canal.

The affairs of the People's Building, Loan, and Savings Association of Geneva, N. Y., are undergoing an examination by the State Banking Department at the request of the association.

The magistrates at Cerro Gordo, Fla., have refused to commit Brownell, charged with the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Welles on the 14th inst.

Jim McCoy, the noted desparado of Southwestern Texas, was hanged at San Antonio yesterday for the murder of Sheriff McKinney on December 26, 1886.

It is authoritatively stated that Messrs. Gooderham & Worts have sold their distillery in Toronto, Ontario, to an English syndicate for $5,000,000.

Jonathan B. Cunningham, the absconding Postmaster of Coffeysburg, Mo., has been arrested at Bentonville, Ark.

NATIONAL VS. LOCAL.

A HEATED DEBATE OVER CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN SCHEMES.

There was a co-operative family squabble at 258 Broadway last night, in which the numbers and the acrimony were on one side and the argument on the other. The occasion was a meeting of the Building Association League of the Metropolitan District, and the question for discussion was: "Are the so-called National Building Associations detrimental to the interests of the ordinary Local Co-operative Building Loan and Savings Associations, or are they detrimental to the public interests generally," H. A. Cozzens presided. Ahont fifty representatives of local and two or three of national associations were present, and the Secretary of the league, Charles O'C. Hennessy, presented the affirmative of the question. Mr. Hennessy read a long paper, in which he pointed out the difference between the local and the national associations—the one controlled by its members, operated by unpaid officers, and doing business on the pure and simple co-operative plan, the other beyond the control of its members, operated by paid officers, who have entire control of the business, accumulating immense expense funds, the disposition of which is never accounted for, run in the interest of the incorporators, and altogether selfish and capitalistic in their natnre. He expressly instanced the American National of Minneapolis, Minn., as the one stepped up to the pillory, and showed how, he said, had been in existence only a little more than two years and lest year had issened 260,000 shares of stock, each of which had paid $1 into the expense fund. But this was not all. The expense fund had absorbed other items which brought the total tax per share for the year up to $1 20. He wanted to know what was done with this immense expense fund of which no account had ever been made to the stockholders. In his opinion what was left after paying the salaries of officers and glibtongued agents and the cost of illnminated printing was divided among the incorporators. His conclusion was that the national associations were working a great injury to the local associations and to the public in general.

The fnn began in the debate on Mr. Hennessy's essay. The Nationals had few representatives present, hnt they were strong talkers. Mr. Heard, a representative of the American National, was especially so. He acknowledged that he was one of the hoarse glib-tongued agents, so denominated by the speaker of the evening. He said that the only difference between the locals and the Nationals was that the latter paid competent men to do their business on business principles, and did on a large scale what the former are doing on a small scale. They took capital from the East, where it is plentiful, to the West, where it is scarce, and invested it at correspondingly better rates of interest. Under the State law of Minnesota a national association could only divert one dollar per share into the expense fnnd. The President gave his whole time to the bnsiness of the association, and was paln only $5,000 a year, which the speaker would wager was not more than one-fiftieth of what the president received for the transaction of the same amount of bnsiness, $30,000,000 a year, and if Mr. Hennessy had been present at the last annnal meeting he could have heard, read, and examined a statement which accounted for every dollar of the expense fund. It was acknowledged that that statement was not yet published, but it was promised that it would be. Stockholders had as much right to vote for the election of Directors as the members of locals, and no Director or officer of the company was allowed to hold a proxy.

As for men working for nothing, he said they might do it in the East, but they did not do it in the West and pay their own board; and if the officers of the local associations were in those associations for anything he suspected they were in them for what they could get.

The avalanche of argnment and denial raised a breeze, bnt the gentleman from the West kept his sails filled and answered the volleys of questions fired at him with readiness and dispatch. One of the advocates of the locals became a little confused by the excitement, and asked the intrepid accidental not to mix him up. The meeting lasted until after 11 o'clock, and at the adjournment it was plain that the only difference between the two classes of associations is that which exists between pronunciation on the email and production on the large scale.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds.

For Massachusetts, light local showers, followed by clearing weather, cooler in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion, variable winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut, showers, stationary temperature, except in Connecticut slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, slightly cooler in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the correeponding date of lest year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	56°	72°	3:30 P. M.	74°	75°
6 A. M.	56°	70°	6 P. M.	70°	72°
9 A. M.	72°	72°	9 P. M.	67°	70°
12 M.	66°	75°	12 P. M.	65°	70°

Average temperature yesterday..... 72°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 64 1/2°

A PECULIAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 23.—William G. Bell of Jenkinstown, Penn., who for a long time had been coachman for Richard J. Dobbins, a large property owner and Summer resident at Long Branch, met with a fatal accident this morning. A team of horses owned by Mr. Dobbins was being conveyed to Philadelphia on the train that reaches Red Bank at 10:18. Bell was in the car with the horses and he sat at the open door with his feet hanging ont. While going through the drawbridge over the Oceanport Creek one of the iron bars of the bridge struck Bell's knees, cutting the lower part of both legs nearly off.

Notwithstanding his terrible injury, Bell did not lose consciousness, and with rare presence of mind he wrapped his handkerchief about the bleeding wounds and endeavored to reach the bell rope to summon assistance. Failing in this, he called for help, and the train hands answered his call. They did the best they could under the circumstances, and when Red Bank was reached the suffering man was carried into the baggage room. Doctors succeeded in stopping the flow of blood. Bell had lost such a great quantity of blood, however, that he was very weak and was scarcely able to give his name. Ahont an hour after the accident he became unconscious, and he died at 12:45.

THE CORINTHIAN RACE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—The official list of entries for the Corinthian Yacht Club's midsummer race to-morrow is as follows:

Forty-foot Class.—Chiquita, A. Hemenway; Minerva, C. H. Tweed; Papoose, Thayer & Simkins; Cecilia, Cummings Brothers; Alice, P. D. Wheatland; Tomahawk.

Thirty-foot Class.—Kathleen, William Whitlock. Saracen, W. P. Fowle, spark, Morton Prince; Mignon, Horatio Babson; Harbinger, J. R. Hooper; Crystal, E. J. Andrews.

Twenty-seven-foot Class.—Meondyne, Shaw Brothers; Ione, J. S. Pyon; Hands, Royal Robbins; Agnes, W. E. Cummings; Rhopa, Sorchan, J. B. Paine; Siva, H. H. Hard; Posey, S. G. Hunt.

The Helen, Alice, and Chiquita are now at Manchester, the Helen and Alice having arrived this morning. The Minerva and Papoosa are anchored in the harbor. The Tomahawk is on her way from Newport under tow and should reach Marblehead this evening. The start in to-morrow's race will be made off Marblehead Rock at 11 o'clock.

SIGNS ON ELEVATED STATIONS.

The residents in the neighborhood of the west side elevated railroad stations on which have been placed of late enormous advertisements of a soap manufacturing firm have raised such an outcry against the staring signs, and it is said secured such a backing from Mayor Grant, that the company decided to repudiate their contract and remove the obnoxious placards yesterday, beginning at Seventy-second-street and Ninth-avenue. The soap men wanted their signs to remain where they were, however, and stopped the company's work during the afternoon by serving on it an injunction obtained through Judge Allen in the Court of Common Pleas. They demand that the railroad company stick to its contract and intimate that the space is wanted for the advertisements of a cigarette manufacturing firm.

A FIREMAN INJURED.

A fire broke ont in the sixth-story tenement 222 Madison-street, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, damaging the furniture of Mrs. Henriette Baier, on the third floor, to the extent of $500, and that of Mrs. Greenfield, on the fourth floor, to the same amonnt. The building was damaged $500. The cause of the blaze is nnknown.

Albert Wilson, a fireman of Engine No. 17, was thrown to the ground in front of 91 Lndlow-street on the way to the fire and received severe injuries about the body. He was taken to Gonverneur Hospital. He is thirty-seven years old and lives at 386 East Tenth-street.

CAPT. REILLY'S SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.

Capt. Reilly and Sergt. Schmittberger of the Thirtieth-street station and ex-Aldarman George B. Morris have started a subscription for the sufferers from the fire at the Mitchell flat, 305 Seventh-avenue. Already $113 50 has been raised. Subscriptions can be left at the Republican Club, 54 West Twenty-first-street.

SHORT TASTE OF LIBERTY

"JIMMY" HOPE RELEASED AND QUICKLY ARRESTED.

THE NOTORIOUS MANHATTAN BANK BURGLAR FINISHES ONE SENTENCE ONLY TO BE AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—"Jimmy" Hope, the notorious burglar and prime mover in the famous Manhattan Bank robbery, finished his term of imprisonment in the State prison on an old unexpired sentence yesterday morning and started for New-York on the 10:45 train.

James Hope, alias "Old Man" Hope, the bank burglar, was lodged safely at Police Headquarters last evening, in the custody of Detective Sergeants Hickey and Crowley of Inspector Byrnes's staff. Inspector Byrnes had received no official notification of Hope's release yesterday afternoon from the Auburn authorities, and, learning of it in the newspapers, sent detectives up the West Shore Road and the Central river road to intercept him, hearing that he was coming to New-York. Detective Sergeants Hickey and Crowley found Hope at Poughkeepsie about 7 o'clock last evening and arrested him on the original bench warrant on which the indictment was made for the Manhattan Bank robbery. They took him into custody and landed him safely at Police Headquarters a little after 9 o'clock last evening. Inspector Byrnes said that he would be taken either to-day or Monday to the District Attorney's to plead to the indictment.

James Hope, alias "Old Man" Hope, first came into notice in 1870 in connection with the robbery of the Paymaster's safe in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. His next exploit was the robbery of Smith's Bank of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. He was arrested and sentenced to five years in State prison at Auburn, N. Y., for this robbery on Nov. 28, 1870, under the name of James J. Watson. He escaped Jan. 3, 1873, having two years and eight months of unexpired time. He made his escape from there with "Big Jim" Brady, Dan Noble, and Charles McCann. Hope and four other desperate burglars rented a house next door to the First National Bank of Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7, 1873, and succeeded in the capture of the safe of the bank and his whole family. The servant, who escaped, gave the alarm and the gang, consisting of Hope, Big Frank McCoy, Tom McCormack, Big Jim Brady and George Bliss were captured, tried and sentenced to forty lashes and ten years each in the prison on Nov. 22, 1873. They all made their escape from jail in Delaware a short time afterward. In February, 1878, Hope and Abe Coakley were arrested for an attempt to rob the Deep River Bank, at Deep River, Conn.; both were sent to jail. Hope was taken from Deep River to Dexter, and from there to Lime Rock, Me., and placed on trial for the Lime Rock Bank robbery, which took place in May, 1870. After a week's trial, Hope was acquitted. He is said to have been engaged in the Wellsboro, Penn., bank robberies, which occurred in September, 1874, and again in 1875.

Hope's most conspicuous and most successful robbery was that of the Manhattan Savings Institution, on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street in this city, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1878, when he himself and confederates succeeded in carrying away $2,747,700, the greater part of which was in registered securities. The plans for the robbery were laid nearly three years before it took place. Hope went West and was arrested in San Francisco, (Cal.,) on June 27, 1881, for an attempt to rob a safe in the banking house of Santhar & Co., of that city. The safe contained on that day, it is said, about $600,000 in money and securities. Hope was committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail by Judge Rix, tried, convicted, and sentenced to seven years and six months in San Quentin prison, California, Nov. 1, 1881. Hope's term in California expired Nov. 16, 1886. On his discharge he was re-arrested and returned to Auburn prison to serve out his unexpired time.

Hope is about fifty-three years old, was born in Philadelphia and was a machinist. He is short and stout in build and is about 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighs about 170 pounds. He has a round, full face and is light complexioned.

OLD-TYPE WAR VESSELS.

A LIST OF THOSE NOW ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Inquiries having been made to ascertain the displacement, horse power, speed, and nnmber of guns of the United States war vessels of the old type still doing service, the following list, it is believed, accurately conveys the information desired:

Richmond, 14 guns, 2,700 tons displacemsat, 1,078 horse power, 10.8 knots speed.

Pensacola, 16 guns, 3,000 tons displacement, 1,165 horse power, 9 knots speed.

Brooklyn, 14 guns, 3,000 tons displacement, 1,165 horse power, 9 knots speed.

Lancaster, 10 guns, 3,250 tons displacement, 1,165 horse power, 9 knots speed.

Swatara, 8 guns, 1,900 tons displacement, 1,176 horse power, 12 knots speed.

Quinnebaug, 8 guns, 1,900 tons displacement, 1,172 horse power, 12.2 knots speed.

Marion, 8 guns, 1,900 tons displacement, 12 knots speed.

Galena, 8 guns, 1,900 tons displacement, 12 knots speed.

Ossipee, 8 guns, 1,900 tons displacement, 7 knots speed.

Mohican, 10 guns, 1,900 tons displacement, bnrse power not definitely known, 12 to 13 knots speed.

Iroquois, 7 guns, 1,575 tons displacement, 11 knots speed.

Kearsarge, 7 guns, 1,550 horse power, 9.7 knots speed.

Adams, 6 guns, 1,375 tons displacement, 11.75 knots speed.

Alliance, 6 guns, 1,375 tons displacement, 774 horse power, 12 knots speed.

Essex, 6 guns, 1,875 tons displacement, 9 knots speed.

Enterprise, 6 guns, 1,875 tons displacement, 10 knots speed.

Alert, 4 guns, 1,020 tons displacement, 650 horse power, 10.5 knots speed.

Ranger, 1 gun, 1,020 tons displacement, 650 horse power, 10.5 knots speed.

Monocasey, 6 guns, 1,870 tons displacement, 8 knots speed.

Michigan, 8 guns, 685 tons displacement, 7 knots speed.

There are, hesides these vessels, the Franklin, Minnesota, Wabash, Hartford, Juniata, Wyoming, Nipsic, Constellation, Portsmouth, and Jamestown, and others that are not properly on the active list of cruising vessels, except possibly the Nipsic and the Hartford. The Juniata has been turned ont to the training fleets in company with the Portsmouth and the Jamestown.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie of Maryland is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William P. Hepburn of Iowa is at the Astor House.

The Rev. Dr. E. E. Appleton of Philadelphia is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., and Gen. Berdan are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

ATHLETIC EVENTS TO-DAY.

The following events will be contested this afternoon at the annual games of the United Brass Workers of America: Seventy-five-yard dash, 220-yard dash, mile run, half-mile run, running broad jump and running hop, step, and jump. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will govern. Among the athletes entered are F. Copland and W. F. Young of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and T. A. Collett of the Pastime Athletic Club. The games will be held at Brommer's Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-third-street and Willis-avenue.

The fourteenth annual regatta of the Varuna Boat Club of Bay Ridge will take place this afternoon. The events to be contested are senior and junior singles, four-oared gigs, six-oared barge, and eight-oared barge races.

The American Athletic Club will give its annnal Summer athletic meeting this afternoon on the Mott Haven Athletic Grounds.

The Tomlin Regatta will be held at Gntstenburg, N. J., to-day, beginning at 8 P. M.

LEAVENING POWER

Of the various Baking Powders illustrated from actual tests.

ROYAL (Pure) [redacted]
Grant's* (Alum) [redacted]
Rumford's* (fresh) [redacted]
Hanford's (when fresh) [redacted]
Charm* (Alum Powder) [redacted]
Davis'* and O. K.* (Alum) [redacted]
Cleveland's [redacted]
Pioneer (San Francisco) [redacted]
Cæsar [redacted]
Dr. Price's [redacted]
Snow Flake (Groff's) [redacted]
Congress [redacted]
Hecker's [redacted]
Gillet's [redacted]
Hanford's (None Such), when not fresh [redacted]
Pearl (Andrews & Co.) [redacted]
Rumford's* (Phosphate), when not fresh [redacted]

Reports of Government Chemists.

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. EDWARD G. LOVA, Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. HENRY A. MOTT, M. D., Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge. "WM. MCMURTRIE, Ph. D."

* All Alum Baking Powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous. Phosphate powders liberate their gas too freely, or under climatic changes suffer deterioration.

HARRISON AT HOME.

GLAD TO FORGET POLITICS AND FRATERNIZE WITH OLD COMRADES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Seventieth Indiana Regiment held its regular annual reunion at Tomlinson Hall to-day. The President of the United States presided. City Attorney W. L. Taylor delivered an address of welcome, to which the President responded:

MR. TAYLOR: The survivors of the Seventieth Indiana Infantry now assembled in annual reunion have heard with great gratification the cordial words of welcome which you have addressed to us. We have never doubted the hospitality of the citizens of this great city and have several times held our reunions here. If we have more frequently sought some of the quieter towns in this Congressional district where the regiment was organized, it has only been because we could be a little more by ourselves than was possible in this city. You will not think this a selfish instinct when I tell you that, as the years go on, these reunions of our regiment become more and more family affairs, and as is the gathering of the scattered members of a family when we get together as comrades, we desire to be somewhat apart that we may enjoy each other. It has been pleasant, I am sure, however, to link this annual reunion with the great event of yesterday. It did no good to meet with our comrades of the Empire State those who had other numbers on their uniforms, but carried the same flag under which we marched, in these exercises connected with the dedication of a monument that knows no regimental distinction. [Applause.]

I express, comrades, my own gratification as being able to meet with you. The change which was made in the time of my visit to Indianapolis made this possible, and I am glad to spend a few moments with you to-day, to forget altogether for the time being that I am a public officer and to remember only that I am your comrade and friend. [Applause.] If those having charge now will announce some proper arrangement by which I can take by the hand the members not only of the Seventieth Indiana, but the companies of the First Regiment who have done us honor by meeting with us to-day, I will be glad to conform with their wishes. It is perhaps possible that without leaving the hall, simply by an exchange of seats, this may be accomplished, and when that is done there may yet be time before dinner to proceed with some of the other exercises upon the programme.

The veterans listened attentively to this speech, and after other exercises were over grasped the hand of their comrade in arms, now President of the United States.

HARRISON ON THE ROAD.

HE WORE A DAMAGED HAT BECAUSE SOME ONE HAD SAT ON IT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The President and party took their departure from Indianapolis early this afternoon. There was a crowd at the station and many demonstrations by office holders and women and children. R. A. McKee was one of the last to bid the President good-bye, and promised to speedily pay him a visit. The Chief Executive of this great country was dressed in a diagonal frock suit, in which he looks his best, but the appearance of his hat is explained by the fact that an admirer had sat thereon.

In a corner of the special car Baltimore, occupied by the party, rested two oval beds of roses, and, as the President glanced at the card on one of these, his face lit up, and he remarked: "Mac is from one of my men, Mose McLain." McLain is Colonel Marshall Ransdell's double; both were in the same company of the same regiment, ann both were shot, losing each an arm at ahont the same moment, at the battle of Resaca. Afterward McLain was succeeded by McLain as Clerk of Marion County, Ind., each having been put in nomination by Gen. Harrison.

"You do not look like you did in '54 when you made a speech here." This was at Shelbyville, where the General made a speech when quite a young man.

At Cresentburg, 6:10 P. M., the crowd struggled for a shake, and the Presidential hand did its duty as usual, giving the children and ladies the preference.

As the train was passing the spot in Southwestern Ohio where President Harrison was born, the President took a reminiscing on those early days in Cleves, where he used to attend the little red brick ehnrch upon the hill and on the old Whitewater Canal on which he rowed his skiff.

At North Bend the train sped by the birthplace and the tomb of his father and grandfather.

The train arrived at Cincinnati at 7:20, the private car was reversed and later attached to the regular Baltimore and Ohio Eastern express.

LOVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Immediately on reaching Cincinnati supper was served in the car Baltimore. There was more than an hour's time between the arrival of the train on the Big Four and the scheduled departure by the Baltimore and Ohio. Mrs. Bertha Eaton of North Bend, Ohio, the widowed sister of President Harrison, died with him and had a long chat in the private car while it waited to be attached to the Eastern express, which left Cincinnati at 7:45—fifteen minutes late—and arrives at Deer Park at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

Col. James E. Hawkins of Alabama spent yesterday in New-York looking after his niece, Miss Gertrude Benton. The young lady was graduated at a convent conducted by the Notre Dame nuns at Birmingham, Ala. She is only nineteen years old, and has been under the immediate supervision of her

FAVORITES BOWLED OVER

BARRISTER THE ONLY ONE TO WIN AT WEST CHESTER.

LELA MAY TREATS HER OWNERS AND THE RACING PUBLIC TO THE LIVELIEST KIND OF A SURPRISE PARTY.

It was an off day at the West Chester track yesterday, but there was some good racing, even though no stakes were decided. It was a hard day for the followers of favorites in the betting ring, however, because Barrister was the only one to capture the prize he was backed to win. Lela May's performance in the second race was the great surprise of the day, however, as her owners and trainer had no idea that she could win and had only put her in for exercise, and it was the gossip of the ring that the stable didn't have a dollar on her. This was probably true, for the price against her, opening at 20 to 1, kept growing longer, until 50 to 1 could be had against her as post odds in several of the books.

The immaculate Green B. Morris ent loose another of his bettied-up good things yesterday when he permitted Barrister to win his race, even though he was the favorite in the betting. Barrister is, however, a rather more consistent performer than Tipstaff, and so he was well backed by the plungers, who thus got back some of the money they lost in the earlier races.

The opening race was a dash of a mile and an eighth, in which a half dozen competed, with Eleve and Telie Doe about evenly backed to win. But J. J. Carroll, who owns Eleve, started another, Burnside, better known to racegoers as the Haggin cast-off Uintah, and this was the one he preferred to back at much longer odds for the place than he could get against Eleve to win. So Eleve didn't try a yard, while Burnside tried every inch of the way. But though Burnside was able to get the place he couldn't win the race, Seymour doing that very easily by four lengths from Burnside, who had to be ridden out to beat Rupert for the place by a head, the latter lapped by Eleve, with Telie Doe, who didn't seem to like the distance, beaten off, and Westfield far in the rear. The latter could hardly be expected to make a better showing, because he ran away twice before the start, going five furlongs the first time and nearly a half mile the second before he could be pulled up.

The second race furnished a complete surprise to the talent, for the winner turned up in the Chicago Stable's filly Lela May, who was a 40 to 1 chance in the betting ring, where Maori, the famous sprinter, and Bradford were equal favorites, and Climax heavily backed. Volunteer showed the way when the party started on their journey, but at the end of the five-eighths he had shot his belt and for an instant Joe Lee and Maori were in front, running head and head, with Lela May close up. The three-quarter mile pole was passed in this order, and then with a sharp burst of speed Lela May went to the front and won the race by a length from Climax, who had come with a tremendous rush from the rear, just in time to snatch the place by a head from Bradford and Joe Lee, who were lapped just in front of Maori, who merely failed to fulfill the expectations of those who expected to see some very clever work because of her previous performances.

There was another surprise in the third race, Village Maid, something of an outsider in the betting, where Fordham was an overwhelming favorite. There was a lively kind of a tip on the Texan quarter horse Osceola, but it wasn't worth anything, because Osceola proved to be a quarter horse and nothing else, the field losing him when a half mile had been run. The last quarter of a mile was nothing but a trial of speed between Fordham and Village Maid, the latter ruoning very free and strong finally put the dash to her credit, covering the distance in 1:01, which is within a second of Geraldine's record, and a quarter of a second better than the best previous record, made by Sam Harper, Jr.

Barrister brought a crumb of comfort to the backers of the favorites by winning the fourth race, which was at a mile and three-eighths, it being the first race run over the entire length of the great elliptical course. Bridgelight was the tip for the race, but Bridgelight sulked and tried to bolt, and Isaac Murphy had to beat him over the head repeatedly in order to get him to keep away from the fence, which he seemed to have a great fancy for. The Elk had made the running for his stable companion for a mile, closely followed all the way by Barrister and Nimbus, but at the end of the mile Eleve was run out and then Murphy tried to get up from the rear for a rushing finish. But as Bridgelight refused to go, Barrister went on about his business, winning by two lengths from Niagara, who was a length in front of Montrose. The race ought to do the latter a lot of good and make him dangerous the next time he starts in moderate company. The Elk, too, will be a very fair bit of horseflesh for a mile, or possibly a mile and an eighth.

Extravagance was the liveliest kind of a tip for the selling race for two-year-olds, run over the Eclipse course. But he was never in it, Miss Bell, with Hamilton in the saddle, winning the dash quite handily by a half length from Centura, who was the same distance in front of King William, who ran a strong and very good race. Onward of the Dwyer string, who was very well backed, was never in the race at any time and finished a poor fourth.

A selling race at seven-eighths of a mile wound up the day's sport and resulted in the sharpest kind of a race between Jennie McFarland, a 10 to 1 chance in the betting, and Vivid, who was the second choice. They ran head and head during the last eighth of a mile, the former finally getting the victory by not more than a nose. Two lengths away was Jennie H., who was closely followed by Sainda and the favorite in the betting, Sparling, who was too headstrong for Reagan to ride successfully.

Details of the racing and betting in tabulated form are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58¾.

E. Bishop's b. c. Seymour, by Stratford—
Imelda, 105 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
J. J. Carroll's b. c. Burnside, 3, 103.....(Allen) 2
Preakness Stable's br. g. Rupert, aged, 119.....(Garrison) 3

Eleve, 107; Telie Doe, 114, and Westfield, 111, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Eleve, 11 to 5; Telie Doe, 12 to 5; Seymour, 4 to 1; Rupert, 5 to 1; Burnside, 40 to 1, and Westfield, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Eleve, 3 to 5; Telie Doe, 4 to 5; Seymour, 7 to 5; Rupert, 2 to 1; Burnside, 12 to 1, and Westfield, 20 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Seymour $20 15 straight, $9 25 for place; on Burnside $7 45 for place.

Won by four lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57¾.

Mr. Blakely's ch. c. Seymour, by Stratford—
Imelda, 105 pounds.....(Anderson) 1
J. J. Carroll's b. c. Burnside, 3, 103.....(Allen) 2
Preakness Stable's br. g. Rupert, aged, 119.....(Garrison) 3

Eleve, 107; Telie Doe, 114, and Westfield, 111, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Eleve, 11 to 5; Telie Doe, 12 to 5; Seymour, 4 to 1; Rupert, 5 to 1; Burnside, 40 to 1, and Westfield, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Eleve, 3 to 5; Telie Doe, 4 to 5; Seymour, 7 to 5; Rupert, 2 to 1; Burnside, 12 to 1, and Westfield, 20 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Seymour $20 15 straight, $9 25 for place; on Burnside $7 45 for place.

Won by four lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29¾. Winner sold to J. J. Carroll for $1,100.

W. Aug. Jr.'s ch. m. Lela May, by Stratford—Stonehenge—Mary Buckley, 87 pounds, $500.. (Covington) 1
J. J. Carroll's ch. f. Vivid, 3, 103.....(Ray) 2
E. Bradley's ch. f. Fannie H., 99.....(J. Jones) 3
Saluda, 109; Sparling, 104; Gounod, 92; Spectator, 106; Buckstone, 108½; Romp, 110; Rowland, 107; Henry George, 92; Miss Thomas, 86; Tommaline, 88; Macaulay, 110, and Hipon, 95, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sparling, 3½ to 1; Vivid, 4 to 1; Macaulay, 5 to 1; Buckstone, 7 to 1; Jennie McFarland and Rowland, 10 to 1 each; Romp, 12 to 1; Spectator, Miss Thomas, and Fannie H., 20 to 1 each; Saluda and Tommaline, 25 to 1 each; Hipon, 50 to 1, and Henry George and Gounod, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Sparling and Vivid 7 to 5 each; Macaulay, 8 to 5; Buckstone, 2½ to 1; Rowland and Jennie McFarland, 4 to 1 each; Romp, 5 to 1; Spectator and Fannie H., 7 to 1 each; Saluda and Miss Thomas, 8 to 1 each; Tommaline, 10 to 1; Hipon, 15 to 1, and Henry George and Gounod, 30 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Jennie McFarland $19 55 straight, $11 50 for place; on Vivid, $14 35 for place.

Won by a nose; two lengths between second and third.

A GREAT DAY'S SPORT.

SENSATIONAL RACING AT MORRIS TRACK A CERTAINTY TO-DAY.

A sensational day's racing is a certainty at the new Westchester track this afternoon, for not only are the two stake events to be decided the star features of the meeting, but the four other races have filled with a class of horses which makes the sharpest kind of contests a surety. Even the selling race promises to be a sensational one.

The principal event will be the great race for two-year-olds, in which some of the best youngsters in training will meet to fight for a stake worth in the aggregate over $28,000. The Pavilion coast wonders, El Rio Rey, is to make his bow to the public of the East in this event, and if all the reports of his prowess be true, he will make all of the rest race wonderfully fast to defeat him.

There will be a great field that will meet for the New-York Jockey Club handicap, worth $8,750 in the gross, and Firenzi, Raceland, Hanover, Oriflamme, J. A. B., Señorita, Badge, and the other probable starters abonld make a struggle that it will be worth going miles to see.

The list of probable starters in the several races, with the weights they will carry, is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A welter-weight free handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Carrie C., Phoebe and Amazon, 115 pounds each; Martha, the Kickapoo filly, Golden Horn, Cecelia, Lady Agnes, Pandora, Frailty, Elize, Marie K., Mary Malloy, and Mabel Glenn, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Entrance, $25, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Tattler and Young Duke, 117 pounds each; Syntax, 111; Tenady and Elgin, 107 each; Estrella, 104; Jessie Weir, Mary T., 100, and Giancinto, 95.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

A VERY CLOSE FINISH BETWEEN FOUR HORSES IN THE THIRD RACE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—The day's racing here was made sensational by the finish in the third race, in which St. Luke, Everett, Happiness, and Fiddlehead finished all together like a squad of cavalry in line. No one outside of the judges' stand could definitely place the horses, so closely together were the contestants. Finally the judges gave the race to St. Luke, placing Everett second, and declaring it a dead heat for third place between Happiness and Fiddlehead. Following are details of the day's races:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

Labaid Brothers' b. c. Experience, by Prince Charlie-Myralia, 108 pounds.....(Taral) 1
H. Cooper & Co.'s br. c. Fellowship, 108.....(Sloval) 2
D. A. Honig's b. c. Lemoine H., 108...(Hathaway) 3

Garoge, Jessica, Semaphore, Forest, Pall Mall, and Miss Rhoade also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Experience, straight, even money for place; 4 to 1 Fellowship, 8 to 5 for place.

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time—1:43¾.

L. Myers's b. g. Eight to Seven, 5 years, by Enquirer-a Rebel mare, 103 pounds.....(Hohorsak) 1
J. W. Pryor & Co's b. f. Cheney, 4, 105.....(Williams) 2
J. Harris & Co's b. h. Boccaccio, 6, 109...(Taral) 3

Fenelon, Sallie O., Lucan, Carrie G., George Corbett, Tom Kearns, Ivy, and Colossi Clarke also ran.

Betting.—5 to 1 Eight to Seven, straight, 2 to 1 for place, 3 to 1 Cheney straight, 3 to 1 for place.

Won by four lengths; one between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; penalties and allowances. Time—1:17¼.

L. L. Lloyd's ch. c. St. Luke, 3 years, by Bothersation-Mabel, 130 pounds.....(Taral) 1
J. G. Gruner's ch. g. Everett, 4, 130...(Slayluck) 2
A. G. McCamphell's b. f. Happiness, 2, 92...
Croker & Co's b. c. Fiddlehead, 3, 128...(Bender)
Head heat for third place.

Maloldrums, Amos, Deer Lodge, Duke of Bourbon, Cassowee, Bishop, Lolion, Boastor, Bay Ridge, Titan, and Goliah also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 St. Luke, straight, 7 to 5 for place; 20 to 1 Everett, straight, 8 to 1 for place.

Won by a nose; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09¾.

O. Bowie's ch. f. Gyda, by Gaberlunzie-Glenlily, 105 pounds.....(Martin) 1
Castle Stable's ch. f. Sunshine, 105.....(Stoval) 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch. f. Visuta, 103.....(Barnes) 3

Fossetta, Carlton, Wanderer II., Rustic, Amelia Rives, and Benedict also ran.

Betting.—7 to 1 Gyda straight, 2 to 1 for place; 12 to 5 Sunshine straight, even money for place.

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Selling. Time—1:49½.

Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Sam D., 3 years, by Mortemer-Wild Briar, 102 pounds.....(Barnes) 1
J. T. Brannon's ch. m. Maid of Orleans, 5, 110...
T. H. Stevens's ch. f. Fonsie, 3, 97.....(Stevenson) 3

Shemrock, Lanasear, and Felix also ran.

Betting.—12 to 5 Fonsie straight, even money for place; 7 to 5 Sam D., 3 to 5 for place.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Following are the entries and weights for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. St. John, Bohemian, and Burch, 118 pounds each; Ocean, Carrie, Belle O'Or, and Lee H., 107 each; Ban Harrison, Cartoon, Objection, and Duke of the Highlands, 105 each; Lady Pulsifer, 100.

SECOND RACE.—The Pocahcotas Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and three-sixteenths. Retrieva, The Lioness, and Gypsy Queen, 119 pounds each; Brown Princess, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes. One mile and five hundred yards. Wary, 107 pounds; King of Norfolk, 104; Benita, 103; Blair, 100; St. Luke, 95; Sam D., 94.

FOURTH RACE.—The Equity Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Hyndman, 118 pounds; Little Bill, Prince Howard, Prince James, Mr. Pelham, Hilton, and Kinsman, 105 each; Sam Dexter, 103; Alarm Bell, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, selling. Golden Reel, 110 pounds; Tramp, 107; Fredarica and Satisfaction, 106 each; Mamie Hunt and Gymnast, 104 each; Kitty R., 100; Mirth, 100.

THE GREAT COLT AXTELL.

HE AGAIN REDUCES HIS RECORD BY THREE-QUARTERS OF A SECOND.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Admirers of the trotting horse who were at Washington Park to-day enjoyed a great day's sport. The phenomenal three-year-old stallion Axtell trotted a mile in 2:14, and another three-year-old, the bay stallion Allerton, in the third heat of a bruising race made the circuit of the track in 2:18¼. Besides these events, the race for the 2:21 class was very hotly contested and required six heats to finish it.

Axtell's mile in 2:14 clips three-quarters of a second from his former record, which was better than the best previous performance by either a three-year-old or a four-year-old. It is also within three-quarters of a second of Patron's 2:13¼, which stands as the best record for a stallion of any age. The circumstances under which this record was made are likely to give rise to endless discussion as to whether it was a record in a race or against time. Axtell and Earl McGregor were on the card as starters in the stallion stake, and the card also announced that Axtell would go to beat his own record. The first heat was trotted under the usual conditions of a race and served merely as a warmer, being done in 2:19. In the next heat, that in which the record was made, distance was waived and Axtell had a running horse to accompany and encourage him from the upper turn to the finish. Earl McGregor, being far behind and acting no figure in it. The heat was trotted squarely and without a skip to within about seventy-five feet of the wire, when, owing to bad judgment in the handling of the runner, the little stallion was started into a run and galloped under the wire. Whether he gained by the break is a question. Both Axtell and Allerton are owned by C. W. Williams of Independence, Iowa. Before Axtell went his fast mile Col. John W. Conley approached Mr. Williams and asked him to put a price on the animal. Mr. Williams replied that he was not prepared to name a price.

"Will you take $100,000 for him?" said Conley.

"If were offered $100,000 for him—a positive offer," replied Mr. Williams, "I would consider it."

"Think the matter over," were Col. Conley's parting words, "and if you decide to take that amount, let me know."

Col. Conley declines to give the name of the principal whom he represents in these negotiations.

Following are the summaries:

2:21 CLASS.

Frank Middleton	4	3	2	1	1
Almont	1	1	3	4	2
Lady Comstock	2	4	4	2	3
First Call	3	2	5	5	4
Roy	5	5	4	3	5

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; no time; 2:23¼; 2:21¼; 2:23.

2:27 CLASS—Washington Park Stakes.

Allerton	1	1	1	Dixie V	4
Passenger Boy	6	2	2	Alario	3
Elista	2	3	3	Lucy	5
So Long	5	6	5	Glamour	9
Silver Cloud	3	5	8		

Time—2:24; 2:21; 2:18¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eclipse Stakes for two-year-olds. A sweepstake of $250 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
A. Belmont's ch. c. Chesapeake, by St. Blaise-Sneguehanna	118
A. Belmont's ch. c. Padisbah, by St. Blaise-Sultana	118
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Juns Dey, by Falsetto-Virginia	118
Empire Stable's b. c. Favorite, by Fiddlesticks-Favonia	118
Madison Stable's b. c. Devotee, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy	118
J. K. Megibben & Co.'s br. c. Eberiee, by Springbok-Edith	118
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Jersey Pat, by Pat Malloy-Jersey Lass	118
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. c. Cayuga, by Iroquois-Letola	118
J. A. & A. H. Morris's b. c. Civil Service, by Rotofordsville	118
A. J. Scott's b. g. Gunwad, by Gunner-Annie S.	118
W. L. Scott's b. g. Banquet, by Rayon d'Or-Lizzie T	118
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Leighton, by Rayon d'Or-D'Argentine	118
W. L. Scott's ch. c. Toreo, by Algerine-Santa Lucia	118
F. G. Stanley's br. c. Onaway, by Onondaga-Kelp	118
Hugh Brothers' b. c. Drizzle, by Ventilator-Mag	118
T. Winters's ch. c. El Rio Rey, by Norfolk-Marian	118
Preakness Stable's br. f. Livonia, by Longfellow-Elkhorn Lass	115
J. A. & A. H. Morris's br. f. Starlight, by Iroquois-Vandalite	115
Bedford & Steele's b. f. Cameo, by Billet-Camille F	115

FOURTH RACE.—The New-York Jockey Club Handicap. A sweepstakes for all ages, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a quarter.

	Pounds.
Dwyer Brothers' ch. b. Hanover, 5	126
J. B. Haggin's b. m. Firenzi, 5	125
A. Belmont's b. g. Raceland, 4	120
Davis & Hall's br. h. Oriflamme, 5	120
Labold Brothers' ch. h. Montrose, 5	120
McClelland & Rocbe's ch. c. Badge, 4	120
D. T. Pinsifer's ch. h. Brother Ban, 5	114
S. S. Brown's b. c. J. A. B., 3	112
S. S. Brown's br. f. Señorita, 3	112
Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Bella B., 4	110
William Jenolngs's b. h. Dunconyne, 5	110
Chicago Stable's b. m. Kalcolah, 6	109
Beverwyck Stable's br. c. Cassius, 5	108
E. Corrigan's ch. c. Persimmons, 4	104
S. S. Brown's ch. c. Torchlight, 4	102
W. C. Daly's b. h. The Bourbon, 5	100
"Doubtful starter.	

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Carrie C., Phoebe and Amazon, 115 pounds each; Martha, the Kickapoo filly, Golden Horn, Cecelia, Lady Agnes, Pandora, Frailty, Elize, Marie K., Mary Malloy, and Mabel Glenn, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Entrance, $25, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Tattler and Young Duke, 117 pounds each; Syntax, 111; Tenady and Elgin, 107 each; Estrella, 104; Jessie Weir, Mary T., 100, and Giancinto, 95.

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Garoge, Jessica, Semaphore, Forest, Pall Mall, and Miss Rhoade also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Experience, straight, even money for place; 4 to 1 Fellowship, 8 to 5 for place.

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Head heat for third place.

Maloldrums, Amos, Deer Lodge, Duke of Bourbon, Cassowee, Bishop, Lolion, Boastor, Bay Ridge, Titan, and Goliah also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 St. Luke, straight, 7 to 5 for place; 20 to 1 Everett, straight, 8 to 1 for place.

Won by a nose; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09¾.

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FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, selling. Golden Reel, 110 pounds; Tramp, 107; Fredarica and Satisfaction, 106 each; Mamie Hunt and Gymnast, 104 each; Kitty R., 100; Mirth, 100.

THE CLOSE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

AN APPARENT JOB IN THE PACING RACE NIPPED IN THE BUD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 23.—The fifth meeting of the grand trotting circuit ended here this afternoon with another good attendance, and three events on the programme. In each of these one horse was selected as a sure winner at considerable odds over the field. The first "tip" was a good one, as Star Lily defeated her four opponents in the 2:33 class in moderate time. After losing the first heat to the Buffalo stallion, W. H. Nichols, who got his first record below 2:30, Star Lily kept level in the next four miles, and was much too fast for the others.

In the free-for-all trot, however, Harry Wilkes, who was the choice at two to one over the field, was headed in straight heats by the bik. g. Gean Smith, who went away clo wly each time, but finished at such a terrific clip that the famous old campaigner had no show against him. The first heat was very close, but in the next two Gean Smith won by more than a length, trotting the second mile in 2:15¾, within half a second of his best time. Mambrino Sparkle, who started for the first time in the circuit, was far outclassed, and was not in the fight.

The free-for-all pace brought out four "sidewheelers," with Roy Wilkes a 3 to 1 favorite. After a brush with Jenett on the home stretch the stallion got the first heat in 2:18½. In the next heat he made a losing break at the first turn and had to hurry to save his distance, while Gossip, Jr., beat Jenett in a hot finish by 2:14½. Davis, the driver of Roy Wilkes, was taken out and D. B. Herrington, manager of the Driving Park, got in and handled the horse. He got a good start and led all the way in the third heat, passing the string out on the home stretch, where he broke and cangut quickly, but could not overtake Roy, who was first in 2:16. The next heat was exciting, as Jenett led past the half and Roy Wilkes broke near the third quarter. But he caught quickly, and, after a sharp fight with Gossip, Jr., won the heat and race in 2:14. The summaries:

2:33 CLASS.—Purse $1,500.
Star Lily, by James A. Garfield—

W. H. Nichols	(Goldsmith)	2	1 1
Constance	(Andrews)	1	2 2
Lucy R	(Pratt)	2	3 3
Major Ulrich	(McCarthy)	5	4 4
	(Herrington)	4	5 dr

Time—2:23¾; 2:23¾; 2:22¾; 2:24½.

FREE FOR ALL.—Purse $1,500.

Gean Smith, by Dauntless	(Goldsmith)	1	1 1
Harry Wilkes	(Turner)	2	2 2
Mambrino Sparkle	(Splan)	3	3 3

Time—2:18¾; 2:15¾; 2:17.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.—Purse $1,000.
Roy Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes—

Gossip, Jr	(Davis and Herrington)	1	3 1 1
Janett	(Turner)	3	1 2 2
Silver Thread	(Pettit)	2	2 3 3
	(Goldsmith)	4	4 dis.

Time—2:18¼; 2:14¼; 2:16; 2:14.

FAST KENTUCKY TROTTERS.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—The clever colt Doctor Sparks won again at the fair trots here to-day, reducing his record to 2:25½, which is the best mile made by a two-year old in the county this season. In the 2:20 class Houri, the daughter of Onward, also showed well, she taking the purse in straight heats in 2:20, 2:20½, and 2:18¾, a remarkably good performance for a five-year-old.

RACING NOTES.

At Sabina, Ohio, during a pacing race at the fair grounds on Thursday, Alf King, a pacer, with a private record of 2:25, owned by R. L. and P. A. Goodpaster of Mount Sterling, Ky., dropped dead near the judges' stand after having taken with ease the first heat in 2:37. It was thought acouite had been administered. The horse was valued at $10,000. At the same place, Dad, a well-known horse, owned by John H. Thompson of Washington Court House, Ohio, was permanently disabled while scoring by rupturing a tendon on the left fore leg.

At Paris, Ky., on Thursday, the Lair Brothers lost by lookjaw their three-year-old stallion Hambrino Diamond, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam by Edgewater. He had a 2:32 record as a two-year-old, and was valued at $5,000.

Blakeresk, the jockey, was set down for a year by Starter Sheridan at Saratoga yesterday for misbehavior as the horses were leaving the track.

The Scoggan Brothers have sold their fast blind racing mare, Irene, three years old, to Gwyn R. Tompkins for $5,000.

There will be no racing at Saratoga next Monday, and the meeting will close on Thursday next.

COULD NOT HOLD THE THIEVES.

SING SING, Aug. 23.—James Moriarty and Little Russell, who were arrested on Sunday on a charge of picking pockets at the excursion across the river were arraigned in court to-day in Yonkers. James McKeon, on whose complaint the men were arrested, did not appear to prosecute. The police had no specific charge to bring on which the prisoners could be held in this county, as the depredations they were charged with committing occurred in New-Jersey. Under these circumstances there was no alternative left for Judge Scrugham but to discharge the men. Moriarty's twenty-dollar bill was returned to him, but the Judge gave permission to Capt. Mangin to retain the three watches and the purse and child's gold ring for one week longer, to see if claimants can be found for them.

FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—The Association of United Friends has been incorporated, with Abraham M. Levy, Michael H. Wolf, Abraham Burstein, Henry Jacobs, Louis Robinson, Louis Lehr, and Hyman Lewis as Trustees. The object is to improve the mental and social condition of its members and to encourage athletic sports.

NEW-YORK WON AND LOST

TWO GAMES ON THE POLO GROUNDS YESTERDAY.

THE GIANTS CARRY OFF THE FIRST, BUT ARE BEATEN IN THE SECOND—OTHER CONTESTS BETWEEN BALL-PLAYERS.

Two games were played on the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Giants had an excellent opportunity to gain on Boston, but they failed to take advantage of it. The New-Yorks won the first, but lost the second, and as a result only gained a few points on their Eastern rivals.

The first game was a rather spirited one. Philadelphia led in fielding, but the Giants won by their superior work at the bat. For a time defeat stared the champions in the face, but in the latter part of the game they secured the gauge of Gleason's pitching and batted out enough runs to win. Richardson played a remarkably clever game at second base. He had thirteen chances offered him and accepted all but one. Some of his plays were of the most brilliant order, and the modest little infielder was the recipient of frequent outbursts of applause. Welch pitched a good game. Mulvey, Clements, and Myers touched him up pretty lively, but he put the ball over the plate and made the visitors hit it. Welch has evidently come to the conclusion that bases on balls are costly, and he is right. In yesterday's game he did not present one of the visiting players with a base. The spectators noticed this and favorable comment could be heard in all quarters of the stand.

Crane lost the second game by his wild and unsteady pitching. Instead of following Welch's example and pitching the ball over the plate, he persisted in giving men on bases on balls. He allowed nine men to reach first, and in nearly every instance they either scored or advanced a base runner, and in that way added to the Philadelphia run column. Of course, his poor work had a most depressing effect on his colleagues, and they seemed to lose heart. Big "Bill" Brown caught Crane's lightning curves, Ewing taking a rest. The absence of the champion Captain, too, had a bad effect, as the team always plays without any vim or determination when he is not behind the bat. For the visitors Buffinton pitched a good game and he was admirably supported, especially at second base by Myers. In the three games played here Myers has done very good work, both in the field and at the bat. He is not a very brilliant player, but is steady, and ranks among the best of our second basemen. Richardson also played a pretty game, and Ward took care of everything in his territory. In fact, with the exception of a trifling error by Whitney, the support given Crane was of the best possible order, and the big pitcher has no one but himself to blame for the defeat.

In the opening game the Philadelphias took the lead in the first inning. Clements's hit for three bases, Farrar's double, and Gore's error tallied 2 runs. New-York succeeded in making the scores even in the third. Ward's base on balls, Tiernan's single, a steal to second, followed by Connor's long hit, secured the runs. Mulvey, the loose-jointed third baseman of the visiting club, had the ball to the fence safe in left field for a home run in the sixth inning, and once more the Quakers were in the lead. They held the advantage until the eighth, when the Giants again succeeded in tying the score. Connor's double and Richardson's single gained the runs. The Giants added all doubts in the ninth by sending four men around the bases. Whitney led off and got his base on balls. He came home on Welch's hit to left field for two bases. Ward, Ewing, and Richardson followed with hits. Ward and Ewing each stole a base and the Giants were in the lead by 4 runs.

This state of affairs seemed to discourage the youths from the City of Brotherly Love and they gracefully accepted defeat. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	PHILA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ward, s.s	2	1	2	4	1	Wood, l.f	0	0	4	1	0
Tiernan, r.f	1	1	1	0	0	Hallman, s.s	0	0	1	2	0
Ewing, c	1	2	1	6	0	Myers, 2b	0	2	4	6	1
Connor, 1b	1	2	11	0	1	Thom'son, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Rich'son, 2b	0	3	7	5	1	Mulvey, 3b	1	2	0	3	0
O'Rourke, l.f	0	1	0	0	0	Clements, c	1	1	7	1	0
Gore, c.f	0	0	3	1	1	Fogarty, c.f	0	0	1	0	0
Whitney, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	Farrar, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Welch, p	1	1	0	1	1	Gleason, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	7	11	27	19	5	Total	3	6	27	14	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 0; Philad

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE LOVE STORY. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY. Matinee.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOOTLE'S BABY. Matinee.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPE. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, preceded by showers.

It seems to be generally agreed in Virginia that the political fight there is to be a very bitter one. Gen. MAHONE, having placed himself in the van as the head of his own ticket, will be the target of continnal attack, which is likely to be unsparing, and his Republican opponents will probably furnish some of the ammunition. The General's record is vulnerable enough, and his only protection would be indifference to the assanlts of his enemies. But he is not apt to receive attacks quietly and he is pretty sure to talk back. The public meetings will therefore be exciting, and there is an apprehension that there may be violent outbreaks. In these the hapless negro is pretty sure to play his customary part of victim to the cunning devices of others. It is not at all improbable that MAHONE will try to foment violence in order to have ground for charging the Democrats with intimidation as well as fraud. For the latter he has prepared his ground already by assuming that the Democrats of the State always use fraud. If he is beaten he will be prepared to maintain that violence and fraud were the canse of it. If the Democrats are wise they will avoid giving him the occasion he seeks and conduct the canvass on a higher plane than his.

The more that is found ont about the way the Flack divorce suit was conducted the more infamous it appears. It has been discovered that the only testimony taken was that of two women who lived at the house where FLACK and his paramour boarded under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and they were induced by Justice MONELL to make affidavit merely that the couple had lived there as man and wife. He got the statement personally at the house by representing that it would be of great service to Mrs. FLACK, who was a very estimable lady, and brought a man with him to go through the form of administering the oath. The witnesses did not appear before the referee or know anything about the reference or the court-proceedings. In fact, the getting of their statement by a trick by FLACK's own counsel seems to have been the sole basis of the report of Referee MEEKS upon which the decree of divorce was granted. A more shameful abuse of the forms of judicial procedure was never heard of in a civilized community. It remains for the court to take some action to vindicate its integrity. To let it drop would be a lasting disgrace.

Mr. COLEMAN, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, makes the same complaint of the corporations that are allowed to disturb the pavements that the Controller makes in the letter upon which we elsewhere comment. It is obvious that streets cannot be well cleaned unless they are well paved, and that they cannot be well paved if the pavement is often disturbed, or if, when it is necessary to disturb it, it is not carefully repaired. Apart from this the Commissioner has unnecessary obstacles to contend with in the practices of incumbering the streets with building materials and of using them, as he puts it, "as general receptacles for rubbish." Mayor HEWITT tried to stop this latter practice, but it will not be stopped until the police are instructed to enforce the ordinance by which it is prohibited. Meanwhile, every citizen can do something toward improving the condition of the streets by availing himself of the suggestions made by Mr. COLEMAN and lodging a complaint when he is a witness of any violation of the ordinance. These suggestions are valuable, and ought to be printed in a form suitable for preservation and distributed to householders.

The later seizures made by the *Rush* in Behring Sea indicate that the policy of Capt. SHEPARD has been to insure first of all the breaking up of this season's seal hunting by private vessels. Accordingly, as in the case of the *Black Diamond*, only one man was spared as "prize crew" for the *Pathfinder*, and one also for the *Minnie*. Capt. SHEPARD's testimony before a committee of Congress last Winter shows that he expected that at least sixty vessels would be in Behring Sea after seals this year, and he evidently determined not to so weaken his force as to have no men left for detaching to take charge of his later prizes. This policy led to the escape of the *Black Diamond*, but there was plainly no connivance at the escape, although the possibility of it must have been understood and risked. The release by Capt. SHEPARD of the *Ariel* and the *Theresa*, because the skins found on them had been "too long caught," or, in other words, because they might have been obtained before entering Behring Sea, shows that he was willing to give the sealers the benefit of doubts; while the release of the *Allie L. Alger*, the *Lewis*, and the *Triumph*, which, it is said, had had skins aboard, but concealed, shows that no undue rigidity of search was practiced. But the Canada report that the whole business is a farce, played as the result of an understanding between the British and American Governments, is absurd on the face of it. It is to be hoped that before another season opens there will be a rational settlement of the whole controversy.

The supply of suitable crews to the navy is fast becoming almost as urgent a problem as the supply of suitable ships. The recent order giving all general service men a rendezvous at the Brooklyn yard aims to help procure complements for the new vessels about to go on foreign service. The *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Yorktown*, could all take on more men, and soon the *Baltimore* and the *Petrel* will be in need of crews. The question which is so often puzzling, as to why the foreign stations are kept with a small number of vessels, and yet all the new steel cruisers except the *Dolphin* are still held in home waters, may have some light thrown on it by the need of complete preparation in personnel as well as in material. Strong recommendations have been made to Congress in past years for the increase of the number of enlisted men, in order to keep up with the increase in the vessels, and it is possible that the Board of which Commodore GREER is President, and which has charge of organization as well as of drill, will have something to say on this head. There is hope of an improved quality of seamanship from the schools of instruction at Brooklyn and Newport which give six months' training to continuous service men, and furnish them with certificates of qualification as seamen gunners.

BELATED WISDOM.

The Iron manufacturers of New-England are getting up a petition to Congress asking for the removal of duties upon coal and iron ore, which are the raw materials of their business. They show that the cost of these materials is crushing the life out of the iron and steel industries of their section. That cost is due to the heavy duties maintained for the benefit of the Pennsylvania manufacturers who have the materials at their own doors. The signers of this petition are mainly Republicans, and include Gov. AMES of Massachusetts, who avows his continued belief in the protective policy, but says that "there is reason in all things, and when the system has been carried as far as it has in this case, so that many industries have been ruined, it is time for a change." There are people to whom reason suggests that there ought to be a change before industries are ruined, and they may be disposed to remind Gov. AMES and his fellow-manufacturers that they are rather late in their discovery of the dictates of reason.

They may remember that within the last two years a very strong effort was made to secure a modification of our outrageous tariff, and that it received a practical embodiment in a measure known as the Mills bill. The leading feature of that measure was the removal or a very substantial reduction of the duties on raw materials. In no case did it propose such a cutting down of duties on manufactured articles as to disturb any legitimate protection against foreign competition, while it was intended to relieve manufactures in many lines by reducing the cost of raw materials. In support of this purpose the very arguments were used which appear in this petition, and yet the Republican manufacturers of New-England were not heard to speak in its behalf. They not only did not lend their aid for what they are now demanding, but they concealed the disastrous effect of the duties upon raw materials, which they say has been going on for ten years, and clung with their party to the whole monstrous tariff. They joined in the canvass of false pretense and delusion and gave countenance to the claim that a reduction of duties would destroy our industries. To them the Mills bill would have been the boon they are now calling for, and they would not have it.

The arguments which these iron manufacturers are now using were denounced a year ago as the wicked devices of British free traders, and, pressed to their logical conclusions, they would support a scheme of tariff reform more far-reaching than any that has yet been attempted. What is true of the iron manufactures of New-England is true in various degrees of many other interests all over the country. They are at a disadvantage with the manufactures of other sections which have the supplies of raw materials close at hand, owing to the cost of transportation. This disadvantage cannot be wholly overcome because they have no mines of iron and coal, but what they ask for is the right to draw upon those which are nearest to them, or rather upon those which would afford the supplies they need at the smallest cost if no barrier of taxation were raised against them. In other words, they simply ask for the privilege of buying in the cheapest market. For the rest they are willing to rely upon their skill and enterprise in the race of competition.

The plea which they make is a strong one and a reasonable one. They show clearly that free raw materials would be an advantage to both capital and labor in their industry, and would benefit the industries of the country generally. The same plea has equal force in behalf of any other manufacture. It has even greater force in respect to the woolen industry because we must rely upon foreign production for the greater part of the material, and the injury done by the duties which enhance its cost is more widespread. In fact, the woolen manufacturers of New-England are slowly learning the lesson which has been so painfully brought home to the iron industry, and yet they too were obdurate when the canvass for tariff reform was going on and would give it no aid or encouragement. But where does the application of the principle that there is advantage in untaxed material stop? Iron ore and coal are the raw materials of pig iron, but pig iron is the raw material of rolled iron. Iron as the product of the ore is the raw material of steel, and both iron and steel in their first forms are raw materials for a thousand industries involving labor and skill in a constantly increasing ratio in comparison with the amount of material used. Where is it that the benefit of cheapness ceases?

But it is gratifying to see the manufacturers of New England waking up to their own interests. They are learning that their first need is free raw materials. They are seeing that protection in one thing at least is not a universal benefit, but that it is a gain for one at the expense of another. This revelation may extend until it is seen that it is not a question of iron and coal merely, or of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania alone. The need of foreign markets to sell in may also become as plain to our manufacturers as the need of foreign markets to buy in. Gov. AMES, while valiantly sticking to his faith in protection as a principle, says, with a charming unconsciousness of inconsistency: "I don't believe in interfering with industry. I believe in free competition." If he can give a reason for that belief he will find that it cannot be limited by geographical lines, and he will wake up some morning a rank free trader. The hope of tariff reform is in the manufacturers of the country finding out what is good for them and refusing to hold together for the support of a policy that benefits the few at the expense of the many.

PAVEMENTS AND CORPORATIONS.

One of the most cheering things that have been done for a long time by any branch of the Municipal Government of this city is the issue by the Controller of a notification to the Consolidated Gas Company that it must restore to a proper condition the pavement of West End-avenue, which it has recently had occasion to disturb. The notification is couched in sharp language, but it is none too sharp for the occasion that has called it out. As the Controller justly says, the municipality spends money enough on its pavements to have them perfectly laid and kept. Yet in fact the condition of the pavements is, upon the whole, and indeed with scarcely any exception, disgraceful to the city. It compares very unfavorably not merely with the paving of European cities, large and small, but with the paving of more than one American city.

The special case that has evoked the righteous indignation of the Controller is very trying. The pavement of West End-avenue was an innovation when it was laid. The residents along the avenue, one of the most attractive and interesting in the city, had taken a great deal of pains to procure for it a smooth and noiseless pavement, which should be suitable for pleasure driving and conformable to the character of the quarter. Their efforts had been so successful that when the pavement was laid it was probably the best for its purpose that the city contained. It required, of course, like any pavement that is not a noisy and rocky way, constant inspection and careful but not very costly repairs, as defects arising from the wear and tear to which it was subjected showed themselves. With these precautions and attentions it would have remained intact for an indefinite period. When it was laid it was an admirable pavement, and the satisfaction of the residents and of those who laid it was doubtless the main motive for the substitution in so large a part of the new paving authorized the other day by the Board of Estimate of an asphalt bed for granite blocks.

The gas company which the Controller is trying to bring to terms descended with its usual recklessness upon this admirable piece of pavement and of course did the utmost that recklessness and neglect could do to reduce it to the disgraceful level of the ordinary New-York pavements. This is an old story, as old as the existence in the city of gas companies or other corporations authorized to disturb the surface of the streets. The permit which alone authorizes this disturbance distinctly sets forth that it is given only on the condition that the pavement shall be restored to a condition as good as that in which it was found when it was disturbed. But no gas company, no steam-heating company, nor any other corporation authorized to tear up pavement has ever paid any attention to this provision. After it has torn up the pavement and made the excavations necessary for its own purposes, it replaces the pavement as hastily and cheaply as may be. This will continue to be the rule until an official inspection on the part of the city follows every displacement of the pavement, and until the inspectors are as much in earnest in seeing the work well done as the excavators are in scamping it for the sake of saving money. It often seems as if they waited out of mere spite until a new pavement was laid in order to have the satisfaction of ruining it in the most effective manner. Of course, this is not the case. They simply disregard altogether the rights of the city and the householders in comparison with their own convenience, and this disregard is more conspicuous when the pavement which is the object of it is new than when it is old, and when the ravages of the disturbers are not distinguishable from those of time and neglect. It is especially conspicuous in the case of an asphalt pavement, for, while a row of granite blocks cannot be replaced at all except in something like their original order, extreme care is necessary to restore the surface of an asphalt pavement that has been disturbed to its original condition. Every break in the surface, of course, threatens the adjoining parts of the pavement and makes the deterioration rapid and disastrous.

It is not to be supposed that the gas company will be in the least degree affected by the Controller's allocution. One of the characteristics of a corporation is that it is insensible to shame. In his individual capacity Mr. JAMES W. SMITH, the President of the Consolidated Gas Company, to whom the Controller's letter is addressed, would doubtless be restrained by a sense of shame from treating a neighbor as his company has treated the residents of West End-avenue. In his capacity of President experience warrants us in believing that he regards the shamefully shabby conduct of the men in his employ with some pride, inasmuch as their neglect saves money for the stockholders.

The time is coming when a system of subways will carry all the subterranean communications of the city, and when the disturbance of pavements in order to reach them will not be permitted. In the meantime, it is necessary to compel the corporations that are authorized to disturb the pavements to regard the rights of householders. Nothing short of compulsion will answer the purpose. The Controller threatens to use all the power the law gives him to enforce the restoration of the pavement in good order. If the power is not sufficient the Legislature should enlarge it. We cannot afford to have the great sum we are spending upon new pavements wasted on account of the recklessness and greed of corporations that exist by abusing public franchises.

NATIONAL FORESTRY.

The forest fires that have been raging in Montana and Oregon are forcible and painful reminders that an important asset in the national balance sheet is virtually left to itself, and consequently, like most valuable things uncared for, is being wasted from neglect. It is quite true we have a Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, and at its head there is a capable man, Mr. E. B. FERNOW, zealous in his duties and fully appreciative of their importance. But who can "make bricks without straw"? And the official recognition of this source of national wealth virtually amounts to nothing. It is impossible to say what is the value of the Nation's timber, the total is so vast; but, for all its vastness, it cannot withstand the constant encroachment of loss through neglect and stealing. Every acre denuded of forest takes a lifetime or more to replace. The legitimate consumption of timber is enormous; the railroads of the country are consuming little short of 100,000,000 ties a year, and it is calculated by the Committee of the American Forestry Congress that for the year 1888 not less than 30,000,000,000 feet B. M. of lumber of all kinds were taken from our forests.

It is a subject that demands earnest and immediate attention of the Legislature, and any thoughtful person who tries to realize this rate of consumption will appreciate that it is impossible for nature, left to herself, to make up the deficiency created. The injury done to sections of the country by destruction of forests, denuding the mountains where the storage of water should be aided by the presence of trees, is notorious, and if we willfully add to this by neglect we are unworthy of the name of a civilized community. Being a subject that we are profoundly ignorant of, let us look elsewhere to see what other nations who have more experience in such matters are doing. France and Germany, especially the latter, attach great importance to forestry and have well-organized departments, the value of whose work is fully recognized and the cost of which is looked upon as a good investment. Russia, semi-barbarous as she is considered, appreciates the value of her forests to such an extent that in some sections the use of wood as fuel on railroads and steamboats is forbidden. British India has an important forestry department dealing with forest lands on a scale more approaching the conditions existing here, and the results are most encouraging. We have not the complete figures before us for the whole of India, but the expenditure upon the comparatively small section of Lower Burmah for the past year was $516,345, with the result that the Government received a net revenue of $593,105 and added 137,986 acres to the area protected from fire. The expenditure was for surveys, protection from fire, supervision of the lessees, plantations for renewals, &c. What is our appropriation to guard the enormous extent of our forest lands from fraud, robbery, and fire? Seventy-five thousand dollars is the magnificent sum allotted, with the result that in seven years there has been reported by the agents in charge: Value of timber stolen, $36,719,935, and the amount recovered, $478,073. In addition to the foregoing are the losses by fire, and no man of sense can hesitate for a moment as to the advisability of a larger appropriation and proper organization. Mr. FERNOW, in his report, says: "It can be fairly estimated that to build our present railroad system more than 100,000,000 acres, or one-fifth of our present forest area, were stripped during the last fifty years, and the next fifty will very likely call for more than double that amount," and a careful examination of the subject leads to the belief that the annual consumption of our forests equals twice the amount of material supplied by their annual growth.

A dispatch from Montana represents the area of forest now consumed by fire as 120 square miles, and the loss naturally can only be computed in millions, apart from the after consequences, which to the mining industries in that important mineral region will be severe, owing to increased price of fuel and timber. Why should we not take the same precautions for protection against fire that are taken in India? Are our forests of less value to us and are we less intelligent where our own interests are concerned? Of course, a large outlay would be necessary for a proper organization; but we are a practical people, and the return for that outlay would justify it. At all events, it would be a more honest and rational way of disposing of the national surplus than Commissioner TANNER's liberal rerating of pensions to people who are not entitled to more than they already receive from the public purse.

THE NEW DRILL TACTICS.

The completion of the first part of the new drill regulations for the cavalry affords good evidence that the board of army officers intrusted with the revision of the tactics has improved the time since its appointment, more than a year and a half ago. The necessity for some modifications in tactics has been felt for many years, and not less in other countries than in our own. The Germans, instead of resting content with the tactics under which their great victories over Austria and France were gained, have deemed revision expedient for the maintenance of their military superiority. The greatly-increased range and destructiveness of modern weapons require resort to open-order formations and a training of the individual soldier to rely more on himself and less on the touch and massing of comrades. When the present board was appointed the changes necessitated by modern appliances of war were particularly dwelt upon. It was thought best to prepare distinct, if analogous, drill books for the cavalry, the infantry, and the artillery, and of course all three arms were represented on the board, of which Lieut. Col. BATES of the Thirteenth Infantry was made President.

The aim of the board, as indicated by the part of its work thus far made public, covering the School of the Soldier, is to subordinate everything to practical work. One of its cardinal principles is that the effective use of a weapon must not be impeded by the formalities of drill. A distinction is drawn between the manual of arms as practiced on the drill ground and the shifting of the piece in actual campaigning. Hence a list is given of positions of the piece intended for use in dispersed order and route marches, and it is prescribed that, "whenever the command for any of these positions is given the piece will be shifted in the most convenient manner." Lest this should not be sufficiently explicit, it is added that "reducing the movements to regular motions and cadence is prohibited" under such circumstances. Another paragraph of the new drill prescribes that "in the battle exercises, or whenever circumstances require, the regular positions of the manual of arms and the firings may be ordered without regard to the previous position of the piece," and that "such movements as are not in the manual will be executed without regard to motious or cadence." After this it is not surprising to find in the manual for loading and firing that the drill by numbers is omitted altogether, and that in the manual of arms the movements known as "reverse arms," "secure arms," "rest on arms," and even the familiar and often used "support arms," are wholly discarded. The present form of inspection of arms is also dropped, the cavalryman's piece being inspected at the position of "arms port," which henceforth becomes harmonized in form of command by a change to "port arms." The change of the formula, "arms port; break ranks; march," to "port arms; dismiss; march," will illustrate some minor alterations contemplated.

As will have already been inferred, the portion of the new tactics now published by authority in the *Journal of the Cavalry Association*, although taken from the proposed drill book for cavalry, applies also to infantry and artillery, except in particulars exclusively belonging to mounted troops. To all three arms also will apply the new "setting up" exercises, in which the four movements now used are increased to no fewer than seventeen. These are carried to great minuteness of detail, such as opening and closing the fingers, the object being to insure the skill and efficiency of the individual soldier. Possibly the length to which this is pushed may be made a subject of criticism, but the question how far to go in the setting up exercises can easily be determined. Indeed, the purpose of putting forth advance sheets of the drill books at this time is to subject them to examination, study, and practical application throughout the army. The board removed its sessions from Washington to Fort Leavenworth, where it continues to hold them, with a view to making practical tests of the regulations with all three arms. Already the new regulations have, in response to the request of the board, inviting criticism, been examined carefully by officers and by committees of the branches of the United States Cavalry Association at various posts. One report made to such a committee by Lieut. SLOCUM, Eighth Cavalry, says that he has found the new regulations "excellent in every respect, simple to learn and teach," and commending themselves to modern ideas. This officer adds that "the interval in line gives an elasticity and mobility which will, in my opinion, increase materially the efficiency of the line of battle." Of course, many reports will be necessary for determining the real sentiment of the army on these new drill regulations. And the army is not the only body interested in them, since the organized militia of the various States will adopt whatever system may be approved by the War Department. The National Guard, therefore, will eagerly watch for these installments of the board's work, and will judge from the way in which it is received by the regular troops of its probable approval or modification by the War Office.

Fire Marshal FRANK reports that he finds no evidence that the gas pipes had been tampered with on the Grand-street premises which were the scene of the recent fatal explosion, but the Coroner's investigation of the death of MORRIS JACOBS sustained the suspicion that the explosion was not accidental. The policeman who was summoned by the janitor when the latter discovered an escape of gas in the store on the evening before the explosion testified that he found a partly unscrewed plug in a pipe on the Grand-street side of the basement, while the Chief of the fire battalion, immediately after the explosion, discovered that a plug had been removed from a pipe on the Clinton-street side. It is altogether improbable that these two plugs on different pipes could have been loosened by accident on successive evenings just after the closing of the store. Besides, the plug that was taken off was found upon the floor partly hidden in some rubbish, and an examination showed that it had not been blown off but unscrewed. The threads of the screw were entirely uninjured. The testimony of the expert who found a crack in the pipe does not account for the loosening of one plug on Thursday evening and the removal of another on Friday about the same hour. Evidently there is an occasion for some skillful detective work in this affair and not a mere perfunctory examination.

QUAINT AND QUIZZICAL.

The latest poet on the Johnstown disaster has appeared. He has offered his lamentations to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, ploking up his pen, as he explains:

"On the bosom of the flood locomotives were borne;
Its vengeance so weird everything did scorn;
Even the venerable churches went down in dismay,
With thousands of members on that fatal day."

Visitors at the Pike's Peak observatory have for years been regaled with the statement that "this is the highest point on the globe which is inhabited the year around." It now appears that regular meteorological observations are made on the Andes, in Peru, at a height of 14,300 feet, which is about 200 feet higher than the Pike's Peak station. In Europe there are but two stations at any considerable height, these being about 10,000 and 11,000 feet respectively.

Peter Flynn of Red Bank, Penn., is a utilitarian. His dog recently chewed up and swallowed a two-dollar bill. As the dog had no commercial value, he was killed and the fragments of the bill, including the piece which bore the number, were recovered. The remains of the dog were buried and the remains of the bill were forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington. A new bill was duly returned to Flynn.

Bobby—I do hope, Clara, that you and Mr Simpkins will play cards to-night; I want to watch you.

Miss Clara—Why, Bobby, I can't play cards; what put such an idea into your head?

Bobby—Yes you can; I heard pa tell ma that you wouldn't have any trouble about hooking Mr. Simpkins if you played your cards well.—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Warren Humes, the oldest guide and the most experienced hunter in the Adirondacks, makes an estimate that will be interesting to all sportsmen in the State. He claims that there are today no less than fifty thousand deer and five thousand bears in those regions. Mr. Humes has hunted there for the past forty-five years, and during that time has killed over four thousand deer and more than two hundred bears.

The "Good-bye" Interminable.—Host—Don't go, Mr. Hobson, until you have heard Ethel sing "Good-bye."

Mr. Hobson—Will she begin now?

Host—Yes, at once.

Mr. Hobson—Well, I'm obliged to go, but I'll drop around in an hour or so and hear the end of the song.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

If, as alleged, Gov. Hill surrendered Sullivan to the Mississippi authorities under a promise that the slugger should receive, upon conviction, no heavier penalty than a fine, the Chief Executive of the Empire State should be presented with a copy of that admirable work, "Easy Lessons in Minding One's Own Business."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Amateur Theatricals in the Adirondacks.—Stiggs—What luck did you have with your play last night? Many there?

Spoggs—Luck, not much; we only played to four kerosene lamps, and two of them went out after the first act.—*Morris and Essex Record.*

Teacher—How do we tell if anything is sweet or sour? Pupil—By the sense of taste. Teacher—And how do you distinguish colors? Pupil—By the sense of touch. Teacher—You can't feel colors, can you? Pupil—Yes, don't you sometimes feel blue?—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Discovered at Last—A Tragedy.—"John, did you mail that letter I wrote to mother three weeks ago?" "Yes, dear." "Strange she didn't get it." (Pause, during which John strives to disappear.) "John, did you put a stamp on it?" "N-no, darling." (Curtain.)

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

The Irrigation Committee of the Federal Senate, which consists of seven members deputized to examine into this important subject west of the Mississippi, particularly in the new States, have had a splendid junketing tour. The party consists of a sergeant at arms, a clerk, and a staff of stenographers who have been drawn over all the Pacific roads in a special car. The committee, which consists of Senators Stewart of Nevada, and Reagan of Texas, made an appointment to meet the citizens of Virginia City, but broke it, whereupon the *Enterprise* breaks out with: "The Senate committee should not confound the size of our State with that of our population. We are not ribbed with iron bands. It is a hardship to travel from our eastern counties to the western. When you make an appointment with our people, keep it."

Item after item of appropriation in the Supply bill for repairing State roads, dredging rivers, enlarging reservoirs, improving normal schools and other public purposes were disproved by Gov. Hill with this brief comment: "It is not deemed expedient to make the proposed expenditure at the present time." We presume that what the Governor means is that it would be better to delay these necessary appropriations until after election. In the meantime he desires to shout economy and enact the role of the taxpayers' friend, with the vain idea that he can deceive the people and divert attention from his disapproval of two measures that would have transferred five millions of taxes annually from real estate to personal property—the Crosby High License and the Vedder Liquor Tax bills.—*Albany Law Journal.*

The New-York *Herald* claims that there were 55 men in the last Assembly who were for sale all the time. The *Herald* has made an overestimate. THE NEW-YORK TIMES came nearer the truth when it put the number at 35. Nor is it fair to charge Republicans with the responsibility for this contingent of corruption. The proportion of corruptionists in the last Legislature, was not above the average, and, as a matter of fact, the majority of them was composed of Democrats, many of whom hailed from the metropolis—the nursery of the striker and bribe taker.—*Albany Journal.*

A curious outcome of the negro exodus from North Carolina would be to make a Republican district unequivocally Democratic without effort on the part of the whites. Cheatham, the colored Representative from this State, says that from forty to sixty thousand will leave North Carolina during the coming Fall, the majority of whom will go from the strong negro counties in the eastern part of the State. As the Republican Party has been successful in its work to make the negroes solid for the Republican ticket, the loss will be altogether to that party.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Gov. Beaver has been universally criticised for his incomprehensible conduct toward the unfortunate city of Johnstown. In regard to his latest explanation, the Philadelphia *Record* says that "the Governor shows that he has about as much general knowledge in regard to those affairs as he has in regard to the prospects of home rule in Ireland. He means well enough, and he is not wittingly doing anything to annoy the flood sufferers, but he is not the man to take the bull by the horns and make the noble charity of the people as effective as it might be."

STUDENTS FLOCKING TO YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 23.—A large number of students have thus early arrived at the Yale campus, most of them heavily-conditioned men, who are being tutored. There is difficulty in providing instructors for the additional numbers of the Freshman Class, and it is probable that the lowest twenty candidates will be dropped. Among those who will enter in the Class of '93 are a nephew of William H. Vanderbilt, a son of the Rev. Dr. H. Clay Trumbull of Philadelphia, and Edward Drake of Bath, Me., who will contest with Huntington for the tennis championship of the university. Stagg has decided to return to college, and will retain his old position of General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. Graves, who has played half back on the university football team for two years, will be librarian of the Dwight Hall reference library.

Few of the professors have returned to the city. Prof. William K. Townsend of the Law Department recently began his vacation, and is seeking rest in Canadian woods. Prof. William H. Brewer of the Scientific Department is very busy directing the topographical survey of the State, which is being made as a direct result of his efforts.

The Chittenden Library is almost ready for occupation. The two upper stories have been completely fitted up with bookcases and shelves, the cases extending nearly to the ceiling, with just room enough between them to allow two persons to pass. Room is provided for nearly half a million of books, only a little more than is at present needed. A double elevator will be used to carry the books up and down. Students will not be admitted to the upper stories. The librarian's office will be on the right of the entrance to the library. In this room the most rare volumes and the most precious manuscripts, some of which have not been exposed before, will be kept in glass cases. Shelves are being erected in the reading room and the tables and desks will soon be put in.

The new recitation building, with the exception probably of the first story, will be ready for use when the Fall term opens. About forty carpenters and painters are now at work on the interior. The casing and other woodwork is in stained white oak. The walls are to have a rough sand finish, and will be beautifully frescoed. The upper room in the octagonal tower will be fitted up for a recitation room, though the original design was to leave it unfinished until its greatest need should be demonstrated.

A sidewalk of stone is to be constructed around the campus about six inches higher than the present grade.

The Rev. Charles Ray Palmer of Bridgeport will represent Yale University at the opening of Mansfield College at Oxford, England, Oct. 14 and 16.

THIRTEENTH AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 23.—Glorious weather ushered in the last day of Hamilton's Summer Carnival. Thousands were at the station to welcome the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn on the arrival of its special train. A large Reception Committee, composed of officers of the Thirteenth Battalion of this city and other influential citizens met the regiment at the station. The multitude of people kept up continual cheering until the regiment was in line ready to march.

Accompanying the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen in command, was a large contingent of veterans, with the band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York. The veterans were in command of Major Fred Baldwin. The visiting regiment marched to Crystal Palace, where Mayor Doran made a speech of welcome. United States Consul Roberts also made a short speech.

Col. Austen replied in a happy vein. Breakfast was then partaken of by all. After breakfast a squad of mounted police headed the military procession through the principal streets. The procession consisted of the Hamilton Field Battery and Dufferin Rifles, followed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band in bright scarlet coats and showing in marked contrast with the sombre uniforms of the regiment preceding them. The Thirteenth Regiment came next, marching in company front, preserving a distance of fifteen paces. The Hamilton Thirteenth Battalion in red uniforms and 150 British veterans closed the procession.

The cheers along the route were deafening, and the New York regiment received a large share.

This evening the joint concert by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and the Thirteenth Battalion Band was a great success. The city is brilliantly illuminated, and the Yankee and Canadian soldiers are arm in arm and in groups everywhere. The Thirteenth leaves for Brooklyn at midnight.

WITH QUAY AND CLARKSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—William H. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, left the city this morning for the West. It was whispered about that he will journey through to Pittsburg, where he will be joined by United States Senators Quay and Cameron, State Senator Delamater, and First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson. The programme, as understood, is as follows: At Pittsburg the Pennsylvanians and Mr. Clarkson will arrange the list of county cross-roads Post Offices for distribution, and each Congressman will be requested to name the persons whom he desires to have appointed. In the Democratic districts the distribution will be made by Chairman Andrews, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the County Committees. After affairs have been arranged for this State, Chairman Andrews will return to Philadelphia and place himself in communication with the County Chairman and members of the State Committee.

Senators Cameron and Delamater will return to their homes, while Senator Quay and Mr. Clarkson will start for Wheeling, West Va., where they will be joined by Gen. Goff, and it is said Gen. Mahone will also be present. It is understood that every effort will be made to assist Gen. Goff to perfect the machinery of the Republican Party in West Virginia, and that National Chairman Quay, who is a warm friend of Mahone, will leave nothing undone to shape affairs in Virginia to assist Gen. Mahone's candidacy.

AT THE BIG CAMP MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 23.—This afternoon's heavy rains interfered somewhat with the meetings held on the camp ground, but the morning's services were attended by the largest crowds that have assembled during the four days of the camp. The Rev. R. J. Andrews conducted the early consecration meeting and Dr. Stokes led in prayer at the family devotions at 6:45 o'clock. The topics at the young people's meeting were: "The Personality of the Holy Ghost" and "Death, the Conquered Foe." An address was made by Evangelist Frederick Schriver of Brooklyn, and a brief and pointed sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Tuttle, pastor of the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore.

The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Neely, Presiding Elder of the South Philadelphia Conference. The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. W. McKendric, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York City. The Rev. Olin A. Colt of the Newark Conference was the evening preacher.

FOUNDING A NEW RESORT.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 23.—Some time ago a company of capitalists decided to lay out a new resort near Barnegat. Several acres of land were purchased, and the place was given the name of Barnegat Park. A few days ago the Barnegat Park Company was formally incorporated, these officers being named in the certificate of incorporation: President—Jobu B. Larner of Washington D. C.; Vice President—M. W. Conkling of New-York; Secretary and Treasurer—Lieut. E. S. Farrow of Barnegat Park.

A general merchandise store, 110 feet in length, will be opened next week by George W. Holman, Jr., of New-York. The building cost $5,000. The erection of a hotel to cost $20,000 has been begun on the Southern Boulevard. It will accommodate 250 guests. A livery stable is being built, and the cost of the building will be $10,000.

The formal opening of the new resort will take place in about two weeks.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The committee members of the American

CONNECTICUT'S FINE CAMP

A MODEL NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING GROUND.

LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT—ADMINISTRATION—STRONG AND WEAK POINTS OF CONNECTICUT'S MILITIA.

NIANTIC, Conn., Aug. 23.—The compactness characteristic of Connecticut finds apt illustration in the National Guard force of the State. The volunteer military establishment of Connecticut is compressed into a single brigade, nominally comprising 2,800 officers and enlisted men, organized into four regiments and one battalion of infantry and a battery of field artillery. Supplementary to each infantry regiment is a machine gun detachment, mounted, and armed with the latest and most improved pattern of rapid-fire Gatlings. Actually, the Connecticut brigade counts an enrollment of 2,592 of all ranks, according to the most recent official returns. Of this aggregate over 91 per cent., or 2,365, are in camp at Niantic this week. Every commissioned officer in the State force is present, the whole number being 177, while of the total enrollment of 2,415 enlisted men but 227 are absent without leave.

The contributions to this result by the several organizations comprising the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles P. Graham are as follows: Brigade Headquarters, 10 officers and 3 enlisted men present; total, 13. First Regiment, Col. William E. Cone, 39 officers and 459 enlisted men present; total, 495; 59 enlisted men absent; enrollment, 554. Second Regiment, Col John B. Doherty, 41 officers and 587 enlisted men present; total, 628; 59 enlisted men absent; enrollment, 687. Third Regiment, Col. George Havens, 35 officers and 446 enlisted men present; total, 481; 45 enlisted men absent; enrollment, 526. Fourth Regiment, Col. Thomas L. Watson, 36 officers and 474 enlisted men present; total, 510; 35 enlisted men absent; enrollment, 545. Fifth Battalion, Major Frank M. Welch. 14 officers and 156 enlisted men present; total, 170; 24 enlisted men absent; enrollment, 194. Battery A, light artillery, Capt. Arthur S. Fowler. 5 officers and 63 enlisted men present; total, 68; 5 enlisted men absent; enrollment, 73. These figures give to Brigade Headquarters a percentage of attendance of 100; to the First Regiment of 89.35, to the Second Regiment of 91.41, to the Third Regiment of 91.44, to the Fourth Regiment of 93.57, to the Fifth Battalion of 87.63, and to the Light Battery of 93.15, the percentage of present in the brigade collectively standing at 91.25, taking the average attendance for the first four days of the encampment as a basis for computation.

These percentages considerably outclass those recorded at the military post of the State of New-York at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson. In estimating their value it is further to be taken into consideration that the Niantic encampment is an annual undertaking, whereas the New-York camp makes demand for field service upon the members of the militia of the state only every other year. As between the two services, however, there is this important distinction to be drawn: The New-York force of uniformed militia is an institution essentially, and in effect, distinct from "toe people," as compared with the National Guard of Connecticut. The Peekskill encampment and the occasional parades of ceremony of the troops there are incidents ordinarily regarded by the general public with but passing interest. In Connecticut, on the other hand, the National Guard is, to all intents and purposes, a family institution. The force, as to its component parts, and as an organization, lives close to the people. The manner of its distribution throughout the cities and townships of the State is such as to centre public interest upon its doings. The annual encampment at Niantic is looked forward to by the citizens as an event of prime interest, an occasion which affords the thrifty taxpayer opportunity at once to indulge in a pleasurable outing and to see for himself to what advantage the funds contributed by him to the State Treasury have been expended by the military authorities.

Niantic, accordingly, during the six days of the stated yearly encampment, becomes the place of pilgrimage of the good citizens of Connecticut. The average daily throng of visitors far exceeds the greatest gathering in the history of the Peekskill encampment, while the multitude which assembles there on "Governor's Day," when the troops of the brigade are officially looked over and reviewed by the Commander in Chief, is simply enormous, ranging all the way from 30,000 to 50,000 people. For the accommodation of this immense mass of sightseers and the providing of space for the manœuvering of the troops Niantic possesses ample facilities. Of the nearly seventy acres of grassy plain, included in the camp ground proper, fully one-half is available for the purposes of parade and manœuvre. Extend Prospect Park Parade Ground to twice its present length and add 50 per cent. to its width and an appreciable idea may be gained of the dimensions of the field of Mars which the State of Connecticut has set apart for the annual encampment of its National Guard.

In Mount Gretna Park Pennsylvania has a greater extent of territory, made up of hill and dale and meadow, than New-Jersey's camp ground at Sea Girt closely approximates in superficial area that of Connecticut, but in natural and acquired advantages for a brigade encampment and the availability of its surroundings to the instruction of troops in field exercises, in pictureskue beauty and in general completeness of equipment Niantic is plainly entitled to pre-eminence. The regimental encampment of New-York might readily be set down in one corner of Connecticut's military domain and the space occupied would hardly be missed.

The Niantic encampment of the current year is, by common consent, a decided improvement upon its predecessors. This is indicated, not alone in the increase of attendance, but in the methods of administration and the character and amount of work performed by the troops. In outward appearance the camp corresponds closely to those of previous seasons. The order of encampment from right to left embraces the Fourth Regiment, First Regiment, Third Regiment, Second Regiment, Fifth Battalion, and Battery A. Eighteen "A-wall" tents are assigned to each company street. In each of these tents three enlisted men are quartered. To every man a mattress, 2 feet by 6 feet, is issued. When these mattresses are spread out upon the wooden floor of the tent they occupy the entire space within the canvas covering. There is a perceptible absence of the camp stools issued so plentifully at Peekskill, but at "police call," which is sounded promptly at 7 o'clock in the morning, these articles are required to be piled uniformly at the one side of the tent, and during the day they afford a more or less comfortable reclining place for the men. In the officers' quarters cots are furnished by the occupants at their own expense.

Except for the interval between retreat and taps and from 10pm on until reveille the rank and file have little opportunity to utilize their quarters save for the purpose of making the changes in uniform necessitated by the various drills and ceremonies in which they are required to take part. A principal argument against the holding of brigade encampments in New-York has been the fact that a considerable portion of the tour of field duty is ordinarily consumed in ceremonies and display parades. It has often been intimated that a day is absorbed in a review by the Governor of the State, and another day—as in the case of New-Jersey—in a similar courtesy extended to the division commander. By the institution of a regimental encampment and the rigid inhibition of all ceremonial display the eight days' occupancy of the Peekskill Camp have been rendered available for practical work. The argument is sound. But the careful observer at Niantic cannot fail to appreciate the fact that a brigade encampment can be so conducted, even with its stated accompaniment of "Governor's Day," after such a manner that an even greater volume of work is exacted of officers and men than under the existing scheme at Peekskill.

At Niantic the troops are awakened to duty at 6 o'clock in the morning. Three-quarters of an hour later, "sick call" having meantime been complied with, they are summoned to breakfast. At 7 o'clock "police call" is sounded. From 8 to 8:30 the men are required to take part in company drill. At 9 o'clock comes guard mounting. Sixty minutes of breathing spell follow this ceremony, when the assembly sounds for battalion drill. In this exercise an hour and a half is consumed, or from 10 o'clock to 11:30. Noon is "company hour," when all reports of organizations must be returned promptly to headquarters. At 12:30 o'clock the troops dine. From 2:15 to 3:30 the second battalion drill of the day is held, followed by "police call" at 4 o'clock. Half an hour later infantry organizations are summoned to participate in the ceremony of dress parade by regiments. Hardly have they returned to quarters when the signal sounds for brigade dress parade, the chief and most imposing ceremony of the day. Supper is served at 6:30, taps is set down for 9 o'clock, and at 10:30 "taps" are beaten, and the buglee' sadly-sweet "goodnight," sonnded successively from organization to organization, gives the imperative warning for "lights out."

The daily routine of duty leaves little time to the Connecticut National Guardsman for recreation or play. He has no opportunity to indulge in baseball games, like his comrade of the National Guard of New-York, who, when he has performed his early company drill before breakfast and his battalion drill in the afternoon, has all the rest of the day, from dinner time to dress parade at sundown, at his disposal. The officers and soldiers at Niantic may safely be said to be continuously on duty and at work from Monday morning until Thursday night, and there would seem to be full justification, therefore, for the interjection of "Governor's Day" on Friday as a relief from the unceasing grind of instruction in discipline and drill.

In movements in mass the Connecticut brigade has already established an enduring reputation for precision of manœuvre, steadiness, solidity, and soldierly bearing. As far back as the centennial celebration of 1876 the troops of Connecticut gave an exhibition review and dress parade in Philadelphia, which has not yet ceased to be the theme of admiring comment among military critics. The brigade occupying "Camp Bulkeley" this year admirably sustains the reputation of its predecessors. The official records show that the personnel of the several organizations changes between the annual encampments to the extent of fully one-third of the enrolled membership. But notwithstanding this large proportion of recruits, who are this season performing their first tour of camp duty, the ceremonies do not suffer. A more impressive ceremony than the daily dress parade, viewed from the standpoint of the unprejudiced observer, it would be difficult to imagine. Whatever the errors in detail, which do not require to be here specified, the shortcomings are covered up in the general excellence of the whole, and there is only commendation to be recorded of the brigade as an entirety.

The colonry of formation is a most notable feature of the display. Accurately timed, the several regimental formations were accomplished simultaneously in precisely sixty seconds from the first strain of the march following Adjutant's call to the command "Guides, post," and in half minutes thereafter the brigade formation in line of masses was completed and the command turned over to the Brigadier General—a remarkable example of rapidity and precision of movement.

But the Connecticut brigade collectively is to be credited with making a handsome showing, individually the officers and men constituting the force disclose the need of a deal of instruction. The Connecticut National Guardsman is well oered for by his State. He is furnished, if a cadet, or enlisted man, with the complete outfit of a soldier, fully equipped for duty in time of peace or for active service, without expense to himself. He has armory accommodations and facilities for rifle practice and for out of doors provided for him, also without cost. When the State calls upon him for service he is paid at the rate of $2 a day, with a daily ration allowance of 30 cents. Both officers and soldiers stand on the same plane in respect to pay, the holders of commission receiving the same commutation for rations as are allowed officers in the United States Army, a Brigadier General being entitled to twelve rations. According to the Connecticut law an enlisted man missing a roll call during encampment week forfeits a day's pay. This provision exerts a potential influence in securing promptness of attendance, and is an effectual bar against absenteeism.

Where the Connecticut militiaman is well "set up" he is a soldier all through. But where he is a slouch he is the exact opposite of what he should be. In the first two days of the current encampment the sins of omission and commission in observances of military etiquette were uncommonly frequent. Men appeared on the parade and outside of their quarters and company streets with coats unbuttoned and in various styles of undishabille. There was observable also a crying lack of military courtesy. There was a noticeable failure to salute and recognize the presence of commissioned officers on the part of enlisted men. The third day, however, witnessed a marked improvement in this respect, indicating that the authority of commanding and company officers had been exercised in enforcing the requirements of discipline in this respect.

The guard duty during the day at the outset was, in a number of instances, simply wretched. The sentries toiled on their posts instead of walking them in a soldierly fashion under the immediate eye of the Officer of the Guard at the entrance to the camp. They did not hesitate to sit upon the fences, and, in one instance, a member of the Second Regiment was observed in this position engaged in the interesting occupation of eating peanuts. The man held conversations with one another and with civilians. But here again the arm of authority made itself felt, and within twenty-four hours a change had been wrought in this regard which left but slight ground for criticism. So, too, in the policing of the camp, which at first was but indifferently performed, a revolution was worked under the keen supervision of the inspecting officers from Brigade Headquarters, and the cleanliness of the company streets and the parade, together with the uniform dressing of quarters, was worthy of commendation.

In the latter regard the example set by the Fifth Battalion acted as a decided stimulus upon the other organizations of the brigade. The battalion is composed of three companies, hailing respectively from Hartford, New-Haven, and Bridgeport, the members of which are colored men. The camp of the colored troops was a picture of neatness, while their mess hall was set out after a fashion that caused it to outshine every other in the encampment. Each organization is provided with a permanent mess building, substantially built of wood, with separate compartments for the several companies and the field, staff, and line officers. The ration allowance of the companies is, in a majority of instances, turned into a common fund, out of which the caterer is paid, the additional cost of delicacies and extras in the way of elaborate table furniture being defrayed by assessment upon the individual members of the mess, whether officers or enlisted men. Formerly it was the custom for each company to have its own caterer, but this year, for the first time, several companies in the same organization have combined forces in this respect, and the trend of opinion is in the direction of having the feeding of the troops carried out after the fashion originally instituted and successfully carried out at Peekskill—that is, by a single caterer under State control and supervision.

While this is a brigade camp in all that the term implies, under the immediate command and control of Brig. Gen. Graham, the State authorities exercise a supervision over its operations. The presence, unofficially, of the Commander in Chief, Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, a veteran National Guardsman of the State of New-York, is a decided encouragement to well-doing on the part of the troops. State Headquarters is the centre of attraction to the multitude of visitors to the camp, and when not engaged in overlooking the work of the brigade, Gov. Bulkeley is occupied in holding informal receptions. The military family of the Commander in Chief, who are quartered here for the tour, comprise Brig. Gen. Lucius A. Barbour, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. William R. Rudd, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Henry Hungerford, Surgeon General; Brig. Gen. Eugene S. Ross, Commissary General; Col. George M. White, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. Henry C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Cols. William C. Skinner, James T. Fairman, and William S. Chappell, Aides de Camp. At Brigade Headquarters the staff officers assisting Gen. Graham are Col. Joseph T. Elliott, Acelstant Adjutant General; Col. C. Purdy Lindsley, Medical Director; Major Edward S. Heyden, Quartermaster; Major Charles A. Burdett, Aide, and Signal Officer; Major Walter S. Wellman, Commissary; Major Alexanner Allen, Inspector; Major James R. Jarman, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capts. Charles G. Lyon and Alfred M. Parker, Aides de Camp; Sergts. M. W. Burrows and John D. Lamb, Brigade Orderlies, and Russell R. Whittaker, Chief Trumpeter.

None of the staff officers named enjoys a sinecure. Each has his specific duties to perform. Their oversight of the affairs of the camp is constant and unceasingly persistent. Major Burdett is uncommonly active. A valuable compendium under the title of "Memoranda for Grand Guards and Outposts" has been prepared by Major Burdett, and the Connecticut Brigade is this year working upon this form of minor tactics after a practical fashion which promises to result in enduring benefit to the force. Briefly outlined, the scheme is to send out an entire regiment as a grand guard. One organization is detailed in the morning and a second in the afternoon. Preliminary study of Major Burdett's little pamphlet affords officers and men an intelligent idea of the character of their duty and the proper method of its performance. To the Colonel commanding a topographical map of the outlying country, prepared from surveys made by Major Burdett, is given, with instructions to undertake a prescribed operation looking to the defense of the camp from an attack.

The extent of territory to be covered and the line of defense to be established are indicated, but the disposition of his forces is left to the judgment of the commanding officer of the grand guard. Two miles is the extreme limit over which the operations are permitted to be conducted. When sufficient time has elapsed to enable the grand guard to reach its destination and make its dispositions, Major Burdett, accompanied by several brigade staff officers, starts upon a tour of inspection and critically examines the work accomplished, particularly with reference to discovering if possible whether any gaps have been left in the line of defense, and whether subaltern officers and enlisted men have been capably instructed and thoroughly comprehend the duties in which they are engaged.

The country about Niantic is admirably adapted to work of this description, and the experiment has proved a success. One of the most gratifying features of the undertaking is the fact that the enterprise is carried out entirely by National Guardsmen, under the instruction of their own officers. Connecticut has set a healthy example in this matter, and the movement mentioned in this State is likely to extend to other States supporting a National Guard.

In all of these operations, and in much of the routine work of the encampment, the Signal Corps of the brigade plays an active part. Steps have been taken to extend the scope of this branch of the service, and before another annual encampment is held at Niantic the Connecticut Brigade will be in possession of a corps of trained signalmen in each of its component organizations. Experience has demonstrated that where a signal corps are needed is in the regiments and not at brigade-headquarters, according to the Adjutant General of Connecticut, and it is there that Gen. Barbour proposes to have them.

In the appointments of its medical service the Niantic camp is a model. To sum up the 1889 tour at Niantic it may be said safely that the troops will leave this place on Saturday vastly improved in discipline and drill, and better prepared than ever before to carry out to a successful issue any military duties they may be called upon to perform.

THE CROPS IN RENSSELAER COUNTY.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Farmers in this vicinity report that the potato crop is unusually large this year, though the quality of the product is very poor, owing to rot caused by heavy rains. The crop of corn is light. Hay and oats are in abundance, though damaged by the wet weather.

SOME COMING RACES.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE YACHT CLUBS AND THEIR MEMBERS.

The fifth annual oyster boat race of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed to-day on the Sound off Larchmont, beginning at 10:30 A. M., if a start can be made at that time. The club offers money prizes to the winners of the various classes as follows:

CLASS 1.—Cable sloops, 35 feet and over, first prize, $50; second prize, $25.

CLASS 2.—Cabin sloops under 35 feet, first prize, $40; second prize, $25.

CLASS 3.—Open sloops, 30 feet and over, first prize, $40; second prize, $25.

CLASS 4.—Open sloops under 30 feet, first prize, $40; second prize, $25.

CLASS 5.—Cat-rigged boats, first prize, $40; second prize, $25.

There were entered yesterday for the race P. E. Van Buskirk's Watson of Bayonne, N. J., length 39 feet, and George Meeker's Grace S. Mackey of Port Washington, L. I., length 40 feet, in Class 1; A. and J. Wetmore's Annie K. of Port Washington, length 32 feet; Charles E. Jonee's Lney Neal of Port Washington, length 31 feet, and J. E. Bird's Eliza D. Bird of Port Washington, length 29 feet, in Class 2; C. M. Smith's Stella May of Port Washington, length 30 feet, in Class 3; F. Miller's None Snch of Port Washington, length 23 feet, in Class 4, and Edmond Hyde's Little Sbamrock of Port Washington, length 26 feet, in Class 5.

The following are entered, but are not classed: G. G. Duryee's Loon, J. T. Waggin's Agitator, both of Port Washington, and Capt. J. Webster's Florense May of Whitestone, L. I. It is expected that Isaac N. Travers of Port Chester, N. Y., will enter his boat Jennie Baker before the start.

The Larchmont Yacht Club bas issued a circular about its Fall regatta, which is announced to be sailed over courses on the Sonnd on Saturday, Sept. 7. The regatta will be open to yachts enrolled in the fleets of the New-York, Eastern, Seawanhaka, Corinthian, Atlantic, New-York Corinthian, American, Oyster Bay Corinthian, New-Haven, New-Rochelle, Corinthian of Marblehead, Mass., and New-Bedford Yacht Clnbs, and prizes will be given in each class where two yachts start. In each class where four or more yachts start a second prize will be given. Besides the regular club prizes the Connor Cnp, open to seventy-foot sloops in the Larchmont Yacht Clnb, and the Thayer Cup, for forty-footers, will be raced for. The Connor Cup is a challenge cup, to be held for the Yachting season, and the Thayer Cup will become the property of the yacht winning it twice. Entries close Sept. 5 with Mr. E. J. Greacen, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the olnb.

The annnal Fall regatta of the Colnmbia Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 14, from the olnbhouse, Eighty-sixth-street and Hudson River, to a point opposite the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Clnb's house and retnrn. It will be open to yachts belonging to olnbs in the New York Yacht Rsoing Association, whose rules will govern the race. Prizes will be given in each class where two or more yachts start. Entries will close with George Parkhill, Secretary, 61 East One Hnndred and Thirtieth-street, on Sept. 10.

Mr. G. C. Barnatt, who is connected with the firm of Iselin & Co., has designed a little cutter, 22 feet 6 inches on the water line, which is about completed for him at Port Morris. It is 28 feet 6 inches length over all, with a spar plan as follows: Bowsprit, outboard, 13 feet; mast, deck to hounds, 21 feet 6 inches; topmast, 16 feet; pole, 1 foot; main boom, 25 feet; gaff, 16 feet.

The new steam yacht building at Handren & Rehins's yard, Sonth Brooklyn, on J. Beavor Webb's designs, has been named Sultana.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MEERS, SHAW, AND CAMPBELL WINNERS AT NEWPORT YESTERDAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Fine weather for tennis favored the players for championship honors here to-day. The matches played here this morning were in the third round. The first match of the day was that of E. G. Meers, who stands fifth among the players of England, and Fred S. Mansfield of the Longwood Club, who is the champion of the Southern States. Mansfield began to serve and went out with his opponent at 15, Meere driving the balls out of the court.

The second was a vantage game, and Meers finally won by a drive into the net by Mansfield, who also lost the next game by a drive ont, scoring only one point in the game. Meers won the fourth by a game love on his own service. Mansfield scored only one point in the fifth game. The sixth also went to Meers, with 15 for his opponent. The seventh was well contested up to dense, but then Mansfield lost the game on a fonlt. Two more games to Meers gave him the set, 6—1. In the second and third sets Mansfield was unable to make a successful stand against the Englishman, and Meers won these sets and the match, 6—2, 6—2.

O. A. Shaw, Jr., played C. A. Chase, champion of the Western States, who has this year won both the Wright and Ditson and the Nahant tournaments. Shaw won the first game by drives into the net by Chase, who scored only 30. Shaw had hard luck in putting the ball into the net on the second game, as the decoe was called. Chase won the third by a game love, with Shaw's serve. The fourth was a vantage game, and Shaw played carelessly, driving the ball ont. Shaw served well in the fifth and took a game love. The sixth was won by Shaw on a fonlt of Chase's. At this time four small sharks came near his boat. He regarded this as an indication that he would be picked up in four daye by the fourth vessel he saw, which omen was verified. For four days prior to his rescne he saw a vessel each day, but they were so far away that his signals were apparently not seen nntil the last day of the four, when the Bradley came to his rasone. Since then his health has improved, but he is still very weak. His eyesight has been partially restored. He will go home to-day, and says it will be some time before he undertakes another snch expedition.

BARNUM HARD HIT.

PART OF HIS SHOW WRECKED IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The second of the three trains nsed in transporting the Barnum & Bailey show from Gonvernenr, N. Y., to Montreal was wrecked late last night on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road about two and a half miles east of Potsdam. A broken axle on the second car of the train caused the accident and four cars were derailed and smashed. Thirty-three valuable horses, including the $7,000 trick stallion ridden by Mrs. Adam Forepaugh, the famous white trick mule, the educated ponies, seven of the eight chariot horses, and a nnmber of ring horses were killed outright and a nnmber of others will probably die. Two camels were also killed, but the other animals escaped uninjnred.

Partner Bailey and Acting Assistant Superintendent Brown were on the train and promptly had their men at work straightening out the wreck. The scene was a weird one, and the light of the bonfires built along the track and the trumpeting of the astonished elephants brought all the people for miles around to the spot. Eleven tentmen and the tronpe of Arabs were set up in an overturned car and taken out through a hole ont in the roof, and the country people olung olose together and talked in whispers as the frightened Arabs rushed aronnd the dark fields each in his long white hurnoose, yelling and praying by turns. All the baggage and fence rails in the neighborhood were used to house and warm the sacred cows, zebras, giraffes, and other unhurt animals. Two of the wrecked cars contained various show properties that were smashed to bits, and every one in the crowd that gathered from Norwood and Potsdam, to the nnmber of 2,000, before noon to-day carried away a souvenir of the accident. Wrecking crews from Watertown and Oswego were on the spot at daylight, and the traine moved on at about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Bailey estimates his loss at $50,000, which $15,000 is lost by his failnre to appear in Montreal today. The performances will be given there to-morrow though, as scheduled.

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RESCUED NONE TOO SOON.

SHOWING THE FOLLY OF GOING TO SEA IN AN EIGHTEEN-FOOTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 23.—The schooner Martha A. Bradley arrived to-day from the Grand Bank, having on board Capt. Charles T. Rogers of the boat Nickelodeon, who was picksd up on the western edge of the Grand Bank on Aug. 10 in a helpless condition. Rogers is thirty-nine years old, a native of Duxbury, and a jeweler by trade, although he followed the sea when young. He sailed from Boston for Paris in his eighteen-foot Nickelodeon on July 3, having taken on board all necessary equipments. He enjoyed favorable weather until the 8th, when he took a gale from the northeast lasting seventy-two hours. When it abated he found himself on the Georges.

Very slow progress was subsequently made, as the weather was either a half gale or a calm. On July 23 he spoke the British bark Finland in latitnde 43°, longitude 62° 35', and on the 24th the steamer Ocean in latitude 42° 49' longitude 62° 20', which showed that he had progressed only fifteen miles in twenty-four hours.

These were the only vessels spoken during thirty-eight days. The adventurer was at sea until he was picked up by the Bradley. By July 20 he had become so blind from the sun's glimmer on the water that he could not see his compass, and he steered by the snn for three days. For the last fonrteen days his boat drifted aronnd at the mercy of the wind and sea, the marine being nearly exhausted as well as almost sightless. He kept a drag anchor ont and managed to have a light burning at night.

When found, his condition was snch that he could have lived but a short time had he not been rescued. He could neither stand nor feed himself. His spirits were buoyed up by what he considered a few moments' sleep. At one time four small sharks came near his boat. He regarded this as an indication that he would be picked up in four daye by the fourth vessel he saw, which omen was verified. For four days prior to his rescne he saw a vessel each day, but they were so far away that his signals were apparently not seen nntil the last day of the four, when the Bradley came to his rasone. Since then his health has improved, but he is still very weak. His eyesight has been partially restored. He will go home to-day, and says it will be some time before he undertakes another snch expedition.

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AN INDIAN COLONY'S LOSS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—The news is just received of a great loss to Mr. William Duncan and his Indian colony at Metlakahtla, Alaska, by the burning of their sawmill on the night of June 27. Mr. Duncan, in writing to a friend, says: "It is a very sad calamity to us, but I can thank God matters were not worse. No one was hurt, and, the night being calm, the fire did not spread to the housee near the mill, as I feared at first it would. Our cannery orders are not about complete, though since then we had a large quantity of boxes ready for delivery and were expecting the Loring steamer yesterday to take a load away. We were busy building our second boarding school, bnt the work will have to stop, as we shall have no material to work with. I have not yet decided what to do, bnt I am thinking I must go to Portland to try and get some financial aid, as my means will not permit me to undertake the erection of another mill. Our loss is total. I calculate it to be about $12,000 besidee the blow it will be to our progress if we cannot succeed in rebuilding the mill."

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD EXCURSIONS.

The free fresh air excursions of St. John's Guild's Floating Hospital have so far this season been of benefit to 23,000 sick children and mothers, and the Seaside Hospital at New-Dorp, S. I., has been constantly filled. Contributions for the charity may be sent to the Treasurer, Charles Schwacofer, 31 University-place. Mr. Schwacofer acknowledges additional contributions of $878 90, making the grand total $9,921 03. Among the contributions was $31 from a small entertainment given at Hulett's Landing; $310, the proceeds of a fair by the children at Prospect House, Red Bank, N. J., and $200 from H. F. Kingsland.

STORMS IN THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The barometer here continues to fall, and rainy weather prevails. A cablegram from San Domingo reports southeasterly winds and a heavy sea.

GORE STILL UNSHED.

A STORY OF A DUEL WHICH IS MUCH LIKE A JOKE.

Staten Island's green grass was not stained with blood yesterday, and splints and lint were not needed for either Mr. Rudolph Wilhelm or Mr. Ritterhaus. It was stated that these gentlemen intended to fight a dnal with swords and that they were so very angry at one another that blood had to be spilled. But peace reigned at Staten Island all day long.

Mr. Wilhelm is an artist and photographer. His studio is at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Madison-avenne. Mr. Ritterhane's identity is vague. He is somewhat mistily described as a buyer and seller

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cattle Trust	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	900
Adams & T. H.	44	44	44	44	100
*Am. Exp. Trust	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	6,400
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	87½	87½	87½	87½	25
Atch., T. & S. Fe	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	5,220
*Brunswick Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½	100
Canada Southern	52¾	53¼	52¾	53	1,190
Central of N. J.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,220
Ches. & Ohio	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	1,320
Chi. & Alton	141	141	141	141	100
Chi. Bur. & Q.	102¾	103	102¾	103	3,555
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¼	74¼	73¾	74	16,345
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	99	99¾	2,790
C. & N. W.	104¾	105	104¾	105	8,195
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143	143	143	143	50
C. R. & Q.	102¾	103¼	102¾	102¾	5,710
C., M. & St. P.	92	92¾	91¾	92¾	8,240
C., St. P. & Pac.	97	97¾	93¾	97½	6,798
Colorado Coal	27	27	27	27	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	300
Chi. & East Ill.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101	101	100¾	100¾	630
Consol. Gas Co.	86½	86½	85¾	86½	100
Del. & Hudson	148	150¼	149	149¾	1,615
Del., Lack. & W.	144¾	145¾	144	144¾	8,240
Den., R. G. & W.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	600
E. T., V. & Ga.	9½	9½	9	9¼	240
Houston & Tex.	5	5	5	5	261
Iowa Central pf.	21	21	21	21	100
L. E. & Western	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	230
L. E. & West. pf.	33	33½	33	33½	300
Lake Shore	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	2,500
Louis. & Nash.	63½	63¾	62¾	63¾	1,930
Louis., N. A. & C.	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	500
Michigan Cent.	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼	600
Mo., K. & T.	22	22	22	22	100
Missouri Pacific	69¾	70	69¾	69¾	5,620
Mobile & Ohio	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	10
Morris & Essex	153	153	153	153	101
*Nat. Lead Trust	22½	23¾	22¼	22¾	13,588
N. J. Central	112	112	111½	112	300
N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	180
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	6,500
N. N. & M. V.	18	18	18	18	125
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	4,750
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66	66	66	66	100
N. Y. S. & W.	8	8	8	8	100
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	600
Nor. & West. pf.	52	52	51¾	52	600
Northern Pac.	29¾	30	29¾	30	5,080
Northern Pac. pf.	67¼	67½	67	67¾	6,258
Ohio Southern	17¾	17¾	17	17¾	50
Ohio & Miss.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	200
Ontario Mining	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	8
Ontario & West.	17½	17½	17½	17½	150
Oregon R. & N.	97	97¾	97	97¾	1,400
Oregon Trans.	32½	32½	32	32½	886
Pacific Mail	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	200
Phil. & Read.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	9,600
Pitts. & West. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	178	180	178	180	1,219
Rich. & Alle.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	21¾	22	1,616
St. L. & S. F.	27	27	27	27	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	100
*So. Col. Oil	71	71	71	71	100
South. Pac. Co.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¾	12,000
St. P. & Omaha	127	127¾	127	127¾	600
St. P., M. & M.	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	100
Southern Pacific	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
St. L. & A. T.	5	5	5	5	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	108½	108½	107¾	108	2,160
Texas Pacific	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
T., P. & A. of N. M.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	300
Texas Pacific	19¾	20	19¾	20	500
Union Pacific	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾	2,045
United States Exp.	60	61	60	60¾	870
W., St. L. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	120
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	8,150
Wells, Fargo Ex.	139	139	139	139	10
West. Union Tel.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	2,633
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¼	69¾	68¾	69	508
Total sales					174,383

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 4s	73	72	72	72	$5,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	109	109	109	109	3,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Canada So. 1st	108½	108½	108½	108½	3,000
Can. So. & Cin. 5s	102¼	102¼	101¾	101¾	40,000
Chi. & Alton 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s Neb.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s Iowa	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	25,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st con. 7s	118	118	118	118	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	99	99	98¾	98¾	5,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	1,000
*D. & R. G. W. 1st 4s, assented	91¾	91¾	91	91	20,000
D. M. & D. Is. 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	93	93	93	93	1,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W.	93½	93½	93½	93½	6,000
Ore. Ry. & Nav. 1st	113½	113½	112¾	112¾	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	14,000
G., C. & S. F. 5s	97	96	96	96	5,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	69¾	70	69¾	69¾	7,000
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	9,000
Iowa Central 1st 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	8,000
Kansas Pac. con. 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4,000
Kan. & Texas 6s	95	95	95	95	10,000
Loog Dock 7s	111½	111½	111½	111½	9,000
La. & Mo. R. 1st	120	120	120	120	3,000
L. & N. col. tr. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
L. & C. 1st & 2d 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	12,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	97½	97½	97½	97½	15,000
Louisville Sa. 1st	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
L., C. & W. 1st	125	125	125	125	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s	99	99	99	99	5,000
M. & Ohio rec.	55	55	55	55	500
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	20,000
N. Y. & St. L. 1st 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
N. Y. S. & W. rfg. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	7,000
North. Pac. 2d	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
Northwest con. 7s	147	147	147	147	3,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	112	112	112	112	1,000
Penn. 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	3,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	52¼	52¼	52	52¼	10,000
R. & A. 2d D. & M. certs.	36	36	36	36	65,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	3,000
Rock Island 6s	105¼	105¼	105	105	67,000
R., W. & O. on	110	110	110	110	17,000
St. L. & T. 1st ex c	80	80	80	80	2,000
St. L. & C. Shore 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	8,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	119	119	119	119	3,000
St. P. & O. 5s	123	123	123	123	1,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	126½	126½	126¼	126¼	10,000
St. Paul 1st, La C.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
So. C. 1st, ex c.	100½	100½	100½	100½	15,000
S. P. of C. 1st con. 6s	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	9,000
So. P. o. N. M. 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
T. C. & I. 1st 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	16,000
T. C. & I. 1st 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾	12,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	13,000
U. P. coll. tr. 5s	99	99	99	99	2,000
Union El. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Wab. 1st, Chi. & R.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¼	106	105¼	106	31,000
Total sales					$632,500

*Including $10,000 at 91, seller 15. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	300
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Aspen	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	100
El Cristo	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Occidental	1.93	2.00	1.95	2.00	850
Oriental & M.	.65	.65	.65	.65	200
Potosi	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.55	500
Pinlee	.73	.73	.73	.73	400
Premier of Ark.	.16	.16	.16	.18	1,900
Silver Cord	.68	.68	.63	.63	700
Surprise Consols	.55	.57	.55	.57	1,200
Trade Dollar	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1,000
Unrest Copper	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Union Consol	3.25	3.30	3.25	3.30	250
Ward Consol	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75	2,900
Total sales					10,950

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	49½	50	49¼	49½	1,200
Atch., T. & S. Fe	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	5,260
Consol. Gas Co.	86¾	86¾	85¾	86¼	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	2,110
Can. Southern	52¼	52¾	52	52	210
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¼	74¼	73¾	74	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10
C. & N. W.	33	33	33	33	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97	97½	97	97½	590
Chi., M. & St. P.	70	70¾	69¾	69¾	30,520
Chi. & No. thwest.	109¾	109¾	109	109¾	2,250
Central of N. J.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	50
Del., Lack. & W.	144¾	145¾	144¾	145¾	3,720
Lake Shore	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	360
L. E. & West. pf.	63	63¾	63	63¾	200
Louis. & Nash.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	180
Michigan Central	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	200
Missouri Pacific	69¾	70¼	69¾	69¾	3,120
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	20
N. Y. & New-Eng.	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	1,930
Northern Pacific pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	120
Nat. Lead Trust	22¾	23¾	22¼	23	2,540
Oregon Trans.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	190
Oregon R. & Nav.	97	97	97	97	100
Phil. & Reading	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	7,020
Pacific Mail	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	10
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	58½	56	58½	260
Texas & L.	39½	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Union Pacific	60¾	61¼	60¾	60¾	870
W., St. L. & P.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	100
Western Union	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	1,625
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¼	69¾	68¾	68¾	300
Total sales					70,370

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Central of N. J. 5s	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	$10,000
C., C. & St. L. 2d	66	66	66	66	4,000
Ind., B. & W. 2d	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	105	105	105	105	7,000
Int. & G. N. 2d	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	4,000
Montana ext. 4s	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. & N. Pac.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	52¼	52¼	52	52¼	10,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d	34½	34½	34½	34½	5,000
St. P., K. C. & N.	99½	99½	99½	99½	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	3,000
West Shore 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
W. Va. cen. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	5,000
Total sales					$71,000

OIL.

Pipe Lina certs	98¾	99⅞	98¼	98½	529,000
Clearances					1,952,000

The stock market was somewhat lower in the first hour, but rallied and showed considerable strength at times. When selling for the short account stopped the market moved upward. The close was firmer at about ⅜ per cent higher than the lowest of the day. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Pullman, 4; Delaware and Hudson, ⅞, and Northern Pacific, Lake Louis and San Francisco preferred, and Manhattan, each ¼. *Declined*—Richmond and Allegheny, 1⅝; Chicago and East Illinois, 1⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley, Lake Erie and Western, and Erie preferred, each 1, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, and Michigan Central, each ¾.

In the trust stocks sugar advanced ⅛ and American Cotton Oil and Lead each ¼.

Money on call loaned at 5@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was very irregular, large concessions in prices being made for cash. Long bills were borrowed to some extent, and that sale influenced prices considerably. The demand was limited and the supply small, however, so the close was steady. Posted rates were reduced to $4 85. Demand was unchanged at $4 88. Actual business was done at $4 83¾@4 84 for 60-day bills, $4 86¾@4 87 for demand, $4 87¾@4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 84¾@4 85 for commercial. Commercial was very dull. Francs were quoted at 5.20¾@5.20 for long and 5.18⅜@5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@95 and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call in State securities $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 78. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was dull and generally lower. The principal changes were: *Declined*—St. Louis and San Francisco, class B, 4, and West Shore 4s, ¼. *Declined*—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe firsts, 2¾; Atlantic and Pacific 4s and Northwestern consols, each ⅜; St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, 1½; Colorado Coal 6s, 1¼; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe 5s and 6s, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, each 1, and Cairo and Fulton firsts and New-York, Susquehanna and Western refunding 6s, each 2. Pipe Line certificates sold at 98¾@98¾. In mining stocks Kingston and Pembroke sold at $1 01, and Phœnix of Arizona at .18.

September coupons of the Central Ohio Railroad will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company.

The Chicago Gas Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Sept. 20.

Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1889, being the twenty-second annual number, was placed in the hands of subscribers to-day. It is as complete as usual in all that pertains to the railways of North America.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	192	Lincoln National	120
American Ex	155	Manhattan	173
Broadway	208	Market & Fulton	290
Butchers & Dro's'	180	Mechanics'	200
Commerce	143	Mechanics & Trad's'	90
Chase National	250	Mercantile	205
Chatham	300	Merchants'	155
Chemical	4,000	Metropolis	140
Citizens'	175	Metropolitan	300
Commerce	197	New-York	243
Corn Exchange	230	New-York County	460
East River	170	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Eleventh Ward	150	Ninth National	160
Fifth Avenue	1100	North River	140
First National	3000	Oriental	310
Fourteenth Street	160	Pacific	165
Fourth National	157	Park	240
Gallatin National	280	People's	200
Garfield National	400	Republic	175
German-American	121	Seaboard National	195
Germania	270	Second National	325
Greenwich	142	Shoe & Leather	150
Hanover	300	State of New-York	110
Hudson River	142	Tradesmen's	100
Importers & Traders'	540	U. S. National	220
Irving	110	Western National	97
Leather Manufac's	230		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4's, '91, r	105¾	106¼	Cur. 6s, 1896	101	----
4's, '91, c	106¾	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	----
4s, 1907, r	125	126	Cur. 6s, 1898	127	----
4s, 1907, c	128	128½	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	----
Cur. 6s, 1895	113	----			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.....$93,544,031 | Balances.....$1,445,948

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alias	1.35	----	Mono	.60	----
Bulwer	.10	----	Ophir	5.12½	----
Best & Belcher	.70	----	Potosi	1.65	----
Bodie Consolidated	.95	----	Savage	2.10	----
Cholla	2.15	----	Sierra Nevada	2.65	----
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.62½	----	Union Consolidated	3.45	----
Crown Point	3.10	----	Utah	1.10	----
Eureka Con	1.75	----	Yellow Jacket	3.15	----
Gould & Curry	2.05	----	North Belle Isle	.75	----
Hale & Norcross	3.15	----	Occidental	1.95	----
Mexican	3.90	----			

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & T. 1st 7s	111.00	Huron	.75
At. & Top. l. g. 7s	107.50	Osceola	11.25
Atch. & Topeka	35.75	Pewabic (new)	3.00
Atlantic & Pacific	2.17.50	Quincy	53.00
Boston & Maine	200.50	Bell Telephone	231.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	102.75	Boston Land	6.50
Chi., San. & Clev.	22.00	Water Power	3.00
Eastern	126.00	Tamarack Min. Co.	194.00
Eastern 6s	126.00	Mass. Central	11.50
Flint & Père M.	28.00	San Diego L. Co.	25.00
Mexican Cent.	8.00	West End Land	97.50
Mexican Nat.	67.12½	Lamson Store S.	58.12½
N. Y. & N. E.	49.25	Atlantic	9.50
Old Colony	175.00	Boston & Mont.	35.75
Rutland pf.	42.00	Rearsarge	5.50
Wis. Central	22.00	Santa Fe Co.	.65
Wis. Central pf.	60.60	Agnuston City Land Co.	94.00
Allouez M. Co.	.60		
Franklin	9.50		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were light and trade therein generally slow without change in values except in Beeves, which were off 10 per cent. The herds on sale were generally of inferior quality, having been culled over, and the best ones also required for slaughterers. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter. At Jersey City, Cow Yards, horned cattle sold at 7¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 4½ to 9¼ cwt. From 53 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, corn-fed, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb.; Oxen, 3c.@3½c. lb.; store Beeves, $3 20@$3 95 ₱ cwt., sheep sold at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; Bucks, 3c. ₱ lb.; calf sheep, 3¼c.@3½c. ₱ lb.; quality of the flocks to hand very poor to good. Calves, butchers' fair to prime, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Calves, part mealed, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; Calves and live Veals in mixed lots, $4 50@$4 55 ₱ cwt.; Veals of medium quality, 5c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Veals of prime, 7c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows were sold for $30@$60 the lot; Hogs were quiet at $4 35 ₱ cwt.; city-dressed Hogs opened at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 13 Calves, 265 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, 173 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 14 State Lambs, 75 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 161 State Lambs, 55 lb., 5c. ₱ lb. J. J. Hallenbeck sold 40 Calves and lean Veals, 218 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 31 Calves and lean Veals, 202 lb., $4 55 ₱ cwt.; 59 Veals, 204 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 12 State Sheep and Lambs, 68 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 52 State Lambs, 75 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb. Jelliffe & Co. sold 30 Calves, 201 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt.; 39 Calves, 176 to 238 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, 185 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 6 Calves, 176 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-fifth-Street Hog Yards—J. G. Smith sold 1 cull Hog, 350 lb., $3 35 ₱ cwt.; 82 State Hogs, 222 lb., $4 45 ₱ cwt.

At Jersey City Cow Yards—D. McPherson sold on commission 2 Cows, 1,485 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 21 Indiana Steers: 7 head, 1,014 lb., $3 20 ₱ cwt., 7 head, 1,128 lb., $3 65 ₱ cwt., 7 head, 1,174 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 14 Ohio Steers, 1,160 lb., $3 77½ ₱ cwt.; 108 Western Steers, a mixed herd: 12 head, 1,250 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt., 4 head, 1,120 lb., $3 45 ₱ cwt., 26 head, 1,191 to 1,207 lb., $4 50@$3 55 ₱ cwt., 17 head, 1,159 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt., 18 head, 1,191 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt., 5 head, 1,210 to 1,470 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 16 head, 1,349 lb., $4 45 ₱ cwt. Sherman & Co. sold on commission 5 Oliver cull Illinois Steers: 4 head, 1,145 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt., 17 head, 1,159 lb., $3 77½ ₱ cwt., 38 head, 1,220 to 1,370 lb., $3 80@$3 95 ₱ cwt.; 17 Michigan Steers: 9 head, 1,275 lb., $3 60 ₱ cwt., 15 head, 1,248 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt.; 58 Indiana Steers: 5 head, 1,256 lb., $3 60 ₱ cwt., 39 head, 1,091 to 1,181 lb., $3 75@$3 80 ₱ cwt., 4 head, 1,322 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 10 head, 1,313 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb. J. Shomberg sold on commission 17 Western Steers, 1,173 lb., $3 65 ₱ cwt. S. Saunders sold on commission 40 Virginia Steers: 1 head, 1,145 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt., 21 head, 1,218 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 1 Ox, 1,270 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 51 Indiana Steers: 19 head, 1,136 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb., 32 head, 1,135 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt. 15 head, 1,632 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 41 Kentucky Sheep, 118 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 68 Indiana Steers: 40 head, 1,228 to 1,250 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 2 head, 1,450 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb., 26 head, 1,201 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 20 head, 1,331 to 1,332 lb., $4 40@$4 45 ₱ cwt.; 172 Western Lambs, 65¼ lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb. J. K. Pilcock sold 20 Pennsylvania Sheep, 94 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 164 Ohio Sheep, 82 lb., $4 ₱ cwt.; 98 Nebraska Sheep, 87 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 275 Virginia Lambs, 69¾ lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 129 Ohio Lambs, 69¾ lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 15 Pennsylvania Lambs, 69¾ lb., 5½c. ₱ lb. Judd sold Buckingham sold 14 Calves, 214 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, 250 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 165 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 170 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, 166 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Bucks, 973 to 1,134 lb., 3c. ₱ lb. Mead & Brigham sold Ohio, 56 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 13 State Sheep Culls, 84 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Virginia Sheep, 120 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 27 State Sheep: 3 head, 93 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 13 head, 88½ lb., 4½c. ₱ lb., 11 head, 129 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb. 260 Michigan Lambs, 68 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 370 State Lambs: 142 head, 64¾ to 66¼ lb., 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., 188 head, 64¾ lb., 5c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 829 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 647 Veals and Calves, 2,265 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-fifth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,361 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 151 head of horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 2,283 Sheep and Lambs, 4,271 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,300 head; total for week thus far, 17,450 head; for same time last week, 18,940 head; consigned through to New-York, 89 head; 940 head on sale; market quiet at the inside prices of steady. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,200 head; total for week thus far, 31,000 head; for same time last week, 34,400 head; consigned through to New-York, 1,000 head; none on sale; market quiet; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,400 head; total for week thus far, 48,250 head; for same time last week, 40,480 head; consigned through to New-York, 3,500 head; none on sale; quiet and weak.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 460 head; shipments, 580 head; nothing doing; all through consignments; no Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 2,100 head; market very dull, prices unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 600 head; market slow; choice heavy native Steers, $4 @4 35; fair to good do, $3 80@$4 30; stockers and feeders, $2 10@$3; range Steers, $2 50@$3. Hogs—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, none; market dull at last week's closing prices. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; market steady; choice heavy, $4 30@$4 50; packing grades, $3 90@$4 15; light grades, fair to best, $4 25@$4 40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market steady; fair to choice, $3 50@$4 40.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Aug.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 23.

127th-st, 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 6x98.11; Andrew Buehl to Louis G. Loyrer..... $550

Washington-av., e. s., 142 ft. n. of Samuel-st., 7x73x irregular; Minnie F. Keenedy to Stephen Miller..... 3,000

99th-st., 140 West; John W. Haaren and wife to Andrew T. Judge..... 1

Reary-st., 165; Lewis Myers and wife to Rachel L. Marshfield..... 21,000

Suffolk-st., 11; Morris Lowenstein to John L. Wilkis..... 1

Same property; John L. Wilkis to Elizabeth Lowenstein..... 1

Bathgate-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 172d-st., 80x120; Patrick H. Doyle and others to Mary Alligier..... 1,400

Bathgate-av., w. s., 90 ft. n. of 172d-st., 40x120; Mary Alligier to Patrick H. Doyle..... 1

Ledlow-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Hester-st., 20x86x1x44; James P. Hepharo and others to Lonia Goldberg and another..... 17,000

52d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.6x100.8; Sidney D. Ripley and wife to James M. Hamm..... 30,000

169th-st., w. s., 143 ft. s. of Franklin-av., 48.4x185.11x irregular; William C. Lesster and wife to Cosslett Olokaoe..... 6,350

2d-av., e. s. corner of 46th-st., 50x75; Mary E. Elcnhorn and another to John S. Robinson..... 70,000

Franklin-av., w. s., adjoining lands of Annie J. Stroed, 50x211; Mary E. Bostwick to Alois A. Bermon..... 6,100

57th-st., n. w. corner of Broadway, 25.10x101x27x90; Joseph M. Valentine and wife to Eugene A. Hoffmann..... 62,500

37th-st., 244 West; Henrietta Biokelhoupt and another to Nicholas Michael..... 12,250

2d-av., s. e. corner of 64th-st., 50.8x100; Sarah A. Berell to Frederick Walter..... 23,000

8th-av., s. corner of 114th-st., 200.1x100; Robert S. Jordan to William R. Grace..... 1

Interior lot, between 127th and 128th sts., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 5x24; Eliza A. Carr to Thomas Carroll..... 250

41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x 68.6; Robert Maywald and wife to Johaon H. A. Walthanger..... 7,900

38th-st., e. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x 98; John H. Parey and wife to Eliza T. Bryaoe..... 50,000

Morris-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 174th-st., 25x 100; David Marx to Sarah Deszlg..... 10

95th-st., s. s., 217 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100; Charles D. Towosend to Mary E. Schoes.. 14,900

Mott-st., s. s., 261 ft. e. of Terrace-place, 50x100; Corselins McQnade and wife to Philip & William Ebling Company..... 1

Jefferson-av., w. s., 165 ft. n. of Tremont-av., 16x196; John A. Wolf and wife to Margaret Geeb..... 1,200

Tremont-av., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Bathgath-av., 37x75x37x69; Edward O. Becker to George Becker..... 2,999

Same property; Emma Paci to same..... 2,666

128th-st., s. s., 236.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.6x99.11; Louis Rosenheimer sed asother to Elliott Fields..... 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GEO. H. READ

WILL SHORTLY ISSUE A CORRECTED AUTUMN LIST OF

HOUSES FOR SALE.

OWNERS CAN HAVE THEIR HOUSES REGISTERED FREE OF CHARGE BY SENDING PARTICULARS TO

NO. 9 PINE-ST.,
(ASTOR BUILDING.)

A—FOR SALE—CHOICEST MEDIUM-SIZED houses in best blocks on west side at lowest prices, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.
Nos. 130 and 136 West 64th-st.

Handsomely decorated, new, and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to
CHARLES BUEK & CO., 73d-st, and 9th-av.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Farms and Country Residences

FOR SALE,

In Westchester County, N. Y.
In New-Jersey, and
On Long Island.

Terms easy.
Apply to
BROWN & GOLDING,
120 Broadway, New-York.

AT HIGHLAND STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—A very complete suburban home; modern residence with every city convenience; very handsome grounds of about 2¾ acres; ample stables and grapery; on macadamized avenue; few minutes' walk to station, and in one of the best neighborhoods of Orange. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 66 Broadway.

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UNFURNISHED.

THE GRAMERCY
34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET, TWO ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF SEVEN AND TEN ROOMS EACH; ALSO BACHELOR APARTMENTS TENANTS HAVE PRIVILEGE OF ACCESS TO GRAMERCY PARK. ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.
Estate Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS.—All sizes and prices. The largest, lightest, most elegant, and convenient in our superb new buildings,

THE PARKWAY, No. 45 West 72d-st.
THE GREENFIELD, No. 49 West 73d-st.
THE WESTPORT, corner 73d-st. and 9th-av.

All have passenger and servants' elevators and every other convenience.

Plans and full particulars on application.

CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $2,500 per year, private halls, rooms, marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

223-225 CENTRAL PARK, WEST, (formerly 9th-av.,) near 82d-st.—Apartments; eight large rooms; baths; steam heated, &c.; desirable tenants only; elevated station 81st-st., 9th-av. Apply on premises.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 934 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

THE BALTIMORE,
183 TO 140 EAST 40TH-ST.

Three very desirable apartments to let; all light and perfect; central location; steam heat; $50 to $60 per month. A. E. HOYT & CO., 31 East 42d-st., N.Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO Rent, West 46th-st. near 6th-av., for Winter or longer, containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements, in thorough order. For particulars address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 975 Times Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses to rent low, 116 to 128 West 98th-st.; will decorate to suit tenant; possession at once; rent from $1,100 to $1,400. F. SITTEL, 1,026 3d-av., 1,189 91st-av.

A—231 WEST 52D-ST.—THREE-STORY and brown-stone; flat order; $1,200. SAM'L BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORE TO LET
IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The first story and basement of the brick and iron building known as the BARNABY BUILDING, located in the very heart of the business centre of Providence, corner Westminster and Union sts.; forty feet front on Westminster-st.; high studded, beautifully lighted, and, in fact, a first-class store in all respects. Apply to
THE J. S. BARNABY CO.,
Providence, R. I.

OFFICE TO RENT IN DREXEL BUILDING, corner Wall and Broad sts. Apply Room No. 59.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
RACE COURSE, WEST CHESTER, N. Y.
INAUGURAL MEETING.
OPENING DAY, AUG. 20,

And continue Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Take the Second or Third avsena elevated Railroad to terminus at HARLEM RIVER.

Time from Sosth Ferry to Harlem River, 45 minutes.

Time from City Hall to Harlem River, 38 minutes. Walk over Second or Third avenue bridge and take trains on the HARLEM RIVER BRANOH of the

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R.

Situated at the north end of Second-avenue bridge.

Traine will leave HARLEM RIVER uetil 11:30 A.M. on regular sohedele time for Van Nest Station, (which is only 9 minutes walk from the race course,) and thereafter SPECIAL TRAINS will start from HARLEM RIVER every 10 minetes or oftener, going direct to the RACE COURSE.

The best route for driving is via Fordham.

GRAND STAND.....$1 50
LADY'S TICKET..... 1 00

Races promptly at 2:30 P. M.

FIELD WILL BE FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The daily official programme will be distributed free at the Graed Staed.

Railroad fare from Harlem River Station to race course and return, 50 cents.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.
T. H. KOCK, Secretary.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING ASSOCIATION.—Next race day Monday, Aug. 26. Six races. Track can be reached by all routes to Coney Island.

G. H. ENGEMAN, President.
JAMES MCGOWAN, Secretary.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
From Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Sept. 4, 12:30 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Sept. 11, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Sept. 18, 12 noon
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
*From Inman pier foot Grand-st., Jersey City.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

UNITED LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Arranla...Aug. 24 P.M. Galia...Sept. 11, 6:30 A.M.
Bothnia...Aug. 28, 6:30 A.M. Etruria...Sept. 14, 9 A.M.
Umbria...Aug. 31, 8:30 A.M. Aurania...Sept. 21, 2:30 P.M.
Servia....Sept. 7, 8 P.M. Bothnia...Sept. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 5 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 3 P.M. Lahn, W, Sept. 4, 12:30 P.M
Trave, W., Aug. 28, 7:30 A.M. Elbe, Sat., Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 31, 9 A.M. K'Wilhelm II., Sp. 10, 4 P.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, last cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adnit; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ROME, Wednesday, Sept. 18, Oct. 16.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Second class, $30.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Circassia, Aug. 24, 4 P.M. Anchoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M. Furnessia, Sept. 14, 6 A.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amonet issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE,)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUOED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, Aug. 29, 9 A.M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thurs., Sept. 5, 2 P.M.
Cabin passage, $95 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $55 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 59 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (Loedos,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Express steamer Columbia.....1:30 P. M., Sept. 5
Main steamer Hammonia.....11 A. M., Sept. 17
REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Rhetia, S. S., Aug. 24 | Scevia, T A. M., Aug. 29
First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
General Office, 47 B'way. | General Passage Office,
C. SCHURZ, Dir. Gen. | C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
R. J. CORTES, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Germanic, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P.M.
Britannic, Sept. 4, 2 P.M. Britannic, Oct. 2, 11 A.M.
*Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Oct. 9, 5:30 A.M.
*Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon. *Teutonic, Oct. 16, 10 A.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., Aug. 24, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Sante ti, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonsellin, Sat, Sept. 7, 3:30 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North river.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF SYDNEY.....Sails sat., Aug 31, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savanoah.
at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.,
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Sat., Aug. 24
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 26
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Wed., Aug. 28
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Berg, Fri., Aug. 30
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. Freight received to 4 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing; premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. L. GUILMARTIN, Agent. W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savaonah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 26 N.R., foot of Rooseveltst.) at 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 27.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 30.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues. Sept. 3.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 Bway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms, $5, 11, 120, 220, 334, 267, 291, 287, 303, 862, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 225 West-st.

EUROPE.

AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO ACT AS fashion correspondent or any position of trust in London and Paris for American house; has great business experience as buyer of articles of taste and bargains. Address A. LUFTUS, 3 St. Stephen's square, Bayswater, W., London.

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The STANDARD RAILWAY of AMERICA.
PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE
Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

Leave Stations, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.:

ON AND AFTER JUNE 30, 1889.

9 A. M. The Celebrated New-York and Chicago Limited, the finest of this class of the service, composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping, Dining, Observation, and Smoking Cars, lighted by movable electric lights, daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

9 A. M. Fast Line, with Pullman Vestibule Parlor and Sleeping Cars, Dining Car from Philadelphia daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Chicago and Toledo.

6:30 P. M. Western Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and Dining Car daily for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland and Toledo.

8 P. M. Pacific Express, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars daily for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo; daily, except Saturday, for Cleveland.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8 P. M.; Curry and Tyrone, 8 P. M., connecting at Curry for Titusville and the Oil Regions.

For Lebanon, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 12:15 night.

For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9 A. M., 3 and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.—Washington Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M., and daily, with Dining Car, at 3:40 P. M.; arrive Washington 9:18 P. M.; regular express, 9:15, 9:30, 8, and 9:30 A. M., 1, 3, 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M. and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4, 6:15, and 9 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Richmond, Sleepers, Dining Car and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 (Thronsh Car) and 2 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 nooe, 2:20, 3:10, (3:40 special carries no baggage,) 4:20, 5:10, and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8:30 A. M., and 5 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ohio R. R., 2 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries as follows: 4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, (2 Cohtinental Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11 A. M., 12:20, 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 5, 5, 6:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40, and 7 P. M. Sunday, Express, 4:15, 9, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:20, 4, 4:30, 5, 9:30, 8, and 9 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 M. and 7 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices: Nos. 1, 435, 842, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. 4 Courtes. and 860 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st. Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAO OF NEW-JERSEY. FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF AUG. 12, 1888.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manoh Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlohem, Allentown, Manoh Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

8:45 P. M. for Easton, Bathlehem, Allentown, Manoh Ohnnk, Wilkesbarre, Soranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatoong, Easton.

5 and 6:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 P. M. for Easton, Bathlehem, Allentown, Manoh Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton and Lake Hopatoong.

7 A. M. Sundays for Lake Hopatoong.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:00, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:10 P. M., Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 1:30, 5:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:00, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Penn's Grove, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FROM PIER 9 N. R. FOR LONG BRANCH, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, &c.
By palatial steamers

Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns.

For Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1, 3:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 9 A. M., (1 Saturdays only,) 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:30, 8 P. M. SUNDAY, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 8:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 8, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Ticket-office, 232 Broadway, where can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,328 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st. New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 99 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manoh Chunk.

3:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and R. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 9:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 10 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 9:15, 12 P. M. 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Pullman and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket office, 21, 291, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SOULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE AND ASBURY PARK, OCEAN BEACH, SPRING LAKE, POINT PLEASANT, &c. Time tables in effect July 1, 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., 4, 8:15, 9:30, 11:15 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, (express,) 4, 4:30, (express,) 5:30, (express,) 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

FROM FOOT CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STS., 9:30, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., 12 noon, 2:20, 3:10, (express,) 3:40, (express except Red Bank,) 4:20, (express,) 5:10, 7 P. M.; Sundays, 8:10, 9:45 A. M., 5 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. RUFUS BLODGETT, Superintendent.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. C. R. R. of N. J.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Traine leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 9:01, 7:07, *8, *9, *9:02, (White Mountain exp.,) 9:04, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A.M., 1:03, 2:09, 3:30, 3:04, 9:30, 4:04, 4:08, 4:90, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 8:03, 8:08, 6:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table. *Express. †Local express.

LONG BEACH
AND POINT LOOKOUT.

Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., 6:40, *7:50, *10:50 A. M., *1:10, 3:50, *4:50, *5:50, 6:50, *8:00 P. M. Sunday, 8:40, *9:30, *10:40 A. M., *1:30, 3:00, 3:30, 5:30, *4:50, *7:00, 8:15 P. M. *Connect for Point Lookout.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
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On and After Aug. 18, 1889.

28 A. M., Rochester Express, Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Syracuse.

9 A. M., Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondack, and Montreal Special. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Saratoga, Caldwell, and Montreal, via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and New-York to St. Albans via Central Vermont Line.

*10 A. M., FAST MAIL. WAGNER VESTIBULED NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED, composed exclusively of buffet smoking car, dining car, drawing-room and sleeping car, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M., Indianapolis 11:55 P. M., St. Louis 7:40 P. M., Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal interme iate stations, 9:15. *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11 A. M., *3:30, *5:15, *8:15 P. M. Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:25, *11:45, P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Saratoga Special, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Saratoga, Lake George, all 8:30 A. M. Drawing-room cars to Caldwell all Saturdays only, 83:45 P. M.. Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, via New Paltz, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 1 P. M. Saturdays only 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Kingston on 9, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. trains. Kaaterskill, Hunter, Grand Hotel Station, and Phœnicia, 8:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars through to Grand Hotel Station and to Phœnicia (for Hotel Kaaterskill and Mountain House) on 9, all 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. trains. Palenville, Cairo, and Mountain House Station, 8:15, 7:15, 9, all 11:30 A. M., 83:45 P. M. Drawing-room cars to Catskill on all 11:30 A. M. and 83:45 P. M. trains. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. As leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all 11:20 A. M., 83:30 P. M., Hoboken, West Shore Station, all 11:28 A. M., 83:36 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 729 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 943 Broadway, 1,205 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. &c. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vaederbilt-av., New-York.

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CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY, PHILA. AND READING R. R. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Solid Trains—No Transfers. No extra fare for fast time. Pullman car service on all trains.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 12.

Trains leave station of Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st., North River:

For Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 A. M.; 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 9:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30 A. M.; 1:30, 9:30, 3:15, 5 P. M.; 12 night.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:15,

SETTLING DOWN TO WORK

THE FAIR COMMITTEES GET PLENTY OF ADVICE.

SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO SITES—SCHEMES TO RAISE MONEY—THE COMMITTEE ON SITES OFFICES.

Suggestions in regard to the World's Fair of 1892 continue to pour in upon the Mayor like a gentle rain in Spring. The organization of the Committee on Site and Buildings has turned the correspondence more in the direction of sites for the great exposition. Some of them, of course, are merely the silly ebullitions of cranks.

Dr. L. L. Seaman of 18 West Thirty-first-street wrote a long letter suggesting the use of "that magnificent series of islands beginning with Governor's Island and including Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands" for the purposes of the exposition. J. Weidenmann wrote to say that—

"It should be understood that the proposed World's Fair must be situated within reasonable distance from the centre of the metropolis and its sister cities. It should command an area of not less than 200 acres, with a good and liberal water front, not only for wharf facilities for deep-going vessels, but to secure a direct and cheap approach for visitors from every ferry and landing station of the surrounding cities, besides steam and horse car connections. These are the three cardinal points which will decide the question."

William O. Sumner was convinced that Central Park is the most desirable site. He says: "It is central, and therefore will be more convenient for our own people and especially for the multitudes of strangers upon whose patronage the success of the enterprise will largely depend. The carrying facilities of both sides of the city will be more equally and fully available than if any other locality be selected. If one or more of the buildings are likely to be permanent, constituting monuments to the spirit and taste of the New-Yorkers of this era, what more suitable place than Central Park?"

But an "Old New-Yorker" is opposed to the use of Central Park. He says Central Park should be one of the attractions of the city, and thinks there are other locations that could be used to greater advantage.

Mrs. J. H. Magonigle favors the location of the fair at One Hundred and Tenth-st. One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and from Fifth to Manhattan avenue.

J. P. Allen called the attention of the Mayor to the convenience and general merits of Port Morris on the Sound running from the dock to Barretto Point.

A. T. Compton of 257 Broadway had a plan to "nationalize, popularize, and insure the success of the proposed exhibition," two features of which were: First, to solicit gratuitous subscriptions, and, second, to notify the several States and Territories of the proposed issue of $25,000,000 in bonds, these bonds to be apportioned among the States and Territories on the basis of the population, $500 for each 1,000 inhabitants.

The advantages of the water front between Port Morris and Barretto Point were called attention to by Edward P. Young.

Mr. F. W. Cheney, who was appointed a member of the Committee on Legislation, in a note of acceptance, said: "I accept the appointment with thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and will be glad to do all I can to secure the co-operation of the silk industry of the country in aid of the exhibition."

Architect Alexander I. Finkle offered to be of any service in a professional way that the committee could suggest.

Letters were received by the Mayor suggesting Joseph H. Reall to represent the agricultural interest on the committee, and some letters were in opposition to his appointment. The interest in the fair does not flag, and the Mayor's mail grows, if anything, more bulky each day.

Mr. John Foord, Secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings, to whom was left the selection of a place of meeting, yesterday devoted considerable time to an inspection of the desirable rooms tendered the committee at its first meeting Thursday. Mayor Grant offered the committee the freedom of the Governor's Room in the City Hall; Cornelius N. Bliss said they could be accommodated like the Finance Committee at the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. George Jones tendered requisite space in THE TIMES new building on Printing House-square. Mr. Foord finally determined that headquarters in THE TIMES Building would give the greatest satisfaction for several reasons, notably convenience, spaciousness, light, and quietness, and privacy. The headquarters provided for the exclusive use of the committee are rooms 88 and 89, at the end of the hall on the fifth floor. The floor is reached by three elevators. The rooms are connected, and in size are about 20 by 30 feet each. The window face Printing House-square and Nassau and Spruce streets. The rooms will be in temporary order to-day and some person in authority will be found in charge. The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Site and Buildings will be held at headquarters Monday at 3 P. M.

A PLAN FROM JERSEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there is no possibility of receiving any assistance from the city or State of New-York toward the contemplated exposition in 1892, it will be necessary to undertake it on business principles. I therefore beg leave to make the following suggestions to the Committee on Finance in relation to a mode by which the means for that purpose may be obtained. Let the Finance Committee organize under the manufacturing law of the State of New-York with a capital stock of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. This stock will no doubt be subscribed for by capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, hotel keepers, railroads, and others that are likely to be benefited through the great exposition. After the full amount has been subscribed for there will be no difficulty in obtaining as much more money as will be required by the issue of certificates of deposit, drawing interest at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent. per annum until paid, principal and interest payable out of the first available funds which may be realized.

In closing the transaction the stockholders will receive all the profits that are realized, or if there should be a loss, they will share only a pro rata of it, which they can very well afford to do, as they will be compensated by benefits derived by themselves and the community through the undertaking. This mode will also enable those in moderate circumstances safely to contribute toward necessary efforts to make our skill and industries known to the world.

J. BERLIN.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Friday, Aug. 23, 1889.

A TIMELY STEP.

CONTROLLER MYERS PROPOSES TO PROTECT CITY PAVEMENTS.

Controller Myers has been engaged of late in investigating the careless manner in which corporations that obtain permission to tear up the city streets replace the pavements. He has noticed especially the condition in which the Consolidated Gas Company has left West End-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, and Third-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, after laying its mains and service pipes there, and yesterday addressed a letter to President James W. Smith of that company, calling attention to the "disgraceful manner" in which he had violated the conditions of the permit under which the opening of these streets was sanctioned.

The Controller said that the sums annually expended by the city for paving purposes would provide pavements beyond criticism were it not for the action of the corporations who almost wholly ignore their obligations to restore the pavements torn up by them to their original condition, and said also that he proposed while in charge of the administration of the city's finances to see that taxpayers and property holders should not be forced to behold their costly pavements destroyed by such companies almost as soon as laid. His letter ended as follows:

"If I have, therefore, to advise you that unless your company shall at once take steps to restore to a proper condition the pavements which have been torn up by it in the streets named, I shall, with the co-operation of the Commissioner of Public Works, request the assistance of the Counsel to the Corporation in taking such legal steps as may be necessary to enforce the rights and protect the interests of the city in the matter."

FIFTY-FOUR YEARS A PASTOR.

To-morrow will be the fifty-fourth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Dr. James Brownlee as pastor of the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, S. I. Dr. Brownlee has held the pastorate continuously since August, 1835.

About the year 1700 a church was erected on the site of the present edifice. It was replaced in 1726 by a larger one, which was destroyed during the Revolutionary war. In 1787 another church was built, which stood until 1846, when the present structure was completed. Since the organization of the society in 1680, as nearly as can be ascertained, there have been only nine pastors, including the present incumbent.

A historical review is proposed to any display the exercises to-morrow will consist of the usual services and a brief history of the church and society.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S FIREWORK SHOW.

This will be a great night at Manhattan Beach, as the great pyrotechnic display of last Saturday will be again repeated this evening. In addition to "The Last Days of Pompeii," the supplementary show at the close will be made still more attractive by the new set pieces which have been prepared for the night, while all the old favorites will be represented, numbered and set as before.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

COMMISSIONER COLEMAN MAKES A REPORT TO THE MAYOR.

Street Commissioner Coleman has prepared a report of the work of his department for the years 1887 and 1888, including suggestions in regard to the work, and specifying some of the difficulties met in keeping the streets clean in this city. The report was sent to the Mayor yesterday.

The Commissioner had hoped to make some comparison with European cities as to the cleanliness of the streets, but the system was so conducted abroad that he found it almost impossible to ascertain the details of their bureaucratic business. When superior cleanliness was observable in the principal cities of Western and Central Europe, as compared with the condition of the streets in this city, it was not due to better methods of work or to the use of better apparatus, but it was to be attributed to the existence of better pavements, the rigid enforcement of the municipal and sanitary ordinances relating to street cleaning, the employment of at least double the amount of labor on the same mileage of streets, and the co-operation of the citizens with the officials in their task of securing and maintaining order and cleanliness.

In commenting upon the impediments to the work of street cleaning, besides the lack of proper receptacles for ashes and garbage and the street inobservances, there were serious obstructions, Mr. Coleman says, arising from the operations of various private corporations in laying down pipes, conduits, and other appliances, and making repairs to various underground communications which they controlled. This was apparent in 1887, especially. These corporations tore up the streets, dug trenches, piled up paving stones and lumber, and threw the dirt carelessly in the carriage ways, in defiance of the ordinances and the protestations of the police. The extent of the evil was shown from the fact that 98 miles of gas mains were laid, 25.58 miles of trench opened for enhways, 37.90 miles of salt-water pipes laid, 10,500 lineal feet of double tracks laid, 17,973 excavations made for house connections, 15.42 miles of water pipe laid and 7.12 miles of sewers built, while the excavations for repairs to sewers and water pipes were simply appalling. This abuse became so great that the Grand Jury made the suppression of it a matter of serious discussion, and the Academy of Medicine discussed the subject from a hygienic standpoint, and arrived at the conclusion that street excavation to so great an extent during the Summer months was liable to lead to outbreaks of malarial and intestinal diseases. All the action, however, had ended in vigorous protests and denunciations.

No street which was not reasonably smooth and level, the report goes on, could be satisfactorily cleaned, nor could the surface be kept smooth and level unless the pavement was well laid in the first place, kept in good repair, and protected from continual disturbance by excavations for the laying and repair of subterranean conduits, nor could a street be kept clean which was used by its inhabitants as a general receptacle for rubbish.

During the year 1888 there were received 2,045 complaints. For the guidance of the public who have complaints to make regarding the condition of the streets, Mr. Coleman has prepared the following suggestions, showing to whom complaints should be made:

When ashes and garbage are not regularly and properly collected, write to the Department of Street Cleaning.

When the street cleaners do their work in a careless and inefficient manner, and neglect to sprinkle the street before sweeping, (when sprinkling is necessary,) write to the Department of Street Cleaning.

When receptacles for ashes and garbage are found on the open sidewalk—between the curb and the stoop lines—write to the Board of Health.

When people use improper or insufficient receptacles, and as a consequence the refuse falls on the sidewalk and into the gutter, write to the Board of Health.

When the carriageways are obstructed with building or other material, write to the Department of Public Works.

When people make a practice of throwing refuse into the street, or sweeping store refuse therein, write to the Board of Health and the Department of Police.

When the street is filled with clouds of dust, to the annoyance of pedestrians and residents, and to the injury of property, showing the necessity for sprinkling water thereon, write to the Department of Public Works.

When dead animals lie on the street call the attention of the officer on post to the fact. Also write to the Board of Health.

When householders neglect to remove snow and ice from the sidewalk and gutter in front of their premises within the allotted time, namely, within eight hours after the fall of any snow and within eighteen hours after the cessation of any ice, write to the Department of Police.

When snow and ice are not removed from crosswalks and the openings into universities, write to the Department of Health.

When complaints of a personal character are made, write to the Mayor.

In regard to the suggested method of burning garbage the Commissioner is convinced that the present method is the most economical as well as effectual. The plan of burning in Europe has not been a success from an economic standpoint.

Some interesting figures are given in the report as to the cost of street cleaning. Making comparisons from 1882 to 1888, the increase in the population has been 320,000, or 25 per cent.; in miles of streets swept 17.818, and in loads of material collected 400,548. The cost of cleaning a street per mile was in 1882 $40 83, in 1888 $29 33, showing a decrease of $11 per mile.

The cost of sweeping by day's work above Fourteenth-street was $1,083 per load, or $11 18 per mile in 1882. In 1888 it was $0.869 per load and $8 64 per mile. To collect and remove a cartload of snow in 1882 cost $0.932 and in 1888 $0.947. The cost of final disposition of ashes, garbage, and sweepings, not including supervision, was in 1882 $0.2083 per cartload and in 1888 $0.2115. The appropriation for cleaning streets was in 1888 $1,259,459, and the expenditures were $1,255,879 93.

THIS TIME AS PLAINTIFF.

EX-DETECTIVE BAYER LOSES HIS SUIT AGAINST MORRIS HERZBERG.

Etienne Bayer, once a detective in Capt. Allaire's precinct, and as such conspicuous as a defendant in several investigations before the Police Commissioners, bobbed up again on Thursday as plaintiff in the case of Bayer against Herzberg, argued before Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court.

Bayer, through his counsel, John E. Brodsky, declared that last Summer he and Morris Herzberg, well known as a New-York saloon keeper, entered into a joint partnership as lessees of Paul Baner's old Casino on Coney Island. He charged that it was only through his influence that the lease, at $30,000 a year for three years, was secured. Up to September, 1888, he says, everything ran smoothly, and then Herzberg's brother, who was bookkeeper, refused to show him the books or to pay him his share of the season's profits, amounting to $19,000. He prayed the court to grant a motion to place the property in the hands of a receiver and have the same wound up.

Herzberg's lawyer, Nathan L. Hahn, characterized the claim as little better than blackmail. He presented to the court a list of thirty charges, some sustained, made against Bayer when he was a detective. He produced the lease of the Casino, signed by Morris Herzberg and John Y. McKane, the Coney Island Chief of Police, who was Baner's attorney, in which Bayer's name did not appear. Chief McKane himself made affidavit that Bayer din not appear in connection with the negotiations for the property. Herzberg denied any verbal partnership agreement, and said that, out of charity, he engaged Bayer as a special officer or bouncer at the Casino, agreeing to recompense him by boarding him and his family.

Both Herzberg and Chief McKane testified that Bayer was generally getting into trouble on the island, until finally Chief McKane told him to leave and never come near the place again under penalty of arrest. In answer to Bayer's statement that the profits in 1888 had been $19,000, Herzberg showed his books to prove that $29,000 had been made.

Yesterday morning Judge Barrett denied the motion and ordered Bayer to pay costs.

A FISHING SMACK RUN DOWN.

The brig Sunbeam, bound from New-York to Demerara, was reported yesterday to have been in collision with the fishing smack William Riley southeast of Sandy Hook Wednesday night. The tugboat Charm brought in all but one of the crew of the William Riley and her commander, Capt. Cobb. The smack sank soon after the collision, taking down with her a Portuguese sailor named Maurice Sagueda, who remained too long on the vessel trying to save some of his personal effects. The survivors were taken on board the Sunbeam and afterward transferred to the Charm.

The William Riley was at anchor when the accident took place, and although it was dark the weather was not thick, and Capt. Cobb says that his light was up. The Sunbeam was not injured to any appreciable extent, and will proceed on her voyage. This is the second smack which has been run down recently in about the same position.

CAME IN THE STEERAGE WITH $5,000.

John Agnew, an eccentric Irishman fifty years of age, arrived at Castle Garden yesterday by the Germanic. He does not come to this country to remain here, but to visit a sister who lives in this city. Although a steerage passenger, Agnew is by no means a poor man. He tells of a life full of adventure and of successful struggles for a fortune in Zanzibar and in the Transvaal. He had $5,000 in cash in his pocket when he landed yesterday.

FOUR MURDERERS HANGED

A QUADRUPLE EXECUTION IN THE TOMBS PRISON.

PACKENHAM, NOLAN, CAROLIN, AND LEWIS, THE SLAYERS OF WOMEN, EXPIATE THEIR CRIMES.

For the first time since that gloomy old place of execution, the Tombs Prison, was erected four criminals were yesterday hanged in the shadows of its walls at practically the same time. Two scaffolds had been erected, one at each end of the prison yard, and within a few moments after two of the wretches had been executed upon the first, the other two met a similar fate upon the second. The hangman did his work well. There was no bungling, no mistakes. The neck of each man was broken by the fall and death in each case must have been almost instantaneous.

The executed men were Patrick Packenham, who was an Irishman, over sixty years old; James Nolan, a young man; Ferdinand Carolin, a middle-aged German, and John Lewis, alias "Black Jack," a negro. Each had killed a woman. Their last night on earth was spent in the "cage" under the eyes of watchful Deputy Sheriffs. All but Carolin slept until summoned by the death watch at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. Carolin spent his last hours in wild and fitful ravings about the injustice of his fate and in wilder declarations of his innocence. No words uttered by his associates or the jailers could console him.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the four men were escorted by the death watch up stairs into the dim little chapel, and there the three priests—all the condemned were Roman Catholics—at the prison said mass and afterward administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Breakfast was served, and then the last awful wait for death began. Sheriff Flack and Under Sheriff Sexton entered the prison at 6:30 o'clock, accompanied by forty Deputy Sheriffs and Special Deputies. They remained in the jail yard, half of them taking up their positions at the gallows at the Franklin-street end, the other half at the scaffold nearest Leonard-street. The Sheriff, the Under Sheriff, and the hangman went into the cage and, setting Carolin and Lewis, took them over to the boys' prison, which was near the Leonard-street gallows, on which they were to be hanged, and left them there in charge of Deputy Sheriffs.

Returning to the cage, these officials escorted Packenham and Nolan, after the hangman had adjusted the nooses about their necks and fitted the black caps on their heads, marched them out to the gallows. Each was accompanied by a priest. The eyes of each prisoner were fixed straight before him, the line of each moved in constant prayer. It took but a moment to adjust the nooses and pinion the legs, another to pull the black caps over the blanched faces, and in another the men were dangling in the air. It was just 6:49 o'clock when the rope was cut, and in seven minutes Packenham was pronounced dead, and the next minute the physicians announced that Nolan was dead. There had been no struggling after the fatal drop beyond the spasmodic drawing up of the legs. The bodies were allowed to hang there for fifteen minutes, then were lowered into coffins and taken away in undertakers' wagons for burial.

At precisely 7 o'clock Carolin and Lewis were led from the boys' prison to the gallows on which they were to die. Carolin was nervous and excited, but puffed at a half-smoked cigar with desperate energy. Lewis, the negro, who never lost his self-possession, was quiet and firm. Carolin kept his cigar in his mouth until the noose about his neck had been attached to the rope, and then, suddenly spitting it out, he said, in serious, trembling tones: "Gentlemen, it I am not guilty! I didn't do this thing." The negro at his side turned his head toward this profane man, and, with profound contempt in every line of his face, said, "What do you mean? Why don't you die like a man?"

"I am going to die like a man, but——" "I, I die like an innocent man!" Another oath had hot just passed his lips when the cape were pulled down and the men were swung dangling in the air. Carolin hung quite still, but the contractions of the muscles in Lewis's legs were violent. They were drawn up with great force several times, and the slippers on his feet were kicked off. The necks of both men were broken, however, and in six minutes both were pronounced dead. After fifteen minutes their bodies were lowered, placed in coffins, and this quadruple execution was concluded.

Packenham was a dissipated painter and carpenter, and lived with his wife at 212 West Twenty-seventh-street. On the night of April 2, 1888, he was boisterously drunk and beat his wife. As the night wore on he grew more savage with many added drinks, and finally, because of some fancied insulting word, he sprang upon his wife and, with a razor, cut her throat, killing her almost instantly. He was tried in the Court of General Sessions, pleaded insanity, but was convicted of murder in the first degree. He leaves several children.

Nolan's crime was the cold-blooded, deliberate murder of Emma Buoh on Nov. 20, 1888. He was twenty-four years old when and a typical young rough. He had taken up with the Buch woman, but after a while he deserted him for a more favored suitor. He was intensely angry and, appearing at the woman's house, 9 Second-street, on the date mentioned, he called her out into the hallway and pleaded with her for reinstatement in her favor. She rejected his appeals, and as she then turned to enter, which he had just purchased, and shot her five times through the body. The woman lived for four days in great agony and then died. Nolan was convicted of murder in the first degree in the following May.

The crime for which Carolin was hanged was brutal to the last degree. He was a carpenter and lived with Bridget McQuade at 247 Stanton-street. He was a native of Germany, and his frequent expression of a desire to return to his native land, and the cause of many quarrels between him and the woman. Prior to the afternoon of March 15 of last year both Carolin and the women had been drinking heavily and constantly quarrelling. On that day Carolin decided that his wife should be literally hacking the woman to pieces with a hatchet. When arrested Carolin claimed that he had killed Bridget at her own request and afterward said that she had killed herself. He was convicted on Dec. 13.

Lewis, early in July, 1888, was employed as a laborer on the new building and while at work there became infatuated with Alice Jackson, a colored woman. He treated her badly and beat her till she abandoned him. He learned that she was employed as a cook at 84 West Third-street, and, finding her there, renewing her with his unwelcome attentions. She refused to have anything further to do with him, and early on the morning of July 17 he forced his way into the kitchen where she was at work and shot her dead.

So many men were hanged in the Tombs on one day before. The nearest approach to it was on Dec. 17, 1875, when William Ellis, William Thompson, and Charles Wood, all colored men, were hanged together for the murder of a peddler in Westchester County. There was a fourth man convicted of this murder, but his sentence was commuted very strongly to being hanged with three negroes. He was reprieved for a short time and then had his desire to be hanged alone gratified.

ONLY DEMOCRATS CHOSEN.

The positive prediction of Brooklyn Democratic politicians that Mayor Chapin would appoint Democrats to succeed David S. Arnott and Benjamin W. Wilson, the retiring Republican members of the Board of Assessors, was verified yesterday. His Honor selected Joseph Smith of the Seventeenth Ward to succeed Mr. Wilson and James E. Davie of the Eighth Ward to succeed Mr. Arnott. Each will serve for five years at a salary of $3,000 a year.

Both have been life-long Democrats and almost lifelong politicians. Davie is forty years old and was formerly an Assessor. He was legislated out of office in 1880, but soon got a job in the internal revenue office, where he still remains. He will now have the Assessor's salary to fall back upon when the new Republican Internal Revenue Collector's wife hires.

Smith was lived in Brooklyn since 1840, and was at one time an Alderman in the old village of Williamsburg. He was made an Assessor in 1886, served seven years, and was reappointed by Mayor Hunter and again by Mayor Howell. He went out in 1880 with Davis, and has held no political office since.

MAHONEY MUST GO BACK ANYHOW.

Joseph Mahoney, a carpenter, who arrived here last Saturday by the Aurania, is a man who seems to experience many vicissitudes of fortune. He stated on his first examination at Castle Garden that he had come to this country against his will, having been carried off by the Aurania while bidding some friends good-bye. According to all accounts his wife and children were anxiously waiting his return in Queenstown. He was ordered returned on the next trip of the Aurania. By some chance Mahoney got away from the Garden and obtained a place to work at his calling. He, however, returned to get his baggage and was at once seized upon by the immigration officials, much against his inclination. It is now probable that Mahoney will return on the Aurania to-day as avowedly against his will as he left Queenstown to come hither.

A USEFUL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

A new edition of the United States and Canada Official Hotel Directory has just been issued. It is a handsome cloth-bound volume of 700 pages, which supplies much information of value to travelers, merchants, and others. It gives a full list of the hotels in the United States and Canada, with their rates, names of railroads reaching the various cities, their latest population, and many other facts of interest. A new feature is a list of hotels in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Central and South America. The Hotel Rates Report can be found in the leading hotels in the principal cities of Canada, London, Liverpool, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and wherever travel has created a demand for such information.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.

QUINLAN PLEADS NOT GUILTY—THE ACCOMPLICES' POSITION.

Morbid curiosity drew a great crowd of people to the corner of Jay and High streets, Brooklyn, yesterday. All were anxious to look at the house in which Grocer Lutes had been butchered by a burglar on Wednesday night. Many tried to get in and see the body, which had been prepared for burial, but only intimate friends of the family and delegates from a benevolent society and from the Grocers' Association were admitted. They made all the arrangements for the funeral, which will take place from the Zion Lutheran Church in Henry street at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is expected that over one thousand business associates of the murdered man will be present. The burial will be in Greenwood.

When Justice Pettersen's court opened yesterday morning Thomas Quinlan, one of the men who stood outside and watched while McElvaine went in to rob Mr. Lott's house, was arraigned on a charge of burglary. The complainant was Patrolman Keonedy, to whom Quinlan made a confession, but notwithstanding that confession the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was sent to Raymond-Street Jail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, to be held on Tuesday.

The murderer McElvaine and the other accomplice, Dennin, were arrested on warrants issued by the Coroner, and so were not arraigned. Together with Mrs. McElvaine they were closely confined in Raymond-Street Jail. A sister of McElvaine was not allowed to see him.

Nearly all the criminal lawyers who were about the Court House yesterday were interested in the question of the possibility of convicting Quinlan and Dennin as principals in the murder. Acting District Attorney Shorter hunted up precedents, and from them expressed the belief that both men could be proven guilty of murder in the first degree. The most important decision he found was one written by Judge Allen of the Court of Appeals in the Rulloff case, in which the court says:

"All present at the time of committing an offence are principals, although only one acts, if they are confederates and engaged in a common design, of which the offence is a part. The several persons concerned in this offense were assembled for the commission of a felony, and were engaged in the actual commission of the offense, and the homicide was committed upon one who was opposing them to the act, and in rescuing and aiding the confederates to escape."

By the confessions of the prisoners all three were present for the purpose of committing a burglary, and Quinlan and Dennin acted as lookouts and guards against surprise from without were a most important part of the general plan.

This opinion was concurred in by William J. Gaynor and several other lawyers, but ex-District Attorney Catlin and Col. John Oakey held the belief that Quinlan and Dennin could not be tried only as principals to the burglary. In the Lyman S. Weeks case, not only Greenwall, who did the shooting, but "Botch" Miller, who stood outside on guard, was indicted for murder in the first degree. Miller, however, was never tried.

ONLY THE FEE WAS SURE.

MR. MONTAGUE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY IN JERSEY CITY.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City has received several letters complaining that one A. C. Montagne was conducting a swindling employment bureau at 256 Washington-street. He promised employment to over one hundred persons, one letter said, and exacted a two-dollar fee from each. But no place was secured for anybody.

On Thursday the Chief received a letter from a New-York newspaper inclosing two advertisements calling for cooks, bartenders, and porters. The letter said that over one hundred and fifty answers had been received and turned over to the advertiser at 256 Washington-street, Jersey City. Most of them had inclosed $2 without getting a return. Yesterday Policeman Smith went to the place on Washington-street.

"Ah," asked Mr. Montague, "what can I do for you, Sir?"

Smith wanted a place. Montague had an open job and would give it to him on Monday. Meanwhile, however, he was required to pay a fee of $3. He paid it and left.

A moment later Policeman Dalton stepped in. "Ah," said Mr. Montagne again, "what can I do for you, Sir?"

"You can put on your hat and go with me to the police station," was Dalton's response.

At the station Montagne tried to justify himself. He said that he went around among the merchants and asked if they wanted help. Well, they might want help next week. Yes. Then he would put that establishment down on his list as one wanting help. When a man applied to him for a situation he would send him around to bother the tradesmen one listed until he either obtained a place or gave up the search in disgust.

"There," he asked the Chief, after telling his story, "ain't that an honest business? I guarantee no one a job."

The Chief did not think so, and had him committed for trial.

ERUPTIONS OF MUD.

GAS IN A BROADWAY SEWER EXPLODES AND RUINS MANY GARMENTS.

People who were crossing Broadway near Fourteenth-street about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon were startled and besmirched by fountains of mud suddenly rising before them. The cause was an explosion of gas which had accumulated in one of the sewers, and which had been ignited by men making repairs near a neighboring manhole.

Two men named Martin and Welch, in the employ of the Edison Electric Light Company, were at work in an excavation in the street just outside the manhole when they knocked in one of the bricks of the sewer main beside them. The brick disappeared and one of the men threw a lighted piece of paper into the sewer. The gas, which had leaked in, suddenly took fire and exploded. The force of the explosion sent the manhole cover on the southwest corner flying and smashed into fine pieces the red glass which incased the frame of the Fire Department's lamp post near it. The cover of the manhole in front of the Morton House rose some distance in the air.

People who were crossing the street at the time were deluged with the mire from the sewer. M. Franklin, Superintendent of the New-York Steam Heating Company, who was standing near, was hurled several feet back, and Arthur Collins, a salesman, was also blown back. The explosion from the southwest manhole sent the mud clear out into the street and a number of people suffered. Policeman John Mackey, who was helping people across the street at the time, had a tidal wave of mire sweep up over him and cover his uniform. Mrs. W. T. Boon of 9 West Forty-ninth-street was knocked down and had her dress covered with mud. M. Sonnefield was in a Broadway car which was passing and had his hat blown out of the car window. A. Costello of 10 Union-square was covered with mud.

WALL-STREET TALK.

There was a halt yesterday in the stock market's slumping liveliness. Quotations hung in dreary dullness throughout the day. Some efforts were made to create a rally, but it was as futile as were the endeavors of the newly-discovered bear leaders to smash prices again in Thursday's fashion.

The money market maintained its stiffness, and loans were made again at 6 per cent., though much larger transactions were at 5 and 5½ per cent.

The resolute stand taken by Judge Cooley against the continuance of the stockjobbing, rate-cutting ways of irresponsible Western railroads is the popular theme of the Street. The railroads which Judge Cooley announces must henceforth obey the Inter-State commerce law belong to the guerrilla family. Blackmail is their favorite pastime. They prey upon roads too big to be their rivals.

Railroad earnings continue good.

A Wall-street humorist sent out this bulletin yesterday: "There is no truth in the report that President Corbin is to resign from the Reading Company."

The President of one of the trunk lines says there is more harmony among Eastern railroads than for years, and earnings promise to be much bigger.

The current earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road are 100 per cent. greater than a year ago.

The extensions proposed for their new Beach Creek property by the Vanderbilts will put that line into Oil City, where Lake Shore will get a connection with it, and so provide a line between Chicago and Philadelphia, 150 miles shorter than by way of the New-York Central and Reading.

Friends of Drexel, Morgan & Co. are buying St. Paul.

SERIOUS MISHAP TO GEN. LEACH.

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 23.—Intelligence has reached the *Globe* from Charlottesville, Va., to the effect that Gen. James Madison Leach, ex-member of Congress from North Carolina, had a leg broken a day or two ago. He was on his way to Washington and on the arrival of the train at Charlottesville he was carried from the train by several gentlemen to the residence of Capt. Leach. It was supposed at first that the injury was only a sprain of one, but the surgeon has since pronounced it a fracture of both bones.

FISHING IS POOR AGAIN

BUT STILL THE PATIENT ANGLER GETS A FEW.

HOW AND WHERE TO CATCH STRIPED BASS—REPORTS FROM THE ADIRONDACKS AND MANY OTHER RESORTS.

"So-so" has been the word of anglers who have been interrogated as to the fishing this week. The weakfish are not abundant in the bay, though there is apparently no reason for their absence.

Scattering lots have been secured by various parties, but these lots vary from ten to twenty fish, and the fishermen who got none at all in number fully equal those who did. At Keyport one score of twenty-five was made last week and they were good-sized fish. Off Communipaw, N. J., quite a number have been caught, and among each take there have been from two to five striped bass.

At Sandy Hook fishermen have tried their luck by hundreds. They dragged in plenty of fluke, once in a while a weakfish, and occasionally a bass. From Prince's Bay the same report comes—"fishing poor." The weakfish are running large, however, whenever they do appear. Those taken in nets for the market have been big five pounders.

Bine fishing continues fair in the Great South Bay, where chumming is in vogue, but near the city it has not been very good. The big schools that were just outside the Hook seem to have disappeared. They may be expected back at any time, and any day some lucky party is liable to run into them.

In Jamaica Bay the blackfish are pretty well used up. An occasional fluke is met with, but for the most part anglers have to content themselves with sea robins and toadfish, queer creatures that arouse the ire of the average fisherman.

Down in the Barnegat waters there is still good fishing. To an angler with a couple of days' time at his disposal advice to run down to Barnegat is the best that can be given. There are sure to be fish of some kind to be had, and recently fine weakfish have been repeatedly caught. They are experimenting with a fly for weakfish there nowadays with some good results. Bass flies are used and occasionally the weakfish take to them even better than to bait. It is doubtful, however, if fly fishing will ever take the place of the old method.

The capture of a striped bass weighing 35 pounds, by John Brown, near Long Branch, has stirred up a good deal of talk in reference to these immense and gamy fish and their habits. Usually the striped bass is king of the game fish of the North, and is only excelled by the large or king herring of Florida waters. The striped bass are not migratory. They stay right near New York all the year round. They have also been caught as far down as the Gulf, where they are known as rock fish. In May and June they run up the rivers to spawn. Up the Hudson they go even as far as Albany. Their growth is exceedingly rapid, and after they are six or eight months old they will increase in weight at the rate of two to four pounds a year. The immense fish which are usually caught in seines, and there is a Massachusetts record of one weighing 112 pounds. But by scientific fishing goodly fellows of vigor and power have encumbered to the rod and line.

The Rhode Island and Massachusetts coast has been always the most successful resort for big bass angling, and not a few fishing clubs have been organized for the sport in that section. Long-distance casting from the rocks is a favorite sport, and is not without danger and the requirement of skill. When a steady blow from the east has filled up the inlets and the masses of rushing white foam, carrying everything before it, and the big waves angrily hurl themselves upon the obstructing shore, the merry bass is to his element. He seems fond of storm and tumult. Whether the weather, when the bass are right, they were caught in a lively fashion.

Maine fishermen report that a few cool nights started the big fellows from the lake and a few nice ones were secured from now up to Sept. 15 is the time for a trip to Maine for bass. The scenery is never more beautiful than at this season, and the mosquitoes and flies are pretty well cleared out.

In Canada it will soon be too cold for open-air enjoyment in the deep woods. The fishermen were never so abundant in the Lake Edward and Lake St. John regions, and they were mostly well satisfied with their trips.

Fishing in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence continues good. The black bass are running especially large and there are enough of them to make the excursions pleasant. There is nothing so tiresome as repeated trips for black bass and a return with none. Patient anglers in the lake region, however, are sure of making a happy strike. Muskallonge have been quite numerous this year, and the breeze is thick as ever before. The only falling off has been in yellow perch. This has been observed in several lakes and has led to some discussion as to whether they were not pretty well exhausted. On Long Island they seem to have been as abundant as usual in their favorite lakes and ponds. Perhaps it is only an off year with them. It is to be hoped that they will come forth in great numbers next season, for they are a favorite fish for children to angle for. Not much skill is required to pull them in, and, as a gaudily-colored cork or bob is used, the little ones enjoy watching it duck under the water and hauling in a fish. Perch, rock bass, and sunfish are certainly the children's pets.

Big messes of fish are still being caught at Greenwood Lake. Thirty-and-forty black bass a day for one sportsman is nothing, and even as high as sixty a day have been caught. The black bass are rapidly increasing in numbers, and it will not be long before they outnumber the Oswego bass, which have heretofore been the most numerous. Strangers say the fish are now biting best on worms, though they do not refuse a fat helgramite or minnow. People who visit the lake are using the guides less and less. In fact, some of the biggest catches have been made by those who had no guides. After one has visited the lake and been piloted to the fishing grounds by a $3-a-day man, the next time he goes he knows just where to fish without directions. If pickerel are sought, the best place to go for them is among the stumps at the lower end of the lake. One can always get a mess there by trolling, and occasionally a big bass is to be picked up. It is at the lower end of the lake, too, that the big perch for which the lake was once famous are caught.

Bass are to be caught in the streams over the lake, though there are some places that are famous. Directly on the shore of the Masonic Club is a hole fifty feet deep which abounds with big bass. A few days ago a gentleman from Chicago was fishing there and by mistake dropped his pocketbook overboard. It contained $1,000 in bills. A boatman then made a search for the lost treasure, and after diving for it several times succeeded in finding it. The owner was so delighted that he presented the boatman with $100. The pocketbook had been dropped in fifty feet of water.

Reports are to be believed, some big muskallonge are to be caught there.

Fly fishing with flies which the bass are now taking actively, the best places in Greenwood Lake are the arms at the northern end, especially the eastern arm. Here the shores are fringed with bushes, under which the bass like to lurk, and the lake's bottom is covered with the grasses among which they find their food. A big, deep hole, just above the bridge, is full of large fish, and a little cove that runs near by from the main arm into the land abounds with pound black bass that will give the angler plenty of sport. Over the rushes at the extreme end of the arm is an excellent place for fly-casting. Few of those who visit Greenwood Lake are aware that the brook which drains it affords magnificent fishing. The fish which come from the lake lurk in the holes all down the brook, and range in weight from one to three pounds.

The shooting sportsmen have not accomplished much so far. There was an immense flight of snipe early in August, but very few hunters were ready for them. Recently the snipe-flights have been few and far between on the South Side sand-bars. Parties who go out with Decoy and put up a blind, get a few if the weather is fair and the right kind of a wind is blowing, but no baskets or barrels filled up to the brim are brought in.

Indeed, the prospect for the hunting season near the city is not very assuring. The wet Spring weather worked against the hatching of eggs. Quail are not thought to be very abundant on Long Island, and the merry "bob white" has not been heard with its customary frequency in New-Jersey. Woodcock shooting has so far been almost a total failure. Perhaps the late flights will prove better, but there does not seem to be much hope expressed among the gunners.

The deer season in the Adirondacks and Maine will soon be open and the guides seem to think the sport will be good. Not goldes, as a rule, are rather hopeful in temperament before the time for starting forth in the pursuit of game. The same men always close the season by affirming that it was a poor one. So the hunter must draw his own conclusions and accept look as it comes. Partridges are said to be quite thick in the north.

TESTING A NEW GUN.

RESULTS OBTAINED WITH A THIRTY-SIX-POUNDER RAPID-FIRE PIECE.

It is not generally known that the armament assigned to the Tentonic, the new steamer of the White Star Line, which is embodied by the British Government for use as a crui

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AUGUST TALK IN LONDON

THE QUEEN IN WALES—STRIKE ON THE DOCKS.

RETURN OF THE SHAH—POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—POPE LEO'S HEALTH BAD.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The wanderings of the monarchs have created a mild interest. The Qneen has been received, it is trne, in Wales with some enthusiasm, and has added to her popularity by memorizing and repeating, in pure Welsh, abonnding in c's, I's, and w's, the words for "I am very much obliged to yon," and, on the presentation of her pictnre, the words for "It is extremely beantiful. How kind of yon!"

The Emperor William, who is actively appearing on every sqnare in the chsckerboard of Enrope, has commanded attention again in his visit to Strasburg and Mstz. The military and civic displays in hie honor ought to have sufficed to soften his stnbborn sonl to grant the modest request of the conqnered provinces to have relisf from the mean and vexatious passport regulations across Alsace-Lorraine; but red-tapeism has strangled gensrosity.

The fast-receding figure of the Shah is seen at Vienna in the dim eclipse of the Austrian Conrt mourning period. He had the misfortune to visit Vienna sixteen years ago during the terrible crisis of 1873 which lost Vienna the commercial supremacy of Central Europe.

The last word has been said in the Maybrick case. Compromise as it undoubtedly is, it is a compromise that is legally not intelligent or worthy of being received. Meetings will be held to protest against the action of the Home Secretary. There will he some protests and splutterings as to whether the logic of the case did not demand a free pardon or a hanging.

No such determined strike has been known for years as the one now in progress at the London docks, which comprises 7,000 laborers, both regular and casual, and which for four days has almost completely paralyzed the seaport trade of London. Processions like army corps have poured into the city with bands and bnnners. steamship owners and dock directors are in perpetnal session, and Eastern London is in a tumult. The strike yesterday spread from the Middlesex to the Surrey side and is every hour increasing in strength. Pickets are placed by the strikers at all points approaching the docks, and significant notices are posted that laborers imported by the dock companies to take the places of the strikers must heware of the conseqnences.

The question is a tangled one, involving the comparatively non-paying property of the Great Docks Companies, in which $100,000,000 is sunk, and the almost absolute starvation of the laborers. A penny an hour extra is asked by the laborers, which the companies assert wonld cost them $500,000 a year extra. Bnrns, the leader of the strikers, whom he has held in admirable control, put the increased cost to the companies at the highest at $200,000, with better labor.

The result apparently is not far to seek. The companies must yield, as there are scores of vessels on the Thames ready to sail, and, cnriously enongh, several bearing the almost nnknown Stars and Stripes. Fed by the unions of other branches of trade, and by personal sympathizers, the stomachs of the dock laborers can hold out longer than the steam and sailing ship companies will permit their vessels to be held in port for want of storage of cargo.

The British postal department is waking up, and on the 2d of September two important improvements will he in operation. Telegraphing money to points within the Kingdom has heretofore been a laborions operation, but for ordinary occasions the postal order system has worked admirably. If A, living in London, now wishes to send a telegraphic money order payahle to B, in Birmingham, he goes to a local Post Office, fills np an ordinary money form, and indorses the paper "to be sent by telegraph." The clerk makes ont the usnal money order billet which, instead of being sent to B in the ordinary conrse, is retained by A as a receipt from the Post Office. On the payment of the fees the order to pay is at once telegraphed to the Postmaster at Birmingham. B identifies himself, gives the name of the remitter, and receives the cash. A must, of conrse, either by letter or a telegram, notify B of the expected remission of fnnds. The commission charged for the issue of telegraph money orders for a snm not exceeding £10 will he donhle the ordinary cost of postal orders. As yet, on trial, the system is only permitted to be used in eighteen of the principal cities.

New rsgulations concerning foreign cablegrame were issned Friday. They are due to the acquisition by the British Government of a submarine cable between England and the Continent. They recognize the rule that all the oosts of foreign cablegrams shall he in accordance with the provieions of the international telegrnph regnlations, provided that the cost of the cablegram is not less than 10d.

In the main the report of the Civil Service Reform Commission has been adopted by the Government. The superannuation of civil servants is considerably restricted, the pay of the lower orders of clerks will be angmented, and the undne mnltiplication of the higher posts of staff officers, snch as under secretaries and permanent secretaries, will be carefully watched. The employment of their private time by Government officials is held to be heyond the scope of Government regulations, except that no Government official can join as a manager or Director any society or company which holds its board meetings between 10 and 6 o'clock. It might have been wiser to adopt, except in cases of benefit and charitable societies, a more sweeping rnle, as the English civil servant not infreqnently appears in print as a Director in pnblio companies floated on the market of more or less donbtful utility and financial repute.

The programme of the international literary competition to be held on the occasion of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, under the Vice Presidency of the Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, has just been received in London. The work anbmitted must be a historical study in prose recording the great event it is intended to commemorate. It should contain a historical and geographical account of the state nf affairs np to the time of the settlement of the Infanta Don Enrique of Portugal, in Sagres, to be followed hy a general discussion of the changes wrought in commarce, the policy of nations, the extension of learning, &c. The diplomatic representative of each nation which contributes a work on the above lines will form part of the tribunal to decide the merits of the studies presented. The prizes are $6,000 for the first, and $3,000 for the second.

It is naturally and confidently expected that ontside of Spain the greatest interest in this competition will come from the United States, and it is cordially hoped that some of our American historical scholars will send literary contribntions. Competing works shonld be forwarded to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid before Jan. 1, 1892.

Private letters from Rome, coming from strongly Catholic believers, state that the Pope's health is wretched. He can only walk aided by several assistants. His voice at times leaves him entirely, and the worst featnre is that it is all gensral debility, as his Holiness has really no disease. His incessant hard work is rapidly telling npon him, and his eighty years cannot stand the constant strain. Cardinal Rampollo and Mgr. Perrochi are the favored possible snccessors. Italy is doing her best to bring forward Mgr. San Felice, whose nohle work when Naples was plague-strioken will not soon be forgotten. He is naturally the Conrt favorite and is warmly supported by Cardinal Hohenlohe. Cardinal Lavigerie has no chance, on account of the brusqueness of his manner.

The subject of the establishment of a monastic order of monks of the Church of England, whose members shall he pledged to vows of obedience, poverty and chastity, was recently broached by Archdeacon Farrar, and is being vigoronsly taken in hand by the Rev. C. G. Sharpe of Southampton, but most of the Bishops to whom the scheme has been presented are gingerly in their expressions of approval, except my lords of Lincoln and Sonthwell. Those of Canterbury, London, and Winchester want more details, and intimate that they do not want many of them. The Bishop of Chester thinks the project reasonable, hnt that it shonld be undertaken modestly. Most of the other Bishops are discreetly silent, as there is enough work on hand for the Established Church to do without courting hostility by innovation.

The Lord Mayor has announced his intention to give a dinner at the Mansion Honse to the delegation of American workingmen who, at the present writing, are in Paris. Outside of a little self-assertiveness, the delegation while in London created a very favorable impression and received a most hospitable welcome. The Secretaries of the different labor nnions and the managers of various indnstrial works visited by members of the delegation, evinced the greatest interest in the expedition, and did everything in their power to make the visit of practical ntility to the strangers. The acceptance of the Lord Mayor's invitation will make necessary a change of ronte, as the original intention was to go from Rotterdam, after leaving Krupp's works in Essen, to Leith, en route to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Rural England this week has been tormented with rainstorms of great severity, which have seriously jeopardized the condition of the crops. Last year a fine harvesting period saved the remnants of a poor crop; this year an excellent crop is confronted with wretched weather in the face of the harvest. The storm that brewed in Central Germany on Tnesday worked havoc throughout France and the English coast on Thursday and caused great damage to hops in Kent and to cereals generally on Friday throughont England. The pngilistic character of English wheat requires a great deal of punishment before it succnmbs to the elements, hnt this past week has strained the nerve to the ntmost.

The death of John Sanger, at the age of seventy, takes from England the British Barnnm, the Nestor of the circus business, who for many years had been the embodiment of the sawdnst ring to the English mind. The approaching visit of our Barnnm's "Greatest Show on Earth" is being looked forward to with interest, flavored with skepticism, as the English press is seriously reproducing the woolly horse and Washington's nurse stories as typee of his modes of business. The managers on this side are confident of snccess, and it may, perhaps, come to pass that Mr. Barnum may realize the wishes he expressed in a letter to an American in London, three years ago, that he hoped to obtain for his exhibition one of the Qneen's cast-off thrones and arrange a contract for showing ex-King Theehaw of Burmah.

Theatrical news, as befits the dull season, is particnlarly brief. Thanks to the influx of Americans passing throngh London, homeward bound, and country cousins visiting town, the theatres have managed to keep their doors open.

Edward Terry, whose portrayal of the drunken barrister in "Sweet Lavender" has been one of the great theatrical successes of the last two years, has finally completed the purchase of the theatre on the Strand, which now bears his name.

H. F.

ENGLISH MONEY IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 24.—English capital is engaged in negotiating for the control of all the principal iron works in the republic ontside of the Durango Iron Mountain, now owned by an Iowa company. The new concern will probably erect steel works and rolling mills and manufacture railway material for the native roads under the special encouragement of the Government. In the new concession for a railway from Paohnca to Tampico provision is made for using native iron for rails if deemed expedient. A very large capital will go into this undertaking, which is only one of many investments of English money in Mexican industrial enterprises now contemplated.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VACATION.

AMPERSAND, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Burnett and Dr. Ward, took dinner here to-day. They left Saranac Inn yesterday morning, driving to the Raybrook House, where they stopped over night. They spent the afternoon and this morning fishing, with very good luck. Mr. Cleveland is looking the picture of health and seems to be enjoying his outing. They left after dinner by boats for Saranac Inn, where they will arrive to-night.

B. & O. Picturesque Route to the West. Via Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Harper's Ferry and Deer Park. Apply at B. & O. offices for Guide to Washington. Cheap rates.—To Chicago, $17; Cincinnati, $16 50; St. Louis, $21 25. New line to Baltimore and Washington.—4de.

CHASING THE SEALERS

ANOTHER CAPTURE IS MADE IN BEHRING SEA.

THE RUSH NOT LETTING THEM GO NOW—JOY IN VICTORIA OVER ONE THAT ESCAPED.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 24.—The Government revenne cntter Richard Rush seized the British schooner Ennetta with 600 skins July 31. The seizure of the Pathfinder and the Minnie is confirmed. The Pathfinder was the only vessel placed in charge of an American officer except the Black Diamond. The American sailing schooner James G. Swan was seized in Behring Sea July 30 with 235 head of seals aboard. The vessel's doouments, firearms, and skins were taken aboard the Rush, and she was ordered to Sitka to be turned over to the American authorities. The Captain, being without charts and unacquainted with the Alaskan coast, proceeded to this point and surrendered his vessel to the Collector of Customs. There are between forty and fifty vessels now in Behring Sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 24.—The schoonsr Sapphire, whose owner is the American Vice Consul, has arrived here with 1,600 skins. Capt. Cox reports: "On July 27 we sighted the Rush. We put away undsr full sail. The chase lasted five hours. The Rnsh then gave up, the Sapphire sailing splendidly in a fins wind. We had 1,300 skins at the time."

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 24.—A special from Victoria, B. C., says: "The schooner Sapphire has just arrived from Behring Sea, having on board 2,520 skins. Capt. W. Cox, the master, gives the following particulars of the cruise:

"On the 4th of July the Sapphire entered the closed ocean, and five days afterward took the first catch of seals. On the 24th the Pathfinder came up to the Sapphire, spoke to her, and reported all well, with a catch of sixty-four seals. Four days after the Annis C. Moore was spoken with 600 skins aboard and all well. On the 29th with a fair wind the Sapphire came in sight of the Maggie Mac, and Capt. Dodd told him that on the 29th, He had been boarded by Lieut. Tuttle of the cutter Rush, who informed him of the capture of the Black Diamond and the Minnie. Capt. Dodd stated that the Minnie had been towed by the Rush into Ooniaska on July 24, and laid up there. He also said, when asked by Tuttle where he had come from, that he had caught his seals at Copper Island, on the other side. When he heard this, Tuttle seemed satisfied and, remarking that he had "other fish to catch," he was leaving the gangway, when Capt. Dodd asked him what he meant. He pointed to two spoeke overland and said they were the schooners Mollie Adems and Mary Ellen, which he was going to nip in the act.

"As soon as he had left her the Maggie Mac got as far away as possible, with her 600 skins, having been in the Copper Island grounds among the seemingly unsuspecting schooners, Capt. Cox told him while on board the Maggie Mac that the schooner's name, which he does not remember, had reported to them that the Penelope had been sighted in tow of the Rush heading for Ooniaska. On the morning of the 30th the United States cutter Bear was seen standing about three miles off. Capt. Cox put up every yard of canvas the little vessel could carry, and, aided by a splendid southerly wind, fled befor the steamer. The latter gained on an hour, and then the fleet Sapphire slowly but surely left the chaser behind. The Union Jack was run up to the mainmast, and with hearty cheers the schooner walked away and in another hour was lost to sight and nothing more was seen of the Bear."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Acting Secretary of State to-day said that no communications from Minister Lincoln upon the subject of the Behring Sea seizures had been received at the department. He had heard nothing beyond what he had seen in the newspapers from the British Government of an intention on its part to request arbitration, but in fact, the department has had no communication from the British Government upon the subject since Secretary Bayard quitted office.

THE FIRE ON THE CITY OF PARA.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—The fire which broke ont on the steamer City of Para on Aug. 12 was first discovered in No. 1 hold at about 7 P. M. Every effort was made to suppress it, but it soon became necessary to flood the hold in order to save the ship. This was not effected until 9 o'clock, and half an hour later sparks were seen issuing from No. 2 hold. How this caught fire remains a mystery.

It was found necessary to flood this hold also, and it was not till 1 o'clock that the fire was suppressed.

The fire is supposed to have originated from some packages of chemicals which might have been among the cargo. For some time the steamer was in imminent danger of total destruction, there having been a large quantity of oil in the vicinity of the fire. The Captain and officers of the steamer, together with the entire crew and the staff of the Pacific Mail Company, received much praise for the manner in which they fought the fire.

Notice was issued to the consignees that the cargo in holds Nos. 1, 2, and 3 having been damaged by fire, smoke, and water, the consignees of all damaged goods were required to make a deposit of 10 per cent. to cover salvage, general average, and other charges.

The only damage to the steamer was caused by the cutting of holes in the deck to allow of water being thrown directly on the fire.

BRONZE BADGES FOR DELEGATES.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The Connoll of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State held a business session in the State Hall here to-day, previous to their departure this afternoon for the National Encampment at Milwaukee. The nenal routine matters were disposed of. The committee appointed at the last State Encampment at Binghamton to prepare designs for a badge to be worn hy the delegates to National Encampments hereafter submitted their report, accompanied by a bronze medallion, which had been prepared, about the size of a silver half dollar, in the face of which is the coat of arms of the State, encircled by the words "National Encampment." The reverse side is left blank for the name of the wearer. The medallion is suspended from a cross bar of bronze, on which is inscribed, "N. Y. Delegate to Milwaukee, '89." At each subsequent encampment an additional cross bar will be added, appropriately inscribed as to the time and place of the holding of the same. Commander in Chief Clark says the attendance from this State at Milwaukee will exceed all expectations.

THEY WANT A CABLE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The committee appointed recently by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the feasibility of laying an ocean telegraph cable from this point to Australia has reported in favor of the project, and estimates the cost of a cable line from San Francisco to New-Zealand by way of Honolulu and Tutuila at $10,000,000. It is urged that the line would be a paying investment, as it would secure the whole of the Hawaiian business, all of the business of the Pacific Islands centring at the Samoan group, and all of the United States business of the Australasian colonies and New-Zealand, together with a large percentage of the colonial business with the United Kingdom and Europe. The cost of cabling from Sydney to London, it is estimated, would be reduced to eighty-seven cents per word. It is suggested that the United States Government grant a subsidy for the purpose to the extent of guaranteeing 3 per cent. per annum on an investment of $10,000,000, bonds to be issued by a company incorporated under the laws of the United States.

GOV. HILL ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

AMPERSAND, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Gov. Hill and Col. Judson, accompanied by Smith M. Weed, left Plattsburg this morning by special train over the Chateaugay Railroad for the Adirondacks, stopping at Dannemora and inspecting Clinton Prison.

The Governor and party took dinner at Paul Smith's, after which they started for Saranac Inn, where they will spend the night. To-morrow they will make the trip by water through the upper and lower Saranac Lake to Saranac Lake Village and drive to Lake Placid, where they will remain over Sunday night.

RUSK WANTS THE EARTH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—"I am in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the World's Fair of 1892," said the Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, to-day. "One of the principal features of the fair, of course, must be an agricultural exhibit, and I want space for it. The Chicago committee say I can have a hundred acres for it if I wish or more. New-York can't give me that. That's why I am for Chicago."

Niagara Falls and return, $10; Saturday, Aug. 31, to Monday, Sept 2. Full particulars at Erie ticket offices.—2de.

ON DUTY AND PLEASURE.

SECRETARY TRACY INSPECTING THE TRAINING SHIPS AND SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Secretary Tracy remained aboard the Despatch till noon to-day, when the rain ceased, and a short informal call was made on Commander and Mrs. Goodrich at the torpedo station. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock, the Stiletto left there for the training station, where an official inspection was made. Secretary Tracy was accompanied by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, Lieut. Cowles, Rear Admiral Luce, Commander and Mrs. Chadwick, and Commander and Mrs. Goodrich.

The party on boarding the New-Hampshire were received with full honors, being met at the starboard gangway by Capt. Higginson, commandant of the station, and Lieut. Longnecker, executive officer. The crew of 500 apprentices and seamen were mnstered to quarters and the commodious training ship was given a critical inspection, the boy sailors' library attracting marked interest. After a tour of the ship, where everything was found in splendid order, the young bluejackets were marched en to Coasters' Harbor Island, going through battalion drill and dress parade. The promptness and precision of their handling and firing of the howitzers and light artillery elicited warm words of praise from the Secretary and visitors and reflected great credit on Lieut. Nichols, who is Colonel of the naval battalion.

Before leaving the ship the Secretary and his party were entertained at luncheon by Commander Higginson. At the conclusion of this visit the Stiletto was again boarded and headed for the Yorktown, where steam was up to take the entire party ontside as far as Point Judith for an evening sail, the Stiletto meanwhile returning to the torpedo station. The Yorktown's passage ont and return was marked by a continuous snocession of salutes from passing craft. This evening Secretary Tracy is the guest at the torpedo station of Commander and Mrs. Goodrich, all the leading naval officers and their wives being present.

One of the principal objects of his visit is to personally gather information as to an entirely new routine and rating for first-class petty officers, particularly in the two important branches of instruction in seamanship and gunnery. At Newport, the principal training station of the country, sixteen schoolmasters are allowed, twelve of this number belonging to the two classes named above; yet there are always vacancies owing to the lack of qualified applicants, for the reason that good gunnery and seamanship instructors can generally obtain excellent berths in the mercnent service.

An imperative need here is at least twenty schoolmasters or just double the nnmber at present. It is clearly within the truth to say that Secretary Tracy recognizes the force of the above, and immediete action will result from this visit. The gist of the above applies with equal force to good seamen, the majority of whom on expiration of enlistments in Newport, particularly in Summer, are eagerly sought after by yachtsmen, for whom they are given greater liberty and much better pay. To-morrow morning Secretary Tracy and his party will attend divine service aboard the training ship New-Hampshire.

OUT RATES FOR THE VETERANS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Merchants and Miners' Line of boats have announced a round trip fare of $30 67 from Boston and Providence via the Norfolk and East Tennessee Road to Chattanooga, and return on the occasion of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga Sept. 18, 19, and 20.

This has been met by the Louisville and Nashville with a rate of 1 cent a mile to all bridgades in Illinois and Indiana, and it has been announced to-day that the Queen and Crescent Line will make the same rate. This has created great consternation in railroad circles, and it is probable that all roads leading into Chattanooga will make the same rate on the occasion of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, one of the principal features of which will be the forming of a society of veterans of both armies.

Word has been received here that the brigade which was commanded by President Harrison will attend the reunion in a body and that the President has consented to accompany them, though this has not been officially announced.

ANXIOUS MR. MANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Senator Manderson has written a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions asking to have a medical board designated to examine him physically, in order that there may be no donht of the justice of the increase lately made in his rate of pension. In his letter the Senator says that his pension was re-rated without his knowledge; that six examining officers have separately reported that he was unjustly rated, but that before he can accept the increase he desires the most rigid examination as to the extent of his present disability. He says, in conclusion, that he has no fear of an early death, but that his remaining days would be greatly solaced and blessed if a competent medical board could assure him that his pains and ills are the mere figments of imagination and that he is sound in mind and body. For such a result he would almost be willing to apologize for having fought on the right side in the war of the rebellion.

BURROWS—INGALLS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Peter C. Creveling and the Rev. F. Marion Tower this morning officiated at the wedding of Joel Randall Burrows, President of the National Bank of Smith's Centre, Kan., and Miss Hilda Eliza, daughter of Capt. J. M. Ingalls, commandant of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe. The ceremony was performed at St. John's Episcopal Church, Cornwall, which was handsomely decorated with flowers.

The bride was given away by her father, and Miss Fannie Ingalls, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. O. V. Wilkinson and C. Mackey, members of New-York were ushers. As the bridal party left the edifice the old English custom of ringing the church bell was observed.

A wedding breakfast was partaken of at the Elmer. The newly-wedded couple left for Smith's Centre at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

IT DID NOT PROTECT THEM.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The people of this section are fast learning the folly of believing that a high tariff protects the manufacturer, and through him the mechanic. A few days ago Vandermark Brothers, woolen manufacturers at Brookton, N. Y., failed for $27,000. During the campaign last Fall the Vandermark Brothers were strong workers for Harrison, and frequently stated in public that the election of Harrison insnre the firm's prosperity, while if Cleveland was elected they would have to go to the wall. This is not the first failure in this county since the election, and the farmers and merchants now know that a high tariff does not protect them.

HARTFORD'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 24.—The splendid interior of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Hartford is now fully revealed by the removal of the staging. The finish in gold and colors is exquisite. Where the nava and transept cross there are statues of four fathers of the Church—St. Augustine, Chrysostom, Gregory, and Jerome. The windows contain several series of pictures. One series tells the story of Joseph sold into Egypt and another the story of Mary at the crucifixion.

Above the central altar are nine mnral statues, which illnstrate the Law, the Human Sacrifice, the Annnnciation, the Birth, the Crucifixion, the Burial, the Resurrection, the Ascension, and the New Covenant.

EXPLOSION OF A FIRE POT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Four persons were injured to-day by the bursting of a fire pot in Fait & Weinbrenner's packing house. Edward Fleming was badly burned about the head, arms, and neck, and in his agony ran to the dock and threw himself overboard. He was rescued, but is in a critical condition. Henry Pfeifer was burned about the left hand and arm, Charles Wauldby was burned about the arms and head, and Mary Hammatta was struck by a piece of iron and cut on the wrist. The packing house caught fire, but was extinguished with slight loss.

HIS BODY WILL BE CREMATED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 24.—Frederick Maetschke, for many years one of the foremen in the Singer factory here, and an employe of the company for thirty years, died to-day, aged sixty. In his will he left instructions that his body be cremated. This is the only instance in which a resident of Elizabeth has made this request. The cremation will take place at Fresh Pond, L. I., on Monday.

Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island. Seidl Concerts by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra night Sept. 8. Grand and elaborate programmes. Delightful sea bathing. Reduced rates balance of season.—4de.

TRYING THE CHARLESTON

THE NEW CRUISER PUT TO A SEVERE TEST.

ACQUITTING HERSELF, DESPITE A VERY HEAVY SEA, IN A WAY TO PLEASE THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 24.—The steel cruiser Charleston arrived in San Pedro Harbor early this morning, having made a six-hour continuous run yesterday, and developed an average speed of eighteen and one-eighth knots per hour. The first two hours of her run the sea was very rough, and with every roll of the vessel her propellers were lifted out of the water and the engines raced with great rapidity. Notwithstanding the severe strain upon her machinery not a hitch occurred at any time. The engines made an average of 116 revolutions per minute.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Charleston left her moorings in San Simeon Bay. She steamed slowly down the coast, making about twsive knots an hour. A strong northwest wind was blowing and the sea was very rough. The conditions were not considered favorable and one member of the Navel Board argued against making the run at that time. Irving M. Scott, however, expressed confidence that the vessel could stand the trial, and stated he would be ready at 1 o'clock to make a four-hour run. The Charleston was near Port Hartford and standing well out to sea at 1 o'clock.

At 1:10 Commodore Benham gave the signal, and the official trial was commenced. The wind and sea, which were on the starboard quarter, had not abated in the least. The waves were rolling in from the open ocean and gave the cruiser a test as to her seaboard quality almost equal to that which she received when passing out the Golden Gate on her first trial trip last May. The seas broke over freeboard on the bow and over the starboard side of the vessel, at one time sweeping over a boat hanging from the davits several feet above the starboard. This continued during the whole of the first hour, and all the time the Charleston was rolling from side to side, making it uncomfortable for every one aboard. The roll of the ship was ninety degrees, and every time she gave a lurch to the leeward the blades of the starboard propeller were lifted out of the water and the engine raced. Resistance was thus decreased for the first hour. Her speed recorded at the end of the first hour was 18½ knots; the highest rate she made during the hour is 18¼ knots. During the second hour the wind subsided considerably, and although it still caused heavy rolling, it no longer threw the propellers ont of the water.

Point Loma once passed, the Charleston had a straight course of smooth water in Santa Barbara Channel. The smooth water, however, made no apparent difference in the speed, and during the following hours she held an average of eighteen and a half knots. The shore bearings were taken at various points and these tallied with the speed as taken by the patent log. The run was completed at 5:10 and the Charleston was then about fifteen miles north of Santa Barbara. The speed was not slackened and, though it was believed confidently that all requirements had been filled, it was decided to continue the trial two hours longer, and it was not until 7:10 in the evening that the signal was given to slow down to normal speed, and even then the engines continued to move for half an hour almost at full power, until the heavy steam pressure could be worked off.

Ninety-five pounds of steam was indicated during the trial run. The safety valve was blowing off all the time. The racing of the forward engine caused by the starboard propeller jumping out of the water in the heavy sea increased the revolutions sometimes to as 125 per minnte. The long run under forced draught was a severe strain upon all the men obliged to be in the engine room and the fire room. The atmosphere was stifling, owing to the intense heat from the furnaces and the fact that the hatches had to be covered with canvas to keep the flying cinders from the machinery. The official calculations as to the horse power developed will not be made for some time upon the data obtained to-day, but approximations, as made by the naval engineers and by main engineers, made the development of 6,200 horse power, to which 500 is added for auxiliary engines, making a total development of 6,700 horse power. This figure, it is claimed, will be within the limit.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 24.—The new cruiser Charleston arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, having made an official trial run of four hours from Port Hartford to Santa Barbara yesterday afternoon. The trial was successful in every way. The cruiser made an average of 18⅛ knots per hour during the whole run, and developed an average of 6,700 horse power. Commodore Benham has prepared a dispatch to the Navy Department stating that the trial was satisfactory, and that the boilers, engines and machinery worked admirably. The Charleston had to come here for fuel and will leave to-day for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary Walker this afternoon received by telegraph the following official report upon the performance of the new cruiser Charleston, upon trial yesterday near San Francisco. The report is from Commodore Benham, President of the trial board:

"Official trial of Charleston's engines and boilers finished yesterday afternoon. Probable average total horse power, 6,700. Maximum revolutions for one hour, 116 6-10; average revolutions for four hours, 115; vacuum never below 26. Ship's draught, at starting trial, 16 feet 11 inches forward, 19 feet aft. A continuous speed by log of 18 knots maintained. Ship actually under forced draught for 6½ hours. Performance of machinery and boilers admirable; during entire period not found necessary to slow nor was there any heating."

Commodore Walker expresses himself as highly pleased with the result of the trial. He says that the engineering machinery under the trying conditions of forced draught for so long a time, and the continuous high speed maintained stamp the Charleston as a vessel without a superior. It will be noticed that the vessel showed 6,700 horse power, while the contract requirement is 7,000. The designers anticipates a speed of eighteen knots. This appears to have been realized, although there is a discrepancy in horse power which, if this trial should be accepted as final, would subject the contractors to a penalty. Consequently the engineer officers believe that another trial will be had and that, with machinery made smooth and the experience gained in the preceding trials, the vessel which has already so successfully met expectations in other respects will realize the technical condition of 7,000 horse power developed.

Advertisements were reisned to-day from the Navy Department for bids for the construction of the three 2,000-ton cruisers, for which excessive proposals were opened Thursday. The new advertisements are the same as the old, with certain important differences that are expected to induce contractors to offer bids that will fall within the appropriation. The department makes several concessions to this end. In the first place, six months more time is given, making the contract period two and a half years. The maximum speed to be obtained is fixed at seventeen knots instead of eighteen, and the premium rate is altered. There will be a premium of $25,000 for each quarter knot over the maximum, and a similar deduction for each quarter knot below, instead of $10,000 for the first quarter knot, $20,000 for the second, $30,000 for the third, and $40,000 for the fourth and all above. The minimum speed, below which the vessel will be rejected, is to be sixteen knots, instead of sixteen and a half. The bids will be opened Oct. 26. No action has yet been taken in the case of the two 3,000-ton vessels, but a re-advertisement will probably be issued for them.

THE PRESIDENT AT DEER PARK.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 24.—President Harrison, Mr. McKee, and Miss McKee arrived here at 8:45 and walked up to the Spencer cottage. Private Secretary Halford and Marshal of the District of Columbia Ransdell went to the hotel. Attorney General Miller, who was with the party, went on to Washington, where a mass of business awaits him. He has entirely recovered from his recent attack of neuralgia.

President Harrison signed twenty Postmasters' certificates this morning. He also approved the order of the State Department changing the consular boundaries in Canada made necessary by the fact that that of Ottawa has been made a Consul Generalship. Mr. Henry C. Payne of the National Committee has been on a trip to the new States, and to-day called upon the President. D. M. Ramsdell, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Payne dined with President Harrison to-day. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, and Marshal Ramsdell took a ride to Oakland in the pay carriage. On the way there was a hothox which necessitated the occupants walking part of the way. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Miss McKee, Senator Gorman, and others took tea at the cottage of Mr. Stephen B. Elkins to-night.

The Cambridge, 512 av. and 83d-st., is a palatial model home, with all hotel conveniences. Quisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Reich, proprietor.—4de.

TANNER'S BRAVE WORDS.

SPEAKING GLEEFULLY OF ABUSE AND BIG PENSIONS.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Corporal Tanner addressed the largest audience of the season at Chautauqua this afternoon. It was Grand Army Day. He was preceded by Dr. Paxton of New-York, who urged an increase of pensions and said: "I want Corporal Tanner to give every decent soldier who survived the war a pension."

Corporal Tanner was greeted with wild applause. He said:

"Comrades, since I met yon last I have been abnsed hy the column in the newspapers. I learn you are a parcel of thieves and burglars, and I am at the head. Now, boys, there's no nse of denying it. Yes and I were paid for being soldiers. We got 43 cents a day to stand up and be shot at. You men are being damned hy the newspapers every day, only it is poured on the Commissioner of Pensions. My wife says he is not as he is painted. Forty-three cents a day to stand up and be shot! How do yon like that, young man of to-day? Henry Watterson of Louisville, who was a rebel at heart, without the heart to fight, has said in his paper, and it is only one of the many lies he has told, that the size of the pension the Commissioner grants depends on his condition. If he is sober he gives the boys $12 a month, but if he is drunk, as he nsually is, he gives them $24 a month. The only time I ever saw Watterson was in Washington, and he was drunk then.

"They say we are bankrupting the Treasury, and yet Mr. Windom come ont with a report showing an increased surplus. Every tax payer ought to be in favor of pensions, because the money is distributed in every city and village and hamlet. I don't know how many foolish things the Commissioner may do. I know he is human. They can hunt and scraps, but they can't smirch his exemnsts. There was a Congress a few months ago. Some things were promised the snrviving veterans and their widows. If those promises are to be falsified, I know of ons man who is mightily ont of place in his office. The papers have been howling considerably because the Commissioner made a lot of cases hpecial. They said there were 10,000 special cases, hnt they found 960. I wish I had the power. I would settle those cases within forty-eight hours. There are 400,000 others waiting. There are clearly-defined limits of the law. The Commissioner must regard his oath as sacred as the prayers his mother taught him. On the other hand, I will say that the Commissioner will sit up nights, as he has done for six months, to do justice to the veterans."

QUEENS OF LOVE AND BEAUTY.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The tournament remains in Maryland as an active reminiscence of the old days. Several have taken place this week. They are generally held under Catholic management. They have some of the features of the ancient affairs, hut, old as they are, they cannot resist the progress of the nineteenth century. Following the example of the improved "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with two little Evas, a grand tournament at Forest Glen Thursday had two Queens of Love and Beauty. Thirteen tilters took part in the tourney, and 2,000 people enjoyed themselves and spent money for the benefit of Carroll Chapel, under whose auspices the affair was held. Two bands of music enlivened the proceedings and several lawyers exercised their oratory in charges to the knights and coronation addresses.

The first prize was a saddle and bridle, which was won by the Knight of Laurel, who crowned a married lady Queen of Love and Beauty. The second prize was the honor of crowning the second Queen of Love and Beauty, and the Knight of White Oak selected Miss Bayley for the honor. Besides these, six other ladies were crowned maids of honor. Many excellent people enjoy these festivals, and from now until the middle of October they will be of weekly occurrence, and some of the best horsemen in the State will participate. The new arrangement of two Queens may he further improved, hnt it is Maryland's boast that she has enough pretty girls to supply the demand.

DIPHTHERIA IN A TERRIBLE FORM.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Dr. Probst of the State Board of Health has jnst returned from the terribly scourged village of Moscow, a place of 600 inhahitants on the banks of the Ohio River. There are seventy-six cases of diphtheria there, seventy-three children and three adnlts.

There have been twelve deaths up to date, and before the week is over the doctor thinks that there will he as many more. The village is up on the hills, and is scattered along for about three-quarters of a mile. There is plenty of pure air, hnt the sanitary conditions are awful. The hog pens and outhouses have not been cleaned for years, and the stench is terrible in many parts of the town.

Fathers and mothers are flying with their children for their lives, and in this way the disease will undonbtedly he carried to other places. The three doctors of Moscow are now working night and day, one of them having eight cases.

The disease is the most malignant ever known in thnt vicinity. It is accompanied hy a rapid pnlse, high fever, and great exhanstion. Death frequently results from blood poisoning when the patient is apparently convalescing, sometimes within an hour after the child is up and walking around.

A board of health has been organized at Moscow, and the town is now being cleaned.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS NURSE.

WOBURN, Mass., Aug. 24.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning Fred S. Nichols, living on Grove-street, Winchester, while delirious from typhoid fever, got out of bed, procured a revolver from a bureau drawer, and shot Mrs. Smith, his nurse, through the heart, killing her. Before he could be secured he fired two shots at his father, Stillman Nichols, hut without effect. The nurse came from Boston yesterday to attend the patient.

Nichols is twenty-six years old. His father is a member of the Boston firm of Cowdrey, Cohh, Nichols & Co., piano case makers.

The nurse was Mrs

to Port au Prince. Télémaque was then in power.

On Sept. 23, the troops became engaged in some sort of a fight with the inhabitants of the city and Télémaque went out to where the men were to subdue them. There was a good deal of firing going on and someody shot Télémaque through the body, killing him. Whether his death was caused by accident or design is a question which has never been determined, but certain it is that the death of Télémaque caused the bloody struggle which has just been ended. The people of the North declared that their General had been assassinated by the orders of Légitime, who, immediately after Télémaque's death, had declared himself a candidate for the Presidency, and demanded that the South endorse some other man. They selected Gen. Fiorville Hippolyte to take the place made vacant by Télémaque's death. Légitime's candidacy was indorsed by the people of the South, and part of the West, and they refused to withdraw him in favor of any other man.

Légitime had determined to be President and, Oct. 16, he called a session of the Council. They declared him President. There were not the necessary number of "constituents" present to constitute a quorum, it was then asserted, and Légitime's election was declared to be illegal. Légitime, however, assumed control of the Government, but the North promptly formed a "Provisional Government," formally made Hippolyte "Provisional President" and declared war upon Légitime. The whole country was in arms very quickly, Hippolyte having the support of three of the five departments of the republic. The secession of Jaomel, in Légitime's own district, voted in favor of supporting Hippolyte, but Légitime was able to subdue it and force it into support of his own cause.

Fighting was begun at once. Hippolyte moved his forces to the South, encountering little opposition at first. There were many of what were termed "battles," which in civilized countries would be termed skirmishes, and some few actual battles. The advantages gained by either side were slight. In the latter part of November most of the seaports in Hayti were declared blockaded, and it was just about this time that the disastrous—to Hayti—incident of the capture of the American steamer Haytian Republic occurred. This steamer put into the port of St. Marc to get a cargo, and as she was steaming away she was overhauled by Légitime's war ship, the Dessalines, and captured. Her captain was charged with forcing a blockade, a count which he had never heard.

The steamer was taken to Port au Prince, a prize court was made up of Légitime's men was convened, and despite the vigorous protests of her Captain and the American Consul, who declared the seizure an outrage, she was declared confiscated to Légitime's Government. The case was appealed, the United States Government was asked to interfere, and one man-of-war, the Galena and the Yantic, were finally dispatched to Port au Prince with orders to demand the return of the steamer to her lawful owners, and, if refused to, take her by force. The vessels steamed into the harbor of Port au Prince, Oct. 16, with their decks cleared for action, and took possession of the steamer they sought without further ado. Their appearance frightened Légitime, and he surrendered the ship very promptly. It was said that on that very day he was to have concluded the negotiations for her sale to a steamship company, evidently not believing that the United States would adopt such vigorous meade to recapture her.

The war was not a very exciting one to onlsiders after the conclosion of this episode. It dragged slowly along, there were occasional desultory fights, and Hippolyte kept on steadily getting nearer to Port au Prince. Both sides were well supplied with money. Légitime's agent in New-York bought arme and ammunition here for his army, and they were shipped to him by way of San Domingo. Ostensibly their destination was Monte Cristo, San Domingo, a town near the border, but they quickly found their way into his hands. Légitime, with his little navy, made spasmodic raids into the enemy's territory, but did no benefit to himself. Dec. 3 he bombarded Cape Hayti from the harbor, but desisted after he had thrown a few shells and never resumed the attack. The blockade was nominally continued, but it did not amount to anything. Foreign vessels came and went as they chose.

Légitime kept on losing ground until finally he had lost everything but Port au Prince and the territory immediately surrounding it. His forces occupied Arcahiai, the strongest fortress near the capital, and which he regarded as impregnable, and La Coupe, another strong position near it. Hippolyte reached this point early in July last. Then Légitime's cause was most evidently a hopeless one, and he consented to arbitrate. He made overtures to the American Consul to act as orbitrator, and he accepted the task. Hippolyte, however, heard of this move, and he had no desire to enter into it. He had gained too much to submit to arbitration. He had stormed Arcahiai several times, and had been driven back each time, but on July 9 he made a last desperate effort and he captured the fort. This put a definite end to all hope of arbitration. Nothing remained between Hippolyte and Port au Prince but La Coupe, and Hippolyte very soon discovered that he could buy his way to that stronghold. He entered into negotiations with the General in command, and it was decided that on July 16 the former should make an attack on the fort, an apparent resistance would be made, and La Coupe, too, would have been won.

Légitime heard of this pleasant little arrangement and his determined to defeat it. On the date mentioned he stationed a strong force in ambush where the fight was to take place, would oe attacked and awaited developments. In a little while Hippolyte's men made the attack, the garrison rushed out, fired a few shots in the air, and began to retreat. Then the ambushed force made its appearance and completely routed the attacking party. It was a complete surprise to them, and they were driven back without much trouble. The treacherous General was put in prison in Port au Prince, and os nothing has since been heard of him, it is pretty safe to assume that Légitime "took care" of him, with an added torture or two thrown in.

Before his repulse Hippolyte managed to secure eighteen prisoners, and the next day, out of revenge, he had these poor wretches stood up before his army and remorselessly cut the throat of every one. Légitime's retaliation was swift and as terrible. He had eight prisoners of war, and these upon he had butchered in the public plaza in the presence of a tremendous crowd. The men were gagged, and one by one their throats were cut. One of the men succeeded in dislodging the gag from his mouth, and his piteous cries for mercy so delighted the crowd that the gags were removed from the mouths of the remainder in order that their cries might add further zest to the entertainment.

With the fall of Arcahiai. Hippolyte's victory was assured. Port au Prince held out longer than was expected, but its loss in the end was certain.

Légitime could not have left Port an Prince a poor man, for he had been systematically getting rich at the expense of the country. He had a force of about 3,500 men, each one of whom was entitled to a payment of $1 per day. The money went through Légitime's hands, and, perhaps in order to provide for contingencies, he deemed it necessary to draw financial rations for 5,000 men. Thus, for months past, he has had an income from this source of $5,000 in favor of $1,500 a day, quite sufficient to enable a man of his tastes to live nicely in a quiet way and to lay up something for a rainy day.

AN ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING.

LÉGITIME'S FOLLOWERS BLAME AMERICANS FOR THEIR DEFEAT.

Some of the events that have preceded the abdication of Légitime are interesting. They are described in correspondence which has reached THE TIMES by recent mails. It seems to be a fact that Légitime, rendered desperate by his situation, publicly ascribed the cause of all his failures to the Americans. He excited the soldiers and the people against the navy of the United States, and at one time, fearing that the forces of the latter would be lended to assist Hippolyte in an assault upon Port au Prince, he attempted to work the people up to a pitch of frenzy against the Americans.

Daily reports were printed in the *Moniteur*, the official organ of Légitime, of speeches made by the Southern leader in the palace and before the troops in the trenches. These were all pronounced "la vérité," and besides being read to the men under arms they were placarded throughout the city. One of these which was placarded ran as follows:

"What is the situation of the Haytian Government to-day? What of the United States in regard to the great naval participation of the latter in the affairs of the North?

"It may be true that these same vessels, in violation of all international law, were as transports for the Northern troops from port to port. Then it is necessary for us to know, and this at once, just what our relation is."

Légitime succeeded in impressing the people with the belief that the American naval forces would act in concert with Hippolyte the moment the latter effected an entrance into Port au Prince. He caused the report to ho circulated that the American Admiral daily sent ashore agents who, having picked up all the information possible concerning the condition of affairs, carried the news north to the Hippolyte Government, and that two war vessels were employed by the Americans to carry all these *mal apprises nouvelles*.

Attempts were made against the life of the American Minister by Légitime's followers, and the Légitime Government declined to be responsible for the acts of its soldiers. The action, by the way, of Admiral Gherardi in belittling the position of the American Minister resulted in Minister Thompson's refusing to go aboard the Kearsarge. He determined to take his chances ashore regardless of the threats of the Légitimists. The American residents in Port au Prince assert that their safety has been secured largely through the firmness of Minister Thompson. The local feeling against the American Minister is the outcome of the Ozama and Haytian Republic affairs. Long ago the Légitimists claimed that Minister Thompson was not affording them the aid that he should. They insisted that it was due to him that the United States Government exhibited such marked favor to Hippolyte's forces and has given the latter support other than moral.

Notwithstanding Admiral Gherardi's attempt to take upon himself all the credit of conducting the American affairs in Haytien, to disparage Mr. Thompson, the course of the American Minister is generally indorsed by Americans. As a Government official he left nothing undone to secure the safety of their lives and property. Port au Prince was completely invested. Hippolyte's forces worked around behind and to the right of the city. The gunboats of Légitime lay off Point Limetin to intercept transports with Northern troops. Three weeks ago Sale Tron was bombarded by Légitime's gunboats and the town was demolished. The people were compelled to fly into the interior for safety. Hippolyte, learning of the friendly feeling toward him by some of the inhabitants of the remaining towns in the South, sent a force of 600 men to Sale Tron with three Gatlings. Légitime's gunboats having gone to Port au Prince, the people of Sale Tron returned, and on the approach of Hippolyte's men joyfully came forward to meet them. The soldiers and the inhabitants of Sale Tron marched on together as far as Marigot, which they together took by assault. Not stopping to rest at Marigot, the motley throng pushed on to Jaomel, where was intrenched Gen. Dardignac with 800 men. Dardignac was bribed to surrender, but just at the last moment he was shot dead by some of his followers as a punishment for his perfidy. On the fall of Jaomel the combined forces of Hippolyte and Dardignac's former command marched on to Leogane, distant twenty miles to the north of Port au Prince. This town has all along been quietly in favor of Hippolyte, out on account of proximity to the Southern capital its people have not dared to declare openly for the Northern leader. The advance of Hippolyte in person, however, decided matters, and Leogane, along with Petite Rivière and Petite Goave, went over to Hippolyte. Absolutely nothing remained to Légitime but Port au Prince. The British forces at that place are prepared to assist the Americans should occasion arise, for the Kearsarge is unable by herself to care for all of the American residents here. The Galena is anxiously expected, for with her crew of some 200 men it will be possible on her joining the Kearsarge to throw ashore at any moment nearly 300 blue jackets and marines. This force, properly positioned in barricades, would suffice to hold in check several thousand Légitimists acting without concert.

WINDOM'S OBNOXIOUS ORDER.

CITIZENS OF TEXAS MAKING A STRONG PLEA FOR RELIEF.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of the citizens of Eagle Pass, participated in by Republicans and Democrats alike, and presided over by the Republican Mayor of the city, the following resolutions, protesting against the extension of Mexican lead-bearing ores, were unanimously adopted amid much enthusiasm:

Whereas, The recent ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, arbitrarily increasing the value of lead in silver-lead ores imported from Mexico, has caused that industry and the fruits thereof according to the citizens of Eagle Pass to be a failure of the past, as since that ruling not one car of car has been imported at this port, while some 20,000 tons were imported during the six months immediately preceding; and

Whereas, The exclusion of these silver-lead ores has extinguished the industries, actual and prospective, of the Mexican frontier, namely, the handling and smelting of Mexican ores, naturally reducing the volume of the frontier trade, which largely depended upon railways engaged in this transportation of these ores and upon supplying the American and native miners in Mexico; and

Whereas, This arbitrary ruling, in excluding these silver lead ores, threatens to curtail our import trade with Mexico, thus depriving the Mexicans of the means of paying for our exports and exciting retaliatory measures on the part of the Mexican Government against the exportation of cattle from Texas, an industry in which the people of the frontier are deeply interested; and

Whereas, Incalculable injury has already been done to American industries in Mexico both by the putting down of hnodreds of mines in which our own citizens have in good faith invested their capital, in some cases their possessions, and by cutting off from Mexican railways, owned and operated by Americans, their chief article of freight; and

Whereas, It is proposed to indnce Congress to make this ruinous exclusion of Mexican lead-silver ores permanent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Eagle Pass, most earnestly protest against the nature of the provisions of Secretary Windom's circular as to lead and silver ores, and urgently solicit the aid of all those interested in Mexican exports and transportation and whose property is menaced by effecting its withdrawal.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Congress of the United States and to the sense of justice of the great body of our fellow-citizens to rebuke and forbid this destruction of our means of livelihood.

Resolved, That we request all firms and business men engaged in trade with Mexico to enlist the services of the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in the North and East from whom they purchase, in avoiding the evil effects of this circular and of the proposed legislation of kindred import.

Resolved, That copies of these re solutions be sent to the Secretary of State and to the Treasury, to the Senators and Congressmen of Texas and such other States as may be concerned, to the secretaries of the other commercial bodies interested in the trade of Mexico, and the leading commercial journals of the country.

Before adjourning a standing committee was appointed to confer with other delegates from other interested cities, with a view to joint action toward securing the withdrawal of the circular. A resolution favoring a customs union of all American nations and calling upon the Texas delegations to advocate it in Congress was enthusiastically adopted.

HE IS ALSO A FORGER.

ALPHONSE PHILLIPS LEAVES FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN RUIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.—It new seems that the defalcations of the missing notary public, Alphonse Phillips, will sum up a large figure and that a very large number of people will be losers. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all classes and did a large business. His position as a member of the State Legislature, his money interest in so many financial concerns, and his education, wealth, and family standing caused him to he intrusted with an immense amount of money, and every hour discloses another victim.

When he left two months ago for a pleasure trip he did not say exactly where he was going, but the supposition is that he is in one of the large cities of the West. An attachment on his effects was issued by the court to-day. This applies to his aristocratic residence and large grounds on Napoleon-avenue, a residence on another fashionable street, the bank boxes and books, and the furniture in his office. Hardly had the attachment been served when more parties came into court praying for attachments. These claims in the course of a couple of hours amounted to $10,000, and the full amount of the defanlt is calculated at many times that figure.

The most sensational feature of the case, however, was the discovery that forgery must be added to his list of wrongdoings. It is in connection with a note for $15,000 in favor of Frank T. Howard, son of the famous founder of the Louisiana Lottery. The forged name was that of James Simeon. Phillips was a fast man, but not in a common way. He entertained royally and was a society favorite, and played largely at the roulette tables and with the bookmakers at the races and was a deep investicator into all games of risk. His own mother is entirely wrecked by her profligate son. He held all her funds and she is left penniless.

A DISHONEST HOTEL CLERK.

Burt Leach, a hotel clerk who had been employed in the United States Hotel, on the corner of Fulton and Water streets, a few months ago and left snddenly, was arraigned before Justice Ford yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of absconding with about $50 in cash, the property of G. P. Herding, proprietor of the hotel. Leach left on June 5, and his accounts were found to be short about $200. A few days ago Proprietor Herding heard through his son that Leach was acting as clerk at the Sturtevant House. The son had seen him.

Leach also saw the son and disappeared. The receipts of the house for that day had been $600, but Proprietor Herding never was opened it contained a bogus check for $300 on the Maverick Bank of Boston, a check for $210 signed by J. M. Haight, a private detective, and the balance in cash. Leach was arrested in Norfolk, Va., by Detective Sergeants Tynan and McManus on a charge of grand larceny. He was held for trial.

THEY WANT SEPARATE TRIALS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Attorneys for O'Sullivan to-day notified State Attorney Longeneoker that on Monday next, when the Cronin case came to trial, they would move for a separate trial for their client. And a few minutes after this notice was received a messenger arrived at the State Attorney's office bringing similar notices from Mr. Forest, the attorney for Coughlin, and from Senator Kennedy, the attorney for Burke. Thus O'Sullivan, Coughlin, and Burke will each make a fight for a separate trial.

"This move is not a surprise to me," said State Attorney Longeneoker, "I expected some such attempt at delay would be made by the defense. Of course I shall resist the motions. The six defendants are indicted for conspiracy and ought to be tried together."

And I have no doubt they will be, though, of course, I cannot predict what view the court will take."

RECEIVING THE FIREMEN.

The 150 members of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of the city of New-York, who had been in attendance on the Plattsburg Convention, received a right royal welcome home last evening. The West Shore train which brought the excursionists from Plattsburg was scheduled to arrive at 9:30, but it was fully an hour later when the ceremonies took place at the foot of West Forty-second-street. Those were drawn up in line to receive and escort their comrades the stay-at-home members of the association, forming a company of close upon 100, under command of Richard Cullen.

AQUATIC RACING EVENTS.

RACE OF OYSTER BOATS ON THE SOUND.

AN ANNUAL REGATTA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB—CASH PRIZES.

Thirty-one oyster boats sailed a race on the Sound yesterday afternoon for money prizes offered by the Larchmont Yacht Club. Five years ago this club, recognizing the many favors it had received from time to time from the oyster-boat sailors in the vicinity of Larchmont, inaugurated annual races for them, and it would be hard now to find a skipper of an oyster boat within many miles of the Larchmont Club house who will not wave his hat at sight of the Larchmont flag. Every inducement to enter their craft is offered to the hardy skippers, and the result has been large entries at the races and a day of good sport on each occasion so far.

Entries are free and the club is liberal with its prizes. Yesterday $335 was given to winners and seconds in the five classes in which the boats were arranged. Forty boats entered, but nine of them were unable to start. The day was pleasant and there was a moderate breeze to send the boats over the course laid from the Larchmont Club house around a stakeboat in Hempstead Harbor, thence around a markboat near Captain's Island, and return the same way. The distance sailed was twenty nautical miles. The wind was from the southeast until the last few, when it canted to the eastward.

It was annnunced that the race would be started at 10:30 A. M., but a lack of wind in the early morning prevented a good many boats from reaching Larchmont on time, and the Regatta Committee of the club willingly waited until afternoon, when all intending to start were on hand. Several of the boats displayed new sails bought for the occasion, and they looked quite yachtlike as they prepared to start.

The order of getting away was as follows: Elisa D. Bird, Claudia M., Florence May, Grace S. Mackey, Delphine, Stella, Emily, Mary Ella, Jennie R., Watson, Lucy Neal, Alice B., Mary, Agitator, Sea Spray, Emma R. Martin, Edward F. Bant, Economy, Emma C., Little Shamrock, Joke, Julia B., Stella May, Signor, Nana Sash, Annie K., Loon, Minnie, Minnie S., Addie B., and Mimic.

It was lucky for the Regatta Committee, Messrs. R. J. Greacen, Otto Sarony, and Chester C. Monroe, that there were members enough to go around, for such an array of names attached to untamiliar boats would have mixed them up completely. As it was, they got along very well. In the boat out to the first mark the Grace S. Mackey walked to the front, the Claudia M. and Florence May held their positions, fighting for first place in their class, with the smart little Delphina close behind. The Stella, Jennie C. Benedict, and Watson rounded the mark in the order named. The Emma C., racing against the Delphine, closed up on her and passed her on the east to Captain's Island. On this leg the boats became string out over half a mile, and when the Grace S. Mackey—which has won first money in her class for the past two years—crossed the finish line, which them all, each boat had not turned the Hempstead mark on the return sail. On the third leg nearly all the boats boomed their jibs out to port, with mainsails swung to starboard, and in this way they made the run to Hempstead.

The Florence May was the second boat across the finish line, with the Claudia M. third, followed by the Stella and Watson nearly bow and bow. The Jennie R. was sixth and Delphine seventh, while the Emma C. was not far away. The rest that finished crossed the line in the following order: Emma R. Martin, Addie B., Stella B., Economy, Minnie S., Stella May, Lucy Neal, Emily, Mary, Annie K., Jake, Loon. The rest did not finish. The Grace S. Mackey was beaten by time allowance.

Following is the record of boats, owners, and time:

CLASS 1—CABIN SLOOPS 35 FEET AND OVER.

Boat.	Owner.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Stella	G. M. Guess	4 09 27	4 01 42
Grace S.	S. Mackey	4 09 24	4 03 24
Jennie R.	A. L. Ford	4 11 04	4 05 49
Watson	P. E. Van Buskirk	4 09 13	4 07 28

CLASS 2—CABIN SLOOPS UNDER 35 FEET.

Florence May	J. C. Webster	4 06 13	3 59 43
Claudia M.	A. L. Ford	4 09 49	4 06 19
Emma R. Martin	G. W. Martin	4 18 30	4 15 46
Lucy Neal	C. E. Jones	4 28 30	4 27 53
Mary	F. Eschenck	4 41 45	4 38 15
Annie K.	A. and J. Wetmore	4 38 57	4 36 57

CLASS 3—OPEN SLOOPS 30 FEET AND OVER.

Stella May	G. M. Smith	4 22 09	4 17 32
Julia B.	J. L. Shorn	4 20 21	4 19 58
Loon	G. G. Burgess	4 32 11	4 33 11

CLASS 4—OPEN SLOOPS UNDER 30 FEET.

Emma C.	G. Bell	4 10 37	4 04 52
Delphine	A. Willis	4 07	4 00 47
Addie B.	J. Crooker	4 17 01	4 10 39
Minnie S.	C. W. Starkins	4 18 50	4 18 43
Economy	W. R. Ellsworth	4 21 56	4 15 56
Emily	E. Verity	4 32 13	4 25 29

CLASS 5—CAT-RIGGED BOATS.

Joke	J. E. Devoe	4 43 05	4 43 05
Mamie	A. H. Mott	4 56 12	4 52 49

The winners and seconds and the prizes are:

Stella, $50; Grace S. Mackey, $25; Florence May, $40; Claudia M., $25; Stella May, $40; John H., $25; Emma C., $40; Delphine, $25; Joke, $40; Mamie, $25.

ITS FIRST REGATTA A SUCCESS.

There was a good, whole-sail breeze for the yachts of the Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach, L. I., yesterday. It was the club's first regatta, and, although the entriee were not nnmerous, it was a very snccessful one. G. E. Brightson's sloop Penguin delighted her owner and the members of the clnb by defeating the Athlon, owned by Vice Commodore Havene of the Atlantic Yacht Clnb. The Penguin was sailed by Capt. "Joe" Ellsworth. Bnt her admirers say she wonld have won anyway.

The course for second and third class sloops was from a stakeboat moored off the clubhouse in Gravesend Bay to the red buoy at the junction of the Swash and Ship Channels, then, keeping to the east of Buoye 11 and 13, to and around Buoy 15, and then home. It made almost a perfect triangular course of between twelve and thirteen miles. The journey for Class 4 (cathoats) was from the stakeboat to and around Buoys 11 and 15 and back. There were no entries in the first class.

The wind was steady from the south-southwest when the starting gun was fired at 2:26:30. This made the first leg a dead heat to windward. Under Capt. Ellsworth's skillful management the Penguin was first over the line, at 2:07. She showed the way all around. She rounded the bell buoy at 3:00:40, the Athlon following at 3:04:08, the Polly at 3:10:38, the Annie at 3:11:17, the Amelia at 3:15:48, the Pastime at 3:18:08, the Guide at 3:18:27, and the Tourist at 3:30:15.

On the run to Buoy 15 the Penguin was the only one in her class which did not set a spinnaker. She did have one aboard. So the Athlon made up a little time. She lost it, however, on the last leg with the wind abeam. Thomas Arnold's Polly saved the Atlantic Club from complete defeat by winning the prize for third-class sloops. She also led her opponents over the entire course. J. Bourg's Diodon won the catboat race. The following is the summary:

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Penguin	2 07 00	4 00 38	1 53 38	1 49 21
Athlon	2 11 21	4 01 42	1 50 11	1 50 11
Annie	2 07 07	4 17 08	2 10 01	2 06 51
Amelia	2 07 54	4 30 41	2 22 47	2 15 21

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS.

Polly	2 11 10	4 19 31	2 08 21	2 08 21
Guide	2 12 37	4 37 42	2 25 05	2 23 05
Pastime	2 07 30	4 40 22	2 33 22	2 28 44
Tourist	2 12 15	4 45 15	2 32 15	2 28 16

CATBOATS.

Diodon	2 09 21	3 32 00	1 22 39	1 22 15
Zylpha	2 07 45	3 41 00	1 33 15	1 33 15
Manhattan	2 10 40	Did not finish.		

Commodore Dickey said that next year it was intended to hold a big regatta earlier in the season, before the yachts of other clubs went away on their cruises. There will also be several handsome silver cups. It is proposed to encourage aquatics in the clnb. A cauoe regatta will be held Sept. 14, and all of the crack canoeists in the East will be invited to participate.

The officers yesterday were: Judges—Ex-Commodore Bonnquet D. E. Tuthill, Charles A. Deshon; Regatta Committee—James B. White, E. C. Homans, F. B. Fisher, W. S. Elliott; Secretary—Russell Bleecker; Measurer—B. R. Meserole.

THE VARUNA'S REGATTA.

The Varuna Boat Clnb had its fourteenth annual regatta yesterday, from the clnb house at the foot of Fifty-eighth-street, Brooklyn. The officers of the day were R. H. Pelton of the Seawanhaka Boat Clnb as referee, and Capt. Walker of the Ariel Boat Clnb and Capt. Burns of the Crescent Boat Clnb, timekeepers. The Regatta Committee consisted of H. M. Winter, H. C. Welsh, W. H. Dann, T. Richards, and John W. Reid.

The distance over which all the races were rowed was three-eighths of a mile out, around a stakeboat and return. The first event of the day was a junior single gig race, Class B, with nine entries. C. Beiger came in first in 5:08, closely followed by M. J. Quill, Jr. This was followed by a junior single gig race, Class A, in which W. C. Johnsen, W. C. Reid, and W. C. Cook competed. The three men dipped their oars simultaneously at the signal to go, and Johnson immediately took the lead, which he kept as far as the stakeboat. On the home stretch, however, Reid made a desperate spurt when within 100 yards of the finish, and won by about half a boat's length in 4:38.

A six-oared barge was next rowed between the crews, as follows:

Crew No. 1.—E. S. McGrath, M. Johnson, W. H. Reid, M. Rainey, R. Baird, M. Donahy, J. G. Tighe, coxswain.

Crew No. 2.—F. Olsen, E. L. Dunn, H. W. Dunn, Charles Belger, G. Edwards, W. C. Cook, G. Freeh, coxswain.

This was also a close race. The Freeh crew managed their oars in excellent style and came in just three seconds ahead of their opponents. Time—4:46.

FOR A CUP AND A MEDAL.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Two exciting boat races occurred this afternoon on Deal Lake in the presence of a large crowd of people. The prizes were handsome, and were offered by Founder James A. Bradley. The first race, for a silver cup, was won by Floyd Brooks, and the second race, for which a gold medal was offered, was won by Walter White.

YACHTING AT MARBLEHEAD.

THE SCOTCH CUTTER MINERVA WINS ANOTHER RACE.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 24.—The first of a series of races for a cup offered by ex-Commodore W. F. Weld of the Eastern Yacht Club, for forty-foot yachts, was sailed here to-day, and was won, as every well-posted yachtsman thought it would be, by C. H. Tweed's Scotch cutter Minerva. The canny little craft defeated those crack Burgess flyers, the Tomahawk and Chiquita, and did it with the greatest ease, defeating also the McVey cutter Alice. The wind was very light from the eastward during most of the race, but the Minerva drifted rapidly, and on the reach home, as the wind freshened, outsailed the fleet in the handsomest possible manner.

Incidental to the race were contests for Corinthian yacht clubs' cups for the thirty and twenty-seven foot classes, but the thirties did not finish in time, while in the twenty-seven-foot class the Swordfish won from a fleet of but three yachts.

The forties were sent away at 12:30 o'clock from Marblehead Rock for their trip over a twenty-four-mile triangular course, of which the first leg was to the Southwest Mark, eight miles away. The Tomahawk was first across the line, which Chiquita crossed next, while the Alice and Minerva were less than three minutes behind. All the boats crossed on the port tack, and were skipping along at a fair rate under topsails and small jib topsails. The Alice was footing as fast as any of them, but the Minerva was pointing the highest and working slowly but surely out to windward.

Had the wind held it would have taken along leg and a short one for the boats to reach the mark, but it hauled to the northward so that all made the mark without tacking. The Minerva got there first and was never again deprived of the lead. The times of rounding were: Minerva, 2:00:21; Tomahawk, 2:00:46; Chiquita, 2:03:04, Alice, 2:11:22.

Spinnakers were set on the run to the Southwest Mark, but it was a very slow drift, and was marked by only the closeness of the contest between the leaders. Once around the mark, however, the wind freshened, and the reach home was made in fair time. The Minerva gained five or six minntes, and crossed the line with less than thirty seconds to spare before the expiration of the time limit. The others followed in the same order as at the first mark.

The thirties could not make the course in time, but Mr. Whitlock's Kathleen, the New-York representative, was leading the fleet when fog and darkness swept down upon it. By her victory the Minerva wins a "leg" of the Weld Cup. One leg has already been won by the Chiquita, and three more are to be sailed.

The times of the forties over the course are shown in the summary:

Name.	Sailing Length.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Minerva	46.07	6 00 37	5 57 28
Tomahawk	48.38	6 07 04	6 07 04
Chiquita	46.38	6 13 41	6 10 11
Alice	46.65	6 18 50	6 13 41

The Minerva thus beats Mr. E. D. Morgan's Tomahawk 9 minutes and 36 seconds, corrected time, and the Alice 18 minutes and 13 seconds. The Minerva also defeats all boat against boat.

FOR THE JOURNALISTS.

A RICH PROGRAMME FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—The elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of the National Editorial Association which meets here next week, Aug. 27 to 30 inclusive, are all but complete. The work has been undertaken and carried out in the most systematic manner. Numerous special committees have been formed, and each given its own department in the big list of entertainments. The Executive Committee has been most lavish in its expenditures and arrangements for the entertainment of the city's distinguished guests.

The programme is as follows: Business meetings of the association will be held every day in the Armory Hall. Tuesday morning Mayor Pridgeon of Detroit will deliver an address of welcome, President J. R. Bettis of the Editorial Association responding. In the afternoon the delegates will visit Minister Palmer's celebrated stock farm and log cabin by special invitation of Mr. Palmer from Manitou. In the evening Col. Elliott F. Shepard will address the delegates upon the subject of "Editorial Philosophy." Wednesday afternoon an excursion will be made by water to the Detroit International Fair and Exposition grounds, where a pleasant entertainment will be given by the managements. From the exposition grounds, the steamers will proceed to Belle Isle, where a cross parade of the Fourth Regiment, Michigan State troops, will be held. Wednesday evening ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson will give the delegates a reception at their residence on Woodward-avenue. Thursday afternoon an excursion will be made to Grosse Pointe in private yachts tendered for the occasion, and on Friday afternoon the delegates will proceed by steamer to the Star Island Grounds, St. Clair Flats, where an elaborate banquet will be given them. Fully three hundred delegates and their ladies are expected to be present. Everything has and will be done to make the occasion an enjoyable one for all concerned.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, stationary temperature, except in Vermont, slightly cooler, northeasterly winds.

For Massachnsetts, fair, stationary temperature in eastern portion, cooler in western portion, northeasterly winds.

For Rhode Island and Connecticut, generally fair, stationary temperature, except cooler in Western Connecticut, easterly winds.

For eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, stationary temperature, except in northern portion of Eastern New-York, cooler, easterly winds.

For New-Jersey and Delaware, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, except showers in Southeastern Virginia, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in Southeastern Virginia, easterly winds.

For Western New-York, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndaut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	68°	70°	3 P. M.	76°	76°
6 A. M.	69°	68°	6 P. M.	80°	76°
9 A. M.	85°	69°	9 P. M.	74°	72°
12 M.	79°	73°	12 P. M.	76°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.....75½°
Average temperature for same date last year....72°

TROUBLE AMONG THE SOCIALISTS.

The New-York Section of the Socialist o Labor Party held a meeting yesterday and indorsed the suspension of W. L. Rosenbaum, William Hantze, A. Gercke, and F. Sauter from the National Executive Committee of the party, and appointed to three of the places Otto Beiger, S. E. Shevitch, and R. Priest. The suspended members have appealed to the Board of Supervision of the party, which meets in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and have demanded the suspension of the New-York Section on charges of violating the constitution of the Socialistic Labor Party. Alexander Jonas, editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, has been selected to defend the section.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT COAL RATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Simpson & Watkins, anthracite coal operators in the Carbondale district of Pennsylvania, have filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, through their counsel, Franklin B. Gowan of Philadelphia, a complaint against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, charging unjust discrimination against the complainants in freight rates and shipping facilities.

The complaint alleges that the respondent is the owner of all the capital stock of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, which is a competitor of the complainants in mining and shipping anthracite coal from the Carbondale district to points in New-York and New-Jersey, and that it charges the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which is also engaged in mining and shipping coal, much lower rates than it charges the complainants.

In addition to this direct discrimination, the respondent, in the name of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, is engaged, it is alleged, in shipping anthracite coal from the Carbondale district to points in the States of New-York and New-Jersey, and that in selling the coal at such prices that, after paying the freight charges and paying the charges for selling the coal, there remains a sum much less than the market value of the coal at the point of shipment. The complaint also alleges that the respondent, in distributing coal cars, gives undue advantage to the two companies named, and further, that the respondent is the owner or lessee, or has the control of a thousand new coal cars, designated as "Delaware and Hudson exclusive cars," which are mainly confined to the service of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

The same complainants have also filed a complaint against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, charging, among other things, unjust discrimination against the complainants in the matter of freight rates. They also charge that the respondent carries bituminous coal over like distances, and in the same direction, between points in the anthracite fields and points in the State of New-York at rates per ton per mile which the complainants believe to be about one-third of the rates charged on anthracite coal between like points and in the same direction.

A similar complaint against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is filed by Andrew Langdon & Co., coal operators of Buffalo, N. Y.

MR. VAN HORNE'S SIDE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview published here this morning, differs from Judge Cooley in regard to Canadian competition being hurtful to American roads.

"In this case," President Van Horne says, "Judge Cooley has apparently formed his opinion without giving the defendant an opportunity to be heard. The Canadian Pacific is not and never has been an eager competitor for freight traffic between the Eastern and the Pacific coast States. It has arbitrary rates to pay to its connections at both ends of the line on such traffic, and these arbitrary rates leave too little profit to make the traffic worth fighting for.

"There is little, if any, sincerity in the complaints of the other Pacific lines about the effect of its competition. The Canadian Pacific was used by them as a bugbear in their attempt to prevent the passage of the Inter-State Commerce act, and its use as a bugbear has been continued for the purpose of obtaining modifications of the act. They are disappointed at finding the Canadian Pacific living up to its terms more faithfully than they did themselves. I feel sure that Judge Cooley will do us the justice to say that it has done so. I do not hesitate to say that as a bottom of this fuss about the Canadian Pacific's competition and Canadian railways generally has been the American Pacific lines, and chiefly the Southern Pacific, some of the Eastern trunk lines joining it in a half-ashamed way."

President Van Horne concludes that what is desired seems to be the exclusion of the Canadian Pacific from competition with American Pacific lines on account of its light capital charges compared with theirs.

PERHAPS A NEW LINE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Surveyors are busy between Sand Lake and Brainard, Rensselaer County. It is given out that the object is to run a line of railroad from Sand Lake to Hudson. A railroad man, who professes to know, says this is all bosh; that the Delaware and Hudson people are back of the matter, and that the scheme is to construct a line of railroad from Troy through Sand Lake and Brainard to the Housatonic Road for the purpose of running the Delaware and Hud

THE AMUSEMENT SEASON

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

"Mankind," a good example of what used to be called in London "the Surrey drama," is a play commendable only for its adaptability to pictorial uses, and for a very small but appreciable degree of photographic accuracy in its minor details; the costermonger and his wife and the frequenters of the "coffee house" are fairly life-like portrayals, and the attitude of a London mob toward the unfortunate "bobby" is depicted without much exaggeration. "Mankind" was written by George Conquest, manager of a popular theatre in London, a pantomimist of skill and an actor of grotesque characters, and Paul Merritt, a playwright whose name is associated with a great deal of absurd work. The piece was originally named "Beggar Your Neighbor," the name of a game of cards, and the titles read for the various acts into which it is divided—there are, eles, seven of them—still relate to the game even under the present comprehensive title of "Mankind." The view of mankind taken in the play is characteristic of an East of London drama; the rich men without an exception are rogues; the virtue of the poor, the squalid, and the vulgar folks is really remarkable.

"Mankind" is now current at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, and as a specimen of dramatic composition which, it is hoped, will soon be out of fashion, it is certainly worth seeing. The representation is commendable. The scenic pictures, with one or two exceptions, create a perfect illusion. The pier at Ramsgate, Leicester-square, the coffee house, and the view of Paradise-place by night, with an attack by an infuriated mob upon a tenement, during which all the glass windows in the neighborhood are shattered, are really impressive pictures. "Mankind," like most plays of its class, impresses the critical observer chiefly by its excessive waste of material. Every not is overloaded with incident, the plot is needlessly complicated again and again, and the complicatieue lead to no legitimate artistic climax. The story is involved, improbable, aed, on the whole, uninteresting. The heroine is a tiresome bore from the first. It is not often that we see a good melodrama like "The Lights o' London" or "The Silver King," in which reasonable and interesting plot is skillfully developed to a rational climax.

In an off seeaon at Daly's Theatre seven years ago "Mankind" was presented for the first time in this country. Mr. Daly has always had a fondness for melodrame since his early triumph with "Under the Gaslight," and he was probably attracted to this play by the odd character of Daniel Groodge, a dirty, bad old man but a picturesque personage. Mr. Charles Lecleroq acted the part, which had been done in London by Conquest, with great core and striking effect. The rest of the cest was made up principally of the yoneger members of Mr. Daly's company, and the piece was divested of many of its absurdities and greatly reduced in length.

At the Fourteenth-Street Theatre you may see all of it. It is vigorously and briskly played, and Mr. Alfred Fisher as the virtuous costermonger, Miss Maggie Holloway as his wife, and the representatives of the ubiquitous mob give the performance its strong dramatic flavor. Mr. W. H. Thompson is the Daniel Groodge. We have no more careful actor, and none whose work is watched more closely by speculative managers. Mr. Thompson has been looked to to make a great hit for a long time; but he has not yet made one. It is difficult to see just where his failing lies. He is an excellent mimic, a master of the art of make-up; he composes an eccentric character with a good eye for the picturesque, and to minute attention to every detail. His own identity is always completely hidden in the part he essumes, and each portrayal is distinctly new. There is no hint in his Daniel Groodge of the Spanish ecoundrel of "A Possible Case," or the insece wnderer of "Allan Dare." Groodge looks the hundred years which popular belief gives to the list of crime; his voice, his walk, every movement suggests senility. The critical eye detects in the performance many admirable details; but the popular mind is wearied by it.

The experienced manager, who looks at the etsee from a practical point of view, will tell you that it is Mr. Thompson's failing to "hold" a scene too long and to pay so much attention to little details as to neglect the broad effects which move the common spectator. Even in the murner scene—the most repulsive episode in this repulsive piece—Mr. Thompson has the greatest dramatic value—Mr. Thompson is not nearly so effective as an inferior comedian might be. The scene certainly ought to have a thrilling effect. Groodge, knowing the intention of his precious partner to kill him, meets the murtner with as bland and meek a manner as the old hypocrite can assume; talks to him of old times, sings a verse of "Auld Laeg Syne" with him, induces him to write and sign a few words in relation to a proposed dissolution of partnership, which is the answer as well for a suicide's explanation of his act, and then attacks him and strangles him with his own handkerchief. But the thrilling effect has all been dieipated by Mr. Thompeoe's over-deliberateness before the climax. He is too sure of the value of his skill.

One thing in the play of "Meukind" proves, in a judicious way, is Gsorge Conquest's long term of service to the British public as a maker of Christmas pantomime. The adventures of the lost will, which are to be takau seriously by the spectators, are exactly like the adventures of that time-honored piece of pantomimic cotton-wool eausages which are supposed to cause mirth when exhibited in the harlequinade.

* * *

The nomenclature of the Englieh drama le in a hopelessly puzzling condition at present. Only the other day some genius printed in this city an elaborate but uneonvincing explanation of the difference betwsen comedy and "society drama." This sage would probably call "Frou-Frou" and "Young Mrs. Winthrop"—excellent examples of modern comedy—"society drama." But if "society drama" is anything at all it is comedy. On the other hand, the melodramatic burlettas that tickle the infantile multitude to-day have no right to the title of "farce-comedy." As a general thing, the productions of Mr. Charles H. Hoyt's imitators do not deserve to be dignified by the estesmed name of "farce." Good farce is not to be despised. The very term "melodrama," which we also use to designate plays like "Mankind," would be quite as well suited to them. The term was imported into England from France—where it had a meaning—in the days of the Londoo patent theatres. When Drury Lane and Covent Garden held, by charter, the monopoly of the "legitimate" drama the managers of lesser theatres hit upon "melodrama" as a good term with which to evade the law. Tragedy pure aed simple, heroic pentameters, howl, dagger, and all, were given, with a song or two stuck in at odd moments, and called "melodramas," and the term gradnally graw into use. It is needed about as much as the terms Mr. Dion Boucicault has pressed into the use of the English etage.

Bnt probably "Bric-à-Brac," which Mr. Frank Taeneehill, the author, calls a "musical comedy extravaganza," would be overburdened even by the desired title of "melodrama." Musical comedy extravaganza, though something of a monthful, is decidedly hatter than "farce-comedy," for the piece is musical in a way, and it ie decidedly extravagant. It has no relation whetever to comedy, or to anything else under the sun except the "variety stage."

"Bric-à-Brac" was pieced on view at Mr. Tony Pastor's theatre on East Fourteenth-street last week. It has been seen and applauded by seven fairly-large audiences, and it is probably, a "success." There is a story in this piece about a millionaire who grew pnlm-throbbisel and built a large hall, to whioh he invited the xeniuses of the land to come and exhibit the products of their minds. As one of the visiting geniuses is a composer of comic opera who bringe the opera with him, chorus girls, limelight, tights, and all, the committee of honest, but ill-favored farmers, friends of the millionaire's rustic youth, who are appointed to award the guerdons to deserving merit, find some selece in the midst of their trials. Another genius brings a flying machine that will fly, and it is pretties the millionaire and his friende to some nnknown region in the heart of Africa, where they dwell for four years, dressed in moakey skins, the prisoners of a tribe of nice girls, who wear brown silk tights and high-heeled boots, and sing selections from current operettas. The prisoners pass their time playing circus, pretending to take drinks at an imaginary bar, and playing baseball. They are finally rescued by two intrepid agents of Barnum on a hunt for living curiosities.

The company includes Miss Mende Giroux, a pretty girl with a good singing voice, and Mr. Alfred M. Hamptor, a comic actor who emulates the manner of Mr. N. C. Goodwin. Tne piece is devoid of all artistic merit, and nothing could be much stupider than it is; but "Bric-à-Brac," in short, is a mere show of the "variety" kind. The comic countrymen are agile clowns; one of them has a pleasing tener voice, another can imitate with his mouth the ear-piercing music of a semmon clarionet. The dagky servant, who is always on hand, can whistle that deplorable melody associated in the public mind for years with the untimely demise of Ally, who sleepsin the valley, while the mocking bird is singing o'er her grave.

And as a "variety show" this exhibition is not to be compared with Prof. Herrmann's real "variety show," now to be seen at the Bijou Theatre. There one can see remarkable acts of acrobatism and graceful dancing, and hear popular music, without having his sensibilities affended by the "dialogue" of such a writer as Mr. Frank Tannehill. The juggiery of "the Great Trewey" would not be a bit more interesting if Trewey were disguised as an imaginary millionaire with the name of Joe Gold. What a horrid desert the mind must be that can find comfort in "humor" of the quality indicated by Mr. Tannehill.

* * *

Both "Mankind" and "Bric-à-Brac" are specimens of "actors' plays." Another is "The Love Story" which held the etage at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre all last week. We have seen worse plays than "The Love Story"—we have never seen a worse actress than Adelaide Moore—but en "actor's play" of the common order is apt to have certain characteristics that distinguish it from a play written by one who is not an actor. The actor's appreciation of "points" that always tell with an audience is manifested in every scene. For instance, in "The Love Story" Miss Borth is a dependent in the home of an amiable, prattling old lady. The old lady remarks, in a mild way, that Miss Borth would have been much better off if her father had been less extravagant.

"Not one word," says Miss Borth, rising in indignatioe, "against my father!"

The gallery cheers, and reflective folks are shocked at this approval of a speech that is certainly, to say the leaet, impudent, because the old lady is certainly kind and gentle, and there seems to be no dispute concerning the deceased paret's extravegant habits. But itdawns upon the reflective folks after a while that the dead father has nothing whatever to do with the play, and the old lady's remurk was made purposely to give Miss Borth an opportunity to utter her rejoinder. It was necessary to indicate the warmth of Miss Borth's affection. She loved her father.

The old rtick of "play wrighting" cling to the hedy of the drama like barnacles to a ship, and actor's plays are full of them. Of course there is no reason why an actor, possessing the required literary tnient, ehonld net write as good a play, if not a better one, than a writer who does not go on the stage so intimately. The principles of dramatic authorship need elucidation. Many attempts have lately been made in this direction, and Mr. Julius Magnus, in the September number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, presents what might be called a primer of dramatic authorship. Mr. Magnus tells aspiring play wrights a good deal about entrances and exits, the proper length of e play, and the composition of an ordinary theatrical company. He tells them also of the need of knowing just what they are going to do before they begin to write. It will not do to begin to write a play and let the plot and chsracters take their own course. The result, it seems, will be havoc. Mr. Magnus hae evidently had e glimpse of some of Mr. A. M. Palmer's 7,000 manuscript plays. Says Mr. Magnus:

"The differeoce between the value of spoken and that of written dialogne is something that very few except actors and experienced dramatists understand. A sentence written with perfect smoothness sod grace may be utterly ineffective on the stage, owing to its too great length, to the clauses being so divided as to necessitate taking breath at the wrong time, or to the most emphatic words not being placed so as best to assail and linger on the ear. A couple of very brief illnstrations may be found in two succeeding lines of "Lsd Astray." Hector has warned Armande of her danger.

"ARM.—Hector, you insult me! (*Crossing to R.*)

"HEC.—I don't care, if I save you.

"Now, suppose these lines had been written thus:

"ARM.—You insult me, Hector!

"HEC.—If I save you, I don't care.

"Apparently either way is equally good, yet the first way is far more effective, the second is utterly barren and hopeless."

It really does seem to the uninitiated as if the words he quotes would he equally effective in either of the arraogements. The differenoe is something worth pondering over. So is the following explanation of the dearth of dramatists in England to-day:

"The iogenious mechanism of the modern stage imposes on the dramatist of to-day conditions of technical knowledge by which his predecessors were unfettered, and which can hardly be fulfilled save by more exclusive attention to theatrical technique than 'the great masters of our modern literatore' can be expected to bestow."

Which means, or seeme to mean, that it is a more difficult task to write a play now than it wes in the days of Shakespeare, and, consequently, the good writers leave the dramatist's work to poor ones. This expression of opinion would not be so extraordinary if it had not appeered in that profound London journal, the *Saturday Review*.

* * *

Mr. Palmer's Madison-Squnre Theetre company will begin a series of short engagements away from home this week. "Captain Swift" will be presented at the Grand Opere Honse to-morrow night with exactly the same cast as it had during its long run last season—Mrs. Booth, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Holland, Miss Annie Russell and Miss Burroughs keeping their original parts. To-morrow night, also, e preliminary season begins at Daly's Theatre, with Mr. Sol Smith Russell as the star. The play will be a new piece by Mr. Edward E. Kidder called "A Poor Relation," and Mr. Russell will impersonate a meek, gentle, unsucceesful man bearing the felicitous name of Noah Vale. Mr. Russell has scarcely filled as high a poeition among actors since he adopted thet calling as he used to have among entertainers. His powers of mimicry are uncommonly developed, and he used to he a greet card in the rural lyceums. On the stage, however, he is still feeling his way. He is a careful and thoogntful actor, and there is a sort of quaint charm about his personality.

Another "entertainer" of the platform—Mr. A. P. Burbank—has become an actor. Mr. Burbank hae long had a leaning in that direction, and his unfortunate experiment with a comic narrative, written in dialogue form, by Mark Twain, le well remsmbered. Mr. Burbank will continue his efforts for the present to "star" —Mr. Frohman having selected him to act Dick Pheuyl in "Sweet Lavender" with a traveling company. It is a difficult part, dssigned by a practised play wright to fit the personal peculiarities of an old London actor, Edward Terry. But perhaps Mr. Burbank's personality will fit the part better than Mr. Le Meyne's, though he can scarcely hone to employ all the skill that Mr. Le Moyns devoted to its portrayal.

Mr. E. H. Sothern's acnuel engagement at the Lyceum Theatre has opened auspiciously and with premises of substantial success. The growth of this young actor in popular favor has been sure and not too fast for his own good. His Chumley will be one of the sights and topics of talk in New-York during the early part of the dramatic season.

THE ADVENT OF NIKISCH.

A great deal of nonsense is poured out in regard to the advent of Herr Arthur Nikisch, who has been engaged by Mr. Higginson to succeed Wilhelm Gericke as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Higginson is accused of a lack of patriotism in bringing over a foreigner to direct his organization. This argument falls to the ground with the edetomary dull, sickening thud when it is recalled that Herr Gericke was a foreigner, that he was not and is not an American citizen, and that he has returned to his native land, so far as we know, to remain. Therefore every moment of his sojourn in this country was quite as much of an outrage on the patriotic American conductors as the engagement of Herr Nikisch. They should have called vehemsatly and coatinuonaly on Mr. Higginson during Herr Gericke's stay here to discharge the alien and stranger and employ one of them in his stead. Having failed in that they are guilty of the most ridiculous inconsistency in crying out against the importatiou of a foreigner to succeed a foreigner whose lack of American birth and citizeaship never caused any deep public dissatisfaction.

It is generally conceded that Arthur Nikisch is a conductor with no pretension. Our patriotic directore of music might fairly object to his advent if it could be shown that some one of them was better qualified than he for the post. The fact is, however, that this cannot be shown. Very little is known in America about Herr Nikisch, except what has been obtained from foreign sources. If, when he shall have stood his trial before the competent critics and cultivated public of Boston, he is found wanting, it will be time enough to say that there are several American conductors equally as good, or more so, to maintain the high prestige of the Boston Orchestra. At present no suon assertion can be fairly made, and its reiteration is absolnte folly. Such information as we have from abroad in regard to Herr Nikisch may prove to be worthless. Foreign reputations are very crude things in America. Every artist who comes from Europe must be, and invariably is, judged anew in this country. If Herr Nikisch is found to be the man he is reputed fo be, the Boston public will have little patience with the plaint of disaffected patriots, so called. As for New-York, it can safely be said that this city will he quite as ready as the Eastern metropolis to hear the admirable orchestra conducted by a well-qualified artist, no matter whence he comes.

Herr Nikisch is forty years old, and has been the conductor of the Stadt Theatre at Leipsio since 1881. The excellence of the performaucee at thie house le known throughout Germany, and Herr Nikisch has earned fame throngh his treetment of Wageer's works. He has also had ten years of experience as a conductor of orchestral concerts, and it is said of him that his exhaustive study of most scores has resulted in his memlorizing them. It is also said that the men who played under him at Leipsio are unceasing in their praises. Trained for years in the high atmosphere of German art, at one time a student under Wagner, it is not likely that this man will prove to be a weak substitute for Gericke. At any rate, no one has a right to say thet Mr. Higginson has failed in his duty to Americe until it is demenstrated that his new conductor is not so good as his old one. The need of this country is good music, well rendered. The American musician is get deprived of opportunities to be heard. Men who have written good compositions, as Mr. Van der Stucken, Mr. McDowell, and eeveral others have done, have met with little or no appreciation both at home and abroad. Bank men are somewhat reasonsable for their obtuseness during the guerile outery against the advent of Nikisch. If is a trite but undeniable aeyiag that art is cosmopolitan. Let us not forget that.

WORCESTER'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The Worcester Music Festival will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 24, 25, 26, and 27. The following performers have been engaged: Sopranos, Katherine Van Arnhem, Corinne Moore-Lawson, and Clementina De Vere; contraltos, Clara Poole and Lillian Carll Smith; tenors, Whitney Mockridge, Frederick Harvey, and George J. Parker; baritones, William Ludwig and Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson; basso, D. M. Babcock; violinist, Franz Kneisel; 'cellist, Victor Herbert; pianist, Adele Aus der Ohe; oboist, M. Sautet; flutist, Herr Heindel. Carl Zerrahn will be the conductor, and Victor Herbert the associate conductor. The orchestra will be composed of sixty men from the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The opening evening of the festival will be devoted to a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." A symphony concert will be given on Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend" will be given. On Thursday and Friday afternoons symphony concerts will be given. On Thursday evening Hiller's "Song of Victory" will be performed, and on Friday evening Haydn's "Crention" will be brought forward.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The London *Times's* correspondent at Bayreuth, writing under date of Aug. 8, says: "The act of performances which will terminate on the 18th inst. has not been known, and will doubtless continue to show, that the popularity of Wagner's matured creations is enormously on the increase and that the circle of those who feel their influence is an ever-widening one. From year to year a gradual transition has been taking place from the indignation breathing in a small clique of hot-headed enthusiasts to the more dispassionate though not less wholehearted admiration of musicians of more catholic views. A noteworthy sign of this change is that the long-hated and strangely-aspired visions of that form of Wagnerism which can only be compared with the 'æsthetic' craze of a few years ago are now most rarely met with, even in Bayreuth itself." Coming from an English writer, this is decidedly pleasant reading for those who study Wagner in the light of reason rather than the darkness of superstition.

"The Great Metropolis," a drama by George R. Jessop and Benjamin Teal, will be produced at Proctor's Twenty-Third-Street Theetre next Saturday night. This will be the east: Will Webster, Harry Meredith; Jack Holt, W. G. Beach; Walter Mowbray, Joseph Cameron Holland; Benjamin Bere, Harry Hawk; Captain Carr, C. W. Couldock; Edward Holt, Daniel Lecson; Harry Vanstitart, Earle Sterling; Tom Kelly, Newton Chisnell; "Deck," Jennie Karaner; Matthew Quinn, Martin Cody; Daily, Master Parr; The Boothlack, Garibaldi; Ned Bowline, J. Worth; James, R. Sackett; Nell Carr, Nettie Guion; Gertrude Melville, Miss Clara Maitland, Ida Glenn; Mrs. Carr, Mrs. W. G. Jones; Pantine, Adele Palmer; Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Owen Marlowe.

The scenery and properties for the prodeotion of "Richard III." by Mr. Mansfield are due in this city next Tuesday. The invoice covers 97 pages of foolscap. There are 14 heavy sets of scenery, 215 costumes, 43 suits of armor, steel armor, 125 wigs, and 63 boxes of properties. Mr. Mansfield has a new play in one act by Richard Devy of London, called "Leobia," which he may put on at matinée performance. If he does not feel equal to playing "Richard III." twice on Saturday he has decided that he will give a production of Robert Buchanan's new play next May. This piece is not a dramatization of Scott's "Marmion."

"Love and Liberty," the new play in which Miss Helen Barry will appear under the management of J. M. Hill during the coming season, while it is a military play in the sense that the story is founded on events supposed to have arisen from the Franco-German war, does not depend for its interest npon any sensational incidents of a military character. The hero is an officer of the French Army and the heroine is his wife, who stands by him even when he is in disgrace with his comrades, and fights her battle for him and for herself nobly.

Mr. Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, has leased to the "Shenandoah" company the services of Henry Miller, Morton Selten, and Effie Shannon. Mr. Miller, who has been playing the juvenile parts in "The Wife" and "Sweet Lavender," made his first appearance as "Shenandoah" in now receiving the congratulations of Brousou Howard, the author, at rehearsals, and will be given, for the first time in this city, at the opening of the season at the Star Theatre, Sept. 9.

At Mr. Barr McIntosh's matinée, to be given at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next Thursday afternoon, Miss May Hampton, who has left the stage, will be seen, instead of Miss Georgie Davids, as Parthenia, to the Ingomar of Mr. McIntosh. Miss Katherine B. Howe will sing a new song, Miss Laura Burt will deliver a stump speech, Mr. Eugene Oudin will sing two new songs, Mr. Rogers Bacon will play, and Miss Pirmpton will be seen in two acts of "The Mountebank."

"The Brigands" is still drawing large audiences at the Casino. The performance is well worth attending, presenting, as it does, much agreeable singing by Miss Russell and considerable brilliant buffoonery by the comedians of the company. The Spanish Band plays on the roof throughout the evening, and the attendeu there is one of the coolest and brightest resorts in the city.

Mr. Gustav Amberg will return from abroad by the, steamship Columbia, arriving about Aug. 30. He has engaged for his season of German plays Ernst Possart, who is already well known in this city, and Emile Weiss, a popular actress from Frankfort-on-the-Main; Josef Kaina, a comic actor from Munich, and Felix Schweighofer, a Vienna comedian.

The story of "Ferueliff," William Haworth's drama, which is to have its first representation at the Union-Square Theatre on Sept. 9, is founded upon incidents of the war of the rebellion, but is not a picture of battlefield or camp life, but a series of dramatic pictures of the home life of plain, simple country people. The play is already in rehearsal.

Messrs. Gilmore & Tompkins have decided to begin the second year of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music on Sept. 16. All the scenery and properties will be new for the season, but the company will remain the same as during last season. An organization is also to be sent on the road to do "The Old Homestead" this season.

The eighth annual report of the Actors' Fund of America has been published in a neat pamphlet form. It contains the names of the newly-elected officers, a statement of the finances of the institution, and a stenographic report of the speeches at the anniversary meeting in Palmer's Theatre June 4, as well as a list of names of all the players present at the meeting.

The season of Barry and Fay at the Park Theatre, under the management of Mr. W. M. Gunnery, will begin Sept. 2. The play will be the farce entitled "McKenzie's Flirtations." The carpenters, painters, and upholsterers will finish their work in the building next Friday.

The programme of operetta in German at Mr. Amberg's Summer theatre, Terrace Garden, this week will be as follows: Monday, "The Daughter of Mme. Angot"; Tuesday, "The Beggar Student"; Wednesday, "Die Girofle"; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, "La Mascotte."

"Clover" has lost none of its attractive power, and Palmer's Theatre is nightly filled by a large audience. "Clover" is a wholesome operetta, containing much good music and it is excellently performed by the McCaull Company.

At Koster & Bial's the "specialists" for this week will be the exhibition of the Austin sisters in their feats on the trapeze, and Earlo and Ward, the "black-faced artists." The usual Sunday concert will be given to-night.

Mr. James Q. Duff's comic opera company will begin its engagements, to last six weeks, at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, presenting a new operetta by the authors of "Erminie" called "Paola."

A new French version of "Romeo and Juliet" will be produced at the Paris Odéon early in the Autumn season with two principals of the Conservatoire, M. Manry and Mlle. Moreau, as the hero and heroine.

Alexander Lambert, the pianist and director of the New-York College of Music, is among the resident musicians who have visited Europe this Summer. He is due here on the Servia next week.

The new play which Sardou is now writing for the Comédie Française will, it is said, contain an important rôle for Mme. Segond-Weber, until lately an actress at the Odéon.

A new comedy by Col. Milliken, entitled "Half Seas Over," will have a trial performance at the Madison-Square Theatre next Friday afternoon.

Miss Marie Wainwright begins her season at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, to-morrow evening, with a production of "Twelfth Night."

Miss Lizzie Evans will present "The Buckeye" for the first time in this city at the Windsor Theatre to-morrow evening.

Mr. William Terriss and Miss Millward, acting in "Roger, la Honte," will follow "Antiepe" at Nibio's Garden.

Mr. Fracois Wilson and "The Oolah" continue to delight the patrons of the Broadway Theatre.

Boofiee's Bahy" has proved a genuine success at the Madison-Square Theatre.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Almer Hoffman, a railroad employe, killed his wife this afternoon and then committed suicide. The couple were recently married, and Hoffman became jealous of his wife and a young man living in the neighborhood and frequently upbraided her for what he supposed was her wrongdoing. He came home off the road this afternoon and indulged in a quarrel with his wife. The woman started to leave the house when Hoffman seized a butcher's knife which lay on the table and cut her throat from ear to ear. He then ran out of the house with the bloody knife in his hand and across the yard Mrs. Hoffman's sister was sitting on the steps in the street, he threw the knife across the yard and fell in the ground dying.

WONDERFUL EL RIO REY

HE RUNS AWAY WITH THE GREAT ECLIPSE STAKES.

A SENSATIONAL DAY'S RACING AT THE NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB TRACK—RACELAND DEFEATS FIRENZI.

The double attraction of the Great Eclipse Stakes, worth some $28,006, and the New-York Jockey Club Handicap, worth about $8,750, served to draw an immense crowd to the new West Chester track yse terday. On any of the other race tracks in the vicinity of New-York it was a crowd big enough to fill the grand stand to overflowing, and to crowd paddock, lawn, betting ring and even the infield. Yet so vast is the West Chester track, so roomy is everything about it that the great throng of people, numbering about 20,000—which would have made even the roomy Coney Island track seem crowded—had no great trouble in getting around with the greatest possible comfort. The only times that one felt there was a crowd was when he was in the betting ring, where the bookmakers were kept as busy as bees taking in the money which the eager thousands were so anxious to place on their favorites for the several races. Money flowed into the ring in streams, particularly on Britannic, Eclipse, El Rio Rey, Firenzi, Golden Horn, and Tattler in their respective races. The results left to the bookmakers a very handsome profit, and the public generally left the track a thoroughly disgusted lot, particularly after Raceland had displayed such a remarkable change of form, since his appearance in the New-Rochelle Stakes on Tuesday last. Then he ran very bad race, finishing last in a field of four, being beaten when a hot favorite by Senorita, Hanover, and Tarragon in a race a sixteenth of a mile less than was yesterday's run for the New-York Jockey Club Handicap.

The appearance of El Rio Rey, the great California horse, in the race for the Great Eclipse Stakes was really the sensational feature of the afternoon. This great brother of the Emperor of Norfolk unquestionably holds the right to the title of the two-year-old champion of the West. He is a three-year-old, as graceful as a fawn, as speedy as a bullet, and as different in appearance from his full brother as possible. He is a big, raogy fellow, much longer in body than is Emperor of Norfolk, and has under him one of the finest set of legs that a horse ever stood on. In which respect he has a decided advantage over his famous brother.

The Great Eclipse race was the third on the card, a dash of three-quarters of a mile over the straight course. Fifteen of the 212 original entries came to the post to battle for one of the richest of the many rich two-year-old stakes of the East. In the betting ring the great California ranger was the favorite at even money, and all the rest were outsiders, for against Onaway, the second choice in the betting, as good as 7 to 1 could be had at post odds. Cayuga, Devotee, and Padishah all had many followers at the average odds of 5 to 1. Torso, Lavinia, and Jack Brass were the only others to show any real extent to win the race. Nearly all were nibbled at for place, however.

Starter Caldwell got the horses away at the third attempt to an almost absolutely perfect start, the lot moving toward him perfectly aligned and with perfect freedom, except in the case of June Day, who was disinclined to race, and had to be urged by Morshead with the whip in order to get him into motion. Livonia was the first to break out of the line, with Cayuga, Devotee, El Rio Rey, Torso, Padishah, Basquine, and Jack Brass next in order. Then Onaway, with the rest close up, but at the end of a quarter Onaway, Drizzle, who was coughing, Cayuga, and Padishah had in some way fallen to the rear. Eberlee rushed at once to the front, and he was there when the horses got to the half, with El Rio Rey at his flank, Livonia, the Scott pair, Chesapeake, and Devotee all in a line just behind. The lot went at the hill with a rush, and there Winchell gave El Rio Rey his head a bit, and his shot past Eberlee and went to the front, and once the hollow was reached he had mastered them clear to the end, winning the race by three or four open lengths from Eberlee, in the fast time of 1:14. How much faster he would have run the distances in had he had a horse or horses behind him to have forced him to fully exert himself is a matter of conjecture, but some of the most conservative of Eastern owners think it could easily have been clipped by a half second, and possibly more. They all agree that he is certainly a most remarkable colt, probably one of the best ever raced in America. Eberlee, a Kentuckian, was the only one in the lot that gave him anything like a fight, and the ease with which he was beaten was remarkable. Eberlee got the place by a length from Col. Scott's gelding Banquet, the deepest one of his pair, who ran gamely and well to the end, beating Livonia past the judges by a length, the latter barely finishing ahead of Cayuga and June Day, both of whom came through from the rear in the last half mile, finishing very strong, and running that distance at a very fast pace, Devotee, Padishah, Torso, Lavinia, Chesapeake, Cameo, and Jersey Pat all in a bunch, the rest of the lot being beaten away off.

After the decision of the Great Eclipse Stakes came the even more sensational event, so far as the racing went—the New-York Jockey Club Handicap, at a mile and a quarter. The stake closed with 110 entries, and of these 13 accepted the weights and ran for the prize, Senorita, The Bourbon, Brother Ban, and Montrose being the ones scratched during the afternoon. Firenzi was installed the favorite at little better than even money, with Raceland the second choice and Hanover the third. The talent had played the three first named to finish, as they had them slightly twisted, because Raceland won the race; thanks to Garrison's almost demoniacal finish, by a nose only from Firenzi, Hanover being a length and a half away in third place and J. A. B. a good fourth. Until the horses had climbed the hill and shuffled around the turn into the long home stretch there was really little racing, only a messing about to get and keep in a good place, the Scott cast-off Torchlight keeping in front with Freeland up to this point. But as the lot began the run down hill for home, Murphy on Hanover, Hamilton on J. A. B., and Garrison on Raceland began to move up to the great mare and ride for the prize. McLaughlin was steadying Firenzi only, as she seemed to like to make the pace and was shy of fire and of speed. Littlefield tried to make Cassius join them, and Hayward worked at Badge with the same end in view. But at the end of a mile and an eighth the pair were beaten and the race rested between the four leaders. It was a hot finish, desperate in the extreme, and in the last sixteenth of a mile solely one between Firenzi and Raceland, who ran head and head together, with McLaughlin and Garrison alternately getting their respective horses to the front. The duel continued to the very last stride, the great crowd which filled the lawn and grand stand shouting and cheering and dancing up and down like a crowd of maniacs in their intense excitement. When Raceland finally won, it was like a blow in the face to thousands who deemed Firenzi able to give Raceland the ten pounds in weight that she did and a beating into the bargain, particularly after his performance of the opening day of the meeting. Garrison, who was quite prominent in the first half mile of the race, finished last, broken down.

The day's sport opened with a five-furlong dash, for which Britannic was a hot favorite, in spite of the fact that he has repeatedly shown that he does not like the undulations of the track and cannot do justice to himself over it. Instead, the race went to Catalpa, who has shown herself a remarkably good horse for sprinting distances in her races over longer courses. She made the racing all the way with Britannic and beat him past the judges' stand by a length, the latter beating the third horse, Radiant, by five lengths.

Sorrento finally won a race for "White Hat" McCarthy, a run of a mile and three-sixteenths, for which the Dwyers' colt Oreson was the favorite. But the distance was altogether too much for Orsgon, who is a sprinter and cares to go no further than a mile at most. He led for that distance and then fell out of the hunt, leaving Sorrento and Miss Cody to fight it out apparently. But the latter was done after running a sixteenth, and Sunlight, who came Castaway II. and Sunlight, who came very fast, passed her, and though their jockeys tried the best they knew, could not quite catch the flying Sorrento, who won by a length from Castaway II., who was the same distance in front of Sunlight, the latter only a head before Miss Cody, with Groomsman, Champagne Charlie, Oreson, and Silleck following home in the order named, the latter beaten a sixteenth of a mile.

The boys would have nothing but Senator Hearst's filly Golden Horn to win the fifth race, at five furlongs, for maiden fillies, and they pounded her all over the ring at the short odds of 7 to 5. Mr. Belmont's Amasen, Carrie C., and Elize were the next in favor. In the first break Elize, a most crazy-headed daughter of Reform, owned by Walter Rollins, ran away and collided with the fence, throwing her rider, Charlie Moser, heavily to the ground. The lad sustained a nasty cut across the forehead and had to be carried to a neighboring stable, where a surgeon was summoned. The boy's injuries, while of a painful nature, are not considered dangerous. Elize's shoulder was bruised and the others were started without her, and all money bet on her was lost. After Frailty and Golden Horn had alternated in the lead for three furlongs, Garrison drew away with Amazon, the Knickknack filly a close second, the race from there home was between them. Amazon had the most speed and won by a length, while the Knickknack filly beat the favorite a nose for the place. Carrie C. was close up and coming fast. Garrison won heavily on this race, as Amazon had been highly tried.

The talent considered the last race the hoss of the day, but they were divided on the probable winner, about an equal number playing Tattler, Lotretia, Young Duke, and Syntax. The last-named ran a clinking good race to Tattler and Philip Morris was last, a long way separated in public, and a year ago Morris was the favorite of the talent on the street, he threw the truth across his mother eyes and had to be assisted during.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A welter weight free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01.

Talbot Brothers' blk. m. Catalpa, 5 years, by Hindoo-Calpharnia, 130 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
J. A. & A. M. Morris's blk. h. Britannic, 5, 149.....(Littlefield) 2
D. Gideon's b. c. Radiant, 3, 117.....(W. Doochue) 3

King Crab, 140; Ban Cloche, 140; Reward, 117; King Idle, 134; Mackie H., 118, and Kidnap, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Britannic, 8 to 5; Ban Cloche, 12 to 5; Catalpa, 4 to 1; King Crab, 10 to 1; King Idle, 15 to 1; Radiant, 25 to 1; Reward, 50 to 1; Mackie H., 60 to 1, and Kidnap, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Britannic, 8 to 5; Ban Cloche, even money; Catalpa, 6 to 5; King Crab, 4 to 1; King Idle, 5 to 1; Radiant, 6 to 1; Mackie H., 10 to 1; Reward, 15 to 1, and Kidnap, 25 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Catalpa $37 90 straight, $11 15 for place; on Britannic $9 20 for place.

Won by a length; 5 to 1 between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, heated allowances, $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:00.

J. M. Murphy's ch. c. Sorrento, by Joe Hooker-Rose B., 104 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
Beverwyck Stables' b. c. Castaway II., 104.....(Covington) 2
Scoggan Brothers's ch. f. Sunlight, 98.....(Bay) 3

Miss Cody, 99; Groomsman, 105; Champagne Charlie, 115; Oregon, 104, and Silleck, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 6 to 5; Miss Cody, 5 to 1; Sorrento and Castaway II., 6 to 1 each; Sunlight, 12 to 1; Groomsman, 15 to 1; Champagne Charlie, 20 to 1, and Silleck, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Oregon, 1 to 2; Miss Cody, 6 to 5; Sorrento, 2 to 1; Castaway II., 11 to 5; Sunlight, 4 to 1; Groomsman and Champagne Charlie, 6 to 1 each; Silleck, 8 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Sorrento $30 65 straight, $16 55 for place; on Castaway II. $23 20 for place.

Won by a length; same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Great Eclipse Stakes, for two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $250 each, half forfeit, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

Theodore Winters's ch. c. El Rio Rey, by Norfolk-Marion, 118 pounds.....(Winchell) 1
J. K. Megibben & Co.'s br. c. Eberlee, 118.(Teral) 2
W. L. Scott's br. g. Banquet, 118.....(Taylor) 3

Livonia, 115; Cayuga, 118; June Day, 118; Devotee, 118; Chesapeake, 118; Torso, 118; Onaway, 118; Padishah, 118, and Favorite, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Britannic, 2½ to 1; Eclipse and Ban Cloche, 3 to 1 each; Syntax, 4 to 1; Jennie McFarland, 10 to 1; Glenolite, 15 to 1; Elgin, 20 to 1; Tenacity, 25 to 1, and Mary T., 40 to 1.

For place—Against Britannic and Syntax, even money; Young Duke, 6 to 5; Syntax, 2 to 5; Jennie McFarland, 4 to 1; Glenolite, 5 to 1; Tenacity, 6 to 1;

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The New-York Times.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 25, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The attention of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair is called to the following provisions in the Constitution of the State of New-York which will have to be kept in mind in devising a plan for raising funds:

Article VIII., Section 10.—Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking.

Article VIII., Section 11.—No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation.

The meaning and purpose of these prohibitions is plain, and they seem to us to preclude all dependence upon State or city appropriations, loans, advances, or guarantees, and make it necessary to devise a plan for raising all the funds needed from private sources. There is no question that it would be a paying investment, inasmuch as it would directly benefit the business and industrial interests of the community to an extent far exceeding the outlay, but it is not likely that the actual receipts at the doors of the exhibition would cover all the expense. There must be a good deal of public spirit in this business to make it successful, and a willingness to spend money for the sake of the benefits and advantages that will come from it. Public appropriations and public credit should not be counted upon for a single dollar.

There is something very queer in the interpretation put upon the action of our revenue vessels in Behring Sea, both at Ottawa and in London, especially by the *Times* of the latter city. The matter looks very simple from our point of view. The United States has undertaken to protect the seal fisheries by statute, and the Treasury Department is vested with the duty of executing the statutes. These require the seizure of any vessels found killing seals in violation of the restrictions of the law in the waters of Alaska. The revenue cutter *Rush* was sent out on this service at the beginning of the season, and has been beyond the reach of instructions ever since. It is simply trying to do its best with the means at its command to accomplish the object for which it was sent out, without troubling itself with international questions, and in utter ignorance of the agitations at Victoria, Ottawa, Washington, or London. Our Government is simply letting things work on the old basis so long as there is no other to proceed upon. If Great Britain objects to our method of protecting the seals—the only one at present available—which makes no distinction between American vessels and Canadian or British vessels, it is open to her Government to put the objection in a form to be entertained, and prepare the way for negotiations for the settlement of the whole controversy. It is absurd for the *Times* to talk about our persisting in refusing to discuss any settlement, so long as nobody has offered to discuss it. The British Government is yet to be heard from on the subject.

The reappearance of Mr. JOHN C. JACOBS in the Senate of the State would not be a hopeful sign for good government. Mr. JACOBS is one of the ablest and one of the least scrupulous of the Brooklyn Democrats, and far more capable of doing both good and bad work than any of the New-York City Senators sent recently by the Democrats. He has had long experience—nearly twenty years; he is alert, long-headed, adroit, a good debater, and a skilful parliamentarian. But he is almost without conscientious restraint, and his aptness in assuming good motives makes him the more dangerous. If he be named by HUGH MCLAUGHLIN in the Second District, with its enormous majority, he will be elected as a matter of course. It is said that he does not care to enter politics, and for his own sake it is to be hoped that he will not do so, especially in the character of a representative of Mr. HILL. He is a much stronger man than HILL, and if he chose to adopt as high a standard of conduct as his abilities would easily permit him to carry out, he could readily surpass the Governor. But he is not likely to do that, and a partnership between him and the faithless schemer in the Executive Mansion would bode ill to honest government in this State.

The theory that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," held by many frontiersmen, has rarely been so frankly made the basis of an alleged administration of official justice as in the case of Distriot Attorney W. C. JONES of Washington Territory. He declined to prosecute certain Indian murderers of the Colville Agency, it appears, on the ground that no Grand Jury in the neighborhood would indiot an Indian for so unimportant, not to say actually meritorious, an act as killing a fellow redskin. It would merely be throwing away money to begin legal process. This Colville Agency is the one from which came a recent ory of adjacent settlers that the savages were setting fire to haystacks and threatening the lives and property of civilized Anglo-Saxons. A company of regulars which was hurried to the spot found that not a single stack had been burned or a threat uttered. The cynical language attributed by Special Agent WELTON to the District Attorney may after all be of some use. It may arouse Congress to the need of giving to the Indians, whom it urges to take farms and become citizens, the benefit of some sort of judicial system which will not rest upon the primary principle that the most praiseworthy service that can be rendered by the red men is to exterminate each other.

The satisfactory working of the pneumatic tubes of the torpedo gunboat *Vesuvius* in their latest preliminary trial is a matter for congratulation. Just four months ago a similar trial with dummy charges resulted in the wrecking of the breech section of the middle gun. Or, rather, this costly damage occurred when a ten-inch sub-calibre cast-iron shell was put into the tube. Fortunately that also contained no dynamite, and nobody was injured. Had it been a regulation shell, loaded as for an enemy, the vessel and all aboard might have been victims. It is wise that the experiments with this new device should be conducted cautiously; and then, after the vessel becomes Government property, it can receive a more elaborate test than any that will have been demanded under the contract. The "accuracy" tests, for example, were conducted with guns ashore, instead of in the vessel, although they are to be fired in real use only when fixed in her and directed by the helm instead of by ordinary aiming. But the Government can well afford, after buying the vessel, to expend even $10,000 in firing many charges of real shells, loaded with full charges of high explosives, against moving objects representing a hostile vessel a mile distant. If it is found that the dynamite shells in such cases will hit these objects and explode against them with certainty, Congress can confidently expend millions in providing similar vessels.

One peril of the sea which has probably not attracted a great deal of attention among transatlantic travelers is that of being constructively captured by the fleets now engaged in naval manœuvres around the British isles. A White Star steamer is said to have fallen a victim to their hypothetical ravages, and no doubt other peaceful craft have suffered a like fate. Whether all the passengers are aware that they have thus been put into the potential predicament of paroled prisoners is perhaps not quite as certain, since it is hardly to be supposed that the sham warfare is carried to such a point of seriousness as to really stop in mid-course an ocean racer. At all events, it is safe to say that no attempts to check the speed of fliers like the *City of Paris* or the *Etruria*, while under way and industriously engaged in making a record, will be attempted. So long as the cruisers of "Achill" or of Britain confine their practice to lying in wait for or intercepting the ocean steamers, and taking a position available for bringing them to without putting them to actual inconvenience, they are entitled to their imaginary booty and may report with all justifiable pride on the method of their operations and the extent of their inferential captures.

THE SOLDIER VOTE.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held at Milwaukee this week, and the political events of the last year may give the occasion unusual significance. Political events ought really to have nothing to do with it, but more and more the organization has been allowed to drift toward a partisan character, or at least to become more and more regarded as a factor in politics. It was originally intended to be an association of the veterans of the war formed for the purpose of cherishing old memories and sentiments and nonrishing the patriotic spirit of fidelity to the Union. For the latter purpose it has little cause for existence, since patriotism is a universal sentiment among citizens of the Republic, and fidelity to the Union is no more a concern of the veteran soldiers than of the rest of the people. No special organization is needed to foster it. That an association should be kept up for the sake of old comradeship and for the perpetuation of ties that were formed in the service of the country in the days of its peril is eminently proper, and if duly guarded from the influences of partisanship would command unqualified respect and esteem.

But the danger that naturally besets a national organization of the veterans of the war is the tendency to become a separate factor in politics, and the Grand Army has not been wanting in an element which has fostered that tendency in spite of its avowed principle of excluding partisanship from its control and from its action. It has given a sort of coherency to the old soldiers as a class by themselves in the citizenship of the Nation, and created a recognizable political factor that is known as the soldier vote. This in itself is a misfortune. It is undesirable to have the people of the Republic split up into classes that are supposed to have separate interests in public action from those that are common to all and that pertain to the general welfare. All voters should be American voters, working together for the advancement of the common interests of the people and of the country, and divided only by differences of opinion as to the policy best adapted to that end. There ought to be no Irish vote or German vote or labor vote, and least of all a soldier vote, for in any patriotic sense these different elements in the population can have no separate interests, and if they seek a separate influence it can only be for the attainment of some object for a class at the expense of the mass.

A separate class vote inevitably becomes the object of demagogic appeals or corrupt bids for its support from the party politicians, and it is a peculiarly degrading position for the old soldiers of the Union to allow themselves to be placed in. It compromises the motives which inspired their service to the country and transforms their patriotism into a selfish instinct. The one interest of the veterans of the war to which appeal has been made by demagogues and politicians is an eminently sordid and mercenary one. Those who incurred injuries in the service which impaired their capacity for self-support are entitled to compensation from the Government for the disadvantage from which they suffer, and it has been accorded cheerfully and in generous measure. A pension system distinctly based upon disability and carefully guarded from abuse needs no soldier vote or veteran organization to assure its maintenance or its just and liberal administration. All parties are ready to support it.

But the bid for the soldier vote is made by promises of extending the system, of increasing pensions, of removing all limitations upon arrears, of granting pensions to those who furnish evidence of need regardless of disability, and even of the payment of a perpetual stipend to all who served in the army or navy during the war and to their widows and orphans after their death. All such schemes disregard the sound principles of pension legislation and propose to tax the people at large for the benefit of a class, whose claim is simply that they once served their country in war, and not that such service entailed any disadvantage in their subsequent career. They would make of the soldiers a dependent and mendicant class, and commute the reward of patriotic satisfaction to a pecuniary basis. Such promises and inducements are in fact a corrupt bribe, an attempt to use the public money to buy the support of the soldiers for a party, and it degrades them as a political factor even below the level of the classes whose self-interest is appealed to in a more indirect manner. But it is to be feared that the motives to which appeal has been made have been incited to such a degree that even the Grand Army of the Republic will show that they have become controlling in the organization. The action of the Grand Encampment will show.

CHIEFS OF DIVISION.

Our information from Washington the other day to the effect that the President had decided to extend the civil service rules to heads of divisions in the public service was, it seems, premature. He has reached no such decision, and is not likely to do so. Had he made such an extension of the system it would have been extremely valuable in many ways. Perhaps its chief value would have been the fact that it would be a strong guarantee of his intention in some degree to carry out the serious pledges made by his party and himself, and an indication that where he had failed to do this it had been because of pressure that he could not at once resist, but which he regretted and resented, and would be glad to put an end to. That would have been an enormous gain, because it would have amounted to a change of direction on the part of the Administration. The face of the President would have been turned forward and not backward. Reforms in other ways would have been made easier, and not, as now, much more difficult.

It would have been a step very valuable to the service also, for it would have preserved the influence of the reform system from the lower grades pretty steadily to the very highest which were not intended to be included under the law. The chiefs of division are the highest of those in subordinate positions. They are in no sense administrative. They have nothing whatever to do with determining the principles on which the policy of the Government shall proceed. They have no discretion except as to methods and discipline and the general routine of their offices. They are, as their title implies, essentially chief clerks, and have much the same relation to the heads of departments as chief clerks in an ordinary private business. It is not only perfectly easy to bring their selection under the rules of competition, but these rules are especially calculated for such selection, and afford a very accurate and trustworthy and practical test of the qualities needed. These qualities are industry, aptitude, knowledge of the business to be done and the methods of doing it, correctness, and thoroughness, and with a proper record of the work in the lower grades competition for the grade of chief of division would be exceedingly simple and effective. The theory that selections can be made to better advantage from the outside is pure nonsense where it is not pure invention. The qualities needed are much better tested inside the service than they can be outside. What is required to make the test thorough and complete is honesty and intelligence in those who perform that duty. These being had, a much better selection can be made by competition in the service than in any other way.

The real reason why the chiefs of division have not been brought under the rules is that their offices are among the best prizes now remaining to the politicians in the departments, and, indeed, are about the only ones. Mr. CLEVELAND was urged repeatedly to apply the rules to them. He never was ready to do so. He objected, and no doubt sincerely, that it was better to retain the power to bring in "new blood" and not to expose the service to the risk of a bureaucratic and routine tendency. As a matter of fact he made very few changes relatively in this grade of the service, and found that in actual practice an honest choice of such officers was pretty well limited to those who had had experience in the departments and been practically tested thereby. But he was forced to resist very great pressure in applying this policy. The difference between him and Mr. HARRISON was that he did resist it. He threw the burden of proof on the men who demanded changes, and made very few until the proof was quite convincing. Could Mr. HARRISON be brought to the same position in these matters the politicians of the Republican Party would rage against the civil service reform idea with even greater anger than they now feel. They are not likely to have any such additional cause of resentment. Mr. LYMAN, the President of the commission, announces to our correspondent, as stated in our Washington dispatches yesterday, that the Commissioners had not discussed the proposed change with Mr. HARRISON, though he (Mr. LYMAN) was convinced that it would be in the highest degree a beneficial one. Probably the Commissioners realize that they have quite as much on their hands as they can accomplish to secure the enforcement of the rules as they stand; but if Mr. HARRISON would make this advance and stand by it the whole system would be much easier to apply.

THE CARE OF THE STREETS.

The publication on the same day of the Controller's justly severe letter to the President of the Consolidated Gas Company and of the report of the Commissioners of Street Cleaning compels public attention anew to a subject that cannot be brought to it too often or too strongly. Upon the care of the streets it really depends whether the money appropriated for new pavements is to be spent to advantage or to be squandered. The disgraceful condition of our pavements has never been due to a lack of money to improve it, but to the fact that the money was not honestly and intelligently applied to its purpose. It is evidently necessary that the construction and maintenance of pavements, and the cleaning of them, should be undertaken with reference to each other, since it is a truism that an ill-paved street cannot be well kept. Before the creation of the Department of Public Works the two functions were, we believe, united in one functionary, the Street Commissioner, and the separation was due to "politics." The Department of Public Works has never been a success, though its failure has been due much more to bad administration than to bad organization. The work of street cleaning, when it was committed to the Police Department, was never anything short of a public scandal, and it was at last taken away from that department by an arousing of public indignation. Since the Department of Street Cleaning has been created and confided to Mr. COLEMAN it has been as free from "politics" as can reasonably be expected of any municipal department. Mr. COLEMAN has upon the whole done as much as could be demanded of him with the money he has had to spend and the obstacles with which he has had to contend. His present report is mainly of value as showing what these obstacles are.

They may all be summed up in one, and that is the disregard shown by private persons and corporations to the rights and interests of the public. The tearing up of the pavements by gas companies and steam heating companies and the neglect to relay them properly; the use of the public streets as places for the storage of trucks and building materials and for the carrying on of building operations; the use of the sidewalks for the storage and delivery of goods, so as often to make them impassable in busy streets; the use of the streets as receptacles of miscellaneous rubbish from stores and houses; these things all proceed from the same motive, the reckless selfishness of private persons and the apathy of public officials.

Most of these practices are prohibited by ordinances that have the force of law, and most of those that are permitted are put under such restrictions as would make them inoffensive if the restrictions were enforced. The official apathy that permits them is in part a reflection of the criminal good nature of the American character, but it has also special causes, and the chief of these is that the governing class of New-York does not fairly represent the community. There are people who cannot see dirt, and a family that maintains a pig in the parlor will not be wrought up to indignation by the spectacle of a heap of garbage in front of the door. The persons responsible for the condition of the streets in the past have been of this class, and it is not remarkable that they should have connived at the various slovenly devices by which people endeavored to save themselves trouble at the public expense. To keep the streets in a proper condition, assuming them to be well paved at the outset, would involve a process of popular education, consisting in the infliction of pains and penalties upon those who defiled or incumbered them. That this process is practicable the history of the Central Park shows. Any disfigurement of that pleasure ground, or any negligence in its keeping, is noticed and resented at once by the very persons who do not notice or resent a disgracefully filthy condition of the streets in front of their own doors.

It is quite practicable to excite a general sensitiveness about the condition of the streets equal to that which already exists about the condition of the parks, but for that purpose it is necessary to clothe some official with power and responsibility for the condition of the streets. At present that responsibility is not only divided, but communted. Mr. COLEMAN'S suggestions for citizens show how ludicrously it is split up. According to the nature of the offense by which the cleanliness of the streets is injured, citizens are invited to report it to the Department of Street Cleaning, to the Department of Public Works, to the Department of Health, to the Department of Police, or to the Mayor. There is also the ridiculous Bureau of Incumbrances. Of course official responsibility for the condition of the streets has no practical existence when it is so divided. It is necessary that all offenses that affect this condition should be cognizable by one authority. With the power and the responsibility concentrated, we should at least know whom to blame, and if the responsible person happened to be a zealous and public-spirited official he could in a year effect a transformation in the appearance and in the habitableness of the city.

THE STATUES AT PLYMOUTH.

The monument at Plymouth, dedicated the other day, is completed in a year when the old robust belief in the virtues of the Pilgrim hand may be said to have reached low-water mark. A reaction against insular and provincial exaggeration has been going on in New-England during the last few decades, and now it is the fashion of serious historians to be less than just to the achievements of the first settlers. New-York led this movement long ago when WASHINGTON IRVING ridiculed the Dutch founders of New-Amsterdam, but recent writers in the Eastern States attack the memory of Pilgrims and Puritans without IRVING'S wit. They are in deadly earnest, and do not propose to give the founders the benefit of a doubt, but hold them to the strict accounting of the facts of their period. The sobering effects of the civil war had something to do with this, but more important is the spirit of modern research which makes for realism and is destructive of romance in history. Yet it is only now, when Massachusetts has become filled with citizens of foreign birth as never before in her short life, and skepticism with regard to religion and the civic ideals of the past is rampant, that money has been found to complete a monument begun seventy years ago.

The cornerstone was not laid, however, until 1859, when a block weighing six tons was placed with ceremonies. By that time the sculptor HAMMATT BILLINGS had charge of the monument and made designs for a building surmounted by a statue rising to 150 feet above the foundations. But the civil war interfered with the work, so that before BILLINGS died he had reduced his design nearly one-half, his brother, JOSEPH E. BILLINGS, inheriting the trust from him in 1874. The design is not novel. A heavy pedestal 45 feet high is surmounted by a colossal female, Faith, draped and with uplifted right arm, the elbow bent nearly at right angles. It is octagonal, and against four of its faces, on buttress pedestals, sit four heroic figures of Morality, Education, Freedom, and Law, the former two female, the other two male. The top of Faith's head is 81 feet from the ground, and the monument stands on a height so that it gains a fine relief against the sky. While the central colossus is built up of fourteen blocks of granite, the four seated statues are monoliths, being cut from enormous pieces of stone. Only one is by a sculptor recognized as a leader in his profession. This is the Education designed by DOYLE. Morality, Law, and Freedom have the merit of repose, but they are conventional figures, while the Faith has to rely upon her thirty-six feet rather than her artistic force to impress the beholder. Mr. DOYLE'S Education shines by contrast with these tame monsters. Faith was erected in 1877, Mortality the next year, Education in 1882, Freedom and Law in 1888. It should be added that a very massive stone edifice in the nature of a canopy, designed by HAMMATT BILLINGS, covers the famous Rock on which the Pilgrims landed. The scallop shell of the pilgrims to the Holy Land forms an appropriate ornament for the sky lines of this little monument.

If the large monument in design and in most of its details reaches no very high level of art, perhaps that makes it all the more appropriate. Certainly while the old ideals were strong in Massachusetts the fine arts were neither pursued with earnestness nor were they really admired. There is a frivolous side to the fine arts, a hint of luxuries and ungodly relaxation from the stern purposes of life, which displeased the New-English down to the days of EMERSON. This trait caused many worthy and noble souls to escape from the sad shores about Cape Cod before the Plymouth settlement was a quarter of a century old, and they found in New-York quite as much real godliness and far more liberality than in Plymouth and Boston. Would a set of gay, alert, brilliant statues such as the Parisian ateliers can furnish have been appropriate to the memory of such sober-sided, albeit a trifle disagreeable folk? Though HAMMATT BILLINGS cannot be called an artist of any great power, he was far more fit to represent the art of New-England than, let us say, M. MERCIÉ, the eminent French sculptor of the monument to ROBERT E. LEE at Richmond, is to represent the art of Virginia. Statues for the people made by foreigners are after all mere borrowed plumes.

A NAVAL OFFICER ON HEALTH-KEEPING.

A naval officer has just published a little monograph upon the subject of health-keeping, putting forth his opinions upon this always-interesting question, as he says, "With much diffidence and hesitancy as a layman." Few professional men are so much entitled to a hearing upon subjects unconnected with their special occupations as a naval officer. Naval officers are almost by profession miscellaneous and encyclopedic in the things they have to know. A naval officer must be at once a sailor, a soldier, a man of science, and a diplomatist. He must know mathematics and international law, and must be withal a master of the art of commanding men. A naval officer may be responsible for the well-being of four or five hundred men on shipboard, and ought, therefore, to know something of health and sanitation. The author of the little monograph before us gives us the result of the knowledge he has gained as an observer of men, and, which is perhaps still more valuable, of his own personal experience.

The naval officer in question, Commander F. E. CHADWICK, starts out with propounding a theory, which perhaps may not be so valuable as the facts upon which it is based, but which is certainly interesting. He considers that temperament is "to a very large degree dependent on the rate of molecular change in the physique." Each individual has his own rate of change or renewal. People of a sanguine temperament must take more food and take it at shorter intervals than people of a slow temperament; they must sleep more and oftener. A man of slow temperament can get on with one meal a day. He looks with scorn upon men who require three or four, but he is mistaken in so doing. He requires food less frequently than other men because his rate of renewal is slower than that of other men. The power to sleep at will seems to accompany the ability to go without food. Commander CHADWICK is of the opinion that gray eyes go with these characteristics. WELLINGTON and NAPOLEON, who could go long without food and could sleep at will, had gray eyes. But, whatever the rate of renewal, it should be prompt. The dead particles should be got rid of as soon as they have ceased to live and perform their duty. The author considers that the theory, now so much in vogue, which attributes disease to microbes is in harmony with his view. The microbe forms in the particles of the body which have not been got rid of, just as minute animal life appears in stagnant water.

With regard to the rate of renewal, some interesting experiments are now being made on this subject at Munich. The bones require years for renewal; the tendons take less time; in the softer parts renewal probably takes place once in three months. The epidermis renews itself almost daily. Recent inquiry has given the total daily income of a well-fed laborer as ninety-six ounces of food and drink and thirty ounces of oxygen, a total of nearly eight pounds. The outgo through the lungs and skin is nearly half of this. These figures show that the rate of change is much greater than has been supposed.

Now follow the author's suggestions as to the practical measures which those conditions demand. He has practiced those he now recommends for many years in his own person with the best results. They are very simple and easy to be tried. The first suggestion is as to bathing. There should, of course, be a sponge bath in the morning, to be followed by a brisk rubbing with a flesh brush, and at least a washing of the feet, with the use of the flesh brush upon them, just before dinner. In Summer a sponge bath just before dinner is recommended. The naval officer's second recommendation concerns changes of clothing. He advises a complete change of clothing before dinner. (In these suggestions it is supposed, of course, that dinner is taken late in the day.) Every one must have experienced the refreshment which comes from changing the shoes and stockings at this hour. A still greater refreshment follows an entire change. "The reason," says the author, "is one which, I think, will be plain: By the end of the day the great quantity, just mentioned, of animal matter which a healthy skin has given off, and which nature intended should be carried away and purified by contact with the air and light, (but which our semi-airproof clothing does not allow,) has become fermented by its close contact with our bodies at a temperature of 98°, and we are after a few hours surrounded by an envelope of air filled with fetid and noxious matter which, being in contact with the skin, depresses its action, and, it must naturally follow, reduces our whole vitality." Commander CHADWICK'S suggestion that the usual flat sponge baths are better than fixed ones, as more likely to be used and because a great amount of water is not required, is no doubt a good one, although we presume it is not intended for those persons who have the exclusive use of a tub adjoining their bedrooms.

One naval officer is of the opinion that by following these suggestions a man should be able to do any amount of work. "We have," he says, "the whole cosmic energy to call upon." We are not sure just how much comfort a tired man derives from the consciousness that he has "the whole cosmic energy to call upon," but we have no doubt whatever that his suggestions are good and sound.

THE TERRY-FIELD CASE.

From the Fort Worth Gazette.

If it is true, as reported, that Mr. Justice Field refused to arm himself, and deprecated the appointment of an armed guard to defend him from an anticipated assault, he is entitled to the admiration of all men everywhere who respect the majesty of the law. His deportment in this matter is worthy of the highest praise, and is an honor to the American bench, and the nation, whose ermine he wears with a dignity not less than that of Junius Brutus, should not soon forget it. Stove-pipes, powdered wigs, and all the deference of a respectful bar have their wholesome effect in cultivating an exalted regard for the dignity of the Supreme Court, but nothing is comparable with the exaltation of the office at the expense of the man, and its influence will be felt.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The attack made by the ruffian Terry on a Judge of the Supreme Court will shock the country. The almost instant death of Terry was a penalty none too promptly executed. The opportunity clothed the Marshal with the power of the people, and he acted for an outraged nation.

The judiciary of a free people must be as far above personal assault as the aim of our Constitution is to place it above executive interference or legislative opposition. No litigant, no individual, can be permitted to call in question the honor, the integrity, the dignity of the bench. It must be independent. Under no circumstances can any influence be tolerated that attempts openly or covertly, directly or indirectly, to intimidate a Judge or strip him of the dignity that surrounds his office.

An assault on the Judge of the Supreme Court is an affront to each and all of us. Terry's act is at war with the fundamental principles of free government, and blood is the only sufficient atonement.

HE REMAINED.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 20.

At midnight the other night a patrolman found a man lying on the grass under a tree in the Randolph-Street Park, and he aroused him with:

"Come, mister, no one is allowed to sleep here."

"But I have a good excuse," replied the man."

"What is it?"

"See that house over there? Well, please do me the favor to go and ring the bell and ask if William Dookey is at home."

The officer ascended the steps and rang the bell. A head was thrust out of an open chamber window and a female voice demanded:

"Now, who is there?"

"Madam," replied the officer, "is William Dookey at home?"

"No, sir, and I don't expect him until daylight," snapped the woman, and at the same moment a bowlful of water descended on the officer's head and half drowned him.

"Well," said the man on the grass, as the dripping officer came up, "you see how it is, don't you? I'm Dookey. That's Mrs. Dookey."

"I think I see," replied the officer. "You can remain right where you are."

CRISP, CURT, AND CRITICAL.

At the Thousand Islands at a dinner one day Daniel W. Powers and his friends were discussing the merits of different species of game. One preferred canvas-back ducks, another woodcock, and still another thought a quail the most delicious article of food. The discussion and the dinner ended at about the same time. "Well, Frank," said Dan, turning to the waiter at his elbow, who was as good a listener as he was a waiter, "what kind of game do you like best?" "Well, Massa Powers, to tell you the truf, almost any kind of game'll suit me, but what I likes best is an American eagle served on a silver dollar." He got it.—*Rochester Budget.*

"Are you fond of autographs, Mrs. Mushroom?" asked the esthetic young lady of the practical visitor. "No, I don't go much on 'em, but my son, who's away at college, has a big collection of the handwritin' of great celebrights. I reckon I'll surprise him some when he gets back this Summer." "In what way?" "Well, ye see, some of them celebrights writ such poor writin' that I had all the names copied off in a neat hand in a big book. You have no idee how much better they look. That other truck that nobody couldn't make out I just burned up."—*America.*

It is claimed that a brook trout weighing six pounds and two ounces has been caught in Northern New-York, the weight beating all records. The story is one deserving all commendation, but it was sprung too early in the year. Michigan will beat it before the snow flies, if it has to paint red spots on a pike.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Senior Partner (to head clerk)—You'll excuse me for mentioning it, but—er—your face is hardly as tidy as I would like to see it. Head Clerk—I'm letting my whiskers grow, Sir. Senior Partner—So I see; but I can't permit employes to grow their whiskers in business hours. They must do that in their own time.—*Grip.*

"Where have you been this afternoon?" asked a Chicago man of his wife. "I've been out calling." "Where did you go?" "I called on Mrs. Browne." "Ah!" "Yes; and I called on Mrs. Black and Mrs. Jenkins; by the way, where were you last night?" "Um—I—er—I called on a pair of nines."—*Merchant Traveller.*

"Doesn't it embarrass you to be kissed by your husband before a car full of people?" "Embarrass me?" replied the lady who was starting off on a journey, as she seated herself in a seat and looked at the questioner. "Did John kiss me when he said good-bye? I declare I didn't notice it. Is my hat on straight, Laura?"—*San Francisco Post.*

Miss Lonely—I wonder where the flies go in Winter? Miss Byhereelf—I don't know, but I should imagine that they go to the same place that the young men go in the Summer. There hasn't been one of the latter around this hotel since we've been here.—*Lawrence American.*

Private Dalzell thinks that pensions should be granted with greater disputch. The man who is dissatisfied with the zealous and active Tanner, whose pension machine goes as fast as Clarkson's guillotine, could never be satisfied with anybody.—*Chicago Herald.*

Wife—Just think, I have sat here and seen man going after man into that saloon over there. Husband—You're right. That's just what they're doing—every man who enters there will assure you that he is going in after another man.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Miss Crimple (to clerk of the Snake Creek House)—Will you please send the porter to our room, Mr. Bigstuff? Clerk—Yes, ma'am; anything wrong? Miss Crimple—Papa just shot a mosquito, and we would like Patrick to carry it out.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Needless Alarm.—During a violent thunderstorm a lady spoke of being afraid of the lightning. "Don't be scared, mamma," said her little fourteen-year-old boy; "I won't let it strike you."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A shoemaker hung out a new sign, and then wondered what passers-by found so amusing. His sign ran as follows: "Don't go elsewhere to be cheated. Walk in here."—*Pittsburg Post.*

It is easy enough to find plenty of men who think the world owes them a living, but hard to find a chap who is willing to own up that he has collected the debt in full.

COL. DERBY AND THE FLAG.

From the Denver News.

Some three or four weeks ago C. G. Coutant of Lamar arrived at the Hotel Ramona, at Cascade. Col. Derby, the manager, shook him by the hand, scanned his features earnestly for a moment, and inquired:

"Mr. Coutant, were you ever in London, Ontario?"

"I was there once," replied Coutant—"about 1867, I think."

"Was pretty certain it was you," said Col. Derby. "You were at the Tecumseh House on the night it was attacked by the mob."

The two shook hands, and the recognition brought out the following story:

Col. Derby was a native of Montgomery, Ala., and was an ardent and enthusiastic Confederate. After the close of the war he drifted into Canada and became manager of a prominent hotel at London. During the excitement of the Fenian invasion a very bitter feeling, as will be remembered, existed all over Canada against the United States, and one evening a mob assembled about Col. Derby's hotel in London and demanded that he pull down the Stars and Stripes which he had floating over the house. The Colonel very politely but very firmly declined to comply with the demand. Then the excited Canadians proposed to take them down, and Col. Derby began vigorous measures for defense.

The street was packed with an angry crowd, and its leaders were evidently bent on raiding the hotel. One flag hung outside just above the door, and while the mob succeeded in pulling down by driving nails into a large pole and forming a hook, with which they tore down the Stars and Stripes. But when they attempted to enter the hotel to reach the flag on the dome of the building they were met by Col. Derby and the few Americans who happened to be stopping at the hotel, who swore they would kill the first man who offered a further insult to the national flag. There was a dangerous glitter in the eye of the ex-Confederate Colonel as with his revolvers he faced the Canadian mob and warned them back. The American spirit conquered; the mob hesitated, fell back, and dispersed, and the flag continued to float over the hotel so long as Col. Derby remained its manager. This incident has its lesson, and illustrates not only the personal bravery of the man, but also the love of the American for the flag, no matter what uniform he may have worn during the civil war.

ALABAMA AND CANADIAN IRON ORE.

From the Ottawa Free Press.

Mr. John S. Holmes of Mobile, Ala., who is now in Ottawa, reports that the iron mines of his State are being developed at an astonishing rate, and that the iron and steel manufactured at Birmingham and other places in Alabama are being shipped North, competing successfully with Pennsylvania iron and steel in the Middle and Western States. There is no tariff wall between Alabama and Pennsylvania. The smelting furnaces and rolling mills of the latter State are old-established industries, whereas those of Alabama have only started up within the past few years. Yet the Alabama men are able to compete successfully with their Northern rivals. And does any sensible man doubt that the iron and steel industries which would be established in Ottawa under unrestricted reciprocity would prosper as well as those of Alabama? We have an abundance of iron ore, coal could be obtained cheaply if the duty on that article were abolished, and the removal of the customs line would place Canada's iron mines in a more advantageous position than those of the Southern States, because we have cheap water communication with the interior of the continent. The success of the Alabama industry under a system of unrestricted reciprocity with the rest of the United States is the best possible proof that Canada's iron mines would be speedily developed if the existing restrictions upon trade between this country and the neighboring republic were removed.

AT THE FOOT OF THE GRAND CAÑON.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

I went to the bottom of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado last Winter and am one of the few men who ever attempted the descent. I went there to examine a mine said to exist in the bottom of the cañon. I have been all through the Rockies, from Montana to Central America, and know what a chasm is, but the sight of that abyss took my breath away. From the top to the bottom it is full 6,000 feet. Over a mile below you can see the river tearing through the gorge, but not a sound can be heard, it is so far away. From one bank to the other it is apparently not over a quarter of a mile, but as a matter of fact it is fully nineteen miles. My guide told me I would never be able to reach the bottom, but I was determined to go and I went. It was a terrible climb and it took me eight hours to reach the bottom. It is certainly the most desolate place in the world. There is no living thing down there—no insects, reptiles, or animals of any kind. Everything is absolutely dead. The mining prospect was worthless. Before the sun was up the next morning we were on our way out, and it took us until 10 o'clock that night to climb the wall of the cañon.

CHEERS FOR THE EMPEROR

THE SUCCESS OF WILLIAM'S PRESENT TOUR.

LOOKED UPON AS AN EVIDENCE OF THE GERMANIZATION OF THE PROVINCES —THE CZAR'S EXPECTED VISIT.

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BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Compared with the visit of the late Emperor William to Alsace-Lorraine in 1877, the present Emperor's visit was a phenomenal success. After making every allowance for official zeal in stirring the provinces to enthusiasm, the Emperor's reception indicates the remarkable progress made in Germanizing the provinces during the past decade. The journey from Strasburg to Metz was a triumphal progress. All the intermediate stations were gayly decorated and crowded with people who cheered the Emperor, whose tact in the difficult and tempting circumstances was remarkable. He made brief replies to the various toasts, &c., but said not a word at which the French could be offended.

The only incident that possibly can cause anxiety arose from the passport question. The President of the Strasburg Chamber of Commerce on being presented to the Emperor, petitioned him to abolish the present rigorous regulations. The Emperor briefly expressed regret at his inability to do anything in this direction.

By order of Prince von Hohenlohe, an imperial decree was published in Strasburg tonight expressing the thanks of their Majesties for the brilliant receptions accorded them, which, the decree says, strengthen the conviction that these originally German territories, inhabited as they are by an honest, intelligent population, will become still more closely attached to the Fatherland. The Emperor has sent a life-size portrait of himself to Prince von Hohenlohe.

At a gala dinner in Mnenster Castle, to-night, the Emperor, replying to a toast to his health, dwelt noon the energy and endurance of the Westphalians, whose principles, he seid, he imbibed in his youth, his tutor having been a Westphalian. Westphalia had always shown itself loyal to the Prussian house. He hoped that the Westphalien sword, which had always kept its edge, would in the future, as in the past, give evidence of its keenness if it should again oe necessary to unsheath it in defense of the newly united Fatherland. He drank "prosperity to Westphalia."

Coosnhagen telegrams announce that the Czar and Czarina boarded the imperial yacht at Peterhof yesterday and were expected in Copenhagen Tuesday, but at the last moment the sailing was postponed. Gen. Schnvaloff, the Russian Minister, returned here Wednesday. Count Nesselrode, the Czar's master of ceremonies, has also arrived. The Russian Embassy is evidently expecting a visit from the Czar. Count Herbert Bismarck, interrupting his holiday, left Hamburg to-day for Muenster, presomably to consult the Emperor regarding the Czar's visit. The belief now is that the Czar will disembark at Stettin en route to Copenhagen and have a brief, quist meeting with the Emperor at Potsdam. There will be no military display, such as was presented for King Humbert and Emperor Francis Josepb, all the guards having departed for the Autumn maneuvres in Silesia.

An inspired article in the Cologne *Gazette* on the results of the Emperor's visit to Osborne says the relations between England and Germany, out of which much matter for superfluous disharmony has beeo eliminated, are beginoing to be much more friendly. Owing, however, to the opposition of the Radicals in Parliament, the English Government is compelled to proceed cautiouely toward a *rapprochement* with Germany. The Cologne *Gazette* adds: "Whether the Czar comes or not, there is small hope that the relations between Russia and Germany will improve."

The *North German Gazette* reproduces an official article of the Hamburg *Correspondent* to the effect that the Czar's visit cannot influence the question of peace or war. The *Novoe Vremya* and other leading Russian papers are making onsn bids for Turkish support as a counterbalance to the peaceful combination of the central European powers.

The Ministerial Council has decided to reassemble the Reichstag in the middle of October for the purpose of snomitting to it several important measures. Prince Bismarck and Herr Oetelshaeuser had a long conference to-day on the subject of negotiations between the various German Governments regarding new repressive Socialist laws. The police have prohibited the circnlation of a pamphlet which the Socialists have just published with a view to nonlisting public sympathy. The *Silesian Gazette* publishes statistics showing an nninterrupted growth of Socialism. The city of Berlin in 1882 contained 24 Socialist societies, now it contains over 100. Bavaria in 1886 had 1,021 societies, with 55,000 members. Oldenburg now has 2,200 societies, with 122,000 members.

Referring to the report that a deputation of Cretaos was going to solicit Emperor William's protection, the *Post* says that such a step will be in vain, as the Emperor has entered into no obligations for the protection of subjects under Turkish rule.

It is reported that Tippoo Tib's son has arrived to Zanzibar, and that he will mediate between Capt. Wissmaon and Boshirl to restore peace.

The recent riss in the price of diamonds has attracted attectioo. German operators have made extensive purchases of Debeers shares in the London market and intend to have them quoted on the Berlin Boers. The Debeers Mine practically controls the market. The idea is to limit the production and thus eustain prices.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Hon. Whiteiaw Reid, United States Minister to France, gave a dejeuner to the delegates of Scripps League of Workingmen. Fifty persons were present. Among the special guests were Gen. Franklio, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Cornelius Vanderbilt of New-York. Conni Ney, Kaiser's aid-de-camp, responded in a neat speech Minister Reid's toast, "The Prosperity of France." The Count spoke in warm terms alike of the sentiment and its proposer.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Owing to the high price of cotton, the Lancashire mill owners are arranging to work upon half time, and it is expected that several mills will soon close down altogether.

A dispatch from Crete, which has been officially confirmed, says that there has beeo a sharp skirmish between Turks and Cretan insurrents at Sospelaion.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 24.—Capt. Wissmann, commander of the German East African expedition, has marched from Dar-es-Salaam to Bagamoyo, and has repeatedly repulsed bodies of natives which he met along the Kingani River.

TURIN, Aug. 24.—One of the leading banks of this city has been closed, and the suspension of another is feared, the Bank of Naoles having refnsed to grant assistance.

ROME, Aug. 24.—An Anarchist named Fratti has heen arrested in connection with the recent throwing of a bomb from the Chamber of Deputies into the Piazza Colonna.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 24.—A hurricane raged at this port which sunk many lighters and inflicted considerable damage upon shipping and targoes.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Emperor William has sent a palm and laurel wreath to be placed on the coffin of the late Crown Prince Rudolph.

MESSENGER BOYS WHO CAN RUN.

Five or six tired district messengar boys were taking a rest on the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-tbird-street yesterday afternoon and having lots of fnn over some pictures in the hands of one of tbeir nnmber. A well-dressed man, who was leisurely strolling down Twenty-tbird-stroet, stopped when he reached the corner where tbe boys were, and took a little book and pencil from bis pocket and commenced writing something. Then a very singular thing occurred. Each boy jerked off his cap and ran away in the direction he happened to be facing at a rate the funny papers would refuse to give him credit for.

The man was greatly puzzled to account for their sodden disappearance until he reaohed Tbird-avenue, where the smallest boy of the lot timidly came up to him and said: "Say, Mister, please, Sir, don't report me for loafing. Them fellers stopped me just as you come up."

The boys had mistaken him for a "spotter" taking down their numbers, when he was only making notes about the City College building.

A SQUIRREL FIT TO JOIN BARNUM'S CIRCUS.

From the Birmingham Transcript.

The gray squirrel in Phalon's tree on Cemetery-avenne has been at his old tricks again. He had so moch fun Saturday morning that he could not resist the temptation to repeat the experience, and yesterday afternoon he was practicing eharpshooting once more. The first intimatioo any one had that he had returned to his perch in the hemlock was the sight of girls who were waiting under the tree were struck with several cones. Their shrieks attracted the attention of several people in that neighborhood, and the squirrel's delighted chattering quickly informed them as to the cause of the ruthuk. A crowd of coys gathered to chase the little animal away, and they had a nice time doing it. They used stones and the squirrel used cones. One of the boys wears a black eye as a proof that the animal can throw accurately, while there is no record that the squirrel was struck by any of the numerous small quarries that went sailing through the branches. After about an hour's sport the frisky little fellow concluded that he had had enough and stepped from tree to tree to his home in the cemetery.

THE MASONIC SITUATION.

ONLY THE SCOTTISH RITE AFFECTED BY RECENT DISSENSIONS.

Apropos of the recent publication concerning dissensione in Scottish Rite Masonry, that body ehonld not be confounded with Freemasonry in general. Freemasonry in general means Freemasonry of the York Rite, which in this State has more than 700 bodies and nearly 100,000 members. Scottish Rite Masonry is something quite distinct. Only a very small fraction of the Masons are Scottish Rite Masons.

It is Scottish Rite Masonry which has to do with what are generally called the higher degrees, though the term "higher degrees" is really a misnomer. Freemasonry as generally understood—that is, York Rite Masonry—consists of the first three degrees, which are given only in lodges. The lodges derive their enthority from the Grand Lodge in the State or country in which they are situated. In this State the Grand Lodge is the supreme body so far as York Rite Masonry is concerned, but it has nothing to do with Scottish Rite Masonry.

Scottish Rite Masonry is a thing apart. For a number of years past a coocroversy has been going on between several bodies as to which is the legitimate Scottish Rite body, but the Grand Lodge of New-York has nothing whatever to do with that matter and has never taken any action on it. As to the Grand Orient of France, it is so completely a dead letter to Freemasonry in general as though it did not exist. Some years ago the Grand Orient of France determined that belief in God was not necessary to entitle one to bscome a Mason. By this act it ceasad to beeome a Masonic body. The Grand Lodges of the world at large promptly severed all intercourse with it, and any one under the jnrisdiction of any of these Grand Lodges who shall establieh relations with the Grand Orient of France will be promptly and severely punished.

When the French visitors were here to attend the unveiling of the Statne of Liberty in New-York Harbor, some very distinguished gentlemen among them were Masons, under the Grand Orient of France, and they applied for permission to visit some of the lodges here. They were, of necessity, excluded, and could not be considered as Masons at all, for no act done under the authority of the Grand Orient of France can have any Masonio virtue in the eyes of American Masons.

BIG JAM AT TAYLOR FALLS.

SOME LOGS GET LOOSE, BUT THE JAM ONCE MORE SOLID.

TAYLOR FALLS, Minn., Aug. 24.—Considerable progress was made yesterday in breaking the big log jam in the St. Croix River at this place. The 100 men and 2 steam engines now at work removing the logs appeared to accomplish but little during the forenoon. About 2 P. M., however, a section 400 feet in length and as wide as the river broke off from the foot of the jam and floated down the stream.

This cleared the river to a point nearly 500 feet above Angle Rock, which had hitherto been the chief obstacle in the way of the logs. Nearly 5,000,000 feet of logs went out with the breakoff. It was two hours before the boats and men could get to work, the new foot of the jam being between precipitous walls of solid rock. After two hours' tugging the jam "hauled" and the mile and more of packed logs came roaring down the river.

The movement was so sudden that the river drivers had barely time to escape. Two of them were carried down at the head of the drive for a considerable distance before they could make a landing. Although the jam was in motion for only lasted a few minntes. As in the case of Thursday's haul, the logs, after running ten minutes, choked up again at Angle Rock and the jam is once more solid.

A large number of drivers arrived last night from Stillwater. They will reinforce the men already at work breaking the jam. Every train brings people from Minneapolie, St. Paul, and other points, who come to see the great jam.

WAITERS GO OUT.

A DOWN-TOWN RESTAURANT LEFT WITHOUT HELP AT A BUSY HOUR.

The large restaurant of the Hotel Everett, in Park-row, was leased from Col. Sam Everett about five weeks ago by Capt. Samuel B. Olton, a retired sea Captain, who believes that a restaurant as well as a ship can best be run by one commander. The restaurant has heretofore employed waiters who belonged to the Magnolia Association, to whom was paid the union wages of $11 per week. At 6 o'clock last evening Capt. Olton told his day staff that he should hereafter pay them only $8. The men, fifteen in number, would not agree to this and went out, being followed within an hour by the night gang and nearly all the rest of the help of the hotel.

During the evening a small crowd collected in front of the restaurant and various rumors about the strike were afloat. The place was well patronized, but there was nohody except the two little daughters of Mr. Olton, a young woman, and one man to wait upon the guests. Mr. Olton said last night in the evening that he had engaged a full corps of waiters to come on at 6 o'clock this morning and he had no expectation that the entire staff would again go ont and leave him in the lurch. He vowed that he would never again employ a union man, and said that those men were the most difficult to manage he had ever met.

The head waiter, John B. O'Brien, was quite as strongly convinced that Mr. Olton would finally come to an agreement with the association, which has control of nearly all the cheap down-town restaurants.

RETURN OF THE THIRTEENTH.

GEN. M'LEER REVIEWS THE REGIMENT AND COLORED FIRE IS BURNED.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn returned yesterday from its trip to Cleveland, Obio, and Hamilton, Ontario. They left the latter place at 1 o'clook yesterday morning, and reached the foot of Barclay-street, New-York, about 7 o'clock last night. They were met by a delegation of about one hundred and fifty of the stay-at-homes. With this escort they merched over the big bridge to Brooklyn.

They went up Washington-street to and around the City Hall, expecting to be reviewed by Mayor Chapin and the Alderman, as had been arranged for, but none of these officials was present. Brig. Gen. McLeer saw the difficulty, and stationing himself on the lowest step of the building, reviewed the returning regiment.

From the City Hall the boys marched up Fulton-street to Flatbush-avenue and thence to the armory. They sent off rockets and roman candles to celebrate their arrival home and burned a big lot of red and green fire. At the armory Col. Austen made a brief congratnlatory address and sent his command home to rest.

CHARACTERISTICS TOLD BY FINGER NAILS.

Fortune telling by means of the finger-nails, onychomancy, as it was called, was not uncommon in ancient times, saye *Medical Classics*. The practice was to rnb the nails with oil and soot or wax, and to hold up the naile. Ihus prepared, against the snn, and upon the transparent horny snbstance were supposed to appear figures or characters which gave the answer required.

In more rscent times people have been found predicting by means of the naile of the hand, and telling the disposition of persons with certain descriptions of nails. However absurd it may appear, we shall give examplas of this superstition.

A person with broad nails is of gentle nature, timid, and bashful. Those whose nails grow into the flesh at the points or sides are given to luxury. A white mark on the nail heapeaks misfortune, but with very pale nails are ashooiated much to firmity of the flesh, and prosecution by neighbors and friends. People with narrow nails are ambitious and quarrelsome.

Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment have round nails. Indolent people have generally fleshy nails. Small nails indicate littleness of mind, obstinacy, and conceit. Melancholy persons are distinguished by their pale or lead-colored nails; and choleric, martiel men, delighting in war, have red and spotted nails.

CARRIER PIGEONS AS REPORTERS.

The correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* at Niantio in e letter to his paper writes: "Corp. Burpee of Company A, Second, which company is commanded by his brother, Lncien F., is the city editor of the Waterbury *American*, and in former years had experienced difficulty in getting prompt telegraph and mail service for the delivery of his news letters from camp to the paper he represents. This year he hit upon a happy expedient in submitting his delivery by carrier pigeons. The experiment is a snccess, and every morning at 9:30 the corporal starts two birds, each with a dispatch closely written on thin tissne paper attached to the bird's leg. Monday a telegram announcing the hour of departure of the carriers was sent to Waterbury one half hour in advance, and the birds arrived one hour ahead of the telegram, thus beating electricity in speed. The distance is seventy-five miles, which was covered by the birds in one hour and six minutes. It is an interesting sight to witness the flight of the birds as they ascend, and, after getting their bearings, start in a direct line for home. The idea is a pretty one, the service unique, and the results satisfactory. The birds display almost human intelligence."

NOT ONE NATIONAL SONG

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTIC AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

THE UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY COUNTRY WHICH HAS NO DISTINCTIVE NATIONAL AIR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Any schoolboy, to use Macaulay's pet phrase, if asked the name of the national song of his country, would probably reply "'America'" or "'My country, 'tis of thee,'" and yet, according to Prof. John P. Sousa, the well-known leader of the Marine Band, the United States, one of the greatest and most powerful nations in the world, is the only one not having a distinctive national air.

For more than a dozen years Prof. Sousa has been collecting national airs and songs. Last May he was authorized by the Navy Department to make a compilation of these airs, and the work is now nearly completed. This is only the fourth time any attempt has been made to publish in book form the national airs of the world. Some years ago the English Government, the pioneer in the movement, got ont an edition for the use of its military and naval bands. It contained only thirty-five airs. The French Governmsut did the same thing later on, and only gave space to thirty airs. The last work published was nndertaken by a German house as a private speculation, and included the songs of sixty nations. Prof. Sousa already has 116 airs in type, and before the work is completed he will have half as many again.

It was while discussing national music that Prof. Sousa made the startling statement that we have no national air. "Bnt how about 'Hail Columbia,' 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'My Country,' and a few more of the same sort, generally considered national airs?" he was asked.

"People confeund a national air with a popular and a patriotic one," replied Prof. Sousa. "In Europe they have national airs because they have been made so either by the Government or by the people, and on all ceremonial occasions they are played as a matter of course. For example, England has 'God Save the Queen,' France 'La Marseillaise,' and so on. Now, in England, at an affair of state, whenever the Qneen is present the bands play 'God Save the Qneen,' and the bandmasters of the Life Guards or the Coldstream Guards or any other good band do not have to ask what air they shall play. They know only one tune is admissible. And when an Englishman hears the air, no matter where he is, off comes his hat and he remains standing nntil the last note. Children are taught it at school, and they think it as sacred as a hymn. Bnt with us, when the President takes part in any ceremony, one hand may play 'America' and another 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' according to the taste of the conductor."

"Then Congress by an act could create a national air?"

"Well, hardly. Congress can do a great many things, but it cannot do that. The national air of a people must come from some great event in the life of the Nation, perhaps some crisis. It must be spontaneous; it must appeal to national pride and the national sentiment, and then, when it does that, the country takes it up and clings to it as jealously as it does to its constitution. Take as an illustration 'Rule Britannia,' which, while not the national air of England, is its first one in point of snrance about the words which are pleasing to the average Englishman. When Napoleon was assembling his big fleet at Boulogne to invade England we are told that the people went about singing 'Rule Britannia,' and I verily believe they knew it well enough to the tune of the threats of a French invasion."

"Wasn't the civil war a great enough crisis to inspire the best efforts of musicians?"

"Undoubtedly, but you must remember the people were divided, and the work of a Northern composer would not have been acceptable to the people of the South. It, however, the country had risen against a foreign foe any song composed at that time would have fired the national heart, and if of the right kind would have been accepted by the people. It is true we went through a crisis during the days of the Republic, but I guess in those days our ancestors were too busy fighting to pay much attention to music. 'Hail Columbia' belongs to the last century, but it was composed by a German, the leader of the John Street Theatre, in New-York, in compliment to Gen. Washington, and for many years it was known as 'The President's March.' We ought not to adopt as our national air the work of a foreigner. The words of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' are American, but the music is English."

"You asserted just now there was a difference between a national, a popular, and a patriotic air. What is the distinction?"

"The national air I have already explained to you. A patriotic air is very similar, only it lacks the distinctive character. 'Rule, Britannia' is one of the patriotic airs of England, but it is not the national air. The Hungarians have a stirring march named after one of their great Generals. After the rebellion of 1848, when Austria had crushed Hungary, it was a treasonable offense to sing this song, but the people continued to sing it, and even the Austrian bayonets could not prevent them. This is one example of patriotic music. Popniar melodies, the songs which spring from the soil, need no definition."

"In investigations what have struck you as the peculiarity of national anthems?"

"Perhaps the most striking thing is that the national airs of the great countries are short, while those of the little countries are very long. For instance, 'God Save the Queen' is 14 bars, the Russian national is 16 bars, and 'Hail Columbia,' the foremost among the American national airs, has 28 bars. On the other hand Siam's national air has 76 bars, that of Uruguay, 70; Chili's, 46, and so on. The national air of China is so long that when the people want to hear it, they have to take half a day off, so be to listen to its dulcet strains. Another thing I have learned is that with hardly an exception the national airs of all the eavage or semi-civilized nations are written in a minor key, and the music of all these nations are invariably written in the major key."

"Are the national airs in any way characteristic of the people?"

"Very seldom, and then only when they are the music of a lower order of civilization. Music, you see, is the universal language, and a really great composer seldom acquires his education in one country. Bnt it is worthy of note that with one or two exceptions the composers of national airs have been men totally unknown to fame until they wrote the one air which has given them a lasting reputation. One of the exceptions is Haydn, the composer of the Austrian Hymn. Most of the Old World national airs were written to glorify some great man or to celebrate some great event. To make the air popular the song would be snng and whistled by everyhod it has to be written in a very limited compass. 'God Save the Queen' is written in a compass of six notes; 'Hail Columbia,' 'Rule, Britannia,' and 'La Marseillaise' within an octave and a note; the Austrian hymn within an octave. The 'Star-Spangled Banner' is composed of thirteen notes, and for that reason it is very difficult for untrained voices to sing it with the proper effect. Judging from the experience of foreign nations, when our national anthem is written it will have to be within an octave and to have a swing and dash about it which will commend it to even the most unmusical persons."

"Talking about the peculiarities of national airs," continued the professor, "one cannot fail to notice how the same air is the common property of half a dozen nations. For instance, 'God Save the Queen' is the national air, with different words of course, of England, Prussia, Bavaria, Norway, Saxony, Switzerland, Wurtemburg, and Sweden. The national air of Mexico bears a striking resemblance to our old song, 'Oh, Susannah.' 'My Maryland' is a German air written in 1819, and known as a 'Tannenbaum,' the fir tree. 'We Won't Go Home Till Morning' is an old French song and was sung in the streets of Paris more than a hundred years ago, but not with the words we all know. You will find that the claims of authorship to a great many of the national and patriotic airs are very conflicting, and probably one-third of the airs in my collection cannot have the name of the composer attached, as there is so much doubt as to whom the honor should be given."

"How did you manage to get together so many airs?"

"In the first place, I have been collecting them for a great many years, as I needed them for the hand. Bnt when I was ordered to get up this collection by the Secretary of the Navy I consulted the catalogues issued by all the great music publishing houses. Then I personally visited all the great libraries of the country and spent some time in a search to see if there were any nations which I had overlooked. After that I obtained from the Navy Department an official list of all the flags issued by the navies of the world, and in that way got the mark of good many songs which I had not thought of before. I have had, of course, a good deal of correspondence to do, and have got songs from pretty nearly every imaginable source. In the collection will be the songs of two Indian tribes, the Walla Wallas and the Yanoonys. These songs have never been set for band music before, but I got a gentleman who has spent several years among the Indians to sing to me, and from his song I wrote the music. I also give a patriotic Bengal song, the song sung by the Bengal sepoys when they dance. I had to get a traveler to sing it so as to be able to write the music. It recalls Offenbach very strongly.

"By the by," said the professor, picking up a pile of music, "here is rather a queer thing. When I was a boy I read Marryatt and the other writers of sea tales, and from them I gained the impression that the Malays pat in all their time ontting threats and scnttling ships. I find, however, that they have one of the sweetest and most pathetic national airs which had been written. Servia has a very charming air, too," he continued, "and about the poetry of these people Owen Meredith said, as you doubtless remember: 'The flowers that grow here may be merely mountain weeds, but the dew of the mountain is on them.' A peculiarity of the Servian music, and one by which it can generally be recognized, is that it ends one note above the keynote, which gives one the impression that it is unfinished. The Hungarian music is perhaps more characteristic than that of any other people. There is a dash and viger about it which we knew is part of the national character, and yet it is not all fire; a melanoholy cadence appeals to the heart. You should hear the Hungarian Zigeuner play one of their national airs called a Czardas. It is inspiriting.

"There are plenty of men in this country who are capable of writing a national air," Prof. Sousa remarked, "but, as I said before, the occasion must develop the music. Every week I receive two or three pieces of music which their authors fondly imagine may become the national air. I have them played by the band, but nobody has yet asked me to repeat them, and, to use a popular phrase, they do not seem to 'catch on.' Besides, when the national air is written, I hope it will be the outcome of some national event. At the present time foreigners devote more attention to the writing of our national air than do our own people."

Prof. Sonsa's book when first published will contain the selections arranged for the band. Later he will bring out an edition for the piano. Probably one-third of the airs have come to him simply in the form of melodies, and from these he has had to work out the accompaniments. The words of nearly all these airs are given, but in some cases it has been found very difficult to make an adequate translation without destroying the national characteristics.

RACING AT FAIR HAVEN.

SHREWSBURY YACHTS MATCHED IN AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Harry O. Vantine, proprietor of the Fair Haven Hotel, gave his annual Summer regatta to-day. It was a big day for the little village of Fair Haven, and many of the residents along the shore decorated their dwellings with flags in honer of the occasion. The original plan of the committee was to sail the twenty-mile course and to have three classes, but, owing to the breeze which blew lightly from the east, these ideas were abandoned. The old five-mile course was sailed over twice, making a total distance of ten miles.

This course is from the Fair Haven wharf to the head of the Oceanic Flats, thence to Guyon's Point, thence to the home stake. The judges were Commodore Edward Bnssell of the North Shrewsbury Yacht Club and William E. Cress of Fair Haven. All of the yachts were entered in one class.

The "get ready" gnn was fired at 2:20 o'clock, and the start was made ten minntes later. The following yachts started: Albatross, owned by Charles Peterson of the Highlands; Betty K., ewned by P. Kelly of New-York and entered by Charles Allen of Fair Haven; Undine, owned by Clinton James of Red Bank; The Kid, owned by E. Willis of Atlantic Highlands; Abbie, owned by Warren Watson of New-York, and Muddy Day, owned by A. J. Prime, Commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Yonkers. All of the yachts were cat rigged except the Albatross.

Among the many yachts that sailed about the river during the race were Fred Degraw's Nedra and Robert Furey's Jessie, the champion yachts of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers.

The Abbie, which was built in 1868 and is one of the oldest yachts of the two rivers, was sailed by Capt. Thomas Riddle. She took the lead at the start, and easily retained it to the finish. She turned the stake wrong, however, at the finish, and was ruled ont, thus giving the race to the Kittie R., which won the first prize of $25. The second prize of $15 was won by Clinton James's yaont, and the Kid, formerly the Daisy, captured the third prize, which was a suit of colors. The Albatross and Muddy Day withdrew from the race on the second round. The winning yachts made the race in a little over two hours.

William Little, a very small boy in a very small tub, won the tub race, which took place after the regatta. He received a prize of $2 50. There were five competitors.

Next Saturday will be an interesting day for the yachtsmen of the North Shrewsbury. On that day will be sailed the first race for the handsome silver challenge cup presented to the North Shrewsbury Yacht Club by the Neptune Yacht Club. The annual Ladies' Regatta, given under the auspices of the North Shrewsbury Club, will take place on Monday, Sept. 2. In this regatta the lady Captain is required to handle the tiller, but she has the privilege of taking an escort along to give sailing instructions.

THE SWEET CLOVER.

A REMARKABLE GROWTH THAT DELIGHTS COUNCIL BLUFFS.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee, Aug. 11.

No one knows just how or where it came from or why it came, but a snowy and sweet-breathed intruder has come into the city to dispute with the lordly sunflower his long and undisputed title of squatter sovereignty to all the vacant lots and backlots in Council Bluffs, Iowa. And the meek little blossoms on the suinmits of the sweet clover plants are looking upon the swift and certain destruction of the pioneer sunflower. Over one-third of the premises, where a year ago nothing but the gigantic resinous weed turned its black and yellow face to the sun and where it grew in such lukury that even the noxious cockle burr was ofdged out of existence, the fragrant sweet clover has appeared and holds undisputed dominion over every other green thing. Over hundreds of vacant lots in the new additions the tiresome yellow has given place to the dark, rich foliage and fragrant perpetually blooming sweet clover. Local botanists who have examined the new plant with a good deal of interest and care say that it is positively a new species, produced by some unknown and accidental cross, and that its vigor and spreading proclivities are the most wonderful feature of its nature. The old-fashioned sweet clover was a frail and ghostly plant, that loved the friendly shade of the groves and the longest moonlight Summer nights, a characteristic which made it a proper love emblem, but this new and thrifty product of Council Bluffs spurns the protection of the trees and goes out boldly in the fields and meets and conquere the sun-loving sunflower in his chosen grounds. As a foliage plant it is perhaps one of the most remarkable in existence for its luxuriance. In many respects it resembles the alfalfa clover, bnt it is stronger, thrifter, and of much more rapid growth than that remarkable plant that furnishes three crops of hay a year in the Western Territories. It grows to the height of four or five feet with a dense leafy foliage and a perfect brush of sweet-scented blossoms. The leaf is small and jniey; of a rich dark green, very much resembling the red clover. It is so new and its habits so little understood, that it is not known what its value may be as a forage plant for stock. Its present rank character stock will not eat it, bnt, tamed by repeated clipping and cultivation, it may become one of the most valuable plants to the stockmen and farmers.

But whether it has any value or not in the development of beef and horseflesh, it is of inestimable worth to the people of Council Bluffs as a swift destroyer and fragrant snbstitute for the ubiqnitous sunflower, that has furnished provocation for so many sad reflections upon the folly of unthinking enthusiastic settlers who have sought to popularize the meek yellow-crowned weed by painting it on panels and wearing it on their bosoms. It is a lovely and lovable plant, so sociable that it will come right up to your doors and crowd its white head into your windows, and so determined upon having the company of its fellows that it makes a covennnt with the soil that where one plant grows this year thousands must grow next. A year ago there was perhaps not enough of the plant in the entire city to cover half an acre; now there are hundreds of acres densely covered with it. The odor from the acres of white flowers fills the air, and after a midsummer shower the peculiar and delicate fragrance is indescribable, and as sweet as the breath of peris.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The schedules of Lewis Brothers & Co., it is now said, will not be ready for filing until the latter part of the week. They will be filed in Philadelphia, and it is doubtful if a copy is filed in this city, as the assignment is regarded as a foreign one. It is a month since the firm failed and creditors have been unable to learn anything definite about the firm's condition. The confident feeling that the firm would make a good showing appears to have disappeared, and the delay in preparing their statement has led to the idea in trade circles that their showing will be a poor one. It is currently reported that the liabilities will be much larger than at first mentioned, and a report was current yesterday that they would be between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, instead of $4,000,000, as was reported when the firm failed. While the creditors seem to be very friendly disposed toward the firm, some of them are only waiting to see the official schedules before taking action to protect their interests. If the showing is a poor one, suits will no doubt be at once begun against the firm.

Some of the creditors who have been trying to find out something about the firm's condition have made a discovery that three weeks before the firm failed Henry Lewis, one of the partners, transferred some valuable real estate in this city, the consideration being $225,000. On July 8 he transferred the property 102 Franklin-street, with a five-story store, to Alister Greene for $75,000, and afterward transferred the property 21 and 23 Wooster-street, consisting of two lots and a six-story building, to Elliot Zborowski for $150,000. The amount realized is said to have been much smaller than the value of the property. The $225,000 thus received from the real estate, it is said, was used in the business to help the firm along.

Daniel P. Shenfelder, brick manufacturer and proprietor of one of the largest stone and earthenware potteries in Reading, Penn., appointed assignees for the benefit of creditors yesterday. Assets, about $20,000; liabilities, about $15,000. The assigned property consists of a pottery, houses, and building lots. The failure is said to have been caused by losses sustained by Mr. Shenfelder in experimenting with steam brick-making machines at Pottstown.

A VETERAN DISAPPEARS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 24.—Jeremiah Crowley, aged forty-three, a member and one of the founders of Judson Kilpatrick Post of this city, has been missing from his home in Ripley-place since last Monday. Crowley left home that morning to go to the Singer factory, where he was employed as a machinist. That was the last seen of him. He had his working clothes on and had very little money with him.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Wall-street has been entertaining itself for the last fortnight or so with its regulation August scare. It would be in exceeding bad form, indeed, for any Summer to-end without a flurry in the money market, without the jubilating prophecies of bear speculators and the concomitant "conservatism" of money lenders. Crops have the habit—altogether indefensible, perhaps—of maturing at about the same time every season; and financial preparations to harvest and move them, too, are a fixed feast in the financial world. This means—though possibly it shouldn't—that funds of consequence are in August and September always in demand. It doesn't cost fortunes to ripen grain, and cotton balls break and blossom inexpensively; bnt nature's philanthropy ends when the time is reached where harvesters ask wages and transportation companies levy taxes.

Yet year after year Wall-street affects to be caught nnawares, and goes worrying into excitement over dangers distressing and depressing. Not in any department of finance or commerce are returns so great, so sure, or so quick as those that go to the annual harvesting and marketing of the crops. Still, there is no other expenditure that gets distorted into such a bugaboo. Instead of cheer and satisfaction, crops that are big, requiring funds in abundance, beget apprehension. Bull facts inspire bear visions.

So especially it seems this season. Not in many years has the American crop situation had so much substantial good in it. Wheat, corn, cotton, all the crops, and practically the whole country over, are resulting beyond fondest expectations. Not in quantity only is this so; equally it is true of quality. When before hne there been a crop of wheat turning out sixty-one and a half pounds of grain to the bushel? Not in a long time has the sixty-pound etandard been reached. Lehman Brothers, the noted cotton merchants, growers and mill owners—there can be no better authority—having made a careful estimate of the present Southern crop, announce that the yield is greater than known in years. What the corn and wheat abundance means—all things—for the farmers and railways of the West, this heaped-up cotton means for the growers and freight carriers of the South, while from each and all sections mnet come business for the Eastern and Northern linee that touch or point to the seaboard.

Europe's crops are poor, very poor. Only speculators whose market interests blur the facts affect to deny this, or ignore the dollar-and-cent benefits that enoh a condition offers to America. Reliable crop reports show that Russia and India have suffered a loss of over 15 per cent. in their wheat crop alone within the last thirty days. Europe must import. Instead of having a surplus to menace the American product's price, Europe must come here to meet its own consnmptiou necessities.

This guarantee of good results is lost to sight though in a hurrah raised over the requirement of funds sufficient to reach those good results. Money at no time during the past week got higher, however, than 6 per cent. It did rule there on several days, and loans of consequence had to be made at that rate. But eo general has been the howl over a coming squeeze that few ordinarily-careful people were caught; to be sure of distress is usually a good way to avoid it. till, of course, the belated borrower was on hand at the squeezing hour and he had his assessment to pay. Many more loans were made at 5 than at 6 per cent., however; yesterday, with only sleepy half-holiday business, 3 per cent. was made the rate to anybody hunting for funds.

If the rise in the money rate came from an excess of speculation in Wall-street it would have an unhealthy significance. There would be sense then in organizing bear poole to operate on it. It is not being so used. Wall-street has little of the wildcat in its make-up just now. Not in all its past history has it ever been in eo conservative a mood. Brokers are not encouraging light-waisted customers. This isn't a day of plunging or of philanthropic enthusiasm. It takes real money to buy stocks at present.

Much of the din raised over the rising money rate comes from a pool of speculative bankers who are caught with a loss on something like $20,000,000 of Government bonds which they are striving to indnce Secretary Windom to help them unload at a profit on the Treasury Department. They expect to succeed soon. They are influential in financial circles not more than in politics. However their hopes may come ont it is a wholly needless effort for them to be hiring claqueers to explain Wall-street's needs—needs of "the oppressed business world," as they phrase it. In this big bond pool are gentlemen who contributed largely a year ago to help along the high tariff oppression. They are suffering a further penalty now when, thanks to their tariff's absorption of public moneye, they are called upon to pay 5 and 6 per cent. for funds with which to carry bonds whose interest income nets less than 3 per cent. They have assessed themselves; but that doesn't apparently make the experience any pleasanter.

Judge Cooley is giving the financial and railway world a new idea of what the inter-State commerce law really amounts to. The determined stand he has taken against the tactics of a lot of guerrilla railroads that have been levying toll awakens substantial respect for him and his commission. His vigor means much for investors. Honest administration of the law as he declares his construction of it is worth a hundred treatiee between envious and grasping lines. Agreements between railway traffic managere have become farces. The taste of the law's lash is a needed tonic.

It is time that the holders of railway securities heard less about the sort of thing that has for the past year or two largely monopolized their attention: Half a dozen years ago the investor was not bothered every half hour with a bulletin about rate cutting. Now that kind of news is all he gets. No railroad manager is too little to go around smashing freight-carrying prices, and no such act is so pleayune as to escape wideepread and hysterical announcement. Of old, earnings were what counted. Rates were mysteries. So they are yet; only, in a day of affectation, Wall-street assumes to worry over things it knows nothing about. Every scratch becomes a gaping wound; alas! that most of the murderous daggers should be bent pins merely. The silly assumption that Wall-street can calculate on the results of temporary cuts in rates, always cut nudor circumstances that Wall-street is ignorant of, and usually pertaining to a limited territory that Wall-street doesn't even suspect the bounds of—this silly assumption is too much dignified and heeded. There is but one criterion of a railway's prosperity or its lack of prosperity, and that criterion has to do with the railroad's net earnings. It matters not if it be one cent or one dollar that eerves as a "rate," net earnings are the test.

That test now is not showing unhappy indications. The enormous crops of the country are already beginning to tell upon railway traffic. Few companies are failing to report increased earnings. The Atchison system lags conspicuously, but it is an exception that doesn't hurt the general rule; it has especial drawbacks, and its bad showings stand almost alone among the reported earnings of the great western properties.

A feeling of confidence is inspiring the general mercantile trade. Merchants now in New-York buying goods for Fall and Winter trade are uniformly enthusiastic over the outlook. This is true not of the representatives of any one section alone; it applies to all—West and South and East. The money-squeeze ecare oppressing Wall-street is not distressing them much. They command credits on fair terms; mercantile paper is finding a market at rates not unusual or exorhitant. Wall-street worries rather lonesomely. 'It

NEW KINDS OF GUNPOWDER

TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF MODERN WARFARE.

VALUE OF THE INVENTION OF BROWN OR SLOW-BURNING POWDER—NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS POWDERS.

Brown gunpowder was introduced in 1882. It has been generally supposed that the invention was German, but a few months ago Col. Brackenbury stated in London that England was the first country to make slow powders, and that the German powder came in long after the experiments at Waltham Abbey. The chief characteristic of brown powder is its slow rate of burning. This is due to the fact that it contains very little sulphur and a peculiar kind of charcoal. Sulphur is a powerful kindling agent, and any powder may be slowed or quickened by varying the proportions of this ingredient. The composition of brown or "cocoa" powder was kept a secret for a long time, but it is now known that the German powder is composed of 79 per cent. of potassium nitrate, 3 per cent. of sulphur, and 18 per cent. of lightly baked brown charcoal made from slightly carbonized straw. Previous to 1882 the powder formula the world over was about 75 per cent. of potassium nitrate, 10 per cent. of sulphur, and 15 per cent. of charcoal. The Du Ponts in the Brandywine, who supply the Government with powder, have succeeded in making brown powder that has given as good results as the foreign article.

Brown powder is made in hexagonal prisms one inch long, pierced longitudinally with a central hole. In making up cartridges the prisms are built up regularly like a honeycomb, with the holes over each other, so as to form continuous tubes through the cartridge. The object of this is to permit the gases to permeate through the entire mass. When the charge is ignited the flame and gases rush through to the other end of the cartridge, inflaming each prism in its central hole, thus causing them to burn from in out and consequently producing a progressively increasing surface of ignition and evolving increasing volumes of gas. Hence brown powder is sometimes called "progressive," but the term applies really to all powder. The grain as well as prismatic, because in the true sense of the word powder is not an explosive such as gun cotton or nitro-glycerine.

The velocity of combustion is greatest in fine-grain black powder, which seems to explode when ignited, so rapidly is it consumed, and slowest in brown powder. A prism of black powder of the old composition when ignited in open air burns in less than a second, while a similar grain of cocoa powder is nearly sixty times as long in burning, giving off dense volumes of white smoke.

As the velocity of combustion of black powder is almost instantaneous, the pressure arising from it resembles the force of a sharp, quick blow, and would impose upon the gun in which it is fired severe strains if the projectile did not move at once and relieve it. For this reason black powder cannot be used in high-power guns which employ a long heavy shell having upon its rear end a band of soft metal the diameter of which is greater than that of the bore of the gun, so the shell cannot be driven into the bore until this metal is forced out into the grooves of the rifling. Now, if the gun were loaded with black powder the pressure would rise to its maximum almost at the instant of ignition before the shell would have time to move, and the result would probably be the destruction of the gun. The case is very different with brown powder. When the charge is ignited the pressure is low at first, gradually rising until it is sufficient to start the shell; the copper band is forced into the grooves, and the projectile starts on its flight, slowly at first, but with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second when it leaves the muzzle. As the space between the shell and the charge increases the pressure of the gases would rapidly fall were it not for the fact that the powder is giving off constantly increasing volumes of gas. In this way the pressure is maintained on the projectile all the way to the muzzle, thus greatly increasing its muzzle velocity. It is clear, then, that brown powder gives a much higher mean pressure in the gun than black powder, and that the maximum pressure is not reached until after the projectile is started. In a six-inch steel breech-loading rifle the maximum pressure is fifteen tons, and the pressure at the muzzle from three to four tons.

The development of powder has lagged behind that of guns. Before the "steel age" of guns, the tendency was toward an increase of calibre only and consequently larger charges; but as the charge of quick-burning powder increased, so did the pressures, and the gunmakers had to provide some means of protecting their guns from the violent strains set up by the pressures of the powder gases. Then it was that the principle of building up guns by shrinking tubes over tubes was introduced, and this system has been almost perfected in the high-power built-up guns of to-day, which form the armament of every military power. Slow powder followed the wrought-iron built-up gun, and forced another change in the manufacture of ordnance—the gun had to be lengthened and in consequence breech loading became a necessity and not a matter of choice. By increasing the length of the bore and chambering the place the charge of slow powder was greatly increased, and in the savy guns the rule for the charge is one-half the weight of the projectile for a gun thirty calibres long.

The products of combustion of powder are liquids and gases, and the actual temperature about 3,800° Fahrenheit. At this temperature the volume of the gases is about six thousand times that of the powder, but when cooled down to the ordinary temperature it is about two hundred and fifty times greater. Brown powder when fired in a gun leaves a reddish deposit in the chamber and on the face of the breech plug. This deposit when cool is readily flaked off. It is composed of 64 per cent. of potassium carbonate, 14 per cent. of potassium bicarbonate, and 22 per cent. of potassium sulphate.

The knowledge of what actually occurs in the charge during combustion must, of course, be altogether theoretical, but it is probable that Mr. Eugene Du Pont's theory is not far wrong. He says:

"The action of such powders seems to be as follows: Upon firing the charge the gases contained in the powder are released and act to expel by their expansion the projectile toward the muzzle of the gun. This I term the 'first explosion.' At this time the oxygen and hydrogen, the carbon and nitrogen gases, but under too great heat to unite in the form of steam. As the pressure is decreased by the motion of the projectile in the gun this heat also decreases, and the gases—oxygen and hydrogen—unite in the form of water. The heat generated by this union at once changes the water into steam, and takes place at the instant before the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun. I term the 'second explosion.' There is thus formed a powder of great explosive force, which acts twice upon the projectile—once while in the gun, and the fact that the steam, generated as above stated, condenses, and is lost during the cooling of the gases of the carbonate of potash, the solid portion of the result of decomposition of a charge of powder, and that portion which forms the smoke."

All the brown powder for the navy is manufactured by the Du Ponts, and before acceptance it is sent to the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground to be tested. Its physical qualities are determined at the powder yard, and at the proving ground it is fired for velocity and pressure. The Government specifications require a pressure of 15 tons per inch in the chamber and a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second. The velocities are measured by the Boulenge chronograph and the pressure by the crusher gauge. The specific gravity of brown powder is from 1.821 to 1.891 and the 5-inch B. S. R. to 1.855 in the 10-inch B. S. R.

The attention of the general public has lately been called to so-called "smokeless" and even noiseless powders. There are several patents on the former class of powders, and Schultze's powder is an early example of it. They are all of nitro-cotton or some other kind of nitro-cellulose, specially treated with the view of producing a slower-burning substance, or of nitro-glycerine or nitro-cotton. The French have adopted a smokeless powder of poudre B, for the Lebel rifle. This is said to possess high ballistic qualities, and to produce very little smoke, but it is also reported to be very deliquescent. Prof. Doering, Chief Assistant Chemist in the War Department, in a recent lecture, summarized the views of a French writer on smokeless powders as follows:

"As regards the influence which the use of a smokeless powder would have on tactics, the writer remarks that the subject is at present conjectural, but some obvious consequences can be foreseen. In the case of artillery, the use of a smokeless powder against an enemy similarly provided would render precision of aim possible, and would allow the effect of fire to be seen. A small gun barrel would be that it would be more difficult to execute the movement recommended for avoiding the effects of well-directed fire from the enemy, viz., advancing the guns by hand about fifty yards, a movement favored by the cover of smoke.

"As regards infantry, he thinks that the question is more complex. The smoke cloud with the old powder is less dense than in the case of artillery, and interferes less with the maintenance of effective fire. The smoke shuts out the sight of death and suffering and gives a sense of protection; a false sense, however, as the smoke really betrays the infantry's position. By these remarks the writer does not mean to find much fault with 'Poudre B;' on the contrary, he regards it as a necessary accompaniment of a reduction of calibre of the rifle, the old powder causing too much fouling. If the enemy were also provided with a smokeless powder, the balance of advantage would be equalized: both sides would have to modify existing tactical arrangements. Surprise would be a factor of the greatest importance in the use of artillery, and if the rifle fire of the latter can find footing anywhere and remain unnoticed for a long time while keeping up fire, the smoke alone betraying their whereabouts. Bearing, it is stated, will not be able to take the place of sight in judging of the direction from which firing with smokeless powder proceeds. Col. Schubert having recently shewn that the apparent direction differs much from the true one on account of the disturbing influence of the projectile on the sound waves produced in firing."

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½.

FISHING AT MONTAUK.

BLUEFISH AND BASS ENOUGH TO DELIGHT ANY FISHERMAN.

MONTAUK POINT, Aug. 24.—A better fishing ground cannot be found than off this bold, desolate promontory, where nature's two elements—land and water—contrast each other in wild, striking contrast. Within a rifle shot of the lighthouse, which lifts its towering white form from the summit of the bluff, is to be caught almost every fish that swims in the Northern Atlantic. On the rocky ocean bed, beyond the breakers, lurk bottom fish of every sort, from the pan-like flounders to the clunky sea bass and dirty-colored blackfish; frequently to be seen leaping from the waves are schools of bar bluefish and bonitos, while among the rocks that fringe the shore spert striped bass in numbers that have made the shores about here well known to anglers.

In spite of the monotonous drive of twenty-five miles that one has to endure after leaving Sag Harbor, the nearest railroad station, and the meagre accommodations at the point, Montauk has this Summer been the Mecca of many fishermen. Ever since the first school of the season's snappers was sighted by the lighthouse keeper, about a month ago, breaking from the ground swells just outside the breakers on the ocean side, not a day has passed that one or more schools have not been visible. All Summer smacksmen have been lying at anchor behind the bar, and some fishermen from Connecticut and Rhode Island, as well as from the interior ports of Long Island, have hung about the places.

For the past six weeks there has been camped in a valley about a mile from the lighthouse a party of three Connecticut River shad fishermen who, if their story is to be believed, have already reaped a big harvest. Their days, and often a portion of their nights, are spent in casting their huge seine about bluefish schools, hauling in them immense catches, and transporting them to Fort Pond Bay, the nearest shipping point. Not infrequently they will catch as many as 3,000 fish at a haul. At one time they encompassed with their net a school so large that it was found impossible to raise them. After several hours of hard labor they succeeded in beaching the net on a long, sandy spit and hauling it ashore. Although many of the fish escaped, 1,700 were caught, ranging from five to nine pounds. At another time, just as they were about to haul in their seine, which they had thrown around a portion of a school, they noticed a great commotion in the water and discovered two small swordfish were entangled in the meshes. Before they could be dispatched with hatchets, they had made holes large enough to let all the bluefish get away from the net. When there are no bluefish about, the fishermen find no difficulty in loading their carries almost to the water's edge with bass. These they catch with hand lines not a pistol shot from their camp. They hope to have made, by the first of October, when they will return to their Connecticut shadding grounds, several thousand dollars each.

The method of catching bluefish here is somewhat different from that at other places. Squid fishing is usually adopted, but the lines and squids are unusually heavy. As soon as a school is sighted by the lookout, who constantly keeps on the lighthouse, it is closely watched to see if there is a likelihood of its coming inshore near enough for squidding from the beach. If there are no signs of its coming inshore, it is carefully located, and those wishing to fish are taken out in small boats. Two men go in a boat, the fisherman and a rower. The latter aims to keep within casting distance of the school, so that one of the two lines when trailed out astern, will pass through the edge of the school. At the same time the boat must be kept out of the school also, if possible, to the sideward of it. Often the angler will have more than he can attend to in casting his squid, hauling it in, and watching his trolling line, for a strike on both lines at once is of frequent occurrance. If this happens the oarsman quickens his strokes so that the trolling line is kept taut while the fisherman is hauling in and unhooking the fish on his squidding line.

Some enormous catches have been made in this manner. One party of New-Yorkers, which is spending the Summer at Shelter Island, spent, not long ago, a day fishing and caught seventeen of 435 fish apiece. One man from Sag Harbor came down here with a heavy front rod and a little silver squid, and persevered in using his rig in spite of the ridicule that he received from the old fishermen. The way he handled his rod and played his fish thoroughly disgusted the professionals, who think only of the number of fish they catch, but to the writer the sight was about as enjoyable as fishing itself. During an afternoon he landed thirty fish, one of which weighed nine pounds, and so skillful was he that he not even lost his squid. On a sloop yacht that came over from Orient were three ladies, who were determined to go out fishing in the surfboats. One of them became so seasick that she had to be taken ashore almost as soon as the shoal was reached, and another, in her excitement when she struck a fish, nearly dropped overboard her husband's fifty-dollar rod that she was using, as she vainly tried to seize the line at the end of the rod and pull it in hand over hand without the aid of the reel. The third lady need handlines and caught more fish than any one else in the party.

All about the point are scattered good sea bass grounds, where messes can be caught at any time. Some distance from the point an upright pile buoy marks the rock where the Great Eastern was almost wrecked when she rounded Montauk into the sound on her first trip to New-York. Here it is that the sea bass and blackfish congregate in search of shellfish with which the rock is covered. The biggest sea bass ever captured here was taken on this rock. The fish weighed eight pounds. One of the best flounder grounds is near the spot where fifty years ago dry land is said to have been. The ocean, which is making inroads on the bluffs at the rate of five or six inches a year, has scooped out a portion of the land and made a strip of shelving beach such as is loved by flounders.

Although it is a little early for striped bass, a few have already been caught from the rocks on the southern side of the Point. A number of fishing stands have been erected this Summer by New-Yorkers along this side of the Point, and twenty-pounders have been taken from a number of the stands. Many of the gentlemen who own them have cottages at East Hampton.

OFF FOR THE ENCAMPMENT.

HARTFORD, Aug. 24.—The Connecticut delegation to the National escampment of Grand Army left here this afternoon for Milwaukee, and will unite with the Massachusetts delegation at Springfield. The members include Department Commander William H. Pierpont of New-Haven, Junior Vice Department Commander R. R. Belden of Danbury, Judge V. H. Penn of winsted, Past Department Commanders Henry E. Talmor and L. A. Dickinson of this city, the Rev. I. M. Foster of New-Haven, Past Chaplain in Chief; Wallace A. Miles of Meriden, Ebenezer Bishop of Putnam, W. H. Gladden of New-Britain, L. A. Upson of Thompsonville, Assistant Adjutant General Thomas J. Gill of the Common Council in this city, Col. J. N. Wilsey of the Government Envelope Armory here, Capt. Harry L. Beach, and Norman L. Hope of this city.

The delegation will support Past Department Commander Talntor for the position of Junior Vice Commander of the National Department. Mr. Talntor was Judge Advocate General on the staff of National Commander Fairchild and is popular with Grand Army men throughout the State. He graduated from the law class at Yale during the war to engage in the service, and won an honorable record in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He was given his diploma by the college Faculty and graduated at the conclusion of the war in 1865. Subsequently he was Gov. Jewell's executive secretary.

Mr. Talntor is a lawyer by profession, and has been the Clerk of the City Court here for years. The chance seem to be favorable for his election as Junior Vice Commander.

IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

It will cost $4,000 to purchase the horses necessary to run a 16-foot car 120 miles a day. Whereas the cost of a storage battery for a similar amount of work is $1,500. And the latter can be maintained for about one-half the cost of keeping the horses.

The relation of a rising to a falling barometer with rain points to the conclusions that at Philadelphia the amount of rain which falls while the barometer is descending is nearly three times as great as that which falls while the barometer is rising.

A yellow pigment, which is found in its purest form in the common English brimstone butterfly, can be obtained from the wings by simple treatment with hot water, somewhat less than a milligram of pigment being yielded by each insect.

The thermal conductivity of manganese steel has been found lately to be one-seventh of that of iron, and increases with the rise of temperature, but only to one-half the rate at which the conductivity of iron increases.

Variations in the downfall of snow have from recent observations in the Himalaya Mountains been found to exercise an important influence on the monsoon rains of Upper India.

Experiments in the compressibility of sugar have brought about the conclusion that sugar in solution increases the internal pressure, but not to the same extent that common salt does.

As the result of mining by electricity, it has been proved that a ten man can accomplish with the electrical drill what it requires one hundred men to do by older methods.

By the new welding process, in which electricity is used, the rails of street or steam railways can be welded together, it is said, after being placed in position.

The Danish Government is taking the lead in matters relating to establishing an electrical coastlight with light ships and isolated light-houses.

In the steamer City of New-York there are eighteen electric lamp circuits, with a total of seven and one-half miles of wire and 1,117 lamps.

The large equatorial instrument in the new observatory at Berlin is over 16 feet in length and has a lens about 12½ inches in diameter.

The Webster process for the treatment of sewage by electricity is about being experimented with in the Medway River.

There are 1,600 central electric light stations in various parts of this country.

GILMORE'S JUBILEE.

GREAT CROWDS LISTEN TO NOVEL MUSICAL EFFECTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Yesterday was one of the most enjoyable days of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore's eventful career. So many persons attended his jubilee at Manhattan Beach that the seating capacity of the big pavilion proved inadequate at each of his three concerts. It is the rule with the management of the pavilion that when all the seats are sold the doors are to be closed. Twenty-five hundred persons can be comfortably accommodated in the picturesque building, so that the aggregate attendance at yesterday's concerts numbered fully 7,500 persons. But this does not include the disappointed thousands who congregated outside contented to stand and listen to the music.

One of the incidents of the great crush did not escape notice. At the close of the early evening concert the pavilion was cleared and it was announced repeatedly that no admissions would be allowed until 9 o'clock. Notwithstanding these proclamations, the fact that the hotel was ready to serve dinner and the further fact that Paine's pyrotechnic show was to be given in the interim, anxious music lovers kept clamoring for seats. The police tried every means but brute force to drive the crowds away without succeeding.

The popular leader certainly deserved the compliment, for he was at his best, and his concerts were deserving of the appreciative demonstrations. The first concert was begun at 3:30, the second at 7:15, and the third a little after 9. As encores were the order, the performers were obliged to do hard work, and altogether the day was a busy one as well as a glorious one for them. Signor Campanini, the famous tenor, was the special star attraction, and the veteran never sang before more appreciative listeners. His voice was heard effectively in Verdi's "Celesti Aida" and the aria from Cowen's "Il Fior." The notable features of Gilmore's Band work were Weber's concerto-trusok, Op. 79, which was originally written for a pianoforte solo; Ellenberg's Patrol, and the grand scena from "Il Trovatore," introducing the anvil chorus, with an opera chorus and anvil and cannon accompaniment.

Among those who attended the concerts were George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Floyd King of Louisiana, and many New-Yorkers, including E. W. Eckerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Chandler, Miss Musgrave, A. W. Bartlett, Brayton Ives, G. H. Dunham, William W. Ellsworth, Charles R. Lefingwell, W. A. Bloodgood, Mrs. S. Welsh, John L. De Bost, E. F. Packard, Archibald Gracie, H. G. Bell, Francis Skiddy, William Leeming, J. J. Webster, Jr., V. A. Wilder, F. C. B. Avery, Dr. and Mrs. W. Coleman Johnson, E. F. Milliken, Leonard E. Curtis, Charles E. Bell, Sr., C. H. Davis, W. A. Dunning, Jesse Strauss, A. C. Benham, and W. A. Abbott.

Gilmore's jubilee will be brought to a close today.

BROOKLYN'S POOR.

THE WORK DONE BY THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES IN THAT CITY.

The eighth annual report of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, whose headquarters are at 69 Schermerhorn-street, presents a means to whomsoever would give aid to the poor in that city of knowing in just what way to apply the money, and shows that the bureau during the past year has done efficient work, comparing favorably with that of the previous years of its existence. At present, included in the bureau are twenty-one organized departments, which, had the methods of a few years ago been continued, would constitute as many separate societies at greater expense and less efficiency.

The bureau's chief needs are for more friendly visitors and means for improving existing and establishing new work agencies. It has expended through its visitors less in direct alms than in former years, and has made much greater use of loans, industrial agencies, and other means tending to indnce and aid self-support. The society has endeavored to have a full treasury for the relief of the needy, nor food and clothing to be given as alms.

Some adequate idea of the good work done by the bureau is given by its summary for the year, which shows that of 5,544 cases dealt with, 2,218 have been the special examination and have been registered in detail. There were received inquiries as to 1,586 cases of alleged distress, and the registry furnished the means of replying to one half of these inquiries. The work agencies have employed 1,922 persons, and lodgings have been furnished to 4,065 women, in exchange for work. The bureau has 443 friendly visitors enrolled in its thirteen district conferences, and they have made 20,400 visits. About 4,000 books, reports, and monographs relating to different departments of charitable work and research have been added to the library.

OBITUARY.

GARRETT BERGEN.

Garrett Bergen, who for many years was prominent in Brooklyn political affairs, died on Friday at his home, 489 Seventeenth-street. He was forty-eight years old, and belonged to the old Long Island Bergen family. He was appointed a Police Justice by Mayor Schroeder and served four years. Subsequently he was President of the Board of Education for ten years. He ran for Controller against Aaron Brinkerhoff and was badly beaten. Some years ago he became publisher of the Brooklyn Union, but soon retired. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Frank S. Blaise, assistant city editor of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, died at his residence in Chicago yesterday morning. His funeral will be conducted this afternoon by the Chicago Press Club, and the remains will be shipped to Buffalo, N. Y., his former home.

A FIGHT WITH A SNAKE.

Watchman Smith of the De Witt Wire Works in Bellevilli., N. J., had an exciting encounter with a snake on Friday night. While going through the works with a lighted lamp he unexpectedly came upon a black snake fully six feet long. He made a blow at the reptile's head with his club. The snake dodged, and quickly threw its tail so that it encircled the weapon in its coil and drew it out of the watchman's hand.

Smith looked for a weapon, and as he turned to face it again, the snake raised its head and with a sudden downward movement, knocked the lamp from his hand. Retreating to continue the contest in the dark, Smith ran for another lamp. The snake was on him again by the time he had lighted it. In dodging a blow the snake became entangled in the machinery, and before it could disentangle itself, Smith had crushed its head by a blow with a bar of iron.

FAIR SWIMMERS NOT ON HAND.

Of the 50,000 persons who went to Coney Island yesterday to seek comfort and recreation, no insignificant proportion had knowledge of a proposed swimming race for women over an ocean course from the Hotel Brighton to Doyle's Bathing Pavilion. Naturally it loomed up as a novel attraction, and many were the inquiries made regarding it. Life Saver William Johnson, who was to superintend the race. He said it had been postponed indefinitely, but he hoped to arrange a race before Sept. 17. The reason why it did not take place yesterday was that all the swimmers were talked of as competing, excepting one, failed to qualify. The conspicuous exception was Miss Alice Ward, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Ward. She expressed a fearless desire to swim the course, but her father said nay.

FATAL SHOOTING AT AN ELECTION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 24.—An *Avalanche* special from Jacksos, Miss., says: "Passengers from Vicksburg this afternoon bring news of a bloody day's work at Newman's Grove, a flag station between Vicksburg and Jackson. A general shooting match occurred at a primary election, which resulted in the death of Lieut. H. Brooks, the fatally wounding of his cousin, W. F. Bradston. Three others, Hawkins, Jim Lanier, and a man named Tedd, were badly wounded. Lanier, who was shot through the head, will probably die. The Bradstons are leading planters. Both married sisters of Bishop C. B. Galloway's wife. Another account says the difficulty started between the friends of Pat Henry and Dan Hebron, rival candidates for Sheriff.

FAST TIME AT MAYSVILLE.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—In the three-year-old pacing race at the fair trots here to-day Don Pizarro scored an easy victory, going a mile in the first heat in 2:15¾, a performance which ranks next to Yalo Maid's pacing record of 2:14, which is the world's best for a pacing three-year-old. Don Pizarro's performances stand also as the best ever made by a three-year-old stallion or gelding. He is a bay colt, strictly trotting breed, being by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Lady Yeiser, dam of Mistake, 2:29¼, by Garrard Chief. After the race to-day $10,000 was refused for him.

CATBOATS RACE AT GREENWICH.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—The second race of the Greenwich Yacht Club's catboat series was sailed to-day in a moderate southeasterly wind, and resulted in a victory for H. O. Arten's Lassie, in the first class, and L. Jacobs's Giggie, in the second class. On protest the Lassie was ruled out, having been sailed by a professional, and the prize was awarded to Charles Barrett's J. C., which beat was only nineteen seconds behind the Lassie. The judges were A. C. Stewart, James Pott, Jr., and Arthur B. Rosalie.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Last week 670 births, 207 marriages, and 769 deaths were recorded at Sanitary Headquarters. The following is a table of contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 72 cases, 15 deaths; scarlet fever, 38—1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3—2; measles, 16—3; diphtheria, 71—13. The death rate, estimating the population at 1,578,495, was 25.26. There were 151 deaths in institutions and 493 in tenements, and the mortality among children under five was 355. The other principal causes of death were: Whooping cough, 16; malarial fever, 8; diarrhea, 150; heart disease, 41; bronchitis, 20; pneumonia, 37; phthisis, 90; Bright's disease and nephritis, 52, and violence, 50.

Capt. John Sanders of the Thirty-first Precinct was remembered yesterday by his brother officers, who met at Police Headquarters, passed resolutions of enioey and regret, and appointed Capts. Clinchy, Cortright, Gamlin, Cassidy, Brooks, and Siebert, and Westervelt pall bearers. The funeral will be to-day at 1 P. M. from his house in East Ninetieth-street, and he will be buried in Calvary Cemetery. A guard of honor from the Thirty-first and other precincts will march with the hearse.

Inspector Byrnes informed the District Attorney's office yesterday of the arrest of James Hope, the convict who escaped on Friday from the Auburn Penitentiary, on the old bench warrant charging him with complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery. Acting District Attorney Bedford authorized the Inspector to keep the prisoner at Police Headquarters until Monday, when he will be arraigned to plead.

John McGovern and Joseph Chapman were arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday on a charge of interfering with Officer Tierney of the Fifteenth Precinct when he arrested John Kelly of 414 East Thirteenth-street in an alley at 24 West Thirteenth-street. They caught hold of the officer and tried to pull Kelly away. They were caught, however, and all three were held for trial.

John Rick, an Italian, thirty-three years old, living at 29 Mulberry-street, was struck on the head with a mallet last evening by Dominico Attonio, who lived at the same place. Rick received a severe scalp wound. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and then he went back to his home. Antonio escaped.

Edwin W. Orvis of the banking house of Orvis Brothers & Co. has been elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. The firm has been prominent in the petroleum markets for many years, and has its offices at 71. He is also a member of the New-York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

James Hoag of 543 West Forty-sixth-street was held in $300 bail yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court for assaulting Officer Thomas Coleman of the Sixteenth Precinct Friday night when Coleman ordered him to move along. Hoag struck the policeman in the face and pushed him aside.

An unknown woman, dressed in a black jersey and blue calico waist, black dress, and with button shoes, was taken with a fit last evening in the Eighty-fourth-street station of the Third-avenue elevated road, and was conveyed to the Presbyterian Hospital in an unconscious condition.

Chief Inspector McGuinness of the Bureau of Incumbrances early yesterday morning raided Warren-street, near Washington and Greenwich streets, and seized and took away five trucks. Complaint had been made by merchants in the neighborhood that the trucks were obstructing the thoroughfare.

The regular monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Stenographers' Association will be held at 95 Lexington-avenue, Thursday evening. The association will have an excursion on Labor Day, Sept. 2, to Highland Beach, N. J., by way of the Long Branch boat, leaving Rector-street at 9 A. M.

The most successful wax group yet exhibited at the Eden Musée is that of Sullivan and Kilrain, which draws large crowds daily. The Hungarian Band will play to-day, and the many novel features which have made the Musée popular will be open to inspection.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 12 M. yesterday, shows that the highest temperature for the week was 87°, reached at 4 P. M. Wednesday, and the lowest 59°, at 5 A. M. Sunday. The rainfall for the week was only 0.22 inch.

Paul Haimont, who is wanted in Paris for being connected with the stealing of 65,000f. from R. Jonrnet & Co. of that city, was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday for examination. He will go back.

The Republican Committee on Reorganization for the Fifth Assembly District will meet at Frank's Hall, 128 West Houston-street, next Tuesday evening, to receive applications for appointments as poll clerks in that district.

Mr. William R. Stewart, Treasurer of the Washington Memorial Arch fund, acknowledges the receipt of several one-dollar subscriptions, making the grand total of the fund $14,824 21.

The work of chopping down the big telegraph poles on lower Broadway, which has been going on for several Sundays past, will be completed to-day.

THE TIMES has received $5 from "Stockbridge" for the Glennon family, sufferers from the fire in the Mitchell flat on Seventh-avenue.

The annual Summer-night's festival of Our Own Club will be held at the Atalanta Casino next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The receipts for the use of Croton water for the week ending yesterday were $33,784 93.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will give a concert at Paradise Park to-morrow.

The Mayor's Marshal issued 282 licenses last week and took in $1,644 75.

BROOKLYN.

The committee of the Kings County Grand Army Posts has reported that the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn have the use of the Brooklyn's Gettysburg day, and that the fare for the round trip to Gettysburg and return will be only $6. These terms are open to all residents of Brooklyn. The excursion will leave Brooklyn on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 8:40 A. M., over the Pennsylvania Road, and returning, will leave Gettysburg at 10 P. M. the following Monday; excursion tickets good on any train Tuesday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A committee which was appointed to inquire into the rumored report that the title to the land upon which the new public school is erected in Mamaroneck is not good has reported that it could find no foundation for the report in fact.

The members of Custer Council, Order United American Mechanics, will give its second annual clambake at Hawthorne Beach, Port Chester, on Mosday, Sept. 2, Labor Day.

George W. Quintard, who recently cut down some electric-light poles in front of his premises in Port Chester, has agreed to pay the damages, whatever they may be.

The works of the Citizens' Gaslight Company of Port Chester will be sold at public auction at the Court House, White Plains, on Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Rev. W. T. Pray will officiate at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Port Chester, to-day.

Six little girls of Port Chester realized $56 for the benefit of the Ladies' Hospital Association.

The Rev. M. Hoyer of New-York City will fill the pulpit of the Port Chester Baptist Church to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

Greenport has a "Jack the peeper," who is causing considerable excitement. Efforts to catch him have so far proved futile, but it caught he will not be tenderly handled.

THEY WERE TIRED OF LIFE.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—William Slater, a newsdealair and confectioner, living at 158 Belleville-avenue, committed suicide to-night by hanging himself. He had been ill for some time and was tired of life.

The body of Charlee Aehelman, a carpenter living on Belmont-avenue, was found floating in the Passaic River at Arlington-avenue to-day. The man had been out of work for some time and left his home on Monday.

Lizzie Miller, aged twenty-two years, living at 100 Baldwin-street, died suddenly on Friday night at a friend's house at 65 Warren street. The County Physician held a post-mortem to-day, and found that the girl had committed suicide by taking poison. Disappointment in a love affair was the cause.

A CIRCUS WRECKED.

TOLEDO, Aug. 24.—This afternoon, while John Robinson's circus was in full blast, a heavy storm of wind, rain, and hail passed over the city. It struck the tent, lifting the canvas, and threw the tent over on one side, crushing down the seats.

A wild scene of terror resulted. In the panic women fainted, children screamed, and it is a miracle that there were so few casualties. The most serious was the breaking of the legs of a young girl by a falling seat, but over a hundred people suffered bruises and contusions.

The circus was unable to give a night performance, and the performers' wardrobes were ruined by the rain. The total loss is put at $2,000 by the managers.

THE WRECKED PRINCE LUCIEN SOLD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The wreck of the British ship Prince Lucien and her cargo of about 1,140,000 feet of hewn and sawed lumber were sold at auction to-day for $1,980. The sails, rigging, and a lot of provisions which were saved and landed at Biloxi will be sold there next week.

The vessel was bound from Ship Island for Greenock when she went ashore on the Chandeleurs on the night of Aug. 12. All efforts to save her failed and she was condemned and sold, Martin Taylor & Co. of Ship Island being the purchasers.

McClure & Ryan's planing mill in Louisville, Ky., was burned yesterday. Loss, $40,000; insured.

CONNECTICUT'S PEACH CROP.

GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED FROM SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 24.—The success of experiments in the culture of peaches conducted on an extensive scale shew that the farms in Connecticut can be adapted to better use than the raising of scanty crops of potatoes, cabbage, corn, or buckwheat. An association called the Connecticut Valley Orchard Company, of which J. B. Smith of New-Britain is President, has an orchard between New-Britain and Meriden with 16,000 peach trees and 7,000 apple and pear trees, which were planted in 1884.

By scientific cultivation the several acres of gravelly ground whereon the trees are planted have been made to yield a crop of fruit which will well repay for the time and money expended. Previous to 1884 buckwheat had been grown on the land with very unfavorable results. It was necessary to enrich the soil for the trees, which was so well done without a great expenditure of money that the trees are seemingly thrifty, with dense foliage hiding the burdens of rosy fruit.

Already the peaches have been thinned out three times, as there were too many on the trees to give the best results in quality. It is estimated that the final yield will be an average of a basket to each tree. The lowest estimate is 10,000 baskets from the 16,000 trees. The "Mountain Rose" variety has already begun to ripen, and about thirty persons will be employed in picking and sorting until the latest peaches are picked in October. Most of the fruit will be shipped to Boston.

The Hale Brothers at South Glastonbury estimate their probable crop of peaches at from 15,000 to 18,000 baskets from the 18,000 trees. They also have carefully thinned out the fruit, but still many of the limbs of the trees have been broken down by the weight.

The fruit of these Connecticut orchards is much better in flavor and appearance than the Delaware or Maryland peaches, which the dealers in this State manage to get through New-York, and so the prices are not lowered materially by the home product. The best quality sells readily at from $3 to $4 a basket.

If such crops as these could be obtained every year a great many more farmers would devote their attention to peach raising, but this year has been unusually favorable. The Connecticut Valley is well adapted for the growing of this fruit, as are also the towns along the shore where the Winters are less rigid than in the interior. The shore towns have for several years been increasing their peach product, but few have gone into the business heavily, as considerable capital is required to buy and set out the young trees, and four or five years must be consumed in cultivation before there is any return for the money or labor.

Besides this, the trees do not bear fruit in some seasons, though it is asserted that good crops may be expected for three out of five years. The New-Britain capitalists before referred to are so enthusiastic over the prospects that they are planting another large orchard at Deep River, near the mouth of the Connecticut.

DETROIT'S NEW STATION.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—The most important railroad movement known in the city for years was uncovered to-day by the filing of articles of incorporation of the Union Depot Company. For months past it has been known that secret negotiations were being pressed with the holders of dwelling and shop property in the heart of the city in the district comprised in the two full blocks bounded by Fort, Third, Congress, and Fifth-streets, and a half block adjoining, but it has been impossible to get at the facts. The property now has been mainly secured and the object is made plain.

The property will form the site of by far the finest railway station in the city and one of the largest in the West. With its approaches it will cost a round million of dollars. It will front on the same street, running back from the river, as the Michigan Central station, and will be two blocks further back from the river. The numerous tracks of the Central lie west of the new site, and will be crossed by a stone viaduct. The tracks for the new station will then be carried to the present spacious station grounds occupied by the Fort Street Railroad, comprising six full blocks from Twelfth to Eighteenth-street, and having a frontage of 1,500 feet on the river.

From these grounds the trains will take their departure in all directions. The companies interested in this important project are the Wabash, the Canadian Pacific, the Fort Wayne, and Père Marquette, while it is hinted that the Pennsylvania Central is likely to turn up at no distant day as a partner in the arrangements, and perhaps the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, now using the Central's terminal facilities.

The Wabash has heretofore labored under the disadvantage of having grounds located a mile from the centre of the city, while the Central could be easily reached. The Canadian Pacific also effects a long-sought and permanent lodgment in this city, and will at once become an active competitor with the Central and Grand Trunk for all Eastern business.

Other important changes, it is predicted, will follow in the wake of these. The result of all being that the Michigan Central will be invited to a far more lively competition with East and West than it has yet known.

The incorporators of record of the Union Depot Company are William C. Van Horne of Montreal, D. D. Ashley of New-York, W. W. Crapo of New-Bedford, Mass.; Lorin Pierce of Portland, George Coppell of New-York, Alfred Stebbins of Boston, William L. Webber of East Saginaw, and one or two Detroiters. Mr. Crapo has been chosen President, Mr. Webber Secretary, and James F. Joy of Detroit Treasurer.

THE DOCTOR BLAMED.

PASSENGERS ON THE VEENDAM FIND FAULT WITH THE SHIP'S PHYSICIAN.

The fellow-passengers of John Ludwig, who died on the steamship Veendam on her last trip to this port, have drawn up and presented a protest to the Nederlands American Steamship Company in regard to the manner in which Ludwig was treated by the ship's physician.

This protest avers that Dr. Johnston, the ship's surgeon, was incompetent and negligent of his duties in not admitting the seriousness of Ludwig

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Has a luxurious and healthful combination existing nowhere else; beautiful scenery, cool dry mountain air, no fog, no malaria; thermal waters, which are an unequaled specific for rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, malaria, nervous prostration, diseases of the skin and blood, &c., flowing into MARBLE POOLS, the FINEST BATHS IN AMERICA, and the MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL, unexcelled in cuisine, comforts, and sanitary conditions. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, 285 5th-av., New-York, says: "I arrived at Hot Springs unable to walk, suffering in all my joints from rheumatism, and was compelled to be wheeled around in a roller chair. After two weeks' bathing in these luxurious baths I was able to get on a horse, and have enjoyed the charming rides among these beautiful mountains. I shall always feel grateful for the immense benefit I have derived at this charming place."

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POLAND WATER,

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CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

One and a half miles from the river, at an elevation of 1,200 feet, On the western slope of the famous STORM KING MOUNTAIN, Commanding a river and landscape view not surpassed in this country for beauty and extent. Climate a positive cure for malaria. Air pure and dry, nights cool, house supplied with water from artesian well. Among the many attractions of interest are a Pavilion, New Bowling Alley, Billiard Parlor, and Lawn Tennis Courts. 1½ hours from city by West Shore Railroad. 2½ hours from city by Mary Powell.

J. W. MEAGHER.

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MILLBROOK,

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

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and

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RATES REDUCED FOR SEPTEMBER.

Direct railroad access. Parlor cars for KAATERSKILL on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st., (West Shore R. R.,) 9 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and (Saturdays only) 1:15 P. M., leaving foot of Jay-st. twenty minutes earlier. Special excursion tickets sold Saturdays, good to return Monday morning, one-fourth less than regular fare.

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Kaaterskill P. O., Greene County, N. Y.

MOHICAN HOUSE.

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From West 23d-st., North River.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R., Battery-place Station Elevated Roads.	From Coney Island Piers.
9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	11:25 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:10 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	12:55 P. M.
12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	2:25 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:25 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:25 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	9:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands only at Pier No. 1 N. R.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

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From West 23d-st., N. R.	From Pier (new) No. 1 N. R.	From Long Branch, Ocean Pier.
8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

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22D-ST., 116 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; desirable location; house newly furnished and renovated; board optional.

24 WEST 32D.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS WITH or without private table; abundance of water every floor; references.

25 WEST 48TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

28 WEST 34TH.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites, three and four rooms; private table optional; references exchanged.

34TH-ST., 14 WEST.—PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, together or separately, with board.

38TH-ST., 60 WEST.—ROOMS SINGLE OR en suite; superior board; highest references given and required.

39 WEST 26TH-ST., (MILLER'S HOTEL.)—Large and small rooms; permanent and transient guests; unexceptionable table.

40 WEST 34TH.—WINTER ARRANGEments can now be made for third and fourth floor rooms with board; references.

45TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor; private bath; other rooms; references.

46 WEST 21ST-ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with board; references.

51 ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite, with board. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

62 WEST 53TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with superior board; moderate terms; references.

120 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE LARGE and small rooms; permanent or transient; superior table and appointments; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—UNUSUALLY EXCELlent board; handsome suites and rooms for families and gentlemen; first-class.

206 EAST 10TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished large rooms on first and second floor; table board. Terms reasonable.

320 WEST 38TH.—LARGE OR SMALL elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; home comforts; unexceptionable table; convenient to L station; to permanent parties; references exchanged.

A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN FAMILY, DEsiring superior accommodations for the season, will find every home comfort with refined private family on Madison-av. Address NO BOARDERS, Box 855 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A.—RARE CHANCE.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second floor; private family; Murray Hill; sanitary plumbing; private table. 74 West 35th-st.

HIPPARD SENDS OUT SPLENDID MEALS from 202 West 42d-st.

LARGE ROOM, PARLOR FLOOR; LARGE room with connecting small room, or two large rooms with conn

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL),

OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THEIR
SUMMER STOCK
AT A REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.
UNDER REGULAR PRICES

LADIES' BLACK
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
UNBLEACHED SOLES,
AT 35c. PER PAIR;
REDUCED FROM 75c.

MUSLIN WALKING SKIRTS,
FLOUNCED AND EMBROIDERED.
85c., $1.00, & $1.25 each;
Reduced from $1.10, $1.35, & $1.65.

ARMURE RIBBONS,
ALL COLORS,
13c., 15c., and 18c. per yd.;
Reduced from 20c., 25c., & 35c.

During the dull season they offer extra inducements to parties desiring Furniture reupholstered or Furs repaired.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

THEIR ORDER DEPARTMENT IS SPECIALLY ORGANIZED TO FILL OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF DESIRABLE GOODS, WITH THEIR SUPERIOR FACILITIES, ENABLE THEM TO GUARANTEE SATISFACTION AND PROMPTNESS IN EVERY CASE.

ALL DRY GOODS (ONLY) DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

To-morrow
Monday, August 26th.
We will put on sale the balance of our stock of Spring
Wraps Cloaks & Jackets
suitable for early Fall wear at
About half-price.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway Store.

STORES AND OFFICES
TO LET
IN
THE TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 39, 40, 41, and 42 Park-row.

The new Times Building is one of the most complete Office Buildings in the City; thoroughly fire-proof, with light, airy rooms, three passenger elevators, steam heat, gas, and electric lights throughout.

Corporations and others requiring large space can be accommodated. Rooms partitioned to suit tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, AUG. 26,

WILL SHOW

EARLY AND EXCLUSIVE

IMPORTATIONS

IN

AUTUMN DESIGNS

OF

Dress Fabrics & Silks

Costume &

Jacket Cloths,

AND

Fine Wool Cloakings.

WILL ALSO OPEN DEPARTMENT

OF

FURS,

COMPRISING

SEALSKINS,

Fur-lined Garments,

Small Furs,

AND

Fur Trimmings.

18th-st., 19th-st., and 6th-av.
(18th-St. Station Elevated Road.)

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND AMATEURS
USE THE NEW DISCOVERY.
NUKTICONIA.
Allows development in "daylight" or "white light" without dark room. Process shown at office ANTI-DARK ROOM PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., 167 Broadway, Room 28.



HOTEL BERESFORD,

N. W. Corner 81st-st. and Central Park, West.
One block from Elevated Station. With Park on two sides.
OPPOSITE ART AND NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS.

Will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, in suites of four or more rooms—designed especially for families who wish the comforts of permanent home without care and trouble of housekeeping. For terms, &c., apply on premises, or at Hotel Winthrop, 7th-av. and 125th-st. A. S. WALKER, Owner.

BURGLARIES IN PORT CHESTER.

There were three burglaries in Port Chester on Friday night. One was at the residence of Mr. Douglass Sloane, on Bloomer Hill, where some silverware, mostly presents to Mrs. Sloane at the time of her marriage and worth probably $3,000, were stolen. Mr. Sloane is a nephew of J. J. Sloane, the carpet merchant, in New-York. The dining rooms of Wm. F. M. Osborn, on Fairview-avenue, were entered, and about $100 worth of instruments and the gold heads of two canes were carried away. At the residence of Henry Clarke, on Westchester-avenue, the rooms were entered by the burglars, but Mr. Clarke's family came home before any other valuables had been taken.

A DEVOTED WIFE.

A certain widow is doing for her husband's memory what a popular song represents a petitioner requesting to have done for his grave. The Hopkinsville Kentuckian says: "On Aug. 11, 1873, Peter Carpenter of Mount Vernon District was accidentally shot and killed. A day or two later the Rev. Thomas Shaw preached the dead man's funeral, and the widow exacted from him a promise that he would preach at her husband's grave on the anniversary of the unfortunate accident every year as long as she lived. Mr. Shaw has faithfully kept his promise for sixteen years. The occasions have come to be much in the nature of family reunions, but they are attended by the neighbors for miles around."

PALAIS ROYAL

5TH-AVE. and 14TH-ST.

CONTINUATION
OF
GREAT FIRE SALE THIS WEEK.

We will make SPECIAL EFFORT to dispose of our Finest and High-cost Goods in the
DEPARTMENTS
stated below, and in order to be successful in this sale we have marked goods at Half Their Original Cost, which enables you to get the Finest for very little money.

FANS.
Shell, Ostrich Feathers.
Pearl, Ostrich Feathers.
Point Duchesse.
Gauze, Elegantly Painted.
Mary Anderson, All Colors.
Many Other Noveltles.

RIBBONS.
SATIN SASH, 7-inch, **25c.**; reduced from 69c.
BROCADE SASH, 8-inch, **29c.**; reduced from 75c.
OTTOMAN and MOIRE STRIPED, 8-inch, **39c.**; reduced from 89c.
PURE SILK MOIRE, 9-inch, **69c.**; reduced from $1.25.
PURE SILK MOIRE, 10-inch, **88c.**; reduced from $1.50.

REAL LACES.
Point Duchesse Flounces.
Point Duchesse Handkerchiefs.
Point Duchesse Fauntleroy Collars.
Hand-run Spanish Scarfs.
Fichus.
Lace Panels.

TRIMMINGS.
Beaded Wraps, All Colors.
Passementerie.
Gold and Silver Effects for Evening Wear.
Hand-made Crochet, Choice Patterns.

It is impossible to quote Prices on every article mentioned. An inspection of the goods in the different Departments advertised at extreme low prices will insure a speedy sale.

PALAIS ROYAL

5TH-AVE. and 14TH-ST.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
CARPETS,
CONSISTING OF A LARGE VARIETY OF STANDARD PATTERNS.
MOQUETTE, VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS AND INGRAINS,
VALUED AT OVER
$60,000.
THIS SPLENDID LOT OF CARPETS, JUST RECEIVED FROM OUR FACTORIES, WE ARE OFFERING AT A SAVING TO THE PURCHASER OF
1-3 Usual Cost.
THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHOICE STOCK AT SUCH AN ADVANTAGE.
J. & J. DOBSON,
MANUFACTURERS,
40 AND 42 WEST 14TH-ST.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

LEGAL QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE BROOKLYN MURDER CASE.

A conflict of authority between Coroner Lindsay and Acting District Attorney Shorter prevented the arraignment yesterday of Charles McElvaine, the murderer of Grocer Luca, and "Myrtle" Dennin, one of his accomplices. Justice Patterson sent to the jail for the men at Mr. Shorter's request, but the Warden refused to give them up, as they had been committed by the Coroner on a charge of murder. Lindsay was applied to, but he thought the men were rightly his prisoners and should be kept in jail until the inquest was over. So in jail they were kept.

Mr. Shorter said yesterday that all three prisoners would be called upon to plead just as soon as the Court of Sessions opens next month. He thinks, in view of their confessions, that they will plead guilty, and in that case McElvaine, at least, will be sentenced to die before the middle of October. Mr. Shorter anticipates a legal fight over Dennin and Quinlan and their liability as accessories to the murder.

McElvaine doesn't appear to be at all impressed by the enormity of his crime or the probability of an early retribution. He insists that he was forced to use his knife because of Mr. Luca's great strength, and always concludes his talk with his keepers by saying, "Any man would have done the same in self-defense. I acted in self-defense all through." He thinks that plea will avail to save him, forgetting that the fact of his being engaged in committing a felony deprives him of any defense and makes it possible to convict him of only one crime—murder in the first degree.

He had this impressed upon him yesterday, and so vividly that he partially broke down. "I will have to get into that electrical chair, won't I?" he asked, and then added, "Well, I would rather go that way than the other. My neck was never made to be broken."

McElvaine's young wife suffers a great deal. She weeps all the time, and has had several hysterical attacks.

Members of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association will meet at their rooms, 407 Bridge-street, at 2 P. M. to-day, to attend the funeral of Mr. Luca at the German Lutheran Church in Henry-street.

MR. STRAUS COMPLIMENTED.

At the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Western Turkey Mission, held at Marsovan, Turkey from July 11 to July 24 last, a resolution was adopted which is a high compliment to the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey. It declared that the mission wished to record its appreciation of Mr. Straus's efficient administration and express its gratitude for the benefits conferred on it as the fruit of his labors. That he felt obliged to retire from the post it sincerely regretted.

THE SUREST REMEDY IS CHEAPEST, because it is sure in cases wherever any remedy can be helpful; hence, with puny, feeble children—where strength, appetite, and spirits are wanting—the tonic properties of Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—given in tonic doses—will be found invaluable. No remedy of the kind has been so long in use, none been so thoroughly tested, and none is to-day held in higher estimation by the thousands of families in which it has been used. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THOSE UNHAPPY PERSONS who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use CARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS, made expressly for this class.—*Advertisement.*

FURNITURE.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

61, 63, & 65 West 23d-St.

SPECIAL.

Commencing Monday, we will inaugurate a six days' clearing sale of Furniture at such reductions from regular prices that parties intending furnishing this Fall will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. The goods are all this season's production, and are offered at these prices to make room for Fall goods now arriving.

ALL SKIN DISEASES AND ULCERS OF every kind are guaranteed to be cured by Abisthin, (no mercury or potassium,) the only specific for contracted and constitutional blood diseases. Specialist physician's advice free. 291 Broadway, daily; 134 Lexington-av., evenings.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN'S FATE.

SENTENCED IN VIENNA FOR AN OLD OFFENSE.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—A young Hebrew, who for the past six years held a confidential position in one of the leading music-publishing houses of New-York, and who arrived here a few weeks ago with his wife, for the purpose of visiting his own and her relatives, has just been sentenced to a term of four months' imprisonment with hard labor, under somewhat exceptional circumstances. Away back in 1883, Siegfried Samet, who was at that time under twenty years of age, and in the employ of Messrs. Herzig & Co., the well-known music publishers of the Graben here, fell in love with Aloisia, the fifteen-year-old daughter of a violinist of the Karl Theatre orchestra, Nimbe by name. His offer of marriage were, however, rejected by the parents of the girl, who were Catholics, not only on the ground of the difference of religion, but also on account of the youth of both parties. Unfortunately no attempt was made to prevent the young people from seeing one another, and the result was they soon became unduly intimate. On discovering that she was about to become a mother, the girl, frantic with fear and shame, entreated her lover to take her away from here and to fly with her to some far-off country. Terrorized by the prospect of imprisonment for the betrayal of a minor and also by her threats of suicide, he at length in a moment of desperation robbed his employers of the sum of $1,000, and set sail with Aloisia for New-York. Immediately on his arrival there he took steps to legalize their relations by means of a marriage, and within a brief space of time succeeded in procuring employment in a Broadway music store.

By the end of the first year's residence in New-York he had been able to lay aside a sum of $150, which he transmitted to Messrs Herzig with a promissory note for the balance, and a letter entreating their pardon for the theft of which he had been guilty. He had already some time previously become entirely reconciled to his father-in-law, who had relented on hearing from their daughter accounts of his kindness and devotion toward her. Indeed they became so completely reconciled to the match that they even allowed their youngest girl to accept an invitation to join her sister in America. About four months ago Young Samet, who had by that time repaid in full, and with interest, to Messrs. Herzig the sum of which he had robben them six years previously, decided to return here with his wife and sister for the purpose of visiting the old folks. As both his father-in-law and his former employers had by this time dropped the charges made against him in 1883, and as, moreover, he had become a naturalized American citizen, he felt convinced that he had nothing to apprehend from the Austrian authorities, and set forth on his voyage with a light heart after having obtained a leave of absence from the Broadway music dealers in whose service he was.

Within a few days, however, after his arrival here, he was arrested by the police, and after considerable delay, during which time he was refused, he was last week put on trial for the offenses which he committed six years ago. It was in vain that Messrs. Herzig and the old, white-bearded violinist appeared in the witness box and entreated the young man's acquittal, pointing out that they had withdrawn their charges against him. The Government prosecutor pointed out that Samet had been guilty of infractions of the laws of the land in robbing his employers and in abducting a minor, and that every crime demands an atonement to the State on the part of the perpetrator. Basing himself on these arguments, the Judge sentenced the young man to the term of imprisonment above mentioned, with hard labor. The case is a singularly hard one, and young Samet's fate has attracted widespread sympathy. It is hoped that the Emperor, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, will exercise his leniency in the form of an imperial pardon.

Parlor Furniture.

WE OFFER THIS COMING WEEK OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF PARLOR SUITS AND ODD PIECES OF PARLOR FURNITURE, CABINETS, TABLES, AND PEDESTALS, PRIOR TO OUR REGULAR FALL OPENING, AT RUINOUS REDUCTION IN PRICE. OUR PRICES ARE ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Baumann Bros'

22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,
Near Union-square.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year..... $6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year..... 8 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year..... 2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday..... 4 00
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday..... 2 00
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday..... 3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday..... 1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday..... 1 50
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday..... 1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

THE FOREIGN TOUR.

MANY PASSENGERS SAIL FROM THIS PORT FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the steamship Auruania were Capt. H. W. Armytage, Mrs G. W. Aspinwall, John James Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Balch, Gordon Cunard, Amos Dotterer, the Rev. A. F. Dotterer, Capt. D. E. Jones, George Kemp, S. Roger Mitchell, Robert McFarlane, Walter W. McFarlane, Thomas B. Miller, Austin J. Murray, Miss M. F. Murray, A. M. Powell, Thomas Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Tropp, Reuben Wells, and Mrs. M. C. Wall.

On board the Ems, which sailed for Bremen were C. B. Bigelow, A. N. Burbank, G. W. Batcheldor, C. S. Clark, P. B. Clark, Miss G. Kirkpatrick-Howat, Mrs. J. H. Langtry, Miss Margaret Langtry, Floyd B. Wilson, E. C. Rameden, W. H. Mortimer, and the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Wiltshire.

R. M. Gallaway, Vice President of the Manhattan Railway Company, was among the passengers of the steamer La Normandie when she sailed yesterday for Havre. Mr. Gallaway will go immediately to Paris, where he will join his family, who have been passing the Summer abroad. While a portion of his family will remain during the Winter in Europe, Mr. Gallaway will make a hurried trip merely for the sail and recreation and for a passing glimpse of the exposition. He says he has not been in Paris since the last exposition in 1878.

Other passengers on La Normandie are Dr. E. Parmly Brown, Miss Helen V. Appleton, John R. Dos Passos, George I. Blackwell, F. O. Blackwell, Dr. Laudonar of the French Navy, Dr. H. A. Parr, F. T. Root, and Mr. and Mrs. L. The band.

SMALLPOX FROM THE PESTHOUSE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 24.—The smallpox epidemic at Menominee, Wis., which, according to the Wisconsin health officers, was brought there by a family named Anderson, can be traced to this city beyond a doubt.

The man Anderson was employed here on the natural-gas mains. He has a large family, who were in very needy circumstances. About a month ago the Allen County pesthouse was robbed, and all the clothing, which was taken from 270 patients treated there and which had been soaked away instead of being destroyed, was stolen and sold to the men working for the natural-gas company.

They were mostly Italians and Swedes, and a large number of them left shortly afterward, carrying the pesthouse clothes with them. Among the number were the Andersons family. They secured passes to Chicago from the township Trustees, saying they wanted to go to Menominee, where they had relatives.

The theft of the clothes was kept quiet until a few days ago, when it leaked out, causing a panic among the men employed on the gas line. The Anderson family undoubtedly contracted the disease from the clothes bought off the thieves, and as hundreds of others wear some of the same lot of clothing the disease is liable to break out wherever the men have located.

BONDS PURCHASED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—To-day's bond offerings aggregated $455,350 in lots as follows: Registered 4s, $219,000, $130,000, and $100,000 at 128; coupon 4s, $6,350 at 128. All were accepted.

Since Aug. 3, 1887, up to and including to-day, the Treasury Department has purchased $62,948,500 4 per cent. bonds and $116,250,000 4½ per cent. bonds, on behalf of sinking funds, making the bonds cost $207,136,963. At maturity they would have cost $121,643,750, so that the Government has made a saving of $85,493,213.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

SILKS.

100 pieces of extra heavy double-warp SURAH, embracing all the leading shades, with rich Satin Stripes, 49c.; regular price, $1.
50 pieces FIN-HEAD CHECK SURAH, 49c.; worth 85c.
100 pieces 24-inch CREAM-WHITE CHINA SILK, 59c.; worth $1.
RICH BLACK BROCADES, new designs, 74c.; worth $1.
Elegant BLACK GROS GRAINS, FAILLE FRANCAISE, and SATIN RHADAME, 99c.; worth $1.25.
Rich BLACK FAILLE, with broad Satin and Armure Stripes, the LATEST novelties, 99c., $1.25, and $1.45.
BLACK LUXOR, with a variety of White Satin Stripes, 69c.; good value for $1.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

100 dozen FALL-WEIGHT WHITE and SHETLAND MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS, full regular made, (the Medlicott Mills,) ALL SIZES, ONE PRICE, 99c. each; worth $1.50.
200 dozen MERINO HALF HOSE, (English make,) 19c.; worth 30c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Torchon Yoke CHEMISE, 59c.; actual value, 85c.

SHAWLS.

In TRAVELING SHAWLS we offer an importation at $2 99, which are VERY CHEAP.

BOOKS.

HALF CALF SETS STANDARD AUTHORS, at LOWER prices than EVER before:
Half Calf Set DICKENS, OUR price, $14 67; PUBLISHER'S price, $45.
Half Calf Set SCOTT, OUR price, $10 08; PUBLISHER'S price, $36.
Half Calf Set THACKERAY, OUR price, $8 41; PUBLISHER'S price, $30.
Also, large line of STANDARD BOOKS in FINE LIBRARY BINDINGS; half RUSSIA, OUR price, 49c., PUBLISHER'S price, $1.
Large line of FRENCH PUBLICATIONS, standard authors, 18c., 25c., 44c., and 94c.
Our Fall stock of PRAYER BOOKS and DEVOTIONAL works is now ready, and comprises many new and exquisite styles of binding.
Combination Sets, PRAYER and HYMNAL, 97c., $1 06, $1 26, $1 47, $1 68, $2 11, $2 54, $2 94, and $3 36; WORTH 33 1-3 PER CENT. MORE.
GOLD PENS and PENCILS in a great variety of designs.
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS and SCRAP BOOKS in endless variety.

STATIONERY.

MOST COMPLETE line of stationery in the city. Similar goods for which exorbitant prices are charged by "FASHIONABLE" STATIONERS will be found on our counters at prices which will surprise those who have not hitherto purchased of us.
ROYAL ST. JAMES LINEN PAPER, in boxes containing two quires, with envelopes, 24c.; similar goods sold elsewhere for 30c.
FINE SATIN-WOVE PAPER, plain and tinted, 12c. per quire, with envelopes; worth 20c.
SUPERIOR QUALITY PAPER, plain and tinted, 16c. per quire; worth 25c.
Very fine BLACK-BORDERED PAPER and ENVELOPES, in ALL widths, 43c. per quire, with envelopes; worth 60c.
Boxes of MOURNING PAPER, 24c. and 29c.; worth 45c. and 50c.
PONGEE LINEN, 24c. per quire, with envelopes; worth 40c.
ENGLISH REPP PAPER, 23c. per quire, with envelopes; worth 50c.
FINEST BOND PAPER, 27c. per quire, with envelopes; worth 50c.
LINEN CLOTH PAPER, 23c. per quire, with envelopes; worth 50c.
We make a specialty of STAMPING and ILLUMINATING STATIONERY and the cutting of DIES, including ADDRESS DIES, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, &c. CORRECT STYLES and MOST ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Estimates and designs furnished on application.
Stamping 1 quire paper in 1 color, 9c.
Stamping 1 quire paper in bronze, 12c.
Stamping 1 quire paper in 2 colors, 39c.
Engraved Plate and 50 Cards, 76c.
Engraved Plate and 50 Cards, EXTRA QUALITY, 91c.
Card Plates and Dies cleaned and kept in good order WITHOUT CHARGE to those desiring to leave them with us.
Extensive line of FINE LINEN WRITING PADS, 9c., 10c., 11c., 12c., 15c., 16c., 18c., 21c., and 31c.
Large assortment of boxes of CORRESPONDING CARDS, 11c., 13c., 17c., 23c., and 29c.

EMBROIDERIES.

SPECIAL lot of FLOUNCINGS, 21c.; worth 35c.

FLANNEL.

Opening new FLANNELS every day for FALL and WINTER, in SCARLET TWILLS and WHITE SHAKER.

LADIES' JACKETS.

FIRST offering of new JACKETS for FALL and WINTER.

R. H. MACY & CO.

GUILFORD'S BIRTHDAY.

A GREAT CELEBRATION ON ITS ANNIVERSARY IN SEPTEMBER.

HARTFORD, Aug. 24.—The current year has been one of public anniversaries in Connecticut. The series was begun here in a brilliant manner during the Winter, when the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution formulated by Thomas Hooker was observed, the State Legislature and the Connecticut Historical Society uniting in the observances.

Three of the Connecticut shore-line towns were settled in 1639, and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary in each case will be celebrated. The towns in the list are Guilford, Milford, and Stratford, widely separated in nearly everything except the fact that they were settled in the same year. The Guilford anniversary will be the most interesting and important of the series. It will begin Sept. 8 and continue through three days. The historical sermon will be delivered in the Congregational church at Madison, which was originally a part of Guilford, Sunday morning, Sept. 8, by the Rev. J. A. Gallup. During the afternoon the Rev. C. L. Kitchell of New-Haven will preach a sermon in the old Congregational church at Guilford, of which he was the pastor for three years, from 1870. Addresses will be delivered during the evening by the Rev. Charles E. Stowe of the Windsor-Avenue Congregational Church of this city, the Rev. R. L. Chittenden of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. J. L. Willard of Westville.

The festivities arranged for Monday include a historical poem by Charles Leete of Guilford, the reading of extracts from Fitz Greene Halleck's "Connecticut" by Lewis H. Steiner of Maryland, and an original paper concerning Halleck by Prof. Johnson of Trinity College, in this city. Prof. Johnson, by the way, was the poet at the dedication of the Putnam equestrian statue at Brooklyn last year. The subject of Henry Robinson's contribution to Monday's events will be "Guilford and Madison in Literature." The Hubbard House, which was built in 1717, will be the scene of great public interest Monday evening, when a reception will be held there.

The historical address by Prof. Samuel Harp of Trinity College will be delivered Tuesday morning, and will be supplemented by a sketch of the ancient town from the pen of Bernard C. Steiner. Miss Kate Foote, the sister of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley's first wife and the niece of Harriet Beecher Stowe, will read an original paper concerning Guilford and Madison in the year of the rebellion. The town of Guilford sent as brave a corps of men to the war as any community in the State. One of the most heroic things in the career of Mrs. Hawley was her attempt to save some of the Guilford men as they made their way more nead than alive into the Union lines at Wilmington, N. C., from rebel prisons, in the Spring of 1865. Charles G. Lee of the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment, the brother of Capt. William H. Lee of Guilford, was one of the men who died in passing the lines, almost within reach of the woman's hands, which were held out in help and inspiration. Miss Foote's family was gallantly represented in the war, and her paper is expected to be one of exceptional interest. The exercises Tuesday afternoon will conclude with addresses by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson of Cambridge, Prof. W. R. Dudley of Cornell University, and the Rev. Dr. John E. Todd of New-Haven.

The features of interest in the town will include the "Stone House," which was built by Mr. Whitfield, one of the original settlers, in 1639. It is considered the oldest dwelling house in New-England. Within twenty-five years the openings in the wall of the building for the use of musketry in defending the settlers could be seen. The north wall and chimney are now substantially all that remains intact of the structure as built by Whitfield. The first marriage in the settlement occurred in the building, and traditionary proofs are not wanting as to the place where the bride stood during the ceremony. The childhood of Dr. Lyman Beecher, the father of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker of this city, was spent in Guilford. It is also Halleck's birthplace, and the poet's remains are buried there. That erratic but brilliant preacher, writer, and man of the world, W. H. H. Murray, was born in Guilford, and the sketches of Guilford men and daughters in the old town. The wife of the missionary John Hyde De Forest was a Guilford woman, her name prior to her marriage being Miss Starr. In every field of activity the representation of the Guilford town has been prominent. The interest in the anniversary is widespread throughout the State, and a large concourse of people are expected during each day of the celebration.

A DUEL IN A CELLAR.

Patrolman Freel of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from death early yesterday morning while trying to catch a burglar in a cellar at the corner of Sumner-avenue and Park-street. Diedrich Deterting, who keeps a grocery store in the building, found a man in the cellar when he opened his place at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and called to Freel, who was across the street.

Freel went down the cellar steps and was startled to the bottom when two pistol shots rang out. One bullet went through Freel's hat and the other passed close to his head. He drew his revolver and fired once in the darkness, and then beat a retreat up stairs. Obtaining a candle he again entered the cellar and made a careful search, but could find no one.

The man had escaped through a hole under the sidewalk, the opening of which he had kicked. A pool of blood was found in one corner, and it is thought that the thief was wounded.

FREDDIE CLARK'S CASE.

The case of little Freddie Clark, whom Superintendent Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children thinks too young to perform in Hermann's Vaudevilles at the Bijou Theatre, came before Justice Ford yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court. Superintendent Jenkins was present and made the same complaint as when he appeared before Mayor Grant on Friday. As the Mayor had arranged that the boy's father, Harry Clark, and his stepmother, Henrietta Adalia, are to appear before him on Monday at 2 P. M., the examina tion was postponed until Tuesday afternoon.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAIL.

NEW-JERSEY DECLARED A SAFE STATE FOR TRAVELERS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Some interesting figures have been collected by the Bureau of Vital Statistics as to the number of railroad casualties in the State. The record shows that about one in two million passengers carried was unfortunate enough to be killed, and that only one in every three hundred thousand met with any sort of accident. In fact it would seem as if for that misty abstraction, the "average man," especially if he happens to be a Jerseyman, the consoling remark with which Charles Francis Adams concludes his little volume on "Railroad Accidents" was not put half strongly enough—"the chances are a million to one that any particular reader will go down to his grave uninjured by any accident on the rail, unless it be occasioned by his or her own carelessness." It is, indeed, a literal truth that there were more persons killed and injured sixty years ago through accidents to stage coaches than are now killed in railroad accidents.

Of the 60,000,000 passengers carried on the New-Jersey railroads last year only 171 met with accidents, and in but 21 cases did the injuries prove fatal. In 108 of the other cases they were slight. These passengers came to grief either on the cars or while getting off and on the trains, and in the list of casualties are included not only those which were owing to causes over which the victims had no control, but the far larger number which resulted from the fault or negligence of the sufferers.

Whatever may be said of the rest of the country, train accidents involving injury to passengers are exceedingly rare in New-Jersey. During 1888 the only noticeable one was at Bergen Junction, on the Newark and Hudson Railroad, on May 11. There were twenty passengers injured, eight of them severely. In the early days of railroading such an accident would hardly have been thought worthy of an official report. The cow in those days did considerably more damage than Stevenson's prophecy would lead people to expect. It will be remembered that when the father of the locomotive was asked by learned of sneering and dashing Thomases, "What will happen if a cow should get in the way of one of these things?" he answered, "Why, then, it will be all the worse for—the ke-ow."

In 1853, it is stated that "twenty-two employes were injured by a cow endwise running against a train" on the Belvidere Road. In 1855, near Burlington, twenty-four persons were killed and thirty-eight wounded by reason of a train running against a horse and wagon. In 1888 there were seventeen passenger casualties on the Camden and Amboy Road, and but one was due to train accidents. Only one passenger was fatally injured.

This is, however, less than half the story. The casualties to those who can in any way be classed as passengers constitute only a fraction of the total number, which in 1888 on the New-Jersey roads amounted to 1,407, the largest figure yet reported. Of these, 326 persons received fatal and 478 severe injuries, and many of the 603 remaining received both painful and inconvenient injuries. Employes are the greatest sufferers; last year 819, over one-half the accidents, happened to them. Of these, 105 proved fatal and 314 severe. Trespassers on cars and tracks and those overtaken by trains at crossings make up another heavy total, 417 accidents to such being reported. Of these, 292 proved fatal.

Not only do the great majority of those not employes or passengers come to grief either at crossings or while trespassing, but these accidents oftenest prove fatal, 50 per cent. of them last year resulting to death. Of the employes the largest number are killed or injured while coupling or handling cars, the percentage for the past ten years being 45. Of the 447 accidents of all descriptions on the New-York and Amboy divisions—that is the lines of the Pennsylvania extending from Jersey City to Philadelphia and from Camden to Amboy—171 resulted from coupling and handling cars.

Of the 1,407 casualties which happened last year, the Pennsylvania system is responsible for 662, 139 being fatal. On the main line of the Central 43 were killed and 216 injured, a total of 259. The Morris and Essex has next with 108, of whom 31 were killed. This large proportion was only exceeded by the Paterson and Hudson and the Paterson and Rameapo lines, which together killed 43 out of a total of 96. The West Jersey has 41 casualties, of which 12 proved fatal, while on the Belvidere 4 were killed out of 14, and the West Shore there were 5 fatal and 59 other accidents. The Long Branch and New-York is responsible for 14 cases of injury, 3 of them fatal. All this shows that neither the length of the line nor the amount of travel is any measure of the relative amount of danger to life and limb effected thereon.

During the last thirty-seven years there have been reported by the companies to the State authorities 12,206 railroad casualties, and it is pretty safe to say that this is an underestimate, for in the early days of railroading there was great remissness on the part of railroad officials in returning any but fatal accidents. That is one trouble still, especially in cases of accidents to employes, of which there have been 5,741 recorded since 1852, of which 1,311 were fatal. In time 4,390 deaths to employes, passengers, and others have come through New-Jersey railroads.

There are in New-Jersey about thirty-one thousand railroad employes. Deducting the number of general officers, clerks, and shopmen, who constitute 70 per cent., it is found that 1 in 218 was killed and 1 in 29 injured. This proportion is appalling, and seems all the more marvelous when it is considered that so very few passengers are killed or injured. It is explained that long familiarity with danger breeds contempt of it among brakemen and others, and that a large majority of the accidents are due to some slight carelessness on the part of the employe.

The number of casualties has been rapidly increasing for ten years, and it is now four times what it was in 1878.

QUIBBLING OVER THE DUELISTS.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun, Aug. 17.

The statement has been made that Gov. Seay cannot secure the persons of the principals in the recent affair of honor, for the reason that no citizen of Alabama witnessed the duel. This may be law, but it certainly is not justice. It is not denied that the duel was fought, and that the laws of Alabama have been violated. If there is no legal process by which the parties to the duel can be arrested and carried to Alabama at once for trial, then the laws are seriously defective and immediate steps should be taken to remedy these defects. Justice should not sit with folded hands nor the grand principles of the law remain inactive by reason of a slight, real or imaginative, technicality. The duelists knew the penalty of the law they broke and this penalty should be meted out to them without any unnecessary delay.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

What Next.

PAST SEASON

has seen within our stores two great Sales of Bankrupt Stocks.....First, the Stock of Bates of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue in a month was sold, and now, within the past few weeks, the Stock of Hurd of Brooklyn.

WITH US 'TIS USUAL

to make inventory August First.....This year it was impossible.....Our Semi-annual Sale takes place this week.....On Saturday we take our Inventory.....That the inventory may be short and clear, we'll sell our own great stock at prices that will easily clear the decks.

THIS WEEK'S SALE

will be the greatest sale of all!

For the best values that you ever saw

ATTEND THIS SALE!!

For anght that you may want—goods for present use or use within the next few months—this week's sale will be

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

LADIES' DRESSES AND WRAPS.

Quotations given below

are for fine quality desirable Suits and Garments now in present fashion.

At Two Ninety-eight,

Ladies' Gingham and Sateen Dresses—fancy waists, full draperies, some with velvet trimmings; were $6 and $9.

At a Dollar Twenty-five,

Bretonne Dresses—stripes and figures; were $5 00.

At a Dollar Seventy-five,

White Lawn Dresses—embroidery panel; were $5 00.

At Two Ninety-eight,

White Lawn Dresses—four tucked ruffles—sash back; were $7 50.

Elegant Irish Point and French Embroidered Dresses.					
$6 98	were	$14 00	$11 98	were	$25 00
9 98	were	20 00	13 98	were	30 00

Cream Flannel Blouses,	79c.;	were	2 25
Cream Silk Blouses,	$2 75;	were	5 00
Tailor-made Jerseys,	98c.;	were	2 50
Braided Jerseys,	1 98;	were	4 00
Calico Wrappers,	59c.;	were	1 00
Gingham Wrappers,	98c.;	were	1 75
White Lawn Wrappers	98c.;	were	2 50
Mourning Challie Wrappers,	9 98;	were	18 00
Lawn Tennis Suits,	6 98;	were	14 00
Jet-Beaded Wraps,	5 98;	were	12 00
Dull Jet Wraps,	5 98;	were	12 00
Silk Mantles, lace trim,	9 98;	were	18 00
Cloth Raglans,	2 50;	were	6 00
Mohair Traveling Cloaks,	2 50;	were	5 50
Silk Traveling Cloaks,	7 00;	were	18 00
Seal Plush Jackets,	8 98;	were	15 00
Seal Plush Wraps,	11 98;	were	22 00
Seal Plush Sacques,	14 98;	were	25 00
Seal Plush Newmarkets,	25 00;	were	40 00

THEATRICAL SILKS AND PLUSHES

AT HALF VALUE.

At Nineteen Cents,

Satins and China Silks.....were 40 cents

At Twenty-nine Cents,

Plain and Fancy Silk Plushes and Velvets, Satins, Armures, and China Silks; were 60 cents to $1.

At Forty-nine Cents,

Black, Colored, and Fancy Gros Grains, Faille Française, Rhadames, Surahs, Satins, and China Silks; were 90 cents to $1 25.

At Eighty-nine Cents.

Light and Dark Colored, Black and Fancy Satin Rhadames, Snrahs, Gros Grains, Moires, and Faille Française; were $1 50 to $1 75.

Attend the Great Stock Sale.

Swiss Ribbed Vests,	11½c.;	were 25c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Vests,	23c.;	were 40c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Lisle,	48c.;	were 85c.
Ladies' Spun-Silk Vests,	89c.;	were $1.
Children's Merino Vests,	27c.;	were 65c.
Misses' Ribbed Black Hose,	15c.;	were 29c.
Ladies' Fancy Stripe Hose,	19c.;	were 35c.
Wash Poplin and Seersucker Skirts,	44c.;	were 85c.
Ladies' Chemisettes.	15c.;	were 33c.
Tourist Ruffling—box,	19c.;	were 39c.
Tennis and Yachtsmen Scarfs,	24c.;	were 50c.
Fancy-edge all-silk Ribbons,	12½c.;	were 25c.
Satin Ribbons—two inches wide,	18½;	were 30c.
Fancy Metal and Pearl Buttons,	9c.;	were 19c.
Fancy Directoire Buttons,	19c.;	were 39c.
Fancy Dress Buttons,	29c.;	were 65c.
Snède Chatelaine Bags,	69c.;	were 1 25
Traveling Bags—12 to 16 inch,	99c.;	were 1 79
Pocketbooks—plain and fancy		
—with and without oxidized clasps or corners	49c.;	were 1 00
Silk Plush Photograph Albums,	$1 19;	were 2 50

For school children, TIP-TOP TABLETS. 150 sheets——4½ cents—one or a hundred.

FOR SOME TIME PAST

more goods have been produced than people have consumed.....We always sell our surplus....'Tis better inventory cash than goods——therefore these prices:

Canton Flannels,	47c.;	were	10
Best Unbleached Muslins—48-inch,	93c.;	were	14
Fruit of Loom Sheetings,	13½c.;	were	18
Best Feather-proof Tickings,	17½c.;	were	25
Gray Twill Flannels,	84c.;	were	13
Standard White Blankets,	65c.;	were	89
Standard White Blankets,	$1 23;	were	$2 50
Standard White Blankets,	1 69;	were	3 00
Standard Gray Blankets,	98c.;	were	2 00
Standard Gray Blankets,	1 59;	were	3 00
California White Blankets,	4 49;	were	8 00
California White Blankets,	5 19;	were	9 50
California White Blankets,	6 39;	were	11 50
California White Blankets,	8 19;	were	16 00
California Colored Blankets,	3 90;	were	6 50
California Colored Blankets,	4 88;	were	8 00
California Colored Blankets,	7 87;	were	13 00

The products of famous California and Ohio Mills.

Wrapper Blankets.

Brown, Blue, Green, Wine, Slate, Gray, and mixtures, including the famous "Diamond Valley."

$1 69;	Brooklyn price, $3 00
3 49;	Brooklyn price, 7 50

Lap Robes and Horse Blankets.

Wool and plush—crushed, mottled, plain, and fancy.

Brooklyn Price.	Ours.	Brooklyn Price.	Ours.
$6 00	$3 49	$16 to $20	$9 79
$7 to $10	3 98	24 to 30	13 49
11 to 13	5 49	35 to 42	21 49
14 to 16	7 49	45 to 50	26 49

LACES.

Point D'Genie Laces,	12½c.;	were	25
Black Trimming Laces,	9c.;	were	15
All-Silk Black Van Dyke Laces,	39c.;	were	79
Real Lace Flouncings,	69c.;	were	$1 00
Black La Tosca Nets, 54-inch,	89c.;	were	1 25
Black Spanish Guipure Flouncings,	98c.;	were	1 50
Black Chantilly Flouncings,	98c.;	were	1 50
54-inch All-Silk Black Nettings,	98c.;	were	1 50
White Russian Nets,	98c.;	were	1 25
Black Silk Russian Nets,	1 39;	were	2 00
White Point D'Genie Flouncings,	1 98;	were	3 00
Chantilly and Fédora Flouncings,	1 98;	were	3 00

Attend the Great Stock Sale

OF WHITE EMBROIDERIES.

Fine Swiss Embroideries, 2 to 6 inches.	15c.;	were	25
Irish Point Embroideries,	19c.;	were	40
Fancy Embroideries—finest designs,	49c.;	were	98
45-inch Embroidered Skirtings,	79c.;	were	$1 25
Fine Point Skirtings,	$1 49;	were	3 00
Hemstitched Embroidered Skirtings,	1 98;	were	3 50
Fine Point Skirtings,	2 98;	were	6 00

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

LAST WEEK

closed a sale that was the talk of all New-York.

THIS WEEK

will see commenced and ended a Sale more extraordinary still.....A sale of all our Surplus stock of whatever kind or sort—be it our own great Stock, or stock of Bates, or stock of Hurd—be it Summer Goods or goods for Fall or Winter, or Staple Goods suitable for all year round—a sale of magnitude far surpassing any that has gone before.

On Saturday we inventory stock.

THIS WEEK

WASH DRESS FABRICS, as follows:

The world's not coming to an end, only the season.

Fancy Challies, best styles,	3¾c.; were 10
Standard Calicoes, colors fast,	3¾c.; were 6
Best Domestic Sateens,	4¾c.; were 10
Shirting Cambrics,	6¾c.; were 11
Seersuckers——the best,	5¾c.; were 10
Best Silver-Gray Calicoes,	7¾c.; were 12½
Best Mourning Cambrics,	7¾c.; were 12½
Berlin Turkey Reds,	7¾c.; were 10
Figured Indigo Blues,	7½c.; were 12½
Dress Ginghams—handsome plaids,	8c.; were 15
Quilting Chintzes——36 inch	9c.; were 16
Outing Flannels——best styles,	9¾c.; were 25
Novelty Chambrays,	9¾c.; were 25
Finest Scotch Ginghams,	12½c.; were 50
Finest French Sateens,	15c.; were 35

Above prices would be absolutely absurd were we not at point of taking stock.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

All-Linen Crash,	27½c.;	were	6c.
All-Linen Toweling,	6¾c.;	were	10c.
Fine Damask Toweling,	9½c.;	were	12½c.
Turkish Toweling—extra wide,	15c.;	were	22c.
Large size Towels,	6½c.;	were	10c.
All-Linen Damask & HuckTowels,	12½c.;	were	18c.
Extra Damask and Huck,	16c.;	were	22c.
Fine Damask, lace and knot fringe,	29c.;	were	50c.
Bleached and Unbleached Damasks,	33c.;	were	50c.
Damasks—extra wide,	47c.;	were	65c.
Extra fine and wide Damasks,	59c.;	were	75c.
Turkey Red Damasks,	19c.;	were	40c.
Half Bleached ⅝ Napkins—doz.,	58c.;	were	90c.
Full Bleached ⅝ Napkins,	$2 65;	were	$3 45
Doilies, white and colored borders,	5½c.;	were	10c.
Fancy Doilies,	3c.;	were	7c.
Chuck Nainsooks,	6¾c.;	were	8c.
India Linen Plaids,	9¾c.;	were	17c.
Plain India Linen,	12½c.;	were	18c.
French Nainsooks—47 inch,	17c.;	were	28c.
Dotted Swisses—extra quality,	25c.;	were	45c.

DRESS GOODS.

But five short days remain before inventory.

To Quickly Sell We Offer

Bordered wool Nun's Veilings,	9¾c.;	were	25
Double-width wool Cashmeres,	10½c.;	were	21
Double-width pin-head checks,	12½c.;	were	30
All-wool fancy Flannels,	19c.;	were	40
Black wool Cashmeres,	25c.;	were	50
All-wool Camel's Hair Serges,	32½c.;	were	50
Double-width fancy stripes and all-wool Tailor Cloths,	39c.;	were	60
All-wool, fancy stripes,	44c.;	were	$1 00
All-wool Tailor Cloths,	44c.;	were	85
54-inch Tailor Cloths—colored and black,	49c.;	were	1 00
Double-width Mohairs—all colors,	49c.;	were	1 00
Fancy Habit Cloths—plaids and stripes,	49c.;	were	1 00

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

We'd rather inventory cash than merchandise, therefore,

Chemises——neat trim,	19c.		
Chemises——tucked fronts—sacque shape,	27c.		
Drawers——tucks and hem.	19c.		
Drawers——tucks and ruffle.	27c.		
Drawers——embroidered ruffle,	39c.		
Night Dresses—double yoke,	33c.		
Night Dresses—tucked yoke,	47c.		
Night Dresses—embroidered yoke,	69c.		
Skirts——tucked ruffle,	59c.		
Skirts——embroidered ruffle,	89c.		
Nurses' Aprons—deep hem.	19c.		
Children's Fine Fancy Aprons,	98c.		
Children's Drawers—tucks and ruffle,	16c.		

Lawn Dressing Sacques and Blouses, trimmed with finest embroideries, laces, and insertings—perfect shapes—sizes 35 to 44.

98 cents;	Brooklyn price,	$1 69 to	$2 50
$1 69;	Brooklyn price,	3 00 to	4 00
2 49;	Brooklyn price,	5 00 to	7 00.

Corset Covers,

high and low neck—pointed and square—elegantly made and trimmed—principally large sizes.

39 cents;	Brooklyn price,	$1	50
49 cents;	Brooklyn price,	$1	00
59 cents;	Brooklyn price,	1	25
69 cents;	Brooklyn price,	1	50
98 cents;	Brooklyn price,	2	50

INFANTS' WEAR.

Long Coats,	$1 49	Brooklyn price,	$3 00
Short coats,	1 39	Brooklyn price,	2 50
Silk Caps,	59c.	Brooklyn price,	89
Swiss Caps,	12½c.	Brooklyn price,	25
Long Dresses,	19c.	Brooklyn price,	39
Long Skirts,	34c.	Brooklyn price,	69
Short Dresses,	19c.	Brooklyn price,	34
Short Skirts,	16c.	Brooklyn price,	37
Flannel Skirts,	46c.	Brooklyn price,	89
Flannel Shawls,	79c.	Brooklyn price,	1,00
Flannel Sacques,	98c.	Brooklyn price,	1 49
Knitted Sacques,	18c.	Brooklyn price,	37
Knitted Bootees,	9c.	Brooklyn price,	19
Knitted Bands,	19c.	Brooklyn price,	39
Knitted Shirts,	19c.	Brooklyn price,	34
Linen Shirts,	25c.	Brooklyn price,	49
Cambric Shirts,	10c.	Brooklyn price,	19

We always close our

CHILDREN'S WRAPS AND DRESSES,

Therefore these prices:

At Fifty-nine Cents,

Children's Gingham Dresses, embroidery trim; were a dollar.

At a Dollar Forty-nine,

Real French Cambric Dresses, embroidered skirt and waist; were $3 50.

Fine Cloth Dresses,

Tricot, Flannel, Cashmere, and Jersey, with smoothed silk fronts and velvet, braid or ribbon trim,

$1 98; were $5 00	$3 98; were $9 00
2 98; were 7 00	5 98; were 13 00

Gretchen Cents,

with Hood, Cape, or Angel Sleeves.

98c.; were $2 50	$2 98; were $6 00
$1 98; were 4 00	3 98; were 8 00

All sizes, 4 to 12 years.

All-White Dresses——Half Cost.

The world moves on.

Those who would arrest its progress will be crushed.

THUS WE CLEAR THE TRACKS,

Boys' Straw Hats, all shapes,	19c.;	were	50
French Percale Waists.	49c.;	were	85
Domet Flannel Waists,	49c.;	were	75
Oheviot Knee Pants, 4 to 13 years,	39c.;	were	59
Flannel Knee Pants,	49c.;	were	75
Flannel and Cheviot Pants, 4 yrs.,	69c.;	were	$1 25
Cloth Kilts,	$1 69;	were	3 00
Corduroy Suits, 10 to 12 years,	2 98;	were	6 00
Fine Cassimere Suits—gray, brown, and black—ages 4 to 14,	3 49;	were	7 50
Rubber Coats, double face,	1 98;	were	3 50
Overcoats, with capes,	2 98;	were	6 00
Men's Lawn Tennis Shirts,	59c.;	were	1 00
Men's Flannel Outing Shirts,	1 37;	were	2 25
Dress Shirts, 3-ply linen bosoms,	49c.;	were	74
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,	39c.;	were	69
Solid-Color Half Hose,	14c.;	were	37

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

HOW NEW-YORK IS DRAINED

OLD-FASHIONED METHODS IN MANY PLACES.

ENGINEER HERING MAKES A SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On the plea that great bodies move slowly, the city of New-York is perhaps excusable for extreme backwardness in adopting a judicious and satisfactory system of city drainage. Public interest taken in the subject does not appear to have appealed with moving force to the city authorities until Gen. Newton became Commissioner of Public Works. Before that time sewerage was provided with reference to localities and neighborhoods, rather than with a view to a complete system for the entire city, and until 1870 there does not appear to have been any effort to place the control of the sewerage of the city in responsible hands. The Department of Public Works was given such control at that time, and the result, while always working toward a satisfactory system has been in a large measure experimental, and thus naturally more or less inadequate.

Gen. Newton had not been long Commissioner of Public Works when the necessity was impressed upon him of providing his department with data upon which work might proceed in conformity with the best-devised methods of city sewerage. To that end he secured the services of Civil Engineer Rudolph Hering, who set out to make a thorough examination of the sewerage system. Mr. Hering had the advantage of experience upon the same kind of work in foreign cities and was highly recommended by engineers for the task required by Gen. Newton. He was busily engaged in the examination and in writing out his deductions for about twenty months. The report has only been lately submitted to Commissioner Gilroy. Although the Commissioner is not prepared to indorse it throughout, he agrees with Engineer Horace Loomis, who has charge of the Bureau of Sewers, that it is an exceedingly valuable document and the only complete report on the sewer system of this city that was ever made. It has been practically decided to put it in pamphlet form, in order that it may be permanently preserved and that it may serve as a guide in the future work of the Department.

Mr. Hering found that the official knowledge of the condition of many of the sewers was imperfect. Maps were prepared for him showing the locations from which complaints were most frequently received and where sewers and receiving basins required the most frequent cleansing. There was also map showing the areas affected by the backing up of tide water. It was soon found, he says, that to overcome definitely and economically one of the principal causes of trouble, actual determinations were required of the relation between the rainfall and the quantity of water reaching the sewers, a subject upon which the data were meagre.

It did not take him long to discover that the present method of cleaning the sewers accomplished less satisfactory results than those obtained in a number of other cities with an equal amount of labor. His conclusions, after making all possible inquiries and considerations, and after having conducted personally an examination of the system, was that it is practicable to remodel such parts of the system as have been found imperfect and troublesome, and to bring them gradually to the degree of perfection reached in the best-sewered cities of this country and of Europe.

Part of the report deals with the sewerage of this city historically, beginning with 1676, when the first efforts were made to relieve low areas of land on Manhattan Island from the accumulation of storm water. He carries the development of the sewer from that date in some detail down to 1865, by which time a good deal of attention had been awakened among engineers in regard to the subject. Then he speaks of the act of the Legislature of 1865, authorizing the adoption of a general system for this city. The city was divided into natural water sheds for districts and the best lines for main sewers and outfalls were determined. The new system, however, extended over only those parts of the city not already sewered. Nearly 300 miles of sewers existed at that time, with about 2,500 catch basins to receive the surface water from the streets and to prevent bulky and offensive matter, washed down the gutters, from getting into the sewers. No effort was made to replace these sewers with better ones, and many of them remain in their original condition to this day.

They were found to cause much trouble by the accumulation of deposits and by causing the docks to fill up with filth washed down from the streets. Mr. Hering includes in report of the Sewer Department made in 1868 to justify inattention to the existing system on the ground that the growth of the city was so rapid and the demand for new sewers so great that it was thought of superior consequence to first satisfy the necessities of growth rather than to divert energy toward the correction of an evil which, though of much importance, could be postponed with little injury to the citizens at large. When the Department of Public Works took charge of the sewers improved methods of work were at once noticeable. The specifications for construction were improved and sewers were built of greater strength than before. Increased attention was given to providing smooth interior surfaces, and there were improvements in all respects. About 1875 perforated covers were placed upon all catch basins for the purpose of ventilation. Efforts were made to concentrate the discharge, and measure were taken to allow flooding.

In order to ascertain the direction in which the sewerage system could be improved he found it necessary to make an examination of the entire works. At present most of the sewage is discharged into the docks. On account of the precipitation of the heavier matter he discovered that these outlets were something of a nuisance to shipping and a detriment to business transacted at the wharves. The old sewers, built near the rivers, were placed very low in order to be as serviceable as possible in draining the water from the low grounds in the neighborhood. With the extension of the docks the original slight grade has been decreased in many instances and the velocity of sewage in such cases has become very small, deposits readily forming. They are sometimes removed by heavy storms, but often can be taken out only by artificial means.

These old tidal sewers are generally in a bad condition, portions having settled and broken. Their size is insufficient to carry off properly the water from the heaviest storms, and it consequently rises to a much higher elevation several blocks back of the rivers and floods more territory than if the sewers had a larger capacity. Many of the sewers, he says, are neither properly shaped nor well made; that the junctions in many cases are so placed as to cause a resistance to the flow and hence to reduce the capacity of the entire sewer. Consequently cellars are not infrequently flooded at places where these defects exist. Gorlieus. In some instances water and gas pipes have been run directly through the sewer, diminishing the actual sectional area. As these pipes are also often laid quite near the sewers, they have caused much trouble by leakage. A small stream of water from a main, if it can readily reach the sewer, washes away the earth and finally causes a settlement and breakage both of the water pipe and of the sewer. Gas from imperfect joints, penetrating the soil, escapes into the sewer, causing offensive odors at the manholes.

Mr. Hering found that much of the foulness of the city sewers was primarily caused by rags, garments, sticks, lumps of coal, and other rubbish which should never enter them. When such matter has been thrown back into the sewers, serious accumulations and obstructions have resulted. From hotels, restaurants, and soap factories large quantities of grease have entrance to the sewers. Ashes and marble dust have also been discharged into them, forming a compact sediment difficult of removal. Refuse from paper and felt factories produces a pulpy substance which settles, and, uniting with other matter, withstands even the flushing power of the water from heavy rains. In some cases old straw from stables has caused stoppages. Acids are discharged at some points and unquestionably tend to destroy the material of which the sewers are built. Notwithstanding the prohibitory ordinances it is not uncommon to find steam in the sewers. An examination last year showed that steam was escaping through the sewers at seventy-eight different points in the city.

Regarding the efforts to ventilate the sewers by perforating the manholes, Mr. Hering says the holes are usually so small that they are apt to fill with blood. They are more relied upon to cause pressure within the sewer than to establish a good circulation of air. As no pans or buckets are suspended beneath the manholes, the mud from above drops into the sewers, and when the pipes have a small flow this mud aids in forming deposits. The condition of the receiving basins he also has been complained of, because they were filled with rubbish, which prevented rain water from passing into the sewer, and also on account of foul odors arising from the decomposition of organic matter detained in them. It did not take Mr. Hering long to find out that in many neighborhoods, especially where there are saloons, markets, and tenement houses, large quantities of garbage, spoiled vegetables, and occasionally dead animals are habitually thrown into the sewers. He also had occasion to notice the men engaged in street cleaning often push the street dirt into these basins.

He made experiments to ascertain the minimum velocity in sewers in this city. He did not find it a serious problem, however, with few exceptions the available grades are good, and with proper construction little trouble need arise from the detention and deposit of ordinary sewage matter. The outfall sewers alone present very flat grades and need special attention. In order to collect data on this subject some of the sewers were gauged under different conditions and the character and depth of deposit were noted. A self-registering gauge was erected in a sewer in Sixth-avenue opposite Third-street, sufficiently high to be unaffected by tides, and recording the flow from an area of over 221 acres. In order to insure a free circulation of water the connecting pipe leading to the sewer was occasionally flushed with a fire hose. During the three heaviest storms of the season the sewer was completely filled and running under a slight head. It was found after a trial to be impracticable to gauge the velocity at high flows because they lasted so short a time and because of the difficulty of getting to the locality on short notice and of working in a crowded street with sufficient dispatch to obtain results before the water had again subsided. The average time required for the water from the periphery of this area to reach the gauge, when the sewers run half full, was from eight to ten minutes. The average time for water falling upon roofs and pavements to reach the sewers was estimated at from six to eight minutes.

In order to ascertain the relation of the rainfalls to the flow in the sewer, several rain gauges were placed upon the roofs of buildings within the district. They were read after every storm, and the total quantity of rain recorded by them was compared with that recorded in Central Park and at the Signal Office in the Equitable Building. The greatest discharge during the period of operation was 1.17 cubic feet per second per acre. It appears that the greater the intensity of the rain for short periods, the less was the percentage which reached the sewer at its maximum flow; the reason being that very heavy falls are of short duration, while less heavy ones usually last longer and enable a larger proportion of the water to accumulate at one time.

Mr. Hering thinks that where an occasional flooding cannot cause damage sufficient to justify an increased expenditure for larger sewers, it is not advisable to provide for the greatest storms. Where, on the other hand, property which might be damaged has a high value, the sewers should be made large enough to take the water at all times. In this city the facilities for carrying storm water to the river are so great and property is so valuable, that it is advisable to build the sewers large enough to receive and discharge the water received from storms of the greatest intensity. The examinations were made and data were collected not only to gauge the rainfall and sewer flow, but to ascertain as far as possible the law of variation of flow.

Information from the weather bureau in regard to the rainfalls within 24 hours, or during an entire storm, was insufficient for Mr. Hering's purposes. The intensity of the rainfall varies almost continually, a uniform fall of great intensity rarely lasting over 10 minutes. It was, therefore, important to know the maximum fall which sewers would be expected to provide for. Self-recording gauges were employed for this purpose. Among the highest recorded falls were one of 2 inches in one hour, another of 2 inches in 30 minutes, and another of 1 inch in 10 minutes.

A good deal of space in the report is given to comparison with sewerage systems in other cities. Owing to the different conditions of topography, the character of sewers, and other considerations, conclusions could be drawn only in a general way. In England sewers have been constructed to provide for a maximum rainfall of 1 inch per hour. In Paris it is assumed that a maximum of 1.77 inches falls in 1 hour, and that one-third of this quantity reaches the sewers during its maximum flow. In Berlin allowance is made for ½ inch per hour to reach the sewers at one time, and in Vienna about ½ inch per hour is supposed to fill them. In New-York it was assumed, in 1865, that from rainfall of 1 inch per hour, 78 per cent. of the average fall reached the sewer per second on small areas of 5 acres, and that the quantity gradually diminished to 20 per cent. on large areas of 300 acres. In Philadelphia the sewers have been proportioned to receive from all areas an amount of water equal to a rainfall of 1 inch per hour. In Providence it is assumed that from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the maximum fall reaches the sewers per second.

Mr. Hering includes in his report seven typewritten pages of lists of sewers in this city that are in improper condition, from brick work hulging or broken, from settled crowns, from covered drains, from broken courses, and from spreading sides. The lists include sewers in which objectionable manufacturing refuse enters and in which steam has done damage.

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"If, therefore, the Finance Committee will eventually decide on the issue of bonds and stocks and will direct the redemption of as many bonds as possible out of the subsidies and the income of the fair it is reasonable to expect that after the fair is over the stockholders will own everything, subject to a small mortgage only, (if any,) and the value of their property (and of their stock) will depend solely upon the wisdom of the selection of a proper site.

"Of all the sites which have been suggested it seems to me that that of Inwood and the level land adjoining the ridge would be the most suitable, if my suggestions are accepted as sound.

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A. K. Owen of 32 Nassau-street wrote as follows regarding a plan by which the exposition can be reached by the bicycle railway:

"The success of the exposition of 1892 will largely depend on the means provided to carry the millions of visitors rapidly, comfortably, and safely from the railway stations and steamboat docks directly to the grounds. With proper facilities for getting to and fro, such as I shall hereafter describe, it would seem that somewhere on Washington Heights, on the banks of the noble Hudson, would furnish a fitting and permanent home for such a demonstration, and at the same time add another attraction and not detract from the natural beauty of what we already have and are proud of.

"The principle of the bicycle, saving enormously in weight and friction, is now about to be put into practical operation on the Sea Beach and Brighton Railroad between Gravesend and Coney Island without change of gauge or interference with existing trains. Imagine what additional speed and reduction of power would result if, instead of an irregular road, the track was a perfectly level steel floor, and, instead of human feet, steam or electrical power was the propelling force.

"A driving wheel 12 feet in diameter could doubtless be made to run a bicycle locomotive 100 to 150 or more miles an hour with the same engines and no more revolutions than they can now make, the speed being only by friction and the pressure of air. Sixty miles an hour, however, would probably, for the present, satisfy all reasonable demands for express elevated trains, and about 30 miles an hour for local trains. It would not cost $1,000,000 to place the Boynton bicycle, a light skeleton structure, upon the existing Sixth and Ninth avenue railroads and make a double cut of each single track. This would treble the present capacity and largely increase the earnings.

IRON STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.

To Coney Island by the all-water route is a pleasant outing, and the regularity of the trips by the Iron Steamboat Company's boats is a recommendation which goes far toward popularizing the excursion to the iron piers. The business done by the company is confined to the routes direct from West Twenty-third-street, North River, and their pavilion pier at new No. 1 North River to the ocean piers, and the time table is so arranged that their steamers are continually on the go, the trip down to the island being made in little less than an hour. And as there are two piers at the island there is room enough to accommodate those who do not care to "go ashore," and there is a splendid sea view from the landing places.

The trip to Long Branch has a special attraction as a Summer route. It is more than a thirty-mile sail down to the Ocean Pier, and a fine view of Long Branch, Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Shark River can be had. The steamboats lie but a few minutes at the pier, just long enough to land passengers and take them on, and the special Sunday time table provides four round trips during the day, two steamers being run. All the boats, for Coney Island and Long Branch, start from West Twenty-third-street and stop at Pier 1, both going and returning, excepting the last boat from Coney Island, which leaves the iron pier at 10:40 P. M. and stops only at Pier 1 North River.

COL. SINN WANTS AN INJUNCTION.

The Madison-Square Theatre Company is under contract to produce "Captain Swift" at the Brooklyn Grand Opera House on Sept. 2 and at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre on Sept. 30. Yesterday Col. Sinn went into the Supreme Court to prevent the production of the play at the rival house, on the ground that his contract stipulated that "Captain Swift" should not be seen at any Brooklyn Theatre prior to its production at the Park. He obtained an order directing A. M. Palmer to show cause on Wednesday next way an injunction should not be granted prohibiting the production at the Grand Opera House.

A GREAT ACTRESS'S IDEAL

MME. MODJESKA'S HOPES FOR THE DRAMA.

THE DESIRE TO RAISE THE PLANE OF HER ART GRATIFIED IN HER ENGAGEMENT WITH EDWIN BOOTH.

Mme. Modjeska, with her husband, Count Bozenta, went Friday to Marion, Mass., where they are to pass a few days before the beginning of rehearsals for the Booth-Modjeska season, occupying the same cottage that has been used by ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland. Before leaving the city Mme. Modjeska talked with a TIMES reporter regarding her artistic partnership with Mr. Booth, the reasons which led to it, and her ideas of dramatic art in this country. The conversation was held in her apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

"I think," said Mme. Modjeska, "that I have done a wise thing in joining Edwin Booth for a season, not only for myself, but for the play-going public of America. Of course, to put it in a familiar way, I don't think that one swallow makes a Summer, but one swallow is a very fair indication that more will follow, and when the flock comes the Summer is with us. Mr. Booth and myself are not going to satisfy the demands of the American stage to be raised to a higher plane, but the fact that we have come together to act in combination proves that the idea of uniting artists in one company has germinated, so to speak, and that it promises to bear good fruit. The Jefferson-Florence combination is an example of the same idea in the line of comedy that the Booth-Modjeska organization is in the field of tragedy. It shows that the theory of giving the public good value for its money, and of advancing the interests of dramatic art, is gaining ground, and I think the best of results will be found to grow from its practical application.

"I have an ideal of my own of the theatre which New-York will have some time," continued Mme. Modjeska, "and it will come, if it ever comes, as a direct result of these combinations of what are recognized as great artists—I speak in all modesty of myself in this connection. My ideal theatre for this country is like the Théâtre Français of France, a house in which good actors and actresses will work together almost continually, a uniform fall of great intensity nearly lasting over 10 minutes. It was, therefore, important to know the maximum fall which sewere would be expected to provide for. Self-recording gauges were employed for this purpose. Among the highest recorded falls were one of 2 inches in one hour, another of 2 inches in 30 minutes, and another of 1 inch in 10 minutes.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

GAUDEAMUS IGITUR.

Come, no more of grief and sighs!
Sing the time too swiftly flying.
Just an hour
Youth's in flower,
Give me roses to remember
In the shadow of December,

When at length the grasses cover
Me, the world's unwearied lover,
If regret
Reach me yet,
It shall be for joys untasted,
Nature lent and folly wasted.

Feigning Age will not delay it—
When the reckoning comes we'll pay it,
Own our mirth
Has been worth
All the fortune, light or heavy,
Wintry Time and Fortune levy.

Feigning grief will not escape it,
What though ne'er so well you spe it—
Age and care
All must share,
All alike must pay hereafter,
Some for sighs and some for laughter.

Know, ye sons of Melancholy,
To be young and wise is folly.
'Tis the weak
Fear to wreak
On the clay of life their fancies,
Shaping battles, shaping dances.

While ye scorn our names unspoken,
Roses dead and garlands broken,
O, ye wise,
We arise,
Out of failures, dreams, disasters,
We arise to be your masters.

MARGARET L. WOODS.

—Lyrics and Ballads.

THE PROFESSOR'S PROBLEM.

I.

"I am quite unable to understand it," said the Professor, sighing.

If the Professor found himself at fault, most of his friends would have concluded that the subject must have been one remarkably difficult of comprehension, for he had spent some of the best years of his life over problems so exceedingly knotty that they were wont to speak of him as "a wonderfully clever man; all the learned 'ologies, you know, my dear; don't ask me to explain," with that absence of definition which adds so much to fame.

And yet, after all, it was nothing so very remarkable or extraordinary over which he was puzzling himself. The freak of man and the caprice of woman would have summed it all up, but the only 'ology it had to do with happened to be the one the Professor knew nothing about.

"A strange thing—an unaccountable thing!" he repeated, emphatically. "That, because poor Phillimore fancied me, he should leave me the care of a child! Dear, dear me, if he had only devoted a little more time to the Greek particles! It was a sad mistake! Eight years! Has the child really lived with us eight years? I suppose it must be so, and, as Rachel says, she is a woman now, and she has found for some time, I fear, the house too dull for her. I have not found it dull," mused the Professor, a tinge of sadness in his tone. "The years have been happy—the happiest and pleasantness I have known—since little Hetty came. I am sure I never knew how much a young girl has it in her power to brighten the place she lives in. How cheerful it has been to hear her steps about the place! How we should miss her—Rachel and I—if she were to leave! But I have been neglecting her. I have forgotten that she needs something brighter than the monotonous tenor of her life here. No, she is not happy; now that I come to think of it, I have not heard her singing for some time."

He fell into thought. "I am to blame," he said at last, aloud; "the house is dull for her, and I am dull and Rachel is dull. I ought to have thought of it before. I am not fitted, Heaven knows, to have the charge of a young creature like that. I am afraid Phillimore made a sad mistake, so far as her happiness was concerned, when he left her to us. I wonder what are a young girl's usual anticipations—what surroundings she requires? It must be dull—I can see that now—to be so constantly with Rachel. I have even found Rachel a little monotonous myself. Yet, after all, I understand so little of womenkind!" ejaculated the Professor sadly.

"The philosophers," he uttered musingly at last, "they had something to say about women, I believe."

He stretched out his hand and partly tilted the back of a book, then let it reassume its position, and scanned his crowded shelves further. "Great thinkers have not disdained the subject. I am sorry little Hetty has given up her singing. Well, well," he added, as he took down a ponderous tome, "we will hope for better things. I am anxious to do my duty by the child."

An hour had slipped away, and the Professor, deep in thought, had laid down his book for a time and was gazing, a certain vague sadness perceptible in his countenance, at the fair Spring sky seen through the casement window. He was so absorbed that he did not hear a light step pass the door, nor did he even notice it when the step hesitated. The door was gently opened and the subject of his thoughts glanced in.

It had observed it he would not have imagined for a moment that the action denoted any particular interest in himself. It was her way—a pretty, engaging way little Hetty had had from a child—that saucy, depreciatory glance at the philosophers on their shelves. The philosopher in his chair had grown wont to look for it when she passed.

"Little Hetty" was a woman, a young woman certainly, and a very pretty and bright-eyed one, but the fact that she had quite grown up would long ago have been apparent to any eyes but Mr. Rochester's. She had a charming, rounded figure; the prettiest little love-locks, chestnut and curling, framed the piquancy of her face; her eyes alone were childish. Innocent, soft-fringed brown eyes they were, as clear as a moorland pool, yet willful enough at times when Hetty chose, and, as a child, she had chosen tolerably often. And there was quite a womanly air of decision about her. She considered she had arrived at years of discretion and knew her own mind. For the matter of that, she had known her own mind for a long time, and she felt it to be a thousand pities the Professor did not know this.

Hetty closed the door with a sigh and went slowly up stairs to her own room, sitting down when she had reached it not far from the glass. She had been accustomed to admire, being young and pretty, her own pleasing reflection, but it had in some way lost its charm for her lately. She had begun to object to her hair, which was curly and would not keep smooth, also to the youthful curve of her cheeks, with other small details.

"It will always be the same," asserted Hetty at last aloud, for there was no one by to hear her, and she shook her head scornfully, contemningly, at her pretty image in the mirror. "I know what he thinks. Because he is sixteen or seventeen years older than I am, and because he has thought and thought till he is getting bald and his nice chestnut hair is growing a little gray, and because he loves those miserable philosophers—musty, detestable, stony-hearted old things!—that nothing young or bright or cheerful can ever have anything to do with him. Why can't he see that he is only thirty-eight after all? He's not bent in two yet, in spite of his books. The looking-glass might tell him a little, and he has the nicest dark eyes I ever saw, and he is a muff! He is miserable if I go away for a day—Miss Rachel always says so—and he follows me about the room with his eyes, and he loves me—I know he loves me—if he is as blind as a bat!

"And I am a woman grown," murmured little Hetty softly, "and I have seen other people now, and I know, what I have known for ever so long, that there is nobody—nobody like him. And he will never, never find it out. I shall actually—have—to propose to—him—myself."

It was striking twelve down stairs; the Professor pushed his book away and gave a long and heavy sigh. "It appears evident," he said musingly, a tinge of sadness in his tone, "that woman from time immemorial has always found her proper sphere and her greatest happiness in the capacities of wife and mother. I must find a home for little Hetty. It is right that I should do my duty by the child."

II.

"Frederick Wilberforce," said the Professor musingly, "would he do for Hetty? He is a little old—a good six years her senior, I dare say; but it is just possible that she might not object to that disparity. He is a pleasant young fellow, and is, on the whole, I think, the most desirable of the young men of our acquaintance. I hope he will make the child happy," added her guardian, with lips a little compressed. "I should like to make some inquiries about him if I knew how to set to work.

"Charles Warrington; really, now I come to think of it, we know a good many young men. The child need not be without choice. In fact, it is rather a wonder, though I know so little of the ways of women, that it has never occurred to her to think of these things for herself. He takes some interest in science. Hetty may not like him so well on that account. Poor young thing!" said her guardian rather sadly. "I am afraid she has had more than enough of that kind of thing here. No, young Warrington is steady and intelligent, but he is not so likely to be the subject of a girl's fancy as the other. He is a little too quiet, I take it, and would serve to remind her of us, and I have already been careless enough of the poor child's happiness."

He rose from the table and closed a book lying open before him, and for a moment Mr. Rochester looked ten years older, lined, and careworn, and pale. And then, with an irrepressible sigh, he went slowly out of the room.

It was an April morning, sweet and fresh. The sunshine gave even his dull dining room some brightness. It made quite a radiance around Hetty, who was sitting in the window seat gazing absently out, some work untouched in her lap, and as the professor entered he was struck by a certain wistfulness in the girl's face. It was all true. Rachel, with a woman's better knowledge of woman, had reached the truth of the case. Little Hetty was a child no longer. She had turned into a woman, and he, wrapped up in musty books, had been idly content to let her brighten his life and his sister's. He had not done his duty by the child. What would poor Phillimore say if he could come back again? But he would repair his fault.

"Looking out at the sunshine, Hetty?" he said, taking a chair near her. The light dazed him a little; his eyes were not so young as hers, and he had tried them considerably of late years. But Hetty—it would have taken a strong light, he thought as he looked at her, to dazzle those bright, childish eyes, clear and undimmed.

"Yes," said Hetty simply. A tinge of melancholy in her voice reached the Professor's ear, suddenly grown keen. He moved his chair a little, so that the light did not shine so strongly in his face, and looked at her wistfully.

What a pretty creature she was! how fresh and engaging!—like a rose dropped by some careless hand in a dusty and dim library. He wondered vaguely if all young girls had such childlike ways about them, such adorably pretty upward glances. Yes, he should miss her terribly; the house would be another place without her.

"I have been thinking, Hetty," the Professor began, and paused, embarrassed, at a loss for words.

"Yes; that is what you generally are occupied in doing," said Miss Hetty demurely. There was the least little sparkle of mischief in her eyes.

"Well, perhaps so; too much, I am afraid," returned the Professor a trifle surprised. "I have forgotten a good many things, wrapped up in my books—my duty among others, and my duty to you, Hetty, in particular. Rachel tells me you are two-and-twenty."

"Twenty-two last month."

"Twenty-two! And you were a child only yesterday! Surely it was but the other day that you were running about the house in short frocks! It seems impossible," ejaculated the poor Professor sadly.

"What seems impossible? That I should ever grow up?"

"It has seemed impossible to me, I am afraid, while you have been growing up all the time. It was only that my eyes were dull, my dear; you are not really a child—now."

"No," Hetty rejoined, gravely and quietly; it smote her guardian with a pang. How much, indeed, must he have neglected her when a young girl could speak seriously—almost sadly. Well, he would not be neglectful any more.

"You are outgrowing us, my dear," he said gently, taking her hand in his in a fatherly, if somewhat wistful, manner. "You need something brighter and younger in your life. There is only one thing I have no cause to reproach myself with; I have never refused invitations for you, and you have had a good many opportunities of seeing young people of your own age. What you need is to live among them, to have companionship. I want to see you happy, Hetty."

"Thank you," she rejoined. The Professor, listening anxiously, felt a curious contraction of the heart. It was all true, then; she accepted his statements as fact; she had long ago recognized it in her own mind as such.

"I have been thinking a great deal of you, my dear, since Rachel pointed this out to me; and, as I feel myself to be very ignorant, I have been reading as well as thinking. Shall I tell you the result of my studies?"

Hetty's pretty lips were curved.

"Oh, certainly," she returned curtly, with a very slight pretense at interest.

"It appears to be universally agreed that, in all ages of the world, Hetty, woman finds her proper sphere, the round of duty most congenial to her, the happiest, fullest life," said the Professor simply, dropping for the moment the more bookish phrases, "in the home—in married life, my dear."

He had uttered it now; he had suggested the parting with her that would leave the house empty. Yes, quite empty; never to be young and bright and sunshiny any more. He had begun to be well aware, by this time, that all the sunshine would go with her. But he had done his duty; and it might be that she did not care so much for the life he had alluded to as others of her sex.

"What do you think about it, my child?" he asked, for Hetty had not yet responded; and a slight giddiness had come over the Professor, as he told himself, he was not used to changes.

"I think," said Hetty, with a sudden lovely, overwhelming flush of color, and—after one sunny, willful glance at him—with downcast eyes, "that your philosophers, for once, are right."

There was a short silence. "I am sorry, my dear," said the Professor patiently, breaking it at last, "that this kind of thing never occurred to me before; I did not know you were not happy here."

"I am happy! I have always been happy here!" cried Hetty indignantly; and tears, half of remorse, half of vexation, stood in her brown eyes. "It was only that you said—that you thought—that home life was a pleasant thing, in the abstract."

"I hope you may find it a pleasant and a happy thing, but not in the abstract," returned her guardian, with a smile that was rather wistful. "You have made the house very happy, and I shall miss you woefully, Rachel will miss you."

"It is all very much in the abstract at present, I think," Hetty rejoined, her red lips taking a scornful curve again. "Still, I am glad you would miss me."

"My child," said Mr. Rochester simply—he put out his hand as he spoke, and took hers in a close, protecting clasp—"it would not be kind to you to tell you how much I shall miss you!"

"Then I will never leave," said Hetty quietly. The archness had left her face; a little sigh escaped her.

"On the contrary, I hope and trust you may; life holds something brighter for you than this," returned the Professor, and he released the little hand he held.

"It was very kind of you to leave your books for the express purpose of making depressing remarks, Mr. Rochester," said Hetty, with sudden, inexplicable coldness. What a very engaging child she was, and how well her willful ways became her! A child! no, a woman! He must not forget that fact again.

"I had no thought of depressing you, Heaven knows! I came to talk over a few persons with you. Rachel tells me that she believes that almost all the young men of our acquaintance entertain more or less admiration for you. I was not aware of it, I am sure," his ward winced at this statement, in its simplicity—"though, at the same time, I find nothing to wonder at in it. Can you not choose one of them? I should rejoice to see you happy."

"You have come to recommend some one? It is very kind," said Hetty, scornfully.

"Some thought of the kind was in my mind; I have been reviewing our friends. I am anxious, my dear, that your choice should fall on some one in every way worthy of you, that I may feel I have done my duty both by your poor father and yourself. I think," continued the Professor, with an effort now, "that Frederick Wilberforce is perhaps worthy of thought."

"And why Fred Wilberforce?" Hetty asked disdainfully, with almost schoolgirl pertness.

"His tastes and habits seem quiet, his family is good. I don't think that you would have much wealth, but I should like you to consider character, my child, before money. He is a few years older than you—I have considered that you may not like that—but, if you could overlook the disparity for the sake of other things, I should like to see you in a home of your own."

"Thank you, you are very kind. It is quite beside the subject to mention, I suppose, that I detest Fred Wilberforce," said Hetty, curtly.

"Detest him! Really, I was not aware. My dear child, say no more about it. I am sorry, in that case, I ever mentioned the young man's name. He is a good deal older than you, certainly. Let us consider Charles Warrington instead; in fact, I should have put him first if it had not been for his scientific tastes; though but for you had really had so much of that kind of thing here that it must prejudice you against him. He is a very good son, I believe; a little quiet, but your own age, and I have never heard anything but good of him, Hetty. Do you think you could like Charles Warrington?" You would not be living far from us then; I am selfish, you see. It would be a delightful thing to us both to have you run in and out when you could."

"If there is any one I could dislike more than Fred Wilberforce, it is Charles Warrington," returned Hetty. "I'm glad you like him. What you see in him I fail to understand."

The Professor's countenance became perplexed. "I seem very unfortunate in my choice of suggestion," he said mildly. "Perhaps William Hopper, or Thomas Hastings; you might like one of those better?"

"Thank you, I'm going into the garden. Don't trouble yourself about any more suggestions this morning, Mr. Rochester," returned Hetty coldly, rising as she spoke. A wave of ripe red-rose color swept suddenly into her cheeks; her eyes met the Professor's for one moment, childish, willful, womanly. "I detest young men," she said. "If I ever marry any one, he shall be rather old."

* * * * * * *

"'Rather old,'" said the Professor, left alone, gazing absently at his own reflection in the ugly square mirror above the dining room mantelpiece. "What a singular fancy! Then Frederick Wilberforce would not have been so objectionable after all, if she had but liked him in other respects. 'Rather old!' Ah, me, I am rather old, and the child will not repose full confidence in me on that account no doubt. I have been 'rather old' for many a long day!"

III.

"Three weeks, and I have never alluded to the subject since! I have been looking in moral courage," said the Professor musingly, as he waited for admittance on his doorstep.

"There has been no change in the child; she still has that quiet, subdued air about her. It has occurred to me that it is quite possible she is hesitating to leave us, for our sake—even deem it ungrateful. If Rachel should leave us alone to-night I shall try to revive the subject. It is the right thing to do."

The dining room was only tenanted by one; Hetty was alone. A cheerful fire was burning on the hearth, and she sat dreaming before it, her hands clasped idly in her lap; and, in some way or other, every careless attitude of Hetty's was graceful. The firelit picture—for the lamp had not been brought in—stirred the professor's pulses with a sharp, bitter-sweet sense of longing and loneliness.

Hetty lifted her head suddenly at the quiet opening of the door, and he could almost have fancied her sad tears shining on her curling lashes. A fancy, no doubt, but that Hetty had been very quiet and grave lately remained a certainty to his new keenness of vision. He advanced into the range of firelight, and, as was his wont, after exchanging greetings, looked in the usual corner for his slippers—Miss Rachel's rules were too well known in the household to be infringed.

"Your slippers?" said Hetty, with unusual meekness of tone. "They're here, Mr. Rochester, in the feuder."

"Oh, indeed! How could they have fallen in there?" returned the Professor in mild surprise, as he stooped to pick them up.

"They didn't fall. I put them there. I—I thought you might like to have them warmed," Hetty returned, in unusually confused and apologetic tones.

"Oh, indeed! Your intention was very kind, my dear," said the Professor absently; "but you need not have taken so much trouble; the evening was not a cold one."

There were no tears glistening on Hetty's eyelashes now; a curve of righteous feminine scorn was visible, instead, on her red lips. Yes, he might wait many and many a day; never should be, by any chance, after that utterly obtuse remark had his slippers comfortably ensconced in the fender again. She knew he was a miserable man; he dreaded the thought of parting with her; well, he deserved to be miserable.

He was certainly a trifle lacking in moral courage, for, perceiving that Hetty showed no disposition to have the lamp brought in, and the shimmering firelight hid her face and his own alternately, and also observing that by sitting in the armchair to the right of the hearth he could escape observation altogether, he concluded that no time could be more admirable for introducing the subject he felt such difficulty in entering upon—for urging the child to leave the home nest empty. The Professor sighed.

Hetty's hardening little heart relented at the sound. "Is anything the matter?" she asked, a little coldly, it might be, but it served for an introduction.

"I sighed, Hetty, to remember that the time has come for you to leave us. You can forgive me for that, my dear," returned her guardian gently.

"Do you mean—what you said about Fred Wilberforce—and Charles Warrington?" asked Hetty as the firelight sank a little.

"Yes," returned the Professor gravely; "you detested them, you said. It was somewhat of a shock to me, as I had not been aware of it. I am afraid I did not go the right way to work with my suggestions, but indeed I was thinking only of your welfare. I cannot let the subject drop, my dear," interposed her guardian firmly, the firelight suddenly blazing up and showing an expression of protest on the girl's countenance. "I will not mention any one by name; but I want to urge upon you that you must not sacrifice your young life to us. It is right that you should have your freedom, feel at perfect liberty to make your choice and leave us; we both acquiesce in it—Rachel and I. And it has occurred to me as just possible that you might have some fancy of your own in the matter. I am almost ashamed to ask you such a question—but you are growing a woman now; have you ever formed any idea of the sort of—person—you could be happy with?"

"Yes," said Hetty. She was looking down at a little sapphire ring that adorned one of her fingers, and she did not raise her eyes. "I have thought about it."

"Oh, indeed! really," ejaculated the Professor, somewhat staggered. He passed his hand across his brow. "And what is he like, Hetty?" he asked, in tones that had an unmistakable tinge of melancholy in them.

"I should like him to be rather old; I think I told you so before," said Hetty with a little tremor in her voice. It was really very considerate of the fire; it glimmered really, but it kept its flashes to itself. "And I should not even mind if he liked things that I hated; he might even have stupid, obtuse ways at times—men so often are stupid and obtuse. But I should like him to have very nice dark eyes, and to be able to respect him."

"Very nice dark eyes! I know so few answering to that description," said the Professor, who, hopelessly perplexed by Hetty's first sentences, seemed to see some dawning clearness in her last words and revived to review them conscientiously. "Must his eyes be so particularly fine, my child? Could you not place character above looks?"

"Oh, certainly, I am not at all particular as to looks," rejoined Hetty, crimsoning. "I should like him to have a nice, kind, quiet way with him; the very reverse of Fred Wilberforce's."

"I am afraid," said the Professor very gently, and sighing as he spoke—he had been carefully considering and reconsidering Hetty's remarks for the space of full five minutes—"that I know no one at all who answers to your description."

"Perhaps I could tell you a little more of my fancies," said the girl, suddenly raising her eyes. Mr. Rochester did not see how rightly her hands were clasped together; he only saw that charming, willful glance again. "I should not care a bit if he was wrapped up in musty, tiresome, disagreeable things; he must be very—oh, very fond of Greek!"

What a heartless thing the firelight had turned into! How it flickered and brightened, and obdurately persisted in revealing the hot color Hetty longed to hide with both her hands! And Mr. Rochester's eyes were fixed on her. What were his thoughts?

"Greek!" he said, after the space of about a minute. "You have occasioned me more surprise than I can tell you, my dear."

Well, it had been unconventional, unmaidenly—indelicate, perhaps; but he never would have known his own heart without it—and if the firelight would only hide her cheeks!

"I have often wished," continued the Professor, "that I could have devoted more time to that language. But I little dreamed, my child, that you shared my feeling regarding it. I should hardly have looked for it in one so young; but if occupied many years of your father's attention, I remember, and I can understand it a little in that way. I must find your Greek scholar for you, Hetty—it seems a strange thing, too! I never credited you, my dear, with tastes like these."

"He is a promising young fellow," said the Professor, almost to himself, "and not, as you say, too young; he must be thirty or thereabouts. I am thinking of Martin Archer, Hetty; you don't know him at present, my dear—I meet him often at college—but he answers, in a great many respects, to your description. I often wish, when talking with him, that I had my youth back again. And so you will be leaving us; it is only a question of time: I shall see that low chair of yours empty. And perhaps it may be Martin Archer."

"No, never!" said Hetty. The firelight, flickering up, revealed her face, and to the Professor's amazement he saw it crimsoned and scornful. "I hate Mr. Archer! I detest him! I know perfectly well he is a conceited prig; I am sure, quite sure of it! And the only thing I ask, Mr. Rochester," she continued, rising suddenly and bursting into tears, "is that you will never, never, as long as I live, let me bear his detestable name again!"

"I am utterly at fault," said the Professor at last; "the child places no confidence in me whatever. She grows more lovable than ever—more engaging. How we shall ever endure the house without her I dare not think! But I am utterly at fault. I am afraid there must be truth in what has certainly been affirmed by thinkers of all ages—woman is an enigma."

IV.

The Autumn was waning, the coral berries were ripening in the hedges, and soon, the Professor said to himself, looking with vague melancholy toward his study window, the gray mornings, the long evenings, the chill of Winter, would be creeping on, and the fire would be alight again on the hearth. Would Hetty sit beside it, or would it be left to Rachel and himself alone? He saw the two figures, his bent and stooping, as he always pictured it, with a head prematurely gray, and his sister sitting opposite, clicking her needles, and sometimes interpolating a conjecture about "the child"—the child who had come into his life and brightened eight years of it, and had vanished, with the roses and the Summer, to some brighter, happier home of her own.

He rose from his chair, pushing a little away from him as he did so the manuscript that had been lying before him. With a slow contraction of the heart he heard Hetty's voice. She was replying to something said by his sister. Miss Rachel seemed to be going out. He waited till the steps had descended the stairs and the front door had closed; then, he could hardly have told with what intention, walked to the sitting-room door.

Hetty was knitting; Miss Rachel had been teaching her, and the quiet work appeared to accord with the new gravity that seemed to be changing her from the child he had known into a woman. There was even a cold quietness about her this evening as she raised her eyes and met her guardian's.

"Hetty, my child," said the Professor, obeying a sudden impulse, going over to her and laying one hand gently on her shoulder, "forgive me if I am insistent; I want you to tell me if you have forgotten a question I asked you some months ago. Am I never to see you happy in a brighter, fuller life than this? For I have not forgotten it."

"I have not forgotten," said Hetty calmly; "but I have nothing more to tell you, Mr. Rochester."

"Rachel told me yesterday—I cannot say, of course, if she is right or not—that she believes you have been refusing a very desirable offer. Is it true that Gerald Eccleston has gone away from home entirely on your account?"

"I have no objection to tell you; it is quite true," Hetty answered a little curtly. Her lips tightened.

"It would have been an excellent match for you, from a worldly point of view, of course. And did you refuse him because he was not fond of Greek? Or is it that you do not think it right to leave us? I hope you have not been thinking of us at all in the matter," said the Professor gravely.

"He is very nice," said Hetty slowly, "and very good-looking, and everybody tells me that he is extremely rich, and his own family all speak well of him."

"And notwithstanding all these things," asked her guardian with an oppressed sense of bewilderment, "you could not fancy him?"

"No, I could not fancy him," she answered a little coldly.

"I am afraid that singular ideal lover of yours stands in the way. I fear you may wait a great many years and never find him after all. Is there anything else you could tell me about this fancy of yours, my child? I might find some one, even now, likely to distinguish himself in Greek study; I will not forget that you dislike Martin Archer."

"I have nothing more to add; I have told you all I can tell you, Mr. Rochester," said Hetty quietly. What use to say anything further to one so obtuse, so ignorant of his own heart? She took up the knitting lying in her lap.

"Nothing?" urged the Professor anxiously. "You cannot think of anything more? I should so like to see you happy."

"Nothing," repeated Hetty coldly, and even a little bitterly; and so, having ended the matter, she raised her eyes for a moment and saw her guardian's face.

What was written there? A swift wave of pity, as well as of love, swept over her; the tears came into her eyes as she met that gaze of inexpressible tenderness and melancholy and longing. She clasped her hands tightly together in her lap, and had no power, any longer, to be cold.

"I think," she said, not daring to look up, the color flooding her cheeks, her hands trembling, "that I should like him bald-headed."

There was no response. Hetty clasped her hands over her eyes. "Oh, Mr. Rochester," she murmured, the old childlike Hetty that he remembered, "have I said anything dreadful?"

"No, my dear, not anything 'dreadful,'" said the Professor mildly, "only something very singular."

V.

"As I have said to you over and over again, I am unable to account for it, Rachel, but those were her words. It has occurred to me at last that a woman might understand a woman. You will respect the child's confidence, I know, even as I respect it," said the Professor anxiously; "you will never let her know—unless she herself should mention the subject to you—that we have had this conversation."

"I am not much of a talker," said Miss Rachel dryly. She had been knitting socks, but her busy hands were idle for once; the knitting had dropped into her lap. Her face wore an expression of mingled amazement and dawning satisfaction; even a trifle of humor—a thing there was but small stock of in Miss Rachel's composition—might have been detected by any one of particularly observant eyes. The Professor's were not of that quality.

"Do you really mean to tell me, John, that she said she should prefer him 'rather old'?" she asked, after a long and reflective study of the fire.

"She did," returned her brother emphatically. "I am utterly unable to understand it; I do not profess to account for it in any way."

"Never mind if you can account for it or not; I want to know once more what she said. And you tell me that she declared, really declared," reiterated Miss Rachel, looking sharply up into the Professor's melancholy and perplexed countenance, "she should like him particularly fond of Greek?"

"She told me so with the utmost decision—a strange, an inexplicable, an unaccountable thing."

"Unaccountable, no. Strange, perhaps a little," rejoined Miss Rachel dryly. "And there was something more: I want to hear it all over once again."

The Professor's eyes met hers, reflective, sad, utterly devoid of all consciousness of the meaning of her inquisitorial gaze. "She said," he answered mildly, "the most singular thing of all: she would like him bald, beaded."

Miss Rachel smiled—a smile by this time of broad and perfect satisfaction. She paused a moment or two and let her gaze rest on her brother's thinning hair, on his tall figure, a trifle stooped, his grave, depressed countenance, and then she observed quietly and calmly, so calmly that it enhanced the effect of the thunderbolt when it came: "Why don't you ask her yourself, John?"

The room went round. At least, in the Professor's opinion it did so. The chairs, the table, Miss Rachel's angular form, seated opposite to him, all mingled in one inextricable confusion, and the most singular part of it was that when at last he regained his senses his sister appeared to wear an expression of calm satisfaction.

"You said, Rachel—I think I must have have mistaken your words," subjoined the Professor.

"I said," repeated Miss Rachel distinctly, "why don't you ask her yourself? You are 'rather old,' or rather, she thinks you so, at her age; and if you are not exactly bald-headed now, you soon will be if you spend so much time over those books. The child means you."

"Absurd! absurd! You are utterly mistaken, Rachel; it is preposterous, outrageous!" ejaculated the Professor almost wildly, "and she also said, 'distinguished in Greek.'"

"Well, what else could she say? She meant everything of your sort, of course. I'm sure I thought you were distinguished in Greek, and in Latin and Hebrew and Sanskrit, and everything else."

"No, Rachel," said her brother, "I am not distinguished in it; I would I were. And the whole thing is utterly ridiculous; so ridiculous it makes me shrink to think what she would say if she could overhear us. How could she even dream of such a lover as I should be—a young creature like that!"

"John," said the little old maid, rising and placing her hand on his arm—an unwonted act with her—and the unwonted tears were in her eyes now, "I am ten years older than you and I know a little of women, and I know that Hetty Phillimore would never be willfully unmaidenly. The child has found out that you love her, and that you will never discover it for yourself, as you never would. Why," said Miss Rachel, with a little touch of feminine scorn, "you hardly know it now! Do you love her, John?"

"Yes," said the Professor suddenly and with an inexpressible melancholy. "You have shown me my heart, Rachel!"

"Then," said his sister pleadingly, "for your own sake, John—for my sake—will you give her the opportunity of saying 'Yes' or 'No' to you?

"And have the preposterous! I should blush even to mention such a thing to her. To couple her name with mine!" said the Professor, bitterly. "It would be an insult to the child!"

"Then for Hetty's sake," urged Miss Rachel, with such warmth as her brother had never known in her. "Suppose—just think for a minute—John, if there were the slightest foundation of reality in my supposition! Just to make perfectly sure it is not so, to give the child her opportunity to say 'No' even!"

His lips became compressed. He passed his hand wearily across his forehead. "Well, if you are going to make yourself unhappy about your fancy, Rachel," he rejoined, as one who finds a subject too painful to discuss, "but it is utterly preposterous—the wildest, strangest notion that ever entered a woman's head."

The twilight was deepening. Hetty was alone. Miss Rachel had gone out on some errand, and the door had just closed after her. It was growing dark so rapidly in the Professor's study that the philosophers on the shelves were gradually becoming wrapped in obscurity. And it was just as well, some one with his hand on the door thought bitterly, as he looked their way; they had no cure for heartache.

The closing in of the Autumn evening seemed to have brought an added melancholy with it: even the fire burning brightly in the dining room, where Hetty sat gazing into the red heart of the flame, had lost its accustomed cheerfulness, and, as Mr. Rochester paused at the threshold a moment, it wavered and seemed to say warningly: "Better not presume." The professor had been heavy-hearted enough before and full enough of forebodings, but he had made up his mind, and, having done so, had a masculine tenacity of purpose; and he had given his word to Miss Rachel. The philosophers themselves, in massed phalanx, would not have deterred him now.

"The child" was alone; the sooner he met her incredulous gaze and heard her astonished words, and the sad heart-breaking little comedy was played out to the last scene—the bent, middle-aged man talking of love to this little "queen rose" in the "rose-bud garden of girls"—so much the better. When a man has a surgical operation to undergo he does not often ask the doctor to stay his hand.

The Professor gave a long-drawn tremulous sigh. Hetty heard it and looked up. She must surely have recognized some subtle change in his face and manner, for the color began to forsake her cheeks, and they had been tinted with the prettiest wild-rose flush only a moment before.

"I have something to say to you, Hetty," said the Professor, almost pathetically. It was better to begin at once, to spare himself nothing; the sooner it was over the better. "I wonder if you can ever forgive me, and indeed, my dear, I would not have done it if I could have helped it. I took your confidence to Rachel!"

Hetty's face was ruddy enough now; the rose color was leaping into it. Her temples, her neck, the very tips of her ears were scarlet, but she said nothing.

"Under the various innocent confessions you had made to me, my child, and she said—she said"—Mr. Rochester had become suddenly incoherent of speech—"that—really, my dear, I am ashamed to tell you. I blush to repeat it! It was the most amazing, the most preposterous thing; you will—you will actually laugh, Hetty."

"Shall I?" rejoined Hetty demurely. She had recovered her self-possession in a moment—it was an astonishing thing. Indeed, the Hetty of old-childlike days had never looked quite so willful, so arch, so provoking, so adorably bewildering, as Hetty now.

"It was absurd!" said the poor Professor, looking apologetically at the clock. "It was the wildest notion, the one least likely to have any foundation in reality, that I have ever heard. My only hope is that you will banish it from your mind, my child, when once I have told you about it and kept my word to Rachel. Don't think of it again. Regard it as of absolutely no consequence."

"I will try to, Mr. Roobester, if you'll tell me what it was," rejoined Hetty, looking very hard at the fire. A score of little dimples were peeping out in cheek and chin, but the Professor never looked her way to see them.

"You will not be surprised at my want of courage when I tell you what it is. You will wonder if my books have turned my head. I shall not blame you, my dear; it will be the most natural thought with you. I have been mad and foolish enough to love you, Hetty, but never mad enough to dream, for a moment, that you could even think of me. I told Rachel your confidence," said the Professor, with sudden desperation, "that you fancied a lover rather old, who was distinguished in Greek study, who was bald-headed. And she returned," he added, (Miss Rachel's utterance must have been a singularly incoherent one, if it in anywise resembled her brother's now,) "'Why don't you ask her yourself, John?'"

There was a dead silence. It was broken at last by the falling of a coal out of the grate, and the Professor started at the sound of it, as if he were a criminal dreading arrest. He stooped and hastily picked up the poker, apparently under the impression that it was a pen.

"Fray banish it from your mind," he said agitatedly. "Don't think of it; it's not of the very slightest consequence, it is, as you say, the most absurd thing you ever heard in your life. I merely mentioned it."

Hetty had raised her head. She suddenly turned, and the firelight shone upon her face, upon a smile and upon a tear.

"Why didn't you merely mention it before, John?" she said softly, stretching out her hands.

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"And so," said the Professor, in the tone of an astronomer or geologist who has just discovered an amazing scientific fact, "you loved me all the time!"

"And any one but yourself would have found it out long ago!" Hetty supplemented, giving a button on Mr. Rochester's coat a disdainful but tender twist.

"It is astounding!" ejaculated the Professor gravely.

"It is astounding. I don't profess to understand it; I leave the explanation to you," returned Hetty demurely.

"Inexplicable indeed!" repeated the Professor once more, and as with inexpressible tenderness he drew closer to him the little figure already nestling so near, his countenance became still more reflective.

"There is only one explanation," he said musingly. "Heaven knows, my child, what you could have seen in me. But you are a woman, Hetty, and there appears to be a universal consensus of opinion of thinkers on the subject, in all ages—woman is an enigma!"

"And man," said Hetty, in a supplementary tone, "is—sometimes—occasionally, you know—a donkey!"

—*Belgravia.* MARY KERNAHAN HARRIS.

MY VIOLIN.

Art naught but deal, with form and screw and line?
Hast not a soul that answer makes to mine?
Heart speaks to heart—oh, surely mine to thine!
Else, couldst thou thrill as if with thought divine?

Whence come those groans that rend thy throbbing breast?
Those low sweet tones that fill my soul with rest?
E'en when despair within my heart was guest,
I told thee all, and life again was blest.

Soul or no soul, thou'rt all in life to me;
Scarce dream I dream that is not blent with thee;
Where'er I roam, in sorrow or in glee,
Thou, Violin! a valued friend shalt be.

—*Chamber's Journal.* N. GRANT.

LORD TENNYSON'S BIRTHDAY.—Many are the channels through which popular enthusiasm for Lord Tennyson's poetry has made a finent way. These supply some of the strongest and most convincing proofs of the poet's universal attraction. There never was living poet who inspired such an array of interpreters. He has allured the most diverse, the most antagonistic of spirits. There are industrious admirers eager to display what to the Bible he may owe and what to Virgil. The commentator, the concordancer, the parallel monger, and all the infinite horde represented by Carlyle's "critic fly" have long battened on the works of Lord Tennyson. And all this exhibition of zeal is effected apart from the parental guidance of a Tennyson Society. The book collector, of course, holds Tennysonian first editions with a firm hand. More remarkable still is the devotion of professional men to the study of the Poet Laureate. One ingenious scribe recently examined "Locksley Hall" from a legal standpoint. With patience and research, more eloquent than what is commonly called eloquence, he drew up the genealogy of the Locksleys, and revealed unsuspected technical flaws in the succession of the family. Such witnesses to popularity altogether transcend the experience and estimates of publishers. The testimony of more than one generation of critics is almost as striking and scarcely less pleasing. From the outset, when the Poet Laureate's first two volumes appeared, there was a general stir in the poetical world. Few poets have been honored with recognition so prompt, and not many have produced, it must be owned, verse so rich in promise, as well as striking in performance, as Lord Tennyson's "Juvenilia." In recent collected editions these poems, after undergoing some sifting and rejection, are once more reinstated in full, and any purchaser may now compare with them the utterances of contemporary critics. On the whole, they show more appreciation and a sounder judgment than characterize the first public reception of most modern poets. The critic who thought the poet had more to unlearn than to learn paid a pretty compliment to Lord Tennyson's workmanship. The early recognition of the poet's artistry is curious. More singular, however, was the reprobation in another quarter of some of the more exquisite of the felicities of phrase in "The Sleeping Beauty" and other poems. These were bluntly termed "affectations" of the too effusive school of Leigh Hunt. Looking back on the rich results of time we may smile at these things. The author of "Mariana" bettered his instruction, as poets will sometimes, till he left no ground for comparisons, no pretext for chatter about the poet's idyllic manner, early or late, or the merits of this period or that though he was ever prodigal of the surprise and delight from which admiration springs. Since he has excelled in so many poetic forms, and proved his mastery as a composer of harmonies, enchanting, mighty, and magical, no one would be surprised if the Poet Laureate should once again adorn our ears afresh. It is in everybody's recollection that it was when engaged on dramatic work, which caused, and still causes, more contention among lovers of poetry than any of his writings, that he fired the whole country with the noblest ballad that has appeared in our literature since the great age of poets and heroes it commemorates. To do such deeds of youth falls only to the greatest. The poet, it has been well said, is never old, and the illustrious singer of "The Revenge" confirms the adage. Before now the Laureateship has dignified the bard. During seventy years past the poet dignified the office.—*The Saturday Review.*

THROUGH SIBERIA.—No one can thoroughly understand the meaning of the word "monotony" who has not visited Siberia, and traveled for hour after hour, day after day, week after week along its dark pine-girt roads. Along the whole of the post-road from Irkoutsk distances are marked by wooden posts, painted black and white, placed at every

fostered on the coast, they have sunk deeper and deeper into the slough of their natural and acquired depravity. Our West African settlements, instead of being bright jewels in the imperial crown of Great Britain, are at this day standing monuments to our disgrace. Our Government has done all it could—unwittingly, it must, of course, be admitted—to suppress all habits of industry. It has made sure that no healthy tastes, no varied wants should be aroused. The result is now seen in the fact that our two centuries of intercourse with the West Coast negro have transformed him into the most villainous, violous, and despicable being in the whole of Africa. I speak but the plain truth when I say that, if the map of Africa was tinted according to the moral and physical status of its various peoples it would show an ever-increasing depth of color as the coast settlements were neared—the result of the slave trade in the last century and the gin traffic and other causes traceable to our Downing-street policy in the present.—*Joseph Thomson in the Fortnightly Review.*

THE LIME BLOSSOM AFTER RAIN.

Here by the rectory garden's old, red wall
The limes and chestnuts side by side grow tall,
And thickly, even, mass against the sky,
Their bloom and scents tossed to the passer-by.

And every Spring and Summer, pink and gold,
They greet the new year, as it were the old,
Closing their draperies with welcome words
Round every little nest of singing birds.

But yester eve we walked the orrving way
And drank the still heat of the Summer day,
When only winged things could stir the air—
As though the sunlight trembled where they were!

And where with palsr gresn the lims tress spread,
The humming bees were swinging overhead,
Or climbing, stem by stem, the blossom sprays,
A moving clond of black and ambsr rays.

* * * * * * *

And yst, this night more swsstly bears the breszs
Their fragrant burdsn from the fresh-splashed trees;
Oh! sweet the lims-breath ponrs when still the sound
Of rain drips musically to the ground!

I stand and hold the beauty of she scene—
The branching nut and quince's darker green;
Lime blossom swaying in the glistening light—
The stealing footstep of the Summer night!

Strange thoughts arise and stay the spreading gloom;
The gentleness of strength—that these should bloom;
The young leaf folding blossom—and I see
The gold-hairsd children clinging round her knes!

* * * * * * *

Thsn, snddsn, float the voices of the choir
From the dark church beyond, and my desire
Fails, hushed forever, with the sobbing sound
The raindrops murmur to the thirsty ground.
—*The Spectator.* GEORGE HOLMES.

FISH CULTURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—On arriving in India I at once turned my attention to the fish of the country and their culture and propagation. My delight on first coming to these hills was unbounded, as I saw in the numerous streams a practically unlimited opportunity for following my favorite study, and I resolved to popnlate every river on the Neilgherries with mahseer. At some expense I obtained from Bombay a box of yonng mahseer, a considsrable number of whioh survived the journey to Metapollinm, where I mst the box myself. I was delighted to see a number of strong, healthy fry swimming about, and I looked forward to having in a few hours successfully introduced the Indian salmon into the Neilgherry waters. Elated with the fortunate result of my enterprise, I mounted my tat and rode gayly up the ghaut, dreaming of thanks from his Excellency the Governor in Council, and possibly the distinction of C. S. I. in recognition of my public service. I was agreeably surprised when the gang of coolies, bearing the box, came chanting into Coonoor fully an hour before the time I had reckoned they could possibly bring snch a load up the ghant. Of course they wagged their heads and patted their stomachs after the manner of all coolies, chattering all the while with ape-like vivacity, the words *sareium* and *eendm*, a present, recurring with marvelous frequency. Pleased with the quick journey they had made up the ghant, I parted with five rnpees as a present; and as they disappeared into the bazaar I hastened to inspect my box. Horror! every fish was dead, floating belly uppermost on the water. For some time the matter remained a mystery to me. All I knew was that my money was thrown away, and the remainder of my stay on the hills was too short to admit of the experiment being repeated even if I had had the heart to make it. Of course the coolies protested their ignorance of any reason for the disaster, and I had perforce to accept their statement. The trnth I learned afterward from a friend in the Post Office. A *tavpal* rnoner hringing np the mails overtook my coolies, and saw them deliberately pour every drop of water out of the box through the zinc ventilators, the lid being locked, of course. On reaching the head of the ghant, the wretches had refilled the box from the stream just below the Coonoor bridge, and then jogged jauntily in with their bnrden; and for carryiug an empty case up the hill they received full pay and a handseme present, instead of the kicking they richly deserved.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

FLAUBERT'S METHOD.—As fer me, the more I feel the difficulties of good writiug, the more my boldness grows. It is this preserves me from the pedantry into which I should otherwise fall. I have plans for books the composition of which would occnpy the rest of my life; and if there happen to me, sometimes, cruel moments, which woll-nigh make me weep with anger, (so great do I feel my weakness to be,) there are others also when I can scarce contain myself for joy; something from the depths within me, for whioh volnptuens is no word, overflows for me in sudden leaps. I feel transported, almost inebriate, with my own thonghts, as if there came to me, at some window within, a puff of warm perfumes. I shall never go very far, and know how much I lack; hut the task I undertake will surely he executed by another. I shall have pnt on the true road some one better endowed, better born, for the pnrpose, than myself. The determination to give to prose the rhythm of verse, leaving it still veritable prose: to write the story of common life as history or the epic gets written, (that is to say, without detriment to the natnral truth of the subject,) is perhaps impossible. I ask myself the question sometimes. Yet it is perhaps a considerable, an original thiug to have tried. I shall have had my permanent value for my obstinacy. And who knows? One day I may find a good motif, an air entirely within the compass of my voice; and at any rate I shall have passed my life not ignobly, often with delight. Yet still it is saddening to think how many great men arrive easily at the desired effect by means beyond the limits of conscions art. What could he worse built than many things in Rabelais, Cervantes, Molière, Hngo? Bnt, then, what snddsn thrusts of power! What power in a single word!—*Correspondence de Gustave Flaubert.*

DUMAS THE ELDER.—The essence of Dumas's art consists in a conception of life without conscience, without dread of death, or of the dreams that may come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil. He was not a thinker. Of Hamlet Dumas could nnderstand little or nothing. No hero of Dumas is ever sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought. He lives without thinking abont life—or death; lives for the enjoyment and gladness of living and of loving; lives for ambition, fighting, wealth, and pleasure, and is always gallantly ready to defsnd his honor with his sword. An unbounded self-indnlgeuce shades off into the nentral-tinted snperstition engendered by a corrupt church. These heroes are yonng, handsome, gracefnl, brave, are full of superficial chivalry, and of the external requirements of nobleness. They are generally animated, vivacious, gay, joyous, and there is always pleasure in contemplating men who, ruled by any ideas, yet live and are full of life. With his views of life it comes to pass that this *gaillard* Dumas deals much with the alliterative qualities of adventure, adultery, ambition, assassination and above all, he revels in a duel—a duel sharp, determined, skilful, deadly. He is a true lover of the sword, specially of the fsncing-master rapier, combined with the fatal dagger. Dumas delights in the sumptuous hilt and in the white gleaming of the lovely blade of the knightly *arme blanche*. What a Gascon is to an ordinary Frenchman that is Dumas to all other romancers. He cares nothing for morality when it stands in opposition to valor, passion, success, splendor. His work is, perhaps, more subtly suited to his native land than it is to Germany or to England; bnt yet it delights all that love romance and care for the picturesque of chivalry and even of crime. It is enough for Dumas if his heroes be of noble birth, of reckless valor, yonng, and with the graces of camp and Conrt. His view of lifo is mainly showy and romantic; a view which, as an alterative from sterner and nobler conceptions, we can heartily enjoy. The vigor and agility of Dumas's virile and vivacious mind and temperament always worked in fullest sympathy with the characters that he depicted, and with the manners and morals of the times which he portrayed. His young cavaliers had to be each a gallant to his lady, a warrior to his foe. Philip Sidney, when his contracted bride, Penelope, became Lady Rich, by a strong effort of moral rectitude, conquered an unlawful passion; but Dumas would not have sympathized with the heroic action, and would have regarded the pserless paladin with much surprise and with some contempt.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

AN IRISHMAN AS THE ENGLISH SEE HIM.—On the surface he is easy-going and good-natured; beneath the surface he is sensitive and watchful; revengful to a degree that is proverbial, with an almost grotesqne power of nursing a grievance, and, if need be, of handing it down to posterity for further development; generous with time and money, yet grasping at its utmost rights and as much more as he can get; courteous, (when he has not been Americanized,) often with a high-bred manner that would not disgrace a palace, and with little snbtleties of fine fseling, very noble, little glimpsss of nature even, side hy side with reserves of impetnous violence, and a mode of dealiug with opponents in language and ways of wounding that are utterly contrary to all instincts of fairness and chivalry. You see him pouring forth personal invectives, a wild succession of verbal blows, mostly unfair, the sinner, not the sin, the object all throngh. No thrnst is too cruel or nngenerous for use. You find a great love of combiuation without any strong force of cohesion. He is remarkable for narrow vision, knowing the power, but nnable to see the highest nses and best developments of united actien. Indeed, it may be that the very love of caballing and combining in secret societies is the instinctive provision for a weak nature conscious of its individual failure. A certain apparent simplicity in him is most deceptive, and veils a quick intellect, inapt for concentration and inclined to rely on its snbtlety and versatility. Ireland has always scorned to learn from the foe, often the best friend in disguise, or she would have taken to heart long ago the words of her great conqusror, "Subtlety may deceive you; integrity never will." In business and work, the risky short cut is always preferred to the safer and longer road. A present advantage, however nnworthily or even shiftily obtained, appears well-nigh irresistible, and for its sake futnre advantages of the most solid kind are sacrificed. An Irishman is qnick to discern character, and is, when he chooses, an incisive and severe critic; hut he has a counterbalancing tendency to ignore practically the results of his psnetration. He respects a fine and just character, except when hlinded by political passion, hnt prefers to trust his cansss and interests to men of tactics and cleverness rather than to msn of high character. And natnrally he is perpetually paying the price of his prefsrence. "They believe everything bnt facts, and will attend to anybody's business rather than their own," said one who knows them well. To Irish ears criticism of things Irish is crime. The flatterer is the trne friend, and what is expected to be said is something of this sort: "Everything that is wrong in Ireland is the fanlt of the Govrnment," (how soon Thackeray noticed this!) "everything that is good in Ireland is inherently and pecnliarly Irish, and in no way to be credited to the Government. The Irish are the best, bravest, cleverest, most industrious men on the face of the earth," &c.—*The Spectator.*

LEPROSY AND PORK EATERS.—In 1428 the master and Governor of the leper hospital sued the sworn bntchers of Troyes for default of their annual gift of twenty-five bacon pigs, and they were ordered, instead of the contribntion in kind, to pay to the hospital in every futnre year the sum of 12 silver marks in the shape of a dozen cups of fine silver, stamped with the Paris hall mark, gilt and hammered in the best fashion. This was again, later on, commuted for a payment of 200 livres in coin, which were still paid by the corporation of butchers to the general hospital of the town as late as 1760. This bntcher's pork tribute bears some frrther comment. Louis IX. found a leprous monk feeding on pork, and the Turks of the Levaut to this day say that the Greeks contract leprosy from eating the intolerably bad salt pork of the country. There is no doubt that the disease of pigs which we know as measles was called leprosy, that is, *ladreric*, in the Middle Ages, and it would seem that there was a belief that it was the same as the human diseases, and that it was communicable to man by eating pig's flesh. It was well known that this leprosy or measles could be detected under the pig's tongue, and these two facts would appear to have been the origin of the tongue inspectors, (the *languayeurs,*) whose activo working before 1375 is proved by an ordinances of the Provost of Paris dated in that year. When leprosy diminished in the hnman snbject, the inspection of pork became more lax, as Le Grand d'Anssy testifies in his "Vie Privée des Français," i., 317. Pref. Skeat, it is true, maintains that the term "mesel" (which we have seen above as mezel) for a leper has nothing to do with the word measles; but this leading fact about the pig disease seems to have escaped him. Du Cange, in his "Observations on the Life of St. Louis," says that *meseau* (a form of mesel) and *ladre* (a lazar, a leper) were synonymous. The assertion that the low Latin noun *messellus*, a leper, came from the very classic diminntive adjective *misellus*, wretched, miserable, pitiable, is almost beside the question.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.—What we call absent-mindedness is temporary suspension of the faculty of memory. The mind, intent npon some present thought, obliterates or obscnres the record of the past. We may even regard it as a temporary and partial form of insanity, and if we find absent-mindedness most common with persons of great mental powers we may accept the fact as another illustration of the near alliance between great genius and madness. Certain it is that Bruyère's "Absent Man" was no mere creature of fertile imagination. The original is said to have been the Count de Brancas, of whom a curious story is related. One day he was reading by the fire in his study, when the nurse brought him a child newly born to him. The Count threw away the book and took the child on his knee to play with it. By and by a visitor was announced, and the Count, forgetting all about the child, and remembering only that he had been reading a book, threw the poor infant carelessly onto the table. What a mercy he didn't throw it into the fire! It is recorded of La Fontaine, noted for his absent-mindedness, that he once attended the funeral of one of his most intimate friends, and shortly afterward called to visit that friend. When reminded by the astonished servant of the recent death, he was at first terribly shocked, and then remarked: "True; of course, I recollect now I went to his funeral."—*All the Year Round.*

IN THE CAUCASUS.—Riding out one day, Mr. Wardrop passed a wine shop where three or four Georgians were making merry. They pressed him at once to join them; he declined; bnt as he returned from his excursion they came ont, hat in hand, and presented him with a goblet, whioh he could not refnse. "When a Georgian is merry," he says, "everybody else must share his jollity, or he is nnhappy." He adds, by way of further illnstration: "I have seen a squire unnecessarily leave a scene of revelry for a minute or two, in order to heap up food in his horse's manger, so that the faithful beast might share the universal joy." Wine drinking, idleness, and what they call magnificence, have not been solitary, and perhaps the Nobles' Bank, the literature, and the journals may help to modify these excesses of virtue. In any case, a little more attention is paid to crops, and it seems to be not impossible that, in time, Georgian wine and tobacco may furnish paying exports. Any kind of wine, including fine champagne, can be produced—bnt is not—in Kachetia. Von Thielmann hoped to drink some of the liquor celebrated in a song by the pseudo Mirza Schaffy, for which Rubinstein has composed such a glorious air, but his host brought out good Marcobrunner!—*The Spectator.*

THE ROBBERS OF SALONICA.—There are never brigands actually established in the plain of Salonica; their haunts are the district under Olympus, and the mountains near Monastir and Serres; hut give them time to hear of a prize worth taking in the lowland, and they will come far and brave much to take it. Col. Synge's farm lay only three hours from the Vardar, and was surrounded by a village, bnt the brigands attacked him and set his house on fire nnmolested. Mr. Scutar was taken in the Peninsula of Cassandra, the western prong of Chalcidice, by the brigands from Olympus, Manuel, Aristides, and Nicolas, who crossed the gulf with their band of ruffians in a *caique*, and carried off their prize from the middle of a brigade of soldiers. This will show that no one, and least of all an Englishman after these enormous ransoms paid by the British Government, can ever be safe for long, and he must either make, as we did, short excnrsions of two or three days only from a town or take his chance. The old bands are now broken np, bnt some of their members are still at large, and the stray cases that occnr from time to time near the mountains show that the dangsr still exists, and would become pressing did a suitable prize expose himself. Police and guards generally are not of much avail; they would, and indeed could, do little against an organized attack, while with the solitary highwayman the traveler himself could probably cope; but they certainly give an official air to the party which commands respect in the villagss, and might make a weak band of brigands chary of attacking. In any case, if the Consul's advice is not implicitly followed, the captive traveler has no claim on his Government for ransom. The brigand has, as a rnle, no other calling; he is not an impecnnious shepherd who takes to the road, as is so often the case in Albania, but his villainous trade is almost hereditary. He plays, as a rule, for his own hand, killing his prisoners if not ransomed, or if he be too hotly pursued.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

IN A DUTCH CANAL.—We moved very slowly round the sharp curves of the canal ont of Gouda, and at no time went faster than a man's qnick walk. Thus it was easy for the numerous peddler hoats to hitch alongside the craft and sell their bread, cheese, butter, milk, and vegetables, being towed a mile or two in the process. We were fairly successful with our limited Dutch in asking them the names of places. "Who ate dat?" sonnds niggerish, but is the proper way of pronouncing (not of spelling) "What place is that?" If one man only replied we understood and could spot the place on the map, but generally three or four would shout out the name together, and then the result was confusing, being double Dutch with a vengeance. We glided dreamily along the broad canal passing Boskoop; a collection of brightly-colored dolls' houses on both sides of the canal, with well-kept gardens, smart Summer houses, with complacent mottoes, as "Ons Genoegen," ("Our Delight.") The women's washing tubs amused ns. They are sunk in the canal at the foot of each garden, and have a ledge around. In these the housewife may stand dry foot, though up to her matronly waist in water, and wash her clothes in the canal without stooping. There was ever the same stream of passing craft, sailing, and towed by steamers, horses, and hy dogs. Of course it is a common sight to see small carts drawu along the streets and roads by dogs; hut it looked outlandish to see dogs marching gravely along the canal banks towing the small boats laden with green milk pails or red cheeses, or flowers and vegetables. This mode of towing was, however, generally confined to the smaller side canals. The dogs look well fed and happy, doing their work willingly and cheerfully, and distinctly prond of their equipage and jealous of other dog carts.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE SWEATING SICKNESS.—A century later this country was attacked by another serious epidemic, the sweating sickness, which was so called because, in the words of an old writer, "it did most stand in sweating from beginning to ending." It first made its appearance in England, and was generally known on the Continent as the "English sweat." It was observed generally to spare foreigners in this country, and also to be specially fatal to Englishmen when it appeared abroad; and it was surmised that the immoderate nse of beer, then so common in England, rendered its inhabitants particularly susceptible to the disease. Beginning in 1485, in the army of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., it spread qnickly over the country with most fatal results. It seems to have been a species of violently inflammatory fever, which suffused the whole body with a fetid perspiration, the crisis generally occurring within twenty-four honrs of the first seizure. Like most other epidemics, it was specially fatal to healthy, vigorous men in the prime of life, and hardly 1 per cent. of such recovered. In London, where it raged with peculiar violence, two Lord Mayors and six Aldermen died in one week. This first outburst continued its ravages until the end of the year, its cessation being nearly coincident with a violent tempest on New Year's Day, 1486, which was therefore supposed to have caused its disappearance. Further outbreaks of this epidemic occurred in England in 1506 and 1517, when again London snffered severely; and in 1528 and 1529 not only this country, bnt also France and Germany, and, in a less degree, Holland, Sweden, and Poland, were visited by the same pestilence. The last appearance of the sweating sickness in England was in 1551, when the disease was particularly virulent in Shrewsbury and the valley of the Severn.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SUPERB AND VACUOUS ORIENTALISM.—I have seen certain dancing girls who balanced themselves with the regularity of a palm tree. Their eyes, of a profound depth, express calm only—nothing bnt the calm, the emptiness of the desert. It is the same with the men. What admirable heads! heads which seem to be turning over within them the grandest thoughts in the world. But tap on them! and there will be only the empty beer glass, the deserted sepulchre. Whence then the majesty of their external form? of what does it really hold? Of the absence. I should reply, of all passion. They have the beauty of the ruminating ox, of the greyhound in its race, the floating eagle—that sentiment of fatality which is fulfilled in these. A conviction of the nothingness of man gives to all they do, their looks, their attitudes, a resigned but grandiose character. Their loose and easy raiment, lending itself freely to every movement of the body, is always in closest accord with the wearer and his functions; with the sky, too, by its colors; with the sun! There is an immense *ennui* there in the sun, which consumes everything.—*Correspondence M. Gustave Flaubert.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S BELIEF.—You desire to know something of my religion. It is the first time I have been questioned upon it. But I cannot take your curiosity amiss, and shall endeavor in a few words to gratify it. Here is my creed. I believe in one God, the creator of the nniverse. That He governs it by His providence. That He ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable service we render to Him is doing good to His other children. That the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another world respecting its conduct in this. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think his system of morals and his religion as he left them to us the best the world ever saw or is like to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes, and I have some doubts as to His divinity; though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon, having never studied it. I see no harm, however, in its being believed, if that belief has the good consequences, as probably it has, of making His doctrines more respected and more observed.—*The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin—John Bigelow.*

ROGER BACON'S TITLE TO FAME.—Roger Bacon's chief title to fame is the reform of the calendar, which he proposed to Pope Clement IV., and which was never carried out till 1582, under Gregory XIII. "Since the time of Julius Cæsar," he says, "errors in the calendar have been steadily increasing, despite the attempted corrections of the Nicæan Council and of Eusebius, Victorinus, Cyrillus, and Bede. These errors arise from a faulty evaluation of the year, which Cæsar estimates to consist of 365¼ days, so that a whole day is intercalated every four years. But the length of the solar year is really less than this by about eleven minutes, so that at the end of 130 years a day too much has been counted, and this day should be cut off at the end of such a period. Nor are the moon's quarters rightly estimated by the Church. At the end of 356 years we shall be wrong by a whole day, and at the end of 4,286 years the moon will be full in the heavens while it will be marked new on the calendar." "A reform is necessary," Bacon tells the Pope; "every one who is instructed in calculation and astronomy knows it very well, and laughs at the ignorance of priests, who keep things as they are. Arabians, Hebrews, and Greeks are horrified at the stupidity which is shown by Christians in their chronology and in the celebration of their solemn days. And yet Christians have enough astronomical knowledge to arrive at a fixed basis for calculation. Only let your Reverence give orders, and you will find men to remedy these faults, not only those of which I have spoken, but others besides. If this glorious work were to be accomplished in the time of your Holiness, one of the greatest, best, and most perfect enterprises would be accomplished which have been attempted in the Church of God." The last sentence in the quotation just given strikes a note which is never absent in Roger Bacon and which rings in consonance with his age. Sometimes Bacon is spoken of as a skeptic and a revolutionary, as a man who antedated Luther or was in full revolt like Vanini or Bruno. Nothing is further from the truth. He had a keen eye for the workings of nature, and in many respects possessed a real instinct for science; hnt he was also a monk, not only becanse he could not help himself, but also because such a life was in accordance with his nature and satisfied some of his persoual instincts. Hence no skepticism is allowed to tonch the revealed truths of religion, and his inquiriss only have their scope within the range of secondary and mechanical causes. He hslieves that philosophy can do nothing against the trnth hnt only for the trnth. He is not a hardy metaphysician, who will let his thonghts carry him without reserve to the secret fountains of being; hut in the spirit of the scholastic he regards the active intelligence of Aristotle as equivalent to the Word of God, who is the Second Person of the Trinity.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

PRIMROSE AND AMARANTH.—The common primrose of England is *Primula vulgaris* and bears pale yellow flowers. *Primula officinalis*, of a brighter yellow, is the cowslip—a name we often give, unfortunately, to that very different plant, the marsh marigold. The oxlip is still a third species, pale yellow and taller, *Primula elatior*. The pimpernel, known to all readers of Tsnnyson, belongs to the great primrose family, bnt to another gsnus. It is *Anagallis arvensis*, also called poor man's weather-glass—a little, low herh, with tiny white, red, or blne flowers that close at the approach of rain. It is grown in gardens in this country, and in some regions has run wild in waste, sandy spots. When Longfellow wrote "Blue are her eyes as the Fairy-flax," he donbtless meant *Linum perenne*; but the name is more commonly given in England to the common flax *(Linum usitatissimum.)* Ophelia's rne, which might be called "herb-grace o' Sundays," was, of course, not the meadow rue, which is the only American plant we call by the name, bnt *Ruta graveolens*, which we sometimes see cnltivated in gardens—an evergreen, somewhat shrubby plant. The fennel which she meutions should not be conceived as the fennel flower, also called love-in-a-mist, *(Nigella Damascena,)* but as the herh of the vegetable garden, *(Fœniculum vulgare,)* which was regarded as a plant of ill omen in former days. An old proverh says "sowing fennel is sowing sorrow." Rosemary we also sometimes find in our gardens—*Rosmarinus officinalis*, an evergreen shrub. The basil of the poets is an East Indian plant, *Ocimum Basilicum*; hnt the wild hasil of northern countries is *Calimintha clinopodium*, a plant of the mint family. Amaranth is a word often used by the poets to denote some unfading flower. One species of amaranth is called to-day love-lies-bleeding, and another prince's feather, but it is doubtful whether in poetical speech any particular flower has always been intended. It would he difficult to decide just what Milton had in mind when he wrote;

"Amaranth, a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom."

—*Garden and Forest.*

NEWSPAPER ENGLISH.—We are not only getting into the habit of using French words, bnt also of translating French phrases into our English. For instance, there is scarcely a paper I take up which does not inform us that something has been "definitively arranged"—meaning, of course, "definitely" or "finally" sottled; or that something "goes without saying"—where it goes we are not told. * * * We now never say anything—we intimate it. Mr. Black boldly says to Smith at snpper, "If you say that again I'll knock you down." Bnt the newspapers report that he intimated an intention to prostrate his opponent. Black also adds that Smith is a blackguard and a rascal. Smith's friend says that "Black attended to him as not being honorable in his conduct." Brown, wishing to know who began this, asks, "By whom was this initiated?" Smith's friend replies that it was initiated by Black, and that the controversy lasted the balance of the night, and was then definitively settled by an apology. Brown then asks where the parties are "stopping" now—meaning to ask where the two persons are staying, for nobody now stays in a place, he "stops"—and Smith's friend "intimates" that it has "transpired" that they are in Green's hotel, and that Smith has "extended an invitation" to Black to dinner, and that thus the "difficulty" has been "definitively arranged." Bnt in the newspaper account of it the writer says, "An outrage which at first sight seems almost incredible has just been ventilated by special inquiry."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DRIVING REMINISCENCES.—A talkative driver is almost invariably a bad one. He may be all there over a difficult bit of road, or determined enongh with a restive horse, bnt in a long drive he is almost certain to become careless, and the result is frequently broken knees. Accidents seem generally to happen in unlikely spots. I have been in a good many, and never saw a horse fall on a steep hill, and only once a collision, and that a slight one, occnr at a dangerous corner. A gentle slope, down which a horse trots with almost a slack rein, is generally the place where he falls. * * * Horses are very clever at avoiding collisions on dark nights, and their sight is, I fancy, much keener than men's. More than once have I, when unexpectedly benighted, been indebted to my pony's quickness for my safe arrival. One day tho train I had been to meet was very late; the evening was dull, and heavy clouds were gathering in the westward, and we were still two miles from home when twilight had disappeared completely. There was one very bad piece of road before us, a narrow place overhung by trees, with a steep bank on one side and a narrow, hut rather deep, stream on the other. The darkness was intense under the trees. Suddenly my cob, which was going very freely, swerved to one side, drew the cart close to the bank on the left, and stood still. I then heard the rattle of a wagon and shouted. A hasty voice answered, and an empty wagon with two horses came past at full trot, so close that I thought we must have been smashed.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE USE OF THE PARIS SHOW.—The world, even the transatlantic world, is sick of Fourth of July orations by prominent citizens, and the late American centenary was a hollow and wearisome affair. They make pretty masquerading processions in Vienna, bnt you would hardly enjoy to see the events of 1789 reproduced in the streets by a set of Porte St. Martin tableaus. Foreign historians, I know, and especially that old tyrant-worshipping Carlyle, have made broad fun of the original Festival of the Federates. What would they have said of a mere imitation? No! every sort of commemorative ceremony that was ever suggested was a ceremony, and nothing more. —a mimic representation of something real, or a monotonous gathering of persons who came, not to do anything, but to be looked at—soldiers, artillery, citizens, firemen, clubs, workmen, or the like, carrying banners and emblems. Or else it was a stream of speeches, recitations, or other rhetorical displays that had no other object except display. Every form of pnblic ceremonial that the wit of man has devised is, after all, a piece of stage play, a scenic effect which is over in a day, and which has, and can have, no operative value. Well! like men of sense, our Chambsr decided that it would have no stage play at all; hnt something which could be seen continuously the whole year through, and something which 20,000,000 of people should see. The age, after all, is the age of industry; the great achievements of our generation are scientific, practical, inventive. Material achievements are not the greatest of man's works, but they are the only ones that can be handled, tested, and exhibited for inspection. The moral and intellectnal, the social and political forces of a people cannot be put into glass cases and tried or weighed by a jury of experts. The mechanical, artistic, and productive forces of a people can be. We cannot display the genius of our people nor their conrage. We can display their skill of hand. In the Champ de Mars you may see to-day a manifold encyclopedia of the material civilization of France to-day. From a political point of view the value of the exhibition is this. France has cruelly suffered by all that has happened to her in the last twenty years. Defeats, revolutions, civil war, destruction, and humiliation on a colossal scale have been the portion of our illstarred nation. And the people have lost heart, distrnst each other, and have begun to despair of their country, its greatness and its future. Frenchmen fight ill in the *débandade*; and when they begin to lose self-respect they fall a prey to the spirit of discord and intrigue. We shall never fight again until we are driven to fight in self-defense or nnder intolerable provocation. Our people are for peace; and we have no wish to rouse them by an idle display of onr military strength. We know it new, and our enemies know it, and that is enough. But we wish to show our people that in the friendly field of hattle for the arts of peace, in industry, in art, in science, we have no superiors in Enrope. We have called on the world to come and meet us in the contest. And we think the world does not regard us as having proved second in the race.—*Nineteenth Century.*

THE CAPERCAILZIE.—The most interesting point abont the capercailzie, as about many other of its relations, is the curious way in which it deliberately sets itself to work to exhibit before our eyes the Darwinian principle of selective courtship. In the Spring a capercailzie's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. So he seats himself on a waving bough of his native pine wood and begins his play, as the keepers suggestively call it, for the sake of attracting the hen birds. From morning to night he keeps np his hy no means very musical love song, droning away at the top of his voice, and so absorbed does he become in the display of his own rasping vocal powers that he frequently neglects to observe the approach of his hereditary enemy, man, and so falls an easy prey to the treacherous bullet. For my own part, though not personally musical, I would scorn to take such a mean advantage over any gentleman engaged in showing off his voice to the weaker sex; but the Scandinavian gunner, above snch prejudices, holds that all's fair in love or war, and ruthlessly pots the unhappy capercailzie at the very moment when he is congenially employed pouring forth his full soul, as the poet remarks, in profuse strains of unpremeditated art. I may add that the capercailzie's note is a most annoyingly persistent one, so that only this plea of want of premeditation can excnse him for making day hideous with his amatory effusions. Not only does the capercailzie seek to charm his dusky mate by vocal efforts, however; he also has recourse, like the peacock and the argus pheasant, to personal display and strange antics, snpposed to be attractive to the ladies of his species. In fact, as the Germans and Norwegians say, he waltzes. As he sings he also dances, he puffs out his feathers into the wildest forms, and nnts himself into strange attitudes, and does, like the officers in "Patience," when they find themselves cut out in the eyes of the fair by the unwonted competition of Messrs. Bnuthorne and Archibald. For many days together tho capercailzie holds forth on the same playing ground, while his rivals gather round and sing and dance in emulation, as the enamored brothers did in the Bab Ballads, to charm the heart of the theatrically-minded young lady. At times differences of opinion arise between the various suitors which are settled off-hand in the orthodox fashion by "law of battle," where none hnt the brave deserve the fair. On the point of honor, too, the birds are touchy, the elder capercailzie never permitting the young cocks of the preceding year to trespass or "play" within their own prescribed limit.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

LEO XIII.—Every morning, before addressing himself to the direction of the affairs of this planet, he offers the sacrifice of the mass, and then for *gratiorum actio* attends a second mass, at which his chaplain is the celebrant. With a mind thus attuned to divine things, the Pope then begins his working day. A single glass of coffee, tea, or milk suffices to break his fast. After going through his papers, he begins to receive about 9. From that hour till 1 in the afternoon the throng of visitors never slackens. Secretaries, Ambassadors, Cardinals from the Congregation, distinguished strangers, Bishops from afar, have audience in turn. There are 1,200 Bishops in the Catholic Church, and with all of them the Pope is in more or less constant personal relations. Nothing can be more gracious, more animated, or more sympathetic than the manner of the Pope. His eye, which when fixed in thought is deep and piercing, beams with kindliness, and the severely rigid lines of his intellectual features relax with the pleasantest of smiles as he talks, being, as the case may be, either French, Latin, (which he speaks with great purity and facility,) or his own musical native tongne. After four or five honrs spent in this way, he returns to his papers and his books until 3, when he dines. His meal is frugal; a little sonp, two courses of meat with vegetables, and dessert of fruit, with one glass of strong wius, suffice for his wants. After dinner he goes ont for a drive or a walk in the gardens of the Vatican. In the evening he resumes his papers, and at night, between 9 and 10, all the members of the Papal honsehold assemble for the Rosary, after which they retire to rest. Bnt long after that hour the Cardinal-State Secretary, Rampolla, or the Under State Secretary, Mocenni, is often summoned to the Papal apartments, where, by the light of the midnight lamp, Leo watches and thinks and prays for the welfare of the Church.—*The Contemporary Review.*

MACAULAY.—Macanlay was truly oppressive. I now understand Sydney Smith, who called Macanlay a tremendous machine for colloquial oppression. His memory is prodigious, surpassing anything I have ever known, and he pours out his stores with an instructive hnt dinning prodigality. He passes from the minutest dates of English history or biography to a discussion of the comparative merits of different ancient orators, and gives you whole strophes from the dramatists at will. He can repeat every word of every article he has ever written without prompting; but he has neither grace of body, face, nor voice; he is without intonation or variety; and he pours on like Horace's river, while we, poor mortals, foolishly think he will cease; and if you speak, he does not respond to what you say, but, while your last words are yet on your lips, takes up again his wondrous tale. He will not confess ignorance of anything, though I verily believe no one would ever have less occasion to make the confession. I have heard him called the most remarkable person of his age, and again the most overrated one. You will see that he has not left upon me an entirely agreeable impression; still I confess his great and magnificent attainments and powers.—*Charles Sumner.*

SO LONG AGO.

(Roundel.)

So long ago the hours of joy took flight—
As roses wane when Autumn bids them go;
Love's sunshine passed to one dark dismal night
So long ago.

When Tyrant Time's grim scythe hath ceased to mow,
May e'er again these long-lost hours dawn bright?
Shall Love renew his heart-songs faint and low?
And Faith be fain once more for lamp to light?
Ah, may this be! Alas! I do but know
They waned the sunlit hours of heart's delight
So long ago.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* C. W. B.

HIGH CONCERT PITCH.—That the high concert pitch now generally used, especially in England, throws an unnatural strain on even the finest voices is a fact as to which most authorities are agreed. In the classical period of music A (second space treble clef) represented from 415 to 429 vibrations; this pitch suited the human voice admirably. The desire to get increasingly brilliant effects from the orchestra forced the pitch higher and higher, till so much confusion prevailed that, in 1859, a French Commission fixed the standard pitch at 435 vibrations. This is called the normal diapason, and is now generally used on the Continent; bnt England, with her customary insular independence, has not conformed to the general rule in this matter, and the pitch has in this country actually risen to 458 vibrations. This result is largely due to the extraordinary impulse given to the orchestral music by the genius of Costa, who, so long as he could get brilliant effects from his instruments, cared little for the consequences which the rise of pitch entailed on the voice. Bnt it will be said, Since it is all a matter of conviction, why cannot the pitch be lowered? I believe the chief obstacle is the expense which this would involve through the necessity of altering instruments. It has been estimated that it would cost £80,000 to alter those of the military bands alone, and politicians probably think that these are hardly the times to ask for money for such an object. But worse even than the undue height of the pitch is the difference between this country and the rest of the civilized world which has just been referred to. Herr Joachim complains that he is obliged to begin screwing up his violin eight weeks before he comes to England, in order that the instrument may not be injured by a sudden change. It is not so easy, however, for the singer to prepare his delicately strung instrument in the same way, and the result is necessarily great strain to the vocal cords and throat generally. The high pitch nsed in England leads to the production of very disagreeable shrieking; notes are delivered which are in no sense artistically beautiful, and which only "split the ears of the groundlings." Nearly all singers are in favor of lowering the pitch. The sole exceptions are, I believe, the contraltos, whom a high pitch does not affect so much as it does others. I know of one justly celebrated contralto who produces an extraordinary effect by her low E. If the pitch were altered this vocal feat would no longer be so wonderful, and it is natural, therefore, that this lady should wish the present state of things to continue.—*Sir Morell Mackenzie in the Contemporary Review.*

THE CHIVALROUS KNIGHTS.—The chivalrous knights who came over with the Conqueror, the nobles who fought at Neville's Cross and Crecy and Agincourt, were, for the most part, the merciless tyrants of their serfs and dependents. Sordid rapacity kept pace with reckless profnsion, and in the arbitrary exercise of their feudal rights they shrank from no form of oppressive cruelty. Their brutalities would have disgraced a Jonathan Wild, and their crimes would seem scandalous in the Newgate Calendar. To do them justice, they were as hard on their equals as on their inferiors, though, from a point of perhaps egotistical punctilio, they spared their equals the dishonor of actnal torture. The captive had neither comfort nor mercy to expect till he paid his ransom or was rescued by his friends. What stories of slow misery in the very shadow of death might he told by the dungeons that may still be seen beneath the foundations of snch castles as Warkworth or Kenilworth! There the well-nurtured knight, like Damian de Lacy in "The Betrothed," shackled and ironed, although there was no possibility of escape, was doomed to solitary seclusion on the coarsest and scantiest food. Fettered in the damp and the darkness among loathsome creeping things, he drew breath with difficulty in the foulest air; and it was fortunate for him that, like the cold-blooded toads which were his fellow-prisoners, undeveloped sensibilities saved him from insanity. The only access to those loathsome *oubliettes* was, as at Warkworth, through the trap-

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MAX MÜLLER ON RELIGION.

NATURAL RELIGION. The Gifford Lectures, Delivered before the University of Glasgow in 1888. By F. MAX MÜLLER, K. M., Foreign Member of the French Institute. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889.

Adam Gifford of Edinburgh, a Law Lord or Senator of the College of Justice of Scotland, founded lectures in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews for "promoting, advancing, teaching, and diffusing the study of natural theology," or, in other words, "the Knowledge of God, the Infinite, the All, the First and Only Cause, the One and the Sole Substance, the Sole Being, the Sole Reality, and the Sole Existence; the Knowledge of His Nature and Attributes, the Knowledge of the Relations which men and the whole universe bear to Him, the Knowledge of the Nature and Foundation of Ethics or Morals, and of all Obligations and Duties thence arising." In spite of all these capitals the late Lord Gifford wished to leave the lecturers under his foundations entirely free. No theological test was to be applied to them, and they might even be agnostics or freethinkers, provided they be "able, reverent men, true thinkers, sincere lovers of, and earnest inquirers after, truth." Among the earliest called to lecture at Glasgow University under these terms was Prof. Max Müller of Oxford, who last year delivered a score of discourses on Natural Religion. These lectures are now in print, furnished with notes, references, and a good index.

The volume has gained in comparison with some of Prof. Müller's recent books by the need he felt to make a recondite subject clear to listeners, but the vastness of the subject has been of disadvantage. In these twenty lectures he has done hardly more than clear the ground for a consideration of the main problem and the many subsidiary questions that rise about it. Adam Gifford distinctly stated: "I wish natural theology to be treated by my lecturers as astronomy or chemistry is, as a strictly natural science, the greatest of all possible sciences; indeed, in one sense, the only science." Now, though Prof. Max Müller is far removed from the scientific band that investigates problems in natural history, he is also by no means one of the theologians, but stands midway between these camps, as a modern grammarian or philologist having spent most of his life translating the Hindoo classics from the Sanskrit and publishing every now and then a most interesting basket of "Chips" from his etymological workshop. It was natural that he should be selected in preference to Prof. Huxley or Dr. Henry Wace. Though a German by birth and education, he has made his mark in England and handles our language with ease and elegance, very rarely overlooking a shade of meaning that a born Englishman would have noted and changed, for the most part using words with a sharpness of understanding that few authors exhibit. But a subject which requires five out of the twenty lectures for a review of its definition by others and by the lecturer is not easily treated in ordinary limits, even if the lecturer be, like the professor, remarkably gifted with clearness of expression and supplied as few learned men are with personal acquaintance with a great number of Oriental and other tongues.

Prof. Müller has in Lecture I. some interesting reminiscences of the men he met in early life and the measures he took to acquire the learning that is in him. At Frankfort he had a discussion with Schopenhauer, who declared that his own philosophy, which has made so much stir in the world since then, was founded on the Upanishads, a section of the ancient literature belonging to the Vedas—a more direct statement than any we get in his books—namely, that these Scriptures "have been the solace of my [Schopenhauer's] life and will be the solace of my death." At Paris he attended Burnouf's lectures and studied Sanskrit manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale. Coming to London, it looked as if the manuscripts in the possession of the East India Company, to examine which he had made the journey, would be spirited away to St. Petersburg in order to assist in an edition of the Rig-Veda, about to be undertaken. But the request for these treasures was finally denied, hardly in a very scholarly spirit, be it said, and to Max Müller was given the commission to publish an edition for the East India Company.

This was done, but a translation into English has never been carried through, though parts of the Rig-Veda, translated by various scholars, may be found in English. At the same time Max Müller settled down in Oxford and devoted himself to perfecting a Science of Language, a work in which he has been engaged ever since. Other philosophers have decided that thoughts come before words in the evolution of the human brain, but Max Müller has been contending this long while, and in these lectures this is a favorite topic, that the word comes before the thought, or, rather, as he is wont to qualify the statement, that word and thought grow together. Then he believes that a large body of mythology rests on fanciful or mistaken ideas regarding words. This period of the human mind, when it had evolved language, and, working up certain words, were story and legend about them, he calls the dynamic stage. But it would be impossible, short of an essay, to follow the professor in his lectures and dig out the nuggets of ore from much that may be found in other books, but which he felt himself obliged to give in order that his hearers should receive a consecutive and full account. Perhaps he is not so fortunate as usual in pulling to pieces the word religion in his second lecture, and it may be that his lack of success is due to an overexclusion of the teachings of ethnology and folk-lore, a too great adhesion to strictly philological principles. On these lines, which have been worked in the comparatively recent past, he has not sufficiently posted himself. On page 383 he repeats the untenable derivation of Druides from Greek *drus*, an oak. It cannot be said that he shows as much certainty or acquaintance at first hand with the Keltic languages and with the Turanian, though he more than any one else is responsible for the convenient words Aryan and Turanian to denote two grand bodies of languages between which the gulf is broad, and he was one of the first to call attention to languages commonly ranked after the Aryan and the Semitic.

It is in connection with Sanskrit, his first love, that Prof. Müller shows himself at his best. It may be surprising that with respect to a volume on Natural Religion so much mention should be made of languages, grammar, etymology, philology in the wide sense; but on this point the professor makes a stout defense, for he believes that in language we shall find more clues to the mind and the religious thought of ancient nations than in all the other fields put together. As he said to the Glasgow students in the first lecture: "I want, if possible, to show you how the road which leads from the science of language to the science of mythology and to the science of thought is the only safe road on which to approach the science of religion." And, certainly, aside from being a treasure house of entertaining facts concerning old words, old peoples, old religions, Prof. Müller's lectures contain many leading threads of suggestion which may be followed with advantage. He adds much to our understanding and enjoyment of many things far outside the track of the ordinary scholar.

THE LONDON TOWER.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. By WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.

Though of somewhat old date, this new edition of Mr. Dixon's work merits attention. When we read the annals of the Tower, and study the characters of those Kings or Queens of England who brought charges of treason against their subjects, we wonder how monarchs retained their power or prestige. In these annals the villainies of Henry VIII., the wife murderer; of tricky King James, of the deceitful Charles I., of the profligate Charles II., and their truthful record. It is the antecedents of these Kings, their wickedness, their bloody instincts, which Mr. Dixon calls of. "A man committed to the Tower was always doomed aforethought in the public mind. This sense of coming doom was the tradition of an endless series of recorded facts, for since the earliest Norman times the eye goes sobbing back from age to age, through roll on roll of crime, and finds not a single case of one committed to the Tower on charge of treason yet acquitted by his peers in any court of law." There were some precious scoundrels placed in the Tower who merited death, but the innocent men were in the majority.

"Seen from the hill outside," writes Mr. Dixon, "the Tower appears to be white with age and wrinkled with remorse." There were many wicked deeds carried out in the Bastile, but those horrors were as nothing compared with the crimes perpetrated in that Tower. That ugly pile has "800 years of historic life," and more than double that "of traditional fame." It was palace and prison, for it was convenient to the past for a King to have his prison and means of torture near at hand. The Louvre, the Kremlin, the Doge's palaces in Venice, the Escurial, are as if constructions of yesterday when compared with the Tower as a royal residence. St. Angelo of Rome as a prison is older, but it is the only one in Europe that can so boast of its antiquity. The ground on which this ungainly building stands is rich with English blood. It was the fashion in the "glorious days of the past" to thrum a virginal and to see a man tortured at the rack. In the times of that much-vaunted Renaissance "the dance of love and the dance of death" followed close.

The position of Constable of the Tower in the early period of English history brought with it lucrative fees. It cost a Duke for his own committal £20, for an Earl 20 marks, a Baron £10, and a Knight only £5. Pay was pretty certain, for the King simply seized the goods of the committed man and the Constable took out his charges. A needy King could quickly replenish his purse. The Royal Treasurer would, when forced to do so, feed and lodge the prisoner, but, of course, the man who was a prisoner got just as little as possible. In time, instead of improvement in the care of prisoners, matters became worse. The Constable or his deputy, the Lieutenant of the Tower, considered the State allowance of the prisoner as his own perquisites. Raleigh had to pay £208 for his food, which Mr. Dixon tells us is equivalent to £1,000 to-day. A prisoner had to buy his own furniture at such extortionate prices as his jailers put on it. When he left it belonged to the Constable. Whether he died in prison or had a pardon his goods of every kind were seized for his keeper's use. It was to the interest of the jailers that the prisoner should die. There is a story of a knight of the time of the war of the Red and White Roses, who would have died of hunger in the tower if not for the offices of a friendly cat which caught pigeons for him.

Beginning with Charles of Orleans, Mr. Dixon includes his history of the Tower with the imprisonment of the poor wretches who figured in the Cato-street conspiracy. "It was the glory of Elizabeth's reign that for the first twelve years no man was put to death for a political offense." To-day the execution of a man in cold blood for political differences is only known in Russia and Morocco.

In the many attractive descriptions of the Kings and other notable personages which are found in Mr. Dixon's volumes we take these two of the Charleses. Here is Charles I.:

"Unless his soul were stirred by wrath, his voice was tuned to sweet and limpid chords. But when he left the field of dress and taste, of smiles and words, he was deficient on every side, in strength, in trust, in truth; in all that makes a noble man. His intellect was weak. His morals were dull. No love of truth for truth, no loyalty to fact as fact sustained his life. * * * A thing he liked was never wrong; a thing he loathed was never right. * * * A trick of settling with conscience, day by day, grew in him; silencing the voice within by acts of self-deceiving guile."

As for Charles II., that "merrie monarch," he was a poor type of the profligate time. Henry IV. had bravery. Charles was a poltroon. The sum of Bearn was lese in his loves, but he did not foist all his bastards on France. He kept his word, as would any decent man, and Charles II., like all the Stuarts, was a liar. Yon cannot deck even Charles II. with any graces. Henry IV. may have smelled of garlic, but he had the look of a man; he was not the perfumed, bewigged thing like the English King. We get an ideal Charles II. for the stage. Charles I. was a handsome man, for all the good looks of the Stuarts were centred in him alone. Mr. Dixon paints thus Charles II.'s proper picture:

"A dark, gaunt man, with a hairless scalp and bleary eyes and sensual mouth, false teeth, false curls, false color, bald, bewigged, and painted, with a sunken cheek, a hideous scar, a pimpled and sardonic face, a man past middle age, and looking older than his years. Just hobbling to his grave with gouty leg and broken frame, amid a rout of gamblers, courtesans, and pimps who cheat each other and play false to him; a Prince who sells his country for a bribe, a churchman who betrays his faith, a man whom no one calls a friend, a lover whom his lemans dupe and cheat."

TWO BEAUTIFUL SOULS.

THE STORY OF WILLIAM AND LUCY SMITH. Edited by GEORGE S. MERRIAM. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.

Here are the life records of a man and a woman whose names are unknown to the multitude. Perhaps some few literary people in the United States recall "Thorndale" of 1857, and "Gravenhurst" of 1862, written by William Smith. These were remarkable books, having a peculiar charm, but too fine food for the many. Not couched in dramatic form, wanting in the fictitious element, partaking more of the character of psychological studies, these books passed by in the flood of literature, unheralded and unsignaled. William Smith as a writer of reviews in *Blackwood* may perhaps be better known, but only then by those who are curious as to magazine literature; and yet this man was not alone a marvel of erudition, but had mental powers of so distinguished a character that the best heads in England, at least those learned in certain deep and abstruse subjects, acknowledged him as master.

Of uncommon parts must have been the man who, when he was forty-three years of age, was asked by John Wilson to become Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. "I can think of no man so qualified to discharge for me the duties of my chair as yourself," writes Wilson. As remarkable as anything was William Smith's declining the position. It might have been the scruples of modesty. Probably the main reason was one he did not give then, which was that any position he might take would not suit him, for what he wanted to do was "to think," and to think without any hampering. That saddest of books, "Amiel's Journal," tells of a man *fainéant*, who always doubted of himself, a poor soul, who floated on a turbid sea, now sinking in its depths, now vainly struggling on the surface. There might have been the greatest buoyancy of spirit in William Smith, but he had an honest belief in his own powers, though he was as timid as a girl in exhibiting himself. He possessed a fund of true religious belief, not of the Low Church or High Church order, only an abiding faith in God. The man whose brain is absorbed in researches concerning the human will, and who would fathom the first springs of thought, may be neither boisterous nor humorous. There was a little tendency on his part not to be exactly morbid, but to be abstracted, absent-minded. This tendency might have become intensified, might even have made him unhappy, if it had not been for his meeting the woman who became his wife. Then there bubbled up within him a great well-spring of joy. The skies were blue, nature put on for him her gladsomeness, and hand in hand the man and his wife went on their peaceful, happy way until death parted them.

As to the pure intellectual side of the man, the work he did may never be estimated at its true value, yet the topics he discussed, his method of treating them, acted, undoubtedly, as that leaven which is agitating men's minds to-day. A definition of the belief William Smith held Mrs. Smith gave, for her husband was a Theist. She writes: "The Deist wins less religions, had less sense of union with God than the Theist has. He would have admitted that 'God created the heavens and the earth,' but the Theist, at his best, realizes with loving trust that 'He is not far from any one of us,' that 'In Him we live and move and have our being.' To the Deist God seems, I think, more of an attraction. To the Theist He is 'all in all.'"

William Smith's early mental training must have been excellent, for he was articled as an attorney to Sharon Turner, the Anglo-Saxon historian; but the lawyer's profession could never have claimed his profound thinker as he was. It was the "Why?" which early in life set the man's brains to work. There may have come doubts at first, but with a power of abstract thinking, though there might have been "wool gathering," the business of his life came later on more clearly to him. He was twenty when the *Athenæum*, then a new literary venture, was edited by those two radiant men, John Sterling and Frederick Denison Maurice. William Smith was a contributor. As a member of the Union Debating Society, where such strong men as Roebuck, Bulwer, Romilly, Henry Taylor sitted, the young knight showed his mettle. It looked as if he were to be a leader. But he was wooed by an enchantress, "Solitude." He could not think in the crowd, and to think he must be alone. "Every reflective man," says William Smith, "may be set down as at heart an author, whether he has yielded or not to the seductive impulse. Some intuition, though it may be most vague and remote, to write mingles itself with the efforts of every man who from reading has been taught to think." "Wild Oats" was his first notable work, and after that came articles for the *Quarterly Review* of 1836-7, when Lockhart was editor. Think of the ways of that day, when Lockhart thought it wiser to suppress William Smith's identity, and the indifference of the author to be known as the writer of certain reviews which Landor and Bulwer praised. It was only in after-life that the wife learned that J. S. Mill had eulogized certain lectures of her husband's, for he always concealed whatever notable things he had accomplished. In 1839 appeared his first article in *Blackwood*, and after that his connection with Maga was never interrupted. Mr. Blackwood later would have had a selection of his articles printed, but Mr. Smith declined their publication.

Most appreciative of Smith were George Henry Lewes, George Eliot, and Arthur Hugh Clough. Abnormally sensitive, the least allusion to his personal abilities was distressing to William Smith. He carried this feeling so far as often to remain silent when among great men, but, happening at times to throw off a self-imposed restraint, when he did talk, the most illustrious Englishmen, famed in science and literature, stood amazed at the eloquence and profound thoughtfulness of the man.

William Smith died in 1872, and God took back His child unto Himself, "a little child that had no fear and was all trust." Living ever in fondest reverence for her husband, happy in certain way, because she felt that her husband would have had her so, this faithful wife rejoined her husband in 1881, and on her and his tombstone is cut, "Love is of God." A tribute of gratefulness is due to Mr. George S. Merriam for the delicate manner in which he has interwoven the lives of this man and woman, for it is a record of "perfect sympathy."

HUNTING BIRDS OF PARADISE.

THE CRUISE OF THE MARCHESA TO KAMCHATKA AND NEW-GUINEA. By F. H. H. GUILLEMARD. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

With a taste for natural history, some love of adventure, and £15,000 a year, a twelvemonth or more can be spent delightfully in search of the *Paradiseidæ*. Ever since Mr. Wallace worked so diligently over this particular ornithological series, living on the islands of the Southern Pacific, many have been tempted to follow him. Recently d'Albertis has given new zest to this subject. Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard tells what is the rapture of the naturalist when he comes across one of these wonderful New-Guinea birds. "As the naturalist tenderly and lovingly handles some new and long-coveted species of which he has hitherto only seen some deformed and wretched caricature on the shelves of a museum, he realizes the inadequacy of superlatives. He can only feel that the little creature that lies before him is perfect and without fault; so perfect, indeed, that, in spite of the rarity of the prize, he cannot help wishing that he could give it back its life."

Brilliant as are the stuffed *Paradiseidæ* seen in the glass cases in the museums, their plumage defying the bleaching process, take the soberest of the birds of Paradise in its natural condition, and then only can its superbness be appreciated. Still, the collecting of these birds in their particular haunts can hardly be a pleasant task, for even the author, enthusiastic naturalist as he is, seems to be glad when his trip is over, for the Papuan is by no means a gentle but rather an aggressive savage, and prone to use his *kris* or *parang*. The climate, too, is terrible. There is a great deal of cholera on the island and the diseases arising from a damp and hot climate. The Dutchman, the Spaniard, the Portuguese, suffer a great deal, and the slow progress European civilization has made in these islands is in no small measure due to the difficulty of living there by the whitee. The Dutch, who do not differ in any respects from their brothers of other nationalities in disregarding health as long as money can be made, have held certain of these islands for many a long year. If not for the incessant importation of fresh blood their power would have waned there long ago. With true Dutch phlegm they seem to take the threatened coming of an epidemic with the utmost unconcern. Dr. Guillemard is at Macassar, one of the principal towns in the Celebes, and cholera is near, but the Dutch officials are not frightened and advise their guest exactly what to do: "Float the liver, my dear Sir; keep your liver constantly floating in champagne and you will never catch the cholera."

It was not, however, alone in the tropics that the Marchesa cruised. As interesting a portion of the volume as any is the Kamchatkan voyage and the exploration of one of the rivers of the peninsula. Petropanlovski was the port made. Salmon were wonderfully abundant. Describing the fish in a branch of the Avatcha River, the author writes: "Standing upon its banks we began for the first time dimly to realize the vast number of fish which must annually visit this country, and which may be said literally to choke its rivers. Hundreds were in sight, absolutely touching one another, and as we crossed, our horses nearly stepped on them. Their back fins were visible as far as we could see the stream, and around and gasping in the shallows and lying dead or dying on the banks were hundreds more." A Kamchatkan river is at once appreciable from the odor of the decomposing fish.

Dr. Guillemard visits that portion of Kamchatka where are the volcanoes. Having seen other volcanoes, the author declares that Kojerevska and Kluchefskaga are the finest. "Here all questions of comparison would have a struggle, and floating noiseless over the mirrored surface of the river we east Spellbound, drinking in the view." The Marchesa goes to Behring Island, and the seal rookeries are visited. In describing the seals Dr. Guillemard acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. H. W. Elliott and his excellent monograph on the seal islands of Alaska.

"The Cruise of the Marchesa" is an exceedingly well written book. Though Dr. Guillemard's tastes are those of the naturalist, he is a quick observer of men and manners, and he will not fail in both amusing and interesting his readers. The illustrations and maps are excellent, those of the birds remarkably so. In the chapter on New-Guinea, on one page is the head of the great black cockatoo, *(Microglossus aterrimus,)* and on the other a Brujin's pigmy parrot, *(Nasiterna Brujini.)* The whole size of the pigmy parrot is about 4 inches, not as large as the bill of *Microglossus*.

FAIRY TALES.

PERRAULT'S POPULAR TALES. Edited from the Original Editions, with Introductions by ANDREW LANG. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

Perrault, as Mr. Lang so happily describes him, was an "Irregular" and "born so." He tried his hand at many things and did them all fairly well, only failing in the matter for which he was educated, for he never was a good lawyer. Notwithstanding his lack of success at the bar, he was possessed of some grand ideas about the laws. Legal reading made him speculative, and "he proposed the idea of codifying the various customs," anticipating Napoleon.

Born in Paris in 1628 of a well-to-do and educated family, Perrault first showed his literary turn by a burlesque of the "Æneid" in the Scarron manner. When he was young the famous controversies between Port Royal and the Jesuits raged, but Perrault took little interest in it, though his brother went head over heels into the fight. Perrault wrote neat verse, and perhaps a pretty poem of his, handed about among people of quality, first brought him into special notice. He had nice tastes, with a smattering of architecture, and so when in 1657 the elder brother built a house it was Charles who made the designs. Colbert wanted some one to superintend the construction of the royal buildings, and the young writer of verses was given the place. There were loyal odes to be written, incense to be wafted in the direction of the King, and Perrault swung the perfumed censer in neat style. He was artistic enough, too, to design Gobelin tapestries. Colbert began to have a marked liking for the bright Parisian, and wanted to put him into the Academy, and he had him elected. As a King of France could only be approached through at least an Academician, this position gave Perrault the opportunity of being serviceable to the monarch. Then, as Mr. Lang so neatly expresses it, "Le Roi Soleil beamed upon the house of Perrault." But differences arose later between Colbert and his jack-of-all-trades, and the two parted. One thing, however, Perrault did at this time, was to save the Tuileries gardens for the children, for it had been proposed to inclose them for the King's use.

The wordy contests that Perrault had with Boesnet do not interest us to-day only inasmuch that he was not in sympathy with the heroic age. There was very much of "a brawl" at that time, and literary men wrote in a very angry manner. "Men of letters," writes Mr. Lang, "are rarely men of sense and dearly love to brawl." M. E. de Goncourt once complained that M. Paul de St. Victor looked at him "like a stuffed bird" because M. de Goncourt declared that Provideoce had created antiquity to prevent pedagogues from starving. Boilean and Perrault were both often in the wrong, and it is all amusing enough and senseless enough when read to-day.

How did Perrault's "Contes de ma Mère l'Oie" come about? Possibly people—the great ones of the earth or Versailles—were sick and tired of the pompous and stilted stories of that day, and went in, as one would say to-day, "for simplicity." He wrote the little stories in verse, and their success was fair. But when he put them in simple prose, "La Belle au Bois Dormant," "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge," "Le Maistre Chat, ou le Chat Botté" made him famous.

There always have been some differences as to whether Charles Perrault entirely wrote these "Contes de ma Mère l'Oie," or whether they were not in part due to his son. We entertain the belief that they are due to the father. Mr. Lang declines to be imperious in the dissecting of these dear old stories, but cleverly enough shows where the wit of the Academician is conspicuous. There is that charming bit on Tom Thumb ("Le Petit Poucet") when the ogre's wife finds that her husband has been killed. "She began by fainting, (for that is the first thing almost all women find to do under similar circumstances.)" One can almost see the Academician writing in that sentence on the margin of the boy's copy. Without his knowing it, this story book has made Perrault immortal, and Homer and Shakespeare will live forever with this good-natured Frenchman.

It is on the folk-lore business that Mr. Lang shows his erudition. Take for example Puss in Boots—"the Figaro of the Nursery" as Nodier calls him. Puss is an adventurer, and there really is no moral to it, and we ask, what is the necessity for one? When Cruikshank illustrated the story he found himself "compelled" to rewrite it. Now Perrault, ingeniously enough, does find a moral for "Le Maistre Chat," and it is the only proper one. He says, "Be industrious like the cat, oh, my pretty little dears; and be nice and polite, just like the cat, and then you will get along ever so well." Dickens was rather strong when he hauled the great English draughtsman over the coals, for he said the Cruikshank version was a fraud on the fairies, "the intrusion of a whole hog of unwieldy dimensions into the fairy flower garden," but then Dickens probably never quite forgave Cruikshank about the Oliver Twist charges. Certainly, writes Mr. Lang, the cat was a liar, his conduct flagrantly immoral, but "that never made a child a rogue." Is Brer Rabbit going to deprave anybody, or will there be somebody in afternoons to will read at Uncle Remus or his creator, Mr. Joel Chandler Harris? Much as "Puss in Boots" has been sought for, with or without a moral, it is rather difficult to trace the cat to the kitten period, with or without a moral. When if you are erudite, and are told that in the "Pantschatantra" (why is there that syllable "chat" in that word?) and in the "Hitopaseda" the cat does not show, that ought to suffice. Far be it from us to pooh-pooh all these laudable efforts, for some well-known children's stories can be readily enough traced back, and we see the shapes and forms of them as sharply defined as are the fossils of the past which teach us of the evolution of to-day. Anyway, in Zanzibar we have something like "Puss in Boots," only it is a "Gazelle." Some time ago, in reviewing a work on folk lore, this idea was advanced. Why not deem it as possible that occasionally the accepted story of modern civilization, as made by a Frenchman, an Englishman, or a Spaniard, should have been carried, a century or two ago, to some uncivilized country and told to a native? Why might it not have been received by that aboriginal, changed by him to suit his tastes, repeated by him to his savage friends, and so remained in the country? If material substances pass over a continent from hand to hand in a hundred years, as a bit of money or a shell, why not a story? It has no weight to it, does not break, and words are not likely to be lost. As Mr. Lang writes it: "When a tale has been probably invented but once in one place, and has thence spread over a great part of the world, the difficulty of finding the original centre is perhaps insuperable." In all such matters Mr. Lang is the safest of guides, for he is never disposed to set himself up as a Columbus in the misty ocean of folk lore.

In the original French the stories, as Charles Perrault wrote them, are delightfully told. What a horrid climax that is, and how many millions of little boys and little girls have shuddered when this thrilling sentence in the real French was read to them: "Ma mere-grand que vous avez de grand dens? C'est pour te manger. Et en disant ces mots, ce méchant Loup, se jetta sur le petit chaperon rouge, et la mangea." Never will the world forget Cinderella's pumpkin coach, her magnificent coachman, her glass slipper, nor the courage and cunning of that champion Tom Thumb. For the good Perrault did he was worthy of the flower wreath that crowns his big wig in Eisen's picture.

THE HERO AS PRIEST.

FATHER DAMIEN. A Journey from Cashmere to His Home in Hawaii. By EDWARD CLIFFORD. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

The greater part of this volume is familiar reading; it first met the public eye in May last from the pages of an English periodical; portions of it at that time were reprinted in the columns of this newspaper. Mr. Clifford has expanded his original contributions somewhat, and a long introduction has besides been written. It was fit that his articles should be reissued as a separate bound volume. Records of the career of this heroic priest—a man whose life had all the simplicity and all the devoted consecration of an early apostolic life—should be made permanent, and a knowledge of them should be made wide.

The need does not exist for a long notice of the volume in this place, and yet its appearance invites and claims some appreciative recognition. When Father Damien first set foot upon Molokai and beheld the misery and sins of those who were to become his parishoners, and said to himself, "Now, Joseph, my boy, this is your life work," he doubtless knew quite well what a life work like that really must be. There can be no question that his devotion remained all the more constant as time moved on. He had an honest satisfaction in saying "we lepers" instead of "my brethren" whenever he preached to them. While most people thought him unfortunate, he himself felt that he was "the happiest of missionaries." So late as the time of Mr. Clifford's visit, when the disease had made advanced progress with the priest, he declared that he would not be cured if the price of it was to leave Molokai and give up his work. In his last illness he lay on the ground on a wretched mattress like the poorest of his companions in leprosy and he complained not. To a better bed he would not be removed. "God's will be done," said he almost in his last breath. "My work, with all its faults and failings, is in His hands, and before Enstar I shall see my Saviour." And yet we are told that this man's motives had been impugned, his character had been assailed, and "not much praise had reached him." So often is it that heroes must die before the world accepts them.

Mr. Clifford observes in his introduction that good people generally have a little difficulty at first in quite admiring a hero, since heroes are not made to order, and "we cannot get them just on our favorite pattern." None of them, he observes, "are precisely like our grandmothers or our favorite clergyman," and Lord Shaftesbury was a party man, while Father Damien was a Roman Catholic. Since his account of the leper priest is unmixed praise, Mr. Clifford feels called upon to state that he has no intention of becoming a Romanist and to give the reasons which prevent his doing so. These are expressed with fine and suggestive point. The chief one is that the Church of Rome is not "faithful to truth." He has met no Catholic who "forms his opinions on a religious subject by his sense of what is right or wrong, or true or untrue; he only inquires what the Church has decided, and then argues from that standpoint as well as he knows how." The result is that the more he sees of Roman Catholics and the more he loves them, the less is the desire to become one of them. Again, he is convinced that the Roman Church, in spite of plaintive explanations and protestations, "fears the Bible as a cat fears the water," and that celibate priests, when they fall, in their whole souls get crooked and do crooked work. "So, God help me," says he in concluding this explanation, "I will never be a Roman Catholic. And having said this I feel free to tell my story."

Mr. Clifford, before he went to Molokai, had seen something of leprosy in India while stationed at a Winter mission among native Christians. India as a leper country far surpasses Hawaii, and he had become interested in investigations of the possible prevention of the disease by some law of segregation. The opportunities for contracting leprosy are ten times greater in India than in Hawaii, and it is estimated that 250,000 cases now exist in that country. So widespread is the evil that Lord Dufferin has said one might almost as readily undertake to rid India of its snakes as of its leprosy. But Mr. Clifford believes something can be done, and he cites how leprosy has been banished from England by careful segregation and wise sanitary measures, and how in Norway the number of cases has been reduced 75 per cent. in thirty years.

Mr. Clifford has a short chapter on the volcano of Kilauea and its lake of fire, which are closely connected with the former religion of the Sandwich Islands, and these are properly associated with the work of Father Damien. From this account the passage given below will be found interesting reading:

"In the middle of this plain is sunk the crater of Kilauea, a monstrous cup, of which the bottom is a waste of lava, and the sides are precipices about nine miles in circumference. In its centre is a small black burning mountain with several peaks, from which volumes of white smoke continually ascend. Nearly at the foot of this mountain the lake of fire is situated. By night the smoke is illuminated, and about a dozen fiery furnaces are seen.

"In some parts the sulphur has its way, and this lava erections are burnt lemon-color. One place is like a ruined tower, with a red-hot oven half way up it, and a perpetual squelching and hissing and fizzing going on. Generally the lava is blackish gray in color; sometimes it is iridescent; sometimes it has a sheen like satin and glitters here and there in the sun.

"The lake is about one hundred yards in diameter. Its rim rises about ten feet from the ground, and sometimes the boiling lava surges up till it overflows. But the best effects are when the inside wall above itself for about twelve feet, then the lava crashes down and it in waves and continually undermines it with red-hot grottoes till it topples in with a crash. These waves of lava are not unlike the waves of the sea, only their color is the color of coral or of blood and their spray is red instead of white. Above them there is often a beautiful lilac or violet effect, and this violet atmosphere of the lake is one of the loveliest things about it.

"And now as one watches, a scarlet fountain begins to play in the middle of the lake. At first it is about two feet high, with golden spray, then it gets wilder and higher and more tumultuous, tussling itself up into the air with a beautiful sportiveness—great twistings of fiery liquid spewing into the air like serpents and griffins. It is terrible. It is splendid. It is exquisite. And it is almost indescribable. * * *

"It is necessary to look out for a sudden change of wind at Kilauea. I had almost to run one day to escape being stifled with fumes of sulphur, and I picked up a lovely scarlet honey bird which had rashly flown that way and met a sulphurous death.

"My last view of the volcano was at night, when its red color changed to the yellow of a daffodil. Enormous waves and fountains of fire were then playing and flaring up wreaths of spray, which fell almost at my feet and lay like red-hot snakes till they cooled into pitchiness.

"I left Kilauea feeling that I had seen one of the most wonderful sights that the world contains, and I learned the lesson that even a lake of fire can be beautiful."

FRENCH ARMY WHEELMEN.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES TO BE USED IN CARRYING DISPATCHES.

The French Minister of War has lately sanctioned the employment of the velocipede in the French Army for carrying dispatches. Each infantry regiment is to have four velocipedists. The chiefs of corps are themselves to choose them from among the men of all grades in the reserve and the territorial army who volunteer and offer the best guarantee for fulfilling the service. These velocipedists are to provide their own mounts, and, in addition to their pay proper, are to have a daily allowance.

The service of these men during the grand manœuvres is to be arranged by the Generals commanding the army corps, who are also to regulate all matters in relation to dress, equipment, and accoutrement. The question of what is required from the velocipedists is one that has received much more attention in France than in any other country, and they have a better and more distinct idea of the services that can be performed by such means of locomotion than can be obtained in any other military service. In the manœuvres of the French Eighteenth Army Corps in 1886 the General reported that his messages had been carried three times as quickly by velocipedists as by any other way, and the following year the experiments were repeated with similarly satisfactory results.

The number of velocipedists participating in these manœuvres was twenty-five—nine with bicyclettes, ten with bicycles, and six with tricycles. They were employed solely for the transmission of orders between the various headquarters. The roads and paths followed were, as a rule, unsuited to rapid progress with vehicles of the kind referred to, the soil being sandy and the ground cut up by the passage of cavalry and artillery. In spite of that, it was shown that the messenger traveling by horse, in a distance of forty kilometers, was often one hour and a half and sometimes two hours longer than the velocipedist. The chief of the military velocipedists in England says that not more than six to ten miles per hour should be expected from military cyclists.

The machine most suited seems to be the tricycle, or bicyclette. The bicycle, which is the lightest, cannot develop the same quality of speed except on very even ground. Its centre of gravity being in the wheel in front, the contact with stone or rut may cause a serious fall forward. In spite of the brake, its progress can only be effected progressively. The bicyclette has more stability than the bicycle, as its centre of gravity is between the two wheels, on the tangent of the back wheel. It is supplied with a brake which can stop it instantaneously, but the rider is obliged to dismount at once. The tricycle has proved the most stable of all, and a soldier can make use of it without any apprenticeship, so necessary with the two other styles of cycle. It is less convenient, however, as its speed is not the same as the bicycle, and it is far more fatiguing, on account of the greater friction of the gearing and also from the fact of its making three ruts instead of a single one. A loose jacket, giving liberty of movement, trousers buttoning at the ankle, and laced boots seem the most suitable clothing for rapid and continuous work. Leggins are said to be too hot. An India rubber cloak, with a hood to give protection from the rain, and a leather bag to carry dispatches without danger of crumpling them, are also suggested. The revolver is the only arm carried, that being considered sufficient to defend the rider against a chance attack.

SOLID CITIZENS WILL SMILE.

Bridgeport, Conn., and more especially that part of it known as Seaside Park, is preparing itself for an invasion by the Fat Men's Association, whose members are going there next Thursday to hold their annual meeting and clambake in Bowen's Pavilion. This festive occasion has had twenty-two predecessors, all weighty with glory and fat-men, but this year's fun and feasting, unless the present expectations woefully miscarry, will exceed them all.

NEWPORT'S SOCIAL WHIRL

A CEASELESS ROUND OF ALL SORTS OF PLEASURES.

MR. VANDERBILT'S NOVEL BALL THE EVENT OF THE WEEK—A LONG LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The Newport season is at its height, and it is considerable of an altitude. Society is in a perfect whirl of pleasure making and pleasure taking. Now every day, and every hour and moment of every day, is filled with some form of diversion and amusement, and the devotee of fashionable life and social folly scarcely knows how to accept all the invitations received and to indulge in all the pleasures and gayeties which present themselves. It would take a man or woman endowed with perpetual motion and the internal arrangement of an ostrich to attend all the receptions and dances and to eat all the dinners, luncheons, and suppers which are offered to the bewildered mind for choice.

The week just past and the one to come mark the very pinnacle of gayety for the season of 1889 at this favored and favorite resort. There have been four or five balls this week, and there will be one big one almost every night the coming week. Then the social season will be practically over and the cottagers will lapse again into a condition of comparative rest, recuperating for the round of Winter pleasures in the metropolis. They will not leave immediately after this week to come, but the large entertainments will cease and more quiet and sober gatherings and amusements will follow, enlivened in the middle and last of the month by more yacht races and the speed trials.

The most unique entertainment of the season was decidedly the big ball given Wednesday night by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. It is something of a novelty, in the first place, to attend a brilliant society event and be entertained in the stable, but this was the case in the present instance, albeit it was a new stable and had never been desecrated by the presence of dumb brutes. The novelty of the affair was still further enhanced by the peculiar and exceedingly effective way in which advantage was taken of the arrangement and uses of the various parts of the building. The carriage house was the ballroom, the hayloft the gentlemen's smoking room and the ladies' dressing room, and the stalls the supper rooms; and all were prettily, elegantly, and, withal, very uniquely fitted, furnished, and garnished for the occasion.

Ceilings and sides were festooned with garlands of laurel and oak leaves; red pepper, pumpkins, squashes, egg plants, turnips, and other vegetables were suspended from the ceiling; stocks of ripe corn, freshly cut, were massed about the walls as pillars, and floral horseshoes and ox yokes hung about the walls. The stalls were laid with straw mattings, set with small tables and decorated with sheaves of wheat tied with ribbons. The upper rooms were carpeted with rich rugs and supplied with luxurious furniture. Electric lights and Chinese lanterns made a brilliant and pretty light.

The german was led by Mr. T. H. Howard and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and the favors, which were piled in two large floral wheelbarrows, consisted of elephants' heads, and were bedecked with ribbons; tiny ox yokes, horse collars, and whips, and toy horses, sheep, and donkeys. The ball was by all odds the event of the season thus far in point of novelty and pleasure, and was a perfect delight to the host of cottagers who had accepted invitations.

Another event of the week was the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, at which more than 250 guests were present. An improvised ballroom, in the form of a large tent, was added to the house, lighted by 200 gas jets with vari-colored globes and hung with some eight thousand dollars' worth of handsome tapestries. At one end was a cozy nook, provided with choice bits of furniture and called the conservatory, and at the other a tropical bower for the musicians. The sides of the ballroom were banked with plants and flowering shrubs, and the pi

LINGERING AT SARATOGA

NO HALTING IN THE FULL TIDE OF PLEASURE.

THE GAYETY INCREASING AS THE SEASON NEARS ITS END—NEW GUESTS AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Faster and more furious spins the whirligig of pleasure, now that its force is nearly spent. To-morrow is the last Sunday of the season in its full tide. With another week comes September, and though the conditions and surroundings of Saratoga will be the same for several weeks to come, there is something in the very name of that month to produce a panic among the crowd which swarm here through August and give the place its reputation for rushing gayety. There will be many people here after the 1st, but not so many by several hundreds as are here to-day, and the exodus will be noticed. Cottagers who rent at the Spa take a lease until Oct. 1, but it is an understood fact among townspeople who resign their residences for the season that they can count on a restoration to their homes any day from Sept. 15 to 20. Such city folk as own cottages here linger longer, often until the crisp days of late November.

At the Victoria last evening Fräulein Kitty Berger, whose zither playing is a familiar pleasure to fashionable New-Yorkers, gave a concert, assisted by some others. Another musician who has been a favorite of the Saratoga music-loving public this Summer is Mlle. Brousil, the violinist. She is a soft-voiced little woman, with silver hair and gentle ways. Miss Ohlström, the Swedish singer, will carry away from here the memory of more friends than she can easily preserve. Miss Ohlström's voice is a clear, brilliant soprano, and is heard to especial advantage in the folk songs of her native land. Mr. Wilbur Gunn of New-York is another artist who has come back this Summer to add to the laurels won here last season. He goes to New-York every Friday to sing Saturday morning at the Jewish synagogue, Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

The slight improvement in Miss Spencer Trask's condition continues and has become sufficiently marked to lead her physicians to hope that the crisis is past. Although she is but yet out of danger her friends are greatly encouraged.

Mrs. Janvrin of New-York, who is occupying a North Broadway cottage, has as guests just now Miss Rhoads of Twenty-first street, New-York, and Miss French of Winchester, near Boston.

Disputing the palm of beauty with these late somers are Miss Otis of New-York, who has been at the Union for several weeks with her mother, and Miss Stevenson of Baltimore, staying also on North Broadway. The four have been seen together several times the past week at different receptions and dinners.

At Congress Hall is a guest from Boston who deserves mention. This is Mr. A. G. Parmelee, who has acquired his fortune in serving baked beans to the Bostonese.

Bishop A. P. Northrup of Charleston, S. C., is here.

The garden party at the Union is down for next Saturday. Mr. Otter is back from New-York with tales of verious delights to be afforded his guests on that occasion. A famous prestidigitateur, a wonderful Punch and Judy, and new effects in colored fountains, Chinese lanterns, and other decorative devices are some of them.

Dr. Horacio Guzman, Nicaragua's Minister to this country, who is staying here at the Adelphi, says of the Nicaragua canal that the interest on it would be completed in about six years at a total cost of $70,000,000. "This," he says, "is only a fraction of the amount spent on the Panama Canal, now a dead project."

One of the pleasant little habits of the natives here is that of celebrating the departure of a newly-wedded couple by the explosion of several giant firecrackers beneath the car on which they are about to start away. Be they of high or low degree, all brides and grooms must share alike in this parting salute. A resonant report just outside one of the parlor cars of the afternoon New-York express two days ago two days ago showed that another of Saratoga's daughters had not been able to escape the conspicuous and most disagreeable send-off.

In bringing about the arrest of the gamblers Big-foot Trask and Lloyd on a charge of lawlessness, who in turn, sought the services of two New-York detectives, one of whom described himself as James O'Coonell and the other as Eugene Soulleyet. The latter is well known as a former officer of the old Mulrine Court in New-York. His detective work in this week in collusion is evidence. They strolled into various places, lost Mr. Trask's money on roulette, faro, and baccaret, and, being strangers, soon had plenty of proof. There are some comical features in the situation. It is rumored that a few days ago the keeper of a certain gambling establishment quietly and in confidence sent "tips" to his fellows of the craft that a raid would be made that night. Every place but that of the knowing one who had given the information was closed as tight as a drum. Those who at that time betting on the black and red found only one place open, and they flocked there in crowds; the proprietor fairly raked in money. The next morning, when the frightened gamblers found that they had been fooled by a New-Yorker and that the law was almost mad enough to join forces with Mr. Trask.

The following are the latest prominent arrivals:

United States Hotel.—From New-York, Alonzo B. Cornell and wife, D. B. Fayerweather and wife, Miss Cyrus W. Field and family, Mr. Bradish Johnson, Jr., and family Miss Aymar, Roger M. Sherman, William H. Hollister, Aaron T. Smith, A. E. Putnam and family, Charles A. Lovett, Miss Lovett, Col. Charles C. Cruger, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, Miss Katharine Smith, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, R. F. Tyson and family, Anderson Fowlar, W. H. Radford and wife, John Jay, Miss Conkling, Abraham Hewitt and wife, Alfred De Cordova and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fellows, J. B. McCne, Mrs. Dos Passos and daughter, A. W. Kingman, R. W. Gere and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hyde, N. Dellamer, C. B. Lambert, F. H. Van Slade, W. J. Stokes, John F. Pimmer.

Grand Union.—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. William Paul, Boston; Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Charles E. Rusz and family, Mr. Bradish Johnson, Jr., and family Miss Aymar, Roger M. Sherman, William H. Hollister, Aaron T. Smith, A. E. Putnam and family, Charles A. Lovett, Miss Lovett, Col. Charles C. Cruger, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, Miss Katharine Smith, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, R. F. Tyson and family, Anderson Fowlar, W. H. Radford and wife, John Jay, Miss Conkling, Abraham Hewitt and wife, Alfred De Cordova and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fellows, J. B. McCne, Mrs. Dos Passos and daughter, A. W. Kingman, R. W. Gere and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hyde, N. Dellamer, C. B. Lambert, F. H. Van Slade, W. J. Stokes, John F. Pimmer.

Grand Union.—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. William Paul, Boston; Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Charles E. Rusz and family, Mr. Bradish Johnson, Jr., and family Miss Aymar, Roger M. Sherman, William H. Hollister, Aaron T. Smith, A. E. Putnam and family, Charles A. Lovett, Miss Lovett, Col. Charles C. Cruger, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, Miss Katharine Smith, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, R. F. Tyson and family, Anderson Fowlar, W. H. Radford and wife, John Jay, Miss Conkling, Abraham Hewitt and wife, Alfred De Cordova and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fellows, J. B. McCne, Mrs. Dos Passos and daughter, A. W. Kingman, R. W. Gere and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hyde, N. Dellamer, C. B. Lambert, F. H. Van Slade, W. J. Stokes, John F. Pimmer.

MOUNTAIN AND LAKE.

THE PRESENT AMUSEMENTS OF THE GUESTS AT LAKE GEORGE.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 24.—Mountain climbing is the fad just now. The object, however, does not seem to be to find the most delightful view of the surrounding country from Old Mount Prospect, but to exhibit the nattiest outing suit and make the ascent and descent in the quickest time.

A recent prominent arrival at the Fort William Henry Hotel is Boyd Winchester, ex-United States Minister to Switzerland, who will spend the rest of the season with his family at this house.

A very pleasant children's lunch party was given by Mrs. Conger of New-York to the little guests of the Sagamore. Mrs. Conger is one of the managers of the Baby Shelter of New-York City.

The Lake George Yacht Club held its annual meeting at the Sagamore Aug. 21. It was decided to build a new clubhouse at Basin Bay, three miles from the Sagamore Hotel, on the west shore of the lake.

Gov. Hill has decided to spend Sunday with Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., and visit the camp of "The Six Angels" on his return from there next Monday.

A full-dress hop was given at the Marion House Saturday evening. Among the New-York ladies present were Miss Walker, Miss Wells, Mrs. D. Aguero, Mrs. Baxter, and Mrs. Rioksecker.

The entertainment at the Lake House, under the direction of Mrs. Russell of Washington, wife of the Admiral, and Mrs. Robertson of New-York, was a complete success and netted about $125 for St. James's Church.

J. B. Simpson of New-York, whose cottage is on the Sagamore Grounds, is building a new steam yacht. Its dimensions are 65 feet length and 11 feet beam, length on the water line 63 feet 3 inches. The frame is to be of white oak and the planking of white cedar. The furnishings of the cabin are to be sumptuous and the estimated cost is $15,000. The yacht was designed by Rudolph Stueler of New-York, and Samuel Ayers of the same city is superintending the building. The name will be Fanita. This will be the largest pleasure boat on the lake, but George B. Holt, broker of New-York, says he is going to build one this Winter which will go ahead of anything hereabout.

A most ludicrous mistake was made in the transmitting of a telegram sent to Addison Junction. A New-York gentleman arrived here Saturday evening intending to spend Sunday with his family at Rogers Rock, but to his consternation found that the night boat ran only part way up the lake. Some one suggested that he take the wildcat train to Fort Edward and the midnight train from there to Addison Junction, in the meanwhile telegraphing to the livery stable proprietor to have a horse and carriage waiting to take him to Rogers Rock. This done, a telegram read hearse and carriages, and when the weary traveler arrived at the junction, at 3 A. M., he was met with a hearse, carriage, four-seated buckboard, and six-seated wagon.

Among the late arrivals here from New-York are the following:

Fort William Henry Hotel.—L. Weissmeu and wife, Mrs. G. R. Lawton, George B. Lawton, Jr., Miss S. M. Van Buren, Miss C. G. Van Buren, H. H. Edgarton and wife, the Misses Edgerton, O. Diederich, E. Limburger, J. Biddle and wife, Mrs. I. A. Messer, H. R. Taylor, S. W. Ehrich, Alfred Ehrich, E. Limburger, Charles Kollman, Geo. Mrs. C. H. Bentley, Mrs. C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Rodewell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schnyler Rose, George J. Cohen, R. S. Crooke, William S. Veil, Mrs. N. Simon, the Misses Simon, H. G. Simon, Adolph L. Sanger, Garcia Diamond, C. S. Wilson, J. W. Kaulsen and wife, Mrs. H. Herrmann and daughter, A. A. Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Greyhead, B. A. Hegemen and wife, H. D. Lewis, Henry Bernard, Miss Marie Barnard, Mrs. S. F. Heletein, S. T. Mayer, Miss Estelle Meyer, Miss Nellie Meyer, Miss Madeline Meyer, Henry Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Felee and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Dreylus, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wertheim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wertheim, Jr., Miss Miss Flora Small, Arthur Jacobs and wife, S. H. Wenck, E. E. Denzler, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, T. J. Well, Lucius Smith, H. R. Chamberlain, Thomas G. Patten, Miss H. Floyd, Miss J. Robertson, Miss Shire and wife, Miss H. I. Mayer and family, M. H. Beringer and family, N. N. Millington, Miss Stiles.

Sagamore House.—H. T. McConn and wife, H. P. Doremand wife, John M. E. Wetmore, J. H. Robb and wife, Miss Robb, Miss Walsh, A. Halliday, C. K. Grain, Miss Francee A. Wilson, Miss A. Trumbull, Miss Belle Nestell, Miss Drummond, E. G. Schermerhorn, E. Schermerhorn, Louis A. S. Zerega, the Rev. Robert Barbour, George H. Aiblé, J. H. Bridge and wife, George W. Jones and wife, Miss S. M. Jones, A. A. Griffin and wife, Miss Florence Vandeveer, J. A. Punderford and wife, Edward Fabian, William M. St. John, George W. McGown, H. C. Mathews, Mrs. C. D. Mathews, Miss Mathews, J. B. Read and wife, Walter Bound, A. L. Halstead, John J. Sinnlan, Frank A. Heys and wife.

Lake House.—Miss Sadie Jennings, William D. Leonard and wife, Mrs. D. C. Darling, Mrs. Hamilton Odell, Hemmond Odell, Mrs. C. Pinckney, Mrs. P. F. Piator, Miss A. Piator.

Marion House.—Benjamin F. Mille, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sills, Miss Julian Sills, J. Stanley Sills, L. S. Parsons, R. Pyatt and wife.

THE THOUSAND ISLES.

CANOEISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND FISHERMEN TAKING THEIR OUTINGS.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Aug. 24.—The American Canoe Association has had a very pleasant and successful meet this year at Stave Island. The members received over two thousand visitors Wednesday, and every other day of the week hundreds visited the waters in the vicinity of the camp to witness the racing events.

The four-and-a-half-mile unlimited sailing race was won this year by J. A. Gage, with the canoe Owl. The Cannok was second and the Elida third. Time—11:13. There were thirty-eight starters. The half-mile race, Classes 2 and 3, open canoes, was won by A. Torrents, with L. T. Smiley second. Best time—5:58. The combined sailing and paddling race was won by H. L. Quiok. W. G. McKeudrio was second and J. A. Gage third. In the tandem race McKendrie and Wright of Toronto were the winners, Torrents of Toronto won the one-mile paddling race for the championship.

The fourteenth annual convention of the New-York State Stenographers' Association was held here this week. Many papers of interest to the people of dashes, dots, and nothoske were read. H. B. Bacon of Binghamton was elected President of the association, C. L. Gay of New-York Vice President, and Mrs. E. F. Rowley of Rochester Secretary and Treasurer.

George M. Pullman has been entertaining Gen. Schofield of the United States Army and Judge Graham of Indiana at his island castle. Both gentlemen have managed to reel in a few big bass this week.

Herman H. Russ of Albany is the most successful muckallonge fisherman this week. He captured two in one afternoon weighing twenty-two and thirty-one pounds respectively. He took the fish near Cape Vincent. The Albany Club received one of them and the officials of the capital city the other. Mr. Russ is still in pursuit of the fish.

The Hon. R. P. Flower has been elected a Trustee of the Edgewood Club of Cleveland. The club has a pretty clubhouse here on the St. Lawrence, and is a very popular organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Singer of Chicago gave a reception to their island neighbors at his Imperial Wednesday evening. Nearly all the prominent people stopping on the river were present.

CLIMBING THE CATSKILLS.

CITY PEOPLE WHO DO NOT TIRE OF MOUNTAIN PLEASURES.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Hotels and boarding houses big and small are crowded with city guests. The Superintendents of the various transportation companies by rail and water have been at their wits' end to-day devising ways and means of carrying the great multitude that has flocked to Rip Van Winkle's land. The "business" is so heavy at the Kaaterskill that Manager W. F. Paine was decided to keep that caravansary open until Sept. 12, and it is probable that the hotel may be kept open until Oct. 1. This is an innovation, the Kaaterskill usually closing Sept. 1, but it serves to show the extent of the bookings made for the next three weeks at least. The Catskills are at their best in September and October, and New-York City people are just beginning to find it out.

The Ontioras Club, situated on the West Branch of the Neversink, has occupied its preserve during the past few weeks. Many club members were there with their families.

The annual meeting of the Winnisook Club of Slide Mountain took place this week. The election of officers resulted in Judge Alton B. Parker being re-elected President; John W. Searing, Secretary, and Charles M. Preston, Treasurer. Thomas E. Benedict, Thomas G. Evans, Judge Alton B. Parker, John W. Searing, William S. Rodie, Joseph H. Riseley, and Charles M. Preston were elected Trustees.

Townsend Cox, State Forest Commissioner, with his family, will go to the deer park on the West Branch of the Neversink, in the Catskills, next week, and occupy the house on the forestry reserve for a fortnight or more.

Slide Mountain, the highest peak of the Catskills, has been visited during the past two weeks by a large number of tourists. Yesterday seventy-five people ascended to the summit. An attempt will be made next year to cut through a "pony pass," so that parties who are unable to endure the hardships of mountain climbing may ride to the top.

Large congregations are attracted by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby's preaching at Pine Hill, Sundays.

The tennis tournament just concluded at the Grand Hotel attracted much attention. Many of the thirty players who took part were college men, and the honors were about equally divided among Yale, Columbia, and Harvard. In the singles P. G. Cornell won first prize and R. G. Miller second. In the doubles Cornell and J. H. Kinkham won first place and the Miller brothers second. Cornell is a Columbia Freshman.

H. K. Thurber and wife of New-York City are at the Grand.

RICHFIELD'S PLEASURES.

OUTDOOR FUN IN ABUNDANCE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

RICHFIELD, Aug. 24.—At last Richfield is having a taste of delightful weather; that which habitués have looked for in vain during the last weeks. The result has been a burst of evening outings, strawrides, excursions by the light of Chinese lauterns, and long evening drives to some of the lake resorts. Last Friday one of these parties left the Fuller House in a flower-covered turnout, consisting of a box lumber wagon. Mrs. Honeywell, Mrs. Pye, and Mrs. Wood acted as chaperons to a gay party of young people.

Another happy party were the participants in Miss Beard's birthday dinner, given at Thayer's, on Otsego Lake, Tuesday of last week. Leaving the Spring House to the buzz call of Mr. Beard, whose English drag headed the procession, this was followed by Mr. Shults's wheelabout, a two-seated phaeton and double buckboard. Pretty costumes and flower-covered parasols and hats adorned the ladies. The chaperons were Mrs. Cantoni and Mrs. Annan. Among Miss Beard's guests were Miss Cantoni, Miss Hutton, Miss Dillenbeck, Miss Slocovich, Mr. and Mrs. E. Annan, Jr., Messrs. Frank Beard, L. Tracy, J. H. Shults, Jr., Mr. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Dutton.

Smaller in numbers, but not less delightful, was the farewell dinner given to ex-Surrogate Calvin by Mrs. Scranton of the Earlington.

The musicales at the Spring House still continue. Mr. Proctor entertains a large number of outside guests at these concerts. The musical force has been augmented by the arrival of Mr. Willis Ward Lee, the violinist, who will assist Mr. Gilder in his concert next week.

First in importance in outdoor events of the week was the long-postponed bicycle race. Of the thirteen entries for the fifty-mile ride around the lake Mr. Murphy of Brooklyn took the prize, making a record of 4 hours and 31 minutes. Next in interest was the half-mile obstruction race. Two hurdles and numerous difficulties were placed on the track. The wheelmen had to dismount, climb over hurdles, and run around. Mr. Robbins of Utica won in 2:06. The consolation race was won by Mr. Parker of Rome.

The Spring House tennis tournament ended Saturday. Mr. Almirall beat Mr. J. Lee Taller by default in the final bout.

The ladies' duck pin bowling tournament Miss Natalie Cantoni won the clock prize by a score of 217. The record of 290, made by Mrs. Shannon of New-York, stands unbroken.

The ladies' shooting match has been postponed until after the paper chase, which is among the attractions of next week.

Commander Henry Glass, United States Navy, registered at the Spring House yesterday. He is the guest of Mr. Proctor, who welcomes his former shipmate after twenty-five years of separation.

Spring House.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rogers, A. Boll, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fellows, Mrs. Lorenz Helch, E. S. Dickerson, J. H. Downes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Beckwith, W. D. Lent, C. H. Holt, Mrs. G. Hunt, Mrs. Miles Turner, H. Randolph, A. C. Cooch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vandel, William F. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Reilly, Louis Berg, Daniel Weed, G. Holmes, A. Hermann, Mrs. J. M. Lapham, Hedges Lapham.

Earlington House.—Charles L. Dunberton, Mrs. Danberton, D. H. Eaton, W. B. Troy, L. L. Clark, J. W. Schaefer, A. C. Banker, W. F. O'Rose, Richard Newcomb, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur, A. S. Booth, Mrs. M. B. Murry, Hosea B. Perkins, John M. Beck, Miss Beck, Miss Rose Beck, Mr. and Mrs. L. Annan, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. G. Gotthelf, J. Thompson, F. A. Mackay, Mrs. De Castro, F. Chauncy Anderson, Charles C. Delmonico, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mrs. A. Jackson.

Tunnicliff House.—Hugh A. Smedberg, Miss E. Setser, Miss Maxwell, C. T. Hamilton, R. F. Seamen.

Davenport House.—J. S. Randall, Joseph F. Blant, Adolph Lowenthal, G. Tompkins, Richard Anders, Fred Uhlman, C. L. Cammann.

Fuller House.—Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Remsen, Beardsley Van de Water, John E. Fye, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Watkins, Miss E. J. Banks, Mrs. A. M. Van Dyke.

COOPERSTOWN'S PLEASURES.

THE FALL SEASON BRINGING MANY GUESTS TO THE HOTELS.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Cooperstown is already beginning to feel the effects of being on the line of tourists' travel. The business that the Cooperstown hotels gain during September adds very considerably to their Summer profits. This, combined with the fact that Cooperstown is itself quite a Fall resort, gives the hotel men here a full month's advantage in the Fall over the general Summer resort landlord. There is at present every indication that September will be one of the most successful months in the present season—far ahead of July.

Mr. John A. Shields of Brooklyn has joined his family at Carr's Hotel. He will stay here through September.

Mrs. Walter L. Rutherford of New-York has purchased of Dr. C. F. Campbell the house at the corner of Lake and Pine streets, together with the cottage adjoining on Nelson-avenue, and will transform the property into a handsome Summer residence.

The Rev. A. B. Beach of New-York, who has been spending the Summer with his family in Cooperstown, while making a brief visit to the Thousand Islands, was prostrated with a paralytic shock. He was brought here early as possible, and is now partially recovered.

The young people at the Fenimore enjoyed a moonlight ride on the lake and a dance at Five Mile Point Tuesday night.

Recent arrivals at the Cooper House include, from New-York, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. James McCreery, Mr. H. P. Parker, Mr. M. M. Bartlett, Mr. James Burt, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Booth, Mrs. M. B. Murray, Mr. A. J. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Percy, Mr. A. D. Birdsall, Miss Carrie Birdsall, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Mrs. F. S. Wilson, Mr. George D. Russell, and Dr. N. A. Mossmann and wife.

QUIET DAYS AT THE BRANCH.

MANY PEOPLE ENJOYING THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE SEASON.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 24.—Just as the season is closing John Wanamaker does Long Branch a favor. He gives it a Sunday mail. Applications for a Sunday mail service were made at various times during the Summer. It was a great inconvenience not to be able to send away letters or receive them. But no attention was paid to the requests. The change comes a little too late to be of much use.

The place is beginning to look deserted. Only the cottagers and those hotel visitors who think the Branch is the only resort in the world are left. On the hotel verandas, where a week ago were rarely any animation, are now peace and quiet, and old William Lee Roberts, the eccentric Philadelphian who is at the Howland, and who does not like noisee of any kind, is at last beginning to have a good time.

All the proprietors of the hotels declare that they will keep open until Sept. 15. They always declare that about this time of the year, but generally about the 15th of September they lock the doors and nail up the windows and go away. This has not been a good season. It rained too much. Rain fell Saturdays, too, the day in the week that a hurdle always hopes will be fine. And Long Branch is a dreary place on a rainy day. John Hoey's Hollywood Hotel and Richard Mears's Scarboro probably made money. They are comparatively small houses. But the others did pretty well if they held their own.

The second full dress of the season was held to-night at the Norwood Casino. The beautiful building looked like a picture of fairyland. Among those present were Norman L. Munro and wife, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mrs. Freshman, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Walcott, Mrs. C. H. Green, D. H. Baise and wife, Theodore Wilson, J. C. Wilson, Dr. Meyer, J. W. Albaugh and wife, T. B. MacDonough, and Carroll Livingston.

Oliver Doud Byron, the actor and property holder, began his season here Wednesday. Everybody in Long Branch knows Byron personally, and so they all went to see him play in "The Lucide Track."

United States Senator McMillan arrived at the Elberon this week, and is pleasantly situated in one of the cottages. His family is with him.

The Rev. A. Vaughn Colston of Tuxedo Park has been at the Elberon for some days. Parke Godwin and wife arrived at the Elberon Tuesday evening. Merritt Trimble and wife are well-known New-Yorkers at the Elberon.

Mlle. Adele Lewing of Hanover gave a piano recital at the Elberon Casino Thursday night which was largely attended and highly enjoyed.

H. C. Haskin of New-York spent a few days at the Elberon in the early part of the week. He is to marry Miss Runyon, daughter of Chancellor Runyon, early in September.

Charles Frohman, the theatrical agent, came to the Howland Weanesday for a few days' rest.

E. V. Skinner, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, is at the West End.

Andrew Little of New-York is at the Scarboro. His wife and two daughters accompany him.

A. B. Carver and wife, leaders of Yonkers society, are at the West End.

BAR HARBOR FESTIVITIES

PHASES OF THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL LIFE.

THE KEBO VALLEY CLUB AND THE HOTELS—THEATRICALS, HOPS, AND DINNERS AMONG COTTAGERS.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—The Kebo Valley Club just now offers an interesting study between land interests and social interests. It is something that the landed interests here have been striving for for the last two years. It was completed the 1st of August, and since that time it has become the Mecca of all social doings. It is the policy of its projectors to make it this, and keep it this.

Kebo Valley is about a mile out of the village of Bar Harbor. It is a lovely spot, lying between two mountainous elevations. The clubhouse inside is inviting; the grounds about it extensive and well laid out. New roads have been made. Its social features are entirely for the benefit of members. No one can enter its grounds unless introduced by them and a fee paid. When anything is taking place on the grounds, such as a race or parade, any one can enter on payment of the sum asked, but this does not entitle him to enter the clubhouse. When a play is going on in the theatre—always by amateurs, club members—he can enter by paying, and the charge is never less than $2. During the month of its existence it has been a great success. The effort is to get all the social features centred there, and already some members demur against the extra tax of going so far away from their own cottages for affairs they used to hold at home.

Meanwhile it has, this one Summer of its existence, practically killed social life at the hotels. Those hostelries had been gradually becoming conventionalized by cottage influence. The old out-door, gay, noisy, rollicking piazza life was subsiding, the boating and picnicking was becoming less, but they still had their hops, at which the cottage people dropped in to join their friends staying at the house. The Kebo Valley, having a band of its own and two hops a week, has drawn off not only the cottagers, but their hotel friends. It is said that Mr. De Grosse Fox, who owns the Malvern, actually suggested that it was needless to have hops there at all—the Valley hops would suffice. But even the Malvern, "the millionaire hotel" here, asserted itself and had its hops, though it never extends general invitations. The St. Sauveur guests have taken the matter of dances out of the hands of the house management and manage them themselves, extending invitations to those they wish to have come. The Louisburg, the other leading hotel, aimed at a larger policy, even giving a supper with the hops, but, having them the same night as the Kebo Valley, it found it could not make them work.

Finally a number of the cottage people joined this week with the Louisburg guests and got up the finest ball of the season at that house last Tuesday evening. A similar thing was attempted for Rodick's two weeks ago, which, although not such a success as the affair at the Louisburg, brought back an echo of old times. All this shows the discontent that is brewing even among some of the cottagers over the Kebo Valley social monopoly.

The comic opera burlesque on "L'Afrioaine," talked about for weeks past, came off last Monday night at the Kebo Valley Club Theatre, and was appreciated by a packed and enthusiastic house. The witty and farcical little skit on serious work was composed some few years ago by Mrs. Alfred De Castro, the music adapted by Mrs. Johns, and was acted at two of the New-York theatres. It is a succession of well-known melodies from most familiar tune and opera arias, sometimes only a strain or two, and sometimes continued strains, and as a whole is "catchy" and pleasing. The plot is a tissue of impossible absurdities, but there is a chance for some very pleasing work, and this Mrs. De Castro and her assistants made the most of. Mrs. De Castro as "Inez De Castro, a blossom of Court civilization and a Princess," acted the leading soprano rôle. She has a sympathetic but not strong voice, and a knowledge of action and stage business far below the average amateur. Miss Charles as Whelan of Philadelphia acted "Selika, Queen of Madagascar, gorgeous, impulsive, and chic," and did it to perfection. Her voice is rich and of great range.

The men who took part were the baritone from Ohio, the Turpin, who has figured so much in the vaudevilles of late, Mr. Emmons, the timid little lover of the piece, "light-hearted, impecunious, and irresistible" Don Vasco da Gama, was Mr. Robert Morell of New-York, well known in private theatricals there. Mr. Paul Hunt played the impunzee and danced the cake walk to perfection. The chorus was very full and some of the prettiest society girls here were in it, notably Miss Lulu Morrie of Baltimore, Miss Violette, a sister of Mrs. Whelan, the Misses Hunt, Miss Anthon, Miss Brooke, Miss Cushing, Miss Price, and Miss Du Barry of New-York. The gentlemen choristers were Dr. Dunn and Mr. Dukar of New-Orleans, Gordon Prince of Boston, Mr. Landreth, Mr. Falls, and Dr. Kinnear of New-York. Dr. Chapman was stage manager and Mr. Whelan prompter. The proceeds will go over $1,000, which goes into the Kebo Club treasury. The opera was repeated on Wednesday night, half the profits going to the Bar Harbor Library.

An event of great interest to many of the men here were the Kebo Valley races, which came off Tuesday afternoon. There would have been a more thrilling time had there been several good rival riders for the large number of fine horses, which included three belonging to L. E. Wilmerding. Secretary Tracy's son-in-law, three belonging to Clyde De Vere Hunt of Boston, one to Arthur Palmer, one to Wolffe Yniles, one to E. H. McCullough, one to James T. Woodward, and several for the buckboard race belonging to Cleaves & Gould. All but "gentlemen riders" were excluded, and there happened to be only one expert gentleman rider, Clyde De Vere Hunt, and it soon became evident that he could win every race, polo ponies, hurdles, and all, if he chose. He won three out of five, holding back to let L. E. Wilmerding come in for one and J. T. Woodward for another. Hunt rode a different horse and mount in each event. Capt. Cup of Mr. Wilmerding's Molcok, and the hurdle race, one mile over five hurdles, for a silver tankard valued at $75, with one of his own.

The last social gathering attended by Mrs. John Mackay before leaving here was a musicale at Mizzenah, given by Mrs. William Hunt, at which Mr. Lang, the noted Boston pianist, played. Mrs. Charles T. Whelan, Mrs. De Castro, Messrs. Morell, Turpin, and others sang. Among others present were Mr. Charles T. Hunt, Count Foresta, Miss Violette, Mr. William Emmons, Jr., and Mrs. Clayton Johns. No woman ever came to Bar Harbor who made so many friends in the short space of a week as did Mrs. Mackay. Nor was her friendliness confined to the socially high. During her stay here a poor fellow, a waiter at the Louisburg, got crushed under the elevator, breaking two limbs and injuring another in three places. Among the first to render him personal attention was Mrs. Mackay, who paid him constant visits and gave him substantial aid while she staid, and was one of the first to suggest a subscription being raised. She did not want to leave here so soon, but was booked to sail Aug. 31, and must visit Newport before leaving. She intends to make a long stay here next time.

The Misses Garnee of New-York gave a fine musicale Tuesday, at which Mrs. Pemberton Hines sang, and Miss George Place of New-York also gave a musicale this week.

Mrs. A. C. Barney of New-York gave a *bal poudre* Friday evening, at which nearly all the loveliness, youth, and fashion of Bar Harbor were present. It is the first large affair held at Ban-y-Bryn, her new cottage. Among the features was the minuet, danced in the costumes of the olden time, for which there were regular daily rehearsals some days before the ball came off.

Among the finest dinners given this week was that by Mr. and Mrs. Anson Dorsel at the Malvern to thirteen guests Wednesday evening. Thursday evening Mrs. Charles T. How gave a dinner at the same house to the same number, and the same evening Mrs. C. B. Wright gave a dinner to a large party of young ladies at the Kebo Valley Club House.

William Walter Phelps and his daughter, Miss Marion Phelps, have been visiting the Blaine family at Stanwood during the week. They cannot remain much longer, as Mr. Phelps sails for Germany Sept. 7 to enter upon his new diplomatic duties. Thus all Mr. Blaine's political friends seem to find their way hither to have a word with the "Premier of the Nation," as somebody called him.

DOINGS AT SEABRIGHT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 24.—The event of the week was the subscription hop for the benefit of Prof. Becker and the orchestra of the Hotel Normandie on Thursday evening. A concert was held in the afternoon. The hop was a grand success and a number of the most prominent Summer guests participated in the dance.

There was lots of fun at the Shrewsburry the other night, the occasion being the annual cake walk of the waiters and other employes of the hotel. After the cake walk the guests took the floor and danced until a late hour. Ten colored couples walked for the cake. Besides the cake the best lady walker was to receive a prize of $8 and the best male walker a prize of $5. The next best walkers were to receive $5 each. The judges awarded the cake and the first prizes to George Hastings and Miss Josephine Washington. Timothy Holmes and Miss Martha Dennis secured the second prizes. Third prizes, of $3 each, were made up and presented to John Rutter and Miss Georgiana Bull.

Among the guests at the Octagon are Miss Pardew, Alexander Menton, Mrs. F. E. Johnstoh and children, Santiago; P. Cahill, Randolph F. Purdy, T. E. Manser, President of the East Side National Bank; Miss Bisser and L. H. Livingston of New-York; George E. Lemon and son and Mrs. Fannie Barrett of Washington, D. C., and Clarence Vanderveer of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Among the sojourners at the Peninsula are H. M. Johnston, wife and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spofford of New-York; the Rev. C. H. Small and family of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Peter L. Fay of St. Louis, and A. S. Chamberlain and family of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The following guests are being entertained at the Normandie: The Rev. Morris Kemp of St. Paul's Church, Alexander Green, Fisk, Miss Johnson Bennett, and Miss M. Freeman of New-York, Reuben Lyon of Bath, N. Y.; Gen. Joseph Carr and daughter and William Kemp of Troy, C. P. Peck of Albany, and F. C. Peck of Point Chautauqua, N. Y.

Among the Shrewsbury's guests are A. S. Brown of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Edward Ashley, V. De Escoriaza, and F. S. Winkoop and family of New-York, Commodore Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, and wife; Mrs. W. P. Didrickson of Staten Island, Frank D. Finley of London, England, and W. C. Bauer of Elizabeth.

LAKE HOPATCONG'S SEASON.

ATTRACTIONS AND GUESTS COMBINING TO LENGTHEN IT TO OCTOBER.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 24.—The season at Hopatcong has developed so remarkably that Manager Brookway of the big Hotel Breslin has decided to depart from precedent in keeping his establishment open until October. Each of the preceding seasons closed Sept. 15. The Breslin and the smaller hotels are still crowded to the doors, and the number of people preparing to spend September at the lake assures a continuance of the pleasant state of affairs. September finds the lake more beautiful than at any other time of the year, and those who settle for the month on the hill-bound shores may safely anticipate solid enjoyment.

The subscription ball given to Director Eppinger of the Breslin orchestra Saturday evening was the event of the season. The hotel people and cottagers attended in a body, and the parlors of the hotel never looked more brilliant. Director Eppinger's new "Breslin York," dedicated to Manager Brookway, was played for the first time, and copies of the pretty composition were distributed as souvenirs.

The fishing is still excellent, and remarkable catches are reported daily. Commissioner Eugene Blackford spends all of his spare time under a basket hat, with his hook beneath the stream.

Excursions of all sorts to the grounds at Nolan's Point have made that portion of the lake a lively one. Thousands have been at the grounds during the week.

Among the New-Yorkers registered at the Breslin during the week are Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Scarborough, R. C. Redfern, F. Rea, W. A. Whiting, N. C. Mille, W. A. Demlat, W. H. Raynor, H. Gills, George Hamilton, H. M. Lieford, Jr., Gen. J. M. Brannan of the United States Army, R. A. Brookes, Arthur H. Lamson, Miss Frank Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Johnson, S. Wheeler, George W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Andresen, Miss Andreseu, the Rev. Edward Harding, John T. Story, A. L. Bookman, L. Foster, Dr. F. Mortimer, George R. Crawford, Willis H. Knapp, Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, R. Cross, Wheatland, Thomas Cruse, Henri Thorcelene, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Venner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baldwin, Edward Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. Coulter, A. C. Gilman, and F. M.

WHEN SAILS BEAT STEAM

THE GOOD OLD TIMES ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

HOW THE WICKED BEST STOLE A SCHOONER AND HER COOK—THE MODEL OF THE ISLE OF PINES.

"There are some of the old Hudson River skippers left," said a veteran river Captain the other day—"the skippers, I mean, of the sailing craft that used to ply up and down before the steamers drove them out of business. They are great whittlers, and, strange to say, the stick they work upon always turns into the model of a boat. It is a curious fact that in the old days many of these carelessly whittled models served to mold the lines of some very fast sailing craft.

"One notable instance of this kind is that of the once famous and exceedingly fast sailing schooner, the Isle of Pines, which hailed from Port Ewen. The story goes that one Saturday afternoon Morgan Everson, an old and expert shipbuilder at Rondout, was sitting on a stick of timber in his shipyard. Beside him sat his most intimate friend and companion, Capt. 'Jim' Cogswell, as bluff and hearty an old skipper as ever sailed the North River. They were talking and whittling at the same time. Everson finally said: 'Jim, I'm tired of building vessels after the old lines. I believe that a departure from the old rules in the way of following out original ideas would benefit the trade and produce faster sailing craft.'

"'Hum!' said Cogswell; 'I dunno, but wot yer right, Morgan. How would this do for a model?' at the same time holding up the model of a schooner which he had whittled from a pine stick.

"'That's my idea to a dot,' said Everson. 'She is sharp in the bow, broad in the waist, and narrow in the stern, and will ride the roughest water on an even keel like a duck. Not too much depth of hold, but just sharp enough in the keel to prevent drift in bad weather. She looks like a pirate, and I'll gamble she could beat the Tom Powell.' That was the fastest steamboat on the North River at that time.

"After discussing the merits and demerits of the model for some time, Capt. Jim decided to build a craft after its lines. The vessel was built, but whether by Morgan Everson or not I do not know; but the fact that the predictions of Everson were fulfilled remains, as the Isle of Pines was not only the fastest sailing craft of her class that ever sailed the Hudson River, but the Atlantic Ocean as well. The schooner was commanded for many years by Capt. Cogswell's son-in-law, Capt. 'Bill' Southard, and made long voyages to the West Indies and South America, where she came very near being cast away several times. She became famous for her quick passages.

"An amusing story is told about Capt. Ezra Salter, who owned the famous old schooner Macedonian, the first three-master that ever appeared on the Hudson. A way back in the thirties she lay tied up to the wharf in Hudson. Her crew were all ashore amusing themselves, except the negro cook, Tenyck Tiedhurst, who was busy about the vessel. At that time a notorious character named Jake Best lived on Diamond-street, in Hudson, where he kept a disreputable resort. The Sheriff was after him and his two sons, one called Jockey and the other George, for some petty offenses.

"To get away from the Sheriff old Jake and the boys, both of whom were strapping young fellows of nineteen or twenty years, boarded the Macedonian, and after having locked the colored cook in the forecastle they hoisted sail, cast off the lines, and set sail down the river. They were soon out of sight. Some time after Capt. Salter came down to the dock and found his vessel gone. He was told that Jock Best and his old man had her and had gone down the river.

"There was no fast mail or telegraph in those days to intercept them, so most of the intelligence we carried by mail coaches and post riders or by steamboats as slow as the sailing craft on the river, if not slower. The result of Capt. Salter's visit to Hudson that time was that the Bests took the Macedonian and went on a cruise with her to the West Indies, being gone over eight months. Being plentifully supplied with money when they ran away with the schooner, they ran into Baltimore and took aboard a cargo for trading purposes. After having made their trip they wrote to Capt. Salter to meet them in New-York. This he did, and having effected a compromise with the authorities for the theft of the vessel, which had been reported, the Bests shared with Capt. Salter the profits of the voyage as a remuneration for his lost time and the use of his vessel. Capt. Salter was often heard to say after that that it was the most profitable voyage for him that the Macedonian ever made. After their settlement with Capt. Salter, their scrape having blown over, the Bests returned to Hudson. The Macedonian and her master were afterward cast away and lost in a storm at Fortune Island.

"In those days many of the mails, all the produce, and nearly all the passengers from the landings along the river were carried by sailing vessels. A steamboat was looked upon by the seamanry of the river town as a production of Satan and a thing to be avoided. Whenever a farmer along the bank of the river wanted to take passage or ship freight, he would watch for the first vessel coming down the river and signal it by blowing a horn. The vessel thus signaled would haul close inshore and take whatever he had to offer. Sometimes races were sailed between noted vessels all the way from Albany to New-York. A coming race would be advertised for weeks in advance. On the day on which the race was to come off the banks of the river would be lined with people, many of whom had come miles from the interior towns to witness the race, and the interest manifested in the possible success of the favorite far exceeded that now seen at modern regattas.

"Two of the most famous racers of the old time were the schooners Commodore Porter, commanded by Capt. Hiram Wilbur, and the Jonathan Bowen, commanded by Capt. Titus Whitmore. These schooners hailed from Troy, and carried grain and other produce to the New-York markets. They would generally leave Troy at the same hour on the same day and race down the river full tilt all the way to New-York. Every skipper who saw them coming under their cloud of canvas would immediately make tracks to get his vessel out of their way, as they sailed like thn wind, nip and tuck, sometimes one leading, sometimes the other. Whoever get in their way was sure to be run down. After they had passed, every vessel going their way would chase them, until I have seen them sail into port at New-York with a fleet at their heels that looked like the coming of an Armada.

"The sloops Fatty-Harriet, Capt. Lyman Taylor, and the Sheldrake, Capt. Eben Baker, were also famous sailers, likewise the Pierre Van Cortlandt, owned and commanded by Capt. Jacob Yonng. Thern is a tale extant among the old-time boatmen in Rondout that Young once left the mouth of the creek just as the steamboat Chancellor Livingston was leaving from the dock at Rhinebeck. Knowing the sailing qualities of his craft, Capt. Young swore a big round Plattdeutsche oath and vowed that the Pierre Van Cortlandt could beat with her sails any vessel run by sea-kontle power. As by that he gave his trousers a hitch and ordered every stitch of canvas stretched that the vessel would carry. This being done he started for the Chancellor Livingston. The race began about even, and as there was good wind favoring the sloop, the story goes that the Pierre Van Cortlandt beat the steamboat into New-York by nearly an hour.

"Many of the old skippers who commanded the famous sailing fleet on the Hudson are now dead, and the majority of the old vessels have either been broken up or lost on sea. Among the old Captains who are still alive are Isaac P. Getty of Troy, A. W. Gilbert, L. H. Tupper, and George O. Tupper of West Troy; Dan Youngs, William Southard, Cornelius Teu Broeck, Elias Myers, and Hugh Lynch of Kingston."

A GRAVEDIGGER PASSES A BAD NIGHT.

Philadelphia Exchange.

A few nights ago while a party of young men and women were walking under the shade trees skirting the Lafayette Cemetery, they were startled by a number of wild cries issuing from the centre of that burying ground. The hour was about 9, and although there were twenty persons about, none of them at first could muster enough courage to go in. Then some of them, guided by the sound, made their way between the graves to a vault near the centre of the cemetery. The vault top rises only a few inches above the ground, but there are a number of holes piercing its sides, and the investigators threw themselves prone before this.

For a time they could see nothing. Then one of the watchers discovered the outlines of a moving form, and another piercing cry rent the air. Satisfied now that the thing within was a ghost, the men sprang to their feet and ran like mad for the streets. The mystery was not explained until Officer Smith passed that way. Just as he reached the vault in question he noticed the white face of a man who was lying on the floor inside. He promptly broke in the door and found James N. Clarke, one of the gravediggers, in a half unconscious condition, leaning against the side of the vault. It was some minutes before he could talk. Then he said:

"I came into the vault yesterday afternoon to do some work. There are seventeen bodies here. As I entered, the door closed with a bang, and I saw that I was caught. The lock is a spring lock and opens only from the outside. At first I launched, but as no one came to my relief I soon quit that. When night came I was thoroughly frightened. There was no run in the prospect of passing a whole night in a narrow vault with seventeen corpses. Then I shrieked for help, but no one came. I must have fainted, for when I awoke the sun was shining. I knew no one would pass in my way, so I set to work and began to dig my way into the open air. I knew I could make it, for I had my pick and shovel with me. I worked all night, and when I got out I was so weak that I could hardly walk. I'm going into some other business now."

BLACK BASS IN MINNESOTA.

There are hundreds of lakes in Otter Tail County, Minn. Many of them are land-locked. Others are connected with the Northwestern river systems. Through one chain of lakes the Red River flows to Hudson's Bay. Through other chains rivers flow to empty into the Mississippi River and to swirl and eddy or to smoothly flow through the wheat, corn, cotton, and sugar regions to the Gulf of Mexico. As a rule, the lakes that have outlets and inlets are not very deep and their waters are not cold. They are the fitting homes of wall-eyed pike, of yellow perch, of rock bass, of pickerel, and occasionally a colony of black bass live in one of these lakes. The land-locked lakes are exceedingly deep, and in their icy waters game fish abound.

The other day when I was in St. Paul I heard so much talk in hotel offices and in clubhouses of six-pound black bass that I burned with desire to catch one of these game fish, so that I too could tell to open-mouthed friends how the fish had made an eight-ounce rod bend and what a long, hard fight he made before I landed him. Voicing my desires, a friend led me into a corner remote from listening ears of fishermen who might be discussing as business men and whispered in my left ear: "Go to McDonnnid's Lake, in Otter Tail County, stay there two days; you will catch a dozen six-pound bass, and while catching them you will land a hundred three-pound bass." And he nodded his head knowingly and winked sagaciously at me.

So I hastened to McDonnald's Lake. Arrived here, I found the lake to be a beautiful sheet of water that is surrounded by low, tree-clad hills. Three years ago, before the dry period that has burned and blasted Northern Minnesota set in, Big and Little McDonnald Lakes were one body of water. True, there was a long, boulder-strewn bar that stretched from headland to headland, and on which the water was not more than three feet deep, but the two lakes, as far as fish were concerned, were one body of water. But the surface of the lake has been lowered five feet by evaporation during the three years, and this boulder-strewn bar is now two feet out of water. This lowering of water in land-locked lakes has been general in Northern Minnesota, and it clearly indicates the severity and long continuance of the drought. Little McDonnald Lake has an area of about 100 acres. Big McDonnald Lake covers about 2,000 acres. The water in both lakes is very clear, so clear that fish can be seen swimming thirty feet below the surface, and it is icy cold. Yesterday I dropped a 120 foot line in Little McDonnald Lake without getting bottom, but I did get a ten-pound pike as I towed away from that deep hole.

In these two lakes live black bass and pike, of age and width, and presumably of wisdom. There are redhorse suckers, clickerel, nod small whitefish in the cold water, but redhorse and whitefish do not bite at bait-covered hooks, and as for pickerel, they are killed and thrown away as soon as possible when caught, and as they float with their white bellies upward abusive remarks are made about pickerel in general, and the particular clickerel that was last killed in derided. Arrived at the lake, I engaged a board with a German named Kerbs, and then he and I walked to a near-by marsh to catch frogs for bait. The frogs caught, we walked to the lake, and he shortened the way by telling of his experiences in Minnesota, of the trials and hardships he endured while cutting a farm out of the forest. His life was one so common among the Germans and one so rare among Americans—a life of toil, of self-denial, and of the most rigid economy. And at forty-five he is an old, worn-out man—and for his life's work he can show 160 acres of thin, sandy land and a log house and some outbuildings.

Arrived at the lake, we got into a boat, and while rowing to a great patch of lily pads that grew a little bay my host suggested that I troll for pike. I attempted to let out 160 feet of line, at the end of which was one of those pretended and brightly-colored fish that ever revolve when in the water around three hooks that nestle among bright feathers, but before eighty feet were out I felt a sharp jerk on the line, and I struck heavily to feel a fish of size. Quickly the German swung the boat broadside to the fish, and cheerfully he prophesied that the fish was a bass. I pulled and pulled, and finally got the fish, a immense pike, alongside the boat. Reaching down, the German grabbed the line and lifted the fish into the boat.

"A plokerel!" he said scornfully. "He is not good. I will kill him and throw him into the lake for other fish to feed on," and he drew his knife.

In vain I pleaded that the fish was a pike, not a pickerel; that he was good to eat, that good fishes should not be thrown away. Calmly the German listened; then he said emphatically:

"This is a plokerel. They are not good." Then he unconsciously cleaned the fish from the backbone and threw him overboard, saying: "You have eaten many fish already, now other fish will eat you. How you like it? Ha, ha!" And he rowed away happy at heart.

As we approached the shores of the bay where the lily pads grew in yellow fringe the German called my attention to a wild duck that was swimming among the lily pads. "That duck," said he, "has a nest under these two small trees on the shore," indicating two small willow trees with outstretched oar. "There are ten eggs in it. Now, when these eggs hatch the fool duck will fetch her young into the water where the lily pads grow, and the pickerel and pike and bass will eat them." I agreed with that view of the case, and believed that the duck was the biggest dummer and that she would lose all her children.

In the bay the water was calm. We approached to within twenty yards of the lily pads, and then, as the German noiselessly and slowly paddled the boat on a line parallel to the aquatic plants and east to the edge of the pads, I began trolling

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

PREPARING FOR AN ACTIVE FALL SEASON.

SOME BOOMS THAT HAVE PETERED OUT—FORMULATING GRIEVANCES IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

All the brokers in the real estate market are busy with preparations for the Fall season which is about to open. It is said that more sales are booked for next month at the Exchange than during any previous September since the organization of that body. October promises to be still more active, and there is every reason to expect that during the rest of the year brokers will be able to report a good business in auction sales.

There are no large estates to be disposed of so far as reported during the Fall months, but it will surprise those who are watching the real estate market closely if the aggregate of business shall in any way fall short of that of the closing months of last year. Those brokers who deal almost entirely in private sales also express themselves well satisfied with the situation and the outlook. They report negotiations already in progress which promise to open the Fall season briskly. Builders who will put the result of their operations in the newly-settled district upon the market during the coming three or four months seem likewise well satisfied with the season's work. They say that the demand for new houses in these sections of the city is unprecedented, and, without making any adv ance it, business men are quietly looking over the field of new operations and buying homes for themselves at figures that pay the builders. Altogether, the season bids fair to be fully up to the average in prosperity.

At this time of year, when sales are dull, property owners and dealers are apt to indulge in retrospect. In general they have no fault to find with the course of the market since the present year began. Property has held its own in every part of the city. There have been no great advances anywhere and losses have been kept at a minimum. In a very few cases builders, who were ambitious beyond their means, have been obliged to sacrifice, but scarcely a case of importance has occurred, and there have been e failures or embarrassments to provoke more than passing notice. The number of foreclosures during the season will be much less than in any previous year, and, except in foreclosure sales, there have been practically no forced sales. Accordingly, the warm weather months have brought little satisfaction to those who have remained in town in the hope of picking up bargains. Even during foreclosure sales the market has been amply protected against buyers of this class, property bringing very close to its value in almost every instance. It may be truly said that the market is in strong hands.

Speculative buying continues quite active in the upper parts of the city, both below and beyond the Harlem River. Buying of this kind is still possible to acquire property in block. Purchases of this kind will be retailed upon the market during the next two months. It is the common experience of those who offer large pieces of property in the annexed district that they use obtain quick and good profits at auction, and it is a very pleasant and quite a safe method of turning over a small fortune to advantage in a short time.

The same is true in regard to suburban property, notably of property in Brooklyn. No large sales of Brooklyn lots are yet announced, but the season would be incomplete without at least one or two of them, and it is not at all likely that buyers will be disappointed in this respect. A peculiarity of the Brooklyn sales so far has been that the property was offered at the Exchange, where bidders could judge of it only by maps, it brought some 30 per cent. more than neighboring property which was sold on the premises. It should be said, however, that this was not due to any disillusionizing process, but it was simply because the crowd at the Exchange was very much larger than on the premises, and bidding is always better in a large crowd than in a small one.

There is a good deal of inquiry for property on Manhattan Island, north of the present terminus of the elevated road. The roadways in that section of the city are in excellent condition, and offer strong temptations to that class of householders who are fond of driving. Abundance of land may be bought there at very low prices, compared with the value of lots in the more thickly-settled part of the city, and people of moderate income find it possible to secure land and erect houses to their own liking without a large outlay. Although this situation explains the creation of new villa neighborhoods in the upper part of Washington Heights, there are other and stronger inducements than the chance to get a pleasant home cheaply that control the majority of purchases in that section.

In the opinion of nearly every large dealer in property that values on Washington Heights must soon begin to take rapid upward strides. There have been land booms up there before, with a reaction for every boom. Property in the upper part of the Boulevard, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, is offered in the market at about half the price which was paid for it ten years ago. Its value will average, indeed, fully 40 per cent. lower than it was held at as far back as 1870. Lots which formerly brought from $12,500 to $14,000 each can now be had for about $6,000. The purchasers at the high figures must eot only debit themselves with the original purchase price, but also with large assessments and regularly-recurring tax charges. It seems simply impossible that values should go lower. They have remained at the present ebb for several years. A good deal of money of ebrewd investors is now going into that section. Those who buy are practically acquiring lots for about te average amount of the assessments upon them during the last ten years.

At one time it was thought that property on Tenth-avenue from One Hundred and Sixtieth-street to One Hundred and Eighty-first-street was certain to enjoy a speedy advance. The average value of lots in that section is from $3,500 to $4,000. That was the average also at the time the boom began ten or twelve years ago. It was been regarded by those who bought as almost certain that when the new Washington Bridge should be completed property along that section of Tenth-avenue would at least double and possibly quadruple in value. Assessments and taxes have been heavily piled upon it, the cable road has been extended slueg it, and the Washington Bridge, now completed, meets every expectation of those who assured themselves that it would be the handsomest structure in the world. But values have not advanced a dollar, and there are many lots in that stretch that could tell a story of financial disappointment and wreckage. The class of investors who believe in waiting for property until no one wants it are beginning to acquire some of these lots, and it is almost inevitable that they will be well repaid for the venture.

A similar experience has been inflicted upon speculators who went into the market about ten years ago and bought up Manhattanville. At that time lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street were selling at about $3,000. Lots in Manhattanville, which lies between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street leade on the west side of the city, and which might properly enough be considered part of the same neighborhood, were considered cheap at from $2,000 to $3,000. Indeed, speculators were almost unanimously of the opinion that the disparity in values between the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street lots and the Manhattanville lots was not justified in reason, and that rather than pay the larger price for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street lots people would go into Manhattanville and thus make a handsome profit to the owners of property there. Within these eight years lots on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street have advanced from $3,000 to about $30,000 each and from $2,000 to $2,000 will still buy the majority of lots in Manhattanville. It is not the opinion of those who follow the Fabian policy in real estate that it is a good time to put money into Manhattanville. They do not believe that this long stagnation of values can last for more than another season, and they feel quite certain that when the upward turn shall begin there will be something like a boom in that section.

As the time approaches for the visit of the State Senate Committee to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, property owners are taking measures to formulate their grievances so that they may be presented to the committee in compact and intelligible form. The various property owners' associations have been holding union meetings and have appointed committees representative of the matters that need assistance or reform. It is believed that discussion will evolve a conservative presentation of facts to the committee, although, to judge from the talk of some of the property owners, nothing short of a divorce from this city will be satisfactory.

There certainly seems to be ground for the complaints in the upper wards. Except in favored sections, the streets are in horrible condition. Water and gas are luxuries in many of them. In not a few of them, indeed, it is uncertain where the street lines run, and people who have bought property with reference to see map, which appeared to be duly authenticated, have found themselves after purchase confronted with a new and revised map, which left them in doubt as to their property lines. The measeet of streets down town is in good order compared with some of the main thoroughfares in the Twenty-third Ward. Out of the $1,000,000 specially set aside for new pavements property owners have been unable to secure any appropriation whatever for that part of the city. They have to de without ordinary improvements, and are denied the betterments which the owners of property down town expect as a matter of course, but at the same time they are taxed up to the full limit. They think it is about time for some of the taxes to bring tangible benefit to their property.

Although no definite means of securing the desired results have yet been devised, it seems to ne the unanimous opinion that the district should be taken out of the exclusive control of the Department of Public Parks. A petition to this effect will certainly have the strongest support of property owners, and it is not likely to meet with opposition from any source. There is reason to believe that the Park Commission ers themselves, who feel burdened with these extraneous cares, will gladly second any effort to place the annexed district under another kind of government.

ENGLAND'S AFRICAN FOES.

FACTS ABOUT THE SOUDANESE AND FIGHTING DERVISHES.

England, it seems, is constantly at war. To protect her vast empire, on which the sun never sets, requires the incessant expenditure of millions of money and thousands of priceless human lives. At present the readers of American papers see accounts of contests waged on the hot sands of Egypt between Gen. Grenfell's forces and the dervishes. Just what a dervish may be perhaps very few can tell. A writer in the *Saturday Review* gives some interesting facts in regard to England's African foes:

"It has been more than once pointed out here," he says, "that the so-called dervishes are no more or little more dervishes than any other African Moslems. As a fact, every follower of Mohammed is a 'dervish' in some sense or other of the word. Your donkey boy in Cairo or at Girgeh or at Zagazig, or, le short, anywhere throughout the length of the land, is a dervish—hsloegs, that is, to some sect or section, more or less fanatical, of orthodox Mussulman faith. Some of these sects are more popular in one place than in another. The Rufayeh, for example, are the most common in Lower Egypt, but others are almost equally numerous. An immense multitude of the Saidieh order used to prostrate themselves under the hoofs of their Sheykh's horse at the annual Doseh, or trsdiez, now abolished. Many of these men were waiters at hotels and servants in private families. The great Ahmedieh order, which especially affects the cult of Byemsh, is perhaps the most numerous in all Northern Africa; but new cslts, and with them new orders, are constantly levadieg the old, both in Arabia and Egypt. We hear lese now than formerly of the Wahabos, who at one time threatened to overrun eot oely Arabia but Persia, and even India.

"The present Mahdist movement is somewhat of the same kind in the senese of its vogaries, but differs essentially from any of the sectarian divisions of Lower Egypt. The Mahdist dervish belongs to a wholly different slass from the Saidieh or Rufayeh Egyptiae who makes your bed, or mieds your horse, or rowe your boat. He is an Arab of pure blood, whiter than the average Europeae, handsome to e high degree, with pronounced features, sometimes almost Jewish in type, aed ae air of pride and probity, coupled with a politeness and geseral superiority at first eight most engaging and ie-exciting. His is known among the dwellers in the Nile Valley, not as a dervish, but as a *jellab* —pronounced in Egypt 'sellab'—a term which means a merchant, and, for reasoes only too good, has of late years decored a merchant of one commodity only, namely, slaves. The silver on the Nile received sad blows aed discouragement during the reles of such Viceroys as Baker Pasha and Gordon, and took to honest merchandise, snch as ivory, feathers, henna, seuna, and the hides of antelopes and leopards. During the short but prosperous period indicated the jellabs might have been seen in Nubia or at Assouan with their cargoes, aed it was difficult to coeceive a more jolly-looking fellow, with that natural maeners, their exquisite roces of white cashmere, and their scarfs of priceless needlework, with the stories yoe heard from the pseudo sround, who still dreaded aed hated themstories of theft, oppression, rapine, lust, and cruelty for its own sake, such as would make both a hearer's sare to tingle. These are the men whom the present turn of affairs has rendered desperate. By their own doieg they have closed the legitimate market they eece enjoyed, and their fanaticism has strung up their wrath has shrunk, while the countless heroines whom under Ismael Paeha they were enebled to carry into Egypt are now at a mature age sole to retaliate on their old oppressors end to revenge the eyes of slaughtered fathers and outraged mothers upon the remnants of the hated jellabs.

"To speak of these black troops as 'natives' is somewhat incorrect. A few, a mere baedful, are of a secued geeeration from those originally imported; but the bulk of the 'Soodaneee regiments' have been imported by these very Arab traders, and remember personally, or by tradition or their elders, how they came into the Egyptian house of bondage, what horrors of tortere they endorsent at the hands of these lordly jellabs, and how, finally, after undergoing and surviving, while thoneands perished beside them, these horrors, they were seized by connivance of the Egyptian Government, and, uedar the name of liberated slaves, were put into training for the army. The supply of these soldiers is not, as some authorities seem to think, inexhaustible. Mr. Stanley took away with him a goodly contingent; aeuther contingent has perished at Suakin aed on the Nile; but of those that remain it may safely be said that for war in so hot a region, aed especially against the slave dealers, (whom we plainly as 'dervishes' above all other dervishes,) they are most useful, and may eventually be of further ses as showing an example to the fellah soldier.

"The great drawback to their employmnt ie their inherent savagery. They are reckless of the lives of others with much difficulty preserved; and when they come hand to hand with their former masters the uehappy jellah has but a poor ohaece. When, at Suakin last Autnme, they were ordered to charge a trench full of dervishes, they went forward with reckless fury, outstripping their European officers and, oocepying simultaneously both ends of the trench, literally raked it from end to end with their fire, leaving not a single man alive. How far they are to be depended on before other troops we have no means of knowing. The few Egyptian regiments who were led to dire defeat by the ex-Khedive's son in the Turkish and Russian war were largely composed of these black slaves, then newly imported by the jellabs, hastily drilled, led by Turkish or Egyptian officers, and exposed to the one elemental condition of which they had previously known nothing—intense cold. They had been parhoiled under the equator and roasted in the desert, but seow and frost were too much for them. They had, moreover, no special grudge against the Russian—on the contrary, if they had been long enough in Egypt, they caenot but have learesd to hate the Turk.

"Their Moslem fanatiesm, if it hae ever existed, had not had time to grow; and, unlike the jellahs, the coldiars of the Czar had never hinted, as the soldiers of Sir Evelyn Wood Grenfell it is different. Their own recollections of early life—what they have heard from their comrades—what has been told to them by the unhappy refugees on Nubian territory of the vengeance wreaked by the 'dervishes' on the unresisting villagers of the Upper Nile after the fall of Khartoum—these and many other considerations which it is not very easy for the English traveler to fatbom make the black soldier an implacable foe to the white-faced jellab who murdered his mother and bnreed his village and subjected himself to every indignity and bodily torment that the most refined system of cruelty could inveet. There is something more than the mere irony of fate in the fact that the same tender-hearted members of Parliament who nre obliged by circumstances to coedone cattle-hunging and to ignore the heavy sending of widow and the fatherless are also constrained to cheer the slave dealer and to decry his now for a time triumphant victim.

"The triumph of the negro soldier may not last long. How far the conscript fellah will be able to take his place is a qeestion which the experience of the future can alone solve. At present all the battleg is against him. True, he is very obedient to English officers, regular and punctual in his recimental duties, scrupulously sober—a point to which he far excels his sable comrades—orderly, clean, and, considering the miseries of his lot, torn from his family and his farm and condemned for no fault of his own to what he looke upon as penal servitude for an indefinite period, wouderfully cheerful. Soldierlike he is not and never will be. He and his sense of humor will not cover the black coil for too many asserations to make it possible for him to stand as upright as the drill sergeant would have him. As to fightieg, he might do wonders behind walls and especially in the protection of his native village. On the hated 'Jeleh,' the stony land where no water is, unlike the negro, he is out of his element."

A MEAN TRICK.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20.

Mr. Chugwater (laying down the morning paper and shaking his head pensively)—How strangely that "thirteen" superstition keens coming up! Something I have just read reminds me of a sight I saw yesterday. A gang of men were carrying a large iron column across the sidewalk. I had to wait till they get out of the way. I couldn't help thinking what a terrible accident might happen if any of them should stumble, and before I knew it I was counting them. There were exactly thirteen! Just as they got to the outer edge of the walk one of the men—

Mrs. Chugwater and the children (breathlessly)—Yes!

Mr. Chugwater (picking up his paper again) —Called out, "Let 'er go, boys!" and they dumped it on the ground without the slightest accident. You see you can't always—

Mrs. Chugwater and the children (disappointed and indignant)—Now, that's real mean!

THE COTTON WORMS.

From the New-Orleans Times-Democrat, Aug. 17.

That one drug house in Vicksburg should receive orders for fifteen tons, or 30,000 pounds, of paris green in one day demonstrates the extent of the apprehension felt by cotton planters concerning the cotton worms in the large area of country tributary to or trading with that city. With the cotton worms apparently so formidable in their second generation, the third generation, which forms a vast increase over its pregenitors, may do very serious damage. It is extremely unfortunate, if it be true, that the available supply of paris green has been already exhausted. It is likely that far more than the amount already sead will be needed for a month to come. Where these pests are unchecked by poison, in their third generation, they have been known to ravage cotton fields and leave the stalks as bare of foliage in the latter part of August and September as they are in early February before being pulled up and burned preparatory to the planting of a new crop.

HOW A SEA GULL WAS DROWNED.

Some fishermen while engaged near Belfast, Ireland, picked up a large sea gull which was seen approaching the boat, with wings outspread, floating on the water, but quite dead. The men were puzzled to account for the progress it made through the water, as it went faster than the boat; but as it came near it was found that wound securely round the body and under the wings was a string which they discovered was attached to a large paper kite then flying above them at a considerable height. The kite had furnished the propelling power. The bird had evidently, while flying at Belfast, got entangled in the string of a boy's kite, had been unable to extricate itself, and, taking to the sea, had been drowned in its efforts to obtain freedom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A Good Thing.

The advertiser has just taken in under foreclosure nine houses, varying in size from 18 to 21 feet, all brick and brownstone, 3 stories and basement, on 115TH-ST., between FIFTH and LENOX AVENUES.

BUTLER'S PANTRY EXTENSION.
TWO BATHROOMS.
PARQUET FLOORS.
CABINET TRIM.
SANITARY PLUMBING.
DECORATIONS AND GAS FIXTURES.
CELLARS CONCRETED, DRY, AND AIRY.
FAULTLESS IN EVERY DETAIL.

An opportunity is here offered principals to secure a first-class house and lot under original cost. Terms to suit.

Also a three-story and basement brownstone house, with extension, No. 26 West 120th-st., elegantly finished and decorated, gas fixtures, &c., complete. Will be sold on easy terms.

Apply to A. PAGELOW, Attorney, 152 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN TO PROMPT HOUSE BUYERS.

FOR SALE—Two of the most comfortably and well built new 20-foot three-story and basement private dwellings, in restricted block, between Park and Lexington avs.

No equal for the money on the island; strictly first-class in every respect. Call and see them for yourself. 120 and 122 East 95th-st.

A—FOR SALE, ON LENOX HILL, the very attractive three-story private dwelling, NO. 42 EAST 72D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.; admirably arranged, elegant, and substantial. PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO EVERY STORY. MCCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects, Office, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st. House open.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE CLOSE to 5th-av. on 9th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 40th sts.; also many others on 5th and Madison avs. Permits of DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr., 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

ALL THE NEW HOUSES WEST OF Central Park are sold; numerous bargains to offer; purchasers will save much time by first consulting me. F. R. HOUGHTON, 72d-st., southwest corner 9th-av.

MANUFACTURERS, WHO FOR ECONOMical reasons may desire to change their locations and secure improved facilities and permanent advantages, are invited to correspond with T. E. WATTERS, Secretary Board of Trade, Rome, N. Y.

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BUYERS OF HOUSES WILL DO WELL TO examine the attractions of the elegant house No. 176 West 75th-st.; it is unique in many features; beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co.; always open.

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115 WEST 47TH-ST.—THREE-STORY BROWNstone; $22,000; big bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

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F. W. DUNTON, 11 John-st., New-York, or to P. H. CASSIDY, N. Y. and R. Beach R. R., Long Island City; NEWS AGENT, L. I. R. R. Depot, Flatbush av., Brooklyn; A. M. REED'S OFFICE, Bushwick, L. I.; JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN, Civil Engineer, 230 Atlantic-av., East New-York, or at office on the premises.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

For sale, price $20,000, modern residence of the late Jefferson Gardner, in village of Lansingburg, 8 miles from the busy manufacturing city of Troy, N. Y. Communication by steam and electric roads; street cars to station; 8 acres finely-cultivated land; noble view of Hudson River Valley; two-story lodge, barn, shady lawns, terraces; grove, with fountain; flowers, kitchen garden; walks and drives; arbor, grape trellis, nursery, vineyard, &c. Land may be divided into thirty-one lots, 20x120, and four villa sites, 75x150. The increasing popularity of Fitchburg railroad renders this an unusual opportunity for speculation. Terms easy. Inquire of J. WRIGHT GARDNER, or E. E. BETTS, Executors, Troy, N. Y.

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247 Lewis-st., between 7th and 8th sts.
22.3x ailent 86, with three-story brick and two-story brick extension and two-story brick in rear. Maps at auctioneers', 78 Liberty-st.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A REFINED SCOTCH WIDOW, 33, WOULD like position with old couple or widower's family; best care given to growing children; also do the cooking; where there is girl kept; best references given and required. Call or address Mrs. King, 1,502 1st-av.

A FRENCH GIRL, 22, FIVE MONTHS FROM Paris, speaking little English, desires class in store or to teach children; best of references. Address F. C., Box 202 Times Office.

COMPANION, &c.—A lady wishes to recommend a young lady of culture and refinement as companion or nursery governess. Address I. I. B., care of J. G. Brooks, 120 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By well-educated North German girl as chambermaid; understands the duties of lady's maid. Address M. D., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat American girl as chambermaid and laundress; good worker; city or country; good references. Call at 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts., over hat store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; city reference. Call or address 101 West 55th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By respectable young woman, as good cook in private family in city; do coarse washing; good city reference. Address K. S., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By American Protestant as good cook and baker in small plain family; country preferred; city reference. Address Mrs. L. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a middle-aged American woman in a small family as cook; light work; smell pay; references, and advertiser seen at 116 East 28th-st., from 2 to 5.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, desserts; laundress's helper; country preferred; city reference. Call at 226 West 28th-st.

COOK.—By young woman; no objection to do coarse washing; city reference from last employer; city or country. Call at 306 East 32d-st, first floor.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; excellent baker; good city reference. Call Monday at 306 West 41st-st., room 9.

COOK.—By respectable Frenchwoman as first-class cook; one year in this country. Call or address at present employer's, 60 East 52d-st.

COOK.—By a French cook; good references. Address A. L., 322 West 18th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable women to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; willing and obliging. Call at 359 6th-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Address Mrs. O'Brien, 405 East 72d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; $1 50 per day; city or country; city reference. Address D. D., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker few more customers to go out by the day; terms reasonable; references. Address Mrs. G., 222 East 76th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; will go by the day; fitting a specialty; terms moderate. Call, three days, at 160 East 47th-st., third flat.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day or week; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address M. E. Potter, 163 East 32d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman; excellent cook; will do entire work of small family, except washing; apartment house preferred; good city references. Address N. Y., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong young girl, lately landed; is very willing and obliging. Call at 418 West 53d-st., three flights, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do the work of one or two in family; city reference. Address Johansoo, 225 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, cutter, and fitter; best city references. Address M. L., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly-competent dressmaker, seamstress, and first-class packer; city or country; unexceptionable city references. Address letters 217 West 35th-st., French store.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; three years' city reference from last place. Address M. L., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a good woman as first-class laundress or would do housecleaning; by the day; best city reference. Call at 310 3d-av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored girl as laundress in a boarding house, or as chambermaid. Call at 132 West 19th-st., top floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly experienced; French; kindergarten elementary branches; fancy needlework; excellent German; highest references; all improvements; healthful home and comfort; willing to travel. Address B. D., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By comoetent German Protestant woman; would like care of two or three children; has been taking care of children before and teaching in a kindergarten; no objection to country; reference. Call, Monday, at 157 West 21st-st., first flight.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as experienced infant's nurse; understands full care from birth; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Address M. A., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a woman as thorough infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; used to bring up on bottle; city or country; city reference. Address E., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a well-educated young girl, speaking French, German, and English fluently, as nurse and seamstress. Address Clarice, Box 85 159 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; takes care of baby or one or two children; four years' city reference. Call, Monday, at 224 West 35th-st., one flight.

NURSE.—French; just arrived from Europe; good seamstress; very fond of children. Call or address Children, 143 West 17th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a French person as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Apply to E. M., 322 West 18th-st.

OPERATOR.—Assist dressmaker; white work; day or week. Call or address Miss Walsh, 1,385 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, curtains, cushions, slip covers, lambrequins; Turkish rugs mended and other upholstery work; first-class references. Address Upholstress, Box 395 Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; in a private family; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. Call at 160 West 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; take butler's place; or as parlormaid or chambermaid; highest city testimonials; country preferred; last employer can be seen. Address M. J., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take home family washing. Call or address Mrs. Seltz, 339 East 25th-st.

WASHING.—By good laundress; family wash. Have good homs; good references. Call at 440 West 37th-st.

WASHING.—By a woman; understands washing and ironing; work at her home or would go out by the day; city reference. Call at 206 East 38th-st.

WET NURSE.—By young Swedish woman as wet nurse; baby 3 weeks old; doctor's reference. Call at 159 East 53d-st.

YOUNG FRENCH GIRL WOULD LIKE TO take charge of two children. Address 110 East 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

COPYIST.—By a young man, aged 23; any kind of clerical work; ten years' experience; best of references. Address Garnett, Box 112 Times Office.

MALES.

A MAN, AGED 30, SINGLE, PLEASING APpearance, desires position of any kind in any capacity; janitor, watchman, &c.; recently clerk in hardware and notion store; reference. Address K., Box 12 153 4th-av.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A POSITION as assistant to lecturer; best of references; satisfactory city reference for both positions. Address N. L., Box 198 Times Office.

BUTLER, VALET, AND GENERAL INDOOR Servant.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with the le duties; as reference can certify; best city reference. Address J. P., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent butler; height years' experience; understands flowers; best reference; city or country; honest, sober, and willing. Address A. Williams, Box 275 Times Up-town Office

MONTAGNAIS INDIAN LIFE

A HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S TRADING POST.

THE RESERVATION AT POINTE BLEUE—SLOW TRAVEL TO LAKE MISTASSINI—WINTER QUARTERS IN THE FOREST.

Notre Dame de Roberval lies well sheltered from the fierce northern winds that in Winter sweep over the Saguenay region in Canada, chilling the very marrow of the bears and giving a hard surface to the snow for the hunters and trappers to walk upon. The town is not only sheltered by being in the great Lake St. John basin, but the lake, lying toward the northwest and southeast, overlaps it on the north, and in Spring and Fall exerts its influence to keep the thermometer up. The Lake St. John region is noted in Canada for its mild and equable temperature, and residents of other parts of the Dominion look with envy upon the almost tropical climate of a neighborhood where in the depth of Winter the thermometer rarely goes lower than 40° below zero, and where in the heat of Summer two blankets are usually sufficient covering at night. This Lake St. John territory, as it is called, extends from the head of navigation of the Saguenay River at Chicoutimi to the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec—about 220 miles—and from the sources of the rivers flowing from the eastward into Lake St. John to the river St. Maurice, embracing the valley of the Batiscan River—200 miles—the whole forming an area of about 44,000 square miles. Of course the valley of Lake St. John is only a small part of this immense tract, but it holds the bulk of the population, and the lake drains the entire district. The soil of the valley is said to be peculiarly adapted for raising wheat, but it is hardly necessary to go into agricultural statistics here, for I doubt whether any of our American farmers will care to emigrate to the Province of Quebec. Gray clay is the soil most frequently seen, and this is said to be rich and fertile; but I saw here and there a very rich black loam that I think I should prefer if I were going to farming under the protection of Our Lady of Roberval. Mr. Baker had made a lawn in front of the hotel by transferring sods of this black soil, and the grass was rich and strong. There is an excellent chance to see the prepoederating gray soil at the side and back of the hotel, where the land has been graded, and its peculiar color has a strange effect upon a mere use of eyes. There are, of course, pieces of rocks all through the district, but instead of being broken up and scattered over the country they are generally in great masses, and so do not interfere with agriculture. The lake shore is rocky, and wherever water has a chance to wash the land away it does so, so that country rests upon a solid foundation. It looks only a step from the hotel piazza down to the steamboat landing, but one finds on walking it that the distance is not much short of a thousand yards, and as the lake is generally twenty or thirty feet higher in Spring than at the end of Summer there is a rim of water-washed shore exposed, somewhat like a rocky seashore at low tide. In Winter, of course, and this is the way the lake looked up to the Chicoutimi and the other large falls are in operation, or a greatly diminished scale. The lake is a huge block of ice, hidden under some feet of snow, and the rivers are closed. I should like to see the place in early Spring, when everything gives way with a crash, and the ice blocks from thirty feet down to the sea level are breaking down through the Grand Discharge into the Upper Saguenay. It is a bold hand that undertakes to conduct a hotel on the scale of the Hotel Roberval here, where the facilities for providing are so limited in things as fresh butter, eggs, small fruits, milk, and of course fish, are plenty and cheap, but pretty much everything else has to be "imported" from Quebec. The hotel fare, however, is good and plentiful, and there is no lack of the delicacies we are accustomed to find on board ship.

The Hudson Bay Company's station and the Montagnais Indian Reservation at Pointe Bleue are usually among the first places visited at Roberval, and even the enthusiastic fishermen sometimes give them a day before beginning to spread their nets around the lake. Both of these places are typical of the country and are well worth a visit, and they are so close together that they can both be seen on the same trip. Pointe Bleue, five or six miles from Roberval, is one of the oldest posts of the Hudson Bay Company, the store consisting of a log house and the residence of the agent, Mr. Cummine, the whole place looking more like a little Western settlement than a Canadian outpost. The day when every Hudson Bay station must be a fort is, of course, long past, and the peaceful little warehouses is not unlike a country store, except that the goods contained in it are such as the Indians are likely to want, and that none of the furs can be bought. You can go to a Hudson Bay Company's warehouse and buy all the moccasins and snares and boots and knives and fishing-belts you want, but you cannot buy a single fur, not even as much as a rabbit skin. This company's old monopoly of the British-American fur business is still in existence to some extent, and the Indians and other hunters and trappers are not allowed to sell a skin to anybody but the Hudson Bay Company. Nobody is permitted to hunt or trap animals without their permit, and all skins must be sold to them, they, of course, fixing the price; but the value of a single skin is well understood beforehand, and when the Indian snares a rabbit or shoots a bear he knows how many ounces of tobacco the skin represents. All his supplies, of course, have to be bought at the company's warehouse, and the amount of good hard cash exchanged in handing in the coupons of a year would hardly be enough to set up a safe-deposit company in business. None of the furs are sold in this country. The Hudson Bay Company takes them all to England; so there is and has been for a century a constant drain of the choicest sheathing of Canada's wild animals pouring over to Europe, in exchange for which a counter-current of European provisions flowed toward British America, for the trappers and "Indians, not taxed." The wonder is that there is anything left to supply the demand so long, and the fact that it still keeps up is evidence of the almost boundless extent of the northern forests. The trading post at Pointe Bleue is one of the oldest of the company's stations, but, old as it is, Roberval is still older, and the warehouse at the latter place is far from the quiet little village to keep the Indians safe from the temptations of metropolitan life. It is a pleasant drive from Roberval to Pointe Bleue, part of the way near the lake shore, over a road that would be rough perhaps for anything but a buckboard; with some hills so steep that in Winter, when the sleighing is good, descending them must be like flying down a toboggan slide. There are a number of snug little farmhouses on the way, cozy and comfortable now, when everything is fresh and green, but perhaps a little isolated in the Winter. They raise not only wheat on these Lake St. John farms, but other grain, and potatoes and tobacco and vegetables in plenty, places and cheap fuel, the farmers no doubt manage to go through the long Winters in comfort. The tobacco raised is of very good quality, and as it stands in the fields is probably fully as good as any raised in our Northern States; but the Canadians do not understand the delicate art of curing it, so it does not command a high price in the market, and is grown chiefly for home consumption.

The station at Pointe Bleue occupies about an acre of ground, directly on the lake shore, inclosed with a high paling picket fence. Everything about it is neat and orderly, and there are no scalps or furs lying about to indicate that the place is a trading outpost and that the customers are Indians. The warehouse is a long wooden building one story high, whitewashed like the fence, with a small room partitioned off at one end for an office, and the main part well stored with goods to catch the Indian eye and satisfy the Indian stomach. Mr. Cummins, the agent, was away on the day of our visit, but Mrs. Cummins received us kindly in the absence of her husband, showed us over the house, and explained to us the mysteries of the place. A little organ that stood in the office was not. I understand, intended to be sold to the Indians and carried by them in their Winter expeditions, but was for use on the spot. I was in the office when some Indians came in laden down with furs, to trade bear and wolf skins for groceries and moccasins, receiving perhaps a mink skin and a catamounts claw for change; but I was disappointed. Our party monopolized the business of the Hudson Bay Company at Pointe Bleue on the occasion of our visit, and laid in a great store of moccasins and sashes. The favorite article of purchase was a peculiar moccasin boot, soft and easy to the foot, with a leg almost as high as the ordinary boot, and invaluable for hunting or fishing. The same goods could very likely have been purchased in New-York, but in our case their value was enhanced by the fact that they were bought at one of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading posts. After showing us the contents of the warehouse, including some very handsome furs, Mrs. Cummins took us back to the house and we spent a pleasant hour there in conversation. The residence provided for the company's agent is a substantial two-story wooden house, being built, like the warehouse, of hewn boards. The Hotel Roberval and most of the Roberval houses are made of the same material. They use birch in the Lake St. John region as we use pine. In the dwelling we found all the comforts and some of the luxuries of civilization. A piano in the parlor, paintings on the walls, photographs, and some excellent specimens of Indian handiwork. Clustered about the front fence were a number of Indians, curious to see the strangers, and a group of diminutive Indian boys, with bows and arrows, which they used very skillfully on the pennies and sixpences we set up for them for targets. The photographer unstrapped his cases and made a picture first of Mrs. Cummins, surrounded by her little ones, and then of the group of Indians about the front gate. The camera was not so much of a surprise to them as might have been expected, for Quebec photographers have been abroad, and even the Bay Indians had no fear of standing in front of the lens. One little papoose hardly larger than the bow he carried was too impatient to stand still the eight or ten seconds required, but with this exception the sun and the photographer did their work excellently.

The Montagnais Indian village is less than a mile from the trading post, and, like the latter, is directly on the lake shore. It is on a little bluff ten or twelve feet above the water, so the drainage and ventilation are all that could be desired. The Indians selected here in the Summer are one of the largest branches of the Montagnais tribe now left in Canada, and they have associated with the whites so long that they have reached that stage of civilization where salt pork and fried cake are necessaries and tea and tobacco luxuries much sought and desired. Yet they still retain their dark color, their nomadic way of life, and their skill in woodcraft, so they are still Indians in fact as well as in name, though perhaps the most gentle and harmless Indians in the world. Their color is almost as dark as that of our negroes, except the very blackest, but there is no suspicion of any mixture of negro blood. It is an intensely deep copper color, with the bright greyish cheek bones, and long, straight, jet-black hair of the Indian. There are some remarkably high-featured faces, but these are said to have been born generally in the vicinity of the company's agencies. The fact that they continue to occupy their reservations and to cling together distinct from the whites is sufficient evidence that they prefer that mode of life, for there is nothing to prevent their leaving the reservations and settling on homestead lands if they chose, and they are so far civilized that they would be able to hold their own readily among the white settlers. But their associations and traditions help to keep them as they are, and it seemed to me that their lot was not altogether what even an Indian might desire. This branch of the tribe numbers about three hundred, divided into sixty families. The Government has given them a reservation of several hundred acres of land at Pointe Bleue, but they do not cultivate much of it, so they told me, and I could not see any evidences of cultivation at all. The reservation extends down to the shore of the lake, and there they have built several white houses, and their spiritual friends and advisers, the Roman Catholics, have built a small chapel. They have a language of their own, but in several visits to the camp I did not hear it spoken. English and French are spoken freely, and the chief, who told me he was a half-breed, speaks English with a better accent than many Englishmen. An Indian who speaks French, and has been converted to Roman Catholicism, with rites originally as a means of salvation, can hardly help in be an interesting character, and the Montagnais Indians are interesting now, though their lack of native ferocity robs them of romance, but in the early days of the settlement of Canada they were wild enough, and gave the whites a great deal of trouble and some sore heads. The routine of their present life is not eventful enough to furnish much comment on their reservation at Pointe Bleue, where several of the principal families live in small houses, but the majority are packed in canvas tents, and to start about the 1st of August for their hunting and trapping grounds, near and near Lake Mistassini, several hundred miles from their reservation. Their two months of Summer holiday are spent in what they consider the enjoyment of life, loafing about on the grass smoking pipes, attending the services of the Catholic priests when they have ready for the benefit of their souls, trading skins for groceries and provisions and blankets at the post, and laying deep and strictly secret plans for coming into possession of a little firewater. The Government does everything possible to keep strong liquors away from the Indians, and it is hard for them to get anything stronger than lake water or tea. The law makes and enforces a heavy penalty for taking any kind of liquor into a reservation, and there is a fine for selling firewater to an Indian. But the Indian is an improvement over the Chieaman in this, that while his ways are dark his tricks are not vain. When you see a Montagnais Indian walking innocently down the road or peacefully paddling his canoe to the village of Roberval, and see him in earnest and secret consultation with some white man, you may know that that palefface is a friend, that the Indian has slipped a dollar into his hand, and that the coin will shortly be converted into a bottle of new rum, and that the bottle will soon nestle snugly in one of the Indian's capacious pockets. So prohibition laws do not work more successfully in Canada than in this country.

When the time comes for the Indians to break camp and return to the woods they pack up their goods in bundles about two hundred pounds, neatly done up in such corded bundles as we see in pictures of Canadian voyageurs on their travels. The tents are usually left behind and stored in one of the houses, for in the bleak Northern Winter they do not live under canvas, but in birch-bark wigwams standing from year to year near their hunting grounds. It is a good month's journey to reach Lake Mistassini, and sometimes considerably more. They carry with them their clothes and guns, cooking utensils, hammocks, bedding, in fact everything they have in the world. The squaws, and generally a few of the smaller tents are taken along to be used in hunting expeditions away from camp. Stores for the ten months are also taken along, and it is astonishing to see what quantities of pork and flour, sugar, and other provisions three hundred Indians can consume in a year. But in that time—for they all go every man, woman, and child of them, old and young, male and female, sick and well. If it were merely loading all these goods and people in a sufficient number of canoes and paddling them to the winter quarters or back again this semi-annual moving would be a formidable affair; but the business has to be managed in a far more difficult and laborious way. Canadian rivers do not flow down peacefully to the sea to deliver their waters to the ocean; they spring through the country from rock to rock, leaving a trail of foam wherever they strike. In the Mistassini River there are falls innumerable, the first cataract being only twenty miles from the lake, and from that point no boat of any kind can ascend them. Every cataract and every bad rapid means an unloading of all the goods and people and a portage. At some of the falls the goods and boats have to be carried several miles, and the paths are not the smoothest. Then the work has to be done all is ready for the start the able-bodied men and the boys large enough to be of service load all the available canoes and paddle them across Lake St. John to the extreme northwest corner, where is the outlet of the Mistassini River, and then up that river twenty miles to the head of the falls. The goods are unloaded there and a man or two left to guard them and the others return with the canoes to Pointe Bleue after another load. It always takes two trips to transport the goods, and sometimes three. When everything is transferred to the foot of Mistassini Falls the canoes return to Pointe Bleue once more and carry over all the squaws and papooses—though they are so civilized it seems more appropriate to call them women and children. There are plenty of babies in arms, but very few papooses. The people carry all of themselves, for the Montagnais are not a long-lived race. It is not till the women and children are gone that the Pointe Bleue camp is entirely broken up, and then the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post at that point lapses into a comatose state, from which it is not aroused till the following June, for there is nobody left to buy or to sell, and Agent Cummins has nothing to do but look after the shipment of the skins he has bought. When all the goods and all the people are landed at the foot of Mistassini Falls the portage begins, and boats and goods are carried over the steep hills to the smooth water above the falls. Anybody who is not able to walk is carried also, and when they are all up the same process begins again, to be repeated perhaps a dozen times before Lake Mistassini is reached. This is why the journey takes so long—every foot of land and water has to be gone over three or four times by the men, and they consider that they have made very good time when they reach Lake Mistassini in a month. Some writers on the backwoods of Canada have tried to throw an air of mystery about Lake Mistassini, but many of these Indian hunters know it as well as they know Lake St. John. The journey above the falls is up a large river dotted with thousands of beautiful green islands and through a country that lies to-day precisely as nature left it, save for the paths made by these Indians at their portages. From the time that the Indians quit their Winter quarters until the following June no human being is to be seen on the route; there is not a house, not a hut, not even a tent.

When Lake Mistassini is reached, the Indians find themselves in their Winter home, for they encamp in the same place year after year—and in the bleak Canadian Winter, such as flourishes 500 miles above Quebec, only a little south of Hudson's Bay, a birch bark hut is a frail protection against winds and snow, and it is no wonder that old men and women are scarce. The hunting season for trapping begins as soon as snow falls, which of course is much earlier than with us. Most of the animals are taken by trapping, for powder and shot cost money, and nails make holes in the skins, which impair their value. When the animals taken are small enough to be carried to camp, they are given to the squaws, who skin them, and take measures for preserving the hides. Bears and other large game are skinned where killed, and only the choice portions are carried to camp for food. Wolves are plenty, and some of the dogs belonging to the Indians, called "wolf dogs," are evidently a cross between the two species, and look more like wolves than dogs. The men wear moccasin boots, which have to be greased every time they are used to keep them from cracking, and when the snow is soft put new shoes over these. When Spring appears, which is not much before April or June, the skins taken more than make up for the loss of bulk in the provisions, and the southward journey is made on the same plan as before, the descent of the river of course being easier than the ascent. This is the routine of the lives of these reservation Indians, and I could not learn that any of them have accumulated any property beyond the few movables and the innumerable babies they own, except in the instance where the head of a family has built a small board house on the reservation. It is a life of hardship such as few white men could stand, and the pay for it is enough to eat and drink and clothing to wear. When we visited the Pointe Bleue camp the chief took us into his house, which had a few plain pieces of furniture in it, and I went into several of the tents, all of them having been speedily vacated when the photographer brought out his camera for photographs a group. I found them all littered with chests and household gods, though in each little tent five or six persons live and sleep. In one tent I accidentally moved a small hammock stretched across the poles, several feet from the ground, and was surprised to find a tiny, penny-colored papoose peacefully sleeping there. The tawny young issues of the camp were particularly anxious for food placed in the group the photographer was taking, and he brought away a lifelike reminder of the Montagnais settlement at Pointe Bleue.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

OUT FOR HIGH LICENSE.

FOUNDER BRADLEY ASTONISHES EVERYBODY AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Had a big bomb exploded in Asbury Park to-day it would not have created more wonder than a letter from Founder James A. Bradley, published in this morning's *Daily Journal*. Every one has known Mr. Bradley's stand on the temperance question, and the residents were surprised to read in his letter that Asbury Park ought to have a high-license law. His views are expressed in the following extracts from his letter:

"Last Sunday morning we visited the aristocratic Episcopalian Grace Church in New-York. We heard an excellent sermon on the familiar subject of Nehemiah building the walls of Jerusalem. In his deductions from the text the preacher intimated that the time would come when good men everywhere would adopt high license as the most effectual means to suppress the evil of intemperance.

"That settled me, for after some experience and mature deliberation I have come to the conclusion that a good Republican high-license law is just what is wanted by the best and worst of men in Asbury Park in this either. License to sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage is a relic of barbarism, and the time will come when the sentiment would be felt if I had almighty power, but as I am only a single individual making up a State of over a million population, the majority of whom think to concede anything higher than high license at the present time, I accept the best for the present.

"'High license for Asbury Park! What can be meant?' I imagine many of my friends asking this question. I am not going to attempt to argue and as matters are now in the Park, the fight is too big for your humble servant. Good men come to me and whisper their sentiments in favor of high license in certain places, and suggest that, if any action is taken, their names must not be mentioned, but beyond this very little help is afforded, and I am ashamed to say I believe if some fellow in Asbury Park had a five-hundred or a thousand dollar license to sell rum he would give me more information, and the kind of evidence that would convict the druggists, than we now get from the high-toned temperance people of Asbury Park. That I should have the licensed rumseller as an ally is like shaking the bloody hands of the hired assassin; but, disgusting as it seems, I think it would help us at Asbury Park.

"I noticed a sign in the St. Denis Hotel that would be an educator to our druggists. It reads as follows: 'The bar will be closed on Sundays.' The druggists of Asbury Park keep their bars open all day on Sunday, and some of them are, I think, members of the church. How Old Nick must smile when he thinks about these fellows and the rod he has in pickle for them when they cannot sell rum any more!"

AUGUST DOINGS IN ALBANY.

MATTERS OF NOTE OF ALL KINDS DURING THE WEEK.

The announcement is made of the marriage of Albert C. Goodwin and Miss Alice H. Higgs for Aug. 26.

Sept. 3 Miss Emily E. Miller, organist of Calvary Baptist Church, will be married to James H. Hendrie.

Charles A. Watkins, formerly proprietor of the American Hotel, Albany, and the Cooper House, Cooperstown, and husband of Ada Gray, the actress, for whom he was manager for several years past, died at Oneonta Thursday, aged fifty-two.

Theodore Mitchell, teacher in the Columbia Grammer School, New-York, rolled into Albany on his bicycle Friday night, after having covered several hundred miles on it. He went from New-York to Lake George, then through Washington County, and to Albany. Friday morning he started on the return, reaching Fishkill at night. Saturday morning he entered upon his last lap for New-York, expecting to reach the metropolis last night.

Miss Ida B. Wasson of New-York has been visiting in Albany. She went out riding Wednesday evening with Edward Weaver. On the road the horse took flight at a flock of sheep and dashed down an embankment. Mr. Weaver was thrown out and the carriage overturned. Then the carriage righted, the young woman obliging hold and trying on the horse, which went over a stone fence, raced through a field, got back into the road again, and was finally stopped at the toll gate. The young woman maintained her wits until this point and then fainted. She was uninjured, but exhausted. She is a soprano singer, well known in New-York City and Brooklyn.

General Passenger Agent J. W. Burdick of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad sailed for Europe Wednesday.

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There is another article in *Le Yacht*, well illustrated, on M. Oriolle's system of haulage on canals by means of endless ropa. M. Weyl has two articles, one on the credit of 58,006,000f. voted by the Chamber for the navy, and the other on some attacks at Brest and Toulon, which brought the naval manœuvres to a termination. In the former article he shows that it is the intention to build three armored coast-defense vessels of 5,700 tons each, similar to the Admiral Trehouart; four torpedo vessels of the Lévier type; ten seagoing torpedo boats of 36 meters, and thirty ordinary 34-meter torpedo boats. M. Weyl considers it right enough to build coast-defense battle ships, provided they are not in the armament and in the offensive and defensive power. But he declares that the period of four years proposed to elapse before they are complete is not to be thought of, and points out that the private yards could turn them out at much greater speed. He says that the Thompson-Houston Chanliers de la Mediterranée has turned out war ships valued at £22,000,000 since 1855, and in 1888 turned out vessels worth no less than £3,500,000, and all done at great speed.

Among last week's contemporary military journals *Le Yacht* furnishes a third article on the interesting subject of seasickness, from the pen of Dr. Hocks. He now enters in the discussion of its causes, proceeding apparently to connect them with the involuntary nervous system, of which so little is known. There is more reason to go and find the cause in the brain, as it is certain that mental excitement is a cure.

In the past, commanding officers of British vessels have been allowed to select whatever boat-lowering apparatus they pleased. This, however, will not be allowed in the future. In consequence of its being found to be prejudicial to rapid mobilization, as a vessel cannot be considered ready for sea without these important fittings being in their place.

It is reported that Lord Charles Beresford is to receive a command in the Mediterranean. Rumor had it not long ago that he was to be appointed to the North American station. Lord Beresford holds a high position in the estimation of American naval officers, for somehow or other the latter feel that he possesses some of the inherent qualities of their own personnel.

HARD TIMES FOR WOOLEN MILLS.

From the Hartford Daily Times, Aug. 19.

More woolen mills are shutting down. The Shaw Mills, at Wales, Mass., have gone into insolvency. It is impossible for our woolen mills to pay the tariff tax on their raw material and go on, facing the various adverse conditions of the business. The tariff on the raw material which competes with no home industry whatever, not even with the much-threatening Ohio wool growers, should be removed, and promptly, in the interest not only of the woolen mills, but of common sense. The Harrison Administration has invidiously heard, at last, that there is a loud and growing murmur all around the country at the damaging operation of the existing absurd tariff, which Connecticut Republican Representatives in both houses of Congress have pathetically held up for, and which their party has fathered. A new tariff bill is in preparation which may or may not remedy the existing evils.

It is said that besides the failure of the Shaw Mills, various mortgages aggregating $100,000, and the shutting down of the Unionville Mills, at Montville, Conn., there are ten other woolen mills in New-England that are about to or have already shut down—some indefinitely.

A VIGILANTE'S DEFENSE

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD-TIME CALIFORNIAN.

HOW A NEW-YORKER, HE TELLS OF THE STIRRING EVENTS IN THE TERRY-BRODERICK DAYS.

Mr. Rodmond Gibbons of Waverley-place was a resident of California for twenty-six years. He went to the Pacific slope in 1850, and remained until 1876. Since 1878 he has been a resident of New-York. He was engaged in commercial pursuits in San Francisco during most of his life in California; was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years; took a lively interest in public affairs; was a member of the Vigilant Committees of 1851 and 1856, and was personally acquainted with most of the prominent men in California during the early history of the State, including the principals and seconds engaged in the Terry-Broderick duel.

Mr. Gibbons to-day is well advanced in years, but physically he is remarkably well preserved and his mature mind is as clear as it ever was. The recent killing of ex-Judge Terry and the numerous newspaper publications about it and about the early history of the Golden State brought a flood of recollections to his mind. The views many readers may express, which have been printed which, while apparently written in good faith and from honest motives, are erroneous in many essential particulars, as he can prove by the records available. Speaking of the Terry-Broderick duel yesterday he said:

"It has gone into history one of the episodes of the city's question, and has become misrepresented to such an extent that the present popular opinion in relation to it is woefully wrong. There had been a bitter contest in California growing out of the aspirations of William M. Gwinn and David C. Broderick for the United States Senatorship; so bitter was it that after the lapse of Senator Gwinn's term his place was left vacant for two years or more.

"Finally, I think in 1857, the election for Senator for the long term and the Senator for the short term came before the then same Legislature. Broderick, through his superior ability in managing primary elections and nominating many of the men who composed the Legislature, carried the palm and was elected for the long term over Gwinn. The defeated candidate at once humbled himself before the Senator-elect and proposed a compact providing that if he [Broderick] would elect him [Gwinn] for the short term in the United States Senate he would allow him [Broderick] to control the Federal patronage in the State. Senator Broderick demanded a stipulation in writing, and it was given to him by Gwinn in the so-called famous Scarlet Letter.

"State Senator Ferguson was intrusted with the custody of this important document. By some unaccountable means a copy of it was obtained and published. This publication cost Senator Ferguson his life in a duel at the hands of George Pen Johnston, a devoted friend of Gwinn.

"In this plain recital is to be found the whole cause of the division in the Democratic Party in California as between the so-called Chivalry and the other wing.

"When the two Senators, Broderick and Gwinn, went to Washington, the latter, notwithstanding his written pledge to Senator Broderick, obtained the ear of President Buchanan and controlled the patronage of the State of California; hence Senator Broderick's assault upon the Buchanan Administration in a series of speeches, the authorship of which was generally, in San Francisco, attributed to Editor Wilkes of the *Spirit of the Times*. No one who knew Senator Broderick and how illiterate he was ever suspected him of being the author of that speech.

"The best illustration of the true weight of the slavery issue in the politics of California at the period referred to. And from this it should also be understood that the feeling between the two wings of the Democratic Party in California, represented by Senator Broderick on one hand and Senator Broderick on the other, was intensely bitter. Every one was expecting a mortal combat between these rival objectians.

"One day at a hotel table in San Francisco a Mr. Perley, an alien and a mischief maker, addressed Broderick in a public manner from the opposite, quoting some language by Judge Terry highly derogatory of and insulting to the Senator. He became much excited, and gave expression to some words reflecting on Judge Terry. When Terry learned of this it is reported that he exclaimed: 'Little fool [meaning Perley] has got me in trouble.' He forthwith wrote his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, placed it in the hands of a friend, and went overland to Stockton to see Dr. Aylette with whom he had left his dueling pistols two years previously. Then came the duel. Saturday, he made his way overland to Oakland. The following day, Sunday, at the office of Hayes & Caperton, he met his seconds, Thomas Hayes and Calheun Benham, with Col. John C. Hayes, John P. Caperton, and John W. Fraener as advisers. And coexisted with these the purposes and courses of precedure. One gentleman present, whom I will not name, advocated the sending of a peremptory challenge to Senator Broderick, whereupon Benham spoke the following words, reported to me the next day, subsequently verified by Benham himself, and which I will never forget: 'Gentlemen, I hold that no man should be subjected to receiving a peremptory challenge for words spoken in the heat of passion, and in this case in particular something admonishes me that on the occasion of recent dates I cannot pursue. If I am to have anything to do with this matter I shall insist that Senator Broderick be given an opportunity to retire honorably from his present position.'

"Words to this effect were uttered. A letter was written to the offending Senator, quoting his reported words and asking if they were correct, thus leaving the way clear for an explanation. In reply Senator Broderick wrote a note reiterating the offensive words and giving Judge Terry the choice of weapons. Then came the best of them. This correspondence will be found in the San Francisco papers of the time.

"The story that there was a conspiracy to kill Senator Broderick because he was an anti-slavery man simply because of his connection with that duel who was not above the suspicion of conspiring to kill Senator Broderick, and there was not more than one who would not have rejoiced could the duel have been averted.

"As to the historical statement that Broderick's last words were 'They have killed me because I was opposed to slavery'—this was a pure invention published day after day at the head of the editorial columns of the San Francisco *Times*, edited by one of the Washburn family. It was a patent falsehood, as the fact was known to every one who knew the truth that Broderick was speechless from the time he received the bullet from Terry's pistol.

"The stories about the unfairness of that duel are equally baseless. I observe that Mr. McKibben, the only survivor of the duel party, and one of Broderick's seconds, has recently declared that there never was a fairer duel. Senator Broderick was considered at that time by his friends as the best pistol shot in California. Ever since his duel with Austin Smith in 1852, when Smith's bullet was stopped by Broderick's watch, he had been a regular pistol practitioner in the gallery of Barnard Lagoardo at 730 Washington-street, and had broken all records in firing. He adopted the McClure method of practice, that of taking a range upon the ground in line with his antagonist, keeping an eye upon that range, lifting the pistol horizontally in the line by a quick wrist movement, then pulling the trigger without taking aim. The adoption of this method explains why Senator Broderick's pistol was discharged while his eyes were fixed upon the ground. The gunsmith at whose gallery he was in the habit of practicing was the same who handled, examined, and loaded the pistols used by the Senator, so that the allegation that Senator Broderick was tampered with had no foundation in fact.

"To give the devil his due, there never was a fairer duel; nevertheless, so strong was the popular condemnation of Judge Terry for having descended from the Supreme bench to violate the constitutional laws in Angust till never return the following June no human being is to be seen on the route; there is not a house, not a hut, not even a tent.

When Lake Mistassini is reached, the Indians find themselves in their Winter home, for they encamp in the same place year after year—and in the bleak Canadian Winter, such as flourishes 500 miles above Quebec, only a little south of Hudson's Bay, a birch bark hut is a frail protection against winds and snow, and it is no wonder that old men and women are scarce. The hunting season for trapping begins as soon as snow falls, which of course is much earlier than with us. Most of the animals are taken by trapping, for powder and shot cost money, and nails make holes in the skins, which impair their value. When the animals taken are small enough to be carried to camp, they are given to the squaws, who skin them, and take measures for preserving the hides. Bears and other large game are skinned where killed, and only the choice portions are carried to camp for food. Wolves are plenty, and some of the dogs belonging to the Indians, called "wolf dogs," are evidently a cross between the two species, and look more like wolves than dogs. The men wear moccasin boots, which have to be greased every time they are used to keep them from cracking, and when the snow is soft put new shoes over these. When Spring appears, which is not much before April or June, the skins taken more than make up for the loss of bulk in the provisions, and the southward journey is made on the same plan as before, the descent of the river of course being easier than the ascent. This is the routine of the lives of these reservation Indians, and I could not learn that any of them have accumulated any property beyond the few movables and the innumerable babies they own, except in the instance where the head of a family has built a small board house on the reservation. It is a life of hardship such as few white men could stand, and the pay for it is enough to eat and drink and clothing to wear. When we visited the Pointe Bleue camp the chief took us into his house, which had a few plain pieces of furniture in it, and I went into several of the tents, all of them having been speedily vacated when the photographer brought out his camera for photographs a group. I found them all littered with chests and household gods, though in each little tent five or six persons live and sleep. In one tent I accidentally moved a small hammock stretched across the poles, several feet from the ground, and was surprised to find a tiny, penny-colored papoose peacefully sleeping there. The tawny young issues of the camp were particularly anxious for food placed in the group the photographer was taking, and he brought away a lifelike reminder of the Montagnais settlement at Pointe Bleue.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

OUT FOR HIGH LICENSE.

FOUNDER BRADLEY ASTONISHES EVERYBODY AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Had a big bomb exploded in Asbury Park to-day it would not have created more wonder than a letter from Founder James A. Bradley, published in this morning's *Daily Journal*. Every one has known Mr. Bradley's stand on the temperance question, and the residents were surprised to read in his letter that Asbury Park ought to have a high-license law. His views are expressed in the following extracts from his letter:

"Last Sunday morning we visited the aristocratic Episcopalian Grace Church in New-York. We heard an excellent sermon on the familiar subject of Nehemiah building the walls of Jerusalem. In his deductions from the text the preacher intimated that the time would come when good men everywhere would adopt high license as the most effectual means to suppress the evil of intemperance.

"That settled me, for after some experience and mature deliberation I have come to the conclusion that a good Republican high-license law is just what is wanted by the best and worst of men in Asbury Park in this either. License to sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage is a relic of barbarism, and the time will come when the sentiment would be felt if I had almighty power, but as I am only a single individual making up a State of over a million population, the majority of whom think to concede anything higher than high license at the present time, I accept the best for the present.

"'High license for Asbury Park! What can be meant?' I imagine many of my friends asking this question. I am not going to attempt to argue and as matters are now in the Park, the fight is too big for your humble servant. Good men come to me and whisper their sentiments in favor of high license in certain places, and suggest that, if any action is taken, their names must not be mentioned, but beyond this very little help is afforded, and I am ashamed to say I believe if some fellow in Asbury Park had a five-hundred or a thousand dollar license to sell rum he would give me more information, and the kind of evidence that would convict the druggists, than we now get from the high-toned temperance people of Asbury Park. That I should have the licensed rumseller as an ally is like shaking the bloody hands of the hired assassin; but, disgusting as it seems, I think it would help us at Asbury Park.

"I noticed a sign in the St. Denis Hotel that would be an educator to our druggists. It reads as follows: 'The bar will be closed on Sundays.' The druggists of Asbury Park keep their bars open all day on Sunday, and some of them are, I think, members of the church. How Old Nick must smile when he thinks about these fellows and the rod he has in pickle for them when they cannot sell rum any more!"

AUGUST DOINGS IN ALBANY.

MATTERS OF NOTE OF ALL KINDS DURING THE WEEK.

The announcement is made of the marriage of Albert C. Goodwin and Miss Alice H. Higgs for Aug. 26.

Sept. 3 Miss Emily E. Miller, organist of Calvary Baptist Church, will be married to James H. Hendrie.

Charles A. Watkins, formerly proprietor of the American Hotel, Albany, and the Cooper House, Cooperstown, and husband of Ada Gray, the actress, for whom he was manager for several years past, died at Oneonta Thursday, aged fifty-two.

Theodore Mitchell, teacher in the Columbia Grammer School, New-York, rolled into Albany on his bicycle Friday night, after having covered several hundred miles on it. He went from New-York to Lake George, then through Washington County, and to Albany. Friday morning he started on the return, reaching Fishkill at night. Saturday morning he entered upon his last lap for New-York, expecting to reach the metropolis last night.

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GEN. SEWELL'S INDECISION

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

MANY ASPIRANTS FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION, BUT NO SIGN OF PREFERENCE FROM THE "BOSS."

TRENTON, Aug. 25.—It seldom happens that three weeks before the assembling of the Republican State Convention there is so much delightful uncertainty as there is just now concerning the candidate who is to receive its favor. Generally Gen. William J. Sewell, the chief in the Republican camp, makes up his mind pretty early in the canvass as to whom he wants to kill off. But this time he thinks he sees a possible victory in the distance, and with the conviction that the result will depend largely upon the candidate who may lead the ticket he is weighing up the aspirants with unusual caution, and has not been able to reach conclusions satisfactory enough to justify him in dropping even an intimation as to his preference. The number of eager aspirants for his favor is proof that others share with him the anticipations of coming triumph.

Within the last week two or three new names have been added to the list. Ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey is one. Mr. Howey once carried the Fourth District, which is one of the Democratic strongholds of the State, for Congress, but it was at a time when public feeling was strongly aroused against the machine managers by the exposure of the great county frauds that sent several of the ringsters to the State prison, and when he afterward endeavored to enlarge the field of his operations by standing as the Republican candidate for Governor, he not only lost the State but failed even to carry the locality he had once represented in Congress. The burden of that defeat would handicap him badly in a second endeavor to reach the Governorship, and his candidacy has, therefore, a marked element of weakness that seems to put him out of the light.

John W. Griggs, who till a year ago represented Passaic in the State Senate, is the second of the newly-mentioned candidates. Mr. Griggs in the Senate achieved the reputation of being a brilliant parliamentarian and a sharp debater. His oratory was chiefly notable, however, for its caustic bitterness. His chief delight was to plunge the sword of sarcasm beneath the armor of his adversaries. His power lay in the fear he inspired, and not in the friendships he invited. So, while he has no partisans to boom him, he has lots of enemies ready to oppose him. The fact that Major Pangborn first gave his name to the public is a serious drawback, too, to his success. The Major has been on the "outs" with the party in his county for years, and the leaders there are never so happy as when they are scheming to put down on him. He is accused of being in cahoot with the Democratic ring in Hudson, and within the last few days the *State Gazette* of this city, a recognized organ of the Republican Party, editorially denounced him for the aid and comfort his course had given to the common enemy. The Major indignantly resented the aspersion, but the *State Gazette's* notion is so prevalent all over the State that the Major's advocacy of Mr. Griggs is much more calculated to hurt than to help him with straight party men.

Senator Martin of Essex, in a friendly chat the other day, mentioned the name of Assemblyman Foster V. Voorhees of Elizabeth as a possible candidate. Mr. Voorhees was the Republican leader on the floor of the last House of Assembly. He directed the party craft through the excitement of the session with great skill, and gained a good many friends that won him friendship on all sides. He is a ready speaker, a young lawyer of good presence, and would render the party valuable service on the platform. His nomination would mean that the keynote of the campaign is to be the wickedness and corruption of the last Legislature. The whole House has been many rank Legislatures, but none that ever approached last Winter's in cool and bold villainy. Men were bought and sold on the very floor of the chambers like sheep; and every bill that was offered provoked the inquiry among them as to what it was worth. The character of last year's Assembly would be a large point against the Democrats in the approaching Assembly contests; but it is questionable whether it can be hoomed into sufficient activity to affect the Gubernatorial contest. Mr. Voorhees knows the history, however, and if, as the candidate of the Republican Party, he were able to go on the stump with the exposures he is able to make, there would be a lively rattling of dry bones.

The presentation of these new names has not served, however, to withdraw attention from the others that have been canvassed in the past. The most talked-of next to Gen. Burd Grubb, and a variety of stories is given out as to Gen. Sewell's relations to him. Common rumor has it that he and Sewell are not on good terms. The General's friends insist, on the other hand, that they are the best of friends. A leading Democratic politician may have thrown some light on the matter when he said the other day that if Sewell is not favorable to Grubb it is only because he fears his oratory.

"Grubb is a man of large wealth," the politician explained, "and if he were set up in a promising place there is no doubt he would take him long to make himself a very formidable rival of Sewell as a State boss."

Gen. Grubb is a Philadelphian. His claim to New-Jersey residence is based on the fact that he has a beautiful country seat, where he spends the summer, at Edgewater. He is a conspicuous Grand Army man, and the New-Jersey delegation to the National Encampment to be held at Milwaukee is pledged to support him for National Commander. He is also a great friend of the National Guard, and each year gives a princely banquet at his Summer house to the chief National Guardsmen of the State. He is the manager of a great iron business in Philadelphia that has grown rich with protection, and the old soldier and tariff issue would overshadow all the State issues under his lead.

The candidacy of ex-Congreseman John Kean of Elizabeth shows considerable vitelity in the middle section of the State. He has been more closely identified with the Phelps wing of the party than with the Sewell. This predilection may not stand in his way, however, even with Gen. Sewell, for it is reported on excellent authority that Messrs. Phelps and Sewell have buried the tomahawk and meet frequently to smoke the pipe of peace. Many Republicans believe that he will be the nominee of the party, if he is put at the head of the ticket he will rally much railroad influence to his support, while his private purse is deep enough and broad enough to stand all the necessary and incidental expenses of a vigorous and active campaign.

Mayor McGwan of Newark is not without hope. His candidacy, indeed, shows more signs of strength than it did at the start, and it is not so uncertain that Gen. Sewell will finally coincide that he is the most available of the aspirants to bear the Republican banner aloft. The ex-Mayor began life as a newsboy in Jersey City. He is now the head of a large rubber business. His training leads him to look with disdain on the kid-glove aspirants who expect to go through the campaign "with their noses in the air," as he expresses it, and if he be nominated he intends to get right down with the crowd and work among the "boys."

"I'll make such a canvass," he says, "as Leon Abbett will make."

Such a canvass as ex-Gov. Abbett proposes to make would be a heavy drain upon Mr. McGowan's physical endurance. The ex-Governor assumes that he will be put in nomination by the Democratic Convention, and he has already mapped out his plan of operations. Six years ago, when he ran for Governor, he made three or four speeches a day at various points, attended all the county fairs, shook hands at the picnics, was a guest at the church sociables, visited every county in the State, and every town and city of the least importance threw open the doors of the hotels he stopped at to the crowd and held levees, and his tireless campaigning brought him into personal contact with more than half the voters in the State. He began operations on the same basis a few days ago by appearing on the platform at the Plattdeutsche festival on Union Hill. A week or so after his nomination has been made he will begin his systematic tour of the State and keep it up till election day. He says that he expects to have as big a fight on hand as he had six years ago, and he proposes to be as active and thorough this year as he was then.

SHOT IN A PULLMAN CAR.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 25.—Charles D. Chambers, just released from the Eastern Penitentiary, came to this city last evening, and when the Pacific express on the Pennsylvania Railroad pulled into the station at 1:25 this morning, boarded a Pullman car and endeavored to rob the passengers. Charles Murk, the porter, of Jersey City, struggled with him and was shot twice in the groin and leg, another shot failing to take effect. Chambers was then overpowered by too trainmen. Murk is badly hurt, but it is believed he will recover. Chambers was carried through to Harrisburg, but will be returned to this city for trial.

THE FIFTH VICTIM TO DIE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Franz Heckenjos, member of the City Council and a cigar manufacturer, the fifth victim of the wreck on the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, died this morning. All the wounded men are resting well to-night.

OFF FOR MILWAUKEE.

A DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF WARNER.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—From the appearance of the streets to-day one might easily have imagined that it was in Kansas City that the reunion of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic was about to occur. The army hat with its band of gold, the blue coat with its simple button badge, and the flag of the United States were conspicuous everywhere. Fully 500 veteran comrades from Kansas and Missouri had come to escort Commander in Chief Warner to the train that was to carry him to Milwaukee and bid him good-bys. These, with an equal number of resident veterans, assembled at the Third Regiment Armory at 2 o'clock, where were also drawn up the Hals Zouaves, in their gaudy regimentals, that contrasted strangely with the unassuming uniform of the veteran soldiers; two companies of the Third N. G. M., Scott's Rifles, and the Flambeen Club. Between each Grand Army post and the other organizations were placed bands and standard bearers, and when the line of march was taken up there were about 1,500 man in line.

Commander in Chief Warner, as he appeared, escorted by the Commenders of the local and visiting posts as aides-de-camp, was cheered to the echo. The march to the station was then begun. The streets on the line of march were lined with thousands of sightseers. At the station the Major was escorted to his car on the Alton tracks by the post commanders who will accompany him to Milwaukee. About it the bands assembled and serenaded him until the calls for his appearance became so mandatory that he was forced to step out on the platform and address a few words to his comrades. The escort was composed of J. P. Johnson, Judge Advocate General; R. G. Granville, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Alfred Brant, F. F. Rogers, L. P. Eveland, O. P. Smith, E. A. Axtell, J. W. Kidwell, J. C. Greenman, W. H. Yeaton, George Gaston, J. H. Jenks, aides-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, and A. J. McCoy, Past Commander Department of Wisconsin. Adjt. Gen. Weigel started for Milwaukee Friday to convey the records of the Grand Army of the Republic and establish headquarters for the Commander in Chief.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—Most of the State departments of the Grand Army and the large bulk of posts will arrive to-morrow. There have arrived the departments of Michigan, Georgia, Oregon, California, Maine, New-Hampshire, and part of Rhode Island. Hassendeubel Post of St. Louis, 400 strong, came this morning with a flag to be presented to the first post of Indian veterans ever organized, who are coming from the northern part of Wisconsin. Part of the Dakota and Minnesota contingent arrived to-night. They numbered 500. Commander in Chief Warner and staff, escorted by Blair Post of St. Louis, will get here to-morrow morning by special train. Gen. Alger of Michigan (accompanied by Mrs. John A. Logan) and Judge Vezey of the Nebraska Supreme Court, leading candidates for Commander in Chief, are expected to-morrow. Private Dalzell, another candidate, arrived to-night from Ohio.

DR. HAMMOND'S MATRON.

ARRESTED IN MINNEAPOLIS ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Annie Rowland, recently the matron of Dr. Hammond's sanitarium in Washington, was arrested in Minneapolis yesterday on a charge of embezzling between $2,000 and $3,000 while in the ex-Surgeon General's employ. She was taken before United States Commissioner Odell, pleaded not guilty, and waived examination. To-morrow she will be taken before the United States District Court, and will probably be given in charge of Detective C. W. Mahon of Washington, who traced her here, and taken back to that city for trial.

Mrs. Rowland, as matron of the sanitarium, was intrusted with the work of paying certain bills and was furnished with the necessary cash by Dr. Hammond. The charge is that she bought her supplies on credit and pocketed the money. On July 31 she complained of feeling unwell, and took a train for Philadelphia, ostensibly to consult her physician. She was to return the next day. She did not come back. She had been gone only a few days when the cause of her absence was discovered. A postal card from Lizzie Kistler, dated Mansfield, Ohio, stating that she and Mrs. Rowland were on their way to St. Paul, fell into Detective Mahon's hands, and he started in this direction. Miss Kistler has relatives in Minneapolis, and it was for that reason that they came in this direction. She made the acquaintance of Mrs. Rowland while the latter was matron of the Sheltering Arms in Philadelphia. Soon after arriving here, Mrs. Rowland secured a position as nurse in an establishment in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Rowland, it is said, was well and favorably known in Pennsylvania and was highly recommended to Dr. Hammond by previous employers, at the sheltering Arms of Philadelphia and the Morristown Insane Asylum. Mrs. Rowland was unwilling to make any statement for publication, but insisted upon her innocence.

TOO MANY TO BE COUNTED.

THE LIVES LOST BY THE BREAK IN THE YELLOW RIVER EMBANKMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The steamer Oceanic arrived to-day from Hong-Kong and Yokohama, bringing advices to Aug. 10. Further details of the bursting of the Yellow River embankments in the Province of Shan-Tung, July 22, state that the destruction is widespread. The breach in the river is over 2,000 feet in length, and a swift current swept through, flooding to a depth of twelve feet a large extent of the country lying adjacent. Many houses were washed away, and a dispatch from Che-Feo states that the number of persons drowned is too great to be counted. Ten districts are already submerged, and it is feared many more in the low-lying country south will suffer a similar fate.

The latest advices concerning the earthquake at Kumamota, July 28, place the number of killed at eighteen and the wounded at nineteen; fifty-two dwellings were demolished. A telegram on the 30th of July states that fifty-three shocks had been experienced, and that they continued to be felt. The inhabitants were sleeping in the open air. The same earthquake was felt in the Province of Clukugo. Considerable loss of life is reported, but no particulars have been received.

The Japan *Gazette* states that a mutiny took place at Manila, on board the American bark Fanny Clare, July 21. The crew drove the Captain into the cabin and another of the officers was compelled to seek safety by jumping overboard and swimming to a Spanish vessel near by. The mutineers set fire to the vessel, but on the arrival of the force of men from the gunboat Eloano they surrendered, and were handed over to the United States Consul for punishment. The fire on board the vessel was extinguished before any great damage was done.

THE CHEROKEE LANDS.

VINITA, Indian Territory, Aug. 25.—Judge A. M. Wilson of the Cherokee Commission was in the city en route to Fayetteville, Ark. He stated to a reporter that in looking over the records of the Cherokee Legislature for 1873 he found an act authorizing the sale of the Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River. The act was approved by the governing chief at the time. The discovery of this act will probably hasten the negotiations with the Indians considerably, inasmuch as there is no necessity now of submitting the matter to the people for a vote or for calling a session of the Legislature to authorize Chief Mays to make the sale. Mr. Wilson's visit to the Chickasawe and Arapahoes developed the fact that these Indians are quite willing to sell their lands at a fair price.

THE AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The biennial convention of the American Legion of Honor will be held at Washington Hall in this city, beginning Tuesday and continuing about seven days. Delegates are beginning to arrive, and two preliminary meetings of committees were held at the Palmer House this afternoon. These were of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, consisting of F. F. Christine, Pennsylvania, and L. S. Ehright, Akron, Ohio, and the Committee on Laws, the two members of which are F. H. Thomas of St. Louis and ex-Gov. G. W. Story of Texas. Friday evening a reception and banquet will be held, at which Enoch S. Brown of New-York, the Supreme Commander, J. Frank Fort, General Counsel, and Charles Lichman of Philadelphia, among others, will speak.

Niagara Falls and return, $10, Saturday, Aug. 31, to Monday, Sept. 2. Full particulars at Erie ticket offices, 242 Broadway.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS

THE PLAIN DWELLERS ANXIOUSLY AWAITING IT.

A PLAN TO TAP THE UNDERGROUND WATERS OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER AND MAKE FRUITFUL A DESERT.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Aug. 25.—The old, old story comes from the arid regions of the West this year. Crops have failed again. Outside of forage there is but little in the line of agricultural products worth marketing. A month ago there were strong hopes in Southwestern Kansas that the long series of crop failures would be broken. There had been considerable rain, and the conditions generally were deemed favorable, so much so that the State Board of Agriculture sent out flattering reports, which now prove to have been very deceptive. Hot winds followed hard upon the rains and blew for days at a time, so that while the people of other localities were reading of his prospective good fortune the settler on the great treeless plains could see from his comfortless sod house or dug-out his corn and oats withering in the embrace of the sirocco. Small wonder that this would-be agriculturist, who has nothing but failures to look back upon, is on the verge of despair.

There is one thing which serves to keep hope alive in him—the thought of irrigation. He believes that the soil is capable of prodncing abundant crops if it only can be watered, for at Garden City he has seen land under successful irrigation and is acquainted with the results. But the Garden City irrigating ditches are small and water but a small territory. There is a ditch in Ford and Edwards Counties which is 96 miles long and 45 feet wide and which carries five feet of water. It has 250 miles of laterals, some of which extend fifteen or twenty miles from the main ditch. This monster artificial channel, which is a third as long and fully as wide as De Witt Clinton's original ditch, was built by A. T. Soule, the Rochester millionaire. It was only completed last Fall, five years and $500,000 having been spent in constructing it and damming the elusive Arkansas River, its source of supply. An English syndicate recently paid $1,000,000 for the canal and its appurtenances, and proposes to make prodnctive the vast area tributary to it.

Having unloaded at a big profit, Mr. Soule is now about to dig two other ditches, one on the south side of the Arkansas, near Dodge City, to be twenty-five miles long, and the other on the north side, to be fifty miles long. With the present ditch in operation spread over the country the waters of the river, and with other ditches on the eve of construction, it seems natural that the plains dweller should have faith that his obscerless region will soon be made to blossom as the rose, and that he will be emancipated from the conditions of misery which now hedges him about.

So much money has been spent in Southwestern Kansas in the furtherance of a general plan of irrigation that the Congressional committee now examining the question in the West should by all means visit this region and make a careful study of the conditions which obtain here. The English syndicate already mentioned invested only after an expert had visited this country and made an exhaustive report favoring the purcuase of the plant. During the past three months Americans people have had abundant opportunity to discover that English syndicates are planting their cash in this country for revenne only. Knowing this, the conclusion is inevitable that the Englishmen see, on the line they are, great returns from their investment in the desert. It is but fair to say that the average resident of this shadeless country is of opinion that the foreigners' heads are level.

The altitude of the treeless plains of Kansas varies from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, the slope being so gradual and uniform as to make the general so smooth that the fact that the plains constitute one vast "hillside" is not apparent without the use of the level. The soil of the Arkansas River Valley, according to the natives, a rich sandy loam, with an average depth of four feet, while that of the upland is from thirty to sixty feet in depth. It is claimed that these plains once formed part of the bed of the sea. They have an average fall to the south of east or seven and one-half feet per mile. Across them, northwest and southeast, in its way to the Lower Mississippi, its banks are quite regular, and has an average height of ont four feet above the river bed, which is composed of fine sand. One might naturally suppose the river to be subject to terrific overflows, but such is not the case. Sometimes an exceedingly heavy rain over a wide area turns in water enough to cause a local freshet, but a general overflow is, from the very nature of things, impossible. The river's sources are far away and the country between is level and treeless, so that any sudden rush of water at any point quickly spreads out. It is believed in the Southwest that this combination of circumstances places within easy reach the most complete, the cheapest, and the most reliable system of irrigation the world ever saw. Here are the views of a man who has given much thought and time to the subject:

"The comparative uniformity of surface in Southwest Kansas makes the cost of constructing irrigating canals probably less than in any other region where irrigation is practiced," he said. "It also makes nearly the entire surface of the country accessible to ditches. This smoothness of surface gives us great advantages in the matter of transportation also. There are periods where one might draw a plow furrow for fifty miles in a straight line without lifting the plow from the ground or striking a square foot of useless land and then cross it at right angles with a similar furrow. The uniform fall to the eastward of over seven feet per mile, makes it possible to ont a ditch from the river, and by giving it a fall of, say, two feet per mile, to speedily carry the water out upon the higher lands on either side, which gradually rise to an average height of about 30 feet above the river. No expensive blasting or costly stone dams are required, and only a very small amount of 'flumin' generally, though 'draws' or ravines sometimes have to be crossed near the river.

"The Arkansas and its tributaries, being fed by melting snows, give us our water in the season when it is needed, and slowly and steadily, too. On its long and winding way down the river the water is so warmed by the sun and so ladened with rich sediment that it reaches the plains of the Southwest a very warm stream, which enriches the land irrigated faster than the heaviest crops can imporerish it, so that as a matter of fact our irrigated lands have constantly increased in fertility.

"But the strangest fact in connection with the Arkansas is that but a small part of the water coming down the river runs above ground. The sandy bed of the stream is but an exposed strip of a wide and deep bed of sand and gravel underlying the country, reaching out for many miles on each side. Through this vast filter there slowly percolates a grand body of wafer compared with which the Arkansas River above ground is but a rivulet in size. It is, of course, impossible to give the exact proportion of this vast, sluggish underground stream, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that here lies the solution of the irrigation problem of the plains.

"Practically, the same facts apply to the Platte River as to the Arkansas, if I am rightly informed, and I have little doubt that the same conditions exist in the Southern Colorado streams. It is not probable that the underground current of water is of a uniform volume, as is the case with the river. It is probable the variations of bed rock and surroundings are such that it is more in the form of great bowls or basins, or shallow or shadowy connections. Now, to utilize this great known water supply no costly, tedious, and hope-destroying delays are necessary for the purpose of making preliminary surveys. Every one of the thousands of wells put down by the railroads by towns, and by individnals throughout the Southwest is a field note of a wide and thorough survey already made. The river valley is one practical and plainly indicated 'catchment basin.' Even when the river bed is dry the water beneath always lies within a few inches of the surface of the sand, and is, therefore, never more than five feet below the average level of the first bottom lands. Our irrigating canals, as at present constructed, are ont down to a depth of four feet, and opened into the river. I suppose they are not opened into the river at all, but simply extended up the valley, gradually deepening as they went. They would soon tap the underground stream, and without the expense of dams or headgates have a constant supply of water.

"I am in favor of excavating a giant basin at the head of each irrigating canal and relying upon the underground supply. There will be difficulties to overcome in putting such a method of obtaining water into successful operation, but that they can be overcome, and that the plan will work, is proved by every tile drain—every open ditch for that matter—in successful operation in the Eastern States. There they tap the underground water to carry it from the land. We must tap it—a little deeper—to get it to our lands.

These views concerning the "Underground Arkansas" seem to be shared by Millionaire Soule, for both of the ditches he is now about to build are to have their sources, so to speak, in reservoirs but a little long. Forty miles west of Dodge, and extending back depth of at least ten feet below the river bed. These reservoirs will be located near the stream, but on opposite sides of it. Mr. Soule is not in love with dams, for he has to build several across the Arkansas before the present successful one was secured, and the series represented several hundred thousand dollars. His present experiment will be carefully watched by all who are interested in the arid belt, for if it prove successful the speedy reclamation of millions of acres would seem to be ont a question of two or three years at most, particularly if the Government lent a helping hand.

LOW RATES FOR DEGREES.

AN EDUCATIONAL SCHEME WITH "UNIQUE ARRANGEMENTS."

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Many inquiries are being received in this city concerning "The Correspondence University" doing business at 147 Throop-street. This institution was recently written up by one of the city papers as a "diploma mill," and the fact that F. W. Harkins, who figures as President of the concern, has never seen it to deny the charges then made may be taken as evidence that the "university" is a fraud.

In its inception the idea of a correspondance university was in the hands of reputable men. Lucian A. Wait, Associate Professor of Mathematics at Cornell, was the founder of the university, and with him, as members of the Feonity, were seventy teachers of recognized ability and standing in educational circles. Among them were William C. Easley, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Amherst College; Albert G. Harkness, Professor of Latin in Madison University, at the capital of Wisconsin, and George Chase, Professor of Criminal Law, Torts, and Procedure in Columbia College. The purpose of these gentlemen was to furnish instruction in collegiate courses to persons unable to attend college. This was five years ago.

In 1885, Mr. Harkins, a teacher of mathematics in one of the Chicago high schools, succeeded Prof. Wait as head of the university. He promptly incorporated it under the laws of this State, selecting as incorporators S. A. Kean, the banker, Bishop Fallows of the Episcopal Church, and ex-Presiding Elder W. C. Willing of the Methodist Society, all well-known citizens of Chicago. The first Board of Directors included among them Profs. Sylvester Williams and Isaac Roberts of Cornell, and Prof. Henry F. Burton of the University of Rochester. Two years later, Harkins reincorporated the university with E. W. and Alonze Farnum, printers, and himself as incorporators, but he still continues to advertise the connection of Messrs. Kean, Fallows, and Willing with the university.

Mr. Kean says he has never knowingly been connected with the concern. Bishop Fallows and Mr. Willing are out of town. The present Directors are Harkins, I. I. Cook, a school teacher; O. S. Gunlogson, a writer on a local paper, and A. B. Garman, who writes cards in a hotel lobby here. The faculty has dwindled down to twenty, and it is believed that many of these gentlemen do not know their names are connected with the institution. Among them are Edmund J. James, Professor of Finance in the University of Pennsylvania, who has been in Europe over a year; John P. Davis, Superintendent of the Engraving Department of Frank Leslie's Publishing House; Edward Hitchcock, Professor of Hygiene in Amherst College, and Charles S. Minot, Lecturer in the Medical School of Harvard.

As nearly as can be learned, the Correspondence University exists to sell degrees. Harkins says he does not know where his fellow-incorporators are employed or live. "I run everything myself," he explained. "I have a great deal of time on my hands, and I am well enough of a scholar to merit a degree. If I find that a man has been a student, I do not let the accidental circumstance that he has not been to college or even to school stand in the way of a recognition of his scholarship." From information obtainable, "degrees" in the university cost from $10 to $35. "Three months' work, as evidenced by a thesis," has won a degree on the payment "of $25. a year's tuition," according to Harkins. The Rev. R. H. Holliday of the First Presbyterian Church of Findlay, Ohio, did not nnderstand the postal card advertisement he received from the university, and wrote for further particulars. In reply, he was informed that if he would induce some other clergymen or a teacher to join the university, he himself might have any degree he preferred for $15.

Prof. Wait and Prof. Isaac Flagg of Cornell, and several other ednoators have recently withdrawn from the concern. Harkins has resigned his position in the high school to devote himself to the university, so far as can be seen at the house in Throop-street, the institution consists of Harkins and a typewriter. The circulars sent out describe the university as "a grand enterprise:" its methods are characterized as "unique arrangements," and the person receiving a circular is asked, "Is there any degree you would like yourself?" The institution is apparently unworthy of confidence.

CANADA LOSES THE BENEFIT.

A SHARP LESSON IN PROTECTION IN THE SALE OF A DISTILLERY.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—Negotiations have been pending for some time between a syndicate of English capitalists and the proprietore of Goodenham & Wort's distillery for the purchase of their property. The transaction has now been concluded, the price paid being $6,000,000, and Mr. Goodenham is about to leave here for England to sign the transfer papers. This is looked upon as an able stroke on the part of the proprietors. Hitherto they have had a practical monopoly of the business, but of late years the whiskies from Walker's distillery have been growing in favor. Though Goodenham & Wort's prodnotion is still used in the West and Ontario, in the maritime provinces and Quebec there is a large decrease, and now a distillery is being built at Chambly, so that the property of the English capitalists is not what it ones was. The consumption of whisky in Canada is not on the increase, and, in the uncertain condition of temperance legislation, the prospects for manufacturers are uncertain.

It is customary for wealthy Canadians, when they have acquired a fortune, to remove their domestic establishments to England. The Redpath sugar refiners have purchased an English property, once the residence of the Empress Eugenie, and Sir George Stephens, ex-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has obtained a baronial estate. This is not looked upon as satisfactory to Canada. Their wealth has been gained by the imposition of highly protected goods, and now the country is deriving no benefit from it. The purchase of this distillery has set Canadians thinking, and it seems as if all their manufacotnres were to follow, so that the home industries, which have been built up by ten years of taxation, are likely to become ex-accessories for English capitalists. The only excuse for protection was that it would give profitable employment for Canadian capital and develop domestic industries; but if the profits, which merely amount to the sum of the duty imposed and paid by the country, find their way into foreign pockets, then every plea in favor of protection is removed, even from the standpoint of its most earnest advocates.

The *Witness*, Canada's most fearless paper, in discussing this divergence of profitable trade, says:

"The perfidious possessors of British gold do not seem to be satisfied with skimming all the cream—the lefty matter, as it is scientifically and politically called—from the American protected manufactures, and thus reducing the whole American people to taxpaying vassalage; they are going to do the same for us."

Then it adds, significantly:

"There were two things for which New-England revolted from old England; one was that the colonists were forbidden to manufacture for themselves and required to buy from the English; the other was that taxes were imposed upon them without representation. Both conditions are now being restored in Canada."

A GREAT BERRY CROP.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 25.—The wet weather this Summer, which has put back or ruined many crops, has been especially helpful to the blackberry and whortleberry crops. In Ledyard, in New-London County, there are many acres of wild land covered with whortleberry brush. These are now loaded with purple fruit which the copious rains have developed to large size and ripened so that it is sweeter than nsual. Crowds of people make excursions to the brush daily and the fruit is very cheap. Similar reports are coming in from other quarters of the State.

In Litchfield County the blackberry crop has been ripened under similar conditions and the harvest is so heavy that the berries are practically worthless in the markets. The country people can get only 3 or 4 cents per quart for them and they will not pick them and carry them to market for this price. Along the country roads in the town of Winchester the berries are so thick that they can be literally scooped from the briars into large-mouthed buckets. Over one hundred bushels have been taken from a pasture known as Brewster's lot in this way. A party of fifteen people from Winsted gathered seven bushels of the fruit in one day.

IN A VERY TICKLISH PLACE

LA GASCOGNE SURROUNDED BY ICEBERGS.

THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP PICKS HER WAY THROUGH A GROUP OF SIX ICE MONSTERS IN EARLY MORNING.

The handsome French steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, had an experience on her way over which is almost as exciting in the telling as was that of the steamer Seele some weeks ago. A dangerous iceberg, big enough to have sent the good ship straight to the bottom had she come into collision with it, was narrowly missed early one dark morning, and La Gascogne threaded her way through a group of some five more in rather uncomfortable proximity.

It was on the morning of last Friday that this great danger was met and avoided. The steamer was making fine headway over a smooth sea, the stars were shining brightly overhead, and dawn was just appearing on the eastern horizon. At about 3:30, while Chief Officer Masclet was pacing the bridge, carefully scanning the water ahead of the ship, a cry came from the lookout in the "crow's nest" forward. He said that he saw something dead ahead, low and long on the water, like the hull of an immense vessel. Immediately the order to check the speed of the steamer was given, and Chief Officer Masclet sprang into the rigging glass in hand.

By the aid of the night glass he discovered six large icebergs, not of any great height, but spreading away on either hand almost as far as one could see. The ship was too near to avoid the group entirely, but an opening appeared like a pathway, slightly to one side of La Gascogne's bow, and toward this opening the Quartermaster shaped her course. In a few moments the coolness so perceptible at sea when in the neighborhood of ice crept over the atmosphere, and the ship entered as at a gate the path between the icebergs. On the starboard side was the largest of the group, a wicked, green-looking monster, but honeycombed by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. It was only about three hundred feet away and stretched its toy length for 1,000 feet toward the west. It was, however, only fifteen feet in height. Beyond it on the same side were two others, smaller, but still massive, while on the port side were three more. In a few moments the danger was passed, and the 700 people quietly sleeping in their bunks below were unaware of their nearness to a rude awakening.

Capt. Santelli said yesterday that the six icebergs had formerly probably been included in one, but had been split up by the action of the waves and the warmer temperature of the water. The position in which they were passed was in latitude 40° 58' north, longitude 55° 01' west, and is in the same latitude, but two hundred miles further east, as the iceberg on which the Sasie ran her bow.

A PACKING HOUSE IN FLAMES.

A CHANGE OF WIND PREVENTS THE FIRE FROM SPREADING.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—The immense packing house of Swift & Co., at the corner of Bergeravenne and First-street, in Kansas City, Kan., was saved from total destruction by fire yesterday by a fortunate shift of the wind. As it was, the smokehouse, a structure of corrugated iron, 40 by 40 feet, was wholly destroyed, and the rendering house, 128 by 40 feet, was consumed. The fire started in the smokehouse from some cause unknown. The Fire Departments of both cities responded to the alarm, and they were on the ground in sufficient time to check the blaze in its inception. When the hose connections were made and the water turned on it was found that the pressure was wholly insufficient, the water barely running ont of the nozzles. The wind, which had been blowing in the early morning from the south, shifted to the northwest and carried the flames away from the adjoining buildings. Shortly afterward the water pressure became sufficient to force the water from the lines of hose, and in an hour from then the firemen had the flames under control. The smokehouse was totally destroyed. The south end of the refining house was saved by a fire wall. During the fire Master Mechanic Tate fell from the roof of the smokehouse while attempting to descend by a rope, and was instantly killed. The total loss of the plant and stock and buildings and fixtures placed by Superintendent Young at $150,000, with $120,000 insurance, placed with forty-two companies.

The following companies carried risks of $2,341 each:

Newark of New-Jersey, California of California, Western of Toronto, Home of New-York, Franklin of Philadelphia, National of Hartford, Rhode Island of Rhode Island, Western of Toronto, Canada, Liberty of New-York, Anglo-American of Nevada, Union of California, Scottish Union and National of London, American of Philadelphia, London and Lancashire, German-American, Amazon of Connecticut, Traders' of Chicago.

Insurance to the amount of $1,170 was carried in each of the following companies:

State Investment of California, Union of California, Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, Norwich Union, Commercial, of Hartford, North British and Mercantile, Imperial of London, Southern of California, German, of Buffalo.

The loss was also insured in the Southern of New-Orleans; British-American; Fire Association of Philadelphia, and London Assurance Company for $1,756 each; in the American of New-York and the Commercial Union for $4,683 each; in the Mechanics' of Milwaukee for $3,516; in the Scottish Union and National and the Pennsylvania for $5,854, and in several other companies for smaller amounts.

TO GET RID OF THE HUNGARIANS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—The coke operators of the Connellsville region have decided to get rid of the Hungarians. The operators have been holding rather mysterious secret meetings since the strike was inaugurated, and it is learned from a reliable source that they contemplate discharging all the Hungarians in the region and filling their places with Germans. It is claimed that the former class of workmen are the disturbing element in the region, and that they are unreasonable. The Germans, it is held, are steady, industrious, economical, and quiet. The plan for securing a sufficient number of Germans to take the places of the Hungarians was not learned. Immigrant Inspector Robert D. Layton says he does not believe the contract labor laws will be violated, as enough Germans can be found in this country to go to work in the coke regions.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S CAPITOL.

PIERRE, South Dakota, Aug. 25.—The contest that was waged over the location of the capitol of North Dakota is as nothing to the battle being fought for the same prize in this State. An organization which will probably decide the location of the capitol is the Woonsooket Capitol Investment Company, whose stockholders are scattered all over the new State. This company was organized for the purpose of speculation in lands at some point to be decided on by the stockholders as the place where the capitol should be. In response to an invitation of the Directors of the company six of the seven capitol contestants have sent in bids for the support of the company, and the company will decide on the matter about the middle of the present week. Great interest attaches to the decision.

THE IRRIGATION COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Senate committee on reclamation and irrigation of the arid lands of the West arrived in this city last evening. They were given a dinner at the Cliff House to-day by the Reception Committee and driven over the city. Monday they begin taking testimony on the arid lands, Tuesday they go on an excursion to Monterey, and Wednesday they start on a tour of the San Joaquin Valley, making stops at Fresno, Bakersfield, and other points. Thence they proceed to Los Angeles and San Diego. At Sacramento yesterday afternoon the party were tendered a reception by the State Board of Trade.

A SUNDAY BALL GAME STOPPED

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The baseball game between the Cincinnatis and Brooklyns was advertised to take place at Hamilton, Ohio, twenty-five miles north of this city. About fifteen hundred people were present at the game. After three innings and half of the fourth had been played—at which time the score stood Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2—the police interfered and stopped the game by arresting eighteen of the players. The eighteen were taken to the Mayor's office and each was fined $8 85, making a total of $159 30.

A RESERVOIR BURSTS.

AND THREE PERSONS ARE DROWNED IN THE RUSHING WATERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—The Spring Lake Reservoir, near Fiskville, in the southwest corner of Cranston, about fifteen miles from the city, which supplies a whole row of mill villages along the Pawtuxet River, burst this afternoon. Three persons were drowned and some damage was done to property.

A man named Yeaw, who was about a quarter of a mile off, noticed the water coming through the masonry of the dam, as he describes it, in a stream about as big as a barrel. The hole was apparently growing very rapidly. The only living object in sight was a cow, a few hundred feet across the fields, and Yeaw, as he started to run, made up his mind to rescue the cow. When he reached the animal the field was a big lake and the water was up to his neck. He got out of it, however, and so did the cow. Meanwhile down the valley were Mrs. Greene Tew, aged sixty; a Mrs. Hawkins, aged ninety, and Mrs. Tew's son, six or seven years old. They were walking through a strip of woods and were overtaken by the flood and drowned. Their bodies were found in the woods, through which the water quickly ran until it emptied into the Pawtuxet River.

The river rose rapidly, and caused considerable alarm among the people along its banks, who thought that the Ponegansett Reservoir, the largest in the State, had gone. Many of them left their houses and fled, but the flood subsided as rapidly as it had come. The path of the water from the reservoir was through a thinly-settled country, and the only damage to property was the wrecking of a stable belonging to Russell Matthewson, the capsizing of a carriage shop belonging to Dr. E. K. Clarke, and the demolishing of three road bridges.

The dam was built in 1887 for the service of the Pawtuxet Valley Company, redeeming a small, swampy pond locally known as Spring Lake. The reservoir covered eighteen acres and contained about thirty-five million gallons of water. The dam is 925 feet long, 17 feet 9 inches high, and 8 feet wide

possesses within herself every thing needful to the indefinite maintenance of a series of American nations, such as the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, &c., and that the true policy is to seek to bind these American nations together in a defensive and offensive league, for mutual free trade and mutual defence. There are others who would favor a broad scheme of what they call Anglo-Saxon union that would include under one vast confederation the British Empire, with all its possessions, and the United States, much after the idea presented by Gen. Butler at Lewiston, Me. These, of course, are at present Utopian schemes, the realization of which may be prayed for, inasmuch as we pray, sometimes, for the evangelization of the whole world. Many there are who regard imperial federation as equally Utopian, but if it can be shown that it is for the well-being of the empire, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians, and Australians will find a way of bringing it about.

The next Colonial Conference in London was held only a few years ago. It discussed measures for the defence of the great colonies and the great colonial ports. What has followed? Lord Brassey sailed round the world, visited all Britain's great coaling stations and naval depots in the Eastern Hemisphere, and reported on them in detail. The Australian navy has been an outcome of that conference. Measures were taken by the imperial authorities to strengthen the defenses of several of those coaling stations, so necessary to Britain's vast marine, both in peace and war. The laying of independent telegraph cables from England to Australia, via Canada, was discussed, and to-day it is known that the first link—a new cable from England to Canada, landing on the coast of Labrador—is practically provided for. The other links will come with the Canadian system through to the Pacific coast, and this more at work on the larger enterprise, the providing of the link which is to unite the city of Vancouver with New-Zealand and the Australian provinces. It may have been noticed that the several islands-for-empire out in the Pacific have been appropriated by the British Government lately; they were no good for trade, but they will be found useful when the Canadian-Australasian cable is being laid.

Among other subjects discussed at the Colonial Conference was a scheme for a new steamship route from England to Australasia, via British ports exclusively. This was for a fast line from England to Canada (utilizing the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent) and a line from Vancouver across the Pacific to New-Zealand and the Australian Continent. This, too, is coming. The Canadian Government has already signed the contract for a line from Bristol to Halifax in Winter and to Quebec in Summer, and negotiations are going on for the link that is to cover the Pacific Ocean. Meantime, both the British and Canadian Governments are willing to ample subsidies for a fast steam service (to supersede the present) between Vancouver and Japan and China, and it will be provided without delay. The Canadian Government has also just despatched an important embassy, consisting of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, a Minister of the Crown; Mr. Parmalee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Adam Brown, M. P., a leading Canadian merchant, to England and Australia. The delegation will meet the representatives of the Australian Provinces in conference, and will discuss the future political and commercial relations of the several colonies they represent. This is the direct outcome of representations made by the Imperial Federation League.

I mention these facts because they all point in the direction of federation, and because all these subjects were discussed at the first colonial conference in London. They give significance to Sir Charles Tupper's proposition to hold another colonial conference for the examination of the question of imperial federation itself. Lord Salisbury, as Premier of England, declines to call such a conference, but this is mere by-play. Lord Salisbury does not say the conference should not or will not be held. Knowing the sensitiveness of the colonists in regard to imperial pressure, and especially where any political bearing upon their political relations is concerned, Lord Salisbury says that this is a matter for the colonies themselves to arrange; and this is quite true. The colonies will hold the conference, without doubt, although the proposal to do so may not be discussed imperial federation. There will be other objects announced, as at the time of the first conference—common defence, militia systems, telegraphs, the Post Office, steamship subsidies, commercial exchanges, &c.—all tending for imperial federation, though not the thing itself. Results similar to what followed the first conference may be expected to follow the deliberations of the second, and then there will be a third and a fourth conference. And thus step by step the great object will be gradually reached, to the benefit of England and the colonies being gradually accustomed to these methods of accomplishing great national ends. This is the "Aegio-Saxon" way of doing things.

Political interest or sentiment alone will not prove sufficient to draw the colonies nearer to each other or to the empire's heart. The great magnet is trade. Canadians and Australians and Englishmen are all asking, What are to be the trade advantages? If the commercial advantages can be secured there is no closer political union I think many Canadians would prefer it, although there are thousands who insist upon possessing full citizenship in the empire whatever responsibilities this may bring. But with many the commercial idea is foremost, and one proposition is put forward in all quarters against the world outside of the empire.

To illustrate, the Canadians say, "Let England give a slight, a very slight preference to Canadian agricultural produce, cattle, &c. If England will impose only 5 per cent. duty on foreign stuff it will suffice. We cannot allow English manufactures at any lower rate. Lower rates of duty than we impose at present, but we can put an extra 5 or 10 per cent. on foreign goods that come in competition with English. This would shut out twenty to thirty million dollars' worth of United States goods a year and let in an equivalent of English goods." The proposal is simplicity itself. There are those who say that if agreed to it would work a revolution in the trade between England and Canada, giving especially a great impetus to Canadian agriculture, and leading to an enormous emigration from England, and the United States, too, to the prairies of the Canadian Northwest. True, if England gave Canada this preference it would have to do the same to India and Australia, but the Canadians prefer to meet Australia and India all comers on those terms. As to the probability of England adopting such a policy, they say the agricultural vote would favor it, since it would shut out United States products—the competition which they fear the most—the agricultural voter choosing the least of two evils, and that the working men are gradually coming to the point of demanding some measure of protection.

A great body of English people, Canadians think, would vote for such a scheme anyhow, and that, with the influence of the Government of the day, the vote of the farmers and a large proportion of the workingmen, the scheme would carry. There can be no doubt that very many believe such a measure, if not feasible at the moment, will be so in a few years, when public opinion in England has been fully educated. As for a new political constellation, the majority of imperial federationists are content to wait until a proper commercial system has been matured, trusting to new commercial arrangements, with the prosperity that will follow, paving the way for the acceptance of a bond of union which will insure the stability of a reorganized empire.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—J. K. Emmet, at Hooley's in "Uncle Joe," has furnished the only novelty of the week at the Chicago playhouses, though both the Grand Opera House and the People's Theatre have been open. Emmet has not been seen in Chicago in two years and his play is new to the city. His engagement affords an anepioloue opening to Hooley's season, drawing capital houses as it does. It has another week to run and will be followed by the Lycetm company with "The Wife," which has been seen here.

Milton and Dolle Nobles, in "From Sire to Son," have had a rather dull week at the Grand Opera House. This evening there was presented at that house a new farce-comedy written by Paul M. Potter and Manager Harry L. Hamlin. It is called "The Fakir," and has to do with the fortunes of a vendor of patent medicine. From indications to-night "The Fakir" will be a go.

The fortnight season of Miss Ulie Akerstrom at McVicker's came to an end on last night. Business has only been moderate. To-morrow evening the first representation of Miss Marie Wainwright's revival of "Twelfth Night" will be seen at this house.

"King Cole II." has another week to run at the Columbia. It is steadily improving and is drawing good houses. The company goes hence to San Francisco, stopping at several towns on the way. The regular season of the Columbia opens one week from to-morrow night with Thomas Keene in a Shakespearean repertory, and in "Richelieu" and "Louis XI.," for which new scenery has been painted.

It is literally true that "Blanbeard, Jr.," is filling the Chicago Opera House. The business done by the great extravaganza is little short of marvelous, and holds up in a way that is surprising.

The Windsor Theatre will be reopened one week from to-morrow night by the J. W. Morrissey Opera Company in "Faust," "Martha" and "The Bohemian Girl" will also be given.

To-day the Lyceum market, after a long Summer vacation, was reopened by Hallen & Hart in their last season's specialty, "Later On."

Havlin's Theatre is to reopen Sept. 8 with Frank Mayo in "Davy Crockett."

THE CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 25.—The National Croquet Tournament closed last evening with a concert given by Tubbs's full military band on the Norwich Croquet Grounds. Johnson of Philadelphia took the first prize and the championship in the first division, with Jacobus of New-Brunswick, N. J., second. The tie between Greenslit and Baldwin in the second division was not played off. The tournament was one of the most interesting ever held by the association.

BRITISH PRISON METHODS

WHY THE CONVICTS ARE A PUBLIC CHARGE.

THEIR LABOR USED ON PUBLIC WORKS AND FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES —NO REFORMATION.

III.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British Government solves the convict-labor problem to its own apparent satisfaction by employing nearly all the convicts on its own account. It does not hire them out to contractors, nor uses them to any extent in making articles to sell. The products of their labor do not become articles of commerce. The convicts do almost nothing to bring money into the Treasury, and are therefore almost wholly supported by the taxpayers. It seems as if the financial part of prison management received very little consideration. A great many convicts are kept at work which is wholly unproductive and merely disciplinary. Work on the treadwheel and at the crank is mostly of this order, though the power thus generated is in a few instances used for grinding grain. The narrowing at picking oakum, which many of the feebler prisoners work at, also returns very little revenue. Even in the few instances where convicts do work for the market their earnings are very small indeed. Thus in the county prison in Oxford, where there are about eighty convicts and where the principal industry is hatmaking, for outside parties, I was told that the earnings hardly amounted to £100 ($500) a year. But by far the greater number of convicts in England, both in the local and convict prisons, work directly for the Government. They build fortifications, till farms, manufacture supplies for the Post Office, the army, the navy, the Metropolitan Police, for the prisons themselves, and for other Government uses. It is at first difficult to understand how something like twenty thousand men can be constantly employed on Government work in England and Wales, but there appears to be no difficulty about it, since there is no pressure exerted to make the labor in a high degree productive. Moreover, the taxpayers do not appear to seriously object. Like the fishwoman's eels, they are used to being skinned. The idea of making the prisons self-supporting is not obtruded. The suggestion only excites an incredulous smile. The Government plan is liked by prison officials because it avoids outcry about competition with honest labor. Some of the officials seem to be of the opinion that by this plan competition is really avoided. The Governor of one large prison, with whom I conversed, urged that England had found the true solution of the puzzling question of the competition of free and prison labor, and expressed surprise that the American States did not follow England's example. The labor agitators are disposed to be satisfied with the British plan; but I suspect that the satisfaction comes chiefly from the knowledge that, as now managed, the British prison labor produces but little. At the International Congress of Workingmen in Paris the other day a resolution was adopted declaring that "prison and workhouse labor should be conducted under the same conditions as free labor, and employed, as far as possible, on great public works." That appears to have been suggested by the English system.

Of course the British authorities are not under a delusion on the subject. They recognize that any necessary work done by convicts deprives freemen of an opportunity to do it, and this necessary work happens to be for the Government they know it is just as much competition with free labor as if it were done for a private person. Gen. Du Cane himself has stated that the argument against competing with free labor by manufacturing for the market was entirely met in the case of the distress in Lancashire, because there is no one whose business it is to undersell the people. "On the principle," he says, "that everybody's business is nobody's business, this labor agitation is not countenanced by any corresponding agitation on behalf of the public and in aid of those who act in the public interest." On this ground it seems to be thought better to yield somewhat to prejudice and agitation rather than try to meet it, though there can be no doubt that the taxpayers are to be deeply injured by the present system. The British policy is not different from that of other European countries. In nearly all of them the outcry against prison competition has been raised, and in most of them some concession has been made to it. In Holland care is taken in letting out industries to choose those which do not appear to compete directly with free labor. In one German prison articles are manufactured for the market, but they are not allowed to be sold within ten kilometers of the town in which the prison is situated. All such subterfuges are, of course, very transparent, but they quiet the outcry, which is easier than to contend with the demagogues. The puppiace here not yet learned that they want is the products of labor rather than labor itself, and they are badly in need of instruction on the subject.

The financial result of the British system is, as already stated, to throw practically the whole cost of maintaining the prisons and convicts upon the taxpayers. The burden amounts to a heavy one. The British convict costs about $175 a year for maintenance. Just what the work he does for the Government amounts to cannot be told, for it is not submitted to that test of tests, the market. It is carefully estimated, and is claimed to be about two-thirds the cost of his maintenance. But the correctness of this claim is widely doubted. Besides the wholly unproductive labor that is done, it is asserted that much that is called productive is not so in a true sense. Roads are built where no one wants them, and the building them if not necessary to keep the convicts employed. Upon all the public works the idea of employing the convicts is the first thought, and the accomplishing of undertakings is secondary. Much of the work done, it is said, has to be done over again because of wrong calculation. What are built entirely of convict labor, and it is estimated that the cost of this labor would be one cost nearly twice as much. But other persons contend that the saving is not nearly so much as these figures made it appear. They say that during the fourteen years much of the labor entering into construction lay idle, and the interest on the value of it would be a large sum to be deducted from the apparent saving. They further say that the extra cost of the guarding of convicts while at work "in the open" should be taken into account, when it is not done in the above figures. This extra cost is said to amount to about 12 cents per day for each convict. But in any event, even if something was saved to the public by employing convicts to build their own prisons, it can no longer be looked for by employing them on public works generally. The most careful calculations indicate that the utmost saving by the employment of convicts in the construction of public works, counting the convicts' labor at no value, is 25 per cent. in the total cost. They work but seven hours per day, work has to be suspended one forty days because of danger of escapes, and they can only be employed in large bodies without raising the cost of guarding them beyond 12 cents per day each. The prison work on farms appears to be very unremunerative. The prison reports estimate its profit at forty per cent. of the labor, while the extra cost of guards is of course a considerable part of the sum. Farming with such help obviously could not pay.

So far as reforming convicts goes and fitting them to support themselves on their release the British labor system will not commend itself to thinking men. The labor "in the open," on public works, offers a constant temptation to attempt to escape, and escapes are only prevented by the free use of loaded rifles. Discipline is of necessity somewhat relaxed, and more or less demoralization results. With the more hopeful class of criminals, such as these in the Star class, that is a serious objection. The work within prison walls, in manufacturing various articles for Government use, is better in that respect, but it gives but limited opportunity for fitting man to become self-supporting. The sewing by hand on coal sacks for the navy or sewing baskets for the parcel post does not fit men for anything they are likely to find work on their release. But little attention is given to teaching useful trades. Men are set to do whatever there is to do, and it is to some extent a matter of chance whether they learn trades or not. Some do, however, as a matter of necessity, work at trades, and in some instances acquire a fair knowledge of them, and in others improve the facility they already have. To that extent the work is useful.

There is no prohibition of machinery or of steam power in English prisons, but to a large extent both are precluded. But the rule is not limited, being confined chiefly to [illegible] in connection with [illegible] Pentonville Dental prison, built for the convicts employed in building [illegible] which is of the cheapest and worst style in the [illegible] A narrow gauge railway two miles long was built to carry the convicts to their work. But for the most part work is not facilitated by machinery, in a few of the large prisons [illegible] which bread is made for the [illegible] by hand or foot power—the latter by the treadwheel. The shoes for the [illegible] navy, and police are entirely made by hand. Indeed, the authorities strive to [illegible] new ways to introduce machinery very extensively into the prisons. Of course it is not if the manufacture of illegal articles is an injury, as the authorities faithfully hold.

It may be that the perfect system of prison labor has not been devised yet. The system that shall be at once economical for the State and just to the people, in that it shall force convicts to do their full share of the necessary drudgery of the world, while it permits perfect prison discipline to be maintained and fits those convicts for freedom, is most desirable in every country. No country has yet produced such a system. So far as economical employment is concerned, New-York is ahead of England by almost any other European State. Apparently the State that makes best progress with the problem in the future will be the one that has best success in shaking off the influence of demagogues and instructing its people in sound economic principles. J. A. B.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

SUMMER LOITERERS ENJOYING THEMSELVES AT MAPLEWOOD.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 25.—It cannot be said that White Mountain tourists have been increasingly numerous this year, as compared with preceding seasons. At the first-class resorts many old-time patrons are missed on account of the attractions across the Atlantic. The great number of new resorts in the mountains and elsewhere has led to a division of patronage, and the days of overcrowded White Mountain boarding-houses are nearly over.

The Maplewood Hotel has been singularly fortunate, however, in securing a large and select class of guests this season. Its resources include several handsome cottages on its immediate grounds which are occupied by families from New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, besides a smaller hotel, most inappropriately named Maplewood Cottage, which is also situated on the grounds, but across the street, and is a more retired house than the big hotel. Accommodations are provided at the main establishment and cottages for 500 guests, yet within the past week sixty applications were refused in a single day. As Bethlehem has become a popular resort for September visitors, there is no immediate prospect of the Maplewood being depopulated.

There are other equally large and well kept establishments in the mountains, and certainly several of those command more extended and picturesque mountain views and are in the more immediate vicinity of the great natural attractions. It is a long ride from Maplewood to the Crawford or Franconia Notches, and there are no level roads for bicycling. Possibly the long country estimate from ten to twenty miles from the village of Schroon—is to Pyramid Lake, which gains its stately title from a rocky pile that frowns over-nearing into its clear depths. Here we felt with conscious pride that we touched hands with the true self of the Adirondacks. The one hotel that had thrust itself into the company of these reserved shores had been sensibly conformed to its surroundings. A building with bare floors and walls hung with trophies of every-day sport. The spicy odor of new wood invited us, and entering we saw the typical deer's head protruding from a coat at a most unnatural angle; the bracketed corners of the room flamed with cardinal flowers and horn red, and milk pans filled with pond lilies of the peculiar cool pink variety stood on small tables; there were obelrs, and that was all. The work of man's hands had been confined mainly to keeping out wind and rain and the wolf of starvation.

The "sport," as it pleased his genial fancy to call it, was the theme of the memorial on the table of its boarding house, affirms that "speckled trout are fine and gamy in Pyramid." At any rate, one glorious little fellow leaped to destruction in the direction of his persistent ilse. He told us to guess its weight, and as we would not, made his proud affirmation, "4 pounds and three-quarters." We grasped sympathetically, though our unlestructed minde had been nimbly running the scale of conjecture from two pounds to five for a probable estimate. We did not covet the knowledge bought by experience of the inshlet's poor "gaff" and "gaff" that if it is the boast of Pyramid, far be it from us to withhold it.

For that matter, Schroon is an obliging place, "beguiling to its bright estates" all fancies, from the most peaceable to the most ferocious-ly inclined. The sailor, the tramp, or even the "bop" lover of the hotel parlor will the tradee in each order as we connied them in infancy upon the buttons of our pinafores—may be attracted to its handsome skiffs. Fortunately all are so nearly hospitality has not yet overcome the wildness. The place is not overcrowded, according to the authoritative estatement of the oldest boarding house keeper. Hotel and cottage accommodations are spread over a fairly extended ranzm, from moderate comfort to its most extravagant luxuries and thenpbone. The hunting, in season, is said to be good, witness mouetain deers' heade in wayside windows. Our aspiration mounted only so far as driving behind "Kit," once a "roader," but years agonin since that was present truth, and roving up the narrow, winding, pitfully hetween its sloping shores. Once we shot our boat boldly aside from the main conrsn into the lily-padded silence of an unfrequented pond. Thn olive-colored leaves lay thick on the shadowed water, and countless lillee gleamed above them. Tbiolate and then other flowers, with tall bare spike that remaine fired in our botenical knowledge simply as "the pison flower," impeded our progress, still more hindered by a shallow stretch along which we poled the boat past tree trunke that had slipped from the treacherous bank and lay heavily across our right and left, through the resisting reede and tangle of snake-like stems, until we had pilee of perfect blossome lying at our feet.

Another day we explored the beach for a spot nnuisually good for meditate. We saw it in the distance, and approached in a variety of ways. A veritable Knidder Grange of a boat lay "betwixt the sea sand and the sea," the high decke held ent to the adventurous oilmber the attractioes of soiled skirts and scraped limbeles. An area twice the size of a tennis court was suggested by the water lapping affectionately against its hideous old sides. And on thn land sina was the still more barrowing prospect of briuging down upon our heads the wrath of a garden owner whose house and pese and cuber hammocks things seemed almost within a prow. Our feminne fears braved the latter daeger first. And truly enaugh a mild-faced virago piped from her cottage door:

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As the pantoun little Effingham shall bear us down the lake to-morrow we shall watch our favorite haunts disappear one by one among the ever-changing, never-changing hills, and leave Schroon Lake behind us, but take with ne a lasting memory of glory of sky, calm of lake, and magic of mountains.

The nine-mile drive from Pottnrville to Riverside far above the muddy road on the top seat of the tally-ho, along tangled woods and shining streams, with maples giving presage of thn Fall, bending their blazing branches against the white and silent birches, the team pushing a-tilt past elephantine hayloads balancing their lumbering weight aggressively near our heads,—this Rivereide, the chriet of the Adirondack train—and the city's sleepless roar shall be in our ears again.

MCGLYNN ON PROF. MAHAFFY.

Dr. McGlynn lectured before a large audience at Cooper Union last night on "Prof. Mahaffy, the Irish Tory, versus the Declaration of Independence." Previous to delivering his lecture he entertained his hearers with the pleasant experience he had with the Universalists at their camp meeting a few weeks ago, at South Burlington, Vt. In speaking of Prof. Mahaffy, Dr. McGlynn scored Trinity College, Dublin, in which the professor holds a chair, saying that since the founding of the college it had been the very hearthstone of foreign influence in Ireland. He said Prof. Mahaffy while in his country had attacked the Declaration of Independence in speaking before an American audience at Chautauqua by asserting that it was absurd to believe that all men were born free and equal, and that home rule in Ireland, in consequence, was an absurdity.

LOITERING AT SCHROON

A GLIMPSE OF ADIRONDACK WILDNESSES.

PARADOX AND PYRAMID LAKES AND THE TALE OF A SINGLE SPECKLED TROUT —WEIGHT ONE AND A HALF POUNDS.

Returning to the city to-morrow, the Winter still seems far away to us. Not so to the French Canadian woman of whom we hire our boats. We have told her gayly that to-day's row must be our farewell to Schroon.

"Yes," she answers, "the boarder go, but we are here in hot and cold. We have been here thirty year and we cannot get away. We make and we spend—and it is well for Summer; but Winter is cold—the lake is cold on the water—the plant is dead, it is ver' cold, but we cannot get away."

Standing on the sand with her strong arms akimbo she lets her r's, (the characteristic r of the Canadian *habitant*,) roll out in a rich maidenline voice. The breeze from the lake brushes her curling hair lightly back from her massive head. It is not hard to fancy her there in December swept by a fierce north wind from dver white hills, and breasting it as sturdily as she now draws thn boat nn on the sand.

As we have encountnred isolated cabins on our back-country drives, we have thought how priscallke is thn lovely wooing landscape as an abiding place for lives that "cannot get away." One place in particular gave a human pathos to its wild surroundings—a single floor consisting of two rooms. "Bare and destitute" is weak to describe the desolation of the little chanty, scarcely to be distinguished from thn shed next to it. Through the door a table and two rough benches were all that were to be seen—thn porch was a bewn log—yet the whisper of civilization had sounded from city to town and from town to this single skeleton of a home, for at the one window npening floated a curtain, tied in the centre with a faded but clean ribbon. Our summer peace was stirred by vague and fruitless efforts to trace to such primeval unginnings what seemed by contrast the stupendous complexity of our city homes.

The road on which our social evolution was thus forced upon our minds leads to Paradox Lake—so named through a reputed fancy for losing its balance during the Spring freshets and flowing backward upon its river source. This is a favorite drive with the driving majority at Schroon, and one still longer—according to the loose country estimate from ten to twenty miles from the village of Schroon—is to Pyramid Lake, which gains its stately title from a rocky pile that frowns overbearing into its clear depths. Here we felt with conscious pride that we touched hands with the true self of the Adirondacks. The one hotel that had thrust itself into the company of these reserved shores had been sensibly conformed to its surroundings. A building with bare floors and walls hung with trophies of every-day sport. The spicy odor of new wood invited us, and entering we saw the typical deer's head protruding from a coat at a most unnatural angle; the bracketed corners of the room flamed with cardinal flowers and horn red, and milk pans filled with pond lilies of the peculiar cool pink variety stood on small tables; there were obelrs, and that was all. The work of man's hands had been confined mainly to keeping out wind and rain and the wolf of starvation.

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The nine-mile drive from Pottnrville to Riverside far above the muddy road on the top seat of the tally-ho, along tangled woods and shining streams, with maples giving presage of thn Fall, bending their blazing branches against the white and silent birches, the team pushing a-tilt past elephantine hayloads balancing their lumbering weight aggressively near our heads,—this Rivereide, the chriet of the Adirondack train—and the city's sleepless roar shall be in our ears again.

THE FOREIGN BOURSES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 3 to 1⅛. On the Stock Exchange business was inactive and, with the exception of consols and high-class investments, the tendency was generally downward. The chief fall was in American railroad securities, which have been unfavorably affected by failures in America, Grangers cutting rates, and fears of a stringency in the New-York money market. Canadian securities to some extent sympathized with Americans. English railways and foreign securities were fairly steady, but as a whole the future does not favor an immediate advance. Americans may react, but in other directions a decline is more probable, the holidays being in full swing, money threatening to become dearer, and the weather being unsettled. South African gold mines were active, almost rampant. The continued rise of Argentine gold caused a heavy fall in Cedulas, but there was a slight recovery on the announcement that the Government would stop issues. Other South American securities were weak. Suez Canal was in demand. The week's variations in prices were as follows: Rising—Increases—Mexican mortgage and first and second preferred, ½ each; New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 1½; Suez Canal, 1¼; Mexican National, Norfolk gold, Wabash mortgage, Illinois Central fund and Reading mortgage, 1 each; Northern Pacific preferred, Denver mortgage, Reading preferred, Grand Trunk guaranteed, ½ each. Decreases—Lake Shore, 1⅛; Denver preferred, 1; Union Pacific, 1¼; Central Pacific, New-York, Ontario and Western, Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash preferred, and Grand Trunk first and second preference, ½ each.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—On the Bourse prices closed firm yesterday, and were quite steady during most of the week. Eiffel Tower shares fluctuated to the extent of 100f. Three per cents. rentes show a rise for the week of 15c., while Ottoman bonds, Suez Canal, Credit Foncier 21f., Suez Canal 26f., and Rio Tinto 12f. The Comptoir d'Escompte has reopened its branch houses at Sydney and Melbourne and will shortly resume business in Australasia. The vintage prospects throughout France are excellent and the wine exports promise to be unprecedented.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—On the Boerse during the past week the tone was vacillating, owing to the absence of leading operators and to high money rates, but the approaching settlement is expected to have no deep effect. There are symptoms of the approach of a recovery in prices. Yesterday's colonial quotations included Prussian consols 107.10, Hungarian gold rents 85.50, Deutsche Bank 171.80, rubles 170, short exchange on London 20.43¼, long exchange on London 20.31¼, privats discount 2¾. It is reported that a group of financiers has concluded an important contract with the Brazilian Government by which a large amount of Cedulas will be placed in German Bourses.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25.—Yesterday's closing prices on the Boerse include Italian fives 94.25, Russian fours 91.80, Mexicans 94.10, Spanish fours 74.10, Austrian silver 86.90, private discount 3¼.

STAKES FOR FALL RACES.

ENTRIES FOR THE SHEEPSHEAD AND GRAVESEND MEETINGS.

There is one week more of racing at the Brick of magnificent proportions in West Chester land then the horses move to the neat, cozy, and comfortable track of the Coney Island Jockey Club, where the racing will be under the eye and in sight of all, except such races as are run over the Futurity course. The meeting will open on the people's holiday—Labor Day—which falls on Monday, Sept. 2, and will be continued for two weeks, except on the Fridays and Mondays following the opening day. Wednesday, Sept. 4, will be the sensational day of the meeting, for on that day the Futurity Stakes, that richest of prizes for two-year-olds, is to be decided, and somebody's horse will win the neat little sum of $75,000 or so. Of the $15 original entries for this stake, 234 were valid, 174 declared at $25 each, 146 at $75 each, and 261 eligible youngsters remain in who will have to pay $125 each, and $250 more if they start. The programme for thn meeting is cluverly made up, as is usual with Secretary Lawrence's work, not less than $1,000 being added to any race to be run. Thn stakes will be run on these dates:

MONDAY, Sept. 2.—Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; $1,250 added; 47 entries. Dolphin stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and an eighth; $1,250 added; 43 entries. Great Fall Selling Stakes, for all ages; one mile and an eighth; $1,250 added; 54 entries. Navara stakes, for all ages; one mile and three-sixteenths; $1,500 added; 45 entries. Green Stages, for all ages; one mile, on the turf; 61 entries.

TUESDAY, Sept. 3.—Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs; $1,250 added; 77 entries. Spray Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; one mile and an eighth; $1,500 added; 52 entries. Twin City Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter; $5,000 added; 29 entries. Welter Stakes, for all ages; one mile and three-sixteenths, on turf; $1,000 added; 10 entries.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.—Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; $10,000 added; 261 eligible starters. Turf Handicap, for all ages; one and one-quarter miles, on turf; $1,250 added; 29 entries.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5.—Flight Stakes, for all ages; seven-eighths of a mile; $1,250 added; 42 entries. Jaspers' Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths; $1,250 added; 44 entries. Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; $1,500 added; 115 entries. New-York Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a half; $1,750 added; 42 entries.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7.—Bailss' Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; straight course; $1,500 added; 53 entries. September Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-quarters; $1,500 added; 53 entries. Omnibus Handicap, for all ages; one mile and an eighth; $1,750 added; 68 entries.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.—The Autumn Two-Year-Old Selling Stakes, straight course; $1,250 added; 84 entries. Foxhall Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter; $1,500 added; 40 entries. Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds; seven-eighths of a mile; $1,500 added; 118 entries.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.—Racing Stakes, for all ages; one mile; $1,250 added; 51 entries. Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; $5,000 added; 131 entries.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.—Speed Stakes, for all ages; straight course; $1,500 added; 40 entries. Mayflower Handicap, for all ages; one mile and three-sixteenths; $1,250 added. Bridge Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a half; $2,500 added; 61 entries.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.—Equinoctial Stakes, for two-year-olds; straight course; $3,000 added; 39 entries.

THE BROOKLYN STAKES.

A GOOD LIST OF ENTRIES FOR THE FALL MEETING THIS YEAR.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club's stakes for the Fall meeting of this year were closed on the 15th inst., and show a very gratifying list of entries. The total number of entries is 580, as against 513 for the same stakes last year. The following table will show the number for this year as compared with those of last year for the same events. These stakes will be decided during the last two weeks of September:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Stakes.	Distance.	Added Money.	1888.	1889.
Prospect	¾	$3,000	46	46
Algeria	¾	2,000	27	42
Willow (fillies)	¾	1,500	29	41
Rolly (handicap)	¾	2,000	69	75
Neptuna (selling)	¾	1,500	35	68

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Fulton	1¼	2,000	22	17
Oceanview	1¼	2,000	32	16
Clinton (fillies)	1 1-16	1,500	15	20
Brookwood (handicap)	1¼	2,000	37	42
Seabreeze (selling)	1 1-16	1,500	26	34

THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UP.

Oriental Handicap	1¼	5,000	43	46
First Special	1	5,000	29	19
Second Special	1⅛	2,500	31	23
Woodlawn Handicap	1 3-16	1,500	41	48
Speculation (selling)	1	1,500	43	48

ALL AGES.

Omiver (new stake)	¾	2,000	..	25

NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB.

Some time ago the New-York Jockey Club decided to receive no subscriptions to membership until the clubhouse should be erected. So many applications for membership privileges have been received since the opening of the meeting by friends and supporters of the new enterprise that, yielding to this pressure, the club's Executive Committee has decided to accept memberships in accordance with this plan, which was prepared by Secretary Kook on Saturday evening:

"Subscriptions will be received under the rules of the club subject to these terms: For 1889 the duee will be $12 50, entitling the subscriber to the privilegee of the presest meeting and also to thoee of the Fall meetiug. No initiation fee will be demanded until the clubhonse is ereeted, when the fee shall then be $100, for all persons in the State of New-York, and also for thoee resident in other States within a radine of 100 miles of New-York City. The olass shall also pay $25 for annnal dues. For thoee who may reside beyond the limits as prescribed, the annual fee shall be the same, and the ananal dues $15. The subscription books will be open to-day at the offices of the Secretary at the West Chester Race Course, and will remain open there until the close of the present meeting on next Saturday. Thereafter application for membership will be received at the office of the club, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenne, New-York City."

BRIGHTON RACES TO-DAY.

As there is to be no racing either at West Chester or Saratoga the Brighton Beach Association will probably have an unusually large attendance at its meeting to-day, the programme for which is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter. Ten Booker, 119 pounds; Lancaster, Tray, Andy Mack, Blue Line, Lakewood, and First, 114 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Newsboy, 112 pounds; Tessie K. and America, 110 each; Prince Edward, Facial B. (formerly Kenneth,) and Little Jake, 107 each; Willy and Mosso, 105 each; Lemon Blossom and Little Barefoot, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; for beaten three-year-olds. Six and a half furlong

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RUSSIA.

IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIA, by DR. GEORG BRANDES. Translated from the Danish by SAMUEL C. EASTMAN, New-York. T. Y. CROWELL & CO. 1889.

As a literary critic Dr. Brandes's merits are conspicuous and his researches in the field of Russian romance writing remarkable. Though there exists very little harmony between Scandinavian and Slav, proximity to Russia has given Dr. Brandes the opportunity to become familiar with the methods of Russian thought, and we know of no sketches of modern Russian authors to be studied with greater profit than those written by the author of the volume now under notice.

Last year Dr. Brandes made a visit of three months on a lecturing tour, visiting St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and then came in contact with leading Russians of various types. In the preface Mr. Eastman, who has made this excellent translation, tells us that "the brighter aspects of the Russian problem are incorporated in the volume, while his work on Poland contains the more sombre picture of the oppression to which that country has been subjected."

Dr. Brandes's tendencies being purely literary, we might be inclined to think that in his consideration of Russia and the Russians he only judged them from an intellectual standpoint, indifferent as to their material aspects. In this practical age the measuring of the impouderable might apparently deprive the "Impressions of Russia" of practical usefulness, nevertheless the consideration of a people can hardly be grasped unless we look not alone at the outer but at the inner man. Dr. Brandes is analytical and speculative up to a certain point, fond perhaps of the paradox, so his book is not addressed to general readers as is Mr. Stead's "Truth about Russia."

It may be worth while just here to notice how of late Russia and her people are being brought to our notice. Between us and Russia on the Pacific side there is only Behring Straits, but the mighty realm of the Czar is unite as far from us on the Atlantic coast as is Japan. Absorbed in our own affairs, we have arrived at that happy condition some one has called "natural selfishness." In the pages of a popular magazine we have had spread before us month after month a careful and certainly authentic account of the terrible sufferings borne by political and other prisoners in Siberia, and yet the effects on the general reader are almost as slight as would be the accounts of the tortures inflicted in Dongola. This indifference arises, we suppose, because there is the very slightest social relationship between the United States and Russia. As our business with Russia is of little importance and not augmenting, she is entirely outside of our thoughts. We are somewhat afraid of Baku and her mineral oils, but *non obstants* the energy of the Noble Brothers, we generally are of the opinion that it is the United States which will fix for many years to come the price of illuminating oils. We read with more or less interest of the Odessa grain market, and American produce exchanges discount that mart. Emigration in the guise of unfortunate Jews brings somewhat nearer to us that oppression le rife in Russia. The few Americans who penetrate Russia are conscious that when Prussian or Austrian frontiers are passed an entrance is at once made to the Orient, and that the Ural chain need not be crossed in order to meet the Tartar. We are becoming conscious, slowly but surely, that there is a quasi civilization in Eastern Europe, entirely different from that found west of it. We read every day of grand ceremonials, in which an Emperor, a King or two and a Czar play out the programme, and are beginning to be aware of what dread importance in this world is that one human being who is the supreme head of the Russian State. Newspaper correspondents cry "Wolf, wolf!" almost every day of their lives, and point their pens at Russia, and now when Brandes or Stead or Vambery is read, we can understand the wholesome dread in which Russia is held in Europe.

We find fault with Prussia, which, like Russia, is a purely military State, but we now appreciate more fully the reasons for the German conditions. It is not on the west of Prussia that live her only foes. It seems foreign to the subjects treated by Dr. Brandes to anticipate the struggle yet to come, when hundreds of thousands of human beings are to be slaughtered, but, as can be read between the lines, though it may be the Russian arm which strikes with the sword, it is the Russian head that meditates how and when the blow is to be delivered. More than once the author refers to the same subject, the uncertainty of the future, and somewhat practically he writes of this broad Russian land whose "unlimited expanse fills the mind with melancholy and hope, * * * the incomprehensible, darkly mysterious, * * * the womb of new realities and new mysticism, * * * Russia and the future."

Dr. Brandes is wise enough to underetand that a man can know but little of a country during a visit of a few months, but he believes "in his capacity for observation and in his soundness of judgment." It might take a lifetime to become acquainted with Russia. In the first place its size appalls you. No one part this more completely than did Humboldt in his time, and since his day the increase of Russia has been immense. "If you look at the moon when in its full you see in the hemisphere which is before you a smaller territory than that of Russia. About 50,000 square miles are still wanting." Russia now occupies one-sixth of the area of the land of the globe, and Dr. Brandes says it has a possible population of 97,000,000. Mr. Stead puts it at conseiderably over 100,000,000. Certainly no proper census of Russia ever can be made. Dr. Brandes says that, of the 97,000,000, 67,000,000 are of Russian lineage, but this, due to native sources, we should deem only an ethnological guess. Russia is "a monotonous country of far-reaching plains, long and broad rivers, with a uniform climate." Geographical and, necessarily, agricultural conditions have much to do with the political status of a country, and as Moltke wrote a long time ago in his letter from Russia, "no part can do without the other. The forests of the North cannot dispense with the grain-producing South, nor can the industrious interior spare either of the other parts."

Essentially agricultural, Russia has few large cities. All provincial towns have the same stereotyped features. "We approach civilization," said the witty Frenchman, "by fairs, Russia by rows." Dr. Brandes tells us that all provincial towns have a prison, and speaks of Lorrija with 25,000 people, with its prison and 600 prisoners. When you get into Russia, three things strike you: The language, which is soft with a melody to it; then the difference of letters; and next the computation of time, which makes you lose just twelve days, and "would," writes the author, "that it were only twelve days that Russia was behind the rest of Europe."

What Peter the Great tried to do was not alone to force the hand of nature but to make Northern Russia bloom. What he did was to drive some of the wealthy people of South and Middle Russia to the North, for the construction of an artificial city. St. Petersburg manufactures a little, but only for her own consumption. St. Petersburg is a city of soldiers and officials. It stands low in regard to health, for the deaths exceed the annual births by 2,000, and if it were not for continuous flocking to the city, St. Petersburg would have in time no citizens of native birth. The education of the city is but scant. Of the 900,000 souls, one-third can neither read nor write. That proportion of the educated is large when compared with the rest of Russia. Of 100 soldiers in the rank and file of the army 76 are illiterate. In its determination not to educate the people, the success of Russia has been phenomenal. St. Petersburg is a city of luxury, and the number of servants in proportion to the inhabitants is larger than that of any other city in the world. The city is at its best in Winter. As to religion, we quote what the author writes: "Every body who is orthodox crosses himself before a shrine. Most of this comes from habit. While they are making the sign of the cross with the right hand, they are scratching themselves on the back with the left."

"It is in Moscow that real old-fashioned Russia is visible. St. Petersburg to the orthodox is new-fangled, meretricious, decked with scraps of German and French and English ideas. There is repose in "*Moskva matushka*." Mme. de Staël called Moscow "the Rome of the Tartars." "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar" is believed to be Napoleonic, but Dr. Brandes intimates that under the veneer the character of the solid wood below may quite surprise you. It may show the Tartar grain, sometimes the Slavic fibre, but not invariably the Mongolian. The Russian is a puzzle, for he appears under many different aspects. To get at the fundamental elements of his character seems difficult. The Russians are said to be a people of imitation, a people without originality. What is nearer the truth is that, though certain classes have borrowed foreign culture, and with the masses there may have been slight modification, native traits are never effaced, and how could it be otherwise? But the Russian has originality, and this among the educated classes is indisputable. The strong realism of the Great Russian is peculiar, and here he differs from the Southern or Little Russian. Dr. Brandes brings this trait out conspicuously. "The Great Russian distresses the Little Russian as sentimental and effeminate, and looks down upon the Pole as on a being weak and unreliable, or, on a higher plane, romantic and fantastic." Certainly there can never be invented a form of government which could tend to crush out originality more absolutely than the Russian one. You can in a measure dwarf a man's body, but never entirely cramp his soul. Through some safety valve the Russian brain lets off its steam in mysticism, and it seems, too, to take an intellectual revel in realism. Gogol in the past and Tolstoi of to-day are its perfect expressions.

The mysticism of the Russian is shown in the numerous sects, for there are in the land "fifty to sixty different moral and religious systems." Mental suppression does not avail, for human nature will assert itself, and people blurt out what they think. Hence Dr. Brandes was astonished at what he designates as a certain "large franchise"—a broad and proud frankness.

"When a Russian has got hold of a thought, a fundamental idea, a principle, a purpose, without regard to its origin, whether it was born within himself or borrowed from European culture, he does not rest until he has followed it out to its last results. Therefore the Russians are the most arbitrary oppressors in the world, and the most reckless liberators, blindly orthodox, following sectarian religions to self-destruction, free-thinking to Nihilism, sedition to attempts at murder and dynamite assaults. They believe in the idea of authority, that how down till the forehead touches the earth before it; if they hate the idea of authority, that hate forces percussion bombs into their hands. They are radicals in everything, in faith and infidelity, in love and hate, in submission and rebellion."

So much, as Dr. Brandes shows us, depends on climate and conditions derivable from temperatures in the shaping of a race. What can a Russian do? The climate is intensely cold, and he wants plenty of food. The poorer classes not getting enough to eat, that alone diminishes their physical and mental powers. Take their amusements. There are the brutal sports of the Spaniards, the rowing, the cricket of the Englishman; the Frenchman fights for the fun of it, and the Pole dances. The Russian finds no happiness in any kind of sport. Let a Russian hear a hand organ or a harmonica, give him a gravitating railway, and he is happy. It is the Russian passivity which is so incomprehensible, but, at the same time, if he is stolid he has resistance. Dr. Brandes deduces from this that the Russian is unwarlike, "the most peaceful and unwarlike nation in the world"; but this we hardly understand. He is undoubtedly a good soldier. He may not have *élan*, but he has animal courage and that enperb trait for the man-at-arms, implicit obedience. As to military leaders, the author says that "Russian officers have no class feeling; they never, like the Prussians, form a military caste, distinct from the people. They have no *morgue*, no cruel haughtiness. While the German officer, even when his education is the best, feels himself a sort of priest—a military *sacerdos*—the Russian officer, even when his is rude, is according to his conception a mortal like others."

Curious le Dr. Brandee's conception of the popular temper. He presents it as indifferent to their own individual sufferings, with sympathy toward others. The apathy, philosophical as it may be, inclines, however, to indifference as to the inflicting of death on others, and here we see ultra-Mongolian or Chinese traits. "Horrible murders are perpetrated among the peasants without passion or malice." Ignorance, stolidity, sympathy are all combined in the following story, which Dr. Brandes tells as given him by a Russian General. During the Crimean war a soldier was so badly wounded that he could not follow the battalion. His comrades said to him: "You are suffering too much, you will soon die. Do you want us to end your pain? Shall we hury you?" "I wish you would," answered the unhappy soldier. So they dug a grave. He laid himself down in it, and the others hurled him alive—out of pity. When the General, who did not hear of it till it was all over, afterward said to the soldiers, "He must have suffered terribly," they answered. "Oh, no! [*Nitchevo,*] we stamped the earth down hard with our feet." A story of this kind may be taken for what it is worth, but all it shows is the idea of brutal ignorance. Dr. Brandes declares it to be typical of the Russian common people. It reads as if it were a legend of prehistoric man.

Discussing the constant growth of Russia, its Baltic and Polish provinces, never absolutely secure, it is on the Asiatic side that its expansion is continuous. The extreme East is reached, and now the hand of conquest broadens southerly. Russia assimilates the barbarians it conquers. The is not a difficult task, because the line between the Russian and the Asiatic is but slight. The harness to be leaped by the aboriginal, before he gets within the fold of Russia, can be cleared with but a slight effort. The semi-civiiizing forces of the world now are the Russian and the Mohammedan. His religion the Russian does not bring to the fore with the conquered at once, but it comes in time.

There is no true emigration from Russia. We have Russian Jews and a few members of one of those strange religious sects, but the Russian has neither the means nor the inclination to move away from Russia. Why should he? He is naturally nomadic, but can enjoy that impulse at home. This love of wandering can be indulged in to the greatest extent. The Russian peasant, bred true from the Kalmuck, always does travel. He is a pilgrim to Kiev if religiously inclined, or if he wants to colonize he can take to his steppes. His *isba*, or house, amounts to nothing. It can be built in a day or so and he left behind, and there is no loss. He remains within Russia, or within the conquests Russia has made, and where he comes he stays, and, though his passivity and power of resistance, he is never to be driven out, and some day he will move through Turkey, and Constantinople will be the port of entrance to Southern Russia, and there will be no help for it. Russia is the great factor in the future of Europe. What will be ite influence? Will it be an arresting or advancing civilization?

In Berlin, London, and Paris the museums and picture galleries are filled by the common people, but there is nothing of that kind in Russia. The opportunity exists, but the lower class of Russians are not interested. There is no effort made to educate them. Dr. Brandee luforms us that in Russia to-day there is a period of reaction, and Peter is no favorite because he was a man of the West, or a European. "It may be said without exaggeration that there is now, as in the time of the Czar Nicholas, a conetant exertion on the part of the rulers to make real knowledge impossible, and to destroy all individual and independent will."

We are familiar with the Russian censorship which excludes even lexicons, unless those portions treating on Russia are erased. This mailed hand which throttles human thought is extended even to primary education. The case is cited of a Princess, daughter of a Minister of Alexander II., who, wanting to establish an orphan asylum on her estate, was refused the permission. Now, what comes from this? Determination on the part of the liberal element in Rneeia—call them Nihilists if you please—to educate the people. It is the human element, the crude material, which the young men and young women, at the risk of their lives, try to educate. Think of it, you schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the United States, how these young people leave relatives and friends, expose themselves to cold and hunger, hatred and derision, scorn and insult; how they brave imprisonment, sickness, and death, with no other reward than their own conscience gives them. "No honor of any kind awaits them; their work is hidden, their offering is not recognized. They constitute the outward active element of the Russian *intelligentia*, a pure young world, with the fiery faith of youth and the passive character of Russian heroism, constant even in torture."

Whence the order came, at whose command it emanated, no man will ever know. It is the education of the lower people the Nihilists believe is to be the main mator of the change.

We do not think we ever had explained as clearly as in the volume under notice the character of those young girls who, having the tortures of Siberia ever before them, believe it to be their mission to educate. It is libelous to say a word against their moral natnres. Humanity is the same all over the world. It is not alone the younger women who devote themeelves to the canse of education. There are, so Dr. Brandes tells us, old women, grandmothers, who go out among the people. It is the extreme youth of some of these girls, some only of sixteen, which is so remarkable. This want of maturity cannot be of advantage to the cause, but it shows that fanaticism of which the author writes. It recalls the time of Savonarola and the children's crusade. Sentimentality has nothing to do with a discussion of this kind, yet one cannot help feeling his intense sympathy for these tender lambs led up to the sacrifice. It is hardly possible for us to understand that passionate Slavic temperament which induces a young girl to face the world and laugh at a horrid exile.

Dr. Brandes cites many cases of the extreme ignorance of the Russian peasant, as for instance a Cossack who, meeting an educated Russian, asked him if he would be so good as to tell him if he had been in the other world." Peasants believed that the reason for the war with Turkey was because in the land of the Turks there was a huge beast that held "under the claw of his left hind leg an immense treasnre of gold which the Czar wanted to wrest from the Turk."

The Russian peasant marries, and, notwithstanding all the Slavic poesy, the heart has nothing to do with it. The rnle of age is eighteen for men, sixteen for woman. There is Orientalism in the management of the wife. Even in the seventeenth century the father on giving his daughter in marriage bought a new whip to give her the last domestic discipline coming from him, and to give it soon by command of law, with the direction to "use it early and unsparingly." Fancy, now, the task undertaken of educating the ignorant peasantry. Can it ever succeed? Gogol writes: "There is groaning in the air, increasing like a storm, and the Russian land continues its wild flight, and the other nations and kingdoms of the earth step timorously aside without checking its career."

Ludicroue is the description of the late anniversary of the poet Polonski, who made his début in Petersburg some fifty years before 1887. Polonski was the Government censor. The combination of lyric poet and literary censor, which is tragicomic in itself, is decidedly a peculiarity of Russia. In any other country it would be taken for granted that if any one needed absolute freedom it would be a lyric poet, and if any one was not adapted to curtail the liberty of others, it would be he." What a hollow mockery, an absurd joke, a thing of this kind is!

Is the intelligent Russian, he who believes in his country, satisfied with the present condition? As a rnle, writes Dr. Brandes, the tone of the higher class is one of despondency. When, in 1887, there was trouble between Russia and Germany and war was imminent, the author heard that the Russians believed that they would suffer defeat, but that defeat would be the means of saving the country—the possibility of liberation from the predominant misery. The worsting of Russia by the Crimean war brought wholesome results. Dr. Brandes seems to believe in the terrible oppression of the Russia of to-day is of late date and is a reaction from the period of freedom and emancipation of the first ten years of the rnle of Alexander II.

To Nicholas all the present ills of Russia are due. Heaven save the man who, in his ineanity, placed himself on a perfect equality with his Maker! It is not a nice thing to say, but the men and women who have ruled Russia have been infamous from their erotic extravagances. The exception is the unfortunate gentleman who is the Czar of to-day. He is in point of morals far above his family. There is scandal after scandal reported in the Russian Court. The spirit of Jenkins hunts them out and publishes them. On the other hand, in a smaller coterie there is fanatism, with vigorous Greek orthodox reaction.

In a chapter on the press, the author repeats the expression of a Russian editor: "There are printing presses and paper, of course, and black marks on a white surface, there are editors and journalists, but apress is not aud oan not be found." Dr. Brandes describes the reactionary Katkof, who wrote for a single reader, Alexander III. The monthlies seem to play a more important rôle than the journals, but they are likely to be suppressed at any moment. An author, in fact, in Russia must be endowed with uncommon bravery. "To have literary talents always sends the possessor to Siberia, or, if not exiled, he is harassed in a thousand ways until he becomes insane. Much of the ruin in Russia arises from the corruption of its public administrators. "The worst is that the relations of the officials to the Treasury of the State are often so untrustworthy." To be servile and stupid insures official promotion. There is a Russian phrase like this: "My uncle, the General, had a bit of apoplexy, so he became a Senator; he lost his sight, and then he was made a member of the Council of the Empire." Being venal, officials wink at crime; but then, too, because of "lax morals, they sell the common people an otherwise unattainable freedom."

In the second portion of this volnme, Brandes describes the national literature of Russia, and Pnshkin, Lermontof, Gogol, Shevtchenko, Herzen, Tschernischeveski, Turgeniefi, Dostoyevski, and Tolstoi. It is a monochord of sadness which all these Russians sing. Of Pushkin it is not generally known that he had African blood in his veins. There seems to be a melancholy end to all Russian writers. Nothing in romance is more distressingly pitiful than were the actual conditions of a Dostoyevski.

To review a volnme like Dr. Brandes's, even only a part of it, would require much more space than can be allotted to it. The author has a style, an inoisiveness, quite his own, and his study of the Russians is a notable work. In reading it the distinction should always be drawn between the governing class in Russia and the governed, and government there is carried ont by methods which are revolting.

LITERARY NOTES.

—W. Clark Russell's sea stories recently collected are called "The Romance of Jenny Harlow, and Other Tales."

—M. Boissier has decided that Boethius, the anthor in mediæval Latin of "On the Consolations of Philosophy," was a Christian, who, like Saint Augustine, kept his Christianity apart from some of his writings. He was horn of a Christian family, and certain Christian writings are cited by Cassiodorus as written by him.

—"The Blne Fairy Book," containing fairy stories collected and retold by Andrew Lang, will be published by the Longmans in the Autumn. There will be illnstrations by H. J. Ford and G. P. Jacomb-Hood.

—The new volume in the Badminton Library will be on "Fencing, Boxing, and Wrestling," the contributors being Messrs. Walter H. Pollock, F. C. Grove, Walter Armstrong, E. B. Mitchell, and M. Prevost.

—Of 3,000 copies of the new edition of Robert Browning's works 1,000 have been taken in the United States.

—The Palestine Exploration Fund will publish this Autumn a work by Guy le Strange, embodying descriptions of Palestine found in the works of Mohammedan travelers and geographers during the Middle Ages. Many of these Arabic authorities have never before been translated.

—Prof. Maspéro's "Contes Populaires de l'Egypte Ancienne" has been revised and augmented and will be issued by Maisonneuve & Cie. of Paris. Fresh material is a translation of the Lepsins papyrus containing four tales relating to feats of magic, told by the four sons of King Khufu to amuse their father.

—"Books and Men," by Agnes Repplier, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., gives evidence, according to the London *Academy*, "of wide reading, intelligent observation, and a fine critical faculty on the part of the author; and withal it is written with a becoming lightness of humor, not unfinged with satire, which would make any subject interesting."

—The abstention of Longfellow from topics of immediate social and politic interest to his countrymen is noted by the *Saturday Review* in order to enhance the merit of Tennyson. "He is not merely the most popular of our poets, but also the national poet—the poet who represents the political and social life, the patriotism, the aspirations and ideals, deep-set or transient, of the nation as a whole. This is Lord Tennyson's special distinction. Rare and fortunate indeed is the combination of national popularity and national influence, in the popular judgment he has not always been supreme, if we take popularity alone as a test."

—Macmillan & Co. publish a two-volnme translation, by E. S. Shuckburgh, of the Greek history of Polybius, an early realist, who thought historians ought to write chiefly about men, towns, and countries they have seen with their own eyes.

—A soiltary copy of a primer, printed by Thomas Petyt in St. Paul's Churchyard at the Sygne of the Maiden's Head exists in the library of Emmannel College at Cambridge. It is called "The A, B, C, Both in Latyn and Englyshe." Elliott Stock of London has issned a reprint of this curious little book, with a preface by Mr. Shuckburgh, Librarian of Emmannel's.

—A memerial signed by a hnndred men of letters has been presented to the British Home Secretary praying for the release of Henry Vizetelly, the publisher, imprisoned for having hooks to sell which came under the *index expurgatorius* of the London Society which looks after public morals in the book trade.

—Miss Braddon has accomplished nearly her jubilee of novels, "The Fatal Three" being No. 49 on the list printed by her London publishers, Simpkin, Marshall & Co. The plot, though intricate and varied, is said to be less sensational than those of her early period.

—In the current *Critic* a teacher criticises the woman's college of to-day very much as the man's college might be attacked. Miss Emily F. Wheeler thinks that fine buildings and beautiful quarters for students do not take the place of intellectnal and social life. Indeed, she maintains that the tendenoy of the woman's college as it is now carried on is distinctly nnwholesome for teacher and for pupil, too. "Signs of discontent with the superficial comforts now enjoyed to the detriment of the real business of colleges deserve to be heeded. It is hard to realize that the tronble and money expended on hnlldings, libraries, and decorations may mean that just that energy has been withdrawn from efforts to supply the best highly-paid teachers."

—"Gold That Did Not Glitter" is a new novel by Mr. Dabney, the scenes of which are laid in New-York and Virginia. The publisher is the J. B. Lippincott Company.

—D. C. Heath & Co. ieene a text book for advanced classes in political economy by Woodrow Wilson, author of "Congressional Government." As its title indicates, "The State; or, Elements of Historical and Practical Politics" is something wider than a book of references to American events only; yet it aims to be concise and clear, the anthor intending that his book shall prove attractive to the general reader as well as being a practical text book for students at college.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* notes that Lord Tennyson still draws his pension from the Civil List, although he is now a rich man, and many poor anthors are only too anxious to get what he no longer needs. This is "one of those facts which one might well wish were otherwise." The London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* says of this statement: "I believe that though the Poet Laureate receives the money he does not nse it for his own purposes, hnt spends it entirely on the relief of members of the literary profession who are in distress."

—The publishing firm in London called Seeley & Co. has been tnrned into a limited company by Mr. Richmond Seeley, the capital to be $100,000 in fifty-dollar shares. Stock has been taken by various persons more or less known to the publishers' trade as writers, among them by the Rev. Alfred Church, the anthor of short histories and historical novels.

—A new volume of poems by Lord Tennyson is announced by the Macmillans for the Autumn season. It will contain some very early and some very recent pieces of verse.

—Mr. J. Logie Robertson has prepared for the Clarendon Press of Oxford a volume of "Selections from Burns," in which he considers the indebtedness of the plowman poet to Ramsay and Fergusson, his predecessors. This will not please the majority of Scots, who do not care to have the originality of Burns questioned in any way.

—Among the Autumn announncements of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the following: In the American Statesmen Series, "Benjamin Franklin," by John T. Morse, Jr.; "John Jay," by George Pellew, and "Lewis Cass," by Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan. In the American Commonwealth Series, "New-Jersey," by Austin Scott of Rutgers College; "Illinois," by E. G. Mason, and "Pennsylvania," by Wayne MacVeagh. "The Life of Richard Steele," by George A. Aitken, with several portraits, and in two volumes; a new edition of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," from new plates, in two volumes; "Mary Howitt's Autobiography," edited by her daughter, Margaret Howitt; "A Rambler's Lease," by Bradford Torrey; "Six Portraits," by Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer; "Two Coronets," by Mary Agnes Tincker, author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece," and a new holiday edition of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," with fifty illustrations of Roman scenes connected with the story, with a large paper edition of 150 copies.

—Harper & Brothers have in press George Bancroft's "Life of Martin Van Buren."

—The Lippincotts will publish an edition of Dr. John Brown's "Rab and His Friends," with eight illnstrations by Hermann Simon and Edmund H. Garrett. A special *edition de luxe* will be printed with red and black text, and limited to 125 copies.

—Joseph Thomson, the traveler in Africa whose hooks are well known, has written for *Scribner's* a paper telling how he crossed Masai Land.

—The *Critic* calls attention to the fact that Dr. Holmes will be eighty years of age next Thursday, Aug. 29, and that the year in which he was born (1809) was further noteworthy as the natal year of Lord Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Lord Houghton, Mr. Gladstone, Abraham Lincoln, and Edgar Allan Poe—"a bead-roll impossible to match among the American and English children of any other year in the century; since of all the English poets born since 1800, Lord Tennyson is the most famous, of men of science none ranks with Darwin, and among politicians there is no rival to Mr. Gladstone in popularity and influence, while Lincoln is our greatest statesman, Poe the most famous American poet, and Holmes the most popular of those now living."

—The fonrth volume of the new edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia is nearly ready at J. B. Lippincott Company's.

—Rider Haggard intends to leave England this Autumn for study in the East, preparatory to completing a work of fiction based on the life of Queen Esther.

—Mr. George W. Childe's chapter of recollections in *Lippincott's* for September deals with the interesting books and autograph papers in his library. Some of the facts he gives have already become quite familiar to readers of newspapers, but it is perhaps not knewn to many that Mr. Childs possesses "quite a store of President Johnson's original manuscripts, including the account hook he kept while a tailor." This is Mr. Childs's final chapter, and he ends it with a "parting" reflection as follows: "If asked what, as the result of my experience, is the greatest pleasure in life, I should say, doing good to others. Not a strikingly original remark perhaps, but seemingly the most difficult thing in the world is to be prosperous and generous at the same time."

—Besides the paper on American artists at the Paris Exhibition already referred to in this journal, *Harper's* for September has another contribution from Theodore Child on Moscow, which is quite as good as his previous Russian sketches. Bishop Hurst's "Oldest and Smallest Sect in the World," proves to be the Samaritans, of whom there are about 150 living in the small city of Nablus, in North Palestine. The article is interesting, but illnstrations would have made it more so. John Lillie contributes a paper on "London Mock Parliaments," which is good, and James Lane Allen writes with his nsual skill and grace of Kentucky Fairs. Miss Woolson's story, "Jupiter Lights," reaches a conclusion this month.

—The *Critic* for the period January to June, 1889, is ready in book form, being Vol. XI., new series. The *Critic* still remains the ablest and most interesting of American literary weeklies.

—The death of W. S. Ralston, the authority on Russian folklore, is announced in England. Mr. Ralston is described as having been in his earlier days "a clever and an agreeable companion," but he was especially distinguished for "an extraordinary amount of personal vanity."

—Several of the most popular of Anthony Trollope's novels are said to have been written on steamers during long voyages. He resided in London for only a very few years. His best works were written while he lived at Waltham Cross, in Essex, but he was constantly moving about, and there was scarcely a day of his life when he did not write.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A NAMELESS WRESTLER. By JOSEPHINE W. BATES. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL SEASON 1888-9. Programmes, Criticisms, Appendix: A Survey of Choral Work in America. By H. E. KREHBIEL. New-York and London: NOVELLO, EWER & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

SAINT ILARIO. By F. MARION CRAWFORD, Author of "Mr. Isaacs," &c. London and New York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1.50.

UNITED STATES HOTEL DIRECTORY AND RAILROAD INDICATOR (Hotel Red Book) 1889 New York: TRAVELERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Cloth, large 8vo. $3.

A MANUAL OF MACHINE CONSTRUCTION. For Engineers, Draughtsmen and Mechanics. By JOHN RICHARDS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Long 8vo, flexible covers, memorandum-book style. $5.

LESSONS OF HOPE. Readings from the Works of F. D. MAURICE. Selected by J. LLEWELLYN DAVIES. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPANISH AMERICA. Abstract of Laws of Spanish-American Countries. For the year 1889. Edited by THOMAS SAVAGE. San Francisco: THE BANCROFT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

THE COUNTY. A Story of Social Life. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 45 cents.

A VISIT. Being a Colloquial Description of the Paint and Color Manufactory, Cleveland, Ohio. Illustrated. Cleveland, Chicago, New-York: THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

THE TERROR OF GREENHOLM. A Tale of the Scottish Border. By JAMES SELWIN TAIT, author of "The Neapolitan Banker," &c. New-York: THE CUTTOS. 1889. Paper.

MACAULAY'S ESSAY ON LORD CLIVE. Edited by VIDA D. SCUDDER, Wellesley College. "The Student's Series of English Classics." Boston and New-York: LEACH, SHEWELL & SANBORN. 1889. Cloth.

THE MORGESENS. By ELIZABETH STODDARD, author of "Two Men," &c. New-York: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Paper.

MISTRESS BEATRICE COPE; OR, PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF JACOB PEE'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. E. LE CLERC. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1889. Cloth, 75 cents.

GRANGERS AND DEMOCRATS.

POLITICS IN JEFFERSON, OSWEGO, AND ST. LAWRENCE COUNTIES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The political situation in Jefferson County so far as the election of members of Assembly is concerned is getting very badly mixed, and the hand of David B. Hill is shown conspicuously therein. Early in the Summer certain politicians announced that they proposed to captnre one of the two Assembly districts as their share toward making the next Legislature Democratic. The way in which they have set out to accomplish this object has the merit of originality.

The First District was represented in the last Legislature by H. J. Lane, a merchant, residing in Sackett's Harbor. It so happens that Mr. Lane has a few enemies among members of his own party, and it also happens that there are a few gentlemen in his district who feel that they have been given the cold shonlder by the Republican leaders. Among their more steadfast Republican neighbors they are called "sore-heads." With this element the Democratic politicians began operations. It was easy enough to convince these gentlemen that they had been badly treated. In fact, they were pretty well satisfied on that point before anything was said. They were sure that they were the most abused and downtrodden people in the country. Taxes were unequal, crops were poor, and farmers generally would be going to the dogs unless a farmer Representative was sent to the Assembly from the First District of Jefferson County to save them. The Democratic politicians and Republican enemies of Mr. Lane were in high glee. They looked the ground over and told the much-abused farmers that they must make a nomination.

L. D. Olney and F. E. Wilson of this city and J. F. Converse of Ellisburg got their heads together and called a convention of farmers at Henderson on the 8th, for the purpose of interpretion that the horny-handed sons of toil would respond to the number of 10,000 at least, but fate was against them. It happened to be a good day to make hay and no more than five hundred voters turned up at the meeting. First on the list of speakers was Lieut Gov. and Granger Jones of Binghamton. The presence of Mr. Jones was secured through Hiram Carpenter, a Democrat with legislative aspirations. Some of the other espirants thought they would knock out Mr. Carpenter by asking D. E. Ainsworth of Oswego County to make a speech on the same day. Superintendent of Public Instruction Draper, who was enjoying his vacation at Henderson, was also pressed into service. Strange to say, none of the speakers gave general satisfaction. With the exception of Carpenter all the candidates were against Jones.

Ainsworth was so outspoken against making nominations that he displeased the whole coterie. Draper said he was no pessimist, and he believed the farmers were as well off as anybody. The talk, however, did not knock the political aspirations out of the dozen or more men who were on hand steering the convention. They could not agree on a nominatiun at that time, however, because all wanted to be chosen. They finally decided to hold a district convention on the 16th. Olney and Wilson fixed up the list of delegates to this convention, and of course Olney was nominated for member of Assembly. It is asserted on good authority that he is the choice of the Democratic leaders that they will indorse him. He does not own a foot of real estate, neither does he pay a cent of tax. Last year he was defeated for Supervisor in a strong Republican town while running on the Republican ticket. He is a Granger, however, and will be elected if that side of the organization and the Democratic support which he is to get in return for pledges to support Democratic Party measures in the next Assembly.

H. J. Lane will be renominated by the Republicans, and will probably pull through in spite of all opposition on account of the large Republican majority in the district. In the Second District of this county there are four candidates for the Assembly. They are A. C. Comstock of Philadelphia, who has already served two terms; Edward Spicer of Brownville, lessee Mitchell of Stone Mills, and W. H. Rees of Clayton. If Mr. Comstock secures the nomination, as now seems likely, the Grangers in this little scheme propose to meet and indorse the Democratic candidate, who will probably be B. J. Strahan of Lafargeville. The Republican majority in this district is so small that a slight defection in an off year might defeat Mr. Comstock. As things stand now the plans are very onnningly laid to gain one if not two Democratic Assemblymen in the county, but it remains to be seen how well they will work.

D. E. Ainsworth is having a pretty lively time with his constituents. He wants his course in the last Legislature indorsed and is pleading for ratification. There are many men in his district who believe the best sort of vindication that he can have is to be left at home, and they are bound to leave him there if they can. This condition of things is such that no one can tell at this time what the end will be. Up in St. Lawrence County Gen. Curtis will be returned from the First District. In the Third District there is a rough-and-tumble fight among half a dozen candidates. M. H. Flaherty of Massena wants to be renominated, and so far has been on top at least in the time. W. H. Kimball is opposed by Worth Chamberlain in the Second District, and the fight is going to be a hot one. At present the chances are in favor of Mr. Chamberlain.

Senators Sloan and Erwin will both be renominated.

Ex-Attorney General Denis O'Brien of this city believes he has got a sure grip on the Court of Appeals nomination. There are certain Democrats here, however, who believe he cannot be elected.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BARRETT, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned until Thursday, Sept. 12.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—SEDGWICK, C. J. —Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Wills of Auguste Mranne, Elizabeth Nork and Miles Kelly at 10 A. M.; Sarah K. Tams at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—ALLEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—NEHRBAS, J.—Motions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The First Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee will have an excursion to-day to Bay Cliff Park, Staten Island. Barges may be taken at the foot of Franklin-street at 9 A. M., or at Pier 9 North River at 9:30 A. M. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will furnish music on board the barges and at the park. Chairman Frank T. Fitzgerald, Vice Chairman Louis W. Schultze, Treasurer Michael Kennedy, and Secretaries John M. Willis, Michael Hart, and David J. Connell will be on hand to see that every one has a good time.

Annie Ward, twenty-seven years old, who lived with her husband at 121 Roosevelt-street, indulged in a Saturday night spree, and her husband also drank freely. By 2 A. M. yesterday they had become very drunk and the woman fell out of the window. Her hip was fractured as well as her skull. She was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital in a dying condition. Ward

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OGLAS.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A POOR RELATION.
EDEN MUSEE—ENDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—PAOLA.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOUCICAULT'S JILT.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MME. ANGOT.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BROADUS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—THE BUCKEYE.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

Readers of THE TIMES *going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 75 cents per month and the address changed as often as desired.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Now that Mr. HARRISON has put a Confederate ex-Brigadier in the saddle in Virginia, it may or may not be a surprise to him to find that the Brigadier is proceeding to ride rough-shod over the "agreement" brought about by the President and the National Committee. Mr. MAHONE is perfectly right in saying that the party politics of a State are something with which neither the National Committee nor the Federal Government has any business; but in acting on that principle he rednces Mr. HARRISON and Mr. QUAY to the rôle of cat's-paws, for without their help he never could have secured the hold on the party machinery in his State that he has got and is using. It is an ignoble occupation for the Chief Executive at best; it is not rendered less so by the contemptuous manner in which MAHONE refers to it.

It is not without a certain feeling of envy that Americans read of a report of a Civil Service Reform Commission in England that deals with such questions as to whether members of the service shall serve on Boards of Directors holding meetings within the hours of Government work. Such problems seem very trivial compared to those with which Messrs. LYMAN, ROOSEVELT, and THOMPSON have to struggle. The English Commissioners are not required to furnish a skeptical public with evidence that the Administration is not unfaithful to the law and conniving at its evasion. The English politician of either party who should seek from the authorities any deviation from the strict requirements of the statute would not only have his labor for his pains, but would fatally discredit himself with his party leaders. Of course any desire that a similar degree of freedom from Government interference with party politics should prevail in this country will be set down as Anglomania, but as King GEORGE wished that if Gen. WOLFE were crazy he would bite some of the other Generals, so we cannot help wishing that a mania for this kind of honesty would extend.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, in a letter to the Winnipeg *Sun* on the importance of commercial union to Manitoba, makes the statement that "before the last election Sir JOHN MACDONALD assembled the protected manufacturers of Eastern Canada, from whom he draws his election fund, in the Red Parlor of the Queen's Hotel at Toronto." This statement, if true, indicates that the "fat-frying process" and the Quay method of carrying elections are not unknown on the other side of the Canada border. There as well as here the "protected manufacturers" are called upon to furnish funds for the political party that supports the policy by which they profit. It seems that "before the last election" they were not simply called upon for contributions but were assembled in a hotel parlor by the Prime Minister of the Dominion and the recognized head of the "protection" party, and there doubtless the extraction of "fat" was effected.

For those who like that sort of thing it is just the sort of thing they would like: the obvious comment on a tea party at Mr. STEPHEN B. ELKINS's with Mr. HARRISON and Mr. Senator GORMAN as honored guests. The social occupations of the President when off duty are of no special importance in themselves, but one cannot but await with some interest the comments of the Republican journals that found any association by Mr. CLEVELAND with Senator GORMAN an unmistakable indication of political depravity. Will they see in the occurrence of Saturday at Deer Park the same significance, or will they infer that the presence of Mr. ELKINS "took the curse off"? It is altogether probable that the incident has no significance beyond the evidence it affords of Mr. HARRISON'S personal tastes, as to which he is obviously entitled to all reasonable freedom; but it is safe to say that it would have been possible, had inclination favored, for the guests and host at this tea party to arrange several things in West Virginia politics not mentioned in the Republican platform.

The escape of the Victoria sealing schooner *Sapphire* from the revenue cutter *Bear* is one of those incidents in which, as in the previous escape of the *Black Diamond*, any feeling of chagrin is somewhat compensated by the humor of the thing. That an ordinary sailing vessel should have so completely distanced the steam cutter pursuing her does not excite a very high degree of admiration for the speed of the Government craft. It is true that the *Bear*, which formed a part of the Greely relief expedition, and was then generously turned over by the navy to the revenue marine, is from her build better adapted to navigating among ice floes than to competing with modern racers. But in general it may be said that if the policy of patrolling Behring Sea for the purpose of arresting seal poachers is to be continued by our Government, it must not ignore the fact that not only some fast sailing vessels are in the business, but not a few steam schooners. Possibly the Captain of the *Sapphire* is mistaken as to the vessel from which he escaped with his cargo of more than 2,500 sealskins, the greatest catch of the season. But the facts will be known on the return of Capt. HEALY from his cruise in the Arctic, the main purpose of which was to carry him to Point Barrow, very far distant from the sealing grounds.

Whatever the degree of progress made toward Germanizing Alsace-Lorraine, it is fortunate for the conquered provinces that Emperor WILLIAM is satisfied with the evidences of loyalty he has found there. In this respect his tour to Strasburg, Metz, and their surroundings is fortunate also for the peace of Europe. The contrast drawn, however, between the political condition of Alsace-Lorraine now and two years ago is perhaps exaggerated. Then there were military plans at stake, but now there is no septennate army bill before the Reichstag, and the military establishment is provided for until 1894. Russia, too, has furnished a variation for German military attention, while the cementing of the triple alliance has, in general, tranquilized Europe. France, on her part, has had BOULANGER, her Centennial Exposition, and her Eiffel Tower to take the place of the talk of *la revanche*. Possibly another Schnaebeles affair might stir up the frontier excitement; possibly the republic may be following GAMBETTA'S advice, never to talk of war, but always to think of it. But the actual fact is that there is less friction now than formerly in the relations of the two neighbors, and the condition of Alsace-Lorraine naturally appears improved in German eyes.

TOO MUCH PROTECTION.

The failure of Messrs. VANDERMARK BROTHERS, woolen manufacturers at Brookton, near Ithaca, in this State, was announced in our dispatches yesterday morning. It is not an important failure, the liabilities being only $27,000, and under ordinary conditions there would be no occasion to remark it. It would pass among the innumerable accidents of an active business community, with only a local significance. But it happens that these unfortunate gentlemen, during the Presidential campaign of last year, took their business into politics. They were ardent and, no doubt, sincere Republicans, and, as usually happens nowadays, they were also high protectionists. They declared to their neighbors that the election of HARRISON would secure the firm's prosperity and that of the men and women depending upon them, while if CLEVELAND were elected they would have to go to the wall. It would really have made no immediate difference to them which was elected, for in no case would there have been any change in the tariff for more than a year after the election, and probably none that would have taken effect under two years. But the Messrs. VANDERMARK were of those misguided manufacturers who have learned to lean on what they imagine is the protective arm of the Government. They knew they were in a tight place; they saw that they were in no condition to face any adverse conditions; they imagined that the election of CLEVELAND meant "free trade" and greater competition; they had no confidence that they could make head against new competitors even if they could stand up against these they had, and it is likely that a partisan temper helped them to think that a party victory would save them. They got their victory, but they have "gone to the wall" all the same.

Their case, so far as we can make it out from the limited information made public, is a typical one. They belong to a numerous class of small manufacturers whose sole hope of keeping their heads above water is to be saved from competition, no matter from what quarter it comes, and whose narrow experience and still narrower mode of thought do not enable them to see beyond the immediate conditions on which they have fixed their attention, and by their view of which they are guided. These are the men who, more than any others, suffer by the heavy tariff on their raw materials—in this case wool and dyestuffs and chemicals, the latter being by no means free, as is sometimes supposed—and by the immense advantage thus given to their foreign competitors. For the wool, &c., that they are not permitted to buy at its natural price goes to foreign markets, and increases the supply in quantity and variety and diminishes the price. Then it comes to this country in the form of woven fabrics, of which the foreign makers, with this overwhelming advantage, can easily undersell our handicapped and "protected" manufacturers. The large establishments, that can afford to employ extensive machinery and can reduce expenses on the large quantities with which they deal, feel this competition necessarily much less than the smaller ones, though they do feel it very keenly. The smaller makers, unless they have specialties, with a steady local market, or particular advantages as to motive power, labor, and general expenses, must of necessity do a precarious business, and failures such as that of the VANDERMARK BROTHERS follow as a matter of course, and of late with rather increasing frequency.

Nor is there any adequate remedy for this state of things in increasing the duty on woolens, as is usually proposed. This, of course, if it were carried far enough, would shut out the foreign woolens, but it would very largely decrease the demand for woolens of any kind, and it would be found that the market would be very rapidly and very heavily overstocked. The last state of these dependent manufacturers would be worse than the first. They would have gotten rid of foreign competition, but the market that would be left would be hardly worth competing for, while their own mutual and necessary competition would reduce profits to the vanishing point. The real remedy lies in bringing their industry and the industry of the whole country into harmony with the conditions of modern commercial existence, striking off the trammels that have bound it, and leaving it free to make the best possible use of all the advantages it can secure. This, happily, the manufacturers begin to see. When they become convinced of its complete value the absurd high tariff "must go."

TAXPAYERS AND PENSIONS.

Pension Commissioner TANNER made a speech at Chautauqua on Saturday, and of course it contained a good many foolish things. He can see nothing in criticism of his official conrse but "abuse" of him, and through him of the veteran soldiers. A fair sample of his moderation, accuracy and common sense is his statement to the soldiers that he learns from the newspapers that they are "a parcel of thieves and hurglars." Then he said, with what was meant for fine scorn: "You and I were paid for being soldiers. We got forty-three cents a day to stand up and be shot at." Forty-three cents a day, no doubt, sounds pretty small as a reward for patriotism, for which the Commissioner recognizes no reward that is not measured in dollars and cents, but the real significance of this patriotic remark of an officer of the Government lies in the assumption that the soldiers of the Union were merely hired for so much money "to stand up and be shot at," and that it looks twenty-five years after as though they were inadequately paid, and for that reason have a claim upon the Government for more money. It is a view of the soldier's position highly characteristic of Corporal TANNER, whose patriotism seems to be for revenue only and suggests Dr. JOHNSON'S definition of that noble sentiment,

But one remark of the Commissioner of Pensions is deserving of more serious attention, because it involves a pernicious fallacy which is at the bottom of much of our public extravagance and of the popular indifference to it. "Every taxpayer," he said, "ought to be in favor of pensions because the money is distributed in every city and village and hamlet." For an officer holding a high position of public trust this is a peculiarly shallow statement, but to many minds the fallacy involved in it is not so readily apparent as to make it seem quite ridiculous. The absurdity of it as a reason for favoring pensions is plain enough, because it would be equally a reason for taking money out of the Treasury and giving it away promiscuously, but the assumption that because the revenues of the Government are widely distributed among the people in expenses, whether necessary or not, they are rather a relief to taxpayers than a burden is not so very uncommon.

Reasoning of this kind would lead to the wildest absurdities, but many people do not follow it out to its results, but half accept it in bewilderment of mind. If it were sound it would prove that the laying of taxes and the distribution of the proceeds among the people would be a public gain, to whatever extent it might be carried. It is the greatest vice of the system of indirect taxation that it conceals the process of drawing the revenue from the people, while the disbursement of it has a superficial appearance of a beneficent act of the Government employing its own resources. Of course every person who is capable of reasoning and takes the trouble to reason on this subject knows that no value is created by the power of taxation. The money that goes into the Treasury represents a value that is necessarily drawn from the production of the country. Whatever its amount and whatever the process by which it is collected, it is so much of the fruit of the labor of the country appropriated by the Government for public purposes. There is no other source from which it can be drawn, and the taxation is a heavy burden upon the people, whether they realize it or not. Every increase of it is an increase of the drain upon production, and leaves to the people so much less of their own earnings. Every diminution of it is a relief to taxpayers, and all expenses that cannot be justified on the ground of public need or public obligation are a robbery of the people.

Where does the money that is "distributed in every city and village and hamlet" in pensions come from? It is drawn from every city and village and hamlet in the enhanced prices which people have to pay for what they buy in consequence of taxes upon commodities, whether they buy articles upon which duties are paid or only articles the cost of which is increased by protection. The payers of that part of the tax that goes for pensions are all the people of the city, the village, or the hamlet, and the poor contribute in relatively greater proportion than the rich. The recipients are the small number among them who served as soldiers, or, in the elegant language of Corporal TANNER, "got 43 cents a day to stand up and be shot at." If they were shot or in any way injured so as to be worse off than their fellow-citizens in consequence of their service, every patriotic person is willing to contribute to give them pensions. If not, they should not be willing to ask for contributions for their support. But no community should accept the shallow pretense that it is better off because some small part of the tax which it pays comes back to be distributed in pensions.

FIRE "ESCAPES."

It is shocking to be told that the deadly tenement-house fire was deliberately caused for the sake of insurance money. It is not enough to punish such an awful crime. So far as the law can insure it, means of escape should be provided, even though the building be destroyed. But it would seem that what law there is is enforced chiefly with a view not to oppress the poor owners of "double-deckers," which afford excuse for collecting rent from sixteen families where there is scant room for six. Surely a flimsy iron balcony, with wooden floors, and without communication with the ground is not an "escape." Yet the burned building passed inspection in accordance with a "usage" of the Building Department to regard such stairless balconies as sufficient, if they cross a wall. Without wishing to cause any one trouble, it may be asked, What is the basis of such usage?

The law requires the escapes to be "proper," "good," and "sufficient" to the satisfaction of the inspector of buildings. In this case the inspector says he was satisfied. So that, in case of two tenements burning together, we must take it for granted that the department would be "satisfied" with the "escape" of the lodgers from one burning building to the other. Surely it would be hypercritical in the lodgers to ask more, since from the second building—the escape reaching no further—they could readily leap to the ground. Why the escapes should not both cross a party wall and have ladders to the street is a question.

It is only a few months ago that there was a dreadfully fatal fire in a factory, and there is reason to fear that another one is quite possible, so the factory inspectors say. One of the five who recently inspected the workrooms of this city reported that he "only" had to order 110 escapes erected. On that individual basis there are 550 escapes needed in factories. How much they are needed appears from the fact that in these workrooms fifteen or more people gather in a space 12 by 18 feet, and sewing machines stand even in the doorways. The chance of life, when some miscreant sets fire to the stairs and the only escape from the fifth story is a balcony "across a wall," but without a ladder, may be estimated. The manager of one of these sweating rooms, which was without any escape whatever, defied the inspector. He said he had a pull and no one could make him do anything. The inspector gave him a fortnight to make the improvements. At the end of that time we hope to hear either that he has done so or that the inspector is prepared to make good his threat to expose him to an admiring populace. Before the warning of the Seventh-avenue fire loses its edge would be a good time to make an example of him to encourage the others.

A GIFT FROM FRANCE.

Few visitors of Paris are so blind to remarkable statuary as to overlook the colossal lion striking down a serpent which stands in bronze among the trees and shrubs of the Tuileries garden near the Seine. It is the masterpiece by ANTOINE LOUIS BARYE that gained him renown more than half a century ago and roused violent discussions which resulted in making for him about as many enemies as friends. A cast of this group being wanted for the Universal Exposition, a second was taken at the same time for the exhibition of BARYE'S works recently held. At the close of the Barye exhibition three gentlemen interested in the fine arts who happened to be in Paris heard that the latter cast might be bought. Each in turn proposed to buy it, without knowing that any one else was in the field, and each intended to present it to the Metropolitan Museum. None was able to buy it, however; yet the Metropolitan is to receive the cast in due time.

The French Government, learning of these demands, peremptorily refused to sell the cast, but insists on presenting it to our museum. The only proviso that goes with it is one that nobody would dream of traversing, namely, that it shall be shown at the exhibition in aid of the fund for a monument to BARYE, which will open this Autumn in New-York. The compliment is great, and the importance of so large a piece is considerable, showing as it does what the sculptor could produce on a large scale. For while America owns a very surprising number of the smaller bronzes by BARYE, there are no statues of his designing on this side larger than the bronze reductions given to Baltimore by Mr. WILLIAM T. WALTERS. But, aside from its size, the group belongs to a very interesting epoch in French art, which formed the turning point in the careers, not alone of the sculptor, but of half a dozen painters whom the world now ranks among the great.

The gift of this cast is a graceful act and in a certain way an acknowledgment on the part of the French of the aid and comfort Americans have brought to some of the finest talents of France when their encouragement at home was meagre enough. The suggestion came from Mr. GEORGE A. LUCAS, an American amateur who has made Paris his home, and the hint was eagerly taken, coming as it did from one who has labored hard to swell the fund for BARYE'S monument in Paris. The exhibition of Barye bronzes, water colors, and models at the Ecole des Beaux Arts was financially a disappointment, as was foreseen; because no special show could draw away the public from the exposition. But since the closure the Government has applied for a certain number of the exhibits and conceded in keeping them together. They have been placed in the palace of the fine arts beneath the central dome, so that now the public can see them without going over to the quarter where they have been overlooked hitherto.

With this handsome gift, with the Corcoran and private collections to draw from, the exhibition here next November will in itself be well worth a visit to New-York. The managers of the Barye Monument Association propose to show duplicates of bronzes side by side in order to exhibit the difference between originals, fine reproductions, and ordinary replicas; between true Baryes and spurious; between exquisite *patines* of bronze and those in which the bronze caster has missed his mark. The exhibition will open the eyes of those who imagine that amateurs have paid high prices for certain pieces out of ignorance, or through whim, or in pursuit of a hobby. It will be a veritable training school for artist, artisan, and amateur.

The downfall of LÉGITIME and the surrender of Port au Prince to the forces of Gen. HIPPOLYTE will probably end the civil war in Hayti, although the choice of a permanent President may lead to new rivalries and fresh disorders. But at least the death of TÉLÉMAQUE has been avenged and the superior force of the North has been made manifest. LÉGITIME from the first was handicapped by having received a vote of only a minority of the National Assembly for Provisional President, as well as by the belief at the North that he had prepared or countenanced the plot which cost the rival candidate, Gen. TÉLÉMAQUE, his life. While the French Minister did not conceal his strong partisanship for LÉGITIME, the blockade troubles tended to alienate from the latter some American sympathy, although our Government held aloof from the contest. But the combined presence of the *Kearsarge*, the French cruiser *Kerguelen*, on which LÉGITIME has taken refuge, and the British war vessel *Forward* in the harbor of Port au Prince is just now a welcome assurance for the safety of the lives and property of foreigners, and Rear Admiral GHERARDI'S telegram that the British and French Captains will act under his orders is an additional guarantee against pillage and massacre by the conquerors.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is an encouraging sign of the times in the South when such an old-time Southern radical newspaper utters such sentiments as these: "The idea that the Southern people was a community of planters might have been correct while the physical labor of the farm was done principally by slave labor. But when the free man has his own labor to perform a large portion of the Southern people will be found to prefer to work in the shade of the factory or the workshop to the labor in the fields under the broiling sun of a Southern Summer. There will be no lack of labor in the factories and workshops, and, as we have before said, the intelligence of the operative will be found to equal that of any other country. The manufacturers of the North may as well make up their minds that they will have serious competition from the factories of the South."

The United States, according to the latest interpretation of the alien labor law, will allow no more clergymen of foreign birth to accept invitations to preach to their own congregations. There was more enlightenment among the Macedonian heathens than there is among the American Christians. Had there not been, Paul would have been turned back when responding to the cry from Macedonia for help. It is to be hoped other countries will not follow the American example and resist the arrival of bearers of the Gospel. Suppose the pagans were to take a leaf out of the Christian book and order out all the American missionaries, what a terrible outcry there would be from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate.—*Toronto Mail.*

What well-directed training schools can accomplish is illustrated in the case of the dairy schools of Denmark. The Government has for years been spending over $50,000 yearly for the maintenance of dairy schools. The result has been an immense improvement in dairy products, and a lively demand for Danish butter. Within twenty years Denmark's exports of butter have increased from $2,100,000 to $13,000,000 per annum.—*The Mid-Continent.*

There is a lady in Milwaukee who is the mother of nine children. None of them was named until it was twelve years old. They were simply called by their nicknames and their numbers, "One," "Two," &c. When they were twelve years old each one chose his own name and was baptized.—*West Superior Inter Ocean.*

Spokane Falls, while rustling in the ashes of her former greatness, and preparing for renewed growth, is agitating the question of fire protection. This topic should have been discussed months ago, but it is never too late to mend, and Spokane Falls is mending just now in a number of ways.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

The pessimistic Chicago *Tribune* fears that one of these days an ocean greyhound will crowd on just a little too much steam in trying to break the record and will make the fastest time ever made to the bottom of the sea.

A tailor's goose caused a fire in this city Sunday morning. A creature of this kind, when thoroughly warmed up to its work, may be capable of doing as much mischief as an O'Leary cow.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE GRANGERS' PICNIC.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Williams's Grove is a delightful picnic resort in Cumberland County, only a half hour's ride from this city. The annual tri-State gathering of the Patrons of Husbandry will open to-morrow, and for six days there will be a season of unlimited pleasure and excitement. Grangers come from all sections of the country and the annual meeting is in every respect similar to a county fair. The manufacturers of farming implements have their productions on the ground and the visitor see s the turasher thrash, the self-binder bind, the feeder enter out, the elder press press, and the corn sheller shell. All to with open steam power, and all in operation. There one sees the latest labor-saving implements of every description, from a potato-parer to an apple-gatherer and every conceivable style of farm goods.

The granger goes there early. He brings his baggage, hires a "cottage" and is fixed. He meets his friends and they are glad to welcome him again. For the first two days he looks around for new improvements, exchanges views and discusses the yield of the crops, and gleans perhaps some information. Then comes addresses by eminent people—morning and afternoon. In former years the politician found this a convenient place to shake hands with his "friends," and as the picnic is in the midst of a campaign, he is always on hand. He spends several days among the farmers. Democrats and Republicans are especially prominent, while the Prohibitionist has very little show.

At night the immense grove is lighted with electricity. Altogether, the Grangers' picnic is a great affair. Over 150,000 people visited the grove last year. People go there afoot, on the cars, in carriages, hay wagons, carts and every other class of vehicle. Wednesday and Thursday are the big days.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William J. Florence is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Stilson Hutchings of Washington is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. Montgomery Fletcher, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator Wilkinson Call of Florida is at the New-York Hotel.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Alexander Greger, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Count and Countess de Kergorlay and Baron and Baroness de la Grange of Paris are at the Victoria Hotel.

DIED WHILE BATHING.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—M. T. Lewman of Jeffersonville, Ind., died from heart disease while bathing at Tybee Beach this afternoon. Lewman was contractor for the New Hotel de Soto building here, and was a leading contractor in Indiana. He was once Sheriff of Greene County, Ind.

PLEASANT DAYS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—Last night closed a week of exceptionally fine weather, which has been greatly enjoyed here, and which has done much for the financial prospects of the season. It is tardy justice from the meteorological bureau—a hebdomad of sunshine after two months of rain. The cool, rainy weather of the Summer has been especially hard on the drinking parlors of the various springs. Some of the most popular and centrally-located expected to take in daily for the four weeks of August from $50 to $60. As this amount is gathered in five-cent pieces a large quantity of drinking must be done to insure it. The rush for the spring water during these past few days of midsummer weather shows what might have been had the summer been normal. One of the springs tried a cut in prices and offered all the water a man could drink at a sitting for 3 cents, 2 cents less than the usual rates; but the success of the move has not been demonstrated and no rival enterprise has followed suit.

It is not so many year ago th pring water was charged for at all—that is, by the management of the springs—n thereby hangs a tale. It was always the custom to "t ? the dipper boys, and in consequence of this habit no wages were paid to them. But one day a dipper boy attached to an old and popular spring lost his hank hook. It was found by the proprietor of the spring, who, seeing the lad's name upon it, naturally had the curiosity to see how thrifty his employe was. It was something of a shock to discover that the young ladies of the sparkling beverage was putting away money at the rate of $60 a week. It is said the manager gave vent to his feelings in several forcible remarks, and then he put on his thinking cap. The result was that the boy's book was returned to him, and within a day or two a conference was had at which the proprietor was chief spokesman and his dipper boys unwilling listeners. The first offer of $15 a week salary they refused, but, finding there was no way to retain their gold mine now that its existence had been discovered, they ended by accepting wages of $20 per week and the management collected the perquisites. To-day the bright little lads who come to you the moment you cross the threshold of the "parlors" with their stereotyped "Hot, cold, or medium?" get on an average $4 per week and are on duty from 7 o'clock to midnight.

The hops last night were all brilliant ones in point of attendance and display. Perhaps the most brilliant was that at the States, which took the form of a complimentary benefit to Mr. Frothingham, the popular master of ceremonies at this hotel. The crush was so great it was almost impossible at first to dance, but after a little the crowd adjusted itself somewhat, and the floor became navigable. The display of pretty toilets, simple in design but rich in fabric and magnificently embellished with costly jewels, has rarely been equaled, even in this ballroom noted for such spectacles. The dancing was unusually effective. A slow step has been popular at the States this Summer, a sort of minuet, stately and graceful, that is exceedingly pleasing to watch.

At Bethesda Church this morning the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of Hobart College, preached. He, with Mrs. Potter are the guests of Mrs. Joseph W. Fuller at her North Broadway cottage.

At Dr. Strong's are the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, ex-Chaplain of the House of Representatives, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Wells, and Judge and Mrs. Reynolds of Brooklyn.

All the incoming trains last evening were loaded to the guards. The Saturday vestibule flyer from New-York was an hour and a half late for the first time this season. It brought a large contingent from down the river. The number of people booked to leave to-morrow is very great.

The reported slight to the daughter of ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana at the Grand Union hop last Saturday evening seems to have had no foundation in fact. Miss Pinchback was at the hop in company with her father and a friend, a young physician of Chicago. Both gentlemen earnestly disclaim other than most courteous treatment, either to the lady in their charge or themselves while in the ballroom or at any other time. Somebody must have seriously misinformed the authority for the rumor.

A party of 700 excursionists from Schenectady, comprising the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and families, spent Yesterday here, and with the stop-over of three hours of the Veteran Firemen of New-York returning from the convention at Plattsburg very perceptibly increased the street population during a part of the day.

There was a brilliant concert at Congress Spring Park last evening before the hops. Mrs. Whitney, Boston's well-known soprano; Mrs. Otis Rockwood of Saratoga, Signor Gargullo, the mandolin maestro, and Mr. Wilbur Gunn were the artists who contributed the numbers of the programme.

SPORT WITH ROD AND GUN.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It must be of interest to genuine sportsmen in the metropolis and its vicinity to know that within three hours' ride of the city they can obtain all the hunting and fishing their hearts can desire. This season more trout have been caught in Pike County, Penn., and Sullivan County, N. Y., both of which counties border on this village, than in the choicest preserves of the Adirondacks. It is asserted that upward of a ton of the speckled favorites were taken out of the Sawkill, the Raymondskill, the Shohola, and Tom's Creek during two weeks' fishing in July last.

Sportsmen are now whipping the Delaware River and the numerous ponds and lakes of the two counties mentioned for black and striped bass and pickerel. Some fine catches are reported from the Blooming Grove Park Association's ponds, six in number, which have been annually stocked with bass for a number of years. This corporation owns 20,000 acres of land, but it does not control the best ponds for bass in Pike County. Big Pond, seven miles from Hawley, but easily accessible to all, is teeming with big bass waiting to be hooked, while the Delaware is an ever-prolific stream. A gentleman from Brooklyn caught at Pond Eddy, Penn., on the Delaware, last week, three black bass the combined weight of which was fifteen pounds. He returned to the water all the half-pounders, a very goodly number.

The great sport of the season is coming, when woodcock and partridge will be in the prey. The covers in Pike and Sullivan Counties known as the "Pitch Pine Swamps" and "Barrens" are alive with these birds, but such is the density of the undergrowth that but few big bags have as yet been recorded, although one gentleman from Hoboken returned with sixteen fat woodcock. After the leaves begin to fall woodcock and partridge will be cheaper in Port Jervis than mutton chops and porterhouse steak served with mushrooms. It was so when trout were in season, and when they went begging here at twenty-five cents a pound.

The open season for deer begins Oct. 1 in Pennsylvania, but there will be very little sport in that line before November, owing to the density of the woods. There is an abundance of deer in the mountains back of Lackawaxen and Mast Hope, on the Erie Railway, and also in the wilds of Blooming Grove Township, all of which points are within a few hours' ride of this village. Bears are also wonderfully plentiful in the same regions, and it is safe to predict that the record of last year, when upward of forty deer and a score of bears were killed, will be excelled this year. The deer are also plentiful, and the game laws have been so religiously observed that it is no unusual occurrence, while walking through the woods, even within a short distance of the village, to encounter fawns. The wilds of Pike and Sullivan Counties will be a paradise for lovers of big game this Fall.

CAPTURED BY HENRY GEORGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Several thousand people attended the annual meeting of the Dutchess County Peace Society at Wiley's Grove this afternoon. The principal speaker was Henry George. The resolutions which were adopted asserted that killing innocent people never settled political questions upon principles of right and justice; that courts of arbitration should have precedent and power in settlement of all difficulties; that the society is convinced of the practicability of international arbitration and deprecates the use of the people's money in the construction of armored vessels; that difficulties with Canada can only be settled by reciprocity; that the land is the gift of the Creator to all mankind, and that the deprivation of any form of equal enjoyment with others in that gift is an injustice, and that the serious study of Henry George's land theory and his proposed remedy is timely and important; that intemperate habits are the direct cause of the greater part of personal suffering and national disaster.

The resolutions concluded with an appeal to Congress not to appropriate another dollar for building war vessels. If there be money to spare, it is suggested that it be used in founding an international court of arbitration and in so treating foreign powers that there will never arise an occasion for the use of war vessels.

A SENSIBLE BODY OF WEAVERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 25.—The failure of the attempt to hold a mass meeting of weavers on the park to discuss the wage question will probably result in the abandonment of the agitation for an advance of wages, at least for the present. The leaders of the movement are disgusted and disheartened, and make no concealment of their disappointment at the result. The fact is the weavers have not yet recovered from the results of the strike of last Spring, and they are not anxious to repeat the experiment. Their wages are decidedly better than ever before, and they see no chance of getting more at present. The meeting called for a week ago was attended by only a few hundred, and the meeting last night was a complete failure.

SCIENTISTS IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—The American Society for the Advancement of Science opens its meetings here to-morrow. The President-elect is Prof. Mendenhall, the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who, at the time of the Montreal meeting in 1882, was Chairman of the Section of Physics. The Vice Presidents this year and Chairmen of the several sections are Prof. G. L. Goodale, Professor of Botany at Howard University; Prof. Charles A. White, Paleontologist to the United States Geological Survey; Prof. H. S. Carhart, University of Michigan; Prof. W. L. Dudley, who fills the Chair of Chemistry at Vanderbilt University, Nashville; Major Charles S. Hill, Washington, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology; R. S. Statistician and economist; Gen. Garrick Mallery, Woodward, Mathematician of the United States Geological Survey; Prof. Arthur Beardsley, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania.

Gen. Mallery, in his address, will speak on "Israelite and Indian: a Parallel in Planes of Culture." As he is the leading authority on the pictographs and sign language of the North American Indians, and as his investigations have done much to clear the process by which pictures and hieroglyphics became the syllabaries and alphabets of written tongues, his address is looked for in expectation of the original matter it will contain.

Prof. Carhart will give "A Review of Theories of Electrical Action." Mr. Woodward will take for his theme an untechnical presentation of the mathematical theories of the earth. Major C. S. Hill will discuss the probable future relations of Canada and the United States, and Prof. Dudley will consider the nature of amalgams. Dr. Thomas Gray, formerly of Sir William Thomson's laboratory, now on the staff of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., will present a paper on "Methods of Obtaining Absolute Measurements of Electrical Currents." In connection with this it is expected that Elisha Gray of Chicago, the inventor of a telanograph, an instrument by which a telegram is received in the handwriting of the sender, will be present. Major Powell, chief of the United States Geological Survey, will read a paper on "How Shall We Protect Our Forests?" and Prof. Charles S. Sargent of the Harvard Botanical Garden will give his experience.

"What Shall We do with Silver" is to be discussed by the Hon. S. Dana Horton of Ohio, and the Hon. W. L. Trenholm of North Carolina, Controller of the Currency during the Cleveland Administration, will also take part in the discussion. Capt. H. C. Taylor, Vice President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, will read a paper on "Economic Improvement in Trade Channels." Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston will show, experimentally, "The Application of Science to the Preparation of Food." Dr. W. O. Atwater, the food chemist of Middletown, Conn., and Dr. Alvord, President of the Maryland Agricultural College, will consider other aspects of the question, and Mrs. Kedzie of Nebraska will discuss it from the practical housekeeper's standpoint. Gen. John Eaton, President of Marietta College, Ohio, and Prof. Dawson, United States Commissioner of Education, will discuss "Economic and Industrial Education." Prof. Lindenthal, the eminent Washington engineer, is to speak on "The Science of Economic Engineering," and Prof. Lester F. Ward of Washington, author of "Dynamic Sociology," will read a paper on "The Sociology of Protection and Free Trade." "Luxury" is the theme chosen by Prof. A. G. Warner, also of Washington. The capital will also be represented by Prof. Spitzler, Chief of the United States Statistical Bureau; Prof. Charles W. Smiley of the United States Fish Commission, and G. J. R. Dodge of the Department of Agriculture.

The Anthropological Section will be very strong. In addition to Gen. Mall

AROUND THE ESPLANADE

CHARACTERISTIC SIGHTS OF THE EXPOSITION.

A REGION WHERE DIRT AND WEIRD ODORS MINGLE WITH PICTURESQUE SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Esplanade is beginning to look very factitious, dusky, and dirty. The bright green trees, transplanted for the time being, have given all their growth and freshness, and now pine in melancholy fashion, all thirsty and forlorn; the buildings appear careless, as if they understood that their date for life was running short. But the prestige of the place is extraordinary. It resumes, to the thousand French home-stayers, the very embodiment of all that Eastern novelty and glory, of all that books speak of, and which will always remain to half that number, a distant vision, never to be seen otherwise than by day-dream or fireside traveling. The Esplanada is three months old; the carpet or mat covered tents of the Kabyles have grown ragged and dusty, and are certainly *couleur locale* in filth and living animal life, yet hour after hour sees the long ranks file in, a half dozen at a time, only to see women and children crouching together in one corner, deaf and blind to anything but this new and easy *deux sous* accumulation. No Jew could be more persistent in demand, and a silver sross brings ont such a litany of blessings as to sunshine the existence of a whole family. It is getting to have a sort of Bedonin perfume, too, this Kabyle distriot; but the provincials don't mind that; they are traveling and taking in new sights and places to vary the monotony of home conversation for the next ten years. The Aissonas tent, whore the girls dance and the men play with serpents, is beyond the purse of many. Two sous can be found, but francs count up.

The first great never-ending fun is the lemonade and orangeade vendor. He is one of the best-looking Arabs I ever saw. His shining eyes actually glisten with finn, and his thick, dark lips unfold themselves considerably over the whitest of white teeth. His French is peculiar, pigeon-like in its comprehensive brevity and Anglo-Saxon in its neglect of grammatical integrity. *J'ai t'ai dit ça, elle est bonne, gouta Madama*, and he pours ont half-lemon, half-orange sweet water into cloudy tumblers, always presenting them in gallant fashion to the prettiest girl first. He does a thriving business, although his liquids are destitute of ice, and may be only a trifle better than they look. All the short streets have been named, and the Place Tamatava and the Diego Suarez and Smaglia streets are endless delights to *la people*. Nothing seems too small or too simple to interest them. They file into a rude sort of plaster temple, indicated to be a "courtyard for prayer." One would scarcely glance at it, and yet men and women—these often carrying tired, crying babes—go in and inspect nothing—patiently. Dirt seems to be the most distinctive feature everywhere and rapacity the unblushing characteristic. One horrible-looking old hag, with her short hair braided in a score of small pigtails and in indescribable costume, is so eager in this eous business that when you don't give, each and all, she rushes you off with a "Fiez fiez" that in good English means "get out." An attendant was finally called upon to calm her energy, and he emphatically said that he wished the whole tribe was somewhere, and not in a cold place either.

The entire Esplanade is a series of these hnts, grouping themselves in villages, parked off with hedges picturesquely made of tree boughs, their monotony scarcely varied until you reach that coustant French admiration, Indo-Chinese, and scorned by French bullets and made familiar to the children now. The people inspect each plank as if it could tell its shattered story, and in their earnestness you begin to find out how much pathos and feeling there is behind all this outside French frivolity.

I went into the Anamite theatre once again, more from idle curiosity to see how the people liked this show than from any personal sympathy for the queer spectacle. When I saw it before it was on press day, and the audience waa a chosen one. Now the best seats are unoccupied and the audience is crowded into the standing-room gallery. Even then, it costs 2f., or 80 cents. The Kar of Duong is played ont and Vo-Hau is the suite. To make it easier for French patience, each entertainment lasts about three-quarters of an hour, and then an entr'acte signal is brought out, for there is no curtain. Fortunately for my ears and intelligence, I got there when the royal babe—a small, insignificant looking doll—was given to Tiet by Queen Hoai. Tiet has just ascertained that all his small family of 285 persons have been killed by order of the Queen; their family relations seem to be much disturbed anyhow, and Tiet, with his funny little thin, bare legs dressed, pops down from a stool to the table, and then to the floor, to show his grief. His face was made up for the part, looks like one of well-ornamented cards; there were red hearts and diamonds, black spades and aces on a flour-white surface. His dress was superb in gold embroidery and rich in high coloring.

The absolute howl of his grief must be heard to be believed. In a moment two attendants entered with a scarlet horse blanket, representing, when held up, the high and hard wall of the palace of the Regent. Tiet capered about considerably to show that he was going up mountains, and then knocked his head against the red blanket and died a hard death. The people watched it all attentively, and even found out that one of the attendants must be the low comedy man of the company. No one seemed to find the noise unbearable, and the situation was defined as being droll. Just behind me sat Pelez, the painter, and in front of me was Duez, and both were wildly enthusiastic about the picturesque picture presented by the scene, with its musicians seated on both sides, all of them splendid Annamite types, the marvelous costumes, and the crazy appearance of matters in general. The manager—at least he is pompous enough for that—told me that they were doing comparatively well, but that the company's talent had not been sufficiently understood or appreciated by the critics. I told him I would give them a start off in America, where there was going to be enoh a world's fair as the world had never seen. He replied that they had heard about it, but that if there was a Chinese theatre there and their novelty would he discounted. I thought so too.

The Tonquin pavilion is brilliant in scarlet and gold, and is hung with pretty scarlet hammocks. The lanterne are of curious make, consisting of a very light and flexible bamboo trellis work covered with gayly-painted paper; the lacquered work here, although almost always of a ruddy tint, is very neatly done, and the whole appearance of the place is pleasing. The Javanaise village is the picture of cleanly neatness. The thatched roof huts with their bamboo supports are charming and still inviting in spite of recent windstorms and the havoc made by tramping crowds. The only real point of attraction, however, is the dance house. This rivals in public estimation the claims of the Guinas. The bamboo tent is hung with small scarlet, yellow, or black silken flags. On either side of the platform is the musician, who produces his peculiar tom-tom by hitting circniar metal jars with open tubes, like so many bonquet holders. It is not moiodious, but very exact to common measure time, taken in the most adagio spirit. There are four principal dancers, said to be the ballet of some great and mighty and nnknown Prince. They are called very perfect specimens of their own type; but one must like this type. They have little half-putty, half-negro noses, set in high cheek bones, pretty almond eyes, oleverly painted eyebrows and lips.

When they smila their countenances are childishly winning, and one—a mere child of twelve or fourteen—is rarely pretty. She does not dance, but laughs and plays with tors that the public bring to her. The four dancers squirm; I can think of no other word, and that only expresses faintly a motion scarcely translated visible to the eye by the hands. The movements of these, even to the singular trembling of each finger, such as a Rubinstein might envy, is beyond description. Even instantaneous photography would fail here, except to catch the outline of a pose, for the motion is as slow and apparently as careful as if moved by hidden mechanism. They manage to dislocate gracefully their arms and hands without any effort and with a sensual suggestiveness, never descending to vulgarity however, because the body motion is always subordinate to the arm practice.

The gilt ornaments worn on their heads and arms are very massive, and with the black or scarlet plumes become most impressive. Their gold-embroidered stuffs are wrapped tightly aronnd their hips continuing down the bare limbs to the naked feet. Under a Figaro jaoket is a wide sosrf, through which ears passed bright stuffs and golden bands. In their motions they use these as one might a garland of flowers. Their dance seemed yesterday to delight Dinah Salifon and his suite. His black Majesty was unregal but amnsing in light sky-blue isathered top boots, a heavy light blue cloth mantle and a high white tarbonche. After the dance is over there is a sndden rush to see the copper beauties seek the retirement of their little bamboo houses. Their dinner is prepared in full pnblic view by a barefooted maid of all work, who has a hard struggle indeed to watch the boiling of some half dozen stew pans, to steam an enormous quantity of rice and fry some pigeons and rabbits. Her bare feet run about obliviaus of the spectators, who wonder at her dexterity in pushing the long burning sticks nnder the ketties with her toes and turning the rice at the same time with her fingers. This is one of the eights of the Esplanade, and at noon the rice thns cooked, with onrry added, is sold for 6f. a plate, and there is never enough of it left to go ronnd.

The Cambodia pavilion is decorated with fish nets and panels of firearms. All these coionial sections look alike. It is in all probability very interesting to those living there, or having interests in these far-away places, but to the ignorant onsider it is *toujours la même choza*. The Cochin China Palace—an ambitious name—is changed by the dark wood pillars set in sarved stone and faced with scarlet lacquered panels with gold Chinese letter inscriptions. These, with the yellow and blue giass windows, and the pale blue ceiling set in dark wood panels are very effective. The fancy woods begin here to give good showing and the dried corn ears are charmingly arranged for picturesqne effect. There are a few good bronzes, too, embroidered robes, and some cleverly-carved tables, hnt the Esplannde attraction is centred in the dancing first, and this to all nations. Besides, to the English and Americans, the legitimate home-made ice cream produced rightthere on the spot; the Tower Tea Company dispensation, with the cakes baked before your eyes and the sandwiches cut, carved, and spread with mnstard to your own caprice, are enthnsiastic comforts toward evening. They can be mads to do for a more wholesome dinner, and the Decauville train then steams off with the multitude to the Champ de Mars and to the illuminations.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Who would have snpposed ten years ago that Gen. Mahone would become the Republican leador of Virginia, its candidate for Governor, and the snpreme dispenser of the patronage of a Republican National Administration?

The man who wore his Confederate military hat on the rockas on all occasions after the war as a public symbols of his nndying devotion to the lost cause and stripped them off only when he had to become Republican because he was kicked out of both the Democracy and the Virginia railroads to which he had clung like a leech. He now the so-called Republican leader and candidate for Governor. In point of fact, there is no Republicanism in that State; it is only Mahonism.

Well, the whirligig of politics makes strange political fellowship. Mahone and Mosby are Republican leaders, and that's the end on't.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Republicans have hit npon a novel scheme to break the solid South. They have planned to hold the next convention of the National Leagus of Republican Clubs at Nashville, Tenn. In connection with this a grand excursion is contemplated. It is expected that one thousand delegates, the picked men from the various clnbs, will attend, and the proposition is to have them meet at a central point, en excursion trains from different sections of the country, and after attending the convention make a trip through the South, stopping at the prominent points. Some of the best Republican speakers of the country will be in the party, and the design of the exqursion is to give to the Southern people a more intelligent knowledge of the Republican Party and its aims than they have ever heretofore had the ohance to acquirs. Observe the scheme!

The Utica *Observer* hits the nail on the head when it says: "Henry J. Coggeshall is a Senator of the State of New-York. Henry J. Coggeshall has systematically dodged every sincere bill for the regnlation of liquor selling that has been proposed in the Senate of New-York State. Henry J. Coggeshall dares not offend the hop growers of the 'Kent of America' by voting with his party at all times. He dares not offend the saloon keepers of Utica, who have repeatedly helped him to an election. We state facts, and we ask a question. In the event of Henry J. Coggeshall's renomination for State Senator will the Utica *Herald* support him?"

A Detroit reporter recently interviewed Congressman S. S. Yoder of Lima, Ohio, member of Congress for the Fourth Ohio District, and learned that the "Democrats have no occasion to worry over the present political situation in Ohio. The Ohio Republicans have placed themselves in the soup through internal dissensions and dissatisfaction, and, in my estimation, their defeat this Fall is practically assured. Everything looks smooth and tranquil upon the surface of current events, but one is not forced to dig very far beneath that point to unearth a seething caldron of very serious political trouble."

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that Postmaster Godfrey, the Republican recently appointed, has discharged all the letter carriers, and upon their asking what were the charges upon which they were thus turned ont in disgrace replied: "Gentlemen, there are no charges against your official conduct. You have done your work well; performed to my entire satisfaction every duty required. You are gentlemen, and I wish you well and hope you will have success in life; but you know, boys, you are democrats. That is the Harrison idea of civil service reform and fair play.

So long as William F. Sheehan lets his own reputation alone he is all right. The moment he attempts to vindicate his derelict partner by virtue of his own strength as an honest man he makes a mistake. In the conduct of the Assembly calling work Sheehan was careless; in the prosecutions of the conspirators his partner, Mr. Tabor, the Attorney General, was neglicent, criminally negligent, and all the excuses in the world won't make it otherwise.

With Louis T. Michener in the field as the Republican candidate, as it is understood that he will be, the canvass for United States Senator in Indiana will be decidedly active and exciting. He has been Attorney General of the State for the past two or three years and has made an able, energetic, and useful official. No man residing in the State is better known or more popular.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The latest candidate for Senatorial honors in Ohio is Mr. E. Ingalls, the great railway magnate. He has always been a Democrat. Mr. Ingalls is a leading member of the celebrated Committee of One Hundred at Cincinnati that investigated the election frauds and did not much to ferret ont the forgeries. He has been a conspicnous member of the Taxpayers' Leagns.

A dispatch from Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., says that the Democrats are in hopes that Mr. Ainsworth will be renominated by the Republicans for the Assembly, for they know that there is a large nnmber of Republicans who will not vote for him nnder any circnmstances. The farmers have carefully studied his record and want none of him.

Controller Wemple is confident of renomination in spite of the opposition of prejudiced Democrats.

"Whisky David" is what he is called in the West.

THE LONG BRANCH BLUFF.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—An important meeting of property owners was held last night to discnss the proposed protection of the Oceanavenne bluff. One hnndred million dollars' worth of property was represented. After a long discnssion it was decided to appoint a special committee to select a plan and to raise money for the erection of a continuous bulkhead with jetties 100 feet apart. Messrs. R. Percy Dobbins of Philadelphia, David M. Hildreth of the West End Hotel, and Amzi Dodd, President of the New-York Transfer Company, were appointed the committee. A company will be organized nnder the general laws of New-Jersey and stock will be sold to interested property owners.

A fire broke out at 5 o'clock last evening on the second floor of the building 166 to 172 Leonard-street, occupied by Israel Cohn. The fire was soon put out, having caused a damage of about $100. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOL.

THE PASSAGE OF THE RAPIDS SUCCESSFULLY MADE IN A BARREL.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 25.—Carlisle D. Graham made a snccessful trip through the whirlpool rapids this afternoon. As early as 2 P. M. people began to mass themselves npon either bank at the different elevators, on the Railway Suspension Bridge, and in fact, at every available spot from which a glimpse of the barrel could be had. By 4:30 P. M. the crowd could be counted by thousands, fearful that they were about to witness a tragedy equal to that which occnrred July 4, 1887, when Robert Flack of Syracuse lost his life in his trip through the rapids, preparatory to a race through them with Charles Percy.

Some little time previous to the trip Graham and several friends devoted themselves assidnously to taking np a collection among the assembled spectators, and at 4:10 P. M. bade adieu to several representatives of the press, and started down the path leading to the old Maid of the Mist landing, from which the start was to ns made. It took bnt a few moments to complete the arrangements, and soon Graham and his barrel were speeding toward midstream in tow of a boat. At 4:40 P. M. the craft, with Graham inside, started on the perilous journey. At first it traveled slowly, bnt was soon in the grasp of the more rapid current that hastened its jonrney. It rode beautifully. In the trip through the rapids it frequently disappeared from sight, and when it strnck the big wave in front of Buttery's elevator it was ont of sight so long that many believed it to be lost. The course it took was down tha centre of the river. At 4:52 o'clock it entered the whirlpool, and the thousands of people who had gathered there to witness Graham's friends recover the barrel were doomed to be disappointed, for instead of being caught in the main current and sarried across the pool, as is nsually the case, it tnnged the American side, and was carried into the quiet water in front of the outlet, and was forced slowly over nearly to the Canadian side.

For a minnte it was a question whether it was to go round the "pool" or down the river, but the outward-bound current was too strong, and at 4:54 P. M. Graham passed ont of the pool and down through the fearful water opposite Foster's Flats, which is the spot most feared by all rapids navigators. All these dangers Graham to-day passed in safety, and at 5:05 P. M. Seymour Fleming and John Lonsdale of Lewiston picked him and his little vessel np just above the old Lewiston Bridge, on the Canadian side.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

BOULANGISTS AT ODDS.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Boulangists held a stormy meeting to-day to discnss the selection of candidates for the coming general election. M. Lagnerre declared that although he was a personal friend of Gen. Boulanger he was not prepared to follow Boulanger blindly. His paramount desire was to witness the triumph of the ideas which Boulanger represented. The meeting dispersed in disorder. No candidates were chosen.

It is reported that, at the urgent request of friends, Gen. Boulanger will come to Paris to stand trial before the elections.

CENSURING MR. BLAINE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Commenting upon the seizure of Canadian vessels in Behring Sea, the *Daily News* says: "Secretary Blaine is, in a manner, committed to a policy of unfriendliness toward England. There are many signs, however, that in the present dispute he has to reckon with his own countrymen as well as with ours."

THE GREAT LONDON STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The striking dock laborers marched to-day from the East End to Hyde Park, where they held a meeting. Speeches were made from several platforms. Resolutions in favor of continuing the strike we e adopted.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Dispatches from Egypt say that a famine prevails in Khartoum, Berasais, Tokar, and other river towns. The snrvivors are said to ba feeding npon the bodies of the dead. About twenty deaths from starvation daily are reported from Tokar.

The *Chronicle's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Czar and family started for Copenhagen to-day. Elaborate measures of precaution were taken at Cronstadt. They will not return until October. The Czar will visit Berlin alone.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says it is officially announced that the departure of the Czar has been postponed for several days.

The Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle* asserts that preparations are being made for the Popes departure from Rome.

To-day, which is the name day of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was celebrated in Pesth by the performance of special theatrical places. Several societies, in observance of this day, held meetings, and thonsands of people watched the proceedings from the streets. There were similar demonstrations in other Magyar towns.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—It is stated that a compromise has been accepted whereby the directors of the old Comptoir d'Escompte will pay 6,000,000 francs to the Bank of France to cover losses, and 14,000,000 francs to form a new Société Immobilière de Reconstitution, the shares to be divided among the old Comptoir d'Escompte shareholdars, and to be redeemable at 650 francs in 75 years.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The *North German Gazette*, recurring to the subject of the Emin relief expedition, hints that Dr. Peters would have expanded the expedition beyond the sphere of German interest.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived to-day at Potsdam.

It is reported that the Reichsland passport petition will be considered.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.—The Government proposes to convert the track of baggage animals from Darjeeling to Sar Lake to Gilgit into a road military road. The native papers protest against the project as veiling a scheme of annexation.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—It is announced positively that the Duke of Nassau has been betrothed to Princess Margaret of Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—The Princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived here to-day.

MILFORD'S BIG JUBILEE.

BEGINNING OF THE FOUR DAYS' CELEBRATION OF ITS FOUNDING.

MILFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—Milford began its four days' celebration of the two hnndred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town to-day by service lasting seven hours; in the First Congreegational Church. The congregation was a reunion of the Milford family of Congregational churches, with outside visitors. The Plymouth Church, which was formed by a branch from tho older and original body in 1741, closed its doors, and mingled its devotions with those of the mother church. The church was prettily decorated with owers, and the dates 1639 and 1889 in green leaves adorned the platform.

The services bsgan with a prayer by the Rev. J. A. Biddle of South Norwalk. Next was the reading of passages of Scripture and prayer of thanksgiving and supplication by the pastor. The first covenant of the church was read from an ancient-looking book. Rev. Hamlet Bushnell of Cromwell. The Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. David B. Coe, the oldest ex-pastor of the church, who is now Honorary Secretary of the Home Missionary Society of New-York. Memorial tablets placed in the church in honor of the early settlers were then formally presented. Henry J. Prudden of New-Haven, in presenting the tablet memorial of the first pastor, said that an orator at Milford in 1776 spoke of the Rev. Peter Prudden as a pillar of the church. It is now sad neglect of the present day that there is no stone to show where that pillar fell, and no man knows where he is buried. This memorial was the gift of Mrs. Dr. Beardsley of New-Haven. Lawyer Henry A. Newton of New-Haven made the presentation of the memorial to the Rev. Roger Newton. Tha tablets were in memory of the Rev. Samuel Andraw, pastor from 1685 to 1738; tha Rev. Samnel Whittlasay, tha Rev. Bezaleel Pinnes, and the Rev. Jonathan Bruce. The historical address was delivered by the Rev. Elijah Baldwin of Cheshire.

The celebration will close Wednesday with "Founders' Day," when Senator Joseph R. Hawley will deliver the oration.

SHOT HIMSELF WHILE DESPONDENT.

John B. Hunt, a young Englishman twenty-two years old, who lived at 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, killed himself yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver in the left side. Mrs. Mary Rogers, his landlady, and her daughter Anne were sitting in the dining room about 2:30 P. M. when they heard the report of the revolver. Hastening to Hunt's room and pushing open the door, they found him lying on the bed dressed, with his coat and vest thrown open and a small hole in the right side of his shirt. He was dead when found. An officer from the Twenty-ninth Precinct was summoned, and he took charge of the effects.

The young man had been out of work for some time, and as he had no money, was very despondent. He threw up a position with an insurance company in this city last May in order to visit relatives in England.

GOOD PASTOR BROWNLEE

FIFTY-FOUR YEARS IN THE SAME CHURCH.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES IN THE REFORMED CHURCH AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., YESTERDAY.

Points of historio interest and individnals whose lives have been woven into the fabric of their history are not few in and about New-York, for New-York has managed to be present at most of the events of importance ever since America fell under the eye of the historian. It is hardly remarkable, either, that many of the places should be of a religious character, considering the influences that drove the Huguenots and Puritans ont of Europe to find homes and religious liberty in tha new country. But a church society that has been in existance in one locality for over two centuries, and a minister of the Gospel who has ministered to them for fifty-four years, and who now, at over eighty-one years of age, is still in harness and doing his work with unabated zeal, are facts that bnt very few shroniclers of American history have been privileged to record.

The Rev. Dr. James Brownlee, pastor of the Reformed Church of Port Richmond, S. I., erect of carriage notwithstanding his advanced age, preached his forty-four hundred and ninety-sixth sermon yesterday, the occasion being the fifty-fourth anniversary of his settlement over this congregation. In the long history of his pastorate Dr. Brownlee has seen four generations of communisants of his church, has baptized them, married them, and preached their funeral sermons. In his congregation are the great-grandchildren of children who received their first sommunion from him in 1835.

The old-fashioned brick edifice, with its tall finted colnmns supporting an Athanian roof and cupola, the fourth strnstnre that has done service for the society since first it was established in 1660, was filled yesterday with the members of the congregation and their relatives from far and near, some to do honor and reverance to the venerable minister. As has been their custom for many years, they brought rich offerings of flowars to testify their esteem for their friend and religious teacher. Growing plants, ent flowers, and ornamental pieces in profnsion were arranged around the pnlpit. After the services some of these flowers found their way to the sick rooms of parishioners whom age and illness prevented from attending the services. There were people present from this city and from neighboring places in New-York and New-Jersey, many of them the descendants of people who are at rest nnder time-worn marbles in the churchyard surrounding the church. Dr. Brownlee has preached many anniversary sermons, hut advancing time has added new interest to each succeeding one, and although his record is nnprecedented in this country, there was not one among his large congregation yesterday hnt hoped he might be spared to add many another to the record.

He took for his theme the history of the Reformed Church in America, saying that "after so many gleanings over the limited field it is hard, if not impossible, to find anything new to adn to what has been offered to you before." And certainly he would know his observations a wider range than was nsual on such occasions. The church was originally known as the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church. It was established in this country in 1633 by settlers from the Netherlands, followed shortly by Huguenot refugees. The Hollander brought his religion and institutions to this country, and the country was indebted to him quite as much as to the Puritans of Plymouth Rock for its foundations of order and enterprise, as well as religion. The growth of the church, its vicissitudes and changes, were dwelt upon at leegth, and the history of the church was brought down to the present.

"Some unkind remarks," he said, "have recently been published about the parsimonious character and habits of the Dutch." Investigation recently made showed that by comparison with the people of other Churches the contributions of the communicants of the Reformed Church were larger than any other. The Baptist Church had twenty-two times more members, the Methodist twenty-one times, the Presbyterian seven times, and the Episcopal three times more, and notwithstanding each of them had raised more money for religious and charitable purposes in the aggregate, the average contributions per member were: In the Baptist Church, 36 cents; Methodist, 74 cents; Episcopal, $1 37; Presbyterian, $3 17, and Reformed Church, $5 21. In conclusion he said: "If you will allow me a few words of a personal character I would express my thankfulness to the Master whom I serve that He still permits me to do some work in His name, and to you, that you are willing to accept such services as I am able to render. It will be the great ecstasy of my life when I am constrained to admit the conclusion that my work has come to an end. Of course I know very well that this conclusion must arrive very soon. I only hope that I shall have sense to know when it does arrive, and grace to retire before you find it necessary to tell me so. I can wish for our young associate pastor no greater happiness in his ministerial life than that he may enjoy always at your hands the same steady, considerate kindness you have shown to me."

At the conclusion of the service the venerable minister was surrounded by friends who pressed about him to tender their wishes for his long continuance in his present field.

Dr. Brownlee has in the course of his long pastorate, the only one he ever held, baptized 884 infants and 51 adults; he has married 663 couples, officiated at 820 funerals, received to communion 782 persons, of whom 537 were upon confession and 245 by letter from other ourches, and has preached 4,496 sermons, besides an average of two week-night lectures in each week. He lives with his married daughter, Mrs. Horton, in the parsonage that was built for his use, a couple of squares distant from the church. His study, a large secure room on the ground floor, overlooking the garden, is stored with the rich and valuable literary accumulations of a discriminating connoisseur; and here, at a standing desk built into one of the windows, he still is able to stand and write his sermons and lectures without the use of spectacles. Port Richmond is peculiarly a suburban place of residence, rural in all its aspects, and on Sunday, such a calm, bright Sunday as yesterday, is so quiet as to seem lost from the current life of the country. And yet it has had a marked development in Dr. Brownlee's lifetime. To a TIMES reporter who saw him yesterday in his study he said: "When I came to come hors was nased to get our mail by carrier twice a week from New-York. Then, if I was in a hurry I would make a short ont to the Post Office throngh the cornfields where those residences now stand. Now we have five malle a day and railroad communication with neighboring towns."

A STUNNING BLAZE IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Fire broke ont in the Sterne-Chittenden Building at High and Gay streets at an early hour this morning. Owing to the fact that it was in the heart of the city, exaggerated rumors as to its extent were soon afloat and excitement ran high. The principal industry in the Chittenden Building is a mammoth restanrant that occnpies the entire first floor and basement. The rear end of the restaurant is where the fire started, the result of a defective gas range, and it had gained considerable headway before the fire engines arrived. An immense crowd of people filled the streets, anxions for the safety of the occupants of the building. Adjoining the Chittenden Block on the north is the McOune Building, five stories high, and on the south is the new Hoster Block. The McOnne Building soon caught, intensifying the excitement, and it began to look as if the city were about to suffer from a conflagration.

The firemen worked hard to stay the spread of the flamas, which were confined to the three buildings, two of which were badly damaged. An aerial trnck was hoisted to a third-story window of tha McOnne Block, and Richard Johnson and Fannia Scofield were rescned. The firemen were still fighting flames at 6 o'clock, but the fire was well under control at that time. The loss will figure about $100,000, several stocks of goods being flooded with water and badly damaged. This is perhaps an exaggerated estimate, as tha damaged stock can, part of it, be nntilized, and a thorough examination has not as yet been made. Nearly everything is covered by insurance. The principal losers are Candy Brothers, restanrateurs, $15,000; Clewley & Co., confectionars, $2,000; A. N. Hill & Co., clothiers, $9,000; Batterson-Merrill Wall Paper Company, $15,000; Theodore Faulhaaper, hatter, $8,000; M. Burns, tailor, $2,000; Jonas McCune, loss on building, $35,000, and Sterene Chittenden's heirs, $18,000. Phil Clover, painter, lost a large number of more or less valuable pictures, which he estimates at $3,000, and a great many people who roomed in the building lost all their furniture.

Several storerooms adjoining tha burning buildings were damaged by water to a greater or less extent. A sensational statement was made by one waitar in a beer hall to-day, who claime that one of the men most interested set the building on fire to get the insurance. The story is hardly credited.

WINDWARD YACHT CLUB RACES.

A strong northeast breeze made the final races of the Windward Yacht Olnb on Jamaica Bay yesterday very close and interesting. The race between the Martha, which was Aug. 11, and the Sardine, which won a week latar, was close and interesting. The Sardina won with 1 minnte 44 seconds to spare, covering tha course in 1:13:80.

Nine boats started in the Consolation race for a silver cup, which was won by J. Hatch's Julia, which covered the course in 1:15:12. R. and A. McAvoy's Gloamara was second in 1:15:34.

BREATHING FRESH OZONE.

THE BIGGEST DAY OF THE SEASON AT CONEY ISLAND.

Probably the largest crowd that has visited Coney Island this season was seen a that popular resort yesterday. The hotels, walks and along the beach were almost black with visitors. Crowds could be seen as far as the eye could reach and stretched from Norton's Point to Manhattan Beach. Tha hotel proprietors drove a fine trade throughout the entire day. The merry-go-rannds and other satch-penny affairs also reaped a harvest of nickels.

The day was beautiful in every respect. A fine breeze tempered the atmoephere to a degree of coolness that was very refreshing. That the crowds enjoyed the fresh ozone is needless to say. A party of pretty young girls with sun-kissed faces were tha synosure for many admiring glances. They were members of a walking club, and had come from Brooklyn, doing the distance on foot. Walking, indeed, seems to be something of a "fad" among those who visited the island during the day. The appeals of the stage and coach drivers to "ride for five cents" were all in vain, and their solicitations were looked upon with scorn.

The past week has been the liveliest of the season at Manhattan Beach. It has been jnbilee week and many thonsands have availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the great and only Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore's military band.

A goodly crowd also visited tha Brighton Beach Hotel, and Herr Anton Seidl's Musical Pavilion was well patronized.

From a police standpoint this day was one of the quietest of the season.

Tha beauty of the weather yesterday induced tens of thousands of the patrons of Glen Island to go in search of a day's pleasure at that popnlar resort. Were not the steamers of the Starin fleet so commodious the boats must have been uncomfortably srowded, but as it was, the sail up and down was one of the most pleasant and interesting features of the day's outing. Two first-class soncerts were given by the Glen Island hand. The great majority of the srowd stayed nntil long after sundown, finding an abnndance of entertainment in the facilities provided for all sorts of seaside pastimes.

A FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

A NOTEBOOK SAVES THE LIFE OF ITS FORTUNATE POSSESSOR.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—A daring attempt at robbery and murder, similar to the Luca case in Brooklyn, was made in the house of James O. Bates on Park-avenns early this morning. Mr. Bates is of the firm of Hennekan & Bates. He and his family are away except his son, Fred A. Bates, twenty-one yeers of age. Mr. Fred Bates and two servants were the only occupants of the house.

This morning, about 1:30 o'clock, Mr. Bates was awakened by a noise. Picking np a revolver, he in the dark gropsd his way down stairs to the dining room. In the dark room he could just make out the outlines of a man bent over the table. Mr. Bates without delay shot at the fellow, bnt hardly had the pistol gone off woen he heard a chair being upset behind him. He turned about just in time to receive across his right shonlder a gash with a razor intended for his back. A morocco note book in his breast pocket, one-quarter inch thick, saved the young man's life. The cut was intended by another man whose presence was revealed by his upsetting the chair. The man gave Mr. Bates two mors cuts extending from the right shoulder down to the breast. He also slashed him twice in the left breast and once above the heart. In the meantime he grabbed Mr. Bates's revolver, but the young man pulled the hammer and the second shot went off, missing the assailant, as nnfortunately had the first shot.

After this the burglars disappeared, while Mr. Bates ran to the front door and shot three times for assistance. The officers found that there were two or three robbers, and that they had forced their entrance through a shutter into the kitchen. The cut into Mr. Bates's coat, seven in all, were inflicted with a razor. Mr. Bates was saved from bleeding to death only by his happening to have that jeweler's notebook in his breast pocket of his coat. The razor had cnt through half the book. No arrests have been made.

CARRIAGE MAKERS FAIL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25.—One of the largest failures in the Northwest for many yeare was that of the T. J. Mahlor Carriage Company, which assigned last night to John L. McDonald, in this city. J. H. Mahlor, the President of the company, admits that the liabilities will probably largely exceed the assets. It is believed that the liabilities will not be less than $400,000, and they may reach nearly twice that amount. The officers of the company will make no public statements. Mr. Mahlor says the assignment was precipitated by an action brought in the district court by F. L. Elms, a Michigan carriage manufacturer, to recover $2,400. To avoid Mr. Elms's obtaining a preference over the company's other orsditors, an assignment was made last night to Judge McDonald.

THE PRESIDENT AT DEER PARK.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 25.—Nearly every part of the little chapel, which seats 160 persons, was filled when President Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee came in this morning. The Rev. Reese F. Alsop of Brooklyn conducted the services. The President spent part of the afternoon taking a long walk in the mountains. He will remain here until the middle of September, and meanwhile will probably devote part of his time to his forthcoming message.

President Harrison has said that he intends the appointment of two Democrats as delegates on the part of the United States to the Congress of the three Americas. Ex-Senator Davis denies all knowledge of his appointment as a delegate, and intimates that he would hardly care for such an appointment.

DEATH OF PHILEMON BLISS.

Philemon Bliss, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri and Dean of the Missouri University, died at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, aged seventy-six. Judge Bliss was one of the early anti-slavery leaders of Ohio and was a member of Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio District in 1855 until 1859. He was first Chief Justice of Dakota, appointed by President Lincoln in 1861. His body will be taken to Columbus, Mo., for interment. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke ont yesterday afternoon in the third story of Davenport's Mill, corner Somerset and Hancock-streets, Philadelphia, causing losses as follows: Lockhart Brothers, carpet manufacturers, third floor, $12,000; Robert Lewis, second floor, upholstery goods, stock damaged by water, $8,000; Roland and Smith, cloth manufacturers, first floor, $10,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The losses are covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

A fire at West Andover, Mass., yesterday morning destroyed the homestead, barn, outbuildings, and stock of Engineer Edward Lincoln. The house was unoccupied, but in the barn there were eighteen cows and a horse belonging to James Crowley, all of which were burned to death. Loss, $4,500.

Oliver's oat mill at Joliet, Ill., was burned Saturday with several adjoining structures. The loss is about $60,000; insurance, $15,000. The fire started in the upper part of the mill, and the firemen attempted to cut the flames themselves, neglecting to call engines until too late.

Coates's plate rolling mill, at Locust Point, Md., was gutted by fire early yesterday morning. The loss will amount to $100,000 and is fully covered by insurance in ont-of-town companies.

The works of the Whittaker Pressed Brick Company, at Vance, Ken., were burned last evening. The loss is $10,000; insnrance, $4,000.

Mickle Dysart & Sons' sawmill, at Gravenhurst, Ontario, was burned Saturday. Loss, $15,000; insured for about half.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The cigarmakers' strike at Jacksonville, Fla., is practically ended. About one hnndred and fifty men, mostly white Americans, with a sprinkling of mulattoes, will resnme work this morning. The Cuban element among the workmen may hold ont for another week, but it is predicted that by Sept. 1 all the men will be back in the factory again.

W. A. Gamble was appointed United States Deputy Marshal at Birmingham, Ala., about ten days ago. Last night warrants were issued for the arrest of two men, who charge that he received $20 from each, agreeing to quash indictments pending against them for violating internal revenne laws. His reputation is good and he asserts his innocence.

James and Henry Miles, brothers, Saturday waylaid and shot and instantly killed William Miller at Brunswick, Mo. A year ago Miller shot and killed Joseph Miles during a quarrel, which resulted from Miles's attention to Mrs. Miller. Miller was acquitted of the crime. Miles's brothers swore revenge. They escaped.

C. E. Lybarger, Postmaster at Millwood, Knox County, Ohio, yesterday shot at his daughter Daisy, but the ball struck Mrs. Lybarger and fatally wounded her. Lybarger then blew his own brains ont. The cause of the shooting was old family trouble.

Mr. R. T. Hines, Recorder of Jackson County, Mo., who was run over by a cable car in Kansas City Saturday night, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries.

Unfortunately for the Iowa Republican platform, the high-tariff robbery which goes under the name of protection to American industry does foster trusts and trade conspiracies. Besides, the greatest of all the Republican leaders declares that trusts are private affairs.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ENTHUSIASTIC CHRISTIANS.

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO THE MEETINGS AT OCEAN GROVE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Fully fifty thousand happy Methodists participated in the twenty different religious services held on and about the camp grounds

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 26—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Aug. 25.
Alton & Terre Haute	44	44	...
American Telegraph & Cable	87	68¼	79¾
Atchison, Top & Santa Fe	38⅜	33⅞	35½
Atlantic & Pacific	8	8	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	81½	81½	98⅝
Canada Southern	53½	52	52⅜
Canadian Pacific	62	61	56½
Central Pacific	35¾	34⅝	35
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	23	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	67	63	...
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	41½	39¼	...
Chicago Gas Trust	80½	67¼	...
Cleve., C. C. & St. Louis	77⅜	73⅝	...
Cleve., C. C. & St. Louis pf	102⅜	99	...
Chicago & Northwestern	110⅜	109	110¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143⅞	140½	141½
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	104¾	102½	112½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	69¼	71⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	112	110¾
Chicago Rock Island & Pac	99¾	99¼	103⅜
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore pf	1	1	...
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore pf	2⅝	2	...
Colorado Coal	27¾	26½	38⅞
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	29	14⅝	27⅝
Chicago & East Illinois	43	43½	...
Chicago & East Illinois pf	105	100¾	91
Consolidated Gas Company	87	86	79¼
Delaware & Hudson	150⅜	147½	149
Delaware, Lack. & Western	143¾	144	140¼
Denver & Rio Grande West.	15	15	...
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6	...
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	21½	20½	...
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	10	9¾	9⅞
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	70	70	69
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	22	22	24½
Elizabeth, Lexington & B. S.	15½	14¾	...
Great Nor. pf. Western	113¾	113¾	113¾
Illinois Central	119⅝	116⅜	116½
Iowa Central pf	21	21	...
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	18½	17⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	49¾	49¾	49½
Lake Shore & Michigan S	104¼	103⅜	98½
Long Island	93	93	94⅜
Louisville & Nashville	70¼	68⅝	59¾
Manhattan consolidated	97	91	91
Mexican Central	15⅝	15⅝	16⅜
Michigan Central	89⅝	87½	85¾
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	93	92	85
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	113	113	90
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	9	9	...
Missouri Pacific	72½	69¼	70¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅝	13¼	13¼
Mobile & Ohio	13	11	11
Morris & Essex	153¾	145	153¾
Nashville, Chat. & St. L	97½	97½	...
New Jersey Central	71	68⅜	68⅜
New York Central	107	103¼	103½
New-York & New-England	50⅞	43½	41⅜
New-York, C. & St. L	18	18	17¾
New-York, L. E. & Western	26⅛	23⅜	23⅜
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	68	66	64⅜
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¾	8	9⅝
New York, Sus. & Western pf	32¾	32½	33½
Norfolk & Western	18¾	18	15¾
Norfolk & Western pf	53¾	52¾	52⅝
Northern Pacific	30¾	29	26
Northern Pacific pf	99	69⅝	68⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	24¼	23¾	23¾
Ohio, Indiana & Western	10½	...	...
Ontario & Western	17½	17⅜	16
Oregon Improvement	52½	50½	97½
Oregon Improvement pf	92	92	...
Oregon Railway & Nav	98	93¼	...
Oregon & Transcontinental	34½	32⅝	26⅜
Pacific Mail	35½	33¾	33⅝
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	23	21½	22½
Philadelphia & Reading	51¾	44¾	50⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf	39¾	38	...
Pullman Palace Car Co	180	176	167¼
Richmond & Allegheny	23	20¾	19⅞
Richmond & West Point	25½	24½	24⅜
Richmond & West Point pf	79	79	...
St. Louis & San Francisco	27	27	33¾
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	59¼	56¾	72½
St. Louis Alton & Texas	44¾	44¾	44¾
St. Louis Alton & Texas pf	98½	98½	103½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	105	98½	105¼
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	102	101	...
South Carolina	3	3	...
Southern Pacific	32½	31½	25
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	5¾	5	11¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39⅞	39⅛	29¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	96⅞	96½	...
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	31⅞	30½	...
Texas Pacific	21¼	19½	24⅜
Union Pacific	62½	60⅝	59⅜
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	20	19	17⅜
Virginia Midland	32	32	...
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific pf	17⅜	16¾	14⅞
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf.	31½	31	26¾
Western Union	85¾	83⅜	82¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	71⅜	68⅝	58½
Western New-York & Penn.	24⅝	23⅝	...

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease to surplus reserve of $1,286,525. The loans now hold $2,166,000 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,491,100, a decrease in specie of $2,416,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $752,000, a decrease in deposits of $7,529,500, and a decrease in circulation of $3,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Aug. 24, '89.	Aug. 17, '89.	Aug. 25, '88.
Loans	$412,488,900	$415,980,000	$383,749,800
Specie	67,606,500	70,022,400	87,201,900
Legal tenders	40,159,000	40,911,000	36,542,400
Deposits	422,794,000	430,323,500	412,563,500
Circulation	3,870,200	3,873,700	3,816,200

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$67,605,500	$70,022,400	$87,201,900
Legal tenders	40,159,000	40,911,000	36,942,400
Total reserve required	$107,764,500	$110,933,400	$124,144,300
Reserve required against deposits	105,698,500	107,580,875	103,140,875
Excess of reserve below legal requirements	2,066,000	3,352,525	21,003,425

At London, British consols for money advanced ⅛, to 98 5-16, and for the account advanced ⅛, to 98 5-16. In United States bonds the 4s were unchanged at 127, and the 4½s were up ⅛ to 109. American railway securities were lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, and Mexican Central 4s, ⅛. *Declined*—St. Paul, 2; Union Pacific, 2⅜; Lake Shore, 2; Erie, Louisville and Nashville, and Mexican National, each 1⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¼; Illinois Central, 1; New-York Central and Canadian Pacific, each ¾, and Pennsylvania and Reading, each ½. Bar silver was unchanged at 42 3-16d. per ounce. The Bank of England gained £196,000 in specie, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 37.17, became 41.71. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 8,675,000f in gold and 3,250,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 22, 1889	£21,141,348	.....
Aug. 23, 1888	20,304,507	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 22, 1889	£53,049,971	£50,287,999
Aug. 23, 1888	43,963,501	49,140,095

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 22, 1889	£29,495,334	£14,747,668
Aug. 23, 1888	32,488,667	16,244,333

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 22, 1889	£5,433,000	£15,840,000
Aug. 23, 1888	6,074,000	13,196,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 23, 1889	£5,539,000	£6,498,000
Aug. 23, 1888	5,725,000	7,951,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 22, 1889	£2,601,000	£1,301,000
Aug. 23, 1888	2,563,000	1,281,000

Total last week £117,259,653 £88,772,665
Corresponding week '88 111,123,875 89,813,286
Week end'g Aug. 15, '89 116,983,463 88,379,242
Corresponding week '88 111,099,245 89,831,148

The stock market was very dull and prices generally were lower. The uncertainty as to the immediate future of the money market caused timeworn influences. Other depressing influences were renewed rate troubles in the West and several heavy failures in various branches of trade. The Directors of the Northern Pacific agreed to submit to the shareholders Mr. Villard's proposition to place a mortgage for $160,000,000 on the property. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 2; Delaware and Hudson, 1⅜, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western common, Ohio, Indiana and Western, and Chicago Gas, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Lake Erie and Western preferred, each 2½; East Tennessee first preferred and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, each 2; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern preferred, and Western Union, each 1⅞; Richmond and West Point, do. preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, each 1¼; Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Lake Shore and Union Pacific, each 1⅛; Canada Southern, New-York and New-England, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Texas and Pacific, each 1⅜; Wabash, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, Erie, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1⅛, and Colorado Coal, Consolidated Gas, East Tennessee second preferred, Lake Erie and Western, Michigan Central, Oregon and Transcontinental, and Southern Pacific, each 1. *Declined*—Chicago and East Illinois, 4⅞; do. preferred, 4¼; Oregon Improvement, 3⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 3½; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 3; do. preferred, Erie preferred and Omaha, each 2½; Missouri Pacific and Rio Grande Western, each 2¼; Chicago Gas, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Lake Erie and Western preferred, each 2⅛; East Tennessee first preferred and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, each 2; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern preferred, and Western Union, each 1⅞; Richmond and West Point, do. preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, each 1¼; Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Lake Shore and Union Pacific, each 1⅛; Canada Southern, New-York and New-England, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Texas and Pacific, each 1⅜; Wabash, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, Erie, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1⅛, and Colorado Coal, Consolidated Gas, East Tennessee second preferred, Lake Erie and Western, Michigan Central, Oregon and Transcontinental, and Southern Pacific, each 1.

The money market was firm. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@3 per cent., the average being about 2½ per cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 4½@6 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Large concessions were made in prices for cash. On Friday the posted rate for 60-day sterling was reduced to 4 85, but the demand rate was unchanged at 4 88. On Saturday nominal business was done at 4 83½@4 84 for 60-day bills, 4 86½@4 87 for demand, 4 87½@4 87¾ for cable transfers, and 4 82½@4 82¾ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5 20¾@5 20 for long and 5 19¾@5 17½ for short. Reichsmarks were 94 7-16@94 9-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. State bonds were very dull. Bank stocks were without feature.

There was a very limited business done in the [illegible] and prices were [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $5 50@$5 80; Up-River Hard, $5@$5 75, Jerseys, $4 50@$5; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$3 75; Croton Dark Hard, $4@$4 50; Philadelphia Front, $27@$28; Trenton Front, $27; Rosendale Cement is worth 95c.@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 30; English Portland, $2 20@$2 40; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70. Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and delivering, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c., and delivering, $1 10; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.—Laths are worth $2 10@$2 15 ₱ 1,000. Goat's Hair is worth 24c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 14c.@18c.

COFFEE—A limited speculative movement was reported here, with little further change as to values—in instances a gain for the day of 5@10 points, closing tamely, (only 21,500 bags placed on options to-day,) with August at 15c.@15.10c., September at 15.05c.@15.15c., October at 15.05c.@15.10c., November at 15.05c.@15.10c., December at 15.10c.@15.15c., and January to July within the range of 15.10c.@15.20c., against at this date last year 15.10c.@15.20c. options here on a basis of 11.10c. (near-by options then highest).....Cables from Europe of dullness, (from Havre of rather more firmness).....Cables from Brazil were again of weakening tendency, with lighter deliveries to the ports of ontist, (to Rio Janeiro since our last, 6,000 bags, and Santos, 5,000 bags,) and season to date, respectively, 345,000 and 295,000 bags, against same time last year, 682,000 and 166,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 425,000 bags, against 214,000 bags a year ago, and stock of Coffee at Havre, 534,000 bags, (313,000 bags Brazilian, last week) and stock of Brazil Coffee here, 162,883 bags, and at the several distributing ports, 299,916 bags.....And for prompt delivery, Coffee was held steadily, but in slack request, with fair invoices of Rio reported in bags.

COTTON—Speculation here was again quite moderate in volume, and while the August option, from continued inquiry, partly from shippers, held its own, other deliveries yielded, closing for the day 4@5 points, partly on encouraging crop reports and weather cables (though at Liverpool the September options again rushed id. higher than the November, and other options partly), was said, from contract needs.) Here the option sales were only 33,500 bales, closing dull with August at 10.74c.@10.76c.; September at 10.47c.; October, 10.15c.@10.16c.; November at 9.96c.@9.97c.; December at 9.90c.@9.91c., January at 9.94c.@9.95c., and February to June within the range of 10.00c.@10.28c.....Exports this season to date from all the shipping ports, 2,469 bales, against 1,811,289 bales; to France, 400 bales; to Great Britain, 403,953 bales; to France, 1,401,138 bales to the Continent.....Receipts at interior towns, season to date, 2,158,946 bales, against 2,261,319 bales same time in preceding crop year, and shipments thence, respectively, 2,134,939 bales, against 2,218,139 bales.....And for prompt delivery, 319 bales sold to spinners at essentially unaltered prices, Low Middling standing at 11 3-16c.@11 7-16c., Middling at 11¾c.@11 15-16c., and Fair at 13 5-16c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb.....Freight room by steam for Liverpool for Cotton, and guaranteed deliveries in September to that market, had a much better movement, the advanced basis of ¼d.@5-16d., mainly at ¼d., for compressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR had generally only a moderate call to-day, though, in most instances, prices were easier as to prices was somewhat with buyers. Export inquiry tamer and quite fitful.....Arrivals here to-day, 8,774 bbls. and 7,530 sacks, and clearances hence, 6,237 bbls. and 17,884 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 25,547 bbls. and sacks.....Sales reported of 20,750 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 7,700 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers).....Of the reported sales there were about 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 95@$3 15, mainly at $2 75@$2 90; 2,400 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in bbls. at $4 20@$4 25 ₱ bbl., and 1,000 sacks for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 70@$5 75, as to brands; about 3,400 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 1,000 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to strictly fancy, at $4 45@$5 75, mostly at $5 35@$5 60, and Straight Extras and Clear Extras at, in instances, a shade easier prices, (3,500 sacks No. 1 Extras, shipment, reported at $3 40@$3 50—partly for London—freight by steam, in part, at 16c.); about 6,300 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras at $4 25@$5 75, with a few barrels, mostly at $5 35@$5 60, in barrels, fancy up to $6 25@$5 35, (though some very fancy old crop quoted much higher;) and Straight Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@$4 75, chiefly in barrels at $4 30@$4 65, and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 35@$4 35, as to quality, mostly at $3 60@$4 10. (No. 1 Extras, in sacks and barrels, went at $3 15@$3 65, and No. 2, in sacks and barrels, at $2 70@$3 10, mostly in sacks at $2 75@$2 90;) 950 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straights at $4 40@$4 75; 1,100 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brand, and mostly Winter at $2 35@$2 75; about 1,250 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2 @$2 75 for Spring and Winter—mostly Winter, in sacks, at $2 25@$2 55; 450 bbls. Rye Flour, mainly at $2 80@$3 for good to choice Superfine, and 550 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices, (Brandywine at $2 75.).....FREE only moderately dealt in, within our previous range, including 40 to 60 lb. at 52½c.@60c., chiefly at 55c.@57½c.

WHEAT—From nearly all sources the reports were of a dispiriting tenor, generally of lifeless and weaker markets; and here speculation was again of insignificant proportions and e slightly depressed tone, prices having receded for the day about ¾c.@¾c., leaving off weak. .....Aggregate dealings here for the day, on options, given as only 920,000 bushels..... The freer export movement reported from Baltimore and said to have been in great part for account of New-York shipping houses, to which reference was previously made, afforded little help to speculative values. Receivers there, as here, represented as very ready sellers when important export orders made their appearance.....Fair deliveries were noted to prominent interior points, (for the day reaching 382,125 bushels to Wire and 270,958 bushels to Spring Wheat points,) while the week's deliveries to those points were 2,665,000 bushels, against 2,805,125 bushels in the preceding week and 3,003,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.....And here the August option left off at 83⅞c., September at 83¾c., (range 83 5-16c.@83¾c.,) October at 84c., (range 84c.@84¼c.,) November at 85½c., (range 85c.@85½c.,) December at 87c., (having ranged from 86¾c.@88⅛c.,) and May, 1890, at 91c., (range 91c.@91¼c.).....And for early delivery Wheat here further declined in instances about 1c.@2c. on quite liberal offerings, particularly of new crop ungraded Red, and only a moderate inquiry, though chiefly from export buyers.....About 145,000 bushels were reported placed here on prompt and early delivery, mainly on basis of graded Red Wheat, of which about 56,000 bushels credited to shippers, for Europe and other destinations, and about 89,000 bushels, in lots, to local millers, and about 50,000 bushels for storing purposes.....And here contract grade of Red Wheat sew crop, afloat, at the close was quoted at from 84c.@85¼c., as to quality, and in elevator at 84c.@84½c., and free on board afloat, from canal and elevator, at equal to about 84¾c.@86c., as to quality; steamer *No. 2* Red, in elevator, at 81c.; *No. 3* Red, in elevator, at 81c.@82c., and steamer grass, at 76½c.@77c., and ungraded Red Wheat, in lots, within the range of 75c.@83½c., as to quality and condition, mostly at 81c.@83½c., and receipts here of 82,900 bushels and export clearances hence reported of 119,213 bushels, (of which 23,948 bushels by steam to Bristol, and 68,000 bushels by steam to Montevideo,) while from near-by ports the clearances were 66,837 bushels.....Options here closed dull, with August 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 95@$3 15, mainly at $2 75@$2 90; 2,400 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies, in bbls. at $4 20@$4 25 ₱ bbl., and 1,000 sacks for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 70@$5 75, as to brands; about 3,400 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 1,000 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to strictly fancy, at $4 45@$5 75, mostly at $5 35@$5 60, and Straight Extras and Clear Extras at, in instances, a shade easier prices, (3,500 sacks No. 1 Extras, shipment, reported at $3 40@$3 50—partly for London—freight by steam, in part, at 16c.); about 6,300 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras at $4 25@$5 75, with a few barrels, mostly at $5 35@$5 60, in barrels, fancy up to $6 25@$5 35, (though some very fancy old crop quoted much higher;) and Straight Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@$4 75, chiefly in barrels at $4 30@$4 65, and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 35@$4 35, as to quality, mostly at $3 60@$4 10. (No. 1 Extras, in sacks and barrels, went at $3 15@$3 65, and No. 2, in sacks and barrels, at $2 70@$3 10, mostly in sacks at $2 75@$2 90;) 950 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Straights at $4 40@$4 75; 1,100 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 25@$2 90, as to quality and brand, and mostly Winter at $2 35@$2 75; about 1,250 sacks and bbls. Fine within the range of $2 @$2 75 for Spring and Winter—mostly Winter, in sacks, at $2 25@$2 55; 450 bbls. Rye Flour, mainly at $2 80@$3 for good to choice Superfine, and 550 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices, (Brandywine at $2 75.).....FREE only moderately dealt in, within our previous range, including 40 to 60 lb. at 52½c.@60c., chiefly at 55c.@57½c.

CORN—In the speculative line further weakened in price for the day ¾c.@¾c. under the pressure of selling orders, in good part from interior sources, with the active movement reported, chiefly in September and October deliveries, while for prompt and early delivery business was generally very slow (shippers reserved) at drooping figures.....Western arrivals depressingly so.....Arrivals here to-day 24,260 bushels, and clearances hence, 18,807 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 21,116 bushels. Receipts at Chicago, 1,438,000 bushels, of which on options 1,208,000 bushels No. 2 Corn, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 227,000 bushels, (85,000 bushels credited to shippers,) each special forward deliveries, and about 120,000 bushels to receivers, mostly to arrive, cost and freight form,) and No. 2 in store and elevator, at 43c.@43¼c., and sales from canal, prompt and near by, at 43¾c.@44c., closing at 44c. prompt delivery; No. 2 Corn, August option, at 43c.; do. September, at 41½c.@41¾c., closing at 42¾c.; do. October, at 42½c.@42¾c., closing at 42¾c.; do. November, at 42½c.@42¾c., closing at 42¾c.; do. December, at 42½c.@42¾c., closing at 42¾c., and No. 2 Corn, May, 1890, at 43½c.@43¾c., closing at 43¾c. Receipts of Corn at the seaboard ports, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago, 1,438,000 bushels; shipments, 1,208,000 bushels. Receipts at Milwaukee, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Receipts at Toledo, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Receipts at Detroit, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Receipts at Cincinnati, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Receipts at St. Louis, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Receipts at Peoria, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels.

OATS—Were in comparatively light sale, even in the speculative line, and weak in prices, on prompt deliveries down for the day ¼c.@¾c.....Arrivals here to-day, 88,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 285,000 bushels, of which no options. 285,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 White Oats, (the latter for September,) and for prompt delivery and early arrival, about 88,000 bushels, including No. 2 White, (new crop,) in store and elevator, at 28¼c.; do.—September options, at 28¼c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 28¼c.; do.—September options, at 28¼c.@28½c., and No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 28½c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; do. October, at 28½c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; do. November, at 28¾c., and May, 1890, at 29c.; No. 3 Oats at 25c.; Rejected at 24¾c.@25c.; ungraded White at 27c.@38c., and ungraded Mixed at 24c.@29c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, old, is worth 90c.@95c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 80c.@85c.; No. 3, old, 65c.@70c.; Hay, No. 1, new, 75c.@80c.; No. 2, new, 55c.@70c.; Hay, Clover, old, 50c.@55c.; Hay, Clover, new, 45c.@50c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 55c.@65c.; Hay, shipping, old, 60c.; Hay, shipping, new, 50c.@55c.; Hay, sale, 50c.@55c.; Rye Straw, 65c.@70c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@55c. Wheat Straw, 45c.@50c.

HIDES—A fair movement was reported in the leading kinds here, but, as a rule, steady prices, (63,908 Hides marketed here within the week, against receipts of 95,804 Hides and 225 bales the.)

LEATHER—Continued in fair demand, in part for export, with values generally very well supported.....Exports hence for the week, 20,883 sides.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin was quoted about steady within the range of $1 02½@$1 05 for Strained, common to good, though lightly dealt in.....Spirits of Turpentine up to 44½c.@45c., and wanted. Southern reports stimulating.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum again receded here for the week on very light speculative business, closing off easy at 90½, (having ranged to-day from 90¾@90¾,) and at the Exchange dealings reached 448,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum quiet here and otherwise unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork products varied little, on a tamer movement.....PORK sold to the extent of 200 bbls., including Mess at $11@$11 50 for inspected, and $10 for new, and Short Clear at $11 50@$12 50, and Extra Prime at $10@$10 50.

DRESSED HOGS were quoted lower, on a freer offering and moderate inquiry, with city at 7c.@7 1-16c., to weights of 200 pounds at interior points.....12,810 head.....CUTMEATS quiet but steady, with Pickled Bellies, 18 to 12 lb., at 6¼c.@7c., and 10-lb. at 7¾c., and other kinds as before.....Western Steam Lard was very dull for early delivery, closing at 6.35@6.38 ₱ lb.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold here to the extent of 3,200 tcs., and hardened for the day in instances 1@2 points, closing steady, with September at $6 29, October at $6 30, November at $6 25, (against at 6¾@6 19 yesterday,) December at $6 18, January at $6 17.....And at City Steam Lard, 6c. tcs. reported sold at $6 10.....Refined Lard quoted for the Continent at $6 50@$6 75, and for South America at $7 35.....A slow movement reported in Beef, but irregular prices; 200 bbls. Plate sold at $7 25.....BEEF HAMS dull, within our previous range.....BUTTER was moderately sought after, the finest makes attracting chief attention, with best Creameries at 18c.@19c., and choice to fancy Dairy at 15c.@17c., and best Factory at 13c., other kinds ruling easy and difficult to market.....CHEESE in less request and more or less nessetting, though best Eastern Factory was generally quoted at 8¾c.@9c. for white and colored.....EGGS in rather slack request within the range of 17c.@18c.....Choice City TALLOW quoted firm at 4¾c. @ 4 11-16c., 110 hhds. sold at 4 11-16c.).....STEARINE unchanged.

SUGARS—Raw held to previous quotations, but dnt and more or less nesettled.....Refined Sugars last quoted.....Cables from London confirm decline—on Beet product, for August, to 15s. 7½d. More interest, however, was reported in forward deliveries.

FREIGHTS—Desirable tonnage was held generally to firmness, on quite moderate offerings and a good demand from the more prominent trade interests, though vessels for Lumber for ports on the River Plate were weaker and rates lower, and in less urgent request, while in the line of berth freights, by the regular steam packets, business was again fair and on a strong basis for most classes of Cargo.....Grain and Flour somewhat easier, on early shipments, (19,000 bushels Wheat hence by steam for Liverpool reported at 4d.,) and 5,700 bales Cotton, bulk local and via New-York, at 1-32d.@9-16d., mainly at ¼d. for compressed, and deliveries quartered to Liverpool, within September; and for London a small lot of new Crop, via Liverpool, at ¾d., and for Glasgow 3,500 sacks Flour, part at 17s. 9d., and 3,800 pks. Cheese and Butter, mostly at 40s., and 500 bxs. Bacon at 25s., and 40,000 bushels Grain, for Antwerp, at 5d., and 4,000 bales Cotton, for ds., at ¼d.@9-32d., and 8,000 bushels Grain, for Stettin, at 4s. 9d., Sept. 14.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Wheat—There is a good inquiry for No. 1 Hard, crop of 1887: $1 asked, 99c. bid; sales, 10 carloads crop of 1888 at 95c.; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 89½c., 2,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 88½c.; Winter scarce and firm; no No. 2 Red on rack; 87c. bid; sales, 2 cars, 1 each extra No. 3 Red, on track, at 80½c.; do., in store, 78c.@80c. asked; No. 3 Red, 76c.@76c.; No. 2 Amber, 83c.; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan, 92c.; 2,000 bushels No. 2 White, 90c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Yellow, 41c.; No. 3, 39½c., in store. Oats weak and lower; old No. 2 White, 28½c.@29c., in store; new do., on track, 27c. Rye dull; No. 2 on track, 46c. Barley quiet and weak. Millfeed steady and unchanged. Canal freights strong and higher; shippers paid 4¼c. on Wheat and 3½c. on Corn to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 226,000 bushels; Corn, 433,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 135,000 bushels; Corn, 175,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¼c. Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red, 73½c.; receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels. Corn firm but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c. Oats in fair demand; steady; No. 2 Mixed, 20c.@20½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 41c. Pork steady; $10 50. Lard quiet; $5 80. Bulkmeats negligible. Short Clear, 6¾ @7c. Bacon steady; Short Clear, $6 37½. Whisky active; sales, 981 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 02. Butter easy. Sugar firm. Eggs steady; 15c. Cheese in fair demand. Hogs strong; sommon to light, $3 50@$4 05; packing and shipping, $4 15@$4 35; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 455 head. Eastern exchange steady at 50 discount buying and par selling.

PEORIA, Aug. 24.—Corn active; High Mixed, 33¼c.@33⅜c.; No. 2 Mixed, 33c.@33¼c.; Rejected, 32c.@32½c. Oats irregular; easy; No. 2 White, 22c.@23c.; No. 3 White, 19¼c.@20c. Rye active; No. 2, 42c.@43c. Whisky firm; sales, $1 03; distillers' finished. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 40,200 bushels; Oats, 59,400 bushels; Rye, 550 bushels; Barley, 600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 19,650 bushels; Oats, 31,800 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, none.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 42c. Resin firm: Strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 75c. Tar firm at $1 90. Crude Turpentine firm: Hard, $1; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm: White, 51c.; Yellow, 50c.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 24.—Print Cloths nominally firm and steady: 64x64s, 3¾c.; 60x56s, 3 5-16c. Production, 170,000 pcs.; deliveries, 170,000 pcs.; stock, 10,000 pcs.; sales, 94,000 pcs.; spot, 35,000 pcs.; futures, 59,000 pcs.

BRADFORD, Aug. 24.—National Transit Certificates opened at 98⅛, closed at 96⅝; highest, 98⅜; lowest, 96⅜; clearances, 460,000 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Petroleum dull and weak; National Transit Certificates opened at 98⅜, closed at 96⅝; highest, 98⅜; lowest, 99¾.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 42½c. Rosin firm at 77½c. @77½c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 429 bales, including 123 being new crop; gross, 493 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 286 bales; coastwise, 261 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,833 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet; quotations revised; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 1,698 bales, all new crop; sales, 147 bales; stock, 4,011 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 24.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; net and gross receipts, 844 bales, all new crop; exports, coastwise, 125 bales; sales, 425 balesr; stock, 2,522 bales.

FINANCIAL.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Holders of Central Trust Company Receipts for the Bonds of the Danver and Rio Grande Western Railway Company deposited under

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, Aug. 24. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week endiar with Saturday, Aug. 24, was $98,875, as against $113,450, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 26.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George F. Langbein, Esq., referee, of the three-atory stone-front dwelling, with lot 15 by 10 .11, 212 West 121st-st., south side, 158 feet west of 7th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., Sheriff's sale, of a right, title, and interest in the one-story brick building, (the Colosseum Rink,) with plot of land 100.11 by 350, on 4th-av., northeast corner of 107th-st.; also, public auction sale of the two and three story dwellings, with plot of land 22.3 by 83.1 by 22.1 by 88.1, 227 Lewis-st., west side, 70. feet south of 8th-st.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

By James C. Lalor; foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 153 East 80th-st., north side, 358.4 feet west of 3d-av.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 100 by 100.11, on 8th-av., northwest corner of 104th-st.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehanty, Esq., referee, of a right, title, and interest in ten four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 199.10 by 35, 1,998 to 2,016 Madison-av., west side, block front between 127th and 128th sts.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

82d-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. s. of 106th-st., 25.32 100; A. S. Herzog to M. Sulzberger.....$32,800
5th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 121st-st., 25.11x 80; Frank E. Smith to W. H. Hall.....16,500
Railroad-av., e. s., 650 ft. s. of Tallmedge-st., 50x150, Morris Thompson to C. F. Ross...2,800
59th-st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 3d-av., 46.6x91.8x 94.2; Eman uel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf to Frank E. Smith.....1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Important sale of particularly Choice Building Lots at Cedar Lawn, between Lawrence and Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 31, 1889, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Mr. Samuel B. Althause, Jr., 500 SELECTED VILLA SITES.

TERMS.—10 PER CENT. AND AUCTIONEER'S FEES CASH.

40 PER CENT. IN THIRTY DAYS.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 6 PER CENT.

TITLES BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. WITHOUT COST TO PURCHASERS.

FOR MAPS, PARTICULARS, AND TIME TABLES APPLY TO MR. ALTHAUSE, ON THE PROPERTY, OR TO FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 240 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

Who desire a loan

To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. will examine, and on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for securing the loan.

The only charges will be the company's fixed and low fees for examination and guarantee of title, and for drawing and recording mortgage.

Purchasers who buy subject to a mortgage, but who contemplate reducing it on its maturity so as to lower the rate of interest, should have their titles insured by this company when they buy. They thus secure the advantage of the company's facilities, and can afterward shift their loan for a practically nominal fee.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Addresses apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO Let, West 46th-st., near 5th-av., for Winter or season; containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements, in thorough order. For particulars address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 275 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

TWO DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK houses to let, 45th and 46th sts., rents, $1,308 each. A. M. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE PRIVATE HOUSE; ALL modern improvements; steam heated; to one or two families. 215 West 34th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FIRST FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS, WITH Asteam heat and fuel, furnished; rent, $780. THOMAS & ROBERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st. NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent. Late Manager Navarro Building.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET.—POSTSMGUTH, 538 to 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, ball boys, steam heat, &c. Also, in Hampshire adjoining, small apartments of two rooms without kitchen. Very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF EIGHT rooms to let, 67 to 75 East 54th-st., one a corner; rents, $660 to $720. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX ROOMS AND bath; elegant saloon entrance; lawn tennis court, hall boy; rents $32 to $35. Apply Mrs. GRIFFIN, Janitor.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, ONE elegant apartment; eleven all-light rooms and bath; decorated; steam heat; elevator; single house. One with eight rooms and bath. 3 East 84th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORE TO LET IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The first story and basement of the brick and iron building known as the BARNABY BUILDING, located in the very heart of the business centre of Providence, corner Westminster and Union sts.; forty feet front on Westminster-st.; high studded, beautifully lighted, and, in fact, a first-class store in all respects. Apply to

THE J. R. BARNABY CO., Providence, R. I.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED—FROM SEPT 15 to June 1. Send size and price to E. B. C., 208 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M. Furnessia, Sept. 14, 9 A.M.
Anchoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. Devonia, Sept. 21, 2 P.M.

Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.

Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool. From Pier 46, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.

*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Aug. 28, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Sept. 11, 12:30 P.M.
CITY OF CHICAGO....Wed., Sept. 11, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Wed., Sept. 18, 12 noon

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, outward, $30 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20. *From Inman pier foot Grand-st., Jersey City.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE,)

WITH THROUGH BOOKINGS AT LOWEST RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, Aug. 29, 9 A.M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thurs., Sept. 5, 2 P.M.

Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 63 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.

Express steamer Columbia.....1:30 P. M., Sept. 5
Mail steamer Hammonia.....11 A. M., Sept. 17

REGULAR SERVICE to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Suevia, F. A. M.....Aug. 29 | Moravia, 9 A.M., Aug. 31

First cabin, $50 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J. General Office, 47 B'way. | General Passage Office, C. SCHULTZ, Dir. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., R. J. CORTIS, Man. | 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Bothnia.Aug 28, 6:30 A.M. | Etruria..Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
Umbria..Aug. 31, 8:30 A.M. | Aurania..Sept 21, 2:30 P.M.
Servia.....Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Bothnia..Sept 25, 6:30 A.M.
Gallia..Sept. 11, 6:30 A.M. | Umbria..Sept 28, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ALASKA.....Thursday, Aug. 27, 5 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.

Steamers sail from pier foot 24-st., Hoboken. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, W. Aug. 28, 7:30 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Fulda, F. Aug. 30, 1 P.M. | Werra, W. Sept. 11, 7:30 A.M.
Lahn, W. Sept. 4, 12:30 P.M. | Aller, Sat., Sept. 14, 7:90 A.M.

From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 at adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, de Jomaelin, Sat., Sept. 7, 8:30 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Sept. 14, 8 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SELECT NEW-YORK, $5; CENTENNIAL Parades, 5c. and $1. All American views. List free. A. WITTEMANN, 60 Reade-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

CITY OF SYDNEY.....Sails Sat., Aug. 31, 9 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.

at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Aug. 26
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Wed., Aug. 28
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Enrg, Fri., Aug. 30
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Sat., Aug. 31

R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing premium must be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.

W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T.M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.

THE OLD RELIABLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 9 P.M.

IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues., Aug. 27.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Sat., Aug. 30.
TEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues. Sept. 3.

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT, COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

All steamers sail at 3 P. M.

Railroad connections at all above points. Staterooms at 5, 11, 120, 229, 353, 257, 261, 287, 303, 362, 995 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Open Fireplaces.

MANTELS AND TILES.

Entirely new and elegant designs at greatly reduced prices.

J. S. Conover & Co.,

28 AND 30 WEST 23D-ST.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY Cockroaches, Bedbugs, Rats, Mice, Fleas, Lice, Black and Red Ants. Infallible remedies. Free from poison. Established 50 years. 40 Clinton-place.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN CARPETINGS, Rugs, Mattings, Chairs, Tables, Folding Beds, Couches; Hammocks in large assortment from 25 cents each. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 788-741 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

WILL POSITIVELY REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 12.

Rates Reduced for September.

Parlor cars for Kaaterskill on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st., N. Y., (West Shore R. R.,) 9 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and (on Saturdays only) 1:15 P. M., leaving Jay-st. 20 minutes earlier. Excursion tickets for sale by Saturday special train, leaving 1:15 P. M., good until Monday mornings, at reduced rates. Parlor Cars from Long Branch and Saratoga to Kaaterskill.

Address W. F. PAIGE, KAATERSKILL P. O., GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER. AT THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

One and a half miles from the river, at an elevation of 1,200 feet, On the western slope of the famous STORM KING MOUNTAIN,

Commanding a river and landscape view not surpassed in this country for beauty and extent. Climate a positive cure for malaria.

Air pure and dry, nights cool, house supplied with water from artesian well.

Among the many attractions of interest are a Pavilion, New Bowling Alley, Billiard Parlor, and Lawn Tennis Courts.

1½ hours from city by West shore Railroad. 2½ hours from city by Mary Powell.

J. W. MEAGHER.

MILLBROOK INN, MILLBROOK,

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS SMALL HOTEL, RECENTLY FINISHED, SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL ROLLING COUNTRY, 750 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. THE HOUSE IS HEATED WITH FURNACE AND OPEN FIREPLACES AND OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED BY ADDRESSING JOHN D. CRONIN, Manager.

ARGYLE HOTEL

and ELEGANT NEW CASINO, BABYLON, L. I.

ARGYLE PARK, with its beautiful COTTAGES, spacious LAKE, and fine DRIVES, is unsurpassed on Long Island. Boating, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing on Great South Bay. Large steam yacht for accommodation of guests. Daily trips to Fire Island and Great South Bay. One hour from New-York. For rent of cottages or engagements of rooms apply to T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT. ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL, GREENWICH, CONN.,

B. H. YARD, Proprietor, situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 29 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., New-York; express time 45 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 12.

RATES REDUCED FOR SEPTEMBER.

Direct railroad access. Parlor cars for KAATERSKILL on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st., (West Shore R. R.,) 9 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and (Saturdays only) 1:15 P. M., leaving foot of Jay-st. twenty minutes earlier. Special excursion tickets sold Saturdays, good to return Monday morning, one-fourth less than regular fare.

W. F. PAIGE, Kaaterskill P. O., Greene County, N. Y.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, NORMANDIE, NEW-JERSEY, (NEAR SEABRIGHT,)

FRONTING ON THE OCEAN AND SHREWSBURY RIVER,

Fine Surf Bathing, Boating, and Fishing, Hot and Cold Sea-water Baths in the Hotel. Same Cuisine and attendance maintained to Sept. 16. R. R. Depot Normandie, P. O. Seabright. FERDINAND P. EABLE, Owner and Proprietor.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.

THIRTY MINUTES VIA L. I. R. R.

ARVERNE HOTEL OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1. Directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling; magnificent bathing beach.

R. H. STEARNS, Proprietor.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 20.

Send for illustrated circular, list of hotels, prices, and pamphlet descriptive of bath-houses and European Methods of Using Sulphur Water for CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, and allied diseases.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SONS.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON, NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL.

Less than one hour from New-York. Remains open until Oct. 15.

W. W. PALMER.

MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I.,

Will remain open as late in September as the business may warrant. For illustrated pamphlet and terms apply to H. S. MOWER, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

THE ELBERON.

This unique resort will remain open for guests until October first. Address

C. T. JONES, ELBERON, N. J.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, N. J.,

Within 200 feet of the surf. Open until Oct. 1. Special rates for September.

A. R. SANK.

ELECTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, August 1, 1889.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next (November 5th) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State in the place of Frederick Cook.

A Controller in the place of Edward Wemple.

A Treasurer in the place of Lawrence J. Fitzgerald.

An Attorney General in the place of Charles F. Tabor.

A State Engineer and Surveyor in the place of John Bogart.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of George F. Danforth.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Senator for the Fifth Senate District, composed of the county of Richmond and the present First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the city of New-York, all that portion of the Fourth Ward of said city that lies within Roosevelt-street, Chatham-street, Park-row, Spruce-street, Gold-street, Ferry-street, Peck-slip, and Pearl-street, all that portion of the Ninth Ward of said city that lies within Houston-street, Mancock-street, Bleecker-street, Lorey-street, and North River, Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island, and Ellis Island.

A Senator for the Sixth Senate District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the city of New-York, and all that portion of the Fourth Ward of said city that lies within Catharine-street, Chatham-street, Roosevelt-street, and East River.

A Senator for the Seventh Senate District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the city of New-York, all that portion of the Fifteenth Ward of said city that lies east of Broadway and all that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said city that lies within Fourteenth-street and North River, all that portion of the Fifteenth Ward of said city that lies west of Broadway, all that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said city that lies within Fourteenth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue, and Broadway.

A Senator for the Eighth Senate District, composed of the Sixteenth Ward of the city of New-York, all that portion of the Ninth Ward of said city that lies within Leroy-street, Bleecker-street, Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and North River, all that portion of the Fifteenth Ward of said city that lies west of Broadway, all that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said city that lies within Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue, and Broadway, and Sixth-avenue, and all that portion of the Seventeenth Ward of said city that lies within Forty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue, and North River.

A Senator for the Ninth Senate District, composed of all that portion of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of the city of New-York that lies east of Third-avenue, and Blackwell's Island.

A Senator for the Tenth Senate District, composed of all that portion of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the city of New-York that lies within Thirtieth-street, Fortieth-street, Third-avenue and Eighth-avenue, all that portion of the Nineteenth Ward of said city that lies west of Third-avenue, and all that portion of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards that lies east of Eighth-avenue, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

A Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, composed of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city of New-York and all that portion of the Twelfth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards of said city that lies within Thirtieth-street, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Eighth-avenue, and Hudson River.

A Senator for said district officers also to be elected for said county:

Twenty-four members of Assembly.

A Register in the place of James J. Slevin.

A Judge of Court of Common Pleas in place of George M. Van Hoesan.

A Judge of Court of General Sessions in place of Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Two Justices of the City Court of New-York in the place of Charles J. Nehrbas and Leicester Holme, appointed by the Governor, in place of Edward Browne, resigned; all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Respectfully yours,

D. WILLERS, Deputy Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, August 2, 1889.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES A. FLACK, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized so to do. JAMES A. FLACK, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

LENOX INSTITUTE,

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WITH PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, 338 LENOX-AV., formerly called Sixth-avenue Boulevard, between 126th and 127th sts., New-York; prepares thoroughly for colleges, technical schools, American and foreign universities. In the President's adjoining dwelling house, 934 LENOX-AV. superior Day School for Girls, with Primary Department, under a lady's supervision. Applications received after Sept. 1. Both schools re-open Sept. 16. Full particulars contained in Catalogue. ANDREW ZEHBAN, President.

DWIGHT SCHOOL. 1,479-1,485 Broadway, (corner 43d-st.)

A carefully-graded school for boys. This institution aims, in methods and results, to equal the best New-England schools, and affords a broad and thorough practical education. Boys are fitted for any college or scientific school, or directly for business and professional pursuits. Special facilities for those studying for advanced standing in college. An excellent Preparatory Department for boys from 8 to 11 years of age. Tenth year begins Sept. 23. For circulars and further information apply at the school.

HENRY DWIGHT, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, P. V. HUYSSOON, } Directors.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE of DR. J. SACHS, NO. 38 WEST 58TH-ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS. CAREFUL TRAINING FOR BUSINESS. FRENCH AND GERMAN IN REGULAR SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

will open for the Fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 3. Places can be secured during the month of August by letter or personal application. Send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, PRESIDENT, 101 EAST 23D-ST.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th. EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, O. E., Principal.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 26; drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and sewing taught in the course. Lectures on literature, history, natural philosophy, &c.; special course for advanced pupils; at home Sept. 16.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening; all Summer. PACKARD COLLEGE, 52 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST., will reopen Oct. 1. The Principal's address until Sept. 16 is COTUIT, Mass.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (FOUNDED 1857) HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—Central Park, West, 51st and 52d sts. (Morgan mansion.) Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 15 East 55th-st., will reopen Sept. 30. Boys' classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, 521 West 161st-st., near cable road; opens Sept. 16; terms from $100 upward; boarders $400; room for five. Oirolare at Putnam's, 27 West 23d-st.

MISSES GRINNELLS' DAY SCHOOL for girls, 9 East 59th-st., reopens Oct. 2; colligiate preparatory, primary departments; separate classes for boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 340 MADISON-AV., will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 1. Five pupils received into the family.

MISSES FALCONER PERRIN'S GIRLS' School, 244 Lenox-av.; eleventh year begins Sept. 30; special advantages offered boarding pupils; terms, $600 a year.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Girls will reopen Oct. 2 at 43 West 50th-st.; class for young boys; at home Sept. 16.

BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

24TH YEAR.—BOY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 102 BERKELEY-PLACE. Branches at Paris and Coburg, (Saxony.) Wm. A. Stamm, Prin.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J., OPENS SEPT. 18, 1889.

Examinations for admission on the 16th and 17th of September.

FULL COURSES OF STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE. PREPARATORY CLASS, $75 PER ANNUM. ALL OTHER CLASSES, $150 PER ANNUM. These terms include all the studies.

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ENGINEER HERING'S PLANS

FOR A BETTER SYSTEM OF CITY SEWERAGE.

HE POINTS OUT HOW IMPROVED SANITARY CONDITIONS MAY BE OBTAINED AND MONEY SAVED.

Chief Engineer Horace Loomis, in charge of the Bureau of Sewers for the Department of Public Works, has written a letter to Commissioner Gilroy in which he says that the report of Civil Engineer Rudolph Hering, which was outlined in THE TIMES yesterday, while capable of improvement in some details, is as interesting and valuable as anything yet written upon that subject. The abstract published yesterday deals only with what Mr. Hering actually did in his examination of the sewerage system of this city and what he found its defects to be. He has supplemented that portion of the report with another and concluding chapter of recommendations for the advice and guidance of engineers of the Department of Public Works and of others who may be interested in this subject.

No account, he says, has been taken heretofore of the effects upon the sewerage system of future subterranean structures, such as underground railways and large subways inclosing the various pipe lines which supply the city with water, gas, and steam, and also wires for electrical transmission, pneumatic tubes, and other conductors. He does not think it worth while, however, to cross this bridge until it is reached. In London the sewers which interfere with the district railway were readily adjusted, and he believes it to be possible to make similar adjustments here at the proper time.

Although no record has been obtained of the leakage of sewers laid in embankments of made ground or upon rock filling, Mr. Hering says that where there is good reason for believing that seepage is causing sewage to accumulate under buildings, and is producing disease in any locality, a special examination should be made at any cost. He commends the topographical map made by Gen. Viele as a good guide in this matter.

Regarding the ultimate disposal of sewage he says there are three ways of doing it—by emptying it into a large body of water where it is sufficiently diluted to become unnoticeable, by filtering it through soil, and by precipitating it with chemicals. He does not think much of the fertilizing value of sewage, and does not recommend attempting to dispose of it by contract for this purpose. In this city sewage can be disposed of only by discharge into a large body of water. It should be effected at the pier heads, where there is a fair current, and not in the docks, where the quiet water allows it to deposit. Most of the sewers still discharge at the docks. They should be extended as fast as practicable. In order to dilute the sewage most rapidly, it is better to discharge it in small quantities at a large number of piers than in large quantities at a few piers. Irrespective of the advantage of dilution, frequent outfalls also make it possible to give the sewers from low areas better gradients than when following the shore for some distance before discharging.

In regard to the discussion among engineers and sanitarians upon methods for collecting and removing sewage, Mr. Hering says that as the sewers have all been built for the combined removal of storm water and sewage it is not worth while advocating a system of removal by separate pipes. The alleged superiority of the separate system, by which large pipes carry off storm water and small pipes are used for sewage, has not been substantiated, and the practicability of keeping combined sewers, if they are well shaped and graded, as clean as small pipe sewers has been satisfactorily shown in the best built and most carefully maintained systems of drainage both in Europe and here.

In the southern part of the city and also in Harlem there are extensive areas in which the sewers lie below the level of high water. Such areas can be drained in either of two ways. They can be provided with a combined or single system of sewers, discharging storm water and sewage at high tide. In this method there is danger of flooding cellars, and devices to keep out back water do not always work well. The other method is to carry all the contents of the sewers to the river through shallow excavations and discharge by gravity. It has been suggested that another system of much smaller capacity could be placed at a satisfactory depth below tide level from which the sewage could be pumped into the river. The most extensive areas where this method of drainage is practicable are between Roosevelt and Catharine streets, near Fourteenth-street, and between Oee Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Tenth streets on the East River, and near Canal-street, near Clarkson-street, and between Fourteenth and Twenty-ninth-streets on the North River. There is no immediate demand for this improvement, but whenever it may come it should be supplied in the way indicated.

Among the principles which should govern the alignment of sewers, Mr. Hering mentions some important ones. The plan should extend to the river along the lowest line consistent with a proper grade and the shortest possible distance. They should be as nearly central to the district as possible. The branch sewers should run toward the nearest main rather than parallel to them on the economical principle of reaching the largest sewer in as short a line as practicable. Where a steep surface changes to a level one, the main sewers should be lengthened and follow a course that will secure a more uniform descent as a means of avoiding flooding. Intercepting sewers with a fair grade should be built around territory which is near the tide level, allowing its least possible water to reach this territory from higher ground and confining the low-level sewers to the removal of the water falling upon the low area.

In order to inspect sewers as rapidly as possible it is the best practice to lay them straight so that they can be sighted from manhole to manhole. He suggests placing manholes at the curves where they are necessary. Pipe sewers which cannot be entered by men should be laid perfectly straight from manhole to manhole, and all curves or changes of direction that are necessary both in line or grade should be made inside of the manholes. Mr. Hering recommends that inverts in old flat-bottomed sewers should be remodeled by laying a semi-circular pipe into them in order to facilitate the flow of sewage. He advises that no sewer be built with a grade giving the average flow of sewage an actual velocity of less than twelve inches per second. This would be obtained in this city, where a large rainfall must be provided for by a grade sufficient to give an even velocity of not less than four feet per second when running half full, and sufficient to flush out most of the ordinary deposits. Attention to the proper formation of junctions is of the greatest importance. The angle at which sewers join or house branches enter the main should not be greater than 45 degrees.

He has quite a good deal to say upon the subject of the capacity of sewers. The former times and in some cities it was thought necessary to build them large enough for men to walk or crawl through them, but as they can now be sighted by means of manholes and as rods can be pushed through them to remove obstacles, their size is now dependent solely upon their capacity and facility to remove whatever may legitimately enter them. In the observations taken on Sixth-avenue it was found that the mean daily flow during 1888 was 85.81 gallons per head of population per day. Gaugings such as these, with proper allowance for the extent of area and amount of subsoil water, may be used to determine the capacity of sewers. In London and Berlin a diameter of nine inches has been found to be the most satisfactory minimum size for a street sewer. Mr. Hering is satisfied, however, that such a diameter is too small to give satisfaction here, because the municipal control over what may enter house drains is not as rigid as in the older cities of Europe, nor are the streets kept as free from rubbish. In view of these conditions, it would, therefore, be wise to have the minimum size in this city not less than 12 inches in diameter. For steep grade in residence districts a minimum diameter of 10 inches might answer. Care should be taken in any event to provide sewers which will lessen the possible danger of flooding, especially in the districts where basements and cellars are used both for dwelling purposes and for the storage of valuable goods.

In regard to manholes, he recommends that they should be provided with larger perforations, and that pans should be suspended beneath them to prevent street dirt from dropping into the sewers. Receiving basins should be placed at every corner, to prevent the sewers from becoming clogged with dirt and other matter which would not enter them. These basins need to be cleaned frequently. Upon the subject of cleaning catch basins, Mr. Hering says that in Berlin they are cleaned about twice a week. In Frankfort some are cleaned once a week, in Liverpool monthly, in Washington nearly monthly, in Philadelphia semi-annually, and in New-York about once in two years.

Unless provision be made for a free supply and escape of air in the sewers to satisfy the fluctuations of the water level a compression or rarefaction will take place, and this will immediately affect the water level in all the traps connected with the sewers and house drains. During a heavy storm, when the sewer runs nearly or quite full, the friction of the current tends to draw the superincumbent air with it. A difference in the temperature of the atmosphere and sewer air gives them different weights. If a free circulation is not obtained, a difference of a few degrees might in some cases cause the destruction of the usual traps. But if the sewer air can escape into the atmosphere, both at the highest and lowest points of the sewer, there will be a gradual current created, the velocity of which depends upon the difference in the degree of temperature. This cause of circulation is nearly always present, and is practically the most effective one in changing and renewing the air in the sewers. An external cause for the movement of the air in a sewer is found in the blowing of the wind against its mouth or over the opening provided at manholes. A light flap valve over the mouth of the sewer allows floating matter to escape and prevents a strong current of air from entering. It is a good device for that purpose. In Mr. Hering's opinion the greatest practicable freedom of natural circulation can be obtained by omitting the main traps on the house drains, and thus allow a circulation through the houses to the roof. This method is in use in the best-drained cities of the Continent, and no objection is made thereto. He considers the perforated manhole covers a better way of providing circulation, however, because they afford the quick and least harmful relief to pressure upon the inclosed air.

Referring to odors arising from the manholes, Mr. Hering directs particular attention to the fact that they are not often due to sewage matter, but to illuminating gas which has leaked into them. The presence of exhaust steam in drains and sewers is also a moving cause for manhole explosions and for odors. It is suspected also that in many cases steam has disintegrated mortar and vitrified pipes. Condensation is adopted in some of the cities and various devices are used, the most practicable one being a cooling basin of fairly large size, into which or around which a stream of water is made to flow to reduce the temperature.

Upon the subject of flushing and cleaning Mr. Hering is of the opinion that rainstorms cannot be relied upon to keep the sewers in good condition. He believes in repeated flushing with properly proportioned quantities of water for periods of no sewage. By this process sewers may not only be kept much cleaner than at present, but stoppages and floodings caused by the accumulation of deposits can be reduced to a minimum and at no greater expense than is devoted at present to the imperfect method of cleaning. Deposits become too firmly compacted to be carried off by the average storm. Flushing, on the other hand, prevents deposits from accumulating or compacting to such an extent that a good current of water cannot remove them.

According to the character of the district in which sewers are placed in other cities the periods of flushing vary from once a fortnight to about once a year. In some places automatic flush tanks are used which discharge once or twice a day. The sudden discharge of a large quantity of water seems to be the thing desired. Mr. Hering has figured it out by very careful and exhaustive tables that the work of keeping the sewers clean in this city can be done quite as cheaply as anywhere else. In the case of those sewers in the older part of the city which cannot be flushed because their interior surface is rough and irregular, manual labor is the only remedy until they can be rebuilt. Mr. Hering would have gates provided in the main sewers of the city in order to store the ordinary flow of water for five or six hours before flushing. No other apparatus would be necessary in order to provide for this process. Gates could be closed in the morning and opened in the afternoon. If all brick sewers were thus cleaned twice a year the yearly expense, including contingent expenses, would be about $11,000. At present only about one-twentieth of the brick sewers are cleaned once a year at an expense of over $23,000. For pipe sewers he recommends filling tank wagons with water and dumping the water into manholes. This is done in Chicago and works well. The cost of cleaning the pipe sewers of this city four times a year would not exceed $10,000. At present about one-tenth of these sewers are cleaned once a year at a cost of nearly $3,200. He recommends that gates be placed in some of the brick sewers in order that trials may be made of the method of flushing which he advocates.

FROM THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

SOME MATTERS DISCUSSED BY A MILLIONAIRE STEERAGE PASSENGER.

John Agnew, the wealthy resident of Natal, South Africa, who arrived here as a steerage passenger on the Germanic on Friday, was found Saturday night at the apartments of his sister, Mrs. Lamb, 27 Rutgers-street. Mr. Agnew is about sixty years old, but hale and vigorous. He has spent more than half his life in the vicinity of Natal, has traveled all over South Africa, and has been a frequent visitor to the diamond fields.

He married a daughter of a wealthy Irish lady over thirty years ago, and went to South Africa with his young bride and a fortune of $250,000. After acting for six years as Postmaster at Natal, during which time he made judicious and profitable investments, he became a merchant, and exchanged merchandise of all kinds with the natives for ivory, wool, ostrich feathers, hides, gold dust, nuggets, and diamonds. Now he is worth over $1,000,000. He gave the reporter an interesting account of life in the diamond fields in South Africa.

"The centre of business in the diamond fields," he said, "is Kimberly, a city of over 60,000 inhabitants. It has excellent police and sanitary regulations and is situated on table-land in the midst of a sterile sandy plain, about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is exceedingly cold in Winter and it is not unusual to find Kaffirs who have been drinking heavily at night frozen to death in the streets in the morning. The city is surrounded by the four principal diamond mines—the Kimberly, the Old De Beers, the Dutoll Spaa, and the Bultfontine. The three first named are controlled by an English company, at the head of which is a Mr. Rhodes, one of the best-known men in South Africa.

"Everybody lives and about Kimberly is in the diamond business. There is no agriculture. Provisions are brought from Natal or Cape Town or by the Boers in wagons three hundred or four hundred miles overland. Going there from Natal you travel about 700 miles by rail and 300 miles by wagon. Nobody is allowed to sell diamonds in Kimberly without a license, which costs $80, and nobody is allowed to buy them without a permit. If a stranger is found with a rough diamond in his possession without a permit he is arrested, taken before a magistrate, and is liable to be sent to jail for three years. I came very near being caught that way myself on my first visit. I had bought a nine-carat diamond from a broker whom I knew very well, when he asked me if I had a permit. I told him no, and he replied: 'Here is your money; give me back the diamond. We will both get into trouble.' Then I got a permit.

"The diamonds are taken now from a stratum of blue clay 300 feet below the surface. This clay, which is always as hard as rock, is brought up in blocks and broken upon vast uncovered platforms. Some of the larger diamonds are found in the breaking up. The work is done by natives, who are divided into gangs of six, with a white overseer for each gang. Both the overseers and the men get a percentage on the diamonds they find, as well as fixed wages. When the natives quit work or come up from the mines they are stripped and searched, and even their mouths are examined. After the clay has been broken upon the platform it is sprinkled with water and allowed to dry in the sun. Then it crumbles and is taken to the washers.

"You remember, of course, how the diamond fields were discovered. It was in 1869, I think, or thereabouts, that a Hottentot child playing in the sand found a bright stone. Its father carried the stone to a Dutch trader near the coast, who gave him an old wagon, some oxen and goats for it. The Dutchman carried it to Cape Town and sold it for £5,000. That stone was the famous Star of Africa, afterward purchased by the Prince of Wales for, I think, £30,000. It was found on the plains about thirty miles from Kimberly. J. B. Robertson, now one of the richest men in South Africa, was then a peddler. He went into the interior shortly after the discovery of that stone and returned with hundreds of diamonds. Then followed the rush to the diamond fields."

STRUCK BY A FLAG SHANTY.

The young man who was found dead in a Pennsylvania passenger coach when the 11:50 train from Long Branch stopped at the Jersey City station Saturday night was Joseph Cullom, who lived at 365 Gold-street, Brooklyn. He had thrust his head out of the window and was struck by a flag shanty at Brunswick-street in Jersey City. He was riding backward and his skull was fractured at the base and extending upward about four inches. The force of the blow dashed his face against the window sill and both of his eyes were blackened.

Cullom came to this country from Plymouth, England, about eight months ago. He secured employment as a clerk in R. J. McManamy's dry goods store at 197 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. Two weeks before his death he went to work in Looser's dry goods house at Bond and Fulton streets. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, which will probably bury him, as he had no relatives in this country.

A NEWSBOY'S TRICK.

An innocent-looking little newsboy on a Sixth-avenue elevated train increased his receipts early yesterday morning by playing on the sympathies of a passenger. He got aboard at the Park-place station with a big bundle of papers under his arm. After glancing around he threw them into a seat next to a fat man who gave promise of good results. Just before reaching Twenty-third-street, the boy in hurriedly taking up his papers, managed to tear several of them. "Oh," he blubbered, "there goes all my profit for this morning's work." The unsuspecting victim immediately fell into the little schemer's trap and gave him a dime to cover the loss. The boy took it and darted through the gate, in his haste letting the torn papers fall. The fat man picked them up and found they were all back dates.

BROOKLYN THIEVES NOT IDLE.

Michael Hayes of 263 Grand-avenue, Brooklyn, went to sleep on the steps of the First National Bank Building, on Broadway, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and when he awoke discovered that some one had stolen his watch, valued at $200.

Charles D. Judd of 216 Adams-street suffered a similar loss, but his timepiece was taken from under his pillow while he slept. His room is a small one on the third floor, and during Saturday night some one entered it and took his watch and chain and his vest, containing a few dollars in small change. The vest was found in the back yard. None of the other inhabitants of the house were molested.

PEACHES AND APPLES.

THERE IS PLENTY OF FRUIT, BUT MUCH OF IT IS OF POOR QUALITY.

The display of New-Jersey peaches in the markets of this city on Saturday was scarcely creditable to the State, and, if low prices mean cheapness, peaches were cheap that day. Thousands of baskets were sold for less than 40 cents per basket. It is well for the health of the people that all peaches are wholesome food, or the thousands of baskets of peaches prematurely ripened on diseased trees that were sold here last week would be the cause of much sickness. But prematurely ripened peaches, while not of fine flavor, can be eaten, and by many are relished, and apparently are perfectly wholesome.

There will be very few peaches here from Delaware and Maryland this week, or again this season. They have a home market there now that takes the best fruit. The Crawfords, of which there is a fairly good crop in those sections which produced peaches this season, and which will ripen this week, will be mostly used by the canners. And the same may be said of the Smock, except that there will not be many of them, but there will be plenty of peaches, and better stock than supplied the market last week. New-Jersey is now ripening its best fruit, and good peaches will be here all this month from that State. This week will bring the early Crawfords and Reeves Favorite from there, two varieties of yellow fruit that are always good. The large, early Yorks from there are nearly always choice. And in New-Jersey the Salways make an excellent peach for table use or eating out of hand, and the market will be well supplied with these varieties, and prices this week will probably be about the same as last week. If there is any change fruit will be lower.

After one have there been more Bartlett pears in this city than now, and thousands of barrels more of them will come here each day of this week. They will be sold at from 50 cents to $5 per barrel. The fifty-cent kind will be very bad and the five-dollar kind not so bad. The writer has examined many hundred barrels and has failed to find one that is worthy to be called "good." They are badly affected by a mildew or rust on the outside, the work of an infinitesimal microbe, and a very active worm has been found in a very few that possesses the inside. The New-England crop bids fair to be no better.

Notwithstanding the many reports as to the shortness of the apple crop, the man who attempts to corner it will find more apples than he will want to buy. Six years ago there was great scarcity of apples in this great apple-growing section of this State, and quite a number of prominent apple dealers bought largely and stored the apples for Winter use, buying them at high prices in the country. They found all the way from $1 50 to $2 per barrel in the orchards or at shipping stations. Early in the Fall many who were thought to be authority on the subject believed such purchase to be most fortunate. But there were some enterprising dealers who did not buy, and while holders of apples were realizing high prices these enterprising men went on pleasure trips to the West—as far west as Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. There they found great apple orchards and speedily their pleasure trips became business ones, and they bought apples and stored them. Kansas City storehouses were pretty well filled with apples. Some other enterprising men went to Europe, and there along the Rhine they found an abundant apple crop, and late in November and throughout December the markets were so filled with apples from beyond the Mississippi and across the ocean that those speculators who had cornered the New-York apple crop found that they could not give away their barrels of apples, and they patiently waited until midwinter, hoping for the coldness of their plan. It was very late in the season before the New-York crop was moved, and had holders waited for a profitable market it would not have been moved yet.

There is now a very similar chance offered to those who desire to meet a similar fate to corner the apple crop by purchasing the Western New-York product. It is rather a small one and a very poor one, but growers demand and are receiving good prices for their fruit. The Canadian crop is also small. It will have from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels to sell to the States. Michigan will have more than Chicago and the Western cities will need, and Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri have produced fine crops, both as to quantity and quality. Already there is being shipped from this city. Alabama and Georgia have a good supply of such apples as are desired for the Fall trade. Taken altogether, there is not only no danger of an apple famine, but there is a strong probability that apples will not sell for much if any higher prices this Fall and Winter than good apples sold for last season.

Plums will be poor and abundant all this week. There is a large crop in Albany County and along the Mohawk Valley of common plums. Not much attention is paid to the quality of plums here. The Jaboulay plum has had there has been a great crop of them this season. Really choice plums will be very scarce.

AND NOW BOOTH REGRETS IT.

WHY YOUNG SOTHERN'S NAME WAS CHANGED FROM EDWIN TO EDWARD.

This little story about Edwin Booth and E. H. Sothern is here told in print for the first time. Young Sothern's name was first made Edwin, but it was changed at the christening to Edward on account of this incident to be related.

Mr. Booth and the elder Sothern were very intimate friends, and when young Sothern was born the father chose Booth, of all his friends, to stand godfather to the boy. Mr. Booth accepted the honor and told a number of his friends with some pride that he was going to be godfather to Ned Sothern's son. One of his cautious friends asked him solemnly if he realized the fearful responsibility he was going to take on himself by accepting the honor. "How so?" asked Booth, slightly alarmed. "You will have to be responsible for the boy's entire career," answered the friend. Knowing the somewhat erratic disposition of the elder Sothern, this suggestion almost paralyzed Mr. Booth. "Good Heavens!" he exclaimed, "I can't undertake any responsibility as that for Ned Sothern's son," and he at once telegraphed to Sothern his regrets at being unable to accept the intended honor. Young Sothern's name was, as a consequence, changed from Edwin to Edward, and now, in view of the young man's career, both professionally and socially, Mr. Booth sincerely regrets that he gave the excuse for changing the name.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

The feast of St. Louis was celebrated yesterday at the new St. Louis Catholic Church, on Ellery-street, near Nostrand-avenue, Brooklyn. It was the inaugural service in the new church, the erection of which was necessitated by the lack of room in the old buildings on Siegel-street. The first mass was celebrated in the yard, as the building is not yet completed, by the Rev. M. J. Hatton, chaplain of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and the first sermon was delivered in French by the Rev. L. J. Courvoisier of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on West Twenty-third-street. There were about twelve hundred worshippers in attendance. When he authorized the building of a new house of worship Bishop Loughlin laid out a new congregational district. This is bounded by Myrtle-avenue, Broadway, and Nostrand and Flushing avenues. The foundation would not permit of a stone or brick edifice, and so the church and pastoral residence were built of wood. They cost $40,000 and the ground $15,000. The pastor is the Rev. J. Jolin, and for twenty years he had charge of the little church and school on Siegel-street.

The new church will be open for public worship about Nov. 1.

HE THREW HER OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Edward Barrett, a laborer, living at 116 Union-street, Brooklyn, got into a fight with his wife, Bridget, while drunk on Saturday, and threw her out of the third-story window. She fell on a heap of ashes in the back yard, and received severe internal injuries from which it is feared she will die. She was removed to the City Hospital, where Coroner Lindsay took her ante-mortem statement, in which she told of the fight. She was not certain whether her husband had thrown her out or had only crowded her so far out the window that she fell. Mrs. Barrett was about as drunk as her husband. She is forty-nine years old, and has three children.

Barrett was arrested and locked up in the Van Brunt-street station house. He is fifty-three years old, and has been in the courts many times for drunkenness and other minor offenses. He said yesterday that he would be glad if his wife should die.

A WOULD-BE DIAMOND THIEF.

John Owens of 562 Third-avenue was charged by Jacob Ranth, a pawnbroker having an establishment at 309 on the same thoroughfare, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, with an attempt at grand larceny. Mr. Ranth says that he was sitting behind the wire screen in his store on Saturday evening, holding on his lap a tray containing diamonds and other precious stones valued at $4,000, when, as he alleges, Owen reached over the screen and attempted to steal the jewels. Failing to accomplish his purpose, Owen ran away, but was pursued and captured by Policeman Jennings of the Eighteenth Precinct.

Owen denied the charge. He said he went into Ranth's place to transact some business and that he leaned over the screen and tapped on the tray to attract Ranth's attention. This story was not believed and he was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

AMATEUR PICTURE TAKERS

DEVELOPING DRY PLATES IN WHITE LIGHT.

A NEW METHOD THAT IS CAUSING MUCH DISCUSSION AMONG PHOTOGRAPHERS—MARINE VIEWS.

The recent demonstration of a method of developing dry plates in white light by Mr. Charles Spiro at the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers has created a good deal of discussion among amateurs in the city. A few claimed that there is nothing new in the method, while others were afraid that the plates would show fog. The demonstration was successful, and the negative developed in the gaslight came out satisfactorily. The method pursued by Mr. Spiro was as follows: It is a method of transferring the usual plates from their boxes into a novel plate holder, and after the exposure into a novel developing device containing a compound that is alleged to act most wonderfully in neutralizing the effects of the actinic rays of light.

These transfers of the plate from the box into the plate holder, and from there into the developer, are done in open daylight or in white light of any kind, and the development proceeds in the same light subject to the same control in every particular as though it had taken place in the dark room. Any camera can be used without alteration, and the only parts differing from those usually employed are the plate holders plate-transferring device, and developing compound. The latter is the essence of the invention. At the demonstration an assistant took a box of instantaneous plates of very high sensitiveness, and, after placing it in the transferring device, adjusted the plate holder, and in a few seconds the box was opened, a plate taken therefrom, brushed, and adjusted in the holder, the box closed, and the whole operation was over in less than one-half a minute. The transferring device is nothing more than an oblong frame having catches, which hold the plate holder rigidly thereto.

The frame and holder are so joined that no ray of light can possibly enter. To see side of this frame is affixed a funnel-shaped black cloth ending in a contracting hand. Through this aperture the operator introduces his hand and takes the transfer, which is very simply and easy operation. The plate holder holds but one plate, and is so constructed that one of the slides holds the plate in position while the other is used for the exposure in the camera.

After the plate holder is loaded it is adjusted to the camera in the usual manner and the exposure is made. It is then taken off and the reverse side adjusted to the developing device, the plate holder forming a complete cover to the dish of the developing fluid beneath. The maintaining slide of the holder is then drawn and the plate dropped into the developer, the fluid acting as a cushion and the immersion being from one edge and gradually through, quickly covering the entire plate and subjecting it to the developing action of the liquid. The plate holder is immediately thereafter detached and the plate disclosed to view and its development watched. The developing device is in an ordinary dish supported on four legs about eight inches high, with a lid on top and underneath. The lower lid is fitted with a reflection and is normally closed against the dish, except when the density of a plate is to be determined, when it is lowered at an angle to reflect the rays of light through the dish and plate, and so allow an examination of density to be made without the lifting of the plate from the solution. While the plate was in the developer it was subjected to strongest light without traces of fog appearing, and it is claimed that the same reckless exposure may be made in sunlight. When the plate was fully developed it was washed and in view of the audience and then transferred to the fixing dish, and after a few moments, the plate being fixed, it was washed and examined and seemed a good negative. The fluid that is put in the common developers is called nuktgenia.

Mr. Spiro claims to have developed 2,000 plates in this manner. If it proves a success the discovery will be a boon to photographers, who are now anxious to be freed from the restraints of the dark room. At all events, the demonstration has succeeded in stirring up a good deal of discussion, which is always healthy for amateurs, although they are very apt to fight shy of secret processes.

Amateurs wishing to get marine views can take quite a number of good ones by making an excursion to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. Take the Second-avenue elevated road to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, descend to the street and cross the foot bridge over the river to Mott Haven to the station of the Harlem River Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Buy a ticket to Barlow, Fort Hamilton and Mount Hamilton. One thing especially would be very beneficial to the amateur—the criticising of negatives and prints made by the amateur. For 10 cents, say, a negative, he could point out the faults and faults of a negative, and thus enable the amateur to learn why he fails. Let the professional put aside his bashy idea about the amateur and his injuring the business, follow the example of workers in other arts—that is, learning, &c., and put money in his purse with very little trouble and no expense.

AMPHOTO.

WELL-KNOWN MEN HOME AGAIN.

The steamer Umbria, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, brought among her passengers William J. Florence, better known to his admirers as "Billy"; Capt. William Conner, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, who was with him, and Joseph J. O'Donoghue. All were glad—very glad, they said—to get back to New-York. Mr. O'Donoghue, whose house in Sixty-ninth-street still remains closed, left town immediately, on pleasure bent. Capt. Conner joyously received his friends at the St. James, and Mr. Florence did likewise in his apartments at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The veteran actor looks as rosy and as jolly as he did when he left here last July. Mrs. Florence is going to take a rest this Winter and will remain in London until her husband returns for her in the Spring. They had a rollicking time of it during the past two months. Mr. Florence says he flitted around over England, having lots of good dinners, went off on a yachting cruise around Ireland, saw the great naval parade at Spithead, saw Germany's Emperor and Persia's Shah, and enjoyed himself royally. He is now going to prepare for his opening with Joe Jefferson in "The Rivals," at the Star Theatre in October.

Capt. Conner went abroad for his health and says he feels very much better for his trip. He looks better, too, and believes that in a very short time he will be himself again.

HONORED BY THE POPE.

Bishop Wigger of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark has received official documents from Rome conferring the title of Prothonotary Apostollo on Mgr. George H. Doane, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral of Newark, and a brother of the Right Rev. Bishop Doane of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany. Bishop Wigger forwarded the papers to England, where the Monsignor is now traveling. The Monsignor will go to Rome to be invested before his return in September. Preparations are already under way for the cathedral pastor, by his recognition of his services.

GROOBE LUCA'S FUNERAL.

AN IMMENSE CROWD AT THE ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

Funeral services over the body of Christopher W. Luca, the German grocer who was murdered in his home on Jay-street, Brooklyn, last Thursday morning by the burglar McElvaine, were held in the Mount Zion German Lutheran Church on Henry-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock the doors of the church were thrown open, and the crowd surged in and filled every available seat not reserved for the mourners and the members of the societies of which the dead man was a member.

The crowd in the street meanwhile increased, and at 3 o'clock it numbered several thousand persons. Promptly at 3 o'clock the funeral procession, consisting of the hearse, nearly three-score coaches, 350 members of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association, 150 members of the Brooklyn City Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 570, and 100 members of the Hanoverian Benefit Society of Brooklyn, and delegates and representatives from various societies and leading wholesale grocery houses of this city, drew up to the church. Both sides of the centre aisle and the outer rows of seats in the side aisles had been reserved, the mourners' seats being in front opposite the pulpit.

The societies filed into the church first, followed by the pallbearers bearing the corpse, which was in a black, serge-covered casket, and was deposited in front of the altar, on which stood a crucifix and two lighted candles. Following the casket came the three daughters of the deceased, weeping bitterly, with the other relatives and friends of the family. The Rev. E. J. C. Kraeling, pastor of the church, conducted the Lutheren service for the dead, and delivered a funeral oration in the German language, after which he made a few remarks in English, saying:

"This day finds us all—though at other times we may be separated by denominational or confessional belief—united in this house of prayer to pay the last sad rites to the memory of this brutally-murdered man, our brother in Jesus Christ. He blood now cries out from the ground for revenge, and I am confident that justice will take that revenge. Still we should not forget that, while we are calling on the law to see this man who has done this deed punishable, justice belongs to the Lord, and He will repay. The Holy Scriptures, in the Book of Genesis, say: 'He that sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed.' And that Scripture, in this case as in all others, will beyond a doubt be fulfilled. We Lutherans do not pray for the dead, but, on the contrary, for the living, and while we all hope to see the murderer, who now stands within the shadow of the gallows, punished according to Scripture, we should pray for him in accordance with what our Saviour has taught us, because he said: 'Though thy sins be as scarlet, they shall be made white as snow.'"

In concluding the services Dr. Kraeling pronounced the benediction, and the congregation, after viewing the remains, were dismissed.

The pallbearers, consisting of two members each from the societies present and two intimate friends of the dead man, bore the casket to the hearse, and the funeral procession was reformed and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery.

It was learned during the afternoon that Mrs. Luca was in a very precarious condition, being almost crazed with grief.

ON THE HARLEM.

AN UNUSUALLY DULL DAY ENLIVENED BY A CHARMING VISITATION.

For some unaccountable reason the crowd that usually flocks to the Harlem River on Sundays to enjoy rowing did not appear there yesterday. Of course there was a considerable number of small craft on the water, but in comparison to what generally is afloat on Sundays it was hardly worth mentioning. The river was practically dead. Even the oarsmen of the various clubs took on the lethargy that prevailed, and instead of indulging in the customary practice spins, with the consequent scrub races, loafed around the clubhouses, reading and gossiping. A few barge crews went off to College Point and other resorts to play ball. The proposed barge trip of the Atalantas around Manhattan Island was abandoned. Next Saturday morning a crew will row a barge to Great Bay and back on Sunday.

There was but one event to relieve the monotony of the day. In the afternoon a magnificent eight-oared barge came down under High Bridge. Everybody who saw it stopped to watch it glide along, propelled by eight charming young ladies. Such a row never before took on the lower part of the river before. A dignified old gentleman in a yachting suit was their coxswain. Where the crew came from nobody seemed to know; but it was said that they belonged to the upper part of the river above Fordham Heights. However that may be, it was a picture to make the heart of man rejoice. The young ladies were all dressed alike, in loose white flannel costumes and blue yachting hats. With light spoon oars they rowed with as much grace as a crew of trained athletes. From High Bridge to the Madison-avenue bridge, where they turned to go back up the river, not a stroke was lost, nor was there a discordant movement to break the harmony of their long, swinging pull, executed with an ease that showed how thoroughly practised they were. There was nothing suggestive of masculinity in this unusual sight. The business-like appearance of the oars and the good form in which they rowed provoked general admiration.

The coming week must be a busy one among oarsmen, for those who are entered in the Labor Day regattas must get in form. Just what crews the various clubs will race here and at Boston has not been fully decided, but the men are all keeping in good form, and crews will be picked and put to work at once.

TONSILITIS IN AN OPERA COMPANY.

Those who have missed the familiar faces of De Wolf Hopper, Mme. Cottrelly, and Marion Manola from the cast of "Clover," at Palmer's Theatre, will be glad to know that they have recovered from the epidemic of tonsilitis which has swept through the McCaull Opera Company during the past ten days, and that they will all reappear at to-night's performance of "Clover." Nearly half the company has suffered from troubles of the throat, and at each performance a well-known throat specialist has been in attendance behind the scenes. The hiss of the throat spraying machine has been heard in almost all the dressing rooms, and throat lozenges have constituted the sole confectionery that the pretty members of the chorus have indulged in.

It was Da Wolf Hopper's boast that during his ten years' career on the operatic stage he had never missed a performance through sickness or any other cause. When he fell a victim to the epidemic of tonsilitis he continued to sing, although warned by his physician that a cure could hardly be effected without rest. He was attended by Dr. Schweik at each performance. Hopper steadily grew worse, and on Thursday last he was compelled to give up and retire for treatment. Mme. Cottrelly successfully fought one attack, but a return of the complaint compelled her to relinquish her rôle to her understudy. Miss Manola suffered from an attack of acute tonsilitis, and it required four days' rest before she could appear. Fred Little and Miss Myers was one of the victims of the epidemic, as was also Mr. Eugene Ondin, but they were able to continue playing while undergoing treatment. Yesterday all the afflicted ones reported ready for duty to Manager Stevens, and the reunited company will be seen in all their old-time vigor in "Clover" to-night.

CAROLIN BURIED YESTERDAY.

Ferdinand Carolin, the murderer who was hanged at the Tombs prison Friday morning, was buried yesterday morning in Calvary Cemetery. The body had lain since the execution in the front room of Stolzenberger's undertaking establishment at 82 Stanton-street, and had been an object of curiosity to thousands from the moment it arrived there. The expenses of the funeral were guaranteed by Mrs. Kleinfelder, a friend of Carolin, to whom he wrote during his trial, asking her to undertake his burial. She had made a subscription among her friends, but had fallen considerably short of the expenses of the funeral, which were some $50. She thought she would be able to raise the remainder, but said that if she did not she would pay for it out of her own pocket. Carolin was interred in Calvary Cemetery without ceremony of any kind.

MORE PISTOL-SNAPPING FOLLY.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Francis Doyle, a young man about twenty-two years old, who lived at 24 East Thirteenth-street, while in a saloon at 58 University-place was accidentally shot in the heart with a thirty-eight calibre revolver by Ernest Schultz, the bartender of the saloon. Schultz was snapping the hammer of the revolver, and at the third snap the revolver went off, the bullet striking Doyle in the heart. Schultz was arrested and Doyle was taken to the New-York Hospital. Doyle said the occurrence was accidental, and the house surgeon does not think he is seriously injured.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

SLOOPS AND CATBOATS.

A LIVELY REGATTA ON THE HUDSON ABOVE FIFTY-SECOND-STREET.

Hudson River amateur marines who make their headquarters at William Skidmore's cottage, called "Hudson Shades," in West Fifty-second-street, have indulged in many warm controversies respecting the merits of their respective sloops and catboats. Skidmore is a good patron of sport, and he made up his mind that he would settle the disputes by arranging a free-for-all race, with two prizes, $25 and $10, the first class to include boats over 20 feet on the water line and the second class to embrace boats under 20 feet. His announcement caused unwonted excitement among the skippers and they made wagers by the dozen. Yesterday afternoon the race was sailed over a course from the foot of West Fifty-second-street to a stakeboat off West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and return—about sixteen miles. Many yachts were entered and went over the line at the signal, but comparatively few were in the race. This summary tells the story:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Starting Time. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
Rellanos	C. W. Treadwell	3 52 10	4 52 45
Irene	R. Murray	3 53 10	4 59 00
Oliver	A. Arodt	3 52 50	5 02 40

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NAVAL OFFICERS AT ODDS

CAUSE OF DELAY IN BUILDING THE TEXAS.

DIVIDED OVER HER FLOATING QUALITIES — IMPORTED GLASSBLOWERS — NEW CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary Tracy's appointment of a board to revise the plans of the armored battleship Texas and report on the alleged defects in them, has revived the long-discussed question, "Will the Texas float?" The corps of naval constructors is divided on the question. The older heads in the corps who are practical shipbuilders, declare that if the vessel is built according to the plans purchased from the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, she will sink so low in the water as to be practically worthless. On the other hand, the younger men of the corps who have been educated at Annapolis believe that the plans are all right and that the ship will float. Assistant Constructor Bowles has gone so far as to revise the figures of the Barrow Company and declare officially that the vessel is all right and will, in fact, have 100 tons to spare.

The Secretary's selection of Assistant Constructors Bowles, Gatewood, and Taylor as members of the board to revise the plans is unfavorably commented on by naval officers who think that at least one senior officer should have been a member, especially as Mr. Bowles has already committed himself on the subject, and Mr. Gatewood and he were class mates at Annapolis and were both afterward under the instruction in England of the man who designed the Texas. It was stated at the Navy Department to-day that Assistant Constructor Bowles will request the Secretary to relieve him from duty on the board, as he does not wish to be put in the position of passing judgment on himself. Although the construction of the Texas was ordered to be commenced at Norfolk about two years ago, practically nothing has been done beyond contracting for her machinery and for materials for her hull, and while the factions in the navy have been squabbling among themselves the actual work of building the new navy has been at a standstill as far as this ship is concerned.

It is probable that no matter what may be the report of the Naval Board, the politicians will take a hand in the matter, and further delay will ensue, while a Congressional investigating committee attempts to reflect on the naval policy of the last Administration.

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A special campaign document on hides has been prepared by the Republican National Committee for circulation in the four new States. It is addressed to cattleman and farmers and carries the usual high-protection arguments to convince the voters that without a duty on hides cattle owners are on the road to ruin. Secretary Rusk is quoted as declaring that a tariff on hides would add at least one dollar to the value of every animal, and the document announces that the Republican Party is committed to the proposition to place a duty on hides. To secure this, every person interested is urged to see to it that Republican Congressmen are elected and that Republican United States Senators are assured, through the Legislatures. Statistics are given to show that over $25,000,000 worth of hides were imported last year, and the farmers are gravely informed that every dollar of this sum comes into direct competition with them and lessens the stability of their home market. The compiler carefully avoids any mention of the enormous advance the United States has made as a shoe-manufacturing country through free hides, although he admits that the manufacture of leather amounts to more in value and gives employment to more people than the combined iron and steel industries of the country.

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The Treasury Department appears to have given up hope of trying to oust from District Attorney Lyon the facts regarding the case of the glassblowers imported from Belgium to Jeanette, Penn., under contract. A special agent has been ordered to go to Jeanette and Pittsburg to obtain the names of the glassblowers from District Attorney Lyon, who declared that he had sent them to Washington. It is understood to be the intention of the authorities to make the foreigners parties to the suit brought against James Campbell.

If it is true, as believed here, that Senator Quay is using Lyon to protect Campbell, in return for the latter's services as a stump speaker last Fall, the present action of the Treasury Department indicates that Quay may need to exercise his influence here as well as in Pittsburg.

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The attention of President Lyman of the Civil Service Commission was to-day called to a dispatch from Indianapolis in which it is stated that the Postmaster at Indianapolis and the local Civil Service Board, being unable to agree upon the meaning of the rules relating to the appointment to office of old soldiers, the matter was referred to the Civil Service Commission, which, in its reply, holds that a soldier is not to be given the preference unless he was discharged from the service on account of disability contracted during his term of enlistment.

"The dispatch to which you call attention," said Mr. Lyman, "seems to imply that the commission has made some new ruling that discriminates against honorably discharged soldiers in the matter of preference. This is, however, not the case. The intent of Congress in its legislation is perfectly evident, namely, first, to give preference in civil appointments to those who were honorably discharged from the army or navy by reason of disability resulting from the wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty and who are found to possess the necessary business capacity, and, second, to recommend to the grateful recognition of persons engaged in industrial pursuits, &c., those honorably discharged from the army and navy by 'reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of the term of enlistment.' Both these provisions are in the same act, and, as to civil office, the distinction is clearly drawn between those who were discharged for disability and those who were not so discharged, the former being given a preference and the latter not. In framing rules under the civil service law the Civil Service Commission, without any additional legislation, would have been bound to take notice of and give effect to this statute, now Section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes; but Congress did not leave the commission in any doubt on the subject, Section 7 of the civil service law containing the following provision: "But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the act entitled 'An act to amend section fifty-four hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes.'

"How has the commission treated those whom Congress by this legislation says shall be preferred? It has relieved them from all maximum age limitations; has fixed the minimum grade of eligibility at sixty-five, while for all others it is seventy, and has provided that they shall be certified to appointing officers before all others of higher grade. The civil service rules limit the preference to those to whom Congress gave it. Had the civil service commission and the Presidents in formulating rules, given preference to other classes, it would have been an assumption of legislative functions clearly not delegated to them, and would have defeated the purpose of Congress to give preference in civil appointments to a certain limited class which is unmistakably described. It has now been painfully evident to the commission that Section 1,754 is very inequitable in its operation, and the attention of Congress and the public has more than once been drawn to the matter, but so long as that section remains law the civil service rules must give preference to those described in it, and not to any others in the same way or sense. Congress alone can enlarge or abridge the class to which preference shall be given.

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Acting Secretary Walker is confident that as a result of the modification of the requirements in the case of the three 2,000-ton cruisers there will be many proposals, and that the department will secure bids within the seven-hundred-thousand-dollar limit fixed by the law. The minimum speed required to be made has been diminished from eighteen to seventeen knots. As the engines for hulls and machinery were based upon eighteen knots, with more than a possibility of eighteen and one-half knots, there will be a good opportunity for the contractor to get $100,000 bonus on each ship if the designs were properly drawn. But what has been done in the case of the two 3,000-ton ships has not yet been determined. The minimum speed limit cannot be reduced, as in the case of the 2,000 vessels, for the reason that Congress has fixed it at nineteen, knots in the appropriation act. There is a strong desire on the part of the Secretary to get the 3,000-ton vessels afloat first, now required, reduced to one or at most two hours. And by making some concessions in this respect the department may be able to readvertise for proposals with successful results.

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A dispatch from Deer Park says that President Harrison said this evening that he has made no announcement to any one as to calling an extra session of Congress. He said that he has, of course, discussed the pros and cons of the matter with various persons. However, it is understood that the question is not determined.

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Fourth-class Postmaster were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland.—Samuel Street, Mount Vernon.
Virginia.—John M. Colows, Monterey.
Pennsylvania.—Mrs. M. L. Merrey, Salt Lick; J. R. Trimble, Hazen; B. T. Lycock, Wyoming.

THE VESUVIUS GUNS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL TRIAL TO BE MADE TO-DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Fifteen shells, each weighing 450 pounds, were placed in the revolver cases on board the Vesuvius to-day, in preparation for the official gun trial which will take place to-morrow morning. These shells are not of the regulation pattern, but represent in weight the shell which will contain 200 pounds of high explosive, and which, according to the terms of the contract, must be thrown a distance of one mile and at the rate of five shots per minute from each of the three guns. The storage reservoirs must also be shown to contain enough air to fire fifteen shots in quick succession. The first shell fired to-morrow will be a regulation shell, filled with sand instead of explosive, to bring it up to the proper weight—450 pounds. It is 7½ feet long and 10 inches in diameter, with a conical head. It will be centred in the bore of the gun, which is 15 inches in diameter, by two wooden rings, one at each end of the shot. These rings drop off as soon as the shell leaves the gun, thus diminishing the resistance of the air in flight.

When this first shot or regulation shell is fired, sufficient air will be expended from the firing reservoir at 750 pounds initial pressure to carry it one mile. The same amount of air will then be expanded in firing the succeeding fifteen dummy shells. The shot will prove the power to throw 200 pounds of high explosive one mile, and the remaining fifteen discharges will prove the capacity of the storage reservoirs.

The Vesuvius will be moored head and stern in the channel to the eastward of Petty's Island, and one gun will be fired directly across the channel. Two buoys will be placed one mile apart, one near the Vesuvius and the other to show the distance the first shot must range. The Department of Public Safety will have tugs with harbor police at hand to keep the channel clear, that there may be no interruption to the firing. The hydraulic mechanism was tried this evening, and the loading operations for firing five shots were performed in five minutes, or in one-half the time required by the contract. If the firing valves work as satisfactorily as usual there will be no postponement of the test.

A BIG BLAZE AT PORT COSTA.

A WAREHOUSE, WHARVES, FREIGHT CARS, AND TWO SHIPS BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The town of Port Costa, on the Carwuinez Straits, which is a great grain centre of California, was the scene of a destructive fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of about $600,000. The fire originated in Warehouse No. 2, a wooden building 1,500 feet long, owned by G. W. McNear & Co. The warehouse contained about seven thousand tons of grain. Within two hours the buildings and contents were a total loss, and the fire had in the meantime communicated to the wharves and shipping alongside.

The American wooden ship Armenia and the British wooden ship Honowaur, both partly loaded with wheat, were burned to the water's edge. The rigging of the British ship Kenilworth caught fire, but before any serious damage had occurred to the hull she was towed into the stream and her hold flooded. She had a cargo of 3,000 tons of wheat on board, which will probably prove nearly a total loss. The only casualty reported is the death of a Chinese cook ou board the ship Honowaur, who was drowned hy jumping from the ship.

In addition to the warehouse and wharves, forty freight cars of the Southern Pacific Company, loaded with grain, were burned, upon which there was no insurance. It appeared for a time as though several of the adjoining large warehouses would be burned, but the fire was confined to the one large building destroyed.

The loss on the warehouse and contents is placed at $350,000, upon which there was an estimated total insurance of $104,000. The wharves were valued at $60,000, and were insured for $43,000. The Armenia was built in Bath, Me., and was valued at $30,000. The Honowaur was built at St. John's, N. B., and was valued at $500,000. Both ships were insured in foreign companies. The Armenia had 300 tons of wheat, valued at $8,400; fully insured.

The Honowaur had 600 tons of wheat, valued at $23,000; fully insured. The Kenilworth's cargo was valued at $90,000; fully insured. The cargoes of the Armenia and the Honowaur were insured in the Thames and Mersey Companies. The insurance on the cargo of the Kenilworth was carried as follows: Anglo-Nevada, $5,000; Marine of London, $50,000; Thames and Mersey, $32,000; total, $87,000.

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

MEDINA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A bad break was made in the canal berme bank about two miles west of here at 5 o'clock this morning by what was at first considered an insignificant break. Twenty-five feet of the bank went out at once, and a torrent of water poured in a solid volume on the surrounding country. Three stone quarries owned by Medina and Buffalo quarries were flooded, bearing away several bridges and destroying an expensive drainage system. Many workmen narrowly escaped drowning. The damage at this point is estimated at $20,000.

The water followed Johnson's Creek, doing immense damage to farming lands, carrying away bridges and buildings, drowning live stock, and tearing things up at the Lakeside Summer resort badly.

The steamer Dubois, loaded with resin, was caught crosswise of the canal near the break, and will probably be badly damaged. Several other boats are more or less damaged.

The break will be repaired in about five days, at a cost of from $3,000 to $5,000. Work has been commenced to-night and will be continued day and night until finished.

The total damage all around is estimated at $60,000.

DISCRIMINATION IN COASTING.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 26.—A recent order in Connoil, requiring that a fee of 50 cents for each report inward or clearance outward be exacted from all vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada, except those holding Canadian coasting licenses, has evoked from United States vessel owners a cry of discrimination, and they have asked the Washington authorities to make representations to the Canadian Government on the subject.

The order raises the whole question of reciprocity in coasting. As the United States does not grant coasting privileges to Canadian vessels, her ships cannot claim these privileges in Canada, and consequently cannot avail themselves of this order.

The Canadian Government is prepared at any moment to enter into negotiations with the United States for the purpose of securing reciprocal coasting privileges.

A CASHIER'S CROOKED DOINGS.

MOUNT GILEAD, Ohio, Aug. 26.—While nothing definite is known of the extent of Cashier Robert P. Halliday's defalcation in the First National Bank, which closed Saturday, it is supposed it will reach $25,000. Halliday on Friday made a confession to the Directors. He went away on Saturday, his friends say, to Cleveland, but others think his destination is Canada.

Halliday has had the entire confidence of the community during a long business life. For the last five years he has speculated in wheat and oil. He used the bank's money and supplied its place by forged notes when an examination was to be made. This attracted the attention of the Bank Examiner, who discovered that the notes were forgeries.

KILRAIN LEAVES MISSISSIPPI.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 26.—Kilrain's bond was signed by him to-day, as it had already been signed by C. W. Rich and R. S. Carbrough, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Lemoir, and Kilrain, accompanied by Renaud and Rich, then took a hack for Richburg where the two latter will remain for Chief Justice Shaw's decision. Renaud will stop off at that place, while Kilrain will go right on to Baltimore.

SOME HINTS ABOUT FAIRS

SIR SOMERS VINE TALKS OF EXPOSITIONS.

NEW-YORK THE BEST PLACE FOR THE COMING SHOW—IT SHOULD BE OPEN ON SUNDAYS, HE BELIEVES.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Everett House was Sir Somers Vine, an English gentleman, who for a year has been traveling around the world on a special mission for the Prince of Wales. During that time he has covered over fifty thousand miles of ground and has visited twenty of Britain's strongest colonies. His mission has been to lay before the colonial Governments and boom before colonial Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce an institution incorporated in May, 1888, having the cream of England's nobility at its back, and with no less a personage than the Prince of Wales as its President. The corporate name of the institution is so long that an abbreviation has been found necessary, and it is therefore known to the people of England generally as the Imperial Institute.

Sir Somers, who is a typical Englishman, ruddy, hearty, and robust, was enthusiastic over the Imperial Institute. "The plan for its foundation," said he, "originated in the mind of the Prince of Wales just after the Queen's jubilee in May, 1888, and its completion will be a magnificent monument to that important event. In brief, the Institute will be a gigantic permanent exposition in London of the products and progress in all directions of Great Britain and all her colonies, and as such will be an unfailing and invaluable source of information for the every-day traders, the manufacturers, the students, and the colonizing population generally. The plan will be carried out on a grand scale. The Institute will be erected on the site of the old Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The building, with its appointments, will cost upward of $3,000,000. Nearly all of that sum has been subscribed, and our endowment fund of over $500,000 is complete. The location we have chosen will be a material aid in carrying out the purposes of the Institute, as it will be connected by corridors and courts with the Natural History Museum, the famous old South Kensington Museum, the Indian Museum, the Royal College of Music, the Royal Albert Hall, and the Royal School of Cookery. We hope to open it in 1891.

"The main object of the Institute will be to keep continually before the people of Great Britain a practical demonstration of the resources of the colonies. My mission has been to induce all our colonial Governments to collect and send to the Institute a complete exhibit of its products in every stage of development, from the raw material to the finished article. Each colony will have its own exhibition court. As the Institute is to be a permanent, essentially an educational affair, it will be so conducted that the passage of time will not impair its utility. Each collection will be kept abreast of the progress made by the colony it represents. The Institution will be one that will establish the latest and most authentic information, and will be open to all inquirers at all times.

"I have been successful beyond all measure in interesting the colonies in the work. They are quick to see the enormous benefit the Institute will be to them, as it will educate the people of England's, Scotland's, and Ireland's overcrowded cities to intelligent colonization. The colonial Governments have already appointed committees to prepare collections in the manner desired, and there is no doubt that when the doors are opened in 1891 we shall be in a position to start the Institute in almost perfect condition. Men of unquestioned ability will be in charge of each exhibit, and of our laboratories, which, with frequent lectures on economic and industrial subjects, will form a strong feature of the institution."

Sir Somers Vine has been actively engaged as a representative of the Government in all the great industrial exhibitions that have been given in Great Britain and the colonies for many years. On this subject he says: "As one fairs he may therefore be considered as one warranted to express an opinion. So great is his interest in all exhibitions of this nature that, though only a traveler passing through this country, he has carefully read the propositions and plans for the World's Fair in 1892.

"I first heard of your coming World's Fair," he said, "when I reached Chicago. There I found but one opinion, which was that it should be held in Chicago. After traveling a little about New-York I am convinced that this is the only place for such a great show. I don't believe any exhibition can be a success unless it is in close proximity to a great population. When it becomes a question of traveling a distance to see a display it means that only a limited class will go, and not the people. Besides, more, if the exposition was so far inland as Chicago the expense of transportation would have the effect of materially diminishing the European exhibits.

"The prime object of such a great show as you are going to have should be to educate the people. To carry out this idea there should be such attraction offered, outside of the display itself, as would induce the millions of people of New-York and the surrounding country to come, not once, but again and again. If they come but once only a transient impression is made on the mind. Repeated visits should be aimed at, and they can only be secured by holding out as a bait some special feature, varied from time to time. This is also necessary from a financial standpoint. My long experience has convinced me that such an exhibition must draw fully 75 per cent. of its patronage from local sources. Never have I known so much as one-fourth of the financial support—the ticket receipts—to come from the outside.

"Your World's Fair should be a gigantic success, educationally and financially, for you have an immense local population. Only offer the inducements that will urge them to repeated visits and the industrial education of your community will be raised to a high standard and financial success will be assured.

"Another thing suggested by experience is that an exposition, to be a success, must not be opened at 9 o'clock and closed at 4 o'clock. It should be accessible at all times."

"Even on Sundays?"

"Yes, even on Sundays, although that is a point we have hardly reached on the other side. I am a firm believer in respecting the feelings of religious people, and therefore would not offend them by giving on the Sabbath any special exhibitions that were offered week-day patrons, but I would have the exhibition doors wide open and the best of music. Only the narrow-minded could protest against that. Such great industrial displays are principally valuable in that they give opportunity for study and improvement to artisans and all engaged in industrial pursuits. If you would close only the prime object open the doors on Sundays so that the people can come in and spend an entire day. Otherwise, they can only attend at night, when the time is too short and the mind too tired to enable them to grasp any lasting impressions. By all means I say let your working people in on Sundays, and if necessary make a reduced rate so that they will come in great numbers, and come often.

"Yes, I have read the various plans proposed for raising funds on a sort of a popular-subscription basis, but from my experience I would frown upon them all. To my mind, the only safe line is to have a sufficient guarantee fund. Let all the beneficiaries of such a great show guarantee a certain sum, each according to the amount of benefit he receives. Your country's benefit is not to be reckoned in dollars and cents, if the show is so managed as to make it an educational success industrially. Therefore, its guarantee should be large, outside of any immediate grant of money it might make. The State of New-York, the city, the community benefited, and so should guarantee a large sum, besides making subscriptions.

"The great bulk of your guarantee fund, however, should come from the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, the shopkeepers, the railroads, steamboat lines, tradespeople and everybody who will be pecuniarily benefited. Of course, these guarantees are simply in case of emergency, to meet any deficit between expenses and receipts; but with such prospects as this exposition has there should be no deficit.

"I believe that Europe will come to your front handsomely in the matter of exhibits, and I am in a position to know the feeling in all European countries. The value of a first-class exhibit to the exhibitor, in such a show as this should be, is well appreciated by Europeans. There will be no trouble in getting exhibits. You could cover your island with them. It is in this particular that the great mistake has been made in the hundreds of exhibitions that have come under my notice. You should make it a privilege for a display in your World's Fair. Have a committee on exhibits appointed who will make it a prime necessity that every article displayed shall be representative. Let them have agents of unquestioned ability and integrity in every country from which exhibits are desired, agents who will see that professional exhibiting solicitors will have no chance to mar the beauty and the representative character of your exposition in order to put money in their own pockets. This, I have no doubt, could be done.

"I trust that what I have said will not be construed as impertinent suggestions, but merely as my general opinion on the most important points in the management of industrial exhibitions formed after an experience in such matters that has cost me the better part of my life."

The steamer on which Sir Somers Vine came from New-Zealand to San Francisco stopped at the Samoan Islands to take off some sailors of the man-of-war Trenton, wrecked in the disaster at Apia. Sir Somers met King Matasfa, and says that that dignitary is a much misunderstood gentleman, that he is as civilized and as polished in dress and manner as a well-educated European. He says the King clearly indicated his preference for the British and American nations.

"Samoa is a very pretty place," Sir Somers added, "or rather the islands form a very pretty group, but, newspaper talk to the contrary, I cannot believe that any great nation would ever take strong measures to possess them. The game would not be worth the play. The islands make fair farms, but they are absolutely useless for commercial purposes, as there is not a harbor on them. I could not see that any nation would be a gainer by securing possession of the Samoan Islands. They would be a continual expense and of no earthly benefit.

"At Honolulu I was the guest of King Kalakaua. I must say I think your American newspapers do him an injustice in ridiculing him so. He is a wonderfully well-educated man, and would do credit to a university. His knowledge of American politics seems unlimited, his closest Court friends and advisers are Americans, and his institutions are thoroughly American in character. It seems a poor return for American newspapers to speak slightingly of him; for, though he may have his faults, my stay with him convinced me that they were only such as his generosity caused, and his virtues far outshine them."

A FLURRY IN THE PIT.

EXPENSIVE FUN FOR SHORTS IN WHEAT AND MESS PORK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Board of Trade operators were stirred to-day as they have not been for weeks. There was some expensive fun for short sellers both in wheat and mess pork. The day opened with everything dull and heavy. Just when the professional bears had pounded December wheat to 76⅞ cents and were counting the days till the price would touch 70 cents, there came a change in the news which caused the price to bound 1½ cents in less than an hour. This took the breath and the profits of some of the best of them, not excepting "Old Hutch."

The big bull card of the day which caused the commotion was a cablegram regarding the so-called "World's Congress" at Vienna. Grain merchants and tradesmen from wheat-producing lands assembled there sent out percentages, from which it was figured that the world's deficiency in that crop is from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. This was appalling news to the sleepy trade. At first it was discredited. Then, as Jones, Kennett, and others began buying quarter-million bushel lots many were forced to think the news well founded. Those who were still incredulous were forced to scamper to cover for fear it might be true.

The pit was excited, while December jumped from 76⅞ to 78⅜ cents, and closed strong at 78¼. Curb prices to-night, fifteen minutes after the close, were up to 78⅝ cents. At that address, is an old friend of Mrs. Hamilton and he followed the couple to California and back. A few days ago the irate husband, who did not know him, saw him in Atlantic City, and remembering having seen him in New-York and Jersey several points in his six months' trip throughout the West, kept a close watch on him. Last night Mann met Mrs. Hamilton at one of the beer gardens here. Hamilton had them watched, but said nothing until to-day, when his wife said she was going to New-York City, but would return in two days.

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Dr. Buckholtz, the dead man's father, for many years was in the drug business in New-York City. The suicide was forty-two years of age. He was a widower and leaves one child, a daughter, aged ten. He was a prominent member of Se Pinde ntesche Verein, and was very popular among all classes of people. Twenty-one years ago he began the drug business in this city with a partner, the firm being Rich & Buckholtz. Some years later Mr. Buckholtz bought out his partner and got engaged in partnership with a Mr. Mitchell, bought him out, and thenceforth conducted the business alone. Despondency over his sickness is believed to have been his only reason for suicide. The father of Mr. Rich, who was Buckholtz's first partner, came to Elizabeth a few years ago and shot himself in a wood in the suburbs.

NOTES FROM THE CATSKILLS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The heavy travel to the Catskill Mountains continues. The Superintendents of the various transportation companies say the influx is the largest on record.

Geologists from Harvard University have been prosecuting researches in the Catskills.

The Blythewood House, Tannersville, will be kept open the coming Winter as a sanitarium.

Bears have been seen recently on the mountains near Prattsville.

A running and walking match was engaged in by the ladies of the Pleasant View House at Palenville to-day. The first prize in the running race, 200 yards, was won by Miss Clara Simkins. The first prize in the walking match was won by Miss Catherine Barhydt.

A TOPEKA PIONEER DEAD.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 26.—W. W. Clemenson, one of the pioneers of Topeka, who was known throughout the State, shot himself dead yesterday. At one time he owned much valuable property here, but recent business reverses made him a poor man. He lost heavily in the famous Price raid of 1880, when the city of Lawrence was burned by guerrillas.

He had appeared as a lobbyist in the Legislature for the last ten years, asking for the appropriation of $250,000 to pay the Price raid claims, maintaining that it was a sacred debt which the State was in honor bound to pay. Had he secured the appropriation he would have been made a rich man. His failure to do so made him a hypochondriac.

A YALE SOPHOMORE'S DEATH.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 26.—A private letter received to-day from Washington Territory announces the accidental death of James A. Paramore of St. Louis, aged eighteen. He was a Yale Sophomore. Paramore, with his mother, two brothers, and their wives, had been on a trip to Alaska. On their way back they stopped at Hot Springs, Washington Territory, to visit a lumber camp. The party went into the woods, leaving James sitting on a stump. While they were gone a tree was cut down, a falling tree and his body horribly mutilated. Paramore was a member of the Hook and Snake, one of Yale's prominent secret societies.

A WOMAN'S READY DAGGER

MRS. HAMILTON STABS A NURSE IN A HOTEL.

COLD STEEL MEETS THE PEACEMAKER WHO TRIED TO INTERFERE IN A STRUGGLE BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 26.—As the guests were seating themselves in the dining room of the fashionable Noll cottage, in Tennessee-avenue at noon to-day the cry of a woman and the crash of furniture on the second floor startled the neighborhood and attracted a large crowd of excited men and women about the building. One of the waiters, who had the courage to run in the direction of the disturbance, rushed to the second floor and kicked in the door leading to the private apartments of a man who is here known as Robert Ray Hamilton of New-York City.

A handsome man, with clear-cut features and a keen eye, was standing in the middle of the handsomely-furnished apartment, with his wife desperately struggling to free herself from his grasp. She held a blood-stained dagger in her right hand. A good-looking Irishwoman lay stretched on the floor in a pool of blood, and an infant was propped up on the bed. These were the only ones who had witnessed what had happened. The victim, who lay upon the floor with a terrible gash in her abdomen, was Mary Donnelly, the wet nurse who has been with the couple for over a year. The woman was still alive, but the doctors, when they were called in, had little hope of her recovery.

The story of the affray and the people connected with it make it a remarkable one.

Mrs. Hamilton was for many years one of the queens among the demi-monde in New-York City before she ventured Hamilton, whom she married for his love—and his fortune. He is about thirty-seven years of age, and she is about ten years his junior. She is a hopeless victim of the morphine habit.

About two years ago they were clandestinely married in New-York City. When this became known he was ostracised by his old associates and his relations with his own family became strained. After his marriage he lived with his wife at 117 West Fifteenth-street. Six months ago he took his wife and their two-months-old child, and Mary Donnelly, the nurse, to Southern California, with the intention of living permanently in the West. He returned disgusted and came to Atlantic City two weeks ago.

Mrs. Hamilton's display of diamonds and striking costumes at the shore have created a sensation for several days past. To-night the officers of Atlantic City are searching for the thief who stole $2,000 worth of diamonds from the room in which the tragedy occurred during the excitement. The statement has also been made that pawn brokers throughout the country have been notified of the robbery.

The story of the tragedy of to-day, which will probably end in a trial for murder, is as follows: Joshua Mann of 117 West Fifteenth-street, New-York, whose mother keeps a resort at that

he followed the couple to California and back. A few days ago the irate husband, who did not know him, saw him in Atlantic City, and remembering having seen him in New-York and Jersey several points in his six months' trip throughout the West, kept a close watch on him. Last night Mann met Mrs. Hamilton at one of the beer gardens here. Hamilton had them watched, but said nothing until to-day, when his wife said she was going to New-York City, but would return in two days.

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FLACK DIVORCE PAPERS

JUDGE ALLEN GIVES THEM TO THE PUBLIC.

A GLANCE AT THE DOCUMENTS ON WHICH THE FRAUDULENT DIVORCE WAS OBTAINED.

The carefully-concealed papers in the Flack divorce case, which have been kept by Clerk Jarvis of the Court of Common Pleas in his safe more jealously than if they had been diamonds, were yesterday opened for the inspection of newspaper reporters. Ever since the scandal in the case began to be uncovered there has been a strong feeling that the records ought not to be kept sealed up. This feeling was not shared in by Judge Bookstaver; but Judge Allen, who is now sitting in the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, promptly after consulting with other Judges of the court, came to the conclusion that it would be best to let the papers be seen, as the divorce had been annulled, and there really seemed to be no reason why their contents should be kept secret.

On the whole, Judge Allen was of the opinion that the ends of justice would be subserved by having the contents of the papers made public, and accordingly, when an application was made to him yesterday for authority to inspect the records of the Flack divorce conspiracy, he at once issued an order to have the papers brought out. Judge Allen before has had no connection with the proceedings in this case.

Judge Bookstaver, who resolutely refused to let the papers be seen, is now enjoying a vacation in the Yellowstone Park, from which he was kept some time by the troublesome developments of the case. Clerk Jarvis, who acted the noble watch dog, carrying out Judge Bookstaver's orders with more than a dog's faithfulness, is also away on his vacation. Sheriff Flack did not come up stairs to see the papers opened, if, indeed, he knew of Judge Allen's order. In fact, they were opened in the presence of no one who had seen them before, and the principal actors in this disgraceful performance were nearly all far away.

The papers, which are not bulky, are apparently regular and present a very honest appearance. Divorces are granted every week, probably, in both the Common Pleas and the other courts, on papers which do not present more damaging facts against the defendant and which have no greater appearance of being entirely regular and straightforward.

Now that so much of the trickery enveloping the divorce proceedings has been made public, the affidavits become very transparent, and the whole attempt to impose on the court and give the impression that Mrs. Flack had brought the suit, moved by all the feelings of an outraged wife, is very easily seen through. The confession of Benjamin Wright that he did not receive the note from Ambrose Monell retaining him as Mrs. Flack's counsel until some days after the divorce was granted, and the assertion of Miss Cannon that she and Mrs. Smith never appeared at a hearing before the referee, make all the more easily discernible the wily effort that was made to lead all honest persons before whom the case should come to believe that there had been regular hearings before "Referee" Meeks.

The file of papers is headed by Mrs. Flack's complaint, which is short, and reads as follows:

"The complaint of the plaintiff respectfully shows to this court: First—That at the City of New-York, in or about the year 1856, the plaintiff and defendant intermarried, since which time they have been and are now residents of the State of New-York. Second—Upon information and belief the plaintiff alleges that the defendant has committed adultery with one Susan T. Raymond, at No. 19 Murray, on the day of October, 1888, and for several years prior thereto, been living in adulterous intercourse with her at 319 West Twenty-ninth-street, in the city of New-York, and at divers other places in said city. Third—That such adultery was without the consent, connivance, privity, or procurement of this plaintiff, and that five years have not elapsed since such adultery and intercourse was discovered by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff has not voluntarily cohabited with the defendant since such discovery. Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment that the bonds of matrimony between herself and the defendant be dissolved, and that a reasonable provision be made for her support and maintenance, besides the costs of this action."

This brief document, which is written in a heavy hand, bears the signature "Mary E. Flack," and appears to have been sworn to before Morris Wasserman on April 19, 1889. "Benjamin Wright, attorney for the plaintiff," signed it. The next step in this conspiracy of deception was taken on April 22, when Joseph De Kamp served the summons on Sheriff Flack and then walked through the Court House Building and swore to that fact before Sylvester E. Nolan, who is law clerk in the County Clerk's office.

Mr. Wright, in his affidavit read before Judge Bookstaver, admitted that he signed the complaint, but declared that he was much surprised to find that he had signed it, and that it was not that he, as Mrs. Flack's counsel, knew that the summons and a copy of the complaint had been personally served on Sheriff Flack. Mr. Wright must be near-sighted or else he can sign his name to a legal paper on a straight line with his eyes shut. If one had seen him sign them open, unless he is absolutely without natural curiosity, he could hardly have avoided catching a few lines of the formal document which reads, "He says he is the attorney for the plaintiff in the above-entitled action, which is brought by the plaintiff to obtain a absolute divorce." The law never intended that unsuspecting persons, lawyers or laymen, should sign papers or statements without knowing the contents. The affidavit had to be sworn to, and it was sworn to, not before Clerk Nolan—who probably didn't know what the swearing was about—but before Mr. F. M. Tichenor, a lawyer, who has an office in the same building with Mr. Wright.

The unfolding of the papers changes the scene from Mr. Tichenor's office at 38 Park-row to the Court House again. Whether or not Mr. Tichenor took the affidavit upon which Mr. Wright knew nothing, "and now on motion of Benjamin Wright, attorney for the plaintiff, it is ordered that it be referred to Joseph Meeks." But it wasn't on motion of Benjamin Wright, so it seems, for he himself has said that he appears to be borne out by the facts. And it couldn't have been by one authorized to appear in the case, for Mr. Wright knew nothing of the motion, according to his cleansing affidavit, and motions cannot legally be made in a case under such circumstances.

On June 11 Mr. Meeks took Mrs. Flack's oath before Henry M. Jennings, another clerk in the County Clerk's office.

Another page of the papers is turned over and there appears. "Mary E. Flack, called as a witness in her own behalf, being duly sworn, testifies as follows." Very interesting, considering the fact that Mrs. Flack did not appear as a witness in her own behalf, and was not sworn before Mr. Meeks. Mrs. Flack "testified" very briefly, her testimony being almost identical with the complaint, and filling little more than a page of the history closes with the words, "Sworn to before Joseph Meeks, June 14, 1889."

"Margaret Smith, being by me duly sworn, testified as follows." "Katie Cannon, being by me duly sworn, testified as follows." These two women are the only witnesses who give the evidence needed for the granting of a divorce. Mrs. Smith kept the boarding house at 319 West Twenty-ninth-street and at 156 Madison-avenue, and knew Sheriff Flack as Mr. Raymond, one of her boarders. Miss Cannon's testimony is a sample of both. She says: "I reside at 42 West Thirty-fourth-street, New-York City. I know the plaintiff and the defendant. I have known the defendant, James A. Flack, for about fifteen years and the plaintiff for five or six years. When I first knew the defendant he went by the name of Raymond and was living with a woman by the name of Susan T. Raymond. They were living in a house in Twenty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; the number I have forgotten. They occupied the same room and passed as husband and wife. I visited them at various places in this city, and knew them when they lived at 319 West Twenty-ninth-street, in this city, about the year 1880. I visited them there. I have been up in their rooms and have seen the defendant with his coat off and his feet on. I have been there quite late in the evening and I have left the defendant there. I also visited them at 156 Madison-avenue, in this city, about the year 1887. I have been in their room there. They occupied the same room, and were known and recognized as husband and wife. They were living there under the name of Raymond."

Joseph Meeks, "referee" made the following report:

"To the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York. In pursuance of an order hereto made by one of the Judges of this court, dated June 10, 1889, whereby it was referred to the undersigned as referee to take proof of all the material facts charged in the complaint in this action and to report the same to this court, with his opinion thereon, with all convenient speed, now I, Joseph Meeks, the referee in said order named, do respectfully report that before proceeding with said reference I took the usual oath as referee as required by law, which oath is annexed to this, my report. And I do further report that I have taken proofs in this action on behalf of the plaintiff, which proofs are hereto annexed, and hereto form a part of this my report, and from which proofs in my opinion all the material facts charged in the complaint are true and have been sufficiently proved before me, and that the defendant has been guilty of the adultery and adulterous intercourse alleged in the complaint, and that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint in this action. All of which is respectfully submitted."

On these proofs, so ably presented to the court, and on motion of "Benjamin Wright, attorney for the plaintiff," Judge Bookstaver signed the decree confirming the report.

Morris Wasserman is an attaché of the Fifty-seventh-street court, over which Judge Morgan presides. He says that in the latter part of April or the first of May, William Flack called him out of the court and asked him to go down to the house for the purpose of having a paper sworn to. He went to the house and Mrs. Flack as described by Wassel, a tall, rather slender woman with gray hair, swore to a paper. Wassel did not have any idea of the contents of the paper. Mrs. Flack is short, stout, and rather stork.

Joseph De Kamp, who served the summons on Sheriff Flack, is said to be a nephew of Joseph Hill, another attaché of Judge Morgan's court.

OBITUARY.

COL. ALFRED AYLWARD.

A dispatch from West Littleton, N. H., announces the death there of Col. Alfred Aylward, revolutionist, soldier, newspaper man, and engineer. He was born at New-Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1845, and was educated at Tullaber College, where he won all the prizes for scholarship. His father had been an inspector of election, and at the age of sixteen young Aylward began to interest himself in Irish affairs, and joined one of the secret societies that were drifting toward Fenianism. He was suspected, and escaped to the United States and joined the army of the North during the civil war, serving on the medical staff.

After the end of the war he returned to Ireland and afterward joined Garibaldi's army in Italy. He then again went to Ireland and rejoined the Fenians, and in the uprising of March, 1867, Aylward was placed in command of the Butlerstown men, and was ordered to stop several of the omnibuses that ran between Dublin and Kingston, harness the horses to the guns in Lord Goff's lawn, and hurry to support John Kerwin's detachment. He did not carry out the orders, and gave as a reason that such an attempt would only have resulted in the useless sacrifice of his men. His accusers charged him with treachery and cowardice, and later on, when Lord Mayo received an anonymous letter warning him that on a certain day several men would lie in wait to kill him as he left the castle, Aylward was accused of having been the writer of the letter. He was shot at twice and was dangerously wounded, but, although he knew who his would-be murderers were, he never made any complaint against them.

His next went to Africa and joined the Boers in their fight against the English. There he won the confidence of Gen. Joubert, the leader of the Boers, became his secretary, and was sent by him to supersede Gen. Stein, who was slow in his movements. After that war he started an anti-British newspaper in South Africa, then went to Scotland, where he wrote the "Transvaal of To-day," and came to New-York in 1882. Here he lectured and contributed to the newspapers, and the following year he eloped with and married Miss Carrie Van Hossen of Brooklyn, from whom he was divorced two years ago. Of late years he had been engaged in mining enterprises.

GEN. ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

Gen. Isaac F. Shepard died at his residence in Bellingham, Mass., Sunday, aged seventy-three years. He was the son of the late Major Calvin Shepard of Ashland. He was born in South Natick and was educated in the town schools. He afterwards went to Leicester Academy and was graduated from Harvard in 1842. He taught school in Boston nearly twelve years. He was Principal of the Boston Grammar School and was also connected with the press.

Mr. Shepard published a volume of poems, which was warmly commended by Longfellow. He served as a member of the Legislature from Somerville in 1859, and for several years was commander of the Boston City Guard and Major of the Second Regiment. In 1861 he was made senior aide de camp to Gen. Lyon and served until Lyon was killed in battle Aug. 10, 1861.

After Lyon's death Mr. Shepard was made Colonel of the Third Missouri infantry, succeeding Sigel. He was promoted in October, 1863, to Brigadier General. After the war he returned to journalism and was managing editor of the *Missouri Democrat*. Later he was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1870 he was appointed Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the State of Missouri. He resigned to accept the office of Appraiser at St. Louis, given him by President Grant. After serving four years he was made Consul to China and served as such under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a prominent Knight Templar.

Gen. Shepard went to Bellingham two years ago, when he bought a farm. He was out of health for some time, but was confined to his bed only four days. He will be buried on Thursday in Ashland, where he lived so many years. The funeral will be private.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Matilda S. Goddard died at Sergen Point, N. J., on Sunday morning, aged seventy-five years. The Rev. Dr. Klnaston Goddard, her husband, died while rector of St. Andrew's Church at Richmond, S. I. Previously he had been rector of the Church of the Atonement, in Philadelphia, and of Christ Church, Cincinnati. Mrs. Goddard's maiden name was Seaman. Congressman Henry R. Seaman was her brother. Her family owned considerable property down town in New-York and on Staten Island prior to the Revolution. The funeral will be from Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Bergen Point, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The burial will be in Philadelphia.

August Blume of the Mexican importing firm of H. Marquardt & Co., died at his home, 174 East Sixty-fourth-street, and Sunday evening of a complication of diseases. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1846, and when sixteen years of age went to Guadalajara, Mexico, and began an export trade there. He came to this city in 1882 and became a partner with his father-in-law, the late Henry Marquardt. Mr. Blume was a kindly-natured and unassuming man and was well liked by his business associates. He leaves a widow and four children.

Judge Levi M. Vilas of St. Paul, aged forty-five, brother of Col. William F. Vilas, died Sunday at the home of his mother, after an illness of four or five weeks. He was graduated from the Wisconsin University in 1868, from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School in 1884, and went to Eau Claire to practice law in 1868.

F. S. Parker of Pittsfield, Mass., received a letter yesterday informing him of the death of his daughter, Susie C., aged twenty-seven years, who went to China a year ago as a missionary.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that each of the three leading managers of stock theatres in this city will have a foreign attraction here this season. Mr. Daly will introduce William Terriss and Miss Millward at Niblo's, the Kendals will open at the Fifth-Avenue under Mr. Daniel Frohman, and Salvini will begin an engagement at Palmer's under the management of Mr. A. M. Palmer. The three openings of these foreign artists will be on the same night, Oct. 7.

Edwin Booth, who had never before seen E. H. Sothern on the stage, occupied Manager Frohman's box at the Lyceum Theatre last evening and enjoyed the performance of the young comedian in "Lord Chumley." If Mr. Booth's face was a fair indication of his feelings, the entertainment was a very pleasant one to him.

An air of gladness and good-fellowship characterized the performance of "Clover" at Palmer's Theatre last evening. This was caused by the return of De Wolf Hopper, Mme. Cottrelly, Marion Manola, and the other members of the cast who have been absent on account of illness. The entire McCaull organization were back in their places, and the opera was given with unusual vivacity.

"Antiope" is now running so smoothly at Niblo's, and the houses are so good, that Manager Gilmore is beginning to regret that he has not the time open to extend the engagement. The dancing of Carmencita is the great attraction of the performance, but the spectacle itself, now that it has been whipped into proper form, is well worth seeing.

Rudolph Aronson is getting angry. Scarcely a day passes that some announcement is not made of the contemplated production of "The Hirlanda" by other companies than those coming from the Casino, and he says that a stop must be put to this. He has secured the sole rights to the opera for the United States and Canada from Messrs. Boosey & Co. of London and Colombier of Paris, and he has instructed his attorney to proceed against all parties attempting to produce the work without his authority.

Rehearsals of "The Fairy Well," the new Irish play in which Carroll Johnson is to make his début as a star on Sept. 9 at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, are now in active progress, under the direction of Dion Boucicault. The scenery, it is said, will be very elaborate, and will present some realistic pictures of the Emerald Isle.

It is positively announced that Helen Dauvray has cancelled all her engagements, and will not play this season. This step has been taken on account of her husband's opposition to her return to the stage.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has been lying seriously ill for ten days at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Doremus, on Lexington-avenue, with inflammatory rheumatism. Her recovery under a month is quite doubtful. Manager Frohman, will in that case delay her début until late in the season.

Edward Harrigan has written an interesting article on "Plays and Plots" for the San Francisco *Music and Drama*. It is an answer to Mr. Howells's article in the July number of *Harper's Magazine* and a defense of Mr. Harrigan's own system of play making. "Dig your types from the life," says Mr. Harrigan, "and hang them on the string of a simple plot. The plays that have lived the longest have been poor in plot, but rich in character."

WHO KILLED JOHN ANDERSON?

Two men, Jacob A. Oster and Joseph Martin, were prisoners in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for being indirectly responsible for the death of John Anderson. He got on a car of the Avenue C Line, of which Martin was conductor, Sunday evening, and at West and Desbrosses streets was pushed or fell off. Oster was driving an express wagon and the wheels passed over the prostrate man, causing injuries that resulted in death at the Chambers-street Hospital yesterday. Oster declared he saw Anderson pushed off the car by the conductor, and this statement was corroborated by Henry Matson of 128 Orchard-street. Martin denied the story and said Anderson was intoxicated and fell of the car platform. Before Anderson died he said he was drunk and didn't know how he was hurt. The prisoners were remanded for the Coroner's inquest.

SENSATIONAL RACES SURE

A MAGNIFICENT DAY'S SPORT AT WEST CHESTER.

HIGH-CLASS HORSES THAT ARE TO TAKE PART IN A LOT OF FINE CONTESTS AT MORRIS PARK.

It would be pretty hard work, for even the most expert in racing lore to make up a finer programme than that which is promised to racegoers for the meeting at West-Chester track this afternoon. The fields are not only large, but of high quality, as a whole, and even the owners' handicap at feather weights and the selling race promise good sharp contests. But the stake races will be particularly fine, and he who can find the winner of the Electric Stakes, which opens the day's sport, will indeed be a smart man. If Senator Hearst starts Question Tenny's chances of beating such sprinters as Little Minch, Volunteer, Hanover, Badge, Geraldine, and the rest will be materially lessened, for Hamilton seems able to get more out of the wonderful little three-year-old of the Pulsifer string than any one else. Both this and the three-year-old filly contest in the East River Stakes should be sensational in the extreme. The full list of entries, with the weights the several horses will carry, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—The Electric Stakes, for all ages; a sweepstakes of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.
Chicago Stable's b. h. Little Minch, aged	122
McClelland & Roche's b. c. Badge, 4	122
J. A. & A. H. Morris's blk. h. Britannic, 5	122
Dwyer Brother's ch. h. Hanover, 5	122
*Ashbrandale Stable's b. c. Jay F. Dee, 3	115
Beaverwyck Stable's br. f. Ha-Echo, 3	115
A. J. Cassett's br. c. Madstone, 3	115
F. Gebhard's b. g. Volunteer, 5	115
*M. Jordan's br. c. Joe Lee, 4	115
McClelland & Roche's b. h. Bradford, 6	115
*G. H. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3	115
D. T. Pulsifer's b. c. Tenny, 3	110
Lamaeney Brothers' ch. g. Climax, 6	110
t. Porter Ashe's ch. f. Geraldine, 4	110
George Hearst's ch. f. Question, 4	105
Jere Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 3	106
*Denotes first starter.	

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, for all ages, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Compensation, Theodosius. Brother Ban, Kingston, and Rowena, 99 pounds each; Hesitation, 117; Castaway II. and Seymour, 116 each; Emotion and Victrix, 112 each.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Fairy Queen, 115 pounds; Frontenac, King Hasem, Heathen, Ralph Bayard, W. G. Morris, Judge Morrow, and Middlestone, 105 each; Canteen and Eminence, 102 each; Rosemary, Murray colt, Crawfish, Dr. Rhinelander colt, Sand and Juns Day, 100 each, and Mount Lebanon, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The East River Stakes; for fillies three years old. A sweepstakes of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth.

	Pounds.
B. F. Pettit's ch. f. Princess Bowling	124
S. S. Brown's br. f. Senorita	122
A. Belmont's b. f. Belgravia	122
D. D. Withers's br. f. Chemise	112
Jere Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid	107
W. Lakeland's b. f. Miss Cody	107
Monmouth Stable's ch. f. Dimidon	107
J. A. & A. H. Morris's ch. f. Holiday	107
Scoggan Brothers' ch. f. Sunlight	107
Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Re-Echo	102
S. S. Brown's b. f. Daylight	102
D. T. Pulsifer's ch. f. Coots	102

FIFTH RACE.—Owners' Handicap, a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Winners of $2,000 since June 1 to be examined. One mile and five-eighths.—Bessie June, 107 pounds; Conqueress, Hurricane, 77; Huntress and Hindocraft, 75 each; Larchmont and Wilfred, 70 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; entrance, $20; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Esquiman, 118 pounds; Blue Wing, 115; Goliah and Young Duke, 112 each; Syntax, 110; Tattler, 108; Lonely and Lotion, 105 each; Tenafly, 104; Maia, 103; Glory, 100; Jim Gaffney, 99; Edisto, 99 each; Cedar Khan, 98; Fannie H., 91; Vendetta and Jennie McFarland, 90 each, and Redlight, 79.

RACING AT BRIGHTON.

AURANIA WINS HER RACE IN RECORD TIME FOR THE DISTANCE.

The attendance at Brighton Beach yesterday was one of the largest of the meeting. The track was fast, and had the Dwyer Brothers' filly Aurania been ridden out in the third race she would have made a new record at six and a half furlongs, as she won with the greatest ease, and equaled the record made by Reclaro about a week ago. Mentmore, who was a hot favorite for the hurdle race, fell at the last jump, but neither horse nor rider were injured. Among those who witnessed the sport was Chester Green, President of the St. Louis Jockey Club, and S. Montgomery, Vice-President of the Memphis Jockey Club. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $70, to second; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:11¼.

L. Martin's ch. h. Troy, 5 years, by Leisure-Rest	
Dance, 114 pounds, $1,000	(Taylor) 1
R. Lidde's b. h. Lancaster, 6, 114	(Duffy) 2
B. Morris's b. g. Shrimp, 5, 114	(Littenden) 3

Tony Hooker, 119; Friar, 114; Lakewood, 114, and Andy Mack, 114, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Troy $30 30 straight, $10 65 for place; on Lancaster for place $7 45. In the second pools Lancaster sold for $26, Ten Booker $20, the field $15.

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $100, to second; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29¼. No bid for the winner.

McMahon & Co.'s br. c. Woodwell, 4 years, by	
Spendthrift-Kapanga, 110 pounds	(Day) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Brussels, 3, 98	(Bergen) 2
Castle & Son's ch. g. Bowman, aged, 107	(Taylor) 3

Jubilee, Portia, 99; Laramie, 94, and Late Arnold, 101, finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Speedwell $25 45 straight, $13 90 for place; on Brussels, for place, $9 50. In the second pools Bowman sold for $15, Brussels $70, Speedwell $95. Theora $35, the field $20.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a half between second and third.

Fourth Stable's ch. c. Pelham, 3 years, by Le-	
lapa-Reposa, 86 pounds	(Lamby) 1
J. Dillon's b. c. Specialty, 4, 93	(W. Walker) 2
Bill Brian, 99; J. J. O'B., 100, and Osborne, 111,	

finished in the order named.

Mutuals paid on Pelham $28 60 straight, $11 65 for place; on Pericles, for place, $9 35. In the auction pools J. J. O'B. sold for $60, Pericles and Pelham $50 each, the field $20.

WON four lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; entrance money, $50, to second. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:49¾.

J. Allen's br. g. Zanghar, aged, by Mortemer-Zoo	
Zoe, 129 pounds	(Donovan) 1
W. Howard's b. g. Tarquin, aged, 135	(Howard) 2
R. Tessee's b. g. Bellingham, aged, 129	(Green) 3

Tidal Wave, 138; Mentmore, 142, and Miss Dan, 135, fell at the last jump; neither horse or rider were injured.

Mutuals paid on Zanghar $16 95 straight, $8 50 for place; on Tarquin, for place, $10 65. In the auctions Mentmore sold for $30, Tarquin and Zanghar $25 each, the field $20.

WON by six lengths; twenty between second and third.

AT CHARTER OAK PARK.

HARTFORD, Aug. 26.—The Grand Circuit races, which begin at Charter Oak Park to-morrow, will probably result in some of the hardest-fought battles of the trotting campaign of 1889. Of the eight horses entered for the great ten-thousand-dollar race six have a record of 2:19¼ or better. The track is as near perfection as possible. The sprinklers and rollers have been kept constantly at work for many days in order to secure the best conditions. Some idea of the excellence of the footing may be obtained from the fact that Major S. N. Dickenson of this city had his mare Lady Wellington (record 2:25½) driven a quarter in 0:33¼ yesterday. She will be driven an exhibition mile during the meeting. The gentleman from whom she was purchased sold her for her, but she cost Major Dickenson $4,500.

Prominent among the arrivals at the park is C. H. Nelson of Sunnyside Stock Farm, Waterville, Me., with his celebrated stallion Nelson, 2:15; Aubine, 2:15½, and Dictator Chief. One of the fiercest struggles of the meeting will be contested in the 2:24 class at the Charter Oak Hospital yesterday. Oster declared he saw Anderson pushed off the car by the conductor, and this statement was corroborated by Henry Matson of 128 Orchard-street. Martin denied the story and said Anderson was intoxicated and fell of the car platform. Before Anderson died he said he was drunk and didn't know how he was hurt. The prisoners were remanded for the Coroner's inquest.

to $1,000 that Alcryon will head Nelson at some point during the first heat. Among other trotters at the track Sunday were Aline, Amy Lee, Annie Wilkes, Del Monti, Frank S., Genava, Golden Rod, Granby, Jack, J. B. Richardson, Katherine S., Kentucky Blanche, Marie Jansen, McSween, Miss Alice, Oliver K., Pennant, Pergica, Wiegee, Rena, Repution, Sprague Goldcrest, T. T. S., Sensation, and Emmo. Some of the racers here are Johnston, Joe Jefferson, Hal Pointer, Ed Annan, and Budd Doble. Others that arrived to-day were Lilian, Chase, Alexander Boy, Billy Stewart, Gypsy, Mambrino, Hannis, Minnie P., Wilcox, Jewett, Gossip, Roy Wilkes, and Lady Wilkin. Among the more celebrated trotters in to-day's arrivals were Grayllght, 2:16¾; Hendryx, 2:18¾; Geneva S., 2:19¾; Persica, 2:21½; Harry Wilkes, 2:18½; Yeon Smith, 2:18¾; Thornless, 2:16¾; Rosalind Wilkes, 2:14½, and Mambrino Sparkle, 2:17.

The races begin to-morrow with the 2:19 pace, for which there are ten entries. Then follows the three-thousand-dollar stake, for 2:20 trotters, for which there are nine entries. This day will close with the contest between the 2:22 trotters, for which fifteen animals are entered. On Wednesday the Charter Oak Stake of $10,000, for which eight horses are entered, and which will be the sensational feature of the meeting, is to be decided.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Following are the entries and weights for the races to be decided at the track here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Major Tom, Hemet, Fellowship, and Lord Light, 110 pounds each; Bravo, Minnie P., Semaphore, Gertie R., and Cecil B., 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes. One mile and seven-eighths. Belle d'Orand Wary, 107 pounds each; St. Luke, 105; Bootia, 104; Ocean and Keynote, 103 each; Sam D. and Lady Pulsifer, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds. Two miles. Long Dance and Flood Tide, 118 pounds each; The Lioness, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—For heaten horses. One mile. St. John, 117 pounds; Ovid, 114; Bravo, 111; Bertha and Cheeney, 110 each; Queen of Trumps, 106; Carteon, 104; Little Crete, 75; Prince Howard, 76; Frederick I., 74.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Selling. Dalssman, 112 pounds; Big Brown Jug, Eight to Seven, Heramionre and Pizzo, 111 each; Mamie Hunt and Maid of Orleans, 109 each; Bay Rioge, 108; Clarion and Sallie O., 105 each; Objection, 104; Nettie Kent and Carrie G., 103 each; Zer, 102; Fonsetta, 93.

RACING NOTES.

The announcement yesterday by the New-York Jockey Club of the opening of its books of membership did not clearly state the conditions of admission. The Executive Committee desires it distinctly understood that the initiation fee will be $100, and the annual dues $25. Gentlemen admitted to membership prior to Jan. 1 next will not be required to pay the initiation fee. The dues to that date, including those for 1889, are to be present and the October meeting, will be $12 50.

Moser, the clever light-weight jockey who was considerably out and crushed by the bolting of Eliza at the West Chester track on Saturday, is setting along very nicely and will probably be able to be about in a couple of weeks.

It would not surprise some of the best-informed horsemen if El Rio Rey became the property of the Hon. August Belmont before the racing season is ended.

MALTBY G. LANE'S ESTATE.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING A SATISFACTORY ADMINISTRATOR.

Some of Maltby G. Lane's family affairs were dramatically set forth yesterday morning before Judge Allen in the Court of Common Pleas, the occasion being an application for the appointment of a temporary administrator of his estate pending the contest of his will by his daughter, Mrs. De Metz, and some of his grandchildren. Franklin Bartlett, representing Thomas Shell, one of the executors of the will; Mr. Brayne, representing Frank E. Morse, another executor, and J. P. Kirlin, representing Mrs. Lane, the executrix, had agreed on Superintendent Skitt of the Fourth-Avenue Railroad as a fit person for the position. Mr. Hastings, however, representing Mrs. De Metz and the grandchildren, was strongly opposed to his appointment and wanted some one who had no relations with either side. Mr. Skitt was a friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Lane.

If the assertions of counsel in arguing the motion yesterday can be taken as an indication, the contest over Mr. Lane's will will be hotly fought. Mr. Hastings declared that there was something very peculiar in the fact that Mrs. Lane had been married to Mr. Lane for only twenty months, and had succeeded in getting all his property to the exclusion of his daughter and grandchildren. Mr. Bartlett, on the other hand, said "they killed the old man, and kept suing him up to the time of his death," and that he had told Mrs. Lane when he married her that he had no relations with his children, as they had fought and quarreled with him.

Judge Allen seemed inclined to think that the administrator to be appointed should not be a personal friend of any of the parties in interest, and several other names were suggested. He, however, took the papers without deciding on any one.

THE UMBRIA'S FAST RECORD.

The steamship Umbria, Capt. McMiokan, which arrived off the bar Saturday night at about 9:30, has an enviable record for speed during the past year. A statement of the entire number of runs made during the year 1888 gives a very good idea of the wonderfully regular work done by this celebrated greyhound of the ocean. In thirteen westward trips the Umbria made an average passage of six days, sixteen hours and fifty minutes. In twelve eastward trips an average passage of six days, ten hours and seven minutes was made. The average speed per hour during this time going to the westward was 17.67 knots, and in going to the eastward 18.55 knots. The fastest eastward passage made by the Umbria was that in November, in which she covered a northerly course of 2,826 knots in six days and three hours exactly. The time made on the trip which ended Saturday night was a little over six days and twelve hours.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The schedule showing the liabilities of the insolvent wool firm of Brown, Steese & Clark of Boston was filed in the Insolvency Court this morning. It shows liabilities of $1,180,000. The principal assets are: Real and personal estate of Brown, Steese & Clark, stock of wool in cags and loose in store, $95,000; wools claimed by various parties, in store, value unknown; wool pledged to the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company and in their possession, value, $400,000, mortgaged to the above trust company; notes pledged to Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, about $45,000, mortgaged to them; claims against Brownside and Clark, about $11,484; cash on hand, $1,500; cash in banks, $7,000; cash in transit, $5,000; accounts and demands against Brown: wool bought for the firm by various parties valued as $535,000; open account, $055,541; cash on hand, $1,500; cash in banks, $24,678. The Henderson and Revere Banks claim to have placed these amounts against the amount owed them.)

The schedule of Elijah Shaw, the insolvent manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., has been filed. The liabilities foot up about $77,000. The largest claims are those of Thomas Scott, $2,900; Pearson Brothers, $6,000; James Talcott, $2,000, all of New-York; R. B. Clark, $5,300; C. Moses, $11,482, both of Boston; Isaiah Hiscock of Wales, $5,186; Richard Thornby of Providence, $4,229. The mortgage on the mill is $29,000, to the Stafford (Conn.) Savings Bank.

Wahl & Smith, the wholesale and retail dealers in fancy goods and notions of 479 Main-street, Buffalo, N. Y., have made an assignment to Henry G. Falke. No schedule of assets and liabilities is given. The employes are made preferred creditors.

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John Oakley, soap manufacturer of Newburg, N. Y., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

In the Swedish cemetery at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, the monument to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Swedenborg, one of the best known Swedes in New-England, and an author of considerable note, was dedicated in the presence of a large number of persons.

LEAVENING POWER

Of the various Baking Powders illustrated from actual tests.

ROYAL (Pure)
Grant's* (Alum)
Rumford's* (fresh)
Hanford's (when fresh)
Charm* (Alum Powder)
Davis'* and O. K.* (Alum)
Cleveland's
Pioneer (San Francisco)
Czar
Dr. Price's
Snow Flake (Groff's)
Congress
Hooker's
Gillet's
Hanford's (None Such), when not fresh
Pearl (Andrews & Co.)
Rumford's* (Phosphate), when not fresh

Reports of Government Chemists.

"The Royal Baking Powder is compounded of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. EDWARD G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder in the market, notwithstanding the latter's prowess. Dr. Nelson believes his favorite will win the ten-thousand-dollar stake in straight heats. After his race here these will take a long rest to prepare for his engagement in the great Eclipse stallion race at Boston. On Saturday $20,000 in cash was offered for Nelson and promptly refused. F. L. Noble, the owner of Alcryon, professes not to fear the Maine horse, and seems to regard $100 to $1,000 as a safe bet. Alcryon will head Nelson at some point during the first heat. Among other trotters at the track Sunday were Aline, Amy Lee, Annie Wilkes, Del Monti, Frank S., Genava, Golden Rod, Granby, Jack, J. B. Richardson, Katherine S., Kentucky Blanche, Marie Jansen, McSween, Miss Alice, Oliver K., Pennant, Pergica, Wiegee, Rena, Repution, Sprague Goldcrest, T. T. S., Sensation, and Emmo. Some of the racers here are Johnston, Joe Jefferson, Hal Pointer, Ed Annan, and Budd Doble. Others that arrived to-day were Lilian, Chase, Alexander Boy, Billy Stewart, Gypsy, Mambrino, Hannis, Minnie P., Wilcox, Jewett, Gossip, Roy Wilkes, and Lady Wilkin. Among the more celebrated trotters in to-day's arrivals were Grayllght, 2:16¾; Hendryx, 2:18¾; Geneva S., 2:19¾; Persica, 2:21½; Harry Wilkes, 2:18½; Yeon Smith, 2:18¾; Thornless, 2:16¾; Rosalind Wilkes, 2:14½, and Mambrino Sparkle, 2:17.

The races begin to-morrow with the 2:19 pace, for which there are ten entries. Then follows the three-thousand-dollar stake, for 2:20 trotters, for which there are nine entries. This day will close with the contest between the 2:22 trotters, for which fifteen animals are entered. On Wednesday the Charter Oak Stake of $10,000, for which eight horses are entered, and which will be the sensational feature of the meeting, is to be decided.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONERS ARGUING FOR A SEPARATE TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—It is impossible to say whether the trial of the men charged with the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin began to-day or not. The men were taken into Judge McConnell's stuffy, crowded little court room at 10 o'

THE TOURISTS IN CANADA

HOW THEY GO AND WHAT THEY DO THERE.

SALMON-FISHING CLUBS AND CAMPS—COST OF SALMON FISHING — THE PRIDE OF MONTREAL.

The full tide of American travel is now upon Canada. It breaks its first force on Montreal and then spreads up through the Thousand Islands to the Maritime Provinces, to where the huge billows come tumbling in from the Atlantic, up the Saguenay, with its virginal banks, and over Quebec and New-Brunswick, where the shining salmon gleam against the yellow sand. When it retreats with the first frost and the shortening September days it leaves behind a slight deposit of gold, distinct enough to make Canadians wait with longing eyes for its return.

There is something of the savage in all of us, and there is left, after civilization has done its best, that nomadic instinct which impels us periodically to seek new camping grounds. When the sun begins to rise up early in the morning, and stays up all day, and a vivid conception steals into the mind of the ultimate destination of the persistently perverse, then the spirit of wandering seizes one and he is impelled to seek new pastures and fresh, cool fields. When the Fourth of July is over American travel begins to tend Canadaward, and it culminates about mid-August. Tourists come by all lines and ways, and from Montreal as a distributing point spread ent in every direction, some by the newly-opened short lines to the sea or to the bold headlands and inlets of the Lower St. Lawrence, the quiet lakes of the Eastern townships, or it may be a journey to the Pacific coast, returning by way of San Francisco. A favorite mode of travel is by the vestibule train which leaves Chicago once a week for the sea by way of Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, and through the White Mountains to Portland. This train was the first of its kind ever seen in Montreal, and it is looked upon as a marvel of American skill and an expression of the American idea of luxury in traveling.

The native eye has a wonderful acuteness in discerning by a species of head reckoning every stranger seen in the streets. Tourists are very characteristic, and they introduce into Summer city life a welcome element of relief, but the most characteristic is the American fishing party. Dressed in Norfolk jackets of Maltese tweed, with stout corduroy knickers, hats or peaked caps, heavy woolen stockings and flannel shirts, everybody knows them.

It is not every one who can catch salmon, because it is not every one who can afford the sport. Each club has its own headquarters and pays the Dominion Government heavily for the privilege. If a member of a club or the exclusive owner of a preserve happens to be good-natured enough, he invites a party of his friends to the number of eight or ten to join him for two weeks. He meets them in Montreal and then they proceed to fit out. They procure the regulation garments and then put themselves into the hands of Fraser & Viger for their supplies. A party of eight that passed through here the other day ran up an order like this:

"One barrel flour, 1 barrel pork, 50 pounds sugar, 10 pounds rice, tea, and coffee, 1 barrel apples, 1 barrel potatoes, 5 tins corn, hominy, beans, and peas, 10 tins corned beef, 6 hams, 6 pieces bacon, 1 keg mackerel, 12 dozen bottles ale, 6 dozen assorted soups, 2 sasses claret, 3 cases champagne, 4 cases lager, 1 case brandy, whisky, soda, Apollinaris, and ginger ale, matches, cigars, and all the odds and ends that experience teaches should be thrown in."

The cost of this order footed up to $400. Once on the ground there is a further expenditure for canoes, guides, and horse hire, so that the two weeks' outing will stand to each man at about $200.

The Intercolonial Railway carries one into the salmon haunts, among the fastnesses and forests of New-Brunswick and Quebec, leaving him at Rimouski, the first port of call for the mail steamers. The Rimouski River abounds in salmon, but it is not reduced to a luxury as yet; a day's paddling up the river takes one to the head of a stream with an unspellable name which flows southward and empties into the Restigouche. It is rich in mammoth fish, but it is too far from civilization for comfort. Further down the Intercolonial is Little Metis, another noted spot, the residence of Sir William Dawson; but the fisher's paradise is Metapedia. The headquarters of the Metapedia Salmon Fishing Club, whose membership includes Dr. Warden, J. H. De Mott, E. P. Rogers, and J. G. Heckshер of New-York. The clubhouse, with its light colors and pointed gables, is a well-known feature at the junction of the Metapedia with the Restigouche.

Near the railway station is the house of the Restigouche Salmon Fishing Club, of which President Arthur was at one time President, the most exclusive institution of the kind. Among its members from New-York it numbers W. H. H. Forest, A. D. Weeks, E. Potter, H. B. Holland, J. H. Robbins, H. H. Hollister, Samuel Thorn, J. M. Waterbury, J. L. Cadwalader, and I. Catlin. There is also the Mic-Mac Salmon Fishing Club, near Bic, composed mostly of Western gentlemen, and the Sir Marguerite Club, with officers from the river of the same name. Among its members are W. B. Williams, W. B. Wheeler, O. D. Wheeler, James Grant, and N. C. Barney of New-York. On the Cascapedioo are well-known resorts, and near it the Charlo and Jacquet Rivers. It is here R. G. Dun of Dun, Wiman & Co. brings his friends, and the Governor General of Canada also fishes in these waters.

Besides these there are numberless private camps. Camp Beatrice, belonging to William J. Florence; Camp Harmony, on the Upsalquitch, a branch of the Restigouche, owned by C. F. Lawrence of New-York; Brandy Brook, belonging to C. F. Fearing, W. P. Clyde of Philadelphia and Capt. A. H. Sweney of Albany have preserves on the same river.

A new region has lately been opened for colonization and sport—the Lake St. John district—with rivers filled with salmon and lakes stocked with ouananiche. Among those recently trying their hand at this fish are Charles R. Miller of New-York, Senator Pilsbury of Boston, Prof. Edwards of Harvard, and gentlemen from as far south as Texas.

This has been a great year for excursion parties. The man who comes forward and fills a vacant spot, however small, is sure of a flood of influence. Once a reward is in store for him who can instruct these excursions. Drop into the hotels any day and you will find whole pages of the register filled with names all written in the same sturdy hand and you know that the advance agent of some excursion is near at hand. He comes from the desire to do things by wholesale. The wholesale clothier imagines so many hundred individuals of an average size, and turns out so many hundred garments of identical proportion in which there will be a certain percentage of fits, and the trifling discrepancies in one or two either way is amply atoned for by the negative increase in cheapness. So it is with these excursions. That goal of modern travel is attained, reduced rates, and a fair average of satisfaction is reached.

There is a further reason still. A number of far-seeing men have begun to discover that the town in Summer is not wholly devoid of comfort, that life may be well worth living even with the mercury straining its neck to look over the ninetieth line, and that to live for nine months is not necessary to become an absolute hermit in for the other three. They doubt the worldly wisdom of mortgaging their future to rent a hole under a tin roof for the Summer instead of roaming about in their own roomy house, even if two legs of the furniture are broken and the carpet is worn in rents a blackened basin with richly-scented soap has not for them half the charms of wallowing at home in an ample bath with the freshest of Turkish towels that will not persist in clinging to an ill-shaven beard. They pity the martyr and send him out of town to enjoy his excursion party. But before the smoke of the cutpoking train or steamer has died away the shop is shut, the key dropped deep in the pocket, and a carefully-worded epistle is indited deploring the heat and hurry of city life. Sinks the soul of the writer is filled with visions of ice hauled ten miles away, and in his mind's ear is the ecstatic chuckle of the extorted cork.

This is the reason that on these excursions the proportion of women to men stands as thirteen to forces and a half, the half being taken to represent a lord of the party, a solitary "dude" of the party. They also afford to elderly and unprotected females an opportunity to travel, and they are freed as well from the exactions of those who pray for their daily travelers as others pray for their daily bread. These excursions have not been confined to Montreal Summer at the rate of one or two a week, and numbering all the way from forty to two hundred members.

Montreal's effort at present is to develop the liking for the city itself and to make it a permanent resort instead of a mere stopping place on the way to somewhere else. Not only do its citizens as formerly are leaving town, and throughout the season the streets are thronged with strangers. Indeed, this is the chief feature of this year's American tourist travel. They have the farmer's pasture and slung in his collection of cottages and boathouses that dot the river for fifty miles along its front. Valois, Pointe Claire, Lachine, Vandreuil, Carillon, Back River, and Dorval are all familiar to the American who travels leisurely northward. Or as an hour's run by rail to the south through as tropical a farming peasant country as Normandy can show brings one into the midst of the Beloeil Mountains, once the headquarters of the Iroquois Indians. Upon an old camping ground of theirs now stands a hotel which bears their name.

An American once called Mount Royal, which overlooks the city, a "hill." The mistake was considered as heinous as if he had called the Alps Bluff and recommended that Switzerland should be graded. It is in a Montrealer's creed that when the Psalmist spoke of a city "beautiful for situation" his only view was Montreal. The millions that might have been spent in lifting the streets out of the mud have been lavished on the serpentine drives that ascend the mountain from where, at a height of a thousand feet, one can look over the city and see that "clear day" of the pride book, to the mountains of Vermont to the south, Lake St. Louis with the Indian village of Caughnawaga, and the St. Lawrence stretching like a series of lakes down to meet the sea.

Montrealers are never at a loss for a holiday; they can recommend a change of scene for every month in the year, and the climate is such that in Canada during some parts of the year, at least, a patient can have the whole range of the changes in twenty-four hours. In Winter the cold, bracing air removes the last trace of any malarial tendency, and this Summer a curious fact is that American doctors are sending their patients northward as a remedy for hay fever and other diseases incident to Summer.

The first question an American tourist is asked on landing here is, "Have you driven over the mountain?" and the next, "Are you stopping at the Windsor?" An affirmative answer to both of these questions is of grave significance to the Montrealer's mind. This hostelry is a curious institution in the public regard. It is the centre of social Summer life, the headquarters of all carnivals and other public movements, the place for caucuses as well as the objective point for wealthy Americans who have gone astray. For Montrealers it is a sort of sinbroom, where in the evening they hear good music and learn of the world from the tide of travel that flows through its corridors. It is, above all, the resort for those who have recently taken upon themselves the marital vows. It would seem to be an essential part of the ceremony to sojourn there for a time, and to lounge through the hall. Watching the blushing bridegrooms is almost as good as being married yourself.

Looking over its register one finds such names as these, whose bearers own New-York as their place of residence: J. G. Heckscher, F. R. Appleton, J. W. Appleton, J. M. Browning, F. T. Adams, J. Wilmot, Grant Squires, W. A. Ransome, J. S. Seltus, C. F. Reilly, J. L. Cadwalader, C. S. Horner, H. Wilmerding, J. Hamersley, G. H. Lapham, H. Hesse, W. J. Florence, G. I. Bonner, and F. M. Sawyer. Other names are Judge C. E. Pratt, Brooklyn; Capt. Swaney, Albany; Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia; Dean Sage, Albany.

It makes the mouth of the ordinary Canadian water to think of the possibility of catering to the physical needs of sixty millions of people when he finds it as profitable supplying the wants of the single American that takes its way across that absurd imaginary line that is known to be somewhere near Rouse's Point and to be an unmitigated nuisance to the people who live to the north and south of it.

SNYDER EXONERATED.

A JURY FINDS NOBODY TO BLAME FOR THE SEVENTH-AVENUE FIRE.

After listening to evidence for seven hours and deliberating nearly three hours, the jury, who, with Coroner Hanly, were investigating the cause of death of the ten victims of the recent Seventh-avenue fire, practically found that the fire started from an unknown cause, and that, so far as they could discover, no one was to blame for it. The court room was crowded with survivors of the catastrophe and relatives of the victims. John J. Snyder, the proprietor of the restaurant, and his cook, Walter Brooks, were present under guard of police officers.

Policeman Joseph Warren testified that he passed the restaurant at 4:55 and saw Snyder sweeping out the front room. He had hardly walked two blocks when, hearing a cry of fire, he turned and saw fire and smoke pouring out of the front door.

Acting Fire Marshal McGrath and Assistant Fire Marshal Frank ware of the opinion that the fire was caused by the dropping of a coal from the range, which had ignited the greasy floor.

Little thirteen-year-old Joseph Papa repeated to the jury his story of seeing from a third-story window of a building in the rear of the restaurant a man in the kitchen of Snyder's place throwing hazia blocks on the floor and then carrying a pantful of grease over them. He could not see the man's face and did not know who it was. Lawyer William A. Cohen cross-examined the boy at great length, but did not succeed in confusing him.

Walter Brooks, Snyder's colored cook, said he had left the kitchen to go out in the back yard for a few minutes. He was called back by a shout from Snyder, who told him the place was on fire, and to hurry up steirs and awaken the people. He got as far as the first floor, when the heat drove him back. He had left the kitchen in good order, and his fires were low.

Mr. Snyder swore that he had been sweeping out the restaurant, and was outside talking to a colored man named Hester, when, glancing into the restaurant, he saw a light in the kitchen. He found the fire was burning behind the drum next to the range. He grabbed a pail of water and threw it over the flames, but it seemed to cause them to spread. He called for the cook, and told Hester to run around to the engine house. He then went back into the restaurant and found that the whole kitchen was ablaze, and the fire was traveling along the ceiling.

A great many witnesses were examined, but no further light was thrown upon the origin of the fire.

The jury retired, and after an hour and a half of deliberation brought in a verdict to the effect that the restaurant had been set on fire by person or persons unknown to them. They also censured the owners for not having proper fire escapes, and also thought the Building Department negligent in permitting wooden-floored fire escapes.

The verdict did not exit Coroner Banly, who, after hearing them that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the Bureau of Public Buildings, sent them back. The jury retired for three-quarters of an hour, and came back with the same verdict. They were again told to return, and either to exonerate Snyder and Brooks or find them guilty. Another half hour was spent in discussion and they agreed to exonerate the two prisoners and struck off the entire portion of the verdict referring to fire escapes.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The officers acting as naval umpires during the present British naval manœuvres are Rear Admirals Lord Charles Scott, in the Rodney, and Sir Robert Molyoenx in the Heroules, for the defending fleet, and Rear Admirals W. Bowden-Smith in the Northumberland, and G. Digby Morant in the Anson, for the attacking fleet. Those officers, says the *United Services Gazette*, although on full pay, wear plain clothes, and have absolutely nothing to do with the ships taking part in the engagements; but they will decide whether a vessel would have been sunk by guns, ram, or torpedo, and give their opinions on many other points in connection with the manœuvres.

War was declared Thursday week to all the naval forces engaged in the defence of Great Britain, Ireland being the bone of the squadron of attack. (B) squadron, under Vice Admiral Baird, put to sea from Queenstown early Thursday morning and steered to southward. The transatlantic steamers Germanic, British King, and City of Berlin were captured by the orciseers of the (B) squadron. The B division of the fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral D'Aroy Irvine, also left Bantry Bar on the same morning. The defending squadron, (A) under Rear Admiral Sir George Tryon, put to sea at 6 A. M., and at once commenced hostilities, the town of Waterford, with the merchant shipping in port, being speedily captured after a sharp brush with a battery and regiment of infantry. The destruction of the shipping in the port of Dublin was effected by torpedo boats, which, however, had to run the gantlet of a fierce canonnade from Pigeon House Fort when returning. Belfast was easily captured by the C squadron, under Capt. Harvey Rose, which for the time being became the advance squadron of Admiral Tryon's fleet. In the capture of Belfast a document, written by Admiral Tryon, commander of the attacking fleet, was left at the City Hall there, declaring that the town had been captured and threatening to severely punish any of the inhabitants interfering irregularly with the officers and men of his fleet.

Great activity was incident to the minor defending fleets on the receipt of information that war had been declared. The D Squadron, under the command of Capt. J. E. Wornen, left Plymouth Sound at daylight on Thursday with two torpedo boats. Admiral Sir William Dowell accompanied them as far as the breakwater, and gave them their final instructions. The declaration of war was immediately communicated to Vice Admiral the Hon. E. Leth-bridge, Commander in Chief of the Nore, to the ships and torpedo boats under his command. The whole of the E Squadron was found fully equipped and ready for sea, and in accordance with orders previously transmitted by Admiral Lethbridge the ships proceeded to their appointed stations.

To better understand the nature of these manœuvres it must be known that the principles on which they are based are as follows: A strong maritime powe with whom hostilities are considered to be imminent prepares a fleet as the two of its principal ports. A British force of superior strength is stationed in what are considered to be the most suitable strategical positions for masking the enemy's ports in which their forces are assembled, and in addition small squadrons are placed in the most suitable positions on the coast for the purpose of patrolling and affording protection against the attack of cruisers.

As part of the new scheme of coast defense which the British naval manœuvres are designed to test, each of the principal stations along the coast is provided with floating magazines. For this purpose old war ships are being utilized, their engines and boilers being taken out and the internal divisions filled up to receive the different kinds of ammunition. The old war ships Newcastle and Thalia were the first to be put in position, being assigned to stations in the Mersey and Spithead, respectively. These floating magazines are intended to save much time in the event of a sudden mobilisation, for the fighting ships will then be enabled to go alongside and take on powder, instead of having to wait at a wharf or for a shore barge.

It is learned that the Whitehall people have given instructions that no more of the Sharpshooter class of vessels are to be built in consequence of the failure of the prototype of the class to pass the usual steam trials. It is further learned that those of its successors now to be forced at high speed until the question of the whole design has been thoroughly examined. Naval experts of various services have described what they term the absurdity of putting 8,000 horse power engines in a 600-ton hull, urging that the slight frames could never resist the vibration.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Herrehocs of 78 Washington-street some years ago gave testimony that helped to convict Charles Starling of burglary. Starling declared that he would be revenged. Having recently been released from Sing Sing prison, he met Herrehocs in West-street Sunday night and plunged a knife into his breast. The wounded man is in a critical condition at the Chambers-street Hospital. The murderous ex-convict, only twenty-three years old, was captured in Brooklyn yesterday morning and is now in the Tombs awaiting the result of his cowardly attack on Herrehocs.

The Republican Protective Club of the Ninth Assembly District appointed a committee last night at its regular weekly meeting in its temporary headquarters, at 476 Hudson-street, to wait on Walter Logan, the Chairman of the Tammany Committee of the district, and learn whether or not their association was to be recognized by that august gentleman. They will report his answer on Monday evening next, and also discuss the feasibility of securing Greenwich Hall for a permanent headquarters.

George Riley, who said he lived at 444 West Twenty-eighth-street and had suffered from the recent Seventh-avenue fire, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of intoxication. When asked what he had to say, he replied: "Please yer Honor, I was drunk, I know; but I'm after losing three children in the seventh-avenue fire, and I was only drowning me sorrow." He was allowed to depart with an admonition.

Capt. Quilton, the proprietor of the Everett Hotel, said yesterday that the new non-union waiters that he has employed to take the places of the strikers were giving satisfaction and that he will not take back any of the old hands. None of the strikers is available as a new man to join the union. One striker who was intoxicated entered the restaurant and had to be put out by a policeman.

"G. R. K."—As already stated in the columns of THE TIMES, the Tentonio made a better maiden record than the City of Paris. The time of the Teutonic, as figured by her officers, was 6 days 14 hours and 22 minutes from Roche's Point, Queenstown, to Sandy Hook. The time made by the City of Paris on her maiden trip was 6 days 15 hours.

A horse attached to a wagon in which was John B. Prundy of 221 East Forty-fifth-street ran away at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Lexington-avenue yesterday, and Prundy was foolish enough to jump. He received severe bruises, and there is a possibility that his skull is fractured. He was taken home to be treated by his family physician.

The articles of incorporation of the International Graphaphone Company were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The company sets its capital stock at $5,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each. Among the Trustees are Charles C. Howard, George Hyatt, P. F. Vanghan, E. D. Phillips, and W. H. Richter.

Deputy County Clerk P. J. Scully appeared at the County Clerk's office yesterday in a beautifully-bronzed condition after a two weeks' absence in the Catskills. Mr. Scully will take a flying trip to Niagara, and he ready to resume his duties at the County Clerk's office next week after the first vacation he has allowed himself in twenty years.

This year the Charles F. Bruder Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will have its excursion and clambake at New-Dorp, S. I. This organization comprises the numerous following of Republican District Leader and State Committeeman Bruder. The important double event is scheduled for to-morrow.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the Garrison Memorial Arch fund: Through the *Commercial Advertiser*, A. S. H., $5; five popular contributions, $1 each. Previously acknowledged, $47,824 21; grand total, $47,834 21.

THE TIMES is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of these donations to the Fresh Air Fund: By Hannah Anderson of Savannah, Ga., and Julia Pyrle of New-York, two little girls, of the proceeds of a fair held Aug. 23 at Lake of Luzerne, N. Y.; by W. H. W., $2; by the "Little Ones at Webster Point," $1.

Greenwood Council, No. 23, Legion of Justice, has made arrangements for its first annual excursion to River View Grove, on the Hudson, on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2. The start will be made from East Twenty-third-street, this city, and Fulton Ferry bridge dock, Brooklyn.

G. Dupont.—Andrew Fletcher expressed the idea in a letter to the Marquis of Montrose, quoting it from the speech of a wise man he knew. By frequent use and consequent elision of words and changes of form it has finally got into the form of "one question."

Emil Schultz, the bartender of 38 Universityplace who accidentally shot Frapols Doyle Sunday, was held in $500 bail yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court to await the result of Doyle's injuries.

At St. Nicholas Park Thursday evening the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Clerks Association will entertain its friends. All arrangements have been made for an old-fashioned Summer festival.

The Republican Enrollment Committee of the Fifth District will meet this evening at 120 West Houston-street for the purpose of choosing clerks for the primary election soon to be held.

S. L. Wilson of 1,441 Third-avenue, this city, while riding a bicycle through Yonkers on Sunday, fell and broke one of his legs.

"A Reader."—All the property would pass under the will, yet to save trouble from litigation it would be well to make a new will.

J. G.—We have no record of it. Consult the index of the newspaper in one of the libraries.

"B. G. and M."—It's a matter of opinion, but gallantry demands the answer that "M" is right.

Eben's Military Band will give a free popular concert in Tompkins-square this evening.

Wilson Moore.—Arkansaw, with the accent on the first syllable.

BROOKLYN.

The suit of Mrs. Sarah Greenslade, the female barber of New-York, for divorce from her husband, Lewis, known as "Lewie the Light," came up before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on an application for alimony. The defendant submitted a long "proclamation," declaring himself to be an agent from heaven, above the reach of the law or the "silly mortals" on the earth. He appeared in court in citizens' clothes, having discarded his baseball costume. Judge Barnard reserved his decision.

Mrs. Emma Cimbar began a suit for absolute divorce from "Count" Pietro Cimbar, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The defendant claims to have been a Count in Italy, but just now he is keeping the books of a New-York publishing house. He put in as his defense a counter-charge on which he asked for an absolute divorce. The couple have been married three years and have one child.

The great frequency of accidents on the Atlantic-avenue steam road in Brooklyn has induced the Aldermen to begin an investigation into the matter. Resolutions have been prepared to be presented at to-day's meeting of the Common Council providing for a conference between the Aldermen, the Long Island Railroad Company, and a citizens' committee.

Arthur T. Halliday, the son of the Rev. S. B. Halliday, who became insane recently, was formally committed to the Amityville Asylum yesterday by Justice Van Wyck of Brooklyn.

STATEN ISLAND.

The contract for building the new schoolhouse for District No. 2, at Castleton, was awarded yesterday by the Board of Trustees. Robert Moore received the contract for the work at $3,575, and James Wheeler the contract for carpentry work for $22,770.

The hearing in the case of Policeman Walter Sheehan, who on Thursday night shot and wounded John Morris of Clifton while at South Beach, will take place before Justice Lee C. Alston at Port Richmond to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Patrick Doorman, aged twenty-eight, a Scotchman, having no relatives in the country, was killed on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad on Sunday. He was so horribly mutilated that the only thing by which he was identified was a peculiar patch on one boot. He had been working on the railroad tracks, but now he came to be killed is unknown.

About twenty little children who have been spending the past two weeks at the O. B. Potter farm, near Sing Sing, returned to their homes in New-York yesterday morning. During the Summer season Mr. Potter entertains relays of children, about twenty at a time, at his farm. They all took bunches of wild flowers away with them.

Greater preparations than ever before are being made by the people of Westchester County to be represented at the county fair, which commences on Sept. 25. There are more and larger premiums than were ever offered before by any county agricultural society in this State.

NEW-JERSEY.

Peter Dembler, a baker who has been in Owen O'Neill's employ at Bergen Point, N. J., has been arrested on a charge of swindling the latter. Mr. O'Neill claims his accounts are irregular and show that money has been abstracted from him for years by falsifying accounts.

Ephraim Van Ness, a well-known dock builder of Newark, was making some dock measurements on the river front at Harrison on Sunday afternoon, when he fell into the water and was drowned.

THE CHILD WAS FORGOTTEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 26.—The steamer New-Brunswick returned late last night from an excursion to Point View. The boat was overcrowded and in the rush to get ashore the boat guard on the gangplank broke and William Lahey and Cornelius Hayes, a four-year-old boy whom he was carrying ashore, fell overboard. Lahey was rescued with difficulty, but the child was drowned. The child was forgotten and was drowned. His mother is a widow.

REPUBLICANS VERY ANGRY.

A CONNECTICUT OFFICIAL APPOINTS A DEMOCRAT TO OFFICE.

HARTFORD, Aug. 26.—The creation of a new clerkship by the State Treasurer, R. Stevens Henry of Rockville, and the selection of an old Democratic office holder for the position have started a torrent of criticism against the State Treasurer, especially from the veterans of the war, whom he has thus antagonized. No longer ago than May 7, 1889, Gov. Bulkeley approved of a public act, passed by the Republican Legislature, which provided that in every public department and upon all public works of this State honorably-discharged Union soldiers and sailors should be preferred for appointment and employment. The act also provided that age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which did not in fact incapacitate should not act as a disqualification in case the soldier or sailor who might be an applicant for the place should possess the other requisite qualifications. The adoption of this law was heralded as the proof of the Republican Party's interest in the veterans of the State.

State Treasurer Henry, who has been an ambitious man, has heretofore received the support of both old parties, and his appointment to the position which he now occupies was due in large measure to their interest and activity in his behalf. It is regarded as a singular fact that he should be the first man to violate the law regarding appointments in the State, the interaction being both of the spirit and letter of the statute. The gentleman whom State Treasurer Henry has selected for the new clerkship, Col. Jabez L. Woodbridge of Manchester, has been an active Democratic politician in the County and State. In 1884 he was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in 1886 was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Prior to the Washington appointment he ran for Sheriff of Hartford County on the Democratic ticket, and came within a few votes of defeating the Republican contestant, Sheriff A. W. Spanlding, who was then in the field for a second term. It can reasonably be said of Col. Woodbridge that he is a leading and active politician in this section of the State.

The announcement of the Colonel's appointment by the State Treasurer caused a sensation, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Henry had scores of competent soldiers to select from. It was not necessary for him to go outside of the walls of the Capitol itself to make a most admirable selection. The soldiers of this city would have rejoiced to a man had he appointed ex-Alderman S. N. Benedict, who is at present connected in a subordinate position with the Labor Bureau. Mr. Benedict was a gallant New-York officer during the war, and is one of the most popular Grand Army men in the city. The best friends of Treasurer Henry are unable to defend his course. His open violation of the law will cost him whatever chance he may have had for future preferment in the State.

GIRLS ON THEIR MUSCLE.

JULIA O'CONNOR BADLY BEATEN BY ANOTHER FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD MISS.

A strange case was brought before Justice Murray, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday. On Sunday it was reported at the East Twenty-second-street police station that Julia O'Connor, a fifteen-year-old girl, was critically ill at her home as the result of a beating received in a street fight with Maggie Miller, also fifteen years old. Julia lives at 614 East Sixteenth-street, and Maggie at 423 East Seventeenth-street. Ward Detective Wade investigated and found the injured girl's condition so serious that she was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where it was reported that she was suffering from an abscess in the back, which seemed to have been caused by the beating. The girls were arraigned in court to-day, and Julia O'Connor appeared with her head bandaged.

Maggie Miller was arrested and told her story of the fight to the court. She is a small, slightly-built girl, modest in appearance and does not look to be more than twelve years old. Her father and his wife, the girl's stepmother, both say she is an incorrigible, bad child; that she throws some of the blame for the present incident in her youthful career would indicate. In recounting her encounter with the O'Connor girl she said:

"On Tuesday evening, the 16th of last July, Julia O'Connor and I met on the block where I live and walked along together. She said to me:

"This is a tough block." I replied. "You couldn't live here. They would drive you out." She said: "No they wouldn't. I can lick any girl of my size in the Eighteenth Ward, and I can lick you."

"I did not want to fight and left her. The next evening we met on Avenue B. She had five other girls with her. She said to me:

"I have come to lick you."

"We started to fight. I had the best of it and knocked her down four or five times, when she ordered me to be separated.

Justice Murray committed her without bail to await the result of the O'Connor girl's injuries.

THE PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

The striking pressman of the *World* office reported last evening that the committee that had been appointed to ask Manager Turner to settle the difficulty with the men had called on that gentleman at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and were courteously received. No definite result was achieved, and another conference will be held. The officers of the strikers' union expect that a satisfactory settlement will be made by Thursday. The President of Pressmen's Union No. 9, who has been opposing the strike, said that no increase in wages would be one of the demands of the men, and that the *World* office will be withdrawn, and that evidence will be given to the Central Labor Union to prove that No. 9 was right in acting as it has done in this strike. President O'Brien of Newspaper Printers' Union No. 1—the strikers—said that No. 9 had only thirty-five members, and that its charter had been revoked by the International Typographical Union two years ago because it had refused to comply with certain orders.

STEVE BRODIE DISGUSTED.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Steve Brodie is a decidedly disgusted individual. To his great surprise he finds that the railroads won't run excursions to witness his death, and that the Niagara Falls hotel keepers won't guarantee him a percentage on the meals sold to those who might go there to see him and his rubber suit go over the Falls. So Steve isn't going. He won't to Niagara Falls to-day and endeavored to make arrangements for guarantees, and was so coldly received that the blood froze in his veins. Superintennent Welch of the Niagara Reservation even threatened to arrest him in case he tried such a trick. Brodie left tonight for Rochester, where he says he will go over Genesee Falls to-morrow. If he does, he will have to walk down, because there is usually not enough water to wet a cat tumbling over there at this season of the year.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Capt. James B. Alexandre, First Cavalry, has been granted leave of absence for ten days.

Capt. Harry L. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry, for seven days; First Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, one month's extension; Cadet Palmer E. Pierce, Military Academy, two months, and Second Lieut. William N. Tisdall, First Infantry, two months' extension of leave of absence.

Ensign W. B. Whittlesey has been detached from the Hydrographic Office, Sept. 20, and ordered to the Monocacy, per steamer of Sept. 28 from San Francisco.

The Enterprise has arrived at Plymouth, England, where she will await the arrival of the Dolphin from Gibraltar, when both will proceed to Ireland.

Walter Selwyn Crosley of Danbury, Conn., Fourth District, has been appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy.

Commander James H. Sands has been granted six months' extension of leave of absence.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—There was a fair degree of activity to-day in the Cattle market, and the feeling was firm. For common to fair grades not much more than steady figures were obtained, but the good to extra sorts readily commanded an advance of 5c.@10c. Of strictly choice Beeves there were comparatively few, and, as there was a sharp demand for that class, holders were in a position to close out promptly and at satisfactory prices. Shipping and dressed-beef sorts sold at $2 75@$4 80, though there was only here and there a drove that had the quality to bring them the latter rate, nor were many lots of se indifferent a quality that less than $3 had to be accepted. The average figures were $3 50@$4 50, fair to choice grades closing at that latter figure. Bulls and stags were in request, and the range of prices for range Cattle also was steady. Of the latter there were about 3,000 Texans and 1,500 Westerns. Sales of the former were in a limited way, ranging as to quality of the latter at $2 50@$3 90. The general market closed firm; quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 60@$4 70; choice Cattle, $4 25@$4 40; good shipping Steers, $3 90@$4 15; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 65; common to choice Bulls, $1 75@$2 75; good to choice Cows, $2 40@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 80@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3; Texas Steers, $2 50@$3; Texas Cows, $1 65@$2 15; Texas Bulls, $1 50@$2 10; Western range Steers, $3@$3 90; Western range Cows, $2 25@$2 75.

The Hog market was fairly active and firm, though it was uneven. Some sales failed to indicate any advance, while others booked 10c. higher than Saturday. Contrary to the usual order of things, grades showed rather more advance than did the choicer sorts. Packers and shippers both bought with some liberality, and it did not take long to empty the pens. Sales of heavy Hogs were at $3 85@$4, mixed at $3 75@$4, and light weights at $4@$4 50. There were signs of weakness at the close, but the morning's advance was not lost. Receipts were: Cattle, 10,000 head; Hogs, 8,000 head.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1889.

COFFEE—Unfavorable advices and rather more urgent offerings have led to a decline for the day of 10@15 points, with the close only barely steady.... There were 32,000 bags placed on options to-day, for which 11,250 bags December and March August options standing at the close at 14.95c.@14.95c.; September at 14.85c.@14.90c., October at 14.90c.@15c., November at 14.95c.@15.05c., December at 15.05c.@15.10c., and January at 15.10c.@15.15c.... Cables from Brazil again reported steadiness, with fair deliveries to the ports of notice, (to Rio Janeiro since our last, 19,000 bags, and Santos, 10,000 bags), and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 427,000 bags, against 218,000 bags a year ago, and purchases at Rio Janeiro last week for the United States at 27,000 bags and at Santos 44,000 bags, and stock at Santos 220,000 bags, and stock here of Brazil Coffee, 913,946 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 288,943 bags, and afloat for the United States, 153,000 bags, of which 78,000 bags from Santos.... Warehouse deliveries here last week, 45,824 bags, and at all distributing ports, 64,906 bags, against 90,418 bags in the preceding week and 45,561 bags in the corresponding week of last year.... And for prompt delivery, Coffee was in fair request on a steady to firm basis, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 18½@.... Sales embraced 600 bags Santos, (Peaberry,) and 1,400 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 2,719 bags Porto Cabello, mostly at 17½c.; 400 bags washed ds. at 19¼c., 1,111 bags washed Caracas on private terms, and 600 bags Lara at 17½c.

COTTON—A fair speculative movement was reported here, but the dominant feature was bearish, with depressed cables, increasing arrivals at the shipping ports, (notably at Galveston,) strong and injurious crop advices, and more urgent offering orders on near-by deliveries, (partly it was said from the long side of the deal, and with a view to unloading,) and prices on the August option—which suffered most—gave way heavily on the day's trading, while September and November held their own, and October lost 1 point—later deliveries gaining 1@2 points, partly on exchanging and shifting of contracts from early to later months.... Sales reported here were 91,100 bales—including 67,800 bales—August options closed at 10.62c.@10.64c.; September at 10.47c.@10.48c.; October at 10.14c.@10.15c.; November at 9.91c.@9.92c.; December at 9.91c.@9.92c.; January at 9.95c.@9.96c., and February to June within the range of 10.02c.@10.28c.... Deliveries to shipping ports more liberal, (since our last 7,455 bales,) and stock at the ports, 86,826 bales, (of which here 51,727 bales.).... And for prompt delivery, 368 bales sold to spinners and 219 bales to shippers at full prices—Middling standing at 11 1-16c.—and last week 1,920 bales to spinners and as much as 13,322 bales to shippers not previously made public.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A freer movement was again reported in WHEAT FLOUR for home use and shipment, (the latter in great part for the West Indies and South America, and mostly City Mills Extras, or equivalent grads of Western Winter Wheat Extras,) generally, at somewhat previous quotations, though with the sharp rally in Wheat, receivers and local millers, toward the close, talked rather more confidently.... Arrivals here since our last, 38 bbls., and at Minneapolis, Duluth, Hungary, and Ironmasia 160,000,000 bushels—one supplementary telegram estimating the aggregate decidency for Europe as reaching 222,000,000 bushels, for 15,000,000 bushels, and from Australia and South America 27,000,000 bushels. These reports and estimates were viewed as equal to the very worst of the earlier predictions, and by quickening speculative interest and stimulating covering purchases led to a rally of about 1½@2c. from the lowest points of the day, and an improvement of 4c.@5c. over Saturday. Considerable Western and Canadian orders have been received here for the day, on options, given as 3,216,000 bushels.... And for prompt delivery there was a prominent interior points, (for the day reaching 312,613 bushels,) due to Winter and 248,988 bushels to Spring Wheat points,)—and hence the August option left off at 64.70c., (range 64.70c.@65.20c.,) while Septeinber closed at 64½c., (range 64½c.@64¾c.,) October at 64½c., (range 63¾c.@64¾c.,) November at 66½c., (range 64½c.@66½c.,) December at 67¼c., (having ranged from 66 13-16c.@67¼c.,) subsequently pooled up to 67¾c.; January at 68¾c., and May, 1890, at 91¾c., (range 90¼c.@91¾c.).... And for prompt and near-by delivery Wheat was moderately active, but under free offerings, (mainly of ungraded

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE COLAH.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A POOR RELATION.
EDEN MUSEE—ESDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—PAOLA.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. Matinée.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

There are phases of political greed that it would be kindness to attribute to idiocy. Among these must be classed the attempt described in our Washington dispatches this morning to enlist the farmers' vote for the Republican Party by promising an import duty on hides. There has been no legislation on the subject of the tariff in the last quarter of a century that has been so fruitful of advantage to the entire community as the freeing of hides from such a duty. It has built up an enormous home industry; it has put those engaged in that industry beyond successful competition from any quarter of the globe; it has lessened the cost of living to every American citizen; it has given employment to thousands who could not have been profitably employed without it; in short, it has done for the country everything that the protective tariff pretends to do and does not. And now, to secure a possible increase of votes from misguided and deceived voters, the leaders of the Republican Party are holding out promises to undo all that has been done. We have no fear that they will be able to carry out their promises; the scheme is too senseless, and they probably know that it is. But what shall be said of their honesty and decency in making such promises?

The District Attorney of Stockton, Cal., appeared before the Justice of the Peace yesterday and moved for the dismissal of the warrant issued for the arrest of Justice FIELD on the application of SARAH ALTHEA HILL TERRY. As the motion was made by the prosecuting officer of the county, under instructions from the Attorney General of the State, it will, of course, put an end to the absurd proceeding against Justice FIELD, which could have had no purpose except to put him to annoyance. It seems very strange that a warrant of arrest should ever have been granted on any state of facts that could have been presented to the magistrate. We do not know what Mrs. TERRY swore to in the affidavit on which the warrant was granted, but the actual facts certainly afforded no justification for the arrest.

Where is FORAKER? We have been listening for his stern accents ever since a "rebel Brigadier" was nominated for Governor of Virginia. It cannot be that the fiery indignation of the Ohio hero will not be kindled by such an outrage. What are we coming to if a man who was not only a "rebel," but is still in favor of pensioning disabled "rebel" veterans, is to be allowed to take so conspicuous a part in the politics of a near State? The issues in Ohio are insignificant compared to this, and we are amazed that FORAKER is so long silent.

Some rather delicate questions are likely to arise in connection with the development of affairs in Hayti. Mr. DOUGLASS, the Minister to the republic, evidently does not feel at all confident that he will ever be sent to his post, and intimates that the opposition to him comes from capitalists having interests in Hayti, who want a business man in that place. It has been very freely stated that the money for HIPPOLYTE'S cause was furnished by enterprising Americans whom he is expected to favor when he gets himself thoroughly established. The affairs of the little negro State are not so extensive that any one of half-a-dozen American houses could not safely undertake to control them as an incidental venture in the course of regular business. But such ventures are likely to have unpleasant complications unless the Government officials are exceedingly cautious in their dealings. This Administration has especial need of caution, because the character of the gentleman at the head of the State Department is not an absolute guarantee against suspicion.

"Organized labor" in England seems to be organized and directed with as little regard to common sense as in this country. The first strike was that of the dock laborers, and about the merits of it we here know nothing. Then came the carmen, and then the iron workers to the number of 7,000. Now there is talk among the leaders of the strike "of compelling laborers in all the trades to quit work." They make the same ridiculous assumptions that have been made by "labor leaders" here. One of these assumptions is that the more extensive a strike is the stronger it is, the fact being just the reverse. The more men remain at work and use part of their wages to sustain the strikers the longer these can hold out and therefore the more chance they have of success. The second false assumption is that a man's labor is more necessary to the community than the wages of it are to himself, and this needs only to be stated to show its absurdity.

The ostentatious sacrifice of the German East African Company to British interests is quite in accordance with Prince BISMARCK'S diplomatic methods. Having made up his mind that the tacit sympathy of England with the triple alliance was worth obtaining, he has looked about for some peace offering to cousume on the altar of international friendship, and, unluckily for Dr. PETERS'S so-called Emin Bey Relief Expedition, that happens to be conveniently in the way. The Chancellor's newspaper organ has therefore proceeded to rebuke and frown upon the complaints made by Dr. PETERS against the British, and to warn him against trying to make new annexations in Africa. The express ground is that this might offend Great Britain, and hence, without regard to the merits of the case, the East African Company's ambitions must be curtailed. After this blunt declaration England cannot deny that she has received a token of friendly regard. In the same way Prince BISMARCK openly announced in the Reichstag that, without going into the right or wrong of the Balkan controversy, he certainly should sacrifice Bulgaria, if necessary, to keep on good terms with Russia, and his submission of the Carolines dispute to the Pope's arbitration rather than make an enemy of Spain is well remembered, not to speak of his voluntary restoration of MALIETOA in the Samoan controversy with our country. No statesman better understands the value of a liberal and showy concession of small points in order to make sure of greater ones.

IS IT A CONSPIRACY?

Some very curious facts are stated or implied in the columns of the New-York *Tribune* of yesterday, and they seem to us to demand attention in some quarters where at present indifference is shown. It is stated that there is going on "manipulation" in the local money market, "made to further the object of the speculative holders of Government bonds, with the idea that by raising a cry of distress the Treasury might be induced to pay 129 for some $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 of 4 per cents, of which some $15,000,000 were offered to the Treasury at 129 on one day in October, 1888." It is also stated that there are "two banks particularly engaged in aiding the scheme," and it is implied that one of these two was that "one of the largest of New-York's national banks" that "on Wednesday marked up its loans in the Street to 5 per cent. and took particular care to have it published that on Thursday they should mark the rate 6 per cent."

In another column the journal quoted declares that there is a theory that "the money scare is manufactured by a pool of bankers who are caught with $20,000,000 of Government bonds and are trying to force Secretary WINDOM to pay them high prices in order to 'relieve business.'" The *Tribune* adds: "The merit of this explanation is that such a pool does exist, and is using and magnifying events to the extent of its power in order to frighten the Secretary into submission." These are very serious charges. They are so explicit that they ought to be made much more so, because they leave open to suspicion banks and bankers that may be without blame, and impute very grave responsibility that ought to be definitely fixed. As to the nature of this responsibility, the *Tribune* says rather guardedly: "We do not say that it is not perfectly legitimate for speculative as well as investment holders of Government bonds to refuse to sell them, either to the Government or anybody else at figures other than they choose to accept. But the legitimacy ends when institutions holding a national charter *attempt to create distrust and distress* for the benefit of a particular clientage." And again: "If the money occupied in holding Government bonds for speculation could be squeezed out and compelled to serve the legitimate business of the country, there would be no trouble whatever."

It will be seen, first, that these charges are made against a "pool of bankers," and the existence of such a pool is distinctly asserted without qualification or reserve; and, second, that it is stated with equal distinctness that there are in this "pool" "two banks," and it is implied that one of them is "one of the largest of New-York's national banks." We submit that the *Tribune* ought not to allow this matter to rest here. It is its duty to tell, as it is the right of the public to know, which banks are engaged in this wholly unworthy "scheme," what bank is making its regular rates for loans subordinate to this "scheme," and exactly who are the bankers that have formed this "pool." There are national banks in this city whose managers are reputed to be on especially friendly terms with the Treasury, and some of whose officers are particularly emphatic supporters of the present Administration. Are they engaged in "compelling" the Secretary of the Treasury to serve their private interests at the expense of the public? There are banking houses in the city of which the managers are known to be in intimate relations with high officers of the Government. They are also reported to have large holdings of Government bonds. Are they in the "pool of bankers" that "does exist"? The situation of the Treasury is highly artificial. It is possible for the Government to do very much to make or mar the fortunes of speculators. Any one in the Government who is directly or indirectly connected with financial interests occupies a most delicate position, and is exposed to very damaging inferences. When an acknowledged organ of the Administration makes such statements as we have referred to, inferences of this sort are necessarily suggested. The only way to make sure who is not engaged in such operations as the *Tribune* describes is to make known the names of those who are so engaged.

TRYING TO USE THE LABOR VOTE.

The fact that the Central Labor Union has decided to go into politics in the State canvass may safely be taken as an indication that the politicians propose to make some use of the labor vote this year. In pursuance of the decision of the Union, its committee has issued a call for a convention, to be held at Clarendon Hall on the 23d of September. The call contains this declaration: "We do not think our interests are antagonistic to that of any man who is engaged in any honest occupation, and believe the term 'workingmen' includes all who do not subsist on the earnings of others." Now, there is sense in this, standing by itself, but it furnishes a reason why "independent political action" by an organization of workingmen is nonsense. Workingmen under this definition comprise at least nine-tenths of our voting population and constitute the bulk of both political parties. All they have to do is to exercise their power as citizens with intelligence and honesty and they can accomplish a good deal more for their interests through the regular parties than they can hope to accomplish through a separate political organization labeled "labor."

But the Central Labor Union includes only a minority of the workingmen of the city, and its determination to "take independent political action" was made by a small body of delegates, without consulting the unions which they are supposed to represent. It is simply a decision of the "leaders," who assume that they can do what they please with the "labor vote." Already their action has called forth protests from several unions, and it is evident that the rank and file are not in favor of the proposed independent action. This method of proceeding indicates either that there is already an understanding with the politicians for the use of the "labor" vote, or that so much of it as can be handled by the leaders is to be put up for bargains hereafter. The committee which put forth the call for a convention assumes that the Central Labor Union furnished a measure of its political power in the Henry George campaign three years ago, when it polled 68,000 votes for its ticket, and it bases representation in the convention upon that vote. But in 1886 the workingmen were really aroused and acted together with some sort of enthusiasm. The conditions are very different now, and the Henry George men have nothing to do with this movement. It is simply one of the ordinary Labor Party affairs exploited by a few "leaders" to be traded upon.

The committee declares that "the object in entering a political campaign this year is to place reliable men in nomination for legislative offices who will honestly endeavor to secure the enactment of the following measures: Ballot reform; repeal of the obnoxious clauses of the conspiracy laws; in favor of eight hours to constitute a day's work; discontinuance of the contract system on public works; abolition of the prison labor contract system; more efficient factory inspection laws; placing under State control all means of transportation and communication." It is perfectly obvious that ballot reform must be obtained through one of the regular political parties or not at all. There are no clauses of the conspiracy laws that are obnoxious to anybody who does not wish to interfere with the rights of others. The hours and terms of employment are properly a matter of private contract. The contract system for public work, properly conducted, is the most economical and efficient, and therefore the best for workingmen, who pay the taxes. The prison labor contract system is already abolished. The factory inspection laws are precisely what the workingmen have asked for, and if there is cause of complaint it is in their execution. If State control of railroads and telegraphs is desirable, which we do not think, it can be attained whenever the majority of the people demand it, and a separate labor vote will not help it.

What the real effect of labor nominations for legislative offices will be is plain enough. It will not result in the election of a single representative of labor, but will only divide the vote so as to change somewhat the chances of the other parties in the several districts. Now, if workingmen in a Democratic district are in favor of the election of the Republican candidate, the honest and effective way of promoting it is to vote for him. In short, the only decent way of trying to elect any man or to help any party is to vote directly for the man or the party and not try to undermine the opposition. When an organization goes into a campaign to draw off votes from one side for the benefit of the other it is in for a trade and nothing else. This is the way the "labor vote" is generally used, and it is evident that the leaders of the Central Labor Union are simply trying to hoodwink their followers, and are going to put up a separate ticket to draw together votes enough to trade with. There is a suspicion, which is natural, whether well founded or not, that TOM PLATT is engineering this labor movement in the hope of getting one or two more members of the Legislature from this city than he could otherwise secure. Whether this is the case or not, the only practical result would be to help him without doing the workingmen any good. Those among them who have intelligence and political honesty will not permit themselves to be used, but will vote, like self-respecting citizens, with the party of their choice, whichever it may be.

DISCIPLINING WAITERS.

The retired American shipmaster who has taken charge of a restaurant in this city apparently intends to transfer to the shore those austere notions and methods of discipline which he learned upon the seas. As all readers of newspapers know, he has had trouble with his waiters. It is a melancholy solace to the customers of restaurants who have grievances of their own with the waiters that the keepers of those places of refection are also depressed in their minds by the behavior of these servitors. Restaurants in New-York are divided into those in which it is and those in which it is not the custom to tip the waiter, the difference being indicated by the several practices of rendering the customer his account written in pencil on a piece of fair paper, and of presenting him with a celluloid disk setting forth the amount of his indebtedness in low relief. A great gulf divides the waiters in the two. In the first the customer has in his own hands, or in his own waistcoat pocket, the means of enforcing his own sense of the respect which is due him. He is himself charged with maintaining the discipline of the establishment. A scale of rewards, ranging from five cents upward, is set before him to apply, and one deadly and effective punishment, consisting of nothing at all. The lover of justice and of good things to eat, well served, has few moments more satisfying than those in which he takes from the rude or unaccomplished waiter his "addition," marches to the cashier, pays it, sweeps all the change ruthlessly into his pocket, helps himself to his own hat, and walks out of the place with the sweet consciousness of having saved money, expressed his vindictive feelings without loss of dignity, and rendered a service to society. The glance of the discomfited waiter, whether it express suppressed fury or abject entreaty, makes life worth living for the victim now become the tormentor. It would take a great deal of theorizing upon the degradation involved in tipping, and the incompatibility of the practice with the genius of American institutions, to induce a merely human American to forego this stern joy.

It is not often necessary to take this extreme course. The knowledge that the customer has it in his power to take it will hasten and subdue the waiter, though at heart a Communard or Nihilist, and constrain him into decent behavior. Where you pay to the waiter a bill made out in pencil, you are, as a rule, sure of civility and attention. Where, on the other hand, you cash in your checks the savagery of the waiter is unrestrained, his scorn for the queasy and peevish person who insists upon clean napkins is not disguised, and he serves food in a manner that suggests that he has a soul above waiting, and is qualifying himself for the more lucrative and glorious career of a baseball pitcher.

Whether these two widely different classes of waiters belong to the same "union" we are not informed. If they do, it is a sweetly solemn thought that the same unionist may be a grave and courteous waiter in places where tips prevail and a howling savage in places where they do not. It is not, however, impossible, for a guard on the Third-avenue elevated road, in explaining to a passenger the comparative disadvantages of the different lines of the Manhattan, and his preference, upon the whole, for that upon which he worked, observed, "You see, on Sixth-avenue they have to be polite." Perhaps the darker and more desperate spirits of the Waiters' Union voluntarily seek the restaurants where tips are not given, preferring a rude freedom to a gilded servitude. It is at any rate with a desperate crew that the retired shipmaster has to deal, and he proposes to deal with them in a spirit like their own. He recounts with pride how he once suppressed a mutiny on shipboard by putting the mutineers in irons, and intimates that a like fate may be in store for his insubordinate waiters.

Doubtless it would afford the guests of many a cheap restaurant a deep satisfaction to see the waiters who oppress them subjected to the heroic treatment by belaying pin, and their sympathy will go out to the indignant Capt. OULTON. A modification of the belaying pin policy is not infrequently adopted by the embattled farmer who advertises for city boarders, but it is upon his boarders and not upon his waitresses that he exercises it. It is almost a pity that the nautical method of disciplining waiters cannot be fairly tried. It would entertain the customers and might soften the hearts as well as the heads of the waiters. But the Captain's restaurant is not upon the high seas, being within easy walk of a police court, and it is to be feared that the law would be invoked before the mutineers had received anything like their deserts.

ROADS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

The League of American Wheelmen consists of over ten thousand men—and some ladies—whose chosen sport is "riding afoot" on the uncertain bicycle or tricycle. But although an organization of pleasure seekers, it has done one serious and useful public work. It has assembled, and will publish a little book on the art and science of making and maintaining roads in both city and country. It is not an unselfish work, of course, for the league seeks good roads for its members' pleasure. On the other hand, in this matter the league's interests are identical with those of the farmer or the drayman or the gentleman who speeds his roadster. With these classes united for reform, results should be shown not only in this city, where the topic is now uppermost, but wherever wheels are turned for either pleasure or profit.

The league begins its earnest assault upon supine acceptance of the present order—or disorder—of roads between cities, and in them, by showing just how bad matters are. Very possibly neither cartmen nor gentlemen will care for the elaborate table of figures which demonstrate the difference in traction between good and bad roads. But although the table itself is about as interesting as a page of logarithms, it is capable of translation into language which ought to be eloquent to every one who owns a horse or pushes a pedal. Suppose, for instance, a teamster has a loaded truck weighing 9,000 pounds, what is the exact difference to him between a good and a bad surface beneath his tires? Of course, a bad pavement is likely to lame his horses and break his axles and work general destruction in his outfit. But suppose none of these accidents—which often block the traffic of a neighborhood—happen, how much are horsemen damaged by bad roads? On a broken stone road out of repair it will take a pull of 643 pounds to move the 9,000-pound truck, while on the same road in good condition only 166.6 pounds traction is required. If comparison is made between a newly-repaired country road of the better sort and a good city pavement, the horses must pull 1,000 pounds to move the wagon weighing 9,000 in the country, while only 138.5 pounds traction is necessary on the pavement. Or the matter can be stated in another way: A medium horse working all day can pull about 125 pounds. Therefore, the load which one good horse can manage on a pavement requires nearly eight times that horse power on a poor country road. What wonder is it that the cartman is bothered to find his horses and earn his wages. He escapes the taxes which would give good roads, it is true, but at what a cost? Not to mention wear and tear of horses and wagons, there is a steady charge upon him, and through him upon his customers, to maintain unnecessary horses to drag burdens through holes which should be filled and over soil which should be hardened.

Having thus taken the measure of the nuisance, the league little book proceeds to show how unnecessary the nuisance is. The fact is, good roads are actually cheaper than bad, and that, too, in both city and country. In other words, because of ignorance of the simple art of roadmaking, and because of the foolish economy which saves a penny today at the cost of paying two to-morrow, the community actually pays a premium for the sake of using bad roads. The explanation of the mystery is the ease of repairing good roads and the cost of maintaining bad ones. It is unnecessary to quote the proof of this as experienced in German practice, but a passage may be taken from Gov. CLAFLIN'S inaugural message, for it is equally applicable to New-York: "Massachusetts needs much better roads than she now has, and, reckoning for a period of fifty years, she can have these good roads and have them kept in order at a less cost than that of keeping up the present poor ones for the same time."

Looking through this little treatise, it is singular to learn how simple it is to make a good road. And only a little effort of memory is necessary to add how and why matters are so bad. Sheer jobbery, of course, explains the mystery for the city. There is "big money" in tar poultice, which evaporates and deteriorates in the sun and air, whereas there is only fair profit in laying honestly that singular natural substance, asphalt. In the "lake" from which it has been dug it has lain for centuries, so that the weather has done its worst and utmost already, and it is so admirably adapted to its uses that while it will support a wagon, yet, like a sort of rubber stone, it will of its motion in time fill up a pit dug in it. Paris began its use in 1854, London followed in 1869, and Berlin in 1880, and altogether there are in Europe 1,500,000 yards of it. The job of the Shepard ring checked its use in the United States, but Buffalo is bravely leading the way with an honest pavement, and soon New-York will have its share of comfort in what all authorities agree is the best pavement for those who can afford it. The explanation of our bad country roads lies equally on the surface. The European system of roads was perfect generations before the railways were dreamed of; but in America the iron horse made his way across a nearly roadless prairie, and where the railway went the country roads were proportionately neglected. So it costs more to get grain to the railway than thence to the seaboard, and the richest nation in the world has roads inferior to the heathen countries of Asia and Northern Africa. It is a marvel that a locomotive can pull a ton for a minute fraction of a cent a mile. But it is a reproach that two American horses—and there are none better—should be required to do the work of one English horse and to do it more slowly. From this reproach the handbook of the League of American Wheelmen shows an easy and economical exit.

TO FORM A COAL TRUST.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—A combination of Eastern capitalists has been formed to purchase all the coal property along the Monongahela River and control the river coal business. There is scarcely a doubt that the deal will go through. Several quiet meetings of the heavy operators have been held lately, and some of the largest concerns have placed prices on their plants. It has been decided that it will require $13,000,000 to swing the deal, including the aggregate of stock the sellers are willing to take.

The heaviest firm who have given options are Walton & Co., Brown's Sons, Thomas Fawcett & Sons, John A. Wood & Co., Grand Lake Company, Horner & Roberts, George Lyle & Sons, and Sneathen & Wilson.

"Yes, it is true that we have named our figures for all our property," said Capt. Samuel Brown to-day, "and it now remains for the buyers to send on their engineers and experts to make their estimates. As I understand it, every heavy operator has named his figures. Those who don't care to take stock in the new company will be bought out root and branch. The purchase of the property of each concern includes all coal franchises, landings, steamboats, barges, good-will, &c."

It is estimated that the combination will save $250,000 per year in the expenses of shipping and mining coal. William P. Shinn of New-York, it is said, is to be the President of the new company with headquarters in New-York. In Pittsburg there will be a coal man who will have charge of the practical end of the business. There will probably be a General Manager, a General Superintendent, and District Superintendents working under the control of the General Superintendent.

THE GRACE CONTRACT IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 26, via Galveston.—After three weeks of calm discussion the committee has reported favorably upon the Grace bondholders contract and recommend that the Senate accept the same, with the slight modifications made in the Chamber of Deputies, which principally refer to the greater extension of railways.

ART NOTES.

The *Scottish Art Review* of Glasgow, which has reached its first volume, has some slashing criticism from Prof. Caird, in which he denies the vital spirit of art to much of the work of Messrs. Luke Fildes and Hubert Herkomer, calls Sherard Poynter and Linton "learned inability," accuses Faed and Philip Morris of cheap sentimentality, Brett of hideously unreal realism, and MacWhirter and Murray of meretricious prettiness. Prof. Caird had better make up his mind to stay in Scotland, though even there he has said enough to have a feud sworn against him.

In criticising the coldness of aspect in the façades of Sydney, New South Wales, a journal of that enterprising city uses a word in exactly the opposite sense which it carries in most parts of the United States. Here we would consider "homeliness" the opposite of "handsomeness." "No outline, no strength in form and imposing freedom of style will ever overcome bad color. The handsomest, homeliest buildings in the city are of brownstone." To Americans "homeliness" means ugliness; we should express what the Australian means by most homeliness.

The grave of a rich Goth has been found at Apahida, in Transylvania, the ancient Dacia. His name appears to have been Omharus, as that is found on a large gold seal ring bearing a head surmounted by a cross. Supposing the cross Christian, the date is probably between A. D. 245 and 325. Four vases in silver, with dancing fawns in relief, a gold cross, a massive gold armlet, golden clasps, and pins were found with the bones. There were traces of a wooden coffin.

The Australian correspondent of a Boston weekly devoted to architecture says there is a boom in building at Sydney just now, but complains of the monotony of color occasioned by the use of cement. "Cemented fronts lend a depressing grayness to our streets, and cemented whitewashed houses spread like a white leprosy over city and suburbs and struggle far on into the country."

M. Barbédienne, the famous bronze founder of Paris, exhibits a clock valued at $70,000. It is a bell tower of the richest Italian style, made of chiseled copper, adorned with mosaics and palatings, with columns and panels of red marble, and with statuettes in niches modeled by the sculptors Endes and Noël. It stands about twelve feet high.

The statue of Nathan Hale, for City Hall Park, will probably be modeled by Frederick MacMonnies, a New-York sculptor, who first studied under St. Gaudens and then went to the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The committee appointed by the Sons of the Revolution to choose a sculptor have asked him to submit a sketch.

Sir Charles Newton, K. C. B. and archæologist, who has been successively British Consul at Mitylene and Rome, has received the Royal Gold Medal from Queen Victoria. According to the *American Architect* this medal has hitherto gone to some distinguished architect or man of science.

The September *St. Nicholas* has a portrait of Dante's love, Beatrice Portineri, from the picture in Florence, together with the famous Giotto portrait of Dante, and a view of Civitelli's statue of Dante as a little boy.

Excavations have been commenced in Arcadia on the site of a very ancient town near Megalopolis called Lycosoura, which history says was built by the Pelasgians, so called, the most ancient people of Greece.

During the two days on which the "Angelus" was shown at the galleries of Georges Petit the sum of $509 was made for the victims of a disaster and $400 for Mme. Millet, the artist's widow.

TERSE, TRIVIAL, AND TRANSIENT.

Feminine Logic on the Grand Stand.—Julia (after a careful study of one inning of her first game of ball)—What is that man in the centre? George—He is the pitcher. Julia—And the man he throws to? George—He is the catcher. Julia—Well, I thought the pitcher and catcher both belonged to the same club. George—So they do. Julia—Then why doesn't the pitcher wait the oetcher to catch the ball. George—He does want him to catch it. Julia—What makes him throw it so hard, then?—*Life.*

A gentleman who knew John A. Logan in Southern Illinois before the war tells us that on a certain occasion young Logan found it necessary to doubt the word of a man, and told him so without any circumlocution. "Don't you call me a liar, Sir," said the man excitedly; "I have a reputation to maintain, and I mean to maintain it, Sir." "I know it," said Logan, "and you are maintaining it every time you tell a lie."—*Alta Californian.*

Baxter—Is Slowgo boarding at your hotel now? Bixby—No; and, say, I feel awfully sorry for that fellow. He can't get a boarding place to suit him. Baxter—What's the matter? Is he too particular? Bixby—No; it's not that, but you know he stutters dreadfully. Baxter—What's that got to do with it? Bixby—Why, he stutters so that at meal times by the time he can tell the waiter what he wants everything has got cold.—*America.*

The reporters of the New-Orleans papers are trying to make the impression that public sentiment in Mississippi has turned in Prize-fighter Sullivan's favor. These reporters should not take the expressions of a lot of loafers around railroad depots for public sentiment. When they make such statements they know but little of the public sentiment, or are grossly misrepresenting it.—*Winston (Miss.) Signal.*

It was little Dot's first visit to a farm, and she went with her aunt to see how the pigs were fed. The little one gazed in astonishment at the young porkers for a moment, and then, placing her hand on her curly hair, she said reflectively: "Auntie?" "Yes, dear." "Does 'oo put all the piggies' tails in ourls papers?"—*Toronto Truth.*

A Trifling Defect.—Miss Flyrte—So that's Mr. De Molay, is it? Why, he isn't so homely as I thought he was, after all. Miss Pert—Oh, no; Mr. De Molay isn't altogether bad-looking. He'd be quite handsome, in fact, if it weren't for his face.—*Somerville Journal.*

Lady (at fashionable ball)—Colonel, I have heard great stories of your bravery on fields of battle. And there is Mr. Enwright, too. I'm sure he is not afraid of powder either. Colonel (very outspoken)—No; that he isn't, or he wouldn't be here to-night.—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Husband—Your sister Jennie has run away and got married—eloped. Wife (faintly)—What was she married in? Husband—Silk. Wife (relieved)—Then she didn't disgrace the family after all. Whom did she marry?—*Toronto Truth.*

One grade meaner than the man who never gives up his seat to a lady in the horse car is the fellow who punches the small boy across the aisle and tells him to stand up and let the lady sit down.—*Somerville Journal.*

A New-York court has decided that the Dutch never had any title to Manhattan Island. Next thing, perhaps, we shall have a decision from the same source that the Dutch never owned Holland.—*Ohio State Journal.*

'Tis now that the hammock breaks down with a thud,
And lands both the youth and the girl in the mud.—*Merchants' Traveller.*

HIS TRUST BETRAYED.

Albert McMillan, aged 34, the trusted bookkeeper of the Cady & Nelson Company, Limited, tailors, at 226 Fifth-avenue, gathered up last week what cash he could lay his hands upon in the store and fled. Investigation shows that he had previously raised two checks drawn to his order by the firm and pocketed over $1,200 of his employers' money. Their total loss by his dishonesty amounts to about $2,200. The matter has been placed in Inspector Byrnes's hands, and yesterday a warrant was issued for McMillan's arrest on a charge of forgery but his whereabouts are not known at present.

McMillan's case presents some very unusual features. He has turned thief, well knowing that he had scarcely six months to live, and has literally gone off with the money to die. His motive is supposed to be partly a desire to obtain the means to enable him to test the last expedient of a change of climate, but partly—chiefly perhaps, judging from his recent utterances—a desperate resolve to avenge himself for not having had as "good a time as others who had taken their chances of a good time."

McMillan had been in the employ of the Cady & Nelson Company for two years. Before that he had served the firm of James W. Bell & Son, tailors, at 172 Fifth-avenue. He had no bad habits and scarcely any associates out of business hours, a fact which has made it unusually difficult to trace his movements since. All Summer McMillan had suffered from symptoms which were recently declared to be evidence of a quick consumption. He was told that he had not over six months to live. Since he learned his fate he has been downcast and moody.

The firm has very few cash customers; but last Thursday one came in and paid in bills $500. With the rest of the cash on hand, the money drawer contained that night about $700. Friday morning McMillan did not come to the store. The cash was gone.

An examination of his accounts then revealed the fact that he had within three or four days raised two checks drawn to his order by the firm, one from $75 to $750 and the other from $85 to $350. He had cashed them both at the Madison-Square Bank. No trace of him have since been found.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

Mr. Sol Smith Russell began a short engagement at Daly's Theatre last evening with a new play, said to have been written for him by Mr. E. E. Kidder. It seems odd that a same man should not only write so bad a play, but also find another man, presumably sane, willing to risk money in producing it. Yet Mr. Russell's engagement may be said to have opened well, for in the first act of Mr. Kidder's incomprehensible piece he made a decided hit. The cordial applause of an audience when the "profession" was very largely represented brought him to the footlights at the close of the act, and he improved the occasion by making a speech, a proceeding which seemed a trifle odd so early in the evening, but Mr. Russell was wiser than his hearers. He knew what was coming, and grasped the earliest opportunity to make his speech.

The play is called "A Poor Relation," and Mr. Russell's character is Noah Vale, a mild-mannered, tender-hearted poor man, with mobile features and tattered garments. In the first act Noah, accompanied by two children—homeless waifs for whom he cares—appears at the residence of Mr. Faye, a wealthy manufacturer with a villainous partner, to sell an invention which will enable six men to do the work of a thousand. There are some exceedingly clever bits of dialogue in this division of the play, and although the text would have been better for some eliminations, there was promise of good entertainment during the evening. The play seemed then to belong to the borderland between comedy and burlesque; no strong illusion was created by the theft of the plans of the invention by the villainous partner, or by the wicked stepmother when she charged the gentle heroine with the theft. But Mr. Russell's exposition of his eccentric character was followed with delight. He delivered quaintly many quiet speeches, and, with characteristic play of his mobile features, emphasized the odd situations in which he was placed. The struggle of his pride with his hunger was very delicately expressed, and there was a gentle hint of pathos in his acting that increased its charm.

But in Act II., which began well enough, with its exposition of Noah's generosity and good humor under the stress of the bitterest poverty, both Noah and the play went to pieces. Into the attic of Noah all sorts and conditions of men and women come and went and talked platitudes and plotted without provocation. The heroine, a wealthy girl, who had seen the interesting mendicant twice before in her life, came to ask him if he really thought she ought to marry her father's partner. The plot was thickened by the introduction of a pale woman in black, just out of the hospital, who seemed to have the gift of second sight, and exploited the results thereof in brave tuneless tones. Noah and his children sank into an unobserved obscurity from which they did not emerge again during the evening. They were on the stage, to be sure, but the fog of Mr. Kidder's mind enveloped them. Mr. Kidder, with Mr. Russell's help, got Noah through the first act well enough; but, alas! Noah turned out to be Mr. Kidder's Mercutio and he had no Romeo and Juliet to carry forward his play. It all ended in a muddle of silliness.

Mr. Russell's playing after the first act was not distinguished by any noticeable qualities. In Act III., where Noah is prosperous and wears good clothes, it was positively bad. What little he had to do he did in the careless, half-ashamed manner of a "variety" performer out of his element. This same failing has been noticed in Mr. Russell's work hitherto, since he has been on the dramatic stage. He does not seem to have got far enough away from his old calling as an "entertainer" on the platform to carry a long part consistently and with such variety of expression to make it continuously interesting. But it must be said in his behalf that Mr. Kidder's play is bad enough to discourage any comedian.

Miss Grace Filkins, Mr. Alfred Hudson, Mr. Charles Kent, and a comely young woman with the extraordinary name of Merri Osburn wasted careful, conscientious work upon very poor material. A cunning little girl, Hazel Chappel, was also on view most of the evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Paola" is the name of a new comic operetta, of which the book is by Harry Paulton and Mostyn Tedde, and the music by Jakobowski. It was produced for the first time in this city at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last evening. There was a large and friendly audience and the customary amount of applause. The new operetta travesties the horrors of the Corsican vendetta by placing the murderous obligation upon a coward. There is considerable humor in the book, and at times the dialogue is really witty. But as a whole the work is much too long and too slow in action. It lacks that briskness of movement and variety of incident without which comic operettas have little chance of finding general favor.

The music has some pleasing numbers, but the best are rather labored imitations of Sullivan. Indeed, the book, too, imitates the Gilbert and Sullivan works. A chorus of poor relations in the second act is the most successful effort in this direction. While it is quite true that an imitative work cannot claim high praise, it is equally true that a thoroughly good imitation of Gilbert and Sullivan, such as "Billee Taylor," might deserve some commendation and meet with much popular success. "Paola" is not an imitation throughout, but it must be admitted that its most brilliant moments are but reflections of greater works.

The company engaged in the performance of the operetta is fairly good. Mr. Harry Paulton, one of the authors, appears in the low-comedy part, which he has furnished with nearly all the good lines in the book. Miss Leonore Snyder was the Paola. She is a nov

MANY SITES SUGGESTED

THE TASK OF SELECTING A PLACE FOR THE FAIR.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE COMMITTEE ON SITE—TOURS OF INSPECTION TO BE MADE.

If the other committees of the World's Fair move as lively as that on site and buildings the preliminary work of the proposed great exposition will speedily be accomplished. The executive branch of that body held its first meeting yesterday afternoon in the committee rooms in THE TIMES Building, and the only absentee was Mr. Flower, who was out of the city on business. The members present were Charles A. Dana, Chairman; John Foord, Secretary; ex-Mayor Grace, Henry R. Towne, Isidor Straus, Samuel Gompers, C. F. Chandler, and John H. Starin.

On motion of Mr. Towne it was resolved that Central Park, as a site for the fair, be excluded from immediate consideration.

It was also decided to lay aside, for the present at least, all suggestions in regard to sites not on or near Manhattan Island, and to divide the water front and inland site propositions into two groups for separate consideration. Accordingly the Secretary was requested to organize two excursions for a personal inspection by the committee of all the sites deemed worthy of examination. The first trip will be on the water, starting from the foot of East Thirty-second-street at 12 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Starin agreed to supply the steamer. As Randall's, Blackwell's, and Ward's Islands have been suggested for consideration, the committee decided to invite the Presidents of the Board of Charities and Correction and the Board of Emigration to join the excursion party. The trip will be continued up to Pelham Bay Park and other available water-front plots. The second excursion was fixed for Thursday, but the hour and place were left open. The New-York Central Railroad Company has offered a special car for the use of the committee on its inland trip, which will probably be largely devoted to the annexed district. Whatever conclusions the committee reach will be reported to the main committee for approval or rejection.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Jones for giving the committee free headquarters in THE TIMES Building. While the committee was in session Mr. Erastus Wiman called to recommend certain sites on Staten Island. The committee thanked him for his interest and promised to give his suggestions consideration.

The committee spent considerable time in looking over the scores of suggestions as to sites. The work of sorting was not an easy task, but the sifting process resulted in a list something to this effect:

By Edward Kennay and others—Randall's, Blackwell's, and Ward's Islands.

By J. Romaine Brown—Lands bounded by St. Mary's Park, St. Ann's-avenue, Long Island Sound, and the Harlem River.

By John W. O'Shaughnessy—Lands adjoining and estates of Charles Decosion and Philip Sater, both deceased, one-quarter mile from Oak Point.

By William G. Rule and others—From Oak Point to Spofford's Point on the Sound.

By H. D. Klinker—From One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to One Hundred and Forty-second-street, fronting on the Sound or upon the East River.

By Charles E. Hunnobreys and others—Inwood, King's Bridge, Fort George and vicinity.

By John J. Kavanagh and others—Fort Morris.

By Charles Miles, Jr., and others—Riverside Park.

By Richard H. Allen and others—Pelham Bay Park.

By G. F. Wellman's—St. Ann's-avenue to Morrie Beach, East River.

By A. Dale and others—From Leggett's Creek to Clason Point, on the Sound.

By Julius Von Himerbein—The northern part of Long Island City, opposite Ward's Island.

By Col. Charles L. Norton—New-York Harbor, west and south of Liberty Island.

By T. J. Robarts—The west side river front from and including Riverside Park and Washington Heights.

By John D. Crimmins and others—Fleetwood Park, Cedar Park, and vicinity.

By L. G. Meyers and others—Van Cortlandt Park.

By Z. Smith—Morningside Park.

By George W. Dean and others—Crotona and Bronx Parks.

By G. P. H. McVay—Lands near Cazenovia.

Among the new suggestions that reached the committee was that of Col. Norton. It had the merit of novelty, and coming from the source it did will receive careful attention. Col. Norton wrote to Secretary Foord as follows:

I have the hooor to call the attention of your committee to e site which affords exceptional facilities for a World's Fair. I assume that important considerations in the selection of such a site are the following:

I. Originality and novelty of design.

II. Reasonable economy of expenditures.

III. Facilities for transportation in connection with existing lines.

IV. Simplicity of administration and avoidance of adjacent nuisances.

In view of these considerations, I suggest that portion of New-York Harbor lying to the westward and southward of Liberty Island. This shallow tract of water is, roughly speaking, two miles wide by three miles long, in the shape of a somewhat irregular parallelogram. It is quite unavailable for general navigation, having a depth of from four to eight feet at mean low water, but is readily adaptable to the special function of exhibition buildings and for buildings suitable for a great industrial exhibition.

The site is under the joint jurisdiction of the United States and the State of New-York, and the right to use it for exhibition purposes can no doubt be secured practically free of cost.

No private or personal interest can attach to the selection of this site, for no dwellings are now made of the tract, and few vested rights will be affected. The adjacent shores are in the main the property of large railroad corporations.

The exact location of the various buildings can only be determined by actual survey, and the subjoined map is intended merely for illustration. The detailed plans for buildings will of course be left to competent architects, but it may be respectfully suggested that there are obvious advantages in the radial or star shape, as indicated on the map. This general plan would permit free ventilation and sunshine on both sides of every building. A central pavilion with a lofty observatory and a powerful electric light would be an admirable feature, and such a pavilion would afford ample space and central location for administrative offices and other general purposes.

From this centre buildings of any dimensions may radiate to as many different directions as may seem best. These radial spaces would naturally be connected by ornamental bridges.

The ends of the piers may be adapted for steamboat landings, and those of them which abut upon the ship channel may readily be made available for the discharge of freight from the largest of sea-going vessels at a minimum of risk and expense.

To recapitulate:

1. The plan is distinctly novel and original.

2. No local or individual interests are favored to the prejudice of the public convenience.

3. The cost will be practically nothing.

4. No grading or preparation of site is necessary.

5. Preparatory work will not be affected by frost or snow.

6. All materials, whether for building or for exhibition, can be delivered within a few feet of their destination without repeated handling.

7. The adjacent shores are convenient to the great railroads, with which connection can readily be made.

8. The bulk of population is more easily within reach of this location than of any other. This applies equally to New-York and its neighboring cities, and to the country at large, all the great trunk lines converging within easy reach.

9. Administrative machinery would be reduced to simplest terms owing to the compactness and regularity of the whole structure.

10. Drainage is perfectly provided by nature.

11. Danger from fire is reduced to a minimum.

12. There are great possibilities for admirable and unique architectural effects.

13. The space available is practically unlimited.

14. Agricultural and live stock exhibits, military encampments and the like, can be located on the shore near at hand, but separated by water from too close proximity.

15. There are unprecedented facilities for marine exhibits, aquaria, regattas, naval reviews, &c.

16. Inward and outward bound vessels pass close to the site.

17. Heat, dust, and the unavoidable discomforts of a land site will be wholly avoided.

18. The police force required will be comparatively small.

19. The daily rush to and from the exhibition will naturally distribute itself over many different routes.

20. Railway lines can be carried on piles from the Jersey shore, and the lines of transit from New-York, Brooklyn, and any part of Headjacent shores will be from ten to twenty minutes.

A United States Coast Survey map was appended to the communication showing the proposed site and connections marked with red ink.

Mr. Crimmins, in a long communication, pointed out the advantages of Fleetwood Park, Cedar Park, and the Astor and Morris estates, comprising about two hundred and fifty acres, with a mile or more frontage on Harlem River and Cromwell Creek. The property can be obtained without much delay. Preparations for the erection of buildings would be inexpensive. The site is economical to reach and convenient from city residences and hotels by ample railroad facilities.

Mr. Roberts, in a printed communication, confined his argument to the proposition that the fair should be held on Manhattan Island.

The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow noon at the boat for their first voyage of discovery.

THE MAYOR'S MAIL.

Mayor Grant continues to receive large batches of correspondence daily relating to the World's Fair project and testifying to the lively interest felt by people in all parts of the country in the project.

James Monroe of 67 Prince-street, Brooklyn, and J. F. Cameron of 238 West Forty-third-street sebmit financial plans which will be referred to the Finance Committee. On the question of site, "A Londoner" thinks that the only place for a site for the World's Fair is "the garden spot of Eden," that section of New-York City lying north of Harlem River, and commonly called the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. J. Wann of 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street suggests that each State of the Union build a large hall in which to display its various manufactures, minerals, and other resources. Charles J. Murphy [illegible] of the American Indian corn [illegible]

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

SOME SHARP PLAY BETWEEN THE CONTESTANTS YESTERDAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Play began this morning in the semi-finals in the tennis tournament. The weather was cold and the wind blew hard across the courts. The first match of the morning was between W. P. Knapp and Z. A. Shaw, Jr. It was won by Shaw, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. The other match of the semi-finals was between E. G. Meers and O. S. Campbell. Meers had up to this time met M. R. Wright and F. S. Mansfield, neither of whom had compelled him to work hard, while Campbell has defeated two strong players—J. S. Clark and Howard Taylor, the latter of whom was supposed to be the strongest man in the tournament.

Campbell lost the first game. The second was a vantage, and Meers won by good drives at the base line and good net work. Campbell took the third by a game love by good service. Meers won the fourth by a number of lucky drives just over the net. Meers scored but 15 in the fifth, Campbell serving in good style. Meers drove the ball hard, and Campbell could make only 30 in the sixth. Campbell had hard luck in the seventh.

In the eighth Campbell won the game by his favorite stroke from the net. Campbell also won the ninth. Then he won the tenth by fine drives across the court. The eleventh was a vantage game, and Campbell lost by drives out of court on account of his opponent's hard returns. Then Meers braced and won the twelfth by a vantage game, giving him the set, 7—5. Campbell won the first game of the second set with Meers at 30. The second was won by Meers. Campbell won the third by pretty placing. Meers made only 30 in the fourth, and Campbell won by good placing.

The fifth was a vantage game, and Meers's drives all out of court and Campbell's placing made the score 4—1, with Campbell leading. Campbell worked his little stroke again, and Meers was able to score only 15. Campbell then served hard and took the seventh game and the set, 6—1.

With the above two sets all, Campbell won the first game of the fifth set by pretty cross-court drives. The third Campbell won by fine drives across the court after Meers had scored 30. Meers in the fourth sent back the balls with such force that Campbell was unable to return them at all. Campbell won the fifth by good placing down the side line while playing at the net. The sixth Campbell lost by hard luck, scoring only 30. Meers lost the seventh through fine placing by Campbell. Then Meers was unable to return the pretty serving of Campbell, and the game, set, and match were Campbell's, the score of the last set being 6—2.

In the consolation matches Fielding beat R. C. Sands, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

This afternoon the second prize in the Southampton tournament was played off, having been postponed by agreement. R. F. Huntington won, defeating Dean Miller, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

The first of the professional matches arranged by H. A. Dixon of Boston will be played at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning between Thomas Pettit of the Casino and George Kerr, the noted Irish professional.

The finals in the all-comers' match of the tournament are to be played to-morrow, and on Wednesday Slocum, the defender of the championship cup, will play the winner of the all-comers' tournament—either Q. A. Shaw, Jr., or C. G. Sands, 2d.

Meers won the third set, 7—5. Campbell won the fourth set, 6—4.

HOW THE "TRUSTS" WORK.

AN ANIMATED DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT AT CHAUTAUQUA.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. J., Aug. 26.—The debate between Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. George Gunton of New-York on "Trusts," this morning, was sharp. The debaters made four speeches alternately.

Dr. Gladden believed the centralization of capital a good thing on the whole, but objected to its tendency to eliminate individual independence. It is the purpose of the trust to oppress competition, wholesome or unwholesome. The cheapening of commodities by trusts is greatly exaggerated. The price of crude oil was $9 43 per barrel and in 1887 $1 59. Refined oil dropped from $28 87 to $6 72. It should have dropped to $4 01 to keep the proportion. Thus the Standard Oil Company has pocketed the profits of $27,000,000. The Cotton and Sugar Trusts and proposed Salt Trust show that the purpose of trusts is to control the output of the whole business every time, and to subject the people to such taxation as they may be brought to bear.

Dr. Gladden says that the price of refined oil has not declined in the same proportion as crude oil," began Dr. Gunton. "The test of proportions is a trick of the trade. Probably Dr. Gladden intended to be fair, but I say he made those figures in the darkness. Is it fair to reduce 1 cent on crude oil and expect 5 cents reduction on refined? When you compare proportions you must take the basis into account. Here are the facts: In 1880 crude oil was $2 31, and to-day it is $2 45, a quarter of a cent dearer on a gallon. To-day refined oil is 2 cents dearer than in 1880. Is not that becomes of Dr. Gladden's arithmetic? Can you figure $27,000,000 out of nothing? I have studied every trust, and I invariably find they have cheapened commodities. Without competition the Standard Oil Company had reduced refined oil 2 cents by its superior methods. If you keep the underpaid man in business you keep him as a pauper. You put a premium on incompetency."

In his reply Dr. Gladden said: "I want to ask one question. How many paupers can we afford in America for the sake of saving one or two cents cheaper? I can't go in a few minutes into this question of figures, but I stand by them. The price of refined oil should have declined proportionally even less than crude, because of lessened cost of transportation." Dr. Gladden defended at some length that the eighteen months the Standard Oil Company had robbed the public of $10,000,000 through unfair rebates in transportation, &c.

WHY HE SLIGHTED AUGUSTA.

GEN. SHERMAN EXPLAINS THE STRATEGY OF HIS MARCH TO THE SEA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—The question "Why didn't Gen. Sherman come to Augusta instead of going to Savannah?" when he made his great march through Georgia has been so often asked and commented upon, and without satisfactory solution, that Mr. P. A. Stovall, editor of the *Chronicle*, recently wrote Gen. Sherman on the subject, and now prints the General's reply as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: I am just back from a visit to my daughter, who resides at Rosemont, near Philadelphia, and find your letter of the 18th. The "march to the sea" from Atlanta was resolved on after Hood had got well on his way to Nashville. I then detached to Gen. Thomas a force sufficient to whip Hood, which he in December, 1864, very handsomely and conclusively did. Still I had left a very respectable army, and resolved to join Grant at Richmond. The distance was 1,000 miles, and prudence dictated a base at Savannah or Port Royal. Our enemy had garrisons at Macon and Augusta. I figured on both and passed between to Savannah. Then, swing northward, the same problem presented itself in Augusta and Charleston. I figured on both, but passed between. I did not want to drive out their garrisons ahead of me at the crossings of the Santee, Catawba, Yadkin, Cape Fear, &c.

The moment I passed Columbia the factories, powder mills, and the old staff accumulated at Augusta were lost to the only two Confederate armies left—Lee's and Hood's. So if you have a military mind you will see I made a better use of Augusta than if I had captured it with all its stores, for which I had no use. I need Augusta twice as a buffer: its garrison was just where it helped me. If the people of Augusta think I slighted them in the Winter of 1864-5 by reason of personal friendship formed in 1844, they are mistaken; or if they think I made a mistake in strategy let them say so, and, with the President's consent, I think I can send a detachment of 100,000 or so of "Sherman's bummers" and their descendants who will finish up the job without charging Uncle Sam a cent.

The truth is, these incidents come back to me in a humorous vein. Of course the civil war should have ended with Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Every sane man could see that. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were the only ones who could see there could be but one result. The leaders of the South took good care not to "die in the last ditch," and left brave men like Wade Adams, Pat Cleburne, &c., to do that. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN

CROWDS AT THE MEETINGS.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Though thousands of Summer guests left the Grove to-day to return to their city homes the attendance at the almost continuous meetings on the camp ground was not materially decreased. This was the seventh day of the great camp meeting and religious interest has been at fever heat all day. The meetings held at early dawn called out their full quota of worshippers, many of the departing sojourners of the Summer taking occasion to attend one of these meetings before taking trains for the city.

The great temple was crowded at 9 o'clock when the young people's meeting was opened by Evangelist C. H. Yatman. Prof. Locke of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and the Rev. Ross Taylor delivered interesting addresses on the theme of the day—that of mission work. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlen, President of Pennington Seminary. In the afternoon the Rev. A. B. Richardsen, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden, N. J., preached.

The great assembly which gathered in the Auditorium in the evening was addressed by the Rev. W. F. George of Annandale, N. J. At the conclusion of the evening session a very successful revival meeting was conducted by the Rev. J. R. Westwood of Camden and several conversions were effected.

BOND OFFERINGS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The bond offerings accepted at the Treasury Department to-day were as follows: Four per cent. registered, $50,000 at 128; $200,000 at 128; $1,978,300 at 128; $780 at 128. Four and a half per cent registered, $100,000 at 106.

THE GIANTS WIN EASILY

THEY DEFEAT THE SENATORS ELEVEN TO ONE.

A ONE-SIDED GAME MARKED BY GOOD WORK ON THE PART OF THE CHAMPIONS—OTHER CONTESTS.

While the Bostons were struggling with their Quaker friends in Philadelphia, the Giants had the Senators completely at their mercy on the Polo Grounds, and won without exerting themselves in the least. It was a one-sided game. Welch was effective and received good support, while Haddock was touched up pretty lively by the Giant batters, and his fielders failed to handle batted grounders and flies with their accustomed skill.

For three innings the contest was rather interesting, but after that the champions had everything their own way, and, to use the expression of Manager Mutrie, there was only one club in the game. The Irwin family made some damaging errors which, together with the poor work of Wise, Hoy, and Carney, gave the victors the majority of their runs. Slattery took O'Rourke's place in left field. With the exception of fumbling an ugly bounding ball, he showed up in good form. At the bat he distinguished himself by making two singles and sending the ball over the left-field fence for a home run. Tiernan also hit well, following Slattery with a double and two singles.

Bases on balls by Tiernan and Connor, an error by Arthur Irwin, a hit by Ward, followed by John Irwin's error of Richardson's grounder, gave the Giants a lead of 3 runs in the opening inning. The Senators scored their solitary run in the third. Haddock hit for one base, and assisted by Hoy's single and an error by Slattery, he scored. Hits by Slattery, a bad error by Carney, and a wild pitch gave New-York 2 in the fourth. Ewing opened the fifth with a base hit. Connor's triple to the centre-field fence, followed by the safe hits of Ward, Slattery, and Whitney, secured 3 additional runs. Base hits by Tiernan and Connor and errors by Wise and Arthur Irwin swelled the run column of the Giants to the extent of 2.

In the seventh the Giants tallied their eleventh and last run. Slattery hit the ball with all his might, and it sailed over the left-field fence for a home run. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASHINGTN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	0	0	4	0	0	Wise, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Tiernan, r.f.	2	3	3	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	1	0	0	1
Ewing, c.	1	3	3	0	0	Carney, l. f.	0	1	0	0	1
Connor, 1b.	2	2	5	0	0	Beecher, r. f.	0	1	3	1	0
Ward, s.s.	1	2	5	2	0	A. Irwin, s.s.	0	0	2	8	2
Richardson 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	J. Irwin, 3b.	0	1	3	1	2
Slattery, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0	Daily, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Whitney, 3b.	1	1	5	0	2	Carney, 1b.	0	0	12	2	1
Welch, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Haddock, p.	1	1	0	5	0
Total.	11	12	27	5	3	Total.	1	7	27	21	7

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	3	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	—11
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Washington, 0. First base on errors—New-York, 4; Washington, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Welch, 4; off Haddock, 5. Struck out—By Welch, 3; by Haddock, 2. Home run—Slattery. Three-base hit—Connor. Two-base hit—Tiernan. Stolen base—Gore. Sacrifice hits—Connor, Richardson, Welch. Double play—Richardson, Ward, and Whitney. Wild pitch—Haddock. Umpire—Mr. Powers.

BOSTON, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The game this afternoon between Philadelphia and Boston was one of the most exciting seen here for years, and was only won by its visitors after a stubborn fight of twelve innings. In the last inning, with Kelly on second and Brouthers on first, Johnston hit safely to centre. Kelly came in, but Johnston, instead of running to and touching first, turned when within ten feet of the base and moved toward the dressing room. In the meanwhile Kelly had secured the ball, and Farrar wanted to get it in order to make the claim that Johnston was out for not touching first. Kelly, however, refused to give it up, and during the wrangle the crowd broke into the field, and for a while it looked as though there would be a small riot. Kelly finally got into the dressing room, none the worse for the incident, although he was badly frightened. Both the umpires claim that they did not watch Johnston running to first, but were looking at the hit. The fielding of Nash, Quinn, and Fogarty were the features, together with the pitching of Clarkson and Sanders. Score:

PHILA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Deleh'ty, l.f.	1	1	5	0	0	Rich'son, l.f.	1	0	2	0	0
Hilman, s.s.	0	0	3	0	0	Kelly, r. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Myers, 2b.	1	0	3	0	0	Nash, 3b.	1	1	3	6	0
Thom'son, r.f.	0	2	0	0	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b.	0	1	18	2	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	Johnston, c. f.	0	1	3	1	0
Sowders, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	2	0	5	3	0
Fogarty, c. f.	1	0	1	1	0	Smith, s. s.	0	2	4	2	1
Farrar, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0	Bennett, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Sanders, p.	0	2	1	0	0	Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total.	4	8*	35	16	8	Total.	5	11	36	22	2

*Winning run made with two out.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0—4
Boston	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Thompson, Sanders, Farrar, Nash, Brouthers. Stolen bases—Fogarty, Quinn, Smith. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 4; off Sanders, 3. Struck out—By Clarkson, 3; by Sanders, 9. Passed balls—Schriver, 1; Bennett, 1. Wild pitches—Sanders, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Curry and McQuaid.

CHICAGO, 8; CLEVELAND, 7.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—In the ninth inning, with two men out for Chicago and the score standing 7 to 6 in favor of the home team, Tehean stopped a hot grounder from Anson's bat and threw wildly to Zimmer, who was playing first. This let in the tieing run, and a wild throw by Zimmer to the plate permitted Duffy to score the winning run. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Ryan, c. f.	1	0	1	0	1
Strieker, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Hall't'n, l. f.	2	3	2	0	0
McKean, s. s.	2	4	1	3	1	Duffy, r. f.	2	1	3	0	0
Twitchell, 1. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Anson, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Tebeau, 3b.	1	0	0	2	1	Pfeffer, 2b.	1	0	3	5	0
Mosier, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Williams'n, s. s.	0	1	2	3	2
Zimmer, 1b.	1	1	5	0	2	Farrell, c.	1	2	6	2	0
Sutcliffe, c.	1	1	10	5	0	Barns, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Beatin, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Hutch'n'n, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	7	11*	26	13	4	Total.	8	10	27	10	7

*Winning run made with two men out.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cleveland	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 4. Two-base hit—Farrell. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Home run—Duffy. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Sutcliffe, Double plays—Radford and Zimmer; Williamson, Pfeffer, and Anson. First base on balls—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Williamson. Struck out—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 9. Wild pitches—Beatin, 1; Hutchinson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Knight.

INDIANAPOLIS, 4; PITTSBURG, 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Three singles, two doubles, and two errors in the fourth inning today gave the Hoosiers four runs and the game. The home team's hits were too well scattered to count. Glasscock and Bassett stopped base hits of all kind, while Sunday, in right field, made two remarkable running one-hand catches. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	IND'NAPOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Carroll, o.	0	1	2	0	0	Seery, l. f.	0	2	0	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	0	2	3	1	1	Andrews, c. f.	0	1	0	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0	Glassc'k, s. s.	1	1	2	8	0
Fields, l. f.	0	2	1	0	1	Denny, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1
Hanlon, c. f.	0	1	4	0	0	Hines, 1b.	1	2	16	0	0
Ewing, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	Buckley, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Dunlap, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	M'Ge'ohy, r. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	0	5	8	0
Morris, p.	1	1	1	3	0	Boyle, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	9	24	11	2	Total.	4	8	27	20	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Carroll, Denny, Hines. Stolen bases—Morris, Hanlon. Double plays—Dunlap, Beckley, and Rowe; Glasscock, Bassett, and Hines. Bases on balls—First base on balls—Off Boyle, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Hanlon. Struck out—By Morris, 1. Passed balls—Buckley, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

OTHER GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Kansas City, 6. Errors—Kansas City, 3. Pitchers—Chamberlain and Conway. Umpire—Mr. Goldsmith.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	2	0	2	4	3	0	0	1	7	—19
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 22; Louisville, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 6. Pitchers—Duryea and Hecker. Umpire—Mr. Holland.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

Lowell	0	0	1	2	5	1	1	0		—10
New-Haven	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	—8

Batteries—Murphy and Gulliland; Schachern and Horner.

AT HARTFORD.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4
Hartford	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	—8

Batteries—Baker and Sullivan; Winkelman and Derby.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	61	32	St. Louis	70	34
New-York	59	36	Brooklyn	67	34
Philadelphia	52	45	Baltimore	58	42
Chicago	51	49	Athletics	55	48
Cleveland	49	50	Cincinnati	56	48
Pittsburg	44	56	Kansas City	48	60
Indianapolis	42	58	Columbus	39	66
Washington	31	62	Louisville	32	83

"Well, as far as I can see, there is very little difference between the League and the Association," says Umpire Gaffney. "The American Association has just as good pitchers, if not better, than the League, and is stronger in base running. The League may have a few stronger hitters, but the Association is the long-term will run up in that respect. I think, however, that there are more good catchers in the League than there are in the American Association; in that one particular, and the only one, they have a little the best of the Association."

Two Giants of last season figured conspicuously at a recent game between the Omahas and Minneapolis teams. The latter won the game in the ninth inning by 1—0 on Elmer Foster's single, a steal and sacrifice, and Cleveland, who covered third base for the Omahas, spiked the Minneapolis pitcher while trying to score for the Omahas.

Pitcher Clarkson used his influence in having Brown replaced on the regular Boston team when the Beaneaters returned from the West. The Cambridge twirler says Brown is covered with bruises from sliding to bases and he has helped the team to win in more than one instance.

New-York got $4,000 from Boston as its share of the receipts for the last three games at the Hub, and the Bostoners hope to carry away a similar sum as the result of the games here on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

The Staten Island and the Orange Athletic Club nine will play on the grounds of the former to-morrow.

The Giants are in championship form now, and they want to remain that way throughout the week.

Philadelphia made things lively for the Boston aspirants for first place yesterday.

New-York and Washington will play again this afternoon.

FLOCKING TO SARATOGA.

MAKING THE MOST OF A PLEASANT SUNDAY AT THE SPRINGS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Yesterday was one of the most notable days of the Summer. The weather was very fine, the town was full to repletion, and a general spirit of content and satisfaction was abroad. Although a week beyond the accepted date of the season's high water mark, the village sheltered more people than the previous Sunday. The arrivals all Saturday afternoon and evening, even by the last train into the station at 1:10 A. M. Sneday, were very heavy.

The morning services at the churches were largely attended. The throeg at Bethesda to hear Dr. Potter of Hohart College completely filled the edifice. Somethieg of a sensation was created there when Mr. Atherton Furlong, the wel-known artist and tenor, who had just begun te sing the offertory, fainted, and remained unconscious for some time. The Rev. Dr. Murkland of Baltimore preached in the First Methodist Church. At the Young Men's Christian Association room, in the afternoon, ex-Governor Wolf of Washington spoke, and the Rev. J. H. Hastie, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., conducted the services.

The two trains to Monet McGregor were filled with passengers, the afternoon train carrying over 200 people up to the mountain.

Over 400 were at the Hotel Worden on the best day of the Summer thus far. Snch New-Yorkers as come up on the Saturday evening "flier," and must leave here on the same train Monday at 6 A. M., like to spend a few hours on the shores of that placid and lovely sheet of water, enjoying the beautiful landscape stretched about them. While they were at breakfast hass and plump cartridge thnt are being prepared for their delectation. At Riley's, Moon's, and Trnax's, at the upper end of the lake, a succession of "stag" parties, from a dozeo to a dozeo strong, discussed fish and game suppers in the afternoon, a fact which was equally true of the reeorts at the south end—the White Sulphur Spriegs Hotel and Crum's. This latter is the famous half-breed's place, whoss skill in fish broiling and game spitting is probably known from Maine to California. The popular time for these lake suppers is from 4 to 8, and between these hours yesterday a very large number of them were eateo. The Kayaderoseras Klnb was well patronized by its members and other habitnés. Ed Kearney, John Sosenell, Commissioner Purroy, and other prominent Democrats were to be seen there.

B. F. Einstein of New-York, of the law firm of Towesend, Dyatt & Einstein, is at the States.

Theodore Voorhees, the Aeeistant Superintendent of the New York Ceotral Railroad, is, with Mrs. Voorhees, a guest of John W. Ehninger, at her North Broadway cottage.

Secretary and Mrs. Noble were the gnests Saturday of Charles A. Bandoine, who drove them and a dozee other friends to the lake on his handsomely-appointed tally-ho.

The sacred concert at the park last evening afforded Saratogians one more and the last opportunity to hear the Mitchell Quintet. This chnrch choir from Hartford, Conn., which has been here barely a week, has made a most favorable impreeion.

At Mre. Felowe's third "Saturday," at Nestledene, that have just passed, her guests had the musical treat of two songs each from Mrs. Whitney of Boston and Mr. Atherton Furlong.

The last "Monday" at Woodlawn, to-day, was a great social success. An actual blockade of carriages stopped the way before the hospitable stone mansion, and a large number of outsiders and guests paid their respects to Judge Hilton and his daughters and daughters-in-law, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The week is crowded with social events, and if the Weather Bureau continues its present kindly feeling the Grand Prince Amerique will go out in a blaze of glory with the "garden party" at the Grand Union Saturday afternoon and evening. The managerial tact of Col. John M. Otter of the Union in thus putting his "fête" for Saturday night is readily fathomed. People who go out on that day to-day know it will be well worth coming and staying for—must remain over Sunday as well.

A nnmber of regular September habitués are booked to arrive at the States the first two weeks in the month. Those who are in a position to know say positively

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. ctf.	50⅜	51⅝	50⅜	51⅛	13,540
*Am. Cattle Trust	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	400
Am. Tel. & Co.	88	88	88	88	23
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	8,220
Atlantic & Pac.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	250
*Brunswick Co.	26½	29½	28	28	400
Canadian Pacific	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	600
Central Pacific	34½	34½	34½	34½	100
Ches. & Ohio	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	1,400
C. & O. 1st pf.	53¾	55½	53¾	55½	2,100
C. & O. 2d pf.	39¾	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	2,650
Chi. Gas Trust	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	3,250
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅜	76¼	74½	76¼	7,395
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100¼	101	100¼	100⅝	585
Chi. & N. W.	113⅜	113⅜	109¾	110⅜	4,985
C., R. & Q.	104¼	106⅜	104¼	106⅜	6,981
C., M. & St. P.	70⅜	71¾	70½	71⅝	21,554
C., R. I. & Pac.	97½	98¾	97½	98½	4,430
Chi., W. & B. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	200
Colorado Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	200
Chi. & East Ill.	44½	45	44½	45	300
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100⅝	101¾	100⅝	101¾	1,700
Consol. Gas Co.	86⅝	88	86⅝	88	900
Del. & Hudson	150	151½	150	151¼	1,877
Del., Lack. & W.	145	146	145	148	3,640
Den., T. & F. W.	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21⅝	105
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	44	44	44	44	10
Evans. & T. H.	95	95	95	95	200
Green Bay & Win.	4½	4½	4½	4½	100
Illinois Central	116⅜	118⅜	115½	115½	70
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	300
L. E. & Western	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	200
L. E. & West. pf.	63¾	64⅜	63¼	64⅝	2,700
Lake Shore	103	103⅜	103	103⅜	2,315
Long Island	93	93	92¼	92¼	29
Louis. & Nash.	70½	71¾	69¾	70⅝	8,727
*Louis., N. A. & T.	27¼	29	27¼	29	500
Manhattan Con.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼	70
Michigan Cent.	88	88⅜	88	88⅜	124
Missouri Pacific	73⅜	73⅜	70¼	71¾	4,050
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	200
Mobile & Ohio	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	100
Nat. Lead Trust	23½	26½	23½	28⅜	8,022
N. J. Central	114¼	114¾	113¾	114¾	4,980
N. Y. Central	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	12
N. Y. & New Eng.	49¾	50⅜	49¾	50⅜	6,240
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	36	36	38	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	550
Nort'n & West. pf.	52⅜	53	52⅜	53	500
Northern Pac.	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅞	8,510
Northern Pac. pf.	68½	69½	68	69¼	14,900
Ohio & Miss.	22½	23	22½	23	600
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Oregon R. & N.	98	98	98	98	248
Oregon & Trans.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	942
Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	300
Phil. & Read.	44	45	43¾	44⅝	16,100
Phila. & West. pf.	39	39	38	39	100
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	179½	179¾	179½	179¾	135
Penn. Coal	305	305	305	305	8
Rich. & W. P.	21⅞	22¾	21⅞	22⅜	861
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79	79½	77½	79⅛	200
St. L. & S. F.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	100
St. P. & Omaha.	33	33½	33	33½	200
St. P. & O. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	100
St. P. M. & M.	102	102	101¾	101¾	350
Southern Pacific	31¾	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	400
St. L. A. & T.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	200
*Texas Pac. Land Co.	109	109¼	109	109¼	3,040
Tenn. C. & I.	39½	40½	39¾	40⅜	3,031
T., A. & N. M.	30½	30½	30½	30⅝	100
Texas Pacific	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20⅜	300
Union Pacific	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼	6,457
United States Ex	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	130
W. St. L. & P.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	850
W. St. L. & P. pf.	32¼	32⅞	32	32⅜	3,322
Wells, Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	27
West. Union Tel.	84	84½	84	84⅜	1,713
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69⅞	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜	300
Wisconsin Cent.	24⅜	25⅛	24⅜	25¼	6,515
Total sales					193,156

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brooklyn El. 1st	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	$2,000
Canada So. 1st	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1,000
Ches. & O. gn. 5s	101¾	102	101¾	101⅝	85,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gn. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s Neb.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	7,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	67	68	67	68	6,000
D. & H. 1st 7s '94	117½	117½	117½	107½	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, ass. tr.	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	10,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	103½	103½	103½	103⅝	5,000
Erie 2d	120	120	119	120	10
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94	94¾	94	94⅜	8,000
Ga. Pac. 1st	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	1,000
Green B. & W. inc.	10½	18½	18½	18½	2,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s	65½	66¼	65½	65½	5,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st	96	96	96	96	2,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s	70	70	69¾	69¾	11,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s, tr.	70	70	70	70	5,000
Kal. & W. F. 1st	102	103	102	102	5,000
Kan. & Texas 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2,000
L. & N. 1st, M. & S.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	118	118	118	118	4,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	1,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st	98	97¼	96	96	35,000
Louisville & Nash.	92¼	93⅛	92	92¼	22,000
Met. Elev. 2d	108	108	108	108	4,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	129½	129½	129½	126¾	4,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	4,000
M. & St. L. gen. 5s	112½	113½	112½	112¾	23,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	95¾	95	95	95	10,000
N. & W. 1st, N. R.	116	116	116	116	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	10,000
North. Pac. 2d	115½	115½	115½	115½	20,000
North. Pacific 3d	105¾	106	105¾	106	10,000
Ohio & M. 1st, Sp.	110½	110½	110½	110½	4,000
Ore. & Nav. Co. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	4,000
Peo. & P. U. 1st	113	113	113	113	1,000
Read. 1st pf. Inc.	80	80¾	80	80¼	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	85,000
Reading gen. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	7,000
R. & A. 1st, D. & M. certs.	67	67	67	67	10,000
R. & A. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36	36	36	36	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	91¼	91¼	91	91	17,000
R. & W. P. con. 5s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	1,000
Rock Island 6s	103	103	103	103	1,000
R., W. & O. ce.	110½	110½	110½	110½	4,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, ex c.	80½	80½	80½	80½	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, 6%	27¼	27¼	27	27	4,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	104	104	104	104	3,000
St. P. & O. cn.	123	123	123	123	3,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, gen. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	6,000
So. C. 1st, ex c.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	25,000
So. Pac. of C. 1st	117	117	117	117	500
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	94½	94½	93½	94⅓	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	90	90	90	90	63,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37½	37½	37	37⅜	40,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	11,000
Union Pacific 4s	118	118	118	118	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	87	87	87	87	5,000
Wabash gen. tr.	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	8,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	6,000
West Shore 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
W. & L. E. 1st	109	109	109	109	1,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	10,000
Total sales					$688,500

*Unlisted. †Including $10,000 at 87¾ buyer 20. ‡Including $220,000 at 90¾ buyer 10.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	700
Consolidated	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	300
El Cristo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	400
Occidental	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	560
Ophir	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1,000
Oriental & Mexican	.06	.06	.06	.06	200
Plymouth	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Rappahannock	.05	.06	.04	.04	1,500
Sutro Tunnel	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Ward Consol	1.60	1.80	1.60	1.60	1,800
Total sales					6,160

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	$4,000
N. W. 1st, D. C.	94	94	94	94	2,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	3,000
Green Bay inc.	16½	16½	16½	16½	4,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	96	96	96	96	1,000
Nat. Pacific 2d	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	2,000
North. Pacific 3d	106	106	106	105	15,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¼	5,000
Reno. 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	500
Reading gen. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	64½	64½	64½	64½	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen.	104¾	104¾	104	104	8,000
Total sales					$79,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil Tr.	50¼	51⅛	50¼	51⅛	2,380
Atch., T. & S. Fe	35⅞	36⅝	35¾	36⅝	6,170
Chi. Gas Co.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	103½	104⅜	103½	104⅜	960
Chi., M. & St. P.	70⅝	71¾	70⅝	71⅝	600
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	74¾	74¾	200
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	21,240
Chi. & North west.	116	116⅜	116	116⅜	1,430
Central of N. J.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	320
Del., Lack. & W.	145	146¼	145	148	4,480
Del. & Hudson	150	150½	150	150½	60
Lake Shore	103⅛	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛	410
Louis. & Nash.	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	70⅜	400
L. E. & West. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	200
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	100
Missouri Pacific	70¾	71⅞	70¼	71⅛	2,950
N. Y. Central	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,500
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	30
N. Y. & New Eng.	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜	2,780
Northern Pacific	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30
Northern Pac. pf.	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69¾	2,410
Oregon & Trans.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	30
Pacific Mail	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	10
Phil. & Reading	43⅞	44⅞	43¼	44⅝	11,820
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	1,400
Rome, Wat. & Ogd.	61¼	62⅜	61¼	62⅜	1,460
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¼	32⅜	32	32⅜	60
Western Union	83⅞	84⅜	83⅞	84⅜	80
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	100
Total sales					63,880

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	97¼	98	96¾	96	479,000
Clearances					1,220,000

Trading in the stock market was not active, but prices were strong from the opening to the close of business. The advance was not confined to specialties, but extended throughout the entire list. The reduction of the sales of foreign exchange, and a consequent easing up in the money market, was the most favorable incident of the day, but reports as to the corn crop also helped the advance. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—New-Jersey Central, 3; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 2¾; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 2; Delaware and Hudson and Missouri Pacific, each 1⅝; Consolidated Gas, 1½; Chicago and East Illinois, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and Northern Pacific preferred, each 1⅜; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1¼; Northwestern, St. Paul, and Union Pacific, each 1⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, Lackawanna, Lake Erie and Western, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Omaha, each 1; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, New-York and New-England, Oregon Railway and Navigation, Wabash preferred, Western Union, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each ⅞; and Michigan, Chicago Gas, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, Rock Island, Northern Pacific preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rooming, each ¾. *Declined*—Pittsburg and Western preferred, ⅛.

The first trust stocks American Cotton Oil advanced 1½, Sugar 1, and Lead ¼. Cattle declined ¼.

Money on call loaned at 2@3½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was weak, being bills and cables were pressed for sale, but commercial bills were only sparingly offered. The posted rates for sterling were reduced 1 cent on the pound, to $4 84 for 60-day bills, and $4 87 for demand. Actual business ranges were at $4 83¾@$4 83¾ for 60-day bills, $4 86¼@$4 86¾ for demand, $4 87@$4 87¼ for cable transfers, and $4 82@$4 82¼ for commercial. Continental was weak. Francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.20 for long and 5.18¾@5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝@95, and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $10,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, sold at 8. In bank stocks 58 shares of Fourth sold at 168¾@168.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and slightly irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s and Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s, each 1, and Brooklyn Elevated firsts, and St. Joseph and Grand Island firsts, each ¼. *Declined*—Reading second preference incomes, 1½; Erie seconds, ¼; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, 1¼; Indianapolis, Decatur, and Springfield firsts, Northern Pacific firsts, and Wheeling and Lake Erie firsts, each 1, and Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, ¾.

The Panama Canal stock sold at 97@98. In miscellaneous stocks Phœnix sold at 16, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at 56.

Attention is directed to the call in another column for an informal meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley, and Toledo Railway Company.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Americas	192	Manhattan	175
American Ex.	155	Market & Fulton	290
Broadway	298	Mechanics'	200
Butchers & Drov's'	180	Mechanics & Trad's'	210
Central Nationl.	110	Mercantile	165
Chase National	250	Merchants'	155
Chatham	300	Metropolitan	14
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	350
City	1000	Nassau	158
Citizens'	165	New-York	242
Commerce	197	New-York County	450
Continental	127	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange	140	North National	142
East River	170	North America	138
Eleventh Ward	158	Oriental	210
Fifth Avenue	1100	Pacific	165
First National	2000	Park	240
Fourteenth Street	160	People's	210
Fourth National	167	Phœnix	138
Gallatin National	190	Republic	155
German Exchange	490	Seaboard National	135
Germania	270	Second National	325
Greenwich	142	Seventh National	130
Hanover	300	Sixth Avenue	150
Hudson River	142	St. Nicholas	122
Impor's & Traders'	540	Tradesmen's	100
Irving	180	U. S. National	220
Leather Manufa'rs	250	Western National	97
Lincoln National	220		

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges...$57,878,886 | Balances.....$3,826,374

The following were the closing quotations in Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	106¾	106¾	Cur. 6s, 1896	121	....
4½s, '91, c.	107⅜	107⅜	Cur. 6s, 1897	124	....
4s, 1907, r.	128	128½	Cur. 6s, 1898	127	....
4s, 1907, c.	128	128½	Cur. 6s, 1899	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	118	....			

The following were the closing quotations in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52⅞	53	St. Paul	71¾	71¾
Reading	22⅜	22 7-16	Read. gen	90¾	90¾
Lehigh Val.	53	53⅛	Read. 1st pf.	80⅜	80⅞
North. Pac.	30¾	30⅞	Read. 2d pf.	64	64⅜
North. Pac. pf.	69⅛	69¼	Read. 3d pf.	53	52¾
Lehigh Nav.	52⅜	53			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & T. 1st 7s	110.00	Calumet & Hecla	230.00
Atch. & T. g. 7s	106.00	Franklin	9.50
Atch. & Topeka	36.62½	Huron	.75
Boston & Albany	218.00	Osceola	10.50
Boston & Maine	200.00	Pewabic, (new)	2.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104¼	Quincy	64.00
Eastern 6s	124.00	Bell Telephone	230.00
Flint & Pere M.	27.00	Boston Land	5.50
Flint & Pere M. pf.	91.00	Water Power	5.75
Mexican Cent.	19.00	Tamarack Min. Co.	193.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	67.75	Mass. Central	11.25
N. Y. & N. E.	50.25	West End Land	27.75
Old Colony	176.00	Lamson Store S.	58.25
Rutland	5.00	Atlantic	5.00
Rutland pf.	41.00	Boston & Mont.	35.75
Wis. Central	25.00	Kearsarge	5.25
Wis. Central pf.	80.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.80
Alloucez M. C. (o.)	.50	Ann. City L. Co.	64.80

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.45	Ophir	5.00
Best & Belcher	3.65	Potosi	1.85
Bodie Consolidated	.95	Savage	2.20
Challenge	2.10	Sierra Nevada	2.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.51½	Union Consolidated	3.70
Crown Point	3.15	Utah	1.15
Eureka Con.	1.90	Yellow Jacket	3.25
Gould & Curry	2.35	Commonwealth	2.25
Hale & Norcross	3.10	Nevada Queen	.75
Mexican	4.25	North Belle Isle	.70
Mono	1.60		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26—4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgages, 92¼; Canada Pacific, 63¾; Erie, 28¾; Illinois Central, 119¼; Mexican ordinary, 56⅝; St. Paul common, 72⅜; Mexican Central, new, 4 ₱ cent bonds, 70. Bar silver is quoted at 42¾d. ₱ ounce. Money 1½ ₱ cent. Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f. 25½c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £6,000.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Hams in poor demand; Short Cut, sales at 14 to 16 lb., easy at 47s. 6d. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb., easy at 25s. 6d. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow is poor demand. Cotton oil—Turpentine in good demand, steady at 34s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 28s. Resin in fair demand. Lard—Spot in fair demand; futures in poor demand; prime Western, steady. August, September, and October, steady at 32s. Wheat in poor demand; corn No. 2 Winter dull at 6s. 10½d.; new No. 2 Spring dull at 7s. 2d. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot sets firmer; in poor demand. Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s. 1d.; August, dull at 4s. ½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in poor demand. Receipts of Wheat for the past week: From Atlantic ports, 95,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 14,000 quarters; from other sources, 47,700 quarters. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 19,200 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady at the decline. American—Middling, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6 35-64d., buyers; August and September delivery, 6 35-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 5 59-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; November and December delivery, 5 38-64d., value; December and January delivery, 5 38-64d., value; January and February delivery, 5 36-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 36-64d., sellers; September delivery, 6 35-64d., sellers.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Produce—Beet Sugar—August, 15s. 1½d.; December, 14s. 4½d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 17f. 50c., paid, and 17f. 62½c., sellers.

BREMEN, Aug. 26.—Petroleum, 7 marks 5 pfennigs.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Spanish Gold, 240@240¼. Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet; at Cardenas on Saturday 1,050 bags Centrifugal, 96¾° to 96° polarization, sold at $4, gold, ₱ quintal.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Spring Wheat dull; No. 1 Hard, crop of 1887, $1; crop of 1888, 94c.@95c.; No. 1 Northern, 89½c.; No. 2 Northern, 86½c.; No. 2 spring, 90c.; Winter Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 2 Red, 87½c.; extra No. 3 Red, 80c.@80½c.; No. 3 Red, 78c.; No. 4 Red, 73c.@74c., on track; No. 2 Amber, 83½c.; No. 1 White California, 92c., in store; No. 1 White Michigan, 98c., on track, asked. Corn lower; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 3 at 36¾c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Yellow, 40½c., in store. Oats unsettled; in improved demand; sales of 15 cars new No. 2 White at 27c.@27½c., on track; 8 cars old No. 2 at 28½c.@29½c., in store; 12 cars No. 3 White at 24½c.@25c.; 5 cars do. mixed at 23½c.@24½c., on track; 5 cars do. at 26¼c.@26¾c., in store. Rye dull and unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights—Early shipments to New-York—Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 3½c.; no boats offered in the afternoon. Receipts—Flour, 27,000 bbls.; Wheat, 261,000 bushels; Corn, 84,000 bushels; Oats, 126,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 184,000 bushels; Corn, 272,000 bushels; Oats, 85,000 bushels; Rye, 8,600 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Cottoe firm; Middling, 11¼c. Flour dull; Family, $3 15@$3 35; Fancy, $3 75@$3 90. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Red, 79½c.; receipts, 9,500 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 35c.@36c. Oats weaker; No. 2 Mixed, 19c.@20½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 41c. Pork quiet; $10 62½. Lard firmer; $5 90. Bulkmeats quiet; short ribs, $5 15@$5 15. Whisky steady; sales, 1,247 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 02. Butter easy; Fancy Creamery, 20c.@21c.; Choice, 11c.@12c. Linseed Oil steady; 51c. Sugar easy; Refined, 5c.@5½c.; New Orleans, 7c.@8c. Eggs barely steady; 16c. Cheese firm; Prime to Choice Ohio, flat, 7½c.@8c. Hogs easier; common and light, $3 75@$4 50; packing and butchers', $4 10@$4 35; receipts, 1,340 head; shipments, 280 head. Eastern exchange steady at 50c. discount buying, par selling.

PEORIA, Aug. 26.—Corn active; easier; High Mixed, 32½c.@33c.; No. 2 Mixed, 31½c.@32½c.; Rejected, 31½c.@31¾c. Oats active; easy; No. 2 White, 21c.@22c.; No. 3 White, 19c.@20c. Rye scarce; new No. 2, 42c.@43c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 06. Receipts—Corn, 55,200 bushels; Oats, 57,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 16,950 bushels; Oats, 44,500 bushels; Rye, none.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30½c. Rosin firm; Good Strained, 75c. Tar firm at $1 60. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 51c.; Yellow, 50c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Petroleum dull, but firm; National Transit Certificates opened at 97, closed at 97½; highest, 98¼; lowest, 96⅞.

BRADFORD, Aug. 26.—National Transit Certificates opened at 98¼, closed at 97½; highest, 98; lowest, 96¾; clearances, 560,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Turpentine firm at 42½c. Rosin steady; Good Strained, 90c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—Turpentine dull at 42½c. Rosin firm at 77½@87½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 2,119 bales, all new crop; exports, coastwise, 1,097 bales; stock, 192 bales; stock, 5,097 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 934 bales, including 10 bales new crop; exports, coastwise, 1,269 bales; stock, 77,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 1,269 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,269 bales; stock, 29,000 bales.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1889.

Under an agreement entered into July 2, 1889, (as amended on this date) between Frederic P. Olcott, William Walter Phelps, Arthur S. Graves, Adam Dutenhofer, and Henry P. Talmadge and certain security holders of the South Carolina Railway Company, the undersigned have been appointed a committee, with power to perform the duties therein set forth, and to reorganize the above railway on the following basis:

PLAN.

Present Securities.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS to receive for their bonds a like amount of new first mortgage 5 PER CENT. bonds and ten (10) per cent of the par value thereof in new accumulative five (5) per cent. preferred stock.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was the only one effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Aug. 26:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the two and three story dwellings, with plot of land 22.3 by 85.1 by 22.1 by 88.1, 227 Lewis-st., west side, 70.3 feet south of 8th-st., for $7,000, to Jacob L. Harris. The same auctioneers adjourned the sale of the building, with plot of land, on 4th-av., northeast corner of 107th-st., to Sept. 4.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. adjourned the sale of dwelling, with lot, 212 West 121st-st., south side, west of 7th-av., to Sept. 3.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 26.

Union-av., w. s., 82 ft. n. of Strong-av., 18x 137; Rudolph H. Lenhe to Selma L. Lenhe.	$1
Tinton-av., s. s., 175 ft. s. of Westchester Railroad-st., 16.8x100; Frederick Schwab and wife to James E. Nolan.	3,150
59th-st., n. s., 310.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17x 100.5; John L. Cavanagh and wife to William L. Austin.	27,000
Division-st., n. w. corner of Cross-st., 100x 152.5; Ophelia Schofield and another to Peter Leckler.	900
4th-av., e. s., 33 ft. n. of 82d-st., 69.2x100; William R. Martin and wife to Stephen H. Thayre.	1
106th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x 100.11; John Hickey and wife to Augustus Opperman.	31,000
165th-st., n. s., adjoining lot 23, map of Morrisania; Mary J. Brown to James T. Holmes.	300
29th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 23x98.9; New-York Steam Company to Wallace C. Andrews.	13,000
55th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Avenue A, 26x 55.9x irregular; same to same.	15,000
Woodruff-av., n. s., 100.4 ft. e. of Grove-st., 30x75.9; Matthias Chamers and wife to Mary C. Breen.	900
97th-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x100.11; Nathaniel Wiss and wife to James Nixon and wife.	22,300
109th-st., s. s., 51 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x80.10; Cornelius Westow and wife to Bernard Gormley.	12,500
107th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x 100.11; William P. Austin and wife to John L. Cavanagh.	36,000
127th-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x 99.11; George H. Devean and wife to Charles F. Schultz.	1
Monroe-st., 173; Henry Pasinsky and wife to Nathan Cohen.	16,725
Washington-st., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of Dey-st., 25.2x58.4; Wallace C Andrews and wife to New-York Steam Company.	29,950
116th-st., s.s., 171.11 ft. s. of Avenue A, 16.7x irregular; same to same.	250,000
80th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue A., 32x irregular; same to same.	33,333
109th-st., n. s., 155 ft. s. of 4th-av., 18x 100.11; Thomas D. Husted, referee, to Andrew Locke.	1,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 20x99.11; Reuben Cohen and wife to Lena Rosenzweig.	22,000
Mott-st., 181; Lena Rosenzweig and another to Ruben Cohen.	33,000
2d-av., e. s., 80.11 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x80; Isidor Abrahams and wife to Bernard Cohen.	.....
132d-st., 12 West; tbn Washington Life Insurance Company to James Gaunt.	13,900
Henry-st., 221; Rebecca Werner and another to Israel Bloch.	17,000
24th-st., s. s., 72.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 22.6x98.9; Sarah L. Brower to William L. Brower.	500
40th-st., s. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22.6x 98.9; Samuel D. Burchard to Walter L. Gillette.	55,000
84th-st., n. s., 261.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.6x 102.2; Albrecht Becker to Louis Schaffner.	11,750
115th-st., s. s., 80.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100 x irregular; Louis Schaffner to Albrecht Bender.	23,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 93.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 70x98; James W. McCaffrey and wife to Benedict A. Klein.	30,000
45th-st., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Mary A. Pettit to Magdalena Reimer.	18,000
Edgecomb-av., n. w. corner of 140th-st., 90x 99; John S. Robinson and wife to William Sanford.	35,000
Washington-st., 763; Julius Lochman and wife to Albert J. Wirth.	26,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 93.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 70x98; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil.	.....

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Arverne-by-the-Sea,
directly on the Atlantic Ocean.
30 minutes from Long Island City
and Brooklyn,
via Long Island Railroad.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1889,
at 5 o'clock P. M.,
on the premises,
By order of
Remington Vernam, Esq.,
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
150 SELECTED BUILDING SITES.
Property all Restricted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN A1 INVESTMENT IS OFFERED IN A 4-medium-sized residence, well rented, adjacent to 3d-av. and 87th-st; to sold at once a bargain can be secured. Apply V. E. STEVENS, 106 Broadway.

A—115 WEST 47TH-ST.—THREE-STORY brownstone house, $23,000. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED four-story house, newly decorated, tiled mantels, new chandeliers; only occupied since January; one block from 42d-st. L. cars; rent $100. Address OWNER, Box 229 Times Up-town Office, 1,526 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO Let, West 45th-st., near 5th-av., for Winter or longer; containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements; rent $250 per month. Apply to PRIVATE RESIDENCE, Box 779 Times Up-town Office, 1,526 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

ELEGANT HOUSE TO LET ON LEXINGTON-av., with butler's pantry, extension, hardwood trim, open fireplaces, &c.; rent, $1,800. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, 50TH-ST., near 5th-av., fully furnished, $8,500. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

ALL LIGHT. SUNNY. CHEERFUL, DESirable apartments; moderate rents; northwest corner Lexington-av. and 44th-st., 6 and 8 room apartments, steam heated; 32 East 45th-st., near Madison-av., elegant parlor apartments, 8 large rooms, ample closets; 110 and 112 East 47th-st., near Windsor Hotel, 7 rooms, large closets, heated; 104 and 106 East 81st-st., near Art Museum, 8 large rooms, steam heated, elevators, hall boys, coal and wood; 116 and 117 East 82d-st., near Art Museum, 7 large rooms, sideboard, steam heated, elevators, hall boys, coal and wood. Locations, improvements, and decorations must be appreciated. For particulars apply to O'REILLY BROS., Storage Warehouses Offices, Lexington-av. and 44th-st., or janitors on premises.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WILLARD CLIFTON, Agent.
Late Manager Navarro Building.

CORNER 125TH-ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—To let, the handsomest and cheapest single flat, in Harlem; seven and eight rooms, bath, elevators, steam heated, cabinet finished, and handsomely decorated, with first-class attendance. These flats are only to be seen to be appreciated. Two minutes from 125th-st. elevated station. Rents $38 up. Wn do not move tenants or give three months rent free. Apply on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (FORMERLY 8th-av.) Corner 83d-st. Directly Facing Central Park.—Elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms; elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rent from $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS, all light, 1st floor, 326 East 86th-st., between 1st-av. and Broadway, newly decorated; sanitary plumbing by Mnir. H. R. DREW & Co., 1 West 27th-st.

265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX ROOMS AND bath; elegant saloon entrance; lawn tennis court; hall boy; rents $32 to $36. Apply Mrs. GRIFFIN, Janitor.

TO LET—CBESENT APARTMENTS; THREE handsomely-decorated apartments, with first-class attendance and steam heat. Apply to HABDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 5th-av.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, ONE elegant apartment; eleven all-light rooms and bath; decorated; steam heat; elevator; single house. One with eight rooms and bath. 8 East 84th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Houston and Greene sts., formerly occupied by the United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light, dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNE, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; 4 stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

DWIGHT SCHOOL.

1,479-1,485 Broadway, (corner 43d-st.)

A carefully-graded school for boys. This institution aims, in methods and results, to equal the best New-England schools, and affords a broad and thoroughly-practical education. Pupils fitted for any college or scientific school, or directly for business and professional pursuits. Special facilities for those studying for advanced standing in college. An excellent Preparatory Department for boys from 8 to 12 years of age. Tenth year begins Sept. 23. For circulars and further information apply at the school.

HENRY C. MILLER,
F. V. HUYSOON, } Directors.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. For 13 years located at
5 EAST 14TH-ST., ONLY 3d door east of 5TH-AV.
Established 1863. Chartered 1865.
At this FAMOUS SCHOOL OF MUSIC Elocution, Foreign Languages, Drawing, and Painting, (the first organized and best appointed in America,) pupils secure unequaled advantages.
N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY HAS NO BRANCH nor connection with any other school on 14th-st. or in the city, as represented.
FALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
of DR. J. SACHS,
NO. 28 WEST 59TH-ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS. CAREFUL TRAINING FOR BUSINESS. FRENCH AND GERMAN IN REGULAR SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will open for its 43d Fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 3. Places can be secured during the month of August by letter or personal application. Send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, PRESIDENT,
101 EAST 23D-ST.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, 728-735 6TH-AV. and 49 West 45th-st., opposite Bryant Park.—Collegiate, commercial, preparatory, and primary departments; military drill, gymnasium; business annex, with privileges of institute; bookkeeping, commercial law, correspondence, and arithmetic. Reopens Sept. 25. Catalogues sent. Dr. Edwin Fowler, A. B., Principal; N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., A. M., Vice Principal.

MME. C. MEARS'
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 242 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1, 1889. French, as the language of the family and school. Special classes in History, Literature, Art, and French conversation. Special attention to English, French, and German Primary Department.
MME. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College and Scientific Schools. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.
EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL,
(Established 1862.)
NO. 22 WEST 40TH-ST.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Oct. 2. Miss DAY, Principal.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 6 EAST 44TH.

Autumn half tenth year begins
TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1889.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS Agnes L. Jones, 131 WEST 75TH-ST., near Museum of Natural History, (formerly at 15 East 81st-st., and 11 East 32d-st.) Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Special classes. Art, music, &c.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS'S
CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES, 937 Madison-av., will reopen Oct. 10.
Thorough courses in Higher English, French, and Mathematics.

SEABURY SEMINARY
AND KINDERGARTEN,
Established 1857, near Central Park, 36 West 51st. Pupils prepared for colleges; satisfaction guaranteed. Reopens Sept. 23. M. FROST ORMSBY, Prin.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department, day evening; all Summer. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 52 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

A.—MRS. SYLVANUS REED, BOARDING school for young ladies; collegiate, preparatory, primary classes; number in each class positively limited; 26th year begins Oct. 1. 6 and 8 East 53d-st.

A.—THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green;) boarding and day school for young ladies; established in 1816; reopens Oct. 1. 63 55th-av.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST., will reopen Oct. 1. The Principal's address until Sept. 15 is COTUIT, Mass.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (FOUNDED 1857) HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—Central Park, West, at 82d-st., (Morris mansion.) Miss VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 15 East 55th-st., will reopen Sept. 30.
Boys' classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, 541 West 181st-st., near cable road; opens Sept. 18; terms from $100 upward; boarders $400; room for five. Circulars at Pratham's, 27 West 23d-st.

MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL for girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2; collegiate, primary, primary departments; separate classes for boys; Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS JAUSOEN'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 MADISON-AV., will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Five pupils received into the family.

MISSES FALCONER PEEBLES'S GIRLS' School, 244 Lenox-av.; eleventh year begins Sept. 30; special advantages offered boarding pupils; terms, $600 a year.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, 15 WEST 43D-ST.—Strictly select Catholic school; limited number; choice companionship; modern languages; primary, commercial, classical courses.

MADAME DASILVA, (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. Ogden Hoffman.)—Boarding and day school for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 30. 24 West 59th-st. Tenth year in the city. Circular sent on application.

THE MISSES WEBBER, 27 EAST 69TH-ST., will reopen their school for young ladies and children, with kindergarten, Monday, Oct. 7. Circulars on application.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS,
Grand Boulevard and 132d-st., New-York.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS.
Studies will be resumed MONDAY, SEPT. 2.
Students reside in the institution or attend as day scholars. For particulars or catalogue address,
BROTHER THOMAS, Director.

MISS CROCKER AND MISS BECH'S School for girls, 31 West 42d-st., opposite Bryant Park, re-opens Wed., Oct. 2. Classes for boys.

BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

24TH YEAR.—BOY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 102 BERKELEY-PLACE. Branches at Paris and Coburg, (Saxony.) Wm. A. Stamm, Prin.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, River-at, between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J. OPENS SEPT. 18, 1889.
Examinations for admission on the 16th and 17th of September.
FULL COURSES OF STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE. PREPARATORY, $75 PER ANNUM. ALL OTHER CLASSES, $150 PER ANNUM. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogue apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL,
(Incorp'd.) New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.—A church school of the highest class for boys; terms, $500; eight resident masters from Brown, Columbia, London, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Paris; house and grounds (of Commodore Garner) among the most beautiful near New-York will well repay a visit. Apply to Rev. ALFRED G. MORTIMER, B. D., Rector.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SING SING-ON-HUDSON.

This old and well-known school will reopen on the 19th of September. Early application should be made to the Principal. J. HOWE ALLEN.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA
reopens the Seminary for Young Ladies at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 26. Thorough instruction in English, French, and German; music and art. Grounds ample for recreation. Climate of Morristown unsurpassed. Terms—Boarding pupils, $500. Circulars on application.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY AND LADies' College.—Convenient to New-York; both year. Offers rare educational facilities for both sexes. Terms moderate. High and healthful. Steam heating; gas; fire escapes. Address
THOS. HANLON, D. D., President.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ALBANY, N. Y.—Under the direction of the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, S. T. D., LL. D. Charges, $400 per annum; entrance fee, $25. Seventeenth year begins Sept. 25. For catalogues address Sr. Agnes School.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INstitute.—$500. A thorough school, where boys find good, sunny, and proper treatment in every respect. Dr. C. E. WARRING and Major F. S. WARRING, Principals.

STAMFORD, CONN., SCHOOL FOR BOYS; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., rector.

MISS CREIGHTON AND MISS FARNAR'S School for Girls, Dwight-place, Englewood, N. J. Pupils admitted to Smith and Wellesley on our certificate.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y., Long Island. Boarding school for boys; opens Tuesday, Sept. 17. Address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

NAZARETH HALL.—MORAVIAN BOARDing School for Boys at Nazareth, Penn. Founded 1785. Reopens Sept 18.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN. —Boys and girls—commences Sept. 19; terms, $150 to $200 per year. Send for circular.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D.D., Rector. The 21st year will begin Sept. 17.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for girls. Will reopen Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls, Tarrytown, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-Hudson, with refined surroundings, for boys. Address A. ARMAGNAC, Ph. D., Box 402.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Supt.; E. F. HYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

THE MISSES ANABLES' BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 25 at 66 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson. Fall begins Sept. 17. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

BETTS ACADEMY, STAMFORD, CONN. 51st year. Prepares for college and business.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—RECENT COLLEGE GRADUATE as assistant in boarding school. Send testimonials and expectation of salary. PRINCIPAL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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HOTELS.

The Poland Spring House, enlarged to twice its former capacity, open June 15 to Oct. 15. Mansion House, open all the year. The magnificent scenery and climate, in connection with the far-famed

POLAND WATER,

Make this the finest resort in the United States.
HIRAM RICKER & SONS, South Poland, Me.
New-York Office and Depot, 164 Nassau-st.
Send for circulars.

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MILLBROOK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS SMALL HOTEL, RECENTLY FINISHED, SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL ROLLING COUNTRY, 750 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. THE HOUSE IS HEATED WITH FURNACE AND OPEN FIREPLACES AND OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED BY ADDRESSING
JOHN D. CRONIN, Manager.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.
INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,
GREENWICH, CONN.,
E. H. YARD, Proprietor,
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AND COTTAGES,
LONG BRANCH.
REDUCED RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
The Pleasantest Month of the Year at the Seaside.

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THIRTY MINUTES VIA L. I. R. R.
ARVERNE HOTEL OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1. Directly on the ocean, adjoining Wave Crest; new boulevard to Lawrence, Cedarhurst, &c.; stabling; magnificent bathing beach.
R. H. STEARNS, Proprietor.

A—A—A—MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CORNWALL HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 feet, on the western slope of the Storm King Mountain; the climate a positive cure for malaria; overlooking the village and valley; 1½ hours by West Shore Railroad and 2½ hours by steamer Mary Powell from New-York. Address MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL.
Less than one hour from New-York.
Remains open until Oct. 15.
W. W. PALMER.

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HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I.,
Will remain open as late in September as the business may warrant. For illustrated pamphlet and terms apply to R. S. HOWES, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

THE ELBERON.

This unique resort will remain open for guests until October first. Address
C. T. JONES, ELBERON, N. J.

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NETHERWOOD, N. J. Now open; 45 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st., Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 40 trains daily; elegant brick structure; all modern conveniences; open from May to November. FRANK E. MILLER.

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COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, Otsego Lake, N. Y.
Steam Heat; no mosquito; no hay fever.
E. F. GOTTENDORF, Proprietor.

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OCEAN BEACH, N. J.,
Within 300 feet of the surf. Open until Oct. 1.
Special rates for September.
A. B. SANK.

SUMMER RESORTS. SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
WILL POSITIVELY REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 12.
Rates Reduced for September.

Parlor cars for Kaaterskill on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st., N. Y., (West Shore R. R.,) 9 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and (on Saturdays only) 1:15 P. M., leaving Jay-st. 20 minutes earlier. Excursion tickets for sale by Saturday special train, leaving 1:15 P. M., good until Monday mornings, at reduced rates. Parlor Cars from Long Branch and Saratoga to Kaaterskill.
Address W. F. PAIGE, KAATERSKILL P. O., GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

LONG BEACH HOTEL,
Long Beach, L. I.
Finest Surf-Bathing Beach on the Coast.
MORNING AND EVENING CONCERTS.
Rates, $21 Per Week and Upward.
JOHN T. DEVINE,
MANAGER.

POINT LOOKOUT HOTEL, 5 miles east of Long Beach. Fine Boating, Sailing, and Fishing.

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and
ELEGANT NEW CASINO,
BABYLON, L. I.
ARGYLE PARK, with its beautiful COTTAGES, spacious LAKE, and fine DRIVES, is unsurpassed on Long Island. Boating, Fishing, Bathing, Sailing on Great South Bay. Large steam yacht for accommodation of guests. Daily trips to Fire Island and Great South Bay. One hour from New-York. For rent of cottages or engagement of rooms apply to T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

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(Incorp'd.) New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.—A church school of the highest class for boys; terms, $500; eight resident masters from Brown, Columbia, London, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Paris; house and grounds (of Commodore Garner) among the most beautiful near New-York will well repay a visit. Apply to Rev. ALFRED G. MORTIMER, B. D., Rector.

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NORMANDIE, NEW JERSEY,
NEAR SEABRIGHT.
FRONTING ON THE OCEAN AND SHREWSBURY RIVER.
Fine Surf Bathing, Boating, and Fishing.
Hot and Cold Sea-water Baths in the Hotel.
Same Cuisine and attendance maintained to Sept. 16.
R. R. Depot Normandie, P. O. Seabright.
FERDINAND P. EARLE, Owner and Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND
AND
LONG BRANCH.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.
RETURNING,
LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:40, 9:45, and 10:40 P. M.
☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.
FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.
TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH:
FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING.
LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.
Excursion tickets to Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-town elevated railroads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

America's Day Summer Resort.
Perfection in every detail; rare plants, magnificent foliage, nature's choicest flowers. A world of attractive features. Management and Art united. Mammoth Aquarium. Fish and lobster suppers. Finest Dancing Pavilion. Superior Dinners 75 cents. Banquet Hall. Elegant Cuisine. Fine Bar. Liberal Glen Rates. Klein Deutschland. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Bowling, Billiards.
GLEN ISLAND.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Pier 28, N. R., foot Cortlandt-st., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. Jewett's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.15, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M. 324 Grand-st., (East River), 9.30, 10.37, 11.30 A. M., 12.45, 1.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave Glen Island almost hourly until 9 P. M.
Right Boats and Best Music Every Day and Sunday.
&c. EXCURSION TICKETS &c.

FAVORITE EXCURSIONS
TO HIGHLAND BEACH, SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, &c.
BY "SANDY HOOK ROUTE."
Palatial steamers MONMOUTH, SANDY HOOK, and ST. JOHNS leave New-York, Pier 8 N. R.,
At 7:45, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30 P. M. Sunday for Long Branch and intermediate stations,
9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Returning at frequent intervals during the day.
TAKE THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE
AND SPEND A DELIGHTFUL DAY AT THE SEASHORE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
Culver Route,
Sea Beach Route,
Bay Ridge Ferry,
from foot of Whitehall-st., terminus of elevated roads, Broadway line, Belt line.
Boats connect at Bay Ridge with trains for Coney Island via SEA BEACH and CULVER ROUTES leave Whitehall-st. hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Trains leave Coney Island every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last trains leave Coney Island daily at 11:10 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains from foot of East 34th-st., N. Y., (5:30 except Sundays,) 8:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (1:30 Sundays only,) and half hourly from 2:20 to 9:20, and 9:40 P. M.
WHITEHALL-ST., terminus of elevated railroads, hourly 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M.
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GILMORE'S INCOMPARABLE BAND.
PAIN'S "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS.
JAPANESE VILLAGE IN PAVILION.

GILMORE'S JUBILEE
AT
MANHATTAN BEACH
THIS WEEK:
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.
Seats should be secured in advance. They are now on sale at box office.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (except Sundays) by fast and elegant Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY, and WEST POINT,
From Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Vestry-st. pier.....8:30 "
" do., West 22d-st. pier.....9:00 "
Excursionists will have three hours at West Point, one hour and three-quarters at Newburgh, or connect with down boat at Poughkeepsie, reaching New-York at 5:30; Brooklyn, 6:20 P. M. A fine ORCHESTRA attached to each boat.

HAPPY DAY.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28,
via
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
to
MAUCH CHUNK, PENN.,
GLEN ONOKO AND SWITCHBACK.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $2 25; Switchback, 50 cents extra.
Trains leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets Ferries, New-York, and Broadway Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. For full particulars and special accommodation for parties apply to W. M. SMITH, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 235 Broadway, New-York.

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The most beautiful and popular Family Summer Resort, only 20 minutes' ride from New-York. Accessible by CONSTANT STEAMBOAT SERVICE from Harlem Bridge, East 130th-st. and 2d-av., 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 3:15, 4:30, 8, and 8 P. M. directly to Grand Pier, Bowery Bay Beach; fare, 10c.; excursion, 20c.; children, &c., excursion, 10c., also by horse railroad, from 92-st. (Astoria) Ferry, from 6 A. M. till midnight; fare, 10c.
Grand concert on the pier every day.

ERIE R'Y. SUNDAYS, MORNING and AFTERNOON. WEDNESDAYS, MORNING.
TWO SUNDAYS AT GLEN.
From 23d-st. 9:30 A. M.; Chambers-st., 9:45. Returning, leave Glen 6:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY—23d-st., 8:45 A. M.; and Chambers-st., 9 A. M. GREENWOOD LAKE.
LAST TWO SUNDAYS.
Sunday, A. M., 23d-st., 9:55; Chambers-st., 10. Sundays, P.M., 23d-st., 1:55. Chambers-st., 2.
FIVE MORE WEDNESDAYS.
23d-st., A. M., 8:10; Chambers-st., 9:15 A. M.

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Books Now Open. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Sunday. Season of 1889.
Apply for illustrated folder, containing of the history and full particulars.
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The ONLY uptown office of THE TIMES is at 1,526 Broadway, between 43rd and 44th sts. Open daily, Sunday excepted, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
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1—APARTMENT SUITES AND SINGLE rooms; board optional; popular prices; best references. 74 West 35th-st.

20TH-ST., 42 WEST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or single; high-class house; superior table. References exchanged.

23 EAST 31ST-ST.—FIRST-CLASS PRIvate boarding house; parlor floor, with bath-room; second floor, three rooms.

24 WEST 32D.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS WITH or without private table; abundance of water every floor; references.

25 WEST 45TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

28 WEST 34TH.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites, three and four rooms; private table optional; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—HANDSOMELY-

PAVING WITH ASPHALTUM

A MATERIAL THAT IS GROWING IN POPULARITY.

SOME CITIES ARE EXCHANGING STONE FOR ASPHALT PAVEMENT—HOW THE MATERIAL IS LAID.

Although New-York City, by the recent action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has embarked for the first time upon a comparatively extensive system of asphaltum pavement for a certain class of streets, the undertaking need hardly be considered experimental. During the score or more years since asphaltum pavements began to be successfully laid in the larger cities of Europe various cities of America have given asphalt a trial, and in a large number of instances a composition pavement that was called asphalt, but in which there was not a particle of asphalt, was experimented with, with disastrous consequences.

During the experimental period, when such knowledge as the Fathers of the cities had about the article was derived from contractors, who for the most part made their knowledge conform to their interests for the pending moment, compositions of tar and gravel, tar and limestone, and tar, gravel and limestone were frequently palmed off upon the authorities of cities that had resolved to give asphaltum pavements a trial. The absolute failure of these counterfeits to fulfill the expectations of the people gave asphalt a bad name, which it has taken time and experience with the genuine article to even measurably overcome. In the meantime the country has suffered from inflictions of many kinds of wretched street coverings that have sent thousands of people to untimely graves because of their miasmatic and poisonous exhalations. Wood in all conceivable forms and stone of every adaptable character have been used in New-York City in the effort to find a pavement that would answer in largest measure the requirements of city life and city traffic. Some of the requirements were amply filled by both styles of pavement when properly constructed, but both of them have failed miserably in other equally important respects.

During these years asphalt has been used in Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, and other European cities, and in Washington, Buffalo, Omaha, and, to a limited extent, in Philadelphia and some few other cities of America, with more satisfactory results than have attended the use of any other pavements. It has proved immensely superior to all other forms of pavement in four important particulars: It is cleaner and easier to keep clean than any other, it is smoother and presents least resistance to traffic, it is more durable than any, with the possible exception of the granite block pavement, and less noisy than any except wood. While the granite block pavement is possibly more durable than asphaltum pavement, it is rougher, requires more power to move vehicles over its surface, is dirty, and the noisiest pavement of all known kinds, and wood, though the least noisy of pavements, is not durable, is dirty, exhales noxious vapors and gases, and is expensive. The sum of the experience of all the older cities and of the cities of this country that have been named is that for certain kinds of thoroughfares asphaltum pavement is infinitely superior to all other kinds. This is amply testified to by the preference given to asphaltum pavement over all others in the cities referred to. In consequence whereof, and of the fact that a few streets in this city that have been paved with asphaltum pavement for a few years are still in good condition, the local authorities have resolved to enter more extensively upon its use.

There are but two kinds of so-called asphaltum pavement suitable for traveled thoroughfares, but they differ as widely in their general characteristics as do a macadam and a granite block pavement. One is made of the bituminous limestones of France, Germany, and Sicily, and the other is made of a combination of sand and carbonate of lime, with refined asphalt from the Trinidad rainsral pitch deposit. Both have been extensively used, and where they have been properly prepared and laid have rendered equally good service. The limestone asphalts of France and Germany have served the European cities almost exclusively to themselves, while the Trinidad composition pavement has been used in this country almost exclusively. Of the Trinidad asphalt there has been laid in this country since 1876 over 3,500,000 square yards. In London, Paris, Berlin, and other European cities about 1,500,000 square yards of bituminous limestone (rock asphalt) pavement has been laid.

Asphalt is a native bitumen or mineral pitch. Capt. Francis V. Greene of this city, a recognized authority, says: "It is found in various parts of the world, either combined with other substances or in a free state, in various degrees of consistency, from complete fluidity to a substance resembling in appearance hard rubber or black sealing wax. Bitumen is the generic name for the entire class of hydro-carbons remaining from the distillation of coal or other substances from which coal has been formed. The three words oil, tar, and pitch are used to distinguish the three varieties of free bitumen which are liquid, viscous, and solid. The native mineral oil, or liquid bitumen, is called petroleum; native mineral tar, or viscous bitumen, has only been found in such limited quantities and has been so little used that it has received no specific name; native mineral pitch, or hard bitumen—that is, bitumen found in nature in the solid form—has always been known as asphalt or asphaltum."

Neither the oil nor the tar is used in its native state in asphaltum pavement. It is only the mineral bitumen or asphalt that is now successfully employed in street paving. This is found mixed with vegetable matter in the famous pitch lake in the island of Trinidad, one of the British West Indies, the southernmost of the Windward group. The lake is about a mile and a half in circumference and is fathomless in depth, indicating an inexhaustible supply of the asphalt. Besides the pitch lake there are a number of small deposits of the material in the surrounding districts. In making the so-called Trinidad pavement this native mineral bitumen, or asphalt, is refined by a boiling or heating process, in the course of which the volatile matter found in the natural deposits is evaporated and the earthy, or inorganic, impurities form in a sediment at the bottom of the tank. The refined asphalt is drawn off and allowed to solidify by cooling. To this, when wanted for paving, heavy petroleum oil is added in the proportion of 100 parts of refined asphalt to 15 to 20 parts of heavy petroleum, the composition forming an asphaltic cement, which is the form in which the asphalt is employed in making the paving compound.

For a pavement from 12 to 15 parts of this asphaltic cement are taken, combined with from 70 to 85 parts of grit and sand and from 5 to 14 parts of pulverized carbonate of lime. The sahpaltic cement and sand are heated separately to a temperature of about 300° Fahrenheit. The carbonate of lime, not heated for the purpose, is thoroughly mixed with the hot sand, and this mixture is then thoroughly mixed with the hot asphaltic cement. In the resulting condition the stuff is ready to be laid upon the street. It is laid in two coats, the first, a thin cushion coat, containing about 3 per cent. more of the asphaltic cement than the top, or surface, coat. The whole is laid about two and a half inches thick upon the foundation previously prepared to receive it. As each coat is laid it is compressed and solidified by being rolled with a heavy steam roller several hours; and since the pavement as described is somewhat pervious to moisture, under which it would deteriorate and lose its consistency, the gutters are treated with an extra coating of the pure asphalt applied hot and allowed to saturate the pavement as thoroughly as possible. This is the character of pavement now existing in Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second streets; in Chambers-street, between Broadway and Centre; in Cedar, Nassau, Liberty, and Pine streets in small sections, and in West End-avenue and the new Washington Bridge. Contracts have also been let for the laying of four blocks of the pavement in Pleasant-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets. It is the pavement of Washington, where there are over 940,000 square yards of it, some of which has been in use for from ten to thirteen years, and of Buffalo, which has still more of it than Washington, and will this year lay more of it than in any previous year. In this city there are two companies laying this pavement.

Of a different character entirely are the other kinds of asphaltum pavement. They are the Neufchatel, Seyssel, and Sicily pavements, and have taken their names from the localities in which their component materials are found. They consist of bitumen combined in natural formation with lime, comprising the bituminous limestones of France, Germany, Spain, Sicily, Utah, Colorado, Cuba, and Mexico. In France, Germany, and Sicily only are they found in quality and quantity sufficient to pay for their employment in street paving. The natural appearance of the stone as it comes from the mines and quarries is similar to that of hard rubber or gutta percha. It cuts easily with a knife and has a dark brown color. Capt. Greene says: "The best mines are those at Seyssel and Val de Travers, (Neufchatel.) They are of uniform quality and yield on analysis about 10 to 11 per cent. of bitumen, the rest being pure carbonate of lime, free from clay or other impurities. The preparation of the pavement consists in mining the rock and breaking it into pieces about three inches in size; these are passed through a set of toothed rollers, and then through smooth rollers, which reduce the material to a fine powder. This is then placed in a large iron cylinder into which hot air (about 500° Fahrenheit) is introdnced. The interior of the cylinder is provided with a large revolving helix or screw, of nearly the same diameter as the cylinder, and having several small paddles at its outer edges. These paddles raise the powder as the helix revolves, and the powder then falls through the hot air, and as the same time is moved by the helix toward the end of the cylinder. The material is fed at one end of the cylinder in certain proportions for each kind of the helix, and when the entire charge has been moved to the opposite end it falls into a box on the under side of the cylinder, from which it is removed, placed in carts, hauled to the street, spread on a bed of concrete previously prepared, and thoroughly compacted by hard tamping with iron rammers. It cools to the temperature of the atmosphere in a few hours.

The pavements of Berlin, Paris, London, and other European cities, are largely composed of this pavement. It is more expensive than the Trinidad pavement, but whether it is superior is a question upon which experts differ. Each company, of course, insists that its own form of pavement is the best. The specifications for asphaltum pavements published by the Department of Public Works in their recent advertisement for bids have permitted only the use of the Trinidad pavement. It was said that Commissioner Gilroy, when he went into office, knew no more than the average man about asphalt and asphaltum pavements, and when it came to preparing the specifications for the Pleasant-avenue pavement he sent to the President of one of the paving companies to get a statement of a general specification that would cover all asphaltum pavements. The gentleman addressed saw no need of referring to the bituminous rock pavements, and he accordingly framed the specifications so that only his company's form of pavement could be used.

Commissioner Gilroy has since that posted up on asphalt and asphaltum pavements, and he now declares his intention to so frame the specifications that competition will be promoted, and if the Seyssel, Neufchatel, and Sicilian Companies can compete at all with the Trinidad Company they will have an opportunity to do so. But it is difficult to see how Mr. Gilroy is going to be able to frame a specification which shall state the composition of two pavements so entirely different from each other. If he wants to receive proposals from all the different asphaltum pavement contractors he will be compelled to invite bids for asphaltum pavements, the contractor to state his formula for his pavement in his bid, and then, when the bids are all in, it would devolve upon him to declare which of the pavements it would be for the best interests of the city to use. One of the contractors has proposed that the city order a continuous mile of some one street to be paved with asphalt, one quarter of which shall be paved each by the Neufchatel, Seyssel, Trinidad, and Sicilian Companies respectively. But it is objected to this that, if either pavement is worth anything, it would require a long period of years—fifteen to twenty—to determine the superiority of either over the others, and as they have each made records for themselves in foreign lands and in our own country, the experiment would only be cumulative of the facts already known. The proper way to act in the matter, it is said, is for Mr. Gilroy to, as he now proposes, invite bids from all parties dealing in the article, and when they shall have been received, if their respective prices are not too great, to allow each kind of pavement a share in the work, under guarantees that will hold the city safe from loss.

GLASSBLOWERS' TROUBLES.

BELGIANS COMING TO THIS COUNTRY—DISPUTES ABOUT WAGES.

The report that 160 Belgian window glass blowers were on their way here on the steamer Rhynland to work at Chambers & McKee's new works at Jeanette, Penn., is said to have caused considerable excitement among glassworkers in Pennsylvania and other glassworking districts, and James Campbell, President of the Glassworkers' Union, was charged with having helped to import the men to the detriment of American glassworkers. Campbell admitted that he had consented to the importation of twenty Belgian glassblowers some time ago, and he justified his action by explaining that they had been brought over to teach American workmen the new art of working in tank glass factories—a new industry in the United States. The 160 men who are on their way here, he declared, were not new men, but old hands, most of them citizens of the United States who are in the habit of going to their native country during the Summer months.

Glass manufacturers and dealers in this city, however, think that it is possible that many Belgian glassworkers will come to this country, if not under contract, then on speculation, to see what employment they can get here. Their industry in Belgium has been demoralized this year and fully 40 per cent. of the glass factories are now closed, in spite of the high protective tariff that exists in Belgium. This was stated by a member of the firm of Holbrook Brothers.

The glassblowers in this country and in Belgium belong to the same organization, and, according to the rules of their union, no blowers may come to this country unless there is still work for them after all the glassblowers here have been provided for. If they cannot find work in glass factories in Europe they must seek some other employment, at least temporarily. Heretofore all or nearly all the glassblowers, both here and in Belgium, have been kept busy and their allegiance to their union has never been severely tested. Now, however, large numbers of Belgians are out of work. The rate of wages paid to men of their craft in this country is much higher than in Belgium. It is not unlikely that some of them will come here, and should large numbers arrive and look for work a fight for their union will result.

According to the manufacturers' statements the men have been averaging $5 50 per day, the same rate paid twenty years ago. The manufacturers want the men to accept a reduction of 15 per cent., while on the other hand the men demand an advance of 5 per cent. The window-glass factories generally fire up between Sept. 1 and Sept. 15, but no preparations are being made this year, and it is possible that most of the establishments will not fire up before Oct. 1, if then. The men have a strong organization and a large fund in their treasury.

The green-glass manufacturers are also having trouble with their men, who have made a new scale of prices by which their wages would be advanced. They have been making from $5 to $10 per day. At the manufacturers' convention it was decided that the condition of the trade did not warrant the advance demanded, and that the men ought, on the contrary, to agree to a reduction of 15 per cent. To-day a conference will be held in Philadelphia between the manufacturers and a committee from the union. William Brookfield will go from this city to represent the manufacturers.

COL. WILLARD'S PLIGHT.

RICH AND PROSPEROUS BUT A SLAVE TO STRONG DRINK.

John A. Willard, President of the Granite Falls Bank of Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minn., and of the First National Bank of Mankato, Blue Earth County, in the same State, was found wandering about the beach at Coney Island in a dazed condition late on Sunday night. He was taken to the police station, where it was found that he had a large amount of money, diamond jewelry, and a very costly gold watch on his person. It was ascertained afterward that he had been stopping at the Astor House, in this city, for some time, and that he had gone to Coney Island Sunday in company with an attendant, Michael J. Foley of 407 Fourth-avenue, this city, and had wandered from his care.

Mr. Foley explained the circumstance as follows: "I am a professional nurse, especially in cases of nervous prostration caused by inebriety. Mr. Willard has been drinking heavily of late, and I have had him in charge for about five days. He slipped away from me while I was paying for our supper at Coney Island on Sunday, and immediately began to drink again. I reported him at the police station as missing, and at 10:30 o'clock night he was brought in. Chief McKane notified the Astor House, and we brought Mr. Willard back this morning. There is nothing the matter with him except that he is suffering from the effects of a prolonged spree."

Col. Willard was yesterday taken to a retreat for inebriates somewhere in New-Jersey by his friends. The story that his mind is unbalanced is denied by those who know him well.

NOT DISGUSTED, ONLY TOO BUSY.

The latest deserter from the Kings County Republican General Committee is Major Edward Hobbs, who for years has represented the Twenty-fourth Ward in that body. He says that, unlike the other members who have recently left the organization, he is not disgusted. He has some important legal cases to look after in Arizona and intends to go West in a few weeks. Ex-Alderman James H. Ruggles has been selected as his successor.

Ex-Assemblyman D. W. Tallmadge has spent a great deal of time among the politicians lately, and he revealed yesterday that he would be the Republican candidate in the Twelfth Assembly District again next Fall. In his opinion, there is no doubt of his election, as he is to have the support of John Y. McKane.

AN ANONYMOUS CALL.

A communication was published recently in a Staten Island paper calling for a meeting of citizens and taxpayers to "discuss the recent outrages committed by the managers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor." No one could be found at New-Brighton or at the Snug Harbor yesterday who knew when the meeting was to be held or who was getting it up. Editor Humphreys of the *Standard* did not believe that any such meeting would be held, and Capt. Ambrose Snow, the President of the Board of Trustees, said that the call was doubtless inspired by the men who were dismissed from the Harbor some time ago for selling their votes at the Presidential and local elections, or by the politicians who bought the votes.

LIFE WITHOUT BEER NOT WORTH LIVING.

Frederick Fieseler, a boy of nineteen, who lives on Sackman-street, near East New-York-avenue, Brooklyn, wanted a pint of beer on Sunday night, and when his father refused to permit him to have it he produced a jackknife and stabbed himself in the breast. He severed an artery and when an ambulance surgeon arrived he was nearly dead from loss of blood. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, and although the physicians think he cannot recover he was still alive at a late hour last night.

THREE PLOTS IN ONE STORY.

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC WHO CHARMED COMEDIAN CRANE.

Some months ago William H. Crane, the comedian, wrote an article on "The American Dramatist," which was widely reprinted, in which he avowed his implicit belief in the existence of this much-talked-of prodigy, and stated that he intended to do all in his power to foster his genius. As it turned out, this was a somewhat rash statement to make, for from the very day that he so unburdened himself to the world in cold printer's ink he was snowed under, as it were, by the scores of manuscript plays submitted for his approval and as fit subjects for the fostering process in which he had avowed himself a believer. Finally in desperation he fled to his country home and his steam yacht, and here, believing himself safe, he breathed more freely.

He had been enjoying the ocean breeze of Cohasset for about a couple of weeks, when, as he sat at his early breakfast one morning, he spied a stranger walking up to the front porch. He was a tall, thin man, who, despite the heat of the July day, was dressed in a black frock coat tightly buttoned up to the throat, and had on a tall silk hat of the vintage of 1860. His face was thin and worn and his hair was somewhat longer than a strict accordance with the rules of fashion calls for. Crane sized him up through the open window, and instinctively looked to see whether the conventional brown-paper parcel bespeaking the manuscript play was concealed about his person, but no sign of the tell-tale package could be seen and the actor breathed more freely, and when the servant announced that Mr. Jessamy wished to see him he went into the sitting room to meet his fate without a question.

The stranger lost no time in coming to the point. In a pleasantly-modulated voice and with a flow of words which were well chosen, if a trifle overabundant, he began by paying some well-deserved compliments to Crane's artistic abilities. He then remarked that he had long been possessed of the desire to write a play for him, and though he had the work thoroughly mapped out in his mind, he had thought it advisable, in accordance with the arguments so ably advanced by Mr. Crane himself, (here William wiped his eyes,) to submit his ideas and receive any suggestions the actor might have to offer.

Crane replied civilly, and meekly observed that in fifteen minutes he was about to embark for a day's cruise on his yacht. Mr. Jessamy ignored the hint, and without more ado started in to recite the substance of his proposed play, and Crane with a groan prepared for an hour of boredom. He never was more disappointed in his life. Mr. Jessamy was a born *raconteur*, apparently, and a dramatist of genius as well, for in the course of an hour he had given not only the plot and outline, but snatches of the dialogue of a play which Crane solemnly avers was the best constructed and most humorous in situation which he had ever heard. The leading part was exactly suited to his powers, and he felt like a miner who has suddenly, by a stroke of his pick, uncovered a huge nugget of virgin gold. During the interesting narrative by the hand, Crane broke out into enthusiastic praises of the yet unwritten play, and assured the author that when it was put on paper he had a market ready to his hand.

Mr Jessamy's pale face showed no signs of gratification at this announcement, and then Crane went on to say that he should like his manager, Joseph Brooks, to hear what he had just listened to, and Mr. Jessamy would kindly stay over and recite the plot to Brooks and that individual would be there the next morning to hear it. To this the stranger gravely assented and was introduced to Mrs. Crane. Despite his peculiar appearance he proved a man of delightful manners and a most charming conversationalist. The day passed pleasantly enough, and that evening Crane, by this time thoroughly entranced over his newly-discovered dramatist, ventured to suggest that he should recite to Mrs. Crane the main incidents of his proposed play. Mr. Jessamy willingly complied, and after dinner they sat out on the porch and Mr. Jessamy began in his dulcet tones. At his first words Crane looked troubled, and by the time he had finished, Crane was gazing in blank amazement at his wife, who looked at him in return somewhat contemptuously.

"Enough, my dear Sir," interrupted Crane, "that is not what you described to me this morning."

"Beg your pardon, Sir," retorted Jessamy, "it is identical in every respect!"

There was nothing for it but to accept the situation, attribute it to the potency of the yellow label sherry at dinner, and wait for the morning and Brooks. Both arrived simultaneously, and when the manager had washed off the dust of travel the matter of the play was mooted. Mr. Jessamy expressed himself as ready to run over the main points to Mr. Brooks and Crane with a view to comprehension awaited the beginning. His worst fears were realized. The astounded Brooks, manager of a leading comedian, found himself listening to the relation of a sombre five-act tragedy, dealing with the life of a member of the Borgias, and was gravely assured by the narrator that no one could begin to play Cæsar Borgia with the force and intensity of William H. Crane. That actor pinched himself to be sure he was awake, and then began to gently assure Mr. Jessamy that he had made a mistake.

"There is no mistake, Sir," said Jessamy with a rising voice, "but I see that I have been deceived. You are in a plot against me. You have been plotting for years, but you shall plot no longer," and with a sudden movement he plucked from the side of the couch one of the one of the polished steel firearms placed there more for ornament than use, but capable of being dangerous in an angry man's hand, and made a sudden rush at the now thoroughly-alarmed Crane. The door was burst open at this moment, and Crane, who had tumbled backward with the sudden emotion, saw a rough-looking man rush in and grab Mr. Jessamy round the waist and throw him, while he piteously begged for mercy. Mr. Jessamy, it seemed, was an inmate of a private asylum near Boston, and had made his escape the day before. He had been traced to Crane's house by his keeper, who had arrived rather opportunely.

The curious part of it all, according to Crane, is that the unfortunate fellow, whose name is not given in this account, had imagined three as clever plays as he, Crane, had ever heard. It is safe to say, however, that he will be careful in future in inviting strangers, however promising they may be as playwrights, to spend the day and night at Cohasset with him.

KATE STODDARD'S OLD ROOM.

IT WAS THE ONE IN WHICH MURDERER M'ELVAINE LIVED.

The watch, rings, and pins found in the room of young Charles McElvaine, who murdered Grocer Luca in Brooklyn, were identified yesterday as the property of G. H. Schroder of 244 Cherry-street, New-York. Mr. Schroder's house was robbed on Aug. 11, the day McElvaine was united to his youthful wife. The articles were pledged at two Brooklyn pawnshops for a few dollars.

Quinlan and Dennin, the two companions of McElvaine, broke down yesterday and spent almost the entire day weeping and bemoaning their fate. They accuse McElvaine of planning the robbery and inducing them to join him in perpetrating it.

The room in which McElvaine lived is the one in which the notorious Kate Stoddard, who murdered Charles Goodrich seventeen years ago, remained in hiding for over six months. Goodrich was found dead in the basement of his house and suspicion at once attached to Kate Stoddard, who was his frequent visitor. But the most careful search failed to discover her. Her intimate friends were employed to ferret her out, but she had disappeared as though the earth had swallowed her. Six months later a woman saw her in the Fulton Ferry house and at once had her arrested. The prisoner denied her identity and refused to tell where she lived.

For weeks the police tried to find her home, but without success. Finally Chief Campbell ordered a search to be made of every house in the city, and in following out the command the police stumbled upon the deserted back room at 145 High-street, where McElvaine and his wife lived a few days ago. In it were found the revolver with which Goodrich had been killed, his picture, some of his trinkets, and a lot of his clotted blood which the woman had preserved as a memento. She was adjudged a lunatic and sent to the Utica Asylum for Insane Criminals, where she now is.

RESCUED BY A POLICEMAN.

A young woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Rose Fallen of Philadelphia, had a narrow escape from drowning while bathing yesterday at South Beach, S. I., but was saved by the gallantry of Special Policeman Owen Williams. Mrs. Fallen's foot was caught between two spiles, and the current was rapidly dragging her under water when Williams jumped from a neighboring dock. He was incumbered with his uniform, but succeeded in rescuing the young woman. She was taken to a neighboring hotel in an exhausted condition.

A DROP IN COTTON.

There was a slump in August cotton yesterday. Liverpool wanted so much that the demand for cotton freights was very large and the steamship companies advanced the freight rates on cotton. Many had bought to ship to Liverpool, but when they found that the freight rates had advanced they also found that there was no profit in shipping the cotton, so they unloaded here, and there was a fall of 11 points in the August options.

GUESTS OF THE COLLECTOR

OFFICE SEEKERS VISIT HIM IN CROWDS.

THEY ALL HAVE CLAIMS, AND ALL WANT PLACES—HE, ERHARDT GIVES EVERYBODY A HEARING.

Collector Erhardt had a reception in his office at the Custom House yesterday. It was a novel affair, without refreshments. He received in gracious fashion, and most, if not all, of his callers were on a hunt for office. That is why he held the reception. Some time before he went away on his vacation he became so tired of men who were hunting for places in his gift that he had a notice posted up that told the hungry ones that business would prevent his receiving application in person for employment for two weeks.

When he got back he made up his mind that he would devote Monday of each week to seeing applicants. Yesterday was the first Monday devoted to a reception. The Collector was very tired last night. Long before the Collector reached his office the wily office chasers were there. There were many of them, and they were of all varieties. There was the old soldier and the old sailor. The old soldier was sometimes minus an arm or a leg, or, if not, there were other scars of battle upon him. There was the chronic office seeker, who thought he knew all about the way to get a job. There was the man who had been in office before, but whose head had fallen into the basket under Collector Magone. There was one colored man, whose manner indicated that he knew he was entitled to a job. There were sprucc young men and seedy young men. There were heelers and there were honest men—men who came because they wanted a job of some sort to put bread into the mouths of their families.

Down in his heart the Collector had plenty of sympathy for most of his visitors. Talking about the number of applications made to him, he said the other day: "These men come here because they want work. No one can blame them."

The Collector had had his desk removed from the little ante-room he has occupied for some time to the main office. He said that he made the change because it was too close in the inner office. He moved about in the crowd in his office talking to his guests. They explained why they wanted to serve the Government, and how energetically they would work if they were appointed to some sort of place. Some of them stated their cases concisely; others went into long and tedious explanations. Some followed the Collector to his desk, pressing their claims. He could not shake them off even there, and they followed him to the fireplace and out into the crowd again.

Yet the Collector was patient. He had piles of written applications on his desk. Some of them were five years old, had been made to other Collectors, the new ones having become mixed up with the old. Moreover, applicants kept coming all day. There were many who had passed civil service examinations and wanted to know when they would be appointed or what chance they stood of getting work. Collector Erhardt gave all the time he could to each.

During the afternoon he said that no appointments had been made. The reception had given him a good chance to look over the men and size them up personally.

The Custom House is looking as pretty as the proverbial new red wagon. Fresh paint, and plenty of it, has lighted up the corridors and rotunda remarkably, and the Wall-street steps are now washed once a week. The work of renovating is now about completed, and the place does not look much like a dark, dingy place for all sorts of dirt and dust as heretofore. To the office seekers the Custom House looks more like the promised land than ever.

A BICYCLE ENGINE.

THE BIG-WHEELED MACHINE ARRIVES HERE FROM NEW-HAVEN.

A queer-looking machine came into the freight station of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company yesterday attached to the rear of a train from New-Haven. It was the bicycle locomotive mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday, built at Portland, Me., for the Boynton Bicycle Railway Company of this city, the engine which, its promoters claim, is to effectually solve the problem of rapid transit. It arrived in good condition, and to-day or to-morrow will be shipped to Gravesend, where a test of its power will be made on the tracks provided within a few days.

The engine is considerably higher than the ordinary locomotive, and, in addition to the usual wheels with which common locomotives are equipped, it has an immense driving wheel nine feet in diameter, which is fixed in the centre of the engine a little forward of the boiler. This wheel is designed to run on a rail placed between the two outer rails, and it is this wheel which is relied upon to sling the engine along at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The cab of the engine is divided into two stories, the upper of which is occupied by the engineer, and the lower by the fireman. The engine rests upon four two-wheeled trucks, arranged in much the same manner as those which carry the cars that are placed, except that the wheels are double flanged and have instead of the plain wheel-axle, bicycle spindles.

It is proposed to use an overhead wooden rail, placed upon which will run wheels fastened to the roof directly above each truck. These wheels are practically guiding wheels, and the result of this arrangement is that the train, let it go never so fast, could not jump the track, because it is held down upon the lower rails by the heavy rail above. It practically slides along in one great groove. The engine is run by steam, and it is claimed that in a run, for example, between New-York and Boston, not more than $12 worth of coal would be consumed. It is claimed by the company that any ordinary line of railway may be made available for the use of bicycle trains by the putting up of the overhead rail, which, they say, can be constructed for $8,000 per mile.

Mr. Boynton claims as the advantages possessed by his engine these things: First, greater cheapness in almost every item of construction; second, a great reduction in the first cost and wear of the rolling stock; third, a greater proportion of the live to the dead load in the same; fourth, a greater proportion of the active to the resisting force in the train motion. It is regarded by the company, too, as extremely probable that these locomotives will before very long be in use as means of rapid transit in this city. They think one of the machines could take a train from the Battery to Harlem in six minutes and hope to perform that feat as one of the exhibitions at the World's Fair.

Another locomotive—an improvement on this—is now being constructed at Portland. It will weigh seven tons, has two cylinders, 7 by 10, with a working pressure of boiler of 250 pounds to the square inch, a driver 6 feet in diameter, makes 600 turns a minute with 100 pounds of steam, two-thirds pressure. It is designed to take a single car weighing seven tons, seating 100 passengers, 90 miles an hour.

About one and one-half miles of the experimental track at Gravesend have been constructed. It starts from Gravesend on the Sea Beach Road, and then follows the tracks of the old New-York and Brighton Beach Road to the Parkway at Coney Island.

SELLING FENCES AND CHICKEN COOPS.

Auctioneer J. Thomas Stearns began yesterday a public sale of obstructions that stand in the way of park and highway improvements. As the articles sold were not of general utility, being parts of fences, abutting portions of dwellings, chicken coops, &c., the crowd that followed the auctioneer over the route was not particularly large and the buying was mostly by the original owners or dealers in building materials. The sale will last three days. Yesterday it covered the plaza at Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street, from the Southern Boulevard to Austin-place, Courtlandt-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-first-streets, and Lind-avenue. To-day's route starts at the Crotona Parkway and goes to Burnside-avenue, from Webster-avenue to Sedgwick-avenue, to Bronx and Pelham Parkway.

ARRIVED ON THE FULDA.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Fulda from Bremen yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Anger, Mr. and Mrs. Halsted Burnet, Miss Emma Dantzic, Paul Dunker, Loyall Farragut, Dr. George O. Glavis, Victor Gerlicke, F. H. Loss, Mrs. Babette London, Louis London, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Morison, Capt. McGregor, Capt. Harry Metcalfe, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Julia Metcalfe, Thomas H. Mullan, Herman Pape, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels, Miss Emma Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, Col. W. H. Seymour, Leopold Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend, Miss Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. George G. Wheelock, S. R. Warren, Edward C. Walker, and Peter Wenz.

BURGLAR HOPE IN THE TOMBS.

James Hope, the recently-discharged convict who, while journeying to this city last Friday, was rearrested on a bench warrant for complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary eleven years ago, was conducted from Police Headquarters to the District Attorney's office yesterday. Acting District Attorney Bedford had him committed to the Tombs for arraignment in the Court of General Sessions on Sept. 3. Hope is also wanted in Delaware for a bank burglary.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER used CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, go to your druggist or the nearest drug store and get a vial. They will surely please you. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL'S CARAMELS, rich, mellow, delicious. The most popular caramel in the country. Name on each wrapper. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

REAL RAPID TRANSIT.

AN ELECTRIC MOTOR THAT TRAVELS 100 MILES AN HOUR.

The other day there was printed among the news telegrams a dispatch from Baltimore describing a series of experiments with the electric motor car of the Weems electric railway system that excited the wonder and admiration of all who witnessed them. Yesterday there was a gentleman in this city who had been among the spectators. "The experiments," he said, "were made at Laurel, a suburb of Baltimore, where the company controlling the patents has a plant. It is the queerest railway you ever saw. It has two rails very much like any other railway, but it is inclosed in a sort of lattice arbor and a barbed wire fence for the protection of life.

"But the queerest thing about this railroad is what travels on it. The inventor stood at the door of a shed and touched a button. Out of the shed rumbled an iron-plated thing about 2½ feet high, 2½ feet wide, and 20 feet long, pointed at the front. It was on wheels and had a pondarous look. It might be a torpedo or a granite ornelier. Before my curiosity was satisfied the thing galloped off. Apparently nothing touched it, no motive power was visible, but evidently there was an invisible force concealed somewhere about it. The thing went flying away with a rumble and disappeared behind a clump of trees. The inventor kept his finger on the button and watched a pencil move automatically over a piece of ruled paper. 'At the half!' he suddenly exclaimed. 'One mile!' he shouted. 'A mile and a half!' was his next ejaculation. Before you could say Jack Robinson the queer-looking device whizzed by. I took out my watch and timed it. In less than a minute the thing reappeared. In another minute it darted by again like nothing so much as a big shuttle moving in a circle with inconceivable rapidity.

"The track is two miles in circumference, but is no credit to the builder. There are twenty-nine changes of grade, some of them very heavy; even to the extent of 108 feet to the mile. Rains had not improved the bed, but the flyer stuck to the track like a good man to the path of rectitude. The inventor said the dynamo was making 1,400 revolutions, equal to a speed of two miles a minute, and we believed him."

This gentleman said that while in Baltimore he learned that the company controlling the patents, of which there are 147, covering all civilized parts of the globe, is perfecting arrangements for more elaborate experiments. It is understood that leases of farm lands at Garden City, L. I., have been secured for five years, with a purchase privilege at the expiration of that time. The plan is to build two circular tracks, one of five miles circumference for automatic tests, and an inner circuit of four miles for passenger trains, together with a generating plant of 250-horse power.

It is expected that surveys will be made within ten days, and that work on the roads will be started by Sept. 15. The equipment has already been contracted for. The company estimates that it will be necessary to make an outlay of from $80,000 to $100,000. The Gardan City scheme is said to be preliminary to an enterprise embracing the formation of a syndicate for building a railway from New-York to Philadelphia and subsequently to Chicago.

The capitalists interested in the company are so confident that they have a good thing that they positively refuse to part with any of the stock. They see millions in it, and are willing to risk a few hundred thousands. Here are some of the investors: Julian J. Chisholm, President; O. J. Smith, Vice President; Alexander Brown, Treasurer; Edwin F. Abell, Edward B. Bruce, B. F. Gambrill, Robertson Tayler, Franklin J. Morton, David J. Weems, Directors. The last named, the inventor, is confident of his ability to demonstrate the commercial success of his railway. The highest speed made up to June 15 at Laurel was equal to about one hundred and eighty miles an hour on a commercial road. Of the possible uses of the invention for mail and express purposes there appears to be no limit on the theory of a speed of from three to five miles a minute. Within a radius of 200 miles this rapid-transit train ought to deliver the New-York morning papers for the breakfast table and evening papers before supper time. From New-York to Chicago in six hours will be an every-day occurrence.

There is already a movement looking to an exhibition of this, the fastest railway service known, at the World's Fair in 1892. The advisability of making it one of the standard attractions of the great exhibition will be considered by the proper committee in due season.

FREDDIE MAY SING.

THE MAYOR GIVES HERRMANN'S PRODIGY A PERMIT TO PERFORM.

Mayor Grant's office was invaded yesterday afternoon by a score of men and one little child, upon a mission to find out whether the child would be permitted to perform in the vaudeville entertainment now being given at the Bijou Theatre by Herrmann, the prestidigitateur. Freddie Clark, the seven-year-old prodigy, was accompanied by his father, Henry Clark. He is a bright, self-possessed little fellow, rather undersized and frail in stature, but cheerful and sweet-tempered, and he bore himself in such a manner as to win every heart, the Mayor's especially, who wished he "had a boy like that." Mr. Herrmann, Manager Rosenquest, and their counsel, Almon Goodwin, Commissioner Gibbens, who, for the time being, appeared in his secondary rôle as a lawyer for Freddie and his father; Dr. Austin Flint, Secretary Jenkins, and Agent Stocking of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were there, when Mayor Grant arose and asked them what was their pleasure.

Commissioner Gibbens said they wanted a permit for the appearance of Freddie at the performances to sing his songs, make his recitations, and conduct the orchestra. The other doings specified in the contract with Herrmann were abandoned in the application. It was promised that the boy's performance should not exceed ten minutes in any single night. Dr. Flint made a child-like examination, pending which Mr. Gibbens told the Mayor, with elaboration of detail, that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was wasting its efforts on a class of cases in which the children were subjected to no hardships nor immoral influences, when they ought to interfere in behalf of the street gamins that wasted their early years in pitching pennies and dodging policemen.

Dr. Flint reported the child in good physical condition, six years and nine months old, 3 feet 10½ inches in height, and able to sing and lead the orchestra as requested, but he recommended that he be allowed to go to bed by 10 o'clock. The Mayor issued a permit accordingly, in which the child's appearances are limited to six in each week of not more than ten minutes each.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday was a joyful day for the Wall-street bull. Buoyancy was in everything; every price rose; the flavor of an old-time market was in the Stock Exchange. Active stocks averaged an advance of a full point and over, while in some instances gains of three points were scored.

Money loaned again at 6 per cent., but few loans were made at that rate, the bulk of the day's business being at 5 per cent., while at the close call money was offered in abundance at half that rate. Much money is here from Canada, attracted by last week's advances in the interest rate, and Europe will speedily be sending funds, this way if there is any prospect of the much-proclaimed "squeeze" lasting.

Jay Gould is not going to Europe next month. It was stated in this column some time ago that he was likely to postpone his trip in view of what he says are the prospects for a bull market. He will send his oldest son abroad in his stead.

The Reading statement for July, promised for to-day, is counted upon for a good showing.

A Philadelphia manufacturer writes to a Wall-street friend that the Pennsylvania iron and steel mills have generally all the orders they can fill.

Fifteen railroads yesterday reported their earnings for the third week

The New-York Times.

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MRS. HAMILTON IN PRISON

HER VICTIM LYING AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

THE STORY OF ROBERT RAY HAMILTON'S MARRIAGE REVEALED—THE QUARREL BEFORE THE STABBING.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Some of the secrets of the life of Robert Ray Hamilton, the New-York lawyer and legislator, were revealed to-day. Others are yet to be made public, but enough has been shown to fill every one at this populous resort with amazement at his clandestine marriage and horror at the tragic event which has made it so widely known.

It is the same old story of a clever man, blessed with riches and the best of social positions, madly infatuated with a woman beneath him both socially and intellectually, who marries him for his money and squanders it on her lover. The nurse, Mary Ann Donnelly, upon whom the anger of the infuriated Mrs. Hamilton was spent, lies at death's door with but the slightest chance of recovery, while Mrs. Hamilton goes to jail to await the result of her work. The court hearing this morning was simply the forerunner of the sensational developments which are sure to come out on the day or trial.

All doubts as to the identity of the persons most deeply concerned have been set aside. Mr. Hamilton makes no attempts at concealing his name. "It is reported upon good authority," he was told to-day, "that you are not the Robert Ray Hamilton of New-York who was for eight years a member of the New-York Legislature from the Murray Hill district. Is this true?"

"It is a base lie," he exclaimed. "I am Robert Ray Hamilton of New-York, and I did represent the Murray Hill district in the New-York Assembly. I do not want to allow any chance of misrepresentation."

"Have you received any dispatches from your New-York friends?"

"I have, and they contain proofs of my identity."

At 10 o'clock this morning Justice Albert W. Irving entered the little court room in the City Hall, which was crowded almost to suffocation with curious natives and gayly bedecked visitors. District Attorney Joseph Thompson appeared for the State, while Capt. Samuel E. Perry represented Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was the first of the prisoners to appear in the court room. His handsome though readily identified face recognized the haggard face and ill-kept clothes no belonging to the same man whom Assemblyman Timothy J. Sullivan once described as "that thoroughbred dude."

He treated the crowd next whom he sat, with the utmost indifference, hardly deigning to notice her presence. Mrs. Hamilton appeared in a becoming Summer costume of blue and white. She is undeniably a handsome woman of thirty, a blonde with large, expressive eyes of gray, but even them was slightly discolored, the result of her struggle with Nurse Donnelly. At first she showed no emotion, looking about the room with the utmost sang frold, but as the examination proceeded a realizing sense of her position came to her, and she bowed her head, covering her face with her handkerchief. Again and again she turned to her husband, as if for a word of comfort in this hour of her greatest need. His replies were always brief, and turning away he would give his attention to the prisoner.

The first witness called before Justice Irving was the husband of the woman in custody.

"My name is Robert Ray Hamilton," he said. "I am a native of New-York City, but for six months have not been living there. I will not give an address, as I have none at the present time. I am a lawyer by profession and a member of the New-York Bar. I am thirty-eight years of age."

"Are you the husband of the prisoner at the bar?" he was asked.

"I am her husband; yes, Sir."

"How long have you been married to her?"

"That question I refuse to answer, by advice of my counsel."

"Were you present when the assault occurred at the Noll cottage yesterday afternoon? If so, please state what you know about it?"

"I was present at the time. The stabbing was done with a dagger in the hands of my wife. The victim, Mary Donnelly, has been employed by us as a nurse for the past eight months. She accompanied us to California and back, but was discharged by my wife on 9 o'clock yesterday morning—about three hours before the affair occurred. The reasons for her discharge I am advised by counsel to reserve for the present."

"Have you any children?"

"One child eight months old, of which she is the mother."

Capt. Cherry, counsel for Mrs. Hamilton, then said: "I have no cross-examination to make, inasmuch as the defense to be set up by the two prisoners is a good one and should not be given away until the last moment. When the case is called for trial we will have an entirely different phase, and the assault will prove to have been justified by the circumstances surrounding the case."

Policeman William Biddle was next called.

"About noon yesterday," he said, "I was called to 132 Tennessee-avenue. On reaching the second floor I saw Mrs. Hamilton in her room. She seemed to be very much incensed and excited. There was blood on her hand and the moment she saw me she threw up her right hand and said: 'I sent for you. I want that woman down stairs arrested. She is Mary Donnelly, and I will appear against her at the police station.'

"I went down stairs and into the back room, where the other woman was lying on a cot, her clothes covered with blood, and her face as pale as death. I immediately sent for a physician. Before he arrived I asked her who had stabbed her, and she replied to me as if talking to rage, 'You know who did it. It was that woman up stairs and I want her arrested. If I live I'll cut her stomach out. If I die she'll hang for this, as sure as God made her.'

"I went back up stairs and found Mrs. Hamilton putting on an overgarment to cover her dress, which was stained with blood. I asked her if she did the cutting, and she said: 'I did it and I'm sorry I didn't finish her.'"

"Did she say why she wanted the nurse arrested?"

"Yes; she said she was drunk, had been making trouble, and was a dangerous character."

Dr. Crosby, the physician who has been attending Mrs. Donnelly, testified that the wound was rather deep, no one which might have caused almost instant death. Had it been an eighth of an inch deeper it would have severed the intestines and she would not have lived fifteen minutes. As it is, her condition is decidedly critical. She might live a week, but her death in less than an hour would not surprise the doctor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rupp, who manages the Noll cottage, testified that she knew nothing of the Hamiltons or of their troubles further than hearsay. She helped to separate the two women with the assistance of Mr. Hamilton, but her knowledge of the case would justify no further testimony on her part. Hamilton and his wife registered at her cottage about two weeks ago.

Sergt. Loder of the Central Police Station swore that Mrs. Hamilton admitted having dealt the blow when she was brought to the station house. She said it was in self-defense, but regretted having done it.

Mrs. Hamilton was remanded to jail at May's Landing without bail. Hamilton himself and Mrs. Rupp were released on $600 bail. Both of them are important witnesses.

Mrs. F. J. Swinton, who has been closely connected with the doings of the Hamiltons in Atlantic City, this afternoon gave her version of the story and told something of her own life.

"I have been twice married," she said. "My first husband's name was Mann. I have two children, Joshua Mann and a daughter sixteen years old. I afterward married Prof. Swinton, who was for many years, and up to his death, the palæontologist of the Smithsonian Institution and in the Geological Department at Washington. He died in the Germantown service in 1875, leaving me in comfortable circumstances.

"Time took our little fortune away from us, and I became the housekeeper for one of the leading families in New-York's world of fashion. They resided on Fifth-avenue. I left their service and went to live at 111 West Fifteenth-street, depending for a livelihood on my own and my dressmaking trade. It was while there, about four years ago, that I met Mrs. Hamilton, who was then Miss Evangeline Brill. She was stopping at a fashionable up-town boarding house and was unpurtad, she said, by her parents who were then residing in Passaic, N. J., and were very wealthy.

"My son was undoubtedly Miss Brill's first and most devoted lover. I knew he was with her frequently, but whether their relations were more intimate than what I supposed they were—from what I saw myself—I cannot say. He was not the man to hold up his end against Hamilton, however, in a battle for a woman's love, as Hamilton had good looks, wealth, and influence behind him, and for his wealth more than anything else, I suppose, she married the man she did, although she has to-day the warmest feelings for my son. The first I knew of Hamilton's marriage to Miss Brill was about four months before the birth of their child. She came to me one night and said: 'Now, Granny, there is no use keeping this from you any longer We are married and that's the end of it.'

"Hamilton was a member of the Legislature up to May 15 last, and used to come down from Albany every Friday night and stay until Sunday with his wife. After the session adjourned he concluded to go West. His friends made too much sport of his marriage, and he concluded to put an end to it by getting away. They were disappointed in California's climate and came to Atlantic City eight weeks ago. They first registered at the Windsor and then at another big hotel, but they did not like hotel life and went to the cottage where the affray occurred. During their absence from New-York Mrs. Hamilton lost forty pounds of flesh, and when they came to Atlantic City they wrote me to come here from New-York and take charge of her wardrobe and alter her garments to fit her."

"I came down two weeks ago with my son Josh, and all of us have been on the most congenial terms since our arrival. We all went to the opera together on Saturday night. That shows that Mr. Hamilton had nothing against my son. On Sunday night, one week ago, Gen. Schuyler Hamilton visited his son and daughter-in-law. He registered at the Chalfonte. He left for home after having persuaded the couple to go to New-York again. They were to go last Sunday. The day after the General left he sent his daughter-in-law a very affectionate letter, showing that neither she nor her husband had been cast off by the General's family."

Mrs. Swinton tells this story of the stabbing: "The trouble began at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Hamiltons happened to awake at that hour. The expressman had been ordered to call at 7 o'clock for their trunks, as they were about to leave for the metropolis, and they began discussing their affairs. Before their marriage Hamilton agreed to give her $6,000 a year for pin money and to defray her expenses at home, as he was at Albany the greater part of the time. She had received his allowance regularly, but as she was more anxious to return to New-York than he was he suggested that if they settled in New-York and he remained at home her allowance would not be forthcoming in the future.

Quick-tempered and passionate, she began to quarrel with him and threatened to leave him forever. Hamilton was very stubborn, and they wrangled bitterly. After half an hour's war the nurse was called. This was at 4 o'clock in the morning. She endeavored to interfere, and was ordered to leave the room. She left it, and did not return for several hours. She went to the Verona and asked Mrs. Swinton to go over to the Noll and endeavor to pacify them.

At 7 o'clock the expressman came, but was ordered away by Hamilton. His wife then insisted on sending for Gen. Hamilton to settle the affair, and he promised to allowance assured before she left. Mrs. Swinton says she pacified them finally, and when she left at 9 o'clock Mrs. Hamilton was sitting on her husband's knee. They then began drinking whisky punches, and soon were quarreling again. After a time she returned. She was unmolested by Mrs. Hamilton for having gone away and for leaving the child. A discussion ensued and the nurse was discharged. She then, in the presence of Mr. Hamilton, denounced his wife as a common prostitute, and said that Mann was more to her than her husband, to whom she was unfaithful.

The two women came to blows, Mrs. Hamilton receiving the worst of the battle. She was cut on the cheek and had her left eye blackened. Then she picked up the dirk and plunged it into her assailant

"You she-devil," she cried, as she struck her, "you have abused me enough and you'll never strike me again. You are a drunken hound."

Hamilton, hearing the noise, rushed into the room just as the fatal blow was given. He was out in the right leg and left arm in the tussle. The bleeding nurse ran down stairs and fell helpless on the sofa in the parlor below.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Constable Williams called out "Time's up" through the bars of Mrs. Hamilton's cell at the station house. The prisoner sprang up and piteously exclaimed, "Oh, must I go to jail!" Her husband, who was out on bail, had been devoted in his attentions to her all the morning, not leaving the cell door even for an instant.

A cablegram later had brought her a valise filled with articles of apparel, and when she stepped from the cell she was arrayed in a striking costume. She wore a natty white sailor hat trimmed with dark-blue ribbon, a rich skirt of striped blue and white satin, and a dark blue Directoire coat. She leaned heavily on her husband's arm as she walked out of the police station accompanied by Constables Williams and Pettit. When she reached the platform of the railway station she suddenly turned to her husband and impulsively embraced him.

"Good-bye, May," she sobbed, and he held her in his arms and wept bitterly.

It was not his intention to go with her to the jail, but he hurriedly procured a ticket and joined her on the train. The constable allowed him to sit by her side and he put his arm around her neck and whispered words of consolation in her ear.

"You know I told you before I left New-York that if you did not discharge that nurse there would be murder committed," she said. And then she added: "But don't worry about me, Ray; they'll not keep me in jail long."

At this moment the train began moving from the station. Hamilton and his wife were targets for the curious glances of the many passengers in the car; but they were oblivious to all surrounding, not even paying heed to the two constables who sat behind them. When the couple reached the jail at May's Landing and opened and Sheriff Johnson conducted them along the gloomy corridors the woman sobbed bitterly. She bade her husband an affectionate farewell at the cell door and dropped heavily on the bench. She will have the best treatment possible while in jail and will be surrounded with all the luxuries which her husband can procure, until the day fixed for her trial, Sept. 10.

Mr. Hamilton returned from May's Landing late to-night, but declined to see any callers.

Mrs. Swinton, who has figured so conspicuously in the case, is an elderly woman, small of stature, and having much the appearance of a housekeeper. Her son, Joshua Mann, is an ill-favored person of perhaps thirty-five years, and at first glance would hardly strike one as the sort of man to capture the affections of a woman of Mrs. Hamilton's only too evident predilections. His mother says that a year ago he received a severe blow on the head and has never been quite right in that important part of his make-up since.

A MAD INFATUATION.

THE STORY OF A CAREER WRECKED BY A WICKED WOMAN.

The astonishing story concerning Robert Ray Hamilton which comes from Atlantic City, N. J., has set on foot an investigation into the life of that gentleman during the past three years and it has revealed so many extraordinary details as to make the whole tale almost an incredible one. That a man of Mr. Hamilton's character, his abilities, and his position in the world could have done the things which he has been found to have done, could have sacrificed his whole career, could have lived the sort of life he has led for three years—and all for an object so utterly worthless—is a matter which creates the most profound astonishment. Now that the secret is out and the whole world has it, only sorrow for the man and an earnest desire to help him in his adversity are the feelings which animate his friends.

The woman who has done him such irreparable harm is now in the neighborhood of thirty years old. She is very pretty, but absolutely devoid of the qualities which make up decent women. Her first appearance in New-York, as nearly as a TIMES reporter could ascertain the facts, was made about eight or nine years ago. She was even then a woman without moral stability, and came to the city with the definite intention of living at the expense of her virtue. Her progress to become a kept woman was conceived an easy one. She retained admittance to a house of unquestioned reputation in the Nineteenth Precinct, and shortly after her arrival she made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Swinton, who had become a prominent inmate of a resort kept by her in Jersey City.

This woman had a reputed son, whom she supported, and who is the Joshua Mann alluded to in the dispatches from Atlantic City. With this worthless fellow the girl who was then known by the name of Mann fell in love, and he, more it is presumed for financial gain than any feeling of affection for her, permitted her to love him and to assist he mother in his support.

From Jersey City Mann's mother, after a time, came to New-York, and took up her residence in West Fifteenth-street. Eva, about this time, left her for a period, living in flat on upper Sixth-avenue, and nightly frequenting the notorious resorts further down that thoroughfare. Her intimacy with Mann was kept up, however, all the time. For four or five years the life led by this young woman was most disreputable, and then, in a house which she had selected as her abode,—most probably one over which Mrs. Swinton presided,—she first met Robert Ray Hamilton, three years ago.

That young man's infatuation for her began that very night. He went continually to see her, gave her presents, and finally proposed to take her away from the house in which she lived, provide a home for her, and support her in a fashion of which she had only hitherto dreamed. Her acceptance of the proposition was immediate, and within a week she was mistress of a handsome suite of apartments, which the rich young man provided for her. From that time until the unhappy denouement at Atlantic City the woman was cared for by Hamilton. Her intimacy with Mann, however, was not broken off—only it was not so apparent to people as it had been.

Evidently she cared for her wealthy lover only in a financial way, for she let slip no opportunity to be with the fellow Mann. Mr. Hamilton was of necessity absent from town much of the time, and when he was away she and Mann were constantly together. It was Hamilton's money which enabled Mann to live, and it came to him through the woman. Hamilton knew Mann, but only as the woman's brother, and he knew Mrs. Swinton as her mother. He provided for all their wants.

About this time, too, the woman appears to have managed to spend enough time in New-Jersey to make herself notorious in the district about Passaic. At any rate, there moved into a handsome but secluded house in Franklin-avenue in that city a woman who called herself Evangeline Mann, and a man who was known as Joshua Mann. Their doings were soon brought to the attention of the authorities, for on July 23 William Cameron, a Scotch coachman, went to Justice Norton with a complaint that he had been terribly beaten by the woman when he had asked her for the wages due him. She turned upon him like a tigress, he said, beat him savagely, and shot at him twice, and when he fled from the house he was knocked down by Joshua Mann. Then the woman jumped upon him and kicked him furiously as he lay on the ground. He feared that in her fury, which was simply ungovernable, she would kill him.

The woman was brought before the Justice after a scene with the constable sent after her. When she arrived, all ablaze with diamonds, the Justice says he never in all his life saw such a perfect she-devil for temper. He would not have been surprised if she had drawn a revolver upon him. She was "a dreadful way ahead of Sarah Althea Hill," he says. The examination before the Justice elicited the facts that the man calling himself Joshua Mann was no relation to the woman. Despite the frequent beatings she had given him while under the influence of liquor, he was her most devoted slave, and his own mother said that nothing could induce him to leave the woman. It also appeared that a wealthy gentleman from New-York was a frequent visitor at the house, and seemed to support the establishment.

The woman had horses and carriages and spent money lavishly. She afterward fascinated a young man named Doll living in Passaic, and for a time he was her constant attendant. The Grand Jury dismissed all the complaints in the case, and soon after she left Passaic and the Justice heard na more of her until her appearance in the rôle of Mrs. Hamilton at Atlantic City.

In May last Mr. Hamilton gave up his bachelor apartments in The Aipine, and actually went to live with the woman as her husband in a flat at 117 West Fifteenth-street. He was not known in the house or in the neighborhood as Robert Ray Hamilton, nor in fact by any other name. The woman with whom he lived, and who then called herself Mrs. Mann, arranged, either herself or through her friends, for the rent of the apartment, and Mr. Hamilton went there and lived with her, associating with none of the people of the neighborhood and having no questions asked him. Mrs. Swinton and her son before they left the city in force put a new set of doors from Mr. Hamilton's flat at 111 West Fifteenth-street. "Mrs. Mann" was frequently a visitor there, and while she was there acted like the commonest of common women. She drank heavily, ate morphine, had a frightful temper, and vented it harshly upon Mann and Mrs. Swinton. Even her confidants in the apartments often while Mr. Hamilton was with her, was most violent, and her habits were none the more temperate.

All the time Mr. Hamilton seemed to be blissfully ignorant of the part he was playing in supplying the money for the support of the Swinton-Mann establishment and of the relations which existed between Mann and the woman. Early in the Summer, however, his suspicion seems to have been aroused. He and the woman had a quarrel, and when the row was over he returned the woman called upon Mrs. Swinton and told her that she and Mr. Hamilton had been married, and that they were immediately going West. She wept at the prospect of leaving Mann, but said that she would not long be away, for a few days after they left New-York and went to Southern California, it is believed, because of Mr. Hamilton's desire to separate the woman from Mann.

They did not stay in the West, however. About a month ago "Mrs. Mann" appeared one night at the house, 111 West Fifteenth-street. She was radiant with joy, said that she and her husband were living at Atlantic City, and insisted upon Mrs. Swinton and Mann's coming down there to live with her. Leeches as they were, this precious pair were installed in the woman's seaside home within forty-eight hours. What happened after that unfortunate time has already been told. Mr. Hamilton had one child by the woman.

The story that Mr. Hamilton had an unfortunate liaison was not a surprise to many of his more intimate social friends. Several months ago it is presumed for financial gain than any feeling of affection for her, permitted her to love him and to assist he mother in his support.

Last Winter, however, the Cable Railway grab came up in the Legislature, and, to the astonishment of his constituents, Mr. Hamilton was earnest in the support of the bill. He did all in his power to pass it. At the close of the last session he announced that he was definitely out of politics, but it was known then that it would have been impossible for him to get the nomination for the Assembly again in his district. The Cable Railway matter had killed him. On Feb. 13 last a meeting of citizens of the Seventh Assembly District was held at 455 Sixth-avenue to protest against Mr. Hamilton's action, and the following was passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Hon. Robert Ray Hamilton, representing this district in the Assembly, has introduced a bill to revive the Cable Railway Company at the dictation of George Bliss, counsel for the company; and

Whereas, While we have faith in the honesty of our representative, we cannot but see displayed in the trucking to the interests of an individual, as against his own better judgment and that of the press and the public should merit our condemnation and the rebuke of his constituents; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against the policy adopted by our representative in representing the interests of an individual as against those of the people of his district and of the city on matters of great public importance, and we warn him that the tenure of 1891, when an enraged and indignant constituency refused to return him to the Legislature, will be repeated in the future if he continues to serve his present master, George Bliss.

By many people to whom Mr. Hamilton's conduct in the Legislature last Winter was inexplicable, this revelation is regarded almost as a complete explanation. It involves the belief, however, that a marriage between him and the woman has actually occurred. Mr. Hamilton's personal demeanor during the Winter had undergone a change. He was quieter than ever, inclined to melancholy, and seemed ever burdened by something that never left him. Had he been married, and had the fact become known to the men who control legislation at Albany, it is argued, the knowledge could have been brought to bear as a powerful means of influencing his action toward any measure his support of which would be of value to its promoters. The fear of exposure—for disastrous exposure it would have been—would have been a powerful factor in guiding his political decision.

THE CHICAGO "TIMES" STOCK.

EX-PRESIDENT WEST ARRESTED FOR OVERISSUING IT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—H. J. Hniskamp, one of the proprietors of the *Times*, procured warrants this afternoon for James J. West and his secretary, Charles E. Graham. He charges them with illegally issuing 1,000 shares of stock of the *Times* Company. Shortly afterward, when the Board of Director of the *Times* was in session in the *Times* Building, Mr. West and W. A. Paton, a former Director, appeared and presented a writ of injunction, issued to-day by Judge Jamieson, restraining the present Board of Directors from acting as such. At about the same time Mr. Graham, Mr. West's private secretary, appeared, and the constables with the warrants for their arrest having also put in an appearance, Messrs. West and Graham were taken into custody.

Joseph R. Dunlap, editor of the *Times* and a member of the Board of Directors, when asked about the matter, after Mr. West had left the building in company with the constable, said:

"The Board of Directors was in session when Mr. Paton, a former member of the board, appeared. Mr. Paton had resigned, and his resignation had been accepted and he had no right there, but as a matter of courtesy he was admitted. Once inside the room he produced the injunction issued by Judge Jamieson. Mr. Graham, the private secretary to Mr. West, then tried to force his way in, and was promptly arrested on the charge of assisting in the issue of fraudulent stock. You can rest assured that the *Times* will remain in charge of its present managers and that there will be no change. This whole thing is a rank bluff and it won't work."

Previous to the issuance of the warrant Mr. Dunlap said to a reporter:

"Yes, we have come to the conclusion that Mr. West must be arrested. There are a dozen charges of criminal misappropriation of funds of the *Times* on which we can prosecute West, but that an overissue of stock will be the only one presented. Mr. West has been trying to injure in every way the standing of the *Times*, and because of this we determined to do something radical. Mr. West has not a cent's worth of interest in the *Times*, and the only connection he has with the paper is that his signature is required to some papers before everything is absolutely the property of the Chicago *Times* Company. Mr. West has refused to sign these papers, and has been holding off for an offer from us, which he will not get."

"Did Mr. West get the money for the overissued stock which he sold?"

"He did, and more, too. He sold about everything he could lay his hands on and mortgaged his Kenwood residence twice over. The money he borrowed on the second mortgage he secured from Mr. Irwin, and urged that the mortgage he not recorded, as it would injure his business standing. We have proof that Mr. West's debts are almost $250,000."

Justice Lyon held Mr. West and Mr. Graham to await the action of the Grand Jury, fixing bail for each at $10,000. Mr. H. Hart of Hartt & Co. and Mr. George H. Taylor signed the bonds and the prisoners were released.

JUDGE FIELD DISCHARGED.

ALL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM IN THE TERRY MURDER CASE DISMISSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The United States Circuit Court was officially informed to-day that the charge of murder against Justice Stephen J. Field had been dismissed by the Stockton court. Judge Sawyer accordingly dismissed the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Justice Field and said:

"We are glad that the prosecution of Mr. Justice Field has been dismissed, founded as it was upon the sole reckless and, as to him, maliciously false affidavit of one whom, by his action in matters leading to the tragedy, and whose animosity toward the courts and Judges who have found it their duty to decide against her, and especially toward Mr. Justice Field as one of the judicial and notorious public history of the country. It was under the circumstances and upon the sole affidavit procured, especially after the Coroner's inquest, as Chief Justice Beatty, then concerned, a shameless proceeding, and, as intimated by the Governor of the Commonwealth, if it had been further persevered in would have been a lasting disgrace to the State, while the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, like every other citizen, is amenable to the laws, he is not likely to commit so grave an offense as murder, and, as to the charge of unfairness as having to be unavoidably involved in any way in homicide, he could not afford to escape if it were in his power to do so, and when the act is so publicly performed by another as in this instance, and is observed by so many witnesses, the officers of the law should certainly have taken some little pains to ascertain the facts before proceeding to arrest so distinguished a dignitary, and to attempt to incarcerate him in a prison with felons, or to put him in a position to be further degraded, and perhaps assaulted by one so violent as to be publicly reported not only then, but on numerous previous occasions, to have threatened his life.

"We are extremely gratified to find that through the action of the Chief Magistrate and Attorney General, a higher officer of the law, we shall be spared the necessity of further investigation to the extent of the remedy afforded the distinguished petitioner by the Constitution and laws of the United States for enforcing such remedies as exist, and that the stigma cast upon the State of California by this hasty and, to call it by no harsher term, ill-advised arrest, will not be intensified by further prosecution. Since the State proceeding has been dismissed, let the petitioner be discharged and the writ of habeas corpus dismissed."

The case of Deputy Marshal Nagle was also taken up in the Circuit Court and Judge Sawyer announced that a time would be set for the taking of testimony and arguing the law points in regard to the jurisdiction of the Federal court. The counsel would not agree upon the time for a hearing and the matter was postponed until to-morrow.

MONTANA'S STATE TICKET.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention at Anaconda was called to order yesterday by A. J. Davidson. A. Clark of Butte was made temporary and afterward permanent Chairman and J. T. Kanousa Secretary. The order of business was then so amended as to call for the report of the Committee on Platform before the nominations were made, and after making Martin Maginnis Chairman of that committee the convention adjourned to meet to-day at 10 A.M.

The full ticket as named by the convention is as follows: For Governor—J. K. Toole; for Lieutenant Governor—Conrad of Yellowstone; for Member of Congress—Martin Maginnis, by acclamation; for Chief Justice—De Wolfe, by acclamation; for the Supreme Bench, five-year term—Armstrong of Gallatin; for the seven-year term—Bickford of Missouri; for Clerk of the Supreme Court—George F. Cope of Madison; for Secretary of State—Joseph A. Browne of Beaverhead; for State Treasurer—Perry Collins of Lewis and Clarke; for State Auditor—Thomas S. Fitzgerald of Anaconda; for Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. R. O'Russell of Butte. Marcus Daly was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

THE EFFECT OF NEW-MEXICO AIR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The peculiar suit of John H. Miller against the Atlantic and Pacific Railway for $10,000 damages for being put off a train, was removed from the State to the Federal court to-day. In April, 1887, Mr. Miller bought a ticket from his home in Michigan to Albuquerque, New-Mexico, and return. The ticket described him as tall and slim, with black mustache, &c. When he reached New-Mexico he bought a broncho and a cowboy's outfit, and for six months lived in the bracing air of the plains. He gained flesh and became robust and bronzed. He allowed his beard and hair to grow. In November Mr. Miller concluded to return home. The first conductor to whom he presented the ticket read the description of a slim and sickly man and then looked at big Mr. Miller. "You're not the man described here," he said; and in spite of the traveler's protests, he was put off on the desert. Mr. Miller got home a very angry man and sued for damages.

GOV. HILL AT LAKE GEORGE.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY, Lake George, Aug. 27.—Gov. Hill arrived at Baldwin, the foot of the lake, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and was met by the steam yacht Gertrude and taken to the camp of the "Elk Angels," on Clover Island, where he will spend the night. To-morrow he will come through the lake as the guest of Capt. Manville of the steamer Horicon and arrive at Albany Wednesday evening.

QUEER PARTISAN ECONOMY

WHY SALARIES OF DEMOCRATS ARE REDUCED.

REPUBLICAN WAGES PROMPTLY INCREASED TO THE SAME AMOUNT—NEWS OF THE NEW CRUISERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Harrison's Cabinet officers appear to be in thorough accord with the civil service reform ideas of their chief, as put into practice since the 4th of March. There is nothing in the civil service law to prevent the dismissal of every Democratic clerk employed in Washington, but if that course should be generally adopted it would stir up more talk than the Administration cares to hear. There is also nothing in the civil service law to prevent a reduction of the salaries paid to Democratic clerks, and as this course bids fair to attract less attention than wholesale removals it has been put into practice in at least three departments. Few changes are made at a time, but in the Post Office Department, the Interior Department, and the Treasury Department Democratic clerks are constantly being reduced, while corresponding additions are being made to the pay of Republican clerks.

To-day, for example, two Democrats in the Post Office Department were cut down from $1,800 and $1,600 to $1,200, and one was dismissed on the ground that he had made himself offensive to Republican clerks in his office. Three Republicans received promotions, the salaries taken from the Democrats being added to those of the Republicans. One of to-day's victims is Francis D. Cleary, a brother-in-law of John Kelly, whose salary has been on $600. In the General Land Office six or seven Democrats have been "shaved" in the same way within a week, and elsewhere, in the Interior and Treasury Departments, the same thing has recently been going on. The character of work done by employes thus treated is not changed. They continue at their old desks and simply draw reduced salaries. The promoted Republicans also remain where they were before, but draw larger pay. In a few cases the reduction of salary has been followed by the resignation of the Democrat, and it is said by those who remain that a place thus made vacant is, somehow, never filled by a Democrat, although the new clerk comes in through the civil service routine. As a rule, however, a Government clerk is poorly prepared to lose his place, and the most cases the reduction is submitted to by the clerks in silence, rather than run the risk of being kicked out altogether for protesting.

Appointing officers are apt to prate about economy when questioned concerning reductions of salaries, but when each sum saved by cutting down a Democrat is followed by that of a Republican, it is not easy to see where the economy comes in. "We are trying to promote the efficiency of the service" is also a favorite expression of some of the appointing powers, but clerks who have to live are so, and those who receive additional salaries do the same work as before. Even if they did not, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that Republican clerks alone are worthy of promotion for efficiency.

An officer of the navy threw some new light to-day on the controversy in the Bureau of Construction and Repair in regard to the alleged defects in the plans of the armored battle ship Texas by stating that when the board appointed to investigate the matter gets to the bottom it will find that the Chief Naval Constructor and Assistant Constructor Bowles based their conflicting calculations on widely differing premises.

He said that Assistant Constructor Bowles made his calculations in pursuance of an order from Secretary Whitney directing him to examine the plans and ascertain whether the vessel as designed would carry her weights. His calculations showed that she would carry her weights and he so reported, and, it is said, was perfectly correct in his calculations. But while the designs of the Barrow Company were able to carry the weights, they were defective in many particulars, and, in order to make the Texas the vessel that is wanted for the United States Navy, about four hundred tons more will have to be added to her weight, bringing her down so low in the water as to almost completely submerge her armored belt. These extra weights are said to have been included by the Bureau of Construction in making its calculations, and hence the discrepancy.

About 125 tons of this extra weight are accounted for by the fact that, although Secretary Whitney in his circular inviting the submission of designs expressly provided that 538 tons should be allowed for ordnance, the Barrow Company omitted a ton of this amount from her with Whitworth guns, and only allowed 490 tons. The Ordnance Bureau afterward decided that 75 tons more would be necessary, making the total weight of ordnance 614 tons. Then the plans allowed for no less than 300, when in fact the Texas will require a crew of at least 450 officers and men. These, together with their equipments and provisions necessary for a long cruise, would still further increase the weight of the ship by about 50 tons.

A few more items like these would account for the difference between the two calculations and bring about a settlement of the controversy and a change in the plans sufficient to give the ship buoyancy enough to carry her weights. It is calculated that this could be accomplished by lengthening her between fen and fifteen feet. Should she take the ground for the machinery and steel plates for the vessel to have the specifications so worded that everything thus far contracted for can be used, no matter whether the ship is lengthened or not.

Private dispatches received at the Navy Department to-day from Henry M. Scott, President of the Union Works, San Francisco, indicate that the recent trial trip of the steel cruiser Charleston was a success in every respect, and that she came up to her contract requirement of 7,000 horse power. The official report of the board of naval officers appointed to witness the trial will be awaited with much interest as, until it has been received, nothing will be known as to the exact horse power maintained. If the vessel has, however, attained or approximated 7,000 horse power, her contractors have achieved a victory for American workmanship over that of England, for the Naniwa Kan, the Japanese prototype of the Charleston, which was built by the Armstrongs in England, although she has an official record of 7,500 horse power, made it on a measured mile trial, and then only after twenty-one unsuccessful trials. She could not maintain that power for any length of time, and it is extremely doubtful if she could ever maintain as much as 6,500 horse power for four hours.

The damage done to the cruiser Boston by striking a rock in Newport Harbor is so great that it will be at least six or eight months before she gets to sea again. It was stated at first that comparatively little damage was done to her frames, but it has been ascertained that at least a dozen of them were broken, or so badly bent that they will have to be cut out.

The bond offerings to-day aggregated $5,395,000, as follows: Four per cents, registered, $400,000, $200,000, $200,000, $65,000, $600,000, $2,680,000, $1,000,000, $150,000, and $100,000, at 122. All the offers were accepted.

It is learned at the Treasury that when after Secretary Windom's departure for New-England the bondholders in the financial centre, foreseeing a stringency in the money market which might oblige them to part with their bonds, made a determined effort to increase the price. In pursuance of this plan, numerous appeals were made to the Treasury that when the limit the department had fixed upon as the price it would pay for the bonds, and Secretary Windom was followed in his retirement by telegrams of like purport. These very nearly led to the desired effect, and the Government was seriously considering the advisability of increasing its figures when the offerings dropped off sharply a few days ago. It was finally decided, however, to maintain the existing rate for a few days longer, and the result was made manifest in the weak attitude on the part of the holders which led to the purchase of over $5,000,000 in bonds to-day.

If an unofficial rumor which has reached the State Department is confirmed, it will give an almost comical effect to the angry remonstrance of the Canadians against the operations of the revenue cutter Rush in Behring Sea. The story is to the effect that the steam sealer Black Diamond, which was the first vessel seized this year, is owned in a large measure, if not entirely, by citizens of the United States. This information came to the department incidentally, while a quiet inquiry was being made into the truth of the statement that the United States Vice Consul at Victoria is interested largely in some of the colonial vessels illegally sealing in Behring Sea, which statement has so far not been officially confirmed.

The Department of State has been informed of the recent very generous gift by his Majesty the King of Siam for the use of the American Presbyterian mission of one of the royal palaces, together with extensive grounds and buildings.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters:

Joseph H. Hiret at Angola, Ind., vice Harman Freygang, removed, and John R. Beanell at Crawfordsville, Ind., vice J. B. Boos, removed.

CHICAGO'S FRAGRANT ODORS.

A HINT TO THOSE WHO WANT THE WORLD'S FAIR HELD THERE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Evidently through an oversight there crept into one of the Chicago papers this morning an item of interest to those persons who profess to believe that this town is a fit place for the World's Fair. The item bears the head: "Whence Did It Emanate? An Odor that Offended All Persons who Happened to Be Awake." Then follows a graphic and truthful description of a "nauseous odar perseptible down town last night, which seemed as if the Chicago River had distilled into vapors, and was brooding over the city." The natural inference that the foul smell came from the stockyard's region at Bridgeport, which frequently furnishes the city with an odor offensive beyond description, led to an interview with Health Commissioner Wickershaw. That official is reported as saying:

"I don't think it could have come from Bridgeport, for there was no wind last night. It must have been local. This hot weather is likely to generate odors in any of the down-town alleys. The truth is, I am not pleased with the amount of attention given to cleanliness in Chicago. The city has grown so rapidly, so many people are here who have been used to country life, that there is a grievous lack of popular appreciation of duty to the city in sanitary matters. Unclean customs, management of houses, &c., are unavoidably permitted here which people in Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia have been educated above. It takes time for a people to learn how to live in a great city.

"While last night's odor was probably local the packing and fertilizing establishments at Bridgeport do occasionally give offense in spite of the perfection of their deodorizing apparatus and the watchfulness of the Health Department," continued the doctor. "Thursday night a week ago a characteristic Bridgeport onor was wafted over the city. It was so strong that it nauseated many people on Michigan-avenue and other fashionable streets, but it was due to an accident in tanking, and has not been repeated." It is probable that this interesting statement from the Health Physician will not appear in any of the addresses the World's Fair boomers are sending out, particularly that portion regarding "unclean customs, management of houses, &c."

The Sub-Finance Committee on Railroads met at Gen. Carson's office this morning. All the Presidents and Managers of the Eastern and Western roads were present, and all the demands made upon them by the Finance Committee were granted. Among the gentlemen present were John Newell, E. T. Jeffery, J. B. Carson and the Secretary of the General Executive Committee. E. St. John was elected Chairman. After discussing the situation the following resolutions were adopted:

That this committee requests the Chairman of the Association of General Managers of Railways centring in Chicago to call a meeting of said Association (A. A. Talman, Secretary), at the railway association rooms, Rookery Building, Chicago, to consider the subject of subscriptions to the capital stock of the World's Exposition of 1892.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the managing officials of the Chicago railways to attend said meeting prepared to express their views, and to co-operate with this committee to insure the location of the World's Exposition in Chicago.

The committee, through its Chairman, E. St. John, authorized the statement that the suggestion of the Finance Committee as to the amount expected from the railroad companies, in their judgment, could and would be carried out.

A VERY FAST RUN.

the lack of negro patronage was easily accounted for by the fact that the negroes of the State are not yet a newspaper-reading part of the population.

A great deal of money was raised in different ways for the support of the *Whig*. Office seekers always found it desirable, when it was suggested that they should contribute to its support before taking their offices, to send a contribution of $500 or $1,000, to be used to carry on the paper and pay party expenses. The paper sank a good deal of money, but no one ever knew how much had been collected for it or what proportion of the collections were employed for the unrpose for which they were said to have been raised. The *Valley Virginian*, the best Republican paper in the State, established by ex-Representative Yost, has already bolted Mahone. The Woodstock paper, edited by Riddleberger, is against him. The *Index-Appeal*, published at Petersburg, will support him, for he will support it. Mahone intends to start a central organ, probably at Richmond, and it will be conducted very much as the *Whig* was, and be temporary or permanent, depending altogether upon the result of the election. If that is the case it can scarcely be regarded as anything more than a journalistic skyrocket, that will go up with a glare and some noise and come down with a hasg in Chimerian darkness.

The President has thrown no obstacles in Mahone's way by impressing upon his servants in the State the propriety of abstaining from conspicuous part in the Mahone convention. Several of Mahone's United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals were in attendance as delegates to the convention, and I was told that every fourth-class Postmaster whose appointment was secured by the "hoss" has been certified to the convention as a delegate. The clergyman who opened the Norfolk convention with prayer was the Rev. Vernon L'Amoux, who had resigned a Baptist pestorate in order to accept service under the Federal Government. He is the Assistant Postmaster of Norfolk, the Postmaster being Frank Slade, a popular man and a good officer, who has been wanted as an anti-Mahone man and a friend of Gen. Groner. The Postmaster did not take part in the convention proceedings.

It is altogether probable that in a few days there will be a conference in Richmond of the men who are opposed to Mahone. It will be attended by Gen. Groner, Yost, Pendleton, ex-Gov. Cameron, and other men whose names have been connected with the Republican Party nearly as long as that of Mahone. If it was thought wise to go to the expense and trouble of conducting a campaign against Mahone that conference would probably take steps to secure the nomination of a third ticket and attempt to draw to its support that part of the Republican Party which cannot accept Mahone and which is not prepared to vote the Democratic ticket. A good deal will depend upon Mahone's conduct in marrying out the proposed reorganization of the party. If it should appear that he is willing to admit to the control any others than the throng of political pigmies and puppets used by him in the Norfolk Convention he might be able to secure a fair share of the doubtful white vote. It would not be large enough, in the estimation of Gen. Grouer, even with the most complete harmony among the leaders, to assure a Republican victory in the State this Fall. As he looks at the situation, all the men who have large business interests, and some of them interests depending upon political position, to be satisfactorily profitable, will support the Democratic ticket. That fact alone would assure Democratic success, and the added unpopularity of Mahone and the possession by the Democrats of the election machinery make it impear absurd to him to talk about the chance of Mahone's election.

Another reflection that cannot be overlooked is the added power that a Republican victory would give Mahone with the Administration at Washington. No matter what the attitude of the men who "knifed" before the convention, if Mahone should be elected he would assert that he had won the fight in spite of these independent protesters, and he would demand that they should no longer be taken into account in the distribution of the Virginia patronage. After all, that is all there is of Mahone's fight. He strives for power, and he will not share with anybody in the distribution of the awards of political success. He does not care, as he said, for the office of Governor of Virginia, unless he has also the Legislature at his back to enable him to use for the Senatorship the election law contrived by the Democrats to keep themselves in power. The danger of making laws for a day would be impressed very forcibly upon the Democrats if, by some accident in the vote or the count, the Republicans should carry the State in November. There could be found in political history a more graphic illustration of this saying about being "hoist with his own petard." The apprehensive Democratic mind can scarcely contemplate the possibilities without emotion.

Mahone and his followers at Norfolk had something to say, in and out of the convention, about a new settlement of the public debt that would be acceptable alike to the creditors and the taxpayers, and do something in the way of getting rid of the principal. I asked Mahone to tell me something about it, suggesting that if it was a really valuable and practicable idea the publication of it could not do him harm, while it might win for him the better opinion of some of his opponents. But he would not go into it. He laughed a little as he answered that it would do to give out his plan, for the Democrats would at once seize upon and appropriate it, as they had taken the readjuster scheme, and he preferred to keep possession of this plan for a while. The men who distrust Mahone say that there is nothing behind this mystery; that he is merely playing upon the creditors with the hope-inspiring story of paying them in full without increasing the State taxes, and that after he has used this hope-inspiring story "for all it is worth" he will confess that there was nothing more in it than a bait for contributions and votes.

E. G. D.

THE POWERS OF ASSESSORS.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 27.—The Assessors of the town of Wilna, Jefferson County, having completed their assessment in the town for the current year, are likely to be made parties defendant in a very interesting lawsuit. Thomas E. Proctor of Boston owns and operates large tanneries in the town, on which he has heretofore paid only a nominal tax. The real estate has always been tightly assessed on account of its being valueless for any other business. When the present Board of Assessors got down to business this year they raised the assessment on Proctor's personal property, consisting of hemlock bark, raw hides, tanned leather, and hides in process of tanning, in which there is from $100,000 to $150,000 invested.

The Assessors claim that they have the right to assess the property of a non-resident if it is in their town, and say they are backed by the State Board of Assessors and the Attorney General. Mr. Proctor has given notice through his attorney that he will contest the assessment. If the case goes into the courts it will interest Assessors in every town in the State, as they will look to it as the settlement of a much-disputed question.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW ROADS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Union County Board of Freeholders to-night awarded the contracts for building the four county roads. The contract for St. George-avenue, from Elizabeth to Rahway, was given to B. M. & J. F. Shanley of Newark, their bid being $43,000.

The Morris turnpike, from Elizabeth through Union Township to Springfield, went to Bernard Mahon of New-York, his bid being $55,000. Mahon also got the contract for building the road from Elizabeth to Plainfield, passing through Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, and Fanwood, his bid being $22,194.

H. G. Wood of New-York was awarded the contract for the cross-country road from Fanwood Township to the Westfield line. His bid was $17,000.

The total cost of the improvements will be nearly $150,000, to pay which 4½ per cent. bonds to that amount, to run twenty years, have been issued by the county. The work must be finished in two years.

A GREAT DAY FOR MILFORD.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 27.—The Milford celebration will begin at sunrise to-morrow with the firing of a national salute on the green and the ringing of all the bells in the town. In the parade at 10 o'clock the past and present industries of the town will be represented, and the costumes and customs of the early settlers and of the Indians will be also represented. Athletic exercises will be held in front of the Town Hall at 1:30 P. M.

Albert A. Baldwin will preside at the literary exercises in the First Congregational Church at 3 o'clock.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley is expected to deliver an oration, but he said to-day that he had prepared no oration, supposing that he would be called upon to make only a brief address.

Wheeler & Wilson's band of Bridgeport will give a concert on the green in the evening, and there will be a display of fireworks.

GAME IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—The Connecticut Association of Farmers and Sportsmen for the Protection of Game and Fish has just held its annual meeting here. O. C. Collins of Hartford was re-elected President. The reports from all parts of the State show that the club has been very successful in preventing the shipment of game birds from the hands of pot hunters out of the State. Since the club was organized it has prosecuted twenty-three violators of the law and convicted twenty-two of them.

DEMOCRATS NO LONGER OF USE.

RICHFORD, Vt., Aug. 27.—G. G. Benedict of Burlington, the newly-appointed Collector of Customs for Vermont, was in town yesterday and requested the resignation of all Democratic officers in the Custom House here.

TO DANCE IN COSTUMES.

NIACK, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A fancy dress ball, as a compliment to his guests, will be given by Mr. W. W. Palmer at the Tappan Zee Hotel, in South Nyack, on Friday evening.

MAY GO TO THE GRAND JURY

THE FLACK CONSPIRACY NOT TO GO UNPUNISHED.

JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS COURT DETERMINED TO CLEAR THEIR SKIRTS—CLERK JARVIS RESIGNS.

There is a strong probability that when the Grand Jury is convened next Tuesday all the papers in the infamous Flack conspiracy will be presented to them for consideration. Assistant District Attorney Bedford, who is in charge of the office, made this significant statement late yesterday afternoon:

"There has been no one to confer with me about a complaint on the case, but THE TIMES can state that the people's representatives in this department will act promptly when a complaint in the Flack case is made. Monday is Labor Day, and the Grand Jury will not be convened for that reason until Tuesday. Should the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas send anything to this office in the case in proper form that will justify the department in acting with promptitude the people will not be disappointed. In my opinion the time has come for action on the Flack cases, and if we have legitimate grounds we shall act with utter fearlessness in the matter."

Ex-Judge Bedford spoke with great deliberation and earnestness and was unusually impressive. The importance of his statement is better appreciated when taken in connection with certain developments in the case earlier in the day.

Chief Justice Larremore of the Court of Common Pleas was at Clifton Springs when his associate, Judge Allen, issued the order which led to the publication of the proceedings in the Flack divorce case. He was apprised of the fact and started for this city at once, arriving yesterday morning. He found this letter awaiting his consideration:

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS CLERK'S OFFICE, COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1889.

The Hon. R. L. Larremore, Chief Judge:

I respectfully resign the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York, my resignation to take effect upon the appointment of my successor.

In tendering my resignation I beg to call attention to the fact that during the entire period of my services as Clerk no complaint, to my knowledge, has ever been made as to the manner in which the duties of the office have been performed by me.

Though my action in another capacity has caused me to be censured, which I feel was undeserved, I am emboldened by the consciousness that what errors of judgment I may have fallen into, I have never intentionally done wrong to any one. Very respectfully, NATH'L JARVIS, Jr.

This letter did not create much of a sensation as its receipt was evidently no surprise to the Judges of the Common Pleas. Jarvis had figured conspicuously in the Flack conspiracy, and if his resignation was not demanded it was expected. Judges Bookstaver and Beach are out of the city, but when Judges Daly, Van Hoesen, and Allen joined the Chief Justice the resignation of Jarvis, the appointment of his successor, and the proceedings in the Flack cases were made the subjects of considerable talk. Early in the afternoon the cooference resulted in the promulgation of the Jarvis letter and the order:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUDGES' CHAMBERS, COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1889.

It is ordered that Samuel Jones, Esq., be and he hereby is appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York.

R. L. LARREMORE.
J. F. DALY.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN.

It was not known whether ex-Judge Jones would accept the position, and a messenger was sent to his office to request him to call at Chambers. He responded in person with commendable celerity, and after an interview with the Judges concluded to accept the place temporarily or until such time as the court sees fit to name his successor. The Judges had an impression that it was neccessary for the Clerk of the court to give bonds, but on investigation it was found not to be a legal qualification. The oath of office was duly administered to the new Clerk, and Judge Daly then escorted him to the place so long held by Jarvis and introduced him to the assistant clerks. Clerk Jones at once took his departure to attend to some private business, and will report for duty to-day.

No fears were indulged over the resignation of Jarvis, but the Judges were delighted with the acceptance of ex-Judge Jones, and they had only complimentary words to say of him. They feel that he has done them a favor by relinquishing a lucrative law practice with ex-Judge James C. Spencer to accept a position worth $1,500 per annum.

The resignation of Jarvis and the appointment of his successor, next to the cooference of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas growing out of the developments in the Flack affair, was the notable event of the day in the case, and furnished food for endless gossip and speculation as to what would be the next move. When the Judges were asked what they intended to do next in the way of removing the blot upon their ermine they intimated that they meant to uphold the dignity and good reputation of that branch of the juniciary regardless of consequences. Justice Larremore declared that he came to the city on purpose to take a hand in the cleansing process. "I have been a member of this court," he said, "for nineteen years, and it is the first time in that period that its fair name has been sullied. It is very mortifying to me, and myself in particular, to have even the breath of suspicion hanging over the court. There is unmistakable evidence that we have been the victims of an infamous conspiracy, and if there has been a deliberate purpose to impose on the court the guilty persons must be punished. That is the way I feel about the aspersions caused by the revelations in this outrageous affair, and my associates here are of the same opinion. We will be proper for us to state what further action we contemplate. I cannot say that we have decided on any especial proceeding, but whatever action is taken the press will be promptly informed."

Judges Van Hoesen and Daly declined to say anything beyond the fact that harmony prevailed as to the necessity for some decisive action that would relieve the court of odium and mete out justice to all who had a hand in the imposition.

Judge Allen said it was his opinion from the first that too much publicity could not be given the case. He thought all the papers should be exposed to the daylight, and made up his mind to grant an order unlocking the secrets of the plot whenever application was made in regular form. "This is an important matter," he said, "and conspiracies are hard to prove. We must move slowly and keep within the law. Our courts must be protected, and we mean to see that the Common Pleas is set right."

Judge Allen called on Assistant District Attorney Bedford to the afternoon. Justice Powar called shortly afterward. When Judge Allen came out he made the statement quoted and said he had only called to tell the Acting District Attorney about the resignation of Jarvis and the appointment of ex-Judge Joues. He said further that there had been no formal conference. While Judge Allen was talking Assistant District Attorney Lindsay passed and entered the room where Justice Power and the Acting District Attorney were. Justice Power and Mr. Lindsay departed together for a conference.

Ex-Judge Bedford said that Justice Power's visit had no significance, as his business had no relation to the Flack case. Then he made the statement which is quoted above.

One theory about the visit of Justice Power to the office of the District Attorney is that he, being the leader of the County Democracy, and Tammany Hall being involved in the scandal, he has taken it upon himself, from a political point of view, to make a little capital at the expense of the rival faction. The person who advanced this idea went on to speculate that the County Democracy meant to stiffen the backbone of District Attorney Fellows so that he would do his level best to secure the indictment of the Tammany crowd implicated in the conspiracy. It was argued that the opportunity to make political capital for future ammunition by humiliating the Tammany leaders was a golden one, and none could appreciate it better than the County ites. It was said that the only would strenuous efforts be made to have the conspirators indicted and convicted, but that proceedings would be taken to remove from office Sheriff Flack, Judge Bookstaver, and Justice Monell.

It is worthy of note that none of Judge Bookstaver's associates yesterday uttered a word of criticism as to his part in the divorce proceedings, but the impression was conveyed by what they did say in deonitory conversation that he made a mistake in leaving the city at this time. The action of Judge Allen in permitting an inspection of the papers in the case was the subject of general comment yesterday. Public opinion as reflected by these comments was quite favorable to Judge Allen, whose action was contrasted with the evasive policy of Judge Bookstaver.

One of the interesting rumors circulated yesterday was that there is a movement afoot to have the Bar Association take action that will result in disbarring members of the profession who have disgraced themselves and their calling.

When Justice Monell was given another chance yesterday to state his version of the Flack case he again declined, but reiterated his promise to tell his story "some day."

The fact came out yesterday afternoon, after the resignation of Jarvis was made public, that his son, John Brady Jarvis, who had long held a clerkship under his father, resigned last week.

Persons who carefully inspected the Flack papers yesterday found abundant evidence of crime. The plan of crookedness had a well-defined earmark in the falsification of the name of the alleged co-respondent. It is written in the papers as Susan T. Reynolds, when, as a matter of fact, Raymond is the name under which Flack tried to conceal his identity in leading a double life. Here is a full list of all the persons implicated in the conspiracy:

Sheriff Flack, the defendant in his own suit for divorce, in which he made his wife plaintiff without her knowledge.

Morris Wasel, Commissioner of Deeds and clerk for Marshal Goodstein of Justice Monell's court. He verified the signature of Mary E. Flack, obtained by false representations to the complaint in the suit and when asked to describe her could not do so with any degree of accuracy.

Elijah Keith, lawyer. He signed the Summons and complaint as attorney for the plaintiff, who never authorized the action and had not seen him.

Susan T. Raymond, alias Reynolds, the co-respondent.

F. M. Tichenor, lawyer and notary public. Before him Wasel made affidavit that service had been made April 22, and that twenty days had elapsed and no answer made.

Judge H. W. Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas. He appointed the referee and granted the bogus divorce.

Joseph Meeks, the referee, who was a clerk under Flack. He swears he took the evidence of Mary E. Flack June 14, which is denied. Also, that he heard other evidence by Margaret Smith and Kate Camerqu, as to the relations of Flack and his mistress.

Henry N. Jennings, notary public.

Civil Justice Monell, the legal adviser of Flack and general promoter of the divorce proceedings.

Nathaniel Jarvis, late Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

William Flack, son of Sheriff Flack.

Sylvester E. Nolan, employed in the County Clerk's office.

Joseph De Camp, who from the record made affidavit to Nolan that he served the summons and complaint upon the defendant.

This list has a genuine Tammany flavor, and that wing of the Democracy will have a difficult task in trying to shirt the responsibility for the sins and omissions of its representatives and ward workers. The Flacks, Wasel, Tichenor, Bookstaver, Meeks, Jennings, Monell, Nolan, and De Camp are all either active or passive members of Tammany Hall. Even Jarvis, who came to the front in the case so conspicuously yesterday, used to be a Sachem in the Wigwam. He was elected to that high place year after year until the exposure of his relations with the estate of the Parsee merchant, Bomanjee Byramjee Colan.

The new Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas comes of a distinguished family. His sire was often called "the father of the New-York Bar." He held many important judicial offices, including that of Chancellor, Chief Justice of the Superior Court in the city, and Justice of the State Supreme Court. Clerk Jones got his ex-Judge profix from the fact that he was on the Superior Court Bench, like his father. Of late years he has been associated with ex-Judge Spencer in the practice of the law. Much of his time has been occupied with reference cases.

HELD FOR THE MURDER.

M'ELVAINE, DENNIN, AND QUINLAN BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Lindsay and a jury began an official investigation last night into the murder of Grocer Laca, who was stabbed by Charles McElvaine last Thursday. The inquest was held to Sheriff Rhinehart's dining room in Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn.

Assistant District Attorney Shorter represented the people, while A. J. Spencer turned up, unexpectedly, for the defense. He sat beside McElvaine and his accomplices, Dennin and Quinlan, and began his work as soon as Mrs. McElvaine was put on the stand. He objected to her testifying on the ground that she was the wife of one of the prisoners, but he was overruled.

The woman told again the story of her husband's movements on the night of the murder, but added nothing to the story already printed. While she was talking McElvaine sprang from his chair and cried: "Why don't you keep your mouth shut!"

"You shut yours," said Inspector Mackellar, catching hold of him.

"I will when I think proper," replied the prisoner.

Mrs. Luca, the widow of the murdered man, and Meta Preusse, her servant, then retold the story of the stabbing, and fully identified McElvaine. The latter listened in a listless manner, occasionally smiling, but never exhibiting the slightest concern. He actually laughed when Policeman Kenny and Capt. Eason told once again the police end of the story.

McElvaine's "confession," as made to the police on the night of the murder, was then made public for the first time. In it he refers to his associates as Goodison and Fricke, so says the Goodison was the first one to enter Mr. Luca's house. McElvaine followed and found Mr. Luca and Goodison fighting. The latter cried out that he had been stabbed, so McElvaine went in to help him, feeling a knife in the floor, he picked it up and stabbed Mr. Luca three times. It was when Capt. Eason testified that this statement had been investigated and found to be absolutely false in every respect that McElvaine laughed aloud.

The confessions of Quinlan and Dennin were then read and the jury brought in a verdict holding McElvaine as the principal in the murder and Quinlan and Deunin as his aiders and abettors.

GAS FIELDS IN THIS STATE.

THE PEOPLE OF SANDY CREEK THINK THEY HAVE GOT A BONANZA.

SANDY CREEK, Aug. 27.—The striking of a good vein of gas in the second teet well now being put down at this place has caused a big boom in the stock of the company engaged in operations, and has set people talking about the great future of Northern New-York gas fields. Natural gas has been talked about in this part of the State for several years. Over twenty years ago it was discovered in considerable quantities by parties drilling for water in Watertown and vicinity.

Three years ago some Watertown capitalists received to put down a test well. After drilling 1,200 feet, through limestone and granite, it was given up for a bad job. The craze in the meantime extended to this village, where there were strong surface indications. A local company was formed, and the drilling apparatus removed here from Watertown.

Work progressed under discouraging circumstances, but finally there was obtained what is now considered a paying gas well. Work was stopped at a depth of 900 feet, and the derrick moved to another part of the village only a few rods off. The second test well promises better than the first. On Saturday, at a depth of 160 feet, the pressure of gas was so great as to force all the water from the well. When confined, the gas in the first well registers a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch. Engineers say there is gas enough flowing from it to heat and light every house in this village of 2,000 inhabitants.

Arrangements are being made for laying mains in the streets, and the gas will be put to practical use. In the meantime speculators are looking for gas stock, but there is none for sale. Every man interested in the local company thinks he sees a big fortune ahead and has no desire to let in outside parties.

REV. MR. FREUND'S BEER.

HE TOOK A GLASS OCCASIONALLY, BUT THE CLASSIS OVERLOOKED IT.

Beer drinking in a quiet and discretionary manner by German ministers has been condoned by the Classis of Bergen, which yesterday made its decision in regard to the Rev. John W. Freund, who was formerly the pastor of the German Evangelical Church in Hoboken, N. J. Charges were made against him of drunkenness by certain members of his congregation, and the minister left the church. A number of the members left with him. When they desired to form a new church the opposition faction in the old church did not wish the Classis to recognize the new congregation, and in turn they were charged with unchristianlike conduct.

The Classis, at its meeting yesterday in the Synod rooms on Reade-street, had three matters to consider. A committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. Manchee, the Rev. Mr. Gowan, and the Rev. Mr. Vandewater, with Elders J. D. Bogart and I. Z. Bogart, appointed by the Classis, investigated the charges of drunkenness and reported that they had been proved. The Rev. Mr. Freund frankly told them that three-quarters of his congregation were Germans, and that he was accustomed to visit them and sometimes went into saloons to do so. Among Germans it was proper for him to occasionally take a glass of wine or beer, but he had never been excessive in his indulgence.

As regards the new church Mr. Freund was authorized to go on with its formation and preach to his followers under the direction of the Classis.

AN ANCIENT COIN FOUND.

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—Edward Kennedy, a hand on the Samuels farm in Windsor, has unearthed in one of the fields an ancient silver coin bearing the colonial stamp of Massachusetts. It is bright and the date and inscription are as plain as ever. On one side is the word "Massathusets," with a tree in the centre, and on the other "New-England, 1652, VI" (shillings.)

The coin is one of the rarest of the colonial pieces. At the time it was struck the colonists had but little coin, because they had to send their money to England to buy supplies. Trade was carried on by barter, wampum, Indian corn, and bullets being frequently the mediums of exchange. Finally, in 1652, the Massachusetts Legislature authorized the coining of the Pine-Tree shilling like that found by Kennedy.

Windsor was one was of the oldest settlements in the colonies, and the piece is believed to have been among the first coined.

WHO OWNS THE FLAG?

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The question as to the ownership of the flag which formerly floated over Fort McHenry, now in the possession of Ebon Appleton of New-York, will be agitated in Washington. Committees from the Maryland Exposition Society and the Guard of Honor will wait on the Secretary of War to-morrow and request him to fully investigate the matter.

PRESIDENT STRONG TO GO

HIS RESIGNATION WILL BE ACCEPTED.

ALLEN MANVEL WILL SUCCEED HIM AS HEAD OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FÉ COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company to-day assumed definite shape. President Strong retires and will be succeeded by Allen Manvel, now the First Vice President of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road. George C. Magoun, Chairman of the Santa Fé Board of Directors, and William Libby, a member of that body, were some time ago appointed a committee on reorganization, and these gentlemen completed their labors to-day. Mr. Magoun this evening talked freely in regard to their conclusions.

"You can state," said Chairman Magoun, "that the resignation of President William B. Strong will be accepted at the meeting of the Board of Directors in Boston on Sept. 6, and that he will be succeeded by Allen Manvel, who is at present First Vice President of the Manitoba Road. Mr. Manvel will assume his office in this city on Monday, Sept. 9."

"What other changes have you determined upon?"

"No others will be decided upon until after that date. There are now First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents, and the incumbency of these positions will be considered and settled with the advent of the new President. The First Vice President's position has been vacant for some time by the resignation of Mr. C. W. Smith."

"It is stated that you have decided to liquidate all indebtedness by assuming a blanket mortgage to cover the whole system?"

"I wish to say in regard to that matter that no funding scheme has yet been determined upon at all, and will not be for some time. The present control has looked forward to largely increased earnings with a view of ascertaining the proper basis for action. The construction of the new lines was practically not completed until a late date, so that really no opportunity has been presented of determining just exactly what the property as an entirety can do. And until such demonstration is made, which, of course, will be largely contingent upon crops to be harvested this season, no power with regard to the funded debt will be determined upon. The matter is simply held in abeyance."

"Have you anything to say in regard to President Strong's management or mismanagement of the affairs of the company?"

"I would prefer to say nothing upon that point."

"Has your company come to any conclusion as to the rumors of deals and collusions in the matter of State-street real estate while the Santa Fé, under Gen. Strong, was fighting for entrance into Chicago?"

"I would prefer to make no statement in regard to these rumors. I will say, however, that the property the company has secured in Chicago is all very valuable. It is in the section of the city in the direction of which the large retail business of Chicago is growing, and it will necessarily increase in value."

It is reported that the resignation of A. C. Armstrong, purchasing agent of the Santa Fé system, will also be accepted on Sept. 6. While Mr. Magoun did not deny that this would be done, he asked to be excused from any expression upon the subject of Mr. Armstrong's retirement.

President Strong was seen this afternoon in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He admitted, without hesitation, that he had resigned.

"I have been contemplating this step for some little time," he said. "I asked to be relieved July 13, but the Board of Directors took no action on my request. My formal resignation was tendered Aug. 16, to take effect Sept. 6. I shall probably remain until Sept. 9, as my successor will not be ready to take charge of affairs until that date."

Mr. Strong declined to discuss the relations between himself and the new Board of Directors of the Atchison. He said it was a matter of no public interest, but that his views in harmony with those of the board or not, and he thought it was enough to know that he had resigned.

POISONED BY EATING CHEESE.

James Findlay of 48 Ferrest-street, Jersey City, purchased some cheese of a Jackson-avenue grocer last Thursday evening. His wife and four children ate of it after he had taken it home. An hour later all were sick. Dr. Muttart, who was called, declared that they had been poisoned by the cheese. The youngest child, who was only eighteen months old, died in convulsions within twenty-four hours. When Findlay went to the grocer, after the child's death, to ask for more of the cheese that it might be examined the grocer refused to supply him, and became quite indignant when charged with having killed the child. He said that other families had eaten of it and suffered no ill effects.

Dr. Muttart said that the child died of cholera infantum, superinduced by eating the cheese. He infers that it was not in fit condition to eat, though he had not tasted any of it. He failed to notify the Physician of the death, for some reason or other. He said that it was only with difficulty that he saved the life of the second oldest child.

BROKE INTO AN OLD DRAIN.

Over three weeks ago building operations were commenced on a lot in Seventy-fourth-street, near Second-avenue. In opening the foundations the workmen broke into one of the old underground drains laid in that vicinity in 1872, which empty into the Seventy-fourth-street sewer. Ever since an engine has been endeavoring to pump the excavation out; but the water is still as high as ever. A resident in the locality sent a complaint to THE TIMES yesterday saying that the water was offensive and a menace to health. Investigation showed that the water was clear and in no way a nuisance to the neighbors, except that the children dabbled in it as it ran through the gutters and soiled their clothes. The contractor expressed the mistaken opinion that in digging he had opened the overflow pipe of the Central Park reservoir. He will call on the Commissioner of Public Works and examine the maps, he can see just what he is contending with.

A QUARRELSOME STRANGER.

Thomas Ellis of Whippany, Morris County, N. J., was in West Orange with a load of hay to sell Thursday evening. He left Wash Detmas, his colored teamster, outside with the horses while he went into a saloon. A stranger with a sachel passing by struck the colored man rudely with his sachel, and Detmas resented it. An instant later they clinched and were rolling on the ground. Ellis was about to go to the aid of his man when the stranger whipped out a pistol and threatened to shoot him. That kept Ellis back while the stranger struggled to his feet. Then he began blazing away at the colored man. There were three shots; one struck Detmas in the face.

As Detmas fell, the man made a dash for a nearby fence, and, threatening to empht any one who tried to stop him, climbed over and made his escape. Detmas's injury is said to be a severe one.

MEETING OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

The tenement physicians reported to the Health Board yesterday that since work was begun the Summer 28,803 families had been visited and 1,390 patients treated. Of this number 30 were ill of contagious diseases.

The complaint was heard of E. P. Langdon of the Dry Dock Railroad against the tobacco factory of the Old Judge Company at the foot of Grand-street. Mr. Langdon has an office in the rear of the factory. He said the odors from the burning of refuse tobacco affected his eyes and throat. John D. Little of the Old Judge Company said that the law compelled the burning of the refuse. The hearing was adjourned for three weeks.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

Two men who were discharged from the customs service by Collector Magone were reinstated yesterday by Collector Erhardt. They are Theodore Cochen, who rose back as an inspector at $4 per day and who was dismissed because he made a mistake in inspecting some medicine bottles, and Albert G. C. Saxton, who goes back to his old place in the liquidating division as a clerk at $2,000 per year. They are both Republicans.

Adolph Nelson, who has been a clerk at $2,000 a year, is transferred to be a confidential clerk and an Acting Deputy Collector of Customs.

William Force of Brooklyn was appointed a messenger at $840 a year.

A HOSPITAL FOR BAYONNE.

The cornerstone of Rufus Story Memorial Hospital, at Bayonne City, N. J., was laid Monday morning. The ceremonies were private. Mrs. Alice Story-Rowland and Miss Abbey Story, both of Bergen Point, are defraying all expenses. The estimated cost of the building, furnished, will be about $15,000. When completed it will be turned over to the City Government.

Now there are no hospital accommodations at Bayonne City. Patients are taken either to Jersey City or Elizabeth.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 15.

OLD SOLDIERS IGNORED.

A POSTMASTER OVER WHOM A GOOD DEAL OF INDIGNATION IS FELT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 27.—A telegram from Strawberry Point, Clayton County, says: "This community is in a state of considerable excitement over the matter of the Post Office appointment at this place. Peter Keith, the present Democratic incumbent, was an old soldier in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry. He served his time honorably, and is not in good financial circumstances.

"There were two candidates for the position, both old soldiers. Gilbert Cooley's petition was signed by at least three-fourths of the patrons of the office. He was Lieutenant in Company D, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, served three years, and was honorably discharged. He is now over fifty years of age, and does not draw a pension. He is not in good circumstances, and needs the office. Benjamin Gaylord's petition had about all the remainder of the patrons of the office. He was terribly wounded in battle, served as a soldier gallantly, and was discharged on account of wounds received. He gets a small pension, but is not in good circumstances. Cooley and Gaylord in their petitions did not ask for the removal of Keith until his term had expired, as he was also an old soldier, and they said that as no man was rejected from the army because he was a Democrat, they would not ask that he be discharged from the Post Office before the time for which he was appointed had passed. There is old man nearly seventy years of age here named H. H. Scofield, who, prior to the present Postmaster's appointment, had held the office for seventeen years. He had always taken a great interest in the Des Moines *Weekly Register*, soliciting subscriptions for it. The last *Register* shows that he has sent in seven orders thus far this Fall, amounting to 132 subscriptions. Cooley and Gaylord and all their friends not only subscribed, but assisted Scofield in securing subscriptions because he was a decrepit old man. The people were astonished to find that Clarkson had appointed old man Scofield to the Post Office.

"Congressman Sweeny claims that he recommended the appointment of Cooley, but that Clarkson asked him to permit him to make the appointment at this place. Scofield was not in the army. He is a man of moderate circumstances, and is too feeble to attend to the duties of the office personally. The patrons of the office are very bitter in their denunciation of Clarkson's course, claiming that he ignored the old soldiers and the wishes of the patrons, and appointed Scofield simply because he had been working up a list of subscribers for Clarkson's paper. A protest was immediately telegraphed to Postmaster General Wenamaker, and a remonstrance has been forwarded. The Clayton County veterans held a reunion, closing Friday, and passed resolutions denouncing Clarkson's action."

OF NAVAL INTEREST.

From officers recently attached to the United States Naval Academy it is learned that some of the departments are sadly lacking in facilities for imparting instruction. The greatest dearth appears to be evident in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery. It is said that the cadets are wholly unprovided with any modern type of ordnance even for target practice, that recourse is had to the obsolete Parrots, and that three guns of this type having burst since 1884, while the cadets were handling the same, safety has necessitated the use of the smallest calibre obtainable. The Wyoming, the gunnery ship, is fitted up with old smooth-bore Dahlgrens in broadside, (light eight-inch guns at that,) has a Parrott in her forecastle and at the break of her poop, with an eight-inch rifle amidships, all of which is but the battery of a type of vessel long rendered obsolete. Cadets, these officers say, graduate from the academy in that branch of all knowledge as to be a modern fighting ship and must necessarily commence, as at the beginning, to learn something of ordnance and modern guns, a study which is even new to many officers long doing duty in the old corvettes with their antiquated batteries.

Now that the British naval manœuvres are approaching a close, naval officers in this country are looking forward with considerable interest to the results and developments of the fortnight's work. Many regret that a similar opportunity to gain knowledge is not afforded the vessels in the United States Navy, and though the number of vessels on the "home station" is comparatively small it is considered sufficient to permit of endless squadron manœuvres. But Admiral Luce is now on the retired list, and until a board of officers makes his appearance the North Atlantic squadron expects little else than detailed and isolated cruising.

It is true that not a few commanding officers of vessels dislike squadron operations. This became eminently conspicuous during the rumored fitting out of a "flying squadron" designed to cruise round the world. On have the command assigned to such a squadron would completely handicap the independence of the Captains, for henceforth their every movement would be regulated by the will of the Admiral in command of the fleet.

With the sailing of the Galena for Hayti, to take up the duty of the Ossipee, returned home, there remains at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the steel cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, the second-class ships Lancaster and Brooklyn, the third-class corvettes Essex and Quinnebang, and the fourth-class corvette Yantic. In addition there are the double-turreted monitors Miantonomoh and Terror, under construction, the proposed barbette battle ship Puritan, and the armored cruiser Maine, in process of building. The Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston are in commission and ready for service, while with the exception of the Boston, now having her recently-injured plates replaced. The Lancaster is also in commission, but will go out of commission in a few days. The Brooklyn, Quinnebaug, and Essex are shipped and laid up awaiting repairs. The Yantic is in commission, awaiting the final completion of repairs incident to her late severe encounter with a hurricane off Hatteras. The Puritan, Miantonomoh, Terror, and Maine are all in the hands of the construction department.

The Dolphin, now on her way from Gibraltar to Portsmouth, will join the Enterprise at the latter port. The two vessels are to proceed in company to Ireland, visiting various ports along the island, at the end of which cruise the Dolphin will start for the United States and the Enterprise will proceed to the Mediterranean. The visit of these two vessels to Irish ports is rather unusual for American war vessels. The Shenandoah in her cruise around the British Isles some years ago touched at a few Irish ports, and report has it that she had hard work of it getting away from Ireland with less than a half score of straping young Irishmen on board as stowaways. It is also said that never did the American flag receive such a greeting abroad as when in Irish ports.

Notwithstanding the dynamite gun cruiser Vesuvius made such a wonderful showing in her speed run last January, there is still evident among navy people an antipathy to the craft. This has not been lessened in the least by the reported success of the preliminary gun trial last week in Delaware Bay. Too many officers are inclined to shrug their shoulders at this so-called success of the gun mounted before Fort Lafayette, and avow that nothing short of the leniency of the trial board saved the gun from a "smashing defeat."

It is considered strange by officers who are endeavoring to keep themselves apace with modern developments in warfare that the opportunity to let slip of drilling in battations the combined crews of the war ships now at the navy yard. The Brooklyn yard, it is said, despite its numerous buildings, presents admirable facilities for such operations. Yesterday a company of bluejackets were seen drilling at the navy yard in the vicinity of the Lancaster's berth.

IS HE JACK THE PEEPER?

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—Great surprise was caused here to-day by a report that a well-known resident of the place had been caught in a position decidedly unpleasant, in view of the "Jack-the-Peeper" excitement. James Clark, the engineer of a tugboat, says that about 9:30 o'clock last night he returned home to his residence in Broadway and found his wife much alarmed. She said that she had heard a noise in the kitchen and had opened the door. Then a strange man, who was moving cautiously about the room, brushed hastily by her and ran out into the yard, and, scaling a fence, disappeared.

Mr. Clark shortly after discovered a man crouching in the alley and peering into the window of Mrs. Cosg

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN

HINDOOCRAFT DOES IT AT THE MORRIS TRACK.

PEOPLE BADLY INJURED, CLOTHES TORN, AND ALL SORTS OF TROUBLE CAUSED BY A WRETCHED RAILROAD SCHEME.

The managers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, or that portion of them who are responsible for the transportation of race-goers to and from the West Chester race track, ought to take a day off and find a man with a sufficient amount of common sense to do the work for which they are so palpably unfitted. After a week of delay they have managed to lay platforms between their spur tracks, which relieves the public of the necessity of wading about in a lot of coal dust and cinders. This is worthy of commendation, and is an improvement which every one appreciates. But they have for some idiotic reason erected a great fence between the track yard and the entrance to the passageway to the track, which ought to be removed within twenty-four hours, if not by the railway company itself by the authorities of the village of West Chester. There is a theory among the railroad people that this fence, with its narrow sliding gates, will prevent accident. Opposed to this theory there is a fact staring every one who was at the track yesterday squarely in the face that this fence is going to result in more accidents and profanity and tore clothing than anything else possibly can. The sheep pens at Jerome Park are models of railroad management compared to this. Scores of people coming from the races yesterday said in the hearing of a TIMES reporter that they would never go to the Morris track again until this nuisance was abated.

It is a nuisance that is absolutely dangerous. Those who rushed from the track to catch the first trains were the principal sufferers. A rush was made for the gates opened at unexpectedly near or remote points, and in the rush and crush one lady had a diamond pin torn from her hand, where she had held it while trying to get through the mob to the train. Several ladies had dresses, wraps, and bonnets ruined, and scores of hats were knocked from men's heads and trampled under foot. Children were crushed in the mob, out of which it was impossible for them to get, and there was probably more suffering for five or ten minutes to the unfortunates in that crowd than there can be in anything short of an explosion, a railroad smash-up, or a cyclone. Curses loud, and piteous were hurled at every one within reach, and particularly at the so-called managers of the road who were not at the track to see the kind of a mess they had fixed up for their patrons at 150 per cent. above the regular tariff rates.

In the crush boards were kicked off the side fence leading over toward the Bear Swamp road, and many men and boys got out of the crowd in that way. One young man, who refused to give his name, had his arm badly crushed, and received internal injuries which required the immediate attention of a physician. He was taken from the pen after having recovered sufficiently to walk by Mr. Robert Pinkerton, who did all in his power to prevent the riot and complete destruction of the objectionable fence, which was certain for a moment. The injured man had had one of the sliding gates run into him by a brutal railroad employe, who nearly squeezed the life out of him before the crowd got it through the bullet head that he was killing a human being. A member of others were slightly injured in the same way or by being crowded against projecting railings leading to the sliding gates which wrought so much damage yesterday. The police officers also seemed to lose their self-possession during the crush, and a number of men were unnecessarily and in one instance at least brutally clubbed. The crowd back of those nearest the gates were of course in a measure responsible for these troubles. Enough damage to person and property was done to make it apparent to every one that this fence must come down, and at once, as a matter of public safety.

Before all this trouble is getting away from the track there had been a remarkably enjoyable day's racing, and a great crowd, numbering probably 15,000 or thousand, saw the sport from the grand stand. Three thousand or more also enjoyed the racing from the free field, which has helped decidedly to make toe track, what it most unquestionably is, the most popular in the vicinity of the city.

The day's sport began with a three-quarter-mile dash in which nine of the best sprinters in the country participated and for which Tenny was the favorite in the betting, Hamiltoe having the mount because Senator Hearst's filly Question was scratched. Hanover was a strong second choice, and about as heavily backed as Tenny. Porter Ashe's fast filly Geraldine was neglected and at a long price because she was suffering from sexual trouble, and during the race she showed none of the speed for which she is famous, excepting during toe first three-eighths of the race. Then she began sulking and was left at the post. Little Minch, in his worst temper with him and refused to extend himself when the starter dropped the flag to an excellent start. Hanover, Clipax and Geraldine were the first to break out of the cavalry-like alignment with which the horses moved down into the dip, at which point Geraldine dropped out of the racing and Tenny came up nearer to the leaders. When the lot had mounted the hill and began the run down the incline to the finish Hamilton gave Tenny a hit more freedom and he went to the front and won the race in the same time, 1:12, made by Tipstaff when he established a new record for the distance. He was a couple of lengths in front of Hanover as they flashed by the judges' box, the latter being three before Climax, at whose flanks were Little Minch, Madstone, and Britannic, with Geraldine next. Little Minch, Madstone, and Britannic bringing up the rear in the order named. The latter has now proved conclusively that he is fit for nothing but work over a flat track.

Kingston made a show of the field that started against him in the second race, a spin of a mile and an eighth, in which, beside him, only Seymour, Theodosius, and Massillon started, the latter finishing in the order named. Kingston was pounds the best of anything in the race, and he won it as he pleased by a couple of lengths from Seymour, who ran into second place just as easily by beating Theodosius eight or ten lengths.

The third race was a scramble at three-fourths of a mile for two-year-olds, with fourteen contesting for the money. Fronteuac, with whom the continkent of colored owners and trainers pulled off a very good thing last week, was not only the favorite in the hettiug but the cleverest kind of a winner after a rather clever race. It was a hurried affair, for scarcely had run been made by the end of a half mile the horses were strung along the track su closely that between the tail of the then leader, Fairy Queeo, and the nose of the last horse, Mr. Withers's Maxim colt, there was only a difference of some eight or ten feet, so well had the field run together. In the run down the hill, however, Frontenac, who had been held back a bit in climbing the hill, was out loose and he went on and won very cleverly by a length from June Day, who, ridden out, was only able to get the place by a nose from Fairy Queen, who ran a remarkably good race, and was only beaten on the post by a bit of the liveliest kind of finishing by Lamhly. Mr. Withers's Maxim colt, of whom much had been expected by the friends of this stable, finished comfortably last, and ran like a colt. King Hazem and Ralph Bayard ran very fair races, but the latter ought to have finished better than sixth on his previous form. But Ralph Bayard, the colt, is controlled by a stable which doesn't care very much for public form or anything else but the bookmakers' money. Eminence was the great "tip" for the race, but having been interfered with lo the first quarter he was not ridden out.

The race between the nine three-year-old fillies for the East River Stakes showed pretty conclusively that Senorita, the winner, is a pretty good sort of a filly after all, for she won it in the same style but in much handier fashion than she did her race on the opening day, when she beat out both Hauover and Tarragon, and in which Garrison would not ride out Raceland, preferring, as the sequel to the New-York Jockey Club Handicap showed, to wait for bigger game. The peculiarity about Senorita's victory was that she was the favorite in the betting, and Sam Brown's horses do not usually win under such circumetances. The Captain might have run second with Daylight had she tried to do so, but evidently was determined to end the second money. Daylight being eased up, and content with third money when it was found that Senurita had the race safe, and so very safe that the outside one of the Brown pair could not possibly win.

The owner's handicap race was the fifth on the card, and the half dozen that started in it had boys weighing from seventy to ninety pounds to ride them. The best youngster of the lot was the youngest of the Covington boys, who are under contract to the Chicago Stable. He had the mount on Hindocraft, who won the race with the greatest of ease in the fast time of 2:48, which is three-quarters of a second faster than the distance was ever before run in, Exile having held the record of 2:48¾, for one and five-eighths miles ever since Sept. 11, 1886, when he reduced Ben d'Or's record, made in Saratoga, four points previously by a quarter of a second. But Ben d'Or carried 123 pounds when he ran the distance in 2:49, and Exile had 115 pounds of Hamilton when he wiped a quarter of a second from the record. Hindocraft had only 78 pounds up yesterday when he made his record. He made the rest of the field look like an extremely poor lot, for Cassius, who ran second, was three lengths behind him, and Bessie June, who ran third, was a dozen lengths further back, with Wilfred and Connemara beaten still further. Hardinond's year to two was rewarded by the victory, the seventy-eight pounds he had to carry him, could not control him. So Larchmont began running away when he set out for the starting post, and he made the entire circuit of the track twice before the youngster could stop him, running the race top of the best speed and at a gait which showed that he would have been a dangerous horse in the race if he hadn't run away. The horse was very tired when he was pulled up, and the judges gave Mr. Gallway, his owner, permission to withdraw him. As the starter was in the hands of the starter at the time of the runaway all bets had to stand and the money bet on Larchmoet was lost.

There were only two horses in the selling race at a mile, which brought the day's racing to a close. These were the two choices in the betting over the field of fourteen which started, Tattler and Syntax. After Young Duke had run himself out this pair fought it out in lively fashion, Tattler reversing the result in a similar race run last Saturday by defeating Syntax by a half length after a hard and driving finish. Eagleman, who was very heavily backed both in the city in the morning and at the track later on, was a fair third, and those who backed this hottled-up good thing were vigorous in their denunciation of Garrison, who they did not seem to think rode with all the vim and vigor to occasionally show.

The results of toe racing and the betting are appended in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Election Stakes, for all ages; a sweepstakes of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:12.

D. T. Polsifer's h. c. Tenny, 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Belle of Maywood, 115 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1

Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Hanover, 5, 122.....(J. Murphy) 2

Lamasney Brothers' ch. g. Climax, 6, 110.....(Donohne) 3

Volunteer, 115; Jay F. Dee, 115; Geraldine, 110; Little Minch, 122; Madstone, 115; and Britannic, 122, finished as named.

Betting.—Against Tenny, 7 to 5; Hanover, 2 to 1; Geraldine, 7 to 1; Little Minch and Britannic, 15 to 1 each; Madstone, 20 to 1; Volunteer and Climax, 25 to 1, and Jay F. Dee, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Tenny, 3 to 5; Hanover, 7 to 10; Geraldine, 2½ to 1; Madstone and Volunteer, 5 to 1 each; Little Minch and Britannic, 8 to 1 each; Climax, 8 to 1, and Jay F. Dee, 10 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Tenny $11 65 straight, $6 80 for place; on Hanover $7 35 for place.

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; winners 20 pounds above the scale. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

Dwyer Brothers' br. h. Kingston, 5 years, by Spendthrift-Kasanga, 118 pounds.....(J. Murphy) 1

E. Blunt's b. c. Seymour, 3, 115.....(Anderson) 2

C. H. Ryan's b. g. Theodosius, 5, 119.....(Barbee) 3

E. Blunt's b. c. Massillon, 4, 117.....(Higgs) 4.

Betting.—Against Kingston, 1 to 5; Seymour, 12 to 1; Theodosius, 30 to 1, and Massillon, 150 to 1.

For place—Kingston barred. Against Seymour, 3 to 5; Theodosius, 7 to 5, and Massillon, 12 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Kingston $5 25 straight, $5 25 for place; on Seymour $5 55 for place.

Won by two lengths; five between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstake of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:13¾.

C. A. Jonlan's ch. c. Frontenac, by Falsetto-Lena, 100 pounds.....(Henderson) 1

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Jnne Day, 100.....(Lamhiy) 2

W. O. Soulby's br. f. Fairy Queen, 115.(f. Murphy) 3

E. Blunt's b. c. Seymour, 3, 115.....(Anderson) 2

C. H. Ryan's b. g. Theodosius, 5, 119.....(Barbee) 3

E. Blunt's b. c. Massillon, 4, 117.....(Higgs) 4.

Betting.—To win—Against Frontenac, 3½ to 1; Dr. Helmeth, Eminence, and Judge Morrow, 7 to 1 each; Ralph Bayard and Fairy Queen, 8 to 1 each; the Monmouth colt and June Day, 10 to 1 each; W. G. Morris, 12 to 1; King Hazem and Heathen, 20 to 1 each; the Rosemary-Murray colt and Cantsen, 40 to 1 each; Crawfish, 80 to 1, and Middlestone, 250 to 1.

For place—Against Frontenac, 7 to 5; Eminence and Judge Morrow, 2½ to 1 each; Ralph Bayard, 3 to 1; Fairy Queen, 5 to 1 each; Lady Hemphill and Maxim colt and June Day, 6 to 1 each; W. G. Morris, 5 to 1; Heethen, 7 to 1; King Hezem, 8 to 1; the Rosemary-Murray colt and Caeteen, 15 to 1 each; Crawfish, 25 to 1, and Middlestone, 30 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Frontenac $22 05 straight, $18 50 for place; on June Day $37 10 for place.

Won by a length; a nose between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—East River Stakes, for fillies three years old, a sweepstakes of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:53.

S. S. Brown's br. f. Senorita, by Prince Charlie-Gondola, 124 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1

D. T. Pulsifer's ch. f. Coots, 102.....(Taylor) 2

S. S. Bruwn's b. f. Daylight, 102.....(Berzen) 3

Miss Cody, 109; Nimiul, 107; Holiday, 107; Joe, 122; Village Maid, 107, and Sunlight, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Senorita, even money; Miss Cody, 7 to 1; Snelight, 8 to 1; Daylight, 10 to 1; Holiday, Coote, and She, 15 to 1 each, and Village Maid and Rimlul, 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Senorita, 1 to 2; Miss Cody, 3 to 5; Snelight, 2½ to 1; Daylight, 3 to 1; Holiday, Coote, and She, 5 to 1 each, and Village Maid and Rimlul, 10 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Brown's stable $6 75 straight, $6 75 for place; on Coots, $17 45 for place.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Owners' Handicap, a sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; two pouds overweight allowed. One mile and five-eighths. Time—2:48.

Scoggan Brothers' b. c. Hindocraft, 3 years, by Hindoo-Lady Crafton, 75 pounds.....(A. Covington) 1

Beverwyck Stable's b. c. Cassins, 3, 78.....(Stephenson) 2

Dwyer Brothers' h. m. Bessie June, 5, 89½.....(Lamhly) 3

Wilfred, 78, and Connemara, 80, finished as named. Larchmont, 70, ran away for three miles, and was withdrawn.

Betting.—To win—Against Hindocraft, 7 to 10; Bessie June, 4½ to 1; Cassins, 7 to 1; Connsmara, 10 to 1; Wilfred, 12 to 1, and Larchmont, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Hindocraft, 1 to 4; Bessie June, even money; Connemara, 6 to 5; Cassins, 8 to 5; Wilfred 3 to 1, and Larchmont, 8 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Hindocraft $8 60 straight, $6 95 for place; on Cassins $12 50.

Won by three lengths; twelve between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $1,000; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42. No bid for the winner.

W. Lakland's ch. h. Tattler, 4, 94, by Tom Bowling-Miss Columbia, 108 pounds, $1,250.....(Hamilton) 1

M. T. Daesher's ch. h. Syntax, 6, 110.....(Sergse) 2

W. C. Rollins's b. h. Eaquiman, 5, 118..(Garrison) 3

Mais, 103; Fannie H., 91; Vendetta, 90; Redar Selinda, 99; J. Redlight, 79; Jennie McFarland, 92; Kaoo, 99; Young Duke, 114; Lotion, 108; Glory, 100; Goliah, 113, and Tenafly, 105, finished as named.

Setting.—To win—Against Tattler, 2½ to 1; Vendetta and Syntax, 5 to 1 each; Eequiman, 6 to 1; Lotion, Young Duke, Kedar Khae, Glory, and Jennie McFarland, 10 to 1 each; Mais, Goliah, Fannie H., Tenafly, Selinda, and Redlight, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Tattler, 4 to 5; Syntax, 3 to 5; Vendetta and Esquiman, 2 to 1 each; Lotion, Young Duke, Kedar Khao, Glory, and Jennie McFarland, 4 to 1 each; Faonie H., 5 to 1, and Mais, Goliah, Fannie H., Tenafly, Selinda, and Redlight, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Tattler, 4 to 5; Syntax, 3 to 5; Vendetta and Esquiman, 2 to 1 each; Lotion, Young Duke, Kedar Khao, Glory, and Jennie McFarland, 4 to 1 each; Faonie H., 5 to 1, and Mais, Goliah, Fannie H., Tenafly, Selinda, and Redlight, 15 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Tattler $18 95 straight, $9 65 for place; on Syntax $20 65 for places.

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

A RACE FOR MAIDEN HORSES RIDDEN BY MAIDEN JOCKEYS.

Were it not for the fact that about ninety-nine one-hundredths of the people who go to the races go there simply because it is a good place to gamble, to-day's programme would be an interesting one for them. It has a decidedly-novel feature, a race for maiden horses, three years old and upward, ridden by maiden jockeys. It is such a race as one has never seen on one of the big tracks and should be productive of a lot of sport, except to the professional gambler who makes a business of playing the races. Aside from this race there are five others to be decided, all of them being overnight events, but filled with fair fields of fair horses, except in the fourth race, in which Braadolette is the only one that will try to run successfully against Kingston at his favorite distance, a mile and an eighth. Proctor Knott will meet and try to defeat Harlequin at Eclipse course, and he is liable to have a lively time trying to do it. The entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; entrance $25; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Tom Hood and Belwood, 109 pounds each; Vivid, 107; Jay F. Dee and Proctor Knott, 105 each; Bess, Kaloolah, Bendigo, Salisbury, and Emotion, 104 each; Oregon, 100; E. B. Million, 88, and Marie K., 85.

SECOND RACE.—A free welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Badge and Bradford, 142 pounds each; Catalpa, 140; Volunteer, 136; Hannibal, 132; Larchmont, 130; Mr. Fellow, 128; Seymour, 126; Rupert and Lotion, 121 each; Larchmont, Woodhurn, Bellair, and Victrix, 118 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; entrance $25; for maiden three-year-olds and upward to carry 100 pounds, and to be ridden by maiden jockeys. One mile. Jackson, Iceberg, Victrix, Massillon, Guy, Gray, Aqualty, Germanic, Heyday, La Baie Reine, the Clemis Q Silly, Aunt Fonnie, Harket, Westlock, Lady Reel, Sleve, Sornelds, Banting, and Donley.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Kingston, 124 pounds, and Brandolette, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; entrance $25; for two-year-olds, owners to handicap; winners of $2,000 excluded. Three-quarters of a mile. The Fanfan colt and Masterlode, 90 pounds each; Unwail, 87; Mt. and Sir, 109 pounds each; Unwail, 87; Mt. and Sir, 109 pounds each; Unwail, 87; Mt. and Sir, 109

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE DOLLAR.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A POOR RELATION.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—PAOLA.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MAKEMIE. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 2 and 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPA. Matinée.
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TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—TANNHAUSER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The Democratic Convention that meets at Dayton, Ohio, to-day promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. The party is not now, any more than it has been for years past, entirely united. There are two questions that divide it; one is the tariff, as to which differences are very distinct; the other is the question of supremacy between the factions of the party. For the most part, the high-tariff Democrats are the same as the Payne Democrats or work with them, while the Thurman-Pendleton Democrats are in favor, as a rule, of tariff reform. But the lines are not entirely the same, and a good many men who are heartily for reform are supporting CAMPBELL, who is the anti-reform candidate. The opposing candidate for the nomination is Mr. NEAL. He is a very able man and a consistent and firm one, but he has the disadvantage of having been strongly identified with the extreme wing of his party during the war, while CAMPBELL is a veteran, and was an Abolitionist and Republican up to 1872. It is most likely that whichever candidate is selected there will be some compromise in the platform, as neither candidate really represents his party in his personal views on the tariff.

Mr. WANAMAKER'S noble conception of the intimate relation between retail trade and Postmasters' commissions seems to pervade the Postal Service of this great Government. Mr. WANAMAKER'S right-hand man, known among his intimate political friends as "Headsman CLARKSON," is the editor and owner of the Des Moines *Register*. For this able journal a somewhat feeble old man named SCOFIELD, living at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, Iowa, is an active and successful canvasser. He used to be Postmaster at that place. He is again. The bread he cast upon the waters returned to him promptly, for he knew in what quarter to cast it. Meanwhile the late Postmaster, who has been turned out, and two candidates who sought the place only when the incumbent's term should have expired, are old soldiers. Naturally the veterans are not pleased. Neither are the patrons of the Post Office, for CLARKSON'S canvasser is entirely unfit for the place. But CLARKSON is satisfied. He has paid off his private debts at public expense, as his superiors have been doing. It is sweet and becoming as things go under this Administration.

It is stated in a report from Buffalo that the evidence taken by Referee BECKER in the absurd investigation as to the use of electricity for executing the murderer KEMMLER, as required by law, is to be printed in two big volumes of 600 pages each, and that in consequence of delay in the printing the report will not be submitted until Sept. 17. The entire book of Mr. BROWN, which was admitted in evidence, is to be reprinted with illustrations in a shape to conform with the requirements for printing evidence in legal proceedings. The whole expensive job is utterly useless, and there is good reason to believe that it was "put up" by one of the electrical companies through its counsel because it objected to a demonstration that the current it uses is deadly when the full force of it is received by a human being. The thing has been repeatedly demonstrated by accident already, and the best expert evidence leaves no doubt about it. That a private interest should interpose in this way to prevent or obstruct the execution of the law is an intolerable imposition upon the public.

Hypocrisy and meanness seem to be the leading characteristics of the present Administration in dealing with the classified service under the civil service law. It is of the very essence of the purpose of the law that no distinction whatever shall be made among those in the service on account of politics, and that all who perform their duties faithfully shall feel secure. So far as the classified service is concerned there should be no cognizance of politics either in those holding positions or those applying for them. There is nothing but a sense of decency and some regard for principle in those charged with administration to prevent removals or reductions and advancements in position, but it is intended that these shall be made solely with reference to the deficiencies or the merits of those affected. In some of the departments at Washington, notably those under the charge of Mr. NOBLE and Mr. WANAMAKER, a contemptible process is going on of reducing the pay of Democratic clerks and advancing that of Republicans for no conceivable purpose except party discrimination which shall make the service uncomfortable and undesirable to Democrats. There is no trace of an honest regard for the principles or the purpose of civil service reform in the Administration.

Although dispatches received in Washington state that the *Charleston* in the trial from which she has just returned reached her contract requirement of 7,000 horse power, other dispatches say that she was 300 short of the requirement. Yet the ship performed so finely in all respects that her acceptance is practically assured. The ease with which she was manœuvred is especially noticeable. The 6,700 horse power attributed to her shows a gain of something like 1,200 over the average of the preceding official trip. The *Nanwa Kan*, her prototype, only reached her contract requirements after many more trials and experiments than the *Charleston* has undergone. Still, it is not probable, whatever the result, that the *Charleston* will be duplicated in our service. Her cost is moderate, considering her size, speed, armament, and general efficiency, but Representative THOMAS, one of the most influential members of the House Naval Committee in the last Congress, stated in the course of debate that he did not consider that the selection of that type was a wise one, and probably he represented the opinion of other members of the committee. That she is likely, nevertheless, to prove a valuable addition to the navy cannot be denied.

A petition from French inhabitants and from natives of the New-Hebrides to be annexed as an integral part of the colony of New-Caledonia is no novelty, but the joining of over forty English residents in that memorial is suggestive. Probably their action will not find very respectful or sympathetic appreciation among the people of Australia, who have always manifested an extraordinary apprehension as to the untoward results of such an annexation, considering the vast extent of their own possessions compared with the area of the New-Hebrides. But the English residents of this group are simply acting for what is their own interest as inhabitants of the islands. Proximity and present relations to New-Caledonia, as well as past history, clearly show that the political future of the New-Hebrides might wisely be identified with that of the French colony. France, which has perhaps taken more interest than ever in New-Caledonia since the discovery of coal there, has offered, in case of the annexation of the New-Hebrides, to stipulate that neither of the groups shall hereafter be used for a penal colony. This would certainly be some concession to Australia for the proposed arrangement. Considering the extremely limited extent of the French possessions in the Pacific and the great encroachments made there by the Germans within twenty years, the political gravitation of the New-Hebrides toward New-Caledonia hardly appears a matter for England or Australia to worry about.

THE EXTRA-SESSION SCHEMES.

It seems now to be regarded by some of the politicians of the Republican Party who ought to know, as pretty certain that Mr. HARRISON will call Congress together this year about the 21st of October, or some six weeks earlier than usual. Senator FRYE, who is among the cooler heads, says that in his opinion there is no need of an extraordinary session, that the really essential changes in the rules can be made without any great difficulty, and that radical changes are no more desirable for one party than for the other, any majority being liable to become a minority within two years. This quite agrees with what we said upon the subject when it was first agitated, and we have no doubt that the real motive for calling Congress together earlier is not connected with the rules at all. There was one very strong motive when Congress adjourned that is no longer in force. Then it was announced on the highest authority that an extra session would be called to pass the Senate Tariff bill or its equivalent, and that was clearly the intention of the remarkable cabal that forced that bill through the Senate. They knew, none better, that their amazing scheme would never stand the wear and tear of a thorough debate in a regular long session, and that their only hope of enacting it into law would be under whip and spur in a session of limited duration. But they counted without their host. Mr. HARRISON, no doubt, would have done all he could for them had not the occupation of handing out the spoils and building up a Harrison machine been still more important. Into this he plunged to the exclusion of everything else, and the extra session for the passage of the tariff bill was thrust aside.

But other things have taken its place, and now dictate an earlier assemblage of Congress. The party leaders have made up their minds that if they cannot impose higher duties, as they tried to do in the Senate bill, they will make it impossible to reduce those now in force, while the Treasury will see that these are made as high as possible by the trick of Treasury rulings. The first, last, and only thing of consequence that Congress will be asked or allowed to do is to spend money, to get rid of the odious surplus, not by remanding it to the pockets of the people, to whom it belongs, but by reckless appropriations. Mr. Commissioner TANNER has promised to ask for $110,000,000 at least, and perhaps for $120,000,000, an increase of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 over the highest amount yet appropriated, and pledges himself to find ways to expend it under the present law. The Blair bill is being actively pressed again, and as there is no real sense of prudence or sound statesmanship among most of the Republicans to oppose it, and no great probability that the President would withhold his assent from it, its chances are by no means so poor as they ought to be. Whatever shape it may take the enactment of this scheme and the approval of TANNER'S bureau legislation on the question of pensions would, with the expenditures for the navy and fortifications, render any reduction of the revenue quite impracticable. And there will be plenty of other schemes. The lobby, the Republican lobby, as the woman described in the wisdom of SOLOMON, will "open its mouth, like the thirsty traveler who hath found a fountain and will drink of whatever water is near to it." SOLOMON had no admiration for this character, and warned his readers of the fatal consequences of intimate association therewith, but SOLOMON'S typical woman was chaste and contented in, comparison with the lobby that will throng to Washington to drink of the surplus which the Republicans have declared must be tapped.

The silver men will be on hand also, and will demand unlimited coinage. To this the Republican Party is not formally committed, and very many of its ablest men are determined in opposition to it. But there was a cowardly indirect bid for the vote of the silver men in the last national platform of the Republican Party, which was accepted as a pledge, and will greatly weaken any serious resistance. That bid, remembering how completely men like Senator HOAR of the Committee on Resolutions understand the wickedness of the whole extreme silver scheme, was one of the most shameful things in the history of recent politics. But it was made. The silver men will claim that it was a bargain, and will be able to make their own terms in the Senate. If Mr. HARRISON could be relied on to defend the honor and interest of the country and the Government, as Mr. HAYES did and Mr. ARTHUR would have done, to say nothing of Mr. CLEVELAND, the danger would be much less. But can he be? We do not know. No one knows, probably not even himself. What a very small man in a high post will do with a great question cannot be predicted, and the prediction is all the more uncertain when the man is ambitious and obstinate and not too scrupulous, as Mr. HARRISON has shown himself to be. Taking all things into consideration, the prospect for the country when Congress reconvenes is not encouraging.

SINGLE-TAX CONTROVERSIES.

In the September number of the *Forum* Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN undertakes to defend HENRY GEORGE from his most conspicuous critics and to settle some of the controversies which his single-tax theory has raised. The disputes are not likely to remain settled, for probably Mr. SHEARMAN'S statistics will be questioned, his reasoning assailed, and his conclusions denied. Nevertheless, his presentation of the matter will doubtless interest many people, for the single-tax idea is destined to receive a great deal of discussion yet, and it cannot be denied that it has been gaining ground under agitation.

One of Mr. GEORGE'S disputed statements is that under the present condition of things the rich are growing richer and the poor "relatively poorer," as Mr. SHERMAN puts it, though we do not remember that Mr. GEORGE accepts the qualification "relatively." His defender uses figures, which are necessarily in a great measure estimated, to show how at least the rich are absorbing a very large share of the wealth of the country. Space will not admit of our presenting the basis of his calculations, but only the results. The total wealth of the country is generally stated at about $60,000,000,000, and by one of his processes of estimating, Mr. SHEARMAN makes out that more than half the amount is in the possession of less than 25,000 persons. By another process, dealing with the statistics of savings, he shows that by a liberal estimate the 21,000,000 workers of this country cannot have saved more than $15,000,000,000, leaving $45,000,000,000 in the possession of not more than 400,000 persons. Attacking the problem from yet another direction, he says that the census of 1880 showed the enumerated wealth of the country, exclusive of churches, public buildings, &c., to have been in that year $41,000,000,000, and he figures out that $28,000,000,000 of this was in the hands of not more than 300,000 persons.

The next question is, What has taxation to do with this unequal distribution of wealth? Here is where Mr. SHEARMAN'S methods of calculation are most likely to meet with criticism. He takes the average population of the country for the last twenty-five years as 45,000,000 and states the average annual burden imposed upon the people by indirect taxation as $1,280,000,000. In so doing he assumes that the only direct taxation is that upon land, independent of improvements, and includes $525,000,000 a year, or three times the average import duties, as the amount paid in consequence of the increased price of domestic goods due to taxation. The average annual earnings of the Nation during this period he puts at $7,500,000,000, and with a deduction of 15 per cent. for savings, destruction, cost of replacement, &c., the amount expended for the support of the people is about $5,100,000,000, upon which the burden of indirect taxation has been 25 per cent. Here he gets his factors for figuring upon the inequality of the accumulation of wealth. He takes the number of workers at one-third of the population, each representing three persons to be supported by his labor, and says that each worker of the mass requires at least $300 a year for the support of his group of persons. The tax burden upon this at 25 per cent. is $75 a year, and supposing the amount that each person could save but for the tax would be $100, that amount is reduced by the tax to $25. But if a man with an income of $1,000,000 spent $100,000 on his living the tax for him would be only $25,000, and his saving would be reduced only from $900,000 to $875,000, or by 3 per cent. instead of 75 per cent. Assuming 200 men in the country with incomes of $1,000,000 each and 600 with $500,000 each, Mr. SHEARMAN concludes that the 800 rich men could save $437,500,000 yearly, while 14,000,000 poor men could save only $350,000,000, whereas without the burden of indirect taxation the 800 would save $450,000,000 and the 14,000,000 would save $1,400,000,000. This he takes as a "mathematical demonstration that the mere fact of indirect taxation is sufficient to strip the poor of three-fourths of their natural savings and to concentrate a majority of the wealth of the community in the hands of an infinitesimally small part of its number."

The Henry George remedy is the abolition of all indirect taxes and the substitution of the single tax on ground rent, which its propounder would increase so as to absorb the entire rental value of land, though we cannot see how this is pertinent to the tax question. It pertains rather to the other part of his theory, relative to the ownership of land. One of the points which his critics have made, and which Mr. SHEARMAN undertakes to demolish, is that the entire rent of land apart from improvements would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of taxation for local, State, and national purposes. One of the critics has declared that the total market value of land in the country in 1880 was less than $10,000,000,000, and a ground rent of 4 per cent. would yield only $400,000,000, while the aggregate of taxes levied in that year was $700,000,000. Mr. SHEARMAN undertakes to figure from the census tables that "the lowest estimate of pure land values" in 1880 was between $15,000,000,000 and $16,000,000,000, and declares that the percentage for rental value should not be less on the average than 7 per cent. Thereby he gets a possible income of more than $1,000,000,000 a year from that source, on the basis of the values of 1880, while, without an unnecessary surplus, the revenue requirements for all purposes would be reduced to $600,000,000. We need not take up his contention as to the righteousness of the single land tax. The controversy as to facts is an interesting one, and logically comes first. We would like to see it definitely and authoritatively settled.

FINANCES OF THE FAIR.

Nothing is more surprising than the fertility of suggestion as to how the money can be found for the World's Fair of 1892. There was nothing resembling it when the Philadelphia Exposition was under discussion. Then, as now, there was much preliminary enthusiasm about popular-stock subscriptions. But now there is besides, what there was a total absence of then, a variety of suggestions which would seem to indicate that in half a generation Americans have become the most inventive, if not the most expert, financiers in the world.

It is a bad thing to say, but it is true, and it is wise to recognize it early, that the main reliance of all previous world's fairs is crippled as an asset in the present case. Until the contrary appears it must be assumed that Congress will be generous. It lent a million and a half in 1876 and got every penny back. Perhaps it will be encouraged to loan, say, twice as much now. But, on the other hand, neither New-York City nor New-York State can possibly do what Philadelphia and Pennsylvania did, that is, give outright two millions and a half. Nor can any act of the Legislature make the gift possible; the State and the city are forbidden to give or lend by the Constitution, which can only be amended by a popular vote, which cannot be had before the fair is opened. This does not mean that the money will not be forthcoming. It only means that the taxpayer will not give it. It will come out of the people's pockets no less certainly, and, we believe, no less abundantly, but it must come voluntarily. A great step will be taken when every citizen of New-York appreciates this.

As an offset to this constitutional fetter there is a favoring circumstance which it is hard to put into figures, but which we believe every one will recognize instantly, although estimates of its worth may vary. In 1876 everything was experimental. Nobody, not even the managers, knew what to expect, and the various sources of income fell far below what should have been realized. To illustrate, what should the various concessions be worth to the fair? In 1876 they aggregated $390,000. It is a pitiful sum compared with what should be asked in 1892. It ought to be worth a quarter of a million merely to sell food and drink to ten million people who cannot choose where they will buy, but must spend their money over the counters on the spot or pay another admission fee. In 1876 the takings at the gates were $3,813,724, but who supposes that to be the limit for 1892? And the same question may be asked as to the percentages, royalties, &c., which then netted only $205,010. So at every turn appear opportunities for revenues to make good the apparent deficit from moneys which New-York City and State are forbidden to give in their corporate capacity.

It would be presumptuous to offer suggestions in detail to the competent committee in charge of the finances. Everything which has been done or can be done is known to them. At the same time, there are certain limitations within which they must work, and which no body of men can change or evade. A general discussion of the field of their labors is so far from out of place that it is essential to their success. The conjurer's wand with which they must charm their dollars is credit, and the basis of that is confidence. It is not enough to declare that this thing must succeed because it can't fail. There must be an intelligent idea of the sources of success, and if, as is to be hoped, this is to be essentially a people's fair, everything which helps to form such an idea and to spread it is a distinct aid.

It is the commonest thing in the world for an honest man who has very little money to build himself an expensive house with other people's cash. They are willing to advance the money on the security of the house in part, and in part through belief in the man's honesty to pay if he can, and in his intelligence in not placing himself where he cannot pay. It won't do to push this analogy too far, for the fair cannot be run as a commercial enterprise. Such buildings as are necessary, for example, have small commercial value. The Centennial buildings cost $2,500,000, and brought at auction $300,000, or one in eight. That is disastrous as a real estate operation or basis for a building loan. Doubtless this is another point where the 1876 precedent can be improved upon. Perhaps if the buildings, or part of them, are placed and built so as to be adaptable to municipal uses, New-York might agree to purchase them for a botanic garden, for example, for a great deal less than it could otherwise get them, and, at the same time, for a great deal more than the fair management could get from any other buyer. The lawyers could, no doubt, make this out a fair expenditure for municipal uses within the Constitution, and so New-York would do its share after all.

To pursue the building loan analogy, the fair can pledge, besides its realty, the monopoly of giving the show. As a new proposition, or as a pledge with a pawnbroker, the security would not realize much. But the lender is the people, who may fairly be expected to take as good a view as reason permits of their own enterprise. And in estimating this show it must be borne in mind that no world's fair ever was a very bad failure. The first one at London realized a profit, and the second a loss of only $100,000. Vienna did everything possible by extortion to drive people away from its fair, and yet they flocked to it by millions. Probably no one would use the word failure in connection with the present exhibition at Paris, and so it can be assumed that every one will want to go to the fair. If he is permitted to buy his ticket now "and avoid the crush at the gates," there will be a very tidy sum in hand—say a million or two—that never was there secured before. To be sure, the same money can never be got over again, and, *pro tanto*, the fair would miss that money for its current expenses. But on the other hand, the fair will never see much profit by the money as now, when it can be used as a basis for further borrowing. The idea of a Government guarantee of interest on a loan for the fair seems very singular. The exposition ought to be a matter of history, with all its debts paid or entered to profit or loss, within five years. A guarantee of interest for that period at the cheap rate usually proposed would not be very tempting. Besides, no one ought to make interest money out of the fair. Let every man give or lend freely, or buy whatever the fair has to sell, according to his means. That is what will help it most surely, and the creation of genuine, confident public opinion is the best help the Finance Committee can have.

ORGANIZING LABOR.

The latest news about the London strike is a rumor that the printers intend to join it. While this is only a rumor, the estimate of the number of strikers at 130,000 is very impressive. Very likely this estimate is exaggerated, but making every fair allowance it is unlikely that the amiable POWDERLY ever had under his control so many men. In his proudest moment, which was several years ago, he could not point to 130,000 or 100,000 men who were earning no money, but standing about with their hands in their pockets when they were not engaged in malicious mischief, as a proof of his "power."

It does not appear that there is any Powderly at the head of this London strike, but there must be some sort of organization to account for so general and so irrational a strike. We say irrational advisedly, although of the merits of the demands made by any class of the strikers we have can of course form no opinion that is worth anything. But it is plain that the strikes began with the strike of the laborers on the docks, and are more or less dependent upon it, and this dependence is upon the face of it absurd. In the first place, a printer in London is no better judge than a printer in New-York whether the pay of the dock laborers is a fair equivalent for their work, or whether their privileges and immunities in other respects are what it is reasonable for them to expect. The employers of the dock laborers buy their labor as cheap as they can, and the laborers sell it as dear as they can. If they can get more for it in other employments, or if the employers cannot fill their places at the same wages, barring unlawful violence, then the strikers will win and the employers will suffer not only by the additional amount they will have to pay in wages, but by the loss to their business caused by idleness during the strike and by the bad blood that such a contest leaves behind it. This is a heavy responsibility for anybody to carry, and yet in every strike the unsuccessful party has to carry it, for the failure of a strike or of the resistance to a strike is the best proof of the nature of the case affords that the strike should not have been undertaken or resisted, as the case may be. The opinion of any man not himself engaged in the business concerned nor specially informed about it as to what is fair pay in that business is generally quite worthless.

In the second place, the strikes following the strike of the dock laborers have been inspired more or less by sympathy with that strike, and when sympathy takes this form it becomes mere folly. In the strikes carried on in this country under the direction of the Knights of Labor there have been frequent instances of men quitting work who were perfectly satisfied with the conditions of their employment because some other class of workmen were dissatisfied. This would be a nice world to live in if everybody who believed that an injustice was being done by somebody with whom he was in no way concerned to somebody with whom he was in no way concerned should resent the injustice by throwing up his own situation. A man who is convinced that somebody whom he feels bound to befriend has been oppressed by a tyrannical employer can best show his sympathy by keeping at work and devoting as much of his wages as he can afford to the relief of the oppressed workingman. By abandoning his own work he loses his power to help anybody and becomes himself a burden upon the community, consuming either his own savings or the earnings of other people.

American workingmen who have been seduced into engaging in strikes against grievances not their own are doubtless capable of appreciating these considerations when the strike in question is three thousand miles away. They can even appreciate the hearing of them upon their own strikes when their own strikes are past and gone and they review their actions in cold blood. It is because they were hurried away by passion that they did not appreciate them at the time, and it is in this way that the sympathetic strikers in England have been induced to join a movement of the righteousness of which they were not competent judges and in which they had no legitimate concern. The notion that all men who work for wages have a common interest against all men who pay wages is more plausible in England than it is in this country, because there the employer and the employed do really form different classes, but it is not very plausible even there. It is the interest of every workman to buy as cheap as possible the products of all other labor than his own—that is to say that the men whose labor enters into these products should be hired as cheap—as possible. A general advance of wages in all trades would benefit nobody, and the only object in "organizing labor" is to secure such a general advance. Evidently British workingmen have fallen victims to labor agitators of the same kind as the organizers of the Knights of Labor, whose tirades have in many cases—in all cases where they have been conducted by the best men in the trade and not by blatherskites—secured real improvements in the condition of their members. But no general organization of labor which aims to combine all the trades upon the false assumption that the interests of all are the same can possibly improve the condition of its members. American Knights of Labor could give British workingmen some useful information upon the futility of such an attempt, but British workingmen will probably insist upon learning by their own experience.

TRIVIAL AND SERIOUS.

The idea of making Queen Victoria a Colonel of German Dragoons has struck a good many people as rather odd; but it is said that female officers were quite common in the British Army about a hundred and fifty years ago. At that time, it is said, persons who had a pull on the Government were in the habit of christening their daughters by masculine names, getting them commissions in the army, and drawing the pay for the service which the girls did not perform. Col. Victoria, of course, does not draw pay, but is content with the military glory which goes with it.—*Toronto Globe.*

The man who can laugh from the very heart is not apt to be a villain who murders while he smiles. But how few men, comparatively speaking, laugh heartily! Some wear an everlasting barren simper; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter, like ice; the fewest are able to laugh, what can be called laughing, but only sniff and titter and snigger from the throat outward, or at best produce some whiffing, husky cachinnation, as if they were laughing through wool. Of none such comes good.—*Exchange.*

A couple of good-natured Frenchmen got into a quarrel and challenged each other to fight. On the morning of the duel they and their seconds tramped through the woods to the fatal spot, when one of the duelists, the challenging party, tripped and fell. His second helped him to his feet. "I hope you are not hurt," said the other duellist. "I'm not much hurt. I only humped my nose on the ground." "Does it bleed?" "Yes, a little." "Heaven be praised! Blood flows and my honor is vindicated. Give me your hand, old boy."—*London Tit-Bits.*

"Has Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, been to St. Louis lately?" "Do you mean the Jarvis who absorbed the estate of the deceased Parsee merchant, worth $100,000, chiefly in gold?" "Yes, that's the man I mean. Has he been to St. Louis lately?" "Why do you ask?" "Because I read in a newspaper that somebody stole a two-story brick house from a poor widow in St. Louis. If Jarvis has been to St. Louis lately his pockets ought to be searched."—*Texas Siftings.*

St. Paul is one broad grin over the discovery by an evening paper that the Minneapolis Directory is padded with the names of dogs. A reporter found the following on page 225 of the Minneapolis Directory just issued: "Carl Baxter, colored, watchman, Crescent Club." Carl turns out to be a mongrel dog. The St. Paul people declare it would have been bad enough had the Minneapolis people introduced the names of thoroughbred dogs into their Directory, but mongrels—!

Last week a broker was "held up" in his office on Broadway, New-York, by two men armed with pistols, and robbed in truly Rocky Mountain style. The same day a prominent Brooklyn politician was fired at while in a drug store drinking soda water. The deadly revolver is getting to be distinctively a New-York weapon. It is not to be wondered at that folks come West to escape such a lawless community.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Yellowly—You say your life is made a burden by bill collectors? Brownly—It is. Yellowly—Why don't you adopt my plan of getting rid of 'em? Brownly (eagerly)—Ha! What is your plan? Yellowly—My plan works to a charm. After putting it in operation they never trouble me again. Brownly—Good, my boy. What is your plan? Yellowly—I pay 'me.—*Boston Courier.*

"How came the jury to acquit the prisoner?" asked the astonished stranger. "The evidence all went to show, did it not, that he killed the man?" "Yes," replied the juryman, "but it also appeared in evidence, before you came in, that the man he killed always persisted in saying 'Is that so?' whenever anybody told him a bit of news."—*Somerville Journal.*

First Old Lady—Conductor, raise this window; I shall smother to death! Second Old Lady—Conductor, lower this window, or I'll freeze to death! First Old Lady—Conductor, will you raise— Irate Passenger (interrupting)—Conductor, hoist that window and freeze one of those old women to death; then lower it and smother the other one! [Tableau.]

Mr. Winkers—I hear you have had two very bad thunderstorms lately in your town. Old Friend—Yes; the first one struck a church, but no one was hurt. You see, the weather looked a little threatening that Sunday, and there wasn't anybody there. But the second storm blew over a circus tent and killed sixteen deacons and four preachers.—*New-York Weekly.*

The engagement or invisible locket, as it is also called, is worn from a light neck chain and falls out of sight underneath the bodice. These lockets are thin, flat, and closed on both sides. It hardly need be told that they contain a miniature and that the amount one is engraved on or inked with the giver's name and the date of the engagement.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

SARATOGA STILL LIVELY.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—It is becoming almost monotonous to chronicle the happenings here. One day differs from another only as one star differs from another star. All are alike brilliant with sunshine, humanity, and happenings. The pageant of to-day's afternoon drive was something to be remembered, though it will probably be equaled at 5 o'clock to-morrow. Every day as the glittering procession sweeps out Union-avenue and North Broadway it strikes the beholder as a little more resplendent and attractive than its predecessors. It is certain that the Saratoga season of 1889 is stamped with all the old-time prestige of this famous Spa. People have made two and three trips here this Summer, apologizing for their frequent returns by a confession that "the place never seemed so attractive."

There is no doubt that the cottage element has become sufficiently strong to exert an influence on the Summer social life of Saratoga which is greatly to its advantage. Proof of this may be cited in the fact that cottagers are welcomed almost with eagerness at the hotel piazzas, whereas a few years ago village outsiders were carefully scrutinized, and often quietly repulsed on the same galleries. The morning music hours at any of the large hotels is a gathering to which nowadays the cottagers lend a noticeable brilliancy.

At the reception at Woodlawn yesterday morning, among the visiting New-Yorkers were Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Harriott, Mr. and Mrs. Morosini and Miss Morosini, ex-Gov. and Mrs. English, Mrs. and Miss Wilson of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Stranahan of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Horace M. Ruggles is entertaining at her North Broadway cottage, Miss Talntor of New-York, daughter of the metropolitan banker, Mr. Giles Talntor. Mrs. Hamersley of New-York, a sister of Mrs. Ruggles, is also visiting her.

George W. Jones of New-York, with Mrs. Jones and daughter, Miss Lilian, are at the Grand Union.

Mr. O. D. Munn gave a dinner at Crum's yesterday afternoon. A few intimate friends, with his family party, comprised the guests.

The south-bound mail Sunday night was the largest ever known here, comprising 6,378 pieces of matter. This is over a thousand in excess of the same mail the previous week, which was at that time the best record.

There was a delightful musicale at Dr. Strong's on Circular-street and another well attended at the Kensington. At the Union last evening, in the course of the regular concert, Lothian's men gave an arrangement of "Suwanee River" that brought down the house. It was stormily received, and once again played through only to be demanded and heard a third time.

The sculling match on Saratoga Lake a day or two ago seems to have been rather a spirited affair. There was a good attendance, and a gold watch was awarded to the winner. The brilliancy, however, of Saratoga's lake-water events seems to have departed. An effort looking toward the recall of the college regattas was instituted here early in the season, but the obstacles seem so numerous and insurmountable that its promoters have worked with only half-hearted enthusiasm. But one of all the college boathouses on the lake shore stands—that of Cornell, near Snake Hill, and until quite recently the "new broom," grown old and weather beaten, which "swept clean" for more than one race in Saratoga waters, still held the peak of the roof.

The electric railway to Geyserville, promised for traffic on the 20th of August, is suffering the delay usual to most projects of the kind. The right-of-way problem is proving difficult to solve, a few obstinate property holders being still unyielding.

Two mammoth excursions spent yesterday here, one 1,100 strong under the auspices of Troy ironmolders, and another of 700 from Cohoes. One occupied Upper Town Hall with musicians who fiddled for dancing all the afternoon. The other was similarly occupied in the lower room of the same place. It is curious what attractions Saratoga has for the army of excursionists which invades the place during every Summer. They really get little inkling of its society, and its sylvan beauties are equally lost upon them, as they never go as a body either over to the lake or up to Woodlawn, or anywhere except right in the heart of the village.

ART NOTES.

An anonymous gossip in the *New Review*, issued by Longmans in London and New-York, speaks of Sir Frederick Leighton among the men famous for the gift of gab. "He is the master—or the slave—of many languages, including one which he has himself discovered, and which is understood to be derived from English. " " " Smooth, unctuous, flowing, unbroken, sickly sweet, the eloquence of Sir Frederick Leighton has all the characteristics of the best molasses. It is of precisely the same quality in the intercourse of society as at the banquet of the Academy. And the social man who incautiously impedes its course or seeks too curiously to test its quality, is apt to share the fate of the swamped and intoxicated bluebottle. A little girl at Oxford once exclaimed in admiration of a preacher at St. Mary's: 'Oh, mamma, what a lot of adjectives he knows!' If she ever has the pleasure of meeting Sir Frederick at dinner she will see cause to modify her earlier enthusiasm, and will learn that the President of the Royal Academy can speak as sweetly as he paints."

There is shown in the Exposition of Anthropological Sciences at Paris the cast of two horses' heads found in such a position that the men of science are warranted in placing them at the very beginning of men's efforts to create works of art. The originals are carved from bone, but are so fragile that they will not bear the light. The power and knowledge of anatomy shown by the prehistoric cave-man who carved these horses are said to be most surprising. Another work of great merit is the carved picture of a man who is about to throw a javelin at an aurochs, an animal now extinct in Europe. Horses, deer, fish, and even the sculptured figure of a cat, are exhibited, though it was supposed that the cat, certainly the domesticated cat, came from Egypt within historical times. A study of these sculptures or bone reveals the fact that at least one color, red, was used to enhance their effect.

At the Villa Patrizi in Rome, during the construction of a new road, the statue of a woman, larger than life and splendidly preserved, has just been discovered. It is of the decorative kind, of good Greco-Roman style, in Greek marble, and two meters ten centimeters high. It much resembles the figure of Pudicitia. It is clothed in a tunic and a double mantle, one of which enfolds the person, the other veils the head. It has shoes on the feet and rests on the left leg. Immediately after, in the Prati di Castello, a large fragment of the statue of a woman, almost as high as the shoulders, was found in digging the foundations of the new Law Courts. It is clothed in a long tunic, over which is an *himation* with tassels at the angles. —*The Athenæum.*

Sir Frederick Leighton is a sculptor of some renown, and might at least expect that an architect of New South Wales who could receive an order for the Post Office of Sydney would know of his "Wrestler Strangling a Python." But it appears that Mr. Barnet, the architect of the Florentine structure, with a tall square tower in stages, which is the pride of that city, rebuked Sir Frederick for criticising certain realistic sculptures by an Italian, which Mr. Barnet caused to be placed on the façade, by remarking that the President of the Royal Academy might be an authority on pictorial art, but he knew nothing of sculpture.

THE FIRST GRANT MONUMENT.

From the Kansas City Times.

Sept. 14 the Grant monument at Fort Leavenworth will be unveiled. Addresses will be made by Senator Ingalls, Major Warner, Gen. Blair, and Mr. George R. Peck, four of the most widely-known and popular speakers in the West. A great gathering of distinguished army officers and public men will make the occasion one of more than passing attractiveness.

HUGE ARMY OF STRIKERS

LONDON'S BUSINESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND MEN REFUSING TO WORK, AND THE NUMBER CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The strikers now number 130,000 men, and the situation shows no signs of improvement. Meetings of employers and workmen continue to be held, but without any result, as neither side is willing to make any decided concession.

The Lord Mayor has refused to become arbitrator of the differences between the men and their employers, fearing lest it might conflict with his judicial duties. The Commercial Dock Company has declined the proposal of delegates from the leading houses of twelve different trades to subject to arbitration the grievances of the workmen.

Meantime the ranks of the strikers are being increased hourly. Coalmen in thousands have joined them, including the coal porters at all important centres. Following a rumor that the printers would strike, came the announcement that those employed by the firms of Eyre & Spottiswoode, Cassell & Co., and Waterlow & Son had gone out.

To-day the drivers of the Government mail carts demanded an advance of wages, which the Post Office authorities granted.

The strikers are keeping quiet, and are not interfering with business where it is going on. One hundred thousand striking dock laborers marched in procession to-day, but made no disorderly demonstration.

The Directors of the Commercial Dock Company have declined an offer of the services of 3,000 Belgian laborers at 4½d. per hour.

Two hundred and fifty steamers are lying in the docks awaiting cargoes. Riverside factories employing thousands of hands are closing for the lack of coal. Ships, however, are being unloaded at Chatham and Southampton without interference.

The London Chamber of Commerce urges the dock managers to agree to arbitration. Seven members of the House of Commons, in an interview with the dock directors to-day, appealed to them to concede to the men's demands. The Directors promised to consider the matter. There are a few vessels unloading in the Medway, to which the strike has not yet extended. The Salvation Army, the London Cottage Mission, and similar bodies are materially assisting the strikers with cheap or gratuitous meals and lodgings. The coal porters have rejected an offer from the London Dock Company of a shilling an hour, dinner and beer, and protection from the strikers.

A Reynolds showing the importance of the movement was struck by Mr. Burns at a meeting to-night. He pronounced the strike the stepping stone to a greater and nobler movement of workingmen throughout the country. The present struggle would teach a lesson of union. When concluded he would commence his work in the East End.

In the House of Commons to-night, Home Secretary Matthews, referring to the great strike, said he was not prepared to admit the existence of organized intimidation which would justify interference by the police. He earnestly hoped that each side would endeavor to adjust all differences.

Yesterday an extra insurance of 18d. per cent. against the risk of pillage arising from a civil riot was paid on vessels and docks. Goods to the value of millions were insured. To-day the rate rose to 3s. 4d., and it is expected to be 4s. 6d. to-morrow.

COL. CODY'S HOSPITALITY.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) to-day gave a breakfast to a number of distinguished American tourists now in Paris, including Mr. Edison and party, Mr. John Hoey, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Michael O'Brien, Mr. Augustin Daly, Miss Ada Rehan and party, Col. Moore, and Mr. T. P. Branch of Georgia. There were seventy-five ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister, and many members of the American colony were among the guests. At the Wild West Show this afternoon 5,000 spectators gave Mr. Edison an ovation.

BOULANGISTS PROTEST.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A huge Boulangist meeting was held this evening to protest against the Government's action against Gen. Boulanger. The crowd consisted chiefly of workingman. The proceedings were carefully watched by troops and police. A mob outside the hall stoned the police, and the mounted guards were compelled to charge in order to clear the streets. A large number of persons were arrested.

Gen. Boulanger publishes a list of forty-one candidates who will contest, in his interest, for seats in the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Seine.

EUROPE'S POOR CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Vienna conference of the grain market gives the condition of the Austrian crop as 83 per cent., against 107 per cent. last year. In Hungary it is 72 per cent., against 110 per cent. In Russia it is extremely low. Most of the important districts of Roumania show a quarter less than last year.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Athens says that the negotiations between Chakir Pasha, the Governor, and the Cretan Commission have been resumed. The *Polimgenesia* regards a peaceful solution of the question as doubtful.

In the House of Commons to-day Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, announced that the Viceroy of India had been compelled to accept the resignation of the ruler of Cashmere and to place that country under a native council. He said that the Government had not the slightest intention of annexing Cashmere.

An earthquake was experienced on the Russian frontier to-day. The village of Khemzouk 129 persons were buried alive.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A royal order which has just been issued sanctions the creation in Jerusalem of an evangelical establishment with corporate rights. The object of the new body is to preserve existing evangelical institutions and to add to their number.

ATHENS, Aug. 27.—The earthquake that was felt throughout Greece yesterday originated in the district of Corinth. The shock is severe. A number of houses at Acarnania and Etolioen were wrecked. No loss of life is reported.

BLACKBURN, Aug. 27.—Work is being resumed in the mills which shut down, and 1,600 looms which were stopped have been again put in operation.

PENITENTIARY FACTORIES ON FIRE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—One of the most exciting fires that has visited this city in years occurred at the Ohio Penitentiary this evening. About 8 o'clock flames were discovered in the factory building occupied by the Columbus Chair Company.

The fire started in the boiler room, where shavings became ignited by coals from the boiler furnace. The flames had made great headway when discovered, and the prison fire department was utterly helpless.

The city department arrived promptly, but on account of a poor supply of water was unable to check the fire. The flames spread from the chair factory to the building occupied by the Columbus Bolt Works and a large warehouse. In less than an hour the three buildings were a total wreck.

There was a brisk breeze during the progress of the fire, and for a time it seemed that the flames would devastate the space inside the prison walls, which is crowded with factory buildings.

The total loss will aggregate about $95,000; of this loss about $20,000 is on the buildings, which are owned by the State and on which there was no insurance.

NEARLY CAME TO BLOWS.

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 27.—The ex-Confederate soldiers of Missouri met in their seventh annual re-union to-day. Senator Vest was present and addressed his old comrades. Col. J. T. Crisp also spoke. During his remarks he eulogized Lincoln and Grant, when some one in the crowd asked, "What's the matter with Jeff Davis?"

Col. Crisp answered that he had no admiration for the Confederate President, when Gen. Joseph Shelby, who was Col. Crisp's superior officer during the war, interrupted him and rebuked him for speaking lightly of Mr. Davis. An animated dialogue followed, and the two former comrades were only kept from resorting to blows by their friends.

SWINGING ON THE TREES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—Trainmen on the Alabama Great Southern Railroads train arriving here at 8:30 o'clock to-night report that they saw two dead negroes swinging to limbs of trees a few miles this side of Meridian. They were told in Meridian that two of the incendiary editors of the *Independent*, who were run out of Selma, Ala., last week were caught there last night, and it is supposed they were lynched. It is impossible to get particulars.

A CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 27.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 6:20 P. M., lasting about ten seconds.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

THE CANDIDATES TO COME BEFORE TO-DAY'S CONVENTION.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 27.—For the first time since the days of Vallandigham will there be a typical convention of the olden time in this city. Something in the name as well as in the issues at stake has brought to the old home of Vallandigham an immense crowd. The contest for the Gubernatorial nomination absorbs all topics, and the contest for the nomination is without a parallel in years. The confidence of the Democracy in winning a sweeping victory has much to do with this.

Of the three candidates for the nomination ex-Congressman Campbell has a very close follower in Lawrence T. Neal. Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland has a following of about one hundred, and if his friends stand by him in the convention he will unquestionably hold the balance of power and be able to dictate the nomination. Both the Campbell men and Neal followers are cultivating friendly relations with this unknown quantity, and the party most successful in the flirtation will win the nomination to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell has the advantage that the convention is held at Dayton, as Montgomery and Butler, his own county, are neighbors and he has the support of the *Enquirer*. There is a subdued expression of disgust with, if not marked opposition to, the arrogance of the Hamilton County delegation. The managers are the same that held high carnival in Cincinnati a few years ago, and among the number of manipulators of conventions leading the delegation are found "Tom" Cogan, "Buck" Brady, and "Dan" Dalton. This element compromises Mr. Campbell among the better classes.

On the tariff reform issue Mr. Neal leads, and, with a view of satisfying his friends, the Campbell men are urging that it would not be politic to make an open fight for tariff reform this year, but to wait until Congressmen are to be elected, when it would be found that Campbell, as Governor, would be in full sympathy with them.

There was a very heated discussion in the Lucas County delegation at a late hour to-night. It is alleged that Allen O. Myers and others ran in a line of Dayton men to capture the organization, while every man that belonged to Lucas County voted to give the vote of the county to Neal. The contest will be carried into to-morrow's convention.

The friends of Campbell admit the loss of some delegates to-day, but claim their candidate on the second ballot. Neal's friends claim they will go into the convention so close to Campbell as to keep his friends guessing until the result is announced. The city is full of strangers, and vote in hallways are a luxury.

JOHNSTOWN WANTS SCHOOLS.

AN APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE DESOLATED VALLEY.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 27.—The School Directors of the flooded districts of the Conemaugh Valley met to-day and issued an appeal to the School Boards of the State and the charitable people of the country asking aid for the schools. All the buildings in the valley were swept away and the books destroyed, and there is no money to replace them, it having been decided that the general relief fund could not be applied to that purpose. The appeal is signed by the representatives of eleven school districts in the washed-out territory, and it is directed that all contributions be sent to E. E. Higbie, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Penn., by whom it will be apportioned to the different districts.

The Board of Trade held a meeting here this afternoon, at which the question of consolidating the various boroughs was fully discussed. A set of resolutions declaring that the interests of the whole valley would be more rapidly advanced if all the boroughs were consolidated was passed, and steps looking toward the building of permanent bridges were taken. Steps toward securing national aid were also taken by the adoption of a resolution providing that the board appoint a committee of fifteen persons to consult with Senators Cameron and Quay and with Congressman Scull in reference to procuring aid from the National or State Government in dredging the rivers and protecting their embankments. A letter from Gov. Beaver to the President of the Board of Trade was read, in which the Governor takes the ground that the grade of the whole town should be raised, and advises that people should build on the hilltops.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The fifth annual convention of the National Editorial Association met in Detroit yesterday. The city was decorated in honor of the visitors, and most lavish were the arrangements for their entertainment. Acting Mayor Jacob addressed the visitors, and President Bettes responded for the association. The members and their lady friends inspected Minister Palmer's stock farm and log house in the afternoon.

The Presbyterian Association of Chautauqua, N. Y., for the purpose of erecting and maintaining at Chautauqua a building to be known as "Presbyterian Headquarters" for Presbyterian visitors at Chautauqua and for mutual improvement in religious knowledge, filed a certificate of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office, at Albany, yesterday.

Three petty burglaries were committed at Meriden Monday night. One of the places broken into was St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church. A window pane was cut out and entrance effected. The poor boxes were broken open, but there was nothing in them. The thieves then broke a lot of candles and committed other acts of destruction in the church.

Capt. C. T. Bogers of Boston, the daring skipper who braved the storms of the Atlantic for thirty-nine days in his little sloop-rigged dory Nickelodeon, says that he will renew the attempt to reach Europe next Summer, when he will probably use the same boat, and expects to make the trip in seventy-five days.

Four cottages owned by Summer residents at Round Lake, N. Y., were entered Monday night by burglars. At one house the burglars tried to choke a hired girl to stop her screams. J. H. Wolfe of West Troy lost a gold watch. A farm house a mile away was also entered.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars in this State of New-York is now in session at Cortland. Grand Worthy Chief Templar D. H. Mann of Brooklyn is in the chair. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred yesterday on 150 delegates. There is an attendance of about 400 delegates.

The fifth annual session of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Order of the Daughters of St. George began at Knights of Labor Hall, in Pittsburg, yesterday. About forty delegates, representing the different lodges from all the States in the Union, are in attendance.

The eighth regular session of the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor convened yesterday in Washington Hall, Chicago. About 63,000 members throughout the country were represented by fifty-two delegates from the various States and Territories.

The National Convention of the Daughters of Liberty began at Pittsburg yesterday with fifty delegates in attendance from all parts of the country. National Counsellor W. M. Simons of Meriden, Conn., presided.

A. B. Wilmott and A. B. Wells of Cincinnati wheeled through St. Catharine's, Ontario, yesterday morning bound for Toronto. They wheeled from Cincinnati by easy stages, having left home about a week ago.

Alexander Tronp, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, was given a grand banquet at Savins' Rock by his political admirers last night. All of the prominent Democrats of New-Haven and vicinity were present.

The Agricultural Department at Ottawa have encouraging reports of the decadence of leprosy at Tracadie. In 1679 there were forty cases, but this year only seventeen have been reported.

An eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip was shot Monday at Eagle Lake, Ontario, by the Hon. Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Flower intends to present the eagle to Tammany Hall.

A decree has been received at Kingston, Ontario, from Rome creating the new Diocese of Cornwall out of the three electoral ridings, Cornwall, Glengarry, and Stormont.

P. L. Dnhaime, a cheese and butter manufacturer of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, is missing. It is believed that he has fled to Fall River, Mass. The farmers lose $10,000.

Eneebio Moreno, a Cuban bandit, was executed at Gnanajay yesterday.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The following is a statement of the operation of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the month of July, 1889, compared with the same month of 1888: Gross receipts, July, 1889, $1,804,311 10; 1888, $1,743,552 87; increase, $60,758 23. Gross expenses, excluding rents and interest, July, 1889, $902,984 37; 1888, $880,989 80; increase, $21,994 57. Profit in operating, July, 1889, $901,326 73; 1888, $862,563 07; increase, $38,763 66. Profit from Dec. 1 to date, $4,563,368 87; same period last year, $5,156,664 71; decrease, $593,296 04.

Commissioner Faithorn of the Northwestern Association was expected to say some things of interest at the meeting of the trunk line freight agents yesterday, but he did not arrive in town. It is expected that he will be here to-day and there will be another meeting. The passenger agents of the trunk lines had a long meeting yesterday, with no results. The Executive Committee discussed the arbitration of New England rates, and left the matter in the hands of Commissioners Blanchard and Tuttle. The lake rates were reaffirmed.

Mr. John Bell, General Manager of the Subterranean Railway of London, is at the Windsor Hotel, this city. He will accompany Col. F. K. Bain, General Manager of the Manhattan Railway of this city, to-day over the different sections of the road and examine the ways of the elevated railway management.

The statement of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad for July shows net earnings of $5,832,185 06, against $5,584,792 51 in July of last year, a decrease of $247,892 55.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

MERCER, Penn., Aug. 27.—The house of Robert King, residing in Jefferson Township, three miles northwest of this place, was burned this afternoon, and Mrs. King perished in the flames. She had gone up stairs to save some articles and was overcome by the smoke and heat.

YACHTS DISABLED BY SEAS

THE MARBLEHEAD RACES MARRED BY ACCIDENTS.

GORILLA LOSES ANOTHER TOPMAST AND THE CUTTER MINERVA WINS UNDER BROKEN RIGGING.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Scotch cutter Minerva again came to the front to-day and won in the race for the forty-footers, although she had the Xara not met with an accident the story of the day might have been differently told. Barring accidents yesterday's races were the most successful of any day of the Corinthian Yacht Club's midsummer series. In to-day's races the thirty and forty footers sailed over the triangular course formed by Marblehead Rock, Graves Whistling Buoy, and the mark boat; distance, twenty-four nautical miles. The twenty-seven-foot class sailed sixteen miles out to the first mark and return.

The wind at the start was strong from the northeast, but shifted to the eastward as the day advanced. It was a day of accidents, and before the first mark had been reached half the fleet was disabled. It was not the wind but the bad sea that caused the mishaps. About twenty minutes after the start a big wave struck the fleet and away went the Gorilla's topmast, snapping off about four feet above the masthead and disabling the yacht. She at once put about and made for the harbor.

Five miles from the start the Xara was holding a leading position, Papoose being second and Oniquita third. Heavy seas were met and three more boats were disabled. The spreader on the Xara broke and left no support for her topmast. She lowered her club-topsail and bravely continued the race, but having no show for a position withdrew after rounding the first stakeboat.

The Minerva was the next to meet with an accident. Her port rigging was carried away, but the quick work of her trained crew saved her topmast. This set the Minerva back to last place. Just then the spreader on the Alice broke, and, although she kept on in the race, she was badly handicapped.

During these exciting times the Papoose had gone to the fore and the boats rounded the first mark as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Papoose	12	10	35	Xara	12	12	20
Oniquita	12	11	10	Tomahawk	12	12	25
Minerva	12	12	0	Alice	12	13	36

In the run to the Graves the wind shifted to the eastward and balloon jibs were set. The boats with larger sails drew up on the Papoose, and the Minerva passed her about a mile from the first stakeboat. The time at the second mark was:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Minerva	1	30	57	Tomahawk	1	32	22
Papoose	1	31	17	Alice	1	33	09
Oniquita	1	31	26				

The last leg was a beat home, and the Minerva again showed her superiority over the American boats, and finished an easy winner. The Papoose slipped into second place by corrected time.

The thirty-footers crossed the line in this order: Saracen, Harbinger, Kathleen, Sherk, and Mignon. Saracen led the fleet over the course. The lead line of the defiance Shark, and her mast broke ten feet above the deck. She saved her sails, and lashing her club topsail to the stump of the mast, put back to the harbor. After turning the stake the Mignon and the Kathleen drew up toward the Saracen and passed into Harbinger. On the wind ward work of the New York boat, the Kathleen, immediately began to show her power and took the lead of her class, but she did not get out of her time allowance, and, although she finished first, she was beaten on corrected time by the Saracen and the Mignon.

The small boats of the 27-foot class had a hard time in the choppy sea, but were generally well handled. Ione and Siva were disabled and withdrew. The summary is as follows:

FORTY-FOOT CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Minerva	C. H. Tweed	3	57	11	3	53	15
Papoose	Bayard Thayer	4	07	29	3	57	29
Tomahawk	E. D. Morgan	4	01	53	4	01	53
Oniquita	A. Stemen	4	05	12	4	01	04
Alice	C. A. Prince	4	11	52	4	07	55
Xara	James Means	Disabled.					
Gorilla	R. P. Carroll	Disabled.					

THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Saracen	W. P. Fowle	4	23	07	4	20	36
Mignon	H. Bishop	4	30	10	4	22	28
Kathleen	W. Whitlock	4	22	18	4	22	40
Harbinger	J. R. Hoopar	4	33	28	4	23	21
Shark	Morton Prince	Disabled.					

TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOT CLASS.

Swordfish	J. B. Paine	3	16	21	3	07	03
Mopsa		3	14	14	3	07	56
Moonglow	Shaw Brothers	3	23	57	3	23	18
Ione	J. S. Perrin	Disabled.					
Siva		Disabled.					

The result of to-day's race makes a tie between the Minerva and the Chiquita for the Web Cup. The Sworddish wins the Corinthian Cup in the twenty-seven-foot class. The Saracen and the Kathleen are tied in the thirty-foot class, unless the protest of yesterday is decided in favor of the Saracen, in which case the Saracen will get the cup. The other prizes cannot be decided until to-morrow, when the last races will be sailed.

RACES AT NARRAGANSETT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The third annual open regatta of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, sailed over the club courses off the clubhouse to-day, was very interesting. The regatta was for each prizes and open to yachts of any organized club. A score of the famous Cape catboats came around after the prizes.

There were two classes of sloops, the first consisting of boats from 33 to 43 feet; and four classes of catboats, the biggest being boats of 24 feet and over. A special prize of a fifty-dollar cup was offered by Vice Commodore Sands for the first-class sloops.

The course for the sloops and the big cats was a triangle of twenty miles, and shorter courses were sailed by the small cats and the mosquito class. A northeast wind gave the yachts a free start, a beat to windward, and a long reach home. It was blowing a fresh breeze during the race, but it went down a good deal before the finish. The catboat Unknown of Swansea was knocked down, filled, and sunk during the race, and several of the boats carried away their rigging. There were 7 starters in the first class, 8 in the second, 8 in the big catboat class, and 19 in the attendance of the three classes of catboats.

The winners were as follows:

Class 1, Sloops.—Peri of Newport, first, 2:45:24; Awa, second, 2:45:38. Tha Awa, the latest Burgess forty-footer, was fourteen seconds behind the Peri by corrected time. The Millie of Pawtuxet was third. The Peri also wins the special trophy on sail-area measurement, but the Vice Commodore, who owns the boat and offers the prize, does not take it and it goes to the Millie.

Class 2, Sloops.—Annie of Mystic Bridge, Conn., first, 3:02:32; Diamond of Pawtuxet, second, 3:07:33; Myrtle of Warren, third.

Class 3, Catboats.—Climax of Mattapoisett, first, 3:02:59; A. P. E. of Osterville, second, 3:04:48; Tramp of Cuttyhunk, third, 3:11:05.

Class 4.—Victor of Providence, first; Gladys, Providence, second; Faust, Fall River, third.

Class 5.—Daisy of Boston, first; Rasna, Pawtuxet, second; Vision, Riverside, third.

Class 6.—Zara of Providence, first; Nettie of Providence, second.

YACHTING AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The annual regatta of the Oswego Yacht Club was sailed to-day in a good breeze off the land. On nearing the home buoy the Fleta capsized and sank, but her crew was rescued by the life-saving crew.

The winners were: Fifty-foot class, White Wings; third class, Merle; fourth class, Cyprus; twenty-five-foot class, Violantha.

THE ALIEN CONTRACT LAW.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The article in THE TIMES yesterday stating that 150 foreign glass workers were expected in New-York in a steamer soon to arrive, who were to be put to work at Jeanette, Penn., and the dispatches from Washington saying that the Treasury Department was to investigate the case of twenty-five alien glass workers who are now at Jeanette, and who landed at Boston to see if the alien contract law had been violated, sent the reporters down to the office of Col. Montgomery, the Special Treasury Agent here, to see what it all meant.

Col. Montgomery said: "On the 17th of April there were landed from the Cunard steamer Cephalonia twenty-five glassblowers from Sunderland, England. They all declared that they came here under no contract to perform any labor." The case was taken up by the State and Federal authorities, who, after an investigation, reported to the Collector that there was nothing in the evidence upon which to base a charge of violation of the contract labor law.

Another man familiar with the case says: "Why, it was generally understood that these men were brought out by order of an alien labor union in Pittsburg in order to prevent native American apprentices from learning the business, and that the manufacturers were really forced to take these foreigners."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Daniel Moses, a tree agent who lived in Newburg, died of apoplexy on a West Shore train last evening, while on his way home from Cornwall. Moses was sixty-five years old. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Granny Beston died at Murphy, N. C., yesterday. She was 121 years old, a pensioner, and remembered the battle of King's Mountain. Her body weighed only fifty pounds.

THE GRAND ARMY JUBILEE.

THE MILWAUKEE PARADE IMPOSING, BUT SMALLER THAN EXPECTED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Yesterday was the day of handshaking and sociability among the veterans. No order was thought of, and the private was as great a man as the General, and was on familiar terms with him. To-day the conditions are different. This is the real Grand Army Day, when the men fall into line and obey orders; when the officer receives as his right the regulation salute of his subordinates.

This morning the cities and towns of the State seemed to have emptied themselves into Milwaukee. Before 10 o'clock 2,000 people from Waukesha alone had arrived, and it is not an exaggeration to say that by noon fully 50,000 Wisconsin people from outside the city were here. In the hotels the brush was terrible. It was all one could do to force his way through. In the Plankinton House especially, where Gen. Sherman, Gen. Alger, Commissioner Tanner, and Mrs. Logan were, crowds were standing around waiting to get a glimpse of the distinguished parties. Mrs. Logan, coming down the steps from the large dining hall about 9 o'clock, leaning on the arm of Gen. Alger, was forced to hold an impromptu reception, as a crowd of veterans from one direction and a bevy of ladies from the opposite direction rushed to greet her.

Though the parade was not to start from Twenty-seventh-street till 10 o'clock, people began to seek advantageous positions from which to view the line as early as 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the crowd that had remained in the vicinity of the Plankinton House, hoping to get a sight of the distinguished people within, moved up to Grand-avenue and across to cross streets. The great mass that moved up the Grand-avenue incline and out on to the side streets, was not much less imposing than the column of soldiers that marched down a few hours later.

The parade, while not so large as some anticipated, was well managed, a fine spectacle, and a complete success. A thing remarkable in the history of big processions was that it started on time. The head of the column began to move at 10 o'clock and reached the reviewing stand on Grand-avenue at 10:30. A conservative estimate of the number of men who passed that point places it at 35,000. A noticeable incident of the parade was the enthusiasm of the old veterans whenever they caught a glimpse of Gen. Sherman. He was greeted with round after round of cheers, while the hands forgot their manners in the singing of "Marching Through Georgia," and the grizzled old hero of the triumphal march through the South had to listen to the tune that has dinned in his ears ever since the war closed.

The Pennsylvania delegation made the best appearance of any in the line, and was conspicuous for soldierly bearing throughout the entire parade.

Overflowing central camp fires were held to-night at West Side Turner Hall and the Light Horse Squadron Armory, besides a dozen minor ones. It was expected that Gen. Sherman would speak at both the principal camp fires, but he failed to appear at either. At West Side Turner Hall camp Mayor Thomas H. Brown delivered an address of welcome and Commissioner of Pensions Tanner responded. Commander in Chief Warner presided and made a brief address. There was a long list of speakers, mostly state department officers. Gen. Lucius Fairchild presided at the other camp fire.

A monster war song concert, attended by 5,000 veterans and others, was given in a large tent in Juneau Park. Mrs. John A. Logan was given a reception at the Court House, and was escorted there by the entire Illinois Department of 2,000 veterans.

Most of the State delegates met in caucus to-night on the choice of a Commander in Chief. The New-England delegations met jointly, and while no vote was taken it was informally agreed to support Judge Veazey of Vermont for Commander in Chief. Minnesota also voted to support him. Ohio and Illinois decided to support Russell A. Alger of Detroit, and the former State will present his name instead of Illinois, as at first decided. Michigan's canons also decided to support her home candidate. Veazey's election is considered without reaching a conclusion, and the Pennsylvanians did not commit themselves.

The choice for next place of meeting lies between Washington, Boston, and Saratoga, and committees are here in the interest of each place.

S. MASON SMITH DEAD.

STRANGE DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—About daylight this morning, in the village of Lee Centre, a horse was found tangled up in the harness and facing a buggy which had gone over a barn-entrance embankment about eight feet high. The owner of the barn once owned the horse. Near the buggy S. Mason Smith, ex-Supervisor of the town of Lee and a member of the Democratic State Committee, was found hatless and unconscious. Medical aid was summoned, when it was discovered that he was paralyzed on the right side.

Mr. Smith left Rome about midnight and is supposed to have been stricken about a mile from the barn, as his hat was found there. It is believed that he fell forward in the buggy and that the horse finally wandered to the barn where he was found. In trying to enter went over the embankment.

Smith died at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon. There is something now mysterious about his death. He was found down the embankment with a handkerchief over his face. This is regarded as of itself peculiar. Moreover a wound on the cheek, that a later examination revealed, apparently shows a more forcible contusion than could have been received from a simple fall.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, easterly winds, shifting to southerly.*

For New-Jersey and Delaware, generally fair, a slight rise in temperature, northeasterly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair, generally warmer, southeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	70°	61°	3:30 P. M.	78°	75°
6 A. M.	72°	60°	6 P. M.	72°	70°
9 A. M.	78°	63°	9 P. M.	67°	66°
12 M.	83°	67°	12 P. M.	62°	63°

Average temperature yesterday.....66½°
Average temperature for same date last year....73°

ONCE MORE UP FOR SALE

QUEER THINGS ABOUT THE GRAVESEND LANDS.

CITIZENS OF THE TOWN WILL MEET TO-MORROW TO VOTE ON AN OFFER—VALUES STRANGELY DEPRECIATED.

The shrewdness of the rulers of Gravesend and Coney Island is shown in the latest move of the Trustees of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend, who, by publication, notify the electors of that community, and all whom it may concern, that they have received proposals in writing for the purchase of certain specified lots and parts of the lands of said town, and summoning the electors to attend a town meeting to be held to-morrow to pass upon the propositions by accepting or rejecting them.

This call is made in accordance with Chapter 458 of the Laws of 1883, entitled, "An act in relation to the common lands of Gravesend." Under the provisions of this act the Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, is invested with sole charge and control of the renting and leasing of the common lands of the town, by and with the consent of the Supervisor of Gravesend—in this instance John Y. McKane. While the Trustees may make leases of lands and the buildings thereon, for a term not to exceed ten years, on the approval of the Supervisor in writing, they have no power to sell or give title to any lands in the town of Gravesend, or to release or discharge any title or claim of the town thereto, except in the cases of lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 and Coney Island Point.

This last-named piece of property has several times been presumably disposed of by the civil authorities of Gravesend. It was once bought by Charles Loew; later on it was purchased by Henry Ziegler. Neither of these purchases was consummated, however. The repudiation of his contract by Mr. Loew has never been satisfactorily explained; the withdrawal of Mr. Ziegler from the enterprise undertaken by him of transforming Norton's Point into a second Coney Island is alleged to have been due to the interference of John Y. McKane, who insisted upon running streets and avenues through the property to such an extent as to threaten the absorption, in taxes and assessments, of the profits of Mr. Ziegler's prospective profits. The latter is credibly said to have agreed to pay into the Treasury of the town of Gravesend the sum of $180,000 for the property.

It is asserted that the pending proposed sale of Gravesend property is in reality one for the sale of Norton's Point, and that the advertisement for a sale of lots not a part of Norton's Point is a "blind" for the sale of Norton's Point only. If this be the case the backers of the scheme have certainly chosen an opportune time to secure the consent of their project on the part of the electors of Gravesend. Coney Island is now in the zenith of its harvest time. From Sheepshead Bay to the Oriental the residents are absorbed in gathering in money. They have little time to devote to town matters, and the advocates of the sale are accordingly assured in the confidence of being able to carry their point without fear of encountering any considerable amount of opposition.

It has occurred to a number of wide-awake citizens that the offer made to the Board of Trustees for the Norton's Point tract is far below the real value of the property, and it is possible that at to-morrow's town meeting the sale may be opposed in an unexpected manner. According to the advertised proposals, George W. Palmer, a lawyer and collector, having an office in the Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau-street, this city, offers $150,000 for the property. It is asked in this connection, why should the Board of Trustees be willing to sell Norton's Point at this time for $150,000, when a few years back the lands were virtually disposed of for $180,000, or $30,000 in excess of Mr. Palmer's bid. This discrepancy has caused rumors of a real somewhere.

Bids for this particular tract, it is claimed, should have been advertised for, especially since it is certain that a much larger sum than $150,000 can be obtained from New-York capitalists if the property is thrown open to purchase by business-like methods.

It is further pointed out that the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar bid of Mr. Palmer received by the Board of Trustees includes the conveyance to him of two lots additional to those included in the tract which the board, according to law, is entitled to convey. These lots are numbered 49 and 50, respectively, and were scheduled in 1884 at the value of property held by the town authorities in that year at $10,000 each. Adding this $20,000 to the $180,000 previously obtained for the Norton's Point property, Mr. Palmer's accepted bid is really $50,000 below the estimated value of the lands five years ago. At the last-named sale the two lots were set off to J. B. McPherson, and the including of them in the Norton's Point tract is the cause of much speculation.

That Coney Island property should have decreased in value to the extent indicated by the difference between Mr. Palmer's bid and the prices offered by Mr. Ziegler, leaving out of consideration the $20,000 worth of property added thereto, is not currently credited. It is significant, however, that the Board of Trustees is apparently satisfied that such is the case, for on nearly every one of the lots offered for disposal a reduction in valuation has been accepted by the guardians of Gravesend's interests. Thus for Sand Hill lots 5, 6, and 8 Henry Taylor, James Gavin, and James Keegan respectively bid this year $250 each. In 1884, for the same lots, Robert Buckhardt and Henry Taylor offered $500 each. Old lots 25 and 26 are bid for by Charles G. Dobbs at $1,250 apiece, whereas five years ago Peter A. Tilyon offered $1,500 each for them, while for old lots 46 and 47 John E. Lowe offers $6,000 and $8,000, respectively, as against $10,000 offered by J. B. McPherson in 1884. These figures indicate pretty plainly the estimate in which the people of Gravesend of the present administration hold.

The Board of Justices, responsible for making these awards, is composed of Garret Katen, a Coney Island hotel keeper; Charles Lundy, a fish and clam dealer on Coney Island; Henry Osborne, a hotelkeeper at Sheepshead Bay; Thomas Degnon, a decorative painter and dealer in business in Brooklyn, and Peter J. O'Connor, a saloon keeper in Gravesend Village. The three first named are known as "McKane's men." It is the sworn duty of this board to recover, preserve, or to sell and convey property belonging to the town of Gravesend, or in which it may have or claim an interest, (or the rents and proceeds thereof,) and to defend, in the name of the town, any action or proceedings brought, or that may be brought, for the taking, recovery, or appropriation of said property, or any part thereof, or interest therein. The question in which the taxpayers of Gravesend are vitally interested is whether in determining to accept Palmer's bid for the Norton's Point property the board has acted in conformity with its sworn duty.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. Colton Greene of Tennessee is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor Hotel.

Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

John F. Barnard, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The shoe factory of A. Coburn, Son & Co., at Hopkinton, Mass., the engine house, and a dwelling house were burned yesterday morning. Over three hundred workmen are deprived of employment. One storehouse attached to the factory was also destroyed. The burned building was owned by Alonzo Coburn. The engine house was occupied by Hose Company No. 2. The dwelling of H. C. Coburn was partially destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The factory was 120 feet long and five stories high. It was fully insured. The Boston firm name is William Cladin, Coburn & Co. The cause of the fire was undoubtedly spontaneous combustion. The original factory was built in 1858, with additions since.

A fire which broke out early yesterday morning at 737 Second-avenue, and which was soon put out, caused for the time it lasted a little commotion among the tenants. The fire started in the c

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am.C.Oil Tr.ctfs.	51⅞	52	51⅜	52⅛	12,850
Altos & T. H.	44½	45⅜	44½	45⅜	500
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	87¾	153
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36⅞	37¾	36⅞	37⅜	27,715
Atlantic & Pac...	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	50
*Brunswick Co...	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅝	300
Canada Southern.	53	53	52⅝	53	400
Canadian Pacific.	61⅞	61¾	61¼	61⅞	750
Central Pacific..	34	34	34	34	10
Ches. & Ohio.....	24½	24¾	24¼	24⅝	2,500
C. & O. 1st pf....	65¾	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	310
C. & O. 2d pf....	40¾	41¾	40⅜	41¾	3,950
Chi. Gas Trust...	59¾	60¾	59⅜	60	3,270
C., C., C. & St. L.	78⅜	79⅜	78	78⅝	4,111
C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	101	101	101	100
Chi. & N. W.....	111	111⅝	110½	111⅜	6,588
C., B. & Q.....	164½	165	164½	164⅝	5,950
C., M. & St. P.....	71¾	72⅜	71⅜	71⅞	24,810
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113	113	113	113	100
C., R. I. & Pac...	98¾	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	10,802
Colorado Coal....	27	27	27	27	200
Chi. & East Ill..	47	47	46½	46⅝	455
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102½	102½	101½	102	1,560
Consol. Gas. Co...	67½	67½	67⅛	67⅜	200
Del. & Hudson....	151¼	152	151	151½	1,132
Del., Lack. & W.	146	146¾	145⅞	146⅜	16,214
Den., T. & F. W.	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	100
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22	22¼	22	22¼	350
Iowa Central....	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	100
*Iowa., S. L. & T.	27¾	28½	27¾	28⅛	600
L. E. & Western.	13½	16⅝	13½	16⅝	200
L. E. & West. pf.	65	65¾	64⅝	64⅜	2,750
Lake Shore.....	103¾	104	103¾	103⅞	2,057
Louis. & Nash...	70½	70¾	70¼	70⅜	4,200
La. N. A. & C.	41	41	41	41	100
Manhattan con....	95¾	97	96¾	97	10
Michigan Cent..	89¼	89¾	89¼	89⅝	100
Minnesota Iron..	80	80	80	80	100
Missouri Pacific.	72	72½	71⅝	72⅜	6,790
Mo., Kan. & T....	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	200
*Nat. Lead Trust.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	13,260
N. J. Central....	115	115⅛	114½	115	735
N. Y. Central....	108½	107	106½	107	18
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	8,300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28⅛	27⅝	28¼	2,850
N. Y., Chic. & St. P.	67	67	67	67	1,000
Norfolk & West.	15¾	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	40
Nort. & West. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	200
Northern Pac....	30⅝	31¼	30⅞	31	16,803
Northern Pac. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	21,053
Ohio & Miss....	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	300
Ontario & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅜	120
Oregon N. L....	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅞	100
Oregon & Trans.	34	34	33⅝	33¾	1,312
Pacific Mail.....	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	450
Phil. & Read.....	45	45½	44⅝	45⅜	13,500
Quick-Silver.....	6	6	6	6	200
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	23	22¾	23	1,841
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59½	59½	59	59¾	1,413
*South. Col. Oil.	70	71½	70	71½	400
St. Paul & Omaha.	35¾	38⅞	35¾	37⅜	100
St. P. & O. pf....	98½	98½	98½	98½	122
St. P., M. & M....	102½	103½	102½	103½	710
Southern Pacific.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	200
Sug. Refin. Co....	4	4	4	4	500
*Sugar Ref. Co...	109½	110	109½	109⅜	5,385
Tenn. C. & I....	40¾	41½	40¼	41⅛	4,567
Penn. C. & I. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	600
T., P. & A. & N. M.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	200
Texas Pac. L. T.	16	16	16	18	100
Texas Pacific....	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	705
Union Pacific....	62⅝	63	62¼	62⅞	6,155
United States Ex.	91	91	91	91	10
W., St. L. & P....	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅝	2,880
West. Union Tel.	84⅝	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	2,200
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	71½	70¾	70¾	600
Wisconsin Cent..	25⅛	25⅝	25	25	600
Total sales.....					249,593

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 6s.	126½	126½	126½	126½	$10,000
At. & Pac. 4s.....	72	73½	72	73½	27,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s...	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
Brooklyn El. 2d..	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
Canada So. 1st...	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	6,000
Canada So. 2d....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½	5,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	102	102	101¾	102	68,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
Chi. & W. I. gen.	118	118	118	118	3,000
C., R. & Q. 4s. Nab.	94½	94½	94½	94½	4,000
Chi. & H. V. 5s...	85	85	85	68	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s...	84½	84½	84½	84½	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	79	79	79	79	3,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st,					
ss., t. f.....	91¾	92¾	61¾	92¾	20,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	107½	107½	107½	107¾	14,000
Ells. & Sig. 5s. 1st.	106½	107	106½	107	24,000
Erie 2d con.....	104	104	104	104	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	21,000
Ga. Pac. 2d.....	83	83	83	83	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3,000
H. & T. 1st. m. l. r.	120	120	120	120	20,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	4,000
Iron Steam. 5s..	83	83	83	83	8,000
L. S. 1st con. 6.....	127	127	127	127	5,000
L. & N. 1st. N. F. & S.	97¾	97¾	67¾	67¾	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	15,000
L. N. O. & T. 6s..	61	61	61	61	3,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	97½	98½	97½	98½	89,000
Louisville So. 1st.	85½	86¾	85¾	86¾	11,500
Man. Union 1st. 6s.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5,000
Nash. & Chat. con.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	4,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	112¼	112¼	112	112	3,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	95½	95½	95½	95½	15,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.....	53½	54	53	54	3,000
N. Y. & H. W. rfg. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	12,000
Norfolk & W. gen.	120	120	120	120	5,000
North Mo. 1st.....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118	118	118	118	45,000
North. Pac. 2d.	108¼	108¼	108	108¾	2,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107¾	33,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	79	79	79	79	1,000
Ohio & Miss. con.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
Ohio South. inc.. 5.	57	58¾	57	58⅝	30,000
Ohio South. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	3,000
Penn. 4½.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	3,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	10,000
Reading gen. 4s.	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	41,000
Rock Island 5s..	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	235,000
R., W. & O. con....	111	111	111	111	5,000
St. P. & O. con....	123	123	123	123	36,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	116	116	116	115	2,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	106½	108¾	108¾	106¾	5,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of '18					
	80	80	80	80	2,000
T. C. & I. 1st. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s..	90½	90½	90½	90½	17,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	37½	37½	37½	37½	21,000
T. A. L. & N. M. 1st.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101½	101	101½	101	5,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	7,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
Wabash 1st. 5s....	101	101	101	101	12,000
*Wab. 2d 5s. n. w.	80½	80½	80½	80½	2,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	102	102	101½	101½	18,000
West shore 4s, c.	105¾	106	105¾	106	12,000
West shore 4s, r.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Total sales.....					$908,500

*Unlisted. †Including $10,000 at 116, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Bonte.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	23
Brunswick.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Col. & Beaver.....	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,200
Con. Cal. & Va...	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	7.62½	225
Deadwood Terra..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	500
Horn Silver.....	1.25	1.27	1.25	1.26	2,000
Mexican.....	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	800
Occidental.....	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	800
Rappahannock....	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Savage.....	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	300
Ward Consol.....	1.60	1.80	1.80	1.60	2,900
Total sales.....					8,548

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.. '98	98½	97¼	97¼	97¼	525,000
Clearances.....					875,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s...	73½	73½	73½	73½	$5,000
Can. South. 1st...	103½	103½	103½	103½	3,000
Can. south. inc..	58¾	58¾	58¾	58⅝	15,000
Erie 2d con.....	104	104	104	104	2,000
F. T. W. & D. C. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	5,000
Ga. Pacific inc...	31	31	31	31	2,000
Ga. Pacific 1st...	112½	112½	112½	112½	4,000
Ga. Pacific 2d....	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10,000
Lake Shore 1st..	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	11,000
North. Pacific 1st.	118	118	118	118	2,000
North. Pacific 3d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Ohio South. inc..	57¾	58	57¾	58	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80⅝	5,000
Reading gen. 4s.	90½	91	90¾	91	16,000
S. & W. F. D.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3,000
Total sales.....					$96,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil...	51⅞	52¾	51⅞	52¼	2,000
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37⅜	11,910
Con. Gas Co.....	67½	67¾	67½	67⅜	100
Chi., Bur. & Q....	103⅝	104⅞	103¼	104⅜	2,440
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¾	99⅞	98¾	99¾	3,510
C., C., C. & St. L..	78	78	78	78	100
Chi. & N. W.....	111	111⅜	111	111⅜	50
Chi., M. & St. P..	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	21,870
Chi. & Nor. Nwest.	111	111⅝	110⅜	111⅜	3,770
Del., Lack. & W.	146⅝	146⅞	145⅞	146⅜	6,080
Del. & Hudson..	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	50
Den., Tex. & F. W..	22	22	22	22	100
Ensly Coal.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	100
Lake Shore.....	103⅞	104	103⅜	104	150
Louis. & Nash...	70⅜	70½	70⅜	70⅜	90
Missouri Pacific.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜	4,350
Michigan Central	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅞	1,490
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28	28	28	180
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅜	50½	50¼	50⅜	2,240
Northern Pacific.	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	80
Northern Pac. pf.	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	70⅜	2,950
Pacific Mail.....	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34¼	430
Phil. & Reading.	45	45⅝	44¾	45⅜	8,740
Rich. & W. P....	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅞	520
Texa. C. & I....	40¾	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	150
Tenn. C. & I. pf..	98	98¾	97¾	97¾	170
Union Pacific....	62¼	63	62¼	62⅞	3,550
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32½	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	300
Western Union..	84⅜	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	130
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	70¾	70⅜	70¾	100
Total sales.....					83,150

*Unlisted.

The stock market was strong all day and closed within a fraction of the highest figures of the day. The fact that the Government had purchased several millions of 4 per cents at 128 helped the market. The principal gains were: Minnesota Iron, 5; Chicago and Northwestern, 3; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, and Manitoba, each 1⅝; Alton and Terre Haute, American Telegraph and Cable, and Michigan Central, each 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, 1⅜; Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, 1¼; Rock Island, 1⅛; Canada Southern and Erie preferred, each 1; Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Lake Erie and Western, each ⅞. There were no declines worthy of note.

In the first stocks American Cotton Oil advanced 1¼, Sugar ⅜, and Lead ¼. Whisky declined ¾.

Money on call loaned at 3@5½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but much stronger than yesterday. Some drawers advanced the day rate to 4 84, and cables 1¼. Closing bid at 4 84. The demand rate was unchanged at 4 87½. Actual business was done at 4 82¼@4 83½ for 60-day bills, 4 86½@4 86¾ for demand, 4 87@4 87¼ for cable transfers, and 4 82@4 82¼ for commercial. Posted rates were quoted as follows: 4 84½@4 85 for long and 4 87½@4 88 for short. Commercial bills were 4 81½@4 82, and francs 5 18¾@5 18⅞. Cotton bills were quoted at 4 84½@4 85, and 95 2@5¼ and 15-16 discount. Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $1,000 4½s coupon at 106⅞ and $1,000 4s registered at 123. In State securities $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 90, $1,000 Tennessee settlement 5s at 102, $20,000 do. old 6s at 67½, $7,000 do. new 6s at 67½, and $20,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, at 8.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, trust receipts, and Iron Mountain 5s, each, 1¼; Atlantic and Pacific 4s and Wabash convertibles, trust receipts, each, 1, and Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, New-York, Susquehanna and Western refunding 5s, and Keokuk & Des Moines 5s, each, ¾. *Declined*—Houston and Texas Central, main line firsts, trust receipts, 2⅜; Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, each, 1, and Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98⅝@97⅝. Mount Desert and Eastern Shore Land sold at 87½. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $1 15 and Iron Silver at $2 10.

September coupons of the first mortgage Eastern Division bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be paid at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company.

The Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company's coupons of its 5 ₱ cent collateral gold trust bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the office of the company, 2 Wall-street.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Americus.....	193	Manhattan.....	176
American Ex.....	158	Market & Fulton..	200
Broadway.....	299	Mechanics'.....	200
Butchers & Dro's'.	180	Mechanics & Trad's'.	200
Chase National....	205	Mercantile.....	200
Chatham.....	300	Merchants'.....	155
Chemical.....	4000	Merchants' Ex....	120
City.....	500	Metropolitan.....	325
Citizens'.....	170	Metropolis.....	325
Commerce.....	198	Nassau.....	158
Corn Exchange....	280	New-York.....	242
East River.....	150	New-York County.	150
Eleventh Ward....	150	N. Y. National Ex.	128
Fifth Avenue.....	1100	Ninth National....	150
First National....	2000	North America....	190
Fourteenth Street.	200	North River.....	150
Fourth National..	187	Oriental.....	210
Gallatin National.	270	Pacific.....	165
Garfield National.	400	Park.....	240
German-American..	150	People's.....	150
Germania.....	270	Republic.....	173
Greenwich.....	142	Seaboard National.	135
Hanover.....	300	Second National..	325
Hudson River.....	142	Seventh National..	125
Importe & Traders'	540	Shoe & Leather....	152
Irving.....	180	St. Nicholas.....	123
Leather Manufa's.	230	U. S. National.....	220
Lincoln National..	230	Western National..	107

The following were the closing quotations for the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	53⅜	53¾	St. Paul.....	71⅞	72
Reading.....	22 9-16	22⅝	Read. gen.....	60⅜	61
Lehigh Val...	53⅜	53¾	Read. 1st pf...	81⅛	81½
North. Pac.	31	31¼	Read. 2d pf...	64½	
North. Pac. pf.	69⅝	69⅞	Read. 3d pf...	52¼	52¾
Lehigh Nav...	58¾	58⅝			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & T. 1st.	110.58	Alonez M. Co.(n.).	.50
At. & Top. Sta. Fe.	105.00	Calumet & Hecla.	225.00
Atch. & Topeka..	37.50	Franklin.....	6.75
Boston & Maine.	200.00	Huron.....	.75
Chi., Bur. & Q....	104.37½	Osceola.....	11.00
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	72.00	Pewabic, (new).	2.00
Eastern.....	95.00	Bell Telephone.	232.50
Eastern 6s.....	129.00	Water Power....	6.00
Flint & Pere M..	28.00	Tem'ack Min. Co.	103.50
Flint & Pere M. pf.	61.00	Mass. Central...	1.00
K. C. St. J. & C. B.	7s. 122.50	San Diego L. Co.	27.00
Mexican Cent....	15.00	West End Land..	27.75
Mex. Cent. 1st...	67.75	Lamson Store S.	58.50
N. Y. & N. E.....	37.62½	Atlantic car C..	2.00
Old Colony.....	176.00	Boston & Mont..	36.00
Rutland.....	4.00	Kearsarge.....	5.25
Rutland pf.....	48.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.88
Wis. Central....	23.00	Ana. City L. Co..	64.00
Wis. Central pf..	60.00		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.....	1.45	Ophir.....	5.00
Best & Belchir....	3.70	Potosi.....	1.55
Sodie Consolidated.	.60	Savage.....	2.10
Choller.....	2.05	Sierra Nevada.....	2.95
Gou. Chol'a.....	7.62½	Union Consolidated.	3.75
Crown Point.....	3.15	Utah.....	5.00
Gould & Curry.....	2.15	Yellow Jacket.....	3.20
Hale & Norcross...	3.05	Nevada Queen.....	.75
Mexican.....	4.15	Occidental.....	1.80
Mono.....	.90		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard, crop of 1887, 72c. sales, 2,000 bushels; No. 1 do. crop of 1888, 94@95c.; No. 1 Northern, 89½c. 240c.; No. 2 do., 86½c.; No. 2 spring, 87c.; Winter quiet, but steady: No. 2 Red, 86a.@87c.; No. 3 Red, extra, 80c. 280 bush.; No. 3 Red, 76c.; No. 4 Red, 73c.; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at 88½c.; No. 1 White Michigan, 93c.; No. 1 White California, 92c. Corn quiet and weak; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 3 at 28½c.; No. 2 at 29c.; No. 1, 30c. asked. In store, for fair demand; sales, 22,000 bushels old No. 2 White at 29c.@29½c., in store; 5 cars new do. at 27c.; 8 cars No. 3 White at 24c.; 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 30c. on track. Rye dull. Flour in fair demand. Millfeed quiet, but steady. Oatmeal and Cornmeal firm. Canal Freights unsettled; Wheat, 4½c. bid, 4½c. asked; Corn, 4c. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 185,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 26,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Rye, 30,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—There has been no increase in the demand for wool and sales are confined principally to small lots. Prices remain the same and are steady, but large lines can only be placed at concessions. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces were offered at 32c.@33c. for X and 34@35c. for XX and XX and above. Michigan fleeces are moving slowly at 31c. for X, buyers offering 30c. No. 1 wools are in demand at 27c.@28½c. for Michigan and Ohio. No. 1 Combing woole are dull at 38c.@40c. Small sales are noted of Ohio fine delaine at 35c. and Michigan at 36c. Unwashed combing wools remain dull at 27c.@30c. In Territory wool there have been sales on a scoured basis of 60c.@65c. for fine and fine medium. Texas, California, and Oregon wools are dull and unchanged in price. Pulled wools are offered at quite low prices, and are meeting with some demand. Foreign wools quiet and firm.

PEORIA, Aug. 27.—Corn steady; High Mixed, 32@32¾c.; No. 2, Mixed, 32¾c.@32¾c.; Rejected, 31½c.@31¾c. Oats quiet; easy; No. 2 White, 21½.@22c.; No. 3 White, 19c.@20c. Rye scarce; nominal; No. 2, 42c.@43c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 08; Spirits, $1 06. Receipts—Corn, 34,200 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Rye, 550 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 16,150 bushels; Rye, none.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 41c. Resin firm; Strained, 75c.; Good Strained, 75c. Tar firm at $1 60. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1; Yellow Dip, $2 25; Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 51c.; Yellow, 50c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Petroleum dull and heavy; National Transit Certificates opened at 98, closed at 97⅝; highest, 98¼; lowest, 97½.

BRADFORD, Aug. 27.—National Transit Certificates opened and closed at 97½; highest, 98¼; lowest, 97½; clearances, none.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—Turpentine firm at 42½c. Resin steady; Good Strained, 90c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Turpentine firm at 42c. bid; Resin firm at 77½c. @ 87½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 461 bales, including 114 bales new crop; gross, 727 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 692 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 8,812 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Cotton null; Middling 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; net and gross receipts, 1,577 bales, all new crop; exports, coastwise, 134 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 4,498 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net and gross receipts, 1,187 bales, all new crop; sales, 270 bales; stock, 6,164 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 27—4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 32½; Canadian Pacific, 63½; Erie, 28⅝; Mexican ordinary, 20½; Mexican Rail, 54¼; Pacific Mail, 28¾. Bar silver is quoted at 42 7-16d. ₱ ounce. Money, 2@2½ ₱ cent. Paris advises quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 85f. 72½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 19c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—8:45 P. M.—Beef, Pork, and Lard nominal. Bacon in fair demand; 30s. for Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30lb., steady at 33s.; short Rib, about 25 lb., dull at 35s. Cheese in poor demand; American finest white and colored dull at 44s. Tallow in good demand; prime city strong at 26s. Spirits of Turpentine in good demand; steady, at 34s. 3d. Resin in good demand; common firm at 4s. Lard—Spot and futures in fair demand: prime Western, spot, August, September, and October, firm at 32s. What is poor demand; new No. 2 Winter dull at 8s. 10d. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; Mixed Western, spot, dull at 18s.; August, steady at 4s. 3½d.; September and October steady at 4s. 3½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in poor demand.

4 P. M.—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American—Middling, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6 31-64d., buyers; August and September delivery, 6 31-64d., sellers; September and October delivery, 6 37-64d., sellers; October and November delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; November and December delivery, 5 37-64d., value. December and January delivery, 5 36-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 36-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 36-64d., sellers; September delivery, 6 31-64d., sellers.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 27.—Cloths and Yarns firm, but quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 27—4 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 5⅞d. @6d. ₱ gallon. Beet Sugar—August, 15s.; December, 14s. 5½d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 27.—Fine Pale American Petroleum 17f. 87½c. paid, and 17f. 50c. sellers. At the Wool sales to-day there was a good attendance. There was an active demand. The better grades sold well at an advance of 5@10f. over the prices of the last sales. The average of prices, however, was unchanged. Lambs' Wool declined 5@10f. Thirteen bales were offered, 1,900 bales. Following are the sales: Buenos Ayres, 573 bales, at 50@200f. ₱ 100 kilos; Montevideo, 313 bales, at 160@270f.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Spanish Gold, 240@240¼. Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet; without transactions.

FINANCIAL.

Davenport, Iowa,

Invites the Attention of Capitalists and Manufacturers to its Advantages for Making Safe and Profitable Investments.

1. Its population is 35,000. Within three miles are the cities of Moline and Rock Island, Ill., with an equal population.
2. It has four National and three Savings Banks, with a total Banking Capital and Deposits of $8,000,000.
3. Its Water Works System cost $1,000,000, having 35 miles of Mains and 320 Fire Hydrants. It is the best in the State.
4. It has twenty miles of Street Cars—both Electric and Horse Power.
5. It has Transportation Facilities by Water and Rail, being located on the Mississippi River.
6. Its Industrial Products for 1889 were valued at more than $15,000,000. Its Jobbing Business is over $12,000,000 annually.
7. The National Armory and Arsenal Plant, connected by free bridge, cost $10,000,000.
8. There are excellent Public Schools, two Classical Seminaries for young men, two Seminaries for young ladies.
9. Real Estate is comparatively low, and good sites for business and residence eveliable.
10. The location is beautiful and healthy; desirable for residence and business.
11. An unlimited water power, formed by the rapids, insures a great manufacturing city.

For further information address

SECRETARY BUSINESS MEN'S

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was the only one effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 27:

James C. Lalor, sold, by order of the Supreme Court, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 8 by 100, 153 East 80th-st., north side, 358.4 feet west of 3d-av., for $12,000, to Clarence Winters.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1889.

Walnut-st., s. w. corner of 6th-av., 50x100; Edward W. Southworth to Sarah A. McAnnany..... $1

89th-st., s. s., 207 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100; Peter F. & James J. Morris to Sarah E. Morris and another..... 1

Walton-av., w. s., 220 8 ft. n. of Juliet-st., 200x irregular; Susan Sherwood, widow and executrix, to Marian D. Wallrobe and others..... 30,000

Pearl-st., w. s., 41.2 ft. s. of Cedar-st., 18.2x93.8; Lucia M. Cohen to Meyer Jonasson.. 88,200

141st-st., n. s., 150 2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.2x103; & Albert Baker and wife to Magdalena Wallenberger..... 25,000

Downing-st., 46; Caroline Hagemeyer and others to Charles F. Henke..... 7,500

Thompson-st., 62; Rufus F. Andrews, referee, to Mathilda Addisoo..... 17,500

Lewis-st., s. a., 125 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x100; Louise and George Schramm to Margaretha Horstmann..... 1

7th-av., 729; Ann Rose to John Oswhors..... 14,000

Lewis-st., 36; Phelix O'Toole and wife to Hugh Donahue..... 13,000

46th-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 7th-av., 15x100; John E. Talntor and wife to Isabella F. Eveson..... 16,000

Madison-st., 233; Abraham Nelson to Henry Pasinsky..... 2,200

159th-st., s. s., 113.8 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 50x100; Sigmund Bergman and wife to Jacob Vix..... 6,750

10th-av., 894; Rudolph Weber and others to Joseph H. Adams..... 27,500

Same property; Jacob Weber to same..... 6,800

5th-st. n. s., 296 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22x75; Benjamin Kaiser and wife to Rosie Seller.

Willet-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Rosie and Bernhard Seller to Benjamin Kaiser..... 22,000

Clinton-st., 214; Jacob Singerman and wife to Benjamin Kaiser..... 9,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000 00.

24 Nassau-st., N. Y., 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Mutual Life Bldg.

TITLES EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

No Charges for Disbursements.

The company is always prepared to make loans on Bond and Mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

THE ELEGANT HOUSES NOS. 68, 70, 72, 74, and 76 West 72d-st.

BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND ELEVATED STATION.

Built in the USUAL SUPERB STYLE of Messrs. TERANCE FARLEY'S SONS.

Sizes, 20 to 23 feet, with MUSIC, BILLIARD, and DINING ROOM extensions.

"72D-ST. BEING THE 'CRACK SWELL' STREET OF THE GREAT WEST SIDE!"

Full particulars as to prices and terms of

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A BARGAIN TO PROMPT HOUSE BUYERS.—FOR SALE.—Two of the most comfortably and well built new 20-foot three-story and basement private dwellings, in restricted block, between Park and Lexington avs.

No equal for the money on the island; strictly first-class in every respect. Call and see them for yourself. 120 and 122 East 95th-st.

BUYERS OF HOUSES WILL OBLIGE BY Examine the attractions of the elegant house No. 178 West 75th-st., it is unique in many features; beautifully decorated by Fr. Beck & Co.; always open.

A—NEAR 7TH-AV., 126TH-ST.—TWO-story brick, 20x45; 10 rooms; price, $12,000. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT HIGHLAND STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—A very complete suburban home; modern residence, with every convenience; handsome grounds, about 2¾ acres; stables and grapery; ion macadamized avenue; five minutes' walk o station, and one of the best neighborhoods of Orange; will sell low for value; price $25,000.

EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY, NEAR STATION.

Six houses; monthly payments; $2,250, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, and $4,500.

JAMES M. HAY, 84 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO Let, West 46th-st., near 5th-av., for winter or longer, containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements, in thorough order. For particulars address KEW, box 92 Tribune Uptown Office, 1,289 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS, a handsome four-story brownstone house, 25x96 feet, on 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.; fully furnished. Apply to BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

16 WEST 53D-ST.

This elegant 3-story wide house, very handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Permits from JAMES M. HAY, 84 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

THE LENOX BLOCK.

One of these very attractive, handsomely-decorated houses, possession at once; Park opposite; moderate rent. Apply to J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway; or at 703 Park-av.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE 102 EAST 70TH-st., corner Park-av., is to let, with immediate possession. This is the brightest and healthiest situation on this island; open from 8 to 6.

J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX ROOMS AND bath; elegant saloon entrance; hard wood trim; bath boy; rents $32 to $33. Apply Mrs. SEIFFIN, Janitor.

TO LET—CRESENT APARTMENTS; THREE handsomely-decorated apartments, with first-class attendance and steam heat. Apply to HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 5th-av.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, ONE elegant apartment, eleven skylight rooms and bath; decorated, steam heat; elevator; single house. One with eight rooms and bath. 2 East 84th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late Manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,

CORNER 66TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, 2 WEST 35TH-ST., CORNER OF 5TH-AV., for rent; elevator, steam heat, open fires, &c. For particulars apply on the premises or to GEO. M. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

WESTMORELAND, UNION-SQUARE, 4TH-AV., 17TH-ST.

For rent, two housekeeping apartments, with every improvement and convenience. Apply to GEORGE M. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

IMPERIAL.

Elegant apartments; decorated; steam heat; elevator and all modern improvements; moderate prices. 57 East 76th-st. Apply to janitor.

ELEGANT FLATS TO LET.—PORTSMOUTH, 236 to 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, ball boys, steam heat, &c.; also in Hampshire, adjoining, small apartments of five rooms without kitchen; very desirable for two bachelors or gentleman and wife. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS, all light, to let on 22d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, newly decorated; sanitary plumbing by Mnlr. H. R. DREW & Co., 1 West 27th-st.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY-DESIRABLE CORner flat of nine large rooms; southern exposure; newly and handsomely decorated; all light and very large. Janitor, 101 West 55th-st.

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PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY will open for the Fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 3. Places can be secured during the month of August by letter or personal application. Send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, PRESIDENT, 101 EAST 23D-ST.

The Bentley School for Boys, 591 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK. Will be Opened on Tuesday, Oct. 1. Preparation for College or Scientific School. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. WILLIAM JONES, B. A., Harvard, Master in Charge. Circulars on application to Janitor, northeast corner Madison-av. and 55th-st.

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TRINITY SCHOOL, 627 MADISON-AV.—Founded 1709. Rev. R. Holden, rector. Under Trustees of Protestant Episcopal Public School Right Rev. Bishop Potter, President. Prepares for colleges or business. For free benefices apply to Secretary. Paying pupils received. Further particulars at school. Term begins Sept. 3.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 86th-st., near Park-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 26; drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and sewing included in the course; lectures on literature, history, natural philosophy, &c.; special course for advanced pupils; at home Sept. 16.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS'S CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES, 987 Madison-av., will reopen Oct. 10.

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J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST., will reopen Oct. 1. The Principal's address until Sept. 16 is CUTUIT, Mass.

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MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 16 East 55th-st. will reopen Sept. 30. Boys' classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, 321 West 161st-st., near cable road; opens Sept. 16; terms from $100 upward; boarders $400; room for five. Circulars at Putnam's, 27 West 23d-st.

MISSES GIANNELLI'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2; coll grate, preparatory, primary departments; separate classes for boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 848 MADISON-AV., will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 1. Five pupils received into the family.

MISSES FALCONER PERRIN'S GIRLS' School, 244 Lenox-av.; eleventh year begins Sept. 30; special advantages offered boarding pupils; terms, $600 a year.

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MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th-st., will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MISS C. M. WILSON'S SCHOOL FOR Children reopens Sept. 26. 113 West 44th-st. At home sept. 16.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Girls will reopen Oct. 2 at 43 West 50th-st.; class for young boys; at home Sept. 15.

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STUTTGART, August, 1889.

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THE FACTIONS WHICH WILL MEET AT BOSTON — HOW EUROPE HAS RETAINED A MARKET HERE.

There are indications of an impending conflict between the two big champions of the wool industry in this country—the growers and the manufacturers. When they first entered into their conspiracy to manipulate the tariff laws in their mutual interests there was no question but that the manufacturers were the stronger party in the combine. They wanted more "protection" for their wares and had to have votes in Congress to carry out their scheme. They threw a sop to the Ohio farmers, therefore, in the form of a proposition to lay a heavier duty on raw wool, and the farmer was caught. His representatives from the Western Reserve and the sheep preserves of the State came to the assistance of the manufacturers, and in 1883 the tariff on raw wool and on manufactured woolen goods was "tilted" to suit the behests of the combine.

But the scheme was not worked to the satisfaction of either party. Although the effect of the unrighteous legislation was to make the cost of foreign goods higher than before, importations did not cease or diminish. The people continued to buy foreign goods because of their superior qualities. They were made of fine grades of wool, which do not grow on the sheep of this country, and the increased duty on such wool has prevented American manufacturers from using it in their mills. The combine expected that by raising the duty on wool and woolens, and thus making foreign goods very expensive, the American people would be forced to consume still more of their inferior products at the prices they chose to put upon them. In this they were badly disappointed.

The demand was for good goods, not inferior ones. The people were prosperous and rapidly growing out of primitive conditions—facts that foreign producers were quick to take advantage of. American manufacturers saw the home demand for the fine products of their looms diminant or degenerating, and a market growing up in this country to take its place. They were themselves buyers of the fine wares of their foreign competitors, for notwithstanding their desire that the American people should "patronize home industries," they themselves found foreign goods only good enough for the raiment of themselves, their wives, and their children. During the last campaign some of them by special effort succeeded, for political purposes, in managed to clothe themselves with the products of their own looms, but of a mixture of domestic and foreign wool, in which they made quite a presentable appearance."

The history of the woolen industry in this country since the enactment of the tariff monstrosity of 1883 has been one of disappointment, selling, trial, and disaster. Pointing to the fact that foreign goods continued to find extensive sale in this market, the combine declared that the tariff was not high enough to keep the goods out, and upon this fallacy they fought out the last national political struggle. Some of them may have believed this fallacy, and have felt that in spouting such sophistry they were actually talking "in the interests of the American mechanic." The conflict that is now pending was, however, foreseen by the wiser heads in the combine; but rather than do anything to avoid it, they felt that the best way of meeting it was to figure for advantageous positions and be prepared for the fight when it should come. Now that it has arrived, the manufacturers console themselves, as far as they can, with the reflection that theirs is the correct position, while they are doubtful whether the wool growers have not developed a strength in Congress which will enable them to wag the dog, or at least to dictate terms upon which dog and tail shall wag in harmony.

That the interests of the two factions are diverse is more apparent now than ever before. The wool growers insist that the tariff enactment of 1883 did not reach far enough; if it had, wool importations would have ceased and nothing but American wool would have been spun and woven and knitted in this country. The dose was not made strong enough. Therefore, they insist that the tariff on raw wool shall be increased at the next session of Congress. And as this will require American manufacturers to pay more for the wool they have to buy in foreign countries and cannot buy here, they are willing that the duty on manufactured goods shall be further increased so as to insure the domestic manufacturer a market for his goods.

On the other hand, the manufacturers have discovered that this artificial plan of promoting the consumption of domestic products has in time past resulted in no permanent good. If under such legislation they are to have a monopoly of the American market, then a prohibitory tariff on foreign manufactures would have to be enacted, and this the country, they know, is in no humor to put up with. What the interests of their industry demand are opportunities to enter into competition with foreign manufacturers in the production of first-class goods. The markets are glutted with cheap and inferior stuffs, and the auction rooms have been pushed to their utmost capacity to work the goods off. Margins have been aggravatingly thin where they have not entirely disappeared. Competition has become a cut-throat game between rival mills; some have gone down, and more are being forced to the wall.

With this picture vividly before them the manufacturers see that the best part of their markets is being monopolized by foreign manufacturers. Goods of fine quality, rich variety, and tasteful appearance afford the largest margins of profit and a fair assurance of continued and increasing demand. Into this market they want to enter, but to do so they must have free wool. The wools they want is not produced in this country. If they do not import it and make goods foreigners will continue to make the goods and sell them under their noses. The attempt to coerce the people into using the fabrics made of the coarser native fibres has proved an utter failure. The people prefer to pay the difference in cost between the foreign and domestic article for the difference in quality. Under these circumstances the manufacturers find that their real interests are opposed to any increase in the duty on raw wool. This is the actual situation as it forces itself upon the convictions of the manufacturers to-day. That they would like to be relieved from it goes without question. That something must and will be done is equally true. What that thing is is perfectly apparent—the duty on raw wool must be reduced; the more the better, no duty on raw wool is best. Such is the condition of affairs which the woolen manufacturers of the country have been called upon to consider at a conference in Boston on Sept. 17.

There is a large body of high-tariff mossbacks in the manufacturing establishments, and representing their interests will be found those in this city, who still cling to their sophistries. They will strain every nerve at the forthcoming meeting in Boston to commit the conference to a further laying on of the duty all around, on wool as well as woolens. They will import spellbinders to renown from all parts of the world to impress their ideas upon the members of the conference. The conference will be told that the principle of protection is at stake; that it is a time when, having achieved a great victory, they should enter upon the enjoyment of its fruits. It is a time when they must hang together or they will surely hang separately. Should persuasion fail to consolidate the conference in the interest of more protection for the infant industries," coercion and threats will be resorted to. The conference will be told that unless they agree that the duty on wool shall be increased in the interests of the Ohio wool growers, the wool growers will instruct their representatives in Congress to see that the duty on manufactured goods shall be cut down to the quick. And by this frequently-employed process the manufacturers will be manipulated and the tail will wag the dog—if it can.

The circular from the manufacturers, calling this meeting, declares that an extra session of Congress will be called for October for the purpose of a revision of the tariff, and in view of that fact the meeting is called for the purpose of maturing and uniting upon a satisfactory schedule of duties upon wool and woolens to be recommended to Congress in connection with the proposed tariff revision. No sooner had the circular appeared than some of the politicians connected with the trade appeared in print with dogmatic opinions as to what course the conference must take. John F. Plummer of this city, who marshaled the high-protection contingent in the dry goods trade for Harrison last Fall, is quoted in one of his party organs as saying:

"The recent failures among the worsted and woolen mills all show what foreign competition has done by the classification of worsteds other than woolens, which has been the result of revised and so clearly defined as to cover all the usages which have been and are being resorted to to get goods into this market, of which the general public is ignorant; and an entire revision of wages to the mill workers on a basis to meet those now in force in Europe."

It is the first frank and honest confession that has been made of the intention to cut down wages as part of the programme of the high protectionists. All during the National political campaign of a year ago the assurance of better wages and more work was held out to the working masses, and undoubtedly thousands of votes were diverted by it to the support of the high-tariff partisans. The dishonesty and falsehood of these assurances were obvious to many people then, but there were many more who have believed them until now, when the financial wreck that has overtaken many mills, the loss of time and pay, and now this frank confession of John F. Plummer have removed the scales from their eyes, and have convinced them of the hollowness and insincerity of the pretensions of the politicians for protection only. It remains to be seen whether these allies of the Ohio sheep shearer are going to be strong enough to swing the Boston conference of manufacturers to their way of thinking.

MR. ROGERS'S OVERTURES.

HIS APPARENT ANXIETY TO WORK IN ACCORD WITH TAMMANY HALL.

Speaking yesterday of the case of John S. Bacon, the suspended Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department stables, Acting Commissioner Rogers of that department said that as the matter had come to such notoriety he had decided not to remove Bacon at once, but let him rest under suspension. This is supposed to mean that he will not take any action himself, but will refer the case to Commissioner Coleman when the latter gets back from Europe with a recommendation that Bacon be removed.

Acting Commissioner Rogers on Friday last wrote to the Corporation Counsel saying that he inclosed the stenographer's minutes of the proceedings in the matter of the charges against John S. Bacon, Superintendent of stables, and asking whether it was necessary for the interest of his department that he should discharge Bacon.

In reply the Corporation Counsel has sent Mr. Rogers a letter, in which he first calls his attention to the fact that the minutes referred to were not inclosed in Mr. Rogers's letter. Mr. Clark says:

"However, the omission is not important, for the reason that I can dispose of your request for advisement without the necessity of examining the minutes of the proceedings. You will recollect that on the 15th instant * * * I advised you that you had the right to remove him from the position that he held without assigning any reason therefor, if in your judgment as Deputy and Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning he was either inefficient, neglectful of his duty, or guilty of insubordination. You saw fit to disregard my advice and to order Mr. Bacon to appear before you, and at your request I assigned Mr. Olendorff to assist you. Mr. Olendorff did assist you, and at the termination of that proceeding my official connection with Bacon ceased.

"It is not a part of the duty which I owe your department to advise you whether it is necessary for the interest of your department that you should discharge Bacon from further service therein. That is a matter that is peculiarly a part of the duties which devolve upon the head or acting head of your department. The responsibilities which are entailed upon me by law are, I assure you, ample, and I have no desire or inclination to assume responsibilities which, by law, are placed on the heads of other departments. For this reason I decline to give you the advice which you ask for."

Mr. Rogers is said to have stated on several occasions that he object in removing Bacon was to make a place for an applicant who had the backing of Commissioner Gilroy. This reached Mr. Gilroy's ears, and on Monday afternoon, when they met in the Mayor's office, Mr. Gilroy took occasion to very pointedly assure Mr. Rogers that he did not desire the place for his man and to ask him to remove the man's name from the list of applicants for positions in the Street-Cleaning Department. He assured Mr. Rogers that no friend of his wanted a place in the Street-Cleaning Department, and that if anywers appointed he would advise him not to accept the place.

This is not the first time that Acting Commissioner Rogers has found his friendly overtures to prominent Tammany men coldly received. On Saturday Corporation Counsel Clarke received from Mr. Rogers a letter marked "semi-official and confidential" in which the writer asked Mr. Clarke to designate a time when they could confer quietly with a view to arranging departmental and political matters in a mutually satisfactory manner. Mr. Rogers had already let Mr. Clarke know that he was in full accord with Tammany Hall. Mr. Clarke made an official answer stating that he had no desire for a private conference with Mr. Rogers and would prefer that all communications between them be of a purely official character.

Commissioner Coleman is expected back to-morrow.

MORE BOND PURCHASES.

SECRETARY WINDOM SEEMS DISPOSED TO "STAND BY WALL-STREET."

Wall-street men who thought that Monday's purchase of $1,500,000 Government bonds by the Treasury Department had special significance in it felt sure of their suspicions yesterday when there came an official announcement from Washington that $5,000,000 more bonds had been bought. The price was the same as that of Monday—128.

Wall-street regards these large purchases—far larger than anything of the sort done by the present Treasury Administration prior to Secretary Windom's visit to New-York a week ago—Wall-street regards them as evidence that an agreement has been reached by virtue of which the Treasury Department has decided to stand by Wall-street and help keep the money market easy. That, if undertaken, would make it comparatively easy, according to the popular idea, to institute and maintain a bull stock market.

President Baker of the First National Bank—popularly called Fort Sherman—said yesterday that the bank has no large stock of bonds on hand. He added this pleasing compliment: "I think Secretary Windom is using just the right policy. He is getting a very good supply of bonds at present prices, and there seems no reason or likelihood of his advancing the rate."

It is generally believed that by far the greater part of the bonds just bought by the Treasury has come direct from toe much-talked-about "bankers' pool." Wall-street prophecies that the big purchases are not over yet.

GRAIN SHIPPING RULES.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE ADOPTS THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The shipping and grain men met yesterday at the Produce Exchange and adopted the new rules relative to the shipping of grain which were reported by a special committee appointed for the purpose some time ago. All the rules were adopted without amendment except the first. The rules as they now stand are as follows:

First—A boatload of grain, except oats, shall be 8,000 bushels from the stores, 5 per cent. more or less, and boatloads coming down through the canal will be accepted as they are; load of oats, 10,000 bushels, 10 per cent. more or less.

Second—In the absence of special contracts, shippers shall not have the right to send alongside a steamer grain in a larger number of boats than hereafter provided, viz.: In an engagement of 1 load 3 boats may be sent; in an engagement of 3 loads 7 boats may be sent; in an engagement of 5 loads 9 boats may be sent; 8 loads, 10 boats; 7 loads, 11 boats; 8 loads, 12 boats; 9 loads, 13 boats; 10 loads, 14 boats.

Third—All grain ordered before noon shall be delivered alongside of the steamer by 12 M. on the following business day; on all given between 12 and 2 grain shall be delivered alongside by 12 on the second day following.

Fourth—A vessel shall be considered to have arrived at this port on any given day if she passes Sandy Hook before 6 P. M. of that day.

NATIONAL AIRS.

"A CALEDONIAN" DEPRECATES THE LACK OF TRULY AMERICAN TUNES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest and appreciation your extracts in to-day's paper from Prof. Sousa's book on national airs. I quite agree with what he says about America's want of such. I have been many a time amused at the difficulty I have seen a bandmaster in the old country find himself in when some American gentleman arrives, when he and the company present wish to do him and his country a passing compliment, and the inquiry is made: What is the national air of America? We shall play it in his honor. The response as to this vary. Some say the "Star-Spangled Banner," others "Hail Columbia," but the most frequent answer to this is "Yankee Doodle." On putting the question here, I am generally told the latter is correct. But the maestro musicale of Europe generally thinks the suggestion of such a tune is meant to take a rise out of them, so little does it seem to them to represent such a national air as this country ought to have. Can you tell me if this can be properly considered either the or a National American air?

Prof. Sousa gives a great deal of interesting and instructive information on the subject of national airs, and gives many instances of European countries. Would he pardon a stranger's suggestion that he has apparently forgot a little country called Scotland, which claims to have the finest national airs known, among them being "Scots wha hae?" and "Auld Lang Syne."

A CALEDONIAN.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1889.

A WEDDING AT WHITE PLAINS.

St. John's Church, White Plains, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, the contracting parties being Mr. M. James Mooney and Miss Sophie J. Nehr. The bride wore a gown of beige satin, made in Empress style, with cream-colored surah silk front, finished at corsage and surplice with rollers of the same material. The bridesmaid, Miss Josephine Nehr, a sister of the bride, wore a suit of drab satin, with heavily-brocaded trimming and cream-colored surah silk corsage. Mr. Francis X. Donohue was the best man. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's parents, at which only relatives of the couple were present. The bride and groom left on the 8:16 P. M. train from White Plains for a ten days' tour to Niagara Falls and Canada. Upon their return they will make White Plains their residence, Mr. Mooney being the Court Clerk of Westchester County.

FLEAS IN HARLEM.

A complaint was made at Sanitary Headquarters of fleas infesting a locality near the East River and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street some time ago, the cause of their presence being a dock filled with sand. A sanitary police inspector investigated the matter, and reported yesterday to the department that there were no fleas in the dock, but several in houses adjoining. In accordance with the regulations of the department, some specimens of the germs were submitted in his report.

PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED

SCORES OF LETTERS ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THERE APPEARS TO BE A GREAT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF A SITE.

The committee that is to choose the site for the coming World's Fair finds the public most accommodating in offering suggestions, some of which are of value and some of which are of no earthly use. The mails are fairly burdened with letters. According to the writers, however, the site that each and every one of them proposes possesses every possible advantage that a location for such a great exhibition should possess, and, to use a Hibernianism, a few others.

A suggestion that is new and well worthy of consideration comes from James M. Drake of the firm of Drake, Martin & Co., bankers and brokers of this city. Mr. Drake says:

"I beg the liberty of suggesting for your consideration the propriety of making a careful survey of the space lying upon the south westerly bank of the Harlem River, between Macomb's Dam Bridge and the Madison-Avenue Bridge, extending westerly to Eighth-avenue and southerly to One Hundred and thirty-fifth street. It would be found upon examination that there is an acre of land within these boundaries which is now practically unoccupied. Upon representation being made to Congress doubtless a special appropriation could be secured for the purpose of filling in a large amount of swamp lands, to be on the line which has been set by the Government for the improvement of the Harlem River. The material for doing this filling is right at hand in the shape of bluffs composed of rock and earth, the removal of which would be of great advantage. The desiderata connected with a site for the fair are:

"That it should be on Manhattan Island.

"That it should possess an ample water front.

"That it should be easy of access by various means of conveyance.

"The first requirement is met by the locality named and the second by the extensive frontage it has on the Harlem River. The third is met by the various lines of surface and elevated roads, as well as by the steamer lines which would undoubtedly be established for the transportation of passengers and freight on the East and Harlem Rivers. The connection of the east side elevated roads with the west side system, which the Manhattan Railway Company would undoubtedly be willing to make, would add enormously to its capacity for carrying passengers, by a continuous series of trains making a complete circuit of the island. The various surface roads would undoubtedly be willing to extend their tracks to the very doors of the exposition. There are many other advantages. * * * Arrangements could be made for an annex on the northern bank of the river for the agricultural department of the exposition. The necessary redemption of the waste lands, should this site be selected, would be a great boon to the health of the district, besides being an important addition to the city's wealth."

W. Jennings Demorest of this city writes that he has just returned from an extended visit to Paris, during which he has carefully investigated the exposition there. He says that the site of the Paris Fair was struck him as much similar to that which was proposed for the World's Fair here in 1883—on the heights between Morningside and Riverside Parks. He says that he, in conjunction with Gen. Tiele and Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead, gave the question of site much attention at that time, and prepared full maps and data on the site he named, which he will be pleased to submit to the committee.

"A Working Man," as "one of the common people," also sends in his appeal for the site between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Hitherto he says: "If there is to be among the exposition buildings a permanent structure, to stand as a memorial of the great epoch, let it be on this high ground already graced by the Grant tomb, and on which soon will rise the new cathedral."

J. W. Cracken of 401 Broadway lauds the virtues of a site on the ridge of land between Fifth and Seventh avenues, from Thirty-eighth-street to the city line, to south Brooklyn. He says it commands a view of three cities and of the bay and the harbor. It is only 4,000 feet from the water front, and could be secured for very little. Ample means of transportation are at hand in elevated and surface roads and lines of steamers, and as five lines of railroad run from there to Coney Island an abundance of hotel accommodations could be secured there.

William Taylor Wallis is the chairman of the committee to land lying between Coney Island and Prospect Park, which to his mind fills every requirement.

To-day the committee makes its first tour of inspection. It starts at noon, and will look at available sites by water from the East River inlands and the Pelham Bay shores.

Among callers upon Mayor Grant yesterday was Mr. Henry Ballentine of Bombay, India, who was introduced by Mr. W. E. Dodge. Mr. Ballentine desires to further the interests of trade between India and the United States, and to this end he came to see the Mayor regarding how this can be accomplished. He says that there are many lines of merchandise that are not manufactured in this country which Indian merchants would be glad to send here and take in exchange our products, which they now do not have. He thinks that the World's Fair of 1892 can be made the medium through which the products of India can be shown to American which would be to mutual advantage.

Gen. William J. Brickley, Adjutant General of the Hamilton Cadets, and Gen. Thomas W. Scanlon, Colonel commander in Chief of the Hamilton Cadets, suggest that it would be a good thing to bring the National Guard and militia of the different States together during the continuance of the fair. They would have numerous competitive drills for different prizes, which, they say, would bring out all the good points of the soldiers. They suggest the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Thomas W. Scanlon and Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Wilson as their representatives on the Military Affairs Committee when that Committee is appointed.

D. De Mendas & Co. apply for space for an exhibit of the art of diamond cutting.

A number of firms suggest the appointment of Edmund C. Converse to represent the wrought iron tube interest.

A UNITED STATES LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wherever the World's Fair may be held, public attention is hereby called to the magnificent display that might be made at it of the book output of the United States, more especially of its industrial literature. Nothing of the kind (worth mentioning) has ever been attempted in the expositions of this or any other country, nor does there exist anywhere in the United States anything approaching to a creditable collection of this sort. Including as it should the general and State and municipal reports on agriculture, mines, railroads, canals, river and harbor improvements, water works, reports of navy and army, reports of Government, State and city engineers, boards of trade, produce, exchange, manufactures, geological and trigonometrical surveys, professional and technical journals, valuable trade circulars, statistics of all sorts, &c.

In all of these our busy, thinking, acting, writing population is second to none in the world. Hitherto the United States has made great exhibits of almost everything but books. In the matter of libraries we are abashed. Not even the library of Congress can be pointed to with pride in its completeness. Forty-seven of our largest libraries aggregate only 5,000,000 volumes, whereas the three greatest libraries of Europe (those at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg) alone count up 4,000,000.

In 1882, if Congress and the several State Legislatures and the patriotism of private parties be properly appealed to, the response would be a gathering of the books, reports, periodicals, maps, drawings, &c., that would set forth our industrial growth in a manner almost as surprising to ourselves as astounding to the outside world. Millions of books might be contributed by private parties and corporations alone. Cannot we provide a building (or series of them) on the fair grounds, individualizing the contributions of the several States and municipalities, Congress for the contribution of all its publications and such an appropriation of money as shall be required to gather, transport, and display them.

Appoint a general Library Committee to solicit, receive, acknowledge, and arrange the books on the fair grounds. Appeal to each Legislature also to gather and forward every important work issued, &c., of its own collection. Each State to appoint its own Library Committee, seek contributions from its several county, municipal, town, and village authorities, also from corporations and private parties. Interest all our great bibliopoles, our colleges, and libraries to forward their "duplicates." Accumulate (as far as it can be done without purchase) all the standard works of our best authors and authoresses—works on law, education, religion, history, &c., each volume to be inscribed, "Presented to the great World's Fair of 1892 by——."

Who can doubt that such an effort would result in the mightiest and most valuable gathering of publications that this or any other age has seen or will see?

Thus collected, the grand gathering should be kept together as a magnificent start for a free library, open to all the citizens of all States. It might be given over to the custody of any estate or collection of wealthy men that would contribute the largest sum to fund and support it. To this end the General and State Governments, &c., should guarantee its being kept abreast of the times by making it the depository of all their future publications.

No feature of the World's Fair could be made more astonishingly and at the same time so permanently and growingly useful as such a suspended library.

In 1892 it might again prove the eminent superiority of the United States in books and industrial literature, as well as in all other productions and resources.

WALTER S. CHURCH.

A RECEIVER WANTED.

A motion will be made this morning before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for the sequestration of the personal property of Vernon K. Stevenson, the real-estate dealer, and the appointment of a receiver. Mr. E. C. Delavan will make the motion as attorney for Mrs. Jennie E. Halley, who in 1879 was separated from Mr. Stevenson by divorce. Since then both have married again. They had two children, who remained in the custody of Mrs. Stevenson. She now alleges that Mr. Stevenson has not paid a certain amount for the support of the children ordered by the court.

SHE WAS HONORY.

THAT IS WHY "CLARA MITCHELL" STOLE HER FRIEND'S RING.

Hesta Carlstedt of the Manor House, Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, and "Clara Mitchell" of West Twenty-fifth-street, "actresses," were before Justice Ford yesterday on the complaint of the woman Carlstedt that on Monday afternoon the other stole from her room a diamond ring worth $200 and pawned it for $40. The accused is a pretty flaxen-haired girl of seventeen. The complainant is some eight years her senior and a brunette. She was a chorus girl in Dixey's company.

The prisoner came from St. Louis. When a schoolgirl she was stage struck, and she has sung in the "Pearl of Pekin" in Rice's company. Her father, who was a florist merchant, and her mother are dead. Her only brother, who inherited all the father could leave, is in college. "Clara Mitchell" is not her right name. Rice's company disbanded in April, and since then she has been struggling for a living and a week ago left a boarding house because she was in debt. She frankly acknowledged that want made her dishonest for the first time in her life. She had to choose between stealing and woman's worst fate. She ate a full meal and bought some underclothing with the money and then resolved on confessing. Going to Miss Carlstedt's room she found her with a friend and asked to see her alone. She confessed the theft and was arrested.

Justice Ford was compelled to commit the girl, but late in the afternoon an acquaintance procured money to redeem the ring and the complainant went to the court, withdrew the complaint, and went away with the prisoner. When "Clara Mitchell" was arrested she threatened to make certain revelations. She decided in the court room, however, but she assured a reporter for THE TIMES that the tale she might tell would not affect Miss Carlstedt and have no connection with the theft of the ring.

WALL-STREET TALK.

All the advantages gained by the bulls in Monday's stock market were maintained yesterday, when again nearly every stock on the list advanced. The worriment over a probable squeeze in the money market is much abated. Wall-street believes, whatever the facts may be, that Monday's purchase of $1,500,000 bonds by the Treasury Department was the result of a decision reached by Secretary Windom to attend to Wall-street "necessities." It was declared very early yesterday that other purchases would be made immediately, and the promise was amply fulfilled later in the day, when an official announcement came from Washington that over $5,000,000 had been taken in one lump.

* * *

Even before there was any official knowledge of what the Treasury would do the money market, in anticipation of what might be done, shaded off materially. Borrowers no longer had to pay 6 per cent. Funds were offered in abundance at 5 per cent., and before the day was done 2½ per cent. was all that the lenders asked.

* * *

The specialties as well as old, substantial stocks advanced with the hull current. The Villard stocks were especially conspicuous and strong. Inside buying was very plainly shown. Though Wall-street does not yet suspect it, there is likely to be a sharp contest between strong adverse interests at the coming election, and Mr. Villard's friends are laying in certificates now by wholesale, though trying to do it quietly, and anxious not to attract attention.

* * *

Oil is likely soon to become more of a speculative favorite on the Stock Exchange. Some of the most progressive and energetic brokers in the street are trying to bring this about, and they say that they can succeed.

* * *

Chicago is trying to hull both grain and stocks. A conservative Wall-street man, with Chicago information, predicted yesterday that wheat would rise ten points within the next ninety days, so bad is the European crop situation and so sure the American export demand.

* * *

For the first time in many a month the managers of the big Granger railroads are beginning to take hopeful views of things. Says Manager Chappell of the Alton Road: "Business is very good and promises to continue so right along. Crops are heavy beyond all comparison with former years." And this sort of assurance comes from almost every Western quarter.

* * *

A dozen prominent railroads reported earnings yesterday for the third week in August and only two showed a decrease.

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* * *

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IN YACHTING CIRCLES.

INTERESTING GOSSIP ABOUT YACHTSMEN AND THEIR YACHTS.

The Larchmont Yacht Club is considering the measurement question with a view to using the factore of sail area and water-line length in its formula for the measurement of yachts for time allowance. At present the Larchmont measurement is by a length rule only. The Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York has not adopted any system of measurement, having decided to let this season's developments aid it in formulating as just a rule as is possible. Mr. John Hyslop, who is on the Measurement Committee of both the New-York and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs, says that he thinks the Seawanhakas have hit the nearest to the mark in taxing equally sail area and water-line length.

Mr. E. J. Greacen, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, says that Mr. Newberry D. Lawton has consented to sail his new Burgess forty, the Chispa, in the Fall regatta of the Larchmont Club. Mr. Lawton has spent a great deal of time this Summer in the Chispa, and has her now in excellent condition. Her sails set well and she is doing good work, and yachtsmen who have seen her in a blow say that if there is a strong wind on the occasion of her maiden race she will prove a strong rival of all the forties sailing against her.

Commodore Jefferson Hogan of the Atlantic Yacht Club has returned from his extensive cruise to the eastward. He left his schooner yacht Cavalier, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet, at Greenport, L. I., expecting her to follow him to New-York. He will start on another cruise soon, and hopes to be at Newport next month to witness the New-York Yacht Club's races.

It is understood that Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes has transferred the crew of his new Burgess fishing schooner Fredonia to the big sloop Puritan, with the intention of sailing her in the mixed races of the New-York Yacht Club at Newport next month. The Puritan is now at New-Bedford, Mass., fitting out.

Mr. Francis T. Underhill of the schooner Mayflower is on his way back to Oyster Bay, L. I., after a cruise to Bar Harbor, which was begun immediately after the dishandment of the New-York Yacht Club's fleet at Newport.

The annual Fall regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will be held on Monday, Sept. 2. The start will be made at 10:30 A. M. from its clubhouse, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and East River.

A number of gentlemen belonging to the American Yacht Club have taken their families to the clubhouse at Milton Point, on the Sound, being permitted to do so by a recent action of the club.

The members of the Harlem Yacht Club will enjoy an open-air concert at the club's grounds, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and East River, Friday evening next.

Mr. F. W. Flint has gone eastward on a cruise in his forty-foot Burgess yacht, the Nymph.

M'KANE FOR HAZZARD.

Col. Andrew D. Baird, William H. Hazzard, and Theodore H. Willis are all anxious to get the Republican nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn. Each has about the same number of supporters. Yesterday John Y. McKane, the ex-Democratic boss of the county towns, had himself interviewed and expressed a strong desire to see Mr. Hazzard the nominee. McKane has been regarded as a great man by the local Republicans since the last election, and his advice will very probably be listened to with great respect.

"Mr. Hazzard," he said, "could begin work on election day with 10,000 Democratic votes, and he is the only Republican in this town who could do so. He would bury Chapin out of sight."

McKane went on to say that County Auditor Lake will be the Democratic nominee for Supervisor at Large and to intimate that the recent occupant of that office, John A. Quinlan, would be dropped.

ASKED TO GIVE UP OFFICE

STOCKHOLDERS OPPOSED TO PRESIDENT SHAW.

THREE DIRECTORS ALSO REQUESTED TO STEP DOWN AND OUT—THE HOCKING VALLEY COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

Stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of that property held a meeting yesterday, in Wall-street, where, by a vote that was practically unanimous, they called upon President John W. Shaw and some of his Directors to resign office right away. Out of a total stock capital of 117,000 shares, 67,700 shares were voted on. Many of the most prominent houses on the Stock Exchange were represented. James Fraser presided, and in an address stated the purpose of the meeting, which had been called by Samuel D. Davis, Thomas F. Ryan, Charles B. Van Nostrand, and Charles B. Alexander, Vice President of the company.

Mr. Fraser insisted that only aggressive action by the shareholders would keep their property from wreck. Lawyer Elihu Root, representative of large interests, was the spokesman of the meeting. Mr. Root believed the interests of shareholders were jeopardized. He recited how the disagreement between the stockholders and former officers of the road had originated, beginning with the issue of 1881 of $8,000,000 of mortgage bonds for the purchase of coal fields, and the consolidation of the road. The litigation arising had been decided against the company a little over a year ago, and was now ancient history. The road had earned at the close of last year as much over its expenses as to be able to begin the present year with a surplus of $235,000.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented prosperity, Mr. Root went on, the President of the road had taken pains to communicate the intelligence that the September interest would not be paid, and had avowed his purpose of having foreclosure proceedings instituted upon the defaulted bonds. The majority of Directors had assisted the President in this by resigning and advising stockholders that the best course for them to pursue was to get out of stock, and make money under reorganization." Here were all the elements of intentional default, yet the road had never been in better financial condition. There was not sufficient rolling stock for its business, and such a thing as that proposed by the officers of the company was absurd and unprecedented in the history of honest railroad management. The road had no floating indebtedness. The latter part of the year could be looked to for a large increase in business, but the officers had taken no account of this fact. If Mr. Shaw either could not or would not do anything for the road, he ought to resign.

Mr. Root's remarks were very generally applauded, as was also a statement made by Charles B. Van Nostrand, showing that the company should now have the benefit of Mr. Shaw's own reports, over $100,000 on hand, though now it is officially stated that there must be a default on $21,000 interest.

Mr. Van Nostrand read a dispatch from an officer of the road, which said:

"I think there will be more business this Fall than has been enjoyed in a decade; with an average Winter the trade will in the Spring and Summer largely increase. Onselves and others carried over on docks at Duluth large quantities of coal last Winter, because of mild weather and short crops in the Northwest, and consequent light traffic on roads which consume nearly all the coal sent to the head of Lake Superior."

Other shareholders spoke hopefully of the company's prospects under good management, and these resolutions, offered by Col. John J. McCook and Elihu Root, were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the position to which the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company has been brought under the present management, and the necessity of a change of management in order to extricate the company from its present difficulties, John W. Shaw be and he hereby is requested to resign his office as President and as Director of this company forthwith.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they hereby are requested to elect as Director and as President of the company, to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of John W. Shaw, such person as shall be named by the committee calling this meeting. And for reasons aforesaid.

Resolved, That William P. Shaw and W. N. Cott and J. O. Stone be and they hereby are requested successively to resign their positions as Directors of this company, and that the Board of Directors be requested to fill the vacancies so caused by the election of the persons named by the committee calling this meeting.

Resolved, That in case the present management of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company refuse to resign, the Committee of Stockholders and the minority of Directors by whom this meeting is called, be and they hereby are instructed to employ counsel to represent the stockholders in opposing the transfer of the company's property to bondholders and to obtain possession and control of the company for the stockholders.

Of the Directors asked to resign, William Shaw is President Shaw's nephew and W. N. Cott is his personal friend. Julius H. Ross holds his position in the Directory for the reason that, as President of the Hocking Coal and Iron Company, he represents large collateral interests. That coal and iron company gives the Hocking Valley Railroad Company much of its traffic. Mr. Moss, for this reason, has never taken an active interest in the direct management of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company; and he has not at any time taken an active part between the ins and outs, President John Shaw representing the ins, with Stevenson Burke representing the outs. The stock of the estate, (controlling 20,000 shares of stock,) hitherto friendly to President Shaw, is now against his policy.

ONLY ONE BED IN THE HOUSE.

Mrs. Susan R. Mullon, the wife of William Mullon, the proprietor of a big iron foundry in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, began suit for divorce in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday. She married Mr. Mullon in 1866 and has had eight children by him. She accused him of cruel and inhuman treatment and of non-support.

According to her story he refused to allow any one in the house except himself to have a bed, and made all his children sleep on mats. He would not carpet the parlor floor, and when his daughters bought a carpet on the installment plan he moved his bed down into the parlor and kept the doors locked.

Mrs. Mullon says that her husband owns five houses, a prosperous business, and is worth $75,000 in cash. In her application she asks for $100 a month alimony and $500 counsel fee. Affidavits corroborating these statements and many others in regard to Mr. Mullon's cruelty toward his wife were made by Mrs. Mullon's sisters. No answer has yet been put in.

AN INSUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION.

Inquiries were made yesterday at the office of the Park Commissioners as to why the street railway across Central Park at the Eighty-sixth-street transverse road, and for which $12,000 was appropriated a long time ago, had not been begun. It was learned that the Commissioners had made the blunder of asking for an appropriation before they had established the probable cost or prepared their specifications. After the appropriation of $12,000 had been granted they advertised for proposals to build the road, and the estimate of the lowest bidder was $10,000 higher than the appropriation. They applied to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for an increased appropriation, which has not yet been granted.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a lover of good music, and having to work all week, I am in the habit of frequenting the concerts in Central Park. But I am always chagrined to see that though there might be hundreds or even thousands of people standing, eagerly waiting for a seat, two empty benches are kept reserved by the police, seemingly for acquaintances. Believing these seats to be paid for by the city, I cannot see why one person should be more entitled to the seats than another.

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1889.

THE SUREST REMEDY IS CHEAPEST,

The New-York Times.

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CAMPBELL THEIR LEADER

TICKET SELECTED BY THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE GOVERNORSHIP QUICKLY SETTLED—CHAIRMAN HARTER'S PRESENTATION OF PARTY ISSUES.

For Governor.—JAMES E. CAMPBELL of Butler.
For Lieutenant Governor.—WILLIAM VANCE MARQUIS of Logan.
For Judge of the Supreme Court.—MARTIN FOLLET of Washington.
For State Treasurer.—W. E. BORDEN of Guernsey.
For Commissioner of Schools.—CHARLES C. MILLER of Putoam.
For Attorney General.—JESSE M. LEWIS of Champaign.
For Member Board of Public Works.—FRANK REYNOLDS of Hamilton.
For Clerk of Supreme Court.—L. J. G. SHOEMAKER of Seneca.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Ten o'clock was the time for the opening of the convention. The delegates were seated and the rink was packed at 10:15 o'clock, when Dr. Norton rapped for order. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McFarlin, Dr. Norton made a brief address, outlining the purposes of the convention. He made his speech the vehicle for a caustic criticism of the Republican Party and especially of Gov. Foraker. This was followed by a eulogy of the Democratic Party and its principles. His allusion to Grover Cleveland as the noblest and greatest of living Democrats was marked by long-continued applause.

The Committee on Credentials reported no contest, but that Lucas County was represented by a mass delegation, in accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, whose vote in convention should be an aggregate of seventeen votes. After some opposition to this delegation, the report was adopted. The Hon. M. D. Harter of Richland County was elected as permanent President, Lewis G. Bernard of Hamilton County as Secretary, and Peter Weidner of Montgomery as Sergeant at Arms, with a Vice President and Assistant Secretary for each Congressional District.

Mr. Harter's address was an exhaustive summary of the present status of party politics. He said in part:

"We are not here to mourn over our defeat in the last national elections. We rejoice in the memory of the magnificent Administration which our most honored and most American Presidents gave to this Nation, and we are proud of the share we took in the elections of 1884 and 1888, and now, sitting in the shadow of defeat, I am certain there is no man worthy to be called a Democrat who would not prefer to forever remain out of power than to retain it by hiding his convictions or turning deaf ears to the sufferings of the masses of the people. If there is one thing more than another for which we honor Mr. Cleveland, and for which the people will always remember him gratefully, it is that while he might have kept the great power in the White House by holding his peace when the rights of the people were being trampled upon, he chose rather to put this most dazzling of earthly honors aside that he might become the champion of the unknown people and the friend of those who never looked upon his face, or were able to leave their tariff-imposed tasks long enough to plead the cause of themselves, their wives, and their helpless children.

"Modern history presents to this generation at least, no nobler example of human action than this. To-day we can recall no essential feature of his Administration which we would change, or which we radically change or materially alter. An Administration pure, elevated, efficient, honored at home, respected abroad; one the highest types of representative government, the glory of the past and the inspiration of the future; such, my countrymen, such, my fellow-Democrats, was the Administration which we gave to this Nation, and like it will be many more which, in the brighter days of the Republic, we shall again supply.

"The removal of over 5,000 faithful officers in the civil service by Mr. Harrison during the first two months that he held office as President, and the indirect plundering of the Treasury by the payment of salaries to the close and immediate relatives of himself and of his cabinet, in gross excess of decency is collected by the Government. Both agree that the surplus should be reduced. The Democratic Party alone has sought to do this by passing a tariff reform measure by the House, but the Republicans of the Senate repudiated it as a free-trade measure. They defeated the people cheaper homes, and gave them reduced wages for labor. The Democratic Party believes in a tariff restricted to the necessities of the general public; one that will not burden labor. We declare in the belief that the Custom House is the productive power in the prosperity of the Government. When the Democratic Party returns to power it will revise the tariff. It will not destroy, but it will reform. The Democratic Party is called on to rebuke the Republican Party for its hypocrisy in its treatment of the Union soldiers. Republicans have had ample opportunity to do justice to the soldier, and if it has not been done, they are responsible. Its appearances are suspicious for a party that claims the honors. The people are looking to it for relief. The colored Republican is in trouble. There is mutiny all over the Republican camp. On the other hand, the Democrats present an unbroken front, every man eager to enter the contest for regaining the power which was corruptly taken from the Democratic hands a year ago." In conclusion he predicted a glorious victory.

Mr. Neal and Mr. Kline both made addresses. Both were suggested for nomination by acclamation, but both peremptorily declined. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor—William Vance Marquis of Logan County; Judge of the Supreme Court—Martin Follet of Washington County; State Treasurer—W. E. Borden of Guernsey County; State Commissioner of Schools—Charles C. Miller of Putnam County; Attorney General—Jesse M. Lewis of Champaign County; Member Board Public Works—Frank Reynolds, Hamilton County; Clerk Supreme Court—L. J. G. Shoemaker of Seneca County.

When the ticket was completed the convention immediately adjourned.

The State League of Democratic Clubs elected Col. W. A. Taylor of Columbus, President; Squire F. K. Martin of Duckworth Club, Cincinnati, First Vice President; James K. Neal of Miami Club, Hamilton, Second Vice President; Chester Stands of Jackson Club, Columbus, Secretary; J. C. Patterson of Jackson Club, Dayton, Assistant Secretary; Ed W. Donnelly of Duckworth Club, Cincinnati, Treasurer.

AN OYSTER BED CASE DECIDED.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 28.—Judge Lyman D. Brewster, a referee appointed by the Superior Court, has rendered his decision in the case of the State Fish Commissioners against A. J. Hunt, a wealthy Clinton oyster raiser. Mr. Hunt had for years cultivated oysters upon a large bed in his native town. The Commissioners recently took the view that the bed was a natural one, and consequently belonged to the State of Connecticut. Mr. Hunt claimed that the bed was an artificial one, made valuable by him, and that hence he was entitled to all the benefits to be derived from it. The result was awaited with much interest, as oyster farmers throughout the State, by whom it was regarded as a test case upon which the ownership of thousands of acres of oyster farms might depend. Judge Brewster's decision was in favor of Mr. Hunt. The ground in question is very valuable and thousands of bushels of oysters are annually taken from it.

A BOOM IN PORK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A boom in pork was the principal feature of interest at the opening of business on the Board of Trade this morning, the September option quickly selling up to $10, an advance of 27½ cents over yesterday's closing figure. A large and excited crowd filled the provision pit and pork monopolized general interest, October selling up to $10 05 and then weakening.

The straddlers who have lately sold October pork against purchasers of January were badly punished, and Charlie Wright bought fully 25,000 barrels for delivery in October. Hutchinson was also a big seller, but Cudahy, who owns 40,000 barrels of actual pork, was also a liberal seller, it being rumored that he had joined the English houses and Underwood in selling October.

At the close prices showed an advance for the day of 12½ cents for September and October pork, and a decline for January of 10 cents.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day and decided to call a meeting of the State Convention at Westminster Oct. 1. The committee entertain hopes of capturing the next Legislature, and will devote all their energies to that purpose.

Ex-Postmaster General Cresswell, Congressman McComas, State Senator Hodson, and James A. Gary are mentioned as aspirants to the United States Senate, provided the Republicans control the Legislature. Owing to the aspirations of McComas and Gary to the same position, there is said to be a coolness between the two leaders which has caused the termination of the Gary-McComas-Stockbridge-Mudd combination, which has so far controlled all the Federal appointments.

CHEERS FOR GEN. SHERMAN

HE MAKES WHAT HE SAYS IS HIS LAST SPEECH.

SECOND DAY OF THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT IN MILWAUKEE—GEN. ALGER TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28.—The twenty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was called to order by Commander in Chief Warner at 10:15 A. M. to-day in the West Side Turn Hall. The interior of the hall was appropriately decorated. Gen. Sherman was in attendance and occupied a seat among the Missouri delegation. The hall was well filled, the delegates aggregating about 750 persons, or about 250 short of the total number entitled to seats in the encampment. After prayer by Chaplain Wharton of the Wisconsin Department and a brief intermission to allow late delegates to seat themselves, Commander Warner, at 10:45, began to read his address. After eulogizing the Grand Army of the Republic at length the Commander said:

"The growth of our organization has been steady and healthy. Strong as it is, it has never been, and I trust never will be, used for partisan purposes or to gratify the personal ambitions of any man or set of men. The greatest gain during the year has been in the Department of Missouri. Eight departments show a gain in membership in good standing of 15,824, distributed as follows: Illinois, 1,283; Iowa, 1,413; Nebraska, 1,705; Pennsylvania, 1,746; New-York, 1,995; Ohio, 2,008; Wisconsin, 2,023, and Missouri, 3,652. The net gain in membership during the year (in good standing) was 21,431."

Commander Warner referred briefly to the reports of his staff officers, the decisions of the Judge Advocate General, the completion of a history of the Grand Army of the Republic, the census of soldiers and sailors, and the subject of the flag and the public schools. He said: "The future citizens of the Republic are being educated in the public schools; the flag of their country should ever be before them as an object lesson." The matter of pensions was reserved by the Commander for the conclusion of his address. On this subject, he said:

"The Committee on Pensions have been unable to make any progress in securing favorable consideration by Congress of the pension bills recommended by the Columbus Encampment. The reason for this failure will be given by the committee, and I know that its members are in no way to blame. The question of pension legislation will come before you again for discussion and recommendation. The number of comrades entitled to seats in this encampment reaches 1,000, the largest representation ever accredited to an encampment. In a deliberative body so large, its members coming from all parts of the Union, representing all shades of opinion, it is impossible that they should not agree in the discussion, but when the discussion has closed and the encampment has acted, its action should receive the earnest support of every comrade, and all unfriendly criticisms there would be no legislation. The voice of the encampment represents the best thought and judgment of the majority, and should become a law unto itself implicitly. The Grand Army of the Republic has never exercised its full influence in pension legislation because of division in its ranks. The measures recommended by the National Encampments have been the result of conciliations and measures urged by departments or posts. Unity of action will secure satisfactory results, a divided council will contribute to defeat; our demands should be reasonable and consistent.

The last encampment, after much discussion, by a practically unanimous vote, recommended to Congress a Service Pension bill and what is known as the Disability Pension bill, the latter having received the repeated approval of previous encampments. This action was the result of compromise, and in my judgment was as wise as it was just and conservative. My experience in Congress leads me to believe that you will greatly strengthen the hands of our friends in that body by demanding at this time only the passage of legislation asked for at Columbus. Let the Committee on Pensions take your recommendations to Congress backed by a united Grand Army of the Republic, and there will be no failure. If we are true to ourselves, before the next encampment every comrade disabled by age, sickness, or accident, and the widows and orphans of veterans will be borne on the pension rolls. We should neither give sleep to our eyes nor slumber to our eyelids until justice is done our comrades. The service pension will come. The day is not far distant when every soldier, sailor, and marine of the Army or Navy shall be all the evidence required to secure a pension to his border.

Let the bondholders of the country remember that their bonds are only valuable while the men who have ever insisted that they be paid to the uttermost farthing, principal and interest, of the money advanced by them to the State—let those men live. Let the men that fought upon the State equal at least to that of the bondholder. Let those who invelgh against pensions remember that it was the boys in blue who, by their trials, sufferings, and valor in the field, saved to them the legacy of liberty and union, insuring to them and their children the blessings of free institutions, under which they enjoy a greater prosperity, a larger liberty, and a more perfect and equal government Christianity than were ever before enjoyed by a people. Let the people remember that to preserve to them these blessings

"'Your land and your wealth and the graves of your brave
Made thus, our ransomed soil, their grave.'

"We, the survivors of these men; we who gave the best years of our lives to conquer it, would ask no pensions for ourselves, and in doing so we do not approach those in authority 'with bated breath and whispering humbleness,' but as free men we will demand, asking for that which is just. We would rather have the Nation help our comrades living than erect monuments to them dead. 'My country,' said an illustrious comrade, 'this is no time to use the applebarry's scales to measure the rewards of the men who saved the country.' The spirit of these noble words should govern the legislative and executive branches of the government, and the performance of its Nation may be equal to her promise. Comrades, the Roman youth gloried in singing how well 'Horatius kept the bridge in the brave days of old.' And through the ages shall the children of the Republic sing of how well you maintained the Constitution, preserved the Union of the States established by the fathers, kept the flag unsullied, giving to the world a new birth of freedom.' Your deeds shall go down in song and story, which shall be sung and told by a grateful people to the glad coming time.

The afternoon Boston was chosen as the next place of meeting for the Grand Army. Saratoga, Indianapolis, and Washington were also nominated, but Boston received an overwhelming vote. Speeches in favor of Topeka, Kan., and Los Angeles, Cal., were made with a view to future results.

As a result of caucuses held last night and today, the question as to who will be the next National Commander is no longer a matter of doubt. It will be Gen. Russell A. Alger, and he will go in with more than 500 votes. Besides the delegates from his own State, his supporters claim New-York, Connecticut, and Ohio solid, as well as the votes of Virginia, West Virginia, and California.

About two hundred regimental reunions were held this afternoon. About twenty-five thousand people gathered at the National Soldiers' Home for disabled veterans, where the men passed in review before Gen. Sherman and party. Gen. Sherman was received with immense enthusiasm and made a brief speech, which, he says, is the last he will ever make. Gen. Sherman said:

"Boys, my speaking days are over. I am not going to make any more speeches. If you want a speech, take Senator Manderson; I think he can make a good speech. I am always glad to see so many old soldiers, for when they are dead and gone we can stand on our legs yet. I like to see that our old Uncle Sam takes pretty good care of these old soldiers. Uncle Sam cannot make old men young, but he can make young men live as good as you or I ever were. I see that Milwaukee is full of them, and they are coming out of the bushes everywhere. If you think you are the only old soldiers, you are mistaken. There were old soldiers before you and there will be again. Such is the providence of the world; just as good men were born a thousand years ago and will be born a thousand years hence. It is for us to do our parts in this short period of life honably and honestly. I think we can pass the grand tribunal and say, 'We have tried to do our best,' and this satisfies us we've done well."

"We have passed through one crisis of our country's history. I don't see any chance of another, but nobody knows the future. Bring up your children to love and venerate the old soldiers who fought in 1861 and 1865, and make them uncover their heads when they see that little banner that you followed in the days which tried us as no nation ever was tried before. Let us, as veterans, love our country, and love each other and stand by each other as long as we have heads on our shoulders and legs on our bodies. These old soldiers, who march against the enemy in those trying days, a grateful country tries its best to assist, and will, I think, in fact I am sure, be good to you when you go too old. That is all I have to say. Keep step, keep step as long as you can, and do not go into a soldiers' home if you can help it".

Ex-Pension Commissioner Black and Secretary of Agriculture Rusk also made brief remarks.

The annual reunion of the Veteran Signal Corps was held here to-day and elected J. B. Foraker of Ohio President; James H. Kelley of Albany, N. Y., Louis R. Fortesque of Philadelphia, and J. R. Fitch of Evanston, Ill., were elected Vice Presidents; Capt. Charles D. Marcy of Boston, Secretary; Eli R. Dowler of Pittsburg, Quartermaster, and Prof. J. Willard Brown of Cambridge, Historian.

Those who were fortunate enough to attend the convention of the National Department of the Woman's Relief Corps at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this forenoon, have a higher appreciation of the work done by that organization than ever before. The auditorium of the church was comfortably filled when the session was opened by the President, Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig. On the rostrum with her were Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Association, Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, Mrs. Russell A. Alger, and the honored guest of the convention, Mrs. Mary A. Logan. The speakers were Gov. Heard, Mayor Brown, the Rev. Myron Reed of Denver, Col.; Miss Clara Barton, and Mrs. Logan. After Miss Logan had spoken Mrs. Robbins of Michigan begged the privilege of introducing to the convention three gentlemen, Gen. Cassigney, Gen. Erwin, and Gen. Longstaff, who presented the association with a gavel made from the table on which Gen. Grant worked in a tannery when a boy.

The President's report shows that the departments and detached corps have expended in the work of relief the sum of $54,479 81, making a total of $84,271 60 expended in relief and turned over to posts in the entire organization. The work of the afternoon session was routine in character consisting of reports from the various national officers.

Very unexpectedly the Grand Army delegates proceeded to an election of officers to-night. Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit had it all his own way. Twenty men nominated him, Col. James Sexton of Chicago first presenting his name. All the other candidates were then withdrawn and Gen. Alger was elected by acclamation. Col. A. G. Weissert of Milwaukee was elected Senior Vice Commander and John F. Lovett of New-Jersey Junior Vice Commander. It was then after 11 o'clock, and the election of other officers was postponed till to-morrow.

THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST SEPARATE TRIALS FOR THE PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Cronin case was resumed this morning before Judge McConnell in the Criminal Court with the hearing of arguments of counsel on the motions of the defendants, Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan, and Woodruff, for separate trials and of Kunze for an order on the States' Attorney compelling him to give him a copy of the evidence before the Grand Jury on which he was indicted and a list of the witnesses who testified against him.

The arguments covered about the same ground as was covered in the affidavits on Monday and were to the general effect that the cases of the various defendants in whose behalf the arguments were made would be prejudiced by trial conjointly with the others.

During the course of the arguments Judge McConnell took occasion two or three times to call the attention of counsel to the fact that they were arguing for separate trials on premises based upon joint murder precedents, and not upon conspiracy precedents. Counsel, he said, must bear in mind that the first count in the indictment against the prisoners in this case was for conspiracy, a fact having an important bearing on the question of joint or separate trials.

After the counsel for the various prisoners had made their pleas for separate trials State's Attorney Longenecker addressed the court combating the granting of such motions.

Mr. Longenecker said that the attorneys for the defendants, in their pleas, had shown exactly why separate trials should not be granted. These men in their affidavits have talked of furniture being bought, of rooms rented, of a cottage procured, of a buggy hired, of a man employed to entertain policemen, and have not touched upon one much other evidence. What is this but a conspiracy? What harm can come of trying these men together?

Regarding Woodruff, Mr. Longenecker said that the conclusion had not said anything that was in the slightest degree to be against him. "Not one thing," said the State's Attorney, "has that man said that will be in the least damaging to the other five men. All he says is in regard to himself."

The State's Attorney Mr. Forest, who represents ex-Detective Coughlin and other defendants, continued his argument for separate trials, and at the conclusion of his remarks the court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FORREST'S NOBLE CHARITY.

THE WIDOW OF BEN DE BAR TO SHARE ITS BENEFITS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The widow of Ben De Bar of St. Louis, one of the most famous old-time actors and managers in America, and Mr. Simeon Lee, who was a great favorite in all the leading cities of this country forty years ago, will both be admitted to the Forrest Home for Old Actors in a few days. Ben De Bar was an Englishman by birth, but he came to this country at the age of twenty and made his début at the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, in 1835 as Sir Benjamin Backbite in the "School for Scandal." Three years later he was in New-York, where he remained a number of years at the National and Bowery Theatres. Subsequently Mr. De Bar went to the South and West, becoming the manager of theatres both in St. Louis and New-Orleans, and making a great reputation in the character of Sir John Falstaff. In 1843, Mr. De Bar married Henrietta Vallee, a popular danseuse at Niblo's Garden in New-York, who is now his widow, and but for old age is saved from want by Edwin Forrest's noble charity, the comfortable home at Homesourg.

Mrs. De Bar is a native of this city, where she was born in 1828, and made her début as a dancer at the Walnut-street Theatre fifty years ago. After her marriage Mrs. De Bar became an actress as well as a danseuse, appearing in such plays as "The French Spy," in which Miss Celeste was so famous. Mrs. De Bar's last appearance was at her husband's benefit in New-Orleans in 1857. It was supposed that Ben De Bar died leaving behind him a competency for his widow, but her estate is now exhausted, and she was compelled to appeal to the managers of the Forrest Home for a shelter for her declining years.

Mr. Lee's application is supported by John Ellsler, the well-known Cleveland manager; Benjamin A. Baker, the veteran Secretary of the Actor's Fund, and other reputable people whose indorsement is a guarantee of the worth of the applicant. Mr. Lee has been an American citizen since 1850, but he is now in some sort of a home in Canada.

EDUCATING YOUNG FARMERS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The committee charged with the construction of the new buildings of the Storrs Agricultural School at Mansfield has received the plans from the architects. They include a main school building, which is large, and of the Queen Anne order. The first story will be of rubble stone, found on the farm, the second of wood, and the roofs are to be shingled. The first floor will contain a library, two recitation rooms, office, reception room, matron's quarters, parlor, dining room, and storeroom. The second floor is divided into a museum, two lecture rooms, recitation room, physical apparatus, and microscopic room. With wings, the building is 128 feet long and 50 feet wide. A dormitory building, containing the present residence, will be erected 60 feet southwest from the main building.

The Connecticut Legislature last Winter appropriated $50,000 for the work. The school has been in existence several years and has been very successful. The building committee consists of Congressman Simonds, State Senator Sprague of Andover, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Hyde of Stafford. The school now has forty members. The farm products in 1888 amounted to $2,498. It has been overcrowded for some time, and the new buildings will afford a much-needed relief. It has been found necessary to extend the full course of study to three years.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—An attempt was made last night to assassinate Gus Klahre, the tinsmith who last week identified Martin Burke as the man for whom he soldered together a tin box May 8, which, it is supposed, contained the clothing of Dr. Cronin.

At 8 o'clock last night Klahre was walking eastward to his home on Ohio-street. When within a block of his house he was assaulted by ten or a dozen young men. They knocked him down, beat him about the head with some blunt instrument, and threw him over a low fence to the ground below, a distance of twelve feet. He struggled to his feet, calling for help, and ran toward home.

Klahre's brother and the servant girl heard his screams and they ran out toward him. His assailants sprang over the fence after him and pursued him almost to his door. His mother heard one of the pursuers shout with an Irish brogue, "Give it to him." That remark is the only clue to the identity of the assailants. He fell as he entered the door.

Klahre became unconscious before anything could be learned from him as to the assault, and up to a late hour was still unable to speak or to recognize any one. The family say he has no enemies, unless he had made them by his statements in the Cronin case. The police say he is not badly hurt.

A LIVELY INDIAN SPREE.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 28.—A tribe of Indians on the reservation at Neah Bay engaged in a very hilarious celebration recently on the event of the return of the hucks who had formed the crew of the schooner Jamee G. Swan, which was recently seized by the United States revenue cutter in Behring Sea. All the braves on the reservation were gloriously drunk, and scenes of the most exciting character were enacted. The wild war whoops of the nimious aborigines resounded through the mountains and startled residents living near. No fatalities are reported. Chief Porter, the owner of the schooner, was thrown off the wharf by his son and nearly drowned.

NEARLY FOUR HOURS LESS

THE CITY OF PARIS MAKES A NEW RECORD.

SHE BETTERS HER MAY TIME ACROSS THE OCEAN BY THREE HOURS AND FORTY-NINE MINUTES.

The Inman Line steamship City of Paris, Queen of the Seas by virtue of her record-breaking trip in May, when she ran from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in five days, twenty-three hours, and seven minutes, has outdone herself and made another record for competing greyhounds to chase by arriving at Sandy Hook yesterday after a passage of five days nineteen hours and eighteen minutes, or three hours and forty-nine minutes better than her own previous time.

The City of Paris sailed from Queenstown on Aug. 22 at 2:09 P. M., Greenwich time. She had on board 1,141 passengers—527 first cabin, 192 intermediate, and 422 steerage. Her Captain, Frederick Watkins, had openly said that he did not believe his vessel had showed her full speed, though holding the record. That he was anxious to lower that record goes without saying. Every man on the magnificent vessel was thoroughly imbued with the same ambitious spirit, from the humblest stoker up to the chief engineer, John Waid, and he probably voiced a sentiment that all echoed when he remarked to a passenger, a personal friend of his: "I'll lower the record two hours this trip if it's in those engines to do it, unless something unforeseen happens."

To show that he was in earnest, he took off his gold-striped uniform and went down to work with the great force of engineers and stokers who take care of the City of Paris's engines and furnaces. When the order was given to stand out of Queenstown every fire was doing its full duty and every engineer was at his post. Every piece of running gear was oiled and thoroughly sanctinized for possible defects. The levers were pulled and the 19,000 horse power engines started at 85 revolutions to a minute. Not until Sandy Hook was reached did those revolutions cease. At times they increased to 86, to 87, to 88, and even to 89; but they never went below 85 or reached the extreme capacity of 90 revolutions.

It was a record-breaking trip from the start. The chief engineer scarcely touched his bed during the trip. At all hours, night and day, he was around the engines, and he and even the coal bunkers, offering suggestions to his more than willing men. There was probably never a more thoroughly-exhausted lot of men on a steamship coming into New-York Harbor than those who worked about the engines and stokeholds of the City of Paris, but none of them were as gleeful a crowd as one could wish to see. They took the victory as theirs individually. Every man of them, from the grimiest shoveler up, was as proud of the steamship as the Captain himself.

On the same determination to succeed existed as below decks. Capt. Watkins and his officers wasted no time in the social pleasures that are usually enjoyed by transatlantic Captains on passage. Miles meant minutes, and close minutes meant not to break the record. The only exception to this rule was when Capt. Watkins took out the steamship should not deviate in the slightest from the shortest course. Capt. Watkins does not believe in sells or spars, and not a stitch of canvas was spread from start to finish. A gain might have been made on certain days when there was a favoring breeze, but Capt. Watkins would not hear of it. His experience with steam or no victory at all.

The passengers seemed to take on the spirit of the occasion. An American bets as naturally as an Irishman. Bets, and bets a-start was made, "Well, I'll bet you," was heard from stem to stern. At this time the betting was largely against the ship's beating the record. Conservative people waited for a day or two, though they thought the chances were good that the record would be lowered, for on this trip the City of Paris took a more southern course, which is considerably shorter than the southern course, over which she came on her May trip.

At the end of the first day the Captain said in his statement: Aug. 23, 432 miles, latitude 51° 16', longitude 19° 32'." A heavy sea was blowing and it was cloudy, yet very pleasant on deck. This was not equal to the first day's run of her May trip, when the ship made 445 miles. On the next day she made 493 miles, one more than on the second day of last May's passage. Capt. Watkins refused to inquiring passengers that it would not be necessary for him to make more miles per day than on the May trip, in order to beat that record, as with proper navigation he could make his course materially shorter.

On the third day out the passengers became much more enthusiastic, for they had covered 502 miles against a moderately heavy head wind. Five hundred and four had been the record for the same day on the May trip. On the fourth day the log showed 505 miles in a fresh variable wind, and then the big ouds were offered in the smoking room that the record would be smashed. Nothing else was talked of in the cabin and in the steerage. At this time the vessel had covered 1,933 miles and was in latitude 44° 03' and longitude 35° 39'. On the May trip at the same time 1,946 miles had been traveled and the latitude was 42° 48' and the longitude 54° 06'. The position of the vessel certainly more than onset the difference in miles, and therefore the City of Paris was credited with having done better than in May. At the end of the fifth day Capt. Watkins announced 511 miles as the day's run.

Throughout the passage the weather had been pleasant and the passengers thronged the deck. There was a heavy swell the fourth day, however, which kept many of the ladies below. The front run on the fifth day was made. Land on deck as though they wished to be the first to see Sandy Hook light. At 2:09 Greenwich time on Tuesday the City of Paris started on her last day's run, and at 9:27 A. M. yesterday, Greenwich time, or 5:27 New-York time, she was off Sandy Hook. The last run had been 346 miles, making the total distance traveled 2,788 miles. The actual running time was five days nineteen hours and eighteen minutes. The average speed was twenty nautical miles an hour, or twenty-three statute miles.

Capt. Watkins at once sent for the ship's printer and had the following abstract of the log issued:

Date, 1889.	Wind.	Distance.	Lat.	Long.
Aug. 22				
Aug. 23	N.W.	432	51.16	19.32
Aug. 24	W., S., N.,	493	50.25	32.29
Aug. 25	Variable.	502	47.59	44.43
Aug. 26	Variable.	505	44.48	58.39
Aug. 27	Variable.	509	41.27	66.32
Aug. 28	....	346	To Sandy Hook Light Ship.	
		2,788		

When Sandy Hook was reached the passengers were nearly all on deck, though it was exactly 5 A. M. in the morning. They cheered and took the most extravagant means of giving vent to their delight. In order to make their satisfaction more manifest a meeting of the passengers was called in the grand saloon. Mr. Duval, manager in Mr. Ismay's private secretary, presided. Lots of speeches were made, all of which embodied about the same sentiment, which was finally crystallized into the following resolution:

"The undersigned, passengers on the steamship City of Paris, desire to express in this form their satisfaction in having participated in the fastest ocean passage on record, and particularly to congratulate Capt. Watkins and the other officers of the ship on having accomplished this result."

Nearly two hundred signatures were put to this.

The news of the record breaking reached this city and was noised around long before the City of Paris reached her pier. There a big crowd gathered which began to cheer when the vessel was in the distance, and kept it up long after she was fast to the dock. Capt. Watkins was soon surrounded by a crowd of friends, including the Inman Line agents.

"I did my best," he told a TIMES reporter, "but I don't believe the City of Paris has. I believe she is capable of five days and twelve hours easy. She has not been pushed beyond a perfectly safe point yet."

"And do you think five days and twelve hours will be the limit?"

"Well, that's a hard one. You never can tell what invention and progress will do; but I am pretty well satisfied that five-day trips are coming."

The passengers unite in saying that the great speed maintained caused them no inconvenience, and that they never made a more comfortable passage.

On this trip the City of Paris did not equal her best day's run—which is the best on record —515 miles. On the sixth day of the passage, which ended at New-York on June 5, she made this record.

That this steamship is fully entitled to her title of Queen of the Deep the following record of her trips shows:

WESTWARD. Time of Passage.			EASTWARD. Time of Passage.		
Date.	D.	H. M.	Date.	D.	H. M.
April	5	23 07	April	6	06 07
May	5	23 07	May	6	00 29
June	6	05 17	June	6	02 46
July	6	20 15	July	6	18 14
July	5	23 10	August	5	22 38
August	5	19 11			

On board the City of Paris was the body of William Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire, who died in Paris. Mr. T. L. Neal, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met the steamer and had the body put on a special train to be taken to Pittsburg. Mr. Thaw was Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for years, and was a heavy stockholder in the Inman Steamship Company.

Among the passengers on the vessel were Russell Harrison, George A. Halsey, James A. Logan, Gen. C. L. Fitz-Hugh and wife, Henry Fitz-Hugh, C. H. Fitz-Hugh, the Rev. G. H. Colville, William H. Dodge, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie, the Rev. F. D. Biskeelie, D. D.; Dr. C. E. Emery, Dr. David J. Hill, Edwin Gould, Dr. W. W. Grant, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Graves, the Rev. W. Hampstone, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hammond, the Rev. Charles R. Henderson, J. A. Kasson, Colin MacDonald, Dr. W. J. Milne, Joseph Medill, Prof. H. F. Nachtrirt, the Rev. F. A. Nordell, Dr. L. A. Opydyke, Prof. W. G. Owens, the Rev. E. H. Robine, the Rev. A. G. Rogers, Dr. C. H. Sample, Prof. J. L. Sewall, the Rev. D. Prendergast, the Rev. E. F. Prendergast, Dr. P. J. Prendergast, Andrew J. Provost, H. C. Porter, Walter L. Smith, Dr. Terry, Col. Orr, the Rev. J. P. Gorman, Dr. W. Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary Knowlton, Street Commissioner J. S. Coleman, L. H. Amy, J. C. Ayer, Julius Jacobi, Peter E. Studebaker, A. B. Stockwell, and George West.

A PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

J. R. JOHNSTON FOR STATE TREASURER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—The Prohibition Convention met in the Opera House to-day with about 600 delegates present. The time of the morning and afternoon sessions was devoted to organization. The Rev. W. R. Covert of Westmoreland County was chosen as the permanent Chairman. During the time until the Committee on Resolutions reported speeches and singing occupied the attention of the delegates. Among the speakers were A. A. Barker, who called the convention to order; Prof. Decker, the National Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Presiding Elder of the Altoona district, a recent convert; ex-Judge Ambs Briggs of Philadelphia, and the colored minister, the Rev. John Yeldell, who was recently taken to South Carolina on a charge of murder and acquitted.

The platform, which was presented and unanimously adopted amid great cheering, declares that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the prolific source of crime and lawlessness and should be prohibited by laws faithfully enforced. The platform of the National Prohibition Party adopted at Indianapolis May 30, 1888, is indorsed. The Australian system of balloting is favored. All citizens, without distinction of sex, race, or nationality, should have the power of the ballot. The amendment of the naturalization laws so as to increase the number of years' residence required before foreigners shall be invested with the elective franchise is favored. Combinations or trusts that seek to advance the price of commodities of life or in any way to interfere with the unrestricted manufacturing interests of the country are condemned. Since both the Republican and Democratic Parties are pledged to the legalization of the liquor traffic, good citizens of whatsoever party affiliation who favor the abolition of the drink traffic by legislative and constitutional amendment are invited to unite with the Prohibition Party. The Junior Prohibition League is heartily indorsed. The condnot of the State Sinking Fnud Commission in selling $1,000,000 worth of interest-bearing Government bonds and distributing its proceeds among the banks while the rate of interest is condemned as a piece of gross mismanagement, if not a breach of trnst, and a violation of the Humes law directing the investment of such moneys in State or national securities.

J. S. Johnston of Pittsburg was nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer. Mr. Johnston made a speech of thanks, and at 6 o'clock the convention adjourned.

THE CEILING FRAUDS.

PROBABILITY THAT THE CONSPIRATORS WILL BE INDICTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Attorney General Tahor to-day, when asked as to the truth of the report that he intended to begin legal proceedings against Contractors Smaith and Sullivan and ex-Superintendent of Public Buildings Charles B. Andrews for conspiracy in connection with the new Assembly ceiling, and that the evidence in his possession would be laid before the Grand Jury, said the special investigating committee last Winter, called "the Fish committee," recommended that the District Attorney of Albany County lay the evidence taken by the committee before the Grand Jury, that proper indictments might be found against the parties who defrauded the State. In enoh a proceeding the District Attorney will have full power to call witnesses and examine them, and to compel the production of books, papers, and telegrams. He announced that the Southampton steerdores had been offered to strike if necessary. The Glasgow dockmen have formally demanded an advance of wages.

WANT RATES EQUALIZED.

Commissioner Faithorn of the Northwestern Association was at the Trunk Line office here yesterday conferring with the representatives of the Eastern lines on through billing to St. Paul and other matters of interest to the roads west of Chicago. The conference resulted in nothing definite, but there will be another one to-day, and it is possible that some new arrangements will be made.

After the meeting Mr. Faithorn said that the roads west of Chicago were anxious that the same rate should be made from New-York to St. Paul by the trunk lines as is made by the Soo and the lake-and-rail route. The trunk-line rate on first-class freight is 70 cents per hundred pounds to Chicago and a local rate of 60 cents to St. Paul, making the rate from New-York to St. Paul $1 30. The Soo line rate is 70 cents to St. Paul. From New-York to St. Paul on the trunk line rate by lake and rail is $1 11, or, all rail 66 cents to Chicago and 60 cents thence to St. Paul. The lake and rail rates are 5 or 6 cents lower. This cuts the road west of Chicago out of a vast amount of business, and Commissioner Faithorn seeks to bring about an arrangement that will remedy this.

TIPPOO TIB'S DISLIKES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Dr. Beckers, writing from Stanley Falls, says he has had several conversations with Tippoo Tib. In these interviews Tippoo Tib expressed unbounded loyalty to King Leopold and Belgium, but said that he must decline to be a German vassal. During his stay at Zanzibar, he said, he had hidden himself in order to escape further importunities of the German Admiral, who had overwhelmed him with promises and attentions.

Tippoo Tib declared that the natives hated both the English and the Germans. The influence of the Arabs, he claimed, tended to put an end to slavery by instilling into the natives civilized ideas.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERY.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—M. Alphand, the distinguished engineer, is busy organizing the proposed fête in honor of the three hundred and ninety-seventh anniversary of the discovery of America. On that occasion all the American and West Indian delegates to the exposition will march in procession to the residence of President Carnot, to express their gratitude to France, and will thence proceed to the Hôtel de

THOSE GRAVESEND LANDS

MYSTERIOUS SYNDICATE WANTS THEM BADLY.

THEY WOULD LIKE TO PAY FOR THEM WITH PROMISES OF IMPROVEMENTS —A VOTE ON THE SALE TO-DAY.

The parties to the pending deal in Coney Island lands, comprehending the transfer of that portion of Gravesend popularly known as Norton's Point to a syndicate of New-York capitalists for $150,000, or $30,000 less than was offered for the same property five years ago, were serenely complacent yesterday in anticipation of the confirmation of the transaction by the taxpayers and electors of the town of Gravesend at the special town meeting called for to-day.

Mr. George W. Palmer, representing the syndicate, was jubilant over the fact of his having secured an excellent bargain for his putative principals. Who these principals are Mr. Palmer was not prepared at the present time to divulge. Within forty-eight hours, however, after the prescribed preliminaries had been complied with, the identity of the gentlemen concerned in the proposed enterprise would be disclosed. Mr. Palmer unfolded to the view of THE TIMES's representative a drawing to colors of an imposing hotel structure, of a decidedly composite style of architecture, which he declared was destined to constitute the least of the attractions which the syndicate, of which he was the representative and promoter, proposed erecting on Norton's Point. "We have a million and a half of dollars," remarked Mr. Palmer, "that we propose to expend in improving, beautifying, and adorning the eastern end of Coney Island. The plans already outlined contemplate a Summer watering place and a seaside resort unequaled by any existing institution of the kind on the Atlantic coast." The improvements projected by his company, Mr. Palmer continued, were of such a nature and on such a scale that the Trustees of Gravesend would be fully justified in transferring the land to the syndicate for merely a nominal sum. The benefit which would be derived by Coney Island as a whole from their enterprise would more than compensate for the cost of the property.

Interrogated as to why it was that his bid of $150,000 had been accepted by the Board of Trustees of the town of Gravesend, when the Norton's Point property was held at a much higher valuation, Mr. Palmer replied that the offer made by him was the only bona-fide bid ever placed on record before Norton's Point. His proffer had been accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the purchase price, or $7,500, whereas all previous bidders had failed to comply with this provision, and consequently had been unable to complete the purchase. Therefore, the bidders for Norton's Point had been speculative individuals, who merely desired to gain possession of the property for what profit they could make out of it. The syndicate he represented, on the other hand, meant to take actual possession of the lands and improve them in the most comprehensive manner. There was no question but that Coney Island property had depreciated in value within a few years. He had been told that the plot for which he had offered $150,000 had fallen off in value to $50,000 in five years, and he was satisfied that the price the syndicate were willing to pay for Norton's Point was a just and equitable one. The cause of this depreciation was not difficult to discover. The people on Coney Island had been steadily losing confidence in the Board of Trustees gladly welcomed any opportunity which seemed to offer relief from the prevalent depression.

Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the town of Gravesend, speaking for himself and his colleagues, stated that the guardians of the interests of Gravesend had done wisely in accepting the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar offer of Mr. Palmer for Norton's Point, including the two lots scheduled at $10,000 each not embraced in the exemption of that tract contained in Chapter 158 of the Laws of 1883, under which the board derives its power of transfer. By this operation, according to Secretary Ferguson, the town would derive a profit of at least $30,000 over and above the appraised value of the property. Asked for an explanation upon this point, in view of the fact that five years ago the property in question, without additions, was scheduled at $180,000, Mr. Ferguson stated that that was a mistake. The Coney Island point parcel, including lots 49 to 56, was then put on the market at a fixed valuation of $120,000. He was quite sure of this fact, and altogether certain that in determining to ask for bids for the property this year the same valuation, $120,000, was agreed upon by the Board of Trustees. How was it, then, that Mr. Ziegler had offered $180,000, or $60,000 in excess of the board's valuation of the property, and Mr. Loew had bid an even greater sum? These facts Mr. Ferguson was not prepared to explain, further than to aver that Mr. Loew's bid was not a bona fide one, while Mr. Ziegler, in his anxiety to gain possession of Norton's Point, for speculative purposes, deemed it wise to proffer a largely increased amount in order to preclude all chance of competition.

Mr. Ziegler's bid of $180,000 having been accepted, did he make the stipulated payment, or deposit, of 5 per cent., or $9,000 to bind the bargain? No; a receipt in the possession of Mr. Ferguson as Secretary showed that Mr. Ziegler had never paid any moneys to the board. It was unnecessary that he should do so, since at the time of Mr. Ziegler's purchase the 5 per cent. advance payment stipulation had not been enacted by the board. That requirement was the outcome of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees during the current year at the monthly meeting held on the second Tuesday in February, immediately prior to advertising for the pending proposals. Upon this point Secretary Ferguson was emphatically positive. The records of the board, which he kept under lock and key at his house in Gravesend, would substantiate his statement. These records were not public property, but any elector or taxpayer of Gravesend who desired information therefrom could secure the same on making proper application.

Contrary to established custom, bids for the property to be disposed of had been advertised for this year. Four proposals were received for the Norton's Point property. One of these was for $135,000, the next highest was 140,000, Mr. Palmer bid $150,000, and Mr. Jacobs $160,000. The latter was rejected in consequence of the bidder requiring the Board of Trustees to give a guarantee title of holding the property free of all assessments for street openings and sewerage. None of the bids, save that of Mr. Palmer, was accompanied by any money, and consequently his alone was considered. The action of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Ferguson concluded, had been open and above board in every respect, and entirely free from any suspicion of a deal.

In the *Kings County Journal* of Feb. 27, 1889, the Trustees of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend gave notice, by official advertisement, that they "are now ready to receive proposals to purchase the following lots of ground on Coney Island, as they are numbered and appear on the map of the common lands of the town of Gravesend, by William Kowalski, City Surveyor, filed in the office of the Clerk of said town Sept. 5, 1878." The official notification then proceeds to give the numbers of the lots and the schedule price, as follows: "Coney Island Point, with lots 49 to 56, inclusive, $180,000; old lot 47, $10,000; old lot 46, $10,000; old lot 44, $7,000; old lot 26, $1,500; old lot 25, $1,500; subdivision 4 of old lot 11, except 25 feet by 100, which is now occupied by Fire Department, $4,500; Boulevard lot 71, $2,000; Boulevard lot 122, $4,000; Duck Hill lots 5, 6, 8, and 9, $500 each."

It is added that "all proposals to purchase must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the amount bid, either by certified check to the order of Thomas Ferguson, Secretary, or legal tender, and sealed and indorsed 'Proposals to purchase lots on Coney Island,' addressed to Thomas Ferguson, Secretary, 309 Water-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., or handed to either of the Trustees. All bids will be opened on the 19th day of March, 1889, at the residence of Garret Gaveo, Coney Island. On all bids not accepted the deposits will be returned within two days."

This advertisement bears date Feb. 25, 1889. It is signed by Garret Katen, President of the Board of Trustees of Common Lands of the Town of Gravesend, and Thomas Ferguson, Secretary, and attested by William J. Gaynor, attorney. The schedule of prices indicates that the publicly-appraised value of the lands to be disposed of is identical with that of five years ago, as already published by THE TIMES, notwithstanding Mr. Ferguson's statement that the value of the Norton's Point property, as estimated by the board, was only $120,000, a foot of which Mr. Ferguson as Secretary of the board and custodian of its records could hardly have failed to be aware.

In this connection the statements of purchasers of Coney Island property fail to substantiate Mr. Ferguson's averment that the stipulation requiring a 5 per cent. deposit is the outgrowth of a recent resolution of the board. Mr. Charles Feltman, one of the first if not the pioneer purchaser of the lands owned by the town of Gravesend, states that the requirement was in vogue and insisted upon in his case as far back as 1884, or five years ago, and other property owners are equally explicit in respect to their having made 5 per cent. advance deposits to bind their purchases.

On all the property offered for sale at this time, with the exception of one or two parcels, a decrease in valuation, in several instances amounting to 50 per cent. of the scheduled price, has been accepted by the Board of Trustees. That Coney Island real estate has suffered depreciation as the result of exorbitant railroad rates and mismanagement of its civil affairs is generally concerned in; but it is not admitted that the declension has been so great as to justify the Board of Trustees in making a wholesale sacrifice in values such as is contemplated in the pending disposition of Norton's Point and adjacent property.

THE FORT M'HENRY FLAG.

ITS CONDITION MAKING TENDER HANDLING VERY NECESSARY.

The refusal of Eben Appleton to loan the flag which waved over Fort McHenry in the war of 1812 for exhibition at the fair in Baltimore stirred up a good deal of talk in that city, and the committee sent to Washington was a large one. Resolutions had been passed stating in strong language that "the time had come when the old flag should be placed in the custody of those who will not refuse its patriotic folds to gladden the eyes and hearts of the children whose fathers rendered it famous."

The question was also raised as to whether the flag belonged to Mr. Appleton. The reason for his refusal given by Mr. Appleton is that the occasion was not one of national importance. The flag was in no condition to be carried around to agricultural fairs and should not be floated from ramparts in any sham bombardment of Fort McHenry. He believed the flag belonged to him by right of possession.

The question of the owner-ship of the relic has been discussed to considerable extent, but there is no doubt of the claim of the present custodian. On the death of Col. George Armistead, who was commander at Fort McHenry, the flag was found to have been willed to his wife, Louisa Armistead. She in turn left it to her daughter, Mrs. William Stuart Appleton. Upon the death of that lady it was left according to her will, to her son, Eben Appleton, who now retains possession of it. The succession is thus a clear one as to its right of ownership. During the lifetime of Mrs. Appleton she often loaned the flag when the occasion was sufficient to warrant it, the most memorable one being the Centennial. Her son had been asked to loan it in Baltimore once, when he cheerfully did so. This was in 1880. At that time the flag was not made much of by those who are now so anxious to possess it.

The flag is now so old as to require tender handling, and has been for years kept in a safe deposit company's vaults. It was loaned reluctantly to the Centennial Committee in this city last Spring, on account of its condition. A suggestion has been made that it should be placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Acting Secretary of War Gen. Meofeely, on the solicitation of the Baltimore committee, has consented to write to Mr. Appleton, representing that the Government was about to take a prominent part in the ceremonies, and that it would be a graceful act on his part if he would lend the flag to the proper committee on a guarantee to return it at the close of the ceremonies.

A DISHONEST COLLECTOR.

W. C. TOWEN COLLECTED CITY RENTS AND KEPT THEM.

Detective Sergeant Philip Reilly was supplied yesterday with a warrant, issued upon Controller Myers's sworn statement, charging William C. Towen, ex-Deputy Collector of the City Revenue, with embezzling the city's funds. The detective started for Locust Point, on the Shrewsbury River, to arrest the defendant, who is said to keep a Summer hotel there called the New-Amsterdam.

Towen's accounts were examined last week, and a shortage of $360 was discovered. This he made good and was allowed to resign. Since then further embezzlements have been found, increasing the shortage to about $2,000. His bonds amount to $5,000. Towen's principal duties were the collection of rents from the city's property, and the alleged embezzlement relates to property which is under such legal disability that no formal lease could be given, but the property was rented by the month. A house in One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, renting at $50 per month, was reported by Towen as unoccupied, while he, it is alleged, collected $600 from it without turning in any of the money. From several vacant lots on East Fifty-sixth-street, which Towen reported as unrented, he is said to have received $100 rent. A house in One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street is said to have yielded him $340 in like manner. His largest alleged haul was from Frank Koob, who paid him $750 for the use of property in One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, near St. Nicholas-avenue, occupied as a restaurant.

While the Market Bureau was being investigated by the Commissioners of Accounts, Towen was a peculiarly indignant witness, and testified to the purity of the bureau's management under Acting Superintendent Graham McAdam. During the more recent examination, begun by Controller Myers, Towen expressed himself as insulted when he, a bonded officer, was called to account. When he paid the first shortage of $360 he said that he did so under protest, as he had already paid the missing money to Graham McAdam when the latter was in charge.

Mr. Towen, as indicated by the name of his constituency, County Democrat. He was appointed by Controller Loew as a de'alled laborer and afterward promoted to be Deputy Collector at a salary of $1,500.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marcus R. Mayer is very busy just now in arranging contracts for the transportation of the different attractions which will be under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau this season. Otto Hegner, the boy pianist, will be the first of the people to arrive, and he is due here on the Fulda about Oct. 21. Sarasate, d'Albert, and Mrs. Manx will reach here on the Champagne about Nov. 10, and the big chorus of fifty for the opera company will come from Milan, via Havre, in charge of Signor Corsi, the chorus master, and arrive here about Nov. 25. On the same date a ballet of twenty-four members will reach New-York on the Nevada under Mr. Parry, the stage manager. Signor Tamagno is expected about Nov. 29, and Signori Arditi, Marcassa, Sapio, Zardo, Novarra, and Perugini, and Mme. Fabbri are expected on the Alaska Dec. 1, with Signor Mascaroni, the bandmaster. The same steamer will bring to New-York Miss Florence St. John, Miss Virginia Earl, Miss George Soane, Mr. H. H. Haslem, Mr. Harry Parker, Miss Addie Conzers, Miss Maria Jones, Miss Kittie Barry, Miss Maud Hobson, Miss Lillian Price, Miss Florence Levey, Miss Eva Greville, Miss Minnie Ross, Miss Eva Conway, Miss Nellie Langdon, and three others comprising the London Gaiety Company, which will make a tour of this country under Mr. Abbey. Meadames Nordica and Albani should reach here on the Etruria about Nov. 30, and Mme. Patti, Signor Nicolini, and their party of eight on the City of Paris Dec. 4. M. Maurice Grau is expected here about Nov. 15.

The matinee performance for the benefit of Burr McIntosh will be given this afternoon at the Union-Square Theatre, when a long and interesting programme is promised. The following volunteers will appear: Marion Manola, Jennie Bond, Catherine B. Howe, Laura Bert, May Hampton, Trewey, the juggler and shadowgraphist, De Wolf Hopper, N. C. Goodwin, Maurice Barrymore, Eugene Ondin, Charles Coote, Tim Murphy, Eugene Canfield, S. Miller Kent, the Carroll brothers, and Alexander and Wilson. Eben Plympton will be seen in the second act of "The Mountebank," assisted, among others, by B. F. Carroll and R. A. Roberts, and the third act of "Ingomar" will be presented, with May Hampton as Parthenia and Burr McIntosh as Ingomar.

The statement that Richard Marston has painted one of the scenes of "Fernolff" is an error. Mr. Marston is under engagement to A. M. Palmer, and his entire time is occupied in work for the Madison-Square and Palmer's Theatres.

There will be no change of bill at Daly's during the season of Sol Smith Russell, which is for four weeks. "A Poor Relation" will furnish the programme for each performance.

After considerable effort Messrs. Gilmore & Tompkins have been unable to secure a place large enough to paint the great drop that is to be used in the first act of "The Old Homestead" when it is reproduced at the Academy next month. They have been compelled, therefore, to erect on the stage of the theatre an immense bridge, which extends the full width of the stage, a distance of over one hundred and forty feet. Its weight is something like four tons and it is supported by huge iron girders. After the drop is painted the bridge will be useless. It is probably the largest paint bridge that has ever been built. The Academy is to increase its seating capacity by removing the row of artist boxes in the first balcony and placing in their stead three rows of folding chairs. The past success of "The Old Homestead" and the indications for its second year seem to warrant the addition.

"The Two Sisters" will begin the road season at Bangor Sept. 5. Mr. Frazer Coulter will this season play the leading rôle, Hiram Pepper; otherwise the company is to remain the same as last season. The road company that is to play "The Old Homestead" begins its season at Baltimore a week from Monday.

"Kajeka" is to have an elaborate production at Niblo's during the holidays. The scenery for the spectacle is already under way, having been painted from models furnished the Miller Brothers by well-known London artists.

DENYING KELLNER'S CHARGES.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company's executive officers have not as yet been served with the papers in the suit brought by William H. Kellner of Newark, N. J., in which he charges the company with publishing untrue and fictitious statements of its affairs, with the intention of misleading the public. Mr. Kellner was to receive $6,000 in 1903, and pay $96 semi-annually. He surrendered his policy and demanded $3,000, but the company offered him $350. The suit is brought to find out the real worth of the policy.

Officers of the company would not talk of the case till they had seen the papers, but they denied that the company had made false statements.

BATTLED BY BURGLARS.

BROOKLYN POLICEMEN DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES BY AN OUTRAGE.

Mr. George Wilson, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, is of the opinion that the Brooklyn police have been thoroughly stirred up by the Luca case, and that they are not going to allow men of zeal to interfere with their able protection of the sleeping householder.

Mr. Wilson and his family are at present stopping in the country. Tuesday evening, having occasion to be in town on the following day to attend a meeting, he went to his home in Brooklyn, which is situated at 200 Greene-avenue, arriving there at about 6 o'clock. He went in by the back way and sat down in his study and read the papers for an hour or two. At 9 o'clock he went to bed.

Some time subsequently he was awakened from his first sleep by the sound of the burglar alarm going off at his basement window. To a man who has kept well posted on Brooklyn history of late this was not a pleasant sound. Although he weighs 200 pounds and is a man of unquestioned courage, Mr. Wilson is fully possessed of at least the regulation amount of common sense and more than the average supply of coolness under sudden emergency, and so he lay quietly in his bed and awaited developments.

They were not long in coming. In a few moments he was apprised of a noisy hammering at his bedroom door. He accordingly let fly a cry of "Open the door." The door was barred by a drop bolt, the handle of which could be reached from the bed, and Mr. Wilson, without rising, threw the bolt.

He had very sensibly reached the conclusion that neither murderers nor burglars had reached, even in Brooklyn, the stage of boldness which drives them to forcing householders to open their bedroom doors in response to unearthly noises, and when two policemen rushed excitedly into the room he was not particularly alarmed. The policemen were, though. Their voices shook, which rather reassured Mr. Wilson. Their hands shook, too, and this was not pleasant, because each hand held a cocked revolver, and Mr. Wilson was afraid that one or both of the weapons might go off unexpectedly at any moment.

"Surreader," oried one of the policemen loquaking tones. Mr. Wilson supposed that retiring out of bed was an essential part of the act of surrender, and proceeded to retire.

S-s-s-top—where—you—are," was the next command uttered in a thoroughly demoralized stage whisper.

Mr. Wilson stopped where he was. The policeman, who still kept the respected Secretary covered with their weapons, then said:

"Come—with—us."

Then Mr. Wilson calmly and concisely told who he was and where he was and what he was doing, but the police knew better. He argued with them while he was putting on his clothes, but could not convince them, and with two pistole pointed at him from behind he suffered himself to be marched to the police station.

It did not take him long to establish his identity and to receive an honorable discharge from custody. Before he left the policemen explained that they knew the family living in the house were away from town and that when at about 9 o'clock they discovered a light in the house they determined to watch it. A few moments later they saw it extinguished. This suspicious circumstance settled all doubt about a burglar being in the house, and they watched it for over an hour in the expectation of seeing the villain emerge. It was exactly 10:15 when they decided to enter the house in search of the burglar, and in raising the window to gain an entrance they set off the burglar alarm. He had hardly fully recovered from their freight when Mr. Wilson left the station at 10:40 P. M.

NEW AND OLD CRUISERS.

It was learned yesterday at the offices of the Pneumatic Dynamite Company that all three of the main firing valves of the guns in the Vesuvius were to be repaired. This will cause a delay of at least three weeks, and the official trial will not likely take place short of a month. If the trial is successful the Vesuvius will be taken back to her dock and held at the pleasure of the Navy Department. It is understood that the officers already ordered to her will at once take her to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the new large electric light plant. She will be fitted up with powerful electric search lights, and, instead of carrying a mixed secondary battery, will most likely have Driggs-Schroeder guns exclusively assigned to her. She will have to defend herself against torpedo-boat attack, and against such craft Gatling guns available. The new 6-inch cannon are also considered out of place, from the very fact that this type of arm is now considered very unsatisfactory in point of accuracy.

It is now learned that just before the Galena cast off her moorings from the Brooklyn Navy Yard a telegram was received by her commanding officer, from the Navy Department, ordering the vessel to carry, in addition to her own stores, three months' supplies for the Kearsarge. The Galena's Captain immediately telegraphed back that such would be impossible, unless the stores were carried on deck, and reaching Sandy Hook, it is reported from officers on the vessel that a signal was seen flying on shore, asking that a boat be sent in. The signal was complied with, and two telegrams from the Navy Department were received, one directing the Galena to proceed without delay, and the other travelling up the coast should have passed. The second telegram referred to the American Minister for Port au Prince. What the Navy Department had to say regarding him could not be learned.

Not since the days prior to the last war have any United States war vessels been doing duty on the African coast such as is being now performed by the corvette Swatara. The Swatara was originally ordered to the South Atlantic station, where she remained until the Richmond arrived there, when she was ordered to China via the Cape of Good Hope. On arriving at Cape Town, the Swatara found orders awaiting her directing that she proceed up the East coast and co-operate with the British and German vessels engaged in suppressing the slave traffic. On reaching Zanzibar, the Swatara found the Enterprise looking out for American interests. The arrival of the Swatara caused the Enterprise to return to the Mediterranean. The Swatara has remained at Zanzibar up to the present time, but she is now ordered to make the best of her way to China.

It is now stated on pretty good authority that Mr. Horace See, the designer in chief of machinery for the Cramps, has left the employ of the Philadelphia people and gone over to the works being built by Huntington, the railroad king, at Newport News. Mr. See has long been regarded as one of the best engineer experts in the country. He designed the engines for the Vesuvius, and up to the date of his resignation superintended all machinery work in all the new cruisers, including the Yorktown. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark, to say nothing of several swift and large merchant steamers, among which latter class were the Monmouth and Connecticut, both now running out of the port of New-York. It is said that Mr. See will soon establish an office in New-York City to permit of his doing consulting work in addition to his regular duties.

The shafting for the Concord and Bennington is now finished and in the hands of the Quintard people. President Palmer yesterday received a communication from the Roaches stating that the cylinders, crank shafts, and bed plates had been placed in the Concord. The boilers are already aboard on both vessels, and in the Bennington most of the machinery is in place. It is the intention of the Quintards to get everything aboard before launching. By adhering to this policy there will be a comparatively short time intervening between the launch and the preliminary speed trials. As soon as launched, both the Concord and Bennington will be brought around to New-York and receive their joiner work. The contract for this work has been let to the same firm that handled the Fall River steamer Puritan.

The material for the big armored cruiser Maine's machinery is coming in at a rapid rate to the shops of the Quintard Iron Works. The main bed plates, it was learned yesterday, have been cast by the Bethlehem people and are now ready to be shipped. The work of the Linden Iron Works is just now being held back by reason of certain special tests of their steel by the Government officials.

Speaking of the new advertisements for the 2,000-ton cruisers, Mr. Palmer expressed himself yesterday as being far better pleased with the conditions of the new bids than he was with the old ones. His opinion appears to be the general one.

SUED FOR A MASTIFF'S VALUE.

Curtiss Searle, a milkman of 200 East Twenty-seventh-street, once cared for a dog which was owned by Mrs. Augustus Lasigi, daughter-in-law of Augustus Lasigi, who once resided in Boston as a representative of Turkey. Mr. and Mrs. Lasigi last year age lived in a flat near Mr. Searle, and as dogs were not allowed there, put their English mastiff, Lion, in his care, to be boarded at a regular price. Lion has taken prizes at dog shows, and is considered valuable. Mrs. Lasigi says Mr. Searle did not return Lion to her. Mr. Searle says that the stable where the dog was kept caught fire and in the confusion he escaped.

Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Lasigi, through her lawyer, Gilbert E. Hawes, has commenced suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $500 for the animal.

FELL ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Aeronaut C. E. Sloum of Prospect, Oneida County, fell from his balloon to-day at Antwerp, Jefferson County, 150 feet to the ground, breaking no bones, but receiving a concussion of the brain that may prove fatal.

The balloon was unmanageable, and he attempted to leave it by a parachute, but the latter failed to work.

THE SPELL NOT YET BROKEN

HAMILTON'S INFATUATION FOR HIS WIFE.

HE SPENDS THE DAY WITH HER IN JAIL—MRS. SWINTON GETS EXCITED AND DECLARES HERSELF SLANDERED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—The excitement here over the stabbing of Nurse Mary Ann Donnelly by her mistress, Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, on Monday, is fast giving place to astonishment that a man of Col. Hamilton's culture and refinement, with no inconsiderable knowledge of the world, should have permitted himself to become the dupe of a by no means brilliant woman of notorious reputation and her half-witted lover. The infatuation is inexplicable, except as a species of insanity.

If any further proof was needed of the duplicity of the woman and her absolute power over Mr. Hamilton it is to be found in certain papers discovered in Mrs. Hamilton's possession and which she has been allowed to retain. One is a will which bequeaths her husband's entire fortune to her; the other, a paper duly signed and sealed which contains articles of separation between the Colonel and Hamilton. It is understood that the separation was to be conditional upon the payment of a large sum of money. Something of the same weakness and lack of moral stamina which have characterized Mr. Hamilton's recent course as a member of the Assembly is to be seen throughout the entire connection with this woman whom he has seen fit to make his wife.

Very few facts in addition to those already made public have come to light during the last twenty-four hours. Mrs. Hamilton is in comfortable quarters in the suite of the jailer's house at May's Landing, and will be forced to remain there until the physicians are willing to commit themselves and certify that her victim is out of danger, when she will be released on bail. No one is allowed to see the prisoner except Counselor Perry and Mr. Hamilton. She is reported to have passed a good night, and seems to be accepting the situation with the philosophy of a stoic. Her husband found her quietly reading a novel when he visited her this morning with an offering of fruit and flowers.

Miss Donnelly's condition has taken a turn for the better. She is doing nicely and will soon be well enough, it is declared, to accept a handsome check to withdraw her charges against Mrs. Hamilton, which she refuses to be assuaged with that universal panacea for all sufferings both mental and physical, to back up the State with her testimony in the attempt to convict her former mistress of assault with intent to kill. Even though she sees fit to adopt the latter course, it is highly improbable that any Grand Jury would be disposed to find an indictment against Mrs. Hamilton. Her blackened eye, bruised face, and torn clothes are abundant proof that she had had a struggle with the intoxicated woman, and the knife ready to her grasp and struck the blow which came so near proving fatal. Mrs. Donnelly has materially retarded her progress to recovery by frequent passionate outbursts against Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton is truly a pitiable object. He persists in refusing to say anything which will throw light upon the affair, but seems to possess the most sublime faith in his wife's rectitude. He intends to stand by her whatever the consequences. He passed last night at the Noll cottage with his child, returning early to-day to May's Landing. Here he is supplied unasked with telegrams of condolence and offers of assistance. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton telegraphed from Northern New-York, asking if his presence were necessary.

J. W. Swinton and her hopeful son Joshua Mann, are possessed of even less attractive personalities when seen in the full glare of the morning's sunlight. Both mother and son are highly indignant at what they are pleased to term the garbled and untrue reports concerning their connection with the affair which appeared in the newspapers, and threaten to take dire vengeance. The ex-housekeeper declares with tears in her eyes that she has been basely maligned, that she is an honest, hard-working woman, and has never received a cent from either Mr. or Mrs. Hamilton, and as for the boy, what she has earned. But her many and portentious statements do not hold water. In an interview this morning she repeatedly contradicted herself and was most conveniently forgetful concerning important facts and dates which she had impressed themselves on most people's memories.

This precious pair, together with a girl of fifteen who, the women claims, is her daughter, are quartered at the Verona, a boarding house with saloon and poolroom attachments. In the interview "Mrs." Swinton, particularly in her excitement, evidently thought that she was wagging her tongue somewhat too energetically, and again and again interrupted with the caution not to talk so much, but the old woman refused to be shut off.

"I am an honest, God-fearing woman," she said, "and Mr. Hamilton, who got me into this trouble, shall get me out of it. It is false that Mrs. Hamilton ever lived with me. She never slept in any house of mine in her life. The morning of the trouble, about 7:45 o'clock, when I went up to the cottage, they were both sitting in the room, some distance apart.

"'Haven't you gone to New-York ya'' 'I says I. They had been intending to go to town to look up a house, and had asked me to mind the baby while they were away.

"'No,' says Mrs. Hamilton. 'Mr. Hamilton and I have had a little difficulty' and have altered our plans.' I was surprised, but did not say anything more and went back to the Verona for breakfast. I have not seen either of them since, except at the jail and in the court room, and I know nothing of the stabbing except by hearsay."

Mrs. Swinton also said that she had come to Atlantic City at the request of Mr. Hamilton to look after his wife's wardrobe, since he did not want her to go up to New-York every few days.

"I have known Mrs. Hamilton about six years," she said, "having first made her introduced to her in a street car in New-York. I saw little or nothing of her for about two years, but since then we have been more or less intimate. I don't know when or where Mr. Hamilton first met her or when they were married. She was always quiet and ladylike, and never seemed to care for man's society until she met Mr. Hamilton. Since I came down here I have seen them almost every day, and a more devoted, loving couple I never saw. Mr. Hamilton met 'Dotty' and me at the station when we arrived, and has been as devoted as he could be. He and my poor boy used to drive or bathe together every morning. They never had a word or quarrel, so far as I know. Mr. Hamilton wanted his marriage kept quiet, because his friends had always considered him a confirmed bachelor, and he did not want them to make fun of him. He was also afraid it might hurt him at Albany."

BROOKLYN POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The belief is becoming general that there are more political gossips in Brooklyn than in any other city in the world. Not a day goes by that a certain coterie of Republican politicians do not circulate stories which, if they were true, would be very interesting. These gentlemen have been devoting themselves to helping President Harrison make the Administration over since March 4, and the letters of advice they claim to have sent to Washington would fill several waste baskets. They probably have filed several such receptacles, but the advices received in return have been so carefully guarded that no one has been unable to see them.

Another batch of enoch letters arrived yesterday, and the recipients at once announced that the long-expected Federal appointments would be made on Monday next, and possibly on Saturday. Naval Officer Burt, they said, would be removed on the latter day, and Theodore B. Willis's appointment as his successor would arrive on the former. At the same time Ernst Nathan would be made Internal Revenue Collector and Lyon Surveyor of the Port. Friends of Nathan smiled knowingly at this, and one of them said there was no doubt about Nathan, but there was considerable fear that Willis would get left. A local paper, not very friendly to Nathan, published a story to the effect that the latter has his appointment safely locked up in his desk. It was said to have arrived a week ago with positive instructions to Nathan to keep the matter secret until after the announcement was made from Washington. Nathan laughed over this, but would go no further than to say "he wished it were true."

THE CARLSBAD SUIT.

Mr. M. Eisner of the Eisner & Mendelson Company returned last week by the Augusta Victoria from Carlsbad, where he was present at the taking of testimony in the suit of The City of Carlsbad vs. Carl H. Schultz. The testimony was one hundred pages in length, and was taken in the presence of the newly-appointed Consul to Prague, Mr. Spooner, and conducted by Simon H. Stern of the New-York law firm, Stern & Meyers for the complainants. Mr. A. Knauth of von Briesen, Steele & Knauth, attorneys for the defendant. The Mayor of the city of Carlsbad came to New-York with the sworn copy of the Carlsbad, dating as far back as 1370, and produced the original grants and patents given to the municipality by Charles IV., which were repeated and signed by Empress Maria Theresa in her own handwriting. The city proved beyond a doubt that the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is a natural product evaporated from the Sprudel Spring, and not artificially prepared, as asserted by the defendant.

AN OUTING FOR TAMMANY MEN.

The sun will rise this morning upon a big day for the Tammanyites of the Sixth Assembly District. The Tammany Hall General Committee and Columbian Club of the district every year have at least one big dinner and excursion, and to-day they go to Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel, at College Point. A steamer from the foot of Broome-street at 9 A. M. will take them there. Before dinner the excursionists will go fishing, bathe, and indulge in such athletic sports as suggest themselves. On the return at 7:30 P. M. the club will march through the streets of the district carrying lighted torches and indulging in a pyrotechnic display.

AMONG THE ATHLETES.

NEW-JERSEY CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP— PREPARING FOR FUTURE EVENTS.

Sixteen athletes belonging to the New-Jersey Athletic Club competed in a quarter-mile handicap run Tuesday evening for the Lawrence medal, representing the club championship. The medal was offered by Mr. E. A. Lawrence in 1887 to the members of the Olympic Athletic Club on the condition that it should be won three times by an athlete to become his property. When the Olympic Athletic Club consolidated with the New-Jerseys the medal reverted to the latter club, and Tuesday was the first time New-Jersey athletes have competed for it. It had been announce by Messrs. R. E. Shaw, T. Namack, N. Linjons, E. E. Barnes, E. Jenks, and E. W. Hepper.

The athletes who competed and their handicaps were C. B. Gardner, 32 yards; G. Brockway, 32 yards; A. Schroeder, 28 yards; H. Bjoasberg, 38 yards; F. Robertson, 40 yards; W. S. French, 25 yards; W. D. Day, 25 yards; A. S. Hill, 28 yards; F. B. Brown, 30 yards; M. P. Halpin, 30 yards; F. Sibley, 11 yards; T. Namack, 13 yards; F. C. Fuller, 22 yards; W. C. Trivin, 30 yards; E. Bascover, 30 yards, and E. E. Barnes, scratch.

Mr. A. M. Sweet, Secretary of the club, was handicapper. The event was won by Mr. Fuller in 0:52 4-5, with Mr. Namack, second, and Mr. Trivin, third. Mr. Barnes was fifth.

Trainer W. B. Troy of the Berkeley Athletic Club stated yesterday to a TIMES representative that A. C. Banker, the well-known bicyclist, rode a mile Monday evening in 2:38 2-5 in practice, and also made two miles in 5:26. Both performances are very fast on the Berkeley track in its present condition. Mr. Banker has been training there all Summer, and has made a number of miles in private which were faster than any of his public performances this season. The other bicyclists who are at work on the Berkeley Oval are A. B. Rich, L. L. Clarke, J. W. Schuofer, W. F. Claes, W. Schumacher, and W. D. Banker. All are now getting into condition to race at Albany on Saturday with the exception of Mr. Rich, who will probably not race this year, although he has said a number of times that he expected to compete. He will go to the Hartford tournement next week, and then compete in the Berkeley meeting, Sept. 7. The New-Orleans Bicycle Club has invited the Berkeley bicyclists to attend its meeting on Sept. 14, but they do not think of going there.

A special meeting of the Local Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, appointed to arrange for the coming championship, was held last evening in the clubhouse of the New-York Athletic Club. The committee is made up of Messrs. Walter G. Scoggler, New-York Athletic Club; Chalmers Pierry, Manhattan Athletic Club; H. F. Waring, Nautilus Athletic Club; W. A. Cable, New-York Athletic Club, and J. E. Sullivan, Secretary Amateur Athletic Union.

Mr. Schuyler appointed the following committees: E. Sutro, Press, Advertising, and Badges; C. C. Perry, Grounds, Courses, &c.; F. Gerow, Games; H. F. Waring, Tickets and Refreshments; J. H. Booth and W. A. Cable, Transportation and Construction of Stands.

Arrangements have been made with the Starin Steamboat Company to have six steamers ply between East Thirty-second-street and Travers Island during the afternoon of the championships, Sept. 14.

Mr. Walter C. Schuyler, Vice President of the New-York Athletic Club, said last evening to a TIMES's representative that in the next issue of the Manhattan Athletic Club's *Chronicle* Mr. C. C. Hughes, its editor, will print a retraction of statements made in the *Chronicle* of last November derogatory to Mr. Schuyler and several gentlemen belonging to the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Schuyler sued Mr. Hughes for $5,000 damages for criminal libel, and has agreed to withdraw the suit provided the retraction is published. The *Chronicle* will be published in a few days.

A. C. Stevens, the New-Jersey Athletic Club's representative in the Amateur Athletic Union's Executive Board, had occasion to visit Buffalo last week, and while there attended a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Buffalo Athletic Club and explained the advantages that club would receive by joining the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Stevens is personally acquainted with nearly all the members of that board, and says he thinks it quite likely the club will join the Union this Fall.

The New-York Athletic Club has decided to give a course race at Travers Island Sept. 28. The gentlemen instrumental in bringing it about are Messrs. W. G. Schuyler and R. B. Burchard, who have received pledges of support from such famous canoeists as Paul Butler, R. C. Lehmaier, J. Blake, Emil Knappe, William Whitlock, C. B. Vaux, H. O. Ward, G. C. Forrest, and C. J. Steveus.

The Atalanta Boat Club has entered the Law Brothers and the Dempsey Brothers in the four-oared shell event to be contested in the New-England Amateur Rowing Association's regatta on Monday next.

The last club event of the New-York Athletic Club, contested at Travers Island, was a 220-yard dash, and was won by L. R. Sharp from the twenty-yard mark in 0:22 3-5. W. C. Dohm was scratch man, and he is reported to be running very fast.

W. A. Taylor of Taylor Brothers, bankers, at 3 Broad-street, will officiate as a measurer at the National Athletic championships, to be held Sept. 14.

Mr. James Pain, the fireworks man of Manhattan Beach, who is a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club, will give a complimentary entertainment to the club this evening.

Entries to the Amateur Athletic Union's all-around championship close to-day with Secretary J. E. Sullivan.

CHIVALROUS MR. ROGERS.

HE WILL GIVE HIS ENEMIES THE FIRST INNING.

FINISHES ARE VERY CLOSE

IN THREE OF THE RACES AT WEST CHESTER.

A GREAT CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN THE RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS AT THE RACE COURSE.

Both Mr. John A. Morris, owner of the West Chester race track, and Mr. Robert Pinkerton, who has charge of the police arrangements, had lively interviews with the managers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company yesterday. The interviews had a very beneficial effect, for there was no repetition of the disgraceful and dangerous proceedings of Tuesday, which resulted in so much discomfort to people who tried to get away from the track. To be sure, the unnecessary fence which was used on Tuesday to keep people away from the trains was not removed, but the dangerous gates which caused the trouble were all thrown open, and people had no trouble in reaching the platform and the six trains in waiting without crowding and with no discomfort, much to the apparent surprise of the railroad people; woo discovered that racegoing people can take care of themselves very comfortably if railroad managers will only permit them to do so.

There was a good crowd at the track yesterday to witness what proved to be a grand day's racing, and as usual the free field was largely patronized, about 3,000 people thus enjoying the sport.

The introductory race of the day was the usual three-quarter-mile dash over the Eclipse course, for which the Junior Champion and Futurity winner of last year, Proctor Knott, was the strongest kind favorite at odds on. Proctor Knott won the race, but he only accomplished the feat under pressure, and when Hamilton's vigorous drive was ended there wasn't an ounce of run left in him. The two-year-old champion had sulked at the post, and did so again when the starter's flag fell and the horses on their journey. Oregon was the first to break away, with Kaloolah, Tom Hood, and Salisbury close up, and Belwood and Proctor Knott last. Oregon held his lead running over the first hill and into the dip. At this latter point Hamilton managed to get Proctor Knott to extend himself a trifle, and rushed up to Oregon, close to whom were Kaloolah, Salisbury, Tom Hood, and Jay F. Dee. There was a lively rush then to the finish, and the sharpest kind of a struggle just at the end. Proctor Knott getting the race by but a head from Jay F. Dee, who was the same distance in front of Oregon. A leathy sway, ou almost even terms, were B. B. Million and Salisbury, both completely ridden out.

But six of the fourteen horses entered for the second race, a dash at seven furlongs, came to the post. Catalpa was a decided favorite, though Seymour was well backed, and Rupert had a host of followers, Garrison and his party plunging on the old saddling as if the race was all over and the money as good as won. The race was a thoroughly good one all the way for four of the horses, Clontarf and Woodbury being out of it before a quarter of a mile had been run. My Fellow and Seymour, however, well together, led from the outset, with Rupert and Catalpa lying well up. The race was a fine one down to the long straight stretch, all the jockeys using their whips and riding with desperation, Hamilton had held Catalpa so well in hand, however, that one had enough left in the last sixteenth of a mile to get away from her competitors and win the race by a couple of lengths. For the place the fight was a tremendously hot one, My Fellow, Seymour, and Rupert rushing in the order named, with only the shortest of heads between them.

Then came the novelty race of the day, seventeen maiden horses, all ridden by jockeys who had never ridden a winner, competing for the purse of $1,000. Under such conditions the betting fraternity were all at sea, and even Jacob Pincus, the owner of Ban Flag, who won the race, refused to bet $5 against $1,000 that his filly would win. Eleve, Donley, Heyday, and Victrix were the horses against which the bookies laid the shortest odds, Victrix was the only one of these that finished in the first flight. Against Ban Flag at least 40 to 1 could be had all over the ring, and 8 to 1 for a piece was obtainable against Masellion, the second horse. The race was really a runaway affair for Ban Flag, who was ridden by a stable boy called Anderson, but not the Anderson who is commonly known as "Spider." Heyday, Lady Reel, Iceberg, Masellion, and Jackson kept the leader company for the first three-quarters of a mile, at which point all but Ban Flag and Masellion were out of the race apparently. But just at the finish little Forrest sent Eleve up out of the rack and gave Masellion a lively chase. Ban Flag won the race by three or four lengths, but Masellion only secured the place by a neck from Eleve, with Heyday, Equality, and Lady Reel close up, and the rest beaten away off.

Kingston had only Brandolette to run against in the fourth race, a dash of a mile and an eighth, and he won the race in the cleverest possible fashion and without anything particular in the way of an effort.

Grameroy, who was the favorite in the betting, had no trouble whatever in winning the three-quarter-mile dash fur two-year-olds, in which nine youngsters competed. Ooypete, who had performed well at Saratoga, ran a poor second, being beaten by five lengths, with Grameroy eased up at that. Ooward, King's Own, and the two colts, Tom Hood and Jay F. Dee, were fifth respectively, all finishing close together, but three lengths behind Ooypete. The race was a fast one, being run in 1:13, but the time was made with very light weight up, as the race was an owners' handicap, each having as little weight as possible on his horse. The Farm colt would probably have done better had the youngster who rode him been at all able to control him. So with King's Own, who swerved all over the track in spite of all the very successful light-weight, Stevenson, could do.

The last race of the day was the best one, Sorrento, Joe Lee, and Buddhist being the only cootestante, with the latter a very strong favorite in the betting. The trio got away at a straggling start, and Berken at once sent Buddhist out to make the running, and Sorrento kept in second place, and Joe Lee was last until the lot had climbed the hill and were at the water tower, which was about half the journey. There they all got abreast and swept into the home stretch on almost even terms. Theo began what resulted to be best finish that has been seen on any track in the East this year. The boys rode their several mounts desperately and took out every ounce of run there was in them. Taylor seemed to be able to last the longest in the hard work of lifting and riding his mount, and so just managed to get Sorrento's nose first past tee judges' little box, winning the race by not more than the length of the head of Joe Lee, who in turn snatched the place honors from Buddhist by the same distance only, the finish being so close and so uncertain all during the last eighth of a mile of the run as to set the thousands cheering, hallooing, and waving their hats and canes in a hubbub. It was a great race for Sorrento and a greater for Taylor, who rode with all the skill, vigor, and determination which first brought him into notice a year ago.

Details of the racing and betting of the day are given in these tables:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; entrance, $25; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:12¾.

Bryant & Scoggao's ch. g. Proctor Knott, 3 years, by Luke Blackburn-Tallapoosa, 108 pounds, (Hamilton) 1

Aoburndale Stable's h. c. Jay F. Dee, 3, 105, (Bergen) 2

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3, 100.....(Lamby) 3

B. B. Million, 3, 105.....(Keiran) 4

Marie K., 85; Belwood, 111; Tom Hood, 108, and Bendigo, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Proctor Knott, 1 to 3; Jay F. Dee, 3 to 1; Oregon, 4 to 1, and Oregon, 15 to 1 each; B. B. Million, 25 to 1; Tom Hood, 30 to 1; Salisbury, 60 to 1; Bendigo and Marie K., 100 to 1 each, and Belwood, 150 to 1.

Pool—Proctor Knott barred; against Jay F. Dee, 6 to 5; Oregon, 2½ to 1; Kaloolah, 3 to 1; Tom Hood, 4 to 1; B. B. Million, 8 to 1; Salisbury, 12 to 1; Marie K., Bendigo, and Belwood, 30 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Proctor Knott $5 35 straight, $5 55 for place; on Jay F. Dee, $6 95 for place.

Won by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A free welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:28½.

Talbot Brothers' blk. m. Catalpa, 5 years, by Hoodoo-Catalpa, 140 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1

C. Littlefield's ch. g. My Fellow, 3, 128, (Littlefield) 2

E. Blunt's b. c. Seymour, 3, 126.....(Anderson) 3

Rupert, 121; Clontarf, 132, and Woodburn, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Catalpa, 3 to 5; Seymour, 2 to 1; Rupert, 4 to 1; My Fellow, 7 to 1; Clontarf, 30 to 1, and Woodburn, 200 to 1.

Pool—Against Catalpa and Seymour, 1 to 2 each; Rupert, 7 to 5; My Fellow, 2 to 1; Clontarf, 10 to 1, and Woodburn, 30 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Catalpa $15 50 straight, $8 35 for place; on My Fellow, $18 80 for place.

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for maidens three years old and upward, to carry 100 pounds and be ridden by maiden jockeys. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

J. Pincus's ch. f. Ban Flag, 3 years, by King Ban-Water Lily, 100 pounds.....(E. Anderson) 1

E. Blunt's b. c. Masellion, 4, 105.....(Johnson) 2

J. J. Carroll's br. h. Eleve, 4, 100.....(Forrest) 3

Heyday, 100; Equality, 100; Lady Reel, 100; Jackson, 102; Forrest, 104; Grameroy, 100; Iceberg, 100; the Clemmie G. filly, 100; La Belle Helene, 100; Victrix, 100; Donley, 105; Gay Gray, 102; Aunt Jennie, 102, and Westfield, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Eleve, 5 to 1; Donley and Gay, and Victrix, 6 to 1 each; Equality and Gay Gray, 8 to 1 each; Jackson, 12 to 1; the Clemmie G. filly and Iceberg, 15 to 1 each; Lady Reel, Grameroy, and Masellion, 20 to 1 each; Heyday, 30 to 1; Ban Flag and Aunt Jennie, 40 to 1 each; Forrest and La Belle Helene, 60 to 1 each.

Pool—Against Ban Flag, 2 to 1; Eleve, 3 to 1; Equality and Gay Gray, 5 to 1 each; Donley, 6 to 1; Victrix, 7 to 1; Clemmie G. filly and Iceberg, 8 to 1 each; Ban Flag and Aunt Jennie, 15 to 1 each; Westfield and La Belle Helene, 20 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Ban Flag $171 straight, $57 85 for place; on Masellion, $9 10 for place. (Sold ticket.)

Won by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; weights 10 pounds shown the scale. One mile and one eighth.

Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Kingston, 5 years, by Speedthrift-Kapanga, 124 pounds..(I. Murphy) 1

Holloway Brothers' b. f. Brandolette, 3, 105, (Allen) 2

Betting.—To win—Against Kingston, 1 to 10; Brandolette, 7 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Kingston $5 50.

Won by a length and a half.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:13.

Acorn Stable's b. c. Gramercy, by Emperor-Felicity, 70 pounds.....(Weber) 1

W. O. Duffy's b. c. Ooypete, 75.....(A. Covington) 2

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Onward, 89.....(Ray) 3

King's Own, 78; the Fanfan colt, 91; Masterlode, 90; King Hazem, 80½; Minuet, 87½, and Monee, 71, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Gramercy, 8 to 5; Ooypete, 3 to 1; King Hazem, 4 to 1, the Fanfan colt, 6 to 1; Morse and Kiser's Own, 10 to 1 each; Onward, 12 to 1; Masterlode, 20 to 1, and Minuet, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Gramercy, 7 to 10; Ooypete, even money; King Hazem, 3 to 5; the Fanfan colt, 2 to 1; Morse and King's Own, 3 to 1 each; Onward, 5 to 1; Masterlode, 8 to 1, and Minuet, 12 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Gramercy $15 05 straight, $7 75 for place; on Ooypete, $10 55 for place.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A free welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Jay F. Dee, 115 pounds; Brother Ban, 114; Barrister, 112; Dunboyne, 111; Elyton, Young Duke, and Syntax, 110 each; Broomsmaple, 108; Niagara, 105; Cassins, 103, and Grey Dawn, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for mares three years old and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Prince Bowling, 110 pounds; Hypocrite, 105, and Glenolife, 90.

THE GREAT ALCRYON.

HE WINS THE CHARTEB OAK STAKES AT THE HABTFORD MEETING.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.—Charter Oak Park was fairly alive with people this afternoon to see the great contest for the stake of $10,000 between the noted trotters that had entered the lists for the big purse. The weather was perfect and the spectators were treated to some splendid racing.

First came the 2:30 class for trotters, in which six horses started. Maud Muller, a Philadelphia mare, was the "tip," but the first two heats were captured by Constance, who lowered her record to 2:21¼ in the second mile. In the third Coustance finished first, but was set back for a couple of breaks on the home stretch, and Maud Muller got the heat in 2:23. Constance went dead lame in the fourth heat and stopped near the half-mile post, while Whalebone beat Maud at the wire after a very close finish in 2:23½. The fourth heat went to Maud Muller after a b use with Frederica, and thn favorite had no trouble in beating her single opponent, Whalebone, in the final heat.

Then the Charter Oak Stakes was called, with seven starters, Heudry being scratched. Nelson was a strong favorite in the pools at $100 to Jack at $23, Aloryon at $11, and thn field at $10. Some delay was occasioned by a dispute as to the nomination of Nelson, D. De Noyelles of New-York, who had owned him, claiming a half share of whatever the horse might win. Nelson's owner refused to start until the association ordered him to do so. The favorite had the inside place, and the first heat was a struggle between him and Aloryon. The latter tired for the lead at one, but was carried to a break. In the second quarter he got up again and was lapped on Nelson at the half, in 1:07¾. On the home stretch Aloryon went to pieces and Nelson was first by ten lengths in 2:14¾. This made him as strong a favorite as ever, and he again led the way the second heat. Aloryon threw three out of four stakes in which he was competed in the Summer circuit. He is seven years old, and was got by Aloyone, a son of George Wilkes. He is blind in his right eye, but the defect does not interfere with His racing qualities. He is named for the Ranch Stallion Stakes, to be trotted for at Beacon Park, Boston, Sept. 18, and will meet Nelson there again.

The 2:24 Class was won in straight heats by the ch. g. Farmer Boy, owned by W. C. Daly, the well-known running turfman of Long Island. Amy Lee sold favorite before the start, but could not get a place till the third heat, when she finished second. Farmer Boy reduced his record to 2:20¾ in the second heat. The summaries:

2:30 CLASS.—Purse $1,500.

Maud Muller, br. s. by Son of Bive Bull.

	(Ly Wn)	2	1	2	1
Whalebone	(Doige)	5	4	3	2
Frederica	(Goldsmith)	3	3	6	3
Sallie H	(Traynor)	4	6	5	4
Constance	(Pratt)	1	2	dis.	
Lucy M	(McCarthy)	6	5	4	dr.

Time—2:23½; 2:22¼; 2:23; 2:23½; 2:23¾; 2:26¾.

2:20 CLASS.—Charter Oak Stakes of $10,000.

Aloryon, by Aloyone	(Kobeos)	3	1	1
Nelson	(Woodbury)	1	2	3
Geneva S	(McCarthy)	2	4	2
Jack	(Doble)	4	3	4
Sensation	(Keating)	6	5	5
Fenica	(Spinn)	7	6	6
Greylunx	(Goldsmith)	5	dis.	

Time—2:14½; 2:16½; 2:17½; 2:19½.

2:24 CLASS.—Purse $2,000.

Farmer Boy, by Thomas Jefferson.

	(Shillinglaw)	1	1	1
Edith R	(Arfield)	9	2	3
Amy Lee	(Starr and Doble)	7	4	2
Greenlander	(Davis)	3	3	4
John Ferguson	(Goldsmith)	2	5	5
Corone	(Macdonald)	5	7	6
Elastic Starch	(Smith)	6	6	7

Time—2:22½; 2:20¾; 2:21.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—This was the last day but one of the meeting here, and the races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for all ages. Time—1:16¾.

W. Lovell's ch. f. Lady Pulsifer, 3 (Hardy) 1

Clemmie G. filly and Iceberg, 3 to 1 each; Heart, 7 to 1; Lady Reel, Germanic, and Masallion, 8 to 1 each; Ban Flag and Aunt Jennie, 15 to 1 each; Westfield and La Belle Helene, 20 to 1 each.

Mutuals paid on Ban Flag $171 straight, $57 85 for place; on Masallion, $9 10 for place. (Sold ticket.)

Won by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for maidens, three years old and upward. One mile and one eighth.

Dwyer Brothers' ch. h. Kingston, 5 years, by Speedthrift-Kapanga, 124 pounds..(I. Murphy) 1

Holloway Brothers' b. f. Brandolette, 3, 105, (Allen) 2

Betting.—To win—Against Kingston, 1 to 10; Brandolette, 7 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Kingston $5 50.

Won by a length and a half.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:13.

Acorn Stable's b. c. Gramercy, by Emperor-Felicity, 70 pounds.....(Weber) 1

W. O. Duffy's b. c. Ooypete, 75.....(A. Covington) 2

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Onward, 89.....(Ray) 3

King's Own, 78; the Fanfan colt, 91; Masterlode, 90; King Hazem, 80½; Minuet, 87½, and Monee, 71, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Gramercy, 8 to 5; Ooypete, 3 to 1; King Hazem, 4 to 1, the Fanfan colt, 6 to 1; Morse and King's Own, 10 to 1 each; Onward, 12 to 1; Masterlode, 20 to 1, and Minuet, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Gramercy, 7 to 10; Ooypete, even money; King Hazem, 3 to 5; the Fanfan colt, 2 to 1; Morse and King's Own, 3 to 1 each; Onward, 5 to 1; Masterlode, 8 to 1, and Minuet, 12 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Gramercy $15 05 straight, $7 75 for place; on Ooypete, $10 55 for place.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A free welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Jay F. Dee, 115 pounds; Brother Ban, 114; Barrister, 112; Dunboyne, 111; Elyton, Young Duke, and Syntax, 110 each; Broomsmaple, 108; Niagara, 105; Cassins, 103, and Grey Dawn, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—A free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; for mares three years old and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Prince Bowling, 110 pounds; Hypocrite, 105, and Glenolife, 90.

Ban-Purple, 105 pounds.....(Burns) 7

Empire Stable's b. c. Bohemian, 4, 117.....(McCarthy) 3

D. A. Honig's br. g. Tyler, 6, 112.....(Hatelway) 8

King R. and Corp L. also ran.

Betting.—3 to 1 Lady Pulsifer straight, 2 to 1 for place; 7 to 1 Bohemian straight, 2 to 1 for place.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; for three-year-olds. Time—1:48¾.

T. H. Stevens's ch. f. Bonalatta, by Glenelg, Katrina, 95 pounds.....(Bunn) 1

A. G. McCampbell's b. f. Lady Hemphill, 110, (Stoval) 2

O. Bewie's ch. f. Gyda, 110.....(Williams) 3

Cumberland Stable's br. c. Vermont, 115, (Overton) 4

Betting.—3 to 10 Bonalatta straight, 4 to 5 for place; 12 to 5 Lady Hemphill straight, 7 to 10 for place.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Morrissey Stakes, for all ages. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:04¾.

Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4 years, by Longfellow-Belle Knight, 109 pounds.....(Taral) 1

T. A. Stevens's h. m. Wary, 6, 112.....(Overton) 2

Betting.—3 to 1 Lavinia Bells; 11 to 5 Wary.

Won by four lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; for all ages. Time—1:58½.

Rushford Manor Farm's ch. f. Quindora Belle, 4 years, by King Alfonso-Idaho, 100 pounds.....(Freeman) 1

W. Hendrie's b. f. Banjo, 4, 100.....(Donelly) 2

Betting.—4 to 5 Quindora Belle, even money Banjo.

Won by three lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Time—1:43½.

Winner bought by W. Lovell for $1,450.

J. T. Brannoe's ch. m. Maid of Orleans, 5 years, by Pierino-Ballet Girl, 107 pounds, $1,250.....(Williams) 1

Costello & Greener's h. f. Satisfaction, 4, 105.....(Stoval) 2

T. H. Stevens's ch. f. Fonsie, 3, 97.....(Bunn) 3

The Lion, Royal Garter, Dalesman, Olamor, Sallie O., and Felix also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 Maid of Orleans, 2 to 1 for place; 10 to 1 satisfaction straight, 4 to 1 for place.

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

Following are the entries for this afternoon, the last day of the meeting:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Prince Howard, 112 pounds; Fellowship, 110; Marie Lovell, 109; Little Crete, Happiness, Little Bill, and Tennessean, 105 each; Hopeful, 96.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Belle of Ocean, 107 pounds each; Ovid, 104; Bertha, Banjo, and Blonda, 102 each; Gymnast and Cartoon, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Relief Stakes. One mile and five hundred yards. Retrieve and Gypsy Queen, 118 pounds each; Brown Princess, 112; Hub S., 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Melodrama, 117 pounds; Cheeney and Alice, 109; Tom Kearns, 108; Mirth, 107; Lakeview and Nettie Kent, 104; Mamie Hall, 101; John Jay S., 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Everett, 118 pounds; Big Brown Jug, 116; Carrie G., 111; Bay Rides, 110; Deer Looke, 108; Fiddlehead, 107; Haramboure, 106; Minne Palmer, 105; Malefa, 104; Felix, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Farewell Handicap. One mile and three-sixteenths. Vermont, 107 pounds; Caraman, 108; Gypsy Queen, Bonita, and Vosburg, 105 each; King of Norfolk, 103; Sam D., 102; Keynote, 100; Lady Hemphill, 99.

COUNTY FAIR AT PAWLING.

THOUSANDS LOOKING AT BABIES, FINE CATTLE, AND THE RACES.

PAWLING, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Five thousand people were on the Fair Grounds of the Harlem Valley Association to-day, thes assuror fleancial success. Among them were Congressman John H. Ketcham, Mr. Enndie of Ridgewood Stock Farm, Admiral Worden or Monitor Farm, Judge Curtis of New-York, Mr. Crane of New-York, and a number of leading managers of other fairs. Mr. Ketsham threw a quarter ot a fakir's stand and drew a picture of Mrs. Cleveland. He pinned it on the lapel of a prominent Democrat's soat, and Mrs. Cleveland, the Democrat, and Mr. Ketcham, were all three cheered.

The baby show attracted much attention, the entries being as follows: Rena Dye, Pawling, one year; Eddie H. Pierce, Pawling, night months; George and Charles Burton, twins, Pawling, nineteen months; Lonisa Haberhush, Amania, six months; Ethel Blanche Corbin, Pawling, three and one-half months; James B. Mayhew, colored, New-York, six months. The judges pinched them, weighed them, called them, and counted them, and conclud them, and then gave the first prize, $10, to Eudle H. Pierce and the second prize to Rena Dye, $5. A special prize was awarded to the colored baby, the child of Heau Walter Mayhew of the Dutcher House.

All of Mr. E. N. Howell's Guernsey cattle took first premium and were handsomely decorated and paraded. John B. Dutcher & Son's famous imported cattle also took first premium. Mr. Howell arrived to-night and will send his cattle to Amenia. Mr. Randall's Ridgewood Stock Farm has one or two promleing colts here, one of which, by Alcyon, a two-year-old, won a good race in the colt class. The French coaching horses that are here are attracting much attention.

This afternoon Prof. Allen ascended in his hot-air balloon to a height of 1,500 feet and then stopped on a rope leading to the ground. While he was descending a minute afterward and let him drop gently in the middle of the lake. Among the spectators were about a dozeu ladies and gentlemen from Mizzentop, in a six-horse mountain stage, and a large number from the grounds from the Dutcher House, including Justice Bartlett of New-York.

During the racing this afternoon the grand stand was packed to its utmost capacity, but the races were not as interesting as those of yesterday, both of them being won in straight heats.

The following were thn results:

2:40 CLASS.

A. J. Russell's Prescott	1	1	1
R. Johnson's colt J	2	2	2
George Wright's Nellie	3	3	3
D. Gardner's Maggie Rado	4	4	3
A. E. Nicholl's Gilderoy	dis.		

Time—2:34½; 2:39½; 2:37¾.

2:20 CLASS.

C. Brookerhoff's General Mac	1	1	1
R. Hunt's Walton Boy	2	4	2
R. Mauoitt's Jennie B	3	3	3
D. B. Herrington's Major Ulrich	4	2	4
D. Gardner's sarah J	5	5	5

Time—2:34; 2:35¾; 2:38½.

This evening the people are enjoying another operatic entertainment at the Dutcher House. To-morrow the fair will close with two races, an annual address by James Wood, and another balloon ascension. Tha horses go from here to Amenia.

ANOTHER DIVISION OF SPOILS.

John Guilfoyle, the Superintendant of Federal Buildings in Brooklyn, received his formal dismissal yesterday from Washington. He will leave the office on Saturday, and D. C. E. Lamb, an architect now in the Brooklyn office, has been notified to fill thn vacancy temporarily. Mr. Guilfoyle is a Democrat, a wealthy builder, and a member of the Board of Education. He was appointed Superintendent of Federal Buildings on Jan. 21, 1887. The office is worth $8 a day. Mr. Lamb was formerly in the office of Supervising Architect Bell in Washington, and while there designed the new Federal Building now in course of erection in Brooklyn. He was made Mr. Guilfoyle's assistant in 1887, and had practical charge of the construction of the new building.

Brooklyn politicians were not at all surprised by Mr. Guilfoyle's removal, as it had been expected for some time. Opinions differed yesterday as to his permanent successor. Many thought Clarke Lady would be selected, but that gentleman said he didn't want the office. He has been anxious to become General Superintendent of Federal Buildings for this city and Brooklyn, an office he once held, and which is now occupied by the late Secretary Manning's brother-in-law, Mr. Freyer. In fact, Dady has indorsed the application of ex-Alderman George W. Williams of the Eighteenth Ward for the Brooklyn place, and it was stated positively at Republican headquarters that Williams will be the new Superintendent. He was Dady's assistant years ago when the latter held office, and he one of the party bosses in his ward. Dady agreed some time ago that if he got the combined New-York and Brooklyn offices he would put Williams in charge of the latter.

"CAPTAIN SWIFT" IN LITIGATION.

The suit of Col. William E. Sinn for a permanent injunction restraining A. M. Palmer from producing "Captain Swift" at the Brooklyn Grand Opera House on Sept. 2 came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Charles J. Patterson, for Col. Sinn, produced a contract made with David A. Banta, Mr. Palmer's agent, last January, for the production of the play, "by the original Madison-Square Company," at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre on Sept. 30. One clause of the contract provided that the play should not be produced elsewhere in Brooklyn before that date. Counsel argued that this contract provided for the original company and no other, but Roger Hinton, for Mr. Palmer, contended that it referred only to the training and playing of which Mr. Banta had charge. He produced a contract made by Mr. Palmer with the Grand Opera House manager by which it was specified that "Captain Swift" should be presented at that house on Sept. 2 by the "original company, including Agnes Booth, Frederick Robinson, and Maurice Barrymore," and argued that the insertion of these names prentirled the company. He further alleged that Mr. Banta had no right to make contracts for the home company. Justice Bartlett adjourned the hearing in order to take testimony with regard to Mr. Banta's authority to act as Mr. Palmer's agent.

A DISHONEST POSTMASTER.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Aug. 28.—Charles W. Thompson, merchant and Postmaster at Thompson Post Office, Montgomery County, has been arrested on charges of forgery amounting to about $2,000. He formerly resided at Sandy Spring, Md., and was committed to jail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

At an inquest held yesterday as to the killing of John Deeghs and Fahiel Cullen on May 13 by the falling of a wall at 151 Spring-street, Contractor MacGregor testified that he told both of the men to shore up the wall and they neglected to do so. Thn jury decided on the subject of responsibility. She rendered a verdict censuring MacGregor, for not staying on the spot to see thn wall shored up, while the other six rendered a verdict of accidental death. Coroner Levy held MacGregor in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and discharged Donaldson, thn other contractor.

At an inquest yesterday into the death of Ethel Emma Dunkinson, the eight-year-old daughter of F. H. Dunkinson, the base of the Trinity Church choir, it was shown by drawings presented that the windows opening into the air shafts of her father's flat are only twenty inches above the floor. The child in going from one room to another in the dark one night opened a shaft window, mistaking it for a door, and fell forty feet. The jury censured George C. Carrier, the owner of thn building, for the faulty construction of the shaft windows.

Policeman Lewis G. Franklin of the Twenty-third Precinct was tried by Police Commissioner Martin yesterday for preventing Thomas Rusch, who is employed at Columbia College, and Thes. Wall from entering the East Fifty-first-street bath house. The police men had his case submitted and swore at them. He was without his shield and was smoking a cigar. His defence was that the bath was full at the time. The full board of Commissioners will pass upon the case.

Miss Kate Devany, fifty-seven years old, of 374 Second-avenue, died on Monday at the St. Francis Hospital, of traumatic meningitis. One night about a week previous ahe was called on to render some assistance to an occupant of the building living upon an upper floor. In descending the stairs she tripped over her pet dog, fell the entire flight, receiving a severe scalp wound and shock which caused the disease.

The Health Commissioners have asked the District Attorney to lay before the Grand Jury the case of W. F. Rend, who was arrested for selling adulterated milk. Justice Weide discharged Reub because the milk complained of contained more than 5 per cent of fats, the limit of the State Dairy Commission, but thn sanitary authorities claim that their guide, the lactometer, condemned the milk, and they want the issue tested.

A wax figure of "Jake" Kilrain at the Eden Musée so enraged a stalwart Irishman on Tuesday night that he with an explosive explotive he rushed into the ring and began a vigorous attack upon thn effigy. He was pulled away by a guard or the wax face of the pugilist would have been badly damaged. The fact that Kilrain was backed by Charlie Mitchell is the cause of the fisherman's dislike to Kilrain.

On Saturday the German Press Club will celebrate its fourth anniversary at Beathoven Hall. The club is in a prosperous condition, and the membership, which now comprises newspaper men on all the German newspapers of the city and anbnrbs, is constantly increasing. The club now has roome at 6 Centre-street, but by another year it is believed that ground will be broken for a building of its own.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund has reached $37,254 21. Dollar subscriptions, through the *Commercial Advertiser*, were received yesterday from the following: Morgan & Coreell, Eugene Sutherland, A. F. Young, Gerdes & Mangels, Lestrade Brothers, Benedict, Gaffney & Moulton, Clark, Holly & Cockburn, Fischer & Oliver, Wyoming Salt Company, and Charles Collins.

Joseph Cresseveur, an old French hatter of 44 Oliver-street, Newark, N. J., attempted suicide last night by jumping into the East River at Fourth-street, but he was almost immediately rescued by Joseph Glynn, a fireman on the tug Seguin. The brothers, who took him to the East Seventeenth-street pier and gave him into the custody of a policeman of the Eighteenth Precinct.

The body of Adolph Neumann, a cigarmaker, nineteen years old, was found yesterday morning upon a lumber pile in the yard of Dannat & Fell, near the east end of Delancey-street. There was a bullet hole in the right temple. The bullet hole in the right temple. Neumann lived with his uncle, M. Weiss, at 346 East Houston-street. He was last seen about noon on Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday bids for supplying coal and emotion stationery were opened. Those for coal were: Jacob Brune, $4 37 a ton; G. W. Wignat, $4 08, and D. French, $4 32. For the stationery, W. P. Mitchell asked $6.624 33, the Jordan Stationery Company $6,800, and Martin B. Browe $5,775. The chief clerk will report on thn regularity of thn papers.

Treasurer McClave's budget for 1890 was discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Police Commissioners. The sums to be asked for exceed the total for this year by $281,314. The amount includes $80,000 for a new station house for the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The force is put at 167 roundsmen, 2,937 patrolmen, 40 Detective Sergeants, 44 Board of Health patrolmen, and the annual increase of 100 patrolmen.

Ann Mullen, a servant, twenty-six years old, died yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital from the effects of asphyxiation. She was employed at the Rutland flats, 260 West Fifty-seventh-street, and was found on Monday morning unconsolons in her room with the gas turned on. It is supposed that she turned the gas on accidentally, being unaccustomed to its use.

An attempt was made yesterday to break the dead-lock in the Police Board by voting for a permanent President. Messrs. McClavn and MacLean each received two votes, and it is known that Mr. McClave voted for himself, while Mr. Martin voted for Mr. MacLean. It was a high ballot, and how the other Commissioners voted is a matter of private talk.

Gilmore's great jubilee will continue at Manhattan Beach till Sunday night. Besides a big chorus, the Twenty-second Regiment drum corps, pipers, a park of artillery, and a military band, there will be singing by Signor Campanini, Signor del Puente, Signorina Carlotta Maconda, Ida Reinhardt, Mme. Teresa Carusa, and a number of well-known artists.

Ahren Lempke, a German, fifty-eight years old, who had been an inmate of the Lutheran Hospital, at Powell-street and East New-York-avenne, Brooklyn, for some time, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar. He was being treated for rheumatism, and, as far as is known, had no home and no relatives.

Miss Susan B. Anthony will be the guest of the Seidl Society at the Brighton Beach Hotel to-morrow, when a luncheon will be served. Miss Anthony will speak of "The True Philanthropy for Women." Next week the musical season at Brighton will be ended, and the ladies of the Seidl Society propose to hold a series of gatherings.

Patrolman Joseph A. Gardner of the Eighth Precinct, who abused Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Quinn and took a disgraceful part in a tenement-house brawl, was dismissed thn force yesterday. Officer Westlotorn of the Eighth Precinct, who was tried for clubbing two lads, was fined fourteen days' pay.

Collnetor Erhardt decided yesterday to allow Emil Richtmann, the young German bookkeeper who came over under contract from Lieben of Boston, to land. Richtmann was thereupon released, and Lena Lamprecht, the girl who loaned him the 230 marks to pay his passage, will probably lose her money.

Prohibitionists always begin the Fall campaign early. The first gun for this year will be fired tonight at Lexington Hall, 149 East Fifty-ninth-street, where a mass meeting will be addressed by William T. Wardwell, W. Jennings Demorest, John Lloyd Thomas, John R. McConnochie, and others.

"E. B. G."—There are vacanolne to be filled in each district. The New-York City Congressman at Large is Frank Hiscock, Eastern Democracy. W. Williams of the Eighteenth Ward for the Brooklyn place, and it was stated positively at Republican headquarters that Williams will be the new Superintendent. He was Dady's assistant years ago when the latter held office, and he one of the party bosses in his ward. Dady agreed some time ago that if he got the combined New-York and Brooklyn offices he would put Williams in charge of the latter.

Foster and his father unearthed the skeleton of a man, which was only one foot under ground. They suppose the bones to be those of some Indian. The skull was quite well preserved. It had evidently belonged to a man about forty years of age.

The Board of Education of the Chester Hill public school at Mount Vernon has engaged John C. Rockwell of Poondridge to take charge of the school for the ensuing year.

John F. Quigley of Hammond, St. Lawrence County, N. Y

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—THE OOLAH.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A POOR RELATION.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—PAOLA.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—MRS. LORIN CHUMLEY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—HOOTLE'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—TANNHÄUSER.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANDS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

In the speech made by Mr. CAMPBELL to the Ohio Democratic Convention accepting the nomination for Governor, he not only placed himself fairly on the platform adopted, but he stated very clearly and candidly the position of the party as to revenue and tariff reform. It is clear that he has tried openly and with emphasis to remove all doubt as to his loyalty to the party cause, and has completely severed connection with the Randall element in the party. His action is a convincing evidence of the force of the dominant sentiment in the Ohio Democracy in favor of reform, and in that sense is of great value. With every new occasion for the manifestation of its purpose the Democratic Party in all sections of the country is coming more and more boldly to the line laid down for it in the last campaign. In doing so it is gaining steadily in force, and at every step shows and has a right to feel greater confidence in its future.

The confident way in which Commander in Chief WARNER of the Grand Army of the Republic spoke on the subject of pensions in his opening address at the National Encampment yesterday leaves no doubt of the demands that are to be made upon Congress. He appealed for union among the comrades, and for a hearty support of the judgment of the majority. This had special reference to the demand that was to be made for pensions, and Gen. WARNER said: "If we are true to ourselves, before the next encampment every comrade disabled by age, sickness, or accident, and the widows and orphans of veterans, will be borne on the pension rolls." The service pension will come, he added. "The day is not far distant when an honorable discharge from the Union Army or Navy shall be all the evidence required to secure a pension to its holder." The Commander closed with a patriotic burst which would have been more impressive if he had not already made dollars and cents his measure of the reward of patriotic service to the Union. The programme of the Grand Army is evidently a dependent pension act at once and a service pension act as soon as it can be got.

Our suggestion to the *Tribune* that it should give the details as to the "pool of bankers" and the "two national banks" engaged in creating "distrust and distress," which it described on Monday, has had the effect that we expected. Either that journal was previously ignorant as to who would be involved by such details, if honestly given, or it had counted on their not being asked for. In either case, the obvious falsehood that THE TIMES was a "leader" in the movement is only a characteristic way of avoiding the real facts. Whoever was in it, the "pool" has signally failed of its purpose.

It is strange that, in all the discussion about sites for a World's Fair and the persistent suggestions of Central Park, nobody has hitherto recalled the fact that in 1881, after the agitation for a World's Fair in celebration of the establishment of the independence of the United States, the Legislature, in response to the sentiment then evoked, expressly prohibited the use or occupation of any part of Central Park for the purpose of a public fair or exhibition. The prohibition then enacted is still in force and is not the least likely to be repealed. This may be regarded as definitely excluding Central Park from consideration, even if there were otherwise any chance of its being considered. Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN has unearthed the statute which appears to have been so completely forgotten that even its original promoters have not recalled it to mind.

Connecticut is following up the interesting military spectacle furnished by the State camp at Niantic with some local festivities of unusual attractiveness. Yesterday Milford celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation with bells and guns, with a parade containing both antiquarian and modern features, and with athletic and literary exercises. Guilford follows Milford, ten days hence, with a three days' celebration of her attaining also the goodly age of a quarter of a thousand years. Guilford is particularly well equipped for this celebration in possessing an old stone house which dates back to the foundation of the town in 1639. The structure was threatened with tumbling to pieces about twenty years ago, but was braced up and preserved for the coming occasion. Indeed, there is no reason why it should not last for the edification of generations yet unborn. Although it makes claim to being the oldest inhabited dwelling house in America, it is a tidy, sturdy, and useful farmhouse still. New-England is now in the midst of harvesting its ample crop of two hundred and fiftieth anniversaries; and the supply will be continuous and abundant until the three hundredth anniversaries begin to mature.

The latest lowering of the Atlantic record by the *City of Paris* is not so striking as that which preceded it, simply because her former passage for the first time brought the record within six days. It is, however, almost equally noteworthy, being a reduction of nearly four hours. If the record should be lowered by this amount of time every season, it would be only six or seven years before another day would be cut off from the voyage. A "five-day ship" is thus far a pure and unattained ideal, like a two-minute trotter, and the quicker the time in each case the smaller the gain must be. It is noticeable that at the congratulatory meeting of the passengers of the *City of Paris* the speeches betrayed a resentment that our obsolete navigation laws prevented the United States from receiving its proper share of credit for the performances of the *City of Paris*. In the days of wooden hulls and side wheels the "record" was held by the American steamers, and there is every reason to believe that American ingenuity and American seamanship would be equal to taking it again in a very few years after the restrictions of the law were removed.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Plainly the fight in Ohio, so far as it turns on national issues, and that will be to a considerable extent, is to be an extremely interesting one. The Democratic candidate put in nomination yesterday, Mr. CAMPBELL, is not in pronounced sympathy with the declaration of principles adopted; he was a member of the House in the last Congress, and he voted for the Mills bill under protest. He is not so radical a Randall man as Mr. CONVERSE or he would not have accepted the party decision, but he believes apparently that the party runs some risk with the issue of last year. But he is a candidate on a platform that reaffirms, without reserve or qualification, precisely that issue and emphasizes it, declaring that the party will "continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant." Undoubtedly the nomination of Mr. NEAL would have made the issue still more distinct, but probably he would not have been placed on quite so clear a platform. As we remarked yesterday morning, neither candidate in his personal views represents the party in the State, which is somewhat divided in sentiment, and either one if nominated would have been obliged to make some concession to the element represented by the other. At the same time, the nomination of Mr. CAMPBELL on so strong a revenue reform declaration brings the issue very clearly into the campaign, for the platform commits the party even more than do the views of the candidate.

On the other hand, there are some advantages in Mr. CAMPBELL'S candidacy which that of Mr. NEAL would not have afforded. He was a soldier and has a good record, while his rival, though a more able man, was an extreme partisan in the war and in sympathy with the feeling and policy represented by the noted VALLANDIGHAM. The odium of that association would have had its effect. We do not know that the time will ever come when it will not have its effect, and we should be far from glad if such a time did come in our generation. In any case the feeling cannot enter into this canvass in Ohio. The personal associations of Mr. CAMPBELL, however, in the divisions of the Democratic Party in the State have not been such as to give him the full advantage of some elements of popularity that he possesses. He has been linked with the faction that has never given good government to the State, and that has been responsible for much of the scandal in the Legislature at various times—the Payne and McLean faction, which in motives, methods, and results is about as unwholesome as anything in Ohio politics, or in those of any other State, with the constant exception of Hill Democracy in New-York. If the Republicans had placed a strong man in nomination they would have gained strength from this fact. But the Foraker kettle cannot make much out of the McLean pot's blackness. If anything, in recklessness and meanness the Republican clique presently in power in Ohio are rather worse than the Democratic clique that is behind CAMPBELL but may not control him.

If we could regard the sterling and stirring speech of Mr. HARTER, the President of the convention, as giving the keynote of the campaign on the Democratic side, we should have great hope of a strong and good influence upon popular opinion in the State and throughout the Union. It took very high ground, not only with reference to the tariff, but in regard to civil service reform. He said: "It is in our province to declare that we favor a civil service system so perfect and so strict as to make appointment to and retention in the civil service of the United States depend upon character, ability, and faithfulness, and which will finally divorce it from the influences of partisanship, political activity, and the corrupt use of money." Unfortunately, the convention, though it found it within its province to deal with the subject, did not feel disposed to go so far, and contented itself with declaring: "We denounce the Republican Administration for its repeated violation of its pledges in behalf of civil service reform." That is well so far as it goes. More definite pledges by the Democracy would have been much better.

In regard to the tariff, however, the convention came fully up to the level of Mr. HARTER'S exhortation. As we have remarked, the declaration on that point is emphatic and courageous. If the canvass is conducted in the spirit of Mr. HARTER'S address and on the line of the tariff plank, it will do much to bring public opinion in Ohio into a healthy condition, and, we believe, will be successful. For Mr. HARTER'S address was at once aggressive and practical. He carries the war into the very heart of the protectionist Africa. He, a manufacturer himself, proclaims the fight against the tariff as it is to be a fight, not against manufactures or manufacturers, but in their behalf, as in very truth it is. The victory will come when the victims of the tariff see that they are victims, and this they are beginning to see, and will see more and more clearly as the fight goes on. The Senate bill of last year was a revelation to them. It showed them the inevitable tendency of protection to concentrate its benefits upon a very few and to steadily increase the burdens of all the rest. The degree to which the canvass in Ohio will be of good to the country will be the degree to which this fact is successfully brought home to the minds of those interested.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, with the exception of BOOKSTAVER and BEACH, who are inopportunely absent from the city, have determined that something must be done to clear the court of the scandal produced by the proceedings in the Flack divorce case. They have sent the papers to the District Attorney to be laid before the Grand Jury with a view to indictment for conspiracy against the persons who by collusion and fraud obtained a decree of divorce against Mr. FLACK in the name of his wife. They have also requested the Bar Association to take action in regard to the conduct of the lawyers who figured in the proceedings. The Penal Code declares that if two or more persons conspire "falsely to institute or maintain an action or special proceeding," or "for the perversion or obstruction of justice or of the due administration of the laws," each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

From the facts in the Flack case, as they appear now to be clearly established, it is evident that there was a conspiracy under these definitions of that offense. Thus far, those implicated in it, with the exception of the lawyer who figured in the papers as the counsel for Mrs. FLACK, have failed to make any explanation of their conduct or to meet in any way the allegations that have been made against them. This is the way the matter looks at present: JAMES A. FLACK, Sheriff of this county, Grand Sachem of Tammany, and an influential politician, was living in illicit relations with a woman not his wife, and desired to be free to marry her. His wife was willing to agree to a separation, but not to bring an action for absolute divorce, which alone would leave him free to marry again. The Sheriff determined, nevertheless, to have the divorce, and his son, WILLIAM FLACK, and his counsel, Civil Justice AMBROSE MONELL, were his chief agents in procuring it in his wife's name, and yet without her knowledge or consent. Her son procured her signature to two papers, one of which, she says, was an agreement of separation and the other of which was represented to relate to the transfer of property to her. Of divorce proceedings she knew nothing.

Nevertheless a complaint in a divorce suit, signed by her, was presented to Judge BOOKSTAVER of the Court of Common Pleas, BENJAMIN WRIGHT'S name being thereon as plaintiff's attorney. Mr. WRIGHT admits that he consented to the use of his name at the request of Justice MONELL, but did not appear in court or take any part in any of the proceedings. On that complaint, and according to the papers in the case, "on motion of BENJAMIN WRIGHT," plaintiff's attorney—who says he was not present and knew of no such motion—JOSEPH MEEKS, a friend of FLACK'S, was appointed referee, at the request of MONELL, to take testimony in support of the complaint. The report of the referee contained what purported to be an affidavit of Mrs. FLACK, which she says she never made or signed, and she was certified as appearing before the referee, which she declares she never did. The report contained two other affidavits in support of the complaint, which MONELL or MEEKS obtained by false representations, but there was no actual taking of testimony before the referee and no knowledge of the reference on the part of either the plaintiff or her alleged attorney. On this remarkable report, and again "on motion of plaintiff's attorney," though he made no appearance and knew nothing of the matter, a decree of absolute divorce was promptly granted by Judge BOOKSTAVER. Both the order of reference and the decree of divorce were sealed up by the Clerk of the court under the Judge's direction, and kept from the records which are ordinarily made public.

What seems to us the most serious part of this business was not dealt with at all by the Judges yesterday. There can be little doubt that JAMES A. FLACK, WILLIAM FLACK, AMBROSE MONELL, and JOSEPH MEEKS, if not also BENJAMIN WRIGHT, were engaged in a conspiracy "falsely to institute and maintain" this action and to pervert justice and the due administration of the laws. But how about Judge BOOKSTAVER? Could such a conspiracy have been carried out without his connivance and consent? He, too, was a Tammany man, and was elected as a Tammany candidate. Could he have failed to know that it was Mr. FLACK and not Mrs. FLACK who was getting this divorce through another Tammany politician, MONELL? He has admitted that he appointed MEEKS referee because he was a friend of FLACK'S. Could he have failed to note that no attorney actually appeared for the plaintiff? Is it possible that he knew nothing of the secrecy with which everything was kept from public knowledge and the reason for it? Is it conceivable that he would have permitted divorce proceedings to go through the court in this manner in behalf of any ordinary defendant? To us it looks as though the conscious participation of the Judge was absolutely necessary to the success of this conspiracy, and that a willingness to oblige a powerful Tammany politician furnishes the motive for this departure from judicial strictness. Let the conspirators be prosecuted by all means and the delinquent lawyers disbarred, but let not the man whose responsibility was highest be allowed to escape that scrutiny of his conduct which every Judge ought at all times to be ready to invite. Judge BOOKSTAVER'S absence may make delay necessary, but the integrity of the court cannot be vindicated until his action has been subjected to a searching investigation.

THE ENGLISH STRIKES.

It is now plain that the strikes in London are the most formidable rising of labor that has ever occurred in Great Britain and that it has been carefully and systematically prepared. The Socialist leaders, who have heretofore been conspicuous at meetings of the unemployed in Trafalgar-square and elsewhere, are equally conspicuous in this strike, and equally vehement in urging the "solidarity of labor" and the self-evident falsehood that the interests of all workingmen are identical. So far has this gone that the coalheavers, who joined the strike of the dockmen, admitted that they had no grievance of their own, but declared that they "had struck on principle" and would remain on strike till the demands of the dockmen had been granted, thereby inflicting loss upon their own employers for a contention in the settlement of which those employers could not exert the least influence. This is the same dismal story with which we on this side are so familiar. There are a great many thousands of American citizens who still bitterly regret having been induced to join sympathetic strikes. The organization of the Knights of Labor has gone to pieces because it encouraged such strikes. But the leaders of the English strike are none the less confident that if all workmen, or rather all unskilled laborers, for the strikes seem to be confined to these, deprive themselves of the wages that would sustain a fraction of them through a strike, and refuse to go to work as long as any section of them is dissatisfied with its wages, all will be well. They have gone so far as to prevent coalheavers from going to work at the advanced wages they demanded.

That such strikes injure the men engaged in them is a proposition that the men engaged will not accept unless as the result of their own experience. When a coalheaver will not go to work until a dockman's wages are raised, the dockman's employer and the coalheaver's being different persons, the coalheaver is not a proper object of sympathy, though his wife and children may be. He is suffering the natural consequences of his own folly. But when 150,000 men engaged in carrying on the commerce of the port of London quit work all together their strike is not merely a local, but threatens to become a national, calamity. It is a curious result of the strike that the German iron and coal stocks have advanced on the Berlin Exchange on the strength of the news from England. It is said that the advance comes from a belief that the strike will insure a general rise of English wages. It is not necessary to assume that that will be the result in order to see that such a strike threatens the commercial prosperity of England. The mere disturbance of the normal and orderly course of English trade has a tendency to drive English business to the competitors of England.

We are out of the competition, and it is not easy for us to realize what it means to those nations that are in it. To a nation like Great Britain, that imports more than half its food supply, it is a matter literally of life and death to maintain its place in its industrial competition. This she does by underselling her rivals of the Continent. Her natural resources in her deposits of coal and iron enable her to do this in spite of her paying a higher rate of wages than prevails on the Continent; but the margin is narrow, or there would be no competition. A general rise of English wages would undoubtedly make German coal and iron stocks more valuable than they are now. Manifestly, if a nation were isolated a doubling of wages all around would have no effect whatever, since the price of every product of labor would thereby be increased. But a nation engaged in a fierce rivalry cannot afford to raise wages all around, since the products thus made more costly must be sold in competition with those of other nations in which the wages have not been raised. The case is precisely the same as that of an individual manufacturer who is asked to pay more than the wages current in his trade. The London merchants are reported to be seriously alarmed by the effect of the existing strike on the trade of London. If it be successful, its success will make London a more expensive port than it has been heretofore, and will thus send trade to other British ports. The mere fact of the strike, while it continues, will have that effect, whatever the result may be. The merchants who are urging the employers to accede to the demands of their workmen are shortsighted, if the effect of the concession will be to transfer the business of the port. A general increase of wages throughout England would have the same effect upon the nation that a local increase of wages in London would have upon the town. Such a general increase of wages is the object of the Socialist agitators, and if they attained it completely, the national question would be how the goods thus made dear were to be sold, and where the money was to come from that must pay for the imported food of the British workman.

THE INCREASE OF DESERTIONS.

The disclosure that there has been an increase of 372 in the desertions of the twelve months preceding is somewhat discouraging. One explanation not yet generally referred to is that the year's enlistments have been remarkably large, and, as so many desertions occur among recruits, a part of the excess over last year's total may thus be accounted for. Enormous also as is the present year's aggregate of 2,811 desertions, that of seven years ago was about one-third greater. Still, the present figures must be a disappointment to the army authorities after the many efforts made of late to render the service more attractive. The money loss involved, since little service of consequence has been received from most of the culprits, is a serious item. It includes the expense of recruiting, clothing, transportation, and maintenance during the period before the recruit's assignment to a company and beginning of duty at his post. If he is a cavalryman and takes off also his horse and outfit, the loss is still more serious. There are also the expenses of pursuing and apprehending deserters. Then the moral effect is bad of having man after man take "leg bail," and generally, with impunity, making good his escape.

The fact that so large a proportion of deserters are recruits has led some officers to hold that most of them enlist solely for the purpose of getting free transportation to the West, intending to quit the service at the first good opportunity after they have become acquainted with their surroundings. The late Gen. SHERIDAN was a strong believer in this theory. Others attribute the majority of desertions to restlessness and recklessness rather than deliberate scheming. In the latter view young men enlist because they want a change of scene, or because they can find no other means of living or have erroneous notions about military life. Then when the mood changes, or more restlessness comes on, or when they hear of high wages paid on the frontier, or of the fortunes to be made in mining or cattle raising, they yield to the new temptation. Of course there are other stimulants to desertion, such as dissatisfaction with the monotony of garrison life, the irksomeness of fatigue duty, which does not at all fulfill dreams of military glory, or complaints of the ration, or a real or fancied discrimination against them by their officers. Then the punishment inflicted on desertion is not an effectual deterrent, because life in the Fort Leavenworth military prison is by no means severe, and the chances are great against capture. The success with which escapes are effected is undoubtedly one cause of the frequency of desertions, some following suit who would never be the first to try the experiment.

Many instances have shown that there are deserters who are regular "rounders" in the business, enlisting and deserting three or four times—of course, under stipulations of going to different regiments. Occasionally a man deserts once too often, and then his record is traced and he becomes known as an example of this strange calling. It has been suggested that a big "D" should be tattooed on every apprehended deserter, so that he may not be enlisted again. And again, since that would affect only the "rounders," some officers have wanted to tattoo with some "mark of honor" every man who enlists. But as the avowed object is to help apprehend deserters or prevent their re-enlistment, the arguments for this mark have hitherto seemed more ingenious than convincing to many of those who would bear it. A suggestion which obviates some objections is that the customary vaccination of the recruit should be always performed at the same place on the body, thus making a kind of "trade mark" for the army.

Still, an effectual decrease of desertions can hardly be accomplished by mechanical means. One suggestion has been to increase the rewards for the apprehension of deserters and to empower a larger number of civil officers to engage in it. Another is to reduce the term of enlistment to three years, which would accord with the short-term system now so largely in vogue elsewhere, while making the prospect not quite so gloomy for the recruit who finds the service not all that fancy painted it. Still another suggestion is not to send the deserters to the military prison, but to civil penitentiaries, where they will be less comfortable. It has also been proposed that the soldier should be allowed to buy an honorable discharge if he is dissatisfied, saving up his pay and extra-duty pay for that purpose. There are good reasons for supposing that Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. KELTON will take up the whole subject in their annual reports.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 28.—This was the ninth day of the great religious camp in the grove. The morning's services in the temple were especially interesting. The Rev. Dr. Robertson of Scotland spoke on the belief in Christ, and the Rev. Thomas DIXON, a Baptist minister of Baltimore, dwelt on the power of the Holy Ghost. The Rev. B. M. Adams, Presiding Elder of the New-York Conference, emphasized the need of abiding faith. An after meeting was held at the close for the unsaved and the backsliders. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the venerable ex-Chaplain of Congress, popularly known as the "blind man eloquent," led the service in the morning, and the afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas DIXON of the Twenty-third-Street Baptist Church of New-York City, and that in the evening by the Rev. D. T. L. Poulson of Brooklyn. The closing exercises of the camp will take place to-morrow morning, and the annual parade of the ministers, choir, and others will make the circuit of the camp grounds.

SHOE CUTTERS ON STRIKE.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 28.—The cutters in the shoe shops of W. D. Cady & Co., the Sampson Manufacturing Company, the Whitman Canady Company, and N. L. Millard are out on strike, alleging that prices are not uniform. These are the same strikers who caused so much trouble in the shoe shops in town during the last six months.

As all of the other help are supplied with stock from the cutters' rooms, the result of this strike will be disastrous unless soon settled. There are 1,500 hands employed in the shoe industry here. Conciliation meetings between the [illegible] have been held in effort to settle the matter.

MILFORD'S BIG CELEBRATION.

MILFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—This historic old town began the celebration of her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary to-day by a parade showing the various stages of progress from the day of the founders to the present time. The town and surrounding country had been thoroughly scoured for ancient costumes and relics, and the display of these made the first division of the procession a good representation of what a parade of two centuries ago might have been.

One procession was led by a platoon of special constables, selected from the Milford Grand Army post. Following these was a body representing as near as possible the pioneer band of original settlers, with their wives and children, as they journeyed through the forest from New-Haven to Milford on horseback and on foot. They were all dressed in the ancient costume, and genuine old flint-locks, many of which show evidences of great age, were carried. A picturesque type of Capt. THOMAS TIBBALS with half a dozen sturdy fellows in broad-brimmed hats marched ahead, and close behind them were two score men and women, riding double in the ancient fashion.

Following these was a float representing Indians and settlers making the agreement whereby the site of the town was sold to the settlers. This scene was arranged according to the modern imagination, and the Indian costumes were exceedingly profuse and brilliant.

On three wagons were given exhibits of the industries of the earliest period, of the methods of spinning and making cloth from 1639 to 1739, and from the latter date to 1839. Next to these was an uncovered vehicle, which was the fashionable family carriage of Owen Welch 100 years ago. It is a one-seated wagon with a body somewhat in the shape of a boat, and evidently was never used for pleasure. It is still sound in every part, and as Deacon Platt, with his wife, rode along in it the spectators were reminded of the "Deacon's Masterpiece," which, according to the logic of Holmes, couldn't wear out. The wagon is now owned by Owen T. Clark.

In the second division of the procession were shown the most improved farming machinery of the present that was available at Milford, and the business men of the town made a creditable display. There was one long inharmonious line, which drove a horse with the blanketed legend: "This horse is 250 years old to-day." The Arctic Hose Company of Milford made a neat appearance, headed by the Milford Cornet Band, which alone made music for the parade.

When the memorial stone bridge over the Wepowaug River was reached by the procession Grand Marshal Isaac C. Smith gave the order to halt. Charles A. Tomlinson, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, then addressed the Marshal, presenting the bridge to the town. He spoke briefly, and the Marshal's acceptance was also brief, both dwelling on the value of the long line of honorable ancestors. The procession then crossed the bridge, marched about the green and through the principal streets, which were gayly bedecked with red, white, and blue, and was dismissed at the Town Hall.

A cannon salute at 11:30 o'clock announced the arrival of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley and Lieut. Gov. Samuel E. Merwin. These guests were met at the station by the Reception Committee and escorted in carriages to the residence of Nathan A. Baldwin, on High-street. Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley was expected to be present, but shortly before noon ex-Senator George M. Gunn received a dispatch from him saying that his attendance was impossible. Among the guests were Robert Treat Paine of Boston, Judge C. C. Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio; Judge A. Judd Northrop of Syracuse, N. Y.; John H. Treat of Lawrence, Mass.; Isaac Smith Platt of Fremont, Ohio; George P. Burwell of Cleveland, Ohio, and Lewis P. Tibbals of New-York.

After the parade there was a long interval before the literary exercises, which was occupied by the athletic sports in front of the Town Hall and by the receptions which were given at almost every prominent residence. The Milford Club, long an old and honorable institution of the town, kept open house and entertained scores of visitors.

Every letter on the memorial bridge was read by the sightseers, and the obscured inscriptions on the crumbling grave stones in Milford Cemetery were laboriously deciphered. A member of the New-York Art School enthusiastically declared that the rough, irregular bridge, built as it is in that rough, irregular place, is one of the most truly artistic works in the country. According to the best historical records this bridge stands just where the first bridge in the country was built.

The principal address at the afternoon exercises was by Senator Joseph R. Hawley, who said that he was entirely unprepared to deliver an historical oration. Other speakers were Lieut. Gov. Merwin, Judge C. C. Bolton of Cleveland, Charles M. Treat of Georgetown, Del., and Senator George M. Gunn of Milford. Mrs. Frances Fowler Van Vliet of Johnstown, N. Y., a descendant of the original Miller, contributed a poem. The celebration concluded in the evening with a concert and a display of fireworks on the green.

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 28.—The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was formally opened this morning at the Convocation Hall of the Toronto University. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Putnam, in the absence of the retiring President. Ex-President Prof. James D. Dana of New-York introduced President-elect Prof. Mendenhall, who delivered a brief preliminary address.

Prof. Carpmael, as Chairman of the local committee, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. He was followed by the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the province. He pointed out how much of the Ontario educational system was modeled on that of the New-England States.

William Mealick, one of the Chancellors of the University, next extended a welcome on behalf of that institution, and was followed by Mayor Clarke on behalf of the city.

President-elect Mendenhall replied appropriately on behalf of the association. This afternoon the association divided into eight sections and proceeded to business.

In the geological and geographical section Charles A. White discussed the mesozoic division of the geological record as it is exhibited on this continent.

Vice President Garrick Mallery of Washington presided over the anthropological section, and discussed the subject, "Israelite and Indian—a Parallel of Culture in Planes of Culture." The general thought implied in the paper was an effort to show that there is a strong similarity between the Indian and Israelite races. An examination of the history of both races would show that they are on parallel planes of culture.

The mathematical section listened to an excellent paper by Vice President R. S. Woodward of Washington on "The Mathematical Theories of the Earth." Vice President Woodward was re-elected, and Mr. G. C. Comstock of Madison, Wis., was appointed Secretary.

The section of physics assembled this afternoon, when Vice President H. S. Corbett of Ann Arbor read a paper dealing largely with the evidence in support of Maxwell's electro-magnetic theory of light. He said he was not only convinced of the truth of this theory, but was confident that electricity and magnetism will yet be produced from sunlight.

The spacious pavilion was packed in the evening, when the address of the retiring President, Major Powell of Washington, was read by Prof. G. K. Gilbert. The address was an imaginative description of the "Evolution of Music."

A public reception will be given to the delegates to-morrow evening by the civic authorities.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Patrick Calhoun of Atlanta, Ga., is at the New-York Hotel.

Russell B. Harrison of Helena, Montana, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Aloseworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan and J. R. McVicker of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, and William M. Singerly, George A. Singerly, William H. Kemble, and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman House.

PROCEEDINGS FOR A DIVORCE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—A great sensation was created here to-night by the announcement that a suit for divorce had been instituted by Samuel A. Patterson, a prominent young lawyer of this place, based upon the alleged infidelity of his young and handsome wife. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have lived together happily during the four years of their married life. The petition for divorce mentions as co-respondents Lloyd McKee and William G. Roman, the latter a young law student and a graduate of Columbia College. Mrs. Patterson was a Miss Tullia Larrison, and her parents now reside at Newark, N. J. She has been prominent in local society during her residence here, and has been conspicuous on all of the ballroom floors by her great beauty and rich and tasty attire.

ASSEMBLYMAN RHODES INJURED.

A dispatch from Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, states that the Hon. Bradford Rhodes, member of Assembly from Westchester County, met with a painful accident at Lake Placid on Saturday last. He was assisting some ladies into a stage at the Stevens House when he missed his footing, and fell a distance of about six feet to the ground, causing a severe contusion of the right knee. He is at Paul Smith's Hotel, under the care of Dr. Lavick of Philadelphia, who expects to have his patient ready to travel in about two weeks. Mr. Rhodes's wife is with him.

SOCIETY AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—Two hundred people left one of the large hotels Monday evening and the same number yesterday morning, but on the piazza of that hotel last evening the throng did not seem thinned out in the least. From now on for a fortnight transients will be in force here. People who have been in the North Woods, at Lake George, the White Mountains, Thousand Islands, or any of the resorts to which Saratoga is the entrance or exit, as the tourist may elect, are beginning to turn their faces homeward, and are briefly doing the Spa en route. It is this which keeps the hotel arrivals large, but the brilliancy of the place would soon die out if it were given over solely to these strangers who often literally "taryy but a night." They bring no carriages, and their fine clothes stay packed in the huge boxes that are often not even brought up to the hotels.

But Saratoga to-day is still full of her ornamental guests, and her lamp of splendid gayety has not begun to flicker.

Mrs. William H. Budd closed her series of "Tuesdays" yesterday with a largely-attended tea. Two small cottage dinners were given last evening and the usual cluster of musicales, without which no Saratoga day is rounded out. One was in the parlors of the Grand Union, where Miss Fowler's violin playing was quite the feature of the morning. At the park, in the evening, Mrs. Whitney and Mr. Gunn were again most acceptably heard. Miss Oldmixon recited several pieces very intelligently. The young lady is rather too profuse in her gestures but her youth—she is barely seventeen—makes this a not irremediable fault.

To-day's reception at the Maples from 4 to 6 and the third of Mrs. Downing's Wednesday evening "at homes" drew out a great number of society people. Mrs. Downing's cottage, Cornwall Manor, is a beautiful mansion, perfectly adapted to the round of handsome entertainments which have taken place there for several seasons.

Mrs. Charles Brown of North Broadway gave a "yellow" luncheon to-day, a compliment to some Southern friends. Golden rod and sunflowers offered gorgeous material to skillful hands, and the decorations were very effective.

At the Grand Union are John A. Ten Eyck and Miss Grace Ten Eyck of New-York also the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hooker and Miss Hooker of New-York are at Congress Hall.

At the States is Mrs. Foote of Boston and her daughter, Miss May Dwight Foote.

At the same hotel is George Green of New-York, with his wife and a party of friends, including Miss Haight and Miss Ferris from Katonah, Westchester County, where is situated Mr. Green's beautiful summer home. This well-known New-Yorker is proprietor of the Hotel Metropole and a large stockholder in the green crossdown oars.

The comment in this column a few days ago on the work and needs of the Saratoga Athenæum has resulted in a quiet boom for that deserving institution.

The colored waiters of the States give a cake walk at the town hall Friday evening. Several parties of fashionables have been made up to look in upon it.

The dusky gentry constitute a noticeable feature of the summer life of the place. The waiters, porters, and other employes who come up for the season bring their families, the wives often being also employed, but not always. Some of them come up as their white sisters do, merely for the Summer's outing.

A couple of blocks west of the railroad station is a nest of boarding houses for colored domestics, and here the colony hibernates. Their arrival is rather desultory in straggling groups, but their departure is well-nigh simultaneous, and is one of the noticeable Fall events. They go off with plenty of ready money, which they do not hesitate to spend freely for personal adornment, and as race fondness for bright colors, a train-load of these home ward-bound wage-earners usually presents a gay appearance. Many of them only spend a month or two in New-York before they "go South for the Winter," and thus with July at the spas and January in Florida they pass their time in quite the fashionable Four Hundredway.

At the States yesterday arrived the Hon. and Mrs. Francis Fitzgerald of London, England, Count Luigi Premoli of Italy, and Prof. Pauaro Zoff of Bulgaria.

Mrs. A. A. Stryker of New-York is at the Grand Union.

Another brilliant coachload of society people viewed life yesterday afternoon from Mr. Charles Sandoine's handsomely-appointed tally-ho, Mr. Baudoine senior holding the reins. Miss Wilson of Baltimore was one of the guests on the roof.

Arthur J. McQuade, on his already-mentioned visit up here last week, made a settlement with his lawyers. It is supposed $4,000 satisfied the five attorneys. It is known that McQuade was so pleased with the little rendered, which, from the point of view of a metropolitan client, seemed so moderate, that every lawyer was paid somewhat in excess of his charge. The attorneys pres

PUTTING IN THEIR BILL

ONE RESULT OF A FAMILY APPOINTMENT.

A BIG INCREASE IN THE COST OF INDIAN SUPERVISION — TO MEET THE SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Delegates to the Congress of American Nations.—CHARLES R. FLINT of New-York and HENRY G. DAVIS of West Virginia.

* * *

The Congress of American Nations will meet here in October, and Messrs. Flint ann Davis are appointed in the places of ex-Senator Whyte of Maryland and J. R. G. Pitkin of Louisiana. These two vacancies were caused by the declination of Mr. Whyte and the appointment of Mr. Pitkin as Minister to the Argentine Republic.

Ex-Senator Davis is a protectionist Democrat. He is wealthy and is a business man of shrewdness and ability. He is now the President of the West Virginia Central Railroad Company. He was appointed upon the recommendation of Senator Gorman and the business men of Baltimore, which city has the second largest business trade with Central and South America.

Mr. Flint is of the house of Flint & Co. of New-York, which is extensively engaged in trade with South America. He is, perhaps, the largest rubber dealer in the United States. He also owns a large fleet of vessels and is a Director in the United States and Brazilian Mail Steamship Company. He was highly recommended by merchants of New-York of both political parties and by the Spanish-American Commercial Union, which is composed of all merchants engaged in the Central and South American trade. They made a special effort to secure his appointment.

* * *

The auditing officers of the Treasury Department have not yet received the expense account of the Superintendent of Indian Schools and his wife, who, as special agent, traveled with him for his recent tour of inspection of the schools in his charge. When the bill does reach the Treasury Department it will probable not be made public, that being the usual course. It is asserted, however, that the auditing officers will find it of large enough size to attract their attention and to warrant the exercise of considerable discretion in allowing some of them to pass. The bill is declared to contain numerous items not heretofore regarded as proper charges in accounts of that kind and to foot up to a total much larger than any previous expense account from that bureau.

Under the last Administration, the Superintendent of Indian Schools received $3,000 and an allowance of $1,500 for expenses. The present Superintendent receives $4,000 a year and $1,000 expenses, while his wife draws $6 a day and expenses as special agent, an office unknown to the law, and created by Secretary Noble for her special benefit. The office has therefore cost the Government $4,500. Those who know what some of an expense account has already been turned in say that the office will cow use up $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

* * *

The Civil Service Commission has received notification of the approval by the President of an amendment to the civil-service rules providing that the positions of not more than ten engineers and draughtsmen of Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, shall be excepted from examination. A proviso is inserted, however, which says that these ten places shall cease to be excepted places from and after June 30, 1890, unless the President finds that, at present, the exigencies of the service demand a few experts of the highest grade who can be obtained with less delay by the Supervising Architect through correspondence and personal solicitation than by competitive examination.

* * *

A company known as the National Democratic Publishing Company, in which a number of leading Democrats are stockholders, has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia for the publication here of a weekly Democratic paper for national circulation. The new paper will appear next week, and will be under the charge of Edmund Hudson, with Fred Perry Powers as principal editorial assistant. Letters indorsing the enterprise will be published in the first number from ex-President Cleveland, Senator McPherson, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Morgan, Secretary Fairchild, Representatives John E. Russell, Patrick A. Collins, John F. Andrew, and other prominent Democrats. The name of the new paper will be the *National Democrat.*

* * *

The receipts of the Government from internal revenue during the last month were $11,485,932, showing an increase of $1,307,333, as compared with the receipts for July, 1888. This increase was distributed through all of the sources of revenue except oleomargarine and the bank tax.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—David Watts, Fray's Bush, Montgomery County; John Grsen, Mariaville, Schenectady County.

Maryland.—John C. Turner, Millington.

Pennsylvania.—John H. Hill, Clarksville; Oliver F. Leh, Egypt; W. H. Wigton, Gateshurg; J. R. Aiebach, Green Lane; L. T. Rassinger, Hubbersburg; Ammon Hunsicker, New Chester; F. C. Kehler, Rebnck's; C. D. Voorhess, Shiocls Hoose; E. F. Stranch, Waller; F. E. Simmer, White's Corners.

Rhode Island.—E. W. Vars, Niantic.

Maine.—C. C. Davis, East Otisfield; Juliette Simpson, Sullivan.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—8 P. M.—For Maine and New-Hampshire, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Vermont, fair, slight chenges in temperature, southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, fair, warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion, variable winds.

For Rhode Island, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds.

For Connecticut, fair, warmer, variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair, warmer in southern, stationary temperature in northern portion, variable winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion, variable winds.

For New-Jersey, fair, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion, easterly winds.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Western New-York, fair, warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion, southeasterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion, southeasterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	68°	60°	3:30 P. M.	75°	72°
6 A. M.	68°	68°	6 P. M.	75°	71°
9 A. M.	68°	69°	9 P. M.	65°	68°
12 M.	70°	67°	12 P. M.	62°	66°

Average temperature yesterday.....65½°
Average temperature for same date last year..66½°

DR. MACDONALD WANTS A DIVORCE.

Dr. Ella Jennings MacDonald, once the manager of a working women's dispensary at 89 East Tenth-street, is the plaintiff in a suit for a divorce from her husband, J. Wilson MacDonald, which is now in the Chicago courts. Mrs. MacDonald wants her divorce for abandonment and failure to support. Mr. MacDonald is sixty-five years old, and was once a prominent Spiritualist. He is a sculptor. Ex-Judge Gideon J. Tucker has been taking testimony in the case as a commissioner, at the request of the Chicago court. He has forwarded it to Chicago, and the case may be tried in the Fall.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The prize fighter, Joseph Murray, of this city, who was knocked out at Cohoes on Tuesday by Kennard, the "St. Paul Kid," was arraigned yesterday, with his trainer, John Toohey, in Recorder Morlarin's court, in order to determine whether he waived examination and the case was held for the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoners were bailed to $1,000 each.

Frank Buckley, aged twenty-two years, residing at Munsey, Rockland County, N. Y., jumped off the Nyack & Northern train at Tarrytown yesterday and was instantly killed. He was employed as a collector by a New-York lumber firm, and having business with lumber dealers there, he jumped from the train, which did not stop at this place.

The annual meeting of the Fletcher Family Union was hegnn yesterday in Tremont Temple, Boston. About five hundred persons are present. President A. B. Fletcher of New-York delivered the annual address. The annual dioner was followed by addresses by various distinguished members of the family.

The United Edison Manufacturing Company of New-York City has filed an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $500,000. Henry Villard is one of the principal stockholders and a Trustee of the company.

Officer Patrick Connor, of Troy, N. Y., was arrested yesterday on a charge of murder in the first degree. He is accused of killing Michael Manton on July 27 by striking him on the head with his club.

A mail bag for Ottawa was stolen at the Grand Trunk station at Brockville, Ontario, Tuesday night, cut open, and all the registered matter abstracted. There is no trace of the robbers.

The body of John E. Wise of 618 West Ohio-street, Chicago, was found near his home yesterday morning with a bullet hole in the head. The body had been robbed.

A BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.

THE WHEELMEN TO BE ROYALLY ENTERTAINED IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.—The clatter of fliers' hoofs will not die away at Charter Oak Park this week before scores of American wheelmen will be on the grounds ready for the brilliant bicycle tournament which will be inaugurated at the park on Monday next. There are 300 entries for the races, being an unprecedented number. Included in the list of riders will be the fastest amateurs in the country. George M. Hendes of Springfield, the champion amateur; A. C. and W. D. Banker of New-York, tandem champions; F. F. Ives of Meriden, the champion of this State; W. S. Campbell of Niagara Falls, the New-York State champion; F. S. Brown of Washington, D. C.; William Van Wagoner and A. Henry of Newport, R. I.; L. L. Clarke, J. W. Schaefer, and A. B. Rich of the Berkeley Athletic Club of New-York; F. A. Clark of Plantsville, the champion Yale rider; Mount Scott, the Rhode Island champion; R. T. Bruce of Providence, and F. A. Dellabarr of North Conway, Mass., will be among the competitors in the great contests that have been arranged for the two days.

Van Wagoner of Newport is the rider who made the phenomenal time of 2:48 with his hands tied behind him. D. J. Canary, the world's champion fancy rider, who has just returned from Europe, will be at Charter Oak Park during both days of the tournament. The one-mile championship of Connecticut will be run Monday and will be hotly contested. The one-mile open and the two-mile handicap race will also take place on Monday and promise an exhilerating scene. The two mile handicap includes a number of the brighrest riders in the country.

The Mile Safety State Championship will be a feature of Tuesday's programme. The contestants are G. A. Pickett of New-Haven, William Harding of Hartford, A. N. Welton of New-Haven, and D. C. Shea of Hartford. The five-mile lap will be the principal contest during the last day of the tournament and will be in many respects one of the best of the serise of contests. In the one-mile 2:50 class, which will conclude the tournament, the New-York riders will be trump cards. The Berkeley Athletic Club will be superbly represented in the contest. The local wheelmen have made special arrangements for the entertainment of visitors. There will be a public parade Monday forenoon from the State Capitol Grounds and a military band concert at Germania Hall during the evening. Tuesday morning there will be a division run from the State Capitol to the old historic town of Wethersfield, four miles south of the city. This will be one of the pleasantest events of the day. The young ladies of the town will assist in the entertainment to be given the wheelmen during the visit there.

OBITUARY.

ALONZO F. SELLECK.

The Rev. Alonzo F. Selleck, at one time a noted revivalist and of late years in the missionary service for the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington and Greene avennes, Brooklyn, died of old age yesterday at his home, 170 St. James-place, in his eighty-fourth year.

He was born in Putnam County, this State, and began life as a machinist; but when he reached his thirtieth year he felt called upon to enter the ministry. Soon after he joined the New-York Methodist Conference. He preached in the smaller towns through this State and Connecticut, and, though he never secured a church that could pay him over $400 per annum, he became a well-known preacher and conducted a number of successful revivals.

Mr. Selleck had been connected with the Summerfield church for nearly twelve years. He leaves a widow, who is eighty-two years of age, two married daughters, and one son, the Rev. J. W. Selleck. The funeral services will be held at the church to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock and the interment will be near his birthplace, in Putnam County.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of John Gellibrand Hubbard, the first Baron Addington. He was born in 1805, and was a son of John Hubbard of Stratford-Grove. He became well known as a prosperous Russian merchant and finally became Governor of the Bank of England. He was a magistrate of Buckinghamshire, and also represented the borough of Buckingham in Parliament as a Conservative from 1859 to 1868. Mr. Hubbard was raised to the peerage in 1887. He married a sister of Lord Napier.

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COLORADO GULCH ON FIRE.

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LAWYERS TAKING COUNSEL

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

THE LEADING LEGAL MINDS OF THE LAND AT WORK IN CHICAGO—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S ADDRESS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—For the first time in its history the American Bar Association is meeting in Chicago. All previous meetings have been held at Saratoga, and though the attendance at the present meeting is twice that usually seen at Saratoga, many of the members have wished themselves in the pleasant New-York town as they sat in the little auditorium of the Methodist Church Block, in the heart of a hot and noisy city and strained their ears to hear the voices of the speakers, drowned by the roar of traffic below, and punctuated by the nerve-tortnring thrill of a buzz saw in an adjoining building. But these discomforts could not shadow the warm and cordial welcome given the visiting lawyers by their Chicago brethren, and the 200 gentlemen who gathered at the first session of the twelfth annual meeting of the association this morning bore them manfully.

There were present many men whose names are familiar in more States than their own. Among them were Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, C. C. Lancaster of Washington, the Hon. Alexander Lawton of Savannah, Ga., ex-Minister to Austria; George W. Smith of Philadelphia, Judge George G. Wright of Iowa, C. U. Bonney of Chicago, Gen. Wager Swayne of New-York, George W. Shaw of Baltimore, G. A. Mussey of Savannah, Prest. Baldwin of Yale College, Col. Henry Hitchcock and Howard Payson Wilson of New-York, and C. H. Butler and Henry Wise Garnett of Washington. Upon the platform, half hidden by potted plants, were David Dudley Field of New-York, President of the association; Francis Lackner of the Illinois Bar Association, the Hon. Thomas J. Semmee of Louisiana, Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago, Judge Henry Brown of Detroit, G. J. Wright, Judge J. R. Doolittle of Chicago, Judge Myrick of the Louisiana State Supreme Court, Chief Justice Caton of Iowa, and Mr. Lawton of Georgia. The venerable Judge Trumbull opened the proceedings with a brief speech, introducing the association to the Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations and the Presidents of the latter.

President Lackner of the Chicago Association welcomed the visitors on behalf of his organization, expressing the pleasure and honor felt by his associates in entertaining the representatives of the American Bar. President Ethelbert Callahan spoke for the State Association. In the course of his address Mr. Callahan said:

"It is a well-known fact that one of the most serious obstacles in the way of legal reform in the States is the refusal of prominent and successful members of our profession to serve in the State Legislatures. Successful manufacturers, merchants, railroad men, farmers, and business men generally in all the manner relinke, and State legislation is given over to the control of men who are both unlearned and unskilled in the science of jurisprudence. Lawyers could do much toward removing this obstacle by consenting to render this State a service for which the maims and experienced lawyer is better equipped than any other member of society. In the old days, (a custom laid aside, with breeches and cocked hats,) the lawyer was glad to wield his mind to make the public laws. If your association shall be able to revive this custom, if you shall adopt some measure that will send into the State Legislatures men who know what law is, whose knowledge of public affairs and business generally qualifies them to say wherein the laws should be changed, to make them better, you will have discharged one of the most important duties devolving on the National Bar Association, and upon associations of like character in the several States."

Mr. David Dudley Field then stepped forward with his address as President of the association in his hands, but instead of reading it in its entirety turned over the last two pages, read them first and then commenting upon points in the address as he read. He jokingly referred to the laws for the rights of women, but his manner suddenly became grave when he came to the passages on trusts and ballot reform. "These two subjects," he said, "are shaking the dome of the Bank of England. He was a magistrate of Buckinghamshire, and also represented the borough of Buckingham in Parliament as a Conservative from 1859 to 1868. Mr. Hubbard was raised to the peerage in 1887. He married a sister of Lord Napier.

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CONTESTS AT LAWN TENNIS.

RESULTS OF THE GAMES PLAYED AT NEWPORT AND LUZERNE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The largest crowd which has yet witnessed the championship lawn-tennis tournament matches assembled to-day to see Q. A. Shaw, Jr., winner of the all-comers' tournament yesterday, and H. W. Slocum, Jr., winner of the championship last year, play for the amateur championship of America. Slocum won by 6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Play began at 11 A. M. Shaw lost the first game by careless work in serving. Slocum placed carefully in the second and won with Shaw at 15. Shaw placed well in the third and fourth games, allowing his opponent 30 in both games.

The fifth was a vantage game and was won by fine placing down the side. The sixth was a vantage game and Slocum won by handsome placing down the side lines. The seventh also went to Slocum after deuce had been called.

This afternoon the final match for second prize was played. This morning W. P. Knapp defeated A. E. Wright in two straight sets, 6—3, 6—4. This left O. S. Campbell and W. H. Knapp to contest the honors. Knapp did not use his usual headwork and Campbell outplayed him continually. The score resulted: Campbell beat Knapp, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. In the finals for the consolation prize R. F. Huntington defeated M. Fielding in two straight sets, 6—3, 6—4.

To-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., the professional match between Tometta and George Kerr, the Irish professionals, will be played. The second match between these players has been arranged to take place on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at Springfield, Mass.

LUZERNE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The result of to-day's play in the preliminary, first and second rounds of the tennis tournament was as follows:

Preliminary Round.—C. Howland beat O. Sands by default; Mallory beat Farnam, 6—0, 6—0; Livingston beat Havens by default; J. Howland beat A. Parker, 6—1, 6—3; L. Parker beat Warren, 6—1, 6—1; Wright beat R. Sands by default; Hall beat Scott, 6—1, 6—1; Scott drew a bye.

First Round.—L. Howland beat Mallory, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0; J. Howland beat Livingston, 6—2, 6—1; Wright beat L. Parker, 6—3, 6—2; Hall beat Scott by default.

Second Round.—D. Howland beat C. Howland, 10—3, 6—3; Wright beat Hall, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

The finals in the singles and the preliminary round in the doubles will be played to-morrow.

IN HONOR OF TOM QUICK.

A MONUMENT UNVEILED IN MEMORY OF THE INDIAN SLAYER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The unveiling of the newly-completed monument to the memory of Tom Quick, the Indian slayer, whom tradition credits with unrivaled strategy and success in fighting the savage foe, took place at Milford, Penn., to-day, in the presence of a large crowd composed mainly of the descendants of the early settlers of the historic Minisink region.

Among those who took prominant parts in the ceremonies and addresses were the Rev. S. W. Mills, D. D., of Port Jervis, N. Y., President of the Minisink Historical Society; Judge J. M. Allaben of the same place, Amos Van Etten, also of Port Jervis; the Rev. A. S. Gardiner and ex-Congressman D. M. Van Anken of Milford, the Rev. Joseph Merritt of Montague, N. J., and others of note. Col. Nyce Post, G. A. R., of Milford, also took part in the ceremonies. The monument is a gift to the borough of Milford by Mrs. Lillian Brose of Plainfield, Mrs. Brose, himself a native of the Delaware Valley and of kin to the Quick father and son whose memory it perpetuates. Mr. Brose was unable to be present at the ceremonies to-day, and the memorial was formally presented in his behalf to the Chief Burgess and Common Council of Milford by the Rev. A. S. Gardiner.

The monument itself is in the form of a cubical base and shaft of New-Jersey zinc, standing on a pedestal of granite capped with bluestone. Each face has an appropriate device and inscription. These inscriptions tell briefly the story of the deeds and events which the monument is designed to commemorate. The main inscription on the east face of the base reads as follows:

TOM QUICK.
THE INDIAN SLAYER.
BORN 1734. DIED 1796.

Tom Quick was the first white child born within the limits of the present borough of Milford. This spot was his birthplace and home till the cruel slaying of his father by the Indians in 1756.

PERHAPS AN ABDUCTION.

A MOTHER'S FEARS THAT HER DAUGHTER HAS BEEN CARRIED OFF.

A case of supposed abduction was reported at Police Headquarters last night. Mrs. Louisa Kuerner of 347 East One Hundred and Ninth-street gave notice to Sergt. Kelleher of the disappearance of her daughter Agnes, twelve years old, who had been missing since noon on Tuesday. She said she had every reason to believe that the girl had been abducted.

The theory of abduction is based on the fact that the missing girl is a witness in an alleged murder case. Her mother thinks she has been enticed away on that account. Mrs. Annie Spinella, the seventeen-year-old wife of Michael Spinelle, died recently in a hospital from exhaustion following fever. Her husband, however, disappeared after her death and has not been seen since. It was reported that he was accustomed to beat his wife, and the missing girl Agnes Kuerner was a witness of his ill treatment. The latter's mother thinks she has been spirited away by some of Spinella's friends.

Indeed, a sister of Mrs. Spinella, Mrs. Hahn of 612 East Eighteenth-street, called at the Health Board office and wanted the body of her sister exhumed, as she believed the Italian's bad treatment had something to do with the death of his wife. She was referred to the District Attorney's office.

THE CAPTAINS' DEFENSE.

W. F. Howe, counsel for Capts. McLaughlin and Carpenter of the First and Fourth Police Precincts, who, at their own request, were tried on charges made by Mr. D. J. Whitney of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, put in his brief for the defense yesterday. Mr. Howe defends the attacks made on Mr. Whitney on the plea that "the courts always want to know whether the sources from which complaints emanate are pure." He insists that Mr. Whitney had a grudge against Capt. McLaughlin.

Says Mr. Howe: "All that the people of this city can require from the Police Department, and all that the Police Department can do, is to make an earnest, fair effort by the means at its command to enforce the laws in relation to gambling, &c. Merely because police officers cannot gain admittance, or because police detectives cannot obtain evidence, these facts should no more impute negligence to an official than should the fact of the commission of any other crime or violation of the law be evidence that the police were negligent. . . . From the evidence on the trial, both for the prosecution and the defense, clearly shows that the charges of negligence are not sustained, and that the complaints ought to be dismissed."

ALL FOR HIS LOVE OF THE RACES.

Love of the races proved too much for Wright Scott, a colored man of 258 West Twenty-seventh-street, and brought him and Mabel Marks, a colored woman with whom he lived, before Justice Ford yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Scott wanted to go to the races, and taking a dress of Mabel's, started for a pawnshop. On the way he met a friend who loaned him money enough to go to the races.

He quickly found his way into a saloon and deposited the dress behind the bar. Then he went to the races. As night came on Mabel began to get anxious about her dress, as Scott had promised to return it by evening, and she went out to find him. She at last went to the Thirtieth-street station and made a complaint for larceny against Scott. Meanwhile he had come back, got the dress, taken it home and finding her out, had carried it away with him again. Scott was held on a charge of larceny and Mabel was fined for disorderly conduct.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out Tuesday night in O. A. Davis's furnishing store, in the Burt Block, San Bernardino, Cal., and when the hose was turned on it an accident happened to the engine necessitating the use of hand engines. Tears were then entertained that the fire would prove disastrous, but it was finally gotten under control and confined to the Burt Block. Seven firms sustain losses ranging from $1,000 to $15,000. The total loss will not exceed $60,000, with insurance of $25,000.

Fire broke out in the business part of Oakland, Cal., last evening, and the block bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth and Webster and Harrison streets was destroyed. The Diet Kuna House caught fire, but the flames were extinguished. The loss at present estimate will exceed $40,000.

Yesterday morning at daybreak the new building at Raleigh, N. C., erected by the state for the College of Agricultural Mechanics and Arts, was discovered to be on fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $1,000.

H. B. Finn's trunk, bag, and leather goods store in the basement of 114 Nassau-street was damaged by fire last night about $300. Part of the stock of Thomas Hooper's pictnre and frame store on the first floor was damaged by smoke.

ALLEGHENY DIOCESE SUPPRESSED.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 28.—The *Tribune* of this city will publish the following card to-morrow:

By a brief our Holy Father, Leo XIII., given at Rome July 1, 1889, the diocese of Allegheny has been suppressed and made a part of the diocese of Pittsburg, as it was before the division of the diocese in 1876. By order of the Bishop.

M. J. O'REILLY, Secretary.

ALTOONA, Aug. 27, 1889.

QUEER YACHTING RULINGS

THE MINERVA IN HARD LUCK AT MARBLEHEAD.

SHE WINS ANOTHER RACE, BUT WILL HAVE TO SAIL AGAIN FOR THE WELD CUP—MR. WHITLOCK'S CHALLENGE.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 28.—It is the same old story: the Scotch cutter ran away from all the boats in the forty-foot class. Only the "fortiss" were out to-day, as the thirty and twenty-seven foot classes settled their business yesterday. The Pepoose lost several minutes by a bad start, and did not take the most direct course home. Possibly she might have won the race if she had been handled properly. The work of the Minerva made the yachtsmen's eyes sparkle, and going to windward she outpointed and outfooted all the boats.

The course was tau miles to windward and return. The wind was very light and during the day made several shifts. The signal to start was given at 11:25, and all the boats went across in good shape except the Papoose. The Tomahawk and Gorilla did not start. The former has left here for home, and the latter could not get her new topmast in place in time. The yachts crossed the line in this order: Xara, Minerva, Alice, Papoose, and Chiquita, all carrying jib topsails set in stops ready to be broken out. Ten minutes after the start the Minerva had passed the Xare and obtained a good windward position. Five miles out the Minerva was away from everything, the Papoose having worked up to second position. The Alice and Xara fought all the way out for the advantage in position, working all the yachtsman's schemes to get ahead. The Alice was doing the best work, and two miles before the mark was reached passed her rival. The yachts rounded the outer mark thus:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Minerva	1	55	58	Xara	2	11	57
Papoose	2	05	50	Chiquita	2	12	45
Alice	2	10	29				

The Minerva made a handsome turn, and, eyeing just under the stern of the stakeboat, passed away for home. Her splendid sloop went out like cinokwork, and soon the big sail was doing its work. The Papoose was slow in getting out her light sails. The Alice overshot the mark and lost half a minute in turning. After spinnakers had been broken out, jib topsails were set up, and the Minerva, in addition, bent on a large balloon forestaysail. The Xara defeated the Chiquita in a luffing match, and took the better position.

Just before the finish the wind flattened out, and very slow time was made. The Minerva crossed the line before she took the wind, and so did not suffer as much as the other boats. The Papoose did grandly in the run and, had the wind not left her as it did, should have gained still more on the Minerva. The Chiquita gained more than a minute over the Alice, and the Xara was left in the rear. The summary is as follows:

Name.	Owner.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Minerva	C. H. Tweed	4 12 31	4 09 54
Papoose	Bayard Thayer	4 21 36	4 14 56
Alice	P. D. Wheatland, Jr.	4 38 31	4 35 54
Chiquita	A. Hemenway	4 40 14	4 38 09
Xara	Jamee Meacham	4 45 42	4 43 05

This race gives the Minerva two legs for the Weld Cup, and she is now tied with the Chiquita. In reality the Minerva has won the cup, as she should be credited with the race of Saturday. At first it was given to her by the Regatta Committee, but afterward declared off. The committee, William Brose of Plainfield himself a native of the Delaware Valley and of kin to the Quick father and son whose memory it perpetuates. Mr. Brose was unable to be present at the ceremonies to-day, and the memorial was formally presented in his behalf to the Chief Burgess and Common Council of Milford by the Rev. A. S. Gardiner.

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TOM QUICK.
THE INDIAN SLAYER.
BORN 1734. DIED 1796.

Tom Quick was the first white child born within the limits of the present borough of Milford. This spot was his birthplace and home till the cruel slaying of his father by the Indians in 1756.

PERHAPS AN ABDUCTION.

A MOTHER'S FEARS THAT HER DAUGHTER HAS BEEN CARRIED OFF.

A case of supposed abduction was reported at Police Headquarters last night. Mrs. Louisa Kuerner of 347 East One Hundred and Ninth-street gave notice to Sergt. Kelleher of the disappearance of her daughter Agnes, twelve years old, who had been missing since noon on Tuesday. She said she had every reason to believe that the girl had been abducted.

The theory of abduction is based on the fact that the missing girl is a witness in an alleged murder case. Her mother thinks she has been enticed away on that account. Mrs. Annie Spinella, the seventeen-year-old wife of Michael Spinelle, died recently in a hospital from exhaustion following fever. Her husband, however, disappeared after her death and has not been seen since. It was reported that he was accustomed to beat his wife, and the missing girl Agnes Kuerner was a witness

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	
*Am. Coll Tr. co.	53¼	53¾	51¾	51¾	25,420
Am. Express	118	118	116	118	10
Atch., T. & S. Fe	37¾	38⅛	37¼	37¾	16,830
Boston A. L. rf	104½	104½	104½	104½	31
Brunswick Co.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	100
Canada Southern	53⅛	53⅛	53	53	400
Canadian Pacific	82½	82½	82½	82⅝	950
Ches. & Ohio	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	2,630
C. & O. 1st pf	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	600
C. & O. 2d pf	41¾	41⅝	41	41	500
Chi. Gas Trust	60⅜	60⅜	59½	59½	520
C., C., C. & St. L.	78½	78½	77½	77½	781
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101½	101½	100½	101	930
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜	8,155
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143⅝	110
C., B. & Q.	106	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	9,257
C., M. & St. P.	71¾	72⅜	71¾	72	23,900
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113¾	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	99⅜	100¼	98⅝	99⅝	11,980
C., St. L. & P. pf.	36	36	36	36	100
Chi., W. & M. pf.	21½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	320
Colorado Coal	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅝	300
Chi. & East Ill.	46¾	46⅞	46½	46½	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102¼	102¼	101¾	101¾	440
Del. & Hudson	152	152½	152	152½	1,217
Del., Lack. & W.	146¾	147½	146¾	147⅛	18,916
Den., T. & F. W.	22	22	22	22	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	200
Green. War & W.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	500
Iowa Central	83¼	83¾	82½	82½	111
Iowa Central pf.	21½	22	22½	22	288
*Louis. & St. L.	28¾	29	28¾	29	500
L. E. & Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	600
L. & W. pf.	65	65	64¾	64¾	600
Lake Shore	103¾	104⅛	103¾	103¾	4,355
Louis. & Nash.	70¾	70⅞	70¼	70⅜	4,850
Michigan Cent.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	200
Mil. L. S. & W.	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Missouri Pacific	72⅜	73	72	72¼	7,900
Mo., Kan. & T.	12	12	12	12	25
Mobile & Ohio	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	150
*Nat. Lead Trust	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	5,350
N. J. Central	115½	116⅛	115½	116⅛	3,710
N. Y. Central	107	107	106¾	107	787
N. Y. & New Eng.	51⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	13,780
N. Y. & N. H.	251	251	251	251	25
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	1,700
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	100
North. Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	100
Northern Pac.	31¼	32⅝	31¼	32⅜	16,680
Northern Pac. pf.	70	72⅜	70	72⅜	38,081
Ohio & Miss.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	100
Ohio, Ind. & W.	11	11	11	11	200
Ontario & West.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	200
Oregon R. & N.	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	815
Oregon S. L.	49	49	49	49	300
Oregon Trans.	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	6,682
Pacific Mail	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	800
Phil. & Read.	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45¾	6,850
Full. Pal. Car Co.	178¾	179¾	178¾	179¾	200
Quicksil. Ver.	8	8	8	8	200
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23⅞	23	23⅛	3,915
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80⅜	80⅜	79½	79½	300
St. L. & S. F.	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27¾	50
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59½	59½	59	59	500
*South. Col. Gil.	70	70	70	70	100
St. P. & Omaha	34	34	34	34	100
St. P., M. & M.	104	104½	104	104½	440
Southern Pacific	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	500
St. L., A. & T.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	500
*Sugar Re. Co.	109⅞	109⅞	108⅜	108⅜	3,700
Tenn. C. & I.	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	4,120
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	97½	99	97½	98	850
T., A. & N. M.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	200
Texas Pacific	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	160
Union Pacific	62⅞	63	62⅝	62⅞	8,400
United States Ex.	90	90	90	90	5
W., St. L. & P.	17⅜	17	17	17	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	33	32½	32¾	2,800
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	10
West. Union Tel.	79⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84½	1,580
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	300
Wisconsin Cent.	25⅛	25⅜	25	25	500
Total sales					279,859

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
at. & Pac. in	15	15	15	15	$13,000
At. & Pac. ad	73¾	73¾	73	73¾	9,000
Brooklyn El. 2d	87	87	87	87	5,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	2,000
Ches. & O. con. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	7,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st	110	110⅛	110	110⅛	27,000
Col. & Green. 2d	86	86	86	86	5,000
Col. & H. V. 4s	55	55	55	55	7,000
D., L. & W. 1st, 7	94	94	94	94	3,000
Det., M. & M. 1-4	34½	34½	34½	34½	5,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st	103½	104⅜	103½	103¾	4,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	4,000
Elizabeth & Big. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
Erie 2d	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	3,000
Ft. W. & D. 1st	95	95	94½	94½	3,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	3,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s	88	88	83	83	4,000
Great West. 2d, 7	102½	102½	102½	101½	5,000
H. & S. W. 1st, 6	17	17	17	17	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	101¾	101¾	101	101	12,000
G., C. & S. F. 5s	64	64	64	64	2,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st, 7	97	97½	97	97½	8,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	87	87	87	87	1,000
Iron Mount. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Iron Mt. geo. 3s	85½	85½	85½	85½	1,000
Kan. & Texas 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	4,000
L. & N. 1st, 6s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. 6s	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	50,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st	103½	104	103½	104	6,000
L., N. L. & T. 1st, 6s	98	98½	97½	98½	47,000
Louisville So. 1st	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	33,000
M. & O. gen.	56½	56½	56	56	5,000
M. & L. 7s of 1871	130	130	130	130	1,000
N. Cent. gen. 5s	112	112	112	112	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st, c	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	14,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	94	94	94	94	2,000
N. Y. & N. 2d	54	54	53	53	2,000
NY., S. & W. rfg. 5s	101	101	101	101	5,000
Nort. & W. 1st, C. V	98	98	98	98	5,000
North. Pac. & M. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
North. Pacific 1st	116	116	116	116	12,000
North. Pacific 2d	115	115	115	115	2,000
North. Pacific 2d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Northwestern 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½	13,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	79	79	79	79	10,000
*Ohio, Mc. & W. 1st, acc. certs.	65	65	65	65	500
Ohio South. Inc.	58½	59	58½	58½	56,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	104	104	104	104	4,000
Oregon S. L. & Ne.	112½	112½	112½	112½	25,000
Ore R. & N. on. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	105⅜	106	104⅜	105	21,000
Penn. 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4,000
P., D. & E. 2d	72	72	72	72	1,000
Read. 1st, pf. inc.	80⅞	81½	80⅞	81⅜	44,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	65¼	66¼	65¾	65¾	3,000
Read. gen. 4s	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	8,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st, 6	150	150	150	150	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & W. certs.	36	36¼	36	36¼	20,000
R. W. & O. T. 6s	99	99	99	99	6,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s, ir.	85	85	85	85	3,000
Rock Island 5s	105	105⅛	105	105⅛	113,000
St. L., Alt. & T. 1st, s. f.	80	80	80	80	12,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	27	27	27	27	38,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104	104	14,000
St. P. & N. P. 1st, 6	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st, 6	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M	87	87	87	87	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, 6	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
So. Carolina 1st	101	101	101	101	2,000
So. Car. 1st, ox c.	100	99½	99½	99½	21,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st, 6	118	118	118	118	1,000
S. P. of C. 1st cn. 5s	98½	98½	98	98	9,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st	107	107	107	107	10,000
T. C. & I. 1st, B.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Texas Cent. 1st	50	50	50	50	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞	41,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	105	105	105	105	5,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
Virginia Mid gen. 5s	87	87	87	87	10,000
Wabash ex. 1 r.	101	101	101	101	1,000
Wab. 1st, St. L. & P.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st, 5s	99½	99½	98½	98½	9,000
West. U. coll. tr. 5s	102¼	102	102¼	102¼	36,000
West Shore 4s, G.	106	106	106	106	10,000
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	109	109	109	109	1,000
Total sales					$1,017,500

*Unlisted. †Including $10,000 at 60, seller 30. ‡Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Belcher	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.25½	7.75	7.25½	7.65	850
El Cristo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Eureka Consol	2.60	2.65	2.50	2.65	300
Horn Silver	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.30	2,100
Leadville	.07	.07	.07	.07	4,000
Occidental	1.90	1.95	1.90	1.95	1,080
Potosi	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	800
Plumb of Arizona	.20	.20	.19	.19	2,000
Raymond & Ely	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	90
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Sutro Tunnel cfts.	.57	.58	.57	.58	1,000
Sutro Tunnel	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Semi Hopes	.92	.93	.92	.92	201
Ward Consol	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.55	2,200
Total sales					14,561

OIL.

Pipe Line certs	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼	437,000
Clearances					1,220,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	$5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	94¾	95	94¾	95	6,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st, 7	109	109	109	109	7,000
Kan. & Texas 1st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2,000
Lake Shore tr. 1st	98	98	98	98	5,000
Louisville con.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	2,000
L. V. R. 1st	98	98	98	98	1,000
Mobile & Ohio	56	56	56	56	4,000
North. Pacific 1st	116	116	116	116	3,000
North. Pac. mo. 3d	115	115	115	115	3,000
Ohio South. inc.	59	59	59	59	20,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	10,000
Reading gen. 4s	91	91	90¾	90¾	11,000
S. & W. F. D.	101	101	101	101	4,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, g.	27	27	27	27	4,000
St. L. C. & L. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Tenn. sett. 2d	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	15,000
Total sales					$109,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞	61⅞	2,810
Atch., T. & S. Fe	37⅝	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝	19,690
Chi. Gas Trust	60	60	60	60	10
Consol. Gas Co	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	200
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	2,520
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	1,780
Colorado Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	147⅜	148⅝	147⅜	148⅝	19,490
Chi. & Northwest.	110⅜	111¾	110⅜	111¾	1,600
Central of N. J.	115⅞	116	115⅞	116	250
Del., Lack. & W.	146¾	147⅜	146¾	147⅜	10,000
Lake Shore	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝	550
Louis. & Nash.	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	200
L. E. & W. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	200
Missouri Pacific	72⅜	73	72⅜	72⅝	5,000
New York Cent.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	20
N. Y. & New Eng.	50⅜	51⅛	50⅜	51	5,200
Northern Pacific	31¼	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	400
Northern Pac. pf.	70¾	72⅜	70¾	72⅜	1,810
Nat. Lead Trust	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅜	1,630
Oregon R. & N.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	100
Oregon Trans.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	1,000
Pacific Mail	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	1,400
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	178¾	179¾	178¾	179¾	1,140
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	1,000
Texas Pacific	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	1,000
Union Pacific	63	63	62¾	63	1,000

FINANCIAL.

Davenport, Iowa,

Invites the Attention of Capitalists and Manufacturers to its Advantage for Making Safe and Profitable Investments.

1. Its population is 35,000. Within three miles are the cities of Moline and Rock Island, Ill., with an equal population.
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3. Its Water Works System cost $1,000,000, having 33 miles of Mains and 320 Fire Hydrants. It is the best in the State.
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6. Its Industrial Products for 1889 were valued at more than $15,000,000. Its Jobbing Business is over $12,000,000 annually.
7. The National Armory and Arsenal Plant, connected by free bridge, cost $10,000,000.
8. There are excellent Public Schools, two Classical Colleges, two Academies for young men, two Seminaries for young ladies.
9. Real Estate is comparatively low, and good sites for business and residence available.
10. The location is beautiful and healthy; desirable for residence and business.
11. An unlimited water power, formed by the rapids, insures a great manufacturing city.

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Davenport, Iowa.

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DAKOTA TERRITORY 5s.
$250,000 DENVER, COL., 4s.
$200,000 OMAHA, NEB., 6s.
$100,000 WYANDOTTE, KANSAS CITY, KAN., 5s.
$100,000 NEW-MEXICO COUNTY, (various), 6s.
$100,000 SIOUX CITY, IOWA, SCHOOL, 4½s.
$150,000 NORTH DAKOTA, 5s.
$20,000 JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., 6½s.
$50,000 EAST SAGINAW, MICH., 5s.
$30,000 EAST SAGINAW, MICH., 5s.
$130,000 PIERRE, DAKOTA, 7s.
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A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest Paid on Balances.

The COMPANY is authorized to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER and TRUSTEE; as REGISTRAR and TRANSFER AGENT, and as REGISTRAR OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

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E. D. Randolph, N. Y. Hon. Isaac H. Bromley, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y. Sam. R. Shipley, Phila.
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Henry Field, Chicago. J. L. Waterbury, N. Y.

HOCKING VALLEY BONDS.

In consequence of recent statements that a default will be made in the interest on the consolidated 5 per cent. and the general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, the undersigned have been requested by holders of about $3,000,000 of these bonds to act as a committee to take such steps as may seem necessary for the protection of the property.

Bondholders are invited to communicate as promptly as possible with either of the undersigned, giving their addresses and the amount of their holdings.

WORK, STRONG & CO.,
36 Broad-st.
EDWARD SWEET & CO.,
38 Broad-st.
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8 PERCENT. BONDS AT PAR AND INTEREST. We recommend these to the most careful investor.

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SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN, Saged 21; has had two years' experience with a large banking and brokerage house; has the highest recommends from them as to capability and character; is willing, active, and desirous to please. Address W. M., care F. P. Freeman & Co., 45 Exchange-place, or call.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL LINES OF TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of

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42 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. E. VAN NOSTRAND.

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Stock Irrigation Districts of California for sale. J. ALDEN GAYLORD, Mills Building, Broad-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1889.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE (1) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Chicago Gas Trust Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable Sept. 30, 1889, to stockholders of record Sept. 7, 1889. New-York, Chicago, and Philadelphia transfer books will close Sept. 7, 1889, at 12 M., and reopen Sept. 21. Dividend checks will be mailed from Chicago office Sept. 28. THEODORE N. WELLS, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.

The coupons due Sept. 1, 1889, of the First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds of this company will be paid on and after this date on presentation at the office of the Merchants' Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

GEO. J. GOULD, Chairman.
H. C. PETTERSER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY maturing Sept. 1, 1889, will be paid on and after this date at the office of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 52 Exchange-place, New-York City.

S. S. EASTWOOD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23, 1889.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Ashland Division Bonds of the above company due Sept. 1 will be paid on and after Sept. 3 at the National Bank of Commerce. GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1889.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the Equipment Bonds of the above company due Sept. 1 will be paid on and after Sept. 3 at the office of Samuel D. Davis & Co., 42 Cedar-st. CHAS. E. NOBLE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1889.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Due 1st September, 1889, will be paid on and after that date by

R. T. WILSON & CO., No. 2 Exchange-court.

MEETINGS.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TERMS OF THE last article of the agreement between the first mortgage bondholders of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, Charlinda branch, dated Sept. 18, 1888, the undersigned hereby call a general meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, to be held at the office of Moran Brothers, 68 William-st., in the city of New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1889, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1889.

CHARLES MORAN, Chairman.
DANIEL WHITEHEAD,
JOHN H. BEACH,
WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
Committee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 61st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant woman in private family; will be found obliging; city or country. Call, two days, at 162 West 18th-st.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and do fine washing in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address A. C., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with sewing; in private family. Apply at 117 East 26th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Waitress.—By a young girl in private family; best city reference. Address A. B., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 1,847 9th-av., between 105th and 106th sts., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid in boarding house. Address L. E., 98 Eagle-st., Greenpoint, L. I., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 39 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress and help with washing and ironing; city reference. Call at 249 West 28d-st.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will do the work of an aged couple; country preferred; best reference. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant; understands Cuisine parisienne and Viennese; makes excellent home-made bread and rolls; city or country; best city reference. Call at 163 West 48th-st.; janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; cuisine, entrées, game, desserts; excellent baker; good city reference. Call at 187 East 67th-st.; Bell 1, east.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; don't object to boarding house; two years' reference; city or country; no cards. Call at 228 West 27th-st.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; lo private family; city or country; best city reference. Address B. D., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced woman; thoroughly understands her business in private family; best city reference. Address M. G., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By New-England woman as excellent cook; good washer and ironer. good city reference; city or country. Call at 288 West 34th-st., rear; no cards.

COOK.—By German; reliable cook; been in first-class American families; would go by the day; city reference. Call at 225 West 32d-st., third bell, left side.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of fancy cooking and pastries and lunches; best city reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family; excellent cook and good baker; city reference. Call, two days, at 306 West 41st-st., Room 9.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in small private family. Good reference. Call at 301 East 39th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class German cook, work by the day or week. Call at 837 2d-av., first floor, near 45th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do sewing or any kind of light work; would do night work. Good reference. Address Ready, Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by day or week to do housecleaning or washing; best city reference. Call or address Mrs. B., 440 West 31st-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Scotch woman work by the day or month; good cook and general housework; good city reference. Call at 418 West 40th-st., in store.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by the day, washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good reference. Call at 322 East 32d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By good laundress by the day or month; is excellent housecleaner and plain cook; city references. Address 398 East 52d-st., Mrs. Bette.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; good laundress and cook; or chamberwork and laundress; best city references. Address Rear, 48 Christopher-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do housework in a small family. Address L. S., 99 Eagle-st., Greenpoint, L. I., third floor, back.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; city or country; unexceptionable city references. Address letters 217 West 35th-st., French store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as Llaundress; would master with chamberwork if required; capable and trustworthy; good references; intelligence office cards not answered. Call at 330 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; country or city; assist in chamberwork if required; good reference. Call at 313 West 30th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class Llaundress in all branches; private family; assist with any other work; best reference. Call or address 208 East 68th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Call at 180 West 15th-st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class Llaundress in private family. Call at 241 East 59th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young lady as nursery governess; entire charge; English and music and kindergarten; no objections to country or traveling; best references. Address N., Box 204 Times Office.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as nurse to one or two growing children; good city reference. Address Goe, Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; take one or two children; four years' city reference. Call at 224 West 26th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—By a young girl; best reference. Call or address Bresman, 207 East 44th-st.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—Competent to take a butler's place in waiting;

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales of any importance were held at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 28. The announced sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of the plot of land on 8th-av., northwest corner of 104th-st., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1889.

Thomoson-st., 62; Methfida Addison to Myer Fine..... $25,000

Avenue B, s. w. corner of 83d-st., 51.2x98; William A. Smith, executor, to Louis and John Brandt..... 16,750

25th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Magdaline Rauchfuss and others to John Reichert..... 1

Northern Terrace, n. s., 64.3 ft. e. of land of Thomas Bene, 32x134; John A. Morrison and wife to Margaret McDonald..... 550

95th-st., n. s., 341.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 106x100.8; Amelia Steinam to Henry J. Anderson..... 1

Bleecker-st., w. s., 50.11 ft. n. of West 10th-st., 19.3x75; William E. Masterton and wife to James W. Ketcham..... 9,000

Broome-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 50x100; Jesse Hedeker to Bernhard Rosenstock..... 1

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 98th-st., 100.11x170; Gerald R. Thayer and wife to William R. Martin..... 1

12th-st., n. s., lot 452, 25x103; Anna Becker to Johann H. Menkens..... 25,000

Rivington-st., s. w. corner of Pitt-st., 58.7x75; Marx Solomon and wife to Maurice Levy..... 1

Oliver-st., 62; James Molnerney to Simon P. Flannery..... 1

59th-st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of Avenue A, 81x irregular and other property; Siegmund T. Meyer to John Haymau..... 102,500

Avenue D, w. s., lot 141, 23.8x83; Alexander Herring to Charles Fox..... 12,000

Sedgwick-av., e. s., 388 ft. n. of Suspension Bridge road, 50x145; Peter Garry to Matthew Kyle..... 6,500

Bleecker-st., 47, w. s. of Fox-st., 25x100; Charles Sperle to Charles H. Lowe-re..... 1

Fletcher-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-av., 100.8x152x irregular; Thomas L. Harris to Martin Walter and another..... 1

Same property. Annie W. Harris and others to Martin Walter and another..... 2,750

85th-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Fanny Millischer to Kunigunda Bamman..... 17,650

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

ARVERNE BY-THE-SEA,

directly on the Atlantic Ocean.

30 minutes from Long Island City and Brooklyn, via Long Island Railroad.

Monday, Sept. 2, 1889, at 3 30 o'clock P. M., on the premises, By order of Remington Vernam, Esq., IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE 150 SELECTED BUILDING SITES.

Property all Restricted.

GAS, WATER, SEWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND EXPRESS OFFICES PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED ON THE PREMISES.

TERMS:

10 PER CENT. AND AUCTIONEER'S FEES CASH.

80 PER CENT. IN 30 DAYS.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS.

MAPS AND PARTICULARS AT ARVERNE HOTEL AND AT THE 5TH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 240 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

LUNCHEON AND SPECIAL TRAIN TO RETURN TO THE CITY AFTER THE SALE WILL BE PROVIDED.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Important sale of particularly Choice Building Lots at Cedar Lawn, between Lawrence and Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 31, 1889, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Mr. Samuel B. Althause, Jr., 500 SELECTED VILLA SITES.

TERMS.—10 PER. CENT. AND AUCTIONEER'S FEES CASH.

40 PER CENT. IN THIRTY DAYS.

50 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 6 PER CENT.

TITLES BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. WITHOUT COST TO PURCHASERS.

FOR MAPS, PARTICULARS, AND TIME TABLES APPLY TO MR. ALTHAUSE, ON THE PROPERTY, OR TO FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 240 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW HOUSES NOS. 68, 70, 72, 74, AND 76 WEST 72D-ST., BETWEEN CENTRAL AND RIVERSIDE PARKS,

and just near to the convenient elevated railroad, Built in the USUAL SUPERB STYLE of Messrs. TERENCE FARLEY'S SONS.

Sizes, 20 to 23 feet, with MUSIC, BILLIARD, and DINING ROOM extensions.

73d-st. being the CRACK SWELL STREET of the "Great West Side,"

Entering as it does CENTRAL PARK TO THE EAST and Riverside Park to the west.

N. B. ☞ These Cabinet-finished Houses have a fine present and an IMMENSE prospective value, and will be sold most reasonably by

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

Addresses apply at the Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BORROWERS On Bond and Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Co. has become one of the largest lenders on real estate security in the State. It is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments in the interests of the institutions, Estates, and Individuals who are lending their funds through it.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted. Borrowers can apply directly to the company and save much trouble and expense. The company has abolished the uncertain and unpleasant "disbursement item," and names at the outset the exact size of its bill.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANTly-furnished four-story brownstone houses, with bath on every floor; all modern improvements and in good order; china, silverware, and linen also; all together or separately; near the Park, between 5th and 6th ave. Address Owner, Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, West 46th-st., near 5th-av., for Winter or longer, containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements in thorough order. For particulars address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

IN OUR FIRST AUTUMN LIST OF FURnished and unfurnished houses to RENT, we are offering houses ELSEWHERE UNOBTAINABLE. Full particulars on application. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

AT $330 A MONTH, FULLY FURNISHED, and in thorough order, 40 fine down-town houses, furnished and unfurnished, at very reasonable rents; also, in every desirable section of the city, from $1,400 upward. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story brownstone house to private family; with elevator; all in perfect order and modern improvements. Address 64 West 55th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

3-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE, 5'D, near Broadway; $1,200; immediate possession. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

HOUSES, UNFURNISHED AND FURnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE CRAMERCY

34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET, TWO ELEGANT APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF SEVEN AND TEN ROOMS, ON THIRD FLOOR, ALL WITH SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. TENANTS HAVE PRIVILEGE TO GRAMERCY PARK. ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st.

NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service arranged; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, Late Manager Navarro Building.

ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, 2 WEST 36TH-ST., CORNER OF 5TH-AV., for rent; elevator, steam heat, open fires, &c. For particulars apply on the premises or to GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (FORMERLY 8th-av.,) Corner 83d-st. Directly Facing Central Park.—Elegant suites of eight and nine large rooms, elevator, steam heat, &c.; location high, healthy, convenient; rent from $1,000 to $1,250; references required. Apply on premises.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 128TH-ST., (near B'way.) — Very desirable apartments; eight light rooms; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rents, $900 to $1,200; also, smaller flats at 332 and 334 East 17th-st., (near Stuyvesant Park;) rents, $35 to $45. Apply to Janitors.

A—SINGLE FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS AND bath; all improvements; steam heat throughout; light all round; between two private houses; five lines of cars running by; just finished; call and see them and be convinced; rents from $47 to $55; No. 211 West 69th-st. W. R. POWERS.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET—Bath, &c., steam heat; every attendance; elevator runs all night. Apply to Superintendent "Cumberland," Broadway, 6th-av. and 22d-st., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A FLAT, FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, ALL modern improvements, three families to house, six large rooms, bath, $26; small family; references. 60 East 110th-st.

MASON, 8 EAST 58TH-ST.—ELEGANT flats to let; elevator, steam heat, free coal and wood for range, &c.; rents, $1,400 and $1,450. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

265 WEST 129TH-ST.—SIX ROOMS AND bath; elegant saloon entrance; lawn tennis court; hall boy; rents $32 to $38. Apply Mrs. GRIFFIN, Janitor.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, ONE elegant apartment; eleven all-light rooms and bath; decorated; steam heat; elevator; single house. One with eight rooms and bath. 3 East 84th-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

IMPERIAL.

Elegant apartments; decorated; steam heat; elevator and all modern improvements; moderate prices. 57 East 76th-st. Apply to janitor.

20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ELEGANT store, basement, and three upper floors to let; just altered for business; will divide. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—BUILDING SOUTHEAST CORNER of Houston and Greene sts., formerly occupied by United States Government; 100x100; heated by steam; Otis passenger elevator; large, light dry cellar and subcellar; will be altered to suit and let favorably for a term of years. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 to 45 West 14th-st.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSTER-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and all points East and West. Via NEW-YORK AND WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS. Limited White Mountain Express, with parlor cars, leaving direct from steamer's wharf for Fabyan's and intermediate points. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at wharf with express train for Boston. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at all offices New-York Transfer Co., who will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences, and at P. O. Box 5,011 for Excursion Book, which will be mailed free.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESter, New-London, Norwich, Watch Hill, Block Island, Greenport, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, White Mountains, all points North and East. Steamer NEW YORK, Pier 40 (old number) N. R., foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 5:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in N. Y. and Brooklyn; company's office, 347 Broadway, and at Pier 40 N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. GEO. W. BRADY, Agent.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting at ALBANY with 7 A. M. special express for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, and all points in the ADIRONDACKS. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., via Annex, at 5 P. M. Electric lights in all rooms.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c. EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25. Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 36 (new), at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M. (extra days 11 P. M.), connecting at New-Haven with special train for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, THE OLD ROUTE. QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. Catskill evening line. Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Barclay-st., connecting with D. L. & W. and Cairo R. R. For list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier, or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON AND CATSKILL—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves Pier 28 North River, foot Vestry-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS at 5 P. M., connecting at Catskill with Boston and Albany Railroad. Special accommodation for horses and carriages.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Day Line Steamers NEW-YORK AND ALBANY. Daily, (except Sundays.)

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton-st., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M. " NEW-YORK, Vestry-st. Pier, 8:40 A. M.

Pier foot West 22d-st., 9:00 A. M.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE with Down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK (by ferry) with Ulster and Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.

CATSKILL, special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R.; ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the West, Boston and the East, Montreal and the North, and SPECIAL TRAINS TO AND FROM SARATOGA.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A fine BAND attached to each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE.—FOR BOSTON, NEW-PORT, FALL RIVER, NEWPORT, and all Eastern points. DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Four steamers in commission—FURITAN, PILGRIM, PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY. Splendid orchestra attached to each vessel.

Leave New-York from Pier 28 N. R. (old No.) foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Express trains with through cars leave Fall River for Boston, Cape Cod, the White Mountains, &c., &c.

SUNDAYS, leave New-York at 5:30 P. M. for all points. Returning, leave Boston 7 P. M.

Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at all principal ticket offices, at the Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight delivered at steamer, Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st. daily at 5:30 P. M., (Sund ys excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Nisbura, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insurance at office of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, RONDOUT, AND Kingston, landing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, or Ohera, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the mountains.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, and at all offices of New-York Transfer Company, who will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Send to P. O. Box 5,011 for Excursion Book.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL for West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cranston's Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton, and Hyde Park. Leaves Vestry-st., N. R.....3:15 P. M. Leaves 22d-st., N. R.....3:30 P. M. SATURDAYS leaves ONE HOUR EARLIER.

A—TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH HOTEL,

Long Beach, L. I.

Finest Surf-Bathing Beach on the Coast.

MORNING AND EVENING CONCERTS.

Rates, $21 Per Week and Upward.

JOHN T. DEVINE, MANAGER.

POINT LOOKOUT HOTEL, 5 miles east of Long Beach. Fine Boating, Sailing, and Fishing.

POLAND SPRING HOTELS.

The Poland Spring House, enlarged to twice its former capacity, open June 15 to Oct. 15. Mansion House, open all the year. The magnificent scenery and climate, in connection with the far-famed

POLAND WATER,

Make this the finest resort in the United States.

HIRAM RICKER & SONS, South Poland, Me.

New-York Office and Depot, 164 Nassau-st. Send for circular.

MILLBROOK INN, MILLBROOK,

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS SMALL HOTEL, RECENTLY FINISHED, SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL ROLLING COUNTRY, 750 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. THE HOUSE IS HEATED WITH FURNACE AND OPEN FIREPLACES AND OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. ROOMS CAN BE ENGAGED BY ADDRESSING JOHN D. CRONIN, Manager.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT. ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL, GREENWICH, CONN.,

B. H. YARD, Proprietor, situated on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 28 miles from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d-st., New-York; express time 46 minutes; commutation 40 cents a day; send for descriptive pamphlet.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y. WILL REMAIN OPEN SEPT. 12. RATES REDUCED FOR SEPTEMBER. Direct railroad access. Parlor cars for KAATERSKILL on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st., (West Shore R. R.,) 9 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and (saturdays only) 1:15 P. M., leaving foot of Jay-st. twenty minutes earlier. Special excursion tickets sold saturdays, good to return Monday morning, one-fourth less than regular fare.

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Paradise for children. Sailing, fishing, and bathing. Leave foot Pine-st., N. Y., 4 P. M.; 34th-st., 4:20 P. M.; Hunter's Is., L. I., R. R. Time tables, &c., at T. COOK & SON'S, 261 Broadway, New-York, or apply to the hotel.

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ARGYLE PARK, with its beautiful COTTAGES, spacious LAKE, and fine DRIVES, is unsurpassed on Long Island. Boating, Fishing, Bathing, sailing on Great South Bay. Large steam yacht for accommodation of guests. Daily trips to Fire Island and Great South Bay. One hour from New-York. For rent of cottages or engagement of rooms apply to T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

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Elevation 1,200 feet, on the western slope of the Storm King Mountain; the climate a positive cure for malaria; overlooking the Hudson and valley; 1½ hours by West Shore Railroad and 2½ hours by steamer Mary Powell from New-York. Address MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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REDUCED RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The Pleasantest Month of the Year at the Seaside.

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NEW TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL. Less than one hour from New-York. Remains open until Oct. 15. W. W. PALMER.

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HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Will remain open as late in September as the business may warrant. For illustrated pamphlet and terms apply to H. S. HOWER, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

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This unique resort will remain open for guests until October first. Address

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NETHERWOOD, N. J. Now open; 45 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st. Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 40 trains daily; elegant brick structure; all modern conveniences; open from May to November. FRANK E. MILLER.

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Cooperstown, Otsego Lake, N. Y. Steam heat; no malaria; no hay fever. S. E. CRITTENDEN, Proprietor.

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INSTRUCTION.

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SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WITH PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. 339 LENOX-AV., formerly called 5th-Avenue Boulevard, between 125th and 127th sts., New-York;

prepares thoroughly for business, technical schools, American and foreign universities. In the President's adjoining dwelling house, 334 LENOX-AV.

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ANDREW ZERBAN, President.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, Grand Boulevard and 122d-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS.

Studies will be resumed MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Students reside in the institution or attend as day scholars. For particulars or catalogue address BROTHER THOMAS, Director.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. For 19 years located at 5 EAST 14TH-ST., ONLY 3d door east of 5TH-AV. Established 1863. Chartered 1865.

At the FAMOUS SCHOOL OF MUSIC Elocution, Foreign Languages, Drawing, and Painting, (the first organized and best appointed in America,) pupils secure unequaled advantages.

N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY HAS NO BRANCH nor connection with any other school on 14th-st. or in the city, as represented.

FALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 3. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

of DR. J. SACHS, NO. 38 WEST 59TH-ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS. CAREFUL TRAINING FOR BUSINESS. FRENCH AND GERMAN IN REGULAR SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY will open for the Fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 3. Places can be secured during the month of August by letter or personal application. Send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, PRESIDENT, 101 EAST 23D-ST.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, opposite Stuyvesant Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.

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(Established 1862.) NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Oct. 2. Miss DAY, Principal.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 6 EAST 44TH.

Autumn half term tenth year begins

TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1889.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS'S

CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES, 987 Madison-av., will reopen Oct. 10.

Thorough courses in Higher English, French, and Mathematics.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED, BOARDING AND day school for young ladies; collegiate, preparatory, primary classes; number in each class positively limited; 26th year begins Oct. 1. 6 and 8 East 53d-st.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, Established 1867, near Central Park, 36 West 61st. Pupils prepared for colleges; satisfaction guaranteed. Reopens Sept. 23. M. FROST ORMSBY, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, 321 West 16lst-st., near cable road; opens sept. 16; terms from $100 upward; boarders $400; room for five. Circulars at Putnam's, 27 West 23d-st.

MISSES GUINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys. Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 MADISON-AV., will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 1. Five pupils received into the family.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 15 East 65th-st., will reopen Sept 30. Boys' classes.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, 15 WEST 43D-ST.—Strictly select Catholic school; limited number; choice companionship; modern languages; primary, commercial, classical courses.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST., will reopen Oct. 1. The Principal's address until Sept. 15 is COTUIT, Mass.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (FOUNDED 1857) HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—Central Park, West, at 62d-st., (Morgan mansion.) Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISSES FALCONER PERRIN'S GIRLS' School, 244 Lenox-av.; eleventh year begins Sept. 30; special advantages offered boarding pupils; terms, $800 a year.

MADAME DASILVA, (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. Ogden Hoffman.)—Boarding and day school for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 30. 24 West 45th-st. French the language of the school and the family.

THE MISSES WREAKS, 37 EAST 68TH-st.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with kindergarten. Reopens Oct. 1. Circulars on application.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green;) boarding and day school for young ladies; established in 1816; reopens Oct. 1. 68 5th-av.

MISS CROCKER AND MISS BECH'S school for girls, 31 West 42d-st., opposite Bryant Park, re-opens Wed., Oct. 2. Classes for boys.

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24TH YEAR.—BOY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 102 BERKELEY PLACE. Branches at Paris and Coburg, (Saxony.) Wm. A. Stamm, Prin.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL,

(Incorp'd.) New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.—A church school of the highest class for boys; terms, $500; eight resident masters from Brown, Columbia, London, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Paris; house and grounds (of Commodore Garner) among the most beautiful near New-York will well repay a visit. Apply to Rev. ALFRED G. MORTIMER, B. D., Rector.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, SING SING-ON-HUDSON.

This old and well-known school will reopen on the 19th of September. Early application should be made to the Principal. J. HOWE ALLEN.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY AND LADies' College.—Convenient to New-York; both sexes. Terms moderate. High and healthful. Steam heating; gas; fire escapes. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., President.

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POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INstitute.—$500. A thorough school, where boys and young men receive careful personal attention and proper treatment in every respect. Dr. C. B. WARRING and Major E. B. WARRING, Principals.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass., prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens September 5, 1889. Catalogue and illustrated article on application. Address Rev. WM. ALLANDER, Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. For boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., rector.

MISS CREIGHTON AND MISS FARRAR'S School for Girls, Dwight-place, Englewood, N. J. Pupils admitted to Smith and Wellesley on our certificate.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y., boarding school for young men and boys, opens Tuesday, Sept. 17. Address M. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN. —Boys and girls—commences Sept. 19; terms, $150 to $200 per year. Send for circular.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D.D., Rector. The 21st year will begin Sept. 17.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for girls, will reopen Sept. 25. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—MORAVIAN BOARDing school for Boys at Nazareth, Penn. Founded 1785. Reopens Sept 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls, Tarrytown, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-Hudson, with refinat surroundings, for boys. Address A. ARMAGNAC, Ph. D., Box 402.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. J. WRIGHT, R. S., A. M., Supt.; R. F. HYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

THE MISSES ANABLES' BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 25 at 95 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes; next year opens sept. 17. Send for catalogue. W. J. BANNISTER, A. M.

BETTS ACADEMY, STAMFORD, CONN. 61st year. Prepares for college and business.

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STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Riverst., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J. OPENS SEPT. 18, 1889. Examinations for admission on the 16th and 17th of September.

FULL COURSES OF STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE. PREPARATORY CLASS, $75 PER ANNUM. ALL OTHER CLASSES, $150 PER ANNUM. These terms include all the studies. For catalogue apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA reopens the Seminary for Young Ladies at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, and German; music and art. Grounds ample for recreation. Climate of Morristown unsurpassed. Terms—Boarding pupils, $600. Circulars on application.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE BEST AND ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE DIRECT TO THE IRON PIERS AT CONEY ISLAND AND LONG BRANCH.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE FOR CONEY ISLAND. FROM WEST 22D-ST., N. R.—9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M.; 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R.—(Battery-place station elevated railroads,) half an hour later.

RETURNING.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND PIERS.—At 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 5, 5:45, 6:40, 7:30, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:40 P. M.

☞ The last boat from Coney Island lands at Pier No. 1 N. R. only.

FARE TO CONEY ISLAND AND RETURN, 50 CENTS.

TIME TABLE FOR LONG BRANCH: FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R.—9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R.—10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING.

LEAVE OCEAN PIER—12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

FARE TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, 75 CENTS; SINGLE FARE, 50 CENTS.

Excursion tickets at Coney Island and Long Branch sold at all down-track stations elevated roads, with free transfer between South Ferry and Battery-place for 2d and 3d av. passengers.

CONTINUATION OF THE Great Gilmore Jubilee MANHATTAN BEACH,

FOUR DAYS, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.

GRAND ARRAY OF ARTISTS.

SIG. CAMPANINI, Tenor, SIG. DEL PUENTE, Baritone.

SIGNORINA CARLOTTA MACONDA, Soprano.

FRAULEIN IDA KLEIN, Soprano. MME. TERESA CARUSE, Mezzo Soprano. SIG. CLEMENTO BOLOGNA, Baritone. HERR WILHELM PEAETTA, Basso. MR. WILLIAM LEE, Tenor Soloist. MR. EDWARD O'MAHONEY, Basso. GRAND OPERA CHORUS, ANVIL BRIGADE. TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT DRUM CORPS, PIPERS, PARK OF ARTILLERY. LEDERHAUSE MILITARY BAND. FIRST CONCERT 3:30 this AFTERNOON.

THIS EVENING PAIN'S S

LOOKING AT THE ISLANDS

COMMITTEEMEN ON THEIR FIRST TRIP.

THEY VISIT WARD'S AND RANDALL'S ISLANDS, OAK AND BARRETTA POINTS, AND PELHAM BAY PARK.

The first definite action toward the selection of a site for the World's Fair was taken yesterday. These members of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Site and Buildings met at the foot of East Thirty-second-street at noon and embarked on the steamer Myndert Starin: Ex-Mayor Grace, Samuel Gompers, Isidor Straus, C. F. Chandler, H. R. Towne, and John Foord, the Secretary. John H. Starin had tendered them the use of the steamer. Mr. Starin is a member of the Executive Committee, but he could not go. Neither could Charles A. Dana nor Roswell P. Flower, the other members.

President Ridgway and Commissioner Stephenson of the Board of Emigration, Commissioner Sheehy of the Board of Charities and Correction, and John T. Agnew, the Treasurer of the Committee on Site and Buildings, went along as guests of the Executive Committee. It was at first proposed not to take Mr. Agnew, it being conceived that no one should go but the members of the Executive Committee. The question as to whether the Executive Committee had the right to take the matter of inspection into its own hands was somewhat animatedly discussed on the dock, and Mr. Agnew was finally permitted to go aboard the Starin. By Mr. Grace's recommendation, however, invitations have been sent to all the members of the Site Committee to attend the rail excursion to-day.

On the way up the river a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Starin for his courtesy in giving the use of his steamer for the trip.

Ward's and Randall's Islands were first visited and superficially examined. Commissioner Stephenson was asked to express an opinion as to the fitness of the islands as a site for the exposition. He did not believe either or both of the islands to be desirable unless the buildings which occupy them now were taken down. Ward's Island is equally divided between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Deducting the space occupied by the less valuable structures, which would leave the lunatic asylum and the Verplanck Hospital, which could not be removed, there would remain available 110 acres. On Randall's Island the buildings, of course, are of less account, and pretty nearly the whole area could be used. The island is about 140 acres in extent. So far as the Emigration Commissioners were concerned, Mr. Stephenson said they could afford to surrender their share of Ward's Island, inasmuch as they conceive it to be utterly absurd to keep that much ground and so many buildings for the accommodation of from 150 to 200 immigrants. President Ridgway agreed with Commissioner Stephenson's remarks.

Commissioner Sheehy spoke for the Department of Charities and Correction. His argument was that the city ought to take the territory now occupied by the Commissioners of Emigration on Ward's Island for the use of the Department of Charities and Correction. They already have 2,000 people under their jurisdiction, and more space is needed. It could more properly be devoted, he believed, to Charities and Correction than to the World's Fair.

Some of the members of the committee thought it would be well to clear the islands of all the institutions and thus pave the way to making them a permanent public resort for the people. But Mr. Sheehy opposed such action. He thought it inexpedient for New-York to put all its paupers and lunatics at Islip, L. I., as would have to be done if the islands were surrendered, on the ground that the expenses of transportation to Islip would be too high, because the means of getting there are controlled by one railroad corporation. It would add enormously to the city's outlay, and would be a hardship to those poor people who wished to visit their unfortunate friends.

The committee then visited the sites in the neighborhood of Oak Point and Barretto Point, or Hunt's Point, as it was formerly known. They walked over the ground and examined its features minutely. Re-embarking, they went to City Island, where they took a stage and drove to it. Drives may be had from all directions. It is accessible by boats of all draughts. The Harlem, the Hudson River, the Northern and the New-Haven Railroad tracks border it. It is handy to the east side, to the upper wards, and to Westchester County. Elevated railroad tracks from both sides of the city can run by short spurs right to the grounds. The site is ready-made in point of accessibility.

"The Astor and Morris properties are skirted by Cedar Park, which belongs to the city, and in which buildings designed to be permanent could be erected with pleasing natural surroundings. The Driving Club grounds could also be included within the grounds if it were desired to exhibit horses, cattle, and other stock in connection with the fair, as is done at Paris. Already plans are underway to tunnel the Harlem at that point. The river is only 400 feet wide. If the site were chosen there the tunnel plan would surely go through at once. It is a small undertaking, comparatively speaking. Or a bridge could span the river between the two parts of the grounds. There are similar connections across the Seine at Paris.

"All will admit that we should seek to profit by the experience of the Parisians. They recognized at the start that the exposition could not succeed unless they could get the use of land for nothing. The city of Paris immediately furnished the land. In further encouragement of the enterprise a subvention of 25,000,000f. was provided by the State. With all this assistance it will take 18,000,000f. to reimburse the promoters. Without substantial aid the exposition could not have been held, the outlay is so great as it was being quite up to the financial limit of the subscribers. We cannot expect State aid. Private subscriptions will have to take its place. But, as in Paris, there will be a limit here to subscriptions and uses enough for the money without buying or leasing land. I believe that if the committee were to express themselves pleased with this site, the representatives of the estate owners would take pleasure in tendering its use for the fair without cost.

"From what I have said it is evident that this site meets the important requirement of convenience for the masses. A five-cent fare without change of cars will take people to the ground from any part of the city. People can start for the fair at 10 o'clock and go home at midnight, with several hours between for the meeting. They can run up in the evening as easily as they can go to a concert and get home as early. Frequent visits would be encouraged by the fact of handy access. The multiplication of admission fees will be one of the most important items in the success of the fair.

"I should add that the expense of grading and draining these grounds would be insignificant. Nature has done about everything. The land drains into the river without artificial help, its surface throughout sloping slightly toward the river, although presenting generally a level appearance. The tides insure the prompt removal of drainage.

"The trouble with Washington Heights, Inwood, and the Dykman meadows is that land cannot be had without legislative interference and purchase. I am positive of this, for my own interests are in that section. A partial canvass has been consistive upon that subject. It is well enough for local taxpayers to talk about getting land, but the fact is that it is not theirs to give. The Dykman meadows have been cut up and sold in single lots. There are at least 200 owners of that property. Those whose possessions may be counted by the acre have not retained enough to be of any use for the fair.

"This small owners are the ones who would make trouble. Most of them are poor. They bought because the land was cheap and upon so-called inside information of a quick advance. Buying has been largely speculative and for a turn. There are mortgages on most of the land. Interest and taxes must be paid. If that land were taken for the fair it would be locked up for four or five years or certainly until a year after the fair. It is well enough to say that the fair and the facilities it would provide for travel would quadruple the value of the land. But the small owners cannot hold on so long. In a less degree the same is true of Washington Heights. It Inwood there are homestead estates with elaborate grounds and costly residences. The owners could not be expected to evacuate or surrender.

"There are some owners who can hold on, but those whom I have seen hope to sell, and if their property were practically taken out of the market for a few years, they would want to realize something in rentals. Five per cent. on the valuation is as little as they could expect. Figure a little upon that basis. A site on Washington Heights below One Hundred and Seventieth-street is worth $30,000 per acre, or $6,000,000 per 200 acres. The annual rental at the 5 per cent. would be $300,000, or $1,200,000 for four years. At Inwood and Dykman's values will average $15,000 per acre, or $3,000,000 for 200 acres, a rental of $150,000 a year, or $600,000 for the four years. Such an incubus would ruin the fair.

"There is no danger of a surplus of fair subscriptions. The undertaking will absorb money by wholesale under the most cautious and best-directed efforts. There will be no money to waste on rentals or on legal intricacies. The committee should keep out of the way of trust estates and minors. In the various sites above presented, that at Morrisania is the only one that can be acquired directly and securely."

LESSONS OF THE FAIR.

SUGGESTIONS FROM MR. ATKINSON—MORE LETTERS TO THE MAYOR.

The Executive Committee of the Financial Committee of the World's Fair of 1892 met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce. J. Pierpont Morgan presided, and there were also present Messrs. Charles S. Smith, August Belmont, John H. Inman, J. Edward Simmons, and S. D. Babcock. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is out of town, was the only absentee. Mr. George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected Secretary of the Executive Committee, and Secretary Speer of the association was present by courtesy.

The committee devoted over an hour to discussing the financial situation and plans and announced, after it adjourned, that it had decided not to make any of its actions public until it reported to the Financial Committee, which it will probably do in about a week. It had also decided to hold regular weekly meetings on Thursday at 12:30 o'clock and to meet at the call of the Chairman whenever he thought a meeting necessary.

A few days ago Mr. Smith wrote to Edward Atkinson of Boston, asking him to supply the committee with fuller details of his plan for the exposition, suggested in a previous letter. He received in reply a long and interesting communication, which occupied the committee's attention during its session. It consisted of one letter which, he wrote, he had prepared and was about to send when he received Mr. Smith's request, which induced him to write the longer and more detailed statement required. The shorter letter was as follows:

"The main motive of the exhibition would be the object lesson in the progress of the arts of peace in 400 years of history, illustrated in the manner proposed in my first letter. The building for this purpose should be planned by the best architect in the country, if he can be designated, and every effort should be made to make this building itself one of the object lessons in the progress of architecture, in which there have been very deficient in this country, but in which great improvement has been made during the last few years.

"I next assume that, given a sufficient space of land, an offer should be made to each State to put up a State building in which the natural products of the soil, the mine, and the forest may be exhibited in their various forms corresponding to the Kansas and Colorado buildings of the Centennial. Space might be assigned for the great bazaar or show place for the exhibition of miscellaneous goods and wares which usually stand between or in the way of the special arts, from which the proposed object lessons may be distinctly separated if my plan is carried out. For this bazaar or show place our favorite plan of a one-story building is perfectly well adapted."

In his longer communication Mr. Atkinson gives what he styles "Detailed plans for the development of an historic and economic exhibit, on certain lines of industry, which might be made a part of the proposed exhibition of 1892." He suggests that a beginning be made with spinning and weaving—arts whose origin is prehistoric.

In conclusion Mr. Atkinson says:

"I therefore submit that my conception of an exhibition which shall give the history of industrial progress by means of object lessons drawn from the past, but yet existing in the present, is wholly consistent with the necessary element of personal interest and personal profit on the part of those who contribute the modern examples of existing machinery."

Mr. Andrew H. Green wrote to Mayor Grant yesterday calling his attention to the fact that Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1881 (at which time it was proposed to use Central Park for exposition purposes) specifically forbids such use. The prohibitive section says that "it shall not be lawful to grant, use, or occupy for the purpose of a public fair or exhibition any portion of the Central Park, in the city of New-York." Until this act is repealed, Mr. Green says, discussion of that location would scarcely be useful.

F. S. Cook, a civil engineer whose office is in the Stewart Building, yesterday called the Mayor's attention to a large map he had prepared showing a preliminary design for the proposed exhibition building in Van Cortlandt Park and an arrangement of the site. The map showed the elevation of the grounds from the river and their accessibility by water and land, all the railroads and roads being shown.

The plan of the buildings designated included the following: Machinery hall, 11 acres; military parade ground, 20 acres; art gallery, 1 acre; main building, 30 acres; horticultural hall, 4 acres; agricultural hall, 12 acres; American Government, 3 acres; tower, 1½ acres; pumping machinery, 4 acres; electrical exhibit, 8 acres; geological hall, 2½ acres; library and woman's pavilion, 1 acre. Space is also allowed for an encampment of American Indians, old manor house, old mill, and other similar attractions. The buildings, in all, cover 75 acres. The available area in the park is 350 acres. The State buildings are along the East River side of the lake; the main building is on its western side. The other buildings are on Broadway from the south end of the park up to near the Manhattan boundary. There are docks for the fair on the Hudson River near Inwood and on the Harlem River near Fordham Heights.

John Hossy of the Workingmen's Literary Society wrote offering the suggestion that the World's Fair should be conducted without any sort of assistance from the Nation, State, municipality, corporation, or individual. He thinks the plan can be accomplished by carefully considering the cost of site, of buildings, of the general management, and the amount of interest upon money to pay the necessary expenses. Rents for space for exhibits should be arranged to cover the entire amount of cost reached by careful estimate. Current expenses should be met by the profits from the sale of goods and merchandise on the premises. The remainder, after first cost and current expenses have been provided for, should be applied to a fund for the establishment of a permanent exhibition.

The master freestone cutters of Brooklyn requested the appointment of Mr. C. N. Williams to represent them. The Oneida Historical Society of Utica is taking a great interest in the fair, and wrote that its President, Ellie H. Roberts, LL. D., would do all in his power to assist the exposition. A petition came from Boston asking the appointment of C. M. Moseman to represent the harness trade. A petition from the Harness Manufacturers' Association of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and vicinity requesting the appointment of Isaac L. Stilling to represent it was referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Gov. Francis has appointed nearly one hundred leading and influential citizens from all sections of the State to serve with him as representatives of the State, to assist in securing for St. Louis the World's Fair of 1892. Local efforts in the same direction are very active and earnest, and numerous committees are hard at work daily whipping preliminary matters into shape, to become effective and successful a little later on.

SECRETARY WINDOM.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., Aug. 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Windom arrived at the Perkins Inn, Hopkinton, to-day. He is accompanied by his wife, son, and daughter. The Rev. Roger C. Hatch, Mrs. Windom's father, was once pastor of the Congregational church at Hopkinton.

RUSSELL HARRISON'S RETURN.

THE CITY OF PARIS LANDS SIX AHEAD OF THE WELCOMING PARTY.

Russell B. Harrison, eldest son of the President, and defendant in the suit of Crosby against Harrison for $100,000 on a charge of malicious libel, returned to America yesterday by the City of Paris after an extended sojourn in Europe, during which time he had consorted with Princes, Dukes, Earls, and Lords, and topped the climax of his hobnobbing with royalty by breakfasting with no less a personage than Queen Victoria. Not the least of the honors bestowed upon him was that of a night's lodging at Windsor Castle.

His friend and partner in business, Mr. W. J. Arkell, was determined that the return of the prodigal to the commonplace, every-day existence of an American citizen should be celebrated with rejoicing and festivity. He chartered the steamer Lady M. Starin and invited all of the employes of *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's*, his papers, to join in the jubilee. Come one, come all, he said, to the foot of Twenty-first-street and North River. Come early, at or before 7 o'clock in the morning, and we'll go down the bay and await the coming of the steamer on which our Russell returns. He furthermore told them that they need not bring luncheon, for he had ordered an abundance of meat and drink, and desired naught but that they should come in a body and make merry until the City of Paris should heave in sight, when they should congregate on the top floor, front, of the Starin and manifest their joy with shout of lungs and wave of hats.

Such an invitation could not be ignored, especially when coming from employer to employe, and to a man the guests were on the dock at the early hour named. There were no special guests except the reporters. Mr. Arkell was as happy as a clam. If numbers signified success, young Mr. Harrison's welcome would be scorchingly warm. The only thing to mar the joy that permeated the entire personality was an oft-repeated reference to the fact that such an early start was useless, as the City of Paris certainly would not arrive until late in the afternoon. This caused him to seek a telegraph office, from whence he sent a message asking:

"What has been heard of the City of Paris?"

The response was simply paralyzing:

"She was sighted off Fire Island at 4 o'clock."

This was alarming intelligence. In great haste he returned to the Starin and told his guests that they must needs make an immediate departure. The Starin swung out into the stream, having a view down the river, and the City of Paris was seen at her dock. Mr. Arkell's well-laid plans had failed. Not to be outdone, he ordered the Captain to run down to the Inman Line pier, and in the same breath notified his guests to go below and partake of the good things that had been provided. It was a hasty meal, even to a dyspepsia-promoting degree. In a few minutes the party was landed near the Inman pier, and in a body, headed by Mr. Arkell, surged through the crowd to welcome the expected guest.

They sighted him as an inspector was examining his baggage, and sent forth a cheer that caused the inspector to let a trunk lid fall on his fingers with a force that could only be measured by the exclamation it brought forth. The greeting fell like music, however, on the ears of the returned traveler, and in an instant he was shaking hands all around for ten a second. That the truly democratic spirit of young Mr. Harrison has not been contaminated by the honors conferred upon him abroad is sure, for immediately after dropping the hand of Mr. Arkell he grasped that of the colored doorkeeper of his editorial sanctum and patted the dusky servitor on the back in such a chummy sort of a way that the man grinned until his face was fairly halved.

Little time was wasted on the wharf. The party all went to the *Judge* office, where there was an impromptu reception. The returned prodigal looked well—in fact, he looked exceedingly well, but those who expected to see a change in his appearance on account of an adoption of British raiment were doomed to disappointment. He was in the habit of such that many of his clerks who flocked about him were. Questions were fired at him from all quarters, and he answered them as fast as he could. He repeated the stories that have already been told in the cable dispatches of the greeting that the British nobility gave him, and was candid enough to admit that he owed it all to his father's elevated position. He refused to indulge in any small talk about the people he had met, though urged strongly to do so.

He said that his trip had had a strong business feature, in that he had put in three weeks' careful study at the Paris Exposition, paying most active attention to the exhibits of such arts as were connected with the publishing of illustrated journals. Now he intends to sit down at his desk opposite Mr. Arkell and devote his energies entirely to *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's*. Of the recollections of his trip of the City of Paris he could not talk enough. His said everybody on board seemed record crazy, and the betting ran high. His own profit or loss he refused to state.

ALDERMEN AND PASSES.

THE BOARD ASKS A RAILROAD NOT TO GIVE ANY TO MEMBERS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday in regular session—the first for five weeks. The only absentees were Messrs. Carlin and Cowie. The tax levy, fixing the tax rate at 1.95 per cent.—the expected figure—was reported by the Finance Committee. By law the report must be printed five days before it can be acted upon, and as it Thursday was selected as the day for final action upon it, and that day was agreed upon for the next meeting of the board.

The Christopher and Tenth-Street Railway Company was granted an extension from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 in which to replace "bobtail" cars with cars manned by conductors, it having reported that it could not get its new cars ready until the later date.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Patrick Napoleon Oakley of the Third District asking the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to refuse all requests of the members of the board for passes over the road or any part of it. He complained that it was an ordinary occurrence for citizens to try to get members of the board to get passes for them over the road, and this, he believed, an Alderman had no right to do; certainly he could not do it consistently with his duty to the city and his constituents. Through such favors he said that railroad had been enabled to encroach upon the city's streets and water front.

Mr. Walker caused laughter by moving that the resolution be tabled for four months, the lifetime of the board. The mover of the resolution and Vice President Fitzsimons indulged in some personalities, the latter charging that Oakley made the motion for "innoombe" effect, while Oakley charged that Fitzsimons obtained more passes than any other Alderman. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 9 to 12, and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—President Arnold, Messrs. R. J. Barry, Clancy, Dowd, Flynn, Gilligan, Gregory, Morris, Noonan, Oakley, Rapp, and Tait—12.

NAYS.—Vice President Fitzsimons, Messrs. David Barry, Butler, Goetz, Gunther, Hammond, Kinckhoff, and Walker—8.

ASSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Carlin, Cowie, Divver, Storm, and Sullivan.

Seven notices were sent in by Mayor Grant. One of them was of an amendment to an ordinance to allow farmers' wagons to sell products in the market streets until 8 A. M. A permit was granted to Augustin Daly to place a glass awning over the sidewalk in front of his theatre.

MR. STEVENSON'S FINANCES.

It was reported in the newspapers yesterday that a motion would be made during the day before Judge Barrett for the appointment of a receiver for the estate of V. K. Stevenson.

"No such motion has been made or will be made before Judge Barrett or any other Judge," said Mr. Stevenson yesterday. "The report was put in circulation by those who bear me personal malice. I own over $500,000 worth of real estate in this city, including Morton Hall, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and the Conlter Hotel, 6 and 8 East Fifty-ninth-street, and also have inherited property in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn. The idea of a receivership for a sum so small as $200,000 of such an estate, aside from my large business, is simply absurd. My real estate sales so far this week, a part of which were officially reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, amount to $253,000, or $2,530 brokerage. I have also inherited funds in the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and in the hands of Richard Croker, Chamberlain of this city."

ARABS WANT TO STAY HERE.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus, on application of Nageeb J. Arbeely, ex-United States Consul at Jerusalem, requiring forty-five Arabs, who were detained by the Emigration Commissioners, to be brought into court this morning. They came here on the steamships La Gascogne, Servia, and Veendam, and the Commissioners thought they did not have money enough to be let into the country. The men say that they all have money. The Veendam sails this morning, so that if Judge Lacombe decides that the emigrants must go back, those who came on that steamer will have to stay here several weeks before they can be returned.

THE WORK OF BURGLARS.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 28.—Burglars broke into the residence of E. B. Moore, a wealthy farmer living near Canisteo, this morning while the Moore family was away from home at a fair and stole $600 in cash and some jewelry. They also broke into H. R. Ranger's residence, but secured nothing of value. Eugene Richardson, a veteran from the Soldiers' Home at Bath, was arrested charged with having something to do with the robberies.

CONFERENCE OF NATIONS

TO ENCOURAGE RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

DELEGATES FROM ALL THE COUNTRIES ON THIS CONTINENT INVITED—A TOUR OF THE COUNTRY.

The appointment of Charles R. Flint as one of the delegates to represent the United States in the Congress of American Nations, which will assemble in Washington on Oct. 2, is looked upon as an eminently proper selection. Mr. Flint is a member of the firm of Flint & Co., and has been for twenty years in the trade between this city and South American countries, and no one knows better than he its limitations and requirements. He also enjoys the advantage of having visited most of the countries to be represented in the congress, and made himself acquainted by personal observation with their business methods and machinery of government. He was for a number of years the consular representative in this city of the Chilian Government. Although still a young man, Mr. Flint is one of the most successful merchants of this city.

The proposition for holding this conference of nations originated in this country, and was at length officially formulated in an act of Congress which authorized the President to invite the various Central and South American nations to send delegates, and appropriated $125,000 for their entertainment. All of the nations invited have notified this Government of their acceptance except the Guianas, Paraguay, San Domingo, and Hayti, and the majority of them have already appointed delegates. The delegates from Brazil arrived in this city about ten days ago, but no others, although many are on their way, have yet reached the United States. The State Department at Washington has been notified of the following appointments:

Brazil.—Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, Dr. J. G. da Amaral Valente, and Salvador de Mendonça.

Argentine Republic.—Don Vincente G. Quesada, Don Roque Saenz Pena, and Don Manuel Quintana.

Colombia.—Don J. M. Hurtada. [Two delegates to be appointed.]

Mexico.—Angel Ortiz Monsasterio.

Guatemala.—Dr. Fernando Cruz.

Costa Rica.—Señor Zeledon.

Bolivia.—Dr. Jnan F. Velarde.

Nicaragua.—Dr. Horacio Guzman.

Venezuela.—M. Boles Paraza.

Peru.—Dr. F. C. C. Zegarra.

The delegates appointed by the United States are Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles R. Flint of New-York; Dr. Jeffries Wyman, Coolidge of Massachusetts, Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, Clement Studebaker of Indiana, John B. Henderson, ex-United States Senator from Missouri; Morris M. Estee of California, John F. Hanson of Georgia, William Henry Trescott of South Carolina, and Ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia.

Ex-United States Senator William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland and John R. G. Pitkin of Louisiana were originally appointed, but Mr. Whyte declined, and Mr. Pitkin having been appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, found it necessary to resign.

The act providing for the holding of the Congress was passed early in 1888, and approved by President Cleveland on May 24 of the same year. It specified that the delegates shall meet "For the consideration and recommending for adoption to their respective Governments some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them, and for considering questions relating to the improvement of international intercourse by means of direct communication between said countries, and to encourage such reciprocal commercial relations as will be beneficial to all and secure more extensive markets for the products of each of said countries." An agent sent to Central and South America to gather statistical and other information for the use of the congress and to officially present, in the name of the President of the United States, the invitations for the appointment of delegates.

The following is the programme of subjects prepared for the consideration of the congress:

First—Measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American States.

Second—Measures toward the formation of an American customs union, for which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted.

Third—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between points of the several American States and the ports of each other.

Fourth—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American countries, and the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and part duties and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of the country and a uniform system of bills of lovoi es, and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine.

Fifth—The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights, and trademarks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

Sixth—The adoption of a common silver coin to be issued by each Government, the same to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all the American States.

Seventh—An agreement on and recommendation for adoption to their respective Governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes, and differences that may exist or arise between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented.

Concerning the first subject its submission to the Congress is not understood to involve a guarantee by the United States of the integrity of the several Central and South American States nor the assumption of any responsibility with reference to boundary disputes between the various States or to disputes between them and European countries.

The second subject is regarded by merchants as the most important to be considered by the congress. The formation of an American customs union providing for the free interchange of all products of the United States and of Central and South American States, if such a success as it is hoped it will be, by diverting to a new and radically different fiscal policies concerned is possible, would constitute the crowning triumph of American statesmanship. But the difficulties in the way of such an achievement are almost insuperable. Minor questions aside, it would require the establishment of a common tariff for the entire customs union. The conflicting and varying tariffs in force in each country, including the United States, would have to be revised and harmonized after an examination of the rates of duty imposed by the various States. These vary in the highest degree. In many cases necessaries of life are taxed relatively higher than luxuries by the country's customs laws, in fact, in many cases, their tariffs present complete chaos. The only way, probably, of surmounting the numerous obstacles presented will be the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. By means of these, products peculiar to one country may be admitted free into the others and a much-needed stimulus given to commercial interchange besides opening to the industries of this country a wide field that is at present almost entirely closed by our tariff.

The third subject presents no such difficulties. The cable service between the trade relations between this country and the countries south of us depends very largely on the establishment of regular and frequent communication between the various ports. The subsidy system has not found much favor with the general public of the United States, nor is it likely to find favor in the immediate future outside of the comparatively narrow circles of those interested, but in the opinion of many merchants of experience and intelligence it is the only means by which the requisite communication can be established. In all probability, therefore, various propositions will be made in the congress to subsidize fast and regular steamers for carrying the mails between the United States and Central and South American ports.

The proposition to adopt a simplified system of customs regulations, which constitutes the fourth subject for discussion, presents difficulties less numerous only than those raised by the second subject. In most of the Central and South American States the customs requirements, regulations, and penalties are of the most antiquated and unnecessarily severe description, and an attempt to convince them of this, and to reform their regulations into consonance with our ideas and habits, would be almost sure to meet with all the opposition arising from prejudice and ignorance.

The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, the protection of patent rights, &c., and the extradition of criminals, comprehended in the fifth subject, would be fraught with very beneficial results to trade. The difficulties in the way of adopting uniform laws to protect persons and property and facilitate the extradition of criminals appear unfortunately to be almost insuperable, as the accomplishment of this end would involve a complete revolution in the juridical system of many of the States, which is hardly to be hoped for. As to a uniform system of weights and measures it is probable that the only one which would commend itself to the Central and South American peoples is the French system of kilogrammes and meters. True, this system would be likely to meet with some opposition in this country, but it may in time be established in our outside commercial relations.

The adoption of a common silver coin to be a legal tender in all our commercial transactions with the countries south of us, which is proposed in the sixth subject for discussion, presents difficulties too numerous and grave to permit the hope of its accomplishment. This will be realized when the fact is taken into consideration that while in this country the bi-metallic system is in vogue, in all the countries south of us the sole measure of value is silver. Although a few of those States have nominally a gold system, their practical unit is the silver "peseta," which is identical with the Spanish peseta, and approximately the equivalent of the French franc and the Italian lira. The coin is so rooted in the customs of the Central and South American countries, and is so intimately connected with their European relations as to render it highly improbable that an attempt to introduce a monetary system analogous to ours would be viewed with favor even if success were possible. Of course a dozen of our part is the single dollar stand-

NEMESIS ON THEIR TRACKS

THE DIVORCE CONSPIRATORS TO BE ARRAIGNED.

JUDGES ASK GRAND JURY AND BAR ASSOCIATION TO PROCEED AGAINST MONELL, MEEKS, AND WRIGHT.

The probability that the judicial record in the infamous Flack divorce case would be transferred to the District Attorney's department for presentation to the next Grand Jury yesterday became a certainty. The extraordinary judicial record is now locked in the safe of the General Sessions Building and will be hauled to the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions after it is convened next Tuesday morning. The complaint is made by all the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in this city. They think a crime has been committed and desire the guilty persons brought to book in the regulation style. The Judges not only demand a Grand Jury investigation, but one by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and to secure it have communicated in writing with the President of the Bar Association of this city, inclosing copies of the papers in the case.

Will the Judges act further in the matter? This question was put to them direct yesterday by an interested reporter and they replied in effect that they meant to take further proceedings. They do not intend to anticipate their action by issuing proclamations. It was said in within their province to order the alleged conspirators to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. They had discussed that plan of action, but came to the conclusion to first give the Grand Jury a chance to consider the case. Did Judge Bookstaver and Beach approve of the action taken? They did not so far as known, because they had no knowledge of it. They are away on their vacations and their addresses are not known by their associates. The fact was discovered when the question of communicating with them came up at the conference.

Will impeachment proceedings be instituted against Judge Bookstaver, and will Gov. Hill be requested to remove Sheriff Flack and Justice Monell? These are among the propositions still under discussion by the gentlemen who are rubbing out the blot upon the Court of Common Pleas.

If Judges Bookstaver and Beach took the same interest in this investigation that is manifested by their associates, they would probably have joined the conference. As a matter of fact, Judge Allen is the only member of the court on duty. The presence of Chief Justice Larremore and Judges Van Hoesen and Daly is the entirely to the contrary. Since the decision upon the court, and their anxiety to disperse the shadow of suspision. So much to their credit. The continued absence of Judge Bookstaver, by contrast, places him in a bad light in the eyes of the public. Judge Beach's absence is accounted for by illness in his family.

When the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas had made up their minds what they would do yesterday afternoon, they sent a messenger for Acting District Attorney ex-Judge Bedford. He responded, and in the course of the interview they gave him all the original documents in the Flack case and requested him personally to deliver them to the foreman of the Grand Jury, to be convened next week. Ex-Judge Bedford himself locked the papers in the big safe in the basement of the Criminal Court Building. He also received from the Judges this interesting communication:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1889.

To the District Attorney of the City and County of New-York:

By and with the advice and consent of every one of my associates, now in the city, I herewith send to you the original papers in this action, entitled Mary E. Flack, plaintiff, against James A. Flack, defendant, brought in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New-York. The relief demanded in the complaint was that the bonds of matrimony between the plaintiff and the defendant be dissolved, on the ground that the latter had committed adultery.

The complaint purports to have been verified by the plaintiff, and when the testimony was taken, the referee, Joseph Meeks, appears to be what purports to be the sworn statement of the plaintiff, that she had brought the action on the ground of adultery committed by the defendant.

In the affidavit of Mary E. Flack, sworn to on Aug. 10, it is alleged that she did not authorize, consent to, or know of any action against James A. Flack for divorce on the ground of adultery, and that she did not retain nor authorize the employment of Benjamin Wright to bring any such action, and that she first learned of such action some time after judgment had been entered.

If these allegations be true, it would follow that a crime has been committed, to wit: A conspiracy falsely to institute an action and to prevent justice. Section 168 of the Penal Code.

It appears by the affidavit of Benjamin Wright that Ambrose Monell employed him to appear in the action as attorney for the plaintiff.

If the allegations of Mrs. Flack's affidavit be true the necessary inference is that Mr. Meeks, Mr. Monell, and Mr. Wright were implicated in the conspiracy.

On behalf of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, I request that you lay the whole case before the Grand Jury, and before that body thoroughly investigate the facts with a view, if all the facts there developed warrant it, to an indictment for conspiracy, or an indictment under Section 168 of the Penal Code for deceit willfully practiced upon the court, or an indictment for any other criminal offense. Yours respectfully,

[Signed] R. L. LARREMORE, C. J.

Concerning the law referred to in the communication, subdivision 3 of Section 168 of the Penal Code reads: "Falsely to institute or maintain an action or special proceeding;" and subdivision 6: "To commit, or advise, any deceit or collusion, or consents to any deceit or collusion with intent to deceive the court, or any party, as prohibited by the Code of Civil Procedure," &c., "is guilty of a misdemeanor."

A person convicted of a misdemeanor may be punished by a fine not to exceed $500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

This is the communication forwarded to President Choate of the Bar Association:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
JUDGES' CHAMBERS, COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1889.

To the President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The inclosed is a copy of a communication which we have this day sent to the District Attorney of the city and county of New-York requesting certain proceedings in this court in the action of Flack vs. Flack, in which Messrs. Ambrose Monell, Joseph Meeks, and Benjamin Wright, attorneys-at-law, are involved, to the end that their conduct may be investigated by the Grand Jury.

If the allegations of the plaintiff, Mrs. Flack, made in her affidavit of Aug. 10, 1889, be true, an offense has been committed which requires investigation not only by the Grand Jury but by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and we send the papers to you that the association of the Bar, through its proper committee, may take such action as the association shall deem proper.

We inclose a copy of the papers in the case on file in this court, the originals having been forwarded to the District Attorney.

On behalf of the Judges of the court now in the city. Very truly yours, R. L. LARREMORE, C. J.

President Choate is away from the city, but it is understood that he will present the subject matter at the first meeting in October.

Ex-Judge Bedford said he meant to see that the case was promptly brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

The policy of silence and evasion adopted by the alleged conspirators and all concerned in the infamous proceeding was adhered to yesterday afternoon, even after the action of the Judges of the Common Pleas. Justice Monell did not manifest any astonishment at the transfer of the case to the criminal court. He said there was no use wasting time trying to interview him, as he did not mean to make any statement yet awhile. He was not worrying half as much as others and did not mean to lose any sleep. He started off to find the Sheriff "to tell him the news." Sheriff Flack shunned the reporters as an official in disgrace might be expected to. There were several lively reports concerning him tossed about during the day. One was that he and Sarah Cherry, alias Raymond, alias Reynolds, had been married regardless of the law against bigamy; that he had been served with papers in a suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Flack, the wronged woman; that he was to be arrested for bigamy; that he had made up his mind to resign within a week, and that he was about to make a statement for publication. Judge Fullerton and Mr. Treadwell Cleveland, the lawyers who know all about what his going on between the two houses of Flack, refused to answer pertinent questions and both declared that they had decided to condnot the proceedings out of the newspapers. As to the truth or falsity of the flying reports concerning Flack no one can speak by authority.

When the Grand Jury take up the fraudulent divorce record next week they will probably find it necessary to summon experts to examine the handwriting. Even a cursory inspection of the papers will show that they have been tampered with. In one place a signature has been erased and that of Benjamin Wright inserted, and in another place a date has been changed.

Tammany Hall, it is understood, means to make a political fight in the matter against the Counties. Col. Fellows is off having a time somewhere. No one at his office knows where he is or when he will return, but if he comes back in a hurry it may be taken for granted that the rival factions see blood on the moon and mean war. If Tammany should try to suppress the prosecution, as it is feared in some quarters, Inspector Byrnes may loom up as a factor.

TRANSIT ACROSS THE PARK

PROPERTY OWNERS UGGE THEIR CASE BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS.

Cyrus Clark and Kilian Van Rensselaer, a committee representing the West Side Property Owners' Association, appeared before the Park Commissioners yesterday and urged that the proposed surface railway through the transverse road at Eighty-sixth-street in Central Park be immediately built. Mr. Van Rensselaer said that the city officials seemed afraid, since the Broadway Road scandal, to grant any franchises, and the people were suffering on that account from the want of facilities of transportation.

Commissioner Borden said the Park Board could not be charged with the delay. The Sinking Fund Commissioners had allowed the department $12,000 for the surface road, but this amount had proved inadequate, and it wanted $10,000 more. The Sinking Fund Commissioners would probably pass upon the question at their next meeting. With this assurance the committee seemed to be well pleased.

Permission was granted the National Transit Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Trust, to replace the present iron pipe with a new six-inch iron pipe under the transverse road in Central Park from East Sixty-fifth-street to West Sixty-sixth-street in order to connect with the p

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXVIII.....NO. 11,858. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

TO-DAY

PRICES

Will Induce You to Take Stock Instead of Us.

LADIES' WRAPS AND DRESSES.

At a Dollar Twenty-nine.

Ladies' Jersey Jackets, all wool, were $3 50

At Five Ninety-eight.

Beaded Wraps, were $12 00

At Seven Dollars.

Surah Silk Traveling Cloaks, were $18 00

At Nine Dollars.

Seal Plush Jackets, were $16 00

At Thirteen Dollars.

Seal Plush Wraps, were $22 00

At Twenty Dollars.

Seal Plush Sacques, were $35 00

Sateen and other Wash Dresses, $2 98; were $7 to $10

Bretonne Dresses, $1 25; were $5

Imported Gingham Dresses, $3 98; were $12 to $14

Cloth Dresses, $5 to $14 00; were $12 to $30

Accordion Skirts, $5 00; were $12

Lawn Tennis Suits, $6 00; were $13

Jersey Yachting Suits, 8 00; were 18

Cream Lace Dresses, 14 00; were 30

Black Lace Dresses, 15 00; were 30 to 35

China Silk Teagowns, 12 00; were 30

Lawn and Gingham Wrappers, 90c.; were 2 and 3

Jersey Waists, 95c.; were 2

At a Dollar Sixty-Nine.

White Lawn Dresses—embroidered ruffle and all over tucked—were $4 to $7 50—they must be sold.

We never carry stock from year to year.

This is the way the MILLINERY will go!

Hat Frames, 2c.; were 25c.

Fancy Wings, 3c.; were 25c.

Untrimmed Sailors, 9c.

Trimmed Sailors, 69c.

Mourning Bonnets: were $5 00, $2 98

Trimmed Turbans—latest styles, 4 98

Misses' and Children's WRAPS AND DRESSES as follows:

Dollar Gingham Dresses, 50c.

Three-Dollar Emb'd Dresses—col'd, $1 49

Five-Dollar Cloth Dresses, 1 98

Twelve-Dollar Cloth Dresses, 5 98

Four-Dollar Gretchen Coats, 1 98

Eight-Dollar Gretchen Coats, 3 98

Six-Dollar Jackets, 2 98

Here are Prices for BOYS' CLOTHING to clear the balance of present stock:

Cheviot Knee Pants, 39c.; were .59

Flannel Waists, 49c.; were .75

Kilt Suits, $1 69; were $3 50

Cheviot Suits—4-year sizes, 1 98; were 4 00

Fine Cassimere Suits, 3 49; were 7 50

All-Wool Overcoats, 2 98; were 7 00

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Earl & Wilson's Collars, 5c.; were 25

English Braces, 29c.; were 50

Dress Shirts—all sizes, 39c.; were 64

Lisle Thread Half Hose, 27c.; were 50

Merino Shirts and Drawers, 39c.; were 65

Night Shirts—fancy trim, 53c.; were 85

Outing Flannel Shirts, $1 49; were $2 98

Gloria Silk Umbrellas, 26-inch, Silverine Crooks, 98c.; were $1 75

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

will quickly go at prices such as these:

Ladies' Solid Color Hose, 12½c.; were 25

Misses' Solid Black, 19c.; were 29

Ladies' Solid Black, 24c.; were 39

Ladies' Silk—all colors, 50c.; were $1 00

Fine Balbriggan Vests, 19c.; were 30

English Silk Mitts, 24c.; were 49

English Silk Gloves, 33c.; were 65

Suede Mousquetaires, 98c.; were $1 49

WHITE EMBROIDERIES.

All Overs, Skirtings, Flouncings, and narrower widths for collars, cuffs, and trimmings,

At Wonderful Reductions.

Irish Point Embroideries, 19c.; were 35

Irish Point Flouncings, 39c.; were 85

45-inch Embroidered Skirting, 89c.; were $1 25

Fine Swiss Embroideries, 12½c.; were 21

Were ever LACES sold like this before!

Black Point d'Esprit, 9c.; were 25

Point de Gene, 12½c.; were 27

Vandyke Laces, 39c.; were 60

Black Russian Nets—extra large Mesh for ribbon running, $1 39; were $2 00

Real Hand-run Spanish Flouncings, 2 98; were 6 00

Marquise Flouncings, 4 98; were 9 50

Fancy Black Drapery Nets and Spanish Guipure and Chantilly Flouncings, 79c.: were $1 75 and 2 00

Vestings—3-stripe border, 5c.; were 14

TRAVELING BAGS.

12 to 16 inch..... 98c.; were $2 00

Grain Leather ClubBags, 16-inch. $2 49; were 3 50

Tourist Bags—leather-lined..... 1 98; were 3 50

Fancy Leather Picture Frames.. 65c.; were 1 00

Real Leather Pocketbooks—oxidized trim—card pocket..... 98c.; were 1 69

STOCK-TAKING SALE OF SILK MUFFLERS,

Cream, White, and Fancy. Elegant designs in Twill and Chica Silks and Satin Brocades.

Who would not buy when they can buy

At 29 Cents.....Mufflers.....thet were 75c.

At 49 Cents.....Mufflers.....that were $1 25

At 69 Cents.....Mufflers.....that were 1 50

At 98 Cents.....Mufflers.....that were 2 00

At $1 39.....Mufflers.....that were 3 50

At $1 89.....Mufflers.....that were 3 00

LININGS.

Lining Sateens..... 8½c.; were 19c.

Ready-made Skirt Facings..... 9½c.; were 20c.

Remnants of Farmer's Satins..... 12½c.; were 25c.

Remnants of Serges..... 9½c.; were 18c.

Quilted Sateens..... 19c.; were 39c.

Quilted Satins..... 39c.; were 75c.

BLANKETS.

White, Gray, and Colored—all the best makes—all sizes—handsome borders—at prices which a month from now will more than double be—

10-4 White, 88c.; were $1 23

10-4 White, $1 29; were 1 67

10-4 White, 1 98; were 2 50

10-4 White, 2 79; were 4 00

10-4 White, 4 98; were 6 50

11-4 White, 1 59; were 2 25

11-4 White, 2 19; were 3 49

11-4 White, 3 49; were 5 50

11-4 White, 4 69; were 6 75

11-4 California, 5 49; were 7 99

11-4 California, 7 69; were 15 00

11-4 California, 9 39; were 17 00

12-4 California, 8 98; were 16 00

12-4 California, 10 80; were 18 00

13-4 California, 13 49; were 20 00

GRAY BLANKETS—ALL WOOL.

$3 98.....$4 98; were $6 00 and $8 00

SCARLET BLANKETS,

10x4 $2 98 12x4 $4 98

11x4 3 98 13x4 5 69

CRIB BLANKETS,

All Wool, 95c., $1 49, $1 98; were $1 50 to $3 00

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

best makes, all qualities, all widths,

At manufacturers' prices.

Canton Flannels, 4½c.; were 10

At Seven Cents.

Remnants and short lengths of Nine-Ounce Denims, worth 20 cents.

ALL COMPROMISE REFUSED

THE LONDON STRIKERS STILL OBSTINATE.

THE OFFER OF THE DOCK COMPANIES REJECTED—A LARGE MASS MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—There is practically no change in the situation, and the strike still continues. A mass meeting of the great army of the unemployed wee held to-day. About four thousand of the strikers were in attendance. John Burns addressed them, predicting that their demands would be acceded to to-day. He said all the indications pointed to a victory for the men if they were firm and united.

The wharfingers have offered to employ the dockmen on indspendent docks, but the proposition has not been accepted. The strike is seriously affecting the Northern coal trade.

The wharfingers submitted to the dock companies and the strikers a plan for the settlement of the questions at issue, which included a proposal to make the American clauses in bills of lading inoperative so far as concerned wharfingers and granary keepers. The representatives of the companies declined to accept this sointion of the difficulty. They have issued a manifesto in which they offer the regular dock laborers 5d. per hour ordinary time, and 6d. per hour overtime. The companies promise to abolish the contract system and to substitute piece work, the rates for which will be 6d. an hour ordinary time and 8d. an hour overtime, the overtime being reckoned from 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Burns rejects the offer as being a dodge to abolish piecework and bring all the men under the five-penny scale. He also insists that overtime shall be reckoned from 6 o'clock in the evening.

The carmen's strike has collapsed. The men have resumed work on the old terms.

The crews of three American cattle ships have joined the strikers and the failure of London are swelling their ranks.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's workmen at Greenwich have struck.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—The Belgian Workmen's Council bee sent a telegram to Mr. Burns expressing sympathy with the London strikers and denying that Belgian workmen have been dispatched to London to take the places of the dockmen on strike.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain says the Unionists fully concur with the Government in the matter of the Irish University bill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article entitled "A Rift Within the Lute," says: "The cordial acceptance by the Parnellites of Mr. Balfour's proposition to endow an Irish university has induced the Liberals remaining at Westminster to shake the dust of their feet against Mr. Parnell and his allies." The *Gazette* indorses Mr. Robertson's statement in Parliament to the effect that a very wide wedge has been driven, and asks: "Will the wedge result in a separation which shall leave the Gladstonians in the lurch—is it all up with the Home Rule Party?" Continuing, the *Gazette* says: "The Parnellites always have been, and always will be, a detached party, whose first and sole duty is to Ireland. If the Tories advance much further they will chill the Liberals, by giving home rule to Ireland at two bites instead of at one. This may be unpleasant for the Liberals, but not for the home rulers. The Liberals must have a cry in reserve against the time when home rule shall be mute for party purposes."

It is understood that the Government and the Catholic hierarchy were in negotiation for some time with reference to the university scheme. Mr. Parnell was cognizant of the project, but the Ulster members of Parliament were completely surprised by the announcement of the scheme. They assert that the Government intended to ignore them.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—*United Ireland*, in a leading editorial, informs the Radicals that the position of the Irish party regarding the project for the endowment of a Catholic college is the same as when it squelched the scheme for an Irish and Catholic home, sought to be negotiated by Lord Salisbury and the Irish Unionist Bishops, who now stood ready to sell Ireland to Balfour for a mess of pottage, if they only had the country to sell. The Nationalists would welcome any genuine effort to settle the Irish question made by Parliament above board, and would try to make it genuine. There their position ends. They do not ask nor do they expect assistance from the Radicals. They fight for a great principle, which the Radicals also indorse. The question is one which should be settled by an Irish Parliament, but, wanting that, the Nationalists must be content in the meantime to take what reform an English Parliament offers.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN POLICY.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The *North German Gazette* says: "There is no warrant for the attempt to identify the objects of the Emin expedition with the German imperial policy, whereas they are utterly opposed to each other. The Emin expedition is acting independently of and is competing with Capt. Wissmann's expedition, and is prejudicing the interests of the German colony in Africa. It is desirable that Germany concentrate her powers to restore security and thereby improve the situation. She must steadfastly uphold on the ground the colonial policy which Germany brought and Bismarck have enunciated and which the exigencies of the case demand, to the end that it shall become plain to the world that the guidance of our foreign policy is in the hands of Prince Bismarck, and is not dictated by the Chairman of the Emin Expedition Committee."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Emperor William in an interview with a member of the Provincial Council to-day declared that the existing laws for the protection of laborers in Prussia were deplorable. They were insufficient, he said, to protect workmen from the greed of capitalists, and reform was urgently necessary.

The Catholic meeting at Bocham has closed. It was decided to meet in Munich in 1890. The proposal of an American delegate in favor of an international congress was adopted.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Maybrick was removed to the Woking Prison to-day. She wore the regular prison garb during her journey. She looked well.

Advices from Apia under date of July 20 state that King Malietoa declines for the present to assume the royal prerogative on the ground of sickness, and thet Mataafa still reigns.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—The Brazilian Government has negotiated with local banks a loan of 10,000,000 at 4 per cent., the issuing price being 90.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—King Christien of Denmark and King George of Greece welcomed the Czar and Czarina upon their arrival here to-day.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—A millionaire of this city named Fernbach to-day killed his wife and then attempted suicide.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Ten thousand French workmen will make a pilgrimage to Rome at the end of October.

THE PROPOSED FLINT GLASS TRUST.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Andrew Bryce, D. C. Ripley, and Capt. A. H. Heisey, the committee appointed by the flint glass manufacturers to devise a plan for the formation of a combination, are gathering data and will report at a meeting to be held the letter part of next month. The committee has found a unanimity of feeling existing among the flint glass manufacturers in favor of the contemplated movement.

The general impression among manufacturers is that sufficient progress will be made by the first of next year to effect the organization at that time. The idea which will be embodied in the new movement will be to form a chartered corporation, which will have one person at its head who will have control of the business. It will be his duty to fix prices, and the income from each factory will be put into a general fund and the profits will then be distributed. Each firm in the corporation will receive profits in proportion to the amount of capital which it has invested.

The operation of the factories will be the same as at present, under the direct management of the owners, but the business of the trade will be in the hands of the corporation.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE AND KILLED.

STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 29.—Mrs. H. P. Dickerson, wife of a prominent farmer near Staunton, was killed last night while returning from a Sunday school picnic. She was riding in a carriage, the harness broke, and the horse ran off, throwing Mrs. Dickerson and daughter out, killing the former almost instantly and seriously injuring the latter.

A VILLAGE SWEPT BY FIRE.

SACKETT'S HARBOR NEARLY DESTROYED—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The business portion of the historic village of Sackett's Harbor was destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of about $40,000. The telegraph and telephone offices, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad ticket-office, every saloon in the place, dry goods and grocery stores, hardware and general stores, and the warehouses containing the supplies of the Government contractors for the Madison Barracks, and the best part of the village below the railroad tracks were all destroyed.

The losses are as follows:

D. W. McEver, two-story brick building, meat market, loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000. Richard Conklin, frame building and large stock of groceries, $4,000; insurance, $2,000. Manual Jeffery, brick block, $2,500; insurance, $1,600. Ira Ranlison, clothing and dry goods, $2,500; insurance, $1,000. J. R. Jones, general provision store, $500, fully insured. A. J. Drake, two-story brick block and flour and feed store, $1,200; insurance, $800. Matthew Madigan, one-story frame building and saloon, $1,000; insurance, $1,200. John Hemmon, three-story brick block, dwelling, and saloon, $4,000; insurance, $1,800. Bernard Eveleugh, storehouse and two-story stone building, with hardware stock ann coal and wood yard in the rear, $9,000; insurance, $5,000. A barn owned by Mr. Eveleigh, $1,500; no insurance. The old Custom Reuse building, also owned by Mr. Eveleigh, $1,200; no insurance. The Fire Department building, owned by the village corporation, $1,500. A. S. Hasting, saloon and dwelling, a frame building, $3,000; no insurance. Clarke & Bowe, fish market and storehouse, $1,500; insurance, $800. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad ticket office, $1,000; no insurance. Robert Bolton, frame building, $2,500; insurance, $2,000.

There was no organized Fire Department, and the efforts of the United States regulars at Madison Barracks with an old-fashioned handpump engine alone saved the entire village from destruction. The Watertown Fire Department was called upon and went to the assistance of the Sackett's Harbor authorities, but the fire was under control when they arrived at 4 A. M.

Recently the taxpayers had voted down an appropriation to purchase a steam fire engine. This is the second big fire in the village within three years, the other one having occurred in January, 1887, when the loss was about $35,000. Communication by telegraph and telephone with the place was resumed late this morning. The fire originated in Bolton's building, which was vacant. It is supposed the fire was of incendiary origin.

STARTLED BY THE FIRE.

A BLAZE AROUSES AN EARLY SLEEPER AND DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

A fire broke out early last evening at the residence of Matthias Rock at 31 East Fifty-seventh-street, and resulted in piecing the owner of the residence in a curious predicament and in causing considerable damage. The house is a handsome brownstone building, and is tastefully and expensively decorated.

Last evening Mr. Rock came home from a visit to his family, who are spending the Summer in New-Jersey. He went into the reception room, lighted the gas, and then, although it was about 6:30 o'clock, went to bed in the rear room on the second floor. A little after 7 o'clock Policeman Bennett of the Twenty-third Precinct was passing the house and saw through the front window flames filling the reception room. The whole room was ablaze and he quickly gave the alarm.

The smoke startled Mr. Rock and he did not stop to arrange an elaborate toilet, but made his way speedily out upon the extension which adjoins. There he roused the neighborhood with frantic cries of "Fire!" In his efforts to get away from the fire he broke a window in the house adjoining on the right. There, on the roof of the extension, he was found by the foreman of Engine Company No. 18, which quickly arrived and put out the fire. He refused at first to go in, but was finally persuaded to do so, more startled than hurt. The fire started in the reception room at the foot of the stairway, and caused about $5,000 damage. The loss is covered by insurance.

THE BEHRING SEA TROUBLES.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 29.—The report that Vice Consul Marvin of Victoria is interested in the sieged sealing schoonere is not the case. E. B. Marvin, ehip chandler and part owner of the Sapphire, and Vice Consul Marvin are different persons.

Frank, who has figured as the owner of the schooner Black Diamond, was a citizen of the United States, but was also partner with J. Guttman, her former owner, who was a British subject and who was lost with all on board. Another schooner was built in the Spring of 1888. After Guttman's death Morris Moss purchased the schooner and is now her registered owner. He is a British subject. All the sealing schooners which have cleared at Custom Houses for Behring Sea this year are registered by British subjects.

The sealing schooner owners formed an association Tuesday night.

The Black Diamond left here yesterday ostensibly on a trip up the coast to refit, but it is said that she is ready off on a sealing cruise into Behring Sea, where the owners believe they have a legal right to hunt seal. This action shows what the popular feeling is here in regard to the United States jurisdiction in Behring Sea and her power or her policy to enforce it.

A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER'S WILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The will of Claude Samony, a distinguished lawyer and prominent auctioneer, was probated to-day. He died some weeks ago when almost ninety years old, and was regarded as one of the richest men of New-Orleans. After giving two-thirds of his property to his children and family, he makes donations to other interests of the balance. Some $10,000 goes to Roman Catholic asylums, &c. Protestant and Jewish orphans get $1,000, the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry $200, the Roman Catholic Archbishop $3,000, and the Supreme Court library fund $200. The deceased was a member of the thirty-third degree Masons, and at the same time a zealous member of the Catholic Church, and the Masons participated in his funeral at the cathedral. His Masonic record dates back nearly sixty years, and he was said to have conferred some of the higher degrees upon the present illustrious Grand Commander, Albert Pike. He was one of those who claimed to be able to see no natural antagonism between Catholicism and Freemasonry.

TEN CARS AND AN ENGINE BURNED.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 29.—At a point two miles east of Brewster's, on the New-York and New-England Railroad, at 12:20 this morning, there was a serious smash-up that blocked night travel and seriously delayed all morning trains.

A freight train under Conductor Marshall ran into the end of one in charge of Conductor Kirk, and piled the cars of the stationary train in a heap. The cars, nearly all of which were loaded, caught fire from the locomotive, and ten cars and an engine were burned.

The Washington express, due here at 3 A. M. to-day, was still at Brewster's, but the passengers and baggage were transferred and came through on the 9 A. M. train, which was nearly two hours late.

The cause of the accident is not given, but it is attributed to mistaken orders. No one was hurt.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 29.—President Harrison has signed the commissions of Charles R. Flint, New-York, and Henry G. Davis, West Virginia, as delegates on the part of the United States to the congress of American nations, to be held in Washington in October. The Hon. W. M. McKinley of Ohio called upon the President today and discussed Ohio politics and the advisability of convening Congress in extra session. The Major thinks an extra session inadvisable, and that Congress could not be well assembled, after hearing from the four new States, before Nov. 1, when there would be but four working weeks, and if by the death of Republicans or the election of new members the majority he with the Democrats, the President would, in calling an extra session, assume the responsibility for their actions, while this would not be the case in regular session. Mr. McKinley returned home this evening.

JUDGE CLAYTON NOT DEAD.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29.—Judge Joshua Clayton, Vice President of the Sonora Gold and Silver Mining Company, created a consternation at the Stock Exchange yesterday by walking in and greeting his friends after long obituaries had been published concerning him. The Judge has just returned from an extensive mine inspection. During his absence another mining man named Clayton, not as prominent as the Judge, was killed in a stage coach accident.

FRENCH NOT WANTED.

AND THE SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM MUST GO TOO.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 29.—The two questions before the people of Manitoba that assume precedence over all others are the abolition of the French language for official purposes and the wiping away of the separate school system. Though these are really two independent questions, the one a matter of expediency, the other of conscience, they have become so involved by racial and religious antagonisms that they will both be settled by the rough rule of the majority.

The general inequality between the French and English residents is regarded as reason enough why the dual language system should be abolished. This system was established merely as a matter of convenience or accommodation at a time when half the population was French and unable to speak the English language. To place these people on an equality with the English in every respect pertaining to public affairs it was provided as a matter of courtesy that the records of the House should be printed in both languages. This arrangement was merely tentative, and the recognition of French as an official language was in no wise obligatory under the Constitution, as is the case in Quebec.

With the discontinuancing of the language it is probable its use in debate will gradually diminish, though it is not proposed to restrict its use in this respect. Indeed, during the last session a member undertook to address the House in Gaelic, and no objection could be found. In the statement of the case which was prepared by Archbishop Taché it is pointed out that the circumstances are entirely different as regards the separate schools, and the same view is taken by the *Free Press*.

It is held that while the English have rapidly outgrown the French, it may be a sufficient reason for abolishing the dual language system. Yet no disparity of numbers can affect the separate school system, which is a question of conscience, and that no preponderance of Protestantism can justify the withdrawal of any rights which Catholics enjoy.

This reasoning is too delicate to receive much attention in the present temper of the public mind; the French Nationalists in Quebec have sown the wind and now their connatriots and co-religionists in Manitoba are reaping the whirlwind. But besides the desire for retaliation for the treatment the Protestant minority is receiving in Quebec considerations of economy and justice enter into the case, because at present the non-Catholic population is paying a sum vastly in excess of that which is received from the adherents of the separate school system. According to the returns from the school districts the number of Catholic children of school age is 4,300, while the number of non-Catholic children is 18,000. The provisional grant is divided between the two classes of schools in proportion to the school population.

The separate schools, which are proportionately less numerous than the public schools, because they are to be found chiefly in thickly-settled districts, receive $22,210, while the public schools, which serve the sparsely-settled districts and are more difficult to maintain, receive only $97,749. The unfairness of the division will be seen from these figures. There are 495 public schools in the province and 59 Catholic schools. The Roman Catholics have the option of the provincial grant, though they have only one-ninth of the schools; that is, they get at the rate of $376 each, while the public schools get only $197 each. The non-Catholics have 637 teachers employed in these 495 schools; the Roman Catholics claim to have 59 teachers in 59 schools, so that the distribution gives for the public school teacher $153, and for the Catholic teacher $207. While the separate schools obtain so large a share of the Government grant, the Roman Catholics pay the smaller share of taxation. The whole value for school purposes in 1888 was $244,602, and of this sum the Catholics paid $17,789, while the non-Catholics paid $226,813. So that while the Catholics have one-fourth of the school population, one-fifth of the public grant, and one-ninth of the number of schools, they pay in taxation only one-fifth of the amount collected; or, to calculate otherwise, the Catholics pay in taxation $4 07 per pupil, while Protestants pay $12 03; or, in proportion to the number of taxpayers, Catholics pay in taxes $5 75 and the Protestants $10 50 each.

The following shows the position very concisely: The Roman Catholics get $1 43 of Government grant for each dollar they raise by taxation, while the Protestants get only 43 cents for each dollar raised by them; or, to express it otherwise, for each dollar of the cost of maintaining schools the Catholics get 55 cents from the Government and tax themselves 45 cents, while the Protestants receive 30 cents from the Government and are taxed 70 cents. The Protestants have been waiting quietly for some pretext to alter this state of affairs, and in the intolerance of Catholic Quebec they have found abundant excuse. Besides posing as the defenders of the faith, they satisfy a little private grudge and do a shrewd stroke of business all at the same time.

The Catholics recognize the hopelessness of resisting the movement, and are willing to make any concession to preserve their separate schools by putting them on the same basis as the public schools in respect of financial support and education standard. Their attitude is represented by the *Free Press*, but there is little hope that it will be respected. That paper says:

"Let whatsoever is wrong be set right; whatsoever is imperfect improved; whatsoever is defective so amended as to meet the highest requirements of the public good. We believe that our schools should be made English: that they should all be made subject to one and the same inspection; that there should be a uniform standard of qualification for teachers, and as uniform a course of study as is compatible with the reasonable prejudices or scruples of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. All this is possible without revolution, and is consistent with the strictest observance of that toleration enjoined upon the majority by the Constitution."

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES CHOSEN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Republican Convention for the Second Assembly District of Cayuga County was called to order in Baxter's Opera House, at Moravia, at noon to-day by L. S. Goodrich of Auburn, Chairman of the District Committee. Terry Everson of Moravia was chosen Chairman. George R. Peck, editor of the Auburn *Advertiser*, and A. M. Seekel of Union Springs were chosen Secretaries. The following delegates were chosen:

State.—Gen. John N. Knapp, John Tifft of Genoa, the Hon. S. E. Payne, Auburn; E. W. Rounds, Niles; R. J. Myers, Auburn; E. Cook, Springport.

Senatorial.—W. J. H. Parker, Moravia; W. P. Robinson, Auburn; Dr. Ryan, Niles; L. S. Goodrich, Auburn; John G. Hosmer, Aurelius.

The Senatorial delegates were instructed for W. Lealie Noyes of Owasco for Senator.

THE ALBANY APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The appointment of Gen. James M. Warner as Postmaster created no surprise here, and that of John M. Bailey as Surveyor of the Port only a little ripple on the surface. The Draper-O'Brien crowd had expected to see one of their number, Alden Chester, law partner of Andrew S. Draper, chosen for Surveyor. There was disgust deplored upon their faces when they learned that Gen. Warner, the compromise candidate for Postmaster, and John M. Bailey, one of the interest foes, had been selected. They went about professing that they were satisfied with the nominations, and that the result would bring harmony among Republicans, but the statements did not come from the fulness of their hearts. The Haskell-Curran contingent are in high feather, and say that the Draper-O'Brien following will get but little satisfaction in the distribution of the loaves and fishes.

JOHN M. BROWNELL'S CASE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 29.—Two days ago John M. Brownell, who killed Deputy United States Marshal Weller in Holmes County, was brought to this city by United States officials. He had been discharged by the State authorities under a plea of justifiable homicide. This second arrest was made on a charge of resisting United States officers in the discharge of their duties. A hearing was had before Commissioner Walter and has been in progress for two days. Nothing new was elicited and Brownell was discharged from custody this afternoon. As he was about to leave the court room the original warrant for "moonshining" was served on him. The Commissioner placed him under $2,500 bonds. He will be allowed to go to Holmes County in the custody of an officer to secure bail.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR ROADS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 29.—The job of building the Union County roads has been limited in time by the Freeholders to three months, and a fine of $25 for every additional day over that period will be imposed on the contractors. The work will begin Sept. 8.

Not enough money has been appropriated by the County Road Act to build all the roads, the Board of Freeholders requiring, as they now discover, about $100,000 more to complete the roads that it was intended to construct.

NOW TANNER'S SPONSORS

ANXIOUS MOMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

HIS OLD COMRADES ARE SUSPICIOUS AND HAVE TO BE WHIPPED INTO LINE DURING RECESS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 29.—The chief event to-day at the meeting of the Grand Army delegates was a red-hot time over resolutions indorsing Pension Commissioner Tanner. Mr. Perkins of Kansas introduced a resolution heartily thanking the Administration of President Harrison for the honor it has conferred on the Grand Army in appointing Corporal Tanner as Pension Commissioner, and heartily indorsing his conduct of the bureau, because it was created for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, and denouncing the bitter and malignant criticisms of the press upon his official conduct.

Gen. Barnum of New-York offered a substitute to the effect that notwithstanding the assaults of an unfriendly press the encampment declared its belief in the integrity of Tanner and its approval of his efforts to do all for the soldiers and sailors that the lawe will allow.

Mr. Campbell of Illinois agreed with Gen. Barnum in his idees as to the proper wording of the resolution, and said: "Don't take a hasty vote. We can afford to stay here ten houre to settle this important question and settle it right. For fifteen years we have been declaring and others have been uttering a sentiment that the country can never pay the debt due to the old soldiers, but Corporal Tanner is the first officer that has made that sentiment a practical reality. I believe it is the high duty of this encampment to sustain him in working out that sentiment. If the Grand Army of the Republic ever had a duty to perform, looking neither to the right nor to the left, to the committee that is investigating the workings of the Pension Bureau or to the Commissioner himself, it is now, and we ought to pass this resolution. The substitute differs with it in only one particular. It expresses a belief in the integrity of Comrade Tanner and would not influence the action of the committee charged with the investigation. It may be better than an indorsement like that offered in the original resolution, but we should make our indorsement strong enough. The original resolution expresses our sentiments exactly. If Tanner is dishonest or has done any criminal act we will find it out when the committee makes its report. The presumption of law is that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, and as far as I am concerned I will make that presumption go to the fullest extent in this case."

A delegate from Minnesota said he would no more dare to go back to the soldiers of his State after harming a hair of Tanner's head than to ride through a band of Sioux Indians with their war paint on. He urged the encampment to stand up to the rack and say that the Grand Army of the Republic will stand by Tanner till something wrong is clearly proved against him.

Another delegate said a resolution of confidence like the substitute should provoke no opposition; but when it is made a matter of judgment it becomes a club to be used by Tanner's enemies. Who knows anything about his administration of the Pension Bureau? It is not his enemies, but his friends, that are investigating him. "We should not try to force the Administration to suspend this investigation. I was in Washington last week, and I heard it charged upon the streets and everywhere else that men employed in the bureau were all getting their cases made special and taken up immediately and rerated much higher, while the poor devils of the rank and file had to be laid down and wait. I told them that it was a lie, but if he has done that and we pass the original resolution we indorse such action on his part. The substitute is broad enough. This encampment knows nothing of the details of Tanner's work, and cannot pass judgment upon it. We may believe it is all right, but we do not know it. If we pass the original resolution, and the Committee of Investigation should exonerate him, the opposition press would say that the Administration dare not oppose the Grand Army of the Republic, and they would have good reason to say it."

After further discussion of the Tanner resolution the encampment adjourned until 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session Barnum's substitute was redrafted to read as follows:

"That we thank President Harrison for appointment of our comrade, James Tanner, as Commissioner of Pensions, and that, notwithstanding the assault made on him, we declare our complete confidence in his integrity and our approval of his endeavors to do all that can be done under the laws for the veterans of the war; and in connection with him we ask a full investigation of his administration of the affairs of the Pension Bureau."

It was adopted under suspension of rules unanimously amid great cheering.

The committee on the Logan monument fund, through Gen. Alger, Chairman, reported the collection of $11,191, and asked that the National Encampment assist in pushing the work. A committee of five was appointed to place the matter before Congress and ask for material assistance.

At this morning's session the election of officers for the ensuing year was completed. Dr. Horace P. Porter of Kansas was chosen Surgeon General, Gen. the Chidney of Kentucky Chaplain, and T. J. Lovett of New Jersey Junior Vice Commander. The encampment refused to recognize the Sons of Veterans as an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, because of a disturbing section in the former. Instead of giving the two women's organizations—the Loyal Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps—formal indorsement, which would be contrary to the rules, it was recommended that the encampment bid them godspeed in their work.

It is probable that the National Woman's Relief Corps will accept the site offered by the people of Madison, Ohio, for a home for soldiers' and sailors' wives and mothers.

OFF WITH HIS NEW LOVE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 29.—The wife of Louis Grasser, an Elizabethport saloon keeper, has disappeared, and so has Christopher Schellenburger, a builder, who boarded at Mrs. Grasser's, and who has been making her house his home although he has a wife and family living at 409 Bond-street, this city.

He quarreled with his wife because she scolded him for his constant visits to Grasser's saloon. He left the house in a rage, and went to board at the other place. Mrs. Schellenburger, finding he had taken her bank book, brought suit against him for its recovery and also for desertion and non-support. When her lawyer visited him he became alarmed and received to leave the city. He drew all the money—$3,000—out of the bank and sold his son's building loan book, worth $400. That night he disappeared, and, accompanied by Mrs. Grasser, was seen boarding a train for New-York.

The runaway couple are supposed to be on their way to Germany. Mrs. Grasser's husband, who was married to her twenty years ago, is heartbroken over her action. She is thirty-seven years of age and he is fifty.

FIREMEN ON PARADE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The annual parade of the Asbury Park Fire Department occurred to-night and was witnessed by thousands of spectators who lined every thoroughfare through which the column passed. Over 500 firemen of the local department participated, drawing their machines, which were gayly trimmed and illuminated. Visiting delegations were present in the line from Long Branch, Red Bank, Freehold, Manasquan, West Park, and other places. The line of march extended through three miles of the principal business and residence streets of the Park, terminating at Educational Hall, where a dinner was served. The buildings along the line of march were brightly illuminated, and there were beautiful pyrotechnic displays at several points.

AN INSULT TO THE GERMAN FLAG.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 29.—Excitement has been caused in shipping circles here through the action of Admiral Heneage yesterday in forcibly towing the German bark J. H. Husted from her anchorage in Esquimalt Harbor, the harbor entrance, although her master protested and ran up the German colors. The bark was discharging coal and Admiral Heneage sent word to Capt. Reimers to move ont, as he desired anchorage for his war vessel. The Captain refused to do so, and the Admiral sent an officer and nine jackets to move the vessel. The outcome is watched with interest.

SAYS IT IS A CAMPAIGN LIE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 29.—Incoming Collector of Customs Benedict states that he has not asked for the resignation of all Democrats in the Richford office, as reported. He says that several of the Deputy Collectors in the district, including one or two of the deputies at Richford, have tendered their resignations to the Collector, but no general sweep of Democrats has been made nor resignations asked for.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

FIVE OF THEM TO BE TRIED TOGETHER AS SOON AS A JURY IS OBTAINED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Judge McConnell to-day denied the motions for separate trials of the six men now in custody under the charge of murdering Dr. Cronin, except so far as Frank Woodruff is concerned. Woodruff's motion for a separate trial was denied, but a motion on behalf of O'Sullivan that he be tried separately from Woodruff, Coughlin, and Burke was granted as far as it applied to the former. Woodruff will, therefore, not be tried with the other five. He will probably be used by the State as a witness, and it is doubtful if he will ever be tried at all.

Immediately after Judge McConnell's decision motions were made on behalf of the five men to be tried together, and that a jury be called for trial at once. Decision on this was deferred until to-morrow morning to give the State's Attorney time to decide whether or not he is ready for trial. It is probable, however, that the trial will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A special venire will be issued for a panel jury and made returnable at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In all likelihood it will take two weeks to get a jury. Some lawyers say they doubt if the jury is completed inside of three weeks. Even if the jury is obtained in the shorter time the presentment of evidence will not begin until the middle of September.

The prosecution has twenty peremptory challenges for each defendant, and the defense the same number. This gives each side 100 peremptory challenges. The number of men who will be excused from the jury for causes, when added to the number who will be challenged, will give an opportunity for the examination of several hundred jurymen. The first two or three who are accepted by both sides will have a dreary time of it before the testimony is offered.

There were 935 talesmen examined in the trial of the Anarchists. It is believed that during the trial the State will call fully 300 witnesses. In the prosecution State Attorney Longenecker, whose official position is identical with that of the District Attorney in New-York State, will be assisted by W. J. Hynes, a well known Irish lawyer, and Luther Laflin Mille and George C. Inghem, two of the most eminent lawyers at the Chicago Bar.

EXPERT SAFE CRACKERS.

THEIR NEAT JOB IN THE CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON POST OFFICE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The safes at the Cornwall-on-Hudson Post Office were blown open some time during last night. The large safe was a Herring Champion and was in the office proper. The combination was knocked off and a hole drilled a few inches above the knob. An

never have been the outlaw that he is now. Quay and Dudley would not be his backers, and a Republican President would not be his battle holder in the fight which he is waging against the best elements of Virginia society. And he is fighting hard. There can be no question of that. Seventy-five thousand circulars were sent away from here a few days ago. There is no telling how many are to follow. The struggle will be a hard one, and the battle will be joined after no holiday methods.

But after surveying the field in all quarters, THE TIMES's correspondent feels confident that the Democrats are ahead, and if the campaign is conducted as it should be, and as Mr. Barbour will advise, Mahone will be beaten. The "kickers" in the Republican Party are quiet—almost dumb—but they mean business. Riddleberger—erratic fellow—has already sounded his note of defiance and rebellion. Cameron and Groner will soon speak their minds in no uncertain terms. The air is full of rebellion, which is only germinant now, to be sure, but it will be material enough after a while, with a well-defined and organized shape, to boot.

Gen. Mahone, as a Democrat, was very active in suppressing the negro vote in the local elections in Petersburg. His name became a terror to the negroes. His protestations now in favor of a "free ballot and a fair count" are amusing to the thousands of Virginians who detect the savor of hypocrisy which enters into the little brigand's lately acquired morality. The fact is that Mahone does not know when he makes himself ridiculous. He lacks the perceptive faculty. His personal composition includes only two elements—energy and vindictiveness. In addition to this he is inordinately vain. He believes that the mantle of political greatness has fallen upon his shoulders. He is convinced that nature is fashioning a cyclone that is to blow him upon a pedestal of political celebrity and power. He mistakenly imagines that the gods have set their seal upon him, and that man—especially the Virginia voting man—ought to ratify and confirm the action of the appreciative deities.

He has no sincere personal friends, however. There is not a man in Virginia whose heart warms toward him. He is cold, hard, and repellent, controlling more by fear than by attractiveness. His supporters are influenced more by sycophancy than by sincerity, and if the votes of the ignorant blacks were not cast he would be defeated by a white majority not less than 80,000. As it is, however, and assuming that he gets the entire negro vote, Philip W. McKinney will be the next Governor of Virginia. Mahone's Northern friends, therefore, would do well to keep their money at home.

NAVAL CONSOLIDATION.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE REVENUE MARINE.

It has leaked out through well-posted naval sources that prominent officials at the Navy Department have for some time past been engaged in formulating a plan to transfer the personnel and all the appurtenances of the revenue marine to the regular naval establishment. It is also learned that these officials have been working under the full cognizance of the Secretary of the Navy, who, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, proposes to effect a complete consolidation of the subsidiary corps with the regular navy.

It appears that this proposed action is a direct outcome of Senator Chandler's bill pending, providing for the transfer of the revenue marine. This bill, it is understood, is to be pushed through intact. It is proposed that all the vessels now in the revenue marine be thoroughly examined, and those not found capable of performing the service be condemned and sold. Under this method of overhauling it is thought very few of the present vessels will be found compatible with the requirements of the service.

Steps will be taken, therefore, to effect the building of a fleet of torpedo-boat catchers, scouts, gunboats, and cruisers of all classes. These vessels will be built after the type of the British torpedo-boat catcher Rattlesnake and the El Destructor of the Spanish Navy. The fourth-class vessels will resemble the Buzzard and Reuben James, of the present Revenue Marine, though smaller in size. With vessels having displacements varying from 400 to 1,000 tons, capable in all instances of steaming eighteen knots an hour, and of exceeding twenty knots an hour in the case of the torpedo-boat catchers, it is intended to have a coast patrol that will be superior to any in the world.

A prominent naval constructor, speaking of the matter yesterday, said that already several prominent shipbuilding firms in the country had gotten hold of the proposed measure, and, seeing an opportunity to establish a reputation on fast ships, were making inquiries of the Navy Department people. A leading member of the firm of William Cramp & Sons considers that the cost to build such vessels as is proposed will be comparatively small, that the plant for one vessel will suffice for a number, and that a vessel that might alone cost $300,000 could be duplicated for $225,000. The battery to be placed aboard these ships would consist of rapid-fire guns, augmented by secondary batteries of machine guns. They would all be fitted with two pairs of twin screws. The crews would be drawn from the regular naval reserving ships, and the younger officers, both line and engineer, be required to undergo a special course of instruction at the War College. From time to time the vessels of the coast guard would be called to maneuvre with the squadron, so that a vessel that might alone cost $300,000 could be duplicated for $225,000. The battery to be placed aboard these ships would consist of rapid-fire guns, augmented by secondary batteries of machine guns. They would all be fitted with two pairs of twin screws. The crew

KINGSTON'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

TAXPAYERS FORCED TO SUPPORT A SECTARIAN SCHOOL.

A PROPOSITION TO ENLARGE THE COMMON SCHOOL SO AS TO GET OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Kingston is sometimes called the final city. It is composed of the villages of Kingston, Rondout and Wilbur. It has three Post Offices, each receiving and sending mail direct. The schools, including Kingston Academy, are governed by a Board of Education. In Rondout, which is the lower portion of the city and the shipping and coal centre, there is a diversity in the way the schools are managed. Ulster Academy, the peer of Kingston Academy, is controlled by three Trustees. All the other schools in Rondout and in Wilbur are conducted on the district plan, each district having three Trustees.

School District No. 3, Rondout, embraces the Fifth Ward of the city of Kingston. One of the most important school meetings along the Hudson River will be held there to-morrow evening. Taxpayers—and many of the men who own property in the district do not reside therein—will then vote on a proposition to raise money on the taxable property of the district to build an addition to the school building, which, it is claimed by certain residents, is not large enough to accommodate all the pupils entitled to receive an education under the school law of the State.

The proposition to enlarge the present school building is apparently a simple one on its face and involving no complex questions, yet the men who have been the instruments in calling the special meeting called say that the proposition does materially involve the principles of the free school system of the State. They say that if it is voted to enlarge the school building proper, the taxpayers will be forced, through taxation, to maintain an alleged sectarian school, now and for seven or eight years past under the control of three Franciscan brothers. This Franciscan school is usually referred to as "The Brothers" or "The Branch," and to understand how it first came to be established it will be necessary to go back a number of years and recall the days of Tweed and his co-workers in the Legislature, when it was deemed necessary to vote appropriations from the State Treasury to help support educational and philanthropic institutions under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Rondout—it was built before the city of Kingston was formed—has the reputation of being one of the most progressive churches of that faith along the Hudson valley. When the State was making the liberal donations referred to the congregation of St. Mary's decided to build an orphan asylum. It was pointed out that Rondout was then, as it is now, the tidewater terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the principal shipping point between New-York City and Albany. A building for asylum purposes was erected, and appropriations amounting to $14,000 were bestowed upon it for a period of three years or so by the State. By and by it was seen that the population was not large enough to call for the maintenance of such an asylum, and it was discontinued. The building was then utilized as a high school. Either the ideal of the standard of education was too high or there were not a sufficient number of pupils who desired high-school tuition, and so the project proved a failure from a pecuniary standpoint.

Meanwhile School No. 3 had been gradually growing larger, so much so that it was impossible to give seating capacity to many pupils desirous of attending. The majority of the residents of the Fifth Ward then, as now, were either members or adherents of St. Mary's Church. The Trustees of the school district, all of whom were Catholics, decided that they would hire the high school and ex-asylum building, situated on the grounds of and adjacent to St. Mary's Church, in which to instruct the pupils unable to gain admission to the main school. The Franciscan Brothers, undoubtedly men possessing a classical education and eminently fitted to teach a much higher grade of scholars were installed as instructors, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Hafey, then chief priest of St. Mary's Church, lately deceased. Matters ran along smoothly for several years; the parent school, then under the charge of an old fogy from the old country, exercised no supervision whatever over the branch conducted by the Franciscan Brothers and apportion of the taxable inhabitants of the district. School Commissioners never went there, and the brothers, devout men and loyal to their Church, saw to it that the pupils under their charge had sectarian as well as non-sectarian instruction.

Time brings changes, and just now there is an upheaval in School District No. 3 that would not have been dreamed of a year or so ago. There has been a gradual change in the ownership of property and in the views of taxpayers, both Catholic and Protestant, but the brothers have only themselves to blame principally for the present outcry, due to the way they have spent money making improvements to their school, and which is a part of the church property and over which the State has no control whatever.

It is a noteworthy fact that the three Trustees, Messrs. Ryan, Weiss, and Beck, are Catholics, and yet they are the men who have called the special meeting. More than that, the old-time teacher was allowed to resign, and Robert Eadie, a Protestant, formerly of Long Island City, is in charge of the main school, and presumably the director of the educational facilities of the entire district. The men who agitate that a special meeting shall be held, and who oppose the continuance of the brothers' school point out that the district pays $3,018 98 for the education of 100 pupils in the "branch," and only $3,000 for the education of 300 pupils in the main public school. The "branch" is leased by the district at a rental of $200 per annum. In addition to this sum last year the taxpayers of this district paid $100 for cleaning, $100 for janitor, $146 for mason work, $196 for sewer pipe, $60 for cutting down trees, $6 for extra cleaning, $175 for carpenter work, $275 for plumbing, $66 for stationery, $1,800 for teaching and other incidental expenses. The opponents of the present system point out that over $1,000 has been paid out in improving the church property in which they have no interest whatever as district taxpayers. It is also charged that non-resident pupils are taught in the branch school. It now develops, it is alleged, however, that tuition there afforded has been other than that of the very best.

Last Sunday it was announced at the various masses that the Catholic taxpayers of the district should see to it that their rights were not infringed upon. Various constructions have been placed upon these statements by Protestants. The Rev. Dr. Prendergast, who is now at the head of St. Mary's Parish, has never been charged with being a clergyman of other than liberal views, and it is only fair to him to say that he would not instruct his parishioners, or allow the priests under him to do so, to go contrary to the spirit of the American public school system.

At the election of Trustees held recently the ballot box was stuffed. An exciting wordy war followed. It was decided to destroy the excess of ballots over the names on the registry list, which was done. The result of the election showed that the friends of the Franciscan Brothers were largely in the majority.

The attendance at the special meeting tomorrow evening promises to be very large, and if indications go for anything, there will be much bitterness shown.

A PASTOR DEMANDS JUSTICE.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 29.—A decided sensation was created here yesterday when thirty prominent citizens were cited to appear before the United States Court in October as defendants in a suit instituted by the Rev. C. A. Nybladh, who was transient pastor of the First Lutheran Church here last Fall, and was dishonored because of reports alleging that he was the father of a young woman's child. He escapen a trial on the charge because the case was outlawed.

He now charges several of the defendants with false imprisonment and defamation of character, and asks for $25,000 damages. Among the defendants are the Rev. S. P. Lidabdi, President of the Augustana Lutheran Synod, the largest body in the country; the Hon. G. W. Prince, a member of the State Legislature; the Hon. Nels Nelson, Secretary of the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association, and other prominent people. The plaintiff claims that he is still an alien, and resorts to the United States court because he fears that he cannot get justice here.

TWO SISTERS KILLED.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—Two sisters, Mrs. Dobson of Wauwatosa and Mrs. Dennett of West Granville, who had been attracted to the city by the encampment, were returning home in a buggy last night. As they were crossing the tracks at Vliet's Crossing of the St. Paul Railroad their buggy was struck by the locomotive of an incoming train, and both women were thrown out. The train was stopped, and the train hands found Mrs. Dobson dead, her body lying in a cattle guard with the skull fractured. Mrs. Dennett was taken to the hospital, where she died two hours later. The women were aged about sixty-five and seventy respectively. They were sisters of Hiram Bond, a well-known merchant of this city.

ARIZONA CLIFF DWELLERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Frederick Schulta, the explorer, sends the following from Flagstaff, Arizona: "When the announcement of my discovery of cliff dwellers in Northern Chihuahua was made some months ago the question was raised as to the relation these living cliff dwellers sustained to the extinct tribes whose dwellings are found in Arizona. I have examined the cliff dwellings here and find them the same as those in Chihuahua. This supports the theory that the cliff dwellers, driven out of Arizona by the warlike tribes, found safe refuge in the Sierra Madres, where I found thousands of them a few months since."

THE COLUMBUS PRIZE.

RULES THAT WILL GOVERN THE LITERARY CONTEST.

The London *Times* of Aug. 20 announced that a dispatch had recently been received at the British Foreign Office from the British Ambassador at Madrid, sending the following summary of the programme of the international literary competition which is to be held on the occasion of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America under the Vice Presidency of the Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus:

This competition is instituted with a view of celebrating this great festival with some lasting literary work which will perpetuate its memory. This work, for which a prize will be given, must consist of a historical study, written in prose, recording the great event which it is intended to commemorate.

Ever since the sixteenth century a great deal has been written on the life and deeds of Columbus, and no doubt difficulties exist in bringing anything new to bear on the subject. It is, perhaps, therefore, that the paper to be written should be of a comprehensive, synoptic, and concise character, without tedious and recondite details. Although there are numerous works respecting American travels and discoveries, there is not one that sufficiently demonstrates the marvelous efforts made by the nations of the Iberian Peninsula from the beginning of the fifteenth century for the acquirement and knowledge of hitherto unvisited portions of the planet on which we live.

In this there is a growing interest which, putting aside various nautical voyages, such as those of Doria and Vivaldi and others, began at the epoch when Gil Eannes doubled Cape Bojador, discovered Guinea, &c., and concluded at the period when Elcano circumnavigated the globe.

The culminating point of all these voyages of discovery was when Columbus first hoisted the European flag on the soil of the New World, a deed which led to the knowledge of the whole globe, to the advancement of the Christian religion, and to the general wealth of all nations.

No doubt the actors in these glorious achievements were inspired by diverse sentiments, some by the thirst for renown or wealth, others by the desire to eclipse the feats of the ancient Greeks and Romans. But the subject to be treated of is the vast significance of this discovery of Columbus, the fourth centenary of which it is proposed to celebrate without in the least detracting from the deeds of Bartolomé Dias, Cortes, Pizarro, and others, bringing into due notice the civilizing power Portugal has brought to bear, and the growing set of Spain when she for the first time braved the unknown Atlantic and circumnavigated the globe.

The programme for this paper, thus vaguely sketched, should contain in a compendious introduction accounts of travels and geographical advances made up to the time of the settlement of the Infante Don Enrique of Portugal in Sagres, concluding within an ample treatise on the changes and benefits wrought on civilization by our united efforts as regards commerce, the policy of nations, the extension of learning, &c.

The vastness of the subjects necessitates that the paper should be a highly-finished work of art, not so much from the richness of diction, but rather from the general arrangement and easiness of style; for its nobility and beauty should spring from the simplicity of the phraseology, and from a just appreciation and careful judgment.

Any unpublished paper written *ad hoc*, in Spanish, Portuguese, English, German, French, or Italian, may enter into the competition.

The tribunal to award the prize will be composed of two members of the Royal Academy of History, of one member of each of the Royal Spanish Academies, and of various others.

The diplomatic representative of each power will also form part of the tribunal; he will forward, to take part in the competition, any work of his countrymen. He will present any person that power may designate.

The tribunal will select a President, and all decisions will be made, by means of voting, by all the members composing it.

The works presented for competition should be neatly bound, written legibly on good paper, the name of the author not mentioned, and each marked with a motto; but the author should write his name and address in a folded sheet, on the exterior of which he should repeat the same motto and the first sentence of his book. Those folded sheets belonging to works that receive no prizes will be burned unopened.

Although it is difficult to assign the exact dimensions of the works entered for competition, they should not exceed two volumes of 500 pages, of the same size and of the same type as those of the complete works of Cervantes, by Ibarra, Madrid, 1863—4. Still if desired, another volume, containing documents, maps, &c., may be added.

In order that the jury may have time to examine and vote, the competing works should be sent to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of History before Jan. 1, 1892.

One prize of £1,200 (30,000 pesetas) will be given, together with a second one of £600, (15,000 pesetas.)

In addition to these rewards, each of these two authors will be given 500 copies of the edition of his book.

The Centenary Commission will decide how many copies of the edition of these works are to be published and to whom they are to be presented.

The authors will preserve full rights over their works, and will be able to have them reprinted, translated, &c. But the commission, nevertheless, retains the right of having either or both of the prize works, should they be in a foreign language, translated into Spanish.

The above is published by the commission for the information of the public and of the Governments of the persons who may desire to take part in the competition.

The programme is signed.

Duke of VERAGUA, Vice President.
J. VALERA, J. RIAÑO, Secretaries.
MADRID, June 19.

OLD AND NEW CRUISERS.

The revenue cutter Grant is to go into commission this week. The Grant has been but little cruising during the past two years, owing to the need of repairs on the vessel and the lack of appropriations upon which to draw. The condition of the Grant, it is said, is the condition of the greater number of revenue cutters in the service. It is further said that, if the Revenue Marine is consolidated with the navy, through the present Chandler bill, it will be the intention of the Navy Department to weed out the slow and obsolete vessels, which include nearly all, and replace them with a class of 400-ton gunboats designed for use in time of war as torpedo boat catchers, dispatch vessels, scouts, and gunboats. They will be fitted out with the most improved modern machinery, be capable of steaming from twenty to twenty-one knots an hour, be armed with rapid-fire guns, carry no sail power, be very light in hull and draught, and conform as nearly as possible to the famous Rattlesnake type of the British Navy. With a fleet of such vessels, made up of craft costing not over $275,000 each, it is proposed that the coast guard of the United States will be the crack service of the navy. In their present condition the vessels of the Revenue Marine would be of little more use in time of war than rowboats, yet the Revenue Marine passes under the Navy Department on the breaking out of hostilities.

The cruiser Baltimore was unable to proceed on her trial trip Wednesday, as was intended. All of the members of the official board are in Philadelphia, but the delay in getting the big cruiser off will make it necessary that many of them should return to their former duties. It is now known that the vessel suffered from the same trouble that afflicted the Charleston on her trial trip—the metal heating. It is also learned that the Baltimore was not down to her load water line when run on her recent trial; that, although she made from fourteen to fifteen knots an hour under natural draught, the moment an attempt was made to force draught there ensued such a heating of metal and filling up of oil slots that the engines had to be stopped. The main trouble appeared to be located in the eccentric straps. These straps heated as soon as forced draught was applied. As soon as the Baltimore reached the yard of the builders the eccentric straps were taken off and filled with white metal and refitted. It will be fully ten days before the Baltimore can get to sea, and in the meantime a dock trial will be given the vessel at the yard of the Cramps. This is to be understood to be the programme among the members of the official board now assembled in Philadelphia.

The corvette Enterprise, at present on the European station, has seen more active cruising than usually befalls an American war vessel on that station. The Enterprise left the United States station during the Winter season of 1887-8, proceeding direct to Gibraltar. From Gibraltar she went to Tangier, thence cruised to Italy. On reaching Villefranche, communication was had with the American Admiral. The Enterprise was ordered to England. On reaching Southampton, her commanding officer, Commander McCalla, received orders to proceed up the Baltic as far as St. Petersburg. This order was complied with, the Enterprise making her second trip to the Russian capital, returning from the Baltic, the Enterprise cruised to the Mediterranean, was ordered to Madagascar, and remained on the African coast until relieved by the Swatara, from the South Atlantic station. From Madagascar she returned to the Mediterranean, cruised to the eastward, and was again ordered to England. The corvette is now awaiting the arrival of the Pelphin, when both vessels will together cruise in Irish waters. The time of officers and men on board the Enterprise will be up next year.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER'S ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—An inventory of the personal effects of the late Charlemagne Tower, the millionaire mine operator and Councilor, consisting of stocks and bonds and personal property on farms and in storehouses at Waterville, N. Y., was filed with the Register of Wills to-day. The appraisement places the valuation of the personal effects at $6,461,004, and it is estimated that the real estate held by the decedent, which consists mainly of mining property in this State and in Western lands, will reach nearly $15,000,000.

ONE VICTORY FOR BOSTON

THE GIANTS LOSE THE FIRST OF THE BIG SERIES.

IT WAS A GREAT GAME, BUT WELCH'S ERROR LOST IT — EXCITEMENT ON THE GRAND STAND.

Just as the sun was going down over the Harlem meadows last evening a German band in one of the various concert halls on Washington Heights struck up "The Dead March," 10,000 baseball enthusiasts filed out of the New Polo Grounds with their hats pulled down over their eyes, and a feeling of sadness reigned in the vicinity. The Giants had met the Bostons and the latter had won the game by a score of 6 to 4. This series is regarded as the most important of the season, and the fact that the Giants had lost the opening game had anything but a cheerful effect on the vast army of "cranks" who reside in this city.

There was plenty of excitement, and for a time a panic was imminent. The new grand stand was taxed to its utmost capacity, and as soon as the game began and the crowds started to stamp and cheer, the upper portion of the structure settled. The spectators felt the shock and heard a noise occasioned by the cracking of timber. They made a rush for the stairway, and only for the interference of several cool-headed gentlemen there would certainly have been a bad crush. Inspector Conlin, who was on the grounds, took several policemen and rushed to the right wing of the grand stand.

"Sit down; there is no danger!" he yelled as loudly as he could. "Remain in your seats; everything is all right." Some of the spectators did as requested, and in a few moments the excitement was over and the game was continued. One of the big cross beams had slipped on account of a loose bolt, giving the spectators an unpleasant shock, although there was no danger of any accident to the structure. The Inspector said that he would not allow any large crowds on the upper portion of the stand until the wood is well seasoned. He does not think that there is a chance of an accident, but he fears that a recurrence may cause a panic and do some harm.

In few tournaments the excitement incidant to the game made the spectators forget about the trouble and the battle progressed as smoothly as ever. Both teams played great ball and up to the eighth inning it was anybody's game. At the junction, however, Welch, who had pitched a model game, made a bad throw, and two runs for Boston was the result. Hardie Richardson was on second and Nash on first, with one out. Ganzel hit a bounder to Welch, who threw to Whitney to make a double play, but the ball went wide of the mark, and the error lost the game. It was an unfortunate play, but one that is liable to happen in any game. The Giants played great ball, stubbornly contesting every inch of ground, and would have won but for the error of Welch. However, they have no reason to grieve over the result. They played knowly, but fortune smiled on Boston. The latter, too, put up a great game, and deserved a victory. The verdict of everybody is that it was a great game between two great clubs.

Twenty thousand eyes were riveted on George Gore as he walked to the plate bat in hand to begin hostilities. He sent an easy bounder to Nash and went out at first, a play that caused the Boston contingent to shout with joy. Tiernan failed to hit the ball and sat down. Ewing was more fortunate. He sent a slow grounder to Clarkson, which the latter fumbled allowing the New-York Captain to reach first base. Connor hit the first ball pitched with a fine smash and it bounded to Richardson in left field. With two men on bases, Ward sent an easy one to "Pop" Smith and that unburned veteran, to the disgust of the visitors from Boston, allowed the muckskin to roll past him, and Ewing ran home. This was the signal for an outburst of applause from the New-Yorkers. Shouts of "Ewing! Ewing!" could be heard everywhere, and for a few moments the inclosure was transformed into a modern bedlam. While the excitement was at its height Richardson sent a grounder to Smith, retiring the side. Hardie Richardson began the batting for Boston by sending the ball safely to left field. Kelly hit a grounder to Gore, who failed to pick it up, and the result was that Richardson ran to third and Kelly got to second. Nash at first, Gore pitched a fine hit to the seats in right field for two bases. Richardson and Kelly scored and Boston was in the lead. Ganzel sacrificed himself—Ward to Connor—allowing little Nash to gain third. Johnston hit a sharp bounder to Ward, who instead of throwing to Ewing made the play at first and Nash ran home. It was an error of judgment on Ward's part, as he could easily have made the play at the home plate and saved a run. Quinn sent a bounder to Whitney, ending the inning 3 to 1 in Boston's favor.

Both sides failed to score in the second. O'Rourke went out, Nash to Ganzel, Whitney on a fly to Quinn, and Welch struck out. For Boston, Smith took first on Whitney's error, Bennett struck out, and Smith and Clarkson were "doubled up" by Whitney, Ward, and Connor. The Giants made a rally in the third. Gore led off with a hit and took second on a passed ball. Tiernan sent a hot grounder to Johnston's territory and Gore dashed for home. It was a race between the player and the ball, but Johnston made a pretty throw to Bennett and Gore went out. This was either a piece of poor base running or rank choking, as Gore could have reached at third. While the ball was on the way to home base Tiernan ran to second. Ewing went out on a high fly to Johnston. Connor came to the rescue with a hit to right field, sending in Tiernan, and making the score 3 to 2. Ward's long fly to Kelly ended the inning. Through a blunder of either Ward or Gore, New-York lost one or more runs in that inning. Ward was coaching, and if Gore had been kept at third base he would have tallied a run. For Boston in the third Richardson went out, Welch to Connor. Kelly hit to centre for two bases. Nash took his base on balls and Ganzel flew out to Whitney. On this out Kelly took too much ground off second and he was put out on Whitney's throw to Richardson. The latter then stole to third, Clarkson to the fourth; O'Rourke hit a fly to Johnston, Whitney made a hit, took second on Kelly's had throw, and Welch ended the inning, Clarkson to Ganzel. Johnston fouled out, Quinn took his base on Richardson's fumble, Smith hit an easy grounder to Richardson, and Bennett met his fate by hitting a slow ball to Whitney.

Three fly balls settled the Giants in the fifth. Gore and Ewing hit to Kelly and Tiernan to Johnston. After O'Rourke had muffed Clarkson's fly Richardson of Boston went out at first on Richardson's assist. Kelly flew out to O'Rourke. Whitney was captured by Tiernan. Connor struck out in the sixth and Ward and Richardson hit easy fly balls to Johnston. Ganzel, Johnston, and Quinn went out at first base on two assists by Whitney and one by Richardson. The Giants as usual scored in the lucky seventh. O'Rourke failed to hit the ball, Whitney sent an easy one to Quinn, and just as the onlookers were about to give up hope, Welch sent the ball over Smith's head and took first. Gore hit a very difficult bounder to Clarkson, which the latter was unable to handle, and Welch ran to second. Tiernan at that point sent a low line ball to the seats in left field for two bases and Welch succeeded in scoring. This made the game even at 3 to 3, and the joy among the adherents of the Giants knew no bounds. With Gore on third and Tiernan on second, Ewing sent a bounder to Quinn and ended the inning. Boston in that inning failed to get a run to first. Smith, Bennett, and Clarkson struck out, and for his feat Welch was warmly applauded. For the Giants in the eighth Connor and Richardson fell victims to three strikes, and Ward went out, Quinn to Ganzel.

It was the eighth inning that caused sorrow to reign in the heart of every admirer of the champions, and it was that inning that gave Boston a grip on the championship pennant. Richardson hit a safe one to centre field which caused Capt. Kelly to shout joyfully: "We'll win right here. Now, every man to his post and show what you're made of. Come, boys, play at 'em." After delivering these lines Kelly made a pretty sacrifice hit, sending Richardson to second, although he was thrown out at first by Whitney. Nash, the next striker, took first on a ball. Ganzel hit a sharp bounder, which Welch picked up beautifully, and in his anxiety to make a double play the New-York pitcher threw to third, but the ball went wide of its mark and Richardson scored. Whitney ran after the ball and when he got it he threw to Ewing's right hand, and Nash scored and Ganzel continued on to third base. Johnston sent him in by making a base hit to left field. Quinn's fly to Richardson and Smith's grounder to Ward ended the inning that will long be remembered by the "oranke" of this vicinity.

The Giants tried hard to overtake their rivals in the last inning, but without success. O'Rourke hit up an easy fly to Quinn. Smith failed to hit Whitney's bounder, and Welch went out, Ganzel to Clarkson. Gore hit to right field, sending in Whitney. A faint glimmer of hope stole into the breast of every New-Yorker, and it was fondly cherished. Visions of home runs arose before the crank's gaze as Tiernan walked to the plate, and one enthusiast yelled: "Mike, you've got to knock a home run or City Hall is yours." The genial "Mike" smiled and showed his contempt for the offer by sending an easy grounder to Quinn, and the Giants were beaten 6 to 4. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Gore, c. f.	0	3	0	0	1	Richardson, l. f.	2	2	0	0	0
Tiernan, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Kelly, r. f.	1	2	3	0	1
Ewing, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Nash, 2b.	2	1	2	3	0
Connor, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	1	0	9	1	0
Ward, s. s.	0	0	1	4	1	Johnston, c. f.	0	1	5	1	0
Richardson, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
O'Rourke, l. f.	0	0	1	0	1	Smith, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Whitney, 3b.	1	1	1	3	2	Bennett, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Welch, p.	1	1	0	1	1	Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total.	4	9	24	16	7	Total.	6	6	27	11	4

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

New-York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Boston, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Boston, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Boston, 7. Base on balls—Of Welch, 2; of Clarkson, 3. Struck out—By Welch, 4; by Clarkson, 2. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Welch, H. Richardson, Kelly, (2,) Ganzel, Johnston, Smith. Double plays—Whitney, Ward, and Connor; Whitney and Richardson. Passed balls—Bennett, 2. Umpire—Messrs. McQuaid and Powers.

BROOKLYN, 4; BALTIMORE, 0.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—The Brooklyns won today's game in the seventh inning, when a wild throw by Kilroy let in the first run. Terry proved very effective, while Kilroy was freely hit, and only good fielding kept down the score. Scores:

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, c. f.	0	0	6	1	0	O'Brien, l. f.	1	3	0	0	0
Shindle, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	Collins, 2b.	0	2	0	3	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0	Foutz, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Holland, s. s.	0	1	0	1	1	Burns, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Mack, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Pinkney, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Hornung, l. f.	0	1	2	0	2	Corkhill, c.	1	0	5	0	0
Sommer, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Terry, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Caets, c.	0	0	2	7	0	Clark, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Kilroy, p.	0	0	0	1	2	Smith, s. s.	1	0	2	5	1
Total.	0	3	24	10	6	Total.	4	11	27	15	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Collins, Foutz, Terry. Stolen bases—Tucker, Kilroy. Double play—Griffin and Shindle. First base on balls—Off Terry, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Mack. Struck out—By Kilroy, 1; by Terry, 8. Passed balls—Clark, 2. Wild pitch—Terry. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Kerins.

OTHER GAMES.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	—9
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 10. Pitchers—Staley and Tener. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Indianapolis, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Indianapolis, 2. Pitchers—Gruber and Getzein. Umpire—Mr. Knight.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	1	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—Washington, 16; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Pitchers—Haddock and Gleason. Umpire—Mr. Curry.

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus	0	2	5	3	1	0	4	0	0	—15
Athletic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Columbus, 16; Athletic, 4. Errors—Columbus, 0; Athletic, 3. Pitchers—Widner and Seward. Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.

AT WORCESTER.

Hartford	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Worcester	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	—9

Batteries—Smith and O'Rourke; Burkett and Wilson.

AT NEWARK.

Lowell	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Newark	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Batteries—Sullivan and Gunlassic; Dooms and Trott.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

Norwalk	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
New-Haven	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	5	—15

Batteries—Sanborn and Cahill; Ridley and Mocllo.

AT AUBURN.

Auburn	3	0	2	3	4	8	2	0	0	—22
Canandaigua	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Auburn 17; Canandaigua, 8. Errors—Auburn, 8; Canandaigua, 8. Batteries—McDermott and Roche; Shannon and Weidman.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	3	—10
Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Rochester, 14; Toronto, 8. Errors—Rochester, 6; Toronto, 5. Batteries—Barr and McKeongh; Cain and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	—10
London	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—4

Base hits—Syracuse, 10; London, 8. Errors—Syracuse, 2; London, 6. Batteries—Lyons and Briggs; Jones and Lowe. Umpire—Mr. Bayne.

AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—Hamilton, 3; Detroit, 6. Errors—Hamilton, 2; Detroit, 0. Batteries—Blair and Spies; Shreve and Wells. Umpire—Mr. Brennan.

SHORT STOPS.

Below is the record of the League and Association clubs to date:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	69	34	St. Louis	71	34
New-York	61	38	Brooklyn	68	36
Philadelphia	58	47	Baltimore	60	43
Chicago	53	50	Athletic	57	44
Cleveland	50	52	Cincinnati	53	48
Pittsburg	47	57	Kansas City	43	61
Indianapolis	43	61	Columbus	40	68
Washington	38	64	Louisville	23	85

Several hundred Boston enthusiasts in charge of Gen. Dixwell witnessed the game yesterday and made their presence known. Their yells could be heard for a radius of half a mile.

In Buffalo yesterday a game was given to Toledo by Umpire Hoover, Buffalo refusing to play on account of an attempt to change pitchers by Toledo.

The result of the game in Auburn yesterday gives the Auburn Club first place in the Association League.

"Mike" Kelly is a popular player in this city. He was given a grand reception yesterday.

Ewing thinks that he will win the next two games from Boston.

The Bostons played great ball and deserved a victory.

Boston and New-York will play again this afternoon.

Keefe will pitch for the Giants to-day.

HARLEM VALLEY FAIR.

CLOSE OF THE SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION HELD AT PAWLING.

PAWLING, N. Y., Aug. 29.—This was the last day of the fair of the Harlem Valley Agricultural Association. A feature of the fair worthy of notice is the attendance of breeders of cattle and horses, who came here out of respect to John B. Dutcher, the father of the society, and himself a breeder of some note. This morning at 11 o'clock there was a parade of premium horses and cattle, each animal being decorated. It was a fine display of costly stock. In the afternoon John B. Dutcher's stallion Excelsior was exhibited.

During the afternoon James Wood, President of the State Agricultural Society, made the annual address. He recently returned from Europe, whither he voyaged for the purpose of attending the Royal Windsor Fair. The farmers listened to him very attentively and applauded liberally. After the address the usual gymnastic performance occurred in front of the grand stand, and a female performer slid down an inclined wire reaching from the top of the grand stand to the ground, a distance of a hundred feet, hanging by her teeth on a strap pitched to a pully, the feat being called on the bills "A ride for life." Then the hot-air balloon man, with his parachute, went up a thousand feet or more, and dropped this time on the earth instead of in the lake, as he did yesterday. Following are summaries of the races:

2:30 CLASS.

H. H. Howard's Volunteer Prince	1	1	1
J. Doolittle's Kitty	4	2	2
H. G. Miller's Topsy M	2	5	6
C. Brinckerhoff's Kitty M	3	3	4
T. J. Fliney's Nellie Bird	5	4	3
Time—2:40; 2:37¼; 2:30.			

2:28 CLASS.

Elbert Kipp's Fantine	2	2	1
A. Woodward's R. D. F	1	1	2
C. Brinckhoff's General Mac	3	3	3
Time—2:29¾; 2:31; 2:29¼; 2:33¾; 2:35.			

ALMOST FIFTY MISSIONARIES.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A meeting in connection with the departure of forty-nine missionaries, including men and women, under the auspices of the Unitarian Board, was held this afternoon. Of this long list of outgoing missionaries seventeen were married. Of these seventeen six have recently sailed from Atlantic ports for Turkey and India and eleven are now crossing the continent, either to San Francisco or Vancouver, bound for China or Japan.

Several of

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AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
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TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A POOR RELATION.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOOTLES'S BABY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER.
TERRACE GARDEN—At 7:30—MIKADO.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BRIGANOS.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. Matinée.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Baltimore Republicans of the kind who keep up the organization between campaigns and form the sinew of the clubs seem still to have a flavor about them of the time of the "Plug-Uglies" and the "Dead Rabbits." There is a brutality in their views and in their manner of expressing them suggestive of those once powerful organizations. At the Federation of the Republican Clubs on Wednesday evening there was adopted a series of resolutions declaring a political boycott of the strictest sort on every candidate for office, national, State, or city, "who is in favor of the present odious civil service law or its application in the distribution of public patronage." They further declared the law to be "a relic of European Governments," and that it should be repealed. We shall be told that these men are mere vulgar place hunters, whose declarations are of no consequence. But this does not agree with the facts. Their statements may be ignorant and stupid, but they agree with the practice of the educated and pious statesmen who are the heads of the party and of the Government. Mr. WANAMAKER and Mr. NOBLE, and even Mr. HARRISON himself, by acts that speak more loudly than words, confirm the avowals of these hungry and outspoken Marylanders.

Nor are the Baltimoreans any more outspoken than the Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers, and Ohioans, who met on the same evening in Washington and organized an association to hasten the distribution of the public fodder. These gentlemen candidly described themselves as "lean and hungry Republican shoats, who have been rooting and digging for the last four years in hope to get a whack at Uncle Sam's crib before the corn is all gone." We do not know that we can add to this description. It is picturesque enough to attract the attention and accurate enough to inform the minds of all decent citizens, especially those who honestly thought that the Republican Party would keep its word to defend and extend the reform system.

The "Tanner plank" of the Grand Army Convention is a political, as well as a literary, curiosity. It declares the confidence of the organization in TANNER'S integrity and further asks "a full investigation of his administration of the affairs of the Pension Bureau." That is to say, it thinks TANNER is honest and ought to be searched. A delegate named CAMPBELL told much more truth than he meant to tell when he observed: "For fifteen years we have been declaring and others have been uttering a sentiment that the country can never pay the debt due to the old soldiers, but Corporal TANNER is the first officer that has made that sentiment a practical reality." It is quite true that if TANNER'S estimate of the debt due to the old soldiers were accepted the country could never pay it. Meanwhile TANNER himself is acting on it, at least as far as the law allows, if not considerably further. The result of the "indorsement" of him by the Grand Army is merely to deepen the painful impression that that organization is conducted for the purpose of collecting the debt of gratitude the country owes its members.

There is method in Chicago's madness about a world's fair of her own. It was just so in 1876, and anybody who supposes the beating of Western tom-toms will cease anywhere short of the last ditch don't know Chicago. Millions had been spent upon the Centennial, and the opening of the fair at Philadelphia was as certain as the coming of the date before Congress was asked for money. Whether because of that or in spite of it, the fact is that the first appropriation bill was defeated, and defeated by Western votes. The Eastern States contributed 43 yeas and the Southern States 36 yeas. But the West voted yeas 11, nays 90, and, other scattering nays being added, the money was withheld. The second money bill passed by the narrow margin of 16, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois leading the opposition. This repetition of history is rather tiring. Nobody objects to Chicago's having a fair. It ought to have one, if only for purposes of comparison. The moral is that a few early defeats, if any there are, should not discourage the public-spirited citizens who have the matter in charge. Nothing of such worth and size succeeds without rivals and discouragements.

Apropos of our remarks about the fire "escapes" on the Seventh-avenue building in which ten people were burned to death the other day, we notice that the jury brought in a verdict of death by arson and censured the owners of the building and the Building Department. This displeased the Coroner, who lectured them and sent them back. In three-quarters of an hour they returned with a similar verdict. Again they were instructed in Crowner's 'quest law and sent back. Their third verdict contained nothing about incendiarism, nor anything about wooden-floored fire escapes, nor anything about anybody's being to blame. This verdict was above criticism and was permitted to stand. There seems to be a valuable lesson here, but it will require deliberation to enforce it. Perhaps it proves the worthlessness of Coroners' juries; or would the jury be better without the Coroner? or should fire escapes be built entirely of wood? or should the poor owner of the gold-mine tenements be entirely relieved from the burden of erecting any escapes? Suppose the decision of these questions were left to the families of the ten dead persons?

The Brooklyn Aldermen are nagging the Long Island Railway again. It is a very humorous proceeding. The Aldermen say in substance that the locomotive kills somebody once a month or oftener, and the railway must run its trains slower, and put up gates, and hire watchmen, and do all sorts of things which cost money. Of course, nobody would say a word in defense of a railway. It's only from love of a joke that we revive the fact that the railway was a humble and unsuccessful petitioner before these same Aldermen for the privilege of elevating its tracks, which would of course have prevented accidents on the street surface. The scheme was so superior to the Aldermen's as to appear to merit success, but the franchise was said to be too costly. Now the company can consider at leisure how expensive it may be to go without the franchise. Impertinent persons with long memories may ask how it happens that locomotives run on Atlantic-avenue at all. Was not a handsome sum paid in consideration of the removal of steam altogether? and, from a public point of view, why should the road run to a pocket at Flatbush-avenue when at East New-York it makes direct connection with two elevated railways, one a minute's walk away, which run throughout the city? Suppose, instead of granting franchises helter-skelter, the Legislature could and should lu such a case as this stipulate for connecting traffic arrangements? But why not suppose the millennium at once?

A DISGRACEFUL BID.

We have no fear that the Republican managers in Congress will ever seriously try to impose a duty on imported hides. They would not dare to do so, and the fact that they have issued a campaign document for use in the new States, inviting votes for the party on the ground that such a duty would be advantageous to the ranchmen, is not the slightest evidence that they have any intention of carrying out their implied pledge. They have made pledges before that were not implied, but expressed, and have not hesitated to violate them. There is no reason to suppose that they will ever pay any attention to this one. Yet the making of the proposition is very significant. It shows the utter recklessness of the party leaders in their greed. The free importation of foreign hides has been and is generally known to have been of the greatest benefit to the country. It has built up not merely one but a whole body of intimately related industries, that have given honest and profitable employment to large amounts of capital and to large numbers of workmen. So far back as 1880, as shown by the Springfield *Republican*, the boot and shoe and leather industry of the country employed "over 168,000 men, paid in wages annually over $65,000,000, and turned out a product of $381,000,000." Now, it is a very moderate estimate that each of these wage earners supported at least two other persons, so that we have here an industry supporting over a half million of the population of the country. To these must be added a large number engaged in the making, repairing, and distributing the machinery for this work, in constructing and repairing the buildings, and in distributing the goods. To these, again, the still larger number employed in furnishing the necessaries and comforts of life to those who live by these industries.

No wonder that the *Republican* is moved to say that "if the party is really committed to the proposition of restoring the duty upon raw hides it will be obliged to emigrate from the manufacturing States and pick up a subsistence on the far Western plains." But the party is not really committed to anything of the kind, for one reason because no form of promise is known to the English language that will commit the present Republican leaders to anything in a way to prevent their dodging or repudiating it. Another reason is that the party has taken no action in the matter, and this particular bid for Western votes is only a new demonstration of the recklessness of the managers. Yet, as we have remarked, the making of the bid is very significant, not only because of its proof of the cynical dishonesty of the leaders, but because it is a kind of bid that they are making and are compelled to make more and more frequently by the very nature of the system in which they are engaged. That system undertakes to favor special interests at the expence of the general community. The more of these favors there are given out the more they conflict with each other, and the greater the demand there is for them. The number of protective duties has grown steadily ever since protection was begun. It must go on growing because every such duty tends to make the cost of the protected article higher than it would otherwise be, and almost every article enters into the production of some other article and the duty increases the cost of that, and that must in its turn be given a special favor. The longer this goes on the greater the complex injury becomes and the greater the inevitable demand and need for extending it.

Last year the Republicans in the Senate undertook to "revise" the tariff. Simple-minded persons may have supposed that to revise would be to reduce it and render it less complicated and oppressive. The leaders in the Senate had no such idea, but if they had had, they could not have carried it out. The moment they touched the tariff they increased duties. Doubtless they meant to do so from the first, but they would have been compelled to if they had not intended it. The interests whose support had been bought with favors demanded more as the condition of continued support. The wool men of Ohio, the iron men of Pennsylvania, the cutlery men of Connecticut had to be satisfied, and the Senate leaders tried to satisfy them. Like demands will be presented at the next session of Congress, and the only reason why they will not be granted is that the majority of the House is not strong enough to permit the leaders to carry out their policy. But, bad as this is, the final result will be good. It is an evil that will cure itself. The time has already come when the protective tariff is definitely injuring industries of great importance, and the men engaged in these industries begin to see it and are making their views and wishes known. The iron manufacturers of New-England are deeply disaffected. The woolen manufacturers are almost as much so. The Republican managers cannot satisfy them without offending some other interests, and this will be more and more the case until the whole tariff system falls to pieces of its own weight.

OHIO AND THE TARIFF.

However much the nomination of the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio may leave to be desired, the impression left by the Democratic Convention ought to be very gratifying to believers in rational politics. The proceedings of the convention showed, as every authoritative expression of Democratic opinion since the election of last year has shown, that the supporters of Mr. CLEVELAND are not in the least discouraged by their defeat, and that the next campaign is to be fought on the same lines as the last. The testimony of Ohio upon this point is especially valuable, because in no other State, perhaps excepting Indiana, are "politics" so prevalent. That is to say, in no other States do the professional politicians more completely control the doings of parties. The tendency of the statesman who, like Mr. ALBERT DAGGETT, "is in politics because it pays him" is to avoid making an issue that means anything. His notion of a platform is that it is a fool-trap, and when he has constructed a platform that no man can reject without confessing himself to be either a depraved or a stupid person he regards his achievement with great complacency and, in his own language, points to it with pride. Nothing is more repulsive to him than a plain statement of propositions about which he knows that people differ. For this reason he has been for many years very much afraid of saying anything about the tariff except in the most general way. In Ohio he is particularly shy of touching the tariff because of the general belief that the farmers of Ohio are opposed to the repeal or modification of the duty on raw wool. As this duty hampers our manufacturers as much as any other item in the schedules, if not more, and as any real reform of the tariff must begin with it, we might expect that a Democratic convention in Ohio would avoid the subject or say something safe and meaningless about it. Particularly when the party had just been defeated upon that issue the professional politicians might be expected to point to the defeat as an illustration of the folly of mixing with the pursuit of practical politics anything so absurd and irrelevant as political principles.

In spite of all this, the convention not only declared in favor of tariff reform and of the enactment of the Mills bill as the beginning of tariff reform, but it applauded the speech of Mr. HARTER, which went very far beyond the Mills bill. There was no shuffling or evasion whatever in the platform, which fairly challenged the hostility of the beneficiaries of the existing tariff while it appealed for support to its victims. In the circumstances these declarations are proofs of political courage, and as that is a quality the professional politician never exhibits, it is plain that he did not make them of his own motion. They are made in obedience to a demand on the part of the voters of the party which the politicians cannot ignore.

The process of popular education begun in the canvass of 1888 will go on, it is now evident, until a majority of the voters of the United States see the tariff as it is, an instrument in which duties are levied, not according to any honest estimate of the public needs, but according to the importunity of private interests, to which the public interest has been unsparingly sacrificed. It is a great thing for the country that it should be thus assured that the agitation of revenue reform will not be abandoned until the abuses of the tariff are corrected, and the action of the Democratic Convention of Ohio is one of the most significant of these assurances. This result the country owes entirely to the courage of Mr. CLEVELAND. If the Mills bill had been introduced in the usual way, as a party measure, Democrats like Mr. CAMPBELL, the candidate for Governor in Ohio, would have voted against it instead of voting for it under protest. If it had become the issue of a national campaign in which its supporters were defeated, the politicians would have dropped and shirked the issue thereafter. Mr. CLEVELAND made this impossible. By committing himself to the reform he committed his party to it, made it a test of party loyalty, and gave the Democrats what they had not had since the war, nor for a good many years before, a living issue upon which they were in the right. This is a public service which few men have the power and fewer still the will to render.

AN EDUCATIONAL MINE.

The excavation of the site of Delphi is an event to which all who are concerned to know the past of Greece and recover more of her works of art look forward with the deepest interest. Some time ago the French hoped to have the honor of unearthing what may remain of the splendors of the Temple of Apollo, once the religious centre of Greece; but negotiations fell through, and it is now open to America to conduct a campaign of exploration and obtain a portion of the objects discovered. The Greek Government will permit the site of the "Pythian's" temple to be excavated by the American School at Athens, provided the sum of $80,000 is secured in order to indemnify the property owners of Kastri and pay for the labor. That little town was never very flourishing, and it was badly injured by an earthquake fifteen or twenty years ago; but the owners of houses and vineyards will not vacate their possessions for the love of art. They insist on hard cash.

The Council of the Archæological Institute of America passed resolutions last May at their New-York meeting to the effect that if a sum of $75,000 should be raised for the purchase of Kastri the Institute would conduct excavations there for five years under the supervision of the American School at Athens, the yearly appropriation therefor not to exceed $5,000. That their action was dictated by love for the fine arts and ancient history was evident, but it may be pointed out that there is a business side to the matter which those gentlemen have ignored as beneath them or else overlooked. This is, that the investment of so much capital is a good move, merely on the chances of recovering treasure. Gold and silver and precious stones may not be found in any quantity worth considering; but, as the world now moves, Greek sculptures of the fine period represent very great values in hard money, while the secondary objects belonging to very ancient days, or wrought by artists of the second rank, are anything but valueless. As a mere business venture, then, such a campaign would be sound.

Delphi was to a dozen Greek States what Washington is to the States of our Union. But at Delphi there was a most potent attraction for works of art in marble, bronze, silver, and gold, the oracle of Apollo. This was not readily consulted by town, tribe, or tyrant without a generous gift. Its priests were luxurious men, fat with the offerings of politicians who sought their influence in the intrigues between States, from the fees of wealthy visitors, and from the aggregation of dues paid in by hordes of pilgrims. The wealth accumulated in the temples and treasuries was fabulous, and, though plundered at times, in spite of the league of States formed chiefly for the purpose of punishing such misdeeds, it was very rich in the second century of our era. A systematic excavation is likely to unearth buried hoards of the precious metals and of sculptures hurried under ground during alarms of invasion, such as have been found in Rome. It seems hardly probable that the coming of Gauls, Persians, Macedonians, and Romans should not have been preceded by the concealment of such things, and that many should not have been forgotten when the danger passed. Perhaps that strange stone the *omphalos* may be found, which the Greeks believed to be the visible centre of the flat or concave disk of the earth, and which held in the eyes of the ancient Greeks much the same place the Black Stone at Mecca does in the minds of Moslems.

One part of the Apollo temple had on its walls quotations from the sayings of the seven wise men of Greece. Should these stones be found, what a boon it will be to those who study philosophy, ancient laws, and the history of letters! Bronze plates with addresses to the deities, *ex votos*, and objects placed at Delphi in order to spread the fame of Princes who lived as far away as the Euphrates, were once thick in the sanctuaries; the remnants of such a collection, the articles thrown away because broken, or because their places were wanted for costlier offerings, ought to be enough to repay the explorer. The responsible names attached to the circular of the institute show how profound is the wish of scholars that to the United States should accrue the glory of unearthing Delphi. Among them are Messrs. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, RUSSELL STURGIS, and President GILMAN. The Secretary is Mr. WILLIAM C. LAWTON of Cambridge, Mass. As the offer from the Greek Government is limited, its term being Dec. 1, no time should be lost by those who wish to aid a work of the highest educational value.

PERSONAL IDENTITY.

The suit of Mr. JOHN H. MILLER against the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company for damages for being ejected from one of the defendant's trains in the midst of a desert is likely to lead to the settlement of a number of questions now in dispute between railroads and their passengers. Mr. MILLER bought a round-trip ticket in April from his home in Michigan to Albuquerque, New-Mexico, and the ticket bore his personal description, to prevent it from being used by any other person. He was said to be at that time tall and slim, sickly, and to wear a black mustache. After eight months' experience on the plains his appearance was completely changed. He had bought a bronco and a cowboy's suit, had become browned and robust, and had fallen into the Southwestern habit of letting his hair and beard grow; so when he decided to return home the first conductor to whom he presented his ticket failed to recognize him in the description of the slim and sickly Mr. MILLER, and put him off the train in the desert. Mr. MILLER thereupon sued the company for $10,000 damages, and his suit is now pending.

New-Mexico has not yet become enough of a Summer or Winter resort for this statement of fact under oath to create any suspicion of its being a clever artifice on the part of some Albuquerque landlord to draw Northern and Eastern invalids to his hostelry. There is no reasonable doubt that Mr. MILLER originally was slim and sickly, and that now he is stout and hearty; and one of the first things that the United States courts must determine is how long a man may be compelled to keep his personal appearance unaltered to preserve the usefulness of his railroad ticket, and whether he must waste his return coupon if he choose to let his hair and beard grow and is so fortunate as to change from a sick man to a well one. It would have cost the company a trifle more, perhaps, to carry Mr. MILLER home than it did to take him to New-Mexico, because he weighed more; but, on the other hand, he might have continued to grow sicker and paler, and eventually have relieved the company from the necessity of carrying him home at all—this was a matter in which the railroad company had to take its chances. The changes in his appearance were in matters over which Mr. MILLER had little or no control. On the New-Mexican plains a man may travel sometimes several miles without coming upon a barber's shop in which there is any reasonable chance of his soon becoming "next," and it is almost a necessity to let the hair and beard grow. When the rejuvenated traveler found himself growing stronger, and was well enough to canter about the country on a bronco, it was only natural that in the excess of his spirits he should wish to become as much of a cowboy as his companions, and to lead their free-and-easy life, clad in their romantic costume of sombrero and spurs. His gaining flesh was a matter so far beyond his control that it need receive no consideration.

If on his outward trip Mr. MILLER had lost his legs through an accident on the road he is suing, the next conductor might with equal justice have refused to carry him any further, on the ground that a man without legs would beyond doubt be so described on his ticket. Or if two of his fellow-passengers had become involved in a friendly discussion, in the course of which Mr. MILLER had lost an eye by a stray bullet, he might have been thrown out in the desert with only one eye to guide him to the nearest settlement. The advisability of dropping passengers under any circumstances in the midst of a desert will also come under the consideration of the court, but it will no doubt be considered an extenuating circumstance that the road is laid principally through a great desert, with stations only at long distances. No description would have done justice to Mr. MILLER after his ejection but "a mad man," and few passengers who had been set down unexpectedly in a Southwestern desert would consider themselves damaged as slightly as ten thousand dollars' worth. It would be unjust to both parties to the suit to prejudge the case; but in the event of a verdict against the company, railroads in the habit of putting a description of passengers on their tickets will find it necessary not only to describe the passenger's appearance at the time of the sale, but also his probable appearance six months or a year later on. This will reduce personal description to a science, and enable the company's agents in a short time to determine about how a man will look a year hence, and it will not only save the company a deal of trouble, but will furnish much information and perhaps some amusement to the passenger. These "before taking and after taking" tickets will be almost as valuable as spirit photographs, and their novelty will draw custom to any road using them. On some of the slower roads there might be a third description, showing about how much the passenger should change in the course of the journey.

EDITOR LLOYD BRYCE'S FIRST NUMBER.

The *North American Review* for September bears upon its cover the words: "Re-established by Allen Thorndike Rice, edited by Lloyd Bryce," by which the reader sees accomplished the changes in the affairs of this publication already familiar in the announcements. The new editor declares that he intends to adhere to the lines projected by his predecessor. In the present number he does this with evident success, and one can imagine how Mr. Rice could have approved of it. The ablest article of this number, considered as a piece of composition simply, is an account of the transformation of Paris, by Frederic Harrison. Quite apart from the information and suggestions it contains, it is a paper that one reads with relish and admiration. Senator Hawley's discussion of the practical value of international exhibitions will be appreciated by all who read it and who know the authority by which the author writes. Dr. Henry C. McCook, in a paper on the extermination of the mosquito, holds that there is hope for us in an increase of dragon flies and spiders, the particular enemies of this particular gnat. Rose Terry Cooke considers the "Real Rights of Women," and for the most part sensible men will admit that she asks not too much. Other writers of note in this number are Gen. Wolseley, Gen. Pope, Canon Farrar, Elbridge T. Gerry, Marion Harland, and Dr. Hammond.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Prohasco of Cincinnati is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Prof. F. L. Ritter of Vassar College is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey of New-Jersey is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman J. A. Scranton of Pennsylvania is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. James L. Howard of Connecticut and Milton H. Smith of Louisville are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Norman B. Ream and John W. Doane of Chicago and Col. Oliver H. Payne are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire and Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, Judge George B. Bradley of the New-York Supreme Court, and William L. Elkins of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman House.

HOLD ON TO YOUR COTTON.

ATLANTA, Aug. 29.—The National Cotton Committee of the Farmers' Alliance has promulgated a series of resolutions advising farmers to sell no cotton before September, except what may be absolutely necessary to meet obligations. Sept. 28 is appointed as the day when the authorized representative of each sub-alliance shall meet the county alliance to receive instructions from the National Cotton Committee.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE.

George Fawcett Rowe died at the Hotel Glenham just before 11 o'clock last night. He has been troubled with heart disease for many years, and recently Bright's disease began to develop. He was ill in Paris during the early part of this Summer and arrived in this country a few weeks ago. He went to Lakewood, N. J., for a few days and about a week ago he came to this city and went to the Lotos Club, of which he was an old member. There his health failed rapidly and he was taken to the Hotel Glenham. Dr. T. S. Robertson and his assistant, Dr. Ford, and a nurse were the only ones who were with him when the end came last night. His brother, who is the manager of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s mercantile agencies in Minnesota, has been informed of the death by telegraph, and is now on his way to this city. Mr. Rowe was about sixty-five years of age.

George Fawcett Rowe will be remembered chiefly for his neatly-executed and broadly-humorous impersonation of Wilkins Micawber, first in Andrew Halliday's dramatization of "David Copperfield" called "Little Emily," and afterward in a three-act farcical piece of his own made from scenes in the book, and for his spirited portrayal of the mendacious hero of his own farcical piece called "Brass." He was first seen here as Micawber at Booth's Theatre under the management of Jarrett & Palmer about fifteen years ago. He had previously acted in New-York, when he played Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up" and Medea in a burlesque written by himself. He wrote the play called "The Seneye Cross," which was produced by Messrs. Shook & Palmer at the Union-Square Theatre in 1873. He produced "Brass" at Mr. Abbey's Park Theatre in 1876.

He was a man whose long career had been marked by some notable triumphs, but by many more depressing failures. He had acted and produced plays in all parts of the civilized world. He made this city his home for several years, but most his efforts during those years are already forgotten. A piece of his called "Pep"—a musical farce of small value—put some money in his pocket seven or eight years ago. He was a good actor of some eccentric parts, and his Micawber, if not exactly like Dickens's creation, was certainly like the famous pictures of Phiz. He once acted Digby Grant in "Two Roses" at the Brooklyn Park Theatre with a company made up of actors from Wallack's and the Union-Square, and his performance of this difficult part was finely discriminating and impressive. His best play, "The Geneva Cross," was an honest, substantial, and effective piece of work.

Mr. Rowe's life was full of trials and disappointments, but he was always cheerful in the face of adversity, and in the old days had a host of friends here, who, it is hoped, have not forgotten him since he dropped out of the public sight. He had planned to resume his professional labor this year, traveling through the country with a new play he had written, and incidentally opening a new theatre in the Twenty-third Ward of this city, of which Charles L. Howard was to be the manager.

EDWARD W. BRIDGE, U. S. N.

Lieut. Edward W. Bridge of the United States Navy, died yesterday at Hohokus, aged forty-three years. Lieut. Bridge was born in this city in 1846, and entered the Naval Academy in 1863, graduating June 6, 1867. From July 1, 1867, to Jan. 3, 1868, he was attached to the frigate Minnesota, visiting European ports, the Madeiras, the West Indies, and Central America. He was transferred on Jan. 3, 1868, to the Mohican, which was attached to the North Pacific squadron, afterward serving on the Saranac and Saginaw on the same station until April 19, 1869. On Dec. 18, 1868, he was promoted to be Ensign, and from Sept. 11, 1869, to Oct. 28, 1870, he was attached to the Frolic of the North Atlantic squadron. On March 21, 1870, he was promoted to the rank of Master, and was stationed from Jan. 11, 1871, to Jan. 20, 1872, in the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Being promoted to Lieutenant March 21, 1871, he went with the Nantasket to the West Indies, where he remained until July 17, 1873, when he again became attached to the Frolic, then flagship of the Port Admiral at this port. He afterward served on the Monongahela of the South Atlantic squadron and on the receiving ship New-Hampshire at the Gosport Navy Yard and in the Equipment Department at the League Island Navy Yard at San Francisco. He had been retired for some time previous to his death.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Samuel W. Hill died at Marshall, Mich., Wednesday, aged ninety-five. He was born in Addison County, Vt. He perfected himself in geology and engineering, and went to Wisconsin, engaging in the survey of public lands in 1840. He was connected with the United States Topographical Survey, and in 1841 assisted in running the boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan. He also assisted Dr. Douglass Houghton in the survey of the upper peninsula in 1845, and in 1847 assisted O. T. Jackson of Boston in the completion of the same work. He was Superintendent and Director of the Quincy Copper Mine at Hancock in 1851, and was engaged for years in the mineral development of the copper-producing region of Lake Superior. He was also the first to suggest a ship canal across Keweenaw Point, which has only been completed within the past few years.

R. B. Bannister, a civil engineer of Huntsville, Ala., en route home from Arizona, died on the Iron Mountain train between Texarkana and Little Rock, Ark., yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his brother, W. H. Bannister, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona.

BROADWAY FRANCHISES.

The Trustees for the creditors and stockholders of the Broadway Surface Railroad will sell its franchises, tracks, &c., at auction this noon at the Real Estate Exchange. Among the arrivals at the Hoffman House yesterday were ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, W. A. Kemble, William M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Record*, and George A. Singerly of Philadelphia. As these gentlemen are closely interested in the Philadelphia street-car syndicate, and Mr. Whitney has interests closely allied with the road whose franchise is to be sold to-day, the report gained currency yesterday that they had come here to buy the franchise. Mr. Whitney said at the Hoffman House last evening that he had not come here for that purpose, but acknowledged that such was probably the object of the other gentlemen from Philadelphia whose names had been associated with his. He did not, however, have any idea what their plans were.

Mr. William E. Demarest, over his signature, with the words "President Board of Aldermen" appended to it, has issued a caution to the public in relation to the advertised auction sale of the franchise, charging that the franchise is valueless on the ground that the Aldermen who granted it were usurpers. Mr. Demarest is the President of the so-called "Croxwellian" Board of Aldermen, which claims that it is the sole legislative body of this city, and that its functions have been wrongfully exercised by the actual Board of Aldermen.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The representatives of the American Legion of Honor held only one session to-day, and the entire sitting was devoted to the consideration of whether the action of the Supreme Commander in suspending the Massachusetts Council should be sustained. The Massachusetts Council was suspended last March on the charge that it was disloyally attempting to disrupt the order. The case was presented to the Supreme Council by Morris Goodhead of New-York. The answer on behalf of Massachusetts was by W. N. Davenport of Boston. The latter presented a resolution from the State Council protesting its innocence. After a prolonged debate the action of the Supreme Commander was held to be justifiable to date, and in consideration of the case presented the full State Council, headed by Commander Nelson S. Wakefield, was reinstated.

To effect legislation covering such cases in the future a committee was appointed to prepare and submit to the present council laws governing procedure in such cases and penalties applicable in cases of guilt. The committee consists of ex-Gov. Story of Texas, Col. Rogers of Georgia, and T. H. Thomas of Mississippi. To-morrow, by special order of the Supreme Commander, the officers for the next two years will be elected. The remainder of the day will be devoted to the consideration of amendments to the by-laws.

Edward D. Titus of Minneapolis, Grand Secretary of the Northern Legion of Honor, began suit here to-day in the Superior Court, claiming $50,000 damages from Enoch S. Brown and Adam Warnach, Supreme Commander and Supreme Secretary respectively of the American Legion of Honor. The suit is for alleged libel, and is the outgrowth of a fight between seceding members and the American Legion of Honor.

THE HARES COME IN AHEAD.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.—The third in a series of hare and hounds chase took place this afternoon. The hares were Miss Turnure and C. Gilmore. The hounds were Mr. Day, Miss Ives, Dr. Kinneoutt, Mr. Hover, Mr. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Messrs. Percy and George Turnure, Miss Bedell and Messrs. William and George Bradford. The start was made from the cottage of Miss Furness. The hares had a lead of four minutes. They went to Lenox Dale, then to Lee, and over the hill road to Lenox, a distance of ten miles, in forty minutes. The cottagers were all out in their carriages to see the start and finish. The hares came in at a rapid pace about three minutes ahead of the leading hound, who was Miss Ives. It was the most exciting chase of the season.

HUNGRY FOR THE OFFICES

DISAPPOINTED REPUBLICANS "KICK" VIGOROUSLY.

THE PRESIDENT'S AXE TOO SLOW FOR THEM — SUPPLEMENTARY FOREIGN MAILS TO BE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The following appointments by the President are announced today:

Postmaster at Albany, N. Y.—JAMES M. WARNER.

Surveyor of the Port of Albany, N. Y.—JAMES M. BAILEY.

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The Pennsylvania Republican Association has taken the lead in "kicking" because the Administration has failed to distribute the spoils of office as fast as the party workers think should be done, although it is hard to see how the President and his Cabinet officers could have ground the mill much faster than it has been going since March 4. The Pennsylvania association invited members of all other State associations to join in a "kickers" meeting last night, and about seventy-five persons accepted the invitation. They listened to a speech both vigorous and picturesque, delivered by S. R. Stratton, the President of the Pennsylvania association, who declared that his efforts to get places for members of the association had never been so abortive as during the last three months, and he had become discouraged. "Our hearts," said he, "will not be filled until every available official place at the disposal of the appointing power of the Government is filled with true and tried Republicans." President Stratton had some pretty pronounced notions of the way a successful political party ought to be run, and for the benefit of his hearers he put them into proverbs as follows: "First, never trust a political snake, dead or alive, for, like a gun, it is dangerous without look, stock, or barrel. Second, never put clubs into the hands of your enemies with which to beat out your brains if you have any. Third, favors and conciliatory offerings to late political adversaries are evidences of cowardice and weak spinal vertebræ. Fourth, make peace only with such elements as will help your party, no matter by what name they are called or what badge they wear. Fifth, forgiveness of party enemies and alienation of party friends is not a good way to secure the retention of party supremacy. Sixth, beware of false prophets and wolves in sheep's clothing; an inside traitor is worse than a hundred open enemies. Seventh, delays are always dangerous. Eighth, in politics choose between the parties; let one be your political enemy, the other your friend; if you try to please both you will offend both."

Just how high-toned and refined a Republican place hunter may become was illustrated by Mr. Stratton when he said: "I am constantly reminded on the street and elsewhere that 'we have met the enemy and we are theirs;' that the spoils or victory are in the hands of the enemy to an alarming extent; that the still sow drinks the official swill, and that these still sows are a part and parcel of the Democratic herd, bequeathed as a legacy to the Republican Party by his late Eminent Highness Grover the First—and the last; that this pork is fat enough to kill, and that it ought to be disposed of while the official knife is sharp and the water hot, so as to give place to a few of the lean and hungry Republican shoats, who have been rooting and digging for the last four years in hope to get a whack at Uncle Sam's crib before the corn is all gone."

The Pennsylvanian's remarks were echoed by representatives of the New-York, Maryland, and Ohio State associations, and then a joint association was formed to see what could be done toward securing "the recognition" to which the members think they are entitled. The election of Gen. Harrison had the effect of giving new life and activity to the Republican State associations here, which had been very quiet for four years. Gen. Harrison's administration as President appears to have turned their activity into an entirely new channel.

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Postmaster General Wanamaker announces that he does not propose at present to abolish the supplementary mail system in the New-York Post Office, by which letters for foreign countries can be mailed from one to three hours later than the closing of the regular mails. He agrees, however, with the report recently made by the New-York Post Office Commission, that there is no legal warrant for requiring letters sent by the supplementary mails to pay double postage, and he is seeking for some system which will do away with this penalty. The protests of New-York merchants and business men against Mr. Wanamaker's supposed purpose to shut off the supplementary mails have been answered by the Postmaster General with the statement that he will not do so until some equally good or better system is found to take their place, and he will give interested New-Yorkers a hearing before making any change. It is not unlikely that Congress will be asked to authorize the Government to respond favorably to the proposition made several months ago by the German postal authorities. This was that postal employes should be placed on each German ocean steamship, who should receive mail on board up to the moment of sailing, and should prepare it during the voyage for distribution very much as is now done on the railway postal cars. It was estimated by Germany that such a system would cost about $130,000 a year, and it was proposed that each

SOLID PACIFIC SLOPE MEN

THEIR CONFERENCE BEGUN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

REPORTS FAVORING THE NAVY, COMMERCE, AND OUR INTEROCEANIC CANAL AT NICARAGUA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The commercial conference which was called by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce some time ago met here this afternoon. The organizations represented were the San Francisco Produce Exchange, Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, California State Board of Trade, and Chambers of Commerce of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Eureka. Several of the State Representatives in Congress were present, and letters were received from others. The committees appointed some time ago to prepare papers upon various subjects submitted their reports.

The first was of encouragement of maritime commerce and increased energy in its construction of the navy. The report is very lengthy, and enters largely into trade statistics, showing that the United States stands fourth in rank among the great commercial nations of the world. The report urges that other American countries and Australian colonies would be glad to have closer trade relations with the United States if better transportation facilities were provided. It suggests that the law should be repealed requiring vessels in foreign trade to be built and owned in America before being registered. It appeals to Congress to adopt measures which will secure that portion of the world's commerce, remunerative employment for the people, and perfect security from foreign aggression.

The next report dealt with the Nicaragua Canal as a means of national defence and as an aid to the development of commerce. The construction of the work under American auspices is pronounced of great importance and advantage to the Republic and especially to the Pacific coast thereof. "The prompt reinforcement of the naval forces of the United States on the Pacific Ocean may at any time become a national necessity. From the naval station at Pensacola San Francisco can be reached by modern war vessels in twelve days via the proposed canal."

The strategetic advantages of the control of the canal are dwelt on and the conclusion is reached that "it would be a national crime to permit such an advantage to be obtained by any European power."

From a commercial point of view it is declared to be "no small advantage to decrease the navigable distance to our Eastern seaboard and to Europe by 9,000 miles. Water transportation is the cheapest known to commerce, and when cargoes of merchandize can pass through Nicaragua in unbroken bulk a great impetus will be given to our Pacific coast commerce, industries, and agriculture. Pacific coast ports will rapidly increase in wealth and prosperity, and our railway systems in the enjoyment of a profitable and greatly increased haul will no longer have to fight each and the Canadian Pacific for a pro rata of an overload traffic at rates much less remunerative."

The canal is declared to be most advantageously situated for the use of sailing vessels as well as steamships, as it will enable the former to avoid the equatorial calm belt in their passages east and west. The increase of our trade with the Central American republics as a result of the construction of the canal is noted as an important consideration. The foreign commerce of those republics is placed at $30,000,000 annually, of which we get only one-sixth. The foreign trade of Nicaragua alone is stated at about $5,000,000 annually, of which the United States receives only one-fifth. The intimate commercial and political relations consequent on the construction of the canal under American auspices would turn nearly all this trade into American hands, and to a great degree the statement holds good as to the commerce of her sister republic." These great natural resources of Nicaragua are referred to, and the opinion is expressed that the local commerce which would rapidly develop on its internal waters would in a short time pay the cost of maintaining the canal.

The following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That the prompt completion of the Nicaragua Canal is of great importance and advantage to our country, and especially to the Pacific Coast thereof, as a means of national defense and commercial development.

Resolved, That any questions which may arise between the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica regarding boundary rights in connection with the Nicaragua Canal should be permitted to delay its construction, but should be promptly submitted to the President of the United States for friendly arbitration.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress are respectfully requested to aid the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by any legislative action that may be proper, protecting the dominating interests of the United States therein, and securing to maritime commerce an interoceanic highway, free to all nations, on equal terms.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, officially attested, be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Presidents of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; also to the Senators and House of Representatives of the United States, through the Pacific coast delegation.

All reports and resolutions submitted were referred to committees. Another session of the conference will be held to-morrow.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE STATE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Some twenty-five Prohibitionists attended a meeting last night in Lexington Hall, 143 East Fifty-ninth-street, and elected the following-named gentlemen delegates from the Twenty-first Assembly District to the State Prohibition Convention at Syracuse on Sept. 4 and 5: W. T. Wardwell, W. Jennings Demoreet, Horace Waters, J. Lloyd Thomas, the Rev. H. B. Hudson and Albert Wadhams. They also elected these gentlemen as alternates: John Clifton, William McClenahau, James McGay, John F. McCartahy, and Patrick O'Garra.

Chairman Wardwell introduced Mr. McConnochie, a gentleman who rejoiced in the fact that he had "descended from the topmost rung to the gutter and back again." Mr. McConnochie had no respect for high-license people, and said so emphatically. He was flat-footed for prohibition, and advised his hearers not to be seduced into the ranks of the Republicans to vote their ticket under promises of help to the third party to be given after election.

He wound up his speech by telling very complacently a little story of how he acked permission to speak at a Sons of Temperance meeting in a church on Long Island. The church people were all for high license, and Mr. McConnochie was told that if he wanted to speak he must speak only on temperance and not on prohibition, and he gave his word of honor that he would do as he was asked. "But, dear brethren," said he last night, from the very moment I opened my mouth on that platform I spoke prohibition and spoke on nothing else during the evening." This calmly-confessed act of dishonesty was enthusiastically applauded by the assembled Prohibitionists.

The Prohibitionists of the Eleventh Assembly District of this city met last night and decided to send the following delegates to the convention: Charles E. Manierre, Dr. Herman Van Horn, John McKee, J. H. Wood, J. Fred Burgyer, Alfred Lee Manierre, William W. Woolley, Dr. Benjamin M. Lawrence, George D. James, and J. Lincoln Cooke. The Prohibitionists will take a decided stand on all questions of policy, especially upon those of nominating separate candidates and that of the Australian system of voting.

THE CAMP MEETING ENDED.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 29.—The great camp meeting closed to-day. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the Camp Meeting Association, read his annual report, showing nearly 500 conversions effected during the camp. Of these 300 were made at the young people's meetings, conducted by Evangelist C. H. Yatman, and 3,000 persons were specially helped at the same meetings. Thirteen were converted at the consecration services and 75 at the twilight meetings. Two were converted at the public services in the Auditorinm and 100 at the children's meetings. Several thousand more received spiritual assistance at the various meetings, and a number of conversions were privately effected during the continuance of the camp.

Brief addresses were then delivered by the Rev. J. R. Westwood of Camden and the Rev. C. H. Yatman. The final farewells were then exchanged, every worshipper in the vast audience shaking the hands of his neighbors. The Ocean Grove saints was given by waving handkerchiefs, and President Stokes, giving three taps on the bell, delared the great religious camp closed.

A tremendne exodne began this afternoon, and by to-morrow night not one-half the tenters on tho camp ground will be left in the Grove.

THE END OF A ROMANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The romance of Emma Johnson, the pretty farmer's daughter who a year ago eloped with and married Edward Hugh Mackenzie, an Englishman who claimed to he heir to a large fortune, ended to-day, when she had her husband arrested and lodged in jail for ill treating her. She says that he threatened to cut her throat with a razor. Mackenzie denies the charge and says that the girl's parents have caused the trouble.

The Rev. Dr. Yost, Chancellor of the University of Florida, yesterday presented to Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, a specimen of meteoric iridium of pure gold.

GREETINGS FOR DR. HOLMES.

THE VENERABLE POET CELEBRATES HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his eightieth birthday at his Summer home at Beverly Farms to-day, and many were the tokens of love and friendship he received from his friends. His house everywhere bore the strongest evidence of that fact in the charming and extensive display of floral gifts arranged on all sides. The most noticeable of these was a basket of choice roses from the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Dr. Holmes' publishers. In the basket was a congratulatory note from the firm upon the happy event. Another charming gift was that of a silver, gold-lined tankard from friends and classmates, bearing this inscription and a couplet from one of Dr. Holmes's poems.

"Aug. 29, 1889.—Oliver Wendell Holmes The Pledge of Friendship."

"'Tis the heart's ocrrent lends the cnp its glow
Whate'er the fountain, whence the draught may flow."

The incident of this day was a visit in the morning from the school children of Beverly Farms. They were acout twenty-five in number and marched in pairs to the Holmes cottage to congratulate the doctor upon the attainment of his eightieth birthday.

The girls were white dresses, and all of the children bore in their hands a spray of flowers, the last little tot in the line having a hunch of hydrangeas. They were met by Dr. Holmes, and he ehook the hand of each child and offered some kind word. Every one of the little ones as they met him said, "I wish yon a happy birthday, Dr. Holmes." The eyes of Dr. Holmes danced joyonsly at this greeting from the children, and he seemed delighted with their visit.

They were invited to the summerhonse, where they were served with ice-cream and each was presented with a box of honbons, upon which were postage-stamp vignettes of Dr. Holmes.

A great many visitors celled during the forenoon, almost exclusively from Manchester-by-the-Sea and Beverly Farms. A plain family dinner was served early in the afternoon, and a number of friends came in.

During the most of the day the driveway and the street in front of the house were filled with carriages, and there was a constant coming and going. The great army of the afternoon callers were children, and these Dr. Holmes seemed delighted to see, patting the little ones lovingly and speaking to each some word of kindness.

A great many letters and a large number of telegrams of a congratulatory nature were received by the doctor, but his time was so taken up with his callers that he could not read them all. Among those he did read were letters from John Greenleaf Whittier, Charles Eliot Norton, and George William Curtis.

In the letter from the poet Whittier allusion was made to the fact that Mr. Whittier during the Summer had been in quite feeble health, and Dr. Holmes expressed much regret at this intelligence, hoping that he would soon recover.

Dr. Holmes himself is in excellent health. He looks as bright and spry as a middle-age, and as he took his "constitutional" this morning in the shape of a brisk walk his step had all the elasticity of youth, and his face wore the sunny emile of one looking toward the sunrise rather than toward the evening of life.

Evidently in some marvelous way Dr. Holmes has turned backward the flight of years and renewed his youth. So those thought who saw him to-day and listened to his words, as graceful, genial, and witty as forty years ago, when he wae in the prime of life. He is doing no literary work, however, and has done none for some time.

MRS. BLAINE TOO ILL TO ACT.

HER COMPANY WILL ACT IN THE LONDON COMEDY "OUR FLAT."

"Our Flat," a snccessful comic play lately produced in London by Willie Edouin, has been secured by Manager Frohman for the Lyceum Theatre. The rights to it in this country are controlled by Frank W. Sanger, from whom the purchase is made. In consequence of Mrs. Blaine's continued illness "Our Flat" will be presented during the time reserved for her. Mr. Frohman had reserved three weeks after Mr. Bothern's engagement at the Lyceum, and prior to the appearance of the stock company, for Mrs. Blaine and her company. "Our Flat" will have but three weeke at the Lyceum, when it will go on tour. The play is written by a woman—Mrs. Musgrave—and was an unexpected success.

The play, though not purely farcical, is uproariously fnnny and has a patented effect in Act II. The piece treats of the difficulties of a yonng couple who married against the parental wishes, and in their flat are shown the devices and shifts they are forced to resort to in order to creditors and in keeping hp appearances. In Act II. the creditors come en masse and take away all the furniture, which had been bought on the "installment plan." The stage is completely denuded. The young wife and her servant cleverly dispose of the furniture with baskets, boxes, batntubs, haskets, &c., until the stage reassumes its former appearance. An inverted wash basket with a waste basket on top, covered with portieres, is made to do duty for an ottoman; the brass cornice from the window is made to serve as a fender for the fireplace; the bath tub does duty for a cozy easy chair, and so on. The play has a double story and contains many amusing characters.

Mr. Frohman is thus enabled to present a good substitute for the time which had been reserved for Mrs. Blaine, whose long, consequent nyon her illness, has been necessarily postponed. Her condition had not improved yesterday, and it may be many weeks before she will be able to leave her bed.

WAUREGAN AND NOTTINGHAM.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE BANKRUPT MILL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—Seventy-five creditors of the Wanregan Company attended to-day's meeting. The Hon. Jonathan Chace was chosen Chairman and E. W. Mason Secretary. Mr. E. P. Taft, Treasurer, presented a report of the condition of the Wauregan Mill, of which the following is an abstract:

Liabilities.—Bills payable, $996,000; accounts payable, $80,807; due for machinery, $12,300; due help, (estimated,) $7,500; due sundry bills, $5,000; total, $1,101,607.

Assets.—Cash, $17,116; accounts receivable, $28,488; cotton stock in process and cloth, $237,905; Wauregan store, $27,689; supplies forming stock, &c., $55,000; total, $366,124; net debt on plant, $735,483.

Cost of plant of 59,000 spindles, $1,460,875; Dyer privilege and dam, $77,950; total cost of real estate, $1,538,825.

The Nottingham Mill statement is as follow:

Liabilities.—Bills payable, indorsed by the Wauregan Mill, $198,027; due for machinery, $24,189; accounts payable, $24,500; total, $247,216.

Assets.—Accounts receivable, $11,500; cotton stock in process, yarn and cloth, $40,932; supplies, $1,600; total, $53,932; net on plant, $193,284.

Cost of plant of 20,000 spindles, (estimated,) $200,000; tenements, $75,000; waine, $275,000, less mortgage of $161,000; balance, $114,000.

Net debt on Wauregan, $735,483; on Nottingham, including mortgage of $100,000, $293,284; total debt, (exclusive of Providence tenements, $1,028,767.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Wauregan and Nottingham Mills, the committee to submit to creditors a report in print of its findings.

The Chair appointed as such committee John W. Danielson, George C. Nightingale, Thomas Hartley, and C. E. White. A place is reserved for a representative of Boston creditors. Mr. Whitin declined, and ex-Senator Chace was elected in his place.

The meeting was then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

LOST HER MONEY AND A HUSBAND.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 29.—Tuesday last John Barnard procured a licence from County Clerk Powell of this city to wed a woman who keeps a restaurant in the north end of the town, whose name has been withheld by the officials. That evening Justice Tuttle married the couple. When the bride of bnt a few heure awoke yesterday morning her surpiseon discovering that her husband had disappeared, together with $75 or $80 of her money, was great.

Later in the day her astonishment was increased when the letter carrier delivered a letter addressed to her husband, which she opened and found to be from Mrs. Barnard No. 1 in Seattle and couched in somewhat affectionate terms.

A desire for vangeance began to burn fiercely in the breast of the deserted bride, and she hied herself to the office of District Attorney McGinn for the purpose of causing the arrest of Barnard. But there was an obstacle in the way of doing that. Mrs. Barnard did not have sufficient money on hand to defray the costs of requisition papers on the Governor of Washington Territory. As Barnard returned to the bosom of his family the ultimate family the injured woman will no doubt find friends who will assist her in bringing him to justice.

AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

An attempt to break jail at White Plains was frustrated on Wednesday night. The bars of the cell of a prisoner named Christy were found to have been sawed off and a piece of gaspipe, which had been used as a jimmy, were found in the cell. Christy was a short-term prisoner and had the liberty of the yard. Shortly before the discovery was made Henry J. Cassidy, the incendiary who is under indictment for arson in the first degree for attempting to burn the buildings of the Catholic Protectory at West Chester village, had asked permission to spend the evening in Christy's cell. Three other prisoners were implicated in the attempt to escape, which was prevented by the vigilance of Deputy Sheriff John Verplanck.

HENRY HITCHCOCK NAMED

TO SUCCEED PRESIDENT DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

LIVELY DEBATES IN THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEETINGS—PROF. BALDWIN'S ADDRESS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—There was a bit of politics in the American Bar Association when it met this morning. Not party politics, but the politics that hovers around an election of any sort. A new President is to be elected to-morrow, and the Western men began to talk about the honor going to some man from their section of the Union. The name of ex-Senator Trumbull was suggested and a genuine boom for the venerable lawyer was worked up. It was thought that he would certainly be chosen, but when the General Council met this evening to prepare a "slate" to be reported to the association to-morrow Mr. Trumbull positively disolined the honor and Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis was selected.

Mr. Hitchcock is the leading lawyer of St Louis. He has a reputation at home of being a very able attorney, a very poor Republican, and an enthusiastic civil-service reformer. He is the head and front of the civil service reform movement in the Southwest.

The Council, which is the governing body of the association, also elected as its own President William C. Wells of Detroit, who succeeded Judge Cooley as Lecturer on Constitutional Law at the University of Michigan.

When President Field called the association to order this morning Charles H. Butler of New-York read a resolution pledging the co-operation of the Bar Association in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1890, and asking that a committee be appointed to make proper arrangements for that event.

The only opposition to this came from Mr. Egbert Whittaker of New-York. "I don't believe," he said, "that this Bar Association should assist in any celebration for the Supreme Court. We have had too many of these centennials lately to stir up the people, and I cannot see why we should eulogize a few men picked from millions. I am opposed to the resolution. I respect the Supreme Court, but do not think it entitled to any such celebration."

The association thought otherwise, for it voted unanimously for the resolution.

This disposed of, Simon E. Baldwin of Connecticut made the annual address, his subject being "The Centenary of Modern Government." Prof. Baldwin after referring to the many centennial celebrations that have taken place in America, said:

"Modern government does not concern itself only with the material well-being of the community. Magna Charta is no more its measure than is the Decalogue the measure of Christianity. The right to personal security, to property, to trial by one's peers, to tax one's self—these were the ultimate ends of ancient government. Modern government retains them all, but adds the right of equality before the law and the duty of the latter to all matters to ignore distinctions of religion; the duty of spreading education, information, intelligence at public cost. If I were to say which of these things was in the highest sense the work of this last century, I should name religious liberty."

After speaking of the advance of religious liberty and education Prof. Baldwin spoke of the advances relating to the question of suffrage, speaking particularly of the minority respesentation in office, and said:

"Modern government is coming to put a new limitation upon the principle that the majority shall not govern. Minority representation in office is the invention of the last half of the century, both as regards elections by districts of inhabitants of the district, as distinguished from the whole for a general ticket, and as regards voting for less than the number to be elected. Twenty years ago this latter plan was adopted by the British Parliament for the election of their own members from some of the larger constituencies, and a few years later the cumulative vote became a part of the elective system of this State for members of its Legislature, and was adopted by Pennsylvania for the government of her private corporations. In our municipal corporations one or the other of these methods is rapidly becoming the rule for the election of all official boards."

In speaking of the advancement of journalism and its relation to the Government, Prof. Baldwin said:

"Another characteristic of modern government is its support from journalism. It is not too much to say that it could not exist, and could not have existed, in the form in which it does exist, but for the publicity and close scrutiny of action which it secures. Until a hundred years ago, Legislatures, the world over, sat, practically, with closed doors. Journalism, during this century, has demanded that they be thrown open, and has thus put the people bodily into the Legislature assembled. Secrecy is understood, and that his confirmation of a vote at a prior meeting was given under a misapprehension of the facts. Having fully informed himself as to the transaction in hand, he is prepared to give his hearty co-operation to the stockholders in protecting the company's interests.

Hervey Bates and H. Bates, Jr., of the Indianapolis Hominy Mills of Indianapolis, Ind., have filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, charging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company with persistently in an unjust and ruinous discrimination in freight rates against them. They assert that the difference in rates gives the Eastern and seaboard manufacturers the advantage over them.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has notified Chairman Midgeley of the Western Freight Association that it will begin to quote through rates on live stock from points west of the Missouri River to Chicago via Kansas City. All the other lines terminating at Kansas City have previously taken this step, following the lead of the Chicago and Alton.

A. C. Armstrong, Purchasing Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, has resigned, to take effect Sept. 7. His resignation was handed to President Strong as long ago as June 12, but has just been accepted. His successor will be William G. Fuller, formerly of the Erie Road.

The Fargo Board of Trade will lay before the Inter-State Commissioners a complaint that the Western roads are violating the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Act, and that Fargo's trade is suffering in consequence.

EX-COLLECTOR TOWEN IN THE TOMBS.

Ex-Depnty Collector of City Revenue William C. Towen was arrested on Wednesday afternoon at Locust Point, N. J., and brought to this city. After spending the night at Police Headquarters he was arraigned yesterday at the Tombe Police Court on three separate charges of larceny preferred by Controller Myers. Corporation Counsel Clarke asked that he be held in $5,000, but Justice Reilly, who presided at the court, fixed his bail at $1,500 on each charge. No bondsman was prooured and he was committed to a cell in the Tombs.

In his answer to the charges Towen plead not guilty, and offered to refnnd all moneys in his possession, waiving further examination. He is accused of having embezzled $2,000, which he had collected for rente on city property, and after his dismissal by Controller Myers an examination of his accounts revealed the shortages. The papers in the case were sent to the District Attorney. It is said that more charges will he preferred against him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke ont yesterday morning in the Denber lodging honse at Tacoma, Wyoming Territory, a structure originally built for a skating rink. The building was a frame one, 75 by 100, situated on Railroad and C streets, and three stories in height. The lower story was occupied by Knapp, Burrill & Co., R. Latham & Co., and Robertson & Co. Robert Weisbach had a piano store in which he had about $20,000 worth of stock on hand, which was saved except one piano. The next door was the wedding dressmaking establishment of the city. The building was saved, but many of the goods were ruined. The total loss will be about $50,000.

The six-story brick building on the southeast corner of Michigan avenne and South Waterstreet, Chicago, was damaged $50,000 by fire last night. The loss, which is insured, is about equally divided between the Standard Wire Company, the Gordon Clam-Juice Company, Dooley's lodging house, and the owner of the building, United States Senator Farwell.

The entire business portion of Dansville, Mich., with the exception of the Hoffman hardward house, the Geer's grocery store, the Post Office, and two hotels, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The fire broke ont about 1 A. M. at Squire's grocery and swept everything out of the west side. The loss is estimated at $40,000, with about $1,200 insurance.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a large loehouse, belonging to Saunders Brothers on Cherry Island, Port Richmond, S. I. The building and its contents were destrowed. The loss on the building is $1,500; on stock, $500; insured.

Henry A. Sage & Co.'s harness store and factory, at Easton, Penn., were gutted by fire yesterday morning. Loss of stock about $20,000; no insurance. Lose on building, which is owned by Mrs. Nolan of Philadelphia, $6,000; insured.

The factory of William Sears & Co., wholesale manufacturers of crackers and sweet goods, at Grand Rapids, Mich., was damaged by fire Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $22,000; covered by $35,000 insurance.

Wednesday night the match factory belonging to Walker, Dana, & Co., at Curacao, caught fire and the building, with contents, were almost totally destroyed. Loss, $18,000; no insurance.

A fire broke ont yesterday on the second floor of the two-story brick building 606 Grand-street, occupied by Anthony Zimenon. It was soon pnt ont, after oaneing a damage of $500.

The works of the Kansas City Nnt and Bolt Company, located at Sheffield, a suburb of Kansas City, Mo., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $14,000.

A large boarding house and outbuildings owned by George Plummer, at Bellmont, N. H., were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,500.

The work shop of Allen Hay, at Lynn, Mass., boatbuilder, with a barn adjoining, was burned yesterday morning by an incendiary. Loss, $4,000.

Fire last evening in Coburn & Co.'s wholesale coffee and spice house, at New-Haven, Conn., caused a loss of about $5,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

RATES AND COMMISSIONS.

Commissioner Faithorn of the Northwestern Association had another conference with the Trunk Line Freight Committee yesterday in reference to through billing to St. Paul. Mr. Faithorn submitted a plan which, if adopted, he thinks will be of very great benefit to the roads west of Chicago. He proposes that the trunk lines make a through rate from New-York to St. Paul on the basis of 85 cents per hundred on first-class freight. This is 10 cents more than the present rate via the Soo route from New-York to St. Paul and 19 cents more than the lake and rail rate. Superior equipment and quicker service are counted enough to balance the lower rates on the Soo, and lake and rail routes will soon be handicapped by the weather.

This plan will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association. It is likely that there will be a great deal of opposition to it.

Commissioners Blanchard and Tuttle, acting as arbitrators in the matter of the charges made against the Cootral Vermont and Canadian Pacific, of allowing commissions to agents, decided yesterday to do nothing until they found out what other New-England roads were going to do. The Fitchburg Road has announced that if the Central Vermont and Canadian Pacific continue paying commissions to agents it is ready to start in and do the same thing. The other roads interested are the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Maine, the New-York and New-England, and the Grand Trunk. If there is to be a general violation of the agreement relative to commissions to agents among the New-England railroads, the Trunk Line Association will probably have to step in and settle the difficulty.

FRIENDS OF CANADIAN ROADS.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Aug. 29.—The Railroad Convention in session here has adopted a memorial to Congress calling upon Representatives and Senators to oppose any legislation which would tend to restrict international traneportation facilities or to interfere with the free interchange of traffic between American and Canadian railroads. Included in the memorial are these resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby affirm our adherence to the principle of an unrestricted international railway transportation, and demand of our Congressional representatives that no change shonld be made restricting the present exceptional rates in conference and coosent of the people of the two countries interested.

Resolved, That a free and cheap system of international transportation is a fundamental and necessary principle of public and individual prosperity.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Newark and Roselle Railroad Company has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the New-Jersey Secretary of State. The articles show the road to be between six and seven miles long it will be the connecting link between the different ronte of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the through-line scheme to New-York. The incorporators are John Hood of Camden, N. J.; David G. Baird of Beverly, N. J.; James R. English and C. C. Hutchinson of Elizabeth, N. J.; Henry Drinker of Philadelphia, and Henry E. Varnell and Joseph F. Schappenkap of Pennsylvania.

So much misrepresentation having gained currency in Wall-street on the subject, Mr. J. O. Moss felt impelled yesterday to state formally that his absence from a recent important meeting of the Inlet Land Improvement Company was because he stood, and that his confirmation of a vote at a prior meeting was given under a misapprehension of the facts. Having fully informed himself as to the transaction in hand, he is prepared to give his hearty co-operation to the stockholders in protecting the company's interests.

Hervey Bates and H. Bates, Jr., of the Indianapolis Hominy Mills of Indianapolis, Ind., have filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, charging the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company with persistently in an unjust and ruinous discrimination in freight rates against them. They assert that the difference in rates gives the Eastern and seaboard manufacturers the advantage over them.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has notified Chairman Midgeley of the Western Freight Association that it will begin to quote through rates on live stock from points west of the Missouri River to Chicago via Kansas City. All the other lines terminating at Kansas City have previously taken this step, following the lead of the Chicago and Alton.

A. C. Armstrong, Purchasing Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, has resigned, to take effect Sept. 7. His resignation was handed to President Strong as long ago as June 12, but has just been accepted. His snccessor will be William G. Fuller, formerly of the Erie Road.

The Fargo Board of Trade will lay before the Inter-State Commissioners a complaint that the Western roads are violating the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Act, and that Fargo's trade is suffering in consequence.

WON BY NEW-YORK YACHTS

THE MINERVA AND GORILLA VICTORIOUS.

ADMIRAL TWEED'S CUTTER WALKS OFF WITH THE WELD CUP—PAPOOSE LOSES A TOPMAST.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Scotch cutter Minerva won another race to-day, thus taking the Weld Cup. She won the last race of the midsummer races under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead. The first preparatory gun was fired at 10:30 o'clock, but the Gorilla was not out of the harbor, so the signal was recalled and the start postponed forty minutes. The wind at the start was light from the north-northeast, and increased later in the day to a good topsail breeze.

The whole fleet sailed for the Weld Cup, while the Gorilla, Papoose, and Alice had as an extra inducement the Carroll Cup, valued at $500. The Papoose would have easily won the latter cnp had she not met with an accidsnt which handicapped her a number of minutes. As it was, she won by Eastern measurement, bnt as the Seawanhaka measurement was in force she lost by a small margin.

The course decided upon was trianguiar, with the first leg to leeward, second leg to windward, and the third leg a reach. On the first leg the yachts made a close race, but on the others they separated considerably, and the distance at the finish was very marked. The Minerva, as usual, was the first to pnt in an appearance at the starting line. At the starting signal the Minerva went over the line in the best position, crossing just ahead of the Papoose, which had the windward position. The Chiquita was just behind the Papoose, and by a sharp luff got on her weather quarter, and took second position. The Gorilla was just behind, but to leeward of the fleet, and was soon the last boat. The Alice crossed the line badly handicapped. She did some fine sailing, however, and off Tinker's Island passed the Gorilla and Papoose to windward. The Papoose waited until the Alice had passed, when she luffed and succeed in passing her, again obtaining third place. The Gorilla also passed the Alice.

Off Hotel Preston the Minerva had several minutes' lead, with the Chiquita next. The Papoose was fifty yards behind the Chiquita, with the Gorilla just behind the Papoose and well to leeward. Off Swampscott the Gorilla began to gain on the fleet outer and finally forced her to set her spinnaksr. A mile from the cuoy the Minerva set her ordinary jib and changed her balloon forestayeail for her working sail. This example was followed by the other yachts, and as the Whistler was reached all the yachts were ready for the first hitch toward the southeast mark.

The yachts turned the Whistler as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Minerva	12	40	35	Gorilla	12	44	44
Chiquita	12	43	16	Alice	12	44	23
Papoose	12	44	37				

Just after the turn the Alice, Papoose, and Gorilla were about on the starboard tack, while the Chiquita held on to the Minerva's lee. The Papoose took a short hitch, then came about and bore down toward the Gorilla, but could not get by her, and Capt. Watson, after trying to force the Gorilla about, was obliged to give way and go about himself. This threw the Gorilla ahead and to windward. At 2:15 the Minerva's lead was greatly increased. The Chiquita was second, and the Papoose had regained her lost distance, and was well up with the Gorilla, but a trifle to leeward. The Alice was fast losing ground. Fifteen minutes later the Papoose and Gorilla came together and opposite tacks. Capt. Watson again tried to force the Gorilla about, but the latter boat held her course. The Papoose then bore away, but she was not quick enough, and her bowsprit caught under the boom of the Gorilla. The spar held, but her topmast was carried away, together with it her topsail, jib topsail, and all the rigging. The wreck was a bad one, and fully half an hour was lost in clearing it away.

At this time the Papoose was about three miles from the outer mark, and during the remainder of her outward work she was greatly handicapped. The yachts passed the outer mark as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Minerva	2	38	00	Papoose	3	00	20
Chiquita	2	55	10	Alice	3	05	50
Gorilla	2	55	47				

The Minerva did not increase her lead much on the way home, but she had the race so well in hand that there was no need of her running the risk of carrying anything away by putting on too much sail. The Chiquita and Gorilla had a very close race home. Just after the Minerva crossed the line the wind died out, and the gain of the Alice upon the Papoose was quite noticeable. The summary is as follows:

Boat.	Owner.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Minerva	C. R. Ogden	4 03 66	4 03 66
Chiquita	A. Huneeway	4 21 13	4 18 05
Papoose	Bayard Thayer	4 32 02	4 22 02
Gorilla	R. P. Carroll	4 23 10	4 22 25
Alice	P. D. Wheland	4 33 27	4 29 31

The Carroll Cup race was sailed under the Seawanhaka rule of measurement, which gives it to the Gorilla by a very small margin. Had the Eastern rules governed, Papoose would have won by twenty-three seconds.

W. P. Fowle, owner of the thirty-footer Saracen, was seen to-day regarding the challenge to sail against the Kathleen. Mr. Fowle said that he only races for sport, and that as he had never sailed in a match race he did not think he should begin now. However, he should place the matter before his Corinthian crew and see what they think before giving his final decision.

COLORED FOLKS CELEBRATE.

MANY SPEECHES, A PARADE, AND DANCING AT JAMAICA.

The colored people of Jamaica, L. I., had a gala time yesterday. The occasion was the celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. At snnrise bells were rung and the streets were filled with colored folks. From that time until late in the afternoon every train arriving at the town brought accessions to the celebrants from this city, Brooklyn, and all parts of Long Island, while many family parties came in vehicles from the surrounding villages.

A lunch was served in the Town Hall about noon, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, which consisted of the Rev. Horace Talbert, pastor of the Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was the most active agent in working up the celebration; John Dotoin, Anthony Van Dorn, Robert J. Wilson, Elias Durrell, Godfred Wilson, and Henry Teagle. In the afternoon there was a parade, which passed through the principal streets and was reviewed at the Town Hall by the town officials and prominent citizens.

Lawyer Jacob R. Sims was the Grand Marshal, with John H. Van Wyck of Jamaica, Capt. W. H. Smith of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Ebenezer Williams of Westbury, as aides-de-camp. There were about one thousand men in line, which consisted of Company C, Veteran Guards of Brooklyn; Colored Citizens' Central Republican League of Kings County, delegations from the Samaritan lodges of Brooklyn and Newyork City, the Hebrew Post of Brooklyn, the Society of the Sons of New-York, Knights of Pithias lodges, delegates from fraternal organizations, brass bands, and drum corps.

After the parade the Rev. W. B. Derrick of Flushing delivered an oration in the Town Hall on the progress of the negro race since emancipation, and Prof. Stokeley of Douglaston read the Emancipation Proclamation. Letters of regret were also read from President Harrison and Gov. Hill, who were prevented from attending by previous engagements.

In the evening there was another meeting in the Town Hall, at which speeches were made by Dr. P. W. Ray, Lawyer Sims, and Capt. Wright. After the evening meeting the celebration was closed with a dance.

THREE YANKEE CLIPPERS.

RELICS OF THE OLD MERCHANT MARINE WITH MONGREL CREWS.

Over on Communipaw Flats yesterday were three fine representative ships of what was once the American merchant marine. "Skysailyard" ships every one of them, they lay at anchor within a cable's length of each other. Each of them is bound on a long voyage, and each is loaded down deep, leaving little above water bnt a spare freeboard and that unmistakable sheer indicative of the Yankee clipper.

The three ships were the Charmer, the Jahez Howee, and the Platilus. The first two are bound round the Horn and up the Pacific, while the last named cleare for Shanghai, China. Of the three the Howee is undonbtedly the handsomest, though in point of sailing it is more than likely that the Charmer will give the Howee many neat walks to windward. Each ship carries a crew of from eighteen to twenty-four men, and of the force compared with the complements carried twenty or thirty years ago. All three ships clear port to-day, and it will be well on to 120 days before the Charmer and Howee make port. The Shanghai clipper will be doing well if she reaches China inside of 140 days.

The crew of the three ships are made up of a mongrel lot—Malays, Portuguese, an occasional American, a Chinaman, or a negro. All three ships belong in New-York, though Mystic-built craft. This morning they go to sea manned and handled by foreigners. All three ships are loaded with oil. But now the English are building steamers fitted up as great oil tanks, and even the oil charters will be shut off soon from the remaining Yankee clippers.

FESTIVITIES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—With the perversity of most mundane mortals, Saratogians are now hoping for a rainy day. "The roads are getting so dusty," explained a young woman who is daily in the saddle; "and besides the fair weather can never hold out without a break over Saturday for the garden party. If it rains soon 'twill be fine then."

Everybody is talking about and anticipating this closing fête of August. Col. Otter has announced that, rain or shine, the festivities will go on, bnt that is hardly possible—a lawn party under dripping trees and on sodden turf is about the most depressing occasion imaginable. One edition of invitations has been exhausted, and a second ordered from New-York. Even the spacious grounds and galleries of the Union will be taxed to hold the throng which will be present should favorable conditions exist.

Mrs. Otis Rockwood closed her "Wednesdaye" yesterday most brilliantly. The musical gifts of the hostess drew to her reception a company of artists that is not often equaled at a private entertainment. Fräulein Berger, the zither soloist; Miss Dutton, the singer; Harrison Millard, composer and singer; Wilbur Gunn, tenor, and Signor Ricci, baritone. More than this, the Russian Princess Enk

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. C. Oil Tr. ctfs.	51¾	52¼	51	52⅛	20,910
Alton & T. H.	45½	45½	45½	45½	200
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	37⅞	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	38,530
Atlantic & Pac.	5⅞	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	100
Brunswick Co.	23¾	23½	23¼	23¾	200
Canada Southern	53	53⅛	53	53⅛	550
Canadian Pacific	62½	62⅞	62½	62⅝	730
Ches. & Ohio.	24½	25	24¼	24¾	200
Chic. & Alton pf.	40½	40¾	40½	40½	2,100
Chi. Gas Trust.	59⅞	59⅞	59½	59½	415
C. C. C. & St. L.	75½	75⅝	74¾	75	3,000
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101¾	102	101¾	102	180
Del. & N. W.	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	2,085
C., B. & Q.	106	105½	104½	104⅝	3,900
C., M. & St. P.	71⅜	73⅜	71⅜	73⅛	28,185
C., M. & St. P. pf.	114¾	115⅛	114¾	115⅛	2,245
C., R. I. & Pac.	99⅞	100¼	99⅛	99⅜	5,249
Colorado Coal.	27¾	27¾	27½	27⅝	200
Col. H. V. & Tol.	14½	15	14½	15	200
Chi. & East Ill.	43	45	43	45	180
Chi. & So. Ill. pf.	102	102	102	102	180
Consol. Gas Co.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	100
Del. & Hudson.	150	150¾	149⅝	149⅞	1,525
Del., Lack. & W.	147	147¾	145⅝	145⅝	8,128
Den. & R. G. pf.	114¾	115⅛	114½	114½	2,245
E. T., V. & G.	22	22½	22	22	420
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Green Bay & W.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	100
Iowa Central.	9	9	9	9	100
Iowa Central pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	216
*Louis., St. L. & T.	28⅞	29	28¾	29	400
L. E. & Western.	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛	737
L. E. & West. pf.	84½	84½	83¾	84½	1,152
Lake Shore.	104⅛	104⅛	103¾	103¾	1,110
Louis. & Nash.	70¼	70⅜	70¼	70¼	3,561
Mexican Central.	15	15	15	15	100
Michigan Cent.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis.	6	6	6	6	200
Mil., L. S. & W.	113	113	113	113	100
Missouri Pacific.	73⅛	74⅛	71⅞	73⅝	23,755
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	8
Mobile & Ohio.	22½	23½	23	23½	2,710
Nat. Lead Trust.	23¼	23½	23	23½	2,710
N. J. Central.	116⅛	116⅛	116	116	500
N. Y. & New Eng.	47	47	47	47	2,900
N. Y. & N. H.	253	253	253	253	10
N. Y., L. & W.	113	113	113	113	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¼	28⅜	28	28⅛	1,315
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	83¾	84	83¾	83⅞	200
Norfolk & West.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	300
Nor'k & West pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	300
Northern Pac.	32¾	33¼	32	33⅛	15,074
Northern Pac. pf.	74⅛	74⅝	73½	74⅜	45,600
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	600
Ohio, Ind. & W.	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	660
Ontario Mining.	35	35	35	35	100
Ontario & West.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17¾	208
Oregon Imp.	53	54	53	54	305
Oregon R. & N.	99	100¼	99	100½	3,570
Oregon S. L.	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	15,374
Oregon Trans.	33¾	33¾	32	33⅛	16,965
Pacific Mail.	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅝	200
Phil. & Read.	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45⅜	18,720
Rich. & Alle.	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
Rich. & Alle. pf.	23½	23½	23	23¼	1,600
St. L. & S. F.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	155
St. L. & Cin.	34½	34½	34½	34½	110
St. P. & Omaha pf.	99	99½	99	99½	305
St. P., M. & M.	106	106	105¾	106	2,490
Southern Pacific.	33	33¼	33	33¼	4,300
Virginia & Tenn.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	1,510
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	41½	41½	41¼	41⅜	1,775
T., A. & A. N. M.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	100
Texas Pacific.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	3,000
Union Pacific.	82⅞	83⅛	82⅝	83⅛	270
Western Union.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	180
W. & L. E. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	100
Total sales.					260,292

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alt. & T. H. div.	43	43	43	43	$11,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
B. R. & P. gen. 5s.	102	102	102	102	6,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	102¾	103	102¾	103	31,000
C. & S. W. 1st.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	15,000
C. & E. I. gen. 5s.	104	104	104	104	6,000
Chi., B. & N. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Den.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Iowa.	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	94½	94½	94½	94½	6,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	68	68	68	68	20,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	57	57	57	57	2,000
Ches. & Rio G. 4s.	75¾	78⅜	78¼	78¾	3,000
D. M. & Ft. D. 4s.	88	88	88	88	4,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1,000
E. & Ind. 1st cn.	115	115	115	115	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
*Ga. Pac. 1st.	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¾	6,000
Ga. Pac. cn. 6s.	83¼	83¼	83	83	13,000
*Ga. Pac. inc. 5s.	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	8,000
G. B. & W. inc.	16½	18½	16½	18	13,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	101	100¾	100½	100¾	20,000
H. & T. 1st, m. l.	121	120¾	120¾	120¾	55,000
Ind. D. & S. 1st.	97¾	98	97¾	98	6,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106	106	106	106	3,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	3,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
L. & W. B. cn. as.	117	117	117	117	10,000
Louis. & N. cn. 7s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
L. & N. 1st.	98	98	98	98	2,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	34,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	91	91	91	91	5,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98	98	14,000
Louisville Sc. 1st.	99	99¼	99	99¼	46,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115	115	114¾	114¾	5,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913 cn.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	10,000
N. Y. & N. H.	258	258	258	258	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116	116	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Nort. & W. 1st, C. V.	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾	10,000
North. Pac. & M. 1st.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3,000
North. Pacific 1st.	116	116	116	116	10,000
Northwest cn.	148	148	148	148	10,000
Ohio & Miss. 1st.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	4,000
Ohio South. inc.	58½	58½	58½	58½	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	40,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90½	91	90½	91	14,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	4,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs.	36	36	36	36	12,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	92	92	91½	91½	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	65	65	86	85	4,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105½	160,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	27	28¼	27	28¼	40,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	104	104	104	104	14,000
St. L. V. & T. H. 1st.	119	119	118	118	1,000
St. P. 1st.	106	106	106	106	6,000
St. P. & O. M. cn.	123	123	123	123	4,000
St. P. 1st. H. & D.	125	125	125	125	1,000
St. P. 1st. La C.	112	112	112	112	5,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st. col. tr. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	5,000
San. A. & A. P. 4s of 1926.	83	83	83	83	5,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	1,000
Savan. W. 1st.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	15,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	10,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	13,000
T. P. 1st. trust 1996.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3,000
Virginia Mid. gen.	87	87	87	87	9,000
Wabash cy. t. r.	101	101	101	101	6,000
*Wab. 2d 5s, new.	80½	80½	80½	80½	10,000
West Shore 4s.	108	108	108	108	91,000
West Shore 4s, reg.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
Total sales.					$1,022,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Aspen.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	300
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Beech & Belcher.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	600
Crown Point.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	200
Challa.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
El Cristo.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Gould & Curry.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	200
Mexican.	5.12½	5.25	5.12½	5.25	700
Ophir.	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	200
Occidental.	1.90	1.75	1.90	1.90	300
Ranpahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,100
Savage.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	300
Sutro Tunnel.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,950
Yellow Jacket.	3.35	3.50	3.35	3.50	250
Union Consol.	4.00	4.20	4.00	4.20	300
Ward Consol.	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.60	2,100
Total sales.					9,600

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	96¼	98⅞	97¾	98¼	406,200
Clearances.					1,176,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Green. Bay inc.	16½	16½	16½	16½	$10,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	101½	101½	101	101	12,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d.	84½	84½	84½	84½	5,000
Georgia Pac. 2d.	83	83	83	83	12,000
Georgia Pac. inc.	31	31	31	31	7,000
M., K. & T. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
L. S. V. 1st.	99⅛	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	2,000
North. Pacific 1st.	116	116	116	116	2,000
St. L. A. & T. H.	27¼	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	39,000
Vicks. & Mer. gen.	97	97	97	97	5,000
Total sales.					$103,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	51¾	52¼	51	52¼	910
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	37⅞	38⅛	37¼	38⅛	18,030
Consol. Gas Co.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	200
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	400
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	99⅜	100⅛	99½	100	560
Canada Southern	53	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	200
C., C. C. & St. L.	75½	75⅝	75	75	1,000
Canada Southern	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72¼	18,070
Chi. & N. orthwest.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¾	220
Chi. & N. orthwest.	147¾	148¼	146¾	146¾	3,680
Dsn., Tex. & F. W.	22¾	23	22¾	23	300
Ensly Land.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	200
Lake Shore.	103⅞	104⅛	103¾	103⅞	50
L. E. & W.	18	18	18	18	100
L. E. & W. pf.	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅞	100
Missouri Pacific.	74⅛	74⅝	72	74¼	8,500
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	83⅞	84⅛	83⅝	83⅞	507
Northern Pacific.	32¾	33¼	32½	33	500
Northern Pac. pf.	73⅞	74⅜	73¾	74⅛	11,040
N. Y. C. & H.	117½	117½	117½	117½	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	23	23¼	23	23¼	1,080
Oregon R. & N.	99½	100	99½	100	200
Oregon Trans.	35	35⅜	35	35¼	2,630
Phil. & Reading.	45	45⅜	44¾	45⅛	13,540
Rich. & W. P. T.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	70
Tenn. C. & I.	41½	41½	41½	41½	50
Texas Pacific.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20
Union Pacific.	82⅞	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛	270
Western Union.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	180
W. & L. E. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	100
Total sales.					84,890

The stock market was fairly active. Prices were fractionally lower at the opening, but subsequently became strong, and under the influence of the Northern Pacific advanced steadily. Just before the close there was a slight decline, but it was unimportant. The principal changes were: Adams Express, Oregon Improvement, Pacific Mail, preferred and Reading, 1 per cent each; Canada Southern, Iowa Central, preferred, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, preferred, Rich. & West Point Terminal, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, 1¾; Richmond and West Point Terminal, 1½; Atchison, Omaha preferred, Del., Lack. & Western, Louisville & Nashville, Manhattan and Ohio, Indiana and Western, Kansas and Texas, and Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific, each ¾. *Declined*—Lake Erie and Western preferred, ¾.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil advanced ½ and Lead ⅜. Sugar declined ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very dull, but steady. The Bank of England advanced its minimum rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent. The posted rates for sterling were $4 84½ for 60-day bills and $4 88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 83⅞@$4 84 for 60-day bills, $4 87½@$4 87⅝ for demand, $4 87⅞@$4 88 for cable transfers, and $4 82⅛@$4 82½ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.21½@5.20⅝ for long and 5.18⅝@5.18⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛@94⅞ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ⅛. The sales on call were $20,000 4s registered at 123⅜ and $2,000 4s coupon at 123. In State securities $15,000 North Carolina special tax trust receipts sold at 7½. In bank stocks 100 shares of Phenix sold at 130 and 40 of Western at 97@97½.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Alton and Terre Haute dividends and San Antonio and Aranoas Pass 6s of 1916, each 3; St. Paul, La Crosse firsts, 1½; Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each 1¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley and Houston and Texas Central main line firsts, trust receipts, and Northwestern consols, each 1; Iron Mountain 5s, 7s, and Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, and Mentobra seconds, each ¾. *Declined*—Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols, seconds, 1, and New York Elevated firsts and West Shore registered 4s, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98⅛@98⅞. In mining stocks Kingston and Pembroke sold at 75, Sutro Tunnel at .05, and Iron Silver at $2 75.

The first mortgage coupons of the Ashland Division of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

Coupons of the equipment bonds of the Colorado Midland Railway, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the office of Samuel S. Sands & Co., 62 Cedar-st.

The following were the bids for bank stocks;

America	183	Mechanics'	200
American Ex.	157	Mechanics & Trad'rs'	200
Broadway.	240	Mercantile.	200
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Merchants'	156
Chase National.	250	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chatham.	300	Metropolitan.	14
Chemical.	4600	Metropolis.	1000
City.	500	National.	160
Citizens'.	165	New-York.	342
Commerce.	196	New-York County.	450
Corn Exchange.	296	New-York Ex.	137
Eighth.	179	Ninth National.	150
Eleventh Ward.	150	North America.	181
Fifth Avenue.	1100	North River.	140
First National.	3000	Oriental.	300
Fourteenth Street.	160	Pacific.	165
Fourth National.	147	Park.	240
Gallatin National.	280	People's.	215
Garfield National.	400	Phenix.	137
German-American.	121	Republic.	173
Germania.	270	Seaboard National.	135
Greenwich.	142	Second National.	325
Hanover.	300	Seventh National.	130
Hide & Leather.	140	Shoe & Leather.	152
Importers & Traders'.	640	St. Nicholas.	122
Irving.	180	State of New-York.	111
Leather Manufact'rs.	230	Tradesmen's.	100
Lincoln National.	230	U. S. National.	220
Manhattan.	178	Western National.	98½
Market & Fulton.	200		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	109¾	110¼	Cur. 6s, 1896.	121	....
4½s, '91, c.	109¾	107¾	Cur. 6s, 1897.	124	....
4s, 1907, r.	127¾	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	127	....
4s, 1907, c.	127¾	128¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	130	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	110	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $117,157,586 | Balances, $8,619,605

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
	53⅛	53⅜	St. Paul.	72¼	72¾
Reading.	22⅜	22 7-16	Read. gen.	91	91⅜
Lehigh Val.	53⅜	53⅝	Read. 1st pf.	91¼	91¾
North Pac.	33⅞	33⅝	Read. 2d pf.	65½	65¾
North Pac. pf.	74¼	74¼	Read. 3d pf.	52⅜	52⅝
Lehigh Nav.	53¾	54			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & T. 1st 7s.	112.00	Allouez M. C. (n.).	.50
At. & Pac. 1st.	103.00	Calumet & Hecla.	220.00
Atch. & Topeka.	38.50	Franklin.	8.75
Boston & Albany.	216.50	Huron.	.75
Boston & Maine.	202.00	Osceola.	10.50
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.00	Pewabic. (new).	2.00
Chi. San. & C.	23.50	Quincy.	54.00
Eastern.	98.00	Bell Telephone.	284.50
Eastern 6s.	126.50	Boston Land.	6.00
Flint & P. M.	19.00	Water Power.	6.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	92.00	Tam'sek Min. Co.	103.00
L. Rock & Ft. S. 7s.	101.50	Mass. Central.	11.50
Mexican Cent.	15.00	West End Land.	97.50
Old Colony.	187.75	Lamson Store Ser.	58.25
N. Y. & N. E.	51 12⅛	Atlantic.	9.00
Ogd. & L. Cham.	6.00	Boston & Mont.	36.75
Old Colony.	177.00	Kearsarge.	5.25
Rutland pf.	83.00	Santa Fé Co. Co.	.60
Wis. Central.	25.25	Ann. City L. Co.	64.00
Wis. Central pf.	66.00		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.45	Ophir.	5.50
Best & Belcher.	3.80	Potosi.	1.05
Mexican Consolidated.	3.50	Savage.	2.25
Challar.	2.15	Sierra Nevada.	3.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	7.75	Union Consolidated.	4.00
Crown Point.	3.25	Utah.	1.25
Eureka Consol.	2.20	Yellow Jacket.	3.30
Gould & Curry.	2.25	North Belle Isle.	1.25
Hale & Norcross.	3.20	Occidental.	1.80
Mexican.	5.00	Nevada Queen.	.80
Mono.	.90		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1889.

COFFEE—On fair speculative business was firther advanced here for the day 5@10 points, leaving off quite firmly, quite liberal covering purchases reported, chiefly on local accounts. Early cables were of stronger markets, but Havre closed weak. Continued lack of strength to damage crop position, and prospects in Brazil had its full influence in strengthening values. There were 56,000 bags taken on options to-day, and 1,250 bags for September. 13,500 bags for December, 10,000 bags for March, and 8,000 bags for May. At the close here Angnst options stood at 13.35c., September at 13.35c., October at 13.45c., November at 13.45@13.50c., December at 13.50c@13.55c., December at 13.55c@13.60c., and January to July within the range of 13.55c@15.75c. Cables from Brazil (public) were again of steadiness—one private cable of hardening markets—though fair delivering were noted to the ports of outlet, (to Rio Janeiro since our last, 8,000 bags, and Santos, 6,000 bags.)....And for prompt delivery coffee was in fair demand, and sellers have been in Rio at 18¾c. Sales reported of 6,800 bags Santos, of which No. 7 at 16¾c., and No. 8 at 15¾c.@16¾c., 800 bags Rio, No. 4, to arrive, at 18¾c., and 3,000 bags Maracaibo at 15½c. Mild grades were quoted up to 18¼c.@18¾c....Warehouses here run much lighter this week than last, (first half of week comparing 14,707 bags, against 26,872.)

COTTON—Developed fewer features of interest, even in the speculative line, on a moderately active business, (aggregate of option dealings, 52,506 bales,) and through generally slight fluctuations prices, on options, hardened for the day 1@3 points, though leaving off tamely. A few small Angust contracts had to be covered, on which an exceptional advance was made of about 10 points, but the price soon fell to only 9 points over last evening's figures....Angust options closed at 10.55c.@10.60c., range 10.55c.@10.65c.; September at 10.51c.@10.52c.; October at 10.19c.; November at 9.95c.@9.96c.; December at 9.95c.@9.94c.; January at 9.97c.@9.98c., and February to June within the range of 10.03c.@10.30c....Cables spiritless....Deliveries to shipping ports fair, (since our last, 4,864 bales,) and stock at the ports, 83,781 bales, (of which here 58,582 bales)....And for prompt delivery, 569 bales sold to spinners and 60 bales to shippers on a steady basis....Low Middling stood at the close here at 11 1-16c.@11 3-16c., Middling 11¼c.@11⅜c., and Fair at 13 5-16c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR held its own very well as a rule, and sold quite freely for home consumption, largely for the latter purpose, the greater portion of the export operations having been for the West Indies and South American, and representing City Mill Extras and equivalent grades. The demand for Winter Wheat Extras, inquiry, however, was not general, several houses complaining of the hesitancy of buyers....Arrivals here to-day, 9,088 bbls. and 7,810 sacks, and observed here, 9,560 bbls. and 2,450 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 40,100 sacks and bbls....Sales reported of 35,800 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 17,850 sacks and bbls. to shippers,) ...Of the sales, 2,700 sacks and bbls. were to arrive and bbls. Low Extras at $2 65@$3 10, chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; as much as 11,150 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which bulk for the West Indies and South American trade, at $2 25@$4 40, mainly at $4 25 for standard brands, with Patent Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $4 75@$5 65, as to brands, (strictly fancy, $5 70@) about 9,050 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,700 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to strictly choice, at $4 40@$5 80, mostly at $5@$5 50—fancy, in lots, up to $5 70—and Straight Extras and Clear Extras at about former prices, about 1,100 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which Patent Extras at $4 25@$5 15, in sacks and barrels, mostly at $4 75@$5 05, in barrels, (some very fancy old crop quoted even higher, but extreme;) and Straight Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@$4 85, chiefly in barrels at $4 25@$4 40, (early crop up to $4 60@$4 85,) and Clear Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 85@$4 35, as to quality, mostly at $3 60@$4 15, (1,850 sacks went at $3 75@$3 90 for shipment and (No. 1 Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $3 15@$3 65, and No. 2 Extras, in sacks and barrels, at $2 75@$3 10, mostly at $2 80@$3;) 1,150 bbls. Southern Extras, of which bulk Clears and Straights, at $4 25@$4 75, and bulk Extras, mainly at $3 85@$4 50....Superfine at $2 60@$2 90, as to quality and brands—chiefly Winter at $2 60@$2 85; a line of 2,000 sacks reported at $2 75 for England and September shipments; about 1,950 bbls. Rye flour with the range at $3 25@$4 20, and fine yellow and White at $3 0.@$3 65....Rye quiet to-day, within the former range, including 40 bbls. at $4 25@$4 30, choice, at $4 50@$4 60....

WHEAT—Spot values exhibited active speculative were reported here, and though the changes were frequent, they were of less importance in point part reflecting passing rumors, (some at the West exaggerating short deliveries, and some here seeing West mentioning large export taking there notably at Duluth and Chicago, which had no confirmation,) this easier feeling, generally adverse in tenor, and closing here at 1¼@1½c. lower for Angust, with options only, at ¼c. with the close of weakness....Aggregate dealings here for the day, on options, given as 3,544,000 bushels, (624,000 bushels for December,)....Fairer deliveries were noted to Continental interior points, (for the day reaching 191,858 bushels to Winter and 246,825 bushels to Spring Wheat points),....and here the direct option sale at 84½c. (range 85c.@85 13-16c.) October at 85¾c. (range 84¾c.@85¾c.) December at 87¾c. (having ranged from 87⅞c.@87 13-16c.) subsequently back to 87¼c.; January at 88¾c. (range 88¼c.@88⅞c.), and May, 1890, at 92¼c. (range 92c.@92⅝c.)....And for prompt and early delivery Wheat was in fair favor for all interests, shippers generally indifferent, (despite the rumors of activity,) and prices showed irregularity, though for the day no material alteration. About 114,000 bushels Wheat were reported placed here on prompt and near-by deliveries, mainly of ungraded Red Wheat, (about 62,000 bushels credited to shippers, and about 52,000 bushels to loss to local millers,) and about 24,000 bushels to receivers.)....And here contract grade of Red Wheat, new crop, ehoat, at the close was quoted at from 85¼c. @86¼c., as to quality, and No. 2 Red, in elevator, at 85¾c.@86c., and free on board, from store, and afloat, quoted at ennal to 85¾c.@86¾c.; steamer No. 2 Red, in elevator, at 81c.; No. 3 Red, in store, at 82c.@82¼c., and other kinds before quoted....Western Steam LARD was inactive for early delivery, closing steadily, at $6

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sales at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 29, were disposed of as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of a right, title, and interest in the dwellings, with plot of land, 1,998 to 2,016 Madison-av., between 127th and 128th sts., was adjourned to Aug. 30, and sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of the dwelling, with lot, 322 Pleasant-av. was adjourned sine die.

Special attention is called to the proposed auction sale, on the premises, at 2 P. M. on Saturday next, by John H. Draper, auctioneer, of 500 choice villa sites situated at Cedar Lawn, between Lawrence and Far Rockaway, L. I. For maps and full particulars apply to Fifth-Avenue Auction Room, 240 5th-av., New-York.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 29, 1889.

3d-av., e. s., 140 ft. n. of 158th-st., 28x irreg.; Robert Dorn and wife to Nicholas Thiel..... $11,500

James-st., 67; Adaline M. Colling and another to Sweeting Miles..... 1,250

Tremont-n. e., adjoining lot 135, 75x100; Albert Comp and wife to Frederick Boss..... 2,900

Same property; Frederick Boss and wife to William H. Schott..... 3,400

113th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100; J. Alfred Devenport, referee, to George H. Miller..... 19,750

99th-st. n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Ann McManus to Charles J. McManus..... 1

Gerard-av., e. s., 797.5 ft. s. of 165th-st., 17.5x265; Sara Hnerstel and another to William J. Gilroy..... 71,000

Greene-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of West 3d-st., 25x100; Ida Meyer and others to Adolph Alexander..... 31,000

Greene-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of West 3d-st., 25x100; Oscar R. Meyer and wife to Hugo J. Polosky..... 31,000

63d-st., 133 East; Herman Wronkow and wife to Anthony Schwoerer..... 12,000

Avenue A, n. e. corner of 75th-st., 51.11x98; Sarah Shake and another to Louise Rafficer..... 46,000

Avenue A, e. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 14th-st., 16.1x72.3; Elias Janbs and wife to Joseph Weinberg..... 15,500

Lot 123, map of Charles Darke, King's Bridge; Michael Ambrose to Michael Donohne..... 1

10th-av., w. s., 74.3 ft. s. of 39th-st., 24.6x75; Annie Heeckh to Barbara Hartmeun..... 10,625

Pearl-st., n. w. corner of Cedar-st., 40.4x30.6; Margaret M. Brennan to E. Brennen. 16,666

Lot 122, map of Charles Darke, King's Bridge, 25x121; Michael Donohne and wife to Michael Ambrose..... 1

142d-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 7th-av., 33.5x99.11; Thomas H. Cook and wife to Malvina Hammerstein..... 1

42d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.9x98.9; Alexander Wright and wife and others to Alexander Moore..... 14,500

4th-st., n. s., between Broadway and Bowery, 27 ft. front; Frederick Hollender and wife to John Lynn..... 31,250

1st-av., 1,374; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Gabriel Spero..... 33,500

Washington-av., w. s., 875 ft. s. of Tremont-av., 25x100; Letta Kreemer to Morris S. Thompson..... 2,500

114th-st., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; William Schwarz and wife to Henrietta Buddenhagen..... 9,250

Willett-st., e. s., 193.9 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100; Gabriel Spero and wife to J. L. Bustenwieser..... 20,000

Hester-st., 73 and 75; William H. Petri and wife to Solomon Miller..... 26,000

35th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; James H. Havens and wife to J. Scott Aitkin..... 33,000

99th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Alice Ward and another to Robert Cary.... 10,500

Oliver-st., 88; Jonas Weil and wife to Julius Dreyfus..... 34,500

Oliver-st., 70; Samuel Weil and wife to same..... 34,500

Rivington-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 25x100; Samuel Davis and wife to Hannah Farlan..... 38,000

Central-av., e. corner of Locust-av., 90x110; Mary E. Murphy to Thomas Fell..... 7,000

Oliver-st., 88; Julius Duyfus and wife to Samuel Weil..... 69,000

Ryer-av., e. s., lots 404 to 407, 25x148; Robert M. Offord and wife to John J. Herrick.. 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—LENOX HILL RESIDENCES, ON THE finest wide street in the city, near GRAND ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.

NOS. 42 TO 48 EAST 72D-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PARK-AV.

Sizes 25, 24, and 23 feet in width. THOROUGHLY CONSTRUCTED AND BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Architects and Builders. Office, 384 Park-av., nea. 53d-st. HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

The arrangements for access and for the transaction of business, at night as well as in the day time, render the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

The appliances for ventilation, closets, water pipes, electric wires, &c., are of the most modern and effective construction.

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AT HIGHLAND STATION, ORANGE, N. J. —A very complete suburban home; masterly residence, with every city convenience; handsome grounds, about 2¼ acres; stables and grapery; on macadamized avenue; five minutes' walk to station, and one of the best neighborhoods of Orange; will sell low for value; price $35,000.
EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, West 46th-st., near 5th-av., for Winter or longer, containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements, in thorough order. For particulars address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 276 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats to rent in all localities; reasonable rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—NOS. 56 AND 58 EAST 81ST-ST., NEAR Madison-av.—Four-story brownstone dwellings, in first-class order; rent very moderate. R. McCAFFERTY, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

10TH-ST., 12 WEST.—FIRST-CLASS BEAUtiful housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS,
2 WEST 85TH-ST.,
CORNER OF 5TH-AV.,
for rent; elevator, steam heat, open fires, &c. For particulars apply on the premises or to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

WESTMORELAND,
UNION-SQUARE,
37 & 39 W. 17TH-ST.
For rent, 1st floor, housekeeping apartments, with every improvement and convenience. Apply to GEORGE R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, ONE of the most prominently elevated and desirable locations in the city, elegant flats and suites, with all modern improvements, steam heat and elevator; also private houses. Rents low. Houses tall and back, vault, kitchen to cellar. 5 East 59th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.
NOW READY.

Absolutely fireproof; every requisite for the comfort and luxury of tenants; a handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent.
Late Manager Navarre Building.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE—THREE TO FIVE YEARS, FIVE minutes' walk or drive from Ludlow station, Yonkers, one mile from Riverdale, thirty minutes from 42d-st., with Hudson River front and view, a large brick house, fully furnished, with 9½ acres of beautiful grounds. Apply to WM. B. HOYT & CO., 5 Vanderbilt-av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A HANDSOME STORE, 20X100, AT THE southwest corner of 5th-av. and 36th-st., now being altered and fitted with large and handsome show windows, &c., is for rent and will be ready for occupation before Oct. 1. Suitable for a modiste, tailor, druggist, or other similar occupation.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ROME, Wednesday, Sept. 18, Oct. 16.
Saloon, $50, $60, $80, $100. Second class, $30.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Ethiopia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M. Furnessia, Sept. 14, 9 A.M.
Anchoria, Sept. 7, 3 P.M. Devonia, Sept. 21, 2 P.M.
Rates of passage to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, or LIVERPOOL—Cabin, $50 and $60.
Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
Travelers' circular letters of credit and drafts for any amount issued at lowest current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Sept. 4, P.M. Britannic, Oct. 2, 11 A.M.
*Adriatic, Sept. 11, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Oct. 9, 5:30 A.M.
*Teutonic, Sept. 18, noon. *Teutonic, Oct. 16, 10½ A.M.
Germanic, Sept. 25, 2 P.M. Germanic, Oct. 23, 3 P.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20.
Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Umbria, Aug. 31, 8 A.M. Aurania, Sept. 11, 2:30 P.M.
Servia, Sept. 7, 3 P.M. Bothnia, Sept. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Gallia, Sept. 11, 6:30 A.M. Umbria, Sept. 28, 7:30 A.M.
Scythia, Sept. 14, 9 A.M. Servia, Oct. 5, 9:30 P.M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 3d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 31, 9 A.M. K'r Wilh'm II., Sp. 10, 4 PM
Lahn, W. Sept. 4, 12:30 PM Aller, Sat., Sp. 14, 7:30 AM.
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 7, 8:30 AM. Werra, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 A.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location. 2d cabin, $50; an adult's steerage as to west rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE),
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thurs., Sept. 5, 2 P.M.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Sept. 12, 11 A.M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $60, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $95 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Columbia, Sat., Sept. 7. Sec. Islan'd, Wed., Sept. 18
Normannia, Sat., Sept. 14. Victoria, Wed., Sept. 25
REGULAR SERVICE TO Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Wieland, 11:30 A.M., Sep. 8 | Gellert, 7:30 AM., Sep. 12
First cabin, $80 and upward; steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N.J.
General Office, 37 B'way. (General Passage Office, C. SCHURZ, Dir. C. B. RICHARD & CO., R. J. CORTIS, Man. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
Pier 43, foot of Christopher-st., N. Y.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Sept. 4, 12:30 P. M.
*CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Sept. 11, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Sept. 18, 12 noon
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Sept. 25, 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, outward, $35 and $40; prepaid, $40; steerage, $20.
*From Inman pier foot Orand-st., Jersey City.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 5 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 4 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonsselin, Sat., Sept. 7, 8:30 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Sept. 14, 8 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SELECT NEW-YORK, $5; CENTENNIAL Parades, 50c. and $1. All American views. List free. A. WITTEMANN,
60 Reade-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts., FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF SYDNEY.....Sails Sat., Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. D. BULLAY, Superintendent.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG,
connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, INDIA, &c.
Shortest ocean voyage by 600 miles AT REDUCED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C.:
PARTHIA.....Sept. 6 | ABYSSINIA.....Oct. 4
PORT FAIRY..Sept. 26 | BATAVIA.....Oct. 18
For passage and freight rates and general information apply to
EVERETT FRAZAR, Japan and China Agencies, 124 Water-st.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen. East. Agent. 353 Broadway.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Fri., Aug. 30
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Sat., Aug. 31
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Mon., Sept. 2
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catherine, Wed., Sept. 4
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T.M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Sat., Aug. 31
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Tues. Sept. 3
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Sept. 6
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. EGER, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 5, 11, 120, 229, 253, 257, 281, 287, 303, 962, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1,476 Broadway, near 43d-st.; 53d year; reopens Sept. 23d; rooms open after Sept. 9; Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. M. M. Hobby, W. L. Akin, N. C. Hendricksen, Principals.

MISSES GRISWOLD'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Departments. Separate Classes for Boys. Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS JAUDON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 36 MADISON-AV.
will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Five pupils received into the family.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
15 East 56th-st.
will reopen Sept. 30.
Boys' classes.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, 15 WEST 42D-ST.—Strictly select Catholic school; limited number; choice location; modern languages; primary, commercial, classical courses.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.
will reopen Oct. 1. The Principal's address until Sept. 15 is OUTLET, Mass.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857.) HOME AND DAY SCHOOL. Central Park, West 81, 82d-st. (Morgan mansion.) Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISSES VALONDE, FERRIS'S SUCCESSORS, French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 9 East 59th-st. Special advantages offered in music, painting, languages, &c. Reopens Sept. 30.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

DWIGHT SCHOOL.
1,479-1,485 Broadway, (corner 43d-st.)

A carefully-graded school for boys. This institution aims, in methods and results, to equal the best New-England schools, and adopts a broad and thoroughly-practical education. Pupils fitted for any college or scientific school, or directly for business and professional pursuits. Special facilities for those studying for advanced standing in college. An excellent Preparatory Department for boys from 8 to 11 years of age. Tenth year begins Sept. 23. For circulars and further information apply at the school.
HENRY C. MILLER,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Directors.
F. V. HUYSSOON.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
of DR. J. SACHS,
NO. 58 WEST 59TH-ST.
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS. CAREFUL TRAINING FOR BUSINESS. FRENCH AND GERMAN IN REGULAR SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION.

OPEN ON LABOR DAY.

Packard's College will be open on LABOR DAY (Monday, Sept. 2) to receive students who are to enter on Tuesday. Much annoyance will be saved by this arrangement, and students comfortably placed.

S. S. PACKARD, President.
101 East 23d-st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will open for the Fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 3. Places can be secured during the month of August by letter or personal application. Send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, PRESIDENT.
101 EAST 23D-ST.

The Bentley School for Boys,
491 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
Will be Opened on Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Preparation for College or Scientific School.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM JONES, B. A., Harvard, Master in Charge. Circulars on application to Janitor, northeast corner Madison-av. and 56th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD PLACE, Opposite Stuyvesant Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or Scientific School. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.
EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New-York.
Address, until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennady Tod & Co., Bankers, 45 Wall-st.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 86th-st., near Park-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 26; drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and sewing included in the course; lectures on literature, history, natural philosophy, &c.; special course for advanced pupils; at home Sept. 16.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS'S
CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES, 987 Madison-av., will reopen Oct. 10.
Thorough courses in Higher English, French, and Mathematics.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS Magues L. Jones, 131 WEST 78TH-ST., near Museum of Natural History, (formerly at 18 East 81st-st. and 11 East 82d-st.) Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Special classes. Art, music, &c.

THE MISSES PERINE'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 EAST 78TH-ST.
THREE PUPILS RECEIVED into the FAMILY.

MISS GAYLER'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th-st., will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
Circulars sent on application.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, 5:21 West 16lst-st., near cable road; opens Sept. 16; terms from $100 upward. Teachers $400; room for five. Circulars at Putnam's, 27 West 23d-st.

MISS C. M. WILSON'S SCHOOL FOR Children reopens Sept. 26. 113 West 44th-st. At home Sept. 16.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Girls will reopen Oct. 2 at 43 West 50th-st.; class for young boys; at home Sept. 15.

BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

24TH YEAR.—BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 101 BERKELEY-PLACE. Branches at Paris and Coburg, (Saxony.) Wm. A. Stamm, Prin.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J. OPENS SEPT. 18, 1889.
Examinations for admission on the 16th and 17th of September.
FULL COURSES OF STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE. PREPARATORY CLASS, $75 PER ANNUM. ALL OTHER CLASSES, $150 PER ANNUM. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogue apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL,
(Incorp'd,) New-Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.—A church school of the highest class for boys; terms, $500; eight resident masters from Brown, Columbia, Lennox, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Paris; house and grounds (of Commodore Garner) among the most beautiful near New-York will well repay a visit. Apply to Rev. ALFRED G. MORTIMER, B. D., Rector.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA., near Phila. Opens 9th month, 10th. 30 minutes from Broad-st. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Normal Training and a Preparatory School, (2 classes.) Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address WM. H. APPLETON, Ph. D., Acting Pres't.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SING SING-ON-HUDSON.
This old and well-known school will reopen on the 19th of September. Early application should be made to the Principal. J. HOWE ALLEN.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA
reopens the Seminary for Young Ladies at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, and German; music and art. Grounds ample for recreation. Climate of Morristown unsurpassed. Terms—Boarding pupils, $600. Circulars on application.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ALBANY, N. Y.—Under the direction of the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D. D., LL. D. Charges, $300 per annum; entrance fee, $25. Twentieth year begins Sept. 25. For catalogues address St. Agnes School.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INstitute.—$500. A thorough school, where boys find good, strict, and proper treatment in every respect. Dr. C. E. WARRING and Major F. B. WARRING, Principals.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass., prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens September 5, 1889. Catalogue and other information on application. Address Rev. WM. GALLAGHER, Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., for Boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, &c. Address Rev. H. L. EVERETT, M. A., rector.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN., for Boys and girls—commences Sept. 19; terms, $150 to $200 per year. Send for circular.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D.D., Rector. The 21st year will begin Sept. 17.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and day school for girls, will reopen Sept. 18. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—MORAVIAN BOARDing School for Boys at Nazareth, Penn. Founded 1785. Reopens Sept 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls, Tarrytown, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-Hudson, with refined surroundings, for boys. Address J. ARMAGNAC, Ph. D., Box 402.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON. Rev. THOMAS H. S. ALRICH, A. M., Supt.; B. F. HYATT, Comd't of Cadets.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 25 at 46 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes; next year opens Sept. 17. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

UNION HALL JAMAICA, L. I.—Boarding and day school for girls. Reopens Sept. 18. Miss ANNA F. TOWNSEND, Principal.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Aurora, N. Y. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Principal.

BETTS ACADEMY, STAMFORD, CONN. 51st year. Prepares for college and business.

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WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TEACHER OF military tactics; if possible graduate of West Point. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced person as chambermaid and do sewing; city references. Address M. Y., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; or would do housework in small flat; city references. Call at 34 West 26th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERWORK OR HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; is a good worker; wages no object. Address L. P., Box 196 Times Office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent German girls; cook and laundress; chambermaid and waitress; in small American family together; have lived together for years; will call on Saturday. Address A. G., Box 317 Times Office.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small family; good city reference. Address M. L., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By New-England woman as excellent cook; good washer and ironer; good city reference; city or country. Call at 266 West 34th-st., rear; no cards.

COOK.—By French cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. Address A., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; understands her business thoroughly; worked for several years for last employer, who can be seen at 39 West 54th-st.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; understands meats, fish, and game; is a good baker; city reference. Call at 121 West 30th-st., first floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By an English Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron or do housework; best city reference. Call at 153 East 49d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; is first-class laundress, or do housecleaning; understands it thoroughly; best city reference. Call 464 7th-av., first flight; no cards.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady of experience as governess, chaperon, or companion to a family or single lady traveling to Europe; familiar position desired; no salary beyond expenses; usual branches, English, French, piano; references. Address Miss Bahst, Sunapee, N. H.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman in private family; good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call at 130 West 19th-st., store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant girl; is a good plain cook; best city reference. Address L., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person speaking English; good seamstress and dressmaker; willing and obliging; best city references. Address Q. G., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. Address M. A. D., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; city references. Address H., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference from last employer. Call, two days, at 464 7th-av., first flight.

MAID OR NURSE.—By respectable young woman as maid or nurse to elderly lady; willing to travel; best references. Call at 150 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant nurse care of one or two children; first-class city reference. Address G., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable American Protestant nurse; had long experience with all sickness; also monthly nurse; best reference; no postals. Call at 145 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—By competent and reliable infant's nurse; can take entire charge and do sewing; city or country; best references. Address M. C., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced young Irish girl, lately landed, be nurse or chambermaid. Call at 211 East 19th-st., rear.

NURSE.—By a young girl; best reference. Call or address Brestnan, 202 East 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person; few more engagements by the day as seamstress; good dressmaker. Address M. F., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; can take home washing or go out by the day; do any kind of work; first-class city reference. Call or address Alice Riley, 126 West 50th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—To take home; by a respectable woman; good city reference. Call at 222 West 30th-st., second floor.

WET NURSE.—By a young Swedish healthy married woman; first baby, seven weeks old; good reference. Address 207 East 39th-st., care of Mrs. Anderson.

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A YOUNG MAN, AGE 22, SPEAKING GERman thoroughly, also little French, desires a position; ont of town preferred; has had five years' experience in double-entry bookkeeping, office and banking knowledge. Ambitious, Box 810 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CLERK.—By a young man, 24, as clerk in a mercantile business. Address Clerk, Box 192 Times Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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BUTLER OR WAITER.—By an English-trained single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; one year and six months' personal reference. Call or address H. T., 455 6th-av., in store.

BY AN ELDERLY MAN IN ANY RESPECTable business; salary no object. Address G. T. L., Box 202 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By first-class man, aged 30; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages, &c.; careful driver; can milk; willing and neatly; strictly temperate; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; excellent references. Address W. P., Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Excellent driver; has satisfactory city references in regard to sobriety, honesty, and capability; respectful, willing, obliging, and always prompt in obeying orders; city or country; last employer can be seen. Address J. S., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman will give $50 bonus for information where a first-class coachman is wanted, as he wishes a situation for his man, who is an expert reinsman and a reliable man in every respect. Address J. H., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; understands thoroughly the care of gentlemen's road and carriage horses; good city driver; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for a first-class coachman; married; no incumbrance; has been in his employ for the past four years; is sober and competent. Call or address James, 264 Manleon-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; good driver; can milk; is a charge of garden, roads, and lawn; temperate and obliging; has the best of references. Address B., Box 217 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure employment for his coachman, who is a thorough servant in every respect; personally recommended. Apply at present employer's, 405 Park-av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; temperate; careful and reliable; long experience; city or country; the best of city references. Address R., Box 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, having first-class reference from last employer. Call or address M. L., 18 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By perfectly reliable man; married; no children; careful, experienced city driver, understanding his business thoroughly; best personal references. Address V.C., 1,026 3d-av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—Married; no family; practical experience in all branches; skilled in graperies, rose houses, and general greenhouses; also vegetables, lawn, and fruit; all references from twenty years. Address, this week only, C. O. S., Yonkers, N. Y., 5 Morris-place.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; age 40; understands full management of gentleman's country place; greenhouse plants, grap

A VERY COSTLY INFATUATION

ROBERT RAY HAMILTON BORROWS LARGE SUMS.

MORTGAGES AGGREGATING NEARLY $50,000 PLACED ON HIS CITY PROPERTY WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

Notwithstanding the fact of his large personal income, there seems to have been times within the past two years when Mr. Robert Ray Hamilton stood in need of large sums of money. His connection with the woman whom he now acknowledges as his wife began, as near as the facts can be ascertained, about three years ago. Before that time he had never, apparently, been driven to the necessity of raising money by mortgaging his property. Since his unfortunate passion was conceived his name appears five times in the records at the Register's Office as having obtained various sums of money, ranging from $1,300 to $18,000, by putting his property in pawn. On the face of it all it looks as if the woman and her disreputable friends had received or had been the cause of the spending of a much greater amount of money than had been imagined—that the rich young Assemblyman had been systematically fleeced.

The story of how this reckless young woman, Eva Hamilton, Eva May, or whatever her name may be, lavished the money supplied her by Mr. Hamilton has already been told. Of how she not only alone spent money as if it were water but enabled the man whom she supported and whose ambition never seemed to have run higher than whisky, cabs, clothes, and jewelry, to gratify his ambition, to enable his mother, without visible means of support to live in comfort, all has been related, but when the money comes from a man with an income of $40,000, it is readily understood that such extravagance could not be maintained with out the killing of the goose with the golden eggs. The crash is written. Mr. Hamilton was reduced to impel him to raise large sums on his real estate must have been great. What he did with the money after he got it nobody knows. People can only guess. Mr. Joshua Mann, having a prior claim to Eva May, might well have reason for saying that he entertained no hard feelings toward Mr. Hamilton because of his marriage to her.

The first time, as recorded in the mortgage books, when Mr. Hamilton negotiated a loan was on June 30, 1887, when, as the records describe him, "Robert Ray Hamilton, unmarried," received the sum of $13,000 from Frederick Prime, advanced on property on the west side of Eighth-avenue, south of Thirtieth-street, 21 by 70 feet. The mortgage was executed and recorded on the same date. On Nov. 2, 1888, another mortgage was negotiated. "Robert Ray Hamilton, unmarried," on that day borrowed $18,000 from William H. Phillips, trustee under the will of Charles C. Hastings, on the property on the south side of Twenty-ninth-street, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 50 by 98.2. Only five days later—Nov. 7—he seemed to have need of more money, and to obtained from William De. Groot $15,000 on the property known as the Prescott House, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Spring-street, 50 by 100 feet, and another piece, 25 by 75 feet, adjoining on Spring-street, 100 feet west of Broadway. In this document the mortgagor is called simply "Robert Ray Hamilton—"unmarried" not appearing after his name. Perhaps it was between Nov. 2 and Nov. 7, 1888, that he formally made the woman his wife, and perhaps she needed the $15,000 obtained then to assist her in the support of added dignity as a lawful wedded wife.

Forty-six thousand dollars were thus obtained within seventeen months by Mr. Hamilton, and the sum seems to have sufficed for his needs until Feb. 12, 1889, when he is recorded as having assigned an old mortgage executed in 1846 by his grandfather, Robert Ray, to F. Garretson for $1,800. In this transaction he was assisted by Richard King, both of whom acted as executors under the will of Robert Ray. Four months later, on June 8, 1889, Robert Ray Hamilton assigned to Charles A. Hamilton and William G. Hamilton, trustees under the will of Alexander Hamilton, a mortgage on the property owned by Frederick W. Flannery on Ninety-third-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, receiving, as a consideration for assignment, $1,394 43. The mortgage, which was for $1,387 50, although executed on July 1, 1885, was not recorded until the day on which Robert Ray Hamilton assigned it. In neither of these assignment transactions was Mr. Hamilton described as "unmarried," and it will be observed, both were made within the present year.

So it is shown that, within less than two years, Mr. Hamilton has raised within a few dollars of $50,000, enjoying all the while as he did his large regular personal income. What has he done with it? It was suggested that perhaps he obtained the money to invest it in other real estate, but of anything of the kind there is no record of it. Robert Ray Hamilton's name appears in the books of the Register's office within two years only as a borrower—never as a purchaser. His own habits were not extravagant habits. His own manner of living was most simple. He could not have spent all his money upon himself. What, then, became of it, and why did he resort to mortgages to obtain money he needed? Perhaps the woman who is in jail at May's Landing, the creature who has wrecked his life, can tell.

Mr. Hamilton's appearance has undergone such changes recently that it would be hard even for his acquaintances to recognize him at first glance. He is haggard, unkempt, and there is a wild look in his eyes that every one who has seen him has not failed to notice. He is absolutely under the baneful influence exerted by the woman, as is shown in his conduct toward her since her arrest. His friends and people generally in this city can find no other explanation for his doings during the last three years than that he has become a monomaniac.

Mr. Hamilton's emphatic assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, it is believed very generally in New-York that he and the woman were never married. There is no record of such a marriage at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and surely after all that has been said and written about his connection with her all conjectures that have been made as to the probable truth of Mr. Hamilton's statement as to his marriage, if the clergyman who married him were within reach he would have been discovered ere now. The belief that his statements to his family indicate him to acknowledge the woman now as his wife is the one which most generally prevails.

The fact has been published that a comparatively short time ago "Eva" adopted a ten-year-old child, but shortly after the adoption she returned it to its parents. It is thought that this child was the woman's own, born when she first entered upon the life she has since been leading, and that its support and education furnishes an explanation of the expenditure of some of Mr. Hamilton's money.

THE NURSE WILL RECOVER,

AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT MRS. HAMILTON WILL SOON BE OUT ON BAIL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The interest in the sensational Hamilton stabbing case today hinged almost entirely on the probability of Mrs. Hamilton being liberated on bail, which, of course, depended on the condition of Mrs. Mary Ann Donnelly, her victim. Dr. Crosby, the attending physician, was therefore a conspicuous figure in the matter, for on his certificate that the wounded woman was out of danger would make the admission of Mrs. Hamilton to bail a foregone conclusion. There were many interested visitors at the Noll cottage today. A number of personal friends of Mr. Hamilton are here and exhausting every resource to hush up the disgraceful affair and get the principals safely away from the hand of Jersey justice.

That the case will not develop into a murder trial is settled almost beyond a doubt, but that the fair and furious assailant of Mrs. Donnelly will be tried for assault and battery is also an assured fact. This is made clear by the improved condition of the nurse to-day and the unofficial statement of Dr. Crosby that all fear of blood poisoning is past, and that the woman will live.

Mrs. Rupp, the proprietress of the Noll cottage, who has suffered much mentally and in a business way, was to-day visited by the owner of the cottage, E. P. Noll, a map publisher of 17 North Sixth-street, Philadelphia, who notified the authorities that he would go her bail so that the annoying police surveillance to which she has been subjected might be removed.

Mr. Hamilton left here this morning on the 9 o'clock express train, carrying a small valise and a light overcoat. It was said that he was going to New-York, and would probably not return until to-morrow. His departure must have been a great disappointment to his captive wife, for she expected a visit from him and the baby this morning, and she peered long and anxiously through the attic window in readiguation of their approach. She retired at an early hour last evening, and must have slept soundly, for her nodding guard had no recollection of hearing any noise during the night. She awoke early this morning, and although furnished with a good breakfast, ate but little. Her anxiety and disappointment at the non-appearance of her husband was very manifest, so much so that it was deemed advisable to make her room more secure, lest she should give way to her melancholy or rage and attempt to escape or do herself bodily harm. A number of stout iron bars were placed across both of the attic windows, and as each mail was driven home the now furious woman shook with a tremor of intense excitement. She could evidently see no reason for such precautions being taken, and showed her uncontrollable temper by excitedly pacing the room, casting fierce glances at the workman who was putting up the bars, and indulging in excited denunciations of her captors. Her cup of bitterness was filled to the brim, however, when a locksmith began putting a massive lock on the outside of her room door. Heretofore she was able to unlock her door on the inside, but now she will have to knock or cry out when she wishes to communicate anything to the constable who keeps watch at her door by night and day. She was so much distracted at this new phase of her captivity that when her dinner was served by Mrs. Johnson, the Sheriff's amiable wife, she put it aside, and wept bitterly at what she termed her "awful persecution."

This afternoon Samuel E. Perry, the attorney for the Hamiltons, accompanied by his brother, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Gloucester County, E. E. Perry, went to May's Landing and spent fully two hours in consultation with Mrs. Hamilton. Their presence must have been a source of much gratification to her, for on their departure she smiled adieu, happy at the assurance of her counsel that the absence of her husband was due to the fact that he had gone to Philadelphia on a mission in her behalf, and that she might entertain the hope that by tomorrow night she would be back in Atlantic City and at liberty to select more inviting quarters than her May's Landing garret. This conviction is reached from the fact that Counselor Perry said to-night that he would be able to hand Dr. Crosby's certificate to Judge Irving to-morrow morning and ask that his client be admitted to bail on the ground that Mrs. Mary Donnelly was out of danger, provided the bail offered is satisfactory. Judge Irving will issue a warrant of discharge and Constable Petit of this city will bring Mrs. Hamilton from May's Landing. She will probably go to the Noll cottage, where, strange to say, her husband and baby are still quartered.

A new nurse has been engaged to take care of little Beatrice. She is a flaxen-haired, healthy infant, and, while it bears a striking resemblance to its mother, has no mark of feature in accord with its father's physiognomy. The defense will undoubtedly be aided very much by Mr. Hamilton's visits in the Noll cottage, where the injured woman is lying. So far as is known no attempt has been made to prevent him from seeing the injured woman as often as he pleased. That he does see her and that his will use this privilege in the interest of his wife is almost certain. It will be remembered that in the basket carried by Mrs. Hamilton on the day of her arrest were papers of separation between her and her husband. They are of course ineffectual and have no force in law until they are filed and bear the stamp of the Surrogate. If Mrs. Hamilton is found guilty of a crime serious enough to warrant a big sentence, involving imprisonment, it is not likely that she will file them. She will therefore remain bound to her husband until the sentence expires. On the other hand, if she is acquitted, or only fined, she may be induced to make these papers effective immediately. It is now believed that Mr. Hamilton has grown weary of her and wishes to cast her off. Contrary to rumor, Joshua Mann, whose long and close acquaintance with Mrs. Hamilton has given rise to so much "unfavorable comment," is still here in company with Mrs. Swinton, his mother, and his sixteen-year-old sister. He has changed his tactics, and now seems to glory in the notoriety he has gained through the disgraceful affair.

HE CAUGHT A TARTAR.

A GERMAN BONIFACE LEARNS A BITTER BUT LASTING LESSON.

Julius Jacoby, a well-to-do builder and real estate operator of Brooklyn, returned from Europe on the City of Paris on her last flying trip, and yesterday at his residence, 148 Jackson-street, he told the story of the causes leading up to the abject apologies made to him in all the German and several American newspapers in July by Wilhelm Funk, the proprietor of the leading hotel at the Wildbad Springs, near Stuttgart, Germany.

Mr. Jacoby went to Germany last Spring to undergo a course of treatment for rheumatism at the Wildbad baths, and took apartments on May 27 at the Restaurant Funk. Under his physicians' orders he rose at 5 o'clock every morning and went on a long walk before going to the bathing pavilion. Mr. Jacoby liked the treatment and his quarters, and felt he was getting better, and on Sunday, June 2, as he was rolled cozily up in blankets in his room after being well soaked and massaged, he was in a very comfortable frame of mind.

An imperative knock at the door aroused him from his pleasant thoughts, and a gaudily-uniformed and wickedly-mustached person entered and began to rummage about the room without offering a word of explanation. When Mr. Jacoby asked the reason for these actions he was gruffly told to keep still and await developments.

The officer looked under the carpet and in every book, unfolded newspapers, upturned the bed, poked the stove, examined every one of a lot of bank notes to the value of some 30,000 marks, and a draft for 2,000 marks that he passed to Mr. Jacoby's pocketbook, and finally said: "I am now of the opinion, Sir, that you did not steal 3,700 marks from Landlord Funk this morning."

Before Mr. Jacoby could recover sufficiently from his astonishment to make any reply, the landlord, who had been standing in the hall, piped out: "It's a lie. He did steal my money, and he buried it in the mountain side when he was out for his morning walk."

Just then Frederick Cook, Secretary of State of New-York, and Dr. Haussman, who were also stopping at the Restaurant Funk, and had been told that Mr. Jacoby was to be arrested for theft, came into the room, and after blowing up the landlord, advised Mr. Jacoby to remove at once to another hotel and ask that the matter be immediately brought to the attention of the authorities. Mr. Jacoby did so, but the excitement of the affair so worked upon him that when the information was brought to him next day that the landlord had found the money under his own mattress, he was in a raging fever.

Mr. Funk, of course, sent around an apology, but Mr. Jacoby's friends were not satisfied to let the matter drop there and immediately called upon Funk and asked him to show them the 3,700 marks that he had lost and found. This he could not do, and when pressed for an explanation of his conduct, he became very angry and finally intimated that the money had been secretly placed under his mattress when the theft was discovered. He also said, as an excuse for not showing the money, that he would not trouble himself in any way to oblige Mr. Jacoby's meddlesome friends.

When Mr. Jacoby recovered from two weeks' illness he started in to punish Funk both civilly and criminally. The landlord then became very much frightened, and got into the habit of falling on his knees whenever he met his late lodger in the street. Mr. Jacoby was obdurate for a long time, but finally agreed to hold his lawyer's and criminal suits in abeyance if Funk would agree to give 1,000 marks to the poor of Wildbad, 500 marks to the town hospital, and 500 marks to the Wildbad Home for Crippled Children; to insert an abject apology in every German and several New-York City newspapers at his own expense, and to pay all court and lawyers' fees, a total sum of about 4,100 marks and

Funk begged and cried, and all his relatives begged and cried, too, for easier terms, but Mr. Jacoby offered the alternative of a heavy fine, the revocation of the license, and a long imprisonment, and Funk finally came to terms.

Mr. Jacoby said yesterday that he believed the whole idea was that of blackmail, and for that reason he was bound to punish Funk as severely as possible.

RESULT OF JEALOUSIES AND DISPUTES.

A motion was made before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Adolph L. Sauger and Henry W. Unger to have the report of George Putnam Smith dissolving the New-York Protective Association, District Assembly No. 49 confirmed. The lawyers also wanted an allowance of $1,500 for their professional services. Mr. Smith says in his report: "As to the propriety of the dissolution of the corporation, I think that all the testimony shows that the experiment has been a failure. It was started for laudable purposes, and for a time the prospect of success seemed to be fair, but for reasons to which it is unnecessary to refer jealousies and disputes arose, and increased in bitterness until a portion of the former members of the unincorporated District Assembly No. 49 have organized into a corporation under the same title, and the real property, which was eagerly and hopefully acquired, is falling into neglect, and will, as I am informed, be sold under foreclosure."

WHY A CASE WAS REOPENED.

Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday reopened the suit of Oscar P. Lewis against J. N. Bullock and other stockholders in the Ætna Axle and Spring Company. Mr. Lewis originally brought suit to recover $200,000, which, he alleged, the defendants had made away with, but the defendants got a verdict by default.

Some weeks ago Mr. Lewis applied to have the default set aside, on the ground that while he was in Bridgeport, Conn., getting evidence in the case he was assaulted by some unknown person and rendered insensible by a blow with a sandbag. By careful nursing he recovered, but he was unable to get to court when the case was called and the case went by default.

In argument counsel intimated that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Lewis, but no such charge was actually made in the affidavits presented. The defense alleged that Mr. Lewis had gone on a spree while in Bridgeport. The court gave the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt.

AN OFFICER THROWN OFF HIS GUARD.

Officer John T. Stevenson was passing Charles Conner's liquor saloon at 118 Fourth-avenue at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw a light inside. The hall door was open and a man was coming out. The officer asked him what he was doing and he replied, "Getting a drink. Go and get one yourself; the bartender's inside." Stevenson allowed the man to pass and at once regretted his want of caution, as he saw another man in the saloon and arrested him while he was stealing a number of cigars. The prisoner, who said he was Peter Gorman, a tin roofer of 434 East Thirteenth-street, was held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE INSPECTION OF SITES

A TRIP TO THE UPPER PART OF THE ISLAND.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SITE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR MAKE ANOTHER INTERESTING TRIP.

Another tour of inspection was made yesterday by some of the members of the Committee on Site and Buildings of the World's Fair. This time they went as the guests of the New York Central Railroad. Outside of the Executive Committee the only members of the full committee in attendance were Messrs. Edward Cooper, John T. Agnew and J. L. O. Clarke. Whether the others staid away because they did not receive their invitations in time or because they were disgruntled at not being invited to go on the excursion by water on Wednesday was not known. Mayor Grant would have gone, but he received his invitation after he had made other plans for the day.

Besides the members of the full committee mentioned there were present at the Lincoln National Bank at 11:45 A. M. Messrs. William R. Grace, Henry R. Towne, Charles F. Chandler, Isidor Straus, and John Foord of the Executive Committee; Major H. W. Webb, the assistant to the President of the New-York Central Road; John M. Toucey, General Superintendent of the New-York Central; Theodore Voorhees, Capt. R. S. Hayes, President of the New-York City and Northern Road; Col. Walter Katte, Chief Engineer of the Central Road; Samuel Parsons, Superintendent of City Parks; Gilbert R. Hawes, representing property owners of Inwood, and Louis A. Risse, an engineer, representing John D. Crimmins, who has a site on the Harlem River.

Before the start there was an informal meeting of the full committee. Mr. Grace was in the chair. It was held for the purpose of deciding who really should go on these excursions and who shouldn't. Members of the full committee were given to understand on Wednesday that the Executive Committee would attend to the business of inspecting the sites. This raised a little breeze. The right of the Executive Committee to act independently was questioned, and, furthermore, how could the gentlemen of the committee vote intelligently unless they saw the sites? The Executive Committee changed their minds and invited all the members of the committee. But the reporters couldn't go, in spite of the fact that there is the greatest public interest in the question of a site.

There was some little discussion of the subject, and then Mr. Foord read the following letter, prefacing the reading with the hope that it would settle the matter:

DEAR MR. FOORD: My understanding of the resolution respecting the two excursions which you were to arrange for is that, in addition to the members of the Executive Committee, certain officials of the Emigration Commission and the Commissioners of Charities were also especially invited. Nothing was said, so far as I can recollect, about the members of the General Committee on Site and Buildings. I had the impression that some of them might wish to go, and I should say that all who wished to join in the excursion should be provided for. Yet the resolution gives no direction on that point. As for the reporters, I advised you not to admit them for fear of making the party unwieldy. Yours sincerely, C. A. DANA.

So the reporters were told to stay away. They could find out about the trip when it was over. Then the party went over to the Grand Central Station and entered Cornelius Vanderbilt's private car. It is the old car that William H. used to make his famous trips in. Four liveried men in dress suits bowed low to them and led the way to a table heavy with food and drink. Major Webb announced in an official tone that there were just twenty minutes for lunch. It was served as the car moved out of the station. Bedford Park station was reached at 12:30, and the party entered four carriages and were driven around Bronx Park, the first site to be inspected. They caught the car again at Fordham station and went on to Morrisania. Carriages took them around the north end of Forest Park, then over to the highest point in Claremont Park, and then to Cedar Park. The car met them at Mott Haven and took them on to King's Bridge. There Capt. Hayes had four carriages waiting for them. He wanted them to see Van Cortlandt Park. But there wasn't time enough and they drove over the Manhattanville Island to have a look at the proposed Inwood site. Mr. Straus invited them to go up to his house on Inwood Heights. It is the highest point on Manhattan Island. A good view was had there and the Inwood site was very favorably commented on.

King's Bridge station was reached again at 4:45 P. M., and then the party came back to the city. There was no decided expression of opinion in favor of any of the sites visited. The gentlemen confined themselves to remarks to the effect that "This is a fine hall," "There is a fine view," and "There is a splendid water front," and the like. But the inspections have only just begun. Many more will be made before a site is agreed on. The committee tendered Major Webb and the New-York Central Road a vote of thanks for the courtesies extended.

There will be a meeting of the full Committee on Site and Building at the headquarters in THE TIMES Building Saturday at 12:30 P. M.

RECEIVED BY THE MAYOR.

A CONSTANT STREAM OF SUGGESTIONS FROM INTERESTED CITIZENS.

Mayor Grant yesterday received the following letter from ex-President Cleveland:

SARANAC INN, Aug. 28, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge receipt of notice of my appointment as a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization for the International Exposition of 1892.

I shall be very glad to co-operate as a member of such committee with other citizens of New-York to make the exposition a grand success.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A member of the Studio Publishing Company made the following suggestion:

"The site to which we desire to call the attention of our fellow-citizens is the plateau that extends, roughly speaking, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and is bounded east and west by Morningside and Riverside Parks. At the southern end of this large tract of land is the plot now occupied by the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, which has recently been purchased by the Trustees of the proposed Cathedral of St. John the Divine. To the northwest of this plot is the one occupied by the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. The land owned by the latter extends from One Hundred and Twelfth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and from Tenth-avenue on the east to the Boulevard on the west. These two pieces of property would be ideal for the exhibition, they would serve admirably for the seat of the main buildings. Among other advantages they already possess a number of fine trees, and the ground is in a condition to make the task of the landscape gardener an easy one.

"It is an important consideration that this part of the city is not an unknown region, but it is already a favorite resort of large numbers of people who come thither, led by various attractions, the tomb of Gen. Grant, the Riverside Park, and the Morningside Park—this latter now rapidly completing—and the varied and magnificent views that are to be had in every direction."

Mr. W. E. Dodge has thanked the Mayor for his kind reception of Mr. Henry Ballentine of Bombay, India, and says:

"I consider the active co-operation of the Eastern nations as most vital to the success of the proposed exposition.

"*First*—Because it will add immensely to its attractiveness and will be very instructive and educational.

"*Second*—Because the rapid growth of the trade of these countries is worthy of our very best attention, and we must arrange to have our full share of it.

"On my return from Europe a few weeks since I came over with a most intelligent Japanese deputation, which included the Secretary of the Interior of Japan and a number of highly-educated men, who all speak English. This deputation is still in the country, and leaves via San Francisco very shortly. There is also another deputation here composed of good material."

At a meeting of the Green Glass Manufacturers' Association, held in Philadelphia, it was resolved to urge upon the Mayor the appointment of Mr. William Brookfield as a representative of their interests.

G. W. Pitman, Nanuet, thinks that the greatest achievement of the fair would be to build a monument 470 feet in diameter and 400 feet high.

A petition was received recommending that Mr. Lodovio Contansean be appointed to represent foreign express and transportation. Among the signatures are those of the Consuls of Turkey and Greece.

J. S. Sparks writes: "Although a Brooklynite, I feel a New-Yorker's interest in the location of the site for the World's Fair, and beg to ask why the Riverside and Morningside Parks and the connecting grounds do not furnish the best location when everything is considered. High grounds, with extensive and unrestricted views as a constant attraction to the visitors, and the Central Park at hand for rest and recreation."

James H. Purte desires to call the attention of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Site and Buildings to the large area of unused land on the outskirts of Brooklyn to the east of Prospect Park.

W. G. Wood, M. D., says: "There is but one place for the World's Fair of 1892, and that is this: Beginning at Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, the old Polo Grounds, land running north along Fifth-avenue to the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, along One Hundred and Fifteenth-street west to Eighth-avenue, along Eighth-avenue south to One Hundred and Tenth-street, thence to place of beginning. This contains fifteen blocks, each 200 by 800 feet, or about 30,250,000 square feet of surface, all regulated and graded, sewered, and with gas and Croton water, and ready for immediate use, and incumbered but little by buildings."

PELHAM BAY PARK.

Mr. John Mullaly, who was formerly connected with city departments, is a strong advocate of Pelham Bay Park as the site of the World's Fair. It was most suitable, he said, yesterday, owing to the fact that there were 1,000 acres on a favorable and almost level grade upon which the buildings would be placed. It was largely a natural park, having been secured from the estates of many rich men whose lands had been well kept and were in good order. The roads were well graded, and little expense would be necessary to put them in good order.

The water front was an advantage that Mr. Mullaly thought should not be lost sight of. At three points adjacent to the park steamers could come up. At one point the depth of water was eighteen feet at low tide, and at the other two a depth of fifteen feet, in the same tide. The population who would naturally use boats to reach the fair if possible was very large. He understood that the greater part of the visitors to the Paris Exposition had taken the water route by the Seine to reach the buildings. In reaching Pelham Bay an excellent view of the city would also be gained.

Ample railroad facilities would be found by the Harlem River branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, which reached the park at Bartow and Eayehester. The local road from City Island to Bartow could be made use of, and it was proposed to extend the suburban rapid transit elevated to the borders of the park.

Mr. Mullaly thought that the Executive Committee of the Committee on Sites should have visited Pelham Bay before visiting the islands and the lands about Port Morris. A disadvantage of Van Cortlandt Park was the lack of suitable space for building purposes. Of 400 acres there 120 acres had been laid out as a parade ground. Mr. Mullaly also calls attention to the fact that there is a difference of from 6° to 8° in the temperature between the section on the west side and the east in favor of the South side.

OUTSIDE PRESS COMMENTS.

It seems a very wise conclusion of the Site Committee of the proposed New-York Exposition to exclude Central Park from consideration. Central Park is not large enough for the purpose, and its use would be the sacrifice of a large amount of improvements which have required years in their making. It is also needed by the city for its legitimate purposes, and most of all will it be needed not only by the residents of the city, but by visiting strangers in the year 1892, should the holding of the exposition in that city be determined upon and the expected throngs gather.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In the manifesto which the Chicago newspaper men have issued in connection with the claims of that city for the proposed World's Fair they make an especial point based upon the excellent quality of the Chicago water supply. If anything more than another could tend to attract the attention of the world to Chicago's claims it would be this very unexpected recommendation. Probably no class of men, except newspaper writers, have ever made sufficient investigation of the matter to be able to speak with authority.—*Detroit Free Press.*

New-York's claim to the World's Fair is only a matter of money. It is a rich city, singularly lacking in public spirit when it involves a loosening of the purse strings. It has not yet built the Grant monument. It was years in building the pedestal for the Bartholdi statue. It was niggardly, almost, in hospitality in the early stages of the preparation for the Presidential centennial. This is a case where New-York must look for a sum far beyond the habitual ideas of outlay that rule in that rather parsimonious town.—*Philadelphia Times.*

While New-York is howling on the country at large for funds, Chicago, without assistance, has pledged $1,700,000 of the World's Fair stock. Money talks as eloquently to-day as it always did.—*Chicago Journal.*

New-York is undoubtedly the best place for the World's Fair in 1892 if the people of New-York will do their financial duty by the fair. But what a big "if" that is!—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

Chicago's $2,000,000 is a pretty big raise for New-York to see.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

OIL PIPES IN THE CITY.

POSSIBLE DANGERS OF THE LINE ACROSS MANHATTAN ISLAND.

By permission of the Department of Parks, the National Transit Company, which is the transportation line of the Standard Oil Company, will lay new pipes in place of the old ones which cross Manhattan Island and connect the refineries at Hunter's Point with the regular pipe line that taps the oil wells in the vicinity of Olean, N. Y. The pipes run under the North River, and strike the city at Sixty-fourth-street, under Sixty-fourth-street to the Park, then under the transverse road, striking Sixty-fourth-street again, and running down and under the East River. The old single iron pipe is to be replaced by a six-inch pipe with a coving. It will be one pipe within another. A space of a sixteenth of an inch between them will be filled with lead.

These pipes, through which is perpetually flowing a volume of inflammable liquid, pass under thickly-populated districts of the city, and are believed by many to be a menace to the lives and property of thousands of people. Daniel O'Day, the General Manager of the National Transit Company, said yesterday that there was absolutely no danger of explosion. There is no leakage, the pipes are hermetically sealed, and no gas could generate from the crude oil.

But the uniform depth of the pipes, as at present laid, is only about three feet, and there is always present the possibility of their being broken by the fall of a big building or by some other cause. Then, should the gas generated the matter, if the oil became ignited a conflagration would ensue that would be well-nigh inextinguishable. As no official complaint has been made to the Park Department, and as no casualty has occurred since the pipes were laid several years ago, the permit applied for by the National Transit Company was readily granted.

"Bnt," said a property owner yesterday, "crude oil is always dangerous. The danger could easily be removed by carrying the oil to Hunter's Point in tanks."

An important question as to whether the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company are within the scope of the inter-State commerce law will probably be asked of the Inter-State Commerce Commission next Winter.

A lawyer who is familiar with the operations of the Inter-State act said yesterday that the question was an interesting and novel one. But he did not believe that the lines were affected by the law. As at present constituted they are in no way common carriers. They do not operate under State franchises. No property was condemned to allow the companies to build lines. They purchased rights of way and therefore are, he believed, their own masters.

ONLY CORK FOUND.

There was sent to THE TIMES office yesterday an envelope inscribed: "Material with which a life preserver (?) on a South Ferry boat is filled." The contents, a handful of seaweed, (*Calamagrotis arenaria,*) were contributed by a Wall-street broker, who undoubtedly was actuated by the most philanthropic motives, believing that, as he found *Calamagrotis arenaria* in one preserver, the possibility was that all the other South Ferry life preservers were stuffed with it, and thereby the public safety was endangered.

Armed with the *Calamagrotis arenaria*, a reporter made several trips to the different South Ferry boats, and got himself covered with suspicion by continually handling the life preservers. His fellow-travelers, who knew not his worthy object, evidently took him for a crank. The most diligent search failed to find any *Calamagrotis arenaria* stuffed life preservers. Every one contained cork. The officials of the Union Ferry Company, which owns the South Ferry, said every preserver they had on their boats was stuffed with genuine cork. They thought it probable that the broker had mistaken one of the big rug fenders on the deck for a life preserver.

THE TENANT USED A HATCHET.

Joseph Halble of 411 St. Nicholas-avenue, aided by Assistant City Marshal McCarthy, yesterday attempted to dispossess Maurice G. Wilson, a colored laborer about thirty years of age, who lives in a tenement over the Shiloh (African) Baptist Church, at 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. Wilson became angry when told to move out, and, picking up a hatchet, dealt Halble a blow on the head. The hatchet inflicted an ugly, but not necessarily dangerous, wound.

Wilson was at once arrested. He is held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. The physicians in charge of the Manhattan Hospital, to which Halble was taken, say that there is no danger unless unforeseen complications set in. He simply lost much blood and was much weakened.

Friends of the prisoner living near his home tell a different story of the assault. They say that there was only a rough-and-tumble fight, in which Halble was thrust against a door and cut his head.

HE THINKS HIS SON WAS POISONED.

Charles Metzer of 75 Main-street, Brooklyn, applied to Coroner Lindsay yesterday to have an autopsy held on the body of his eighteen-months-old son William, who died on Saturday. Mr. Metzer thinks the boy was poisoned. He produced half a dozen bottles half filled with colored liquid, which he asserted were poisons. They were given over to the Health Department for analysis. Dr. Rose attended the child, and in his certificate gives intermittent fever as the cause of death.

HOT WORDS AT A MEETING

LACK OF HARMONY AT CASTLE GARDEN.

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS ABUSE ONE ANOTHER—SOME VIOLENT LANGUAGE USED.

An unseemly squabble occurred yesterday afternoon at the monthly meeting of the Emigration Commission in Castle Garden. In vain did President Ridgway hang the table with his gavel at some stages of the meeting. So intent upon abusing each other were the honorable Commissioners that all respect for parliamentary practice was utterly thrown to the winds, and the time was unfruitfully spent in vulgar personalities. The use of such terms as "official ruffian," "false man," "economizer of the truth" were by no means the worst breaches of propriety which were made.

Besides Commissioner Ridgway there were present Commissioners Ulrich, Hauseit, and Rorke. The first little breeze which ruffled the surface of the meeting was a question as to the correctness of the minutes. Commissioner Rorke, an ex-officio member of the board, as President of the Irish Emigrant Society, declared that the minutes of the preceding meeting as read were incorrect, as they omitted to mention his remarks in which he had stated that Mr. Ulrich was not a candidate for the Presidency of the board. Commissioner Stephenson thought that this was not a part of the business of the meeting, and had been rightly omitted. A little message at arms occurred between Messrs. Rorke and Stephenson, which served to prepare the way for further pleasantries later on. President Ridgway thought that the remarks of Mr. Rorke might properly be inserted in the minutes as he desired, and peace was assured for a time. Some minor matters were then taken up. The salary of Miss McQuaid, stenographer for the board, was increased from $12 a week to $60 a month, Mr. Ulrich alone offering opposition.

Then came the report of the Castle Garden Committee, and it was over this that one war dance took place. It recommended the discharge of four employes in the Garden, ostensibly for the purpose of cutting down the force. One of the persons to be removed was James Callahan, who has grown gray in the service of the commission, and who has of late been unable to do any very active work.

Mr. Stephenson moved that this recommendation be postponed for consideration at a later meeting, as the ex-officio members, Mr. Rorke of the Irish Society and Mr. Hauseit of the German Emigrant Society, were by according to law, entitled to vote upon matters of appointment or removal, and without them there was not a quorum present.

Mr. Ulrich immediately jumped up and moved to refer the whole matter of removals and appointments to a committee for investigation. This motion was taken as an affront by Commissioner Stephenson, who thought that it would be highly disrespectful to the Castle Garden Committee to appoint a committee to investigate what they had already investigated and recommended. A motion was made by Mr. Rorke to lay the entire question on the table, and, in fact, it was not as a motion, but as to the right to make any such motion while the question of appointments and removals was before the board. He was decided out of order by President Ridgway and was not permitted to appeal, on the ground that he had no voice in the proceedings while appointments and removals were under discussion.

Exasperated beyond measure, and highly offended at the decision of the Chair, Mr. Rorke got up and rushed for his hat. "As there is no chance for me to obtain my rights here, I shall withdraw," he said. "In the same time, I will understand that I do not recognize the Chair's interpretation of the law."

Mr. Ridgway, who had maintained throughout the calmest demeanor, mildly expostulated with Mr. Rorke and prevailed upon him, in spite of his injured feelings, to remain, as there were very important matters which could not be postponed should he go. He sat down again, though, as it proved, not in the sweetest of tempers.

Mr. Hauseit shortly after introduced a resolution to allow the admission of Labor Bureau representatives in the Garden. Mr. Stephenson opposed this resolution at first.

Said he: "I do not see that the Labor Bureau has any connection whatever with the Commission of Emigration. I am satisfied, moreover, that the Labor Bureau makes a good deal of money out of these emigrants in pretending to find employment for them."

Mr. Rorke sprang to his feet and shouted, "I challenge you to prove any such statement as that. It is utterly false, as I can prove to any one who will make an examination of the books."

"Well, I have the floor, I believe," quoth Mr. Stephenson, "and I will call attention to instance of what he regarded as the abuses existing in the Labor Bureau. "The whole thing is a farce, as far as obtaining decent help is concerned, and is patronized to a great extent by a lot of rounders who are not legally emigrants, at all," concluded he.

Mr. Rorke again broke in, in spite of the thundering raps on the table from Mr. Ridgway's gavel:

"Can I not have a moment to reply to this tirade of abuse? Mr. Stephenson, I say, is economizing the truth and has—"

Bang! Bang! Bang! went the gavel, making inaudible for the moment Mr. Rorke's opinion of Mr. Stephenson's veracity. But then above the tumult rang out Mr. Stephenson's voice, as he faced Mr. Rorke on the opposite side of the table and shook his fist at him. "That is absolutely false," he thundered, "as the man who states it!"

"You're an official ruffian!" yelled Mr. Rorke, purple with rage.

"You're a—well, I will not say what you are!" said Mr. Stephenson as he sank back in his chair. "I will not call you here what I want to."

President Ridgway redoubled his attempts to drown the noise of this wordy combat and at length succeeded. Order was for a wonder restored, the resolution offered by Mr. Hauseit was passed, and little more of importance transacted. Exhausted by their efforts to promote the interests of the public, by keeping out undesirable immigrants and in providing for the wants of desirable ones, the commission adjourned.

THE BURIAL OF MANUEL RUBIRA.

A solemn requiem mass was sung over the body of Manuel Rubira, the retired sugar merchant, at St. Vincent's Church, West Twenty-third-street, yesterday morning. Mgr. De Graine was the celebrant. Mr. Rubira was found dead in his bed at the Barrett House on Broadway last Sunday morning. He had few relations in America except a brother, S. S. Rubira, whose office is at 40 Broadway. Though a devout Catholic, Mr. Rubira expressed as a last wish that his body be interred at Greenwood. As this is not consecrated ground the wish conflicted with the laws of the Church and its carrying out would, according to the same law, have made impossible a service in the Catholic Church. It is probable, however, that an exception will be made in this case. The body was temporarily placed in the receiving vault of the old Marble Cemetery in Second-street.

AT LAW OVER "CAPT. SWIFT."

The question of which Brooklyn theatre shall first produce "Capt. Swift" occupied much of Justice Bartlett's time in the Supreme Court in that city yesterday. The object of the hearing was to ascertain just what authority A. M. Palmer's agent, David M. Banta, had to contract for the appearance of the "original Madison-Square Company" in the play. Mr. Banta had so contracted with Col. Sin

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CLAMORING FOR SPOILS

VACANCIES NOT MADE FAST ENOUGH TO SUIT.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICANS FINDING FAULT WITH THE PRESIDENT—MR. CLARKSON DOING HIS BEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Following close upon the Wednesday night meeting of "lean and hungry Republican sheals who have been rooting and digging for the last four years in hope to get a whack at Uncle Sam's crib before the corn is all gone" comes a sound of wailing and moaning from the Republicans who call Washington their home. Like the members of the various State Republican associations, the District Republicans are lean and hungry and are crying aloud for places.

The representative organization of the party here is the Republican Central Committee of the District of Columbia. A meeting of the Central Committee was held last night to consider the local situation and the most conspicuous attendant was, of course, Perry Carson, the big colored saloon keeper who represents the District of Columbia on the Republican National Committee. Carson carried with him a lot of resolutions which he proposed to have the committee adopt, and, after going through the formality of having them brought in by a sub-committee, they were indorsed without a dissenting voice. The resolutions reminded President Harrison that he had not yet carried out in good faith his promise made six months ago, that he would appoint Commissioners who would bring the District up to a higher standard of honesty and efficiency, and called upon the Commissioners to do something. As a gentle hint to the Commissioners, there was a special resolution of thanks to United States Marshal Ransdell for "his prompt, manly course in dismissing from the Marshal's office his political enemies in less than thirty days after his appointment to office," and Ransdell's example is commended to the Republican President of the District Commissioners.

The gem of the collection was the following:

Resolved, That while the executive branch of our District Governments continues to be composed, as at present, of one Republican and two Democrats, one army officer, we do not expect to carry out to the letter the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." We yet have a right to expect a fair share of the District offices under an Administration we helped to elect, and we denounce with indignation the cowardly, treacherous policy that "to the defeated belong the spoils," now in vogue here where not 7 Democrats, 7 real Democrats some of whom, we believe, are tainted with official corruption, hold more than three-fourths of the district offices, and Mugwumps hold the balance.

Accompanying this was an "official roster," which showed that in Washington the leading local offices are now filled by thirty-seven Democrats, drawing $39,500 in salaries, and seven Republicans and Mugwumps, drawing $16,360. It was also declared that the same proportion of Democrats are in the 200 minor offices. The resolutions went on to denounce the District Commissioners for not putting colored men on the police force, and wound up with the declaration. "We believe in rotation in office, and deny the right of any class of citizens, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, to a life lease of public office."

A committee of seven was named to look out for places for the hungry ones, and then Carson made a little speech in which he protested with great energy against the course of President Harrison in retaining Democrats in office. Another colored orator told how he had piloted 7,000 negroes from North Carolina into Indiana to help carry that State in the election of 1888, and then related the contempt with which he was treated when he tried to get a place in one of the departments. He spoke in small type, "and," said he, "if I were to speak here as I ought I believe I would be discharged before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning." Other speakers complained of the way they were laughed at when they asked for places, and then the Central Committee adjourned.

The committee of seven will ask seven outsiders to fix number, and it is expected to report next month some plan to open the public crib for the benefit of the local Republicans.

The steadily-increasing number of Republican party workers who are denouncing President Harrison because he does not remove Democratic office holders faster, to make room for his own party policemen, made a study of the list of Postmasters appointed to-day by the mass they are so severely criticising. Out of twenty-eight appointments, seventeen are nemed to take the places of Democrats kicked out for their benefit, and eight are to succeed as many Democrats who go on the list as having "resigned," without expiscation as to whether the resignations were demanded or voluntary. One Republican takes the place of a Democrat whose office was vacated by his death, and in another case it was not stated whether the office became vacant by the removal, resignation, or death of the Democratic Postmaster. In one solitary instance, out of the whole twenty-eight appointments, the commission of the retiring Postmaster has expired. This was at Flatbush, N. Y.

When the lean and hungry place hunters recall that President Harrison is pledged to make removals only "when suggested by the interests of the public," they can hardly criticise the record he has made to-day. It is quite possible, however, that they know that First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson has just been in consultation with the President about beer, and they may be uncharitable enough to give him, rather of Gen. Harrison, the credit for the seventeen removals.

* * *

The Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, where the gunboat Petrel was built, have given up hope of securing the 1,100 horse power required by the contract, and President Malster of the company said at the Navy Department to-day that it would turn the vessel over to the Government without asking for another trial, and would pay the penalty of $100 for each horse power below the requirements. How much this will be cannot be known until the official report of the last trial trip has been received. The department will undoubtedly have allowed another trial to be made, but the contractors, having been handicapped in the three trials already by poor coal and inexperienced firemen, concluded not to incur the expense of still another trial.

Mr. Malster expressed confidence that the Petrel would be able, in the hands of the engineers and firemen of the navy, to develop between 1,300 and 1,400 horse power, and all the naval engineers who have witnessed the working of her engines incline to the same opinion. Secretary Tracy will probably accept the vessel at an early day, and as soon as possible thereafter she will be taken out on a trial trip and thoroughly tested. It is likely that if, on this trip, the expectations of her builders should be realized and her contract horse power far exceeded, Congress will be asked to remit the penalties incurred.

* * *

The State Department has been informed that the Government of Honduras has appointed Señor Jeromino Zelaya as delegate to the International American Congress, and that he will reach New-York Sept. 24. The Government of Ecuador has appointed Ex-President José Maria Camaano as delegate. Mexico has appointed Señor Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, as one of her delegates.

* * *

Postmaster General Wanamaker has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers who "held up" trains or stages which carry mails.

* * *

The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

Charles L. H. Zellinsky at Flatbush, Kings County, vice J. J. Byrne, commission expired. Fayette L. Gilbert at Cooperstown, Otsego County, vice Delos L. Birge removed.

Dakota.—Emmett S. Conkling at Clark, vice Stephen D. Jeffries, removed.

Florida.—F. C. Humphreys at Pensacola, vice Chandler C. Yonge, Jr., removed.

Iowa.—Frank H. Robbins at Wanken, vice Thomas C. Medary, removed. Irving M. Traynor at Council Bluffs, vice Thomas Bowman, resigned.

California.—Chauncey C. Bush at Redding, vice John N. Major, removed.

Illinois.—Smith D. Atkins at Freeport, vice John F. Smith, removed; William H. Norton at Earlville, vice B. G. Harratt, resigned; Cad Allard at Beardstown, vice A. E. Kammerer, removed; Arthur J. Detwiler at Sycamore, vice Frank H. Smith, removed; Edward J. Krampf at Havana, vice Samuel A. Murdock, removed; Clarence A. Murray at Waukegan, vice James Moran, Jr., resigned.

Indiana.—Charles M. Hammond at Boonsville, vice William Corwin, resigned.

Kansas.—Abraham Darroch at Coldwater, vice D. L. Cline, removed.

Missouri.—Sylvanus Young, at Boonsville, vice William E. Baker, resigned; Charles N. Burnham, at Cameron, vice Lewis Lowry, resigned; Thomas Jam s, at Independence, vice William Groodrich, removed.

Michigan.—George F. Seibert, at Iron Mountain, vice H. McLaughlin, removed; Sakris Silvola, at Hancock, vice D. D. Murphy, removed; Richard R. Lind, at Houghton, vice E. H. Pemberthy, removed.

Nebraska.—Carl Kramer, at Columbus, vice William H. Hensley, resigned.

New-Jersey.—C. Ridgeway, at Wellston, vice Samuel Vanhevert.

Pennsylvania.—F. H. Barker, at Ebensburg, vice Thomas Davis, removed.

Rhode Island.—Sarah, at Cornland, vice A. F. Wood, removed; George W. Dawson, at Tyler, vice R. B. Long, removed; Jacob D. Leonard, at Luling, vice Charles R. Chambers, resigned; Thomas Breen, at Mineola, vice John W. Gare, deceased.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-York.—Arthur L. Fries, Furnaceville, Wayne County.

Maryland.—James E. Roison, St. James.

Pennsylvania.—A. W. McClure, Leisenring; Mrs. Sarah A. Winlock, Middleport; Hezekiah Pettistrue, Perrine; M. B. Hughes, Shickshinny.

Maine.—William H. Sturgis, Bonny Eagle.

CATHOLICS WIN THE DAY.

THE KINGSTON SCHOOL SYSTEM TO REMAIN UNCHANGED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A special school meeting was held in District No. 3, in that portion of the city known as Rondont, this afternoon, and practically nothing was done as relates to the question of free schools and the alleged sectarian instruction afforded in the branch over which three Franciscan Brothers are in charge. The history of this school trouble between Catholics on one side and Catholics and Protestants on the other, and which has attracted a great deal of attention all over the State, was told in THE TIMES of to-day.

The meeting was held in the main school building, a large brick structure, and it was packed with residents and taxpayers of the district, every available foot of standing room being utilized. There was a large crowd all around the outside of the building intent upon hearing such scraps of the proceedings as they could through open doorways and windows.

Ex-Congressman James G. Lindsley, who is interested in the Newark Lime and Cement Company, which pays a considerable portion of the tax of the district, was chosen Chairman. He took no part in the proceedings other than to say that the man in the chair at such a meeting had a delicate task to perform, and that he intended to rule impartially.

The three trustees of the district, Messrs. Beck, Weiss, and Ryan, who are Catholics, made a statement. They read from a voluminous manuscript. In substance they stated that when a demand was made by a certain number of taxpayers of the district it was their duty to call a special meeting to consider the advisability of enlarging the present main school building so as to accommodate all the school children of the district desirous of receiving tuition at the expense of the State. They said that many of the classrooms were too small, badly ventilated, and that the building was altogether too small.

Lawyer John P. Cullen moved that the whole matter of enlarging the school building be laid on the table. There were a score or more of seconds. Mr. Cullen made a long speech. He contended that the call for the meeting was illegal. He dwelt at length upon the phraseology of the call and said it only asked for the attendance of the taxpayers of the district, whereas if it had been worded according to the statute qualified voters would have been asked to attend. Mr. Cullen read from law books.

By this time the people had become impatient over the delay, and the anti-enlargement gang began making motions together. After a rebel of words Mr. Culleo withdrew his motion, and another motion was made to postpone taking any action until Jan. 25, 1890. A viva voce vote was taken and there was a great cry of "Yea" and only one or two feeble "Nays."

Then the party that had carried the day so far rent the air with cheers. Those outside began cheering, and in a few minutes there were lusty cries arising from every block in the Fifth Ward. Thus this matter rests.

It was a decided victory for the party who wish the present state of affairs to continue. By Jan. 25 all the Delaware and Hudson and Erie canalers, boatmen, and quarrymen who reside here in the Winter time will be home, and as the majority of them live in District No. 3 the school arrangement and Brothers' branch school party will have a walk-over when it comes to a vote.

The taxpayers who say that the present system is un-American and contrary to the public school system of the State appear to be largely in the minority. They say the whole matter will be laid before the Department of Public Instruction at Albany.

At times the meeting was tumultuous and acrimonious. There was a large representation of the German element, and they were all heartily in favor of a continuance of the Brothers' branch school.

At the close of the proceedings there was much bitterness exhibited and many hot words uttered on the sidewalk, particularly between Catholics who take different views of the situation, and it should be remembered that the fight over the expense incurred and the sectarian tuition as furnished at the Brothers' branch school is not wholly between Catholics and Protestants.

For a week or more to come Lawyer Cullen will have to devote his entire time to receiving congratulations from the "anti-school enlargement" faction."

PACIFIC COAST DEMANDS.

IMPORTANT ACTION AT THE COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The question of representation was raised at the session of the Commercial Conference to-day, and, after a long discussion, a motion made by H. Osborne of Los Angeles, that each delegation to the conference be allowed to vote separately, was adopted. The committee having in charge the report presented yesterday on the encouragement of maritime commerce, reported an amendment striking out all reference to free ships, and inserting a clause providing for the establishment of a permanent Bureau of Navigation, and urging Congress to provide for the payment of bounty to all builders of vessels to be engaged in foreign trade. A long debate followed, and the report was thus amended, with a proposition suggesting the adoption of the French bounty system," was unanimously adopted.

The report favoring the Pacific Ocean cable was submitted and also adopted.

The report of the Committee on Coast Defense was submitted together with a resolution urging Congress to put all the harbors and rivers of the Pacific coast, viz. Puget Sound, Columbia River, Coos Bay, Yaquima Bay, Humboldt, San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego Harbors in thorough condition of defense; also favoring a proposition to keep the Mare Island Navy Yard in full working order at all times and to establish additional navy yards on the Northern coast. The report and resolutions were adopted.

A report favoring the construction of the Nicaragua Canal was adopted.

The next subject under consideration was railroad traffic. The committee appointed to obtain the views of Chairman Cooley of the Inter-State Commerce Commission made a report. Chairman Cooley stated that the custom of allowing the transit of bonded cars into foreign territory was permitted by the Treasury Department and not authorized by statute. He agreed there was inequality in the policy which places the American railroads at a disadvantage in competition with Canadian roads, which, while prohibiting the carrying of merchandise between American ports by sea by foreign vessels allowed transportation of goods by rail between domestic cities by a railway outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

The committee appointed to consider the application of the Inter-State commerce law to the carrying of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, or the abolition of the bonding system, presented two long reports. The majority report declares that the abolition of the bonding system is a matter which should rest with Congress, where international matters may be adjusted without interruption to the existing friendly national and commercial relations; it therefore deems it unwise at this time to urge Congressional action in this direction. The minority report favors the abolition of the law granting to foreign railways the privilege of carrying domestic goods between domestic points.

Resolutions were presented to the conference setting forth that the clause in the Inter-State commerce law relating to long and short hauls works to the permanent disadvantage of the Pacific coast, and appealing to Congress to modify or repeal that clause. These resolutions were made the subject of a long debate.

A SMALL SUM FOR THE CREDITORS.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal was sold to-day at sheriff's sale to satisfy judgments of $50,000.

Col. Thompson, attorney for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, bid in the property for $6,000.

J. M. McCullough has $4,000,000 judgments against the canal, and others have what aggregate $2,000,000, and the purchase money must be distributed among these.

MEXICAN NOTES.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Aug. 30.—The Italian Minister here has brought suit against the *Album, Mujer, Novedades, and Diario Hogar*, (newspapers.) Libel is the offense charged.

Krupp cannons are being subjected to new trials by military experts here.

The coffee plant in Uruapan has been attacked by blight.

THE STRIKERS DESPERATE

ASKING ALL OF LONDON'S LABORERS TO JOIN THEM.

A MANIFESTO GIVING AN ULTIMATUM TO THE DOCK COMPANIES—ACCESSIONS FROM OTHER TRADES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The indications this morning are not very favorable to the immediate settlement of the strike. A meeting of a committee of strikers, presided over by John Burns, was held last night, at which important action was taken looking to making the strike general.

A manifesto was issued by this committee early this morning solemnly appealing to the workers in every calling in London to strike Monday next unless the demands of the dockmen be conceded before that date. The final demands of these men are 6d. an hour for a regular day's work and 8d. an hour for overtime, counting from 6 P. M. until 8 A. M. as the overtime hours; under the contract system the pay to be 8d. during the regular working hours and 1s. for overtime, nobody to be employed for less than four hours.

The manifesto is signed by all the London labor organizations, including the Stevedores', Sailors', and Firemen's Unions, unmbering 60,000 men. The accession of these unions is most important. If the dock companies refuse to accede to the terms demanded grave complications may ensue forthwith. The condition of affairs becomes graver hourly.

Mr. Burns addressed 6,000 men at Tower Hill, giving as the watchword, "No surrender." He was cheered to the echo. A mass meeting of workingmen has been called for Sunday at Hyde Park. In an interview this evening with Mr. Burns, the leader of the strikers said he felt depressed, although he hoped for the best.

Fifteen hundred mill workers at Deptford have joined the strikers. Three thousand ironworkers at Keighley have struck. It is reported that the gas stokers are dissatisfied and fears are entertained that London would be in darkness in case they struck, with additional danger by reason of neglected retorts.

Cardinal Manning, Sir Andrew Lusk, and Lord Mayor's Deputy Smith conferred with the officials of the dock companies to-day. It is understood that the Cardinal pleaded the cause of the strikers.

A notice has been posted at the strikers' committee rooms suspending relief measures, owing to the fact that the tradesmen upon whom orders had been issued were demanding that the committee's coupons be exchanged for cash.

Shippers are arranging to load steamers at Dover.

The committee of the wharfingers have compiled another proposed agreement for submission to the dock companies. Mr. Burns was present when the plan was drawn up. The proposed agreement is practically a compromise. It includes the terms for piecework proposed yesterday by the companies, namely, 6d. an hour ordinary time and 8d. an hour overtime. The rates for ordinary work, according to the proposal, will be 6d. for four hours and 6d. an hour for the succeeding three hours, with an allowance of half an hour for dinner. For four hours overtime the minimum payment will be a fierin, reckoning the day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or reckoning from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. 8d. an hour for the same hours. Daily payment for regular dock laborers will be 24s. Mr. Burns declines to express an opinion as to whether the companies will accept this proposal.

Mr. Norris and the Strike Committee met later to discuss the wharfingers' scheme, but failed to come to an agreement. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning. There is little doubt that if the companies are willing to compromise the men will consent.

The lightermen at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich have gone on strike.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until Nov. 19. The Queen in her speech of prorogation, said:

"My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with much satisfaction I release you from the labors of a protracted session. Your relations with foreign powers continue cordial. Since the beginning of the session nothing has happened to diminish our confident expectation of unbroken European peace. The only exception to this universal concurrence has been the partial renewal of attempts formerly made by the followers of the Mahdi to invade the southern frontier of Egypt. The invading forces was arrested and dispersed with complete success, and a good effect by the Khedive's troops supported by a small British contingent under Gen. Grenfell. The conference upon the affairs of Samoa, consisting of representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and America, which assembled at Berlin in the spring agreed upon a convention regulating the government of those islands. This instrument has been accepted by me and by the other treaty powers, and now awaits the assent of the American Senate.

At my suggestion the King of the Belgians has consented to summon in the Autumn a conference of the Powers who were to be held at Brussels, to consider the present condition of the slave trade, by land and sea, and to deliberate on measures for the arrest and mitigation of the evils which that traffic inflicts upon Africa.

I have come to an agreement with the French Republic by which the various controversies respecting the boundaries of our respective possessions on the West coast of Africa, and the terms of a new postal telegraph convention has been concluded with France and Germany. It has afforded me much pleasure to accept the loyal offers of several Princes and Chiefs who have come forward to share the military burdens imposed upon my subjects in British India. I welcome their co-operation in the common defense of the empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I gladly acknowledge the care and liberality with which you have provided for the wants of the public service.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The measures you have taken with no grudging hand to strengthen the naval defenses will enable my subjects to pursue industry and enterprise in more complete security than before. The last report of the Government of Scotland will I am convinced, contribute largely to the welfare and contentment of my people in Scotland. I much regret that pressure upon your time will probably prevent you from conferring a responsible government on my subjects in Western Australia, and trust this very desirable object will be effected at no very distant period. I note with satisfaction the improvements introduced into the constitution of the universities of Scotland and the steps you have taken toward the establishment of technical education in England and Wales. The Intermediate Education act for Wales will supply a deficiency in the educational system, which has been acutely felt for many years.

I have assented with much pleasure to the bill for mitigating the less prosperous portions of Ireland into rapid communication with the principal markets of the United Kingdom by means of a systematic extension of railways. This provision will confirm the increasing agricultural and commercial well-being which has accompanied the gradual suppression of disorder in Ireland. I sincerely hope the new Board of Agriculture will be the means of still further developing the oldest of our national industries. I am thankful to be able to recognize signs of growing prosperity, the fruit of returning confidence, every where in Ireland. In the hope that under the operation of your wise counsels it may be strengthened by the hearty concord of all my subjects, I commend you reverently to the merciful care of Almighty God.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Mr. Robert Wallace, member of Parliament for Edinburgh, in an interview to-day said:

"The Nationalists seem to think that having got Gladstone they have got all liberalism. Not so. The Presbyterians and freekirkers rub their eyes at the proposal to flaunt the scarlet woman. The attempt to endow an Irish Catholic university will rally under one banner all the enemies of denominationalism."

Mr. Edmund Robertson, member from Dundee, being interviewed on the same subject, said the Liberals would back a man if the proposal retained anything like its present form. If the Government and the Nationalists meant business it would be a hard fight, and he could not say where it would end.

FROM THE COMTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Comte de Paris has issued an electoral manifesto. He declares that his object is to snatch power from the hands of an oppressive faction. He counsels union of the Conservatives and the tolerance of the Boulangists, whose programme of revision, he says, will release France from servitude and restore religious peace. He expresses the belief that the Imperialists will not refuse to support a strong monarchy, and appeals for the assistance of all those who wish to found an honest republic.

EXPULSION FROM CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Shanghai says:

"Pekin advices are that a number of high Chinese officials have petitioned Prince Chun to have all Americans employed in China expelled from the empire. It is reported that Prince Chun consents."

ARRESTING TOURISTS.

LUCERNE, Aug. 30.—Mr. Washburn, the United States Minister to Switzerland, has made a formal protest to the Bundesrath against the wrongful arrest of four American tourists at Berne on the charge of being pickpockets. The persons referred to were liberated after two days' imprisonment. No apology was offered to them for the mistake that had been made. Heavy damages are claimed.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Advices from Yokohama state that disastrous storms have recently occurred in Wakayama. Two thousand persons perished in the floods following the storms, and 20,000 were rendered homeless. The loss of property was enormous.

Upon reaching Woking Prison Mrs. Maybrick was examined by the prison physician and, upon his orders, she was placed in the infirmary.

Farewell addresses have been sent to the Marquis of Londonderry, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In replying to them, he says he is pleased to be able to assert that the state of the country has improved, and rejoices that he is only parting officially from his friends.

It is stated that Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Christian of Denmark will soon be betrothed.

The Czarewitch will attend the coming royal wedding at Athens.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at St. Petersburg says he hears there is a likelihood that the Russian Government will abandon the present severe system of industrial protection.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, General Commandant of the Corps of the Russian Guards and Adjutant General to the Czar, recently tendered his resignation, owing to the anti-German tone which at present pervades Russian politics. He submitted as the reason for his resignation that he might possibly succeed to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The Czar declined to accept the resignation, but gave the Duke eleven months' leave of absence.

ATHENS, Aug. 30.—Chakir Pasha, the Governor of Crete, has issued a proclamation announcing that the Turks have occupied the whole island for the purpose of restoring order, and that any person guilty of resisting the Turkish authorities will be severely punished.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—King Leopold has created a superior council to deal with affairs of the Congo State. The new council will sit in Brussels and will exercise the functions of a high court of justice and council of state.

BERNE, Aug. 30.—The Swiss Government has instituted prosecutions against the authors of the recent Anarchist manifesto.

A SQUEEZE IN PORK.

HUTCHINSON AND ARMOUR CARRYING OUT THE DEAL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Hutchinson and Armour took hold of pork on the Board of Trade to-day and engineered a squeeze which forced the defiant packers to cover. For a week or so there have been indications that the pork deal had passed into strong hands, and it has been freely said that Hutchinson and Armour had combined forces to make parties who had straddled by selling September and October and buying January pay well for their temerity.

The straddlers were well known to have been English packers—Wright and grain traders who are always open for a "tip" in provisions. Wright and the grain men covered Wednesday and Thursday, or as soon as they found they were being pursued by Armour and Hutchinson, but the packers short for September and October refused to "scare" and announced their determination to meet their opponents. They were bold and defiant, and for the time being held their own.

Margin calls were met promptly, and the outlook promised they would weather the storm without lowering their colors. The market opened to-day with a serene look. First transactions were made at prices only a trifle higher than Thursday's closings, and for a time the movement presented no features to alarm any one. The first sales reported in September and October were 10c. below closing prices, showing a small decline, and a feeling favoring a break was displayed. The break and weakness witnessed, however, proved to be misleading.

Before business had progressed far the strong, well-trained hands in control became discernible. Hutchinson assumed direction and the brews in their possession were given a sharp twist. From the turn in the tide which took place around 10 o'clock, Pork advanced quickly, after moving up 10c. @15c. at a jump, and before stopping scored an improvement of $1 07½ for September and $1 05 for October delivery. For September it sold, in fact, from $10 12½ up to $11 20, and for October, from $10 15 up to $11 20.

While making this advance there was of course much excitement, and the provision pit became the centre of interest on the floor. Trading was active, the defiant packers on the short side covered freely, and all the stir and agitation usually accompanying a squeeze prevailed. Having accomplished their purpose the managers of the deal tightened their grip about thirty minutes before the adjournment and allowed the market to settle back until it closed 45 cents under outside figures and at $1 07 for both September and October. The day's closings were 60 cents to 70 cents higher than Thursday's last prices.

The squeeze occasioned considerable discussion whether pork packed in October could be delivered under the rules of the Board on contracts for that month. The Directors will probably be called upon to interpret the knotty point. The rule governing the subject reads as follows:

"Pork packed in the months of October and March may be delivered only from approved ice storage, and must remain in such storage not less than thirty days before it can be removed to any other regular storage except approved ice storage."

AN EXTRA SESSION IMPROBABLE.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 30.—It is improbable that President Harrison will call an extra session of Congress, at least so the representative of the Associated Press is led to believe by conversation with men who have the President's confidence, though this is not official.

The President pardoned two men to-day. One is David H. Stansell, for violation of the revenue laws in South Carolina. His sentence was to expire Sept. 23. He had a wife and six children dependent upon him. The other is Jarett Catcher, sentenced in the District of Columbia for rape to thirty years in the penitentiary. He had served nine years and was dying of consumption in the Buffalo Penitentiary.

Frank P. Clark was appointed as Collector at El Paso, Texas.

BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED BOATS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Wesley Lake was the scene of a beautiful carnival to-night. The shores of the lake and the neighboring houses were brilliantly illuminated, and a pretty pyrotechnic display accompanied the pageant on the water. A marine drill was executed by about sixty of the lake boats. All were brightly lighted with hundreds of small lamps. The procession formed at the beach, and, preceded by barges containing a band and invited guests, made the circuit of the lake. Many very pretty manœuvres were shown, and the scene was the most beautiful ever presented on the lake. Thousands of spectators lined the banks, and by their applause testified their appreciation of the spectacle.

MR. HALSEY WELCOMED.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Mr. George A. Halsey of Newark was given a reception by his Republican friends to-night at the headquarters of the Republican League. He returned from Europe on the City of Paris. All of the Republican organizations of the city were out in full force and Mr. Halsey was escorted from his house to the Republican League Headquarters by bands and a large parade.

Soon after Mr. Halsey arrived Russell B. Harrison arrived in a coach and the Republicans howled with delight. The son of the President then made a few remarks and was enthusiastically applauded.

MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE DEAD.

MANASSAS, Va., Aug. 30.—A monument to the memory of the Confederate dead who fell in battle near here was unveiled to-day. State Senator E. E. Meredith made a short speech, presenting the monument to the Ladies' Memorial Association of Manassas, through whose efforts the shaft was erected. The monument is thirty-five feet high, and is a plain monolith, built of brownstone taken from the battlefield. The orators of the day were Senator Daniel and Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of Robert E. Lee.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS' TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The task of getting a jury to try the Cronin suspects began to-day. A. G. Barger passed the examination and was accepted as the first juror, and E. S. Lilibridge, W. S. Bigley, and A. W. Roth were also accepted. During the afternoon the Hon. David Dudley Field, ex-President of the American Bar Association, entered the court room, and was escorted by the Sheriff to the Judge's bench. The venerable jurist remained for some time and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

BRAINY MEN OF THE BAR

THEY SNUB CHICAGO'S WORLD'S FAIR BOOMERS.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—JUDGE COOLEY ON AN INTERNATIONAL COURT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Bar Association came to an end to-day, and to-night the members are enjoying a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, tendered by the Chicago Association. The proceedings this morning opened with the report of the Committee of the General Council on Nominations. As telegraphed to THE TIMES last night, the report named Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis. The other nominations were: Edward Otis Hinckley of Baltimore, Secretary, and Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee to be composed of the officers named, ex-President David Dudley Field and George A. Mercer of Georgia, J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, and Charles C. Bonney of Illinois. There was also named one Vice President from each State and a council of five from each. The Vice Presidents were:

Alabama, D. S. Tracy; Arkansas, A. H. Garland; California, George W. Monteith; Connecticut, Julius B. Curtis; Delaware, George Gray; District of Columbia, Henry Wise Garnet; Florida, E. M. Randall; Georgia, A. R. Lawton; Illinois, Benjamin F. Ayer; Indiana, Benjamin Harrison; Iowa, Oliver P. Sheras; Kansas, W. C. Perry; Kentucky, B. F. Buckner, Louisiana, E. F. Merrick; Maine, F. W. Wilson; Maryland, A. Mason; Massachusetts, William Gaston; Michigan, Thomas J. O'Brien; Minnesota, H. F. Stevens; Mississippi, L. E. Houston; Missouri, E. C. Wode; Nebraska, J. M. Woolworth; New-Hampshire, J. L. Spring; New-Jersey, Charles Borcherding; New-York, Robert M. Benedict; North Carolina, Thomas S. Keogh; Idaho, E. P. Green; Pennsylvania, George T. Bispham; Rhode Island, Ben Thurston; South Carolina, C. H. Simonton; Tennessee, J. M. Gont; Vermont, Elisha B. Taft; Virginia, S. F. Beach; West Virginia, John J. Davis; Wisconsin, A. L. Carey; New Mexico, W. C. Hazledine; South Dakota, J. W. Wright; Texas, T. J. Waul.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and the gentlemen named were elected officers of the association for the coming year.

A resolution reported by the Committee of Jurisprudence and Law Reform was first disposed of. The resolution read:

Resolved, That in view of the growing evil of hasty and ill-considered legislation, and of defective phraseology in the statute law, this association recommends the adoption by the several states of permanent commissions by which the work of revising and maturing the acts introduced into the Legislatures shall be intrusted to competent officers, either by the creation of special commissions or commissioners, or by imposing the duty upon the Attorney General of the State.

The committee handed in with this resolution another recommending that at each session of the State Legislatures such a committee be appointed from the two houses, and with the recommendation presented that the plan of law which it suggested should be urged upon the Legislatures by the Bar Associations of the different States. The bill provides that every bill introduced shall be referred to this committee immediately after its passage for revision and correction of phraseology, the object being to prevent as far as possible the passage of bills ambiguous or indefinite by reason of imperfect grammar or other defects.

The debate upon the committee's report was led by Messrs. Semmes of Alabama, Wilcox of New-York, Parker of New-Jersey, Mr. Lancaster of Washington, Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin of Yale, and Hitchcock of Missouri. Mr. Semple finally moved that the matter be recommitted to the committee and action postponed. "That means that a delay of a year will be caused," said President Field. "We have already worked over this simple thing three years. "Eight years," arose from all parts of the house. "Can we have it said," continued President Field, "that the American Bar Association, which is constantly urging speed in the administration of the law, has hesitated longer over this reform?" Shouts of "Vote" drowned Mr. Field's words. The motion for delay was lost, and the report of the committee with its recommendations, was adopted.

Two resolutions offered by President-elect Hitchcock urging the Attorney General to ask Relief of the Supreme Court to renew its efforts were adopted, as was one by Mr. Collier of Tennessee calling for the appointment of a committee of one member from each State to urge the adoption of uniform laws in all the States on marriage and divorce forms and execution of wills and the form of acknowledgment of deeds.

When it came to the offering of the usual formal resolution thanking the Chicago lawyers for hospitalities somebody spurted on by the Chicago delegates to Pan-American Congress indorsement of the city as toe place for holding the fair. The bad taste of the suggestion brought out an opposition strong enough to eliminate the objectionable words and the boomers were defeated.

President Field made a few closing remarks. He thanked the assembly for their courtesy, and was gratified to see so many men who were distinguished both in their professions and in statesmanship who took an active interest in the work. He urged that each man remember that he was working for great results, to point out the way and help make the laws of the country, and counseled greater energy and labor to this end. His remarks were cheered and the assembly dissolved.

President Field has appointed the following gentlemen members of the committee to arrange for the celebration of the centenary of the Supreme Court: Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; Thumas J. Semmes, Alabama; Henry Hitchcock, Missouri; William Endicott, Massachusetts; E. J. Phelps, Vermont; J. Randolph Tucker, Virginia; Cortlandt Parker, New-Jersey; Francis Rawle, Pennsylvania; H. W. Ogden, District of Columbia; Charles Henry Butler, New-York.

Among the speakers at the banquet this evening were Col. Francis Lackner, President of the Chicago Bar Association; Mr. Semmes of Alabama, Gov. Fifer of Illinois, ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and Charles C. Bonney of Chicago.

Col. Lackner's address was in the nature of a greeting to the members of the association, but, in eulogizing the profession, he said that there was a regular body of men in this country whose members, not holding public office, had devoted so much of their time to public affairs, and that, too, in the vest majority of instances, without hope of political or other reward. "We do not plead guilty," said Col. Lackner, "to the charge which has sometimes been made in a criticising spirit that this is a government of lawyers, but if it were true we would assuredly have much to be proud of. By the partial retirement from the field of practical politics on the part of its members the profession would be the gainer. Jurisprudence is a progressive science. In a growing community new conditions arise which may not be met by the application of old principles, but require new laws. Where there is such a field for thought we are loth to have any of our best thinkers drawn off into the field of practical politics. However, the feeble resistance of the struggling victim to political advancement is soon overcome and the profession is the loser."

Mr. Semmes, who was called upon to answer to the toast of "Law Reform," said he distrusted reformers as much as Samuel Johnson did patriots. "There is no such thing practicable," he said, "as a reformation of the law in any other sense than that it is the duty of the legislator to recognise the active principle of disintegration and constant redistribution which is going on in society. But simplicity, which is so much sought after, will never be attained because the ever renewed complexity of human relations calls for an increasing complexity of legal detail."

Ex-Judge Cooley replied to the toast, "An International Court of Justice." Among other things Mr. Cooley said: "To a just mind it seems a strange anomaly in our civilization that so many ages after the necessity for a peaceful determination of controversies under the municipal law came to be conceded, men standing in the place of statesmen and assuming the title, should be content to leave the controversies of nations to an arbitrament in which the appeal is to that 'reason of Kings' which so little is considered that destruction of life and property, perhaps of valuable institutions, is the regular and necessary incident to such a trial and is inevitably followed by general demoralization in public and private life. We have a right to expect, I think, that the time is near when the ideas which sanction such appeals will be generally condemned as belonging to a period of barbarism, and when peaceful tribunals for the determination of international controversies according to the rules of right and justice will be as much a matter of course as municipal courts for analogous duty are now. It will not do to say that the establishment of such tribunals is impossible. The obstacles to be encountered are not different in nature to those which are met within the establishment of municipal institutions, and are to be overcome in one case as in the other by mutual concessions and forbearance. * * * And when we consider actual cases of international arbitration hitherto how generally they have been successful and satisfactory, and how insignificant, in importance, has been any adverse award as compared to the pain which even the unsuccessful party must have made in avoiding war, it seems not extravagant to say that in this method of settling the controversies of nations the term 'losing party,' when all things are considered, is out of place and a misnomer. Both are gainers only in different degrees."

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—President Arnoux of the New-York State Bar Association announced to-day the names of the members of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration by the association of the centenary of the Federal Judiciary. The committee consists of sixty members taken from the association from different parts of the State, thirty-six of whom are officers. Judge Arnoux reports that he has received notice from many other bar associations and legal organizations in this and other States signifying their intention to unite in the celebration, which bids fair to be one of the greatest events in judicial and legal history. A meeting of the committee will take place at an early day in the

GERALDINE'S NEW RECORD

THE FASTEST HALF MILE EVER RUN IS TO HER CREDIT.

CONKLING HAS A RACE STOLEN FROM HIS MOUNT, CRACKSMAN, BY SPIDER ANDERSON.

Geraldine, who on the opening day of the New-York Jockey Club's meeting established a new record at five-eighths of a mile, showed her wonderful sprinting abilities again yesterday. It was in the opening race of the day, in which eleven sprinters contested over the half mile straight on the Eclipse course. Andy McCarthy, who has just returned from Saratoga, had the mount on Porter Ashe's speedy filly, who, in spite of her record-breaking performance on the opening day, was the second choice in the betting, as there was the liveliest kind of a tip out on Daisy F., a handsome two-year-old filly in Hardy Dunham's string. She could not be beaten, said the talent, and the plungers backed her in the liveliest fashion. But she was beaten, and beaten easily, by Porter Ashe's filly, who seemed to have fully recovered from her sexual troubles. Getting away well, Andy McCarthy never stopped riding from the fall of the starter's flag until he had landed her a winner by a length in front of the speedy Volunteer, in the very fast time of 46 seconds. This is a second and three-quarters faster than the record made by Olitipa at Saratoga fifteen years ago, when she was a two year-old, and carried but ninety-seven pounds. In spite of the remarkable time, which, by the way, some trainers who timed the race made 0:45⅖, Geraldine seemed not at all distressed, though she carried 122 pounds. Volunteer, who ran a remarkably good race, beat Daisy F. three lengths for the place, which was in part due to the fact that Daisy would not extend herself early in the race, and she apparently liked the track as little as does Britannic, who finished just behind her, with Frejols and Paradox keeping him close company. The "quarter horses" Jim B. and Someday were never in the hunt, the latter being last all the way.

Five horses that have run but have not won at the meeting ran in the second race, which was at a mile and a sixteenth, and Badge, who was the favorite in the betting, won it quite cleverly from Buddhist, these two being the contesting horses all through the run. Maori again showed that the stories of her marvelous speed must have been exaggerated, for she could not answer to Hamilton's call on her, and so was eased up at the finish, and brought up the rear. Joe Lee secured third place and Bessie June was a poor fourth.

The two-year-olds that haven't been able to win during the meeting had a five-furlong scramble next, and Fairy Queen, an even-money favorite in the betting, though fourteen started, won it from end to end. Tulla Blackburn, a rank outsider in the betting, secured the place by only a neck from Col. Scott's filly, Martha, and did it despite the fact that she swerved all over the track and interfered with Phœbe and Little Ella by cutting across their path and forcing their respective riders to ease up. Ralph Bayard ran a fairly good fourth, but though he was installed in pretty lively fashion, Andy McCarthy was never able to get up to the front.

Brandolette won her race at a mile and an eighth quite handily, much to the disgust of a lot of the plungers, who had made Daylight the favorite in the betting. Brandolette finished a couple of lengths in front of Daylight, who, in turn, defeated Seymour a length for the place. Woodburn and Reward, the other two runners, were beaten away off.

There was a big plunge on Oregon for the fifth race, a dash of a mile, in spite of the fact that all of his races at Morris Park have shown that he does not like to go beyond three-quarters of a mile. The Cracksman party were "out for blood" also, and the money went in on the Brighton Beacher in great wads just before the horses went to the post. Cracksman would have made a tremendous winning for his backers had not his jockey, Conkling, gone to sleep just as he had the race won. It happened in this way: Oregon, Cracksman, and My Fellow had made all the racing for seven furlongs, at the end of which distance Cracksman had My Fellow beaten to a certainty. Conkling then took the lead with Cracksman, and settled himself to watching Oregon, who, he was assured before the race, was the only one he had to beat. While he was busy watching Oregon Anderson came from the rear with Niagara with a terrific rush and, Conkling having eased up a bit on Cracksman, the "Spider" managed to get first past the wire by a neck in front of Cracksman, whose rider was dumfounded when he found himself beaten. The race had simply been stolen from him in the cleverest sort of fashion.

Young Duke won the last race of the day, a selling affair at seven-eighths of a mile, without the least possible trouble. He was a 12-to-1 chance in the betting, and beat Sparling, the second favorite, by four lengths, the latter a length in front of the two-year-old Sam Morse, who finished very strong. Miracle, the favorite in the betting, finished sixth, he having been pocketed and interfered with on the turn.

Details of the racing and betting in tabulated form are appended:

THE SUMMARIES:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, for all ages, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One-half mile. Time—0:48.

R. P. Ashe's ch. m. Geraldine, 4 years, by Brinsted-Cousin Peggy, 122 pounds.(A. McCarthy) 1
F. Gebhardt's b. g. Volunteer, 5, 122 pounds.(Isaacs) 2
B. B. Dorham's ch. f. Daisy F., 2, 100.....(Barnes) 3
Britannic, 132 pounds; Frejols, 120; Paradox, 100; Vivid, 115; Jim B., 127; Mary O., 115; Fitzroy, 127, and Someday, 127, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Daisy F., 2 to 1; Geraldine, 3½ to 1; Britannic, 6 to 1; Volunteer, 7 to 1; Jim B., 10 to 1; Frejols, 25 to 1; Paradox, 40 to 1; Vivid, 50 to 1; Mary O., 60 to 1; Fitzroy, 80 to 1, and Someday, 150 to 1.

For place—Against Daisy F., 3 to 5; Geraldine, even money; Britannic, 2 to 1; Volunteer, 2½ to 1; Jim B., 5 to 1; Frejols, 10 to 1; Vivid, 12 to 1; Paradox, 15 to 1; Mary O., 20 to 1; Fitzroy, 30 to 1, and Someday, 50 to 1.

Mutuels paid on Geraldine $16 50 straight, $10 95 for place; on Volunteer $18 35 for place.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, for horses that have run and not won at this meeting, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

McClelland & Boehe's b. c. Badge, 4 years, by The Ill-Used-Tho Baroness, 115 pounds..(Heyward) 1
S. S. Brown's br. c. Buddhist, 3, 104.....(Bergen) 2
W. M. Barrick's br. h. Joe Lee, 4, 110.....(Barnes) 3
Bessie June, 113, and Maori, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 2 to 5; Buddhist, 2 to 1; Maori, 4½ to 1; Joe Lee, 5 to 1, and Bessie June, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Badge and Buddhist, 7 to 10 each; Joe Lee, 7 to 5; Maori, 8 to 5, and Bessie June, 3 to 1.

Mutuels paid on Badge $14 40 straight, $8 60 for place; on Buddhist for place $8 75.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $25 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01.

W. O. Scully's br. f. Fairy Queen, by Sensation-Ocean Queen, 108 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
J. N. Malholland's b. f. Tulla Blackburn, 105..(Ray) 2
W. L. Scott's ch. f. Martha, 103.....(Sims) 3
Ralph Bayard, 111; Her Highness, 108; Kenwood, 112; Polemus, 107; Little Ella, 109; Phœbe, 103; the Rosemary Murray colt, 106; Druidess, 108; Jack Rose and Morse, 111 each, and Cecilia, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fairy Queen, even money; Druidess, 4 to 1; Her Highness, 10 to 1; Little Ella, 12 to 1; Kenwood, 15 to 1; Polemus, Rose, Morse, and Tulla Blackburn, 20 to 1 each; Ralph Bayard, 25 to 1; Jack Rose, 30 to 1; Martha and Cecilia, 80 to 1 each, and the Rosemary Murray colt, 200 to 1.

For place—Fairy Queen, 1 to 2; Druidess, 6 to 5; Her Highness, 3 to 1; Little Ella, 4 to 1; Phœbe and Tulla Blackburn, 5 to 1 each; Kenwood, 6 to 1; Polemus and Jack Rose, 7 to 1 each; Ralph Bayard and Morse, 10 to 1; Martha, 15 to 1; Cecilia, 30 to 1, and the Rosemary Murray colt, 80 to 1.

Mutuels paid on Fairy Queen $6 70 straight, $3 30 for place; on Tulla Blackburn $14 (field backed) for place.

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pelham Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $6,000 added, of which $1,000 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a quarter. *Pounds.*

D. T. Fulsifer's b. c. Tenny.....125
Montana Stable's ch. c. Spokane.....126
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Tewisson.....118
Jas. Galway's ch. c. Princeton Bowling.....117
S. S. Brown's br. f. Senorita.....117
Beverwyck Stable's h. c. Castaway, II.....113
Beverwyck Stable's h. c. Cassius.....113
C. Bryant's ch. c. Crackeman.....107
A. Belmont's b. f. She.....106
D. D. Withers's br. c. Cynosure.....105

FIFTH RACE.—The Beychester Handicap; a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a half. Barrister and Elyton, 115 pounds each; Canteen, 110; Tomboy, 108, and Silleck, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; entrance $25; for horses which have run and not won a selling race at this meeting; selling allowances. One mile. Lotion, 109 pounds; Golden Rod and Letretia, 106 each; Barnes, 98; Sir Joseph, 96; Sea Coast, 93; Eight, 100; Spectator, 98; Vendetta, 92; Fannie H., 89; Ballyhoo, 78, and Pail Mall, 76.

THE CLOSE AT CHARTER OAK.

A LOT OF FAST MILES BY TROTTERS AND PACERS.

HARTFORD, Aug. 30.—Interest in the Grand Circuit meeting did not abate this afternoon, when the last of the week's programme was disposed of. The air was hot, the track was better than ever, and many fast miles were trotted and paced. The free-for-all pacing class was an exciting contest between Roy Wilkes and Gossip, Jr., the former proving too fast for the old gelding in the last part of the race. Jewett was permitted to get the first heat, but that was his limit, and Gossip, Jr., easily outfinished him in the second, while Roy Wilkes had made a break in the first quarter which left him too far behind to have any chance for first place. In the third heat, however, the stallion was steady, and, after going to the half in 1:05¾, he had matters his own way and logged home in 2:13¾, taking a fraction from his former record. The fourth heat was contested by Gossip, Jr., till he broke near the third quarter, and Roy got a second heat in moderate time. Wilcox made a brilliant finish with Roy Wilkes for the fifth heat, but the stallion kept the lead and won the race in 2:14¾.

Four famous fliers came out in the free for all trot, with Gean Smith the favorite over the other three. Harry Wilkes proved in great form for two heats, and with the advantage of inside place for the first heat, led the field each time. Oliver K. was his only near opponent the first time, when Wilkes beat him by a good length, in 2:15½, and, though Gean Smith tried for the second heat, the little bay gelding kept his lead to the wire, in 2:14¾. He tired after that, and Gean Smith outfinished him for the third heat in 2:16. Then Harry Wilkes laid up for a heat, and Gean Smith had an easy victory over the other two. In the last mile Harry Wilkes made his drive, but could only force Gean Smith out in 2:13½, the fastest fifth in the record. Wilkes cut his near hind ankle in this mile, and a veterinary had to be called to stop the flow of blood.

The stake event for foals of 1885 proved an interesting contest. Repetition was the "dip," but after getting the first heat in 2:21¼ he was unable to come to the front, and the Buffalo colt Prince Regent finally landed the race, while Repetition was distanced in the last heat. The summaries:

FREE FOR ALL, PACING.—Purse $1,500.
Roy Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes.....(McCarthy) 2 3 1 1 1
Jewett.....(Pettit) 1 2 2 2 3
Gossip, Jr.....(Turner) 3 1 3 3 4
Wilcox.....(Geehan) 4 4 5 4 2
Lady Wilkin.....(Borden) 5 4 4 5 5
Time—2:16¼; 2:14¾; 2:12¾; 2:17; 2:14¾.

FREE FOR ALL, TROTTING.—Purse $1,500.
Gean Smith, by Dauntless.(Goldsmith) 4 2 1 1 1
Harry Wilkes.....(Turner) 1 1 2 3 3
Oliver K.....(Doble) 2 3 4 2 2
Mambrino Sparkle.....(spian) 3 4 3 4 4
Time—2:15½; 2:14¾; 2:16; 2:21¼; 2:16.

FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.—Purse $3,000.
Prince Regent, by Mambrino King..
.....(Andrews) 4 5 1 1 1
McEwen.....(Geers) 5 1 4 3 3
Reiss.....(Doble) 2 2 3 4 4
Gilig.....(Goldsmith) 3 4 2 5 dis.
Repetition.....(Davis) 1 3 5 2 dis.
Time—2:19¼; 2:20; 2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:25.

SALE OF YEARLINGS.

Previous to the racing at the West Chester track yesterday Mr. Easton sold thirteen yearlings in the paddock for a total of $7,175, an average of $551 each. The following are the animals sold and their purchasers:

Chestnut colt, foaled April 4, by Bramble-Ste Walton, by Jack Malone, (full brother to Mora); W. Lakeland.....$600
Bay filly, foaled March 3, by Enquirer-Mackinaw, by Monarchist; H. Campbell.....535
Bay colt, foaled April 17, by Duke of Montrose-Wet Over, by War Dance, (half brother to Tom Ochiltree); Captain Haddon.....575
Chestnut filly, foaled April 14, by Lake Blackburn-Pleasure Trip, by Great Tom; J. J. Carroll.....600
Chestnut filly, foaled March 24, by Ortet Tom-Bride Cake, by Bonnie Scotland; J. Dunn.....575
Bay colt, foaled May 26, by Lake Blackburn-Lucy Glenn, by Glenelg; Hough Brothers.....1,000
Chestnut filly, foaled April 18, by Onondaga-Pleasure, by Planet; G. Haddon.....475
Bay colt, foaled April 24, by Barrowmore-Nannie, by Leo; Hough Brothers.....500
Chestnut colt, foaled May 11, by Enquirer-Mattie, by Muggins, (full brother to Egmont); Hough Brothers.....1,000
Bay colt, foaled April 21, by Bersan-sister to Joe Daniels, by Australian; E. Winchell.....400
Chestnut colt, foaled April 23, by Joe Daniels-Whalebone, by Wildidle; Hough Brothers.....475
Brown colt, foaled May 6, by Great Tom-Belladonna, by Brown Dick; J. Dunn.....200
Bluish filly, foaled April 14, by Joe Daniels-Alarma, by King Alfonso; L. Jay.....250

A FAST THREE-YEAR-OLD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 30.—Glenview Bells won the three-year-old race at the trots here today, making a record of 2:20½. She seemed able to go even faster, her driver easing her up to let the other competitors inside the distance flag. She is a daughter of Nutwood and is Kentucky bred.

RACING NOTES.

The displaying of the numbers of the horses finishing first and second immediately after the conclusion of the race, introduced at West Chester this week, has proved a success to the satisfaction of the public. It is to be hoped that the Coney Island club and all others for that matter will adopt a similar plan. They certainly would if they knew how well people like it.

Mr. Galway's Preakness Stable left the West Chester track for the Gravesend track yesterday, and Matt Allen took Senator Hearst's lot to Sheepshead Bay for next week's races at Morehouseville, where T. N. Miller has taken Tea Rocker and the others in his stable.

The yearling filly Lizzie Miller, by Fred Boom, and owned by Ralph Foster of Canton, Ma., trotted a full mile over the Canton half-mile driving park track on Thursday in 3:01¾. This is the fastest yearling time ever made in New-England, but is not a record.

Entries for the opening day at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track at Sheepshead Bay will close at 4 o'clock this afternoon and can be made at the usual place for closing at either the West Chester or Sheepshead Bay tracks.

Hanover pulled up quite sore after his race at West Chester on Thursday, and could hardly walk back to his stable. The injury is not considered at all dangerous.

Don Jose is still a trifle lame as a result of his work at Monmouth Park.

ENGLISH BARONS AND AMERICAN SERFS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the far West I wrote about the positive contempt of the far Western Democrats for the "*calf*" of the corporal's guard of certain people to get the Democrats "*together*" on the platform of "free whisky" and a high protective tariff. The Ohio State platform has only confirmed my statement, and the "*getting together dodge*" is hurled down to a fathomless abyss. In the meantime the most certain indications show that the "rats" are leaving the ship, and outrageous protection is doomed as was slavery. When some Northern States seventy years ago abolished slavery, they simply sold the slaves out to the South and immediately became the most rabid Abolitionists. Protectionists are now unloading and selling out to the English barons, and in good time we will find them rabid free traders. Every New-York paper this morning is full of the news that an English syndicate is negotiating for the plant of the "Thomas Iron Company," the same parties, it is said, who already bought out the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Now, is there a man in this country dull enough not to see that the sole great value of these iron and steel works is simply the enormous protection that is enjoyed by the manufacturers of this product in the United States? It is simply this infamous tribute on steel and iron that the English barons are buying. And these "fat-witted" Britishers actually believe that these enormous taxes under the name of protection are so secure as the Republic itself, or else they certainly would not buy iron and steel factories in the United States, especially as one of the conditions is that the Americans now in possession will have to manage them for three years. Now, on the other hand, who in this country is fool enough to believe that the American owners of these properties would sell such well-paying industries if they did not think that these outrageous taxes were a lasting institution? It is because they see and are morally sure that this tariff-tax swindle is at its last gasp tnat they are unloading.

But there is another new phase to this little exchange of masters. At present, at all events, the millions of workingmen are in the employ of American capitalists, who, in good or bad times, have always vaunted that it was not their invested millions that they so much cared for, but the benefit of the dear working-man. It is now the turn of the English barons to bring their wares to the beloved American workman which filled them with a high sense of patriotism, even if capital earned little or nothing. Will the English barons, who in future are to own these industries, have the same kind and tender feeling? Who owned the sugar plantations in Jamaica and most of the West Indies? Were they not syndicates or owners living in Great Britain and playing the great nabobs at the time? Who are now the coffee and tea plantation owners of Ceylon and Bengal? Are they not syndicates established in London, Liverpool, and the rest of England?

In short, it is English capital and foreign serfs, and the ownership of our chief industries by English capital will simply prove that the great masses of American workingmen will be the serfs to the English barons.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1889.

HUNGER AND DISEASE ABROAD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, O. H. C., arrived in this city this morning en route from the Illinois mining district to his home in New-York. "The situation in the mining regions," said he, "is unspeakably distressing. Hunger and disease are abroad, and death is desolating the homes of the hopeless victims of this unnatural struggle. It would be hard to exaggerate the horrors which I have witnessed during my week's trip through the coal region. It is bad enough everywhere I went, but it is worse at Spring Valley than elsewhere. But even there the poverty-stricken inhabitants are not like the poor I am used to seeing in New-York.

"What is the outlook? Well, it is black enough. The mine owners profit whether the mines are operated or not. When production is lively land values rise; they sell lots at a handsome advance; the miners prosper and build houses, and then hard times come; wages are cut; a strike or lockout results; the operators repossess themselves of the miners' homes, and in due time another wave of prosperity rolls up and again the operators reap a rich reward in advancing land values."

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM THAW.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—The funeral of William Thaw, the millionaire, philanthropist, and railroad king, took place this afternoon. The remains lay in state at the Third Presbyterian Church for three hours before the service and were viewed by thousands of people of all classes, color, and religious denomination. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cowan, the Rev. George T. Purvis, and the Rev. Matthew Riddle, assisted by a very large choir. At their conclusion the congregation, which filled every inch of space in the vast auditorium, was dismissed and the remains were privately conveyed to the Allegheny Cemetery at a later hour. Among those present at the funeral were President Roberts, General Manager Pugh, and all the Directors of the Pennsylvania Road, of which the deceased was Vice President, a Director, and the largest individual stockholder.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION.

BRADFORD, Penn., Aug. 30.—Two freight trains on the Buffalo, New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad came together at Colgreve Station last night. Fifteen cars were reported wrecked and Engineer J. B. Comstock was killed. A brakeman was badly injured by jumping from the train. The wreck took fire, but the fire department, with a hose company from the National Transit Pump Station. Two tramps, who were stealing a ride, are supposed to be buried under the wreck. Engineer Comstock had orders to wait for the "extra" freight at Colcrove, and it is supposed he was asleep when the accident occurred.

A LEAD PENCIL MISUSED.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—William J. Fry, a young man sent to the county jail last Wednesday for drunkenness, committed suicide in his cell some time last night by stabbing himself with a lead pencil. When discovered the young man was dead. On his left breast, just over the heart, four or five holes were discovered, and in his pocket the lead pencil was found, broken and covered with blood, showing that it was by it that the wounds were made.

BECAUSE HE'S ONLY A PRIVATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What Commissioner Tanner of the Pension Bureau assures the public that he, unsolicited, took up the case of Gen. Anderson and made his case for a rehating a special one, he did it, he says, to prove that "sympathy" has no place in the Pension Office. Unintentionally he proved another thing. What heroism our Commissioner displays when he volunteers to become the sole champion of a poor, friendless, penniless, new United States Senator, belonging to the dominant party! I know of a case where the hapless Commissioner does not hastily rush into print, nor hastily go anything else, to whom a brief petition was written to the Pension Office three times, since inclosing stamps for return postage, but as it still looking for "the letter that never came," probably the unfortunate have implanted the fathers ex-General was Union veteran Commissioner ought to receive favorable consideration, but the Commissioner ought to receive favorable consideration, but the Commissioner ought to receive favorable consideration, but the

ONE GAME FOR THE GIANTS

CLARKE PITCHING BY KEEFE DEFEATED BOSTON.

THE GIANTS BAT WELL AND CAUSE PITCHER RADBOURN TO RETIRE—RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

Good, clever pitching by Keefe and opportune batting by the Giants won a game from the Bostons yesterday and sent 8,000 New-Yorkers away from the New Polo Grounds in a cheerful mood. Keefe was at his best, and pitched his greatest game of the year. His work saved the day, as the Giants played very poorly in the field, and if the Bostons had been able to bat with ordinary luck they would have made a dozen or more runs.

The genial pitcher, however, was the stumbling block to the snooses of the gentlemen from the city of culture. In seven innings they only made a single hit, but in the eighth, when the champions had the game well in hand, Keefe eased up a bit and they managed to make two more of the scratch order. Radbourn was hit hard, and he retired in the eighth inning to give young Daley a chance after the New-Yorkers had gained fourteen hits and were 6 runs in the lead. The Bostons played a remarkably strong fielding game and would probably have won had they been able to bat. They handled the ball with great care and skill, compelling the Giants to earn every run scored. "Mike" Kelly played with his usual dash and tried to get his boys to winning form, but without base hits he couldn't get runs, and of course his efforts were useless. Some of Kelly's remarks while coaching his men were very witty, and he caused no small amount of amusement.

Hardie Richardson began the game by hitting a long fly to Gore. Kelly went out on a grounder to Richardson, and Nash hit one on the ground to Connor. For New-York Gore put a hot one to Brouthers, who threw the ball to Radbourn just in time to catch the bass runner. It was a very close call and the spectators hissed the decision. Tiernan hit far over Kelly's head to the bank in right field and ran to third. He scored a moment later on Ewing's pretty sacrifice, a grounder to Smith. Coonor followed Tiernan's example by sending the sphere to the right field benches for three bases, but he failed to score, as Ward ended the inning by flying out to Johnston. Brouthers, Johnston, and Quinn went out in the first half of the second inning on grounders to Connor, Ward, and Keefe. The Giants also failed to tally. Richardson retired, Nash to Brouthers, O'Rourke hit safely to left field, but he was forced out at second by Whitney. Keefe was thrown out at first by Connor to end

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A POOR RELATION. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELJI NAGJI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—PADLA. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MANKIND. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CAPTAIN SWIFT. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—LORD CHUMLEY. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—BOOTLES'S BABY. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH—LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
NEW POLO GROUNDS—At 4—BASEBALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8:15—ANTIOPE. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—CLOVER. Matinée.
PEOPLE'S GARDEN—At 7:30—MIKADO.
THE CASINO—At 8:15—THE BROADUS. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The correspondent of THE TIMES at Petersburg, Va., in the interesting chapter of MAHONE'S history which we published yesterday, leans to the opinion that the great body of black voters in the State, ont of blind ignorance and an almost superstitious attachment to the Republican Party, will vote for MAHONE in November. The assnmption ie probably a correct one. The Democratic chance of success is in the independent white vote. The white voters who will remain steadfast to the "Boss" are the men who have already received offices through MAHONE, QUAY, and CLARKSON, and that larger nnmber which he can confidently hold with the direct or implied promise of office after the election. The "kickers" who have protested against MAHONE'S arbitrary control will probably content themselves with quietly contributing to the overthrow of the "Boss." They do not look for any reform movement by him while he has his eye upon the political sceptre that the President has kindly placed within his reach.

Commissioner COLEMAN'S talk to a TIMES reporter about street cleaning in Europe ie as suggestive as it ie interesting. The point which needs most to be urged here is that the streets cannot be kept in proper order, no matter how well they are paved nor how well the official cleaning is done, unless all the people co-operate in the work. The story the Commissioner tells about his friend who was arrested for dropping the fragments of an envelope in the street goes far to explain the difference between the streets of Paris and the streets of New-York. It would not be easily credible to a New-Yorker what a difference the strict enforcement of the ordinances against throwing rubbish in the streets would make not merely to the work of the street cleaner but to the appearance of the city. In six months the effect of such an enforcement would be that litter in the streets would be as offensive to the householder as litter in his own parlor. Of course there ie a certain class of the population, and a large class, to which litter in their own parlors is not objectionable, and there would be some trouble in teaching them to dislike it in the streets, bnt a few arrests and fines would have a great educational valne.

It ie interesting to speculate as to what masterpiece of American genius will date from the Columbus Exposition. At the first World's Fair the United States amazed the world with its California nuggets as a samplo of our natural wealth, and with the grain reaper as the latest prodnct of our characteristic inventiveness. The telephone dates from the Centennial year, although its commercial use begins with a later year. And now the current press teems with inchoate bnt apparently bona fide marvels. Ono sanguine inventor proposes to carry freight at some odd hundreds of miles within the hour, and shows a working model which actually covers space at some snch rate. Who will deny that passenger travel ie impossible at such speed when it is remembered that the learned professors declared that steam travel would be prevented by the impossibility of breathing at locomotive speed, by insanity following dizziness produced by the rapidity of the motion, and so on? Most strange of all ie the announcement by EDISON, through an apparently serious interview in the veracious Parisian press, that he has hopes of devising a means of vision by electricity. No details are given. Imagination can only suggest that he is experimenting with selenium, a metalloid which varies its electrical resistance proportionately with the light falling npon it. The idea that selenium dicks remotely separated, and connected only by an electrical conductor, could be made to glow in unison, and even to give out visible images, is not new. Neither was the principle of the telephone new. If now EDISON in 1892 does for the eye with his electrical telescope what the telephone did for the ear in the centennial year, what would Chicago say?

The gift of an outfit of clothing valued at $45 which will hereafter be made to boys enlisting as apprentices in the navy ie prescribed by a circular jnst issned from the department, in accordance with a very judicious act passed by the last Congress. Hitherto a lad on enlisting immediately found himself in debt for clothing and small stores, and began to work ont thle debt under disheartening circumstance, for the pay of the apprentice le very small. Capt. SCHLEY, while in charge of the Bnreau of Equipment and Recruiting, endeavored to proonre a change in thie system, which discouraged boye from enlisting, and the new bounty is the result. Another improvement in naval customs wae signalized a few daye ago in the orders from Commodore WALKER allowing apprentices on the *Alliance*, upon her going ont of commission, to have a month'e leave of absence and to draw half the money due them, provided two months' pay is left on the hooks, and then to report on the *Minnesota;* while general service men whose terme had not expired were to have the eame leave of absence and with all the pay due them, except two months' retained, and then to report npon sueh receiving ship as they might choose. The system of giving a free home on receiving ehipe between enlistments was also established hy the last Congress. Indeed, general attention is now aroused to the importance of attracting good men and good boys to the navy, and giving them increased inducements to remain in it.

The excitement that has been prevailing in Routt County and other portions of Western Colorado over the appearance there of parties of Utes from the Uintah Reservation is evidently based on a eomewhat exaggerated conception of the peril. The Indians have in no case left the reservation without authority, and have regular written permits; and presumably their agent, who gave these permissions, took proper precantions, so that no injury might be euffered by white people. That, at all events, was his duty. There is mnch justice, however, in the point made by the settlers that the mere presence of the Indians, even the knowledge that they are roaming abont away from the reservation, ie a source of anxiety which they onght to be spared. The difficnlty appears to arise from an old treaty stipnlation under which the Indians were to be allowed to go on hunting expeditions in portions of the region which they agreed to abandon for the use of the whites. While this region still remained a wilderuees their annual trip may have been unobjectionable; but since the land now contains many settlers it ie the part of prudence to make a bargain with the Utes for giving up the privilege, if indeed it still exieta as a right. Meanwhile, threats of taking private and eummary vengeance on them for going on expeditions for which they have official authority are quite ont of place.

THE FAIR AND THE CITY.

The World's Fair of 1892 is nearly three years off, and it has already excited a deeper and more general interest than has been attracted by any municipal project within the memory of New-Yorkers. We eay mnnicipal project advisedly, for although the fair will be a national, and even an international, exhibition, the oredit of its success if it succeeds, and the discredit of its failnre if it fails, will belong to the people of New-York. The Centennial Exhibition was brilliantly enccessful, and in one sense, and a very true one, it was an honor to the country. In another and an equally trne sense it was an honor to the citizens of Philadelphia which nobody in any other part of the United States would think of appropriating or sharing.

There is nothing more urgently needed in New-York than the general feeling that the fair mnet do us credit or discredit and the accompanying sense that it really does matter which. The lack of public spirit ie the great and grievone obetacle to all plane of mnnicipal reform. The tronble is that nobody really caree mnch how the City Government is administered so long as hie personal convenience is not disturbed. Taxpayers, of conrse, grumble at the amount of their taxes and at the smallness of the vieible return for their ontlay, bnt after all it is oheaper and easier for them to work at their bnsiness and make np what they believe to be an excess than to devote themeelves to bringing down the municipal expenditure or securing better returns for the municipal ontlay. At least this ie the state of mind of all bnt a select few. Foreigners report with wonder upon the apathy of respectable Americans in the face of misgovernment and corruption, and what is true of America in general is particnlarly true of New-York. As the ordinary citizen takes no credit to himself when things go right, he takes no blame to himself when they go wrong.

This indifference is what we are in the habit of calling metropolitan or coemopolitan. Whatever long names we call it by, it is a had and mischievons spirit, and we should be none the worse off, bnt a great deal better, for an exhibition of what we like to sneer at as the provincialism of Boston or of Philadelphia. It ie probably true that this lack of local pnblic epirit ie particularly apt to prevail in the biggest town in the country, as if its bigness were to be accepted as a merit, and as a substitute for all other merits. It certainly prevails in London and in New-York. Paris, on the other hand, is the pride of all Frenchmen, and is as far ont of rivalry in other respects as in its mere eize, while in no city in the modern world is there a public so alert, so well informed, and eo deeply interested to appeal to npon all questions of municipal embellishment. If Americans have a feeling of this kind for any city it is for the national capital, which is certainly far more of a national ornament than it was twenty years ago, however much it may still leave to be desired. At any rate, nobody is interested in the greatness or beauty or habitableness of New-York except New-Yorkers themselves, and they are more insensible to the reproaches that may be cast npon the city than the inhabitants of any other American city whatsoever.

Anything that tends to break in npon this indifference is thne a pnblic benefit of the first importance. We have lately had a very gratifying and surprising illnetration of the latent pnblic spirit in New-York that will appear if it be properly evoked in the enccess of the centennial exhibition of last May. The peculiarity of the celebration was that it wae so distinotly a people'e celebration. Everybody did hie part to make it enccessful, and its most successful aspects were its nnofficial and not its official manifestations. This was comparatively a small thing, hut it ehowed the capabilities of the people for nnited and enthneiastic action for the good and for the credit of the city. Already the same spirit is displayed concerning the World'e Fair. In all the suggestions, wise or foolish, with which the committees and the newspapere are overwhelmed there is evident a real anxiety for the snccess of the fair, and there is no doubt that this spirit pervades the whole community. Thle is already a great point gained not merely for the fair, bnt for what is of much more importance, the future political and social well-being of the city. If this spirit lasts to the opening of the fair and throughont the period of its continuance, it will be a mnnicipal possession of the highest possible valne, which can be turned to innumerable good nses. To cultivate and confirm it wonld be a work for which our rich men could well afford to pay the whole coet of the exhibition without expecting any return in money for their ontlay.

THE OIL TRUST'S PRICES.

A correspondent writing to THE TIMES from South Carolina asks how the price of petroleum to the consumer has been affected by the operations of the Standard Oil Trust. The defenders of Trusts in his State assert, he says, that the price of oil has been reduced as a direct result of the establishment and maintenance of this great combination.

It shonld be nnderstood that the Trnet does not control and never has controlled the prodnotion of ornde petroleum. In the production of crude oil by boring welle there has been free competition. The enpply has not been limited, for not all of the snbterranean deposits of oil have been discovered, and some of those which have been located have soarcely been touched. As a result of this free competition the price of crude petroleum has fallen, although there has recently been an advance owing to conditions that will be deecribed hereafter. The average price of crude oil per gallon at the wells declined from abont 6 cents for the year 1876 to a little more than 1½ cents for the year 1887. Our correspondent will see that so great a decline in the price of the raw material would naturally cause a marked decline in the price of the refined oil, commonly called kerosene, and that this fall of the price of refined oil ought to have been accelerated by the improvement and perfection of refining processes and machinery.

The Trust is a refiner of crude oil and a carrier of both the refined and the crude, bnt not until recently has it been a prodncer of the raw material, nor ie it now a large prodecer of snch oil as is refined to be need in lamps. It has songht to suppress competition in the refining and carrying of oil and in the eale of the prednct of the refineries. Let us see what the cost of refining and carrying has been since 1878, as ehown hy the difference between the price of crude oil at the wells and the selling price of refined oil at New-York, bearing in mind that the Trnst as it stands to-day was formed in 1882. We shall be aided in thie inqniry by a table compiled by Prof. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS from official etatistics submitted to the House Committee on Manufactures in the last Congress. The second column shows the average price per gallon of crude oil at the wells in cents and decimale of a cent; in the third may he fonnd the average price per gallon of refined oil at New-York, whioh inclndes the cost of transportation to that market, and the fourth ehows the difference in cents and decimale:

Year.	Crude, at Wells.	Refined, in New York.	Differences.
1879	2.098	8.08	5.982
1880	2.240	9.05	6.809
1881	2.029	8.01	5.980
1882	1.873	7.39	5.510
1883	2.519	8.02	5.500
1884	1.993	8.15	6.156
1885	2.106	7.93	5.823
1886	1.696	7.07	5.373
1887	1.587	6.72	5.133

This shows that the average annual difference or charge for carrying and refining for the three years preceding the formation of the Trust was 6.25 cents, and that the average annual charge for the six years following was 5.58 cents. Thie muet be regarded as a very small reduction when we recall the frequent assertions of persone connected with the Trust that the combination refines and carries, as Prof. ANDREWS says, "at vastly less cost than by previone methods." Clearly the Trnst has given the pnblic a very small share of the benefits derived from a great redaction of the cost of refining and tranepertation. The table shows that in 1884, two years after the Trust was formed, it exacted even a larger sum for refining and carrying than in 1879, although the cost of crude oil was less hy 5 per cent. The differences—or the charges for refining and carrying—were considerably larger in the years preceding 1879, and as there was a combination, steadily growing in power, for some years before the formation of the actual Trust in 1882, the friends of the Trust may say that the fall of the difference in that period was caused by the Trust. But Prof. ANDREWS has computed the differences back to 1861, and also the percentage of decrease or increase in them from year to year, with the following result:

From 1861 to 1872, inclusive—that is, before any Trust whatever existed—the net average annual percentage of *decrease* in the price of refining oil and carrying it to tidewater was.....10.4332
From 1873 to 1881, inclusive, the Trust's infirm and formativo period, the percentage was..... 7.3897
From 1882 to 1887, inclusive, the years of its full maturity and vigor, the percentage was..... 2.2879

So it appears that the price for refining and carrying was falling much faster under the influence of competition in the years before there was any combination whatever than it was permitted to fall in the years of the Trust's full maturity, or even in the years when the combination was growing to the measure of a Trust. As the power of the Trustmakers over the industry increased, the gradnal decrease of the price paid hy the pnblic for refining and carrying was notably retarded.

No one can tell what the price of refined oil would be to-day if it had been regulated by free competition in the refining indnstry. The indications are that it wonld be lower than it is now with competition enppressed. It will be recalled that it was not by means of low prices for its prodnct that the Trust ruined or drove out of business so many independent refiners. They did not succumb because they could not afford to sell their oil at the Truet price, hut because the Trust rohhed them by means of a conspiracy with railroad companies. These companies agreed to compel the independent refiners to pay abont twice as much for the carrying of their oil as the Truet was required to pay. They even agreed to pay to the Trust or some representative of it a large part of the very money exacted from the independent refiners for transportation. More than this, they agreed that their employés should act as spies in the service of the Trust to give the Trust information as to the invoices and customers of the independent refiners, in order that the latter might be robbed of their markets if, in spite of all the disadvantages heretofore mentioned, they ebould still be able to sell oil. There is nothing more infamous in the history of modern trade than the conspiracies by which the independent refiners of oil were plnndered for the enrichment of the members of a combination.

As late as 1885 the same methods were in nse, and for permitting them to be used on the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad in order that GEORGE RICE might be driven out of the refining business the receiver of that road was removed from office by Jndge BAXTER. As a resnlt of maintaining a combination the Trust has obtained from consumers a higher price for carrying and refining than would have been paid, in all probability, if the price had been governed by free competition. The enormous profits of the Truet and the great fortunes accumulated by the men connected with it are accounted for partly in this way and partly by reference to the sums taken in rebates from independent refiners by meane of bargains with railroad companies.

We have said that the Trust does not control and has not controlled the production of crude oil, and that there has been free competition in that branch of the industry. It should be noted, however, in qualification of this statement that the Trust has recently honght large tracts of oil land in Ohio with the design of controlling the supply of oil from the Lima field and that by a bargain or agreement with the producers in Pennsylvania it has restricted prodnction there since Nov. 1, 1887. As a resnlt of this agreement the net stocks of oil above ground were redneed from 31,000,000 to 20,500,000 barrels in the first year, and the visible snpply has since been still further ont down. The effeot of this restriction has been to raise the price of oil, both crnde and refined. When the bargain was made the price of crude oil was abont 60 cents a barrel, and it has recently been in the neighborhood of $1. In thie inetance the Trust deliberately entered into an agreement with prodnoers to shorten the supply of oil and raise the price of it, and has accomplished its end.

THE LEAN AND HUNGRY.

At a time when with perfect truth and propriety the Repnblican press of New-York attacks that celebrated Democrat, DAVID B. HILL, as "whisky's Governor," one PERRY CARSON, a massive and colored saloon keeper in the city of Washington, comes to the fore as the spokesman of the discontented Repnblicans in the District of Columbia. At a meeting of the Repnblican Central Committee of the District Thursday evening Mr. CARSON caused to be adopted a series of resolntions censuring President HARRISON for hie cruel neglect of the "lean and hnngry Republican shoals" in the district.

The state of these "shoals," faithful, vociferous, yet uncared for, is truly pitiable. But Mr. CARSON ehould remember that the District of Columbia Repnblican, though he may be true as steel to the party interest, has no vote, and a President who has made it plain that he is eeeking to build up a perconal machine ont of the party materials he finds ready to hie hande can hardly be expected to bother himself with non-voters and Indians not taxed until the loud grunt of dissatisfaction and the querulous whine of hunger are no longer heard in any of the doubtful States. Let Mr. CARSON contemplate the noble list of Presidential Postmasters appointed yesterday. These are twenty-eight in all, and seventeen of the new appointees take the places of Democrats nnconditionally removed in violation of all sorts of pledges given by the President previous to his election. Mr. CARSON may resume the dispensing of his gin with a light and hopeful heart. In good time the crib will be opened to the lean and hungry of the Dietrict.

Bnt we advise Mr. CARSON to procure a suitable muzzle for the colored brother who complained at the meeting last night that, though he had led 7,000 illegal colored voters to the polls in Indiana in 1880, he had been rewarded only with a "small place." The face of DORSEY and of DUDLEY should warn all gentlemen, white or colored, who have engaged in the business of "carrying Indiana" for the Republican Party that in the common law of politics an unbridled propensity to employ the month or the typewriter for the indiscreet exhibition of campaign practices is held to be a bar to preferment.

THE THREATENED WAR.

The prospect that an immediate and more or less bloody war is to break out between the Republic of San Marino and the Principality of Monaco naturally fills the humane mind with grief and horror. It is barely possible that the threatened conflict may yet be warded off by arbitration, bnt the King of the Hawaiian Islands, to whom it has been proposed to refer the matter in dispute, ie just now too busily occupied in holding on his crown with both hands to engage in arbitration. The origin of the quarrel between the republic and the principality is ostensibly the recent so-called outrage by the Monaco authorities on the person of a San Marino Consul, bnt in reality the quarrel is an old one. San Marino, being an independent State just large enongh to hold a casino, has at various times during the last ten years considered the question of entering into rivalry with Monaco as a great gambling centre. Naturally Monaco strongly resents the prospect of any rivalry in her own peculiar industry, and hence, although San Marino doubtless never will build a casino, she is looked npon in Monaco as a perfidious enemy.

Knowing that this state of feeling existed, it was certainly ill judged on the part of one of the twe reigning Consuls of San Marino to visit Monaco openly and to write his full name and title in the register of the Monaco Hotel. Common prudence would have enggested that he ahonld snppress his title and under no circumstances bring himself prominently before the Monaco public. It so happened, however, that the Consul, having tempted fortune at the roulette table and lost his entire quarter's salary, left the Casino in a towering rage, and delivered to every one whom he met on his way to hie hotel an eloqnent address on the evils of gambling and a fierce denunciation of the Monaco Casino. This was something which the Monaco police could not tolerate, and, as the Consul paid no attention to the remonstrances of the force, the latter, who is remarkably athletic for his years, seized the Consul and put him over the fence into France. This is the outrage which has filled the people of San Marino with rage, bnt, in point of fact, the police force of Monaco treated the Consul with great consideration in simply putting him over the fence instead of thrusting him into prison. However, the fact that the Consul was treated with violence remains nndispnted, and San Marino demands reparation or war.

The armies of the two nations have already been placed on a war footing, or rather that of San Marino has been, and that of Monaco will be as soon as the half of the army absent on furlough recovers from a sprained ankle. San Marino has no naval force whatever—a circumstance which is partly due to the fact that her territory ie mountainous and without any seaboard—bnt, nevertheless, some uneasiness is felt lest Monaco shonld hire a steam launch and a large gnn, and, anchoring this force off Rimini, should fire at the republic across the Italian territory. However, San Marino is full of courage. She has added a third army corps to her permanent army and completed his equipment with the exception of a rifle. A national snbscription for the purchase of the needed rifle has been opened, and the women of the republic have volunteered to throw hot water on any invading army that may try to scale the steep sides of the republic. Terrific as the shock of the armies of the two hostile States would he, it is difficult to see how they are to come into actnal conflict on the battlefield. Neither the army of Monaco nor the army of San Marino will be permitted to march across Italian territory, and the only way in which the one army can reach the other will be by crossing Italy in disguise. Even then an open and pnblic battle would be impracticable, since, whether it were to be fonght on the frontier of the republic or of the principality, the Italian police would be sure to interfere and arrest all the combatants for breach of the peace and for carrying firearms without a license.

The only chance of bringing about a fair pitched battle between the two armies will be for Monaco and Marino to join in hiring a hall in some neutral territory—say Switzerland—and there fighting their battle quietly and comfortably. Any Swiss town would gladly rent a hall for the purpose on condition of receiving a share of the gate money, and the local hotel keepers would board and lodge both armies free of cost in consideration of the increase of business that the epectacle of a real war would secure to them.

After all, when we consider the practical difficulties which Monaco and San Marino would find in the way of carrying on war with one another it seems probable that the threatened war will be one of words only. Perhaps it is a secret conviction of the impossibility of actnal war which renders the two hostile nations so free in the use of language in regard to one another. At any rate, the qnarrel has not yet caused bloodshed, and it has had the good effect of rendering it impracticable, for the present at least, for any citizen of San Marino to visit the roulette tables of Monaco.

The honors and ceremonies with which the delegation from MENELEK, the ruler of Shoa, now claiming to be King of Abyssinia, has been received at Rome by King HUMBERT tell plainly how much the Italians rely npon hie friendship for them in pursuing their Red Sea projects. Coupled with this is the newe from Massowah that Gen. BALDISERA has rejected RAS ALULA'S overtures for peace and has advanced against him, compelling the famous General to retreat beyond the Bleso River. While King JOHN lived the military progress achieved by the Italians was very insignificant, but when that monarch, been also by the dervishes and by the rebellious Shoans, suffered enormous losses and was himself killed, the Italians found their opportunity. The outcome is likely to be the annexation of a part of the northern province of Tigre, with the connivance of MENELEK, or the tributary province of Bogos, claimed also by Egypt. This region is fertile, high, and healthy, and would support a permanent Italian colony, such as could never inhabit the lowlands around Massowah. But the approaches from the latter point were considered difficult by Lord NAPIER, and RAS ALULA, since his peace proposals have been rejected, may oppose tho advance.

It is to be hoped that the strike in London may not be enccessful. The enccess of it would operate as an encouragement for men to abandon their means of livelihood when they had no grievances, provided anybody else had any. If the dock laborers are pnt to work at their own terms, and any of the affiliated organizations chooses to strike next week, the placated dock laborers will be forced to strike also as a matter of "principle" and of honor. The result will be an immense loss of time and an immense amount of avoidable suffering. It ie true that the strikers will nltimately learn the folly of sympathetic strikes, hnt, as our own experience with the Knights of Labor proves, the process ie long and very painful. If it can be avoided, all the better.

SERIOUS AND FRIVOLOUS.

A marvelous piece of Doulton pottery is a vase representing a large rhinoceros tusk and having a dragon for the handle. It stands about 15 inches in height and rests on its broad end. The shape is last season's, bnt the decoration is entirely new. The handle is the noticeable feature. The dragon, which is in gold, trails its tail about the base of the vase, and its head with mouth agape stands out in full relief at the neck.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

Higgins—What are you carrying home that big bottle for? It looks rather suspicious. Biggins—It's nothing bnt carbolic acid. Higgins—What! all that big bottleful? Biggins—Yes; you see the children are sick and we are using chloride of lime as a disinfectant. I am taking home the carbolic acid to disinfect the chloride of lime.—*America.*

She Would Be an Aunt to Him.—Edith—No, Herbert, I can never be your wife, bnt I will be— Herbert—Don't say a sister to me. So many girls have said that. Edith—I wasn't going to say that. I was going to say that I shall be delighted to be your aunt. I accepted your Uncle George last night.—*Once a Week.*

Smalley—How is this, Oppenheimer? You had this same suit out in front of your store labeled "Winter style" last Christmas. Oppenheimer—Vy not, mine vriend? Smalley—And now you've got it ont in front marked "Summer style." Oppenheimer—Vell, you know der styles was konstantly shanging.—*America.*

An Arizona paper says that at Proctor's Well, Santa Rosa, the shells of seventeen-year locusts were brought up from a depth of 763 feet, to which depth the piping extends. It says: "There was quite a quantity of them. The entire shell was perfect, also the limbs and hairy covering of the back."

One of the fastest runs ever made on the New-York Central Railroad was that of last Saturday, by Engine No. 238, in charge of Engineer Edward Steenberger of Bath. She started from here thirty-two minutes late and reached Syracuse, 148 miles, in three hours and three minutes.—*Albany Times.*

The desire manifested by the fair sex for miniature paintings set as brooches amounts to almost a craze. These paintings are imported, and leading manufacturers claim that they have difficulty in mounting them fast enough to supply the demand.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

"Mamma," said Willie, "will Deacon Jenks go to heaven when he dies?" "I think so." "Well, I hope he won't." "Why, dear, do you have such naughty hopes?" "Because if he gets here he will want to run the whole place."—*Merchant Traveller.*

The styles of most of the jewelry now worn show a decided tendency to those of the Renaissance with its combination of precious stones and colored enamels set in chased, engraved, or filigree gold and silver.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

Augustus—That fellah Cadsby is weally a desperately stupid chap. It ie quite impossible to get him to listen to common sense. Algernon—How do you know, Gussie? You nevah twied him.—*America.*

It is not true that a New-York dude who undertook to roll his own cigarette was prostrated for three weeks from overwork.—*Somerville Journal.*

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Of William A. Sutherland, who is expected to be the Republican nominee for Senator in the Monroe-Orleans District, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "He is a man of eloquent speech, of genial presence, and of uncompromising Republicanism. He makes friends readily and retains them permanently. His election to the Senate would give the district one of the keenest, brightest, and most courageous representatives it has had in many years."

Mr. William H. Kimball is meeting with deserved opposition in his efforts to secure a renomination to the Assembly from the Second St. Lawrence District. Kimball is at present Chairman of the House Railway Committee, and his record is particularly unsavory. He is one of the thirty-five members of the present House whom it would be far better for the State to elect to remain in obscurity.

Concerning the nomination of John W. Vrooman for Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, the Utica *Herald* says: "We are authorized to say that, while grateful for his friends' partiality, he is not a candidate for any political office. The very reason suggested for his candidacy—his position at the head of the Masonic fraternity—is his sufficient reason for keeping clear of politics as an office seeker."

The *Register* doesn't like the idea of Quay, Clarkson, and Mahone coming here for a conference with Goff, but it did not fill its columns with any virtuous indignation when Barnum, Gorman, Voorhees and other high-flyers came to Parkersburg for a conference with Camden, Davis, and some more of them and agreed to put up the money for a business campaign in West Virginia.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The Elmira *Advertiser* confidently asserts that the Democratic platform to be adopted at Syracuse will say not a word about the dead loss of $3,000,000 to the taxpayers of the State by the Governor's veto of the liquor tax bills, nor anything about the veto of the Watkins Normal School bill, while he signed the same kind of a bill for a Plattsburg favorite.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES wants to know what Forsker thinks of the nomination of a Confederate Brigadier as the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia. As Confederate Brigadiers do not become Republicans till they are cast off by the Democratic Party, Mr. Forsker's opinion on this subject is altogether worthless.—*Richmond State.*

Republicans should find no fault with the Democratic scheme to pnsh John M. Palmer for the United States Senate. It is a peculiarity of the Governor's political career that once in office he acts against the party that elected him. As a Senator elected by a Democratic Legislature he would, in a short time, be co-operating with the Republicans.—*Globe-Democrat.*

This is a great year for editors. Mr. Harrison is providing nests for them as rapidly as his Administration can make them, and now Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Col. M. H. De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle* have declared their intentions to enter the race for United States Senator.

An Indiana paper, named the *Tomahawk*, that snpported Harrison last year, vindicates its name by saying that "his administration of pnblic affairs has so far been hardly up to that of Rutherford B. Hayes, and that is about the worst the country has ever had."—*St. Paul Globe.*

Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, at one time Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been again arrested and placed under $10,000 bail on a warrant charging him with entering into a conspiracy to defraud the Danaville Bank, of which he was President.

Judge Oliver P. Hurd is warmly pressed by the Republicans for the nomination for Senator in the Twenty-ninth District.

Whisky and money will be the working issues in the coming campaign.

WILL NOT GIVE UP THE FLAG.

The Star-Spangled Banner, the silken emblem which, waving through the smoke at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, inspired Francis Scott Key to write his immortal poem, will not be a part of Baltimore's great celebration next month. Mr. Eben Appleton of 71 East Fifty-fourth-street, whose grandfather, Lieut. Col. Armistead, so bravely defended the banner, and in whose possession it is, absolutely refuses to either take or send it to Baltimore's festival, and that ends the matter according to his notion.

A committee of Baltimoreans, after having tried in vain to induce Mr. Appleton to loan the flag for the occasion, enlisted the services of Acting Secretary of War Macfeely, and that gentleman last Wednesday wrote to Mr. Appleton suggesting that the request of the Baltimore committee might with propriety be complied with. In reply to this communication Mr. Appleton on Thursday night mailed a letter in which he said:

"It is needless for me to say how gladly I would comply with your request could I do so consistently with my duty toward the preservation of that flag, and, in order to acquaint you with the state of the flag at present, permit me to say that some years since the late Rear Admiral Preble, United States Navy, who was deeply interested in this relic, had it taken to the navy yard he then commanded, and in order to keep the banner from falling to pieces had it heavily backed with canvas. In its present state it weighs probably fifty pounds. It is very unwieldy and about nine feet square. It was badly torn by shot and shell during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and if it were flung to the breeze would be rendered absolutely valueless in a very short time.

"There is another danger to which this flag has been exposed and from which it has suffered greatly, namely, relic hunters. Incredible as it may seem, it has been badly mutilated by these mercenaries, and add to all this the dangers of transportation and that arising from fires, and it seems to me that I should be greatly to blame were I to allow this precious relic to pass out of my hands except on an occasion of great national interest. All this I have stated in letters written to this committee, whose one idea seems to be to get the flag at any cost and to ignore all prudential considerations that have actuated me in my declension.

"The request of these gentlemen would have had more weight had I not taken the flag to Baltimore at the time of the sesqui-centennial celebration held in that city in 1880, and, if my memory does not fail me, at the earnest request of Mr. Francis P. Stevens, who is also a prominent promoter of the present enterprise.

"I look npon the possession of this flag as a sacred trust, as something to be guarded and preserved with the greatest care and handed down to posterity in as good order as possible, and this end cannot be subserved if I am weak enough to loan it on all occasions."

Just before this letter was mailed Mr. Appleton was visited at his home by Francis P. Stevens and Col. Andrew F. Greentree of Baltimore, a committee sent to try and induce him to reconsider his determination. The gentlemen were very courteous but earnest in their efforts, bnt failed to accomplish their object. Another meeting held yesterday morning at the Astor House was equally barren of result, and in the afternoon the committee left for home thoroughly convinced that they would have to get along without the flag.

Mr. Appleton was seen last night by a TIMES reporter. He said that the idea of sending so precious a relic to Baltimore on such an occasion was preposterous. So far as he understood it, the exposition was to be more in the nature of an agricultnal fair than anything else. There were to be civic parades and a mimic bombardment of Fort McHenry, it was true, bnt there were also he horse races, horse sales, an exhibition of fat pigs, and so forth. He did not think that under any circumstances the occasion was of sufficient importance to warrant him in exposing the battered old relic to possible destruction.

As to his right to keep possession of the flag Mr. Appleton preferred to leave the settlement of that question to the future. It had come honorably into the possession of his grandfather, who had preserved it from capture, and had been handed down through succeeding generations until it came into his hands. And there, so far as the Baltimore exposition at least is concerned, he intended that it should remain.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Mrs. McPherson, widow of the old defender, Capt. McPherson, claims that the original flag which floated over Fort McHenry and inspired "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not in the possession of Eben Appleton. She states that the original flag is wrapped around her husband's body, and is buried with him in Greenmount Cemetery.

STYLE IN OYSTERS.

The style in oysters has changed of late years, for nowadays there is little demand for the big, fat, juicy incarnations of snculence which made Thackeray feel as if he was swallowing a baby when he ate one at a dinner in this city many years ago. The Saddle Rock, once so famous and costly, is seldom called for, and every one seems to want the smaller and choicer varieties. Such at least is the opinion of J. W. Boyle, the Perry-street wholesale dealer who supplies all four of Delmonico's establishments.

The season, which nsually opens about Sept. 1, has, according to Mr. Boyle, been anticipated this year by the Western orders. These began to come in two weeks ago in such volume that the shippers have found it difficult to supply them. Next week, however, the regular boats will arrive, and all orders can be filled. The prospects for this year are excellent. The Rockaways and Blue Points have spawned and are rapidly fattening. The Bayvilles and East River Hills are in good enough condition to rejoice the heart of the oyster farmer intent upon the financial probabilities of the year.

Prices will be about the same as last year. Open counts, $9 per 1,000; open culls, $5 50 per 1,000; in shell, about $8 per 1,000 for "box" oysters, and $4 per 1,000 for culls. The Oak Island half-shells, cost about $5 per barrel. Upwards of two million opened oysters and about one million in shell are sold in this city every day during six months of the year by the sixty or sevent

IN THE GRASP OF A HARPY

MORE PROOFS OF THE WAY HAMILTON WAS BLED.

RECORDS OF SALES OF HIS BROOKLYN PROPERTY—IS HIS SELF-PROCLAIMED "MARRIAGE" LEGAL?

The exclusive publication in THE TIMES yesterday of the fact that Robert Ray Hamilton had been extensively mortgaging his property in this city caused almost as much comment in town as did the first story of his unfortunate infatuation. It furnished fresh proof to the minds of people who had thought about the case and to the friends of the misguided gentleman that there was some other reason than his simple affection for the woman that had induced him to make the tremendous sacrifices, personal and financial, for her that he had made.

In addition to the $50,000 which he obtained by mortgaging his property in this city it now transpires that since Aug. 20, 1886, which was about the time he first met Eva Mann, he has sold over $6,000 worth of property which he owned in Brooklyn. In 1882 he invested something like $55,000 in real estate in that city, and never sold a dollar's worth until after this woman crossed his path. His first sale—all of them are recorded in the Kings County Register's office—was made on Aug. 20, 1886, and from that date to April 15 last he has been disposing of the land he owned in small lots, realizing on them all $6,100. In most of these transactions, too, he is described as "Robert Ray Hamilton, unmarried."

As to what became of the great income which Mr. Hamilton enjoyed and the added $56,000 which he raised on his property there is but one opinion. The woman and her disreputable companion, Joshua Mann, it is firmly believed, have come into possession of all, or the greater part of it. As to why Mr. Hamilton was induced to give it to them, or to raise the money at all, there are two strong theories, either one of which may be the true one.

The influence which the woman exerted over Mr. Hamilton is unquestioned, of course. It has been shown in too many terrible ways to be doubted. But within a comparatively recent time there has been an apparently evident desire on his part to separate himself from the tigerish woman. The unsigned articles of separation found after the assault on the nurse show that very plainly, and it is now said that an angry discussion of that subject led up to the row which culminated in the stabbing of Mary Donnelly. It would have been impossible, of course, to effect such a separation except at a considerable financial sacrifice on the part of the man. He had put himself and his good reputation so completely in the woman's power that a complete release from her and her baneful influence obviously would have cost much money. Suppose, the supporters of this theory—and there are many—argue, Mr. Hamilton had tired of the woman after he had known her a year, and had made her an offer in money to go away and leave him. That very offer, if anything else were needed, would have opened her eyes to the possibility of fleecing him. She is a sharp woman, and she might have gone on draining him, financially, by constant threats of exposure until the time came when the exposure was made without her assistance.

That Mann is "in" for a share in the "profits" of this venture there can be no reasonable doubt, and that the pair came into possession of large sums of money is shown by the fact that not long since Mann wanted to give $1,000 to a person in Dushore, Pa., to act as guardian for Eva's two nephews, weak of mind, who lived in that little town. Neither Eva nor Mann had any money except that which came from Mr. Hamilton, and where else could this $1,000 have come from? Eva evidently did not have the most boundless faith in the sincerity of this evil-faced lover of hers, for immediately after Mann had left Dushore she telegraphed there to know whether he had fulfilled his mission or not. The upholders of this, the first of the theories mentioned, are firm in their belief that Mann and the woman have not only obtained the money from Mr. Hamilton, but that they have it put away somewhere and intend to enjoy together the comfort that it will bring after this unpleasant little affair in Atlantic City has blown over. They have gotten all they can get out of Mr. Hamilton, and as soon as the woman is released he will be dropped like a squeezed lemon.

The grounds upon which the second theory is based are furnished entirely by the conduct of Mr. Hamilton himself. It is argued that no man in the possession of all his senses could have done the outrageously reckless things that he has done during the time that Eva Mann has acted as his evil genius. To have become infatuated with a woman of her class, while astonishing thing in itself, was a thing which other men could understand and make allowance for. To have spent a fortune in the course of his strange passion was a matter of course. But when it came to living with her as her husband, to putting up with the fellow Mann, and, finally, to declaring that he had made her his legal wife those things could not be understood nor explained except by the hypothesis that the man's mind had become unbalanced. This opinion is not only entertained by many people who have simply made up their minds from the published report, and counselor of this class, who perhaps never saw Mr. Hamilton in their lives, but by the social and political friends of Mr. Hamilton. Letters have been received in this city from Mr. Charles Peabody, one of the rich young Assemblymen elect of Chautauqua county, to which district Mr. Hamilton's family belongs, in which it is given as his candid opinion that Mr. Hamilton's mind is unbalanced. If this is really the case, no further explanation of his astounding behavior for the past two or three years is necessary.

A legal question of some interest arises from the fact that Mr. Hamilton raised money by mortgaging his property. Under the law no married man has a legal right to dispose of his property, either by mortgage or by sale, without the knowledge and consent of his wife. She has a dower right of one-third the value of her husband's property, and should any of her husband's property be sold or mortgaged without her consent she is still entitled to one-third its value, no matter who the owner. In other words, the transfer, in so far as her interests are concerned, is not legal. Mr. Hamilton insists that the woman is his wife, but in none of the real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office does it appear that she had been consulted in the matters at all. On the contrary, in two instances and in all the brokers' transactions the mortgagor is distinctly described as "Robert Ray Hamilton, unmarried," and these two transactions were made after the marriage, if there ever was a marriage, had been performed.

This question of the possible or probable marriage of the woman to Mr. Hamilton was discussed yesterday at great length by lawyers. The only reasons for believing that a marriage ever was performed are the statements made by Mrs. Swinton and by Mr. Hamilton himself. Mrs. Swinton's testimony does not amount to much. If the truth of the second theory should be established, any statement made by Mr. Hamilton concerning his connection with the woman, laboring as he is under great mental strain, cannot be accepted without question.

As opposed to these statements there are the Register's records, in which, as late as Nov. 7 last, Mr. Hamilton specifically declared himself to be unmarried, and the utter lack of proof that any ceremony was ever performed. The clergyman performing a marriage ceremony is bound by law to record such marriage in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. No record of Mr. Hamilton's marriage can be found, and it was, therefore, never recorded. As between the two sides of the question, good lawyers believe that the preponderance of evidence is all on the latter side—that there never was a marriage.

In the absence of any uniting ceremony comes the question as to whether or not Mr. Hamilton's public acknowledgment and recognition of the woman as his wife would under the laws of New-York in reality constitute her his legal wife. The opinion of a noted lawyer questioned yesterday by a TIMES reporter was that if, as he believed was the case, Mr. Hamilton was and has been of unsound mind, anything that he might do or say would have no legal weight. No man of unsound mind can be held responsible for any contract which he may enter. If the woman should make a contest—a fight to be recognized as Mr. Hamilton's wife—the court, this gentleman believed, would hold that her relations with him were in the beginning meretricious, had continued to be so, and that therefore she could have no claim upon him or his property.

MRS. HAMILTON'S CASE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—There was a rumor afloat this morning that Dr. Crosby had issued a certificate to the effect that Mary Ann Donnelly was out of danger, and there was a general supposition that Mrs. Hamilton would be released from jail this afternoon. A crowd assembled at the railroad station to watch the trains coming in from May's Landing.

The certificate really read, however, "reasonably out of danger" and not "beyond the possibility of death ensuing from the wound." Prosecutor of the Pleas Thompson said the certificate was not positive enough to permit Mrs. Hamilton's admission to bail, and he sent for County Physician Reilly to make a diagnosis of the wounded nurse's case and, if possible, declare her entirely out of danger. This examination Dr. Reilly consented to make.

Mr. Thompson declared this afternoon that Mrs. Hamilton would not be released before Monday, even if the county physician reported the nurse out of danger. After his certificate is secured the next thing to be determined is the matter of bail, which will, no doubt, be very heavy. While she must be present in court at the opening of the September session, the earliest possible moment at which her trial could be had would be two to three weeks later, as a number of cases precede hers on the county's criminal calendar. The charge against her will be "atrocious assault," the penalty for which is ten years' imprisonment at the utmost and a lighter sentence may be imposed at the discretion of the court.

At the earnest solicitation of Prosecutor Thompson, County Physician Reilly visited the cottage to-night with a view of ascertaining the condition of Mrs. Donnelly. He expressed no opinion, however, but will probably report to Mr. Thompson to-morrow.

Hamilton returned to this city this afternoon and will spend the night at the Noll cottage. Mrs. Swinton and her son, Joshua Mann, are still at the Verona House, and mean to remain there for at least two weeks. They avoid contact with the other guests and have their meals sent up to their rooms.

Mrs. Hamilton spent the day at May's Landing, without a visitor, and showed much anxiety and grief at the seeming neglect of her husband and her counsel. It is reported to-night that Mr. Hamilton has decided to make a detailed statement to-morrow of all the facts concerning his relationship with Eva Brill, now known as Mrs. Hamilton. In making such a statement he would have to place his imprisoned wife in a very bad light.

Another report to-night is that Prosecutor Thompson means to make a leading point of the uncertainty as to whether Hamilton and the wife have been legally married, and that Hamilton means to visit the May's Landing Jail to-morrow and be married to her according to the civil form, so as to prevent the possibility of his being obliged to testify against her.

ON MANY TOPICS.

NAVAL INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO THE SERVICE.

"General Information Series, No. VIII.," which has just been issued from the Naval Intelligence Office, opens with a statement of the various plans for naval mobilization existing in England, France, Italy, and Germany, followed by an account of the principal naval manœuvres of 1888, conducted largely with a view of testing the machinery for mobilization. The book contains a discussion of the improvement and employment of different weapons, machines, and apparatus in naval or marine use, and a review of the improved resources of the United States for producing war material, and it also has the customary notes upon the progress of the year.

Chapter 1 describes the systems existing in England, France, Germany, and Italy for rapid mobilization. Chapter 2 describes the English, French, Italian, and Spanish manœuvres of 1888.

In this chapter are also described the landing and subsequent operations of the naval brigade of the North Atlantic squadron.

Chapter 3 presents a review of the changes which have taken place in naval opinion concerning the distribution of armor on war ships, together with extracts from a paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects, in England, by the Director of Naval Construction of the Admiralty, descriptive of the design for eight new armor-clads, which England is to complete by 1894. Other extracts are given from papers recently published by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, in England, and Admiral Aibini, in Italy, containing novel and noteworthy views.

Chapter 4 reviews the advances made in the development of the high-power gun, its mounts, ammunition, and equipment. Chapter 5 is devoted to the many topics advanced by Lieut. J. F. Meigs, recently the gunnery officer of the North Atlantic fleet.

Chapter 6 presents information concerning the torpedo armament of vessels in the principal navies of Europe. Chapter 7 presents a résumé of the opinions of distinguished writers upon the question of marine propulsion and experiments to determine the efficiency of propellers of various styles.

Chapter 8 has been prepared by the assistants of the Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting. It deals exclusively with the lighting of war ships by electricity. Chapter 9 reviews briefly the development of the resources of the United States for the production of war material, and is concluded, as is the series, by notes drawn from administrative and parliamentary reports relative to naval progress of the past year.

The articles on naval mobilization are by Lieut. Sidney A. Stannton, and are valuable compilations. A notable contribution is Lieut. Singer's study on "Armor Protection and Distribution on War Vessels." The author has endeavored to describe the armor systems on the principal great battle ships and to point out, according to the best authorities, the advantages or weaknesses of each.

Lieut. C. E. Vreeland treats of "The Development of the High-Power Gun," presenting data of the greatest interest to the artillery student. "Naval Gunnery," by Lieut. J. F. Meigs, will undoubtedly demand more study than any other contribution to the series. An instructive and interesting article is from the pen of Lieut. J. T. Newton. The subject treated of is "Fish Torpedo Armament," a study as new in its primary state in this country, but one which will necessarily come to the front as the naval establishment is increased.

"Screw Propulsion," by Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Rae, will be eagerly studied by line as well as staff. Lieut. Veeder deals with the electric light installations, and describes the method pursued in lighting war ships by electric light. Following Lieut. Veeder's contribution is one from Lieut. Roy Campbell Smith, which shows a thorough familiarity with this important subject. Ensign Gilbert Wilkes and Commander Bradford close the electric light papers. An interesting article is on the "Resources of the United States for the Production of War Material." It is compiled by Ensign J. B. Bernadou.

LAST OF THE PEQUOT RACE.

SHE WAS MRS. NEDSON WILLIAMS, WHO DIED LAST APRIL.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 30.—It was learned here to-day that Amanda Nedeon Williams, who died on April 11 last, at her home on the old Indian Reservation known as "Indiantown," near Lantern Hill, in North Stonington, was the last of the Pequot race, a direct full-blooded descendant of the warlike tribe which Capt. John Mason massacred. She was sixty-two years old, and lacked several months of living to see the recent celebration attendant upon the raising of Mason's statue at Mystic Bridge.

For years she had been the last full-blooded Pequot on the reservation, (which was set off long ago to the Mohegan and Pequot Indians and other descendants by the State of Connecticut so long as any of them lived to enjoy it.) About a dozen families of mixed blood, the last remnants, have remained there during the past twenty-five years.

She was the daughter of Old Thomas Ned and his wife; "Aunt Tira," who were once well-known in Eastern Connecticut as basket and berry peddlers. Their ancestors were among the few Pequots left after the famous Mason massacre on Pequot Hill.

Amanda was educated with white children, and became an independent and self-sustaining woman. Her first marriage, to John Lyman Douglas, a half-breed, was an unhappy one. When thirty-seven years old she married Calvin Williams, another half-breed, whose mother was a granddaughter of Robin Cassinamament, the last chief of the Pequot Nation. They lived pleasantly until her death on their little farm on the reservation, and were frequently pointed out to strangers as the King and Queen of the Indians on the reservation.

In 1869 they were converted to Christianity and were received into the First Baptist Church of Groton by the Rev. G. P. Wightman. Mr. Williams is now an earnest religious worker. One of the books seen at his residence yesterday was a much-studied copy of De Forest's history of the Connecticut Indians.

Mrs. Williams's grave is on top of the most eighthy hill in Indiantown and overlooks the broad rugged land which was once the hunting grounds of the fierce and proud tribe from which she descended. Few of the graves of her ancestors are marked with lettered stones.

A BALL AT THE TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A fancy dress ball was given by the guests of the Tappan Zee Hotel to-night in honor of the proprietor, W. H. Palmer. The hall was preceded by a grand promenade concert, the music being furnished by E. L. Cranmer of Jersey City, with his full New-York orchestra. The toilets of the ladies were exquisite. Among those present from New-York and Brooklyn were W. W. Palmer and wife, Mrs. John Osborne, Charles Osborn and wife, J. B. Yale and wife, John P. Huggine, Miss Hattie Huggine, L. A. Bagge and wife, L. M. Cure and wife, P. O. Anderson and wife, K. T. Polak and wife, G. S. Whiteon and wife, W. W. Humphrey and wife, R. L. Boyd and wife, A. Ruland and wife, S. D. Tucker and wife, E. L. Pupke and wife, W. T. James and wife, Mr. Wade and wife, G. R. Brower and wife, T. Delafield and wife, T. Molivaine and wife, P. C. Coffin and wife, Dr. Cornell, Miss L. H. Sands, Mrs. A. E. Rudd, C. Talmer and wife, H. C. Hallenback and wife, W. Burnet and wife, W. P. Hamilton and wife, W. T. Westervelt and wife, Miss Grace Moore, Miss Anna Delafield, Miss A. L. Osborne, Miss Laura Osborn, H. H. Darling, C. O. Polak, C. T. Whitaker, Miss Florence Ruland, I. Ruland, Mrs. K. T. Collins, Miss Tucker, Miss Wade, A. B. Wade, F. Leggett and wife, Miss Laura Leggett, Miss Kate E. Moores, J. E. Gordon, T. E. Duffnes, Mrs. Mayer, Miss E. C. Browne, Miss Hatch, L. F. Jackson and wife, Mrs. S. S. Richarus, Miss Richards, and a host of others.

DROWNED FROM A YACHT.

James Walsh, a sailor on the yacht Marguerite of the New-York Yacht Club, was knocked overboard in Greenport Harbor yesterday and drowned. Off the Long Beach Lighthouse he started to trim a sheet. The boom struck him on the head, knocking him overboard. Several attempts were made to rescue him, but in vain. He was forty years of age and came from Newfoundland.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

A GREAT GATHERING OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN EXPECTED.

The American Bankers' Association will hold its next annual meeting at Kansas City next month, and already preparations are making to receive the distinguished men who will attend it. Many of the Eastern bankers have made arrangements to leave New-York over the Pennsylvania Road on Sept. 22. A reporter of the Kansas City *Times* had an interesting talk the other day with Mr. William B. Gress, Secretary of the association, who said that the convention would be the largest since the association was formed. Continuing, he observed: "The average attendance at the conventions in the past has been about five hundred. Here it will probably be larger. In the West a great number of new banks have been organized of late, and they will be represented, whereas if the convention was held further away they would not. And, as I say, the East will be largely represented. Came by way of Chicago and learned that the banking interests of that city and section will be generally represented. Bankers, you see, enjoy these trips. It gives them a rest, and then they have an opportunity of seeing for themselves the chances of investments, like railroads, the general condition of the country, and the prospects of this or that proposed national venture. There is great interest in Kansas City and this section of the country among Eastern bankers. Your town is heard of a good deal."

"What banking and financial subjects will probably receive most attention at next month's convention?"

"It is difficult to say, but there will be much that is important. Papers are received up to the Tuesday night of convention week by a subcommittee of the Executive Council. The programme will not be arranged until then. There is the question of the circulation of national banks, the question of the surplus, the question of the taxation of banks as compared with the taxation of other corporations which loan money and do a business about like banking except in name, such as trust companies; and then there are questions of practical banking, as methods of collection, &c. There will probably be papers on all of these questions. I hope for a paper from Secretary Windom, if he is not present himself. He has not said that he could not come, but he fears official duties will interfere. Controller of the Currency Lacey probably cannot be here, but will send some valuable statistics. Mr. Barrett of Kentucky expects to bring with him either Proctor Knott or Senator Blackburn, who will make an address. There will be a great deal of business at the approaching convention."

The declaration preliminary to the constitution of the American Bankers' Association sets forth that it is organized to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the country, and especially in order to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs, and laws which affect the banking interests of the entire country.

"You see," said Mr. Gress last night, "before this organization every bank stood on its own footing, acted independently, and got along as it could. The association has brought all together, and when any move is made in the banking interest there is concerted action. In times of threatened panic, especially, the association is invaluable to the country."

Mr. Gress then ran over the different conventions. That in 1875 at Saratoga was attended by over three hundred bankers. In 1876 the convention was held at the Judges' hall on the centennial ground, in Philadelphia, and Congressmen numbering 182 and representing twenty-eight States and Territories. At the convention a constitution and by-laws was adopted and the American Bankers' Association was formally organized. The convention was held in New-York in 1877, at Saratoga in 1878, 1879, and 1880, at Niagara Falls in 1881, at Saratoga again in 1881 and 1884, at Louisville in 1883, at Chicago in 1885, at Boston in 1886, at Pittsburg in 1887, and at Cincinnati in 1888.

GAY TIMES AT STOCKBRIDGE.

THE WHIRL IS HISTORICAL AND NEW-YORKERS ARE IN IT.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 30.—To-morrow closes a great week for Stockbridge, and society is in the greatest whirl of the season. Wednesday was the town's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and also the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Laurel Hill Association, and the association observed the occasion by the usual out-of-door meeting and exercises on Laurel Hill. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Henry M. Field, one of the Vice Presidents of the society, and was attended by between two and three hundred people, among the most notable of whom were Mr. Teel of Chicago, Flemming Smith of New-York, and Mrs. J. J. Goodrich, the founder of the association. The speakers included Dr. Field, the Rev. Henry Hopkins, Mr. Fresnon of New-Haven, and the Rev. Mr. Farwell, who delivered an oration written by a Mr. Baokus.

In the evening there was a fancy-dress hop at the Casino, which was opened by some seventy dancers and many spectators. Theodore Sedgwick and Walter Nettleton deserve the credit for the success of the affair, which was the most brilliant event Stockbridge society has known. The hall was handsomely decorated with oak boughs beautifully combined with flowers and the national colors. Dancing began at 9 o'clock and continued until after midnight. All the costumes were attractive. Among the persons whose appearance attracted special attention were Miss Choate of New-York, Miss Lawrence of Brooklyn, Mr. and Miss Crowninshield, Mr. and Miss Doane, Miss Anna Roelker, and Miss Hoffmann, all of New-York; the Misses Edwards of Alabama, the Misses Green of Orange, Miss Brown of Boston, Miss Nathalie Sedgwick and Harry Sedgwick of Stockbridge, and Frank S. Child and the Misses Ficks of Cambridge.

Among the many New-Yorkers at the hop were Evert Wendell, Mrs. Prof. Rood, Mrs. Hague, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Prof. Ferdinand Hoffmann, Mrs. W. E. Doane, Mrs. Daniel Griswold, Mrs. Winthrop, and Mrs. Parsons. Others present were Mrs. Theodore Pomeroy of Stockbridge, Mrs. Seeley of Brooklyn, Miss Elizabeth Whitney of Washington, Prof. L. D. Ventnra, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Field, and Mr. Russell, the well-known reader and singer.

A benefit performance of amateur theatricals is to be given on Saturday, at the Casino. There will be a hop on Saturday night.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Emmons Blaine of Baltimore is at the Everett House.

Attorney General John P. Stockton of New-Jersey is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman John H. Ketcham of Dover Plains, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

Percy B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana and Alexander Del Mar of San Francisco are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever, United States Army, and Bishop W. D. Walker of Dakota are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Dr. Horsely Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington; William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, John H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore, and ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND NEWS.

The section of the regular army that has been doing duty in camp on Fisher's Island returned on a Norwich Line steamer to Governor's Island yesterday, and were sent from there to their various posts. For several years Battery B of the Fifth Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, has won the prize at shooting. This year Battery M, Fifth Artillery, won first place, Capt. S. A. Lay and Corp. Gunning making the best individual scores.

The three batteries of the Fifth Artillery, now on Governor's Island, will soon be transferred to Fort Wadsworth, and the Eleventh Infantry, now stationed in the West, will come on to take their place.

Sixty worn-out light battery wagons have been sent from the arsenal on Governor's Island to the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, to be sold as junk at public auction.

FIVE CONDUCTORS DISCHARGED.

Five conductors on the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad have been discharged because of alleged irregularities on the trains running from Brehwick Station to the beach. A detective found that a Mrs. Munroe of Ozone Park was supplying her friends with tickets to the beach. She said she got them from the conductors, and turned a large number of them over to the detective. The tickets had been taken up from passengers from Brehwick, the only station where tickets are not punched before their holders board trains.

Mrs. Munroe, it is said, spent much time at the beach in the company of one or other of the conductors. The woman's husband is a well-to-do resident of Ozone Park. Mrs. Munroe and her boy are missing. All the accused conductors deny their guilt.

A BLAZE IN A PENITENTIARY.

A leak in the gashouse attached to the female ward of the Kings County Penitentiary caused a fire about noon yesterday which produced considerable excitement among the convicts, but damaged only about $500 worth of machinery. An alarm was sent out as soon as the flames were discovered, but before the first engine arrived the fire was extinguished by about a dozen convicts, who put out the fire.

SUSPICIONS OF FORGERY

ANOTHER CRIMINAL PHASE OF THE FLACK CASE.

WHO TAMPERED WITH THE PAPERS IN THE BOGUS DIVORCE CASE?—WAS MRS. FLACK'S NAME FORGED?

As an offense against morals forgery is not as grave a crime as a conspiracy in which a dozen or so men succeed in depriving a woman of her wifehood, and incidentally of the alimony which is usually awarded to a woman when she is obliged to seek legal refuge from a husband, but is so much more easily proved a crime than conspiracy that every time hints of it have been more or less broadly made in connection with the Flack divorce fraud fresh interest has been aroused in the case. It is known that as long as the parties to the cruel deception of a defenseless woman are lumped together under a charge of conspiracy they will hang together by sheer force of self-interest, but directly the fact is established that some one of them has been guilty of the felony of forgery the same force will bring about a falling apart of the hitherto unshakable hand.

From time to time it has been said that the papers in the case revealed evidence of felonious tampering in the shape of alteration of documents and their signatures. Certain precautions taken by Mrs. Flack's lawyers, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, notably their having the papers in the case photographed, have strengthened the general suspicion of a forgery, but that suspicion was almost verified yesterday when a well-known lawyer in the offices of that firm remarked that it was a matter of surprise to him that the expert who examined the papers on behalf of the press did not discover "that a far greater crime than that now charged had been committed."

The crime of conspiracy has been entered into by those who helped Flack get his divorce is hardly doubted now, but the renewed prospect that the more-easily-reached crime of forgery may be proved arouses an intenser interest in this case than ever before. Just who among the conspirators is the guilty party, who were his accessories, and who had an hand in the forgery, cannot yet be known, but it is believed that as soon as the fact is established those among the guilty ones who did not shet the forger will be as quick to try to clear their skirts of the malignant phase of the transaction as they have been slow to prove that they were innocent of conspiracy against the woman.

The general belief is that the signature of Mary E. Flack was forged. This is strongly borne out by the evidence of Morris Wasel, Commissioner of Deeds and Clerk for Marshal Goodstein of Justice Monell's court, who verified the signature. Mr. Wasel has stated that the woman who signed the document was tall and thin, while the fact is that Mrs. Flack is stout and short. This establishes the fact that it was not Mrs. Flack who signed the document which Mr. Wasel verified, as it strengthens beyond doubt the statement of those who saw the signature and believe that it was not in Mrs. Flack's handwriting.

It is also said that the word "separation" had been erased from the document and the word "divorce" substituted.

Col. John R. Fellows, who had gone to Richfield Springs with the intention of making a stay there, surprised his friends yesterday by suddenly reappearing at his office. The first thing he did when he got there was to have a two hours' conference with ex-Judge Bedford, Assistant District Attorney, about the Flack case, at the conclusion of which, it is said, he expressed a full approval of what his assistant had done. To a reporter who asked him what caused his unwonted disturbance of the season of midsummer ease, he said that pressing business had called him back to the city. He did not say, however, that he had heard something which disturbed his rustic felicities, and that while it was possible to rest at ease so long as a simple case of conspiracy, with only a woman and a public official or two in the toils, was lying at the District Attorney's door for a hearing, all comfort vanished as soon as he learned that the Judges of an important court had begun to take a very decided interest in the case and that the whispers of forgery had begun to take serious shape. He did not say whether or not there was any truth in the report that forgery had been committed or whether it was because such was the case that it was deemed safe to place the papers in the safe deposit vaults.

Ex-Judge Bedford also said that he did not know whether forgery was to be added to the charges against the partiee to the conspiracy case. He added that the District Attorney would be down on Monday at the opening of court, and that on Tuesday, with all his assistants at his command, he would take active charge of the Flack case. The Grand Jury would be sworn in on Tuesday, and the papers in the case would be immediately placed in their hands.

The question of whether Sheriff Flack has married the woman variously known as Cherry, Heyer and Rosenbaum has excited a good deal of attention yesterday, and the opinion was very general that THE TIMES had made out a very strong case against the Sheriff as unfortunately liable to an indictment for bigamy as well as conspiracy. A reporter called at Sheriff Flack's office to secure an affirmation or denial of the bigamy story, but at first he met with the customary reply that the Sheriff declined to say anything about the case. The reporter then sent back and said that he desired no information regarding a general transaction, but would like the Sheriff to either confirm or deny the report that he had married Mrs. Cherry, alias two or three other names. The Sheriff sent back word that he would neither deny nor confirm the report. A call was made at the office of Justice Monell, who is credited with having married the Sheriff the second time, but a similar answer was made there to the inquiry. In several places it was stated by responsible persons that, though they did not wish to be mixed up with the second marriage phase of the case, they had no reasonable doubt that the Sheriff's second marriage had followed closely upon his illegally-obtained divorce, and that Justice Monell had been the officiating magistrate.

Several stories were afloat regarding Flack yesterday. One was to the effect that he had decided to resign his position, but this received no credence among those who know the men who are in the conspiracy. Flack himself, it is believed, might weaken and give way to a desire to quit the office before his removal be added to the disgrace under which he now lies, but he is "in the hands of his friends," and will make no move until they agree to it. He got them in the scrape, and they are not going to let him do anything which might possibly stand in their way of getting out of it as soon as possible. Flack in the Sheriff's office is a much more desirable ally in any trouble than Flack out of office, and there is no fear of his getting out by dint of his own effort.

An amusing instance of Judge Bookstaver's short memory in connection with any feature of the Flack case cropped out yesterday. It will be remembered that Judge Bookstaver repeatedly said that he had never been a friend of Flack's or associated with him in any way until the Sheriff's divorce case came before him for trial. In looking over Hunn's reports for 1883 a lawyer yesterday ran across a case decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in which James A. Flack and others, executors of William C. Connor, late Sheriff, were appellants, against the State of New-York, respondent. In this case Delos McCurdy and H. W. Bookstaver (the Judge who granted Sheriff Flack his divorce) were the counsel for Flack. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Judge Bookstaver was one of the counsel of Jarvie in the suit brought against him by the East Indian gentleman whose estate he rifled.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Schaeffer and Ives played a remarkable game of billiards last evening. It was at straight rail, the game which the professionals of the country are to compete at in next Winter's tournaments in Chicago and New York. Schaeffer has not played the straight rail game before in ten years. Upward of five hundred people witnessed the game. One thousand points were played.

Ives started with a run of 190, 138, and 224. Schaeffer ran 101 in the third inning and finished the game in the fifth with a magnificent run of 881. Five times he lost the balls only to gather them again in the same corner, when he would start afresh on a journey around the table, keeping the ivories chiming musically, to the delight of the spectators, for nearly three-quarters of an hour without interruption. Schaeffer averaged 200 and Ives 111. The totals were Shaeffer, 1,000; Ives, 551.

AN EXCURSION PARTY'S DELAYS.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, of the Grand Army did not have a very good time on its excursion to Glen Island yesterday. The members of the post, with their families and friends from Red Bank, Oceanport, and Long Branch, reached Sandy Hook at 8:10 A. M., but did not find there the steamer Laura M. Starin, which was to have met them, the heavy sea having prevented her from coming. After three hours' delay the excursionists started for New-York on another steamer, and managed to get to Glen Island in time to have three-quarters of an hour of pleasure there before returning. They went home by rail from New-York.

FISHING RECORDS BROKEN.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 30.—The records at the fishing pier were broken this afternoon by an extraordinary run of large striped bass. Clarence Baer, a fourteen-year-old Philadelphia boy, caught a nine-pound bass with a drop line, and Charles Budine caught a thirteen-and-a-half-pound bass with a rod and reel, both breaking the records in their class. Gold medals have been offered to the champions in each class by James A. Bradley, the proprietor of the pier.

OLD DOMINION POLITICS.

ONE DISTRICT WHERE THE LITTLE GENERAL WILL MEET THE ENEMY.

DUBLIN, Va., Aug. 30.—The Ninth Congressional District of Virginia embraces that large and prosperous section of the State known as "The Southwest," extending from Bristol, on the Tennessee line, eastward to and including the county of Botetourt. It is a land literally flowing with milk and honey, surpassingly fertile in its soil and immensely rich in its minerals and metals and woods. Millions of capital have been invested here during the last few years, and the fires of its furnaces illuminate scores of mountains and villages.

Because of its vast and increasing industrial interests this Ninth District has heretofore shown a strong protection sentiment—a sentiment which Gen. William Mahone in his coming campaign hopes to encourage to the benefit of the Republican Party, whose candidate for Governor he is. He will open the canvass and make a number of speeches in the district, and, it is understood, will not divide time with the Democrats. He has many devoted followers and active political workers in the district, whose influence will doubtless be felt in the organization that is to be perfected, as well as in the canvass that will soon be waged with great intensity.

A representative of THE TIMES has, during the last few days, conversed with a number of leading citizens on the political situation. He finds party lines sharply drawn already and the feeling exhibited which promises to turn this fair section into a political hotbed. The contest for and against Mahone will be of a nature more personal and bitter than has been known since the days of Know Nothingism. This feature of the canvass will draw out an unusually full vote, and on this full vote rests, in the main, the hope of the Democracy, as they expree it, of "snowing under" the little General. That money will be lavishly used by the Republicans—money obtained from the North—is generally conceded.

The prohibition sentiment is found to be not so strong as has generally been supposed. The people have been educated to a better understanding of the tariff. The Presidential campaign of last year was not without good results in this respect. Outside of those immediately interested in manufactures, and those dependent upon them, the tariff-reform spirit prevails and is rapidly growing. A tariff-reform Democrat will represent this district in the next Congress—having defeated a high-protection Republican. The Democrats do not favor the cussedness of the tariff as much as they do the influence of money among the illiterate and the humbler classes. As far as they are concerned they will sink the State debt and that other question of national aid to State schools and all other issues made by the Republican platform far beneath what they believe to be the all-important one of home government—the maintenance of rule by the intelligence of the State. They spurn interference in their local affairs by the National Government. The indorsement of Mahone by the Administration, the open support given him by the Republican National Convention and by the men who have the reputation of electing Harrison by fraud, are matters that cause great indignation among the Democrats, and are not approved by liberal Republicans. These facts will nerve the Democrats to a desperate fight for victory. Mahone's acceptance of the nomination for Governor was a surprise to the Democrats all through the State. They have been fighting him for years; they will make the fight this year with the hope of eliminating him from State politics forever.

The race question does not interest the people of this section. There are not many negroes here. The farmers consider the colored brother so unreliable that many of them refuse to hire him. The negroes as elsewhere are unanimously Republican, and they hold the balance of power in several of the counties, but otherwise they form an insignificant element in politics.

The indications are that this district will vote against Mahone and help swell the majority in the State for Capt. P. W. McKinney.

AN OLD WOMAN AND HER CATS.

THEY BECAME A NUISANCE AND FIFTY OF HER PETS WERE KILLED.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—An old woman and a plague of cats were unearthed here this week. The case is a parallel one with that of Damask Rose, the aged spinster of North Branford, Conn., who was discovered a year or two ago living in an isolated house, there surrounded by a troop of cats which was so large that they had begun to kill each other off. The Taunton cat fancier is Mrs. Ezra A. Lincoln, an elderly and wealthy widow, who for some unexplained reason has kept her little old house on Cohannet-street crowded full of cats for years. The family is an old one, and every year or two some of her relatives would die and leave her an addition to her fortune.

It now appears that all the money the old woman spent was lavished on her flock of half a hundred cats, her chosen and intimate friends. This was her only recreation. Taunton people are enraptured now to find that there were so many cats. They were of all sizes, colors, and their amazement was based upon their knowledge of the existence of at least one other wife of the groom.

He was formerly a captain in the Twenty-third Regiment and was very well known about the city. His first wife was a Miss Mary Metcalf of Chittenango, N. Y., and she is now living in that town. She lived in various Brooklyn hotels and boarding houses with Greenland until four years ago, when his love for other women caused her to leave him. She subsequently had him arrested for abandonment, and he signed an agreement to support her a week. This he did for a few months, but soon got tired of the strain on his finances and stopped the payments. His wife's brother, B. F. Metcalf, said yesterday that nothing had been heard of Greenland for a long time. Mr. Metcalf described him as "a scoundrel and a bigamist."

"As far as his wife knows," he added, "Greenland has never applied for a divorce. He has certainly never served any papers on my sister."

Miss Pratt, who, according to the telegram, is now Mrs. Greenland, lived with her mother at 419 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, until a few weeks ago. She was an active member of the Hanson-place Baptist Church, and first met Greenland while engaged in getting up a broom drill. As Greenland was a regimental boy, he was induced to drill the girls. His first word heard of the matter and appealed to Col. Partridge. When the Colonel remonstrated with Greenland he was told to mind his own business. This induced Col. Partridge to demand his junior officer's resignation, and it was handed in at once. This was only a few months ago, and since then Greenland has been traveling for a brass manufacturer of this city.

A TIMES reporter tried to get into the Pratt house last night, but the servant refused to allow reporters to enter. She said the family were away, and she did not know whether Miss Blanche was with her parents or not. The girl is young, very thin, and not good-looking.

WHAT ONE BLOW DID.

A CORPORAL REDUCED TO THE RANKS AND A SURGEON RESIGNS.

A row which occurred between two members of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn while that organization was in camp at Peekskill has caused a reduction of one non-commissioned officer to th anke and brought forth the resignation of an Assistant Surgeon, besides creating considerable gossip. The combatants were Corp. Hohertson and Private Abram Sanders, and in the scuffle the Corporal struck Sandere in the mouth, cutting a deep gash in his upper l

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am.C.Oil Trust.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	100
Alch., T. & S. Fe.	38⅝	40⅜	38⅝	40⅜	43,355
Atlantic & Pac...	6	6¼	6	6¼	400
Buff., ... & P. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	100
Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	200
Canadian Pacific	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	1,100
Central Pacific..	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	50
Ches. & Ohio.....	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	1,255
C. & O. 2d pf....	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	200
Chi. Gas Trust...	80	80¼	80	80¼	1,600
C., C., I. & St. L.	74¾	75⅞	74⅜	74⅜	5,159
C.,C.,C.&St.L.pf.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	800
Chi. & N. W.....	112¾	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	3,465
C. R. & Q.....	104⅝	105⅞	104⅝	105¼	11,600
C., M. & St. P....	72⅜	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛	43,980
C., M. & St. P. pf.	115¾	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	564
C., St. L. & Pac...	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	3,710
Clin., Wab. & B....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	100
Clin., W. & S. pf.	24	24	24	24	100
Colorado Coal....	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	600
Col., H. V. & Tol.	15	15	15	15	500
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	102	102½	102	102½	750
Consol. Gas Co....	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	140
Del. & Hudson....	149⅜	149⅝	148⅞	149⅞	200
Del., Lack. & W.	147¾	148	147¾	148	1,417
Den., R. G. & W.	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	300
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	46	46¾	43	46¾	800
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅜	200
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	100
Grese Sal. & W...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	250
Iowa Central....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	100
Iowa Central pf..	24	25	24	25	475
*Louis., St. L. & T.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	200
L. E. & Western.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	110
L. E. & West. pf.	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	800
Lake Shore.....	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104¼	8,965
Louis. & Nash....	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71⅞	15,744
Manhattan Con....	97	97	97	97	500
Michigan Cent....	89	89⅝	89	89½	1,745
Mil., L. S. & W.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,265
Min., St. P. & S. M.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
Missouri Pac. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	100
Mo., Kan. & T....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	100
Mobile & Ohio....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	22¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	13,184
Nash., C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	275
N. J. Central....	115¾	115⅞	115¼	115⅜	700
N. Y. Central....	107¾	107¾	107	107¼	466
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅞	51⅜	50⅜	51	5,000
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	100
Norfolk & West.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	150
Nort. & West. pf....	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	300
Northern Pac. pf.	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	1,000
Northern Pac. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	28,325
Ohio & Miss.....	22⅜	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	1,600
Ohio, Ind. & W....	12¼	12½	12	12	400
Ontario & West....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	200
Oregon Imp. pf....	55	55	55	55	100
Oregon Imp. pf....	92	92	92	92	100
Oregon R. & N....	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100¼	1,910
Oregon S. L. &...	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	1,500
Oregon & Trans.	35⅞	36¾	35	35¾	7,000
Pacific Mail.....	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	100
Phil. & Read....	45	45⅝	44¾	45⅜	27,000
Phila. & Erie....	16½	16½	16½	16½	100
Pitts. & West....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	116
Pitts. & West. pf.	39	39	39	39	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180½	180½	180½	180½	300
Rich. & Alle. Pac.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Rich. & W. P....	23⅞	25⅜	23⅜	23⅛	1,825
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	59½	60	59½	60	700
St. Louis & S. F. pf.	114	114	114	114	100
St. P. & Omaha....	34¾	34¾	34	34¾	450
St. P. & Omaha pf.	98⅜	99⅜	98¾	99½	500
St. P., M. & M....	106½	106½	105¾	106¾	1,425
Southern Pacific..	34	34¾	33¾	33¾	500
St. L., A. & T. pf.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	200
Sugar Ref. Co....	108½	109¼	108½	108½	2,755
Texas Central....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	2,225
T., P. & N. M....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	200
Texas Pacific....	21	21⅜	21	21	2,450
Union Pacific....	62⅞	63½	62⅞	63	7,525
United States Ex.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	150
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	3,750
West. Union Tel.	84⅞	85	84⅜	84⅜	2,650
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	400
Wisconsin Cent..	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	3,400
Total sales.....					323,385

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Col. & P. 1st.	96	96	96	96	$5,000
At. & Pac. inc.....	18	16¾	16	16¾	36,000
At. & Pac. 4s.....	73⅜	74	73⅜	74	38,000
Ches. & O. 6s. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	44,000
C. & I. 6s, 1911....	118⅛	118⅛	118	118⅛	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Den.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	94½	94½	94½	94½	10,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.....	130½	130½	130	130½	3,000
C., C., C. & St. L.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	4,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st					
case 1 r.....	93	92½	92	92½	20,000
D., M. & F. 1st 4s.	85	85	85	85	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½	3,000
Eliz. & Big. S. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	16,000
Erie 2d cs.....	104	104¼	104	104¼	14,000
Erie int. c. 5s.....	99	99	99	99	1,000
Erie 1d. 7s.....	140	140	140	140	11,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	95¼	38,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn...	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	10,000
Gulf, C. & S. F....	103	103	103	103	3,000
G., C. & S. F. 5s.	85	85	85	85	25,000
H. & Tex. gee 1 r.	81	81	81	81	2,000
H. & T. 1st, m. 1 r.	121	121	121	121	5,000
H. & T. 2d, m. 1 r.	124	124	124	124	2,000
Ind., B. & S. 1st.	97	97	97	97	10,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	15,000
Int. & O. N. 1st.	106	106	106	106	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.....	97	97	97	97	2,000
Iron Mt. mtd. 2d.	130	130	130	130	1,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	108	108	108	108	6,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Kan. & T. cn. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	57½	57½	57½	57½	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63¾	63	63	63	13,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	10,000
L. I. gen. 4s, 1938.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
L. & N. 1st N. O. 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5,000
Louisville No 1st.	99¾	99¾	99	99	44,500
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	98¾	98	98	98¼	48,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.....	111	111	110	111	31,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.....	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¾	3,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	102½	102	102½	102½	6,000
M. & O. gen.....	58	58	58	58½	12,000
Nash. & Chat. 7s....	133	133	133	133	1,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	107¼	107¼	107	107	4,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	112¼	112	112¼	112¾	27,000
N. J. Cent. 1st Con.	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¾	5,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.....	53½	54½	53½	53½	7,500
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	7,000
Nor. & W. 1st. cv.	99	99¼	99	99¼	15,000
Northern Ill. 1st.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5,000
North. Pac. & M.					
1st.....	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	4,000
North. Pacific 1st.	116	115¾	115¾	116	5,000
North. Pacific 3d.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¾	25,000
Northwest. ext. 4s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	3,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb.					
5s.....	107	107	107	107	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	80	80	80	80	2,000
Ohio South. Inc..	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾	6,000
Oregon N. 1 6s.	113	113¾	113	113	7,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
Rens. 1st. pf. inc.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	85	85	85	85	51,000
Read. gen. 4s.....	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	3,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. M. certs..	88	88	88	88	13,000
Rock Island 5s..	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	333,000
St. L., Alt. & T.					
1st. ext.....	79½	79½	79½	79½	3,000
St. L. Alt. & T. 2d.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	15,000
St. L. & S. F. cd. B.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. L., V. & T. H. 1st.	117	117	117	117	5,000
St. Paul inc.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	10,000
St. Paul 1st 8s..	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	1,000
St. P. 1st., C. & M.					
1st 5s.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	65,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st.	136	136	136	136	186,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d.	122	122	122	122	3,000
St. P., M. & M. cn.					
6s.....	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	13,000
T. C. & I. 1st, T....	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	26,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	38	37¾	38	11,000
T. & W. 1st. 4s.	77¾	78	77¾	78	12,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	11,000
Utah south. ext.	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
*Wab. 2d 5s, new.					
W. 1.....	80½	80¾	80½	80¾	30,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	102¾	103	102¾	103	27,000
West Shore 4s, c.	108	108	108	108	13,000
Total sales.....					$1,520,000

*Unlisted. †Including $10,000 at 107, and $10,000 at 103⅞ seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	7,000
Belcher.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Bodie.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	700
Con. Cal. & Va...	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	200
El Cristo.....	.95	.95	.95	.95	300
Homestake.....	9.12½	9.12½	9.12½	9.12½	100
Hale & Norcross.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.95	100
Mexican.....	5.00	5.00	4.90	4.90	400
Mono.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
North Belle Isle.	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Nevada Queen....	.85	.85	.85	.85	300
Occidental.....	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	800
Ophir.....	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	300
Potosi.....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	200
Phœnix of Arizona.	.25	.27	.25	.27	1,200
Sanguhamock.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Ward Consol.....	1.85	1.75	1.50	1.75	3,500
Yellow Jacket....	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	200
Total sales.....					9,450

OIL.

Pipe Line certs...	98¼	98¼	67¼	67¼	396,000
Clearances.....					1,035,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil...	52¾	53	52¼	53¼	1,100
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	38⅝	40¾	38⅝	39⅝	23,800
Consol. Gas Co....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87⅞	100
Chi., Bur. & Q....	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	1,160
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	2,240
C., St. P., M. & O.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	100
C., St. L. & P....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	50
Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	100
Colorado Coal....	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	100
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	210
Chi., R. & Pac....	81¾	82	81¾	82	31,500
Chi. & Northwest.	111⅜	112⅜	111⅜	112⅜	2,270
Del., Lack. & W.	147¼	147¼	146¾	146¾	2,080
Den., Tex. & F. W.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	50
Hock. Valley....	15	15	15	15	100
Kingston & Pem.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	100
Lake Shore.....	103⅜	104¼	103⅜	104¼	870
Louis. & Nash....	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71⅞	710
L. E. & W.....	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	100
L. E. & W. pf....	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Manhattan con....	97	97	97	97	300
Mich. Central....	89	89	89	89½	200
Mineral Range....	74¾	74¾	73¾	74	5,180
Mo., K. & T. tsts..	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	100
Nash., C. & St. L.	97¼	97½	97	97	175
Nat. Lead Trust.	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	8,830
N. Y. & New-Eng.	50⅞	51⅜	50⅜	51	1,500
Northern Pacific.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	420
Northern Pac. pf.	74¼	74¼	73¾	74	7,380
Nort. & West. pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	100
N. Y. & W. tsts....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Oregon Trans....	35⅞	36¾	35	35¾	1,000
Ohio & Miss.....	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	200
Oregon R. & N....	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100¼	100
Pacific Mail.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	10
Phil. & Reading..	44¾	45⅜	44¾	45⅜	24,080
Rich. & W. P....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	170
Texas Pacific....	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	100
Union Pacific....	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	3,146
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	100
W. & L. E. pf....	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	100
Western Unions..	85	85	85	85	100
Total sales.....					116,685

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 4s..	73⅜	73⅜	72¾	72¾	24,000
At. & Pacific inc.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	23,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
K. C., W. & N. 1st.	67	67	67	67	1,000
L. E. & W. 1st, 5s.	77	78	77	78	1,000
Louisville No. 1st.	81	81	81	81	1,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Georgia Pac. 2d..	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	15,000
Hous. & Tex. 1st.	121	121	121	121	2,000
Ky. Central 1st..	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Louisville & Nash.	99¼	99¼	99	99	15,000
M., K. & T. gen..	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	6,000
M., K. & T. 1st...	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	5,000
Nor. Pacific 1st..	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
Ohio South. inc..	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	11,000
Read. 1st pf. inc..	66	65	65	65	15,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	24,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Tenn. sett. 3s....	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st...	78	78	78	78	5,000
West Shore 4s....	106	106¾	106	106¾	25,000
Total sales.....					$178,000

The stock market was active and buoyant until 2 p'clock, the Northern Pacifics leading the advance. In the last hour prices declined on free realizing, many people selling out rather than carry over the Saturday half holiday and the whole holiday on Monday. The principal changes were: *Advanced.*—East Tennessee first preferred, 2⅜; Philadelphia Gas, 2; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜; Iowa Central preferred, 1¼; Iron Mountain, 1; Jamaica, 1; Northwestern, Oregon Improvement, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Richmond and West Point preferred, each 1; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Rock Island, each ⅞, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Michigan Central, Sugar was unchanged. Money on call loaned at 2@3 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 2 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was steady. The posted rates for sterling were $4 84½ for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 83¾@$4 84 for 60-day bills, $4 87¾@$4 88 for demand, $4 88@$4 88½ for cable transfers, and $4 82¾@$4 83 for commercial. Continental was quiet. France was quoted at 5 22½@5 20 for long and 5 18¾@5 18⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94⅝ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. The 4½s coupon and the 4s each advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $12,000 4½s registered at 105¾, State securities and bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts, 3; Erie funded 7s, 2; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, 1¼; Fort Worth and Denver City first, 1¼; Fort Worth and Rio Grande first, 2; Kansas Pacific consolidated and Santa Fé gold 6s and Northwestern twenty-five-year debenture 5s, each 1; Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, and Northern Pacific thirds, each ⅞, and Atlantic and Pacific incomes, do. 4s, and Peoria Short Line 6s, St. Paul first 8s, and Western Union collateral trust 5s, each ⅜. *Declined*—Michigan Central 7s, 1¾; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield firsts, and St. Louis and San Francisco, class B, each 1, and Chesapeake and Ohio 6s of 1911 and Kansas and Texas 6s, each ⅝.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 98⅛@97⅝ and 98⅛. Mining stocks were neglected.

September coupons of the Savannah and Western Railroad will be placed at the office of Messrs. Kessler & Co., 54 Wall-street.

Messrs. Kaunz Brothers will pay coupon No. 17, due September 1, on bonds of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway Company due Sept. 1.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	193½	Manhattan.....	178
America Ex.....	157	Market & Fulton.....	200
Broadway.....	268	Mechanics'.....	200
Butchers & Drovers'	180	Mechanics & Trad'rs'.	206
Central Nat'l.....	141	Mercantile.....	160
Chase National.....	250	Merchants'.....	155
Chatham.....	300	Merchants' Ex.....	120
Chemical.....	4000	Metropolitan.....	14
City.....	500	Metropolis.....	225
Citizens'.....	170	Nassau.....	158
Commerce.....	197	New-York.....	244
Corn Exchange.....	230	New-York County.....	450
East River.....	170	N. Y. National Ex....	127
Eleventh Ward.....	150	Ninth National.....	150
Fifth Avenue.....	1100	North America.....	181
First National.....	2000	North River.....	140
Fourteenth-street..	200	Oriental.....	210
Fourth National....	148	Park.....	340
Gallatin National..	280	People's'.....	215
Garfield National..	400	Phœnix.....	189
German American...	122	Republic.....	175
Germania.....	270	Seaboard National..	139
Greenwich.....	142	Seventh National....	125
Hanover.....	300	Shoe & Leather.....	152
Hudson River.....	140	State of New-York...	112
Import'rs & Trad'rs'	535	State of New-York...	112
Irving.....	180	Tradesmen's.....	100
Leather Manufac'rs'	230	U. S. National.....	220
Lincoln National...	240	Western National....	97

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	105¾	106¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.121	.....	.....
4½s, '91, c.....	106⅞	107¼	Cur. 6s, 1897.124	.....	.....
4s, 1907, r.....	127½	128½	Cur. 6s, 1899.127	.....	.....
4s, 1907, c.....	127⅝	128⅝	Cur. 6s, 1899.130	.....	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895.113	.....	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.$109,752,044	Balances.....$7,497,181

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	53⅝	53⅞	St. Paul.....	73⅛	73⅜
Reading.....	22⅜	22½	Read. gen.....	91¼	91½
Lehigh Val....	53½	53⅝	Read. 1st pf..	80¾	81¼
North Pac..	33¾	33⅞	Read. 2d pf..	64⅞	65¼
North Pac. pf.	73¾	74	Read. 3d pf..	52⅞	53¼
Lehigh Nav..	53¾	54	Ore. Trans....	35¼	35⅝

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Atch. & T. 1st 7s.	112.00	Calumet & Hecla.	220.00
At. & Top. 1. & 7s.	108.00	Franklin.....	6.87½
Atch. & T. 2d 7s.	99.62½	Huron.....	.75
Boston & Albany.	218.50	Osceola.....	11.50
Boston & Maine.	200.00	Pewabic, (new)..	2.00
Chi., Bur. & Q....	105.50	Sell Telephone..	234.50
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	74.00	Boston Land.....	5.00
Eastern.....	98.00	Water Power.....	5.75
Eastern 6s.....	127.00	Fam'ack Min. Co.	108.50
Flint & Pere M....	26.00	Mass. Central....	1.00
Flint & Pere M. pf.	92.00	Mexican Central..	15.00
Mexican Cent....	15.12½	West End Land..	27.50
Mex. Cent. 1st...	67.50	Lamson Store S..	58.12½
N. Y. & N. E....	50.12½	Atlantic.....	8.25
Old Colony.....	177.00	Boston & Mont..	36.00
Rutland pf.....	43.00	Clearance.....	5.00
Wis. Central....	26.12½	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.60
Wis. Central pf..	63.00	Tun. City L. Co..	84.00
Allouez M. C. (a.).	.70		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.....	1.50	Potosi.....	1.85
Bulwer.....	1.10	Savage.....	2.70
Best & Belcher.....	4.10	Sierra Nevada.....	3.30
Belle C. nsolidated.	1.00	Union Consolidated.	4.20
Challenge.....	1.25	Utah.....	1.75
Con. Cal. & Va.....	7.75	Yellow Jacket.....	3.40
Crown Point.....	6.40	Commonwealth.....	3.50
Gould & Curry.....	2.45	Nevada Queen.....	.65
Hale & Norcross....	3.35	Belle Isle.....	.75
Mexican.....	5.12½	North Belle Isle....	.80
Mono.....	1.10	Occidental.....	1.90
Ophir.....	5.50		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30, 1889.

COFFEE—Depressed and irregular cables and more urgent offerings, (partly by prominent operators here,) contributed to weaken prices which, here, on a moderately active speculative business, yielded for the day 15@20 points, though leaving off steadier, with business to-day at 10,000 bags. October at 15.30c.@15.55c., November at 15.30c. @15.40c., December at 15.40c., and January to July within the range of 15.35c.@15.50c., (occasional, 1890, sold at 14.75c.).....There were 23,750 bags placed on options to-day.....Deliveries to ports in Brazil fair, (to Rio Janeiro and Santos, each 7,000 bags.).....And for prompt delivery the market strengthened and was quoted fair invoices of Rio up to 19c.....Sales reported of 5,000 bags Rio and Santos, here and afloat, part basis of Santos, No. 8, at 15⅜c.

SUGAR—Business in the speculative line was comparatively tame, (36,700 bales placed on options all told,) but the tamer was confident with stronger cables, and values were advanced on the September option (which had increased attention, partly for covering purposes,) for the day 8 points, to 10.57c.@10.58c.; October 7 points, or to 10.21c.@10.22c.; November 4 points, or to 9.99c.@10c., and later deliveries 1@2 points or on to 9.94c.@9.95c. and January to June within the range of 9.98c.@10.20c.....And for prompt delivery, 221 bales sold to spinners on a steady basis.....Receipts at the shipping ports to-day, 8,858 bales, over the week up to 27,709 bales, against 6,535 bales last week and 23,640 bales same week last year, and since Sept. 1, 5,537,313 bales, (against 5,567,006 bales last year) corresponding portion of last year.....Exports (six days) to Great Britain 18,038 bales; Continent, 879 bales; France, 388 bales.....Stock at all ports, 80,512 bales, (of which here 34,684 bales).....Week's exports hence to Europe, 18,584 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though less active, business in the Flour Trade was fair to reasonable average, in good part for shipment, and as a rule at steady figures, the principal receivers as well as local millers meeting current requirements with promptness, but showing no inclination to chase up and buy ahead. The favorite brands drew the reaction to heaviness in W

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was held at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Aug. 30:

Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a foreclosure decree, John Delehanty, Esq., referee, sold all the right, title, and interest in the ten four-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 199.10 by 36, 1,999 to 2,016 Madison-av., west side, block front between 127th and 128th sts., for $52,000, to Enfus M. Brundide.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 30, 1889.

23d-st., s. w. corner of 9th-av., 25.11x75; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Hyman Soen..... $38,400

63th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 1x5x 100.8; Hyman Soon and wife to Thomas J. McGuire..... 50,000

Fredrick-st., w. s., 203 ft. s. of Pelham-av., 50x87; Isaac Anderson and wife to Mary E. Murphy..... 1,900

106th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x 100.11; A. J. Johnson Throop and wife to Michael J. O'Reilly..... 4,900

7th-av., s. e. corner of 135th-st., 25x100; Leopold Kahn to Moses Kahn..... 31,000

15th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x 103.3; Pauline A. Reynolds to Margaret J. McCarthy and wife..... 16,000

85th-st., 111 East; Mathew Jost and wife and others to Fanny Miltscher..... 17,250

88th-st., 526 East; Samuel Maugold and wife to Ferdinand Schneider..... 19,250

104th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.11; Fidelia M. Davenport to Herman G. Korff..... 1

14th-st., s. s., 96 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x 103.3; Catherine Kirchner to Frederick R. Kissel and wife..... 27,500

Bathgate-av., e. s., 219 ft. n. of 179th-st., 70 x168; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Jonathan Kraus..... 20,500

163d-st., s. s., 299 ft. w. of Trinity-av., 20x 100; John W. Decker to Mary K. Boak..... 1

163d-st., s. s., 299 ft. w. of Trinity-av., 20x 100; John W. Decker to Mary K. Boak..... 8,500

Alexander-av., 290; John B. Smith and wife to Anna W. Van Dorn..... 9,000

121st-st., n. s., 159 West; Samuel Oldright and wife to Matilda G. Tinker..... 22,000

82d-st., 422 East; Samuel Wallack and wife to Michael Tackney and wife..... 17,150

68th-st., 78 West; Charles O. Arbogast to Lena Waltzfelder..... 24,000

49th-st., 224 West; Lena Waltzfelder to Charles O. Arbogast..... 21,000

Boulevard, s. e. corner of 95th-st., 75.8x101; Charles E. Lydecker, referee, to Robert R. Fera..... 22,500

22d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9; Victoria M. Palmer and wife to Fisher Levine..... 50

85d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; Christian Abele and wife to Louise Schweigler..... 20,000

Tiffany-st., w. s., 262 ft. n. of 167th-st., 50x 125; Baruch Dimond and wife to Max Cohen..... 1

2d-av., s. s., 80.11 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x80; Bernhard R. Cohen to Leah Dimond..... 1

99th-st., n. s., 366 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 100.11; Louise Schwegler to Christian Abele..... 30,000

99th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x 100.11; Louise Schwegler to Jacob Schneider..... 30,000

Pike-st., w. s., adjoining lot 526, map Rutgers, 24x86; Jonas Weil and wife and others to Albert Stoke..... 17,000

Orchard-st., e. s., 70.5 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 27x87.9; Joseph L. Betteowolser..... 48,500

101st-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25 x201.10; Frank Nickerson and wife to Don A. Gerferd..... 8,700

2d-av., s. w. corner of 59th-st., 20x65; Gertrude Heiser and others to Jacob A. Ranth. See Gertrude Heiser, executrix, to Jacob A. Ranth..... 21,100

17th-st., n. s., w. of 9th-av., lots 201, 202; Samuel S. Hadden to Thomas F. Crooks... 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

ARVERNE BY-THE-SEA,

directly on the Atlantic Ocean.

30 minutes from Long Island City and Brooklyn, via Long Island Railroad.

MONDAY, Sept. 2, At 3 o'clock P. M.,

on the premises,

By order of

Remington Vernam, Esq.,

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

150 SELECTED BUILDING SITES.

Property all Restricted.

GAS, WATER, SEWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND EXPRESS OFFICES PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED ON THE PREMISES.

TERMS:

10 PER CENT. IN CASH AND AUCTIONEER'S FEES CASH.

30 PER CENT. IN 30 DAYS.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS. TITLES SET IN A SHEET BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

MAPS AND PARTICULARS AT ARVERNE HOTEL AND AT THE 5TH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 240 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

LUNCHEON AND SPECIAL TRAIN TO ESTUARY TO THE CITY AFTER THE SALE WILL BE PROVIDED.

John H. Draper, Auctioneer.

Important sale of particularly Choice Building Lots at Cedar Lawn, between Lawrence and Far Rockaway, L. I., Saturday, August 31, 1889, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Mr. Samuel B. Althause, Jr., 500 SELECTED VILLA SITES.

TERMS.—10 PER CENT. AND AUCTIONEER'S FEES CASH.

40 PER CENT. IN THIRTY DAYS.

50 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 6 PER CENT.

TITLES BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. WITHOUT COST TO PURCHASERS.

FOR MAPS, PARTICULARS, AND TIME TABLES APPLY TO MR. ALTHAUSE, ON THE PROPERTY, OR TO FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, 240 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

Three fast passenger elevators will be run during ordinary business hours, and it is intended to run at least one of them at all hours during every day and night without exception.

A supply of steam heat for warming the premises will be maintained during the cold season, and a complete electric light plant will furnish light.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—APARTMENT AT 12 WEST 125th-st., 60x286 feet, 36 rooms; all windows opening to the outer air; having appointments completed; belongs to the Rev. Dr. Douglas. Apply to or at Grace MCEWAN & McEWAN, Attorneys, 158 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Farms and Country Residences FOR SALE.

In Westchester County, N. Y.
In New-Jersey, and
On Long Island.

Terms easy.
Apply to
BROWN & GOLDING,
120 Broadway, New-York.

AT EAST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN A choice location, perfect modern dwelling; every convenience; ample grounds; high elevation; on macadamized avenue; possession any time. Also near Highland Station; sale at $6,000; excellent dwelling; modern conveniences; stable; grounds well treed.
EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

OUR OFFICE OPPOSITE ORANGE (N. J.) at Hon will remain open Sept. 2 for the sale and rental of real estate near all Orange stations.
EDW. P. HAMILTON & Co., 96 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, West 46th-st., near 5th-av., for Winter or longer, containing 14 rooms and bath, with all improvements, in thorough order. For particulars address PRIVATE FAMILY, Box 275 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

2,013 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 124TH AND 125th sts., Marcella Flats; something new; elegant decorated apartments; 7 rooms, bath, and kitchen; hot water and steam heating furnished; sanitary plumbing; hall boy and watchman; perfect security; come and examine; rents, $50, $55, $60, and $65 per month.

10TH-ST., 12 WEST.—FIRST-CLASS BEAUtiful housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS,
9 WEST 26TH-ST.,
CORNER OF 5TH-AV.,
for rent; elevator, steam heat, open fires, &c. For particulars
apply on the premises or to
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, ONE elegant apartment; eleven all-light rooms and bath; decorated; steam heat; elevator; single house. One with eight rooms and bath, rent, $1,000 to $1,500. 3 East 84th-st.

CHOICE STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS, six rooms and bath, to small select families in handsome new Ferris Block, 80th to 81st-st., 9th av., $32 50 to $30. HENRY J. CARR, 1,549 9th-av.

FLATS, UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED, in all parts of city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

THE BALTIMORE,

138 TO 140 EAST 40TH-ST.

Two very desirable apartments to let; all light rooms; perfect; central location; steam heat; $50 to $75. A. E. HOYT & CO., 21 East 42d-st., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,

CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs; janitor on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

IMPERIAL.

Elegant apartments; decorated; steam heat; elevator and all modern improvements; moderate prices. 57 East 76th-st. Apply to janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.—AT RE-duced rate, handsomely appointed cottage adjoining hotel. Address ARVERNE HOTEL.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A HANDSOME STORE, 20X100, AT THE southwest corner of 55th-av. and 36th-st., now being altered and fitted with large and handsome show windows, &c., is for rent, and will be ready for occupation before Oct. 1, suitable for a modiste, tailor, druggist, or other similar occupation.
APPLY TO
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
of DR. J. SACHS,
NO. 98 WEST 59TH-ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS. CAREFUL TRAINING FOR BUSINESS. FRENCH AND GERMAN IN REGULAR SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
For 19 years located at
5 EAST 14TH-ST., ONLY 3 doors west of 5TH-AV.
Established 1853. Chartered 1865.
At this FAMOUS SCHOOL OF MUSIC Elocution, Foreign Languages, Drawing, and Painting, in the first orchestral and vocal opportunities in America, pupils secure unequaled advantages.
N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY HAS NO BRANCH nor connection with any other school on the same line in this city, as represented.
FALL TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will open for the Fall term on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Places can be secured during the month of August by letter or personal application. Send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, PRESIDENT,
101 EAST 23D-ST.

MME. C. MEARS'
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 242 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1, 1889. French is the language of the family and school. Special classes in History, Literature, Art, and French conversation. Special attention to English, French, and German Primary Departments.
MME. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.
EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT MORRIS'S
CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES, 987 Madison-av., will reopen Oct. 10.
Thorough courses in Higher English, French, and Mathematics.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED, BOARDING AND day school for young ladies; collegiate, preparatory, primary classes; number in each class positively limited; 26th year begins Oct. 1. 6 and 8 East 53d-st.

SEABURY SEMINARY
AND KINDERGARTEN,
Established 1867, 27 West 59th-st. Pupils prepared for colleges; satisfaction guaranteed. Reopens Sept. 23. M. FROST OBMSBY, Prin.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1,473 Broadway, near 42d-st.; 534 year; reopens Sept. 23d; rooms open after Sept. 9; Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. M. M. Hobby, W. L. Kaiy, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

BEVERLY SCHOOL, 28 WEST 20TH-ST., reopens Sept. 17. Thorough instruction from primary work to full college preparation. Calisthenics and military drill. JOHN M. CHIED, A. M., Principal.

MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys. Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS JAUCON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 368 MADISON-AV.,
will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Five pupils received into the family.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
15 East 65th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 30.
Boys' classes.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, 15 WEST 43D-ST.—Select; non-Catholic school; limited number; choice companionship; modern languages; primary, commercial, classical courses.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
425 MADISON-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.
will reopen Oct. 1. The Principal's address until Sept. 16 is
COTUIT, Mass.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (FOUNDED 1857) HOME AND DAY SCHOOL—Central Park West, at 92d-st. (Morgan mansion.) Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISSES FALCONER PERRIN'S GIRLS' School, 244 Lenox-av.; eleventh year begins Sept. 30; special advantages offered boarding pupils; terms, $600 a year.

JOHN MAC CULLEN'S SCHOOL, 521 West 158th-st., near cable road; opens Sept. 16; terms from $100 upward; boarding, $400; room for five. Circulars at Putnam's, 27 West 23d-st.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green,) boarding and day school for young ladies; established in 1816; reopens Oct. 2, 68 5th-av.

MISS CROCKER AND MISS BECKET'S School for girls, 21 West 43d-st., opposite Bryant Park, reopens Wed., Oct. 2. Circulars can be had.

INSTRUCTION.

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A carefully-graded school for boys. This institution aims, in methods and results, to equal the best New-England schools, and affords a broad and thoroughly-practical education. Pupils fitted for any college or scientific school, or directly for business and professional pursuits. Special facilities for those studying for advanced standing in college. An excellent Preparatory Department for boys from 6 to 11 years of age. Tenth year begins Sept. 23. For circulars and further information apply at the school.
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Packard's College will be open on LABOR DAY (Monday, Sept. 2) to receive students who are to enter on Tuesday. Much annoyance will be saved by this arrangement, and students comfortably placed.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, River-st., between 5th and 6th-sts., Hoboken, N. J. OPENS SEPT. 18, 1889.
Examinations for admission on the 16th and 17th of September.
FULL COURSES OF STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE. PREPARATORY CLASS, $75 PER ANNUM. ALL OTHER CLASSES, $150 PER ANNUM. These terms include all the studies.
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(Incorp'd,) New-Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.—A church school of the highest class for boys; terms, $500; eight resident masters from Brown, Columbia, London, Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Paris; house and grounds (of Commodore Garner) among the most beautiful near New York will well repay a visit. Apply to Rev. ALFRED G. MORTIMER, S. D., Rector.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SING SING-ON-HUDSON.
This old and well-known school will reopen on the 19th of September. Early application should be made to the Principal. J. HOWE ALLEN.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA
reopens the Seminary for Young Ladies at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, and German; music and art. Grounds ample for recreation. Climate of Morristown unsurpassed. Terms—Boarding pupils, $600. Circulars on application.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY AND LADIES' COLLEGE.—Excellent home school for both sexes. Offers rare educational facilities for both year. sexes. Terms moderate. High and healthful Steam heating; gas; fire escapes. Address
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POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INstitute.—$500. A thorough school, where boys find good, strict, and proper treatment in every respect. Dr. O. B. WARRING and Major F. B. WARRING, Principals.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, Mass., prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens September 5, 1889. Catalogue and illustrated article on application. Address Rev. W. M. GALLAGHER, Principal.

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HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for girls, will reopen Sept. 24. Miss I. METCALF, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL—MORAVIAN BOARDing school for Boys at Nazareth, Penn. Founded 1785. Reopens Sept 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls, Tarrytown, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

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REDUCED RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.
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This unique resort will remain open for guests until October first. Address
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JOHN D. CRONIN, Manager.

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RATES REDUCED FOR SEPTEMBER.
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Fine Surf Bathing, Boating, and Fishing.
Hot and Cold Sea-water Baths in the Hotel.
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For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.
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For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.
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Connection by Annex boat daily from Brooklyn, 5 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M. Tickets and staterooms may be obtained in New-York at all principal ticket offices, at the Line Office, Pier 28 N. R., and on steamers.

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GEO. W. READY, Agent.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, RONDOUT, AND Kingston, landing at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, at Ony Clove, Catskill Mountain and Kaaterskill Railroads. The steamer CITY OF KINGSTON will leave Pier 46, foot of West 10th-st., N. R., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M., Saturday at 1 P. M., landing only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie, connecting with evening train through the mountains.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, Narragansett Pier, and Watch Hill.—Steamers RH

IDEAS OF VARIOUS PEOPLE

GREAT POPULAR INTEREST IN THE BIG FAIR.

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION REGARDING THE PROPER SITE FOR THE EXPOSITION IN 1892.

Fortunately for Mayor Grant people with "ideas" are beginning to grasp the fact that it is absolutely useless to call at his office in person to enlarge on their plans. Continued reference to the appropriate committees has had its effect. Many written communications, however, were received and referred to the committee which has charge of the subjects with which they dealt.

There are a large number of applications for employment under the various committees. The Mayor's office is not the place for them. The Committee on Finance is looking after a financial plan and has charge of the hiring of its employes. The Committee on Site and Buildings is looking after its plans, including its own employes. The General Committee has not the power to give employment to any one under the committees, which have their own powers and duties.

Some very pretty suggestions, that furthermore are seemingly practical, are embodied in a communication from Charles W. Price, Secretary of the Electric Club, which reads as follows:

"Queen Isabella of Spain pawned her jewels in order that Columbus might have money to fit out his expedition in search of a shorter route to India, and it resulted in the discovery of America and in naming the aborigines Indians. In the coming celebration of this event at New-York by the holding of a World's Fair Spain should have a place of honor.

"How appropriate it would be to have a squadron of Spanish and American men-of-war set sail from the ports from which Columbus took his departure in 1492, and, after visiting San Salvador, to proceed to New-York, there to take part in a grand naval display of all nations, which would be the culmination of the series of celebrations. While, owing to his tender years, it could not be expected that the King of Spain would be present, it is still possible for him to take an active part by actually opening the exposition.

"It is easily within the reach of electrical science in these days of ocean telegraphy and siphon recorders to so arrange a circuit in connection with the Atlantic cables that, without the aid of the palace of the infant successor of Ferdinand and Isabella could set in motion the ponderous machinery of the exposition and bring light to myriads of electric lamps which will illuminate the wonders of the world. Surely nothing could be more sublime or more strikingly illustrate the progress that has been made since the days when it was thought that the earth was flat."

From Eugene Bloodgood Beebe the following was received:

"I beg leave to say that the discussion of the World's Fair project seems to have evolved the following conclusions:

"I. That a special act of the Legislature will be a condition precedent, giving the World's Fair Association the right to use and occupy any of the parks of the city and the State Constitution must be amended to allow the city to guarantee any portion of the stocks or bonds issued.

"II. That the grandest and most convenient place for the fair would be on the Hudson River above One Hundred and Tenth-street, where reviews of the shipping could take place.

"III. That if a syndicate of bankers guarantee a deficiency fund of $5,000,000 or more of stocks or bonds they will be justified in demanding a large commission for such guarantee.

"IV. That a syndicate of bankers might advance the Fair Association $5,000,000 until the city, State, and Congress shall appropriate a sufficient amount to repay them.

"V. That, there being no time to lose, sufficient funds should be immediately raised so that a number of architects can be employed and that a portion of the iron work can be contracted for at once.

"VI. That the business men in the community on the part of the public just now to subscribe to a popular loan unless a deficiency or guarantee fund to cover direct losses of the fair is provided for.

Mr. Frank H. Scarderield wants Pelham Bay Park.

Mr. Peter Ceder offers to do English, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian translation.

Adolph Rinck expresses his ideas in the following letter:

"Visiting recently and while lounging in the neighborhood of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, I was deeply impressed with the appropriateness of the ground for the grand celebration in 1892. Believing it infinitely more favorable, with much less expense, to the success of the festivity than any other proposed site, I respectfully refer to your notice, hoping you will see it and judge for yourself."

Communications suggesting sites for the fair continued to pour into the office of the Committee on Sites in THE TIMES Building yesterday. W. Leniers Denison sent a long communication inclosing a map of a plot of ground between Riverside and Morningside Parks on the North River side of Manhattan Island, exteeding from One Hnndred and Tenth-street on the south to Manhattan-avenue on the north, and covering an area of over three hundred acres.

A communication was received from Col. S. V. R. Cruger, who enbmitted a map of a portion of the town of West Chester showing a tract of 383 acres helonging to a client of his.

Henry C. Bloss, proprietor of the Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*, called at the committee rooms and said that the people throughout the entire oil regions of Pennsylvania are unanimously in favor of having the fair held in this city.

A communication coming from Señor Quentin Garreta, who was a member of the Spanish Commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, said that by all means the site shoeen shoeld he on Manhattan Island. He also suggested that, whatever arrengements were made, the Spanish people should be given a chance to make a big show.

H. G. Seaver thought suggested, inasmuch as there would be fifty States in the Union in 1892, that each State be given space in the main heilding, so the products of the whole United States could be seen at once. He further suggested the plan of allowing each State and Territory half an acre of ground on which to erect huildings and exhibit their products.

Messrs. Walter Beach, E. R. De Grove, and A. H. Yale sent a map with e communication explaining on the wonderful beauty and natural advantages for a site of Barren's, Hunt's, and Classon Points on Long Island Sound.

O. P. Bence of Appleton & Co. presented the suggestion that Governor's Island he utilized and that buildings he erected on pilee over the triangular shoal south of the island, while Mr. Francis B. Thurber was strongly convinced that Central Park was the only proper and eligible site in the city. He said that the unused reservoir could be utilized as a machinery hall. He also seemed to think that a tower higher than the Eiffel Tower could be built and would be a great advantage and attraction.

Erastus Wiman sent a communication to the committee consisting of a letter and printed matter, accompanied by a map, glorifying the multitudinous advantageas of "his own" Staten Island as a site for the fair. He also said that he should be most happy to invite the committee to visit Staten Island before selecting a site elsewhere.

The current number of the *Engineering and Building Record and the Sanitary Engineer* has the following:

"Whee the question of site is settled, then it will be time to take up the architectural and sagineering problems of the undertaking. No time should he wasted in architectural competition for plans. It would take months to prepare anything even approaching proper terms under which architects could intelligently compete, and the result would be almost sure to be disappointing, while a great amount of money and valuable time would be wasted. The committee having the matter in charge should reserve the nerve to select recognized leaders of their professions as chief architect and chief engineer, respectively, to be paid salaries enough to justify them in giving up a valuable practice for the time being. To those gentlemen should be added such a number of architects and engineers as might be much to their ability to carry out as to plan large undertakings.

"These gentlemen should be allowed to select their own subordinates, and when special designs or services are required they should be permitted to secure them wherever they think best. Thee, acting noder a small committee of men competent to appreciate their work, should have full power and lone, the best results in a minimum of time and with the least expenditure and money will be wasted."

WATER NEEDED FOR THE CANAL.

Members of the Produce Exchange are closely watching the effort of the Syracuse Water Board to get permission from the Canal Board to take as much water from Skaneateles Lake as may be necessary to supply the city of Syracuse. The lake is a feeder for the Erie Canal and a very important source of supply, and the grain men on the Exchange are particularly interested in seeing that nothing is done that will tend to injure the canal in the slightest degree. At the hearing before the Canal Board in Albany on Tuesday, members of the Exchange opposed the application, and it is probable that if it appears to be necessary the Exchenge will take more decided action. Said one of the members of the Exchange yesterday:

"It is the general opinion here that water cannot be taken from the lake without doing injury to the canal. The canal needs all the water that it can get, and, if the desired permission is granted the Syracuse Water Board, there is no telling how many other applications of this character will be made. The canal should be left untouched so far as its present supply of water is concerned."

BOYS FOUND IN A VACANT HOUSE.

A policeman of the Fifteenth Precinct was passing a vacant house on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Fifth-avenue Thursday, when his attention was attracted by noises within. The house was one which the policeman knew to be temporarily vacant. He investigated and found Joseph Clapp, a boy twelve years old, who lives at 614 East Sixteenth-street; Otto Pallard, twelve years old, of 636 East Eighteenth-street; William Beaver, eleven years old, of 314 East Sixteenth-street, and Thomas Murray, fifteen years old, of 510 East Eighteenth-street. They said they had been playing baseball and had gone into the rear yard to find the ball. They were arrested and arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday morning, and were committed to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

MR. AMBERG'S TREASURES.

HE WILL INTRODUCE SEVERAL FAMOUS SINGERS AND ACTORS TO NEW-YORK.

Opera-loving Germany are to have a treat this Winter who for the past three years has been bowed down to and worshipped by the people of Vienna. His name is Herr Streitmann. Manager Gustave Amberg brought him over on the Hamburg-American steamer Columbia, which arrived yesterday morning. Herr Streitmann will not appear until Sept. 20, but Mr. Amberg didn't think it judicious to leave him over there, constantly enrrounded by temptations to stay and forget that he had a contract to come to America.

"No, indeed," said Mr. Amberg; "I had too much trouhle to get him to take any chances on losing him. Viennese artists do not like to cross the ocean. They say 'the water has no foundation,' and shake their heads and remain at home."

Mr. Amberg is very proud of his prize. Herr Streitmann is a tall, well-formed young man of about thirty. He looks more like a prosperous young lawyer than an opera singer. If he doesn't let his beard grow he will bear a striking resemhiance to two very well-known gentlemen when he gets older. One is Joseph H. Choate of New-York, and the other is Joseph Chamberlain of London. But Mr. Amberg says it is the best face to make up he has ever seen. Herr Streitmann has confined himself to light operas.

"And when I brought him away," said Mr. Amberg, "Compoeers Strauss, Von Seppé, and Millöcker looked very sad. They said, 'We are through now. We have nobody to compose for.'"

Herr Streitmanne is not only a sieger; he is a mesiolan, and he has composed a number of light and tuneful songs. He sang at the Shah's for the Shah of Persia, and the monarch was so pleased with it that he made him a Knight of one of the Persian orders then and there. And he has also been decorated by the King of Servia, who two years ago presented him with a little crown set with diamonds. His American engagement is for three months.

"Ah, but he is not the only great attraction I am going to present," said Mr. Amberg. "The great tragedian, Herr Ernst Possart, will arrive in New-York about Sept. 22, and Mme. Hermine Claar-Delia, the celebrated German actress, will follow in October. She looks like Helena Modjeska. She will capture the German-Americans. And there will be Herr Joseph Kalez, the Munich tragedian. He was the personal friend of King Ludwig of Bavaria. The King gave him a fortune in jewels as an expression of his admiration. Mme. Constance Donita will sing under my management also. She will appear with Herr Streitmann. She is an American girl. Her father is Mr. Seebass, the silk manufacterer, of Peterson, N. J. Constance is with him now in Paterson. She arrived about a week ago. She studied in Italy and made a big hit at Cologne. She had the honor to be selected as the prima donne of the Cologne Mennerchor when they made a tour through Italy. What am I going to do with all these people? Oh, I've got enough yet. I haven't mentioned Miss Ilka Palmay, the Hungarian nightingale, nor Miss Gussi Zimmerman, the leading Vienna contrette and the prettiest and brightest little woman eimoet in all Europe. And I have selected a stock company from the best actors and actresses in Vienna, Berlin, and Münich. Last of all, I have engaged twenty of the prettiest chorus girls in Vieeea.

"I do not know yet whether I shall nse the Thalia Theatre, now that it has again come into my possession by the decision of the Supreme Court. I shall have to think the matter over and consult with Mr. Kramer, the proprietor. It is possible that I will devote the Thalia to dramatic performances and the Amberg to comic opera."

Mr. Amberg announced that he had arranged with Mr. Harris of the Drury-Lane Theatre, London, to take his opera company there at the close of the coming season next May. He has been guaranteed against loee hy the German Club of Loedon.

It was understood that Mr. Amberg had hesn negotiating with Dr. Geffken to prevail on him to play in New-York. Geffken is the Hamburg professor who created such a sensation by publishing the diary of the late Emperor Frederick without going through the formality of asking the permission of the Prussian Government. Dr. Geffken was endeavored to bring out his play in Germany, but it is too full of raps at the Government for him to ecoure the consent of the authorities.

"I did see Dr. Geffken," said Mr. Amberg, "but I conoluded not to accept his play. It isn't eo very bad. Its caricatures of German officials are only gentle. But I think I have enough on my hands at present."

COL. LAMONT BUYS IT.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD FRANCHISE SOLD AT AUCTION FOR $25,000.

The creditors and stockholders of the Broadway Surface Railroad will not quarrel over the way in which the money realized yesterday from the sale of the road's franchisee is to he divided among them. Nothing could he much tamer than the transaction which transferred these properties from the hands of the Trueteee to those of what is knowe as the Philadelphia Street Railroad Syndioate, and this peculiar feature of the sale was intensified when it was called to mind what one particular franchise had cost in the way of hastened deaths, ruined representations, lost liberty, and enforced reeduce abroad.

About thirty persone were gathered roend the anctioneer's desk in the Real Estate Exchange at noon yesterday when the sale bekan. Among them were P. A. B. Widener, George A. Singerly, William H. Kemble, and Mr. Elkins of Philadelphia and of the syndicate, Daniel S. Lamont of the syndicate, hut of this city, being President of the Avenue C Railroad; James J. Belden of Syracuse, Henry Thompson, President of the Broadway Surface Railroad, and Elihu Root, counsel for the Philadelphia syndicate. Looking on, hnt with no immediete interest in the proceedings, was Mr. Andrews, who used to run the old stage line on Broadway, but who sold it to the surface company for $150,000.

The formal preliminaries of the sale conetituted the largest part of the proceedings. When they were over and the anctioneer invited bide Col. Lamont very readily said: "Twenty-five thousand dollars." The auctioneer repeated the "Going" very slowly and solemnly several times, and then he khocked down the property to the first and only bidder. Col. Lamont. Mr. Widener, Mr. Root, and the rest of the Philadelphia gentlemen present went to the auctioneer's office and completed the conditions of the eele.

The purchasers of the franchisee and grants from property holders to the Broadway Surface Railroad are simply the capitalists in the, among other properties in this city, the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line, the Aveuue C line, the Pavonia Ferry line, and large interests in other street car lines. Yesterday's purchase is of value to them inasmuch as, in outside hande, the franchises which they have secured might at any time become troublesome to them in connection with their Broadway and Seventh-avenne line, which is the lessee of the Broadway Snrface Road. They are now the clear possessors of the property and have what they have long aimed to possess—a trunk line from the Battery to Central Park with connecting and cross-town lines. With this trunk line as the hasis and their minor lines as a starter in the development of reaches east and west they now have a very good foundation on which to build a street car system which will eventually gridiron the city.

SHUTTING DOWN ON PASSES.

People anxious to go down the bay on the reveo-mile excursion steamers they patronize on the European cleamers have been so numerous lately that Collector Erhardt has been overrun with applications for passes. In some instances there were eo many people on the ontters that the work of those employed aboard the boats has been somewhat interfered with. Hereafter the Collector will leene passes only in urgent cases. Yesterday he gave orders to the Surveyor, or the latter's empioiment about the overcrowding, that he, the Surveyor, should be the sole judge as to the number of persons that a revenue cutter should carry, and all passes, if their nees are likely to interfere in the slightest degree with the collection of customs, the good working of the vessel, or the safety of the crew, can he refused. The Captaine of the outters will be so informed.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT AN AGENCY.

There is much complaint in Jersey City among the tradesmen who deal with it concerning the American Merchants' Mutual Protective Assurance Association. It is a branch of a concern that has its headquarters at Newark. The agency is of the olass that pretends to advertise delinquent debtors and that threatens them with the "dead wagon," as it is called.

C. M. Kasang, a cigar dealer of Summit-avenne, Jersey City, says that he placed a claim for $8 55 in the hands of the assooiation, and was told that if he would sign a receipt the money would be paid. He signed the receipt, and he claims to have information that the money was collected, but, so far, he says, he has not received it from the assooiation.

H. Heilbrun, an abattoir butcher, says that his experience with the concern leads him to believe that it is a fraud.

GILMORE'S JUBILEE.

Gilmore's jnbilee concerts at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon and evening were abundantly applanded by unusually large audiences. Mise Ida Klein and Signor Campanini were especially fortunate in securing the approval of their hearers. Gounod's "Jewel Aria" was wondesfully well sung by Miss Klein. Mr. Gilmore was, as always, however, the soul and spirit of the concerts.

FOR ANGLERS AND HUNTERS

WEAKFISH AND BLUEFISH ARE STILL QUITE PLENTY.

STORIES FROM THE NORTH WOODS ABOUT TROUT AND JEWELS—SNIPE ON THE JERSEY SAND DUNES.

As the temperature gets cooler and the anglers from the lakes and inland streams return from their exouraions, the salt-water fishermen often seem to think that the season is over for them also, and give up their short trips to the fishing grounds. This is a mistake, as often the best fishing of the year comes in the first days of September.

If the weather holds fairly warm the weakfish will remain. It takes frosty weather and Fall rains to send them back into deep water. Weakfishing, it is true, has been considered a partial failure in the bay this Summer, but if all that have been caught could be piled up in a heap in the City Hall Park, it would surprise the many who have sought the fish in vain. It is not wise to give them up yet. Any day a strike may occur that will make the fishermen exuberant. There have been quite a number caught recently in Prince's Bay and at Sandy Hook. The fish are larger in size than those taken in the Summer, and certainly it is more agreeable fishing now.

Striped bass are also more abundant now. In Pelham Bay a neet little mese of twenty-five was caught a day or two ago, and in the Hudson quite a number are reported at the haents of the anglers. The small bass are now running up the rivers and oreeks, and work their way into brackish water. Persons out fishing for "snappers" or small bluefish often take in a bass.

Bluefishing is usually at its best in the Fall, and September is a favorite month for anglers. In the Great South Bay they are reoeiving well yet, and many chumming parties go down for them. Outside Fire Island the trolling for big fellows is also said to be good. The schools of the largest-sized fish are due now, and it is well to keep a lookout for them. In Caesarsie Bay there are also a few bluefish. Nice poeed-and-a-half and two-poued fish were brought in by parties this week. The bluefish may be expected outside the Hook in large schools any day now.

Black bass fishing in Lake Hopatoong has not been so good recently. Tes water does not seem to be in good oondition for them, and there seeme to be a difficulty in keeping the bait alive. At Greenwood Lake the fishing is also letting up a little, though the perch and pickerel are hiting just about as well as usual on favorable days.

The robbery of the baggage of Gen. Ralph Brandreth, at the Carry, not more than a mile from the Raoqiiet Lake Houses, in the Adirondacks, has caused a good deal of talk among anglers who are accustomed to camp in that region. The wonder is eow expressed that there has not been a robbery there before. It has been the custom of fishermen to leave their traps at the Carry, which is right ont in the woods, without any protection, and to send back the guides or a horse and cart to drag them in the eext morning. For twenty years Gen. Braedreth has left his baggage at the same point. This season it amounted to more than usual. Besides the rods and reels in the two trunks, aed, as nsual, left them to be sent for the next day. The robbers simply went through the lot and smashed the trueks into bits. What they did not want they broke up and destroyed, as though in a vindictive spirit. Unfortunately, by mistake, a small suitcase containing a few dollars was pieced in one of the trunks. It had been the intention of the lady to leave them at home, as diamonds are not considered accessiries in camp life. Of course, the jewels were taken with the other articles of value in the trunks. Altogether the loss amounts to over $2,000.

Gen. Brandreth has spared no effort to trace the thieves, but has met with no success. The authorities have not been very active in the county, and the thieves had a good start and a great section of woods to hide in. They were careful to effect their escape in the place where the robbery was committed. They paid a visit to the hotel the same night and stole $60 worth of liquor. Two men who were seen ahont the hotel and then suddenly disappeared are supposed to be the robbers.

Anglers have been very fortunate in the past in eecaping robbery or personal violence in their trips to the solitary and deep woods. It has been their custom to leave their traps out in the woods and even to leave the camp for hours at a time without fear. The appointment of a dishonest guide was found who would commit some petty theft, but nothing so serious as the Brandreth robbery has occurred in years, or at least has been made known. It will probably put many a fisherman on his guard, and more care will now be exercised. The hotels, so many of which have been opened by Adirondack enterprise during a mixed olass of people, and they cannot expect to escape visits from bad characters any more thee another Summer resorts. A man that will steal from an angler has reached the bottom of human degradation.

Fishing for trout streams in the Adirondacks till Sept. 15, and when that date arrives the anglers still leave two weeks more in which to fish for lake trout. The deer and partridge shooting, too, is now allowable, so that there is plenty of sport. early in Sept. is perhaps the most pleasant time of the year to visit the forests. The nights, of oonrse, are cool, but plenty of blankets will make sleep comfortable, while the air in the day will be found pure and invigorating. For trampiog it is by far the most eeasonable time.

There is no reason why the September fishing in the woods should not be excellent. The water in the lakes has fallen six inches in the past three weeke and is eow just about right. A frosty morning or two will make the trout frisky and send them out into the feeding grounds, and by the time the spawning beds in the big streams they will be found on the rapids during the euney part of the day and at the heads of the pools. If the fisherman is not an expert with the fly, the rapid fishing is the most advantageous he can find. Two fat worms pieced on the hook so that the ends will wriggle freely, if cast into rapids just in front of a big pool and kept in motion, make a treat that an old fat patriarch of a trout, who ought to know better, cannot resist. He will dash at it with a voraoity that will astonish the fisherman. The chances are that in such water the fish will hook himself. The angler then only has to play him for a while and warp him slowly up to the bank or landing net, taking care to watch the sparkle of the vermilion spots in the sunlight. If he is a very big fish it is often advisable to run him down into the pool in the rear of the camp, as still larger trout should not be caught later than the 15th of September, as by that time they are nearly ready to spawn.

The big lake trout, or "lakers" as they are called, are also out in September. Indeed, they are being taken now. As in the Spring, they are feeding in deep water and not near the shores. By pnttiog a small fish on as halt a good troll is made. The rod esed should be pretty stiff for this work. There is also occasionally a bit of fly fishing for lake trout. A single fly, and a large one at that, is cast in a likely feeding grouod at sunset. The fish, however, is the surprise. Sometimes they will rise freely. The two, three, and four pounders are the fellows caught with the fly, as the monarchs of the lake seldom bother with sooh small game as a worm.

When time and the weather permit the North Woods, Maine resorts, Michigan, or Canada has the shooting to relieve the monotooy at this season. Deer may be killed after Aug. 15. Many consider that this is too early, as often the fawns have not left the doe by that time, but of oourse does are not supposed to be shot early in the season, but when one is met with by a man with a gue, it is seldom that he stops to reason—hang goes the gun. But it is now the prettiest season to shoot deer. Chance shots are offered where they are any way scarce, but by patiently watching a runway one often secures an excellent shot. It is much pleasaoter than making a night of it in a cranky canoe with a jack-light. It is also more desirable than to honnd them.

Partridges are also abundant, and can be shot in this State after to-day. This is a species of sport that is loved by many, and is about as cheap a method of gunning as can be found. The law is a little ambiguous as to the Fall. They will be found in thickets of evergreen or feeding on acorns or nuts. A good day is indispensable if large bags are to be sought for.

Occasionally a partridge is secured near the city. In some of the Rockland County hills and rocky recesses of Northern Westchester local sportsmen kill two or three every Fall, but they are not sufficiently abundant to warrant a trip for them from the city. Northern New-Jersey has a few. With a good dog, tripe to the Shawangunk Mountains are sometimes productive of good sport, but the good old partridge days seem to be over. Like other game birds, the number seems to yearly grow less, and the necessity of more stringent protective laws is apparent for the birds near by. The shooting should be prohibited, according to experienced sportsmen, all over the State, except in mountainous regions where they are plentiful, and there is no danger of their being totally destroyed. To enforce a game law, however, is most difficult. The partridge, if picked on the spot where he is, is difficult to tell from a chicken.

Snipe flights are few and far between nowadays along the beaches. Indeed, the birds seem to be getting wiser and are keeping off the coast. The theory that they make longer stretches of flight in their journey southward and that they go out over the sea is rapidly growing in favor. The policeman is apparent—they are given no time to rest if they do stop. The minute they strike the sandy ooast of New-Jersey the report of a gun sends them further along. Where they once came in shore they now find cottages built up on their old resorts and a lot of young people in scarlet-striped jackets knocking balls over a net or epieshing along in the sea. These are sights that have no attraction for a hunch of yellow-legs, though they may to the human species.

The snipe is after food and rest, and the advance of civilization drives away both. The sand dunes of the Great South Bay are yet pretty free from Summer visitors, but there is still a comparatively small number of them on the Jersey coast. There have been some very fine flights of yellow-legs, and even these have remained for short periods and have been exceedingly shy. Shooting over decoys has been necessary, and even then some good wing shots on the part of gunners is necessary to call them down. A few willett have also been shot.

Now is the time for rail, if one knows where to go for them. The Jersey meadows were once excellent grounds for them, and a bag of twenty-five or thirty was considered only fair shooting. Now eight or ten on a tide is a fine day's shooting. The rail are no less in numbers, hnt there is too much activity near at hand for them. Too many steamboats go up the rivers and too many factories are built on the meadows. So the rail do not stop, hnt seek out other feeding places where they will not be disturbed. As with the snipe, civilization is rather the cause of their absence than because of pact shooting having destroyed them.

Plover are also scarce. In fact, the hueter is having as hard a time of it as the fisherman, and is oomplained to of a distance to enjoy his favorite sport. Woodcock shooting continues a failure so far on Long Island. Squirrels are quite numsroes down on the island. They are beginning to get into the nut trees to gnaw at the green nets. Early in the morning is the time to stand them in the nut trees. All the hunter has to do is to sit down quietly under the tree. The dropping of the "champiegs" will show where the squirrel is.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY TELLS THE SEIDL SOCIETY WHAT IT IS.

About two hundred and fifty ladies were present at the lunch given yesterday in the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, by the Seidl Society of Brooklyn in honor of Miss Susan B. Aethoey. Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, President of the society, presided, and besides Miss Anthony there were present Mrs. Dr. Bryan of London, the noted specialist on insanity; Mrs. Thomas, ex-President of Sorosis, Mrs. Seidl, Mrs. Ransom, wife of Surrogate Ransom, and other well-known ladies. Miss Anthoey was introdnced by Mrs. Holloway and made an address in which she said:

"Men heve always been more democratio than women because for every man there is oce day on which all men are equal—election day. This fact that each man's opinion is equal to every other man's opinion makes all equel.

I am glad to see it, hsoause I like to feel that the opinion of every man on all subjects can have effect at least once a year. The converse is true of women. Women are aristocratic because there is never a day on which the opinioe of each one has tee esme value as that of others. We have been divided into olsses with different ideas, and we are being educated into the knowledge of the fact that we must have organization for fellowship. The Woman's Convention at Washington last year educated us to believe that our special and particular hobbies might not be more important than other hobbies. Miss Willard, for exsmple, learned that temperance or prohibition was only one spoke in the wheel of woman's progress. We Woman Suffragists also lost some of our hobbies there by finding that other women were equally interested in other questions, and were doing famous work in the world. We women have been taught that the object of a womae's life is to help a man. No one seems to heve suspected that any mae was ever born for any purpose except his own happiness and self-development. Now, after forty years of toil, we have begun to learn that a great vail that women were created for themselves, for their own happiness, and for the welfare of the world. Therefore it is eot their work to repair the damages made by men in the homes.

"My mission is to prove that it is not woman's duty to repair damages. I would work a revolution for this effect. The reason why women are doomed to subordination and financial depeodency is that they are disfranchised. Give them the power to hold wealth and all the objections to a woman's proposing marriage to a man will disappear, for thee, if the husband becomes a sot, she can turn him out of her house instead of his terning her out."

Miss Anthony was dressed in plain black, her gray hair brushed smoothly back over her ears. Her voice was clear and pleasant, and could be heard throughout the large dining room, though she spoke in low tones. Age has fallen geotly upon her as yet, and she is still as vigorous and energetic in her beliefs as in the old days when she was fighting the battle of woman suffrage with pen and voice.

The Seidl Society, which entertained her yesterday, is a ladies' club without predilections in favor of any especial object except music. It simply invites ladies who have achieved eminence in one way or another to be its guests at its regular meetings. Miss Grace B. Dodge, the School Commissioner of this city, will be entertained at its meeting next week. One of the ideas of this organization is to prove that women can enjoy themselve alone.

MAURICE B. FLYNN'S FIRM.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF GUY C. HOTCHKISS, FIELD & CO.

The bond of James Martin, assignee of Charles H. Field, surviving partner of the firm of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., and the schedules in the assignment, were filed yesterday with Schedule Clark Williams in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Martin's bond is for $60,000 and James Rodwell and Andrew D. Baird are his sureties. By the schednles it appears that there are liabilities of $360,586 45, nominal assets of $389,444 86, and actual assets of $42,300 79.

It is alleged in a note in the schedules that Maurice B. Flynn carried on a great many outside schemes, and that it had been discovered that there were outstanding about $300,000 in notes of the firm issued by Mr. Flynn, about $26,000 of which had been protested, and that Mr. Flynn's representatives had refused to give any information or allow an inspection of his books.

In connection with the schedules Charles H. Field makes an affidavit, in which he explains the reasons for the difference of nearly $350,000 between the actual and nominal assets. A mortgage of $35,000, he says, was taken on the sale of the Fourteenth-street property, assigned, and the money taken by Maurice B. Flyn, and that never accounted for it. There were $123,701 78 of suspended accounts; 236 shares of the American Insulated Conduit Company, of a nominal value of $23,600, worth nothing; stock of the Deep Sea Hydraulic Dredging Company, whose value was unknown, but for which $25,000 was credited on the firm's ledger on account of $12,805 31 against R. M. Squire, which was valueless.

Mr. Adder of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, when informed about the filing of the bond and schedules, and that there was a discrepancy of $347,000 between the nominal and actual assets of the firm, expressed great surprise. He said that as an associate of Mr. Lanterhach in representing the interests of Mrs. Flynn, he could not say what action they would take in the matter nntil they had examined the schedules. He further said that they would probably withdraw all objections to Mr. Flynn's private accounts being examined by Assignee Martin or other interested parties for the purpose of determining why the notes representing $300,000 had been issned by Mr. Flynn.

TURKS FRIGHTENED BY FIRE.

A fire shortly after 7 o'clook yesterday morning in the five-story building 113 Elm-street sent the occupants flying down to the street. The fire started from some unknown cause in J. Bernard's oil and paint store on the ground floor, and by the time the firemen had arrived it had gained a good start and had worked its way up into the upper part of the building. A number of Turks employed on the top floor in the carpet factory of J. Iskyam & Co. were paralyzed with fear, and it required a considerable amount of ingenuity and gesticulation on the part of the firemen to get them down stairs safely.

Fortunately, the girls employed in the building had not arrived. The damage done was as follows: Iskyam & Co., $2,000 on stock and $500 on office; Moses Hausman, leather goods, $1,000; J. Bernard, oils, $100, and John Gerdes, liquors, $100. The building, which was owned by Gerdes, was damaged $1,000, which was covered by insurance.

CENTENNIAL SOUVENIRS.

To raise a fund for the clearance of the debts still held against the German section of the olvio centennial parade, Joseph Keppler and B. J. Falk nave arranged a series of twelve handsome photographs and sketches of characters and scenes in the procession, which are offered for sale, in an artistic parchment envelope, at the Eden Musée and Steinway Hall and at the office of Louis Windmüller & Roelker, at 20 Reade-street. All the profits arising from the sales of this handsome souvenair will be turned over to the remaining creditors of the German-American olvio procession. The young ladies and gentlemen shown in the photographs wear the costumes they wore in impersonating their respective parts on May 1, and the accompanying sketches show the floats upon which they stood.

FIREWORKS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

There will be an entire change of programme in the fireworks to be given this evening at Manhattan Beach after the spectacle of "The Last Days of Pompeii" is shown. Some of the pieces to be seen have not been shown this season. Saturday evening has become the great fireworks night of the week.

POINTS PICKED UP ABROAD

COMMISSIONER COLEMAN'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

HE CAREFULLY OBSERVES THE METHODS OF PAVING AND STREET CLEANING IN LONDON AND PARIS.

"A newspaper friend of mine in Paris," said Commissioner Coleman of the Street-Cleaning Department yesterday afternoon, "described an instructive episode. It illustrates very forcibly the way the street ordinances are enforced there. On first arriving in Paris he found considerable mail at his hotel. Some of the letters were urgent, and as time was precious and he had an errand to do, he opened and read one of the letters while walking along the street. He put the letter in his pocket after reading it hurriedly, tore the envelope in two, threw it away, and was preparing to read another missive, when his meditations were interrepted by a tap on the shoulder. He turned and faced a police gendarme. The policeman apologized for intruding, remarked that he was evidently addressing a stranger, and called his attention to the fact that he had violated an ordinance of the city by throwing paper into the street. My newspaper friend admitted the fact that it was his first visit to Paris, and thet he was ignorant of the municipal laws. He was informed that he could not be excused for the offense unless he retraced his footsteps and picked up the paper. My friend had no desire to be taken before a magistrate, so he went back, found the pieces of paper, and thrust them into his pocket. I think that incident was, as my American newspaper friend said, an admirable lesson for the people in street cleaning.

"You have asked me," continued the Commissioner, "about my impressions abroad during my malden visit, and I merely tell yen this episode because it made a deep impression on my mind as being one of the most striking things in my observations. The stranger in Paris will at once be impressed by the attention paid by the authorities to all sanitary matters.

"While I went abroad for rest and recreation, it was an opportunity to examiee into the methods of paving and street cleaning not to be overlooked, and I made the most of my time and facility while in London and Paris. I paid especial attention to those two cities because New-York is like them. The fact did not escape my attention that there is a vast difference between our streets and those of London and Paris, particularly as to the condition by day and night. I like the way trucks and wagons not in use are kept out of sight, and then, again, no obstructions are permitted on the sidewalks. This fact enhances the pleasant aspect, and, from my point of view as Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, facilitates the work of the sweeping brigade. The systems pursued abroad are about the same as that adhered to in New-York; that is, they use vehicle sweepers and empley gangs and carts to pile up and remove the accumulations.

"The streets of London are paved with granite, asphaltum, and wood. The principal thoroughfares, where there is heavy traffic, are laid with granite, streets in the vicinity of the banking institutions are paved with wood and asphaltum. Generally the pavements are in admirable condition in London and Paris. This is probably due to the care and skill in laying them. Few streets have steep gradients. All streets are first graded as near as possible to a level. The earth is packed by rolling and ponoding. On this bed is placed a layer of concrete, varying from eight to twelve inches in thickness. When the concrete is properly leveled it is coated lightly with sand, inet a cushion one-quarter or one-half an inch thick, for the pavement. The effect is levariably a remarkably even surface. Generally in granite block work, the spaces are filled with asphaltum. I noticed in certain sections that for asphaltum this spout of Portland cement had been substituted. This is a very good substitute. But for wooden block pavement my preference is asphaltum, because it acts as a preservor. There is a marked difference between the regularity of the London and Paris streets and those here. We have many depressions that cleanire is most difficult. It is my opinion that material improvement could be made in the oondition of the New-York streets by judicious repairing. Where the paving stones are good they should be taken up and relaid. Another thing I noticed in both London and Paris: For derability there is nothing equal to those foundatiene.

"Next to the ooestruction of streets in London and Paris, another point worthy of oonsideration by our authorities is the rule that the municipality alone can open the streets to get at underground pipes. As is well known, when private corporatioee and individuals tamper with the pavements, the first-aise condition of the streets is not improved; on the other hand, the pavement is impaired. Only experts should be permitted to lay pavements and repair them.

"The sewer systems abroad interested me to no small degree, as good drainage has much to do with the oondition of the streets, not to mentioe the pehito health. In London there are about two hendred and fifty miles of main and principal sewers. There is a marked difference between the two European systeme and that here. New-York is peculiarly situated for effective drainage; the island being between two large tidal rivers, the sewage is washed away naturally twice every twenty-four hoors. There is no 6 Fresh River sewage or river front here, and it is donbtful if a stranger could discover the sewer outlets unless he sought them for a special purpose. In London the ontlet sewers used to drain into the Thames River. So many nuisances were created that the outlets were changed to a point in the Nore, and the drainage point is now miles below the city.

"The London Metropolitan Board has come to the same oonolusion that was reached in New-York, that the solid matter of sewage cannot be termed to profitable account for fertilizing purposes. It is therefore disposed of in the refuse of the streets. So much sand, hard-coal ashes, and gravel are mixed with the fertilizing portion of the refuse that the soil on which the mixture is placed would undoubtedly be injured more than benefited by the application.

"The streets and sewers of Paris are so near perfection and the enforcement of all laws and ordinaoces relating to the streets are so thoroughly carried ont, and the local pride of every Parisian to have the city's appearance superior to any other so great that it is difficult to make comparisone. In driving all around and through the city of Paris I did not see a single loaded street sweeper or ashes or garbage or house dust was thrown or swept into the street. The sewer system of Paris is probably nearer perfection than any inland system of sewers in the world. Its main sewer is as large as an ordinary railroad tunnel. The central portion of the bottom of the sewer is oval shaped and is formed in oen of twelve feet in width and several feet in depth. Is used to carry off the waste water and sewage of the city. On each side of this ditch or canal there is a footpath used by the laborers and mechanics in passing to and fro through the sewer to cleanse it, and on each side of the grove is the pipe system with which the arch of the sewer is covered. The water pipes are on the side of the tunnel. Here also are the gas pipes, the electric light cables, telegraph wires, pnenmatic tubes, and a large pipe which was pointed out to me as a pipe for conveying compressed air from a station where they had several large compressors. This compressed air is distributed to all parts of the city to people who used compressed air for running machines and other purposes. When it is necessary to place an additional pipe or wire in the cable it is done right through the sewers without anoyance to the public in any way.

"There is a very heavy head of water in Paris. Fountains are all flowing, and in the hotels I noticed that the pressure was very strong. In passing through the streets at midnight there was not very offensive, for the reason that it was so diluted with water from the fountains and the gutters. The gutters in the principal streets are wash